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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh west to north winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,881. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CHARTER REVISION IS NOW COMPLETE

Vital Changes Proposed in the City Government.

THE MAYOR'S POWER CURBED

Board of Estimate Reformed—To Abolish Municipal Assembly—Single Police Head—School Amendments.

By arrangements made with Gov. Roosevelt the Charter Rivision Commission will give out to-day the report of the changes which it thinks should be made in the government of the city. It has also been decided that the public shall be informed of the recommendations of the commission on Monday morning.

The report will be signed to-day. George L. Rives, who has charge of the publication of the document, assures the public that no copy will be given out for publication before that day and if any paper purports to print the report the copy will have been obtained by surreptitious means.

It is said that the hardest work of the commission was to find some way by which the power of the Mayor as the practical head of the Board of Estimate could be curbed. Under the present charter the majority of the members of the board are controlled by the Mayor through his own election and his personal appointments to the offices of Corporation Counsel and President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

The charge made against the Board of Estimate has been that while it was practically in control of the City Government, as it regulated all expenses, the body was not representative of the people. Various remedies were suggested. The idea which the commission wanted embodied in the revised charter was to have a majority of the Board of Estimate elected by the people.

The proposed new law, it is said, will make the Board of Estimate include the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the Presidents of the five boroughs. Whenever a question comes to a vote the Mayor shall have three votes, the Controller three votes, the President of the Board of Aldermen three votes; the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn two votes, and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Bronx, Queens, and Richmond one vote each, making in all sixteen votes. No official appointed by the Mayor will have a voice or vote in the proceedings of the board.

After a long contest it is said that the final determination of the commission is to continue the term of office for the Mayor at four years. He is to be ineligible to re-election.

The present Municipal Assembly will be abolished if the recommendations of the commission are accepted. Instead of the dual legislative body there will be a Board of Aldermen, consisting of sixty members. The members of this board are to be elected by Assembly districts. The President of the board will be elected at large, that is, he will be elected by a vote of all the citizens of the city, in the same manner as the Mayor. He will also be eligible to fill the office of Mayor in case of the removal by death or otherwise of the head of the City Government.

An added power will be given to the Mayor. He will have complete control of all his subordinates and may remove any of them at will during his term of office, instead of during the first six months of his term, as under the present charter.

A revolution is planned in the Police Department if the revision suggestions are adopted. It is suggested that the police be placed under the control of a Police Commissioner whose salary shall be $10,000 a year. The increase in the salary is made, so declares one of the Commissioners, to secure a man of the highest ability for the place. The Bureau of Elections will be separated from the Police Department entirely. The Chief of Police, according to the proposed law, can be removed by the votes of the Police Commissioner and the Mayor. The bi-partisan idea for the Bureau of Elections has been recommended.

The Department of Education has presented one of the most difficult problems for the revisionists. The final conclusion is to recommend to the Legislature the abolition of the Borough Boards of the Department of Education and the formation of a compact central board, consisting of forty-six members. Of this number Manhattan and the Bronx are to have twenty-two, Brooklyn fourteen, and Queens and Richmond five each.

According to statements made by men who have been asked for advice, the Davis salary law will be repealed if the recommendations of the Charter Revision Commission are adopted. The provision for a tax of 4 mills on each $100 of property valuation for the salaries of school teachers will also be annulled. It is said that the provision for the regulation of school teachers' salaries provides that the Central Board of Education, with the approval of the Board of Estimate, shall, before July 1, 1901, adopt a new salary schedule, otherwise the salaries of all teachers are to be fixed at the figures which prevailed before Dec. 31, 1899, or before the Davis law took effect. The teachers would, therefore, receive the salaries fixed by the Ahearn law.

It is also proposed to divide the city into forty-six school districts on a basis of school population. The Central Board will elect the Superintendent of Schools and also fifteen District Superintendents.

One of the most radical changes in the charter which it is said the revisionists will propose is to abolish several of the boards which now have charge of large departments. For instance, the Department of Charities is to be controlled by one Commissioner instead of a board of three Commissioners, as at present. There will be deputies in each borough, under the control of the Commissioner. The Department of Parks will also be placed under the control of one Commissioner.

The Department of Corrections will be under the charge of a single Commissioner, without any deputies in the boroughs.

One of the most radical provisions in the amended charter may result in a change in the hospital system of the city. All the emergency hospitals under the city's control will be placed in charge of a commission of seven physicians, who will serve without pay. These hospitals are all now under the control of the Department of Charities.

What will happen to the mass of suggestions made by the Charter Revision Commission when the Legislature meets is problematical. Senator Thomas C. Platt has within the past few days stated that a good many of its recommendations would not be adopted by the Legislature.

UNPRECEDENTED GOLD SUPPLY

Stock in the United States Treasury, $474,108,366—Probably $1,100,000,000 in the Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The largest stock of gold coin and bullion ever held in the United States is now accumulated in the Treasury and its branches. The total has been rising steadily during the whole of the present year, and is now $474,108,366, or about $76,000,000 greater than at the close of 1899.

This gold is not all the direct property of the United States, but is held against outstanding gold certificates. The amount of these, less the amount in the Treasury and its branches, was $230,755,809 Wednesday. All the remaining gold, amounting to about $243,000,000, belongs to the Treasury, including the reserve fund of $150,000,000.

The influx of gold into the Treasury comes partly from the new gold from the Klondike and the other mines, but its retention is due to the pressure for currency, which leads to the acceptance of gold certificates and other paper money in preference to coin. The Treasury recently has been shipping small notes in large quantities to New Orleans and other points upon deposits of gold in the New York Sub-Treasury by the New York reserve agents of the Southern banks.

The fact that $474,108,336 is thus accumulated in a sense under a single authority enables an estimate to be made of some of the other visible gold resources of the country. The National banks reported gold holdings on Sept. 5 of about $312,000,000, of which amount $115,018,140 was in the gold certificates issued by the Treasury. The remainder, about $197,000,000, if added to the visible gold in the Treasury, makes a total in these two classes of establishments alone of about $670,000,000. This is more than the entire estimated stock of gold in the United States at the close of 1895.

The gold supply of the country on the last day of 1896 was estimated at $692,947,212. The estimated amount Nov. 1, 1900, was $1,080,027,407, and it is probable that the report for Dec. 1 will show at least $1,100,000,000. The Treasury officials are confident that the round sum of $475,000,000 in Treasury gold holdings will soon be attained, and that even $500,000,000 is not beyond reasonable expectation.

SMALLPOX IN 30TH STREET.

Two Cases Are Found Next Door to the Tenderloin Police Station.

It became known last night that two cases of smallpox had developed during the past two weeks at the New York Colored Mission House for Women, at 135 West Thirtieth Street. Both of the patients were removed to North Brothers Island for treatment. Late last night a surgeon connected with the Board of Health appeared at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and requested Sergt. Carson to detail a policeman to accompany him to the home, next door. The cause of the late visit was to vaccinate the inmates. After much knocking the surgeon, accompanied by Policeman Ahearn, managed to awake a matron, who let them in.

All of the inmates were vaccinated, some of them submitting gracefully to the ordeal, while others were frightened and a few angry at the hour selected for the vaccination.

GIVING AWAY $100,000.

Delaware Man Keeps Thanksgiving Day Vow in Novel Fashion.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 30.—Alexander Jackson of Camden, one of the best-known old men of Kent County, recently decided that if he lived until Thanksgiving Day he would distribute part of his fortune. He has no children and few immediate relatives. He is going to give away $100,000.

Mr. Jackson began the distribution of his wealth in a novel manner. For many years Frank Jackson had driven a hack between Wyoming Station and Camden. Frank Jackson, who is no relation to Alexander Jackson, had an antiquated cab. A few days ago Alexander Jackson appointed a committee to go to Philadelphia and spend $700 in the purchase of a fine pair of Western horses, a modern upholstered hack, nickel-plated harness, and other equipment, which were presented to Frank Jackson.

Edgar Stubbs, a clerk in the store of Jackson Stubbs, in Camden, gets $3,000 and a fine farm near Marydel. His brother, Jackson Stubbs, besides other gifts, gets $300 in cash. Mrs. Henry R. Draper, wife of the Justice of the Peace of Camden, receives $9,100 in property.

Mrs. William T. Jakes, wife of the express agent at Wyoming, gets $5,000, principally in well invested securities; Miss Mary Draper, a well-known young woman of Camden, receives $3,000.

Alexander Draper and Avery Draper, farmers, near Wyoming, each $3,000 cash; Mrs. Annie Booker, recently married to a merchant of Hillsborough, Md., gets property valued at $3,000, and Isaac Jackson, a grocer at Wyoming, $2,500 and Miss Sallie Jackson, his daughter, $4,500.

Other gifts are to follow.

CLEARED OF $2,891,003 OF DEBT.

Arndt K. Housekeeper as Voluntary Bankrupt Discharged in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Arndt K. Housekeeper of Narberth, Penn., was discharged as a voluntary bankrupt in the United States District Court to-day, with liabilities of $2,891,003.83 and assets of $25.

It was stated that thirteen years ago, when Housekeeper was twenty-two years of age, some friends induced him to go on their bond in a gigantic real estate operation. This involved the erection of 800 houses in Philadelphia and near-by cities. He signed the necessary papers without thoroughly understanding what he was doing. Later the burden of the mortgages, nearly $3,000,000, fell on his shoulders.

The holders of the mortgages began proceedings against him. The judgments against him are held by trust companies and estates in various parts of the United States.

Reported Rich Gold Find in Arizona.

Special to The New York Times.

YUMA, Arizona, Nov. 30.—One of the richest gold ledges ever known in Arizona is reported to have been discovered in Central Yuma County, near the famous King of Arizona mines. The ore is said to be fairly speckled with free gold. The locators, six Yuma Mexicans, have bonded their main claims with absolutely no development work done for $50,000. The option has been secured by Ira P. Smith, Assistant Superintendent of the Territorial Penitentiary, who represents Frank M. Murphy of Prescott and several Los Angeles capitalists. The mine is in the most arid section of Arizona, about twenty-five miles east of the Colorado River, which is the nearest surface water.

California Excursions.

Daily excursions in Tourist Cars. Personally conducted every Thursday. Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. Two fast trains daily from Chicago at 6:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. No change of cars. Tickets and information at Chicago and Northwestern Office, 461 Broadway. —Adv.

The Train for Pittsburg.

Only $9.00 first-class and $5.50 second-class, New York to Pittsburg via Baltimore and Ohio R. R. on "Pittsburg Limited." Leave New York, South Ferry, 6:55 P. M., and Liberty Street 7:00 P. M., arrive Pittsburg 8:55 A. M. Pullman Drawing-room Sleeping Cars.—Adv.

CITY EMPLOYES' DISMAY

Two Thousand Men Dismissed in the Various Departments.

Mr. Croker's War Upon Protective Associations Declared to be the Cause—Police Defied Him.

Over two thousand city employes have lost their jobs during the past week, and there has been much wailing in the Tammany camps of several politicians. All the leaders have been asking questions as to why this sudden descent should be made on office holders so soon after election, and why 2,000 of the faithful should be dismissed to spend a very cold and cheerless Winter.

There have been several answers made to these questions. The majority of the removals have been in the Department of Streets and Highways, in charge of Commissioner Keating, and in the Department of Parks and the Department of Street Cleaning.

An estimate made yesterday by one of the city officials gives the number of removed in the Department of Streets and Highways during the past week as from 800 to 1,000 men. Commissioner Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department said that he was compelled to drop temporarily 150 drivers in Manhattan because there was not enough work for them to do.

The number discharged from the Department of Parks is said to be in excess of 600 men.

The version given by many of the discharged employes is that Richard Croker and Tammany Hall are trying to break up the protective associations of the employes which have been formed in many of the city departments. The fight made against Capt. Clifford in the Fire Department and his discharge is cited to show the war which, it is said, Tammany Hall intends to make against these protective associations.

Is was also disclosed yesterday that an attempt was made before Mr. Croker sailed for Europe to break up the protective association in the Police Department. The answer of the heads of the Police Department Protective Association is said to have been a practical defiance of the power of Mr. Croker and the Tammany leaders. The effort to break up this police association was a very determined one. The fact that such a fight was carried on by Mr. Croker is shown by several interviews given out before he sailed in which he told how strong the police were when banded together, and that the department was stronger by far than Tammany Hall ever could be, through the protective associations of the men.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle, when seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, said:

"There is no truth in any of the statements in regard to breaking up the labor unions in this department. On the other hand, I have tried to show all my men that I am in favor of such organizations."

"Why have so many men been discharged?" was asked.

"Well, you see, I have had about 160 drivers doing two or three days' work a week. I question whether I have the right to compel the men to do this in such a way. As a matter of fact, the law forces me to drop temporarily the men last appointed, and in the list are many men whom I appointed."

Commissioner Keating was highly indignant when it was said that he had discharged over 800 employes in order to break up the protective associations of city employes. He said:

"Our records are here and open. We will show them. We have had to discharge a large number of employes because there is no work. Fifteen double teams and men were let go to-day. If I had the work I would keep the men on duty."

The men interviewed by a TIMES reporter around the Park Row Building nearly all claimed that the district leaders did not want to see the protective associations exist, because they would become practically political powers and would be in a position to make demands upon Tammany Hall during the next Mayoralty campaign. The fight, according to these men, has nothing to do with the labor organizations.

FIRE IN GRAND STREET.

Manufacturers of Women's Clothing Suffer a Loss of Nearly $30,000.

Fire was discovered shortly after 10 o'clock last night on the second floor of the seven-story building 64 Grand Street. When the firemen responded the flames had spread so rapidly that a second and third alarm was sent in. The two additional alarms brought Searchlight Engine No. 1 and Water Tower No. 1 to the scene. After several minutes' hard work the flames were got under control and put out.

The second floor, where the fire originated, is occupied by Wilson & Seaman, manufacturers of women's waists. The damage is estimated at $12,000, caused by fire and water. The third floor, to which the flames spread, is occupied by Beaman & Harris, manufacturers of women's underwear and shirt waists. Their damage is placed at $10,000; H. A. Rothman, manufacturer of ladies' waists, on the fourth floor, lost $5,000, due to water and smoke, and S. Glinsberg, who makes women's waists, on the fifth and sixth floors, suffered slight loss by smoke. The first and seventh floors of the building are unoccupied.

While the fire was in progress the sewer at West Broadway and Grand Street became blocked and the cellars of 54, 56, and 58 Grand Street were partially filled with water.

Earlier in the evening there was a slight fire in the basement of the six-story factory building 167 Greene Street, occupied by Shubkin & Price, manufacturers of hats and caps. The damage is estimated at $500.

SHOT THROUGH CAR WINDOW.

Lives of Passengers Endangered on Train Near Scarsdale.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 30.—As the 1 P. M. train from here for New York was passing a point just south of the Scarsdale Station to-day, a small bullet struck a pane of glass in the smoking car on the east side, made a small hole through it, and covered the two passengers who were sitting in the seat with pulverized glass. Some one on the opposite side of the aisle said he heard the bullet strike the side of the car and fall down to the floor, but it could not be found. It probably fell behind the heating pipes.

Some of the passengers said they saw a group of Italians standing near where the shot was fired.

SENATOR DAVIS LIES IN STATE.

Thousands in St. Paul Pass in Front of the Catafalque.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 30.—Thousands of people to-day passed through the Governor's Room in the Minnesota Capitol, where the body of the late United States Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis lay in State.

The main corridor of the building was draped with crêpe. In the centre of the chamber lay the body, underneath a chandelier hung with crêpe and smilax. Smilax, ferns, and potted plants occupied the corners of the room and were banked in the windows. The catafalque was draped with the National colors, and the casket was surrounded with floral tributes. At its head rested an oil portrait of the dead statesman; at its foot was the sword he carried through the civil war.

A double line of guards was formed about the bier, and all classes of society were in the line which passed in a continuous procession for hours, paying their last tribute to the dead.

The World's New Magazine.

First number out of morrow. Everything new and more of everything. Twelve of its pages in colors; new feature of the New Year of the New Century. Order from newsdealer.—Adv.

Leading clubs use Baltimore Club Rye Whiskey. McIlvaine & Baldwin, 16 Dey St.—Adv.

W. H. OSBORNE A SUICIDE.

Clerk in French Cable Company's Office Goes to Poughkeepsie to Kill Himself—No Cause Known.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 30.—William H. Osborne, twenty-eight years of age, a clerk in the employ of the French Cable Company at 44 Broad Street, New York, committed suicide in the Nelson House, in this city, this evening by shooting himself in the right temple.

Osborne, who arrived in Poughkeepsie on Monday last, registered at the hotel as Hugh J. Wilson, and it was not until after he was found in his room that his true name was discovered, his identity being established by letters found on his person. These letters were from his father, H. Osborne, who is said to be manager of the French Cable Company's Cape Cod station at Orleans, Mass.; his sister, Ada C. Osborne of Providence, and from a woman who signed herself simply Florence. This last mentioned letter was postmarked New York and referred to the young man's requiring money.

While Osborne registered under an assumed name, he made no attempt to conceal his identity from telegraph operators and others whom he met outside of the hotel. On Wednesday night he called up 531 Harlem and had Miss Florence Day sent for. He had a conversation with her, which apparently had to do with the receipt of a letter and a telegraphic money order for $22 to-day.

About 5 o'clock this afternoon he got his key, and, asking to be called at 6:30 P. M., went to his room. Twenty minutes later a report was heard. The door was forced, and the young man was found lying on his bed in his shirt and trousers, clutching a revolver in his right hand and with a bullet in his brain. He was unconscious, and died in the ambulance on his way to Vassar Hospital.

Coroner Selfridge took charge of the body and the dead man's effects and notified his family.

At the offices of the French Cable Telegraph Company, 44 Broad Street, the manager in charge said last night that young Osborne had worked there for five or six years. So far as the night force knew, Osborne had no special cause for committing suicide. He had worked steadily up to last Saturday night, but since that time had not been seen at the office, and was not known to have sent any explanation of his absence to the men under whom he was employed. His position was that of a counter clerk, receiving messages.

Miss Florence Day lives at 246 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street with her sister, Mrs. August Grenet. She had been on terms of very warm friendship with Osborne for about a year. They often talked with each other over the telephone.

Mrs. Grenet said Osborne seemed to her to have been despondent for the last month or two. She did not know why. All she knew of him that she could recollect was that he was a member of Company F, Seventh Regiment.

PERILOUS RIDE ON A LOG.

Man Has a Thrilling Experience in Kentucky River Rapids.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 30.—While Ezra Pigg was catching logs in a boom at Ford, Ky., he lost his balance and fell headlong into the river. He was nearly drowned before he succeeded in catching a log, on which he climbed.

The water was very swift, and it took two hours for two men in a skiff to overtake the log and rescue Pigg from his perilous position.

The log carried Pigg four miles down the stream, and through the Kentucky River rapids.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

$50 Round Trip Rate Likely to be Made Between Chicago and San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The Trans-Continental Passenger Association held a meeting here to-day for the purpose of deciding upon a rate for the Epworth League Convention, to be held in San Francisco next Summer.

A fifty-dollar round-trip rate from Chicago and return has been proposed, and it is almost certain to be made, if not by agreement, by independent action on the part of one or other of the lines.

A new element has been introduced into the situation since the meeting in St. Louis last week. The proposition for the fifty-dollar rate was on the presumption that ticket holders would be compelled to go and return by the same route.

The Northern Pacific and the Great Northern have made it be understood that they are competitors for the business, and unless provision be made in the arrangements for allowing ticket holders going by the Southern route to return by the Northern one, or vice versa, they will see to it that they get a fair share of the business in both directions, irrespective of the rates that have to be made to get it.

MANILA'S CHIEF OF POLICE.

Office Tendered to Chief Campbell of St. Louis and Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 30.—Chief of Police John W. Campbell of St. Louis will probably be the first police chief of Manila under the civil government. The post was offered to him three days ago, and to-day he mailed his acceptance to Manila. It will reach the Taft Commission in three weeks, when it is confidently expected that Gen. MacArthur will cable his approval.

Chief Campbell is a Democrat, and his selection to the important post by the Administration is regarded as a recognition of the Gold Democratic element, which has strongly urged his appointment. He has the hearty support of many strong Republicans as well. The appointment is credited to Attorney James L. Blair, a prominent sound-money Democrat and brother of Frank P. Blair, attorney for Oberlin M. Carter. The Blairs are said to be extensively acquainted in the military arm of the Government.

John W. Campbell is forty-nine years old, and took an aggressive stand against mob violence in the recent street railway strike. He is a man of splendid physique and great physical courage.

SHOT WITH A PROPERTY GUN.

Man Employed at the Matteawan Opera House Is Seriously Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, Nov. 30.—With a gun which had been used in a play at the Matteawan Opera House last night, Philip Sirrene, a young man, nineteen years of age, accidentally shot George Decker in the breast, causing a serious wound.

Both men are employed in the opera house. After the performance Decker went to the front of the house, sat down on a chair, and dozed. Sirrene came from the stage with the gun in his hand. He told Decker to go home. Only half awake the latter mumbled something in reply, and Sirrene said, in a dramatic way, "Come on or I'll fire." The gun went off, and Decker rolled over on the floor. He was taken to the hospital, and Sirrene was placed under arrest.

Sirrene declared the shooting to be an accident, he not knowing the gun was loaded. In a statement to-night Decker absolves him from all blame. The gun was loaded with blank cartridge, but being held so close to Decker's breast the wadding inflicted a dangerous wound.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract

is the best. The grocer knows it. Insist on having it. It is for your food. Pure and wholesome. —Adv.

They Insure Safety.

The automatic electric block signals of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

DEATH OF OSCAR WILDE

He Expires at an Obscure Hotel in the Latin Quarter of Paris.

Is Said to Have Died from Meningitis, but There Is a Rumor that He Committed Suicide.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Oscar Wilde died at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Maison du Perier, Due des Beaux Arts, in the Latin Quarter. It is a small, obscure hotel, at which Wilde had been living for several months under the name of Manmoth.

According to the accounts obtainable Wilde was operated upon six weeks ago for meningitis, caused by an abcess in the ear, which the doctors were unable to locate. He is said to have been unconscious for two days, and before that time to have been received into the Roman Catholic Church. Lord Alfred Douglas was with him when he died.

Le Journal says, however, that it is rumored that Wilde committed suicide.

Wilde will be buried in this city on Monday.

Oscar Wilde was born in Dublin in 1836. He was the son of Sir William R. Wills Wilde, M. D., surgeon-oculist to Queen Victoria, antiquarian, statistician, and man of letters, and of Jane Francesca, Lady Wilde, who achieved considerable reputation as a poetess. Oscar's first schooling was at the Portora Royal School, Enniskillen, and later he studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Magdalen College, Oxford University. The brilliancy of his parents was transmitted to him. At Trinity College he won the Berkeley gold medal for Greek, and he won many class honors at Oxford, chief among them being the Newdigate prize, with a poem entitled "Ravenna."

In 1879 he went to London, and soon became a celebrity through the aesthetic fad which he started. His craze for aestheticism was accompanied by eccentricities of dress, which soon made him one of the most talked about persons in London clad himself in black velvet, with knickerbockers, and black silk stockings, and he wore a sunflower. He was caricatured by Du Maurier in Punch, and satirized by Gilbert in "Patience." In Punch he was labeled "Postlethwaite," in "Patience" "Bunthorne." The advertising he received was just what he wanted. He took advantage of it to effect a contract for a lecture tour in America. The tour was not the success he had anticipated, but he made some money out of it.

On his return to England Wilde dropped all his eccentricities of dress, but his other affectations became greater than ever. In the high social circles of London, to which he had entrée, he was regarded as a brilliant conversationist and poseur.

Wilde's first published book was his Newdigate prize poem, printed in 1879, and well received by the reviewers. After his return from the United States he applied himself industriously to literary work.

The most popular of Wilde's books was "The Picture of Dorian Gray," which has had an immense sale, both in the United Kingdom and this country. It appeared first in Lippincott's Magazine, in 1895, and was afterward issued in book form, with considerable additions, by Ward, Lock & Co. After the famous trial the London publishers withdrew it from circulation, although inundated with orders for copies.

Among literary people "Intentions," published in 1894, is regarded as Wilde's finest prose work. It is a collection of essays, and, though full of the author's favorite paradoxes, contains much art criticism which shows evidences of careful thought. Some of the essays, notably "The Decay of Lying" and "The Critic as Artist," had previously appeared in English reviews and had attracted a good deal of attention.

Wilde's poems were first published in 1881, and a new edition was issued at the Bodley Head about ten years later. Both editions were exhausted in a very short time after publication. Many isolated stanzas and lines have been quoted to show that he had not possessed the necessary perseverance and steadfastness of character. Wilde could have been one of the great poets of the nineteenth century. Many persons have also noticed the remarkable forecast of his own life which the author wrote in the dedication to this volume of verse and the passionate regret there expressed that he had not used his gifts to better purpose.

Among Wilde's other published works, exclusive of his plays, are "The House of Pomegranates—Colored Poems in Prose," with illustrations by Arthur Ricketts and C. H. Shannon; "Salome," written in French, illustrated by Aubrey Beardsley; "The Happy Prince, a volume of fairy tales, and "Lord Arthur Savile's Crime," a collection of short stories.

After Wilde's release from prison a poem was published anonymously, entitled "A Ballad of Reading Jail." It created a great deal of interest and favorable criticism, and is now known to have been written by Wilde.

Wilde was spoken of as an aspiring dramatist long before any piece signed by his name was acted. His "Salome" was cast in the dramatic form, and "Guido Ferranti," a tragic piece briefly acted here by Lawrence Barrett, was reputed to be his work. There was a certain lyrical quality in some of its passages which credited this report. His first acknowledged play, however, was "Lady Windermere's Fan," produced by George Alexander at the St. James's Theatre, in London, in 1893, and acted here soon afterward at Wallack's (then Palmer's) without setting the town ablaze. There was much verbal smartness in this piece, and it was no strong accession against its merits to say that its plot was antique and its stagecraft insufficient. But its insincerity and diffusiveness were not to be denied. After the first performance in London, Wilde appeared on the stage of the St. James's smoking a cigarette, and responded to a "call" that was not altogether friendly with imperturbable good humor and assurance. This served its purpose in giving the piece a unique advertisement.

His next play, "A Woman of No Importance," was acted first at the London Haymarket, under Beerbohm Tree's direction, and in New York, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, with Rose Coghlan in the principal rôle. It was, indeed, a play of no importance, and Miss Coghlan, wisely employed her famous brother Charles to patch it up and lend it some sort of theatrical value. "The Importance of Being Earnest," frankly a farce and full of nimble wit, on the other hand, missed a long run at the Empire Theatre because it was too dainty and fragile to suit the taste and understanding of the ordinary theatregoer, and "An Ideal Husband," admirably acted by Daniel Frohman's company at the Lyceum, while it made no one's fortune and lacked vigorous dramatic spirit, was a clever piece of work which aroused the critical admiration of W. D. Howells.

Lately, various plays, signed by others, have been credited by presumably malicious gossips to the pen of Wilde. Among these have been "The Case of Rebellious Susan," by Henry Arthur Jones, the same author's "The Liars" and "Mr. and Mrs. Daventry," by Frank Harris, lately produced in London by Mrs. Patrick Campbell. But no sensible person has ever permitted himself to believe such yarns. Men of the literary standing and ability of Mr. Jones and Mr. Harris do not sign their names to the work of others for any reason.

As a dramatist, Wilde was hampered by his utter lack of sincerity and his inability to master the technical side of playwriting. But his wit, his pleasing literary faculty, and his droll views of life made some of his plays rather effective with a limited audience.

It was in 1895 that the great scandal broke which ruined Wilde. It came about through an action brought by the Marquis of Queensberry, whose motive was the protection of his son, Lord Alfred Douglas, over whom Wilde had exercised an evil influence. The evidence at Wilde's trial shocked the civilized world and covered him with disgrace which it was not possible for him to outlive. He was sentenced to prison for a term of years. At the expiration of his sentence he quitted England. It was later learned that he had settled in Paris. From a pet of society he had become the most despised of social outcasts. Recent reports from Paris were to the effect that he was living in abject poverty.

In 1884 Wilde was married to Constance, daughter of Horace Lloyd, barrister. They had two children, Cyril and Vivian, both of whom survive.

TO BUY A NEWPORT ESTATE.

Report that Cornelius Vanderbilt Will Erect a Handsome Summer Residence on the Property.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 30.—It is reported that Cornelius Vanderbilt intends to spend the greater part of each year in Newport, and to this end is about to purchase a large estate here and erect on it a handsome Summer residence.

The property Mr. Vanderbilt contemplates buying is said to be the so-called Hazard estate, which is now owned by the Newport Hospital as a bequest to that institution by the will of the late John Alfred Hazard.

The tract contains about forty acres of land, and is situated north of Ocean Avenue. On the property is the well-known Lily Pond used by the Newport Fishing Club, and which, in the event of his purchasing it, Mr. Vanderbilt will have the privilege of using. The grounds are well adapted for all kinds of sport in addition to the picturesque pond, where boating and fishing, and even bathing can be indulged in.

The property is close to the estates of Henry Clews, Stuyvesant Fish, George Henry Warren, R. M. Cushing, and William Starr Miller.

While nothing definite regarding the purchase is given out here for publication, it is positively known that it is Mr. Vanderbilt's purpose to acquire an estate here.

The news of the intended purchase has been received with great satisfaction by all the cottagers.

MR. ODELL'S APPOINTMENTS.

Adjt. Gen. Hoffman and John N. Partridge to Retain Their Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Governor-elect Odell this morning made public his selection of Brig. Gen. Edward M. Hoffman of Elmira to be Adjutant General of the forces of the State and his Chief of Staff. Gen. Hoffman was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt last January to succeed Avery D. Andrews of New York.

Mr. Odell also announced the reappointment of John N. Partridge of Brooklyn to be Superintendent of Public Works.

DINNER TO MR. ODELL.

He Advocates a Shipbuilding Plant, and Offers to Take Stock in It.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The Business Men's Association of the City of Newburg gave a complimentary dinner to their fellow-member, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., at the Palatine Hotel this evening. There were 150 guests present, among them being Governor-elect Odell, his secretary, James G. Graham; his stenographer, J. C. McKnight; Judge William D. Dickey of the Supreme Court, Mayor J. D. Wilson, and ex-Mayor Benjamin B. Odell, father of the Governor-elect. William Cook Belknap, a representative of the oldest business house in the city, presided. The Rev. Dr. William K. Hall of the First Presbyterian Church invoked the blessing.

While the dinner was in progress there was singing by the guests, under the leadership of Prof. N. S. Taylor, of a dozen old-time melodies, principally plantation songs. Major Wilbur H. Weston presided at the exercises, introducing as speakers of the evening M. H. Hirschberg of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Creswell MacLaughlin, editor of The Schoolmaster, Job E. Hedges of New York, and Col. Charles W. Fuller of Bayonne, N. J.

Mr. Odell, on being introduced by the toastmaster, spoke briefly to the toast, "Our Next Governor, Our Honored Guest, B. B. Odell." In course of his remarks he said there were important legislative matters to be looked after during the next two years, most important of all that of taxation. He also referred incidentally to the fact that there was a great field for the association in building an enlarged shipbuilding plant where the largest vessels of the world may be constructed. During the evening it was stated by the toastmaster that Mr. Odell had announced his willingness to take $100,000 of stock for such purpose, and that movements were already on foot for the construction of the plant in Newburg.

ORGANIZED LABOR IN CHICAGO.

Industrial Union Members Affiliate with Building Trades Council.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—At midnight yesterday the National Industrial Trades Union ceased to exist, and its members will hereafter affiliate with the unions of the Building Trades Council. President Symms, in a valedictory, hopes that the members will work as hard for the upbuilding and maintenance of organized labor as they have fought against it during the life of the Industrial Union.

This action will gladden the hearts of organized labor. The Industrial Union was formed in February, being created by the contractors to aid them in their controversy with the Building Trades Council. At first the Industrial Union prospered and its membership increased to such an extent that steps were taken to enlarge the organization and make its scope National instead of local.

President Symms was bitter in his denunciation of the contractors, and said his experience with them had taught him that the Building Contractors' Council had been formed for the express purpose of destroying the unions in Chicago, increasing the hours of labor, and reducing the wages. He further said that he had become convinced that the union men had a just cause for their fight against the "bosses," and that the latter were only using members of his union to the bosses' own advantage.

TO PREPARE A NEW HYMNAL.

Methodist Bishops Appoint a Commission to Undertake the Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—A new hymnal for the Methodist Episcopal Church is to be prepared by the best-known authorities on the subject in that denomination. The Board of Bishops has been instructed to appoint a special commission to undertake the work.

The Bishops have named the following persons to prepare the book: S. F. Upham of Drew Theological Seminary, Chairman; S. C. Nutter of St. Albans, Vt.; Prof. C. T. Winchester of Wesleyan University, M. V. Simpson of Philadelphia, Dr. R. J. Cooke of Grant University, W. A. Quayle of Indianapolis, Charles W. Smith of Pittsburg, Prof. Charles M. Stuart of Garrett Biblical Institute, and Dr. C. M. Cobern of Denver.

Author of "Dooley Papers" Very Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Finlay Peter Dunne, author of the "Dooley Papers" and for many years an active newspaper man of Chicago, lies dangerously ill with pneumonia at St. Luke's Hospital. He was taken ill a few days ago in his apartments, in the Virginia Hotel, but later was removed to the hospital, by the advice of his physician. Inquiry at St. Luke's Hospital to-night elicited the information that Mr. Dunne's condition was unchanged. The attendant physician said the patient was resting easily.

For the tired man, the weary woman, the nursing mother—Ballantine's India Pale Ale.—Adv.

A Magazine Bound Like a Book.

Doubleday, Page & Co.'s new magazine, "The World's Work," is bound like a book.—Adv.

TRUNKS SEIZED AT THE BREVOORT HOUSE

There Were Nine of Them, and They Were Filled with Dutiable Goods.

NOW IN APPRAISER'S STORES

Proprietor Jaimes's Tragic Attitude Caused Much Excitement at the Hotel—His Mysterious Explanation.

Nine trunks filled with dutiable goods, mostly laces and fine linen, were seized at the Brevoort House last night by a Deputy United States Inspector, armed with a search warrant issued late yesterday afternoon from United States District Attorney Burnett's office.

The seizure was intended to be a secret one, and the preliminary steps were conducted with great secrecy, but Collector Charles Jaimes, proprietor of the hotel, confronted by the deputy shortly before 8 o'clock, and a denial was made of the trunks. Mr. Jaimes protested, and when the guests, who happened to be in the office, into a state of considerable alarm by declaring that if the property was taken from the hotel it would be over his dead body.

"Well, we won't have any trouble about it, there's no necessity for that. The property is represented by the trunks, and I'll show you the authority to take the trunks."

Promptly the guests quit greatly excited over the seizure, and the report started around that the hotel was in the hands of the police. Many of the guests made their way to the office, but were quickly informed by the proprietor that the seizure was a matter of business, and that there was no cause for excitement.

The trunks were taken away last night by Deputy Inspector Bennett, who said that he knew nothing of the matter, as the papers must have been issued after he left the office. Another customs officer professed to be equally in the dark.

Around the Brevoort last night the employes said that no one knew what happened, but they could not say just what it was all about.

"But," said one, "Mr. Jaimes the was much excited, so much so he got mad."

CHICKEN THIEF FOILS OFFICERS.

Girl Leads Them Up Stairs While the Man Escapes from the Cellar.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Nov. 30.—The members of the Danbury police force are frequently called upon to run down chicken thieves of more or less desperation and proficiency, but they never before were foiled by a pretty girl assisting a prospective prisoner in escaping. A man who was wanted on a charge of stealing the larger part of the turkey flock owned by a farmer living near Brewster, N. Y., was well within the grasp of a Danbury officer and a New York State Deputy Sheriff last night when the quick-wittedness of an eighteen-year-old girl enabled him to attain the liberty which he now enjoys.

The officer from New York

BANQUET OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

Over 400 Scots Celebrate Its 144th Anniversary.

PATRIOTIC TOASTS AND SONGS

The Rev. Donald Mackay Treats of the Scotchman in America—Ex-Speaker Reed on Anglo-Saxon Unity.

More than 450 loyal sons of the land of the heather gathered about the banqueting board in Delmonico's last night to celebrate the one hundred and forty-fourth anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society. The dinner was one of the largest that has ever been held in the history of the organization, and much of its success was due to the efforts of its President, Andrew Carnegie, who presided.

The large hall was draped with American and British flags, intertwined, while back of the President's seat stood a large picture of Scotland's patron saint.

In front of the President occupying the post of honor was the historic ram's head of the society, and during the evening a flavor of the old times was added to the proceedings by the bagpipe playing of MacDonald of Glengarry, a Herculean Scot who had seen service in the Black Watch. There was also added picturesqueness to the scene from the fact that many of the diners wore the national costume, the bright plaids of which contrasted strongly with the sombre dress coats of the others at the board.

On the platform with Mr. Carnegie were George Austin Morrison, Jr., Secretary of the St. Andrew's Society; Bishop Henry C. Potter, President of the Pennsylvania Society; David H. Mercer, Julien Davies, President of the St. David's Society; Fred P. Foster, President of the St. Nicholas Society; the Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., President of Princeton College; Fred J. de Peyster, President of the Colonial Wars Society; Hamilton W. Mabie, Whitelaw Reid, Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul General; the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, George Gray Ward, President of the St. George's Society; Thomas B. Reed, Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce; William J. Arkell, President of the New England Society; Tunis G. Bergen, President of the Holland Society; Dr. David G. Wylie, Chaplain of St. Andrew's Society, and T. H. Bartindale, President of the Canadian Society.

Mr. Carnegie received an ovation when he arose to open the feast of reason and the flow of soul" part of the proceedings. Waving aloft a miniature bottle of Scotch whisky which he said had just been sent to him, he declared with the National poet of Scotland that "whisky and freedom gang together." "And in the United States, at least," he added, "it will be admitted that whisky goes with great freedom."

Mr. Carnegie spoke of the night that was being celebrated, and hoped those of American birth to beat with the blood of the assembled gave much credit to the land they loved. "If we did not love Scotland so much," he said, "we could not be the loyal citizens that we are in the land of our adoption. The man who forgets his mother will never be worthy of his wife." [Great applause.]

Mr. Carnegie then proposed the health of the Queen, and after the cheering had died away the voices of the diners were raised in unison to sing "God Save the Queen."

Next came the toast of "The President," and amid tremendous applause the diners sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

SCOTCH VOTE THE AMERICAN VOTE.

"The Land o' Cakes" was the first toast, and the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay made the response, during the course of which he said, "We here hear sometimes of a German vote, and once in a while of an Irish vote, but we never hear of a Scotch vote. The reason is easy of explanation. The Scotch voter is the American voter, and with it Scotchmen show their allegiance to the State and to the municipality. To-day Scotch presbyter stands with American Bishop to make this city a clean city rather than a station on the rapid transit system down to hell." [Great applause.]

Hamilton W. Mabie responded to the toast, "The Land We Live In." He said to the best of his recollection it was Gen. Porter who had said some years ago before the St. Andrew's Society after he had listened to much talk about the heather and the Clyde: "The Clyde may be a very noble river, but the whole of it would not make a gargle for one of the mouths of the Mississippi."

Mr. Mabie said that he was one at least of those who protested against a statement once made by Matthew Arnold, that America was a paradise of the average man. "If it is that," he said, "then it is the inferno of the superior man. Countries are not made for average men, but for superior men. No country has a richer heritage of the imagination than we have. No country in the world is given by a greater record of heroism, of devotion, and of idealism than is this country of ours. Could there be a greater example of audacious idealism than this very Government of ours? It is so audacious that I sometimes believe that had our fathers realised the audacity of their undertaking they might never have entered into it.

"I speak for the land that we live in, not because it is great in riches, not because it is great in area, not because of the full dinner pail, for after all the only importance of the full dinner pail is its relation to the man who carries it. [cries of 'Good!' and applause,] but because I believe it has the same qualities that made Greece great, that made Judea great, that made Scotland and England great, and that those qualities will develop a new National character, a National life, and a National history."

Bishop Potter entered the room just as Mr. Mabie finished talking. At once the diners rose to their feet and gave him a greeting. When he had reached his place Mr. Carnegie arose and proposed "Three cheers for Bishop Potter," which were given with a hearty will.

Whitelaw Reid spoke to the toast, "The English-Speaking Race," drawing a picture of the ultimate unity of all English-speaking peoples, and President Patton of Princeton spoke to the toast, "Scottish Literature." Then there were loud cries of "Reed, Reed," which Mr. Carnegie quieted by announcing that "Tom Reed" would now speak to "The American in Scotland."

EX-SPEAKER REED'S ADDRESS.

"I want," said Mr. Reed, "to add a little addendum to what my namesake has said. If ever the English-speaking people unite it will be because the principles of the United States have permeated England rather than that the principles of England have permeated the United States. [Tremendous applause.]

"When I was told about this toast I thought it would be well to find out something about my subject, and after the habits of political persons whose ways I have abandoned, but whose habits I have not quite lost, I got an encyclopedia, and in order that justice might be done you by any impartial person, I selected a French encyclopedia and found out all about your ancestry. I cannot talk to you in Scotch like Dr. Mackay, so you will have to be satisfied with the imperfect medium of the English language.

"These ancestors of yours were a pretty wild and pretty savage race. They were not only content to fight with each other, which might have been a public blessing, [laughter,] but they proceeded to sally forth and take the property of the Lowlander as well as each other's. Then, instead of wearing the habiliaments of the decent Christian I learn that they wore a phillibag, which is an arrangement that comes down to the knees at tartan and half trousers, which are concealed by the phillibag. I am sorry that your ancestors saw fit to make that concealment, for it has given rise to the injurious suspicion that they didn't wear them at all.

"I also learn that the people of Scotland, like the natives of Maine, have a powerful tendency toward migration. [Laughter.] I see before me some very good-looking men. Some of you are bankers and merchants and rich people generally, and you owe it to your power to get away from Scotland, even though you do carry your traits with you."

Mr. Reed then took issue with a statement made by President Patton, who said that Saintsbury had made some harsh criticisms on Carlyle. "When somebody says that Carlyle has passed away it is my impression that that somebody has never come on," said Mr. Reed. "He taught men to despise cant, to love truth, and to be manly. He said his say in the world, and that is worth while. A man who has done that can afford to die."

In conclusion Mr. Reed paid a glowing tribute to Burns, Mansfield, and Lord Erskine. He said that he had often stood in wondering awe before the picture showing a line of flying gray horses and inscribed "Scotland Forever." Yet it was not fighting, he said, much and glorious as had been the Scots' record in that that would make Scotland Forever, but the integrity, the manliness, and the loyalty of the sons of the land of the heather.

Bishop Potter, who was not on the toast list, and who said that he had had no idea when he came to the banquet that he was to be called upon, was asked by Mr. Carnegie to make an address. The Bishop confined his remarks to a sketch of some personal recollections of Mr. Carnegie in the days when the Bishop was a clergyman in charge of his first pastorate in Greensburg, Penn.

At the conclusion of the banquet the diners rose and sang, "Auld Lang Syne," after having drunk the health of John Sloan, the ex-President of the society, who is ill at his home.

ACTED AS HIS OWN POLICEMAN.

Big Man Suspecting Little Man of Theft Yanked Him In and Out of Cabs to Police Headquarters.

William Belvin, a guest at the New York Hotel, 30 East Forty-second Street, who said he lived there at the expense of Oliver H. P. Belmont, was hurriedly driven to Police Headquarters yesterday morning a prisoner. As the cab drew up to the curb a tall, red-mustached man jumped out of it dragging a struggling little man after him up the steps and into the corridors. There he asked the officer on watch for the Captain's office.

"This fellow has 'touched' me," the big man cried, excitedly, "and I want to see the Captain and explain the case."

The policeman took the men to the Detective Bureau, where they were closeted with Sergt. Phelan for nearly two hours. The man who claimed he had been robbed said he was Mervin M. Murray of 31 Nassau Street. He said he had been attracted to the prisoner because of his stories about his work in the campaign of Mr. Belmont, and because he spoke of the Vanderbilts as backing him financially during his stay in New York.

Murray said that he had been in a Warren Street poolroom early in the evening, and had there lost $40. From there he went to a saloon in Murray Street, where he met Belvin, who captivated him with his stories. The men drank together some time, when, remembering his money, Murray put his hand in his pocket and found that $135 was gone. He accused the little man of robbing him. The latter declared himself innocent, but he was seized and dragged into the street by the big man and marched to Broadway and Murray Street, where a cab was hailed, into which Belvin was thrown. Murray told the cabman to drive up Broadway until he met a policeman. They drove to the corner of Thirty-first Street before they encountered one. He was leaning against a lamppost there, and Murray took his prisoner out of the cab and up to the policeman. He explained to the policeman, who told him to go to Police Headquarters. He called a second cab and was taken to Mulberry Street.

Detective Phelan searched the prisoner, but found only 35 cents in his pockets and decided to let him go. When Belvin was released he ran at top speed out of the station. Presently the other man came out. He was weeping, and between sobs said: "They stood in with the other fellow in there." Then he explained that he was a traveling agent for the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of 31 Nassau Street.

At the New York Hotel it was said nothing was known of Belvin except that he had registered there from Richmond, Va., a month ago.

CLAIMS ON TURKEY SETTLED?

Reported that an Irade Has Been Promulgated Looking to Payment for Armenian Massacres.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29.—The opinion is expressed in diplomatic circles that the American claims arising from the Armenian massacres "may now be regarded as practically settled, as an irade providing for the building of a cruiser in the United States is officially promulgated."

The question of the Consulate at Harpoot remains open, the Porte persisting in its refusal to grant an exequatur to Dr. Thomas H. Norton. The moral effect, however, created by the presence of the United States battleship Kentucky at Smyrna in support of the representations of the American Legation, taken in conjunction with the settlement of the other claims, leads the legation to hope for an early arrangement of all outstanding differences.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—"It is probable," says the Constantinople correspondent of The Standard, "that the contract for a cruiser to be built in the United States will be canceled as soon as the Kentucky departs, for it is difficult to see how the money is to be found."

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says it is suggested that Russia is prompting the Porte to refuse to grant an exequatur to Dr. Norton. The dispatch adds: "It is an open secret that they dislike the foreign Consuls in Asia Minor, especially the Americans, whom they suspect of aiding the American mission work in Armenia."

Nothing in regard to the United States battleship Kentucky is coming direct from Smyrna. The authorities there are evidently censoring all dispatches.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Official affirmation of the report that the Cramp Shipbuilding Company of this city had been awarded the contract for the construction of a cruiser for the Turkish Government has not been received by that firm. A monthly meeting of the Directors of the corporation was held in the Bourse Building this morning, but beyond a discussion of the negotiations now pending with the Turks for the building of a war boat and surmises as to the truth that the contract had been awarded, nothing relative to the subject was done.

Charles H. Cramp said the firm knew nothing more than what he read in the newspapers. "It is true negotiations are pending," said the shipbuilder, "but whether we will get the contract or not is something I cannot say. The clause in the cabled report that the price agreed upon will give a sufficient surplus to pay the American indemnities I do not understand at all. I cannot see how the price of a boat for the Turkish Government will secure the penalties demanded by our Government for any breach of international courtesy that may have been committed."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—No proposition has come to the United States Government from Turkey looking to the payment of the missionary claims under the guise of an order for a warship to be built in the United States. While it is hardly expected that any formal proposition of this kind will be forthcoming, it is, of course, beyond the power of the State Department to prevent or interfere with any arrangement that the Turkish Government may enter into with American shipbuilders and individual claimants.

The point is, after all, to have the claims paid, and the State Department officials are not very particular as to the form in which the payments are made. Perhaps they are indifferent in this respect because of knowledge of the fact that the Turkish Government might be much embarrassed by the pressure of European creditors were the United States Government to insist upon certain forms of procedure in this case.

There are no developments in the negotiations respecting the exequatur of Dr. Norton, United States Consul at Harpoot. The matter is still one of correspondence, and the authorities here are confident that the Turkish Government will, in the end, yield on this point.

MOLER AND DRAKE ASSIGN.

New York Men File Suit Against Columbus Dry Goods House.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 30.—Albert Friedlander, Tefft, Weller & Co., Julius Loewenthal, and Eugene, George and Max Galland of Gallan Brothers, all of New York, filed a petition in the Federal Court today asking that the dry goods firm of Moler & Drake, the most extensive in this city, be declared bankrupt.

The firm, whose store occupies an entire new building, made an assignment last Tuesday, and the New York creditors insist that in the light of the figures shown the house is bankrupt.

The Friedlander claim is $1,924.25, Teft, Weller & Co.'s $179.49, Mr. Loewenthal's $106.24, and Galland Brothers' $453.63, the aggregate being $2,660.61. The store is in the hands of Butler Sheldon and Attorney Henry J. Booth, who hold the goods for the benefit of the creditors, and an inventory is in progress.

Moler and Drake claim that the suspension is merely temporary and that they will reorganize and incorporate in February. According to the schedule, the assets far exceed the liabilities.

DETAILS OF THE ROOT BILL

Radical Change in Method of Appointing the Staff.

ROTATION IN ARMY PROVIDED

Officers of the Line to Serve on the Staff for a Time and Then Return to the Line.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Details of Secretary Root's Army bill, now in the hands of the House Committee on Military Affairs, were made public to-day. The measure provides for a Lieutenant General, six Major Generals, and fifteen Brigadier Generals. The number of Captains, First Lieutenants, and Second Lieutenants of the cavalry and infantry is increased from twelve to fifteen for each regiment. Three of the Captains shall be available for detail as Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Commissary; three First Lieutenants for Squadron and Battalion Adjutants, and three Second Lieutenants for Squadron Quartermasters and Commissaries.

Provision for the discontinuance of the artillery arm, as at present organized, is made by organizing an artillery corps to be known as coast artillery and field artillery. Officers of artillery are to be placed on one list for promotion, according to seniority. The corps will have a Chief of Artillery, detailed from the Colonels, and while serving in this capacity he will have the rank and pay of a Brigadier General. There will be, in addition, 8 Colonels, 13 Lieutenant Colonels, 39 Majors, 182 Captains, 198 First Lieutenants, and 192 Second Lieutenants. The Captains and Lieutenants, when not required for duty with batteries, will be available as staff officers. Each battery of coast and field artillery shall be organized as at present. The increases in the artillery shall be 20 per cent. each year for five years, until the maximum of 18,920 men is reached.

INCREASE IN DEPARTMENTS.

The Adjutant General will have the rank of Major General, and his corps is increased 1 Lieutenant Colonel and 10 Majors. The Inspector General's department is increased 1 Lieutenant Colonel and 6 Majors. The Judge Advocate's department is increased 1 Colonel and 3 Majors. The Quartermaster's department is increased 2 Colonels, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 4 Majors, and 24 Captains. To fill the grade of Captains, volunteers not over thirty-six years old may be appointed.

The Subsistence Department is increased 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, and 13 Captains. The Medical Department is increased 2 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 10 Majors, and 11 Captains and First Lieutenants. The Pay Department is increased 1 Colonel and 1 Lieutenant Colonel, and the number of Majors is fixed at 9 instead of 20, as at present, with 27 Captains. The Majors in the Pay Department at present will hold that rank, but no promotions are to be made until the number of Majors is reduced below 9. To fill the vacancies of Captains, men serving as Additional Paymasters not over forty years old may be selected.

The Engineer Corps is increased 5 Captains, 14 First Lieutenants, and 21 Second Lieutenants. Promotions are to be made by seniority, and vacancies are to be filled from the regular army. The Ordnance Bureau is increased 1 Lieutenant Colonel and 1 First Lieutenants. The Signal Corps is increased 2 Majors, 4 Captains, 9 First Lieutenants, and during the present emergency the President is authorized to continue for duty in the Philippines 10 First Lieutenants and 10 Second Lieutenants as volunteer signal officers.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

All promotions in the staff created under the act are to be made from the present staff corps, and when vacancies occur by retirement or otherwise the promotions shall be made by seniority. Vacancies that cannot be filled by such promotions are to be filled by detail from the line of the army, the details lasting four years, after which the officer shall not be available for staff duty until he has served two years in the line. The provision for filling vacancies at the head of various staff corps is as follows:

That upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Adjutant General, Inspector General, Judge Advocate General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Paymaster General, Chief of Ordnance, or Chief Signal Officer the President may appoint the chief of any of said departments or corps from the officers of the army at large not below the grade of Lieutenant Colonel;

Provided, That chiefs of staff corps, or departments shall be appointed for terms to continue four years, unless sooner terminated by the President, and while so serving shall have the rank, pay, and allowances now authorized for chiefs of said corps or departments; and,

Provided, That any officer serving under a detail as chief of a staff corps, or department is retired he shall be retired with rank and pay now authorized for the chief of such staff, corps, or department.

It is provided also that officers below the grade of Lieutenant Colonel in any of the above-named departments shall serve one year in the line, but shall not lose their places in the staff corps.

The above quoted provision is one of the most important and radical of the changes proposed by the bill. It amounts, in effect, to the abolition of the staff corps as a permanent institution in which officers are to serve throughout their military career. The proposition that line officers should be appointed to do staff duty for a definite period and, at the conclusion of that term, return again to the line, has been strenuously advocated by many of the best military authorities in this country for years. It is a pet idea of ex-Secretary of War Proctor, now one of the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

According to the provision, as it now stands, the full effect will not be worked out for several years, as it is not proposed to make the provision, if it should be enacted into law, applicable to present members of the staff corps above the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

An official statement in connection with the bill was issued at the War Department to-day. It explains certain provisions, and is as follows:

"There has been considerable difference in the promotions in various staff corps since the war of the rebellion, which has led, from time to time, to special legislation with a view to rectifying inequalities. In the new bill, which has been presented to Congress, the Secretary of War has caused to be adopted a ratio as follows: To each Colonel there shall be one and a half Lieutenant Colonels and three Majors, and to each Major of staff, three Captains.

"This has been made to apply to the departments, except the Engineers and Medical Department. The Engineers already have a greater proportion of high grade officers than would be authorized under this scheme, but no reduction has been made in the corps. The increase has been made at the bottom. The duties of the engineers are largely connected with river and harbor improvements."

PROVISION FOR FILLING VACANCIES.

The provision for the filling of vacancies that may occur by reason of the increase of officers under the proposed act is as follows:

That vacancies in the grade of field officers and Captain, created by this act, in the cavalry, artillery, and infantry shall be filled by promotion according to seniority in each branch, respectively. Vacancies existing after the promotions have been made shall be provided for as follows:

A sufficient number shall be reserved for the next graduating class at the United States Military Academy. Officers now holding commissions in the volunteer army and whose age does not exceed thirty-two years at the date of the passage of this act, may be ordered before boards of officers for such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. Volunteer officers who establish their fitness before these examining boards may be appointed to the grade of Second Lieutenant in the regular army. Volunteer officers so appointed to the grade of Second Lieutenant shall be arranged according to rank, on a separate list.

All vacancies existing in the grade of First Lieutenant in each arm of the service shall be filled from this list and the lineal lists of Second Lieutenants, according to seniority, as determined by length of prior commissioned service; but nothing herein contained shall change the relative rank of officers heretofore commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the regular army.

When the vacancies in the grade of First Lieutenant shall have been filled from the two lists, the names of the remaining Second Lieutenants shall then be placed on one list in each branch, arranged as to seniority, according to the dates of their commissions, and promotions thereafter shall be made as provided for in existing law.

Provision is made for the retirement of any officer who has been suspended from duty. This would apply to Gen. Eagan, Commissary General.

The President is authorized to enlist and organize natives of the Philippine Islands in organizations similar to the cavalry and infantry to the number of 12,000, the officers for such organizations to be selected from the regular army. The highest officers in command of the natives shall be Majors. When natives by their service and character show fitness for command the President is authorized to make provisional appointments in the grade of Second and First Lieutenants. A regiment of Porto Ricans also is authorized.

Cadets Expect Early Graduation.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Nov. 30.—Cadets who are in close touch with Washington have been informed that the class of 1901 will be graduated not later than the end of February, and possibly a few weeks earlier. The reorganization of the army will cause a heavy demand for capable officers. There are seventy-four men in the class of 1901. Many of them are needed at the present moment to fill existing vacancies.

ADVOCATES A NAVAL RESERVE.

Commander Southerland Says a National Organization Is Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—In a special report to the Navy Department Lieut. Commander W. H. Southerland, the officer in charge of the Naval Militia, sets forth facts to make obvious the necessity of a National naval reserve, in addition to the present militia organizations, calling particular attention to the fact that this proposed innovation is not suggested with any view whatever of displacing the present Naval Militia.

The general Government of the United States, says Commander Southerland, has no directive control whatever over these naval militia bodies. They are State bodies pure and simple, organized under State laws, and thus it is that no member is under obligation to answer the call of the President for any naval service.

"Then, too, it is pointed out that our opponent in a possible war of the future may be a thoroughly equipped, first rate naval power in striking contrast to our adversary of 1898, and that, therefore, it behooves the Navy Department to create some sort of reserve force, organized under the provisions of Federal law, and operating under the direct control of the Navy Department, ready at a moment's notice to reinforce the regular fighting strength of the navy.

"The status of the national reserve officer would be well defined. He would hold a commission in the navy, signed by the President, and his name would be borne on the Navy Register. The primary, in fact the sole object of the First Naval Reserve, the report says, would be the manning of the fleet; the overflow, which would form the second reserve could be utilized by the Navy Department on many kinds of duty.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieuts. Loren B. T. Johnson and Laurel B. Sandall, Assistant Surgeons, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, with rank from Nov. 19, are assigned to the Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, and the Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, respectively.

Second Lieut. William Ridgely Hay, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, recently appointed, with rank from Nov. 15, will proceed to Governors Island and report to the commanding General, Department of the East.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. Spear is detached from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the Buffalo, Dec. 5.

Assistant Surgeon R. B. Williams is ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York, Dec. 5.

Changes of officers on the Asiatic Station:

Commander H. Knox is detached from command of the Princeton and ordered to Yokohama Hospital.

Lieut. Commander C. A. Adams is detached from the Oregon and ordered to command of the Princeton temporarily.

Lieut. A. Rust is transferred from the Don Juan de Austria to the Scindia.

Lieut. E. Simpson is transferred from the Villalobos to the Scindia.

Lieut. F. M. Russell is transferred from the Albany to the Newark.

Lieut. R. L. Russell is detached from the Scindia and ordered to Brooklyn temporarily.

Lieut. H. P. Huse is ordered to the Villalobos.

Ensign A. W. Marshall is transferred from the Newark to the Monadnock.

Ensign W. T. Tarrant is transferred from the Brooklyn to the Gardoqui.

Cadet R. A. Abernathy is transferred from the Brooklyn to the Celtic.

Cadet C. H. Fischer is transferred from the Culgoa to the Albany.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The gunboat Princeton has sailed from Shanghai for Cavite.

The Pompey has left Ponta del Gada for Malta.

The Syiph has returned to Annapolis from the Stockton trial.

The Mayflower has arrived back at San Juan.

The Kearsarge and the Massachusetts of the North Atlantic Squadron are at Hampton Roads.

The Hannibal has left Port Royal for Lambert's Point.

The Amphitrite, Potomac, and Osceola are at Port Royal.

The Scorpion is reported at Kingston.

The fishing ship Dixie has arrived at Malta.

The Saturn has sailed from Che-Foo for Wu-Sung.

The collier Caesar arrived at Singapore yesterday.

The torpedo boat Dupont has left New York for Newport.

The tug Hercules has proceeded to Five Fathoms Bank Lightship to destroy a wreck in that locality.

The transport Buford, en route from New York to the Philippine Islands, has arrived at Port Said.

The Kilpatrick has arrived at Malta with about 800 recruits for the Philippines.

The Chesapeake is on her way to the United States from Havana.

The Crook sailed yesterday from San Juan, Porto Rico, for New York, with two troops of the Fifth Cavalry.

The Rawlins sailed from San Juan this evening for Newport News, having no board the headquarters band and Companies K, L, and H of the Eleventh Infantry.

RECORDER REVOKES ORDER.

Now Insists that Michael Davis Be Tried on All Indictments.

To the already peculiar court history of the case of Michael Davis, the alleged proprietor of the notorious resort known as "The Black Rabbit" was added another unexpected chapter yesterday, when Recorder Goff, revoking his order of Wednesday discharging Davis on his own recognizance, at the motion of District Attorney Gardiner, on two felony indictments and sentencing him to eight months in the penitentiary on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, to which he pleaded guilty, caused the prisoner to be brought to court from Blackwell's Island, rearraigned, and given an opportunity to withdraw his plea and stand trial under all three indictments. Davis refused to plead, and was returned to the prison, and bench warrants were issued for his arrest.

Recorder Goff's action was taken because of his determination to grant no motions discharging prisoners in actions where one or more co-defendants have been tried before other Judges.

In revoking his previous order, the Recorder says that he is of the opinion that Davis and Sheldon should have been taken before one of the Judges who presided at the trials of their co-defendants, who heard the evidence, and who, from their knowledge of the case, would be in a position to adequately judge it upon its merits.

Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier told the Recorder that, notwithstanding the latter's latest ruling, the District Attorney is still convinced that the action of his office in moving the discharge of the defendants was the proper course to pursue.

Recorder Goff explained that, in revoking his order, it intended no reflection on the District Attorney or his assistants, but believed the ends of justice would be best subserved by his action. District Attorney Gardiner said that the Recorder alone, of all the Judges, held that co-defendants should be tried in the same part of General Sessions and before the same Judge.

After scarlet fever, comes one or all of several low conditions: prostration, weak digestion, anæmia, ear and nose disorders.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil and proper care are almost sure to lift you out of this low condition.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
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PROGRAMME IN THE SENATE

Senators Meet in Washington and Discuss Order of Business.

SHIPPING BILL TO THE FRONT

Determined Effort to be Made to Advance It—Nicaragua Canal May Be Displaced.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—There were a number of Republican Senators at the Capitol to-day and they were in informal conference during the greater part of the time concerning the business likely to come before Congress during the approaching session. Among those who participated in these meetings were Senators Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations; Aldrich, Chairman of the Committee on Finance; Frye, President pro tem. of the Senate; Lodge, a leading member of the Foreign Relations Committee; Platt of Connecticut, a member of the Finance Committee, and Hale, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. They were not all together at any one time, but there was no effort to conceal the fact that there was a general exchange of views.

Prominent in their deliberations were the contemplated amendments to the war revenue law. Senators Aldrich, Allison, and Platt were together for some time on this latter subject, and had with them Representatives Payne and Dalzell of the House Committee on Ways and Means. It was stated at the close of this talk that the discussion had been on very general lines, and that as the House Committee has not completed its measure and the Treasury estimates have not been received, no conclusion was reached.

So far as the Senators expressed themselves their expressions were favorable to making the revision so thorough as to relieve the work entirely of the possibility of having it considered of a temporary character. They expressed the opinion that whatever changes are to be made should be made at the present session in order to prevent the reopening of the subject in the next Congress, as they think that the question should be entered upon at the beginning of a long session an entire revision of the tariff might be attempted. Changes they would avoid.

They also gave some indication of their views of the changes to be made, in a general way favoring the removal of the extra tax from articles not returning a large revenue and leaving it on the more productive articles. The tendency seemed to be against any removal of beer or tobacco taxes, and also against the removal of the tax on exchange transactions.

There was also considerable discussion of the Shipping Subsidy bill, and it was made evident that there would be a strenuous effort to have this measure made the unfinished business in place of the Spooner bill for the regulation of public administration in the Philippines. There is said to be no doubt now that this substitution will be attempted at the first meeting of the Committee on Order of Business, which probably will occur Monday next after the adjournment of the Senate.

Senator Frye, during the day, was in consultation concerning the Shipping bill with representatives of the Merchants' Association of New York, who argued that as the bill stands it will be injurious to the export trade, while Representatives of the New York and Pacific Steamship Companies, who were also with the Senator, expressed the opinion that unless full subsidies were granted to foreign built ships they would be operated at a loss.

A meeting of friends of the measure will be held in this city to-morrow to consider these and other objections to the bill, but for the present, no meeting of the Committee of Commerce will occur to consider the bill in any particular. Senator Frye said that the bill was now in as perfect shape as seemed possible to get it, and that he did not see the advisability of making any amendments.

He is giving his especial attention to this subject, and expresses his determination to crowd the bill as fast as possible. All Senators seen spoke of the inutility of the Spooner bill and said that for the present, at least, no effort would be made to legislate along the lines suggested by that measure. The effect of this decision will be to leave the Philippine questions entirely in the hands of the President.

If this programme can be carried into execution, the Nicaragua Canal bill also will be displaced, at least temporarily. The canal bill is only a special order, and could not be used to displace unfinished business except upon a vote or by general consent. With reference to the canal bill, there was manifest in the various talks some disposition to have it await action on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and the suggestion was made on the part of at least one Republican leader that the canal legislation of this session should be confined to an authorization to acquire a property right of way for the canal.

There was much less discussion during the day of the wisdom of filling the committee vacancies caused by the deaths of Senators Davis and Gear. Senator Frye reiterated his desire to remain at the head of the Committee on Commerce, and his aversion to accepting the Foreign Relations Chairmanship, which by virtue of seniority would become his if he chose to accept it. If the Maine Senator persists in his refusal it now seems doubtful whether the place will be filled speedily.

If not, Mr. Frye, for the time, will hold two important Chairmanships in addition to being President of the Senate, as he would be Acting Chairman of the Foreign Committee as well as actual Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. Senator Cullom is the next member in rank on the Foreign Relations Committee, but there is talk of an adjustment by which he might remain at the head of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, which would have the effect of giving the Foreign Relations Chairmanship to Senator Lodge, whose friends are at the proper time will press him for the position.

In case Senator Cullom should be transferred Senator Chandler would become Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce under the rules of seniority.

PROGRAMME OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The President and Speaker Henderson had an extended private conference this morning. They took a long drive together, at which, it is understood, the programme for the coming session of Congress was discussed.

The President had driven to the station with Mrs. McKinley, who left at 10 o'clock for New York, and upon his return to the Executive Mansion found that Speaker Henderson was awaiting him. At the President's request the Speaker entered the carriage, and they drove off together. They were gone almost an hour.

A large number of Senators and Representatives were awaiting the President when he returned, and the Cabinet had assembled, but they left without seeing him.

TRIED WAIST ON FOR COURT.

Mrs. Kate Gillooney of 675 Second Avenue ordered a tailor-made waist and shirt from Max Jacobovitz of 565 Third Avenue election day, and after she had made him change it nine times, she summoned him to the Yorkville Court to make him pay her for the money she had put out for the cloth. Mrs. Gillooney took the goods to court with her yesterday, accompanied by her husband. The tailor, a very small man, appeared. When the woman had told her story, Magistrate Pool said:

"I know something about dresses. I have enough to do with them at home, so I'd like to see how it fits myself."

As there was no privacy to be secured in the courtroom, the Magistrate had the woman taken down into the kitchen of the prison and put the waist on. When she came back she declared it hurt her under the arms. The Magistrate had her turn around so he could examine it from all sides.

"It's somewhat shrunken," he at length said. "You'd better pay back the money for the cloth."

"Ten dollars and a half!" cried Mrs. Gillooney, triumphantly.

Then there was a medley of voices of all sorts, from the Magistrate's low tone to the high key of the woman. The man tried to say he would try once more to fit the waist. He shouted that he was a poor man with a family, and that he had no money to pay the woman.

"Pay or go to prison," said the Magistrate.

"But I'll alter it for her," persisted the tailor.

"You've tried it nine times."

"The tenth may bring it," insisted the tailor.

"Oh, we'll settle this to-morrow," said the Magistrate, and he sent them all away.

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SIRES GET THE CASINO.

Litigation Between Them and Lederer Ended by Agreement.

After many months of litigation over the possession of the Casino between George W. Lederer and the Sire Brothers, both interests came together yesterday and the differences were amicably adjusted. The theatre was turned over to Mr. Sire last night by Mr. Lederer, who voluntarily vacated the premises. Mr. Lederer will remain in London four weeks longer. Before returning he will have completed the organization of a large syndicate which was practically agreed to build him a modern theatre in this city.

H. B. Sire, when seen at the New York Theatre, reiterated the statement made by Mr. Oppenheimer that an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between him and Mr. Lederer had been made, and he was now in absolute control of the Casino. Regarding the future of the house, Mr. Sire said that the present attraction, "Florodora," would continue as long as it was deemed advisable, after which a thorough renovation would take place.

"Among the many alterations which will be made," said Mr. Sire, "is the vacating of the café, which he does not think adds any dignity to the house." Mr. Sire will direct the management of the theatre himself.

The securing of the Casino by the Sire Brothers gives them the possession of three Broadway theatres, the Bijou, the New York, and the Casino, while they sublet the Criterion to Rich & Harris and Charles Frohman.

The history of the Casino dates back to 1882, when it was constructed by the Bixby estate for the Casino Theatre Company, of which Rudolph Aronson was President. In the first year of its existence the Casino Theatre Company became involved in financial difficulties which subsequently resulted in their being dispossessed. A few weeks later this company again secured possession of the property, but retained it only for a short time, when George W. Lederer and the late Thomas Canary came in control of it.

In 1895 Mr. Canary withdrew from the enterprise, and Mr. Lederer conducted it alone until he took George B. McClellan into partnership, which partnership continued until three years ago, when he withdrew. Since then Mr. Lederer has managed the house.

Midget Gets a Tall Bride.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 30.—A dispatch from Cortland says that in the presence of 1,000 persons to-night "Major" Page, the three-foot midget, was married to Miss Mary Welkie of Shamokin, Penn. The bride is eighteen years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighs 150 pounds.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:05	Sun sets...4:34	Moon sets...1:23

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:30	Gov. Isl'd...3:01	H. Gate...4:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:52	Gov. Isl'd...3:16	H. Gate...5:12

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Altai, Fortune Island	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellaura, Argentine Republic	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	12:00 M.
California, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
Cumania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cap Frio, Hamburg	.....	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Castilian Prince, Brazil	.....	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	.....
Norge, Christiansand	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	.....	.....
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Pillans, Antwerp	.....	..

CITIZENS CHOSEN AS ANTI-VICE LEADERS

Committee of Fifteen Appointed by Charles Stewart Smith.

JAMES C. CARTER TO PRESIDE

A Proposal to Enlarge the Committee—Suggestion that It Be Made a Permanent Body.

The Committee of Fifteen to undertake the work of the repression of vice was made known yesterday by Charles Stewart Smith, upon whom devolved the task at the meeting of citizens at the Chamber of Commerce last Tuesday of making the selections. The committee comprises:

James C. Carter,	William H. Baldwin, Jr.,
John S. Kennedy,	Alexander E. Orr,
Dr. Felix Adler,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
Jacob H. Schiff,	The Rev. Dr. Robert L.
Jonathan Hasen Rhoades,	Paddock,
Alfred T. White,	Robert W. De Forest,
Joel B. Erhardt,	Frederick D. Tappen,
George Foster Peabody,	Charles Sprague Smith.

Formal notices were sent out yesterday by Mr. Smith to the various members informing them of their appointment, although it is understood that each man on the committee had signified his intention of accepting before Mr. Smith announced the names. The committee is, of course, non-partisan, and only one name, that of Jacob H. Schiff, was on the Committee of Seventy selected in 1894.

When he gave out the names Mr. Smith said that he had received a large number of letters from friends recommending persons for appointment, many of whom he would have been glad to add to the list if the limit as to number had permitted. Mr. Smith added that when the committee is organized, and should it be deemed wise to increase its number, he would be glad to send in these names. He said he thought it might prove to be a wise step to enlarge the committee by adding to it a number of young and aggressive men, making a committee of twenty-five.

"The committee I have appointed," said he, "is the best that could be drawn together. They are all men of solidity and prominence in the community, and, moreover, are workers. I have had many offers of money to carry on the work, and so I am convanced that whatever funds are necessary will be forthcoming."

Mr. Smith is not a member of the committee, nor has he anything now to do with it. It is likely, however, that when the committee gets together it will decide to increase its numbers, and in that event Mr. Smith's will be one of the first names selected.

All the members who were seen yesterday were reticent and took refuge in the statement that as no official word had been received as yet that they had been appointed, they had nothing to talk about. Mr. Baldwin said, however, that he was glad to be able to work with the committee, and made the statement that it ought to be a permanent body in order to wage constant warfare on vice and see that the laws are obeyed.

James C. Larter is regarded as the leader of the New York Bar. He has never been an office holder, but has been on several important Government commissions. Mr. Carter is a gold Democrat.

John S. Kennedy is one of the original promoters of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and is now one of its principal stockholders. He is well known in the business world, and is connected with a number of enterprises. He is also a gold Democrat.

Dr. Felix Adler's connection with the Ethical Culture Society is well known. He has been for several years connected with movements for the betterment of moral conditions in the city. He is said to be an independent Democrat. He voted for Mr. Bryan at the last election.

Jacob H. Schiff is senior member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. He is a Republican. Mr. Schiff, it is said, originated the Chamber of Commerce meeting last Tuesday. He is a large contributor to organized charity in the city.

John Harsen Rhoades, a Republican, is President of the Greenwich Savings Bank.

Alfred T. White is a merchant in Manhattan; his home is in Brooklyn Borough. Mr. White was at one time Commissioner of Public Works in Brooklyn. He is a Republican.

Joel B. Erhardt is President of the Lawyers' Surety Company. He was once Collector of the Port of New York, and at another time Police Commissioner. He has always been a Republican.

Charles Sprague Smith is a professor at Columbia University. He is also President of the People's Institute and a well-known reformer.

George Foster Peabody, a gold Democrat, is a member of the firm of Spencer Trask & Co., bankers.

William H. Baldwin, Jr., an independent in politics, is President of the Long Island Railroad and is active in benevolent and charitable affairs.

Alexander E. Orr is President of the Rapid Transit Commission and is a Director or officer in a number of financial and other institutions. Mr. Orr is a gold Democrat.

Adrian Iselin, Jr., Republican in politics, is a banker and well-known in the financial world.

The Rev. Dr. Paddock is rector at the Pro-Cathedral in Stanton Street, and may be said to have been the innocent cause of the present crusade. He is understood to be the personal representative of Bishop Potter on the committee.

Robert W. De Forest is a well-known lawyer and counsel for the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Mr. De Forest is a Republican.

Frederick D. Tuopen is President of the Gallatin National Bank. He is a Republican.

Mr. Carter, who by virtue of being named first in the list, will call the committee together, said yesterday that he had not decided when this will be done. It will not be before Monday, and possibly several days will elapse before the committee assembles for the first time.

POLICE BOARD MEETING.

Judge Olcott at Headquarters—Preparing to Try Cross and Herlihy.

The Police Board met last evening, and after a session of two hours and a long discussion between President York and Commissioners Abell and Sexton, it was announced that no business other than the consideration of routine matters had been transacted. No call on the Municipal Civil Service Commissioner for an eligible list of Sergeants from which to appoint Captains was made.

Ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott was at Police Headquarters, examining records and procuring data to serve in the preparation of charges against Inspector Cross and Capt. Herlihy for inefficiency and neglect of duty in the Twelfth Precinct. Commissioner Hess's health has improved greatly, but it is not likely that he will be at Police Headquarters before next Wednesday, when it is possible that the eligible list of Sergeants will be before the board.

EAST SIDE EVIL ABATED.

Messrs. Keller and Platzek Report to the Tammany Committee—Owners of Houses Warned.

There was a full quorum of Mr. Croker's Committee of Five at its meeting in the Germania Bank Building yesterday. The session was partly executive and partly public. Messrs. Keller and Platzek, the sub-committee appointed to report on the information received from Isidor Straus, President of the Educational Alliance, in regard to vicious conditions in the Twelfth Precinct, reported in conference with its commander, Capt. Titus, when lists of disorderly places compiled by the committee were compared with his list, and Capt. Titus declared—on Wednesday—that every such resort was closed.

The sub-committee's report was that it believed that the evils in the precinct had been abated, and that the vicious characters had been driven out. It had, however, obtained evidence of ownership of the places complained of, and Capt. Titus is serving notices like the following to the owners or agents:

Police Department of the City of New York,
Precinct No. 12,
New York, Nov. ... 1900.

Dear Sir: —— take this means of notifying you that information has been imparted to me whereby it appears that the premises ——, or a part thereof, are used for immoral purposes and are frequented by prostitutes or people of bad repute.

I am also informed that you are the owner or agent of said premises. It is unnecessary for me, therefore, to call your attention to the law in reference to the matter, and I therefore ask you to see that this evil is remedied at once, otherwise I shall be compelled to take such action as the law will warrant. Respectfully,

—— Captain.
Twelfth Precinct.

The report added that there was reason to believe that responsibility as to ownership or agency had in many cases been disguised, and that efforts are being made to overcome this bar to satisfactory action. The report ended:

Your committee has no hesitation in stating that to the best of its knowledge and belief the Twelfth Police Precinct is now comparatively free of those forms of vice that had aroused the indignation of the self-respecting and law-abiding residents of that section of our city.

Paul Klopstock a lad, who is a member of the Shakespeare Literary Society, said that the games at dance halls in the Twelfth Precinct were factors in immorality. He named two immoral resorts in Rivington Street which were open Thursday night. The information was sent to Capt. Titus.

COULD CLOSE DENS OF VICE.

Governor's Secretary Confident of Results If He Were District Attorney.

William J. Youngs, secretary to Gov. Roosevelt, said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that he knew of no movement looking to his appointment as legal adviser to Gov.-elect Odell.

"But," continued Col. Youngs, "if I were District Attorney of New York I would clear out the dens of vice here. I closed the dirty spots in Queens and Nassau Counties, and I could do it here."

Capt. Titus Testifies Against a Woman.

Police Captain Titus appeared as complainant in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday against Fannie Brown, the proprietor of a disorderly house at 24 Stanton Street. The woman was convicted and sentenced to nine months in the penitentiary. In this house Fannie Wilner, fifteen years old, of 318 East Third Street, was detained against her will.

SPRINGFIELD'S LONG NINE.

How, Led by Lincoln, They Secured the Capital of Illinois.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Two men who were boys "when Lincoln broke the quorum" sat on a bench in the old State House yard at Vandalia and compared recollections of that event. An old settlers' reunion brought the Rev. Ben McMahon and Uncle John McConnell together. And when the comparison of recollections got fairly under way it carried the pair back to the thirties. Vandalia was the capital of Illinois. Lincoln was a member of the Legislature. The fight over the question of removal of the capital was the dominating issue throughout the session.

The State House stands in just about the form it did then, with the columns and the spacious portico. Stone sills for the wooden have been substituted below the windows and some modernizing of the interior has taken place. But where the parson and Uncle Johnny sat was not two rods away from the second-story window which had a place in the culminating exploit of that memorable session. Naturally enough, the two old settlers talked of the incident which was on every tongue when they were boys.

Edward D. Baker, afterward a United States Senator, was a member of that Illinois Legislature. So were Stephen A. Douglas, James Shields, and John A. Logan, all in turn Senators and of National fame. The last surviving member, Gen. John A. McClernand, died a few weeks ago. But what those men did has been forgotten, while the local memory of "how Lincoln broke the quorum" lives.

Vandalia, on the bluffs of the Okaw, had been the State capital twenty years, succeeding Kaskaskia; the last ruins of which tumbled into the river only last Summer. Removal to Vandalia was made under an act which provided that the capital should remain there for a period of twenty years. At the expiration of that time the Legislature was to determine whether Vandalia or some other locality should be the seat of government. As the time neared for the show of strength the contest waxed warmer and warmer. Springfield was the chief competitor. The county sent to that Legislature two Senators and seven Representatives, who became known as "the long nine," and thereby hangs the quorum-breaking tale.

Lincoln was the tallest in the lot. The combined height of the nine was 55 feet. Throughout the session everything else was made subservient to the question of capital removal. The presiding officer of the branch of the Assembly to which Lincoln belonged was a Vandalian. It became necessary to watch him closely lest he take advantage of conditions to give his place the advantage in the time of voting. The issue had been postponed several times, and the session was approaching the end. To this day the inhabitants wax indignant when they recall the hard things that were said of Vandalia and the surroundings by those who favored removal. Half a dozen members in the course of several sessions had sickened and died. These deaths were ascribed by the enemy to the unhealthy conditions.

"The trouble was busthead whisky," said Parson McMahon. "I have heard them tell that at Ebenezer Capps's store, which was the resort of the statesmen of the day, a barrel of liquor was kept with the head knocked out and a dipper hanging on a nail, so that members could help themselves. I have seen some of the old accounts of Ebenezer, showing a bill of $80 for the entertainment of members of the Legislature in a single evening."

"They used to eat too," added Uncle Johnny, "that those fellows who died came down here and ate too many hazel nuts."

But, notwithstanding the campaign of education which champions of Springfield carried on against Vandalia, only the quick wit of Lincoln prevented the action of the Legislature which would have kept the capital where it was another twenty years.

One morning, when the body had been called to order, the presiding officer suddenly laid before the members the question of the capital location. Lincoln, who was the leader of the Springfield faction, saw that his side was in the minority. Several Springfield members had left town, and had not returned. He saw, too, that the number present was barely a quorum. The friends of Vandalia to a man were on hand. At the door stood a burly Sergeant at Arms, who had evidently received instructions to stop any members trying to leave. It was plain that the Vandalia people meant to rush through the bill to make no change in the capital. Preliminary proceedings proved it.

Lincoln had taken the floor, only to find how powerless the minority was. The situation looked hopeless. The tall, gaunt leader nodded to his followers, and hurried to the corner window. A wooden sill twenty inches wide made a projection beyond the wall. Before his purpose could be divined and the officers of the house could reach him, Lincoln had stepped through the window and let himself down until he hung by his hands from the sill. The distance to the ground was less than five feet. Lincoln dropped.

"No quorum!" the Springfield minority shouted. Proceedings were blocked for the time being. Subsequently when the absentees had returned, and when the session was about to close, it was impossible further to postpone the vote. Springfield won.

Uncle Johnny showed the window and described the scene in detail. The parson listened with a little smile, and nodded as he commented: "Yes, that was the way it was."

GUAM NATIVES NEED FOOD.

Governor Asks for Supplies, Which Are Ordered Sent There.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey:

Cavite, Nov. 30.

Official report from Guam just received. Following men drowned 13th: Joseph Anderson, coal passer; Jacob Leroy Mehaffey, apprentice, first class; George Aubel, seaman; William Frederick Davis, fireman, first class; Frank Swanson, coxswain. Two bodies recovered, but were unrecognizable.

Governor reports danger of starvation. Asks 65,000 pounds flour, 30,000 pounds biscuit, 1,000 pounds sugar, 20,000 pounds salt pork, 20,000 pounds rice, all for destitute natives. Shall I send by our cruiser? Brutus took ample stores for the present. Newark, Guam.

REMEY.

Secretary Long has directed that the supplies be sent.

TRANSPORT INDIANA FLOATED.

Transfers the Troops on Board and Proceeds for Nueva Caceres.

MANILA, Nov. 30.—The United States transport Indiana, which, as announced Nov. 17, went ashore on the east side of the Isla de Polillo, off the east coast of Luzon, was successfully floated, and arrived at Binangonan Sound short of coal.

She transferred to the United States transport Pennsylvania the contingent of the Twenty-second Infantry and the supplies destined for Baler, and then proceeded for Neuva Caceres, on the Bicol River, Province of South Camarines.

GRAND JURY REPORTS ON MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Does Not Consider Present Water Supply Dangerous.

Body Discharged After Hearing 313 Cases and Finding 246 Indictments —Complimented by Recorder.

Five presentments, making certain recommendations concerning the affairs of several municipal departments, were handed up to Recorder Goff yesterday by John P. Faure, foreman of the November Grand Jury, just prior to the discharge of that body. Careful investigation of the Water Department, the erection of a municipal filtration plant, the settlement of the controversy between Commissioners Keller and Kearny, the erection of a new Harlem Hospital, and the improvement and looking to proper care of the Criminal Courts' prison pens were called to the attention of the proper authorities. Regarding the water supply, Foreman Faure said that the Grand Jury, after questioning the Water and Health Department officials, had arrived at the opinion that there is no imminent danger of typhoid as a result of drinking Croton water, although he conceded that a long continuance of an impregnated water supply would be likely to produce disease.

The conclusions reached by the Grand Jury are that the only effective and permanent means by which a remedy can be applied to existing evils consists in the adoption of a system of filtration. Concerning the Water Register's office, the Grand Jury suggests a thorough overhauling of the business methods at present in vogue and the establishing of methods which would prevail under individual or corporate ownership.

"That adequate revenue and satisfactory administrative results are not now obtained is obvious," read Foreman Faure. "The accounts of this office should be kept in such a way as would be easily understood. It is the sense of the Grand Jury that a competent authority should speedily undertake a searching examination into the affairs of the Department of Water Supply with a view to the rectification of what appears to be a most unfortunate state of affairs."

Recorder Goff having called the attention of the Grand Jury to the fact that the prison pens on the Franklin Street side of the Criminal Court Building were not properly protected, and that the danger of a wholesale jail delivery was quite possible, handed up a presentment stating that Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, when questioned concerning the remedying of the conditions mentioned, had said that his department would not proceed in the matter until officially notified or until requested to do so by a Judge of General Sessions, sitting in court, or by the Commissioner of Corrections.

Touching on the delay of Commissioner Kearny to turn over the new Gouverneur Hospital building to the Charities Department, the Grand Jury says:

"On the 26th inst. the Hon. John W. Keller, the Commissioner of Charities, appeared before us and testified that the work of completing the hospital building was in the hands of Commissioner Kearny, and that the delivery of the building was promised by Dec. 1. The Grand Jury has no official knowledge as to the prospects for the fulfillment of this prophecy, but from the information available it believes that the long delay in the completion of this hospital is due to the division of authority and responsibility which has characterized the work from the beginning and which seems still to be in evidence."

The Recorder stated that copies of the presentments would be sent to the Mayor and other proper officials, and suggested the propriety of calling the attention of the Charter Revision Committee to this conflict of authority.

Foreman Faure read also a presentment in which Commissioner Keller, in answer to questions, terms the present Harlem Hospital building a "burning disgrace to the city," on account of its size, location, inadequacy, and non-adaptability to hospital purposes.

Having begun its sessions on the 5th of November, devoted three days exclusively to the consideration of election cases, and observed two legal holidays, the Grand Jury had only nineteen days to devote to routine business. During this period 313 cases were heard, 67 complaints dismissed, and 246 indictments found.

Recorder Goff complimented the Grand Jury upon its diligence and faithfulness, after which a complimentary luncheon was tendered Foreman Faure at a down-town restaurant.

INSURANCE MAN ARRESTED.

Montreal Agent of the New York Life Charged with Obtaining Money by False Pretenses.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Nov. 30.—J. Caldwell Meyer was arrested this morning on a charge by John McLaren, who claims that the accused obtained a promissory note from him for a life insurance policy under false pretenses.

The amount involved is $5,653. Meyer is the agent of the New York Life Insurance Company. He has been living in good style at the Windsor Hotel for some months, and he boasts that he easily makes $50,000 a year. He has written an enormous number of policies in this city, aggregating, he himself says, about $1,000,000. Many of the people he has insured declare that they are dissatisfied with their policies, and say that they are not what were promised by Meyer.

Meyer was arrested by Sergeant Detective Campau of this city and Chief of Police Adams of Brockville, who started with him for Brockville to-night.

F. S. MacLennan will defend the accused, and J. N. Greenshields will prosecute. Meyer has been cutting a big dash on the Stock Exchange here, and it was there that he was arrested. He is an Englishman, who has lived for some time in New York. His customers say they expected to receive endowment policies, but obtained only ordinary policies.

Officials of the New York Life Insurance Company had received no advices regarding the arrest of Meyer up to the close of business hours yesterday afternoon, but they expect to receive information early to-day.

CIGARMAKERS ON STRIKE.

Threatened Reduction Causes 500 Men to Go Out.

A second strike took place yesterday in one of the large cigar factories involved in the series of strikes which began nine months ago with a strike of 2,500 cigarmakers in the factories of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer. Since this series of strikes began the strikers have received nearly $300,000 toward the strike fund, but the stream of money ceased to flow and most of the strikers returned to work.

The new strike is in the factory of the Wilson Company, Thirty-eighth Street and First Avenue, one of the firms which compromised with the strikers. Five hundred employes quit work against a reduction of $1 per 1,000.

One hundred cigarmakers won a strike yesterday in the factory of Tiebold & Oppenheim, 78 Barclay Street, against objectionable office rules.

Andrew Crawford's Will Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The will of Andrew Crawford has been filed for probate. It disposes of an estate of $1,000,000. The property was left in trust to the widow, Sarah L. Crawford; a daughter, Jessie C. Barnes, and Theodore C. Keller. The trustees are to manage the estate, which is distributed equally to the widow and five children.

Skeptical as to American Competition.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Sir Lowthian Bell, the well-known iron and steel expert, addressing a meeting of engineers in London last evening on the iron and steel industries, expressed skepticism as to the "ability of our friends across the Atlantic to sweep those of us on this side out of existence."

EVILS OF THE SWEATSHOP

Subject Discussed Before the Tenement House Commission.

Much Sickness in Camps During Spanish War Due to Infected Garments —Conditions Experts Found.

The Tenement House Commission, at its session last night in Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, took up the subject of "sweatshops" in the tenements. The first witness called by Chairman James B. Reynolds was Mrs. Frederick Nathan, the President of the Consumers' League.

Mrs. Nathan said she had made a study of the condition of garment workers in the tenements. The rooms in which garments were made were always overcrowded, usually filthy, and the hours of labor were long. Little children, she said, were often obliged to help their parents with their work. Often it was found that garments were being made in houses where there was contagion.

"In one house," said Mrs. Nathan, "a member of our league, who is a trained nurse, found a woman working on garments while her child lay stricken with scarlet fever on a bed in the same room. The nurse told her she ought not to take garment work while her child was sick with a contagious disease. 'I must have the money to buy medicine for my child,' she said."

Mrs. Nathan gave it as her opinion that no tenement should be used for the manufacture of clothing. It was not only the cheap garments which were finished in the tenements, some of the highest-priced garments were also finished in sweatshops. Existing laws, she said, were not enforced. She suggested that the Board of Health and the Factory Inspection Board should be brought into close touch, and that all "sweatshop" goods should be labeled as such.

Henry White, Secretary of the United Association of the Garment Workers of America said the most crying evils were the rear tenement sweatshops. These buildings, as a rule, were unfit for habitation, and always unfit for workshops. Yet the rents charged for them were exorbitant. In such cases a single floor rented for from $25 to $30 a month. The rents were as high, in proportion to space, as some places in Broadway. Most of these were fire traps.

The Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran, Chairman of the Sweatshop Committee of the Church Association for the Advance of the Interests of Labor, gave his experiences in investigating sweatshops.

"When Secretary Alger issued an order that all clothing for the army must be made in regular factories," said the Rev. Mr. Moran, "we were pleased, but our gratification was short-lived. Under the second contract made by the War Department for clothing for volunteers in the war with Spain, much of the work was done in the sweatshops. It is my opinion, based on my investigations, that the germs of scarlet fever and measles which prevailed in the camps were carried to the camps in the sweatshop clothing."

He said there ought to be much more stringent regulations with regard to the inspection of sweatshops, and the manufacture of any clothing in sleeping apartments should not be permitted.

Meyer Schoenfeld, the former general manager of the Garment Makers' Union of New York, surprised the commission by the statement that not 10 per cent. of the clothing made now is being carried on in the tenements. The bulk of the trade had been driven out of the tenements, he said, by the division of labor, which made it necessary for a number of persons to work different parts of the same garment, and by the labor organizations.

"I will say that one hundred of the Broadway dealers were to say to-morrow, 'We will give no work to sweatshops,' the sweatshops would soon become a thing of the past."

Mr. Schoenfeld thought factories ought to be built in the suburbs. He also advocated the abolishment of the footboard machine. Steam machines could not be put into tenements. He further advocated a regulation that no female should be permitted to work in a factory after 7 o'clock in the evening.

Herman Grossman, the agent of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers, said some of the finest garments sold in the city were made in sweatshops. He described one shop, in which there were ten beds in three rooms and a number of cots hung on the walls, to be taken down for use at night. Those who worked on coats, he said, made about 35 cents for ten hours' work.

DADY DEFEATS WOODRUFF.

Chairman Refuses to Retire at Request of the Lieutenant Governor.

That the will of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff is not law with the leaders of the Republican organization in Kings County is believed to have been demonstrated last night when it was decided that Michael J. Dady and Walter B. Atterbury would be continued as Chairmen of the County Executive and General Committees, respectively. This decision was reached at a conference of the members of the Executive Committee held at the home of Mr. Woodruff on Eighth Avenue.

The outcome of this conference was surprising to those who have been led to believe that Mr. Atterbury, at least, and probably Mr. Dady, were to be "turned down" and new men acceptable to a certain element in the party put in their places. Although Mr. Woodruff denied last night that he had made such assertions, he has been repeatedly quoted during the past week as saying that Mr. Atterbury would not succeed himself as Chairman of the General Committee, and that a man satisfactory to all factions would be chosen for his place. The name of James McKeen, President of the Hamilton Club, was mentioned as the man slated to succeed Mr. Atterbury. Mr. McKeen, however, declined to be a candidate for the Chairmanship.

Another cause for surprise at the outcome of the matter, it is felt, is the fact that Mr. Atterbury himself, only a few days ago, publicly stated that he would not be elected to succeed himself; that he did not wish to be. The inference drawn from his remarks by those interested was that Mr. Atterbury had been given to understand that he could not be re-elected, and that for the work ahead new leaders were needed.

At a dinner given to Naval Officer Sharkey at the Brooklyn Union League Club a few nights ago, Mr. Woodruff, who was one of the speakers, said in effect that a desire for new leaders in the county for the important campaign approaching had been expressed, and that Mr. Atterbury had been the first to volunteer to step aside. A man who could draw together all the elements of the party, he added, would be chosen to succeed Mr. Atterbury.

With all these things fresh in their minds, local Republicans were, as stated, greatly surprised to learn last night that both Atterbury and Dady were to be continued as Chairmen. It was said that Mr. Dady, who returned on Thursday night from Mexico, had much to do in effecting the change in the reported plans.

After the conference last night Mr. Woodruff gave out a statement. He said, in part:

"With the hearty co-operation of Mr. Atterbury and several other district leaders I have made an earnest effort during the past ten days to obtain the consent of some conspicuous independent Republican to take the office of Chairman of the committee, which Mr. Atterbury was at all times ready to relinquish, if such a successor could be secured. In view of the condition growing out of our inability to secure such a man as was sought, it was the consensus of opinion at the meeting of the district leaders this evening that Mr. Atterbury should reconsider his determination as heretofore expressed, not to again accept that office, and that he should become for another year the Chairman of the Kings County Republican General Committee.

"In the absence of Mr. Dady during the consideration of this matter and the selection of a Chairman of the Executive Committee, it was taken for granted that, in view of the probability that Mr. Dady would be away from Brooklyn much of the time hereafter, he would not be a candidate for re-election as Chairman of the Executive Committee. As soon as he returned and said he was in a position to carry on the work of the office and desired to continue in it, the members of the Executive Committee all declared themselves in favor of him in preference to any other one of their number."

Steelton Steel Works Reduce Wages.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 30.—A notice was posted at the Pennsylvania Steel Works at Steelton this evening announcing a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages, to take effect Jan. 1. The reduction affects all of the men.

SMALL-POX!

Householders Cautioned.

Rely Upon Platt's Chlorides to Disinfect Your Premises.

As usual at this time of the year Zymotic diseases increase—Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid, and Small-pox particularly. Thorough household disinfection is of the greatest importance now to maintain health in the home. For over twenty years Platt's Chlorides has been relied upon by Boards of Health, physicians, trained nurses, and careful housekeepers. It is pleasant and safe to use, having neither smell nor color, and it costs but little, a quart being sufficient to last an average family a month. It is sold in quart bottles only, by druggists, high-class grocers, and house-furnishing stores.

Because of its great sale and extended use there are many imitations. Be sure to procure Platt's and you will not be disappointed.

JOSIAH QUINCY'S IDEAS

Boston's ex-Mayor Explains Them to the People's Institute.

Influence of Cities on the Politics of the Nation—Civil Service and Municipal Ownership.

Advanced theories of municipal government were discussed by ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston in the great hall of Cooper Union last evening at a meeting held under the auspices of the People's Institute.

When Mr. Quincy became Mayor of Boston it was the tenth time that one of his name and family had entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office. He introduced radical changes in the government of the city and fathered many public improvements which added much to the delights of Boston as a place of residence for those in moderate circumstances, but which were the despair of the taxpayers and which had a serious effect upon the credit of the city.

He defended his administration in his address, saying that his successors had adhered to his methods as closely as could be expected, seeing that they were political opponents. He made no reference whatever to what it had cost in money.

"As the great cities of the country are coming to exercise an ever-growing power and influence over the politics of the Nation," said he, "the problem of American Government in the twentieth century must resolve itself very large.y into securing good, progressive Government in those municipalities.

"The government of American cities, whether good or bad, is a product of American institutions and amenable in the long run to the will of the masses of the American voters. That is the hopeful side of the question. In order to move the masses ahead at all, it is necessary for some to propose radical programmes, and though the mass does not follow it wholly it becomes leavened with the spirit of progress.

"Selfishness on the part of municipal employes is not wholly bad, for it exerts an improving influence upon the wages paid by private employers, but in so far as that factor in municipal life is subject to political manipulations and assumes a form of an effort to extract as much as possible from the Municipal Treasury, and to give as little as possible in the way of service it is an evil."

The ex-Mayor favored the extension of the civil service rules in municipal service, and said it was wrong that Americans were placed at a disadvantage as compared with the Filipinos, for the Chairman of the Philippine Commission had boasted that there was a more rigid civil service system in those islands than anywhere in the United States.

Mr. Quincy said a great step toward making the political organization the creature instead of the master of the party is to establish a primary election which shall be conducted for both parties at the same time and just as much under public regulation and under the control of the law as the main election is at the present time.

He condemned the present method of making a man choose his party a year before the election and before issues had been framed or the candidates discussed. He favored the direct nomination of candidates without the intervention of the political convention. "The professional politician can beat the amateur every time," he said.

He said that the care and control of the criminal and dependent classes should be removed from the field of political influence, and urged the employment of the best experts in every branch of city work.

Every city, he said, should insist that its water supply and distribution of water should never pass into private control, and he favored tentative progress in the direction of public ownership of other franchises.

Many questions were asked of Mr. Quincy, and in answer to one he said: "I think you have some of the most expert municipal rascals here in New York that you will find in any city of the country."

RAILROAD TO USE TELEPHONES.

Northern Pacific First Western Road to Substitute It for Telegraph.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 30.—The Northern Pacific Railway has decided to substitute the telephone for the present telegraph system of the road and will build and equip long-distance and divisional telephone lines to take the place of the telegraph, wherever it shall be deemed practicable. The officials of the road believe that most of the telegraphing that is now done in connection with the traffic department can be as well, or better, performed by telephone.

The plan is to place each station in a division in direct communication with the division headquarters, and the various division headquarters are to be connected with the general offices by long distance lines.

In this way much information of importance to the traffic and operating departments which, on account of the limitations of the telegraph system, must now be sent by mail, can in the future be telephoned. Telephones are now used quite extensively and with marked success on some Eastern roads. The Northern Pacific, however, will be the first of the Western lines to adopt this system.

Mr. Faversham Improving.

Information received late last night from the residence of Dr. J. A. Burke showed marked improvement in the condition of William Faversham, the actor. His temperature was normal during the entire day.

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graceful or rich, chaste or ornate—every quality of design or style of ornamentation you can wish for in silverware for table, toilet or library. Silver plated, gold plated, and solid silver articles of every sort, for use or ornament.

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No misleading marks—the sizes are marked in plain figures only, so that all can see and understand that they are purchasing the exact shoe asked for.

A full line of Sporting Shoes and Waterproof Hunting Boots, Shoes and Leggins for Men and Women.

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PLATT DEFENDS BIDWELL

No Charges Preferred Against Collector of the Port.

Opposition of Some Republicans the Basis of the Report—Changes in Federal Posts Rumored.

No charges of any character have been lodged at Washington against Collector George R. Bidwell. He will serve out his term and probably be reappointed.

Some months ago Republicans in the Fourteenth Congress District, who favored the nomination of Adelbert H. Steele for Representative, complained that Collector Bidwell had been "perniciously active" in the interest of William H. Douglas, and had "terrorized" Federal employes into voting for Douglas against their inclination.

Mr. Douglas was nominated and elected.

It was said at the time that charges would be preferred against the Collector, but no one could be found to father them. A morning newspaper has stated that Collector Bidwell was to be removed on charges preferred by Prof. George Gunton, who is active in Republican politics in the Nineteenth Assembly District, of which Collector Bidwell is leader.

Senator Thomas C. Platt, who left for Washington yesterday, was interviewed by a reporter before his departure and informed of the stories afloat.

"No truth in them," he replied, decisively.

"Will Collector Bidwell be removed?" the Senator was asked.

"Not so long as I live," Senator Platt replied, with emphasis. "Prof. Gunton wrote a letter to me complaining about Bidwell, but there is nothing in the charges."

"Will Surveyor Croft and Appraiser Wakeman be reappointed?"

"I have not come to that," replied Senator Platt. "But Mr. Bidwell has been attacked, and I speak for him. He has done nothing to be punished for."

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter called on Prof. Gunton at his home, 101 West Seventy-eighth Street, last night. He declined to discuss the matter.

Collector Bidwell when seen said:

"I know of no charges against me, and I am not at all uneasy. We nominated Mr. Douglas in our district and renominated it. But, really, I don't care to discuss the matter in any phase."

While it is true that no charges have been preferred against Collector Bidwell, it is not improbable that there will be marked opposition to his reappointment. The report has long been current that Surveyor Croft will get his place.

The revival of the report of the charges against Mr. Bidwell has caused a renewal of the rumor that friends of Capt. F. Norton Goddard intend to make a fight against the reappointment of William Henkel as United States Marshal Mr. Henkel is leader in the Eighteenth District, and some Republicans charge that he is too friendly with Charles Murphy, the Tammany leader. Henry Birrell, who is said to be slated to succeed Henkel, denies that he is a candidate for the place.

Other changes in Federal offices are said to be contemplated, involving the official decapitation of Internal Revenue Collector Ferdinand Eidman of Manhattan, Postmaster Wilson and Internal Revenue Collector Moore of Brooklyn, and Naval Officer Robert Sharkey.

NO RADICAL POLICE BILL.

Impression Growing that the Republican Organization Has Changed Its Plans—Mr. Hess's Successor.

The impression grows that the Republican organization will not attempt, through the Legislature, any radical changes in the police system in this city or in any other municipality in the State.

The term of Commissioner Jacob Hess, who is confined to his house by illness, will expire this month, and there have been rumors current that he would be succeeded by ex-Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton or Charles S. Wilbur. Ex-Senator Gibbs, who is a personal friend of Mr. Hamilton, said last night:

"The Republican organization of New York County will present no name to Mayor Van Wyck as the choice of the organization for Police Commissioner. Senator Platt and Gov.-elect Odell will sign no recommendation for Charles S. Wilbur."

There was some comment yesterday that Mr. Gibbs withheld his statement until after Senator Platt's departure for Washington. Mr. Gibbs wants Mr. Hamilton appointed, but no politician can be found who believes that Mayor Van Wyck, having once removed Hamilton as Police Commissioner, will reappoint him to that place.

REPUBLICAN CLUB PRESIDENCY.

Gen. Tremaine May Succeed Senator Depew—Opposition Wants Olcott.

The report is current that Gen. Henry E. Tremaine will be named by the Nominating Committee of the Republican Club for President to succeed Senator Depew. The nominations will be reported about the 15th of this month.

The opposition will give him a fight, and it is said to be their purpose to support ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott. The election will occur in January.

CADET DYING FROM HAZING.

Oscar L. Boez Said to Have Been Maltreated at West Point.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—A dispatch from Bristol, Penn., says that Oscar L. Boez, a young man twenty-one years old, lies at the point of death at his home, in Cedar Street. About a year ago Boez was appointed by Congressman Wanger to the West Point Military Academy, and the parents declare that hazing administered at that time was of such an atrocious nature that the death of their son may result.

After he hazing Congressman Wanger's appointee was left in such a physical condition that he had to resign his cadetship. It is alleged that tobasco sauce was poured down Boez's throat, red pepper was thrown in his eyes, hot grease poured on his bare feet, a tooth knocked out, and fiendish operations generally indulged in.

The Boez family have no hesitancy in declaring that the hazing received by Oscar is responsible for his precarious condition.

Colombian Rebels Surrounded.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 30.—The latest advices from Cartagena announce that the Government forces, numbering 4,000, with artillery, now surround the Liberal, or insurgent, forces, at Corozal, in the Habana region of Bolivar. The insurgents are under the command of Gen. Uribe, whose request to treat for peace has been rejected.

Memorial Tablets

Memorials of the materials suitable to the surroundings in original and artistic designs.

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There is no hog fat in WHITE COTTOLENE.

Animal fats (and more especially hog fat) are mostly impure, and are condemned by eminent physicians as being unwholesome and unhealthful.

WHITE COTTOLENE is pure vegetable oil, refined and clarified, with just enough choice beef suet to give it consistency. Food cooked with it is wholesome, delicious, appetizing and will not distress in the slightest degree the most delicate stomach.

Try a pail and you will not be satisfied with anything else thereafter for shortening and frying.

The Wanamaker Store

Masterpieces of AMERICAN ART

A Collection of Twenty-five of the Greatest Paintings of Leading American Artists Reproduced in the Highest Style of Photogravure

The time has come for Americans to be proud of the prestige of American genius. The work of our own painters has attained a high position in the realm of art. About a year ago the effort was made to secure the exclusive right to reproduce the acknowledged *masterpiece* of twenty-five of our leading artists.

This has now been accomplished in a most highly artistic manner. And so low is the price, and so easy the selling plan, that every American home can be beautified and refined by the acquisition of this collection of twenty-five photogravure reproductions.

$1 *Is the Only Immediate Payment Required*

The balance of the price, which is not half their real value, may be paid in easy monthly instalments that average only ten cents a day.

Here is more particular word about the photogravures:

How the Reproductions Were Executed Before the artists agreed to the arrangement, it was specially stipulated that the work of reproduction was to be done in the very highest style of photogravure to the entire satisfaction of each individual artist.

There was reason for this, since the reputation of a painter depends, in a great degree, upon the impression his work makes upon those who see it, and he is naturally very sensitive with reference to reproduction.

Why Artists Dislike Photographs For this reason the artist looks with disfavor upon a photograph of his painting, since it presents, at the best, only outlines and the broadest effects of light and shade. All the elements of tone and texture, all fine gradations, all color-values vanish before the camera, and a brilliant picture becomes flat and uninteresting.

Photogravures the Nearest Approach to Paintings Not so, however, with the carefully executed photogravure, for in this delicate process the *color-values* in the picture are *etched into the plate*, and the result creates in the mind of the onlooker the identical effect produced by the painting itself. The photograph is to the photogravure what the rough pencil-sketch is to the finished picture in colors.

Under the Eye of the Artist But the photo-engraver himself, unless thoroughly in touch with the subject upon which he is working, will often fail to catch the spirit of the picture. The artist well knows this, and in the reproductions of the present collection the painter of each picture touched up with brush and paint the first proof, so as to bring out every detail and afterwards exercised personal supervision over the engraver, whose task it was to satisfy the artist. As artists are proverbially hard to please with reference to their own works, one may well be confident that the results in the present reproductions are everything that could be desired. As a matter of fact the collection is undoubtedly the finest set of photogravures ever produced in this country. They represent the combined skill of the artist himself and of the best engravers that money could procure.

The Color of the Photogravures Each subject is reproduced in the tint best adapted to the painting, as, for instance, a marine subject is shown in a dark rich green, as near as possible to the color of the ocean; a fall landscape in a light brown. Some are best in blue, others in black, and so on, thus adding beauty, harmony and variety to the entire collection.

Care in the Choice of Pictures It is hardly necessary to say that there is a vast difference in the class and character of the art produced in these days, so that it becomes a matter of greatest importance as to what subjects, and the work of which artists, are selected. There are trashy pictures as well as trashy books, and one is quite as bad as the other. *The Masterpieces of American Art* contain no selection which will not hold a proud place in *any* collection of pictures *anywhere*. They have been chosen with great care and with a view to variety and beauty, as well as technical excellence. Each one is well worth a fitting frame, while the collection as a whole, if preserved in portfolio form, will prove an unending source of instruction and delight to every member of the household.

An Account of Each Artist and Painting Accompanying each picture is a description of the painting, a portrait and biographical sketch of the artist, an interesting account of his early studies, how he was led to take up art as a profession, and in what schools and under what masters he received his instruction. It tells of his sojourns abroad, where and when his paintings were first exhibited, and the honors they received in Europe and America. It also gives a list of his most notable paintings, tells where they now are, and, in many instances, who owns them.

An Art Education All of the above information is not only exceedingly interesting, but instructive, as well, and will be much appreciated by all art connoisseurs and by those who are taking up art as a study. In this connection, moreover, one finds, side by side, the best specimens of different styles of art in historical, landscape, portrait, figure, *genre* and marine painting, thus affording a criterion by which to judge other paintings in each class. The collection, therefore, not only delights the eye and kindles the imagination, but also trains the judgment and educates the taste.

A Veritable Fine-Art Bargain You have read about the sales of these paintings, and the enormous prices that many of them brought, but, doubtless, never dreamed that you could obtain a perfect facsimile, reproduced in such superb form and at such a moderate price, to adorn your parlor or drawing room.

These master productions would sell at any art store at $5 each, but they can be purchased only from us, as the publishers *absolutely control the copyrights*.

This is one of the features that makes them valuable, as they will never become common.

How to Best View The Photogravures In examining these reproductions, you will observe that they, being exact copies of the original paintings, so far as maintaining the true color-values, perspective and atmospheric effect is concerned, can, like all oil paintings, be seen to best advantage by looking at them from a little distance (say 8 to 10 feet). This is only an additional proof that they are perfect reproductions.

Hints on Framing The photogravures are of various tints, sizes, and shapes, and should not all be framed alike. No small part of the art-effect of a picture depends upon the framing, which should not be so obtrusive as to detract from the subject itself, but which should be selected so as to artistically harmonize, and thus enhance the pictorial effect. They have been carefully experimented with in this respect—various tints for mats, and gilt and different woods and colors for frames, and a little pamphlet "Hints on Framing," is published, giving the result of fullest investigation. This will be sent on request to those who secure the collection, and it will be seen that the question of economy has been so carefully considered as to enable the possessor of these photogravures to embellish the home with a series of framed works of art which it would be impossible to match anywhere at the cost.

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York, December 1st, 1900.

Enclosed find One Dollar and references. Please send for my inspection and approval, one set of *Masterpieces of American Art*. I agree to return the portfolio within five days, or pay for same on your regular terms of $3 a month.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

T—12—1

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

One Dollar—with satisfactory business references—brings you the complete portfolio of twenty-five reproductions—*two of which are genuine water-color paintings*, by a competent artist, inspected and signed by original artist—the others are photogravures of the highest artistic quality. If possible, call at the store to-day, and see the pictures. If you can't come to store, fill in the coupon, and mail with the dollar to-day, so that a portfolio will be reserved for you.

The Wanamaker Store

Men's *Winter* OVERCOATS

Time is ripe, and more than ripe for change, from the light-weight coat that November weather favored, to the heavy overcoat that December will demand.

The John Wanamaker Clothing Store is brimful of splendid ready-to-wear overcoats, as smart and stylish as those that best custom tailors are proud to put on you. This business grows so rapidly because men are learning that Wanamaker clothing possesses all the merits of true worth and highest elegance, at little more than half the cost of getting it at the custom tailor's. For instance:

Our $55 Black Sedan Montagnac Overcoat is just as good as the custom-made coat at double.

Overcoats of Black domestic Montagnac, silk lined and piped with velvet, warm and luxurious, at $38.

At $45—Overcoats of a beautiful invisible herringbone velour, Oxford mixed, silk lined. One of the dressiest overcoats we show.

At $38—Overcoats of a rough-faced cheviot, in a greenish tint, silk lined throughout; dark green velvet collar; 44 inches long. A decidedly swell garment.

At $35—Overcoats of genuine Irish frieze; the fabric that cannot be imitated. The color is a dark Oxford mixture. Silk shoulders and dark worsted striped body lining.

At $38—Same coats, silk lined throughout.

At $32.50—A new Raglan-shoulder Paddock Overcoat. Just in. Of all-wool rough-faced herringbone cheviot; Italian cloth lined; satin sleeve lining; velvet collar; sizes 33 to 38 chest measure.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

At $30—Overcoats of all-wool rough faced cheviot; medium and dark gray; silk lined; cuffs on sleeves; velvet collar. Dressy and stylish.

At $25—Overcoats of all-wool Oxford and brown herringbone rough faced cheviot; satin shoulders and light check worsted body lining; cuffs on sleeves. A very serviceable and stylish garment.

At $20—Overcoats of dark Oxford and black unfinished worsted; satin shoulders and black serge body lining. A very good coat for the plain dresser.

At $18—Overcoats of excellent all-wool dark Oxford frieze, with satin shoulders, black clay weave body lining; serviceable and dressy.

At $15—Of all-wool dark Oxford mixed cheviot; satin shoulders, wool body lining, velvet collar. The best overcoat offered this season at the price.

Other Overcoats at $8.50, $10 and $12.

Raglan Overcoats at $15 to $40.

A *Round-up* of Women's JACKETS

Notice of ejectment is served to-day on about 150 Jackets, which lose their tenure through a readjustment of stocks. They are in the latest of the season's styles, and the most popular colors—but there are only three or four of a kind. Hence, although previously priced at $12, $15 and up to $20, distinctions between them are now leveled by a uniform price of

Ten Dollars Each

They are of kersey, cheviots, boucles or double-faced tweeds, in black, blue, castor, brown, tan, and mixtures, with loose or tight-fitting backs, fly-front or double-breasted. Perhaps they'll [illegible] day out, but early choosing will be wisest.

Second floor, Broa[illegible]

Plaid DRESS [illegible]ODS

8,000 Yards at HALF PRIC[illegible]nd Less

That this class of goods would be popular w[illegible] peradventure months ago. It merits the high regard in which it [illegible] But its popularity did not warrant its manufacture in such exce[illegible]ntities as some of the makers have produced. There are surplus s[illegible] which there's no immediate demand. Their owners turn to Wana[illegible] for relief. We have our share of plaid dress fabrics, but a half [illegible] such excellent and always-wanted stuffs, is unanswerable argument [illegible] about 8,000 yards from one of these too optimistic manufacture[illegible]e goods, than which there is nothing more desirable for children [illegible] at this season, are now offered thus:

12½c yd. for 25c and 35c qualities—
Camel's-hair and silk mixed plaids in thirty-two different bright colored combinations.

25c yd. for 5[illegible]es—
Half-wool gra[illegible]ncy corded plaids, in thirty-[illegible] bright combinations.

Fine DRESSES [illegible]r-price

All of the Imported Costumes remaining in sta[illegible]isting of dinner and reception gowns and walking suits—are now m[illegible]

A Third Off Origina[illegible]ices

Some of the most striking productions of fo[illegible]aris dressmakers are in the collection.

Also several groups of handsome American T[illegible]de Suits, attractively priced:

Suits at $20, Worth up [illegible]
Suits at $25, Worth up [illegible]
Suits at $30, Worth up [illegible]

A collection, in all, that offers elegant and re[illegible]arel at a vast saving from its real worth.

floor, Broadway.

The Silk PETTICOATS At $5

A second shipment— did not stay long. Went in a rush just [illegible]pected. They're much better and mor[illegible]e petticoats than one could reasonably e[illegible] $5. The fact is, they are worth not less than $6.50. Solid col[illegible] cerise, light blue and violet; accordion-plaited ruffle, finished with [illegible]d ruffle; also dust ruffle.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Shirts, 75c Each

$1 to $1.50 Values

The selling of the last two weeks has played havoc with the tremendous quantity we started out with. First it was colored shirts, then white ones, till now the combined forces make just about enough for a Saturday's selling. As we've told you before—they're splendidly made by a conscientious maker and beautifully hand-laundered. The colored shirts are of percale, in handsome patterns, with detachable cuffs, and are good $1.25 values. The white shirts have pure linen bosoms, and were made to sell at $1 and $1.50. Sizes 14 to 17½.

Seventy-five Cents Each

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Men's *High Grade* UNDERWEAR

All of this relates of imported underwear—the finer goods of leading English manufacturers, Allen Solley & Co., particularly. It is not cheap underwear, if you think only of the price. Consider its general excellence, its durability—and you approve the saying that the "best is the cheapest."

There are good assortments here of both the hand-made underwear and that produced by machine. It's interesting to make a comparison. The latter is fine goods, but it requires the deft hands of the expert weaver at the loom to bring out the finest possible results. Shirts or drawers in various grades and weights including the following more popular kinds.

Medium weight white, brown or light blue merino.
Medium weight natural wool hand-made.
Medium weight natural color, silk and wool.
Heavy weight white merino, hand-made.
Heavy weight natural wool, hand-made.

Broadway.

Cream STICKS

Candy, of course—crisp, dainty and toothsome. Soft cream centres, with crisp, hard pulled candy shells, that crunch up most deliciously. Assorted in three flavors, vanilla, strawberry and chocolate—

20c a pound

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Comfort in Bath Robes

The Raglan The comfort derived from the Raglan sleeve in an overcoat, and the steadily increasing popularity of the style, led us to search for possible extensions of the principle. Our first experiment was the Raglan Shirt for men, which justified its existence by scoring an immediate success. This we have followed up with a blanket bath-robe built on Raglan lines, which represents the highest notch of bath-robe comfort. It is made in our own factory, and we believe, by us alone.

The shoulder is self-adjusting, the fit is perfect, and every detail is looked after with greatest care,—much more so than the price would lead you to expect. Material is a soft, warm, gray blanket, with striped border of black, red, pink, brown, light or dark blue. It has a wool girdle, with wide straps to hold it in place, two pockets, and sailor collar. And yet this bundle of comfort and warmth is priced at only

$3.75

Men's Furnishings—Ninth street.

Boys' SUITS and *Overcoats*

The boy that takes a pride in his smart appearance always likes his clothes to be bought at Wanamaker's. This is largely because we take the boy seriously. We cater to his looks as carefully as we do to those of men. And it shows in the betterness of the clothing we sell, and the unequaled variety.

Boys' double-breasted suits with two pairs of trousers, made of blue or mixed cheviots, in sizes for 8 to 16 years. Price, $5.

Three-piece suits, for boys who wear vests; of blue or fancy mixed cheviots; vests made double-breasted. Sizes for 8 to 16 years. $5 a suit. Other 3-piece suits at $6.50 to $14.

Russian blouse suits, for boys of 3 to 8 years; of blue, brown, tan or green cloth; at $5. Other styles, $6.50 to $10.

Boys' sailor suits, for ages 3 to 12 years, of blue serge, trimmed with white or black soutache braid; at $5 a suit.

Chinchilla Reefers—the particularly serviceable coat for schoolboys—lined with red flannel, at $6.50.

Boys' Top Coats of all-wool frieze, in blue, brown and Oxford—made after a smart overcoat for men, very broad and full. Sizes for 4 to 16 years, at $5.

Raglan Overcoats, for boys of 4 to 16 years, at $3.50 to $20.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's COATS

Some of our most stylish garments for girls are marked at a new price to-day. There are three-quarter and full-length coats; others in Empire styles—all are beautiful wraps for girls of six to twelve years. The materials are chiefly kerseys, in popular shades, handsomely tailored and finished. Prices were $18.50 to $22. To-day choose for

fifteen dollars

Second floor, Ninth street.

Parlor FURNITURE

At Prices that Average a *Third* Less Than Regular

There are some suites in this offering, the remainder comprises odd sofas and chairs. It is all handsome furniture, and as good as it is good looking. In latest designs and in the newest, most desirable coverings. We are greatly in need of more floor space here, and these very low prices are made to gain the required room quickly:

Parlor Suites—
At $35, from $55—3-piece mahogany finished frames; damask cover.
At $60, from $100—2-piece mahogany sofa and arm chair; striped damask cover.
At $70, from $90—5-piece mahogany finished inlaid frames; tapestry cover.
At $75, from $110—3-piece mahogany; tapestry cover.
At $80, from $135—3-piece mahogany inlaid frames; satin damask cover.
At $100, from $155—3-piece mahogany; silk damask cover.
At $120, from $190—4-piece mahogany, handsomely inlaid; velour cover.
At $125, from $160—4-piece mahogany finished; library suite; tapestry cover.
At $150, from $225—4-piece mahogany, handsomely inlaid.

Chairs and Sofas—
At $7, from $11—Mahogany finished chair; damask cover.
At $10, from $14—Mahogany finished chair; damask cover.
At $12, from $18—Mahogany chair, inlaid; damask cover.
At $12, from $18.50—Mahogany chair, inlaid; damask cover.
At $15, from $20—Mahogany chair, inlaid; tapestry cover.
At $15, from $20—Mahogany finished chair; damask cover.
At $18, from $26—Mahogany corner chair; striped velour.
At $33, from $48—Mahogany sofa; striped velour.
At $40, from $60—Overstuffed sofa, in fancy colored velour.
At $40, from $60—Mahogany sofa; tapestry cover.
At $40, from $55—Mahogany sofa, inlaid lines; tapestry cover.
At $70, from $120—Overstuffed davenport, in velour.

Fourth floor.

Children's HATS for *Cold Weather*

All the pretty and practical styles that we could discover are here. An especially varied collection of school hats. Some trimmed with quills and rosettes; others with taffeta bows and effective buckles. There's good showing in this gathering—some at half prices. 50c to $1.

Camel's-hair Tam O'Shanters, plaid and solid colors, 50c and $1.

Baby Toques and a larger toque for older children, 35c, 50c and 75c.

Golf Caps, double band for cold weather, plain blue and mixed colors, 50c, 65c and $1.

Black Plush Polo Caps, 85c.

Boys' Alpines, pearl, gray, castor, brown and black; also telescopes, $1.50.

Boys' Derby, the fall style, brown and black, $1.75.

To-day Starts Our December SHOE [illegible]ALE

More than sixty thousand pairs of under-priced shoes are ready at the present [illegible]—high-class shoes for men, women and children, gathered from many responsible makers, at prices mad[illegible]e by our enormous shoe dealings. Some come from readjustments of our own stocks.

Included in the shoes for women are such well known shoes as the "Jenne[illegible]" and the "Barton Red Cross"—and they are here at about half their advertised and acknowledged values. In the men's shoes are the late styles in all leathers, of shoes that are selling in best stores; and in every case the sure protection of the broad Wanamaker guarantee takes away the element of risk that exists in usual bargain buying.

The Women's Shoes and all spring-heel shoes for boys and girls, are in the Basement, 4th ave. side.

Women's Shoes at $1—
Shoes of good honest kidskin, that are the peers of any $1.50 or $1.75 shoes we know of; button and lace; with tips; a few sizes missing.

Women's Shoes at $1.40—
Finer quality of kidskin, in modish shapes; good $2 value.

Women's Shoes at $1.60—
Shoes that have sold as high as $3—others that are well worth a half more than they are priced; half a dozen good styles to choose from.

Women's Shoes at $1.80—
Included in this lot are the "Barton Red Cross Shoe" in several good styles; also patent leather; lace and button; fall weight; kidskin and box calf.

Women's Shoes at $2—
Stylish shapes and fine leathers in this lot. Many sample shoes included—not all sizes in every sort, but two pairs for the value of one in many cases.

Women's Shoes at $2.30—
Aristocratic shoes—made from the finest kidskins in popular shapes; included are thousands of pairs of our own $3 stock shoes just from the makers' hands; light and heavy weights; most every toe shape.

Children's Shoes—
75c—Black kidskin; strong and comely; sizes 5 to 8.
85c—Black kidskin; button and lace; sizes 8½ to 10½.
95c—Black kidskin; for larger girls; sizes 11 to 2.
$1—Black kid and satin and box calf; heavy soles; for small boys; sizes 9 to 13½.
$1.25—Black patent leather; lace and button; sizes 8½ to 2.

Basement, Fourth avenue.

Men's shoes are in the Annex Store, corner Ninth street and Fourth avenue, across the street from the Main Store; also all shoes made with heels, for boys.

Men's Shoes at $1—
Of various leathers—not all sizes in any kind, but lots of $3, $4 and $5 Shoes in sample sizes. Styles are not of this season, and some are mussed from handling.

Men's Shoes at $1.90—
Box calf, patent leather and kid; also tan shoes of the finest quality in medium weight; many sample shoes worth $4 to $5 in sizes 6½ to 7½, medium widths.

Men's Shoes at $2.65—
Handsome dress shoes of patent leather; elegant and varied sample shoes in all leathers.

Men's Shoes at $2.85—
Shoes that are worth $4 and $5; new styles; splendid workmanship; best leathers. Even here we rarely offer as great values as in this lot. Patent leather, box calf, black kidskin, waxed calf, tan boarded calf; medium and heavy weights and all sizes to start with.

Boys' Shoes at $1—
Black calf, with heels; solid and durable; sizes 12 to 2.

Boys' Shoes at $1.25—
Black calf and kid; chrome tanned leather that wears like iron; sizes 12 to 5½.

Boys' Shoes at $1.50—
Calf and kid laced shoes for larger boys; sizes 2½ to 5½.

Boys' Shoes at $1.70—
Fine calfskin, welted shoes; well made and sold usually at $2.50; sizes 2½ to 5½.

Eiderdown *Sacques*

So many kinds of these cozy, comfortable little house-coats for women. Prettily made, whether it's one for 50c or for $4.25. At the lower price, are sacques of good eiderdown, with crocheted edges of zephyr, no raw seams anywhere; the sort of sacque that usually sells for 85c. There are excellent grades at $1 and $1.50 and so on up to $4.25, for a luxurious sacque of ripple eiderdown, satin bound. Various desirable solid colors in each size.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Universal Food CHOPPER

This is a very ingenious contrivance offering advantages that housekeepers everywhere will quickly and heartily appreciate. It is simple in construction, yet very substantial; will last a lifetime; it is the cheapest machine we know of, and does its work quickest; it also does its work best. The universal chopper is a chopper—does not mash and tear and waste the pieces of the food. The machine is well-tinned—there's no fear of corrosion. It's easily cleaned.

Demonstration daily in the basement. Three sizes—$1, $1.25 and $1.50.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

COURT DENOUNCES FRAUD

Real Estate Dealer Condemned by Justice Burr Mattice.

Frank A. Barnaby's Sale of Fifth Avenue Property Called "A Gigantic Fraud."

In a decision handed down yesterday afternoon by Justice Burr Mattice, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Frank A. Barnaby, a well-known local real estate broker, was declared to have committed fraud in a real estate transaction involving property on Fifth Avenue, Manhattan. The case in which the decision was rendered was that of James B. Healy, a Montague Street tailor, against Barnaby, W. Clarence Martin, C. Grayson Martin, and James W. Golden. Healy sought to be relieved of a real estate contract, in negotiating which he alleged that fraud had been committed.

Healy, in January, 1899, engaged Barnaby to negotiate for the purchase of a piece of property at Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, Manhattan, owned by William Reed. A few days later the property was purchased by the Martins for $250,000. Although the property had already been sold to the Martins, Barnaby, as alleged, told Healy that Mr. Reed would sell for $350,000. Healy agreed to pay the price, and is alleged to have given Barnaby $250,000 and to have made up the difference by giving deeds to James W. Golden, represented to him to be the private secretary of Mr. Reed, for property worth $50,000 in Brooklyn and making over a mortgage for $50,000 to the wife of Barnaby.

Healy later discovered that the property was no longer owned by Mr. Reed, that it had been bought by the Martins for $250,000, and that the Martins, with Barnaby, had worked together to get from Healy $100,000 more than that price on the property. Healy brought suit to have the mortgage given to Mrs. Barnaby canceled, and the parcels of land he had transferred returned to him. Justice Mattice, in his decision, says:

"It does not appear, and may never appear, how much the Martins knew of or participated in Barnaby's fraud, and it is not necessary to inquire. The very fact of this division, whereby Barnaby gets property amounting to over $40,000, convinces me that the Martins knew that the agent was practicing a gigantic fraud on his principal. I am convinced that the final division of what may properly be termed the 'spoils,' was the reward the Martins received for active participation in Barnaby's fraud. Judgment for the plaintiff, with extra costs of $1,000."

Golden, it was alleged, was merely a dummy in the transaction. Mr. Reed, the original owner of the property, only knew that he had sold it to the Martins and was unaware of the negotiations between Healy and the others.

By the court's decision, Healy retains the property, the mortgage held by Mrs. Barnaby is canceled, and Healy gets back his parcels of Brooklyn property.

"Jim" Jeffries's Rumored Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 30.—Champion "Jim" Jeffries of pugilistic fame is at the Hotel Elkdene. His marriage in New York last week to Dorothy Drew, the vaudeville actress, is rumored in theatrical circles, and Miss Drew would not contradict the rumor when asked about it this afternoon. Miss Drew is playing with Milton Aborn in "The Young Plumber," a new farce, at Poli's Vaudeville, and talk of the marriage has been heard ever since Jeffries came here, last night.

Prefer High School to City Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 18.—A mass meeting was held to-night at Library Hall, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the Common Council's project to erect a City Hall.

BITTEN BY A TARANTULA.

Told by Two Doctors They Could Do Nothing for Him, Miegel, Recovering, Started on a Journey.

Charles Miegel, who boards at 22 Mercer Street, Jersey City, is employed as a boxmaker at Isaac Vanderbeek Sons' lumber yard and factory at Greene and Steuben Streets. Miegel, who is twenty-five years old, is an amateur entomologist. Some time ago he found a tarantula among some Southern pine received at the yard. He succeeded in capturing the insect. Carrying it home, he placed it in a bottle.

One night last week the insect escaped from the bottle and bit Miegel on a finger of the right hand. Exactly when this happened is not known. On Saturday last Miegel called at the office of Dr. S. S. Sprague of 283 Grove Street. He said nothing about a tarantula, but told Dr. Sprague that he had been bitten by a poisonous insect. Dr. Sprague treated the wound, and the next day when Miegel called his condition was greatly improved. Dr. Sprague lanced the wound and told Miegel to return on Monday. He did so, but Dr. Sprague was out.

Miegel then told Mrs. Sprague that he had been bitten by a tarantula. He said he had not told Dr. Sprague because he had previously called on two physicians, whose names he declined to give, and when he told them he had been bitten by a tarantula they replied that they could do nothing for him. He said he was afraid Dr. Sprague would tell him the same thing. He also told Mrs. Sprague that he was much improved and would not return, as he had been summoned to Arizona by the illness of his mother.

This latter statement was corroborated at Miegel's boarding house last night, except that it was said that Miegel did not leave until Wednesday night. He told his landlady, she says, that he was going to Connecticut.

TO UTILIZE TUNNEL DIRT.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Has New Plan for Reclaiming Meadows.

Dirt obtained in excavating for the New York underground railroad will be used for filling in New Jersey meadows and reclaiming them, if a scheme of the Lehigh Valley Railroad is carried out. The company is preparing to erect another big grain elevator beside the ones it now operates at Cavan Point, Jersey City. The contract has been awarded to Holmes & Cogan, but Mr. Holmes said yesterday that work would not begin on the structure until next Spring.

The company will also make extensive improvements by reclaiming the adjacent meadows, the filling for which will be obtained from the New York tunnel. The details of the plan will not be given out until the work is begun.

TRAIN HURLED HIM 20 FEET.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 30.—William A. Gordon, a milkman, living in this city, was struck by a fast passenger train at the New Street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad here this morning. Gordon was walking across the tracks, carrying a case in which were six bottles of milk. The train hurled him across two tracks, a distance of about twenty feet.

The engineer stopped and the crew ran up to the man. They found him sitting up and examining his case to see how many bottles were broken. The blood was pouring from the man's head, but he took no notice of it as he investigated his case. Only one bottle had been broken.

Gordon was carried to the Wells Memorial Hospital, where he was examined by Dr. H. R. Baldwin and Dr. H. G. Cooke. They found that, beyond a few scalp wounds, he was uninjured, and permitted him to go home.

Rogers Works at Paterson Closed.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 30.—The Rogers Locomotive Works closed down finally this afternoon. At noon to-day there were fifty men at work. They finished shipping two locomotives to Chile at 1 o'clock. When the crates containing the parts of the engines had been loaded upon flat cars the last work in the shops had been done. Mr. Rogers was present and witnessed the closing of the shops.

MRS. R. A. McCURDY'S ESCAPE.

Her Carriage Struck by Runaway Freight Cars at a Crossing.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 30.—Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy, wife of the President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York City, had a narrow escape from serious injury and perhaps death at Morris Plains last night.

Mrs. McCurdy was in a closed carriage, and as the vehicle reached a siding, near the Lackawanna station, two runaway freight cars, heavily laden, rushed down a steep grade. The driver of the coach did not see the cars, but one of the trainmen on the cars shouted a warning. The driver urged his horses on, but was a trifle too late. The cars caught the rear wheels of the carriage, entirely demolishing them and nearly upsetting the carriage.

Mrs. McCurdy and the coachman escaped injury. The cars continued on down the tracks, and later collided with two other loaded cars.

HOGAN ARRESTED IN NEWARK.

He Is Wanted in This City on the Charge of Swindling.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—The police of this city to-night arrested a man named John W. Hogan at his boarding house, 58 Clinton Street. Hogan is wanted in New York by Chief McClusky on charges of fraud and grand larceny.

The Newark police were informed by the Chief of the New York Detective Department that Hogan had run a fake express line in New York. He had several wagons with the name of a well-known transportation company printed on them, and his game was to get goods to forward and then make off with them. One of the specific charges against Hogan is the larceny of 300 yards of silk from a New York merchant named Eisner. It is understood that he sold his wagons before coming to Newark.

MASQUERADED AS NUNS.

Angry Crowd in West Hoboken Wanted to Lynch Five Italians.

Five young men connected with the Italian Filodramatic Club of West Hoboken nearly created a riot Thursday evening by appearing in the streets in the garb of nuns and giving a burlesque religious performance near the Passionist Monastery. A crowd gathered and threatened to lynch them, when they were rescued by a squad of police which had been sent to the scene. The young men were compelled to discard their nuns' garb, and were then released, on their promise to repair to their homes.

The crowd followed them, however, hooting and jeering at them as they went. Finally, one of the young men seized a paving block and threw it at the crowd. It hit no one, but the masqueraders were then placed under arest. At the police station they registered as Victor Brieschi, Alfreda Porta, Louis and Morrio Pochettino, and Albert Fronchi. They were fined $5 each on a charge of disorderly conduct.

BURGLARS' HARD LUCK.

Dynamite Three Safes, but Get Less than $10—Scared from a Bank.

WOODBURY, N. J., Nov. 30.—Three safe crackers visited Penns Grove this morning before daylight. They dynamited the safes of E. G. Green, hardware dealer; H. G. Brick, feed dealer, and one in the office of the Wilmington Ferry Company. From the three safes they obtained less than $10.

They then made an attack upon the National bank, but the watchman saw them trying to force an entrance and they ran away. The watchman secured aid and a posse was organized and chased the burglars, but was unable to overtake them.

Vice President Hobart's Monument.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 30.—The design for the monument to Vice President Garret A. Hobart has been decided upon. It is by Philip Martin, and shows Mr. Hobart standing, with a gavel in his hand and leaning forward slightly, as if listening to a speaker. It will be of bronze, and will be about nine feet in height. It will stand upon a pedestal in front of the City Hall.

GROCER FOOLED AND ROBBED.

Lured from Store by Plausible "Customer" While Drawer Was Looted —Valuable Papers Returned.

Charles Blomgren, who keeps a grocery at 4764 Monmouth Street, was robbed of several important papers and $40 in money yesterday. A plausible young man wanted a bag of coal sent to his house, but did not know the number, as he had just moved in. The house was only in the next street, he said, and if Blomgren would go to the corner with him he would point it out. Blomgren went. Showing him the house and giving minute directions as to how the coal was to be taken into the cellar and sent up the elevator, the man hurried toward the building, while Blomgren returned to his store.

He found that, in his absence, the money drawer had been forced and emptied. Besides the $40, the thieves secured a wedding ring belonging to Blomgren's dead wife, two life insurance policies and one fire insurance policy, the deed of the building his store is in, another for two lots in Charlottesville, N. C., and a third for three lots in Breslau, L. I. At the house the young man pointed out to Blomgren he was not known.

Last night Blomgren received by mail a bulky package, which had been posted in New York. It contained all the stolen deeds and insurance policies. The thieves retained only the $40 and Mrs. Blomgren's wedding ring. The inclosure contained no message of any kind.

RUNAWAY GIRL'S FABLES.

Bertha Yehle Now Tells Another Story Which the Police Do Not Believe.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Nov. 30.—The police to-day investigated the story of twelve-year-old Bertha Yehle, who returned to her parents' home yesterday, after being mysteriously absent for ten days. The girl told her stepmother she had been living at the home of Mrs. Timothy Fitzpatrick of 46 Mott Street. Mrs. Fitzpatrick indignantly denied that she had kept the girl, or that Bertha had even remained over night in her house.

Bertha, this morning, on being cross-questioned by Detective Jerolemon at length, admitted that she had lied in saying she was at Mrs. Fitzpatrick's. She said she had slept in hallways and under stoops. The police do not believe this, but are at a loss to know where the child could have staid.

Perished in a Burning House.

RAHWAY, N. J., Nov. 30.—William Burns was burned to death early this morning in a fire that destroyed a house situated two miles outside the city limits. Burns was arrested in 1887 in connection with what was then known as the great Rahway murder mystery. A young woman, who was never identified, was found murdered, and suspicion pointed to Burns. There was not sufficient evidence on which to try him, and he was released.

To Improve Long Beach.

LYNBROOK, L. I., Nov. 30.—The plans of the new syndicate of capitalists who a short time ago got control of Long Beach are taking shape, and by next season many important changes and improvements will have been made at that resort. The syndicate now controlling Long Beach is composed of men who are understood to be identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it is their aim to make Long Beach the Atlantic City of the Long Island coast. It is said this was contemplated when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company secured a controlling interest in the Long Island Railroad.

Declines Presidency of Iowa College.

GRINNELL, Iowa, Nov. 30.—Prof. Frank K. Sanders of the Chair of Biblical Literature at Yale, who was elected early in the Fall by the Trustees of the Iowa College to the Presidency of the institution, to succeed Dr. George A. Gates, has written to the Trustees, saying that on account of his duties and obligations at Yale it will be impossible for him to accept. No other candidate is under consideration.

RECEIVER NAMED FOR A TRUST COMPANY

Former Judge Block Now in Charge of the Guardian.

J. W. GATES, PETITIONER

A. E. Stillwell, the President, Says He Will Organize a New Company to Finance His Railroad Deal.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—Judge Amos Thayer in the United States District Court has appointed F. M. Black of Kansas City receiver of the Guardian Trust Company, of which A. E. Stilwell is President.

The appointment was made in Judge Thayer's decision in the suit recently brought by John W. Gates of Chicago and other stockholders.

Receiver Black was formerly Judge of the Missouri Supreme Court.

The petition for a receivership was filed in Kansas City on Oct. 23 last—the day before the stockholders were to have held a meeting to elect a new Board of Directors. The Gates petition also asked for an injunction to prevent the holding of the meeting. Judge John F. Philips granted the injunction, and set a later date for a hearing on the receivership question.

The petitioners contended that Stilwell took advantage of them in the character of securities placed in a reorganization of the company. The bonds of the old Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad (now the Kansas City Southern, in which Mr. Gates is interested,) figured in the bill, and the contention was made that the stockholders were in danger of losing $1,000,000 if Stilwell were allowed to carry out his plans.

When apprised of the appointing of a receiver to-day Mr. Stilwell declared that he had expected the action and is preparing to form a new company, which will, he declared, finance the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway, which he is promoting.

In his opinion Judge Thayer says in part: "The proof shows with reasonable certainty that the officers and Directors of the defendant company have made a practice of organizing other corporations to engage in various enterprises of a highly speculative character; that funds of the company to a large amount have been invested in the stocks and lands of such concerns, which had at the time no market value; that money in considerable sums had been loaned to such companies, sometimes upon their stock as collateral and on other occasions without any security; that some of these enterprises have proved absolute failures, and that the money invested therein had been wholly lost, while other of such enterprises are in a precarious condition and the outcome thereof is doubtful and uncertain.

"In addition, the proof shows that the defendant company has made large investments in real property apparently without a shadow of authority under its charter.

"Furthermore, the Court entertains no doubt that the defendant company has paid one, and probably several, dividends, out of its general fund that were not earned, such payments being made for the purpose of allaying suspicion as to the condition of the company and creating a false impression that it was in a prosperous condition."

The Court expressed the opinion that the act creating trust companies does not authorize the acquisition of securities by such companies either as an investment or as collateral for loans, unless they have an ascertainable market value and may be properly termed "investment securities," and finds that it is unsafe for the company to continue the further transaction of its customary business until it has realized upon some of its assets and liquidated its indebtedness. The receiver's bond was placed at $100,000.

OFFICERS SHOT BY COLLEAGUES.

North Carolina Posse Mistook Returning Party for Moonshiners.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 30.—It now transpires that United States Revenue Cutter Officers Chapman and Gee of the Virginia District, who were shot in Mecklenburg County, Thanksgiving Day, were not shot by moonshiners, as at first supposed, but by mistake by a posse of revenue officers from North Carolina.

Both parties had located the same still and the North Carolina party thought the Virginia party were returning moonshiners. Gee is shot in the wrist and Chapman is dangerously, though not necessarily fatally, shot in the body.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—John S. Shriner, Washington; S. V. Bonaparte, Washington.

HOLLAND—J. Ogden Hoffman, Philadelphia; ex-Senator J. D. Cameron, Pennsylvania.

IMPERIAL—Judge E. P. Coyne, Geneseo; Col. A. F. Mason, St. Paul; Congressman J. W. Wadsworth, Geneseo; State Senator Myer Nussbaum, Albany; Capt. A. L. Judson, United States Army; Major J. Ridgway Wright, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Col. W. D. Judkins, Danville, Va.

HOFFMAN—Davis Elkins, West Virginia.

ALBEMARLE—Edward Bok, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

NETHERLAND—Gov. H. S. Pingree, Michigan.

MURRAY HILL—William R. Harper, Chicago University; Prof. H. C. Judson, Chicago University; Edward Anderson, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; George Buttridge, laces and embroideries; 309 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Rauh, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kinnane, Edward, Springfield, Ohio; dry goods and notions; Hotel Victoria.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; George H. Urweiler, linens and blankets; Hoffman House.

Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul, Minn.; C. L. Kluckholm, hats and caps; Hotel Manhattan.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col., C. F. Kempsier, carpets and upholstery goods; 56 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. P. Welch, carpets; Hotel Manhattan.

Legler, Barlow & Co., Dayton, Ohio; T. B. Legler, notions and furnishing goods; 60 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Maxwell, R. B. & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; E. B. Proctor, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Horne-Stewart Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss E. M. Wallace, corsets; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Haines, J. B., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Haines, Jr., domestics, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Ford & Overstreet, Terra Haute, Ind.; W. L. Overstreet, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Netherland.

Millhiser, M. & Co., Richmond, Va.; G. Millhiser, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Isenberg & Bachman, Wheeling, West Va.; W. H. Bachman, laces and white goods; Grand Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:10 A. M.—126 Ludlow Street; Mamie Schwartz; damage slight.

10:15 A. M.—855 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

11:56 A. M.—219 East One Hundred and Second Street; Joseph Mulinan; damage, $25.

4:35 P. M.—198 East Third Street; E. Goldstein; damage, $200.

7:15 P. M.—54 Forsyth Street; Bernard Zakala; damage, $100.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 30.—Fire this afternoon in the three-story brick building at 219 Front Street East destroyed the stock of the Smith Wobl Stock Company, valued at $40,000.

CLYDE, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Last night, a fire which started in Orcutt's bargain store, on Glasgow Street, did damage to the extent of nearly $15,000. The fire burned through a partition into the dry goods store of George A. Wright & Co., damaging stock to the extent of about $12,000. The stock in Orcutt's store was valued at $2,500.

SAW GULDENSUPPE'S GHOST.

Peter Piernot Fled from Woodside House and Boarded Train in Scant Attire.

Peter Piernot was fined $2 yesterday in the Magistrate's Court in Long Island City. He asserted he saw the ghost of William Guldensuppe, the man murdered and cut up by Mrs. Nack and Martin Thorn. He lives with the family which now occupies the house on Fifth Street, Woodside, in which Guldensuppe was done to death.

On Thursday Piernot, it appears, mixed his celebration by drinking wines from home and then indulging in American whisky. He ate heartily of turkey and its accompaniments, and also rich puddings.

After the evening meal the occupants of the house sat talking with visitors. The talk drifted to the tragedy of which the cottage was the scene, and the visitors were shown the rooms in which the principal events occurred.

When Piernot went to bed he had, it is said in his excuse, a mixed idea of turkey, whisky, pudding, and bloody knives and sections of a body floating around the harbor. Two hours later a nightmare came upon the scene, and Piernot leaped from his bed, shouting that Guldensuppe was in his room and looking at him. He wrapped a blanket about himself and fled. The other inmates of the house tried to stop him, but failing, dressed and gave chase. Piernot ran to the railroad station and jumped on a train that was about to pull out. Word was telephoned to Long Island City and Detective Sheridan was waiting at the station.

On the train on the way down Piernot told a blood-curdling tale of Guldensuppe appearing to him and mixed the tale up with many details and notes about other things. Detective Sheridan lodged him in a cell, assuring him that Guldensuppe could not get in there. Piernot was still attired in his blanket when arraigned in court. He was penitent. After the fine had been imposed his friends from Woodside arrived with his clothing and paid his fine.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh west to north winds.

A disturbance of considerable intensity was central last night over Alberta; elsewhere the pressure was generally high, except over Western Ontario. Fair weather will prevail to-day, except in the South Atlantic States, where it will rain, and in Western Montana, where there will be rain or snow. There will be rain or snow to-night or to-morrow in Northern New England, and probably snow to-morrow in the extreme Northwest and Wyoming, accompanied by lower temperature. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be mostly fresh northerly. On the South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh north to east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	46	41	43
6 A. M.	46	40	42
9 A. M.	43	40	45
12 M.	48	43	47
3 P. M.	54	48	48
6 P. M.	51	46	47
9 P. M.	50	42	44
12 P. M.	50	41	41

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is [illegible] feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44½
Weather Bureau	42½
Corresponding date 1899	48½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	33

The maximum temperature yesterday was 48 degrees at 4 P. M. The minimum temperature was 39 degrees at 6 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.07, and at 8 P. M. 30.11. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 72 and at 8 P. M. 59.

Funeral of R. E. A. Dorr.

The funeral of R. E. A. Dorr, the editor of The Mail and Express, was held yesterday forenoon from the University Place Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. George Alexander conducted the services. The pall bearers were Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. A. G. McCook, Col. A. W. Soper, Henry L. Stoddard, Louis Stern, William Irwin, Henry Leavitt, and Joseph Swift. The interment was at Woodlawn.

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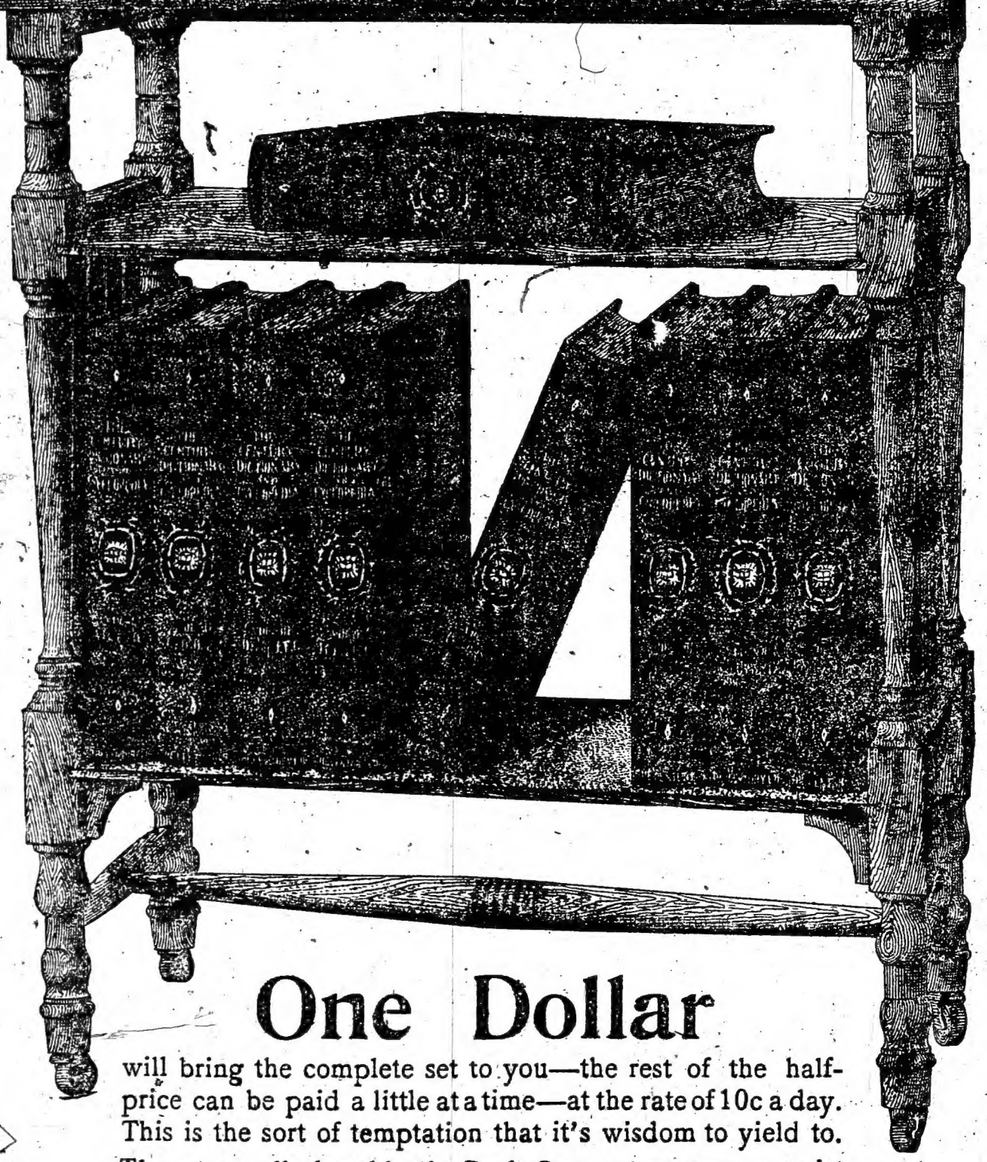

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A short cut to wisdom—a call at the Store.

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JOHN WANAMAKER

SECOND RICE WILL FILED

Allusion to a Mysterious Trust Deed in Probate Petition.

ITS PROVISIONS KEPT SECRET

Patrick's Counsel Says that Under It the Accused Lawyer Will Have Only $250,000 from the Big Estate.

The so-called last will of William Marsh Rice, under which Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer who is now in the Tombs awaiting trial on the charge of forging various checks on the accounts of the late millionaire, is the principal beneficiary, was filed in the Surrogates' Office yesterday. Heirs under what is alleged to be the only true will have for several weeks been trying to force the production of the later will, which placed Patrick in control of the property. The Surrogate was to have handed down his decision to-day on the application, but this was discounted by Marx E. Harby of the law firm of Logan, Demond & Harby, filing the disputed will for probate.

The contents of this second will were made public shortly after the arrest of Mr. Patrick and Valet Jones. The document is dated June 30, 1900, and is witnessed by Morris Meyers of Mr. Patrick's law office and David L. Short, who also witnessed a deed of assignment given to Mr. Patrick by the late millionaire. William M. Rice, Jr., of Hyatt, Texas; Capt. James A. Baker of Houston, Texas, and Albert T. Patrick are named as executors without bond. The "William M. Rice Institute for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art" of Houston, Texas, is to get property to the amount of $250,000, providing it has not already received the same from the testator prior to his death. As a matter of fact, this amount has already been given to the institute. The testator's brother, Frederick A. Rice, or his heirs, get $50,000. Twenty-five thousand dollars is given to each of the brothers and sisters of the decedent, and $5,000 each to his nephews and nieces. Several minor bequests are made, and then the principal sections of the will appear. These are the tenth and eleventh, and are as follows:

Tenth—The foregoing provisions of my will are upon the express condition precedent that the above-mentioned legatees, respectively, will accept without contest in the courts or otherwise, all the conditions hereof, and that they will execute such conveyances and release of any and all of my estate wheresoever situated and of whatsoever nature, to the said Albert T. Patrick, as he may demand; and any legatee not so doing is forever barred from taking under this will or in any manner inheriting any portion of my estate, and such portion shall inure to the said Albert T. Patrick.

Eleventh—I give, devise, and bequeath to Albert T. Patrick, formerly of Texas, all the rest and residue of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, heretofore and hereafter accrued and wheresoever situated.

With this will is the usual petition for probate, setting forth the date of death of the testator and the probable heirs under the will. In addition to this usual form there is the following peculiar paragraph:

Your petitioner further states that the estate given to the petitioner in and by the said last will and testament of William M. Rice must be taken subject to a trust in favor of certain purposes and beneficiaries intended to be benefited by the said William M. Rice. This trust is a secret trust created by the instructions of the said William M. Rice, with the promise of the petitioner made to him, so that there is a trust fastened upon the fund at the disposal of the petitioner herein. Counsel for the petitioner are now preparing for execution by him a paper in which petitioner may, in due legal form, make effective the said instructions constituting the secret trust which will hereafter be filed herein.

This "secret trust," according to Mr. Harby, was partly in writing and partly a verbal communication. Just what it amounts to will not be known until about Dec. 18, when Mr. Patrick will file a deed of trust arranging for a disposition of the trust funds.

"Under this deed of trust," said Mr. Harby, "Mr. Patrick will not get more than $250,000 for himself out of about $5,000,000, which is only a fair legal fee for the work he has done."

Mr. Harby refused absolutely to say anything about the secret trust arrangement, which Mr. Patrick was to undertake. Whether the trust fund is for charitable purposes or to be used to make additional bequests to friends and relatives is a matter, said Mr. Harby, which will not be made public until Mr. Patrick is ready to file the deed which is now being prepared for him by his lawyers.

The filing of the will, which has come to be known as the "Patrick will," was not devoid of excitement. As soon as Probate Clerk Washburn had received the document from one of Mr. Harby's clerks, Lawyer Potter, representing the executors under the will dated Sept. 26, 1896, and Handwriting Expert Kingsley, who accompanied him, began to examine it. Mr. Kingsley produced a small manuscript and peered at the signature "William M. Rice."

"I object to this," said the clerk from Mr. Harby's office.

"This is now a public document," answered Mr. Potter, "and any person has a right to look at it."

Clerk Washburn decided to allow a superficial examination of the signature without requiring an order of the Surrogate. Mr. Kingsley continued his work, comparing the will just filed with the other will. He produced a pair of compasses and was about to measure the signatures.

"I object!" shouted Mr. Harby's clerk. "I object to making any chemical analysis of the document. This is not fair."

"I am using no chemicals, and I am not hurting the document," retorted Mr. Kingsley.

After a rapid exchange of comments, the expert discontinued his examination of the will, saying, "I would like permission to look at the will again without having to look down the muzzle of a shotgun at the same time." With that Mr. Kingsley left the Surrogates' office. He refused to say whether he had arrived at any conclusion from his examination.

Mr. Harby declares that the one he filed is the "only original" will, saying: "We don't admit that the first will placed on file is a will at all. We will prove that it has no value, not even as an expression of the testator's mind."

Before Mr. Harby had arranged to file the will he had prepared at considerable expense a printed brief entitled "Affidavit of M. E. Harby, and Brief on Behalf of Albert T. Patrick, in Opposition to Application for Discovery." This brief was against the motion asking that the will be filed. It was given out yesterday, and the clerks in the Surrogates' office and lawyers who saw it declared it to be a most extraordinary production. In it Mr. Harby directly charges the District Attorney with allowing himself to be used in criminal proceedings in order to force a settlement of the Rice estate, and in almost the same paragraph it is declared that an effort is being made to use the Surrogates' office to further a criminal prosecution. Mr. Harby quotes liberally from the published history of the Rice-Patrick case, and charges all sorts of dire things against the various newspapers of the city, declaring that they endeavored to blacken Mr. Patrick's character. This brief was given out for public distribution early yesterday morning, but its service in the court will be of no effect, as the will has already been filed.

The citations under the first will filed are returnable next week, but it is probable that the real fight will be delayed for several weeks.

One of the heirs under both wills, Frederick William Rice, a nephew, was supposed to be dead. When last heard of he was living at Hartford, Conn. This was a number of years ago. Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Potter received word that Mr. Rice was now at Saranac Lake, where he is engaged as a photographer and boat builder.

CLAIMS RICE'S ESTATE.

Inmate of St. Joseph's Home Thinks She Is Dead Man's Sister.

Miss Kate Rice, an inmate of St. Joseph's Home, on Fifteenth Street, near Seventh Avenue, has decided to make a claim for a share of the millions of William Marsh Rice. If she can prove that the millionaire was born in Kilkenny County, Ireland, she is certain that she can convince the courts that he is her brother, William Rice, who left the old home more than sixty years ago, came to America, and is supposed to have settled in the South.

The newspaper accounts of the mysterious circumstances surrounding Mr. Rice's death first suggested to the old woman that the millionaire may have been her missing brother. She intrusted to her niece, Mrs. Bridget King of 225 East Sixth Street, the task of bringing the suit. Mrs. King has retained Lawyer E. W. Childs of 71 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, as counsel. Mr. Childs is the successor in business of the late Lawyer Carley, who settled the estate left by a Mrs. Jewett, a sister of Miss Kate Rice. An effort will be made to ascertain whether William M. Rice received any portion of this estate.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Extensive Improvements Planned by Lackawanna Officials.

It is said about the offices of the Lackawanna Railroad that important changes are to be made on the main line of the system. This now starts from Hoboken and runs to Dover by way of Paterson and Boonton. From Dover it runs to Hackettstown, at which point it turns southwest and runs to Washington. At that place it turns back toward the northwest again to Delaware Water Gap.

Between Waterloo and the Gap the road makes an almost perfect "V," with Washington as the lower point. The main feature of the proposed alteration is the striking of an air line, or as nearly so as the nature of the country will permit, from Waterloo to the Gap. Two corps of engineers are at work on this surveying the land and selecting the route. It is said that the line as proposed will require the cutting of a tunnel two miles long. Besides this shortening of the line, which it is estimated will reduce the running time from Hoboken to Buffalo by forty-five or fifty minutes, it is said that numerous curves are to be straightened on the line of the road and that some of the steeper grades are to be reduced by trestling or cuts. Beyond Water Gap other extensive improvements in the line of shortening the running time are said to be under consideration.

MEXICAN RAILWAY TARIFF.

Government Creates a Revising Board to Consider Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 30.—A dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says:

"The officials of Mexican railway lines here have been notified by the Mexican Government that, acting in accordance with the instructions of President Diaz, the National Department of Communications has created a Railway Tariff Revising Board, which will enter on the discharge of its duties to-morrow, Dec. 1.

"The board will consist of two lawyers, a technical Railway Inspector, an official of the Department of Communications, an official of one of the railway companies, a member of the National Chamber of Commerce, a member of the National Agricultural Society, and a Secretary.

"Only the five members of the board named first will have a vote at the meetings, but the other members will be allowed to give their views on all subjects relating to railway rates that come before the meeting. Under the Mexican Railway law all the railway companies of Mexico must revise their tariffs of rates every three years, and it will be the duty of this new board to decide as to the acceptance of these revised rates as well as to consider other matters relating to changes of rates."

RAILROAD COMPANY APPEALS.

Pennsylvania Company Thinks Its Riparian Lands Are Overtaxed.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey has appealed from the assessment levied by the Jersey City Tax Commissioners on its riparian lands in that city for 1899. The property is in two parcels along the Communipaw and was valued at $2,374,000. The State Board of Taxation will be asked to cut down the assessment to $1,175,000.

The appeal shows that the city assessed the same property in 1898 at $1,882,000 and that the State Board reduced the amount to $1,075,000. The city claims that the company several years ago made this property the security for a loan of several million dollars obtained in London.

BRIEF RAILROAD ITEMS.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey has ordered two new ferryboats from the Harlan & Hollingsworth yards at Wilmington, Del. The boats are to be double-deckers of the same style as those now used by the Pennsylvania Company. They are to be propelled by twin screws, and they will be used on the Liberty Street ferry line. The boats are to be ready next Summer.

The votes of all the roads in the Trunk Line Association regarding the proposed changes in the official classification have been received by Chairman Gill of the official Classification Committee. All the suggestions submitted by the committee have been adopted and the new classification will be ready for distribution by Dec. 15. The classification will take effect on Jan. 1, 1901.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad is extending its system of electric automatic switches to its entire main line and the principal branches. It has also contracted for the erection in Jersey City of a new elevator, to cost $100,000.

The New York office and headquarters of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the American Exchange National Bank Building will be formally opened to-day.

Surveys have been completed for the new line of the Wabash Railroad, which is to connect Toledo with Montpelier. Grading will commence as early in the Spring of 1901 as possible, and the line will be then completed as rapidly as possible.

Routine business only was transacted at the Directors' meeting of the Southern Pacific yesterday. Regarding the expiration of the contract between the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, President Tweed of the latter company said that no proposition had as yet been made by the Pacific Mail for the continuation of the contract. It was reported that the Panama Railroad had made arrangements for the purchase of new steamers, which are to take the place of Pacific Mail steamers.

The Michigan Central Railway Company has decided to test the plan of sprinkling its roadbed with crude oil to render it dustless. Nine miles near Battle Creek, Mich., have been treated in this way, 18,000 gallons of oil having been used.

Passenger officials of lines between the Missouri River and Colorado points are considering the advisability of establishing an interchangeable mileage ticket for that territory. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the mileage system of the Western Passenger Association should be extended or whether an independent system should be established.

WIFE SLAYER FOUND GUILTY.

Otto Wolf Convicted of Manslaughter in the First Degree.

Otto Wolf, charged with murdering his wife by cutting her throat in the billiard room of the residence of Milton Knapp, a grain broker, at 113 Remsen Street, Brooklyn Heights, on Sept. 30 last, was last evening found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. The woman, who was not living with her husband, was employed as a servant in the Knapp household. Wolf called at the Knapp residence to see his wife, and while alone with her in the billiard room cut her throat.

The window shades were up at the time, and a man passing in the street witnessed the killing. He ran into the house and seized Wolf, who was turned over to the police. The Knapp family were asleep upstairs, and knew nothing of what was going on below until the police patrol wagon rattled up to the house and Wolf was taken away.

Suing to Secure Feigenbaum's Release.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday reserved decision in the habeas corpus proceedings brought in behalf of Louis J. Feigenbaum to obtain his release from the Insane Pavilion of Bellevue Hospital. Mr. Feigenbaum was a confidential clerk in the employ of I. & S. Wormser. About a year ago he became ill and was sent abroad for his health. He returned home by the next steamship, and since then, it is alleged, he has been acting in an erratic manner. He was committed to Bellevue at the instance of his wife. Counsel who appeared for him yesterday argued that no Police Magistrate had the right to commit any person to an institution for the insane, as the power to do this rested entirely with the Supreme Court.

Banking Firm's Fiftieth Anniversary.

To-day is the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the banking and brokerage firm of Hallgarten & Co., which was organized in 1850 by Lazarus Hallgarten. The house has occupied its present quarters at 28 Broad Street for thirty-seven years without interruption.

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd

Have now on show and for sale a large collection of the prize winning pieces of

Rookwood Pottery

awarded the "GRAND PRIX" at the Paris Exhibition.

Broadway and 21st St.

After January 1st,

5th Avenue and 37th St.

MAY BE EX-GOV. MOSES

Witness Says Man Arrested Here Is the South Carolinian.

Now Charged with Swindling—Has Long Criminal Record—Picture in Rogues' Gallery.

"William J. Ferguson," who was arrested on Tuesday last on the complaint of Dr. Jarman of 54 West Seventy-fifth Street, who alleges that "Ferguson" swindled him out of a small sum of money by representing himself to be a physician from Galveston who had been ruined by the flood, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields and held in $1,000 bail.

"Ferguson" had been turned over to the Federal authorities for requisition to Washington, D. C., where he is wanted on charges of swindling and obtaining money under false pretenses. When "Ferguson" was arraigned yesterday, Dr. A. R. Shands of Washington said he identified him as the man who had victimized him among many other Washington physicians.

The most important feature of the hearing came when Dr. Shands further identified "Ferguson" as none other than ex-Gov. Franklin J. Moses, Jr., of South Carolina, the notorious Governor of that State during the reconstruction period, whose record is in every police headquarters in the country. Central Office Detectives Davis and Dunn, who were present, also said that "Ferguson's" appearance tallied almost exactly with the description of Moses in the New York police records.

Assistant District Attorney Ball, who was in South Carolina during the height of Moses's career, declared that he was positive the prisoner was none other than ex-Gov. Moses. Secret Service Chief Hazen added that he had seen Moses in Washington about five years ago, and is positive that this is the same man.

"Ferguson" tells a long story, in which he denies absolutely that his name as given is assumed, and that he is the ex-Governor of South Carolina. He declares that he never was in Charleston, and that he has not been in Washington for two years.

He then told of having ben a practicing physician in Galveston, and said that at the time that city was swept by a tidal wave his wife and daughter were killed and that he lost all of his effects. When arrested, he said, he was trying to get sufficient money together to go to Glasgow, Scotland.

Moses was graduated from Columbia College and served as private secretary to the Governor of South Carolina for two years. At the close of the civil war he was one of the first men in the State to submit to the Reconstruction act, and he was, after serving as Speaker of the House for two years, made Governor, holding that office for two years. Shortly after his term of office expired Moses started in victimizing friend and foe alike. He was first arrested in this city in October, 1881, when he was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months for swindling Nathan Berzman of 292 Fifth Avenue out of $25. On June 6, 1882, he was sentenced for six months for swindling E. W. Crowell of 195 Broadway out of $150 through a bogus check. Central Office Detectives Haley and Ruland, who made these arrests, are both dead.

Moses was next arrested in Chicago, in 1885, and taken to Boston, where he was sentenced for six months for swindling. In October, 1885, he was arrested in Boston on a charge of swindling Col. T. W. Higginson out of $25. For this offense he was sentenced to State's prison for three years. He was pardoned in 1887 by Gov. Ames on the representation that he was in poor health and was not likely to live long. His photograph is in the Rogues' Galleries of both this city and Boston.

TUCKAHOE TEACHER HELD.

Duffy Chased by a Detective in Forty-second Street After Attempting to Escape Arrest.

William M. Duffy of Tuckahoe, manager at the Beacon Heights school from which the pupils were removed by agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was placed under arrest yesterday as a suspicious person. Detective McLoughlin, who arrested him, found him a very troublesome prisoner, and is at present nursing a stiff neck, the result of an attempt made by Duffy to escape. When he arraigned his prisoner in the Yorkville Police Court he found, to his surprise, that Duffy was not wanted by the Tuckahoe authorities. He charged him with disorderly conduct, however, and Duffy was held in $200 bail.

Duffy was discovered wandering about the streets near the Grand Central Station. The detective recognized him and arrested him.

"What do you want with me?" asked Duffy.

"I know you," said the detective. "You're Duffy, and you're my prisoner."

"Duffy is not my name; I am Marcus H. Ahrens of 498 Manhattan Avenue. Come along to a telephone and I'll prove it by my wife," said Duffy.

McLoughlin led his prisoner into a drug store and sat down at the telephone. As he bent over to pick up the receiver he was struck on the back of the neck with such force that he nearly fell from his chair. When he got on his feet again Duffy was running through Forty-second Street. The detective gave chase and caught him after a run of several blocks.

NEW SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.

Canadian Concern Organizing to be Largest on the Continent.

MONTREAL, Nov. 30.—It is reported here that a large shipbuilding concern is on the eve of incorporation which will be the largest on the Continent.

Already the Dominion Government and the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been approached and have agreed to liberal subsidies.

COMPLAINS TO THE GOVERNOR.

Citizens' Protective League Says Clubbing by Police Continues.

The Citizens' Protective League, which was formed as a result of the west side race riots which took place last August, has issued a pamphlet embodying affidavits of negroes who claim to have suffered injuries at the hands of the police. Copies of the pamphlet, accompanied by special letters, were sent to Gov. Roosevelt, to District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, to Mayor Van Wyck, and to the Board of Police Commissioners.

The communication sent Gov. Roosevelt includes a copy of a letter sent to Mayor Van Wyck demanding an investigation other than the perfunctory one which it is claimed was made by the Police Commissioners and declaring that the witnesses called by the Police Department, some thirty in number, deliberately perjured themselves. The league complains to the Governor that the clubbing of negroes continues throughout the city whenever a black man falls into the hands of officers.

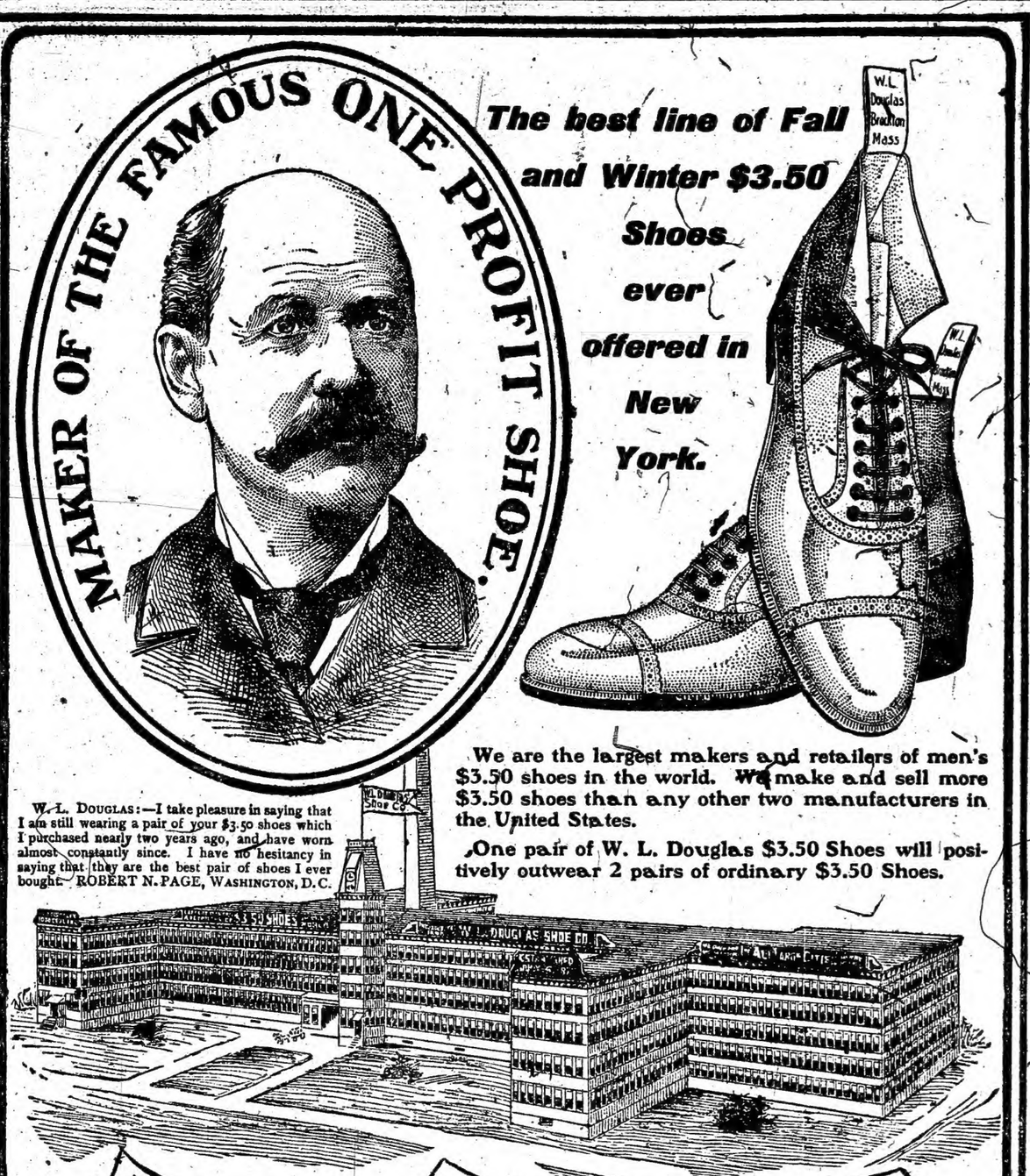

DIED AFTER FOOTBALL GAME.

Left Tackle of a Pennsylvania Club Succumbs to an Accident.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Nov. 30.—L. Trumball Kelly, left tackle of the Capital Culture Football Club of this city, died to-day from the effects of an accident yesterday afternoon in a game with the Indiana State Normal School team.

Kelly tackled Full Back Long and was thrown, Long's knee striking him on the back of the head. He never regained consciousness. Kelly's home was at West Superior, Wis. He was a Yale graduate and was employed as draughtsman by the Cambria Iron Company.

Victim of a Football Game Dying.

LEBANON, Penn., Nov. 30.—Charles Lehman, left tackle of the Columbia (Penn.) Olympic Athletic Association football team is in the hospital here suffering with three broken ribs and an injured spine as the result of the football game yesterday between Lebanon and Columbia. The injured man is not expected to recover, and to-day his family was summoned here from Columbia.

NOTARY PUBLIC ARRESTED.

Frederick T. Clark of Philadelphia Charged with Embezzlement.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Frederick T. Clark, a real estate dealer and notary public, was to-day held to bail for trial in the sum of $10,000, charged with forging the signature of John Virdin, Recorder of Deeds, and embezzling several thousands of dollars.

John S. Marks, a grocer, is Clark's accuser. He alleges that the defendant embezzled $6,900, which had been intrusted to him in payment of ground rents and mortgages. Marks further alleged that Clark forged false indentures and certificates of record, using the names of Recorder Virdin and the latter's predecessors in office, John J. Curley and William M. Geary.

RELATIVE OF WASHINGTON DEAD.

Miss Eugenia Washington, a Great-Grandniece, Passes Away.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Miss Eugenia Washington, great-grandniece of George Washington, one of the founders of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution and President of the Society of Founders and Patriots, died in this city this morning.

PENKNIFE PRICK PROVES FATAL.

Bandmaster J. Thomas Baldwin Succumbs to Blood Poisoning in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—J. Thomas Baldwin, a famous musician and bandmaster, is dead at his home on Columbus Avenue from blood poisoning, following the pricking of his finger with a penknife.

He founded Baldwin's Cadet Band and conducted the Boston Peace Jubilee Orchestra. He was born in Lowell in 1832.

DENVER WATER BONDS HELD UP.

Injunction Restrains Delivery of $4,700,000 Recently Sold.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 30.—At 1 o'clock this morning President Shackelford of the Board of Public Works was served with a copy of a writ of injunction issued by Judge Riner of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Colorado. The writ was issued at the complaint of Fannie Josephine Grant and is directed to the officials of the City of Denver, the National Bank of Commerce of New York, and Denison, Prior & Co.

It restrains the delivery of the $4,700,000 city water bonds recently sold to Denison, Prior & Co. The National Bank of Commerce of New York is the city's agent in the transaction.

The city already has received payment for $100,000 of the bonds. Another $100,000 was to be paid for in New York to-morrow.

The writ is returnable Dec. 7. It is not known why the writ was served in the middle of the night.

NO SNOW REMOVAL CONTRACT.

A Storm Would Handicap Commissioner Nagle—The Uvalde Company's Proposals.

There is no contract for the removal of snow, and in case of a severe storm Commissioner Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department would be placed in a dilemma. He said yesterday:

"The matter of the contract for removing snow from the streets in the Borough of Manhattan is before the Supreme Court on claims made by bidders that the bid of Kelly & De Marco was illegal because not properly signed. The question is before Justice Andrews, and I hope for an early decision."

It was stated that the cleaning of the streets would be done by the Uvalde Asphalt Company, which corporation had the contract last year. It was said that Kelly & De Marco were ready to surrender the contract to the Uvalde Company on the payment of a small amount of money.

An attempt was made yesterday to discover the political backing of the Uvalde Company. In Controller Coler's office it was said that, although the bills for removing snow from the streets by the Uvalde Company were delayed for over nine months, no politician came to try to expedite the payment of the claims. The name of Senator George W. Plunkitt has been connected with the Uvalde Company, but he has denied that he has any interest in the corporation.

It was said by a high city offical that the backers of the Uvalde Asphalt Company were the financiers who have control of the Berwind Coal Company. Last year this company had the contract for removing the snow at 38 cents per cubic yard. It was said that with only two small snowstorms the Uvalde Company did not make any profit on the work. If this company takes the Kelly & De Marco contract and does the work for 36 cents per cubic yard this year a heavy fall of snow during the Winter will net the company a large profit.

Controller Coler said that the contract for removing snow from the streets of Brooklyn would go to John F. Maillie at his bid of 50 cents per cubic yard.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

Buy your clothing here. You'll get the finest and most reliable clothing made and get it at the lowest prices you have ever known. For, we are going out of the retail business and are selling every garment at exactly 60 cents on the dollar.

OXFORD GREY OVERCOATS AND RAGLANS, SUITS, TROUSERS, FULL DRESS SUITS, ULSTERS, ETC.

$6.50 IS NOW THE PRICE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED FINE FALL OVERCOATS THAT WERE $12, $15, AND $18. SOME SILK LINED.

Open to-night till 9.

OUR ONLY STORE. 830 BROADWAY BETWEEN 12TH & 13TH STREETS

MORE SPITE FENCES TO GO.

Complaints Reach Fire Marshal Brymer in Brooklyn Borough.

Since the announcement on Wednesday that Fire Marshal Brymer of Brooklyn had ordered the removal of two alleged "spite" fences on First Place, that borough, as being dangerous in case of fire, many complaints of similar obstructions to light and air have been made to Mr. Brymer. Yesterday three complaints of this character were made to the Fire Marshal.

Thomas B. Dunn complained of a fence 30 feet in height at 775 Lafayette Avenue. Thomas McGoldrick of one of 25 feet at 58 Carlton Avenue, and Mrs. Hannah Schaefer of a brick wall 16 feet in height at 22 Veranda Place. The Fire Marshal said that he would investigate the complaints, but he was inclined to think that no action could be taken with regard to the brick wall, which was not dangerous, by means of spreading fire.

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Thompson Clothing

and they will tell you that for style, good tailoring, serviceableness and low price

Thompson Clothing

cannot be equaled.

Swell Overcoats

in the handsome dark Oxford roughish fabrics, in the smooth good looking Kerseys, and the "rough-and-smooth" Friezes. Coats that are very long; coats that are "knee-length," and short Top Coats. All luxuriously lined, and fit to wear now,

$15.

MAKE A NOTE OF THIS:

Stylish Business Suits, the sort that we sold earlier in the season at from $18 to $22, now

$12.50.

Store Open Saturday Evening.

THE Thompson COMPANY CLOTHIERS

245 Broadway, Opposite City Hall Park, Just Below Murray St.

Pianola Recital

TO-DAY,

Saturday, Dec. 1st, at 3 P. M.

Admission Complimentary to All.

SOLOIST:

Miss Martina Johnston, Violinist.

PROGRAM.

PARSIFAL VORSPIEL.....Wagner
Aeolian Pipe Organ.
(a) RUBINSTEIN .....Rajaderentanz
(b) CHOPIN.....Impromptu op. 36
Pianola.
GRIEG.....Allegro con brio
Allegro quasi Andantino.
From Violin Sonata op. 3.
SODERMANN.....Swedish Wedding March
Orchestrella.
(a) BRAHMS.....Intermezzo op. 117, No. 1
(b) LESCHETIZKY.....
Lucia di Lammermoor, Transcript
Pianola.
GRIEG.....Allegro molto vivace
From Violin Sonata op. 8.

The Pianola is an instrument by means of which any one can play the Piano.

When you stop to consider that the program given at to-day's recital can be rendered by any one, even if he literally does not know one note from another, the means by which this is accomplished must at once command interest.

The question then arises how well the various selections may be played.

The remarkable achievements of the Pianola are supplemented by the still more remarkable fact that they have been indorsed by practically every musician of note, and that their popularity is as extensive among the musically cultured as among the unskilled.

The recital to-day affords you an opportunity to judge the instrument from actual performance, and to hear an enjoyable musical entertainment.

ÆOLIAN CO., 18 West 23d St.

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America's Largest CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

80-82 4th Ave., JUST ABOVE TENTH ST.

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CLOTHING

ON

GREDIT

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

"It is much cheaper in the long run to wear good clothes than it is to wear poor clothes at half the price. OUR NO-EXTRA-CHARGE CREDIT SYSTEM was conceived for the purpose of supplying to the masses good wearing apparel at actual cash values, with the privilege of paying for them as you "go along."

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12 and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20 and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Write for terms. Dress Suits to hire. Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.

SILVER
Dinner Service.
The Mauser Mfg. Co.,
SILVERSMITHS.
TRADE MARK
15th St., Bet Broadway & 5th Av., NEW YORK.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Episcopal Mission to be Rebuilt in Thirty-first Street.

Bishop Potter to Speak on Civic Righteousness at the Pro-Cathedral Next Wednesday.

The Episcopal Parish of the Incarnation will take steps at once to rebuild its mission in Thirty-first Street, near First Avenue. The mission consists of a small stone chapel and three dwellings, two on the west side of the chapel and one on the east side. It is purposed to replace these buildings with modern ones, fitted in every way for aggressive east side work. With the completion of this plant the whole east side, with St. Augustine's, St. George's, Grace, Calvary, St. Bartholomew's, and those further north, will be closely covered with work under Protestant Episcopal direction. The work proposed by the Incarnation will be more like that done by Grace Church in East Fourteenth Street than that done by St. Bartholomew's in East Forty-second Street. The rector of the Incarnation, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, is to lay the whole matter before his congregation in a sermon to-morrow morning, preparatory to securing funds for the same. The chapel is conducted by a subordinate organization of the Incarnation's Vestry, and the priests in charge for the last two years, and under whom the work has grown, are the Rev. Henry R. Wadleigh and the Rev. Horace C. Hooker. To-morrow the last named begins as assistant at the parish church, the Rev. Thomas F. Davies, Jr., who has been assistant for three years, resigning to go abroad for study.

Next Wednesday evening Bishop Potter is to be one of the principal speakers at a meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, to be held in the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street. Archdeacon Tiffany of New York will preside, and the subject will be "Civic Righteousness." The other speakers will be the Rev. Dr. W. M. Huntington of Grace Church, the Rev. R. L. Paddock of the Pro-Cathedral, and Mr. R. Fulton Cutting.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Dec. 9, 1900.

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SUBJECT.—Bartimeus Healed.—Mark, x., 46-52.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Lord, that I might receive my sight.—Mark, x., 51.

When "the Young Ruler," in last week's lesson, came to Jesus "he was very rich," and it seemed as if he would certainly go away a great deal richer and full of joy. But he "went away grieved"; Jesus looked after him and "loved" him, but He could not enrich him with "durable riches" (Proverbs, viii., 18) because he voluntarily turned his back upon Him and would not do the "one thing" that He required. Instinctively we say, How blind he was to his own best interests!

His case is repeated in multitudes even to-day. Physically, their eyes are open. Mentally, their understanding is clear. Morally, their character is above reproach. But spiritually, they are in utter darkness. The riches of earth they can see and appreciate, but the riches of heaven they cannot see, and so they turn away with no comprehension of their reality or of their value.

At the time when the incident now brought before us occurred, the Apostles themselves were, to a very remarkable degree, in this same blind condition. Jesus was on His way with them, for the last time, to Jerusalem. They had been for more than two years His almost constant companions, hearing His teaching, seeing His miracles, and feeling the impress of His character. For several months—ever since they left Cesarea-Philippi—He had time and again taken them aside to tell them of His death and resurrection. Now, as they neared Jericho, the record is—"He took again the twelve" (Mark, x., 32) "apart in the way" (Matthew, xx., 17) "and began to tell them what things should happen unto Him, saying, (Mark, x., 32,) "Behold, we go up to Jerusalem, and all things that are written by the prophets concerning the Son of Man shall be accomplished." (Luke, xviii., 31.) But "they understood none of these things—and this saying was hid from them, neither knew they the things which were spoken." (Luke, xviii., 34.) In fact, so blinded were they by their own preconceived opinions, and the opinions of others, that two of them actually came to Him just after He had thus spoken to them, with the earnest request that He would give them places of importance in the earthly kingdom which they were sure He was about to set up. (Mark, x., 35-45.)

BLINDNESS OF APOSTLES.

This persistent blindness of the Apostles, as profound as that of Bartimeus, is one of the most mysterious revelations of the Gospel narratives, as that of "The Rich Young Ruler" is one of the saddest. Yet we find the condition of the Apostles as often repeated in our day as that of "The Ruler." With all the light of nineteen centuries around them, multitudes still have no just conception of either the person or the work of Jesus Christ. It is this blind condition of men which is brought before us in this lesson.

It is a very prominent subject of consideration in the Gospel narratives. For we find that the miracle of restoring sight to the blind was performed on more occasions and upon more persons than any other, excepting, perhaps, the cleansing of lepers. But in the case of the lepers, while ten persons were cleansed at one time, yet, as we have recently seen, only one received the full benefit of the healing. The record of the more prominent cases is as follows:

Healing of Fever—Two cases; two persons benefited.

Cleansing of Lepers—Two cases; eleven persons benefited.

Restoring Deaf and Dumb—Three cases; three persons benefited.

Raising the Dead—Three cases; three persons benefited.

Healing Demoniacs—Three cases; four persons benefited.

Healing the Blind—Four cases; six persons benefited.

Each of these cases where sight was restored to the blind is marked by some special and peculiar features which are worthy of careful attention. Let us briefly examine them.

The first case is recorded by St. Matthew alone. (ix., 27-31.) It occurred as Jesus was leaving Capernaum, after the raising of the daughter of Jairus. Then "two blind men followed Him, crying and saying, Thou son of David, have mercy on us." But He seems to have paid no attention to them. They followed Him "into the house," and again presented their need to Him. Still He did nothing for them, but, as if to sure was some doubt concerning their faith which needed to be removed. He asked them, "Believe ye that I am able to do this?" At once they answered, "Yea, Lord." Then touched He their eyes, saying, According to your faith be it unto you." Their eyes were at once opened. He charged them not to tell any one of what He had done, but their gratitude could not be restrained.

Another case is reported only by St. Mark. (viii., 22-26.) It occurred near Bethsaida. In this case the man does not appear to have had any desire himself to be healed. All the effort on his behalf was made by others. His friends brought him to Jesus, "and besought Him to touch him." Then He took him "by the hand and led him out of the town." When He was there alone with him, He anointed his eyes and put His hands upon him. But it was not until He had done it a second time that he saw clearly, and even then, when he was told not to speak of his healing, as in the previous case—so far as the record is concerned—he remained perfectly silent. No enthusiasm or joy appears to have marked his recovery.

OF HIS OWN FREE GRACE.

The third case is reported by St. John alone. (ix., 1-41.) It occurred near the City of Jerusalem, and was the case of a man who "was born blind." At the time he had grown to manhood, and was "of age." He seems to have become so accustomed to his condition that he was perfectly indifferent. But, without any solicitation on his part, or any effort on the part of others on his behalf, Jesus Himself drew near to him one day as he "sat and begged." Of His own free grace He anointed his eyes, and bade him "Go, wash in the pool of Siloam." At once he obeyed, and returned seeing. He not only entered into a new life, and had new views of everything about him, but he now saw, as he had never done before, the dreadfulness of the condition from which he had been delivered. "I was blind," he said, "now I see."

The fourth case is the one assigned as the subject of our present study. In it the great points of emphasis appear to be the blind man's deep sense of his wretchedness, and his unbounded confidence in the power of Jesus to deliver him. Sight is the one thing that he needs, the only thing that he asks Jesus to give. Let us examine the case in its details.

It is recorded by St. Matthew, (xx., 29-34,) St. Mark, (x., 46-52,) and St. Luke, (xviii., 35-43.) There are some differences in these narratives, but for our purpose they are comparatively unimportant. As for instance, whether the miracle took place when Jesus entered Jericho, or when He left it—whether there were two miracles, one as He entered and another exactly like it when He left—whether the blind son of Timeus had a companion in misery who did exactly as he—are not vital questions. Because one evangelist speaks of "two blind men," and the others of only one, they do not necessarily contradict each other, for if there were "two," there must necessarily have been "one," and he may have made himself so prominent that the other was not noticed. And as regards the duplication of the miracle, Dean Trench says: "Bengel, as I must needs believe, with his usual tact, has selected the right reconciliation of the difficulty—namely, that one cried to Him as He drew near to the city, whom yet He cured not then, but on the morrow at His going out of the city cured him together with the other, to whom in the meanwhile he had joined himself."

We need only note, therefore, that near Jericho, either on one side or the other, this "blind Bartimeus, the son of Timeus, sat by the highway side, begging." If he had a companion, as intimated by St. Matthew, he lost his personality in the vehemence of his friend. The presence of such blind beggars on the highway was no uncommon sight. They were then, and are still, to be found at all places of greatest concourse in or near all large cities and towns. If they were able to walk they took their places regularly themselves; if not, some kind friend placed them in the way, where they could most successfully appeal to the sympathies of the passing crowd. There was no other provision made for their support or comfort. So this man sat that day where he had often sat before, "by the highway side, begging."

AN UNUSUAL COMPANY.

But that day an unusual company passed along the highway, and—as the deaf hear with their eyes, and the blind see with their ears—the quick-sighted ears of Bartimeus at once detected the difference. They told him that it was not only an unusual company, but that it was a company bent on some very unusual errand. It was evidently not merely a set of pilgrims going up to Jerusalem to attend the Passover, and it was just as evidently not a company of Roman soldiers going up for the protection of the city during the feast. With such companies he was familiar, and had often probably received from them the alms for which he begged. Now, however, there was something very peculiar not only in the tread of those who passed by, but in the tone of their voices. They were not the voices of those engaged in conversation, but in praises. They were loud voices, making the air ring with gladness and rejoicing. They were certainly escorting some great person whom all delighted to honor, and for whom some glory was awaiting greater than any he had as yet received. For probably the cry was already beginning to go up from the multitude, which reached its full volume and power when Jesus made His triumphant entry into Jerusalem—"Hosanna to the son of David! Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord! Hosanna in the highest." (Matt. xxi., 9.)

With eager interest "he asked what it meant."

"They told him Jesus of Nazareth passeth by." (Luke xviii., 37-38.)

The news evidently filled him with high hopes. The golden opportunity for which he longed had at last come within his reach. Seated as he had been for many years in this place where people from all parts of the country passed on their way to and from Jerusalem, he was not ignorant of the mighty miracles which this "Jesus of Nazareth" had wrought, nor of the opinion held by many that He was, indeed, the long-expected Messiah.

In addition to what he thus heard from time to time through common report, he was also undoubtedly familiar with the regular reading of the Scriptures in the synagogue, for he was not shut out from religious privileges on account of his blindness, as lepers were on account of their leprosy. So he had often heard such prophecies as these: "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light"; "For unto us a child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulder"; "Of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end upon the throne of David." (Isaiah ix., 2-6, 7.) "I the Lord have called thee in righteousness, and will hold thine hand and will keep thee, and give thee for a covenant of the people, for a light of the Gentiles, to open the blind eyes, to bring out the prisoners from the prison, and them that sit in darkness out of the prison house." (Isaiah xlii., 6-7.)

Meditating on such prophecies and linking them with the reports he had heard, it would have been very strange if his soul had not been all aglow with earnest anxiety and hope when he heard who it was that was passing by. And if the air was full of shouts of "Hosanna to the son of David!" all of this anxiety and hope would be greatly intensified. No wonder, therefore, that he at once cried out with earnestness—not Jesus of Nazareth—but "Jesus, Thou Son of David, have mercy on me!" (Mark x., 47.) And then joined by his companion, with one voice they repeated the cry: "Have mercy on us, O Lord, thou Son of David!" (Matt. xx., 30.)

NO ONE OPPOSED THEM.

But now a feature in his case is seen which is not seen in any other case. When the two blind men of Capernaum came to Jesus they had no difficulty in approaching Him. They were not rebuked on the street, nor refused admittance to the house. Their cure was only delayed to test the sincerity of their desires and strengthen their confidence.

So with the man of Bethsaida. Apparently he had no deep sense of his need, and put forth no efforts himself to secure his healing. But no one opposed his coming to Jesus. They rather helped him.

With the man of Jerusalem also there was no crying for help, and there was no one to take enough interest in him even to bring him to Jesus. But no one made the slightest objection to his being healed when Jesus came to him, or interfered to prevent him from going to the pool of Siloam.

But with Bartimeus, not only was there none to help him, but every hindrance was put in his way to prevent him and his companions from being healed. As soon as he began to pray, the multitude began to rebuke, and "charged him that he should hold his peace." Many spiritually blind have had the same sad experience when they have tried to turn to the light.

This blind son of Timeus, however, was not to be turned back by any opposition of others. He knew the desperateness of his condition, and the preciousness of his opportunity, too well for that. So the more he was rebuked, "the more a great deal" he cried: "Thou Son of David, have mercy upon me." His cry was not in vain. Such a cry never is. Jesus stood still, and commanded him to be called."

At once he obeyed the call, and, "casting away his garment," he "came to Jesus." It was but a beggar's dress, a "filthy garment," but it was all that he had, and to have retained it would have hindered his steps. In casting it away, he did just what Jesus had bidden "The Rich Young Ruler" to do. So he stood before Him, of whom he had so earnestly asked mercy. It must have been a very thrilling moment with him.

The question which Jesus put to him, "What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," had probably often been put to him before by others, and then he had only "asked an alms." (Acts, iii., 3.) That was all that they could give. It was all that he expected to receive. But now his answer shows that he realized that he stood before One who was able to give vastly more, and it tells us not only how deeply he felt his condition, but also how confident and simple was his faith. It was "Lord, that I might receive my sight." It was a very brief petition, but it covered infinite blessings, and at once it received the gracious answer: "Go thy way, thy faith hath made thee whole."

There was no need to test his faith as with the men of Capernaum, for his persistence in the faith of opposition had proved that he believed that Jesus was "able to do" all that he desired. Neither was there any necessity for taking him aside as with the man of Bethsaida, for his very cry showed that he had long in spirit sat with Jesus by the wayside. Neither was there any need to send him to Siloam, for he was ready at once to be healed. So he was simply bidden to go his way, and that way was to follow Him, "glorifying God." (Luke, xviii., 43.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What condition is brought before us in this lesson, and how is it illustrated?

How is this condition shown to be a conspicuous one in the Gospel narratives?

What were the characteristics of the case recorded by St. Matthew?

What were the peculiarities of that recorded by St. Mark?

What marked the case reported by St. John?

By whom is the case now brought before us recorded, and what is said of the differences in their accounts?

What is said of Bartimeus, and of men in his condition?

What attracted his attention this day, and what did he do?

What knowledge had he of Jesus of Nazareth, and what did it lead him to cry?

What new feature now appears in his case, and how does it compare with the others?

What did this opposition lead him to do, and why?

What question did Jesus ask him, and what is said of it?

What was the result, and why was it sufficient?

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INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

Large Increase Noted in the Sale of Documentary Stamps.

Charles H. Treat, Collector of Internal Revenues for this district, yesterday made public his monthly report. Internal revenues to the amount of $1,426,408.37 have been collected during November, as against $1,188,015.25 for the same month last year, and $1,233,459.87 for October, 1900.

Collector Treat called attention to the large increase in the sale of documentary stamps for the past month, the sum being $1,010,012.70, an increase of nearly half a million dollars over the amount sold during the three or four months previous. He stated that this large increase was due to the revival in business circles, and in Wall Street. The highest amount of documentary stamps ever sold in this district was in January last, when the sales amounted to $1,262,575.02.

LECTURES ON SHAKESPEARE.

Will Be Given for Benefit of Home for Crippled Children.

The first of a series of lectures on the "Three Great Tragedies of Shakespeare" to be given by Marshall Darrach for the benefit of the Settlement Home for Crippled Children will take place next Monday afternoon at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street. The subject of this first lecture, which will begin at 3:30 o'clock, will be "Julius Caesar." The second lecture will have "Hamlet" for its subject, and will take place on Dec. 10. The third of the series will be given on Dec. 17, and the subject will be "Macbeth." Tickets for the entire course may be had for $2.50.

The Settlement Home, which was started by private individuals, has been instituted to give shelter to the homeless cripples of the city who, but for this refuge, would have to go to Randall's Island or sink to licensed beggary. The institution has no endowment, no State or city aid, and has no salaried officials. It is in need of many things, and gifts of furniture, clothes, and money will always be gratefully received. The house of the institution is at 247 West Sixty-ninth Street.

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Religious Notices.

Doctrines of the New Church

(Commonly known as "Swedenborgian.")

A course of Sunday evening lectures at the Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves., as follows:

Dec. 2—"THE SACRED SCRIPTURES," by the Rev. Louis G. Hoeck of Brooklyn.
Dec. 9—"The Divine Trinity," by the Rev. Adolph Roeder.
Dec. 16—"The Awakening of Spiritual Life," by the Rev. Wm. L. Worcester.
Dec. 23—"Christianity and Orientalism," a discussion of some of the teachings of Theosophy, by the Pastor. Throughout the course special emphasis will be given to the three cardinal teachings of the New Church, namely:

The Divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ.
The Inspiration of the Scriptures.
The Christian Life.

Morning service, appropriate to the Thanksgiving season, 11 o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor. Evening service, 8 o'clock. Public are cordially invited. The subject of the Pastor's sermon in the morning will be:

"What Can Preserve the Good in Our City?"

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St. Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday subject, "The Model Man." Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. F. W. Lockwood of Sing Sing. Special music in the evening. Prayer meetings Monday and Friday evenings at 8.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach; morning service, 11; evening, 8.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square.—Dr. Judson, 10:45. Mr. MacMurray, 7:30. Special violin music at the evening service.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David Jay Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Dr. Burrell will preach at both services.
Morning subject, "All Things for Our Good."
Evening subject, "On Choosing One's Friends."

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Dr. Mackay will preach at both services.
Midweek meeting Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.
Lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Clifford P. Case, 8 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNity, Central Park and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "Christ and the Judgment Day," an Advent sermon; evening, "Geneva—True National Liberty and Greatness." Music of Switzerland.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 56th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. At 5 P. M., Bible Class, conducted by William H. Thomson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening, "The Instructive Voice of Biblical Research," fourth in series.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 83d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 121ST ST. AND MADISON Av.—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell. Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

Sunday Afternoon Praise Service.

4 o'clock—Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway, cor. 34th St. Address by **Rev. J. G. Merrill, D. D.** Singing by the **Fisk Jubilee Singers.** Come and bring your friends.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph.D., Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 4.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, COR. HENRY & Scammell Sts., Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, D. D., Rector.—Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Wednesday, 7:30 P. M. Seats all free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Evensong, 8 P. M. (Seats free.) Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach; subject, "Reviewing the Beginning," followed by brief organ recital.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Musical service, 4 P. M.
Anthem, "Jesu, Word of God Incarnate"..... Mozart
Offertory, "The Heavens Declare"..Saint-Saens
Evening service, 7:45 P. M.
Sittings in this church are free.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. Choral CELEBRATION, 10:30. Choral EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. Rev. W. W. Rutherfurd preaches 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45, 27E RUE Est.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10 h. ½ du matin et a 8 h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., Below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector.
Services 8, 11 A. M.; 4, 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

Metropolitan Temple 7th Av. & 14th St. **Eighth Anniversary** of Forward Movement.
Holy Communion, 10:30. Bishop E. G. Andrews, 11. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay on Scotland's Religious Life, 4. Rev. Bradford P. Raymond, President Wesleyan University, 8. Music by choir and orchestra. Services every night.

JANE STREET CHURCH, Near 8th Av.—Dr. Cadman will preach anniversary sermon, 11; Rev. T. S. Bond, Thanksgiving address, 8. Music by choir

PERRY STREET CHURCH, Near Greenwich St. —Rev. T. S. Bond, anniversary sermon, 11. Rev. George E. Mayer at 8. Music by choir.

People's Church 41st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

SECOND STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Morning, A. C. Morehouse, "God Manifest." Evening, Mrs. Van Cott. Also week nights.

Religious Notices.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject: "What Are Young Men Good For?" First of a series to young people. On Monday, Dec. 3, 8 P. M., Dr. E. S. Tipple will give an illustrated lecture on "The Passion Play of 1900."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor.
Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by pastor.
Evening subject: "The Building of a Brain."
Second in series for young people.
Prayer service, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St.—Holy communion, 8:A. M.; morning service, sermon, and holy communion at 11 o'clock; evening prayer and sermon at 4 o'clock. Rev. Joseph N. Blanchard, D. D., of Philadelphia will preach in the morning.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 37th St.
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.
Services Sunday, Dec. 2:
Dr. Babcock will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway. Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—S. A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith preaches; 4:30 P. M., afternoon service, (communion.) 8 P. M., evening service, preaching by Mr. Lowrie. Sunday school at 8 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 55th St.
The pastor, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., will conduct the services on Dec. 2 at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; afternoon topic, "The Crisis of a Soul"; communion service on Dec. 9; preparatory lecture on Friday evening, Dec. 7. The public cordially invited.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 53d St.—Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "Communion"; at 8 P. M., "Material Progress and the Kingdom," the first of a series on "The Progress of the Century and the Progress of the Kingdom."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Communion service, 4 P. M. Bible School in Chapel, 10 A. M. Classes for adults.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th Av. and 31st St., Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, Pastor-elect.—Preaching on Sabbath by Rev. Richard Arnold Greene of Princeton, N. J., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Ladies' Fair Dec. 10 and 11, afternoon and evening. All are invited.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADway, Cor. 73d St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. William Henry Roberts, D. D., Stated Clerk of the General Assembly. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock conducted by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D.

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WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST. Between 8th and 9th Aves.—The pastor, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. You are invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. In the afternoon of to-morrow the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed in the church at 4 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

GLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway and 68th St.—Rev. William C. Stinson, D. D.—The pastor will preach, 11 A. M.; reception of new members and sacrament of the Lord's Supper; 8 P. M., Tampering With Conscience. Every one cordially welcome.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryea will officiate.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, West of 8th Av.—Rev. John H. Elliott will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH Avenue and 20th Street.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Evening at 8, Vesper service, with appropriate music and short address by the pastor. Subject: "Some Neglected Aspects of the Life of Christ—the Manliness of Jesus." The public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner of Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert Collyer will preach; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance, Park Av. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M.,
"The Religion of the Twentieth Century."
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ALFRED T. WHITE,
JOEL B. ERHARDT,
CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, Jr.,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
The Rev. ROBERT L. PADDOCK,
ROBERT W. DE FOREST,
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN.

This is a very strong committee. Every member of it has won the cordial respect and confidence of the community. It includes representatives of a number of classes, each one capable of supplying, under the lead of its representative, energy and resources of its own for the prosecution of the work. We think that it would be very difficult to select an equal number of men of greater influence, of more varied and recognized ability, or of higher character.

There is much significance in the recent statement of Mr. W. H. BALDWIN, Jr., that this body would not be transitory, but permanent. Of course, such a committee and the organization behind it must be maintained as long as it is necessary to watch, prod, and expose those whose official duty it is to enforce the laws. No one doubts that this is now necessary, or that a merely temporary effort would do little good and might do harm, since, when it had collapsed, the evildoers would feel more secure than ever, and would be right in so feeling. The spirit expressed by Mr. BALDWIN is undoubtedly that of the whole movement: The men who are engaged in it are men of responsibility and standing in the community. They could not afford to enter so conspicuously on a movement of this sort and let it drop without accomplishing results worthy of their reputations and of the influence they have earned in the city. Nor are they men that need this consideration to urge them to the effective performance of all obligations that they assume. They have much too clear an idea of the extent and the origin of the evils they have undertaken to combat to go into a sham fight with them. They know that they have to deal with a very large number of desperate and unscrupulous men, with a great deal of money at their command, with great interests at stake, and, above all, with a powerful influence over the actual officers of the law and the political organization that dominates these officers.

At the same time, while it is plain that the committee and those whom it represents cannot be content with a merely ephemeral campaign on vice and on those who live by vice, it is equally plain that the city cannot depend permanently on such an organization for the decent administration of its affairs or the preservation of purity in its government. The very obligation to thoroughness in its work must compel the committee to direct its efforts ultimately to the destruction of the system under which the loathsome evils have grown up and by which they have been established and sustained. That system is political. It is not entirely partisan; it is in fact bipartisan in more ways than one. But it is unquestionably political, and in the long run it can be abolished only by the people in the exercise of their political rights.

The work of the committee will have to be performed with a clear conception of this fact. Otherwise all that they can do will have to be done over again. As has been often pointed out by THE TIMES and by others, and as was particularly emphasized by ex-Mayor HEWITT at the Chamber of Commerce meeting, the immediate cause of the evils with which the committee will have to deal is the corruption of the police. But whatever may have been the case in the time of Mr. HEWITT'S administration, that corruption is not now that of the patrolman, or of the "ward man," or of the Captain. Very probably these are still in some degree and in some instances corrupt. They are the instruments, and it would be strange if they did not profit by the dirty business to some extent. But we believe that the great body of the patrolmen and many of the officers are honest and would gladly do their duty honestly if they were allowed. The headquarters of the vile business is Tammany Hall; the men immediately controlling it are powerful in Tammany Hall; the officials who connive at it willingly or unwillingly are the creatures of Tammany, from the patrolman to the Mayor. It is Tammany that in the long run must be reckoned with. The real work of the committee will be to prepare for this reckoning. The facts must be as fully ascertained and as widely and clearly made known as possible. If in the course of that operation any of the guilty can be punished, if Tammany shall prove to be ready to throw over some of them, by all means let that be accomplished. Every such instance of tardy sacrifice will but show more plainly that the whole thing could have been prevented. Meanwhile it may be relied on that the ultimate dealing of the people of the city with Tammany will be thorough and effective in proportion to the completeness of their knowledge of the facts.

THE DUTY ON HIDES.

A fiscal policy that remits the tax on bank checks and retains the duty on the hides from which the boots and shoes of the people are made cannot be successfully defended before any representative audience. Yet this is only one of a multitude of criticisms which the proponents of a reduction of $30,000,000 in the internal revenue taxes must meet before they can reach a safe point of justification. The schedules of the Dingley tariff teem with duties on raw materials or materials partly manufactured abroad which become the materials of our manufactures. Hides are only one instance out of many, but it is a glaring one.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter in its issue of Nov. 22 tells the history of the 15 per cent. duty on hides and speaks the protest of the trade against its continued imposition:

> One of the first acts of the Administration of President MCKINLEY was to call Congress in extra session for the purpose of passing a new tariff bill, and one of the features of the tariff that was enacted was a duty on hides. There had not been a duty on hides for a quarter of a century. Free from a tax on its raw material, the tanning industry had grown and prospered, and a large export trade in leather had been built up. The cattle-raising industry had also thriven during the same period. There was no demand apparent anywhere for duty on hides. * * *
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> Prominent representatives of the leather trade journeyed to Washington, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means, pointed out the injury of the proposed new legislation to the very large industry which they represented, and gave strong and what should have been convincing reasons why no duty should be placed upon hides. Their arguments fell upon deaf ears. A power which did not manifest itself, and which, therefore, they could not overcome, was secretly at work against them. The matter seemed to have been arranged in advance. Their efforts were fruitless. The duty on hides became an ugly fact which tanners and shoe manufacturers would have to consider in making their business calculations.
>
> Time has not lessened the harmful results to the trade of this legislation. It has, on the contrary, but deepened the sense of them felt by those connected with the leather and shoe fraternity. They are coming to understand more and more that the duty is a serious impediment to them in their efforts to procure a supply of raw material at reasonable prices. The supply of domestic hides has steadily been growing less. There are fewer cattle in the country now than at any time during the past ten years. The requirements of tanners grow with the growth of population. They are obliged to look to foreign avenues of supply, and these are found to be blocked or impeded by the duty on hides. Possibly never before in the history of the country would this duty have been so injurious as at the present time.

In the fiscal year ended June 30 last we imported hides to the value of $19,108,417. The duty collected was nearly $3,000,000. Until that unjustifiable tax has been repealed there can be no warrant for the removal of any of the stamp taxes collected under the Internal Revenue act of 1898. The hide duty is not only a tax upon one of the common and universal necessaries of life, but it is an obstacle in the way of our manufacturers who are now striving to extend the sale of American manufactures in foreign markets. They can get a foothold in foreign markets only by meeting the competition of low-priced goods made in Germany, France, and Great Britain. A customs duty on their raw material adds to the cost of production and handicaps them in the struggle for export trade.

It does not require any argument to show that this is bad taxation, a short-sighted and stupid National policy. What is the use in talking to intelligent men of the "annoyance" of a stamp tax on bank checks, perfumery bottles, and hair dye, so long as the absolute raw material of their boots and shoes pays a much higher tax, and a tax that burdens a great industry and hampers it in its efforts to add to the annual volume of our manufactured exports?

THE PIPE GALLERY DISCUSSION.

The Rapid Transit Commission is a body which, with good reason, is held in high respect by the public. Its work has been an object lesson in the management of municipal affairs. If it has consented to the abandonment of the pipe galleries proposed in connection with the Elm Street section of the tunnel, after their construction was fairly begun, we presume their reasons for doing so, against what we have understood to be the convictions of their engineer, their own judgment, and public opinion, seem to them good and sufficient. We do not believe, however, that the discussion is ended or the subject dismissed.

It is not difficult to discover what reasons the gas companies have for desiring that their distributing systems shall be left alone, as far as possible. There are many miles of mains in New York which would not bear the slightest disturbance, and which must be replaced with new pipes if in any way tampered with. The memorable explosion in the Boston Subway on March 4, 1897, was instructive. The normal leakage of gas mains is so great, and the gas distributed in New York, with its huge percentage of carbon monoxide, so dangerous to life and property, that the idea of carrying mains in subterranean conduits with no covering of earth to diffuse the "gas unaccounted for" and absorb the odor-imparting hydrocarbon enrichments, is calculated to cause great uneasiness in gas councils. The existing conditions are bad enough; but what we are accustomed to is always more tolerable, however bad, than that of which we have had no experience. If the Wall Street proverb, to the effect that "nothing is so timid as a million dollars, except two millions," is true, the timidity of fifty or seventy-five millions may be assumed to represent abject terror of any innovations involving expense and presenting unknown difficulties.

As to water mains, we can well understand that to put them where their leakage must be stopped, would revolutionize our whole system of municipal hydraulics. We may at some time in the iridescent future of our optimistic dreams have an administration of our Water Department which would welcome the demonstration that our present supply, with underground leakage eliminated, is ample for all the needs, public and private, of a city more than twice as large as New York; but no suspicion of this can attach to an administration which has neglected no opportunity to make the Ramapo job seem to be the only solution of New York's water problem.

We do not believe that the pipe gallery discussion is ended or the question decided. Until we are so assured by formal declaration of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, we shall be reluctant to think that the interested opponents of so important a reform in our city engineering methods have carried their point by the vis inertia of dogged opposition.

NATIVE TROOPS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The question of how far it may be possible to enlist Filipinos for police and m y service in the islands is an intensely interesting and important one. An article in The North American Review for December by Major L. L. SEAMAN, M. D., late Surgeon of the First United States Volunteer Engineers, treats of the subject, but not so conclusively as we could wish.

Major SEAMAN has devoted time to the study of the employment of natives by the English in their foreign possessions, and especially to the experiment in training the Chinese at Wei-hai-Wei, which has been remarkably successful. He does not seem to have studied the conditions attaching to the enlistment of the Filipinos themselves very carefully, or if he has, he does not express a definite opinion as to the expediency of that policy. He is clearly inclined to the idea of employing Chinese in the islands, either those now residing there, and especially the mixed Chinese and Filipino, or others obtained from China. That is a proposition to be considered very carefully. It may turn out to be one that should be adopted. Certainly as between sending American soldiers to garrison and police the islands and taking either native or imported Chinese for the service, there is much to be said for the latter plan. But it lacks the one advantage which the English have secured in the employment of the Sikhs and the Ghurkas in India, the Bagaras in Egypt, and the Houssas and Zulus in Africa. It does not enlist the natives themselves in the preservation of order and the execution of the law. There is an immense difference between restraining the natives by force from any other source, and getting them to do the work of restraint themselves.

It is not too much to say that the practical test of the success of our administration in the Philippines will be the ability to police the islands with a native force. For a long time it is probable that such a force would have to be officered by Americans. But if a force of the necessary strength cannot be made up of natives sooner or later, it will be because of one or the other of two facts. Either we have not succeeded in sufficiently winning the confidence of the natives, or the natives are radically unfitted for the work. The latter hardly seems probable, since Spain enlisted some 5,000 Filipinos in her army, and, according to Major SEAMAN, they proved faithful and efficient. He thinks that they might have been secured for the United States service immediately after the capture of Manila, and that the failure to secure them drove them into the service of AGUINALDO. However this may be, it is clear that the ultimate policy of the American Government will have very largely to depend on its ability to use the natives for police work.

CHILE AND BOLIVIA.

If it be true, as announced in a dispatch from Valparaiso yesterday, that the Bolivian Congress in secret session has rejected the Chilean proposals for a definite settlement of the contingencies growing out of the Peruvian-Chilean-Bolivian wars, then it rests with Chile to rupture the armistice now existing, and, after twelve months, to renew hostilities. Whether the threat launched by Señor KOENIG, the Chilean representative at Sucre, last September will be carried out is another question.

Evidence is not wanting to show that some sort of an anti-Chilean league probably exists between certain South American States. The publication of Señor KOENIG'S note was followed by the revelation that a secret offensive and defensive treaty had been in operation between Bolivia and Argentina since 1891. Evidently, too, the recent visit of the President of Brazil to Buenos Ayres is not without significance in the matter. In October Chile adopted a compulsory military system. This was followed by similar measures in some of the smaller States. All this means that any attempt of Chile to enforce the terms of the note would meet with considerable opposition. The rejection of them by Bolivia would seem to indicate that the little internal State is backed up by Argentina, and possibly by Brazil.

Freed from all questions of sentiment and of the sympathy that may be felt for a little country that is being coerced by a large and comparatively strong one, the matter simply resolves itself into this: Chile, fully aware of the natural resources of Bolivia, after sixteen years of waiting, finds it to her advantage to negotiate a permanent treaty which would deprive Bolivia of a Pacific port and at the same time place in Chilean hands the carrying trade of that country. On the other side, Argentina, too, wants this carrying trade, and could have easily secured it had she not been deterred from extending her railway system by the constant craving of Bolivia to secure a port on the Pacific and by the imminent designs of Chile which at length found expression in Señor KOENIG'S note.

In this alternative Argentina quite naturally supported the cause of Bolivia, for an unprotected Pacific port owned by Bolivia possessed less menace to her commercial expansion than would arise were Chile to gain the consent of Bolivia to divert the products of the latter through Chilean territory. In a word, the whole scheme of Chile, if carried to a logical conclusion, would be a severe blow to the commercial aspirations of Argentina, would, in time, practically discourage Bolivian commodities from seeking Atlantic ports, and would hence work more or less to the disadvantage of Brazil and the other South American States washed by the Atlantic. It is a curious situation and one quite likely to attract the attention of the Government in Washington, should Chile decline to modify her terms, in case they have actually been rejected by Bolivia.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Hawaii's selection of an anti-Administration Delegate to Congress, according to The Honolulu Bulletin, is something for which President MCKINLEY should blame nobody but himself. He insisted upon appointing a Governor closely identified with antagonism to native, as distinguished from foreign, ideas and interests, and though he had thus offended the prejudices and disappointed the hopes of a large majority of the islanders, he neglected to insure the political safety of the Dole faction by withholding the franchise from a part or all of their opponents. As a result the new Territory has struck a blow, decidedly humiliating, if not particularly important, at the man and party that so recently created it. It seems that many of the Hawaiian Republicans warned the President about the narrow limits of Mr. DOLE'S popularity, but their advice was not heeded, and even the measure that was expected to win the undying gratitude of the natives—the granting of manhood suffrage—was twisted into an effective argument against the Republicans. "Why," asked the ingenious WILCOX, "if the party honestly supports manhood suffrage, did the President appoint as Governor an opponent of that measure?" The question was obviously a pertinent one, and it had a great effect upon the suspicious and disaffected part of the islanders. The Bulletin is of the opinion that the natural tendency of the Wilcox or independent voters is toward the liberal ideals and sound principles of the Republican Party, and it finds in the outcome of the election simply a proof that "these voters will not accept, without protest, a governmental personnel which is to them much what the reinstatement of the monarchy by CLEVELAND would have been to the annexationists had CLEVELAND been successful." The situation is certainly a curious one, and it demonstrates again the beauties of consistency, the dangers of inconsistency.

—There may well have been political and military considerations that justified taking the risks incidental to keeping the Yosemite at St. Luis d'Apra during the typhoon season, but, that being the case, it will strike the average sailor man familiar with those waters that special and timely efforts should have been made to insure the safety of this and other vessels on the station. The dangerous character of the harbor has been known for centuries, and, of course, the Spaniards never did anything to improve it. They were content to use the beautiful bay at the season when no particular protection was needed, and to send their ships away whenever there were indications of heavy westerly winds. The officers of the Yosemite must have been aware of what was coming, for typhoons are not little thunderstorms that arrive unheralded. They also were familiar with the reefs and shallows that fill up so large a part of the bay, for these have all just been surveyed and charted with some care, preparatory to the extensive improvements which the Government has in mind, and which alone will render the island of any value as a half-way station between Hawaii and the Philippines. And yet they staid, the typhoon came, and the inevitable happened. At this distance it would be absurd even to intimate that the loss of the Yosemite was due to any lack of care on the part of her commander or his subordinates, but some sort of an explanation does seem to be in order from the person or persons who sent the vessel to Guam and kept her there during the perilous season. It may be all right; indeed, it presumably is, but on the face of things there is just the hint of a rather serious blunder.

—Bolivia, according to present reports, has fallen in with what certain lugubrious individuals regard as the fashion of a wicked age, and has ruthlessly seized, crushed, and otherwise maltreated the struggling "Republic of Acre." We have no reason to regard the "Republic of Acre" as anything more than the device of a few rubber dealers to avoid the payment of taxes and to impose that burden upon other inhabitants of the region they had monopolized, but they used the name sacred to liberty, and of course that makes them blameless in the eyes of the lugubrious ones to whom reference has just been made. Bolivia, therefore, is in for a lot of denunciation as the exterminator of a Government weaker than herself. In time, no doubt, we shall hear how the extermination was effected. Presumably a Bolivian Lieutenant or Sergeant marched a dozen or two soldiers through the woods till they came to a thatched shed, which may or may not have been labeled "Arieopolis," and the rest of the republic escaped in a rowboat. It was all very tragical, if viewed at the Bostonian angle, but then so few, so very few, people do view things at that angle, and, it is to be feared, that everybody else will see in the episode nothing except a rather impudent farce, happily brought to a summary termination.

—An enterprising resident of Mimico, Canada—wherever that may be—has taken the trouble, first, to register at Washington the words The Seer as the title of a newspaper, or magazine, and, second, to inform us that for a "fair consideration" he is ready to transfer to us the right to use this new title in any form we may prefer. The Mimican adds that The Seer is a name particularly appropriate and striking for any journal having or aspiring to have a very wide circulation, and he announces the expectation that we will "agree that this title, for euphony, suggestiveness, and general appropriateness, is superior to anything of the kind yet discovered," and his amazement that "it has not been pre-empted before." In conclusion he says: "I would respectfully suggest that it might pay you well to substitute this new title for the one you have been using; or, if you are interested in any new literary venture, here is a title far surpassing the hackneyed Post, Times, Mail, Herald, Star, World, &c." We doubt if among all her progeny the "Lady of the Snows" has a cooler child than this one, so we have no fears that he will become dangerously heated if we fail to snap up his offer, and we even venture to intimate that we do not share his enthusiasm for his discovery. The Seer might do as the name of a paper devoted to the interests of fortune tellers, but, credulous as is the age, fortune tellers are a widely scattered and innumerous class, and their unassisted patronage would hardly create the "wide patronage" which, as our correspondent hints, is one of the objects of journalistic ambition. Possibly this accounts for the fact that the title has not been "pre-empted before"—or behind. We suggest that the Mimico person write to Washington again and register The Sere and Yellow. There, now, is a title that might bring a good price. It would fit several papers that are struggling along under names lacking both novelty and significance. Our own readers do not clamor for prophecy—which is fortunate, as we confess inability to supply it.

MR. CUTTING'S BLUNDER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Cease ye from man whose breath is in his nostrils" were the words that occurred to me when I read Mr. R. Fulton Cutting's nonsensical utterance which you so justly censure in your powerful editorial this morning. Mr. Cutting is a gentleman for whom I have always had a hearty admiration, and I cannot understand what possessed him to throw that bombshell into the ranks of the opponents of Tammany Hall. The Citizens' Union would do well to refresh their excellent President that Mr. McKinley owed his success in part to his prudence in "bridling his tongue"; while poor Bryan's unruly member was his worst enemy. Croker predicted that his opponents would fall through their "internal divisions," and the only way to avoid that is to keep one and only one purpose before us, and that is to put an honest anti-Tammany man, with common sense and a backbone, into the Mayor's chair next year. Mr. Cutting will be our valuable helper if he sets his face like a flint toward that one supreme object. THEO. L. CUYLER.

Brooklyn, Nov. 30, 1900.

A RESPECTFUL PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot bear to let go without challenge and protest a recent utterance of a great religious leader, as reported in your issue of the 22d inst. I refer to Bishop Potter's appearance at a late labor union dinner and his address there, in which he not merely tolerated, but strongly commended, the tobacco habit, and held that a true brotherhood of feeling could be fostered by it. I read the report with sorrow and incredulity, and I beg, as a fellow-laborer in the vineyard, courteously, but most earnestly, to remonstrate against an expression likely to be fraught with grave mischief as coming from such a source.

Surely a habit so nearly universal and so overmastering when established needs no encouraging. And how deplorable it is we need no reminding, not only in its general results as an enormous waster of the fortunes of the community and its at best doubtful effects on adults, but, worst of all, in its sapping, as practically all reputable physicians are agreed, of the life of our young manhood. Only the other day I saw in my walk a lad of nine or ten puffing his cigarette, and his air—and the ambition was noble enough—said plainly, "Am I not a man when I am doing this manly act?" And my heart ached, for I saw the chains, invisible to him, he was riveting upon him.

Of course, I am not defending the absurd position that only things proper for children to do are proper for adults, or that the one can be the measure for the other; and yet we cannot ignore the fact that in the present case the fight against the tobacco habit in the young is made immensely more difficult—often, indeed, practically hopeless—by the fact that older people, especially fathers and revered pastors, are upholders and practicers of it. When I appeal to a boy not to smoke, and his ready reply is, "My father smokes, and my minister!" of what avail the rejoinder, "Your father and your minister may well do many things unfit as yet for you," as compared with the case of another whose father, naturally revered in loco dei, is free from the habit?

The decent people of New York and Brooklyn are looking to the Bishop, in part, for leadership in the good fight of the coming political year. What if his great help could be won for the effort to abate this serious source of idleness and dissipation, and the twelve to fifteen millions of dollars (to speak with moderation and restraint) our city spends every year on tobacco could be saved from the office of lowering the physical tone and defiling the body and used to lift the sons and daughters of sorrow and ignorance to diviner life? Here in Brooklyn, to take but a single illustration, is the noble guild of the Trained Christian Helpers (nurses for the poor) gasping for breath for want of the dollars which are being burned up in any half hour in this great city. Think of Tuskegee and its sister points of light, hampered still in their divine work of solving the vexed race problem of the South. What noble enterprises of comforting or uplifting our friend in his great office must know of and sorrow for, struggling for maintenance and compelled to recur to all sorts of pitiful and morally doubtful devices for support. What if the money now worse than wasted on tobacco could be given to their help!

A physician of more than thirty years' practice, whose life has been a long consecration to the service of others, tells me that one of the saddest things in the sickroom, and one of the most trying to the sick, is the ministry there of clergymen given to the habit. Alas, that so many of my profession, of every denomination and body in Christendom, are included in the list! But I try to hope and believe that the hour is coming when we who are set to be examples to the flock shall so revere the temple of the body as to keep it free from every spot and soiling.

May not one respectfully remind this eminent religious and social leader of the untold possibilities, both for inspiration and mischief, of his commanding position at this moment in the eye of the public? And will he not recall or modify the words attributed to him, and thus make less difficult our humbler battle for the things lovely and of good report?

H. D. CATLIN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1900.

SOFT COAL ON ENGINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The perusal of the editorial in THE TIMES of this date, entitled "The Third Rail," and its citation of the use of electricity as a motive power to haul trains through tunnels, and thus relieve passengers of the obnoxious conditions pertaining to the customary methods of performing such transportation, giving as an example the system adopted by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in its passage under and through the City of Baltimore, suggests to me the query, why, with that hauling being done by electric motors, it is the custom, and a very necessary one, for the porters upon the passenger trains to close all windows and ventilators of the cars before entering that tunnel, and to keep them so until the trains have emerged at the further ends?

That mode of query hardly puts the question as I would wish, for I know why the windows and ventilators are closed, viz., to keep out the black smoke and coal dirt which is thrown out by the engines! What I should have asked is, why should there be any such emanations from the engines at all, even were the hauling done by them, for the use, upon passenger engines of the vile soft coal, with its consequent clouds of thick, black smoke, penetrating into not only every part of the cars, but into the eyes, noses, and into the clothing of the passengers, is a disgrace to modern methods and civilization. Even those engines, which burn anthracite coal, are chargeable with this same effect, only to a much less degree than the others.

Ought there not to be legislation by which the use of soft coal upon the engines of passenger trains shall be prohibited? It might cost more than the use of soft coal to burn anthracite, but what of that? These roads have valuable and exclusive franchises, for which the people have received nothing, (no matter what amount may have been paid to legislators, in their acquirement,) and the people have the right, supported and enforced by the law, to have their travel made as free from annoying conditions as it is possible to make it.

It is too much like the old wood burning engine days to compel passengers, traveling over such wealthy and otherwise up-to-date railroads as the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio, to make the trip from New York to Washington enveloped in a cloud of filthy black smoke, even with windows closed, and what it is with windows open can be easily imagined. Stop the use of soft coal.

A FREQUENT TRAVELER.

New York, Nov. 28, 1900.

MISERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the caption of "A Plea for Oom Paul," in your issue of 28th inst., "A Constant Reader" writes: "Every reader of Mr. Krüger's speech, of course, (excepting the editor of THE TIMES,) was aware that the old statesman was not referring to the war as carried on in the beginning, (when these Frenchmen were present,") &c.

I wonder how "Constant Reader" knows that "every reader was aware" of this. I, for one, took precisely the same view of the speech as set forth in your editorial. As a regular war the South African conflict is a thing of the past, the fact that the Frenchmen returned would point that out, and I pity the intelligence of any one who can see any hope for the Boers in the present situation.

Whatever the merits of the question at issue between Boer and Briton, one fact stands prominently forth; that is, that the Boers were prepared for the war and invaded British territory. In doing this they caused "unspeakable misery" to many British women and children. I read in the public press at the time of even Boer children spitting on their fellow-subjects of British origin and calling them "Verdame Rooineks," of Mr. Krüger hinting to his burghers for every man a lassie or two, of British woman refugees being herded like sheep, without food, in cattle cars, and of children being born under these awful conditions. I sympathized then with these poor women and children, and, like "Constant Reader," I feel a deep sympathy for the Boer women and children in their present plight.

But there is this difference in these cases, that Mr. Krüger can prevent the suffering and misery resulting from the guerrilla warfare any time he chooses by recognizing the inevitable and giving up the hopeless struggle.

"War is hell," and those who wantonly provoke it must be prepared for the horrors which follow in its train.

The Boer women who wondered what Paul Krüger would do when he had driven the English into the sea must now be preparing to reconsider this estimate of Oom Paul's character. He has led his followers to defeat like our Mr. Croker, and has gone to Europe for his health, also like Mr. Croker, and if we could ask him the question, 'Where did you get it?' he would no doubt intimate again, like Mr. Croker, that it was his private business.

New York, Nov. 28, 1900. FAIR PLAY.

HAWAIIAN AND HAOLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Hawaiian feeling toward the "haole," or stranger, is this: The Hawaiian has been cheated, deprived of his country and his rights, and he knows it. In 1895 a few misguided men tried to regain their liberty by force, and they failed, very naturally: their friends had told them how hopeless the undertaking would be, but they did not realize this. Many Hawaiians were treated then with great brutality by the foreigners. Every Hawaiian knows that the white men have had no injuries at their hands; that persons and property are perfectly safe in the islands, and always have been so, as far as the natives are concerned. The Hawaiians realize that the foreigners wish government for, of, and by moneyed interests, and that the people themselves are not intended to be considered. About the worst that can be said of Hawaiian rule is that it was extravagant and sometimes childish. Of foreign rule one can say that it has often been despotic as well.

Those who think that the Hawaiian does not have in his heart a hatred of the foreigner do not know him. His feelings are those of our ancestors during the Revolution toward the British. The Hawaiians have the same reason for these feelings, and they have added knowledge that their cause is hopeless. Queen Liliuokalani's great strength was that she stood for the ideas of nationality and liberty.

It would be easy for the Republican Party to do in Hawaii-nei what the Democrats have done in the South, though there would be no pretext in the former case save commercial greed alone. But that party would thus raise a perpetual estoppel against itself as a "liberty party," or even a "people's party," and it would be distinctly a "rich man's protective league."

HENRY C. CARTER.

New York, Nov. 26, 1900.

Complaint of a Commuter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have the misfortune to be a commuter on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and, with your permission, will give an instance of the extraordinary parsimony of this soulless corporation. The average railroad car, as you are aware, is lighted by five lamps; it is the custom on the Central and Harlem Roads to light three of these before passing through that obnoxious tunnel; on the New Haven it is customary to light one. Yesterday morning, however, the passengers in the last two cars were informed that as there were not the usual number traveling there would be no light whatever, and we were then kept for forty-five minutes crawling through the tunnel is total darkness. Is there not some city ordinance directing the proper lighting of cars? S. [illegible].

Mount Vernon, Nov. 27, 1900.

NUGGETS.

In a Violent Hurry.

"They've got a new 12-inch gun with a muzzle velocity of 2,854 feet."

"Gee! I s'pose the ball gets there before the gun can say bang!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Up to the Requirements.

Employer—See here, young man, you've been in this office only a week, and you've broken three chairs.

New Boy—Well, you advertised for a strong boy, didn't you?—Indianapolis Journal.

Privileged Communications.

Mr. Bacon—I shouldn't think you'd allow any of our neighbors to abuse you in the manner I overheard some one speaking to you a little while ago, dear.

Mrs. Bacon—That wasn't any of the neighbors, John; that was the cook!—Yonkers Statesman.

Culture Asserts Itself.

Mrs. Watson—Why did you leave your last place?

Would-be Governess—I haven't had my last place yet, I presume. My latest position was in Boston, and I left there because the family unwisely decided to move to Chicago.—Somerville Journal.

Mitigating Circumstances.

"Why, you wicked boy! You were playing games with those naughty children on the Sabbath day! I must punish you severely."

"But, mamma, those were the children of that man on the avenue that you said made a million dollars last month."

"Oh, well, don't let it happen again."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IF LIVING IS BUT WARFARE.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

If living is but warfare, a fierce and vast campaign,
Let's be good soldiers in our day, the kind that don't complain;
The cheerful breed that on the march so steady strides along,
And gathers 'round the bivouac of night with heartening song;
That bears the brunt of battle as bravely as may be,
And cultivates a laughing eye, the brighter side to see;
For self-respect's a steadfast mark to guide your marching by,
And the world loves its good soldiers, that bear them straight and high.

If living is but warfare, let's make it splendid war,
Till of some noble purpose tells each honorable scar;
And vanquishment shall only mean a worthy deed deferred;
And victory's cry as that of right triumphant shall be heard;
So glorious that when the grand Te Deum strains arise
God's angels shall lift up the chant and choir it through the skies,
And the trumpets of archangels shall sound the proud release
That signals to good soldiers God's ultimate of peace!

GABRILOWITSCH THE PIANIST.

His Second Recital Yesterday Afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the young Russian pianist, gave his second recital yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. His programme consisted of the following numbers: Mendelssohn's prelude and fugue in E minor, Opus 35; Schumann's C major fantasy, Opus 17; Chopin's A flat ballade, D flat prelude, and B minor scherzo, Opus 20; Leschetitzky's "Melodie à la Mazurka," Tschaikowsky's barcarolle in G minor, and the Schubert-Tausig "Marche Militaire." The audience was large and of a character to demonstrate that there is a substantial interest in the performances of this promising youth. Especially was it plain that his melting tone color in such music as that of the introspective and self-weary Chopin, the Byron of tone poetry, wove its subtle spell about the feminine heart, whether carried beneath a jacket or an overcoat.

This is a pianist who has moments of perfect loveliness. These come when the music and his far-away mood, his utter abstraction of manner, with its self-critical insistence on the letter of every nuance, are in complete harmony. Such moments came yesterday in the utterance of the second melody of the first movement of the Schumann fantasy, in the second theme of the Chopin ballade, in the trio of the scherzo, and in the trio of the march of Schubert. But, oh! where was the "leidenschaftlich" in the first movement of Schumann's immortal song of the heart? Who heard in that deliberate and studied treatment of the light and shade the sonata appassionata of the new romanticists? Lofty repose, superhuman control, deep thought, and, above all, serenity, were in this sweetly musical reading, which translated a paean of passion into the vesper chant of a Galaxy of the piano. Purity, melancholy, a sadness analytically self-wrought into carefully tinted expositions he gave us; but if he had only sinned against the perfection of fluent tone but for a moment and for once smitten the cold keys into fire, even the flame that scorcheth, who would not have risen up and called him blessed?

The second movement of the fantasy was even further from the ruling emotion of this gentle soul. "Maessig"—that is what he never is. But the last movement, "Langsam getragen," that was meat and drink to his clinging fingers, which always caress the keys with the touch of a sculptor petting his marble thought. Perhaps there are the fountains of a great deep somewhere in the nature of this thoughtful-faced boy, with the deliberate manner and the prepared accent, but they have not yet been broken up. When they shall be, then perchance that sunset palette of tone will paint passions that words cannot speak, and only the full-grown women in the audience will find in him a poet, while the girls who now palpitate will seek new shallows to murmur to them.

Is it necessary now to add anything about the mock heroics of the B minor scherzo? Was that "Chopin, the conqueror," as Mr. Hureker calls him? Whom did he conquer? Where were the "tossing of hands and cries to heaven, calling down its fire and brimstone"? It was smooth, clearly carved, highly relieved piano playing, but it was no proclamation of the masculine Chopin. And yet again, in the Schubert march, dressed for company by Tausig, the deliberation of this most Mendelssohnian artist was only surpassed by the delicious delicacy of his touch, his crisp neatness of enunciation, and his lovely tonal tinting in the middle passage. These, too, were the qualities which shone conspicuous in his reading of the ballade of Chopin. Nothing in nature could have purled and flashed as did his runs in the first appearance of the whirling figure, and his teasing dalliance with the second theme was simply fascinating. But these are things which he can do, and let him enjoy all the glory that accrues from their performance. When all is said, the first impression made on the present writer by this young player remains. He is elegantly poised in thought and feeling, and his cantabile is as honey in the mouth; but he does not yet speak with authority nor with the speech that moveth.

MRS. McKINLEY IN THE CITY.

Comes Here on Her Annual Christmas Shopping Tour.

Mrs. William McKinley, the wife of the President, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon and registered at the Manhattan Hotel. She was accompanied by Controller and Mrs. Dawes, her physician, Dr. Rixey, and a manservant and a maid. The party traveled in a special car attached to the Washington Express of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which arrived in Jersey City at 3:15 P. M. As Mrs. McKinley was being wheeled in an invalid's chair to her carriage, she was recognized by a crowd of West Point cadets on their way to Philadelphia, where their football team is to play a game to-day. The students lined up and gave their academy yell, ending with a "McKinley! McKinley!" Mrs. McKinley acknowledged the salute with a smile and a bow.

Upon her arrival at the Hotel Manhattan she immediately retired to the suite of rooms on the second floor, fronting on Forty-second Street, which had been specially engaged for her. She received no visitors during the rest of the day.

Mrs. McKinley is here on her annual Christmas shopping tour, for, although there are no children in the McKinley household, there is always a large party of guests invited to the White House to celebrate. The presents which are to be given to these friends are always selected by Mrs. McKinley personally. In addition, she purchases most of the gifts with which the President likes to remember his more intimate friends. Mrs. McKinley will probably remain here until the middle of next week.

OHIO SOCIETY BANQUET.

Memorial on the Death of John Sherman—Officers Elected.

The Ohio Society of New York City held its annual meeting and banquet last night at the Manhattan Hotel. At the conclusion of the repast President Southard of the society read a memorial on the death of John Sherman. "Ohio honored her illustrious son," he said, "and nobly he served his State and Nation. With his arm and brain he aided in the preservation of the Union, and he stood pre-eminent as a financier during the troublous days from 1861 to 1865. He stands alone as the equal of Alexander Hamilton." A resolution of sympathy and condolence with Mr. Sherman's family was then adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Milton I. Southard; Vice Presidents—Andrew J. C. Foye, George E. Armstrong, Thomas H. Wheeler, Warren Higley, and Colgate Hoyt; Secretary—Albert F. Hagar; Recording Secretary—Charles W. Morris; Treasurer—Leander H. Crall; Trustees—Samuel H. Parsons, James G. Newcomb, and Emerson McMillan.

THE CZAR MUCH BETTER.

Official Bulletins Are Corroborated by Other Information.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—Information received through private sources fully confirms the recent favorable bulletins referring to the Czar's health.

His Majesty has made such genuine improvement that his condition seems to promise certain recovery.

LIVADIA, European Russia, Nov. 30.—The improvement in the condition of the Czar continues, as shown by the following bulletin issued by his physicians this morning:

"The Czar passed an excellent day yesterday, and he slept very well last night. His Majesty's condition is very

WANTS NEGOTIATIONS WITH BOERS BEGUN

The Statist Proposes that a Non-Military Official Open Them.

It Declares Great Britain Is Losing Prestige and Trade—Uneasiness Felt at Cape Town.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Statist to-day proposes that the Government should begin negotiations with Commandant Gen. Botha and Gen. De Wet to bring the war to a close. As the Boer leaders might misunderstand the motive of an overture from the military authorities, The Statist suggests that the highest civil authority in South Africa should begin the negotiations—if not Sir Alfred Milner, then the Chief Justice of Cape Colony or even J. H. Hofmeyr.

This great financial journal leads up to its proposal by an analysis of the situation in South Africa and says:

"We are losing in every way, losing in prestige, and losing in trade. We are seeing our South African possessions plunged into greater and greater distress, and the opinion is gaining ground abroad that we are incapable of bringing the struggle to a satisfactory termination."

Military incompetence is alleged, and The Statist avers that military harshness should be avoided and the Boers be conciliated.

"If men like Botha and De Wet voluntarily surrender, and bind themselves not to act against us in the future," The Statist says, "is there any good reason why a promise should not be given not to send them out of the country? Mr. J. B. Robinson suggests that Botha and De Wet should be invited to take seats in the legislative council that will be established. The suggestion is worthy of approval. The Boers should not be excluded, even from the beginning, from anything which can safely be given to them."

There is virtually no fresh news from South Africa this morning, but the retirement of Lord Wolseley, the return of Lord Roberts, and the appointment of Lord Kitchener to the supreme command, occurring as they do simultaneously, are keenly discussed.

Despite some misgivings, hearty approval is generally expressed of Lord Kitchener's appointment. It is felt that, if any one can clear up matters in South Africa, he is the man, and it is readily admitted that the task before him, though of a different kind, is almost as difficult as that which faced Lord Roberts ten months ago, and is calculated to give the fullest scope to all Kitchener's talents as an organizer.

The Morning Post hints broadly that the recent demand of Lord Roberts for reinforcements has not been complied with, and insists that Lord Kitchener's hands must not be tied by any lack of men or horses. It says:

"If reinforcements are withheld or delayed, Lord Kitchener may be paralyzed, with what consequence to the Empire no one can foresee. From 30,000 to 50,000 men are required."

All the editorials dwell with considerable emotion on the nation's debt of gratitude to Lord Roberts, who has "successfully piloted us through one of the darkest hours of our history."

From Cape Town come indications of the uneasiness felt. All military posts throughout Cape Colony are being strengthened. Bloemfontein is now prepared for any possible attack. Extra scouts are out and guards watch the streets in the nighttime. Mines have been laid along the railway. The garrisons on the Orange River drifts are being increased.

At the same time measures are being taken to assist in the restoration of order and prosperity. The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Mail announces that the British are distributing oats and seed potatoes among the surrendered Boer farmers at nominal prices, without which the farms would go untilled for another year."

KITCHENER NOW IN COMMAND.

He Has Been Made a Lieutenant General, with the Rank for the South African Campaign of Full General.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The War Office announced last evening that Lord Roberts handed over the command of the British troops in South Africa on Thursday to Lord Kitchener.

It is further announced that the Queen approves Lord Kitchener's promotion to be a Lieutenant General, with the rank of General while in command in South Africa.

DURBAN, Natal, Nov. 30.—Lord Roberts is due to arrive at Pietermaritzburg on Dec. 4, and should arrive here Dec. 6.

BRITISH GARRISON RELIEVED.

VRYBURG, Cape Colony, Nov. 30.—The garrison of Schweizer-Reneke has been relieved by a column of troops sent from here.

The beleaguering Boers resisted, but were driven off.

QUEEN WELCOMES CANADIANS.

Men Back from South Africa Thanked by Her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The members of the Royal Canadian Regiment who have just returned from South Africa were enthusiastically received by the people of Windsor this morning. The soldiers then proceeded to the castle and were reviewed by the Queen in the quadrangle.

Her Majesty, addressing the Canadians, said:

"I am very glad to see you here to-day, and to express my warm thanks for the admirable services rendered during the war by the Canadian troops. I wish you a safe and happy return to your homes."

The officers were then presented individually, after which the Queen summoned Private Armstrong of New Brunswick, who lost a leg during the campaign, but who joined in the march on crutches.

The Canadians marched past to the tune of "Vive la Canadienne." The regiment was afterward photographed at the special request of the Queen.

After the soldiers had been shown over the State apartments they were entertained at luncheon in the Royal Riding School.

Col. Otter, Lieut. Col. Buchan, and Capt. Macdonald remained at the castle by command of the Queen to dine with her Majesty and the royal family.

During the crush to see the Canadians at the Windsor Station several persons were injured.

FRENCH SENATE TO KRUEGER.

Resolution of Sympathy in Same Terms as That of Chamber of Deputies Carried Unanimously.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The Senate to-day unanimously adopted a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Krüger in the same terms as the resolution of yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Krüger remained indoors, engaged in consultations with his advisers and receiving callers, until shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon, when, accompanied by Dr. Leyds and the usual military escort, he called on M. Fallières, President of the Senate. The interview lasted ten minutes, after which Mr. Krüger returned to his hotel.

Late this afternoon the Boer statesman visited M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, remaining with him ten minutes. M. Deschanel returned the call.

Afterward Mr. Krüger paid a farewell visit to President Loubet, who returned it.

Senator Fabre called on Mr. Kruger to-day and presented to him a copy of his "Life of Washington," dedicated as follows:

"To the Grand Old Man who, by his struggles and Presidency, (persistency?) recalls Washington, and to whom France has given the same enthusiastic welcome as offered to Franklin, regretting that she has been unable up to the present to co-operate in the foundation of the United States of South Africa as she co-operated in the foundation of the United States of America."

Mr. Krüger will leave Paris to-morrow at 1:45 P. M. by special train for Cologne.

The clergy of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Montmartre will toll, at the moment of Mr. Krüger's departure, the famous Savoyarde, the second largest bell in the world, in memory of the Frenchmen who died in the Transvaal.

NO GERMAN INTERVENTION.

Semi-Official Announcement to That Effect—Not Known Yet Whether Kaiser Will Receive Krueger.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The semi-official statement that Mr. Krüger is coming here is discussed cautiously. It is regarded as premature to predict that Emperor William will receive him.

The Cologne Gazette, in an inspired article, reviews the reasons which prevented the powers from interfering in the war in South Africa, and declares that these still exist and prohibit any intervention.

The Agrarian organs express the earnest hope that Emperor William will render powerful assistance to Mr. Krüger. The Liberal press, for the greater part, considers that his coming will be useless. The National Zeitung says:

"Seeing that certain failure would await him here, we should regret the old gentleman's tiresome trip to Berlin, which, at the best, could only lead to demonstrations having no political value for the cause of the Boers."

It is announced that there is no truth in the statement that a movement is on foot for intervention by Germany, France, and Russia. Regarding the question whether Germany, if asked, would offer mediation, there is high official authority for the assertion that Germany would be compelled to refuse to make such an offer, unless also asked to do so by Great Britain. A well-informed officer said to-day:

"If it be true that Dr. Leyds has notified Count von Bülow of Mr. Krüger's conditional intention to come to Berlin, Dr. Leyds has not been left in doubt regarding Germany's attitude. In the event of Mr. Krüger's coming, however, he will be received as President of the South African Republic, since Great Britain's annexation of the territory of the republic has not been officially announced to Germany."

Dutch Sympathy for the Boers.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 30.—In the course of the debate on the budget in the Second Chamber to-day, Herr Kerdyk, Radical, reiterated his opinion that the Netherlands ought to have declined the honor of convening the Peace Conference unless the Transvaal was admitted. He highly approved of the offer of the Dutch Government to intervene between the Transvaal and Great Britain before the war, and especially commended the offer to place the Dutch cruiser Gelderland at Mr. Krueger's disposal to convey him from South Africa to Europe. This act, he said, had been applauded by the whole world. The remarks of Herr Kerdyk were greeted with loud cheers.

THE NEW BRITISH BONDS.

Subscribed More than Twice Over—No American Applications.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Subscriptions to the new issue of £3,000,000 3 per cent. Exchequer bonds, repayable in 1905, to-day totaled £6,265,500. The tenders ranged from 95 to 100. The average price was 98 2-10.

The Statist will say to-morrow that no applications for the bonds were made by Americans.

MORMON ELDERS ROUGHLY USED.

Citizens of Temesvar, Hungary, Beat One and Duck Another in a Pond.

VIENNA, Nov. 30.—Advices received from Temesvar, South Hungary, record the rough treatment received there by two Mormon Elders, emissaries from Salt Lake, Utah.

The two Elders had hardly commenced to enunciate their views on polygamy when the audience stormed the platform and ejected the pair from the hall. One of them was compelled to run the gantlet of three hundred irate citizens armed with sticks, straps, knotted cords, and hob-nailed shoes. He was afterward stripped to the waist and thrashed by half a dozen matrons of Temesvar. The second Mormon was ducked in a horse pond. Finally, the two Elders were rescued by the police.

The Minister of the Interior has prohibited further Mormon attempts to proselytize as being a danger to the well being of the State.

AMBASSADOR WHITE'S SPEECH.

German Press Comments on His Thanksgiving Day Remarks.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—United States Ambassador White's speech at the Thanksgiving Day banquet of the American colony in Berlin has been received with favor by all sections of the press, even the Government organs publishing it in full. The Berliner Tageblatt says:

"We are accustomed to hear from Mr White words which do justice to the aims of Germany and show an intimate knowledge of the German mind. It is in a large degree due to his diplomatic skill and worth that the relations between the United States and Germany, even during very critical times, have remained undisturbedly friendly, having their foundation in mutual respect.

"Similar sentiments are expressed by other papers, several of which point out the thoroughly harmonious character of yesterday's banquet, by which "Germany and the United States were alike honored."

AWARD AGAINST AMERICAN.

Alleged Sharp Practices in London of Former Methodist Minister.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—In the Sheriff's Court to-day the London and Westminster Contract Corporation secured an award of £66,400 against Joseph Hamilton Brotherton, formerly an American Methodist Minister.

It appears from the testimony that Brotherton and an alleged confederate, J. C. Kemp Vance, came to England in 1895 and promoted a number of doubtful mining companies. They next formed the Contract Corporation, inducing Sir James Linton and other well-known men to act as Directors. Brotherton, it is added, then sold shares in his companies to the Contract Corporation for £55,000, and, it is claimed, he and Vance decamped to America with the loot.

Counsel said the papers in the case were served on Brotherton in America, where he was found living in luxury.

"Brotherton," said Arthur Hewett Spokes, counsel for the plaintiffs, after the case had been heard, "was discovered and served with a writ at or near Denver, much to his surprise. Of course, he did not respond. Proceedings will now be begun in the American courts to obtain £57,500, which I believe he still retains.

"He was originally a resident of Boston. His career in London was one of the most remarkable in the annals of promotion. He lived in a quiet suburb, but had good offices in the city and floated company after company."

Le Temps on Muenster's Resignation.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The papers here print sympathetic articles referring to the resignation of Prince Münster von Derneburg, the German Ambassador here. The semi-official Temps says he contributed all his influence toward the maintenance of peace and the growing improvement in the relations between the two countries. "He will carry away," Le Temps says, "the respectful consideration of France. But, whoever his successor may be, there is reason to count on the preservation of these relations, which rest, not on the intentions of any person, but on a just, broad view of the strength, interests, and leanings of the two great nations."

Moldavian Peasants in Rebellion.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Nov. 30.—A rising of Moldavian peasants against the new tax on prune spirits has taken place. The military have shot twenty men and have made many prisoners.

Germans Honor Henry Villard's Memory

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The Municipal Council of Speyer to-day adopted a resolution to place a commemorative tablet on the house where the late Henry Villard was born.

Secretary of Embassy Morrill Ill.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Samuel Morrill, Third Secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin, is very ill.

GERMAN LOAN DISCUSSED

Reichstag Told Why 80,000,000 Marks Was Borrowed Abroad.

German Money Market Unfavorable in September, While America and Great Britain Had Abundance of Cash.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—In the Reichstag to-day, during the debate on the loan bills, Dr. von Thielmann, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, was asked why the loan for 80,000,000 marks was placed in America.

He replied that the German money market in September was in an unfavorable condition, and the Government had been urged to avoid doing anything to raise the rate of discount. Therefore it was considered desirable to draw money from America and Great Britain, as they both had a great abundance of cash, especially the United States, and the Government had to be careful not to deplete the German money market toward the end of the year.

Count von Kanitz, the Agrarian leader, said he regretted the loan was not placed in Germany. America, he added, might easily become the banker of Europe.

Herr Busing, National Liberal, observed that patriotic heartburnings were unnecessary. Great Britain had also placed a loan in America. But in his opinion a clause should have been inserted prohibiting America from placing a loan in Germany.

Dr. von Thielmann, replying to his critics, declared the apprehensions of Herr Busing were groundless. Should a scarcity of money occur in America, (a contingency which, after the re-election of President McKinley, he did not fear,) Americans would only be able to return the bonds to Germany at a loss.

"I can assure Count von Kanitz," concluded Dr. von Thielmann, "that we did not run after the Americans. They came to us."

Dr. Arendt, Secretary of the German Bimetallic League, approved placing the loan abroad. He said its issue in America protected the market from rises of discount.

Herr Koch, President of the Imperial Bank, also approved the way the loan was placed. He said he did not entertain fear that the loan would be used by America to draw gold from Germany.

Dr. von Siemens, President of the National Bank, said it was unnecessary to go abroad for money.

After further discussion the subject was dropped.

While the Protectionists and Agrarians in the Reichstag were making their joint attack upon Dr. von Thielmann, whom they accuse of being too friendly toward America, and in whose hands now rests the Tariff bill which the Protectionists desire to use as a weapon against American competition, the Agrarian press was making a concerted assault upon the Minister, declaring that "unless Dr. von Thielmann is first displaced a tariff war against the United States will be impossible."

The Deutsche Tageszeitung admonishes Dr. von Thielmann to hasten the Tariff bill into the Bundesrath, "because the time presses to begin serious work on the commercial treaties so that we may not be again the losers by them."

TO SEEK THE SOUTH POLE.

British National Antarctic Expedition to Start Next Autumn.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—At the meeting of the Royal Society last evening it was announced that the projected National Antarctic Expedition would start next Autumn and that the construction of a vessel, to be named Discovery, had already been commenced at Dundee.

Yesterday's session was the anniversary of the society, and Lord Lister retired from the Presidency, Sir William Huggins, the astronomer, being elected to succeed him.

The annual banquet was given at the Hôtel Metropole in the evening. United States Ambassador Choate, who was among the distinguished guests of the society, made a graceful speech in toasting the organization, and dwelt upon the high appreciation in which Americans held the names of Lord Kelvin and Lord Lister.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James D. Brady.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 30.—James D. Brady, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, died here this morning from kidney trouble. He had been a sufferer from the disease for a long time.

Col. Brady was born in 1843, in Portsmouth, Va., where he lived until 1859, when he removed to New York. He entered the Union Army in July, 1861, as a private, and commanded Company B of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers in the famous charge of the Irish brigade at Fredericksburg, where he was wounded. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of Major and Lieutenant Colonel. After the war he returned to Virginia, and for more than a quarter of a century took a leading part in public affairs. For ten years he was the Secretary and Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and was a delegate from Virginia to many of the National Republican Conventions. He was the Republican Representative in the Forty-ninth Congress from the Fourth Virginia District. Later he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Virginia District.

George S. Jewell.

George S. Jewell died at his home, 102 Macon Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, from cancer. He was born in Rochester in 1849, and settled in Brooklyn with his parents when a child. He was with his father in the flour milling business, first in the firm of Smith & Jewell, then Jewell Brothers, and afterward the Jewell Milling Company, of which he was Secretary. Mr. Jewell closed his connection with the firm when it became a part of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company. At the time of his death Mr. Jewell was in the stock brokerage business at 57 Broadway, Manhattan. He was a member of the Produce Exchange, the Twenty-third Regiment Veterans' Association, and of Fulton Council, Royal Arcanum. He is survived by his wife and two children.

Obituary Notes.

ORVILLE A. CRANDALL, Sr., one of the leading canal forwarders of Buffalo, died yesterday morning. He was born in Westmoreland, Oneida County, in 1841.

SHEPPARD DAVIS, Postmaster during President Cleveland's Administration, was found dead yesterday morning at his home, Kingston, N. Y. He was prominent in Democratic politics.

WILLIAM KIRK, aged seventy-one, a prominent jeweler of Winsted, Conn., died yesterday, after a long illness of kidney trouble and paralysis of the throat. His wife, three daughters and a son survive him. He had been in business there thirty years.

Capt. JOHN HAMILTON of the Cornell Towing Line tug Hercules was taken ill suddenly in the pilot house yesterday evening near Roseton, on the up trip and died before reaching Newburg. He lived at Port Ewen, was fifty-five years of age, and leaves a family.

FRANKLIN H. ORVIS, a well-known hotel proprietor, died yesterday at his home, at Manchester, Vt., aged seventy-six. He was also proprietor of the Putnam House, at Palatka, Fla., and the Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., for nearly twenty years. Mr. Orvis was a Republican in politics and was twice elected State Senator in Vermont. He leaves a wife and five sons.

WILLIAM H. VAN NORTWICK died at his home, at 53 Gardner Street, Jersey City, on Thursday from a complication of diseases. He was born in Ohio in 1812. In early life he removed to Trenton, N. J., where he engaged in newspaper work. In 1872 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, but returned in 1890, since which time he had made his home in Jersey City. He is survived by one son and one daughter.

WILLIAM G. WAINWRIGHT died on Thursday night at his home, 842 Union Street, Brooklyn, after a long illness. He was thirty-two years old, and was a son of William Wainwright. The Wainwright family have been closely identified with the development of Rockaway Beach. In conjunction with his brother, John W. Wainwright, William G. Wainwright formed the Seaside Amusement Company of Rockaway Beach. As President of the company, he directed many of the enterprises which have resulted in making the seaside section of the beach a popular resort with Summer pleasure seekers. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at the Union Street residence.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

December's first Saturday, as for many years past, is to be devoted to coming-out receptions and country house parties. Fifth Avenue and the adjacent fashionable uptown streets will be lively this afternoon with people hurrying to and from the coming-out teas and receptions. The most interesting of these will be those to be given by Mrs. Frederic Gallatin for her daughter, Miss May Gallatin; Mrs. Talbot Olyphant, for her daughter, Miss Helen Talbot Olyphant; Mrs. Pandelli y Facheri, for her daughter, Miss Caterina P. Facheri, and by Mrs. Melbert Cary, for her daughter, Miss Madeleine Cary. A number of people will take the long drive to West One Hundredth Street for the reception to be given there by Mrs. Howard Badgley for her daughter, Miss Ruth Badgley. At the opposite end of the town Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick and their daughters, the Misses McCormick, who have lately come to New York from Chicago, will give a large reception at their residence, 23 Washington Square North. What is known as the Southern set in New York society will assemble at Delmonico's at the annual reception to be given there this afternoon by the Governors of the Wednesday cotillions.

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The second of the season's débutantes, who is to make her bow this afternoon—namely, Miss May Gallatin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, (Miss Amy G. Gerry,) like the first, Miss Hester Gouverneur Hone, who was introduced last week, is a representative of one of New York's older families. The name of Gallatin, like that of Hone, is associated with the history of the metropolis, and, indeed, of the United States. A paternal great uncle of to-day's débutante, Albert Gallatin, was the famous Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Jefferson and Madison, and the name of Gallatin has for a century stood high in American jurisprudence, literature, finance, and society. Miss Gallatin is a niece through her mother, of ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, and through both her parents is related to the Goelets and other old New York families. The reception to introduce Miss Gallatin will be held at the Gallatin residence, 670 Fifth Avenue, and a bevy of her girl friends, most of them débutantes-to-be of this season, will assist her in receiving. These will be the Misses Zilla de Peyster, Evelyn Parsons, Pauline Robinson, Nathalie Schenck, Helen Kountze, Eleanor R. Morris, Nellie Hard, Margaret Robinson Sibyl Kane, Mary Harriman, Katherine G. Pratt, Dorothy Edwards, Caroline de Saulles, and Nathalie Henderson. Those receiving with Miss Gallatin will be gowned in pink. Mrs. Gallatin is to give a dinner and dance for her daughter on Dec. 6, and will also give two more in her honor, the second in January and the third in February.

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Mrs. Talbot Olyphant of 30 West Seventieth Street will give a coming-out reception this afternoon for her daughter, Miss Helen Talbot Olyphant. The Misses Olyphant, sisters of the débutante, and her cousin, Miss Amy Olyphant, will assist her in receiving.

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Miss Caterina G. Facheri, who makes her first bow to society this afternoon at a reception given for her by her mother, Mrs. Pandelli y Facheri, at her apartment, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, will be assisted in receiving by the Misses Mildred Dix, Helen Dominick, Isabella Curtis, Dorothea Draper, and Alice Clark.

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The wedding of Stuyvesant Fish Morris and Miss Elizabeth Hilles Wynkoop is to be celebrated, as announced in this column on Thursday last, on Thursday, Dec. 27, in Calvary Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, at 3:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks will officiate. Miss Wynkoop will have no attendants. Mr. Morris's best man will be his brother, Richard Lewis Morris, and he has selected for his ushers James Nicholson Gallatin, Thomas Wilkinson Satterthwaite, James Duane Pell, John Hill Prentice, James Ripley Bartholomew, and Daniel Woodbury Wynkoop, youngest son of Dr. G. H. Wynkoop, and a brother of the bride. The ceremony will be followed by a small reception for relatives only at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. Gerardus H. Wynkoop, 128 Madison Avenue.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis Philip Henop (Miss Alice Seeley) have issued cards for a dance at Sherry's on Dec. 17, to introduce their daughter, Miss Henop.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman will give a dinner on Wednesday, Dec. 5, in honor of Miss Gladys Whitin and Thomas E. Peters, who are to be married in Grace Church on Dec. 19. Miss Cecil Boardman is to be one of Miss Whitin's bridesmaids.

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At the Junior Cotillion on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, when, as announced in this column on Thursday last, Alexander Hadden, dancing with Miss Helen Barney, will lead the cotillion, the women who will receive will be Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, and Mrs. Stokes. Mrs. Robinson is one of the new patronesses.

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Booked to sail to-day on the Werra for Genoa via Gibraltar and Naples are Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Day, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. McGee.

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The Minneapolis sailing to-day for London, has booked, among others, B. F. Brown, Mrs. Baring-Gould, Miss E. Baring-Gould, Col. C. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. E. Stone, and E. H. Roberts.

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Booked to sail on the Campania for Liverpool to-day are, among others, R. Boissevain, Consul General for the Netherlands to Canada; Archibald L. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Clark of Paris, Col. William Poer French of London, Alfred B. Mackay, S. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Roberts, Mrs. H. Granville Smith of London, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Wilkinson of Canada.

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Mrs. Howard G. Badgeley will give this afternoon at her residence, 257 West One Hundredth Street, a reception at which she will introduce her daughter, Miss Ruth Badgeley. Miss Helen Trenholm, daughter of William L. Trenholm; Miss Gertrude Stedman, daughter of George C. Stedman; Miss Lilian Cornell, daughter of William T. Cornell; Miss Elsie Breese, daughter of Mrs. James Buchanan Breese; Miss Emily Roebling, daughter of Charles Roebling of Trenton, N. J., and Miss Katherine Harley, daughter of F. T. Harley of Fall River, Mass., will assist the débutante in receiving.

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The reception given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Lewis Boudinot Atterbury at her residence, 141 West Eighty-sixth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Hopeton Atterbury, was largely attended. Miss Atterbury was gowned in white crepe de chine, and the decorations, which were simple in character, were yellow chrysanthemums and ferns. The Misses Harriet Delafield, Mary Wagstaff, Alice Van Doren Ripley, Mary Weston, Florence Bates, Sarah Smith, Helen Rogers, and her sisters, the Misses Josephine and Sallie Atterbury, received with Miss Atterbury.

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The annual installation of the newly elected officers and Stewards of the St. Nicholas Society took place last evening at Delmonico's. This is one of the most interesting and amusing of the historical society celebrations of the year, and is always largely attended by the members of the old organization. Carlisle Norwood and Dr. T. Matlack Cheeseman were the committee of installment, and delivered the welcoming orations to the new officers and stewards with serio-comic dignity. After the exercises a supper was served. The new stewards installed last evening for the term of three years are Moses Taylor Pyne and James Gore King. Frederic de Peyster Foster was installed as President for a second term. There have been no changes in the offices of Treasurer, secretary, assistant secretary, chaplains, physicians and consulting physicians, and Vice Presidents. The [illegible] for a term of four years are John Harsen Rhoades, Howland Pell, [illegible] de Peyster, Stuyvesant Fish remains as First Vice President, and with the rotation in office, which is a feature of the St. Nicholas Society, will probably be chosen President next year. The annual anniversary dinner of the society will be held at Delmonico's on Monday evening next.

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It is reported from London that Miss Wadsworth, a niece of Mrs. Adair, Mrs. Arthur Smith Barry, and Mrs. Rogers, and who is now in Paris with Mrs. Rogers, is coming to New York where she is to be introduced later on in the season. Miss Wadsworth is a tall and handsome girl, having the clear skin and the intelligent brown eyes of her aunt, Mrs. Smith Barry, and has been much admired in London.

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The stories and editorials in the London papers anent the recent marriage of the young Duke of Manchester and Miss Helena Zimmerman of Cincinnati, and which have just been received, are amusing reading. The marriage seems to have created even more of a sensation in London than here, and a varied amount of misinformation appears to have been cabled to the London dailies regarding the history and finances of Miss Zimmerman, now the Duchess of Manchester, and her father, Eugene Zimmerman. There are now three Duchesses of Manchester living. Harriet Sydney, the first, is the great-grandmother of the present Duke, and the daughter of Conway Richard Dobbs of Castle Dobbs, County Antrim. In 1850 she married the sixth Duke of Manchester, who died forty-five years ago. She was again married in 1858 to Sir Stevenson Arthur Blackwood. Her second husband died in 1893. Consuelo Yznaga, a daughter of Señor Antonio Yznaga del Valle of Ravenswood, Louisiana, is the second living Duchess. She was married to the eighth Duke in 1872, and is the mother of the present Duke. The third Duchess is the newly wedded wife of the present Duke. An ex-Duchess may also be mentioned in Louise Frederica Augusta, who, before her marriage with the Duke of Devonshire, was the Duchess of Mancheter by her marriage with the seventh Duke, who died in 1890.

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A good idea of the general feeling in England regarding this marriage can be obtained from the following editorial notice in The London Chronicle: "Another bachelor Duke has 'ranged' himself in the person of William Angus Drogo Montagu, ninth Duke of Manchester. Though the young peer—he was born in 1877, and succeeded his father in 1892—has shown himself sufficiently unconventional in his recent career, he has been unable to break away from the modern tradition that English Dukes should marry American heiresses. The family of Montagu is a very ancient one, Drogo de Monte Acuto, its founder, having been a warrior in the immediate train of Robert Earl of Moreton, at the Conquest. The present Duke, though he is or was a Lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, has not displayed any great amount of military ambition. His tendency is rather toward the stage, and he has also exhibited symptoms of genius as an amateur bartender. The Duke of Manchester, in marrying an American, is not going very far afield especially for his bride. Like Mr. Winston Churchill, he is already half an American. His mother was from Louisiana, as his wife is from Cincinnati. If there is a son of this marriage he will be tenth Duke, and he will have Americans for three out of four of his grandparents. It may be worth while to add that any opposition to the marriage did not come from the friends of the bridegroom. Two generations of Dukes of Marlborough, like two generations of Dukes of Manchester, have crossed the Atlantic for their brides."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 30.—Mrs. David King and her daughter, Miss King, will close their Newport season to-morrow and go to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. Paul Andrews is the guest of her sister, Mrs. George A. Huhn, in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer have returned from Boston, where they passed Thanksgiving with their son.

Mrs. William F. Burden, who has arranged for several improvements to be made to her estate, has returned to New York.

F. W. Rhinelander has returned to New York, after visiting his daughter, Mrs. Leroy King.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has returned to New York.

Mayor Boyle has appointed Henry F. Eldridge a member of the Park Commission.

A CHECK ON COPYISTS.

Metropolitan Museum of Art Stamps All Pictures Painted There.

It was "copying day" at the Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday, and a number of pictures were completed and stamped for the owners to take home. The stamping is something comparatively new. It has been the practice for possibly a year to put on the back of every such copy the formula, "Copy of a Picture in the Metropolitan Museum of Art." This is stamped in indelible ink on the canvas and also on the wooden stretcher for the protection of the public. There are any number of paintings in the country, it is said, that are called originals that are merely copies of pictures in the Metropolitan or some other museum of art.

Attention was called to the matter about a year ago, when Mr. Story of the museum chanced to attend an auction sale of pictures and became interested in an "original Corot," which was considered of enough importance by the auctioneers to be featured in their catalogue with an illustration. Mr. Story was interested, as he knew that particular Corot as a museum picture, and the picture offered for sale as a copy of it. He determined then to do as much as possible to prevent the perpetration of such frauds in the future. A duplicate is now kept of every permit issued to copyists, so that there is a record of all work done.

"I don't think this practice of stamping pictures is done in any other museum in the world," said Mr. Story, speaking of the matter. "At least I do not know of its being done, and I have copied in most of the museums on the Continent, and never had a picture stamped. We will do as much as we can to prevent the people from being victimized. These pictures get into the auction rooms, and then some man from the West comes in, is told that a picture is an original, and is taken in.

"There is said to be one of our pictures in one of the big museums of this country which is highly treasured as an original. I have not seen it myself, but several people who know have, and they say that it is certainly a copy of a picture in this museum. It got into a private collection of pictures, and then was donated to the museum as an original, and is considered a treasure.

"There is no knowing to what extent this copying and selling the copies as originals is done. A man brought me a picture one day that he was carrying in a fine mahogany case, and said it was an original Rubens. I own that for a minute I hesitated. It was certainly well done.

"'No,' I said, 'this is only a copy, though a good one.' I saw the picture later in an artist's studio in the Association Building. He believed it to be an original.

"These things I usually remember, and one day, when I was in Vienna strolling around in all the out-of-the-way corners of the Royal Musée, in a little room I came across this picture. 'Ah,' I said, 'here you are, my friend.' It was the original of the one I had seen in New York.

"Speaking of copying, just at the close of the Franco-Prussian war I was in Paris and went around to the Louvre to see the pictures. But I found it closed, the pictures having been sent to Havre ready for shipment to the United States. They were not sent, however, and when I returned to Paris after a little trip into Italy, the pictures were back in the Louvre, and they were arranging them. In front of one of them, Murillo's 'Immaculate Conception,' a woman was sitting copying. She was a woman of about thirty years old. That was some thirty years ago, and every time I have been to the Louvre since I have seen the same woman sitting before the same picture, still copying. She has grown from a young woman to an old woman copying that one picture."

Indians Capture Newspaper Man.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 30.—Charles Chase, who left Mecker this morning, states that just as the stage was leaving a courier arrived over the road from Rangeley. He announced that one of the newspaper correspondents who left yesterday for the Yellow Springs district, where the Indians are said to be in camp, had been taken in charge by the Indians. The courier stated that the man was in the act of taking pictures when discovered by the Indians. They seized him, and refused to allow him to return.

Money for Destitute Families.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $3 from Mabel Wood Hill, $1 from "Corinne and Ruth," $2 from Mary and "Tommie" Geraty, and $5 from "A Friend in Need," for the benefit of the destitute Dolan family, and $10 from Mrs. H. L. Thornell for the family of the painter, Joseph Bliss, who was drowned by falling from a bridge in Central Park.

EXPECTS CHINA WILL WIN

The Spectator Says Allies' Force Has Proved Insufficient.

SEYMOUR'S MISSION FAILS

Southern Viceroys Refuse to Cease Sending Supplies to the Court—Rumors of Reverse to Germans.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Spectator, in a striking article dealing with the Chinese crisis, expresses the opinion that the most recent developments at Peking foreshadow a Chinese victory over the allies.

"The quarrel has been brought to the test of force," The Spectator says, "and force on the civilized side has proved insufficient. This result is mainly due to the attitude of Russia and the United States. If China escapes with the payment of a small indemnity and many promises on paper—as seems not unlikely, since Germany and Great Britain may not be willing to incur the expenditure and risk involved in persisting in their demands—it will be equivalent to a victory for China, for nothing has occurred which will convince the Chinese that their mighty Empress has been defeated or that Europe can avenge any future massacres."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post, wiring yesterday, says:

"Despite the cordial reception given to Admiral Seymour, the situation is unchanged. The Hankow Viceroy refuses to stop sending supplies to the Court unless the Nanking Viceroy will also refuse, and the latter, although he undertakes to send no more arms, says he must continue sending supplies so long as the Emperor requires them.

"In fact, all our remonstrances amount to a miserable farce. We have no courage to do more than talk. In the Chinese theatre here the allies are represented by a soldier with an enormous mouth, who does nothing but talk until his career is ended by decapitation."

"The Japanese Consul here," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily News, "acting under instructions from Tokio, has withdrawn his assent to the consular proclamation forbidding the importation of articles used in the manufacture of war materials. This action has caused general surprise.

"It is rumored that the Chinese are actively purchasing arms and munitions, and that the customs officials are conniving at the passage of false declarations under official instructions."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, wiring yesterday, says:

"Reports of uneasiness at Tien-Tsin continue. Chinese regulars and Boxers are believed to be returning to that district secretly, and a renewal of trouble is feared when the port is closed for the Winter.

"It is alleged that the Kalgan expedition met with a reverse, and it is believed that a party of Germans, who were cut off, were obliged to abandon their dead and wounded."

On the other hand Count von Waldersee yesterday telegraphed to Berlin that the German column was returning from Kalgan, and would "continue the march under Gen. Gayl."

A similar reverse had been previously rumored and denied at Berlin.

THREATEN FRIENDLY VICEROY.

Germans Plan Hostile Movement Against Official Who Has Defended Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—In the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Hay explained briefly the new features of the Chinese situation.

It is understood that one of the Chinese Viceroys has been proceeding energetically against the Boxers, punishing guilty persons and protecting foreigners and Christians.

But notwithstanding this Viceroy's commendable course, information has been received to the effect that the Germans are not satisfied, and that they are contemplating a hostile movement against him.

It is stated that the Ministers at Peking have not included in their preliminary agreement the proposition of Japan that a monument be erected by China to the memory of Sugiyama, the Japanese Chancellor of Legation, who was killed at Peking in the early stage of the troubles.

The idea of Japan appears to have been to have a special Chinese envoy appointed to convey an official expression of China's regret over this incident, and also to provide a suitable memorial for Sugiyama. While there was no objection to the proposition itself, it seems to have come so late in the deliberations that it was deemed advisable not to include it in the agreement.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Peking says M. Pichon, the French Minister there, is authorized, if all the Ministers are in accord, to sign and hand to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries the propositions adopted by the diplomats at the Chinese capital, though before the presentation of the propositions, the dispatch adds, they will probably undergo fresh modifications.

COL. YORCK DEAD.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—A special dispatch from Peking to the Tageblatt announces that Col. Yorck, commander of the German column which went to Kalgan, died on Nov 27 at Hiva-Vai. His body was to arrive in Peking to-day.

$26,500 FOR THE ABBOT

John J. Scannell Bought the Champion Trotter.

ONLY TWO BIDS RECORDED

Thomas W. Lawson's Representative Started the Competition for the Great Racer at $26,000.

The largest crowd that ever attended a horse sale in New York filled Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon when the sensational race horse and champion trotter, The Abbot, was offered at auction in the "Old Glory" sale by the Fasig-Tipton Company.

Fully 6,000 people were on hand at 4:20, when The Abbot, No. 414 in the catalogue, was reached, and the trumpeter with a flourish announced the famous trotter's entrance. The Abbot, in harness, and with his trainer, Ed F. Geers, in the sulky behind him, was walked around the track, while the spectators, cautioned beforehand, remained comparatively quiet. The Abbot was on his good behavior, however, and accepted the surroundings and light as a matter of course, having become somewhat accustomed to the building through having been exercised there several times before the sale. A short speech by a representative of the sales company led up to the call for a first bid, Auctioneer George Bain then taking charge. The Abbot in the meantime standing in the track with as little concern as if he were in his own box on the Village Farm.

The thousands packed in the seats on the south side of the hall craned their necks and other thousands in the ring tiptoed to catch the first offer. There was a delay of but a few seconds when Ed Tipton, of the firm conducting the sale, started the bidding at $26,000, stating as he did so that he was acting for Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, who had authorized him to go to that figure. The auctioneer dwelt on the opening bid but a fraction of a minute when Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, well forward in the crowd, raised the price to $26,500, and, raising his hat in response to the auctioneer's acknowledgment, stepped back and joined a group of friends. The crowd hung anxiously on Mr. Bain's pleading for a further advance, but all his eloquence could not stir a further increase. Slowly counting the three calls, and giving every chance to any other who might wish to compete for the champion trotter, the auctioneer dropped his gavel to Fire Commissioner Scannell's bid, and a mild cheer went up from the crowd. The price realized was in a measure a disappointment to the gathering, as a sharp contest for the ownership of the fastest trotter in the world had been anticipated, and it had been predicted on all sides that The Abbot would bring not less than $30,000.

As soon as the purchaser of the trotter was identified the rumor flew through the hall that The Abbot had been bought for Richard Croker. Another rumor circulated was that Mr. Scannell bought the gelding in the interest of the Hamlins. All doubt about the matter was set at rest by Mr. Scannell, who made the announcement in positive terms that he bought The Abbot for himself and would race him in his own name, having already determined that Trainer Ed Geers, who developed the animal, should continue to handle him with the trotters of the Hamlin stable. The Abbot, who last year took the place of world's champion by trotting a mile to sulky in 2:07¾, and a mile to wagon in 2:05¾, besides showing a mile trial to wagon in 2:03¼, is in a class by himself in the trotting world, and his racing for Mr. Scannell doubtless will be confined to trotting against time, as horses to give him races can hardly be found.

Immediately following the sale of The Abbot, the stout and fast five-year-old trotter, Onward Silver, record 2:11¾, bred by W. A. Collier of Memphis, Tenn., was led into the ring. He provoked a short but sharp competition, and was sold at $3,700 to Samuel McMillan, who in half an hour sold him at private sale to James Roberts of Ravenswood, L. I., for $4,200. McMillan clearing $500 on his bargain. Prices through the day held up exceedingly well, the average for the horses of the Village Farm consignment being especially good, though, at that, it did not come up to C. J. Hamlin's idea of what his horses were worth.

Among the buyers in the evening, A. E. Forbin, the Buffalo racing wagon maker, was prominent, he bidding in three fast horses with records. Of the Hamlin offering, in sequence, Beau Brummel, a fast seven-year-old and favorite of Mr. Hamlin's, will be a factor on the Speedway in future, he having been purchased for road driving by Charles Wareham, the hotel proprietor of Upper Broadway. Of the Hamlin consignment, thirty-six head were sold for $37,105, an average of $1,542.40 per head. In all eighty head were sold in the day and evening, for $77,795, an average of $972.50. The horses that brought the best prices and their buyers were as follows:

PROPERTY OF COTTAGE STABLE.

Kite K., (2:08),) pacer, by Kermiss-Queen, by Chester, br. m., 6 years; F. Wurster, Philadelphia $600

Walter S., (2:13½,) by Fred S. Wilkes-Reola, by Almont, jr., br. s., 8 years; J. Milligan, New York 800

Rob Roy, (2:21¾,) pacer, by Prince Nutwood-Gift Edge, also unknown, ch. g., 5 years; Fred McBrien, Niagara Falls, N. Y. 400

LELATION, by Allerton-Queen, by Egmont, ch. f., 4 years; Matthew Dwyer, New York 650

PROPERTY OF A. WOLF, SCHNECTADY, N. Y.

Foxhall, (2:19½,) by Great Stakes-Norfolk mare, ch. g., 5 years; John H. Woodbury, New York $425

PROPERTY OF T. E. FOLEY, HARTFORD.

Forest Herr, (2:10,) pacer, by Dr. Herr-Del Regalia, br. g., 9 years; James Roberts, Bay Shore, L. I. $300

PROPERTY OF M. J. LEONARD, NEW YORK.

King Egbert, (2:09¾,) pacer, by King Princo-Wasel, by Egbert, b. g., 9 years; Barney Demarest, Morristown, N. J. $260

PROPERTY OF PATCHEN WILKES FARM.

Miss Conley, (2:19¾,) by Constantine-Aberfoina, by Aberdeen, br. f., 4 years; R. S. Strader, jr., Pittsburg $600

Rex Coward, by Onward-Gleam, by Dictator (sire of 4 years; Miss Conley, 4 years; Miss Bonnie, 4 years; Miss Bell, 4 years; Miss Bell, 4 years; Miss Bell

TOY PISTOL CAUSES LOCKJAW.

Boy in Pennsylvania Succumbs to Self-Inflicted Wound.

READING, Penn., Nov. 30.—One week ago George H. Miller, the ten-year-old son of J. Alexander Miller, accidentally shot himself in the right leg with a toy pistol. The wound appeared to be slight and healed rapidly.

Yesterday, however, symptoms of lockjaw set in. He died while being removed to a hospital in the ambulance last night.

SAN FRANCISCO'S DISASTER.

Four of the Glass Works Victims Succumb to Their Injuries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Four persons injured in the disaster that befel the crowd of men and boys watching the football game yesterday from the roof of the glass works, died this morning, making the total number of dead seventeen. Several more of the injured will die.

Among those thought to be injured fatally is Fred F. Lilly, whose father is connected with the firm of A. C. Richards & Co., boot and shoe dealers, at 59 and 61 Reade Street. Along with his brother Henry he came here last Summer. He was employed in a printing establishment.

POLICEMAN BAUMEISTER DEAD.

Succumbs to the Shot Wound Inflicted by Man He Arrested.

Policeman William Baumeister, who was shot by Frank Brienza, an Italian, in One Hundred and Twelfth Street, near Second Avenue, Thanksgiving night, died in Harlem Hospital yesterday afternoon.

As soon as the policeman's death was announced Brienza and Biafeno, with whom he was fighting, and the men arrested as witnesses, were arraigned in Harlem Police Court, and Magistrate Mott remanded them to the Coroner, who sent Brienza to the Tombs to await the inquest, and the others to the House of Detention.

Disarming "Little Italy's" Denizens.

The police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station last night descended upon the inhabitants of "Little Italy," in the vicinity of First Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, with instructions to arrest all Italians found carrying loaded revolvers. This action was taken because of the shooting of Policeman Baumeister. George Lend of 2,211 First Avenue was found in One Hundred and Fourteenth Street with a loaded revolver in his possession.

ISTHMIAN CANAL AND AMERICA.

M. Hutin Calls Upon Secretary Hay in Regard to the Panama Route.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—M. Hutin, President of the Panama Canal Company, called upon Secretary Hay to-day and had a long talk with him touching the prospects of the Panama Canal as affected by the probable legislation at the approaching Congress.

The Panama Company has as yet made no official tender of the property to the State Department. It has, however, presented to the Isthmian Canal Commission a full statement of the affairs of the company and the condition upon which it might be willing to pass control of its property to the United States Government in the event that the Panama route should be chosen. The commission will include M. Hutin's communication in its report, so that Congress will have before it material for exercising a choice of its own as between the Nicaraguan and the Panama routes.

The Canal Commission is making a strenuous effort to finish its preliminary report, which, according to promise, was to be delivered to the President to-day. It is now said that the document will be sent to Congress as an accompaniment of the President's message, and that meanwhile it will probably not be made public.

It is evidently the intention of the Administration to press canal legislation upon Congress earnestly and speedily from the very beginning of the session. It is expected that before final action can be had in the Senate upon the pending House bill providing for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, the executive branch of the Government will have succeeded in removing certain obstacles which now lie in the course of the pending Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and if this latter convention should be ratified the Administration influence will be cast in favor of the pending bill.

There have been several conferences of late between Secretary Hay on one side and Señors Correa and Calvo, the Ministers for Nicaragua and Costa Rica, respectively, and it is believed that by way of anticipating action upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the bases have already been laid for the treaties with the two Isthmian republics which would be necessary to give effect to the Canal bill and to secure for the United States the exclusive right for the canal construction.

Armor Plate Contract Signed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The contract with the Carnegie Company for furnishing a large quantity of armor plate under the agreement recently announced was concluded and signed to-day, and it is expected that the Bethlehem contract for similar armor will be signed to-morrow.

Consecrated Bishop of Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 30.—The Rev. Herman Joseph Alerding, late of St. Joseph's Parish, Indianapolis, was to-day consecrated fourth Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Fort Wayne.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Syrdicate Sells Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street Corner.

New Hotel Projected at Fifth Avenue and 52d Street—Active Dealing in Apartment Houses and Lots.

The northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, a plot 60 by 100, part of the Stewart mansion site, has been resold by the Barney-Sheldon syndicate. Mr. Barney would say nothing yesterday regarding the identity of the buyer or the price paid for the property. The syndicate has held the plot at $650,000, and the figure in the present sale is undoubtedly in that neighborhood.

The plot of five lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, the only part of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum block remaining in the hands of the Barney-Sheldon syndicate, is now under an option, and interested parties said yesterday that there is good reason to expect that the sale of it will be completed early next week. The prospective buyer is said to be a well-known hotel owner, who will erect on the site a hotel and apartment structure eighteen stories in height.

R. Pehlemann & Son have sold for Louise Schwegler, to an investor, for $200,000, the seven-story apartment house, known as the Tecumtha, at 219 and 221 West Thirty-fourth Street, 50 by 98.9.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Thomas J. McGuire, to an investor, for about $175,000, the New Windsor, a seven-story brick and stone apartment house at 294 Central Park West, 50.4 by 80 by 100.

Hellner & Wolf have bought the plot 50 by 100, at the southwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Seventh street, together with an adjoining lot on the street, 25 by 100. The property will probably be resold to a builder for improvement with an apartment house.

John H. Berry has sold to H. C. Demorest, for about $125,000, the plot 100 by 200, running through from St. Nicholas Place to Edgecombe Avenue, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. There are two three-story dwellings on the St. Nicholas Place side of the property.

George R. Read has sold for Eugene Rothschild, for about $75,000, the four-story stone dwelling 11 East Eighty-third Street, 21 by 102.2. The purchaser will occupy the house after altering it extensively.

F. C. & T. T. Barry have sold for Mrs. Schmitz, to Dr. Patrick W. Cremin, the four-story dwelling 856 Lexington Avenue. It is reported that William E. Finn has bought the old buildings on the north side of Eleventh Street, about 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, on a plot 47 by 103.8.

W. P. Mansam has sold for Rosenswelg & Klingenstein, to a Mr. Magliola, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 125 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20.10 by 75 by 100.

Herbert R. Snyder has sold for Ehrenreich Brothers, to a client, the five-story double apartment house 119 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

Kahn & Baumann, in conjunction with F. William Sohns, have sold for Charles M. Rosenthal, for about $30,000, the five-story three-family flat 12 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 87 by 100. The buyer gives in part payment four lots at Bedford Park, valued at $10,000.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for S. Moses the five-story flat 514 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 25 by 88 by 99.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Chatfield estate the two-story building at the southwest corner of Pearl Street and City Hall Place, 21.11 by 06.4; also, from the Haag estate, the four-story front and rear tenements 80 and 82 Allen Street, 50 by 87.6.

Simon Herman has sold to L. Krause the four-story front and rear tenements 509 East Thirteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Jackson & Stern have bought the four-story building 206 East Seventh Street, 25 by 94.

Title passed yesterday in the trade between the Washington Life Insurance Company and C. W. Hall, involving the Morse Building, at the northeast corner of Beekman and Nassau Streets, and the Hamilton Storage Warehouse, at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The Morse Building figured in the deal at $650,000 and the uptown parcel at $625,000. Mr. Hall gives back to the Washington Life Insurance Company a purchase-money bond on the Morse Building for $500,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Manhattan Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 100.11 by 145, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Daniel D. Lawson.....$61,382

354 St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 25.9 by 86.6 by 25 by 90.2, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to William G. McCrea..... 30,404

388 and 387 South Street and 83 to 91 Jackson Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 50 by 104.4, three six-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sender Jarmulowsky..... 49,500

By Herbert A. Sherman.

546 to 552 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Broadway, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry J. Braker..... 98,118

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Broadway, 100 by 100.11, three six-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry J. Braker..... 80,250

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

255 to 259 Monroe Street, north side, 175 feet west of Jackson Street, 75.7 by 94.3, three six-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Morris Apatow..... 83,550

6 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Grace E. Glaze..... 15,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-second Street, north side, 100 feet east of Avenue B, for a three-story brick factory and storage house, 81.6 by 119.7 and 130.5; Yorkville Independent Ice Company of 981 Madison Avenue, owner; Louis Brown of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $100,000.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 425 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for two four-story brick tenements; each 25 by 47; Angelo Mannello of 680 Eagle Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost of each, $7,500.

La Fontaine Avenue, east side, 106 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for two three-story frame tenements, each 21 by 55; Nellie Rice of 660 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost of each, $5,500.

Nos. 110 and 112 West End Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling and shop, 50.4 by 80; Louis Richard of 53 West Ninety-eighth Street, owner; E. Lynch of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Thirteenth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Avenue A, Unionport, for three two-story frame dwellings, each 18 by 33; Thomas L. Newman, Unionport, owner, architect, and builder; cost of each, $2,500.

Twelfth Street, north side, 355 feet east of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, for a one-story frame shed, 32 by 23; August Lerch, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $75.

No. 174 to 176 Fourth Street, St. Raymond's Park, for three two-story frame dwellings, each 18 by 27; Hudson P. Rose, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost of each, $2,500.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 402.1 feet east of Willis Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; J. B. Roper of 413 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,000.

Von Humboldt Avenue, southeast corner of Two Hundred and Sixtieth Street, to a one and two story frame dwelling; Mary Mahon, Riverdale, N. Y., owner; J. J. Kennedy, architect; cost, $1,500.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 76 feet south of Tremont Avenue, to a one-story frame stable; N. P. Van Etten, owner; Pringle & Buckhout, architects; cost, $500.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 127 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Barry & Thomas of 3,196 Third Avenue, owners; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Sixth Avenue, east side, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth Street, to a six-story brick store; Siegel-Cooper Company, owners; De Lemos & Cordes, architects; cost, $5,000.

Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Lexington Avenue, to a six-story brick power station and lofts; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, 621 Broadway, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 174 Attorney Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; estate of Joseph Muellner of 35 Spruce Street, owner; J. Bockell & Son, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 315 Stanton Street, to a five-story brick tenement; D. and T. Schiff of 813 Stanton Street, owners; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $150.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Friday, Nov. 30.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 117th St, 25x100; Thomas F. Crotty to Andrew J. Cusnick, (R S $4, mtg $2,500).....

ATTORNEY ST, 17 and 19, s w corner of Grand St, 100x20; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager to Aaron Goodman, (R S $38).....38,000

ATTORNEY ST, 17½ w s, 60.2 ft s of Grand St, 18.8x20; Noah James to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, (R S $7).....

AUDUBON Av, e s, 30 ft s of 169th St, 50 x95; Samuel Miers to Thomas Stone and James Crawford, (R S $13).....Exchange

BROADWAY, s w corner of 101st St, 60x 100; Thomas Smith and William Roffler to Simon E. and Max Bernheimer, (R S $100, mtg $140,000) 100

BRONX TERRACE, e s, n 25 ft of Lot 1,177, map of Wakefield, 25x105; Rolland B. Archer to Sarah A. Sheden, quitclaim

BROOME ST, 314, n s, 85 ft e of Chrystie St, 22.3x100.8x22.9x100.8; Henry Rauch to Jacob Lunitz, (R S $7.50, mtg $10,500) 18,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 107th St, 50.11x100; Vincedora B. Jackson to Gustave Heilner and Moses J. Wolf, (R S $28, mtg $64,000).....

FRANKLIN ST, 206 and 208, n s, 80 ft w of Washington St, 43x87.7x42x87.6; Washington St, 356, w s, 66.7 ft n of Franklin St, 21.10x80; Almos Burhans to Harriet B. Daumont, (R S $18).....

GRAND ST, 422, s w corner of Attorney St, 20x60, Elizabeth E. Stiner to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, (R S $24.50).....

HARRISON ST, 43 and 45, s s, 88.9 ft w of Washington St, 45x87.4x44.7x87.10; Anton Best to James R. Smith, (R S $31)

JACKSON AV, 819 to 825, w s, 162 ft n of 158th St, 74.6x76; Rollin M. Morgan, executor, to James G. Patton, (R $1.50,) all liens.....

JACKSON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 158th St, 33.4x87.6; Asa R. Davison to Mary A. Kirchner, (R S $5, mtg $13,500).....

LENOX AV, n w corner of 133d St, 25x 100; Gesine and Ferdinand N. Bunger to August Finck, (R S $23, mtg $35,000)..

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 91st St, 17.4x70; Ludwig Fromm to David Samson, (R S $1, all liens).....

LOT 212, on map of Van Nest Park; Eugenia F. Delle to Ernest Delle, (R S $1, mtg $400).....

LOTS 1 TO 4, 88 to 95, 818 to 888, 996 to 912, and 416 to 441, on map of Gleason property, 24th Ward; Joseph J. Gleason to Rose M. O'Brien, (R S none).....

MADISON AV, 1,697, e s, 25.5 ft n of 112th St; 25x75; Charles Garfiel to Gustav Kaliski and Salomon Loewensohn, (R S $5, mtg $16,750).....

NASSAU ST, n e corner of Beekman St, 85.3x69.11x85.2x69.6; Washington Life Insurance Company to Charles W. Hall, (R S $650).....650,000

PARK AV, s e corner of 125th St, 99.11x 90; Charles W. Hall to Washington Life Insurance Company, (R S $275, mtg $350,000).....625,000

POTTER PLACE, e s, 566.4 ft s of Anthony Av, 50x43.3x50x43.1; Henry Muskat to S. Cordelia Miller.....1

PROSPECT AV, n w s, being Lot 152, on map of Belmont Village, 100x100; Mary M. Bickford to Uriah Symonds, (R S $4.50, mtg $1,500).....100

STANTON ST, n s, 75 ft w of Clinton St, 25x100; Caroline Schimmel to Saville Levin, (R S $12, mtg $14,500,) rerecorded..1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s s, 129.11 ft s of 148th St, continued, centre line, 25x 100; J. Newton Osorio to Alexander Walker, (R S $6.50, mtg $15,000).....23,500

SOUTH ST, 386 and 387, n w corner of Jackson St, 50x104.4; Benno Lewinson, referee, to Sender Jarmulowsky, (R S $25, mtg $24,000).....25,000

1ST AV, e s, 56.9 ft s of 118th St, 16.11x75; Emanuel Heilner to Jacob Sherman, (R S $2, mtg $7,500).....100

2D AV, 2,493, w s, 74.11 ft s of 128th St, 25x75; Louis Jacobson to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman, (R S $6, mtg $11,000).....1

5TH AV, e s, 75.3 ft n of 117th St, 25x 85; Samuel Mayer to Raphael Lyons, (R S $5.50, mtg $20,000).....1

5TH AV, e s, 100.9 ft n of 117th St, 0.1x85; Samuel Mayer to Raphael Lyons, quitclaim, (R S $1).....1

5TH AV, n w corner of 134th St, 24.11x 110; Simon E. and Max E. Bernheimer to Frank J. Donohue, (R S $20, mtg $40,000).....100

10TH AV, e s, 25.1 ft n of 54th St, 25.1x 100; Herman Joveshof to Julius Braun, (R S $7, mtg $12,000).....1

6TH ST, s w corner of Lot 322, map of Wakefield, 25x100, being e ¼ of Lot 357 on said map; Maria L. Merrill to John Yagielski, (R S 50 cents).....400

17TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 20x 39.7x20.1x40; Hannah Wallach to Rattie Glovert, (R S 50 cents, mtg $8,000)

18TH ST, s s, 96 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Simon Herman to Luis Krause, (R S $1.50, mtg $15,000).....14,500

27TH ST, s s, 411.1 ft w of 10th Av, 19.5x 98.9; Ida S. Mack to Henry Keilus, (R S 50 cents, mtg $6,000).....1

32D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x 98.9; Theresa Boyer to Josephine F. Boyer, (R S 50 cents, mtg $12,000).....1

33D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Frederick Bishop to Adolph and Maria Volke, (R S $13.50).....13,50

33TH ST, 302, s s, 72 ft e of 2d Av, 28x 98.9; William Ryan to Sarah Corrigan, (R S $14).....100

50TH ST, 326, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 246x100.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager to Abraham Silverson, (R S $1, mtg $10,000).....1

53D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; Carrie T. Sage to Ferdinand Brameyer, (R S $5).....1

82D ST, 125 West, 17x102.2; Patrick H. Whalen, referee, to John J. Shea and others, executors, &c.....14,000

91ST ST, 103, n s, 80 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Robert E. Westcott to Bernard J. Clark, (R S $20, mtg $25,000).....100

96TH ST, 161 AND 163 EAST, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x100.8; Carrie Gault to Isaac Yalolski, (R S 50).....100

97TH ST, 152 WEST, s s, 316 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.11; Edward G. Bleck to Mabel Suydam, (B. & S. R. S. $2).....1

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Judson Lawson to J. Newton Osorio, (R S $8.50, mtg $22,500).....33,000

103D ST, 135, n s, 262 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.11; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman to William Jacobson, (R S $6, mtg $5,000).....1

107TH ST, 125 e of 4th Av, 25x 100.21; Lillie Goldshear to Jacob Rusogk, (R S $4, mtg $16,000).....1

113TH ST, n s, 397 ft e of Lenox Av, 16x 100.11; Mary E. McCafferty to Hyman Goldstein, (R S $14, mtg $11,000).....1

117TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x 100.11; Isaac Untermyer to Isaac M. Bernstein, (R S $10, mtg $30,000).....1

117TH ST, 41, n s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; to Albert T. Mills to Albert L. Hanscom, (R S $4, mtg $23,500).....1

121ST ST, 223 TO 227 WEST, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 75x100.11; Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf to Vincedora E. Jackson, (R S $25, mtg $9,000).....100

125TH ST, 305 to 309, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 75x99.11; Bernard J. Clark to Robert E. Westcott, (R S $20, mtg $45,000).....100

130TH ST, s s, 256.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Lavinia C. Hoppock and others, executors of William W. L. Voorhis, to William L. and Thomas G. Voorhis, (R S $12.50).....12,23

134TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; James B. Sidway to Jeannette B. Anthony, (R S $5, mtg $8,500).....1

134TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 26x 99.11; Thomas Stone and James Crawford to Samuel Miers, (R S $5.50, mtg $23,500).....Exchange

134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; Thomas Allison, referee, to Josefine Biler, (R S $5, mtg $33,000)...5,000

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,788, store, &c.; William Fanning to Moritz Israel, 3 years, $1,080 to.....$1,320

BOWERY, 369; Duncan and William H. P. Phyfe to Alfred Siegel, 4 11-12 years....1,500

FORSYTH ST, 213; George and Valentine Fischer to John Kirwagen, 3 years....1,200

RIVINGTON ST, 52, n e corner of Eldridge St, store, &c.; Nathan E. Clark to Abraham Wolf, 3 years.....1,524

2D AV, 382 and 384, store, &c.; Simon, Henry, and Herman Ottenberg to Theodore E. Herbert, 5 years.....3,500

8TH AV, 424 and 426; Charles J. Appell to George I. Weiss, 10 1-3 years.....2,500

9TH AV, 27; 13th St, 400 West, s w corner; Maurice Murphy, agent, to Henning H. and Herman F. Rusch, 5 years, $1,800 to 2,160

76TH ST, 208 to 218 West; John L. Miller to John W. Horner, 10 years.....10,000

125TH ST, 67 and 69, n s, 143.10 ft e of Lenox Av, 47.7x100, store, &c.; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, jr., to American Bread Company, 20 years.....$3,250 to 3,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BEAMAN, William, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; St. Ann's Av, w s, 75 ft n of 146th St, 25 feet 4 per cent.....$5,000

BERMAN, Jacob, to Emanuel Heilner and another; 1st Av, e s, 56.9 ft s of 118th St, installments, 6 per cent.....1,000

BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., to Isaac Untermyer; 117th St, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 2½ years.....6,000

BRADY, Thomas J., to Thomas J. Kelly; 70th St, 306 West, 3 years.....10,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Carrie Veit; 10th Av, e s, 25.1 ft n of 54th St, demand, 6 per cent.....10,000

BURHAUS, Amos, to Benjamin D. Daumont; Franklin St, 206 and 208, 1 year.....2,000

CORNELL, Lucinda and William T., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 81st St, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....22,000

CLARK, Bernard J., to Robert E. Westcott; 91st St, 103 West, 2 years.....11,000

CORRIGAN, Sarah, to William Ryan; 302 East 35th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....9,000

DINKELSPIEL, Fanny, to Jacob L. Manheimer and another; 7th St, 110 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....6,000

DONOHUE, Frank J., to Simon E. and Max E. Bernheimer; 5th Av, n w corner of 134th St, 2 years.....6,000

ECKSTEIN, Victor, to George Ehret; 4th St, 62 East, 1 year.....6,000

ECKSTEIN, Victor, to George Ehret; 4th St, 62 East, 1 year.....3,000

FANNING, Thomas M., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 522 West 47th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....2,000

FARRELL, Simeon, to the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind; 27th St, 212 and 214 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.....11,000

FINCK, August, to Gesine Bunger; Lenox Av, n w corner of 133d St, 1 year.....15,000

FRANKEL, Solomon, to Greenwich Savings Bank; Monroe St, 111; also gore adjoining, 5 years, 4 per cent.....22,000

GLUCKMANN, Joseph, to Henry and Isidore Steiner and another; 2d Av, 1,830, 2 years, 5½ per cent.....3,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to the American Mortgage Company; Grand St, 423, 1 year..30,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to The American Mortgage Company; Grand St, 423, 1 year, 6 per cent.....6,000

HALL, Charles W., to Washington Life Insurance Company; Nassau St, n e corner of Beekman St, 5 years.....500,000

HOFFMIRE, Grace A., to Susan M. Hunter; Lenox Av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 181st St, 5 years.....15,000

JACKSON, Catherine, to Citizens' Savings Bank; Oliver St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....16,000

JANTZEN, Frederick, and wife to Annie R. Buerdorf; Willis Av, 316, 2¼ years, 6 per cent.....7,500

JENKINS, Ella, to Emil A. Reuss; 112th St, s s, 117.11 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....3,000

KALISKI, Gustav, to Charles Garfiel; Madison Av, 1,697, 3 years.....2,750

KANE, Thomas, to Patrick Murphy; Jacob St, n w corner of Frederick St, 2 years.....500

KELLY, Catharine S., to Sarah A. Williamson; 145th St, s s, 178.4 ft e of 3d Av; also 145th St, n s, 143.1 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years, 6 per cent.....600

KENNEDY, Carrie S., to F. N. Du Bois; 114th St, s s, 260 ft e of Broadway, due May 1, 1901, 6 per cent.....1,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S., to Isaac Lewis & Co.; 114th St, s s, 260 ft e of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,675

KIRCHNER, Mary A., to Henry E. Stevens, jr.; Jackson Av, e s, 25 ft n of 158th St, 1½ years.....3,000

LUNITZ, Jacob, to Henry Traub; Broome St, 316, 2 years.....4,250

MACGREGOR, Anna E. and James M., to David L. Durra; 1,012 Lexington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,500

MAY, Frank, to Friedrich Wilhelm; 87th St, n s, 224 East, 2 years.....2,500

McQUAID, Mary T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 236 East 24th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....10,000

MENKEN, Henry, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lenox Av, 444, 3 years, 4 per cent.....22,000

MENKEN, Henry, to the Title Guarantees and Trust Company; Lenox Av, 446, 3 years, 4 per cent.....13,000

MESRANITZ, Hulbner R., to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 137th St, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 50x200, to 138th St, ¼ year.....20,000

MOORE, John B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 524 West 150th St, 5 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

NICHOLS, Grant L., to David Welch; 129th St, s e corner of Madison Av, demand, 6 per cent.....5,000

OSORIO, J. Newton, to Joseph G. Levi, trustee; 98th St, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....10,000

OTTERSON, William C., to Goshen Savings Bank; 84th St, 327 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.....12,00

OVERINGTON, Harry, to Roberna Messenau; 155th St, n s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year.....1,500

PHILLIPS, Martha B., and F. Stanhope to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian, &c.; Columbus Av, 68, 5 years, 4 per cent.....10,000

PASKUSZ, Jacob, to American Mortgage Company; 113th St, 324 to 334 East, 3 years, (6 mortgages,) each.....17,500

ROSUCK, Jacob, to Samuel Green; 105th St, n s, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 6 per cent.....1,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 326 East 50th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,600

STONE, Thomas, and another to Henry C. Niedenstein; Audubon Av, e s, 90 ft s of 169th St, 3 years.....7,500

STUMME, Apollonia and Gustav, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 40th St, 334 and 336 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent., (two mortgages,) each.....5,000

TURNER, Harry, and Thomas Kiernan to Joseph Hamershlag; Central Park West, s w corner of 105th St, due Dec. 28, 1900, 6 per cent.....15,000

TUETEL, Magdalena, to Fredericka Instone; Tinton Av, w s, 177.8 ft n of 165th St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....1,440

VOLKE, Adolph and Maria, to Frederick Bishop; 33d St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....6,500

WAGNER, George, to Johanna Zumbuehl; 153d St, n s, 245 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year.....800

WEINSTEIN, Julius and Max, to Thomas H. Bauchle, trustee; 7th St, 204 East, 5 years.....7,500

WEINSTEIN, Julius and Max, to William H. Foster and another; 7th St, 204 East, 5 years.....11,500

WEINSTEIN, Julius and Max, to Florence A. Ten Eyck; 7th St, 204 East, 5 years.....6,000

WEINSTEIN, Julius and Max, to Helen D. Clark; 7th St, 204 East, 5 years.....3,000

WEISS, George I., to David Stevenson Brewing Company; 8th Av, 426, and part of 424, saloon lease, demand 6 per cent..2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BECKER, C. Adelbert, to Millie H. Rindskopf.....$15,000

HEWLETT, Stephen H., and another, executors, &c., to Harriet A. Loutrel, executrix, &c.....15,000

KIRCHHOF, William, and another to Friederich Wilhelm, 2 assignments, each.....2,500

MEAGHER, Stephen E., to Susan A. R. Parker.....2,003

MORRIS, Charles B., and another to Mount Morris Bank.....4,000

NORDLINGER, Martha, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....27,000

RADDT, Max, to Max Frankenheim.....Nom.

SOTELDO, Abbie S., to Thomas J. Heaney.....Nom.

THURSTON, Edward D., executor, &c., to Anna D. Thurston, 2 assignments.....Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Fredericka Schneer.....18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to North River Savings Bank.....27,000

UNTERMEYER, Isaac, to Therese Steindler.....6,000

WEIL, Rosalie, to Isa Nordlinger.....Nom.

WEIL, Simon R., and another, executors, &c., to George Agne.....5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 125th St, 100x 75; Rawnsley & Jackson against F. T. Nesbit, owner and contractor; John McSweeney, contractor.....$3,450

MADISON AV, 1,078; W. H. Liddle & Co. against Robert L. De Camp and Marie P. Korn, owners; Charles L. Guilleaume and Marie P. Korn, contractors.1,250

PELHAM ROAD, w s, 85 ft n of Liberty St, 25x88, Bronx; Ward Cunningham against Emma A. Kinney, or Ida E. Moore, owner; Ida E. Moore, contractor.50

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, n w corner of 151st St, 99.8x85.4x98.9x65.10; McPherson Material Company against Anna Thern, owner; Maurice Polk, contractor.876

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, n w corner of 151st St, 99.8x85.4x98.9x65.10; McPherson Material Company against Maurice Polk, owner and contractor.....650

STH AV, n w corner of 118th St, 50.5x 100; Simons & Moersfelder against Daniel Hennessy, owner; Richard Hennessy, contractor.....1,054

84TH ST, 124 East; Saverio Ferraca against Carrie Gold, owner; Carrie and John Gold, contractors.....745

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

125TH ST, 530 to 536 West; A. Lomonte, on Philip S. Saitta and Stefano Greco, to Wotherspoon & Co.....$365

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

OLIVER ST, w s, 49 ft n of Water St, 28.1x50.8x irregular; Citizens' Savings Bank, with Catharine Jackson, 3 payments.....$16,000

138TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 150x 200, to 137th St.; the Baron de Hirsch Fund, with Liubornir R. Mestanits, 5 payments.....20,000

142D ST, n s, 406.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 75x100; Mabel R. Cushing, with Frederick Sackett, 10 payments.....32,000

156TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Union Av, 40x 100x40x91; Atlantic Dock Company, with Henry Schulthels and Albert Miller, 4 payments.....9,000

Lis Pendens.

BRONX PLACE, n s, Lots 79 and 80, map No. 1, South Vernon Park, Cranford property, South Mount Vernon, 50x100; John R. Wheaton and another, executors, &c.; against George P. Langdon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. B. Archer.

DELANCEY ST, n s, 74.7 ft w of Goerck St, 24.7x100; William M. Kingsland against Annie Lebeck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

3D AV, n e corner of 143d St, 28x79.11x25x92.8; Francis Blessing against Joseph Spears, (action to declare lien, &c.;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

16TH AV, s s, 105 ft e of 4th St, 150x114; Westchester; Maria Hafner against Nellie Rice and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Bergman.

1ST ST, w s, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 50.8x100, two actions; Smith Ely against Herman Ruhlberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. H. Smith.

86TH ST, n e s, 184.1 ft s e of 8th Av, 16.10x 98.9; Sallie Greenthal against Robert Greenthal and others, (action to declare ownership, &c.;) attorneys, Howe & Hummel.

86TH ST, e s, 240 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Henry F. Owsley against Anna F. Fowler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Bronk.

113TH ST, 310 East; Harry L. Van Wyck and another, executors, &c., against Meyer Solomon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Van Wyck.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.10¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅛
Sugar granulated	5.60
Molasses, O. K., prime	.42
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06⅝
Lard, prime	7.85
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	16.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and unchanged; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@68½c; No. 2 red, 70½@72½c; No. 2 corn, 35@37c; No. 2 yellow, 35½@37c; No. 2 oats, 22½c; No. 2 white, 26½@27c; No. 3 white, 25@26½c; fair to choice malting barley, 56@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.62½@1.62

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business: act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Arthur S. Leland & Co.,
36 Wall St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Members N. Y. and Boston Stock Exchanges.
Commission Orders Executed in Both Markets
COPPERS A SPECIALTY.

Henry L. Wardwell. Edward L. Adams.
Telephone 3243 Broad.
WARDWELL & ADAMS,
STOCK BROKERS.
16 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO REDEEM
The Mortgage Bonds of The Procter & Gamble Company.
Office of the Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1900.

Notice is hereby given to the owners and holders of the first and only mortgage bonds of The Procter & Gamble Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, and doing business at Cincinnati and Ivorydale, Hamilton County, Ohio, that said company has, in pursuance of the right reserved in said bonds and the mortgage securing them to redeem the said bonds on any interest day after the 1st of July, 1900, determined to and will, on January 1, 1901, at the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway of said city, redeem each and all of said bonds, numbered from 1 to 2,000, both inclusive; all owners and holders of either or any of said bonds are requested to present their bonds at said time and place or cause the same to be so presented, for redemption; provision has been made for depositing the necessary funds, and the same will be on deposit with said Trust Company to make such redemption at said time and place by paying the interest on each of said bonds to the date so specified, together with the principal of each Bond and ten per centum premium thereon; and in accordance with the reservation so made in said bonds and mortgage, interest shall cease at the date so specified for the redemption thereof.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
By WM. A. PROCTER, its President; D. B. GAMBLE, its Secretary.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Law, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Lyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, James Roosevelt, Hugh Kelly, Charles W. Morse, Henry O. Havemeyer, Homer R. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William D. Belshaw, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

DENVER AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the trust deed dated December 1, 1899, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three P. M. of the 14th day of December, 1900, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $9,941.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
New York, December 1, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Cons. R'way Electric Equipment Stock
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

WE LOAN MONEY TO MERCHANTS IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, Dec. 1, 1900.
We beg to announce that Mr. WARREN B. NASH has this day been admitted to our firm.
H. L. JUDSON & CO.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

AN INVESTMENT THAT WILL PAY
LARGE DIVIDENDS
THE SHARES OF
The Mexican Coffee and Rubber Growers' Association,
Which are a first and only lien upon its assets, giving the stock the value of a first mortgage bond.
NOW. OFFERED AT $1.00 PER SHARE
By William A. Mears & Co., Fiscal Agents, 700 and 701 Land Title Building, Philadelphia.
THE COMPANY HAS
FIVE DIFFERENT SOURCES FOR REVENUE
which have been passed upon by experts who have pronounced our statements in press for the last week, as falling far short of the true statement of facts.
This Company has no debts and its Charter forbids any being incurred.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO HAVE THIS STOCK LISTED UPON THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICES
1504 Land Title Building, Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
135 Broadway, New York City, or at the
Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, or 234 Fifth Ave., Cor. 27th St., New York.
Delaware Trust Company, 902 Market St., Wilmington, Del.
Chicago Title and Trust Co., 100 Washington St., Chicago.
Subscriptions mailed should be accompanied by a certified check or draft, payable to the order of William A. Mears & Co., Fiscal Agents, at either of the offices named above, by whom temporary receipts will be given.
Further particulars and descriptive circular can be had on application.

We own and offer to yield 4¾%
$600,000
Peoria & Pekin Terminal Railway
FIVE PER CENT.
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Five to Thirty Year Gold Bonds.
Incorporated in 1897 Under the General Railroad Laws of Illinois.

First Mortgage Bonds	$600,000
Capital Stock	600,000

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, NEW YORK.

Operations of Peoria & Pekin Terminal Railway six months ending September 30, 1900.

Gross Receipts from Passengers, Mail, Express and sale of Electric Power:

April	$5,090.84
May	5,010.16
June	5,345.11
July	6,327.92
August	6,045.12
September	5,604.01
	$33,423.16
Estimated Receipts for remaining six months, say $5,000 per month	30,000.00
	$63,423.16
Estimated Operating Expense, based upon cost of coal to Company of 90c. per ton, say 50%	31,711.58
	$31,711.58
Additional Earnings under contract with Peoples Gas and Electric Company of Peoria, for $18,000 per annum, out of which 50% net	9,000.00
Annual net earnings from Passenger Department	$40,711.58
Interest on $600,000 outstanding 5% bonds	30,000.00
Net surplus	$10,711.58
Estimated Receipts for Freight, per annum	$100,000.00

From the above statement it appears that the company is more than earning its operating expenses and interest-charge FROM ITS PASSENGER DEPARTMENT ALONE. The property is now fully organized to transact a freight business also, from which returns of $100,000 per annum may confidently be expected.

The Peoria & Pekin Terminal is a fully equipped steam railway, adapted to carrying pasengers over the same road-bed by electricity. The Company owns its right of way between the two cities, as well as valuable terminals, all of which are covered under the mortgage. The road connects with the following railways, with many of whom it has lately entered into traffic contracts:

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
Rock Island & Peoria.
St. Louis, Peoria & Northern.
Iowa Central.
Chicago & Alton.
Lake Erie & Western.
Evansville & Terre Haute.
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.
Toledo, Peoria & Western.
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.
Big Four.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

A large volume of terminal business exists between these established lines, which the Peoria & Pekin Terminal Railway has the facilities to perform economically and advantageously to all concerned.

Property to the value of rising $1,100,000, covered by the present mortgage of $600,000, is verified by Arthur Hodges, Civil Engineer, whose Report in full will be furnished on application.

Legality of bond issue approved by Messrs. Storey, Thorndike & Palmer, copy of whose opinion we are prepared to furnish.

Send for prospectus setting forth full details, including various maturities of bonds.

New York Philadelphia **E. H. GAY & CO.** Boston Montreal
1 Nassau St., New York.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, Oct. 10, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending the 31st inst., the same to be paid December 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 9, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 9, 1900, and reopened at 10 A. M. on November 23, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street.
New York, Oct. 10, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 9, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 23, 1900.
On December 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Coupons maturing December 1st, 1900, from bonds of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Nov. 23, 1900.
The Coupons due Dec. 1, 1900, on the bonds of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover Natl. Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western R.R.
Coupons due December 1, 1900, will be paid at the office of the Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.
MART T. COX, Treasurer.

Dividends.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE DEC. 1st:
Atlanta Gas Light Co.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Columbia Southern Ry. Co. 1st M. 5%.
Flushing & College Pt. Elec. Ry. Co.
Newtown Ry. Co.
Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co. 4% Bonds.
Venice & Carondelet Ry. Co.
Grand Rapids Ry. 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds.

NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, holds $85,110.00, which is to be invested in bonds of the New Jersey Zinc Company, issued under the Mortgage of February 1st, 1897.
Sealed proposals for the sale of the bonds will be received until 12 o'clock noon of the 15th day of December, 1900.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee,
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, November 15, 1900.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.
Six Per Cent. Gold-Mortgage Bonds
New York, November 25, 1900.
Coupons of the above bonds due Dec. 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Transfer Agents, Messrs. THOMAS & POST, 71 Broadway.
GEO. M. CURTIS, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
135 B'way, New York, Nov. 30, 1900.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the following-named companies, maturing Dec. 1st next, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date:
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
SHERMAN, SHREVEPORT & SOUTHERN RY. CO.
TEBO & NEOSHO RY. CO.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. & Treas.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF THE SECOND AVENUE TRACTION COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, due December 1, 1900, will be paid at the banking houses of Brown Brothers & Co., New York, and Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.
C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treas.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5th 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF WILLIAM M. HOES, ESQ., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
$30,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. R. (St. Charles Bridge,) 1st Mtg. 6% Gold Bds., 1908.
$15,000 Missouri Pacific R. R. Consld. 1st Mtg. 6% Bonds, 1920.
$15,000 Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtg. 5% Gold Bonds, 1949.
$1,000 22d Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. R'way Co. 1st Mtg. 6% Bd., 1910.
$12,000 Kansas City Elevated Railway Co. 4% Bonds, guaranteed by Metropolitan Street R'way Co. of Kansas City, 1922.
$10,000 Texas & Pacific R. R. 1st Mtg. 5% Bds., 2000.
$5,000 Gila Valley Globe & Northern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5% Gold Bond, 1924.
$2,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. (Chic. & Missouri River Division,) 1st Mtg. 5% Bds., 1926.
$5,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Consld. Skg. Fund 7% Bonds, 1905, exchangeable for preferred stock.
$10,000 St. Louis Southwestern R. R. Genl. Mtg. 4% Bonds, 1989.
$10,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. R. 5% Land Grant Genl. Con. Mtg. Bds., 1931.
100 shs. Havana-American Co. Pfd.
100 shs. Northwestern Elevated R. R. Co. of Chicago Temp'y Common Stock Trust Certificate.
502 shs. Batopilan Mining Co.
100 shs. Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.
50 shs. N. Y., Woodhaven & Rockaway R. R. Co.
$3,000 East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia R. R. 5% Consld. Gold Bonds, 1956.
$1,000 Toledo & Ohio Central R. R. 1st Mtg. 5% Bond, 1935.
$3,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. 1st Mtg. 6% Bonds, 1921.
$2,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 1st Mtg. 4% Bonds, 1990.
$1,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. R. 5% Genl. Con. Land Grant Mtg. Bds., 1931.
$26.50 Toledo & Ohio Central Pfd. Scrip.
$13.50 Toledo & Ohio Central Common Scrip.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
4 shs. Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co.
2 shs. Savings, Investment & Trust Co. of East Orange, N. J., 65% paid in.
25 shs. National Rice Milling Co. Pfd.
12 shs. National Rice Milling Co. Common.
33 shs. Monitor Plow Works, Illinois.
1 sh. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
1 shr. Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.
1 sh. Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.
1 sh. Peru & La Salle Gas Co.
1 sh. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
1 sh. American Express Co.
1 sh. New York Rubber Co.
$3,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. (Dubuque Div.,) 1st Mtg. 6% Bonds, 1920.
$2,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. (Lacrosse & Davenport Div.) 1st Mtg. 5% Bds., 1919.
$1,500 Hudson & River Falls R. R. 1st Mtg. 8% Bds., 1908.
$2,000 Corrigan Street Railway Co. of Kansas City 1st Mtg. 5% Bonds, 1916.
$2,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtg. 7% Bonds, 1913.
$1,000 Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Consld. 6% Bond, 1926.
$3,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey Genl. Mtg. 5% Bonds, 1987.
$2,000 Rio Grande & Western R. R. 1st Mtg. 4% Bonds, 1939.
$3,000 State of North Carolina 4% Consld. Bds., 1910.
$2,000 Wisconsin Central R. R. 1st Series 5% Bonds, 1909.
$5,000 Newark Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 6% Bds., 1944.
$1,000 Peru & La Salle Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 6% Bd., 1923.
$2,000 Rochester & Pittsburg R. R. 1st Mtg. 6% Bd., 1921.
$1,000 Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Consld. Mtg. Skg. Fund 7% Bond, 1915.
$2,000 Peoria & Pekin Union R. R. 1st Mtg. 6% Bd., 1921.
$1,000 New York, Rutherford & Suburban Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 6% Bds., 1911.
$2,000 Albany & Susquehanna R. R. 1st Mtg. 6% Bonds, 1906.
$2,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 1st Mtg. 5% Bds., 1945.
$2,000 Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. 1st Mtg. 6% Bonds, 1934.
$1,200 New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 4% Debenture, 1908.
$2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st Mtg. 6% Bd., 1919.
$2,000 Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. 1st Mtg. 6% Bonds, 1927.
$2,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western R. R. 1st Mtg. 6% Bonds, 1921.
$3,100 St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 2d Mtg. 6% Bonds, 1906.
$2,000 St. Louis & Southwestern R. R. 1st Mtg. 4% Bonds, 1989.
$3,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5% Bonds, 1906.
$2,000 Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R. Consld. Mtg. 6% Bonds, 1930.
$2,000 Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. 1st Mtg. Skg. Fund 6% Bonds, 1907.
$1,500 Mobile & Ohio R. R. Genl. Mtg. 4% Bd., 1938.
$1,000 Rochester & Pittsburg R. R. 1st Mtg. 6% Bd., 1922.
$2,000 International Silver Co. 1st Mtg. 6% Bds., 1948.
$3,700 Hudson County Gas of Newark, N. J., 1st Mtg. 5% Bonds, 1949.
$1,150 St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor Falls R. R. 7% Bonds, 1908.
$2,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 1st Mtg. 7% Bonds, 1903.
$2,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Mtg. 7% Bds., 1914.
$2,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis R. R. 1st Mtg. 6% Bds., 1918.
$2,000 Perry R. R. Co. 1st Mtg. 7% Gold Bds., 1902.
$500 Peru Iron & Steel Co. 1st Mtg. Bond.
$1,000 Canada Southern R. R. 1st Mtg 5% Bond, 1908.
$2,000 Orange Mountain Cable Co. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
$1,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Genl. Mtg. 4% Bond, 1989.
$1,000 Reading Company Genl. Mtg. 4% Bd., 1997.
$1,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. (Denver Extension,) 4% Bond, 1922.
$500 Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. 3d Mtg. Income Regstd. Bond, 1912.
$1,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st 5% Bd., 1945.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$25,000 United States Sugar Refining 6% Bds., 1921.
250 shs. International Express Co.
50 shs. Manhanset Improvement Co.
100 shs. Reconstructed Granite Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Reconstructed Granite Co. Common.
250 shs. Shelby Improvement Co.
50 shs. American Wood Co.
162 shs. Saginaw Steel Steamship Co.
1 Steam Derrick known as "Jumbo."
500 shs. Volta Elec. Light & Power Co. (Hypd.)
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS ESTATE OF CAROLINE R. GIHON, DEC'D.
100 shs. Capital Traction Co. of Washington, D. C.
8 shs. 5th Avenue R'way Co.
$2,500 Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtg. 5% Bds.
28 shs. Louisville, Hend. & St. Louis R. R. Pfd. and $57.15 scrip.
$10,000 Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. "Tenn. Div." 1st Mtg. 6% Bds.
$10,000 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Ry. 1st Mtg. 5% Trust Receipts.
15 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
8 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of Conn.
62 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
25 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
18 shs. Shoe & Leather Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Brearley School, Limited.
75 shs. Domestic Exchange Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Christopher & 10th St. R. R. Co. (leased at 8%)
$5,000 Judge Co. Purchase-Money 4% Bds., Class "A" Pfd.
5 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
167 shs. Columbus & Xenia Guar.
6 shs. Bank of America.
1 sh. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
1 sh. Garfield National Bank.
2 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
1 sh. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
2 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 sh. Colonial Trust Co.
3 shs. Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. Pfd.
2 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
$1,100 N. Y., New Haven & Hartford 4% Conv. Deb. Ctfs.
$1,000 42d & Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. R'way 2d Mtg. Income Bd.
$720 Standard Rope & Twine Co. 1st Mtg. Bd. & Scrip.
50 shs. Bond & Mtg. Guarantee Co.
60 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
50 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$5,000 Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co. 7% Bds., 1900.
10 shs. Composite Type Bar Co.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Mortgage & Trust Co.

Dividends.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.
COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN DECEMBER ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1900, AS FOLLOWS:
Alliance Water Works Co.
Boise City & Nampa Irrigation, Land & Lumber Co.
Chattanooga City Water Co.
Columbia Gas Light Co.
Celadon Terra Cotta Co., Ltd.
Connellsville Water Co.
Elwood Water Co.
Fairmount Coal & Coke Co.
Huntington Water Co.
Johnstown City (Water Bonds.)
Kearney City Water Co.
Larchmont Water Co.
Merrill City Water Works Co.
Midland Terminal Railway Co.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co., 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
Napanee Water Works Co.
New Philadelphia Water Co.
New Castle City Water Co.
People's Street Ry. Co. of Luzerne Co., Pa.
Sharon Railway Co.
Scranton, City of.
Wichita Water Co.
Watkins Electric Light & Power Co.
DECEMBER 5, 1900.
H. P. Finlay & Co., Ltd.
DECEMBER 16, 1900.
St. Joseph Water Company.
DECEMBER 17, 1900.
Village of North Pelham.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons due December 1, 1900, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

United States Mortgage & Trust Co., Series E	4s
Washington Traction & Electric Co., 1st	4½s
New York & Hoboken Ferry Company, General	4s
L. I. R. R. Company, General	4s
L. I. R. R. Company, Deb.	5s
L. I. R. R. Company, Stewart Line	4s
Brooklyn & Montauk, 2d	5s
Ohio State University, 1st	4½s
Spring Lake, N. J., Improvement	5s
Tampa, Fla.	5s
Township of Franklin, N. J.	4s
Monroe, La., Improvement	5s
Norfolk, Conn., Sewer	4s
Territory of Arizona, Building	5s
Sullivan, Ind., Water	5s
Ballard, Washington, Funding	6s
Fulton, N. Y., Water	3.40s
City Gas Company of Norfolk, Va.	6s
Yuba Electric Power Company	6s
Prescott, Arizona	6s
Syracuse, New York, Various.	
Minneapolis, Minnesota, Various.	
Council Bluffs, Iowa, S. D.	4½s

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City
THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1ST, 1900:
American Cotton Oil Co. Dividend 3% Preferred Stock. Dividend 3½% Common Stock.
Blackford County, Ind., Court House 5s.
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Dividend 1¾%.
Decatur County, Ind., Annual 5s.
Dunkirk, Ind., Street Improvement 6s.
Evansville, Ind., School Refunding 5s.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 5s.
Pueblo, Col., Public Building 6s. Sewer 6s. Public Building Bonds Nos. 1 to 6, inc., issue of June 1st, 1887. Principal and interest.
Pendleton, Ind., School 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R'y Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series F. Second Mortgage 7s, Series M.
West La Fayette, Ind., Water Works Co. 6s. December 3.
Jonesboro, Ind., Main St. Improvement 6s.
Marion County, Ind., Funding 3½s. December 4.
Greenfield, Ind., Improvement Bonds. December 6.
Greenfield, Ind., Improvement Bonds. December 7.
Greenfield, Ind., City 6s, Series No. 2. December 10.
Marion County, Ind., Refunding 4s.
Hancock County, Ind., Funding 5s. December 30.
Indianapolis, Ind., Refunding 4s, Series C.

Dividends.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Coupon payable at 66 Broadway, N. Y., on and After December 1, 1900.
Beech Creek Equipment Trust 5%
Goodwin Car Trust 6%
Judge Company Purchase Money 4%
National Pyrogranit Co. 6%
Washington Central Ry. Co. 4%

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
DECEMBER 1, 1900.
Albuquerque, New Mexico, School.
Alexandria, Indiana, School.
Bluffton, Indiana, Original Waterworks.
Cleburne, Texas, School.
Connersville, Indiana, Electric Light.
Creston, Iowa, Improvement.
Kirkwood, Illinois, Water.
Montpelier, Indiana, Funding.
Multomah County, Oregon, School District No. 31.
McIntosh County, North Dakota, Funding.
Northfield, Vermont, Electric Light & Power.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
Wallington, New Jersey, Street Improvement.
DECEMBER 15, 1900.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
Tipton, Indiana, School.
DECEMBER 21, 1900.
West Indianapolis, Indiana, Funding.

Office of The Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore City,
Baltimore, November 8th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the Capital Stock was declared, payable December 1st, 1900, to the Stockholders of record at the close of business November 15th, 1900.
JOSEPH W. CLARKE, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 30	673,339
To date this year	114,934,640
Corresponding date last year	158,028,337

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 30	$6,213,500
To date this year	$474,042,960
Corresponding date last year	$788,681,190

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1	Kan. City So. pf.	⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Malt. pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Smelt. & R.	1	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1	National Steel	1
Am. Steel W. pf.	½	National Tube	⅝
Anaconda Copper	¾	Nat. Tube pf.	¾
Ann Arbor pf.	2	N. J. Central	1
At., T. & S. F.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. & Alton	2⅞	Norf. & West.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	North. Pac. pf.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	People's Gas	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Quicksilver pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞	St. L. & W. pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	4½	Southern Pacific	1
Del. & Hudson	2½	Southern Railway	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅜	Southern Railway pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅛
Federal Steel	½	Third Avenue	4
Federal Steel pf.	⅞	Un. Bag & P. pf.	1
Ft. W. & R. G.	½	Union Pacific	⅞
Hocking Valley	1	U. S. Rubber	1½
Hock. Val. pf.	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¾
Int. Paper pf.	1¾	Wabash pf.	1¼
Kan. City. South	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	2⅜	Homestake	½
Am. Steef Hoop	1	Iowa Central	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1½	Iowa Central pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	2½	Met. Street Railway	1½
Canada South	⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1½
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	⅝	New Cent. Coal	3
Cont. Tobacco	1	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Nort. & West. pf.	1½
Del., L. & W.	½	Pacific Mail	3⅝
Glucose Sugar	1½	West. Un. Tel.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1¾	Int. & G. N. 2d	1
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	1¼	Mo., K. & T. 1st	2½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d	2
		St. Paul C. Cable 5s	3

Bonds Declined.

Va. Mid. gen.	2	West Shore 4s	1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Prices on the stock market yesterday moved irregularly, strength appearing in the railway group and weakness in a number of the industrials. On the whole, however, the tone was good, and closing prices for the most part showed net gains. There were no important news developments during the day to influence the market one way or the other.

The heaviness in the industrial list was primarily due to the declines in Tobacco and Sugar Trust stocks, the former of which was under pressure because of the reported resignations of a number of prominent Kentucky officers, while the stated intention of an independent company to build a new sugar refinery had depressing influence upon the latter issue.

London and the West were large buyers of stocks, and the fact that the Bank of England had not found it necessary to increase its minimum discount rate was looked upon as a hopeful factor.

From the bank statement to be made to-day the apparent result of the week's operations is a loss in cash to the banks of something like $2,500,000, but because of the fact that the statement will be for five days only, and that the local movement of money to pay interest and dividends has rather tended to confuse the situation, it could not be learned to what extent the known loss of money reflects actual conditions.

THIRD AVENUE was the only one of the local railway shares to show strength, advancing over two points on trading in 3,100 shares. It was announced during the day that $10,000,000 additional bonds—part of the issue of $50,000,000 authorized last March—will be issued early next week. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have the matter in charge.

In connection with the report of Metropolitan seeking control of Manhattan, one of the news bulletins during the day published a statement from President Vreeland denying "the rumor that Metropolitan will lease or in some other way acquire the Manhattan Elevated line."

SUGAR TRUST shares were rather heavy in the early trading. Later, when experts declared that in the ordinary course of events the proposed new refinery in opposition to the trust, if built, could not be in running order for many months, buying appeared and rallied the stock.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC was the most active stock in the market, being traded in to the extent of 78,000 shares, with a net advance of a full point. There was no news to explain the activity and strength. During the last few days one Stock Exchange house alone has bought about 100,000 shares of the stock, and there is much speculation as to the purchaser.

TOBACCO TRUST stock was one of the weakest on the list, selling down at one time over three points. In explanation of the weakness it was said that the resignations of the Doerhoefers, as reported from Kentucky, might be followed by the establishment by them of a rival company. No verification of this report could be had.

JERSEY CENTRAL continued strong throughout the day, on limited transactions. The earnings report of the company for the month of October showed a decrease in gross figures of $414,700, and in

tory. Hamilton reports general business fair, although wet weather has interfered with retail trade in Winter goods.

Wholesale trade at Montreal is more active with the close of navigation, but distribution is fair for the season, and good snow roads help trade in the interior, while payments are generally good. Prospects are bright for an early settlement of the shoe manufacturers' difficulty at Quebec, and trade is generally fair for the season. Trade conditions are less satisfactory at Vancouver, and there is a noticeable decrease in the volume of retail business in some lines, while collections are slow. Victoria reports wholesale trade only fairly satisfactory, with collections medium.

EARNINGS OF RAILWAYS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day publish the following table of railway earnings:

3d Week of Nov.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South.	$40,053	$473	....
Ann Arbor	34,854	5,178	....
Buff., R. & Pitts.	96,576	....	$845
B., C. R. & N.	89,969	....	5,829
Canadian Pacific	619,000	....	78,000
Central of Georgia	135,954	....	5,099
Chesapeake & Ohio	314,023	45,916	....
Chi. & East. Ill.	134,075	15,107	....
Chi. Great Western	120,850	....	635
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	79,911	....	7,529
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	851,502	....	101,669
Chi. Term. Trans.	27,516	1,884	....
C., N. O. & T. P.	85,429	....	13,987
C., C., C. & St. L.	393,351	40,607	....
Peoria & Eastern	48,194	985	....
Clev., Lor. & W.	39,486	....	1,342
Col., Sand. & H.	21,068	2,264	....
Den. & Rio Grande	211,100	....	5,100
Evans. & Indianap.	6,811	....	396
Evans. & T. H.	28,502	....	1.0
Ft. W. & Rio G.	17,302	7,598	....
Georgia	38,533	6,820	....
Hocking Valley	105,903	1,025	....
Intern. & Gt. N.	174,858	1,234	....
Iowa Central	41,126	....	2,328
Kanawha & Mich.	10,145	1,447	....
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	124,677	14,227	....
K. C., M. & B.	41,063	8,992	....
Kansas City South.	80,019	....	1,359
Kan. City Sub. Belt	10,887	180	....
Louis. & St. L.	40,201	....	5,937
Louis. & Nash.	573,300	....	530
Mexican Central	209,723	....	8,104
Mexican Nat.	151,912	....	6,147
Minn. & St. L.	59,247	....	3,198
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	94,556	....	21,217
Mob. J. & K. C.	2,708	700	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	378,072	64,893	....
Mo., P. & Iron Mt.	608,500	....	41,000
Central Branch	21,000	....	9,000
Norfolk & West.	270,474	13,746	....
Northern Pacific	705,823	....	6,638
Ohio River	33,426	2,115	....
Pere Marquette	148,374	6,301	....
Pitts., B. & L. E.	40,444	....	519
Pittsb. & Western	63,697	658	....
Rio Grande South.	12,290	....	770
Rio Grande West.	94,300	....	2,200
St. Louis & S. F.	217,675	62,388	....
St. Louis Southw.	200,343	51,589	....
Southern Railway	674,962	6,599	....
Texas & Pacific	257,599	40,101	....
Toledo & Ohio Cent.	49,225	3,360	....
Tol., Peo. & West.	22,489	3,180	....
Wabash	345,873	9,683	....
Wheel. & L. E.	60,071	2,870	....
Clev., Can. & S.	92,000	....	14,496
Wisconsin Central			
Total (58 roads)	$9,510,225	$428,739	$344,034
Net inc. (0.09 p. c.)	....	81,805	....
2d Week of Nov.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Prev. rep'd (62 r'ds.)	$8,880,413	$367,010	$305,108
B., C. R. & N.	87,815	....	21,621
Louis., H. & St. L.	12,709	589	....
Santa Fé, P. & P.	18,296	....	2,015
Texas Central	23,676	10,001	....
Total (66 roads)	$10,017,969	$377,531	$389,644
Net dec. (0.12 p. c.)	....	....	12,053

A WALL STREET CANARD.

A report was current in Wall Street yesterday that a brokerage firm whose name was given as J. & F. Bentley and who were said to be members of the Consolidated Exchange, had announced that as a result of the peculations of a confidential clerk of the name of Adolph Wasserman the firm was short in its accounts about $45,000, but hoped, nevertheless, to avoid a suspension. Wasserman, the story stated, had disappeared.

President Wagner of the Consolidated Exchange pronounced the report a fake pure and simple. He declared that there was no such firm in the Exchange. At 71 Broadway, where the story located the firm, it was learned that no one of the name of Bentley was in the building.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

It was announced yesterday that Henry L. Wandwell and Edward L. Adams have formed a copartnership under the name of Wardwell & Adams, with offices at 16 Beaver Street. Both were formerly members of the firm of McIntyre & Wardwell.

NEW SECURITIES LISTED.

The Committee on Unlisted Securities of the Stock Exchange have admitted to quotation the United States Trust Company certificates of interest for Chicago and Alton Railroad Company 3 per cent. refunding mortgage bonds of 1949.

PACIFIC MAIL CONTRACT.

Negotiations with Panama Road for a Renewal Still Pending.

In reference to the report that on the expiration next month of the contract between the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the contract will not be renewed, but that the Panama Company will charter steamships of its own to ply between Panama and San Francisco, Vice President Gates of Southern Pacific says:

"There really is nothing new to say in the matter. It is a fact that Pacific Mail's contract with the Panama Company expires in a few weeks, and that there are negotiations looking to its renewal. It may be that it will be renewed either in the present or in a modified form, or it may be that it will not be renewed at all. That is about all that can be said at present. So far as the report of the Panama Company building or chartering steamships of its own, I know nothing. It must not be forgotten, however, that we have plenty of steamships of our own, and are at present building two new ones, and that we would not necessarily be as seriously affected as some people seem to think, by a failure to renew the contract."

On the Stock Exchange yesterday, Pacific Mail stock declined 3⅝ points on trading in 2,000 shares.

SMELTING WAR REPORTS.

Mr. Sewell Doubts Statement that Big Concern Is Being Organized.

Wall Street was more or less interested in the report from Denver yesterday that a new smelting and refining company is being formed, and will build three smelters, to cost $1,000,000 each, at Denver, Salt Lake City, and in Mexico. Diligent inquiry, however, failed to throw any further light on the subject than that contained in the dispatch.

Vice President Barton Sewell of the American Smelting Company—the so-called "trust" which the reported new company is understood to be making ready to fight—discussing the matter, said:

"We do not believe there is anything whatever in the story. The fact that no names are given is of itself suggestive of the 'fakishness' of the report. I may say that we have a number of refineries in the districts mentioned—two in Denver, two in Pueblo, and two in Utah, with a third building there, to cost $1,000,000.

"In relation to the negotiations for the control of the Guggenheim plants, they are continuing, but there is nothing new to say. We have a meeting shortly to discuss the whole matter—about the middle of December.

"I may say, in passing, in relation to certain reports, that, so long as our company is borrowing money to any extent, we will not care to consider the payment of a dividend on the common stock. Our business is a large one, and we need a good deal of money to carry it on."

TRANSACTIONS IN NOVEMBER.

The volume of transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange during November was second only to that of January, 1890, when the dealings were the heaviest of any month in the history of the New York Stock Exchange. If the daily average be taken, however, allowing for the fact that the month just ended had one less business day than that of January, 1890, the advantage in favor of the latter period is only a slight one.

While these figures are based on the actually reported transactions, it is generally agreed that by the stoppage of the reporting to a great extent of the transactions in odd lots and the inability of the reporters and telegraphers on the floor of the Stock Exchange to cope with the rush of business that followed as a result of President McKinley's re-election, the dealings in many thousands of shares were never made public. Had not this been the case the actually reported business of the past month would have gone beyond all records, as it certainly did when the unrecorded transactions are considered.

The daily average was practically a million shares, and a new record of actual dealings was created on the 12th, when 1,071,[illegible] shares were dealt in. The business of the month was more than double that of the previous month, about 8,000,000 shares above that of the previously most active month of the year, and over 9,000,000 shares in excess of the corresponding month last year. The transactions in bonds were also the heaviest of the year, and considerably beyond that of any month since May, 1899.

The following tables give the transactions in both stocks and bonds for each month of this year, as compared with the corresponding month last year, as well as the total dealings from Jan. 1 of both years:

Stocks (Shares).

	1900.	1899.
November	22,646,898	13,579,247
October	10,900,985	10,797,660
September	5,159,212	12,350,274
August	4,006,895	12,813,834
July	6,274,489	8,024,706
June	7,292,357	10,876,013
May	9,487,084	14,791,250
April	14,648,113	16,934,099
March	14,447,287	17,882,755
February	10,207,910	15,964,886
January	9,883,460	24,143,610
Total eleven months.	114,934,640	158,023,337
Net decrease, 43,093,697 shares.		

Railroad and Miscellaneous Bonds.

November	$78,507,800	$47,518,500
October	42,022,200	46,870,000
September	18,189,000	35,631,500
August	19,856,500	55,603,300
July	23,196,200	49,291,500
June	29,345,500	57,387,500
May	38,529,000	82,876,140
April	38,889,450	83,231,800
March	66,508,700	87,201,450
February	90,922,200	91,328,200
January	46,894,600	142,431,400
Total	$463,755,450	$777,872,880
Net decrease, $312,117,430.		

State Bonds.

November	$112,000	$37,400
October	158,400	56,500
September	31,700	125,500
August	117,500	21,500
July	187,000	31,000
June	58,200	67,000
May	63,500	217,000
April	146,700	196,000
March	458,000	671,500
February	191,500	158,000
January	254,700	372,600
Total	$1,779,200	$1,942,900
Net decrease, $163,700.		

Government Bonds.

November	$646,700	$723,820
October	117,000	398,500
September	162,700	414,500
August	131,200	394,400
July	325,700	369,910
June	397,550	426,360
May	826,340	692,800
April	655,480	1,089,360
March	1,951,940	1,788,600
February	658,000	726,620
January	633,300	1,930,740
Total	$6,508,310	$8,865,410
Net decrease, $2,357,100.		

All Classes of Bonds.

November	$79,266,500	$48,279,720
October	42,297,600	47,325,000
September	18,383,400	36,169,500
August	20,105,200	55,331,200
July	23,708,900	49,692,410
June	29,801,050	57,570,900
May	39,420,840	83,585,740
April	59,641,830	84,516,060
March	68,916,640	89,611,550
February	44,718,400	91,513,720
January	47,782,600	144,784,740
Total	$474,042,960	$788,681,190
Net decrease, $314,638,230.		

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Shipments of 676,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway called for the latter part of December, to vote upon the ratification of the recent purchase of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list Greenbrier Railway Company's $600,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.

Sales of pig iron in Alabama during November larger than for any month since April.

United States Trust Company certificates of interest for $14,555,625 Chicago and Alton Railway Company 3 per cent. refunding bonds of 1949 admitted to the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

Incorporation in West Virginia of the Estrella Copper Company, of Cleveland, with a capital of $5,000,000, and the Indian Sonora Copper and Mining Company of Indianapolis, capital $2,000,000.

Increase of $100,636 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous, but decrease of $122,029 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Declaration of a cash dividend of 6 per cent. on Electric Storage Battery preferred stock, the first payment made by the company.

Semi-annual dividend of $10 per share to be paid to Tamarack Mining Company shareholders, making $17 for the calendar year, against $10 in 1899 and $8 in 1898.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4 per cent.; closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $265,279,255; balances, $7,735,500; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $25,572.

Money on call in London, 3¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¾@$4.81¾; demand, $4.85¾; cables, $4.86⅜; commercial bills, $4.80¾@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 5-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders, 40 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—Par@5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 42½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Money is much wanted in connection with the month-end requirements, but, owing to the large borrowings recently from the Bank of England, the pressure is less than had been anticipated. Discounts are easier.

Business in most departments of the Stock Exchange to-day was dull, the tightness of the money market and the unsatisfactory war news restricting operations. The weakness shown by consols was attributed to sales for the purpose of applying the funds thus obtained to the purchase of exchequer bonds, although they are not required to be paid for until Dec. 7. Home rails were weak and heavier.

Americans opened quiet and above the last parity, pending the opening of the New York market, but they afterward improved and a fair speculative business was transacted. Grand Trunks were dull at first, but subsequently hardened. Kafirs began unsteady owing to the war news and the statement of the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, that refugees cannot return to their homes at present. Later Kafirs became firmer on the Paris settlement being satisfactory.

Consols for money, 98⅛; consols for the account, 98⅛; Atchison, 41⅜; Canadian Pacific, 93; St. Paul, 132; Illinois Central, 128½; Louisville, 86¾; Union Pacific preferred, 84½; New York Central, 146¾; Erie, 14¾; Pennsylvania, 73¼; Reading, 19⅜; Erie first preferred, 42; Northern Pacific preferred, 85⅜; Grand Trunk, 6¼; Anaconda, 10½; Rand Mines, 3⅜.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 4 per cent.

Bar silver quiet at 29 11-16d per ounce. Spanish fours, 69½.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.20; Madrid, 33.75; Lisbon, 37.50; Rome, 5.57½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, except Kafirs, which were dull on unsatisfactory Transvaal advices. Turks were in great favor, and Spanish 4s advanced. Spanish rails were easier. At the close prices were dull on some realizations. Contangoes were light.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 17½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 10½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 70.02½.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—International securities were firm on the Boerse to-day and Americans and locals were generally firm, although mines and banks fluctuated.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, per cent.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—The gold quotation to-day was 33.65.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,849,517, against $1,748,881 last week and $1,972,446 last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,688,236, against $1,820,404 last week and $2,114,078 last year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Wednesday were as follows:

	Friday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.02	.01
Alpha Con.	.03	.02
Andes	.04	.05
Belcher	.16	.16
Best & Belcher	.17	.17
Bullion	.02	.03
Caledonia	.39	.44
Challenge Con.	.20	.20
Chollar	.07	.07
Confidence	.58	.57
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.12
Gould & Curry	.90	.85
Hale & Norcross	.18	.20
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.04	.04
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.21	.22
Occidental Con.	.04	.05
Ophir	.78	.77
Overman	.05	.06
Potosi	.16	.17
Savage	.12	.13
Sag Belcher	.02	.03
Sierra Nevada	.31	.33
Standard	3.00	3.00
Syndicate	.18	.15
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con.	.11	.13
Utah Con.	.07	.06
Yellow Jacket	.19	.20
Silver bullion	.64¼	.64½
Mexican dollars	.50½@51½	50¼@51½
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 30.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	37¾	38	37½	38
Alamo	11	12	11½	12
Argentum	27	28	26½	27
Anaconda	48½	49	49	50
Anchoria	85	100	85	100
Battle Mountain	20	21	21	22½
Blue Bell	14¼	14½	14½	14¾
C. C. Cons.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
C., C. & M.	10¼	10½	10½	10⅝
Columbine Victor	12	13	13	13¼
Coriolanus	19⅝	20	19⅝	20
Dante	9½	..	9½	10
Damon	15½	15⅝	15⅝	16½
Elkton	188⅝	188½	188⅝	189
El Paso	42½	43¼	43	43¾
Findlay	13½	13⅝	13⅝	14
Garfield	7	9	7	9
Gibson	23	26	23	26
Golden Fleece	19	25	19	25
Gold King	102	103	101½	104
Gold Knob	13	13¼	13	13¼
Gold Coin	400	600	400	650
Gold Dollar	23	23½	23¼	23½
Gold Sovereign	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	9
Gould	33	35	32½	34
Hart	17	18	17	18
Ida May	24	25¼	23½	25
Ingham	20⅝	21	20	21½
Isabella	68	68½	66	67
Independence	45	46	47	48
Jackpot	58½	59	58	59½
Keystone	14¼	15	14¼	14½
Lexington	13⅜	14¼	14¼	14½
Mount Rosa	50	55	50	51
Matoa	17½	18	17½	18½
Mary Cashen	12¾	13½	12	12¼
Moon Anchor	31½	33	34	35
National	9¼	9⅝	9½	9¾
New Haven	8⅝	9	9¼	9½
Nugget	22	23	20	23½
Ophir	30	35	35	40
Orphan	15½	17	15	18
Pharmacist	10¼	10⅝	10½	10¼
Pinnacle	18¾	19	18½	19
Portland	335	337½	337	338
Rose Nicol	11⅜	12⅝	11	12½
Rawlings	23	25	23	25
Union	12	13	12	13
Vindicator	132	135	132	140
Work	25	26	24½	25
Zenobia	12	13	12	13

INSURANCE MERGER ANNOUNCED.

The Northern and the Eastern, Both of New York, Consolidate.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks to-day announced a merger of the "Northern Insurance Company of New York" with the "Eastern Insurance Company of New York," under the title of the Northern Insurance Company of New York, with a capital stock of $250,000. The consolidation took place to-day.

Traders' Fire Insurance Co. Case.

The November Grand Jury, upon the advice of the District Attorney, decided not to reconsider the case of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company, resubmitted to them by the latter official, under an order of Justice Fursman, after the October Grand Jury had failed to find an indictment. The District Attorney stated that there was not sufficient evidence to obtain conviction.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

George W. Kelley has been appointed Boston agent of the Travelers' Insurance Company.

The Prussian National Insurance Company has applied for admission to North Carolina.

Lambert & Co. have been appointed Kansas City agents of the Reading Fire Insurance Company.

A. K. Murray of Cincinnati has resigned as Ohio general agent of the American Insurance Company of Newark.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Fire Insurance Company of Lincoln, Neb., has been licensed to do an insurance business in the State of Michigan.

The members of the Minnesota State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents have issued a circular advocating the passage of a Fire Marshal measure at the coming session of the Minnesota Legislature.

Spear & Lovejoy have been appointed general agents of the Western and Southern department of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. M. Magill of Cincinnati. The change will become effective on Feb. 1, 1901.

The Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters has discharged its conference committee, through whose negotiations with the non-union companies in the Illinois Field Club a co-operative agreement was looked for. The chief result of the conferences is said to be a tacit understanding that fire insurance rates in Illinois should be maintained at their present level.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Madison Realty Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. T. Bull, V. P. Gibney, and J. B. Walker, New York City.

National Law Company of New York City, to furnish legal assistance; capital, $1,000. Directors—David Gordon, W. H. Schnitzer, and C. P. O'Connor, New York City.

Hiller Company of New York City, to manufacture braid and bindings; capital, $40,000. Directors—H. L. Hiller, Hattie W. Hiller, and Brauch Wertheim, New York City.

Automatic Gas Regulator Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Louis Zimmer, J. D. Newman, and Marguerite L. Newman, New York City.

Swinam American Company of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. W. Joslyn and Howard Hasbrouck, New York City; R. H. Foerder, Philadelphia.

Epitome Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $500. Directors—Edward Records, Howard Gryant, and B. A. Eldred, New York City.

Franklin Creamery Company of Franklin; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. B. Franklin and W. C. Franklin, Franklin; T. G. Barnes, New York City.

Firm of Carr & Peters Dissolved.

In obedience to an order issued by the Governors of the Stock Exchange, the brokerage firm of Carr & Peters, at 18 Wall Street, was yesterday dissolved. It was succeeded by Peters & Van Dusen, (Frank H. Van Dusen, Daniel S. Peters—was a clerk in a well-known Stock Exchange house during the bull market of 1898-9. He made a sum of money variously estimated at from $75,000 to $200,000, and, buying a seat on the Exchange in April of 1899, formed the firm of Bruce & Peters. his firm dissolved last Summer, when Mr. Peters took as partner Mr. Carr.

Movements of Currency.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $200,000 in currency to Chicago, $150,000 to New Orleans, and $100,000 to St. Louis. The sum of $9,000 was paid in New York exchanges for gold deposited at San Francisco, and $15,691.42 for gold deposited at the Seattle Assay Office. The bond payments amounted to $24,451.06.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The resumption of business yesterday in the market for outside securities brought no general increase in activity, and the day was a relatively quiet one on the curb. Prices were somewhat irregular, buying movements and profit taking ones alternately causing advances and declines. The copper stocks were less prominent than they were a short while since, and to a certain extent their former position was assumed by the industrials, several of which were quite active.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN was one of the most active of the industrials, and although it was somewhat weak during the early part of the day, it recovered the decline and closed strong at the previous day's price. Nearly all the trading was around the top price. The preferred stock has not shared the recent activity of the common, and the price in this issue has suffered somewhat, being offered as low as 78 yesterday.

***

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was actively traded in between 15¼ and 14¼. It sold up at the opening and again crossed 15, but the supply of stock at this price seemed quite large, and the quotation was forced down to 14¼. The stock closed with a loss of three-quarters of a point.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE, though not very actively traded in, sold up to 43⅝, and closed with a net gain of one-quarter of a point, at 43¼ bid. The preferred stock sold at 92½ and closed unchanged at 92 bid. The demand, especially for the common stock, seemed quite large. Around 43 there were a number of large buying orders in the market.

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GENERAL CARRIAGE was actively dealt in between 5⅜ and 6. A net gain of one-eighth of a point was made on reported transactions in about 3,000 or 4,000 shares.

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STANDARD OIL was traded in to the extent of about 175 shares, and rose from 750 to 762, closing at 760 bid, a net gain of 13 points. For some time past a new record in this stock has been established almost daily. Yesterday's high price was 14 points above the best price of last Wednesday.

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COPPER STOCKS.—Trading in the copper shares was relatively quiet. British Columbia sold up to 20½, but closed unchanged at 20¼ bid. Union Copper sold up to 5½, and made a net gain of one-quarter of a point, closing at 5¼ bid. Arlington Copper sold at 6½ and 6¾.

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INTERNATIONAL POWER preferred was offered down from 70 to 55, without calling out a bid. International Power common, which is traded in on the board, sold within 4 or 5 points of the figure at which the preferred stock was offered.

***

ELECTRO GAS sold from 195 down to 180 on light transactions. At the close it was said to be offered at 190.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Wednesday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 30. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 28. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agriculture Chem.	25	25	25	26
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	78	79	78	79
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	6¾	7	6¾	7¼
American Bicycle pf.	25½	27	26½	28
American Bicycle bonds	75	76	75½	76
American Bridge	43¼	43½	43¼	43⅝
American Bridge pf.	92	92½	92	92½
American Chicle	76	80	75	76½
American Chicle pf.	75	82	80	85
Am. Hide & Leather	10¾	11⅜	10	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	41	41	40	42
Am. Hide & Leather 6s	90½	91½	90½	91½
American Thread pf.	4	4½	4	4½
American Woolen	22¾	22½	22¾	22½
American Woolen pf.	77	78	78	78½
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8¼	8⅝	8	8¼
Arlington Copper	6½	7	6⅜	7¼
British Columbia Copper	20¾	20½	20¾	20½
British Exch. 3s	98	99	98	99
California Copper	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	1⅝
Cast. Iron Pipe	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅞
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	33	35	34	36
Central & So. Am. Tel.	100	104	100	104
Central Fireworks	22	24	22	24
Central Fireworks pf.	65	67	65	67
Compressed Air	47	48	47	48
Con. Ry. L. & E.	14	14¾	14¾	15
Con. Rubber Tire	2	5	2	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	30	33	30	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	18¾	19	18¾	19½
Crucible Steel pf.	78	78½	78	78½
Cramps' Shipyard	71	75	67	71
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5⅜	5⅝	5	5½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	23¼	24	22½	23½
Electric Boat	17	19	17	18
Electric Boat pf.	..	40	..	40
Electric Vehicle	18	19½	18	19½
Electric Vehicle pf.	35	45	35	45
†Electro-Pneumatic	3	3¼	3½	3¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	18	22	18	25
General Carriage	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97½	99	97½	99
German Treasury 4s	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
Hall Signal	36	42	36	42
Havana Commercial	10¼	11½	10	12
Havana Commercial pf.	42	44	42	48
Hudson River Tel.	116	120	116	120
Illinois Transportation	1⅜	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
International Pump	28½	29	28⅝	29
International Pump pf.	75½	76¼	75½	76½
International Silver pf.	35	40	35	40
Inter-State Oil	70¼	71¼	69¼	69⅝
Iron Steamboat	2⅝	4	2⅜	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. L. & P.	138	145	135	145
Kings Co. El. L. & P. rights	11	12	10	12
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
†Markeen Copper	1	2½	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	11½	12	11	11¾
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	20	23	20	23
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	70	83	70	83
National Tramo. stone	5	12	5	12
National Sugar	103	106	103	106
New England Transport.	3¼	4	3½	4
N. Y. Transportation	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
Otis Elevator	27	28	26	27
Otis Elevator pf.	89	91	89	91
Phila. Bess. & Lake E.	26	..	24¾	24½
Ratsof	32	..	32	..
Ratsof bonds	78	86	78	86
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94½	96	94½	96
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29¼	29¾	28	28¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	82	82½	80½	81½
Safety Car Heat & Light	118	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	17½	17⅝	17½	18½
Seaboard Air Line	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Seaboard Air Line 4s	29	29½	29¼	29¼
Standard Coupler	35	40	35	40
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	30	32	30	32
Standard Oil of N. J.	750	762	747	750
Storage Power	12	13	10	12
Tennessee Copper	18½	19¼	18½	19¼
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	3	4	3⅝	4
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	5¼	5½	5	5¼
Union Typewriter	35½	36½	35	36
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	108	110	108	110
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L.	84½	84¾	84½	84¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	63	65	63½	64½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	30½	39	36½	39
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf.	111	113	110	112

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102½	103½	102½	103½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	115	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102¾	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	230	231	230	231
Brooklyn. B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent Park, N. & E. R.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, registered 110½
U S 3s, coup 110¾
U S 4s, reg, 1907 115
U S 4s, coup, 1907 116
U S 4s, coup, 1925 138
U S of Mex s f 5s 97½
Am Tob scrip 103
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 94
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 102½
102½
102¾
102¾
105¾
118½
Atl Coast Line 6s 107½
Balt & Ohio, Pitts J & M Div 3½s 87¾
Balt & Ohio, Pitts, Lake Erie & W 2d 5s 107
Beech Creek 1st 4s 105
Beech Creek 1st gu 4s 105
Boston Un Gas 5s 79¾
B'klyn Rap T 5s 107
B'klyn Un Elev 1st 97
Canada So 1st 5s 108
Cent of Ga con 5s 83½
Cent Pac gold 6s 105
Ches & Ohio 4½s 104½
Chi & Alt 3½s 85¾
Chi, B & Q con 7s 130½
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 5s 107½
Chi, Ind & Louisville 4s 88½
Chi & Nor West deb 5s 130½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 88½
Chi, St P, M & O 6s 106
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 6s 120
Chi Term Tran 4s 70¾
Chi Mil 1st 5½s 120
Col Midland 1st 4s 70¾
Col & South 1st 4s 71
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s 115
Erie 1st con 4s 91½
Erie 1st con 4s prior lien 97½
Ft Worth & D C 1st 70½
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & P Div 5s 84½
Grand Rap & West deb 4s A 84½
Hocking Val 4½s 104½
Illinois Cent 4s 102½
Ind, Dec & West 4½s 70½
Int & Gt Nor 2d 6s 104
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s 108½
Kan City & Pac 1st 4s 103½
Kansas City So 3s 68
Kings Co Elev 4s 104½
Lake Shore gold 3½s 115½
Long Island unified 4s 104
Manhattan con 4s 104½
Met El 1st 6s 117½
Met W S El, Chi 4s 98½
Mex Cent 1st inc 20
Mex Nat 1st 6s 120½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 95
Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s 71
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 118½
Mo Pac Trust 5s 99
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, Lake Shore gold 3½s 107
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, Lake Shore registered 3,000 97½
Mich Cent col 3½s 96½
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 107
N Y, Chi & St L 1st 97
N Y Gas, El L & P purchase money 4s 94½
Norf & W con 4s 99¾
North Pac 4s 102½
South Div 3½s 87½
North Pac gen 3s 70¾
Ore R & N con 4s 98½
Ore Short Line 1st 5s 116
Ore Sh Line 1st 6s 128
Pac Coast 1st 5s 112
Peo & East inc 4s 34
Reading gen 4s 90½
Rio Gr West 1st 4s 70½
St L & S F 4s 85½
St L & S F gen 6s 107½
St L S W 1st 4s 94½
St L S W 2d 4s 85½
St L & I M gen 5s 107½
St L & I M 4s 87¾
St L, Ark & Tex gen 5s 104½
St Paul C & P 1st 5s 118½
St Paul, M & M 1st con 6s, reduced to 4½s 101½
St Paul, M & M 1st 6s 116½
St Paul & D 2d 5s 107
San A & A P 4s 70½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 105½
South Pac 4s 84½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 112½
Tenn Coal, Iron & R, Birm Div 1st 6s 110
Tenn Coal, Iron & R, De Bard C & I 6s 104
Tex & N O con 5s 104½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 116½
Tol & O Cent ken 5s 117
Union Pac 1st 4s 104
Union Pac 1st 6s 108½
Va Midland gen 5s 111
Wabash 1st 5s 116½
Wabash deb, Ser B 37
Wheeling & L E 1st 5s 97½
West Shore gtd 4s 114
W Shore 1st 4s 113
West N Y & Penn 1st 5s 98
West N Y & Penn gen 6s 121½
West Un Tel 5s 95
West Union refund & real estate 4½s 94½
W & L E 1st con 4s 105
Wisc Cent gen 4s 89½

Total sales $6,213,500

HITCH IN TAX REDUCTION BILL.

Caucus of Republican Members May Be Called Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30. — Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee issued notices to-day recalling the previous notice of a full committee meeting to-morrow to consider the bill for the reduction of the war revenue. It was given out that this was done because Gen. Grosvenor and Mr. Tawney were absent, attending the funeral of Senator Davis, and that Mr. Steele would not be here, leaving the Republicans short of a majority in the committee.

Mr. Tawney did not go to Minnesota, however, and it was learned this afternoon that Gen. Grosvenor will arrive in Washington to-morrow. The real reason that the committee will not meet to-morrow, it is stated, is because further information is desired as to the views of Republican members generally in reference to this bill.

Such features of the measure prepared by the Republican members as have become known, together with omissions which the committee has made in the proposed reductions, have caused considerable opposition, and it is probable that a conference or caucus of the Republican members will be held before a final decision is reached. The greatest opposition that has developed comes from the brewing interests. Representatives from districts where there is a great deal of beer manufactured are making serious protests against the action of the committee in not reducing the tax on beer.

There are some other interests also which are making protests, and Republican members of the House have telegraphed their friends on the Ways and Means Committee that they think the proposed bill should be changed. The fact that the majority in the present House is only sixteen warns the Republican managers that a bill must be supported by practically the entire Republican membership in order to pass. If Gen. Grosvenor arrives to-morrow, it is possible that the Republican members now in the city may make a request for a caucus to be held early next week.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Charles H. Perry, Charles Pfeifer.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Metropolitan Trust Company vs. Robert L. Knaggs et al.—William H. Ricketts, Max Wolff vs. Thomas E. Warine et al.—R. Dudenaing.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—Harry Greff vs. Max Shareshewsky—Samuel A. Byers.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. McNeill—Augustus Van Wyck, Cormick vs. Raftery—Joseph P. McDonough, Langbein vs. Waldheim—George E. Kent, Crescent Benevolent Society vs. Myers—Charles Putzel, Boehm vs. Forber—Edward L. Patterson. Matter of Cedarhurst Stable Company—Bartow S. Weeks.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Central Realty Band and Trust Company vs. Weibel—Isaac Rothschild & Sons, Dollar Savings Bank vs. Rezzano—Arthur D. Truax, Flanagan vs. Graham; Shannon vs. Graham—John H. Judge, Heller vs. Nicholsburg—Charles D. Olendorf, Taylor vs. Butler—Edward Browne, Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Butler—John Delahunty, Crow vs. Ericson—James J. Neallis.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Potter vs. Feltner—William J. A. McKim.

Surrogate Notices.

CAREY, CATHARINE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 24th day of May, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE C. CAREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph T. Ryan, No. 140 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1900. AMELIA CAREY, JOSEPH A. CAREY, Executors. JOSEPH T. RYAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 149 Broadway, New York. je 2-1aw6m8

Surrogate Notices.

CHALMERS, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. CHALMERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of May next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1900. SOPHIA A. CHALMERS, Administratrix. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DOWD, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOWD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 25 Spring Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January next. Dated the 17th day of July, 1900. JEREMIAH ARCHER, JAMES J. SLEVIN, Executors. BENJ. B. KENTON, Attorney for Executors, 346 Broadway, New York City. jy14-1aw6mSa

DUNLAP, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DUNLAP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clarke & Culver, Esqs., attorneys, No. 137 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of October, 1900. AMELIA N. DUNLAP, Executrix. GUSTAVE C. HENRY, ARTHUR H. LAMSON, Executors. CLARKE & CULVER, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, office and P. O. address, 137 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. o6-1aw6mS

HARRISON, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL HARRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Nos. 214 and 216 East 52d Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of January, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of June, 1900. MICHAEL HARRISON, Jr., THERESA HARRISON, CECELILLA A. PULLEYN, Executors. KETCHAM & OWENS, Attorneys for Executors, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. je30-1aw6m8

HOWARD, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN HOWARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Shearman & Sterling, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, Nov. 17, 1900. WILLIAM V. S. THORNE, ALFRED M. TOWNSEND, Executors. SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Executors.

KING, DAVID M. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID M. R. KING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Roswell H. King, No. 32 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of September, 1900. MARY E. KING, Administratrix. ROSWELL H. KING, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MACURDY, EMMELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMELINE MACURDY, late of Mount Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, deceased, who died leaving personal property within the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York the 21st day of August, 1900. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhatten, New York City. sep1-1aw8

PAGE, LOUISE N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE N. PAGE, late of the County of New York, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June, 1901, next. Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1900. ABRAHAM GRUBER, Executor. WILLIAM H. BONYNGE, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, New York City.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,179.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD LIBERMAN and SAUL LIBERMAN, individually and as copartners of the firm of Liberman Brothers, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Bernhard Liberman and Saul Liberman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said Bernhard Liberman and Saul Liberman were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau St., in N. Y. City, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Nov. 20, 1900.

NO. 3,209.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS ADLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Adler of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Adler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, November 30th, 1900.

NO. 3,189.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SELDA FLUCKIGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Selda Fluckiger of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said Selda Fluckiger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau St., in N. Y. City, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Nov. 30, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of IGNAZIO MERCADANTE, bankrupt.—No. 3,195.

To the creditors of Ignazio Mercadante of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1900, the said Ignazio Mercadante was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 28th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT KEEN, bankrupt.—No. 2,871.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Clarence B. Smith, the Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shoogood, auctioneer, at No. 26-28 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows:

Twelve saws, 5 pullers, 9 marking pots, 14 handles, ½ bbl. brads, 2 bbls. nails, box tacks, 6 wire covers, 1 bbl. clutch nails, 14 coils straps, 9 coils straps, 10 hat straps, 130 pair wire straps, 27 pair wire straps, 45 pair hat wire, odds and ends, 1 table, 2 chairs, 1 desk, 1 scales, 1 truck.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of appraised value. —Dated November 28th, 1900.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy. No. 346 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,217.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD HAAS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Richard Haas, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said Richard Haas was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar St., in New York City, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 30th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY HART, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Hart, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 12th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 30th, 1900.

NO. 3,218.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB KRAKOWER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Krakower of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said Jacob Krakower was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE, November 30th, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ANNIE J. LAWRIE, doing business as Lawrie & Company, bankrupt. No. 2,902.

Notice is hereby given that Annie J. Lawrie, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated November 19th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 12th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 30th, 1900.

NO. 3,066.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ESTHER LEWIS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Esther Lewis of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of October, A. D., 1900, the said Esther Lewis was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau St., in N. Y. City, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Nov. 30th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DE FOREST LILLIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that De Forest Lillis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 26th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 12th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 30th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS SILVERSTONE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,823.

To the creditors of Louis Silverstone of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Silverstone was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that a first meeting of creditors was held at my office on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1900, at which meeting Leopold S. Weiner was elected trustee; and that on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said bankrupt applied for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and specifications were thereupon filed in opposition thereto; and that on the 21st day of November the issues raised by said specifications were referred to me as Special Commissioner; and that thereafter and on the 28th day of November said bankrupt filed with me a petition for leave to amend the schedules heretofore filed herein, and that amended schedules have been allowed and filed.

Notice is further given that a reopened first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 78 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 28th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT KEEN, bankrupt.—No. 2,871.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Clarence B. Smith, the Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shoogood, auctioneer, at No. 26-28 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows:

Twelve saws, 5 pullers, 9 marking pots, 14 handles, ½ bbl. brads, 2 bbls. nails, box tacks, 6 wire covers, 1 bbl. clutch nails, 14 coils straps, 9 coils straps, 10 hat straps, 130 pair wire straps, 27 pair wire straps, 45 pair hat wire, odds and ends, 1 table, 2 chairs, 1 desk, 1 scales, 1 truck.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of appraised value. —Dated November 28th, 1900.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy. No. 346 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JAMES F. FITZGERALD, plaintiff, against MARIA A. WUYTACK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 19th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and known and designated as lot number fifty-two (52) on a certain map entitled "Map of property belonging to William Elliot Zborowski on Webster and Crestline Avenues, in the 23d and 24th Wards of the City of New York," which map was made by E. H. Holden, City Surveyor, and was dated May 1st, 1890, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled map of the consideration real estate of Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, deceased, in the City of New York, as partitioned by the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the suit of Gerard Stuyvesant against Hamilton Fish and Rutherford Stuyvesant, October 21st, 1848, which map is certified by the said Commissioners, and a copy whereof is annexed to the report of the said Commissioners as filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, which lot is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-six feet northwestwardly from the Second Avenue, and running thence northeastwardly, on a line parallel with the said Second Avenue, ninety-two feet; thence southeasterly, on a line parallel with the said street, fifteen feet; thence southwestwardly on a line parallel with the said avenue, ninety-two feet to Seventeenth Street; and thence northwestwardly, along Seventeenth Street, fifteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Julian I. Morrison by Lucas L. Van Allen, referee.—Dated New York, October 25, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

HARRY H. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above, the street number being 211 East Seventeenth Street:

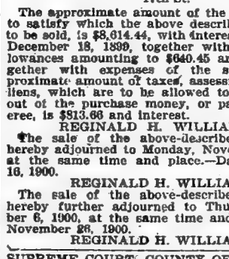

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,614.44, with interest thereon from December 18, 1899, together with costs and disbursements amounting to $640.45 and interest, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $8,614.44, with interest.—Dated New York, October 27th, 1900. STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

128th Street.

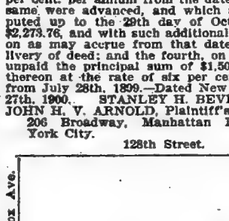

127th Street.

The total approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold as aforesaid is $10,868.64, with interest from October 25d, 1900, and with costs and allowances amounting to $398.40 and interest thereon from October 28th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes and water rates which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,859.83 and interest.—Dated New York, October 27th, 1900. STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, December 3d, 1900, at the same hour and place. STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee. n20-2aw2wTu&S

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Legal Notices.

THE JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, LIMITED.—Supreme Court, New York County.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of THE JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Albert A. Wilcox and Louis Stern, receivers of The John Stephenson Company, Limited, that they have been duly appointed the permanent receivers of said corporation, and have duly qualified as such and entered upon the performance of their duties, and that, pursuant to law, said receivers require:

1. All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said receivers at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, the attorneys for said receivers, at No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by the 18th day of January, 1901, and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation to deliver the same to the said receivers by the said 18th day of January, 1901.

3. All the creditors of the said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said receivers at the office of their said attorneys, Sullivan & Cromwell, at No. 45 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 18th day of January, 1901.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to said receivers at the said office of their said attorneys by said 18th day of January, 1901.

Dated New York City, November 27, 1900.

ALBERT A. WILCOX, LOUIS STERN, Permanent Receivers of The John Stephenson Company, Limited.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Receivers, 45 Wall Street, New York City.

Mills Building, 35 Wall Street, New York, Nov. 30th, 1900.

The firm of NASH & WEED has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Nash retiring from business. JAMES R. NASH. EDWARD B. WEED.

December 1st, 1900.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of WEED & LESLIE, for the purpose of conducting a Stock Brokerage business. EDWARD B. WEED. GEORGE R. LESLIE.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis.

5:35 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:35 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 3:25, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 3:40, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:58 A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 2:20, 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 9:25 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 943, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 366 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*8:00 a. m. ..Syracuse Local..	*10:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m. ..Empire State Express..	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m. ..Fast Mail..	*10:00 a. m.
†10:30 a. m. ..Day Express..	†7:00 p. m.
‡11:30 a. m. ..Rutland Express..	‡7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m. ..Southwestern Limited..	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m. ..N. Y. & Chicago Special..	*1:30 p. m.
*3:30 p. m. ..Albany & Troy Flier..	*11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m. ..Albany Special..	2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m. ..Detroit Special..	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m. ..The Lake Shore Limited..	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m. ..St. Louis Limited..	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m. ..Western Express..	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m. ..Northern Express..	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m. ..Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*8:55 a. m.
*8:00 p. m. ..Pan-American Express..	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m. ..Buffalo & S. W. Special.	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m. ..Pacific Express..	*2:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m. ..Midnight Express..	*7:00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:12

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BERGNER.

Well-Known Virtuoso Honored by Many Music Lovers.

Frederick Bergner, well known as a musician and teacher, one of New York's pioneer instructors on the 'cello and an original director of the Philharmonic Society, completed fifty years of labor in this city on Nov. 23, and a company of his friends and pupils gathered at the residence of Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, 36 West Fifty-fourth Street, to congratulate him upon the occasion.

A surprise had been prepared for the man they had come to honor in the shape of a handsomely embossed and appropriately engraved silver loving cup, and he was greatly moved when it was presented. He also received as tokens of the day a check for a substantial amount and a set of richly engrossed resolutions, which were signed by those present, and by others who hold him in high esteem. In the course of his career as a virtuoso Mr. Bergner has won a high place in the regard of the music-loving public, and his name is closely linked with those of Matzka, Theodore Thomas, and Joseph Rosenthal.

Among those present, and contributing to the testimonial, were Mrs. S. Loeb, Mrs. Eleanor Butler Sanders, Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, President F. S. Hyde of the Philharmonic, Harry Havemeyer, J. Loeb, Mr. Henry, Elken Naumberg, Maurice Sternberger, Alfred Seligman, and Howard Henry.

FAIR FOR A DAY NURSERY.

To be Held at the Hotel Majestic on Dec. 6 and 7.

Arrangements are almost complete for the fair in aid of the Riverside Day Nursery at the Hotel Majestic on the afternoons and evenings of Dec. 6 and 7. The Rev. H. Everston Cobb is at the head of the institution, Mrs. Robert MacArthur being the President of the Board of Managers, while Mrs. A. W. Cruikshank is the Chairman and Mrs. William Tubbs Treasurer of the Fair Committee.

Following is the allotment of the tables: Mrs. F. B. Harper, plants and flowers; Mrs. Charles Buek, candy and cake; Miss Hedges, lemonade; Mrs. J. S. Stevenson, afternoon (and evening) tea; Miss Macy, art work; Edward Cruikshank, burned wood; Mrs. Andrew Shiland, Jr., Rutgers table, fancy work; Mrs. James Newcomb, and the Chi Kappa Club, children's goods; Master Chester B. McLaughlin and little Miss Frances E. Coleman, presiding over the Jack Horner pie; Mrs. James Hardenbergh, packages, and Mrs. Percy Klock and many assistants, fancy table. Much the auxiliary. Music, both vocal and instrumental, will be furnished by Signati's Neapolitan Orchestra, which will appear in costume.

Crippled Waif Identified.

After being unclaimed at the shelter of the Children's Society of Brooklyn since late last Monday night, the thirteen-year-old cripple, who gave her name as Katie Fager, was identified yesterday as Katie Behringer, whose mother lives at 330 Bushwick Avenue, Williamsburg. The child's identity was established yesterday through a postal card which Mrs. Behringer sent to the society's office.

Big Cake Walk To-night.

One of the largest companies of cake-walkers and rag-time enthusiasts ever brought together will make merry at the Grand Central Palace to-night. The prizes offered by the management include $500 in gold, a dozen gold medals, and blue ribbons. At least 500 negroes of both sexes have applied for permission to contest for the prizes in question, but the totalest number has been limited to 150.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Oldest Strongest Best

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

EXAMINES AND GUARANTEES

Titles to Real Estate

CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $5,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.

175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

THE RAILROAD BUILDING AND LOAN Association will aid in buying or building homes. Inquire of G. A. Martin, Secretary, 132 Park Av., corner 42d St., New York City.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE.

A very superior new 20-foot five-story American basement house, NO. 312 WEST 107TH STREET. Has large and handsome Reception Room and Foyer Hall, passenger elevator all the way up, three bathrooms, and refrigerator built in. Is on the highest ground of the upper west side, close to Riverside, in a most quiet, select, and convenient location. Just the house for an invalid. Will be decorated and fixtured to suit.

PRICE COMPLETE ONLY $36,000.

THREE-QUARTERS MAY REMAIN AT 4 1-2 PER CENT.

CHARLES BUEK, 109 West 42d Street.

MIDWAY BETWEEN CENTRAL AND RIVERside Parks.—Choice four-story and basement freestone and brick house; 21 feet front, lot 102 feet; 25-foot dining room and butler's pantry extension; hall in splendid order; bronze mantels; hardwood finish; location and neighborhood excellent; must see the house inside to appreciate it. ANDREW J. W. GARDNER, 92 Broad St., New York City.

Near Riverside Drive and 88th St.

Choice 20-foot-front house, in most perfect order throughout; extension; excellent light, hardwood finish throughout. A bargain, small payment necessary.

JOHN N. GOLDING.

9 Pine St. 570 Fifth Ave.

THREE OF THE FINEST APARTMENT houses, two of seven stories and one of five stories, on the beautiful 7th Av. Driveway, above 110th St., for sale; 7-story houses are built for 3 families on each floor, and the 5-story house has 10 apartments; only six vacancies in the three houses. First-class investment. W., 220 Times Office.

169 WEST 93D ST.—A three-story and basement private residence, 400 feet from elevated station; 2 short blocks from Riverside Park; tiled bathroom; parquet floors; tastefully decorated; can be sold on easy terms; can be seen at any time; price, $22,000. FRANK L. FISHER COMPANY, 440 Columbus Av.

ATTENTION, INVESTORS.—Two new elevator apartment houses, elegantly located, one vacancy; will pay 13% net. Exchange considered for lots and cash. Particulars at this office only. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

CASH BUYERS' OPPORTUNITY.—Will sacrifice 4-story 20-foot single flats, Harlem, east side; also, 150th St., near Westchester Av.; account leaving for Europe; a bona fide chance. BERRMANN, 333 East 119th St.

$5,000—RARE BARGAIN.—Elegant five-story apartment house; finest location west side, near Central Park; rented to finest tenants, $4,372; balance, $28,000, permanent mortgage, 5 per cent. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

WILLIS AV.—Magnificent 5-story corner, with 4 stores, always rented; finest tenants; corner liquor store for sale if desired; bargain price; property growing fast in value. THOS. P PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, HAS some very desirable cold water tenements for sale that are a safe and reliable income investment. Call for particulars.

ASKING $8,300.—Two-family 2-story and basement house; all improvements; upper part pays expenses; newly decorated; make offer. BARKER'S, 1,992 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ONLY $10,000 FOR FIVE-STORY FLAT; SIX rooms and bath; Madison Av. Inquire BISSINGER, 155 E. 108th St., corner 3d Av.

$16,000, $1,000 CASH.—Large double, near Lexington Av., 25x100; may exchange; sacrifice. McKEEVER, 1,701 Madison Av.

2D AV., NEAR 215T ST.—Size, 20x100; three-story; rented in floors; make offer; bargain. CHAS. E. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in West 22d St.; only $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HAVE A FEW LOTS in Brooklyn, near Prospect Park; all improvements; on easy terms of $5 monthly. For full particulars apply HENRY C. CARMAN, 38 Park Row, New York.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FULL CITY LOTS.

10 blocks from city line; no assessment; all city improvements; 5c. on trolley, which runs through property; easy terms. TANNENBAUM & COHEN, 2,663 3d Av., near 142d St. Open evenings.

BRONXVILLE.—Harlem Railroad; 28 minutes from 42d; lots near station; $100 upward; city improvement; no assessments; title insured; easy payments. OFFENBACH, 97 East 116th St.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRANTWOOD

ON-THE-HUDSON.

You can buy this house for $40.00 per month,

covering principal and interest; or we will build for you in any style on similar terms. Size of plot, 50x100. House has nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large full-width porch, finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; polished oak staircases, nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c.

Grantwood has every city convenience—water, sewer, electric lighting, macadam streets. Directly on the Hudson, and only 20 minutes via 14th and 42d St. Ferries and Hudson Traction Co.'s R. R. Fifteen minutes from 125th St. Ferry and Trolley.

Write or call for Photographic Views and Maps of Picturesque Grantwood and full particulars

Free Transportation to Visit Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co.

1,133 Broadway, New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

5 Little Farm Houses.

Have EACH FROM 2 TO 6 ACRES of garden ground around house, useful for any produce, as well as chickens, ducks, Belgian hare, etc.; 3 towns near by reached in walking distance; GUARANTEE WORK 9 MONTHS a year to mechanic or laborer; prices run from $350 to $600, on the installment plan of $6 monthly; no cash down; SINGLE families or a GROUP of families can apply for particulars at city office, 202 East 23d St., all this week.

FOR SALE—Lake Champlain property; 100 acres on the eastern shore; the ideal place for a palatial Summer home; one mile to railroad station; the most beautiful and scenic spot in Vermont. Address JNO. W. HARRINGTON, 11 Wall St., N. Y., or F. J. POPE, 6 Madison St., Chicago.

WINTER HOME IN FLORIDA ON ST. JOHN'S River, near Palatka; 80 acres, 150 orange trees; abundance of other fruit trees and good garden; good cottage and barn; healthful location; must sell at a sacrifice, $1,200. Address F. M. SHARPE, 100 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

FARM, 128 ACRES, 10 TIMBER; 18-ROOM house, 2 barns; farmhouse; plenty fruit; productive soil; 1 hour from city; cost, $35,000; must sell to close estate, price, $10,000. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

GREENWICH.—Large acreage property, on the ridge; finest elevation; overlooking the Sound; unequaled site for large country seat. J. W. ATWATER, 55 Liberty St.

SHORE PROPERTY, 20 ACRES, ELEVATED, wooded; choice site for gentleman's country seat; 50 minutes 42d St.; Connecticut; express trains. J. W. ATWATER, 55 Liberty St.

FOR SALE—Cottages, hotels, farms, 6 to 160 acres; $3,000, $7,000, $18,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WHY PAY BIG RENT

FOR A 13-ROOM DOUBLE HOUSE IN MANHATTAN, WHEN THERE ARE

Theatres, Clubs, and Society just as good in the Borough of Brooklyn? I have a new double house, lot 60x100, hardwood finish, with all improvements, to lease, at $50 per month; within forty minutes of Bridge; two blocks only to 5 cent trolley or Elevated; splendidly located, near the new Shore Drive, giving a fine view of New York Bay; it's a home of beauty and a joy forever to a good tenant. Owner, S. ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton F., Manhattan. Telephone, 215 Cortlandt.

90 4TH AV., NEAR WANAMAKER'S.—Dwelling portion; thirteen rooms; rent asked, $70.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 96TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $38. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 90th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

117TH ST., 360-366 WEST, NEAR MORNINGside Park.—Handsomely decorated six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; private surroundings; near Columbia University and convenient to cable and elevated; rents, $25, $27; references.

64TH ST., 11 WEST, NEAR CENTRAL PARK. —Charming apartment, six rooms, bath; hot water supply; steam heat; hardwood; open plumbing; fine neighborhood; select tenants; second floor; $33. Apply at once.

PARK AV., 1,051, NEAR 86TH ST.—Apartments of six large rooms; steam heat; rents $20 to $26; location convenient and desirable, and houses extremely well kept.

A.—$12.00. NEAR CENTRAL PARK, 61 TO 63 West 100th St.; very desirable location; 3 and 4 rooms, newly decorated; halls carpeted; ranges, mirrors, &c.

146TH ST., 227 WEST.—Three and four room apartments, all light; heated halls; rent $8.50 to $11. Janitor, or M. JUST, 219 West 125th St.

LENOX AV., 454.—Five light rooms, tiled bath, open plumbing, steam heat, nicely decorated; $18. Apply Janitor, or M. JUST, 219 W. 125th St.

63D ST., 185 WEST.—Corner flat of 6 light rooms and bath, newly renovated; rent $23. Janitor, or M. JUST, 219 West 125th St.

$40.00—EIGHT LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, steam heat; hot water supply; corner house. 133 East 84th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 118TH.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $30; handsomely decorated.

A NEW FIRE-PROOF BUILDING; ONE apartment left for bachelor or small family. 75 East 81st St.

10TH ST., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12 and $13.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH AV. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $8.50-$14.

321 EAST 119TH ST.—Excellent parlor flat, 7 rooms; all improvements; moderate rent. NOLL.

13TH ST., 311 WEST.—Nice five light, airy rooms; private halls; cheap rent.

81ST ST., 128-130 WEST.—Four-room flats; rent low; good order. Apply Janitor.

58TH ST., 868 WEST.—Steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated, $40.

NO. 58 PERRY ST.—Five fine large rooms and bath; hot water. Janitor, in No. 56.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DESK ROOM TO LET, FIRST CLASS, IN CONvenient large office; one flight; opposite Astor House; references exchanged. Address H., Box 154, Times office.

FACTORY, POWER, RAILROAD SWITCH, Sprinklers, cheap labor, low freights. W. LAWTON, Kingston, N. Y.

VIENNA HALL, 131-133 EAST 58TH.—Handsome large rooms; richly furnished; suitable for clubs and lodges; moderate terms.

ELEGANT DOCTORS' DENTISTS', OR BUSIness quarters; elevator service; steam heated. Inquire second floor, 251 5th Av.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores with plate glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

46TH ST., 423 West.—Large store with three rooms and plate glass front; newly decorated; $20.

TWO-FLOOR BRICK FACTORY, 80x62; FORECLOSURE; offer wanted. Will lease premises, 627 15th St., Brooklyn.

6TH AV., 238.—Large floor; six rooms; modern improvements; elevator; show case; steam heat. Ring janitor's bell.

HAMILTON ST., 16½.—Large store with plate glass front and three dwelling rooms; $15.

DESK ROOM TO LET.—Inquire Room 915, Hartford Bldg., 41 Union Square. J. L. MANNEY.

Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL STORES FOR BAKERY, BUTcher, tailor, restaurant; business thoroughfare; $18. 164 Hamilton Av., near Columbia St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE IOWA,

135 West 104th St.

JUST COMPLETED.

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 200 feet from 104th St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Ave. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.

PAUL B. PUGH & CO., Builders and Owners.

STABLER & SMITH, AGENTS,

674 COLUMBUS AVE., 93D ST.

TELEPHONE 70 RIVERSIDE.

KENMARE,

S. W. Cor. 93d St. and Central Park West.

Every known modern convenience was embodied in the construction of this superb new apartment building. Suites of 7 and 8 extra large and light rooms. The rents are moderate.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts.,

284 Columbus Avenue, near 73d St.

HAROLD COURT and BRITTANY,

N. E. Corner 102d St. & Broadway,

Adjoining private house on 102d St.

New apartments of 7 and 8 rooms. Arrangements can be made for 14 rooms. Only a few Apartments left. All modern improvements, including elevator, electric lights and telephone. Rents from $900 upwards.

OWNER ON PREMISES OR

BRANDT & KIRBY, Agents,

104th St. & Broadway.

THE SWANNANOA

105 East 15th St.

TWO APARTMENTS LEFT. MODERATE RENT.

Five and eight rooms, with every improvement, including telephone in each apartment.

Elevator runs all night.

Apply to PAUL B. PUGH, Owner and Builder on Premises.

THE TUXEDO. HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.

Northwest corner Lexington Av. and 118th St. PASSENGER ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, &c., &c. Suites of five and six rooms and tiled bathroom. All outside rooms; rents, $35 and $40 per month. Superintendent on premises.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK, EAST OF BROADWAY.

At 174 West 58th St.,
Six rooms and bathroom, $40 to $55 per month.
915 7th Av.,
Eight rooms and bathroom, $60 per month.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

MANHATTAN AV., 27, (NEAR 102D.)

Elegant apartments of eight extra large light rooms, bath; single house; hot water; steam heat; oak woodwork; nickel plumbing; handsomely finished throughout; 4th floor; $46. Janitor.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$42.50
Elevator.....Hot water.....Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

HOFFMAN ARMS,

Madison Av. and 59th St., near Park Plaza. Corner apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Restaurant supplies meals and high-class apartment table service. C. A. GERLACH, Prop.

$35 TO $38.—Hall atendance, steam heat, hot water supply; tiled bathroom; exposed plumbing; porcelain tubs and sinks; eight rooms and bath. Janitor, 230 West 122d St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

25 MANHATTAN AV., NEAR 102D ST. Elegant apartment, 7 large, light rooms; bath; steam heat; hot water; oak woodwork; nickel plumbing; all improvements; elegant and tasteful decorations; $32. Janitor.

DOWNTOWN—BEAUTIFUL SECOND APARTment; single flat, 8 large, light rooms and bathroom; sanitary plumbing; exceptionally well kept; $38. 41 Third Av., near 10th St.

155 WEST 46TH ST., between Broadway and 6th Av. Second flat, seven rooms and bathroom, $55. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

21 MANHATTAN AV., N. W. COR. 101ST ST. Corner apartment, 5 large rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, oak woodwork, nickel plumbing; $36. Janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS of seven large, sunny rooms. Apply to RUTLAND OFFICE, Broadway and 57th St.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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868 HICKS ST.—Desirable apartments of two rooms; price, $7.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HOTEL EMPIRE

BROADWAY AND 63d ST., N. Y. CITY.

. . . ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF . .

MODERATE RATES

THERE IS NO CROWD OR JAM. THE LOUNGER AND CURIOUS ARE ABSENT AND AN ATMOSPHERE OF REFINED CONGENIALITY PERVADES THE WHOLE ESTABLISHMENT.

Within ten minutes of amusement and shopping centres. All cars pass the Empire.

W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

WHERE TO DINE.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 Park Place (apply to) 25 Union Sq.

A la Carte. To be Taken. *Dinner.* *Lunch.*

Pompeiian Room, Gilsey House, B'way & 29th. New. Original. Unique.

Rector's 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service A LA CARTE.

Dutch Grill, & Palm Court. Hotel Navarre, 38th St. & 7th Av. Orchestra. A la Carte.

Marsh's, 104 W 34TH STREET. A LA CARTE. Theatrical Suppers.

Shanley's { BROADWAY, near 42D ST. BROADWAY, opp. Weber & Fields SIXTH AVE. and 28D STREET } A la Carte

Cafe Boulevard, 2D AVE. & 10TH ST. 7th. Alc. Hungarian Orchestra

DUN BLDG. } Superb, regular, business men's REST. CAFE. } lunch. DINNER, A.L.C.

Burns' FAMOUS REST. 45th & 6th Av. Terrapin, Game, Shell Fish. Fine Orchestra

Hotel Metropole, 42d St., B'way. Rathskeller & Palm Garden. Alc. Music.

Hotel Avon 6th St. & Madison Av. Tdh., 50c., with wine, 75c. Evening Concerts.

Jack's 42d St. & 6th Av., & 74th & Columbus Noted for shell fish and game.

LEFRANCOIS, 17 E. 17th St. Tdh. 50c., wine.

Roger's 6 PARK PLACE. A la Carte. Table d'Hote Dinner, 4 to 7, 50c.

Huber's WILHELMINA, 116th St. & St. Nicholas Av. Alc. Oysters a specialty.

St. George Hfl. St. George, S. I. Autumn Resort. Table d'Hote dinner, 50c

West End Hotel, 125th St., near 7th Av. Tdh. 50c.; Sunday, 75c. MUSIC

Au Chateau noir. 32 W. 28th St. Business Men's Lunch, (wine,) 50c.

Table d'Hote, (orchestra,) 75c. A la Carte at all Hours.

And at 551 W. Broadway. Table d'Hote, with wine, 50c.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

COMPLETE FURNISHINGS, HOUSES, APARTments, restaurants, pianos, merchandise, every description; cash. BRINK, 3d Av., 117th St. Telephone 182 Harlem.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONTENTS OF houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c., J. L. 113 University Place.

Clothing.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LADIES', GENtlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. NAFTAL, 744 6th Av.

Auction Sales.

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"Last 2 Days."

American Art Galleries,

Madison Square South.

Free 9 to 6 View 9 to 6

Executors' Absolute Sale Marvellously Carved Furniture, ART OBJECTS,

CURIOS AND RELICS

Gathered During Eight Years of Travel in Oriental Countries by the Late

JOSEPH W. SPRAGUE

Louisville, Kentucky,

To be sold at Absolute Public Sale by order of the Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company of Louisville, Executors;

Afternoons of Tuesday next, December 4th, and four following days at 2.30 o'clock.

ALSO,

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED

MODERN PAINTINGS

Water Colors and Drawings

BY

American and Foreign Artists.

To be sold without reserve or restriction by order of various owners

Evenings of Thursday and Friday Next, Dec. 6th and 7th, at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

Winter Resorts.

26c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

Improved in all essentials since last season, with new Palm Room and other attractive features.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

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PINEY WOODS HOTEL

Down in the Pine Forests. Country Club, Golf Links, Quail and Trap Shooting, Bicycle Paths.

HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston. 3 Park Place, New York, Mondays, 10 to 12.

HAMILTON HOTEL, BERMUDA

OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY

Situated on high elevation in the centre of the City of Hamilton, the capital of Bermuda. Send for booklet. A. C. BROOKS, Manager, Hamilton, Bermuda.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

I. H. BERGER & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers, Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,

17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

STRICTLY COMMISSION HOUSE. EST. 1886.

Stocks, Bonds, and Grain bought and sold for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Call or SEND POSTAL CARD bearing your name and address and we will mail you gratis our "DAILY MARKET NEWS," also booklet, "GUIDE TO INVESTORS AND OPERATORS," containing explicit information, &c.; an invaluable aid to the speculat ve operator.

50 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

Manufacturing stock, new electric lamp, most perfect ever invented; economical, 96 per cent. efficiency; interchangeable for use on all current; series of universal use; will have enormous sales and profits; in manufacture for unlimited demand; factory now fitting up in city; light on exhibition; capital $1,000,000. Will sell limited number of $50 shares at ground floor price, $10 each. Fullest investigation solicited. Call on or address THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

AGENTS.—Coin money by handling the Surio Fire Vase, the most wonderful gas heater; weighs 7 ounces; can be attached on any gas fixture; no tubing required; heats the largest room in 5 minutes; 50 per cent. profit; write for catalogue. Sole Agents for Surio Mfg. Co., 1,070 3d Av.

AN ACTIVE MAN OF BUSINESS EXPERience; character, and ability would invest $5,000 or more in legitimate manufacturing or other business enterprise and arrange for personal services if necessary. Address R. S. P., Box 165 New York Times Office, giving some particulars.

AN OLD FIRM OF STOCK BROKERS, HAVing an extensive clientele, are about to incorporate; additional capital wanted; will accept lots of $500 to $1,000; this is an opportunity seldom offered; no agents. Address J., Post Office Box 548, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—$5,000, to increase manufacture and sale of seven Turkish toilet company articles now on market; highest recommendations; handsomest packages; investment sure; profits large. COL. J. F. MILLIKEN, Mgr., 287 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—AGENCIES FOR READY SELLING GOODS, ESPECIALLY for EXPORT. Address, with particulars, EXPORTER, Box 1,001 New York.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—New York Republican weekly; gross business, $5,500; profits, $2,500; old and well established; quick sale imperative. EMERSON P. HARRIS, 150 Nassau St.

ACTIVE MAN INVESTING $1,000, WITH services, secures salaried position and interest in corporation; act as Secretary and Manager. WINN, 132 Nassau St., Room 317.

$4,000 CASH FOR ⅓ INT.; $8,000 9-10 INT. Bus. pays 200% on Sales; can be increased. MANUFR., Box 146, Elizabeth, N. J.

BARGAIN.—Old established café and hotel; big profits; best part of city; will take partner. SACRIFICE, Box 207 Times Office.

CASH ADVANCED TO MANUFACTURERS and merchants on their outstanding accounts. MARTIN J. WEIL, 453 Broome Street.

ACCOUNTS SLOW AND DOUBTFUL BOUGHT; send full information. P. O. Box 1,197, New York.

PARTER, WITH $2,000.—Old established wagon and carriage repository. Address JOHN PIERSON, 223 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

CIGAR, FISHING TACKLE, BAIT.—Retiring from business. 2,347 2d Av., between 120th and 121st Sts.

TO RENT—Rubbing bed; also second-floor loft, with power elevator. CHELSEA MARBLE WORKS, 516 West 20th St.

WANTED—General agency for some good article. Washington City, 1,289 Broadway.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT MORGAN & BROTHER'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 232, 234, & 236 WEST 47TH ST., near Broadway, separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE, &c. Boxing, shipping promptly attended to; estimates furnished. Telephone, 113-38th.

Billiards.

SANDFORD-BELL-LAHM, MANUFACTURERS, 61 4th Av., opposite Wanamaker's, (retail, wholesale;) Billiard, Pool Tables, Supplies, Repairs.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER PIANOS

There is something in a piano beyond "very best materials and workmanship." This something is its TONE, its SOUL. Materials *may* be the same, workmanship *may* be as good, but the TONE of a **WEBER PIANO** has never been equaled in pure, sympathetic quality, combined with greatest power.

Select a piano for its **TONE** and hear the best in a

WEBER PIANO,

5th Ave., cor. 16th St., N. Y.,

695 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.

$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

JACOB DOLL, MFR.

HIGH-GRADE GRAND & UPRIGHT

PIANOS.

NEW DESIGNS—NEW STYLES.

Sold or rented on liberal terms.

A large number of second-hand Pianos at very low prices.

Send for catalogue of the Jacob Doll POMPADOUR Grand Piano.

Warerooms, 144 5th Av., Near 19th St., N. Y. Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

PIANO BARGAINS

The Calenberg Piano Co., Mfrs. of the

CALENBERG PIANOS

offer special inducements this week. To arouse your interest will sell the first 3 Pianos at HALF PRICE for cash. Other big bargains on installments.

23 EAST 14TH ST.

POPULAR

PEASE PIANOS.

109 WEST 42d ST., JUST WEST OF 6th AV.

Over 64,000 purchasers in the last half century will attest to the durability and fine tone qualities of the PEASE PIANOS. Special factory prices and easy terms. Bargains in used pianos of standard makes, from $125 up. Write for catalogue. Open evenings.

Steinertone

The most marvellous toned Concert Grands now on exhibition and sale. Also in your smaller sizes. 130 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 18th St.

ARTISTIC PIANOS IN BURLED AND CIRcassian walnut, San Domingo mahogany, English and Flemish quartered oak, may now be selected; small pianos for small rooms; send for bargain list; rents, $3.

MATHUSEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT.—We have Steinways, Webers, and our own make, and give special rates to students; for a good, reliable piano at reasonable price it will pay to call at our warerooms.

WM. A POND & CO., 148 5th Av., 20th St.

BARGAINS—New and second-hand upright pianos; fine makes, all improvements, mahogany, walnut, oak, or rosewood cases; fully warranted; $125 up; open evenings. WHITNEY & CO., 112 West 125th St.

MARSCHEIDER, 19 East 14th St.—Guaranteed high-grade pianos; easy terms; bargains in used pianos; price on every piano. Open evenings.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND OTHER HIGH grade uprights, $95 upwards; $10 down, $6 weekly; rents, $3 upwards. O. W. Woerts, 1,514 3d Av. (85) open evenings.

BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

OUVRIDR BROS., 13 EAST 14TH ST. Pianos to rent at $4. Sold on easy payments. Slightly used, $75. Tuning, repairing, exchanging.

$125—SPECIAL THIS WEEK; UPRIGHT PIANO, Stool, Scarf, Five Years' Guarantee. BANKS, 593 Lexington Av., 52d St. Easy payments. Quarter's Lessons free with every piano.

WINTERROTH PIANOS. CASH, INSTALMENTS. NEW PIANOS $125. UPWARD. 105 East 14th St. & 95 5th Ave.

RUSSELL'S PIANOS, 1,473 3D AV., 82d St.—Pianos, mandolin attachment; $6 monthly; rented $3. Open evenings.

BUY THE RELIABLE LOHMANN PIANOS. CASH, INSTALLMENTS: RENTED AND EXCHANGED, 115-117 EAST 14TH ST.

FINE PIANO, great bargain, $25; cash or installments. 1,351 3d Av.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,

18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.

Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

MISS LE BARON DRUMM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls; college preparation; boys in kindergarten and primary classes; reopened Oct., 4th. 40 West 72d St.

ELOCUTION, PUBLIC SPEAKING, RECITING, thorough and rapid training; booklet free. GRENVILLE KLEISER, 28 West 23d St.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, 607 Fifth Av.

NO. 53 WEST 45TH STREET. MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES FOR GIRLS.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 112 EAST 18th St.....The ONLY N. Y. CONSERVATORY. 112 East 18th.....BETWEEN 4TH AV. and IRVING PLACE. The FAMOUS MUSIC SCHOOL.....The FIRST in the COUNTRY. Lessons DAY and EVENING...Years on 14th St. .....GRADUATES PROVIDED with POSITIONS.

SOMETHING NEW—PIANO TAUGHT WITHout notes in 3 months; accompaniments specialty PROMONTORY, 150 West 14th St.

VIOLIN PLAYING ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT pupil's residence or J. CHADOVITZ, Dumont Av., corner Osborn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRANZ X. ARENS, 305 FIFTH AV., COACHing for opera, concert, and oratorio.

REMINGTON SQUIRE, MANAGER FOR LEADing musical artists, 125 East 24th St.

Dancing.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

NOS. 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.

Classes and private lessons.

SEASON NOW OPEN.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM Highly Improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av.! cor. 45th St., received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

12TH ST., 108 WEST.—Room, with hot and cold water; first-class table and service; references exchanged.

19TH ST., 122 EAST.—High corner basement, three windows, large closets; private bath; parlor dining; unexcelled meals; especially suitable two or three gentlemen; other rooms.

64TH ST., 150 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, with board; references. M. W. WELD.

44TH ST., 226 WEST.—Board and rooms; gentlemen and families; also best accommodations for table boarders; references.

65TH ST., 112 EAST.—Home comforts; cozily furnished rooms; excellent table; German Jewish family; table guests accommodated.

50TH ST., 63 WEST.—With board, back parlor

FIGHTING THE SMALLPOX

Health Board Not Afraid Disease Will Spread.

Only Two Cases Developed Yesterday —City Physicians Vaccinated Hundreds on West Side.

Not until the rattle of many ambulances had thoroughly frightened the inhabitants of "All Nations' Block," in West Sixty-ninth Street, did they want to be vaccinated. All day on Thursday victims of smallpox were being taken away from the neighborhood to the Willard Parker Hospital, to be borne thence to the seclusion of North Brother Island, but up to yesterday morning, when a force of physicians entered the infested district at the command of the President of the Health Board, the people who were in danger would not submit to having their arms scraped without loud wails and even positive resistance. When they were at last aroused, however, there was a race to see who could undergo the torments first. Before the day was over fully 500 in that one block had been vaccinated.

Two new cases developed during the day. The victims were Harry Rion, aged twenty-five, and Nellie Cypher, sixty years old, of 212 West Sixty-ninth Street. Both of them were taken to the Willard Parker Hospital, at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, and later to the island of quarantine. The officials of the Health Department had expected to find more patients, and they still say that they will probably have many additional ones before the plague is entirely eradicated, although no general spreading of the disease is anticipated.

Some say that a negro minstrel, who is among the patients, brought the germs of smallpox from Pittsburg; others, that the cause of the outbreak was Albert Sanders, a colored man of 440 West Forty-fifth Street. The latter was found to be suffering from the disease in advanced stages two days ago, and it was just after he was taken into custody that the twenty-one cases were found a mile further up town.

Public School No. 94 is at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. On Monday physicians will go through the place, and vaccinate all who were not treated at the last tour of inspection in June. The doctors will also visit every other public school on the upper west side. Every person, young or old, who lives within two blocks of a place where the disease has been found will be vaccinated, the work being done just as fast as the department can attend to it. Roughly estimated, more than 1,500 have already had their arms scraped within the last two or three days.

"We started in early this morning," said one of the doctors who was detailed to vaccinate the people of the Sixty-ninth Street district yesterday, "and worked steadily all day. I myself fixed up as many as eighty, and I had looked after about the same number on each of the two preceding days. When we first began the task on Wednesday there was a big kick. But to-day we had things all our own way. Everybody was looking for us when we got to the district. They were well scared up.

"In West Sixty-ninth Street there were five or six of us. Approximately we can each vaccinate eighty persons a day. Some more physicians were down in Fortieth Street and thereabout, but the department gave most of its attention to the up-town section, thinking that the most dangerous at present. We have to take things as they come. We can't do it all at once."

Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt, Chief Inspector of the Board of Health, has the smallpox question immediately in charge, while Commissioner Murphy exercises a general direction over the doings of the different physicians. Dr. Blauvelt said yesterday:

"We have the disease well in hand, and none need fear its general spread. There will likely be more cases in the thickly settled sections, whence the patients have thus far come, but within a week or two we shall have no more of it anywhere. As we find each case we shall take care that everybody for a block or two around the house in which it was discovered is vaccinated.

"We have these smallpox scares periodically. The disease breaks loose in some densely populated community, and then we have to work hard to keep it from spreading. But to control it is no very difficult proposition nowadays. It just takes a little time. The people of the infected quarters suffer a good deal, but we always manage to keep the trouble confined to the localities in which it starts."

Policemen patrolled the streets through the dangerous sections all day yesterday, and, although anybody could pass through whenever they wished, none of the inmates of the houses was allowed to move out his belongings. Nor were people who did not live in the houses permitted to enter them. Both sides of Sixty-ninth Street, between West End and Amsterdam Avenues, have been canvassed by the vaccinating corps, but some of the inhabitants, being away from home, have not yet been located.

This is the most serious outbreak of smallpox since the Cherry Street plague of 1892.

Since then there have been several times when almost as many cases were discovered as during the last two days, but there were in no instance as many as twenty-nine—that is the number of those now confined on North Brother Island. But this outbreak does not even approach in seriousness that which raged on Cherry Hill. Dr. Blauvelt, when asked to make a comparison between the two scares, laughed at the idea of likening them at all.

"This one," he said, "will not amount to anything as far as the general public is concerned. But, of course, it will be hard on the poor people of those restricted communities in which the disease has caught its victims."

BOY GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

Jury Convicts Owen Squire for Killing Elizabeth C. Heigelsell.

Owen Squire, nineteen years old, on trial for manslaughter before Judge Harrison S. Moore in the Queens County Court, Long Island City, for the shooting of Elizabeth C. Heigelsell, a fourteen-year-old girl, was found guilty yesterday afternoon, the jury adding to its verdict a recommendation for mercy. The shooting occurred on election night in the ice-cream saloon of Philip Kochenberg, at Beach Street and Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill. Squire and his brother had been out hunting, and on their return entered the ice-cream saloon. Squire had a Flobert rifle, which was discharged, either accidentally or intentionally, the bullet taking effect in the girl's right temple and causing instant death. At the trial Squire said that he was aiming at a tube with the rifle resting on the floor, and that he raised it to place it across his knees when it was accidentally discharged. He thought he must have hit the hammer against the table and in that way exploded the cartridge.

Squire ran away after the shooting, but was soon arrested. Two girls who were in the place at the time testified that there had been a scuffle over some flowers.

The jury retired after Judge Moore had concluded his charge at 9:50 A. M., and did not return a verdict until 4:30 in the afternoon. When the verdict, "We find the prisoner guilty as charged in the indictment," was rendered there were many residents of Richmond Hill, Young Squire's home, in the courtroom, including several ministers who had interested themselves in his behalf. Squire has always borne a good reputation.

LAFF GETS HEAVY SENTENCE.

Judge Shows No Mercy to Long Island City Burglar.

Michael Laff, who was convicted in the Queens County Court, Long Island City, of burglary in the first degree, was sentenced yesterday afternoon by Judge Harrison S. Moore to eighteen years and six months imprisonment at hard labor in Sing Sing Prison. Laff was convicted of having robbed the house of Samuel Gibbons, on Nott Avenue, Long Island City. He and his wife, Mary E. Laff, were captured with a part of the plunder in their possession. The woman pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods.

In pronouncing sentence Judge Moore said: "Laff, you had been out of prison only six months when you committed a crime similar to that for which you had been serving a term of imprisonment. On the previous occasion, when you were about to be sentenced, the District Attorney interceded for you and secured a light sentence, but you have shown yourself undeserving of mercy."

Fancy Goods Dep't.

Silver Toilet Articles,—Nail Files, Cuticle Knives, Button Hooks, Shoe Horns, Curling Tongs, etc.,

45 cents;
Value 95 and 75 cents.

Mucilage, Talcum and Tooth-Powder Bottles,—with Sterling Silver tops,

50 cents;
Value 75 cents.

Standing Mirrors,—bevelled glass, celluloid frames,

50 cents;
Value 95 cents.

"Militaire" Brushes,—backs of real ebony mounted with sterling silver,

$2.95 per pair;
Value $3.75.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

WARRANTY WHICH SURVIVES ACCEPTANCE OF GOODS.—Judgment was entered in favor of Arthur Schroeder, two years ago, on the verdict of a jury in his suit in the Supreme Court in this city, for damages from the Coatsville Rolling Mill Company and others, for breach of an alleged agreement in the purchase of steel squares, in April, 1894. The plaintiff had previously purchased from the defendant company fifty tons of steel, cut in squares. The order directed that the steel "must be soft, for stamping," and that ordinary Bessemer would answer the purpose. Then an order was sent for additional steel squares, with the statement that "quality wants to be soft, the same as heretofore." A number of these squares, when submitted to the stamping process, broke. The judgment for the plaintiff was affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham. It was held that the words "soft for stamping," used by way of description in the contract, constituted a warranty as to the character of the steel, surviving its acceptance, where it was impossible to determine by inspection the exact quality of steel of this character, and the only way in which it could be ascertained whether or not the steel would stand stamping, was by subjecting it to that process. Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice O'Brien dissented, holding that there was no proof that the plates sold were not of "ordinary Bessemer" steel, and "soft, for stamping," of the same quality as those ordered. The Court of Appeals recently affirmed the decision of the Appellate Division.

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THE USE OF RAILROAD MILEAGE BOOKS.—James W. Corcoran, in October, 1895, purchased in Syracuse a mileage ticket of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, paying $20. At Pulaski, two days later, the train he intended to take being about to start on his arrival, and the ticket agent being away, out at the train, Mr. Corcoran got on board without having secured a ticket. When asked for his ticket by the conductor he tendered him the mileage book. The conductor declined to take the mileage, and Corcoran was expelled from the train by the railroad men in charge. In Mr. Corcoran's suit to recover the fifty-dollar penalty given by the statute, a judgment rendered in his favor was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, Justice Ward giving the opinion and Presiding Justice Hardin and Justice Follett dissenting. The Court held that the refusal of the conductor to accept the mileage book when tendered in place of a ticket made the company liable for the penalty imposed by the law of 1895, requiring the issue of such books, where the action was brought within one year after the cause of action accrued. The Court held also that, as the statute absolutely required the use of such books upon the terms fixed by it, there was no consideration for the extemporaneous agreement contained in the mileage book, and signed by the passenger, providing that, when presented to the conductor, the mileage book must be accompanied by a passage ticket received in exchange for an adequate number of coupons, which had been previously detached from the book by the company's ticket agent; nor could the corporation invoke in its defense the amending act of 1896, subsequently passed, which provided for an exchange at the office of such mileage coupons for a passage ticket.

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THE CIVIL DAMAGE ACT CONSTRUED.—The interpretation of the Civil Damage act of 1873 by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, two years ago, in an action in which Sarah Lawson recovered judgment against William Eggleston, is now unanimously upheld by the Court of Appeals. Mrs. Lawson sued to recover damages sustained by her in consequence of a gunshot wound inflicted upon her by her husband, Edward Lawson, while he was intoxicated, and by his suicide, committed a few moments later, while still intoxicated. Mr. Eggleston, a hotel keeper, who was charged with having sold liquor which wholly or in part produced the intoxication, denied the sale and the intoxication of the deceased at the time, and claimed that, if he did sell to the deceased, his sales were too remote in time to have contributed to the result. The Appellate Division ordered an affirmance, on the opinion of Justice Lambert, rendered on their trial, and that decision is sustained by the Court of Appeals. Proof was given that, when sober, the deceased had been on friendly terms with his family, and had contributed to their support; but that he had been on a debauch for more than a week prior to the shooting, and during that time had been intoxicated. Immediately before the shooting he had been delirious from the use of liquor, and had visited Eggleston's hotel several times daily during the debauch. The Court held that these things, when taken in connection with the fact that there was found on the decedent's person, after the shooting, a bottle partly filled with liquor, similar to the one which he took with him from defendant's bar, (after drinking a glass of liquor there,) on the morning of the day preceding the shooting, was sufficient to sustain the verdict. The defendant was liable, the Court said, if the liquor which he sold, although not the sole cause of the intoxication, contributed to it, and the injury inflicted by the deceased upon his wife and himself was occasioned by the loss of moral responsibility resulting from intoxication.

Ball of the Wrede Association.

The twenty-third annual ball of the John A. Wrede Association, named in honor of the cashier of the County Clerk's office, will be held this evening at Arlington Hall. Harry J. Sneudaira is President; Albert Kraft, Vice President; Maurice S. De Vries, Recording Secretary; Albert F. Ruede, Financial Secretary; James F. Quinlan, Marshal; Jacob B. Ross, Floor Manager, and Samuel Spring, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Approve of New Post Office.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee on New Post Office Legislation of the Board of Trade and Transportation, held yesterday afternoon, the Chairman was authorized, by motion, to appoint a special committee to go to Washington and urge the immediate passage of the bill providing for the necessary appropriation to erect the new Post Office.

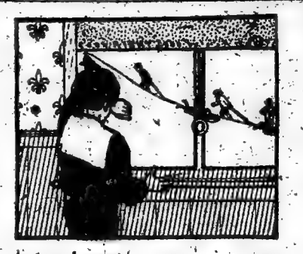

A boy's cape overcoat as ordinarily made looks funny without the cape.

Ours is a regulation straight back overcoat, with cape that goes on or off according to the thermometer—two overcoats in one.

Sturdy blue frieze, sizes 3 to 8, $6 75.

Just out of the workshop, a Middy reefer, with snugly ulster hand pockets.

Same as the Jack-Tar reefer, but the Jack-Tar costs $18; we change the name and change the price to $12.

For boys of 10 to 16 nothing better than the iron like kersey, and, unlike iron, it never grows rusty. It combines those opposites, toughness and dressiness.

$12 buys a good one.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Amusements.

HARLEM Opera House — Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. The Augustin Daly Musical Co. NEXT WEEK — SAN TOY. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V.

Proctor's — Continuous Performance. — 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St., 5th Ave., 58th St., 125th St. — Marie Wainwright, Ugo Biondi, Foy & Clark, John E. Camp, Elizabeth Murray, etc. McIntyre & Heath, Chas. T. Aldrich, Fred'k Y. Bowers, & Papinta. Bunth & Rudd Co., Barrows, Lancaster Co., Jas. J. Morton, Canfield & Carleton. Great Lafayette. Williams & Tucker. Harrigan, Smith, Doty & Coe, & others.

THEATRE REPUBLIC — 42 St., just west of Broadway. Tele. 3940-38. Evgs., 8.15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
HERNE IN SAG HARBOR — LAST MAT., LAST NIGHT. Next Monday — "THE SPRIGHTLY ROMANCE OF MARSAC" — Seats now on Sale.

KEITH'S — HENRY LEE, Digby Bell, Hall & Staley, Etta Butler, Harding & Ah Sid, Jessie Bartlett Davis, BIGGEST HIT EVER MADE IN VAUDEVILLE. Moullere Sisters, Anna Teresa Berger, Mlle. Olive, Hunting Four, Johnny Johns, Ishmael, etc.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. To-night, 8:15. Mat. To-day.
GRACE GEORGE — Last Two Times. in HER MAJESTY. Next Mon. Eve. — LULU GLASER, OPERA COMPANY IN SWEET ANNE PAGE. — SEATS ON SALE.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE — TO-NIGHT, BIG CAKE WALK, For $500 in Gold. 43d Street and Lexington Av.

HERALD SQUARE — Every Eve. 8:20. THEATRE. Mat. 2:20. TO-DAY. Last 4 weeks. 100th perf. Dec. 4th. Souvenirs. Augustus Thomas' Masterwork, ARIZONA.

SAVOY B'way & 34th. Tel. 731-38th. Evs. 8:20. HENRIETTA CROSMAN, Mats. WEDNESDAY and To-day, 2:15. MISTRESS NELL.

Koster & Bial's 25c — Evgs. 25c, 50c, 75c. Boxes, $1. Ezra Kendall, Pauline Hall, Hallen & Fuller, Caron & Herbert, Fisher & Carroll, Watenburg Bros. Others. Daily Mat.

WEBER & FIELDS' FIDDLE-DEE-DEE — MUSIC HALL. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2. AND BURLESQUE OF ARIZONA.

AMERICAN — 42D ST. and 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (ex. Mon.) 25c. The Power of the Press.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—GLORIANA.

GRAND Opera House. — MAT. TO-DAY. Naughty Anthony. Madame Butterfly. Next Week—"The Girl from Maxims."

REGISTRY CLERK CONFESSES.

Edmund J. Bell Held for Stealing $2,000 from a Letter.

Edmund J. Bell, a boy of nineteen years, living at 508 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, was arraigned late yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Alexander, charged with having robbed the mails of $2,000. The young man made a complete confession. He said:

"Well, you couldn't make out a much plainer case against me. There's no use in my saying anything at all. I'll waive examination." Commissioner Alexander then held the prisoner in bail of $2,500 for trial.

Bell had been employed in the registry division of the General Post Office for seven months. He was formerly a clerk in an Amsterdam Avenue grocery store. The theft was a very recent one, and $1,597 of the money was recovered. On Nov. 24 last the Eufaula National Bank of Eufaula, Ala., sent a registered letter containing $2,000 in ten, twenty, and fifty dollar bills to the Western National Bank, at Pine and Nassau Streets, this city. The letter reached here on Nov. 27, and passed through Bell's hands. He opened it and took the money. Bell at that time was under suspicion of having stolen, early in November, $201 from a registered letter sent from Hatfield, Mass., and was being watched very closely. On Wednesday night he was seen by Inspector Jacobs opening wine in the Haymarket, at Sixth Avenue and West Thirtieth Street.

Bell worked on the night shift, going to work at midnight and getting off duty at 8 o'clock in the morning. Yesterday morning when he left the Post Office he was followed by Inspector Jacobs. He first went to a house on the west side in Harlem, where he called on a young woman, and remained there for two hours. He gave her a diamond ring worth about $50. He was then followed home, and was arrested later.

The house was searched for the remainder of the money, and the $1,597 recovered was found in an old closet in the basement of the house. He wore when arrested a diamond and turquoise scarfpin, worth about $75, that he gave up, and the Inspectors say they will get the ring he gave to the young woman he called on yesterday morning. He also bought a diamond ring and gave it to a young woman in the Tenderloin.

Justice Barrett Improving.

Justice George C. Barrett, who has been ill with typhoid fever at his home, 79 East Seventy-ninth Street, was said last night to be improving. His temperature was 100.

Never let a cold run on. It forms the base for many dangerous maladies, all of which can be averted by the prompt use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

SALE OF

New and Attractive Artistically Framed Pictures

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Columbia, Yale and Harvard College Girls, neatly passe-partouted and fitted with dainty mats under glass, special 59c

Imported Japanese water colors on rice paper, sizes 8x10, 10x12 and 11x14, passe-partouted, at, each 79c, 89c, 98c

Carbon Photographs in 11x14 Ebony and Gold burnish Frames, worth $2.50, now $1.75

The Popular (Photogravure), "WHEN THE HEART IS YOUNG," by Maude Goodman, usually sold for $10.00, in 3 inch Gilt Frame, at this sale $6.98

French Fac-Similes in narrow gilt frames 24c

Platino Prints, in narrow, Brown Oak Frames, regular 35c, kind 23c

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1900. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

Best Holiday Books.

One week from to-day (on Dec. 8) will be issued the special Holiday Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. We have in preparation a list of BEST BOOKS, chosen from the year's literature, and adapted to purchases in the holiday season. These books will be classified, and there will be semi-critical descriptive notices. The circulation of this number will be greater than that of the Fall Announcement Number of Oct. 6, which, as previously announced, was over 130,000 copies. As a literary newspaper, the issue of Dec. 8 will stand as the most remarkable achievement in journalism—remarkable for size, for reading matter, for circulation, and for publishers' advertisements.

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The New York Times Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

In his new volume, "The Rulers of the South," Mr. Marion Crawford attempts to bring out the somewhat interesting fact that many of the virtues and qualities which churchmen unreservedly consider the direct results of Christian teachings were in reality developed from a pagan ideal, imperfect though it may have been. People who insist upon the radical difference between the spirit of paganism and that of Christianity and hold that the doctrines of Christ had essentially changed human nature will find considerable interest in the way that Mr. Crawford manages his subject, interwoven as it is in the formative influences of Sicily, Calabria, and Malta.

Sir Lewis Morris will bring out, through Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., Dec. 15, simultaneously with its publication in England, a volume of poems containing a number of lyrics, one of them being a study in elegiac verse and another, "A Georgian Romance," reproduced from a report of the Russian criminal tribunals of last Spring. There are also several odes, notably one on the liberation of Crete and the triumph of Crete, and an "Apologia" which is designed to recall attention. The an-

& Wagnalls Company will publish "The Religion of Democracy," by the Rev. Charles Ferguson. The late John J. Ingalls, ex-Senator from Kansas, who happened to posseas a privately printed copy of the book, said: "It is the voice of one crying in the wilderness," and again, "It moved me in parts like the utterances of Emerson and Carlyle." Here is a passage from it: "It is not so bad to be a materialist. If you keep to the facts you will not get away from God. The moral laws are not separate from matter. They are wrought into the fibre of the material world. You cannot dig anywhere without striking them." Incidentally, the author attempts to show how far the co-called democracy of to-day has wandered from the idea of pure democracy.

Mr. Paul Laurence Dunbar has written for the December Century a ballad called "The Haunted Oak." It is a poem with a purpose, that purpose being to arraign the civilization which permits the lynching on suspicion of members of the poet's race. The mere narrative is the story of "a talking oak," which is haunted by the spirit of an innocent negro who was hanged from one of its branches, since which the limb has never put forth a leaf.

Mr. Norman Heathcote's story of "St. Kilda," which will shortly be published by Longmans, Green & Co., is not, as has been supposed by many, a novel, the scene of which is laid in "that little islet of the west." It is the story of a ramble by a man who is curiously near to nature, and who gives his impressions by pen, pencil, and camera. For nine months of the year St. Kilda is practically unapproachable by reason of the Atlantic storms, and Mr. Heathcote has spent as much of one Summer as was available there, and has given a volume of impressions of nature's works and forces which have a decidedly new interest.

A third edition of the second volume of "Goethe's Letters from Frau von Stein," edited by Julius Wahle, librarian of the Goethe and Schiller archives at Weimar, will contain an edition in the shape of sixty-four unpublished letters written by Frau von Stein to Goethe. We do not know whether an English translation has been made of these letters, even in part. Certainly there is a public which would welcome them eagerly in this country, a more discriminating public, perhaps, than that appealed to by the love letters of Victor Hugo and of Bismarck.

We learn that McClure, Phillips & Co. will bring out Seumas MacManus's first long novel dealing with Irish life and character. It will appear serially in McClure's magazine during the coming Winter, and will be issued in book form in the Spring. It is entitled "Lad o' the O'Shiels." Evidently the title has recently been changed, for when last we heard from Mr. MacManus he was intending to call his book "A Lord of the O'Fiels." It is just possible that he has written two novels during the long Donegal Summer. Eight years ago Mr. MacManus was a schoolmaster in Donegal, writing for the local papers tales and ballads, which showed a fine artistic perception. He was conscious that his matter had genuine merit, but failing to obtain the recognition he thought due him in Ireland and despising it from England, two years ago he stuffed a bundle of manuscript into his traveling bag and came to America, unheralded, unknown, and inconspicuous. Here he besieged the leading editors and publishers of various cities, showing them his literary wares and expatiating on their merits with fine Irish candor. So successful was he that when Spring came and he started for the other side, there was scarcely a magazine or periodical in this country that had not purchased a story from him or contracted for the writing of one. His career since then has from time to time been chronicled in these columns.

The principal feature of "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," which is being published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is perhaps the biographical introduction or memoir by Prof. E. D. Ross. The professor presents a study of the lifetime of the poet, and gives in interesting form a narrative based upon the data which have thus far been collected from Oriental sources concerning Omar himself. There is also a consideration of the other writings of the poet. The text of the Rubaiyat is the well-known FitzGerald translation, which is commented on, quatrain by quatrain, by H. M. Batson.

A rather important book for persons interested in current history as Great Britain is striving to make it in South Africa is "The War Office, the Army, and the Empire," by H. O. Arnold-Forster, M. P., which Cassell & Co. will shortly publish. Lord Rosebery has contributed a preface to the book. Mr. Arnold-Forster has made a study of the British Army for nearly twenty years, has written and spoken much on the subject, and in this book, which is actually a review of the British military situation in 1900, gives the public the result of his mature consideration.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish in January Julia Cartwright's (Mrs. Ady) new book on "The Painters of Florence," from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, with many interesting illustrations. The Florentine school of painting is in many respects the

ROMAN IMPERIAL ART.

Its Character as Set Forth in a Work by Franz Wickhoff.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW
By Russell Sturgis.

The quarto volume whose title is given below contains an avowed attempt to show the leading from a certain art of the Roman world, strictly Roman in character and developed after the reign of Augustus was fully established, into that which we call Christian art. It was written for a prefatory article to a work of unquestioned Christian origin, as will be stated below. In spite of this, however, the theory of the development of Christian art from a Roman imperial rather than from a Greek, or, as the fashion is to call it, a Hellenistic, source, has hardly been carried out with equal strength and completeness from the beginning to the end. It is the early part of the great story that is told. The later chapters are lacking, the latest pagan Roman remains have indeed been studied with as much pains as that bestowed upon the pieces of the Augustan age, but the earliest Christian works which should be compared with them are hardly as yet in a state to be so compared. They may never become sufficiently intelligible to be so compared. The earliest monuments of Christian art are so very inadequate in the fine art sense; they are so much the product of poor and ignorant men, hiding themselves from the light of day, so much the effort of minds more concerned with other things than with the full expression of artistic ideas, that it is in the moment immediately after the establishment of Christianity and not in the moment next preceding that event that the hiatus seems to occur. It is on this account and not from any reluctance or any negligence on Prof. Wickhoff's part that the first word to be said about this book is, even as the first impression is upon reading it, that it is a treatise on Roman imperial art rather than an essay on the first beginnings of its ecclesiastical successor.

So much premised, it is to be said that to the present writer no study could be quite as interesting as the one now under consideration. The study of the earliest Christian memorials is less a matter of fine art than a matter of sociology or of psychology to one approaching the study of fine art from the absolutely artistic side. To one studying as a decorative designed, as a lover of the fine art of all epochs, as one who would willingly compare the fine art of all epochs each with other in order that the eternal truths of fine art may be discriminated from those which are temporary and unimportant—to any such student it will have been a cause of infinite regret that the monuments of the Roman world have been so terribly destroyed, and a matter of vexation that so few archaeologists have been found willing to abandon Greek art for the evidently magnificent work of the first three centuries A. D. The work of the archaeologists has to accompany and to a certain extent precede the study by the artistic student. The man who is busy settling dates has less time to consider artistic qualities, and is only too apt to be at once incompetent in a measure and hasty in the proportion of his comparative incompetence. The apparent willingness of archaeologists to use as an aid to their documentary evidence the internal evidence given by artistic style ought not to blind us to the equally evident tendency on their part to reach very unfounded conclusions by this method, so full of dangers for them. To say that the ideal archaeologist would be equally strong in his artistic appreciation and in his mastery of documentary evidence—to say that he should be the scientific investigator, doubled by the artistic critic—is to say that no ideal investigator will see the light during the present decade. Such a man as has been imagined here is not in existence, nor, apparently, in preparation. Nowhere is artistic knowledge to be had without very many years of almost exclusive devotion to artistic study; and nowhere is historical knowledge, based upon the study of epigraphy, coins, and the remains of buildings to be had without years of devotion to that department without much reference to artistical charm. Therefore, the artistical student should be very willing to accept the conclusions of the archaeological student when these latter are found to be agreed upon by excellent authorities and to be in accordance with his own, the artist's feelings of what must certainly be.

Now, with regard to the art of the first four centuries of a truly Roman world, of the century from the birth of Julius Cæsar to the death of Diocletian, the archaeologists are not agreed; there has been almost no one among them to assert the dignity of Roman art. There has been almost no one to pay that same attention to Roman monuments considered as works of fine art which so many have bestowed on the works of early and late Grecian art, on Assyrian, Egyptian, or Babylonian art. It seems to have been assumed by the

archæologists that Roman fine art known to us mainly in sculpture was hardly worthy of separate study. The architectural monuments have been in a very limited, perfunctory, and inadequate way made the subject of archæological study; their plans have been recognised to be important and the probable uses of all the parts of an amphitheatre or of a great thermal establishment have been admitted to be of interest, but little has been done to weigh the claims to separate consideration of the sculpture which once adorned those mighty structures. Meanwhile the artistical student has been impatient at this state of things, and when, as in the present case, an author comes forward who is prepared to claim for Roman art all that the artist has felt is due to it, let the work of that archæologist be welcomed heartily. If, as happens in the present case, the archæologist shows a very delicate sense of artistical distinctions, then, indeed, his book may be hailed as something worthy to close the century and to crown a half century of serious archæological research.

There appears in Vienna a momentous annual publication, the great "Jahrbuch der kunsthistorischen Sammlungen des österreichschen Kaiserhauses." This has been in existence for a score of years, and the greater number of its massive volumes are heavy, thick small folios; books like exaggerated octavos, volumes full of plates, but without plates of very great size. To diversify this otherwise too great uniformity, however, there appears from time to time a volume of larger page, and one of these appearing in 1895 told the story of a wonderfully illustrated manuscript which existed in the Imperial Library at Vienna. The volume in question is a Book of Genesis, with illustrations at the foot of the page and occupying nearly half of it, the picture itself being in every case about 4 by 8 inches, but generally without accurate boundaries—treated, in fact, in a more or less vignettelike fashion. In the great Austrian volume the pages of this book are given in photography, full size, but two or three of them are given in color, with evidently the greatest possible care to render the exact tints of the original. These plates are accompanied by a treatise concerning the original Greek text and concerning the handwriting on the document, by the Baron von Hartel; also by an essay on the style of the Genesis pictures, and a historical account of the origin of this style by Prof. Wickhoff. It is that last-named essay, filling ninety-nine folio pages in the original, which has been translated in the present case and offered to the English-reading public in 190 quarto pages. It will be observed that the claim of the author to have treated the question of Christian art and its origin is made in a twofold shape, first in the German original and second in the title and preface of the English book. Mrs. Strong, however, in the "Translator's Note," which she appends to the author's English preface, and which is dated July, 1900, takes the view of the book which the present writer has taken. To her the book which she has translated into English is a treatise on Roman imperial art, and little else than that.

The recent establishment of the facts concerning the Ara Pacis, the study of reliefs of the time of Trajan presented on the arch at Beneventum and of those on the Arch of Constantine, to which they had been removed; the discovery and examination of the sarcophagi of Sidon, the arranging in the Museum of the Diocletian Baths at Rome of so many sculptured fragments, the recognition on all hands of the importance to the study of Greek art of the later reliefs, whether called Hellenic or Roman; the admission on all hands of the universality of the custom of painting sculpture, and more especially relief sculpture, both in the primitive time of Greece and in the mature time of the Roman imperial style; the beginning of the careful comparison of Etruscan with Greek processes in art—all these things have opened to the thoughtful and fearless writer of the years immediately preceding 1895 a way which ten years earlier would not have been clear before him. To-day some slight addition might be made to the book, and that addition would be in the way of confirming Prof. Wickhoff's conclusions. That is to say, his conclusions as to the independent importance of Roman imperial art would be confirmed. As to the exact significance of his conclusions with regard to the naturalistic tendency of Egyptian and other very early art, the typical, or, to use another phrase, the idealistic tendency of Greek art coming in as a bold interruption of the regular, carefully made development of that art which bases itself firmly upon a study of nature, the return under the Roman dominion to naturalistic art again with the pure Greek art set up as a splendid and admirable antiquity, which now the world was to stop studying except as a beautiful abandoned scheme—as to the full significance of this interesting theory there will be as many opinions as there are students to consider it. But as to the possibility of maintaining this theory in its full force, as set forth by the pages before us, there can be no question, nor any as to the convincing way in which the evidence for its general accuracy is set forth.

The illustrations in the English book are drawn mostly from the Vienna publication, but there are some additional pictures, and these are not the least important. The strength of the book considered as an illustrated publication is in the reproduction of those admirable Roman bas-reliefs, which, first, considered as decorative objects, and, second, as sculpture of human subject treated in a way different from anything ever practiced by the Greeks, must have enchained the attention of every one who has studied the contents of the Lateran Museum for forty years, or the new museum of the Thermæ for ten years past. Even without this experience of Roman art, the finds in the way of silverware, the originals of which are accessible in museums and in reproductions which are not uncommon, will have excited the interest and the curiosity of many as to what is certainly not Greek art, and can hardly be called Hellenic art. This is the proposition which our author maintains with all the vigor of his polemic, with all the subtlety of his very refined artistic perception, and with all the conviction of one who has worked long enough over a new discovery in criticism to believe in it heartily and with reason. The illustrations of the Pompeiian wall decoration and of similar work at Prima Porta and in the City of Rome itself serve to illustrate the pages which explain the proposed establishment of the transition between pagan and early Christian art, and those are intended to complete the study, but, as has been said above, there is this terrible difficulty that the early productions of Christian art are so very inadequate artistically speaking—they represent so great a lapse in the art-producing mind of the Mediterranean world that this part of the inquiry is, so far as this book is concerned, really of less importance than are the admirable chapters devoted to Roman art considered as a separate existence, apart from and only in a distant way influenced by that art of the Grecian people, which in the Roman time was already as old and belonged to a social epoch as different as the later Gothic style from the art and from the habits of thought of the nineteenth century.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

Mrs. Crowninshield's New Story.*

If the sole purpose of a novel be to interest its readers, "The Archbishop and the Lady" may be regarded as attaining the end of fiction. Having been once begun, it is not easily laid aside until a certain uncommonly mysterious mystery is solved, and the characters are all disposed of, comfortably or otherwise.

But we demand of a novel of modern life that it shall represent that life somewhat as we know it, and that the characters shall think and act with a due regard to the probabilities.

Herein "The Archbishop and the Lady" signally fails. With some effort we become acquainted with a complex group of relatives and a cosmopolitan house party assembled at the estate of "L'Abbaye de Bref" in France, only to find each and all, with the possible exception of the child Gartha, signally disappointing as human beings, several of them quite too preposterous to be considered at all. After long waiting, with curiosity continually heightened, the revelation of the mystery unveils crime as impossible as the wildest dream of an Arabian tale. The motive and the reward, compared with the enormity of the guilt, and the status and antecedents of the criminals, as well as compared with the nature of their crime, combine to make this sensational side of the story a figment of a fairy tale imagination, not to be measured by any standards of human nature.

Turning to the more normal personages and conditions of the book, we find the heroine, with her inexplicable marriages and her peculiar attitude toward life, a very unaccountable young woman. The Archbishop is scarcely more than a lay figure, and does not deserve his prominent place in the title. "Mamasha" is as queer as her paragon of a daughter, and Miss Ada Spencer, who acts as chorus, is certainly a very unpleasant guest. We agree with the Archbishop and Mamasha that the hero is much too meddlesome, and we can see no reason at all why the heroine should yield him her heart. The jolly, much bedecked Irishman, Hilary Valery, and his quaint, spoiled little daughter, Gartha, are the best characters of the story. Both are rather overdrawn, to be sure, but a real humanity is in them. Gartha's polyglot jargon, including the argot of the gamin and American slang, with her literal translations, "a blow of the eye," &c., is very amusing, and at the same time very natural.

We cannot commend "The Archbishop and the Lady" as in anywise a criticism of life, but, although it might have been condensed with advantage to its interest, it has sufficient movement and color to give entertainment to vacant hours, and the entertainment will have the great and the rare merit of being absolutely innocent.

Perhaps the best summing up of the book may be made in Mr. Lincoln's words: "If anybody likes this sort of thing this is the sort of thing he will like."

*THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE LADY. By Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. One vol. Pp. 458. 12mo, cloth. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE McKEE SALE.

Completion of Part I.—A Total of $15,000.

The first part of the Thomas J. McKee collection sale came to a close Friday night, Nov. 23, in the auction rooms of John Anderson, Jr., in West Thirtieth Street, the 1,282 lots having fetched over $15,000. The interest taken in the sale was marked, and the offering of the various rarities for public competition brought together buyers from many parts of the United States. The private buyers were numerous, but some of the public libraries secured many of the best books, the Boston Public Library and Brown University Library adding largely to their collections. The most important book sold on the second day was Wolcott's "Poetical Meditations," New London, 1725, the first volume of verse printed in Connecticut, a fine copy in brown morocco, by Bedford, which went to Dodd, Mead & Co., for $300. The same copy brought only $13 at the fourth Brinley sale.

Among other items of interest offered on the second day were Sargeant's "Loyalist Poetry of the American Revolution," extended to two volumes by the insertion of 200 rare plates, which went to George D. Smith for $200; R. H. Stoddard's "Footprints," New York, 1849, his first book, one of six copies now in existence, for which George H. Richmond paid $66; Bayard Taylor's "Ximena," Philadelphia, 1844, the poet's own copy, with notes, which was sold to George D. Smith for $68, and Whittier's "Moll Pitcher," Boston, 1832, morocco, gilt top, other edges uncut, which was purchased on "order" for $160. A totally uncut copy fetched $190 at a recent Philadelphia sale.

The American plays sold extremely well, the highest price being the $120 paid by Dodd, Mead & Co. for the fine copy of Royall Tyler's "Contrast," Philadelphia, 1790. Mrs. Mercy Warren's "Group," Boston, 1775, went to George D. Smith for $47, while the same buyer secured for $25 the rare New York reprint of the same year, Mrs. Warren's "Blockheads; or, The Affrighted Officers," 1776, very rare, going to Mr. Maier for $86. It is evident that the attention of collectors has at last been drawn to American plays—a department hitherto neglected save by a few enthusiasts.

Last week's NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW gave a few of the chief prices fetched during the first two sessions of the McKee sale. Below is given a report of the second day's sale, together with a number of prices in the earlier part which were omitted:

LOT 7.—Aldrich's "Bells," New York, 1855, $20.50. Bought by Boston Public Library.

LOT 12.—Aldrich's "Poems," New York, 1863, presentation copy to J. C. Derby, the publisher, $17. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

LOT 24.—"American Poems, Selected and Original," Vol. I., (all published,) Litchfield, Conn., 1793, polished calf, by Pratt, $20. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

LOT 37.—George Bancroft's "Poems," Cambridge, 1823, boards, uncut, $17. Bought by J. C. Chamberlain.

LOT 46.—Henry Ward Beecher's "Seven Lectures to Young Men," Indianapolis, 1844, Beecher's first publication, $10.50. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

LOT 82.—Bryant's "Poems," Cambridge, 1821, boards, uncut, $20.50. Bought by Brown University.

LOT 96.—William Allen Butler's "The Future: A Poem, Pronounced at the Tenth Anniversary of the Philomathean Society of the University of New York, Oct. 27, 1842," New York, 1842, not mentioned by Foley, $27. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 100.—Mather Byles's "Poem on the Death of His Late Majesty, King George," (Boston, 1727,) levant morocco, by Bradstreet, $27. Bought by "Dixon."

LOT 110.—McDonald Clarke's "Elixir of Moonshine," New York, 1822, $15.50. Bought by George H. Richmond.

LOT 117.—Clarke's "The Gossip," New York, 1823, boards, uncut, $13. Bought by George H. Richmond.

LOT 118.—Clarke's "Sketches," New York, 1826, boards, uncut, $15. Bought by William Terry.

LOT 119.—Clarke's "Sketches, Part II.," New York, 1826, boards, uncut, presentation copy, $20. Bought by William Terry.

LOT 139.—Colman's "Poem on Elijah's Translation, Occasioned by the Death of Samuel Willard," Boston, 1707, levant morocco, by Bradstreet, $23. Bought by J. C. Chamberlain.

LOT 187.—Emerson's "Young American," London, 1844, half morocco, $11.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

LOT 188.—Emerson's "Poems," Boston, 1847, original boards, $16. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 234.—Freneau's "Miscellaneous Works," Philadelphia, 1788, presentation copy from the author to Col. Wadsworth, $24. Bought by Boston Public Library.

LOT 236.—Freneau's "Poems. Written During the Revolutionary War," Philadelphia, 1809, two volumes, $17. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

LOT 237.—Freneau's "Collection of Poems on American Affairs," New York, 1815, two volumes, boards, uncut, $18. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 254.—"Gloria Britannrum; or, The British Worthies. A Poem," Boston, printed by James Franklin, morocco, uncut, (supposed to be by Francis Knapp,) $20. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

LOT 348.—"Poems of Two Friends," (W. D. Howells and J. J. Piatt.) Columbus, Ohio, 1860, Howells's first published work, $10.50. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

LOT 368.—Irving's "Sketch Book," Philadelphia, 1829, two volumes, plates inserted, also an autograph letter of Irving, 1851, from the Ingraham collection, $64. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 419.—Longfellow's "Ballads," Cambridge, 1842, boards, (back detached,) presentation copy, $35. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 437.—"The Pioneer, No. 1, January, 1843," contributions by Lowell and others, $25. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 438.—Lowell's "Poems," Cambridge, 1844, boards, uncut, $34. Bought by George H. Richmond.

LOT 440.—Lowell's "Fable for Critics," New York, 1848, boards, $18. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 444.—Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal," Cambridge, 1848, boards, $17.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 561.—"The Patriots of North America," New York, 1775, probably printed by Rivington, russia, by Riach, $28. Bought by Joseph F. Sabin.

LOT 594.—Poe's "Arthur Gordon Pym," New York, 1838, half morocco, uncut, by Bedford, the Frank Maier copy, $31. Bought by Frank Maier.

LOT 596.—Poe's "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque," Philadelphia, 1840, two volumes, cloth, $68. Bought by Brown University.

LOT 605.—"New York Mirror," Vol. I., No. 18, Feb. 8, 1845, containing the earliest publication of Poe's "Raven," $21. Bought by Woodward & Lothrop.

LOT 676.—"Poor Man's Advice to His Poor Neighbors. A Ballad," New York, 1774, russia, by Riach, $55. Bought by "Dixon."

LOT 708.—"Ovid's Metamorphoses, Englished by G. S.," by George Sandys, London, 1626, $12. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 715.—Saxe's "Progress: a Satirical Poem," New York, 1846, paper, Saxe's first publication, $20. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

LOT 722.—Anna Seward's "Monody on Major André," Litchfield, 1781, paper, $29. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 782.—Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Boston, 1852, two volumes, cloth, first two leaves slightly stained, otherwise fine copy of first edition, $35. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

LOT 815.—Trumbull's "Progress of Dulness," 1772-82, first edition of all the parts, $47. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. (The Brinley copy, which sold for $19.) Very rare.

LOT 818.—Trumbull's "McFingal," Hartford, 1782, paper, uncut, $26. Frederick W. Morris.

LOT 829.—Vaughn's "Golden Fleece," London, 1626, calf, by Hayday, (map in fac simile,) $25. Bought by "Order."

LOT 857.—Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," Brooklyn, 1855, the scarce first edition, cloth, $41. Bought by Brown University.

LOT 889.—Whittier's "Legends of New England," Hartford, 1831, boards, uncut, (title page mended,) $40. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. LOT 891.—Whittier's "Mogg Megone," Boston, 1836, cloth, $35. Bought by Boston Public Library. LOT 895.—Whittier's "Moll Pitcher and the Minstrel Girl," Philadelphia, 1840, $35. Bought by W. H. Arnold.

LOT 913.—Wigglesworth's "Day of Doom," Newcastle, 1711, morocco, by Pratt, $75. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. LOT 914.—"Day of Doom," the Boston edition of 1715, in fair condition, $13. Bought by Joseph F. Sabin. LOT 915.—Wigglesworth's "Meat Out of the Eater," New London, 1770, morocco, uncut, by Bedford, $30. Bought by Boston Public Library.

LOT 955.—"The Collegian," Cambridge, 1830, in six numbers, published by the Harvard undergraduates of 1830-31, and containing twenty-four poems by Holmes, $40. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 969.—"Massachusetts Magazine," Volumes I.-VI., lacking two numbers and a few plates, Boston, 1789-94, $210. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

LOT 976.—"New York Magazine," New York, 1790-95, Volumes I., II., V., and VI., containing most of the plates, $172. Bought by C. A. Munn.

LOT 982.—"Pennsylvania Magazine," Volume I., Philadelphia, 1775, edited by Thomas Paine, with all the plates, $85. Bought by C. A. Munn.

LOT 983.—"The Polyanthos," complete set of the 16mo edition, Boston, 1806-12, seven volumes, $73.50. Bought by Woodward & Lothrop.

LOT 1,010.—Bidwell's "Mercenary Match: A Tragedy," New Haven, 1785, paper, uncut, $19. Bought by Brown University.

LOT 1,018.—Braekenridge's "Death of General Montgomery: A Tragedy," Philadelphia, 1777, (no frontispiece,) $30. Bought by Boston Public Library.

LOT 1,052.—William Dunlap's "Gambler's Fate," the original manuscript, $52. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 1,053.—Dunlap's "The Father," New York, 1789, half morocco, uncut, $22.50. Bought by S. B. Luyster.

LOT 1,054.—Dunlap's "Darby's Father," New York, 1789, half morocco, uncut, $22.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

LOT 1,057.—Dunlap's "André," New York, 1798, $38. Bought by S. B. Luyster.

LOT 1,064.—Dunlap's "Leicester," New York, 1807, half roan, uncut, $16. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

LOT 1,068.—Forrest's "The Disappointment," (Philadelphia, Thomas Goddard,) 1767, half morocco, uncut, $20.50. Brown University.

LOT 1,069.—Godfrey's "Juvenile Poems, with the Prince of Parthia: A Tragedy," Philadelphia, 1765, full morocco, $35. Bought by S. B. Luyster.

LOT 1,111.—Hunter and Morris's "Androborus," manuscript copy of the unique copy of the first play written and printed in America, $55. Bought on "Order."

LOT 1,137.—Charlotte Lenox's "The Sisteria: A Comedy," London, 1769, $26. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 1,168.—Murdock's "Triumphs of Love," Philadelphia, 1795, with the rare frontispiece, $43. Bought by George D. Smith.

LOT 1,185.—Payne's "Last Duel in Spain," the original manuscript, $90. Bought on "Order."

LOT 1,186.—Payne's "Two Sons-in-Law," the original manuscript, $70. Bought on "Order."

LOT 1,187.—Payne's "Woman's Revenge," the original manuscript, $50. Bought on "Order."

LOT 1,188.—Payne's "Julia; or, The Wanderer: A Comedy," New York, 1806, John Howard Payne's first separate publication, very scarce, $25. Bought by S. B. Luyster.

LOT 1,190.—Payne's "Accusation," London, 1817, presentation copy, $25. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

LOT 1,229.—Rogers's "Ponteach; or, The Savages of America. A Tragedy," London, 1766, morocco, by Bedford, with the rare full-length portrait of the author inserted, $56. Bought by George D. Smith.

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(Cover to "Overheard in a Garden;" designed by the author, Oliver Herford.)

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Rosa Newmarch's Account of His Life, With Extracts from His Diary.*

Although a number of years have passed since the death of this great Russian musician—years, too, in which his music has been growing more and more familiar to the concert-loving public—yet no adequate biography has appeared, either in Russia or in any other portion of the world. The authorized life and letters has been eagerly expected, but is still delayed; Rosa Newmarch, the author of the present biographical sketch, fancying such delay may be due to the difficulty of selecting the most characteristic from this mass of correspondence, which is said to include thousands of letters.

In the meantime, Mme. Newmarch has published in The Musician a series of papers based upon a little volume of personal reminiscences published in Moscow in 1897 by Prof. Kashkin of that city, a friend and colleague of Tschaikowsky. In 1898 the collected writings of Tschaikowsky appeared, edited by a Russian critic, Laroche, from which Mme. Newmarch made selections, which were published in magazine form, later on translating a diary of Tschaikowsky's tour abroad in 1888, now for the first time presented in English. These three subjects, with two additional chapters, dealing with Tschaikowsky's attitude toward Russian music, make up the contents of the present volume. Mme. Newmarch adds:

> No one can be more conscious than myself of its shortcomings and of the patchy nature of its construction. If it has not been altogether a case of making bricks without straw, at least the straw has been scattered on the four winds of journalism and has had to be gathered up in the byways of Russian musical literature.

At a time when the inclusion of a composition by Tschaikowsky gives a music lover almost the same feeling of satisfaction that the sight of the name of Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, or even Schubert or Schumann in a concert programme does, the present book will be found of the greatest interest. The sketch of Tschaikowsky included, so far as all the outward happenings of his life are concerned, is sufficiently ample. In a compass of 110 small pages, a well-written and very interesting résumé of this composer's life and work is presented, which cannot fail to give us a clearer insight into and pleasure in Tschaikowsky's music. Rather more than fifty pages are devoted to the latter in his rôle of musical critic, while the remaining sixty contain Mme. Newmarch's translation from the Russian of Tschaikowsky's tour abroad in 1888; which is followed by a chronological list of his compositions, in turn succeeded by a page from the score of one of his overtures.

Peter Ilich Tschaikowsky was born on May 7, 1840, at Votinsk, where his father was employed as a mining engineer, from which place the family removed to St. Petersburg, where the father became Director of the Technological Institute. The boy was educated at the School of Jurisprudence, obtaining a position in the Ministry of Justice; his musical career at first being entirely that of an amateur, his unusual talent winning him much popularity in society.

It is certain that Tschaikowsky had at first no thought of music as a profession. Indeed, it would have been considered quite beneath the dignity of the official circles in which he moved. A chance conversation, however, with a cousin, also an amateur, revealed the fact that the latter possessed superior knowledge, which so far piqued Tschaikowsky that he joined classes in connection with his musical society, and became so engrossed in the subject that in 1861 he wrote his sister that he was studying with much success and might adopt music as a profession but for the fact that he feared his lack of purpose. "I have power and capacity, but I am ailing with your malady, which is called 'fragmentariness,' and if I do not become enthusiastic over a thing I am easily done for."

For some little time this indecision continued. Tschaikowsky entered the Conservatoire, but kept on with his official duties until Anton Rubinstein, who often attended the harmony classes and examined the work of the pupils, was struck by the mingled ability and carelessness of the former's exercises. Rubinstein called him aside and talked to him with such a fascinating mixture of charm and severity that Tschaikowsky's indifference vanished forever and a musical career was finally determined upon. He at once resigned his official appointment, gave up society, and devoted himself closely to the study of music.

From this time on Tschaikowsky's strength was as the strength of ten, accomplishing great results in a very short time. On leaving the Conservatoire he received a silver medal for his diploma work—a cantata for solo, chorus, and orchestra, founded on Schiller's Ode to Joy. In 1863 he began studying orchestration in Rubinstein's class, who exercised the greatest influence upon his pupil, encouraging him to write only for the modern orchestra, at the same time maintaining due reverence for the work of the old classical masters, insisting upon Tschaikowsky's cultivating the habit of both thinking and writing in the language of the modern orchestra from the beginning of his studies. So that his early results became so satisfactory that in 1865 Nicholas Rubinstein was directing harmony classes in Moscow, in connection with a branch of the Russian Musical Society, and on the opening of the Moscow Conservatoire, a special teacher of harmony was engaged, but, soon after resigning, Tschaikowsky was selected to fill his place, entering upon his duties in January, 1866.

From this time on may be dated the beginning of Tschaikowsky's fame. Introduced at once into the best musical society of the country, sharing Rubinstein's flat and frequenting the theatres and the Artists' Club, his work as a composer began with the concert overture in C minor, written at the suggestion of Nicholas Rubinstein, who, however, was not favorably impressed with it.

This little biographical sketch will be found to give interesting accounts of the evolution of Tschaikowsky's various compositions, including his operas. "The Voievoda," "The Snow Queen," "The Opritchnik," "Eugene Oniegiv," and "The Maid of Orleans," which are so much less well known in America than his chamber music and symphonies. A careful reading of this work, in fact, gives us a good framework, into which further knowledge of both the man Tschaikowsky and his compositions can be fitted.

The portion of the book devoted to Tschaikowsky's position as a musical critic is also of much interest, as is the "Diary" which brings us closer to the man than does the rest of the book.

Perhaps, however, the most valuable portion of the whole volume is contained in the first few pages, wherein Prof. Kashkin sums up a Russian's estimate of a Russian musician and composer, first, however, discrediting this statement so often made that Tschaikowsky's music is typically Russian. The Russian national characteristic is, he says, "a sober, gray-tinted, resigned pessimism," not Tschaikowsky's "enthusiastic and romantic despair." The latter "echoes Chateaubriand and Byron, not Gogol and Tourgeniev," adding:

> Among the leaders of the new school of music in Russia Tchaikovsky occupies an exceptional place as one who, while strongly attracted by the forward movements of his time, was restrained by his special training from acknowledging complete allegiance to the Nationalist party. His character was essentially Russian, and his tendencies the liberating tendencies of the generation to which he belonged; but his musical education was cosmopolitan, and the teachers whom he reverenced leaned toward tradition and authority. He was not, like Glinka, or, in a less degree, like Rimsky-Korsakov, consecrated to the service of nationality. In his heart a follower of Liszt, in his intellectual conscience an adherent of classicism, Tchaikovsky composed under the sway of two conflicting influences, neither of which was strong enough to efface for long his own intense personality. Thus throughout his work we find a lack of unity which baffles dogmatic criticism, and compels us to seek in the character of the man, rather than in his theories, the interpretation of all he has expressed in music. This susceptibility to the antagonistic currents of thought and feeling which surrounds him is not altogether a fault in Tchaikovsky. On the contrary, it has lent to his music qualities of pliancy, variety, and eclecticism which have proved sources of charm and attraction.

*TCHAIKOVSKY: His Life and Works, with Extracts from his Writings, and the Diary of his Tour Abroad in 1888. By Rosa Newmarch. John Lane, The Bodley Head, New York: 1900. $1.50. Portrait. Pp. ix.-232.

The World's Songs.*

In the two volumes before us S. J. Adair Fitz-Gerald tells the story of the famous and popular songs of the world. The book is the result of some fifteen years' "agreeable labor in the fields of lyric literature and song lore." The folk songs of many countries are discussed, but apparently the author has limited himself to those whose airs in some form or other are familiar to persons who take an interest in such things. The author quotes freely from the many authorities in foreign languages as well as in English, and there is a sharp strain of criticism running through the work which weighs everything from the point of view of an Englishman who is also a musician of cosmopolitan ideals.

The chronological scheme is not followed, the author explaining in his introduction that "in treating of the history and origin of these famous songs, not only of our own country, but of other lands, it has seemed inevitable that I should begin with 'Home, Sweet Home,' and end with the much-discussed 'God Save the King.' It also seems imperative that I should refer to that frequently quoted Fletcher of Saltoun and his well-worn aphorism about making the ballads of a country."

Among the most fascinating pages—for the entire work is written with a fine quality of literary expression—is the description of the origin of "La Marseillaise," in which the author carefully considers the various legends on the subject and gives proper credit to Rouget de Lisle, confirmed by undoubted documentary proof.

But in speaking of the so-called American National songs Mr. Fitz-Gerald does not write with that knowledge of his subject which characterizes most of his work. "The eccentric 'Yankee Doodle,'" which he seriously discusses as a National song is not, nor was it ever, so regarded by any intelligent American. Its air and ridiculous refrain are known to be rubbish in this country as they are in England, and it is solely the Englishman who calls it "the American National song." As to "The Star-Spangled Banner" which is played when the flag goes up on a United States warship, when there is any band to play it, we are quite well aware that the air is not original, but as it has been adopted by the Government and the people as the National anthem, it seems quite likely that many persons will not agree with Mr. Fitz-Gerald's criticism when he says that as to the present time America "has not succeeded in inventing any National melody worthy of her eminence and power."

*STORIES OF FAMOUS SONGS. By S. J. Adair Fitz-Gerald. Illustrated. 2 vols. 12mo. Pp. 246 and 245. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.

A Beautiful Knickerbocker's New York.*

One of the first feelings engendered by a glance over the beautiful folio edition of Knickerbocker's "History of New York," lately issued by R. H. Russell of this city, is that of regret that Washington Irving could not have seen this fine volume, in which every detail of its manufacture, its typography, the tone and quality of its paper, its admirably chosen head bands and tail pieces, its illustrations, and even its cover, blend into one harmonious whole.

The volume is indeed one of which all concerned in its making may well be proud. As we turn its pages, not a single detail presents itself which one could wish changed. The typography of the book is the work of the Merrymount Press, and is entirely worthy to be classed not only with Mr. Berkley Updike's best work, but also among the finest specimens of American printing and bookmaking in existence—a fact all the more remarkable when we remember that this is not an expensive, limited edition, wherein such perfection might naturally be expected, but a regular commercial issue of a New York publisher, and, considering the fineness of its workmanship, and the care lavished upon all its artistic details, remarkably cheap.

The paper is a soft yellowish tint is just sufficiently rough to be pleasing both to the eye and to the touch, and is well calculated to show the beauty of the light but dignified type, with its perfectly plain initial letters in various sizes. The running titles and chapter headings are set between two parallel lines, which adds greatly to the effectiveness of the page, as does also its arrangement, the open-face type being set close, with but very little use of leads. A perfect proportion of margin is also observed, the whole making one of the most attractive pages we can remember.

The title page in red and black is remarkably fine; no ornamentation being employed, its effectiveness aside from the use of two colors, being entirely due to the harmony and beauty of its type. Indeed, outside of its illustrations, the book shows very little use of ornament; the head bands and tailpieces used, however, entirely suiting the character of the volume and of its typography. Some of these decorations are sufficiently old fashioned to suggest sampler bands and the ornaments our grandmothers put in to fill the spaces between alphabets and versea. It is a curious fact that in these days of overdecoration, the present volume contains but one ornamental initial—the least successful in the book—that beginning the address "To the Public," which is set in entirely different type from the remainder of the volume. Indeed, it is probable that only a man with a practical knowledge of typography could thoroughly appreciate the demands made upon Mr. Updike's resources by the variety and sizes of type employed in the production of this beautiful volume.

The book, from its very arrangement, has given Mr. Updike unusual chances to produce effective typographical results. The body of the tale is preceded by a "Table of Contents," a "List of Illustrations," the "Author's Apology," an "Account of the Author," "To the Public," and "Notices Which Appeared in the Newspapers Previous to the Publication of This Work," in addition to the numerous half titles all through the body of the book, all of which have been most cleverly taken advantage of, no two sections employing the same type.

The volume's full-page illustrations, eight in number, are the work of Maxfield Parrish, and are entirely in keeping with the Merrymount Press methods and with the spirit of the story. The plates, which are on smooth plate paper, have been admirably well reproduced, and add so much to the interest and beauty of the volume that their greatest drawback is the small number inserted. The frontispiece, "Orloffe the Dreamer"—"the great volume of smoke assumed a variety of marvelous forms, where, in dim obscurity, he saw shadowed out palaces and domes and lofty spires"—shows the river in the middle distance, and a background in which is clearly pictured a portion of lower New York, in which many of the buildings are clearly recognizable, and yet not at all photographic. Another plate shows St. Nicholas, who, judging from his expression and rapt gaze, seems to be vowed to the worship of "My Lady Nicotine." It is said that divers miracles were wrought by this saint's mighty pipe, "a whiff of which was a sovereign cure for indigestion." Best of all, however, is the inimitable Indian, glass in hand and face and lips puckered up in appreciation of the portion of its contents just tasted—old Dutch houses and windmills showing in the background—illustrating "They introduced among them rum, gin, and brandy, and the other comforts of life." All Mr. Parrish's pictures are delightful, both in themselves and as illustrations of the text; suiting Washington Irving's tale particularly well from the fact that, while both

*A HISTORY OF NEW YORK FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WORLD TO THE END OF THE DUTCH DYNASTY. Containing, Among Many Surprising and Curious Matters, the Unutterable Ponderings of Walter the Doubter, the Disastrous Projects of William the Testy, and the Chivalric Achievements of Peter the Headstrong—the three Dutch Governors of New Amsterdam. Being the only Authentic History of the Times that Ever Hath Been or Ever Will be Published. By Diedrich Knickerbocker. (Dutch Motto.) The whole embellished by eight pictures from the hand of Maxfield Parrish, Esq., New York: Published by R. H. Russell. Anno Domini. MCM. Folio 16x11 inches, xxxi+299 pp. $8.75.

Sidney Lanier's "The Boy's Froissart" is a book which has long been a favorite with boys, and the publication of a new edition, with illustrations by Alice Barber Stephens, will be welcomed by many. The publishers are Charles Scribner's Sons.

Sodoma and Perugino.*

From Mr. Williamson's study of "Perugino" the student of art who is interested in technical problems as well as in the life of the master and his psychological attitude toward his work will get much that is suggestive. Suggestiveness is all that the author aspires to, but he has made his own experiments and has arrived at his own opinions independently of the known authorities. He departs both from the statements of Crowe and Cavalcaselle concerning Perugino's change from tempera to oil painting and constant use of oil in his later work, and from Mr. Herbert Horne's decision that "all Perugino's pictures were painted in tempera on a gesso background." His general conclusion is that Perugino's medium was "always mainly tempera and was never what we know as oil painting," and this conclusion is based, he says, upon an examination of almost all of the master's works in Italy. He has repeated some of Dr. A. P. Laurie's experiments with certain fugitive colors and with certain oils and balsams with a view to ascertaining whether any of the oil varnishes securely locked up the colors against the changes produced by moisture. Verdigris and orpiment are notoriously fugitive colors, and yet "colors which it is quite clear Perugino used," and these colors he has been able securely to protect with the balsams of the larch and of the silver fir, overcoming the stickiness of the medium with a few drops of pure linseed oil and a morsel of wax.

The general public is not accustomed to think of Perugino as a portrait painter, and it is particularly fortunate that the two beautiful Vallombrosa portraits of the Abbot Baldasarre and Don Biagio Milanesi should have been included among the illustrations. To these portraits Mr. Williamson gives unrestrained admiration: "They are painted with the lightest of touch and with extraordinarily little color," he says. "The tone is that of old yellow parchment, and each picture contains only the upturned head and a few inches of the brown monastic robe; but the effect is perfect. The marvelous feature, however, of each portrait is its absolute truth and its perfection of modeling. There is no accessory; there is no cap or hood or costume; there is only a plain brown background; but the effect is that of living, breathing life. The very lightest touches reveal the bones of the face and the corresponding hollows of the tightly-drawn skin. The bare, shaven head, with its narrow tonsure, allowed no opportunity for careless drawing. There was no hair with its rich shimmering color to hide inaccuracies of line or to cover up faults in execution; but the master needed none of these excuses. The task was a stern one, uncompromising in its severity; but it is nobly executed, and two delineations of character are presented."

Another very interesting example of Perugino's work is described in the tenth chapter. It is an illuminated page in a volume now belonging to Mr. Henry Yates Thompson, the romantic story of which is told in full. To read it is both informing and stimulating.

Concerning Sodoma, the Contessa Priuli-Bon has brought together a good deal of material that the reader could not get at without expense of time and trouble. Owning that Vasari disliked Sodoma, and gave a biased version of the painter's character, she is nevertheless unable to substitute any radically different picture of the man who went his free and easy way through life, painting men and women of exquisite purity and beauty; but she declares that no one who has studied his work with an unprejudiced mind can believe that he was altogether superficial and without reverence. The main part of the book is given up to discussions and descriptions of his work, which is represented by admirable reproductions. Despite Sodoma's deficiency in the art of composition, the earnestness and charm of his individual figures entitle him to a place higher than he usually receives in art histories, and the peculiarly appealing quality of his pictures is extremely well adapted to reproduction in black and white.

We hear that McClure, Phillips & Co.'s publication in book form of Dr. John Watson's "Life of the Master" has been postponed until Spring, owing to the time required in reproduction of the color illustrations which are to accompany the text.

*THE GREAT MASTERS IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE. Edited by G. C. Williamson. Sodoma. By the Contessa Priuli-Bon. With forty illustrations. Pp. xii.-163. Post octavo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1900. $1.75.

PIETRO VANNUCCI, CALLED PERUGINO. By George C. Williamson, Litt. D. With forty illustrations. Pp. xv.-159. Post octavo, cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1900. $1.75.

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WALTON'S ANGLER.

Arnold Wood's Bibliography Superbly Printed.*

Quite apart from its great bibliographical value, one's first feeling on taking up Mr. Arnold Wood's list of original editions and reprints of "The Complete Angler," from the first edition, in 1653, down to and including those of the year 1900, is one of unmitigated satisfaction in regard to its typography, paper, binding, illustrations, down to even the most unimportant detail of its making. This bibliography has been published in two editions, eighteen copies, Nos. 1 to 18, inclusive, on imperial Japan paper, and 102 copies, Nos. 19 to 120, inclusive, on hand-made Van Gelder paper.

The binding is extremely good, the back being of white vellum cloth, gold-lettered, while the sides are in green boards with white corners. The front cover contains the book's title in gold, in an emblematical gold scroll, which has been adapted from the title page vignette of the first four editions of "The Complete Angler," the same design being repeated in what corresponds to blind tooling on leather on the back cover—that is, the design, title included, is impressed thereon, but without the addition of gold leaf or other color.

The book contains as a frontispiece a superb portrait of Izaak Walton, 7½ by 5¾ inches in size, engraved on copper by Mr. Thomas Johnson for this book, which is printed on a soft, yellowish paper and laid down, each copy being signed by the artist. Mr. Johnson's work has been so successfully accomplished that all lovers of fine engraving will covet this book if only for the frontispiece alone. It is an entirely original production, having been made from a photograph taken for this purpose from the painting by Jacob Haysman, which hangs in the National Gallery, London. Mr. Johnson's portrait work in engraving is always fine, but the more one looks at this frontispiece the more he is inclined to rank it among his most successful undertakings.

The title page is equally successful, it being a beautifully designed and executed bit of copper plate engraving by Mr. Edwin Davis French, 5 by 7 inches in size, on the same yellowish paper as the frontispiece, and also laid down, the pages of the book, in small quarto form, being 8 by 10 inches in size. As is the case with all Mr. French's title pages and book plates, the lettering is remarkably effective, while all the fine detail work of the background, largely marine in this particular instance, is done as only Mr. C. W. Sherborn of London and Mr. French himself could hope to do it. With the possible exception of the title page for Mr. William Loring Andrews's "Trio of Eighteenth Century French Engravers in Miniature," published about a year ago, which was also by Mr. French, this is the finest title page we have ever seen.

The bibliography is illustrated by eighty-six photo-engraved reproductions of title pages of not only all the earliest editions of "The Complete Angler," but also of all subsequent editions containing particularly characteristic features. The first edition having been chosen as the maximum size, the title pages of larger editions have been reduced to this standard, smaller ones being shown in their actual sizes. In the descriptions of the various editions, it has been thought best to conform to some accepted standard of size, for which purpose the scale adopted by the Library Association of the United States has been followed.

The bibliography gives detailed collations, chronologically arranged, of every known edition of "The Complete Angler," including one in German, published at Hamburg in 1859, which is probably the only edition of this classic issued in a foreign language which can be considered as a specific edition, as well as the various issues and reprints, the whole being supplemented by an index of reprints, which must add greatly to the book's value for reference purposes.

The photo-engraved titles show at a glance the peculiarities of many editions, which differ in small details only, and thus enable one to verify an issue with very little trouble. The vignettes and other ornaments which appear on the title pages of some of the more celebrated editions of this work, such as the first four issues, the 1824 Chiswick edition, the beautiful Pickering edition of 1836, and many others, come out extremely well in the present reproductions, while the full bibliographical notes, showing all typographical peculiarities, the number, position, and kind of plate or text illustrations contained in the edition, as well as the names of artists and engravers illustrating each, will be found of the greatest value. There are also notes as to the various editions of the work, the purity of and changes in the text, as well as other notes showing changes in the ownership of the various plates, reissues of which, with a different imprint, might seem to be new editions.

The "Hand List" of editions of "The Complete Angler" issued by the Grolier Club in December, 1893, to accompany an exhibition commemorative of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Walton, has long been considered the best Walton bibliography in existence. A careful comparison of these two sets of collations shows many small discrepancies, as, for instance, the bibliographical descriptions of the first Bagster (seventh Hawkins) edition, 1808, differ as to the number of plates included, one giving fourteen, the other twenty. The Griggs edition, without date or place, a photographic reproduction of the first edition, by the well-known photo-lithographer, William Griggs, is given in the "Hand List" as of 1881, while in the present bibliography it is said to have appeared a year later. On Page 47 will be found what is probably a small typographical error, C. Whittingham's name being printed "Withingham."

The Hand List, besides editions of "The Complete Angler," contains bibliographical details as to the various editions of Walton's lives, Cottoniana, and varia not touched upon at all in the present bibliography; but the latter includes either reproductions of the title pages of or the necessary descriptive notes concerning thirty-three editions—many of which are reprints with variations in the title pages—not included in such Hand List, as well as full descriptions and reproductions of sixteen editions of this work which have appeared since the issue of the Hand List in 1893, which will show how much wider scope the book covers.

The typography of this delightful issue is the work of the De Vinne Press, the whole bibliography being so carefully made both as to its preparation and as to the artistic skill shown in all its mechanical details, that all concerned in its issue, including its author, Mr. Arnold Wood, well known as a collector of angling literature, the artists who have contributed to its embellishment, the printers, and the publishers, Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, are to be congratulated upon a fine piece of bookmaking.

The volume will make an irresistibly strong appeal to all lovers of bibliography, while, on the other hand, the general reader may find the contents of the book absolutely without interest. The few fortunate possessors of copies of this delightful bibliography will have the added pleasure—dear to the bibliophile's heart—of knowing that the book's very limited issue, an edition of 120 copies only, will of necessity limit its circulation to the favored few.

*"A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF "THE COMPLETE ANGLER" OF IZAAK WALTON AND CHARLES COTTON. Being a Chronologically Arranged List of the Several Editions and Reprints from the First Edition, 1653, Until the Year 1900. By Arnold Wood. Illustrated by eighty-six photo-engraved reproductions of title pages. Engraved frontispiece and title. Pp. ii.-197. Index of imprints, 201-204. List of Errata. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1900.

Napoleon III.*

This is the fifth volume in the series dealing with the Second Empire, and shows Louis Napoleon at the moment of his greatest power—the Italian war concluded, and the treaty of commerce between France and England signed. As a popular history calculated to give a fair impression of the principal events taking place in the period covered by it, and of their relative importance, it is as successful as its predecessors. Nor is M. de Saint-Amand too much a popular historian to give a personal and definite view. The character of Napoleon III., as he depicts it, is perhaps less alloyed by complex motives than it really was, but it is the Napoleon who has outlived his failures, to survive in the memories of many of the present generation of Frenchmen as a figure far from despicable, tinged, indeed, with nobility, and in certain respects the benefactor of France, if not "the Savior of Society." We see the Emperor something of a plotter, but more of a dreamer; wiser in conception than in execution, filled with humanitarian impulses, and yet swayed by vanity and ambition. M. de Saint-Amand indulges in passages descriptive of his more picturesque qualities with considerable zest. "Napoleon III. loved dramatic strokes," he says. "It pleased him to surprise his Ministers and take unexpected resolutions on his own initiative. He occupied the public mind with dissolving views, and was fond of bringing warlike ideas and peaceful ones successively on the scene. At the moment when the Congress was abandoned and a renewal of war was to be feared, he chose to reassure people by ignoring everything but the victories of commerce, industry, and agriculture."

This is the attitude of a poseur, and there was undoubtedly enough of the pose in the liking for championship of forlorn causes and the delight in large enterprises characterizing Napoleon's policy. Had he been an adviser instead of an executive, however; had he been contented to use his pen without using his sword in contradiction, he would probably have gained a more enviable reputation for statesmanship. His most valuable theories were adapted to times of peace. His free-trade policy was at once far-sighted and practical, and, while he did not carry out his flamboyant announcement "Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic," he introduced the entering wedge of freedom by driving Austria out of Lombardy. The quality most lacking to his imperial mind was co-ordination; without that quality he could not hope to carry out one-tenth of his projects, but in 1860 he believed himself great enough to control the future of European nations, "and believed," says M. de Saint-Amand, "more than ever in his star."

A word should be said in praise of the translation of this volume of the series. It is unusually clear and direct in style, and, while it is not entirely free from the stiffness of close and conscientious interpretation, its tendency is to dignify M. de Saint-Amand's French, which offers peculiar difficulty to the translator.

A strange collection of weird tales by that writer of mystery, Richard Marsh, has just been published by the New Amsterdam Book Company, under the title of "The Seen and the Unseen."

*NAPOLEON III. AT THE HEIGHT OF HIS POWER. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. Translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1900. Price, $1.50.

Tuskegee and the Work Done There.*

The most serious problem now confronting the South is that touching her negro population. When President Lincoln emancipated the slaves and gave them citizenship, it was the opinion of many statesmen and soteriologists that so unprepared were they for this great change, and so elated in becoming their own masters, that they would drift into vicious and shiftless habits, thus shortening their lives, and in the course of a few generations melting away much after the manner of the aborigines under the civilization of the whites. The reverse of this, however, proves to be the case. The fact is, that notwithstanding the grave responsibility so suddenly thrown upon this untutored, dependent class, they continued to increase, indeed in a greater ratio than the whites, and now number upward of 5,000,000; and in several of the States they exercise a controlling voice in their State and municipal legislatures—whether for good or evil is a question about which there are conflicting opinions. One thing, however, is certain, that during the reconstruction of the States in too many instances they became the tools of designing politicians and demagogues who used them to further their own selfish ends. To correct this evil, and to leaven this vast horde into the body politic, making them thrifty, self-sustaining, law-abiding citizens, and a strength to the State rather than weakness, may well occupy the best thought of statesmen and philanthropists.

While it cannot be denied that the condition of the negroes in the South has vastly improved since they have become their own masters, yet not in a ratio to their increase, and more strenuous efforts by the friends of the colored race should be made to teach them the dignity of labor and to advance them to a higher plane of moral and intellectual activity. We are led to these remarks by the perusal of a small volume which has come into our hands titled "Tuskegee, Its Story and Its Work," written by Max Bennett Thrasher, with an introduction by Booker T. Washington, the founder of the celebrated industrial institution at Tuskegee, Ala. This institution, and one at Hampton, begun under the care of the late Gen. Armstrong, are, we believe, the only institutions of importance engaged in this great work. From the most humble beginning, chiefly through the instrumentality and under the fostering care and guidance of Mr. Washington, aided largely by friends in the North, this institution at Tuskegee has met with marvelous success, and has become an important factor in solving this great problem. It would seem that the liberal establishing of just such institutions as this among the thickly populated colored regions of the South, aided by the State—which has the most direct interest in the well-being of the negro, would in the course of a few years so change their condition as to make them valued citizens and large contributors to the industrial prosperity of the country. To those interested in this subject Mr. Thrasher's little volume of "Tuskegee; Its Story and Its Work" will be found of great value. The first session of the institute was assembled on the Fourth of July, 1881, with thirty students in attendance. An old negro church was occupied by the school and an old shanty near the church was used as a recitation room. From this nucleus the work has steadily increased, and now the institute owns 2,480 acres of land, with a head of live stock. There are forty-six buildings, large and small, on the grounds, valued, with the land, at $350,000. Besides this it has $150,000 invested funds from bequests, gifts, &c., and $125,000, the estimated proceeds of 25,000 acres of land appropriated out of the public domain of Alabama by Congress. All this has been accomplished within twenty years, and chiefly through the indefatigable exertion of Mr. Booker T. Washington. In all the range of philanthropic effort we venture to say no grander and more successful results—results more commensurate with the work of teaching the negroes the dignity of labor, giving them the best possible opportunity for the development of their mental faculties, fostering habits of right thinking and right living, are to be found in any other field of charitable work.

Mr. Thrasher tells his story in a pleasant, modest manner, and the book should be carefully and thoughtfully read by every friend of the colored race in the North as well as in the South. J. W. H.

More Pseudonyms.

"LANGDON BALLINGER," New York, sends the following list in addition to the noms de plume published in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 17. He writes: "If some seem of trivial importance, do not all of them make for completeness, and in so far, value?"

Barry Dane	John B. Logan
Dan Quinn	Alfred H. Lewis
Doesticks	Mortimer Thompson
Father Dominic	Rev. D. M. Brennan
Father Prout	Francis Mahony
George Fleming	Constance Fletcher
Hamboy	John Harper
Henry Seton Merriman	Hugh S. Scott
Holman Lee	Mrs. Parr
Jeems Pipes	Stephen Massett
Josiah Flint	F. W. Willard
Julian Gordon	Mrs. Crowe
Ned Buntline	E. Z. C. Judson
Nellie Blanchan	Mrs. Doubleday
Partington, (Mrs.)	B. P. Shillaber
Seranus	Frances Harrison

Anna Katharine Green's new detective story, "A Difficult Problem," is being published by the F. M. Lupton Publishing Company.

*TUSKEGEE, Its Story and Its Work. By Max Bennett Thrasher. With an introduction by Booker T. Washington. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

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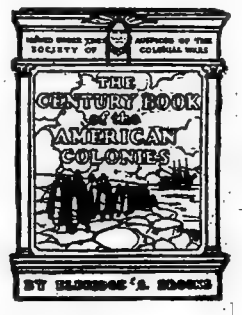

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Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—I presume as a matter of course that Mr. Conrad's "Lord Jim" has already appeared in America. I only hope that the mania for changing the titles of books republished in America has not led to the conversion of "Lord Jim" into "Senator Dick," or some other improved title. The absurdity of changing the title of "The Nigger of the Narcissus," a title that fitted the book to perfection, into the schoolgirl sentimentality of "Children of the Sea" has always exasperated me.

I wonder what the public will think of Mr. Conrad's new book. It is hardly a novel, for it lacks the essential form. In fact, it does not pretend to be anything of the sort. It is simply a story told by one man to a circle of friends—the story of a sailor who made a ruinous mistake. It is a psychological story, for it lays bare the heart of the man Jim, and shows what he thought and felt during the years of his expiation of his fault, and how he convinced himself that he had been in nowise to blame. But it is infinitely more than this. It gives the reader the salt breath of the sea wind—the warm caress of the tropical breeze. It takes him away from civilization and convention, and shows him the heart of things. It brings before him the littleness of life in comparison with the infinite and awful grandeur of Nature. "Lord Jim" enchants the reader. It makes a new man of him. He feels in his veins the beat of pulses stronger than those that civilization permits. He fills his lungs with air that stimulates him as the air he has hitherto breathed could not do. Mr. Conrad is a true magician, and he can do what no other magician of the pen can do.

"Lord Jim" is a great book, a wonderful book, a magnificent book. I fear to praise it as it deserves, for, if I could do it, I should be thought by most people to have fallen into the deepest mire of "gush." But I venture to say that no book like it has ever before been published in the English language. That does not, of course, mean that greater books have not been published. But "Lord Jim" stands alone. I can recall nothing that can properly be placed in comparison with it. It is the fruition of the blossom that we saw in "The Nigger of the Narcissus" and "The Outcast of the Islands," but admirable as those books were, Mr. Conrad has this time left them nearly out of sight.

Here, then, is a work of genius—of unique and superb genius. It has its faults. In it Mr. Conrad still clings to the mannerism of describing everything in three dimensions—that is to say, with three adjectives. But that, after all, is not a great fault, and it implies long, slow, and careful work on the part of the author. The book ought to place Mr. Conrad at the head of all English short story writers, with the solitary exception of Mr. Kipling. It is a phenomenon, almost as strange as the author himself—the man who spent a lifetime at sea, dealing with the roughest phases of life, and living almost wholly without books, and then suddenly showing himself to be one of the most striking writers known to English literature.

***

A book has recently appeared here written by a Miss "Hallie" Rives, who is understood to be an American young woman. It is earnestly to be hoped that the British public will not form its idea of American women on Miss Rives's description of them. Why women write books of the class to which "The Furnace of Earth" belongs, is strange. Have such writers no friends to restrain them, or no physicians to dose them with bromide of potassium, and bicarbonate of soda?

***

Those curious people who imagine that England seized upon Egypt to gratify a lust for territory should read "England, Egypt, and the Soudan," by the late Mr. H. D. Traill. It is a lucid exposition of the causes which led England against her will to assume the protectorate of Egypt, and it is also a very interesting history of French and Egyptian intrigue, and of English courage and determination to keep order. The great work that has been done in Egypt since the British occupation is calmly and convincingly set forth, and the man who can read it and still believe that England has no right to be in Egypt must be a new and improved variety of agnostic.

***

Mr. Anstey's new book, "The Brass Bottle," is having a large sale. It has been objected that at the close of the book there is no attempt made to explain in any scientific or common sense way the miracles performed by the Jinnee. I sometimes wonder what must be the mental constitution of the man who requires that everything wonderful or mysterious which he may meet in print should be explained by the author. Probably the critic who objected to Mr. Anstey's diverting story would have been better pleased if on the last page the author had made his hero suddenly awake, and find that his experiences with the Jinnee were only a dream. There actually are people whom this unspeakably stupid expedient pleases. Mr. Anstey did not propose to write a story which could be submitted to chemical analysis or to dissection by a surgeon, and the theory that a story teller has no right to introduce the marvelous without afterward explaining it to the satisfaction of boys in the first form of the board school is utterly unwarrantable.

***

Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor" is, as

as a serial in Harper's Magazine. The author, however, deserves a word of credit for the accuracy of her "local color," so far as her Italian scenes are concerned. It is so common for people who have spent a month or even a Winter in Italy to assume to know Italy and the Italians thoroughly, that when one finds an author who, like Mrs. Humphry Ward, does not attempt to write about Italy until she does know it, one feels really grateful to her.

***

The death of Prof. Max Müller reminds us of what progress toleration in religious opinion has made during the last thirty years. Time was when Max Müller was regarded as the most dangerous sort of infidel, and when Dean Stanley invited him to lecture in the Abbey on the religions of the world there was such a loud outcry from religious people that he never delivered the lecture. To-day no one speaks of Prof. Müller as an infidel. It is universally recognised that a man may hold Prof. Müller's opinions and yet be a good Christian. This change has come about silently. We now no longer hold that science and religion are incompatible. Prof. Müller's opinions, which once awakened such bitter hostility, are now those of a very large proportion of the clergy of the Church of England, and for this progress we owe thanks to men like Prof. Müller.

***

The Daily Chronicle prints every few days on its fourth page verses in the cockney dialect, which are always witty and usually wise. The other day the Post Office received a letter from America directed to "Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate," and the Post Office people sent it to The Chronicle office. This suggests that in the opinion of the Post Office the poet laureate occupies his time in writing cockney verse. This is an indirect compliment to Mr. Barry Pain, the poet of The Chronicle, but in confounding the two poets the Post Office has evidently forgotten that the laureateship was bestowed upon a writer of admirable Tory leaders in a Tory paper. To suppose that the poet laureate would write Radical verse in a Radical newspaper is to forget the reason why he received his appointment at the hands of Lord Salisbury.

***

A most entertaining book is the "Letters of Thomas Edward Brown," edited with a memoir by Sidney T. Irwin. It may be safely said that the public knew little of the late Mr. Brown until these letters appeared. He was the author of "Fo'c'sle Yarns," but the knowledge of that fact will identify him only in the case of a small and select number of readers. However, the two volumes of his letters furnish extremely pleasant reading. They are full of sharp and original criticisms of books, men, and music. Moreover their style would alone make them readable. In several of the letters Mr. Brown writes of Mr. Hardy's "Tess" in a way that strikes me as being exceedingly just. Nevertheless he makes the strange mistake of finding fault with the Tess because she did not appeal for help to Clare's father. How could Mr. Brown have forgotten the scene in which Tess walked the long weary way to the house of Clare's father and accomplished nothing by it?

***

Speaking of Tess reminds me of the list of favorite heroes and heroines which various novel readers have recently contributed to one of the papers. Why not have a list of eminent cads of fiction? In such a list Angel Clare would be the winner beyond any possibility of doubt. There are other cads in other novels, the names of whom will readily occur, but so complete, unapproachable, elemental a cad as Angel Clare was never before conceived by the mind of man. Brown's letters have of course been seen in America. They would be read there as easily as here, for their interest is not local but universal. Next to the Stevenson letters they form the most interesting work of the kind that has latterly appeared.

W. L. ALDEN.

The Land of the Mahatmas.*

This elaborately illustrated volume on Burma is particularly full of interest, for the writers treat of their subject according to a certain definite plan which lends itself most admirably to a book of this kind, which is neither history nor a book of travels, but which combines the most attractive elements of each. It might be said to deal with the Burman from the cradle to the grave.

The Burmans are wont to mark the course of life into five stages—first to get health, then to get learning, then family, then substance, then Kútho. First the free and happy child, living a life of nature. Then the schoolboy and student, opening the stores of traditional wisdom. Then the gallant, absorbed in arts of pleasing; the escapade of marriage as the event frequently proves; the coming of the family and settling down to work. Then the staid man of substance, precise in expression, versed in ancient lore and heard in the council of the village conclave. Lastly, his ambitions satisfied, founder or co-founder of temple or school, he relinquishes his work to his children, and spends the evening of life in kindly intercourse, in study and devotion to his religion.

And this is the general scope of the book as it is of life in Burma. First, we have a description of childhood, with children's games, and the treatment of children; then the customs of youth, and early manhood and womanhood, when social customs and a description of the trades and industries of Burma are given, the sports and games explained, and finally come the religious education and descriptions of religious life and of the temples. The book is illustrated with nearly 500 half-tone pictures, which have been reproduced from some very excellent photographs, which give particular emphasis to the text, as in them alone may be traced the complete contemporaneous life of Burma.

*BURMA. By Max and Bertha Ferrars. Illustrated. Quarto, Pp. 290. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $15.

HINTS FROM THE MAIL BAG

Black and White in Art.

H. C. BEATTY, Baltimore, further discussing the subject of "Black and White in Art," says: "Allow me to say with Andrew Bergamot that I prefer black and white to color in art. Nor will I admit that this is due to the 'wild, uncultivated part of me.' Indeed, in his article on 'Black and White in Art,' with true artistic subtlety, he has answered his own doubts (?) with what is more convincing than logic and more pleasant than dogma—suggestion. The first advance in art is a dropping of the characteristic that appeals to our motor sense—weight—and is a transition from solid to surface representation. Next we see a substitution of apparent proportions for real ones—a growing knowledge of linear perspective—which is a further elimination of the motor sense element. Then a use of colored surfaces supplants the outline method—a rejection of the factor contributed by the tactile sense. And last we have the disappearance of the merely sensuous element of sight proper, color, and a substitution for it of its light equivalent in the black and white scale. This is a verification, if need be, that 'Intelligence progresses from the presentative to the representative.'

"It might be even more interesting to show the relation of this black and white problem to the development of the mind through the Aristotilian categories of intellects from the knowing of the 'thing in itself' to the higher stages. Or the subsumption of this phenomenon under the Spencerian principle of art as enunciated in the 'Philosophy of Style,' might not be uninstructive. Altogether, there seems neither cause for alarm that the highest generalizations of philosophers are most akin to the first cognitions of a nascent mind, nor that the highest art culture returns to the 'innocence of the eye' in its simplest manifestation—the destruction of light from shade."

And This Is Fame!

OLD STAGER, New York, writes: "A few days ago I saw the noted Mr. Fitzsimmons hurrying along Nassau Street, attended by an admiring crowd of hooting, gleeful boys, and every passer turned to catch a free glimpse of the renowned fighter, while the words, 'It's Fitz,' 'It's Fitz,' filled the air. To-day I passed an old man, so quiet in demeanor he might have been thought feeble had not the fire of his piercing eyes dispelled the illusion. No head turned, no delivery clerk leaned from his wagon to gain a sight of him, no name sounded from fifty tongues, and apparently none but I knew Mr. Joseph Jefferson—also noted."

A Phrase That Is Threadbare.

"VETERAN," writing from Castine, Me., inquires: "Why is it that literary persons persist in using that threadbare phrase, 'Mr. (or Mrs.) Blank knows his (or her) Paris (or London, or Senegambia, or what not) very well?' Once upon a time, I suppose, the phrase was new and seemed original, but now everybody who writes a book about a place or a country, is immediately advertised as knowing his Thingumbob very well or even very thoroughly. Thus a New York newspaper which prides itself on its originality lately reviewing a book about Paris, said: 'Mr. Blank knows his Paris very thoroughly,' and a Boston magazine which was once par excellence the literary periodical of the country, announcing a series of papers on Ireland, said, 'Mrs. Blank knows her Ireland very well,' although as a matter of fact Mrs. Blank can make no such pretension. What is there smart in this affectation of Mr. Blank's ownership of Paris? Or Mrs. Blank's ownership of Ireland? The phrase is marrowless."

Misquotations.

"CLIFFS," Newport, R. I., writes as follows: "I must differ from your correspondent A. Blackwood. In his article on 'Misquotation' in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW he states that these lines from Wordsworth 'brook no change,' and that to touch them is to blemish them:

> Let beeves and home-bred kine partake
> The sweets of Burn-mill meadow;
> The swan on still Saint Mary's Lake
> Float double; swan and shadow!
> We will not see them; will not go.

"May I suggest that, to change 'will' for 'shall' in the last line would not be a blemish, and would be more grammatical? Have we caught our Wordsworth napping?"

VERBUM SAP, New York, writes on this same subject: "The article seems to give a wrong impression about Lord Bacon. It is known to all students that his quotations are not always accurate. The extract from 'The Essay on Truth,' to which you allude, is an instance of this. The words following 'Montaigne saith prettily' are not really Montaigne's, but those of 'un ancien,' who is none other than our old friend Plutarch, from whose 'Life of Lysander' the passage is quoted.

"I would also allude to another poetic quotation, in addition to those given in your last issue. We often read: 'Like angels' visits, few and far between.' The words 'few and far between' express the same idea, and therefore spoil the significance of the original passage, which is: 'Like 'angels' visits, brief and far between.'"

"Correctness in Diction."

GEORGE H. MELLISH, New York, writes: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 10 your editorial, 'Correctness in Diction,' should please every man. I read it with the greatest of pleasure. I noticed one of the first-class New York dailies frequently used the word

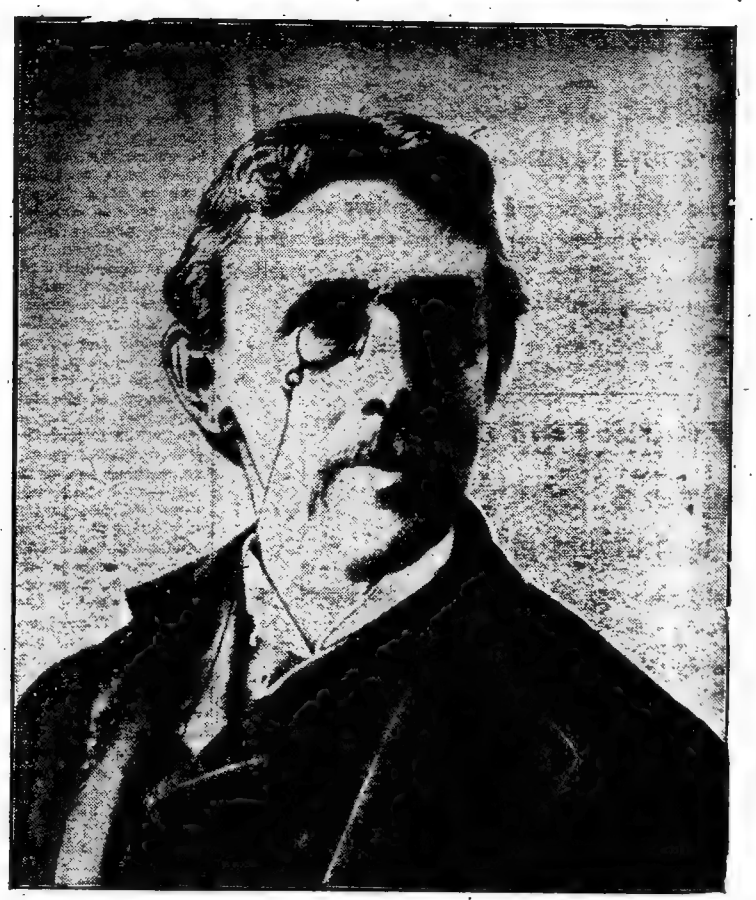

MAURICE THOMPSON,
Author of "Alice of Old Vincennes."

This Author is Happy.

"On the 2d of October, just two weeks after its publication, 40,000 copies of 'Alice of Old Vincennes,' Maurice Thompson's story of American life, had been sold. From Canada came one order of 10,000 copies, a very unusual order from that colony, where the sale of books is necessarily limited. The publishers report that they are sending out a steady average of 3,500 copies a day. It is now a brief month after publication and the book has passed its 70,000."—*N. Y. Times.*

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Times-Herald.

"Mr. Thompson has done a patriotic act by breathing the breath of life into historic characters who had been half forgotten. 'Alice of Old Vincennes' deserves the instant popularity that surely awaits it."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"Maurice Thompson's 'Alice of Old Vincennes' more nearly fills what we may fancy to be the requirements of 'the great American novel' than any book in the closing decade of this century."—*Rochester Herald.*

have the desired effect of rectifying the misuse of the word 'balance.'"

HARRIET B. PHELPS, New Haven, Conn., asks: "Why is it not possible for some of the contributors to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW to work out the suggestion in the editorial referred to and help those who are working for a more intelligent conception of the English language? To master this language we must all imitate writers of pure English until we ourselves have acquired the faculty of expression. This help could be easily given us through the pages of THE SATURDAY REVIEW; it would be a help not only in the study of the language, but it would also stimulate our thoughts to higher and more complete activity."

MRS. M., New York, adds: "Is not the word 'lurid' another good example? It is always used—or rather misused—in descriptions of tremendous fires, brilliant fireworks, or any other vivid lights seen at night, whereas the meaning of the word is dull, lowering, gloomy, and is in fact just the opposite of anything bright."

Leigh Hunt's "The Nile."

CHAMBERS BAIRD, Ripley, Ohio, speaking of Leigh Hunt, writes: "I do not know place in poetic literature. It should be committed to memory by every lover of perfect verse and of—

> "That Southern beam,
> The laughing queen, that caught the
> world's great hands."

THE NILE.

> It flows through old hushed Egypt and its sands,
> Like some grave, mighty thought threading a dream;
> And times and things, as in that vision, seem
> Keeping along it their eternal stands—
> Caves, pillars, pyramids, the shepherd bands,
> That roamed through the young world, the glory extreme,
> Of high Sesostris, and that southern beam,
> The laughing queen, that caught the world's great hands.
>
> Then comes a mightier silence, stern and strong,
> As of a world left empty of its throng,
> And the void weighs on us; and then we wake,
> And hear the fruitful stream lapsing along
> 'Twixt villages, and think how we shall take
> Our own calm journey on for human sake.

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Those Who Are Absorbed in Current Books and Those Who View New Things Contemptuously.

There are two kinds of readers, those that confine their attention to popular books of the day and that other class which looks upon all contemporary literature as being "copious terrestrial dross that welters chaotically." There is, of course, another brand which divides its interest between the old-time writings—the classics—and the best modern books. This latter, a wise, sensible class, is, I imagine, not so numerous as either of the two first mentioned.

It would appear, then, that there was a conflict between the old and the new. The man who finds his pleasure in old and happy far-off things and triumphs long ago, cares not the flip of a penny for the best of contemporary literature, to him a dreary wilderness of words. How often do we hear one of these say that he will not read a book that is not a hundred years old, and that it is a hopeless task to attempt to pick from the multitudinous production of books that goes on from year to year the ones which are worth reading. It is, I know from experience, a fruitless task to attempt to correct this last idea. The antiquarian is a most obstinate person, and absolutely blind to the merit of the present, which will be the "glorious past" to a succeeding generation, or, as Davies says, "Old men plant young trees, the fruit whereof another age shall take."

It was only the other day that I attempted to get a well-known writer to read a couple of modern books which had given me a great deal of pleasure. Despite the fact that he knew of my devotion to the old authors, and should have, in consequence of this fact, it seemed to me, paid some little heed to my opinion, he absolutely refused to look at the books I offered him. He said he did not care to read any book that had not stood the test of time; that he would not undertake to winnow the good from the bad in modern literature. It was in vain that I argued that the books he read were the popular books of the long ago, and that best-liked books of to-day would be the ones which would be treasured by future generations. The obdurate person I addressed was Ambrose Bierce, and the books I offered him were Seton-Thompson's "Biography of a Grizzly" and "David Harum." I said further to Mr. Bierce: If you will not read modern books by what right can you expect people to read your books? His reply was characteristic, and was: "They don't." I might have replied that very many have, and more should read his "Tales of Soldiers and Civilians"; but this would have been slurring his other literary chicks, so I refrained.

It was unfortunate for himself and the public that Carlyle should have set his face against the best work of his contemporaries. He denounced everything written during his day as being rubbish, tinsel, and flummery; his advice was, read the old, avoid the new. In his essay on biography, published in Fraser's Magazine in 1832, he said: "Consider the multitude of mortals that handle the pen in these days, and can mostly spell and write without glaring violations of grammar, the question naturally arises: How is this, then, that no work proceeds from them bearing any stamp of authenticity and permanence; of worth more than one day? How is it that of all these countless multitudes no one can attain to the smallest mark of excellence or produce aught that shall endure longer than 'a snow-flake on the river,' or the foam on penny beer? We answer: Because they are foam; because there is no reality in them."

To use Carlyle's own words, "The question naturally arises" who were these writers of England and America, and what books were those that could not endure longer than "foam on penny beer"? During the dozen years prior to the publication of Carlyle's essay Sir Walter Scott produced some of his best work, including "Ivanhoe"; Keats, Byron, Shelley, Wordsworth, Rogers, Coleridge, Elizabeth Barrett, Felicia Hemans, Tennyson, and Hood were singing their immortal lays which defy "the effacing finger"; De Quincey produced "The Opium Eater," Hazlitt his "Table Talk," J. Mill his "Political Economy," Charles Lamb his "Essays of Elia," Landor his "Imaginary Conversations," Mary Mitford "Our Village," Bulwer his "Pelham," and Hallam his "Constitutional History." In America during these years Cooper was at the height of his fame, Irving had published his "Sketch Book"; Lindley Murray, "Memoirs of His Own Life"; Audubon, "Birds of America"; Noah Webster, "An American Dictionary of the English Language"; Dunlop, "History of the American Theatre," while Poe, Bryant, and Longfellow had begun to sing! These were the books that could not endure longer than "a snowflake on the river" or "foam on penny beer." If Carlyle were alive to-day he would be sighing for the good old times of 1832!

It was not alone Carlyle, Walpole, Hume, and Macaulay who, in order to appreciate writing at its true value, thought it must be old! Milton was a boy of seven when Shakespeare died, and the first folio edition of the collected plays had been published for some little time, when he wrote in the preface of his "Samson Agonistes" that "the three tragic poets, [Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides,] unequaled yet by any, and the best rule to all who endeavor to write Tragedy." He was familiar with "Romeo and Juliet," "Othello," "Macbeth," "Lear," and "Hamlet." With these great works in his mind's eye, he is able to say that the three ancients above noted "vindicate tragedy from the small esteem, or rather infamy, which, in the account of many, it undergoes at this day." It was the sad reflection of Goldsmith that whenever he wrote anything the "public made a point to know nothing about it." But what is stranger still is that when Sir Thomas Blount published a work in which he had collected the judgments passed by learned men on famous writers, the names of Spenser, Shakespeare, or Milton are not to be found! What learned men overlooked the despised unwise had taken to their heart of hearts.

It would not be a difficult matter to present what is on the tip of every antiquarian's tongue, a list of books which were famous in their day, but which are now sunk in the "lower deep" of oblivion. There are indeed a very great many books which deserve resurrection. But what does it matter that Elkanah Settle (what a name for a poet!) was a rival of Dryden, that Dr. Johnson pronounced one of Richardson's novels immoral—possibly the doctor was right—or that Pomfret's "Choice" was once a "universal favorite"? Settle, Richardson, and Pomfret had their day, and, to my way of thinking, were well entitled to their laurels. It is more to the point that Walpole, who despised the work of his contemporaries, denounced "Tristram Shandy," which made a "great noise in the world," as being "the dregs of nonsense"; that Macaulay, when in the "full vintage of his flowing honors and purpled greatness," and enamored of his old tomes, refused to read Carlyle or Ruskin or Hume, whose age he denounced as "sunk in stupidity and barbarism," and yet it produced "Clarissa," "Tom Jones," "Amelia," the "Rambler," "Rasselas," Blackstone's "Commentaries," Collins's "Odes," and Gray's "Poems."

It was Coleridge who pointed out, and with truth, in the history of his own mental growth, that "no models of past time, however perfect, can have the same vivid effect on the youthful mind as the productions of contemporary genius. The great works of past ages seem to a young man things of another race, in respect to which his faculties must remain passive and submissive, even as to the stars and mountains. But the writings of a contemporary, perhaps not many years older than himself, surrounded by the same circumstances and disciplined by the same manners, possess a reality for him, and inspire an actual friendship as of a man for a man." Hamilton Wright Mabie tapped the intense antiquarian squarely on the "cocoanut" when he said, "It is this vital relation to his own age which distinguishes the scholar from the pedant. The charm of the past always remains; we do not surrender it when we accept the new truth and listen to the new melody; we are not disloyal to it when we live deeply and resolutely in the age which gives us birth. There are no final forms of art, because truth has always new beauty to reveal, and beauty new truth to illustrate."

So long as you can keep the old dramatists and dramatic histories away from the bookworm, he will retain his delight in the theatre, but let him take up with these, when all at once he will construct a rampart of firm and solid words and hurl burning globules of language into the ranks of contemporary actors and dramatists. He will then only emerge from his tower and enter the theatre where "one of the classics" is presented, or to witness a dramatisation of a favorite old novel. This antiquarian spirit is difficult to decipher or account for. I once lured one of these retrospective personages, who had not been to a theatre in a decade, to witness the performance of a well-known comedian. Next day he told me that he had enjoyed the play hugely, and that the actor was a revelation. Two weeks later a friend invited the same person to see another actor, when he replied that there was only one performer on the American stage, and he did not care to see any other. He had seen him two weeks before! This person was like the man who bought the Encyclopaedia Brittanica and read the first volume. The only things he could talk about were subjects which began with "a," and he was so filled up and satisfied with these that he would not read anything else.

I know of one case where the theatre served to correct a virulent attack of antiquarianism, and the strange dislike for that which is worthy in contemporary literature. Philander was a devotee of the drama. He was so pleased with Miss Viola Allen's performance in "The Christian" and with Miss Maud Adams in "The Little Minister" that he was prompted to buy and read the books from which the dramatizations were made. Lured on by these two books, which he was almost ashamed to admit that he enjoyed, Philander has been reading lately all the novels which are to be dramatized and put on the stage this season. It was a strange sight to see on my friend's study table the other day, consorting with Shakespeare, Raleigh, Swift, Addison, and their fellows, Westcott's "David Harum," Mitchell's "Adventures of François," Allen's "Choir Invisible," and Ford's "Janice Meredith." The theatre had cured him of his loathing for contemporary thought and fiction, and he admitted that never before had he taken so much interest in life, nor did the present ever appear so rare to him.

It is unfortunate that a great many people look upon all that is old as golden, and all that is new as gilt. Indeed, the man who cannot see anything good in the

living present, in "these golden days, fruitful in golden deeds," who lives in the dead past, will generally be found to be a melancholy, disgruntled, and discontented individual. FRANK J. WILSTACH.

The Literature of Russia.*

It is a significant fact that the two best known expounders and describers of the literary art of Russia, Onieguine and Chtchoukine, have for several years made their home in Paris. To their names may be added that of Waliszewski, who is the author of "A History of Russian Literature."

In spite of the familiar sound of such names as Alexander Hertzen, Tourgénieff, and Tolstoï, the reading public of Western and Southern Europe and of America have but a vague idea of the work of Russian writers, and this idea has principally been obtained through the medium of Englished versions of French translations. Writings in Russian are among the last in European languages to claim literary eminence. For this reason it is doubtful if there is, outside the works of half a dozen present-day novelists and poets, anything written in Russian that has more than a philological and historical value as marking a period in the development of a language which may be full of promise. In other words, the Russian language of to-day is as truthfully characteristic of the social asphyxia of the country as was the German language characteristic of German society before the days of Goethe and Schiller.

Aside from the philological obstructions to a broad range of expression, the fact that 60 per cent. of the Russian people can neither read nor write and that those of the 40 per cent. who can are not free agents to write what they please and in the way they please, can hardly tend toward anything but stagnation. We do not, of course, refer to those Russian writers who have been touched by the spirit and culture of Western Europe; still less to those who from their exile in London, Berlin, or Paris write of Russian life from the point of view of their cosmopolitan environment.

As a chronology of ancient Russian literature combined with entertaining essays on contemporaries, Mr. Waliszewski's book leaves little to be desired, but as a review of what has been accomplished through the Russian language as a medium of expression it lacks coherence, precision, and conviction. We are told that certain writers did thus and so, but the author does not give us the opportunity to judge for ourselves. Pertinent extracts are missed more than the omission of a hundred pages of data would have been. But then the chronology would have been shattered. As it is, Mr. Waliszewski has attempted to pour a gallon into a quart measure, with the inevitable result. Little besides the sediment remains.

Joseph Conrad's "Lord Jim."

It is conceded that Mr. Conrad, like Britannia, rules the waves. Other writers have told stirring tales of those "that do business in great waters," and have given vivid and picturesque descriptions of the ocean in its storms and in its calms. But when we open one of Mr. Conrad's books we are aware of none of this. At once there comes "so loud a calling of the sea" that we embark with the writer upon the great adventure of the deep. We know for ourselves "the magic monotony of existence between sky and water"; we feel all the prosaic exaction of the life, and, at the same time, we are fascinated and held by the mysterious, dominating spirit brooding always upon the sea.

Not less than in Mr. Conrad's surpassingly beautiful "Youth," peerless among short stories, do we feel all this in "Lord Jim," but "Lord Jim" is much more than a romance of the sea. It is said that its author meant it to be a brief narrative, but that it took itself into its own hands, and swept its writer with it into a profound study of a psychic phenomenon. If this be true, we are grateful to the tale that thus assumed the mastership, and insisted upon its own evolution.

"Lord Jim" is the story of a boy born in a quiet English parsonage, but filled with a thirst for adventure that leads him early to a sailor's life. He has that sublime young egotism, that pathetic young faith in himself, that refusal to believe it possible that life can hold for him defeat or failure, in a word, that very spring and essence of youth, which no living writer understands as does Mr. Conrad. The boy's dreams are always of his own heroic deeds, of the glad leap with which spirit and flesh will respond to the trumpet call of perilous occasion. Once, by a hair's breadth, he is too late for such response, and long he waits, rising rapidly the while in his profession, to hear that call again. At last, when he is twenty-four, years old, and mate of a vessel steaming through a calm Oriental sea, under the silent stars, with 800 peaceful pilgrims sleeping upon the deck, swiftly, appallingly rises beside him "the veiled opportunity"—the dream of his life. And, behold, he quails before it. Just one instant too long was the strain, just one feather's weight too great the temptation, and something within him snapped; a great sentiment gave way to selfish logic; courage was conquered by cowardice, and he—jumped, yielding to a mad instinct of self-preservation, and irrevocably losing the life he saved.

Here Mr. Conrad begins his study of a soul. He tells his tale not from within, but from without, putting it into the mouth of an interested observer that he himself may not assume the novelist's privilege of omniscience. He feels his way, step by step, along the obscure chambers of that clouded, crude young heart, which felt the full significance, the ineffaceable stain of its cowering moment, and yet which contrived, somehow, to piece together the shattered faith in its high potentialities. The boy is inarticulate, elusive, literally "under a cloud." Every now and then it lifts, we have a glimpse of his attitude toward himself, and then, before we can be sure of it, the cloud has settled heavily again.

In the psychology of the book Mr. Conrad's method reminds us not a little of that of Mr. Henry James. He pursues a situation to its last intrenchment; he subjects an emotion to its last analysis. He turns a problem over and over, until we see it in a hundred lights—but never, by any happy chance, does he solve it. Jim's case—that is the motif of the story. How does it look to Jim himself? How does it look to a man of honor? Where is the hope for Jim's future? What is his point of salvability? The case is put alongside the matter-of-course courage of "the elderly French Lieutenant"; alongside the matter-of-course heroism of "little Bob Stanton"; alongside the coherent beauty of Stein's brave life—and it looks ugly. Then, on the other hand, from the bravest come lenient judgments: "Given a certain combination of circumstances, fear is sure to come. L'homme est né poltron," from the Lieutenant; and from Stein, "He is romantic—romantic. And that is very bad—very bad. Very good, too. What is it that by inward pain makes him know himself?" But there is, after all, no conclusion. We follow on, follow on, through one exquisitely put subtlety after another, until, in truth, we begin to feel, and we are ashamed of ourselves for feeling, just a little tired of so much analysis, of so many fine-drawn perplexities.

Why, we ask ourselves, can we not get hold of something definite? And what, after all, does all this theorizing amount to? We don't know that we are called to sit upon the judgment seat, weighing to the last scruple poor Jim's intention against his performance, and then why such a future? Would it not be the simple thing for his helpful friend to say: "You have fallen terribly, my boy, fallen, perhaps, through your own self-confident dreams. Get up and try again. No skulking, no evasion! Live this thing down, humbly and hopefully, in the light of day. And hark ye—write to the homefolk. Every day of your silence adds to their agony. They will have heard the worst of you; let them know the best—that you live and love them, and have not ceased worthily to resolve." This, or something like this, seems the plain and practical way out; and, for all their beauty, we cannot help becoming impatient of the labyrinthine mazes that lead to that other tragically inadequate "veiled opportunity"—that supreme success snatched out of obscurity; but, alas, a sacrifice not to humanity or to duty, but to poor Jim's central and "exalted egoism," "a pitiless wedding with a shadowy ideal of conduct."

However one may weary of the slippery elusiveness of the psychic conclusions, or may rebel against the ultimate tragedy of the book, there are compensations of depth and beauty upon every page. Never were Mr. Conrad's felicity of phrase and charm of atmosphere more obvious than in "Lord Jim." His danger is that, like Mr. James, he may become entangled in his own supreme literary art, and may sacrifice simplicity and directness of purpose to his very perfection of method.

As it stands, however, a book of the rare literary quality of "Lord Jim" is something to receive with gratitude and joy, and with a sense of a distinction conferred upon the readers of romance.

Nineteenth Century Painters.*

This is a handsomely made volume, and most of the reproductions give a fairly satisfactory impression of the originals. Among the fifty painters represented are the Americans Whistler, Thayer, and Sargent, whose diverse methods and ways of looking at nature are well exemplified by the portrait of Carlyle, "The Angel," and "Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth." Throughout the collection, in fact, an unusually careful choice has been made, and there are few instances in which a painter is subjected to the injustice of representation without discrimination. In many cases, of course, the selection of a characteristic example leads to a somewhat hackneyed choice. Rossetti's "Beata Beatrix" is almost as well known as it is beloved, the "Love and Death" of Watts has the stamp of inevitability, Millais's "Huguenot," Delaroche's "Princes in the Tower," Ingres's "La Source," have served their makers long and faithfully; but, on the other hand, Monet's "A Walk in Gray Weather" gives an impression of his talent that is both characteristic and unfamiliar, "The Ballet Girl," by Dégas, known so well by reputation, is nevertheless not usually found in this type of picture book, and the same is true of Whistler's "Carlyle," in composition so like the better-known portrait of the artist's mother.

The text accompanying the pictures consists of unpretentious, straightforward accounts of the lives and methods of the painters. It is devoid of purely technical interest, but is perfectly well adapted to the enlightenment of the general reader as to the broad principles controlling the very different styles of art produced during this prolific century.

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* A HISTORY OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE. By K. Waliszewski. In the Literatures of the World series. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

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Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1900.

CLUB WOMEN AND LIBRARIES AGAIN.

May not a timely and needed word be written here of women's clubs in the light of the sixth annual convention of the New York State Federation, which closed its session in Albany on Nov. 16? Officers and delegates went to their homes fully satisfied with the results of the convention. The programme had been carried out to the letter, admirable papers discussing a hundred questions, more or less, had been presented, and perfect good-will and fellowship had prevailed. The esprit de corps, the inspiration of numbers, the privilege of hearing prominent women speak, or the honor of addressing so distinguished a gathering, all gave pleasure and satisfaction to the individual; but now that delegates have returned home and the glamour of the meeting has been dispelled, it will be strange if they do not begin to wonder and ask: "What was it all about? What have I really gained to pass on to others, to report to the club that sent me as a delegate?"

Practically two entire sessions were devoted to necessary business, while six were left for the presentation and discussion of the seventeen main topics, besides which there were sixty-two subtopics, any one of which was worthy of more than passing notice. After an hour's consideration of literature, there was an immediate jump to philanthropy, the press followed hard upon industrial arts among women, and music was followed by civics. It was impossible for the mind to grasp any meaning from diverse subjects so rapidly and hurriedly presented. We understand that the time allotted to each speaker for a sub-topic varied from five to eight minutes, and any one exceeding her time was "gaveled down," with her theme in her enthusiasm only partially developed.

It is evident that the programme on this basis was overcrowded, and that no topic could be adequately presented and rounded out in the brief time allowed. To say the least, the programme was disjointed, unsymmetrical, and lacking in continuity; this was because every federated club felt that its special sphere of activity should receive recognition on the convention programme, and the federation yielded to this sentiment for the sake of harmony. In this regard it would seem that the federation is making the serious mistake of attempting too much, and failing therefore to accomplish anything. The effort to discuss so many and so varied topics in order to please every club by reviewing its work is defeating the very purpose of the organization itself.

It is difficult to say whether the New York Federation really has any common purpose, though it is claimed that the founding of an industrial training school for girls is its ideal. This has been briefly considered, like all other topics, and consequently defeated at three successive conventions, because the delegates did not get an understanding of the school and its real object. The apparent want of support in this measure was due to the short time allowed at the conventions for a thorough discussion of the plans pertaining to the proposed school.

However, as we suggested some weeks ago, there is a common ground for federation work, if that organization would at any meeting allow sufficient time to intelligently discuss the subject. That work is the founding and encouragement of libraries. Every city, town, village, and rural community in this State should have a free library. In Massachusetts only eight villages are to-day without libraries. When will New York be able to make that boast?

New York has the best library law in the Union. It should be read and understood by all club women. No State offers so much financial and other help in founding and organizing free libraries as does the State of New York. But in every locality [illegible] the State is powerless without this initiative on the part of the community. The New York Federation is neglecting this opportunity to co-operate with the library movement. In Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, in fact throughout the West, in Georgia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Vermont the federations are adopting as their work the founding of libraries where there are none, and the encouragement of those that struggle for existence.

In this State some of the cities are without proper library facilities, while the library needs of most of the small towns and rural communities are very evident. An obligation rests upon the New York Federation. Is it willing that other federations should outstrip it in the race? Many will watch with interest to see if a resolution that was introduced just before the federation adjourned two weeks ago receives any attention whatever from the Executive Board, to which it was referred. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Executive Board be instructed to devote a half day at the next convention to the discussion of the federation's opportunities and responsibilities in regard to public and traveling libraries, university extension, and other phases of home education.

If the women's clubs of this State fully realized what a public library is, they would never rest until every community in the State was equipped with a library. As public-spirited women they should not miss the splendid means within their grasp for the development and enrichment of life.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE EDUCATED.

The columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW are not devoted to the discussion of ordinary political questions, and certainly not those of a partisan nature. But among our readers are many thousands of men and women of education. To those of them who live in the City of New York we think that it cannot be amiss to point out that they have in many respects, and especially at the present time, a responsibility quite different from that of the mass of people who are uninstructed or but indifferently instructed.

This responsibility comes chiefly from the fact that an educated person must necessarily understand more clearly than others the conditions of decent, orderly, and upright administration of the affairs of a large community. He must know that these conditions are very different from those that present themselves in a small town. In the latter the causes and the remedies for defects and faults are readily seen by all. The machinery of administration is compact, its operations and its agencies are familiar, and if it goes very wrong every man who cares about it can recognize almost at once who are accountable and can know how they can be reached. In a great city this cannot easily be done. The machinery is both extensive and complex. A thorough understanding of it is possible only to a few, and an understanding sufficient even for an intelligent guidance in ordinary political action is hardly possible for the majority. For the educated, if their education is worth anything, it is always practicable, and if they take the trouble to reach such an understanding and to act upon it honestly and unselfishly, their influence will be useful. Hence their responsibility.

Again, the educated have the immense advantage, or can have it, of knowledge of the history of organized communities and of the experience of other times and other peoples in dealing with evils or with difficulties such as we must deal with. They are not left to the blind groping after short cuts to good government to which ignorant men are prone. They know that nothing of real value has ever been accomplished in human societies without time and patience and systematic effort and the subordination of immediate interests and personal prejudices to the common advantage. They know that the experience of the past has been a continuous and progressive course of instruction, and that it has determined certain generalizations which cannot be disregarded with safety or with honor. Hence again their responsibility. They are not free either [illegible] consequences of such errors. They are, in the forcible language of the old jurisprudence, "charged with knowledge" of what experience has shown can or cannot be done, and they cannot turn aside from the plain path of their duty and in the tribunal of their own conscience plead the poor excuse of ignorance.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to these facts very earnestly. We beg them to remember and steadily to bear in mind that in the trials of the next year in this great city they have a distinct part to bear. They can do much to raise the level of life here; they can aid powerfully to make better the conditions of existence for multitudes who, of themselves, are practically helpless. They can help to make cleaner, more wholesome, more hopeful and helpful the surroundings of thousands of the homes of those who cannot readily defend them. It will not at best be an easy task, and it will require precisely the service that the educated can, if they will, render. It will be a sad and shameful thing if that service is not rendered.

WOMEN AND ROMANTIC WRITING.

Our esteemed contemporary, The Evening Post, recently discussed at some length the inability of women to write the genuinely romantic novel, the novel of incident. The fact that certain women writers of to-day had succeeded in attracting public attention to their works in this line did not appear to our contemporary to be a matter of permanent significance, and in this we agree with it. The truth is that the output of novels of incident on the part of the present woman novelist is due to her desire to meet the demands of the current taste and thereby to sell her books. But it is, indeed, not in the nature of things that women should of their own choice and independent initiative write "drum and trumpet" chronicles. The prancing of the war horse and the clank of armor may have a certain fascination for a very young woman, yet it is not as the militant hero that she conceives her knight, but rather as the warrior conquered and at her feet.

Woman has almost invariably found that her forte in fiction lay in the delineation of character. Now in novels depending on the study of human nature in its secret places there is abundant room for the introduction of incident. Readers of "Romola" and "Adam Bede" and "The Mill on the Floss" will easily recall stirring incidents growing directly out of the inevitable acts of the characters so perfectly pictured in the pages of these works. But the personalities of the actors, their thoughts, and their feelings are the true source of interest in these novels.

And this is natural. A woman cannot be expected to rejoice in the spinning of a complex web of incident for its own sake. Her mind will surely lead to the analysis of thought, motive, and emotion. She desires to know the inner springs of action, and to get at these she will construct her story as nearly as may be out of incidents created by the natural actions of the contrasting personages whom she has brought together. Even the poorest of the novels written by women tend in this direction, and without doubt their best work is entirely along these lines. For the male reader of the novel—and, when all is said and done, he is a tolerably numerous being—this is a good thing. If any power can give him the gift to see himself as others see him, it is the power of a keen, sympathetic, feminine mind, which is invariably quick in its recognition of characteristics and which, when trained to literary production, can set forth the results of its character study in most convincing style. Let the men attend to the novels of fight and fury and the women to the delineation of domestic virtues and faults. We shall get a sounder literature thus than we shall if the women attempt to enter into the fighting nature of man, which they never understand and with which they have no sympathy.

PETER NOT ROBBED TO PAY PAUL.

When Andrew the Stimulator bids us leave off reading newspapers and magazines, the advice is doubtless intended for our good. In the kindness of his heart he imagines we will at once devote the time [illegible] so.

Mr. Lang's argument is good, but his premises are wrong. He leaves it to be inferred that the time devoted to newspapers is time taken from books, and I contend that this is never the case. A man reads his newspaper on the cars and a woman in odd moments during the day. What books would we care to read in that way?

And it is not time wasted. Suppose between breakfast and an interview with the cook an editorial is read which awakens interest in a new subject or a distant country. On the way to market it is thought over, and although speedily displaced by more pressing matters, it revives in a few days perhaps, when the magazines and reviews come in. These are looked through eagerly, and if they contain articles on the desired subject they increase the interest. The next step leads to the library in search of books, recommended by our good friends the reviewers, and those that especially please or instruct will be later sought at the book stores.

That is just an illustration at random to show that newspapers lead toward books rather than away from them.

But take the news columns alone. They contain current history, and a short daily reading suffices to keep one in touch with the great outside world, as distinguished from our own dear narrow world. We would not care to have many schoolgirls like one I met a few years ago, who had taken first prize in ancient history, and who did not know there was a war in Cuba.

Mr. Lang would say that there are some who read nothing but newspapers and cheap magazines. They never open a book from year's end to year's end. True. Put them on a desert island with Omar Khayyam and Dante and they will use them as fuel for a "little friendship fire." Pray leave them a newspaper or two. On the other hand, those of us who read books, and whose ancestors, perhaps, owned books and choice engravings even when they wanted proper food, we bless and honor the press. As for the magazines, are we ever sufficiently grateful for the literary feast they spread for us? It is like a club, where we are introduced to new writers, and occasionally receive a benison from the older ones. And think of Cole's engravings of the old masters and the drawings of that dear, delightful Castaigne! What happiness they provide for lovers of black and white! No, Mr. Lang; teach us to be more appreciative, not less so.

Having been "amang ye, taking notes" for some time, I have come to the following radical conclusion: First, those who read newspapers only, and a page or two at that, invariably choose the poorest as the easiest and quickest read. On the other side, show me a reader of the best newspapers, and you are showing me the owner of at least a few well-worn, tenderly marked books.

Finally, to all interested in political economy, education, or philanthropy, I would like to say that one of the wisest and most far-reaching measures for the general good was the reduction in price of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A. Z. S.

THE ALOOFNESS OF THE LITERARY MAN.

A few weeks ago we were discussing the disinterested pursuit of reforms, in which Lowell, Curtis, and Warner, three literary men highly representative of American culture, engaged. It suggests the question of whether or not the single-minded direction of thought to one aim or its diffusion to many has been characteristic of men of letters. There has been a tradition to the effect that the pursuit of literature is in itself sufficient to engage the honest thought as well as the affections of the average man of letters—why should another be added? But how is this tradition sustained? In one way or another, does not the average mind of the literary man—not necessarily American—desire the relaxation afforded by the easy pace of a hobby horse? In this strenuous land, perhaps the man of letters doubly needs an alter-ego, an objective interest, to eliminate energy in one direction by a counter-irritant in another. Nothing rests tired faculties more completely than change of work. As a delightful essay expresses it:

> It takes the finest activity to be truly at leisure. For being at leisure is but a name for being active from an inner impulse instead of a necessity, moving like a dancer, or a skater, for the sake of one's inner rhythm.

"For the sake of one's inner rhythm" strikes the mind as a most happy phrase. Perhaps this is the secret spring of much of the versatility shown by men of letters in other things besides their own particular art.

It has long been an idea in the world that the literary man whose mind is purely literary and only sympathetic with the aesthetic consideration of work as art, is, about all practical affairs, sincerely impractical; that the nature of the literary mind is to hold itself aloof from mundane matters, and to occupy toward the problems of "social aims" and politics the relative position that is held by reformers and politicians toward literature—of appreciation and comprehension from the outside; the

position of a person who is a dilettante upon many subjects, and a connoisseur upon his own particular métier. This has the element of poetic justice which appeals, but, as is often the case, individual differences occur to shift the weight in the scale, and there are instances that rush to the mind of poets and prose thinkers who have been, and with honor, men of affairs. And their pursuit of other things than their obvious calling was not disinterested. Milton was as zealous a reformer and politician as he was a poet, but did not his championship of liberty and public freedom take his mind unwarrantably from the literary work which he might have made even more perfect than he did? "The trumpet in his hand" speaks more clearly of the man than the labored vaunt of doctrines of reform and his championship of English liberty. He was so much more a poet than he was a patriot—by achievement if not intention. Achievement is the weight in the scale.

Machiavelli played the dual rôle of politician and author, and so did Bacon—alternately statesman and philosophic man of letters. So was Macaulay, who sympathetically appreciated the effort to show ability in more than one direction.

The literary man who has been involved in affairs political and practical has existed, and doubtless will continue to do so—with the reserves of reasons. Shakespeare was an actor, as well as a poet, and Scott was a lawyer, but one takes it that some primary need or accident of training and environment is responsible for the career of the really literary man in other fields apart from his recognized domain of letters. For the literary man really belongs to literature, and his affiliation with commonplace questions has the conscious strain of perfunctory and visionary consideration. Pegasus does not care for harness. Keats and Shelley, except as they were bound by their art, were neither too blind nor too loose in everyday matters. Shelley was, paradoxically, quite zealous and superbly impractical in his theoretic ideas of reform, which never included the idea of himself as a subject for missionary work!

Lamb was necessarily bound by his daily needs to immolate himself in the South Sea House. "The last of the Elizabethans" conquered himself daily in his round of uncongenial work. "I gradually became content," he writes, "doggedly content, as wild animals are in cages." Hawthorne, too, was obliged at one period of his life to struggle with most distasteful work in the Salem Custom House. Had he been freed from the strain of this life, as much a fret on his freedom of mind as chains to a slave, one cannot imagine any cult of work that would have seemed desirable to his soul save literary employment. The author of "The Scarlet Letter" and "Mosses from an Old Manse" would have preferred to commune with his "inmost me" safely sheltered by his Wayside elms.

"Art is long"—it is, indeed, too long for the hasty dash at the gamut of its chromatic scale, with a divided interest in "social aims," making insistent claim, on the other hand, to be resultant in the accord of thought and philosophy one expects to exist in the work of the great author.

The question resolves itself: Had one better be an ineffectual reformer of social and political abuses which it would require the technical study of a lifetime to right, or must one devote one's self wholly to the calling of which one is most securely representative? The medium of literary work has proved most efficacious in righting social abuses. Look at the work of Dickens, and Besant, and many others—by the power of their work they inculcated the spirit of the reforms they wished.

The literary man's interest may—and should—be as broad and as inclusive as his culture, but in this imperfect life the difficulty of serving two masters appeals sensibly, especially when one is as "magerful" as literature.

MAY HARRIS.

AN APPRECIATION OF MAX MULLER.

In a recent number of Literature will be found a well-written appreciation of Prof. Max Müller, which in a very short compass presents such a vivid and striking picture of the man and his work that it makes us realize as nothing else has done the immense amount of work he accomplished; at the same time, giving us an idea of the labor involved in the collations, preparation, revision, and passing of proofs for some of his larger undertakings.

The author or editor of a hundred volumes, the leader of English Orientalists, and one of Oxford's most celebrated professors, his death is a loss to them and to the world at large. Born nearly eighty years ago, his life was filled to the end with hard work, successfully accomplished, his enthusiasm and energy never abating in the least. In fact, his "Six Systems of Indian Philosophy" appeared but a short time ago, when Prof. Müller had nearly reached his seventy-seventh year.

Whatever our personal decision as to his position in regard to certain disputed points and theories, there can be no question as to the fact that Max Müller has for many years stood at the head of the Orientalists of England, and has accomplished more than any one individual toward promoting the studies in which he took such interested. He was, of course, first and last a Sanskrit student, although his work in this direction is not so generally well known as the smallest. This was reissued a few years ago, in a fully revised edition, under the patronage of the late Maharajah of Vizianagram.

Prof. Müller was equally interested in the Hymns of the Rig-Veda, several volumes of the text, or of translations of which he published. His "History of Sanskrit Literature," went into a second edition as early as 1860; and the "Veda" gradually led him into comparative philology and mythology. His articles on the science of mythology, and his famous lectures at the Royal Institute on the sciences of language, 1861-4, took England by storm. His early position as to comparative mythology—which was closely connected with comparative philology—has been said by Andrew Lang, one of the system's most distinguished adversaries, to be founded "on comparison between the Sanskrit names in the Rig-Veda and the mythic names in Greek, German, Slavonic, and other Aryan legends," was reaffirmed in "Chips from a German Workshop," 1868-75, and in "Selected Essays," 1881, and even as lately as in his "Auld Lang Syne."

In his "Introduction to the Science of Religion," given at the Royal Institute in 1870, and later in his Gifford Lectures at Glasgow, Prof. Müller set forth his views on the origin and growth of religion—Indian, natural, physical, anthropological, and psychological—arousing great controversy on the subject by his brilliant writings.

Max Müller's "Deutsche Liebe" reveals a beautiful side of his nature, showing romantic German sentiment, a poetic outlook upon life, and a great warmth of sympathy. It is without doubt one of the most beautiful little works in existence, and it is said that those who do not know this "Deutsche Liebe" fail to know the real man Müller, although the same sympathetic idealism is shown in his philosophical works.

Prof. Müller was known to many people, principally as the delightful host—a reputation borne out by his face and bearing, which show kindly humor and the breeding and graceful courtesy of a man of the world.

His English prose was clear, warm, and impassioned, and it is said he could make the driest discussion of philology as fascinating as a romance, his long years of preparation and hard study showing first of all in his finished and leisurely manner of delivery.

One of the hardest workers of his day, Prof. Müller had the faculty of making others work with him. He was always the centre of a scholarly circle, and it is thought no one but he could have carried through the immense undertaking of a complete translation of the Sacred Books of the East—now reaching its fiftieth volume—at the same time securing not only the help of the Government and of the Oxford Press, but also of the leading Orientalists of Europe. The separate volumes, although in many cases the work of others, were arranged by Prof Müller, every page passing through his hands for revision before final publication.

Not contented with these translations, Prof. Müller next turned his attention to the publication of the original texts, of which several volumes have appeared. It was his greatest wish to draw India and England closer together, and the fact that the King of Siam and the Maharajah of Vizianagram were ready to support every such work prepared by Max Müller, no matter how costly, shows the influence his writings exert in the East, many of which have already found their way into the vernaculars.

The writer of the article in Literature says that, while Max Müller was an exceptionally fascinating teacher, both personally and through his writings, he possessed the rare gift of winning popularity without stooping from his high scholarly position. "He did not bring learning down to the level of the multitude, but he gave the multitude eyes and ears to take in what he had to teach." His writings have brought about a much more intelligent knowledge and appreciation of the Hindu people, as well as being powerful in many other directions—always standing for the advancement of learning.

Max Müller had his detractors, but a scholar who was a foreign member of the French Institute, a Knight of the Prussian Ordre pour le Mérite, an honorary member of almost every learned society, and an honorary doctor of several universities, could probably afford to neglect them. The most signal honor he received was the admission to the Privy Council. No commoner, absolutely unconnected with politics, has ever been thus honored by the Queen, save Huxley and Max Müller. It was the crown of a lifetime of high and noble work.

WHAT IS AN EDITION?

Although I have been connected many years with books and bookmaking I have yet to learn the precise significance of the word "edition" as used by the publishers. When they tell us that a book is in its tenth edition, what do they mean? Do they mean the public to infer that 10,000 copies have been printed, thus indicating a certain measure of popularity valuable as an advertisement, or is it only the conventional way of saying that a tenth impression has been made from the plates of a book without any reference to the number of each impression? When a first, but not a phenomenally large, sale, with metropolitan booksellers, has to chronicle the word "thousand" [illegible] the public in [illegible] draw our own inference as to the size of the edition—whether it be 200, 500, or more.

Stormonth defines "edition" to mean "the whole number of copies of a book printed at one time." But this is only one of its meanings, as now generally understood. Webster makes this its secondary signification, giving its first as "a literary work edited and published, as by a certain editor or in a certain manner." The Standard Dictionary follows Webster in its classification, but with each of its definitions amplified and more happily expressed. The Century Dictionary gives us three definitions: "1. The act of editing. 2. An edited copy or issue of a book or other work; a recension, revision, or annotated reproduction, &c. 3. A concurrent issue or publication of copies of a book or some similar production; the number of books, &c., of the same kind published together, or without change of form or of contents; a multiplication or reproduction of the same work or series of works; as, a large edition of a book, map, or newspaper; the work has reached a tenth edition, the folio editions of Shakespeare's plays."

Discarding the first definition as irrelevant to this discussion, we have then for edition two distinct meanings, one referring specifically to matter, manner, and time or place of publication, as exemplified in the expressions "diamond edition," "expurgated edition," "revised edition," "red-letter edition," "edition de luxe," "Donay edition," &c., and the other, or secondary meaning, to the number of its impression, as "first edition," "second edition," &c. While this last or secondary meaning has a certain definite technical use, it is unfortunate that it is often so used by publishers as to lead the public to draw a wrong inference. If a book is announced as in its eighth or tenth edition, the conclusion is that it is having a large sale, and is therefore worth reading, whereas the several editions may have been numbered by the hundred rather than by the thousand.

A few examples of publishers' notices, culled here and there from the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, will show that these remarks are not hypercritical. In one issue I find the statement that a certain popular novel has reached its fifth edition, or 83,000 copies, and a little later on I read that the same book has reached its thirteenth edition, or 233,000 copies. In another place I read that another popular novel has reached its fifth edition, or sixteenth thousand, and still another has run into its nineteenth edition, "which means that 200,000 copies have been sold since June." A little calculation will show that the word edition in these cases is meaningless, unless it is used as synonymous with impression; and if so, it is redundant, for one edition is no different from another in these days of printing from electrotype plates. It is too impossible to tell, in any of these instances, the exact number of volumes printed in an edition. But when I read that two other well-known books have passed, respectively, their one hundred and sixty-fourth and two hundred and thirty-seventh edition, the inference is fair that edition is used in these cases as synonymous with thousand.

If these remarks are well founded, would it not be well for publishers to come to some understanding as to what shall constitute numerically an edition in the secondary sense of the word, or drop it altogether in their announcements and substitute for it the word thousand? The expression "first edition" would still retain its technical meaning to the book collector, but the word edition as generally used would gain a third definite signification and be no longer a snare to the public.

JOHN DENISON CHAMPLIN.

Marie Bashkirtseff, by a Contemporary.

The Onlooker of London prints a story from its Paris correspondent, "Adrienne," of Marie Bashkirtseff. Apparently the writer knew the young Russian and admired her beauty and wit, but she has no scruples in saying that Marie was "an impertinent minx." "Adrienne" writes:

I often met her in the house of a mutual friend, who one day gave a little fete in his country seat near Paris. Marie Bashkirtseff and Bastien Lepage graced the party, and the lovely Russian girl, who, with her halo of pale blond hair and her clinging soft white frock, looked like a Druidic priestess, began the day in the most triumphant mood—for was not she the star, nay, the sun, toward which we all turned our eyes, blinking before so much loveliness! Bastien Pepage, her somewhat heavy but decidedly quaint adorer, was walking in her train, the fumes of incense were rising around her, she was in her own element, and her little feet did not touch the ground to which we, simple mortals, were attached. It happened, however, that myself and a friend had just returned from Venice, and a few words were said at lunch about the city so dear to all artists, and which Bastien Lepage had just then the intention of visiting. So, a little later in the afternoon, as we had both gone to sit under a shady tree somewhat apart from the noisy rest, the young painter came, bringing with him a rustic seat which he installed near ours, and began asking questions about Venice. He grew interested, and I may as well confess that we fell quite under the charm of his original mind, and that the conversation lasted a good three-quarters of an hour, if, not more. Suddenly a most perfect little hand fell heavily on the young man's shoulder, and I saw Marie Bashkirtseff, white, trembling with rage, looking at us with the eyes of a cat who sees her kittens in danger. She unceremoniously pulled the chair under Bastien Lepage: "Eh bien!" she cried, hoarsely, "have you nothing more interesting to do than lose your time with old women?" (To shatter our feminine vanity, let me say that the elder of us was scarcely above thirty.) Bastien

THE PUBLISHER'S POINT OF VIEW.

WANTED—A READER.

If there is a reader who has been surfeited with the adventure novel and would like to know of a book which does not contain in all its length a bloody fight, a stolen heroine, an ubiquitous villain or any of the set characters of the wonder working novel—we wish to commend to such a reader (if there be one) a novel entitled A PRINCESS OF ARCADY, by Arthur Henry, because it is the antithesis of the sort of novel we have mentioned. It is a romantic love story, exquisitely told, pure, idyllic and a refreshing change from the prevailing fiction.

Miss Gilder's book "The Autobiography of a Tom Boy" is selling well both as a book for girls and as a new sort of volume for the grown-ups. The author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" has just written the author that she set up half the night reading it.

"The Furniture of Our Fore-Fathers," a superb book for the lover of antique furniture; the first part will be ready next week. This book is sold only in parts and those interested are invited to write to us.

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A few years ago [illegible], now one of the Chinese Commissioners who is to negotiate peace in settlement of the pending disputes in China, wrote a book which dealt with needed reforms in China in the light of foreign influences. The present Emperor, who is said to be kindly disposed toward foreigners, ordered the book to have the widest distribution possible in his empire. It has now been translated for English readers, and while it does not bear directly upon the present troubles in the Far East, having been written for the immediate needs of reconstruction that were developed by the war with Japan, it makes both interesting and instructive reading, not only because of its revelations in regard to the internal affairs of China, but because it clearly shows the kind of man the foreign Commissioners will have to deal with in Prince Chang.

The preface by the author reveals a curious but perfectly logical plan upon which his book is based. He works from the "Moral" through the "Practical" to the "Objects of Knowledge." Under the first head are explained "The Inculcation of Loyalty," emphasizing the attributes of the imperial sovereign, but here is also a finely turned argument against the use of opium. It is under the subject of "Practical" that the author shows what benefit may be derived from closer relations with the best of foreigners. In the chapters devoted to "The Five Objects of Knowledge" Prince Chang would inculcate in his countrymen a desire to know things abroad and at the same time have all observation tempered by patriotism. It is extremely interesting at this time to note Prince Chang's opinion of international law, which appears to be fully set forth on Pages 142-3 of his little book:

There are many who place the most implicit confidence in international law, but these are as stupid as the individuals who depend on the Disarmament Society for peace. If countries are equally matched, then international law is enforced; otherwise, the law is inoperative. For what has international law to do with fighting issues when one country is strong and another weak? There is a saying of the Chou dynasty which runs as follows: "If countries are equal in courage, strategy will conquer." We have never heard of international law controlling the issues of war between unequal States. To-day the countries of the world are in close and mutual intercourse, but the relations of the smaller States to the greater are entirely different from those which exist between States of equal power. China is not on an equal footing with the West. This is perceived in the fact that the duty on imports is fixed by Western Governments. Not so in China. Merchants engaged in business abroad are subject to the laws of the country in which they reside. Not so in China. Foreign commerce is confined to seaports in the West. Not so in China. The murder of a foreigner by a Chinese is a very serious matter, but the killing of a "Chinaman" by a foreigner is a trivial thing. Foreign countries have no Mixed Courts—in fact, China is already not in the comity of nations, and it is useless to prate about international law. Disarmament is an international joke, and international law a deception. There is nothing for it but to seek help in ourselves.

A Novel of Diplomacy.*

"Parlous Times," the posthumous book by the late David Dwight Wells, shows that the author of those two delightful farces, "Her Ladyship's Elephant" and "His Lordship's Leopard," contemplated writing a serious international novel of tragedy, intrigue, and love. But, like the comedy man in the theatre who is booked to play high tragedy, he soon found himself out of his element, and at length gave himself up to the temptation to introduce ridiculous incidents and recite bright dialogue. Yet who shall blame him, when the author of "The Merchant of Venice" turned a tragedy into a comedy with even less excuse? The plot of "Parlous Times" is a marvel of simplicity; its working out is a structure of varied and intricate design. It seems that a treaty between Great Britain and a South American State is about to be ratified when it is discovered that the manufacturers of a certain commodity, who would lose their monopoly should the treaty be passed, are preparing to bribe certain members of the Government of the South American State in question, and thus prevent the ratification of the treaty. This marks the line of demarkation which separates the good from the bad characters in the book. The central figures are the young Secretary of Legation in London, whose duty it is to frustrate the designs of the conspirators, and a charming young woman of the world who causes him many heroic struggles between love and duty. Serious novel readers may hold up their hands in horror at the liberties that Mr. Wells takes with the conventionalities of fiction, but no one who craves for rich, wholesome amusement can consider himself unrepaid for having read the book from cover to cover. All that is impossible and extraordinary assumes the appearance of reality, and the illusion by a curious tour de force is most seriously maintained. Incidentally one receives vivid impressions of London's smart set, viewed from the anteroom of a foreign legation. In fact the atmosphere of diplomacy permeates everything. It is like a bal masqué; only the unmasking at the very end reveals the scars that have been smarting, but unseen.

*CHINA'S ONLY HOPE. By Chang Chih Tung, Viceroy of Liang Hu. With Indorsement by Emperor Kwang Su. Translated by the Rev. S. I. Woodbridge. Introduction by the Rev. Griffith John. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

*PARLOUS TIMES. A Novel of Modern Diplomacy. By David Dwight Wells. 12mo. Pp. 440. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

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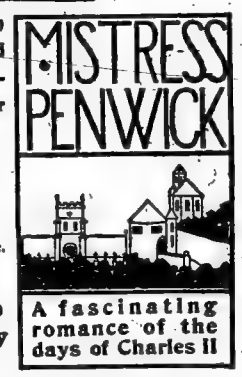

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Washington Before 1812.*

In this little book the heroes and heroines are less important than the stage setting, which is fortunate as, to use an Hibernicism, they are more than ordinarily ordinary. The descriptions of Old Washington are adroitly introduced by means of their adventures and love affairs, however, and the reader is thus nourished with a moderate supply of historical meat smothered in a sauce of romance.

The present Washington gives very little idea of the Washington that was in existence before the war of 1812. Precisely a century ago the Secretary of the Treasury wrote to his wife: "The Capitol is situated on an eminence, which I should suppose was near the centre of the city. It is a mile and a half from the President's house. There is one good tavern about forty rods from the Capitol, and several other houses which are built and erecting, but I do not perceive how the members of Congress can possibly secure lodgings unless they will consent to live like scholars in a college or monks in a monastery, crowded ten or twenty in one house, and utterly secluded from society. The only resource for such as wish to live comfortably will, I think, be found in Georgetown, three miles distant, over as bad a road in Winter as the clay grounds near Hartford." And in the same year Mrs. Adams wrote to her daughter after arriving at the Executive Mansion: "I have no looking glasses but dwarfs for this house, nor a twentieth part lamps enough to light it." Eight years made a number of changes, however, and at the time the story opens the city was beginning to emerge from its unkempt condition, streets were being cleared, mudholes filled up, walks laid, and handsome houses erected. There were plenty of mirrors in the White House, (which by the way, was not the "White" House, we believe, until after it was rebuilt from the ruins left by the British invasion of 1814,) and much gayety went on both at Washington and Georgetown.

Social life as we see it in this account of one family's experiences had many charms not forecast by Mrs. Adams. Besides the balls and tea drinkings, there were picnics on the banks of the Potomac, and excursions in the Spring of the year up the river to the falls, the excursionists making the trip in luxury, "followed by great, clumsy, covered wagons and a regiment of slaves who built fires and cooked viands that were best hot, or made delicious drinks, hot and cold." A good deal of money was spent on pleasure making and fine dressing, and the Washingtonians of 1809 or 1810 could certainly not have provoked Secretary Wolcott's comment of 1800, that the people were poor and apparently "lived like fishes by eating each other." The old Southern tradition of a bountiful table had become well established, and the old colored cooks prepared meals to suit hearty appetites. "Supper's all right," said the genius of the Mason House to its hospitable mistress. "Dere's biskit 'nuff for a regiment. And cake by de bushel. Chloe see company afore in dis ole house. De ham pink as a rose, and de col' chicken 'nuff to make yer mouf water. An' cream an' jells an' fruit. De young folks no need to go to bed hungry."

By the time all the family love affairs are disposed of Madison's Administration has ended, the brilliant and gracious hospitality of Mrs. Dolly Madison has been transferred to private life, old Washington has been devastated by the British, plans for the new city are on foot, and old Washington is a thing of the now forgotten past. Its individuality is well worth preserving, and Mrs. Douglas has done what she could to preserve it for the boys and girls (more particularly the girls) of to-day.

English Portrait Painting.*

This beautiful book, bound in richly tooled levant, contains in its illustrations a complete history of the development of English portrait painting from the days of P. Oudry, who painted Mary, Queen of Scots, to Prof. H. von Angeli, whose portrait of Queen Victoria was made in 1875. But, more than this, one has the opportunity to compare the work of foreigners who have painted English men and women with that of the British painters themselves. Then, too, the subjects themselves, as the title indicates—"National Worthies"—have considerable interest. And a certain portion of the volume is devoted to a description of the plates, in which are included brief biographical notes of the subjects, to which is often added a bit of criticism, striking if not always comprehensive. But as the portraits in the National Portrait Gallery do not all deal with the English, so in compiling the book two important portraits have been included which are neither of Englishmen nor by Englishmen—"Benjamin Franklin," painted at Paris by F. Baricolo, after a portrait by J. S. Duplessis, in 1778, and "George Washington," by Gilbert Stuart.

The admirable way in which these pictures have been reproduced deserves a word of special commendation. Several tints have been employed, each best suited to suggest the coloring of the original. These tints vary from reddish-brown to deep brown and black, and each plate has been so prepared that the details are not lost with the same emphasis important may appear in the originals. As a fine art work

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The Parents' List of Christmas Wants

Q. Do you want to make your children acquainted with a great masterpiece?
A. Buy them

Don Quixote of the Mancha
retold by Judge Parry, for children.

Q. Are there pictures in this book?
A. Yes. Twelve colored plates and nineteen smaller pictures by WALTER CRANE.
Q. What is the price?
A. A dollar fifty.

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with pictures by Percy Billinghurst. $1.50.

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A. Buy them

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A. Buy them

Proverbs Improved
in twenty-five colored pictures by Grace H. May, with verses by Frederic Chapman. 75 cents.

Q. Do you want picture books for the toddlers?
A. Get them Walter Crane's Picture Books for 25 cents each:

1.—The Sleeping Beauty
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THE GREATEST BOOK FOR CHILDREN IS
The Golden Age,
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JOHN LANE, 251 Fifth Avenue, New York.

dealing with portrait painting as it is revealed in the light of the National Portrait Gallery collection, the book called "National Worthies" is superb.

English Americana.

The accounts of the sale of the Ashburnham Americana in London last week recall the French proverb that the annoyances of our friends are not altogether displeasing to us. Assuredly we wish our English cousins no ill, but there is a certain mischievous satisfaction in reading of their laying down long prices to retain pamphlets about the priceless soil beneath our feet, and which might have been theirs still. No sigh by less than steam power, nor eloquence less than Rosebery's, can do justice to their regrets for what might have been. Seeing them suffer so, it behooves Americans to take care lest a similar thing, or a worse, happen to them. For instance, a few days ago we read that the church containing George Washington's arms was about to be destroyed. What will become of the arms? Will we have to buy them by subscription, or at auction, and give the buyers at the Ashburnham sale their revenge so quickly, and perhaps so amply? Would not every American be glad to know that this was the business of somebody in particular?

Happily this is the case. The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest and Natural Beauty was organised for just such purposes. It is a British corporation, and just in the nick of time it is seeking to organise American branches for co-operation in work parallel to the preservation of Mount Vernon on this side of the water and in—as another example, on the other side—the marking down of history in such places as Chelsea, so rich in its associations with Emerson, Carlyle, and Eliot, with Benjamin Franklin, and Steele, and Addison. Americana which so smacks of the English soil as this can only be preserved where they are, and whoever is interested in them, or in their like, would appreciate a share in the good work. And there is another part of the society's scheme—indicated by the latter part of its title—which is scarcely less useful, and is exemplified by the part it took in preserving the rights of the public in the Lakes of Killarney. The trust seeks an endowment for a Greater England clubhouse in London, to be maintained as a bureau of information, available to members from all parts of the English-speaking world. The old Henry VIII. palace in Westminster, by Temple Bar, is proposed for this purpose. Americans are invited not only to contribute to the trust, but to [illegible]

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ing November is lecturing in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Drexel Institute. Mr. Ashbee would be glad to receive invitations to lecture elsewhere. The Marquis of Dufferin is the President of the trust, and, as the Princess Louise is the Vice President, it may be inferred that American women are as welcome as members as American men. They can rely upon the excellence of their company.

Serious Musical Essays Wanted.

MAY MACKINTOSH, Weehawken: "By all means let us have 'critical and informing musical essays' of the sort mentioned in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW editorial of Oct. 13.

"Those who saw how eagerly middle-aged and old people flocked to Mr. Frank Damrosch's musical explanations to young children cannot doubt the existence of a desire for a general education in the comprehension of good music.

"And now that the People's Choral Union has created a new musical public of its own, the time seems fully ripe for thoughtful musical literature which shall be within the reach of all."

"The Reign of Law" and Theology.

The Rev. J. W. McGarvey, President of the College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky., has taken a stab at the author's Alma Mater. This opinion was recently expressed in an address delivered by Mr. McGarvey in which he said, among other things:

I found that the hero of this story, who, as I could readily see, was made up largely from his (the author's) own experiences, was said to have been a student of the College of the Bible in the sessions of 1866 and 1867; to have become an infidel, partly because of the way in which the Bible was taught in the college, and to have been expelled from both the college and the church. The university is also said to have been visited afterward with a storm of sectarian strife that "left it a ruin which will stay a ruin." Not one of these statements is true. The Faculty of the College of the Bible has never to this day dismissed a student for becoming an infidel. To charge their method of teaching the Scriptures with having such an effect is a calumny of the most injurious kind; for nothing could more completely ruin its reputation if generally believed. And as to the university, instead of having become "a ruin that will remain a ruin," it is now more extensively patronized, and more widely known, than in any former year of its existence.

From this point Mr. McGarvey enters upon a discussion of the book from a theological point of view.

"A Knot Stone," being a record of an

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THE HIDDEN SERVANTS

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The earlier works by the author of these beautiful rhymed legends were edited by Ruskin.

A graceful, tender and beautiful little book, touched with a spirit of sunny charity and simple faith, and of it we may truly say that it is written for children of all ages.—*New York Sun.*

THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM

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Christmas Number

ST. NICHOLAS

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

APPLYING A LIGHTED MATCH TO EXPLOSIVE BUBBLES.
From "Nature and Science" in St. Nicholas.

Of all the beautifully illustrated and delightful magazines that appear at this season, nothing can give more pleasure to young and old than the Christmas number of *St. Nicholas.* This year it is enriched with pictures printed in color as well as with the usual wealth of

Christmas Stories
Christmas Poems
Christmas Pictures

Bertha Runkle, who is writing that popular serial, "The Helmet of Navarre," now appearing in *The Century*, contributes a story of the time of King Henry V, "The Sorcery of Hal the Wheelwright." "A Christmas Pony" is a story that boys and girls cannot resist. "Christmas on the Mayflower" is a contribution from Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

EVERYTHING IS ILLUSTRATED.

NATURE AND SCIENCE

That delightful new department of nature-study, edited by Edward F. Bigelow, contains short articles, "How We Entertain the Katydids," "The Cunning of the Crow," "The Woodland Sharpshooter" (witch hazel), with letters and queries from young readers.

A PRIZE DRAWING BY A YOUNG GIRL.
From "The St. Nicholas League."

ST. NICHOLAS LEAGUE

contains drawings contributed by young readers, photographs, compositions, puzzles, etc. Thousands of children already belong to "The St. Nicholas League." There are no dues, and the department is intended to encourage young people in educational work.

Buy a copy of the December number, price 25 cents, or subscribe for a year beginning with January, 1901, and have the November and December numbers sent you free of charge. In November (first issue of the new volume) begin several of the best serials of the year, including "The Story of Barnaby Lee," the historical narrative of early New York, by John Bennett, author of "Master Skylark." Yearly subscriptions (with the two free numbers), $3.00.

The Century Co., Union Square, New York

Merryweather's Work of Fifty Years Ago Reprinted Handsomely.*

The publishers have chosen for the second issue in a series of reprints intended for book lovers, of which the first volume, Richard de Bury's "Philobiblon," was issued some time ago, a little known work, "Bibliomania in the Middle Ages," by F. Somner Merryweather, which originally appeared in London in 1849. Little is known of Mr. Merryweather personally, diligent search having revealed only the entry of his name in the London Directories from 1840 to 1859, his occupation being given as that of bookseller, 14 King Street, Holborn, which address also appears on the title page of his "Bibliomania." During 1849 he also published "Dies Dominicæ," and during 1850 two other books, "Glimmerings in the Dark" and "Lives and Anecdotes of Misers."

The introduction to the present reprint is written by Mr. Charles Orr, Librarian of Case Library, Cleveland, who tells us that the last-mentioned book, "Lives and Anecdotes of Misers"—

Has been immortalized by Charles Dickens as one of the books bought at the bookseller's shop by Boffin, the Golden Dustman, and which was read to him by the redoubtable Silas Wegg, during Sunday evenings at "Boffin's Bower."

Mr. Merryweather's book contains sketches of bookworms, collectors, Bible students, scribes, and illuminators, from the early Anglo-Saxon and Norman periods down to the introduction of printing into England. In his introduction Mr. Orr points out the antiquity of "Bibliomania," adding that during every century for more than 2,000 years many men have owed their chief enjoyment in life to books, book collecting in Rome becoming fashionable as early as the first century of the Christian era. Four centuries earlier Athens was the scene of an active trade in books, this activity shifting to Alexandria during the third century B. C., where it remained for many centuries, from which literary centre other countries were gradually affected.

For the purposes of the present book, the Middle Ages may be said to cover about 700 years, from the beginning of the seventh century down to the invention of printing, although more accurately bounded by the years 500 to 1,500 A. D. About the middle of the present century, Mr. Orr tells us, the period lying between the fall of the Roman Empire and the revival of learning, which had been generally referred to as the Dark Ages, and treated as having been without learning or scholarship of any sort, began to receive more attention, a disposition being shown to grant to mediæval times a proper place in the history of the preservation and distribution of books, Merryweather's "Bibliomania in the Middle Ages," being one of the earliest books in England devoted to this subject. Its author has made no attempt at chronological arrangement, his book being largely a record of old monastic days, and of the book treasures and most famous book lovers of such time. Indeed, the whole book will be found rich in stores of bibliophilic interest.

Mr. Orr also adds for the benefit of those readers who become sufficiently interested in Mr. Merryweather's presentation of the love for books which existed even during the so-called Dark Ages, a considerable amount of parallel reading, such as Kenelm Digby's "Mores Catholici; or, Ages of Faith," London, 1848, or "The Dark Ages," by S. R. Maitland, London, 1845, or the recently issued "Books and Their Makers During the Middle Ages," by George Haven Putnam, all of which furnish abundant evidence of the care expended upon the production and preservation of books during those early days.

Mr. Orr also emphasizes a fact that is, of course, well known to all book lovers, that book production, from an art standpoint, was fully abreast of all other arts during that period. Most of the beautiful work of those early days was done from pure love of the occupation, many a man shut safely away in some monastic retreat dedicating his entire life to the production of a single beautiful volume. The work of transcribing in these monasteries was held to be an equal equivalent for labor in the fields. The Rule of St. Ferreol, written in the sixth century, says: "He who does not turn up the earth with the plow ought to write the parchment with his fingers."

Mr. Merryweather's book being in reality a defense of the bibliomania of the Middle Ages, he gives his readers but little information as to the processes of bookmaking in these early ages; but Mr. Orr, in his introduction, has partly supplied this want by giving us a long and interesting extract on the subject, taken from Theodore De Vinne's "Invention of Printing," which will be found of great value.

Mr. Merryweather's introductory chapter reviews the immense amount of damage done the treasures of the monkish ages by all sorts of book destroyers, the advocates of the Reformation being very active in such work. The author is most enthusiastic in his attempt to show that in the olden times in "Merrie Englande" a passion which Dibden has christened bibliomania, existed there, and that there were many cloistered bibliophiles as warm and enthusiastic in book collecting as the doctor himself. Mr. Merryweather also adds:

...ore than a cartload of manuscripts was taken from Merton College and destroyed, and a vast number from the Balliol and New

*BIBLIOMANIA IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By F. Somner Merryweather. With an introduction by Charles Orr, Librarian of Case Library. New York: Mayer Brothers & Co. 1899. $3.50.

...ore than a cartload of manuscripts was taken from Merton College and destroyed, and a vast number from the Balliol and New ...ere considerable caution in forming an opinion of the nature and extent of learning prevalent during those ages which preceded the discovery of the art of printing.

Mr. Merryweather's book will be found to touch upon all sorts of details, such as the duties of the monkish librarian, rules of the library, lending books, books allowed to monks for private reading, the support of such libraries and a thousand and one small matters, which help to reconstruct those old days for us. He also describes the great care used in copying, the booksellers of the Middle Ages, the circulating libraries, caligraphic art, and the special aids afforded early students—a law being passed in Paris in 1342 compelling all public booksellers to keep books to lend out for hire, the high prices asked and great scarcity of books preventing students from obtaining them in any other way.

As all the great monasteries are taken up in turn and their books described, as well as those collectors whose names stand out prominently—Alcuin, Richard de Bury, Charles V. of France, Henry II. of England, and scores of others—every page of the book being written from love of the subject, we can see how wise a choice the publishers have made in selecting this little-known book for reproduction in a series intended for book lovers.

Typographically the book is very satisfactory, from its plain board covers and paper label, its dignified type, attractive headbands and tailpieces, its initials and title page, down to its least important detail. The edition is limited to 500 copies, printed from type—25 on Japan paper, No. 1 to 25, at $10 per copy, while the ordinary edition on deckle-edged paper, No. 26 to 500, are to be had at $3.50 per copy.

John Fox's New Kentucky Story.*

Count Tolstoi to the contrary, love and war make the strongest appeals to average humanity, and a story which deals with both is sure of a wide public. Mr. Fox has already demonstrated his ability to write well, and we think he has never written quite so well as in the story before us. We begin to know our Kentucky, and to love it, even though it does not "rain law" there quite as much as so fair and so gallant a State deserves. Mr. Fox writes with enthusiasm for the face of nature in his Blue Grass home, and for the men and women whom he finds worthy of their environment. His war is not the war of our Revolution, (laus Deo,) nor yet The War, still writ large in many memories. It is the war with Spain, which, unlike our great civil conflict, has speedily become mellow for romantic treatment, the truth being that in our minds there was never any root of bitterness for those poor Spaniards whom we killed. The larger part of Mr. Fox's story is concerned with the muster and mobilizing of troops, with the field of battle, and with the horror and pathos of the hospital. Of these things he writes as one who had part in them all. His pictures are both realistic and minute.

Since the romancers persist in finding in war a fruitful theme, it is well that the old methods of describing it should have passed away. A battle in the hands of a novelist was once all glitter and glory. If wounded heroes were brought upon the scene in order that we might have dying speeches of repentance, of renunciation, of general clearing up of mysteries, the doughty warriors never suggested physical suffering; they were as painless and placid as the old masters' St. Sebastians, stuck full of arrows. Now to the writer of fiction a battle is a battle, a thing of maddening heat, and thirst, and pain, and sickening sights and sounds. Oftentimes we read with a shudder of repulsion, but it is well it should be so. The more the veil is stripped from the loathsome features of war the less will war appeal to the imagination. Mr. Fox shows, however, the indisputable fact that in the heroism and endurance it demands lies a regenerating power for many selfish or indolent natures, although perhaps it corrupts more than it exalts, and, at any rate, the cardinal virtues might be better nourished than with blood. Mr. Fox, while unsparing of the grime, the toil, the horror, throws into bright relief the good that came from the recent conflict—the new welding of North and South and certain personal benefits to the characters of his tale, notably the arousing of his hero from a supine attitude of discouragement, and the bringing together of long-estranged hearts. Crittenden's love for the "little brother," and the symbolic significance of the words to his own mind, are tenderly and deftly shown. Judith Page is an example of noble womanhood, franker and less withdrawn than Southern girls are wont to be in their romances. The negro is very well done, and there is not too much of him. To make the unknown rival Crittenden's "bunkie" savors too much of the novelist's old trick, and is so much less than probable as to touch the impossible.

The story will please all who care for its two great topics, and will be of special interest to those who invaded Cuba with the Rough Riders. Its vivid and picturesque style carries one along with the stirring events among which the tale moves. It has the great merits of being not too long and of being eminently readable, as well as of possessing historic value and excellent literary quality.

*CRITTENDEN. A Kentucky Story of Love and War. By John Fox, Jr. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1900.

"Autumns in Argyleshire with Rod and Gun," by A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, which Longmans, Green & Co. are issuing, has eight photogravure illustrations from the original drawings by Archibald Thorburn.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE WAR OFFICE, THE ARMY, AND THE EMPIRE. A Review of the British Military Situation in 1900. By H. O. Arnold-Forster. 12mo. New York: Cassell & Co. 75 cents.

THE GREAT BOER WAR. By A Conan Doyle. With six maps in color. 12mo. Pp. 478. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

HISTORY OF GERMAN LITERATURE. By Robert Webber Moore. 12mo. Pp. 293. Hamilton, N. Y.: Colgate University Press.

HISTORY OF AMERICA BEFORE COLUMBUS. According to Documents and Approved Authors. By P. De Roo. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. i.-613. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A HISTORY OF BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA. By Robert William Rogers. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. xx.-429. New York: Eaton & Mains. $5 per set.

A LITERARY HISTORY OF AMERICA. By Barrett Wendell. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-574. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

THE AWAKENING OF THE EAST. Siberia—Japan—China. By Pierre Leroy-Leaulieu. With preface by Henry Norman. 12mo. Pp. xxvii.-297. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

THE FORWARD POLICY AND ITS RESULTS; OR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS' WORK AMONG THE TRIBES ON OUR NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER OF INDIA. By Richard Isaac Bruce. Illustrations and map. 8vo. Pp. xxviii.-382. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT. New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. 1862-1865. By Lieut. Charles R. Kent. 8vo. Pp. 325. Published by order of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Veteran Association, Concord, N. H.

THE STORY OF THE CHINESE CRISIS. By Alexis Krausse. With a map and a plan of Peking. Pp. 240. Size, 6x7½. New York: Cassell & Co. $1.

RIVERSIDE BIOGRAPHICAL SERIES. James B. Eads, by Louis How; Benjamin Franklin, by P. E. More; Andrew Jackson, by W. G. Brown. 3 vols. 16mo. Pp. about 139 per vol. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents per volume.

JOHN BROWN. The Story of the Last of the Puritans. By William Elsey Connelley. Fine half-tone portrait of John Brown. Two maps and complete index. Pp. 426. Fine paper. 12mo. Topeka, Kan.: Crane & Co. $1.

THE BARONESS DE BODE. 1775-1803. By William S. Childe-Pemberton. With Portraits. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-296. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

WILLIAM HERSCHEL AND HIS WORK. By James Sime. 12mo. Pp. vii.-265. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

SHAKESPEARE'S LIFE AND WORK.—Being an abridgment, chiefly for the use of students, of "A Life of William Shakespeare." By Sidney Lee. 12mo. Pp. xv.-231. New York: The Macmillan Company. 80 cents.

THE SUCCESSORS OF DRAKE. By Julian S. Corbett. Portraits and Illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xx.-468. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $6.

LITERARY FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES. A Personal Retrospect of American Authorship. By W. D. Howells. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. viii.-287. New York: Harper & Brothers.

LIFE OF MRS. BOOTH, The Founder of the Salvation Army. By W. T. Stead. 12mo. Pp. 256. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

THE RELIGION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Correspondence between Gen. Charles H. T. Collis and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. With Appendix Containing Interesting Anecdotes by Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and the Hon. Oliver S. Munsell. 12mo. Pp. 24. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper.

LUX VITAE. As Seen in the Life of John Paulus. By the Rev. S. M. Vernon. 12mo. Pp. 463. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.50.

THE MODERN AMERICAN BIBLE. Two volumes. Sts. Matthew and Mark. The Books of the Bible in Modern American Form and Phrase, with Introduction and Notes. By Frank Schell Ballentine. 24mo. Pp. vi.-123. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

THE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCES OF REVEALED Religion. The Bishop Paddock Lectures of the Year 1900. By the Rev. Charles Woodruff Shields. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-259. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A STUDY OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS. By William Newton Clarke. 12mo. Pp. 268. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE REFORMATION. Epoch of the Church Series. By Williston Walker. 12mo. Pp. ix.-478. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

NATURE'S MIRACLES. Familiar Talks on Science. By Elisha Gray. Vol. III., Electricity and Magnetism. 16mo. Pp. vi.-248. New York: Fords, Howard & Hurlbert. 60 cents.

ONE THOUSAND PROBLEMS IN PHYSICS. By William H. Snyder and Irving O. Palmer. 12mo. Pp. xv.-142. Boston: Ginn & Co.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON QUALITATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. By J. F. Sellers. 12mo. Pp. ix.-160. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE ETHICS OF EVOLUTION. The Crisis in Morals Occasioned by the Doctrine of Development. By James Thomas Bixby. 12mo. Pp. 316. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

STUDIES SCIENTIFIC AND SOCIAL. By Alfred Russel Wallace. In two volumes. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. about 535. London and New York: The Macmillan Company. $5 for two volumes.

THINGS A BOY SHOULD KNOW ABOUT ELECTRICITY. By Thomas M. St. John. 12mo. Pp. 179. New York: Thomas M. St. John.

THE STORY OF NINETEENTH CENTURY SCIENCE. By Henry Smith Williams. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. viii.-474. New York: Harper & Brothers.

NEW EDITIONS.

THE ESSAYS OR COUNSELS CIVILL AND MORALL OF FRANCIS BACON. Lo: Verulam, Viscount St. Alban. First published in 1597, New Written in 1625, and now edited by Walter Worrall, with introduction by Oliphant Smeaton. 12mo. Pp. li.-291. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM. With drawings by Florence Lamborg. 12mo. New York: Doxey's. $5.

DAVID HARUM. By Edward Noyes Westcott. Illustrated by E. West Clinedinst. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-410. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

FRIENDSHIP AND OTHER ESSAYS. Written by Ralph Waldo Emerson. 18mo. Pp. 91. New York: Dodge Publishing Company. $1.50.

THE DAY'S WORK SERIES. Nine volumes. Including Lyman Abbott's "Why Go to Church?" Alexander McKenzie's "How." Booker T. Washington's "Secrets and Success," Lucia Ames Mead's "Making the Best of Social Opportunities," Herbower's "On the Training of Lovers," W. M. Love's "Graven On the Tables," Sherwin's "Self-Reliance," Edward Bok's "The Young Man in Business," Arthur P. Stanley's "Our Common Christianity." 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

THE WORKS OF COUNT LYOF N. TOLSTOI. Edited by Nathan Haskell Dole. Twelve volumes. 8vo. Cloth. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $12. Sold only in sets.

THE ROMANCE OF THE ROSE. [illegible] New York: [illegible]

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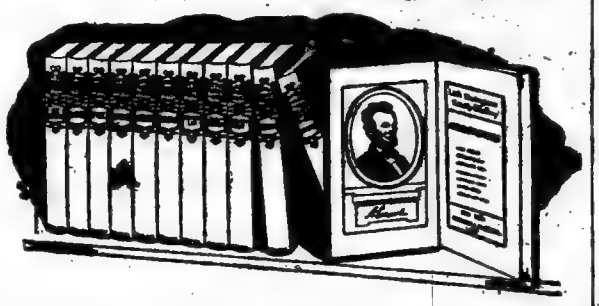

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The Book of Book Plates, edited by Joseph W. Simpson and published quarterly by Messrs. Williams & Norgate of Edinburgh, in an edition limited to 500 copies, at 5s. per annum, is so thoroughly artistic in spirit and treatment and its articles so charming, that its pages will be found of great interest even to those to whom the subject of book plates does not make special appeal. From its dainty cover, with its striking woodcut design; its fine title page and frontispiece, in wide woodcut borders; through all its full-page illustrations, including the most satisfactory advertising pages we can remember, the art side of this little quarterly is most remarkable. Where all its illustrations are so good, it is scarcely fair to speak of any one example, but the full-page reproduction of a book plate made for Margaret O'Hara by James Guthrie, is so unusually fine, both in design and in execution, that a word must be said as to the superb manner in which the color values and rich painty effect of its black and whites are managed. The typography of these numbers is equally satisfactory, the type, proportion of margin, and quality and tone of the paper being extremely good; while articles like "The Collector," by Richard Stewart, and a cleverly written paper on "Choosing a Book Plate" will be found entirely worthy of their artistic setting. The first number of this interesting quarterly having appeared in April last, subscriptions could probably commence with that number.

Mr. W. H. Wilkins, whose "Love of an Uncrowned Queen" has lately appeared from the press of H. S. Stone & Co. of Chicago, is a graduate of Clare College, Cambridge, and while at the university was Vice President of the Union, succeeding Lord Randolph Churchill as President of the University Carlton Club. He has twice been private secretary to members of the English Government, has traveled widely, and lived in the East End of London to study the social position of its people, such residence leading to articles on social questions which were published in The Nineteenth Century and The National Review. Mr. Wilkins is the author of several novels, and contributed a volume on the alien question to the Social Subjects of To-day Series, as well as a monograph to the Social Science Series. He is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society and a member of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature. Agreeing with the Bishop of London that "history is always next door to fiction," both calling upon the imagination, Mr. Wilkins is much interested in biography and history. His "Romance of Isabel, Lady Burton," is in its sixth edition, while, besides editing the unpublished manuscripts of the late Sir Richard Burton, he has published "The Jew, the Gypsy, and El Islam," a revised edition of Lady Burton's life of her husband, and her own book on "The Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau." Mr. Wilkins is now at work on a new historical memoir, the life of Caroline of Anspach, Consort of George II.

Mr. Walter H. Page, the editor of The World's Work, said the other day that everybody ought to do at least one thing in this world, and do it effectually. And he added that he would be perfectly satisfied if his own tombstone could truthfully say that he had achieved the great little aim of his life. "How would you have your epitaph read?" was asked. "Walter Hines Page. He killed the Preface," replied the editor. We sympathize with Mr. Page's mission in life. In most cases, but particularly in fiction, the preface is not only unnecessary, but an absolute crime committed against all candid and intelligent readers. But of all abominations the preface by which an old hand in the literary profession undertakes to introduce a new one is the worst. We have of late been rebuked for mentioning Mr. Kipling in connections that have seemed to some of our reads to be trivial, and yet we cannot refrain, in the present instance, from quoting from a letter he once addressed to Mr. F. T. Bullen, who had requested him to contribute a preface to "The Cruise of the Cachalot." It is very good advice:

Some rather interesting experiences have taught me that the best way of making a man hate me for life is to meddle in any way with his work. * * * If the book is good, it will go, and if not, nothing will make it stir. * * * All the men who want to stick a knife into me would stick it into you as soon as they saw my name prefacing your book. Bitter experience has taught that that kind of thing doesn't pay. If a book stands by itself, it will stand by itself; but if you use another chap's name to help it to a start, you will get all the whacks that the other chap would have got if he had written the book, in addition to a few whacks on your own merits.

One of the reasons for the high standard maintained by the famous Chiswick Press, now 110 years old, is the fact that its managers and owners have always possessed artistic skill and knowledge of mechanical details to an unusual extent, as even the most casual reading of a book published half a dozen years ago by the Grolier Club, "The Whittinghams, Printers," will show. Mr. Charles F. Jacobi, the present managing partner of the press, is an acknowledged authority on typography, having issued more than half a dozen books devoted to the subject, one of which, "A Practical Treatise on the Art of Typography," is an accepted text book for students, giving a particularly fine insight into the technique of printing, while his "On the Making and Issuing of Books" and "Some Notes on Books and Printing" are of great interest to all lovers of fine typography. He is also the author of a charmingly printed little volume on "The Printing of Modern Books," a reprint of a paper read before the Bibliographical Society, and printed in its transactions, which was unfortunately issued for presentation only. The press has a great reputation for careful proof reading, so that the transactions, proceedings, and other publications of many learned societies bear the familiar dolphin and anchor, which has come to be considered the hall-mark of the best English typography, while the Chiswick Press initials, head bands, and tail pieces are and always have been of unusual beauty and interest.

Mr. Berkley Updike has just issued a beautifully printed "List of Books Issued by the Merrymount Press," with full bibliographical details, including his first publication, "The Altar Book," 350 copies, imperial folio, at $75 each, down to his "Tacitus," now in the press, the text of this edition of the "Agricola" being that of Henry Furneaux, lacunae in the text having been carefully filled by Prof. Morgan of Harvard. The volume is in folio, printed in Merrymount type, designed by Bertram Goodhue, limited to 100 copies, to be bound in boards, the design by Mrs. Henry Whitman. The price is not definitely settled, but will probably be from $12 to $15 per copy. A long note on the work of the press calls attention to the fact that Mr. Updike is prepared to undertake the preparation of all works which require individual treatment, plates being supplied publishers, or the whole book delivered in complete form. His fonts of type have been largely increased, so that the press is in a position to undertake the printing and binding of large editions, as high as 30,000 copies of a single book having been successfully handled. A beautiful new font of type, designed by Mr. Herbert P. Home, first known to us in connection with the Century Guild of London, is being cut, in which several important books will be issued, Mr. Updike striving to make the distinguishing mark of his press "not a certain 'manner,' but an excellence in whatever manner is most suitable to the work intrusted to his care."

It is pleasing to see how universally friendly a reception the letters of I. E. Brown, the American edition of which was recently published by E. P. Dutton & Co., have had from the best English critics. Andrew Lang speaks of the delightful heartiness of the letters, the work of a man at once a scholar and a humorist, as well as full of all noble qualities. A writer in Literature thinks these letters worthy of a place on the small shelf containing those of Horace Walpole, Cowper, Lamb, Gray, and Fitz Gerald, while Henley is even more enthusiastic, claiming they suggest Byron and Stevenson, "with more heart than either perhaps, and certainly a more even brilliancy, a larger set of interests, a riper wisdom, a wider and kindlier sense of the world's beauty, and the essential graciousness of human life. * * * The letters of a man of genius, and men of genius are rarer than you might believe." Quiller-Couch says the volumes are most fascinating, confirming a fame which, though never wide, was always unquestioned. The letters lack a portrait, which one somehow sorely misses, but Macmillan & Co. have just issued a collected edition of Mr. Brown's poems which should attract all readers of the letters, and possess an added interest for them by containing a portrait of their author in cap and gown, which is fortunately that of just the type of man whose mental image is brought up by a reading of the letters. The face shows the scholar, but above all, the kindly humorist so charmingly revealed in his written work.

Mrs. Freiligrath-Kroeker writes from Cedar Lodge, Honor Oak Road, Forest Hill, London:

Being engaged on an English memoir of my late father, Ferdinand Freiligrath, I should be greatly indebted to any one possessing letters from him to kindly let me see the same. I should return any such letters at once after inspection. May I ask you to kindly insert my request in your valuable paper?

The memoir will especially treat of Freiligrath's long stay in England, for which Mrs. Kroeker possesses much material in hitherto unpublished correspondence of his English and American friends, Lord Lytton, Lord Houghton, and many others. Freiligrath is chiefly remembered in this country for having made the first German translation of the early poems of Longfellow. He also made translations of Burns, Moore, and De Musset. In Germany, as a writer of lyrics, he has long stood in the front rank. His collected works were published in six volumes in Stuttgart, in 1870.

An Englishman, W. S. Lilly, who is about to enter for the first time, at any rate avowedly, the ranks of novelists, has long been known to magazine readers here and abroad as a writer of philosophical and social subjects. His appearances are familiar as an opponent of Schopenhauer, a disciple of Newman, and a patron of Mr. Chamberlain. He is completing a novel of "London society," in which he is to take holiday from rather dull controversy and from the duties of the Secretaryship of the Catholic Union. It is a little coincidence that the two other writers of Catholic polemics in England most familiar to magazine readers preceded Mr. Lilly into the region of romance, Dr. St. George Mivart and the Rev. Dr. Barry.

Miss Beatrice Harraden is recovering from the serious accident which she sustained while in Norway, and is now back

at her home in Hampstead, England, and able to take short walks. She slipped from her pony while on a mountaineering expedition, seriously injuring her ankle and foot. While in Norway Miss Harraden received a startling revelation of the free and easy way of the foreign translator. On examining the Norwegian translation of "Ships that Pass in the Night," she found to her astonishment that the last chapter had been omitted. She remonstrated with the perpetrator of the outrage, who replied coolly that in her judgment the story was greatly improved by the omission of the last chapter. There are others who will doubtless agree with her. Still a translation should be a translation.

Philadelphia has a literary coterie of its own, which in times past has been slightingly called "provincial." As a matter of fact, there is nothing "provincial" about the Philadelphia literati whose doyen is the venerable Dr. Mitchell, except the fact that they live in the City of Brotherly Love. Several Philadelphians are to be found among the authors' lists of current books this year, and among them, Mr. Edward Robins, who recently supplied "Twelve Great Actors" and "Twelve Great Actresses" for G. P. Putnam's Sons' Top Round Series. He has also written for a Philadelphia publisher a boys' story of Washington and Braddock's ill-fated campaign against Fort Duquesne. So much has been said about Washington's later life that it is rather a relief occasionally to see the Father of His Country depicted as an ardent, impetuous youth craving for military glory.

In the current number of The Columbia University Quarterly there appears a paragraph quite likely to surprise many persons and inspire numerous inquiries concerning its significance. It is printed in that part of The Quarterly devoted to a description of Columbia University bibliography—"Journals issued under the entire direction of officers of Columbia University"—and reads as follows:

BOOKMAN.—Founded in 1895; devoted to the criticisms of American and foreign literature in all its forms; containing articles, book reviews, correspondence, and editorial comment upon current events; edited by Harry Thurston Peck. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.; monthly, (136 pp.) 20c.; per year, $2.

We are quite sure that whatever work Prof. Peck performs for The Bookman is done in his private capacity and not as a member of the Columbia Faculty, and that in so doing he is under the direction of Dodd, Mead & Co., who own and control the periodical. Mr. James MacArthur, who is now the London representative of Doubleday, Page & Co., was from 1894 until a year ago the active editor of The Bookman, and it was owing to his good taste, knowledge, and activity that the periodical has taken its place in the front rank of the monthly illustrated reviews of literature.

The third issue of The Palmetto Press, "The Blessed Damosel," with a beautiful photogravure reproduction of Rossetti's painting of the same name, on Japan paper, laid in, has just appeared. The little book is published in an edition of 500 copies, on Whatman paper, printed from beautiful new type, which is most satisfactory in design and cutting. The cover of this dainty little booklet is in Whatman paper, with the title in gold letters. The title page shows a most attractive border, white flowers and leaves in a solid black background, inclosing a centre panel on which will be found the title in good lettering in black and the attractive press mark adopted by Mr. Washburn in red. The first page also shows a very pretty initial letter, embodying the three lilies and seven stars of the poems, both initial and border being the work of Miss A. I. Colcroft, who signs her work with a pretty monogram. The typography and general appearance of the present issue show an immense advance over those of the press's first publication, "The Bivouac of the Dead." The ordinary edition, 400 in all, of this beautiful poem, in its present attractive setting, is published at 50 cents per copy, while the remaining hundred, in antique vellum paper wrappers, fully illuminated in water colors, can be had from The Palmetto Press, Aiken, S. C., at $1 per copy.

The sixth annual issue of Luther Livingston's "American Book Prices Current," the volume covering the period from Sept. 1, 1899, to Sept. 1, 1900, is now passing through the press. The current volume, nearly six hundred pages in extent, records a larger number of items, with prices realised, taken from sales catalogues of the year, than will be found in any of the previous issues. The volumes are attractively printed from type at the University Press in an edition limited to five hundred copies, bound in buckram, gilt top, price $6 net, which will be raised to $7.50 net per copy on the first of January next. Volume I. of this series is entirely out of print, copies fetching large prices, while Volume IV., of which but four copies remain, is to be had at $10.50 per copy; while of the remaining volumes but a few copies are still available, which are to be had at $7.50 each. Mr. Livingston's work as editor has been unusually well done, the volumes being much more attractive in appearance, the type much more legible, and the arrangement of books under one alphabet, with additional record prices in notes, makes an American volume much easier to use than its English prototype.

Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. have just issued a most attractive prospectus of Esther Singleton's "The Furniture of Our Forefathers." This work, which is to be published in eight parts, two of which will appear before Christmas, is said to be the first book devoted to strictly American furniture; "the Puritan home-made things, the quaint Dutch belongings, the rich furnishings of the great Southern Colonial mansions, the ways of telling the genuine thing, historical associations with special pieces, technical details, values, and marks, and all the other unwritten lore of the subject. Miss Singleton has traveled widely in search of information for the purposes of this book, studying old wills and inventories; while fine illustrations are to be a special feature of the volume. Each part will contain from thirty to forty illustrations, in photogravures, half-tones, and line-drawings, the plates being accompanied by critical descriptions by Russell Sturgis. The originals from which these reproductions are made are to be found in museums and private collections here and abroad—while furniture of historic interest, Washington's bed, the desks formerly belonging to Franklin and Madison, Jefferson's chair, &c., will also add to the interest of the book. The regular edition will be published at $2 per part; the large paper edition, 100 numbered copies, head pieces and initials hand-colored, will be $7.50 per part, while the edition de luxe, fifty numbered copies on Japan paper, plates, initials, and decorations hand-colored, will be $25 per part, orders for complete sets only being taken.

Mr. MacArthur, who contributes an interesting weekly article on books to The Daily Mail of London, has been recently criticised over there because he devotes too much space to American books and too little to the work of English authors. He quite disarms all prejudice, however, by explaining that "in every instance I have confined my remarks to those transatlantic authors whose work has been also published on this side, and whose names are well known in their own country, if not so familiar in ours. * * * Five years ago the best-selling novels in the States were imported from England, whereas to-day the most popular novels there are by American authors, and deal with American life and history." Mr. MacArthur names half a dozen American novels which have been published recently, all of which have sold over 50,000 copies in a few months, and adds:

It goes without saying that this successful cultivation of the home product will affect the keen competition that has existed for some years among American publishers over English authors, just as the latter will now have to compete in popular interest with the largely increasing number of American writers.

Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill sails today for New York, in order to make his appearance as a Democratic orator on Dec. 12, when he will speak in favor of Bryan's election at a meeting in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Churchill is said to be a warm admirer of Mr. Bryan, and has read his speeches carefully. He will probably be introduced by Mr. Winston Churchill, the author of "Richard Carvel"? Meanwhile the time is not inappropriate to recall the curious stories of mistaken identity which followed the publication of the American Churchill's "Celebrity," and which, with the appearance of "Richard Carvel," formed one of the relaxing features of contemporaneous literary gossip. It may be remembered that the distinguished American correspondent of a great London daily called Mr. Winston Churchill to account for flourishing "Richard Carvel" under borrowed plumes, and gravely asserted that the pseudonym he had employed was scarcely in good taste. To which the American Churchill replied that as he had been christened "Winston" he didn't see how he could be accused of writing under a pseudonym.

The Christmas Scribner's

The December (Christmas) Scribner's for 1900 is unusually rich both in text and illustrations. The beautiful cover, by Maxfield Parrish, is printed in nine colors, and there is a colored frontispiece and an eight-page scheme in colors. There are eight short stories, attractively illustrated, and other notable features.

Printed in Colors

An article on the art of Puvis de Chavannes, by the distinguished painter and art critic, Mr. John La Farge, is a prominent feature of the number. It is illustrated with remarkable reproductions in colors of several of the most celebrated of the works of Puvis—altogether one of the most beautiful and successful schemes of color illustration ever attempted in a magazine.

Short Stories Illustrated

HENRY VAN DYKE'S "Pichou" is a story of the great Hudson Bay Wilderness, describing the adventurous life of a dog who managed to live down a bad name and win a high place in the community. It is illustrated by Charles S. Chapman.

FRANK R. STOCKTON'S "The Vice-Consort" is one of the best and most original of the author's whimsical conceptions, full of drollery and human nature. It is illustrated by A. I. Keller.

THE LION'S MOUTH, by Henry W. and Alice Duer Miller, is an amusing bit of social comedy based upon the faculty a certain type of woman has for getting others into trouble. The illustrations are by H. C. Christy.

Cover, by Maxfield Parrish, printed in nine colors. Copyright, 1900, Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON'S story, "Johnny Bear," tells of the author's acquaintance with a little bear and its mother in Yellowstone Park; and their curious individuality and experience make the theme of one of Mr. Seton-Thompson's best stories. Fully illustrated by the author.

OCTAVE THANET'S "The Woman Who Understood" tells of the fine friendship of two women, developed from a chance meeting. It is illustrated by Henry Hutt.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH'S "An Untold Story" is a haunting little sketch, told with Mr. Aldrich's power of suggesting an ingenious mystery. Illustrated by Jules Guérin.

ARTHUR COLTON'S "The Emigrant East" is a story of delicate sentiment and romance, the scene of which is a dusty old book-shop kept by a former professor of Arabic and Greek with his pretty daughter as assistant. The illustrations are by Jessie Willcox Smith.

THE CRANE, by Francis Churchill Williams, is the story of a steel giant that did the heavy lifting at the Sampson Steel Works and of what befell its master. Illustrated by Clifford Carleton.

W. C. BROWNELL contributes a critical and illuminative paper on George Eliot and her work.

POEMS, POINT OF VIEW and THE FIELD OF ART. The Field of Art contains an interesting article on "Portrait Painting and the State" by Frank Fowler.

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"Their forthcoming Edition De Luxe of the EXPOSITION promises to establish a new standard in the publishing and printing art."—*N. Y. Times*, Paris Edition, Aug. 21, 1900.

Sample volume of any of the above sent for inspection free of charge.

GEORGE BARRIE & SON, 256 Broadway, New York City.

Astoria. Is it, however, one of the Major's little jokes when we read in a London paper that the son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill will be introduced by Mr. Winston Churchill, the author of "Richard Carvel"? Meanwhile the time is not inappropriate to recall the curious stories of mistaken identity which followed the publication of the American Churchill's "Celebrity," and which, with the appearance of "Richard Carvel," formed one of the relaxing features of contemporaneous literary gossip. It may be remembered that the distinguished American correspondent of a great London daily called Mr. Winston Churchill to account for flourishing "Richard Carvel" under borrowed plumes, and gravely asserted that the pseudonym he had employed was scarcely in good taste. To which the American Churchill replied that as he had been christened "Winston" he didn't see how he could be accused of writing under a pseudonym.

The Works of Tolstoi.*

The edition of the works of Tolstoi before us is sufficiently well presented to give one an admirable idea of what the great Russian has produced in many fields of literature and why and when he produced it as he did. The editorial work by Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole is satisfactory, and includes interesting introduction in which Mr. Dole has used it. The illustrations, with many portraits and views illustrative of the great man's life at different periods. The letter-press is excellent, and the volumes are substantially bound. In short, we have what is a good readable edition of Tolstoi.

Practically all is given—his novels, from "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina," to his last and greatest piece of fiction, "Resurrection," his wonderful realistic short stories of Russian life and character, his plays, and his essays in religion, art, and political economy. If one could possess only the works of one writer, Tolstoi, because he has touched human existence at so many different chords and from so many points of view, should be that one. He is universal or—nothing.

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*TOLSTOI. War and Peace, Anna Karenina, Childhood and Youth, The Cossacks, Sevastopol, The Invaders, Wood-Cutting Expedition, An Old Acquaintance, Lost on the Steppe, Polikushka, Kholstomer, The Long Exile, Master and Man, The Kreutzer Sonata, Sequel to the Kreutzer Sonata, The Dekabrists, The Power of Darkness, (play,) Fruits of Enlightenment, (play,) The Kingdom of God, What is Art? A Russian Proprietor, Lucerne, Recollections of a Billiard Marker, Albert, Two Hussars, Family Happiness, A Prisoner in the Caucasus, The Cossack Chief Khadzhi Murad, Tales and Legends, Twenty-three Tales, Twelve Stories and a Dream, Where Love is, There God is Also, Ivan the Fool, How Much Land Does a Man Need? Walk in the Light While There is Light, Christianity and Patriotism, Reason and Religion, Church and State, Life, Thoughts on God, Patriotism and Government, Three Days in the Village, Carnal Love, Recollections and Descriptions, Shakespeare and the Drama, Criticisms of Shakespeare and the Drama, Criticisms of Current Literature, Letters to a Hindu, Miscellaneous Letters, Thoughts on Various Subjects, Aphorisms and Reflections. Translated by Nathan Haskell Dole. Illustrated. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 12 vols., 12mo, $12.

SOME FICTION AND FICT.

A Political Novel, a Lively Romance, Some Love Stories, and a Book of Thrilling Personal Experiences.

Last week we had something to say here of our confidence in Mr. Zangwill's new book, which has since been published. It is called

The Mantle of Elijah,

and so far as it is possible to judge in so short a time, its success is going to be fully up to our expectations. It is not a story of Jewish life, but gives a forceful and dramatic picture of the home and public life of an English statesman.

Many of the English papers claim that Mr. Zangwill has pictured actual public men in his story.

But that is neither here nor there. It is the best thing he has done.

* * * * * * *

If you hunted for a contrast to Mr. Zangwill's story you couldn't find a more complete one than van Tassel Sutphen's rattling good romance,

The Cardinal's Rose.

Here's a tale that will carry you off your feet, just as "The Prisoner of Zenda" did a few years ago. "The Cardinal's Rose" is a ruby of great value, belonging to a reigning house and almost their sole remaining resource. It is stolen—and—well, it would be a pity to tell you the story and spoil an evening for you.

Of course there's a beautiful Princess in the story and this time she's just as clever as she is beautiful—which is rather an innovation.

* * * * * * *

"All the world loves a lover," and that is the reason why a good love story generally succeeds. We published on Tuesday a volume of love stories by Mrs. Spencer Trask called

Lessons in Love.

The tales in this volume are both strong and dainty and they have a certain dramatic force which isn't usual in short stories.

* * * * * * *

General George A. Forsyth has probably had as picturesque and brilliant a military career as any officer in our army. He has written a book about some of his personal experiences which must be of interest to everybody. The title is

Thrilling Days in Army Life.

It tells the true story of Sheridan's Ride which General Forsyth shared with the great leader, of Lee's surrender, and of many other famous scenes in our military history.

And it's all told from the standpoint of a personal observer. Mr. Zogbaum has made the illustrations for the book.

The Mantle of Elijah. $1.50.	**The Cardinal's Rose. $1.50.**
Lessons in Love. $1.25.	**Thrilling Days in Army Life. $1.50.**

HARPER & BROTHERS
NEW YORK.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Ralph Henry Barbour, who wrote that rattling good book about American school life and particularly about football, "The Half-Back," is now having published through D. Appleton & Co. another tale of school life and interscholastic sport entitled "For the Honor of the School," with illustrations by C. M. Relyea. The hero in the new book is the ideal type of the American, being both scholar and athlete.

"Seed Thoughts for Public Speakers," by Arthur T. Pierson, is being published by Funk & Wagnalls Company. It contains over 600 paragraphs of wit, humor, anecdote, and historical fact.

"Who Goes There?" being a tale of the civil war, the plot of which turns upon amnesia, is being vigorously reviewed in England. It is published over there, also in this country, by The Macmillan Company.

"In Oudemon," being the reminiscences of an occasional traveler, edited by Henry S. Drayton, will be published next week by R. S. Mighill & Co. It is a romance, dealing with an unknown race of people living somewhere in South America, "under the equator."

"The Last Years of the Nineteenth Century," by Mrs. E. W. Latimer, a book intended to bring up to date each of the author's six "Nineteenth Century" histories, will be published next week by A. C. McClurg & Co. The author may be said to treat of her historical subjects in a free-hand "editorial" way, which, however, does not preclude the presence of facts for fact's sake.

"Girl from Mexico," and other stories and sketches by Dr. Miles G. Hyde, is being published this week by Isaac H. Blanchard Company, also "In Old Rousseau," by Dr. W. S. Birge, descriptive of life and scenes in the Caribbean Islands.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have in press Mansfield's acting edition of "King Henry V." The books will be illustrated with portraits of Mr. Mansfield in the title rôle and with scenes from the play.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week "The Clergy in American Life and Letters," by Daniel Delany Addison; "Jesus Christ and the Social Question," by Dr. Francis Greenwood Peabody of Harvard, and "Foes in Law," by Rhoda Broughton.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing this week Leslie Stephen's "English Utilitarians," in three volumes; autograph editions of Eben Philpott's "Children of the Mist," and "Sons of the Morning"; "Maya: A Story of Yucatan," by William Dudley Foulke, and Part III. of Prof. Blok's "History of the People of the Netherlands," translated by Miss Ruth Putnam.

Bismarck's letters to his wife, which Harper & Brothers will shortly publish, are dated some years prior to the year 1847. (the date of his marriage,) and extend to 1892. In Germany the Cotta's are bringing out the work with much explanatory material, something after the form of Bismarckian memorabilia. German readers of the first installment of these memoirs issued in that country have been charmed with the revelation of the statesman's married life, for the letters show him to have been in his domestic circle one of the most lovable men in history.

An account of the domestic and religious rites and ceremonies of the Siamese, by Ernest Young, late of the Department of Education of Siam, is being issued by the New Amsterdam Book Company. It gives a good idea of the political life of that country, which at no distant day is destined to play an important part in the Far Eastern question.

"The Siege of the Legations," written by Dr. Morrison, the well-known correspondent of The London Times in Peking, and which originally occupied several pages in that paper, is being republished in this country in The Living Age. The first installment appeared in the issue of Nov. 17. This narrative is, of absorbing interest, for it gives graphic descriptions of the plight of the legations in Peking last Summer, as viewed by a trained writer.

"The Powers That Prey" is a unique collection of stories which, perhaps, have acquired timeliness in view of the present reform movement in New York City. The tales deal with the relation of the criminal classes to the police, and show how vice is protected and carried on, not only under the eyes of the police, but with the aid of these servants of the law. McClure, Phillips & Co. are the publishers.

After the current number The International Monthly, edited by F. G. Richardson of Burlington, Vt., will no longer be published by the Macmillan Company.

Next week there will appear from the press of R. H. Russell a collection of comic opera lyrics by Harry B. Smith, taken from "Robin Hood," "The Serenade," "The Highwayman," "The Wizard of the Nile," "Rob Roy," "The Fencing Master," "The Little Corporal," "Half a King," "The Idol's Eye," "The Casino Girl," "The Rounders," "The Mandarin," "The Cadet Girl," "Papa's Wife," "Foxy Quiller," &c., the music for which has been composed by Reginald De Koven, Victor Herbert, Ludwig Englander, and others.

Harper & Brothers are publishing this week "The Mantle of Elijah," by I. Zangwill; "The Cardinal Rose," by Van Tassel Sutphen; "Lessons in Love," by Katrina Trask; "Book of Dragons," by E. Nesbet, and "Thrilling Days in Army Life," by Gen. Forsyth. In the last-named book, which is illustrated by R. F. Zogbaum, the chapter on "Sheridan's Ride" has more than ordinary interest. The author, who was an eye witness to it all, completely refutes the statements recently made to belittle this famous ride. Here is a rather interesting footnote: "I found Gen. Sheridan standing on the line of battle on the Pike, at the junction of Gen. Getty's division of the Sixth Corps and the remnant of the Army of West Virginia, or what was called the Eighth Corps. In the group of officers who were standing around him were Gen. R. B. Hayes and Lieut. William McKinley, both of whom have since been President of the United States."

The édition de luxe of Tennyson's "In Memoriam," with 140 rubricated initials especially designed by Blanche McManus, is now in the last 150 copies. No more will be issued except for the London market, which has already contracted for 500 copies. M. F. Mansfield is the publisher.

In a large octavo volume, Prof. Barrett Wendell's long-awaited "Literary History of America" has made its appearance from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. It is a volume which shows an immense amount of study and research, a faculty for condensation, and a prevailing spirit to make matter-of-fact things interesting. That the book is an authority we believe no one will question, but its form of construction and the perfect coherence maintained throughout have a particular lesson to impart to American writers.

We hear from the Rev. John D. Tabb that his little book "Bone Rules; or, Skeleton of English Grammar," "is now undergoing a much-needed revision and will put out new leaves with the coming Spring."

H. Reuterdahl, the marine artist, has returned from abroad with drawings to illustrate a series of articles on the life and customs of the navies of the world, which will appear in early numbers of Collier's Weekly.

Mr. Charles Denby, former United States Minister to China, has written an introduction to "China's Open Door," by Rounsevelle Wildman, United States Consul General at Hongkong, which is being published by Lothrop of Boston. The same publisher announces that the one hundred and twenty-fifth thousandth of "Eben Holden" is just off the press. The book was published, it will be recalled, scarcely three months ago.

McClure, Phillips & Co., publishers of "M. Beaucaire," have found it necessary to go to press with another edition of 10,000 copies. This is the sixth edition of this book, and brings the total up to 36,000. The author, Mr. Tarkington, is at present in New York, conferring with Mr. Mansfield in regard to the stage production of the story.

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(KATRINA TRASK)

Author of "John Leighton, Jr."

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FRANKLIN SQUARE **HARPER & BROTHERS** NEW YORK CITY

More Readers of Milton.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Pray do not suppose that Milton is wholly without readers. And when they are enumerated, I must ask not to be overlooked. I have read every line of his English verse, and have committed to memory many of his sonnets, "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," "Lycidas," the "Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity," and the first book (800 and odd lines) of "Paradise Lost." For many years it has been my practice to refresh my recollection of the ode by re-reading it on Christmas Day. J. B. G.

New York Nov. 10, 1900.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

If any book is laid away with me in my casket, as "Shakespeare" was in Tennyson's, let it be the precious worn and torn little copy of John Milton's poems, complete, which I carried in a saddlebag during three years spent in the war for the preservation of the Union, and which has since been to me what it was then, a solace and delight.

Fortunately for me I was never drilled in Milton's meters as a parsing ground, and thus taught to weary of them as of a task. His verse early captivated me by its grandeur and by the supernaturalness of the theme. The pretty conceit that in making Milton blind the Lord shut him in and irradiated his mind with celestial light, that he might see and tell "of things invisible to mortal sight" is in harmony with the poet's own thoughts, as expressed in the opening of the third book of "Paradise Lost," and is easily excusable. For where, except in the Revelation of St. John the Divine, shall we find a description of the abode of the blest so lofty and satisfying, or listen to a song about heavenly things so sublime and holy, as in "Paradise Lost"? Nothing in literature that is not Biblical has supplied me with so much rich and comforting food for thought, both in sorrow and in joy. Nowhere else that I know of can I meet such encouragement to duty, such admonition to "stand fast," such warning to "repel temptation," such counsel to "live happy, and love, but, first of all, Him, Whom to love is to obey."

Like the couple mentioned by your correspondent, I was "smit with the love of sacred song," and early in life memorized the first two books, and many notable passages besides, including the warlike episode in the fourth book, beginning, "Now had night measured with her shadowy cone," where Satan, squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve, devising mischief, is returned to his own likeness as the grisly king by a touch from the celestially tempered spear of Ithuriel, which no falsehood could endure, and a little later, smarting under the severe rebuke of Gabriel, "dilated stood, like Teneriffe or Atlas." In my own experience I believe that the study of Milton, while rewarding the intellect, helps the soul in its relation to God.

HENRY M. CALVERT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1900.

Our correspondents seem in fair way to rival the historical achievement of Macaulay, of whom it was boasted that he could repeat the whole of "Paradise Lost" from memory. May THE SATURDAY REVIEW not hope to hear from them when they shall be able to stand at Macaulay's side?

Dodd, Mead & Co. are issuing a new catalogue of Americana under the title of "Books Relating to America." On Page 18 we find an interesting description of Benjamin Franklin's masterpiece of printer's work, published in 1744 and entitled "M. T. Cicero's Cato Major; or, His Discourse of Old Age." Another interesting item which is fully described is William Hooke's "Nevv Englands Teares for Old Englands Feares," printed in London by I. D., 1641.

Two New Studies of Shakespeare.*

These two volumes—"William Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist, and Man," by Mr. Mabie, and "Guglielmo Shakespeare: Il Poeta e l'Uomo," by Signor Garlanda—represent from curiously different points of view an epitome of about all the scholarship and culture that the Avon poet has inspired. While Mr. Mabie has striven to be essentially modern in his treatment—it is astonishing what a clear and vivid personality he has managed to fabricate from the material at his disposal—on the other hand, Signor Garlanda having taken for granted certain well-authenticated facts in the poet's life, considers the plays and poems as works of art without attempting to discover therein the mystery and secret of the poet's life.

A by no means unimportant feature of Mr. Mabie's work is the illustrations that the book contains. Besides several handsome photogravures of modern scenes of Shakespeare's country—Mary Arden's cottage, the Stratford Grammar School, Stratford from the Memorial Theatre—there are reproductions in half-tone and drawings of much historic material, such as prints, paintings, manuscripts, and sculpture. In a word, out of the scant data concerning the actual life of the poet, the interpretations of contemporaneous records, the commentaries on the plays themselves, Mr. Mabie has surrounded himself with the atmosphere of the Elizabethan period, and in it has constructed an intensely human figure that strongly impresses the imagination, if not always through the reproduction of absolute fact, then through a keen sense of visualization. The illusion never weakens. In this way, tracing the education of the poet and the development of his genius Mr. Mabie passes through the plays, and adds to what they reveal of the poet's knowledge, ideas, and life hits of aesthetic comment which are altogether charming.

This is the main point: The aesthetic quality of Mr. Mabie's work. We may accept or reject the portrait he draws, but we cannot be unmindful of his style and the general literary plan he has followed. His book may present nothing new to Shakespearean scholars, but it puts before the eyes of those who care for polite literature a volume of much charm and culture.

To the Italian reader, Signor Garlanda's work will appeal as one which for the first time presents a synthetical study of the achievements of the great English poet before his eyes. To one who has studied Shakespeare solely through English sources much appears crude and not infrequently commonplace and trivial, but when passing through the purely historical plays we come to the tragedies and comedies the action of which takes place in Italy, we find Signor Garlanda full of a fine enthusiasm for the Englishman, which shows how truly the latter understood Italian color and character. In these pages we find a new phase of the poet presented, which has little in common with the work of Anglo-Saxon commentators. A fresh and vigorous meaning, too, is found in the passages from these particular plays that have been rendered into Italian, and the Italian titles, "Romeo e Giulietta," "Otello," "Il Mercante di Venezia," "Come vi Piace," "Tutto è Bene Quello che ben Finisce," and "Fatica d'Amore Perduta," fall softly from the tongue. But to his own countrymen, however, Signor Garlanda's work comes as a revelation and an education.

Paul Du Chaillu's New Books.*

Photographed upon that mysterious film upon which the record of many impressions are made is the picture of a small boy who carried around with him as an inseparable companion a large green book with a very fierce gold gorilla on the cover. The boy neither knew nor cared that the critics were wagging their heads at the author and thrusting their tongues in their cheeks as they discussed his narrative. He confidingly accepted the gorillas and dwarfs and other impossibilities which the critics rejected, and the event proved that he was right.

Paul Du Chaillu, African explorer, hunter, lecturer, writer of books of travel and adventure, is still making hay—long may his sun shine—after forty years. The unsurpassed charm of the large green book was largely due to the author's vivacity and enthusiasm, and these qualities still characterize his work.

In the latest book from his pen, which he calls "The World of the Great Forest," Du Chaillu has given us travel, but it is the travel of the beasts and birds of the forest through their own wilds. The adventure is not that of human beings who hunt and live in the everlasting gloom of the African wilderness, but of the hunted. In other words, it is natural history made attractive and even exciting by a competent and at the same time imaginative authority. The book is composed of a series of sketches or stories, each dealing with some new animal or group of animals, and showing a very remarkable familiarity with its habits of life.

The animals all talk very plain English, which may be an advantage or disadvantage, as one chooses to regard it. It is perhaps as well that they talk just enough to explain their own life, with its manifold dangers and alarms and triumphs, but not enough to suggest that they are perhaps a notch above human beings of average intelligence or information. If it is true that we could not well spare the already classic creatures of Kipling's jungle folklore, or banish from our realm of romance both the idealized creation of Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson's imagination, at least we may be thankful that Mr. Du Chaillu has not made the mistake of giving us another book full of Kiplingized or Thompsonized beasts. He has done a peculiarly good work for the boy of this generation, who would become acquainted with the great and almost unworked world of the Dark Continent.

The Guanlonlens, the great eagles, whose station for observation is so far up in the heavens that they are not visible to the creatures in the forest; whose eyes are so keen that they can detect from that awful elevation the slightest movement of life in the treetops; who choose for their nesting places the tops of the tallest trees, and who devour monkeys, are portrayed with masterly touches. So, too, the lives of the monkeys—Nkemas—with all their tribulations, their long journeys after food, their fight with their natural foes the parrots, and their final fate at the hands (or rather claws) of the Guanlonlens, are described with great spirit. We really have brutish Ngooboo than a mere hippopotamus could be supposed to inspire, and even the Nginas (gorillas) present attractive phases.

Our old friend, Rikkitikkitavi of the jungle book, or his African cousin, Ichneumon, poses under the unfamiliar name of N'toto, but he is the same quick, fearless little fighter, whose unalloyed hatred for the huge omembas (snakes) leads him into numerous conflicts, till at last old age stiffens his joints and unstrings his muscles, so that one day he is vanquished and his bones crushed by his old enemy.

There is one striking thing shown in the life chapter of each of the animals, and that is how hard he has to work for a living and how often he is obliged to go hungry. Even the great leopard cannot always find antelopes to bring to his young, and at last becomes a man eater, and meets his death at the hands of the enraged hunters. The leopard, by the way, is one of the few beasts who is shown to have the somewhat heartless habit of separating from his wife and family when the young have begin to grow beyond their cubhood.

This book is cleverly illustrated with numerous full-page drawings, some of which are almost startling in their vigor, as, for instance, the one where the huge male gorrilla is shown killing a serpent. It suggests a terrific and solitary Laocoon who has turned the tables upon his scaly adversary.

Take it altogether, work of author, illustrator, and publisher, "The World of the Great Forest" is a book which carries in itself a strong recommendation to the favor of the boys of all ages, from eight to forty-eight.

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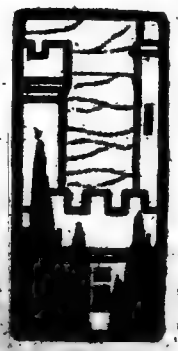

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The art season is on in full force, and there are a number of exhibitions of various kinds in progress. These include the annual display of the drawings of Charles Dana Gibson at the Keppel Galleries, some two score pastels, water colors, and drawings by Rosina Emmet Sherwood at the Macbeth Gallery, a display of twenty-two pictures by Walter L. Palmer, the painter of the American Winter, at the Avery Galleries; an exhibition of pen and ink drawings by American artists at William's Art Rooms, 397 Fifth Avenue, of eight portraits by Augustus Franzen at Oehme's, of seven portraits by Miss Julia Haven at Knoedler's, the annual display of paintings by American artists, with a group of water colors by Charles Warren Eaton at Katz's Gallery, in Columbus Avenue, and of some sixty etchings by modern Dutch and French artists, which attracted much attention at the Paris Exposition last Summer, at Wunderlich's.

***

The first large art sale of the season will take place at the American Art Galleries on the afternoons of Tuesday, Dec. 4, and the four following days, when the carved furniture, curios, relics, and other objects collected by the late Joseph W. Sprague of Louisville, Ky., will be sold. There will also be sold at these galleries, on Thursday and Friday evenings, Dec. 6 and 7, some 200 oils, watercolors, and drawings, by American and foreign artists, belonging to various owners. The Sprague furniture, curios, and relics, as well as the pictures to be sold on Thursday and Friday evenings of next week, are now on exhibition in the galleries. Mr. Sprague, who was a wealthy bachelor, retired from business in 1882 with a fortune, and after that time devoted himself to travel in the East, where he found for the most part his collection of carved furniture, wood, and ivories, Oriental potteries, and porcelains and lacquers. He was extremely sensitive and retiring by nature, and would never allow his treasures to be described in the press. Thus it happens that the extreme richness and beauty of his collection was not generally known until after his death, which occurred last year. It would be impossible to give a detailed description of even the most notable objects in this collection. They must be seen and studied by all art lovers. There are some 500 lots in the collection. The pictures, which are exhibited jointly with the Sprague collection, are on the whole well selected. They comprise examples of many of the better American landscapists and figure men and some good paintings by modern foreign brushes, notably those of Lerolle, Tissot, Desgoffe, Verestchagin, and Delpy.

***

Charles Dana Gibson has his annual display of original drawings at the Keppel Gallery. These are, with the exception of a few designs, all of the high-bred American girl who has become known as the "Gibson Girl." The artist has drawn her now for lo! these many years, and there are few households in the land, with any pretensions to cultivation, where she is not known and loved. But even the good-natured American public may have too much of a good thing, and it is to be feared that the "Gibson Girl" is one of these good things who, or which, has worn out her welcome. It is unnecessary to notice at all in detail the drawings now on view. They are known of all men and women who peruse the pages in which the "Pipp Family" and "The Widow" have wandered. Delightful as are all these presentments of young American womanhood, graceful as they are in drawing, and refined in atmosphere, they are, it must regretfully be said, growing monotonous. Why does not Mr. Gibson give his hard-worked girl the vacation she richly deserves? That the artist has ideas beyond the girl with which his name and fame are indissolubly connected, is proved by the presence in the present display of three or four drawings, as, for example, "The Spinster's Reverie," "The Fallen Star," and "On the Sidewalks of New York." The first of these, to be sure, has little of novelty in its conception, as may be assumed from its title. The other two are also old in subject. They are, however, refreshing as a change from the inevitable girl above mentioned. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gibson will not be influenced by the fact that his girl sells well to refuse to give her the vacation suggested. Any temporary loss of income through such vacation would have a corresponding compensation in the approval and thanks of the majority of his sincere admirers.

***

At the recent exhibition of work held at the New York School of Art, 57 West Fifty-seventh Street, the prize of $100, presented to the Shinnecock School of Art by William Gifford Beal for the best work of the Summer in Mr. William M. Chase's school, was awarded by a jury, consisting of Bruce Crane, William Coffin, and Irving Wiles, to Miss Francis Q. Thomason. Honorable mention was given to Ernest Meyer, Miss Carolyn Stehlin, and Miss Walters. A scholarship prize for the best work in the New York Summer School of Art went to Miss Anna Price, and the regular prize for drawing in the New York School of Art was awarded to Rae Bredin.

***

The annual exhibition of water colors by members of the Salmagundi Club will be opened to the public by card to-day. The formal opening of the club's new picture gallery, with a reception and "smoker," took place last evening, when the present collection was viewed by the guests. A prize or purchasing fund of $150, offered by Mr. Alexander C. Morgan, will be awarded by the ballots of the exhibitors and the picture so chosen will become the property of the club. The exhibition will close on Thursday, Dec. 6. Among the artists who have recently joined this club are Charles Sprague Pierce, Edwin Lord Weeks, Frederick de Madrazo of Paris, Howard Pyle, Albert E. Sterner, Harry W. Watrous, Robert Van Boskerck, Frederick W. Kost, E. L. Henry, Stanley Middleton, Childe Hassam, Arthur Hoeber, John Stuple Davis, and A. I. Keller.

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Mr. Cannon's "Clearing Houses."*

There has been much written about the Clearing House, that the name of that institution, with its general functions, is very familiar to the business community in every large city, and vaguely so throughout the country. Probably among the bankers having direct dealings with one or more Clearing Houses its purpose and the scope of its influence are pretty well understood; but outside of this not very extensive circle there is a plentiful lack of information and no small amount of misunderstanding as to the subject.

Mr. Cannon's book will leave no excuse for ignorance or serious misapprehension on the part of any one who cares to inform himself. It is a very full and clear and minute account of the Clearing House as an institution and of the methods by which its work is done, and it includes a detailed description not only of the Clearing House in New York, which is of course by far the most important in the country, but also of like institutions in other parts of the United States and in Canada, London, and Japan. It might, perhaps, have been as well if some of these descriptions had been somewhat less in detail and if the author had contented himself with pointrendered by the book is in enabling him to trace the curious and broad development ing out the differences between the typical —and parent—institution in New York and the others. But this is a matter as to which Mr. Cannon must be assumed to know better than any one else the audience he addresses. In any case it is not important.

To the general reader the most interesting and probably the most valuable service of the Clearing House from very small beginnings, and at all its stages by perfectly free growth, without the slightest governmental initiative or regulation. It now exerts a more powerful influence on the financial and commercial movement of the country than can be traced to any other single source, with the possible exception of the United States Treasury. It began as a contrivance for saving time, trouble, and risk in the collection of checks drawn on the various banks of New York and deposited in others, and was the simplest sort of labor-saving machinery. It has of banking in nearly all essential regards, become an organization through which practically all the banks of the country arrange matters of common concern, and gradually it has come to fix the standard The most striking function of the Clearing House is the protection of its members from the consequences of panic—of unreasonable and unreasoning alarm—in times of financial disturbance. This is done by the issue of interest-bearing certificates, issued on collateral approved by a committee appointed for that purpose, the certificates being used in the settlement of balances between the banks. It will readily be seen that this function necessarily involves a knowledge of the condition and conduct of the banks, and hence has grown up a system of very careful and impartial investigation, and, to some extent, supervision of the member banks and of banks clearing through members.

To this phase of the Clearing House work Mr. Cannon has given particular attention, and his volume has a distinct value on that account, as well as for its more technical professional information. It is written in a very clear and direct style, simple and adequate.

Another Romance of the Revolution.*

In the present activity among a certain class of writers to produce historical fiction, it is refreshing to come across a writer who, in giving a picture of the Revolution as it was in the South, does not puzzle her readers by an attempt to put her dialogue into contemporaneous vernacular. In "A Daughter of Freedom" we read a clear-cut and interesting tale, related in the simple narrative style of to-day. The illusion is maintained through incident and description; there is no attempt to preserve "color" through a jumble of archaic expressions, the validity of which no one but an expert philologist would be able to determine. "A Daughter of Freedom" completes a historical trilogy by this author, the preceding volumes being "A Girl of '76," and "A Revolutionary Maid." The scene of action i the Southern campaign, and the heroine Byrd Graham, who lives at the home of her Tory grandfather, her faithful negro boy, Indigo, and the adventures they all meet with are sure to be attractive to youthful readers. As to historical accuracy, that is sufficiently well maintained so as not to run riot with the average school history.

*CLEARING HOUSES. Their History, Methods, and Administration. By James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New York. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1900.

*A DAUGHTER OF FREEDOM. By Amy E. Blanchard. Illustrated by Ida Waugh. Boston and Chicago: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

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The title of this volume of pleasant essays will suggest to not a few of its readers a certain eminent professor, for more than half a century a teacher of girls, whose highest praise of any recitation was to say, "Miss —— has a lucid interval." He would surely have commended Mr. Martin's book by declaring that it lives up to its name; that it represents lucid intervals, and these only on the part of its writer.

It consists of clear-headed and happily expressed views upon such topics of universal interest as "Children," "Husbands and Wives," "Education," "Riches," "Energy and Its Consequences," &c. The author does not dive deeply beneath the surface of these subjects, but he plays upon it very attractively, and contrives to bring up useful and suggestive bits of wisdom from less remote sources than the "unfathomed caves." A genial humor pervades the volume, and it is not easy to quarrel with the writer's conclusions, if we except those upon warlike topics, wherein, indeed, Mr. Martin himself seems to have an uneasy consciousness of being rather less "lucid" than usual.

Crowded and jostled as we are by the rush of new books, there is always room for a thoughtful observer's clever talk. It is an agreeable relief from importunate heroes and heroines to sit with the student of human nature, when, in his dressing gown and slippers, he unbends and chats easily of life as it is. It is a pleasure to agree with him; sometimes a greater pleasure to differ from him.

The reader of "Lucid Intervals" will enjoy the former pleasure to the full—the latter very moderately; but, in either case, he will have shared some good talk, which has gained by illustrations, most of them in unusual sympathy with the text.

Wanted and to Exchange.

ALBERT C. BATES, care of Post Office, Hartford, Conn.: "Wanted—'The Bibelot,' for August, 1900. Will exchange for other back numbers."

JOSEPH J. CASEY, 23 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, New York City: "I want copies of the Wednesday edition (or the edition containing the Genealogical Column) of The Boston Evening Transcript, dating back from March 23, 1898, to the time when the Genealogical Column was started."

THE REV. J. A. OAKES, Highlands, N. J.: "I wish to sell or exchange the following: 'The Tribune Almanac,' 1856, 1857, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1864, 1865, 1867, 1872; 'The Whig Almanac,' 1849, 1851, 1852, 1853; 'Helper's 'Impending Crisis,' 1860; 'Exposition of the K. G. C.—Knights of the Golden Circle: or a History of Secession,' 1861; 'Abduction of Mary Ann Smith,' Mattison, 1868; 'The Indian Captive: or the Long Lost Jackson Boy,' Ballard, 1867; Smithsonian Reports, 1854, 1855, 1873, 1876, 1877, 1891; State of Labor in Europe, Consuls, 1878; Report Commissioner of Labor, 1886, (two volumes,) 1887; Statistics of Labor, Mass., 1881, 1883, 1890, 1894, 1896; Report on Metric System, H. R., 1878. I desire publications touching on early Methodism, early settlements, or the Indians of New Jersey."

E. C. HUBBELL, Richmond Hill, N. Y.: "I want to dispose of the following books, all of which are in fine condition: Strickland's 'Lives of the Queens of England,' twelve volumes, Philadelphia, 1851, in half morocco; Allibone's 'Poetical Quotations,' from Chaucer to Tennyson,' Philadelphia, 1873; Draper's 'History of the Intellectual Development of Europe,' New York, 1876, two volumes; 'The First Six Books of the Elements of Euclid,' by Oliver Byrne, London, 1847, half morocco."

HENRY PARET, 207 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, New York City: "I will exchange a large number of autograph verses of American poets, some English, and a large number of portraits; back volumes of 'Bibelot'; Volumes I., II., and III. of The Bookman, bound; a quantity of posters; some book plates, and other things of interest. I want rare portraits of American poets; first numbers of ephemeral publications, and high-class book plates."

THOMAS FOSTER, 181 Madison Avenue, New York City: "Wanted—Special extra numbers of The International Studio, as follows: 'Beauty's Awakening' Summer Number, 1898, and 'Modern Book Plates and Their Designers'; also the first and second numbers Book Lovers, San Francisco, and all issues of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW previous to Dec. 25, 1899. Will pay a good price for any or all the above."

"THROUGH OLD ROSE GLASSES, AND OTHER STORIES." By Mary Tracy Earle (Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk). Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The Cambridge Press. 1900. 12mo, pp. 227. $1.25.

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This book will excite wonder and admiration. It is a Mexican prose-epic.—Philadelphia Item.

There are many graphic descriptions in the story, many dramatic situations, many figures that move naturally, and love, mystery, and battle are added to its attractions.—The Argonaut.

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It deserves to be widely read.—Providence Journal.

Intensely dramatic and full of movement.—Philadelphia Times.

Will hold the interest to the close, and is well worth reading for its fine descriptive passages.—Boston Transcript.

One of the best Mexican stories of recent publication. . . . The interest is maintained throughout.—Chicago Record.

Lacks but little of being a great novel. The style and manner are singularly happy and attractive. The description of the lake country amid its setting of mountains, in places is exquisite.—Living Church, Milwaukee.

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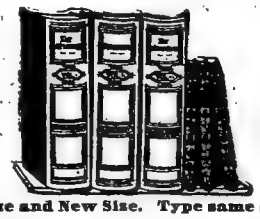

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BIG BATTLE WITH DE WET

His Capture by Gen. Knox Reported to be Imminent.

Kitchener Cables that the Boers Attacked Boshof Twice, but Were Repulsed.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Evening Standard last evening reported that a great fight was in progress between Gen. Knox and Gen. De Wet, near Rouxville, (in the southeastern extremity of the Orange River Colony,) and that the capture of Gen. De Wet was considered imminent.

The first dispatch from Gen. Kitchener in his new capacity of Commander in Chief of the British forces in South Africa is dated Bloemfontein, Nov. 30. It confirms the reports of fighting between Gen. Pilcher and Gen. De Wet, as cabled Nov. 29, and adds other reports—that Gen. Knox was in touch with Gen. De Wet's force near Tafelberg, twelve miles north of Bethulie, (Orange River Colony,) and that the Boers attacked Boshof on Nov. 28, and renewed the attack on Nov. 29, but were repulsed without British loss.

Lord Kitchener also reports that Gen. Paget was fighting Nov. 28 and 29 with the Viljoen and Erasmus commands, and that he drove the Boers to a position in the vicinity of Rietfontein. The British casualties were heavy. Col. Lloyd and five other officers were wounded; five men were killed, and fifty were wounded.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Dec. 1.—A patrol of fourteen South African constabulary, during the night of Nov. 28 engaged a contingent from Hasebeek's commando, southwest of this town, with the result that thirty-five Boers are reported to have been killed or wounded.

Canadian Children's Gift to Queen.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1.—Enormous crowds gathered to-day to view the testimonial to Queen Victoria from the girls and boys of Canada. The testimonial is contained in the largest album ever printed on this side of the Atlantic, and contains thousands of photographs, over 100,000 names of juvenile subscribers to the six-penny soldiers' fund, and a draft for upward of $16,000. In the testimonial the children pay a high tribute to Lord Minto, the Governor General.

FRANCO-BRAZILIAN DISPUTE.

Swiss Government Awards South American Republic Most of the Territory.

BERNE, Dec. 1.—The award of the Swiss Government in the Franco-Brazilian boundary dispute gives Brazil 147,000 square miles of the contested territory. France gets about 3,000 square miles northward of the Tumuc Humac Range.

The foregoing dispatch is supposed to relate to the dispute between Brazil and France over the territory of Connani, which was until recently a sort of buffer State between Brazil and the French possessions. Both countries claimed much of the territory, and in 1895 there was a conflict between French troops and Brazilians. This conflict was primarily due to the discovery of gold in the Carserenne district, and a proposal was made to arbitrate, but for a time Brazil held back. Finally, however, on Nov. 26, 1897, the Chamber of Deputies approved the arbitration treaty and the Swiss Government was chosen as umpire.

ALGER TALKS OF EAGAN.

Says the Latter Was Wronged by Gen. Miles in Charges on the Beef Question.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 1.—Gen. R. A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, passed through the city to-day. He was accompanied by Col. Hecker, Frederick M. Alger, and John Millen of Duluth, Minn. They will inspect lumber lands and other property belonging to Gen. Alger's farm. Gen. Alger, in an interview, discussed the business of the next session of Congress, the restoration of Gen. Eagan, and other things. When asked what would probably be the next session's course, he said:

"The first and most pressing business before the next Congress will be the passage of an army bill, enlarging the army and making general improvements in its efficiency. I regard the passage of such a bill as very necessary, and I hope it will go through.

"As to the Nicaragua Canal bill, I think it will ultimately be passed, but it is one of the doubtful things which one can never tell about. Probably the next session will not have the necessary time to devote to it, but whether it is passed this session or not, I think it is bound to come sooner or later."

Gen. Alger was asked if he thought Gen. Eagan's restoration probable. In reply, he said:

"Gen. Eagan's restoration is a matter which lies entirely in the discretion of the President. He forgot himself and was unsoldierly in his vituperations, but he stated what he believed to be true, and what was proved to be true, in language unbecoming a soldier. He was wronged by Gen. Miles in his charge on the beef question and lost control of himself. He was one of the best Commissary Generals in the army, and while I regard the affair as a very great misfortune at the same time it is impossible to make a statement as to his restoration to active service."

GIRLS BURLESQUE A WEDDING.

The Marlborough-Vanderbilt Nuptials Caricatured in the Woman's College at Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—The unique skeleton feast a few nights since at the Woman's College was followed up this evening, by the brilliant burlesque wedding of Consuelo Vanderbilt to the Duke of Marlborough. Among the guests were Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, and President and Mrs. McKinley. The costuming was remarkable, the portrayals of the characters being highly interesting.

The wedding march from "Lohengrin" was played by the Woman's College Carreno. The choir sang the words to the music. The choir boys, attired in kimonas; the ushers and the flower girls, carrying floral designs, were no ordinary persons, but bright and pretty college girls gathered from the country at large and all parts of the civilized world.

The decorations were profuse. Large cabbage heads were draped with ribbons and other decorations were in keeping. Bishop Potter, the presiding clergyman, was assisted by eminent divines. The Bishop asked the following questions:

"Dukey, wilt thou have this woman to be thy beloved wife? Wilt thou love her, honor her, board her, lodge her, so long as ye both shall live?"

He answered: "You bet."

"Consy, wilt thou take this man to be thy dearly beloved? Wilt thou serve him, disobey, scold, and rule him until he dies?"

She said: "Yum, yum."

The mock ceremony was followed by a reception, in which the students paid their respects to the Queen and Prince and threw rice at the bride and bridegroom.

Clean to the Taste,
round and mellow—Evans' Ale and Evans' Stout.—Adv.

CHEYENNE'S WATER TAINTED.

Expert's Report on Cause of Typhoid Outbreak Causes Sensation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Dec. 1.—Cheyenne is a beautiful city, the climate of which is delightful nearly the year round, but there has been an epidemic of typhoid fever existing for several weeks, and the citizens have been at work to locate the cause. A bacteriologist was sent for at the expense of the city, and his report was so alarming that when it came it was held up, and those most interested, together with the newspapers, were unable to get at the bottom of the trouble.

The Leader set to work in a systematic way, succeeded in getting a complete copy of the report, and sprung it upon its readers this evening. It has caused a great sensation. The report shows that the water supply of the city is contaminated with typhoid bacteria. In one instance no less than four masses of refuse were located near the filter bed, and one of them directly over it. Bones of animals were lying about the filters. Camp fires had been made in the immediate vicinity, and horses and stock had been tied within twenty feet of the stream which furnishes the water supply. The reservoir of the city is located in the lowest part of Cheyenne, and is declared by the report to be the drainage ground for the entire city and Fort Russell—a natural breeding place for bacteria. In summarizing the report the doctor says:

"The water supply of Cheyenne is responsible for the present epidemic, and particularly in the lower galleries or filters above referred to."

There have been over fifty deaths within a few weeks, and among the victims were several prominent persons.

An outlay of $175,000 will be required to bring water from the mountains, and so do away with the dangers of the lower elevations.

TAXES TO BE DOUBLED.

Illinois Franchise Corporations' Assessments Will Be Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 1.—All committees reported to the State Board of Equalization this morning. The City and Town Lots Committee reported a surplus of $2,082,753, Personal Property a deficit of $10,613,721, and Lands a deficit of $44,022,569. The reports were sent to the Committee on General Equalization, who will apportion the deficits and surplus, and report back to the board Monday morning.

At the second session of the board this morning the Capital Stock and Railroads Committees reported. These reports will lie over forty-eight hours under the rules, and are in the hands of the Clerk, who refuses to let any one see them. The actual figures will not be given out until the Monday morning meeting of the board.

It is stated, however, that the grand total of the full cash value of capital stock has been placed at $275,000,000, against $132,575,625 last year. How much of this increase has been levied against the franchise corporations of Chicago is not known, but it is said to be $27,000,000. The assessment against the franchise corporations will be twice what it was last year.

The Committee on Railroads reported an increase of $2,000,000, the grand total being about $80,000,000.

HUNTER SCARES ASTOR MAID.

Incident May Result in Closing the Fernclife Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The broad acres of Fernclife, Col. John Jacob Astor's domain at Rhinebeck, are well stocked with game, and until recently hunters have been allowed to shoot on the place with the implied understanding that the privilege was not to be abused. To-day it was rumored here that some member of Col. Astor's family had been shot by a careless sportsman. Color was given to the story by the fact that application was made this afternoon at the Sheriff's office for the appointment of four Deputy Sheriffs from among the employes on Col. Astor's place, with power to drive off or arrest intruders.

Joseph Seaman, Clarence W. Ackert, Matthew West, and Peter Madden were appointed. It was ascertained that although nobody had been shot a careless hunter nearly sent one of the maids into convulsions on Thursday. The man was shooting near the mansion, and fired so close to the maid that the shot grazed her head.

A hurry call was sent to Chief of Police Sleight at Rhinebeck, and he made a hasty search of the grounds, but the offender had disappeared. Col. Astor has been generous in allowing the public free access to his grounds, and the incident is much regretted.

WANTS TO BE A SENATOR.

Thomas Lowry a Candidate for Seat Once Held by C. K. Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—Thomas Lowry, the millionaire street railway man, will be a candidate before the next Legislature for the position made vacant by the death of Senator C. K. Davis. While this is not given out by Mr. Lowry himself, it comes from an authentic source. G. G. Hartley of Duluth, a confidential business associate, has been with Mr. Lowry in New York and is on his way to his home. He asserts that Mr. Lowry will be a candidate.

Mr. Lowry, he says, since the death of Senator Davis, has received so many offers of support from such strong sources that he has decided to make the race, and expects to be elected.

A LUCKY WOMAN MINER.

Former Telephone Girl Brings $400,000 Back from Alaska.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 1.—Carrying drafts of nearly $400,000, Miss Margaret Keily, formerly a telephone girl of Boston, arrived in Minneapolis to-day on her way to Chicago, where she will visit friends, and to Boston to see her parents and provide for them.

Miss Kelly was one of five women who accompanied their brothers from Boston to Alaska in 1896.

"We had many hardships on the trip," said Miss Keily. "Several members of our party died. So far as financial results are concerned, we have done well. The McGuire girls and I opened a small hotel in Alaska, which later we sold for $11,000. Then we invested in more claims. We worked two and cleaned up $40,000 in six months. Eventually we sold them for $400,000 cash."

Grand Trunk's Change of Name.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Hereafter the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway will be officially known as the Grand Trunk Western. The corporate seal, all stationery, and advertising matter bearing the old name will be abandoned in favor of the new name. Local representatives of the old Chicago and Grand Trunk were to-day officially notified of the change in name. The Grand Trunk Western will comprehend all of the lines of the system in the United States, a total of 335 miles. The following roads, in addition to the Chicago and Grand Trunk, will be known as the Grand Trunk Western: Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, Toledo, Saginaw and Muskegon, Chicago, Detroit and Canada Grand Trunk Junction, and the Michigan Air Line.

A House for Daughter's Wedding Gift.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 1.—Real estate transfers were recorded to-day showing that Judge Gottfried Krueger had purchased land adjoining his mansion in High Street. Judge Krueger announced when questioned concerning the transfer that he proposed erecting upon the property a residence as a wedding gift to his daughter, Lillian, who is to be married next month to a son of ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr.

TREATY WITH NICARAGUA

Agreement for a Waterway Signed in Washington.

America Gets Right to Construct and Police Canal — Nicaragua to Get $5,000,000 in Securities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Secretary Hay this morning, for the Government of the United States, and Señor Correa, the Nicaraguan Minister, for his own Government, signed a treaty whereby the latter Government concedes to the Government of the United States the necessary rights and privileges within her bestowal for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal.

This action is taken in anticipation of Congressional action upon the pending Nicaraguan Canal bill, and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Pending the submisison of the document to the Senate, which body must ratify the agreement, its terms will not be made public. It is understood, however, that generally Nicaragua grants to the United States Government the exclusive right to construct and operate the canal between the Atlantic and Pacific across Nicaragua, including the free use of the San Juan River, and of Lake Managua as part of the water course.

Nicaragua is also to rid herself of any outstanding treaties that would tend in any way to abridge the privileges to be acquired by the United States. It is understood also that Nicaragua concedes to the United States full authority to police the canal. Nicaragua is to receive in compensation a certain amount of the securities of the canal construction company, and although it is not possible now to learn the figure set down in the treaty, it is believed to approximate $5,000,000.

The State Department already has entered into an arrangement on similar lines with the Republic of Costa Rica. This was because Costa Rica has established a claim to the right bank of the San Juan River, which must of necessity form about a third of the length of the canal, should the Nicaragua route be selected, and be constructed on the lines which will be suggested by the Walker Commission.

An understanding also has been arrived at with the United States of Colombia covering the same rights and privileges for the Panama route as are conveyed by Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in the case of the Nicaragua route. So the State Department now has cleared the way for such action as Congress may care to take in the case of either of the canal routes which have been found feasible.

CHICAGO CAN ISSUE NO BONDS.

Court Holds City Has Exceeded Legal Limit of Indebtedness.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Judge Chetlain today decided the municipal bond case against the city. The decision in effect holds that the city has already exceeded the legal limit of bonded indebtedness, and an injunction is ordered restraining the municipal authorities from issuing bonds for bridge construction in accordance with ordinances recently passed by the City Council. The opinion of the Court, if upheld by the higher tribunal, will leave the city without recourse in the matter of raising money for permanent improvements, except by an act of the Legislature.

Under the decision the Legislature may amend the revenue law by requiring that the assessment be made upon the actual value of taxable property and reducing the rate of taxation. This would permit the city to increase its limit of bonded indebtedness, but in no other way can this be accomplished except by an amendment to the Constitution. By the assessed valuation, the Court holds, is meant the value upon which the taxes are computed.

An appeal was taken on behalf of the city. An effort will be made to obtain an immediate decision in the Supreme Court.

The bill for an injunction, upon which the Court's decision was rendered, was filed by Eugene H. Fishburn, who sought to restrain the city from issuing $100,000 bonds for the construction of a bascule bridge to cost over $588,000.

WILLIAM H. CRANE HURT.

Thrown from a Tally-Ho in Baltimore —Others Also Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—A party of prominent business men of Baltimore, with William H. Crane of New York as their guest, met with a serious accident this afternoon by being thrown from a tally-ho coach. The brake broke while the coach was descending a grade.

Charles H. Dickey, who was handling the ribbons, tried to turn the four horses into a cross street, but the turn was too sharp, the big coach careened, and the entire party was spilled. Mr. Dickey was hurled nearly across the avenue. One of his elbows was broken and he was severely bruised. Mr. Crane's ankle was broken. George Osborn, Gen. Lloyd Jackson, Robert Ramsay, A. L. Gorter, a city official, and George F. Patterson were bruised and shaken up.

EMBARGO ON DOGS REMOVED.

The Two Leading St. Louis Hotels Will Now Admit Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—Dogs will be received as guests at the Planters' and Southern Hotels, the two leading hostleries of St. Louis, from to-day forward. The embargo on the canine pets has been lifted by the managers, and families who travel with their pets are happy over the decision.

The barring of dogs from the hotels has caused much inconvenience, worry, and loss of trade. Under the improved plan the pet will be admitted to every part of the hotel frequented by his master except the dining room and the Turkish bath. The dog will be charged for board and lodging, and at the end of the sojourn any damage to the furniture will be added to the bill. The dog kennels in the basements will be abolished.

Miss Julia Marlowe and Miss Rose Coghlan, two actresses at the Southern, are responsible for the change. They have pet dogs, and made such a vigorous protest against their being kept in the basement and fed on bones and other common dog food that a conference resulted, in which it was decided that dogs would be received as guests.

Chicago Reduces Her Debt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Chicago's indebtedness was decreased $557,250 to-day by Controller Kerfoot, who paid $500,000 of the principal on water certificates held by private persons, and $57,250 of the interest. The reduction was made possible by the cutting down of the expenses in the water fund. County Treasurer Raymond notified Controller Kerfoot that he was ready to turn over to him $2,000,000 to the credit of the refunding fund, which has long been due to the property owners who made deposits with the city for improvements, which were not made.

Eels Stop a Water Wheel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Engineer Embler has had trouble with the water wheel of the button factory at Marlborough. A few days ago the wheel stopped and business was suspended. Men were set at work investigating, and taking the cap from the wheel it was found that two eels four feet long had become entangled in the mechanism. They were dead, and when cut away the wheel again moved.

1,200 FILIPINOS SURRENDER.

Bolomen March Into Vigan and Give Up Their Arms—Act May Weaken Tinio's Power.

MANILA, Dec. 1.—Twelve hundred bolomen entered Vigan, Island of Luzon, yesterday afternoon, and surrendered to Capt. Green of the Thirty-third Infantry. This is the largest number of men who have yet surrendered in Luzon at one time.

Gen. Tinio has been keeping a swarm of bolomen along the mountains, and they have impoverished the food supply and cut off the leaders of the Tagalogs, but a considerable number of the Ilocanos, who had become lukewarm, believed that the surrender would hasten the collapse of Gen. Tinio's power.

WANTS TO PAY MORE TAXES.

R. M. Bruce of Greenwich Says He Does Not Pay Enough—What Millionaires Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 1.—Robert M. Bruce, one of the millionaires of Greenwich, a former cotton broker and intimate friend of E. C. Benedict, has caused a sensation by appearing before the Board of Assessors of the town and asking them to have his assessment raised 50 per cent. He said that he had never paid any attention to the making out of his list of taxable property, leaving it with the Assessors, and letting them add the 10 per cent. provided by law. He had looked the matter up recently, and concluded that he was not paying all that he should into the town treasury, and so asked for the raise. The Assessors promised to do as he asked, and it is understood that they will raise the taxes of all the other millionaires here in the same proportion.

Mr. Bruce's example is the subject of much comment, and it is expected will be followed by many who respect his opinions. For many years past Greenwich has raised $90,000 by taxation and spent $30,000 more, and the debt has rolled up to nearly $400,000. The town appointed an Investigating Committee, and it reported that more money must be raised by taxation. The laying of the tax last Fall was put over until next Spring, when the Assessors had figured up the amount of taxable property and an increase of the tax rate seemed probable.

Economists have looked up the matter and found that there appears to be a law for the poor man and another for the rich one. The law states that each property owner must put in a true list of the real value of all property, real and personal, but the general rule among the middle class has been to pay on 60 per cent. of the value. The millionaires in some instances have not paid 10 per cent. A change is to be made at once.

Among the New York millionaires who own property and reside here are men of National reputation. The town books reveal the following figures on last year's assessments: Mr. Bruce paid on $65,340 of property, divided as follows: Eight houses, $45,500, 23½ acres of land, $10,550; timepieces, $150; pianos, $200; furniture and libraries, $3,000; penalty, $5,940. He will pay this year $1,699 in taxes, the rate being 18 mills. A. A. Marks, the wooden leg manufacturer of New York and Chairman of the Town's Investigating Committee, who has many speedy horses, puts in this list: Houses, $14,000; 40½ acres of land, $6,720; invested in manufactories, $800; 8 horses, $800; 4 cattle, $80; carriages, $500; timepieces, $25; piano, $100. Luke A. Lockwood, Wall Street lawyer and counsel for the investigating committee: Two houses, $5,000 acres of land, $6,000; 6 horses, $600; 4 cattle, $80; carriages, $150; timepieces, $50; piano, $100; furniture and library, $500. Charles T. Wills: 3 houses, $23,000; Indian Harbor Yacht Club house, $7,000. J. Kennedy Tod, banker: 3 houses, $30,000; 110 acres, $26,400. George I. Tyson of Riverside Yacht Club: 8 houses, $42,500; 58 acres of land, $14,000.

R. S. O'Loughlin schedules 2 houses $21,000, 12 acres of land $3,300; John H. Gourlie, 3 houses $34,000, 80 acres of land $20,000; Col. A. B. Hilton and wife, 1 house $30,000; Commodore E. C. Benedict and wife schedule a total of $156,640, consisting of houses $100,000, 65 acres of land, $37,500, 13 horses $1,300, 7 cattle $40, carriages $1,500, timepieces $200, piano $100, furniture and libraries $2,500, bank stock $6,500, invested in vessels and commerce $7,000; Henry O. Havemeyer and wife admit $67,500, as follows: Six houses $51,400, 191 acres of land $16,100; William Rockefeller and wife are taxed $64,450, on 5 houses valued at $13,300, 272 acres of land $51,150; Mrs. A. A. Anderson, who resides on the "Boss" Tweed place, pays on $134,555. She has 5 houses $57,400, 268 acres of land $50,000, 10 horses $500, 15 cattle $355, carriages $100, timepieces $100, piano $100, furniture and libraries $1,000, all other taxable property $25,000.

John W. Hendrie, the philanthropist, who died last week, leaving an estate of nearly $500,000, paid taxes on $22,010. If the millionaires pay their proportion of the tax this year and every succeeding one, as the town people expect the Assessors will make them do, the town debt problem will be easily solved. It would appear from the above figures that many of the millionaires own no furniture or bank stock, that their horses were old nags, that they have no libraries, and that their musical instruments are ancient.

WESTCHESTER LIGHTING TRUST

New Concern with $12,500,000 Capital to Absorb Other Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 1.—The Westchester Lighting Company is the name of a new gas and electric light trust, which has been formed in Westchester County, and which it is said proposes to absorb all the other gas and electric light companies in the county. Simultaneously to-day certificates of increase of capital stock of the company from $2,500,000 to $12,500,000 were filed in Albany and in the White Plains Clerk's office.

The certificate says that of this sum $10,000,000 is common stock, consisting of 100,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, and $2,500,000 is preferred stock of the same value. The Directors of the new trust comprise Charles P. Werner, Louis B. Grant, Richard F. McKirney, M. J. Werner, Charles M. Hemingway, N. D. Daboll, Henry A. Kenworthy, Charles W. Squires, W. W. Scrugham, and Reginald P. Giles. The papers were drawn up by ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan.

It is said that the new corporation proposes to erect several extensive plants throughout the county as soon as it obtains new franchises and rights in the towns of White Plains, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Pelham, Portchester, Rye, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Tarrytown, and Peekskill.

The Huguenot Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, which it is reported the trust is trying to buy out also, filed a certificate of extension of business power and rights in Westchester. Among other things it proposes to manufacture gas for supplying light in every township of Westchester, supplying steam to consumers from a central station or through pipes and conduits, and electricity for power. The capital stock is fixed at $50,000, divided in 500 shares. The Directors comprise John J. Crennan of New Rochelle, F. A. Stratton, and C. H. Werner of New York. The principal office of the company is in New Rochelle.

Fine, Full Flavored, Most Attractive.
Evans' Ale and Evans' Stout.—Adv.

DETECTIVES GUARD DUKE OF MANCHESTER

British Nobleman Arrives with His American Bride.

GREETED BY MR. ZIMMERMAN

Police Officers Accompany the Party from Liner to Hotel — Reasons Given for Their Presence.

The Duke of Manchester arrived yesterday evening on the American Line steamship St. Louis with his bride, who was Miss Helen Zimmerman, daughter of Millionaire Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, whom he married about two weeks ago in England.

They were met by Mr. Zimmerman and his brother Martin and two Central Office detectives, who accompanied the party from the liner to the Holland House and staid there. Many reports were current as to the reason for the presence of the detectives, and contradictory explanations were given by those interested.

Mr. Zimmerman admitted that they were there at his request, but declined to say what for. The Duke himself later declared that the police officers had been sent to guard him. Capt. McClusky having received an anonymous letter informing him that he (the Duke) was likely to be pelted with bad eggs by a mob when he landed. Capt. McClusky was reticent. He declared that an anonymous letter had been received by Mr. Zimmerman, and turned over by that gentleman to him. He refused to say what was in the letter.

Mr. Zimmerman, who had been in town for a week preparing for the arrival of the young couple, went down the bay with his brother Martin in a revenue cutter and boarded the steamer at Quarantine. He had been up since early morning awaiting news that the steamer had been sighted. When he finally climbed up the ladder which had been raised from the upper deck of the cutter to the main deck of the steamer it was dark, and no passengers were above to watch for the coming of friends.

On the revenue cutter, seated in the pilot house, were Central Office Detectives Valley and Stripp. What the detectives were there for none knew. Mr. Zimmerman, when asked, said he did not know that there were any detectives aboard. Detective Valley admitted that they were there in connection with the Duke's arrival, but for further information referred his questioners to Capt. McClusky, who would remain at the Central Office until the two detectives had made their report.

Mr. Zimmerman and his brother were followed up the ladder by the two detectives. Mr. Zimmerman was directed to State Rooms 3 and 5, which comprised the suite occupied by the bridal pair on the way over. He entered and closed the door after him. The detectives stood at the door a few minutes, when, in answer to a knock, they were admitted.

FATHER'S EYES TEAR-DIMMED.

Mr. Zimmerman appeared shortly. He had tears in his eyes, and came, he said, to inform the reporters that as soon as the Duke had finished declaring his baggage, he would be glad to see them and give them whatever news they desired.

The Duke looked better than when he visited New York last year. He was dressed in a light gray suit with a narrow white stripe running through it, and he wore a long black fur-lined overcoat trimmed with astrakhan collar and cuffs and fastened with frogs. On his head he wore an ordinary grey steamer cap.

When he had finished with the revenue officers the Duke, accompanied by his bride and her father, entered a reception room, and Mr. Zimmerman reappeared to invite the reporters. During the interview, which was witnessed by an interested crowd of fellow-passengers, the Duchess had scarcely anything to say except to her father, who, she said, she found looking well and happy. The Duchess is pretty, with oval face and blond hair.

She wore a long, loose, black traveling coat that reached to the bottom of a black traveling gown. The coat was trimmed with dark-brown fur. Around her neck she wore a white lace collar, and around her waist a black silk sash. Her hat was low and wide, and was made of black velvet, trimmed with ostrich feathers, and a light, black veil, which was drawn over her face.

Throughout the interview she sat on a settee near where her husband was standing, and seemed as much interested in the business of the reporters as they were themselves.

The Duke made a playful allusion to the time when for a few months he himself was a New York reporter, and then introduced the reporters in a body to the Duchess.

"We do not yet know how long we will stay here; probably a month or so," he said. "I do not know even what our plans are. We came here to visit Mr. Zimmerman, and, naturally, whatever plans he makes for us are ours.

"I expect we will stay here at the Holland House, where Mr. Zimmerman has made arrangements for us, until next Wednesday. Then we go to Cincinnati, where I am told Mr. Zimmerman will give us a reception the week after next. From there we hope to travel out West. I also expect we will visit Mrs. Yznaga in Natchez, Miss."

During the interview, the detectives, who had followed the Duke closely wherever he went, had taken up positions at the entrance of the reception room. Both officers still refused to say anything as to the nature of their business with the nobleman, but it was rumored about the ship that they would go down to inquire about the Duchess's maid, who found and returned the jewels lost by Mrs. Fannie Ward Lewis.

DUKE EXPLAINS JEWEL INCIDENT.

When the Duke was asked regarding the detectives and when the subject of the jewels was suggested, he said:

"I'll tell you about that. It seems Mrs. Ward lost a diamond-studded purse in the garden of Mrs. Potter, and her Grace's maid picked it up and handed it to the Duchess. Her Grace put the purse in a trunk without even opening it, and that day we left for Ireland. Upon arriving there she discovered the purse and a card of the owner inside of it.

"A reward for the recovery of the purse, I believe $1,000, had been offered, we then discovered, and I personally sent a telegram to Mrs. Ward, saying she might pay the reward to the maid. And from there on is where I lost track of things, because they did not interest me. All I know is that the purse was duly restored to the owner.

"How do you account for the detectives, then?" was asked.

"Only this: Mr. Zimmerman is a personal friend of Capt. McClusky, and he requested his men to see that we arrived safely at the Holland House. Besides, my servants have never been in this country, and baggage might be lost or something unless experienced men were there to look after it."

It was pointed out to the Duke that Mr. Zimmerman as an American could hardly suspect the Duke to be endangered in a closed carriage going up Broadway, and that baggage was in no danger of being lost from the American Line pier, and that Detective Valley had said Capt. McClusky would remain at Headquarters awaiting a report from the detectives. The Duke, however, stuck to his story. In answer to further questions he said:

"As to my taking my seat in the House of Lords, there is no ceremony attached to that. I have a seat already. It is only in the case of new-made noblemen that there is a ceremony when they are admitted. I have four country seats, but the one which I prefer and where I will probably spend much of my time is Tandragee Castle."

On the way up the bay the Duke and Duchess attracted considerable attention from the other passengers. They were often pointed out, and little groups of curious crowds collected to gaze at them from a distance. Mr. Zimmerman took charge of the party immediately upon landing.

The Duke and Detective Valley entered a coach at the entrance of the pier, and Mr. Zimmerman and the Duchess followed in another, while Martin Zimmerman and Miss Martha and Miss Helena Evans, the Duchess's aunts, who accompanied her on the St. Louis, followed in a third coach.

At the Holland House the suite of rooms on the northeast corner of the hotel had been reserved. The detectives were furnished with dinner by Mr. Zimmerman's orders, while the party retired to their rooms.

Mr. Zimmerman was again asked regarding the detectives. He said:

"They have been sent at my request." He declined to state why he had thought them necessary."

Regarding the Fannie Ward incident he said:

"The woman is an actress and is simply trying to advertise herself."

Later in the evening the Duke came down stairs and was again asked about the presence of the detectives. He said he supposed it was merely a matter of courtesy and that he had paid little attention to it, thinking that perhaps they had come to see that his baggage was safely landed with the aid of his English servant.

This explanation, however, did not satisfy his questioners, and upon being further pressed he said:

"The Chief of the Detective Bureau received an anonymous letter saying that I and the Duchess might be rotten-egged when we arrived here."

Mr. Zimmerman subsequently said that such a report as this was absurd, and when some one remarked that the Duke said so, Detective Valley said: "How would he know about Capt. McClusky receiving a threatening letter?"

Capt. McClusky, when told of the Duke's statement regarding the eggs, said:

"An anonymous letter was sent to Mr. Zimmerman and referred by him to me. What was in that letter I will not say."

DUKE AMUSED, FATHER-IN-LAW ANGRY.

About midnight the Duke and Mr. Zimmerman came down stairs again. The Duke was immediately surrounded by a crowd of newspaper men, and the report that two other detectives were watching the hotel was made known to him. He smiled goodnaturedly and remarked:

"I suppose we will have a detective at every door after a while. Really this is growing quite amusing. Do any of you know these detectives? I would like to meet them and get some information from them about their reasons for being here. It is a mystery to me. I would like to help you boys out if I could, but I can't, you know. I'm all in the dark myself."

Mr. Zimmerman's good-nature did not hold out as well as the Duke's. The talk caused about the hotel over the visit of the detectives and the questioning of the newspaper men wore out his patience.

"Now, gentlemen," he said finally, "there is nothing in this, and I am getting tired of it. I will go and see McClusky and have an explanation of this annoyance."

He was told he would not be likely to find Chief McClusky at headquarters, and apparently abandoned his intention of going to see him. He and the Duke went upstairs. But about ten minutes later Mr. Zimmerman came down again, called a cab, and was driven to the Thirtieth Street Police Station.

He was allowed to use the police telephone to call up the Detective Bureau. He asked for Chief McClusky, and was informed that the Chief was not there. Mr. Zimmerman then requested of the Sergeant that a statement be sent to all the newspapers that the two detectives had gone with him to the steamer, through the courtesy of Chief McClusky, to save the Duke from any annoyance by crowds.

On his return to the Holland House Mr. Zimmerman made a similar statement to the newspaper men there.

"There is no truth in the story of the anonymous letter," he said. "No one is under surveillance, and there is no mystery whatever. I tried to get Capt. McClusky to have him make that statement to you, but, as I couldn't find him, I make it myself."

TIBER OVERFLOWS ITS BANKS.

The Pantheon and Forum at Rome Inundated—The River Still Rising.

ROME, Dec. 1.—Owing to rains which have recently fallen, the Tiber has flooded the country near its mouth.

The rise in the river exceeds that of 1870, but the damage has been limited by the recently constructed dykes at the lowest points.

The Pantheon and the Forum, the neighboring streets, and a part of the hospital San Spirito are inundated. The surrounding country and the Protestant cemetery outside St. Paul's gate are also submerged. Railroad service is greatly retarded.

The river is still rising.

SURETY COMPANY'S LIABILITY.

Refuses to Pay Private Losses Due to Postal Clerk's Dishonesty.

Special to The New York Times.

KENOSHA, Wis., Dec. 1.—The Fidelity Security Company of New York has refused to make good any losses to private individuals through the peculations of John Burg, the Post Office clerk, who was convicted of robbing the mails.

The company maintains that it had not insured individuals, but the United States Government against loss.

SALT TRUST WINS IN COURT.

Need Not File Articles of Incorporation in Michigan.

Special to The New York Times.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 1.—The petition for a mandamus to compel the National Salt Company, organized under the laws of New Jersey, to file articles of incorporation or memoranda of association and also annual reports in Michigan, has been decided by Judge Snow, before whom the case was tried, in favor of the company.

The Judge stated that no other decision was possible, as the Legislature has made no provision requiring outside corporations to file articles in order to transact business in the State. If the company had refused to pay its franchise fee the courts could have vitiated its contract, but having complied with this demand, the company is unassailable under the present statutes.

MISS ROCKEFELLER'S WEDDING.

Ceremony Will Be Postponed Until She Is Cured of Deafness.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 1.—The wedding of Miss Alta Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, to E. Parmelee Prentice, a Chicago lawyer, which was to have taken place Dec. 1, has been postponed until such time as Miss Rockefeller's deafness is cured.

Miss Rockefeller has been in Vienna, Austria, for some time undergoing treatment. Her hearing, which was almost entirely gone, is slowly but surely returning, hence her physicians pleaded for her to remain and postpone the wedding, guaranteeing the complete restoration of her hearing. Miss Rockefeller consented, and recently cabled her mother of the change in her plans. Mr. Prentice, who went over to Austria to accompany his fiancée to this country, agreed with the plan. The wedding will probably take place next Spring.

Populists Want a New Party.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—Chairman Robinson of the State Populists has issued a call for a convention here Dec. 22 to form a new party out of the remnants of the recently defeated parties. It will embrace Silver Republicans, Socialists, Democrats, Populists, and dissatisfied Democrats. The name of Federate Party has been selected for the organization. There will be a meeting of the Populist National Committee at St. Louis Dec. 29, and delegates to represent this State will probably be selected at the coming meeting of the State Committee here.

Capt. Coblentz Fights Another Duel.

FONTAINEBLEAU, Dec. 1.—Capt. Coblentz, who on Nov. 17 fought a duel with swords with a brother-in-law of the turfmen the MM. Lebaudy, this afternoon fought another duel with an artillery officer, Capt. Gillot, in consequence of a dispute arising from the unpopularity of Capt. Coblentz with his fellow-officers. Capt. Gillot was wounded in the chest.

An Excellent Article
well matured—Evans' Ale. There's Stout, too!—Adv.

CHARTER REVISION REPORT IS MADE

Many Changes Suggested for the City Government.

A Board of Aldermen, Two from Each Assembly District.

Mayor's Term, Four Years—His Power of Removal Absolute—Single Headed Police Commission — More Powers for the Controller.

The commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt under an act of the Legislature of 1900 to examine into the local government of the city and the effect and workings of the charter, and to suggest advisable legislation made its report yesterday, and at the same time made public its report. With the report the commission submitted a bill to be transmitted to the Legislature providing for certain amendments to the Greater New York charter. Substantially the report of the commission is as it was summarized in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday.

In opening its report the commission calls attention to the need of a local legislative body, and adds that "many well-informed persons" urged that a constitutional amendment be adopted prohibiting the Legislature of the State from passing special laws not applicable to all of the cities of the State. While the report does not advocate so radical a constitutional change, it suggests that many of the objects of such an amendment might be effected at once, if both houses of the Legislature were to refuse to consider purely local measures which the cities were competent to deal with. The commission then recommends the abolishment of the Council, and the continuance of the Board

the city at large. On this the report says:

"It appears to be entirely free from doubt that the great departments of public safety should be centralized and in strong control. There can also be no question but that the departments of Finance, of Law, of Public Charities, of Correction, of Docks, and of Taxes should be centralized and uniform in their operation. But when we come to the departments which deal with the public works of the city a very different question is presented. The present charter centralizes all of these departments and unites them in a Board of Public Improvements. In this respect the commission is satisfied that the scheme of the present charter has proved most unsatisfactory in its workings, more especially with regard to the boroughs other than Manhattan. It therefore recommends a very great enlargement of the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the Borough Presidents."

The Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx shall each receive an annual salary of $7,500, while the Presidents of the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond shall each receive $5,000 per year.

"Extremely unsatisfactory" is the comment of the commission on the workings of the charter so far as it relates to local improvements, both those paid for by local assessment and those paid for by the city as a whole.

"This is particularly true," says the report, "of local improvements paid for by assessment on the property benefited."

It then calls attention to the satisfactory manner in which local affairs were conducted in the Borough of the Bronx prior to consolidation by an elective officer known as the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, who discharged all administrative duties relative to such matters as sewers and streets, both in regard to their original construction and their subsequent maintenance. The commission recommends the abolishment of the Departments of Sewers and Highways, and that their functions be transferred to the Presidents of the several boroughs.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS.

The report recommends that the city shall be divided into twenty-five "local improvement districts." The board in each district shall consist of the President of the borough in which the district is situated, and the Aldermen whose districts are in the "local improvement district." These districts are given permanent names and boundaries—names which have in most cases historical significance—instead of being numbered. The districts are designated as follows: Staten Island, Newtown, Jamaica, the Heights, New Utrecht, Red Hook, Carlton, Williamsburg, Flatbush, Bushwick, Bowling Green, the Bowery, Corlear's Hook, Greenwich, Kip's Bay, Central, Chelsea, Riverside, Yorkville, Bloomingdale, Washington Heights, Harlem, Morrisania, and Chester.

The commission recommends that the resolution of a Local Improvement Board, if approved by the President of the borough and by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, shall be all that is necessary in order that proceedings for a local improvement shall be begun. The President of the borough is given a veto power in order to safeguard the interests of the borough against possible reckless action and the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was thought necessary, as the city as a whole is the contracting party in such cases. Finally it is recommended that where the expense of any improvement is to be borne partly by the city as a whole, the consent of the Board of Aldermen shall be obtained if the city's share shall equal the sum of $500,000.

The establishment of a Bureau of Buildings in the office of each Borough President is recommended, and the commission recommends the abolishment of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. The powers of the head of this department, so far as they relate to public buildings, are to be transferred to the President of each borough. The powers relative to supplies, which are now exercised in some of the departments, have been given to the heads of departments generally. The powers of the department relative to gas and electricity have been conferred upon the Commissioner of Water Supply. The commission further recommends that the Board of Public Improvements be abolished. The powers now vested in that board which have not been transferred to the various departments and to the Presidents of the Boroughs have been given to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

POWERS OF BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

The commission has recommended a considerable extension of the powers now conferred upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Under the plan of the commission, this board will be in reality the centre of all legislative activity in relation to financial affairs, and of much of the administrative activity of the city. It will be a cabinet of the most important administrative officers, and will be composed of the Mayor, Controller, President of the Board of Aldermen, and the Presidents of the five boroughs, all elective officers. The Corporation Counsel and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, appointive officers, are not made members of the board, as they are under the present charter.

On the question of representation the commission says: "What should be the representation of the different elements in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has been one of the most difficult questions which the commission has had to answer. We propose to give three votes to each of the officers elected at large; two votes each to the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and one vote each to the Presidents of the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. It will be perceived that the total number of votes in the board will be sixteen, and that nine of these votes will be cast by the officers elected at large, assuring to them a control of the board.

In addition to the other duties conferred, the Presidents of the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond are to have control of the cleaning of the streets in their boroughs.

The commission devoted much time to the question of bond issues, and calls attention to the fact that such issues have been held up in both houses of the Municipal Assembly, where at present the issue of bonds must be approved by three-fourths of all the members elected. The commission proposes to vest in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the issuing of bonds in cases where it is not discretionary. In cases where it is discretionary the Board of Aldermen is given what is practically a veto power. Any action must be taken by the Board of Aldermen within six weeks after receipt of a copy of the resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorizing the proposed bond issue. Grants of franchises must also be acted upon within six weeks after the Board of Estimate and Apportionment frames the proposed legislation.

ONE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

In recommending the creation of a single-headed Police Commission, the report says:

"Much of the lax and negligent administration of the Police Department has been the result of divided responsibility due to the existence of a board composed of four Commissioners, such board being alleged to be bipartisan in character. As a part of the new scheme, the Mayor is given the absolute power in his discretion to remove a Police Commissioner at any time, and it will, therefore, be difficult for the Mayor to resist public demands for efficient administration of the Police Department.

"The commission has not received from any source whatever an approval of the present system, which has, in one form or another, been tried in the former City of New York for many years past. On the contrary, the system of a single-headed police department, such as was formerly in force in the City of Brooklyn, has been advocated before us by representative bodies of taxpayers and by many private individuals.

"We may add that the recent action of the Governor in holding the Mayor of the City of New York to personal responsibility for the action of the Police Department upon election day in the City of New York, and other events fresh in the public mind, serve to emphasize the importance of an undivided and single responsibility for the control of the Police Department.

The commission's plan provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Police at an annual salary of $10,000 and two deputies at $4,000 each. The commission gives as one of its reasons for suggesting so large a salary for the Police Commissioner the belief that it will tend to secure a man of the highest character to accept the office. On the subject of the Chief of Police the report says:

"The commission believes that the best police administration may not always be obtained by the selection of the Chief of Police from among the members of the uniformed force, and it has therefore given power to make such selection outside of such force; but when so selected the provisions for a retiring pension are not to be applied to him. It is, however, provided that if selected from the force, the Chief must be chosen from among the Deputy Chiefs or Inspectors, and thus there will be due regard for seniority and long service. The same principle has been adopted for all promotions; and with the application of the new civil service provisions inserted in the charter, dead-locks between the Civil Service Board and the Police Department relative to promotions should become impossible."

The executive powers of the Chief have been preserved, but he may be retired at any time by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Mayor. The financial affairs of the Police Department are to be with the Controller, in line with the general plan to give that official direct control and handling of all money belonging to the city. The Detective Sergeants in Manhattan are made permanent officers, as the Detective Sergeants in Brooklyn always have been, and are placed in the line of promotion to Captaincies.

The Bureau of Elections is taken from the control of the Police Department. The commission provides for a bi-partisan board of four Commissioners of Election, who shall receive $3,000 a year each.

The commission recommends that the Fire Commissioner be given two general deputies, and that the organization of the department be modified so as to assimilate it to the organization of the Police Department.

A single-headed commission for the Department of Health is recommended. Attention is directed to the fact that at present the charter provides that the President of the Board of Health shall not be a physician, and it is suggested that the Mayor be not restricted in his choice of a Health Commissioner. The commission did not deal with the power of the Board of Health in reference to tenement and lodging houses, leaving that matter to the Tenement House Commission appointed last Winter by Gov. Roosevelt.

THE CITY CONTROLLER.

The salary of the Controller is increased from $10,000 to $15,000. At the present time he receives, in addition to his salary, a percentage upon the collections made under the transfer tax. It is recommended that the transfer tax be paid into the city treasury. The management of the Departments of Police and Education, and of all pension funds, has been placed in the Department of Finance, and the Controller has been given increased powers in the way of refusing to pay exorbitant bills for supplies In dealing with the question of taxation the commission confined itself to a few amendments in connection with the plan of assessing and collecting taxes, among others one giving the right of inspection by the public of the list showing the taxation of personal property. The date when the annual taxes become a lien—heretofore a matter of uncertainty, and therefore of inconvenience to real estate interests—has been definitely fixed at the first Monday in October.

Under the head of "Municipal Ownership," the report says:

"We have been urged by many of those who have addressed us to make provision for the ownership by the city of what are known as 'public utilities.' Water works, gas works, electric-lighting establishments, ice plants, printing establishments, and docks are some of the subjects to which our attention has been particularly directed. We are convinced, for reasons which we need not here elaborate, that the present policy in regard to the municipal ownership of all the water supply of the city, and of the wharves and bulkheads on and ferries to Manhattan Island, should be continued. We are not, however, prepared to recommend any wider general extension of the principle."

The report recommends that the East River Bridge Commission be abolished and that this bridge, now being constructed, be placed in the Department of Bridges.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY.

No material change is recommended in the Department of Water Supply, but to this department is given the powers in relation to gas and electric conduits now vested in the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. The report declares:

"We condemn the legislation called to our attention by you, which has given special privileges to the Ramapo Company, by means of which that company seeks to monopolize the most readily accessible sources for the supply of water to the city, and in the interest of the city and its citizens we recommend the repeal of that legislation."

The existing provisions of law prohibiting the making of any contract for the supplying or selling of water, except with the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, together with the separate written consent of the Mayor and Controller and the right of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to review the making of such a contract, are retained. Attention is called to the fact that in the Boroughs of the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond there are exceptional cases in which it is now essential and may be for years to come to get water by private contract. Amendments are proposed which will enable the city to condemn water rights in all parts of the State provided that no sources of supply shall be taken which are in use for any other municipality, or which may become necessary for the supply of another municipality.

On the question of the city's debt limit in connection with this subject the report says:

"The constitutional provisions against increasing the city's debt operate in practice so as to make it exceedingly difficult for the city to borrow money for the purpose of extending its sources of the water supply. Money may, indeed, under the Constitution, be borrowed without limit for this purpose, but in case the total indebtedness, including that incurred for the water supply, exceeds the limit imposed by the Constitution the City of New York could not borrow money for other purposes essential to its continued growth—such as the extension of its docks and the building of new schools—until the total city debt had again been brought within the constitutional limit. The commission therefore recommends an amendment to Section 10 of Article VIII. of the Constitution, which will so far modify the existing limitations on the incurring of indebtedness by cities as to except from its provisions indebtedness hereafter to be incurred by the City of New York for purposes of water supply. The justification for this exception is the profit incident to municipal ownership of the water supply, and that bonds issued and expenditures made for such purposes not only do not add to the burdens of taxation, but that they actually tend to reduce such burdens."

Continuing, the report declares that "the day is not far distant when the pinch of water shortage will be actually felt. If when that day comes the city is unable itself to supply the needs of its citizens, theoretical considerations, however sound, will not be permitted to stand in the way of securing additional water by the means most speedily available."

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

A single-headed commission for the Department of Charities is recommended instead of three Commissioners, as at present. The most important change recommended in the matter of public charities is that Bellevue and its allied hospitals, Fordham, Harlem, Gouverneur, and the Emergency Hospital, be placed under the administration of a Board of Trustees to be appointed by the Mayor. There are to be seven Trustees, to be so appointed that the term of office of one member of the board will expire every year.

To aid the Mayor in making his selection of Trustees the amendment further provides that ten days previous to the date of appointment he shall call upon the Presidents or other executive heads of the following organizations: The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Particular Council of New York of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in New York, and the United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York, to present a list of names not less than twice the number of Trustees to be appointed, whether in making the appointment of the seven original Trustees or in filling the vacancies that occur from year to year thereafter. The Presidents of these three societies have agreed to act in this advisory capacity. The Mayor may, if he wishes, call upon other organizations or upon individuals to suggest names, or other organizations or individuals may suggest names to the Mayor if they see fit so to do. The Mayor may make his selections from the lists submitted to him, but he is not bound to do so. The Charities Commissioner is made a member of the Board of Trustees, ex officio.

In reference to this subject the commission says: "The experiment of conducting city hospitals by Boards of Trustees rather than by the executive officers of the City Government, has been successfully tried in Boston, Cincinnati, and other large cities."

Amendments are recommended which will give the Charities Commissioner greater power in investigating the circumstances of children who are sought to be made wards of the city. The City Magistrates are to be required to establish a special part to be known as "The Children's Court." The Commissioner is also endowed with increased powers in finding homes for dependent children.

The abolition of the Brooklyn branch office of the Department of Correction is urged on the ground that the Kings County penitentiary is the only penal institution of any importance within the jurisdiction of the department, and that the Warden of the penitentiary can perform all duties required. An amendment is also offered to permit the employment of convicts in certain cases in public work carried on by the city.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

In reference to the Department of Education the commission suggests a system as follows:

"The borough boards are to be abolished; the Board of Education, consisting of forty-six members, appointed by the Mayor, is to be in entire charge of the educational system, excepting so far as limited powers and duties are devolved upon local School Boards in small districts. The members of the Board of Education are to be selected from the several boroughs in about the same proportion in which delegates are now sent to the Board of Education from the several borough boards. The Board of Education is to divide the city into forty-six local school board districts, in each of which the Borough Presidents are to appoint five persons who, with a member of the Board of Education to be assigned by the President of that board, and a District Superintendent assigned by the City Superintendent, are to constitute a local School Board. The local School Boards are to have, in addition to the powers now conferred upon School Inspectors, both advisory and initiatory powers in relation to certain matters peculiarly the subject for local administration."

The Board of Education is to annually appoint an Executive Committee of fifteen members, to which it may depute such administrative duties as it sees fit.

Important changes are recommended in the system of school supervision. The City Superintendent is to be the executive head of the educational administration. There are to be six Associate City Superintendents, who, with the City Superintendent, will constitute the Board of Superintendents, having large powers in relation to all educational matters. This board is to nominate, transfer, and promote teachers; to prepare courses of study; to make rules for the supervision of the schools, and, in general, to determine the educational policy of the city, subject in all matters to the approval of the Board of Education. The more immediate supervision of the schools is to be in the hands of fifteen District Superintendents, not constituting a board, but each assigned by the City Superintendent to duty in three of the forty-six local School Board districts, and one assigned to an additional district. They are to have seats in the local School Boards of the districts to which they are assigned, with the right to speak, but not to vote.

The commission recommends the repeal of the salary schedule of the Davis law, and that the teachers be paid their present salaries until July 1, 1901, and then "if by July 1, 1901, a new schedule shall not be adopted, the salaries of teachers are to be paid at the rates prevailing on Dec. 31, 1899." After the general amendments to the charter go into effect in 1902, ample provision is made requiring the Board of Aldermen to fix the salaries of all persons receiving any compensation from the city, including the teachers.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND PARKS.

The commission recommends that the limit now fixed upon the annual issue of bonds by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, without the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen, for dock purposes, be raised from three millions to five millions per year, in order to extend and increase the facilities of the port. The organization and powers of the Dock Board are not materially changed, except that contracts for repairs, without competitive bidding, must be concurred in by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

An amendment is proposed to prohibit the principal officers of the Law Department from engaging in the trial of cases in court for private clients, and from acting as referees or receivers.

In respect to the Park Department the commission recommends that the more important matters of park administration be dealt with by the Board of Park Commissioners, and not by individual Commissioners.

The commission further recommends a general provision affecting all officers, subordinates, and employes of the city, forbidding them to be members of any political party committees, or to be delegates to party conventions. Subordinates of the city are not prohibited from taking a proper and intelligent interest in political affairs. It is the belief of the commission, however, that municipal public servants should not actively participate in partisan politics. Their compensation is derived from taxpayers of all parties, and so long as they accept and retain office the participation of office holders in politics should not extend so far as the direction and management of political campaigns.

Regarding increases of salaries of city employes, the commission declares that the matter has caused alarm, and expresses the belief that expeditures for this purpose could be reduced several millions without loss of efficiency. The salaries of the Police Magistrates are fixed at $7,000 in Manhattan and the Bronx, $6,000 in Brooklyn, and $5,000 in Queens and Richmond.

THE COMMISSION WAS DIVIDED.

The proceedings of the Charter Revision Commission were marked by many long debates over the proposed changes. The report, as signed, is really a majority report of the commission, and on many of the provisions there was a large minority dissent. There was a threat at one time that the minority members of the commission would prepare to send to Gov. Roosevelt another report. Compromises were, however, adopted, and disagreements were settled.

The first division in the commission came on the provision as to the term of office of the Mayor. Many members wanted the term fixed at two years, with the privilege of re-election. The members agreed on the proposition to give the Mayor the power of removal during his term of office. They, however, hedged the increased powers of the Mayor by taking away his control of the Board of Estimate, as at present constituted. The members of the commission agreed that under the present charter the Mayor and his appointees, the Corporation Counsel and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, made up a majority of the board.

These three men if they desired could dominate the proceedings of the board and decide arbitrarily as to bond issues. The Charter Revision Commission aimed to have the power of the board placed in officials elected by the people. After debating the question for several weeks it was finally decided to give the membership of the Board of Estimate to the Presidents of the boroughs, making them responsible to the people of their boroughs for all moneys appropriated.

The single head Police Commission also caused a long discussion. Most of the members were of the belief that the bipartisan board had proved a failure since the adoption of the charter, and responsibility for police matters should be placed on one man.

The Borough Government idea and the increase in the powers of the Borough Presidents occupied several weeks of talk. The members of the commission who reside outside of the Borough of Manhattan insisted on giving more power to the Borough Presidents. It was urged that all local improvements could be better handled by local boards under the control of the Borough President so that the needs of the outlying localities could be looked after. Under the present system the Board of Public Improvements has charge of initiating nearly all local improvements.

There was a spirited discussion on the proposed plan to place Bellevue and the emergency hospitals of the city under the control of a board of seven physicians to serve without pay. It was contended by several of the members that Charities Commissioner Keller had improved these institutions so much during the past three years that no change should be made in the system. The proposition to establish a separate board of physicians to control the emergency hospitals was carried by a small majority of the commission.

The chapters of the report devoted to educational matters were the hardest to settle. Many of the Commissioners favored the approval of the Davis school law, but when it was found that such large increases in salaries had been made during the past two years it was decided to leave the question of teachers' salaries practically in the hands of city officials. Some member of the commission claimed that at present many teachers are paid very high salaries for teaching specialties, while classroom teachers who have the hard work to perform are paid lower salaries.

The proposition to abolish the Municipal Council and establish a single body, the Board of Aldermen to have charge of the legislative functions, was unanimously adopted. A difference arose over the extension of the powers of the Board of Aldermen. Some members contended that their powers should be limited, but it was finally decided to establish a large body representative of small sections of the city and give much more power than is now possessed by the Municipal Assembly under the interpretation of the charter by the courts.

OPINIONS ON CHARTER CHANGES

EDWARD M. GROUT, President of Brooklyn Borough—As a whole, I think the revision an admirable piece of work. I commend particularly the single-headed Police Commission, the single-chambered legislature, and the unlimited power of removal of the Mayor.

JOHN J. SCANNELL, Fire Commissioner—Heads of departments not to fix salaries? A godsend. I approve of the plan by which the Mayor would have absolute power of removal. I am in favor of one-headed commissions. I would go further and put the Fire and Police Departments under one head and give him $15,000 a year. I don't believe in the Board of Aldermen. Give the powers to the Board of Apportionment. Let us have something akin to a Board of Supervisors.

BERNARD J. YORK, President Board Police Commissioners—I believe in one-headed commissions. I favor the commission's plan. But the Commissioner at the head of the Police Department should be absolute. As to the option of choosing the Chief outside of the uniformed force, my view on absolutism covers that point. On the question of the Mayor having unlimited power to remove heads of departments, I do not believe that every head of department or any such head should be merely a clerk for the head of the municipality.

THEODORE W. MYERS, ex-Controller—The proposition to have a single head of the Police Department I think is a very good thing. The provision extending to the Mayor absolute power of removal of executive officers is I think also a good suggestion; so, too, is the proposed change in the Board of Eduction. I think the proposed increase in the salary of the Controller only fair. Both the present and amended charters are very cumbersome, creating a good many unnecessary offices, and cutting out some that are necessary. If these amendments are carried out, I think that in a year they will have to make many more changes. It will not decrease the city's expenses, but add to it, and that is not my idea of improvement.

ASHBEL P. FITCH—I approve of the raising the salary of the Controller. I have always favored a single-headed Police Commission.

FREDERICK BOWLEY, President of the Borough of Queens, said he considered the revised charter a vast improvement, especially the section relating to the Borough President. Mr. Bowley approved the report because it gave the President power to remove offenders and take the consequence of retaining an incompetent man in office.

LOUIS F. HAFFEN, President of the Borough of the Bronx—I am in favor of home rule in the Borough of the Bronx and the other boroughs. The old Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards enjoyed home rule before the charter went into effect, and prospered under it wonderfully.

GO TO SEEK GOLD.

Party of Americans Hope to Find Wealth on Tiburon Island.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 1.—A dispatch from Hermosillo, Mexico, says: "A party of five Americans left here to-day for Tiburon Island, where they will prospect for gold if they can gain the consent of the Seris Indians, who inhabit that piece of land. In the party is Jobson Ferroll, an old Arizona prospector, who visited Tiburon Island about five years ago and remained several weeks with the Indians. He asserts that the Indians are hostile to Mexicans, but that they will not harm American if the latter do not become too inquisitive.

"This party expects to join W. J. McGee of the Ethnological Division of the Smithsonian Institution, who is now on his way to Tiburon Island with a party of American scientists.

"Many of the Indians wear ornaments of pure gold, and Ferroll says he saw many evidences of the existence of gold on the island during his former visit to the Indians, but he was not permitted to pursue his investigations closely."

A CIVIL RIGHTS CASE.

Negro Excluded from Spokane Restaurant Loses Suit for Damages.

SPOKANE, Washington, Dec. 1.—The jury in the suit of Emmet L. Holmes against the Washington Water Power Company, returned a verdict this morning in favor of the defendant. Holmes was not served at a restaurant owned by the company because he is colored. He demanded $5,000 damages.

It is claimed that by this decision colored men can be excluded from any restaurant or saloon.

EX-CONGRESSMAN BREWER ILL.

In a Critical Condition at His Home in Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 1.—Ex-Congressman J. Hart Brewer of this city, Assistant Deputy Appraiser of the Port of New York, is lying dangerously ill at his home on East State Street.

Mr. Brewer is being attended by two physicians, and has about an equal fighting chance for recovery. He served in Congress with President McKinley, and both were fast personal friends.

COTTON MILL DIVIDENDS.

Large Amounts Paid Out to New England Stockholders.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The protracted uncertainty in China and the hesitation of exporters to continue shipments to that country until the situation clears do not seem to have greatly injured cotton manufacturing in New England. Many of the mills are not concerned in the China trade directly, but some have suffered on account of the troubles there. Nevertheless, a large amount of money was paid in dividends today at mill offices in this city. Among the corporations disbursing to-day are the following:

Nashua Mills, Nashua, N. H., $25 per share, and an extra dividend of the same amount; Great Falls Mills, Somersworth, N. H., 5 per cent.; Jackson Mills, Nashua, N. H., $50 per share; Lancaster Mills, Clinton, Mass., $16 per share; Lawrence Mills, Lowell, 4 per cent.; York Mills, Saco, Me., $22.50 per share; Pacific Mills, Lawrence, $50 per share; Massachusetts Mills, (Georgia,) 3 per cent.

In addition the following dividends are announced: Stark Mills, Manchester, N. H., $30 per share, Dec. 15; Amory Mills, Manchester, N. H., $3 per share, Dec. 15; Appleton Mills, Lowell, 4 per cent., Dec. 10.

Transport Meade Sails for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The transport Meade sailed to-day for Manila, via Honolulu and Guam, with a large number of cabin passengers, 194 recruits, and 86 members of the hospital corps. There is also a big cargo of freight, including many Christmas packages for the soldiers in the Philippines. The cabin passengers include officers returning to duty and the wives and children of officers now in the Philippines. There are also many civil employes of the Government on board.

50,000 Barrels of Beer for Manila.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 1.—The outgoing steamship Empress of China, which sails from this port for the Orient on Monday, will carry a record-breaking cargo of beer for the Philippines. Fifty thousand barrels brought hither in seventy-five trains are consigned to Manila.

Iron Men's Association.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—The Employers' Association of Architectural Iron Workers, with its principal office in Manhattan, has been incorporated with objects to foster trade and the business, financial, and professional interests of those engaged in business as architectural iron workers, to reform abuses relative thereto; to secure freedom from unlawful and unjust exactions; to diffuse accurate and reliable information as to the standing of manufacturers, merchants, employes, and other matters; to procure uniformity and certainty in customs and usages of trade and commerce, and to promote a more enlarged and friendly intercourse between business men and the iron and allied or kindred trades.

Explosion Sinks Fishing Schoner.

STONINGTON, Conn., Dec. 1.—The two-masted fishing schooner Copia, which was equipped with two gasoline engines, was sunk at her dock here to-night as a result of an explosion of her gasoline tanks. The vessel was owned by Capt. Guidon Pendleton, who was aboard of her when the explosion occurred, but escaped injury. The roof of the cabin was blown off, and the vessel was speedily enveloped in flames, which the Fire Department was powerless to subdue. The full extent of the damage cannot be determined until the schooner is raised. There was no insurance.

Railroad Wreck in Massachusetts.

ATHOL, Mass., Dec. 1.—A railroad wreck occurred half a mile east of Royalston Station, on the Fitchburg Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, this afternoon. No one was killed, but an engineer and fireman were badly hurt internally, an express messenger sustained a sprained ankle, and fifty passengers were shaken up, though as far as known none were seriously hurt. An engine, smoking car, baggage car, and one coach were overturned by an open switch and badly wrecked.

Convicts Killed in Tennessee Prison.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 1.—Four convicts, two white and two colored, were killed and several others were injured this afternoon by the falling of a wall at the old prison in this city. The men were engaged in removing the wall when it collapsed

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GETS PORTO RICO FRANCHISE.

Senor Valdez Obtains Power Rights in the Rio Plata—Philadelphia Capitalists Interested.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 1.—A most valuable franchise has been granted to Ramon Valdez. It consists of power rights in the Rio Plata, fifteen miles from San Juan. Sufficient power is obtainable for lighting the City of San Juan, for manufacturing purposes, and for the operation of a trolley system.

Senor Valdez, it is understood, will sell out his rights to the Rio Plata Electric Company, in which a number of Philadelphia capitalists are interested, which will spend $400,000 in exploiting the concession.

The grant was requested from Spain in 1898. An application for it has been before the council ever since that body was convened, and was obtained only after a hard fight, the first vote being a tie, and the final vote 5 to 3.

NEW MOVE BY TAMPA STRIKERS.

Say Railroad Men Will Refuse to Handle Cigars Made There.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 1.—Leaders of the general strike here declared to-day that they have a communication from President Gompers saying that all transportation of Tampa-made cigars will be stopped by the American Federation of Labor. He says, according to statements of the labor men, that he is aware that two of the railroads entering here have no union men, and that they cannot stop those roads from handling Tampa goods, but that all the men on the connecting lines of these two roads have the power to stop it, and will do so. He says he will have also the handling of empty boxes coming to Tampa stopped.

The Trades Assembly say they have assurances to-day that the boxmakers in every factory will refuse to make boxes for Tampa manufacturers.

BOSTONIAN MUST PAY $13,961.

Court Holds P. M. Lydig of New York Is Entitled to Recover.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day overruled the defendant's exceptions in the case of Philip M. Lydig of New York against Dwight Braman of this city, and the plaintiff holds a finding of $13,961 against the defendant.

The action was brought to recover damages for breach of an agreement made in August, 1888, to repurchase from the plaintiff $20,000 in bonds of the St. Louis, Kansas and Southwestern Railroad Company. The defendant took ten of the twenty bonds back, but subsequently refused to take back the other ten, and so this suit was brought. The agreement of the defendant was to repurchase the bonds "at any time," which the Court holds to mean within a reasonable time. The demand of the plaintiff upon the defendant to repurchase the bonds was made Dec. 19, 1895, which is held by the Court to have been reasonable.

AFRAID OF GOVERNMENT GUNS.

Marylander Wants Indian Head Cannon Turned the Other Way.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1. — Lieut. Joseph Strauss of the United States Navy, by United States District Attorney John C. Rose, filed an answer to-day to a bill of complaint of Eli Gaffield of Stump Neck, Charles County, asking for an injunction to prevent Government officials from turning their guns in the direction of his property when testing them. Lieut. Strauss is Inspector of Ordnance in charge of the naval proving ground at Indian Head, Charles County, Md.

It was alleged in the bill of complaint that projectiles, in some instances weighing more than a ton, fell on Gaffield's property. The concussion had shattered the window panes of his house, and the foundation had been damaged. The value of the property, it was said, was damaged because persons transacting business in the waters surrounding it were afraid to approach.

Guns have been tested at Indian Head, it is claimed in the answer, since 1890, while Gaffield is alleged to have bought his home in 1891.

DISPUTE OVER A TROTTING HORSE

George H. Kaler and James P. Poole Both Claim Flora McIvor.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Judge Kellogg's courtroom at this place was crowded to-day with sporting men who had come to hear the proceedings brought against George H. Kaler, the well-known sporting man. Kaler was arrested on a warrant sworn out by James P. Toole, also a sporting man, and the reputed owner of Flora McIvor, the trotting horse. Poole accused Kaler of having taken the horse from his stable without his knowledge or right.

When Kaler was arraigned he pleaded not guilty. After some delay the former charge was withdrawn and another substituted, charging "John Doe" with having taken the horse. It developed in the preliminary hearing that a colored man in the employ of Kaler had entered the stable of Poole and had taken the horse. The hearing in the second charge was set down for Tuesday, before Judge Kellogg.

It came out at the hearing to-day that Kaler gave Poole $500 some time ago to go to Tennessee and purchase two horses for him. It was claimed that he bought two horses for $150 each, and that "Flora McIvor was one of them. Poole says that when the case comes to trial he will prove that the horse now in dispute was bought by him with his own money. The horse in dispute is the one that won several prizes, among them one at the recent meeting at the Empire State track.

Mother and Child Burned to Death.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 1.—Two persons lost their lives and two others were severely burned as the result of a small fire this afternoon. The dead are: Mrs. H. E. Crossman and Ethel Crossman, her daughter. Two boys, Leon Crossman and Raymond Thompson, were taken from the second story, suffering from burns. The fire was under control within half an hour, and when the ruins were being searched the bodies of Mrs. Crossman and her daughter were found. The money loss caused by the fire was about $1,500.

Steamship Launched at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The Wilkesbarre, a large steel steamship, built for the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company, was successfully launched this afternoon at the shipyards of the Union Dry Dock Company. Nearly 5,000 persons were present to see the great ship slide down the ways. The Wilkesbarre is 404 feet 6 inches long, 60 foot beam, and has a depth of 28 feet. She is one of the largest boats ever constructed at this port.

No Inquest on Osborne's Body.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Coroner Seifridge will hold no inquest on the body of William Hugh Osborne, clerk of the French Cable Company. After talking with the young man's father, Henry Osborne, manager of the cable company's Canso station, at Orleans, Mass., who arrived here this evening, the Coroner concluded that the suicide was due to mental aberration.

Georgia Farmer Assassinated.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 1.—Word reached Macon to-day of the assassination of Egbert Hill, a farmer in Triggs County. His dead body was found in the field with a bullet hole in the back. The cause of the killing is unknown and there is no clue to the assassins

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Sealskin Coats, Fine XXX quality, 20 to 22 inches deep, large collar and revers, special, $175

Sealskin Coats, Fine, short, thick, close nap, newest styles, some plain, others trimmed, handsome XXXXX quality, special, $200

Persian Lamb Coats, XXX quality, made of choice selected skins, handsome brocade lining, large flaring collar and revers, wide facing, special price, $75

Persian Lamb Coats, XXXX quality, newest designs, trimmed prettily with odd steel buttons and buckles, special, $100

Broadtail Persian Jackets, Trimmed with dark Eastern mink collar and revers, worked in stripes, also with chinchilla, handsome brocade lining, close glossy curl, selected skins, special, $175

Electric Seal (Cony) Jackets, Made of the finest selected skins, London dyed, fine, close, thick nap, finished like a sealskin coat. XXX quality, $25; XXXX quality, $30; XXXXX quality, $35; EX EX Selected, $45

MUFFS.

Dark Eastern Mink Muffs, five stripes, $18
Mink Muffs, four stripes, $15
Mink Muffs, three stripes, $11
Mink Muffs, two stripes, $9
Chinchilla Muffs, clear and blue, large size, $25
Sealskin Muffs, large size, extra fine, selected pup skins, $18
Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs, extra fine, $7
Fine Black Lynx Muffs, $15
Fine Brown Fox Muffs, $12
Electric Seal (Cony) Muffs, $3
Beaver Muffs, $12

Handsome Dark Eastern Mink Storm Collars, Worked in stripes, with extra full cluster dark mink tails, beautiful brocade lining, special, $35

Persian Lamb Storm Collars, Fine close glossy curl, with full cluster of tails, special, $25

Alaska Sable (Skunk) Storm Collars, Heavy, thick, rich fur, full cluster of tails, special, $20

Fine Dark Eastern Mink Scarfs, Worked in stripes, full cluster of large dark mink tails, special, $10

Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs, With eight beautiful tails, special, $35

Chinchilla Scarfs, Clear, thick fur, rich and blue, trimmed with cluster of tails, special, $32

Long Double Brown Fox Scarfs, Long fur and glossy, three yards long, shaped at neck, special, $30

Alaska Sable (Skunk) Scarfs, XX quality, $5
Alaska Sable (Skunk) Scarfs, XXX quality, $8
Alaska Sable (Skunk) Scarfs, XXXX quality, $10
Alaska Sable (Skunk) Scarfs, XXXXX quality, $12
Mink Scarfs, XX quality, $5
Mink Scarfs, XXX quality, $8
Mink Scarfs, XXXX quality, $12
Mink Scarfs, XXXXX quality, $15

Blue Lynx Collars, with 8 beautiful tails, special, $18

Black & Cinnamon Bear Boas, 3 yards long, extra heavy full fur, special, $25

Black Lynx Scarfs, special, $16

Brown Fox Scarfs, XXX quality, $12; XXXX quality, $15

Electric Seal (Cony) Scarfs, $4

We carry complete line of sizes from 32 to 50 bust.

New Illustrated Catalogue, Just Out and Mailed Free.

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Av.

(BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.)

BLEW HALF HIS HEAD OFF.

Fisherman Who Wanted to Shoot Ducks Seized His Gun by the Muzzle.

GREENPORT, L. I., Dec. 1.—John Anderson of New Suffolk, while fishing in Gardiner's Bay, yesterday, discovered a lot of ducks. He had a loaded shotgun in the cabin of his boat, which he kept within reach while he fished. Anderson, when he saw the ducks, reached over, took hold of the muzzle of the gun, and pulled it toward him. The trigger caught on the side of the door, and he received the charge full in the face. One side of his head was blown off.

Some time later William Griffin found the boat with the body in it adrift and towed it to this place.

NEW TRIAL FOR ARMOUR & CO.

Suit Against Chicago for Property Destroyed to be Heard Again.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Judge Haney has allowed a new trial of the suit of Armour & Co. against the city for the recovery of damages for the loss of three railroad cars which were burned in the Fifty-fifth Street yards during the American Railway Union strike of 1894. The recovery was sought under the act which makes a municipality liable for injury done to property by riot. The first trial resulted in favor of the city.

Injudicious remarks of counsel in support of the plea to exempt the city from liability caused the granting of a motion for a new trial. A great number of similar cases are on the court calendars, in which different companies are seeking damages for property lost in the strike of 1894.

Atlanta Wants Textile Exposition.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 1.—At a meeting of prominent citizens here to-day it was decided to begin a movement for an international textile exposition, to be held in this city in 1902.

PROPERTY OWNERS' DENIAL

Statements About Houses Complained of by Supt. McCullagh.

Representatives of Prominent Estates Indignant—St. Clement's Church People Will Seek Redress.

Much indignation was manifested yesterday by the friends and representatives of well-known estates and residents alleged to be the owners of property on the east side complained of by Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh, as occupied by disorderly persons and gamblers. District Attorney Gardiner's having had a title guarantee company look up the owners of many of the premises mentioned, made known his determination, through his assistant, Forbes J. Hennessy, to notify the owners of this property of the uses to which their buildings were being put, and if the evils were not at once eradicated to institute criminal proceedings.

Among the estates designated as owning east side property in which vice and gambling flourish were those of Peter Cooper, Peter Lorillard, William Ketcltas, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Peter Stuyvesant, and William Astor, together with John Jacob Astor, Henry Hart, J. J. Kernochan, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, and the rector and Trustees of St. Clement's Church, in West Third Street. Owing to the absence from the city of Col. Gardiner and Mr. Hennessy, the full list of ninety titles could not be obtained.

The evidence in the majority of the cases was secured by Superintendent McCullagh and private detectives. One hundred and three cases were submitted to the District Attorney, two affidavits accompanying each case. Acting upon this evidence, Mr Hennessy several weeks ago obtained from Magistrate Zeller about a hundred warrants, three of which were served, two of the prisoners being subsequently discharged.

Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, who was associated with Mr. Hennessy in the prosecution of the cases, said yesterday that about eighteen more warrants would be executed and that notices would be sent to all property owners against whose premises complaints had been made. The evidence in many cases, he said, did not justify the issuance of warrants, having been collected not by Superintendent McCullagh's deputies but by private detectives.

Superintendent McCullagh, when seen, said that private detectives had collected the evidence against the disorderly houses and gambling resorts and that his deputies had looked up the excise violations, while in pursuit of their duties in locating colonization. The duties of his deputies, Mr. McCullagh added, ended here, and the evidence of illegal practices was furnished to the District Attorney, the proper prosecuting officer, whose duty it was to look up the owners.

"I don't know the owners of any of the places," he continued. "My men simply obtained evidence of lawbreaking, and this was turned over to Col. Gardiner. Of his action in the matter I do not care to say anything."

Among the places complained of by Superintendent McCullagh, as published, is 110 West Third Street, said to be owned by the rector and Trustees of St. Clement's Church. This number is the church building itself. The members of the congregation are highly incensed at the publication of the name of the church, which has been active in suppressing vicious conditions in the neighborhood, in connection with the ownership of any building occupied as an evil resort. The Rev. E. H. Van Winkle, pastor of the church, when seen, said:

"The statement that St. Clement's Church owns property on which is situated any illegal resort is not only an outrageous libel, but a pure fabrication. The church owns no property on which any dwelling is situated. The church itself includes the numbers 106, 108, and 110. Unless a retraction of the statement is made, we will certainly prosecute the responsible parties, and I shall so announce from the pulpit.

"It is disgusting that the District Attorney should lend himself to anything of this kind. However, some such retaliatory measures might have been expected to follow Bishop Potter's inauguration of a vice crusade. St. Clement's has suffered much from the immorality of the neighborhood and I myself have been spoken to by women from behind the blinds of houses in West Third Street and on the street itself. I have reported these matters to Police Headquarters and to Capt. Chapman. The latter, I think, tried to improve the locality and told me of the great difficulty of obtaining any convictions in such cases. It is a very serious matter to charge us with the ownership of property where gambling is carried on or vice exists, and we shall certainly seek redress."

The representative of Rutherford Stuyvesant, said to be the owner of 78 and 110 Third Avenue, on the District Attorney's list, characterized the statement as libelous, and said that Mr. Stuyvesant, while leasing the land, owned none of the buildings thereon, and was ignorant of their use or character.

At the offices of the Kernochan estate it was denied that the property at 186 Chrystie Street, complained of as a disorderly resort, was a part of the estate.

The Lorillard estate's representative said concerning 183 Bowery, which Peter Lorillard was said to own, that the property was sold about ten years ago.

Mrs. Lyons, Henry Hart's niece, denied that her uncle owned any property at 81 Park Row, in which, it is alleged, gambling was carried on.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt, representing the Cooper estate, was out of town, as was the representative of the Astor estate, alleged to own 279 and 286 Bowery.

POLICE ORDER TO SALOONS.

Sunday Business Must Be Confined to the Back Room.

Special orders were sent out yesterday from the Police Department to every saloon in the city notifying each that a strict outward compliance of the excise law must be observed. Roundsmen from the different precincts carried the word to the saloon keepers.

"Shades must be up and the barroom clear of people. You can do business in the back room, but no selling over the bar," was the instruction given to each saloon keeper.

The first news of this order was given to meetings of the liquor dealers' associations in what is known as the "Yorkville District." Each police precinct has its own special local organization of liquor dealers. The "Yorkville District" association meets near the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. While a special meeting of the association was in session on Friday night a Roundsman from the police station appeared and gave the above-quoted order. The same order was passed along the line to those saloons doing business in the precinct of which the West Forty-seventh Street Station is the centre, and to all the other precincts in the city.

For a long time the saloons have been accustomed to draw down the shades, and then sell over the bar, as well as in the back rooms, on Sunday. The police have made no objection to this plan, and the new order given out yesterday created surprise and consternation. One of the officers of the Liquor Dealers' Association, who is in the jurisdiction of the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, said last night:

"The order was received by us, all right, and we will obey it. You see, it is just this way. There is a howl about reform in the city, so the police have to do something. They order us to put up the blinds so they can see inside of the bars, but they do not object to our selling liquor in the back rooms. This will allow them to say that they are enforcing the liquor laws, at least, and we are willing to help them in this move. This won't last long, but for a time we will obey the order. It really has nothing to do with the suppression of vice, but 'it goes,' so that is the end of it for us."

Along Eighth Avenue elaborate arrangements were being made by saloon keepers last night to comply with the new order, and a quiet word was given to each regular customer to "work the back door, as nothing was doing at the regular bar on Sunday just now."

EAST SIDE WOMEN'S MEETING.

To Co-operate with Committee of Fifteen in Its Work.

The leaders in the movement of the east side women to co-operate with the Committee of Fifteen in driving the keepers of vicious resorts from the tenements held a conference yesterday. They decided to call a meeting of women for next Saturday at 3 P. M. in Liberty Hall, 257 East Houston Street, for the purpose of organizing a women's committee on the suppression of east side vice and arranging a practical plan of campaign. Leopold Datner presided at yesterday's conference. As spokesman for those who attended the conference, he said:

"We are trying to promote the welfare generally of the east siders, and this movement is not intended to abridge the just liberties of any citizens. We want to stop, among other things, the distressing cries of certain peddlers and other unnecessary noises which sometimes make sick people delirious on the east side. The east side needs a cleaning up morally and physically. The committee will not be against the small stores and shops which have to be kept open in some districts on Sundays or anything else that contributes to the lawful comfort of the people. But we want vice driven out."

AGAINST GAMBLING IN BUFFALO.

Commissioners Instruct Police to Rigidly Enforce Every Law.

BUFFALO, Dec. 1.—The Captains and precinct specials were summoned before the Police Commissioners to-day and directed to enforce rigidly every law, and especially the law against gambling. In an interview subsequently, Police Commissioner Cooper said the Commissioners had been made the scapegoats of inefficient or conniving subordinates, and that they will not stand it.

Report after report has been made that there was no gambling, but the Commissioners receive undoubted proof that gambling is going on, and the conditions are ten times worse that it was believed they were. Hereafter any member of the force if he neglects his duty will be dismissed.

SWISS CLUB'S BANQUET.

Minister Ploda the Guest of Honor—Picturesque Features of the Evening.

More than a hundred members of the New York Swiss Club attended the eighteenth annual banquet of the organization in the Holland House last night. In the long dining room on the parlor floor there were hung the names of many men celebrated in the history of Switzerland, each one inscribed in gilt letters on a highly decorated placard and surrounded by evergreens.

Before every guest was placed an artistic programme, prepared for the occasion with illustrations by the club's artist, P. C. Frauenfelder. Until far into the small hours of morning the banquet hall and corridors round about it resounded with Swiss songs, interspersed every now and then with "The Stars and Stripes," or "America."

Dr. T. B. Ploda, Minister from Switzerland to this country, was the guest of honor. He made an address in German, a patriotic eulogy of his native land. Other speakers were J. Bertschmann, Swiss Consul in this city, and Dr. Charles L. E. Lardy, Secretary of the Swiss Legation. M. L. Muhlemann responded to the toast to the United States, telling of the resources of this Nation and declaring that nowhere else on earth were men of all races and creeds being successfully welded into one people. He referred to the victory of the gold standard as one that all Swiss-Americans should appreciate, a sentiment that the audience heartily applauded. The toastmaster was Dr. F. Schwyzer, and among the prominent guests were R. A. Fischer, A. W. P. Alenson, and E. Stierlin.

The most picturesque feature of the affair was an old Swiss who stood at the door of the banquet hall. He had a long gray beard, and wore the uniform of an Alpine soldier of the fifteenth century. His cap was of the Tam o' Shanter variety, and brown in color. His jacket fitted loosely, but his nether limbs were tightly bound by mouse-colored knickerbockers and leggins of the same hue. In his hand he carried an old-fashioned spear, with which he saluted as each guest passed into the room.

The Swiss Club has 160 members, this being only a small percentage of the inhabitants of that nationality who live in New York. Three or four times a year the organization has "smokers" and informal dances, meeting once in each twelvemonth for a banquet like that of last night.

CHARLES PARKS ARRESTED.

Indicted for an Assault for Which Magistrate Discharged Him.

Ex-Alderman Charles Parks of 259 West Fourteenth Street, indicted by the November Grand Jury for assaulting George Wenner of 1,000 Forrest Avenue in May last, was arrested on a bench warrant by Detectives Cuff and McNaught yesterday and admitted to $1,000 bail by Recorder Goff. Parks's daughter, Mrs. Mitchell, became his surety.

Wenner alleges that Parks assaulted him in a saloon at Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue in a dispute over some change. Parks was discharged by the Magistrate in the Police Court. The matter was presented to the October Grand Jury, which dismissed the complaint.

The matter was resubmitted to the November Grand Jury by the Parkhurst society, which was interested in the case, and the indictment found.

Parks says Wenner, after the dispute about the change, attacked him with a knife and that he struck the complainant with a cane in self-defense.

DARING ROBBERY IN CHICAGO.

Five Men Attack Passengers in an Electric Car and Get $300.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—A daring attempt was made last night by five men to rob an Ogden Avenue electric car at Randolph and Canal Streets. The robbers were beaten off after a furious battle with the crew of the car and several passengers, but not until Edward J. Wright, President of a commission house on South Water Street, was robbed of a satchel containing more than $300 in currency and checks. There were twenty passengers on the car.

When the police patrol wagon arrived on the scene in response to a riot call turned in by a citizen they found the conductor, John Steindeck, lying insensible in the street, bleeding from half a dozen wounds. The interior of the car was wrecked. The windows were broken and the floor and seats spattered with blood.

During the fight in the car several women fainted, while others leaped panic-stricken from the car. Several passengers whose names the police were unable to learn received cuts and bruises.

Hyperion Club Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—With objects to promote social intercourse the Hyperion Club has been incorporated, with its principal office in New York. The Directors are Samuel Fisher, 223 West Eighty-third Street; Richard Gill, 226 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Alexander F. Moore, 21 West Sixty-fifth Street; Samuel Cosgrove, 117 West Thirty-fourth Street, and John Reynolds, 312 West Thirty-third Street, Manhattan.

Prisoners Arrive from Nome.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Dec. 1.—The steamer Centennial, which arrived here last night from Nome, brought twenty-two Federal prisoners, bound for McNeill's Island to serve various sentences. The steam schooner Santa Ana, which also arrived to-day, brought back the shipwrecked crews of the schooner Seven Sisters and the Fischer Brothers of Seattle, and the steamship Cleveland, lost to the north and west of Sintock during a fog early in the season.

Arrival of the Etruria.

The Cunard liner Etruria, from Liverpool, arrived off Quarantine at 9:16 P. M. last night. She will come up to her dock this morning. Among the passengers aboard are O. R. Allen, Frank Crowhurst, W. E. Deck, M. D.; Henry D. Dupee, James M. Hutchinson, E. A. Outerbridge, Hugh Rankin, Hugh Robertson, J. P. Yeatman, and J. W. Mitchell.

Actor Vanderfelt Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—E. H. Vanderfelt, the actor, died this afternoon from Bright's disease. Mr. Vanderfelt had recently taken the Court Theatre for a short season, ending Jan. 25.

Actor William Faversham No Worse.

Actor William Faversham, who was operated upon for appendicitis on Tuesday, was said last night by Dr. J. A. Burke, his family physician, to be as well as could be expected, and to be resting comfortably.

LIEUT. HOBSON IS ILL

In the Presbyterian Hospital with Typhoid Fever Symptoms.

Dr. Bellamy Says that His Patient Has a Strong Constitution and Will Come Through All Right.

Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, United States Navy, is lying ill at the Presbyterian Hospital, in this city. Lieut. Hobson's illness is slowly but surely developing into typhoid fever, and, although he was reported as resting easily last night, the physicians who are attending him admit that their efforts to ward off the disease have been unsuccessful.

According to the statement of J. G. Berton of 46 West Fifty-fourth Street, who is Lieut. Hobson's nearest friend in this city, the latter was in Washington, D. C., when the first signs of the sickness were noticed. "This was three days ago," said Mr. Berton last night, "and as soon as Lieut. Hobson became aware that he was threatened with a serious illness, he returned to this city and went to his rooms, at the Army and Navy Club.

"On Friday night he became worse, and Dr. Russell Bellamy of 35 West Thirty-first Street was called in, and this morning it was decided to take the Lieutenant to the Presbyterian Hospital. He is very much run down, and his system is weakened as a result of his hard work in tropical climates."

According to Dr. Bellamy, Lieut. Hobson is a man of remarkable constitution, and therefore his chances for a speedy recovery were excellent. "His chances of having typhoid fever," said Dr. Bellamy, "are ninety-nine in a hundred, but he is strong and has lots of stamina, and, although men of muscular development fall easy victims to the disease, I believe that he will come through it all right."

Lieut. Hobson is at present on a leave of absence, which he obtained in October last on account of his eyes, which have been giving him a good deal of trouble. He has recently returned from China and Manila, where he was sent to determine if it would be worth while to raise the Spanish ships sunk by Dewey in Manila Bay. From this mission he returned early in September.

Shortly afterward he was assigned to duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. After he obtained his leave of absence he went South to his native State—Alabama—for a short visit, during which he made the famous speech to the effect that Admiral Sampson's heart was breaking on account of the Schley controversy. His last appearance in public was on Nov. 25, when he spoke before the Young Men's Christian Association in this city.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S CHANGES.

Chief Engineer Announces Appointments to Take Effect at Once.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The Post-Standard will say to-morrow:

W. J. Wilgue, chief engineer of the New York Central Railroad, made public yesterday a number of appointments to take effect at once.

George W. Vaughan, who has been superintendent of bridges and buildings on the Hudson River Division, is appointed division engineer of the Pennsylvania Division, with headquarters at Jersey Shore Junction. Mr. Vaughan succeeds Schuyler Hazard, who is transferred to New York.

J. E. Johnson, formerly Superintendent of Bridges and Buildings on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, is appointed to the same position on the Hudson River Division to succeed Mr. Vaughan.

Charles E. Buckholz, who has been acting as Supervisor of Track at Fonda, is appointed to the position of Acting Division Engineer of the river division, which comprises the West Shore from Weehawken to Albany, in place of F. S. Curtis, resigned. J. H. Silvernail, who served as assistant to Mr. Buckholz in his former position, is appointed as his successor.

Mr. Garnett, formerly Supervisor of Track at Oswego, has been appointed to the same position on the Harlem division, in place of O. W. Eggleston, resigned.

Mr. Egan, who has been general foreman at High Bridge, has been named to succeed Mr. Garnett as Supervisor of Track at Oswego.

A. M. Clough, formerly Supervisor of Track at Kingston, is appointed to the same position at Batavia in place of P. F. Wittmer, resigned.

P. J. Compton, formerly general foreman at Oneida, is appointed to succeed Mr. Clough at Kingston.

Thomas Shea, formerly Supervisor of Track at Charlotte, on the R., W. & O., is appointed to the same position to succeed A. S. Weston, at North Tonawanda.

John Moran, formerly Assistant Superintendent of Track at Rochester, is appointed to succeed Mr. Shea at Charlotte.

MR. ODELL'S INAUGURATION.

Arrangements for the Ceremony Have Been Perfected.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—Secretary of State McDonough, who is making the arrangements for the inauguration of Governor-elect Odell, has completed the plans with the exception of some of the minor details. Mr. Odell having expressed his preference for as quiet an inauguration as possible, the military escort will not be an imposing one. It will consist of the Tenth Battalion of this city and the Orange County Separate Companies, the Fifth and Tenth of Newburg, and the Twenty-fourth of Middletown.

The inauguration ceremonies, as usual, will be held in the Assembly Chamber at 11 o'clock in the morning, but admission will be by ticket. After the ceremonies Gov. Odell will go down to the Executive Chamber, where he will receive the State officers and attachés of the State departments, and later the citizens. From 4 until 6 o'clock Gov. and Mrs. Odell will hold a reception at the Executive Mansion.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Dec. 1.—United States Shipping Commissioner Joseph M. Dickey, Captain of the Governor's Guards of this city, last evening informed that command at a meeting held to perfect arrangements that they were to have the right of line in the parade at Albany on the occasion of the inauguration of Governor-elect Odell, and each was to receive a ticket admitting him to the chamber where the inauguration is to take place. After the parade and inauguration the command will banquet at the Kenmore. The guards are exempt members of Company E, Nineteenth Battalion, in which Mr. Odell was a Sergeant for a time.

Capsized Off Mexican Coast.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The United States Ambassador to Mexico has telegraphed to the State Department information received by him from the Mexican Government to the effect that a vessel named The Czar of San Francisco, was found capsized off El Paso recently. The vessel was towed to Las Pas, near San Blas, apparently loaded, and with her hull in good condition. The local Mexican authorities have been instructed to take all necessary steps to care for the vessel and her cargo.

Schooner Ashore at Hog Island.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 1.—The schooner S. H. Wheeler was to-night reported ashore at Hog Island. No details of the accident can be obtained. The Wheeler is owned by the S. B. Marts Company of Baltimore, and has long traded with this port.

Young Pastor for Important Church.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—Announcement was made here late to-night that the Rev. Dr. L. A. Ferris of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., has accepted a call to the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church of Baltimore, one of the largest and most important churches of that denomination in Maryland. Dr. Ferris is but thirty-two years old. He has been four years in his present pastorate at Dobbs Ferry. He is said to be one of the most eloquent preachers in the Methodist Church. He will succeed the Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Smith, but will not assume the pastorate until next March, after the meeting of the Baltimore Conference.

Porto Rico Commissioner Here.

Fred Degetau, First Commissioner from Porto Rico, elected by the Republican Party, was a passenger on the steamer San Juan, which arrived at Quarantine last night. Mr. Degetau is on his way to Washington, D. C. He will stop at the Imperial Hotel, in New York.

OHIO ELECTRIC ROAD SOLD.

Akron and Cuyahoga Falls Line Secured by Andrew Radel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 1.—Andrew Radel, Vice President of the Middlesex and Somerset Traction Company, has purchased the Akron and Cuyahoga Falls Rapid Transit Electric Railroad of Ohio and took possession of the property to-day. No figures are given, but it is understood that the price is well up in the hundred thousands. The plant, in addition to twenty-five miles of electric street railway equipment, includes the electric lighting plant at Barberton, Ohio. The road's terminals are in Akron, Kent, and Barberton. Mr. Radel will spend a quarter of a million in improving and extending the system.

The report that Mr. Radel was acting for the Whitney-Rockefeller syndicate of New York is emphatically denied by him. Mr. Radel is one of the most extensive owners of electric roads in this country. Recently he disposed of his interests in the Bridgeport, Milford, Shelton, and Westport lines, which he developed, to the Whitney syndicate.

"I have consummated the deal, so far on my account," Mr. Radel said to-day, "but there will be other people associated with me in the ownership of the property. I have, of course, spent some few days looking over the property, and have had visiting me here at different times the man who has been running it. He is Thomas H. Walsh of Akron, and he will continue to manage the property for me. In fact, this was one of the conditions of the purchase. Mr. Walsh is a lawyer, and got into the trolley business rather against his inclinations. He was first occupied with getting franchises, and after that, when the contractors who built the line refused to put in more money to keep it up to date and thoroughly well equipped, he was obliged to take hold of the management to save his own interests."

WEDDING HAD TO BE DEFERRED.

Fifty Guests, However, Merrily Partook of the Feast Prepared.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 1.—George H. Douglas and Mrs. Lucy M. Austin, both of Lincroft, near this place, were to have been married last night, but a divorce decree stood in the way of the ceremony, and the wedding was postponed until next Saturday.

Mrs. Austin was divorced from her husband a few days less than six months ago. She was a resident of Connecticut at the time, and the laws of that State declare that neither of the divorced parties shall marry within six months after the decree has been granted. Mrs. Austin was apprised of this, and it was corroborated by a Red Bank lawyer, who was called in just before the wedding was to have taken place.

Dr. S. H. Thompson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this place, arrived at the house shortly before 8 o'clock, the time for the marriage, but when he heard of the divorce decree he sought legal advice, with the result that the wedding was put off. About fifty guests were present, and Mrs. Austin was attired in her bridal costume. A big feast had been prepared, and not to disappoint their guests Mr. Douglas and his bride-elect invited them to partake of the dinner, which they did right merrily.

THREATENED JUDGE STRONG.

Grover, the Accused Man, Escaped While the Constable Dined.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 1.—Wilfred Grover of Cranbury, recently wrote a threatening letter to Judge Strong. A warrant was issued and handed to Constable Farr to serve. Farr went to Grover's residence and was invited to dinner. He accepted.

Grover, during the meal, excused himself, and went up stairs. The constable later went in search of his prisoner, and found that Grover had escaped through a window. He is still at large.

Big Safe Concern's Reorganization.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 1.—The receivers appointed four years ago to take charge of the affairs of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Company, safe manufacturers, have about completed their work. A final order for the winding up and adjustment of the affairs of the company, applied for to Judge Andrew J. Kirkpatrick of the United States Circuit Court will be signed by the latter as soon as counsel can prepare it. The defunct corporation will be replaced by a new company, which will be known as the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company, and will be governed by a board of officers, of whom some will be those who were identified with the old company. The consideration for the sale of the old company to the new one has not yet been announced.

Vault Under a Historic Homestead.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 1.—A vault constructed of heavy stone and cement has been discovered under the historic Hendrickson homestead at Holmdel. Some people advance the theory that it must contain the treasures of the old Dutch Hendricksons, who first came to America from Holland over 200 years ago. The original part of the Hendrickson homestead was built in 1696. It is under this part of the house that the vault was discovered by James P. Hendrickson, the present owner. Mr. Hendrickson has as yet made no effort to break open the vault.

Bond Issue for Newark's New City Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 1.—Bonds for $1,000,000 for the new City Hall will be issued as soon as possible. This was decided upon to-day by the City Hall Commissioners in conference with Controller Johnson and the Finance Committee of the Common Council. Auctioneer M. J. O'Connor this afternoon sold the Boys' Lodging House property in Market Street for the new City Hall Commission, to which it had been transferred by the Common Council. The highest price bid was $71,000, offered by an agent of William E. Lehmann.

Arrested in Newark, Wanted Here.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 1.—Arthur B. Hoffman was arrested here this afternoon on a charge of forgery. A bench warrant for Hoffman's arrest was issued by a Manhattan Magistrate. It was sworn out by Frederick M. Beckes of 98 Seventh Avenue, New York, who says he cashed Hoffman's fictitious check for $38. It is said that Funk & Wagnalls, the New York publishers, for whom Hoffman worked, also want the prisoner.

Would Reorganize Jersey City Police.

President McGill of the Jersey City Police Board caused a sensation at Friday night's meeting of the board by a speech in which he advocated the abolition of the detective force. He said detective work should be done by patrolmen, who might receive extra compensation for such work. He favored designating Sergeants as Lieutenants. The police force, he said, should be "a civic organization on military lines."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...7:00	Sun sets...4:33	Moon sets..2:33	

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:30	Gov. Isl'd...4:02	H. Gate...5:58	
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:56	Gov. Isl'd...4:20	H. Gate...6:16	

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		2:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6.

La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle (ordinary mail and specially addressed registered mail,) close here daily up to Dec. 14 at 6:30 P. M. for dispatch per steamship Izumi Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 7 up to Dec. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Dec. 19.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates—Hongkong, Oct. 31; Shanghai, Nov. 3; Yokohama, Nov. 10, and Honolulu, Nov. 20, which arrived at San Francisco per steamship Nippon Maru, were dispatched East at 6 P. M. Nov. 27, and are due in New York this morning.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Nov. 30. Due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY.) DEC. 2.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Nov. 8.
British Trader, Antwerp, Nov. 18.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Nov. 29.
Dunmore, St. Lucia, Nov. 16.
Europe, London, Nov. 15.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Nov. 28.
Jersey City, Swansea, Nov. 18.
La Gascogne, Havre, Nov. 24.
Manhanset, Dundee, Nov. 17.
Menominee, London, Nov. 22.
Michigan, Colon, Nov. 23.
Ohio, Hull, Nov. 17.
Olbers, St. Lucia, Nov. 24.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 22.
Star of Australia, London, Nov. 18.
Thordes, Hamburg, Nov. 17.
Weimar, Bremen, Nov. 19.

MONDAY, DEC. 3.

Canadian, Newcastle, Nov. 20.
Cevic, Liverpool, Nov. 23.
El Norte, New Orleans, Nov. 28.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Nov. 28.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Roraima, St Thomas, Nov. 27.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4.

Borderer, Lisbon, Nov. 17.
El Mar, New Orleans, Nov. 29.
Finance, Colon, Nov. 27.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Nov. 22.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Nov. 22.
U. S. transport Crook, San Juan, Nov. 29.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.

Alderney, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Amazonense, Para, Nov. 23.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Nov. 21.
Columbia, Glasgow, Nov. 22.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Nov. 25.
Hildur, Curacao, Nov. 27.
Lyander, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Redruth, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6.

El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 1.
Germanic, Liverpool, Nov. 28.
Lampasas, Galveston, Nov. 29.
Motka, Huelva, Nov. 22.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:35 P. M.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Nov. 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown. Arrived at the Bar at 7:33 P. M.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg Nov. 18, Boulogne, 19th, and Plymouth 20th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:50 P. M.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Boysen, Antwerp Nov. 12, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Miller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Falco, (Nor.,) Hansen, Tilt Cove, N. F., Nov. 23, with copper ore to American Metal Co.—vessel to Harry T. Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 A. M.

SS Monterrat, (Span.,) Mereno, Vera Cruz Nov. 23 and Havana 27th, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Lassell, Reynolds, Demerara Nov. 20, with sugar to order—vessel to McCalden Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS San Juan, Sampson, San Juan, P. R., with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 8:03 P. M.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Bermuda Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:55 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 1, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Lord Kelvin, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Major Barrett, for Boston.
SS Simon J. Murphy, for Newport News.
SS St. Fillans, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Statendam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Adler, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Caracas, for Ponce, Curacao, &c.
SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) for London.
SS Cap Frio, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Altai, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Californian, for Glasgow.
SS Saginaw, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Nueces, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Comus, for New Orleans.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Norge, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Alps, (Br.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.
SS Werra, (Ger.,) for Genoa and Naples.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Buffalo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Cid, for New Orleans.
SS Ydun, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Olinda, for Matanzas, &c.
SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) for Naples, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

The Lighthouse Inspector of the Third District gives notice that the shoals which made the Coney Island Channel, New York Lower Bay, tortuous and narrow, having been removed by dredging, done by the U. S. Engineers, and a new fairway opened about 550 feet wide and 14 feet deep, at mean low water, the buoyage of the Channel has been changed. The spars known as Lump Buoy, black, No. 1, and Lump Buoy, red, No. 4, have been discontinued, and spar buoys established on the following magnetic bearings: Black Buoy No. 1, in 13 feet of water: Centennial Tower, E. ⅝ N.; Coney Island Lighthouse, N. W.; Romer Shoal Lighthouse, S. by W. ¼ W. Black Buoy No. 3, in 13 feet of water: Centennial Tower, W. ⅝ N.; Coney Island Lighthouse, N. ¼ W.; Romer Shoal Lighthouse, S. by W. ¼ W. Buoy No. 4, in 13 feet of water: Centennial Tower, E. 1-16 N.; Coney Island Lighthouse, N. by W.; Romer Shoal Lighthouse, S. by W. 1-16 W.

BEAUFORT HARBOR BEACON LIGHTS.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Dec. 15, 1900, the following-named lights will be established to guide into Beaufort Harbor:

Shark Shoal Beacon Light.—A fixed white post-lantern light, 12 feet above the water, on a red and black horizontally striped three-pile structure recently erected in about 5 feet of water, on the southeasterly point of Shark Shoal, westerly side of the entrance to Bulkhead Channel. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 420 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, North, 34° 42' (16''); Longitude, West, 76° 40' (40'') Beaufort Tower, N. E. ¼ N., 1 1-16 miles; Fort Macon, S. ⅞ W., ½ mile; Atlantic and North Carolina R. R. wharf, N. W. ⅝ N., 1¼ miles.

Reids Creek Beacon Light.—A fixed white post-lantern light, 12 feet above the water, on a black three-pile structure recently erected at the mouth of Reids Creek, westerly side of Bulkhead Channel. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, North, 34° 42' (51''); Longitude, West, 76° 40' (43''). Beaufort Tower, E. N. E. 9-16 E., ¾ mile; Fort Macon, S. ⅝ W., 1 1-16 miles.

Lewis Thorofare Beacon Light.—A fixed white post-lantern light, 12 feet above the water, on a red and black horizontally striped three-pile structure recently erected on a point of marsh on the northeasterly side of the northwesterly entrance to Lewis Thorofare from Newport River. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, North, 34° 43' (41''); Longitude, West, 76° 41' (01''). Beaufort Tower, S. E. by E. 1-16 E., 1¼ miles; Atlantic and North Carolina R. R wharf, S. W. 9-16 W., ¾ mile. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles; heights are referred to mean high water, depths to mean low water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 134, after No. 705, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 139.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Ehoff, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at midnight yesterday.

SS Belgravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at noon to-day.

SS L'Aqu

POWER OF GREAT LAKES IN HARNESS

American Capital in Enterprises at Sault Ste. Marie.

$20,000,000 TO BE INVESTED

Development Involves Building of Canals, Mills, and Railway Lines, Opening of Mines and Settlement of Wild Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Canada, Dec. 1.—The man must be awake day and night who can keep track of the numerous enterprises that Francis H. Clergue is inaugurating here at the Sault, and can follow the operations of the great Eastern syndicate that has backed Mr. Clergue with its faith and millions.

Within the month this "Cecil Rhodes of Canada," as the Dominion is beginning to term him, has broken ground for what will be one of the large steel rail and plate mills of the American Continent, and designed to make a steel not rolled anywhere else, a steel for rails and plates of the famous nickel alloy so noted as harder and more durable than any other. He has completed arrangements to dam the Michipicoten River at its falls and to develop the 50,000 horse power there running to waste. The falls of this stream, away off in the wilderness of Northern Canada, in what was a year ago an unknown forest, are 100 feet straight down, and 85 feet more to the foot of the short rapids, and the volume of water is very great. They are but a few miles from the railway that Mr. Clergue has just pushed into the wilderness, and near the iron mine he has opened since the commencement of the year, and will be utilized in part to provide power for these enterprises.

Another new development is the opening of a gold mine on the Michipicoten, said by outsiders to be remarkably rich. Still another November development is the purchase of steamers for a line of passenger boats to run along the north shore of Lake Superior and into Georgian Bay.

All these new developments are the outcome of the original idea, under which the water power of Lake Superior was first harnessed by this remarkable man, and many of them are forced upon him by the situation as he has found it, one enterprise making another necessary in order to attain profitable development and proper utilization of facilities uncovered. The conditions in Algoma when Mr. Clergue entered it were as wild and forbidding as those of South Africa when Cecil Rhodes began carving out an empire.

SOME OF THE ENTERPRISES.

The dozen or fifteen Algoma companies associated under the parent organization are engaged in numerous undertakings. They are operating one of the largest pulp mills on the continent; they are erecting another to make sulphite pulp to the value of $1,500,000 yearly; they are building railroads, one to Hudson Bay, another through the nickel belt of Ontario, from which the nickel of the world is now produced, and another along the Michipicoten iron ore range that they have discovered and are opening; they are building canals to harness all the water that flows out of the greatest lakes in the world, except so much as the Government may require for the movement of ships to Lake Superior; they are completing works for the production from nickeliferous pyrrhotite of sulphurous and sulphuric acid, sulphite liquor, and sulphurous anhydride; they are completing works for the reduction of the roasted cinder which is a by-product of this ore into nickel steel or a ferro-nickel ore of value in the arts; they are commencing the foundations for a large blast furnace to reduce their own iron ore into pig to use in alloy with this nickel-steel for the rolling mills for which they are laying foundations, and they have finished a large electrolytic plant for the production of caustic soda and bleaching powder.

In order to operate all these varied undertakings the company must have an immense number of resources, all on a large scale. It has been given by the Canadian Government a grant, covered with timber and underlaid with minerals, amounting to 1,650,000 acres. On this grant are the most extensive spruce forests yet in private hands, and spruce is the wood of woods for the manufacture of paper. It has bought one of the large nickel mines of the Sudbury region, capable of turning out 500 tons a day. It is opening and developing a hematite iron ore mine on which there are estimated to be millions of tons of excellent ore. It is acquiring salt mines in Eastern Ontario for the basis of its caustic soda and bleaching powder, and it has the right of use to all the otherwise unused water of Lake Superior, under the direction and control of the Governments of the United States and Canada.

THE NEW POWER CANAL.

This company has completed and in service one of the largest water power canals in Canada, giving it 20,000 horse power. On the Michigan side of the boundary it is completing a canal of 50,000 horse power that is the largest in the United States. It is four times larger than the great American Government ship canal that passes the enormous commerce of the Northwest. This power canal is being cut for two and one-half miles, a channel 25 to 70 feet deep and 200 feet wide, for half of its length through walls of solid sandstone, and the rest through heavy clay. At the upper end engineering necessities and the requirements of the navigable channel from which it takes water have made this canal about a quarter of a mile wide, and into it the stream flows at a very low velocity. At the lower end it widens at the point of discharge to a great stream 1,400 feet in width, and the water, after passing down through eighty great turbines, will move on its way to Lake Huron at the rate of less than a mile an hour. The river into which it flows runs at the same point four times as fast, so there will be no interference with navigation and the free steerage of vessels. Ships pass this point at the rate of more than 100 every day, and the slightest obstruction would be fatal.

To build this canal, all the latest and most economical contrivances have been brought into play. The digging, whether in dirt or rock, is done by great steam shovels, taking out their yards of clay or tons of rock at a dipperful. Power drills and channelers for cutting the rock as it lies in place, thus leaving a solid wall of the original strata, are operated by compressed air which is distributed along the length of the work and can be tapped almost anywhere by the turn of a valve. Great pile drivers are sinking timbers for a support to the smooth timber floors and sides of the canal in places where the walls are earth, so that there shall be as little friction as possible and the water be delivered with the practical head as close to the theoretical as skill will permit.

At the lower end of this immense canal the foundations are now in for a power house, of stone and concrete, to be 1,380 feet long and 100 feet in height and width. In this power house the water will have a fall of seventeen feet, and it will be made to pass through eighty great turbines, now under construction in a Massachusetts shop. These wheels will drive dynamos sufficient to give 50,000 horse power. The electrical installation will be by the Westinghouse Company and of the latest design.

PULP FOR THE WORLD.

These two canals, one on each side the Sault River, will not take all water of the flow of Lake Superior in excess of what may be needed to operate the ship locks and float vessels in the ship canals there.

So work has commenced on a third power canal for the company. This is to be of almost the size of the Michigan canal, and will be located on the Canadian side, some distance back from the river. It will not be needed for some years, and will be ready then. Rock from this excavation and that of the Michigan canal is being used in the construction of the handsome but plain manufacturing buildings of the company on both sides the international boundary.

The pulp mill on the Canadian canal is of a capacity of 100 tons a day of mechanical wood pulp. The spruce comes from the company's own lands and from tracts on which the Government has granted stumpage privileges at very low cost. There are acres of spruce forest in the hands of this company to last it longer than the life of any person connected with the enterprise. The woods of Canada north of the Sault, almost to Hudson Bay, are spruce. Spruce grows there to a size not reached anywhere else in the West; trees two or more feet in diameter and 100 feet high are common. The timber can be floated almost directly from the stump to the grinders at the mill.

This mill is a marvel of mechanical skill, new processes there used being quite largely the invention or adaptation of Mr. Clergue or his brother, B. J. Clergue, the manager of the mill. The mill ships to all parts of the world. During the Paris fair it supplied thousands of tons of pulp for papermaking there. A few days ago it completed a shipment of several thousand tons to England, on its own ships. It has a large and steady market in Japan, shipping across the continent on the Canadian Pacific Road. It furnishes pulp to the very centre of the pulp and paper trade of the Western United States in Eastern Wisconsin, and is known all over the paper world.

ROAD THROUGH THE WILDERNESS

Aside from the water power, pulp mill, and soda decomposition works, the latter of which is a minor feature of the enterprise, the only completed industrial operation is the iron mine at Michipicoten. Two years ago there was a gold fever at Michipicoten River. It is 125 miles north of the Sault, on the shores of Lake Superior, near no settlements but a post of the Hudson Bay Company and an Indian mission. Among the many who made a track over which to reach the wilderness one prospector found, not gold, but an outcrop of hematite iron. He took samples to Clergue, who examined the location and paid the man the price he asked. It was $500, and the chance was worth that much. Men were sent in to examine and prospect more thoroughly and found a vast deposit of ore, hundreds of feet in length and width, exposed, or covered only by rotting leaves and mold. Diamond drills were taken to the property and examinations made, both on land and through the ice of an adjacent lake, at whose bottom, 120 feet down, the ore was found to continue.

And then happened a marvelous thing. It was August of 1899 when it was decided that the iron must be utilized. It lay twelve miles back from Lake Superior, but the intervening distance was as rough as any mountains of the Rockies, and it was a task for the mountain engineer to build there. Winter was coming on, and during its six months of continuance there would be no communication with the outside world except over 120 miles of ice or freezing, storm-swept waters. Supplies were gathered together and a scow load of men, horses, food, tools, and machinery was hastily towed to the bay of Michipicoten. The forest loomed an apparently impenetrable wall; back of it rose the hills, almost straight from the water's edge; the distance to the mine was cut by ravines, bereft by lakes of great depth, and crossed by rivers and mountainous walls of rock. That was in August, 1899. In July, 1900, the first cars of ore passed down out of the opened mine, over a track laid in 80-pound steel, in cars of fifty tons capacity, pulled by 110-ton locomotives, and the ore thundered down a dock built of materials at hand into ships bought by the company and brought direct from Liverpool. Since then about 30,000 tons have been shipped to furnaces in Canada and the United States.

AFTER FAILURE, SUCCESS.

All the money that has been spent at the Sault and elsewhere in this great undertaking has been the result of what may be termed a failure, and it has been the outcome of a brave attempt to recover for the original loss. The result is one of the greatest, if not absolutely the most important, industrial development in America to-day, important not only in the $20,000,000 that is being spent and daily pay roll of thousands of dollars, but in the development of new and original processes of manufacture and industrial chemistry, in the utilization of hitherto wasted materials, and in the improvement and use of great natural resources before valueless.

Some years ago, when the attention of capital was turned to the tremendous possibilities in water powers, Mr. Clergue went West for himself and some Philadelphia friends to find an available power that they might improve and make money from by the lease of horse power in quantity. The Sault Ste. Marie, with Lake Superior as its millpond and an available fall of seventeen to eighteen feet, seemed to him the most alluring prospect. He secured charters of old water power companies there and went to work. In a short time his company had 20,000 horse power available for sale. To their surprise no one wanted it. It was considered too far off. In order, then, to save the investment they had made it was necessary to use this power themselves, and to this problem their attention was turned. It soon became evident that development to be successful in that far wilderness must proceed upon the principle of utilizing only what raw materials were at hand, and of using them to the fullest extent that science would permit.

The Lake Superior region is a vast basin of mineral and timber wealth, largely undeveloped. To the north of the Sault stretch interminable forests of spruce, to the east are the world's mines of nickel, both shores of the lake are rich in copper and iron, the copper on the south side native, that on the north chalcopyrite and bornite. It was to the woods that Mr. Clergue first turned his attention. He had been in paper mills about his home in Maine for years, and knew the process of manufacture. So a mill was erected. It is now making $800,000 worth of pulp a year. At first it was impossible to sell the product at any distance on account of difficulties of shipment. Processes were devised that remedied all this. These are carefully guarded, and to this day the most conspicuous sign about the mill entrance is: "No photograph instruments permitted inside."

SURMOUNTING DIFFICULTIES.

The next step in the evolution of a great industrial scheme was natural. Sulphite pulp is worth nearly twice as much as mechanical wood. Why not make sulphite? There was no sulphur for paper mills at less price than that from Sicily, and it cost much for freight alone. Off 100 miles to the eastward were the great nickel mines, whose ore is a combination of sulphur, nickel, copper, and iron. If the sulphur from this could be utilized a revolution in chemistry would be effected and a supply of raw material had at small cost. So the chemists that had been gathered about the new concern were given the problem and put to work to solve it. This they did, and the company is now completing a great plant for the reduction of this nickeliferous pyrrhotite into sulphur and ferro-nickel ore. Every atom of the sulphur is eliminated. It is used in making liquor for the pulp and for various other commercial products that will be sold in competition with Sicilian sulphur, &c.

This problem solved, it was easy to erect a mill for making the sulphite pulp. This mill will be running in a few weeks. From the pyrrhotite, freed of the last atom of sulphur, there was a by-product of ore rich in nickel. This, in accordance with its lines of policy, the company proceeded to develop. There was abundance of cheap electric power. The smelting of ores by electricity without the use of fuel had been an iridescent dream of scientists. It was attacked in the complete laboratory of the company at the Sault and solved. Every one of the hard cutting tools in use at the great machine shops of this concern is made of nickel steel, reduced from its own ores by electrical smelting under its own discoveries and patents.

STEEL FOR KRUPP WORKS.

The company has so thoroughly satisfied itself, and has been able to so satisfy such people as the Krupps of the success of its electrical smelting of iron ores that it has made a contract with that firm to ship it all the output of the Sault furnaces in electrically smelted nickel steel for a term of years, up to 250 tons a day. This contract was closed more than a year ago, and so far nothing has been done under it but in the way of preparation. During the coming year, however, the company expects to begin the shipment of large quantities of steel to Essen and Magdeburg, to the Krupp works. The company is erecting furnaces to make this steel, and the buildings to house them are completed.

The nickel ore found at the company's Sudbury mines is too rich in nickel to make a hard steel without the addition of a non-nickelliferous pig iron, and here is where the company's Michipicoten mines come in. It was not until these mines were seen to be needed for this purpose that their development was commenced. In order to supply the pig iron for this admixture, plans have been prepared for large blast furnaces at the Sault, and these will be constructed at once. Pig iron from these and ferro-nickel from the sulphur furnaces will be used in steel furnaces for the making of nickel steel rails and plates, and works for the manufacture of these latter articles have been commenced within the present month. The buildings are of an aggregate length of 2,600 feet. An old plant in Pennsylvania has been bought, is being dismantled, and all available parts will be brought to the Sault.

For the separation of the copper contained in the company's Sudbury ores, processes were introduced necessitating the use of sodium in quantity. An electrolytic process was perfected by the company's chemists, so that in its new alkali works they are decomposing salt into its constituents. As a by-product there was chlorine. To utilize this—for nothing commercially valuable must be permitted to go to waste—the company will make a bleaching liquor, using lime water instead of lime as the carrying agent. The East Ontario salt mines are said to have been purchased in order to provide a source of raw material for the sodium works.

NEEDED SHIPS AND GOT THEM.

With the beginning of shipment of iron from Michipicoten the company needed ships for the work, having decided that all possible parts of the operation should be in its own hands. The Canadian canals between the Atlantic and the great lakes were completed last Summer. The first ships to pass up them to the lakes were four steel ore ships that had just been bought in England by the Algoma Steamship Company, a subsidiary concern of this company. This Fall the first ships to pass down the canals to the ocean loaded with cargoes for delivery in unbroken bulk on the other side of the ocean, were these four. Part of the cargo was pulp from the company's works, part was steel billets shipped by the Carnegie Company, at a rate that made the shipment from Pittsburg cost Carnegie $3 less a ton than if he had sent the shipment via New York City.

What a line of waterway is that, from the interior of the American continent to the far ports of the oceans. It has been the dream of a century; now it is accomplished, and the first use of it has been by this new North American company, which, with Yankee shrewdness and cash, is so marvelously developing the Canadians' country.

When the four steamships of the Algoma Steamship Company return to the upper lakes next May they will be accompanied by eight more vessels, four 3,000-ton steamships and four similar sized barges, all now building in England for the same company. By that time, too, there will be in operation a line of three passenger ships between the Sault and Clergue's new Manitoulin Railway to the East, and to this new Michipicoten railway to the Northwest, so that this new company, which will then be but one year old, will fly its pennant on fifteen large vessels, all engaged in profitable trade.

OPENING A NEW COUNTRY.

It is 200 miles from the Sault north to Missanabie, on the transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific. Toward that point the Algoma Central Railway is now building. Track is being laid at the rate of a mile a day. Last week the first passenger trains were put on, and they are now running out from the Sault for fifty miles. For the encouragement of this 200 miles of road into the wilderness the Government has given 1,650,000 acres of land, the grant embracing the fee to the land and all that lies upon, in, or under it. For months the company has employed 150 of the best land lookers, geologists, and mineralogists, all examining the country so that the land to be taken under this grant shall be as valuable as possible.

When the road is complete to the Canadian Pacific there is a gap of 300 miles to the shores of Hudson Bay. For the construction of a road this additional distance there has been offered the company a grant that will probably amount to 3,000,000 acres more. It is not a barren northern wilderness, but a land filled with resources of value. There are vast forests of spruce, hemlock, pine, and cedar, of maple, elm, and birch; there are beds of limestone and lignite, of pottery clay, gypsum, and marl; deposits of copper, iron, and gold. There is the sea at the northern end, and in five years the markets of Chicago and the Northwest will be supplied with salt-water food fresh from the ocean at Hudson Bay.

Two less ambitious railway projects are the Manitoulin and North Shore and the Michipicoten lines, the former opening the riches of Sudbury and Manitoulin and the latter the length of the new Michipicoten ore range, whose length no one yet knows.

The company has leased a part of the power to be derived from its Michigan Canal to the Union Carbide Company, and another part to the American Alkali Company, and the price for power to these companies is but $10 per horse power per year. At this figure there is a large net revenue from the canal, and a considerable power to be used in other ways.

TWENTY MILLIONS THE COST.

In order that the diversion of such a tremendous quantity of water as will flow through these three power canals may not permanently lower the level of Lake Superior, the company will, the present Winter, begin the construction of remedial works at the head of the rapids of Ste. Marie. These are planned by its engineers, under the supervision of its consulting engineer, Alfred Noble, and will be installed under the direction of the War Department Bureau of Engineers. It is intended that as the flow through the power canals increases, the dams of the remedial works shall be increased similarly, so that the facility of flow through one shall be offset by a retardation through the other, and in time, when all the available water shall pass through the canals, the rapids of Ste. Marie shall be dry and the Chippewa shall no longer fish or plunge reckless tourists through the mighty flood. Then every drop of water running out from Lake Superior shall have its work, either to turn a wheel or bear a ship.

There have been spent in this enterprise about $5,000,000, and the plans call for the expenditure of about $15,000,000 more, in addition to the road from Missanabie to Hudson Bay. While the enterprise is essentially Canadian, in that its development is upon Canadian territory and of Canadian materials, the money that is flowing into it is American, largely Philadelphian, in part also from New York and Boston. The great grants of land and cash by the Canadian Governments have not been without a reason, for the land is to be opened and made productive and the undeveloped resources are to be made valuable, while there are to be placed each year 1,000 male settlers along the grant. These will be Englishmen.

In all its various ramifications and extensions this company has earned the right to be called one of the most energetic and radical of the great industrial enterprises of the age. Every line of work it has undertaken has been the growth from the original and central idea, and as such has become part of a well-rounded whole. There is no such thing as dissipation of energy in a wild scattering of operations, for each fits into the rest. It is this, and the skill that directs and the scientific ability that has discovered and invented so many new and startling possibilities of work or manufacture, that are most significant of the success of the enterprise.

INSPECTOR LIGHT ARRESTED.

Accused of Neglecting His Horse—Was Wounded at San Juan Hill.

Fabian J. Light, an Inspector in the Health Department, was arrested at his home, in Richmond Valley, yesterday, charged with having allowed his horse to go for several days without proper care. Light has been in this city for several days, owing to the illness of his wife. On Thursday George Elliott, agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on Staten Island, found Light's horse so weak from the lack of food that it could scarcely stand. The animal had chewed the edges of the feed box and the boards of the stall. Light returned that night and took the horse to Manhattan. The agent entered a complaint, and Light was arrested. He said the horse had been well cared for. He was held on his own recognizance for examination next Wednesday morning.

During the Cuban campaign Light was a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and took part in the battle of San Juan Hill. He was wounded in the head by a piece of shell and received a bullet wound in the body. At the close of the war he came to New York and received an appointment on the Board of Health staff.

SNATCHED WOMAN'S PURSE.

Brooklyn Youth Captured After a Chase —His Brother's Statement.

James Kelly, nineteen years old, of 45 Powhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested at Rutgers and Henry Streets last evening by a patrolman from the Madison Street Station. He attempted to snatch a pocketbook from the hand of Mrs. Elizabeth Weindrug of 42 Henry Street, while she was standing in front of her door.

Mrs. Weindrug hung on to her pocketbook, however, and the struggle attracted the attention of the policeman, who gave chase and caught Kelly at Rutgers Street. When he was searched at the station the pocketbook was found in his possession.

A half hour later a boy, who said he was the younger brother of the prisoner, called at the station and asked if his brother could be bailed out.

When told that he was charged with a felony and that bail could not be accepted at a police station for so serious a charge, he went out and bought some supper and sent it in to his brother. He said Kelly had given his correct address and that he had never heard of his being arrested before on any charge.

THE CZAR CONVALESCING.

His Wife Nurses Him Herself, and All State Papers Are Submitted to Her.

YALTA, Dec. 1.—The condition of the Emperor this evening is satisfactory. The decline in his temperature since Sunday is explained as being the result of a diet of extract of beef and milk. His physicians are satisfied with the progress he has made, and if no complications supervene the daily bulletin of his condition will be discontinued shortly.

The following bulletin was issued to-day: "The Emperor passed a very good day yesterday, and slept very well last night. His Majesty's condition is very satisfactory. At 9 o'clock yesterday evening his temperature was 97, pulse 60. This morning his temperature was 96.1, pulse 60."

His Majesty is entering the period of convalescence. A nurse and his body physician are in constant attendance, but the Empress has not ceased her watchful care and is attending personally to the wants of her husband. In spite of the strain, her Majesty shows no signs of fatigue, and enjoys good health. She looks remarkably well.

The Czarina has submitted to her all urgent State affairs, so that any communication for the Emperor passes through her hands.

The statement that Queen Victoria had sent her private physician to report upon the illness of the Czar is without foundation, but the Queen is daily informed of the course of the Czar's malady, and all news relating to the imperial family. Most of the Ministers are here, but Yalta is rapidly becoming empty, as the season is over. The weather is dull, with an easterly wind, but the temperature is pleasant.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—A Minister stated this afternoon that the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Interior, War, and Finance were not expected to leave Yalta before the middle of December, as the physicians of the Czar will not probably allow audiences before then.

Nobody but the Czarina has entered the Czar's bedroom since his illness began, the professional attendants excepted. His Majesty's convalescence will probably require six weeks, and the Emperor will hardly leave Yalta before the Russian New Year. Some of his physicians advise him not to return to St. Petersburg this Winter.

However, the Minister alluded to in the foregoing thinks his Majesty's return within a few weeks is probable, the climate of Yalta being inclement in Winter and the wooden summer house now occupied by the Czar being unsuitable. Kieff has a good Winter climate, but the present Czar has never lived there. Tzarskoye-Selo, near here, is regarded, all circumstances considered, as the most pleasant locality in Russia. It has a high situation, elevated above the St. Petersburg fogs. Consideration for the Empress also suggests a residence in a modern palace.

A woman in Court circles gives a new version of the origin of the Czar's illness, saying his Majesty took a sea bath while he was still overheated from tennis playing.

FREDERICKSZ LOSES OFFICE.

Minister of the Russian Imperial Household Disobeys the Czarina and She Discharges Him.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 1.—During the last week the bulletins referring to the Czar's health have not been signed by Baron Frederickszs, the Minister of the Court. The law positively requires the signature of the Minister of the Court in such cases.

The explanation, according to an excellent informant, is as follows: Ten days ago the Czarina went to Baron Frederickszs and commanded him not to telegraph to anybody a single word without first showing her the message. "I will obey," replied the Baron.

The following day the Czarina received a long message from the Dowager Czarina, at Copenhagen, urging her to spare her strength, to leave matters to the attendants, and not to be anxious, lest, in the delicate state of her health, an accident overtake her. The Czarina was displeased, and asked Baron Frederickszs if he had telegraphed to the Dowager Czarina anything which could cause her to send such a message.

The Baron answered: "Yes."

"But did I not say you must show me all messages?" asked the Czarina.

Baron Frederickszs replied that he believed himself bound to answer the Dowager Czarina's inquiries.

"You forgot yourself. You cease to be Minister," said the Czarina.

The Czar sent for the Chief Master of the Ceremonies, Gudovich, but it is believed that Prince Kotzubei, a personal friend of the Czar, who always accompanies him on his travels, will succeed Baron Frederickszs. Prince Kotzubei is now in the Ministry of Domains.

SLAIN BY LONDON "HOOLIGANS."

East End Ruffians Murder a Policeman —A Woman Shot.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The recent increased activity of the police against "Hooliganism" in Whitechapel has been speedily followed by a revengeful murder. Early this morning Constable Thompson attempted to disperse a band of "Hooligans," when one of the latter turned and stabbed him to death.

Thompson was closely connected with the search for the perpetrator of the "Jack the Ripper" murders.

Another band of armed "Hooligans" shot a woman in the Limehouse district last night, and various other assaults by these rowdies have been chronicled.

Inhabitants of the East End are becoming panic-stricken by the frequency of the outrages.

Governor General of Warsaw Dead.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—Prince Alexander Imeretinsky, Governor General of Warsaw, died yesterday evening.

Prince Imeretinsky had the title of Serene Highness. Besides being Governor General of Warsaw, the most important Government of Russian Poland, he was Governor of the Vistula, including Kalisz, Kielce, Lomza, Lublin, Piotrkow, Plock, Radoin, Siedlce, and Ssuwalki. He was a General of Infantry, an Aide de Camp General, and a member of the Imperial Council.

Prof. J. T. Mommsen Dead.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Dec. 1.—Prof. Johann Tycho Mommsen died yesterday evening. He was a brother of Theodore Mommsen, the celebrated German historian, and was born at Garding in 1819. He made a special study of philology. From 1846 to 1848 he traveled through Greece and later obtained a professorship at the Husum College, (Schleswig.) Banished from that town after the first war of the duchies, he became, in 1850, professor at the Eisenach educational institute and in 1864 Director of the Frankfort Gymnasium.

Daniel Macaleese, M. P., Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Daniel Macaleese, member of the House of Commons for the North Monaghan Division, is dead.

Daniel Macaleese was born in 1840, in the North of Ireland. He was for the most part a self-educated man, and was a journalist, having risen through the grades of clerk, printer's reader, reporter, &c. He was the editor of The Belfast Morning News under the late E. Dwyer Gray, M. P., and at the time of his death edited The Ulster Examiner and was the proprietor of a local Monaghan paper, The People's Advocate. He was a home ruler of the anti-Parnell faction.

Passengers on the Lucania.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—The Cunard liner Lucania, which sailed from here for New York to-day, had on board Haddon Chambers, the dramatist, and Winston Spencer Churchill, who is to lecture in America.

Lecture by Mrs. Andrew D. White.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Mrs. White, wife of the United States Ambassador, lectured this afternoon at the American Woman's Club upon the Island of Foehr, where she spent the Summer, and upon Frisian customs and antiquities.

German Census Being Taken.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—A quinquennial census of the German Empire began this noon, concerning age, sex, business, description, dwelling, civil status, religion, mother tongue, birthplace, and deformities.

The Corn Exchange Bank

FIFTH AVE. BRANCH,

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WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS

MONDAY, DEC. 3D, 1900.

PLEA FOR ANGLO-SAXON UNION.

J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., Begins Series of Articles in The Observer.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—John Henniker Heaton, Member of Parliament for Canterbury, has begun a series of articles in The Observer on Anglo-American relations, in which he pleads for a union of the two countries as a combination of moral and material forces that no power in the world could overcome. He explains that by union he means such identity of interests and policy as unites Great Britain and her colonies.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asserts that an unsigned alliance already exists in the form of the mutual attraction of two kindred peoples, one unassailable on land and the other on sea. This, he says, accounts for the happy issue of more than one crisis in recent years, and represents the fairest hope of humanity.

KAISER NOT WELL INFORMED.

Only Hears What News Members of His Entourage Choose to Read to Him.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Baron von Wangenheim's assertion in the Reichstag that Emperor William is systematically misinformed is still discussed by the press. The Cologne Volks-Zeitung says editorially that it is notorious that his Majesty does not read the papers representing various parties, but only daily extracts made by personal employes. "Thus," the paper adds, "depending entirely upon the personal prejudices of his entourage, he sees only such clippings as his entourage wants, and is, necessarily, getting wrong impressions."

The Volks-Zeitung strongly admonishes the Emperor to hereafter devote half an hour daily to glancing personally over the leading organs of each party, saying that then he might really "feel the pulse of the nation."

MEET DEATH IN THE SEA.

45 Passengers and Part of Crew of Steamer Lost in a Wreck.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A dispatch from Naples says the steamer St. Marc, trading between Naples and Marseilles, has been wrecked, and that forty-five of her passengers and a part of her crew have been lost.

Gift to Berlin by Duc de Loubat.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The American Duc de Loubat has presented to the Berlin Museum of Ethnology a valuable collection of Central American antiquities.

Members of the Arbitration Court.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 1.—Olivecrona, a Swede, formerly Assessor of the High Court, and Gram, a Norwegian, formerly a Minister of State, have been appointed members of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Trade in American Meats Declining.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The trade in American meats is more and more restricted throughout Germany. A striking case is at Gera, where a large business firm, that of Beyer, has been ruined by the authorities of the principality of Reuss forbidding the official examination of his American meat. Beyer is unable to sell it without a certificate of inspection.

DR. KENNEDY IN THE TOMBS.

Relieved at His Removal from the Shadow of Sing Sing Prison's Death Chamber.

Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, under sentence of death for the murder of Dollie Reynolds in the Grand Hotel two years ago, having been granted a new trial by the Court of Appeals, was yesterday removed from Sing Sing Prison and placed in his old cell in the Tombs, in "Murderers' Row."

Handcuffed to State Detective Jackson, Dr. Kennedy enjoyed a short period of comparative freedom during the trip to this city, and his subsequent arraignment before Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court for formal transfer to the custody of the Sheriff.

Appearing none the worse for his imprisonment, aside from a slight pallor, Dr. Kennedy, neatly dressed, was taken to Warden Johnson's office, in Sing Sing Prison, at 9 o'clock, and given $3 and the valuables taken from him when he entered the prison.

After bidding the keepers good-bye and thanking them for their kind treatment, accompanied by his lawyers, Dr. Kennedy walked to the railroad station. Concerning his own case and the other occupants of the condemned cells, particularly Roland B. Molineux, Dr. Kennedy was quite reticent, saying that, upon the advice of his counsel, he preferred not to talk of his own affairs, and that he did not deem it proper to say anything about Molineux.

Mrs. Kennedy was not at the Grand Central Station upon the arrival of her husband, and he was at once driven to the Supreme Court. Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier, for the State, said to Justice Fitzgerald that the papers in the case were regular, and that the arraignment was a mere formality.

"The code, however, in such cases is to some extent vague," said Mr. Le Barbier, "and in order that the proceedings may be entirely regular, your Honor has been appealed to to sign the formal order of transfer. The District Attorney makes no objection to the order."

Justice Fitzgerald signed the order, and Kennedy was then taken to the Tombs. There he was welcomed heartily by Warden Hagan.

"I am greatly pleased at the change from Sing Sing to the Tombs," said Dr. Kennedy, "although I was quite well treated there and had the run of the library, which privilege was greatly appreciated. Freedom, however, if only for a few hours, is enjoyable, and I took advantage of the opportunity presented to get a good smoke and look around at the city again. Of my own affairs I cannot speak at present."

Forged Notes Circulated.

The police of East Fifty-first Street are looking for George Metz, 1,330 First Avenue, who, it is alleged, forged the name of William Auerbach, manager of the Peerless Bottling Company, 206 East Fifty-Second Street, where he has been employed, to two notes, one for $2.50 and the other for $4. Metz passed one note on William Whitehouse, a grocer of 916 Third Avenue. A boy, John Connell, thirteen years old, of 52 Sutton Place, presented another one last night at the same place. He said that a man named George had given him the note. The boy was sent to the Gerry Society rooms.

Men of Rival Railroads Fight.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 1.—A battle to-day between a force of graders of the Mansfield Short Line and 200 section men of the Pennsylvania Railroad, brought about by the Short Line attempting to grade on the Pennsylvania right of way, caused the Pennsylvania to get out an injunction against the Short Line, in retaliation for one which the Short Line got out last night against the Pennsylvania. A number of fights occurred between the Short Line men and the Pennsylvania section men.

Gift to Dickinson Hospital.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—It was announced to-day by the Trustees of the Dickinson Hospital that they had received a sum of money for the purpose of building an annex to the hospital, to cost between $15,000 and $20,000. The building is to be a memorial to a man who died several years ago, and is given by his surviving relatives, whose names are not made public.

B. Altman & Co.

On Monday, December 3d, unusually interesting values will be offered in the following departments:

FUR DEPARTMENT.

Fur Lined Capes, Paletots and Driving Coats.

Broadtail, Persian Lamb and Alaska Sealskin Coats made to order from special measurements.

Plain Persian Lamb Coats, ... $115.00

Persian Lamb Coats with Chinchilla or Baum Marten Collars and Revers, ... 135.00

Alaska Sable Scarfs, $5.75 — Mink Scarfs, $9.00

Dyed Brown Fox Boas, 9.50 — Dyed Brown Fox Scarfs, 7.75

Alaska Sable Muffs, 5.50 — Mink Muffs, 8.75

Dyed Brown Fox Muffs, ... $10.75

Alaska Sable Storm Collars with cluster of tails, 15.75

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Evening Wraps, Carriage Cloaks, Traveling Coats, Paletots, Blouse Jackets, Box Coats and Reefers.

REEFERS of Black Kersey or Cheviot, Black or Colored Silk Linings, ... $13.50

BOX COATS of Oxford or Kersey, satin lined, 16.50

BLOUSES of Velour trimmed with braid, satin lined, 22.00

BLOUSES of Velour with White Revers, L'Aiglon Collar, ... 25.00

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Waist, Skirt and Dress Lengths

of Colored and Black Silks, including Poplins, Crepes, Satins, Taffetas and Fancy Silks at REDUCED PRICES.

COLORED DRESS GOODS

for House and Evening wear, including Crepe de Paris, Nun's Veilings, Silk and Wool Grenadines, Albatross, Landsdowne and Henrietta cloth in Plain and Embroidered effects.

IMPORTED VIGOUREUX SUITINGS

in Dress Lengths, suitable for presents; heretofore $1.00 per yard, to-morrow Monday,

Six Yard Lengths, $4.20 — Seven Yard Lengths, $4.90 — Eight Yard Lengths, $5.60

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Irish Point Curtains, Panels and Sash Curtains at REDUCED PRICES.

Three Hundred Pairs Lace Curtains, formerly $7.50 to $13.50 pair, at $5.90, $7.50, $9.75

Fifty Bed Sets (full size), formerly $8.50 to $12.50 Set, at . . . . $6.25 and 8.50

Four Hundred Vestibule Panels, formerly 95c. to $1.50, at 58c., 75c. and 85c.

Eighteen Hundred yards of Sash Lace, formerly 60c. to $1.10 yard, at 48c., 62c. and 78c.

One Hundred Pairs French Velour Portieres, Reversible, $27.50 Pair.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Ohio Iron Works to Shut Down.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Orders have been received by the Burgess Steel and Iron Works, a member of the Crucible Steel and Iron Company, to close down the plant as soon as the work now on hand is completed. This action will result in 800 men being thrown out of work. The reason of the shut-down is announced to be for the purpose of making repairs.

Salesman Stevenson Kills Himself.

Alexander H. Stevenson, a dry goods salesman of 47 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, committed suicide in a vacant lot at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street yesterday by drinking carbolic acid. The body was taken to the Morgue.

THIRD EXHIBITION

Jungle Studies

OF ANIMALS

BY

Arthur Wardle

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ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Clubs Change Places as a Result of the Week's Games.

RECORD OF THE TOURNAMENTS

Fidelias Now Lead in National and American National Series—Corinthians' Costly Defeats.

The occurrence of Thanksgiving Day during the week caused a considerable falling off of activity on the part of the local bowlers, as the games in most of the tournaments were suspended on Wednesday, while on Thursday there were no matches at all. In consequence fewer changes in the standing of the clubs resulted.

In the National League the Fidelias increased their lead by winning three more matches, and now seem to have victory within their grasp. The Golden Rods not only increased their high score by over a hundred, to 1,002, but in consequence moved from third to second place.

The two games which the Corinthians won in the Columbia League tournament during the week restored them to first place in that league, but in the American National tournament their loss of two games on Tuesday dropped them from first to fifth place, and gave the Fidelias the lead in that tournament, as well as in the National League.

The Knickerbockers lost their lead in the Harlem League tournament to the Empires, but partially made up for it in the North Side League by moving from sixth to fourth place in consequence of their two victories on Wednesday.

In the Bank Clerks' League the Mechanics and Traders' National Bank team dropped from sixth to thirteenth place as a result of losing two games on Tuesday, but there were no changes in the leaders. There were no changes in the Life Insurance or Fire Insurance Leagues, as their weekly games were omitted.

In the Brooklyn Interclub League the Crescent Athletic Club maintained its lead, but the Carleton Club displaced the Brooklyn Bicycle Club in second place.

The first round of the Brooklyn Bank Clerks' League tournament was completed on Tuesday, the Williamsburg Savings Bank being compelled to relinquish first place to the Franklin Trust Company by the loss of a single game on that date. There were no changes in the leaders of the other Brooklyn tournaments.

The standing of the clubs comprising the principal local leagues is as follows:

COLUMBIA LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Corinthian Bowling Club	11	1	957
Dolando Bowling Club	11	1	939
Royal Arcanum Wheelmen	9	3	887
Cyclone Bowling Club	8	4	942
Bank Clerks' Bowling Club	7	3	947
Oriental Bowling Club	7	5	945
Lotus Bowling Club	7	5	930
Belvidere Bowling Club	7	5	898
Empire City Bowling Club	6	6	944
Phoenix Bowling Club	6	6	913
Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum	7	7	892
Standard Bowling Club	5	7	959
Rosedale Bowling Club	4	6	858
Grove Hill Bowling Club	4	6	854
Friendship Bowling Club	4	6	845
Audubon Bowling Club	4	8	844
Owl Bowling Club	3	9	841
Linwood Bowling Club	3	9	811
Enterprise Bowling Club	2	8	845
Century Wheelmen	2	10	882
Wang Bowling Club	2	10	832

HARLEM LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Empire Bowling Club	9	1	943
Knickerbocker Bowling Club	10	2	964
Morris Club Bowling Club	8	2	978
Belvidere Bowling Club	8	2	974
Standard Bowling Club	8	2	925
Friendship Bowling Club	3	7	970
Lotus Bowling Club	6	4	935
Corinthian Bowling Club	7	5	919
Lafayette Bowling Club	6	6	951
Audubon Bowling Club	5	5	948
Eclipse Bowling Club	6	8	928
Phoenix Bowling Club	5	5	915
Central Park Bowling Club	5	5	911
Century Wheelmen	5	5	870
Cyclone Bowling Club	3	7	884
Hyperion Bowling Club	3	7	866
Grove Hill Bowling Club	3	7	852
New Rochelle Bowling Club	3	7	845
Harlem Wheelmen	2	8	840
Premier Bowling Club	2	10	898
Colonial Bowling Club	0	12	842

NATIONAL LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Fidelia Bowling Club	18	3	977
Golden Rod Bowling Club	12	6	1,002
Oriental Bowling Club	14	7	986
Roseville Athletic Association	14	7	981
Metropolitan Bowling Club	13	8	1,011
Corinthian Bowling Club	10	11	969
Berkeley Bowling Club	11	13	939
New York Athletic Club	9	12	958
Spartan Bowling Club	6	9	987
Our Council, Royal Arcanum	7	11	948
American Bowling Club	3	15	869
Germania Bowling Club	4	20	925

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Fidelia Bowling Club	10	2	969
Columbia Bowling Club	10	2	940
Metropolitan Bowling Club	8	2	1,010
Monarch Bowling Club	10	4	1,013
Corinthian Bowling Club	10	4	983
Manhattan Bowling Club	8	4	933
Roseville Bowling Club	8	6	954
Spartan Bowling Club	7	5	928
Orchard Bowling Club	6	6	951
American Owl Bowling Club	5	5	917
Arlington Bowling Club	5	6	898
Golden Rod Bowling Club	5	7	881
Bleecker Bowling Club	4	6	918
Bank Clerks Bowling Club	5	9	864
Central Bowling Club	4	8	931
Empire Bowling Club	4	8	930
Palace Bowling Club	4	8	909
Glendale Bowling Club	3	7	805
Germania Bowling Club	3	7	852
Easy Meal Bowling Club	3	9	987
Surprise Bowling Club	3	9	939

NORTH SIDE LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Morris Bowling Club	10	2	959
Hooker Bowling Club	8	4	918
Prospect Bowling Club	7	4	887
Knickerbocker Bowling Club	7	5	938
Bronxdale Bowling Club	7	5	932
Hyperion Bowling Club	6	6	921
Liberty Bowling Club	4	8	874
Claremont Bowling Club	4	8	805
Home City Bowling Club	4	8	853
Tremont Bowling Club	3	9	824

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Bank.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Bank of the Manhattan Co	4	0	829
Mercantile National Bank	4	0	799
American Exchange National	3	1	791
National Bank of the Republic	3	1	742
Kountze Brothers	3	1	696
United States Sub-Treasury	2	2	791
National Park Bank	2	2	775
J. P. Morgan & Co	2	2	765
Chase National Bank	1	1	763
Mount Morris Bank	1	2	762
Seaboard National Bank	2	2	736
Continental National Bank	1	1	734
Mechanics & Traders' National	1	3	834
Plaza Bank	2	4	736
Importers and Traders' Bank	1	3	748
Hanover National Bank	1	3	715
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co	0	2	713
Hudson River Bank	0	4	692

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Company.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
German-American Fire Ins. Co	6	0	853
New York Fire Underwriters' Agency	5	1	775
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Co	4	2	806
Home Fire Insurance Co	4	2	774
Lancashire Fire Insurance Co	3	3	765
Caledonian Fire Insurance Co	3	3	757
Liverpool and London and Globe	2	4	819
Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Co	2	4	782
Greenwich Fire Insurance Co	2	4	769
Northern Fire Insurance Co	2	4	746
Hanover Fire Insurance Co	2	4	721
Phenix Fire Insurance Co	1	5	855

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Company	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Prudential Life Insurance Co	4	2	859
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co	2	1	822
Equitable Life Assurance Society	3	2	859
Fidelity and Casualty Co	3	3	808
Mutual Life Insurance Co	1	1	745
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co	2	3	809
Germania Life Insurance Co	0	3	723

NEW YORK ARCHDIOCESAN UNION TOURNAMENT.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Cathedral Catholic Club No. 1	4	0	859
Spalding Literary Club No. 1	2	0	745
St. Monica Catholic Club	3	1	712
Columbus Catholic Club No. 1	1	1	870
Columbus Catholic Club No. 2	2	2	770
Holy Cross Catholic Club No. 1	1	1	770
Spalding Literary Club No. 2	1	1	755
Cathedral Catholic Union No. 2	1	1	727
Loyola Catholic Club	1	1	608
Holy Cross Catholic Club No. 2	2	2	657
Leo Catholic Club	0	4	710
Holy Rosary Catholic Club	0	4	658

BROOKLYN INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Average Score.	High Score.
Crescent Athletic Club	4	0	5,106	911
Carleton Club	2	2	5,226	837
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	2	2	5,121	800
Knickerbocker Field Club	2	2	5,046	810
Columbian Club	1	3	4,905	792
Aurora Grata Club	1	3	4,783	780

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND TOURNAMENT.

CLASS A.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Logan Wheelmen	2	0	873
Twenty-sixth Ward Wheelmen	2	0	866
Orient Wheelmen	2	0	844
Bushwick Wheelmen	3	1	933
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	2	2	820
Tamaqua Wheelmen	1	2	794
Greater New York Wheelmen	0	2	906
Mutual Wheelmen	0	2	720
Unknown Wheelmen	0	4	837

CLASS B.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Carroll Park Wheelmen	2	0	852
South Brooklyn Wheelmen	3	1	772
Macon Wheelmen	1	1	700
Oxford Wheelmen	2	2	682
Montauk Wheelmen	2	2	676
Royal Arcanum Wheelmen	1	1	668
Defender Wheelmen	1	3	667
Williamsburg Wheelmen	0	2	616

BROOKLYN BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

Bank.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Franklin Trust Company	6	2	838
Williamsburg Savings Bank	6	2	806
Manufacturers' Trust Company	5	3	821
Broadway Bank	5	3	774
People's Bank	4	4	787
Sprague National Bank	4	4	773
Manufacturers' National Bank	2	6	759
Hamilton Trust Company	2	6	717
Queens County Bank	2	6	693

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Queer Bowling Club	7	1	949
Monarch Bowling Club	6	2	984
Imperial Bowling Club	6	2	985
Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum	3	1	938
Manhattan Bowling Club	4	2	970
Empire Bowling Club	3	3	921
East New York Bowling Club	6	4	968
Palace Bowling Club	5	5	995
Arlington Bowling Club	5	5	964
Pin Knights' Bowling Club	3	3	918
Metropolitan Bowling Club	4	3	934
Spartan Bowling Club	2	4	900
Echo Bowling Club	2	4	848
Pontiac Bowling Club	2	6	984
Amersfort Bowling Club	1	9	888

LONG ISLAND BOWLING LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Prosperity Bowling Club	7	1	970
East New York Bowling Club	10	2	1004
Imperial Bowling Club	8	2	982
Reinecke Bowling Club	7	3	970
Kings County Wheelmen	5	3	949
Pin Knights' Bowling Club	6	4	1011
Manhattan Bowling Club	6	4	960
South Paw Bowling Club	5	5	1015
Echo Bowling Club	6	6	949
Monarch Bowling Club	4	6	955
Atlantic Bowling Club	4	6	906
Bedford Bowling Club	4	6	959
Orient Bowling Club	3	5	870
Fort Greene Bowling Club	2	8	859
Greenwood Bowling Club	0	12	926

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Council.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Philadelphos Council	10	0	890
Bedford Council	8	0	889
Bushwick Council	6	0	851
East New York Council	9	1	953
Justin F. Price Council	7	1	911
Nassau Council	10	2	885
Lefferts Council	6	2	910
Long Island Council	7	3	857
Gilbert Council	5	3	895
Burnside Council	5	3	803
Dauntless Council	5	3	799
Fraternity Council	6	4	893
De Long Council	6	4	877
Brevoort Council	5	5	937
De Forest Council	5	5	898
Washington Irving Council	4	4	857
Fulton Council	5	6	825
Fort Greene Council	3	5	952
De Witt Clinton Council	3	7	793
Pro Patria Council	3	7	786
Brooklyn Council	2	8	839
Adirondack Council	2	8	836
Commonwealth Council	2	8	817
Gramercy Council	2	8	815
Fern Council	1	7	823
Welcome Council	1	6	783
Morning Star Council	1	9	734
Iolanthe Council	0	8	730

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.

Firm.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Dodge & Olcott	6	2	867
Seabury & Johnson	6	2	812
Parke, Davis & Co	4	2	811
Colgate & Co	4	2	788
Lanman & Kemp	4	2	783
Johnson & Johnson	3	3	790
National Lead Company	4	4	763
Merck & Co	2	4	770
General Chemical Company	1	7	705
Church, Dwight & Co	0	8	739

TWELFTH REGIMENT BOWLING LEAGUE.

Company.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Company D	10	2	757
Company C	10	2	754
Company B	10	5	692
Non-commissioned staff	9	3	677
Company H	8	4	663
Company I	6	3	624
Company A	3	8	658
Company G	3	6	804
Company F	3	7	623
Field and staff	2	10	645
Company E	1	9	562
Company K	0	6	562

LAST NIGHT'S BOWLING GAMES.

Company D of the Twelfth Regiment won three straight games from Company B in the regimental bowling tournament on the armory alleys last night, which gave it first place in the league. The scores:

Company D. Names.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Company B. Names.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Heller	129	133	159	Capt. Burr	168	133	129
Fitch	131	162	189	Lumbard	119	110	118
Taylor	148	132	137	Smith	102	126	125
McRae	123	103	110	Zipper	103	141	117
Bacon	123	190	156	Frank	126	123	155
Total	654	720	757	Total	610	633	644

In the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Tournament, on Reid's alleys, Manhattan, yesterday, the Johnson & Johnson and Seabury & Johnson teams carried off the honors, each winning two games. The Parke, Davis & Co. and Colgate & Co. teams broke even, each winning one game and losing one, and the General Chemical Company and the National Lead Company fives each lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—General Chemical Company—Mason, 120; Hecht, 124; Finch, 152; Bissell, 139; Norman, 143. Total, 678.

Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 168; Morris, 111; Cary, 125; Kenyon, 153; McCormick, 177. Total, 734.

SECOND GAME.—Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 178; Brush, 158; Kennedy, 131; Faulkner, 172; Chrystal, 149. Total, 788.

General Chemical Company—Mason, 103; Hecht, 102; Finch, 129; Bissell, 146; Norman, 153. Total—634.

THIRD GAME.—Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 120; Morris, 134; Cary, 179; Kenyon, 174; McCormick, 182. Total, 790.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 192; Brush, 147; Kennedy, 121; Faulkner, 149; Chrystal, 107. Total, 776.

FOURTH GAME.—Seabury & Johnson—Dr. Lovis, 162; Withers, 149; Coughey, 138; Scrimshaw, 165; Judge, 165. Total, 779.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 163; Saunders, 131; C. E. Meek, 123; R. P. Meek, 139; Townley, 107. Total, 663.

FIFTH GAME.—National Lead Company—Kemble, 129; Saunders, 155; C. E. Meek, 112; R. P. Meek, 143; Townley, 117. Total, 656.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Mariager, 165; Dolan, 147; Blake, 143; Brunn, 132; Carr, 103. Total, 690.

SIXTH GAME.—Seabury & Johnson—Dr. Lovis, 149; Withers, 159; Coughey, 134; Scrimshaw, 181; Judge, 171. Total, 785.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Mariager, 162; Dolan, 121; Blake, 149; Brunn, 125; Carr, 119. Total, 676.

Archdiocesan Union League Bowling.

The schedule of the Archdiocesan Union League bowling tournament has been completed and announced, as follows:

Dec. 5—Columbus No. 1, Holy Cross No. 1, and Spalding No. 1; Dec. 7—Cathedral No. 2, Spalding No. 2, and Loyola; Dec. 12—Columbus No. 2, Holy Cross No. 2, and Spalding No. 1; Dec. 14—Columbus No. 1, Spalding No. 2, and Holy Rosary; Dec. 19—Cathedral No. 1, St. Monica, and Loyola; Dec. 21—Holy Cross No. 1, Cathedral No. 2, and Leo.

Jan. 4—Spalding No. 1, Loyola, and Holy Rosary; Jan. 9—Holy Cross No. 2, Cathedral No. 1, and Spalding No. 2; Jan. 11—Columbus No. 1, Loyola, and Leo; Jan. 16—Cathedral No. 2, Spalding No. 1, and St. Monica; Jan. 18—Columbus No. 2, Holy Cross No. 1, and Holy Rosary; Jan. 23—Columbus No. 1, Holy Cross No. 2, and Cathedral No. 2; Jan. 25—Holy Cross No. 1, Spalding No. 2, and St. Monica; Jan. 30—Columbus No. 2 vs. Loyola, Cathedral No. 1 vs. Holy Cross No. 1, and Cathedral No. 1 vs. Columbus No. 1.

Feb. 1—Leo vs. Holy Cross No. 2, Columbus No. 2 vs. Spalding No. 2, and Columbus No. 2 vs. Cathedral No. 2; Feb. 6—Leo vs. St. Monica, Leo vs. Holy Rosary, and Cathedral No. 1 vs. Spalding No. 1; Feb. 8—Columbus No. 1, Columbus No. 2, and St. Monica; Feb. 13—Holy Cross No. 1, Holy Cross No. 2, and Loyola; Feb. 15—Cathedral No. 1, Cathedral No. 2, and Holy Rosary; Feb. 20—Spalding No. 1, Spalding No. 2, and Leo; Feb. 27—Holy Cross No. 2, St. Monica, and Holy Rosary.

March 1—Columbus No. 2, Cathedral No. 1, and Leo; March 6—Columbus No. 1, Holy Cross No. 1, and Spalding No. 1; March 8—Cathedral No. 2, Spalding No. 2, and Loyola; March 13—Columbus No. 2, Holy Cross No. 2, and Spalding No. 1; March 15—Columbus No. 1, Spalding No. 2, and Holy Rosary; March 20—Cathedral No. 1, St. Monica, and Loyola; March 22—Holy Cross No. 1, Cathedral No. 2, and Leo; March 27—Spalding No. 1, Loyola, and Holy Rosary; March 29—Holy Cross No. 2, Cathedral No. 1, and Spalding No. 2.

April 10—Columbus No. 1, Loyola, and Leo; April 12—Cathedral No. 2, Spalding No. 1, and St. Monica; April 17—Columbus No. 2, Holy Cross No. 1, and Holy Rosary; April 19—Columbus No. 1, Holy Cross No. 2, and Cathedral No. 2; April 24—Holy Cross No. 1, Spalding No. 2, and St. Monica; April 26—Columbus No. 2 vs. Loyola, Cathedral No. 1 vs. Holy Cross No. 1, and Cathedral No. 1 vs. Columbus No. 1.

May 1—Leo vs. Holy Cross No. 2, Columbus No. 2 vs. Spalding No. 2, and Columbus No. 2 vs. Cathedral No. 2; May 3—Leo vs. St. Monica, Leo vs. Holy Rosary, and Cathedral No. 1 vs. Spalding No. 1.

ROAD DRIVERS ORGANIZED.

National Club Formed to Govern Amateur and Matinee Races.

A National organization of amateur reinsmen, the pet project of a number of wealthy patrons of the light-harness horse in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, which has been under consideration for the past three months, was practically perfected yesterday after two meetings held at the Hoffman House. A morning conference considered suggestions for the work of organization, and another meeting, held in the evening, acted on the plans proposed. There were present L. M. Quimby of Boston, Dr. H. H. Kane of the New York Driving Club, C. K. G. Billings of Chicago, and Harry Devereaux, the authorized representative of the Pittsburg (Penn.) and Cleveland (Ohio) Driving Clubs, all acting for their respective organizations.

The general plan approved was that the association when completed be known as the Amateur Drivers' Club of America, and be composed of delegates representing the amateur associations of road and matinée drivers in New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburg, Kansas City, and Denver, Col., all of which have expressed the desire to become members of the National body, and clubs in other cities that may join later. The governing body, it was decided, shall frame rules regulating road driving and matinée or amateur races, and shall take control of all amateur racing. A plan was proposed and approved that each season one or more National race meetings for amateur drivers be held in cities approved by the general body, at which meetings there shall be trophies offered by the National association, these trophies to include one for the championship among the gentlemen reinsmen. The purposes of the organization will be to promote interest in road driving, and the races and the championship trophy are expected to induce amateurs to buy and maintain a higher class of harness horses.

FIVE FELL IN STEEPLECHASE.

Jumping Race at Washington Was Disastrous—Meeting Ends Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Fine weather drew a big crowd at Bennings to-day, and the racing was the best of the meeting. Three of the finishes were of the hair-raising sort. Three favorites won. McMeekin, William Barrick's high-class three-year-old, made his first appearance at Bennings in the last race. He was an odds on favorite, but Burns had to ride the horse hard in the stretch to head off Kinnikinic. The steeplechase was a chapter of accidents, five of the seven horses going down or refusing before the race was over. Two of the jockeys, Lynch, who rode Silver Fox, and Adams, who was on Fairle, had ugly falls, and both were badly shaken up. It was thought Lynch was seriously hurt, but he recovered. President Howlands has received word from The Jockey Club that the petition for an extension of the meeting until Christmas will not be allowed, and the meeting will close next Saturday. Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Oread, 105 pounds, (McCue,) 1 to 2, won; Federalist, 87, (E. Hewitt,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Judge Magee, 99, (Richards,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:30 2-5. Bondman, Tenderloin, Templar, Prince Plausible, Maple, Red Spider, Monmouth Boy, and Bannock also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Alzora, 107 pounds, (Pickering,) 9 to 5, won; Flaneur, 107, (McCue,) even and 1 to 3, second; Dactyle, 107, (Booker,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:10 4-5. Blue Victor, Perasal, Woolgatherer, Anna Darling, Pan, Craven, and Callear also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase; about two and a half miles. Breach of Promise, 150 pounds, (Brazil,) 5 to 1, won; Claroba, 142, (Barry,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; Wild Heather, 153, (Parnsey,) 8 to 1, third. Time—5:29. Fearless, Silver Fox, Sir Dick, and Fairle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—December Special; one and a half miles. Rochester, 104 pounds, (McCue,) 2 to 1, won; Asquith, 105, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Knight of the Garter, 112, (Booker,) 6 to 5, third. Time—2:40. Beau Ideal also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; two-year-olds; six furlongs. Robert Waddell, 122 pounds, (P. McDermott,) 11 to 5, won; Pigeon Post, 125, (Burns,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Moor, 118, (McCue,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:16 4-5. Amorita, Rabunta, Ginki, and Snark also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; mile and 100 yards. McMeekin, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 1 to 2, won; Kinnikinnic, 112, (McCue,) 2 to 1 and out, second; Annoy, 102, (McDermott,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:50.

Results of Other Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—Weather fine, track slow. Results. Mile and a sixteenth—Helen Paxton, 107 pounds, (Dale,) 1; Windward, 105, 2; Belle Simpson, 96½, 3. Time—1:51⅘. Mile and a sixteenth—Hoods Brigade, 97 pounds, (A. Weber,) 1; Ben Chance, 95, 2; Hoyes, 103, 3. Time—1:50. Six furlongs—Merion, 102 pounds, (A. Weber,) 1; Alex, 104, 2; Goebel, 108, 3. Time—1:15. Magnolia Selling Stakes, one mile. Alohs II., 93 pounds, (A. Weber,) 1; Tribade, 98, 2; Sir Florian, 107, 3. Time—1:42. Three starters. Seven furlongs—Tragedy, 111 pounds, (Boland,) 1; Frank McConnell, 109, 2; Inuendo, 100, 3. Time—1:29. Five and one-half furlongs—Animosity, 107 pounds, (Mitchell,) 1; Porter B., 104, 2; Hylo, 108, 3. Time—1:09.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Weather clear, track fast at Tanforan. Results: Five-eighths of a mile—Courtier, 109 pounds, (O'Connor,) 1; Ravelino, 106, 2; Elsinore, 103, 3. Time—1:01¼. Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, handicap—Canmore, 110 pounds, (Mounce,) 1; Tyr, 107, 2; Janice, 107, 3. Time—1:20. Two miles, hurdle—Eva Moe, 127 pounds, (Cairns,) 1; Mester, 157, 2. Two others fell. Mile—Sadduca, 98 pounds, (Mounce,) 1; The Lady, 105, 2; Advance Guard, 108, 3. Time—1:40. Mile—Mitten, 110 pounds, (Coburn,) 1; Coming Event, 110, 2; Hindoo Princess, 110, 3. Time—1:42¾. Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile—Free Pass, 114 pounds, (Fallehy,) 1; Onyx, 119, 2; William F., 114, 3. Time—1:23½.

RAINBOW AGAIN DISQUALIFIED.

Newport Yacht Racing Association Takes Action on the Famous Case.

As an aftermath of the yachting controversy precipitated by charges made by Herman B. Duryea against Capt. George Parker, the sailing master of Cornelius Vanderbilt's seventy-foot racing sloop Rainbow, the Newport Yacht Racing Association yesterday made public its action in disqualifying the Rainbow in the series of races sailed under its auspices off Newport during last July and August. Mr. Duryea, in a private letter to Mr. Vanderbilt, two months ago, accused Capt. Parker of having violated the racing rules by taking additional ballast aboard the yacht after official measurement. Mr. Vanderbilt at once assumed responsibility for his skipper's act, and sent letters to all the yacht clubs under whose auspices he raced during the season. He acknowledged and explained the error as due to misinterpretation of the rules and asked that the Rainbow be disqualified. All the clubs disqualified the boat after due consideration of the case.

The action of the Newport Yacht Racing Association has been looked forward to with interest as giving light upon the special rules adopted by the owners of the four seventies. These rules were not operative in the other races of the quartet and have never been made public. The letter of the association's committee to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq.:

Dear Sir: We have received your communication in reference to the races sailed under our auspices at Newport during the past Summer. These races, as advertised, were sailed under "the special rules adopted by the class." The rules relating to ballast are:

"Should it be found that any yacht exceeds 70 feet, any or all of the other yachts may, at the option of their respective owners, add movable ballast for the purpose of making it or them equal in length to the longest yacht. Ballast, however, shall not be added for any other purpose."

"Nothing in this or the preceding clauses shall be construed as a prohibition against the addition of any article or equipment other than ballast and copper. Nothing, however, shall be stowed in holds of yacht between keison and floor frames, except sails and one additional ton of lead, which has been provided by builder, must be carried during season of 1900."

Under the rules, therefore, the committee regret that they have no choice other than to disqualify the Rainbow in the series races sailed at Newport. Respectfully yours,

RALPH N. ELLIS,
WOODBURY KANE,
A. CASS CANFIELD.

Readings by the Rev. Mr. Sheldon.

On Dec. 10, 11, 12, and 13 the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," will give a series of readings in Brooklyn from his new book, "Born to Serve," under the auspices of the Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union. The meetings will be held in Plymouth Church, the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Central Presbyterian Church, and the Ross Street Presbyterian Church.

Cobweb Yacht Club Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—The Cobweb Yacht Club has been incorporated. Its objects are to maintain a clubhouse and quarters for the use and benefit of its members, to encourage and promote yachting. The principal office is in New York City, and the Directors are: Charles Camp, 223 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; Philo B. Ruggles, 647 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; C. H. Madden, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and North River; John H. Johnston, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and North River, and William Gill, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and North River, and Hector G. W. Rouse, 127 Manhattan Street.

DUNCAN AND HERRESHOFF TALK.

Manager of Cup Defender Visits the Designer in Bristol.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 1.—William Butler Duncan, Jr., who recently accepted the management of the new cup defender to be built here, visited Bristol last evening for the first time since he actually became the leading yachtsman in charge of the craft that is to sail for the cup against the British challenger next August. Mr. Duncan was met at Bristol Station by the designer, "Mat" Herreshoff, on the arrival of the 7:10 P. M. train. It is understood that much of the plans was arranged between the two men previously by mail, but various other matters that needed discussion before any final decisions were made were the reasons which brought Mr. Duncan to Bristol at this time.

Mr. Duncan and the designer dined at the home of the latter, and later the two men went to the model room in the house, and there sat up the greater part of the night, discussing plans about the construction, rig, and sail plan of the craft that it is expected will beat the Columbia four or five minutes over a thirty-mile course. It is said that even by beginning work on the new defender the latter part of December it will be quite a task to have the boat completed and rigged by the middle of next May.

Another visitor at Bristol to-day is C. Oliver Iselin. The movements of Messrs. Duncan and Iselin were apparently timed so that both could consult with the designer at the same time about the many important details of the new vessel. Mr. Iselin can give much valuable advice on matters in this respect from his experience as successful manager of three cup defenders. This morning all three talked matters over at the office. Mr. Duncan and Mr. Iselin declined to discuss their plans for publication.

GAMES OF SOLDIER ATHLETES.

Good Contests by Company G in Eighth Regiment's Armory.

Dennis Horgan, the champion shot putter of Ireland, was the star competitor last night in the annual games of Company G, Eighth Regiment, and the Pastime Athletic Club, held in the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. A twelve-pound instead of a sixteen-pound shot was used, and for the greater part of the evening Horgan and the other mighty men of muscle were exerting themselves to the utmost to get the weight a few inches further than the previous put.

Horgan was the only scratch competitor, and he was beaten in the event on handicap allowance. Horgan made a put of 53 feet in a trial throw, but his best distance in the competition was 51 feet 3 inches.

The victor was S. S. McCauley, who hurled the shot 42 feet 2½ inches, and his handicap allowance of 14½ feet gave him the winning distance of 56 feet 8½ inches. T. B. Johnson of Columbia University got second place, with a total of 56 feet 5 inches, 11 feet of which were allowed by handicap, his actual put of 45 feet 3 inches being the second best of the evening, next to Horgan's.

Columbia made a very good showing in the evening's results. M. B. Dean created quite a surprise by winning both the sixty-yard novice and the sixty-yard handicap run. C. A. Baker, another Columbia athlete, won the half-mile run, novice, a scratch event, in 2:15 1-5. Columbia therefore got three first and one second in the events.

The one-mile bicycle race was prolific in falls. F. J. Albreker, the only man who did not fall off, won the race. Most of the others jumped on their wheels again and rode on.

J. M. Nason of the Pastime Athletic Club, and the champion sack racer, made an effort to break the world's record at sack racing for 25 yards, which for twenty years had stood at 4 4-5 seconds. He failed by two-fifths of a second, doing 5 1-5 seconds.

The summaries are:

NEW NAME FOR MAYOR

Frank Brainard Suggested at a Dinner for Him.

John Proctor Clarke Suggests a Motto for the Municipal Campaign—Bouquet Sent to Mrs. McKinley.

Frank Brainard, first Vice President of the Produce Exchange, was the guest at a complimentary dinner given last night at the Manhattan Hotel by the members of the Produce Exchange Sound Money League. Louis Spence, one of the last speakers, complimented Mr. Brainard for his work as Marshal of the Produce and Maritime Exchange division of the sound money parade. He then spoke on the coming Mayoralty fight, and said Mr. Brainard was a man who had the confidence of both parties and he nominated him for Mayor. This speech, although a surprise to the diners, was received with cheers.

There were seventy-six persons seated at the tables when the dinner to Mr. Brainard began. President E. T. Barrows of the Produce Exchange presided. At his table were seated John Proctor Clarke, W. S. Douglass, F. H. Andrews, Alfred Romer, H. A. McGee, E. A. Drake, E. C. Rice, A. E. Blackman, Charles Armstrong, C. I. Hurd, J. V. Barnes, and Charles Rabadan.

President Barrows made a very short speech, complimenting Mr. Brainard on the work he had done in the great parade. In answering him, Mr. Brainard said that the Democrats deserved a good deal of the credit for the success of the parade.

"I believe we had more Democrats than Republicans in that parade," he said.

John Proctor Clarke, speaking of next year's municipal campaign, said: "I think the Democrats might adopt a new motto—'We may wear Croker's picture, but we'll march with Bishop Potter.'"

"But we won't march with Tom Platt," interrupted several of the diners.

Mr. Clarke stopped his speech at this point, and there was a general scene of confusion. President Barrows whispered to Mr. Clarke:

"Don't go on in that way, there are a good many Democrats present."

"All right, boys," said Mr. Clarke, coughing. "I guess we'll talk on some other subject."

After several other speeches congratulating Mr. Brainard on his success as a Marshal, Mr. Louis Spence was introduced as an old Democrat who had voted against Bryan and Bryanism.

"We should all remember that there is a great crisis coming at the next election. What we want to do is to elect a man who is thoroughly honest, who is a business man, and who will run the affairs of the city as an honest business concern."

"Mr. Brainard's the man we want," interrupted one of the diners. "I name the guest of this dinner, Mr. Frank Brainard, as candidate for Mayor."

Mr. Spence sat down amid a burst of applause although several of the diners intimated that his announcement had been premature.

"The publication of his name as a candidate now," said one of them, "will destroy all his chances." When silence had been secured, Mr. Brainard arose and said that there was no chance of his getting the nomination.

"Any buds that blossom at this time of year," he said, "are sure to be snowed under through the Winter."

Others who spoke were Monroe Crane, Charles Rabadan, George William Ballou, Joseph F. Thayer, Henry McGee, and Vincent Loeser.

The diners learned that Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart were in the hotel, and sent a handsome bouquet of flowers up to them. Mrs. McKinley wrote a note thanking the donors on behalf of herself and Mrs. Hobart.

A CORNER IN EGGS.

Said to Have Been Engineered by Armour & Swift, the Chicago Packers—Immense Profits Already.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The Times-Herald tomorrow will say:

"A corner has been made on eggs. The price is now 19 cents a dozen, and how high it will go no one but the men who are engineering the deal can tell. The men are Armour, Swift, and other packers and dealers. Those who control the corner have already made $500,000, and their profits have only begun. The deal is of such proportions that it makes the Phillips corner on corn seem insignificant.

"The deal has been engineered by the packers, Armour and Swift, who are the largest owners of refrigerator cars in the country, and who have facilitates for handling eggs to better advantage than other dealers.

"There are also in the combine the Western Cold Storage Company, the Monarch Refrigerator Company, Purcell & Tinkham, and C. H. Weaver & Co., all of Chicago. Haskell & Bosworth of Beatrice, Neb., who buy at 150 stations in the country, are also heavily interested. Prices have advanced from 15 to 19 cents in the past two months, and prospects are for a still higher range. The consumption of eggs has been very heavy, and prices of fresh eggs have kept up between 20 and 23 cents for the past few weeks, which is unusual, owing to a scarcity. Not more than 2,500 cases of strictly fresh eggs are held in Chicago to-day."

GIVES FREEDOM TO A CONVICT.

Missouri Court Holds Pardon Once Recorded Cannot Be Recalled.

JEFFERSON, Mo., Dec. 1.—Judge Hazell, in the Circuit Court, to-night released W. J. Ray, a Christian County prisoner, on a writ of habeas corpus. The decision is important, because it holds that the Governor cannot recall a pardon after it has been recorded with the Secretary of State.

Ray was serving twenty-five years in the penitentiary for murder in the second degree. Gov. Stephens issued a commutation releasing him and, after it had been recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, recalled it, and it was never delivered to the prisoner.

Judge Hazell holds that the delivery was complete and considered the prisoner released.

Kingston Hunter Accidentally Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 1.—George Balog of East Kingston will probably die from the effects of a charge of shot in his lungs, caused by the accidental discharge of his gun. Balog intended to hunt for game in Dutchess County yesterday, and in order to get there started to row across the Hudson River, which is nearly two miles wide at that point. In jumping into his boat he jarred the gun. The trigger struck the seat of the boat and the contents of both barrels entered his lungs.

Balog is a Hungarian. He was formerly employed in the brick yards, but managed to save considerable money, a part of which he invested in a complete hunting outfit.

Mr. Davis's Partner Injured.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 1.—F. B. Kellogg of the law firm of Davis, Kellogg & Severance, of which firm Senator Davis was a member, received a painful injury while returning from the Davis funeral this afternoon. He was leaving the cemetery in a carriage with C. A. Severance. As the horses stepped on to the Jackson Street Bridge, Mr. Kellogg stepped out to hold them until a train had passed underneath the bridge. The horses lurched forward and Mr. Kellogg was thrown against a lamp post. A bone in the right elbow was fractured, the injury being of a particularly painful nature.

Carl Schurz's Brother-in-Law Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Bernard Miller, one of the oldest employes of the Custom House, died to-day. Mr. Miller was seventy years old, and had been employed as a clerk in the Auditor's Division of the Chicago Custom House for twenty-five years. He was a brother-in-law of Carl Schurz of New York, and was appointed about the time the latter was Secretary of the Interior.

Doctor Killed by Train.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1.—Frederick A. Hopkins, M. D., of this city was run over by a Grand Trunk passenger train about a mile outside of Montreal this afternoon and instantly killed. He was about thirty years of age, and has several relatives in Pittsburg.

YU-HSIEN TO BE KILLED.

Earl Li Announces that the Court Consents to His Punishment — A Chinese Envoy's View.

PEKING, Dec. 1.—Li-Hung-Chang has received a dispatch from the Court, which has agreed either to behead or otherwise kill Yu-Hsien, formerly Governor of Shan-Si, who personally killed many Christians. Members of Li-Hung-Chang's staff say the Emperor will probably send Yu-Hsien a silk cord, which is an intimation that he must hang himself.

The British and German Ministers met this morning in conference with United States Minister Conger, Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, the German representative, remaining about an hour, and Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister, two hours.

Though the Ministers refused to discuss the object of the meeting, it is generally believed that Mr. Conger requested their presence on receiving a message from Washington affecting certain positions in the joint agreement.

The United States Consul at Tien-Tsin reports increasing activity among the Boxers in the neighborhood of that city.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—A representative of the Foreign Office here stated to-day that Germany has not indicated a disposition to modify her demands for the punishment of guilty Chinese officials, since she does not yet know what the different powers want.

"Germany, above all," the official said, "wants harmony of action. Germany foresaw that the note formulated by the Peking Ministers would not be accepted entirely by all the powers. We have to admit that several of the powers, including Russia, desire a change in several of the provisions. The whole matter is still involved in great uncertainty, so that it is impossible to predict what form the final agreement will take."

The Chinese Minister here, in an interview to-day, said:

"There cannot be a question of the execution of Prince Tuan or Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang, who are still de facto in control of the Court. They both keep the Emperor and Empress virtually prisoners. The Court is unable to go to Peking, even if inclined to do so. Besides, the long journey from Sian-Foo to Peking, now that the snow is on the ground, is almost impossible with the vehicles in use in those primitive districts. Starving out the Court is not feasible. The allies will be unable to carry out such a measure. However, even if it were possible, the provinces would rise in a body for the Court's defense.

"The worst feature is that the Court has lost confidence in Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching, who have demonstrated their impotence to deal properly with the invading powers. Under these circumstances it is certain that the Chinese troubles cannot be adjusted before Spring or Summer."

YANG-TSE OFFICIALS ALARMED.

Activity on the Defenses Owing to Rumors of an Expedition to the Valley.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 1.—Chinese officials are alarmed at the reports that the allies meditate an expedition into the Yang-tse Valley, and there is renewed activity on the defenses.

Munitions of war, including twenty 200-pound gun-cotton mines, have been sent from Shanghai to the Kiang-Yin forts.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—At a meeting of the Cabinet this morning the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, announced that the Christians had re-entered the towns they formerly inhabited in the district of Shun-Tak, escorted by French artillery and Chinese troops. Official notices, he added, had been posted in the villages, requesting the populations not to disturb the Christians and announcing penalties for further outrages.

The Chinese authorities have been notified that they will be dismissed and their goods confiscated in case of renewed trouble. The Chinese who are known to have been guilty of murder will be executed in the presence of the French troops.

TIEN-TSIN, Dec. 1.—The British authorities have rented additional houses in which to quarter the troops, paying therefor $6,000 monthly. The United States gunboat Monocacy will winter inside the Taku bar.

It is expected that the port will be closed in another week.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN PEKING.

PEKING, Nov. 29.—United States Minister Conger invited the American residents to a special Thanksgiving service at the legation to-day. The service was well attended, most of the officers not on duty being present.

Minister Conger entertained a large party at dinner, and Gen. Chaffee also gave a dinner. The Americans generally endeavored to observe the day in much the same manner as it is celebrated in the United States.

THE DEATH OF COL. VON YORCK.

PEKING, Nov. 29.—Col. Count von Yorck, who commanded a German column of 1,000 men which had been operating in the vicinity of Kalgan, three nights ago slept in a room in which was a Chinese stove, burning charcoal. He was asphyxiated, and when discovered was very ill. He died yesterday. German troops will meet his body and escort it to Peking.

Col. von Yorck had distinguished himself during the Kalgan expedition by forcing his way to a difficult pass held by over 5,000 Boxers. The Germans report that the Chinese loss was heavy and their own slight, the exact number of the latter not being ascertained.

The Germans are still very active, small bodies of from 30 to 100 daily leaving Peking and seldom returning without some Boxers and arms.

To Relieve the Distress in Peking.

PEKING, Nov. 29.—Several wealthy merchants have given 100,000 taels toward relieving the distress in Peking, and have also joined with the relief committee in endeavoring to assist those having relations in the south to reach them. Over 400 of these will leave here on Saturday under an American escort. To Gen. Chaffee has been offered a steamer, with supplies, by Chinese merchants of Tien-Tsin to take refugees to Shanghai and Canton.

COL. LISCUM'S BODY ARRIVES.

Transport Thomas Also Brings Officers and Military Prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The body of Col. Liscum, who fell at the head of the American troops before the walls of Tien-Tsin, arrived here this afternoon on the transport Thomas. The body will lie on the Thomas until Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning, when it will be taken under military escort to the train, which will carry it to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., for interment.

Mrs. Liscum will accompany the body of her husband. Among the cabin passengers on the Thomas were Major J. A. Hull, son of Congressman Hull; Col. Webb Hayes, and Lieut. Col. Jose M. Lee. Major Hull has been assigned as Judge Advocate on Gen. Shafter's staff. The transport had also fifty-four army prisoners, eight insane, and many dead.

ROSE ROOMS AND ROSE GOWNS.

How a Woman Artist Employs the Painted Flower in Decorations.

The managers are preparing to make up rose rooms at the Woman's Exchange, Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street. There will be rose parlors, rose tearooms, and rose bedrooms done chiefly in damask and La France roses. This is the work of an artist who will give an exhibition Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. She has devoted herself to the study of this one flower and has succeeded in producing an effect which is beautiful.

The rooms she decorates have hangings, draperies, screens, and cushions in one color scheme. A tearoom has a canopied couch, a new development of the "cosey corner," all in white, with the painted flowers in white. The tea table hangings also have the decorations of roses. In a bedroom the hanging of the bed and the coverlids are painted, as are also the draped dressers.

Interesting features of the work are bridal and christening cushions. The bridal cushions are those the bridal couple kneel upon during the ceremony, and christening cushions are little silken affairs upon which infants are presented at the font. Bridal and bridesmaid's gowns are also decorated in designs of roses.

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from over the water, some exclusive woolens that were ordered by high-priced tailors for early Fall traue. We took them off the importer's hands—at our price. You can find some "swell" clothing among them which we will make into Suit or Overcoat to order for

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THE NATIONAL ARTS CLUB

Additional Quarters to House Its Increasing Membership.

WOMEN HAVE ALL PRIVILEGES

The Attractive Grill Room a Feature—The Winter Exhibition of Interesting Objects.

A long list of proposed new members is one of the first things which greets the visitor's eye at the entrance to the National Arts Club, 37 and 39 West Thirty-fourth Street. The club held its second house warming last Wednesday and opened a second house to accommodate its increasing membership.

The Arts Club, or De Kay's Club, as people who know its founder, Charles De Kay, frequently call it, has surpassed every prediction as to its popularity, and its managers are now wondering if opening a new house may not be one of its annual features. The club obtained its charter in 1898, and in October of 1899 it took up its abode at 37 West Thirty-fourth Street. An adjoining building forms the new quarters.

The club numbers among its members some of the most prominent artists in the country, besides literary men and amateurs. It offers common ground upon which all may meet and by its exhibitions brings out the good work of established artists in all lines and introduces that of those little known. Many rare and interesting antiquities also find their way into the club exhibitions. The club believes it has discovered many clever people.

Women as well as men are admitted, and on the same terms, to club membership, and several hundred are numbered among the 1,100-odd names on the club list. The women have all the privileges of the club, including the restaurant, which is a delightful grillroom. There is a housekeeper and maids, in addition to the men servants, and the women have one room on the second floor to themselves. Here there are comfortable couches and toilet conveniences, a cup of tea can be sent up on an adjacent dumb waiter, and women can drop in to rest at any time during the day.

When the adjoining house at 39 was secured the two buildings were practically thrown into one. The grillroom is in the basement. On the main floor there is an additional exhibition gallery with a parlor and room which may be used for private dinner parties. On the second floor the front rooms of both houses are used for libraries. Back of the library in the new house is an enlarged billiard room.

On the upper floors the added space has made it possible to have fourteen sleeping rooms. These are for the use of the men members of the club, and may not be occupied by one person for more than a fortnight at a time if the rooms are in demand. Rooms in boarding houses are found for women members who come to town and desire accommodation for a time.

The decorations of the two houses have been done by Charles R. Lamb, one of the club members, and they are simple and satisfying. Green predominates, for the club keeps to its colors—green and gold—in its decorations, using the gold, however, sparingly.

The grillroom will accommodate from 80 to 100 guests. It is finished with a high wainscoting of green, and the walls above are tiled with Volkmar tiles, the work of Charles Volkmar, another of the club members. The chairs and tables are Dutch in design. There are fireplaces, with tuns, with shining spigots, set into the wall on either side, the genuine article.

There are Dutch clocks on the wall, and with the dull tones of the wood, the soft tones of the tiling, and maids in waitings in Dutch costume, it is one of the most attractive rooms in the house. There is a court in front of the house, which will be utilized in Summer for a garden, where the club members can take their luncheons.

One feature of the new exhibition gallery is that it is arranged to show stained glass both by day and night. This is a unique feature. Three windows by John La Farge are in the present exhibition. They were placed on view the day of the housewarming.

There are many other things of interest. A collection of Volkmar's pottery occupies a table in the centre of the second gallery; at one side are the brasses and coppers from the collection of Alexander W. Drake, and, a noticeable feature of the first gallery is the decorative mantelpiece and fireplace, some fine work in sculpture and painting by H. K. Bush-Brown and his wife. The latter painted the large panel above the mantel and the sculptured mantel supports are the work of Mr. Bush-Brown. This is one of the loan exhibits. There are also Indian bead work, blankets, baskets, embroideries, and modern tapestries, book bindings, monotypes, and fine leather work.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the modern work is the collection of rugs designed by Mrs. Douglass Volk, dyed with vegetable dyes and made under her direction by the women in the families of farmers of Centre Lovell, Oxford County, Me. Hanging on the wall of the front room is a beautiful piece of work by Mrs. Susan Hayes Ward, a piece of embroidery of original design, with a centre of yellow and a border of a fine blue, the colors having the soft tones of old embroideries. There is some fine work in colored plaster by Henry Linder and other things of equal interest.

On the Executive Board of the club are George B. Post, its President; Spencer Trask, Treasurer; Charles de Kay, Managing Director; Charles R. Lamb, who is Chairman of the Art Committee; A. R. McKim of the House Committee; Richard Watson Gilder of the Library Committee, and John De Witt Warner of the Membership Committee. Of the seventeen Vice Presidents of the club, all but two are out-of-town members.

One of the purposes of the club, upon which it places emphasis, is to "aid all good causes of art, such as the embellishment of cities, capitols, and other public buildings."

CHIMES ANNOY WORSHIPPERS.

One Brooklyn Church Demands that Another Change Its Time for Services.

There is a discussion between the members of Christ Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Henry Darlinton, rector, and the congregation of the First Reformed Church, at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Brooklyn. Christ Church is on Bedford Avenue, at the head of Morton Street, a half a block away from the Reformed Church. In the belfry of Christ Church there is a set of Anglican chimes—the only ones of the kind in the district.

The services of the Reformed Church, of which the Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis is pastor, usually begin at 7:30 o'clock, while Sunday evenings the services in Christ Church begin at 7:45 o'clock. In these fifteen minutes the chimes of Christ Church are constantly ringing. The people of the Reformed Church have protested, as it disturbs their services. Repeated requests have been made by the Consistory of the Reformed Church upon the Vestry of Christ Church to cease the annoyance, but to no avail.

At a meeting of the Consistory of the Reformed Church recently, it was decided to demand of the Trustees of Christ Church to either change their hour for the beginning of the service so as to conform with that of the Reformed Church, or cease ringing of the Anglican chimes, which disturbed the Reformed Church.

When Dr. Darlington heard of the request of the Consistory of the Reformed Church, he consulted with his Vestry. A meeting has been arranged for Thursday night which will consider what action to take. If the Trustees of Christ Church change the time of their services, the Ross Street Presbyterian Church will be asked to begin their services at 7:45 o'clock.

Among the congregation of the Ross Street Church are former Mayor Wurster, Col. Andrew D. Baird, and John S. McKeon. The Ross Street Presbyterian Church's bell has been tolled continuously between 7:30 and 7:45 o'clock, to the annoyance of the members of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, half a block away, whose services begin at 7:30 o'clock.

FALLS IN A FIT UPON FIRE.

Probably Fatal Accident Overtakes a Man Afflicted with Epilepsy While Visiting a Friend.

John Stabler, a carpet layer, of 64 West Ninety-eighth Street, met with a singular accident, which is likely to result fatally, in the big apartment house at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, last evening, while he was visiting his friend, Henry Roberts, janitor of the building.

Roberts was doing some work about the house when Stabler called, and in order that they might sooner be at liberty to converse he suggested that Stabler go to the cellar and draw the fires for the night. Stabler went to the furnace, and hauled the hot coals out on the cement floor, but while thus engaged he was seized with an epileptic fit, and fell upon his face and right side upon the blazing heap of coals.

The fire did not revive him, and Roberts, who noticed a smell of burning clothing, rushed down-stairs only to find his friend slowly burning to death. Stabler was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where the physicians, after examination, advised that the right arm be amputated. Stabler, slowly regaining his senses, refused to submit to the operation, but late last night, several hours after he was injured, gangrene had set in and the doctors then declared that the operation would have to be performed at once. They thought the chances were decidedly against the recovery of the patient.

Back Broken in Football Game.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 1.—James Warral, son of Robert Warral of Naugatuck, was dangerously and perhaps fatally injured in a local football game this afternoon. Young Warral was playing end, and in a scrimmage was thrown on his head. One of the vertebrae was dislocated and he is paralyzed from the shoulders down.

But Nineteen Days to Make Christmas Selections In.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
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But Nineteen Days to Make Christmas Selections In.

And Now It's Christmas Shopping in Earnest.

But Nineteen Days for you to make your selections in—"Greater New York's Greatest Store" was never more ready to serve you profitably. The stocks of holiday merchandise are all but endless. It is these times which we are sure will prove once more this store's right of favor. Come—visit us. In every aisle can a lesson in modern progress and enterprise be learned. With years of experience and months of preparation we have made our 1900 holiday stocks the most extensive, elaborate and practical ever placed under one roof, and the goods are priced lower than elsewhere. We urge you to make your selections now. This is the best week of all to do it in, for with each succeeding day the crowds grow more dense. Then, too, this is the time when the stocks are most extensive and the rarest values are present.

Books, Very Much Under-Priced.

We will begin to morrow one of the greatest Book Sales we have ever attempted. You will find the prices, by comparison, to be the lowest yet reached by any retail concern. At these prices we cannot fill C. O. D. or mail orders.

$1.50 Books at 78c.

The Mantle of Elijah, by Zangwill.
Eleanor, by Mrs. Humphry Ward.
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Dr. North and His Friends, by S. Weir Mitchell.
African Nights' Entertainments, by A. J. Dawson.
Visiting the Sin, by Emma Raynor.
The Stickit Minister's Wooing, by S. R. Crockett.
House of Egremont, by Mollie Elliott Seawell.
The Hosts of the Lord, by Flora N. Steele.
Quincy Adams Sawyer, by Charles Felton Pidgin.
Parlous Times, by Davis Dwight Wells.
The Master Christian, by Marie Corelli.
Tommy and Grizel, by J. M. Barrie.
Cupid's Garden, by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler.
Fourth Creation, by Sir Walter Besant.
Alice of Old Vincennes, by Maurice Thompson.

Gibson Books, $2.95.

The Americans. The Education of Mr. Pipp. Sketches and Cartoons and Pictures of the People, by Charles Dana Gibson, published at $5.00.

Children's Annuals.

St. Nicholas for 1900, published at $4.00, special per set of 2 volumes, 2.95
Chatterbox for 1900, published at $1.25, special at per volume, 62
St. Nicholas Christmas Book for 1900, published at $1.50, special at per volume, 95
Sunday for 1900, published at $1.25, special at per volume, 54
Lothrop's Christmas Book, per volume, 55
Lothrop's Annual, per volume, 55
Wide Awake Story Book, per volume, 89
Palmer Cox's Famous Brownie Book, published at $1.50, special at per volume, 89

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These Watches are guaranteed perfect timekeepers. They are the greatest watch values existing. Our stock is enormous, and a visit to this department is sure to prove profitable.

Women's Solid Silver Watches, 2.95. Solid silver, beautifully engraved, fitted with fine Swiss movements, silver brooch, chatelaine, and neat box. Sold by many as a bargain at $6.50.

Women's Enamelled Watches, 5.95, with chatelaine and case. The popular enamelled watches, chatelaine to match, richly enamelled in all the delicate shades: green, garnet, torquoise, etc., sold all over at $10 00 and $12.00, with case.

P. S. Bartlett Watches, 6.95—The American Waltham Watch Co.'s P. S. Bartlett movement in nickel-plated open-face case, stem winder and pendant set, value $15.00.

Main Floor, front, centre.

Elegant Art Goods.

Reasonably Priced—This is one of the stocks in the store which we openly rejoice over. Our many months' efforts have been crowned with overwhelming success, and we place before you to-day the largest and finest collection of Art Goods ever brought into this country. Many of the rare art objects were on view at the Paris Exposition. The prices on the goods show but a very small profit. It would be a good idea to select from this stock while the collection is in its entirety; you may have the goods stored free of charge for delivery at a later date.

Dutch Silver Toys from 98c. to $25.00.

A large collection, consisting of miniature Furniture, Busts, Figures, Statuettes of Napoleon, Animals, Spoons, &c. Suitable for curio cabinets.

Handsome Swiss Carvings, 39c. to $4.50.

Art specimens made especially for curio cabinets, comprising almost everything imaginable, such as Furniture, Spinning Wheels, Pianos, Chariots and hundreds of other things.

New Art Bronzes, $2.19 to $50.00.

Inkstands, Trays, Paper Weights, Match Holders, Cigarette Cutters, Candle Holders and Trays, Vases, Figures, Busts, &c.

Electric Bronze Lamps, $4.98 to $75.00.

A very beautiful assortment; some of the finest exhibited at the Paris Exposition.

Carved Ivory Figures from 50c. to $4.50 and Upward.

These are direct from Japan, and are very beautiful. Small ivory figures from 50c. to 95c.—valued at $1.25 to $2.00. Carved ivory figures at $2.25—very beautiful and skilful workmanship; other carvings at $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and upward.

Miniature Vases, &c., from $1.95 to $75.00.

A grand collection of beautiful miniatures in Limoges enamel and on ivory; also royal Vienna Vases, &c.; Sevres Vases, &c. Limoges and Vienna enamel Vases. Many historic subjects as well. Miniatures from $1.95 to $75.00. Plates from $15.00 to $25.00. Vases from $3.95 to $50.00. Cups and Saucers from $4.95 to $15.00.

Main floor, 59th St. Section.

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FOUND MANY RARE INSECTS

Result of Curator Beutenmuller's Visit to North Carolina.

Collection Now Being Prepared for Exhibition at the Museum of Natural History.

They have an artist at work in the entomological department of the Natural History Museum this year assisting in the preparation for exhibition of last Summer's collection of insects. When these are ready the collection will be in better condition for the observation of the visitors than ever before. Some of the smaller specimens it has been useless to put on exhibition, for they are so small that to the naked eye there is only to be seen a tiny black dot on the white paper on which they are placed. The smallest measure a fiftieth of an inch or less. These will now be shown with sketches enlarged many times the size of the original. The sketches are made with pen and ink with the insect under the microscope, and the work is all done to scale.

A large and interesting collection was made this Summer by Curator Beutenmüller of the department, who spent three weeks in the Black Mountains of North Carolina, which is a rich field for the entomologist. Some 3,000 specimens were obtained, with perhaps 300 different species, all of them new to the department and some new to science. The work of mounting and classifying is now in progress.

From a pecuniary standpoint a collecting tour of this kind is simple, as the expenses are chiefly those for traveling. But aside from the expense, it requires a large amount of hard work and "know how." This Summer's collecting tour was one of particular interest. The Curator knew the region and something of what he might expect to find. What may be found and what will be found represent, however, two entirely different propositions. On a previous trip the rare Numaretus imperfectus, which feeds upon snails, and is difficult to obtain, using the gold, however, sparingly. was not to be seen. On this trip four specimens were obtained. The insects to be found in the Black Mountains are characteristic of high altitudes and many of them of northern latitudes. To the collector who, after a several miles' tramp through the hot valley, comes into the depth of the forest on the mountains, where the sun never enters, the chill of the air penetrating every bone, this latter characteristic does not seem peculiar.

The starting point for the entomological field is a little station called Black Mountain, a small centre containing a few stores and hotels, a point from which many people of the South start for their Summer homes in the mountains. Ten miles from there is the home of a guide who entertains a few guests in a couple of primitive little cabins. From this place ten miles in different directions will take the entomologist through a range of country very valuable from his point of view.

The mountains are heavily wooded, having many balsam trees, great boulders of rock, fallen timber in various stages of decay, and a rich soil covered with thick layers of leaves and leaf mold which have not been disturbed for generations. The mountain is also rich in fungi growing on the trees, always a good field for the entomologist. The peaks of the mountains are 6,000 feet or more high, and there are many deep ravines.

The implements for the work of the entomologist are few and small and his luggage for traveling is light, but in making a ten-mile tramp the impedimenta are unpleasantly bulky. There is a butterfly net, a sweeping net—a canvas bag on a ring with a handle with which to sweep the bushes—a big sieve with a bag attached; bottles of cyanide of potassium, alcohol, and chloroform, and small bottles and boxes for transporting the material obtained. A pair of pincers is a part of the outfit. The greater part of this was to be carried on every collecting trip.

There is no possibility of transportation for a collector, for there is valuable undiscovered material on every hand. Many beetles have their habitat under stones, and going up Mount Mitchell last Summer the collector estimated that he turned at least 500 stones. The day begins at 6 or 7, when a start is made. The whole day is spent traveling through the mountains, with a return at night, when the hands of the clock have made a full round. The evening is given up to roughly classifying specimens and putting them away with necessary data. Occasionally at night collections are made of insects drawn to the light around the house. The most valuable finds are made in the layers of leaves and leaf mold. This is sifted to dispose of the extraneous matter, which is thrown away, and the valuable material which remains is taken home in a bag to be sorted.

Only a general idea of the quality of the find is obtained during the day, and it is not until the material is carefully classified at the museum that a very clear idea of it is obtained. Deep in the leaf mold were found different blind beetles. There are a number of specimens of the black ground beetles, (Sterostichus;) there was the carrion beetle, (the Silphidi;) the Rove beetles, from the fleshy fungi; the Staphylinidae, the Cychrus, bettles which live on snails and have long jaws with which to enter the shell, and roaches which live in the wood under the bark of trees, a variety characteristic of the Appalachian system, without wings and with short, thick legs which were not made for rapid progress. There are a few things that may be mentioned incidentally.

The different specimens are of species that cannot be obtained outside their natural haunts. They are not in the hands of the dealers either in this country or in Europe, and there is no collector in the region from which they came. Packed in layers of cotton or in small bottles a collection of this kind is easy to transport. There is already an interesting entomological collection at the museum, including the Hoffman collection of butterflies. When these recent additions have been classified and mounted, and the whole collection arranged as it will be eventually in the east wing of the building, it will be worth seeing.

JOKE TURNED AGAINST DRIVER.

His Employer Was in a Car the Truckman Was Obstructing.

A man who is fond of statistics calculates that more bad language results from the delays to street cars occasioned by the drivers of trucks and wagons than from any other cause. Truck drivers seem to take infinite delight in preventing the progress of the electric and cable conveyances, and the gripmen are unable to adopt retaliatory measures. Sometimes a gripman whose nerves are quite unstrung will give the offending wagon a jolt, with the chance that he will damage it and lose his job next day, or else be arrested. In the great majority of cases he contents himself with abuse, in the use of which the truck driver is usually a good deal more proficient than the injured party.

The passengers on a Broadway car last Wednesday witnessed a piece of poetical justice. It was one of the "rush" hours of the day, and most of those in the car were hurrying home to dinner. Just above Fifty-third Street a butcher's wagon got in front of the car and proceeded to stay there. It moved at about the pace of a funeral procession, and every now and then the driver would turn around on his seat and grin maliciously at the gripman. The latter appeared to be going insane. He literally danced with anger, and hurled denunciations at the driver. The conductor was almost as much worked up, and muttered unmentionable things under his breath.

One of the passengers was a stout German in a hurry. He fidgeted in his seat, declared it was an "outrage," and at last went to the front of the car, to find out the name on the back of the wagon, so that he could "rebort" the driver. As soon as he saw the wagon he started. Then he turned to the conductor. "You just wait," he said. "I move that vagon away."

"Move it away," said the conductor. "I guess you can't. There's nothing but a cyclone would move that blank dashed blank."

"Well," and the German chuckled, "I'm the zyclone. Just you see."

He went to the front platform of the car, and then:

"Fritz!" he shouted. "Hi! Fritz!"

The driver of the wagon turned around.

"Du verdamnter schlechter kere," cried the German, "get out of der way."

The road was clear in just about fifteen seconds.

"Ha," said the German. "Made late by mine own vagon. He's done his last yob for me."

And not a person in the car attempted to say a word for the driver who was to be discharged.

Marauding Indians Gathered In.

SILVER CITY, New Mexico, Dec. 1.—A band of more than 200 Indians, who have been slaughtering game and starting fires on the Gila Forest Reservation, have been returned to the reservation in Arizona by twenty mounted police from Fort Defiance. The Indians returned without trouble. The band consisted of Navahoes and Apaches, and the settlers were greatly alarmed, fearing depredation. The action was taken at the instance of the authorities at Washington.

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MR. KRUEGER'S JOURNEY A TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS

French and Belgian Crowds Acclaim Him at Stopping Points.

HE ARRIVES AT COLOGNE

Is Not Officially Welcomed There, and He May Not Go to Berlin at Present—Speaks Well of Roberts.

COLOGNE, Dec. 1.—Mr. Krüger arrived here at 11:30 o'clock. A considerable crowd had assembled, and caused a dangerous crush. No official reception had been arranged, and Mr Krüger drove to the Cathedral Hotel, the crowd cheering as he left the station and as he drove along the route.

The absence of an official welcome is said to have been due to neglect to secure an understanding with the Imperial Court, which is necessary in the case of visits of the heads of States.

Hence it is reported that Mr. Krüger will probably not go to Berlin at present.

Mr. Krüger will receive a delegation of Bonn students to-morrow.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A special dispatch from Berlin says:

"Mr. Krüger has been advised that Count von Bülow (the Imperial Chancellor) will only exchange formal visits with him; that public demonstrations will be suppressed, and that the proposed municipal banquets will be abandoned.

"While there are much sympathy for and curiosity to see Mr. Krüger, there is no chance of such a furore as occurred at Marseilles and Paris."

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Ex-President Krüger spent this morning in conferences with members of his party, only receiving three or four persons outside his followers Just before leaving his apartments he walked out upon the balcony. His appearance was the signal for warm cheering and the repetition of the cries that have greeted him wherever he has gone this week.

In the courtyard of the hotel were two covered landaus. There Mr. Krüger entered the carriage which took him to the station. The crowd outside had hoped to secure a final view of Mr. Krüger, but was disappointed. The first intimation that he was about to leave was the sight of the carriage driving out of the hotel at a quick trot. The landau was driven into an open parallelogram of mounted guards. When the carriages conveying Mr. Krüger's suite appeared a troop of mounted guards wheeled into the open side, and, at a quick pace, Mr Krüger and his accompanying friends started for the Northern Railroad station.

The crowds along the streets and the people who filled the windows cheered warmly as the cortège passed, many women throwing flowers toward Mr. Krüger's carriage, while the men cheered and waved their hats.

At the railroad station there were a few hurried farewells, and at 1:40 o'clock P. M. Mr. Krüger departed for Cologne.

Mr. Krüger's journey this afternoon through Northern France was attended by scenes similar to those witnessed at Marseilles and Paris. At nearly every station passed crowds had gathered, who waved hats and handkerchiefs and cheered Mr. Krüger as the train whirled along.

The first stop was at St. Quentin, at 3:40 P. M. The municipal authorities, many Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies, and various delegations awaited the arrival of the train, which was greeted with cries for Krüger and the Boers. Mr Krüger and Dr. Leyds appeared at the door of the carriage, saluted the crowds, and received the authorities.

At Erquelinnes an enormous assemblage filled the station and greeted the traveler with enthusiastic acclamations. The President of the local Boer Committee read a long address, expressing sympathy with the Boers and the hope that the war would be terminated through arbitration by the signers of The Hague Convention.

At Jeumont the Paris Boer Committee bade farewell to Mr. Krüger, who replied at some length, referring to the warmth of the welcome he had received and the strength of feeling exhibited in favor of the cause he was urging. He said he hoped the new cry which he heard as he was leparting from Paris, that of "Vive Arbitrage!" would become the cry of Europe. He declared he would not stop his work until the South African Republics had regained their independence. It was a cruel war, which in the interests of humanity should be ended. The hearty character of France's greeting was, Mr. Krüger said, forever engraved upon his heart, and he thanked Paris and France for the manner in which they had received him.

At Charleroi, the first stop on Belgian territory, rigorous police measures had been taken to prevent the invasion of the station, but the people were stronger than the police, and rushed upon the platform and gave vent to their feelings in cries favorable to the Boers. The train stopped for five minutes, and Mr. Krüger greeted the people from the steps of the car. The train left Charleroi twenty minutes late.

At Namur a similar scene was enacted The train was then forty-five minutes late.

At Joumont Mr. Krüger said that when he landed in France he [illegible] for the barbarity with which the war had been conducted, adding that before he left France he wished to say that he had made Lord Roberts acquainted with these wrongs, and that the British commander had promised that the cruelties should cease, but whether he had not been obeyed or whatever the reason, the barbarities continued.

Mr. Krüger said he felt it his duty to explain that he had complained as the Chief of State, and not as the head of his family, for his own family had been treated with the greatest regard by Lord Roberts, and he thanked him for this.

The enthusiasm in other Belgian towns through which Mr. Krüger passed, rivalled that shown in the towns of France. At Liege a crowd numbering about 2,000 persons thronged the platforms and the approaches to the station. Among this gathering were a number of deputations with banners, and the Liege pro-Boer Committee, the President of which read an eloquent address expressing sympathy with the Boer cause and promising Mr. Krüger as magnificent a reception in Belgium, if he should stay there, as had been given to him in France. The crowd at the station was tumultuously demonstrative. Its members sang the Boer hymn while awaiting the arrival of the train, and when the latter was signalled, the people broke the barriers and rushed upon the platforms. The gendarmes, with fixed bayonets, tried to force them back, but the crowd swept the officers aside and massed around Mr. Krüger's saloon car, raising deafening shouts of "Vive Krüger!" "Vive les Boers," and "Vive arbitration." Mr. Krüger spoke a few words of thanks.

As the train was starting cries were heard of "Down with the English," whereupon the curtains of the saloon car were quickly drawn, though before the train left the station, Mr. Krüger reappeared at the window and waved his hand. A group of students marched from the station to the British Consulate, followed by a small crowd, shouting, "Down with the English!" "Down with Chamberlain!" These cries were redoubled when the Consul, with his family, appeared on the balcony, but on their withdrawing the demonstrators dispersed.

Mr. Krüger was much fatigued with his journey, and bandages were frequently applied to his head.

Invite Krueger to This Country.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The American Transvaal League in Chicago has prepared a message which will be sent to ex-President Krüger inviting him to visit the United States when he has finished his European tour

THE NEW BRITISH PLANS.

Cavalry, Mounted Infantry, and Mounted Police Relied on to End Boer Opposition.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—One of the responsible heads of the departments in the War Office said to-day, in an interview:

"Undoubtedly the situation in South Africa is serious. It resembles in many ways America's trouble with the Filipinos. We cannot expect to crush out opposition for some time to come. We are not withdrawing troops indiscriminately; nor are we indifferent to the gravity of the problem. The Household Cavalry has come home because heavy cavalry is practically useless. The infantry, too, is of comparatively small service.

"We rely upon two things to bring about peace—first, the transformation, so far as possible, of all the British troops in the disturbed districts into mobile cavalry and mounted infantry; second, through the establishment of a police force. Until the latter gets in working order even the cavalry will not be able to accomplish much. The police force should be similar to the Irish constabulary, only all the men will be mounted. When that body is organized I believe a change will quickly come over the situation."

The Canadian officers who returned here from South Africa this week express no surprise at the renewal of Boer successes. They only wonder that they have not been greater. The Canadians, however, are unanimous in expressing the belief that Gen. Kitchener is the right man to deal with the form of opposition now faced by the British in South Africa. Hardly any of the returning officers express criticism of Lord Roberts, even in the face of the recent reverses. The general feeling toward the Field Marshal is well put by The Sun of this city. It says:

"Lord Roberts is a brilliant, dashing soldier and has displayed consummate ability. But, after all, we fear he is too much of a humanitarian for the work now to be done. Once Kitchener gets to work on the Boers nothing will stop him."

THE CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Lord Mayor Thanks Them on Behalf of the City—Why the Contingent Did Not All Return Together.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The members of the Royal Canadian contingent of troops were received at the Mansion House to-day by the Lord Mayor and Corporation. His Lordship expressed the high honor he felt at entertaining a regiment "whose services to the Empire were so great that they had been acknowledged by the Queen's own lips, the highest honor which could be bestowed on returning troops."

Lieut. Col. Buchan gracefully acknowledged the heartiness of the reception of the Canadians everywhere in England.

The Canadians this afternoon visited the Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor again addressed them, thanking them in the name of the citizens of London for their great sacrifices and the heroism they had shown on the battlefield.

Col. Otter, replying, said it was a proud moment when the Canadians obtained the opportunity of testifying their loyalty and desire to serve the Queen and uphold the honor of the flag. The Queen, he added, might always count on the loyalty of the Canadians.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner, followed with a few words of thanks for the reception accorded to the Canadians.

Henry Siegel of New York sat at the Lord Mayor's right in the Guild Hall. He referred warmly to the close ties between the United States and Canada, and to the sympathetic interest of the United States in the exploits of the Canadians.

How pathetic was the meeting of the Queen and her Canadian soldiers seems to have escaped the English papers. Sitting in a carriage the Queen watched intently the men as they marched by within a few feet of her, and she commenced her speech in brave tones. It was only a few words, but before it was finished tears rolled down her Majesty's face and her voice broke, and at the end it was almost a sob. It is not astonishing, therefore, that when Col. Otter replied it was in trembling tones, and not one of the men whom he led into nearly fifty engagements felt ashamed of the grizzled Colonel because his cheek was wet with tears.

The reason why only three companies of the Canadians came back to England is that, shortly before the end of the year for which the Canadians had volunteered expired, Col. Otter communicated with Lord Roberts, notifying him of the fact. The Commander in Chief said he would much like the regiment to remain longer, and asked Col. Otter to sound the men. The Colonel asked the officers, who, without consulting the men, enthusiastically guaranteed that their companies would remain. When the men heard this they took umbrage at not being consulted, and in unmeasured terms informed the authorities that they wished to return in the stipulated time. Lord Roberts wrote a letter practically begging them to stay a little longer; but the regiment being split up in various parts of the country, and the decision having been made, they voted to go direct to Canada, with the exception of Companies A and B.

Company I, being composed of regulars, was obliged to remain, and Companies A and B were stationed at headquarters. As a reward for staying in South Africa Lord Roberts enabled Companies A, B, and I to participate in the Pretoria celebrations, and then sent them home by way of England, only a month later than their comrades.

The disintegration of the regiment at such a period caused the keenest regrets and heartburnings.

Roberts's Journey to the Coast.

HEIDELBERG, Nov. 20.—Lord Roberts, journeying toward Durban, stopped here to-day. He made a speech to the volunteers, in the course of which he said he trusted the guerrilla warfare would not long continue.

GERMAN PROTEST LIKELY.

Manufacturer Boesnick Thinks He Was Unjustly Treated Here.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Otto Boesnick of Glauchau, the largest manufacturer of Henrietta cloth in the world, who exported 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 marks' worth of his goods to the United States, but who was charged with systematically undervaluing, upon which his American exports greatly declined, has submitted to Baron von Richthofen, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a strong protest on the subject. He is also agitating in the Reichstag for a retaliatory tariff against the United States.

It is understood that Dr. Von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, will be instructed to present protests in connection with the Boesnick case.

SOCIALISTS IN THE REICHSTAG.

Take Up Large Share of Debates—Bills to be Introduced This Week.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The disproportionately large share which the Socialist members of the Reichstag have had in the debates since the Reichstag reconvened arouses much press comment. The Deutsche Tages-Zeitung says:

"It sounds strange, but it cannot be denied that the Socialists already dominate the Parliamentary proceedings."

During the coming week several Centrist bills will come up. Among them, on Monday, will be a bill demanding that the Government take steps against a coal famine and prohibiting measures restricting trusts and syndicates. On Wednesday Herr Lieber's so-called "Tolerance bill," intended to give Catholics and other religious minorities wider liberty of worship, will be introduced in the Reichstag, and the Government will introduce the Invalid Pensioners' bill, which increases the pensions from 40 to 70 per cent. of the younger army officers to an even hundred marks per month.

SITUATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Relations Between the Porte and American Legation Friendly.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 1.—The rumors that a rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey is imminent are unfounded. The relations between the Porte and the United States Legation are excellent. In fact, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Lloyd C. Griscom, has been received in audience six times this year. Only a fortnight ago he was invited to a musical entertainment at the Yildiz Palace. This proves he is persona grata at the palace.

The visit of the United States battleship Kentucky to Smyrna does not influence the nature of these relations, though it does induce the Porte to more strictly concern itself with the United States' claims for indemnity, which were already on the point of solution.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, who was appointed to establish a United States Consulate at Harpoot, is going Monday to take possession of his post at Harpoot. The United States Legation will continue to press its demand for an exequatur, but a prompt solution of this question is not likely.

The order to the Cramps of Philadelphia for a cruiser will be small, the price being less than 500,000 Turkish pounds.

Assurances to German Agriculturists.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, received a deputation from the Chambers of Agriculture to-day. He assured his visitors that the legitimate wishes of the agriculturists would receive full consideration in the future customs tariff scheme, "so far as compatible with the economic and general interests of the country."

WELL-KNOWN SINGERS ARRIVE.

Mmes. Sembrich and Ternina Tell of Their Plans for the Season.

Among the arrivals on the American liner St. Louis last night was Mme. Marcella Sembrich, the prima donna. She was accompanied by her husband, Prof. Wilhelm Stengel, and comes to America to inaugurate her season under the management of C. L. Graff.

When she sailed for Europe last May, it was generally expected that she would return, though it was known at the time that if she did it would not be as a member of the Grau forces. Two days after she sailed, Mr. Graff followed, and going direct to her home in Dresden, secured a contract for her present American tour. Her first appearance will be at a recital in Carnegie Hall next Tuesday. Other recitals in neighboring cities during this month will follow the New York recitals.

The company which is to support Mme. Sembrich will arrive about the middle of December. The first performance of the operatic tour will be given in Baltimore Jan. 3. The company will include Signor Lara, Signor Deusaude, Signor Dado, Signor Rossi, Signor Galazzi, and Mme. Mattfeld. Signor Bevignani, who will conduct the orchestra, was also a passenger on the St. Louis. The orchestra will to a large extent be composed of members of the old New York Symphony Orchestra. The tour of the company will include all of the large cities of the country, in many of which Mme. Sembrich has never been heard. The operas in the repertoire consist of those in which Mme. Sembrich has been most frequently heard while connected with the Grau Opera Company at the Metropolitan Opera House. They will include "The Barber of Seville," "Don Pasquale," "La Traviata," "Lucia," "Rigoletto," and "Faust."

Referring to the report that she was to quit the concert stage, Mme. Sembrich said the idea was absurd, as no such step had ever been contemplated by her. She was recently commanded to sing before the Kaiser, but was unable to do so, owing to her departure for this country. Concerning her forthcoming tour, she said:

"I am going to make the longest tour of this country that any star ever made, not excepting Mme. Patti. At the head of the Sembrich Opera Company, I will leave New York right after New Year's, and will go to the Pacific Coast. I will return, stopping in various places, and after singing in Indianapolis will go to New Orleans."

On the St. Louis also was Mme. Milka Ternina, one of the leading members of the Metropolitan Opera Company. She will join the company when it returns from the Pacific Coast, and in the meantime will sing in concerts with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Asked about her plans for the season and what she has been doing since last here, she said:

"I have sung in Berlin and Munich and sang almost all the time except for a little while when I rested at Carlsbad. I only know positively of one new opera that we will give that I will be in, That is 'La Tosca.' In that I will take the title rôle. We may put on "Le Bal Masque," one of Verdi's old operas and if so I will take the part of Amelia. We are not sure of that, however. I am going to live quietly here during this month, except for a very few concerts with the Boston Symphony Orchestra."

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Dinners and receptions to ex-President and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison will be leading social events the coming week. Contrary to the prevailing impression, they will not attend the banquet to be given at the White House Thursday night. They had accepted the invitation of Senator and Mrs. Elkins, who have invited a large company to dine on that evening in honor of the former Chief Executive. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster will give a dinner in their honor Monday evening. Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks have secured the Harrisons for Tuesday evening, when the prominent Indiana people here will be invited to meet the eminent statesman from their State. They will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Walsh at their dinner and reception on Friday night, and later in their visit the guests of Justice and Mrs. Brown and of Justice and Mrs. Harlan.

Mrs. Francis B. Loving presented her eldest daughter, Miss Lydia Loving at a tea this afternoon at the family residence on K Street. Mrs. John Pory and Miss Routh did the honors of the tea table, the Misses Ethel Anderson and Carola de Peyster assisting.

The Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmuller held their first informal at home this evening, when a company of some thirty intimate friends were present, bridge whist being the amusement of the evening.

A unique entertainment was given this afternoon by Alexander Zelenoy, the Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy, when he invited his friends to drink tea in his quarters, on N Street. Mrs. Gregoire de Wollat, wife of the First Secretary, was the hostess of the occasion, and society, official, diplomatic, and resident, was largely represented.

THE BEER-POISONING SCARE.

Cases Due to Arsenic in the Glucose in London as Well as the North of England.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The beer poisoning epidemic at Manchester, which has so worked up the North of England, has now spread to London. The County Council announces that it is taking active measures to protect the community. The workingman now empties his pewter pot with more or less fear and trembling, and analysts are busy day and night on samples of the glucose and saccharine used extensively by the brewers. Many samples have been found to contain arsenic. In the Manchester and Liverpool districts there are already over 1,000 patients, and there have been nearly seventy deaths due to a particularly bad lot of glucose supplied to favorite local brewers. As a result of the agitation the use of glucose will probably be restricted by legislation.

A public analyst suggests that the mystery in the Maybrick case might have been solved had the facts now made public in regard to arsenic in beer been known at the time of the trial.

HOLDS W. W. ASTOR'S WEALTH.

Special Chamber Constructed in London Safety Deposit Vaults.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—William Waldorf Astor, who is the owner of one of the most beautiful office buildings in London, has just constructed at a safety deposit company's vaults a special chamber at a cost of £5,000.

It is currently reported to be full of securities and documents representing a fabulous amount, which, it is added, "never ceases to cause the admiration of even the company's officials, who are accustomed to handle the wealth of British millionaires."

PROPOSED GIBRALTAR TUNNEL.

M. Berlier, the Engineer, Believes His Plan Perfectly Feasible.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The State Department has received a report, conveying further information as to the proposed tunnel from Europe to Africa under the Strait of Gibraltar, from George H. Murphy, Consular Clerk at Magdeburg, Germany

M. Berlier, the French engineer, who has submitted the proposal of this project to the Governments of Spain and Morocco, is said to have perfect confidence in the feasibility of the plan. On the other hand, Mr. Murphy states that the ventilation of a submarine tunnel and the removal of the constantly accumulating water are very formidable and expensive obstacles. Nevertheless M. Berlier believes that by a secret process of his own he can grapple with these difficulties. By working simultaneously from both ends of the tunnel, he believes the date of completion could be safely placed at 1907. The estimated cost of the tunnel is $23,000,000.

Peer Claims Corner on Nickel Market.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 1.—The Earl of Dunmore arrived here to-day after a year of travel through Australia and the South Sea Islands. He claims to have arranged a corner on the nickel market for the Western Coast and practically the whole of the United States. He largely controls several big nickel producing properties in Europe, and a few weeks ago concluded the purchase of the large mines of French New Caledonia. He invested over $300,000 cash in the properties, and says he will soon be able to control the markets of the United States from their output.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

When Mrs. Russell Sage made her appearance at the dinner of the Mayflower Society one evening last week it was a matter of comment. She is not a woman who gets away from her home after the evening shadows fall, as a rule. But she and "Uncle Russell" renewed their youth, and not only sat out the dinner, but through the long speech-making that followed. This is the one evening of dissipation that Mrs. Sage allows herself during a year. She enters into its enjoyment with all the zest of her younger associates in this organization of Puritan descendants, and makes the most of this red letter evening of her year. Mrs. Sage told a friend that she feared she was taking life altogether too easily now, and is really becoming lazy, because on some mornings she does not have her breakfast until 8 o'clock. Had a cheeky young man who claims to be a nephew or cousin of Russell Sage had his way, this aged but rather retiring and rarely dissipated couple might have been seen at the Horse Show on the fashionable Thursday evening. This brash young man sent to the managers of the show an application for an arena box for that night, presuming on his connection with a newspaper as an entering wedge. He naively announced, that he would like the accommodation so that her could bring his frugal relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, to the show. The former, he said, might thus be able to look over and criticise the horses, and see what they were really worth. As arena boxes for that evening were in such demand that speculators could not supply them at the $200 each that was freely offered, the request that relatives of the Sages found its way into the waste paper basket of the press agent.

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Gulls are making a lot of trouble for the caretakers at Central Park these days. There is hardly an hour in the day when great flocks of them may not be seen resting on the waters of the upper reservoir, the flocks at times numbering hundreds. They seem to fairly revel in the chance to get a dip in the fresh waters of the big reservoir, and preen their feathers there until, after the visit of one of the large flocks, the surface of the water is dotted with the white and gray feathers that have been torn out during the cleaning process. Children take keen delight in watching the gulls come and go, and feel more kindly toward them than do the keepers. These latter have to follow a visit of the gulls with a trip about the reservoir in boats kept for the purpose. The men go carefully over the surface of the water, one rowing the boat while another sweeps the surface with a scoop net in which he picks up all the floating feathers he can gather together. It is no unusual thing for a bushel of the wetted feathers to be picked up in one of these trips. Fewer of the dead leaves that blow about the Park reach the surface of the water than one would imagine.

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Time was, and it was not so many years ago, either, when green peas were a luxury that only the very rich could indulge in at the latter end of November. Now you may have your lamb and green peas until well into December, and the green peas are not the costly part of the combination. While not exactly as plentiful as they are in Summer, there is no market of any sort worth patronizing where green peas may not be had at a price but little in excess of that paid in the Spring, when alone, a generation ago, green peas were in season. That they are now to be had so plenteously and cheaply is due to the fact that truck farmers have learned a whole lot within the past decade about the value of things that are out of season. Rotation of crops, in the South particularly, has materially increased the income of the up-to-date farmer, and made the season line for his crops one that is hardly traceable. Some of the peas that were in the market during the early part of the month were late ones raised on the Long Island truck farms. Most of those now to be had come from North Carolina and Florida, the best being the late crop from the latter State.

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Publishers and booksellers who carry stocks of foreign books are having a hard time just now and have been for several months. It seems as if about every man, woman and child in New York who can read a few words in French has been wild ever since the announcement that Bernhardt would play "L'Aiglon" here, to read the book of the play in the original. There was therefore a rush to the booksellers, and these unfortunates, unable to satisfy the demand, have grown weary. At one uptown shop the minute the mouth of the would-be purchaser opens and the first half of the word "L'Aig" is formed, they lead the way to one side of the place where a placard has been tacked up. This is in French, and from the French publisher Charpentier, who is bringing out the book. A description of the edition is given: "Pour paraitre le 2 décembre irrevocablement." That is an original document, says the man in charge with an aggrieved air. "We probably shan't have the book before the 15th of December." People who have called on "the divine Sarah" say she has a copy of this identical book on her table, not her prompt book, but one of the books of the regular edition. "Well I'd like to see it," says the bookman. "I'd give $10 for it. Bernhardt would of course have a first copy. But I don't believe she has it." There is such a demand for the book that in some shops they say the supply for America has been practically all sold in advance.

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It sounds a bit strange perhaps, but it is appropriate enough after all, that a downtown Mr. Wickes should be a dealer in lamps, while an up-town Mr. Lampe should be a dealer in lamp wicks.

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"A new reason for keeping down the census figures of some of the towns in our State has just developed," said Col. A. F. Lampson of Connecticut. "Under our State excise law there is a low yearly figure for the liquor license if the population of a town is less than 3,000. If that number is exceeded the price of the license is increased by $200 a year. Within the past few days it has developed that in at least one small town the liquor dealers had influence enough in one way or another to prevent the residents of the town from being counted in the census taken last June. Quiet investigation has shown that in one quarter of the more thickly-populated portion of this little town, near Hartford, at least fifty persons were omitted from the list of residents forwarded to Washington for correction. How many more were thus purposely left off the list is not known, but the village authorities are about making a thorough investigation. There are about half a dozen liquor dealers in the town who would have been forced to pay the larger license fee had the population exceeded 3,000. It just escaped that figure. That fact means an aggregate saving of $1,200 a year to the six liquor dealers for a period of ten years, and a loss of a like sum to the town. It is suspected that with the hope of saving this $12,000 in the ten-year period before another census, the liquor dealers got together and paid a handsome sum to some one to have the enumeration kept down to the limits that would mean the saving of a lot of money to them. Who the culprit is I don't know, but people in the town are shrewdly guessing, in Yankee fashion, that the enumerator in the factory district succeeded in 'feathering his nest.' A resident of the town tells me that the town authorities have already located enough residents of more than two years in the town whose names were omitted from the enumeration—purposely, perhaps—to carry the population over the 3,000 limit. They are going to carry the matter to Washington and see if they cannot find a way to circumvent the shrewd liquor dealers."

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A resident of the upper west side, near one of the homes for the blind, became accustomed to seeing blind persons feeling their way about the streets in the vicinity with only their walking stick as a guide. But the people thus sorely afflicted are all men. Now, the home is for persons of both sexes, yet in two years of residence near the place this gentleman says he has yet to see the first blind woman on the street, either walking alone or led by a child or other companion. That was why the observant man had asked at the Fifth Avenue Hotel if any one of the loungers thereabouts had ever seen a blind woman on the streets of New York. The little group of men said, "Of course, I have," until the up-town man told his experience. Then they were very much less sure as to what they had seen, and before the talk ended had very generally recanted, and became voluble over the fact that a blind woman was a wholly unusual sight on the city streets It was decided by the group of men that the reason so few deaf-mutes among women are seen in public conveyances was probably due to the fact that mute women kept their fingers quiet while in public for two reasons: first, pride, and, secondly, kid gloves. The latter prevented them from using the sign language easily, the first from publicly admitting their unfortunate condition.

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There is hardly an officer in the navy whose term for sea service is looming up in the not very remote future but longs for an assignment to one of the new vessels, particularly the Georgia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. These new vessels, as well as some of those more recently launched, are to be provided with a complete steam laundry outfit. Officers have always had considerable trouble in keeping their supply of white duck trousers, shirts, collars, and cuffs in the condition they like to have them ashore. But with the improved mangles, ironing machines, and all the rest there is a chance for them to appear on deck or in the wardroom just as spick and span as ashore.

SOME NOTES FOR WOMEN.

It is chocolate, not cocoa, but it comes powdered ready for use, and it is a great convenience. It is a little newer and a little less trouble than the chocolate paste, though either is less troublesome to prepare than the chocolate which comes in hard cakes.

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Real comfort for room wear is to be found in the soft fur slippers, wool lined. They can't be called really beautiful, except for the beauty of the fur, but they have charms of their own. They are to be found in all kinds of the shorter napped furs, sealskin, otter, and in the tiger skin the slippers are more shapely. There is nothing like the fur slippers for warmth.

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Some of the chinchilla collars have sable tails for ends. The combination is not to be commended for its beauty, but it has a certain style.

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The number of furs worn at the Horse Show and through the mild weather of that week proves the popularity of these becoming adjuncts for this year. Many white fur boas, very long, were to be seen with light gowns, as well as the white feather and gray ostrich feather boas.

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Gayly colored feather eyes are dotted all over different kinds of furs in boas, capes, and muffs, and make elaborate and showy furs.

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The soap bowls and brushes come, of course, from England, the land of matutinal tubbings. The bowls are some of them as large as kneading bowls, big wooden affairs, and none of them are small. They are each filled with big pieces of soap molded into them, and which comes in any perfume and any color. The brush is as big as a paint brush, of a hairlike substance, with a twisted handle of the same. It is pure fun to take a bath with the big brush and soap tray. It takes the sedate grown-up back to mud-pie days.

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The most distinguished-looking gowns at the Horse Show were of black velvet, and the corduroy gowns of various kinds were all of them "smart." Corduroy is popular this year. One pretty gown had a skirt of brown silk, a waist or short coat of brown velvet, and a touch of gold in the belt at the waist. Gold can be worn with brown when it would be garish with any other color.

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It was noticeable that there was very little gold to be seen at the Show. There was hardly a well-dressed woman who wore it. Its fatal general popularity would be enough to keep the woman who does not spare expense in her gowns from wearing it to any extent.

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There were a few women to be seen here and there with long ribbon or velvet ends dangling, each end finished with a long tapering point of gold or silver. They were noticeable. Many dangling ends always suggest savagery.

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The mushroom is becoming so popular that it is getting into pincushions, and several varieties can be found in the shops. One of them, though it does not follow out the species in all its characteristics, is the fly agaric, the Amanita muscaria, one of the most poisonous varieties of the mushroom, known to the public at large as a toadstool. The pincushion variety of mushroom costs 25 cents apiece, making them a little more costly than the fresh varieties.

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The trouble in China has sent Chinese novelties up above par, and John Chinaman is out in calendars and makes a very presentable appearance. Some of the calendars have photographs of Chinese children or women in the centre, are hung with coin on cords around the edges, and the calendar proper is on long strips of yellow or red papers at one side, the numbers printed to have the appearance, as far as possible, of Chinese hieroglyphics. The small Chinese masks are used in some instances on painted bodies and with excellent effect.

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These grotesque masks are on pyrographic bodies on leather, with holes in the tops of the heads to admit matches, while straps on other places on the leather background are for pipes, and the whole makes a pretty pipe rack. Rack is not exactly the name for it, for the leather is soft, with a slashed fringe at the ends. In fact, Indians are so popular on leather work of this kind that Chinese and Indian decorations are a little confused sometimes. The slashed leather has the atmosphere of the Western plains, as has the leather braiding which unites the seams in some of the leather work. The Indians appear largely on leather sofa pillows, and these are the most attractive of any of the pillows to be seen. On some of the pillows there are haunting scenes in pyrography.

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They are trying to improve upon the old-time clay pipe with which the little Adams and Eves of the second generation of the world probably blew bubbles. It takes all the beauty out of the pretty sport to have a patent bubble blower, but it is probably convenient. There is a small curved tin tube, with a circular piece of tin at the end. In this circular piece is inserted a soap capsule, and then, with a little dish of water the bubble blower goes to work. There is none of the old trouble of making the soap suds before the fun begins. One capsule of soap can make a given number of bubbles, a hundred or more, and then another is put in to replenish it. The bubble blower, with a package of capsules, costs 10 cents, and additional capsules 5 cents a package.

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There are some delightful twilled flannelettes to be found in the shops now at 15 cents a yard. They have been brought out in all the fine patterns of the imported French flannels, and they are exceedingly stylish. There are many of the Persian designs, showing the familiar palm leaf in different colors, and other designs in great variety.

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Fur coats are fastened a little at the side with three large fancy buttons. For instance, an ermine coat, a half length box coat, has three big turquois blue buttons. A woman looking at this coat said: "I don't like it. I don't like ermine for an outside fur. I only like it for a trimming or a lining."

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Big stylish flowers in colored designs are to be found printed on mummie cloths in the linen departments of the shops. The designs are excellent and so are the colors. There are combinations of pink and green; blue and heliotrope, and some designs are all in delft blue. The fleur de lis figures in these designs.

Peruvian Elections Pass Quietly.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 1.—To-day's elections passed off without disturbance. The result is favorable to the electoral coalition in the list of whose candidates appear the names of some of the best and most respectable citizens of Lima.

Wheat Crop in Queensland.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Australia, Dec. 1.—The wheat crop of the Darling Downs district is expected to beat all records. In some instances it will yield fifty-two bushels to the acre.

BEST HOLIDAY BOOKS.

The special Holiday Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will appear Dec. 8. It will contain a list of BEST BOOKS, chosen from the year's literature, and adapted to purchasers in the holiday season. These books will be classified, and there will be semi-critical descriptive notices The circulation of this number will be greater than that of the Fall Announcement number of Oct. 6, which, as previously announced, was over 150,000 copies. As a literary newspaper, the issue of Dec. 8 will stand as the most remarkable achievement in journalism—remarkable for size, for reading matter, for circulation, and for publishers' advertisements. To be sure of getting a copy, order in advance from your newsdealer.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William H. Van Nortwick.

William H. Van Nortwick, formerly a newspaper editor, died on Thursday at the residence of his son, Robert A. Van Nortwick, 53 Gardner Avenue, Jersey City. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon at the house. Mr. Van Nortwick was born in New Brunswick, N. J., Dec 10, 1821. In early life he was employed on The Workman, a newspaper published in Philadelphia. He left that employment to serve as Assistant Superintendent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Later he was appointed Revenue Inspector for the district of New Jersey, and then returned to newspaper work as editor of The Bordentown Register. He was one of the owners and editors of The Trenton Evening Argus before its consolidation with The Sentinel. His next field of labor was as the editor of The Jersey City Standard, until it was sold to the late Michael Mullone, who changed its name to The Argus. Mr. Van Nortwick's last work was as the managing editor of The Cleveland Leader. He retired eight years ago.

Patrick J. Rooney.

Patrick J. Rooney died at his home, at 10 Gregory Street, Jersey City, on Friday from debility incident to old age. Mr. Rooney was born in County Sligo, Ireland, in 1802. He came to this country in 1834 with his parents, who settled in Jersey City. Young Rooney, who was a plasterer, assisted in building the first Roman Catholic Church, St. Peter's, built in Jersey City It was situated on Grand Street, near Washington Street, on the site now occupied by St. Aloysius's Academy, the new St. Peter's having been erected at Van Vorst and Grand Streets in 1867. Mr. Rooney was one of the officers of the first Catholic Sunday-school established in the city. He was also a member of the Fire Department, and was the oldest volunteer fireman in the State. In 1840 he founded the first church temperance society in Hudson County, then newly set off from Bergen County.

Mrs. Eliza W. Miller.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Mrs. Eliza W. Miller, widow of Associate Justice Samuel F. Miller of the United States Supreme Court, was found dead in bed yesterday morning at her home, on Highland Terrace, Washington. Death had occurred from angina pectoris. Mrs. Miller had just returned from her old home in Keokuk, Iowa, Thanksgiving evening she dined with Senator and Mrs. Cullom. Early the next morning she suffered an attack of heart disease. She had been dead several hours when found. Her children, Irvine Miller of Springfield, Ohio, and Mrs. Touzalin of Colorado Springs, Col., have been notified.

Justice Miller is buried at Keokuk with other members of the family, and Mrs. Miller will be laid by his side in Oakland Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

THEODORE D. BARNUM, a prominent business man of Buffalo, died Friday night. He was born at Utica in April, 1842.

DANIEL B. HUNT, sixty-four years old, pension agent and a prominent Grand Army of the Republic man, dropped dead at home in Syracuse yesterday evening of heart disease.

GEORGE EVERALL, a tailor of 236 Fifth Avenue, died at his home, 166 West Fifty fifth Street Friday night. He was about sixty-five years old. Mr. Everall had been ill for several months. A widow survives him.

FANNY LEWIS SCUDDER, widow of the Rev. Dr. Henry Martyn Scudder, formerly of Brooklyn, died Friday at the home of her son, the Rev. Doremus Scudder, in Woburn, Mass. She was eighty-one years of age.

HENRY L. GLEASON, an insurance agent of Syracuse, N. Y., died on a street car yesterday morning of heart disease. He was sixty-four years old. Passengers noticed him topple over in his seat. Physicians were summoned, but before they arrived he had died.

EASTWOOD EASTWOOD, Mayor of Central Falls, R. I., died at his home yesterday, after an illness of more than six weeks, due to blood poisoning. Mr. Eastwood's malady followed the removal of a corn, his toe having been cut in the operation. He was sixty-six years of age.

Mrs. CAROLINE MORROW, whose husband, the late Rev. Dr. John I. Morrow, was the founder and first pastor of the Morrow Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Maplewood, N. J., died yesterday at her home, 148 Hamburg Place, Newark. One daughter survives her.

CHAUNCEY PELTON of 83 Fountain Street, Grand Rapids, Mich., was found dead in bed yesterday. He had lived there fifty years, and until four years ago was prominent in Western Michigan lumber interests. He was born in Middlesex, Conn., and was well known in the East. Heart disease was the cause of death.

The Rev. E. C. GARDNER, aged fifty-seven years, of Nantucket, Mass., died Friday night. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, and of the Berkeley Divinity School in Middletown, Conn. He resided over various parishes of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Connecticut, and for the past few years had been located in Nantucket.

Col. H. C. SYMONDS is dead at Los Gatos, Cal., of paralysis, aged seventy years. He was a graduate of West Point, and formerly a professor in that academy. Among his classmates were Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Schofield, and Gen. McPherson. During the civil war he was commissary at

NAVY WON AT FOOTBALL

West Point Cadets Beaten by the Score of 11 to 7.

WAR OFFICIALS SEE THE GAME

Diplomatic Circles Represented and Many Society People on Hand—A Hard-Fought Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1. — Victory perched this afternoon, as it has done many a time before, on the pennants of the American Navy, when on Franklin Field the rival football teams of the Naval and Military Academies met for their annual game. History teaches that the American sailor afloat is a formidable person when engaged in controversy, and the embryo sailors from Annapolis proved to-day that Jack ashore is not always the lubber the song would make him out.

The military men from West Point were most decisively beaten, in fact, if it had not been for the do-or-die spirit and alert wits shared by both branches of the American service, a most appalling rout would have been chronicled to-day against the future defenders of the Nation's honor by land. As it was, the final score of the game, 11 to 7, by no means indicates the superiority of the Annapolis men. It will, however, remain a monument to the indomitable courage under heavy disadvantages which the military cadets displayed.

The Naval Academy's score was made up of one goal from the field and a touchdown, with its accompanying goal. West Point's unusual score of 7 points was due to one goal from the field and a safety which they forced the sailors to make late in the second half of the game. Throughout the game was one interminable exchange of punts, neither side being able to push the ball down the field for any great distance. Annapolis, however, was clearly the stronger, both at kicking and at line bucking. It was only through persistent attempts at drop kicking goals from the field, a majority of which, through slowness in getting the ball away, were blocked, that Annapolis did not smother the soldiers under a heap of scores. Greater alertness and better generalship ought to be credited to the soldiers. West Point scored on her only opportunities. Annapolis lost chance after chance.

A REMARKABLE AUDIENCE.

The game was a notable one in many ways. The afternoon was steely clear, the air crisp and bracing, but not cold. Fully 23,000 persons witnessed the contest, and all of them, by reason of a Government edict which prohibits charging for admission to games in which the cadets participate, were virtually the guests of the University of Pennsylvania. The vast audience was a social gathering, in which the dun of commonplace civil life was brightened by the gilt trappings of the army and navy. The game brought together perhaps more distinguished officers of the united service than any other public event could hope to do. Lieut. Gen. Miles himself headed the list of military commanders present, with Secretary of War Root, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Inspector Gen. Breckenridge, Surgeon Gen Sternberg, Major Gen. Brooke were there and a host of other army officers, with their families and guests. With Secretary and Mrs. Root were Miss Root and Miss Thornell of New York. Mrs. Brooke accompanied the General.

Among others seated on the West Point side were: The Misses Hitchcock, daughters of the Paymaster General; Gen. A. E. Bates, Mrs. Bates and their two daughters; Col. and Mrs. Edwards, Major W. A. Simpson and Miss Carroll Simpson, Capt. Russell, Gen. and Mrs. Sternberg, Gen. Carpenter, Gen. Patterson of Albany, N. Y.; Gen. and Mrs. Ludington of Washington, Lieut. and Mrs. Heiner, Lieut. and Mrs. Jamison, Lieut. D. G. Berry, Prof. C. P. Echols, Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Earnum, Lieut. Lassiter, Major and Mrs. Hall, Capt. Staden, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, Lieut. and Mrs. Smither, Lieut. and Mrs. McNeil, Prof. and Mrs. Fieberger, Major and Mrs. Bannister, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Lander, Prof. and Mrs. Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Thompson, Lieut. and Mrs. Saxton, Lieut. Sarratt, Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Dr. T. W. Jackson, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hein, Capt. and Mrs. Treat, Capt. Willcox, Dr. and Mrs. Kemp, Capt. and Mrs. Kuhn, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Rivers, Capt. and Mrs. Hobbs, Major and Mrs. Bellinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Prof. and Mrs. Edgerton, Lieut. and Mrs. Coe, Lieut. and Mrs. Hamilton, Capt. Landis, Mr. George Essigke, Capt. and Mrs. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Kochler, Col. and Mrs. Tillman, Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Jervey, Lieut. and Mrs. Jenkins, Major and Mrs. Hall.

On the Navy's side of the field were Rear Admiral Melville, Capt. Clark, who commanded the battleship Oregon in her famous voyage during the Spanish war, Commander Colanan, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett. Others on the Navy's side of the field were Capt. and Mrs. Hodgson, Lieut. Sands, Lieut. and Miss Brumby, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Parker, Prof. Henri Marion, Prof. P. J. Des Garennes, Lieut. and Mrs. T. F. Carter, Lieut and Mrs. Raby, Lieut. and Mrs. H. J. Ziegerar, Miss Knight, Mrs. Colahan and son, Lieut. and Mrs. Laning, Prof. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. J. W. Orman, Ensign and Mrs. Cluverius, Lieut. and Mrs. Winfield, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Warburton, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. and Miss Howard, Lieut. F. W. Bartlett, Lieut. J. L. Gow, Lieut. R. C. Johnston, Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder, Mr. J. A. Hoogerswerff, Prof. and Mrs N. N. Terry, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Eberle and son, Commander and Mrs. J. A. Norris, Ensign and Mrs. Kalbach, Surgeon and Mrs. Du Bose and two ladies, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Eldridge, Prof. and Miss Willing, Lieut. and Mrs. Field, Lieut. and Mrs Coffman and son, Mr. C. V. Cusachs, and Lieut. Commander Grant.

Philadelphia society was represented as it has not been at any game this season, while from Washington, New York, and even Boston came hundreds of persons who had been fortunate enough to secure invitations.

The boxholders included Charles Custis Harrison, A. J. Cassatt, H. Laussat Geyelin, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Thomas Reath, Mitchell Harrison, George W. Childs Drexel, Jr., George L. Harrison, Jr., Clement A. Griscom, Effingham B. Morris, James W. Paul, Jr., Benjamin G. Wells, Craige Lippincott, Joseph G. Rosengarten, John C. Bell, C. S. W. Packard, George C. Thomas, Walter Lippincott, E. T. Stotesbury, Eugene Elliott, George H. McFadden, John C. Sims, J. Vaughan Merrick, John B. Parsons, Dr. J. William White, Barclay H. Warburton, James M. Beck, Randal Morgan, S. F. Houston, and Louis C. Madeira, Jr. Postmaster General Smith was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin G. Wells in their box.

It was, however, the gold and blue of official society that gave the tone to the immense audience. Between the army and navy the University of Pennsylvania hosts had divided the best seats equally. On each side of the field the tall tiers were capable of seating 9,000 persons. The entire south side was given over exclusively to the army, while the navy and its guests were the sole possessors of the north side of the field. The Pennsylvania students themselves, and the comparatively few outsiders invited personally by the students, were content with the stands at the ends of the field.

ARMY AND NAVY COLORS.

The display of color was of a brilliancy seldom seen even in the big college games. West Point's black, gold, and cadet gray banners seemed to rise above every head on the south side of the field—from the compact, square, gray mass of 250 West Pointers at the very centre of the stand to the outermost edges and corners of the long, dark stretch. Men as well as the hosts of pretty young women were anxious to show loyalty to the branch of the service whose guests they were. On the north side of the field there was not a whit less color nor enthusiasm, but it was the dark blue and gold of the naval cadets that waved in sharp, triangular pennants over the eager heads of 280 future naval officers and the 9,000 relatives and guests of the navy. In the neutral stands at the ends of the fields the colors were displayed impartially—but they were there. Fakirs outside the field had done a land office business in "Y'r fav'rite colors" that they will long remember.

The crowd began to arrived at the field before 1 o'clock and it oozed in solid streams through the various entrances, trickling slowly to its proper seats until shortly after 2, the hour set for the game. During the half hour before the arrival of the two teams the bands from the two academies made things merry by rival alternate performances of the lively popular airs dear to a holiday crowd.

With military promptness, the West Point squad, thirty strong, marched on to the field at just 2 o'clock. The south side of the field rose up with joy, and a roar broke out under the wild billowing of West Point colors. It was at this point that the compact square of cadet gray in the middle of the field sprang a surprise. With the precision known only to West Point, 280 brown megaphones rose to 280 mouths, and a sharp, quick cheer rang out that would have done credit to a mass of ten times the number of collegians.

Then it was the Navy's turn to cheer. At just one minute past 2 o'clock the Annapolis squad burst on the field. There were twenty-five of the gallant sailors, wrapped in unnautical blankets, which were hastily thrown aside, disclosing uniforms of blue-and-gold-striped jerseys and stockings. Thousands of blue-and-gold pennants whipped the air over the enthusiastic cheers of the Navy's partisans, but from the dark blue mass of cadets at the centre of the north stand there was no echo of the piercing chorus let forth by the young soldiers. The megaphone dealer from whom 280 of these noise-making instruments had been ordered failed to deliver, and the sailors had to depend upon their lusty but unaided lungs.

BANDS ENLIVEN THE OCCASION.

While the two teams on the field were warming up for the contest, the two academy bands ceased their warring and joined brasses in "The Army and Navy Forever," while soldiers and sailors sang across the field to each other in rather unsuccessful unison. Then West Point cheered Annapolis, Annapolis cheered West Point, and the game was begun.

The ball had been in play but a very few minutes when it became apparent that the game was to be one in which punting would be more frequent than in any game of the season. The sailors could rush the ball successfully for short distances, but a long series of advances down the field by straight-line bucking, or even by the end plays, at which Left Half Back Fowler and Right End Nichols were most clever, was out of the question. The naval offense was weak, but West Point's offensive play was still less effective.

There were sporadic moments when the soldiers were able to hold the ball for more than three downs. Bunker made several very substantial gains for West Point by plunges through the line on a tackle-back formation, but these advances were rare. Then there was fumbling, and an immense amount of it, shared almost equally by the soldiers and sailors during the first half. This added to the timidity of both teams when they got the ball in their possession, and kicking became more frequent as the game advanced.

In punting, Belknap for Annapolis, sent the ball both higher and further than did the West Point full back, Nichols. The Navy's ends were speedier in getting down the field, and this, added to the advantage which a kicking game gave, the sailors. Throughout the game Annapolis gained an average of nearly five yards on every exchange of punts, which in combination with their slightly superior offense ought to have made touch-downs for the sailors. But it didn't.

WEST POINT SCORED FIRST.

Although the play was not in the Navy's territory ten minutes during the first half, West Point scored a goal from the field, and Annapolis was left with a goose egg. Persistent attempts at goal from the field by the Navy, in the face of Long's slowness in getting the ball away and the inability of the sailors' line to hold long enough for him, were responsible for the greater part of the Navy's bad luck. Five times Long tried to drop kick goals, and three times Farnsworth, West Point's left tackle, broke through and blocked the ball. The remaining two attempts fell short, one being made from the 35-yard line. One of the blocked kicks led directly to the successful field goal, which Clark drop kicked for Annapolis from the 20-yard line at the end of twenty-five minutes of play.

Up to Clark's successful attempt at goal, the play had been decidedly in the navy's favor, except for Farnsworth's brilliant blocking of Long's attempts at field goals for the sailors. The West Point Cadets and their adherents had, nevertheless, kept up a steady din of cheering in the face of discouragement, and when their team scored first in such clever style, pandemonium broke loose on the south side of the field. The whole south stand rose to its feet in a mad burst of joy, at which concerted effort was thrown to the winds. The military band at the angle of the field picked up its scarlet-lined coat-tails and danced. Up the side lines, amid the jumping-jack West Point substitutes, the soldiers' mascot—a gigantic white army mule—was led prancing. The beast was decked in gorgeous style. Cadet gray trousers incased his forelegs, and a huge blanket of black, gold, and gray hung over his back. To this was pinned where the saddle should have been white placards bearing the inscriptions:

"There are no ships on me—I'm something of a kicker myself."

Two excited cadets mounted the charger and raced up and down the side lines until the ball was again put in play. In the meantime a counter demonstration was organized on the Navy's side of the field, but it lacked heart. The sailors' mascot, a goat ornamented with blue and gold streamefks, was led forth, but he balked at the noise, and bolted back to the corner of the field.

In the second half of the game, both teams played steadier ball. There was less fumbling, but punting was adhered to. The navy had profited by its experience, and resorted less to attempts at goals from field. Instead, greater faith was pinned to Belknap's long punts, in the effort to get within striking distance of the army's goal. Long attempted to drop kick goals twice. His first effort was blocked, but the second was successful. It was not much later that Land was shoved eight yards through the army's line for a touch-down on a double pass, and the sending of fake interference toward right end. On both these scores the naval Cadets and their partisans in the north stand went appropriately wild. Even the mascot goat allowed himself to be dragged out on the field.

Seldom has a great audience retained its seats so long after the end of a game as that at Franklin Field this afternoon. For fully ten minutes there was no apparent effort of any one to leave. Every one wanted to see the naval cadets' triumphal march around the field. And the young sailors, headed by their band, did march in noisy, delirious joy cheered generously by the West Point cadets as they passed the seats of the defeated. Then all broke up in confused exit, and the army, navy, and society went home.

THE GAME IN DETAIL.

How the Ball Coursed Up and Down the Field—Many Tries for Field Goal.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—West Point was first on the field, but the middies soon followed the soldiers. Annapolis won the toss, and chose the west goal with the wind in her favor. Farnsworth kicked off to the Navy's 10-yard line, where Smith fumbled and Goodspeed fell on the ball. Casad skirted left end for three yards, but West Point lost the ball on downs. Belknap punted out of danger, Casad catching it at the Navy's 50-yard line. Phillips tried the centre for no gain, but Bunker went through for four yards. Two plays failed, and the ball went to the Navy on downs. Nicholls broke through right tackle for fifteen yards, but at the next attempt he made no gain, and Belknap punted over the Army's goal line.

The ball was brought over, and Farnsworth kicked from the 20-yard mark to the Navy's 20-yard line. Fowler made nine yards around left end, and Belknap kicked to the Army's 37-yard line; Bunker broke through left tackle for three yards, but a fumble gave the ball to the Navy. Williams and Fowler added five yards, and the former gathered three, but Nicholls fumbled, Lane fortunately falling on the ball. Casad went through right tackle for five, and Farnsworth added two. Then he punted to midfield; Belknap returned the kick to the Army's 25-yard line. Two plays failed, and on a poor pass Farnsworth fumbled, and the Navy got the ball on the Army's 20-yard line. Williams made the necessary distance, but Fowler and Lane failed, and Long dropped back for a goal from the field which failed, the ball going under the crossbar. Farnsworth made three around right end, Williams four, Nicholls two, and Williams three, but the Army was given the ball for holding. After Bunker had advanced three and Farnsworth two, the Navy recovered it on a forward pass on the Army's 33-yard mark, but lost it for holding. Phillips made five yards through tackle, and Casad two, and a mass play failing, Casad punted to the 50-yard line. Here the Navy was held for downs, and after they had made but short gains Long tried another field goal from the 40-yard line, but again the ball went under the bar.

CLARK KICKED A GOAL.

Bringing it out to the 20-yard line, Farnsworth punted to the Navy's 50-yard line. A false kick netted 2 yards, so Belknap punted to the Army's 20-yard line, Lahm running back 6. Bunker went through centre for 2, Casad tried left end for 2, but Phillips fumbled, and it was the Navy's ball at West Point's 20-yard line. After Fowler had been thrown for a loss, Long tried again for a goal from the field, but Farnsworth broke through and blocked it, the ball bounding back to midfield, where a Navy man fell on it. Clark skirted right end for 23 yards, and mass plays at centre and tackle added 6. Then, with the ball on the Navy's 20-yard line, Clark dropped back for a field goal, sending the ball squarely between the uprights. West Point, 5; Annapolis, 0.

Belknap kicked off to Goodspeed at the Army's 20-yard line, and the ball gravitated from one end of the gridiron to the other without material advantage to either team until shortly before the end of the half, when Long attempted another field goal, but, like the others, was unsuccessful, as Phillips blocked the kick. Time was up for the half, the Navy having the ball on her 45-yard line.

The second half was a punting contest between Farnsworth and Belknap. After about fifteen minutes of this kind of work, the middies secured the ball on Lahm's fumble on the Army's 11-yard line, but after Williams had failed, Long made another attempt at a field goal, this time from the 15-yard line, but again was his kick blocked, the Navy getting the ball. A mass play gained two yards, and Long tried another drop kick, sending the spheroid over the crossbar from the 25-yard mark. West Point, 5; Annapolis, 5.

From the time Farnsworth kicked off, the Naval Cadets played desperately, going through the Army line for from two to ten yards, until they had the ball in dangerous proximity to the Army goal, where they lost it on downs. Lahm fumbled, and Nicholls fell on it at the 10-yard line. Read was thrown for a loss, but on a delayed pass Land covered the necessary distance for a touch-down, from which Fowler kicked an easy goal. Annapolis 11; West Point, 5.

LONG SCORED A SAFETY.

Nicholls kicked off to Smith on the Navy's 17-yard line. Fowler made 5 on a fake kick; but Belknap punted. Phipps made 25 yards around right end. A mass play yielded nothing, and two yards were made by Hackett on a delayed pass. Nicholls kicked, the ball rolling over the line. Belknap punted out from the 20-yard line, and the Army got the ball for holding at her 50-yard line. Forced to kick, Nicholls punted to Belknap on the Navy's 10-yard line, and the latter attempted to return it, but he kicked into the line, and the ball bounded over the Navy's goal line, where Long fell on it for a safety. Annapolis, 11; West Point, 7.

Little time remained for play, as Belknap brought the ball out and punted from the 20-yard line to the Army's 50-yard mark. Two mass plays and Bunker's run around right end landed the ball on the Navy's 38-yard line. Phipps went through for 4 yards, and then Nicholls attempted a field goal, but the ball fell short, the Navy getting it on her 10-yard line. Fowler skirted right end for 4 yards. Lane dived into the line for two, and Farnsworth for 2. The whistle blew, and the game ended with the ball in the middies' possession on their 18-yard line. The line-up:

West Point, 7.	Position.	Annapolis, 11.
W. D. Smith.	Left end	Read
Farnsworth, Finn.	Left tackle	J. Williams
Boyers.	Left guard	Fremont
Bettison.	Centre	Whitlock
Goodspeed.	Right guard	Belknap
Bunker.	Right tackle	Adams
Burnett, Zell.	Right end	Nicholls
Lahm, F. Williams.	Quarter back	Long
Casad, Hackett.	Left half back	Fowler
Clark, Phipps.	Right half back	Land
Nicholls.	Full back	C. E. Smith.

Touch-down—Lane. Goal from touch-down—Fowler. Goals from field—Long and Clark. Safety—Long. Referee—Edgar Wrightington, Harvard. Umpire—R. D. Wrenn, Harvard. Timekeepers—Messrs. Gardiner and Truxton Hare, Pennsylvania. Linesmen—Messrs. Graves and Potter, Pennsylvania. Time of halves—35 minutes.

Annapolis Celebrates Victory.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 1.—The football victory of Annapolis over West Point was enthusiastically celebrated here. Reports from the game were received by the Annapolis partisans at the office of a local newspaper, and by the few cadets who remained at the Naval Academy, over a special wire to the officers' club. When the news of the first score was received, and with it word that the navy was gaining ground at will, navy adherents grew jubilant. The whole town went wild as the navy's two scores came in. When the result of the game was announced the crowd broke loose again. The town to-night is filled with men, women, and children decorated with naval colors and blowing horns and singing songs, the number of the laid-away songs prepared for last year's expected victory have been resurrected.

Columbia Team at the Game.

Several members of the Columbia football team, headed by Coach George Foster Sanford, were interested spectators of the game between the Annapolis and West Point Cadets at Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. The Columbians left New York at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and returned immediately after the game. Among those in the party were Capt. Morley, "Jack" Wright, Murphy, Gard, Wolff, and Bayard Boyesen.

A Yale Football Team Defeated.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The Yale Law School football eleven was defeated on Marshal Field this afternoon by an eleven composed of ex-stars of Western universities, the score being 12 to 0 for two fifteen-minute halves. The Chicago eleven, which included "Pat" O'Dea, Wisconsin's former full back, and Potter and Van Doozer of Minnapolis in the back field, outweighed the Yale men so much that the latter looked like pigmies beside them, and it was seldom that the Easterners could make their necessary gains. The proceeds of the game are to be divided among several charitable institutions and society was out in force to watch the struggle. The Yale men were banqueted at the University Club to-night.

Manhattan Eleven Won.

The Manhattan Association Football Club kept up its winning streak yesterday at Prospect Park and gained a victory over the rival team, the Staten Island Association Football Club by 5 goals to 1. The combination of the Manhattan forwards proved very effective in gaining goals, W. Austin and W. S. Patmore doing some particularly good dribbling, while J. Benyon proved a host in himself at full back. For Staten Island W. Sparks tried hard to avert defeat, while Gillespie saved several goals. The line-up:

Manhattan A. F. C.	Position.	Staten I. A. F.C.
Smith	Goal	Lichtenberg
Benyon	Back	Gillespie
Smedley	Back	Hedge
Reynolds	Half back	Ross
D. Austin	Half back	Ridgeway
Sylvester	Half back	Arthur
Adam	Right wing	W. Sparks
E. W. Balmer	Right wing	Heinekin
J. Balmer	Centre	Whitelaw
Patmore	Left wing	Fisher
W. Austin	Left wing	Catty

Referee—W. F. Butcher, Manhattan A. F. C. Linesmen—C. S. Moore, Manhattan; F. Barnes, Staten Island. Goals kicked—W. Austin, 2; W. Adam, 1; J. Balmer, 1; W. S. Patmore, 1, for Manhattan; W. Sparks, 1, for Staten Island.

Duquesne Defeated W. and J.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—Duquesne Athletic Club and Washington and Jefferson football teams wound up their seasons to-day by their annual game, in which the former was victorious by the score of 18 to 0.

Football Game Postponed.

The game which was to have been played yesterday between the football teams of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia and the Columbia Law School was postponed until next Saturday.

Ordered to Shoot Cuban Incendiaries.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—On account of rumors being current of attempts to burn sugar estates, the Governors have been authorized to appoint special police to protect the plantations. These officers have been ordered to shoot any one caught in the act of setting fire to any estate. The sugar crop promises to be the largest since 1895. The fields are now dry and in such condition that were a fire once started it would be impossible to stop it.

New Public Bath in Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 1.—The new public bath for women, built by the Sanitary Department, was opened to-day, and three hundred women and girls took advantage of the opportunities offered. Heretofore women of the lower class have been in the habit of bathing in a cove, without protection, and have been frequently interrupted by men who stole their clothing.

Progress on River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors continued work on the River and Harbor bill to-day. The discussion of the various items is proceeding upon the theory that the bill is to appropriate in the neighborhood of $25,000,000. Only a few of the items have been definitely decided upon. Norfolk, Va., is to get $195,000 and Newport News $225,000. It is not probable that the bill will be completed for two weeks.

TRAVIS WON GOLF HONORS

Victor in Lakewood Tourney, After Final with Douglas.

TIE FOR THE OPEN HANDICAP

Brokaw and Converse Finished with 76 Each, and Will Play Off for First Place on Monday.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 1.—The tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club closed today, and Walter J. Travis carried off the honors by defeating Findlay S. Douglas by 3 up and 2 to play.

As usual, the last day's card was a double one, with match play semi-finals and finals for the three chief cup divisions, and an all-day handicap, in which there were seventy-four entries. Of the morning's semi-finals the most interesting match was between Findlay Douglas and H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia Country Club, the latter forcing the ex-champion to play his best all through the green to win. Their cards were:

Douglas—
Out .....5 5 5 4 5 5 4 7 5—45
In .....4 4 4 6 6 3 5 6 5—43—88
Forrest—
Out .....4 4 5 6 7 6 5 5 4—46
In .....4 5 4 4 6 5 5 4 5—42—88

The match went to Douglas by 1 up. The Travis-Hamilton match was disappointing to friends of the popular ex-champion, who was badly away from his game, taking seven for the first hole and losing ground all through the round. Travis won by 5 up and 3 to play on the following card:

Travis—
Out .....5 3 5 6 6 5 4 5 4—43
In .....4 4 6 4 4 5 5 4 5—41—84

In the consolation semi-finals M. M. McCawley, Philadelphia Country Club, beat Harold Curtiss, Lakewood, 6 up and 5 to play, and C. H. Seeley, Westchester, beat Harry Suydam, Dyker Meadow, 5 up and 4 to play. For the third division N. Mallouf, Garden City, beat Walter D. Stockly 6 up and 5 to play, and R. S. Sedfield, Westchester, beat Archie Dell, Lakewood, 1 up over twenty holes. The afternoon struggle between Travis and Douglas drew a large crowd. The first half of the match was in Douglas's favor. Both were away off in their putting, while neither could claim a brilliant long game. But comparisons of style were at all times interesting, and the end was a victory for Travis by 3 up and 2 to play. The stroke records:

W. J. Travis—
Out .....6 4 4 5 6 5 4 6 3—42
In .....3 4 4 3 4 5 5 —28—70
Findlay Douglas—
Out .....5 4 4 5 5 6 5 6 3—43
In .....4 4 4 4 5 4 5 —30—73

C. H. Seeley won the second cup, beating Mr. McCawley by 1 up, and the third division trophy went to N. Mallouf, who beat R. S. Redfield, 3 up and 2 to play. The handicap yielded 35 thirty-five cards, with Irving Brokaw, Westchester, and James Converse, Lakewood, tied at 76 for first place. The tie will be played off on Monday. The scores:

Irving Brokaw, Westchester—	Gross.	Hd.	Net.
Out..4 4 6 5 6 5 6 7 3—46			
In...5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5—42	88	12	70
James Converse, Lakewood—			
Out..5 4 5 6 7 5 5 5 6—51			
In...4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—43	94	18	76
R. M. Rogers, Lakewood	96	16	80
S. Gerald, Lakewood	98	18	80
Archie Graham, North Jersey	84	3	81
W. Thompson, Baltusrol	89	8	81
F. M. Harrison, Montclair	98	16	82
W. M. McCawley, Merion	89	6	83
C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn	91	8	83
N. Malouf, Garden City	95	12	83
A. B. Clute, Lakewood	101	18	83
H. A. James, Lakewood	101	18	83
H. K. Hill, Penn Union	97	14	83
M. J. Travis, Garden City	84	0	84
Harry Suydam, Dyker Meadow	95	11	84
A. S. Carpenter, Atlantic City	93	8	85
A. W. Black, Lakewood	99	14	85
K. M. Forrest, Philadelphia Co.	88	2	86
A. S. Compton, Westchester	93	7	86
R. W. Houghton, Milwaukee	104	18	86
S. S. Day, Fairfield	101	14	88
F. C. Emmeyer, Morristown	102	14	88
T. D. Hooper, Fairfield	95	7	88
C. Livingston, Lakewood	103	14	89
D. L. Schwartz, Lakewood	101	10	91
R. H. Syms, Ardsley	103	12	91
S. S. Ferris, Lakewood	105	14	91
G. W. Stockly, Lakewood	108	18	91
A. Howard, Lakewood	109	18	91
A. E. Kennedy, Lakewood	110	18	92
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol	93	0	93
E. B. Tilt, Lakewood	114	18	96
F. M. Freeman, Lakewood	112	9	103
W. A. Tilt, Lakewood	131	18	113

Giffin a Golf Champion.

Howard Giffin of the East Orange Golf Club won the championship of the East Jersey Golf League yesterday, beating P. C. Pulver of the Newark Athletic Club in the final round by 2 up. The contest was played on the Baltusrol Golf Club links, at Short Hills, N. J. The results in the semi-final rounds were: Howard Giffin, East Orange, beat J. Campbell Cory, Forest Hill, 3 up and 2 to play; P. C. Pulver, Newark, beat P. C. Pointer, Elizabeth, 5 up and 4 to play.

Howard Giffin, the champion, is a lad about eighteen years of age, and he proved the surprise of the tournament. The cards in the final round were:

Howard Giffin, East Orange—
Out .....7 5 3 4 4 6 5 5 5—44
In .....5 5 5 5 6 6 7 6 4—47—91
P. C. Pulver, Newark A. C.—
Out .....7 6 5 3 5 5 5 6 6—48
In .....4 4 4 6 5 6 7 5 6—47—95

Travis to Play at Atlantic City.

Walter J. Travis will be a competitor at the coming open tournament to be held by the Atlantic City Country Club on Dec. 13, 14, and 15. He won the chief trophy last Spring, when the Atlantic City Cup was first played for. The club offers three cups for as many sets of sixteen. The qualifying round on the first day will be thirty-six holes. In addition to the final match play rounds on the last day, there will be an eighteen-hole handicap for net and gross score prizes. The tournament is open to all members of the United States Golf Association, and entries close with the Secretary, Walter E. Edge, on Wednesday, Dec. 12. The drawings will be made and announced that evening.

Taylor Wins at Dyker Meadow.

James A. Taylor won the cup offered for competition yesterday on the Dyker Meadow golf links, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. Daniel Chauncey, who came second, had the best gross score, 87 strokes. The results were:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
James A. Taylor	96	8	88
Daniel Chauncey	87	4	83
Cornelius Van Brunt	96	9	87
Lloyd Saltus	98	11	87
G. B. Barnes	94	7	87
James C. Powers	96	8	88
James H. Merritt	99	9	90
M. L. Lyon	105	14	91
W. A. Putnam	102	11	91
A. E. Smylie	105	14	91
S. T. Janssen	109	17	92
W. H. Maxwell	113	20	93
F. N. Doubleday	100	7	93
E. P. Griffith	112	17	95
J. P. Bush	103	8	95
M. T. Pulsifer	107	11	96

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW ENDS.

New York Exhibitors Take a Good Share of First Prizes.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The second annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Dog Show Association closed to-night after a successful season of four days. Announcement was made of the following additional prizes:

The James W. Paul, Jr., Silver Cup, for the best toy dog.—Won by Perseverance, owner, Mrs. F. Senn, New York.

The French Bulldog Club's Tankard, for the best dog.—Won by Francois, owner, Frank J. Bristol, New York.

House-bred Puppy Stakes.—Won by Cairusmuir, owner, G. M. Carnochan, Riverdale-on-Hundson, N. Y.

The Clement B. Newbold Silver Cup, for the best dog or bitch bred in any other country.—Won by Rodney Stone, owner, Richard Croker, Jr., New York City.

The P. D. S. A. Medal, for the best four black cockers.—Won by Mepal Kennels. For the best four cockers other than black.—Won by Brookside Kennels, Rye, N. Y.

Premier Challenge Bowl, for the best cocker spaniel puppy.—Won by Lady Lu, owner, Brookside Kennels, Rye, N. Y.

Mason Front Souvenir, for cockers with best shoulders, legs, and feet.—Won by Winsome II., owner, Brookside Kennels.

The Irish Terrier Club of America's specials were won as follows:

The Dare Devil Stakes, won by Laurelton Muddler; owner, Singleton Van Schaick, New York.

The Vixen Stakes, won by Laurelton Bridged; owner, Singleton Van Schaick.

Silver cup for the best American-bred puppy, dog or bitch, won by Connaught; owner, Random Kennels, Queens, N. Y.

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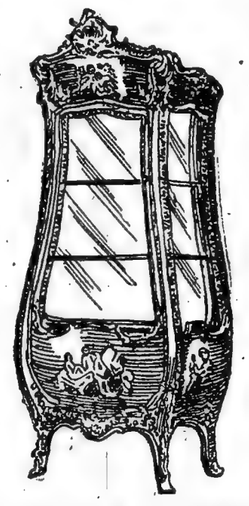

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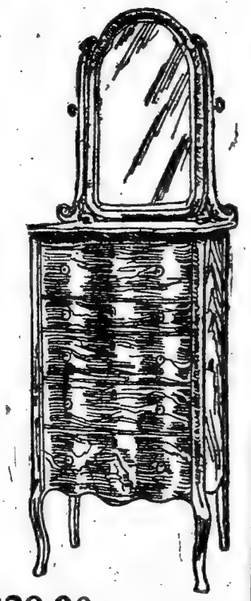

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SHOOTING FOR DECEMBER CUP.

Crescent Athletic Club Gunners Led by Carl G. Rasmus in the Handicap Series.

Carl G. Rasmus was the winner of the first weekly handicap shoot for the December Cup at the Crescent Athletic Club traps yesterday afternoon. His handicap was 6 at the expert trap and 5 at the Magau trap, and he killed 22 at the former and 21 at the latter, making, with his handicaps, the maximum score at each and the maximum total of 50. J. N. Borland was second, with 49, and W. J. McConville and Dr. J. J. Keyes tied for third place, with 48 each. Edward Banks, the scratch man, was tenth, with a score of 40.

The consolation shoot at 25 birds was won by J. N. Borland, with a score of 14, 11—25, while Rasmus won the trophy shoot after a tie with Dr. Keyes. Two sweepstakes also were shot. The scores:

First weekly shoot for December Cup, 25 birds expert trap and 25 birds Magau trap.

	Expert Trap.			Magau Trap.			Gr'd
Name.	K'd.	H'p.	T'l.	K'd.	H'p.	T'l.	T'l.
C. G. Rasmus	22	6	25	21	5	25	50
J. N. Borland	13	11	24	16	9	25	49
W. J. McConville	15	12	25	13	10	23	48
Dr. J. J. Keyes	14	9	23	19	7	25	48
H. M. Brigham	22	2	24	20	2	22	46
W. W. Marshall	17	6	23	18	5	23	46
D. G. Geddes	10	1	20	21	1	22	42
C. Kenyon, Jr.	16	5	21	15	4	19	40
G. Stephenson, Sr.	13	10	23	9	3	17	40
Edward Banks	20	0	20	20	0	20	40
C. J. McDermott	12	3	15	10	2	12	37
W. K. Fowler	11	7	18	10	7	17	35
C. H. Chapman	4	12	16	8	10	18	34
F. B. Stephenson	9	4	13	8	3	11	24
Dr. H. O'Brien	7	5	12	7	4	11	23

Consolation shoot, 25 birds, expert trap—J. N. Borland, 14, 11—25; W. J. McConville, 10, 12—22; Wilmot Townsend, 15, 4—19; W. K. Fowler, 12, 7—19; C. J. McDermott, 15, 3—18; D. G. Geddes, 17, 1—18; C. H. Chapman, 12—17; Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 11, 5—16; F. B. Stephenson, 11, 4—15.

Panel Trophy shoot, 25 birds, expert trap—C. G. Rasmus, 21, 6—27; Dr. J. J. Keyes, 18, 9—27; D. G. Geddes, 23, 1—24; W. K.

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Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, $13.50.

Fifty Cheviot, Homespun and Zibeline Cloth Suits, tailor-made, some silk lined Suits that have sold at $20.00 and $25.00—some for Misses among the lot, all reduced to **$13.50** each.

75 Kersey Jackets, guaranteed linings, in short, jaunty styles, at **$9.75** instead of $12.50.

50 Taffeta Waists, all colors, hemstitched, in different styles, **$4.75** instead of $7.50.

Special Sale of Gloves.

Ladies' white French Suede Gloves, two clasps, perfect fitting, soft, elastic skins, **69** cts.; worth $1.25.

Men's heavy Dogskin Gloves, overseams, English thumbs, red and tan, **59** cts.; worth $1.00.

Men's gray Mocha Gloves, pique sewn, **$1.00**; worth $1.25.

Men's fancy Worsted Gloves, reduced from 50 cts. to **25** cts.

Choice Bokhara and Cashmere Rugs.

Just received, a choice assortment of Bokhara and Cashmere Rugs. The Bokharas are quite scarce nowadays, but are much in demand. We have made the prices on this lot of them as low as possible—from **$7.50** to **$35.00**, according to size and design. The Cashmeres, in all sizes, are marked from **$12.00** upward.

Also Carabaghs, Anatolian and Beloochistans, at **$4.50, $6.50, $7.50** and **$8.50**; Shirvans and Daghestans at **$10.00, $12.00** and **$15.00**; Kazaks and Zuendjes at **$20.00** to **$30.00**.

Third Floor.

Table Damask.

Special Offers for To-morrow.

Bleached Damask, fine and heavy quality, 2 yards wide, in twelve different designs, rich new stripes, regular $1.25 goods, for **$1.00** per yard.

24-inch Napkins to match, $3.00 per dozen; real value $3.75.

Very fine half bleached Damask, $1.00; reduced from $1.50 and $1.75.

A lot of 22-inch fine Irish Damask Napkins, $2.50 per dozen—less than cost to import.

Main Floor, Annex.

Lace Curtains.

Fine Renaissance Goods, Special.

An especially desirable lot of Renaissance Lace Curtains, French goods, hand made, in handsome rich patterns, at greatly reduced prices:

Reduced from $9.00 to **$6.25**, from $12.50 to **$8.50**, from $13.25 to **$10.00**.

Reduced from $16.50 to **$12.50**, from $21.00 to **$15.75**, from $31.00 to **$23.75**.

Reduced from $41.00 to **$30.00** per pair.

Third Floor.

HOCKEY FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Contest with Increased Number of Clubs Begins Dec. 20.

The hockey championship series of games will begin on Dec. 20 in New York, when the teams representing the New York Athletic Club and the Hockey Club of New York will line up on the ice in the St. Nicholas Ring for the initial contest. After this first game there will be a period of rest extending over the Christmas holidays until Jan. 3. Then come in quick succession the remaining games in the rinks of New York, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn. In all there will be thirty games, fifteen in New York, ten in Brooklyn, and five in Philadelphia. Each team will play ten matches, and the one winning the greatest number will be the accredited champion.

The only innovation in the league this year apparent at present is the admission of the Quaker City Hockey Club of Philadelphia. The fact that this team will journey to New York to play, and that the local sevens will go to the Quaker City for some of their games, serves to insure a broader interest and a greater popularity for this Winter's sports. The Schedule Committee, composed of Howard Drakeley, Crescent Athletic Club; J. A. Fenwick, New York Athletic Club; J. W. Callender, St. Nicholas Skating Club; B. V. Curnen, Hockey Club of New York; G. W. Orton, Quaker City Hockey Club, and T. W. Post, Crescent Athletic Club, yesterday announced the schedule as follows:

Dec. 20—New York Athletic Club-Hockey Club of New York at New York.

Jan. 3—St. Nicholas Skating Club-Brooklyn Skating Club at New York; 4, Crescent Athletic Club-Quaker City Hockey Club at Brooklyn; 8, St. Nicholas Skating Club-New York Athletic Club at New York; 9, Brooklyn Skating Club-Crescent Athletic Club at Brooklyn; 11, Quaker City Hockey Club-Hockey Club of New York at Philadelphia; 15, Hockey Club of New York-Crescent Athletic Club at New York; 16, New York Athletic Club-Brooklyn Skating Club at Brooklyn; 17, St. Nicholas Skating Club-Quaker City Hockey Club at New York; 22, Hockey Club of New York-St. Nicolas Skating Club at New York; 24, Crescent Athletic Club-New York Athletic Club at Brooklyn; 25, Quaker City Hockey Club-Brooklyn Skating Club at Philadelphia; 29, New York Athletic Club-Quaker City Hockey Club at New York; 30, Hockey Club of New York-Brooklyn Skating Club at Brooklyn; 31, St. Nicholas Skating Club-Crescent Athletic Club at New York.

Feb. 5—New York Athletic Club-Hockey Club of New York at New York; 7, St. Nicholas Skating Club-Brooklyn Skating Club at Brooklyn; 8, Quaker City Hockey Club-Crescent Athletic Club at Philadelphia; 12, St. Nicholas Skating Club-New York Athletic Club at New York; 13, Brooklyn Skating Club-Crescent Athletic Club at Brooklyn; 14, Quaker City Hockey Club-Hockey Club of New York at New York; 19, New York Athletic Club-Brooklyn Skating Club at New York; 21, Hockey Club of New York-Crescent Athletic Club at Brooklyn; 22, St. Nicholas Skating Club-Quaker City Hockey Club at Philadelphia; 26, Hockey Club of New York-St. Nicholas Skating Club at New York; 27, Quaker City Hockey Club-Brooklyn Skating Club at Brooklyn; 28, Crescent Athletic Club-New York Athletic Club at New York.

March 5—Brooklyn Skating Club-Hockey Club of New York at New York; 7, St. Nicholas Skating Club-Crescent Athletic Club at Brooklyn, and 8, New York Athletic Club-Quaker City Hockey Club at Philadelphia.

DE LA SALLE'S PROTEST.

Schoolboy Politicians Propose to Make Things Interesting at Tuesday's Meeting.

When schoolboys from the various New York schools convene in the monthly meeting of the Interscholastic League on Tuesday De La Salle proposes to make a brave fight to seat her delegates at the assemblage. De La Salle maintains that her recent suspension was illegal and due not to justice, but to jealousy of her strong football team. She contends that the schoolboys in themselves have absolutely no right to suspend her, and consequently she expects to be represented at the meeting as usual. The delegates, however, say their actions were perfectly well authorized by the provisions of the constitution, and hence they do not propose to allow De La Salle's representatives to be present at their assemblage.

De La Salle says that at the meeting in which she was suspended the delegates were apparently making an earnest endeavor to see that the provisions of their constitutions were fulfilled, and yet they themselves, so De La Salle maintains, refused to live up to its regulations. One of the rules prescribes that all protests as to the eligibility of players shall be decided by an arbitration committee of three Head Masters. This, however, De La Salle continues, was not pleasing to the delegates, who consequently abrogated their constitution of June, 1900, and in its stead adopted the constitution in vogue in 1899. This latter constitution said that the Arbitration Committee should consist of members of the University Athletic Club. As this organization is defunct the students formed themselves into a Committee of the Whole to judge the case. De La Salle does not object to the boys putting into operation an old constitution. Her contention is that it became a law for the I. S. A. A. only on its new adoption. She maintains that the rule was not retroactive, and could not be brought to bear upon an alleged violation of its rules before these rules were themselves in force.

You Would be interested in an examination of our fine showing of

WISSNER

UPRIGHT AND GRAND

PIANOS

specially designed for

Holiday Gifts.

Make an early selection.

For those who are looking for a little used or second-hand piano, we subjoin a specimen list:

KRANICH & BACH, $155.
HARDMAN, $175.
STEINWAY, $125.
CHICKERING, $100.
KNABE, $115.
HAINES, $90.

Over 40 of these are distributed at our various warerooms.

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

New Pianos to Rent.

OPEN EVENINGS.

BROOKLYN, Fulton and Flatbush ave. JERSEY CITY, 80 Montgomery st. NEW YORK, 23 East 14th st. NEWARK, 592 Broad st.

Carruthers National Tournament.

A meeting to organize the Carruthers National bowling tournament for the present season will be held at the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening. The tournament is limited to 21 clubs, and 16 of the 17 clubs from last season which are eligible this year have already applied for admission again, while there are twelve applications for the five vacancies remaining.

Maine Moose Season Closes.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 1.—The moose hunting season of 1900 in Maine closed at midnight Friday, and the returns show that in the great hunting region north of Bangor the number of moose killed has been about the same as in 1899. Up to date there have been shipped through Bangor 133 moose. Last year the total number shipped was 138.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

GREAT DISPLAY OF

Holiday Goods, Dolls, Toys, Games, &c.

HATS

AT PRICES TO CLEAR.

Half Price Sale of Ladies' and Misses Trimmed Hats.

175 Hats remaining from our November Sales must be disposed of at once. Come and make your selection at just one-half the regular marked price.

UNTRIMMED HATS.

Our entire stock of Fine French Felt Hats at less than half price; they were $1.50 and $2.25; they are now **69c.**

New Shapes in Silk Velvet Draped Hats, black and red, at **$1.75** and **$2.25.**

50 dozen Black Silk Velvet Hats, all the most popular shapes, worth $2.25, at **$1.50.**

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

Black Ostrich Prince of Wales, **15c.** to **$3.00.**

Black Ostrich Tips, **69c.** to **$9.75** bunch.

Black Amazon Plumes, **$1.25** to **$7.50** each.

New Roses and Foliage, **49c.** to **$1.25.**

SILK SECTION.

BIG BARGAINS. MATCHLESS VALUES.

At **25c.** per yard; six thousand yards Plain India Silk, All Silk Taffetine and Fancy Pongee Silk, actual value, 39c. to 50c.

At 39c. per yard.

Five thousand yards, rich quality Colored Satins; cream figured India Silks, actual value, 55c.

FOULARD SILKS.

About 3,750 yards, manufacturers' sample pieces, containing 3 to 7 yards each, in desirable colorings. These goods are suitable for waists and children's and Misses' dresses. An excellent opportunity to secure desirable silks for Holiday Presents. A regular 89c. to $1.00 quality, at only **39c.** per yard.

INDIA SILKS.

23-inch Extra Fine Quality Colored India Wash Silks, in all the dainty shades, including cream, suitable for waists and dresses and fancy work; a regular 56c. quality, at only **39c.** per yard.

VELVET DEPARTMENT.

Another lot, 39 pieces English Velveteens, in dainty shades, at **29c.** per yard; value 49c.

DRESS AND COAT VELVET.

24-inch Extra Rich Quality Silk Finish Dress and Coat Velvet in all the desirable shades, including black; only **$1.00** per yard; actual value $1.50.

VELOUR DU NORD.

32-inch Black Velour for jackets, **$2.25** and **$2.98** per yard.

50-inch Black Plush Salts, best make, only **$3.89** and **$4.48** per yard.

Embroideries.

5,000 yards Cambric Edgings and Insertings, manufacturers' strips, 4½ to 6 yards in each, regular 10c. values, all at **5c.** per yard.

Ribbons.

All Silk Fancy Corded Ribbons, choice new colorings, 3½ inches wide, **10c.** per yard, worth double.

Laces.

Point Venice Laces, 3½ to 9 inches wide, all desirable patterns, **8c.** per yard.

DRESS GOODS.

Only the Newest, at Special Low Prices. New Goods Suitable for Christmas Presents.

100 pieces Fine Wool Cashmere, in a large range of colorings, only **25c.** a yard.

200 pieces Yard Wide French Cloth, in choice colorings, only **37½c.** a yard.

Satin Panne Cloth, warranted not to spot, only **89c.** per yard; actual value, $1.25.

86 pieces handsome Plaid for children's and misses' dresses, at **69c., 49c., 25c.** and **12½c.** per yard.

FLANNEL ITEMS.

32 inch Heavy Fleece Shaker Flannel, the 12½c. kind, at **10c.** per yard.

A large variety of styles in Outing Flannel, light, medium and dark color assortment at **5½c., 6¾c., 8½c.** and **10c.** per yard.

All Wool Sacque Flannel in fancy checks, stripes and plaids, usually 45c., are on sale at **29c.** per yard.

Cream White Wool Shaker Flannel 36 inches wide at **39c.** per yard, instead of 50c.

Another Lot of All Wool Printed French Flannels, good line of colors and patterns, at **39c.** per yard, regular price 65c.

Flannel Skirting, Material All Wool, 40 inches wide, with fancy striped border effect, value 79c. Sale price **59c.** per yard.

Heavy Domet Flannel Skirt Patterns, 2⅝ yards of material, with fancy stripe borders to a pattern, at **25c., 32c.**, and Flounced Skirt Patterns, at **39c.** and **45c.** each.

Yard Wide Elderdown, all colors, at **50c.** per yard.

Fancy Elderdown, large variety of styles, at **45c.** and **59c.** per yard.

Yard Wide Ripple Elderdown, full line of shades, at **59c.** per yard; instead of 75c.

WRAPPERS.

Heavy Fleeced-back Flannelette Wrappers, trimmed on yoke, collar and sleeves with fancy braid, walsts all lined, full flounce skirt, at **$1.25**; worth $1.98.

Fine Neck Scarfs

in all the latest and most fashionable Furs, trimmed with full fluffy tails; **$1.98, $2.98, $3.69.**

UPHOLSTERIES AND DRAPERIES.

(Third Floor.)

Don't miss a visit to this department if in need of anything to make the home cosy and beautiful. We have everything a first-class Upholstery store should have, the newest and best goods at the lowest prices.

RUFFLE BOBBINET CURTAINS, **$1.59** a pair. These are regular $2.00 and $2.75, choice designs of lace insertion and edge.

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, new choice designs, regular worth, $6.00, $7.00 and $8.50; special, **$4.98, $5.98** and **$6.98** pair.

TAPESTRY PORTIERES, **$2.98** pair, 3 yards long, in Derby Satin finish, with heavy tassel fringe top and bottom.

MERCERIZED TAPESTRY PORTIERES, **$5.98** pair, new designs in the latest coloring effects, regular worth $7.50.

CROSS STRIPE PORTIERES, **98c.** pair. These are 3 yards long and suited for sleeping rooms, doors, cosy corners, etc.

COUCH COVERS, **$1.98** each. Oriental and Bagdad designs, fringed all around, and heavy quality. Good value at $2.50.

JUTE SMYRNA RUGS, **98c.** each; 30x60 inches; bright, rich colorings, in Oriental and floral designs.

BLACK FUR RUGS, **$1.98** each. These are 28x60 inches, lined and padded. Regular value, $2.98.

BARGAINS AT HORSE SALE.

Prices Suited Buyers at the Fasig-Tipton Company's "Old Glory" Auction.

The attendance and the prices at the Fasig-Tipton Company's "Old Glory" auction sale of light harness horses in Madison Square Garden fell off together yesterday. In the forenoon only a few buyers were present, and the lack of competition resulted in the dealers present securing many bargains. Only about half the offering of horses from C. J. and Harry Hamlin's Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y., had been sold Friday afternoon and night, and those remaining, when sold yesterday morning, went at figures that greatly reduced the good average obtained the day before. An instance of prices obtained by other sellers was furnished in the reselling of the pair Prince and Genoa, record as a team 2:19, bought by E. S. Woodward of Camden, N. J., for $1,200 a day or two before. The horses brought just half the cost price when put up again, Barney Demarest of Morristown, N. J., buying them.

Straight through the morning and afternoon conditions that ruled in the earlier part of the week were reversed, and the top prices were paid for pacers. The highest figure reached was for Dan Q., a seven-year-old pacer, with a record of 2:07¼, who went to George Peek of Westfield, N. J., for $1,500. The next best day prices were $750 for the four-year-old mare Maud M., with a pacing record of 2:16, and $610 for the nine-year-old pacing gelding Alhambra, record 2:08¾. Some excitement was caused late in the afternoon by the attempt of a yearling by G. W. Archer trying to bolt while being shown on the track. He got into the main entrance to the hall, but there was stopped and returned to his proper place. George C. Clausen, President of the Park Board, was one of the purchasers in the afternoon, and secured a good road horse in Northland Puss, a three-year-old by Potential, for $250.

In the evening the crowd in attendance was even smaller than that during the day, and the figures reached for good horses were entirely inadequate. For the one night at least it was a buyers' sale, and the dealers present did not miss the chance.

The sale will continue this week in Madison Square Garden every day and evening until all the horses catalogued are disposed of. As from eighty to a hundred are sold each day, the selling will last four or five days longer, and many opportunities for high-class horses for race track or road purposes will be offered. A number of excellent road teams and young stallions and highly bred mares still are to be offered. The sale so far has been the most successful on record in point of attendance and the average of prices, but the offering has justified the results attained, for never before were so many fast and well-bred horses put up at auction in one sale. The notable features of the week were the sales of The Abbot for $26,500, Axtell for $14,000, and Contralto for $6,200. On his purchase of The Abbot Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell has been offered an advance of $1,500, but he declined to listen to propositions to sell, saying he was satisfied to keep the horse.

The Abbot to-night will be put on a special car with his attendants, including a man who has been with him ever since he was foaled, and will be sent back to the Village Farm, East Aurora, near Buffalo, for the Winter. The horse will serve for exhibition racing purposes next year, and is expected to earn at least $10,000 in this way. Commissioner Scannell said of him yesterday:

"I fancied him, so I bought him. I am sorry not to have been able to show him on the Speedway."

The horses that brought the best prices yesterday, the buyers, and the prices paid were as follows:

PROPERTY OF C. J. AND H. HAMLIN.

Roetta Chimes, by Chimes-Dewdrop, by Mambrino King, b. m., 6 years; William Donegan, Brooklyn $325
Periwinkle, by Chimes-Flora King, by Mambrino King, b. m., 5 years; W. A. Rhodes, Brooklyn 575
Katie Chimes, by Chimes-Kate Patchen, by Hamlin Patchen, b. m., 6 years; J. S. Ullman, New York 310
Prominent, by Prometheus-Fanny, by George Wilkes, b. m., 7 years; R. C. Light, Indianapolis, Ind. 300

PROPERTY OF H. A. MOYER.

Maud M., pacer, by Fulano-Bandinage, by Madrid, ch. m., 4 years; G. Roeckle, Foster's Meadows, L. I. $750

PROPERTY OF F. D. CREAMER.

Palatena, pacer, by J. J. Audubon-Lady Dunn, by John C., ch. m., 7 years; John F. Cornell, Brooklyn 425

PROPERTY OF F. L. CLARKE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Dan Q., (2:07¼) pacer, by Simmocolon-Ypsilante Belle, by Montgomery, b. h., 7 years; George Peek, Westfield, N. J. $1,500
Alhambra, (2:08¾) pacer, by Legal Tender, Jr.-Little Miss, by Blue Bull, blk. g., 9 years; H. Warner, New York 610

PROPERTY OF R. H. LILLARD, KENTUCKY.

Luxon, (2:11¾,) by Chichester-Gladys, by Paladin, br. g., age unstated; W. H. Martin, Richmond, Va. ..... $

PROPERTY OF E. SNOW, KNOXBORO, N. Y.

Timepiece, (2:10¼,) pacer, by Mambrito-nian-Nerissa, by W. H. Maxwell, b. h., 7 years; S. B. Jackson, New York $385

PROPERTY OF D. S. HAMMOND.

G. W. Archer, by Allerton-Tot, by Young Columbus, Jr., b. h., 7 years; W. B. Fasig 735
Steptoe, by Chimes-Leonetta, by Almonarch, b. g., 5 years; H. R. Murray, Constado, N. Y. 425
Espero, by Dare Devil-Estha, by Arion, b. f., 3 years; J. H. Shults, Parkville, L. I. 400
Saetta, by Chimes-Pantella, by Almonarch, b. m., 7 years; P. A. McManus, New York 300

PROPERTY OF EDWARD TIPTON.

Rachael Welch, by William L.-Mother Carey, by Robert McGregor, ch. m., 8 years; James Butler, East View, N. Y. ... 375

PROPERTY OF G. COLEMAN, NEW YORK.

Baylight, (2:29¼,) by Starlight-Grace W., by Volunteer, b. g., 9 years; A. L. Smith, Milford, Conn. 400

PROPERTY OF G. W. BIRD.

Aristas G., (2:22¾,) pacer, by Aristas-Untraced mare, b. g., 8 years; J. Smith, New York 378

PROPERTY OF E. A. BUFFINGTON.

Moir, by Allerton-Blue Birdie, by Jay Bird, br. f., 2 years; Mathew Dwyer, New York 360

PROPERTY OF J. R. BLUMENTHAL.

Clarke, by Holdane-Blanche, by George M. Patchen, Jr., br. g., 8 years; J. Carroll, New York 316

PROPERTY OF G. McERIDE.

Ambroise, (2:20½,) by Althens-Hattie R., by Andy Johnson, ch. g., 8 years; Robert Wright, New York 220

PROPERTY OF K. C. ATWOOD.

Northland Puss, by Potential-Kittie Fisk, by Olymus, br. f., 3 years; George C. Clausen, New York 250

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The Diamond, Jewelry and Watch House of America

Unequalled Prices, Highest Quality and Largest Assortment of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware for Holiday Gifts in the United States.
Any article now selected can be reserved for the Holidays.

Diamonds. | Diamonds.

Sunburst Pendant or Brooch, containing over 2¼ carats of pure white and brilliant Diamonds; actual value $200.00; price, **$87.50.**

Solid gold Brooch, genuine Diamond center (no chip), actual value $15.00, price, **$4.50.**

Solid gold Brooch or Pendant, set with 9 large and brilliant Diamonds, actual value $60.00; price, **$23.75.**

Cluster Ring, 20 large and brilliant Diamonds (no chips), turquoise center, actual value $35.00; price, **$18.75**

Hoop Ring set with 5 large and brilliant Diamonds (no chips), actual value $45.00; price, **$23.50**

Solitaire Ring, genuine Diamond weighing ⅝ carat, actual value $40.00; price, **$18.50**

Diamond Ring, a perfect and white Diamonds, weighing ⅝ carats, actual value $110.00; price, **$57.50**

Cluster Ring, set with genuine Diamonds and Ruby, Turquoise or Emerald center, actual value $12.00; price, **$5.00**

Men's Gypsy Ring, heavily carved and set with two large and brilliant Diamonds and Emerald or Ruby center; actual value $25.00; price, **$11.75**

Solid Gold Snake Ring, head set with genuine Diamond and Ruby or Emerald, actual value $8.50; price, **$3.75**

Genuine Diamond Ear Screws or Drops, weighing 1½ carats; actual value $120.00, price, **$68.50.**

Solid Gold Chain Bracelet, set with genuine Diamond (no chip), actual value $35.00, price, **$18.00.**

Genuine Diamond Ear Screws, Ruby, Emerald or Turquoise center; actual value $10.00, price, **$4.50.**

Solid Gold Brooch or Pendant, set with real Pearls and genuine Diamond; actual value $12.00, price, **$5.50.**

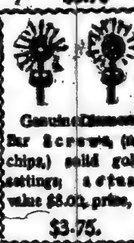

Genuine Diamond Ear Screws, (no chips,) solid gold settings; actual value $8.00, price, **$3.75.**

Solid Gold Locket, set with genuine Diamond in star setting; actual value $10.00; price, **$4.75.**

Solid Gold Link Buttons, set with genuine Diamond in star setting; actual value $5.00; price, **$1.65.**

Solid Gold Tie Clasp, set with genuine Diamond in star setting; actual value $3.50; price **$1.75.**

Genuine Diamond Stud, fancy setting; actual value $6.50; price, **$2.75.**

Cluster Scarf Pin, Emerald, Ruby or Turquoise center, actual value $12.00; price, **$4.75.**

SOLID GOLD JEWELRY.

Wreath Pins, set with pearls, garnets, turquoise, rubies and sapphires.... **$1.45**

Link Buttons, numerous designs, 95 cts.

Match Box, large size, **$7.75** Set with genuine Diamond (no chip), **$8.75**

Cigar Cutters, plain or fancy, **$3.50** Set with genuine Diamond (no chip), **$4.75**

Men's Gypsy Rings, heavily carved and set with 3 garnets, emeralds or almandines, **$3.75.**

Solid Gold Knot Scarf Pin, set with genuine Diamond (no chip)..... **$2.50**

Knot Pin, with pearl center, **$1.25**

Rings, set in combinations of pearls, opals, sapphires and rubies..... **$1.25**
Coil Pins, with or without pearl... **$1.75**
Scarf Pins, numerous designs..... **$50**
Lorgnette Chains..... **$8.75**
Lockets (large size), plain or fancy. **$3.50**

Misses' Rings, set with garnets, emeralds or sapphires..... **$1.00**
Chain Bracelets (large size), with lock and key..... **$7.25**
Thimbles (all sizes)..... **$1.75**

Solid Gold Double Chains (for men), **$4.75**
Baby Pins and Buttons, in sets of three, with chain..... **$1.75**
Hat Pins (numerous designs)..... **$1.85**

WATCHES FOR WOMEN.

Solid Gold Case, set with genuine Diamond (no chip), Waltham movement, **$14.75**

Solid Gold Case, set with 5 genuine Diamonds, Waltham movement, **$17.75**

Solid 14-karat Gold Case, with 18-karat Gold Raised Ornamentations and large size genuine Diamond in center (no chip), Waltham movement, **$19.75**

Solid 14-karat Gold Case, fancy enamelled, with pin and box to match..... **$19.50**
Solid Gold Cases, American movements..... **$7.75**
Solid Silver Cases (open face)..... **$2.50**

Solid 14-karat Gold Cases, Waltham movements..... **$15.75**
Enamelled Watches (any color), with pin and box to match..... **$5.75**
Solid Silver (Hunting case)..... **$3.75**

Solid Gold Cases, Waltham movements..... **$12.75**
14-karat Gold-Filled Cases (warranted for 25 years), American movements..... **$8.50**
Solid Silver Cases (open face), with silver pin..... **$2.95**

WATCHES FOR MEN.

Solid 14-karat Gold Cases (thin model), Riverside Waltham movements..... **$29.75**
Solid Gold Cases (thin model), Waltham movements..... **$17.50**
Solid Silver Cases, American movements..... **$5.50**
Boys' Solid Silver Watches..... **$3.75**

WATCHES FOR MEN.

Solid 14-karat Gold Cases (thin model), Waltham movements..... **$21.75**
14-karat Gold-filled Cases (open face), warranted for 10 years, American movements..... **$6.50**
Boys' Gold-filled Cases, American movements..... **$7.50**
Solid Silver Cases, American movements..... **$7.50**

All Watches Warranted for 3 Years.

STERLING SILVERWARE.

Mirrors (long handle)..... **$4.25**
Mirrors (ring)..... **$3.75**
Hair Brushes..... **$1.15**
Combs..... **50c**
Whisk Brooms (large size)..... **75c**
Match Boxes..... **75c**

Mirror, Brush & Comb, in fancy case. **$4.25**
Brush and Comb, in fancy case... **$1.65**
Baby Brush and Comb, in fancy case.. **95c**
½ doz. Tea Spoons, in fancy case. **$3.25**
Shaving Brushes..... **65c**
7 Piece Manicure Set, in fancy case. **$2.85**

Chain Bracelets..... **65c**
Nethersole (hoop) Bracelets..... **65c**
Cigarette Cases..... **$2.75**
Military Brushes..... **$1.00**
Napkin Ring..... **75c**
Bonnet Brushes..... **65c**

NO CHARGE FOR ENGRAVING.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

409-11 Fulton St. (Opposite Boerum Place), Brooklyn. Open Evenings Until 9. Saturdays, 10:30.

M. Straus

409-11 Fulton St. (Opposite Boerum Place), Brooklyn. Open Evenings Until 9. Saturdays, 10:30.

MANUFACTURING JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert" 215 Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Tel. 913 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Hangings of Many Sorts
Alike in One Thing---Little Pricing.

Lace Curtains—Portieres—Couch Covers—Oriental decorations—the Upholstery Store is full of helpful holiday hints. Gatherings are widest and freshest and prices are cut low enough to make prompt purchasing profitable. Just a walk through the Upholstery Store will make suggestions innumerable. These price hints:

Lace Curtains. White Nottingham Lace Curtains, in large variety of designs, reproductions of Irish Point, Tambord, Renaissance Curtains, full width and 3½ yds. long, special value **$1.24, $1.69, $1.98** and..... **$2.24** a pair

White Irish Point Lace Curtains—"St. Gall made," fine net, excellent work, this season's latest designs, special value at **$4.98, $5.98, $6.98** and **$8.48** a pair

Real Renaissance lace Curtains, fine net centres, excellent quality, lace edge and insertion, with corner pieces, special at **$8.98, $11.48** and **$22.98** a pair

Heavy Curtains—Portieres. Heavy reversible mercerized cotton tapestry Curtains, two tone effects in the newest colors, with throw-over fringe, special, **$8.75** pair; with cord edge trimmed special, **$8.50** pair

Heavy reversible mercerized cotton tapestry Curtains, known as Frou Frou, in assorted colors, with throw-over fringe, special, **$7.48** pair

Heavy cotton tapestry Curtains, reversible rep weave, with throw-over fringe, good design, assorted colors, special..**$5.00** pair

Couch Covers. Heavy reversible tapestry Couch Covers, fringed all around, in Oriental design, thoroughly reversible, special.....**$3.48, $3.98, $5.75** each

The Oriental Room. There is rare charm here now and many hints for the furnishing of cozy corner or den.

500 pairs of Turkish Slippers in tan, black and red colors, in sizes from 3 to 6, special, **49c.** pair

50 assorted Jeweled Lamps, $6.50, $7.50 and $8.00 kind, special.....**$3.98**

Single Curtains of Merut Punjab print and Damascus cross stripe, special.....**$1.19**

Single Curtains in silk and cotton Damascus stripe, $3.50 kind, special.....**$1.98**

Fine silk Phulkari Curtains for decorating, value $6.75, special.....**$4.24**

Fine blue Gagru Skirts for decorating corners, value $5.50, special.....**$3.74**

Third floor, Central Building.

Women's Box Calf Shoes---$2.15.

A bargain.

Leather is heavy and plump, style is the season's best and trimmest, with heavy welted Goodyear extension soles, military heels and flat fore part duplicated only in the highest class of footwear. Much under usual prices at **$2.15** a pair.

Second Floor, rear, West Building.

Dress Patterns and Waist Lengths
Of Woolen Fabrics for Holiday Gifts.

Made ready for your convenience in choosing, priced in many instances much below the yard prices. Most acceptable as holiday gifts are these Waist and Dress Lengths in the most fashionable of the season's fabrics. Inexpensive, too.

The Waist Lengths are each packed in a handsome box. Silk embroidered Henriettas in polka dot patterns and all the newest colors and combinations....**$1.06**

Silk embroidered Henriettas in figured patterns.....**$2.08** to **$3.90**

The Dress Patterns include the most fashionable of the colored wool dress fabrics in the freshest of their colorings and at less than yard prices in many instances. Thus:

Cheviot Mixtures at.....**$2.38**
Storm Serges at.....**$3.54**
Zibeline Cheviots at.....**$2.88**
Herringbone Cheviots at.....**$2.94**
Pebble Granites at.....**$4.14**
French Poplin at.....**$4.50**
Imported Matelasse at.....**$3.48**
Homespun Suitings at.....**$3.45**
Zibeline Mixtures at.....**$3.54**
Also Skirt Patterns of Double Faced Suitings at.....**$2.94** each

Main floor, West Building.

Women's $5 Silk Umbrellas, $2.48

Another achievement in the list that has made this Umbrella Store the most notable in this vicinage. A strange merchandising chance brings these Umbrellas to us for selling at less than half of their actual value. They are 26 inches long, of pure silk, with cases to match. All have the long pearl handles finished with sterling silver caps and trimmings that are especially fashionable. They will go in a jiffy, so be prompt if you would be sure.

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Muslin Underwear
Much Under Regular

Just jottings of price savings on the worthiest of Undermuslins—fresh and well made garments that are seasonable the whole year through:

Gowns. Cambric Gowns, Empire, with two insertions of cotton Torchon lace across front, and insertion and ruffle at side, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves, **79c**

Masonville muslin and cambric Gowns, V neck, with six insertions of choice embroidery and cluster of tucks in yoke, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves, **97c**

Cambric Gowns, square neck, with insertion of fine embroidery, and full lawn ruffle, with insertion and edge of val. lace, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves, **$1.59**

Drawers. Muslin and cambric Drawers, with full ruffle of choice embroidery and two clusters of tucks above—open and closed **49c**

Walking Skirts. Cambric Skirts, full lawn umbrella ruffle, with two clusters of hemstitched tucks, cambric dust ruffle **97c**

Cambric Skirts, tucked lawn, umbrella ruffle, trimmed with choice embroidery, also dust ruffle **$1.48**

Second floor, East Building.

Millinery Trimmings
Quarter to Half of Usual.

Want to hurry them into usefulness quickly—that's why prices have been cut sharply on these Trimmings that are especially fashionable for the Winter hats. Breasts, Wings, Quills and Birds for the lowest prices which such Trimmings have cost this season will be ready here to-morrow:

Fancy Breasts, in a variety of designs and colors, some in the quill effects, regularly 35c. to 49c., at.....**19c.** each

Fancy Breasts, in the black, green and red colorings, regularly $1.59, at.....**95c**

Black Hackle Plumes, most desirable trimming for velvet hats, regularly 45c. to 59c., at.....**33c**

Large size, extra fine quality black Breasts, regularly 98c., at.....**59c**

Black feather Breasts, made with the green and red combination colorings, regularly 98c., at.....**75c**

A number of odds and ends in fancy Feathers, such as birds, quills and fancy feather clusters, that have been selling at 49c. to $1.98, marked for quick clearance, **19c., 29c., 30c.** and **59c**

Black Ostrich Plumes, extra high luster and finish, regularly $1.25 and $1.75, **75c.** and **$1.15**

Main floor, centre, East Building.

Fur Jackets and Neckwear
Underpriced and Elegant.

Wider in variety, richer in elegance than ever before is the present gathering in the Fur Store. Months ago we planned it on such a scale as to mean price savings to you now that may not be matched elsewhere. Furs that are luxurious usually are economics at these small prices and the newest models, the most carefully chosen pieces are here exclusively.

Jackets. Persian Lamb Jackets, new model, short, jaunty and perfect fitting, value $100.00, at.....**$67.50**

Nearseal Jackets, closely sheared to look more like sealskin, trimmed with natural mink collar, revers and cuffs, lined with guaranteed satin, value $75.00, at.**$59.50**

Same as above, without trimming, at **$37.50**

Electric Seal Jackets, correct models, perfect fitting, with large flare collar and wide revers, guaranteed satin lining, at..**$24.50**

Neckwear. Long Fox Scarfs (sable dyed), straight block 62 in. long from tip to tip—natural brush and two paws on each end, value $15.00, at.....**$9.45**

Mink Cluster Scarfs, trimmed with eight large fox tails, value $10.00, at.....**$8.45**

Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs (full size), trimmed with eight fox or dyed sable tails, value $8.50, at.....**$6.95**

Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs (extra quality), large size, trimmed with eight large, fine Alaska sable tails, value $12.50, at.**$10.45**

Sable dyed Alaska sable cluster Scarfs, trimmed with eight fox tails, value $6.00, at.....**$4.95**

Sable dyed raccoon Scarfs, extra large size, very serviceable, trimmed with six fine fox tails, value $8.50, at.....**$6.45**

Electric Seal Scarfs, full width, best quality made, trimmed with six large fox tails, value $4.00, at.....**$2.95**

Electric Seal Collarettes, 10 in. deep, full high collar, satin lined, value $6.50, at.....**$4.95**

Electric Seal Collarettes, 11 in. deep, Persian yoke, with high flare collar, value $10.50.....**$8.45**

Alaska Sable Muffs (feather stuffed), full block, value $8.50, at.....**$6.45**

Sable dyed Opossum Muffs (feather stuffed), full size, value $5.00, at.....**$3.45**

Baby Carriage Robes. Baby Carriage Robes of fluffy white Iceland sheep (double), with pocket, satin lined, value $6.50, at.....**$4.95**

Same, made expressly for the Go Cart, with pouch for child's feet, value $8.50, at.**$6.95**

Single Go Cart Robe of same fur, with pouch for feet, value $4.00, at.....**$2.95**

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Eye Glasses and Spectacles
Less Than Half of Regular Prices.

Ten karat gold filled—guaranteed for ten years.

This is the most notable sale in memory of these handsome glasses—opportunity that cannot soon be duplicated when these are gone. They are not gold plated merely, but gold filled and priced the lowest which such glasses ever cost.

Eye Glasses fitted with first quality lenses in frames that will retain their proper adjustment, excellent $2.00 and $3.00 values for.....**69c**

Rimless Eye Glasses, with nickel steel mountings and good lenses; regularly 50c. here, priced elsewhere $1.00, to-morrow....**24c**

Gold plated Eye Glass Hooks.....**7c**

"Marchand" Opera Glasses, with pearl and gilt mountings, good achromatic lenses and leather case; value $5.00, at.....**$3.94**

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Handkerchiefs in Holiday Readiness.

Bargains for women in the great Handkerchief Store.

Thousands and thousands of these dainty squares have been gathered for this holiday season, brought from Paris, from Germany, from Switzerland, from Ireland, that here might be perfect choosing, that here prices might be the lowest anywhere.

To-day's story is of some sorts that are more than usually underpriced—pretty and fresh and marked so low as to insure the quickest fluttering into usefulness

Pure linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, ¼, ½ and 1 inch hems, extra value.....**8c**

Hand embroidered initial Handkerchiefs, two styles, sheer cloth, specially priced...**10c**

Mull Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, heavy corner embroidery, lace edge and lace inserted; Swiss scalloped.....**10c**

Valenciennes edged and inserted linen center Handkerchiefs, half former price.....**12½c**

Pure linen Handkerchiefs, embroidered and lace effects; 47c. quality.....**24c**

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Percale and Gingham Dress Patterns

Packed in pretty boxes for holiday giving and much under the usual prices. These Percales and Ginghams are the first showing of the Spring designs—three months ahead of time. They come to us fresh from the looms for selling at less than regular prices for old styles.

Percale Dress Patterns are.....**98c.** to **$1.24**
Gingham Dress Patterns are.....**$1.00** to **$1.48**
Waist Lengths of new silk and cotton materials in dainty dots and stripes are **98c.** to **$1.10**

Main floor, front, West Building.

Little Priced Notions.

More of them—just as markedly money saving.

The Notion Store has been making a wonderful record for itself this season, sending thousands of these little things into usefulness for prices that have not been matched anywhere. They are good Notions, of course—the test of worthiness comes before the test of low pricing always. These fresh hints for to-morrow:

Fancy Garters, assorted colors, with ribbon bows, each.....**23c., 49c., 90c**
Fancy Fruit Pin Cushions, large size...**24c**
Strawberry Emeries.....**4c.** to **15c**
Tomato Cushions.....**6c.** to **25c**
Imported Needle Cases.....**17c.** to **70c**
Hair Pin Cabinets.....**10c.** to **65c**
Glove Mending Cotton, on rings.....**25c**
Glove Mending Cotton, each.....**10c**
Glove Mending Silk each.....**25c**
Fancy Work Baskets, filled with thimble, bodkin, scissors, emeries, needle book and spool silk.....**$1.00** to **$4.25**
Fancy Tape Measures, each.....**10c**

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

Ribbons for Little.

These are satin and gros grain Ribbons of superior quality in the shades that are wanted for holiday fancy work, for table decorations, for basket bows and kindred uses. New and fresh sorts made to our order by one of the best mills in New York and much under usual prices. Thus:

⅜ inch., **5c.** yard; 1½ inch, **8c.** a yard; 2¼ inch, **12c.** a yard 3 inch, **17c.** a yard; 4½ inch, **22c.** a yard.

Another sort quite as desirable is a high grade, double-faced, cord edge satin Ribbon, 4½ inches wide, in the special holiday shades; value 39c. a yard, for **29c**

Main floor, centre, East Building.

Black Taffeta Percaline.

Regularly 12½c. to-morrow.....**9c**

It would be impossible to make this Percaline for its price in the Lining Store to-morrow. A standard sort that costs 12½c. everywhere except here, where Lining below cost is not unusual. Ready to-morrow.

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

MANY FILIPINOS IN EUROPE.

Prominent Member of the Junto Says He Thinks Mr. McKinley Favors a Compromise.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—There is a noticeable incursion of Filipinos into London and Paris. The report, subsequently denied, that Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's agent in Europe, was contemplating going to Hongkong to reorganize there the Filipino transport and re-supply the Filipinos with munitions of war has given rise to the belief that the Filipinos in Europe are contemplating a new campaign. One of the most prominent members of the European Junta, who has just returned from Paris and Madrid, said in an interview:

"We are planning no new campaign. There is no reason why Agoncillo should go to Hongkong to give the Filipinos a further supply of munitions of war. The fact that Agoncillo has just leased a home in Paris shows he intends to remain there and watch events. The reports of our committees at Kobe, Yokohama, Macao, Batavia, Hongkong, and Bangkok show they are all working well. This is also evidenced by the fact that 10,000 rifles were smuggled into Manila last month.

"The war is no nearer an end than ever. The Filipino resources are still great, as can be judged by the fact that Aguinaldo is continuing to keep and feed 3,000 Spanish prisoners. We are deeply disappointed at the re-election of Mr. McKinley. Although our agents in the United States never led us to believe that Mr. Bryan would actively help us, yet we relied on the strength of the anti-imperialists in the United States. We are still anxious to come to an understanding, and there are indications that Mr. McKinley favors a compromise. It is clear that Judge Taft goes beyond his instructions, and that Mr. McKinley is prepared to give greater concessions than Judge Taft.

"It is true that a large number of Filipinos are flocking to European countries. At least sixty are now in London, but not with the idea of renewed propaganda. The junta is content to wait till the Americans are tired of losing officers and men by deaths from sickness. We hope and believe better times are in store."

THE RECENT STORM AT GUAM.

Rear Admiral Remey Reports that People Are Destitute.

MANILA, Dec. 1.—Rear Admiral Remey, in his official reports of the recent typhoon which visited the Island of Guam, reports that the storm was the severest in forty years. The palace at Agana and the Government buildings were unroofed and wrecked. The sea reached the Plaza. Many of the homeless sought refuge in the school and jail.

No one is reported to have been killed at Agana, but the mortality caused by the recent epidemic of the grip has been much increased by exposure, most of the dwellings having been destroyed.

The town of Marajan was leveled and twenty-eight persons were killed. Several persons were killed in various small villages, and several small coasters are missing. No reports have been received from some localities. Cocoanut trees and all crops are destroyed, and food is being distributed to the sufferers.

Admiral Remey has ordered the Arethusa from Cavite with food supplies. Flour, corn, and meats are needed, and it is suggested that contributions be sent from the United States. The Brutus, from Cavite, and the Solace, from San Francisco, due at Guam recently, will relieve immediate needs.

The pounding of the Yosemite upon the reef broke and twisted her propeller and she was abandoned and sank Nov. 16. The flagship Newark has gone to investigate the disaster.

The Philippine Civil Service Board.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—President McKinley has issued an executive order directing the United States Civil Service Commission to render such assistance as may be practicable to the Civil Service Board created by the Philippine Commission, to establish and maintain "an honest and efficient civil service" in the Philippines. The commission is instructed to conduct civil service examinations there on the request of the board under regulations hereafter to be agreed on between the two bodies.

LIEUT. CRIMMINS DEPARTS.

Now on the Way to the Philippines, His Health Fully Restored.

Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, Sixth Infantry, United States Army, left the city Saturday morning for the Philippines to rejoin his regiment, his leave of absence expiring. The Lieutenant arrived at San Francisco from the Philippines in August last, on sick leave. His health is now fully restored. He lately visited Washington and was the guest of Gen. Coppinger, on whose staff he was an aide de camp in Florida and Alabama.

While in the capital he made visits to the President, Gen. Miles, and Gen. Corbin, and last week was the guest of Gov. Roosevelt. On Tuesday evening last, his father, John D. Crimmins, and his sister, Miss Crimmins, gave him a farewell reception at their residence, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, which was largely attended by personal friends.

LATE CENSUS FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The population of Wisconsin, as officially announced to-day, is 2,069,042, against 1,686,880 in 1890. This is an increase since 1890 of 382,162, or 22.6 per cent. The population in 1880 was 1,315,497, showing an increase of 371,883, or 28.2 per cent. from 1880 to 1890.

The population of Indian Territory is 391,960, as against 180,182 in 1890. This is an increase of 211,778, or 117.5 per cent.

The population by nations and reservations is as follows: Cherokee Nation, 101,754; Chickasaw Nation, 139,260; Choctaw Nation, 99,681; Creek Nation, 40,674; Seminole Nation, 3,786; Modoc Indian Reservation, 140; Ottawa Indian Reservation, 2,206; Peoria Indian Reservation, 1,180; Quapaw Indian Reservation, 900; Seneca Indian Reservation, 970; Shawnee Indian Reservation, 297; Wyandotte Indian Reservation, 1,213.

Senator Stewart in Republican Ranks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Senator Stewart of Nevada has had his name placed on the Republican caucus list. He has been a Silver Party man for the last eight years.

THE SHIPPING SUBSIDY BILL.

Senator Frye Will Try to Make the Measure Unfinished Business.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The general committee of men prominently identified with the shipping interests of the country which was appointed by Senator Frye three years ago to promote legislation in that interest held a meeting at the Arlington Hotel to-day for the purpose of considering ways and means for securing action upon the Shipping Subsidy bill at the approaching session of Congress. C. A. Griscom, President of the American Line, presided, and about twenty of the twenty-five members of the committee were present. Senators Hanna and Frye and Representative Grosvenor also were in attendance.

The committee considered at length the objections which have been urged against the bill as it stands, and decided to recommend a few unimportant amendments. The committee also decided to urge the utmost dispatch in getting the bill before Congress for consideration.

Senator Frye, who has charge of the Shipping Subsidy bill, announced to-day that he would call up that bill in the Senate next Tuesday and move to have it made the unfinished business, displacing the Spooner Philippine bill. Senator Frye will make a speech explaining the bill, and will then resume the chair, leaving the management of the bill to some Senator on the floor. He also said that he expected to secure the indorsement of this programme by the Committee on Order of Business, which will meet Monday afternoon.

The Belgia Temporarily Disabled.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 1.—The Cunard liner Umbria, Capt. Dutton, from New York Nov. 24 for Liverpool, which arrived here this morning, reports having passed on Nov. 29, in latitude 51 north and longitude 26 west, the Hamburg-American liner Belgia, Capt. Schroeder, which left Hamburg Nov. 24, bound for Baltimore. The Belgia had stopped for the purpose of repairing her rudder, which had become disabled, but it was expected that she would proceed on the following day.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL CHRISTMAS.

Would You Like a

Sterling Piano

For Christmas?

("Pianos selected now will be reserved for Holiday delivery, subject to your order.")

The Reputation
WHICH
Sterlings

have achieved during their 40 years before the public insures those unfamiliar with the different makes of pianos that they can puchase this

Old and Reliable

make with the assurance that they are getting a piano that has no superior and but few equals.

Grand Pianos.

Comparatively few purchase grand pianos, for two reasons:

First, because of their great size.

Second, the price, which usually means about $1,000. We fully believe we have overcome both objections, as we offer our smallest baby grand, which occupies but little more room than an upright, at a price astonishingly low.

"Made in many different light and dark colored woods."

Special
Bargains for this Week

As the Holiday Season approaches our three factories are sending us many sample and special Pianos, which we offer at a decided reduction from regular prices. Some very fine instruments at **$200, $225, $250 to $300.**

Several Used Uprights

"Not dilapidated antiques," but modern Uprights—newly finished and perfectly repaired—Prices, **$1.25, $1.50, $1.75.**

Every Piano sold by us is fully guaranteed and may be exchanged if not satisfactory.

OUR MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN IS BOTH FAIR AND LIBERAL.

Parlor & Chapel Organs

A large stock of new and used Organs suitable for homes, **chapels, lodge rooms, halls, etc.**

New Organs, $35, $50 to $175.
Used Organs, $15, $25 to $75.

SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Open Every Evening Till Christmas

The STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
(Entire building, four floors,)
536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn,
Look for the name STERLING.

TO COLLECT FROM MOROCCO.

The Kentucky Will Be Used to Emphasize a Demand for Payment of Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The State Department to-day sent instructions to United States Consul Gummere, at Tangiers, Morocco, to proceed to the capital of that country, as far as possible, on a United States man-of-war, to again present the claim of the United States for indemnity on account of the murder of Marcus Ezagui, a naturalized American citizen, who was killed in June, 1900.

The warship, which probably will be the Kentucky, recalled from Smyrna for that purpose, will convey the Consul from Tangiers to Mazagan, which is the nearest port to Fez, the capital of Morocco.

The indemnity demanded in behalf of the widow of Ezagui amounts to $5,000, and was based on the failure of the Moorish Government to punish the murderers. The Moorish Government declined the first demand on the ground that Ezagui by long residence in Morocco had become a Moorish citizen, under the terms of the Madrid convention. The State Department, however, holds now that the returned naturalized citizen has a right to elect whether he shall become a Moor or leave the country, and Ezagui was prevented from exercising that choice by his murderer.

In view of this fact, and the further fact that the last discussion on this subject between Consul Gummere and the Moorish authorities was without result, the State Department has thought the present to be a fitting occasion to let Mr. Gummere pay a visit to the Sultan's Court, where no representative of the United States Government has been for years, with full powers to close the case of the murdered man and the other claims that have been pending against the Government of Morocco.

The disposition of the United States Government is entirely friendly, but it feels that it has not been given proper consideration, and the Navy Department has been asked to supply a man-of-war to convey the Consul to Mazagan and to await his future movements.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Dr. William T. Paddock, Pittsfield; Hendrick S. Holden, Syracuse.

CAMBRIDGE—Major C. C. MacConnell, United States Army.

HOLLAND—F. R. Brainard, United States Navy; ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Lieut. Gad Morgan, United States Army; E. R. Bushnell, Philadelphia.

PLAZA—Erving Winslow, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Capt. N. J. K. Patch, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—H. G. Ropes, Boston; Col. John T. Clarke, Omaha; Prof. H. W. Henderson, Ithaca; Judge P. T. Farnsworth, Utah; Judge William Marsh, Boston.

ALBEMARLE—Col. C. H. Heyl, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Bishop J. H. White, Michigan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. W. Stutzman, dress goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

"Frankel's," Des Moines, Iowa; G. Daly, domestics and white goods; 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Halligan & Meagher, Oswego, N. Y.; J. J. Halligan, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Horne, Joseph & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. E. Greene, rugs; 47 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

Store Now Clothed in Holiday Regalia.---Here's What You Oughtn't to Miss.

The fine Gems and Jewels; the Pottery and Glass Vases and Pieces; Mirrors and Toilet Silver; Leather Goods, exceedingly Frenchie, with trimmings of silver and gold. Bronzes; we are much pleased with this showing, but there are so many you must look at them very closely to see how fine they really are.

A rare piece of Art Nouveau direct from the Paris Exposition will be displayed during the Holiday season. Toys; Dolls and Fixings for a complete little home for Dollie; Mechanical Toys and Sporting Goods. These are all important attractions, and we could mention many more if space were allowed us. Employ well your time for Xmas Shopping and pay us a visit. "Prices always attractive."

The Attention of the Public is Called to Our Phonograph Club Plan.

Our Gem Club membership fee, $3.00—75c. for 14 weeks.
Our Standard Club membership fee, 5.00—$1.00 for 20 weeks.
Our Home Club membership fee, 8.00—1.75 for 16 weeks.
Our Concert Club membership fee, 15.00—3.00 for 26 weeks.

You have all heard Phonograph music, and know how entertaining it is. Then why not have one of your own?

Our plan of purchasing makes it doubly easy. Call and have it explained to you, or we will send catalogue on receipt of word to that effect.

Jewelry.

SALE OF FINE DIAMONDS and SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES at prices that cannot be equalled. Any article selected can be reserved for the holidays by paying small deposit.

10 kt. Gold Link Cuff Buttons, handsomely engraved, genuine diamond, a pair **$2.98**

10 kt. Gold Link Cuff Buttons, plain or engraved, extra heavy. **$1.98**

10-kt. Gold Cuff Buttons, plain or engraved, patent lever, a pair. **$2.98** and.. **$3.98**

10-kt. Gold Cuff Buttons, patent lever, all initials, worth $3.00 a pair, for this sale..... **$1.98**

14-kt. Gold Filled Locket, set with rhinestone, crescent and star **$5.98**

Same design heavily gold plated.....**$1.98**

10-kt. Gold Scarf Pin, with genuine diamonds **1.48**

Men's 10-kt. gold ring, set with 3 emeralds, garnets, turquoise or almadines..... **$4.48**

Boys' solid gold cameo ring..... **48c**

Boys' 10-kt. gold cameo ring, extra fine band **98c**

Boys' 10-kt. gold ring set with carbuncle..... **$1.48**

Women's Solid Gold Ring, set with 2, 3 and 4 stones, either amethyst, garnets or turquoise, each.... **48c**

Women's 10-kt. Gold rings, set with 3 fiery opals. **$4.50**

Women's 10-kt. Gold Cluster Ear Screws, turquoise, garnet, amethyst or emerald center, surrounded with rhinestones, a pair..... **$1.69**

Women's 10-kt. Gold Cluster Ear Screws, opal centres, surrounded with rhinestones, a pair..... **$3.98**

14-kt. Gold Open Face Chatelaine Watch, American movement, **$14.98**

Sterling Silver Open Face Chatelaine Watch, good time keeper, **2.98.**

Sterling Silver Hunting Case Watch, case handsomely engraved, **3.98.**

Women's 10-kt. gold wreath brooch, set with amethyst, emeralds or garnets, each.... **$3.48**

Children's Sterling Silver (Baby Curzon) bracelets..... **25c**

Children's Sterling Silver Chain Bracelets, plain or engraved, each..... **48c**

Sterling silver chain purse..... **$6.48**

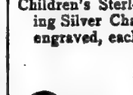

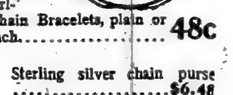

Pearl Opera Glasses, nickel trimmings, extra fine lens, at pair..... **$3.98**

Leather Goods.

Novelties in Leather and Fancy Goods now ready for Holiday Gifts. In our Leather Goods Department you will find a large assortment at the very lowest prices.

Patent Leather Chatelaine Bag, leather lined, with outside pocket, **48c.**

Combination Pocketbooks, real seal, alligator and morocco, with leather change pocket, **48c.**

Real Leather Music Rolls, special..... **48c**

Lot of Leather Purses and Combination Pocket Books, special for this sale, at..... **25c**

Special lot Cigar Cases, made of fine leather, for Monday, from **$1.98** to **$8.98**

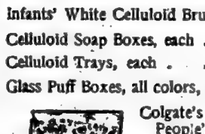

Celluloid Musical Photo Albums, handsomely decorated, tinted leaves, plays two tunes, at **$4.48**

Large assortment of Celluloid Photo Albums, covers richly decorated, at **1.48**

Metal and Celluloid Photo Holders, rich designs, at **98c** and **$1.25**

Large assortment of Celluloid Work Boxes, Jewel Cases, Manicure Sets, Comb and Brush Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Cases, Combination Sets, Shaving Sets, Photo Cases, Photo Albums, Musical Albums, etc., at very low prices.

Fans and Frames.

We beg to call your attention to our new Photo Frame and Fan Department; the stock is the largest and most varied we have ever shown to the public. Main entrance, to the right.

Imported Gold Burnished Photo Frames, for double Cabinet, **$1.48, $1.98** and **$2.25**

Heavy Gold Plated Photo Frames, **48c., 98c.** and **$1.25**

Fine Imported Leather Photo Frames, at..... **39c**

Heavy Gold Plate Jewel Boxes, cut glass covers, **$1.48, $1.98** & **$2.25**

Heavy Gold Plated Whisk Broom Holders, **98c., $1.25** and **$1.48**

Silk Gauze Fans, with fancy sticks..... **98c.** to **$1.98**

Lace Top Fans, with fancy sticks..... **98c.** to **$1.98**

Lace Top Fans, decorated sticks, $2.25 and up

Silk Fans, hand carved, bone sticks, decorated with spangles, hand painted, at..... **$8.25**

Toilets.

A FEW SPECIALS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Dresden Toilet Sets in boxes, comb, brush and mirror, a set..... **$1.25**

Dresden Toilet Sets, burnished gilt trimming, a set..... **$1.69**

Lundborg's Rose of Arden, per bottle..... **69c**

Lundborg's Trial Size Perfume (5 bottles in box)..... **25c**

Lundborg's, all odors, one in a box, at..... **20c**

Sachet Powders, 1 bottles, screw top..... **23c**

Celluloid Dressing Combs, aluminum tops, each..... **15c**

Infants' White Celluloid Brushes, each, **25c**

Celluloid Soap Boxes, each..... **10c**

Celluloid Trays, each..... **39c**

Glass Puff Boxes, all colors, each at..... **48c**

Colgate's Young People's Perfumes, a box..... **24c**

Colgate's Perfumes, (one in box,) at **19c**

Colgate's Perfumes, (one in box,) **25c**

Fulton St., Galatia Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., BROOKLYN

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Suit Against the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

Its Purpose to Determine Status of Common and Preferred Stockholders as Regards Dividends.

Suit in equity was brought yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company by John D. Crimmins, who, on behalf of himself and other holders of the preferred stock, asks for a temporary injunction restraining the Directors of the road from paying to the holders of the common stock the 2 per cent. dividend declared payable on March 1, 1901, out of the net earnings for the year ended June 30, 1900.

The purpose of the suit, though the latter is not a friendly one, in the commonly accepted sense, is to establish the status of the preferred and the common stockholders as regards a distribution in dividends of the company's profits. It seems that the terms of the reorganization agreement are sufficiently vague regarding dividends to permit of a number of interpretations, of which, however, but one can be right. The company, it is alleged, has adopted the interpretation upheld by the common stockholders, because most favorable to them, and according to which the preferred stock is entitled to only 4 per cent. dividend, and that after the payment of this dividend the remaining profits should be distributed among the common stockholders.

The position taken by the preferred stockholders is that the preferred stock is entitled either to a dividend of 4 per cent. and an additional pro rata share in common with the common stock of the remaining profits to be distributed, or at least to a pro rata share with the common stock in any profits to be distributed after payment of a 4 per cent. dividend to both classes of stock.

Interested financial circles have been divided for some time on the interpretation of this question, and the discussion was renewed recently when the first 4 per cent. dividend was distributed on the common stock, 2 per cent. of which has been paid, in view of the large prospective earnings of the company, the preferred stockholders thought it desirable to have the question judicially determined, and therefore Mr. Crimmins, who owns 1,000 shares of preferred stock, brought this suit. His attorneys are John G. Johnson and Thomas Thacher.

The total amount of stock issued by the company amounts to 600,000 shares preferred and 450,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 per share. The preferred and common stock of the company is in the control of a voting trust composed of five Trustees, who are to hold it for five years, certificates of beneficial interest having in the meantime been issued to the registered holders of the stock.

DELAYS ON NEW YORK CENTRAL

Suggestions by Officials for Relieving the Congestion of Traffic.

The complaints against the New York Central caused by the many delays on its line between Mott Haven and Forty-second Street have resulted in bringing out a great many suggestions and plans for improvements, and some of these were, in the absence of President Callaway, yesterday brought to the attention of officials of the line who are directly interested in the operation of the road, and they were asked to give their views of what would be the best solution of the trouble. They all agreed that something must be done to alleviate the present crowded condition of the yards, to which most of the delays are due, but they disagreed as to the best way out of the difficulty.

"I have suggested a half dozen plans to Mr. Callaway," said Mr. Franklin, General Manager of the Harlem line, who is directly responsible for the operation of the tracks and yards up to Mott Haven. The underground loop was proposed by me. This would be feasible, as there is a raise in grade between Fifty-ninth and Forty-ninth Streets of 33 feet, while there is a drop from Forty-ninth Street to the station proper of only 10 feet. For the same reason an elevation of the tracks from Forty-ninth Street into the station would also be possible. Neither of these plans would require necessarily a new motor, so long as the loops were used only for suburban trains.

"But what will probably have to be done will be to acquire sufficient property on the east side of our tracks to permit the extension of the yards. This would mean the purchase of every house on Park Avenue from Fifty-first Street down, and of at least one half the houses on Lexington Avenue from Forty-sixth Street down. The entire piece of land we own between Vanderbilt and Madison Avenues would not be enough to store forty cars. Still, the delays which have occurred will not occur again, excepting through some accident, as soon as the new switching system is completely installed, which will be in about two weeks."

Another official, who did not wish to be quoted, said:

"The best solution, to my mind, is to throw out the New Haven road and let us have the station to ourselves. I believe that this sentiment would be indorsed by every employe in the yard. All the other plans suggested have some objectionable feature. With a loop, either elevated or underground, the engines and trains would have to go right on again, without giving them a rest, which is undesirable. No motor has as yet been found that will move the heavy trains we use, and, as to a third rail system, that would be entirely inadequate. Yes, it is used by the Baltimore and Ohio, but their traffic is only 25 per cent. of that which moves in and out of our station. If they could throw out the New Haven road we would have all the room we wanted."

The official admitted, however, that in view of the fact that the New York Central receives a large and profitable rental from the New Haven road there was little chance of a removal of the New Haven from the station.

That the solution of the motive power problem is not an easy one is also demonstrated by the statement of another official, who said that almost every motor and electric company in the country had been asked to submit a feasible plan for the use of some other power than steam, without any satisfactory suggestion having, so far, been offered.

GREAT NORTHERN'S NEW DEAL.

Charters Boats to Carry Grain from Quebec to Great Britain.

QUEBEC, Dec. 1.—The Great Northern Railway has completed a contract with the Leyland line, whereby it charters five boats of that line for five years to carry grain between this port and Great Britain. This will enable the Great Northern to run a weekly service between Quebec and England. The Great Northern now announces that some of the largest steamers now running to Boston will be brought to Quebec next season for their export trade.

Proposed Railroad in Alaska.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 1.—A Tacoma (Washington) special says: "Surveys which have been going on for some months are construed to mean that a railroad will be built from Port Valdez, Alaska, to Eagle City, thus making an all-American line from the ocean to the Yukon River. Such is the purport of news brought from the North. Two years ago Capt. Abercrombie and a party of surveyors understood to be in the employ of the Burlington Railroad, made a thorough exploration of the route, and another party of surveyors was in the field this year."

Northern Pacific Invades Territory.

LEWISTON, Idaho, Dec. 1.—The steamer J. M. Hannaford, owned by the Northern Pacific Railroad, has been leased by F. W. Kettenbach, manager of a local grain company, and will be put in service here early next week to ply between Lewiston and Snake River points. There is a traffic arrangement with the Northern Pacific. The movement is interpreted as a big inroad in the Oregan Railroad and Navigation territory by the Northern Pacific.

Railway's Request Denied.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—The application of the Elmira and Corning Railway Company for authority to construct an electric railway eighteen miles long from Elmira to Corning was denied to-day by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners on the ground that the railroads now existing in that territory served the public convenience, and there was no necessity for building the applicants' road.

Ordered Not to Sell Railroad.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 1.—Federal Judge Swayne to-day issued an injunction against State Controller Reynolds and the Sheriff of Leon County, restraining them from selling at auction next Monday the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad for back taxes alleged to amount to nearly $100,000. The road is a branch of the Seaboard Air Line.

BRIEF RAILROAD ITEMS.

The New York office of the Pennsylvania Railroad was opened yesterday for business. Robert H. Groff, Assistant Secretary, is in charge.

Vermilye & Co. have accepted the financial agency of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has decided to abandon the long names of its proprietary companies on passenger coaches, and all these cars will be relettered with the designation, "Pennsylvania Lines."

The Missouri Pacific has issued $2,983,560 additional capital stock to purchase the Kansas City Northwestern Railroad, control of which has been owned for some years by friendly interests. The total outstanding stock of the road is now $30,432,100. The stock of the Kansas City Northwestern, which is to be purchased, will be kept alive and its bonds will not be disturbed.

Two new passenger stations are shortly to be erected on the Montauk Division of the Long Island Railroad. One of them will be built at Sayville and the other at Rock Centre. The buildings are to be of red brick, and will cost $10,000 each. The grounds around the stations are to be laid out with floral plots. The present buildings have done service for nearly thirty years. The modernizing of other stations along the lines of the Long Island will follow, some new stations will be built, while others will be reconstructed. In order to make the station grounds attractive landscape gardening is also to be introduced.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

Democrats Will Oppose New Measure and Urge Extension of Present Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The House Military Affairs Committee expects to have the bill for the reorganization of the army perfected on Monday, and it probably will be presented to the House Tuesday. Most of the staff features of Secretary Root's bill, it is understood, will be rejected by the committee. The Ordnance Staff, it is stated, will remain permanent with Surgeon Generals, Judge Advocate Generals, and Paymaster Generals' staffs, and the only concession to the Secretary's desire for staff details from the line will be in the cavalry and infantry branches of the service in those below the grade of Major. Details from the line for staff duty in these branches will be made up to and including the rank of Captain. As soon as the latter grade is passed the officers will become permanent additions to the staff. The provision in the Secretary's bill which authorizes the President to appoint the heads of bureaus it is said also will be eliminated.

The Democratic leaders have been consulting about the position to be assumed by them toward the proposed permanent reorganization of the army, and a caucus has been called for Monday afternoon. The consensus of opinion seems to favor an extension of the present provisional army as a substitute for a permanent increase, and at the meeting on Monday Representative Hay of Virginia, one of the prominent Democratic members of the Military Committee and the Chairman of the Democratic caucus, will offer a bill extending the provisions of the present law for three years as a substitute for the reorganization bill.

TO RETURN CAPTURED FLAG.

New Hampshire Woman Will Make Visit of Sentiment to Texas.

MILFORD, N. H., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Mary A. Lull, widow of Col. Lull of this town, left for Corsicana, Texas, to-day on her errand to deliver to the United Daughters of the Confederacy a flag, the distinguishing mark only of which is a lone star, captured in the charge of the Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers on Fort Hudson, La., May 27, 1863. This is the regiment that Lieut. Col. Lull commanded, and he sent the flag home as a souvenir of that great fight. He later was killed.

Recently Mrs. Lull wrote to the Texas Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and offered to turn over to them the flag for identification. The offer was accepted and the invitation to attend a reunion of the Daughters at Corsicana, Dec. 4, was extended and accepted. Mrs. Lull also goes as a representative of Oliver W. Lull Post, No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New Hampshire.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Valery Havard, Surgeon, will report in person to the Surgeon General of the army for consultation on official business pertaining to the Medical Department in Cuba.

Capt. Edgar C. Bowen, upon his own application, is detailed as professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.

Capt. Clement A. F. Flagler, Corps of Engineers, will report by letter to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty as engineer officer of that department, to take effect Dec. 15.

Major William H. Miller, Quartermaster, will proceed from Boston to Philadelphia on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's department.

First Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, First Artillery, is relieved from duty as Acting Judge Advocate, Department of the Missouri, and detailed for duty as Acting Judge Advocate, Department of the Colorado.

Capt. James B. Erwin, Fourth Cavalry, is detailed for duty as Acting Judge Advocate, Department of the Missouri.

Major James M. Ingalls, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States to take effect Dec. 19, his services being no longer required.

Major Thomas M. Wood has been detached from the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, ordered to command the marines at the Navy Yard, Washington, relieving Capt. R. H. Lane, who is ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. S. Blakeman is ordered to report for examination for retirement at Washington, Dec. 10, thence home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. W. Dunbar, ordered to the Vermont with the crew of the Wisconsin, revoked; is ordered to duty at the Mare Island Hospital, Dec. 14.

Assistant Surgeon W. M. Garton is ordered to report for duty at the Washington Yard, Dec. 5.

All Contracts for Armor Signed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The contract with the Bethlehem Steel Company of Pennsylvania for armor plate for naval vessels was signed at the Navy Department to-day, thus concluding the armor-plate contract in its entirety, as the contract with the Carnegie Company was signed yesterday. The Bethlehem Company's contract was exactly similar to that of Carnegie, viz., 18,592 tons of armor for $8,183,870.50.

Commissionership Offered to Manley.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—It is stated on excellent authority that Joseph H. Manley of Maine has been requested by the President to accept the Commissionership of internal Revenue, made vacant by the death of George W. Wilson. Mr. Manley has not yet indicated what his decision will be.

Inspecting Sites for Naval Station.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 1.—Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, arrived here to-day to inspect sites for the naval station which there is talk of removing to Charleston from Port Royal.

German Draft Attached.

Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received an attachment for $1,200 against Simon Loewengard of Cologne, Germany, in favor of Josef Siepman, as administrator in bankruptcy for Mr. Loewengard. The latter is in Ludlow Street Jail, having been arrested on the 22d inst., on his arrival here from Europe, and is held awaiting extradition proceedings. It was stated that he had failed in Cologne, and that his debts exceed his assets by 200,000 marks. The attachment was served on a banking firm here to attach a draft.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Week of Increased Activity in Nearly Every Class of Property.

TWO SALES ON FIFTH AVENUE

Latest Dealings by Brokers—Important Auction Offerings, Including Two Columbus Avenue Corners.

For those who have predicted, or at least hoped for, a period of livelier dealing in real estate the business of the last few days, even with its holiday interruption, has contained much that is encouraging. The sale of one Fifth Avenue corner and the practical closing of negotiations for the sale of another, a renewed activity in vacant property, and several purchases of apartment houses for investment have furnished for the week a diversity in the character of its dealings that is perhaps its best feature.

The names of the two buyers of the Fifth Avenue corners sold by the Barney-Sheldon syndicate are still withheld, but the sellers seem to regard it as a certainty that they have disposed of the properties, and with the formal signing of contracts within a day or two, identity of those who will undertake the improvement of these corners—at Thirty-fourth and Fifty-second Streets—will probably be made known. That the Knickerbocker Trust Company, of which Mr. Barney is President, will become the owner of the Thirty-fourth Street corner seems to be generally accepted, and an apartment structure, with banking rooms in its lower portion, is looked upon as the plan for its improvement. The sale of the Fifty-second Street corner as a site for a dwelling or dwellings has long been regarded as only a remote possibility, and that it will be the site of an apartment hotel has been regarded as the only logical alternative. Included, with the Langham just across the street, the projected building for the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street can hardly be characterized as a radical departure from the neighborhood.

It has been in vacant property, however, that the dealings of the week have shown the most marked improvement, a particular result of transactions of this class, new apartment houses have been planned for the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street, the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street, the southwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Seventh Street, and on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, just west of West End Avenue. Significant also in this connection is the purchase by Peter Herter of the large plot formerly owned by the estate of Wallace C. Andrews and having frontages on Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets and Park Avenue. Alexander McDowell bought from the Hermann Oelrichs the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street—one of the few plots remaining unimproved on that thoroughfare north of One Hundred and Tenth Street. Of less immediate importance, perhaps, but none the less interesting, was J. M. Horton's purchase of the large tract included by Amsterdam Avenue, High Bridge Park, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth, and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets.

Transactions affecting apartment house and dwelling property have kept pace with the market's improved tone in other directions. The Tecumtha property, at 219 and 221 West Thirty-fourth Street, passed into the hands of an investor, as did also the new apartment structure at 8 West Ninety-second Street and the New Windsor, at 294 Central Park West. F. W. Vanderbilt's purchase of 40 East Fiftieth Street as a wedding gift for his niece, Miss Daisy Post, headed a creditable list of sales of residential property, which also included 41 West Seventy-second Street, 3 West Seventy-fifth Street, 11 East Eighty-third Street, and 33 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Boehm & Coon have resold, through William Seeligsberg, to Peter Herter, the plot of nine lots having frontages of 150 feet on the north side of Fifty-eighth Street, 25 feet on the south side of Fifty-ninth Street, and 50 feet on the west side of Park Avenue. Mr. Herter will erect on the site a ten or twelve story family hotel at an estimated cost of $1,000,000.

Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for Leonardo Leslie to Gustavus L. Lawrence the five-story building at the southeast corner of Washington and Beach Streets, 50 by 70.

Kahn & Baumann have sold for Robertson & Grant, to Annie Ripan, for about $30,000, the five-story three-family flat, 19 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Frederick Southack has sold for Mrs. Agatha Reinhart to James Walsh the three-story frame dwelling at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 22 by 100.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for John McCarron the plot on the east side of Wadsworth Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 45 by 100.

Daniel T. Kennedy has sold to Augustus C. Brown for about $33,000 the four-story limestone-front dwelling, 536 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

B. & D. W. Blumenthal have sold for the Mihlheiser estate to an operator the property 6 and 8 Avenue C, 40 by 64.5.

The Auction Room.

The list of auction offerings for this week, both in point of length and in variety, is the best of the Fall season so far. Almost every class of property and many different sections of the city are represented in the schedule. Wednesday promises to be an unusually interesting day at 111 Broadway, and, indeed, it is seldom that such high-class properties as those belonging to the Farley estate at the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street find their way into the auction room.

But entirely aside from these, there are numerous other partition and voluntary offerings of the sort that usually bring out the liveliest competition. Tuesday Auctioneer Bacon will sell the three apartment houses at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, while another announcement of interest to east side operators has to do with 29 to 35 East Broadway and properties on Henry and Market Streets. A partition sale to be conducted on the same day by James L. Wells includes several small parcels on Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, near Third Avenue, 515 First Avenue, and 1,271 and 1,273 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-third Street.

There were recorded last week 200 mortgages, for $2,607,139; of which 72, for $693,714, were at 5 per cent.; 83, for $1,023,325, were at more, and 45, for $920,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 308 mortgages, for $3,504,490; of which 115, for $1,285,960, were at 5 per cent.; 121, for $1,127,510, were at more, and 72, for $1,472,020, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 3.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Roger A. Pryor, referee, 515 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 153.4 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $628; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 22 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 26.5 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-third Stret, 26.5 by 83.6 by 26.3 by 80.7, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $20,473.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Devins, referee, 2,069 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 49.11 by 100, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,962; subject to other mortgages for $91,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 3,310 Third Avenue, east side, 230 feet north of Boston Road, 16.5 by 45.9 by 16.9 by 39.3, one-story frame store; 997 Boston Road, west side, abutting on the foregoing, 16.9 by 50, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on 3,310 Third Avenue, $1,731; on 997 Boston Road, $3,328.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene L. Bushe, referee, 17 East Eleventh Street, north side, 197.2 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 23.4 by 103.3, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $23,167.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 1,785 Madison Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 34.11 by 108, five-story brick and stone apartment house; 1,785 and 1,787 Madison Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, each 33 by 108, two five-story brick and stone apartment houses; 537 and 539 First Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, each 20.6 by 45, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; 353 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 61 feet west of First Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 39 by 41.2, three-story brick stable; 240 to 246 West Sixty-third Street, south side, 150 feet east of West End Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, four five-story brick and stone flats; Boulevard Lafayette, west side, opposite One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, eight lots, each 25 by 100.

By William M. Ryan, sale by order of the heirs, 29 East Broadway, south side, about 125 feet east of Catharine Street, 25 by 87.6, five-story brick tenement; 31 East Broadway, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 75, four-story front and rear brick tenements; 33 East Broadway, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 75, an undivided one-half interest in a four-story brick tenement; 35 East Broadway, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 114, leasehold, five-story front and four-story rear brick tenements; 31 Henry Street, north side, abutting on 35 East Broadway, 24.11 by 60, five-story brick tenement; 11 Market Street, west side, 25 feet south of East Broadway, 25 by 90, five-story front and rear brick tenements.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, Walton Avenue, east side, 143 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 80 by 98.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $895.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 184 East Forty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 40 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $31,585.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Lewis A. Abrams, referee, 649 and 651 First Avenue, west side, 49.4 feet north of Thirty-seventh Street, 29.6 by 80, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $17,482.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Charles Strauss, referee, 240 East Thirtieth Street, south side, 149.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 25.6 by 98.9, five-story brick and stone flat, with store; 235 East Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Second Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, 25 by 98.9 and irregular, five-story brick and stone flat, with store; 515 First Avenue, northwest corner of Thirtieth Street, 24.9 by 75, five-story brick and stone flat, with store; 1,271 and 1,273 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-third Street, 25.10 and 25.3, respectively, by 80, two five-story brick and stone flats, with stores.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, referee, 735 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 250 feet west of Brook Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; 956 Rogers Place, east side, 300.6 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 90, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,171.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Timothy Power, referee, 1,234 Freeman Street, southwest side, 61 feet southeast of Vyse Avenue, 27.4 by 97.3 by 25 by 86.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,915.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 1,397 and 1,399 Webster Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth Streets, each 18 by 90, two three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, on one, $1,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., public auction sale, 606 East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, west side, between Tiebout and Webster Avenues, 16.8 by 76.6, two-story frame dwelling; 608 East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 16.9 by 93.5, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, E. G. Whitaker, referee, 50 East Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Park Avenue, 17 by 102.2, four-story and store-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,708.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.—By William M. Ryan, executors' sale, Columbus Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-second Street, 102.2 by 45, six-story brick and stone apartment house, with stores; Columbus Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street, 102.2 by 50, seven-story brick and stone apartment house, with store.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 109 East Second Street, south side, 187.11 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 105.11, five-story brick building, with two stores; First Avenue, northeast corner of Third Street, 24 by 80, five-story brick building, with four stores; 1,457 First Avenue, west side, 28.4 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, 26 by 100, five-story brick building, with two stores; 1,335 Seventieth Street, north side, 212.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 31.8 by 100.5, five-story brick building.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 49.10 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,000; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Weekes, referee, Convent Avenue, west side, 27 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 25 by 132.9 by 85.10 by 142.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $13,643.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Beyins, referee, Lewis Street, northwest corner of Seventh Street, 74 by 79.8 by 73.1 by 70.11, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,998; subject to other mortgages for $69,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, 60 Clinton Street, east side, 150 feet south of Stanton Street, 25 by 100, six-story front and four-story rear tenements; 166 to 170 Mulberry Street, east side, 125.2 feet north of Grand Street, 73.3 by 100, three five-story front and rear brick tenements.

By Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executor's sale, 9 Peck Slip, east side, 98.9 feet south of Pearl Street, 20.9 by 75.2 by 19.2 by 75.5, four-story brick building, with one-story extension.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, Francis Cantine, referee, 341 Pleasant Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20.11 by 88, three-story brick dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 235 West One Hundred and Third Street, northwest corner of Broadway, 77 by 101.9 by 63.7 by 100.11, eight-story apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,235; subject to other mortgages for $163,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 163 and 165 Lenox Avenue and 101 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 33.10, 33.6, and 33.6, respectively, by 97, three five-story brownstone-front apartment houses; 161 West Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 529 and 531 West Fifty-second Street, north side, 375 feet west of Tenth Avenue, each 25 by 100.5; two five-story brick tenements, 418 and 420 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 122 by 50.2 by 117.4, two five-story brick tenements, with a stable at the rear. Due on judgment, $34,872.

By Peter Meyer & Co., sale by order of the heirs, Longfellow Street, northwest corner of Jennings Street, two lots, each 25 by 100, with a two-story frame dwelling on the inside lot.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Thompson, referee, 795 and 797 St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 51.1 by 75.10 and irregular, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $125,942.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 621 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Jane Street, 19 by 55.3 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,007; subject to another mortgage for $9,049.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 226 West Forty-first Street, south side, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,798.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Austin E. Pressinger, referee, 18 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 93 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,092.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6.—By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 177 West Houston Street, southeast corner of Cornelia Street, 22 by 77.6, two four-story brick tenements with store in the corner.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 35 Grand Street, southeast corner of Thompson Street, 26 by 72.8, two three and four story brick tenements; Middleburg Avenue, Long Island City, north side, adjoining the land of William Gorman, 50 by 408.1, frame dwelling and barn.

By William M. Ryan, executors' sale, 207 Avenue A, west side, 26 feet south of Thirteenth street, 25.9 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 227 and 229 East Third Street, south side, 50.11 feet west of Avenue B, each 23 by 96.2, six-story brick tenement with stores. Due on judgment, $28,995.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, 146 East Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 145 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,569.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 211 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 421 feet west of Second Avenue, 18 by 76.6, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,478.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 68 and 70 West Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 45 feet east of Columbus Avenue, each 20 by 102.8, two five-story brick and stone front apartment houses.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogers, referee, 601 West End Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-ninth Street, 24 by 90, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $38,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 46 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 272 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 22 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,650; subject to another mortgage for $14,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, White Plains Avenue, William's Bridge, 75 feet north of Sixth Street, 39 by 105, vacant.

By Bernard Smyth & Co., partition sale, 70 West Forty-eighth Street, south side, 799.8 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20.10 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 318, 320, and 322 East Forty-eighth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue 75 by 100.5, four-story brick factory.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 100.11, feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50 by 74.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,884.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 152 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 302 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,752.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7.—William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 31 Greenwich Avenue, southwest side, 86.5 feet northwest of Tenth Street, 21 by 93.4 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,612.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph G. Deane, referee, 105 and 107 Spring Street, northwest corner of West Broadway, 45.3 by 100 and irregular, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $267; subject to other mortgages for $210,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George Gordon Battle, referee, 1,374 and 1,378 Webster Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 36.6 by 90, three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $10,811.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, northwest corner of Jackson Avenue, 25 by 86.4, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $2,914; subject to another mortgage for $17,500.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, S. Morrill Banner, referee, 170 East Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 152.6 feet west of Third Avenue, 26 by 100.8; four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,792.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Prospect Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for a one-story frame shed, 50 by 18; George Maurer of 2,294 Beaumont Avenue, owner; Isidor Scholler, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 149 and 151 Fourth Street, St. Raymond's Park, for two two-story frame dwellings, each 18 by 27; Hudson P. Rose of 31 West Forty-second Street, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, each, $2,500.

Nos. 50 and 52 East Third Street, for a six-story brick flat, 37.6 by 85.1; Neiberg Brothers of 50 East Third Street, owners; H. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

Two Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 494 feet east of Woodlawn Road, for a one-story frame shed; Charles Jackson, owner; cost, $20.

Clay Avenue, west side, 193.9 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 54; Henry Welchmann of 1,746 Madison Avenue, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $5,000.

Riverside Drive, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, for a retaining wall; Francis M. Jencks of 146 Broadway, owner; Hugh Lamb of 2,291 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

No. 508 West Forty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mary A. Brennan, premises, owner; Hy Davidson of 240 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $50.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg." stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Saturday, Dec. 1.

AVENUE B, e s, 83 ft n of 13th St, 25x105, Unionport; John Haacke to Dora Haacke ..... Gift

AVENUE C, e s, corner 11th St, 33x105, Unionport; Katharina E. Hurlbut to Henry A. Hurlbut, Jr., (R S $7.50)..... 100

CLINTON AV, e s, 84 ft s of 176th St, 27x84; Leonardo Liggio to Henry C. Carson, (R S $5.25) 1

LOTS 4 to 7, Block A, and 14 to 17, Block B, map of Lester Park; Frank McGarry to J. Gavagan, (R S $2) 1

MANNING AV, 175th St, e s, 165.5 ft n, 18.9x100; Fredericka Instone to Magdalena Tuetel, (R S $2, mtg $3,000)..... 6,400

TINTON AV, n e corner of Cedar Place, or 183d St, 21x75; Carl Heim to Samuel E. Baum, (R S $4, mtg $3,000) 10,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 109.6 ft n of 163d St, 24.9x149.7x24.9x149.8; Henry Ruhl to Michele Sasso, (R S $4.50)..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 179th St, new lines, 99.10x93x99.10x93.2; John J. Dunlop to Mildred F. Dunlop, (R S $6) 1

WILLET ST, 50, e s, 35x25; Lemuel Baum to Irving Baum, (R S $4, mtg $11,000).. 1

WEST AV, 2,075, w s, 25.2x100; James J. Brown to John Veigel and wife, (R S $14, mtg $25,000) 1

3D ST, n s, 140 ft e of 2d Av, 20x77.5; Bernard L. Jaworower to Bessie Kittenplan 1

207H ST, 149 East, 25x100.8; James Slater to Jacob L. Lissner, (R S $8, mtg $20,000) 1

30TH ST, 48 East, 13.4x98.9; Medora Saltus to F. B. Butler, (R S $17)..... 17,000

242D ST, n s, 219 ft e of Exterior, 50x98.9; Louise Schwegler to Samuel E. Haines, (R S $88, mtg $100,000) 100

41ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 41.8x98.9; Philip Wagner to Louis Pfugner, (R S $7.50, mtg $12,000)..... 100

45TH ST, 109 West, 20x100.5; 45th St, 113 West, 20x100.5; William E. Finn to Bend

BOY'S STORY OF KIDNAPPING.

Locked in a Room and Questioned by His Abductors About His Father —Released Later.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Albert Thaband, the fourteen-year-old son of Dr. W. H. Thaband, formerly a dentist of this place, claims to have been kidnapped yesterday and taken to Manhattan by two men, who subsequently released him and gave him his fare to return home. The boy is a clerk in a real estate office here.

His story is that he was sent out yesterday about noon to put up some "To Let" notices on houses. On the street he was stopped by two men whom he had never seen before and who got into conversation with him. He says that one of the men kept looking at him in a peculiar manner, and after a time he felt as if he was under the influence of a hypnotist. The boy's condition when he returned home indicated that a drug had been administered to him, but he does not remember to have taken anything of the kind.

He says that the men took him on a trolley car as far as One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, where they alighted and took him to a house, the locality of which he does not know. There they took him into a room and began to question him about his father, asking him if he knew his present whereabouts. Dr. Thaband, the father, was sued for divorce some time ago by his wife. The doctor brought a counter-suit, and the two cases were settled by the doctor getting the custody of the boy, while Mrs. Thaband was granted alimony. Since the settlement of the suit Dr. Thaband has left Mount Vernon. His brother, also a dentist, practices here.

According to the boy's story, he was kept locked up in the room from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 10 o'clock at night. As he could not give the two men the desired information, they finally let him go, and gave him 5 cents to pay his fare on a trolley car to this city. The boy says that when he was left alone in the room and locked in he became hungry and thirsty and that he pounded vigorously on the door and shouted for assistance, but nobody came to help him.

Some of the friends of Dr. Thaband are of the opinion that Mrs. Thaband may know something about the alleged kidnapping of the boy. She does not now live in Mount Vernon.

MONEY ORDER BLANKS STOLEN.

Six Hundred Disappear from Sub-Station in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Six hundred money-order blanks are missing from Sub-Station No. 9, Boston Post Office, and every Post Office in the country has been notified to be on the lookout for money orders stamped "Sub-Station, No. 9, Boston, Mass.," numbered from 2,201 to 2,800, inclusive.

At first it was thought the loss showed serious possibilities, as the blanks could have been drawn for amounts aggregating $60,000. The notice, however, makes it unlikely that a great amount will be realized by the thieves. The blanks were probably mislaid by somebody who didn't appreciate their value.

THE OLEOMARGARINE CASES.

Frank H. Platt Moves Their Dismissal Before Justice Hiscock.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Frank H. Platt of New York, representing P. D. Armour and the Armour Packing Company of Chicago, to-day moved before Justice Frank H. Hiscock to dismiss the actions brought by the State of New York to collect $2,000,000 penalties for the alleged illegal sale of oleomargarine in this State. The State was represented by Attorney General John C. Davies and Frederick C. Schraub, former Commissioner of Agriculture. The motion was upon the ground that nothing had been done in the prosecution of the action for three years, and that there was no intention to proceed. Messrs. Davies and Schraub detailed to the court at length the history of the litigation and its difficulties. One of the principal difficulties in the way of continuance of the action is in the fact that the railroads claim to have destroyed books and vouchers upon which the State depends.

Mr. Platt called attention to the fact that during the progress of the litigation five lawyers and one Judge who figured in it had died, and paraphrased the remark which he attributed to "the late Mr. Bryan," "The life of one American is worth all the oleomargarine in Chicago." The court took the papers.

League of Republican College Clubs.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The convention of the League of Republican College Clubs ended to-day. These officers were elected: President—Harry Kirtland, Harvard; Vice Presidents—A. H. Maxwell, University of Nebraska; R. P. Cross, Leland Stanford University, California, and Madison Bell, Emory College, Oxford, Ga.; Secretary—Gaylord R. Hawkins, Princeton, and Treasurer E. B. Hamilton of the Illinois College. A letter of greeting was received from President McKinley. Resolutions indorsing the McKinley Administration were adopted.

Found Dead on a Haystack.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Some boys while hunting near Tuckahoe to-day came across the body of a young man lying on a haystack. Coroner Banning was notified and took charge of the body. Death was due to natural causes. To-night Mrs. Gertrude Biele of 14 South Fifteenth Avenue identified the body as that of her son, Robert, twenty-seven years old. Young Biele had just returned from the West, where he was employed building bridges. He was a Sergeant in the Two Hundred and Second Regiment during the Spanish-American war.

Dog Poisoner in a Village.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Dec. 1.—Owners of dogs in this village are looking out just now for the person who has been poisoning dogs here for the last two weeks. A dozen or more animals have been killed by poisoned meat during the period. Some of the dogs poisoned were valuable animals. In some cases poisoned meat was thrown to the victims while they were chained in their kennels.

Alabama's New Governor in Office.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 1.—At noon to-day Gov. Joseph F. Johnston retired from the executive office. Owing to illness the new Governor, W. J. Samford, was unable to come to Montgomery for his inauguration. He took the oath of office two days ago in Opelika and to-day Mr. Johnston turned over the office to T. D. Samford, a son of the Governor and his private secretary.

Railroad Organizations to Unite.

NEWARK, Ohio, Dec. 1.—The purpose of the large meeting of railroad men to be held here to-morrow is said to be "for the good of the orders," meaning the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Order of Railway Telegraphers, and the Order of Locomotive Engineers. It is said to be the purpose of the meeting to federate these organizations on the Baltimore and Ohio system.

A Tax Collectorship Still Vacant.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Dec. 1.—At a special meeting of the Babylon Town Board, held here yesterday, an unsuccessful effort was made to elect a successor to Joshua H. Smalling, late Tax Collector. The board will meet again on Friday next and make another attempt to fill the office.

Sues Her Old Husband for Divorce.

George W. Pond, who is seventy-four years old and a resident of the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, is defendant in a suit for divorce brought by his wife, Mary J. Pond, who sues on statutory grounds. Yesterday counsel for the plaintiff applied for alimony and counsel fee to Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Justice Smith reserved his decision. The defendant denied all the allegations of the plaintiff.

Mounted Policeman Thrown and Hurt.

Mounted Policeman Charles W. Stokum of the Parkville Station, Brooklyn, was painfully injured about the head yesterday afternoon while trying to stop a runaway horse attached to a wagon, on Ocean Parkway, near Avenue M. Stokum's horse stumbled and the rider was thrown. His left ear and eye were injured, and he also received a scalp wound. He went home, after being attended by an ambulance surgeon.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
Tuesday, December 4th, 1900,
BY ORDER OF ALEXANDER & GREEN, ESQS., ATTORNEYS,
Northeast Corner
Madison Ave. & 117th St.,
Nos. 1,783 Madison Av. and 51 East 117th St., a substantial 5-story and cellar brick apartment house, having 2 stores and two apartments on the 1st floor; 6 rooms and bath to each apartment; size, 34.11x104x108.
Nos. 1,785 and 1,787 Madison Av., two 5-story and cellar brick apartment houses, having two apartments of 7 rooms and bath each; size, 33x96x108. These apartments have all modern improvements, hot water supply, steam heat, &c., &c.
Northwest Corner
1st Ave. & 31st St.,
Nos. 537 and 539 1st Av., two 4-story and cellar brick tenements, with stores; size of each, 20.6⅝x45. No. 353 East 31st St., a 3-story and cellar brick stable; size 33x41.1⅝; size of plot, 41.1⅝x100.
240, 242, 244 & 246 West 63d St.,
Near Amsterdam Avenue,
Four 5-story and basement brick and stone tenements, 4 families on each floor; iron stairs; all modern apartments; size of each, 25x85.5x100.5.
Boulevard Lafayette,
West Side, North of 165th St.,
8 desirable building lots; size of plot, 200x100.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Esqs., Attorneys, 120 Broadway.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 12 o'clock noon,
Wednesday, December 5th, 1900.
Executors' Sale,
by order of John T. and James A. Farley, Executors of Estate of MRS. B. M. FARLEY, Deceased.
Magnificent Investment Properties,
Columbus Ave. & 72d St.,
Southeast corner,
6-story and cellar brick and stone apartment house, with stores on 1st floor, offices on 2d floor, and two apartments on each of the floors above; containing elevator, hot water, steam heat, and all modern improvements; plot, 45x102.2 ft.
Columbus Ave. & 77th St.,
Southeast corner,
substantial 7-story and basement apartment house, with stores on ground floor and two apartments on each of the floors above; handsome entrance and reception room; passenger and servants' elevator, electric light, (plant on the premises,) hot water, steam heat, hardwood trim, and all modern improvements; size 50x102.2 ft.
TERMS VERY LIBERAL.
ENNEVER & TRAUTMAN, Esqs., Attys., 132 Nassau St.
Maps at Auctioneer's, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
Wednesday, December 12th, 1900,
sale by order of the Executor of the estate of Max. Weil, deceased.
812 Broadway,
near Wanamaker's & directly opposite McCreery's, substantial 5-story cellar and sub-cellar stone building, with store; size, 25x116.
64, 64½, 66, 68, & 68½ Bowery,
adjoining the Northeast corner of Canal St., valuable plot, 75.2x100, with 3-story brick buildings thereon.
112 Franklin St.,
between West Broadway & Church St., 5-story and cellar stone-front building; size, 25x100.6.
147 West 10th St.,
Near 6th Avenue,
3-story basement and cellar high-stoop private dwelling; size 22x95.
66 2-3 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 4 PER CENT. INTEREST.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

McVICKAR & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
will sell at auction,
Monday, Dec. 17, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
by order of the Liquidating Committee of the Tradesmens National Bank of the City of New York.
William H. Woolverton,
Julius Kaufmann,
David H. Bates.
The Choice Investment Property
known as the
FLORENCE BUILDING,
N. E. Cor. 2d Ave. & 1st St.
Six-story and basement iron-front building; on lot 81x84.3½x irregular. Lodge-room furniture complete for seven rooms; carpets, etc. Court-room fittings. Well rented.
Title guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Maps and further particulars at Wool Exchange Building, or the auctioneers, 24 Nassau, 1,388 Broadway, 246 East Houston St., 111 West 125th St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
6TH AVENUE, S. W. CORNER 46TH ST.—4-story and basement brick flat, with store, 20x75; one-story extension, covering balance of lot. Lot 20x80 ft.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.
33 BOND ST.—3-story and basement brick building and lot 25x114.2x119.
302 AND 304 WEST 51ST ST.—Two 5-story and basement brick flats and lots, 20x90x100.5; steam heat, hot water, &c.; hardwood finish.
38 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 76TH ST.—4-story and basement granite dwelling, with limestone trimmings and lot 18.9x63x94. Electric lighting, bells, burglar alarms, hardwood finish, and decorated throughout; butler's pantry and two bathrooms.
Maps at Auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction
Thursday, December 6, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
68 AND 70 WEST 88TH ST.
Two five-story brick and Nova Scotia stone Apartment houses; eight rooms and bath to each apartment; well rented; size of lots 20x102.8½ each:
4 Per Cent. Mortgage Can Remain.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Bernard Smyth & Sons, Auctr's,
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1900,
Supreme Court Partition Sale, under direction of Henry W. Bookstaver, Esq., Referee.
No. 70 West 48th St.,
Columbia College Leasehold,
Four-story brownstone dwelling, size, 20.10x100.5,
Nos. 318, 320 and 322 East 48th St.
Four-story brick factory, 75x100.5.
M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Plaintiff's Atty's, 27 and 29 Pine St.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty St.

PETER E. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5TH, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF HEIRS,
2-story and attic frame house, with 2 lots of land.
SOUTHWEST CORNER
LONGFELLOW AND JENNINGS STREETS,
23D WARD, NEW YORK CITY.
This property is only four blocks from proposed station of underground rapid transit railway.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

THE AUCTION SALE OF THE EGLESTON PLACE,
LENOX, MASS.,
Advertised for December 5th, 1900,
HAS BEEN POSTPONED
until a later date, due notice of which will be given.
GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
60 CEDAR ST. (8833)

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.
Executor's Sale.
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & COMPANY
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Wednesday, Dec. 5th, at 12 o'c. Noon,
NO. 9 PECK SLIP, a four-story brick house, 20.8x75.5½x19.2½x75.2½.
Messrs. MANHEIM & MANHEIM, Attorneys, 302 Broadway.
For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneers, 111 Broadway. Telephone, 2481 Cortlandt.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
TUESDAY, DEC. 4TH, 1900,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y.,
606 & 608 EAST 134TH ST.
TWO 2-STORY FRAME DWELLINGS.
For maps and particulars, apply Auct's, 158 B'way.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT, PARTITION SALE,
at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, noon.
Business and Tenement Properties
Formerly estate of John D. Meagher, Dec'd.
1271 & 1273 THIRD AVENUE,
Northeast corner 73d Street, each a five-story brick and stone store and tenement, also store in rear on 73d Street; each lot 25x80 feet.
515 FIRST AVENUE,
Northwest corner 30th Street; five-story brick and stone store and tenement; lot 24.9x75 feet.
235 EAST 29TH STREET
near 2d Avenue, five-story brick and stone stores and tenements, lot 25x98.9 feet.
240 East 30th Street,
near 2d Avenue, five-story brick and stone stores and tenements; lot 25x98 feet.
Maps and particulars with CHARLES STRAUSS, Referee, 237 Broadway; JAMES W. HYDE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 10 Wall Street, and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, New York.

JAMES L. WELLS Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE—Estate of James J. Edwards, Decd, THURSDAY, DEC. 6, noon, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom.
9 CHOICE LOTS,
Borough of the Bronx.
WEBSTER AV., w. s., 275 n. of Woodlawn Road, Bedford Park, 2 lots, each 25x112.
WEBSTER AV., w. s., 35 n. of 205th Street, 2 lots, each 25x112; all on line of trolley.
WALTON AV., e. s., about 103 n. of Tremont Av., 4 lots, each 25x100, one block east of Jerome Av.
RYER AV., e. s., 200 n. of 180th St., one lot; near trolley.
SALE ABSOLUTE. Maps and particulars with THOMAS E. RUSH, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, and JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
EXECUTRIX SALE
Estate of R. McLaughlin, dec'd,
ON
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
7 FULL LOTS on
BROADWAY, OPPOSITE W. 162d St.,
West Side, size 100x175. Directly on line of new Underground Rapid Transit.
MARTIN J. EARLEY, Atty. for Executrix, 229 Broadway.
Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
SELLS
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TO DISSOLVE PARTNERSHIP,
177 WEST HOUSTON,
S. E. Corner
CONGRESS STREET,
Two 4-story brick tenements, with store in corner, on lot 22x77.6. This property is opposite large open plazza.
M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Attys., 27 Pine St.
JOHN DAVIS, Agent, 7 Pine St.
Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
on Thursday, December 6, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
GRAND ST., s. e. corner THOMPSON ST.
Two 3 and 4 story brick Tenements and Stores, covering lot 26x72.8.
Large Plot at Sunnyside, Long Island City.
On Middleburg Av., about five blocks east of Hulst St., size about 50x400, with frame Dwelling and barn.
JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee, 38 Park Row.
AYMAR EMBURY, Pl'ff's Atty., 44 Pine St.
LIPPMANN & RUCK, Dft's Attys., 132 Nassau St.
Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 11 Pine St., N.Y. City.

Real Estate.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.
NEW houses in Flushing's best neighborhood; only 30 minutes to Manhattan's business centre; eighteen now ready; wide range in size and price; all conveniences. Let us give you a list of conservative business and professional men who have bought and are living there now, naming it as the most accessible, refined, and beautiful development in the Greater City. Terms very liberal. Your rent turned to some account. Write or call for descriptive pamphlet and tickets to visit
Realty Trust
60 and 62 Liberty St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.
Beautiful, Artistic Homes
30 MINUTES FROM PARK ROW.
2 and 3 Story Houses. Near Prospect Park; Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Ave.; neighborhood restricted; stone houses of various colors and designs. Swell and square fronts. Box stoops. Prices Low. Terms to Suit.
70 HOUSES TO SELECT FROM. 40 ALREADY SOLD.
These houses are modern in every particular. The rooms are arranged with a view to comfort. Foyer or saloon parlors. Hardwood trim throughout; open plumbing, large closets, tiled bathroom, dumb waiters, etc. Can be seen any day.
W. A. A. BROWN, Owner.
Brooklyn office, corner Flatbush Avs. and Midwood St. New York office, 149 B'way. Open evenings until 9. Sundays and holidays all day.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

THE Ending Season's BARGAIN.
30 LOTS CHEAP, bounded by Hinsdale, Snediker, Blake and Dumont Aves., 45 min. from City Hall, N. Y., by trolley. Values rapidly increasing. An assured paying investment. Every improvement. Streets macadamized, etc. Divide to suit purchaser. J. D., 87 TRIBUNE BLDG., N. Y. CITY.
$1,800 CASH WILL BUY FINE THREE-FAMILY house; all improvements; 20 feet front, near Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Address D., 79 New York Av., Brooklyn.
ASKING $3,300.—Two-family 2-story and basement house; all improvements; upper part pays expenses; newly decorated; make offer. BARKER'S, 1,992 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.
ALL THE YEAR HOMES AT FAIRVIEW, Yonkers. Delightful suburban location. Very accessible. High ground. Modern homes; hardwood floors; electric lighting, etc.; large lots; $5,000 up. Send for booklet. GORDON, 20 East 42d St.
BRONXVILLE.—Harlem Railroad; 28 minutes from 42d; lots near station; $100 upward; city improvement; no assessments; title insured; easy payments. OFFENBACH, 97 East 116th St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.
BOWNE PARK.
Finest residential section in the Borough of Queens; magnificent detached houses, 9 to 12 rooms; every improvement known to modern architecture; inspection invited; prices low; terms to suit. JOHN DAYTON & CO., Builders, Murray Hill Station, Flushing, N. Y.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.
FOR SALE—Lake Champlain property; 100 acres on the eastern shore; the ideal place for a palatial Summer home; one mile to railroad station; the most beautiful and scenic spot in Vermont. Address JNO. W. HARRINGTON, 11 Wall St., N. Y., or F. J. POPE, 6 Madison St., Chicago.
WINTER HOME IN FLORIDA ON ST. JOHN'S River, near Palatka; 80 acres, 150 orange trees; abundance of other fruit trees and good garden; good cottage and barn; healthful location; must sell at a sacrifice, $1,200. Address F. M. SHARPE, 100 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.
FARM, 126 ACRES, 10 TIMBER; 18-ROOM house, 2 barns; farmhouse; plenty fruit; productive soil; 1 hour from city; cost, $35,000; must sell to close estate; price, $10,000. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.
GREENWICH.—Large acreage property, on the ridge; finest elevation; overlooking the Sound; unequaled site for large country seat. J. W. ATWATER, 55 Liberty St.
SHORE PROPERTY, 20 ACRES, ELEVATED, wooded; choice site for gentleman's country seat; 50 minutes 42d St.; Connecticut; express trains. J. W. ATWATER, 55 Liberty St.
ALL COUNTRY PROPERTY OUR SPECIALTY. —Bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.
FOR SALE—Cottages, hotels, farms, 6 to 160 acres; $3,000, $7,000, $18,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.
IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXchange your house, lots, farms quickly, write or call personally. S. BIBER & CO., 204 East 19th St.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.
GRANTWOOD
ON-THE-HUDSON.
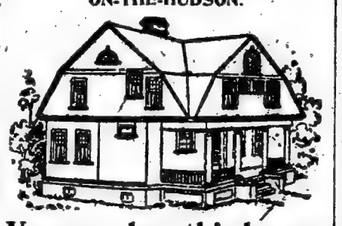
You can buy this house for $40.00 per month,
covering principal and interest; or we will build for you in any style on similar terms. Size of plot, 50x100. House has nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large full-width porch, finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; polished oak staircases, nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c.
Grantwood has every city convenience—water, sewer, electric lighting, macadam streets. Directly on the Hudson, and only 20 minutes via 14th and 42d St. Ferries and Hudson Traction Co.'s R. R. Fifteen minutes from 125th St. Ferry and Trolley.
Write or call for Photographic Views and Maps of Picturesque Grantwood and full particulars.
Free Transportation to Visit Property.
Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co.
1,133 Broadway, New York.
$6 PER WEEK TOTAL COST.—A model house, meeting every requirement for refined people; splendid neighborhood, in the city; with all conveniences; but above all, low in price and offered on terms which will interest you, costing to carry less than rent; these are new; eight or ten rooms; gas, electricity, running water; only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre; they are out of the common and worthy of consideration. Write for particulars to J., P. O. Box 2,675, N. Y. City.

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Business Property
FOR IMPROVEMENT.
Broadway, below Wall.
Wall St., through to Pine.
Fulton St., near Broadway.
Greenwich St., below Rector.
Pearl St., through to Cliff.
Beach St., near West.
West B'way, near Spring.
Green St. corner.
University Place corner.
Washington St., near Canal.
Broadway, through to Lafayette Pl.
5th Ave., cor., in the Thirties.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.
A full-width dwelling in the vicinity of
79TH ST. AND 5TH AVE.
Recently built, exceedingly well arranged, very roomy; has eight bathrooms. Handsomely decorated, and appointments perfect in every detail.
For full particulars and arrangements to view address, (8350)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Avenue and 60 Cedar Street.
69th Street, near Madison Ave.
Full-width house; large rooms.
Offering good opportunity for modernizing.
A special list of selected dwellings, for rent or sale, will be sent on application. (8341)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Av., at 23d St., or No. 60 Cedar Street.
84th St., N. W. Cor. Madison Av.
Very desirable corner house, 20 feet wide, 3 rooms deep; sanitary plumbing. Newly decorated. Permits and particulars 8338
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St., or 60 Cedar Street.
MANHATTAN DWELLINGS; 4-STORY, NEAR 145th Street, West, rented to May, 1901; mortgage, $6,500, 4½ per cent.; 3-story frame, 112th Street, near Third Av.; mortgage, $5,000, 5 per cent.; also, Hicks St., Brooklyn, flat, mortgage, $5,000, 5 per cent.; want cash and country; principals only. BEN. SALINSKY, 15 Park Row.
MIDWAY BETWEEN CENTRAL AND RIVERside Parks.—Choice four-story and basement freestone and brick house; 21 feet front, lot 102 feet; 25-foot dining room and butler's pantry extension; all in splendid order; bronze mantels; hardwood finish; location and neighborhood excellent; must see the house inside to appreciate it. Address J. W. GARDNER, 92 Broad St., New York City.
AMSTERDAM CORNER; AMSTERDAM TENEment; Columbus Av. business property; Riverside elevator apartment; B'way plot, near 72d, $65,000; plans, loan; 11 lots, B'way and 144th, $95,000; lot $6,000, 66th, near B'way. Room, 3, 1,931 B'way.
ATTENTION, INVESTORS.—Two new elevator apartment houses, elegantly located, one vacancy; will pay 12½ net. Exchange considered for lots and cash. Particulars at this office only. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.
CASH BUYERS' OPPORTUNITY.—Will sacrifice 4-story 20-foot single flats; Harlem, east side; also, 156th St., near Westchester Av.; account leaving for Europe; a bona fide chance. HERRMANN, 333 East 119th St.
WILLIS AV.—Magnificent 5-story corner, with 4 stores, always rented; finest tenants; corner liquor store for sale if desired; bargain price; property growing fast in value. THOS. P PAYNE, 96 Broadway.
HOMESEEKERS, LOOK.—Handsome 20-foot brownstone dwelling, near 5th Av., worth $20,000, for $16,000, $2,000 cash. CHANCE, 153 East 125th St.
ATTENTION!—Only $1,500 cash; beautiful new 5-story double tenement; 2 stores; always fully rented; price, $18,000; mortgage, $16,500; rental, $2,000. REXER, 31 Nassau
GREAT BARGAIN.—Two new double flats, Washington Av.; savings bank's mortgage, $14,000; price, $16,500 each to quick buyer RANDRUP & SIEKER, 3,608 3d Av.
BARGAIN!—New two-family house; modern improvements; 12 rooms, 2 baths; cash, $750; balance easy terms. RANDRUP & SIEKER, 3d Av., near 109th St.
149 WEST 82D ST., BETWEEN COLUMBUS and Amsterdam Avs.—3-story dwelling; asking $17,000; open to inspection; sacrifice. JOHN PETERS, 200 East 14th St.
A BARGAIN! !—46th St., near 3d Av.; 5-story double tenement; price, $17,500; mortgage, $13,500, 4½ per cent. JOHN PETERS, 200 East 14th St.
WE HAVE FOR SALE SOME DESIRABLE down-town properties netting 5 per cent. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.
ONLY $10,000 FOR FIVE-STORY FLAT; SIX rooms and bath; Madison Av. Inquire BISSINGER, 185 E. 108th St., corner 3d Av.
$16,000, $1,000 CASH.—Large double, near Lexington Av., 25x100; may exchange; sacrifice. McKEEVER, 1,701 Madison Av.
FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in West 22d St.; only $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.
DWELLING OPPOSITE STUYVESANT PARK. —Very desirable; fair offer entertained. JOHN PETERS, 200 East 14th St.
BARGAIN.—Handsome brownstone-front private dwelling; good neighborhood. Terms to suit. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.
BARGAINS.—Tremont Avenue plot, Woodycrest Avenue corner, Fordham Heights plot, three Woodlawn corners. PURVIS, 156 Broadway.
WEST SIDE TENEMENTS PAYING 10 PER cent. on investment. HILLERY, 242 West 11th St.
AMSTERDAM AV.—Five-story double flat; 2 stores; price, $30,000. JOHN PETERS, 200 East 14th St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.
MADISON, N. J.—Colonial residence; 16 rooms; fashionable centre; all city conveniences, with delightful country life; ample grounds; stable. DICKINSON CONDICT, 40 Wall St.
ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—Weak lungs healed; new cottage; improvements, electric lights, large garden; small amount cash, balance monthly. Box 4, Maplewood, N. J.
FARMS, COTTAGES, LOTS, SUBURBAN HOtels, cheap; hour out; "sold more land than any three men in Bergen County."—World. SMITH, Park Ridge, N. J.
FOR SALE OR TO-LET—Ridgewood, New Jersey, bargain house, 7 rooms, bath, stable, poultry house, fruit trees, etc. GILMOUR, 80 Park Place, N. Y.
ENGLEWOOD AND VICINITY.—Houses for sale or rent; real estate. WEATHERBY & CO., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
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ONLY A FEW APARTMENTS LEFT IN
THE VON COLON.
97th St., Near Riverside Drive.
A model semi-fireproof apartment house arranged in six-room suites, each room having a free and clear outlook, commanding unobstructed views of Riverside and the Hudson.
Every modern convenience and appointment. All rooms are large, light and decorated to suit tenant. U. S. Mail Chutes.
Telephone, electric elevator and hall service. Rents lowest in the city for apartments of its kind—$50 to $75. Ready for occupancy December 1st. Call to see these apartments before deciding. Apply A. N. BROWN, Builder and Owner, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts.,
284 Columbus Avenue, near 73d Street.
Send for illustrated booklet. Telephone 341 Riverside.

KENMARE,
S. W. Cor. 93d St. and Central Park West.
Every known modern convenience was embodied in the construction of this superb new apartment building. Suites of 7 and 8 extra large and light rooms. The rents are moderate.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts.
284 Columbus Avenue, near 73d St.
504 WEST 22D ST.—Second floor; five large rooms; improvements; all opening on the yard adjoining; private house; rent, $25.
AT 75 WEST 89TH ST.—Single flats, with all conveniences; $36 to $38. Inquire of Janitor, No. 74, opposite, or Owner, 320 West 102d St.
COMFORTABLE APARTMENT, HEALTHY location; 5 rooms; all improvements, except bath. Bargain, $16. 122 East 102d St.
ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 118TH.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $30; handsomely decorated.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
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SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 96TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $58. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.
4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.
21 and 23 East 90th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.
4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 110th St., corner 5th Av.
New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.
117TH ST., 360-366 WEST, NEAR MORNINGside Park.—Handsomely decorated six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; private surroundings; near Columbia University and convenient to cable and elevated; rents, $25, $27; references.
64TH ST., 11 WEST, NEAR CENTRAL PARK. —Charming apartment, six rooms, bath; hot water supply; steam heat; hardwood; open plumbing; fine neighborhood; select tenants; second floor; $33. Apply at once.
PARK AV., 1,051, NEAR 86TH ST.—Apartments of six large rooms; steam heat; rents $20 to $28; location convenient and desirable, and houses extremely well kept.
$40.—LIGHT, SINGLE, SEVEN-ROOM APARTment; steam; hot water; delightful neighborhood; bargain. GIFFORD, 787 Park Av.
50TH ST., 154 EAST.—Handsome steam-heated flat; six beautiful light rooms and bath; $30; newly painted.
FIVE LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, NEWLY DECorated; private hall; improvements; $14, $14.50. 432 W. 52d St.
APARTMENTS, SIX ROOMS AND BATH, elevator, steam heat, hot water. 515 Lexington Av., corner 48th St.
A NEW FIRE-PROOF BUILDING; ONE apartment left for bachelor or small family. 76 East 81st St.
10TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12 and $13.
BETHUNE ST., CORNER HUDSON.—Four rooms, bath; modern conveniences; free until Dec. 15. Ring T. Donnelly's bell.
13TH ST., 311 WEST.—Nice five light, airy rooms; private halls; cheap rent.
124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.
JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH AV. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.
58TH ST., 368 WEST.—Steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; $40.

Brooklyn.
368 HICKS ST.—Desirable apartments of two rooms; price, $7.

To Let for Business Purposes.
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CORNER LOFTS
Size 73x135
696-702 BROADWAY, COR. 4TH ST.
Fire-proof building.
Swift-running passenger and freight elevators.
APPLY TO THE AGENTS
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.
BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES to let on Ann, Beekman, Barclay, Bond, Chambers, City Hall Place, Church, Cliff, Dey, Duane, Elm, Perry, Frankfort, Front, Fulton, Gold, Greenwich, Hudson, John, Leonard, Maiden Lane, Moore, Nassau, New Chambers, Park Place, Pearl, Reade, Rose, Spruce, South, Vesey, Water, West, White, William, and Worth Sts. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.
2D LOFT, SIZE 82x98.
COR. GREAT JONES ST. AND LAFAYETTE PL. Passenger and freight elevators; moderate rent.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.
3D AV., CORNER 26TH ST.—Large store and basement; a liquor store for many years; active location; armory to locate on Lexington Av. corner will increase it; rent reasonable. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1131 3d Av.
144 PARK ROW.
THREE-STORY BUILDING, $1,500.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.
FACTORIES AND MILLS,
50 Entire Buildings, 100 Lofts, with or without power. D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, N. Y.
PART OF LARGE STORE—Handsome show window; business neighborhood; low rent. CLARKE'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, 125 East 59th St.
TO RENT—

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Bankers and Brokers, Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
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Stocks, Bonds, and Grain bought and sold for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Call or SEND POSTAL CARD bearing your name and address and we will mail you gratis our "DAILY MARKET NEWS," also booklet, "GUIDE TO INVESTORS AND OPERATORS," containing explicit information, &c.; an invaluable aid to the speculative operator.

50 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.
Manufacturing stock, new electric lamp, most perfect ever invented; economical, 98 per cent. efficiency; interchangeable for use on all current wires; of universal use; will have enormous sales and profits; in manufacture for unlimited demand; factory now fitting up in city; lamps on exhibition; capital $1,000,000. Will sell limited number of $50 shares at ground floor price, $10 each. Fullest investigation solicited. Call on or address THOMAS P. PAYNE, 90 Broadway.

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If you have an invention send for our HINTS TO INVENTORS.
This book may help you to make
MONEY.
CLARK, DEEMER & CO.,
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AGENTS.—Coin money by handling the Suvio Fire Vase, the most wonderful gas heater; weighs 7 ounces; can be attached to any gas fixture; no tubing required; heats the largest room in 5 minutes; 50 per cent. profit; write for catalogue. Sole Agents for Suvio Mfg. Co., 1,079 3d Av.

AN ACTIVE MAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIence, character, and ability would invest $5,000 or more in legitimate manufacturing or other business enterprise and arrange for personal services if necessary. Address R. S. F., Box 155 New York Times Office, giving some particulars.

ARE YOU OPEN TO MAKE $50,000 OR MORE by present investment of $2,000? I have profitable industrial that will clear it. Straight, clean business, practically without risk. Want bright, capable man to join me. Particulars at interview only. No brokers. F., Box 149 Times.

AN OLD FIRM OF STOCK BROKERS, HAVing an extensive clientele, are about to incorporate; additional capital wanted; will accept lots of $500 to $1,000; this is an opportunity seldom offered; no agents. Address J., Post Office Box 843, Philadelphia, Pa.

DESIRABLE PARTY, INVESTING $1,000, AS manager office; legitimate cash-paying business; steady growing, no opposition; salary and interest; money secured; investigate, this being first-class opportunity. Particulars, 2,554 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

A.—UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.—Owner having other interests, will sell light manufacturing and, novelty business, doing profitable cash increasing business; experience is unnecessary, business being conducted by salaried help. THOMAS JONES, 433 Broadway.

Lady or Gentleman can obtain half interest in Turkish Toilet Company for $5,000. Seven toilet articles for ladies. Handsomest packages; highest recommendations. Address Col. J. F. MILLIKEN, Mgr., 287 Broadway, New York City.

MAIL ORDER BUSINESS OR NEW YORK agency desired by gentleman controlling private office and facilities. Submit particulars, Box 67, 263 W. 125th St.

WANTED—AGENCIES FOR READY SELLING GOODS, ESPECIALLY FOR EXPORT. Address, with particulars, EXPORTER, Box 1,001 New York.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—New York Republican weekly; gross business, $5,560; profits, $2,500; old and well established; quick sale imperative. EMERSON P. HARRIS, 150 Nassau St.

FOR SALE.—Interest in or whole of valuable patent pertaining to manufacture of Harrows. For particulars, DANIELS & CO., 6 Wall St., New York.

$4,000 CASH FOR ⅔ INT.; $6,000 9-10 INT. Bus. pays 200% on Sales; can be increased. MANUFR., Box 146, Elizabeth, N. J.

$1,500.00, GOOD INTEREST SECURED OR partnership given; also good business for sale. MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

BOOKCASE, SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN; also folding bed; private house; bargain. 210 East 82d St.

COMBINATION SAFE, CASH REGISTER, AND filing cabinet for sale cheap at store, 251 East 85th St., city.

BOOK CASE.—Suitable for physician; also folding bed; private house; bargain. 210 East 82d St.

COMBINATION SAFE, CASH REGISTER, AND filing cabinet for sale cheap at Store, 251 East 85th St. JACKSON.

CASH ADVANCED TO MANUFACTURERS and merchants on their outstanding accounts. MARTIN J. WEIL, 453 Broome Street.

BARGAIN.—Old established café and hotel; big profits, best part of city; will take partner. SACRIFICE, Box 207 Times Office.

CIGAR, FISHING TACKLE, BAIT.—Retiring from business. 2,347 2d Av., between 150th and 151st Sts.

TO RENT—Rubbing bed; also second-floor loft, with power elevator. CHELSEA MARBLE WORKS, 516 West 20th St.

COUNTRY SALESMAN CAN ADD A 1 LINE; pocket samples; several earn $15 weekly. CASH. F. O. Box 1,371, New York.

WANTED—Partner who will invest $100 to $150 in legitimate money-making business. OPPORTUNITY, Z., 102 Times Office.

Excursions.

EUROPE AND THE ORIENT
NILE AND SOUTH OF FRANCE
PROGAMMES READY. FREE BY MAIL.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, 113 B'way, New York.

Yachting.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY
AND
CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY,
Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue for down-town office, 54 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

Religious Notices.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH Street.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture on "The Making of the Ideal City."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK, Lenox Ave. and 122d St., Rev. H. P. Nichols, Rector.—Services, 11 A. M.; 3:45 and 8 P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—Communications given from the spirit world daily; seances Sunday, 8 P. M., by Rev. Mrs. Raphael, inspired medium, 1,235 Lexington Av., 84th St.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNday, December 2d, 1900, at 11:30, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av., Dr. Felix Adler will deliver the first of a series of lectures on the Founders of Great Religions. Subject, "Zoroaster." All interested are invited.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning service, sermon, and holy communion at 11 o'clock; evening prayer and sermon at 4 o'clock. Rev. Joseph N. Blanchard, D. D., of Philadelphia will preach in the morning.

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35TH ST., 339 WEST.—Heated rooms; conveniences; good board, $4.50, $6; table, $3; piano.

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49TH ST., 238 WEST.—Square room; also large room, with alcove; piano; newly furnished; running water; heated; bath; hall room; private house; can be seen Sunday; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

49TH ST., 219 WEST.—Large front room in private house, southern exposure; heat, gas, running water.

64TH ST., 117 WEST.—Desirable location; large and small rooms; all conveniences; running water; references required.

65TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large, sunny, handsomely furnished rooms, with dressing room, in private house with owner; large bay window; running water, bath, heat; suitable for two gentlemen or couple; $10; references.

78TH ST., 154 EAST.—Furnished room for gentleman; private family; reference required.

82D ST., 206 WEST.—Two furnished rooms, singly or en suite; bath, running hot and cold water; all modern improvements; breakfast; reference. DAWSON.

82D ST., 200 WEST.—Gentlemen; two light rooms, corner apartment; all improvements; terms reasonable. WARD.

83D ST., 208 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, two or three gents; use bath, parlor, piano; terms low. Riley.

87TH ST., 183 WEST.—Large,

CHANGING MILES OF THE CITY'S SEWERS

Engineer's Story of Problems Presented in Rapid Transit Work.

LABOR UNDER ROOFS OF PIPES

Difficulty in Reconstructing the Great Canal Street Trunk Line—Excavation Discloses Fraudulent Construction.

The necessary sewer changes incident to the construction of the Rapid Transit Railroad are being prosecuted with quite as much activity at present as the work on the tunnel. Freezing weather will cause a necessary stoppage on certain parts of the tunnel work until next Spring, when, quoting the words of one of the division engineers, "the campaign will begin all along the line and will be wide open thenceforth." But regarding the sewer changes many of these must be done before tunnel building can begin, and therefore the work on this division of the subway will go on with all haste.

Calvin W. Hendrick, a well-known engineer, has charge of the sewer division of the rapid transit railway, and his work takes him over the entire line. He has a staff of thirty-five engineers and inspectors under him. Mr. Hendrick was asked yesterday to give the general features of the progress already made.

"The tunnel," said he, "splits New York for a distance of thirteen miles, necessitating changes of twelve and a half miles of sewers. The sewers are about the meanest things to fool with for the reason that if one is changed you may disturb another ten or twelve blocks away, and the closest engineering calculations are necessary not to throw the system out of gear. It might be likened to building a house of cards, where the greatest care is necessary in handling one not to bring the whole structure down.

"In the beginning of this work, a plan was evolved for Broadway, but the Supreme Court upset calculations on the original line on account of the debt limit, and then the Elm Street route was taken up and worked out. Our object first is to make the changes in the main, or trunk line sewers, and these we are working on now. We will take up the minor changes later, and reconstruction will go on for several years, but the whole system ought to be completed before the road is ready for traffic, and doubtless will be.

"The principal changes going on now are these: at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, a four-foot circular sewer; at One Hundred and Forty-second Street, one of the same dimensions; at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, a 3 by 2 foot sewer; at One Hundred and Tenth Street, a 6½-foot circular sewer; at One Hundred and Eighth Street, a 4-foot circular sewer; at Eighty-first Street, a 6-foot circular sewer; at Sixty-fifth Street, a 4 by 2.8 foot sewer; at Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway one of the same dimensions.

"There are about starting changes in the system at the Circle and Broadway, and next week we will begin building sewers parallel to the tunnel along Broadway. The parallel sewers are taken down to the nearest available cross sewer, and there diverted, the object being to get the water away from the tunnel as quickly as possible.

"We have completed the lowering of sewers at Ninth, Tenth, Bleecker, and Mulberry Streets, and are at work on the large Canal Street sewer. This sewer runs for about a mile through Centre, Leonard, across and under Mulberry Park, Mulberry Street, Worth Street, under Chatham Square, Oliver Street, and out under old Pier 34, East River, with an end terminating in two wooden barrels built under the pier, a form of construction giving the best results where a sewer is run in that way into the river.

DIFFICULTIES IN CANAL STREET.

"The Canal Street sewer is one of the most difficult ones in the country to handle because of our having to build such a long conduit, it being over six feet below the ocean tide at Canal and Elm Streets. The old Canal Street sewer was built practically in horse-shoe shape. It had side walls six feet apart, with an arch thrown across. It was built over a old creek or canal and emptied into the North River. We of course could not follow the present route, as we could not get the sewerage under the railway. This, as you see, necessitated diverting the sewerage from the North to the East River along the route mentioned on Centre Street. It is worth noting that in building the new sewer we were so near the surface that we had a perfect roof of pipes above us, with electric tracks on one side and vaults on the other, all of which had to be satisfactorily arranged with regard to our sewers and satisfactorily also to the various companies concerned.

"When we reached Chatham Square, carrying the sewer on the correct grade, we were a little less than thirty-one feet below the surface. At this depth there is a fine running sand, very hard to handle. In this case an open trench was considered dangerous, as we had the elevated road columns and a number of difficult obstructions to take care of. We lowered a shaft in the centre of Chatham Square and started a tunnel from both directions about eight feet square. In this way we passed under old sewers, pipes, railways, elevated columns, and all obstructions without difficulty.

"On reaching Oliver Street the ground surface dropped so that we had to change the section from a six-and-one-half-foot circular brick to a sewer with side walls, roofed over with beams and what engineers call 'jack' arches, really a miniature of our tunnel. On this roof are replaced the ties for the girder rails of the Metropolitan Street Railway, and the pavement is laid between them. On reaching old Pier 34 the side of this sewer was so large that we divided it into two wooden barrel sewers, four and a half feet in diameter, supported on piles and extending to the extreme end of the pier.

"The Canal Street sewer drains 180 acres of the most densely populated district in the world, with an estimated population of 1,300 to the acre. This exceeds the most densely populated district in any section of any city in the world by about 500 persons to the acre.

"The One Hundred and Tenth Street sewer, along the northern boundary of Central Park, is another large one, draining 124 acres. It starts at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, runs south under the sidewalk along Lenox Avenue, passing under the tunnel at One Hundred and Tenth Street at a depth of 22 feet; then it runs east along One Hundred and Tenth Street under the sidewalk to Fifth Avenue, at which point it strikes a large eight by twelve-foot sewer, two feet below mean high water. The intersection of this six-and-a-half-foot circular and the eight, by twelve necessitated the construction of a bell-mouth arch thrown across both. It starts in the size of the old sewer, gradually spreading out until the arch extends over both of the new sewers at the far end. The span, a little over twenty feet in width, is reinforced with concrete and is built to stay.

"On the Bleecker Street sewer we found that building across Broadway in an open trench would interfere greatly with traffic, so we tunneled under the street, doing the work there entirely under ground. In the Twenty-second Street sewer we also found it necessary to tunnel under Second and Third Avenues. A difficulty also presented itself at West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and the railroad, where we found it necessary to cut in two a six-and-one-half-foot circular sewer, and then siphon it with two four-foot iron pipes, turning the flow into the Harlem River. Down at Pearl and Duane Streets we pass under the Rapid Transit Railway by two twenty-four-inch iron pipes imbedded in concrete, a construction that will endure indefinitely.

"Of course," Mr. Hendrick continued, "in a work of this kind some curious features here and there are noticed. Along Oliver Street, for instance, we found the skull of a man six feet below the tide level. Few New Yorkers know, I guess, that the tide rises back in here past Chatham Square and even to Worth Street."

AN ANCIENT WATER MAIN.

Mr. Hendrick exhibited a part of one of the water mains of the old Manhattan Water Company, with which Aaron Burr was connected, and which he has in his office as a souvenir. This was dug up in Centre Street, and is similar to other pipes thrown up along there during the past two or three months. The section is more complete than the others, having one end bound with an iron band and a spigot, sharpened at one end, and driven into the pipe. Several curious stones were also taken from the down-town excavations, one being like a rabbit's ear petrified.

Some of the old sewer construction goes to show how the work was done under contract. In some places rock which should have been excavated the full width of the trench was allowed to lap over the pipes. In one or two six-foot sewers it has been found that the circular brick, instead of comprising two rings of brick contained but one ring, and this resting on rock. The specifications required one foot of hard sand in rock excavations, upon which the sewer bottom rests; or, in other words, a one-foot clearance for sand or gravel. It was cheaper for the contractor to rest his foundation on rock. The Eighty-first Street sewer line, when uncovered, showed a perfect S, when it should have been a tangent. In other places the workman's shovel disclosed the fact that the invert of the sewer contained no mortar between the bricks, being "laid dry," as contractors say—a custom occasionally followed when the city Inspectors are not looking.

The uncovering of house connections with sewers has revealed a more deplorable than curious state of affairs in many instances, going to show that the wily plumber did slipshod work frequently, and charged for a first-class job. He simply made the connections by breaking into the sewer and sticking the house pipes through, allowing them to project into the flow, in some cases the pipes pointing up stream, when they should have pointed the other way. Pipes in all connections are supposed to be cut off flush. Where they project a back flow is caused, interfering with the stream, and frequently causing obstructions to lodge against the offending pipe. The result is trouble and added expenditure for the householder or the city, and a new job for the plumber or contractor.

Among the devices in the Sewer Division office for guarding against possible future litigation or engineering disputes are the system of photography and the profile maps. As the work progresses each step is shown. In the profile maps, according to Mr. Hendrick, everything is shown that is found under the street or that is put in, and in its exact location.

"In brief," said Mr. Hendrick, "the profile map presents a picture of what is beneath the surface, as well as what is above."

NEW PIPE GALLERY PLANS.

Proposed Amendment to Rapid Transit Act to Provide for Their Construction Throughout the Line.

The resolution passed last week by the Rapid Transit Commissioners abandoning the pipe galleries in Elm Street and apparently giving up the whole project was but preliminary to taking up the more comprehensive plan of building galleries for the whole line of railroad. In view of the opposition by the city authorities and the prospect of a controversy with the contractor, John B. McDonald, and the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company over the interest charges, the Commissioners took that means to clear away the existing difficulties. All are as much in favor now of building the galleries as they ever were, and at the next meeting of the board the subject will be brought up afresh, with a view to having a bill introduced into the Legislature, probably next month, amending the Rapid Transit act and providing for gallery construction throughout the line.

Controller Coler said last night that he would agitate the preparation of a bill, and he believed that it would be introduced soon after the Legislature assembles. Considering that Edward M. Shepard has said that it is within the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Improvements to take steps for continuing the galleries, Mr. Coler may also present the question to that body at its next meeting, on Wednesday. He believes also that it may be arranged so that the city shall relieve the contractor of the interest charges on construction.

At the Rapid Transit Commission meeting on Thursday, Chief Engineer Parsons will in all probability be instructed to prepare an estimate for installing the galleries along the system. It has been said that the cost would not be over $1,500,000, but this estimate is purely tentative. The galleries will not cost less than that sum, and will likely require a much greater outlay. Mr. Parsons has not as yet named even a speculative figure, and it will be several weeks before the engineer's figures will be ready.

Ever since Mr. McDonald voiced his objections in a letter to the commission, it has been considered an odd circumstance in many quarters that both he and the construction company of which August Belmont is the President should have overlooked the prospect of having to pay interest charges on the galleries in Elm Street for the period of the present contract. The question has been frequently asked why this was not considered before the extra work was taken up and the Degnon-McLean Company allowed to expend over $50,000.

Controller Coler does not think that the objections raised were meant to precede the springing of a private enterprise for the building and maintenance of galleries upon the community.

"It would be a shame to abandon the project now," he said, "and I am sure that every member is as anxious to see the galleries built as he ever was. I am going to do my best to have a bill for amendment passed, and I believe there is no doubt but that it will go through. The great value of galleries has been demonstrated, and it seems scarcely credible that the enterprise will be dropped."

SAID TO BE MR. BRYAN'S CANE.

Report that One Exhibited in a Saloon Was Presented to Him by a Church.

The Rev. Gustave Sommer, pastor of St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church, in North Fifth Street, Brooklyn, is going to visit a saloon in Manhattan this week to find out if a cane presented by the church to William J. Bryan is on exhibition there. If it is found that Mr. Bryan gave the cane to "Len" H. Wager, now the proprietor of a saloon on Broadway, who is Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic State Committee, a meeting of the Brooklyn congregation will be held to denounce Mr. Bryan.

During the past week an expensive gold-headed walking stick, purporting to be the one in question, has been on exhibition in Wager's place. He proudly said that Mr. Bryan had made him a present of it. Yesterday, however, it was said that the cane was not the one presented to Mr. Bryan, but a clever imitation.

The presentation of the cane to Mr. Bryan took place in the Hoffman House, amid much pomp. A delegation of members of the Brooklyn church told Mr. Bryan how popular he was in Brooklyn, and that at a church fair more votes had been cast for him for President than for any other candidate. Mr. Bryan replied that if he worked as hard for the next three years as he had during the past four years, he would need all the canes presented to him by friends.

It is said that upon after Mr. Bryan received the cane from the Brooklyn church he presented it to Sergeant at Arms Wager as a keepsake. A week after Mr. Wager became the proprietor of a saloon, and the cane was placed on exhibition.

Union Church to be Dedicated.

The new Union Methodist Episcopal Church at Leonard and Conselyea Streets, Brooklyn, will be dedicated to-day. Services will be held morning, afternoon, and evening, and will continue through the week. At the dedicatory services Presiding Elder Montgomery will officiate, and the Rev. J. M. Buckley will deliver the sermon. In the afternoon there will be a layman's meeting, and in the evening the sermon will be preached by Elder Montgomery. The Union Methodist Episcopal Church Society is composed of the former members of the Powers Street Methodist Episcopal Church and the Leonard Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Portraits of Jurists Unveiled.

Portraits of the late Chancellor Alexander T. McGill and the late Supreme Court Justice Job H. Lippincott were unveiled yesterday in the Hudson County Supreme Court room, at Jersey City. Supreme Court Justice Gilbert Collins presided. The portraits were the gift of the Hudson County Bar Association, and were formally presented by ex-Judge William T. Hoffman, who made a speech eulogizing the dead jurists. The other speakers were ex-Judge Otto Crouse and William Dougherty.

Hungarian Peasant Ball.

The preliminary arrangements for the Hungarian peasant ball at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 4 are almost completed. There will be scores of "Csikos" (Hungarian cowboys) and hussars on horseback and pretty girls in national Hungarian costumes. The national dances, such as csardas, magyar-kor, Palotas, friss, and lassu, will be danced.

Never let a cold run on. It forms the base for many dangerous maladies, all of which can be averted by the prompt use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

MERITS OF THE POLICE

President York Speaks Before the Political Education League.

Women Listen to His Reply to Critics of the Department—Favors Single Commission.

Bernard J. York, President of the Police Board, told the League for Political Education something about the Police Department yesterday morning. The women of the league have been hearing about the various city departments in a series of lectures under the general title of "Civic Interests of New York," and Mr. York's address was one of the series.

Mr. York said that it was a new departure for him to address an assemblage of women at 11 o'clock in the morning, and that afternoon teas were also not in his line, as he was a very busy man. Then he made the following statement:

"There are certain reported abuses in the Police Department which I imagine some of you would like to have me talk about, but I am not going to even touch on them. I shall confine my remarks solely to the work done by the force."

There was a chorus of suppressed "Ohs" when Mr. York made this announcement that told of his hearers' disappointment. One woman in the rear of the hall promptly fell asleep, only waking in time to ask a few questions of the speaker when he had concluded his address.

Mr. York told of the formation of the department, and defined the responsibilities resting on the various officers and the heads of divisions. "The Chief of Police," he said, "has a power as great, if not greater, than that vested in any member of the board.

"Whatever the public may say," he continued, "the police force of New York is the finest in the world. Their acts of heroism are greater than any one has an idea of. There has never yet been substantiated one charge of cowardice against any member of the force. I know of the interest in this department, but instead of being interested to the extent of rendering homage to the men and thanking them for the work they are continually doing, there is rather a spirit of criticism and blame for what it is claimed they do not do."

Mr. York instanced, as showing the mobility of the force, the manner in which the department was handled during the Brooklyn and New York street car strikes. He also instanced the Windsor Hotel fire and other disasters as bringing to the surface the courage which inspires some of the men.

"The charge is made that the men are brutal," said Mr. York, "but I am inclined to believe that the critics are too humane, and that it is not the policeman who is at fault. You put a policeman on the street to preserve order, and you must allow him some discretion, and also take into consideration the conditions under which he is working. Clubs are in their hands to be used, and guns are in their pockets, also to be used in cases of necessity. I am sure that neither are used except in cases where the necessity for their employment arises.

"When complaints are made against the members of the force the other side should be considered. The complaining persons should remember the many charities and good deeds of the men, and even of the police Commissioners, usually held up as horrible examples. Even they have their good side.

"There has been at times some talk of invoking the military arm of the Government to quell disorder in the city. I want to say to you as positively as I can that the police force of this city never needs the military authorities to aid it. It can handle, and handle well, any emergency that may arise within the limits of its authority."

Then a fire of questions began, all of which Mr. York answered. In reply to one he said that if the civil service people had their way and were allowed to go on as they desired the detective force of the department might as well be abolished. In answer to a question as to whether he favored a single-headed commission, he said:

"Emphatically I do. I do not believe in placing the responsibility on a man unless he is given at the same time entire control of that for which he is responsible."

Miss Adele M. Field, who presided at the meeting, proposed a vote of thanks to Commissioner York, which was given with much enthusiasm.

AGED TWINS PARALYZED.

Sisters Had Worked to Support One Another as Long as They Were Able.

Mary and Johanna O'Leary, twins, seventy years old, were admitted to Bellevue Hospital last evening suffering from paralysis. They were taken from a small room on the top floor of 252 Avenue A, where they had made their home for seven years. They were so weakened by illness and lack of nourishment that they could scarcely speak.

The twins, with a younger sister, Lizzie, came to this country from Ireland twenty years ago. They had some money, and worked at making women's hats. They lived comfortably for fifteen years. Then their money gave out, and they became too old to work. On Thanksgiving Day two years ago the twins were stricken with paralysis within an hour of each other. They were placed side by side in a bed. Lizzie worked to get money to buy them food. She died six months ago, and Johanna recovered the partial use of her limbs, so that she was able by making hats to support her bed-ridden sister. She again became helpless on Wednesday. Dr. Barclay, who took them to the hospital, tried to have them sent to the same ward, but this was impracticable. The twins wept when they found that they were to be separated for the first time.

CARPENTERS DEMAND $4 A DAY.

Contractor Gallagher, It Is Said, Did Not Pay the Prevailing Rate.

The prevailing rate of wages law is being tested in proceedings brought before the Board of Education on behalf of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against P. J. Gallagher, the contractor of Public School No. 119, Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets. It is alleged that the contractor has been paying the carpenters $3.50 a day, and that the prevailing rate, or union rate, is $4 a day.

The Board of Education appointed a committee of five to hear evidence. Twenty-five witnesses were examined. The carpenters produced evidence to show that $4 had been the prevailing rate since the law was passed.

The Secretary of the Master Carpenters' Association thought $4 a day was higher than the prevailing rate, but admitted that he paid his carpenters that sum and probably nine-tenths of the 200 members of the association paid the same rate. If the decision is favorable to the union, the carpenters will demand back pay for all of the time they have been at work on the building.

Garment Workers' Initiation Fee.

The United Garment Workers of America have decided by a popular vote to have no initiation fee higher than $5, which will permit competent workers who have been barred out by the previous high rate to join the union. The Cloakmakers' Union has called a mass meeting for this week to arrange for organizing on a new basis. There are 16,000 cloakmakers on Manhattan Island, less than half of whom are organized.

Feeney Again Seeks Appointment.

Edward Feeney, who was a member of the State Board of Arbitration and Mediation between 1893 and 1896, is again in the field as a candidate for Arbitration Commissioner in place of Francis B. Delehanty, who has been elected City Court Judge. Mr. Feeney has sent a petition to all the labor organizations, asking for their support.

Cercle de l'Harmonie Ball.

Arrangements for the thirty-sixth annual ball of the Cercle Française de l'Harmonie at Madison Square Garden Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, are progressing smoothly. The ballet of 300 will be gorgeous and impressive. The grand march will represent the gods and goddesses of ancient mythology and modern mirth. Two bands of 150 musicians under the direction of Max Schwab and Fanciulli will furnish the music.

Stern Brothers

Special Values, To-morrow, in

Silk Departments

2800 Yds. Corded and Striped Fancy Silks, also Warp Print Taffetas with Cannele Satin Stripes in attractive colors and effects — 50c, 58, 75, 95 yd.

2500 Yards Black Taffeta Silks — at 45c & 59c yd.

Dress Goods Sections

A large collection of **All Wool Dress Goods** in Plain Colors, Fancy Mixtures and Novelty Effects, in Dress Lengths for Holiday Gifts — at $2.35, 2.75, 3.15, 3.45, 3.85

Black Fabrics in Plain & Fancy Weaves — Per Dress Length $2.75, 3.10, 3.50, 3.95, 4.50

A special purchase of **Broadcloths** in the most desirable colors and **Black Venetian Cloth,** — 68c yd. Regular Value $1.10

2000 Yds. All Wool Plaids 40 & 44 ins. wide, in the latest combinations of colors, — 29c yd. Regular Value 75c

Fine Silk Umbrellas

26 and 28 in. Twilled Silk Natural and Silver Trimmed Handles, — $1.95

26 and 28 in. Extra Quality Silk Sterling Silver Trimmed Natural Wood Handles, — $2.95, 3.50

26 and 28 in. Heavy Silk, Massive Ivory and Pearl Handles, mounted with sterling silver, — $4.95

Men's House Coats & Gowns

Tuxedo House Coats, English Reversible Cloth, Value $7.50 & $9.75 — $4.95, 6.95

Smoking Jackets, Tricot Cloth, quilted satin lining, Value $9.50 — $6.95

Imported Matelasse, braid binding and corded edge, Value $11.50 — $8.90

Bath & House Gowns, Striped & Jacquard Blankets, Value 5.00 & 7.50 — $3.98, 4.95

Special Sale of

Stores Bonne Femme & Brise-Bises

For Window Draperies

Stores Bonne Femme

Renaissance & Irish Point Lace, on Net, each $5.50, 7.50, 9.50

Renaissance Lace, on French Mull, each $16.50, 18.50, 24.50

Renaissance & Marie Antoinette Lace, on Silk, each $26.50, 30.00

Brise-Bises for Half Sash Curtains each $2.75, 3.50, 4.50

West Twenty-third Street

THE WILL OF R. G. DUN

Business of the Mercantile Agency in Trustees' Hands.

A Bequest of Valuable Paintings to the Metropolitan Museum of Art—Estate Appraised.

According to the will of R. G. Dun, the petition for the probate of which was filed yesterday, the business of the Dun Mercantile Agency will be continued by Trustees during the life of the testator's widow, Mary B. Dun. Those who are to derive the benefits of the business for this time are Mrs. Dun, the children of Mr. Dun's deceased sister, Elizabeth Douglass; his living sister, Mrs. James, and, after her death, her children.

In charge of the same Trustees, for the same time and purpose, is left the Dun Building, at 290 Broadway. The Trustees are Mrs. Mary B. Dun, Robert Dun Douglass, Francis L. Minton, and Walter D. Buchanan.

The testator's residences at Narragansett Pier and at 261 Madison Avenue, with their contents, are left to Mrs. Dun, to whom is also bequeathed the income of a trust fund of $500,000. Other bequests are as follows: To the testator's sister, Mrs. Lugsdin, $100,000; to the Presbyterian Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital, and the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, $5,000 each; to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, subject to a life interest vested in the widow, twenty-five paintings.

The total estimated value of the estate is $2,000,000. Mrs. James, her children, and the children of Mrs. Douglass are residuary legatees both of the estate now to be distributed and of the estate to be distributed at the termination of the trusts.

Among the twenty-five paintings left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art are some very valuable ones. The most beautiful of them all is "The Marsh," by Daubigny, which is approximately worth $40,000. It was painted about 1858 and is noted among artists for its rich green colors. A prominent art dealer of Fifth Avenue said yesterday that this work was as fine as anything ever done by Daubigny.

Another of the pictures is "The Admiration of Cupid," by Bouguereau. This was in the Paris Salon of 1899. The artist sold it to Mr. Dun, reserving the right to exhibit it at the Paris Exposition, where it received much favorable comment from the critics. In the collection is also Rousseau's "Pasture Bordered by Trees," a charming picture. The work of Bouguereau is valued at $15,000, that of Rousseau at $25,000.

There are two paintings by Rosa Bonheur in the list. One of them is "The Cow and Bull," which was in the Salon of 1849. The other is "Calf and Cow," a picture of the Scotch Highlands, dated 1876. Mr. Dun bought this picture from the collection of Mrs. Mary J. Morgan on March 3, 1886, for $12,200.

Besides those already named, the best-known pictures in the collection are a landscape by Cazin, a portrait of himself by Benjamin Constant, "Shepherd and Sheep" by Troyon, "Stick Dance" by Gérôme, "The Hermitage" by Paul Potter, a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, "Scene in Normandy," by Auguste Bonheur, a landscape by Daubigny, and another by Corot.

The remainder of the collection contains the following: "The Surprise" by Meyer von Bremen, "The Wedding Party" by Firmin Gerard, "Maternal Affection," by Gabriel Max, "Cats" by Lambert, "Cattle" by Brascassat, "Clover Fields" by Monchablon, "The Ferry" by Veyrasset, "Rustic Merrymaking" by David Col, "A Battle Scene" by Sirgreste, "The Cavalier" by Lesrel, and "Cattle" by Van Marcke.

The officials of the museum had not heard of the bequest until yesterday afternoon. Gen. Louis P. Di Cesnola, Secretary of the museum, and George H. Story, curator of the department in which paintings are exhibited, read over the list and expressed themselves as delighted with the prospect of having the collection. They said that they were not familiar with the particular pictures, but that the names of the artists showed all of them to be of great value.

COST OF POLICE DEPARTMENT.

An Increase of Nearly $5,000,000 in the Past Ten Years.

Controller Coler gave out yesterday statistics prepared by his experts on the amount of money spent by the Police Department during the past ten years. In 1890 the cost of the police forces of what is now Greater New York was $6,267,337.37. The cost for next year is estimated at $11,162,325.

The following figures show the cost of the Police Department and the per capita tax:

Borough.	Total Cost.	Per Capita Tax.
1898.		
Manhattan and Bronx	$7,560,630.86	3.89
Brooklyn	2,722,635.59	2.472
Queens	255,828.23	1.84
Richmond	84,653.63	1.323
Total	$10,623,774.36	3.271
1899.		
Manhattan and Bronx	$7,745,006.62	3.878
Brooklyn	2,885,142.98	2.545
Queens	336,543.73	2.306
Richmond	98,780.40	1.508
Total	$11,065,473.73	3.311
1900.		
Manhattan and Bronx	$8,042,527.42	3.923
Brooklyn	2,831,875.86	2.427
Queens	368,143.90	2.405
Richmond	84,956.24	1.268
Total	$11,327,503.42	3.295
1901.		
Manhattan and Bronx	$7,925,240.62	3.766
Brooklyn	2,790,580.85	2.327
Queens	362,776.53	2.296
Richmond	83,717.43	1.221
Total	$11,162,323.42	3.16

The total salaries paid to police officials during the past four years are shown by the following figures:

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Total Salaries.	Number of Officers.	Average Salary.
1898.		
$7,202,398.02	5,184	$1,389.35
BROOKLYN.		
$2,596,488.11	1,804	$1,439.29
QUEENS.		
$239,429.11	235	$1,018.85
RICHMOND.		
$80,869.20	65	$963.92
TOTAL.		
$10,119,184.44	7,288	$1,388.61
1899.		
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.		
Total Salaries.	Number of Officers.	Average Salary.
$7,884,412.68	5,075	$1,455.05
BROOKLYN.		
2,753,178.29	1,777	$1,552.16
QUEENS.		
$320,037.67	244	$1,311.63
RICHMOND.		
$94,971.30	61	$1,556.90
TOTAL.		
$10,557,594.94	7,157	$1,475.14
1900.		
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.		
Total Salaries.	Number of Officers.	Average Salary.
$7,553,370.50	5,485	$1,377.09
BROOKLYN.		
$2,659,637.50	1,781	$1,495.74
QUEENS.		
$345,753.92	259	$1,334.57
RICHMOND.		
$79,789.08	65	$1,227.52
TOTAL.		
$10,638,550.00	7,590	$1,401.72
1901.		
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.		
Total Salaries.	Number of Officers.	Average Salary.
$7,431,712.00	5,485	$1,351.91
BROOKLYN.		
$2,616,900.00	1,781	$1,470.41
QUEENS.		
$340,184.00	259	$1,315.45
RICHMOND.		
$78,504.00	65	$1,207.75
TOTAL.		
$10,467,200.00	7,590	$1,377.21

Warlike Decorations for Old Guard Ball.

Costly decorations, including guns and other trophies of the Spanish-American war, will adorn the Metropolitan Opera House on the night of Jan. 24 for the Old Guard's ball. Officers of the army, the navy, and National Guard will be present.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

ADVANCE HOLIDAY NOVELTIES.

FOR ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE.

Articles both Useful and Ornamental in unlimited variety.

A Special Sale for a Few Days.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits—single and double breasted, tight fitting, fly front and blouse effect; with the new flare and flounce Skirts, in Venetian, Cheviot, Homespun and Broad Cloth. All new colors.

$13.75, reduced from $16 to $18.
$16.75, reduced from $20 to $22.
$20.00, reduced from $24 to $27.

Also an extensive line from $25.00 upward.

Immense Reductions in Prices of Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery.

Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets that
were $18.00 to $25.00, now $10.00.
" $10.00 " $15.00, " $7.50.
" $7.00 " $9.00, " $5.00.
" $5.00 " $6.00, " $3.75.

Half-price Sale of Untrimmed Hats to close out.
New shapes in Velvet draped Hats $1.87 to $3.50 each

Beautiful gold Novelties, Buckles, Ribbons, all sorts of pretty Hair Ornaments, & Floral Dress Garnitures at Attractive Prices.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Christmas Gifts.

A., C. & Co. will offer on Monday a fine selection of choice

French Novelty Dress Goods,

Cut in dress patterns and marked in plain figures, at less than

One-third Original Prices.

Broadway & 19th Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONSTRUCTION OF WILL.—The Court of Appeals a few days ago decided against the determination of the Appellate Division, that Robert E. Dunham was entitled to an annuity of $300 from the estate of his father-in-law, John F. J. De Raismes. Justice Russell, about a year ago, in Dunham's suit against John A. De Raismes and others, to enforce payment of the annuity, gave judgment in his favor. Mr. J. F. J. De Raismes, who left a large fortune in realty and personalty, bequeathed to his wife, besides household furniture, an annuity of $4,800 during her life, out of the rents and profits of his improved real estate in this city, and also left her his farm and appurtenances during her life, for a home for herself and infant children. The remainder of the property was given to his children and grandchildren. To Mr. Dunham, the plaintiff, was given an annuity of $300 during his life. When the testator's son, Francis J. J. De Raismes, became of age, the residuary estate was directed by the testator to be divided between his children and grandchildren. Mr. Dunham was named as one of the executors of the will, but was removed before the time arrived for division of the property. The payment of the annuity to him was resisted by the defendants, on the ground that the property of which the testator died seized, consisted of real estate devised subject to the payment of the annuity to his wife, children, and grandchildren, and that the annuity to plaintiff was not made a charge upon the real estate subsequent to the time the son, Francis J. J. De Raismes, arrived at the age of twenty-one years. Justice Russell said the personalty, the rents and profits, and the realty were so blended in the will, construed as a whole, that it was apparent that the testator did not intend the residuary legatees and devisees to receive the shares going to them except as distributions remaining after the specific purposes of the will were accomplished. The Appellate Division in this city, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, reversed the judgment of the Special Term, holding it was improper, so far as it compelled payment of the annuity out of the personal estate, and that in any event the annuity was only to be paid out of the rents and profits of the real estate until the youngest son should become of age. The Court of Appeals has now reversed the Appellate Division, and affirmed, with slight modification, the judgment of the Special Term.

***

RESPONSIBILITY OF WAREHOUSEMEN.—Julius and Bernard Lichtenstein recovered a judgment, which has now been sustained by the Court of Appeals, in their suit against Robert M. Jarvis and another to recover the value of nine bales of tobacco which they had stored at the bonded warehouse of the defendants. The main defense was that any merchandise deposited or stored in the warehouse by the plaintiffs was at their sole risk and expense. It appeared that plaintiffs had stored in 1893 several hundred bales of leaf tobacco in the warehouse, and that in January, 1894, it was discovered that nine bales were missing. The warehouse was in the custody and control of the Government as well as of the defendants. Each door was secured by two locks, the key of one lock being retained by the Government and the key of the other by the warehousemen. The Court held that the disappearance of the tobacco was not so explained as to excuse the bailees for their failure to deliver the property by evidence that shortly before the loss of the bales was ascertained it was discovered that the Government lock was missing from the door of the cellar where the bales had been placed, and that the warehousemen's lock on such door although in position, was bruised and battered and could not be unlocked with its key, where there was no further evidence to show that the cellar had been forcibly entered, or that a robbery had been committed, none of the other bales stored there having disappeared. The Court of Appeals, in unanimously directing an affirmance, adopted the opinion of the Appellate Division, given by Presiding Justice Van Brunt.

***

CREDIT INSURANCE.—Hugo Jaeckel recovered judgment on the trial, before a referee, of his action upon a policy of credit insurance, to the extent of $15,000, issued by the American Credit Indemnity Company of New York. By the terms of the policy, the first losses, up to $3,750, were to be borne by the party indemnified before any claim could be made against the company; and "proof of loss must be made within twenty days after knowledge of the insolvency of any debtor shall have been received by the indemnified, otherwise such claim shall be barred." Judgment rendered on the decision of the referee, for $1,904, in favor of the plaintiff, was reduced by the Appellate Division, (34 App. Div. 565,) in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, nearly one-half. The Court held that the company was entitled to notice of a loss, although such loss be included in the sum which must be borne by the party indemnified, and if such notice be not given, a claim therefor could not be considered in the settlement of the company's liability. The policy contained a provision that "final proof of loss shall be forwarded to the central office of this company * * * and the amount due by this company under final proof of loss shall be adjusted and paid within sixty days after the receipt by the company of such final proof of loss." Under this provision the company, it was held, was not entitled to deduct from the amount to be paid by different payments made by the debtors within the sixty days on account of indebtedness included in such final proof of loss, especially where the policy contained the condition that "no loss can be proved after the expiration of this bond." The Court of Appeals has unanimously affirmed the judgment of the Appellate Division.

Birds Canary singer, $1.75; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00, each warranted; St. Andreasberg Canary, with soft bell and water notes, $5.00; the Holden Canary, with fancy notes and echo songs, $10, $12, $15, $20. All kinds singing, whistling, talking birds. Best quality; low prices. Birds sent by express everywhere, safe. Cages all latest styles. Holden's Book on Birds, new, all about food, care, singing, with full price list birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Holiday orders reserved now.
G. H. Holden, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

AFRICAN EXPLORER RETURNS.

Dr. A. Donaldson Smith Describes His Travels Among Cannibals—Newly Discovered Mammalia.

Dr. A. Donaldson Smith of Philadelphia, the African explorer, was among the arrivals on the American liner St. Louis last night. He returns from his second tour of exploration in the interior of Africa. Referring to his tour and the results achieved Dr. Smith said:

"In 1894 and 1895 I explored the Lake Rudolf region. This time I took a different course, exploring the country between the lake and the Nile, a hitherto unexplored region. The party or caravan consisted of fifty natives and one Scotch taxidermist. The tribes we encountered were not hostile, as in the case of the former expedition. Among the results this time was the discovery of four new species of mammalia, all of the antelope order. They were peculiar in regard to their markings and horns.

"The tribes we met with along the Nile were cannibals. A striking peculiarity of the different tribes is their absolute independence of each other. Two or three tribes often live in the same neighborhood, yet are unable to understand each other's dialect. The dialects were all strange to me, and I had no conversations with them."

Dr. Smith contracted the African fever, and on his return to Europe spent two months in Switzerland recuperating. Two weeks ago he lectured on his travels before the Royal Geographical Society in London. He will lecture before the Geographical Society in Philadelphia on the 2d of January.

Off to Buy Polar Equipment.

Evelyn Baldwin, Commandant of the Baldwin-Zeigler polar expedition, sailed for Europe on the Cunard liner Campania yesterday. His object in going abroad is to purchase the equipment for the polar expedition that is to be undertaken next year. He will return to this country early in January.

Sunday
December 2, 1900

Daily. 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday. 3 Cents.

Part Two
Page

THE BOERS' FLIGHT FROM KOMATI POORT

Up to the Last Moment a Desperate Battle Was Expected There.

But When the British Arrived the Town Was Deserted—The Fine Bridge Not Destroyed.

LORENZO MARQUES, Nov. 10.—During what are now regarded as the final stages of the war the excitement in Lorenzo Marques, though it is at least nominally a neutral port, has been intense. The arrival of President Krüger here, the flight of the heads of the Transvaal Executive into Portuguese territory, and of the Boer forces from Machadodorp, Nelspruit, and other centres, (which it had been thought they would be able to occupy for some months yet,) burning or destroying everything in the shape of provisions, railway material, ammunition, &c., that they were unable to carry with them, gave rise to so many and conflicting rumors that, to be able to obtain information in any way reliable a journey to the scene of operations became absolutely necessary.

The general belief at the Portuguese port was that one of the most hotly contested fights of the whole campaign had taken place at Komati Poort, the British ultimately coming into possession of nothing more than a heap of smoldering ruins, and that the Boers were making a last desperate stand on the Portuguese side of the river. The railway station at Lorenzo Marques presented an appearance that gave some color to this belief. A military train was drawn up at the passenger platform, and, amid much bustle and altogether unmilitary confusion, the Portuguese troops were entraining with unwonted activity. The departure of the special train was delayed somewhat by the drivers having to wait (owing to the single line) the arrival of an ambulance train which, filled with wounded, presently drew up alongside. Before inquiries could be made the special train was off.

That at least Komati Poort had been destroyed seemed highly probable when, after proceeding a few miles, the special passed a train of extreme length, containing, apparently, some hundreds of refugees, with their household goods on board. Pots, pans, chairs, and children, tables and chickens, carpets and men, bird cages and women, all seemed mixed up in inextricable confusion. A second but somewhat smaller train, loaded in like manner, was passed later, but in neither case was there any opportunity of eliciting any information, the special going full speed ahead.

The border town of Resano Garcia was reached in the record time of one hour and fifty minutes after leaving Delagoa Bay. It was then found that the many rumors afloat at the port were for the most part without foundation. There was and had been no fighting in the Portuguese territory. The trains of refugees were Netherlands Railway officials and their families, who had been gathering at Komati Poort as station after station fell into British hands, and who for several days past had been living in the train at Resano Garcia, and, following the example of the leading officials of the South African Republic, making themselves as comfortable in these peripatetic apartments as circumstances would permit.

But over the usually sleepy little Portuguese border town of Resano Garcia had come a great change. The railway platform was in charge of an infantry guard, and the entrance to the station was guarded by two little vicious-looking machine guns. Mounted dragoons patrolled in every direction. Bugles sounded almost every instant. Guards were mounted and changed at half a dozen points at once. Street watch was kept where the railway line crossed the border.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE.

At Komati Poort it was discovered that the British were not yet in sight, but the Boers were actively engaged and threatened them with a warm reception on their arrival. Between Resano Garcia and Komati Poort all trains had been stopped, and throughout the day trollies were being pushed to and fro by Kafirs and piled as high as safety would permit. People were clearing out as fast as they could possibly remove their belongings, being in hourly dread of hearing the British guns trained on the town. Preparations were all complete for blowing up the splendid bridge as soon as the British were in sight. Two Long Toms were in position on the hill just below the junction of the Komati and Crocodile Rivers, and there was another large gun on a rise about a mile southwest from the junction of the rivers, the distance between the two positions being a little over two miles.

It was evident that Resano Garcia would be almost in the direct line of the British fire, and that should the British miscalculate the distance, a few stray shots must inevitably wander that way. The French distillery company people at Resano Garcia had mounted their national flag on the building, but neither this nor the Portuguese flag on the guardhouse could be seen from the spot where the British attack was likely to be made.

Many of the Boers were quietly leaving the lines and going off by the special trains, two or three of which left Resano Garcia every day for Lorenzo Marques. Two Boers, instead of boldly crossing the border by way of the bridge, made their way down the left bank of the river and started to cross by the ford below the town. One was seized by a crocodile, and his awful screams roused the whole population. Before assistance could reach him his companion was similarly captured, and when a number of people arrived on the scene all trace of crocodiles and men had disappeared.

BOERS EXPECTED INTERVENTION.

From the top of a high hill on the extreme boundary of the Transvaal a position was obtained that commanded a view of the whole country from the frontier to the hills around Knapmuiden. A party of Boers encountered here explained that they were searching for a position for their guns, but were unable to find any place with sufficient cover. They were entirely in the dark as to passing events, and asked eagerly for news of the outside world. One was naturally curious to know whether they saw that their cause was now hopeless and to ascertain their opinion of their present position. It was evident that they expected intervention, and when it was pointed out that there was no chance of this, one who spoke English well replied that he knew what was behind and that he trusted in God to see the right prevail at last.

From the frontier hill Komati Poort appeared absolutely deserted; the only signs of life were about the railway station. Steam was being got up on several of the locomotives, probably with the intention of removing all stores to the east side of the river, and, according to Boer reports, as soon as this was accomplished the splendid bridge was to be blown up, an act of vandalism which is said to have been proposed by the Irish-Americans and a Natal renegade.

The destruction of the bridge at Komati Poort would have meant the practical stoppage of all business at Lorenzo Marques for some months to come, and the Governor General of Delagoa is alleged to have made strenuous endeavors to induce the Boers not to sacrifice this valuable property, and succeeded in extracting a promise from the Boer leaders that they would make an effort to save the bridge. This, however, only transpired later. As a result, this fine structure still spans the Komati River.

Several days were wasted in the district of Komati Poort awaiting events. At last a party of Boers was seen to come along as fast as their horses could carry them from the direction of Orsproong. On reaching Komati Poort some of them got on an engine and came full speed across the bridge, apparently for the purpose of holding a council of war at a house close by which seemed to be used as their headquarters. The result was evidently an order to retreat, for very shortly afterward a train of open trucks came along, into which were loaded some machine guns that were in position along the line, a large quantity of stores, and several hundred men. The train then returned to Komati Poort, and from it the loading of six or eight wagons was completed. These wagons, with their escort, trekked off to the north by the road along the Selati Railway line. At the same time the pickets from the outlying ridges on the west side of the Crocodile River were withdrawn, which plainly meant that the beginning of the end had arrived, and that that portion of the Boer army was in full retreat.

The following day faint reverberations were heard from the north, and by noon the booming of heavy guns was quite distinguishable, from which it was evident that an action was taking place in the direction the wagons had taken the previous afternoon. Apparently the Boers who were attempting to get away to the north had been met by an opposing force. Late the same afternoon a skirmish took place between a British scouting party and a Boer outpost on the Komati River, about two miles above the town. This had the effect of clearing out the last inhabitants from Komati Poort, who all came to the southeast side of the river in a long train which for several days past had been waiting to receive them.

FALSE ALARM OF A BATTLE.

The next (Sunday) morning opened calm and bright. Far across the plain not a sign could be seen of either of the opposing parties. But suddenly right beneath the onlookers' feet there was a roar and a scream, and the first shell had left Long Tom to commence the battle of Komati Poort. The shell appeared to fall close to the engine sheds above the station, and set a small building on fire. The first thought of the onlookers was that they were almost directly in the line of fire, should the shot be returned, although the Boer battery was some 800 feet below them. But after waiting and watching for a considerable time it was somewhat of a relief, but at the same time disappointing, to find that no reply was forthcoming. Nevertheless, it seemed that the action was about to commence, as the ambulance train came slowly out from the Boer camp, crossed the bridge, and entered the station at Komati Poort, apparently for the purpose of bringing back the wounded. Presently, however, several men got out from the ambulance and commenced setting fire to the station buildings and the wagons. In this work of destruction they were engaged for about two hours. They then re-entered the train, and leisurely returned to the Boer camp.

As soon as they recrossed the bridge a sharp rifle fire commenced, and now it was thought surely the long-expected fight had begun. The immense clouds of smoke prevented anything from being seen, but, judging from the sound, several thousand men must have been engaged, and just then the second Long Tom went off with a mighty sound that actually shook the hill. Still not a soul could be seen. Then it began to be realized that instead of a big battle being forward it was the Boers destroying their ammunition and stores.

A very pathetic scene was witnessed at the frontier on the Sunday morning. This was the laying down of their arms by the Boer Generals and their men. In many cases the veterans appeared with tears in their eyes, and it was impossible not to feel what a terribly hard fate was theirs. They had fought a hard fight, believing in the justice of their cause, and they were now compelled to leave their country by the back door, with the thought in their hearts that they would have no country to return to. The younger men, or at any rate most of them, seemed quite callous; on their faces of many was an expression of positive relief. Probably a thousand rifles were collected by the Portuguese Frontier Guard, together with many wagon loads of bandoliers, saddles, and accoutrements.

THE BRITISH ARRIVE.

On the following morning the only things to be seen in Komati Poort were a small boy and a dog. This was at sunrise. But an hour or so later a man in khaki suddenly appeared from behind one of the houses. A minute after another was seen, then two more, and a man riding a horse and leading others across the open space by the railway station. These were men of the Yorkshire Mounted Infantry, who for some hours held the town by themselves, visiting house by house and disarming the few Boers found lurking within. Then a small cloud of dust could be seen rising in the distance beyond Oorspron. Gradually out of the cloud the main body of the division was evolved. It was a magnificent sight to watch the deploying of the column, company after company, battalion after battalion, taking position on each side of the town, filling the town itself, and then lining the river. At 10 o'clock the first big gun passed the railway station, and a few minutes afterward a machine gun was placed in position to command the bridge. Then six men took their lives in their hands and crossed the bridge, not knowing from one moment to another but that they would be blown to atoms by the expected explosion, for it was well known that the bridge had been mined by the Boers, and it was thought that they would take the opportunity of blowing it up while the troops were upon it. But to the relief of all witnesses the little party got safely over and others soon followed.

A journey along the railway line gave evidence of the hasty departure of the Boers. Dozens of tents had been left standing, still furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads, and in some cases, even the clocks were still hanging to the tent poles, and food was on the tables. By their hasty departure the Boers had left behind a repast which the British "Tommies" left to guard the line thoroughly enjoyed. But sterner evidences of war were soon met with. Thousands of Martini-Henry cartridges, with the murderous soft-nosed bullet; Mauser cartridges, cases for pom-pom shells, and a great number of Long Tom shells filled and ready to do their deadly work were to be seen. For nearly half a mile the line was strewn on both sides with coffee, sugar, and flour. Valuable telegraphic instruments, saddles, bridles, and a general miscellaneous assortment were scattered about in great quantities and confusion.

In the afternoon the British flag was hoisted in Komati Poort. W. S.

NO NEW SMALLPOX CASES.

Dr. Blauvelt Says People Have Learned the Importance of Vaccination.

Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt, Chief Inspector of the Board of Health, who has the fight against smallpox in charge, said last night that no new cases had been discovered.

"I do not look upon it as any more serious than previous outbreaks of this sort, which we have every once in a while," he said. "There may be a few cases of a secondary nature, as a result of persons having been exposed. But we do not look for any great trouble.

"Every precaution is being used, and many persons have been vaccinated. That, after all, is one of the advantages of these periodical scares. It awakens people to the importance of vaccination."

FUNERAL OF SENATOR DAVIS.

Simple Services Held in His Late Home in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 1.—With the simplest of ceremonies the body of Cushman Kellogg Davis was placed in a receiving vault today in Oakland Cemetery. Owing to the advanced age of the dead statesman's parents, the services, conducted by the Rev. C. D Andrews and the Rev. T. W. Sedgwick, were held at the family residence in Farrington Avenue. Here were gathered prominent men from all parts of the country; nearly every member of the Minnesota Legislature; all State and city officials; committees from the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and hundreds of citizens of the Twin Cities.

At the conclusion of the services, the procession formed and followed the hearse over the snow-covered ground to Oakland Cemetery, where, after the reading of the committal service by Dr. Andrews, the casket was lowered into a receiving vault in the little chapel designed for temporary burial. The body will be interred later.

Magnificent tributes of flowers filled the parlors of the Davis home. President and Mrs. McKinley sent a beautiful wreath. An immense wreath of chrysanthemums overlaid with white roses and orchids was the token from the United States Senate, while quantities of American Beauty roses came from members of the House of Representatives, the State Assembly, and the Bar Association of Minnesota.

Ferryboat Capsizes, Four Men Drowned.

SPOKANE, Washington, Dec. 1.—Four lives were lost here last night by the capsizing of a ferryboat in the Spokane River. The ferry is about two miles down the river. All the passengers were thrown into the water. Five swam to shore and the others climbed on the capsized boat. The waves ran high and washed four of them off to their deaths.

CHICAGO'S REFORM WAVE

Indictments Found in Police Civil Service Frauds.

DEMOCRATS MAY BE DEFEATED

Many Believe This Is Harrison's Last Term—Attempt to Make a "Greater Chicago" Renewed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The first step in the punishment of the police civil service frauds has been reached in the indictment of three men by the Grand Jury. These are the two members of the "Chicago Credit Company" and an attorney. It was expected that the jury might also include in its indictment some city officials, but such was not the case, although it is thought that the next jury may do so. At any rate, the Merit Board has been successful in proving its case, and it has shown that the grossest irregularities have existed in the police examinations for some time and that in all probability scores, if not hundreds, of men have been put on the force with high marks who succeeded in getting advance copies of the questions and even attending a special school of instruction in order to coach up on the subjects.

It was also proved that there was a direct connection between a firm of loan "sharks" and the Police Department, some high officials of which are suspected of deriving profits from the suspension and reinstatement of policemen who were guilty of not paying their just debts. Some months ago an order was issued that all such men should be discharged until they had paid the claims. Nearly all of these men were indebted to a firm which had been advancing money on city employes' salaries at a big discount. After the order was in force no one was reinstated until he could produce a letter from the firm attesting that the debt had been settled. Letters from the firm to the Chief of Police and other officials have been reproduced, showing the connection which existed in this matter. It is certain that at least three officials of the department were directly interested in the settlement of these claims.

The exposure of the fraudulent issue of certificates in the merit examinations was likewise proved in spite of the obstacles thrown in the way of the investigators. The firm which sold the questions at $150 per set to Sergeants taking examination for Lieutenant's positions, even defied the Court which ordered it to produce its books. The matter as developed in the daily reports of the investigation has not been at all to the credit of the department, and the impression has gained ground that some of the principals have not yet been exposed.

Chief Kipley and Mayor Harrison have sought to make light of the scandal, but the proof has been so convincing that it is not unlikely, unless the examination is carried out thoroughly and the guilty ones punished, it will react upon the administration at the Spring election.

The Spring election, by the way, will prove whether or not the Harrison crowd has a "cinch" on the City and County Government. Many believe that this is Harrison's last term as Mayor, and that his successor will be the first of a series of Republicans in that office. No one ever entered upon the office with brighter prospects than Harrison did, but even some of his most enthusiastic supporters at that time now fear that he has wrecked his party forever in Chicago. In building up his party machine there has been a revengeful and grasping spirit shown without the public being benefited by adequate improvements. The city's finances have been badly managed and public works have been allowed to deteriorate in the most shameful way. Harrison has certainly alienated a great many of the independent voters who supported him during his two terms by his false pretenses of civil service reform and his winking at avoidance of the requirements of the Merit Board.

On the other hand, the Republicans have been strengthening their forces all along the line, and, although they did not entirely succeed in breaking the Democratic phalanx in November, they have made wonderful progress. They have several good candidates for Mayor at present, almost any one of whom would give Harrison a hard run. It appears, too, that the city Democratic crowd does not intend to allow Mr. Hopkins to become Chairman of the State Committee without a fight. They are naturally jealous of the phoenixlike rise of the ex-Mayor, and they fear that he will not be content with the control of State affairs, but will seek to resume his power in the City Government. If they oppose him on any score the Republicans will sweep the city from Austin to the Indiana State line, and Democratic power will be at end in Cook County for a long while.

The renewed attempt to make a "Greater Chicago," whose increased territorial limits would require the absorption of some or all of the Cook County towns now outside of the city, is meeting with considerable opposition. At a conference on the subject this last week a new county, or two new counties, or an amalgamation of the towns with Will, Du Page, or Lake Counties were the alternatives proposed by the opponents to the measure. The plan to consolidate township, county, and city government in Chicago by the union of taxing bodies met with general favor, but with the proviso that the towns now outside of Chicago be allowed to remain outside of the proposed consolidated County and city of Chicago. In fact, it was accepted as the sence of the meeting. The outside towns generally oppose the idea of becoming a part of Chicago. They see no particular advantage in it. On the contrary, they fear a closer contact with the disagreeable features of city life.

"The Levee," that picturesque but forbidding part of the city, is being crowded further and further to the south by the encroachments of business. Time was, and not so very long ago, either, when its northern confines abutted upon the Board of Trade Building. Now it is far from there, and will have to go still further. The printing interests were the first to push the tough district further east and south. Dearborn Street, which was a short time ago very disreputable, is now lined south to Polk with sky-scrapers devoted to the art preservative of all arts. And now Rand, McNally & Co., one of the largest firms in the country, proposes to lease from the School Board a large block of territory and erect thereon a huge establishment. If this is done, it will remove some of the worst resorts in that part of the city, and also settle the removal of the old Armory Police Station and court, which has been contemplated for a long while.

The Armory is the oldest and most characteristic building of the department, and about it cluster a thousand memories of the annals of crime and criminals. The "Levee" with which the Armory court is chiefly concerned has now been pushed as far south as Thirty-eighth and Dearborn Streets, and nearly as far south on State. It has none of the attractive features of New York's "Tenderloin" district, for it is for the most part squalid in its vice. It is not entirely without its picturesqueness, however. But business has cut into it from every side, and it is not continuous in its character along its whole length. It is hoped that these encroachments of business will root out the district altogether.

R. B. P.

COPPER MINE TIED UP.

Union Pacific Claims Mineral Rights of the Copper King Mine.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Dec. 1.—An injunction has been granted the Union Pacific Railroad restraining the operators of the Copper King Mine, near Tie Siding, from removing ore or further interfering with the property. The question at issue involves the right of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to mineral deposits within the bounds of area granted to it by the Government.

The defendants base their claim to the property upon the reservation by the Government of all mineral lands granted to the Union Pacific or other railroad companies. The question involved is an important one, and will be watched with great interest by mining men.

Powers's Appeal Filed in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 1.—An appeal of ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers from the life sentence verdict for alleged complicity in the Goebel shooting was filed today in the Court of Appeals.

Horner's Furniture.

HOLIDAY SEASON.

The entrance of December marks the threshold of the Holiday season and the buying of Gifts. Those who desire to purchase articles combining utility with beauty ——the useful with the ornamental——and which will be a constant reminder of the giver, should visit our store, where will be found larger assortments and better values than elsewhere in

Writing Desks,	Lounges,
Dressing Tables,	Work Tables,
Fancy Tables,	Easy Chairs,
Cheval Glasses,	Gilt Chairs,
Parlor Cabinets,	Inlaid Chairs,
Music Cabinets,	Rockers,
Curio Cabinets,	Shaving Stands,
Bookcases,	Pedestals,
Leather Screens,	Jardinieres, &c.

Our display of
VERNIS - MARTIN FURNITURE
comprises everything manufactured in this line.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

STOCK TICKERS REMOVED

Stock Exchange Acts Against Several Brokerage Firms.

All Are Consolidated Exchange Concerns—No Explanation Offered, Protesting Brokers Say.

Acting under orders from the Governors of the Stock Exchange, Manager Drew of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company on Friday evening, after the close of the day's business, removed the Stock Exchange tickers from the offices of a number of Consolidated Exchange houses. Among the firms from whose offices the tickers were removed are J. L. McLean & Co., 60 Broadway; Lewis A. May & Co., 31 Broadway, and C. W. Morgan & Co., 71 Broadway.

All information on the subject and the names of the firms involved were refused both at the Stock Exchange and the Gold and Stock Company's offices, the statement being made that the matter was purely a private affair. It is understood, however, that the reason given to the Gold Company, by the Stock Exchange Governors—who can order the tickers out whensoever they desire—was that the methods of the firms in question were regarded "as being detrimental to the best interests of Wall Street." Ordinarily this signifies that "bucketing" is done by the firms—that, in other words, no real selling or buying is done.

At the offices of the several concerns it was said in each case that no explanation had been offered for the removal of the tickers, and that it was done without justification.

Mr. May, the head of the firm of Lewis A. May & Co., said: "The action was a great surprise to us, and we cannot account for it. We have already made application to have the ticker replaced and we believe it will be, for our business is conducted in a legitimate way in every sense of the word."

At the office of C. W. Morgan & Co. a member of the firm said: "In my opinion it is simply an effort to down the Consolidated Exchange, because our Exchange is getting so much business. It looks like a renewal of the old fight, begun some five years ago, when so many tickers were taken out. The removal of our ticker was without notice or warrant, and we hope to have it back again in short order."

In the absence of Mr. McLean of J. L. McLean & Co. no official statement was forthcoming, but it was intimated that the head of the firm would appear before the Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange to protest against the action taken.

Discussing the matter, President Wagar of the Consolidated Exchange said: "I know only of what I have heard indirectly, and have had no official communication on the subject. I can say, however, that no complaints have been received against any of the firms mentioned and that no action has been taken against them by this Exchange."

It is common gossip in the Street that other tickers will be ordered out next week.

MR. McKINLEY'S RECEPTIONS.

Secretary Cortelyou Issues Programme for the Season of 1901.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Secretary Cortelyou to-day announced the following programme of receptions and dinners at the Executive Mansion for the season of 1901:

Jan. 1, President's public reception, 11 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.
Jan. 2, Cabinet dinner.
Jan. 9, diplomatic reception, 9 to 10:30 P. M.
Jan. 16, diplomatic dinner.
Jan. 23, judicial reception, 9 to 10:30 P. M.
Jan. 30, Congressional reception, 9 to 10:30 P. M.
Feb. 6, Supreme Court dinner.
Feb. 13, army and navy reception, 9 to 10:30 P. M.
Feb. 19, public reception, 9 to 10:30 P. M.

DENIES A HAZING STORY.

Col. Mills Asserts Ex-Cadet Boose Was Not Hurt at West Point.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Col. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, to-day denied that Oscar L. Boose of Bristol, Penn., a former West Point cadet, was harshly treated by the students at the academy. Boose is said to be at the point of death, and his family assert that his condition is the result of hazing, the claim being made that the other cadets poured tabasco sauce down his throat. Col. Mills said:

"The story that has been given out regarding Oscar Boose is a malicious libel and a most unjust attack upon the academy, its management, and the manly body of cadets who are there.

"A little while ago I had occasion to look up Boose's record, in response to a letter I received from Doylestown, and found that he entered the academy June 20, 1898, and left again Oct. 21 of the same year. During that time he was on the sick list but once, and then he was excused from duty on account of an attack of stomach trouble. His excuse for leaving the academy was that his eyesight troubled him. Had he suffered with his throat while there, or had he gone through any sort of hazing that would have made him sick, the doctors at the academy would have known it, because the cadets are under the closest scrutiny."

Thief Secures $8,337 in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The residence of Mrs. Margaret A. Beck, on West Concord Street, was robbed of $8,337 last night, and Morris Arenburg, eighteen years of age, who had been employed at the house, is under arrest as one of the principals in the robbery. The other man and the money have not yet been found. Arenburg told the police that his confederate was Joseph Bermann, twenty-five years old. Bermann is well known to the police of New York. Mrs. Beck drew the money from the bank for the purpose of making payments on real estate.

"Buy China and Glass Right."

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS OF 1900.

Owing to the inevitable rush and congested condition of trade just before Christmas, we urgently suggest the advisability of early selections. We have prepared for the Christmas holidays of 1900 a stock of China and Glass that is truly wonderful. The useful, the ornate and the beautiful are here in profusion, and as usual the prices will be found at least
¼ less than elsewhere.

As an example, the following:

SILVER MOUNTED CUT GLASS CLARET PITCHER. A beautiful cut glass claret pitcher, prism cutting, with sterling silver mounting at ..... $5.75 each.

CUT GLASS SUGAR AND CREAMER. Double handled, heavily cut sugar and creamer, value $5.00, special price $3.75

WATER BOTTLES. Handsomely cut water bottles, new squat shape, $3.00 each.

BOUILLON CUPS & SAUCERS. Limoges china Bouillon cups and saucers, on foot, decorated with large pink roses, with scattered small rosebuds inside of cup, gold edge, gold traced handles, each $1.00

CUT GLASS TUMBLERS. 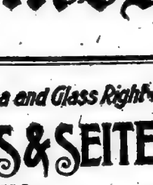 Strawberry, diamond and fan cut glass tumblers; lot of 250 dozen, at $2.50 dozen.

GOLD GLASS SET IN CASE. Very handsomely decorated set of gold glass, with cut button and stem. Set complete in satin lined leatherette case.
12 Goblets 12 Clarets
12 Saucer champagnes 12 Wines
12 Liqueurs $78.85

INDIAN HEAD PIPE RACKS. Three head pipe racks representing Indians; special price for three heads, 75c.

FISH AND GAME SETS. Special purchase of Austrian china fish and game sets. Borders solid colors with fish and game centres in natural colors, gold edge and gold traced handles. Sets complete, 12 plates, 1 dish, 1 sauce boat. $12.00

STEINS. A wonderful collection of steins for your Christmas buying. We have arranged one lot from which you take your choice at $1.00 each.

PLATES. In all 500 dozen plates specially imported for the Christmas season. As an example, a Bread and Butter Plate, with centre decoration of Cupids, etc., with cloud effect, lustre border in green, two gold lines and fancy gold border on shoulder of plate. Ordinarily you would expect to pay $6.00 per dozen. They are specially priced at ..... $3.00 per dozen

DINNER SETS. We call special attention to our dinner ware department. We are waiting to show you what is conceded to be the largest and most complete line of dinner ware in this country. From moderately priced Austrian China Sets with assorted delicate flower decorations, with gold traced handles, selling complete for a service of 12 persons at $19.00

the prices range upwards to the most expensive English dinner ware patterns. From the majority of our dinner sets you can select any number of pieces you wish and match at any time.

(Covered Dish at $19.00 set.)

TEAKWOOD PEDESTALS. By importing Teakwood direct from China we avoid any infinitesimal profit which would ordinarily go to the jobber or importer. In this way we sell you at what would ordinarily be the wholesale price in this market. The prices range from $6.50 for a low, richly carved pedestal, with marble top, upwards to $37.50 for a magnificently carved large pedestal with marble top.

HALL CLOCKS. Nothing would be more desirable for a Christmas present which could be handed down from generation to generation than one of our grand hall clocks incased in either oak, mahogany or Flemish oak. Prices from ..... $90.00 to $425.00

GOODS CAN BE PURCHASED NOW AND HELD FOR LATER DELIVERY IF DESIRED.

50-54 West 22d St.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

Music Every Day by Waldman's Famous Hungarian Orchestra.
In Writing Room (next Restaurant) ..... 12.00 to 2.00 P. M.
On Main Floor ..... 2.30 to 6 P. M.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Ready for Christmas? ... Of Course!

GREAT HOLIDAY STOCKS OF
DOLLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, JEWELRY & FANCY GOODS
and other Christmas Specialties

together with unequalled assortments in all Departments—regular stocks being kept up to their full standard ..... Needless to assure of value, for everybody knows how far money goes here.

Dolls at All Prices

Dolls have the large room just vacated by Rugs—if you can elsewhere buy as handsome for the prices we quote, it will be doing something extraordinary.

Dressed Dolls
13 inch—25 styles, ... .25
Fully jointed Dolls—showing teeth—combable hair—dressed from top to toe— .49 ..... .69
20 styles—all Clothing removable ..... .98
A great variety of still larger Dressed Dolls, also Baby Dolls in removable Clothes 1.98

Undressed Dolls
All kinds—14 to 36 inch ..... .25 to 7.49
which include the celebrated "Handwerck" and the lovely "Cinderella" Dolls, the finest made—showing teeth, have handsome wigs, and dimpled cheeks, hands and knees—eyes are movable—with natural expression—there are no finer, stronger dolls made—The 7.49 are handsomer than any Twelve dollar dolls elsewhere offered.

Unbreakable Dolls—hair-stuffed bodies—curly blond wigs—shoes and stockings—the only doll a child can throw about without damage—absolutely unbreakable—Six sizes ..... .49 to 1.49

Dolls' Clothes—3 pc. sets—
Silk, Cotton and fancy fabrics—
To fit 13 to 36 inch Dolls ..... .25 to 4.49
Hats to match ..... .25 to 1.69

Ready for Christmas In all Departments. Splendid Values Everywhere.

Great Values in Curtains and Portieres

We have made wonderfully cheap purchases lately, and can promise the best values of the season this week....Here are a few:

Mercerized Velour Rep Portieres—solid colors—in light, fancy and high art shades—rich designs—heavy rope edge—equal in effect to the imported at more than double 9.98
Mercerized Frou-Frou Tapestry Portieres—Reversible—Twelve colorings—fringed top and bottom—were 9.98 ..... 6.98
Two-toned Armure Tapestry—rope edge—two styles—eight colors—were 7.98 ..... 5.98
Imported Velour Portieres—double face—magnificent designs and colorings—worth 34.98 ..... 21.98
Fancy Cross Stripe Curtains—A clean up of a manufacturer's stock of one to three pair lots—therefore:
Tinsel Cross Stripes ..... value 1.79 .. .98
Mercerized Stripes ..... value 2.50 .. 1.49
Satin Cross Stripes ..... value 3.98 .. 2.98
Extra fine Satin Stripes .. value 7.98 .. 4.98
Large assortment of colors.
1,000 pr. Nottingham Lace Curtains—strong thread—taped all round—new, desirable styles—special value .. .98
Magnificent assortment of Scotch and Nottingham Curtains—real lace designs—3½ and 4 yards long—worth fully a third more, 1.69—1.98—2.49
Latest Novelties in combination Nets, with borders and insertings in Point Arabe and Renaissance effects ..... 2.98—3.49—3.98—4.98
Unequalled values in hand-made Renaissance, Marie Antoinette and Arabian Curtains—Newest effects, 5.98 to 27.98

Twenty-five per cent. less than the lowest prices elsewhere quoted and we show twice the assortment anywhere to be found.

Blankets—Great Values

Whether it be white or gray or scarlet, single bed, double bed, or extra large size you want, don't buy until you see the qualities represented in this list—short lines, but great Values.

10-4 Silver Gray—soft, fleecy, warm. 1.39
10-4 White—extra heavy wool 1.98
10-4 Scarlet—strictly all wool 3.98
11-4 Gray—extra heavy quality 3.98
11-4 White—fine California wool 3.75
11-4 Scarlet—strictly all wool 4.98
12-4 White—fine California wool 7.49
12-4 Scarlet—(extra full size) 8.49
Crib and Cradle Blankets .... .69 to 3.98

Woven Underwear

Christmas is coming, but December is here—so here are offerings of immediate interest.

Men's Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers—silk bound, taped seams .... .69
Men's Medicated Scarlet Wool Shirts and Drawers ..... .98
Men's Domet Pajamas—new styles .... .98
Men's Domet Night Shirts—cut full .. .98
Ladies' Maco Yarn Rib Vests—(heavy fleece)—long and short sleeves—pants to match—all sizes—also the extra large sizes ..... .49
Children's Fleece Rib Cotton Vests and Pants ..... .24
Boys' Heavy Fleece lined Shirts and Drawers—silk-bound—all sizes .... .29

Handsome Ribbons

Rich Satin and Gros Grains—5 inch—Best quality—newest shades for Hat Bows, Pillow Rufflings and fancy work—were 45 cents ..... .29

Ladies' Flannel Waists

In all desirable shades and black, and every variety of tucking, pleating, or tailor stitching, now reduced as follows:

Bolero fronts ..... were 4.98 ..... 3.98
Gold Edge Pleats .... were 4.69 ..... 3.49
Adjustable Yoke ..... were 4.98 ..... 3.49
Silk Figured ..... were 3.98 ..... 2.79
Ten styles ..... were 3.49 ..... 2.69
Ten styles ..... were 2.49 ..... 1.89

Ladies' Velvet Waists

All colors—silk emb'd polka dot—high turnover collar 2.98
Plain colors—stitched pleats 4.98

Holiday Handkerchiefs

We thought our stock last year was great, but this season's assortments and values far exceed any yet offered....Here is a partial list:

INITIAL H'D'K'FS.
Men's All Linen—H. S. ..... .12½ to .49
Men's Cambric—H. S. ..... .12½
Ladies' All Linen—H. S. ..... .12½ to .39
Ladies' Cambric—H. S. ..... .12½
All of the above in all letters—
FANCY H'D'K'FS.
Ladies' Emb'd Hemstitch and Scallop—with and without lace edge and insertings—sheer lawn and pure linen—.10 ... .12½ ... .25 ... .39 to 2.98
Children's fancy borders—3 in box ..... .25
HEMSTITCH H'D'K'FS.
All white—pure linen—different size hems—special values:—
Ladies' ..... .10 .... .12½ .. .17 .... .25
Men's ..... .12½ .. .17 .... .39 to .69
LADIES' FANCY SILK H'D'K'FS.
White and colored emb'd .12½ .. .19 .. .25 .. .39 .. .49 to 1.39
LADIES' SILK H. S. H'D'K'FS. with and without Initial ..... .12½ to .25
MEN'S SILK H. S. H'D'K'FS. with and without Initial—.25 .. .39 .. .49 .. .59 .. .69 .. .79 .. .98 to 1.39

Dress Goods

Unusual December Values—mild Autumn having caused sacrifices that Importers and Manufacturers would otherwise not make until end of year.

Following Quotations Illustrate present opportunities:

All wool Plaids—were .49 ..... .28
46 inch Zibeline Plaids—were .69 ..... .39
45 inch Serges—worth .69 ..... .49
45 inch Serges—Ex. heavy—worth .79 .. .59
44 inch Cashmeres—40 shades ..... .29
50 inch Habit Cloths—new shades .... .49
52 inch Homespuns—value 1.19 ..... .89
42 inch Prunellas—Blk and colors ..... .75
All Wool Mottled Suitings—value .49 .. .29
Pretty Plaids for Waists and Children's Dresses—value .25 ..... .11
Fine Black Parolas—45 inch made to sell at 98 cents and 1.25 .. .49 cts.

These beautiful goods are sold at Half price and less because of slight slips in the weave. Nothing to hurt them—Clerks will show the imperfections—for you would have to search to find them.

Great Offering of Fancy Drapery Silks

Carnation, Rose, Lily, Geranium, Chrysanthemum, Iris, Heraldic figures and great variety of Oriental designs are in the assortment; also special Lambrequin patterns with borders—our entire stock of 59 and 69 cent qualities ..... .49

These are just the silks wanted for Cushions, Draperies, Scarfs and all kinds of fancy work.

Ready for Christmas In all Departments. Splendid Values Everywhere.

Flannel Department

comes to the front this week with a great list of offerings—values that you cannot match, search where you will.

Bleached and Unbleached Cantons—unequalled at .12½—now 9¾
Yard Wide Bleached Domet Flannels—15 cent quality ..... .11¾
Yard Wide White Shaker Flannels—all wool and shrunken ..... .32
White Wool Baby Flannels ..... .19
White Silk Emb'd Flannels—strictly all wool—scallop and hemstitch—elaborate designs—value 1.39 ..... .98
Silk Emb'd Fig'd Waist Flannels—best colors—value 1.50 ..... .98
All Wool Waist Flannels—new and desirable shades ..... .28
Wool Suiting Flannels—fifteen mixtures, also, some stripe effects—actual value .30 ..... .19
All Wool Elderdowns—best quality—all leading colors—value .50 ..... .39
Skirt Patterns—Ruffled crochet finish top and bottom ..... .39

Taffeta Silk Appliques

on net or cut out Silk—White, Black and Black with White—also all over Braided Taffeta Silks—for vests, yokes and sleeves—1.98 ..... regularly 2.98
2.49 ..... regularly 3.49
Difference of a dollar a yard is due to the concessions at which we bought this lot.

USE OF A PROCESS SERVER

Calls Husband Away and Then Serves Papers on His Wife.

MRS. WEIL'S SUIT FOR DIVORCE

Bride of a Secret Marriage Says Her Husband Failed to Keep an Ante-Nuptial Agreement.

Process servers are finding excitement in connection with the divorce case of May Evangeline Weil against Henry Goodman Weil, but they have served the papers upon the principal witnesses, who will appear when the case comes up for trial before Justice McAdam and a jury in the Supreme Court, on Wednesday. One of the witnesses is Mrs. Clarisse A. Reid, wife of President Daniel B. Reid of the American Tin Plate Company, who lives at the Hotel Netherland. Process Server McDonald, at the instance of Lawyer John Reilly of 205 Broadway, counsel for Mrs. Weil, went after her Thanksgiving Eve. He sent the card of a personal friend of the husband to their apartment, he said, with an urgent request for an interview downstairs. When he saw Mr. Reid leave the elevator he hurried up to the rooms. He told the woman who answered his knock on the door that he had a letter, which must be delivered immediately. He gave her a sealed envelope addressed to Mrs. Reid.

"This must be for you, Clarisse," said the woman, handing it to a companion, who proved to be Mrs. Reid. The envelope contained nothing but a blank sheet.

"What does this mean?" said Mrs. Reid, approaching McDonald. With a smile he said: "It means that I have these papers for you," and with a low bow he presented the subpœna. Mrs. Reid became greatly excited, and her husband, leaving the elevator, heard her outcry. He ran into the room as Mr. McDonald hurriedly left. Mr. Reid went down stairs after him, but by that time McDonald had reached the street.

The same man has been hunting for Mr. Weil, who lives at 439 Fifth Avenue, having as his roommate M. Warley Platzek, who is one of the Tammany Committee of Five on Municipal Purification. McDonald did not find him there, but served a paper upon him at the Waldorf-Astoria Friday night, after a long pursuit. The subpœna was of the "duces tecum" class, which required Mr. Weil to bring to court his check and bank books and personal accounts from which Mrs. Weil expects to gain evidence in support of her case.

The Weils were secretly married Jan. 22, 1898. Mrs. Weil was May E. Wood of Richmond, Va., an actress in one of Charles Frohman's companies. Mr. Weil, however, continued his bachelor life, and the marriage became public only when Mrs. Weil, wearying of her peculiar position, caused a marriage notice to be printed, the ancient date of which attracted the attention of the newspapers.

Mrs. Weil said that at the time of the ceremony her husband had promised to settle upon her a fund of $50,000, the interest of which only was to come to her, the principal to revert to her husband at her death. It is alleged that he only deposited $30,000 of this with the Colonial Trust Company, as trustee, and a suit in equity is now in progress to compel him to make good the balance.

She began proceedings against Mr. Weil for a separation, but he denied the allegations of abandonment and failure to support and she dropped it. In June, 1899, she commenced the present proceedings for an absolute divorce. Mr. Reilly said yesterday that the case had not been tried up to the present time because the defendant had thrown every possible obstacle in the way.

Mrs. Weil in her complaint names six women, more or less intimately connected with the theatrical calling, upon whom she bases her accusations of misconduct. They are Edna Benn, Gerome Edwardy, May Griswold, Helen Tuessart, Lottie Smyley, and Alice Levy. Emelie Goebel, whose house in West Fortieth Street figured prominently in the story of the doings of the Dean gang of swindlers, is mentioned as a witness.

Mrs. Weil, who lives at 312 Manhattan Avenue, and who has been drawing alimony at the rate of $200 a month pending the trial, said yesterday: "I will insist on having this case go before a jury. I have received several offers of settlement, one in the presence of my counsel. This one was that I should receive $40,000 for myself and a ten-thousand-dollar fee for my counsel. I would not settle for $1,000,000."

Mrs. Weil's case will be presented to the Court by Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne and Mr. Weil's interests will be represented by Francis L. Wellman, Mr. Platzek, and four other attorneys. His answer is a general denial and a counter charge in which Frank H. Doane, an actor, is named.

RICHES OF MINDANAO.

American Explorer Describes the Dense Forests and Shows Some Fine Gold Nuggets.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 1.—The mineral and timber riches of the almost unknown Island of Mindanao, in the Philippines, are outlined here by T. H. Russell, who is one of the first white men to get even a few miles into the interior. Russell went to the islands in June, 1898, with the First Colorado Regiment, and remained with that organization until it was ordered home. He obtained a discharge at Manila for the purpose of prospecting, and for the past year has been in the Island of Mindanao, arriving here this week. He brings home with him samples of gold, including some small nuggets which he picked up on the island and along the banks of the streams. Besides these he has a large number of valuable relics. He will winter in Minnesota, with relatives, returning to Mindanao in the Spring. Regarding his exploration of the island Mr. Russell says:

"It is impossible for any one to penetrate the island from coast to coast not only on account of the hostile tribes that are to be found, but for the reason that in a greater portion of the whole island there is a heavy growth of grass, most of which is ten feet high and over, and so entangled that a road will have to be cut through it. When these roads are cut through they will have to be kept open. That is, they will have to be cut every week, for the growth of this grass is so rapid that within that time there will be no trace of the road that was cut the week before. In many sections of the island the grass will grow as much as four inches in twenty-four hours.

"I have been told that the natives in Mindanao sometimes walk on the top of the vines that spread out their leaves to the sun. These vines climb up the trees for a distance of about 150 feet, and there the leaves and vines, it is said, form a network so dense and thick that they will bear up the weight of a man. On the top of these they travel much quicker than on the ground, where the tall grass absolutely obstructs progress. There are said to be places where for miles there is not a break in this springy walk. Occasionally a traveler will slip through, but so thick are the branches and strong the network of vines that there is no danger of falling very far.

"There are miles of gutta percha in the mountains of the island, and the hardwoods are immense. So far as I have heard, no one has ever penetrated into the interior more than ten miles. At Mount Apo I found traces of a party of Americans in the form of an empty whisky bottle that contained the names of the members. The date on the slip of paper was 1884. I turned this over to the army officers. There are many wild tribes in the mountains that the friendly Morros have never seen, and even when the island has been pacified it will take years to find them out for the reasons I have named.

"I am certain there is plenty of gold in Mindanao. Along the banks of the streams a short distance from the coast I picked up the nuggets brought out. This gold must come from the mountains in the interior, and the fact that it is so plentiful where I got this leads me to think that when the interior can be penetrated some valuable mines will be discovered. It is my intention to return in the Spring, when, it is the opinion of all those now in the islands, there will be peace and explorations can be conducted with safety."

Killed by a Long Island Railroad Train.

Matthew Dean, a laborer, living on the Shell Road, Winfield, was killed yesterday morning while on the track at the Fisk Crossing by Train No. 311 of the Long Island Railroad, bound east.

AMERICAN FORGERS' HAUL.

Gang Supposed to be from this Country Victimized London Banks.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A gang of expert forgers, whom the Scotland Yard police believe to be Americans, have been making some big hauls among the London banks, though, as the institutions that have suffered refuse, quite naturally, to make the amount of their losses known, the sum total of the plunder can only be guessed at. The police, however, estimate that the thieves have secured at least $100,000 during the last month.

The scheme they have operated is so simple that the only wonder is that it is not worked all the time, or rather that it had not been worked so frequently years ago as to have forced the banks to change their system of paying checks. In order that the reader who is not familiar with English methods may understand the operation it is necessary to give a brief description of this system. Any bank in England, in ordinary circumstances, will pay to an entire stranger without identification the amounts of "open" checks, as they are called, up to any reasonable sum, say £2,000 or £3,000, the teller depending entirely on his acquaintance with the signature of the drawer for a safeguard.

In contradistinction to the "open" check is the "crossed" check—that is, a check with a couple of lines drawn across the face, or two or three words written across it. The crossed check will not be paid at the desk of a bank, even to the drawer, no matter how well known he may be to the teller and all the officials, but must first go through the Clearing House from another bank. A partial safeguard from general forgery is found in the fact that the English banks issue blank checks only to depositors, and that it is a penal offense to steal or otherwise appropriate a book of checks, or even a single check.

As solicitors are more in the habit of drawing open checks for large amounts by reason of the nature of their business than almost any other class of men who keep big bank accounts, the American gang has been working through leading firms of lawyers—who, by the way, are not bragging about their innocent connection with these swindlers, either. The method is as follows: One of the gang calls upon the firm of solicitors that has been selected and instructs him to collect a sum of money, generally only a few pounds, from a person whose address he gives, who is also a member of the gang. The solicitors apply for the money; it is promptly paid, and they send a check, less the cost of collection, to Consignator No. 1. The check is all the gang needs from the solicitors. From that slip of paper they learn what bank the firm deals with, and they forge from it both the clerk's handwriting and the signature of the firm.

Meanwhile one of the conspirators opens an account at the same bank, and so obtains a check book. The forged check is drawn for a large amount, and, as solicitors often draw out considerable sums in notes for the completion of purchases of properties or to accommodate out-of-town clients, this does not excite suspicion. Of course each member of the gang leaves the place he gave as his address, generally a shop where letters may be left for a small fee, never to return, before any attempt is made to cash the check.

The method of cashing the check is equally crafty. The gang hires a furnished office in a business street, pays a month's rent down, and advertises for a clerk. To the applicant selected is then given the forged check, and he is told to take it to the bank and get it cashed, usually in hundred-pound notes. One of the conspirators follows him, and if the check is paid, as it generally is, waits to see whether the clerk is watched or followed on leaving the bank, in which event a prearranged alarm would be given. If the course is clear, the gang meet in the office and divide the booty, leaving the new clerk soon afterward to wait in vain for their return. The next step is to change the money at any exchange bureau into French notes, in order that there may not be traced by the numbers, and then to change it back into English notes, when the game is begun over again.

Now that complaints have been made to the police and the banks notified, the scheme will be more difficult to operate, and doubtless will be given up, but the gang have already cleared a neat little sum, and there is not the slightest clue as yet to their identity.

THE DURYEA WILL CASE.

Judge Decides It Shall Be Reopened—No Temporary Administrator.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 1.—Judge Seabury announced to-day that he had decided to reopen the Duryea will case, and that the first hearing would be given at his court, here, on Dec. 11.

Counsel for the contestants of the will, the three daughters of the late Edgar E. Duryea, wanted the will admitted to probate at once. If this had been done they purposed taking an appeal to the Supreme Court and have the case tried before a judge and jury.

Judge Seabury has denied the application asked for by J. Campbell Thompson of counsel for the contestants for the appointment of a temporary administrator for the estate. The application was opposed by counsel for Walter Duryea, the son of the late millionaire and the defendant in the case, on the ground that it would involve a useless expenditure of money.

REAR ADMIRAL McNAIR BURIED.

Number of His Old Associates Attend Services in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The funeral of Rear Admiral Frederick V. McNair, ranking Rear Admiral of the navy, was held at St. John's Episcopal Church here to-day. The services were attended by all of Admiral McNair's old associates now in Washington, including Secretary Long, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admirals Hichborn, O'Neil, Crowninshield, Rodgers, and Higginson.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Alexander McKay-Smith, rector of St. John's, assisted by the Rev. Walden Meyer of Christ Church, Navy Yard. The full Marine Band was in attendance, heading a battalion of the Marine Corps, under command of Col. Russell, United States Marine Corps.

At the conclusion of the ceremony at the church the procession formed for the march to Arlington, where the committal service was read by the Rev. Mr. Meyer.

Live Stock Exhibition in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The International Live Stock Exposition opened to-day in the Drexel Pavilion at the Union Stock Yards. The formal opening, however, will not take place until Monday evening. The show will continue during next week. Ten thousand animals, including hogs, sheep, cattle, and horses, are on exhibition, and the show promises to be one of the most notable of the kind ever held in this country. Six hundred exhibitors, representing thirty-five States of the Union, and including forty-five exhibitors from Canada and four from England and Scotland, are here with their choice stock.

Ex-Gov. Moses Not Under Arrest.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—In connection with a New York story, printed to-day, to the effect that Dr. William A. Ferguson of Galveston, Texas, had been held by a United States Commissioner for further examination on charges of obtaining money under false pretenses, which intimated that the man might be ex-Gov. Moses of South Carolina, it apbears that the man is not the ex-Governor. Mr. Moses lives in Winthrop, Mass. Mr. Howard, Town Auditor of Winthrop, stated to-day that he talked with the ex-Governor in Boston yesterday.

Fair for St. Joseph's Church.

The fair now being held by the ladies of St. Joseph's Church, Sixth Avenue, near Waverley Place, to help pay off the floating debt contracted in building the new school, which opened on Monday evening, Nov. 19, in Farrell Hall, 109 and 111 Washington Place, is successful. Entertainments are being arranged for every evening during the fair. Former residents in the parish are requested to send donations of money or suitable articles for the fair.

Noon Service for Business Men.

The usual half-hour service for business men will be held at noon on the Fridays in Advent, Dec. 7, 14, and 21, in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, Vesey, and Fulton Streets. The address will be delivered by the Rev. George M. Christian, D. D., rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

Fair for St. Peter's Lutheran Church.

A fair under the auspices of the ladies of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, will be held Dec. 3 to 8 at the Grand Central Palace

THE HEAVENS FOR DECEMBER

Sun Will Reach the Extreme Point in His Apparent Southern Journey.

Planetary Conjunctions of the Month Are Fairly Close—Jupiter Becomes a Morning Star on the 14th.

The sun is the most conspicuous figure in the events of most importance in December. Early on the twenty-second day of the month he reaches the extreme southerly point in his apparent journey to the South, in which trip he has been busy ever since the Summer solstice that occurred away back in June last. Now he has one equally far to the northward to accomplish, and it will require six months to make it. Even the most casual observer has probably noticed that he has lately been setting further and further, to the left each successive month, and also that he is not as high overhead as he was in Summer. The length of his daily journey across the firmament, as seen by us, has, as a consequence, been shortening, and the duration of his stay above the horizon has been steadily lessening.

To the people living in Central Australia, in the northern part of Chile and of the Argentine Republic and Southern Brazil and Africa the 22d of December will possibly be marked with a red figure in their calendars. On that day the sun, when at its zenith, touches the tropic of Capricorn, and it marks the middle of the six-months day down there at the south pole, as it also marks the middle of the six-months night at the north pole. In the south temperate zone that day, as the astronomers mark off the seasons, is the first day of Summer, as it is the first day of Winter in the temperate zone here on our side of the equator.

The sun and the planets also take a more than usual interest in each other in December. There are three planets in conjunction with the sun during the month and one in opposition. This naturally somewhat denudes the month of our bright friends, but then when they smile upon us again they will seem very bright and will be as interesting as ever.

The sun, which controls the mighty planets of our system, does not disdain to guide, with equal care, the tiny globes which form the minor planets. Each revolves in an elliptic orbit, and at certain times some of them approach near enough to the earth to have their distances measured. The observations can be made with very great precision and can be multiplied to any extent that can be desired. Some of these little bodies have consequently a great astronomical future, inasmuch as they seem destined to determine more accurately than Venus or than Mars the true distance from the earth to the sun.

The small planet Eros is at present the most important of all these minor planets, and it is the movement of it that is most absorbing interest to lovers of astronomy. Although it is so very small, its importance is extremely great, greater, in fact, than any object that has engaged the attention of astronomers for some time and for the very reason above mentioned, finding the distance between earth and sun. The reason why Eros is of so much importance in determining distance is that it is much nearer to the earth than other heavenly bodies come, with the exception of the moon and an occasional minor planet. Eros continues approaching us, and its nearest point will not be reached until the latter part of the month, when it will be some fifteen millions of miles away.

The December moon falls on the 6th, has last quartering on the 13th, while the new moon comes in on the 21st, and these phases close on the 28th by the moon being at the stage of its first quartering on that date. The century that is just coming to a close has enabled us to find out much more about the moon, through the instrumentality of photography, than we ever before have known. A satisfactory picture of the full moon can be made in less than a second of time, which will show more than is contained in the best lunar maps that required a lifetime to construct by older methods. The closest conjunction between moon and planet takes place on the 20th, when Mercury is occulted. There also is a close meeting with Neptune on the 7th, and one with Uranus on the 20th. In fact, with the exception of the meeting with Mars on the 12th, the planetary conjunctions for the month are fairly close.

Since midsummer the heavens have put on a somewhat changed appearance, showing that the heavenly scene shifter has been right busy and that he has evidently made up his mind that the setting of the Winter's tableaus shall be as brilliant as it possibly can be made. A bunch of light, to be seen above the eastern horizon soon after dark, assures us that the Pleiades are about to develop themselves, and that navigation can once more be attempted with safety—at least that was what the ancient Greeks said whenever this group came in sight. Magnificent Orion follows soon after, and lends dignity and beauty to the skies throughout the night. Still higher is Aldebaran in the constellation of Taurus. There are also the two Dog Stars, the Twins, Capella, Altai, Vega, the Northern Cross, and others of the first magnitude, which we shall probably know far better as the coming year advances, and the clear, crisp, Winter atmosphere affords us a chance to study them in their full glory. Spectroscopic analysis has enabled us to determine the velocity with which stars are approaching or receding from the earth. As they move away from or toward us, the pitch of their spectral lines is altered by their velocity precisely as the pitch of the bell of a passing steam fire engine is altered as it turns the corner of a street and approaches or recedes from us. The motion of the sun and of the whole solar system among the stars in space can be determined in this fashion. We are approaching some stars or are receding from others. The line of the motion of our whole solar system can thus be drawn in the universe, and this problem is now being worked out in all its details.

Uranus leads in the planetary programme for the month by being in conjunction with the sun on the 5th. After that date the planet joins the morning stars and remains a member of that aggregation the rest of the year. Uranus and the moon are at their closest on the 20th, the two being at that time in the constellation of the Scorpion. On the 22d Uranus and Mercury come within half a degree of one another. This meeting would be one of absorbing interest could we but see the two heavenly bodies slowly moving with ever decreasing interval until they all but touch, and then watch them separating as one passes along on his stately way from the sun, while his smaller brother keeps his course in the diametrically opposite direction.

On the 7th, the day after the full of the moon, Neptune is occulted by our satellite. Those favored few who have powerful telescopes are the only ones who will be able to see this interesting phenomenon. To us more ordinary mortals, however, the spectacle, even were we permitted to view it, would be shorn of much of its beauty, as the round bright disk of the moon dims the light of the stars and planets in its immediate neighborhood. Like the other great planets, Neptune is also enveloped with copious clouds; in fact, it only weighs one-fifth part as much as it would do if it were made of materials so substantial as are those of the earth.

Mars is now in the constellation of the Lion close to the brightest star of that group, popularly known as Regulus, heading to the northward and westward of that star. It was from this general locality, known as the sickle of Leo, that the brilliant meteoric showers of November took their departure. In viewing the warlike planet astronomers can hardly expect to see more than its broadest features. An object 300 times the length and breadth of THE TIMES Building can barely be distinguished. Were we looking at our earth from a similar distance, and with equally good telescopes, the continents and oceans and the larger seas and islands would all be large enough to be conspicuous. It fortunately happens that the surface of Mars is only obscured by clouds to a very trifling extent, and we are thus able to see a panorama of our neighbor laid before us.

Venus now rises three and a half hours before the sun, which interval at the month's close is reduced almost half an hour. This shows us that the queen of the planets is swinging away from her far western point and moving in toward the sun. From this latter position she will emerge after the new century has been with us for a while and take up her position as the most brilliant object in the evening sky. Her rôle for a while is not one of great importance, but when she deserts the evening stars she is sure to be missed far more than any of the other members of the brotherhood. Venus is one of the few globes which might conceivably be the abode of beings not very widely different from ourselves. Our muscles would not be unnecessarily strong, as they would be on the moon, nor should we find them too weak, as they would certainly prove to be were we placed on one of the very heavy bodies of our system. However, the wise ones hardly seem to think that Venus is inhabited by any men, women, or children resembling those on this earth.

Mercury, having started on the 20th of November to move away from the sun to the westward, will complete this portion of its swing on the 7th, when it will be almost twenty-one degrees distant. The planet will remain as a morning star until after the advent of the new year. When the year closes 95 per cent. of the disk of Mercury will be illuminated. The moon on the 20th almost completely hides this planet from the observers; as it is, however, the day of the new moon we cannot see her face. We can quite as well imagine it is the planet that is doing the work of concealment.

Jupiter passes from his realm of dictator of the evening on the 14th, to challenge his old rival Venus for the supremacy of the morning. In consequence of this dissappearance we shall not see the bright disk that has of late been so friendly an object in the west soon after the setting of the sun until he emerges on the other side of the sun. The early risers in Winter mornings after the coming in of the new year will for a while have a splendid chance to see these two beautiful brilliants shining fairly close to one another.

Saturn follows fairly close after his larger brother, as he, too, is in conjunction with the sun this month, on the 29th, and becomes after that a morning star. On the 22d the planet is in conjunction with the narrow disk of the growing moon. These two events are the only ones for the month that are important enough to be mentioned. Unfortunately we are denied the chance of seeing either, the all-powerful light of the sun absorbing everything that is venturous enough to go within its influence.

MARRIED SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

Anniversary of Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. David Post of Orange County to be Celebrated To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Dec. 1.—At the old homestead of the Post family, near Pine Island, Orange County, to-morrow Mr. and Mrs. David Post will celebrate the seventieth anniversary of their wedding day.

Seventy-odd years ago David Post taught a school in the backwoods, and fell in love with one of his pupils, Mary Ann Wood. They were married at the bride's home, near Warwick, on Dec. 2, 1830, when Mr. Post was in his twenty-first year and his bride was sixteen years old. The husband then gave up school teaching and settled down as a farmer on the ancestral lands of his father's people. He is there yet, hale and hearty, at ninety years, tilling the soil, harvesting the crops, and performing much of the general work on the place.

Neither Mr. Post nor his wife has known serious illness in the years of married life. Four children were born to them, two of whom have died. Their descendants number sixteen and represent four generations—two children, four grandchildren, nine great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

The five generations will be present at the celebration to-morrow, together with hundreds of people from all over the rural countryside; but there are none living of those who attended the wedding so long ago, and but very few of those who knew the couple when their journey in life together began. Mr. and Mrs. Post are said to be the oldest-wedded couple in this State, and they are very proud of this.

Mrs. Post is a kindly old lady, who, before the wrinkles of time had seamed her face, was renowned for her beauty. Her husband is a long, lean specimen of sturdy manhood, with a smoothly shaven face. For seventy years he has thought faintly of some time growing a beard, but on Mrs. Post's account he has never done so. She frequently remarks that she would "never have married David if he had grown a mustache."

MEXICAN MONEY STRINGENCY.

Measures Taken by the Government to Check Exportation of Silver.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 23.—The Government of Mexico has decided upon strong measures to check the growing and, to some extent, risky, scarcity of ready money at its command. Immense exportations of silver dollars have taken place during the past few months, and these are the more worthy of note as the production of the white metal diminished during the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

In face of this situation, which, if it grew worse, might give rise to grave economic disturbances, the Government, through the Secretario de Hacienda, (Secretary of the Exchequer,) has just initiated three measures to remedy the state of affairs. The Diario Oficial, which is the official organ in the republic, has published the three measures determined upon.

The first is in the nature of an initiatory presented to the Chamber of Deputies, now in session, which was approved today in the following terms:

"The Executive is authorized from this date until the next meeting of the Chamber to modify, if deemed advisable, the imports and duties which burden silver and gold, the minerals in their natural state, and all substances referred to in Article 4 of the Law of March 27, 1897.

"The Executive will render an account to Congress of the use it makes of this authority."

The two other resolutions, or orders, refer to the lessening of duties paid to the mints, and the reduction of alloy allowed in the bar silver brought to the mints.

The object of these measures can be easily seen. The diminishing of duties paid to the mints tends to avoid the immoderate exportation of bar silver, destined for foreign coining. In fact, this decision is made possible on account of coining duties being more moderate in other countries. The lessening of the duty tends to nullify this advantage and cause the retention of silver in the Mexicans' own market, it being exported simply to realise the benefit of the lower rates elsewhere.

An analogous object is seen in the change of alloy in the bars presented for coining. Until now the amount of pure metal necessary was .900, which has prevented the bars of lowest alloy being converted into money. The reduction by the new order to .850 will facilitate the coining of many qualities of silver which have hitherto gone to foreign countries.

To Protest Against Polygamy.

Under the auspices of the Interdenominational Council of Women for Christian and Patriotic Service, a meeting will be held in the hall of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, at 3 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon. The meeting will be in the interest of an anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution. The speakers will be Dr. S. J. Elliott of Utah, Gen. John Eaton of Washington, the Rev. D. J. Burrell, and the Rev. Josiah Strong. Darwin R. James will preside.

Fletcher

Is recognized as a Fashionable Costumer and Haberdasher at whose place Exclusive Creations in French and Domestic Gowns, Suits, Wraps, Coats, Furs and latest confections in Boas, Scarfs and Fancy Neckwear can be found, and where ready to wear garments can be had with the appearance of custom made goods.

534 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite Delmonico's.

FIRE DEPARTMENT FIGHT

Former Capt. Clifford Makes Charges of Oppression.

Benevolent Association, He Declares, Will Succeed Against Official Persecution.

About 200 members of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association of Greater New York were present yesterday afternoon at a special meeting of the association at Arlington Hall, Brooklyn, and applauded warmly when President Capt. James D. Clifford declared that the fight in the Fire Department would be waged until the men obtained redress for their grievances.

Capt. Clifford said he was a victim of oppression. When he was dismissed from the Fire Department on a charge of insubordination, the heads of the department, he declared, hoped that the backbone of the resistance to their methods would be broken. But the rank and file saw in his punishment only persecution for having dared to criticise the system of handling the insurance fund.

The Fire Department, he continued, had now formed a new organization to bring about, as officially announced, "harmony in the department." Its real purpose was to divide the men among themselves, and pressure was being brought on the firemen to join this official organization. He knew of cases where intimidation had been used to make men leave the Benevolent Association and join the new organization. He urged his listeners to stand firm and victory would be theirs. The heads of the department feared the Benevolent Association because it insisted that the rank and file had rights as American citizens.

It was not true, he said, that theirs was a political organization. Its sole object was protection from unjust oppression. If honesty and fair play reigned in the Fire Department, the association would have no reason to exist. Some day he promised to make public the cases of persecution and instances of corruption that had come to his personal knowledge. All the men wanted was to be treated fairly.

The public, he went on, sympathized with the firemen who saves human life and protects property, and they relied on public opinion to gain their rights in the end. This Winter a determined effort would be made to secure relief through the Legislature, and a representative would be sent to Albany to look after the measure amending the present charter of Greater New York so as to provide for a two-platoon system. Mass meetings of firemen would also be held to arouse public opinion in their behalf.

It was announced that the association's band would be discontinued, and the members were invited to meet next Saturday to dispose of the instruments. The band, said President Clifford, had been found impracticable. When any big man in the Fire Department died orders were issued for a pompous display, but if one of the rank and file, who contributed to keep up the band, died, the relatives would have had difficulty in getting it.

CANADA'S VAST COAL FIELDS.

Enough Coal in Crow's Nest Region to Supply the World for 330 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1.—Those who claim to know say that only a beginning has been made in the exploitation of the mineral wealth of British Columbia, and especially the southern portion of it, known as the Kootenay region.

W. A. Carlyle, formerly Professor of Mining at McGill University, then for a number of years Provincial Mineralogist of British Columbia, and now manager of the Rio Tinto mines, in Spain, said in one of his reports that if ever a low-grade ore could be worked with profit, almost the whole of the Kootenay country could be mined.

It is claimed that this is just what the Crows' Nest Pass Railway and the development of the coal fields in the pass render possible. In fact, the Boston and Montreal Company claims to have made a contract for the treatment of the output of their mines at $3.50 per ton during the coming Summer. New York, Boston, and Montreal capitalists are interested in this venture.

The coal deposits of the Crow's Nest Pass are very extensive, and mines at Fernie are being energetically worked by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, of Toronto. This company has all or more than it can do to supply the demand for coke in the mining regions. It controls a small kingdom of coal lands, no less than 200,000 acres in extent, almost all of which contain coal. The granting of this immense area is attributed to political motives, as the holders are all friends of the Government, and the question has been made an issue in politics.

G. McBride of McGill University, who spent the past Summer in this country, in an article on the mineral wealth of the Crow's Nest Pass region, says:

"All around the town of Fernie, which is the chief centre of the coal business of this region, the country for many miles is full of coal beds, some twenty seams varying in thickness from a mere sheet to a solid mass of coal thirty feet high. These seams, if laid one on top of the other, would aggregate a thickness of 150 feet. These great beds extend over an area of many thousand acres, and the Geological Survey of Canada estimates that if 50 per cent. of this be allowed as unworkable there would still be an accessible body of coal containing about 10,000,000,000 tons. We get a faint idea of the magnitude of these figures when we consider, that, taking 300,000,000 tons to be the amount of coal now consumed in the world each year, there is enough fuel in the Crow's Nest country to supply the entire world for over 330 years, at its present rate of consumption. In the mines alone this would afford employment to every able-bodied man in Canada from this time until the year 2,000, to say nothing of the thousands who would find work in its transportation and sale.

"As the coal is easily reached from the surface and is present in such abundance, it can be mined with comparatively small expense. The plant now in operation is a very convenient one, and is so arranged that from the time the coal is first shoveled into the small cars in the mines until it is ready to be shipped it has never to be touched with a shovel."

It will thus be seen that the gold and silver mines of the Kootenay, for which this immense output is being coked, need not want for fuel for their smelters. The output of coal, even at present, is over 300,000 tons per year, and is rapidly increasing.

FURS.

Fashions and Prices.

BY C. C. SHAYNE.

Furs are fashionably worn this season as an article of dress as well as for the mere purpose of warmth.

RUSSIAN SABLE. Heads the list and is the favorite fur of the crowned heads of Europe and the elite of America. The darkest and best Imperial Crown are found on Lena River, between the Arctic Circle and the Arctic Sea. The choicest three, perfectly matched, cost $1,250. From this maximum figure they range down to $250, $200, $150, $100, $60 and $40 each.

HUDSON BAY SABLE. Ranks next in value to Russian. The handsomest (Northern British Columbia) cost $75 per skin. Others, $50, $40, $30, $25, $15 and $10. It takes three skins to make an average sized muff of Russian or Hudson Bay Sable and two for a fashionable neck scarf. Extra large muffs and long boas in proportion. Hudson Bay Sable muffs, $35, $50, $60, $75, $100, $125, $150 to $250. Neck pieces, Collarettes, Capes, &c., prices in proportion.

The New Van Ronk Muff, Just Out.

NOTE.—I do not sell articles made from blended Sable skins. Ladies who have purchased them elsewhere complain that they have a mottled, shabby appearance after being worn a few months.

ALASKA SEALSKINS. Sealskins caught on the Pribylov Islands, in Behring Sea, are the best in the world. The pelt is strong and the fur dense, handsome and durable. I am making over to this season's style garments of these skins (London dyed) which I sold twelve years ago. I can recommend them with confidence.
Up-to-date Jackets, $200, $250 and $300.
The Standard Coat, a few inches longer, $50 extra.
Long Coats, Capes, &c., in proportion.
The standard muff, $20, $25 and $30. Extra large size, $35 and $40.

NOTE—Jackets and coats made from China, Lobos Island, Cape Horn and Northwest Coast seal can be sold for $100, $125, $150 to $200, and muffs for $8, $12, and $15, but they do not give satisfaction. They turn red and have a shabby appearance after being worn a short time. I do not sell them, and I wish to impress upon the public that no house can sell Alaska sealskin garments at lower prices than I quote.

PERSIAN LAMB. BROADTAIL AND BABY LAMB. I handle the German dyed skins exclusively, which retain their pristine beauty for years. Persian Lamb Jackets, $125 to $175. Coats, $150 to $250.
Broadtail (Baby Lamb) Jackets, $200 to $400. Coats $350 to $500.
Automobile Coats, $750 up.
Trimmed Russian and Hudson Bay sable, Mink or Chinchilla, prices according to quality.

MINK. A reliable and beautiful fur. Muffs $15 to $85. Scarfs, Collars, and Boas, $15, $25, $40, $65 to $100. Collarettes and Capes, $65, $85, $100, $125 to $250.

FOX, LYNX AND ALL THE FLUFFY FURS, SILVER-POINTED, ETC., CHINCHILLA AND ERMINE, COLLARETTES, CAPES, BOAS AND MUFFS.

OTTER, BEAVER, STONE MARTEN, ALASKA SABLE (skunk), latest styles in medium sized muffs, extra large muffs, the new long boas, new shape collars, etc.

NOTE.—All furs sold by me are properly cured and dressed. They are less liable to moths than improperly dressed skins. My exhibit at the World's Fair was awarded highest prizes for garments of Russian Sable, Mink, Sealskin, Otter, Persian Lamb, and for pelts dressed ready for use, all kinds. America surpasses all other nations in curing and dressing natural furs, duty free. They are dressed here and made up in my own workshop, and I can afford to sell at as low prices as any other reliable house in the world. The only advantage England has is in the character of the dye of seal, and Germany in dyeing Persian Lamb, Lynx, Fox, etc. I only handle the furs dressed and dyed best by the nations which excel in their specialties. AWARDED HIGHEST PRIZES.

MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS. All sizes, lined and trimmed with genuine furs, from $75 to handsome sable lined and trimmed for $1,000. The best $150, $200 and $250 overcoats in the world.

SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, COACHMEN'S OUTFITS, SEALSKIN CAPS AND GLOVES, BEAR, TIGER AND LEOPARD RUGS AND MATS. Large assortment at lowest prices.

NOTE.—Buying Furs in large quantities, I have every advantage which long experience and capital afford; manufacture on my own premises, give my personal attention to customers, and sell at lowest prices for reliable goods.

C. C. SHAYNE,
MANUFACTURING FUR MERCHANT,
124 & 126 WEST 42D STREET,
Between Broadway and Sixth Ave.

Around the World Nearly 5 Times Daily WITH INCREASING MOMENTUM

IF

the wheat shreds of all the rolls in the machines of the Shredded Wheat Company's factory for one day's run were joined together end to end the length would be 116,297 miles, a light, porous shred that would reach about five times around the globe at the equator, and the wonder is who eats these millions upon millions of Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit? The answer is that thousands of families eat no other bread, and while the Biscuits are used to a great extent as a breakfast cereal and as a basis in the preparation of innumerable other dishes, they are also split in halves, slightly toasted and served cold with butter in place of sliced loaf bread.

No yeast germs, no baking powder gases, no greasy shortening, yet a light, short bread, already baked.

For 260 ways of serving, address,

THE SHREDDED WHEAT CO.
62 Jackson Street,
WORCESTER, MASS.

Shredded Wheat Biscuit Overcome Indigestion and Constipation.

DR. E. A. ALLEN, of Randolph, Mass., the oldest practising physician in Norfolk County, writes as follows concerning the Shredded Wheat Biscuit:—"I have practiced medicine more than fifty-three years and am the oldest practising physician in Norfolk County. After eating a breakfast of Shredded Wheat Biscuit, I find myself in better condition for my forenoon's driving, and have less desire for food for five or six hours than when eating a hearty meat breakfast. They assimilate perfectly and keep my bowels in good order."

Speaking of Shredded Wheat Biscuit, REV. DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE says there is nothing he more enjoys for his breakfast.

REV. DR. JOHN LINDSAY WITHROW says: "Our table is constantly supplied with your delicious biscuit."

HARVARD VETERINARY SCHOOL.

Efforts Being Made to Continue Its Work—Lack of Funds the Trouble—Its Great Clinic.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The announcement that no new students would be received in the Veterinary School of Harvard University has led to much discussion, and an effort is being made to raise sufficient money to continue the work.

Although recognized by veterinarians everywhere as the leading school of the science in the country, and the one to which the present development of veterinary medicine in the United States is largely due, the Harvard school has never been peculiarly on anything like an equality with many others that can be mentioned. Abroad the great veterinary schools are largely maintained in connection with the military service or the Government departments of meat inspection in the civil service, and accordingly receive large Government grants. In this country the New York school has received $175,000 in endowments, and has $35,000 a year from the State; while, besides public grants, the department of veterinary medicine of the University of Pennsylvania has received nearly $180,000.

An important point with the Harvard school is the extent of its clinic. It maintains two hospitals, a free clinic, and the regular hospital in Village Street, in this city. Last year there were 5,607 cases treated in the two, a larger number than anywhere else in the country, and nearly, if not quite, equaling the number in such great clinics in Europe as that of London. When it is remembered that the excellence of veterinary instruction depends largely upon the number of cases which the students are able to examine under the guidance of their instructors, the importance of the Harvard school will be at once apparent.

The university is not without hope that the necessary money for carrying on a school which is capable not only of furnishing high scientific results, but of developing a body of trained professional men whose economic services to the country could hardly be overestimated, will be procured from the friends of the science and of the college. The vote of the corporation was that notice be given "that no new students in veterinary medicine will be received by the university until further orders of the President and fellows; that the instruction to the students now in the school shall be completed so far as any of them may desire, until the entire course has been given, that

ATTACK OF OTTO KEMPNER

Resigns from the Democratic Committee of Kings County.

Willoughby Street He Calls "a Cancerous Growth" on the Cuticle of Brooklyn's Democracy.

Otto Kempner, who at the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga defied the Kings County leaders and made a vigorous stand for the nomination of Controller Coler for Governor, last night announced that he had tendered his resignation as a member of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County from the Twentieth Assembly District.

In his letter of resignation to Chairman James Moffett, which will be read at a meeting of the General Committee to-morrow night, Mr. Kempner denounces the Willoughby Street organization in the severest terms, characterizing it as "a cancerous growth upon the cuticle of the Brooklyn Democracy." Mr. Kempner refers to the "auction room coterie" as an "appendage of the Tiger," and declares that its "unholy alliance" with Tammany has brought wreck and ruin to the Democratic Party in city, State, and Nation. He is glad to resign, he says, as a Democratic organization exists in name but not in fact in Brooklyn, and he predicts that the organization will be smashed. Mr. Kempner's letter is in part as follows:

"Ever since the consolidation of Greater New York the Brooklyn organization gave up its character as a separate entity, resolved itself into an annex to Tammany Hall, and maintained an unholy alliance with it for the sake of spoils. The debasing conditions in New York City, against which the people are now rising up in arms, owe their origin to the abject consent of 'Willoughby Street' in 1897 to the nomination of any puppet that Boss Croker might name for Mayor of Greater New York. In the State Convention of 1900 to elect delegates to Kansas City the joint organizations sent two Ice Trust tainted delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention to assist in formulating an anti-trust platform.

"At Kansas City the Tiger and its Brooklyn appendage were largely instrumental in defeating the heroic efforts of ex-Senator David B. Hill to keep the 18 to 1 silver heresy out of the Democratic platform. Thus did the unholy alliance between Tammany Hall and 'Willoughby Street' bear logical fruit in the wreck and ruin of the Democratic Party in city, State, and Nation.

"In local politics, no less than in State and National, the rule of 'Willoughby Street' has proved as odious to the people as it was disastrous to the party. A small coterie of unprincipled politicians, masquerading in the livery of Democracy, have been exploiting the party organization in Brooklyn for personal profit. As direct results, we have an incompetent borough administration; our county is exposed to the horrors of a water famine; vice is rampant and safeguarded by our police, our streets are dirty and primitively paved, yet the burden of taxation is steadily increasing.

"To oppose the degrading rule of the 'Willoughby Street' combination in any respect is treason in the highest degree. The State Senator who in 1880 objected to the nomination of an unworthy candidate for a county office was illegally expelled from your committee, and has since been hounded out of public life, together with all his friends and supporters, despite the fact that the people of Brooklyn signally rebuked the nomination of that candidate at the polls.

"In tendering, as I hereby do, my resignation as a delegate to your committee from the Twentieth Assembly District, I am consoled by the thought that it is not from the Democratic Party that I am severing my allegiance, but from a cancerous growth upon its Brooklyn cuticle. I beg to state, furthermore, that I entertain the highest regard for the Democratic rank and file of this county, whom I know to be chafing under the oppressive yoke of the 'Willoughby Street' clique, and eagerly awaiting an opportunity to smash their machine. Brooklyn needs, and with the help of thousands of good Democrats will soon obtain, a regenerated organization, which shall be conducted according to the time-honored principle of majority rule, wherein deliberation shall not be regarded as a crime."

GERMAN-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

A Permanent Organization—United Action Against Tammany Urged.

The organization which grew out of the German-American McKinley-Roosevelt League was permanently established Friday under the name of the German-American League at the headquarters, 102 East Fourteenth Street. The following officers were elected: President—Ludwig F. Thoma; Vice Presidents—Jastrow Alexander, Felix Fritsche, Charles Lupprian; Treasurer—Max T. Rosen; Corresponding Secretary—Frederick Snyder; Recording Secretary—E. C. Eger.

President Thoma made the following remarks:

"In this year's National campaign there was only one issue—National honor. There is also but one issue in next year's municipal campaign—a clean and honest City Government against corruption. We all know that Tammany Hall is the hotbed of corruption. It must be deprived of its power before the citizens of our great and beautiful city can hope to find any relief from exorbitant taxes and shameful oppression. In order to be successful we must be united. Let us put aside all petty jealousies and let us take a united stand against the common enemy."

PHILADELPHIA GRAIN EXPORTS.

Little Doubt Now that This Will Be Record-Breaking Year.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Seven steamers cleared at the Custom House yesterday for different European ports with either full or part cargoes of grain. The combined amount they carry is about 689,820 bushels, bringing the total for the year thus far to 41,156,366 bushels, which is only 216,396 bushels less than last year's total and 1,442,396 bushels less than the total shipment in 1898, the banner year for Philadelphia in the export of cereals. With still another month of this year to run, during which many vessels are scheduled to leave with grain, little doubt is felt in shipping circles that the present year will break the record.

Of the amount of grain carried by the seven steamers, there were 573,820 bushels of corn, 96,000 bushels of wheat, and 20,000 bushels of oats.

CANAL SEASON CLOSED.

This Year's Tonnage on State Waterways Less than Last.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—At noon to-day the canal season of 1900 closed officially, but it will be several days before the State waterways will be clear of boats. The canal season has not been as good in point of tonnage as that of the year 1899, when 3,686,551 tons of freight, with a value of $92,786,712, were carried.

While it will be several weeks before the State Superintendent of Public Works will be in possession of the figures necessary for the compilation of complete statistics, yet it is believed that the total tonnage this year will be about 10 per cent. less than last year. That loss would reduce it to about 3,300,000 tons, which would be the lowest, with the exception of 1898, when it was 3,360,065, since 1851, when it was 2,582,733.

The loss in the tonnage is due, it is believed, to the large number of breaks and leaks which took place during the first few weeks of navigation. The most serious of these were at the Aqueduct, near Schenectady, on the Erie Canal, and at Wilbur's Basin, on the Champlain Canal. These and less serious breaks were caused by severe storms.

Bishop Hale's Condition.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 1.—Bishop Seymour returned to the city to-day from Cairo, where he has been in attendance on the Right Rev. Charles R. Hale, Bishop of Cairo, who is dangerously ill. Bishop Hale is in a very feeble condition, owing to valvular trouble of the heart. There are also dropsical developments in the limbs. There is no hope for his recovery.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

HOLIDAY BUYING IN THIS MUCH ENLARGED STORE.

The conditions that confront the Christmas shopper here are radically changed for the better. At no time previously could we offer the inducements that now appeal to this city of buyers. Increased floor space allows immeasurably larger stocks. Immeasurably larger stocks bring with them infinitely greater values. Infinitely greater values carrry in turn comfortable choosing and certainty of satisfaction in

WHAT IS BEYOND A SHADOW OF DOUBT THE GREATEST HOLIDAY GOODS COLLECTION EVER CENTRED UNDER THIS ROOF.

WOMEN'S FANCY HOSIERY.

A Wholesale Stock at Half Wholesale Prices.

That is literally the truth. We may not give (and no one cares to know) the reasons that transferred this great stock of Fancy Hosiery from the Importer's shelves to ours. Two facts tell everything—there are exactly 14,865 pairs, and Prices are Cut Right in Half.

The styles range from Polka Dots of every size and color on grounds of blue, tan and black, up to the latest novelties in vertical stripes, including Black Lisle, with stripe lace ankles, all over embroidered figures, and vertical embroidered stripes; embroidered Lisle in black and colors, and Black Lisle with wide variegated stripes.

The Details and Descriptions.

17c. 6 prs. 98c. — Full fashioned Cotton Hosiery, ribbed and plain, black, blue, cardinal, and tan, with white extracted dots—also Cotton Hosiery in pastel shades with large black dots. And a variety of novelties in fast blacks and blues, with printed stripes—value 35c.

24c. 6 prs. 1.39. — Fancy striped Hosiery, great variety of patterns—the latest things in embroidery—fine ribbed Hosiery, blues, violets and reds, with white silk embroidery; also extra outsize, ribbed and plain, with extracted polka dots—value, 50c.

59c. 6 prs. 3.48. — Lisle Hosiery, with vertical stripes—lace lisle—embroidered lace lisle—this trio offers a highly interesting range for choice in splendid qualities, and varied colors and styles—value, 1.00 and 1.25.

95c. 6 prs. 5.50. — Lisle Thread and some All Silk Absolute Novelties in remarkable diversity (many never shown before), new color combinations, embracing all conceivable styles of vertical stripes, all over embroideries and lace effects, that have won popularity in centres of fashion—value, 1.50 and 2.00.

Clearing Sale in TRIMMED HAT DEPT.

Wonderful Concessions to Clear Up Stock

125 Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Turbans for street wear, Winter colorings; made to sell at $9.50 to $12.00;

Clearing Price, **6.00**

100 Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets; for both street and evening wear (Bonnets for street wear only); consist of former $15.00 to $20.00 Hats;

Clearing Price, **9.75**

Second Floor.

IMPORTED FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS.

An Enormous Purchase, involving Thousands of Dollars. The handsomest Waists shown this season, and the lowest prices on record. We have divided the Purchase into 2 lots.

At 2.75 are Norfolk Blouses, full box pleats, edged with gold braid; also embroidered two-tone dots, in colors and black.

At 3.98 are a variety of most fashionable effects.

Stitched Tailor Side Pleats—hemstitched and tucked, with bands of taffeta—strips of heavy embroidery in novelty color combinations—Hussar and Russian Blouses, white applications and gold trimmings—wide box pleats, with hemstitched centres—embroidered dots and tucks back and front.

UMBRELLAS.

Something unprecedented. "Lyon's" 26 and 28 inch Umbrellas in Union Taffeta . . **$1.75**

Steel rod, extra close roll, handles of real African Cape Horn (plain and silver trimmed), assorted shapes, also long natural wood, silver trimmed (called Princess), with ribbon tassel.

To further signalize the event (including above lot we will engrave initials FREE during the holidays.

UMBRELLA GIFTS.

This department occupies three times its former space and carries a correspondingly enormous stock. Each Umbrella means a separate special selection, and the assortment contains anything and everything for men, women and children.

GLOVES.

Special for Women.

"They wear well."

3-clasp kid, all colors, black and white.

3-clasp suede, all colors, black and white.

2-clasp dogskin, brown, red, tan and gray.

2-clasp castor, the popular street gray.

Choice, **98c.**

Special for Men.

"They wear well."

1-clasp (light weight) dogskin, tans and red.

1-clasp gray castor—the Glove for street wear.

Choice, **98c.**

GLOVE GIFTS.

Foster Gloves in most comprehensive assortment of new colorings (our exclusive importations).

OUR NEW DEPARTMENT—Implies more room, more stock and the ability to "Glove" our patrons as never before. There are foreign and domestic lines of Kid, Castor, Dogskin, Reindeer, Buckskin, besides the Genuine Scotch Wool Gloves, Silk Mittens, Wristlets, Driving Gloves, and the "Glove Family" in its entirety.

JEWELRY.

The first thought of many givers—intrinsically desirable, and, sold as we sell it, the most economical and sensible present to make.

Special.

MEN'S RINGS—Seal, intaglio, bloodstone and tiger eye, solid heavy gold setting—reduced to 7.50 and . . . **8.50**

MEN'S RINGS—Gipsy settings of turquoise, sapphire and emerald—were $8.00—now . . **5.00**

LADIES' RINGS — Uniquely chased bands, 1.25 and . **1.38**

LADIES' RINGS—2 and single stone Diamond Sets, genuine cut brilliants **5.00**

SCARF PINS—Genuine cut diamonds, reduced from 5.00 to **3.50**

SCARF PINS—Pear shaped and round Pearls, solid gold pins, now **98c**

WATCHES—Ladies' enameled Chatelaine watches, excellent movements, 12.50 decorated cases, now **7.50**

10.50 Plain Enameled, now **7.50**

WATCHES—Men's open face, 14 kara solid gold plain and engine turned Waltham and Swiss movements, reduced from 45.00 to **35.00**

WATCHES — Men's open face, gold filled, engine turned and chased, reduced from 8.50 to **5.95**

SLEEVE LINKS—14 Karat Gold Flat Links, assorted styles, were $4.50, now . . . **2.95**

Novelties run largely to gun metal and sterling silver. For women we have Mesh Bags, Money Boxes, Card Cases, Tablets, Chatelaines, Garters, Pencils, etc. For men, Cigarette Cases, Match Boxes, Cigar Cutters, Flasks, Key Rings and Chains.

MESH SIDE BAGS in French, gray, silver and oxidized mounts, lined with fine kid . . . **3.85**

Gift Fans.

For Theatre, Evening or Reception use—French and Viennese.

Fine Gauze and Spangled Fans, **1.00**

JACKETS.

KERSEY COAT, excellent material, black only, lined throughout with satin, double-breasted, nicely tailored, $10.50 value, at . **8.50**

TAILOR COAT, 37-inch semi-fitting back, in Kerseys and Oxfords, satin lined, regular coat or storm collar, special . . . **12.00**

MONTAGNAC COAT, short and jaunty, best tailor finish, lined with excellent fancy silk, at . **13.50**

HIGH GRADE COATS—Kerseys, worsteds and rough materials, finest workmanship, best of silk linings, for . . . **16.50**

TAILOR LONG COATS, 42-inch, Kerseys and Oxfords, satin lined, plain sleeve or Raglan . **22.50**

"HEPTONETTE" RAIN CLOAKS.

Odorless. Porous. Rain Repellent.

Black, blue, tan and Gray.

10.00 13.75 16.50

FURS.

Electric Seal Coat—highest quality, has the appearance of Alaska Seal, constructed by first class furriers, lined with fine heavy satin, **25.00**

Persian Lamb Coat—collar and revers of chincilla, a stylish short coat, made from selected skins, and lined with the best linings **118.50**

Beautiful Sets and Single pieces of Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Fox, Lynx, etc.

Small Fur Specials.

Alaska Sable Scarf—6 tails . . 5.75

Alaska Sable Scarf—8 tails (extra block) 8.75

Mink Scarfs—(extra block) . . 10.50

Golf Capes—large variety 6.75 8.75 10.50

STERLING TOILET SILVER.

Designs out of the usual run, backed by care in construction and superior finish, that insure long enjoyment of the gift.

Hair Brushes usually $2.40; price . . 1.75

Mirrors with ring; price . . . 3.90

Cloth Brushes usually $1.68; price . . 1.25

Hat Brushes usually $1.25; price . . 75c

Military Brushes usually $1.98; price . . 1.65

Dressing Combs usually 65c.; price . . . 45c

Whisk Brooms usually $1.00; price . . 75c

Puff Boxes usually 98c.; price . . . 68c

Cream Boxes usually 55c.; price . . . 37c

Tooth Powder Holders usually 55c.; price . . . 39c

Talcum Jar, large size, usually 75c.; price . . 50c

Nail Polishers, large size, usually $1.25; price . . 85c

Vinaigrettes (richly decorated Bohemian glass and heavy mountings), usually $1.75; sale price . 1.00

Shoe Horns, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Button Hooks, Nail Files, Darners, &c. usually 50c.; sale price . . 35c

usually 95c.; sale price . . 65c

Real Ebony Articles.

With Hand-Cut Silver Mountings.

Hair Brushes usually $1.98; sale price . . 1.48

usually $3.45; sale price . 2.25

Military Brushes, price . . 2.25

Mirrors, prices . . . 2.90, 3.90

Nail Polishers, prices . . 75c., 1.25

Whisk Brooms, usually 85c. . 50c

Dressing Combs, usually 79c. . 39c

Cloth Brushes, usually $3.85 . . 2.75

EXTRACTS.

Complete assortment, in fancy holiday boxes, Fancy Atomizers, Toilet and Manicure Toilet Sets in very handsome cases, Triple Mirrors, Military Brushes in cases, ebony, fox and olive woods.

STATIONERY CABINETS.

Two Great Specials.

Whiting's Paper Co. fine Writing Paper, with Envelopes to match, in artistic gift boxes.

Value 40c; at **25c.**

Value 75c; at **49c.**

ENGRAVING AND STAMPING.

Wedding Announcements, Reception and At-Home Cards, Visiting Cards, Crests, Monograms, Address Dies and every class of engraving work. Finest workmanship guaranteed. Prices moderate.

INAUGURAL CELEBRATION OF THE ANNUAL OPENING OF HOLIDAY BOOKS.

An event that commands a position at the highest point of mercantile endeavor in the world of Books. A celebration intended to do fitting honor to a great occasion. We give double the space ever before devoted to Books in our establishment.

It Is New York's Greatest Book Store.

A comprehensive, commodious Book Store, teeming with interest from end to end, replete with notable features in every part. A national exposition displaying all that is newest and best, noteworthy and distinguished among the productions of America's publishers.

The vital feature of this Inaugural Celebration will be the following special offerings:

The Prices Are Unique.

Standard Works.

Balzac, 15 vols., Half Leather bindings . . . **14.75**

This is the Saintsbury translation, which is undoubtedly superior to all others. It contains all Prof. George Saintsbury's prefaces and introductions, is printed on fine white paper from new, clear type, and contains 130 illustrations and photogravures. This superb edition of the works of the world's greatest novelist has not been sold heretofore in New York for less than $32.00 per set; our special price . . **14.75**

"Temple" Shakespeare, 40 vols., limp leather bindings . **14.90**

Shakespeare, Newne's new English edition, beautifully printed and richly bound with limp levant, 12 vols. **9.75**

Eliot, 24 vols., in rich cardinal half calf, the finest edition published, usually $60.00; special at **45.00**

Prescott's Complete Works, 16 vols., superior cloth bindings **9.50**

Dumas, 15 vols., half calf . **16.75**

Popular Library Sets.

Printed on excellent paper, new, clear type, and strongly and neatly bound in extra cloth. Such sets have never been offered at anything like these prices:

Dickens, 15 vols.	3.95
Thackeray, 10 vols.	2.85
Eliot, 6 vols	1.65
Scott, 12 vols.	3.60
Irving, 6 vols,	1.68
Green's England, 4 vols.	1.25
Macaulay's England, 5 vols.	1.45
Gibbon's Rome, 5 vols.	1.45
Prescott's Peru, Mexico, and Ferdinand and Isabella, each in two vol. sets, per set	68c
Hugo, Verne, Henty, Cooper, Stevenson, &c., each in five vol. sets, per set	1.25

This description or allotment of space will convey a fairly clear idea of the extent of this Book Store:

Counter No. 1—*Library sets in cloth and the fine leather bindings. Dainty Gift Sets. Superbly Illustrated Holiday Editions of Famous Books. Recent Publications.*

Counter No. 2—*Standard Literature in all sizes of volumes and in all bindings. Poets in new and exquisite bindings. Art Publications. Educational Works. Books for Boys and Girls bound in cloth.*

Counter No. 3—*Children's Toy, Picture and Story Books in illuminated bound covers. Also Toy and Indestructible Books for the very young.*

Counter No. 4—*Artistic Calendars, a magnificent collection. Christmas Cards and Dainty Booklets.*

Also an adjoining section for Prayer Books, Hymnals, Bibles, Prayer Beads and Religious Publications.

A number of centre tables will contain special values in Books of every description.

Recent developments in

Book Making.

Revolutionary, indeed, have been the developments in book making during the past 10 years. Previous to this the possession of a library of well printed and richly bound books was attainable only by those of liberal means. To-day it is easily within the reach of people of even moderate circumstances. A well-selected library has become an essential feature in every home where any aspirations exist toward culture and refinement.

Even more notable have been the developments in the direction of artistic quality and beauty. Book making has ceased to be merely a problem of mechanical skill. It has become a fine art. The modern book is a picture for the eye as well as a feast for the mind. How delightful the typography. What taste and care in the perfect proportion of margin. What richness in decorative and illustrative work, and how unique and beautiful the bindings.

The finest attainments of all publishers are exhibited in our Book Store. A visit of inspection will prove of rare interest and material instruction to every lover of good books.

Book buyers are peculiarly alert in discerning and taking advantage of valuable price opportunities. Can they recall when leading publications were offered at such prices as these?

Miscellaneous Books.

Eben Holden	79c
Eleanor	79c
Master Christian	79c
Tommy and Grizel	79c
Alcott Books	89c
Elsie Books	49c
Gibson's Americans	2.65
The Golf Girl, colored plates	49c
Vanity Fair, Tale of Two Cities, Romeo and Juliet, Three Musketeers—superb gift editions	1.85
Poets—Stokes's Louis XIV. edition, very rich, usually 95c.; special	49c
Poets, padded leather binding	75c
Little Minister, Kirriemuir edition, 2 vols.	1.50
Outdoor Pictures, by Thulstrup	1.50
Standard Dictionary, indexed	4.50
Werner's Popular Educator	1.58
Shakespeare, 1 vol., cloth	75c
Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable	1.00
Favorite Masterpieces of Music, in two sections, bound in cloth, each	68c
Books for boys and girls, handsomely bound in cloth, and including the best works of Mrs. Meade, Mrs. Molesworth, Rosa Carey, Ballantyne, Marryat, &c.	25c
Standard 12mos in rich cloth binding, over 150 titles, usually selling at 45c.; special price	25c
Handy Classics, in exquisite bindings, usually 25c.; special	15c

E. P. Dutton & Co.'s Children's Books.

The productions of this company are conceded to be the finest in the world. We offer several of their best lines at almost half usual prices.

20c. and 25c. lines	12½c
55c. and 75c. lines	38c
$1.00 and $1.25 lines	68c
$1.50 and $1.75 lines	85c

Calendars, Christmas Cards.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

We have already spoken at length about this Holiday Stock's resources. It leaves no want unfilled, is full of novelties, and altogether comes nearer the ideal than any we know. A few excerpts are all that we can give. Judge all by these few.

Ladies' Plain Linen Hemstitched, fine grade, our own 12½c. regular value—1.10 per doz.; singly . . **10c**

Ladies' Pure Linen Initialed, fine grade, hand embroidered initials—70c. for 6 (fancy box), singly **12½c**

Ladies' Swiss or Linen Embroidered, also lace trimmed, superb selection from our own 25c. stock—2.35 doz. —singly **20c**

Men's Plain Linen Hemstitched, fine grade, our own 12½c. regular value—1.10 doz.—singly . . . **10c**

Men's Pure Linen Initialed, fine grade, hand embroidered initials—95c. for 6—singly . . . **17c**

Men's Jap Silk Hemstitched Initialed, highly special—2.45 for 6—singly **42c**

LADIES' NECKWEAR.

Chenille rules—its combinations and contrasts figure in a big percentage of present styles. Needless to say that scarce recherche and exclusive effects set this stock apart in charm and novelty. Black, white and color blends.

Chenille Boas, with mousseline or Liberty, 16 long chenille strands . **1.85** and **2.25**

All Silk Taffeta Barbes, fine lace, gold and fancy tinselled embroidery, straight corded bands and turnovers . . **75c**

BAGS AND CASES.

The migratory American public is particularly prone to travel at Christmas. Those who journey by sea or land, near or far, are splendidly catered to in this thoroughly up-to-date section. Bags and Suit Cases in Seal, Walrus, Horsehide, Bison, Cordovan, Alligator and all leathers—plain or fitted.

Hand Sewed Sole Leather Suit Cases, perfect in every detail of construction. Good value at 8.50. Very special **6.00**

Genuine Cowhide Suit Cases, 22 and 24 inch, made on regular 6.50 lines. Very special . . **4.25**

LEATHER SUNDRIES.

Pocket Books, Bill Folds and Books, Card and Letter Cases, Chatelaines, Shopping Bags, Tablets, Desk Pads, Blotters, Playing Cards in cases, Toilet and Music Rolls, Flasks, Albums and Photo Frames. Nothing within the Leather compass is missing.

Combination Pocket Books, seal, cowhide and alligator. Neat and handsome **45c**

Combination Pocket Books, plain and heavy, sterling mounted, all leathers **98c**

Desk Pads, 12 by 16 inches, heavy sterling mounted corners. Special **89c**

LACES.

Venise Irregulars, in butter and Arabe shades, 98c. quality, for **75c**

Venise Allovers, 18 inches wide, in butter coloring, regularly 1.98 yard, now **1.48**

TABLE SILVER.

9.25 Fine, no better or purer is smelted, and in each and every instance the price stands for a 30 to 50 per cent. saving.

Souvenir Spoons, Coffee Spoons (Plain and Gilt), **39c.**

Sugar Spoons, Coffee Spoons, Napkin Rings, Salts, Peppers, Bonbon Spoons, Oyster Forks, (Assorted Styles), **50c.**

Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Sugar Shells, Napkin Rings, (All Sorts and Styles), **75c.**

98c.

MEN'S HOUSE COATS.

American artists are treading upon European heels. You will look for the English labels in many Domestic Novelties—and pay about two-thirds of English prices. Plaids are to the fore—the Golf craze is responsible. And Germany sends those cosy, rich looking Velvet and Silk Combinations that keep their smart appearance indefinitely.

BATH ROBES—In Turkish Toweling, bright fancy stripes and plaids, full and long . **2.95**

BATH ROBES—Blanket and Eiderdown, stripes and fancy figures, handsomely bordered on bottom, collar and sleeves . **3.95**

HOUSE COATS—Medium weight all wool Cheviot, light and medium colored checks, finely finished . . **3.50**

Nineteenth Street — Sixth Avenue — Twentieth Street

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY

Congratulations may be offered this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Vice President-elect Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt, (Miss Edith Carew,) Dec. 2, 1886.

Consul General F. Leopold Schmidt and Mrs. Schmidt, (Miss Melenda Polen,) Dec. 8, 1858.

Mr and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, (Miss Laura Low,) Dec. 5, 1855.

Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, (Miss Eliza L. Wilks,) Dec. 8, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Lawrence, (Miss Isabella Gillette,) Dec. 7, 1887.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Henderson, (Miss Hildegarde Oelrichs,) Dec. 8, 1887.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kemp, Jr., (Miss Josephine de Mott,) Dec. 2, 1886.

Mr and Mrs. William R. Taylor, (Miss Sara A. Hard,) Dec. 2, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. William Watson Caswell, (Miss Pauline Starr,) Dec. 2, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stanley Forwood, (Miss Kate Wynkoop,) Nov. 30, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stevens, (Miss Adele Horwitz of Baltimore,) Dec. 6, 1898.

Baron von Muenchausen and the Baroness von Muenchausen, (Miss Martha Washington Beckel,) Dec. 5, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. William Morton Grinnell, (Miss Elizabeth Lee Ernst of Washington,) Dec. 8, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Strebeigh, (Miss Eleanor Pierce of Boston,) Dec. 6, 1899.

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Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney will open his new Fifth Avenue palace on Friday evening, Jan. 4, 1901, with a ball, which will be one of the largest and handsomest given for years in New York. This ball will be in honor of his niece, Miss Helen Barney, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney. Mrs. Barney, it will be remembered, was Miss Lilly Whitney. The announcement of this ball will arouse lively anticipations, not only among the younger and dancing element, but among all those who are going out at all this year. The Whitney palace—for it is nothing less—has not yet been seen by many of those in society, and this ball will be, as it were, a housewarming. The ball will also mark Mr. Whitney's re-entrance into social life, after his period of mourning for the late Mrs. Whitney.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills, it is announced, will give her annual ball on Friday evening, Jan. 11, at her residence, 1 East Sixty-ninth Street. Mrs. Mills's ball will not be to introduce her twin daughters, the Misses Gladys and Beatrice Mills, but will be the usual function that she gives each Winter.

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Mrs. Astor will give her annual ball on Monday evening, Jan. 7, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will give a ball at her residence, adjoining that of Mrs. Astor, Sr., on the following Monday evening, Jan. 14.

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Although there have been several receptions during the week past, and the initial meetings of the less important dancing classes, the real opening of the Winter season is still delayed. The continued and comparatively mild weather, which made the Thanksgiving holidays, in the absence of anything exciting in town, days of country enjoyment, prevented much social movement in the city, but the curtain will be raised earlier this year than last, and it will not need the opera, still over a fortnight in the future, to start the ball rolling.

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The first notable event of the Winter season, with the exception of the débutante receptions, will be the first Assembly Ball at the Astoria on Thursday evening, Dec. 13. The unusual number of débutantes in prominent families, now computed at sixty, will make this ball of especial interest this year, and as for some years past, all sorts of schemes are being tried on the part of people who have daughters to bring out, and who have not been fortunate enough to secure invitations to the assemblies for them, to obtain these coveted cards. The husbands, brothers, and fathers of ambitious young matrons anxious to appear at this ball, as well as the parents and relatives of many of the débutantes, are at present besieged by requests to use their business and club acquaintance to secure the desired invitations.

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The new subscribers to this year's assemblies are Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and Mrs. William D. Sloane. Those who will receive at the first Assembly Ball are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Charles A. Post, and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin. The Reception Committee is a well-chosen one, all its members being representative women. Mrs. Goelet returns as a subscriber after an absence of some years, due to travel abroad and to mourning. Her daughter, Miss May Goelet, will be one of the prominent débutantes at the ball. Mrs. E. H. Harriman (Miss Mary W. Averell) is to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Harriman. Mrs. John Hone (Miss Maria Cadwalader) has also a débutante daughter, Miss Hester Gouverneur Hone. Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin (Miss Hope Goddard of Providence) is a charming addition to the list of assembly subscribers. The absence of Mrs. John C. Wilmerding's name from the list is noticeable and regrettable. Mrs. Wilmerding resumed her place last year after some years of absence, and now again retires, as she is in mourning for her sister-in-law, the late Mrs. John G. Heckscher. The other subscribers retiring this year are Mmes. Richard C. Mortimer, Levi P. Morton, W. Watts Sherman, Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Frederic Bronson, James A. Burden, Richard Derby, W. Butler Duncan, William A. Duer, David King, and John Minturn.

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The Assembly Ball is now the sole relic of the departed days of New York society—the one and only general ball where the various leading sets meet on the same floor and in the same social atmosphere. The question of abandoning them was seriously discussed two years ago, but so many were the protests received that it was determined to continue them, and last season's balls were so successful that they have taken on a new lease of life and may now be continued indefinitely. New York, with its changing social conditions and its multiplicity of sets, finds it more difficult to maintain and keep alive a series of subscription balls than do smaller communities. The oldest and really most aristocratic subscription balls of the country are those of the St. Cecilia Society of Charleston, S. C. Second only to the St. Cecilia in age and prestige are the famous Assembly Balls of Philadelphia.

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The first of the annual series of Monday morning musicales arranged by A. M. Bagby, and which have become such features of the recurring Winter seasons in New York, will take place in the Astoria ballroom to-morrow. It is announced that Mme. Bernhardt will appear at one of the mornings during December. The week will also bring the first meetings of the more important dancing organizations. The First Junior Cotillion will be danced at Sherry's on Tuesday evening. The first Fortnightly dance also comes on Tuesday evening at the Astoria, and the first of the Wednesday or Southern cotillions will also take place at Delmonico's this week. The cotillion will be led by Thomas C. Kinney of Richmond, Va., dancing with Miss Mary N. Laurence. On Friday "The Strollers" will give their first performance of "The Cruise of the Summer Girl," which is to run on all the evenings and on two afternoons of the following week, at the Astoria.

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The week which opens to-day will be crowded with coming out receptions. Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt will give the first of two Monday afternoon receptions to-morrow to introduce her daughter, Miss Katherine G. Pratt; Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck will introduce her daughter, Miss Nathalie, also at an afternoon reception to-morrow. Tuesday will bring coming out receptions to be given by Mrs. Charles Russell Leaycraft, at the Hotel Buckingham, to introduce her daughter, Miss Agnes Ethel Leaycraft, by Mrs. Charles de Saulles, at the Lenox, 2 West Twenty-sixth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Caroline Belmont de Saulles, and by Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon, at her residence, 719 Fifth Avenue, who will give the first of two receptions to introduce her daughter, Miss Sophie G. Langdon. On Wednesday Mrs. H. H. Hollister of 19 West Forty-ninth Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Louise Hollister. Mrs. Alfred Ely of 175 Second Avenue will give the first of three afternoons, at which her daughter, Miss Helen Rutherfurd Ely, is to make her bow. Thursday will bring the first of four receptions to be given by Mrs. William H. Davidge to introduce her daughter, Miss Frances Davidge, and a reception by Mrs. Dwight Arven Jones, to introduce Miss Ruth Arven Jones, at her residence, 34 West Fifty-first Street. On Friday Mrs. John H. Cole of 6 East Tenth Street will introduce Miss Lucy Cole; Mrs. Francis M. Scott of 42 Park Avenue, her daughter, Miss Eleanor M. Scott; Mrs. Langdon Schroeder of 50 West Eleventh Street, her sister, Miss Marie de Neufville; Mrs. William H. Barr of 30 West Fifty-sixth Street, her daughter, Miss Honor Ellsworth Barr, and Mrs. Park Benjamin of 270 West Seventy-third Street, her daughter, Miss Gladys Benjamin. Saturday will bring an additional host of coming out receptions, the most notable of which will be those to be given by Mrs. John R. Harris of 14 East Fortieth Street, for Miss Cornelia Brady Harris; by Mrs. James Betts Metcalf of 24 East Sixtieth Street, for her niece, Miss Hildegarde Beste; by Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris of 12 West Fifty-third Street, for her daughter, Miss Eleanor Russell Morris; by Mrs. Cyrus W. Field of 45 Fifth Avenue, for her daughter, Miss Mary Stone Field, in the state apartments of the Astoria, and by William Greenough of 32 West Ninth Street, for his daughter, Miss Marian Greenough.

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Other receptions and entertainments of the week will be a dinner to be given by Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck, on Tuesday evening at her residence; a dance to be given at the annex of the Metropolitan Clubhouse by Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt on Monday evening for her daughter, Miss Katherine G. Pratt; a reception to be given by Miss Laura Jay Edwards for Miss Bertha Wurts on Wednesday afternoon, and a dinner to be given by Mrs. Charles R. Henderson on Thursday evening, from which the young guests will go to the dance to be given for Miss May Gallatin by her mother, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, at the Metropolitan Club Annex. Mrs. Gallatin will also give a dinner on the same evening, as will also Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, from which the guests, all of the younger set, will go to the Gallatin dance.

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The first Junior Cotillion, which, as said above, will be danced on Tuesday evening at Sherry's, promises to be largely attended. The Junior Cotillions have come to be among the representative dances of the younger element in New York society. To the patronesses are each year added a number of those matrons who have débutante daughters. The women who will receive at the first Junior will be Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, and Mrs. Stokes. The cotillion will be led by Alexander M. Hadden, dancing with Miss Helen Barney, daughter of Charles T. Barney. The new patronesses added this year are Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. E. D. Trowbridge, Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. William Cowles, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. H. H. Hollister, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Charles Moran, Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. William Street, Mrs. Spotswood Schenck, Mrs. Charles Carroll Lee, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, and Mrs. Arthur de Saulles. A complete list of patronesses, including the older ones, appeared in THE TIMES of Nov. 28.

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The first of the Fortnightly dances will be danced in the Astor Gallery, at the Astoria, on Tuesday evening. The cotillion is to be led by Russell Landale, and Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, assisted by several of the other patronesses, will receive. The cotillion is scheduled to begin at 9:30, and will end at 12:30 A. M. The list of patronesses for this season comprises Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mrs. John C. Jay, Mrs. Charles E. Sands, Mrs. L. Jacquelin Smith, Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Thomas S. Young, Jr., Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Henry P. Loomis, and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris. The Fortnightlies are always largely attended, and that of next Tuesday night will be no exception to this rule.

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The week will bring a few weddings. Walter Andrews of Newport, Boston, and Washington, and who is well known in New York, will be married to Miss Currie Connaly in St. John's Church, Washington, at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and a number of New Yorkers will go on for the event. On Wednesday will come the wedding of James G. Oxnard and Miss Caroline M. Thornton, daughter of Mrs. John C. Thornton. William Murray Crumbie and Miss Hattie A. Slade, daughter of William Gerry Slade, will be married at the residence of the bride's parents, 322 West Eighty-seventh Street, also on Wednesday afternoon.

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The wedding of Banyer Clarkson and Miss Helen Denton Smith, daughter of the late N. Denton Smith, will be celebrated on Wednesday afternoon at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. This wedding will bring together a fashionable assemblage. Mr. Clarkson's mother was Miss Jay, and he is related to the Astor, Wilkes, Jay, de Peyster, Livingston, and other prominent New York families. Miss Smith's mother was Miss Harriet Shelton. Miss Smith is a sister of Mrs. James Russell Parsons of Albany, who has won literary fame by her charming book, "How to Know the Wild Flowers," and of Mrs. Charles William Blodgett. Miss Smith will have no bridesmaids, but her younger sister, Miss Ethel Smith, will be her maid of honor. Mr. Clarkson's best man will be J. Pierrepont Edwards, and his ushers are to be A. D. Clarkson, John Jay, Irving Paris, William Foulke, Edward de P. Livingston, and Edward N. Crosby. The ceremony will be celebrated at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst will officiate. There will be a small reception, after the ceremony, at the house, for relatives only, and the whole affair, both wedding and reception, will be extremely quiet, as the bride's family is in mourning.

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On Saturday Osborn W. Bright and Miss Joanna Shepard, daughter of Augustus D. Shepard and niece of the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard, will be married at the Shepard country residence, The Gables, at Fanwood, N. J.

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The bridge whist tournament at Sherry's to-morrow afternoon in aid of the Jewell Day Nursey, and which promises to be very successful, is not yet closed to would-be subscribers, and subscriptions, at $5 each, may be sent to Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, 125 East Thirty-ninth Street, up to Monday noon. Among those who have already subscribed are Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Mrs. James B. Tailer, Mrs. Thomas Talmadge, Mrs. George Sheldon, Miss Lucie Draper, Mrs. William Manice, Mrs. John Terry, Mrs. Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Adam Norrie, Miss Jennings, Miss Ethel Wickham, and Mrs. Frank Wellman. Members are allowed to select partners, but if they do not do so when writing the committee in charge will select partners for them. This tournament is open to any one who can play the game at all, and is by no means intended for experts only. The rules governing whist tournaments will be followed, under the direction of C. S. Street and E. T. Baker. The hours for the tournament are from 2:30 to 5 P. M., and the committee in charge are Mmes. Arthur M. Dodge, Louis L. Stanton, Charles E. Miller, Charles Steele, and H. H. Hollister.

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The women who have been working to organize the fair to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 5 for the benefit of the Mothers and Babies' Hospital and Dispensary are well satisfied with the results of their labors. The last feature which has been added is a restaurant, where those who attend the fair may take tea or even dine. Some well-known girls in society have generously consented to act as waitresses on this occasion. In the evening there will be informal dancing, and owing to the fashionable patronage under which the fair is held, it is expected that this feature will prove successful and attractive. At the present date the special features of the bazaar will consist of: 1, the "zoo"; 2, the bench show; 3, the locomobile; 4, the gypsy encampment; 5, the doll table; 6, the flower table; 7, the wheel of fortune; 8, the Hungarian Band; 9, the sale of Christmas novelties; 10, the restaurant. Among other features the "zoo" now includes Angora guinea pigs that received first prize at the Madison Square Garden show; two prize rabbits, pedigreed Angora cats with light blue eyes, deaf ears, and silky tails; a donkey, Japanese goldfish, large apes and pocket monkeys, canaries, parrots, white mice, and Japanese robins. The list of the bench show includes a $1,000 French bulldog, a black poodle from Mr. Trevor's kennels, a white poodle from Mr. Jules Vatable, a full-blooded cocker spaniel from Mr. H. K. Bloodgood, wire-haired fox terriers, and other dogs. A locomobile will be shown and sold. The gypsy encampment will include a well-known professional fortune teller and many well-known society women in costume, who will sell baskets, rugs, Indian beads, &c. The doll tables will display over 200 dolls. Assisting at the flower table will be a real Geisha maiden, who will sell Japanese plants. The Hungarian Band will play from noon to midnight. Many attractions for children in the afternoon are offered, and many new and up-to-date novelties for Christmas presents at reasonable prices will be seen.

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The annual members' sale of the Association of Allied Arts will be held at the Shields Art Rooms, 154 Madison Avenue, from Dec. 3 to 8 inclusive. Many pretty things suitable for Christmas gifts have been prepared by the members for this sale. The admission is free, and the hours will be from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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The reception given yesterday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin (Miss Amy G. Gerry) at their Fifth Avenue residence to introduce their daughter, Miss May Gallatin, was attended by representatives from almost every family of position in New York society. Miss Gallatin and the girls who assisted her were gowned in pink, and pink flowers were used. There was no attempt at elaborate decoration. The girls who assisted Miss Gallatin in receiving were the Misses Ella de Peyster, Evelyn Parsons, Pauline Robinson, Nathalie Schenck, Helen Kountze, Eleanor R. Morris, Nellie Hard, Margaret Robison, Sibyl Kane, Mary Harriman, Katherine G. Pratt, Dorothy Edwards, Caroline de Saulles, and Nathalie Henderson. The first of three dinner dances in Miss Gallatin's honor will be given by Mrs. Gallatin on Dec. 6.

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The first reception given by Mrs. R. Hall McCormick of Chicago at the house Mr. McCormick has leased for the Winter, 23 Washington Square North, took place yesterday afternoon. The McCormicks, who have been traveling abroad for a year, have taken a house in New York for the Winter in order to be near the only son of the house, who is taking the law course at Columbia. Whether or not they will remain longer than this season they have not yet decided. Mrs. McCormick, who was formerly Miss Sarah Day, a daughter of the late Henry Lord Day, is an elder sister of Mrs. Charles Thorndike Parker and George De Forest Day. Since her marriage to Mr. McCormick she has often visited New York, spending several months at a time here. Yesterday's reception was not intended to be a large or formal affair, but was nevertheless largely attended. Mrs. McCormick was gowned in black lace over pale blue silk. Miss McCormick was in pale gray, spangled and trimmed with white lace, and the two younger girls were gowned in white crêpe de chine and white lace, respectively. Mrs. Charles Thorndike Parker also assisted her sister. The house was simply decorated with white and yellow chrysanthemums, and the table decorations were yellow. Among Mrs. McCormick's guests were Mrs. Henry Howells, Mrs. Daniel Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lord, Jr. C. T. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, and Miss De Forest, Mrs. Garrettson and Miss Helen Garrettson, Mrs. George Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Morris, Judge Lawrence, Mrs. and Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Origen Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll and Miss Nicoll, Miss Gurnee and the Misses Scott, Miss Norah Godwin, Mrs. and Miss Carpenter, Miss Lydia Reynal, and Dr. Frank Markoe and Mrs. Markoe.

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The Misses Gillett have organized an Amusement Club, whose meetings are to be on Wednesdays, Dec. 5 and 19, Jan. 6 and 20, and Feb. 3 and 17. The amusements are to be theatre parties, dances, &c., and the character of each evening's entertainment is to be announced to the subscribers two weeks in advance. The number of members is to be limited. The committee in charge comprises Miss Mills, Miss Gillett, and others.

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There are to be innumerable dinners this month. Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, who is to give a large dinner on Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Gladys Whitin and her fiancé, Thomas E. Peters, will give another on the 13th. Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones will give a dinner on the same date in honor of her daughter, Miss Jones, from which the guests will go to the first Assembly Ball. Many of the other Assembly patronesses will also entertain at dinner that night, their guests going afterward to the Assembly. On Dec. 19 Mrs. Dexter A. Hawkins of 5 West Thirty-fourth Street gives a dinner.

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On Monday, Dec. 10, Mrs. George Kidd of 855 Fifth Avenue will give a luncheon in honor of her daughter, Miss Georgette Kidd. Mrs. Kidd and her daughter spent last Summer abroad.

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Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander are to give a christening party on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at their residence, 32 East Thirty-ninth Street. The christening will take place in St. Bartholomew's Church at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Little Miss Rhinelander is to be christened Adelaide Kip, after her mother, formerly Miss Adelaide Kip, and a daughter of Dr. Isaac L. Kip.

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The sophomore class of Columbia University is to give a comedy entitled "Professor Whimsical" at the Carnegie Lyceum on the evenings of Dec. 18, 19, and 20. The committee in charge is composed of Algernon Keen Boyesen, Chairman; Theodore Henry Allen, Henry Rutgers Beekman, Jr., Frederic Baylis Clark, Ralston Roberts Coffin, Malcolm Curry, George Pratt Cutter, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, William A. Darling Evans, Roland Hill Keithley, Leclanché Moëns, and Henry Clark Townsend, Jr.

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Mrs. Charles Thorndike Parker, (Miss Susan De Forest Day) is to give two large receptions on Dec. 17 and 18 at her residence, 17 East Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn of 60 West Fifty-eighth Street has issued cards for four Tuesdays in January for her daughter, Miss Helen White Stevens, who is to make her bow to society at a large reception to be given for her by her grandfather and grandmother, Dr. Octavius W. White and Mrs. White, at their residence at Seventy-eighth Street and Madison Avenue on the afternoon of Dec. 12. Mrs. Charles Addison Miller has issued cards for three receptions in honor of her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Isham, Jr., who were recently married. These receptions are to be held on Dec. 5, 12, and 19 respectively.

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Among the many coming-out receptions of yesterday were those of Miss Helen Talbot Olyphant, daughter of Talbot Olyphant of 30 West Seventieth Street, and whose mother was formerly Miss Marie C. Viele. Miss Olyphant was assisted in receiving by her sisters, the Misses Olyphant, and her cousin, Miss Amy Gordon Olyphant. Miss Caterina Facheri, who made her bow at her mother's apartment, in West Fifty-eighth Street, was assisted in receiving by the Misses Mildred Dix, Helen Dominick, Isabella Curtis, Alice Clark, and Dorothea Draper. Mrs. Meibert B. Cary also gave a coming-out reception for her daughter at her residence, 33 West Fifty-first Street. Miss Cary had receiving with her the Misses Elsie Ladd, Ruth Jones, Anna Jenner, and Marjorie Critten.

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At the coming-out reception to be given to-morrow afternoon by Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt at her residence, 24 West Forty-eighth Street, for her elder daughter, Miss Katherine Griswold Pratt, the débutante will be assisted by a number of girls, all débutantes of the present season. Among them will be Miss Nathalie Wells, Miss May Gallatin, who made her bow yesterday; Miss Eleanor Russell Morris, whose coming-out reception is scheduled for Dec. 8; Miss Nathalie Henderson, who will be introduced at a dinner given for her at Delmonico's on the 7th; Miss Sydney G. Henop, whose début will be made at Sherry's on the 17th, also at a dance; Miss Nellie Hard, Miss Margaret Robison, and Miss Gladys Smith. In the evening Mrs. Pratt will give a dance at the Metropolitan Club for her daughter. The second of Miss Pratt's receptions will be on Dec. 10, and on that evening there will also be a second dance at the Metropolitan Club in her honor. The girls who will pour tea or assist her in receiving on the afternoon of Dec. 10 will be the Misses Dorothy Edwards, Helen Rutherfurd Ely, Helen Olyphant, Edith Greenough, Helen White Stevens, Honor Barr, Edith Carpenter, Mathilde Leverich, Charlotte Prime, Julia and Lena Fanshawe, and Gertrude Meredith.

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Stuyvesant Fish Morris, who is to marry Miss Elizabeth Hilles Wynkoop on Thursday, Dec. 27, will have as his best man his brother, Richard Lewis Morris, and his ushers are to be James Nicholson Gallatin, Thomas Wilkinson Satterthwaite, James Duane Pell, John Hill Prentice, James Ripley Bartholomew, and Daniel Woodbury Wynkoop, a brother of the bride. Miss Wynkoop will have neither maid of honor nor bridesmaids. The ceremony will be performed in Calvary Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon by the Rev. J. Lewis Parks. The bride's father, Dr. Gerardus H. Wynkoop, will give her away. The ceremony is to be followed by a small reception for relatives only at 128 Madison Avenue, the residence of the bride's father.

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A fair for the benefit of the Doe Ye Nexte Thynge Society for Work Among the Poor will be held on Monday, Dec. 3, at the residence of Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, 475 Fifth Avenue, between the hours of 11 and 6. There will be a number of attractive tables, including one entirely for "babies," presided over by Mrs. D. A. Clarkson, Miss Swords, Miss G. L. Boardman, and Mrs. Walter Taylor. The "useful" table will be in charge of Miss Emily Norris, Miss Alice Clarkson, and Miss Mary Ogden. Photograph frames of all kinds will be sold by Miss de Ruyter and Miss White. At another booth may be found scrap baskets, lamp shades, and sofa cushions, in charge of Miss Anna Scott, Miss Emily Lyon, and Miss Amelia Stephens. The fancy table will be presided over by the Misses Armstrong, Miss Elsie Littell, Miss Beekman, and Miss Mabel Jones. Home-made cake and candy will be sold by Miss Mary Cross, Miss Kernochan, and Miss Georgiana Wilmerding. Santa Claus and two little Dutch peasants will divide the honors of the grabbag. There will be all sorts of dolls, toys, and holiday presents at the Christmas table, in charge of the Misses Harriet Swan, Sarah Livingston, Helen W. Hamilton, Madeleine Satterlee, Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, Jr., and Miss Wilson. The officers of the society are Miss Annette Boardman, President; Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, Jr., Vice President; Miss Euretta Kernochan, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Madeleine Satterlee, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Horace Grannis, Treasurer. The society does good and active work in the slums and maintains a social educational club, a people's league, gives sewing to poor women, and finds employment for those in need of it. It depends for its existence upon the dues of its members and on voluntary contributions.

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The Governors of the Wednesday Cotillion gave their customary annual reception yesterday at Delmonico's, and the affair was entirely successful. The first cotillion of the season will be danced on Tuesday evening, also at Delmonico's, and the cotillion will be led by Thomas Cloeston Kinney of Virginia, dancing with Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence of New York. The patronesses who received yesterday afternoon were Mesdames John Burling Lawrence, Oliver Livingston Jones, Samuel Spencer, W. L. Trenholm, John W. Boothby, and Algernon Sydney Sullivan. Heth Lorton, R. H. Goldsborough, and others of the Governors had charge of the details of the reception.

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Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Henop of Sing Sing, N. Y., who are at the Buckingham Hotel, will give at Sherry's on the evening of Dec. 17, a dance to introduce their daughter, Miss Henop.

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Mrs. Cyrus W. Field will give in the East Room of the Astoria, on Dec. 8, a reception to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Stone Field. The young women who will assist in receiving are Miss Margaret White, granddaughter of Henry Ward Beecher; Miss Josephine Giles Calhoun of St. Louis, a granddaughter of John C. Calhoun; Miss Martha W. Graves of Hartford, Mrs. Giles K. Tinker of Massachusetts, Miss Letitia Johnson, daughter of ex-Senator Johnson of Georgia; Mrs. Clarence Hillyer, Mrs. Robert E. Porter, daughter of Thomas Nash and a daughter-in-law of Gen. Fitz-John Porter; Miss Liela W. Hackett of Easton, Penn.; Miss Maude Potter, Miss Elizabeth Hyne of Youngstown, Penn., and Miss Zaidie Williams of New Rochelle.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Jennie Lissberger and Mr. Charles Frankel, whose engagement has been announced, will be at home on next Sunday, Dec. 2, from 3 to 6.

Dr. and Mrs. Philip Embury are occupying their new residence, 148 West Seventieth Street. Mrs. Embury has issued cards for Mondays in December.

Miss Nora Maynard Green will give a musicale at her apartment, 303 Fifth Avenue, on Monday evening, Dec. 17. After the music there will be dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Livingston of 17 East Thirty-fourth Street will give a reception at the state apartments in the Waldorf on Saturday, Dec. 8, to introduce their daughter, Miss Eleanor E. Livingston.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Herschberg of 251 West Eighty-first Street gave a dinner on Thanksgiving Day in honor of Wright Wilbur Roberts. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Wright Moorhouse, Frank Barnes, and H. McKinley. The table decorations were pink and white flowers.

Mrs. Julia Huebsch, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Adolph Huebsch, announces the engagement of her daughter, Nina, to Mr. William Hann. The reception will take place on Sunday next at Mrs. Huebsch's apartments in The Washington Irving, 203 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

The wedding of Miss Edith Marion Gillies and Walter Richards Wheeler will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at noon, at the residence of the bride's parents, 153 East Thirty-fourth Street. The bride's father, Wright Gillies, will give her away. There will be no attendants or ushers. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle will officiate.

A holly tea and sale for charity will be held in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 8, from 3 until 7, under the patronage of Mrs. Stuart Craig Squier, Mrs. Robert Bonner, Mrs. William Rumsey, Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Mrs. J. F. William Mohr, Mrs. Henry B. Laidlaw, and Mrs. Herman Sielken. Tea and chocolate will be served at small tables, fancy and useful articles, home-made cake, plum puddings, and mince meat will be for sale. There will also be a Christmas tree and grab bag for children.

David Carlton Fitzgerald of Buffalo and Miss Edith Gertrude Gamble, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gamble of 539 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, were married at the residence of the bride on Thursday evening. One hundred and fifty guests were present. An elaborate breakfast was served. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. E. Barnett, pastor of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. A. K. Sanford. The bridesmaid was Miss Grace D. Huggins and the best man W. J. O'Donnell, M. D., of Buffalo. The bridegroom is a young lawyer of Buffalo. The wedding presents were numerous and costly.

THE WEEK AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Miss Pierson of Ramapo, while driving through the park to-day, just escaped a serious accident. Two strangers in an automobile were racing through the park, when Miss Pierson encountered them at Alexander's Corner, on the lake. Her horse became frightened and ran away, throwing her out as well as a woman friend who was driving with her. The wagon was demolished and the automobile, in trying to get away from the frightened horse, reversed, ran up the high embankment, and was overturned. Miss Pierson and her friend were taken to the clubhouse, where the doctor was called, to find them only frightened and badly shaken. The wagon was found upturned and hanging on the fence on the edge of the lake.

Thanksgiving week was a gay one here. The cottages have been filled with guests, and almost every cottage had numerous entertainments. Mrs. Charles Alexander gave at her Tuxedo cottage a musicale on Thanksgiving Day to all the Tuxedo set. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander will return to their town house, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, this week, for the Winter, coming to Tuxedo Saturdays and Sundays during the Winter. They have engaged rooms at the club. During the week many will leave their cottages here and will return to the city. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Coats, who have been at the Van Cortlandt cottage, have vacated that cottage and are now stopping at the club. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer will move into their new villa, which has been completed, during the holidays. Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams gave a house party this week in honor of their guests, Mrs. Burke Roche, William C. Lovering, and Francis L. V. Hoppin, and Miss Frelinghuysen. Cornelius Elias was the guest of Charles W. Gould at the club over last Saturday and Sunday. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer have gone South on a shooting trip. Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Henning at their cottage throughout the week. Mr. and Mrs. James Coats, who have just arrived from abroad, are stopping at Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King's, on Tower Hill. Mr. and Mrs. King will close their cottage the coming week and return to New York.

The coming wedding of Miss Preston and Charles T. Hoffman, Jr., is being much discussed here. The wedding will take place at St. Mary's at noon on Dec. 29, and all the invited guests will then proceed to the new Tuxedo Winter Club, where the wedding breakfast will be served. The rooms at the club and annexes have all been engaged for the occasion.

Those who will vacate their cottages the coming week are Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 1.—Dr. H. J. Knapp has started for Europe. He will be absent about six months.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has returned here, after a brief visit to New York.

Invitations for the wedding of Miss Post to Mr. Van Alen in New York on Dec. 10 have been received here.

Dr. and Mrs. H. R. Storer have gone to New York for the Winter.

Edward C. Potter has returned to New York, after spending Thanksgiving Day here with his parents.

Miss Edith Rook has returned from New York.

A Hint for Men!

For the coming holiday season I have a magnificent assortment of genuine

TORTOISE SHELL

Hand Mirrors, oval and round; Cloth, Hat, Hair and Mustache Brushes; Cigar, Cigarette and Card Cases; Glove Stretchers; Shoe Horns, Paper Cutters, Powder Boxes, Hair Pin Trays, Money Purses, plain and beautifully carved Lorgnettes, and the finest quality of Ostrich Feather Fans mounted on superb Tortoise Shell; and, as usual, the finest collection of

HAIR ORNAMENTS

consisting of ruby, mottled and pure amber shell, in designs and styles too numerous to mention in detail.

The only firm where nothing but the genuine Tortoise and Amber Shell, and absolutely no imitation goods, are kept. I have

EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.

No Branch Stores. *No Agents.*

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"Everything in Furs."

ESTABLISHED 1853.
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near Grand St.,
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FINE FURS.

As to the furs offered by this house—they have been sold in New York for nearly fifty years. The quality of every garment is accurately known to us, and is never misrepresented. Our styles are accepted standards in the trade. Our prices may safely be taken as the right cost of reliable furs.

Jackets

in many new and smart styles; Broadtail, Persian Lamb, Seal and other appropriate furs.

Long Coats

in exclusive styles, Sealskin, Broadtail, Persian Lamb and Sable, with contrasting furs in collar, revers and lapels.

Box Coats

shown in variety sufficient to interest all who favor this most popular street garment.

Neck Pieces

New effects in all the furs—Silver Fox, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Black Marten, Seal, Persian Lamb and Sable Fox.

Boas

in Silver Fox, Russian Sable, Black Bear, Silver Pointed Alaskan Fox, Black Marten, Blue Lynx and many other furs. We show an uncommonly fine stock.

Muffs

A very large assortment in full regulation size, Silver Fox, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Ermine, Mink, Seal, Chinchilla, Black Marten, Sable Fox, Blue Fox, Blue Lynx.

Children's Furs

a specialty. Carried in very complete assortment.

REMOD

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE AGNOSTIC TO THE UNKNOWN GOD.

O God! O Father of all things! O Lord and giver of life!
O fountain of peace and blessing! O centre of storm and strife!
The waves of thy will roll onward: I stand alone on thy shore:
I veil mine eyes in thy presence: I seal my lips—and adore.

Art thou not Force and Matter? Art thou not Time and Space?
Art thou not Life and Spirit? Art thou not Love and Grace?
Do not thy wings o'ershadow the whole and the humblest part?
Are not the world's pulsations the ebb and flow of thy heart?

O God! O Father of all men! O Lord of Heaven and Earth!
Shall we, who are dust before thee, exalt thy wisdom and worth?
Shall we, whom thy life embraces, set forth thy life in our creeds?
While the smoke of thy battle blinds us shall we read the scroll of thy deeds?

We spin the threads of our fancy; we weave the webs of our words;
But nearer to truth and knowledge are the songs of the quiring birds.
The rays of thy golden glory fall free through our nets of thought:
And all that we seek is hidden, and all that we know is naught.

How shall I kneel before thee who hast no visible shrine?
Is not the soul thy temple? Is not the world divine?
Will tower or transept tell me what the snow-clad mountains hide?
Is the surging anthem holier than the murmur of ocean's tide?

To whom hast thou told thy secret? On whom is thy grace poured out?
Whose lamp will direct my goings? Whose word will resolve my doubt?
Shall I turn to the sects and churches that teach Mankind in thy name?—
But the best is a mote in thy sunshine, a spark flung out from thy flame.

Slowly through all my being streams up from each hidden root
The sap of thy life—eternal—streams up into flower and fruit.
Is this the truth that we dream of? We seek what we ne'er shall know;
But the stress of thy truth constrains us when the springs of thy love o'erflow.

At night, when the veil of darkness is drawn o'er the sunlit blue,
The stars come out in the heavens, the world grows wide on my view.
At night, when the earth is silent and the life-waves cease to roll,
The strains of a deeper music begin to wake in my soul.

Is it then, O God! that we know thee—when the darkness comes—is it then?
When the surge of thought and passion die down in the hearts of men?
Is it then that we hear thy message? Is it then that we see thy light?
Is the sound of thy voice our silence? Is the sheen of thy face our night?

—EDMOND HOLMES in The Spectator.

THE "POM-POM" IN THE BOER WAR.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski in Cassier's Magazine.

The "pom-pom" is a one-pounder, automatic gun. It uses metallic cartridges similar to those used in small-arms, but of a calibre of 1½ inches, throwing a shell weighing one pound. The cartridges are placed in a looped belt, and this is attached to the gun. By a simple operation, one of the cartridges is inserted in the barrel and is fired by pulling the trigger. After this the force of recoil is utilized to continue the firing automatically as long as belts with cartridges are supplied.

Attempts were made to get this gun into the British service, but it was objected to on the ground that the projectile was unnecessarily large to kill a man and not large enough to be considered a piece of artillery. It was stated that an entire battery of these guns could be quickly put out of action by a single piece of field artillery, and that there was no place for them in either service. Had it been stated previous to the South African war that a British field battery of artillery could be put out of action by a single one-pounder in the hands of half a dozen farmers, the statement would have been regarded as ridiculous. There is no question that a single piece of field artillery would stand a very good chance of putting a one-pounder Maxim automatic gun out of action, on perfectly level field, with no cover. But the Boers did not fight these guns in that way. They did not come out into the open to fight. When a piece of field artillery the charge is such that sufficient dust and gas are blown into the air to make the gun visible, even when using smokeless powder. It is difficult, also, to conceal a piece of artillery, with its horses and other accessories. Moreover, a piece of artillery recoils and has to be brought back into position and resighted after each discharge.

With a "pom-pom" the recoil is all taken up inside of a stationary casing, and but little of its force tends to displace the carriage. The gun does not, therefore, budge when it is firing. The gunner takes deliberate aim, guessing at the range. He fires about five shots, which can be done by holding the trigger in the "pull" position for about one second. As soon as the projectiles explode, he is able to observe exactly where he is hitting, and quickly readjusts his sight. After a few trials he is able to explode the projectiles on the exact shot required, and, as the recoil does not disturb the position of the gun, he can go on firing as long as he wishes.

ONE OF THACKERAY'S FEASTS.

From The Cornhill.

Perhaps the one feast which clings most closely to the reader's memory is that described by Thackeray in one of his charming essays; though how far this may be defined as a "feast in fiction" is a question for the casuist. The piece is, one fears, less known in these degenerate days than it deserves, and a quotation may be pardoned even by those persons of a right turn of mind who know their Thackeray. The dinner in question was eaten at the Café Foy—for whose locality the modern tourist will consult his Baedeker in vain. The account of this dinner is too long to quote in full, but one cannot refrain from extracting the bill of fare and the description of the beefsteak: "We had

Potage julienne, with a little purée in it.
Two entrecotes aux épinards,
One perdreau truffé,
One fromage roquefort,
A bottle of Nuits with the beef,
A bottle of Sauterne with the partridge.

"And perhaps a glass of punch, with a cigar afterward, but that is neither here nor there. * * * After the soup we had what I do not hesitate to call the very best beefsteak I ever ate in my life. By the shade of Heliogabalus! as I write about it now, a week after I have eaten it, the old, rich, sweet, piquant, juicy taste comes smacking on my lips again; and I feel something of that exquisite sensation I then had. I am ashamed of the delight which the eating of that piece of meat caused me. G. and I had quarrelled about the soup * * * but when we began on the steak, we looked at each other, and loved each other. We did not speak, our hearts were too full for that; but we took a bit, and laid down our forks, and looked at one another, and understood each other. There were no two individuals on this wide earth—no two lovers billing in the shade—no mother clasping her baby to her heart—more supremely happy than we. Every now and then we had a piece of honest, firm, generous Burgundy, that nobly supported the meat. As you may fancy, we did not leave a single morsel of the steak; but when it was done, we put bits of bread into the silver dish, and wistfully sopped up the gravy. I suppose I shall never in this world taste anything so good again."

RICKETY CA ANZARO.

George Gissing in The Fortnightly Review.

Even when I had grown accustomed to the place, its singular appearance of incompleteness kept exciting my attention. I had never seen a town so ragged at the edges. If there had recently been a great conflagration and almost all the whole city was being rebuilt, it would have looked much as it did at the time of my visit. To enter the Post Office one had to clamber over heaps of stone and plaster, to stride over tumbled beams, and jump across great puddles, entering at last by shaky stairs a place which looked like the waiting room of an unfinished railway station. The style of building is peculiar, and looks so temporary as to keep one constantly in mind of the threatening earthquake. Most of the edifices, large and small, public and private, are constructed of rubble set in cement, with an occasional big, rough-squared stone to give an appearance of solidity, and perhaps a few courses of bricks in the old Roman style. If the building is of importance the work is hidden beneath stucco; otherwise it remains like the mere shell of a house, and is disfigured over all its surface with great flakes left by the scaffolding. Religion supplies something of adornment; above many portals is a rudely painted Virgin and Child, often, plainly enough the effort of a hand accustomed to any tool rather than that of the artist. On the dwellings of the very poor a great cross is scrawled in whitewash. These rickety houses often exhibit another feature more picturesque and, to the earthly imagination, more consoling; on the balcony one sees a great gourd, some three feet long, so placed that its yellow plumpness may ripen in sun and air. It is a sign of plenty; the warm spot of color against the rough masonry does good to eye and heart.

THE OLDEST PICTURE BOOK.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The oldest picture book in our possession is the midnight sky. We stand out under the stars on some clear moonless night, and, looking upward, though no forms are visible, though it is only here and there that the natural grouping can by the utmost legitimate effort of fancy be made to fit some preconceived shape, yet we still seem to see the whole vast dome covered with mysterious frescoes. There in the north shine the two Bears, the unsleeping guardians of the pole. Between them winds the Dragon. There stands Cepheus the King, and by his side, in midstream of the Milky Way, is seated Cassiopeia, his Queen. The figures overhead and to the south change with the changing hours and seasons, and the December midnight brings us the most glorious show of all. There is Orion; following him are Sirius and Procyon, his dogs; above are the Bull and Twins; and higher still, Auriga and Perseus join Cassiopeia on the Milky Way. Andromeda, chained to her rock, lies beneath her boastful mother; while her enemy, the great Sea Monster, is sinking down below the western horizon. The April nights give the predominance to Arcturus, the most brilliant of the constellation of Bootes the herdsman, who stands with one hand stretched toward the Crown, the other toward the Greater Bear. Beneath him lies the Virgin, while the Lion is rushing downward toward the west.

The Scorpion is the lord of the south during the short Summer nights, while the Lyre, with its bright blue jewel Vega, claims the zenith; and between, the two giant heroes, Ophiuchus and Hercules, spread their huge limbs. The September midnight is the time for Pegasus, and the watery and fishlike constellations have their turn—the Dolphin, the Sea Goat, Aquarius with his stream and the southern Fish, the twin Fishes, and fair Andromeda's huge marine persecutor.

We seem to see these forms, though no form or semblance of the form is really there. For from a great antiquity men have looked upward to the heavens and have pictured thereon, in their own thought, certain forms which we have inherited from them by long tradition; forms which became so real to them that the stars themselves, on which they based them, seem to fade out or to be but as the nails which kept the pictures in position, while the forms remained the real objects which filled the heavens.

TO PREVENT TYPHOID IN AN ARMY.

From The Spectator.

Dr. Canney points out that hitherto attention has been solely fixed on the question of ameliorating the condition of the sufferers, whereas, if prevention is possible, amelioration is obviously of secondary importance. Going at once to the root of the matter, he declares that the worst of the typhoid epidemics—that after Paardeberg—being a natural and expected result, "will have to be handed down in the annals of military medical literature as a byword for retribution for neglect of sanitary laws." Typhoid, he continues, can be prevented wholly, and dysentery largely, by filtration or boiling of all water used for drinking purposes, and this being so, he proceeds to discuss the equipment necessary for applying these methods to the exigencies of an army in the field. Of the two, the quick-boiling apparatus is more efficacious, but presents the greater difficulties in regard to fuel, bulk, and weight. Thus, an army of 50,000 men would require 500 combined heaters and stoves, weighing about 22 tons and occupying 300 feet cubic space, plus the weight of 150 gallons of petroleum and 20 gallons of spirit used daily as fuel. But he contends that it would render the transport of vast typoid and dysentery hospitals unnecessary, and so vastly reduce the hospital equipment to be transported. In conclusion, Dr. Canney deals effectively with the objector who urges that "'Tommy' will drink when he likes." "There is not room," he says, "in our army for this laissez-boire theory."

IN MEMORIAM.

Christians Massacred in China, 1900.

Father of souls, that bade us go
Along these tangled ways of life,
Our souls are stronger for the strife,
Our joy is deeper for the woe.

The wind has torn the forest hem;
The rain has found the lily's heart;
Yet this is sweeter for the smart,
And that is stouter in the stem.
—NINA FRANCES LAYARD, in Harper's Magazine.

BASUTO CUSTOMS.

From Good Words.

With regard to the ordinary heathen burial, it was the Basuto custom to bury their dead in a sitting posture, and generally in their kraals, but this practice is becoming less common. They are indifferent regarding the graves of their dead, which are left unprotected by wall or fence.

Marriage by cattle, according to the well-known native custom, is universally practiced. The price of a wife is about fifteen head of cattle, though the value varies largely according to the circumstances of the case and the nature of the bargain. Polygamy is common, and exists along with many other old customs. One rather curious law, I believe, stipulates that when a man dies his wife or wives pass to the brother, who, if necessary, must support them, and in certain cases the burden is not light.

Another interesting ceremony I witnessed was a service for rain, which was badly needed at the time. It seems that the father of a missionary, whose memory was much respected, had been credited with the power of bringing rain, for it happened that rain had come on more than one occasion after his petitions. As the Basutos believe that the son inherits the spirit of his father, this missionary was supposed to have also the power of bringing rain. Notwithstanding the missionary's reluctance to encourage such superstition, he was urged to hold this service, and accordingly it took place in the open air under some large blue gum-trees. Lerothodi (the paramount chief) and over 2,000 natives, embracing many heathen, were present. A number had thin branches of the willow tree twisted around their heads with the leaves drooping down over their foreheads, while nearly all had "smeared" their skins with fat, making them shine like bronze in the bright sunlight. After the service, which was conducted in Basuto and lasted about two hours, Lerothodi, who was magnificently dressed in European costume, rode back to his settlement, and ascended the side of a hill opposite, preceding, as was the custom, some distance in front of his followers. It was a curious picture to see this native chief wearing a silk hat, followed by a large escort of mounted natives clad in blankets!

HOW HE EARNED BREAKFAST.

Booker T. Washington in The Outlook.

I must have walked the streets (of Richmond) till after midnight. At last I became so exhausted that I could walk no longer. I was tired, I was hungry, I was everything but discouraged. Just about the time when I reached extreme physical exhaustion I came upon a portion of a street where the board sidewalk was considerably elevated. I waited for a few minutes till I was sure that no passersby could see me and then crept under the sidewalk and lay for the night upon the ground, with my satchel of clothing for a pillow. Nearly all night I could hear the tramp of feet over my head. The next morning I found myself somewhat refreshed, but I was extremely hungry, because it had been a long time since I had had sufficient food. As soon as it became light enough for me to see my surroundings I noticed that I was near a large ship and that this ship seemed to be unloading a cargo of pig iron. I went at once to the vessel and asked the Captain to permit me to help unload the vessel in order to get money for food. The Captain, a white man, who seemed to be kind-hearted, consented. I worked long enough to earn money for my breakfast, and it seems to me, as I remember it now, to have been about the best breakfast that I have ever eaten.

CALLED TO PRAYERS.

From "Turkey in Europe." By Odysseus.

One hot night the Khoja slept on the veranda to be cool. He awoke, however, in a fright, and saw what he took to be a robber dressed in white climbing over the garden wall. He seized his bow and immediately sent an arrow straight through the imaginary burglar. On calm examination, however, he found that the white object was one of his own nightshirts which his wife had washed and hung on the wall to dry. The Khoja accordingly began to call out, "Praise be to God," and other religious exclamations, which awoke the neighbors, who mistook them for the morning call to prayer. Finding it still wanted several hours to sunrise, they surrounded the Khoja and indignantly inquired what he meant by his untimely piety. "I was thanking God," he replied, "that I was not inside my shirt when I shot an arrow through it."

MANY PROPOSALS.

From "The Story of My Life," by Augustus T. C. Hare.

Talking of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lord Houghton said: "Miss Coutts likes me because I never proposed to her. Almost all the young men of good family did; those who did their duty by their family always did. Mrs. Browne (Miss Coutts's companion) used to see it coming, and took herself out of the way for ten minutes, but she only went into the next room and left the door open, and then the proposal took place, and immediately it was done, Miss Coutts coughed and Mrs. Brown came in again."

THE CHANGING SKIES.

A SONNET.

Form follows cloudy form across the sky;
In crystal seas float islands of delight;
Grand turrets seem to guard yon mountain's height;
Lo! there the folded flocks of evening lie;
Here rosy billows heave, and, breaking, sigh;
Archangels meet, and clash their sabres bright;
See! scarlet squadrons marshal in the night;
Pale wanderers' lamps the midnight glorify.

In my life's sky dream follows dream of thee;
The wild majestic pageant passes on—
Abodes, defenses, warriors, herds, fair seas,
Moods come and go; shape thou my destiny,
Thou who remain'st when all the dreams are gone—
My home, my strength, my glory, and my peace!
—ELIZABETH GIBSON in Chambers's Journal.

THE ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Arthur Griffiths in The Forum.

There is, as a rule, no reluctance to help the military attaché. Foreign nations know the importance of reciprocity. They keep attachés in London who are always eager to learn. These are, as a rule, courteously treated, made free at the military clubs, are welcome guests at military messes, are invited to be present at professional functions, manœuvres, experiments, and trials with new weapons. Some attachés, both our own and our neighbors', have become personæ gratæ in the countries with which they have been connected often for years. Two French officers were very popular with us, the Baron de Grancey and Count Pontavice de Heussey. Many English officers won golden opinions abroad. Gen. Swaine, who was long at Berlin, was much esteemed by all, from Kaiser to junker; so was Col. Grierson, who has just accompanied Count Waldersee to China. Gen. Slade, for many years military attaché at Rome, was admitted to close friendship by the ill-fated King Umberto, and American officers who served in Cuba learned greatly to like Lieut. Col. Lee, who shared their hardships, and is now military attaché in Washington.

The task of obtaining knowledge has no doubt been greatly helped in this way; but a zealous officer has been known to go sometimes beyond the official channels and deal, sub-rosa, with the secret agents that are often pressing in their offers of purveying exclusive news. There is more than one Esterhazy abroad ready to sell information, true or false; and it is a well-known fact that at the time Dreyfus became involved in the web which led to his expulsion from the French Army the very same matter which he was supposed to have purveyed was offered about the Intelligence Offices of Europe. It was offered at Berlin, and brought to our own people in Queen Anne's Gate. The risk is great in tampering with these unavowable sources of supply. Some years ago a military attaché at a certain imperial Court got into trouble by listening to the specious proposal of one of these creatures. He was suddenly informed by his own Chancellery that his passports were ready, and that he had better make his way out of the country with all possible dispatch, as his Ambassador would have no power to protect him from arrest. Nevertheless, a good deal of confidential, not to say secret, information reaches our Intelligence Department by degrees, bit by bit, a small scrap at a time, so that all the items can be pieced together, by an expert hand. There may be some matters still shrouded in mystery, a new form of explosive, or a new weapon, such as the French quick-firing field gun, which may long escape unraveling, but the desired information will come sooner or later.

CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT CHINA.

The Rev. Roland Allen in The Cornhill.

I remember two years ago, when the legations called for guards and the city was disturbed, a wild story going about that the Empress was resolved to invite the Foreign Ministers to an audience, have them all slaughtered before her, let loose the troops upon the foreigners in the city, and to commit suicide. I asked Chinese about that story, how it could possibly get repeated, and they all seemed to think it quite natural that people should believe that the Empress might do it. "It is better than being browbeaten by foreigners," they said. That despair of relief from the constant insolence of foreign nations, the coldness and hardness produced by seeing their country slowly torn to pieces, by feeling the old order passing away and a new order with which they were utterly out of sympathy come in, by feeling that the encroaching foreigner despised their ideals and hated their most cherished convictions, the sense that whatever they were in name, in fact, they were slowly passing into slavery to a power which they hated and loathed, that they were falling before a force that knew no law of right as they knew right, that they were the laughing stock of the world, that before the world and before their own people they had no "face," that their armies, land, education, doctrine, were all being wrested from them, to be administered at the will of their enemies, such a feeling might well inspire them to grasp at the Boxer promises with the desperate hope that, with the aid of the gods, they might at last drive out the enemy, regain their old position, and at least be rulers in their own land.

Added to these were more ignoble motives. They loved the very faults of the old system, which they themselves confessed to be faults. They had grown up under a system of bribery and corruption; they drew their wealth from it. They were driven to maintain their position not only by pride, by inborn conservatism, by natural shame, but by the knowledge that change meant for them ruin and degradation. If they did not fight there was only one other choice possible—to accept reforms which they detested, and to sit humbly at the feet of a people whom they despised as profane. The thing was impossible. Reform for them meant extinction. They preferred the counsels of despair. Their choice was foolish, but it was very natural. They preferred a momentary vengeance and annihilation to slavery. They failed even to get vengeance, and now the European nations are quarreling over the wreck and how they may best destroy the old China to create a new. The work is very necessary, but the matter of accomplishment is very sad.

SLAVERY IN ZANZIBAR.

From Ainslee's Magazine.

"It is this sea-borne traffic that is most difficult to suppress. Just now, (in December,) when the southwest monsoon sweeps the Indian Ocean, it is active. The lean dhows from Muscat steal along the coast, and, concealed in many a creek and river mouth, wait for their agents inland to bring them a cargo. Then, seizing a moment when the warship is engaged elsewhere, they slip out and dart eastward. The favorite girls are those captured from the Masai and the Borari Galla, whose charms appeal to Arabian Moslems somewhat as those of the Circassian women do to the Turks. The Borans are particularly renowned for their beauty, and a slave thief will risk his life to obtain one. This tribe, which occupies the northernmost district of the Protectorate, is altogether swathed in romance. White men have never reached its capital where the stockade of the royal palace is said to be of pure ivory. The Boran warriors are the only ones in Africa who fight on horseback, and such is their valor that they have time and again repulsed the fierce Somalis from the border.

"The Masai girls are considered the equals of their Boran sisters in attractiveness, but not in refinement; the latter, rumor has it, practice the rites of Abyssinian Christianity and the lost arts of centuries past. The Masai girls are easier to capture, and are therefore more common. The tribe was formerly celebrated for its vast flocks and herds, but a devastating famine some years ago left it almost destitute. The warriors thereupon began a system of raiding on all sides, and another fierce tribe, the Wakikuyu, took advantage of their absence to descend on the Masai, kill off the old men, and steal all the women and girls. These are now being disposed of at comparatively low rates to local Arab or Swahili middlemen, who retail them at a big profit."

FAITH AND DOUBT.

From The Spectator.

A life of faith does not exclude the agonies of doubt. Faith presupposes a hypothesis strong enough to bear the whole fabric of a man's theories of life, and to support him in every question of conduct. Such a faith is as much as most of us can look for here. Thomas à Kempis, whose religious genius so often made him wider than his creed, and to whom the thoughts of many hearts were revealed in moments of painful uncertainty, expressed what we mean so much better than we are able to do as to tempt us to quote him at length, well known though every word of his writing is: "When one who often anxiously wavered between hope and fear was one day consumed with sadness he prostrated himself in prayer in church before a certain altar, and revolved these things within himself, saying: 'Oh, if I did but know that, I should persevere on and on.' All at once he heard within himself the divine answer: 'And what wouldst thou do if thou knewest this? Do now what thou wouldst do then, and thou wilt be safe enough.' And presently, being comforted and strengthened, he committed himself to the Divine will and his anxious wavering ceased. Neither had he a mind to search curiously to know what should befall him hereafter, but studied rather to inquire what was the acceptable and perfect will of God for the beginning and accomplishing of every good work."

MACAO.

From Blackwood.

Portuguese guardas civiles watch almost every corner with sword and pistol, and there is no admixture of the "Lokung" or Hongkong police, where they would be eminently useful, among a population concerning whom my China "boy" warns me, "Take care pocket. Macao man plenty tief, plenty pirate, plenty murder." The very shop inscriptions are more European than Chinese, one of incessant occurrence being "English first-class gaming house; Caza de Fantam de prima classe," and a similar notice in Chinese. These hells were a source of much gain, and still more disrepute, to the local authorities. One which I investigated was an absurd parody of its sister hell, Monaco, with its hot and fetid atmosphere, its ostentation of honest dealing and order, and its meretricious decoration. Instead of green baize tables were brown paper-covered planks, around which were seated stark-naked Chinese croupiers, and for heaps of gold were piles of copper "cash." Here, too, were the sullen, feverish, crowding gamblers and the pushing spectators. Baskets of coin worked by pulleys were being constantly drawn up to, or lowered down from, an opening in the upper story—in fact, up the spout." The favorite game, fantam, is childishly simple.

Gambling here, as in Spain, is the national vice, and is more pernicious than opium or samshu (rice spirit;) yet the Portuguese do not hesitate to raise a large revenue from this polluted source, the percentage of items being:

Fantam licenses	25.0
Immoral houses	1.5
Lotteries	42.5
Taxes, customs, and other sources	31.0
	100.0

The finance system is successful enough if dollars only be regarded. The receipts are considerably in excess of the expenditure, and are pocketed by Portugal.

ALUMINIUM CONDUCTORS.

From Cassier's Magazine.

The already practically foreshadowed widening use of aluminium conductors for electric transmission purposes adds interest to Lord Kelvin's recently expressed opinion of them. The weight of aluminium required, he said, is almost exactly one-half of the copper which would produce the same effect. The diameter of cable is 28 per cent. in excess of one made of copper, and the cost of insulation for an underground cable is increased in about the same proportion when we pass from copper to aluminium. Aluminium is not a pleasant metal to deal with, but its high conductivity will make it invaluable for overhead transmission. It is true also that the weight to be supported on posts is half of copper, but the surface exposed to the wind is greater, and its strength is not great. The chief drawback to its use, especially overhead, is its liability to become rotten. This defect does not exist if the metal be pure, and especially free from sodium. But exposure to the atmosphere, especially near the sea, induces deterioration. The fact that aluminium is easily oxidized ought not to condemn it. The same is true of iron and steel, and yet we do not hesitate to place structures of these metals in exposed positions; only we paint them. So Lord Kelvin proposes that we paint or varnish aluminium conductors wherever necessary. A few hundred yards of one-and-a-quarter-inch aluminium wire were put up by Lord Kelvin on a Scotch estate somewhat over a year ago, and on this line he is watching the effects of weather.

ON A PRAIRIE TELEGRAPH POLE.

Past mountain and foothill, plain and lake,
Where it links the East and West,
The tense wire tingles from sea to sea,
A river that runs unrest.

As a two-stringed harp of haste it throbs
With the rise and fall of States,
And sings through a land of sun and peace
Of far-off wars and hates.

Through a glimmering sea of waving green,
Of silence, and golden suns,
As a thread of pain in the woof of peace
From world to world it runs.

But the tales it tells are idle tales,
And the songs it sings are strange
To us who follow the glad, gold trail
Of the sun on the Open Range.
—ARTHUR STRINGER in Ainslee's Magazine.

"ALL FISH."

From "The Story of My Life," by Augustus J. C. Hare.

Mrs. Thurlow says that Cardinal Wiseman went to dine with some friends of hers. It was Friday, but they had quite forgotten to provide a fast-day dinner. However, he was quite equal to the occasion, for he stretched out his hands in benediction over the table, and said, "I pronounce all this to be fish," and forthwith enjoyed all the good things heartily.

WHAT THE IRISH SING.

From The Nineteenth Century.

And what are the songs the Irish sing? The better educated or the more well-to-do of the people sing Moore's melodies or political ballads such as "The Rising of the Moon," "The West's Awake," "God Save Ireland," "The Wearing of the Green"—ballads which tell of the ancient glories and the modern woes of the country; but the songs which are most popular with the lower class of the Irish peasants are those rude and quaint effusions called "street ballads," from the fact that they are sung by the vagrant dealers in this form of literature, in the streets of towns and villages. They are also known as "Come all Ye's," because they often open with the words, "Come all ye sons of Erin," or "Come all ye pious Catholics," or "Come all ye tender lovers," according as patriotism, religion, or love forms the subject of the theme. These street ballads are a distinctive or national feature of Irish life. They are unknown, so far as I have been able to gather, in other parts of the kingdom. Printed on long, narrow slips of rough gray paper in worn and battered type, full of typographical errors, adorned with rude woodcuts having no relation whatever to the subject of the song, these ballads, in language devoid of rhyme and reason, oftener inflated and bombastic, sprinkled with grotesque classical allusions or florid and flowery turns of speech, (typical of the Celt's passion for rhetoric and high-sounding phrases,) deal with some political, agrarian, or religious events of the hour, or, failing these topical subjects, with the old, old story of romantic loves as it appeals to the mind of the Irish peasant. The makers of these ballads—itinerant vagabonds for the most part—are the bards of the humble cabins of Ireland. They are the only poets who have touched the hearts of the lower orders of the peasantry; and as they chant their ballads—for they are singers as well as poets—to old, familiar airs, at fairs, markets, sports, and political meetings, their effusions have a large sale at a penny or a halfpenny each.

LOOTING IN CHINA.

From Gunton's Magazine.

For an enterprise undertaken in behalf of civilization and humanity to drop promptly into pillage and devastation saps the moral strength of the whole proceeding. It entitles Chinese apologists to point the finger of scorn. It is easy to understand how invading soldiers, fresh from victory over a fanatical and cruel foe, and seeing on every hand the results of Boxer ravages, would most naturally act in the spirit of revenge and repay outrage with outrage, but for the military authorities of the allies to permit such proceedings is inexplicable. To say that it could not be helped entitles the Chinese to retort: Very well, if your organized and disciplined armies cannot be held in check by their own officers, how can you demand a penalty from us for failing to restrain these hordes of Boxers who recognize no authority? The Government, to be sure, was aiding and not restraining the Boxers; nevertheless, the Chinese are entitled to throw this reproach in the face of Christendom. We can only hope that the reports have been exaggerated and that stern measures were and are being applied. At least, it seems assured, from the replies to inquiries made at once by our War Department, that American soldiers were not implicated in the looting of Tien-Tsin; and it is hard to believe that the same will not prove true of our men in Peking when the facts become known.

A COUNTRY BREATH.

A hay-load in the city square,
The sweets of a whole Summer fair,
In one rude wagon piled;
The fragrant breath of swarm, still rains,
The scent of strawberries in green lanes,
Faint petals blown from roses wild.

And straightway all the bustling place
Is filled with some enchanted grace,
And tinkling with the notes
Of field larks, and of silver streams,
Of south winds, murmuring their dreams
Through airy aisles of oats.

My lady in the gilded shop
Lets all the tawdry trinkets drop,
And through the magic sees
A dooryard sweet with mint and phlox,
And pink with ruffled hollyhocks,
That nod to belted bees.

The sooty laborer with a thrill,
Plucks shamrocks on an Irish hill,
A gamin cheers and chaffs;
All busy footsteps pause a bit,
Somewhere is toil by clear skies lit,
A sunburnt world that laughs.

And long and long the sweetness stays,
And cheers and cools the heated ways,
Like happy news from home,
Till the pale moon and misty stars
Look down as if, by meadow bars,
Their rays touched clover bloom.

But little recks the countryman,
Bound homeward on his empty van,
Along the closing marts,
What store he brought with him to-day,
Or what, within a load of hay,
Could touch so many hearts.
—SUSAN HARTLEY SWETT, in The Youth's Companion.

MUSICAL SOUNDS FROM SAND.

From Chambers's Journal.

Perhaps the most interesting experience of musical sands is that recorded by Kinglake in his journey across the desert. He says: "As I drooped my head under the sun's fire and closed my eyes against the glare that surrounded me, I slowly fell asleep—for how many minutes or moments I cannot tell; but after a while I was gently awakened by a peal of church bells—my native bells—the innocent bells of Marlen, that never before sent their music beyond the Blagdon Hills! My first idea naturally was that I still remained fast under the power of a dream. I roused myself and drew aside the silk that covered my eyes and plunged my bare face into the light. Then, at least, I was well enough awakened; but still those old Marlen bells rang on, not ringing for joy, but properly, prosily, steadily, merrily ringing for church. After a while the sound died away slowly."

Kinglake thought he had been the victim of a hallucination; but it is probable that he heard actual musical sounds, either issuing from the rocks beneath the sand, or caused by the friction of the particles of sand over which the travelers were walking, as in the case of a curious mountain which Darwin visited in Guiana. It is called by the natives El Bramador—or the Bellower—because of the sound given forth when the sand covering it is put in motion.

DRINK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

From The Contemporary Review.

But of all the wrongs in regard to natives and their labor in the Transvaal none come near to the scandals of the liquor trade. The laws restraining it are excellent on paper, but their administration is infamous. They prohibit the sale to natives; but they are broken wholesale. The profits are enormous; to the inexperienced Kafir the sensation of getting drunk is a novelty, something too grand to be resisted. The Government sells drink licenses, and all nationalities are more or less engaged in the illicit traffic. There have been some 150,000 natives in the mines, earning, say, £40 or £50 a year in wages. Their one temptation to expenditure is drink. Vile spirits are sold to them on wage days, manufactured in Johannesburg itself, underground, or imported from the East Coast, and worth perhaps 2d. per bottle, are charged at 5s., 10s., 15s. A native, when he is paid, will buy a bottle of this poison, drink it in an hour or two, and go mad for a week. They go mad with drink, jump about, and are beside themselves, ready for murder or anything else. Under the drink influence natives employed in different mines frequently have regular battles, especially on Sunday, when work is stopped, and many have been killed. Now, the mine owners have made every effort to get this trade stopped. It is exceedingly injurious to their business; they have to allow for perhaps a third of their men on the average, being drunk and absent from work all the time. On numbers of mines the whole difference between profit and loss depends upon passing the average quantity of rock through the mill every week. If the average is not reached—that is, if the men are not there to keep the mill constantly going—it is a loss.

THE NEED FOR HORSEMANSHIP.

R. B. Cuninghame Graham in The London Daily Chronicle.

We hear of cavalry in the Transvaal kept sitting for long hours on their horses without dismounting even at a halt; we hear of men surprised by the Boers, unable to scramble to their horses' backs and to escape, and the civilian who has lived with horses groans in spirit, and thinks of the times out of number, on a long march, in which he has eased his own horse by getting off, and walking by his side, and of how easily a second whip jumps on his horse's back even when hounds are running, and though his horse is struggling to break loose. Nothing can be more inartistic and less practical than the way a cavalry instructor teaches a man to mount. The pause with the full weight thrown on the stirrup leather, the leg stiff as a gatepost passed across the horse's back, and then the bounding in an instant with which it hits the horse on the off side, would be ridiculous if in the circumstances they were not lamentable. Look at a lot of Irish boys in Galway on their three-year-olds tied at the outside of the village public house; they all come out, some of them perhaps half drunk, and in an instant with which it hits the horse on the off side, would be ridiculous if in the circumstances they were not lamentable. Look at a lot of Irish boys in Galway on their three-year-olds tied at the outside of the village public house; they all come out, some of them perhaps half drunk, and in an instant are upon their horses and away, without a fuss, no thumping of their horses' off flanks for them, no standing in their rotten stirrup leathers mended with pack thread, but in a single motion they are on their horses' backs. The heads and posts, the tent pegging, the leaping exercises, to rupture men and damage horses' legs, will be seen only in their proper place—the traveling circus; leaping itself all horsemen should accustom themselves to, but it is not an exercise likely to be useful with a tired, half-fed, overweighted charger in the field, and therefore fails into the category of a mere exercise, pleasant and pretty in itself in piping times of peace.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville.) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 8:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 R. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 3:25, 4:25 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 3:40, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 12:55

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 2, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.
Advertising Office, C. Wilkes, 29 Ludgate Hill.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
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DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

THE CHARTER REVISION.

The optimism of the charter revisers is not less confident, but is more cautious and better justified than that of the charter authors. If they listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy and pursue with eagerness the phantoms of hope it is in a learned and experienced way. With the failures of the present charter before them for warning and instruction they could not be foolishly credulous or thoughtlessly eager. They have confidence in the people, and we know of no other rule of guidance for the givers of organic law in self-governing communities. The original Charter Commission thought the double legislative body an imperative necessity, and it thought there was safety in having a large local Legislature, because "experience shows that it is more difficult to corrupt, to mislead, and to form pernicious combinations in large than in small legislative bodies." The disproof of this precept has been almost ludicrous in volume and character. The Municipal Assembly as now constituted has been unintelligent, obstructive, and contemptible. The revisers very wisely propose that the Council shall be abolished. But in advising that the Board of Aldermen be enlarged to 120 members and that its powers be increased they yield to the conviction "that if the voters of the city can be compelled to rely solely upon themselves a better public spirit will be aroused and a better class of men will be returned to the local Legislature as the opportunities of its members for useful public service are increased." This is the only theory upon which the revisers could proceed; but we know that the issues of our local elections are often confused and that our hopes of "better men" are blasted by the weakness of the electorate in yielding to considerations of an alien but paramount nature. Mr. PLATT'S exploit in the Mayoralty election of 1897 will remain a conspicuous instance of the failure of the better-men theory; and in the People's Municipal League campaign of 1890 the prominence of some of our public-spirited clergymen in the fight alarmed a certain class of voters who feared that their customs would be interfered with, insomuch that they gave the victory to Tammany, cheerfully putting the issue of Sunday beer above the issue of pure government.

Nevertheless the revisers of the charter have visibly been mindful of the fact that the instrument they submit to the Legislature is to be subject to the ordinary risks and accidents of terrestrial administration. It has been their aim to confer great power, concentrate responsibility, and provide safeguards. The principle is sound and their work is sound. The blemishes, the instances in which they have taken undue risks or shown themselves to be untaught by experience, are so few as hardly to deserve special mention. They have very wisely emphasized the public confidence in the one department of the City Government that has in good and evil times least often disappointed the expectation of the people—the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Under the revised charter, if the amendments are adopted, this board will be the real governing body for the city. Its members will all be elected officers, and by the system of cumulative voting the just balance of power between the boroughs will be preserved; while the controlling vote will be in the hands of the Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen, all three of whom are elected on a general ticket by the voters of the whole city. The great powers of the board will be exercised under a sense of responsibility to the people of the whole city, but subject also to the influence exerted by the local appeals of the Borough President members. One of the most costly abuses of Tammany rule is provided against by giving to the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen the power to fix the salaries of all persons drawing pay from the city.

The treatment of the problem of the Borough Presidents is ingenious and of good promise. At present these functionaries are useless. The revisers give them something to do, and raise the office to such dignity and possibilities of usefulness that men of capacity, instead of imbeciles, will be attracted to it. Here, too, the opportunity was seized to make due provision for the varying needs of the boroughs in respect to local improvements, matters which necessarily call for local knowledge and interest in a municipality so little homogeneous as a city that includes rural Richmond, the village communities of Queens, and the urban population of Manhattan and Brooklyn under one government. The abolition of the Board of Public Improvements, which has never justified its creation and the grant of new powers to the Local Improvement Boards, which can now act by resolution, subject only to the approval of the Borough President and of the Board of Estimate, are highly commendable changes.

The recommendation of a single Commissioner at the head of the Police Department is, of course, what every intelligent and disinterested citizen has prayed for these many years. The power of the Mayor to remove the Police Commissioner summarily is an important safeguard, and the Commissioner's power to go outside the uniformed force in choosing a Chief of Police is likely to be productive of good results. As a necessary condition of this change to a single-headed Police Department the revisers provide for a separate Bureau of Elections. The recommendation for the repeal of the Ramapo act is a matter about which no honest man will have any doubt whatever. The assumption by the State of the right to impound and sell water to municipalities might solve some difficulties. It is a system that would not be without obvious disadvantages for this city, which has so often experienced the selfish and rapacious hostility of the rural legislator.

The revisers have confined their labors to a patching up of the old charter. They have had the very great advantage over the authors of that instrument of two years' observation and experience of the faults and failures of its provisions. They have done their work with conservatism and intelligence. The machinery of the City Government would certainly work better under their charter than under the present charter. That fact gives us no assurance whatever that their amendments will be adopted by the Legislature. That is a matter to be determined by Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT.

GUARDING THE GUARDIANS.

The conviction that the police force must be reformed before any serious results can be obtained in the repression of vice in this city is by no means confined to the men who want to see the work done. In a remarkable interview with a reporter of The Evening Post, MARTIN ENGEL, the leader of Tammany in the Eighth District, made these significant remarks:

"Titus has closed a few houses. There's one," and he pointed to a dirty yellow brick house with window blinds drawn. "That's closed, ain't it? Not on your life," he burst out. "The blinds is down. That's all. Business is goin' on while that copper is standin' there like a cigar-store Injun. Now, what's the use of all that? They're the appearance of bein' closed, see; that's all. You can buy any copper for 50 cents, you know; but I don't know any of them men. They're from Harlem may be, but you bet your life they wasn't an hour on the job till they was fixed."

We are far from believing the allegations of Mr. ENGEL. In the same interview he made a number of others which were manifestly untrue, and which openly contradicted each other. Doubtless there are individual policemen who can be bribed. The demoralization to which they have been exposed has been persistent and extreme, and it would be extraordinary indeed if some of them did not try to profit from the kind of corruption they see going on and of which they are compelled to be the agents. But we are convinced that the greater number of them would prefer to preserve their self-respect. We are still more firmly convinced that an honest head of the force could make all individual corruption practically impossible within a short time. It is not the "coppers" who, Mr. ENGEL thinks, can be bought for a small sum each who are the responsible persons in this matter, even though they were the majority of the force. It is their superiors and the political organization which controls their superiors.

One of the members of the Committee of Fifteen, to whose views we have already referred, Mr. BALDWIN, says that the motto of the committee should be "Permanency, Publicity, and Non-Partisanship." In regard to the second point in the motto, publicity, he is persuaded that the names of all persons who are responsible for the conditions existing in the city should be published by the committee as fast as they have sufficient evidence concerning them. He expects that this would involve a number of libel suits, but is prepared for them. Unquestionably publicity and very complete publicity is absolutely necessary to the accomplishment of the work of the committee. If proper care is taken as to the form and degree of the evidence there is little risk in the process. The thing most important to make public is the evidence itself. The committee will not have to be confined to stating its opinion of the guilt or responsibility of individuals, in other words, to making accusations. That may or may not be required. What can be done with excellent effect is to make public the evidence collected by the committee in such form as shall be most expedient, and let the public draw its own conclusions. Of course the committee will be guided by competent counsel in obtaining and in using evidence. Mr. BALDWIN is quite right in thinking that the remedy for all remediable evil with which the committee will have to deal is to turn on the light.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

Mr. ODELL made a little speech to his friends and neighbors gathered to do him honor the other night, which indicates that he has his eyes wide open to certain things which have not lately attracted the attention of Republican leaders of the "organization." He announced his faith in Newburg as the site for a great shipbuilding plant, and said he was willing to back his faith with an investment in the project.

We do not know exactly what are the present advantages that the town so nobly situated at the northern entrance to the Highlands enjoys for shipbuilding, except the wide stretch of deep water which faces it and the deep channel by which it can send its products to the sea at the port of New York. But it will be remembered that one of the features of the admirable report of the Greene commission on the improvement of the canals was a carsful and convincing exposition of the manner in which the canals, made adequate to large barges, could bring the iron and the coal of the West to precisely this point for the establishment of the shipbuilding industry there. We take the speech of Mr. ODELL as evidence that he has been considering this among other facts in connection with the canals and their relation to the trade and industry of the State. It is usual to regard the development of the State water ways as a question concerning only the transportation of the traffic originating in the West to the seaboard and return, but no one can study the painstaking and comprehensive report of the Greene commission without being convinced that the cost of the improvement recommended would in large part be compensated by the development of trade along the line of the canals and within the boundaries of the State. The possibilities at Newburg are but one example of those involved in the broad scheme of the commission.

We are glad to see, also, that the Governor-elect has determined to reappoint Mr. PARTRIDGE as Superintendent of Public Works. He could hardly have made a better selection, even if Mr. PARTRIDGE had not had the inestimable advantage of experience in his first term. Mr. PLATT last week took occasion to say in public that he considered Mr. ALDRIDGE as quite fitted for any place in the appointment of the Governor. That gave the friends of the canals a little shiver. It indicated that the public works might again be turned over to Mr. ALDRIDGE'S tender mercies. That danger is dissipated.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC "FEDERATION."

That was a curious announcement in Friday's papers of the formation of a "Roman Catholic Federation" throughout the United States. To any reflective reader it must have seemed mainly curious because so superficially superfluous. The Roman Catholic Church—and we use the prefatory adjective simply because there are other organizations that arrogate to themselves the word "Catholic"—seems already to amount to a Federation. It is one of the most important federations in the United States, and, we make haste to add, one of the most influential. It is also one of the most beneficent. If we were required to bound its beneficence, we should say that the limitation of it was to be found in its tacit assumption that "no good thing could come out of Nazareth"; that every undertaking for the amelioration of social or political conditions that might be projected would have to have, in the first place, some authorization that would secure its exclusiveness, before it could secure the sanction of the Church, or "Federation."

That is an important matter in this community at this moment. Of course, the Roman Catholic Church is opposed to vice. But evidently the exclusive efforts of that Church are not able to suppress vice, or even to keep it within bounds. A Roman Catholic Federation, to co-operate with Protestants and Jews, and Agnostics—of whom there are not many on the east side—would be very warmly welcomed by all the workers in this field.

But this does not seem to be at all the purpose of the Catholic Federation. Its purposes extend, like its organization, throughout the whole limits of the United States. Though we have no authentic or official source of information about its objects, or rather because we have not, such expressions as that we have printed from Father WALL have a value. That one class of American citizens should band together against every other class is a phenomenon not easily explicable, and any explanation is more welcome and valuable than none. According to Father WALL, "there is no doubt that Catholics are being discriminated against." This is news to most of us. The reverend Father's instances, in support of this surprising contention, are that the agreement of the United States with the Church, in respect to Indian schools, "has not been lived up to"; that Catholic churches in the Philippines have been looted by the American troops; and that Gen. WOOD, as commander of Cuba, "has refused to recognize a marriage solemnized by the rites of the Catholic Church."

We are bound to say that these alleged grievances are far from furnishing any reason for the formation of a laic and civic organization of the members of one religious denomination against the members of all the others. The redress of grievances, of the character of those alleged, if it cannot be obtained by proper representations and appeals to the American sense of justice, must be secured by votes at the polls; and the want of a proper "solidarity" of the Roman Catholic vote has never, that we know of, been charged. In the next place, the specific complaints of discrimination seem to us to be captious or frivolous. Of the charge of a breach of faith, on the part of the United States, in the matter of the Indian schools, we never happened to hear, in this particular form, until we came upon it in this statement. That may be simply the result of our own ignorance, which we admit to be great. But we are quite convinced that an appeal to the justice and good sense of the American people would be far more efficacious than the formation of a sectarian "Federation" toward securing the redress of this grievance, even if it be substantial. The second grievance alleged we have no hesitation in declaring to be frivolous. It is without doubt true that some months ago American troops, ill-instructed in the sensibilities of their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, did what a pious Roman Catholic not instructed as to the particular circumstances would regard as amounting to a desecration of certain churches in the Philippines. But not one of these desecrations was intended or authorized as a desecration. Moreover, as to most of them, it has been fully explained that the churches were abandoned churches, in respect to which the notion of desecration would no more have occurred to a Filipino or Spanish or informed American Catholic than it did occur to the soldiers who made military use of them. As to the grievance of the American commander in Cuba's refusing to recognize Church marriages, and requiring evidence of a civil contract, his course has been precisely that of some of the most Catholic countries of Europe, which make a discrimination between marriage as a civil contract and marriage as a religious ordinance. We are quite unable to see in Father WALL'S list the statement of a substantial grievance, and much less the statement of a grievance which would justify the civic enrollment and separation from their fellow-citizens, in a "Federation" of their own, of any Roman Catholics who were also patriotic American citizens.

A NEW JUSTIFICATION FOR HOMICIDE.

However we may ridicule it, hypnotism is assuming an aspect in its relation to medical jurisprudence which makes it a proposition to be reckoned with. A few days ago, in Red Bud, Ill., a young man deliberately shot and killed another young man. The murder was premeditated, since the murderer had openly declared his intention to kill his victim on sight, and made his promise good on the first occasion which offered. After the shooting the murderer surrendered to the Sheriff. His explanation of the occurrence was that the man he shot "had hypnotized him to his detriment." The Coroner's jury seemed to be satisfied with the explanation as good and sufficient, for they promptly exonerated the prisoner. This tends to establish hypnotism, when practiced to the detriment of the subject, as making homicide justifiable, or at least excusable. Of course, one Coroner's jury does not make the law, but its finding is at least significant as showing that the popular conception of hypnotic influence is likely to be given weight by juries in murder cases, if skillfully presented.

Fortunately for the hypnotists, they would seem to have the matter pretty much in their own hands. They must not become careless, however, nor omit to keep their subjects well supplied with suggestions calculated to divert their minds from what may be a natural homicidal impulse. They would do well to dwell as much as possible upon the beatitudes. It will not do to "work" the subject to his disadvantage, pecuniary or otherwise, for he may have lucid intervals during which, if neglected by his director, he may develop a desire to sever the relation somewhat abruptly.

Seriously, what is there in hypnotism? How much of truth is mixed with the deluge of nonsense in which its curious psychological phenomena have been wrested into recent prominence? The charlatans and fakirs who have chiefly posed as its exponents cannot answer these questions to the satisfaction of any one. It would seem to be a problem in medical jurisprudence worth serious investigation.

GENERAL NOTES.

On the day before Thanksgiving there were twenty more marriage licenses issued in Baltimore than on any previous day in the history of the city bureau. Prosperity continues to do its effective work.

* * *

Pennsylvania's fiscal year closed Nov. 30, and the State rejoices that its income was the largest in any year of its history. The receipts amounted to $17,494,211.78, an increase of over $2,000,000 over the preceding year.

* * *

It is stated that ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh has changed his residence from Pennsylvania to Washington and has leased a house in the capital, intending to make it his permanent home. Some Pennsylvanians think he may again become Attorney General.

* * *

Unless The Columbia (S. C.) State has erred in its calculation, and that is not likely, the 50,000 votes cast in South Carolina for President and Congressmen at the November election cost the State a little over 40 cents each. The Controller General borrowed the money to pay the bills.

* * *

The Illinois Historical Society, which was chartered last May, has appointed a committee to collect State historical relics and materials, and advises the organization of county and town societies, to be auxiliary to the State society. Several counties have already acted favorably upon the suggestion.

* * *

The Mobile (Ala.) Register, since the election, dismisses the topic of fusion with the blunt remark that "it means a sacrifice of principle for pap." It must be conceded that The Register during the campaign apparently made the sacrifice very reluctantly.

* * *

Negroes are attempting to establish a line of steamships between Philadelphia and the Republic of Liberia, to be known as the West African Trading Company. The Rev. William H. Heard, formerly United States Consul General at Liberia, heads the movement. A meeting for organization is called to be held in Philadelphia Jan. 10.

* * *

The Philadelphia Ledger says that Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith's decision to comply with President McKinley's request to remain in the Cabinet after March 4 next is "gall and wormwood" to the supporters of ex-Senator Matthew S. Quay in Philadelphia. They look upon it as an indication that Quay's power is waning and that he has less "influence" at the White House than they had believed.

* * *

W. H. Cummings, who for ten years past has been Principal of the ancient Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, N. H., has resigned because of ill-health, and has been succeeded by Ernest Rolliston Woodbury. The academy has an honorable and enviable history, having existed for nearly ninety years, and offered especial opportunities to worthy young men and women of limited means. Mr. Samuel L. Powers of Boston has lately presented to the academy an athletic field.

LOW WAGES AND VICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the letter of Maud Nathan in your issue of this date—Nov. 27—during the Parkhurst era a few years ago it was asked of one of the heads of the police force at that time what could be considered the chief causes of prostitution, and in answer one of the greatest reasons given was—miserable wages paid by employers. The wonder is not that any such state of affairs exists, but that it is not infinitely worse.

It is to the everlasting credit of workingwomen that such an overwhelming majority of them are the clean, bright, upright, conscientious, Christian women they are. A business man once said to me: "There are men getting rich, piling up money, at the expense of their help—getting rich by robbery, for it is nothing else. The man who pays his help insufficient wages is a robber, and gets his wealth unjustly." I looked at him in helpless amazement, for to my most certain knowledge that man was at the very time paying his girls—he had a wholesale and retail confectionery business—the sum of 50 cents a day; and at holiday time they worked till 10 o'clock and later, and got no extra money for it.

The highest paid help in his store got $7 a month only, and they were two of the best and truest women I ever knew in my life. He was making money rapidly at the time, and has become very wealthy as time has gone on. And I doubt not that there are, as Maud Nathan says, leading business men in this present movement for clearing the city of vice who pay a wage to their help that is only an invitation to the very prostitution they are trying to abolish.

Do the rich employers of this city ever look at their own and think, "How would I like it if she, my daughter, my wife, my sister, had to stand on her feet all day, moil and toil all her too short evenings to keep her scanty clothes clean and whole, and thus day after day and night after night work without ceasing at something or other, or else neglect herself, and even then be only half clothed, half cared for?" Would they like the thought of these, their beloved, making $5 or $6 or $7 a week do for food, clothing, medicine, fire, shelter, carfare, all the constantly arising expenses of the passing days?

On an elevated train one day I overheard father and mother and daughter talking, the daughter meanwhile twirling an expensive bracelet that must have cost what would having been a workingwoman's salary for weeks, and she said "N. is working at —'s now—she is getting $6 a week; that is very good, really."

I looked at the dealer's fine clothes and jewelry and at the equally overdressed parents, and wonder how far $6 a week would go toward making them comfortable. There are thousands of women to-day, clothed in purple and fine linen and faring sumptuously, looking down in contempt on workingwomen, who have their useless luxuries at the expense of these very workingwomen, nobler far than they. If living wages were paid there would not be such great dividends on capital, but with the more equal distribution of the comforts of life happiness would be increased more generally.

Oh, the grinding drudgery of the lives of the ill-paid—longing for time to read, to get out into the country, to live longer and better between the days of toil, to have something of the real sweetness and brightness of living, to really live, and not exist only, to have somewhat of the beauty of life and not all its seamy side; oh, for a surcease of waiting, waiting, and doing without at last! It was once told a business man by a friend of his, a workingwoman who had uphill work indeed, and to whom life was a struggle for even the commonest necessities, that she had spent during the entire year but $27 on dress, including everything, shoes, headwear, and all, and she was a woman who had to go to her work well attired.

He replied characteristically: "M., I spent more than that—yes, four times that—on cigars alone." There is a girl, as good a girl as walks this city, who is one of many more employed in one of the large stores of this city. She is proficient at her work, and gets paid as well as any of them, and that is the munificent sum of $7 a week. She pays half of that to a relative for board. She has extra carfare, and that means at least a dollar a week. She has to get her luncheons besides. She has left about $2 a week for clothes and all other necessities. Her position demands that she look well. She spends her little spare time in mending, turning, making old into new, and is often too tired to hold herself up. But, oh! the great fortunes that are built up on these structures of human flesh and blood!

And of what avail are your great charities, your churches, your libraries, your hospitals, when they are built by money screwed out of the laborer? If the laborer were properly paid there would not be need of all these hospitals. What avail are great buildings erected for self-aggrandizement on money wrung from the heart's blood of the underpaid poor? Who can wonder, then, at women, seeing all the injustice, toiling till brain and body are alike faint, turning with all their natural love for the beautiful, with all their natural love for care, to that which beckons and allures, false as it is? Woe be unto the whited sepulchres that hold back an honest wage with one hand while they allure with the other!

And may all employers everywhere learn the full force of the Bible denunciation of him who oppresses the hireling in his wages. The blood of many a man and woman cries from the ground against the oppressor this day. And it will do little permanent good for these men in this movement, those who are consistent and those who are not, to attempt to stop this evil, even in a degree. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. You may uplift those now down, in a measure at least, but where is the lasting good if you do not stop the causes?

The men who want to make this city better cannot do a greater thing toward it than to immediately begin to pay at once a living wage to every man and woman they employ; to give them as he would wish to have himself, doing like work. Hours of work should be shortened, and two "shifts" taken on, thus employing thousands more people. There might not be—and possibly there might—such large dividends for stockholders, but the dividends in the way of righteousness and happiness and peace and blessing would be incalculable. Let the employer get nearer to his help. There will be less need of his going on vigilance committees in the city at large. PATRICIA.

New York, Nov. 27, 1900.

Higher Pay for Women Urged.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper has come to me every morning for over a year, and I have enjoyed the perusal of its clean and instructive pages.

Physicians say every disease has a cause, and if they succeed in getting at the cause the disease is invariably cured.

The vice and degradation of our city is certainly to be deplored. But from what and where does it spring? What causes this evil, this loathsome leprosy? One, I am sure, is low salaries. If these righteous gentlemen would kindly work out the problem how any woman who receives for her services $7 or $8 per week, out of which board, carfare, laundry, and luncheons have to be taken, can exist, let alone live, in New York City, one great agent of unrighteousness would disappear.

It would be well for every clergyman in this city to take for his text some Sunday morning the six verses of the fifth chapter of James. L. S.

New York, Nov. 30, 1900.

COLD CARS AND STATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Possibly through the columns of your paper I may arouse the traveling public to the fact that we have some rights, as well as the corporations, who hold such valuable franchises as the Long Island Railroad, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Metropolitan Railroad. In the cold snap of two weeks ago I had occasion to go to New York and took the Myrtle Avenue surface line at Richmond Hill. There was no warmth in the car, and when I reached Ridgewood I asked the motorman of a Greene and Gates car which of the lines was warm. He said, "Oh, this is, get in." which I did, and found it just as cold as the other and the door left open. I asked him to shut it, which he did not do, and when I got up to do so, he took hold of my arm, saying: "That door will be shut when I think it is best, and not before."

So we all shivered all the way to the New York side. There I took a Fourth Avenue electric car, and the conductor left that door open. When I spoke to him he said it probably would be open all the way up. I said, "No, it won't"—and it wasn't.

Yesterday I waited in the Long Island station for one hour, and found there was no fire in the waiting room, and as I was suffering from a bad cold, I felt it very much. At last I asked one of the officials if there was no place where I could go and keep warm. He said he believed there was heat in the ladies' room, and so I tried that.

"Ladies' room!" Heaven save the mark! A bare room with stone floor, and the door wedged open, and when I felt of the radiator, by a stretch of the imagination I could believe that some time in the dark ages there had been a fire. Then I went out into the sunshine. As soon as the train was called I went into it, and found that just as cold. When I spoke to the conductor he told me "it was warm enough."

It seems to me that the rates of travel on this road are high enough to warrant common comforts and no impertinence.

A SUFFERER.

Richmond Hill, L. I., Nov. 29, 1900.

THE PRICE OF GAS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial in this morning's paper, entitled "The Consolidated Gas Monopoly," I wish to say that I see no reason why the people of this city should not be, as you put it, "stirred up" over this outrage just as much as they were over the iniquitous Ice Trust; and not only "respectfully" ask the Gas Trust to "go slow," but compel it to go very much slower and give us gas very much lower, not in quality, as they are doing, but in price.

For about one and a half years previous to the consolidation of the Consolidated and New Amsterdam Companies we were furnished with gas at 65 cents per thousand feet, and as soon as they combined they immediately raised the price to $1.05 per thousand, the full limit of the law.

They say they lost money when they sold it at 65 cents, but I know that all during that period of cheap gas the Consolidated Gas Company paid 4 per cent. on its watered capital stock, and I am at a loss to know how they could pay dividends if they were losing money.

I do not say that 4 per cent. is sufficient compensation for the use and risk of their money, but I do say when they add 40 per cent. more, bringing it to 44 per cent., that that is entirely too much. Why should they are not satisfied with, say, 15 per cent.?

I know, from my own experience, that the gas has not only become poorer, but that my gas bills for the past two months, burning about the same amount of gas, have been almost one-third higher than before, but I and others in my circumstances are obliged to use this gas or grope in the dark, and I think it is a shame that any company should be allowed to bleed the poor people (whose streets they are using) in this manner.

Why would it not be a good scheme for your valuable paper, and other papers interested in the welfare of our citizens, to employ Gov. Roosevelt's proposed method of doing away with trusts, that is, to give them publicity, and a lot of it, because if you only give them a little it will be of no use whatever, but if your paper and the other papers of this city, except, or course, those which are interested in trusts, would take this matter up you would soon compel them to give us gas at a reasonable figure.

I am not an Anarchist, as some may think, and I believe the gas companies should make more than 4 per cent., but I don't believe they should make 44 per cent.

JAMES CONWAY.

New York, Nov. 28, 1900.

UNION WITH BOSSES OPPOSED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of to-day, headed "Co-operation with Mr. Platt," you quote President Cutting's remark as to how to make Mr. Platt "affable."

It seems to me that the Citizens' Union will do better work by absolutely leaving the political bosses alone and proving their strength by their own individual efforts. A citizens' union ought to be independent, and any union with Platt or Croker would end the value of such a union to the city.

I would much rather have the fighting Platt than the "affable" Platt, because we would be sure then of our ground. A league with Platt as against Croker, if successfully carried out, would leave the citizens in much the same condition as they are now, except that we would have a different set of bosses.

To rid the city of its present abuses is not to swap one boss for another, but to elect men who, indifferent to politics, will give us a businesslike government, and who will not care whose toes are stepped on. Such men can be had, but they must have a free hand, not dictated to by any clique of men here or in Albany, otherwise an election of such men would prove a farce.

Politics as seen in our city should never enter into the management of our elections. We should not boast of being anti-Croker or pro-Platt, but for or against good government. Then, and not till then, is there any hope of purity in local government.

Does President Cutting really believe in an "affable" Platt? I doubt it. Mr. Platt can be affable, but when he is, look out.

I. W.

Brooklyn, Nov. 29, 1900.

The Governor's Responsibility.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the meeting yesterday ex-Mayor Hewitt said: "If that Purity Committee will simply request Mr. Croker to direct the Mayor to tell the Police Commissioners that if they do not shut up all these places promptly and within one week he will remove them from office, and with the present Governor of the State we all know that the Mayor will be promptly approved and the whole thing can be cleaned up in less than thirty days." So it seems that in the last analysis the power and responsibility rest with the Governor.

Why then stop with the Mayor, who, as is well known, will not act upon this suggestion of ex-Mayor Hewitt?

Why not go a step further and request the Governor to tell the Mayor that if he does "not shut up all these places promptly, and within one week, that he will remove him from office"?

Ex-Mayor Hewitt says: "So that in the last analysis, if things go wrong, if public order is destroyed, if the sense of decency is outraged, the responsibility rests with the Mayor." Does it not also rest equally and primarily with the Governor? He also says: "The police are under the charge of a Superintendent. The Superintendent is responsible to the Commissioners. The Commissioners are responsible to the Mayor." He should have added: "And the Mayor is responsible to the Governor."

The Governor should be as prompt to act as he was in regard to the election order to the police. He should require the Mayor to exercise all his powers promptly or remove him and appoint some one who will.

THOMAS YOUNG.

New York, March 28, 1900.

Opposes Croker and Platt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The only way to revolutionize the city, both socially and politically, is to oust from their offices that noble pair of brothers. They have been tried and found wanting, pretty much in the same category as Belshazzar. Croker and Platt should be compelled to retire. NEMESIS.

New York, Nov. 27, 1900.

THE PIPE AS A MISSIONARY AGENCY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I'm a minister. I smoke a pipe. I do it (a) because I like it, (b) because it does me no harm, and I think it does me good. I see no sin in it. It is not forbidden in the decalogue nor in the New Testament. Distrusting my own judgment, I find that some of the noblest specimens of the Christian ministry in our age use tobacco. I have found the tobacco habit a positive help in my ministry of twenty-seven years. It has served to put me in easy touch with a large number of men that I could never have reached but for my pipe. Accessibility must be the keynote of the successful minister of the twentieth century. Break down the barriers, sweep away the conventionalities, and let us see eye to eye. There is nothing that puts men more at their ease with one another than a fraternal and social smoke. Bishop Potter's name is most justly on the lips of every right-minded New Yorker to-day. The city acknowledges gratefully the debt it owes him. Among the lesser reasons (passing over the weightier) for his popularity is the very thing that Mr. Catlin reprehends in his letter of this date. It is not the thing itself, but it is the thing as a symptom and sign of something better beneath good fellowship—a desire to come in touch with all sorts and conditions of men to do them good, not so much by precept as by fellowship. Because of this quality in our Bishop men like him; because they like him they listen to him; listening to him they are made better.

A SMOKING PARSON.

New York, Dec. 1, 1900.

A FOE TO HANDSHAKING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Going into the Mercantile Library the other day I met an acquaintance whom I had not seen for many a day. Naturally I was glad to see him, and offered my hand. Well, Mr. Editor, he gave me a grip that not only seemed to crush my hand and fingers, but actually brought water to my eyes and made me so angry that—well, I wanted to say things which no man as prominent as I am in our church prayer meeting ought to say. As he loosened his hold I looked at that hand. It was just about the size, shape, and color of a medium-sized ham.

Now, as we are given to understand Mr. Lincoln used to say, "That reminds me," where's the sense in this handshaking business, anyway? I don't want to take hold of any man's perspiring, more or less clean, and, perhaps, awfully powerful hand; and, particularly, in the name of all that's pathetic, why must a poor, unfortunate President of these United States be required to go through all this misery and have his hand wrung, his arm twisted, and his bile stirred by each of one or two thousand ardent patriots at a White House reception?

This imposition, this senseless custom, this horror should be stopped, and right now—with a re-elected President who can't fill the office again, and who can lose no votes from refusing to undergo the torture—right now is the time to do it.

Just give my compliments to Mr. McKinley and tell him to take a stand. Tell him to draw the sword of state, and, holding it in his right hand or waving it wildly over his head, say: "Gentlemen, patriots all, not another shake!" He can smile or bow—or both. He can hire Mr. Robert Fitzsimmons to stand by him and be gripped by the loyal, but not another shake. And multitudes of Presidents yet to be will rise and call him blessed. GRIP.

New York, Dec. 1, 1900.

Fire Department Amenities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Nov. 29 you publish an article signed "Anti-Agitator," which relates to Capt. James D. Clifford, who has been tried at a theatrical performance, under the management of a great "I Am." As to the claim of "Anti-Agitator" that the outlook for good feeling and confidence between officers and members is brighter than it has been before for the past eight years, it is a falsehood, pure and simple. If any lack of confidence and harmony was engendered, it was done by the formation of the new and so-called Croker and Scannell Association, especially as firemen have been told by high officials to come in out of the rain, or they would get wet. "Anti-Agitator" advises the public to take Mr. Clifford's claim of representing 3,000 firemen before the Central Federated Union with a large grain of salt.

I advise "Anti-Agitator" and his allies to prepare themselves, as the courts will force a just decision down their throats without either salt or any other seasoning. Another fairy tale of this "Anti-Agitator" is his claim that Chief Croker assists firemen to get their hose up a stairway or into a window of a ten or twelve story building. If "Anti-Agitator" would strain his eyes at a fire, he could find Chief Croker exactly where so many white hats may be found, and that is on the street, and the same being noticeable at a three-alarm fire. JUSTICE.

New York, Nov. 30, 1900.

Crowded Aisles in a Theatre.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While attending a performance at a well-known "continuous vaudeville" house last evening, I noticed that each of the side aisles was filled with people, as well as a portion of the middle aisle. This, I believe, is in direct violation of the Fire Department laws, and I think steps should be taken to see that the law is enforced as a matter of protection as well as comfort to the patrons.

There seems to be little inclination on the part of the management to miss one single admission, even at the risk of an enormous loss of life in case of fire or a panic, and if the Fire Department is not aware of the conditions they should be made to know them and protect human life, even if the management should lose a few dollars each night by smaller attendances.

I trust you will give this letter space in your valuable paper, as I know it will reach the eyes of a number of persons who think as I do, and it may be the means of averting a horror such as that of the burning of the old Brooklyn Theatre many years ago. A READER.

New York, Nov. 30, 1900.

NUGGETS.

On the List.

McJigger—He's pretty well posted in social institutions, isn't he?

Thingumbob—Yes, I believe he's posted for non-payment of dues at all his clubs, if that's what you mean.—Philadelphia Press.

In the Wrong Chair.

The Artist—Did I ever shave you before, Sir?

The Victim—Yes, once.

The Artist—I don't remember your face.

The Victim—No, I suppose not. It's all healed up now.—Chicago News.

Search for the Missing.

A friend of mine has a half sister of whom she was speaking one day to a caller, who came in with her little boy. The child listened silently, and then with a perplexed face he asked, "Why, where's the other half?"—Worcester Spy.

Much Overrated.

"That city man that was visiting me is overrated," remarked the farmer.

"How so?"

"Oh, the papers all said he was a great hand at watering stock, but I found he couldn't work the pump five minutes without laming his arm."—Chicago Post.

His Fad.

"Your husband seems to be making a large and unique collection of books," remarked the caller, looking with interest at the costly array of rare volumes on the library shelves.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Gaswell, with well-bred indifference. "I believe he becomes more bibulous every day he lives."—Chicago Tribune.

DO YOUR BEST.

"I shall pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer it or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

Sometimes we only pass, then part,
In sunshine times or rain,
We hasten on with lack of heart,
And never meet again;
We look into each other's face,
Or hurried grasp the hand,
And do not longer wait, because
We do not understand.

We leave the cheerful words unsaid,
We gaze with vacant stare,
When 'tis, perhaps, an hour which calls
For sympathy or prayer.
We tread life's dusty road in haste,
And selfish seek our goal,
Unconscious of the needs which plead
From out a weaker soul.

Thus through neglect we lose from life
What life was meant to hold—
The ministry of helpfulness—
And grow callous and cold.
We meet, but pass with empty hand
Hearts which appeal in vain;
We pass, and leave our good ungiven—
And never meet again.

To mark the tests of tenderness
Which lie within the days;
To prove our sympathy and love
In little helpful ways;
Ah, this will gild life's eventide
With memories that are blest;
For they alone are restful there,
Who did for all their best.

—Rev. I. MENCH CHAMBERS.

Merchantville, N. J., Nov. 28, 1900.

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

UNITY IN RELIGION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of your valuable paper, I wish to thank you personally as well as officially for your admirable reports of the New York State Conference of Religion, which met in this city last week. They were, as far as my observation went, the fullest and most accurate of any appearing in any of our great daily newspapers, and the space given to these reports testified to your appreciation of the importance of this movement as a step in the direction of religious unity. The conference has had from the beginning the warm and earnest support of many of the ablest and most progressive leaders in all Christian denominations and in the Jewish Church as well, and very few objections have been raised against it in any quarter.

One of the few exceptions to this general approval was a letter which appeared in THE TIMES over a year ago, to which you kindly permitted me to reply in your columns, and I now beg a similar favor again to reply to some further objections to the conference appearing in the editorial columns of The New York Sun. The writer understands the purpose of the conference as being "to harmonize the different manifestations of the religious sentiment," but sees no possibility of a common worship except "in the common absence of any definite belief," or "in a totally new religion which rejects the distinguishing elements of the faith of each and consists of the mere sentiment of devotion." To these strictures I should like, by your courtesy, to have the opportunity of replying.

I agree with the writer that common worship must grow out of a common religious faith. And the men who are supporting this conference have come to realize such a fundamental unity. Whatever religious differences may separate men must be conceded to be differences of apprehension only. The Supreme Being is one, and Man is everywhere essentially the same. The relation, therefore, between God and man is unvarying. It is the apprehension of that relation, not the relation itself, which varies. And this apprehension with the growth of knowledge is progressive. The same movement takes place in religion which has already wrought such marvelous results in the world of natural science. Crude, defective, and arbitrary conceptions of the material universe have largely given place to more accurate conclusions based on clearly ascertained premises derived from a careful induction of facts, and with knowledge has come unity.

The same movement in the religious world is leading men from arbitrary and superstitious conceptions of the Supreme Being and their relation to Him to more accurate conceptions derived from a careful induction of the facts of religious experience. This movement tends to unity as distinctly in matters of religion as in matters of natural science. Thinkers starting originally from widely separated standpoints are converging to an essential agreement touching the basis of ascertained truth. "All thinking men are coming to be of one religion," said Prof. Sanday of Oxford, and the truth of this statement would appear to be so much a matter of common observation as to require no further argument. The leaders of religious thought in our time, not only Catholic and Protestant, but Christian and Jewish as well, are coming very largely to say the same thing.

But, says our objector, "faith differs radically in Christian, Jew, and Pagan. How can there be unity among these except in the absence of faith?" This would seem to be an erroneous conception of faith as opposed to knowledge in an inverse ratio. But my view of faith is not that now generally held. Faith is not opposed to knowledge, but loyal to it. Nor is it to-day growing weaker, but rather stronger, rising from particular creeds or rites to the spiritual reality of which they may have been but defective expressions. Thus faith in God as a Father, and in the reality of the workings of His Spirit in the hearts and consciences and in the universality of His moral laws is intrinsically the same in all forms of Jewish and Christian belief, however the expressions may vary.

Here, then, we find our basis for the possibility of common worship. Our reviewer overlooked the fact that the primary purpose of our gathering, however, was not to frame a manual for common worship, but to affirm this basal unity of religious faith. The whole programme was arranged to this end. After reviewing the ethical progress of the century, our first topic at the first morning session was "Religion, the Life of God in the Soul of Man," in which these essential unities were expressed. It was on the basis of these propositions there argued that we proposed to found the possibilities of common worship. The papers of Drs. Newton and Berkowitz were cordially in agreement regarding these possibilities, and the remark of Dr. Berkowitz that he must worship as a Jew and others as Christians is hardly a fair quotation. What he said was intended to emphasize that we enter on this unity of worship with full loyalty to our individual convictions and denominational affiliations; that while thus emphasizing the common and fundamental unities, it was not by the abandonment of any individual convictions. Again, it is to be borne in mind that worship, as it becomes more spiritual, is less an objective rite and more clearly a subjective state of the soul. This is increasingly realized in all religious communions, even the most ritualistic, and consequently the lines of Whittier find general favor:

O Lord and Master of us all,
Whate'er our name or sign,
We own Thy sway, we hear Thy call,
We test our lives by Thine!

So, too, the authority in matters of religion to which our critic appeals is increasingly realized to be the inward authority of conscience everywhere the same, rather than the outward authority of any ecclesiasticism. For even where such outward authority exists, it exists professedly as the symbol and expression of this inward Divine authority. Common worship, therefore, for those thus coming to recognize a common faith is no impossible nor even difficult matter. And the committee found their duties to consist in little more than the compilation of hymns and collects and scriptures which were already in very general use, both among Jews and Christians of every name. It is a matter of very general comment that there is the freest interchange of hymns among Catholics and Protestants, and that many of these same hymns are in use also in the Jewish communion. Yet of all forms of expression, hymns, perhaps, are the richest and loftiest embodiments of the spirit of worship, and therefore, also, of the reality of faith. It was not therefore necessary for the committee to assume a unity of faith that did not exist, nor to create a unity of worship that did not exist, but simply to gather into a convenient manual such selections as had already met a cordial approval among very various religious communions.

We repudiate the charge of "agnosticism." Not agnosticism, but an experimental gnosis, which is the most certain of all knowledge, is the basis of this movement. LEIGHTON WILLIAMS.

Amity House, New York, Nov. 28, 1900.

EPISCOPALIANS AND SCHISMATICS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "C. B. D.," asks for a more accurate definition of my position with reference to the Protestant Episcopal Church and other denominations in the United States, and in doing so makes the statement that "there is one Catholic and Apostolic Church"; that "the Church of England is a branch of this Church"; that the Episcopal Church in this country sprang from the Church of England, and at the Revolution "did not in any way separate from that Church, but retained every essential mark of unity with the Catholic Church," &c. He further asserts that sects differing from this—the Catholic Church, of course—were founded by man, and that such are guilty of "the sin of heresy and schism," and from this he concludes that a member of the Church of England living in the United States is a member of and owes exclusive allegiance to the Episcopal Church here.

Without entering into any extended argument on all this, I would point out that the soundness of "C. B. D.'s" position depends entirely upon the meaning to be attached to the word "Church." If Church is synonymous with Episcopal organization, "C. B. D." is right; the Pope of Rome and his followers are also right, while three-fourths of the professing Christians in America and fully one-half of the Protestant Christians throughout the world, are outside the pale of the true Church. It may be taken for granted, however, that the Church of England at least knows her own position better than "C. D. B." does. What says she on this point? Article XIX. reads as follows:

"The visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in which the pure word of God is preached, and the sacraments be duly administered according to Christ's ordinance in all things that of necessity are requisite to the same." Is anything here said about either episcopacy or apostolic succession? Not a word. On the contrary, the article goes on to say that the Church of Rome, which is the largest episcopal body bearing the Christian name, in common with certain other apostate churches named, "hath erred not only in their living and manner of ceremonies, but also in matters of faith." This unquestionably amounts to a declaration that the Church of Rome does not belong to the visible Church of Christ, in which "the pure word of God is preached," &c.

"C. B. D." is certainly in error in stating that the Episcopal Church of America did not separate from the Church of England at the time of the Revolution. The two bodies have been organically distinct and independent of each other since the year 1788. I will not trespass on your space in dealing with this question further than to point out that if it was as your correspondent would have it to be, American Episcopalians—George Washington among them—would be in the same relative position to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and by consequence to the King or Queen of England, as Roman Catholics in the United States are to the Pope. Are Episcopalians generally prepared to accept this as a condition of American citizenship?

It appears, then, from the foregoing, that the Episcopal Church in America must accept her position as one of a number of Christian denominations which have an equal right "to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences." That position is at least a tolerable one, and to most Americans perfectly satisfactory. Nor will any Englishman, resident in this country, if well advised, quarrel with the existing order of things. With him personally, however, it may be entirely different. It is the privilege and birthright of every Englishman—whether or not he recognizes the fact—to be a member of a Christian Church, whose essential feature in the past has been, not that it is an Episcopal organization—that being merely its outward form and mode of ordination—but that it is Scriptural and anti-Roman in its character and constitution, and co-extensive with the State in the sphere of its influence and operation; the ideal upon which the Established Church of England was framed being that the Church is the spiritual side of the State, and the State the secular side of the Church—one and indivisible. For an Englishman to secede from that Church and become a non-conformist in England, or a member of one of the numerous other denominations in America or elsewhere, may or may not be an act of schism, as "C. B. D." characterizes it. That depends entirely upon the grounds upon which such a step is taken. The Apostle enjoins Christians to "mark those who cause divisions," from which it is clear that the "sin of schism" lies at the door of those who by their false teaching or evil living compel separation from their fellowship. The schismatic is thus apt to be a heretic also, hence the two are coupled together in the liturgy. If the Catholic—by which, presumably, is meant the Roman—Church has not given true Christians just cause for separating from her communion, as stated, then the blood of the reformers of the sixteenth century and that of multitudes besides, has been shed in a mistaken cause. Such, I suppose, is the opinion of "C. B. D."

My own position, then, briefly stated, is this: So long as I am an Englishman I am a member of the Church of England, first in virtue of that Church being a national institution, and still more, of its being Protestant and Scriptural in its essential character and constitution. In America, while I may prefer the service of the Episcopal Church, where that service is rendered as an act of worship, and not as a musical or theatrical performance—as is too often the case—I am non-sectarian, remembering that Christ said, "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them," and also because it appears to me that by identifying myself exclusively with any particular denomination, where all are on an equal footing before the law, I should, so far as my influence extends, be promoting a sectarian spirit, which I believe to be the great weakness and danger of Protestant Christianity in our own day and in this country especially.

If it is urged that such an attitude is inconsistent and detrimental to the interests of the individual, my answer is that it is one of those hardships which a Christian man is sometimes called upon to endure, and in the writer's case it certainly is not of his own seeking.

As to the superior antiquity claimed for the Church of Rome, the question was once put by a Roman Catholic to a Protestant: "Where was your Church before the time of Martin Luther?" "Where was your face before it was washed?" was the rejoinder. The soiling process appears to be progressing rapidly once more in many of our so-called Protestant churches, some of which are scarcely distinguishable from mass houses. C. W. MULLIN.

Brooklyn, Nov. 29, 1900.

"Heresy and Schism?"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "C. B. D.," in his letter of the 26th inst., flourished the good old-fashioned weapons of "heresy and schism" against the sects of this country. It may be remarked here that several of these sects of Christians, so-called, are much larger than the Church he represents. It must be a dreadful responsibility on the smaller body to keep the true faith. But with his frank and modest assumption of the Catholic position, it would have been well to give us the official title of his Church in full, which is the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America. The name was not thrust upon it. It was freely assumed.

Is there any taint of heresy and schism in the word Protestant? Was it an acceptance of the great section or sect making of the Reformation? Is it proposed now to repudiate that great schism? If a considerable part of the Protestant Episcopal Church wishes now to assume the name of the Catholic Church or something like, it should at first convert those of its own fold to the change.

Catholicity is an admirable quality, and we find many claimants for the name Catholic. The principal of those using the name, or who are so named in history and general literature, are the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Church, whose title is "the Holy Orthodox Catholic and Apostolic Church."

Claimants for the quality or the name are found in the Church of England and the Protestant denominations of Europe and America. To grant all claims would lead to a reductio ad absurdum. There cannot be several universals. Which is the one?

Ours. PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1900.

A Plea for the Palisades.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES prints the fact that the Morrison Building Company has been awarded a grant of land under water near Fort Lee, and that a sugar refinery is to be erected there.

Cannot something be done to prevent this disfigurement of the Palisades? Once these people have obtained a footing it will cost millions to eject them when the hoped-for reservation of the Palisade front takes place. Why should New Jersey allow its Commissioners to give away property that they are with another set of Commissioners trying to preserve? A much better site for sugar refinery work is to be found in Newark Bay, and there is no real need for such an establishment at this point on the river.

A sugar factory existed at One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street on the Manhattan side until 1899, and was quite unsuccessful and became an intolerable eyesore, being removed only last Winter to the great satisfaction of all citizens. There is no more unsightly class of building than a sugar factory. Your uniform interest and care for the improvement of this great metropolis lead me to appeal to you in this matter.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.

New York, Nov. 29, 1900.

An Appeal to Australians Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Australian Commonwealth comes into being with the advent of the new century and the new year. This event will mark one of the most important steps of recent years, and eventually become one of the landmarks of history. The movement undoubtedly gained much impetus from the example and progress of the United States, while the carefully drawn constitution for the new Commonwealth reflects the close acquaintance and sympathy which Australians generally possess for many of the institutions and tendencies of the latter.

Under these circumstances it has been suggested by several Australians resident here that some formal recognition of the birth of the Commonwealth on the part of all such at present in New York and its vicinity would be most appropriate and pleasant. It would stimulate the national pride and emphasize the hopes of the participants, and would be a graceful reminder to the new Australia that her wandering sons were not forgetful of their mother land.

To this end the undersigned committee would be much pleased to hear from any and all Australians who may be living here permanently or temporarily. It is their hope that all such will respond promptly and readily, so that the occasion may be celebrated earnestly and with enthusiasm. Letters should be addressed to Dr. C. J. Laffin, 1,545 Madison Avenue, New York,

C. J. LAFFIN.
C. P. CATERER,
G. H. RICHARDS,
Committee.

New York, Nov. 29, 1900.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE DEWEY ARCH FUND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The other day a notice went through the press which embodied the suggestion of one of the prominent contributors to the Dewey Arch Fund that the money collected for the purpose of erecting a permanent monument should be consecrated to charity. It was not specified to what particular kind of charity this sum should be devoted. May I, as one who has given considerable time to the study of charities, and of the tuberculosis problem in the United States, particularly in the City of New York, be permitted to suggest what kind of charity in my humble opinion is at the present time most urgent, practical, and productive of the most good?

At a recent public hearing of the Tenement House Commission the subject under discussion was "The Relation of Tuberculosis to the Tenement House Problem." Dr. Prior of Buffalo, a close student of the tuberculosis problem, stated that there are at least 20,000 consumptives among the tenement dwellers of this city; that 6,000 people of this city die of consumption every year, and that the consumptive poor in this great Commonwealth are the only class of invalids who do not get proper care, and for whom no accommodations, hospital, or sanitarium facilities exist. Prof. Herman M. Biggs, one of the greatest authorities on tuberculosis in this country, and one of the higher officials of the New York Board of Health, said at the same hearing, in regard to the problem of tuberculosis, that infection, that is to say, transmitting the disease from a consumptive to a healthy individual, is one of the main causes of the fearful prevalence of this dreadful disease in the tenement districts. So, for example, he cited that in a block on Pearl and Mott Streets, containing a population of 2,000, 318 cases of tuberculosis occurred in four and a half years.

To show the prevalence of this disease and the danger of infection and fearful mortality, the statement of these two gentlemen will suffice. But to a casual observer it must sound like a paradox when I say that it is generally admitted by the highest medical authorities that this very disease, consumption or pulmonary tuberculosis, is nevertheless one of the most preventable and curable afflictions human flesh is heir to. It is in the power of man to prevent and cure, nay, perhaps even to eradicate this great plague.

Consumption is pre-eminently a disease of the poor, and has just as important a social as a medical aspect. Society must come to the aid of the medical profession in their battle with this common foe. Overcrowding in unhealthy homes, malnutrition, poverty, and privation contribute perhaps more than anything else to the frequency of the disease among the poor, and our Tenement House Commission and charity organizations are endeavoring to remedy some of these evils. But against the immediate source of the propagation of tuberculosis, that is to say, the presence of consumptives among the tenement dwellers, their labors are of no avail.

The realization of this condition resulted in a bill brought before legislative bodies in Albany. Two hundred thousand dollars was asked for the erection of a sanitarium for the treatment of incipient cases of consumption, and $50,000 was finally granted for such an institution, to be located in the Adirondack Mountains. Even a layman must see that in view of the presence of 20,000 poor consumptives in New York City alone, a single sanitarium, for which only $50,000 has been appropriated, and where only early cases are to be admitted, is like "a drop of relief in an ocean of woe."

Not only several large sanitaria for the treatment and cure of consumptives of the City and State of New York are needed, but we must have an equal number of hospitals to which more advanced cases can be taken from the tenement homes, where they constitute permanent centres of infection. These hospitals, which should not be situated too far from the city, would have a twofold purpose. They would take care of, isolate, and treat all those unfortunate sufferers who in their homes are neither treated nor receive that hygienic care which is so essential in the management of consumptives. Secondly, by being in a hospital and under strict medical supervision, and being near the city, patients may be visited by their friends and relatives, but can no longer, by their unsanitary habits and carelessness with their expectoration, convey their disease to their kin and neighbors.

The urgent need of such a hospital or hospitals near our city must be evident. An attempt to obtain a city appropriation for that purpose was made last Spring by the framing of a bill by Dr. Nelson Henry of this city. Several physicians called upon Mr. Van Wyck, the honorable Mayor, to urge upon him the signing of this bill, but without success. So, in spite of all agitation, there has not yet been done anything to relieve this fearful condition existing in our very midst.

Seeing in the daily papers the suggestion to devote the Dewey Arch Fund to charitable purposes, the thought came to me that a more fitting monument to the victor of Manila could not be erected than a Dewey Monument Sanitarium (or hospital) for the Consumptive Poor of the City of New York.

Before making this suggestion public I endeavored to get the opinion of a few men who were interested in the Dewey Arch regarding the feasibility of the project. Some thought well of it, and some were indifferent, not caring for what purpose their money should be used as long as it was some charity. Others expressed their doubt as to the donors consenting to have the money thus appropriated, and thought that, having been subscribed in a burst of enthusiasm, many would want their money back, and were glad that it has not been asked for.

I do not share this last opinion. Dewey is still the hero of Manila, and we all are still grateful for what he did for the honor and glory of our country. The patriotic citizens who contributed to the Dewey Arch Fund desired to honor the great Admiral and to commemorate one of the most remarkable naval victories of history. I can hardly think that the majority of donors would object to this change of the original project, which for some reason or other did not become a reality. The money is there, and sufficient to do a world of good. I am sure there cannot be a better monument erected to any American hero, who can congratulate himself in having won a great battle without the loss of one American life, than to see a great institution named after him, whose sole object it is to save American lives.

Let it be known to all those who are not yet familiar with the results now obtained in sanitaria and special hospitals for consumptives, that as many as 75 per cent. are cured when taken in time to these institutions. They return to their homes, after a sojourn of from six to nine months, as breadwinners and supporters of their families. The life in the institution has made better citizens of them. They have been taught cleanliness, regularity, and sobriety, if they should have been addicted to intemperate habits, and above all, they will have learned how not to propagate their disease, and how to protect themselves from reinfection. Let it also be known that the consumptive residing in the dark, filthy tenement, no matter in what stage of the disease, has little chance of recovery, and in 90 cases out of 100 his disease will progress from bad to worse, terminating in a lingering death, but not until he has probably infected every one of his immediate family.

And all this misery and untold suffering can be prevented if sanitary authorities, philanthropists, and intelligent citizens combine to do their duty.

I earnestly hope that the money subscribed for the Dewey Arch may be consecrated to the erection of a living monument—a life-saving institution, and let its name be "The Dewey Sanitarium for the Consumptive Poor of the City of New York."

Let a Dewey Arch in modest proportions be the gateway to this house of hope for thousands who otherwise might have to perish in despair. I believe that could the noble Admiral himself have a voice in this matter he would be more than glad to consent to this mode of commemorating his name and his deeds, for such an institution would indeed be a living monument, not only of true patriotism and humanity, but also one of gratitude to a great American by grateful American citizens.

S. A. KNOPF, M. D.

New York, Nov. 29, 1900.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Observations on the First Session of the New Parliament.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POSITION

Admissions Made of His Family's Interests in Supply Companies.

America's Diplomatic Victory in China Noted in England—Significance of Mr. Krueger's Reception in France—Rumors of German Intervention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1900.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The week just closed has been one of singular flatness. People seem to have tacitly agreed to rest from their contentions until some kind of a lead has been given by Parliament, which assembles on Monday to vote supplies.

There are still people who at least express a confident anticipation that the money business will all be finished in a little more than a week, and that members will be let loose again for their Christmas holidays by the 17th. I do not believe it. The swearing in will occupy two days and perhaps part of Wednesday, a half day, so that business cannot readily begin until Thursday, when the debate on the address in reply to the "Queen's speech" will open. The Ministers have calculated upon limiting the range of this debate by embodying in the Queen's speech the fewest possible topics. The strategy is vain, because any number of amendments raising all manner of questions can be started no matter were the "Queen's speech," to consist of the single sentence, "Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I want money." Accordingly there will, apart from the grand full-dress display of oratory over the South African policy and conduct of the war, be debates upon the affairs in China, the Indian famine, and probably upon several domestic topics, and, above all, a determined effort to raise the question of the relations between the Chamberlain family and the public spending departments.

I have said nothing to you about this matter recently, very little at any time measured by the amount of attention it has provoked among all classes of society here. On the whole I thought it better that you should receive the news of these scandals through the customary telegraphic agencies, and besides, it is always ungracious to hound and down a man without overwhelming evidence of his guilt. In a sense, however, Mr. Chamberlain has this week admitted his, let us say, indiscretion by calling to his aid a curious species of irresponsible political bobolink named Wanklyn, and by publishing through this medium a justification or excuse for his peculiar connections with sundry army and navy supply contracting companies. Not only is the slowness of the man to speak out a confession of weakness, but the line the defense takes is really equivalent to damaging admissions.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PRIVATE BUSINESS.

Mr. Chamberlain ignores the Hoskins Company altogether, although that is owned, I may say, entirely by his wife, children, and other relatives. He leaves out of sight his direct connection with the Colombo Commercial Company, which has been kept busy building huts for the Boer prisoners, located in Ceylon, and maintains perfect silence about the Andros Fibre Company in connection with which curious transactions took place some years ago, and seeks to fasten the attention of the public upon the Birmingham Trust, a small concern, which invests in most of these other companies and about £5,000 worth of whose shares Mr. Chamberlain owns. The great War Office business of Kynoch, Limited, likewise is completely left out of sight, and yet, I was told the other day by a banker who ought to know, that Mr. Chamberlain himself was one of the bank's guarantors for a loan this company had to raise some years ago when in low water.

There is nothing whatever wrong in any of these incidents taken by themselves and apart from the Colonial Secretary's position as a Minister of State. That makes all the difference and a determined effort is to be made to force him and his son out of the Government if not out of public life in consequence of the obtuse moral sense exhibited by them in mixing themselves up with companies fulfilling Government contracts while they themselves occupied positions of influence and power.

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CASE OF THE EARL OF SELBORNE.

The Earl of Selborne has been frequently scolded for retaining, while acting as Mr. Chamberlain's deputy in the Colonial Office, his position as Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The excuse given was that, being an underling, it did not matter. But now that his Lordship has risen to the dignity of a Minister of State, he has promptly resigned his seat on the board and did so before any Opposition journal said a word upon the subject. A step of this kind, taken voluntarily, strengthens the position of the small band of determined opponents of the Colonial Secretary who mean to drive him out. One evening perhaps will be occupied with this subject and there will be plenty of others, so many that I was not surprised to hear a Member of Parliament declare the other day that they meant to keep the House together until Christmas. I think such a feat improbable, because there will be too many members anxious to get away.

Irish or no Irish, however, there will be storms ahead, and this week's calm signifies as much. We are not really calm in mind. Many things make us intensely bitter, and the disappointment of those who entered lightly into this horrible South African business only keeps them silent while left alone. Touch them and they explode like a lucifer match. Rage burns at the heart of the Jingo, and his mood is so savage that while passion holds him he often positively gloats over the idea that all those "horrid rebels," as he calls Burghers, may soon be wiped off the face of the earth. I interpret this violence of mind as an indication that public opinion is swinging round. When the human mind rushes to the extreme in any direction it is time to look for reaction, and those in touch with the pulse of opinion in the country assure me that reaction has already set in.

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COERCION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We are beginning to count the cost, beginning also to fear that much more than the domination of England over the two annexed States is coming into the question of South Africa. We do not wholly believe in the extremely violent messages coming just now from Capetown, because they are suspected to be colored up for the purpose of reconciling this country to an application of coercion in the Irish manner all over the colony. Discounting this, however, we cannot help feeling that permanent British trade interests are being menaced in South Africa as they never have been before, and we begin to want to know whether a better method of settling troubles out there could not be applied than the bludgeon, and nothing but the bludgeon. Starvation or deportation of women and children, the burning of farms, the looting of cattle, the sweeping away of stores, the trampling of growing crops, and so on, hardly appear to be sane proceedings on the part of a people who boast of their capacity to develop the countries committed to their care and who at present rather want an extension of markets for their commodities. These views are germinating beneath the surface and will find pretty strenuous expression in the Parliamentary conflict now about to open.

Over and above all this a most uncomfortable feeling exists that our present unwieldy Government is not equal to the business it has in hand. It seems that our Government usually drifts along and always wakes up, when too late, to discover that something should have been done long ago. The very manner in which Parliament has been summoned is an example in kind of the loaf and let-alide method in which affairs are managed. Most of the members of the inner Cabinet even were completely surprised that there should be such a desperate effort required to get the money voted forthwith.

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BRITISH IGNORANCE OF CHINA.

It is the same with Chinese affairs, we really know nothing about them or about what the Government is doing in relation to them. More importance appears to be attached to the attitude of the Washington Cabinet than to anything done or said by our Ministers, and any success that has come so far to diplomacy seems to have been yours, if I may judge by the manner in which the powers have modified their, till the other day, indispensable preliminary demands.

Indemnity, it seems now, will be assessed according to the damage proved, and the demand for disarmament gives place to stipulations about the occupation of certain strategic positions between the coast and the capital. That is, if authentic, all right and proper, but we did not bring it about, and in China itself anybody seems to be able to flout us with impunity. Russia has resumed her control of the coast railway and, as I should expect, has Li-Hung-Chang completely in her grasp. This wily old man has declared that no indemnity will be paid that involves a foreign loan and the subjugation of Chinese finances to further foreign control. He is quite right and Russia and Japan will probably back up the Chinese diplomatists in this view. The country is not going to surrender its right to exist free from outside domination, and therefore to wrangle about indemnities is breath wasted, but we doubt whether anybody in power here sees this or troubles much about doing anything.

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THE KRUEGER DEMONSTRATIONS.

Mr. Krüger's triumphal progress through France and the startling exhibition of popular enthusiasm for the Burgher hero among all classes of the French people have in a manner stunned us. We were quite prepared to find an abundance of noisy demonstrations, especially among the so-called National Party and anti-Semite faction, both eager to make the most of his presence in that country, but the public interest has gone altogether beyond the factions, and has fairly swamped the political malignants beneath a wave of enthusiasm in no sense prompted by hostility to the existing Ministry or to republican institutions, or even to England.

We should like to be very angry if we could see how the attitude of the French Ministry and people has been so circumspect, but our hands are so tied by the absence of any intimation to the Powers of our having destroyed two recently independent states in South Africa, that we are compelled to grin and bear it. "We shall have our revenge some day," the Jingo mutters or shouts, but in the meantime an attitude of sniffy contempt is the only one open to such.

Mr. Krüger's reception in Germany promises to be quite as enthusiastic as the one in France and there reports are afloat that German statesmen, even the Emperor himself, favor opening negotiations with a view to arbitrate for a settlement of the war and all questions open between the races in South Africa. I cannot trace these reports to any substantial source, although it is probable enough that the mine shareowning element, a powerful one in France and a considerable one in Germany, would do its utmost to aid Mr. Krüger in his attempts to bring this movement to a head. The continuation of the strife is a serious loss to tens of thousands of speculative investors, both in France and Germany, and they are all most anxious to have the work resumed. So are we, but the position is complicated here by race hatred, by a passion for dominion, and, apparently, by a sullen determination on both sides to hold on to the mines. Unless Mr. Krüger is prepared to renounce the control of the gold-bearing strata within the Transvaal, preliminaries to arbitration are not in sight. On this point his entourage loudly proclaim him to be as unyielding as adamant, and decidedly he is a man of very determined character.

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WAR OFFICE SCANDAL IMMINENT.

Lord Wolseley has left the War Office, one might say like a lackey dismissed, and we are promised a lifting of the veil on various pretty scandals now that he is free to unbosom himself in the House of Lords. The feud between him and Lord Lansdowne will be opened up, and the late Commander in Chief's backers assure us that his attitude and work will be completely vindicated. I take leave to doubt this. Lord Wolseley is not in any sense a great man, although a nice, pleasant fellow among his friends, and nobody believes that he could have managed the details incident to a preparation for and conduct of this war with conspicuous success had he been left absolutely free to take his own course. In many ways he is a simple, gullible, and most unbusinesslike kind of man, as I know from some episodes in his life in the days of the great Barney Barnato, but the dispute is really not one of persons or of individual opinions or even of relative administrative capacity.

The military side of the War Office has never submitted with good grace to that imperfect measure of increased civil control imposed upon it by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman after the Duke of Cambridge had been forced to resign. Lord Wolseley has been the exponent of this discontent, and, from that very fact, was bound to come into conflict with any Secretary of State who upheld his own position as the representative of the nation's mind and will. If Lord Wolseley takes to telling tales out of school and casting mud at Lansdowne he will find the press-fomented popularity which he now enjoys vanish like the morning mist.

We are dissatisfied with many things about the War Office, but the trend of public opinion is not toward efforts to remedy abuses and defects by the handing of everything over to the professional soldier, a being on the average the most innocent of business knowledge to be found in the country.

Lord Kitchener's supersession of Roberts is interpreted to mean an increased rigor in measures taken and in war. The difficulty is the insufficiency of troops and horses with which to carry out the harryings. Men with a knowledge estimate the total loss of horses, mules, and oxen since the campaign began at 500,000. A. J. W.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

CHILE DIVIDED AS TO THE AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE OF HER GOVERNMENT TOWARD BOLIVIA.—Mail advices from Valparaiso are that there is considerable opposition to what is called "the unconciliatory and grasping foreign policy" of the Chilean Government as recently illustrated in its ultimatum to Bolivia. The withdrawal of President Errasuris and the leaving of the executive duties in the hands of the Vice President, together with the coming Presidential election is said to have practically divided the country between the indicated policy of the present administration and the attitude of the industrial and commercial classes which are content to let matters remain as they are. There are several copper and silver mines in Bolivia which are owned in Chile and operated by Chilean capital; there are also coal and timber properties there which the Chilean owners desire to develop, but the owners are loath to do so on account of the unsettled condition of affairs between the two countries.

According to unofficial reports as a result of internal industrial activity exports have of late been materially in excess of the imports, and the equilibrium of exchange has been so far restored that the present inconvertible paper dollar is almost at par. The value of local shares in banks and gas and other industrial companies has risen from 10 to even, in some cases more than 20 per cent. The rate of interest at the banks is being reduced and the expectation is said to be aroused of a restoration of the condition of commerce which prevailed before the civil war of 1891, when the basis of the value of stocks and shares was a return of 6 and 7 per cent., instead of, as has since been the case, a return of 10 or even 12 per cent. In financial circles it is believed that the revenue has been so judiciously handled of late as to provide a surplus amply sufficient to guarantee a return to a gold currency at the end of next year should the Government, in the meantime, not have become embroiled in international disputes.

It is for these reasons, it is said, that all Chileans identified with industrial or commercial life, except those whose interests might be augmented should Chile gain control of the carrying trade of Bolivia, are not prepared to accept the explanation of the Government that its recent warlike measures were solely for the purpose of preventing a surprise. Besides the law for compulsory military service, which simply awaits promulgation, Chile has added some $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 to the estimates of her War Department, is negotiating for the purchase of a new cruiser, and is considerably increasing her stock of artillery.

"All this," say the industrial press, "is found to be regarded by the Argentine-Bolivian combine as a challenge, and it is not impossible that the party in favor of a depreciated currency will contrive that the fund accumulated for the restoration of honest money to Chile shall disappear in a ruinous competition of armaments, and with it the equilibrium of exchange and Chile's dawning prospect of commercial prosperity."

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JAPANESE EXPENSES IN CHINA.—The Kobi Chronicle of Kobi, Japan, complains that there is a good deal of misleading information in Europe and America in regard to the part that Japan has played in the China campaign. It is denied that the Japanese casualties have been very great, also that Japanese gave no quarter. Nor are the expenses of the campaign likely, for some time to come, to have any effect upon Japanese domestic conditions. Up to the middle of October, it is calculated that the sums paid out by the Treasury owing to the expedition in China aggregate only 12,000,000 yen, or about $6,500,000. This money has been taken from the reserve of 50,000,000 yen set aside when disposing of the Chinese indemnity and intended as a fund for naval maintenance, aids to education, and famine relief.

The method of replacing the draft is now said to be occupying the attention of the Government in Tokio. It is estimated that the total expenditure will not fall short of 20,000,000 yen, or $10,000,000, when the accounts include the cost of wintering the mixed brigade, 12,000 of all ranks, which Japan will leave in North China.

The Japanese reports from the "supply department" of the War Office give at considerable length a description of just what munitions were taken into China, and how they were employed. Thus it is learned that in the march to Peking last Summer, in which 27 officers and 94 men of the Japanese forces were killed, and 27 officers and 658 men were wounded, 8,979 common shell, 5,000 shrapnel, and 135,000 rounds of rifle cartridges were expended. The Japanese troops, according to Government reports, took into China 354 cannon, including 76 rapid-firers, 2,835 small arms of all sorts, a large quantity of ammunition, 1,531 boxes of gunpowder, and 80,000 bushels of hulled rice.

The Kobi Chronicle adds that reports concerning the amount of treasure taken by the Japanese troops from Peking have been greatly exaggerated. All they took was 2,637,700 taels, or about $1,895,850.

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OBSERVATIONS OF THE CHINESE MINISTER IN PARIS.—Le Matin of Paris recently created a sensation by publishing an interview with the Chinese Minister there, Mr. Yu-keng. On the following day, it is said that the Minister sent his secretary flying about Paris from one newspaper office to another with an expurgated copy of the interview, which limits and qualifies the alleged original statements. Later Le Temps printed an authorized interview which on all essential points confirms Le Matin's interview, but which is expressed in more guarded language. Mr. Yu-keng is said to be a thoroughly Europeanized Chinaman. He is reported to have said in part:

"It is not enough for the powers to define conditions; you must know on whom to enforce them. Now the allies have nothing of this, having no responsible authority to deal with. They have, to be sure, Li-Hung-Chang and his colleagues, but this is purely a diplomatic fiction, a mere farce to amuse Europe. The pretended negotiators can do nothing in the terrible uncertainty which rests upon them, nothing except contrive ruses and falsehoods, in order to gain time, and save, if possible, their own heads. If they are refractory they are useless and expose themselves to the reprisals of the powers. If, on the other hand, they are submissive, and if the Empress retains an atom of power, their fate is certain. Assume that they are driven into a corner and agree to sign. It will be merely for form's sake, and not a solution."

He concluded by saying that, as a matter of fact, the real problem was very simple, but its simplicity had been covered by an intricate mass of unimportant details by foreign Ministers who sought to gain signatures at every step. "Let the powers," the interview continues, "bring back the Emperor to Peking, whether he will or no, and rescue him forever from the disastrous guardianship of the Empress. Whenever my master, who has been dethroned for attempted reforms, becomes free and independent, Europe will have found the most loyal auxiliary and its most certain pledge. In gratitude for his happy restitution he will offer Europe the removal of all the anti-foreign officials and the execution of some hundreds of Boxers in every province. Two or three weeks of personal rule will do more to end the crisis than all the supposed curative agencies of foreign officers and soldiers."

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THE NEW NATIONALIST PARTY IN IRELAND.—It was announced by the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES the other day that the Irish members of Parliament would not attend the December session, but would, instead, be present at a Nationalist convention, called to convene in Dublin "for disciplinary and organization purposes." According to the Nationalist press of Ireland it is believed that if local differences can be buried the Irish members of Parliament, under proper leadership, can be made to wield considerable influence in the sessions of 1901, even if they cannot maintain an absolute balance of power. The necessity for the convention was recently outlined by William O'Brien, M. P., in a speech made in Westport, Ireland, under the auspices of the United Irish League. He called upon the coming convention to expel Mr. Healy from the ranks of the Parliamentary party, and is said to have made it clear that he regards himself as the real dictator of the party, against which he declared Mr. Healy had tried to unite "all the shams and rogues in Irish politics."

The convention, he concluded, would have the strength, "and it will have the courage to give a finishing stroke to the hopes of the disruptionists. It will decline to oblige The London Times by driving a thorn into the side and into the heart of the Irish party. It will give Mr. Redmond a party whatever their number, who will have their heart in their work, and will stand shoulder to shoulder against our people's enemies. In one word, the National Convention will give fair play to the Irish party in the arduous task that is before them. It will share their responsibilities and their risks, it will cheerfully and generously maintain the party it has created, it will make men proud again to be in the fight for Ireland, and it will confront our new Chief Secretary, if he comes here in any spirit of aggression, with a country as solidly and substantially united as the United Ireland which confronted Mr. Forster and Earl Spencer and Mr. Balfour."

BRITISH MONEY LENDERS

New Act Regulating Their Operations Goes Into Effect.

ITS PROVISIONS STRINGENT

It Is Hoped that the Swindling of Young Men of Wealthy Families Will Now Be

AT THE THEATRES

The Famous French Actors, the Newest Play from England, and Other Topics.

The present rush to the Garden Theatre to see Sarah Bernhardt and Constant Coquelin in "L'Aiglon" is not an indication of a sudden development of fine artistic taste in this neighborhood. Once in a while the multitude rushes to an exhibition of dramatic art in the same spirit as it goes to horse races and football games. Bernhardt and Coquelin are two of the greatest actors in the world, and the world knows it. It hails them as prodigies, and it loves prodigies of any sort. So the multitude has sometimes crowded in to see Irving and Miss Terry and other actors of note. But there is matter for congratulation this time because the objects of adulation are so worthy of it in every respect.

The artistic methods of Mme. Bernhardt and M. Coquelin are perfectly normal. They are both models of artistic propriety and fitness. Dramatic students who could exactly imitate their way of doing things would become fine actors even if lacking a fine natural endowment. Now, comparatively few of the foremost actors in any epoch are good models. The Keans and Irvings produce splendid effects; but in defiance of all the rules of elocution and expression. Their individual greatness is not to be fairly disputed, but the novice who falls under their influence contracts manners which are apt to convert him into a hopelessly bad actor. The Booths, Bernhardts, and Coquelins are artists of a much rarer quality. They are models of style in reading and gesture and facial expression, in plastic grace, in taste of selection, in comprehension of pictorial effect. Their influence is far-reaching, but always good. We never hear an actor of these days ridiculed for imitating the acting of Edwin Booth, because the actor who made Booth his model in his early efforts merely adopted a standard and normal method of expression. On the other hand, the imitators of some more recent actors, who reach the right effect by the wrong road, are always subject to scorntul criticism.

In Rostand's play the splendid powers of the two French artists are restricted somewhat by the conventions of the French stage in poetic drama. While Rostrand is romantic and no slave to the classical traditions of French tragedy, still there is only one recognized way of delivering hexameters and the measured recitation of certain passages, having the form of tirades, as the eloquent speech of the Eaglet after his star rises in the heavens, when the Emperor and Metternich have refused his request to return to France, is in strict accordance with usage.

Nobody does this sort of thing as well as Bernhardt, unless it is Coquelin. Surely Jean Mounet-Sully, with his queer, crablike walk and his habit of holding his head sideways, is not in the same category. There is always some wise talk about Rachel when Bernhardt is in view. The fame of a dead actress is a handy brick to throw at a living one. But Rachel's advent was in the luckiest moment for her. Romanticism had all but killed classicism in the French theatre, and, in its turn, had languished. There was a demand for a revival of classical tragedy, which had been given in the cheapest and shabbiest way on the allotted nights in the subsidized theatres. Rachel had just the face and voice for classical tragedy. No one ever said she could have rivaled Bernhardt in "La Dame aux Camélias," "Hernani," or "Tosca." There are intelligent men living who say they feel Bernhardt's superiority to Rachel, whom they remember well, even in the classical "Phèdre." Rachel had a sepulchral voice suited only to the most sombre rôles. Bernhardt has infinite vocal variety, and in the present rôle the range of her voice is splendidly illustrated.

Coquelin, too, revels in the long, richly-varied speeches of the talkative personification of the surviving spirit of Bonapartism, a spirit, as is well said in this play, which will arise in France from time to time. It is unusual for so rare and valuable an exhibition of genius and talent to be made the subject of a popular craze.

The new play at Daly's, "The Man of Forty," is a good example of one peculiarity of the modern commercial theatre. The relations of the light-hearted millionaire hero and the beautiful grass widow whom he took out of a tearoom and clothed in fine linen and expensive frocks are presumably set forth in all their frank paganism in the author's original scheme, just as they would be in a French play. The intelligent spectator sympathizes with the villain in this piece just once, not when he has a fatal attack of angina pectoris, but when he says "Oh, rubbish!" or words to that effect, to his wife's assertion of her virtue. If it was thoroughly understood, too, that Dunster had strong legal grounds for divorce, and a chance to get the control of the much beloved yet happily unseen children, there would be more logic in Mrs. Egerton's silence in a critical situation.

But, no matter. The matinée audiences at Daly's will be glad to know that Mrs. Egerton is real nice, in spite of her fine evening gowns, and the piece in its present shape contains nothing more risqué than the harmless scene between the hero and the horsey young wife of the jackass in the firelit library.

There seems to be nothing more to be said of "The Man of Forty" at this writing, except that it is richly mounted and uncommonly well acted. In the circumstances, it is worth seeing. E. A. D.

THIS WEEK'S PLAY BILLS.

Many Successful Attractions Soon to Close—Some New Offerings.

Of the new attractions to be offered this week the most essential will be "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac," at the Theatre Republic to-morrow evening, with Maclyn Arbuckle in the rôle of an impecunious journalist. The same evening Miss Lulu Glaser comes forward as an aspirant for stellar honors at the Manhattan Theatre in the new comic opera "Sweet Anne Page," by De Lange and Smith and W. H. Neidlinger. Another star to make her first appearance to-morrow evening is Miss Hattie Williams in "The Girl from Maxim's," at the Grand Opera House.

The names of Miss Annie Russell and "A Royal Family" must still be repeated in a summary of the theatrical bills that remain unchanged. However, Mr. Frohman takes occasion to announce that his star will not be able to remain at the Lyceum Theatre longer than Feb. 2 because arrangements long ago had been made for the production at this house of "Lady Huntsworth's Experiment." Another of Mr. Frohman's stars to announce the approaching end of his season in this city is John Drew with his dramatization of "Richard Carvel," at the Empire Theatre, which will be a month hence. Miss Maude Adams and "L'Aiglon" are attracting audiences to the Knickerbocker, but they can do so only until the end of Christmas week. Before she terminates her engagement she will give one or two special matinées.

William H. Crane and "David Harum" are doubly coupled at the Garrick Theatre for an indefinite period, as Mr. Frohman is making no future plans for this house, thereby clearing the way for this piece to stay as long as the public wants it to, which will be all Winter, to judge by present indications. Peter F. Dailey is nearing the end of the second month of his present engagement at the Madison Square Theatre. He will continue until the end of Christmas week; then he will be obliged to say farewell in this city, as contracts with the Broadhurst Brothers calls for the production of their latest farce, "The House That Jack Built," at this theatre.

The new McNally farce "introducing" the Agoust family has undoubtedly proved a success, and, with the interpolations of new music and business from time to time, the piece should remain at the Victoria for a considerable length of time. The term of "Arizona" at the Herald Square Theatre will expire in three weeks. However, before retiring from this city the management proposes that it shall not be forgotten, and will therefore on Tuesday night, when the one hundredth performance takes place, present every woman occupying an orchestra seat with a souvenir in the shape of a silver flagon.

Richard Mansfield takes his entire company of actors, singers, dancers, and auxiliaries, to the number of almost 400, and the spectacular equipment, all as seen at the Garden, to the Harlem Opera House for seven appearances this week in his success, "King Henry V." These are positively the last opportunities which New Yorkers will have to see Mansfield as the youthful, brave, and triumphant King Harry. None of the spectacular magnificence will be curtailed.

James O'Neill, in "Monte Cristo," still affords the entertainment at the Academy of Music. The week will be inaugurated by the distribution of souvenirs to-morrow night of statuettes representing Mr. O'Neill as the Count of Monte Cristo. There seems to be no doubt that Henrietta Crosman, with "Mistress Nell," has a piece that will serve her well, thus the Savoy Theatre is provided against any change of bill for some time to come. Miss Olga Nethersole will this week give the last eight performances of "Sapho" at Wallack's Theatre, where her engagement terminates on Saturday, Dec. 8. Miss Nethersole will immediately proceed on a tour throughout the United States. She will open at Providente, R. I., on Monday, Dec. 10, and will then journey across the continent to San Francisco, returning to the East again in May, where her tour will finish in Boston at the end of that month.

An interesting event to occur at the Irving Place Theatre this week will be the premiere performance of Otto Erich Hartleben's "Rosenmontag," (Rose Monday,) which will take place on Thursday evening. During the first part of the week, however, "Die Goldgrube," (The Goldmine) will be continued. "Florodora," at the Casino, continues to please the audiences with its pretty music. "Lost River" is within three weeks of its end at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and at the American Theatre "In Mizzoura," one of the most popular of modern plays by Augustus Thomas will be revived.

At the Bijou the "Belle of Bridgeport" goes merrily on. This week, however, will mark the production on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 6, of the new play, "Madge Smith, Attorney," by Ramsay Morris, with May Irwin and a company especially selected for the cast. It was originally intended to give the performance of this play on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 12, but owing to the rapidity with which the rehearsals and the work on the scenery has progressed it was found that the performance could be given with ease a week sooner than contemplated. The plot of this new play turns on the efforts of the two principal characters, John Smith and his wife, Madge Smith, to hide from each other little flirtations each had had before they became Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and which now have turned up and threatened to interrupt the calm and contentment of their even home life.

"Under the Red Robe" will be the attraction to-morrow night and for the week at the Metropolis Theatre. Robert Manchester's Burlesquers will make their first appearance at the Dewey Theatre, with a curtain-raiser entitled "On the Fall River Line," which introduces many novelties. Jerome Sykes and "Foxy Quiller" go into their final weeks at the Broadway Theatre, where they will be followed by Jefferson De Angelis and his company on Dec. 24, in their operatic comedy entitled, "A Royal Rogue." John Hare will not continue much longer at the Criterion Theatre with his "Gay Lord Quex." He will visit Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago for a fortnight's engagement and a week in Washington. This will conclude Mr. Hare's engagement in this country.

A new wax group was placed on exhibition at the Eden Musée yesterday which has unusual interest. It fil's four special rooms in the Chamber of Horrors and is entitled "Fruits of Idleness." The first scene shows a street corner in the tenement district. A young man stands in front of a saloon watching a fight between newsboys over a game of craps. The second shows him attacking a passerby in a lonely section of the city at night. The third scene shows the arrest of the criminal from his mother at the steps of the "Black Maria." The last scene shows the criminal breaking stones in Sing Sing Prison under guard of keepers. Moving pictures will be shown hourly in the Winter Garden. There will be afternoon and evening concerts.

Sydney Grundy's play, "The Late Mr. Castello," which scored a success at the Lyceum several years ago, will be revived by the Donnelly stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre.

THE VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

Ample Amusement to be Found at the Continuous Performances.

Jessie Bartlett Davis, who made her début in the continuous last week at Keith's Union Square Theatre, is one of the few vaudeville recruits from the comic opera fields who achieved an immediate success and without initiative experience. Mr. Keith therefore regards it as necessary to retain her as his principal attraction for another week. Second, but equal in excellence of artistic work and in notable success, is Henry Lee, whose personations are not senseless mimicry, but are extraordinary in fidelity of make-up and in moderation of speech and gesture. Grant, Dewey, Roosevelt, Bismarck, &c., prove exceedingly interesting persons for a few seconds. To these stars next week will be added Isabelle Urquhart and company in "Even Stephen," Howe, Wall and Walters; Sager, Midgely, and Gertie Carlisle, and a new European acrobatic act, which is said to be very amusing.

The vaudeville specialty stars at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre are led by McIntyre and Heath in their new blackface skit, "The Man from Montana." Lottie Gilson is also prominent in the bill, and she promises a number of new ballads. Others are three Yoscarys, European gymnasts; John Wilson and Bertha Warln, farcical absurdities; Harrigan, the tramp juggler; Newell and Shevett, humorous bar performers; Musical Kloists, novelty musical act; Charles Ulrick, the barrel king, and Sheridan and Flannigan. Della Fox will play a return engagement at Mr. Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. In addition to her on the long programme will be found George W. Monroe, in a clever skit; McAvoy and May, alcide Capitaine, darling aerial gymnast; Binns and Binns, musical tramps; Elizabeth Murray, in songs and stories, and the Review Comedy Four, singing comedians.

Marie Wainwright will figure as the feature at Proctor's East Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, appearing in a comedietta entitled "Lady Di's Escapade." Gus Williams, the German debator, will also be found in this bill, while others will be Juan Caicedo, on the bounding wire; Foy and Clark, in Will M. Cressy's farce, "The Spring of Youth"; Louise Cunning, sweet singer of Scotch ballads; Ferrell and Starch, fun on the wheel; Losh and Huff, blackface comedians; the Craigs, musical act, and Evans and White, dancing experts.

Harlem continuous patrons will have ample amusement in this week's programme at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, which leads off with Eleanor Falk and her Eight Jersey Lilies. The specialty folks are numerous and include Mark Sullivan, humorous monologue and imitations; La Petite Elsie, Greay-Stephens's Landseer dogs, Knight Brothers, gymnasts; Louis Simon and company in "The Coachman," Frank and Don, talking comedians, and a new series of moving pictures in the kalatechnoscope.

The new bill to be offered by the Hashim Brothers at Koster & Bial's to-morrow evening is remarkable for interesting specialties, foremost of which locally is its inclusion of Jennie Joyce, who returns to the stage after an absence of several years; Gussie McKee, a new-comer to vaudeville, assisted by a chorus of young girls costumed as jockeys, débuts in a spectacular specialty called "A Day at the Races," and the Potter family, who perform on the flying trapeze. The remaining part of the programme includes James and Bonnie Thornton, Ganaro and Bailey, cake wa kers; the Van Aukens, comic tumblers; Mlle. Alma, poseuse plastique; Ward and Curran, comedians; the nine Toozooin Arabs, the Yamamoto Japanese troupe, and Pauline Hall.

There is always enough of good variety at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall to meet with the desires of those who are fond of a good vaudeville entertainment. Those who will be found in the programme are Bessie Bonehill, the singing comedienne; Hugh Stanton and Florence Modena in their farce, "For Reform"; Ah Ling Foo, The Sohlkes and their five little novelty dancers; Seely and West in a musical comedy; Brothers Demm, the acrobats; Eldors and Norine, jugglers, and a number of others.

The leading attraction at Huber's Museum this week will be Mme. Victorine, the woman sword swallower; Healy and Du Bois, the trick cyclists, enter upon the second week of their engagement to-morrow. A novelty animal act will be seen in Baker's trained pigs, while other attractions will be the Neapolitan Four, Mlle. Gracie's trained birds, and Allen's Punch and Judy. The theatre as usual will contain two companies, headed by Fred Roberts and Fannie Lewis, both of whom enter upon the last week of their engagements.

MR. DIXEY'S NEW ROLE.

To Appear in "The Burgomaster" at the Manhattan Theatre.

Henry E. Dixey, who has during the past week been appearing with the Metropolitan English Opera Company in their performances of "Pinafore," has signed a contract with Manager W. W. Tillotson to play the title rôle in "The Burgomaster," to be produced at the Manhattan Theatre on New Year's Eve. Mr. Dixey's selection from among many candidates was due to his peculiar fitness, though method, temperament, and experience.

"The Burgomaster" is a musical comedy in a prologue and two acts. The plot deals with the adventures of the Burgomaster (Mr. Dixey) of a village which, according to the fable of the piece, is found in the ruins of the Dewey Arch. The Burgomaster is supposed to have peacefully slumbered for 250 years.

Entertainment of The Strollers.

The club named The Strollers will give an entertainment in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria six nights, beginning next Friday, Dec. 7, and three afternoons to aid the Red Cross Texas Relief Fund, the Samaritan Home for the Aged, Mothers and Babies' Hospital, and other worthy charities.

A musical comedy called "The Cruise of the Summer Girl," written by Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., with lyrics by Cheever Goodwin, Safford Waters, and Harry B. Smith, and music by eight several American or imported composers, including De Koven and Lachaumé, will be performed. The cast will include that esteemed veteran of amateur theatricals Edward Fales Coward, and many younger persons, as well as a débutante in that innocent form of public recreation, May Irwin, who will appear in Act III., after her own show is finished, and sing a new song. Miss Grace Hoyt, who will have an important rôle, will also have a solo dance in Act II., and many other gifted ladies and gentlemen of the social world will come forward and do clever things. New scenery and properties will be used. The ladies' committee represents "society at its finest." The men's "Committee on Invitation" represents clubland, the professions, and Bohemia.

Theatrical Gossip.

Miss Eleanor Gist, who at present is appearing with Nat C. Goodwin's company in "When We Were Twenty-one," will sever her connection with that company and become a member of the Weber & Fields stock company.

On the afternoon of Dec. 12 Manager Conried of the Irving Place Theatre will de iver his first lecture of the season, which will be entitled "Schiller's Life and His Poems." The admission to this lecture will be free. Tickets can be had upon written application to the theatre.

Della Fox will again abandon the vaudeville stage and make her appearance some time this month in a new musical comedy entitled "A Good Fellow," the book of which is by Robert Smith, and the music by Will McConnell. Her rôle is one that will not require much vocal work, but considerable stage business.

Arrangements have been concluded by Manager Jacob Litt of the Broadway Theatre and Manager E. R. Reynolds of the Jefferson De Angelis opera company for the appearance of this organization at the Broadway Theatre, beginning Dec. 24, in the operatic comedy "A Royal Rogue," by Charles Klein and William T. Francis.

Jean Marcel, the French artist who invented the "Marcel Living Statuary and Human Bas Reliefs," was a passenger on the American liner St. Louis, which arrived yesterday. He brought his entire outfit of twenty-five models, and all the paraphernalia of his European production, presented for some time at the Alhambra Music Hall, London. M. Marcel will make his first appearance in the city at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre on Dec. 10.

THE BLACK AND WHITE SHOW.

The aim of this club is fast nearing realization. Organized only two years ago to revive the fast waning interest in black and white, it is now holding its third annual exhibition, and the merit of the work shown marks progress. A visit to the Durand-Ruel Galleries may well be recommended to the lovers of the monotint. Of especial interest are three studies by the late George Inness. These are of a peculiarly personal character and will strongly appeal to those who revere the great landscapist's memory.

It is natural that the medium expresses itself principally in anecdote works, as its illustrative uses are the demands of commerce. It will, however, be seen how deeply the sense of color is felt by some of those, regarded more as landscape painters. The values produced—and in fact the thorough handling of values is the first requirement of monotints—indicate gradations of color scheme which almost rival the expression of the palette. This is noticeable in the work of Arthur E. Blackmore, C. Myles Collier, the landscape background of Horsfall's African jungle, George H. McCord's bold and free valley scene, the leaves by G. W. Waters, and "The First Blow of Winter," by Francis Wheaton.

The figure work is most in evidence. Walter Russell shows some striking war scenes, while the portrait No. 71 is exceedingly creditable. The "Society Notes," by Albert Beck Wenzell, together with his dramatic "Ride of the Walküre," is worthy of note. Hugh M. Eaton has a few pictures which will appeal to the visitor. Frederick J. Boston shows a well-drawn figure in No. 7, "A Vision," while Benjamin Eggleston has a strong character study in No. 22, "Winter." Other good work is shown by Elizabeth Fullick, Josephine M. Culbertson, J. Frank Waldo, and others. The etchings by Dr. Leigh Hunt announce the past master of needle and burin.

The officers of the club for this year are George Inness, Jr., President; W. Lewis Fraser, Vice President; Dr. Leigh Hunt, Treasurer; Hugh M. Eaton, Secretary, and Josephine M. Culbertson, Assistant Secretary.

May Build Large Paper Mills.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 1.—Wisconsin capitalists, some of them Milwaukeeans, are said to be interested in six different propositions to build paper and pulp mills. At a low estimate the cost of these mills, if all are erected, will be $1,200,000, and they will have an output of about 210 tons of paper daily. The propositions include the erection of a four-machine paper mill at Appleton, Wis., with a pulp mill in the same vicinity. Other mills of smaller capacity and less cost are contemplated near St. Paul, Minn., at Petoskey, Mich.; at Crystal Falls, Mich., and another at some place not yet announced.

Michigan Farm Company to Dissolve.

DETROIT, Dec. 1.—A dispatch from Jackson says: "The A. P. Cook Company, owning 11,000 acres of farm land, comprising eighty farms in twenty-five counties in Michigan, valued at $250,000, will be dissolved after December. The company was incorporated twelve years ago by A. P. Cook and his three sons, just before A. P. Cook's death, to avoid probating the estate. The incorporation was for twelve years, and the dissolution is by mutual consent.

AMONG MUSICIANS

The Philosophic Ideas in the Music Dramas of Richard Wagner — Feuerbach and Schopenhauer as Influences.

As the regular season of music advances music lovers fall into moods more and more thoughtful, and the mail of the musical editor is laden with letters of inquiry, complaint, and objurgation. No music critic has yet been discovered who can think the thoughts of a hundred thousand readers. And if such a being existed, his writings would be full of irreconcilable contradictions. The one poor and lowly wretch who arouses the anger of so many readers of this journal invariably does so by something he says about a singer or a player. The poor composers—except Meyerbeer—seem to have no friends at all. Probably that is because most of them are dead. But when some one appears to take an interest in the creations of a master mind and to be not wholly absorbed in worship of the interpreter, this writer is inclined to give him especial attention. What follows is in answer to a letter of inquiry about the philosophical and ethical ideas of Wagner. More might be said, but this is a daily newspaper, and room must be left for the news.

In the early dramas we meet with Wagner's inclusion of ethical ideas in his designs. One seeks in vain among the old popular operas of the Rosini or Meyerbeer schools for a drama with a moral. But owing to Wagner's adoption of the myth as the material from which to erect his dramatic structures, the inclusion of an ethical lesson in each of his schemes followed almost inevitably. For mythology is essentially ethical. Wagner, however, humanized the teachings of the mythologies into which he delved by emphasizing the beautiful idea of the saving grace of woman. He did not, perhaps, deliberately adopt as the motto of his works the line of Goethe, "The woman-soul leadeth us ever upward and on," but it may be inscribed upon them without violence to their intent. We may see by an examination of the original sources of the dramas how the importance of this thought in the works is due to the deliberate purpose of Wagner himself to bring it to the front. In some of the original stories it plays little or no part, but in the Wagner music drama the "Ewig-Weibliche" is always impressed upon the imagination of the auditor with all the skill of the dramatist and all the eloquence of the musician.

In "Lohengrin," as the reader can see for himself, the master made a special point of excluding the operation of this principle, because he desired to bring forward a study of a woman who had no love in her nature. With Wagner the woman-soul could be influential for good only when acting under the guidance of love. Ortrud acted under the dictates of hate, and her influence was therefore destructive, but ultimately futile. The reader will readily perceive the dramatic, poetic, and musical value of this thought. In all the Wagnerian dramas we are confronted with studies of the warring of good and evil principles. When the good principle is identified or associated with the love of woman, and that love is made the saving grace of its object, the dramatic force of the story is splendidly intensified, the scope of the poetry and the music immeasurably widened. Especially is the music benefited by the possibility of identifying the highest ethical idea of the poem with the most beautiful and potent of its emotions; for it is the peculiar privilege of the music to voice the emotional content of the drama, and when this becomes one with the ethical idea, the auditor is led by the music into the very shrine of the poet's imagination. The reader will note, too, that in those dramas in which the love of woman does not figure as a saving influence, the tragic fate of the hero is accentuated, and the woman herself is made a more conspicuous embodiment of grief.

In most of the works of Wagner there is to be found a philosophical or metaphysical basis, and this is most easily discovered in the later dramas. The poet-composer was at different times deeply influenced by the writings of Feuerbach and Schopenhauer. From the former he obtained some of the vaguer conceptions of his philosophy, but the latter supplied him with definite ideas. It was in the early fifties that Wagner was a student of Feuerbach, and his mind eagerly caught at the thoughts contained indefinitely in such phrases as "highest being—the community of being"; "death, the fulfillment of love," and such declarations as "only in love does the finite become the infinite." These ideas later took clearer shape in his mind when he gathered from Schopenhauer the sharply cut description of the negation of the will to live as the highest abstraction and elevation of thought.

With love figuring as a community of being, with death as its highest fulfillment, and with the absolute effacement of the desire of life as the loftiest aspiration of human passion, Wagner was equipped with a philosophical background for several of his most dramatic conceptions, notably for "Tristan und Isolde." Yet one has no difficulty in understanding his own assertion that the negation of the will to live and the community of being had entered his mind in an indefinite shape long before he read the works of the two philosophers, for they may be traced in the story of "Der Fliegende Holländer."

Some of Wagner's biographers, notably Houston Stewart Chamberlain, to whom this master was little short of a divinity, have devoted much space to the consideration of Wagner as a philosopher. The truth is that he was never a philosopher at all in the strict sense of that term. He was a groper after philosophies. He sought for a rational foundation for his artistic theories and endeavored to found them upon metaphysical tenets borrowed from works which seemed to meet his needs. But there is no difficulty in perceiving that what always appealed to him in a philosophy was its poetic or dramatic material. That he was sometimes mistaken as to the real value of this material is not astonishing. The best text books of Wagner's philosophy are his dramas. Therein one finds that the ethical side of a philosophy was what touched him most directly, and that it did so because of its close relation to the principles underlying the tragic in human experience. This is paying a higher compliment to Wagner than to call him a philosopher, for it is practically asserting that his dramatic nature was his guiding star.

It is easy to note that in "Der Fliegende Holländer" Wagner more nearly rid himself of those hampering historical details to which he objected than he did in "Tannhäuser," and more especially than in "Lohengrin." The legend of "The Flying Dutchman" was not one of the great world-thoughts, but it had the advantage of being founded on an incident which might be repeated at any time and in any place—namely, the periodical landing of the wanderer. In "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin," and in "Parsifal," Wagner used material found in the great cycle of tales belonging to the Christian mythology of Germany, England, and France. He found himself unable to avoid introducing some of the historical details contained in the original stories. Because of their sources and nature these three dramas have been classed as the Christian trilogy of Wagner in contradistinction to the Nibelung works, which are called the pagan trilogy. While this classification is justified by the nature of the works, it should be remembered that Wagner himself repudiated any intention to produce works charged with a religious purpose. Ethical ideas, indeed, he always cherished, but he denied that he taught Christianity. He recognized the assistance which art had given to religion, and he saw that in Greece the dramatization of national religious beliefs had given to the stage a power unknown in modern times. But he himself was too wise to dream of making the lyric drama a mere corollary or illustration to the pulpit text. A passage in "A Communication to My Friends" gives an account of his resumption of work on "Tannhäuser," and explains the mood which governed him in the composition of the score. He says that at the time he was yearning for a pure and unapproachable ideal of love. "What in fine," he continues, "could this love-yearning, the noblest thing my heart could feel, what other could it be than a longing for release from the present, for absorption into an element of endless love, a love denied to earth and reachable through the gates of death alone? * * * How absurd, then, must those critics seem to me, who, drawing all their wit from modern wantonness, insist on reading into my 'Tannhäuser' a specifically Christian and impotently pietistic drift!"

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

An Interesting Novelty Announced for the Second Concert.

The programme of the fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society, which will take place on Saturday night at Carnegie Hall, preceded by the public rehearsal on Friday afternoon, is one of unusual interest. The general public no doubt will devote its attention to the soloist, Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, who was here as a boy wonder some years ago and comes back reputed to be a technical prodigy. But music lovers will find their appetites stimulated by the announcement of another of Richard Strauss's gigantic structures for orchestra. Here is the list:

Overture, "Egmont," Op. 84.....Beethoven
Concerto for violin, No. 1, G minor.....Bruch
Mr. Fritz Kreisler.
"A Hero's Life," tone poem, Op. 40.....Richard Strauss
First time in New York.
Orchestra increased to 120.
Sonata for violin, "Le Trille du Diable,".....Tartini
Accompaniment orchestrated by Fritz Kreisler.
Mr. Fritz Kreisler.
Ride of the Valkyries.....Wagner

The following note on the Strauss work is sent out by the society: "Composed less than two years ago, it is, in a manner, the latest and the most copious word that has been spoken in instrumental music. It is not only extraordinary in form and contents, but also in scope and character. In it the composer attempts to give delineation to as comprehensive a psychological plan as any of the schemes which Beethoven or Berlioz placed at the foundation of his symphonies. There are six subdivisions in the work, six poetical moments as a German commentator would say; yet the performance is continuous. In the first the ideal hero is pictured, in the second his foolish adversaries, in the third his consort and helpmeet, and in the fourth his strife with worthy foemen, in the fifth his deeds of peace, and in the last his renunciation of the world and his peaceful end. In carrying out this programme Strauss has not only employed the device of typical phrases developed by Wagner, but has touched the farthest limit that has yet been reached in the matter of harmonic daring and instrumentation.

To maintain the proper balance between the instrumental voices, the orchestra of the Philharmonic Society will have to be increased to one hundred and twenty players, the score of "Ein Heldenleben" calling for three large flutes, one piccolo lute, three oboes, (at times a fourth,) one English horn, a clarinet in E flat, two clarinets in B flat, three bassoons, one contrabassoon, eight French horns, five trumpets, (two in E flat and three in B flat,) three trombones, two tubas, kettledrums, snare drum, side drum, bass drum two harps, and the usual quota of strings There will also be a series of special rehearsals, as the directors of the Philharmomic Society and Mr. Paur are resolved that a work which challenges performance because of its significance in the evolution of the musical art shall have the most perfect performance that can be given to it."

MME. SEMBRICH'S SONG RECITAL.

A Remarkable Programme to be Heard on Tuesday Afternoon.

The song recital on Tuesday afternoon at Carnegie Hall by Mme. Sembrich, will mark her first appearance in America this season, and it will be a most remarkable concert in many ways. In the first place, she will have the assistance of no less distinguished a pianist than Mr. Breitner who, as a matter of courtesy, has kindly consented to play the accompaniments Mme. Sembrich arrives on the St. Louis just three days before the recital, but as she is an excellent sailor, a short period of rest is all that she requires. The programme, as first announced, was probably one of the most remarkable programmes ever arranged by any singer. Still, Mme Sembrich has been making constant slight improvements and corrections, with the result that she will be heard in a list of songs representing almost every school and almost every period. The programme, as it will be given at Carnegie Hall Tuesday afternoon, and which has not before been published in its present form, is here appended.

CLASSICAL AIRS AND SONGS.
"Pur dicesti".....Antonio Lotti, (1667-1740)
"M'ha presa alla rete".....Pietro Domenico Paradies, (1710-1792)
"Mon petit coeur soupire".....Author unknown
The Three Ravens, "It was a Lover and His Lass".....Old English
"Das Veilchen".....W. A. Mozart, (1756-1791)

GERMAN LIEDER.
Gretchen am Spinnrade, "Du bist die Ruh'," "Lachen und Weinen".....Franz Schubert, (1797-1828)
"Wie Melodien zieht es mir," Stanchen.....Johannes Brahms, (1833-1897)
Er ist's, Auftrage.Robert Schumann, (1810-1856)

FRENCH AND SLAVIC PIECES.
Berceuse.....Benjamin Godard, (1849-1895)
"Ouvre tes Yeux"..Jules Massenet, (1842-....)
"Er liebte mich so sehr".....P. I. Tschaikowsky, (1840-1893)
Romance, (Russian)..M. I. Glinka, (1804-1857)
Mazurka, (Polish)..Ladislas Zelenski, (1837-....)

GERMAN LIEDER.
Nachtlied, Marie, Liebesfeier.....Robert Franz, (1815-1892)
Ueber's Jahr, Der Schwur.Carl Bohm, (1844-....)
Das Kraut Vergessenheit, "Es liegt ein Traum"....Alexander von Fielitz, (1860-....)

In the first group it will be noticed that Mme. Sembrich has substituted "It Was a Lover and His Lass" and "Das Veilchen" for "Ah, Mistress Mine" and "Freudvoll und Leidvoll." In the second group, "Er der herrlichste von Allen" is omitted. In the third group there has been no change, and the last group also remains as at first.

The Opera Season.

The season of opera in English at the Metropolitan Opera House is drawing to a close. When the performances of "Pinafore" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" were concluded last night, but two weeks of the season remained. The novelties for next week are "Lucia di Lammermoor" and "La Traviata." Neither of them has been previously given by this organization. "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be sung in conjunction with "I Pagliacci." "Esmeralda" will be given three times, with several changes in the cast, Mr. Shechan being heard as Phoebus, Mr. Whitehill as Claude Frollo, and Mr. Lind as Quasimodo. The farewell week, commencing Monday, Dec. 10, will be devoted to repetitions of the season's successes, the bill being changed at each performance. This repertoire will enlist all the artists of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company.

The season will close on Saturday, Dec. 15, and the following Tuesday the entire organization will leave for Chicago, where it will sing for two weeks at the Auditorium. The company, numbering 200 people, including principals, chorus, orchestra, ballet, scenic artists, stage carpenters, wardrobe, property men, electricians, and machinists, will travel in a special Pullman palace car train. The equipment of this special train will include five sleeping cars, one private car, one dining car, two Pullman tourists' cars, and seven baggage cars, containing the complete scenery, costumes, properties, armor, electrical effects, and other paraphernalia as used in the productions given at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Mr. Franko's Symphony Concerts.

Mr. Sam Franko's second orchestral concert will take place at 8:30 P. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at the Lyceum Theatre. From the programme selected it gives promise of exceeding in interest Mr. Franko's first concert, which took place on Tuesday last, Nov. 27, and which received such high praise at the hands of the press of this city. As yet no soloist has been announced, but the programme will be as follows:

Johann Sebastian Bach, 1685-1750.....Overture, (suites,) D major
Karl Ditters von Dittersdorf, 1739-99).....Symphony, "Phaeton," first time in America
Allesandro Stradella, (1645-81).....Aria "Chiesa"
Jean Philippe Rameau, (1683-1764).....Suite of Dances
Domenico Cimarosa, (1749-1801).....Overture, "Il Matrimonio Segreto" First time in America.

This is undoubtedly a symmetrically constructed programme, in which variety and interest are happily blended. Mr. Franko's purpose can hardly fail in accomplishment, and, as a whole, his arrangement of the selections are calculated to enhance a well-balanced and most attractive offering.

Mr. Dohnanyi's Recitals.

Ernst Dohnanyi will give his third piano recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Saturday next at 2:30 P. M. The programme:

Fantasie Chromatique, D minor.....Bach
Sonata, G major, Op. 31, No. 1.....Beethoven
Variations and fugue on a theme by Handel, Op. 24.....Brahms
Scherzo, C sharp minor
Intermezzo, F minor
Capriccio, C minor } .....Dohnanyi

Answer to a Correspondent.

The original Esmeralda was Georgina Burns. The Lola in the cast of "Cavalleria Rusticana" on Monday night at the Metropolitan Opera House was Fanchon Thompson.

Notes of Musical Doings.

Mme. Teresa Carreno gave an informal piano recital on Wednesday afternoon before the students of the New York College of Music.

The Oratorio Society will resume rehearsals this week on Thursday evening. In connection with "The Messiah," it will take up Antonin Dvorak's requiem mass, which will be given on April 4. There will be two performances of "The Messiah"—one on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 26, and the other Thursday evening, Dec. 27.

After an absence from this country of over three years, Jean Gerardy, the Belgian 'cellist, will make his appearance in this city on Monday afternoon, Dec. 17, at Mendelssohn Hall. He will be assisted by a number of prominent artists, and immediately following his New York appearance he will make a tour of the principal cities of the United States and Mexico.

Miss Minnie Tracey will sing at her song recital, which is to be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 12, a number of songs from manuscript, with violin obbligato, which were expressly written for her. Among them will be a song by Lennert Lunburg, who is Paderewski's favorite and most promising pupil.

William C. Carl will give his seventy-sixth free organ concert in the "Old First" Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, New York, next Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 4, at 4 o'clock. The recital will be free to the public, and no tickets required. Soloists: Miss Bessie Bonsall, contralto, and Mr. F. L. Huebner, (lately of Italy,) basso.

The Musical Art Society will give its first concert for this season on Thursday evening, Dec. 20, in Carnegie Hall. The first part of the programme contains examples of the old Church and Christmas music. For the second part, Mr. Damrosch has chosen the Bach concerto for two solo violins. Two songs by Brahms, and Russian songs by Kopylow and Taneyef complete the programme.

MUSIC FOR THE YOUNG.

Mr. Frank Damrosch's Symphony Concerts with Explanations.

Mr. Frank Damrosch, who does much for the musical education of this community, began at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon another series of what he is pleased to call symphony concerts for young people. The plan of these entertainments has been set forth in these columns, but no harm will be done, and possibly some good, by summarizing it again. Mr. Damrosch's idea is to teach children how to listen to music by explaining before the performance of each number on his programme its nature, its form, and the purpose of the composer. He hopes that by this process he may raise up some lovers of music who will accord to the art the respect which it deserves and who will not imitate the example of the mass of concertgoers in reducing music to the level of ice cream. No doubt much may be achieved by the judicious outline of the form and content of the music which Mr. Damrosch gives. He does his talking in a very simple and unaffected manner, frankly disavowing all claim to be considered as a lecturer. But he knows what he is talking about, and he shows discrimination in choosing the portions of his subject best suited to the comprehension of the youthful mind.

A good many children entirely too young to be taught musical form by a public address are taken to these concerts, but that is not the fault of the conductor. Others quite old enough to understand all that is said are taken, and numerous adults are now regular attendants. This is a subject for devout thankfulness. The children will eventually learn. Most of the adults, however, need the instruction more than the children. Nothing is so profoundly discouraging to the real lover of music as the buzz of stupid, ignorant, childish, and foolish comment to be heard in every music room. There is no excuse for it. The road to discrimination is wide and straight. The neglect to take it is the result of intellectual indolence. Few people really try to learn what music is. Mr. Damrosch's talks may go far toward stimulating interest

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Female sword swallower; swallows 12 swords at one time. Great success of
HEALY & DU BOIS,
European Racing Cyclists. Sensation of European music halls. Challenge the world. Forfeit money posted
Baker's Trained Pigs
Wonderful exhibition of porcine intelligence. Neapolitan Four, native music; Mlle. Garcie's Birds; Allen's Punch.
Theatre. 2 Co's. Continuous show. Fred Roberts, Fannie Lewis, the Willards, the Howleys, Carroll & Larkin, St. John & Nicola, Marie Bordeaux, Gus Adams, Edison's Projectoscope. SUNDAY CONCERTS. SPECIAL BILL.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. 2.
One Block East of Grand Central Depot.
3rd YEAR YEAR YEAR YEAR YEAR MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
THE LATE THIS WEEK MR. CASTELLO.
BY SYDNEY GRUNDY.
EVENING PRICES, 25, 35, 50.
WEEK OF DEC. 10, THE GREY MARE

To-Night 12 BIG ACTS 12 MATS. WED. & SAT.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL 125 ST. & 7 AVE
NEXT WEEK BESSIE BONEHILL. 12 others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.
POPULAR WED. MAT. 25c-50c (ALL RES'D)
The Sprightly French Farce,
TO-NIGHT 25c-50c
THE GIRL FROM MAXIMS.
JAMES THORNTON, NAT WILLS, Loney Haskell, Clark and Barton, Frank Oakes Rose (Dickens Illus'd)

14TH STREET THEATRE Near 6th Ave.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Matinées Dress Circle & Entire Orch. Circle, 50c.
POSITIVELY LAST 3 WEEKS
OF THE SEASON'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
LOST RIVER "A big success."—Herald.
Magnificent Production—Startling, Novel Effects.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evenings 8.
Mat. Sat. 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V.
Dec. 10—EmpireThea. Co. in "Lord & Lady Algy."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
MATINEE DAILY Eve. 8:15. 25, 35, 50c.
(Except Mon.) 25c. IN MIZZOURA
TO-NIGHT—BIG SUNDAY CONCERT. Great Bill.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15. Mon., Tues., & Wed. Evgs. last times the roaring Farce, "THE GOLDMINE." Thurs., Fri., & Sat. Evgs. 1st time, "ROSENMONTAG," by Hartleber. Saturday Matinée, "DER LETZTE BRIEF."

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Mat. Sat. Only. 6 big song hits.
Tel. 2224 Mad. Eve. 8:30.
UNENDING BRIGHTNESS, pretty faces, tuneful melodies, and the heartiest laugh of the year provided by
MAY IRWIN
in the "BELLE OF BRIDGEPORT."
EXTRA THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 6th.
S. Mat. Pfmnce. New Comedy by Ramsey Morris.
MADGE SMITH, ATT'Y,
by Miss Irwin and specially selected Co., including Jos. M. Sparks, Ignacio Martinetti, George M. Beaver, Jaques Kruger, Bert Thayer, Roland Carter, Mabel Florence, Sadie Peters, Anne Woodward, Grace Almy, Edythe Blair, and Anna Sands. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

SPECIAL
AMELIA BINGHAM
will present her
COMPANY IN
THE CLIMBERS
a new modern play by
CLYDE FITCH
BIJOU THEATRE IN JANUARY

THE NEW YORK IMMENSE SUNDAY CONCERT THIS AFTERN., 2. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. ALL SEATS 50 NO HIGHER.
Great Programme of Vaudeville Artists: Com. To-morrow (Mon.) Night & Mats. Wed. & Sat. BALLET, Grand Opera, and 20 American and European Novelties. Tremendous List of Star Performers. POPULAR PRICES.

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:20. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager.
Orchestra Seats at Matinées, $1.50.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2:15.
Daniel Frohman's Co.
"Unquestionably scored a hit."—Times.
"Ought to achieve abundant success."—Tribune.
"Will have a prosperous run."—Sun.
"An interesting novelty. . . . The play furnished the company the opportunity of much skillful acting."—Herald.
"Achieved a success. The 'Man' is a very good sort of fellow."—Mail & Exp.
The Man of Forty
(A Modern Love Story in 4 Acts.)
LAST YEAR'S LONDON SUCCESS.
The characters are enacted by Messrs. John Mason, Edward Morgan, Wm. Courtenay, J. Lee Finney, Grant Stewart, and Misses Hilda Spong, Cecelia Loftus, Elizabeth Tyree, Allison Skipworth, Beatrice Morgan, and Eva Vincent.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

THEATRE REPUBLIC
42d St., just west of B'way. Telephone—3940-38.
Evgs., 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
COMMENCING TO-MORROW NIGHT,
Mr. Joseph Brooks presents a comedy in three acts, entitled
THE SPRIGHTLY ROMANCE OF MARSAC,
By Molly Elliot Seawell and Wm. Young.
A clean, wholesome, and enjoyable play of the present time, introducing
MACLYN ARBUCKLE.
William J. Ferguson, Edw. S. Abeles, Henry Bergman, Horace Lewis, Claude Brooke, Charles Charters, John F. Denton, Miss Ffolliott Paget, Miss Margaret Fuller, Miss Sandol Millikin, Miss Laura Clement, Miss Annabelle Whitford, Miss Viola Carlstedt, Miss Leoni Norbury, and others. Seats secured two weeks in advance. Carriages at 10:45 and, 4:45.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, Cor. 38th.
McAUDE ADAMS EVGS. AT 8. MAT. SAT. 2.
L'AIGLON.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

Charles Frohman's JOHN HARE
CRITERION THEATRE B'WAY & 44th St.
EVGS., 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
THE GAY LORD QUEX

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. nr. B'way
Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
PETER F. DAILEY.
The Big Musical Comedy, HODGE, PODGE & CO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
100th Time, Dec. 17. Souv'rs. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WM. H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
SARAH BERNHARDT & M. COQUELIN
Evgs. at 8. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
This Wk—L'Aiglon. Next Wk—Cyrano de Bergerac

CASINO
BROADWAY & 39TH ST.
Evenings at 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday at 2:
FOURTH WEEK OF RYLEY AND FISHER'S
Superb Presentation (Direct from London) OF FASCINATING
FLORODORA
THE LYRIC GEM OF THE SEASON.
THE CAPTIVATING ESSENCE OF MUSICAL MERRIMENT
A RIVULET OF SPARKLING MELODY DANCING THROUGH PICTURESQUE FIELDS OF JOYOUS COMEDY
Given with the Incomparable Cast, Comprising
WILLIE EDOUIN, CYRIL SCOTT, R. E. GRAHAM
E. WALLACE-HOPPER, FANNIE JOHNSTONE, MAY EDOUIN
And TWENTY OTHER ARTISTS. Chorus of 75.
AND GRAND ORCHESTRA
Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Pr's & Mgrs.
SOUVENIRS TO-MORROW NIGHT.
6085 PEOPLE SAW
JAMES O'NEILL
in LIEBLER & CO'S BIG NEW PRODUCTION of
MONTE CRISTO
THANKSGIVING DAY.
PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2. EVES. 8:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Matinée Saturday at 2:10.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
LAST 3 WEEKS.
The Klaw & Erlanger Opera Co. Introducing JEROME SYKES In De Koven & Smith's New Opera,
FOXY QUILLER
MAMMOTH ORGANIZATION OF 150 PEOPLE.
UNDER STAGE DIRECTION BEN TEAL.
SIG. A. DE NOVELLIS, MUSIC DIRECTOR.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
Management of Sam S. Shubert.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
Augustus Thomas' Masterwork,
ARIZONA
Only Four Weeks More
100th Performance Tuesday Evening.
Superb Souvenirs for the Ladies.
FRIDAY Special Matinee. "Sold and paid For" BENEFIT. OTT

Hammerstein's, 42d St., 3d Way. & 7th Av. VICTORIA Mat., 2:15. Evgs., 8:30. Sat. Admission, 50c.
"The sensation of the season."—Eve. Journal.
John J. McNally's latest Vaudeville Farce, introducing the Marvelous
STAR AND GARTER
AGOUST FAMILY
AND
FRANK McKEE'S COMEDY COMPANY.
ORGANIZATION OF 60 PEOPLE.
Including OTIS HARLAN, JOSEPH COYNE, JOHN G. SPARKS, MARIE CAHILL, MAE LOWERY, and NELLIE LYNCH.
Matinée Prices.....50c., 75c., 1.00

SAVOY 34th St. & Broadway.
MATS. WED. & SAT.
THIRD MONTH
THE BIGGEST SUCCESS IN TOWN.
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
In the Merry Play.
MISTRESS NELL
By Geo. C. Hazelton, Jr.
Seats on Sale 3 Weeks in Advance.

THE DEWEY 14TH ST. EAST OF 3RD & 4TH AVS.
TO-NIGHT!
"GREAT POP," JAMES THORNTON, NAT M. WILLS, ETTA BUTLER, Duffy, Sawtelle & Duffy, MUSICAL JOHNSONS, JENNINGS & ALTO, MORRELL & EVANS, JAS. A. DUNN, HENRY & GOLLOT, Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow, Mon. Mat., & All Week.
CRACKERJACK BURLESQUERS
"The Girl with the Magic Hair."—Com. Drummer.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
IN FOUR TABLEAUX,
Fruits of Idleness
IN NEW YORK.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
THE NEW TROUBADOURS AND ORCHESTRA.

1884. 1900.
THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE DRAMATIC ARTS and EMPIRE THEATRE DRAMATIC SCHOOL.
Franklin H. Sargent, President. A practical training school in connection with Mr. CHARLES FROHMAN'S Empire Theatre and traveling companies. Apply to E. P. Stephenson, Gen'l Mgr., Room 145, Carnegie Hall.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Two Concerts, Dec. 20th, March 14th.
Subscription tickets now on sale at the office, 388 Fifth Avenue.

3D AVENUE THEATRE, Matinée Monday. Melodrama—HEART OF CHICAGO.

CARNEGIE HALL
MADAME
SEMBRICH
Song Recital
Tuesday Afternoon, Dec. 4, at 3:15.
First Appearance in America this Season.
Kindly assisted by MR. LUDWIG BREITNER at the Piano.
An entirely new Programme at each Recital.
Direction.....C. L. GRAFF
Programme—First Recital.
Aria, "Pur dicesti," A. Lotti; "M'ha presa alla sua ragna," Paradies; "Mon petit coeur," author unknown; "The Three Ravens," "Ah, Mistress Mine!" old English ditties; "Freudvoll und Leidvoll," Beethoven; "Gretchen am Spinrad," "Du bist die Ruh," "Weinen und Lachen," Schubert; "Wie Melodien zieht es mir," "Staedchen," Brahms; "Er der herrlichste von Allen," "Er ist's," "Auftrage," Schumann; "Berceuse," (Jocelyn,) B. Godard; "Ouvre tes yeux," Massenet; "Er liebte mich so sehr," Tschaikowsky; "Romance," (Russian,) Glinka; "Mazurka," (Polish,) Zelinski; "Nachtlied," "Marie," "Liebesfeier," R. Franz; "Uber's Jahr," "Der Schwur," C. Bohm; "Das Kraut Vergessenheit," "Es liegt ein Traum auf der Haide," A. v. Fielitz.
SECOND RECITAL
Tuesday Eve., Dec. 11, at 8:30.
Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50; boxes, $15, $25.
Tickets for both recitals now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
Only Two Weeks More. Season Ends Dec 15.
To-morrow Evening at 8, Wed. Mat. at 2, and Friday Evening at 8, Dec. 3, 5, 7 Double Bill.
LUCIA
Misses Ballstrom, Niven; Messrs. Berthald, Davies, Mertens, Goff, Elder, Beyle, Knight
Followed by
I PAGLIACCI.
Miss de Lussan, Messrs. Brozel, Paull, Lind, Davies, Carr.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Sat. Ev'gs at 8, Dec. 4, 6, 8,
ESMERALDA.
Misses Golden, Van Studdiford, Niven; Messrs. Sheehan, Whitehill, Lind, Davies, Boyle, Carr.
Wednesday Ev'g at 8 and Sat. Mat. at 2, Dec. 5 & 8,
LA TRAVIATA.
Misses Strakosch, Niven, Stender; Messrs. D'Aubigne, Paull, Davies, Knight, Carr.

Entire Family Cir., 25c.; Bal., 50c.; Dress Cir., $1; Orch., $1.50; Grand Tier Boxes, $1; Wed. Mat., 25c. to $1. Sat. Mat., 25c. to $1.50. Box seats, $1.
Dec. 10, Farewell Repertoire Week.
Mon., IL TROVATORE; Tues., FAUST; Wed. Mat., MARTHA; Wed. Ev'g, CARMEN; Thurs., BOHEMIAN GIRL; Fri., AIDA; Sat. Mat., MIKADO; Sat. Ev'g, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and I PAGLIACCI.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
FRIDAY, December 7, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, December 8, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist:
MR. FRITZ KREISLER
Violin.
First appearance in N. Y. this season.
Overture, "Egmont".....Beethoven
Concerto for Violin, No. 1, G minor.....Bruch
"A HERO'S LIFE," Tone Poem....R. Strauss
First Time.
ORCHESTRA INCREASED TO 120.
Sonata for Violin, "Devil's Trill".....Tartini
Ride of the Valkyries.....Wagner
Tickets now on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's.
Seats, 75c. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Ev'g, 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only, 2.
Lulu Glaser AND HER OPERA COMPANY IN SWEET ANNE PAGE.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MINNIE TRACEY.
SONG RECITAL Wed. Aft., Dec. 12, at 2:30.
Manager.....Henry Wolfsohn
Seats, $1 to $2, at Schuberth's.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
The season will be inaugurated on Tuesday Evg., December 18th. Sale of seats for first week opens Thursday, December 13th. Repertoire of first week will be announced later.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs, 8:15 sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesque of ARIZONA

ROYALTY TO AID LIPTON

Yacht Being Built Specially to Try Out Shamrock II.

COMMENT ON AMERICAN GOLF

English Devotees of the Game Apprehensive of Yankee Innovations in the Sport.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—There is a persistent rumor that the mysterious new yacht building at the Hendersons' is for the Prince of Wales. It is learned, however, in spite of Lord Lonsdale's denial, that it is more probably the order of Emperor William of Germany. Whichever of these royalties the builder may be, it can be said that the Prince of Wales will be on board the new craft when she sails in the Shamrock II.'s trial races on the Clyde. In these trials the new Shamrock will have as trial horses not only this new royal yacht and the old Shamrock, but also the Sybarita. There will be a great race off Cowes between these yachts, and perhaps the Meteor and others, for which the Prince of Wales or Emperor William will give a cup. The Prince of Wales is taking the keenest interest in the new challenger. He intends personally to test her sailing qualities before she crosses the Atlantic.

The new yacht being built at the Hendersons', the identity of whose owner is so closely concealed, is chiefly interesting from the fact that the instructions given to George L. Watson were to design her in such a manner as to make her the most useful trial boat for the Shamrock II. The real object of Sir Thomas Lipton's recent visit to the Hendersons' was to compare her lines with those of the new America's Cup challenger, which is building at Dennys'.

Sir Thomas Lipton recently has been considering the proposal to send the Shamrock I. into American waters for a series of trial races with the Shamrock II. However, while he is anxious to give the new yacht every chance, he feels pledged to the Glasgow Exhibition Committee to race the older boat in the international match which the committee has arranged to take place on the Clyde, and he has decided to leave the decision to Mr. George L. Watson, who has designed the new challenger for the America's Cup. Therefore, it is improbable that both boats will cross the Atlantic, as Mr. Watson only desires to see how the new and old yachts compare, and he believes this can be done on the Clyde.

The only alterations yet made in the Shamrock I. are to replace her corroded plates, improve her sheer plans, and reduce her draught eighteen inches, so improving her chances under the new British Rule (preparing) Five, but which will not be put into execution until the trial races of the Shamrock II. have been sailed.

The Field comments good-naturedly but rather fearsomely on the changes which may occur in golf now that America has taken it up with such vigor. It traces the spread of the game in the north and south of Great Britain, and dilates on the present supremacy of the Southerner, adding:

"Some day, it is very probable, American influence will dominate both. The passion for improving anything he touches is strong with the Englishman. With the American it is perhaps stronger still, and it is difficult to say what new departures in this ancient and honorable game may not soon be initiated to vex the soul of players of the old school."

Continuing, The Field somewhat sorrowfully notes "the invasion of the 'bogy score,' handicapping and medals for prizes, saying: "A single or a foursome in its pristine simplicity no longer gives general content. The future of the game, now America has taken it up so warmly, is likely to witness some new and strange developments."

No more generous tribute to the American jockeys' horsemanship could be written than appears in The Sporting Times over the signature of John Corlett, one of the best racing authorities in England and himself a horse owner. He points out that no less than five Americans are included in the first ten winning jockeys of the year, and says it would have been six if Maher had come over earlier. He continues:

"There is no such conservative body anywhere as the English turfman, and we have said enough to show the amount of prejudice the American jockeys have had to conquer. There is one thing, however, that the English turfman thoroughly believes in, and that is 'getting there.' This the Americans have done with a vengeance, and it is sheer merit which has secured them the position they now hold even in England."

Dates of Skating Fixtures.

The Secretaries of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada and the National Amateur Skating Association of America have fixed the following dates for the speed skating championships: Figure skating championship, Jan. 25, at the St. Nicholas Rink, New York City; speed skating championship of America, at Montreal, Feb. 4; indoor speed skating championship of America, at St. Nicholas Rink, New York City, Feb. 9, and the first junior figure skating championship of America, at the St. Nicholas Rink, New York City, March 1.

TURKEY WITH A DIAMOND.

Discovery This Time Comes from a House in Brooklyn.

A diamond valued at $100 was taken from the crop of a turkey by Mrs. Mary Lemon of 53 Java Street, Greenpoint, while cleaning it on Thanksgiving morning. The value of the stone was placed by a jeweler to whom Mrs. Lemon took it.

The diamond is finely cut and of an excellent color. The turkey was bought at a shop in Franklin Street.

Search for Lawyer Francis Duffy.

A general alarm was issued from Police Headquarters yesterday for Francis Duffy, the Wall Street lawyer and assignee of the insolvent brokerage house of A. C. Hooper & Co., who disappeared on Nov. 22. Mr. Duffy is described in the alarm as being forty years of age, 5 feet 5 inches in height, weighing 155 pounds, having a florid complexion, blue eyes, with a nervous twitch in the right eye; reddish-brown mustache, turning gray; high forehead, top of head bald, and wearing a dark gray Spring overcoat, gray sack suit, black derby hat, marked "McCue Bros." and initials "F. D." inside; black laced shoes, and gray socks marked "F. D."

Civil Service Reform League.

The twentieth annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League will be held in this city Dec. 13 and 14. The day sessions, with one exception, will take place at the City Club. On the evening of Dec. 13 a public meeting will be held in the concert hall of Madison Square. At the third open session, the afternoon of Dec. 14, Bishop Potter is scheduled to speak, and on that evening a dinner to the delegates will be tendered by the Civil Service Reform Association of this city at the Hotel Savoy.

CORNELL RUNNERS VICTORS

Collegiate Cross-Country Championship Won by Two Points.

OVER MORRIS PARK COURSE

Grant of Pennsylvania Led the Field for Individual Honors—Penn and Yale Tie.

Intercollegiate cross-country run championships were divided yesterday in the second annual meeting at Morris Park of the five colleges composing the Cross-Country Athletic Association. Alexander Grant, the crack long-distance runner of the University of Pennsylvania, carried off the individual honors, while Cornell won the team contest. Cornell won in the first meeting, one year ago, and the Ithaca boys were jubilant when their runners landed the victory a second time.

The race was close enough to keep the result in doubt until the expectant leaders had crossed the finishing line. The narrow margin of two points was the limit of Cornell's triumph, her four runners being the first quartet to finish, and the points were determined by adding the individual positions of each man. The University of Pennsylvania, which divided the position of favorite with Cornell, tied with Yale for second place at 28 points. Columbia came fourth, far in the rear, 71 being the points by positions of the Blue and White delegation, while Princeton was out of it altogether, only three of her team finishing from six starters.

The race was run over the regular Morris Park steeplechase course, five times around the oval circuit, making a little less than seven miles—six and two-thirds, to be exact. The first obstacle after the start was an enormous hurdle, followed by similar ones at intervals, and as many jumps over ditches. The last one, at the conclusion of each lap, was a twelve-foot water jump. There were about one-half dozen of both hurdles and jumps in each lap, making sixty obstructions in all during the race. The water jump, however, only had to be cleared four times, as the runners cut into the track for the finish and came down in a spurt, if they felt like it, in front of the judges' stand, where the times were taken by Robert Stoll, Mortimer Bishop, and C. C. Hughes.

In the absence of John R. Van Wormer, Bartow S. Weeks and James E. Sullivan acted as judges of the finish. Mr. Weeks gave the parting instructions to the thirty-two lightly clad, bare-legged representatives of five universities, as they stood, lined up in three rows, awaiting the starter's pistol. There was a fair sprinkling of college men on hand, fifty or more boys and others who were natives of the locality, and six ladies, who tried to keep warm under the grand stand during the hour's delay occasioned by the final rubdown and massage exercise given to the men by their trainers and assistants. Ernest Hjertberg, the former well-known runner, had charge of President Seth Low's young men, and Trainer J. F. Moakley came down with the Cornell contingent.

ADAMS LED AT THE START.

J. P. Adams, now a Columbia law student, but who ran on the Yale cross-country team a year ago, leaped to the front, the entire bunch getting off well together and making a pretty sight, with their different colored college shirts, as they rounded the curve to take the first hurdle. Adams stumbled in clearing the hurdle, and as the runners entered the open field, E. B. Bushnell, one of Pennsylvania's good runners, jumped into the lead. Grant, the hope and pride of the Pennsylvanians, was not far away, and before the first lap was half ended he claimed the leader's place and held it to the finish.

Grant had a worthy rival in the Cornell junior B. A. Gallagher, who has a record of 10:04 for two miles. As the men came down the stretch for the water jump the two were even, but Grant took the jump first. As each lap finished, the crowd gathered close to the water jumps and every time a man splashed into the water or slipped on the muddy edge, a roar of laughter went up. A. C. Bowen, one of Pennsylvania's leaders, got a nasty fall as he cleared the water on the third lap, but, although bespattered with mud from his head down, he pluckily scrambled up and went on with the chase. He finished the race fourth place, and was the second Pennsylvania man in.

Grant and Gallagher kept their positions unchanged in every lap. Grant led by thirty feet at the end of the second. At the end of the third Gallagher was so close that he could almost touch the Philadelphian. At the end of the fourth Grant led by twenty-five feet, but he immediately began to let himself out and pulled away from his Cornell rival foot by foot with apparent ease. As he came down the track for the finish he was greeted with wild applause. He won the race in 34:17, eight seconds ahead of Gallagher, while the latter was ten seconds ahead of his college mate, A. J. Sweet, the only Cornell man in the team who ran last year. Sweet led Bowen of Pennsylvania by seven seconds, and the latter was nineteen seconds ahead of the first Yale man to come in, W. D. Franchot. The Yale men, however, were well bunched, two more coming next, W. D. Waldron and L. L. Gay.

Cornell's third man, C. J. Morrison, came next, in the eighth place. These eight men kept their positions unchanged throughout the last lap. Morrison's position at eighth place really saved the championship for Cornell. At the end of the third lap he was running ninth, but soon after he passed H. S. Hetrick of Yale. In the last lap the latter was passed by E. R. Bushnell of Pennsylvania, placing Hetrick in tenth place. Bushnell beat him by eight seconds, which made the tie for second place, for had Hetrick held ninth place, the second prizes would have gone to Yale, with but 1 point below the victors.

The close finish shows that the leaders were in excellent trim, and after the race many of them ran up the track, encouraging their companions to hold out to the finish. The last man in was C. E. Sharps of Columbia, whose time was 43:50, 9 minutes and 43 seconds behind the winner.

Twenty-seven of the thirty-two starters finished. J. P. Adams, who started off so lively, had to be carried into the house after two and a half laps, but the others were all in good condition.

GRANT BEHIND THE RECORD.

Grant's record is 12 seconds behind the time made by John Cregan of Princeton, when he won the individual honors last year, Grant being second. Cregan was graduated in June.

The Columbia team entered a protest against Grant on the day before this race, claiming that he had been running as a collegian over the four-year limit. The Pennsylvanians submitted proof that Grant did not run before 1897, and J. C. Higgins of Yale, manager of the Cross Country Association, decided against the protest.

Each college was allowed to start seven men, and the first four who finished counted in the team results. The summary, giving the number of each man as he finished, and the full number of starters, is:

Cornell—B. A. Gallagher, 2; A. J. Sweet, 3; C. J. Morrison, 8; C. J. Finch, 13. Total points, 28. W. G. Berryman, D. McMeekan, and B. B. Smith started, all finishing but McMeekan. Smith got sixteenth place and Berryman eighteenth place.

University of Pennsylvania—Alexander Grant, 1; A. C. Bowen, 4; E. R. Bushnell, 9; W. G. Stuart, 14. Total points, 28. A. Baillie started and finished in twenty-third place.

Yale—D. W. Franchot, 5; W. D. Waldron, 6; L. L. Gay, 7; H. S. Hetrick, 10. Total points, 28. B. G. Teel, C. A. Lindley, and E. S. Van Tassel started and all finished, Teel in eleventh place, Lindley in fifteenth, and Van Tassel in nineteenth place.

Columbia—C. B. Marshall, 12; W. Duden, 17; H. J. Bartholomae, 20; C. D. Oppenheimer, 22. Total points, 71. J. P. Adams, J. R. Richmond, and C. E. Scharps started. The former quit, Oppenheimer finished in twenty-second place, and Richmond in twenty-fifth place.

Princeton—W. W. McCoy, 21; W. Mount, 24; J. R. Crawford, 26. Total points, 71 for three men. E. D. Perry, A. Embury, and D. D. Rankin started, but failed to finish.

The question of settling the tie for second honors will be left to a future meeting of the Executive Committee. There are no rules in the intercollegiate cross-country regulations governing such a tie. Yale claimed that the fifth man in should determine the question, which would give the honors to her, as Yale's fifth man finished in tenth place, while Pennsylvania's fifth man was in twenty-third place. The Philadelphians claimed that the toss was

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John F. Dryden, Gilbert M. Plympton,
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FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$10,000,000
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD CO.
First Consolidated Mortgage
Four Per Cent. 100-Year Gold Bonds
(Part of a total authorized issue of $50,000,000, whereof $13,443,000 are reserved to retire the outstanding bonds of all other issues of the Third Avenue Railroad Co. and its controlled lines.)
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JANUARY 1ST, 2000
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON JANUARY 1ST AND JULY 1ST IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE
Metropolitan Street Railway Company
Principal and interest payable in gold coin without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railroad Company may be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States of America, or of any State, County or Municipality therein.
COUPON BONDS, IN THE DENOMINATION OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS AT 104½ % AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.
THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1900, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. OR EARLIER ON THE SAME DAY, THE RIGHT BEING RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATIONS AND TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR. BONDS AWARDED UPON SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE TO BE PAID FOR ON DECEMBER 14TH.

The following are some of the salient points of a letter addressed to us under date of November 26, 1900, by Mr. H. H. Vreeland, President of the Third Avenue Railroad Co. and of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co.:

THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD CO. OWNS OR CONTROLS, through the ownership of stock, a total system of street railroads AGGREGATING 269.09 MILES; its charter, obtained in 1853, is unlimited as to duration, and is one of the most valuable and comprehensive street railway franchises granted by the City of New York; it owns real estate of great value in various parts of the City of New York and elsewhere. The bonds of the present issue are secured by a mortgage upon the franchises, lines, equipment, and all other property of the Third Avenue Railroad Co., (including real estate,) subject only to the existing mortgage of $5,000,000, (to be eventually retired,) and also by the pledge and deposit with the Trustee of the Third Avenue Railroad Company's entire holdings of stock of the Forty-second St., Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Ave.; the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery; the Kingsbridge; the Union; the Southern Boulevard; the Tarrytown, White Plains and Mamaroneck; the Westchester Electric, and the Yonkers Railroad Companies, with provision for ultimately bringing all of the properties of the controlled Companies directly under the mortgage, subject only to the liens of the existing outstanding bonds, amounting to $8,443,000. Bonds of the par value of $13,443,000 have been reserved in the hands of the Trustee for the retirement or acquisition of all such outstanding Bonds, both of the Third Avenue Company and its controlled Companies, thus making provision for ULTIMATELY ASSURING TO THE FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AN ABSOLUTE FIRST LIEN ON ALL OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES, INCLUDING THE CONTROLLED COMPANIES. Of the total authorized issue of $50,000,000, there have been issued and sold by the Company $35,000,000 for retiring the unfunded debt and for new equipment, improvements, construction, and additions; of the balance, $13,443,000 Bonds are set aside for retiring all outstanding Bonds of other issues, the remainder being reserved in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage.

THE FIXED CHARGES OF THE THIRD AVENUE COMPANY AND ITS CONTROLLED COMPANIES, INCLUSIVE OF THE ISSUE OF $35,000,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS, AMOUNT TO $2,095,080; THIS WILL BE REDUCED BY $165,000 BY THE REPLACEMENT OF THE EXISTING FUNDED DEBT WITH THE NEW 4% BONDS RESERVED FOR THE PURPOSE. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT NOW IN PROGRESS, AND WITH THE ADVANTAGES AND ECONOMIES RESULTING FROM THE CLOSE CONNECTION WITH THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY CO., THE ANNUAL NET EARNINGS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY WILL BE AT LEAST $3,000,000, WHICH, TOGETHER WITH THE SURPLUS EARNINGS OF THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY, (AFTER DEDUCTING ITS OWN FIXED CHARGES,) ON THE BASIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE LAST FISCAL YEAR, WOULD PROVIDE NET EARNINGS OF NEARLY $6,500,000 TO MEET FIXED CHARGES, AMOUNTING, AS ABOVE STATED, TO ABOUT $2,000,000 IN ALL, INCLUSIVE OF THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF THE NEW 4% BONDS. THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD CO. IS $15,000,000. THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY CO. GUARANTEES UNCONDITIONALLY BY INDORSEMENT THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THE THIRD AVENUE R. R. 4% BONDS, AND HAS LEASED THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD, INCLUDING ITS CONTROLLED LINES, FOR 999 YEARS ON THE BASIS OF A DIVIDEND GUARANTEE ON THIRD AVENUE STOCK, WHICH, BEGINNING AFTER FOUR YEARS, WITH THE RATE OF 5% PER ANNUM, RISES AFTER TEN YEARS TO THE PERMANENT RATE OF 7% PER ANNUM.

THE OUTSTANDING CAPITAL STOCK OF THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY CO. IS $45,000,000, ON WHICH IT IS PAYING DIVIDENDS AT THE RATE OF 7% PER ANNUM. AN ADDITIONAL $7,000,000, INCREASING THE CAPITAL STOCK TO $52,000,000, HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED. WITH THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD SYSTEM, IT CONTROLS THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF SURFACE TRACTION LINES IN THE BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

THE RESULTS OF OPERATION OF THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY FOR THE LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1900, HAVE BEEN AS FOLLOWS:

	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross Earnings	15,073,534.55	13,525,524.25	11,076,021.02	9,706,597.65	8,173,331.72
Operating Expenses	7,104,607.15	6,408,711.02	5,620,484.49	5,090,016.16	4,189,145.23
Net	7,968,927.40	7,116,813.23	5,455,536.53	4,616,581.49	3,984,186.49
Fixed Ch'ges (including taxes)	4,608,767.86	4,477,757.37	3,609,966.12	3,226,591.52	2,517,338.99
Divisible Surplus	3,360,159.54	2,639,055.86	1,845,570.41	1,389,989.97	1,466,847.50

FOR FURTHER DETAILS REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE LETTER ABOVE REFERRED TO, COPIES OF WHICH, AS WELL AS OF THE MORTGAGE, CAN BE OBTAINED AT OUR OFFICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO LIST THESE BONDS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET.
New York, December 1, 1900.

OFFICE OF
LAWSON, ARNOLD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of Boston and New York Stock Exchanges,
33 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
The stock of the Trinity Copper Company having this day been alloted, we will buy and sell the same upon commission until it is placed upon the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and will, upon application, quote the correct bidding and asking price.
Until further notice we will buy Trinity Stock in any single lots at par, $25 per share.
LAWSON, ARNOLD & CO.
Boston, Dec. 1, 1900.

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Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-Pres.
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W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

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Dividends.

Iron Silver Mining Company,
30 Broad Street.
New York City, Nov. 22, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held this day, a dividend of ten cents (10c.) per share ($50,000) on the capital stock of the company, was declared payable December 20th, 1900.
Transfer books will be closed December 10th at 3 P. M. o'clock and reopen December 24th at 10 A. M. o'clock, 1900.
Dividend checks will be mailed.
HOMER A. HOIT, Vice President.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SONS OF the Revolution in the State of New York will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York City, on MONDAY, December 3, 1900, at 8 o'clock P. M. for the election of Officers and Managers and the transaction of business. Polls will be open from 8 to 9:30 P. M.
MORRIS PATTERSON FERRIS, Secretary.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 Union Square.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held Tuesday, December 11th, 1900, at the banking house, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, Dec. 1, 1900.
We beg to announce that Mr. WARREN B. NASH has this day been admitted to our firm.
H. I. JUDSON & CO.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

Material Increase in Many Staples, but a Decrease in Flour.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Commercial Agent Felix Johnson, at Stanbridge, Quebec, has furnished the State Department with official statistics concerning Canada's trade with Great Britain during the last year. A material increase in the export of wheat, oats, bacon, cheese, fish, and sawn wood to the mother country is noted, together with a considerable falling off in the amount of wheat, flour, and butter sent over to England.

British exports to Canada have enjoyed material increases in the matter of cotton and piece goods, woolen tissues, tin plates, salt, pig iron, and many other articles, while there has been a notable decrease in the export of railroad iron.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

In substantial majority the net changes of the past week have been advances. From a news standpoint Wall Street had little to interest it and much less to influence it. Daily bulletins from abroad have announced the Czar's death, with involved war complications for practically all of the nations of the earth; but otherwise not much out of the ordinary has been disclosed.

The public still buys stocks. A fortnight ago there seemed to be very general profit taking upon the part of outsiders who went into the market in October and were courageous enough to carry lines of securities over the election; but recently there have been evidences of rebuying upon the part of such interests; and it is probable that present holdings for the account of the general public are larger than at any time for years past.

The money market stays easy, and on this account confidence is assertive. Adverse money market conditions have been much predicted by the professional speculators of Wall Street, but current developments put aside all unpleasant forecasts; and in the highest banking circles there is now very general agreement that anything like disturbing stringency need not be apprehended for a long time to come. It is unfortunate, however, that reasonable observers must take account of the fact that some money market elements denote an ability, if not disposition, upon the part of a relatively small group of men to govern money market rates. Half a dozen financiers in New York can make money 20 per cent. over night, if they choose; or they can continue cheap interest charges indefinitely. To this extent the security market of today differs from what hitherto has prevailed, and the change is not wholly reassuring. Apart from this one feature nothing disturbing is discoverable. Yesterday's Clearing House statement was, upon the whole, an encouraging exhibit. Business confidence results in the extension of money's use, and, incidentally, funds in large volume are returning to this city after crop service out of town. Money at an average of 4 per cent. may be counted upon—so runs the ordinary Clearing House declaration—for some months to come. Of course there may be spasmodic squeezes over New Year's, but such exceptional interferences are not expected to be more than transient incidents.

From every part of the country and practically from every business interest current reports are encouraging. Many of them warrant enthusiasm. Trade is not only active and labor well employed, but net returns are satisfactory—with prospects exceptionally favorable. Statements to this effect, presented on this page of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, form a notable chapter in business history. Only one record, one sentiment, may be found in the chronicle of what business men find in the present business situation—and that intensely agreeable. In commercial lines and in industrial development new life is aggressive. Threatening elements have been eliminated. The outlook in every good sense is satisfactory.

Against some of the industrial issues pressure has had recent effect. Just before the market closed yesterday a raid against the whole group of industrials attended the rumor that President McKinley's message is to inveigh against trusts. The iron and steel issues have suffered most lately. This has been traceable chiefly to the operation of special causes. Some of the iron and steel properties, it is now disclosed, have been made to serve insiders. One of the most important—the American Steel and Wire Company—has had unloaded upon it the outside enterprises of some of its managers. A steamboat company, heavily capitalized, has been foisted upon the Wire Trust on terms which yield extraordinary profits to Directors who have bargained with themselves. A review of this transaction in court can have good effects. No principle in corporation law is better determined than that Directors cannot trade with themselves for personal gain; and it will not be short of a scandal if there be not some security holder courageous enough, independent enough, to insist upon judicial scrutiny of this particular case.

In so far as the making of steel and iron products is concerned, there is nothing discouraging in any quarter. Business is brisk, profits are substantial, and activity increases. Of the iron and steel issues on the New York Stock Exchange, practically all represent prospering properties. Tennessee Coal, Federal Steel and others less prominent are apparently all progressing favorably. In every one of them exists a short interest; and thus, from the speculative as well as from the more substantial standpoint of actual value, they are favorably situated.

European transactions in this market are insignificant measured by surface indications. Some swapping of contracts marks opening transactions on the Stock Exchange every morning, but on balance slight differences show. Yet operators of importance, having close international relationships, persist in the belief that both London and Berlin are heavily short of American stocks, and have been since before election. The refusal of this market to react must be disappointing to foreign speculators, who, relying upon precedent, have been awaiting declines for weeks past. Whatever the disposition of the speculative element on the other side of the ocean may be, however, it is the testimony of practically every important banking interest that English and German investors are showing newly favorable disposition toward American issues. A curious incident appears in the recent offering of Hamburg municipal bonds here, while coincidently Hamburg bankers subscribe millions of dollars for a single new American railway extension. There is plenty of money in Europe disposed to make American investments now that American investments are safe beyond political cavil.

What more than most other indications certifies the security market's quality appears in the developing leadership of stocks like New York Central and Pennsylvania. All of the standard railway issues are strong, and they which have most merit are strongest. Better sign there could not be.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 1	393,993
To date this year	115,328,633
Coresponding date last year	158,752,023

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 1	$3,090,500
To date this year	$477,133,460
Corresponding date last year	$790,915,290

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf	1	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Malt. pf	1¼	Mobile & Ohio	1
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Pacific Mail	3
Balt. & Ohio pf	⅝	Pullman Co.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
H. B. Claflin	½	Southern Railway	½
Int. Power	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Kan. City South.	½	Stand. R. & T.	½
Lake E. & W. pf.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Glucose Sugar	½
Am. Ice pf.	⅝	Kan. & Mich.	½
Am. Linseed	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Smelt. & R.	⅝	Manhattan	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Steel pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Steel & W.	½	National Steel	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	¾	National Tube	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Northern Pacific	⅝
Anaconda Copper	½	North. Pac. pf.	⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	½	People's Gas	1
Brunswick	½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Third Avenue	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Union Pacific	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Wis. Central	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brooklyn Ferry 5s.	1	Mil., L. S. & W. 1st.	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st.	1
		Wis. Cent. 4s.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Cent. R. & Bank. Co., Ga., 5s.	1½	Int. Paper 6s.	1

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

The stock market yesterday was quiet and, until toward the close, strong and steady. At that time, following the publication of the bank statement, a bear drive was made, with the result that, together with some profit-taking, prices were forced somewhat lower.

There was somewhat less speculative activity than on recent days, but the investment demand was still considerable, and the standard stocks were all well bought. There was no news influencing the market one way or the other, the trading being of the kind that generally characterizes a Saturday, when the "evening up" process most asserts itself. What developments there were were of a favorable nature, and included a number of railway statements—among them Pennsylvania, Omaha, and Louisville and Nashville. The net figures of the lines directly operated by Pennsylvania showed an increase in October of $502,600, making a $5,609,400 increase for the ten months to the end of the month; while Louisville and Nashville's October net showed a gain of $112,250, and Omaha's for the same month an increase of $91,750.

The renewed buying in Southern Railway shares was a feature of the market, and was accompanied by continued talk of closer working relations with the Seaboard Air Line.

The publication of the circular letter of the Sugar Trust telling of a cut in refined was followed by a drive against that stock. On the floor of the Exchange a story preceding the publication of the circular was that the circular would deal with the dividend question and a reduction was forecasted. This, however, was without foundation.

Local railway shares were heavy, without any apparent reason.

The buying of Chesapeake and Ohio by Philadelphia interests continued.

In relation to the many rumors in respect to the affairs of American and Continental Tobacco, C. P. Buchanan, formerly of Buchanan & Lyall, is out with a statement to the effect that the report "involving him in connection with the tobacco business & its securities is unauthorized." Mr. Buchanan says he has not expressed any opinion, either directly or indirectly, for publication.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was about what generally had been expected. Surplus reserves decreased $1,412,600, loans increased $11,778,000, specie increased $2,152,500, legal tenders decreased $310,200, and deposits increased $13,019,600.

The increase in loans and deposits was a large factor in influencing the decrease in surplus reserves, something over $3,000,000 additional reserve being required because of the larger deposits. The increase in loans is attributed not so much to continued stock market activity as to borrowing during the week to provide for dividend and interest payments due Dec. 1.

***

Previous to the publication of the statement, the stock market had been dull, but steady, but following the figures a bear drive was made against the market and prices declined somewhat.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$804,498,100	$682,159,800	$697,747,400
Deposits	864,410,900	748,078,000	789,525,800
Circulation	30,670,000	16,480,900	16,439,200
Specie	166,895,000	145,314,500	158,462,300
Legal tenders	60,073,400	50,241,700	56,017,100
Total res.	$226,978,400	$195,556,200	$214,479,400
Res've req'd.	216,102,825	187,049,500	197,381,450
*Surp. res.	$10,875,575	$8,536,700	$17,097,950

*Five business days.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Discussing the foreign exchange situation, C. Schumacher & Co., in their weekly review, say:

The advance in exchange gained further headway during the present week. A careful inquiry fails to reveal any other cause for the advance than securities returning from abroad. The demand for remittance caused by this return movement of our stocks and bonds was slightly reinforced by the demand for cover of the gold arriving in California from Australia. Besides these causes there must be others to account for this advance. What they are, if any, has not yet transpired. The advance, at all events, brought out a mass of accumulated exchange from all points of the Union and Canada. Hence the reaction of last Tuesday. The mass of returned securities, however, seems to have been so great that even this large extra supply failed to make anything more than a mere temporary impression on the market. Of commercial bills the supply amounted to a fair average, although the export business in both cotton and grain suffered from temporary obstructions, confining the movement to a limited number of exporters, while the bulk of our shippers were idle. The week's total, however, shows a fair average.

PENNSYLVANIA STOCK.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock certificates, whether issued in New York, registered by the American Exchange National Bank, or in Philadelphia, registered by the Girard Trust Company, are a good delivery. Certificates heretofore issued in Philadelphia, countersigned by an officer of the company, will be a good delivery until further notice.

THIRD AVENUE BONDS.

The report that the Third Avenue Railroad Company contemplated the issuance of additional bonds was confirmed yesterday, when Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announced that on Dec. 7 they will receive subscriptions for $10,000,000 of the company's first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. 100-year gold bonds. These are part of a total authorized issue of $50,000,000, of which amount $13,433,000 is reserved to retire outstanding issues.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $12,621,535. The imports of specie amounted to $117,423, and the exports of specie to $948,118.

THE NATIONAL PROSPERITY

Great Business Improvement Reported from Many Cities.

Leading Brokers and Banking Authorities Give Their Views on Present and Prospective Conditions.

What Wall Street hears of improved business conditions and increased confidence throughout the country finds corroboration in specific statements made by foremost brokers and banking authorities doing business at practically every important point. Some representative opinions will be found herewith:

Chicago Trade Active.

JOHN DUPEE of Schwartz, Dupee & Co., Chicago, telegraphs—I expect to see quiet spots in the stock market and occasional reactions, but the outlook for earnings for most of the Western roads is too bright to warrant belief in any more than temporary setbacks. Wall Street traders, as a class, seem to fail to realize the extent of the prosperity in sight in the West. I notice liberal sales of stocks the past week in anticipation of the usual December decline. The month this year, I think, will prove an exception to the rule. There is every reason why it should. Country banks never were so full of money; country collections are good; farmers and country merchants as a rule are in easy circumstances. Except in the Northwest and a few spots in the corn belt grain crops have been bountiful. Taking the surplus corn-producing States as a whole, the yield has never been more bountiful nor the quality more satisfactory. The old crop being exhausted, the new crop is bound to bring remunerative prices to the farmer. Cattle, sheep, and hogs are all selling well. The stocks of provisions have been well eaten up, which insures good prices the coming Winter for hogs. In the Winter wheat districts the growing crop never looked better at this season of the year. Reports we get to-day from Kansas say that wheat is being freely offered, but elevators along the lines of railway being full and cars scarce, shippers are restricted in their operations and receipts at primary markets less than they would otherwise be.

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ALBERT M. DAY of Counselman & Day, Chicago, wires—The construction of parallel railways peculiar to conditions prevailing in the early eighties, when the Nickel Plate and West Shore Roads were built for the express purpose of depreciating the value of the Lake Shore and New York Central Roads, and forcing the purchase of those companies, is an idea of the past. The territory east of the Mississippi River is supplied with railway facilities to an extent where the demands of business are fully met. During the past dozen years the railways have passed through trying times, and many have been reorganized on a basis of reduced interest charges. Operating expenses, due to more conservative methods, have been largely reduced, and, at the same time, the physical condition very much improved. Consolidation and concentration of ownership have resulted in stability of rates. The country is rapidly growing in population and wealth. Good dividend-paying railway securities are being bought for investment and consequently disappearing from the market. Such stocks as St. Paul, Rock Island, Burlington, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Atchison, &c., will follow Lake Shore, Northwestern, Omaha, Michigan Central, New York Central, and Pennsylvania. The traffic of the railways in the territory west of and tributary to Chicago is now of such a character and so diversified that a failure of crops for one or two successive seasons would not cause the passing of dividends. American railway securities, that is to say, bonds and preferred stocks, are the safest and best investment securities in the world at present market prices. General mercantile business in and around Chicago has never been better.

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RAYMOND, PYNCHON & CO. of Chicago, telegraph—The outlook in the West and Southwest Territories continues very encouraging, with reports of our railroads continuing to show increases in both their gross and net earnings. Attention is called to the fact that earnings reported to this date do not include any of the gains surely to arise from increased business due to the recent satisfactory political decision. Money remains easy, and bank reserves are increasing without any great expansion of loans. It would seem that many of the large railroad systems will maintain their freight rates by closer relationships, if not consolidations, and with economical and scientific management maintain earnings sufficient not only to pay regular dividends, but with the probability of increasing them. With business and large crops practically assured for the coming year, we should think that this situation would invite and encourage both investment and speculative purchases of railway shares. All reports we receive from industrial enterprises are that the outlook for trade is more encouraging than ever, and it seems to be simply a question of good management to insure the success of most of these enterprises.

Prosperity in Philadelphia.

E. R. DICK of Dick Brothers & Co., Philadelphia and New York, telegraphs—I look forward to a period of great prosperity. The boom of 1880 was caused by the return to specie payments, which gave this country credit everywhere, which credit was used in building railroads all over the West and opening up the country. The future boom will be based on our becoming the financial centre of the world, and that credit will allow us to expand our foreign business and open new markets for the products of field, mine, and mill, with consequent good railroad earnings. This big market is simply the reaction from the quiet we had before the election. The real bull market has not begun yet.

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FREDERICK PAXSON & CO. of Philadelphia, correspondents of Raymond, Pynchon & Co., wire as follows—Business conditions here are generally good, particularly in the iron and steel trade and allied industries, and every one is looking forward to great activity the coming year and very prosperous times. Necessarily the railroads must share in the universal prosperity, and the car movements reported recently indicate that earnings are still increasing, which will be reflected in the coming monthly statements. The anthracite coal roads are an exception for the time being in consequence of the late miners' strike, but they have before them a year of full business at very satisfactory prices. The outlook is conceded on all sides to be most promising, many shops and factories having orders booked that will keep them busy for a year to come. The working people are getting full wages and are happy and contented, and when the workingman and farmer are prosperous the whole country grows rich. In short, it would seem that only a calamity of some kind can prevent the biggest year's business this country has ever seen, and the more enthusiastic claim that it will extend over a period of two or three years.

Boston Business Booms.

GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG of Boston, Mass., head of the banking house of George E. Armstrong & Co., New York, Boston, and London, telegraphs—From all that I have been able to see of the tendency of financial and commercial affairs in New England, we are entering upon a period of unexampled prosperity. Perhaps no other single industry is a better index of the condition of business in this section than that of the manufacture of boots and shoes. For several months past the working shops have all been running on about half time, and some 30 per cent. of them have been closed down entirely, for the simple reason that prices of the manufactured goods were out of all proportion to the market for the raw material. In the last two weeks this condition has changed wonderfully, and we now see advancing prices for boots and shoes, and all the shops in the New England district working on full time, with orders rushing in in greater amounts than have been known for six months past. In iron and steel manufacture and general distributive lines I can see the same indications, and this must sooner or later be reflected in further improvement in security prices, particularly as the absorption of securities by investors is now on a very large scale. There is danger of getting too much steam on in the stock market, and reactions must occur, but they should be taken advantage of by conservative operators.

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Baltimore's Good Times.

CLINTON P. PAINE & CO. of Baltimore, corespondents of John H. Davis & Co., telegraph—The result of the election removed all obstacles, and gives assurance of prosperity. Our factories are full of orders, which will yield good profits and keep them busy for months to come. This insures steady work with good pay to the workmen, which means prosperous times for retailers. The volume of jobbing is good, probably larger than usual for this late in the season, as buyers held off until the political horizon cleared up. Bonds and stocks have had a good advance in price. This being a bond market, most of the buying has been for investment. The demand for such securities continues good, at advanced prices. The stock market, which for so long a time ruled dull and featureless, sprang into activity, and many good dividend paying stocks, which had, owing to dullness generally, fallen much below their intrinsic value, have rapidly advanced, but are still good to buy, even at higher figures, as they both earn and pay good dividends. The especial feature of our Exchange recently has been in Seaboard securities. The expected withdrawal by Mr. Ryan of the various suits instituted by him against the consolidation of the various roads into the Greater Seaboard system, caused great activity with very marked advance. The feeling is strong here that we will have good business in all lines, with, necessarily, general prosperity.

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Buffalo's Happy Thanksgiving.

EDWIN A. BELL, manager of the Buffalo office of Bartlett, Frazier & Co., wires from Buffalo, through John H. Davis & Co., the firm correspondent here, as follows—Buffalonians ate their Thanksgiving turkey with a genuine sentiment of thanks for a past of prosperity and a future full of hope. The year 1900 has been an extraordinary one, in that railroads, shipping, grain, real estate, renting, and banking interests have large profits to their credit, and in all these Buffalo is vitally interested. The Pan-American Exposition, which opens next May, has already attracted large hordes of laborers and skilled mechanics to the city, filling up all vacant houses and necessitating many new ones. Work on this big electric fair has progressed marvelously, and it is already taking on wonderful and beautiful proportions. It has brought in its train many large projects in the way of hotels which are now building. Our largest hotel has increased its capacity twofold, and made other improvements at a cost of $500,000. The Niagara Falls Power Company, which owns the tunnel at the falls, has been working all Summer doubling its electric generative apparatus, and will next year have 100,000 horse power to sell, a large part of which is now contracted for in Buffalo. The Cataract Power and Conduit Company, which transmits about 20,000 horse power to Buffalo, will have three conduits where it now has but one. Only second in immediate importance to the Pan-American in Buffalo's growth is the immense Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company's plant now building on the lake shore. This means a $25,000,000 investment here, all new capital, the employment of several thousand mechanics, and Buffalo a permanent and puissant rival of Pittsburg as an iron centre. With Lake Superior ore delivered by boat at Buffalo's docks, with coal and coke but a short railroad haul away, with cheap electricity for power and smelting purposes, and a broad waterway through which to deliver the finished product from our mills to all the great maritime ports of the world, are not our hopes for the future well founded?

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business is excellent in the City of Cincinnati, and more, it is sound to the core. Never before has there been such a hum of wheels in the various manufactories, and such an output of foreign and domestic orders. An exception, however, rules in the machine tool business, which is generally dull and in some cases flat. Money is a comparative drug, and the wonder is where the cash comes from to make the investments that are making and have been made and to do the increased trade without friction. The city has just sold bonds on a 2.80 basis, which is a proof of her credit and sound financial condition, as these bonds were taken for home consumption. Railroads are loaded with traffic, and the cry is for more cars to move the freight, while financially they have large sums on hand, instead of borrowing, as is usual at this season. The officials are enthusiastic as to the present conditions and the outlook. In fact, the views of various bankers and business men are that the future promise is without a cloud, and for a perpetuance of the present energy in the two or three years to come.

Kansas City Prospers.

COUNSELMAN & DAY, from their Kansas City, (Mo.) office, telegraph—General business conditions were never better in this section. Locally, all branches of trade report satisfactory business, many lines far in excess of last year. Factories of all kinds are running up to their full facilities and employing all available help. Crops have been marketed at unusually remunerative prices, and the farmers, most of whom are out of debt, are adding acres, or rather, new sections, to their farms, and are liberal purchasers of all kinds of merchandise. The receipts of live stock at the Stock Yards are exceedingly large, but not more so than the local packing houses can take care of. In fact, Kansas City has been forced to reach out into territory of other markets in order to supply the demand for its products. The railroads are busy to their utmost capacity, hauling merchandise, and most of them have found their rolling stock entirely inadequate to handle the business offering, and have been able to but partially supply the demand for cars to bring in the grain along their lines. The general outlook for the immediate future all over the Southwest was never so propitious as at present. With our banks loaded with money, with our farmers practically out of debt, and all our merchants and manufacturers prosperous, and all lines of transportation taxed to their utmost capacity, this city and the territory tributary confidently expect the most prosperous season in its history.

Louisville's Business Satisfactory.

HALSEY & HALSEY of Louisville, Ky., wire—The Fall business in Louisville, in all lines, has been entirely satisfactory. Many proprietors say they could not ask for it to be better, and have never had it better in their lives. All report the outlook for the coming year as being good. This applies to the dry goods, grocery, boot and shoe, paint and oil, jeans manufacturing, tanning, sole leather, wagon and plow manufacturing, flour milling, grain, hardware, and rolling mill industries. The fine whisky trade is reported as better. As usual, the leaf tobacco dealings will lead the world. Banks and trust companies report a good demand for money at fair rates, which they think will continue. The railroads entering here report a considerable shortage in cars, a good business, and consequently good earnings. The Globe Refining Company, a cottonseed oil concern, is in process of being taken over by a new set of people, who will increase its capital and enlarge the plant. Collections are reported as being good. Demand for investment bonds is very good, with the local supply limited.

Colorado is Hopeful.

COUNSELMAN & DAY telegraph from Denver, Col.—The revival of prosperity which began at the East ten years ago is only now reaching Colorado. It promises to swell to the proportions of a tidal wave. Business in every line is increasing rapidly. The whole State has recovered from a ten years' depression. With the election over, our people have cheerfully turned their faces to the future. Even silver mining in Colorado is exceedingly prosperous, and the metal has recovered 25 per cent. from the panic slump, owing to the renewed Oriental demand for it. The gold output of the present year will break the record and attract the attention of the world. The iron, coke, and coal output surpasses anything known in the boom days. The earnings of the railroads promise increased dividends. Even lines depending exclusively upon silver mining camps never did as much business as now. The multifarious resources of the State are beginning a golden era of development. The extensive sheep and cattle interests are at high-water mark. The farmers by irrigation are more prosperous than ever before, and are generally out of debt. The successful inauguration of beet-sugar culture promises to double the value of their lands by lifting the crop value from $20 to $50 per acre. The second beet-sugar factory, costing a million, has just opened, and a dozen more are projected. The movement for storage reservoirs will increase the irrigated acres from five to seven millions. This land is the best on earth for sugar beets, and could produce enough sugar at present prices to bring five times the amount of our gold and silver yield. Colorado possesses more home capital than any Western State, and it is at least going into home investments. The banks are full of money, and are loaning more liberally now than at any time since the panic. Rents are rising in Denver, and a new era of building has begun here, as well as in all cities of the State. In spite of the general depression and the last silver-mining slump, Colorado has gained 23 per cent. in the census, and gains a Congressman, while Kansas and Nebraska have gained only 1 and 3 per cent."

Two Views from Cleveland.

ADDISON H. HOUGH of Otis & Hough, Cleveland, correspondents of Post & Flagg, says—I do not think there is any question or any doubt about the future. The mills in Cleveland are running very full and, following election, orders for steel and iron products seemed to fairly pour in. Many of the steel mills are behind in their orders. It seems to me that the country is entering upon a new era, commercially, industrially, and financially, and that we are in for at least three or four years of unexampled prosperity. There is plenty of money available for investment.

HERBERT WRIGHT & CO. of Cleveland wire—While no especial feature is reported in business circles here, some reports are heard that collections are not up to those of a year ago. Officers of the large iron concerns centring here report a very large demand, with prospect of a continuation of same, although local papers have recently published statements to the effect that one thousand men had been laid off in the Newburg mills owing to a falling off in the demand for iron. Banks report a good demand for money from regular customers, with no indications of a boom, but rather of a healthy condition of trade. Jobbers say that they are experiencing the effects of between seasons, the election having had some effect in curtailing business in many lines, while in others an inclination to wait for the Christmas offerings has tended to cut down the demand. There is a slight inclination on the part of some to be pessimistic with regard to the present condition of trade, more particularly on the part of those who thought the election would be a sure cure for all business evils, and that the passing of Nov. 6 would mean the dawn of a new era of commercial activity. More conservative heads seem satisfied that there is no cause for complaint; believing the adjustment of the revenue laws will soon be an accomplished fact, and that this will have a tendency to correct some of the now existing defects in some particular lines. The fact that two National banks and one trust company, with an aggregate capital stock of about $2,000,000, have been organized here within the past three weeks is looked upon by the more optimistic as an indication of renewed business prosperity, while, on the other hand, it is argued that it would be better were such capital utilized in the formation of manufacturing concerns, whereby the money would meet with more direct distribution among the men who toil. All in all, there is probably a slight preponderance in favor of disappointment over the failure of business to pick up in keeping with the expectations of the more sanguine as expressed prior to election.

LONDON'S FINANCIAL COMMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Surveying the money position, The Statist says:

"American exchange this week has appreciably risen. There is now little probability that any demand will be made on London for gold for America. On the contrary, should a pressure arise in London toward the end of December, as is not improbable, we may have to obtain gold in New York."

Money has been difficult all the week, mainly owing to month-end demands.

"This is no reason to worry, but," says The Investors' Review, "the uneasiness continues under the surface and is amply warranted by our position. About £318,000 has left the Bank for abroad. The 4 per cent. rate is powerless to attract floating supplies. In meeting obligations it will have to pay out all Australia has supplied. India has parted with considerable stock to pay for silver without being able to send us a single sovereign. We thus approach the year end not only with ordinary mercantile requirements to provide for, but with indefinitely enormous Government bills to be met, for which gold is required. The Bank cannot hope under the present circumstances to make 5 per cent. effective without loss to itself. It would then have to bid higher for the money it takes off the market, and the moment the Treasury made a large disbursement all its efforts would be futile, rates would tumble back, and the bill brokers would be inclined to work down rates instead of, as now, keeping them up, believing themselves safe under 5 per cent., whereas 4 keeps them in permanent nervousness."

There was no rush of applications for the Exchequer bonds. Sixty-five per cent. was allotted at 97.18. "What is the use," says The Investors' Review, "of three millions, measured by the necessities of the Government? With such a small sum the Treasury will be unable to pay back any of the £7,750,000 owing to the Bank, and will hardly be able to pay the fortnight's extra war bills. The application of such a tiny remedy to a position calculated to fill the mind with despair resembles an attempt to put out a raging fire with a garden squirt. Still, the three millions may postpone the 5 per cent. rate temporarily, create an illusion about the Winter prospects, and augment the ultimate difficulties."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $230,698,689; balances, $12,304,265; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $36,026.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3 7/16@3 15-16 per cent. for short and 3 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.86¼ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81⅜; demand, $4.85½; cables, $4.86⅛; commercial bills, $4.80¾@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 5-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders, 40 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—5@10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼c premium. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 12½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse to-day. Internationals were firm, under the advance in rentes. Kafirs opened strong and, closed steady. Rio Tintos and Turks opened with an advance, which was afterward lost. Industrials were pressed for sale and declined. Credit Foncier was in strong demand and improved considerably.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 40c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 10c for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 70.07½.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Prices were firm on the Boerse here to-day, the feature being the buoyancy of Argentines. Chinese were higher. Locals were fairly active on some bear covering. Hamburg-Americans rose in consequence of a rumor that they had been introduced on the New York Stock Exchange.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

PROPOSED NEW SUGAR PLANT.

Secrecy Observed Concerning the Refinery to be Built at Shady Side.

Since the announcement last week that a grant of land under water at Shady Side, near Fort Lee, N. J., had been awarded to the Morris Building Company of New York, whose purpose, as shown in contracts submitted to the New Jersey Riparian Commissioners, is to build a sugar refinery next year, efforts have been made to learn what interests were back of the venture.

Representatives of each of the three substantial sugar interests in this part of the country have said that they were not prepared to talk about the matter, as they had not learned what interests were backing the Morris Building Company.

THE NEW YORK TIMES then asked the New Jersey Riparian Commissioners for information, to which request Secretary Payne of the commission replied that the only persons known to be connected with the Morris Building Company were its counsel, Steele & Otis.

Mr. Steele, when seen yesterday, said that the Morris Building Company was not likely at present to build either a sugar refinery or a glucose factory, but that it might assist other interests to do so.

PRICES OF SUGAR.

The American Sugar Refining Company issued a circular letter yesterday, saying in part:

Our basis for granulated is $5.60 less 15 cents per hundred pounds, 1 per cent. in cash and an additional conditional allowance of 1 per cent. At present it is possible to purchase sugar of other manufacture on a lower basis than our quotations.

The letter concludes with an appeal for sugar orders, "while present market differences exist."

The National yesterday advanced its list price for refined sugar from 5.45 to 5.55.

Fidelity Bank Opens To-morrow.

The Fidelity Bank, which was incorporated as a State institution recently with a capital of $200,000 and surplus of $100,000, will begin operations to-morrow at Madison Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street. Its officers are as follows: President—Edward H. Peaslee; Vice President—James Stillman; Cashier—Frederick Fowler. The Directory includes Thomas P. Fowler, Jacob H. Schiff, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, and Charles R. Henderson.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the market for outside securities yesterday were on a small scale, and few changes of any importance occurred in prices. Of the active issues, one or two showed considerable weakness, but as a whole the market was fairly steady at prevailing quotations. British Columbia Copper was the only one of the copper shares that showed much activity, and this issue advanced substantially. The industrials that had been most prominent in recent trading showed fair activity, but were irregular.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP was traded in to the extent of over 1,000 shares, and on selling which seemed to be somewhat urgent sold from 29 down to 28¼, and at the close was offered at 28. The preferred stock, though less active, declined with the common, and at the close showed a net loss of 2¼ points. There was no news regarding the stock to which the declines were attributed, and they seemed merely the result of somewhat heavy liquidation. For some time past this stock had been one of the most active of the industrials, as well as one of the strongest issues of this group.

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was much quieter than on the earlier days of the week. It opened at 14½, and sold off fractionally, but closed with a slight net gain at 14¼ bid.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE was extremely weak, but was not traded in to any large extent. At the close 3 was the best bid for the stock, and it was offered at 3½. As was more or less generally supposed the recent weakness in this stock was due to the fact that the Directors had decided to make a further call. Notice has been sent to stockholders to the effect that the Directors have called the sum of $5 a share, equivalent to 10 per cent., payable on or before Dec. 31. The circular announcing the assessment does not state for what specific purposes the call was made. Another circular issued yesterday by the President of the company states that the call was made because in the opinion of the Directors further moneys will be needed to safeguard the interests of the stockholders in the event that plans for a readjustment of the present form of the company's stock should be delayed beyond the time when it is expected the proposed changes will be completed. It is not stated whether or not any further calls will be made on the stock, although the inference seems to be that no further calls will be made if the present plans are carried into effect.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER sold up to 21 and closed at 20⅝ bid, a net gain of half a point. The total transactions amounted to probably more than 2,000 shares.

PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares, all of which sold at 27. It closed with a half point net gain at 26½ bid.

STANDARD OIL sold up to 780 and closed at 775 bid, a net gain of 15 points.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was active at 5⅞ and 6. Insiders say that there seems to be very little of the stock for sale.

INTERSTATE OIL sold up to 72¾ and closed at 72 bid, a net gain of one and a half points.

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 1. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 30. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	24	25	23	23
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	78	79	78	79
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	6½	6⅝	6⅝	7
American Bicycle pf.	26½	27	25½	27
American Bicycle bonds.	76	78	76	78
American Bridge	43½	44	43¾	43½
American Bridge pf.	92¾	92¾	92	93½
American Chicle	76	80	76	80
American Chicle pf.	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	11	12	10¾	11½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40	42	40	41
Am. Hide & Leather 6s	90⅜	91½	90⅛	91½
*American Thread pf.	4	4½	4	4½
American Woolen	22	23¼	22¼	22½
American Woolen pf.	77	78	77	78
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8½	8¾	8	8¼
Arlington Copper	6½	7	6½	7
British Columbia Copper	20⅜	21	20¼	20½
British Exch. 8s	98	99	98	99
California Copper	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Cant-Lion Pipe	5	5¼	5	5¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	83	85	83	85
Central & So. Am. Tel.	100	104	100	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	24
Central Fireworks pf.	67	80	66	67
Compressed Air	47	47½	47	48
Con. Ry. L. & E.	14¼	14⅝	14	14⅜
Con. Rubber Tire	2	5	2	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	30	33	30	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	108	104	106
Crucible Steel	18	18¼	18	18¼
Crucible Steel pf.	78	78½	78	78½
Cramps' Shipyard	71	75	71	75
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	23	23¾	23¾	24
Electric Boat	17	18	17	19
Electric Boat pf.		41		40
Electric Vehicle	19	20	18	19½
Electric Vehicle pf.	35	45	35	45
†Electro-Pneumatic	3	3¼	3	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke.	15	22	19	22
General Carriage	5⅞	6	5⅝	6
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97½	99	97½	99
German Treasury 4s	100¾	100⅞	100¼	100⅝
Hall Signal	36	42	36	42
Havana Commercial	9	10¼	9¼	11½
Havana Commercial pf.	42	46	42	46
Hudson River Tel.	116	120	116	120
Illinois Transportation	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1⅝
International Pump	28	29	28	29½
International Pump pf.	73	76	75½	76¼
International Silver pf.	35	40	38	40
Inter-State Oil	72	72¼	70½	71¼
Iron Steamboat	2⅝	4	2⅝	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. L. & P.	138	148	138	143
Kings Co. El. L. & P. rights	10	12	10	12
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
†Markeen Copper	1	2½	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	11½	12	11½	12
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	20	28	20	23
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	88	79	88
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
National Sugar	103	106	103	106
Nat. Starch Manufac. pf.	11½	12	11½	12
New England Transport.	3½	4	3½	4
N. Y. Transportation	7	7¼	6¾	7
Otis Elevator	26½	28	27	28
Otis Elevator pf.	89	91	89	91
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	26½	27	26	
Reisof	32		32	
Reisof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93½	95	94½	96
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	23¾	25½	23½	24½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	82	82¼	82	82¼
Safety Car Heat & Light.	118	120	118	120
St. Louis Transit	17	18	17⅞	18½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	72¼	72⅝	72¼	72⅝
Seaboard Air Line	11⅞	12	11¾	11⅞
Seaboard Air Line pf.	28⅝	29¼	28½	29
Standard Coupler	35	40	35	40
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	20	32	30	32
Standard Oil of N. J.	775	778½	760	765
Storage Power	13	15	12	13
Tennessee Copper	18	19	18¼	19⅛
Tel., Tel & C. of A., $10 paid	3	3¼	3	4
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Union Typewriter	35½	36¾	35½	36½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	108	110	108	110
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	84	84½	84	84½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	63	65	63	65
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	38	40	36½	39
Westinghouse Air Brake.	375	383	375	375
Worthington Pump pf.	110	113	111	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	103⅝	102½	103¾
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102¼	102¾	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	230	231	230	231
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101¾	103
Cent Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	30½	32	30½	32
Columbus Railway pf.	91	93½	91	92¼
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Jersey C. & Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	18½	19¾
Jersey C. H. & P. 4s.	82½	83	83	84
Nassau Electric 4s.	87	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction.	22		22	
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	96	94	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	83	84	83	84
North Jersey St. R. R.	24½	25½	24½	25¼
Orange & Pas. V. bonds.	93	95	93	95
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	119	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
23d & 29th St. 5s. 1998.	113¾	114¼	113¾	114¼
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	38	34½	38
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1¼	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st		68		68
Central Union 5s, 1913	106¼	107¼	106¾	107¼
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of New York		85		85
Con. Gas of New York bds.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas of New York pf.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. Y.		80		80
Cons'r Gas (J. C.) 6s.	106¼	108	105¾	106
Denver Gas	20	22	20	22
Denver Gas 5s	63	65	63	65
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	62	70	62	70
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	97	100	97	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	298	303	298	303
Madison (Wis.) stock	75	80	75	80
New Amsterdam 5s	106½	109	108¼	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	15	17	15	17
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	70½	71½	70¼	71¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	103⅜	104¼	103⅜	104¼
Nor. Hud. L. H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L. H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. (Gas E. (Co.) 5s, 1950.	90	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	80	81	81	83
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock		50		50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80	77	81
Standard Gas, New York.	130	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. J., pf.	150	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	9	10	9	10
Western Gas	96	100	96	100
Western Gas 1st 5s,	106	108	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	21	23	21½	23
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	83½	84	83	84
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	94	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	96	94½	96
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112½	110¼	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	81	83
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	30¾	32	30¾	32
Union Ferry bonds	92	94	92	94

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64@65. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29¾d per ounce, and in New York at 64⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 50¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.50, 500 Golden Fleece at .22, 200 Iron Silver at .85@.90, 300 Isabella at .70, 600 Leadville at .06, 500 Phoenix at .12, 100 Portland at 3.40, and 1,000 Syndicate at .13@.14.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The local market was unimportant and uninteresting. Prices were about the same as yesterday, and only a few hundred shares were sold. Metropolitan Elevated preferred sold off ½ point from 85.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
200 American Linseed	7½	7¼	7½
750 American Linseed pf.	37¼	36¼	37¼
1 Diamond Match, ex div.	130½	130½	130½
110 Metropolitan Elevated pf.	85	84½	84½
550 National Biscuit	37½	37⅝	37½
100 National Biscuit pf.	92	92	92
30 National Carbon pf.	85	85	85
200 Northwestern Elevated	20¼	20	20
825 Northwestern Elevated pf.	80	79¾	79¾
80 Street's W. S. C. Line	18¾	18½	18½
45 West Chicago	101½	101½	101½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—A selling movement was started in the "Gibbs" stocks which carried them to a lower level. Smokeless Powder lost 1½, to 13, while Marsden receded to 9¼ and Alkali to 2¼. The Asphalt issues were also weak. American 5s declined 1, to 68, then recovered. National 5s lost 1⅜, to 47½, and the preferred 1, to 15. These are the lowest record prices for the National issues. New York was a large buyer of Reading first preferred, but even that stock failed to hold its early improvement. Cambria Steel advanced to 30½ and Bethlehem Steel to 18¼ bid, but their strength was exceptional.

The market closed weak at the following prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	29⅝	30½	Lehigh Val.	26	26¼
Choctaw	38	38¾	Marsden	9¼	9¾
Choctaw pf.	45¼	45½	Phila. Trac.	98¾	99
Con. Tr. Pitt.	28⅝	28¾	Union Trac.	34¼	34½
C. T., P. pf.	62¾	63¾	U. Gas Imp.	124¾	125
El. Co. of A.	10	10½			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Trading was quiet today. Old Dominion was fairly active and got up to 31½, but it fell back to 30¾ at the close. Cochiti held its gain, at 10½, and Baltic and British Columbia were strong features, rising to 29½ and 21¼ respectively. Pullman's Palace Car crossed 200 today, touching 200¾. Mergenthaler is in good request, selling at 191. Butte sold at 89½, ex dividend; Parrot was off ⅝, at 4; Dominion Coal sold somewhat freely at 40½; Quincy Mining was strong at 170; Rutland common sold at 15, and Planters' Compress was strong and active, gaining 1, to 24, closing at 23¾. Gas and Coke 5s were lower at 69, stock selling at 14. Montana ceased to 327, and Amalgamated eased ¼, to 96.

At the local Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 2½ per cent. New York funds were in very great demand and sold at par, 5 cents, 8 cents, and 10 cents premium.

Call money is slightly firmer. A few borrowers are still meeting their requirements at 3½ per cent., though loans even to very strong houses have been marked up to 4 per cent. Time money is quiet and unchanged at from 4 to 5 per cent. for six months, according to the character of names and collateral.

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6¼	Old Colony	8½	4
Allouez	2½	2⅝	Old Dom.	30½	31
Arcadian	23½	23	Osceola	74	74½
Arnold	5½	6	Parrot	49	49¼
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Quincy	169	171
Atlantic	27½	28	Rhode Island	4	4½
Baltic	28½	29	Santa Fé	7¾	8
Bos. & Mon.	826	829	Shoe	30	31
Butte & Bos.	88½	89½	Tamarack	290	292
Cal. & Hec.	835	840	Utah Con.	34¾	35
Centennial	17	17½	Washington	60	1
Franklin	15	16	White Knob		10
Humboldt	.25	.75	Winona	3¾	3½
Isle, Royale	38	39	Wolverine	46	46½
Mohawk	23½	24			

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	240½	250	C. Mass. pf.	62	
Bos. & Low.	242		Fitchbrg. pf.	138	138¾
Bos. & Me.	196½		N. Y. & N.		
Bos. & Prov.	300		E. 6s	100	
Bos. Elev.	167	167	N. Y. & N.		
Bos. Gas 5s	77	80	E. 7s		114½
Cent. Mass.	13½	14	West End	93½	94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. T. & T.	158¾	159	Mex. Tel.	3¾	3
Chi. Sit. Y.	143½	146	N. Eng. Tel.	128	130
Dom. Coal	40½	41	U. S. Oil	12¼	13
Dom. C. pf.	112½		W'house El.	51¾	
Erie Tel.	108½	109½	W'h'se El. pf.	64½	

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Fidelity Bank opens for business in their new building, Madison Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, to-morrow. Their capital is $200,000, with a surplus of $100,000. Edward H. Peaslee is the President; James Stillman, President of the National City Bank of New York, Vice President, and Frederick Fowler, Cashier.

Subscriptions will be received on Dec. 7 by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for $10,000,000 Third Avenue Railroad Company first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent 100-year gold bonds. The subscription price is 104½ and accrued interest. These are part of a total authorized issue of $50,000,000, of which $18,443,000 are reserved to retire the outstanding bonds of all other issues of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and its controlled lines. The principal is payable Jan. 1, 2000. Interest is payable semi-annually, on Jan. 1 and July 1. Principal and interest are unconditionally guaranteed by the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. Application will be made to list these Third Avenue bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 1, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
93½	95¾	1,090	Amalgamated Copper	96	98¼	95⅝	95⅞	−1⅛
20⅜	20⅝	1,600	Am. Car & Found. Co.	21	21	20⅜	20⅝	−⅜
67	68	585	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	67½	67½	67	67	
31	31½	100	American Cotton Oil	31	31	31	31	−⅛
42	42¼	1,000	American Ice Co.	42	42⅜	41½	42	
70	72	150	Am. Ice Co. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	−⅜
7¼	7⅝	840	American Linseed Co.	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
37½	37⅝	1,520	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	36½	37⅛	36	37⅛	+1⅛
25	26	500	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	26	25	26	
52½	52⅝	2,986	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	53

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail:

*Capital.	*N't Pr'f'ts	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Cir'l'n.
$2,000,000	$2,074,100	Bk. N. Y., N.B.A.	$14,265,000	$2,516,000	$1,033,000	$14,228,000	$38,500
2,050,000	2,110,600	Bank Man. Co.	18,762,000	3,603,000	1,989,000	21,313,000	.....
2,000,000	1,069,100	Merchants' Nat.	12,713,700	2,573,800	1,498,000	14,997,500	.....
2,000,000	2,184,900	Mechanics' Nat.	12,485,000	2,257,000	606,000	12,542,000	.....
1,500,000	2,916,400	Bank of America	20,217,300	5,687,100	1,598,700	22,394,700	.....
1,000,000	222,600	Phenix National.	4,850,000	1,164,000	137,000	4,923,000	48,000
10,000,000	5,501,600	National City.	110,672,600	32,182,200	4,175,000	128,586,200	4,288,700
300,000	6,849,500	Chemical Nat.	24,521,800	5,501,100	2,013,500	25,263,800	.....
600,000	209,300	Mer. Ex. Nat.	4,825,100	785,700	524,500	5,315,300	47,500
1,000,000	1,896,100	Gallatin Nat.	8,485,300	788,700	836,200	6,686,200	994,000
300,000	88,400	Nat. But. & Dr.	925,200	272,900	95,800	1,056,800	46,200
400,000	117,900	Mech. & Traders'	2,218,000	260,000	184,000	2,435,000	.....
200,000	182,200	Greenwich	950,400	103,100	202,400	918,900	.....
600,000	477,300	Leath. Man. Nat.	4,244,800	1,412,900	192,900	4,642,100	454,500
300,000	216,000	Seventh Nat.	3,245,500	371,600	452,800	4,147,700	295,600
1,200,000	508,100	Bank S. of N. Y.	4,278,300	386,700	165,200	3,223,800	.....
5,000,000	2,964,000	Amer. Ex. Nat.	28,815,000	4,236,000	1,244,000	22,335,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	6,802,900	Nat. B. of Com.	60,389,300	6,739,600	5,132,200	47,641,500	7,599,600
1,000,000	1,576,800	Nat. Broadway.	6,042,900	1,215,500	312,800	5,304,900	199,900
1,000,000	1,191,800	Mercantile Nat.	13,181,500	2,369,300	1,582,600	14,020,600	993,000
422,700	484,400	Pacific	2,327,700	430,800	554,700	3,444,900	.....
1,500,000	1,060,500	Nat. Bk. of Rep.	18,902,900	4,630,800	855,100	21,054,600	1,483,600
450,000	906,900	Chatham Nat.	5,925,100	751,100	903,300	6,040,100	50,000
200,000	334,300	People's	2,063,800	240,200	583,400	2,884,700	.....
1,000,000	670,000	Nat. Bk. of N.A.	11,398,100	2,561,300	884,300	12,497,400	734,500
3,000,000	5,070,200	Hanover Nat.	43,386,100	8,558,500	4,011,200	46,443,900	2,765,300
500,000	434,500	Irving Nat.	4,266,000	500,300	455,800	4,363,000	241,700
600,000	382,100	Nat. Citizen's.	2,785,100	430,800	209,800	3,062,800	296,500
500,000	284,000	Nassau	2,687,900	264,400	325,200	3,114,300	.....
900,000	1,008,700	Mark. & F. Nat.	6,775,000	1,177,100	750,500	7,068,500	241,100
1,000,000	200,000	Nat. Shoe & L.	3,593,100	742,000	250,600	3,924,500	50,000
1,400,000	1,771,400	Corn Exchange.	19,174,000	3,170,000	2,327,000	22,490,000	.....
1,000,000	508,300	Continental Nat.	4,380,700	637,500	520,900	5,036,900	328,200
300,000	401,100	Oriental	1,981,400	191,000	404,000	2,036,000	.....
1,500,000	5,957,400	Imp. & Trad. Nt.	24,089,000	4,903,000	904,000	22,166,000	42,700
2,000,000	3,530,700	National Park.	44,787,000	12,561,000	3,159,000	56,217,000	49,600
250,000	155,500	East River Nat.	1,219,000	185,200	218,900	1,426,300	50,000
3,000,000	2,285,500	Fourth Nat.	22,695,200	3,641,200	1,686,800	23,112,100	50,000
1,000,000	518,400	Central Nat.	9,091,000	2,108,000	1,133,000	12,145,000	50,000
300,000	814,300	Second Nat.	8,413,000	1,702,800	860,000	9,404,000	257,000
750,000	101,800	Ninth Nat.	2,478,400	720,200	232,200	3,027,100	49,800
600,000	9,114,300	First Nat.	39,010,200	8,160,300	1,723,800	39,253,900	496,800
300,000	101,000	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,932,900	458,700	336,200	3,088,800	255,500
250,000	714,200	Bowery	3,120,000	497,000	852,000	3,536,000	.....
200,000	378,400	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,151,100	678,200	339,100	4,033,200	50,000
750,000	343,800	German-Amer.	3,407,400	616,500	246,400	3,416,100	.....
1,000,000	2,000,800	Chase Nat.	37,161,700	9,700,000	1,894,400	44,853,700	800,000
100,000	1,311,800	Fifth Avenue	8,501,100	1,878,300	519,200	9,514,100	.....
200,000	639,000	German Exch.	2,435,700	212,000	890,000	3,300,000	.....
200,000	830,000	Germania	3,073,000	404,200	458,800	4,364,500	.....
300,000	969,600	Lincoln Nat.	10,631,200	2,696,800	788,400	12,710,100	248,300
200,000	1,062,900	Garfield Nat.	6,351,000	1,524,200	337,100	7,505,300	49,900
200,000	344,000	Fifth National	2,150,400	401,100	173,500	2,271,600	191,300
300,000	992,500	Bk. of Metropolis	6,480,100	1,242,500	483,100	6,852,500	.....
200,000	409,100	West Side.	2,742,000	398,000	384,000	3,126,000	.....
500,000	743,600	Seaboard Nat.	13,523,000	2,882,000	1,113,000	16,274,000	488,000
2,100,000	1,987,400	Western Nat.	34,269,000	7,916,100	2,333,800	40,507,400	50,000
250,000	522,400	1st Nat. B'klyn.	3,972,000	523,000	751,000	4,353,000	75,000
500,000	549,500	Liberty Nat.	6,610,600	1,197,200	425,000	6,681,200	498,800
1,000,000	411,000	N. Y. Prod. Ex.	5,878,300	633,900	309,100	3,689,700	.....
250,000	416,900	Bk. New Amst'm.	4,898,000	731,400	920,800	5,902,300	.....
250,000	252,300	Astor National	4,052,700	895,700	172,300	4,211,700	300,000
500,000	206,700	Hide & L. Nat.	2,719,000	468,000	82,000	2,065,000	380,000
62,500,000	$74,871,200	Total, Nat. Bks.					
11,422,700	15,238,700	Total, State Bks.					
74,222,700	90,109,900	Total	804,498,100	166,895,000	60,073,400	864,410,900	30,670,000

*As per official reports. 44 National banks, Sept. 5, 1900. 19 State banks, Sept. 4, 1900.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Dec. 1 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,495,200.00	$29,700.00	$108,400	$144,000.00	.....	$1,540,000.00
Columbia	300,000	1,952,000.00	130,000.00	108,000	193,000.00	$80,000.00	2,036,000.00
Eleventh Ward.	100,000	1,114,005.99	50,117.91	46,159	194,838.17	.....	1,288,350.00
Fourteenth St.	100,000	1,215,600.00	58,800.00	55,000	216,000.00	.....	1,402,200.00
Gansevoort	200,000	700,671.27	8,122.84	51,322	42,251.23	49,394.30	694,188.38
Hamilton	200,000	1,292,500.00	83,900.00	129,400	137,400.00	.....	1,467,800.00
Mount Morris.	250,000	2,258,600.00	108,900.00	101,500	241,800.00	51,300.00	2,820,900.00
Mutual	200,000	1,295,450.67	40,901.14	122,878	195,431.87	60,232.32	1,404,983.85
19th Ward.....	100,000	1,288,749.00	26,275.00	130,118	197,951.00	30,000.00	1,731,857.00
Plaza	100,000	2,282,000.00	145,000.00	108,000	196,805.00	.....	2,457,800.00
Riverside	100,000	837,828.37	14,666.32	48,092	59,252.46	.....	906,306.32
State	100,000	3,102,000.00	265,000.00	132,000	77,000.00	231,000.00	3,554,000.00
Twelfth Ward.	200,000	1,193,600.00	27,600.00	174,200	78,600.00	72,000.00	1,696,100.00
Union Square.	200,000	2,150,387.19	50,088.94	249,046	224,854.19	.....	2,010,532.90
Washington	100,000	444,222.81	9,634.00	22,149	32,522.25	12,034.08	402,878.80
Yorkville	100,000	1,506,000.00	48,400.00	120,700	82,000.00	10,000.00	1,489,700.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,089,248.00	13,000.00	76,039	106,866.00	100,000.00	1,167,115.00
Broadway	100,000	1,391,726.81	25,032.06	104,879	206,343.47	.....	1,505,702.26
Eighth Ward....	100,000	756,700.00	16,900.00	28,500	42,800.00	1,000.00	304,800.00
Fifth Avenue....	100,000	604,500.00	27,400.00	25,000	53,600.00	11,800.00	542,400.00
Mfrs.' Nat.	252,000	2,484,900.00	396,500.00	146,200	357,800.00	.....	3,095,700.00
Mech. & Trad..	100,000	946,057.49	15,704.00	69,372	86,540.82	131,889.82	1,097,832.80
Merchants'	100,000	446,500.00	8,400.00	41,700	2,800.00	.....	396,100.00
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,853,000.00	145,000.00	245,000	470,000.00	20,000.00	3,929,000.00
National City....	300,000	2,501,000.00	145,000.00	269,000	374,000.00	51,000.00	2,831,000.00
North Side.....	100,000	971,083.81	12,773.53	58,450	33,765.33	45,541.00	921,062.75
People's	100,000	882,500.00	30,000.00	46,900	42,000.00	34,200.00	871,800.00
Schermerhorn ..	100,000	628,498.00	12,621.00	27,750	60,147.00	27,983.00	611,501.00
17th Ward.....	100,000	482,426.00	8,724.00	44,643	59,877.00	45,020.00	452,007.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,095,200.00	100,000.00	10,000	168,300.00	10,800.00	925,000.00
23d Ward.....	100,000	472,933.00	12,989.00	18,832	58,347.00	2,887.00	477,052.00
Union	100,000	579,769.00	21,822.00	43,645	77,293.00	6,539.00	545,841.00
Wallabout	100,000	727,900.00	41,400.00	12,500	47,000.00	31,500.00	711,500.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I....	25,000	562,200.00	14,580.00	25,415	87,360.00	29,600.00	649,020.00
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	721,271.00	33,798.00	20,000	106,459.00	.....	709,631.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National..	400,000	5,001,500.00	240,300.00	235,200	1,195,900.00	817,000.00	6,893,200.00
Hudson County..	250,000	1,960,486.00	84,637.00	78,450	266,740.00	187,712.00	1,875,316.00
Second Nat.....	250,000	1,221,700.00	74,900.00	20,960	236,400.00	.....	1,047,300.00
Third National..	200,000	917,336.81	43,511.04	49,370	121,945.98	26,009.05	914,693.74
HOBOKEN.							
First National..	110,000	2,128,600.00	101,900.00	12,000	106,500.00	53,600.00	1,745,000.00
Second Nat....	125,000	894,140.00	44,875.00	33,727	72,400.00	18,600.00	864,200.00

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement of the New York City banks showed a decrease in the surplus reserve of $1,412,600. The banks now hold a surplus of $10,865,675 above the legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Nov. 24.	Dec. 1.	Increase.
Loans	$792,722,100	$804,498,100	$11,778,000
Deposits	851,391,300	864,410,900	13,019,600
Circulation	30,688,200	30,670,000	*18,200
Legal tenders.	90,383,600	90,073,400	*310,200
Specie	164,742,300	166,895,000	2,152,700
Reserve	225,126,100	226,968,400	1,842,300
Res. required.	212,847,825	216,102,725	3,254,900
Surplus	12,278,275	10,865,675	*1,412,600

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

1900.		1899.		1898.	
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	Jan. 7	$25,550,375	Jan. 8	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,950	Jan. 14	29,338,075	Jan. 15	26,968,775
Jan. 20	24,187,075	Jan. 21	34,635,675	Jan. 22	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	Jan. 28	39,222,025	Jan. 29	35,689,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	Feb. 4	37,452,675	Feb. 5	34,781,825
Feb. 10	27,397,575	Feb. 11	35,511,825	Feb. 12	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,315,575	Feb. 18	34,370,625	Feb. 19	31,888,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	Feb. 25	30,334,900	Feb. 26	29,963,225
March 3	13,641,550	March 4	24,578,125	March 5	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	March 11	23,203,000	March 12	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	March 18	19,074,175	March 19	28,069,050
March 24	5,177,700	March 25	18,537,425	March 26	33,851,475
March 31	9,834,150	April 1	15,494,850	April 2	31,720,800
April 7	7,908,800	April 8	15,018,825	April 9	35,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	April 15	19,471,525	April 16	37,346,075
April 21	14,804,350	April 22	24,175,900	April 23	42,525,100
April 28	17,071,675	April 29	25,324,075	April 30	44,583,975
May 5	15,978,475	May 6	19,351,950	May 7	43,916,475
May 12	16,332,725	May 13	27,137,625	May 14	46,997,225
May 19	16,355,225	May 20	34,631,525	May 21	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,225	May 27	43,927,725	May 28	53,704,600
June 2	20,125,875	June 3	42,770,625	June 4	52,240,700
June 9	18,374,250	June 10	39,323,100	June 11	53,841,100
June 16	17,498,350	June 17	39,092,200	June 18	50,272,500
June 23	15,526,850	June 24	25,697,800	June 25	52,200,250
June 30	14,273,550	July 1	22,015,350	July 2	49,213,550
July 7	15,589,200	July 8	25,092,475	July 9	53,345,700
July 14	19,960,125	July 15	30,038,750	July 16	49,365,825
July 21	24,091,900	July 22	32,955,600	July 23	43,012,000
July 28	27,535,975	July 29	40,941,125	July 30	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,875	Aug. 5	41,110,800	Aug. 6	39,860,000
Aug. 11	28,125,950	Aug. 12	34,395,375	Aug. 13	33,111,850
Aug. 18	20,557,050	Aug. 19	25,092,350	Aug. 20	28,839,250
Aug. 25	23,888,925	Aug. 26	12,378,525	Aug. 27	21,343,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	Sept. 2	9,191,250	Sept. 3	14,991,050
Sept. 8	26,056,250	Sept. 9	2,458,925	Sept. 10	7,078,775
Sept. 15	20,836,175	Sept. 16	275,450	Sept. 17	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,325	Sept. 23	2,993,700	Sept. 24	8,252,875
Sept. 29	12,912,600	Sept. 30	1,724,450	Oct. 1	15,327,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	Oct. 7	642,200	Oct. 8	18,743,600
Oct. 13	4,463,925	Oct. 14	1,177,350	Oct. 15	19,661,350
Oct. 20	2,947,700	Oct. 21	1,441,075	Oct. 22	22,412,225
Oct. 27	6,031,525	Oct. 28	3,988,525	Oct. 29	26,091,850
Nov. 3	5,950,400	Nov. 4	*328,350	Nov. 5	19,021,050
Nov. 10	4,606,050	Nov. 11	*2,788,950	Nov. 12	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,999,775	Nov. 18	*312,925	Nov. 19	16,697,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	Nov. 25	6,652,200	Nov. 26	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,865,675	Dec. 2	8,356,700	Dec. 3	17,697,950

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$10,865,675	1895	$21,204,275
1899	8,356,700	1894	12,220,800
1898	17,697,950	1893	16,695,900
1897	8,356,700	1892	6,493,750
1896	32,164,400	1891	3,898,925

Movements of Currency.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $50,000 in currency to New Orleans. The sum of $10,531.26 was paid in New York exchanges for gold deposited at the Seattle Assay Office. The bond payments amounted to $179,784.80.

Chicago's New Future Trading Rule.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The proposed amendment to the rules of the Board of Trade, which provides for a period of ninety days for trading in future deliveries of grain, with the special provision that contracts for May delivery may be entered into after the first day of October in each year, was adopted to-day by a majority of 562 votes.

Controller Dawes in Town.

Controller of the Currency Dawes was in town yesterday and visited a number of down-town bankers. He declined to talk in regard to his trip, saying he was here purely on business.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$139,176,791
Gold	93,235,735
Silver	8,693,399
United States notes	11,321,657
Treasury notes of 1890	86,670
National banknotes	5,343,120
Total receipts this day	1,035,000
Total receipts this month	1,591,628
Total receipts this year	246,586,982
Total expenditures this day	1,035,000
Total expenditures this month	1,035,000
Total expenditures this year	233,924,533
National banknotes received for redemption	282,138
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	271,494
Customs	693,942
Miscellaneous	620,405

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$254,007,379
Silver dollars	425,374,000
Silver dollars of 1890	5,847,749
Silver bullion of 1890	57,000,251
United States notes	1,690,000
Total	$744,519,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$254,007,379
Silver certificates outstanding	425,374,000
Treasury notes outstanding	63,448,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,690,000
Total	$744,519,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$70,474,705
Gold certificates	22,761,030
Silver coin and bullion	4,932,806
Silver certificates	3,760,593
United States notes	11,321,657
Other assets	11,209,051
Total in Treasury	$124,459,845
Deposits in National banks	95,472,748
Total	$219,932,588
Current liabilities	80,755,797
Available cash balance	$139,176,791

Imports of Specie, Port of New York, Nov. 24 to 30, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Cherokee	Monte Christi	$1,000
Alps	Cape Haiti	850
Caracas	La Guayra	3,554
Caracas	San Juan	536
Pr. Willem II	Curacao	25,220
American Silver Coin—		
Alps	Cape Haiti	150
Pr. Willem II	Curacao	96
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Mexico	Havana	5,486
Foreign Silver Coin—		
City of San Antonio	Colon	1,533
Cherokee	Monte Christi	3,101
Allianca	Colon	3,820
Pr. Willem II	Curacao	115
Gold Bullion—		
City of San Antonio	Colon	1,152
Ithaka	Tampico	4,118
Advance	Colon	300
Caracas	La Guayra	577
Allianca	Colon	400
Altai	Cartagena	2,500
Silver Bullion—		
City of San Antonio	Colon	4,394
Ithaka	Tampico	53,925
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	20,296
Total		$117,423

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Nov. 26	Kr.W.d.Grosse.	London, S. B.	$272,310
Nov. 27	Oceanic	London, S. B.	387,380
Nov. 27	Oceanic	London, S. C. (Mex.)	81,100
Nov. 28	Yucatan	Progreso, G. C.	
Nov. 30	Campania	London, S. B. (U. S.)	2,000
			189,400
Total			$882,190

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Nov. 23	Umbria	London, S. B.	$63,500
Nov. 23	Umbria	London, S. C. (Aus.)	1,500
Nov. 23	Maraval	Trinidad, S. C. (Mex.)	923
Total			$948,118

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

The Best Restaurant in Brooklyn.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Now Comes Christmas---Old but New.

To use the poet's words, it's almost like trying to paint the lightning with charcoal to try to picture with pen all there is to tell about this great store just now. Never have we made such preparations for your enjoyment, convenience and advantage. Every word will be the sincerer, every smile the brighter, every step the quicker and every heart beat the faster for a visit here. There's not a foot of space that hasn't already assumed a practical holiday charm. The very atmosphere seems to have the magnetism of the season.

The Great Showing of Toys—In the Basement—Almost an acre of ingenious contrivances just open—a very fairyland of unusual things for the children—everything new, fresh and beautiful—the Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe actually here, large as life—and Santa Claus in that quaint old Post Office, ready to please every child.

The Candy and Accessories—The best and purest candy sold anywhere, and the largest assortment of favors in either city.
The China and Art Wares—Thousands of square feet of riches and worth and tastefulness, without a break to change the interest.
The Books, the Cards, the Calendars—Better than ever and easier to buy.
The Silverwear, Cutlery, Jewelry—Every department fairly bubbling over with tempting things at tempting prices.
But Then, Why try to tell you of things that must really be seen to be understood and enjoyed? And best of all, with every purchase goes that sterling stamp of real worthiness which makes an article all the more cherished because it came from Loeser's.

Silks for the Holidays.

What more in keeping with the real luxury and meaning of a gift than silk? Here's a chance to make yourself a present of a dress on the saving you make when buying from some one else. The following are the lowest prices ever known for equal qualities of all silk, crepe de chine and rich, fancy silks:

65c. FOR REGULAR 98c. 24-INCH CREPE DE CHINE. They are all silk and bright silk. The shades are light and medium, and on account of weaver's imperfections they will be sacrificed at 65c.

69c. AND 79c. FOR REGULAR $1.35 AND $1.75 FANCY SILKS. They are rich and beautiful in qualities, colors and designs, and include satin stripes, jacquard figures, rich warp, print silks, and the variety endless for holiday uses.

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS in seven qualities, each one a bargain: 39c, 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c., and 98c.; regular prices, 55c. to $1.25.

$1.00 for $1.50 Black and Colored Velvets.

$2.00 for $3.50 All-Silk Panne Velvets.

69c. for $1.25 Black Silk Face Velvets.

Book Buying Made Simple.

In saying that this is the only real up-to-date book store in Brooklyn, we say it not in self-praise, but as information which we know will be of service to you. Heaped with rich and rare bindings for the Christmas holidays—History, Science, Art, Romance—and the largest collection of children's books ever shown. Here are a few hints:

Fifty-four Teachers' Bibles, with all the Helps, Maps, &c. Reduced from $2.00 to 98c. The best thing we will have this season in a Bible bargain.

The Oxford Episcopal Hymnal, latest edition, 7 styles—
1. Reduced from $1.45 to 35c.
2. Reduced from $1.95 to 40c.
3. Reduced from $2.05 to 45c.
4. Reduced from $2.25 to 48c.
5. Reduced from $2.45 to 50c., India paper.
6. Reduced from $2.75 to 55c. " "
7. Reduced from $3.00 to 60c. " "

A special in a Catholic Prayer Book, "The Key of Heaven," black morocco, red under gold edges, 25c.

Robt. Browning, complete 9 vols. Published at $20.00 to $7.48.
Thos. Bailey Aldrich, 7 vols., $7.48.
James Russell Lowell, 6 vols., $7.48.
Oliver Wendell Holmes, 8 vols., $7.48.
Bret Harte, 6 vols., $7.48.
Hans Christian Andersen, 10 vols., $7.48.
Nathaniel Hawthorne, 8 vols., $7.48.
The Bessie Books, new and attractive edition, 69c.
Balzac, Saintsbury edition, 16 vols., cloth, $12.50; half leather, $15.50, and half calf, $29.50.
Green's History of the English People, 4 vols., $1.80.
George Eliot's Works, 6 vols., $1.95.
Irving's Works, 6 vols, $1.95.
Ridpath's History of the United States, $1.95.
Blaine's Twenty Years of Congress, 2 vols. Published at $7.50 to $1.95.
Les Miserables, 2 vols., 59c.
A cut in Henty Books.
The same book we have been selling for 38c. reduced to 24c., and the former 25c. quality reduced to 18c.
Little Minister, Green Room Edition. Published at $2 to 98c.
Little Minister, 2 vols. Published at $3 to $1.25.
Baracnesca, F. Marion Crawford, 2 vols., illustrated; publisher's price, $5, $1.98; just reduced from $3.75.
Dent Edition of Jane Austen, 10 vols. Published at $8.00 to $3.00.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, 2 vols., 65c.
Prescott's Conquest of Peru, 2 vols., 65c.
Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, 2 vols, 65c.
The Red Cross, Clara Barton, 59c.
Gibbon's History of Rome, 5 vols, $1.60.
Gift edition of Standard Books, gilt tops and fancy paper sides—a book that we sold for 69 cents, now reduced to 38 cents:
Pride and Prejudice, Jane Austen.
Royal Edinburgh, Mrs. Oliphant.
Makers of Venice, Mrs. Oliphant.
Makers of Florence, Mrs. Oliphant.
The Company of Jehu, Dumas.
The Last Vendee, Dumas.
Notre Dame, Hugo.
Shadow of a Crime, Caine.
Deemster, Caine.
Old Mamselle's Secret, Marlitt.
Gold Elsie, Marlitt.
Three Musketeers, Dumas.
The First Republic, Dumas.
Sesame and Lilies.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
Yesterday, To-day, and Forever.
Not Like Other Girls, Carey.
Westward, Ho! Kingsley.
Romola, Eliot.
Emerson's Essays.
Wide, Wide World, Warner.
1,000 Miles Up the Nile, Edwards.

Handy Volume Classics, 14 cents:

Essays of Elia.
Lost Essays of Elia.
In Memoriam.
Sartor Resartus.
Sesame and Lilies.
Lucile.
Vicar of Wakefield.
Confessions of an Opium Eater.
An Attic Philosopher.
Piccola.
Crown of Wild Olives.
Ethics of the Dust.
Our Village.
Heroes of Asgard.
Stories from Virgil.
Romance of a Poor Young Man.
La Fontaine Fables.
Keeping the Heart.
Window in Thrums.
Mystery of Cloomber.

Ribbons, 5c. to 33c., Regular 10c. and 78c.

Right of Main Entrance.

Here's a holiday gaiety among the ribbons—the following have just arrived at an opportune time to give you an unusual price advantage when, ordinarily, regular prices should rule.

AT 5c, REGULAR 10c.—1½ inch satin and gros grain.
AT 17c. PER YARD, REGULAR 30c.—3-inch double-face satin and plain satin.
AT 29c. PER YARD, REGULAR 75c.—6-inch double, face satin Liberty; as there are only cream and light blue, the price is 29c. per yard.
AT 33c. PER YARD, REGULAR 50c. TO 78c.—4½ to 6-inch plain taffeta, antique moire, double-face satin and plain faille; black only.

Extraordinary Sale Brass & Iron Beds.

The Most Unusual Event of the Year.

All the more remarkable because quite unexpected at this season. To be brief, it happened this wise: A prominent maker is moving his warerooms. He has to vacate the old before the new is complete and rather than store his samples offered them to us at a great sacrifice—all of them. There are eighty-five Brass and eighty-five Iron—fancy colors, no two alike—the most imposing sight of handsome beds ever offered for sale at one time. And the prices are away under those of the makers.

Double beds and twin beds, every one made in the very best manner and thoroughly up to date in design. We know of no such opportunity ever happening before. By the way, why wouldn't a Brass Bedstead make a good holiday gift? Here are some of the prices, but they don't commence to give you an idea of the real values on the third floor of our Furniture Store:

$4.00	White	Iron	Brass-Trimmed	Bedstead,	$3.00	$26.00	Brass	Bedstead,		$19.50
7.75	"	"	"	"	5.60	34.00	"	"		25.50
10.00	"	"	"	"	7.50	45.00	"	"		33.75
15.00	"	"	"	"	11.25	55.00	"	"		41.25
19.00	"	"	"	"	14.25	65.00	"	Twin	"	48.75
26.50	"	"	"	"	19.85	73.00	"	"		54.75
39.00	Ivory	"	"	"	29.25	85.00	"	"		63.75
42.00	Black	"	"	"	31.50	115.00	"	Twin	"	86.25

Tailor-Made Suits and Jackets.

AT $16.50, REGULAR $21.00—In black camel's hair cheviot, with stylish tight-fitting jacket, fly-front effect, lined with taffets, gored skirt finished with lap seams.

AT $9.75, REGULAR $16.75 AND $19.50—Pedestrian suits, in reversible and Ox

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; light variable winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,882. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1900.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE OUTLOOK IN CONGRESS

Only Bills Considered Absolutely Necessary to be Passed.

SHIPPING BILL IS PUT FIRST

Talk of Closure Rule in the Senate Is Not Practical—Opposition to the Army Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—There are few indications here to-day that the Congress is to reassemble to-morrow. At the hotels there is scarcely more than the usual number of familiar faces, and only at the Normandie, where Speaker Henderson lives, and where he has been called upon by many of the Republican members who have reached the city, has there been anything like a considerable flocking of statesmen and politicians. The Capitol records show that about half the Senate was in town yesterday at noon, and not half the members of the House. It is evident that most of the members feel that there is no urgent necessity for arriving here in advance of the day of reassembling.

Among those members who have been here for a few days the only topic of conversation is the order of business, and about this there is general agreement that it will include only those measures absolutely necessary to be passed. By common agreement the programme is to include the Ship Subsidy bill, the Nicaragua Canal bill, the Army bill, the bill to reduce the war taxes, and the bill to reapportion the Congressional representation.

The Ship Subsidy bill has been put in first place by those who have talked with Senator Hanna since his arrival yesterday and his meeting with the leading advocates of a subsidy measure. Senator Hanna is characteristically enthusiastic in his support of the bill, and says that it will pass. But he is aware that there is opposition to it. "The trouble is," the Senator says, "that the word subsidy frightens a great many people, and they are against the bill without knowing the vast amount of benefit it will bestow on the country." But Representative Burton, who lives in and represents the very district from which Mr. Hanna comes, is referred to every day as one of the Republicans who are opposed to the bill on principle, on the ground that it favors a few at the expense of the many.

The friends of the Ship Subsidy bill from New York, representing the Merchants' Association, have learned something of the character of the opposition that the bill is likely to encounter, and unconsciously perhaps are contributing to the opposition by opposing the policy urged until very recently by the Bureau of Navigation. Two representatives of the Merchants' Association appear to-day in a letter to a local newspaper as opposing any bill that intends to promote the merchant marine by granting free registry to foreign-built ships while bounties or other gratuities are extended to home-built ships. Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain has directed attention repeatedly, in his reports for the Bureau of Navigation, to the fact that, of all the maritime powers, the United States is the only one that does not permit its citizens to buy ships in foreign countries at the same time that it offers inducements to domestic ship builders and ship owners to extend their investments in ships and freight-carrying on the high seas.

Senator Hanna's talk about the Ship Subsidy bill has led to discussion of the possible hostile attitude of Senator Pettigrew, and the intimation that his opposition to the bill might provoke the adoption of a closure rule in the Senate. If that is really intended, it will be safe to assert that there will be no shipping bill, and possibly no Nicaragua Canal bill, passed during the session. An effort to change the rules of the Senate so as to shut off debate whenever the friends of a bill have become anxious to have it passed may consume as much time in talk as an attempt to pass a bill. Any effort to make this important change in the Senate rules would be regarded here by old observers as a practical abandonment of disputed legislative propositions.

As for the Nicaragua Canal bill, it is almost certain that its passage will follow rather than precede the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote agreement modifying the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The Army bill promises to confuse the House, and the attitude of opposition of the staff of the army to any bill that appears to infringe upon their traditional rights and privileges may compel the acceptance of some compromise like that suggested by Messrs. Slayden and Hay, Democratic members of the Military Committee, extending the present status for the army for three years. The present Congress cannot provide for the army for that period, but the Democrats assume that the Republicans will see to that part of the business in the next Congress.

From the Committee on the Twelfth Census comes the intimation that the Apportionment bill will be but a report fixing a ratio that will not deprive any States except possibly Kansas and Nebraska of members, with no effort to deprive the Southern States of representation on the ground that voters in that section are deprived of the right of suffrage. The lack of time for discussion of a proposition to reduce representation for that reason will be given for making the apportionment strictly upon a population basis.

Republican members are not satisfied with the list of articles relieved of taxation by the bill, and if too much opposition becomes evident when the House convenes on Monday, the leaders probably will call a conference or caucus for the purpose of adjusting and harmonizing differences.

On Thursday the Grout Oleomargarine bill will come up as a special order under a rule made at the last session. It imposes a tax of 10 cents per pound on oleomargarine, butterine, or other manufactures colored in imitation of butter. It has strong backing from the dairy interests, and while it will meet with warm opposition from the interests that are antagonizing its passage, when its reaches a vote its passage is regarded as a foregone conclusion. Two days, it is thought, will suffice for its consideration.

Saturday, under a special order made last session, will be devoted to eulogies on the life, character, and public services of the late Representative Harmer of Pennsylvania, who for several years enjoyed the distinction of being the member holding the record for longest continuous service, and therefore entitled to the sobriquet "Father of the House."

THE SENATE PROGRAMME.

The Senate will be called to order at 12 o'clock to-morrow. Senator Allison will make the announcement of the death of his colleague Senator Gear, and there is hope that Senator Nelson may arrive in time to perform similar service concerning Senator Davis. These announcements will be preceded by the ceremony of swearing in the new members, who this year are Mr. Dolliver, who has been appointed to succeed Senator Gear, and Mr. Dillingham, who takes the place formerly occupied by Senator Ross of Vermont, and the appointment of the usual committees to wait upon the President and the House of Representatives.

Mr. Frye expects to get up the Shipping Subsidy bill on Tuesday, and if not on that day, then on Wednesday, and in doing this to have the Spooner Philippine bill displaced. This will be the beginning of the important work of the session, and upon the success or failure of the plan may depend much of the future course of proceedings for the entire session.

In order to accomplish this result it will be necessary, first, to get the consent of the Republican committee on Order of Business, and to this end a meeting of that committee will be held after the adjournment of the Senate Monday afternoon. Mr. Frye said to-day that he already had conferred with a majority of the members of that committee and that he felt assured he would have no difficulty in securing assent to the proposed change.

Thus far there has been no consultation with Democratic Senators, but the friends of the Shipping bill do not look for much opposition to the taking up of the bill from that source. A motion to take up the measure is not debatable, under the Senate rules, and they are confident of a majority on a vote if a roll call should be demanded. It is probable that a friendly arrangement will be made with Senator Morgan, who has the Nicaragua Canal bill in charge, that bill being on the calendar as a special order for Dec. 10.

There is some talk of an effort during the week to get up the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in executive session, but there is as yet no definite programme to this end. A movement is on foot now to secure the assent of the Committee on Foreign Relations to the abandonment of the Davis amendment to the treaty for the fortification of the proposed canal.

The usual custom of adjourning over from Thursday to the following Monday during the first weeks of the session probably will be departed from this session. That is the desire of the Republican leaders now here, and they say there probably will be no such adjournment this week.

MORE GOLD IN ALASKA.

Rich Quartz Ledge Uncovered in the Atlin District—Copper Mining Force Doubled.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 2.—Excellent mining reports continue to come from Alaska. The richest quartz ledge ever found in the Atlin district has been uncovered in the Gleaner group, on Taku Arm. David Von Cramer has reached Skagway with samples of the ore in which free gold is very plentiful. He says the ledge is 18 feet wide and that it contains a streak of wonderfully rich ore. Two and one-half ounces from this streak were pounded in a mortar, yeilding nearlyl $1.50 in gold. The owners declare that half a ton of picked ore will yield over $12,000.

A. G. Preston of White Horse brings news that the number of men at work on the copper mines has been doubled since the completion of the railroad to White Horse. The ore of the district is very rich, and there seems to be no end to it.

The belt, so far discovered, is about fourteen miles long by two miles wide, and equally rich ore is found in all parts of the belt. The assays run as high as 72 per cent. copper, $20 in gold, and 14 to 15 ounces in silver. Several mines, including the Copper King and War Eagle, will ship ore this Winter, sending it by sleds to the railroad.

The official report of the Treadwell Mine at Juneau for the year ended May 31 shows that during the year bullion was sold to the amount of $1,153,368. The year's working profit was $673,901, and four dividends were paid amounting to $300,000, or 6 per cent. upon the capital stock. The average expense was a trifle more than 36 cents per ton, leaving a net working profit of $1.20 per ton. The ore now in sight is estimated at over 4,000,000 tons.

A letter from Cook Inlet states that the richest placers known in that district were found last month. "Jack" Sutton took from his Canyon Creek claim gravel giving $40 per pan. Two men working a lay on Lynx Creek cut through a bar averaging $20 per day per man. In two weeks they took out about $1,500 worth of gold.

These strikes have caused great excitement. Two weeks ago mining operations in the district were suspended for the Winter. A rich strike has been made on the Monte Carlo, Index District, Washington. At a depth of 320 feet the tunnel encountered a vein of gray copper, yielding values of nearly $100 per ton in gold and silver.

REFUSES TO WORK ON SUNDAY.

Chicago Policeman Resigns Because He Cannot Attend Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Edward S. Luez, one of the policemen recently appointed, has resigned. He was placed on trial at the Kensington Police Station, but when he learned that he would have to work on Sunday and would be unable to attend devotional services, he handed in his resignation. To-morrow he will return to his former position in the service of a foundry company.

WOLVES ATTACK MOURNERS.

Fierce Battle at a Grave in Minnesota Before They Are Driven Off.

Special to The New York Times.

BEMIDJI, Minn., Dec. 2.—A small party of settlers was attacked by a pack of wolves while engaged in burying a child near Roseau, fifty miles north of here, yesterday afternoon. Just as the body was being lowered into the grave a pack of wolves burst from the underbrush surrounding the cemetery. The leader of the pack, a gigantic brute, made a dash into the party of mourners, and bit Axel Johnson through the fleshy part of the left leg. This attack emboldened the rest of the animals, and they came to the aid of their leader.

For a few minutes a battle raged, the mourners striving to protect themselves, and at the same time to prevent the wolves from reaching the coffin. After several of the men and one of the women had been bitten by the wolves, a fire was started around the grave, near the edge of which the little party hovered, and this prevented the wolves from making a further attack. They remained in the vicinity until a party of settlers appeared with rifles and drove them off.

PROGRAMME OF CONGRESS.

Important Measure Ready to be Taken Up at Once—Little to be Done To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Beyond the probable reading of the President's message no business of importance will be done in Congress Monday, both houses adjourning out of respect to the memory of Senators Gear and Davis, and Representatives Daly and Hoffecker, whose deaths will be announced.

The Army Reorganization bill will be reported probably on Tuesday and will be taken up at once unless, after further consultation, it is decided to let the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, which also will be ready on Tuesday, go ahead of it. The Democrats will caucus on the bill on Monday.

The bill to reduce the war revenue taxes has been practically completed by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, and it will be submitted to the full committee on Tuesday, unless in the meantime a caucus of the Republicans should be found advisable. Some of the

TO-DAY.

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW

AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SPEEDY VENGEANCE FOLLOWS A MURDER

Italian Who Stabbed Another Riddled With Knife Wounds.

Friends of Dead Man Were Ostensibly Taking His Slayer to Jail—Doctors Say He Cannot Live.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 2.—Quick vengeance was taken upon a murderer here to-night, and it is probable that he will follow his victim to the grave within a day or two, if not within a few hours. Meanwhile four men and two witnesses are detained pending further investigation, and the four may have to stand trial for the murder of the murderer. It was a lynching almost. Four times the points of knives pierced the murderer's lungs, and his face and back and neck are literally full of holes where the infuriated friends of the murdered man wreaked their vengeance.

The dead man is Frank Tuscani, who lived on Huyler Street, in one of the Italian settlements of the town. The man who is dying is John Gambola of Cherry Hill. Gambola and his brothers, James and Solomon, came to Hackensack this afternoon to visit friends on Huyler Street. There were about a dozen persons in the party, and the afternoon was spent in drinking wine. During the evening a quarrel arose over some question connected with a horse deal.

The men in the room seem to have been engaged in a free fight when Gambola drew a knife and twice drove it into Tuscani's neck. The wounded man staggered out into the yard, where he fell dead.

The stabbing had calmed the fighters and sobered them, too. Gambola had not made any effort to escape at first, but when it was found his victim was dead he and his brothers tried to get away. They were speedily overpowered, for the fight had attracted a crowd of Italians. The proceedings following the effort to escape appear to have been most deliberate, and it is believed the friends of Tuscani planned that Gambola should never reach the jail alive.

Men well known in the Italian colony took charge of him and announced that they would take him to the jail. No alarm had as yet reached the authorities. It is said that after Gambola was led away other men of the local colony detained all who sought to follow. Gambola was taken some distance through the streets in the direction of the jail, but not by the most direct and most public way. Then in a lonely spot he was stabbed again and again.

Gambola's agonized shrieks brought people promptly to the spot from all directions, but his assailants had already disappeared. He begged to be taken to the jail, and not killed there on the street. The men who came to his aid, none of them Italians, hurried him there. He was half led and half carried into the office of Sheriff Van Buskirk.

Dr. Conrad, who was summoned, did what he could to stay the flow of blood from the wounds, and then removed Gambola to the hospital, to which in the meantime a number of physicians had been summoned at his suggestion. They agreed that his condition was hopeless.

In the meantime Sheriff Van Buskirk had acted promptly. He aroused several deputies and swore in other citizens to aid him and began an investigation. The little police force also lent aid. The investigation was at first as barren of result as most investigations of such things among Italians are. It was not until the Sheriff and his men came upon Gambola's brothers looking for him that they began to get an idea of what had taken place.

When the men were told of the fate of their brother they became furious and talked. They were detained as witnesses. Upon their assertions four arrests were made. The prisoners were hustled into jail and locked in isolated cells, and extra guards detailed to see that they did not escape.

The Sheriff and his deputies then set out to seek the other men concerned. The Sheriff made no entry of the prisoners he had arrested up to midnight. Guards were set at all the railroad stations with orders to detain every Italian trying to leave by train, and officers were sent to the terminus of the trolley line to arrest any who tried to depart in that manner.

Other officers have gone to Cherry Hill, as they received information that Gambola's friends, other than his brothers, after getting away from the friends of Tuscani, had started for that place to get away from the trouble. The Sheriff's men have the names of several of the Cherry Hill Italians whom they expect to get as witnesses.

It is said that fully a dozen arrests are likely to take place among the Hackensack Italians. The Sheriff says he has reason to believe that those who remained at the house had a full understanding with those who accompanied the murderer, and he wants to arrest them.

It is the general belief that the men who were the actual assailants of Gambola are not yet under arrest. When asked who the prisoners were, Sheriff Van Buskirk replied he had not had time to ascertain definitely.

Little has been learned concerning the men involved in the affair. Tuscani is said to have been a popular and leading man among the local Italians, while Gambola was well known in Cherry Hill and also in this place.

RAILWAY PROFITS IN MICHIGAN

The Earnings for 1900 Will Probably Exceed Those of Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 2.—At the beginning of the present year Michigan railroad earnings reached the highwater mark, but the earnings from month to month have increased over the corresponding months of last year until now Commissioner Osborn is confident that this year's earnings will break all records, exceeding even those of the World's Fair year.

The freight business is far beyond the capacity of the roads to handle with any degree of promptness, while the passenger business is also unusually heavy.

In October the companies earned $3,518,662, the increase over October, 1899, being $169,659. A total of $32,641,816 was earned to Nov. 1, this being an increase over the first ten months of last year of $2,991,784.

CZAR CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

Appetite Is Returning and Strength Gradually Increasing.

LIVADIA, European Russia, Dec. 2.—The following bulletin regarding the condition of Emperor Nicholas was issued to-day:

"The Czar passed a very good day yesterday, and slept very well last night. His Majesty's condition this morning is very satisfactory. His appetite is returning, and his strength gradually increasing. Last evening his temperature was 97.9 and his pulse 64. This morning the former was 97 and the latter 72."

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 2.—The Dowager Czarina has started for Livadia.

The "Pittsburg Limited," Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Only $9.00 first class and $8.50 second class. New York to Pittsburg, via this train. Leave New York, South Ferry, 6:55 P. M. and Liberty Street 7:00 P. M., arrive Pittsburg 8:55 A. M. Pullman Buffet Drawing Room Sleeping Cars.—Adv.

KWANG-SU MAY RETURN.

Chinese Court Said to be Anxious to Go Back, but Li-Hung-Chang Opposes It.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—"Chang-Chin-Tung has received a dispatch from Sian-Foo," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Standard, "directing him to stop the forwarding of further supplies to the Province of Shen-Si. It is rumored that Emperor Kwang-Su will return to Peking immediately and that the Empress Dowager will follow if the reception given him is satisfactory."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times also reports that it is believed in well-informed circles that the Chinese Court is anxious to return to Peking, but he says that such a course would not be agreeable to Li-Hung-Chang, who hopes to gain an advantage from dissensions among the powers.

EXPECT CHINESE AGREEMENT.

Washington Officials Believe Powers Soon Will Reach Common Ground for Demands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Administration officials are sanguine that the Ministers of the powers at Peking will soon reach a common ground of agreement in the demands to be made upon the Chinese imperial Government in satisfaction for the Boxer outrages.

The State Department is in communication with the Ministers and Ambassadors of the United States to the European Courts and advices which have come from them from time to time lead the officials here to hope that the powers will be brought to the position maintained by the United States in dealing with the Chinese, viz., that there should not be demands made upon the imperial Government which it is not able to fulfill. The Government has persistently held to this view in the progress of the negotiations between the Ministers at Peeking, and if the principle of this contention can be maintained in the combined note to be handed to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries a decided advantage will be had at the start.

The attitude of the Government on this subject has been made clear to Mr. Conger. The meeting between him and the German and British Ministers yesterday at Peking presumably was in compliance with the Minister's latest instructions from Washington. Nothing has been heard from Mr. Conger by the State Department for several days.

CHINESE FORM MILITIA.

British Approve Punitive Expeditions —Hart Defends Chinese.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—"Count von Waldersee expresses some solicitude," says the Peking correspondent of The Morning Post, "concerning expeditions into the surrounding country, but he believes that they are necessary and salutary. Most of the British officers approve them.

"Sir Robert Hart, in the course of conversation, said he considered the resentment against foreigners to be partly just and the outgrowth of the last sixty years of treaty relations. He seemed to think the settlement would be a difficult problem.

"Chinese military forces are being formed everywhere and, even if the importation of foreign arms is prohibited, a supply will be easily obtainable from Chinese arsenals.

"A body of 100 American cavalrymen is escorting some Chinese officials to Tien-Tsin."

TIEN-TSIN, Dec. 2.—The number of Chinese returning has been considerably augmented during the last few days. Apparently they are friendly.

The Provosts Marshal of the various nations are being daily informed as to the whereabouts of returning Boxers, but only those are arrested against whom there is conclusive evidence of having killed native Christians.

TRANSFER OF THE RAILROAD.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, Prince Ukhtomsky, now in Peking, was commissioned to negotiate with Li-Hung-Chang for the transfer of the control of the Shan-Hai-Kwan Railroad to Russia.

TIEN-TSIN, Dec. 2.—Russia, it is understood here, will transfer the Shan-Hai-Kwan Railroad to the Germans Dec. 15.

The first locomotive since the siege of the legations ran yesterday from Tien-Tsin to Peking. The line will not be opened, however, for general use until about Dec. 15.

PEKING OBSERVATORY LOOTED.

French and Germans Remove Instruments—Other Powers Protest.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to The Times from Peking, says:

"In pursuance of their regrettable policy of appropriation, the French and German Generals, with Count von Waldersee's approval, have removed from the wall of Peking the superb astronomical instruments erected two centuries ago by the Jesuit Fathers. Half of them will go to Berlin and the rest to Paris.

"The explanation of this act of vandalism is that inasmuch as the return of the Court is so improbable, such beautiful instruments should not be exposed to the possibilities of injury when Peking is no longer the capital."

TIEN-TSIN, Dec. 2.—Protests and requests have been forwarded to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee by the representatives of the powers, urging the prevention of the removal of astronomical instruments from the observatory at Peking. Most of the principal instruments have been prepared for shipment and labeled for Berlin or for Paris.

The Chinese themselves do not protest because, as members of Li-Hung-Chang's staff put it, their objections would be useless, as whatever they say or do in the way of protest only elicits uncivil treatment.

The observatory is universally recognized as one of the most interesting sights in Peking. Most of the instruments now out of place are over 150 years old. Many of them are magnificent bronzes, and, although not of modern type, can still be used for the purposes of astronomical observation.

Brig. Gen. Wilson Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, who arrived here yesterday from China on the transport Thomas, will leave for Washington Tuesday to report to the War Department. Gen. Wilson is accompanied by Lieut. G. S. Turner of the Tenth Infantry, who was one of the two American Military Attachés who accompanied the Pao-ting-Foo expedition. Lieut. Turner says the expedition had a good moral effect.

TROLLEYS IN LARCHMONT.

Sumptuously Fitted Cars Supplied to Pacify the Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The Larchmont Railway Company has decided to abandon its old horse cars, which have been running for ten years, and this week will substitute electric cars in their places. The wealthy people who inhabit Larchmont have had such a deep prejudice against the trolley, that President Charles Singer, in order to pacify them, has purchased the most expensive cars in the market for use in the manor section, which extends from the New Haven Railroad to the Sound.

The new cars arrived yesterday. They are the finest ever seen in Westchester County. Each car is vestibuled, and all the railings are of highly polished brass and nickel. The cushions are fully six inches thick, and an electric push button is placed at each window. Ten large incandescent lights are in each car. Motormen and conductors will wear black suits, and black silk caps with gold braid.

KAISER SNUBS MR. KRUEGER

Refuses to Receive the Boer Leader at Berlin.

Latter Said to Be Much Disheartened—Rumor Says He Has Been Asked to Avoid Belgian Territory—London Press Exults.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Mr. Krüger has abandoned his proposed visit to Berlin, owing to the receipt of an official intimation that Emperor William regrets that, in consequence of previous arrangements, he will be unable to receive him. The Boer statesman will, therefore, proceed direct from Cologne to Holland. He telegraphed to this effect this afternoon.

The Emperor's intimation was conveyed to Mr. Krüger by the German envoy at Luxembourg, who arrived at Cologne to-day.

The Cologne Gazette, in an inspired article, says:

"Mr. Krüger's visit is not agreeable to Germany, his aim being to obtain intervention in South Africa. It would be a grave political mistake, it would be even a great crime, to allow him to entertain even a spark of hope that Germany will render him any practical support."

This declaration is accompanied with reproaches, Mr. Krüger being charged with "having encouraged a useless guerrilla warfare and having disregarded Germany's advice when he might still have followed it."

LONDON, Dec. 3.—All the London morning papers comment with unbounded enthusiasm upon the abrupt snub administered by Emperor William to Mr. Krüger, which is all the more noticeable when contrasted with the Boer statesman's concededly successful visit to France. The snub is regarded as further evidence of the better relations existing between Great Britain and Germany.

Emperor William's telegram to the German envoy at Luxembourg was the outcome of a dispatch which Mr. Krüger sent to the Kaiser on arriving at the German frontier:

"On reaching German soil I hasten to express to your Majesty my sentiments of respectful devotion and cordial sympathy."

The official explanation offered through the German press is that steps had not been taken to ascertain whether Mr. Krüger's visit would be agreeable.

The Boer delegates admit that they have received a serious check, and Mr. Krüger is said to be extremely disheartened.

There is a rumor that he has been requested to avoid Belgian territory.

FRANCE CONDEMNS THE KAISER

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Emperor William's refusal to receive Mr. Krüger has caused general surprise here. Most of the morning papers make it an excuse for articles sympathizing with the Boer statesman or condemning the Kaiser.

"The Kaiser is no longer a modern Lohengrin," says the Echo de Paris, "but a simple disciple of Bismarck. His attitude is dictated by the interests of Germany, which he considers identical with those of England."

Some of the papers publish the Kaiser's famous telegram of 1896 to Mr. Krüger side by side with that of yesterday.

The Intransigeant and other Nationalist organs comment with their customary violence.

CROWDS AT KRUEGER'S HOTEL.

He Speaks of Close Relationship Between Boers and Germans.

COLOGNE, Dec. 2.—Thousands of people waited to-day in the vicinity of the Cathedral Hotel to catch a glimpse of Mr. Krüger, who, when replying to the deputation of Bonn students in the afternoon, described the educational progress of the Transvaal, thanked the students for their kind welcome, and shook hands with each.

Afterward Mr. Krüger appeared upon the balcony, where he was loudly cheered from below. Having rested for half an hour he went into the vestibule of the hotel, which was crowded with visitors. Here, replying to a deputation from the Pan-German League, wishing him success, he referred to the close relationship between the Boers and the Germans.

It is expected that Mr. Krüger will remain here until Wednesday.

DENOUNCES BRITISH METHODS.

Ex-Treasurer of Cape Colony Urges Afrikanders to Speak Boldly in Upholding Their Rights.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 2.—Replying at Stellenbosch, Cape Colony, to an address presented to him by the leaders of the Afrikander Bund, J. X. Merriman, ex-Treasurer of Cape Colony, in the course of an impassioned speech, denounced the war in South Africa as "one of the blackest spots in British annals."

The present methods of British warfare, he said, were such as encouraged the worst elements on both sides, and were bound to prove fatal to the ultimate peace of the country. He declared that neither he nor J. W. Sauer, ex-Commissioner of Public Works, would attend the Worcester Congress, lest it should be said that the Congress was engineered by politicians, and he appealed to all Afrikanders to speak boldly when upholding their rights, and yet to "avoid wild language or actions which might lead to the abrogation of the last vestige of freedom."

Mr. Sauer, whose speech was rather more militant, demanded the removal of Sir Alfred Milner, whom he described as "violently anti-Dutch." He declared that if Great Britain deprived the two republics of their independence she would lose the affection of all South Africans. Referring to the Worcester Congress, he urged the delegates to show firmness.

SAYS BOERS HAVE 7,000 MEN.

But Mr. Churchill Thinks British Should Send 20,000 Regulars to Africa.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 2.—Winston Spencer Churchill, who is a passenger on the Cunard Line steamship Lucania, which left Liverpool yesterday for New York, said in the course of an interview here that his sojourn in the United States would be short, as he must hurry back to his Parliamentary duties.

When questioned regarding the war in South Africa, he said he agreed with Lord Roberts that 20,000 more regulars should be sent out, because any slackening would only revive the spirits of the Boers. He estimated the Boer forces at present as about 7,000.

THE FIGHT NEAR RIETFONTEIN.

Boers Anticipated Gen. Paget's Attack and Lost Heavily.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Dec. 2.—Further details have been received regarding the fight near Reitfontein between the British under Gen. Paget and the Boers under Commandants Viljoen and Erasmus, Nov. 28 and Nov. 29.

Gen. Paget, toward evening on the second day, closed in upon the Boer position, with the intention of attacking next day at dawn. The Boers, however, with reinforcements, including three guns, made a desperate attack, and severe fighting ensued.

The Boers, who were repulsed with heavy loss, withdrew in a northeasterly direction. Gen. Paget, having occupied their position, sent mounted infantry in pursuit.

The New Zealanders displayed great gallantry, losing five out of the six wounded officers.

Lord Roberts Praises "British Pluck."

LADYSMITH, Natal, Dec. 2.—Lord Roberts, who arrived here on Friday, inspected Majuba and Laing's Nek while en route. Replying to an address from the townspeople here, he expressed his admiration of the gallant defense of the town, which he characterized as a "glorious memorial of British pluck and endurance, only equaled by the determination and bravery of the relieving force." He said he trusted the day was not far distant when peace would reign supreme and "without ill-feeling toward a conquered foe." Lord Roberts visited Colenso and the surrounding battlefields.

TURKEY ORDERS A CRUISER.

Price of £350,000 Said to Include £23,000 Indemnity to This Country—Cramps Make Contract.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 2.—Hassan Pasha, Ottoman Minister of Marine, and Gen. Williams, representing the Cramp Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia, have signed a contract for the construction of a cruiser for the Ottoman Navy.

The price to be paid is £350,000, which includes £23,000 as indemnity to the United States for losses sustained by Americans during the Armenian massacres.

Capt. C. M. Chester of the United States battleship Kentucky, with a number of officers of the battleship, is expected here. He will probably remain a few days.

MORE FILIPINOS SURRENDER.

One Thousand Bolomen Give Up Their Arms to Capt. Green at Vigan.

MANILA, Dec. 3.—One thousand more Bolomen have surrendered to Capt. Green of the Thirty-third United States Infantry at Vigan, Island of Luzon.

KILLED ON HIS FIRST DAY.

Guard Powell Fell from an Elevated Train and Was Ground to Death.

J. H. Powell, Jr., Guard 1,053, was ground to death by a Second Avenue elevated road train at Nineteenth Street and First Avenue, just after last midnight. The body was so wedged in under the wheels of the engine that it was necessary to send for a wrecking train to get it out. This blocked the south roadway service. It is thought he fell from the train ahead of the one that killed him.

George Simmons of 654 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, the engineer of the train, saw the form of a man on the track. He could not stop the train, which passed over the man on the tracks. The engineer blew his whistle as a call for the police, and Patrolman George Hoefer answered. The body of a man could be seen under the engine. On the tracks, close by, was the cap of an elevated road guard. It bore the number 1,053.

At the company's offices it was learned that Guard No. 1,053, named Powell, was a new man, who had been put on the road only yesterday. It is understood that he was on the train that passed the Nineteenth Street station a few minutes before 12.

Several guards identified the body, after it had been taken out. The wrecking crew spent some time in jacking up the engine. The body was not as badly mangled as was thought. The body was removed to the East Twenty-second Street Station House.

WESTERN MONTE CARLO OPENS

Mammoth Gambling Place Run by Chicagoans Is Surrounded by a Stockade and Guarded by Dogs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The new Monte Carlo, near Richton, was opened for business yesterday by the gambling trust. "Tom" McGinnis entered a stockade surrounding the big pool room near the Illinois Central Railroad tracks and chained up a half dozen vicious dogs. Harry Perry and James O'Leary lugged a forty-five-thousand-dollar bank roll into the building. Behind them came 100 clerks, telegraph operators, bartenders, and waiters.

Two special trains carried 1,500 men to the mammoth poolroom. Not one of the 1,500 appeared to fear a raid. The big building is bounded on three sides by a cornfield, and on the fourth by the railroad track. It stands on an elevation commanding a view of the surrounding country for miles. The only entrance to the high stockade is through a covered gate. Every person passing through this gate must stand the inspection of several employes who have a wide acquaintance among officers of the law. Persons who are not wanted are refused admission.

The bettors found everything to their liking. The odds are placed on immense blackboards. Telegraph operators call the odds and positions of the horses throughout the races, and at the five cashiers' windows the ticket writer urges the men to play their money.

Between the structure and the stockades are two cottages, four dog-houses and outbuildings. In event of a Sheriff's posse visiting the modern Monte Carlo, the Great Dane dogs can be turned loose and counted on to repel any ordinary attack. The supply of vicious dogs will be added to as fast as O'Leary is able to purchase them. He is offering fabulous prices for such as are being delivered to him at his saloon near the stockyards.

CLAIMS PART OF MILWAUKEE.

Title to Ninety Acres in the City Questioned in Ejectment Suits.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—The title to property to the value of $1,000,000, located in the northwest part of the city, has been put in question by ejectment suits just instituted by Miss Annie Brown of Chicago.

The property, consisting of ninety acres, was originally owned by Samuel Brown, who settled on it in 1826.

He died in 1875 leaving the property to his widow, Clarissa Brown, and at her death it was to go to the children. Mrs. Brown, however, was given authority to sell or dispose of the property as she saw fit. She sold most of the land, all her children joining her in giving quitclaim deeds, with the exception of Annie Brown.

Mrs. Brown failed to state in the deeds that the land was sold under the provision of the will giving her permission to do so. This is held to be a fatal flaw in the title. It is asserted that the Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that this must be done.

Now Miss Brown has brought suit of ejectment against all the puchasers and the latter are in a high state of excitement. It is believed that a settlement will be effected.

DUKE DIDN'T NEED POLICE

Manchester Says He Was Well Able to Take Care of Himself.

Detectives, Capt. McClusky Explains, Were on Hand Owing to Threatening Letters Received from a Crank.

The mystery surrounding the presence of the detectives who met the Duke of Manchester on his arrival here with his American bride, on Saturday evening, and escorted him from the steamship St. Louis to the Holland House, was finally cleared away yesterday. Chief of Detectives McClusky, who, with his two subordinates, had refused Saturday to throw any light upon their part in the case, except such as was afforded by the uncertain and baffling rays of their dark-lantern explanations, was more frank and communicative. The Chief was seen at his residence, 233 West Seventieth Street. He abandoned all air of mystery, and told a plain story of the part which he and his men had played. He said:

"Detectives Vallely and Stripp went to the steamer and accompanied the Duke to the hotel because Mr. Zimmerman, the Duchess's father, had placed in my hands two letters—one written last Thursday and the other Friday, and both in the same handwriting—in which the writer asserted his intention of being present when the Duke and his bride arrived, and rotten-egging his Grace. The letters bore a Brooklyn postmark, and were in a masculine hand."

"Did the writer say why he intended to rotten egg the Duke?"

"Yes. He said that the Duke had captured an American girl with millions, who properly belonged to an American, and he purposed discouraging foreigners from running away with American heiresses. The statement that the two detectives were sent as a sort of a guard of honor for the Duke was ridiculous. We don't furnish guards of honor for Dukes or anybody else. But it is our business to see that there is no infraction of the law, and as hurling eggs at the Duke would have been an infraction of the law, the two detectives were sent with Mr. Zimmerman to see that the law was not broken, or at least if it was, that the offender was arrested."

"Have you any idea who wrote the letters?"

"None in the world. But, of course, it was a crank. They were really quite funny. The fellow described in detail the character of the eggs he had in store for the Duke. If the eggs were as ancient as he claimed they were, and he had thrown them, I think it would have been a case for the Board of Health as well as for the police. I did not seriously expect that the threatened outrage would be committed, but then you cannot always tell what cranks will do, and I thought it best to be on the safe side."

"What did you do with the letters?"

"I have them still. They are in my office."

Several newspaper men sent a card up to the Duke of Manchester at the Holland House at 8 o'clock last night, and he received them readily. One of his visitors, who thought it well to start the interview by easy stages, said:

"How did you spend the morning?"

"Being interviewed," responded the Duke.

"And the afternoon?"

"Being interviewed."

"Have you anything special on hand for this evening?"

"Well, if I can get off being interviewed long enough I expect to have dinner."

All this was said in the best of humor. Then another of the newspaper men took his turn.

"You have received Chief McClusky's explanation of the presence of the two detectives?"

"Oh, yes. He had two letters from some crank over in Brooklyn, who wrote that he was opposed to any blarsted Britishers coming over here and marrying American girls who were good catches. He said they were robbing young Americans of a good thing, don't you know. Of course, if I had known about it I would never have advised having detectives on hand. I don't go in for that sort of thing. If I had had my way I would have ridden uptown in an open carriage, and if any crank wanted to make trouble for me I think I would have been quite equal for him; or for two of them, for that matter. I have been trained in a pugilistic school, you know, and feel quite capable of taking care of myself anywhere, or under any circumstances."

"But it is rather difficult to counter on an egg," some one suggested.

"So it is," said the Duke, "but I guess I could have ducked all right. At least I would have made the fellow who threw it sorry he had done so, if I caught up with him."

"What is your idea of the fuss Fannie Ward Lewis is making over your taking her jewels to Ireland by mistake?"

"Well, really you know, I can't see any other purpose she can have than to get a good advertisement previous to her return to the stage. I know the Lewises very well. They are very nice people. I used to visit them a good deal during the Summer. I had a house on the Thames called 'Bishop's Farm,' and they had a place about a half mile below me. They used to give jolly parties, and I used to run down there every once in a while. But I haven't seen either Mrs. Lewis or Mr. Lewis since the latter part of the Summer."

"Is it true that they did notify the Scotland Yard detectives about the loss of Mrs. Lewis's jewels and have Miss Evans, your wife's aunt, shadowed

BROOKLYN CHURCH DISPUTE

Part of His Congregation Arrayed Against Pastor Wasson.

TROUBLE OVER NEW BUILDING

Faction Opposed to the Rector Issues a Circular Asking for Votes at the Election To-day.

Trouble has arisen in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The full significance of the strained relations existing between the Rev. William A. Wasson, the rector, and several members of the vestry, was only yesterday made manifest to the congregation.

The trouble has arisen over contracts made for rebuilding the church at Gates and Marcy Avenues, which was burned some months ago. The congregation decided to rebuild, and work was begun. The rector was not satisfied with the progress. He was a member of the Building Committee, and it is said he made new contracts which caused much extra expense.

Hiram Snyder, one of the wardens, was active in the opposition to the rector, and was upheld by Augustus A. Dame, George A. White, W. C. Kimball, and R. J. Harris. On the side of the rector were K. E. Bunnell, F. C. Holmes, George W. Felter, R. S. Steves, and Charles D. Wells. There is to be an election of a Warden and three Vestrymen this morning, and the two factions will fight for supremacy.

An exciting meeting was held last Friday at which the rector is said to have asserted himself so emphatically that his opponents decided to act quickly and decisively. Bishop Littlejohn conducted the confirmation services yesterday and took as his text, "We will not have this man to reign over us," from St. Luke, and in the light of subsequent disclosures many of the congregation remarked upon what was a coincidence between the text and the action of the vestrymen opposed to the rector.

As the congregation filed out of the church the ushers distributed to them this circular:

Brooklyn, Dec. 31, 1900.

To the Supporters and Members of St. George's Church:

During the last few days active efforts have been made to show that an element antagonistic to the rector had always existed in the vestry. It has further been stated that full financial reports of the affairs of the parish were purposely withheld. It has been suggested that an attempt had been made to run the church by a minority delegation; and it has further been insinuated that some of the said minority were trying to break up the church. In fact, a canvass of the parish has been going on and for what purpose no one seems to know, and false statements and misrepresentations regarding the true condition of affairs and the attitude of certain members of the Vestry have been spread abroad.

Much as we deplore church politics and the division of a house against itself, we feel that some of these things must be answered. First, the parties described as antagonistic are identified with the committee who called the rector to St. George's, and, further, until the last two meetings of the vestry no action had been taken by any member or committee that had not the unanimous support of the Vestry. Financial reports have been published from time to time in The Church Bells, and the Treasurer's books are always open to any member of the parish.

In regard to any minority trying to run the parish, it would seem that when the record defiantly declared that he would act his own pleasure, with the Vestry or without it, the case goes back.

The efforts of the Building Committee have been largely nullified, and their work seriously interfered with by the rector during the past few months, through the unauthorized awarding of contracts, the contraction of debts, and the alteration of existing contracts, all unknown to the committee, and resulting in extra charges amounting to several hundred dollars.

It must be remembered that the rector is only an ex officio and honorary member of the Building Committee, and has no authority to act for the committee. It is felt that the condition necessitates this public statement of the facts.

Detailed statements regarding many of the proceedings and matters referred to are manifestly impossible here, but if any member of St. George's, having the welfare and prosperity of the church at heart, will approach any of the undersigned, he can be further enlightened. Our Building Committee and Finance Committee stand ready at any time to answer inquiries.

The intimation that any of the Vestry was trying to break up St. George's is the saddest and most serious insinuation; yet all who know the records of the Building Committee and the other signers can judge of their attitude toward and love for St. George's.

An election will be held on Monday, Dec. 3, 1900, at 8 A. M., in the chapel, for one Warden and three Vestrymen. We ask your hearty and cordial support of the following names for these positions.

For Warden—Augustus A. Dame.

For Vestrymen—Wilfred Smith, G. W. Pertain, and W. A. Patterson.

Respectfully yours,

HIRAM SNYDER,
AUGUSTUS A. DAME,
Wardens.

GEO. A. WHITE,
W. C. KIMBALL,
R. J. HARRIS,
Vestrymen.

The congregation discussed the paper. There was a choral service at St. George's in the evening, but Wasson did not deliver a sermon, but he commented on the circular, saying that it was a surprise to him, and that he hoped the congregation would sustain him by electing the Vestrymen who had upheld his actions. After the service the members gathered about and discussed the matter, and considerable time elapsed before they had all left the church.

Mr. Bunnell, in discussing the trouble, said to a reporter of THE TIMES: "Mr. Snyder wants to run this church; that's all there is to it." Mr. Snyder later asked the reporter: "Have you got a statement from Mr. Bunnell?"

"Yes," was the answer, "and he says, among other things, that you want to run the church."

"He's a liar if he says that. It's the rector who wants to run the church. And he wants to make dummies of the Vestrymen." This was said in the church.

The Rev. Mr. Wasson, in commenting on the circular, said: "I do not think this the time nor the church the place to make or refute charges. What I did was in the interests of the church. I had no motives other than its welfare. And I hope and believe that the congregation will sustain me."

PARIS COMMISSIONERS DINED.

Louis Stern Entertains His Colleagues at His Home in Fifth Avenue.

The National Commissioners to the Paris Exposition were the guests last night at a dinner given in their honor by Louis Stern, one of the Commissioners, at his residence at 993 Fifth Avenue. About fifty persons were present. The house was decorated with flowers. The Commissioners who were present were Mrs. Daniel Manning, M. H. De Young, Ogden H. Fethers, Thomas F. Walsh, Calvin Manning, Alvin H. Sanders, W. L. Elkins, Arthur E. Valois, H. M. Putney, Peter Jansen, W. N. Thornton, Franklin Murphy, Charles A. Collier, Henry A. Parr, and W. G. Thompson. Among the other guests were Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore of Brooklyn, Col. C. T. Homer, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach.

The Paris Commissioners will go to-day to Philadelphia, where they will be the guests of William L. Elkins. To-morrow they will go to Washington, where they will be the guests at a dinner given in their honor at the White House by President McKinley.

Berry—Ritchie.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 2.—Frank S. Berry, who is prominent in society here, returned after some weeks' absence last night and astonished his friends by announcing that he was back from his honeymoon trip. Mrs. Berry, who accompanied him, was Miss Myra Ritchie, a young Englishwoman who had been a guest at the country seat of Mrs. J. Torrance Magown, where Mr. Berry first met her. They were married in New York.

Opposition to the Revised Charter.

The Republican County Committee at its meeting on Thursday, Dec. 20, will, it is said, make public declaration against the provisions of the Charter Revision which gives the Mayor absolute power of removal and continues his term as four years. They favor a two years' term and the privilege of a re-election.

Useful and Novel.

The new playing cards issued by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo., are as practical as the old style card with the added novelty of heroes' faces on court cards. 25 cents a pack. Address Malt-Nutrine Dept.—Adv.

THE CITY'S MORAL WAR.

Dr. Kittredge Says the People Are Prepared to Throw Off the Bondage of Wicked Officials.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge preached to a large congregation last evening in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, on the topic, "The Duty of Citizens of New York at This Time." The text was a clause reading: "A citizen of no mean city," taken from the thirty-ninth verse of the twenty-first chapter of Acts, which related to the birthplace of St. Paul.

Dr. Kittredge began by reminding his congregation that, "while we all rejoice because of the business prosperity following the recent victory of right over error at the polls," business prosperity alone does not insure the safety of the Nation. He said in part:

"It is inward purity, justice, mercy, and temperance that make a country's institutions permanent, and when these are lacking no nation can be strong, no republic can endure. Better build your massive warehouses and your marble residences on the soft mud and think that they will stand firm and beautiful than to be guilty of the insanity of supposing that you can build the free Government of 70,000,000 people upon corruption, believing that such a Government will live in defiance of the laws of God.

"The conflict that is agitating this community to-day is not one of politics, but of morals. It is a sharp drawn battle between honesty and dishonesty, between virtue and protected vice, between obedience to law and bold criminality, even by the preferred and sworn guardians of the law, and I believe that never has there been such intense indignation on the part of the moral classes of our community, never so determined a purpose to throw off the shackles of our bondage to wicked officials, as exists to-day, for men and women are realizing the stern fact that just as now and then robbers hold up the heavily freighted trains in the West, so this city has been held up and its citizens robbed by an organization that belongs to no party; are realizing that the interests of this great metropolis have been subverted to individual and selfish purposes; that its fair name has become a reproach in the sight of the Nation.

"Therefore, I say that the present movement is the result of a far-reaching resolve that this tyranny of immorality over our city must be broken."

Dr. Kittredge quoted figures to show the increase in crime. He commended the Strong administration, and said that 508 arrests for keeping disorderly houses had been made during that administration, while only 180 had been made in 1890.

Dr. Kittredge said that there is something amusing in Mayor Van Wyck's offer to help all he could in fighting vice, "when he could in one hour cause every place to be shut up." He said there is something equally amusing in a vice committee asking citizens to furnish evidence. Policemen are employed for that purpose, said Dr. Kittredge, and if the officers walked the streets for half an hour looking for evidence against vice they would find it.

"Let us go into no spasm of reform," said Dr. Kittredge. "Let us give ourselves to this work—for life, if needs be."

PERRY BELMONT'S VIEWS.

He Says the Constitution Will Be the Issue Now that the Silver Question Is Dead.

Perry Belmont in a communication to The Washington Post, to be published today, gives his views at length of existing currency conditions, and of the prospects of the Democratic Party for success in the future. The silver question, he thinks, should be removed from politics. On this point he says:

"Probably no one now wishes to renew the experience of Treasury silver purchase and coinage of silver dollars, which will in the end inflict on the country $578,000,000 of them. So long as the Government creditor is not compelled to receive them, or so long as the Treasury will on demand give gold dollars for them, no injustice has been done, but, according to party nomenclature of ante-bellum days, it is undemocratic to have full legal tender Government money requiring redemption.

"Thus it is that the country cannot pay, destroy, and get rid of the silver dollars. Their treatment should be turned over to competent non-partisan money experts. If they are out of the way, the silver question can rest, and there can be a revival of American Democracy on lines not socialistic or agrarian."

With the silver question out of the way there need be no fear, Mr. Belmont says, that there will be no issues.

"If," he says, "the Supreme Court shall declare that the Republican policy in our new islands—the policy of executive legislation, the conduct of the Taft Commission in legislating on currency in Manila and levying an export tax on Mexican silver coins—has been and will be unconstitutional, what will be the situation of the party in power?"

The paramount issue now before the country in Mr. Belmont's opinion is whether the United States, in the government of our new islands, "must obey the Constitution."

DEMOCRATIC CLUB FINANCES.

Mortgage on House Reduced to $45,000 —Election of Officers To-night.

The annual election of officers of the Democratic Club will be held at the clubhouse this evening. There is no opposition to this ticket: President—John Fox; first Vice President—Cord Meyer; second Vice President—Lewis Nixon; Treasurer—Theodore F. Hascall; Secretary—William E. Wyatt; Corresponding Secretary—Adrian T. Kiernan; Members of the Board of Governors—John W. Keller, Edward F. O'Dwyer, James Shevlin, M. Warley Platzek, John F. Carroll, Oliver H. P. Belmont.

Treasurer Hascall's report shows excess of assets of $276,489.64. The receipts for the year were $191,601.56, of which $113,830 were for initiation fees and dues. The expenses were $191,292 28. The balance sheet puts the value of the club house at $250,000, furniture and paintings, $40,000. The members owe for dues and house accounts $24,347,98. The mortgage on the house was reduced $55,000 last year, leaving a balance of $45,000 on the property. The only other indebtedness amounts to $8,894.57. There were 141 resident and 28 non-resident members admitted during the year.

GUN FIGHT IN ARKANSAS.

Three Men Participate in a Duel—All Are Dead.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Dec. 2.—News reached here to-day of a triple killing at Parkdale, Ark. The two Killian brothers, merchants of the place, having had a previous falling out with Station Agent Phillips about railroad business, last night at 11 o'clock went to the station, smashed every window, and then went in search of Phillips, who was at his boarding house. They called him out, and after exchanging a few words with him, all drew pistols, and the three men were dead almost instantly.

Child's Scalds Result in Death.

Jennie Kara, six years old, the daughter of Ferdinand Kara, a tailor, died yesterday at her father's home, 223 East Seventy-sixth Street, from scalds sustained Friday when she fell into a pan of boiling water her father was using for scouring. She was attended at home by a physician, but she did not regain consciousness before dying.

Coughed, Fell, and Died.

Kleva Feinstein, a two-year-old child living at 146 Suffolk Street, who has been suffering from whooping cough, fell from a chair yesterday during a paroxysm of cough, and died at once. The case was reported to the Coroner.

Victim of Explosion and Fire.

Grace Malinor, thirteen years old, of 219 East One Hundred and Second Street, who was burned in the fire resulting from a lamp explosion at her home Friday night, her mother and sister also suffering severe burns, died yesterday in the Harlem Hospital.

Fall of a Baby Fatal.

While the mother of Joseph Phalen, one year old, of 463 West Nineteenth Street, was preparing dinner yesterday, the child climbed on a chair, lost his balance, and then fell through an open window and to the street, four stories below. The baby was instantly killed.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BUILDING THE DEFENDER

How the Actual Work on the Yacht Will Be Done.

THE CLOSELY GUARDED SHOPS

Laying Down Process Is Being Prosecuted in a Loft Where Prying Eyes Cannot Penetrate.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 2.—Secure from the prying eyes of the public, and in the most isolated place in the big boat shops in Bristol, the job of laying down the new cup defender that is to meet Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II. next August on the Sandy Hook course is being prosecuted with dispatch. The spot where the laying-down process is going on is in a loft directly over the north boat shop, which gives a clear floor space deftly to ply the long battens in laying out the work in sections, as is the customary procedure preliminary to building large racing yachts. It is a system of proving the plans of the design, and if any errors are noted they can be corrected before the actual bending of the frames is put in operation, which frames must conform exactly to the lines laid down. The room is not only adapted to such work as regards space, but it is also the most isolated of any of the rooms about the boat-building establishment, giving a free hand without interruption to a few of the older mechanics, to carry on the job without being disturbed by any one passing in and out. This is the place where sails were made formerly, but, owing to the fact of the quarters being rather narrow for such work, a new sail loft was constructed near by. While there is no one actually on guard at the door leading to this place of secrets, there is a quiet understanding among the men at work on the laying-down process that their approach to the room is to be cautiously made, while a messenger from the depths below is met promptly at the door to inquire what is wanted. While no rules are in force forbidding other employes from visiting this sanctum, because that would indicate something out of the ordinary going on there, which would naturally arouse more or less curiosity, all persons about the premises give the room a "wide berth," presumably having business elsewhere.

The real beginning of the work of laying down the new yacht in sectional lines was commenced in earnest early last week. From reliable sources it is said that this work will be completed in the loft about Dec. 15, in order to allow a sufficient margin of time for beginning the construction of the cup defender on the floor of the south shop.

MOLD FOR THE LEAD KEEL.

The lines of the big mold to contain the hot lead of the defender were also laid down in the old sail loft, the job being finished on them Friday morning. Some of the frames for the mold are shaped. In very many particulars the south boat shop, where the defender will take shape, to-day presents similar scenes to those that were in evidence there two years ago. Preparations were then going on in the south shop for the contest for the America's Cup in 1899. Two years ago the yacht Defender, the victor over Valkyrie III. in the races sailed in 1895, was resting on the cradle in this shop, having part of her aluminium topsides, which had become corroded, removed, and new plates of the same metal put on to place the craft in condition for a trial horse for the Columbia during the racing season of 1899. The Rainbow, at present undergoing tinkering to her hull, does not take up quite as much space in the shop as did the Defender, the craft being 20 feet shorter. The same activity is being displayed by the riveters and fitters on the Rainbow as was observable on the Defender; there is just as much raffle about the floor of the shop as there was when the champion of 1895 was being improved, and the rush to get the Rainbow out of the shop is just as great. The Rainbow's steel plates are fast being set up and riveted, while in the interior of the hull many of the temporary bracings have been taken out.

In the various other departments of the boatbuilding establishment things have just begun to take on energetic appearances, denoting at once the importance of the work to be done in constructing a new cup defender. The heads of these departments have had conferences with the designer relative to plans in working out the various details of construction. In some instances it has been decided to have some of the work done outside of Bristol, yet it may seem to be the policy of the management for some time to have all boat work concentrated in and about the shops. It is only within a few years that marine railways, as sail loft, and a foundry were introduced in Bristol. Some of the small work for the Columbia is well under way in these departments. For instance, in the blacksmith's shop the new sloop's chain plates and many strappings have been turned out, while two large anchors about their size the Columbia had in use were finished the past week. In the same shop the heavy section bending tables upon which the new frames will be bent are lined up and ready for use.

In the pattern shop wood material for molds to be used in the foundry are piled on benches, while work has already begun on the mold to be used in the casting for the collision bulkhead, which is to be of ordnance metal. Many of the heavy castings are to be of Tobin bronze. The heavier pieces of castings will probably be produced at a mill at Bridgeport, Conn. It is not so sure about the sections of keel plates being cast in the Herreshoff foundry, as on Friday it was understood there was a discussion at the office about the matter. For the present the question is held in reserve. The sternpost and rudder stock will probably be cast at Bridgeport.

The sailmakers are perhaps the busiest mechanics at the boat establishment at present. Some of the head sails are completed, a mainsail has been cut and the work of making it has begun. The mainsails will have to be finished in sections and put together, owing later to a scarcity of room for sails of such extent.

When the seventy-footers were built this year a number of steel-bulbed angle frames were left over, and now may be put to use in the construction of the cup defender, but whether or not this will be done is not known.

TWO DETECTIVES ARRESTED.

Employes of a Private Agency Accused of Annoying Surveillance.

Two men were arrested by the West Sixty-eighth Street Station police last night on complaint of William A. Witty of 254 West Twenty-fifth Street, who said that the men had been scrutinizing everybody who passed his house for the last week. The prisoners are Edwin Constantine of 39 Madison Street, Brooklyn, and William Perkers of 74 Tillary Street, Brooklyn. They said they were employed by a detective agency which started business last week.

Mr. Witty, who lives in a handsome apartment house, said the men stood about his house nearly all the time. Other neighbors had complained of the men's conduct, and Detective Hubbard sent two policemen to look after them. The men said they were watching somebody on the block, but did not have credentials of any kind, not even the State license for private detectives. They sent a message to a Brooklyn man named Drummond after their arrest, asking him to look out for their interests.

Shot to Death by Accident.

BUFFALO, Dec. 2.—Edward, Mannis nineteen years old, of this city, was shot accidently in the forehead by Hotel-keeper Hilton of Marilla, at 5 o'clock this afternoon; he died on the train while being brought to Buffalo. Mannis, who with several friends, was in Hilton's hotel, asked the hotel-keeper to show him a revolver which was on the bar. In handing the revolver to Mannis is was discharged.

Rabbi Wolff Dies Suddenly.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The Rev. David Wolff, one of the oldest rabbis in the State of New York, dropped dead in his home in Kingston to-night. For thirty-five years he was rabbi of the Congregation Emanuel. Previous to that time he was rabbi of the congregation of Fourth Street, New York City. Four children survive him. He was born in Germany, and was an authority in ecclesiastical matters of the Jewish Church of America.

ROBBED WHILE THEY SLEPT.

William F. Farmer's Money and Trousers, and a Bag of Jewelry Under His Wife's Pillow Taken.

William F. Farmer of 352 East Eighty-fourth Street, has the East Eighty-eighth Street Station detectives at work investigating the robbery of $3,000 in cash and $3,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry, from his home some time Saturday night or yesterday morning.

Mr. Farmer told the police that he sold his furnishing goods store, at 78 Fulton Street, last week, and had the proceeds in the pockets of his trousers which he hung on a chair beside the bed, when he retired Saturday night. He had twenty one-hundred-dollar bills, two five-hundred-dollar bills, and seven ten-dollar bills, in all $3,070. His wife, who had taken her diamonds from a down-town safe deposit vault to wear at a reception, put them in a chamois bag, which she placed under her pillow. The diamonds it contained were a diamond sunburst, a diamond butterfly with sapphire centre, a gold watch with a twenty-four-diamond star, two solitaire diamond rings, and a pair of diamond earrings, all valued at $3,000.

When he arose yesterday morning, Mr. Farmer found that his trousers had vanished. A hasty examination showed that the bag of jewelry was also gone. It was learned from his mother, who lives in the house, that on going down stairs about half an hour after midnight, she had found the front door ajar and a window in the rear of the house open. She closed them without thinking the matter strange. Fifty cents and a penknife belonging to Mr. Farmer were found by his son in the yard during the afternoon.

Detectives Bosser and Barry looked all over the house, particularly at the door and window which had been found open, but they found no trace of jimmy work or other evidence of burglars.

LONG SEARCH FOR HEIRS.

Forty-two Collateral Relatives of Miss Caroline Suydam Found.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 2.—The recent suicide of Miss Laura Hamilton, one of the heirs at law to the estate of the late Miss Catherine Ann Suydam, caused a troublesome search to learn who are the heirs at law of the estate. Miss Suydam died early in November. She was eighty-eight years old. She left a will dated eight years ago. No brother or sister of Miss Suydam survived her. There was no brother's child nor child of a sister, so that all those having any possible interest in the estate were collateral heirs.

The executors started the search as far back as 1738, and found that forty-two persons had an interest in the estate. These are all children of the brothers and sisters of the father and mother of the testatrix, or the children of such children.

The majority of the forty-two persons interested in the will live in Nassau and Queens Counties, but the citations had to be sent to Brooklyn, New York, Washington, D. C.; Paris, France; St. Paul, Minn.; Plainfield, N. J.; San Francisco, and Chicago. The suicide of Miss Hamilton not only removed an heir, but put another estate in a similar position, as many of the Suydam heirs are also collateral heirs to the estate left by Miss Hamilton. Miss Suydam's estate is worth several hundred thousand dollars, it is said. Some of the most valuable lands in Oyster Bay and Nassau County are involved in the case.

FIGHT FOLLOWS FOOTBALL.

Mutes Resent an Insult by a Woman and Then the Police Were Busy.

A football game with more than usually exciting features was played at Coney Island yesterday. The game was never finished, but there was enough of it to keep the police busy. The contest was between an eleven from the Brighton Athletic Club and the Arlingstons of Delancey Street, this city, a team made up entirely of deaf-mutes. A large crowd of friends and sympathizers of the contestants was on hand.

Only one "half" was played. The score then was 2 to 0 in favor of the Coney Island team, and the outlook appeared so gloomy to the mutes that they decided to quit, which they did amid the jeers of their opponents and the majority of the spectators. The Arlingtons could not hear the highly-seasoned remarks addressed to them as they passed to their dressing rooms, but one of the deaf players noticed a woman whose every gesture and motion was so eloquent of insult and derision that even a deaf man could understand her. The enraged player said nothing but struck the woman in the face. This was the signal for a free fight, in which both football teams and as many spectators as could get near enough took a hand. Everybody was trying to kick a goal with his neighbors head when three mounted policemen arrived, and, riding their horses through the crowd, dispersed it. A little later the fighting was renewed, and it required a half hour for the police to disentangle the contestants. There was a number of broken heads, but no arrests were made.

TRIED TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Stones and Other Obstructions Placed on Delaware and Hudson Track.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 2.—Several determined efforts were made to wreck a Delaware and Hudson train near Edison Park at a late hour last night. Quantities of stone were taken from a car on a siding and placed upon the rails. A freight train hit the obstruction, but managed to keep to the rails.

After the freight train had passed stone again was placed on the track and later a fishplate was bolted to one of the rails.

Sheriff Wasson is working on the case, and he expects to catch the guilty parties to-morrow.

GIBSON REPORTED CAPTURED.

Said to be Held by Miners at Rush, Ky., for the Reward.

ASHLAND, Ky., Dec. 2.—William Gibson, who is charged with burning his two-year-old step-daughter to death with a poker, is undoubtedly captured, and it is said the officers have given up the chase.

A message from Rush, Ky., says he has been captured there and is being held for a reward. His captors are miners and have secreted him in the mines. Gov. Beckham will offer a reward of $500 to-morrow, but his captors will not turn him over unless the reward is raised to $1,000.

ANOTHER SMALLPOX CASE.

Health Regulations Are Rigorously Enforced on the West Side.

Another case of smallpox was discovered last night on the west side of the city, where the disease started. The patient is Annie Moore, five years old, of 305 West Sixty-ninth Street, where she lives with her father, mother, brothers, and sisters.

She was sent to the Willard Parker Hospital and the Board of Health physicians vaccinated all the other members of the family. This is the first case in two days the city has had.

The Health Department regulations prepared for the outbreak have been continued rigorously and all suspected cases are examined at once, while vaccinations are still going on in the district.

Want Hunting Season Shortened.

OLD FORGE, N. Y., Dec. 2.—It is the general opinion among woodsmen and those interested in the preservation of deer that the hunting season should be shortened at the latter part. At this time it is obvious that the hunters have great advantage when snow covers the ground. At the rate deer have been killed during the past few seasons they will be exceedingly rare in a few years.

Three Charmed Circles of the Ballantine Brew.

Nearly seventy years of growth and leadership are behind the
India Pale Ale,
XXX Canada Malt Ale,
Old Burton Ale,
Brown Stout, Porter, Half and Half.
Ask for either if you want the best.
On Draught or in Bottles.
P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark, N. J.

FUGITIVE BREAKS HIS LEGS.

Boy, Chased by a Policeman, Jumps from a High Roof to a Low One.

During a battle between two factions of boys, known respectively as the Cherry Hill gang and the Inkpot or Hamilton Street gang, in Water Street yesterday afternoon, John Stark, eleven years old, of 363 Cherry Street, picked up a stone and, it is alleged, hurled it at James McCabe, a policeman, who sought to interfere. The stone missed the policeman, but struck a woman and knocked her down.

McCabe chased the boy, who ran into the house at 634 Water Street, and up to the roof; thence to the house next door, and then, finding the policeman still in pursuit, jumped to the roof of 640 Water Street, several feet below. When the policeman followed he found that the boy was badly hurt. He was trying gamely to escape, and had crawled to the edge of the roof.

An ambulance was called, and the boy was taken to Gourverneur Hospital, whence he was transferred to Bellevue. It was found that both legs were broken. The Warden at Bellevue objected to having the boy put in the prison ward, and a policeman was detailed to watch him.

The boy said at the hospital that McCabe had a grudge against him, and continually persecuted him. The police say that he has been arrested several times. The woman who had been hit by the missile could not be found.

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES MEET.

W. C. T. U. Convention in Washington Renews Fight Against the Canteen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—About five hundred delegates are in Washington to attend the twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, whose regular business sessions begin in this city at the Lafayette Square Theatre to-morrow.

To-day a preliminary meeting was held in the opera house, over which the national President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens of Maine presided. Mrs. J. K. Barney of Rhode Island, round-the-world temperance missionary worker for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, delivered the annual sermon, in which she referred to the flight of the Israelites under Moses to Jericho. She likened the promised land of the Hebrews to the promised land of the twentieth century now dawning for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union workers.

"Our Jericho," she said, "is about to dawn upon us. It is the coming century when every effort should be redoubled, and aggressiveness should be the watchword for increased activity in abolishing the saloon and stamping out the liquor evil."

One of the most important features of the convention will be a discussion pertaining to the adoption of some sort of resolution with reference to the canteen system in the army. Mrs. Ella M. Thatcher, National Superintendent of the Soldiers and Sailors' department, who has this matter in charge, will submit her annual report Thursday afternoon. She also will offer a resolution condemning the army canteeen.

During the past year, Mrs. Thatcher says, she has visited all the army headquarters and all the soldiers' homes of the country, and examined the workings of the canteen very thoroughly. She declared there is a remarkable difference between the old soldiers at the homes at Marion, Ind., where there is no canteen, and other posts. The men are better both morally and physically, she said.

Mrs. Helen Bullock, National Superintendent of the Social Purity League, and a delegate to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union from New York, delivered an address to-night at the First Presbyterian Church on the subject of temperance. She said the Woman's Christian Temperance Union now had 300,000 boys and girls in its Royal Temperance Legion, and that 16,000,000 children in the public schools were receiving temperance instruction. In every State except South Carolina and Utah, she stated, the laws demanded that all public school children be taught temperance, and be instructed on the evils of drink and the virtues of abstinence.

HELD FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Massachusetts Brewer Charged with Shooting at Sheriff's Keeper.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 2.—Carl E. Schlosstein, proprietor of a brewery in Bradford, is under arrest here charged with an attempt to murder ex-City Marshal Edward T. Howe last night at the brewery, where Howe had been serving as keeper under an attachment placed by a Milwaukee firm.

Schlosstein was away yesterday, and during his absence a representative of the Milwaukee, firm under warrant from the court, proceeded to take away a part of the engine. Howe was left in charge of the place. When Schlosstein was notified, according to Howe's story, Schlosstein went into his house. Howe was sitting in front of the entrance to the brewery.

Suddenly, Howe says, he heard the crack of a rifle and a bullet whistled by his head. He ran inside the brewery and hid, when another bullet came crashing through the door, and Schlosstein soon entered the building, loading a rifle, and went into the upper part of the structure.

Howe made his escape, came here, and procured a warrant for Schlosstein's arrest, which was made this evening. The prisoner has been unable to secure bail during the day.

Mrs. Schlosstein claims that the first shot was the result of an attempt on the part of her husband to commit suicide. The police, however, scout the theory of suicide.

OPTION ON MICHIGAN MINES.

English Corporation Spent $1,300,000 and Then Left Them.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Dec. 2.—An option on the Belt Mines has been given to Capt. W. A. Dunn of this place, one of the most experienced mining men of the district. The Belt Mines are those which came to an inglorious end in 1884, under the ownership of an English corporation.

The Englishmen sent over "experts" to examine the property before purchasing. They reported that the property was better than the Calumet and Hecle, and on the strength of their statement the English corporation sunk $1,300,000 in the venture. Most of this money was spent on the surface, extensive improvements being made at heavy cost, but when the mill started the mines were so little opened that they were unable to furnish 200 tons of stamp rock daily, and the entire business was abandoned by the Englishmen in disgust.

Dunn is understood to have optioned the property in behalf of a wealthy Philadelphia syndicate.

MAY BE MURDER, NOT SUICIDE.

Autopsy Shows George Annis of Jamestown Was Injured Before Death.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The body of George Annis of this city who, it was reported, committed suicide by jumping into the canal in Syracuse last Thursday, was brought to Jamestown and this morning an autopsy was conducted. It showed conclusively that the young man was suffering from a deranged condition of the mental faculties, and that this condition resulted from a recent blow on the head. The scalp was bruised and a clot of blood had formed between the scalp and the skull. Under the skull at this point the brain was congested and blood clots had formed.

Indications were that the injury was of very recent origin, no more than forty-eight hours before death. The physicians say that the injury was caused by a sandbag or something of that nature. Annis had evidently been robbed, a valuable ring had been torn from the finger, and a large amount of money which Annis should have had in his possession, was missing. District Attorney Green of Chautauqua County, has taken hold of the case for the family, and will join with the Syracuse officials in making a thorough investigation of the case which, according to the testimony of the physicians who conducted the autopsy, may develop one of murder, and not suicide.

Exercises of Jersey City Elks.

Jersey City Lodge No. 211, B. P. O. Elks, yesterday held its annual memorial services at Elks Hall, formerly the Congregational Tabernacle. The opening prayer was by the Rev. John L. Scudder, and the benediction by the Rev. Cornelius Brett. William J. O'Brien, P. E. R., Baltimore Lodge, delivered the eulogy, and Norman L. Rowe an address on "Brotherly Love." The musical exercises were by William Broderick of the Bostonian Opera troupe, Misses Edith M. Alston and Mary E. Currie, and the Cecilian Quartette.

WATCH STOLEN ON A CAR

Passengers in a Panic While Victim Fought the Thief.

All Shut in the Car Save a Woman Suspected of Being a Possible Accomplice.

There was excitement on a Fifty-ninth Street east-bound electric car just before last midnight, and before it was over James Ward, who says he is a cabinet maker living at 148 East Sixteenth Street, was locked up charged with being a pickpocket.

William Murphy of 350 East Sixty-fifth Street, a passenger, stood in the crowded car between Ward and a well-dressed woman. Murphy felt a hand pulling at his watch. He grabbed Ward and yelled "Thief!"

Ward struggled to be free, and Murphy held on to him. Women screamed. Several were knocked down and trampled on by the struggling men. The woman who had stood beside Murphy was the only passenger who got out of the car. She hurried away. The conductor held the door shut after the woman got out and signaled the motorman to go ahead in a hurry.

The motorman put on all power, and the car sped along, the fight inside between Ward and Murphy going on more and more fiercely, the other passengers screaming and hammering on the car windows.

The car went four blocks, and then stopped with a jerk at Madison Avenue The motorman called Patrolman Bell of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who got into the car and arrested Ward. He dragged him to the street, followed by Murphy. The other passengers straightened themselves out and the car went on.

All the way to the station house Ward fought fiercely. The policeman had to use his club some. At the station house, four policemen held Ward, while a fifth searched him. Murphy's watch was found in his pocket. It had been wrenched from the ring that held it to the chain.

Ward was put in a cell, still fighting. The police, when they heard of the well-dressed woman and her disappearance, thought she might have had some connection with the stealing of the watch.

KEPT OUT OF A THEATRE.

Thomas F. Hurley Complains that He Was Denied Admission at Proctor's.

Thomas F. Hurley of 305 West Forty-sixth Street, who was plainly but neatly dressed and apparently in perfect possession of all his faculties, visited the Tenderloin police station last night and complained to the Sergeant that he had been refused admission at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Hurley said he had gone up to the ticket office of the theatre complained of, and, tendering a $1 bill, asked for a seat. The money was passed back to him by the ticket seller and Hurley, according to his story told at the police station, was told to get out. He then got a cabman to purchase a ticket for him. This he presented at the door, but was refused admission. He then went to the police station. The man was told that his complaint should be made in a civil court.

At the theatre in question it was stated by the ticket seller that Hurley was refused admission because he was thought to be under the influence of liquor.

SKIN-GRAFTING OPERATION.

Boy's Uninjured Leg Supplies Sixty-nine Pieces for Its Fellow Leg.

What is said to be the largest skin-grafting operation ever performed at the J. Hood Wright Hospital, was undertaken yesterday by House Surgeon Campbell, assisted by the hospital staff. The patient was Leo Madden, fourteen years old, of 312 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street. On Oct. 24 the boy was knocked down and dragged by an Eighth Avenue cable car. His right leg was badly injured and the flesh was torn off from the hip down, exposing the muscles.

As the wound did not heal, it was decided to resort to grafting. With a razor, sixty-nine pieces of skin were taken from Madden's left leg yesterday and grafted on the right leg. A surface one and a half feet in length was covered. The surgeons think the operation will prove successful.

TWENTY KILLED IN A WRECK.

Two Trains Crash Together in Mexico—Sixty Persons Hurt.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 2.—A terrible wreck in which a score of persons were killed and about sixty hurt occurred on the Mexican Central Railway on Thursday afternoon between Tamanacha and Symon, fifty miles south of Jumilico. The first news of the disaster reached here to-day. Edward Rische, a citizen of San Antonio, was at the scene twenty minutes after the engines crashed together.

The place where the wreck occurred is in a valley at the foot of two immense hills. At the time both trains were running thirty miles an hour. One of the trains had on board a construction crew numbering 150 men. The other was a freight train of fifty-five empty cars. Three engines and about forty cars were piled up thirty feet high. Two American train employes were forced to flee to avoid being lynched. The names of the killed and injured are not obtainable. This is said to be the most serious wreck that has ever occurred in Mexico.

Son of a Bank Wrecker a Suicide.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 2.—Arthur Weir, night editor on a local paper, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head. He leaves a wife and two children. The suicide was a son of William Weir, formerly manager of the Banque Ville Marie, who is now serving a term in prison for complicity in the wrecking of that institution. Weir shot himself just as his wife was entering his room.

A Watervleit Widow Bankrupt.

UTICA, Dec. 2.—Theresa King, a widow of Watervleit, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $47,868 and assets of $100, claimed to be exempt.

Condition of Justice Barrett.

Supreme Court Justice George C. Barrett was said to be somewhat improved late last night. He was thought to be out of danger. For some days he has been suffering with typhoid fever at his home.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:07	Sun sets...4:38	Moon sets...3:45

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:28	Gov. Isl'd...4:59	H. Gate...6:55
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:56	Gov. Isl'd...5:21	H. Gate...7:17

HOW TO REFORM CITIES

Rabbi Schulman Speaks of the Requirements for Purification.

Civic Unselfishness, Moderation in Demands, Education, and Sanity of Method the Essentials.

Associate Rabbi Samuel Schulman of the Temple Beth-El at Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, preached a sermon yesterday on "The Ideal City," in which he gave considerable attention to the present conditions on the east side, and outlined the principles on which any reform movement, in his opinion, must be founded to insure success. He said that the recent outbreak of vice on the east side was alarming, chiefly because it was a symptom of the disease from which the City Government is suffering. Any reformer who hoped for success, he said, must lay aside all partisan feeling. Any attempt at reform, also, which involved a change in the habits of the people was foredoomed to failure.

Rabbi Schulman's text was the seventeenth verse of the sixtieth chapter of Isaiah, "I will make thy officers righteous." He opened his sermon by speaking of the recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

"The history of his experience as presented on that occasion by an aged statesman and philanthropist," he said, "is instructive and at the same time pathetic, because it shows us the treachery and moral perversion of partisan politics in this city. The moral forces are hampering each other by their animosities and permitting their quarrels to interfere with their work so that at present the conditions in the city are terrible. Vice inundates the dwellings of sober, law-abiding citizens. It no longer hides itself, but flaunts itself in public places, waylaying youth, insulting virtue, and boasting of its power in the very presence of those who are sworn to enforce the law and protect the innocent from crime.

"The recent outbreak is only the eruption that shows that the whole City Government is diseased and corrupt. Radical means are necessary for a reform. The city is not without some of the elements of an ideal one, and there are many of the evils of which we complain that are only the necessary results of high civilization and great wealth."

Rabbi Schulman then said that there were four things necessary in a good government: Partisan unselfishness, education, sanity and moderation in method and co-operation.

"In a reform," he said, "we must not stop at sentiment and sentimental indignation. We must not limit ourselves to vigilance and criticism of administrative bodies. A reform should be a movement of popular instruction in civic responsibility. The best men are deficient in civic unselfishness. We find in the most surprising places the sentiment, 'What benefit will I get by voting in a certain way?' It is easy for a man to be honest, it is easy for him to help the poor and suffering who come under his notice, but it is very hard for him to be perfectly unselfish in casting his vote. We must quicken the imaginations of the people so as to make them believe that it is wrong for them to cast their votes for any selfish motive. I believe that lectures educating the people in this way should be given in every part of the city. That would be a great step toward purifying the City Government.

"We are deeply ingrained with partisan prejudices, and that is why a lasting and effectual reform has hitherto been an impossibility. But education is not the only thing we need. Vice should be eliminated and exterminated in the neighborhoods where decent people live, and that criminal industry which has dragged so many young and old men to ruin should be banished from the city completely. We should demand purity and efficiency in our officials, and we should have an absolutely non-partisan police force. The merit and civil service systems should be strictly enforced in all our departments."

Rabbi Schulman next spoke on the methods of effecting a reform.

"This city, with its great cosmopolitan population, is not like a small inland town thoroughly American and Puritan in sentiment. There are some ideas that are in every man's breast, no matter of what race or religion. We all want our wives and children kept in purity, and we all hate fraud. The trouble is with many reformers that they have a fanatical desire for sumptuary legislation. The majority of the people will not allow any change in their habits, and a reform that brings with it sumptuary legislation is sure to fail. The people will not tolerate any interference with old and established habits which are generally innocent and productive of no harm in themselves.

"There is no way of starting a successful reform from above. We must get the people themselves interested in the movement, and the way to do that is to gain their friendship. The ward politician knows that his strength lies in the friendship of the people of his ward for him. He is sympathetic and friendly to every one. A reformer to be successful must be a philanthropist. He must set any personal or partisan feeling aside, and work unselfishly with only one end in mind. He must avoid creed, class, and political influences. Politics is not my metier, but I believe that it would be beneficial to any party to interest itself in a reform movement absolutely unselfishly. A party that did this would be taking a great step toward securing the ideal city. Besides doing that it would gain by its unselfishness. Such an example of unselfishness would win many votes for the party.

"The only way by which we can secure an ideal city is by observing all four of the points on which I have spoken. Civic unselfishness is hard to attain. The people must first be convinced of the guilt of voting from any selfish motive whatsoever. Education is also necessary, because the people must be educated up to a proper conception of civic responsibility. Sanity of method is necessary, because the people naturally object to any infringement on their rights and co-operation and unity of effort are absolute essentials to success. When we have a reform movement that has all these characteristics we may hope for the ideal city."

ATTITUDE OF DR. PADDOCK.

Not Certain Whether He Will Serve on the Committee of Fifteen.

The Rev. Dr. Paddock, in the morning service at the Pro-Cathedral on Stanton Street, yesterday morning, preached on the necessity of having a big heart in order to do good in the world. He made only passing reference to the conditions in the district where the Pro-Cathedral is situated.

After the service there was a meeting of the Pro-Cathedral Branch of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood, at which Dr. Paddock presided. Two public meetings for men will be held at the Pro-Cathedral on Wednesday under the auspices of the Branch Brotherhood, and the meeting was for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements.

When asked whether he had decided to accept a place on the Committee of Fifteen, Dr. Paddock said:

"While I consider my appointment a great honor, I do not know whether I ought to accept a place on that body. I regret very much that my name has been brought so often before the public. I am a very young and very unimportant man, and I am praying God to help me to take the right position in this matter. In the meanwhile I shall keep strictly to my principle of going right ahead with my work and keeping my mouth shut."

BISHOP POTTER TO THE CLUB.

Workingmen Must Be at the Foundation of City Purification.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Workingmen's Club of the Church of the Holy Communion was celebrated last night at the church, 324 Sixth Avenue. Reports were read by the Treasurer, W. C. Burkinshaw; the Financial Secretary, W. R. Woolett, and the Recording Secretary, F. C. Martin. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., President of the Union Theological Seminary.

The Treasurer in his report stated that since the club was organized, in 1871, it had received and disbursed in sick benefits nearly $33,000, and that the balance in the treasury at the present time is over $550. The club has 100 members.

At the November meeting of the club a resolution was adopted to the effect that the club pledged support to Bishop Potter in his efforts for the purification of the city.

The following reply from the Bishop was read at last night's meeting:

Frederick C. Martin, Secretary the Workingmen's Club:

My Dear Sir: Nothing that has come to me for a long time has given me so much gratification as your letter of the 21st inst. If we are to have better conditions of life, whether in this city or this land, it must be because workingmen are at the foundation of the movement which creates these conditions. Convey my acknowledgments to your associates. Believe me, very faithfully yours, H. C. POTTER.

Bishop Potter at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 2.—In an address to a large class which he confirmed at Grace Episcopal Church here to-day Bishop Potter declared that "all great reforms, political, social, and moral, have originated with the Christian Church."

The Tenderloin Resorts Closed.

It was a very quiet Sunday night in the Tenderloin. The police gave out the "tip" that resorts must close Sunday and after hours. As a result all of the dives, that heretofore have run at all hours and on Sundays, were closed last night.

CLERGYMEN AT ODDS.

Priests Object to Ministers Signing Their Names to a Circular.

A religious war in Wakefield and William's Bridge has brought about a public apology from some Protestant ministers to three Catholic priests—the Rev. John J. Carr of St. Mary's, Joseph Dworzak of St. Valentine's, and Francis P. Moore of St. Francis of Rome.

A circular had invited the people to their church, and the priests, who would not join a conference, objected to the use of their names and asked for a public apology. The priests called at the home of the Rev. Clayton Grinnell, pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church. There Father Carr became vexed, and invited the Rev. Mr. Grinnell into the street. Mr. Grinnell is quoted as having said Father Moore had told him if he met him among his parishioners he would exercise muscular Christianity. Father Carr was sick in bed yesterday, and Father Collins, his assistant, said they did not want to talk about the matter. He accused the Rev. Mr. Grinnell, however, of having broken the compact not to have the matter in print.

"Take that story and burn it up," said the Rev. Mr. Grinnell when he was seen. "I never gave the story out. However, I intend to get a retraction to-morrow morning."

The Rev. E. G. Richardson of Olin Methodist Episcopal Church, who signed the circular and apology, explained that the first conference to which all Protestant and Catholic clergy were invited, but which the Catholic priests did not attend, was to get a census of the people and their talent. They put the names of the churches and the priests simply as a directory, with no thought that the priests would object. He and the Rev. Mr. Grinnell were responsible, he said.

"Father Moore said it was forgery in the third degree to put the names on the circular," said Mr. Richardson, "but I was in the law before the ministry, and I said it was not forgery. At the next conference the priests said they wanted an apology because their Bishop would remove them if they participated in such a work. I doubt if either Father Carr or Father Moore threatened Mr. Grinnell."

Father Dworzak said: "Those who attended the conference were gentlemen and acted as such. Yes, Mr. Grinnell reminded Father Carr that he (Father Carr) was in his (Mr. Grinnell's) house. I don't remember what words Father Carr used, but he did say 'Come out on the street and I'll talk to you.' I don't think he meant to fight with fists. Father Moore didn't want to fight. The Rev. Mr. Grinnell does not go among Father Moore's parishioners, so how can Father Moore punch his face? Oh, all was pleasant and agreeable."

ANXIETY FOR LIEUT. HOBSON.

Many Inquiries for the Naval Officer Who Has the Typhoid Fever.

Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson passed a comfortable day in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday. It was said there last night that his illness was certainly typhoid fever. As yet, the officials said, it is impossible to tell how he will bear the attack, as it has not developed completely. His family has been informed of his condition, but none of them has arrived in the city. No one is allowed to see the patient.

All day yesterday the telephone of the hospital was kept busy by people inquiring after the young officer's health. There were also many callers, some of them his friends, and some strangers who wanted to know how he was faring.

BOY A BOLD THIEF.

Tried to Strip Another Boy of His Overcoat in a Post Office.

John Phalen, a sturdy twelve-year-old boy, who lives with his parents in 315 East Ninth Street, was held in $500 bail for examination to-day by Magistrate Pool, in Yorkville Court, yesterday morning on the charge of attempting to pick pockets.

On Saturday afternoon William Pardoe of 244 First Avenue went to Station D of the Post Office at Eighth Street and Third Avenue to send a money order. He took with him his eight-year-old son, William Pardoe, Jr. The little boy had on a new overcoat. While Mr. Pardoe was at the money-order window, the Phalen boy entered. He slipped up behind Pardoe, Jr., and tried to pick his pockets, but found nothing in them. Then he began tugging at the new overcoat and had it nearly off when Mr. Pardoe looked around.

Young Phalen ran, and Mr. Pardoe followed, shouting "Stop thief!" About a block away the boy was caught by Policeman Ross of the Fifth Street Station.

ELKS' MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Brooklyn Lodge's Annual Exercises in Plymouth Church.

The annual memorial service of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, was held yesterday afternoon in Plymouth Church. Exalted Ruler Charles Cranford conducted the exercises. There was an organ voluntary by Gen. Horatio C. King, and, after a brief address by the Exalted Ruler, Secretary Americus called the roll of the lodge's dead, a bell tolling for each name. At the conclusion of the opening exercises prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. H. P. Dewey, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims.

A tribute to the memory of the dead was paid by Frederick R. Peterson of Jamestown Lodge. He said, in his address, that in the hearts of all Elks their country's flag had an honored place. The members should pledge themselves to keep the flag unsullied. While there might be disagreement as to how far on the frontier of civilization the flag should be carried, once there it should be always held there. A feature of the service was the singing by a quartet of "Our Heavenly Home," inscribed to the Elks by Gen. King.

The Memorial Committee comprised William J. Buttling, Gen. Horatio C. King, George L. Weed, Charles E. Walker, and E. T. Rippler.

LABOR TO AID IN REFORM

Episcopalian Clergyman Criticises the Committee of Fifteen.

Should Represent All Classes, Dr. Bliss Tells the Federated Union—Central Union's Resolution.

Both the Central Federated Union and the Central Labor Union decided yesterday to take a hand in the purification of this city, and are ready to act when their plans are formed. The subject was brought up at the meeting of the Central Federated Union by the Rev. Dr. W. D. P. Bliss, an Episcopalian clergyman, who has been for some time identified with reform movements and helped two years ago to organize the National Social Reform Union at Buffalo. Dr. Bliss received the privilege of the floor, and was escorted to the platform by a committee of delegates.

He began by saying that the present movements for purifying the city of vice were not broad enough. The committee of fifteen appointed by Charles Stewart Smith should have embraced the labor element. It was only composed of rich men, as bankers, merchants, and lawyers, and ought to be large enough for all classes. He asked for the appointment of two delegates to meet members of labor and reform societies at a convention to be held early in January, for the purpose of attacking vice in its strongholds.

"The committee appointed by Mr. Smith," he said, "does not go deeply enough into the causes of the present state of affairs in the city. It is the result of the economic conditions. It is wrong to believe that girls on the east side will go into the streets for money at the start. The girls have to work in filthy rooms, breathing foul air and under depressing conditions. They go into the street to get a little fresh air, and are met by people who induce them to go to places of amusement, and finally bring about their downfall. To hold the police mainly responsible for this is ridiculous. Te people are as much to blame as the police. If some of the disorderly houses have dealings with the police it is the outcome of the present economic conditions."

Dr. Bliss held that the landlords were responsible for the running of disorderly resorts as much as any one else. The present anti-vice movements, he said, had all more or less to do with politics.

The speaker was applauded when he finished. Herman Robinson of the United Clothing Salesmen and James P. Archibald of the Paper Hangers' Union were appointed as a committee to act with the reform organization. Mr. Bliss is in touch with and a call will be issued for the proposed anti-vice convention early this week.

Vice Chairman Kopp of the Central Labor Union brought up the question of purifying the city at the meeting of that body. He said that up to the time Dr. Parkhurst started on his crusade vice had to a certain extent been localized in New York. He considered that the Parkhurst raids did incalculable harm.

"Brooklyn was a moral city up to that time," he continued, "but the Parkhurst raids drove many vicious people across the river and multiplied disorderly houses in the City of Churches. It drove the women of ill-repute to the streets and the tenements in New York, and spread vice over a greater area. In the days of Superintendent Kelso, and others, vicious resorts were at least confined to a given area, where it was known they existed."

John H. Cooke of District Assembly No. 220, Knights of Labor, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union is fully in sympathy with the movements being carried out in the present vice crusade, and we hope that it will result in driving glaring vice out of the city.

A burst of cheers followed the offering of this resolution. A delegate then got up in a state of indignation and declared that he had come to talk on labor matters, and not to hear speeches about vice. He thought the Central Labor Union had no business with such matters.

The Chairman declared him out of order, and then there was an uproarious scene. The protesting delegate shouted that he had a right to protest. Others said that the welfare of the community was the business of the Central Labor Union, and it could not be narrowed down in its scope merely to reports about trades unions. Five or six delegates began to talk at once. When order was restored the resolution was carried by acclamation. It was decided to keep on agitating the subject until some good is accomplished in the purification of the city.

BROOKLYN CHURCH DEDICATED.

Three Services Yesterday in the New Union Methodist Episcopal Edifice.

The new Union Methodist Episcopal Church at Conselyea and Leonard Streets, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. William P. Estes is pastor, was dedicated yesterday in the presence of a large congregation and many Methodist clergymen. The Rev. James Montgomery, the Presiding Elder, had charge of the morning service, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate.

There was a laymen's meeting in the afternoon, at which John Searles, the President of the Brooklyn Church Society, made an address. At the evening service Presiding Elder Montgomery spoke. The celebration will continue every night until Friday.

BABY RAKED OUT OF ASH HEAP.

Was Very Much Alive, and Scared Man Who Found It on a Dump.

A baby that was very much alive was unearthed yesterday in an ash dump at Meserole Avenue and Guernsey Street, Greenpoint, by an Italian who was digging for anything of value he could find. He reached the dump at daybreak and, while raking over a heap of ashes he heard a wail, and presently saw before him a moving bundle of rags. He became frightened and ran away, but recovering his courage, returned and cautiously examined the bundle. The sounds coming from it satisfied him that it contained nothing more dangerous than a baby, which proved to be a girl.

He ran to the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station and gave the infant to the Sergeant. The latter sent a call for an ambulance doctor to St. Catharine's Hospital, and Dr. Hoyt responded. The little one who was about five hours old, was covered with ashes. How it managed to keep alive puzzled the doctor. It was named Stacia and sent to the city nurse.

The Gorham Co., Silversmiths

take pleasure in announcing that, after months of preparation, their stock of articles particularly suitable for the

HOLIDAY SEASON

is now complete. In variety, comprehensiveness, beauty and practical utility it will be found adequate to meet any preferred taste or special need.

Everything that contributes to personal comfort, luxurious table-service, boudoir, library or office convenience has been considered, from the smallest inexpensive article of every-day use to the beautiful and unequalled examples of Grand Prix Hand-wrought Silver.

GORHAM CO., Silversmiths

Broadway & 19th St., N. Y.

SMALL-POX!

Householders Cautioned.

Rely Upon Platt's Chlorides to Disinfect Your Premises.

As usual at this time of the year Zymotic diseases increase—Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid, and Small-pox particularly. Thorough household disinfection is of the greatest importance now to maintain health in the home. For over twenty years Platt's Chlorides has been relied upon by Boards of Health, physicians, trained nurses, and careful housekeepers. It is pleasant and safe to use, having neither smell nor color, and it costs but little, a quart being sufficient to last an average family a month. It is sold in quart bottles only, by druggists, high-class grocers, and house-furnishing stores.

Because of its great sale and extended use there are many imitations. Be sure to procure Platt's and you will not be disappointed.

MYSTERY IN A DROWNING

Policeman McGloin's Body Found in the River Near His Post.

Had Been at Roll Call in the Station About an Hour Before His Body Was Seen in the Water.

The police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station are mystified over the drowning of Policeman Patrick McGloin of that station, whose dead body was found shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning floating in the East River at the foot of East Ninety-fifth Street.

McGloin, who had been on the force for twenty-five years, had been detailed to duty about the House of the Good Shepherd, at the foot of Ninetieth Street, for upward of ten years. He answered the 8 o'clock roll call as usual yesterday morning in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station House, and then left, presumably for his beat outside the walls of the House of the Good Shepherd.

Shortly after 9 o'clock Capt. Timothy Callahan of the canalboat Ernest S. Green, moored on the south side of the pier at East Ninety-fifth Street, discovered McGloin's body in the water. Policeman Madden of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station and others were called, and assisted in dragging the body from the water. It was taken to the station house, where, in the dead policeman's pockets was found $105 of the $112.75 which he had drawn on Saturday as his month's pay. There were also found some Brooklyn newspapers. It was thought strange that neither these papers nor the dead man's underclothing were altogether wet.

Neither the canalboat Captain nor the watchman at the Second Avenue trolley power house saw McGloin on the pier yesterday morning. Callahan said that he had been at work about the deck of his boat since 6 o'clock in the morning, and if any one had come out on the pier he certainly would have noticed it.

Detectives Finn and Farrel of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station investigated the case, but their efforts thus far seem to have but added mystery to it. At the station house it was said yesterday afternoon that no marks of violence were found on McGloin's body, and no part of his uniform had been disarranged. He was not a drinking man, and, according to the Sergeant at the station house, he seemed to be in his usual health and spirits when he left for his post after roll call.

The detectives were unable to find any one who had seen McGloin after he left the station house. The police theory is that he was walking about the edge of the river, at the foot of Ninetieth Street, when he was attacked by vertigo or apoplexy and fell into the water. It was learned from the canalboatman, however, that at the time the body was found the tide was running out. This would make it impossible for the body to have floated from East Ninetieth to East Ninety-fifth Street, where it was found.

McGloin's body was taken to his home, at 586 East Eighty-sixth Street, where the Coroner will perform an autopsy. The dead man was fifty-four years old, and was appointed to the police force April 24, 1875. He leaves a widow and family.

CONCERTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Works of Tone Masters to be Given in Cooper Union Hall by Great Artists.

Announcement was made yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the People's Choral Union, at Cooper Union, that a number of prominent men and women had made arrangements for a number of orchestral concerts, at which the best compositions would be produced. Frank Damrosch said that this idea had sprung from the belief that fine orchestral concerts were beyond the reach of the masses on account of the high prices charged, and that unless persons of influence took hold of the matter high-class compositions would remain a luxury to be enjoyed by a comparitively few.

The proposed series of concerts will be known as the People's Symphony Concerts, and will be given in Cooper Union Assembly Hall. The conductor will be Franz X. Arens. The series will be given in co-operation with the People's Institute and the Society for University Extension. The Advisory Board of those interested in the series consists of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Charles Sprague Smith, J. Eugene Whitney, Archibald Hill, Dr. Elliphalet Potter, John Noble Stearns, and Satterlee Swartout, and the patronesses of the undertaking are Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Miss Godwin, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. Granville P. Hawes, Mrs. John Noble Stearns, Mrs Satterlee Swartout, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, and Mrs. Andrew Findlay.

The programmes of these concerts are to differ radically from those usually offered by the Philharmonics or the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in that they are intended to emphasize the educational side of the problem. The orchestral works of Bach and Handel, the symphonies of Haydn and Mozart, and the earlier symphonies of Beethoven will occupy a place of honor on the programmes. The concerts will be given on Friday evenings, the first to be held on Dec. 14. The series will comprise five concerts. The others will be given on Jan. 4, Feb. 8, March 15, and April 12. Tickets for the whole series will not be higher than $1.25; admission for a single performance goes as low as 10 cents.

The announcement concludes as follows: "The very best musicians obtainable have been engaged, and it is our aim to render these concerts quite unique, not only as to the programmes offered, but also with regard to the high artistic standard of the performances as such."

BIG BOILER ROLLED UPON HIM.

Rapid Transit Tunnel Laborer's Life Crushed Out Instantly.

In an instant the life of Nicola Sachs, a laborer, who lived at 353 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, was crushed out by a big steam boiler, which rolled on him, pinning him against a heavy beam, yesterday. A gang of men, of which Sachs was one, had just started to move the boiler, which supplies steam for rock drills, from Sixty-fourth Street to Sixty-third Street. The men were working yesterday, so that everything might be in readiness for the continuance of the tunneling operations to-day. Sachs was told to place a block under one side of the boiler, but before he could do so it rolled upon him.

Sachs was employed by Bradley Brothers, contractors, of 533 West Forty-seventh Street, who have the contract for the construction of the tunnel from Sixtieth Street to One Hundred and Fourth Street. A. J. Bradley, who had charge of the men, was arrested by Policeman John White of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. In the West Side Court, Magistrate Deuel held Mr. Bradley in $3,000 bail until to-day, when he will be remanded to the Coroner. Bail was furnished by Senator George W. Plunkitt.

For immediate benefit and relief in severe cases of rheumatism go to 45 W. 34th St.—Adv.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Three Grand Coat Bargains.

$9.74, worth $15.00. | $12.99, worth $18.00. | $19.74, worth $35.00.

Here's your Coat chance. Three incomparable values—$9.74, $12.99, $19.74—choose according to your need, taste and purse. Such opportunities are like finding money. We've been ultra conservative in stating the respective value of each garment. A high authority and good judge of such merchandise affirms we are altogether too modest in our advertising—because the Coats are worth more than we say. However, we enjoy having you find more than you expect. That's the Macy way. It pays. The maker—and his is a name to conjure with in Cloakdom—sold us these Coats at a sacrifice. Same old, iterated, logical reason—"warm weather." For two weeks we've been hoping for cold days in the interest of these goods. Our reserve of patience is exhausted and trade prudence urges immediate action. We obey the promptings. That explains the unprecedented prices.

$35.00 Automobile Box Coats at $19.74.

Women's Automobile Box Coats—42 inches long—made of the finest quality kersey that is manufactured—smooth and delicate to the touch as French broadcloth—more richly calendered and heavier, of course; fly-front, semi-fitting back, silk velvet collar, broad lapped seams, faultlessly tailored, lined throughout with elegant, glossy all-silk satin, black and tan, worth $35.00; our price $19.74.

$18.00 Coats at $12.99.

Women's Box Coats—26 inches long—Oxford cheviot—fly-front style—thoroughly tailored—silk velvet collar, lined with black satin—worth $18.00; our price, $12.99.

$15.00 Coats at $9.74.

Women's Box Coats—26 inches long—black kersey—double-breasted style, stitched velvet collar, strapped seams—entire garment lined with black satin—worth $15.00, at $9.74.

"Straus" Cut Glass.

The Straus Cut Glass holds an acknowledged supremacy in the realm of industrial art. We never prevaricate or quibble. Our statements are never ambiguous or obscure. Direct words please us best. There are some stocks for which we do not claim leadership; but concerning Cut Glass we honestly assert the peerlessness of our productions and the matchlessness of our prices. Every claim we make has been thoroughly sustained by competent and disinterested critics. Our specimens displayed at the World's Fair were awarded the medal. Our achievements have been no less practical than aesthetic. We have taxed the resources of brains and capital to reduce the cost of these ideal creations. Here is conclusive testimony of our great success in that direction:

A special display of Salad, Fruit and Flower Bowls, Sugar Bowls, Water Bottles, Spoon Glasses, Cream Pitchers, Celery Trays, Celery Holders, Ice Tubs, Bon Bon Trays, Water Tankards and various other desirable pieces—rich cuttings and artistic patterns.

Choice 4.97

Another table of the same articles in simpler effects at $3.97.

Jewelry.

No use vaporing about "beauty unadorned." Jewelry is its own proposition, argument and proof. Men and women of the Western World have the same passion for a profusion of Jewelry that is so pronounced in the tastes of Orientals. The love for personal adornment has grown ever since it first took root centuries ago. Macy's would not be in Holiday trim without a magnificent showing of Diamonds, Gold Jewelry of every description and Watches. Our prices average a third less than others charge. The display and the saving are worth coming miles to enjoy.

Christmasy Toys.

Our Empire of Toys Has Extended. Bicycles and Sporting Goods have been wheeled to another section, surrendering their long-occupied territory to the mighty overflow of the former. Don't fret, little children; there are Toys a-plenty. We'll nudge Santa Claus persistently and continually from now until Christmas Eve. He's ever-present at Macy's. His blessing seems to brood in the air, making it soft and kindly. He's the tenderest saint in the calendar of love—the grave, venerable, generous patron of childhood.

Keep easy, beware of impatience and all your fond dreams will come true.

Best Dolls.

Dolls—visionary and artificial personages, but endowed with life and feeling to the child.

Fancy furnishes them with hearts and tears and makes them responsive to the love and caresses of their gentle owners.

Rich in imagination, replete with innocent pleasure, there is no joy like the joy that belongs to the Doll period. The largest stock of them is beneath this roof—and the lowest prices, as a matter of course.

No damaged Dolls—no seconds. This is a temporary abode for strong, beautiful, robust, perfect Dolls—not a hospital for cripples and hurt ones.

Haviland China at Half Prices? Yes, Less Than Half Prices.

Haviland's China—highest class grand fire decorations. The fogs and gales of mid-ocean delayed their arrival. The goods should have been on sale a week before Thanksgiving. Just landed—too late to print an itemized list. But we cover that by the broad, true, trade-winning statement that every piece will be on the counters Monday marked at half and less than half regular prices. An extraordinary offering, including hundreds of dozens of fine Plates, Fish and Game Sets, Salad Bowls, Fruit Compotieres, new style Relish Dishes, Chocolate Pots, Cups and Saucers, Oyster Plates, Roll Trays, Cracker Jars and many other articles. It's out-Macying Macy's. Phenomenal values—and we apply the phrase advisedly.

Silver-Plated Ware—Half Prices.

Silver-Plated Ware—good reliable quality—at half the usual prices. Each set or piece is in satin-lined leatherette case. A bonanza for buyers.

Tea Spoons, set of six, 78c.
Coffee Spoons, set of six, 87c.
Soup Spoons, set of six, $1.09.
Table Spoons, set of six, $1.18.
Oyster Forks, set of six, 92c.
Dessert Forks, set of six, $1.09.
Dinner Forks, set of six, $1.18
Fish Forks, each, $1.31.
Cake Knives, each, 98c.
Pie Knives, each, 96c.
Butter Knives, each, 94c.
Fruit Knives, set of six, $1.12.
Gravy Ladles, each, 71c.
Soup Ladles, each, $1.96
Oyster Ladles, each, $1.28.
Children's Sets, 78c.

Oriental Rugs—Carpet Sizes.

A well-selected stock of Oriental Rugs—carpet sizes. All the novel Persian designs and color combinations that have become associated in the minds of admirers of these rich things. The sizes vary from 6x9 ft. to 9¾x15½ ft. The following quotations indicate the liberalness of our method:

At $29.98, Merzrapore Rugs; size 6 1-12 ft. x 9 1-6 ft.
At $36.78, Ghiordes Rugs; size 6½ ft. x 9 ft.
At $46.89, Fereghan Rugs; size 8 5-6 ft. x 10 1-6 ft.
At $49.99, Afghanistan Rugs; size 7 1-12 ft. x 10 ft.
At $69.98, Ghiordes Rugs; size 9 1-3 ft. x 12 ft.
At $108.64 Ghiordes Rugs; size 9 ft. x 11 5-6 ft.
At $109.98, Kirman Rugs; size 8 5-6 ft. x 13 ft.
At $136.64, Indian Rugs; size 8 11-12 ft. x 15 ft.
At $151.74, Persian Rugs; size 9½ ft. x 15 2-3 ft.
At $198.74, Chorassan Rugs; size 7 7-12 ft. x 18¾ ft.
At $324 29, Chorisan Rugs; size 7½ ft. x 15 7-12 ft.

CHURCH CORNERSTONE LAID.

New Sanctuary for a Catholic Parish on Coney Island.

The cornerstone of the new Catholic Church of the Guardian Angel, on the Boulevard at Coney Island, was laid yesterday afternoon in the presence of 2,000 spectators. The parish was organized seven years ago by the Rev. James Cullen, its present head. Father Cullen in his efforts to raise funds for the new edifice has in the past seven years held sixty entertainments of various kinds, and, with subscriptions, has succeeded in raising $24,000.

The cornerstone of the new structure was laid by Vicar General McNamara of Brooklyn, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Heffner and Brophy, the latter the priest of the Italian Church of Coney Island. The Rev. Thomas Cullen, a member of the Paulist Fathers of Philadelphia, preached the sermon.

The stone was laid with a silver trowel, which will be sold at auction later for the benefit of the church. A collection was taken during the services, and $2,000 was realized.

The new edifice will be built of brick and redstone, and will be finished within three months. The structure will cost $50,000.

American Missionaries for Guam.

Five representatives of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have sailed for the Island of Guam, where they will undertake mission work as pioneers of Protestantism among the natives. They are the Rev. and Mrs. Francis M. Price, Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Hyde, and Miss Mary A. Channell. These missionaries are passengers on the United States transport Solace, which recently sailed from San Francisco.

The mother, or about-to-be mother, who eats for two—finds the work monotonous after a while; it proves too much for her strength; and she weakens.

Don't begin to weaken. Anticipate that, and keep up strength, with Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

MARRIAGE NOT A FAILURE.

Discord the Exception, Says Dr. Myers—Divorce and Sin Among the Rich and in Clubs Denounced.

The Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, preaching last evening in the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, on "The Gospel of the Marriage Altar," declared that although the east side had its sin, Fifth Avenue had its share, and that clubs for both men and women had their relations to the home and marriage altar "as well as the saloon and other homes of vice." His sermon, in part, was as follows:

"Marriage is not a failure. Three thousand weddings are solemnized every day to bear witness to the triumphs of the marriage altar. Harmony is the rule, discord the exception. The divorce court does not shadow every home. It still remains true as at the beginning that 'it is not good for man to be alone.' The salvation of society is as much dependent upon this law as upon the law of gravity. Its greatest peril at this hour is not in the mud at the bottom of the stream, but in the scum at the top.

"Divorces are most frequent in the society world. The people of that world, have less regard for love and the most sacred things of life. The east side has its sin, but Fifth Avenue has its share. It is the same article only in different clothes. Impurity in one part of New York is just as hateful to God as in another part.

"The countless clubs among men, and now almost as many among women, have their relations to the home and the marriage altar as well as the saloon and other homes of vice. The Sunday afternoon teas and society events now inaugurated may be more evil in the sight of Heaven than the Sunday afternoon 'sprees' of the tenements.

"Marriage is a failure only when the wickedness of man makes it so. Easy divorce among the rich is not the pathway of escape before the judgment. We need a new definition of love. We use the word without ever being able to define it or understand its meanin. So much that passes under the name of love is the sham of sentiment. Love knows no selfishness. There are domestic tyrants and Shylocks who are the destroyers of homes and violators of every wedding vow. Riches in home and dress cannot make love. Poverty cannot destroy it. It has a secret all its own, a divine mystery, but life's deepest reality."

W. C. Carl's Free Organ Concert.

William C. Carl's seventy-sixth free organ concert will be given in the "Old First" Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, to-morrow afternoon. The soloists will be Miss Bessie Bonsall, contralto, and F. L. Huebner, (lately of Vienna,) basso.

Fell Downstairs, Broke His Neck.

Patrick McDermott, who lived at 512½ West Twenty-sixth Street, with his wife and three children, paid a visit to his friend, Daniel O'Connor, on the first floor of 625 Hudson Street, Saturday night. When he started to go home early yesterday morning he pitched from the landing of the O'Connor apartment to the bottom of the stairs. His neck was broken, and death was instantaneous, according to an ambulance surgeon summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital.

Alleged Woman Thief Caught.

Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau said last night that earlier in the day Detective Sergeant McManus had arrested in Philadelphia Emily Neilson, who, it is claimed, is Mabel Smith. The Smith woman is accused by Charles Guerin, whom the police call Charles Garsey, of having robbed him of money and jewelry valued at a large sum on Nov. 20 in a flat at 259 West Thirty-ninth Street. She will be brought on here.

A Sun Dial for Grace Church.

A woman parishioner of Grace Episcopal Church has just presented to the rector, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, for the parish, a sun dial, and the new memento has been set up directly in front of the rectory door. The dial bears the inscription in Latin, "Light is for me Grace, Grace is for thee light. Pause, passer-by, and offer thanks."

Rent a GAS RANGE for Cooking.

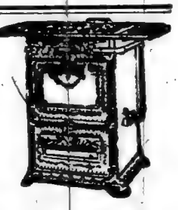

It is the Cheapest Known Fuel—and by all odds the best.

25c. a month rents a range.

Repairs Cost You Nothing.

At All Offices of the

Standard Gas Light Co.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Christmas Shopping Begins in Earnest

This Monday morning opens one of the nineteen shopping days in which all Christmas buying must be done. Each day the rush will grow greater and the variety of goods less complete. This is the ideal week for those who wish to pick out the choicest goods with the greatest comfort.

A splendid storeful invites you to-day. Part of the news is told below.

Beautiful RENAISSANCE Pieces

At HALF Their Value

This is a splendid before-Christmas offering. These are just such pieces as would be picked out at regular prices to send to housekeeping friends or to the girl or woman friend that takes a pride in the decoration of her apartment.

In artistic beauty, fine work, and striking effects they are fully equal to any Renaissance work we show at double their prices.

For holiday gifts they represent the highest value, and the most appropriate presents that their prices will buy. Easy to send anywhere, and sure of appreciation wherever received. Splendid variety to choose from. Shown to-day on tables in the main aisle.

These hints of pieces and prices:

Center Pieces—Square or round, 18 inches, 75c and $1 each; worth up to $2.25
Square or round, 24 inches, $1.50 each; worth up to $3.25
Square or round, 30 to 34 inches, $3.75 and $4.25 each; worth up to $9

Table Covers—Square or round, 1 yard, $4.75 and $5.50 each; worth up to $11.50
Square or round, 1¼ yards, $9.50 each; worth up to $20
Square or round, 1½ yards, $12.50 each; worth up to $30

Table or Bureau Scarfs—20x54 inches, $2.50 and $3 each; worth up to $6.50
$3.50 and $4.50 each; worth up to $9.00.

Main aisle.

Rich FURS Reliable Reasonable

Every day brings need time nearer for these cheering cold-repellers, and it's best to try to make your purchase soon. For our stock is now completer than you're apt to find it later, and the early choosing's easier, you know. Still you don't run any risk by buying furs in a hurry here, all that we sell are thoroughly reliable—our guarantee stands behind them; and prices are less, for good sorts, than you are obliged to pay for furs of equal excellence at the average furrier's.

A glance at the stock:

Persian lamb coats, with rich, bright lustre, $65 and $90.
Persian lamb coats, with collar and revers, $125 and $150.
Plain electric seal coats, $37.50 to $60.
Electric seal coats, trimmed with blended mink, $45.
Electric seal coats, collar and revers of chinchilla, $55.
Alaska sable neck scarfs, trimmed with tails, $5, $6.50, $10 to $35.
Cluster scarf of dyed raccoon, with 8 large tails, $8.
Stone Marten neck scarfs, $16.50 and $20.
Blended Baum Marten scarfs, $20 to $55.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Smart COATS for Winter Wearing

"Cadet Girl" Overcoats, they're called. The military air suggested by the name is borne out by the appearance of the coats. They're thoroughly American in spirit—made of rough dark blue chinchilla, well tailored, with double-breasted front and box back. They're lined with best red or royal blue satin, and have brass Army buttons and gold chevron and eagle on the sleeve. The effect of the garment is extremely smart, and it is admirably suited for cold weather wear. Sizes from 6 to 12 years.

Price, Fifteen Dollars

Then there's the "Hyde Park," a bran-new style. It's also of dark blue chinchilla, 40 inches long; fly front; box-back; velvet collar; lined with guaranteed satin, for girls of 14 and 16 years, $21.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The SHOE SALE

Two Sharp Illustrations Of To-day's Splendid Offerings

The Main Shoe Store is busy selling the regular shoes, and its two bargain branches are overflowing with most exceptional offerings for this December Sale. This shoe business is vast, because it deserves to be—because this shoe store gives such values as are not approached either by other stores or manufacturing retailers. No shoes in the land equal in value our two regular lines:

Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes for Women
Wanamaker-Wearwell Shoes for Men

At $3 a pair

The values in our two bargain stores are not approached by any offerings anywhere; for in addition to the extremely low prices, we give quality that is above reproach in every instance; and variety that meets every wish in the matter of style.

Judge the two stores by these representative offerings to-day:

Men's $3.50 to $5 Shoes at $2.85—

Patent Leather, Boarded Tan Calf, Chrome Kidskin, Black Box Calf, Waxed Calfskin—the newest shapes, sizes nearly complete. The reason—stock adjustment—only 1,120 pairs left.

Men's Bargain Store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's $3.50 Dress Shoes at $2—

The "Jenness Miller" shoes that are as good as most other shoes sold at $3.50 on the market—dainty shapes, superb kidskin, in both black and tan; with turned soles.

Basement, under Main Shoe Store.

Women's JACKETS Under-Price

Here is a group of probably a hundred stylish Jackets, in sorts that have sold down to a few of a kind. There is wide variety to select from—short jackets with loose or semi-fitting backs, in various lengths. Some pretty blouse styles. Materials are kerseys, cheviots and double-faced tweeds, in black, blue, tan and castor. Prices have been $18 to $28. To-day choose for

fifteen dollars

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's NECKWEAR $1 for $1.50 And $2 Values

This is a most attractive gathering of delicate pieces of neckwear for tasteful women. They were designed and made in our own workrooms, and scarcely two pieces in the collection are alike. Some are copied after fetching bits of Paris designing, but made, of course, less expensively. A wide range of materials has been drawn on to produce the variety of effects—velour, chiffon, ribbon, gold braid, spangles, Liberty silk and taffeta.

At the new prices $1, for neckwear fully worth $1.50 and $2, the selling will be rapid; and the prettiest pieces will find fortunate owners early.

Tenth street.

Walking HATS Reduced

They are eminently in keeping with a pedestrian skirt, particularly for rainy-day wear; for they give a touch of independence of weather conditions to the costume. They are of felt, some with plain silk band, others trimmed simply, with scarf and quill. Besides their practicalness, they have a worthy claim on your interest in that they are now priced at $1 to $1.50, instead of $1.50 to $2.50, as formerly.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

Clothing Boys on Wanamaker Principles

The principle is in active operation in every part of the store. Specialized for the Clothing Store, and briefly stated, it amounts to this: Best materials, best workmanship, lowest prices. Herein are comprehended all attributes of good clothing—reliability, durability, fit and style. These are all particularly necessary when you're clothing boys. Add to them the important consideration of lower-than-elsewhere prices, and you put Wanamaker clothing for boys in a class by itself. Witness these proofs:

Boys' Suits—
Double-breasted suits, for boys from 8 to 16 years, in a large assortment of fancy and plain blue cheviots, at $5, $6.50, $7.50, $8.50 to $12.
Sailor Suits for the smaller fellows, from 3 to 12 years, of serges and cheviots, beautifully made and trimmed, at $5, $6.50, $7.50 to $12.

Boys' Overcoats—
Russian blouse overcoats, for boys from 3 to 8 years, $6 to $12.
Top coats, for boys of 4 to 16 years, in a variety of styles, at $5, $6.50 to $14.
Raglan coats, closely patterned after the popular garment for men; sizes 4 to 16 years; splendid values at $8.50 and $11.
The new yoke coats—a new departure this season; in Oxford frieze; warm and comfortable; sizes 4 to 16 years. Price, $12.
Raglan Paddock overcoats; closely resembling in cut the men's coats; sizes 4 to 16 years; a very smart coat at $16.50 and $20.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's APRONS

This of lawn aprons for little ones from 2 to 12 years of age. In various grades of lawn. But one kind of making—careful, even better than most home-making. Cut very full and made with deep hem. Fifty cents for one kind with trimming of neat embroidery insertion. Some also at 85c—Mother Hubbard style—very prettily trimmed. And at $1.25, and on up to $7. At the last named price the aprons are of fine French nainsook, with trimming of torchon lace and feather stitching.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

FUR RUGS and Robes

Handsome Animal Skins in Large Number

We haven't said much of our furs, these shapes so far this season, though the selling has gone on very satisfactorily for weeks. The fact of the matter is we're only just prepared this morning to show our completed collection. There's a very superior exhibit of fine animal rugs here now, on the third floor. Interesting to view whether you're thinking of buying or not. A Broadway window also holds some splendid specimens.

A list of the many kinds and prices would be much too long to print. Here, however, is a hint as to prices, all of which are very reasonable:

Rugs—
Grizzly Bears, fine selected skins, large size, $150.
Tigers (Mongolian), $150 to $200.
Leopards, very handsomely marked, $12 to $50.
Wolves (Hudson Bay and Timber), $8.50 to $75.
Tiger Cats, $15. Foxes, $12. Lynx, $6.

Third floor.

Robes—
All the regular sizes, in gray fox, lynx, tiger cat, wolf, china deer and grizzly bear; beaver lined and Indian cured—$22 to $125.
Also a complete stock of imitation black and grizzly bear, Mongolian and Japanese Marten. "Best on earth," the maker says. Perfect in every way, and with good care will last a lifetime. $8.50 to $35.

New Japanese SILKS

The Printings for 1901

The new Foulard and Japanese Silks are ready this morning. The patterns show many radical departures from the effects seen before. The early arrival is planned for those who wish to send a dress or waist pattern for a holiday gift; and yet there are hundreds of women who will buy them for their own use. They represent what will be shown regularly a month or two hence.

A splendid variety at

Fifty Cents a Yard

Also many more elaborate patterns, up to $1 yard.

Rotunda.

DINNER SETS Fresh Importations

For days we have been busy unpacking the great casks of china that are continually arriving from across the sea. As soon as an empty cask is rolled aside, others are here, their precious contents clamoring for the light. The gathering is rich and comprehensive, and now at its best. English, French and Austrian dinner sets and pieces join with the most artistic of American manufacture to form an imposing display.

Never were prices lower than now; thus the combination of choice and cheapness suggests that prudence lies in anticipating your Christmas needs and purchasing now.

Among the hundred or more Dinner Sets in the collection, there are 61 in open stock patterns, which can be bought by the set, or singly, to replace broken pieces without delay. Their price range is from $12 to $310. Complete dinner sets in other designs are priced at $6.50 to $200, affording an almost unlimited field for selection in quality, design and price.

A word of some especially good values:

$14, worth $20—American porcelain dinner sets; 113 pieces; five pretty flower decorations; all handles gilt; soup tureen and 4 platters.
$20, worth $27.50—Chas. Field Haviland "G. D. A." dinner sets; 100 pieces; handsomely decorated and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters.
$20, worth $30—Theo. Haviland dinner sets; handsome border decoration; all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters.
$20, value $25—Austrian china dinner sets; festoon shapes; 3 flower decorations; all handles gilt; 101 pieces; soup tureen and 3 large platters.
$25, worth $32.50—Chas. Field Haviland "G. D. A." dinner sets; 101 pieces; 2 border decorations.
$27.50, worth $40—French china dinner sets; 101 pieces; 3 flower decorations.
A large assortment of German novelties, just received, is now being shown. Quaint designs are included, such as shoes, hats, caps, ash trays and match holders. Also some new effects in German ware, consisting of tobacco boxes in the form of animals, birds and heads. 25c, 50c and 75c each.
A large collection of bonbon boxes and puff boxes in Bohemian glass, and richly decorated in a large number of styles. Bonbon boxes, 25c, 40c, 50c to $2 each; puff boxes, $1 and $1.25 each.

Basement.

Handsome Folding SCREENS

There are three-fold screens, silkoline filled, at $1.75. There are three-leaf screens of illuminated leather at $225. Between those extremes, so many kinds that you may not care to view them all. Many handsome designs, printed, painted, embroidered, are shown in all the various fabrics—burlaps, denims, silkoline, tapestry, and leather. Frames in many woods.

It's a very complete assortment—interesting to view at any time. See it whether you care to buy or not.

Third floor.

BOOK CASES

A Fine Holiday Collection

More than a hundred and fifty styles of Book Cases are shown on our floors. Every taste is met and satisfied. Starting with cases plain but substantial—simply homes for books—through every sort of size and design, to cases most elaborately carved and polished. Made of mahogany in various finishes—plain, carved, or inlaid; in imitation mahogany of many styles; in oak, both in Flemish, and golden finish, dull or polished, as may be desired.

A word of a few styles:

At $6—Golden oak; open front, 55 in. high, 30 in. wide, 15 in. deep; 4 adjustable shelves; brass rod for curtain; carved moulding at top.
At $9—Golden oak; one glass door; 47 in. high, 24 in. wide, 14 in. deep; 3 adjustable shelves; moulded edges; well built and finished.
At $12.50—Golden oak; quartered oak finish; 4 shelves; 1 door; ball feet; moulded edges; highly polished and of fine construction.
At $16.50—Imitation mahogany; 50 in. high, 35 in. wide, 15 in. deep; 1 door; 4 adjustable shelves; moulded base; ornamental top moulding.
At $18—Imitation mahogany; 3 sections with 3 doors; 4 shelves in each compartment; 53 in. high; 59 in. wide, 13 in. deep; low moulded rail around top of case.
At $24—Imitation mahogany; 2 doors; 4 adjustable shelves; 61 in. high, 45 in. wide, 15 in. deep; moulded base; ball feet; carved panel over doors.
At $30—Flemish oak; 3 sections; 3 doors; above center door 2 small drawers; rope moulding edge around top; moulded edges to doors; half round corner posts; 51 in. high, 63 in. wide, 15 in. deep.
At $32—Oak in wax finish; 2 sections; 2 doors; veneered front and veneered door frames; 4 adjustable shelves; rope moulding around top; finest construction and finish.

But you may set your price—this stock meets you at any point, as the following list shows:

Imitation mahogany book cases at $9, $10, $12, $12.50, $15, $16, $18, $22, $23, $25, $33, $35, $40 up to $50.
Mahogany book cases at $20, $23, $25, $28, $32, $33, $35, $38, $48, $50, $55, $58, $65, $72, $90, $100, $105, $125, $130 up to $235.
Flemish oak book cases at $16, $18, $18.50, $20, $22, $25, $33, $35, $36, $40, $50, $60 up to $100.
Natural birch book cases at $12.50, $18, $20, $25, $32.
Golden oak book cases at $8.50, $9, $10, $12, $15, $17.50, $18, $21.50, $25, $28, $30, $40, $45, $48, $50, $54, $65 up to $145.

Fourth floor.

Women's and Children's WORK-BOXES

We sell a great many of these every year about this time. Not a few are bought by those who are busy with fancy work intended for Christmas gifts. The majority, however, are purchased to give as presents themselves. We go to Germany and England for the boxes—they excel in work of this kind, as you'll readily note when you see some of these handsome affairs. We fill the boxes with the various sewing needfuls from our own worthy stocks. You can have them filled to your order if you don't approve of our judgment in the matter.

Many kinds for little ones as well as grown-ups. Fifty cents for some of the children's boxes, up to $15 for the finest box for women.

Tenth street.

The Rivalry in WAISTS Silk vs. Flannel

The verdict must be left to you—we won't attempt to decide between the claimants for favor. Each is a splendid waist of its kind, and each is a remarkably good money's worth. Perhaps, if you see them, you'll want one of each. This is by way of helping you decide:

Flannel Waists at $1.75, worth $2.75.—This is the third instalment of these waists we've offered; the other two disappeared like mist before the sun. These will probably go as rapidly. Full front, with 5 small box plaits from neck to bust, stitched flat; fitted back, with 2 clusters of plaits from neck to waist; bishop sleeves; shirt cuffs. In solid colors—black, navy blue, red and rose; trimmed with brass buttons.

Silk Waists, at $5—These are beautifully made, full of style, and especially suitable for wear with tailor-made costumes. Of peau de soie silk; full front, with 6 box plaits from neck to bust; French back, bishop sleeves, shirt cuffs; in solid colors, rich shades, light blue, pink, violet, cream, cardinal and ox-blood; trimmed with handsome brass buttons.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Irish Point Lace CURTAINS So Cheap

Take a very moderate price, then subtract a third from it—that's the way all these lace curtains have been re-priced. There are novelty Irish Point curtains, in butter color, at $5.25 to $7.75—they were $8 to $11.50. Some in Arab color at $6.25 to $11, that were $9.50 to $16.75. And another group in white and ecru, have new prices like these: $10 instead of $15, $11 instead of $16, and $20 instead of $30.

There are other grades and styles at other prices, but the plan of price-reduction is the same throughout. All the goods are desirable in every way.

Third floor.

High-Grade MATTRESSES Not High Priced

This is about one kind of mattress alone. It's the product of our own factory, and as close to perfection as we think any maker has yet reached. It is made of extra black drawings horse hair, the top and bottom covered with fine lamb's wool. The covering of art drapery ticking is laced, not tufted, and has imperial edge—that is, 4 rows of stitching. The full size weighs 50 lbs.—made in one part only. The price, $37.50, is exceptionally moderate for so excellent a mattress.

Fourth floor.

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs

The makers abroad and those at home are represented here with almost endless assortments. If all-linen and a pretty design, it's probably among this collection, for it's so vast that but few styles could possibly be missed. There are hemstitched embroidered handkerchiefs at 12½c, and up to $25. Scalloped embroidered handkerchiefs at 25c and up to $75. With such a wide range of choice, maybe you'll be able to find the styles that you fancy—either for your own use, or for giving at Christmas time. You'll find the prices throughout to have a strong leaning in your favor—they're never else than very moderate here.

The Handkerchief Store is somewhat enlarged to-day—better facilities for proper display and prompt attention.

Broadway.

A Wholly New Collection of Good Values in the Basement Under-price STORE

Seasonable goods of various kinds—things sought for just at this time—and almost without exception, fresh goods in perfect condition. The Christmas present thought is pervasive there this morning. A handsome lamp, a pretty desk adjunct, a warm and stylish scarf, and so on. The entire collection is doubly interesting in the fact that everything in it is priced under value:

The most extensive offering ready this morning is this:

60,000 Yards of Black Cotton Dress Goods, worth 12½c, at 6 1-4 cents a Yard

The quantity made the remarkable price. The goods are refined in appearance, and will make up almost as effectively as wool goods. The weave is soft and heavy, in little diamond-like figurings; solid black, and the maker assures us that the color is permanent. It is probably the best black cotton goods ever offered at such a price, and the selling will no doubt be rapid. *6¼c a yard.*

Fur Scarfs—Six Kinds, All Very Low-Priced—

The comparison shown below of present prices and values, is to be understood as referring to our valuation. A comparison made with prices that prevail in many other stores would show even greater savings. We bought these cheaply—they'll be sold so, and in a hurry, too, most likely:

$5—Dyed Alaska Sable Scarfs, trimmed with tails; worth $6.50.
$6—Extra Long Electric Seal Scarfs, with 8 large tails; value $9.
$6.50—Japanese Fox Cluster Scarfs; regular value $9.
$8—Cluster Scarfs of dyed raccoon, 8 large tails; value $10.
$9—Mink Cluster Scarfs, with rich full tails; value $12.
$10—Straight Animal Scarfs of sable fox; value $12.50.

Flannel Waists at $1—Sold Usually at $1.25—

Some stores ask even higher prices. These are new—brand-new,—came to us fresh from the factory on Saturday. Didn't intend to put them on sale at once. But yielded to the unusual demand for warm waists. They are in solid colors—navy blue, red, rose and black. Made in latest approved style. Very pretty and durable,—and exceptionally good values.

75c and 85c Dressing Sacques at 50c—

They're of flannelette, in three styles, with fitted back and full front, or in kimono effect; in solid colors, neat stripes, or plaid. Some are trimmed with gathered ruffles of flannelette, others with plain border.

Japanese Fire-Screens at Very Little Prices—

There are about sixty of these, all in particularly attractive designs. At their original prices, Saturday, they were below the market. Now they're reduced still further, thus: Some, hand-painted and outlined with gold, at $1.25 instead of $1.75; some with slightly imperfect frames at $1.50 instead of $2.50. Another style at $1.50 that were $2.50. These, too, have trifling defects.

Table Linen Remnants at Very Little Prices—

They are all pure linen, cream and bleached. Various lengths, 1 to 4 yards. Prices range from 42c for 1¼ yard pieces up to $5.25 for 3½ yard lengths. Values about a third more.

Handsome Lamps at About Half Prices—

About 225 squat-shape lamps, with attractive floral decorations, in pink, yellow and green tinted grounds. All have centre draught burners; all with globes to match. Choice of a lot of $3 kinds at $1.75, and of a group of fine $6 lamps, at $3.50.

Jute Wilton Rugs, at $1, Though Easily Worth $1.25—

In fact they're not infrequently sold at $1.50 each. We have 300 in 12 desirable patterns. These rugs look almost as fine as the genuine wool Wilton. They are all in one size—27 x 54 in.

Umbrellas at $1.25—Values $1.75 and $2—

They are men's and women's. Both of excellent union taffeta. The men's umbrellas have stylish natural wood handles. Those for women have handles of pearl, Dresden, horn and natural woods.

Letter Boxes, Writing Cases, Etc., About One-Third Prices—

The letter boxes are of walnut with brass finishing. They are $1; were $3. Some letter racks at 50c, that were $1.50. Leather writing cases are $2, though regularly $5. And canvas portfolios are 50c, instead of $1.50.

50c Christmas Cards at 25c each—

These are selected photogravures from famous paintings. Each card is in a decorated box, size 11x14 in. The cards were made to sell at 50c each. Choice of this splendidly assorted lot is offered at 25c.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Gifts
IN
Glassware

in great variety and beauty, and withal at a fair price, are shown at

C. DORFLINGER & SONS
915 Broadway and 36 Murray St., N.Y.

How fortunate that fashion rules the long, loose overcoat, since the weather man predicts a long, hard Winter.

The Raglan, the Chesterfield, the Surtout—we recommend for these coats Velours, soft Friezes and Vicunas. These materials make very pleasing outer coats. We make them to order, satin lined, $25. Special line of Friezes, Kerseys and Meltons, satin lined, $20. Special sale of Cheviots for business wear, suit to order, $16. Our full Dress and Tuxedo, silk lined, $30, are exceptional value.

Samples, Fashion Book mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

FREUDS
22 West 23d St.,
NEAR 5TH AVE.,

Beg to announce that we shall open To-day, Monday, December 3d,

A MODEL KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT

Not of the ordinary kind, but where at all times can be found

The newest and the best.

No further guarantee is necessary than our statement that we keep such renowned makes as

Majestic, Peerless, Carlton, Astoria, and Ascot, which stand in this country and Europe as absolute perfection for

Elegance in fit — Choicest in style
The best for wear — Exquisite in colorings

SPECIAL

For Our Opening We Offer

2-Clasp Ladies' Walking Gloves, worth 1.35, at 95 cts.

in all of this season's coloring.

FREUDS, 22 West 23d St.

Did you ever stop to think that the well-known cooking experts, Mrs. Rorer, Mrs. Ewing, Marion Harland, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Owens, Mrs. Parker, Miss Willis, Mrs. Hiller, all use and recommend WHITE COTTOLENE in preference to all other cooking fats?

Is not their opinion something to you? Try a pail of WHITE COTTOLENE and you will find that your food will be more delicious, appetizing and wholesome than ever before.

There is no hog fat in WHITE COTTOLENE.

Expert Cooks are unanimous in their praise of WHITE COTTOLENE and use it in preference to all other cooking fats. Mrs. Ewing, who is dean of the Chautauqua (N. Y.) Cooking School, says:

"White COTTOLENE is absolutely neutral, perfectly odorless and flavorless, and consequently much superior to lard as a frying medium and shortening agent. It is more economical, cleaner and more wholesome than lard for all cooking purposes."

The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Chicago—Sole Manufacturers.

FREE! Our dainty booklet, "A Public Secret," mailed free to any address. For one 2c stamp we will send free our 125 page recipe book, "Home Helps," edited by Mrs. Rorer.

TRY THE
41
BLEND OF WHISKEY
A blend of absolutely pure whiskies, ripe and mellow with age. Bottled by
L. J. CALLANAN,
41 & 43 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.
Send for copy of monthly price list.

OPINIONS ON THE CHARTER

Just What Bronx Borough Wanted, Says ex-Judge Hall.

Senator McCarren Favors the Increased Power for Borough Presidents—Controller Coler Approves.

Ex-Judge Ernest Hall, one of the best-known citizens in the Borough of the Bronx, was asked by a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES what he thought of the proposed amendments to the charter. "The Borough of the Bronx has practically got everything it has asked for in the amendments," he said, "and much credit is due James L. Wells, the Bronx Borough member of the committee. Among the most important amendments is that which calls for the establishment of a separate Building Department. Formerly builders and architects were obliged to go away down town to file plans for new buildings or transact any business with the department. Then a branch office was established in the Bronx section, and after it had been shown that its was a benefit and convenience it was abolished, despite the protests of the building interests.

"Another gain of importance is the extension of the powers of the local boards of improvements. The enlargement of the power of the Borough Presidents and giving them a seat in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment means much for the various boroughs and does away with many annoying conditions. The abolition of the Deputy Commissioners of Sewers, Streets, Bridges, and Lighting is also a good thing, as is the clause which says that Deputy Tax Commissioners must reside in the district they represent and that they must assess property only in their own borough.

"The charter as revised is exactly what the residents and property owners of the Borough of the Bronx have been aiming at since consolidation. We had home rule in this borough and an ideal government before the consolidation, but that wiped it all out, and since then we have been struggling along under difficulties."

Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvement, said last night: "I was not surprised to learn that the Commission had recommended that the Board of Public Improvements be abolished. I appeared before the commission once, by request, and explained the workings of my department."

Senator Patrick H. McCerren of Brooklyn in discussing the proposed Charter amendments said: "That the powers of the Borough Presidents should be increased has been my belief. I am of the opinion that much better government can be secured by enlarging local governmental powers. We must make the best of the conditions which exist as a result of the consolidation act. Increased powers for the Borough Presidents is along this line. It is a question what the Republican majority in the Legislature will do with the report of the Commission. For my own part, I shall act entirely upon my own judgment, irrespective of the recommendations of the commission. The attitude of the Kings County Democratic organization will depend very largely, I think, upon the attitude assumed by the State organization and the Democratic members of the Legislature."

Controller Coler said: "The document contains many excellent recommendations, and, taken altogether, is the best instrument of its kind turned out. It is what I would call a good working instrument."

Frederick S. Gibbs said: "I feel a good deal as Abe Gruber does. What is the use of getting music for a dance unless you know you are to have a dance? I believe in single-headed commissions. So far as the Aldermen are concerned, my opinion is that, instead of increasing the number to two from each Assembly district, it would be better to reduce it to one from each of the five boroughs."

Charles Steckler said: "I consider the proposed Board of Aldermen altogether too unwieldy."

SMALLPOX CASE IN HOBOKEN.

Disease Taken There by a Child Who Contracted It in This City.

Sadie Semple, five years old, of 259 Eleventh Street, Hoboken, was taken to the pest house at Snake Hill last night suffering from smallpox. The house in which the child's parents live is a five-story double tenement, in which there are at least twenty children.

The Semples moved to Hoboken on Nov. 16 from this city, where they had lived on West Sixty-ninth Street. The girl had attended the kindergarten school there. Some days ago she became sick, and a physician was called in. He did not diagnose the case as smallpox, and it was not until the mother read of the outbreak in the neighborhood that they had come from that she became suspicious, and again called in the physician, who then immediately informed the health officials.

Dr. Helfer, the President of the Board of Health, vaccinated all the inmates and quarantined the house. The option of accompanying her daughter to the pest house or of being isolated in her home was given to the mother. She decided to go with the child in order to help nurse her.

SEAMEN IN A LABOR UNION.

Organizers at Work on the Atlantic Coast and the Great Lakes.

President Andrew Furnseth of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union attended the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday to thank that body for its co-operation in organizing the seamen. The Union, he said, had spent $5,000 in 1900 in organizing the sailors on the great lakes. At the beginning of the year 1,000 of the lake seamen were organized, and now 5,000 of them belonged to the Union.

"Five or six of our agents are at work on the Atlantic coast," he said, "and we hope to see every American seaman not only on the great lakes but on the Atlantic and Pacific coast a member of the union.

Schooner Margaretta Refloated.

The merchant schooner Margaretta of Port Jefferson, L. I., arrived at City Island yesterday lashed to the side of the Chapman wrecking tug Champion. The Margaretta, while beating across Long Island Sound off Captain's Island Light during the gale on Nov. 17, shifted about twelve tons of the iron wire stored in the hold toward the bow. The shift caused her to pitch forward and down. The crew, with the exception of William Valentine, managed to get clear in the vessel's yawlboat. Valentine, who was at that time in the forecastle, went down with the vessel. The Margaretta was undamaged, save for the loss of her sails.

Death of John G. Rode.

John G. Rode, seventy-six years of age, a retired merchant of 369 West Twenty-third Street, who was seized with apoplexy in his room Saturday night, died in the New York Hospital yesterday. He lived with his daughter and son-in-law, D. Hahn.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. L. Elkins, Philadelphia; Capt. M. V. Judson, United States Army, and H. Robertson, London.

HOLLAND—Herbert N. Sears, Boston, and Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany.

GRAND—Col. A. P. Berry, United States Army; A. E. Fatjo, United States Army, and Dr. Horace P. Spencer, Watertown.

IMPERIAL—Judge J. O. Lucas, Tennessee; Major W. B. Wood, Chicago; B. Sanchez Jimenez, Porto Rico; ex-Mayor A. Giesler, Dayton, Ohio, and Col. W. F. Rogers, Washington.

VICTORIA—Col. Charles H. Lewis, Philadelphia; D. J. Callahan, Mayor of Norfolk, Va.; Capt. Joseph K. Heller, United States Army; Col. Harvey J. Fexter, Duluth; Col. Henry Lowe, Dayton, Ohio, and Capt. J. F. Thompson, McLean Guards, Erie Penn.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman George N. Southwick, Albany; Dr. Erwin Semper, Berlin, and Judge W. R. Kenan, Wilmington, Del.

NETHERLAND—Parker Ross Grubb, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—Gen. H. Eaton, London; Dr. G. L. Trudeau, Saranac Lake, and Major Mallery, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Army; Major W. S. Edgerley, United States Army, and Gen. J. H. Patterson, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator T. C. Power, Montana.

AMERICAN COAL IN RUSSIA.

Possibilities of Lucrative Trade at the Black Sea Ports.

The possibility of selling American coal at the Black Sea ports at a fair, if not large, profit is suggested in a report that Consul Heenan sends from Odessa, under date of Oct. 16, inclosing a letter from the Mayor of that town asking about the properties and prices of American coal. The towns of Nicolaiev and Sebastopol, as well as Odessa, are largely dependent upon foreign coal. The Russian fleet on the Black Sea and all southern railways are buyers of the best qualities of foreign coal. Mr. Heenan suggests that competent men be sent to study the requirements of the trade. He believes that coal amounting to from 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons could be sold each year.

The Mayor's letter is, in part, as follows:

I again address you with the respectful request to take upon yourself the trouble of collecting information as to whether, among the American coals, there are such kinds which not being too hard in quality, compare favorably with English Newcastle; at which price such kinds of coal could be delivered at Odessa when an entire ship is freighted; what length of time is required for the delivery of the coal from the place of its mining to Odessa, and to whom one must make the direct offers.

It is also possible that the administration of the town municipality, in the event of further increase of prices of coal, will take upon itself the purchase of coal for sale to the town population. I deem it necessary here to mention also the fact that during the last three years the price of coal at Odessa has constantly increased. Under these conditions American coal, if it possesses qualities not inferior to the English Newcastle coal and can be sold at a price below, will, without doubt, find a general sale in the Odessa market, all the more so since of the Russian coal the Dombrovsky variety, which was formerly found on this market in large amounts, is at present not to be had except in small quantities.

FIGHT AGAINST LEADER O'BRIEN

His Opponents Give a Dinner at Which the Inspector's Defeat Is Planned.

What purported to be a dinner by the James G. Blaine Club of the Fourth Assembly District to Joseph Levenson and Julius G. Kremer, but which is said to be the initiative for the overthrow of Patrick J. O'Brien, the Republican leader there, was served at the Murray Hill Lyceum, in East Thirty-fourth Street, last night. Mr. O'Brien is a Deputy Factory Inspector, and Mr. Kremer was the nominee for Assembly in opposition to the candidate named by Mr. O'Brien. There was very little difference in their respective votes.

The factional strife in the district has been very bitter for some time, but it is expected a settlement will be reached when the County Committee meets for organization this month. The defeated candidate for executive member will concede defeat and join hands with his opponents to overthrow Tammany Hall next November.

MINNESOTA'S SENATORSHIP.

Gov. Lind Offers Vacant Seat to Judge Loren W. Collins.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—Loren W. Collins, Republican, Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court, was to-day offered by Gov. Lind the United States Senatorship, made vacant by the death of Cushman K. Davis. Mr. Collins has not yet accepted. The man appointed by Gov. Lind will hold until a Senator shall be elected by the State Legislature.

Judge Collins, who was born in Massachusetts in 1838, came to Minnesota in 1854. When the civil war broke out he enlisted, serving until its close in the Seventh Minnesota. On his return from the war he was admitted to the bar, and shortly thereafter became County Attorney of Stearns County, which office he held for ten years. He was a member of the Legislature from 1881 to 1883, and has been on the Supreme Court bench since 1887.

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND.

Dr. Dickey Put in Charge of the Presbyterian Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The committee of the General Assembly having in charge the raising of the Twentieth Century Fund of the Presbyterian Church states that the entire expense of the work necessary to the gathering of this fund has been provided for by certain generous gentlemen. Every dollar, therefore, contributed to special objects or to the general fund by churches or individuals will go as directed by the donors.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey, Moderator of the General Assembly, has been granted a leave of absence from his duties as one of the Trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia and as pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, in order that he may, at the urgent solicitation of the committee, undertake the work of representing the fund before the Church.

Twentieth Century Watch Meetings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Miss Clara Barton has received many telegrams and letters asking about the twentieth century watch meetings. While the movement is under her guidance and control, all the details are committed to the New York office of the Red Cross, in the St. James's Building, New York City. Many towns seem to be watching for special authorization to hold these meetings, whereas none is necessary. All that any church, lodge, military company, or society of any kind needs to do is to organize its own watch meetings.

To Consecrate the New Century.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, will participate at the services to be held at St. Patrick's Church in this city at midnight Dec. 31 to consecrate the new century to God. The ceremony, like that of a year ago, is expected to be an unusually brilliant one, and most of the Bishops throughout the country probably will hold similar services.

Burglar Caught at Staten Island Ferry.

The clothing and dry goods store of Alter Mord, at Vanderbilt Avenue and Bay Street, Stapleton, was entered by a burglar early yesterday morning, and clothing to the value of $85 was stolen. Patrolman Thomas Manley of the West Brighton Station, who was on duty at the Staten Island Ferry house at St. George at 5 o'clock, saw a man carrying a large bag boarding the ferryboat. He questioned the man, and, not being satisfied with his replies, took him to the station house. The man gave his name as Albert Laidster of 40 St. Mark's Place, Manhattan. In the bag was the clothing stolen from Mord's store.

Slashed His Throat with a Jackknife.

Philip Hackenberg of 303 East Thirty-fifth Street, who had traveled the city for work for months without finding any, and who became ill and despondent, walked into a lot at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street last night and slashed his throat with a jackknife, severing his windpipe. A policeman sent a call for an ambulance to the Manhattan Hospital, and Dr. Ogilvie, who responded, kept Hackenberg alive by means of a piece of tube while taking him to the hospital, where it was said the man's chances of recovery are slight.

Want Election Day a National Holiday.

The Central Labor Union yesterday instructed its delegates to see their Congressmen and ask them to bring up the question of making election day a National holiday. J. H. Cooke, delegate of District Assembly 220, Knights of Labor, said it would be better to make election day a National holiday than for workingmen to have their pay "docked" for election day when they took that day off.

Actor Faversham Somewhat Better.

The condition of Actor William Faversham was said last night by Dr. Burke, his attending physician, to be somewhat improved. The patient is not yet out of danger, however.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEW IMMIGRANT STATION

Will Be Ready for Use by December 15.

Striking Contrast Between the Present Cramped Quarters and the Buildings on Ellis Island.

The Bureau of Immigration will be transferred from the present quarters to the new station on Ellis Island the 15th of this month. The transition from the cramped and badly arranged quarters which the bureau has occupied since the fire that destroyed the old station on the island in 1897 will be marked. One has only to remember the old ramshackle structure to be able to appreciate the magnificent and admirably arranged new quarters. Situated on one of the most prominent locations in the harbor, the new station is an imposing as well as a pleasing addition to the picturesque water front of the metropolis.

The plans and specifications for the new structure were selected from the designs submitted by the architectural firm of Boring & Tilton of this city. The judges upon whose recommendation the designs were accepted were Robert S. Peabody of Boston, T. P. Chandler of Philadelphia, and James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department at Washington, all of whom are among the leading members of the American Institute of Architects. The wisdom of their choice of plans can be best understood by studying a description of the station. The main building, situated in the centre of the island, is 385 feet in length and 165 feet in width. The body of the building is 62 feet high, while the four towers at each corner are 100 feet from the ground to the top of the domes. The style is a conglomeration of several styles of architecture, the predominating style being that of the French Renaissance. The material used in the construction is brick, with light stone trimmings, harmonized so as to make the general effect as attractive in appearance as possible.

The spires of the towers are copper-covered, and in the top of each is an observatory, from which a splendid view of the harbor and city may be had. On the western and eastern sides of the building are the main entrances, massives arches which extend well into the second story. Over the arch in concrete work appear the National coat of arms, while eagles of the same material, make the general effect still more attractive.

But the interior arrangements are what, after all, make the station a model of completeness. Every detail of the exacting and confusing service to which its uses are to be dedicated were considered in perfecting the interior plans. The transportation, examining, medical, inquiry, and various other departments of the service being assigned quarters that, while they are practically separate in every detail, yet are so arranged as to follow one after the other, according to its proper place in the department. Thus from the office of the Commissioner the doors lead to the quarters of his assistant, and then, according to rank, come the medical, financial, examining, railroad, inquiry, and other branches of the service. When the immigrant is landed from the barges he will pass through an imposing private entrance, made as nearly as possible free from the observation of the curious, besides protecting him during bad weather. He then goes to the second floor, the entire centre of which is given up to the examining department, where he is inspected by the medical authorities, and the officials of other branches of the service who pass upon his eligibility to land. Every inch of space on this floor is utilized.

The railings forming the network of the aisles, in which the immigrants are placed in alphabetical order, according to nationality, gives the great amphitheatre the appearance of an immense spider web. Two shiploads can be handled easily, and two more in an emergency by the inspectors and other attachés. It is estimated that 5,000 persons can be thoroughly examined with perfect ease, and in an emergency 3,000 more, by the application of a little added energy on the part of the examiners. Surrounding this room, from the third floor, is the observation gallery, where visitors can watch the Inspectors at work. The dormitories are entered from doors on the gallery. There are two main apartments, which can accommodate about 600 sleepers comfortably.

The southwestern corner of the second floor has been assigned to "that terror of the immigrant," the Board of Special Inquiry. Adjoining this department is the dormitory for the unfortunates labeled "excluded." There is a telegraph and railroad office also on this floor, the latter service also having a large division on the southern end of the ground floor, where the principal agencies will be located. Iron stairways lead from the private quarters of the immigrants to the roofs on either end of the building, which have been dubbed "roof gardens" and "pavilion roofs." The former name being the name given by the immigration authorities, while the latter is a title conferred by the construction forces. Whether there are to be vaudeville or other entertainments, the authorities so far have failed to state. But it can be said, with some degree of authority, that such entertainments as will take place will be given by "stage folk" and other artists who of necessity will have to pass under the supervision of the department. The administration offices and baggage room, together with the railroad departments, occupy the ground floor.

Convenient apartments have been assigned to the Bureau of Information—the private rooms of the Inspectors, matrons, clerks, and other attachés. One of the greatest of the improvements will be the bathing house, where 200 immigrants can be bathed at a time, 8,000 being about the number that can be thus refreshed during an ordinary day.

"We expect to wash them once a day, and they will land on American soil clean, if nothing more," said Assistant Commissioner McSweeney a few days ago. This improvement will not be ready for use, however, until the beginning of the new year. The baths will be of the "shower" variety. The restaurant, laundry, where thousands of pieces of linen and other fabrics can be cleansed daily, besides other routine necessities, will also have a separate pavilion.

The next building in importance to the main one is the hospital, situated opposite Governors Island. This structure, while plain in plan, is arranged with perfect details for the purpose for which it is to serve.

All of the structures on the island are absolutely fireproof, the only inflammable material being the office furniture. The floors are of concrete and slate, the railings of iron, while the beds are combinations of iron and wire netting. The completion of the station will eliminate practically all of the unpleasant and irritating features connected with the Barge Office at the Battery. No longer will the immigrant be defrauded by the boarding house shark and the fakir. The crowd of foreigners who besiege the present quarters every day, making life hideous with their quarrels or cursing the guards and gateman in a babel of tongues, will be things of the past.

At the new station, while everything will be arranged so as to permit the friends of immigrants to see them or visitors to inspect the department, this eliminating of the hoodlum and fakir element is to the authorities one of the pleasantest anticipations connected with the transfer so soon to take place.

New ferryboats are to be added, better and more substantial docks to be built, and the official force will probably be increased.

The spending of the million and a half dollars by the Government on Ellis Island will be, according to those best fitted to judge, the beginning of a new era in the complicated system of the immigration service.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

4:10 A. M.—305 West Twenty-seventh Street; Elizabeth Kavanaugh; damage, $25.

6:33 A. M.—2,512 Eighth Avenue; C. Rehmer; damage, $250.

7 A. M.—838 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; Frederick Scrifer; damage, $200.

12:30 P. M.—134 East Broadway; Tobias Brothers; damage, $100.

2 P. M.—714 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; John Fox; damage, $1,000.

5:35 P. M.—561 West Forty-eighth Street; unknown; damage, $5.

6 P. M.—501 West Forty-seventh Street; Astor estate; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PALMER, Mass., Dec. 2.—Fire this morning in the section of the town known as Bondsville caused a loss of $25,000. The fire destroyed the blocks owned by Michael Sullivan and John Carmody, in which were several stores and tenements.

ATLANTA, Dec. 2.—The plant of the Chattahoochee Brick Company near this city was destroyed by fire to-day. All the buildings were burned, except the stockade, where several hundred convicts were kept. The loss is about $60,000, partly covered by insurance.

THOMAS T. KINNEY DEAD.

Ex-Proprietor of The Newark Advertiser Passes Away in the Town of His Birth.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 2.—Thomas T. Kinney, for many years one of Newark's most prominent residents, died this morning at his home, 1,062 Broad Street, of a complication of diseases. The funeral will be held Wednesday morning at Grace Church, this city.

Mr. Kinney was born in Newark, Aug. 13, 1821. He was a son of William Burnet Kinney, founder of The Newark Daily Advertiser and Minister to Turin, the friend of the Brownings and other famous literary and artistic folk in Italy nearly fifty years ago. Thomas T. Kinney was named after his uncle, whose middle name, Tallmadge, was from Gen. Benjamin Tallmadge of Revolutionary fame, ancestor of the Kinneys. Thomas was educated in the Newark Academy, and entered Princeton in 1841. Returning to Newark he began the study of law in the office of the late Justice Joseph P. Bradley, and was admitted to the bar. He never practiced, however, as it became necessary for him to aid his father in the newspaper office. The Advertiser was already one of the leading afternoon journals in this section of the country, and the son made the property more valuable than it was before. He organized, in conjunction with New York papers, a news agency which was of great usefulness. Mr. Kinney retained his control of The Advertiser until about six years ago, when he sold out.

He was one of the oldest stockholders in both the Morris and Essex and the Lackawanna Railroad Company, and was for several years President of the Fidelity Title and Guarantee Company. He was for many years President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and was one of the founders of the organization. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, one of the proprietors of the East Jersey Water Company, and was associated with many other public and corporate interests. He was a delegate to the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860, and always remained a stanch Republican. When James G. Blaine was Secretary of State, the post of Minister to Italy was offered to him, but he declined it.

Mr. Kinney married Miss Estelle Condit, of the well-known Newark family of that name, and she survives him, with one son, William B. Kinney, a lawyer, and three daughters, Mrs. W. Campbell Clark and Miss Margaret and Miss Estelle Kinney.

BURGLAR'S GRASP AWOKE HER.

With His Hand at Her Throat Mrs. Loveridge Was Compelled to Answer Questions.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 2.—Mrs. M. B. Loveridge, a widow, who lives with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Patton, at 45 Linden Place, this city, was awakened at 2 o'clock this morning by some one grasping her, and opened her eyes to find a man standing beside the bed, with one hand upon her shoulder and one clasping her throat.

"We want your money and jewelry, and won't hurt you if you tell us where they are," said the man.

Although badly frightened, Mrs. Loveridge managed to stammer that she had no money.

"Who else is in the house?" demanded the man, still with his hand on her throat.

Mrs. Loveridge explained that her daughter, son-in-law, and granddaughter occupied separate rooms on the same floor.

"Well, we need money. Have they got any?" he inquired.

He was told that there was no money in the house, and at once left the room, warning the frightened woman not to cry out if she valued her life.

For some time after the intruder left, Mrs. Loveridge was too badly scared to move. At length, however, she succeeded in calling to her daughter and arousing her. Mrs. Patton, the daughter, said she had been partly awakened by some one in the room, but the man said something about being sick, and told her to lie still, and thinking it was her husband, she went to sleep again.

A thorough search of the house failed to show that the men, for it is believed there were two of them, had taken anything. They had gained entrance by prying open a pantry window, and had departed through the back door, which they left open.

Two servant girls who slept on the third floor of the house were not awakened, and their month's wages, which they had received last night, lay on a bureau in their room, untouched.

MAN AND WIFE FOUND DEAD.

Asphyxiated by Gas in a Jersey City Boarding House.

George Musselman, bridge builder, and Jane, his wife, went to board three weeks ago at the house of Mrs. Selma Haig, 105 York Street, Jersey City. About 5 o'clock last evening a servant detected an odor of gas in the hall. She notified Mrs. Haig, who traced it to the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Musselman.

The door was found locked, and the police were called. When the door was forced the couple were found dead in bed. There were two gas jets, one of which had been arranged for a gas stove. This had been turned on, and it is supposed that the affair was accidental, as Musselman had been sick, and there were indications that his wife had prepared a pot of tea for him. The bodies were removed to the Morgue.

PATERSON BROKER WANTED.

Warrant Secured by a Customer for the Arrest of Elmer E. Creely.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 2.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Elmer E. Creely, who, until recently, ran a broker's office in this city. He did what appeared to be a prosperous business. He was supposed to be operating through a firm of brokers in the stock market in New York, and had a good class of customers.

The warrant charges that he has failed to pay to the speculator who obtained it several hundred dollars' profit resulting from a deal in stocks. Creely is said to have some thousands of dollars paid in by customers to cover their margins and the profits resulting according to the prices prevailing yesterday.

MAN'S DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Appearances Indicate He Tried to Hang Himself Before Taking Acid.

Special to The New York Times.

Thomas Lynch, a resident of Brown's Point, a settlement midway between Matawan and Keyport, died last night under circumstances that led to an investigation by the Coroner, who has ordered an autopsy. Last evening Lynch staggered into a saloon at Brown's point and sat at a table. It was seen that he was sick, and he was carried to his home, where he died a few hours later.

As far as can be ascertained, Lynch must have been in the stables of the horse car company near by, where he had been employed. A bottle that had contained acid was found, and it is thought the contents caused the man's death. A doctor's examination showed the man's throat to be injured, as if he had been strangled. It is supposed this injury was caused by an attempt to hang himself, which failed, and which was followed by the taking of the acid. No reason for the act is known.

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We are now offering for sale a large number of pieces containing 40 yards and over, of desirable patterns,

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Other music boxes from 25 cents to $1,200.00. Musical Novelties with concealed musical movement, such as Steins, Decanters, Cigar Boxes, Fruit Dishes, Chairs, Swiss Chalets, etc., from $5.00 up. Edison Phonographs and records, and L. & C. original Master Records. Visitors are welcome.

JACOT MUSIC BOX CO., 39 Union Square, N. Y.
Broadway and 17th St.

Woman Fatally Burned in Jersey City.

Bridget Kelly, a widow, sixty years old, living alone in a one-story frame house in the rear of 102 Beacon Avenue, Jersey City, was raking the fire last night when several live coals fell out, setting fire to the floor. In trying to extinguish the flames Mrs. Kelly set fire to her dress, and before help arrived she was fatally burned. She was taken to the City Hospital in a dying condition. The fire did no damage to the house.

Wagon Hit by a Car, Two Men Hurt.

Charles Coler and Louis Begler of 171 Bleecker Street, Jersey City, were driving through Communipaw Avenue yesterday when their wagon was struck by Trolley Car No. 534 of the North Jersey Street Railroad. The vehicle was wrecked, and both men severely hurt internally. Coler's left arm was broken in addition. They were taken to the City Hospital.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.: A. McLaggen, hosiery and underwear; 337 Broadway.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 87 White Street.

Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; M. H. Jones, linens and white goods; M. G. Milne, neckwear, 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Siegel-Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. I. Ryan, gloves, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Sachs Brothers, Washington, D. C.; I. Sachs, clothing; Hoffman House.

Plant & Co., Danbury, Conn.; H. Plant, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Nordlinger, E., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Solomon & Bluestein, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. H. Solomon, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Grant Dry Goods Company, Zanesville, Ohio; A. Grant, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Fischer Brothers Dry Goods Company, Peoria, Ill.; F. Fischer, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Rich, cloaks and suits, 335 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Mead, George O., Walton, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. D. Adams, bags and burlaps, 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; J. Nusbaum, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, laces, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, linens, notions, and white goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; light variable winds.

There have been local rains in Eastern Florida and on the Texas Coast, and light snow near Lake Superior and over the Central Rocky Mountain region; elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. A low area has appeared over the British Northwest, and its eastward movement will probably cause rain or snow in Montana and as far east as the upper lake region. There will be rain over the greater portion of the South Atlantic States, and also in the southern portion of the Gulf States. It will be colder in Indiana, Illinois, and Southern Missouri, and warmer in the slope region. It will be colder to-morrow in the extreme Northwest. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be light and variable, on the South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh easterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	51	39	40
6 A. M.	49	39	40
9 A. M.	46	39	41
12 M.	50	45	50
4 P. M.	51	47	48
6 P. M.	48	46	46
9 P. M.	48	44	45
12 P. M.	44	43	44

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44¼
Weather Bureau	43
Corresponding date 1899	48
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	36

The maximum temperature yesterday was 48 degrees at 2 P. M. The minimum temperature was 38 degrees at 8 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.32 and at 8 P. M. 30.31. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 67 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 61 per cent.

Statement of Mr. Barnaby.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the matter of Healy versus Martin I am very sorry that the Court should exhibit so much ignorance of the case as to characterize my conduct as a broker, which is the only position I ever occupied in the matter, as I did not receive any proceeds or profits of the exchange beyond the usual legal commissions. The Court ignored much of the evidence and drew upon its imagination when rendering its absurd decision when it assumes that I am the owner of the Brooklyn property lately owned by Mr. Healy because I collected the rents for Martin Brothers, who admitted in court that they were the actual owners, although the title thereto stood in the name of James W. Golden, whom I had never seen up to the time of the trial. The Court proclaims its ignorance of the primary laws of business. I was the broker in this transaction, and I cannot see any reason why I would not be glad to undertake to negotiate just such an exchange again, and I trust with as much benefit to my client as the evidence in this case has shown my services to be to Mr. Healy.

The present condition of the case is probably due to the fact that my attorneys did not consider the evidence of the plaintiff of sufficient importance to be contradicted, and had I been called to the witness stand the result would have been very different. We are, however, far from the end of the case, and my friends and the reading public generally will see the entire transaction in its proper legal light, for some reason entirely ignored in the opinion just handed down.

F. A. BARNABY.

New York, Dec. 1, 1900.

STABBED NEAR BELLEVUE.

Flynn Accuses the Boy Brother of a Friend Who Assisted Him.

A young man was seen about 10:30 last night leaning against the fence around Bellevue Hospital, at Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue, and it was thought that he was intoxicated. Presently Michael Corbet passed and the young man called to him, saying: "Mike, come and help me down to the hospital. I'm done for."

At the hospital it was found that the injured man was suffering from a serious stab wound in the head and another in the breast. He gave his name as Joseph Flynn, twenty-one years old, of 311 East Twenty-sixth Street. He said later that he had been stabbed by Michael Corbet's fourteen-year-old brother, Patrick, and that he did not wish to say anything about it before Corbet, as they were friends and he did not wish to cause the boy any trouble. The police are investigating the case.

THIRD EXHIBITION.

Jungle Studies.
OF ANIMALS
BY
Arthur Wardle
AT
ARTHUR TOOTH & SONS',
299 Fifth Ave., cor. 31st St.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.
Advertising Office, C. Wilkes, 29 Ludgate Hill.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

It is a curious evidence of the grip that selfish interests have on political parties that the first thing the Republicans will try to do in the session that opens to-day at Washington is to push aside the bill of Senator SPOONER regulating civil government in the Philippines and replace it by the Frye ship-subsidy bill.

It may be said, and truly, that the Spooner bill, being regarded by the opposition as a political bill, will draw out a good deal of discussion, and that the chances of passing it at the short session are few. But that ought to be the case with the ship-subsidy bill, which is in absolute contradiction to all the principles of the Democratic Party when that party could boast of the possession of principles. Surely the spare time not needed for the passage of the appropriation bills could as profitably be employed in thrashing out the views of the two parties in regard to our policy in the Philippines as in trying to secure the passage of rich subsidies for an industry which complains only that the demand for its product is greater than it can supply.

This indecent haste in pressing the subsidy bill, which was shelved in the last session precisely because it was considered imprudent to go to the people with it, is a direct and impudent insult to the people. We do not say that the measure, had it been pressed last Summer, and passed, would have affected the result of the election; it probably would not; but it was withheld because the Republican leaders feared that it would. It was regarded not only by the opposition but by many who supported the Administration as abusing the power of the majority party in the Congress in the interest of the rich and in oppression of the body of the taxpayers. The managers felt that it could not be effectively defended in a campaign in which the selfish influence of combined capital on the political action of the Government was attracting so much attention. Yet the moment the election is over the scheme is renewed and every nerve will be strained to secure its passage. We trust that it will be opposed strenuously by every parliamentary device, and it will be if the Democrats have not utterly lost all respect for the vital principles for which they once contended.

With the exception of this scheme, the time of Congress at the short session will be devoted to the appropriation bills, the Army bill, and the bill for the reduction of the internal revenue taxes, all of which will doubtless be acted on. This will require unusual activity on the part of the majority, but the programme seems to have been pretty firmly arranged, and will probably be carried out unless it is changed by recommendations from the President, which is not likely.

REFORM IN THE SCHOOLS.

Probably no part of the plan of the Charter Revision Commission will have to face more determined opposition than that relating to the changes in the school system, but there is none more important and, on the whole, more sound and practical.

The particular evils which compelled the revision of the charter have been the lack of concentrated responsibility anywhere and a corresponding distribution of the opportunity and right to muddle. These are the things that the commission has tried to remedy in the local Legislature, in the police force, in the direction of public works, and in the office of the Chief Executive. The commission has made an intelligent effort to remedy these evils and provide against their recurrence in all these branches of the City Government. It has made the same effort in the school system, and it was needed there quite as much, though there was not the same scandal to attract attention to it as in the other departments.

The charter which it is now proposed to amend made some decided improvements on the old methods. But when it came to organizing a system for all the component boroughs of the greater city the authors of the charter hesitated, and finally yielded to the pressure of the local interests and prejudices which would have been affected by a thorough and efficient plan. The actual result was to deprive the local boards of the responsibility and strength previously possessed by them, without conferring adequate power and responsibility on any central board. And this error, which was a radical one as to the boards, was carried to a greater extent with still more unsatisfactory results in the department of inspection, supervision, and regulation of the teaching force, and in the administration of instruction generally. The schools of the city for the past three years have been in a state of confusion that has rendered the best work impossible, and that would have proved disastrous had it not been for the large number of devoted and unselfish men and women who have labored unceasingly to make the best of the unfortunate conditions. Even with this conservative force in constant operation, there has been much mischief done, while the plans for the advance so sorely needed—for the schools of New York are far below the level that has elsewhere been obtained—has practically been blocked.

The Charter Revision Commission now proposes, within certain limits imposed by the varying conditions in the different boroughs, to put the business administration of the schools in the hands of one board of forty-six members, appointed by the Mayor, and the educational administration in the hands of the City Superintendent and six Assistant Superintendents, subject to the approval of the Central Board. The immediate supervision of the schools will be allotted to fifteen District Superintendents, while the city will be divided into forty-six school districts, in each of which there will be a board consisting of five members appointed by the Borough President, with a member of the Central Board as Chairman, and a District Superintendent, to attend to the strictly local needs of the schools.

The efficiency of this plan is, in our judgment, secured by the sound and business-like principle that it seeks to apply. If the appointments to the Board of Education are made with care and an honest intention to get competent men, it will be a representative legislative body, not too large for harmonious action, and adapted to intelligent study and wise determination of the questions with which it will have to deal. Its powers will be great enough to awaken a sense of responsibility for their use. The circumstances and requirements of the various localities can be known through the members of the Central Board and through the district boards, in which each one of them will sit. The Central Board will have the aid and advice of the City Superintendent in all the work assigned to it. At the same time the Superintendent, with his assistants, will have what he now entirely lacks, adequate powers of inspection, supervision, and regulation of the schools. While the ultimate authority rests in the Board of Education, as is necessary, the general educational policy of the city will be determined largely by the responsible Superintendent, and carried out by him. It is, we repeat, a sound and practical plan.

THE GRAND CENTRAL.

Without doubt it is discouraging for the officers of the Grand Central Station corporation to be greeted with a general chorus of execration just as they are bringing toward completion improvements of which the total cost is stated at two millions and a half. The condition which gives rise to some of these complaints, as, for instance, to those about the handling of baggage, is doubtless temporary, and one of the incidents of undertaking to use premises while they are undergoing transformation. It is evident to whoever has had the opportunity to inspect the alterations made and projected, that, when these are completed, the handling of baggage will be far more expeditiously and unobtrusively done than it has ever been before. Nor, indeed, is there any fault to be fairly found with what has been done, except that it was time and money lost to attempt to accommodate the increased traffic of the station upon the space available. Although the improvements were projected, and the contracts closed, upon the basis of the unprecedentedly heavy traffic of 1898, it is already seen that those calculations have been far transcended by the increase of business.

Mr. HALL, the President of the New Haven Road, is quoted as saying that the local and suburban traffic, which has so far outgrown the accommodations of the Grand Central that the remodeled and improved Grand Central cannot accommodate it, must be removed to the other side of the Harlem, where ground for it can still be had at comparatively moderate prices, and that the only alternative to this is the acquisition of more land adjoining the present cramped yard of the Grand Central at an immense cost. The cost would render the latter course out of the question. The "life" of a station is estimated by railroad men at twenty-five years, and the Grand Central has long exceeded this limit. Such experience as has already been had indicates that the traffic which it has purported to accommodate must henceforth be divided, and that it must be only one of two or more main stations.

It does not follow that the money spent upon the improvements has been wasted. If the station be retained for the through traffic only, that traffic, there is reason to believe, will soon grow to require all its accommodation. It is noteworthy, that none of the technical authorities seems to regard the restriction of the actual tunnel to four tracks as very important. With the "third rail," or some other feasible mode of electric traction, the transit through the tunnel will lose most of its terrors, and, for other than suburban traffic, the station may continue for yet many years to deserve its name of "Grand Central." An able technical staff will doubtless continue to struggle with, and succeed in solving, the minor problems that remain. But the experience already had seems to point to the conclusion that the Grand Central Station and "yard," no matter how much improved within the limits available, cannot now continue to do the work they were planned to do thirty years ago, and that the improvements cannot, therefore, solve the major and real problem. If that be so, the part of wisdom seems to be to recognize the failure at the earliest moment, and to make other arrangements while they can still be made at a not prohibitive cost.

MR. KRUEGER'S "TRIUMPHAL" PROGRESS.

Now that Mr. KRUEGER has passed from French territory, and the relations between the Quai d'Orsay and Downing Street have apparently undergone no change, and the French Government morally and physically is stronger than at any time during the Loubet administration, the remarkable demonstrations inspired by the venerable burgher appear something in the light of a paradox. In spontaneity, sincerity, and pictorial effects they undoubtedly exceeded the most ardent desires of their early promoters. Yet they accomplished nothing—nothing for the Boer cause, nothing for the Anglophobes, and nothing for the internal enemies of France. Therein lies more credit to the French Government than appears on the surface.

The gracious, even sympathetic, way in which the members of the Government collectively and individually received Mr. KRUEGER, practically reposed his case in the hands of the people and their representatives in the Chambers, at the same time it spoiled the schemes of the Nationalists and their anti-British brethren, who became demoralized and quickly lost their identity in the general enthusiasm. The French Government has emerged triumphantly from a very trying ordeal in which there was not a single false move made by its members, and in which every point that might have been attacked gave the appearance of great reserve strength. At the same time, the wisdom of the British Government in not formally notifying France that the Transvaal had ceased to exist is now beyond question.

According to certain papers of Rome and Vienna, grave apprehension was felt in European Chancelleries over the outcome of the French visit. In a word, it was feared that just what did not happen would happen, and that the French Government would be unequal to deal with the irreconcilable elements. And it may be that the German Government was fearful of submitting the empire to the same test which France actually invited. The mistakes of the irreconcilables in the latter country might not have been repeated by those in Germany. Nothing would be gained by submitting this to an experiment. The German Government, which does not exist by the will of the people, had no necessity, as had the French Government, to thrust itself deliberately into the fire in order to ascertain the exact temper of its steel.

THE DECLINE OF NATURAL GAS.

Data gathered and compiled for the 1900 report of the United States Geological Survey show that, while still a factor of local importance in a few industries, and a domestic convenience wherever available, natural gas is giving out. The amount utilized in 1899 is estimated at about 108,000,000,000 cubic feet. In calorific value this was equivalent to about 4,062,628 tons of coal. To maintain this supply longer than another year or two will involve opening new fields and extending, shifting, and enlarging thousands of miles of piping. There has been a necessary increase in the charge to consumers, owing to diminished pressure and the necessity for pumping the gas through long lines. Such increase tends to check its consumption for industrial purposes. With every advance beyond the very low price at which it was originally sold, a good many large consumers returned to coal, and found a substantial economy in doing so.

During the past two or three years the failure of the natural gas supply has been very rapid. In the Ohio field, once famous for its "roarers," and which gave gas under an initial pressure of from 450 to 480 pounds per square inch, the gas now has no initial pressure, and compression is necessary to aits distribution. In the Indiana field it is estimated by experts that one-half the total supply has already been exhausted. The pressure at the wells was formerly an average of 325 pounds. Very few now deliver gas with a pressure of 160 pounds, and as a pressure of 100 pounds is needed to hold back the salt water with which the gas-bearing strata are saturated, it follows that when further weakened by continued blowing off, the wells will begin to fill up and the flow cease. About 66 per cent. of the gas in the ground has been exhausted, and of that which carries a pressure less than 100 pounds, comparatively little is likely to be available. The reckless waste permitted when the supply was deemed inexhaustible is now much regretted, but in such a case ex post facto wisdom does not greatly profit those who have it.

In Pennsylvania and West Virginia the gas areas are separated by impervious partitions, so to speak. For this reason local gas pressures are due to local conditions, and exhausting one area does not mean the exhaustion of all, as in Ohio and Indiana. At an average valuation of 18½ cents per thousand, the value of the 1899 product of the several States yielding natural gas was as follows: Indiana, $6,680,370; Pennsylvania, $8,337,210; West Virginia, $2,335,864; Ohio, $1,866,271; Kansas, $282,392; New York, $294,593; Kentucky, $125,745; California, $86,891. The average for Colorado, Missouri, Illinois, South Dakota, and Texas was about $3,000. The extent of the capital investment in the natural gas business, while not calculable from any data at hand, may be judged from the fact that it maintains nearly 19,000 miles of distributing mains, up to 36 inches diameter.

As compared with coal, it was never a cheap fuel, and at its present average price it cannot be used with economy in any operation for which coal is available. Natural gas in complete combustion gives off 1,053,274 heat units per 1,000 cubic feet. A pound of bituminous coal of average quality will liberate in complete combustion about 14,000 heat units. We may assume, therefore, that 1,000 cubic feet of natural gas are theoretically equal in calorific value to about 75 pounds of coal. At $2.50 per net ton, which is considerably more than the average price of bituminous coal where it comes into competition with natural gas, it costs one-eighth of a cent per pound. Consequently the coal to equal 1,000 cubic feet of natural gas is worth less than 10 cents. In practice, however, natural gas has not maintained in competition with coal its theoretical comparative value. Tests made at Pittsburg under perfectly fair conditions showed that, as compared with coal at $2.50 per ton, natural gas in steam evaporation was worth only 6.8 cents per thousand. At the present average price of 18½ cents per thousand it is about on a parity with bituminous coal at $5 per ton, or, say, twice the present average cost of the best steam coal in the natural gas district.

The natural gas development was a picturesque incident in the industrial history of this country, but it did not accomplish a revolution in manufacturing, nor did the districts supplied with it prosper according to their expectation. It has, on the whole, had more interest for the tourist than for the consumer, and when it is gone the return to coal will not be attended with any shock to the business interests of the communities using it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In discussing the benefits to follow the substitution of electricity for steam as the motive power on the elevated railways of this city, The Electrical Review prophesies that even the excellent equipment now in course of installation will prove entirely inadequate before the underground road is completed. "Even with electricity," it adds, "the capacity of the elevated system, as it stands at present, cannot be increased more than about 50 per cent." The average New Yorker, instead of finding cause for discouragement in that "not more than 50 per cent.," is likely to rejoice at finding expert opinion justifying hope of an improvement so material. It is easy enough to see how the electric motors will add to the comfort, or, rather, decrease the discomforts, of travel on the elevated roads by getting rid of cinders and noxious gases, but it is not obvious how the number of cars and the speed of their motion—the "facilities," that is—are to be made greater by half than they are now. Improvement there will be, doubtless, for the electrically moved trains can be longer by a car without covering much more track space than do those now in use; presumably they can be started and stopped more quickly, and they will have a higher potential speed, which means that they will run faster when the way is clear. But when will the way be clear? At the hours of morning and evening when traffic is at present slow the trouble arises, not from the inability of the locomotives to pull their loads, but from the crowding of the line with trains and the consequent necessity for occasional stops between stations and for frequent diminutions of speed. If The Electrical Review is right about its 50 per cent., we will all be agreeably disappointed. Fifty per cent. is a good deal, and if attained it would mean a very appreciable betterment of urban life. Everybody knows, however, that the Manhattan Company loves the sight of crowded cars, and whatever its facilities may be in the future, we never expect to see it running trains in which every passenger is sitting down.

—Instead of bewailing the lack of an "ideal" newspaper, The Churchman grieves over the fact that even the worst of the papers now in existence are ideal in the sense that they satisfy their readers by giving them exactly what they desire. How, it asks, is a newspaper which is independent of advertisers and subscribers to do any good to people who do not want to read it? "The great mass of readers do not want, and never have wanted, the news of the world," declares this surprisingly cynical writer. "The novel is too long for them, the short story is too long. They want snippets of sensation. The place to begin reform is in the readers. They must be made to want something else. This can be done directly by education, indirectly by the object lessons of good government and good citizenship. But it will hardly be done without the co-operation of the newspapers themselves. They cannot preach, but they can guide effectively if they will to better things." Then follows a sentence of direct interest to ourselves, if we mistake not—"At least one New York journal has achieved a great and deserved success, pecuniary and moral, in these last years by assuming that people who wanted a penny paper wanted also a clean paper." There is a slight discrepancy between this and what precedes it, but it would be ungrateful to dwell upon that point. In concluding its remarks, The Churchman says: "We have not much faith in any journalism that does not pay its way. We do not believe that an endowed journal would be less free from pecuniary influences than a journal that depends to some degree on its advertisements. Are the endowed universities and seminaries freer than those that depend not on patrons but on patronage?" Common sense suggests but one answer to that question. Endowments and independence do not go together anywhere.

—Historians who deal only with the happenings of times well past do not avoid mistakes, perhaps, but they do escape troubles of the kind that have befallen the author of a history of Kansas, which the school children of that State are now studying. This book follows the course of events close up to yesterday, and therefore it has much to say about the heroic deeds of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment in the Philippines. Among other eloquent passages is one telling how Col. FREDERIC FUNSTON swam the Marilao River under a heavy fire. Now, it so happens that the truth of that tale is vehemently denied by some of the men who certainly ought to know just what took place, and one of these men, Capt. E. J. HARDY, has made a formal protest to the Chairman of the Kansas Textbook Board against what he calls the misleading of the Kansas children. For Capt. HARDY solemnly declares that it was not FUNSTON who swam the Marilao, but himself and two privates, HUNTSMAN and WILLEY by name, who made the perilous crossing, and that their commander did not reach the other side until they went back with a boat and got him, after the fighting was all over. He does not intimate that the Colonel staid behind because he was afraid; the fact is, he declares, that the Colonel couldn't swim, and said so at the time. A very human touch appears in the letter of protest. "I have a boy of my own," writes Capt. HARDY, "and I shall tell him as other old soldiers do of my life as a soldier in the Philippines, and I propose to be able to tell my boy that it was not Col. FUNSTON, but HUNTSMAN, WILLEY, and I who swam the Marilao River, and I do not intend that any history published under the auspices of the State of Kansas shall give the credit to another man, and tell my boy that his father is a liar, if I can help it." The State Superintendent of Schools has promised to have the matter investigated, and to straighten things out in the next edition of the history. Incidentally, it may be stated that Capt. HARDY and Gen. FUNSTON once had a fierce and prolonged quarrel because the superior officer insisted that another man deserved promotion more than Capt. HARDY did. This may or may not have something to do with the vivacity of the present controversy.

—There is no particular reason why the French Senator, FABRE, should not have given a copy of his "Life of Washington" to Mr. KRUEGER, but it is a rather notable fact that the inscription in the gift avoids drawing a comparison between the Boer statesman and WASHINGTON, but is content with likening him to FRANKLIN. To both, the Senator wrote: "France has given the same enthusiastic welcome, regretting that she has been unable up to the present time to co-operate in the foundation of the United States of South Africa as she co-operated in the foundation of the United States of America." The inscription does state that Mr. KRUEGER "recalls" WASHINGTON, but that point is passed over quickly and lightly, in uneasy consciousness, evidently that the recalling is due only to the dissimilarities between the two. WASHINGTON staid at home and led the fighting. He intrusted appeals for foreign aid to others, and it is not obviously to Mr. KRUEGER'S credit that he is far from the scene of danger, listening to the cheers of the foes of his foes, themselves as safe from harm as he. To be sure, he is an old man, but he seems to be hale enough, and Lord ROBERTS, too, is not exactly a boy. FRANKLIN did his full and only duty in going to France, for, unlike Mr. KRUEGER, he had never shown any talent for war, while he had much reason for sharing the confidence of his countrymen in his abilities as a diplomat. Mr. KRUEGER accepts the rôle of the man with a grievance, which is never a very dignified one, and he attempts to make capital by charging with the maltreatment of women the enemy at whose mercy he has voluntarily left his own wife. Either he is a most curious sort of a husband, or else he knows that his own charges are nonsense. There is no escape from that alternative, and a race so intensely logical as the French ought to be the first to see the dilemma he has created for himself.

GENERAL NOTES.

A man with a gun in the woods near Jackson, Mich., on Sunday morning last saw a big American eagle, "the first seen in that neighborhood for many years," and promptly shot it. He is very proud of his achievement after the manner of inconsiderate "sportsmen," and brags that the bird measured 6 feet 6 inches from tip to tip. The rarer the bird the prouder seems the amateur gunner at having shot it.

* * *

The California fruit growers are to hold their annual four days' convention in San Francisco, beginning Dec. 4. It is held under the patronage of the State Board of Horticulture, the attendance is expected to be large, and one great object desired to be attained is an improved and expedited service for fruit shipments to the Eastern States.

* * *

At the November election the people of Indiana cast 314,000 votes in favor of the two proposed amendments to their State Constitution, but the total vote for President at the same election was 664,094, and Gov. Mount has decided that both amendments have failed because the vote upon them was less than half the total vote. From his decision, it is said, there is no appeal.

AS TO MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If municipal ownership of public utilities—street railways, for instance—is such a bad scheme, how do you explain inclosed from a recent London paper?

Since the London County Council has taken over the tramways in South London, it has arranged to give one day's rest in seven to every person employed, and has established a sixty hours' week. It has improved the service, extended the system of halfpenny fares, and at the same time has earned £42,000 to go toward the relief of the ratepayers.

This refers to one section of London only. Two hundred thousand dollars profit! The reports for the whole city are I believe just as favorable. — the last Mayoralty election all three parties pronounced for municipal ownership. Do you expect us to travel backward?

CITIZENS' UNION.

New York, Dec. 1, 1900.

APATHY IN THE CHURCHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A clergyman, after prolonged observation and study, has given in The Boston Transcript his reasons why people go to church in much fewer numbers than in former years. My observations in Boston, New York, and other cities, East and West, have led me to a different conclusion, for the churches attended have been uniformly well filled, often crowded, and the preaching helpful, inspiring, up to date, and fresh as an after-dinner speech. But on every hand there is apathy. It is difficult to get men to take responsible positions in churches or Bible schools or do church work. As one religious journal expresses it, men need to be "almost dragooned into service," and preachers everywhere lament apathy and cry, What can we do? Why is this? With churches filled by intelligent worshippers, and with an army of noble preachers, why should there be apathy?

It has occurred to a layman that apathy in our churches may be due to a destructive invasion that has been made in doctrines, which, over a long period of time, have been deemed fundamental. Regard a single instance. It was only the other day that theological schools and preachers taught that our sinful nature is a legacy of Adam. This was taught to be as fundamental as recovery through Christ or His resurrection. No minister who denied the doctrine could have been admitted into an orthodox pulpit. No doctrine was more fundamental than the fall of Adam. Now we are asked to abandon it, and word comes from an advanced thinker of an orthodox theological seminary that our Lord had no pre-existence. This appears to be logical enough, for if man has not fallen, why should man need a Saviour? But laymen ask, What next?

Is it any wonder that laymen lose heart and begin to doubt the dictum of the preacher, and to question if sin, after all, be not merely an arrest of development? Who knows? The preacher? Only the other day he assured us that sin is an inheritance of Adam. Is the dictum of to-day any more certain than his dictum of yesterday? The preacher has made laymen question, has raised doubts which the preacher is unable to set aside, and the atmosphere of doubt is hardly the atmosphere of zeal and self-sacrificing toil. Hence laymen are not merely apathetic and evade calls of duty, but are silent and sad and know not what to believe or what to do.

We do not hear of apathy among Catholic churches or of waning attendance on the part of Catholics. Why? The Catholic thinks the doctrines of his Church are worthy of belief, has unhesitating faith in them, hence his unswerving fidelity and matchless zeal.

Laymen have not given up the Church or the Bible. They know that the Bible has made large contributions to industry and thrift and led intelligence to sit by the fireside; that it has elevated woman, created and fostered the home; that no civilization has been so worn out as to be able to neutralize its influence; that always and everywhere it has gone the Bible has made for the well-being of mankind; that no book or set of books can take its place, and that one who takes the Bible for his guide is not likely to come to much harm. But theologians have made it a book of mistakes and delusions till we wonder whether, with all its beneficent influence, it is any more inspired than "Paradise Lost."

Let preachers give laymen something to stand on, a sure foothold, if they would change our spirit of apathy into a spirit of puissant zeal. PILGRIM.

New York, Dec. 1, 1900.

Choice of a Mayoralty Candidate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is, I believe, unquestionable that in this city there is a sufficiently large number of respectable and law-abiding citizens honestly desirous of a radical change in the now feloniously inspired Municipal Government and Police Department who by their votes one year hence can effect this result.

I beg to suggest that to the Chamber of Commerce be delegated the power of the selection of a candidate for the Mayoralty at the next election, and upon whom all citizens, irrespective of their political affiliations, or any other influences, may unite in casting their votes at that time.

I also beg to suggest that there be an enrollment of the names of all citizens who will thereby pledge their votes to that candidate, so selected, which enrollment shall be held inviolate, and under no circumstances whatever be submitted, to the knowledge of any one other than the Chamber or its sub-committee appointed by it.

This procedure will be of value to the Chamber in strengthening its action, for it will thereby be enabled to obtain comparatively precise knowledge of the voting power supporting its efforts; and, too, it will enable every citizen (even he who may feel constrained to appear to support the powers that be in opposition to his better sentiments) to primarily give his moral support to the good cause.

Better than all else, perhaps, is the fact that such a method of nomination and election will divest the latter of all influence of the more or less Honorable (?) Thomas C. Platt and the dis-Honorable Richard Croker and their "pals."

A REPUBLICAN OF THE BLACKEST DYE.

New York, Nov. 30, 1900.

Asks for Reform in Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To-day the public mind is aroused by reform committees. It seems opportune to say a word, which probably goes to the bottom of the whole matter.

Why is it that there is such depravity? Whence comes all this vice and immoral condition, giving political schemers the occasion to bind the public eye? Why are reforms needed every now and then?

Here is the answer to these questions: The training of the young in the public schools is such that we find here the cause. The triangle of education—the mental, moral, and physical sides—has but one side to some degree developed. The moral and physical aspects are shamefully neglected, this neglect being due to the present school curriculum. The schools cannot turn out manly, moral, and dutiful citizens. Children are placed in an atmosphere conducive to immoral training; insubordination cannot be sufficiently punished and corrected. Duty to self and to others can hardly be taught. Immorality is bred because a moral tone is almost impossible of cultivation. To get, then, at the root of the immorality in the city we must start in to correct the young. Make moral beings of them in their places of learning, and little need will there be of correcting them when grown up. It is in the schools that "reform committees" should occupy themselves. A TEACHER.

New York, Dec. 1, 1900.

Danger in Cutting Corns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of Senator Davis should serve as a warning to the public concerning the danger there is in the careless use of the knife in trimming corns on the feet.

Hundreds of deaths occur every year from this cause. This callous formation, when cut through to the live tissues, forms a wound that does not heal, because the blood does not circulate through it. It is through the circulation of the blood that wounds heal.

The danger in cutting corns varies in different persons. In the case of a young person, in whose blood there is but slight poison contamination, a wound will heal much more promptly than in the case of a person of mature years, because, with age comes impoverishment and contaminated blood. The purer the blood, the faster the wound will heal. The newspapers announce that Senator Davis was a heavy smoker. Smoking tends to impairment of the powers of the liver, kidneys, and heart, which organs are principally burdened with the removal of poisons from the blood. The most damage which came to Senator Davis through tobacco seems to have been visited on the kidneys. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. When the kidneys broke down, an excess of poisons at once accumulated in the blood. The wound in the foot had two difficulties to contend with. The blood circulation to the part was imperfect, owing to the calloused flesh, and such blood as did reach the spot was overcharged with impurities; and, hence, its work of healing and renovation was attended with very imperfect success. Under such conditions blood poisoning was an inevitable consequence. J. M. BISHOP.

New York, Nov. 30, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Transitory.

"Your wife's book is a success, isn't it?"
"It was. It has been out over three months."—Brooklyn Life.

Another Name for Them.

Hoax—Since you've made a lot of money I suppose your wife keeps a lot of help.
Joax—No; but she has three or four hinderances.—Philadelphia Record.

Sized Up.

Miss Gabbeigh—Do I know Mr. Sappeigh? I know him like a book.
Miss Wunder—You do?
Miss Gabbeigh—Yes. Like a blank book. —Baltimore American.

Gaping's Catching.

"You call him a powerful orator? Why, when he spoke of the abyss that confronts our Nation the people yawned!"
"Certainly. He made the people actually see the abyss yawn, and you know how infectious yawning is."—Detroit Journal.

Threatened Imposition.

There is one thing I am afraid of in connection with this Kruger craze in Paris."
"What's that? War with England?"
"No. I'm afraid those wild Parisians will try and force the Kruger style of hat on the world."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Confident of It.

"Ah!" he exclaimed, after lighting his pipe in spite of the wind, "I thought that was the last match I had."
"Well, wasn't it?" inquired his friend.
"Couldn't be. I must have some more about me somewhere. If that had been my last it would have gone out."—Philadelphia Press.

A PARAGON.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

And he was one who never took
Advantage of his foe,
Who never deemed a fellow-man
Dishonest till the facts began
To clearly prove him so.

He never struck before he gave
Fair warning; all he knew
He told the world, and never sought
To claim importance he was not
Indeed entitled to.

He never asked for favors where
His help had not before,
In some fair way, been freely shown—
All that he asked for was his own,
No jot nor tittle more.

I saw him buried yesterday,
There was no weeping crowd—
No mourners lingered on behind—
Ah, but the county still was kind,
It furnished him a shroud.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ASSEMBLING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—According to London cable advices the new Parliament will assemble to-day for a brief session, the business of which, following the announcement of the chief Ministerial Whip, should be confined exclusively to the question of the supplementary vote required to meet the expenses of the war in South Africa. According to the calculations of the Government, three days will be allotted to the swearing in of members and the election of a Speaker, and on Thursday the speech from the Throne will be read. All parties regard the re-election of William Court Gully, member for Carlisle and Speaker of the late House, as a foregone conclusion. The Government has made it clear that it neither desires debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne nor an "unreasonable" amount of speaking in regard to the vote authorising new expenditures.

The Opposition, however, as shown yesterday by the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, regards this strategy as vain, "because any number of amendments raising all manner of questions can be started no matter were the Queen's speech to consist of the single sentence, 'Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I want money'" and because there will be made "a determined effort to raise the question of the relations between the Chamberlain family and the public spending departments."

To objections similar to this the Government organs have replied that since it is settled that there will be a prorogation as soon as the financial question is disposed of, the debate on the speech from the Throne can afford little room for controversy, particularly as when Parliament meets for a new session in February, the Queen's speech will then contain the usual statement of Ministerial policy, and will be open to the usual criticism. Moreover, it is pointed out by the supporters of the Government, that to attempt to open an attack on the Government when the only business before the House of Commons will be the voting of money to carry on a war which the nation has approved by a popular vote, would be a dangerous action for the Opposition in its present state.

In his speech at Dundee the other day Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the possible Liberal leader, intimated that every step of the Government to attempt to have the House vote a fresh supply of money would be contested, and that the recent appeal to the country for a confirmation for the policy of the Government had resulted in "a false election," and, moreover, that the Ministry had "reached a depth of infamy and of party malice to which no previous Government has ever sunk." This sentiment which has of late been repeated by other leading Liberals is said to indicate that the Opposition will not wait until the February session in order to make a fight with the aid of the Irish members, but will at the first opportunity attempt to show that the Government has miscalculated its own strength.

* * *

A SEQUEL TO THE DREYFUS CASE.—It now seems that while the question of a general amnesty for all persons concerned in the Dreyfus case was being examined by a commission of the French Senate, Commandant Esterhazy, who was then in London, made an exhaustive deposition before the local French Consul General, which, however, was either not communicated to the commission or rejected by it. A recent number of the Independance Belge, published in Brussels, contains the full text of the deposition, which is sworn to by Esterhazy. Copies of the documents to substantiate the declarations are also in some instances presented. The deposition incriminates Col. du Paty de Clam, Col. Henry, Gen. Billot, Gen. Boisdeffre, Gen. Gonse, and Gen. Saussier.

Esterhazy swears that the bordereau, which was the sole legal piece of evidence against Dreyfus, was forged by Esterhazy, and that therefore the examination of it by the handwriting experts was illusory. He practically confirms the conclusions arrived at by the Cour de Cassation as far as they went, admitting the truth of the charges made by this court against him, but declaring that in forging the document he acted in obedience to orders. Moreover, he declares that the alleged letters from the Kaiser containing evidence of Dreyfus's treason were simply fabrications.

* * *

M. MILLERAND'S BILL ON STRIKES.—The bill on strikes, which M. Millerand, the French Minister of Commerce, has been preparing, has just been presented to the Chamber of Deputies. It provides that in every factory employing fifty or more men a printed notice shall be posted which shall state whether or not arbitration is one of the conditions of employment. In case of the affirmative—and all State contracts will require this—the men are to elect delegates, who will submit any complaints or demands to the employer, and, failing an agreement, both sides may nominate arbitrators.

If, on the other hand, the employer should refuse to do this, the men may resolve by secret ballot on a strike, but the votes of a majority of those present and of one-third of the men employed are necessary. There must also be a weekly vote to decide on the continuance or cessation of the strike.

* * *

ANOTHER CAUSE FOR FRICTION BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The Bosnian railway question, which for some time has been a cause for dispute between the two parts of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, has temporarily been settled by a compromise, which, according to The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, is a "concession, but no compromise," as "Hungary gets the line from Serajevo to the sandjak of Novi Bazar and the Servian frontier, while Austria, which pays two-thirds of the cost, gets nothing." The surrender, it is reported in Vienna, will be keenly felt all over Austria, where the papers of all political parties, except the Government organs, find explanation in the fact that the Austrian Ministry was inadequate to deal with that of Hungary. In the latter country the Ministry is drawn from the Parliament, and, in order to exist at all, must have at its back a strong majority of the legislators, while in Austria the Cabinet officials are chosen by the sovereign, with no Parliamentary support whatever, and at present represent a country divided against itself, and one in which legislation has practically been impossible for the last three years.

The compromise, however, is said to hold out some hope in Austria that the conditions may be modified, provided that the January elections to Parliament shall make it possible to break the legislative deadlock. The prospect held out is that the line to the Dalmatian frontier, to be begun in three years, is subject to the approval of the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments, and consequently conditional. It is also true that the extension to the sandjak of Novi Bazar, which is to be begun at once, is also subject to Parliamentary sanction, but, while it is sure of being adopted by the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, the chance of its even being seriously considered by the Austrian Parliament is said to be extremely doubtful, in which case the Emperor may impose his prerogative.

* * *

THE ALLEGED RITUAL MURDER IN BOHEMIA.—The result of the second trial in the case of Leopold Hilsner, at Pisek, in Bohemia, has already been cabled to this country. Hilsner, who was a Jew, was sentenced to death for complicity with some unknown person or persons in the murder of two Christian girls. The first trial, owing to a prejudiced jury and Judge, attributed the crime to ritualistic motives. This verdict was promptly set aside by the Supreme Court, and in the trial recently closed the officials who had worked up the case and the persons who had been identified with the prosecution in the first trial were severely rebuked by the Public Prosecutor, and a rider was attached to the second verdict which declared that the well-substantiated opinion of the Bohemian medical faculty, together with the absence of all evidence of a relevant and trustworthy character to weaken its effect, left no doubt in any unbiased mind that the motive of the murder could not have been to obtain possession of Christian blood.

The Public Prosecutor, in closing his address, said: "It is impossible to make any positive assertion as to why the murder was committed. Some persons, however, have thoughtlessly, and others intentionally, set rumors in circulation respecting that motive which it is now, unfortunately, impossible to convict the masses were entirely false. But I hold that the motive was not the one which passed from mouth to mouth shortly after the murder—that is to say, the employment of Christian blood by the Jews for ritual purposes."

It is said that Dr. Baxa, counsel for the mother of one of the victims, who, in his various capacities of lawyer, anti-Semite agitator, and Radical journalist, contributed chiefly to the circulation of the ritual murder theory in connection with the case, will be proceeded against by the Government on the charge of attempting to incite sedition.

PORTO RICANS IMPROVING

Commissioner Degetau Arrives and Describes Present Conditions.

GREATER FREEDOM WELCOMED

Those Who Do Not Understand American Government Alone Suspicious —Question of the Tariff.

Frederic Degetau, first Commissioner to the American Congress elected by the people of Porto Rico, is at the Hotel Imperial. While an accomplished linguist, Mr. Degetau speaks English with less fluency than some other tongues. Born at Ponce he has traveled extensively, and has an intimate knowledge of different forms of government. He has a decided predilection for the American system.

"I am a great admirer of the United States," he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night. "While I have what might be termed a crude idea of your form of government, I have learned enough of it to satisfy me that it is about as good as any that can be arranged."

"Are the people of Porto Rico satisfied with the administration given by this Government?" the reporter asked.

"Yes and no," Mr. Degetau replied. "You see, they don't exactly understand what is going on, and many of them are suspicious, but the more intelligent Porto Ricans are perfectly satisfied. Planters and merchants have already recognized the benefits they have derived since Porto Rico became an American possession, and the lower classes will soon realize it."

"What do the Porto Ricans want?"

"Well," answered Mr. Degetau, "they want what you call a territorial form of government. That is, they want the same privileges that you accord to the people of Arizona, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and other Territories. But we are doing very well in Porto Rico, and Americans feel at home there."

"Do the people prefer American to Spanish rule?"

"Most assuredly," rejoined Mr. Degetau, "and the people are rapidly shaping themselves to American lines. Since Porto Rico came under the flag of the United States there has been a great improvement in business. There is more confidence. The sugar trade has improved, but there has been a decrease in the coffee trade. That is due to the effects of the hurricanes, and not to a change from Spanish to American sovereignty."

"What is the outlook for Porto Rico?"

"Excellent. Under American rule Porto Rico is bound to become very wealthy. There are great opportunities in the fruit business—oranges, lemons, bananas, &c.—and other branches of agriculture. All of these will be fostered, and the land owner is certain to be benefited."

"How do the tariff provisions enacted by the United States Government affect the Porto Ricans?"

"Opinions differ on that point. Some think them bad; others believe them good. I am one of the latter. But one thing is certain—that the pay of the wage-earners has increased. Where the toilers were receiving from 30 to 37 cents per day they are now getting from 53 to 60 cents. Some say that this is due to the difference in the exchange rates of money under the American system, while others attribute it to the tariff system. That is a matter of opinion."

At this juncture Mr. Degetau turned to an Englishman from Porto Rico, who did not want his name used, but who represents the second largest sugar industry on the island, and remarked:

"My friend here does not like the tariff duties, but I see no fault to find with them."

"As I understand it the tariff duties levied in Porto Rico are returned to the island Government for general improvements?"

"That is true; but as these are collected on one or two industries, the people engaged in these think there should be a general tax on the whole people."

"But you say you notice an improvement in the condition of the people under American rule?"

"Most assuredly. Especially is this noticeable among the children. Under the management of Mr. Brumbraugh, the Commissioner of Education, the children of Porto Rico are making rapid advancement. There is no mistake that there is a rapidly growing belief in Porto Rico that the American form of government is a great improvement. There is more freedom on the island, and the people are quick to recognize it. I am very hopeful of the outcome."

Mr. Degetau will go to Washington early this week, and will spend the greater part of the next two years in this country.

To Increase Newfoundland's Ministry.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 2.—Mr. Bond, the Premier, will apply to Mr. Chamberlain, Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, for permission to increase the Colonial Ministry from seven members to nine. His plan is to include two prominent supporters who are specially conversant with the details of the Reid contract, with a view to action on that measure, if necessary, during the coming session of the Legislature. It is assumed that Mr. Chamberlain will offer no objection.

May Be German Finance Minister.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—It is announced that the forthcoming retirement of Dr. Von Siemens from the Directorship of the Deutsche Bank is due to the "pressure of political duties," an`d this is generally interpreted to mean that .) will succeed Dr. von Miquel as Minister of Finance.

Turko-German Trouble Settled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 3.—The Turko-German difficulty regarding the coaling station in the Red Sea has been settled, Germany intimating that she only wants a station during the Chinese crisis.

Municipal Elections in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 2.—Considerable excitement, but no disturbance, marked the polling to-day in the municipal elections. A large vote was cast.

Privy Councilor Spinola Dead.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Herr Spinola, Privy Councilor and Director of the Charity Hospital, is dead.

American Girl Takes German Degree.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Miss C. Stewart, an American, has taken the doctor's degree at the University of Berlin.

Benefit for Mr. Ott's Family.

One of the largest benefits ever given in this city will take place at the New York Theatre Thursday afternoon. It will be in aid of the widow and children of "Joe" Ott, who at the time of his death was engaged as leading comedian at the New York. Mr. Ott was thought to be wealthy, but since his death it has been learned that he left his wife and children almost in destitute circumstances. The White Rats of America were the first to respond, the services of all members in New York being offered. They also sent $1,000, the first financial contribution. This was followed by a thousand-dollar check from the Sire Brothers, and checks from Olga Nethersole, James J. Corbett, De Wolf Hopper, William Crane, Corse Payton, Weber & Fields, Rogers brothers, and Dolly Mestayer.

Mississippi Liberal to Schools.

From The Centreville (Miss.) Jeffersonian.

Mississippi's appropriations to public schools and colleges amount to nearly $1 for every man, woman, and child in the State. No other State does as well as our grand old Commonwealth for the rising generation, and as a consequence our State is becoming more enlightened and progressive. Twenty years from to-day Mississippi will lead all of her Southern sisters. Education is the great motive power that will place our State in the front ranks.

Force of Habit.

From The Worcester (Mass. Spy.

A former school teacher, who has recently married, was preparing to go down town on a recent stormy morning, when the no-school signal rang. She immediately took off her hat, and was proceeding to divest herself of jacket also, when she realized that she was no longer a schoolmarm.

MASCOTS BACK FROM MANILA.

Three Boys Sent Home in Transport—One of Them Had Remarkable Adventures.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—To-morrow Gen. Wood will issue a decree providing for the union of the separate organizations of Provincial rural guards under one head. Hereafter they will be known as Rural Guards of the Island of Cuba, and will be subject to the orders of the Central Government. It is intended that this body shall preserve the future peace of the island.

Hitherto the provincial organizations have never gone outside their respective provinces. From this time the guards can be sent to any part of the island to meet any emergency. The plan is to concentrate as many as possible in the vicinity of the sugar estates during the grinding season.

BOY CAPTURED A FILIPINO.

Started Into the Interior on a Trip, but Was Brought Back.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Three little regimental mascots were involuntarily passengers from Manila on the transport Thomas. They were Fred Seagelstell, aged thirteen years, from Cleveland, who went out with the Thirteenth Infantry; John Wolfling, aged nine years, of Buffalo, and Sam Carter, a colored boy, who claims the South as his home.

Seagelstell distinguished himself in the Philippines by capturing a Filipino soldier and by being himself captured before he could land the Filipino within the American lines. While scouting around on his own account at Lipa the little fellow came upon a stray Filipino, whom he took into custody at the point of a gun. He was on his way to camp with his prisoner when a band of Filipinos took him in. Beyond relieving him of his shoes and hat, the Filipinos treated him kindly, and a few days later turned him over to the Americans.

Wolfling and Seagelstell together planned to go into the interior, regardless of war and, after procuring a team of horses, had started on their trip, when the American officers took them in charge at Calamba and sent them back to Manila.

BODY HURRIED TO MORGUE.

Mrs. Gannon Says Hospital's Attendants Wanted to Name the Undertaker.

When John Gannon of 31 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street died at Harlem Hospital last Wednesday, where he had been taken two hours before ill with pneumonia, his wife left his bedside and started for the street. In the hall an attendant met her and offered the services of an undertaker. She declined; in the lower hall a second attendant was similarly solicitous, and a third met the woman on the stoop, proffering the services of an undertaker.

Mrs. Gannon declined in each case, and engaged James Hynes of 318 Willis Avenue. When Hynes went to the hospital for the body on Thursday he was informed that it had been sent to Bellevue Morgue. Hynes reported the matter to Coroner O'Hanlon, who said that the case had been misrepresented to him. He gave a permit for the release of the body from the Morgue, but refused a burial permit until he had seen Mrs. Gannon, who succeeded in having the body brought away on Saturday morning, but it was late, that night before she was able to find Coroner O'Hanlon and secure a permit for the burial, which took place yesterday.

SALOON WRECKED, MAN SHOT.

Italian Probably Fatally Wounded in a Fierce Battle.

Louis Cramanora, an Italian laborer, of 3,172 Jerome Avenue, was shot twice last night in the saloon of Stephano Caporomo, at Van Courtlandt Avenue and Jerome Avenue. The wounds are very serious, and it is thought the man will not live.

Cramanora is not liked by the men who frequent the saloon. These men are employed on the Jerome Park Reservoir, and they claim that Cramanora tells things they say about the foremen and other superintendents. There were hot words last night as soon as Cramanora entered the saloon. Policeman Sullivan heard shots and noises of a hard fight in the place, and he rushed over, but when he got there he could see no one.

The saloon had been wrecked. All the glassware in the place was broken, the chairs and tables were overturned and smashed, the bar was overturned, and bottles of all descriptions were lying all over the floor, some broken. Under a table Sullivan found Cramonora, with two bullet wounds in his abdomen. The man was unconscious. He was sent to the Fordham Hospital, while several detectives started out to find who his assailants were. Early this morning Antonio Zurgo of 3,169 Jerome Avenue was arrested by the Bronx Park police. He had a bad razor slash in the back, and had to be sent to Fordham Hospital.

FIGHTING AGED MAN'S WILL.

Mr. Rutan's Granddaughter Alleges Undue Influence by His Young Wife.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Minnie Ackerman, granddaughter of Abram R. Rutan, will appeal from the filing of the will of her grandfather, and will claim undue influence upon the part of her step-grandmother. Mrs. Ackerman tried to file objection to the filing of the will, but the action was taken too late, and Surrogate King held the will had been proved. Her redress is now in the Orphans' Court, and it is intended by her counsel to file notice of appeal from the decision of the Surrogate when the Court next sits. In the will Mrs. Ackerman is ignored.

Mr. Rutan was seventy-six years of age at the time of his death. When sixty-two years old Mr. Rutan, despite opposition on the part of his family, married a young woman. By her he has one son, who is still a small boy. It is to him that the bulk of the estate is left. The boy's portion is in trust, the mother being trustee.

Besides her widow's portion the mother is made residuary legatee. After Mr. Rutan's remarriage he and his children and their children were never fully reconciled. Mr. Rutan in his will says that he left the children of his son out of his last testament because he had supported them for many years, and that one of them was now married and comfortably well off while the other was old enough to care for herself. He also says in his will that his second wife soothed his declining years, administered the affairs of his household well, and would need the fortune to support herself and their son.

GERMANS MUST LEARN ENGLISH.

Emperor Makes Study of the Language Obligatory in Gymnasia.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Emperor William's decree regarding the reform of the higher schools provides that, in consequence of the importance attaching to the English language, special attention shall be given hereafter to this branch in the gymnasia, where it is made equal with Greek in the under classes, and shall displace French as an obligatory study in the upper three classes, French being made optional in the latter.

Special emphasis is laid in the decree upon the importance of speaking the modern languages taught, and the reform plan contemplates also more attention to Latin.

Gov. Roosevelt Goes to Albany To-day.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 2.—Gov. Roosevelt spent to-day in a very quiet way. In the morning, with Mrs. Roosevelt, he went to Christ Episcopal Church, on Main Street. At dinner he entertained some of his personal friends. He will leave here on the 8 o'clock train to-morrow morning for New York, where he will board a train for Albany.

To Preside Over Yale-Harvard Debate.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 2.—Gen. Curtis Guild of Boston has been chosen presiding officer for the Yale-Harvard debate on Friday. A banquet will be given to the judges, the presiding officers, and the Presidents of the Yale and Harvard Debating Clubs in the Colonial Club before the debate.

The President's Sunday Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The President had as guests at dinner at the White House this evening Secretary Root, Senator Fairbanks, Representatives Payne, Hull, Cannon, Dalzell, and Grosvenor, and Private Secretary Cortelyou.

FOUGHT WATER FOR LIFE

The Bolivia's Crew Had to Man the Pumps Day and Night.

Rescued from Their Sinking Bark by the Steamship Olbers—Surprise Meeting at Norwegian Home.

The Belgian steamship Olbers, Capt. Brathwaite, which arrived from Brazilian ports yesterday, brought into port the shipwrecked crew of the Norwegian bark Bolivia—sixteen men, among them Capt. Olaf Haakonsen, the commander of the ill-fated craft. They had been rescued about 200 miles northeast of Bermuda early Thanksgiving morning.

For several days every man aboard the Norwegian vessel had been struggling night and day, pumping water from her hold, which, pouring through a large leak in her bottom, steadily gained on them despite their efforts, and Capt. Haakonsen soon saw that their only hope lay in a rescue by some passing vessel. Accordingly calling his men on deck, he informed them of their peril, and ordered the signal of distress, two red lights, placed in the mizzen rigging. Early the following morning the Olbers sighted the signal and showing the blue light, which on the sea announces the approach of the rescuer, headed for the sinking bark, which was about two miles distant. The work of rescue occupied nearly two hours, after which the Bolivia was left to her fate. On their arrival yesterday the rescued crew were taken in charge by the Scandinavian Sailors' Temporary Home, 172 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. This morning the Swedish Consul General will be asked to furnish them transportation to their home in Tonsberg, Swenden, which was the hailing port of the Bolivia.

Capt. Haakonsen was seen at the home yesterday afternoon and recounted his perilous experiences.

"The Bolivia," he said, "which was a vessel of 883 tons, built in Nova Scotia in 1873, left Darien, Ga., on the 20th of November for Hull with a cargo of lumber. When we set sail the ship was tight and in good shape. Until the 24th we had good weather, but then early in the morning a stiff wind from the southeast sprang up. It increased in strength all day until it blew at a furious rate. Seas swept over the deck and the ship rolled and pitched heavily. About 8 A. M. on the 25th the leak was discovered. It was in the lower hold, near the bow port. A windmill pump was set to work, and we experienced no trouble in keeping the water out on that day. About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 26th the wind shifted to west-southwest. Tremendous seas swept over us, tossing the ship about at will, and widening the leak. Then we started four men to work on the midship pump. At this time the Bolivia was running under her lower topsails only.

"The wind slightly abated the following day, and the foresails were set. The water was still pouring into the hold, but the pumps seemed to keep pace with it. The 28th the weather continued to improve, and the upper topsails were set, but we sprang another leak that afternoon which investigation proved to be in the stem. A crew was set to work cutting away the timber so as to get at it, but at 10:30 o'clock when we got right down to the skin we found the water pouring in at a terrific rate between the timbers where we couldn't get at it. Calling the men on deck, and informing them of the turn matters had taken, I put the customary questions as to what was best to be done. We decided to try and make port, and headed for Bermuda, 240 miles southwest, but at 5 o'clock the water was coming in at the rate of five and a half inches every fifteen minutes, and we saw that it would be impossible to make port. We, therefore, set our distress signals, which, early the next morning were seen by the Olbers. Capt. Braithwaite and all on board treated us with the greatest kindness."

When the crew of the Bolivia arrived at the Scandinavian Home yesterday, they were surprised to find that the Superintendent, Mr. Jacobsen, was a native of Tonsberg, and that nearly all of them knew him. Mr. Jacobsen was further surprised to find among the crew Lars Larsen, his nephew, who is sixteen years old.

Two dogs, Moses, a Georgia hound, and Pipp, an Argentine spaniel, belonging to Miss Magda Haakonsen, a sister of Capt. Haakonsen, were also taken off the Bolivia by the Olbers. The Argentine dog was given to the chief steward of the Olbers as a token of appreciation for his kindness. Four turkeys and six chickens, which had been secured in Georgia, for the Christmas dinner in his Norwegian home by the Captain, were left in the abandoned vessel. "But we saved the coon," proudly remarked a big, burly Norwegian seaman, pointing to a full-grown Georgia raccoon.

DEAL IN STREET RAILROADS.

Control of Washington Lines May Be Acquired by Boston Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Post to-morrow will say that a deal by which the Consolidated Street Railway properties of the Washington Traction Company may pass into the control of the Boston street railway syndicate, represented by Stone and Webster of that city, is under way, and may be consummated Wednesday in New York, when the bondholders of the Washington company will meet the representatives of the Boston people and capitalists interested in the matter, including Jacob Firth, President of the Puget Sound National Bank of Seattle, Washington, and A. W. Brinckerhoff, of Nanaimo, B. C.

Mr. Firth, who has been in consultation in Boston for the past week with Messrs. Stone and Webster, was in Washington to-day looking over the properties the New York bondholders control, and to-night expressed himself as very much pleased with what he had found. He says that while it is by no means settled that the representatives of the various interests will be able to come to terms, he is in Washington to look into the properties and report to those with whom he is interested.

The officers of the Washington Traction Company here say that they have no knowledge of the proposed deal.

JEALOUS BOARDER HELD.

Accused of Sending Threatening Letters to Landlady and Detective.

On the complaint of Mrs. Mary Curry, a widow thirty-three years old, of 15 Debevoise Place, Brooklyn, Harry N. Ayres, a bookkeeper was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday.

It was said that Ayres, who had been renting a room at Mrs. Curry's for two years, had become jealous of a detective who took his meals at the house. Ayres was said to have written threatening letters to both the detective and Mrs. Curry.

Ayres was locked up on Saturday night and in court yesterday pleaded guilty to the charge of violating Section 559 of the Penal Code. He was sent to the Raymond Street Jail pending a further hearing.

Economic Club Holds Aloof.

There was a meeting of the Economic Club at 96 Rivington Street last night, in which the club decided not to co-operate with the organizations fighting vice in the city. The opinion prevailed that the element of politics enters into all present efforts to deal with the question of the eradication of protected vice, and a resolution to appoint a committee to co-operate with the organizations now carrying on the fight was lost.

Test for a Looter.

From The London Telegraph.

There is an unauthorized catechism and proved tests the colonial trooper must pass in, let him be New Zealander, Canadian, Australian, South African, or even a Lumsden's Horse. "Well, my man, what can you carry on your saddle beside you and your equipment?" "Oh, a sack of flour, half a dozen chickens, ducks, geese, or turkeys, a sucking pig or two, a small bag of mealies, and, at a pinch, half a sack of sugar, Sir!" "Pooh! If you cannot get a piano on as well you cannot class yourself as a looter."

BEST HOLIDAY BOOKS.

The special Holiday Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will appear Dec. 8. It will contain a list of BEST BOOKS, chosen from the year's literature, and adapted to purchases in the holiday season. These books will be classified, and there will be semi-critical descriptive notices. The circulation of this number will be greater than that of the Fall Announcement number of Oct. 6, which, as previously announced, was over 130,000 copies. As a literary newspaper, the issue of Dec. 8 will stand as the most remarkable achievement in journalism—remarkable for size, for reading matter, for circulation, and for publishers' advertisements. To be sure of getting a copy, order in advance from your newsdealer.—Adv.

PRESBYTERIAN REVISION.

Details of the Vote—Supplementary Creed Likely to be Adopted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The committee appointed by the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to consider the revision of the creed of the Church, will meet in Washington, D. C., Tuesday, and Dr. Herrick Johnson of McCormick Theological Seminary, who is the Chairman, will leave Chicago to-morrow to preside.

The vote which Dr. Johnson will present to the committee is as follows: For a revision, 67; for a supplementary creed, 67; for a substitutional creed, 15; for an explanatory statement, 11; for a dismissal of the subject, 45. Besides these there are 40 Presbyteries which have not been heard from, most of them being either in China, India, or Mexico. Dr. Johnson said:

"The popular vote of the Presbyterian Church indicates that some change in our Creed is demanded. Exactly what that change or changes will be I cannot say, but it is probable that the committee will recommend to the next General Assembly that a supplementary Creed be adopted.

"I should say that the new article would be another standard of doctrine in addition to the four great principles now contained in the old creed and authorized and sanctioned by the Presbyterian Church. All the essentials of our faith will probably be contained in this supplement, but put in such a form as to be clear to the popular mind. Some of our creed has been misconstrued, and that is why some Presbyteries have asked for merely an explanatory statement."

PACKING COMPANY ACCUSED.

Bondholders of the International Seek Information from It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Some of the bondholders of the International Packing Company are seeking through their attorney, Jacob Newman, an investigation into the affairs of the company. A letter was sent to Alfred S. Austrian, attorney for the packing company, yesterday, making an inquiry as to where all the money had gone. It is charged that the concern has speculated on the Board of Trade, using funds which should have been held intact.

Attorney Newman asserts that the company bought $761,000 of the bonds at 20 points above the market.

"The company bought this amount up," said Attorney Newman. "Now, from whom did the company buy these bonds? From the officers of the company and the Directors, or did they give every bondholder a chance?"

The attorney intimated that a favored few had been permitted to unload holdings from which they had received no returns for the last three years.

At a meeting of the shareholders, held Nov. 20, a committee was appointed to look into the affairs of the concern. This committee will make its report at a meeting on Tuesday.

DUEL MAY BE FATAL TO BOTH

Italian After Wounding Another Rides from the Bronx Down Town with Three Stab Wounds.

Policeman McCarthy of the Mulberry Street Station was passing 21 Spring Street late last night when he overheard some Italians talking about a stabbing affray and he walked in. He found Alexander Narge, twenty-five years old, of 41 Carmine Street, in a dying condition with three stab wounds in the back.

The policeman sent to St. Vincent's Hospital for an ambulance, which soon arrived, and when the physician had relieved the man a little he said he had been stabbed by Giovanni di Scapolo, at Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. He had got on an elevated road train and ridden down town, and stopped at 21 Spring Street, where his cousin lives. The man was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

When the policeman was reporting the case the Sergeant received word to look out for a man who was wanted for a stabbing in the Bronx. The police there had found Di Scapolo in the hallway of 637 Morris Avenue, with two severe stab wounds, one in the back of the neck and the other in the abdomen. The man was in a critical condition, and unconscious. He was hurried off to the Fordham Hospital. He did not revive during the night, and could not tell any story. It was said that he could not recover.

The police of the Mulberry Street Station placed Narge under arrest in the hospital. The police suppose the men had a knife fight with each other on Morris Avenue. They do not understand how Narge could have got down town with the three wounds he received.

BANK DEFAULTERS.

How a Conspiracy Between Two Was Brought to Naught.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"No system of checks can prevent a dishonest employe from stealing," said a veteran business man and bank Director of this city, "and the best deterrent I know of is an occasional overhauling of accounts by an outside actuary. If all hands feel that this is liable to happen at any moment, they are very apt to keep straight. The strong point about such examinations should be their unexpectedness. I don't believe in the rotation of bookkeepers or other trusted employes as a check on one another. Good men in the same establishment always have an aversion to tale-bearing, and, in nine cases out of ten, they will fail to report little things that would at once excite their suspicion in a lodger kept by a stranger. They don't want to run the risk of making a mistake and securing the everlasting enmity of a fellow-employe. The man who makes the inspection should be brought, if possible from another city.

"That reminds me, by the way, of a remarkable story of collusion which was related to me lately by a National bank examiner of my acquaintance. One day he was going through the usual inspection of affairs at a solid old bank in a Northeastern city, when the cashier suddenly toppled over in an apoplectic fit, and died almost instantly. His cash and accounts were found to be absolutely correct. Some months later the Inspector dropped in to make an examination of another bank only a few doors away, and the cashier promptly slipped out a side entrance and disappeared. It developed that he was short a large amount, and, when subsequently caught a curious story leaked out. It seemed that both cashiers were defaulters, and had been in the habit of helping each other out with cash to 'make good' when the examiner appeared. At the time the first man dropped dead he had about $30,000 of the other bank's money, which he had intended to return next day. The tragedy left his friend in a terrible hole, as he had to shoulder both shortages, and when the examiner next arrived there was nothing to do but run. His statement was confirmed by ample extraneous evidence, but I don't believe it was ever given to the public in all its details."

NIGHTMARE FOR IZAAK WALTON.

If He Were Alive Surely He Would Shudder at Fishing Like This.

From The London Express.

Seven hundred fishermen fished the three miles of river between Richmond and Teddington yesterday. Far as the eye could pierce the mist, the towpath bristled with fishing rods.

It was "the London United Anglers' Annual Monster Competition in aid of the Anglers' Benevolent Society and Convalescent Home funds." There were nearly a thousand entries.

Most of the anglers were Thames men and boys, but others came from all over London and from Brighton. Any one might enter who possessed a fishing rod and a shilling for the entrance fee.

At intervals there was a flapping of silver on the towpath, and a cry of "Steward!" from the triumphant angler. A sunburned committeeman hurried up, and if the fish were eligible registered it.

The fish had to be up to the "Thames standard" of inches. If not, they were put back, and no doubt all thus escaping hurried off sadder and wiser fish to some place where rods were not 200 to the mile.

Jack, pope, minnow, bleak, and eels were "paraded." Roach and dace were the chief takes.

No angler might stand within ten yards of another unless by "mutual consent." Each man must use only one rod.

The rain fell straight, and a chill East wind blew, but the jolly fishermen were oblivious to the elements. Only a cyclone would have moved them.

They fished till the twilight fell, and then packed up their rods and flocked to riverside hostelry, where the takes were weighed.

The prizes numbered about 100, including a silver medal for the first prize winner. They ranged from clocks and cigars to "a shade of birds" and a box of fireworks!

This is the monster competition's second year at Richmond. Formerly it was held at Windsor.

PAN-AMERICAN EXHIBITS

Some of the Novel Features Which Will Interest Visitors.

Republic of Chile Makes an Appropriation of $185,000—Maine's Unique Building.

A decree of the Department of Industry and Public Works of Chile issued recently gives notice that Chile will be among the exhibitors at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. An appropriation of 500,000 pesos, equal to about $185,000, will be provided to pay the expenses of the exhibition. It has been decided to hold a national exhibition in Chile in order to make a collection of the representative Chilean products. A selection will be made from this exhibition, and after it is over the exhibits to be sent to the Pan-American Exposition will be chosen.

The Chilean National Exposition will be opened on Dec. 8, in the Normal School of Agriculture, in Santiago, and will close on Jan. 6, 1901.

An Executive Committee of eleven has been appointed to classify the exhibits at the national exposition and make selections of those to be sent to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

Another feature at the Pan-American Exposition which is expected to attract considerable attention will be the canned food exhibit. A. Edward Fuller, who has charge of this department, has devised a comprehensive plan of showing details of the canning industry in a new manner.

The process of hermetically sealing fruits to preserve them was discovered by a Frenchman, Nicholas Appert, in 1810.

The exhibits at the exposition will show all the methods of canning foods which have ever been in use, and will also show the progress of the industry in this country. The canning of fruits and vegetables as a business in the United States dates back to 1825. At that time American preserved fruits were sold in South America and the Philippines, and cranberry sauce was sold in India at $1.50 a jar.

The first real impetus that the industry in the United States received was from a polar expedition in which American canned goods were used. The explorers when they returned to civilization unintentionally did some very good advertizing for American canners.

Although the process of canning goods is comparatively simple, a thorough scientific knowledge is necessary. For many years canners have met with large losses apparently without cause. Whole warehouses full of corn have turned sour without any apparent reason. At present, however, the business is conducted with a skill that makes it almost an exact science.

Another striking feature of the exposition will be the publishers' exhibit. A collective exhibit of books and periodicals will be made in the Department of Liberal Arts.

A space sixteen by twenty feet in floor area, facing an aisle and three sides, will be surrounded by cases and be provided with tables in the interior. The shelving in the wall cases will furnish exhibit space for books in any desired number, from single volumes to the whole exhibit of a publishing house. Cases glazed all around will occupy the corners between aisles. Large books and periodicals may find places on the tables, if necessary, in glazed cases. Space above wall cases may be occupied with posters, &c.

Dr. Selim H. Peabody, Superintendent of the Department of Liberal Arts, says that the photographers will be well represented. Small wall space for hanging pictures will be allowed each exhibitor, he says, but there will be so many exhibitors that the photographic department will cover a large area of territory.

Maine will probably be one of the States for which separate buildings will be erected on the exposition grounds. A plan has been proposed to erect one building for all the New England States, but it has met with strong opposition. The State of Maine proposes to erect a building of a design so unique that it is sure to at once attract the attention of every visitor to Buffalo.

The building will be of staff like the other exposition buildings, circular in form, with projecting entrances and surmounted by a dome. Over the first entrance will appear the life-size figure of a moose. Beneath this and inside the pediment will appear an allegorical figure representing the East, and at each side, the arms of the State.

On each side of the main entrance between Ionic columns groups of statuary of proper significance will be placed, and the side porches will have similar ornamentation, a deer replacing the moose on the pediment.

In the middle of the building will be a large tank, with a fountain in the centre. The tank will be filled with large trout from the lakes and streams in Maine. The dome over this tank will be decorated with panels representing typical scenes from the Maine woods.

A wide balcony will run entirely around the building. The spaces between the decorative columns which will support it will be filled with special exhibits. Great moose, deer, caribou, and other game will appear at every corner. The dome is to be covered with stained glass. The design for the Maine building is by Harry Cochrane, an architect of Lewiston, Me. It will be built in Lewiston and shipped to Buffalo in sections. It is planned to raise a guarantee fund to pay the expenses of the building and exhibit pending the action of the Maine Legislature, which does not meet until Jan. 1, 1901.

One of the places on the Pan-American Midway, which will attract a good deal of attention, will be the Nuremburg, which is now in process of construction. "At Nuremberg," or old Nuremburg, will give visitors a thoroughly realistic picture of mediaeval life in the famous old German town. The street scenes and quaint architecture have been planned with the greatest care. The old Town Hall, the Church of St. Sebald, and other buildings familiar to tourists will be introduced.

This exhibit will have a frontage of 330 feet on the Mall, and will face the Service Building. The symmetrical placing of the various large buildings at the exposition will make it extremely easy for a stranger to find his way about the grounds. A system of connecting courts will be formed, each with its special features. The principal courts are the Court of Fountains and the Plaza, which forms a north and south perpendicular and connects with a transverse court called the Esplenade. Two minor courts open into the Esplanade known as the Court of Cypresses and Court of Lilies.

Special attention is being given to the hydraulic and fountain effects to be shown at the exposition. Each of the courts has its special fountain feature. The Court of Fountains contains a pool covering about two acres, in which are hundreds of darting and sparkling jets. These fountains are in the form of magnificent sculptures in large number. Surrounding the main group of buildings and bordered with a double row of trees and grassy banks is a broad and stately canal more than a mile in length. At certain points this canal forms a part of the court vistas, but has more to do with the rich embellishment of that portion of the grounds outside the main buildings. Lagoons that lose themselves amid lawns and gardens tap the main waterways at various intervals, and at the southern side of the Esplanade broaden into lakes, where have been planted a wonderful variety of water plants to be ready for next year's blossoming. In that part of the great exposition plot known as Delaware Park a lake half a mile long surrounded by wooded banks that will contribute much to the beauty of the exposition.

$100,000 Lost in Towboat Collision.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Dec. 2.—The steamers Tom Dodsworth and Volunteer, both Pittsburg towboats, collided twenty miles above here this morning. Almost thirty coalboats, containing 600,000 bushels of coal, sank. The loss is $100,000. Both the steamers and the coal are owned by the Pittsburg coal combine.

Editor Gets Verdict Against Mob.

MITCHELL, S. D., Dec. 2.—The jury in the case of Editor McBride, who sued forty citizens of this place for $26,000 damages for the destruction of his newspaper plant five years ago, returned a verdict late last night awarding McBride $700 damages. The newspaper plant was destroyed by citizens who were offended by articles alleged to have appeared in the publication.

CASTORIA.
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MISS GEORGIA CAYVAN ILL.

Actress in a Sanitarium for Nervous Prostration—Mental and Physical Collapse.

Miss Georgia Cayvan, the actress, who for many years was one of the city's most popular players, has been ill for several weeks in the Sanford Hall Sanitarium of Flushing, L. I. She is suffering from nervous prostration. It is said she is on the verge of mental and physical wreck, having become almost totally blind.

Last October, after her health had been declining since an operation undergone in 1895, she became too ill for successful treatment home, and it was necessary to send her to a hospital. Since then she has not rallied either in mind or body, except for a brief interval when her sister came from Massachusetts to visit her the other day. Little hope for her recovery is now entertained. It is said that her once athletic figure is so wasted that she is almost unrecognizable.

In 1892, while Miss Cayvan was appearing in "Squire Kate," at the Lyceum, she began ailing, and her trouble became so serious within the next three years that an operation was imperative. This was successful in a measure, but her health has never been good since. Before the operation she appeared on the stage many times when scarcely able to stand alone, determined not to disappoint her manager or audiences. A trip abroad in 1894 had resulted in only temporary relief, but, although her physicians warned her against work, she insisted on playing in the first ten performances of "A Woman's Silence." On the tenth night her physician peremptorily ordered her to leave the stage.

After the operation she went to Europe again. When she sailed her ill-health had begun to prey on her mind, but on returning a few months later she seemed to have recovered and was in her wonted good spirits. It was then that she decided to become a "star." Backed by a New England millionaire, she toured the country, going south from here, and then appearing in the cities of the Pacific slope. From the first her efforts met with failure, for, although well known in New York, her name had no special attraction for the country. Before she was half across the continent on her return trip the millionaire backer withdrew his support, having already lost thousands of dollars. From her own purse she defrayed the expenses necessary to fulfill the rest of her engagements.

Since the end of that tour Miss Cayvan's health has grown rapidly worse, and only once has she been conspicuously before the public. Then she went before the courts and placed herself on record as the first woman to demand legal exoneration of indiscriminate charges. She was successful in obtaining a complete vindication. Of late she has remained closely at home, seeing only her most intimate friends and absenting herself from the women's clubs of which she had previously been a prominent member.

Miss Cayvan was born in Bath, Me., in 1858. After being graduated with honors from the Boston School of Oratory, she became a reader. Her first part on the stage was in the character of Dolly Dutton in "Hazel Kirke," at the Madison Square Theatre. Then she was for a while in A. M. Palmer's company, returning after that to the Madison Square Theatre, under the management of Daniel Frohman. Later she became the leading woman of the Lyceum Theatre stock company. Both here and in London she has been a favorite. Her travels both across the Atlantic and to the Orient have been wide, and her home is filled with many rare curios collected in various parts of the earth.

COLOMBIAN REBELS ACTIVE.

Capture and Lose Town of Chagres—Other Places Attacked.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 2.—Advices brought to-day from Colon by the Royal Mail steamer Don, Capt. Newton, indicate the continuance of considerable rebel activity in all quarters of Colombia. Last Wednesday a strong force of insurgents captured the town of Chagres, fifteen miles from Colon. Eight hundred Government troops were sent immediately to relieve the town, and sharp fighting followed. The Government forces lost heavily, but the rebels were compelled to retire.

Before the Don left news had reached Colon that the insurgents were attacking Porto Colombia and Sabanilla, and that Government reinforcements had been ordered there.

It was believed at Colon that the insurgents had changed their plan, and would concentrate against Colon instead of Panama, owing to the strict precautions taken by the Government at the latter city. Martial law was being strictly enforced in Colon, and large numbers of people had been imprisoned under suspicion.

The United States gunboat Bancroft and the British second-class cruiser Intrepid were at Colon Friday when the Don left.

Obituary Notes.

O. B. WYMAN, Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin, died of cancer yesterday at Buffalo, N. Y., where he had been under treatment.

JOHN MCEWEN of Wellsville, N. Y., one of the most prominent business men of Allegany County, died Saturday night, aged about fifty years. He was the proprietor of a large manufacturing establishment in Wellsville.

J. FRANK WHITE, a printer, of 169 Pearl Street, died on Saturday. He was a son of James and the late Hannah Downs White. The funeral will take place from 120 East Forty-fourth Street, this evening at 8 o'clock. The burial will be at Huntington, L. I.

ANGELO L. MYERS, a wine importer, of 61 Water Street, died suddenly yesterday morning. He was sixty-seven years old. Mr. Myers was a member of the New York Club. The funeral will take place from 103 East Thirty-seventh Street on Wednesday morning.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS, senior member of the law firm of Reynolds, Stanchfield & Collin, died last night at Elmira, after a long illness. He was fifty-eight years of age, and had resided in Elmira since 1849. His partners are John B. Stanchfield and Frederick Collin.

CARTWRIGHT EUSTIS, a prominent business man of New Orleans, died in Milwaukee yesterday of acute pneumonia. Mr. Eustis was a member of the Board of Public Works of New Orleans and a member of the Board of Administration of Tulane University. He was a prominent Confederate in the civil war.

GEORGE LORD VARKER, a broker of this city, died at Lakewood, N. J., on Saturday. He was a son of the late Thomas and Misha Rutter Varker. He was a member of the Colonial Club, and when in town lived at the Hotel St. Andrew. The funeral will take place at St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Aven

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LIVELY SPEEDWAY SPORT

A Large Crowd Watched the Fast Brushing.

WAGON SMASHED BY COLLISION

The Bay Pacer Jack Was Seized with a Hemorrhage While Going at Top Speed.

One would have thought the Speedway season was at its height by the number of light-harness horsemen on the stretch yesterday morning. They turned out with one accord bright and early, to enjoy what was probably the last ideal day of the year for brushing. Many old scores between fast steppers were finally settled, and the coming week will see many of the favorites retired until next Spring. The crowd of spectators, which broke all records for 1900, was evidently attracted to the drive by the announcement made on Saturday that the world's champion trotter, The Abbot, (2:03¼,) purchased by John J. Scannell for $26,500 at the "Old Glory" sale, and a number of other equally famous trotters and pacers disposed of during the past week, would be out to give the Speedway stars a brush.

As far as The Abbot was concerned, the crowd was disappointed, for the animal was shipped to Buffalo, but there were a number of other well-known horses out that figured prominently in the sale. Among them was The Monk, (2:08¼,) a seven-year-old brown gelding, by Chimes-Goldfinch, which sold for $1,025, driven by Fred Gerken, owner of the old favorite Baby Berenice, with a mark of 2:26¼. The Monk proved a strong factor in the morning's sport, and made a remarkably good showing, considering the fact that Mr. Gerken had never held the lines over him before.

Much excitement was caused by a bad smash-up that occurred in the stretch near the finish post while the speeding was at its height, and a probably fatal accident was only averted by good horsemanship and the prompt action of Mounted Policeman McKean, whose horse had a large patch of hide stripped from its left hind leg during the mix-up. The accident was caused by a collision between a two-seated surrey and a team of frisky black mares driven by B. Caen and a bay trotter hooked to a pneumatic-tire speeding wagon driven by Trainer Ernest Sommers and owned by L. W. Halbut of 412 West Sixteenth Street. Everybody on the road and upon the side-walk were interested in a very close brush between Swift, (2:16½,) driven by John F. Cockerill, and the trotter David B., (2:09½,) driven by John W. Cornish. The surrey had passed the finish post, and the entire party was looking back to see the outcome of the heat, paying little or no attention to the team. Coming down the stretch ahead of Swift and David B. was Sommers, with his bay trotter at speed. As he neared the surrey the team suddenly turned, and the next instant there was a crash, and Summers was thrown out of his rig, while the horse bolted, but did not run far. The wagon broke away from the shafts and rolled completely over on Sommers, who managed to cling to the reins, and was dragged about twenty-five feet by the plunging animal before Mounted Policeman McKean dashed up and headed the animal off just as it was about to bolt, the shafts striking his horse in the left hind leg.

A DRIVER'S FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

Sommers was picked up badly bruised but otherwise unhurt. How he escaped being trampled under the frightened horses' hoofs was a mystery to everybody who witnessed the accident. Each driver blamed the other, but the sympathies of the crowd were with Sommers, for the next time the surrey made a trip down the stretch its occupants were hooted at by the crowd, who called upon the officer to put them off.

Another incident that added to the excitement of the morning occurred to the bay pacer Jack, 2:12½, one of the Speedway favorites owned by Dr. Gill. Jack had been stepped down the stretch a couple of times by Mrs. Gill, who was handling the reins, and was coming down for a third time at speed with an unknown bay pacer, when Jack suddenly stopped short near the finish post, staggered and almost fell. Then he began to bleed at the nostrils, and several spectators ran out and led him to the side of the drive, where it was found he was suffering from a hemorrhage. It was finally checked, and he was taken home in a very weak condition.

The brush which occurred during the smash-up between David B., 2:09½, and Swift, 2:16¾, was won by Swift, but in a second heat David B. had things all his own way in the stretch, and won out by an open length. The roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07, driven by Dr. David Randall, did some fast work, and won a number of brushes, but tried one heat too many, and fell a victim to the speed of the handsome chestnut pacer Hontas Crooke, 2:09, owned by C. K. G. Billings of Chicago.

On the start Hontas Crooke got a trifle the best of it, but Moth Miller soon closed the gap, and they came down the stretch nose and nose. Nearing the finish Hontas Crooke, who is an excellent finisher, showed one of her famous spurts, which landed her half a length in the lead. Moth Miller, who had been given considerable work, did not seem equal to the occasion, although urged with the whip, while Hontas Crooke continued to increase her lead, and finished with an open length to the good. The trotter Alice Barnes, 2:11½, driven by George Spear, and The Monk, 2:08¼, had one of the fastest and most exciting brushes of the morning. They were turned to a good start at the bend of the road near Dyckman Street, Alice Barnes leading to the first quarter post, when The Monk closed the gap. A nip and tuck race followed for a lead, and both animals came down the stretch at a furious pace under the whip. It looked like a dead heat until within a hundred yards of the finish post, when Alice Barnes increased her speed without apparent effort and crossed the line a head in front of The Monk. Among the most enthusiastic drivers on the road was Senator Horace White of Syracuse, N. Y., handling the ribbons over C. K. G. Billings's brown gelding Wrightwood, 2:16¾. Mr. Billings drove Franker, and the two came down the stretch at a clip that distanced everybody. Franker won out by a head, which he gained close to the finish. On the next trip down Franker lost to the Boston champion trotter, David Harum. C. F. R. Eckerson, driving the bay mare Miss Gaddis, and Charles Lloyd, driving Richard B., 2:21¼, had it nip and tuck over the entire course, with Richard B. just winning by a head.

DARIEL IN GOOD FORM.

The handsome little pacer Dariel, 2:07½, driven by Dr. H. H. Kane, President of the Road Drivers' Association, proved herself in fine form and condition, and led Miss Gaddis and Richard B., 2:21½, home by several lengths.

There was a pretty four-cornered brush between The Monk, 2:08¼; Teddy Look, 2:20¼, driven by H. L. Stout; Woodsboy, 2:25¼, driven by M. Fluckinger, and Smith, driven by J. Wright. Teddy Look took the lead on the start, and held it to the quarter against The Monk and Woodsboy. Then The Monk gradually drew ahead of the bunch, closely followed by Teddy Look and Woodsboy. They finished in this order, with The Monk a half length in the lead. Dariel, 2:07½, carried Moth Miller, 2:07, to a break, and the little trotter Dark Secret, 2:27½, beat the trotter Mahlon, 2:14¾, driven by Charles Reilly. Arch W., 2:13¾, was too slow for Alice Barnes, 2:11½, the trotter winning out by a good length.

The closing brush of the morning was between Hontas Crooke, 2:09; Fairview, 2:09½, driven by J. P. Balter; Fire Gilt, 2:11½, owned by J. P. Balter, and Ed Locke, owned by M. Hughes. Coming down the stretch the four horses paced nose and nose, and it was any horse's race until close to the finish, when Hontas Crooke drew ahead, closely followed by Ed Locke and won by a very narrow margin. Fairview was a good third.

ON BROOKLYN'S SPEEDWAY.

Loose Stones Lamed Several of the Fast Horses During Yesterday's Driving.

There was one of the greatest turnouts of the season yesterday on the Brooklyn Speedway, and from early dawn until long after dark, the broad stretch of the Coney Island Boulevard extending from the Twenty-second Avenue Boulevard to King's Highway was thronged with one of the largest and most enthusiastic crowds of horsemen witnessed on the big driveway this season.

Admirers of horseflesh who throng the Brooklyn Speedway were sorry to learn that James Gormulley's great mare Georgena, 2:07¾, would not again be seen on the Speedway this year. She has been turned out on the farm for the Winter months.

Loose stones on the sprinting path sent sensitive-footed horses lame back to their stalls. The side-wheeler Jovial, with Thomas Frisbie holding the ribbons, came down the road for a brush early in the morning, but picked up a stone, and was taken home lame. Several others suffered the same fate, and complaints will be filed with the Park Commissioners.

Among the well-known horsemen who were seen driving were C. H. Muller, driving Willie K., 2:29; John Dinghee, with Bella Wilkes, 2:18; Capt. William Guy, with Iveta, 2:15¼; Thomas Morgan, driving good old Jube; Dr. Hurd, driving his mare Annie; James Fortune, driving his bay gelding Streak, 2:14¼; W. B. Dennison, driving Spendthrift, 2:21¼; Nat. Ward drove his pride Quarter Stake, 2:16; W. H. Beebe was out with Billy T. Phil Collins held the ribbons over his pet Phil C., 2:10; John Driscoll drove Rocksey, William H. Trim, with the brown gelding Edward B., 2:22½; Winfred Alston, with his sorrel team of pacers, Jean, 2:23¾, and Jeannette, 2:20¼; Charles Harris, driving his brown pacer Charles H., 2:23¼; Wright Felton, with his brown team Wright and In It; P. T. Barrett, one of the oldest drivers on the road, with the lines over Sophie; J. N. Covert, with his pacing stallion Lawrence W.; W. W. Schmitt, with Albin; Frederick Maynken, driving his fine mare Beautiful Alice, 2:27½.

Thoroughbreds to be Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 2.—The mid-Winter sale of thoroughbred horses by Woodard and Shanklin begins here tomorrow and continues throughout the week. The sale will be held morning, afternoon, and night, and 450 head will be disposed of. There are some splendid race horses, sires, and dams to be sold, and scores of buyers from various parts of the country are here. A yearling colt by imp. Ingoldsby, out of Canebrake, owned by R. A. Swigert, worked a quarter here in 0:22½, the most sensational work done in the West thus far.

Entries for Washington Races.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Following are the entries for to-morrow's races at the Bennings track:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds; seven furlongs. Directum, 112 pounds; Sylvan Dell, Captain January, Uncle Josh, Federalist, and Give and Take, 99 each; Fluke and Decimal, 94 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Micow, Pan, James J. Corbett, Timothy Foley, Woodspike, Arverne, and Schoolmaster, 110 pounds each; Kingbrook, Flaneur, Velasquez, Infallible, and Fresnol, 107 each. Following are eligible to start as others are withdrawn: Collear, 110; Dame, Golden Boy, and Provost, 107 each; Cogswell, Ten Up, Isaac Hopper, and Salvaleta.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward, special weights and allowances; one mile and fifty yards. Evelyn Bird, Miss Mitchell, and Toluca, 109 pounds each; Harry McCoun and Lancewood, 107 each; Templar, 105; Humboldt, 99; Sentry, 98; San Luis, Blue Skin, and Amorita, 95 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Flaneur, 107 pounds; The Brother, 98; Obey, 97; Rabunta, 91; King's Favorite, 89; Mistress, 88; Historian, 87; Rubens, Lillian Hoffman, Lambkin, and Lady Hayman, 84 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Macleod of Dare, 115 pounds; Island Prince, 110; Evelyn Bird, 107; Tyrshena, 106; Charles Estes and Charawind, 104 each; Judge Magee and Hold Up, 103 each; Olive Order, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and one hundred yards. Bondman, 107 pounds; Spurs, 104; Beverage, Hopbrook, Give and Take, and Decimal, 97 each.

NATIONAL POLO LEAGUE.

Meriden Managers Enjoined to Strengthen Their Team Immediately.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 2.—A special meeting of the National Polo League was held at Hotel Garde, in this city, this afternoon, one of the objects being to take action on the failure of the Meriden management to strengthen its team. On account of other engagements, President Murnane and Secretary Morse of Boston were not prestnt, and Thomas Cotter of Hartford presided. All the teams were represented except Waterbury, Messrs. Miller and Murphy being present for Meriden. The Meriden managers gave as a reason for the pooor showing of their team inability to secure two good players, but stated that, owing to the disbandment of the Pawtucket team, a chance might be offered to get hold of George Cunningham or Kid Conway or both. After being given to understand by the meeting that an improvement must be effected in the Meriden team in a reasonable length of time, Mr. Miller left to-night for a trip to Boston, and, if necessary, to Maine, in search of players.

No change was made at the meeting in the present playing schedule. The holiday receipts from games were divided according to the pooling arrangement made at the opening of the season.

AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Games Will Be Played in the Theatre of the Knickerbocker A. C.

The opening game of the annual Class B billiard tournament for the National championship held under the direction of the Amateur Athletic Union will be played at 8 o'clock to-night in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Charles Schmitt, the champion billiard player of the Chicago Athletic Association, will meet Isaac A. Manmes of this city. During the remainder of the week two games will be played daily, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. The first five days will be occupied by the qualifying round. As Messrs. Cutler, Hendrick, and Kellogg qualified for the final round in last year's tournament, they will not be obliged to play in these preliminary games. This is the schedule of the qualifying round:

Monday, 5 P. M.—Schmitt vs. Mannes.
Tuesday, 3 P. M.—Ferguson vs. Servatius. 8 P. M.—Billiter vs. Estabrook.
Wednesday, 3 P. M.—Tobias vs. Mannes. 8 P. M.—Page vs. Servatius.
Thursday, 3 P. M.—Presby vs. Estabrook. 8 P. M.—Schmitt vs. Tobias.
Friday, 3 P. M.—Paige vs. Ferguson. 8 P. M.—Billiter vs. Presby.

In case of ties after the completion of the qualifying games in any of the above groups of three contestants, the contestant having the highest grand average will be admitted to the finals, as will also any other contestant in the same group whose grand average reaches five points.

Yachts at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The following yachts have been hauled out and laid up for the Winter months at the Jacob yard, this place: The steam yachts Columbia, Bopeep, and Wolverine, the sloop yachts Indra, Memory, Nimbus, Razmatang, Maid Marian, Raider, Lorelei, Kenosha, Robin Hood, Ida May, Whileaway, Veda, Eaglet, Esperanza, Queen Mab, Fearless, Alameda, Countess, Shrimp, Spindrift, Virginia, Microbe, Ola, Banshee, Departure, Metahka, Norota, Hera, Anoatok, Adelaide, Newasi, Josephine, Louise, Hester, O Shima San, Hussar I., Enpronzi, Waire, Colleen, Jolly Roger, Tempus, Mistral, Caroline, and the schooner yacht Amorita.

At the Robertson yard the following boats have laid up: The steam yachts Sara and Comet, the sloops Elver, Pontiac, Notus, Clytie, Charlotte, Consuelo, Chaos, Lodor, Active, Genia, Viking, Wilton, Marjorie, Cymbria, and the schooner yachts Monhegan and Lydia.

Favoring Detroit Caused a Row.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 2.—The annual meeting of the Inter-Lake Yachting Association was held at Sandusky last night. It was decided to hold the 1901 regatta at Detroit. After the banquet the meeting broke up in a tremendous row, and at a late hour an effort was made to reconvene and attempt to rescind the vote favoring Detroit.

Hugh S. Hart Testimonial Benefit.

Friends of the old athlete and sporting writer Hugh S. Hart, who died about three weeks ago, are arranging a testimonial benefit, to be held at the Grand Central Palace on Dec. 18. The benefit will be in the form of an all-around sporting show, and the leading exponents of nearly every branch of sport have expressed their willingness to give exhibitions. The programme will include wrestling, bag punching, rowing, bicycle riding, feats of strength, handball, and many other specialties.

AMONG THE GOLFERS.

Events Scheduled for the Week on Nearby and Local Links.

With the close of the Thanksgiving events the golf season on Northern links comes to a sudden stop in activity, and the list of fixtures for the coming week presents the smallest number that has appeared since the formal opening of all the courses early in the Spring. As a general rule the competitive season on local links closes with the 1st of December. A few clubs hold impromptu Saturday handicaps as long as the weather is propitious, and every week will see something of competitive interest on the Lakewood links. Provided the links are not covered with snow, New Year's Day will bring out a number of contests, and Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays will also be fairly lively. But, notwithstanding these occasional matches, the fact remains that the Northern season is a closed one for golf, and will so remain until April at least. The programme for the coming week is:

MONDAY, DEC. 3.

Marine and Field—Final round for the Theodore L. Cuyler Cup.
Lakewood—Play off for the handicap cup between James Converse and Irving Brokaw.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4.

Morris County—Final for club championship and Thebaud Cup between James A. Tyng and Howard A. Colby, 36 holes.
Nassau Country—Caddies' tournament, semi-final round.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7.

Lakewood Country—Women's open handicap.
Nassau Country—Caddies' tournament, final round.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8.

Lakewood Country—Men's open handicap.
Nassau Country—Handicap for Percy Chubb Cup.
Dyker Meadow—Club handicap.

From a golfing standpoint, the chief event is the championship final for the Morris County Club honors between James A. Tyng and Howard A. Colby. The clubhouse and links are really closed for the season, as the club allows no playing from Dec. 1 until April, but the committee have sanctioned the use of the course for this belated championship final. By an odd coincidence, both Tyng and Colby are survivors for the Louis Thebaud Cup at bogy match play handicap. So the one match to-morrow will decide both events. Each has recently won a golf championship, Tyng at Baltusrol and Colby at Essex County. The former was not among the Lakewood competitors last week, but Colby qualified in the first set only to be beaten by H. M. Forrest of Philadelphia in the second round.

The excellent golf played by Forrest was one of the features of the Lakewood tournament. He was practically a different player from the same Forrest whom Travis beat by eleven holes in the recent Philadelphia-New York team match at St. Andrew's. In the semi-final round with Findlay Douglas, he kept the former champion guessing all the time, the latter just winning by one hole. Forrest expects to play in the Atlantic City tournament next week, and later he will join the Florida golf delegation.

The tournament also heralded the return to his home links of the Rev. D. L. Schwartz, the Episcopal rector in Lakewood, and whose devotion to golf has sometimes likened him to certain celebrated Scotch divines. The Lakewood clergyman has been abroad over a year, and one of his great achievements was playing fifty-four holes one day on the old St. Andrew's links.

R. B. Wilson, the Lakewood Country Club's golf professional, returned from a two months' visit to Scotland on Thursday, and he will add a few finishing touches to the course this week, preparatory to the women's and men's handicaps next Friday and Saturday. The formal opening of the season's matches was deferred last week, but the pigeon shooting began on Saturday. Dr. Paul Kimball, one of Lakewood's former crack golfers, is now devoting nearly all of the spare time he has for recreation to shooting, and he is a frequent victor.

R. M. Goddard has won the championship of the Crescent Athletic Club, defeating C. V. Meserole in the final thirty-six-hole round by 9 up and 8 to play. James Rhett held the title last year.

Mrs. Otis Howard, whose title to the championship of the Glenwood Golf Club of Hudson, N. Y., has been undisputed for four years, has just met her first defeat. In the final round for the championship of the coming year Mrs. Howard was beaten by Miss Eloise Payne by 5 up and 4 to play. Charles Esselstyn won the men's championship for the fourth year, defeating E. W. Scovill by 3 up and 2 to play in a hotly contested thirty-six hole match.

A Winter course of nine holes has been opened by the Englewood Golf Club. It will afford plenty of sport, for it is a long one, 3,150 yards in circuit. The club is going to send its greenskeeper, Harry Stark, to England and Scotland to make a study of the links, and several changes are proposed to the regular eighteen-hole course when he returns.

As previously announced, Harry Vardon will start this morning on a flying trip to Colorado under engagement to play two matches, one at Denver and the other at Colorado Springs. He will be accompanied by Thomas Bendelow. On Dec. 15 Vardon sails for home, and C. S. Cox, his manager, said yesterday that no arrangements had been made for his return in the Spring.

The truth that all kinds and conditions of persons are seen on the links had another forcible illustration last week, when Mayor James Gould of Chelsea, Mass., won the championship of the Bonnie Burn Golf Club at that place. At the same time the Rev. Samuel M. Cathcart made the lowest score for the course.

The Boston golfers who use the public links are not so fortunate as the New Yorkers, for the Boston Park Commissioners have decreed that the Franklin Park links must be closed this week. A number of the regular players have drawn up a petition asking that the course be kept open until the rigors of Winter set in, but the request has not been granted. Statistics of the players who have used the links during the Summer show that about 40,000 is the round number for the season. The players feel very keenly the death of the professional, Willie Campbell, and a new man will have to be secured next season.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Fine Weather Brought Out Many Participants in the Club Events.

Members and guests of the Brooklyn Athletic Club held an 8-mile run across country yesterday morning, from the clubhouse to Maspeth, L. I. The course lay from the Grand Street Park grounds to and over the farming land to Laurel Hill, then through Corona, Berlin, and back by way of the cross-country route home. B. W. Dudley took the lead in the sprint at the finish, and won by several yards in the fair time of 57 minutes 28½ seconds. The other participants finished in this order: William H. Classen, Thomas F. Fraser, Frank Veres, J. J. Donnelly, H. Classen, Sidney Curtis, Christopher J. Kenney, and John C. Doyle.

The Star Athletic Club of Long Island City held one of the best runs of its season yesterday. The course lay from the clubhouse through Vernon Avenue to Clarke's Woods, through the woods to Washington Avenue, and thence through Washington, Jackson, and Vernon Avenues back to the clubhouse. The distance was approximately four miles. From start to finish there was an exciting race between Robert W. Kennedy, and T. Kelley of the Star Athletic Club and A. L. McKeever of the National Athletic Club. Kennedy won by a bare ten yards, with McKeever second and Kelley third. All of the other starters finished.

The Pastime Athletic Club held its usual run across country yesterday afternoon, the trail leading from Huber's Hotel, at Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, over five miles of the old Jerome course. P. Fortner led the pack of fourteen runners from the start, finishing the course in 35 minutes and 10 seconds. The leaders finished in this order: Fortner, E. Fagan, E. Rathgeber, M. Tausig, and P. Troy.

The National Athletic Club also held a well-attended run over a six-mile course yesterday afternoon. Thomas L. Brophy finished at the head of the pack, his time being 42 minutes. The others finished in this order: R. C. Wills, John J. Holt, F. J. Grundey, William D. Wynne, Peter Wend, and A. L. Rippler.

Fickle Fair One Sued for Car Fare.

From The St. Louis Star.

George Wagerstad of Berlin, Ill., has filed suit for breach of promise of marriage in the Circuit Court. Elizabeth Long, formerly of Springfield, but now living in Berlin, is made the defendant. Wagerstad asserts that she promised to marry him in April, 1899, and, although he has repeatedly asked her since to wed him, she has refused. Wagerstad says he expended $20 in railroad fare from Berlin to Springfield and in street car tickets in order that he might visit her at her home. He now asks that this money be returned to him and that he be recompensed to the extent of $2,000 for his time and wounded feelings.

TO BOWL FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Teams of Five Men Each Compete in the Tournament—Other Events Scheduled.

Beginning on Tuesday evening a series of games for the bowling championship of the Borough of Manhattan will be rolled between picked teams of five men each, representing the four principal bowling leagues of the borough. Two of these leagues—the Harlem and the American National—represent the upper and lower east side respectively, and the other two—the Columbia and National—represent the upper and lower west side respectively. The east side teams will first bowl two matches each for the championship of their district, while the west side teams will engage in a similar contest. The winning teams in each contest will then meet in the final trial for local supremacy.

The teams representing the four leagues are not the regular teams of any clubs, but are selected from the ranks of the association which they represent according to their individual standing and regardless of their club affiliations. In this manner a team representing the full strength of the league is obtained.

The Columbia League team is the only one that has been finally chosen as yet, as the other leagues each have two or more men whose standings are so close that a decision will not be made until they have rolled a few more games. The teams so far as they have been selected, with their individual averages, are as follows:

Columbia League—Frederick Clinch, Corinthian, 170; P. Moynahan, Phoenix, 174; George Roeschlau, Dolando, 179; A. Silvers, Rosedale, 178; C. M. Schaeffer, Corinthian, 185.

National League—Charles Klingelhoffer, Metropolitan, 184; Edward Pierson, Roseville, 184; W. Fisher, Metropolitan, 186; Otto Voege, Fidelia, 186; John Vorhees, Metropolitan, 195; Charles Starr, Golden Rod, 182; Louis Stein, Oriental, 188.

Harlem League—William Linden, Empire, 190; David Shiman, Empire, 186; D. McDonald, Morris Club, 187; Edward La Forest, Knickerbocker, 185; H. Lockwood, Belvidere, 185; George Young, Empire, 185.

American National League—Frederick Clinch, Corinthian, 194; Henry Buchholz, Orchard, 193; Edward Keller, Metropolitan, 191; John Koster, Fidelia, 190; John Vorhees, Metropolitan, 190; P. McNally, Columbia of Paterson, N. J., 188; William Rothermel, Fidelia, 188; John Walter, Monarch, 186.

The schedule of the preliminary contests has been arranged as follows:

Tuesday, Dec. 5—Harlem League vs. American National League for east side championship, at Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

Monday, Dec. 10—National League vs. Columbia League for west side championship, at Starr's alleys.

Monday, Dec. 17—American National League vs. Harlem League for east side championship, at Thum's Germania alleys.

Tuesday, Dec. 18—Columbia League vs. National League for west side championship, at Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

The date of the final match has not yet been arranged. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged at all the match games, the proceeds to be used in defraying the expenses of the delegates and teams which will represent the New York bowling clubs at the American Bowling Congress at Chicago next month. The games will begin at 8:15 P. M.

The schedule of the regular games for the week is as follows:

MONDAY, DEC. 3.

Columbia Bowling League—Enterprise, Empire City, and Rosedale Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Belvidere, Friendship, and Morris Club Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National Bowling League—Germania and Oriental Bowling Clubs. Starr's alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Metropolitan, American Owl, and Surprise Bowling Clubs. Thum's Germania alleys.

North Side League Tournament—Claremont and Home City Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Interclub Bowling League, Brooklyn—Carleton Club vs. Knickerbocker Field Club, Crescent Athletic Club vs. Columbian Club, Aurora Grata Club vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club. Club alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Queer and Pontiac Bowling Clubs and Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Long Island Bowling League—Kings County Wheelmen and Monarch and Pin Knight Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League tournament—Fort Greene, Fern, and Welcome Councils. Trainor's alleys, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4.

Columbia Bowling League—Royal Arcanum Wheelmen and Corinthian and Dolando Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Grove Hill, Hyperion, and Audubon Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National Bowling League—Berkeley Bowling Club and Roseville Athletic Association. Starr's alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Empire, Golden Rod, and Germania Bowling Clubs. Thum's Germania alleys.

North Side League Bowling Tournament—Morris and Knickerbocker Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Reid's alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Companies A and C. Armory alleys.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island Bowling Tournament—Class A, Orient, Mutual, and Logan Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Twenty-third Regiment Bowling Tournament—Company H vs. Company D, Hospital Corps vs. Company A. Armory alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League Tournament—East New York, De Forest, and Commonwealth Councils. Trainor's alleys, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.

Columbia Bowling League—Bank Clerks' and Linwood Bowling Clubs and Century Wheelmen. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Standard, Cyclone, and Lotus Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National Bowling League—Corinthian Bowling Club and New York Athletic Club. Starr's alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Orchard, Spartan, and Bleecker Bowling Clubs. Thum's Germania alleys.

North Side League Bowling Tournament—Bronxdale and Liberty Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Archdiocesan Union League Bowling Tournament—Columbus Catholic Club No. 1, Holy Cross Lyceum No. 1, and Spalding Literary Society No. 1. Thumann's Colonial Hall alleys.

Life Insurance Bowling League Tournament—Ehler's alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Arlington, Queer, and Pin Knight Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Long Island Bowling League—Reinecke, Imperial, and Prospect Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Twenty-third Regiment Bowling Tournament—Company E vs. Company K, Company E vs. Company G, and Company I vs. Company F. Armory alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Bedford, Justin F. Price, and De Witt Clinton Councils. Trainor's alleys, Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6.

Columbia Bowling League—Standard, Lotus, and Friendship Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Eclipse and Empire Bowling Clubs and Century Wheelmen. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National Bowling League—Golden Rod and Fidelia Bowling Clubs. Starr's alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Arlington, Surprise, and Columbia Bowling Clubs. Thum's Germania alleys.

North Side League Bowling Tournament—Hooker and Tremont Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League—Caledonian Fire Insurance Company, Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company, and Phenix Fire Insurance Company, German-American, Lancashire and Liverpool, London and Globe Fire Insurance Companies. Reid's alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Field and Staff and Company G. Armory alleys.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island Bowling Tournament—Royal Arcanum, Macon, and Oxford Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Pro Patria, Nassau, and Washington Irving Councils. Trainor's alleys, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7.

Columbia Bowling League—Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum, and Belvidere and Oriental Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Harlem Wheelmen and Knickerbocker and Central Park Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National Bowling League—Spartan Bowling Club and Our Council, Royal Arcanum. Starr's alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Fidelia, Glendale, and Golden Rod Bowling Clubs. Thum's Germania alleys.

Archdiocesan Union League Bowling Tournament—Cathedral Catholic Club No. 2, Spalding Literary Society No. 2, and Loyola Catholic Club No. 2. Thumann's Colonial Hall alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Monarch, Echo, and East New York Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Long Island Bowling League—Imperial, Orient, and Manhattan Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Bushwick, Dauntless, and Burnside Councils. Trainor's alleys, Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8.

Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association—Colgate & Co., Lanman & Kemp, and Merck & Co.; Johnson & Johnson, Parke, Davis & Co., and General Chemical Company. Reid's alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Non-commissioned staff and Company I. Armory alleys.

Kings County Wheelmen Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The Kings County Wheelmen bowling team was defeated last night by the Newburg Wheelmen bowling team in a series of games, best two out of three, on the alleys of the home team, the following being the score:

Newburg Wheelmen.				Kings County.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
D. Sterling	173	209	160	Courtney	133	170	191
W. Gallow'y	150	170	157	Dobbie	190	150	199
J. E. Drew	159	163	162	Twiddy	133	124	124
C. L. Odell	169	187	186	Leach	135	176	189
S. Galloway	188	149	172	Cornish	165	213	166
Total	839	878	787	Total	727	833	869

FATIGUES OF CAMPAIGNING.

Gov. Stanley of Kansas Talks of His Canvass of His State.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Gov. Stanley made more than one hundred speeches during the recent campaign, and he says he was interrupted only once by a questioner. "This man," says the Governor, "fired a long question at me, which was greatly involved. I answered it seriatim, but he was not satisfied and began to grumble about something. I waited awhile and told him he was all right, that we could stand him once in a while for a day, but I would hate to be his wife and have him all the time. The audience laughed, and the questioner joined in, and before the end of the speech was applauding with the rest, which greatly gratified me."

Speaking of the alleged hardships of the campaign, the Governor said: "I didn't find a hard bed in the State. They were all soft to me, I was so tired after each day's work. I tried no lotions or gargles for my throat and kept away from medicines, with the result that I kept up well, and when I see men like Dennis Flynn, who is younger, collapsing after a campaign I conclude that I am able to stand any amount of hard work. The only effect I have felt from the hard work has come since the election. On two occasions, and entirely unexpected, my legs and back would suddenly grow tired and begin spasmodically aching, but I suppose it is in the nature of a reaction."

Speaking of his liking for children, Mr. Stanley continued: "Knowledge of my liking for children here in Wichita seems to have spread all over the State. How do you suppose? I don't know. Not much has been said about it in the papers, but they all seemed to know it and in all my receptions there were the little tots looking as solemn as could be, and sticking out their chubby hands for a shake. I don't remember any of them having said anything further than 'How do you do, Governor,' and beating a hasty retreat, but I believe, and I am proud of it, that I shook the hands of more little children than any other candidate in the United States this year."

Protective Measure.

"Boggs bought his wife one of those Indian br

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John D. Crimmins, James H. Post,
Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.

A small Block of a valuable Copper Mining Stock for sale at a reasonable price! P. O. Box 1230, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE LOAN MONEY TO MERCHANTS IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 7th.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
LAWSON, ARNOLD & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Members of Boston and New York Stock Exchanges,
33 STATE ST., BOSTON.

The stock of the TRINITY COPPER COMPANY having this day been allotted we will buy and sell the same upon commission until it is placed upon the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and will upon application quote the correct bidding and asking price. Until further notice we will buy Trinity stock in any sized lots at par, $25 per share.

Boston, Dec. 1, 1900. LAWSON, ARNOLD & CO.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $3,500,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.
DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE F. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. & Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker, Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin, James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont, Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell, Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette, Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven, Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman, Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes, H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson, Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Harry Payne Whitney.
LONDON OFFICES,
60 ST. JAMES STREET, S. W., LONDON.
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.
Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.
LEVI P. MORTON.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $1,800,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. F. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield, Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day, L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne, Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss, John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown, James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $4,500,000.
Fiscal Agent of the United States for Cuba.
DIRECTORS:
Charlton T. Lewis, Henry F. Shoemaker,
John G. Carlisle, Roland R. Conklin,
E. C. Potter, Wager Swayne,
Samuel M. Jarvis, James S. Kuhn,
James B. Dill, William H. Taylor,
Alvah Trowbridge, Stanley L. Conklin,
Frank H. Ray, Heman Dowd,
Luis Suarez Galban, Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath, Benjamin F. Tracy,
Oakleigh Thorne, John C. Tomlinson,
E. W. Scott, John Hone,
H. B. Hollins, F. R. Coudert, Jr.,
Frank Rockefeller, E. A. De Lima,
Wm. H. Cheesebrough, Leopoldo Carbajal,
Marquis de Pinar del Rio
BRANCHES:
LONDON, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, CIENFUEGOS, MATANZAS.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits $1,558,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Morris K. Jesup, Brayton Ives,
Dudley Olcott, D. O. Mills,
Geo. A. Hardin, Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson, Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe, Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull, Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer, Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas, Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons, J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry, George Coppell.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,216,626.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, Oct. 10, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1, 1900, the same to be paid December 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 9, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 9, 1900, and reopened at 10 A. M. on November 23, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, Oct. 10, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 9, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 23, 1900.
On December 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent, when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

OFFICE OF
EMPIRE STATE—IDAHO MINING AND DEVELOPING COMPANY.
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street.
New York, November 30th, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 81.
A monthly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable December 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 4th.
F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 6.
The sixth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on Jan. 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Dec. 15, 1900.
The transfer books will close on Dec. 15, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on Jan. 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. BARRET RIDGELY, Secretary.

National Steel Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on December 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 12th.
The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from December 13th to 31st, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treas.

Hocking Valley Declares Dividend.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hocking Valley Company, held at its office in this city Friday, November 30, 1900, a semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the company was declared, payable January 16, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business December 28, 1900.

Denver & Southwestern Ry. Co.
Coupons of the General Mortgage 5% Bonds due December 1st will be paid by KESSLER & CO., 54 Wall St. J. P. COBB, Treas.

Meetings and Elections.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Nov. 1, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fourth day of December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors,
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SONS OF the Revolution in the State of New York will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York City, on MONDAY, December 3, 1900, at 8 o'clock P. M. for the election of Officers and Managers and the transaction of business. Polls will be open from 8 to 9:30 P. M.
MORRIS PATTERSON FERRIS, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on Monday, the 3d day of December, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time an election will be held for five trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.
SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 Union Square.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held Tuesday, December 11th, 1900, at the banking house, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, Dec. 1, 1900.
We beg to announce that Mr. WARREN B. NASH has this day been admitted to our firm.
H. I. JUDSON & CO.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The monthly settlement passed off under unusually easy money conditions. Private discount advanced temporarily to 4¼ per cent., but fell back ½. The market expects easier rates. From Reichsbank officials it is ascertained that the bank now looks forward to entering upon the new year with the existing rate. It also appears that last week's movement, so far as the bank is concerned, was highly satisfactory. Gold to the amount of 10,000,000 marks was imported, and further sums are expected from England soon. The ease in money caused a rise in domestic Government funds, as well as imparted firmness to the general market.

Iron shares vacillated considerably, but the gains for the week ranged from 4 to 9 points. The market was strengthened by the prolongation of the Girder and Half-Finished Products Syndicate and by the expression of opinions by the heads of the Coal Syndicate that the depression in iron would be only temporary. The syndicate has reduced girders to 120 marks per ton and steel billets to 115 marks.

On the Boerse the most sensational event of the week was the meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the two mortgage banks whose affairs, as already cabled, became embarrassed recently. Their total obligations amount to 465,000,000 marks, which, at present quotations, represent a loss of 110,000,000 marks.

The ease in money causes unusual activity in new issues of stocks and bonds. Obligations of the Allgemeine Elektricitaets Gesellschaft, to the amount of 15,000,000 marks, at 4½ per cent., will be subscribed Dec. 6 at 99½. The Helois Elektricitaets Gesellschaft will issue 4,000,000 marks in shares at 6 per cent. and 1,000,000 marks at 5. The Bochum Cast Steel Company will issue shares to the amount of 4,000,000 marks.

The Boerse estimates the financial needs of the Government at 300,000,000 marks.

Navigation companies have done an unusually profitable business this year, most of them increasing their dividends. The earnings of the North German Lloyd Company to Oct. 31 are estimated at 9,000,000 marks above the figures for 1899.

The South German Cement Syndicate has been renewed, but production will be restricted 30 per cent.

Dr. von Siemens will retire Dec. 31 from the Directorship of the Deutsche Bank, but he will remain on the Board of Overseers.

The prohibition of the importation of canned meats caused unusually heavy imports up to Sept. 30, in anticipation of the law becoming effective, the total import being 5,441 tons, as against 2,627 tons for the corresponding period of the previous year, and of the total 4,005 tons came from the United States, as against 1,929 in the same period last year.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The decrease in surplus reserve reported by the banks on Saturday is significant of nothing more than the preparations always made at this time of year for dividend and interest payments due on or about the 1st of December. Even with the decrease reported, surplus reserves are still more than two million dollars in excess of the figures at this time a year ago. In view of the recent large interior shipments and the heavy demand incident to the stock market activity, this showing is gratifying and but goes to bear out the opinions of representative bankers that there need be no fear of money tightness in the near future—of anything other than ordinary rates.

So far as the stock market is concerned indications point to further strength and advancement. The many views, and from so diverse quarters, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, telling of National prosperity but reflect the confidence everywhere felt in a continuance of the country's advancement, commercially, financially, and otherwise. And it is but reasonable, but natural, to expect that industrial betterments, financial progress, and commercial expansion will be reflected in improvement in market values.

CANADA'S PROSPERITY.

C. A. Molloy of Toronto, Ontario, speaking of business conditions in Canada, says:

"We are having good times like you, and, like you, we are looking for even greater prosperity. Conditions on our side of the line are much as they are here. We have just gotten over a political campaign which, while it was on, tended to unsettle business conditions. Now, that over, we can devote more of our time to business pursuits; and we purpose to do it.

"I do not know whether you know it, but it is a fact that your prosperity is always reflected in improved conditions with us—for we share in a large measure in your progress.

"So far as I can see, the United States is in for a great period of prosperity, and Canada cannot fail to be benefited thereby."

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the surplus reserve of $1,412,600. The banks now hold a surplus of $10,865,675 above the legal requirement. The changes in averages show an increase in loans of $11,778,000, an increase in specie of $2,152,500, a decrease in legal tenders of $310,200, an increase in deposits of $13,019,-600, and a decrease in circulation of $18,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Dec. 1, 1900.	Nov. 24, 1900.	Dec. 2, '99.
Loans	$804,498,100	$792,722,100	$682,159,800
Specie	166,895,000	164,742,500	145,314,500
Legal tenders	60,073,400	60,383,600	50,241,700
Net deposits	864,410,900	851,391,300	748,078,000
Circulation	30,670,000	30,688,200	16,480,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Dec. 1, 1900.	Nov. 24, 1900.	Dec. 2, '99.
Specie	$166,895,000	$164,742,500	$145,314,500
Legal tenders	60,073,400	60,383,600	50,241,700
Total res'e.	$226,968,400	$225,126,100	$195,556,200
Reserve req'd against dep.	216,102,725	212,847,725	187,019,500
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$10,865,675	$12,278,275	$8,536,700

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	23,263,075	25,983,775
Jan. 20	24,136,675	34,693,675	31,275,300
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,309,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,462,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,688,492
Feb. 24	19,678,850	30,324,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,208,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	19,074,175	28,089,050
March 24	5,317,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,625	35,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,825,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,675	44,504,675
May 5	15,679,475	19,351,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,138,025	46,997,225
May 19	16,555,225	24,631,525	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,525	48,933,725	58,704,600
June 2	20,122,275	42,710,800	52,249,700
June 9	18,374,250	39,328,100	53,841,100
June 16	17,498,750	30,003,200	59,272,800
June 23	16,526,850	25,697,800	62,206,250
June 30	16,859,375	14,274,550	62,013,550
July 7	15,589,250	5,062,475	53,345,300
July 14	19,960,125	10,698,750	49,365,825
July 21	24,031,900	12,055,600	43,012,000
July 28	27,535,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,875	8,110,600	39,895,000
Aug. 11	28,125,950	14,995,375	38,134,850
Aug. 18	20,557,050	15,082,350	25,859,250
Aug. 25	23,888,925	12,878,525	21,843,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,991,050
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,076,775
Sept. 15	20,896,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,325	2,963,700	8,252,875
Sept. 29	12,942,600	1,724,450	15,327,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	643,200	18,743,600
Oct. 13	4,463,925	1,177,350	19,661,550
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct 27	3,031,525	3,038,525	26,061,550
Nov. 3	5,950,400	*338,350	19,023,050
Nov. 10	4,606,050	*2,788,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,669,775	*312,025	16,667,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,952,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,865,675	8,536,700	17,097,950

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$10,865,675	1895	$21,294,275
1899	8,536,700	1894	52,220,800
1898	17,097,950	1893	76,096,900
1897	8,536,700	1892	6,493,750
1896	32,464,400	1891	8,868,625

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Dec. 1	$1,169,856,345	$47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,589,539,179	66,916,100
Nov. 17	1,546,552,775	64,659,891
Nov. 10	1,070,094,367	45,286,811
Nov. 3	1,072,849,698	53,380,010
Oct. 27	1,144,667,500	58,278,726
Oct. 20	1,033,592,101	51,726,588
Oct. 13	926,820,551	52,582,350
Oct. 6	989,961,743	54,889,111
Sept. 29	836,384,300	43,249,635
Sept. 22	812,622,414	47,270,376
Sept. 15	747,650,386	51,714,874
Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,056,450
Sept. 1	659,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	671,308,001	45,452,304
Aug. 18	736,760,296	49,880,774
Aug. 11	697,706,104	41,729,687
Aug. 4	782,081,788	55,383,359
July 28	753,779,500	45,311,780
July 21	735,578,094	46,704,063
July 14	686,929,981	51,182,188
*July 7	966,833,447	56,844,104
June 30	980,910,627	60,314,484
June 23	842,062,268	49,580,384
June 16	878,370,498	49,458,270
June 9	898,061,096	54,623,659
*June 2	920,976,055	49,240,800
May 26	905,215,330	55,921,961
May 19	1,006,863,479	51,884,225
May 12	895,720,213	54,586,513
May 5	1,153,701,031	72,806,381
April 28	1,064,446,557	48,974,241
April 21	1,195,364,041	76,001,061
April 14	1,080,414,178	60,447,058
April 7	1,270,596,366	66,745,368
March 31	1,116,124,633	62,429,219
March 24	1,170,886,960	47,894,708
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,880,142
March 10	983,389,761	50,598,191
March 3	1,020,735,849	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	875,185,580	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	925,515,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,106,832,069	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,052	59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,065,176,062	56,908,365
Jan. 13	1,097,626,402	58,654,508
*Jan. 6	1,146,108,226	62,735,567
*Dec. 30	980,902,965	46,539,980
Dec. 23	1,423,305,048	58,302,786
Dec. 16	1,349,844,928	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,066,435	45,117,036
*Dec. 2	1,039,436,966	46,097,791

*Five days.

DEFICIT IN ITALY'S BUDGET.

Greater Part of It Due to Expense of the China Expedition.

ROME, Dec. 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Rubini, Minister of the Treasury and ad-interim Minister of Finance, announced in his budget statement that the budget of 1900-1901 at present showed a deficit of 19,000,000 lire, of which 18,000,000 lire must be charged up to the expenses of the China expedition.

The Minister said, however, that, in view of the continuing increase of the revenue over the estimates, this deficit would certainly be greatly reduced before the end of the financial year. He pointed out also that, while the estimates for 1901-1902 showed a deficit of 18,000,000 lire, here again no allowance had been made for increasing revenues, which would probably reduce the deficit.

Signor Rubini explained that these small deficits arose from the paying off of the debt and from outlay for railroad construction. The budget situation he characterised as essentially good, but he insited that it was "absolutely imperative to abstain from all increase of taxation and fresh loans, in order to secure a budget which, by raising credit and confidence in the country, will enable the Government to proceed with much desired, extensive, and useful reforms."

OPENING FOR THE SHOE TRADE.

Consul Schumann Advises that Americans Enter the Field in Egypt.

Walter Schumann, Consul, writes from Mainz that if American shoe manufacturers were to study closely the requirements of the Egyptian trade, they ought to be able to conquer that market with ease.

"France," he says, "formerly supplied almost exclusively calf leather for blackened boots; but the market for this leather has greatly decreased, owing to the demand for red and tan colored shoes. This change of fashion has greatly benefited the German export, though for the highest grades England still has the monopoly. Owing to Swiss competition, the export of shoes from France to Egypt has likewise fallen off. On the one hand, the prices of French shoes are too high, and on the other the French manufacturers do not adapt themselves to the requirements of the Egyptian trade."

Consul Schumann believes that the American manufacturers should be able to offer a better and cheaper shoe than the Swiss manufacturers.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Sheppard.
2—Lacey vs. Giles.
3—Dittmar vs. Count Castellane.
4—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Rouse.
5—Berkeley vs. N. Y. Casualty Co.
6—Peabody vs. Knubel.
7—Timberlake vs. same.
8—Young vs. same.
9—Bamberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Schropp vs. 3d Av. Railway Co.
11—Schropp vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Catlos vs. same.
13—Lytle vs. Crawford.
14—Mutual Reserve F'd Life Assn. vs. Peterson.
15—Ehrig vs. Kehrwieder.
16—Meyer vs. Bushmann
17—Reynolds vs. Union Railway Co.
18—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Boyd.
19—Goldshear vs. Pressman.
20—McMillan vs. McQuade.
21—In re Biermanstock.
22—Johnson vs. Young & Fletcher Co.
23—Marsh vs. Hopkins.
24—Oglesby vs. Standard Shoe Machinery Co.
25—Balbach vs. Wallach
26—Ringler vs. Jetter.
27—Bates vs. Bates.
28—B. Trust Co. vs. Oppenheimer.
29—Mayer vs. Rathbone.
30—White vs. Fink.
31—Clark vs. Naarden.
32—In re E. 163d St.
33—In re St. Ann's Av.
34—Hubbel vs. Searles.
35—German Sav. Bank vs. Ruck.
36—Gordon vs. Eve. Post Pub. Co.
37—Dossert vs. John H. Woodbury Dermatological Inst.
38—Greenberg vs. McDonald.
39—Willis vs. New York Times Co.
40—Irving Sav. Inst. Co. vs. Kniffen.
41—Cassidy vs. Marks.
42—Miles vs. Kass.
43—Wolff vs. Waring.
44—McDermott vs. Henry McShane Mfg. Co. of Baltimore.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—In re Pier 39 E. R.
2—Cammann vs. Bailey.
3—Simon vs. Simon.
4—Percy vs. Percy.
5—McBride vs. Blum.
6—Rouse vs. Feist.
7—In re E. 164th St.
8—Henel vs. Stein.
9—Huber vs. Streifler.
10—Spier vs. Cunningham.
11—Egbert vs. Greves.
12—Pomeroy vs. Feitner
13—Morran vs. McMahon.
14—Toplitz vs. Toplitz.
15—Haller vs. Haller.
16—Jorden vs. Jorden.
17—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Guidera.
18—Dimon vs. Keery.
19—Schwartz vs. Lasperchee.
20—J. P. Kane Co. vs. Kinney.
21—In re Muehlfeld & Haynes Piano Co.
22—Weil vs. De Grazzia.
23—Ehrman vs. Wolfrath.
24—Wallace vs. Putzel.
25—Cammann vs. Feitner.
26—Brooks vs. Greco.
27—London vs. London.
28—Consol. Kansas City Smelting & Ref. Co. vs. Feitner.
29—Coleman vs. City of New York. Demurrers.
1478—Kaufman vs. Schattman.
1486—Galligan vs. Wilkinson.
1399—Belden vs. Wilkinson.
1401—Bennett vs. Work.
1391—Morgan vs. Buckl.
1465—Wells vs. Guardian Trust Co.
1501—Baeck vs. Meinken.
1502—Boynton vs. Seibert.
1503—Bosi vs. New York Herald Co.
1504—Stuart vs. Gowdey.
1505—N. J. Steel & Iron Co. vs. Robinson.
1506—Same vs. same.
1507—Same vs. same.
1508—Booth vs. Dodge.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
1456—Knappmann Whiting Co. vs. Rasines.
1457—Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society vs. Godwin.
1564—Rubricius vs. Wallach.
1424—De Fina vs. Woods
428—Corn vs. Stern.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1969.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Behwarzkopf, and Hooker for the People.
1—Joseph C. Lee.
2—Graham Polley.
3—Henry Young.
4—Peter Berentini.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.
4751—Lasarus vs. Schroeder.
5358—Mark vs. Hirsch.
7462—Weil vs. Weil.
6949—Kittell vs. Provident Life Assur. Society.
7912—Zimmerman vs. Goldschmidt.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.
1644—Democratic Club vs. Baird.
5603—Ware vs. Dos Passos.
2091—Hoffman vs. Henesy.
1982—O'Sullivan vs. Flynn.
4806—Bruns vs. Met

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JAMES McMAHON and PATRICK McMAHON, individually and as partners of the firm known as McMAHON BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—No. 3,178.

To the creditors of James McMahon and Patrick McMahon, individually and as partners of the firm known as McMahon Brothers of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said James McMahon and Patrick McMahon, individually and as partners of the firm known as McMahon Brothers, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 28th, 1900.

NO. 2,973.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of ADOLPH SCHATZBERG and MICHAEL LEVITTAN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Adolph Schatzberg and Michael Levittan of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Adolph Schatzberg and Michael Levittan were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 1st, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES J. SMITH, bankrupt.—No. 3,185.

To the creditors of JAMES J. SMITH of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said James J. Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 13th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX FOGELSON and ELIAS ROSENBLOOM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Fogelson and Elias Rosenbloom of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1900, the said Max Fogelson and Elias Rosenbloom were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1900, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 1, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN BAUER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John Bauer of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said John Bauer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 1, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BYRON C. HOWELL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Byron C. Howell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Nov. 23d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 1, 1900.

TRUSTEE SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Sam Marx, Auctioneer, by Chas. Jacobs & Co., sell Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, December 3d, 4th, and 5th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., each day, at 22-24 Lispenard Street.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE, formerly belonging to E. ROSENBERG, Bankrupt, of Westchester, Penn.: John B. Mencke and M. H. Matlack, Trustees; and consisting of Dry and Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, Notions, Ribbons, and Laces and Embroideries, Silks and Satins, Corsets, White Goods, Ladies' Cloaks, Suits and Jackets, etc., etc.

Summonses.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against ALFRED ERICSON and Elizabeth Ericson, his wife; Mary E. Neale, Alice B. Luce, individually and as trustee for the benefit of Alice H. Bondell under a certain deed dated 18 July, 1900; Alice H. Bondell, James Haley and Mary Coyne, Richard vom Hofe, Gerson Meyer, Donato Buongiorno, otherwise known as Donatus or Donato Buongiorno; James Scanlan, Michael Scanlan, and Patrick Scanlan, composing the firm of J., M. & P. Scanlan; The Henry Elias Brewing Company, a corporation; The J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company, a corporation; Hand Drill Company, a corporation, and Consolidated Gas Company, a corporation, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 12 October, 1900.

LUIS JAMES PHELPS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To Alice H. Luce, individually and as trustee for the benefit of Alice H. Bondell under a certain deed dated 18 July, 1900, and to Alice H. Bondell:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York.—Dated 21 November, 1900.

LUIS JAMES PHELPS,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. n26-1aw7wM

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
(STEWART BUILDING.)
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 3, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1900 to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

After the first day of December, 1900, a penalty of one per centum will be added to all taxes remaining unpaid on that day.

Interest will be charged, received, and collected on the amount of all taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1901, at the rate of seven per centum per annum.

Payments can be made at the Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, New York City, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. daily, except Saturdays, when the hours are from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

JOHN J. SCANNELL,
Receiver of Taxes.

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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EUGENIE S. JOYCE, (formerly EUGENIE S. BENJAMIN,) plaintiff, against ANDREW J. ROBINSON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the second day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street distant four hundred and twenty feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street and the westerly side of West End Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said line twenty-one feet; thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street twenty-one feet to the point of beginning, said premises being known as Number 336 West 88th Street.

Dated November 5, 1900.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

HUNT, HILL & BETTS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above, the street number being 336 West 88th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is sold is $8,360, with interest thereon from October 31, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to three hundred ninety-five dollars and eight cents, ($395.08,) together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is four hundred ninety-four and 51-100 ($494.51) dollars and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for twenty-six thousand ($26,000) dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of February, 1900, at the rate of four and one-half per cent. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

n19-2aw3wM&F&d10

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARGARET KNOX, plaintiff, against JOHN M. BLAUVELT and others, defendants.—

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the said Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Central Avenue with the southerly side of Morris Street, as both the said avenue and the said street are laid down on a certain map entitled "Mortgage map of land belonging to Isaac T. Willis, being part of the farm belonging to Louis G. Morris, Esq., situate in the Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New York, dated Mott Haven, March 1st, 1869, J. Ross, Surveyor." Running thence southwesterly along the said easterly line of Central Avenue as laid down on said map one hundred twenty-eight feet and seventy one-hundredths of a foot, (128.70;) thence easterly and parallel with said Morris Street, as laid down on said map, one hundred and sixteen feet and twenty-five one-hundredths of a foot, (116 25-100;) thence running northerly and at right angles to said Morris Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to said southerly line of Morris Street, thence running westerly and along said southerly line of Morris Street eighty-five feet and ninety-two one-hundredths of a foot (85 92-100) to Central Avenue at the point or place of beginning, be said several distances more or less, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said John M. Blauvelt in and to said Central Avenue and Morris Street in front of the herein described property to the centre line thereof. Subject, however, to the covenants against nuisances contained in a certain deed, made by Louis G. Morris to Isaac T. Willis, dated March 1st, 1869, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber No. 706 of Deeds, Page No. 71.

Dated New York, December 3, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 171 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

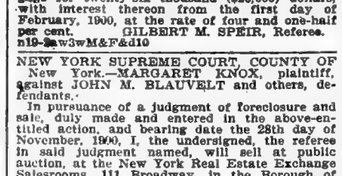

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,705, with interest thereon from the 23d day of November, 1900, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to about $415, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is one thousand dollars, with interest at six per cent. from May 24th, 1900, also to two other mortgages on which there is due and owing $17,000 of principal with accrued interest amounting on the day of sale to about $920, and which principal sum of $17,000 bears interest at six per cent.

Dated New York, December 3, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

d3-2aw3wM&Th&d24

Surrogate Notices.

BAILEY, ELIZA MEIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA MEIER BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hermann H. Cammann, No. 51 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1900. HERMANN H. CAMMANN, FORDHAM MORRIS, LE ROY EDGAR, Executors. CHARLES E. SENTELL, Attorney for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy9-1aw6mM

MARCH, FRANK P.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK P. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit and present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., No. 11 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1901, next.

Dated New York City, (B. of M.,) July 20th, 1900.

EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor.
Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 William Street, New York City, B. of M. jy23-1aw6mM

WARREN, CATALINA S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles J. Warren, the next of kin of CATALINA S. WARREN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Raymond Jenkins and Charles N. Lockwood of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Catalina S. Warren, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County House, in New York, on the 14th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HARRY TEPPER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Tepper, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Nov. 23d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 1, 1900.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LEWIS MORRIS, plaintiff, against GUSSIE B. RAYMOND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirty-first day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, beginning at a point on the northerly side of said One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, distant westerly thereon ons hundred and eighty-three feet four inches from the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall to the centre line of the block; thence westerly thereon sixteen feet eight inches; thence southerly and again parallel with said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue to said northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the same sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning, and better known as No. 515 West 144th Street.

Dated New York, Nov. 8th, 1900.

ROGER A. PRYOR, Referee.

EDGAR LOGAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 58 Wall St., New York City.

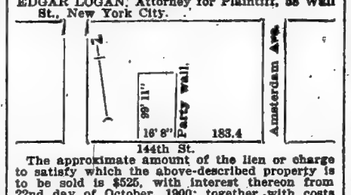

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $525, with interest thereon from 22nd day of October, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $108.04, with interest from October 31st, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $230.95 and interest. The premises will also be sold subject to prior mortgage for $10,000, and interest at 5 per cent. from November 1, 1899.

Dated New York, Nov. 8th, 1900.

ROGER A. PRYOR, Referee.

n12-2aw3wM&F&d8

217 WEST 134TH STREET.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—DAVID SEARS, Plaintiff, against GRACE COLT and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City and County of New York, State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-three feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventeen feet, thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 22d, 1900.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

G. WILLETT VAN NEST, Attorney for the Plaintiff, 20 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 217:

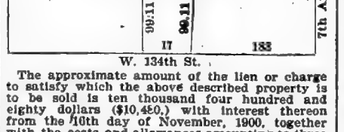

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is ten thousand four hundred and eighty dollars ($10,480,) with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and eighty-five 86-100 dollars, ($385.86,) with interest from November 20th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is one hundred and seventy-seven 92-100 dollars ($177.92) and interest.—Dated New York, November 22d, 1900.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

n26-2aw3wM&F&d17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPHINE B. LE MOYNE, plaintiff, against CARRIE S. KENNEDY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twenty-seventh day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the northerly side of 117th Street at a point distant two hundred feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of 117th Street and the easterly side of Amsterdam (late Tenth) Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with 117th Street eighteen feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of 117th Street eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.

EDWARD BROWNE, Referee.

CHAS. D. RIDGWAY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, New York City.

118th Street.

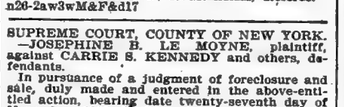

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,587.50, with interest thereon from 19th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.80, with interest from November 28th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assesments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,188.92 and interest.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.

EDWARD BROWNE, Referee.

d3-2aw3wM&Th&d24

Surrogate Notices.

FOOS, LAMAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAMAR FOOS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Kellogg & Rose, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1900. FERGUSON W. FOOS, Executor. KELLOGG & ROSE, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

je25-1aw6mM.

HERBST, GEBHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gebhard Herbst, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin L. Brandner, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1900. ANNA M. HERBST, Administratrix. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Administratrix, 302 Broadway, New York City. s17-1aw6mM

MAHER, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE MAHER, late of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ronald K. Brown, Number 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1900. MICHAEL J. FOX, MARY SEARL, Executors. RONALD K. BROWN, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. n15-1aw6mM

KOHN, OTTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO KOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of November, 1900. DAVID KOHN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, city. n28-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —GEORGE D. BOGERT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, distant two hundred and fourteen (214) feet and eleven and one-half (11½) inches westerly from southwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with Ninety-eighth Street eighteen (18) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue, and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the party of the first part by the party of the second part by deed of even date with these presents, which are given to secure part of the purchase price of the said premises.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1900. WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 4 Warren Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: The street number is 124 West Ninety-eighth Street.

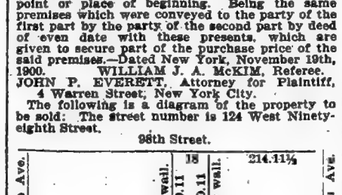

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,770.83, with interest thereon from the 23d day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $408.04, with interest from November 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water charges or liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $300 and interest.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1900.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

n26-2aw3wM&F&d17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM H. HULL, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and ISABELLE FRANKLIN, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-three feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventeen feet, thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 22d, 1900.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

G. WILLETT VAN NEST, Attorney for the Plaintiff, 20 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 217:

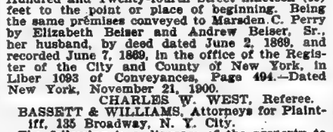

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $8,360, with interest thereon from October 31, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to three hundred ninety-five dollars and eight cents, ($395.08,) together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is four hundred ninety-four and 51-100 ($494.51) dollars and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for twenty-six thousand ($26,000) dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of February, 1900, at the rate of four and one-half per cent. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

n19-2aw3wM&F&d10

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARGARET KNOX, plaintiff, against JOHN M. BLAUVELT and others, defendants.—

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the said Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Central Avenue with the southerly side of Morris Street, as both the said avenue and the said street are laid down on a certain map entitled "Mortgage map of land belonging to Isaac T. Willis, being part of the farm belonging to Louis G. Morris, Esq., situate in the Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New York, dated Mott Haven, March 1st, 1869, J. Ross, Surveyor." Running thence southwesterly along the said easterly line of Central Avenue as laid down on said map one hundred twenty-eight feet and seventy one-hundredths of a foot, (128.70;) thence easterly and parallel with said Morris Street, as laid down on said map, one hundred and sixteen feet and twenty-five one-hundredths of a foot, (116 25-100;) thence running northerly and at right angles to said Morris Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to said southerly line of Morris Street, thence running westerly and along said southerly line of Morris Street eighty-five feet and ninety-two one-hundredths of a foot (85 92-100) to Central Avenue at the point or place of beginning, be said several distances more or less, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said John M. Blauvelt in and to said Central Avenue and Morris Street in front of the herein described property to the centre line thereof. Subject, however, to the covenants against nuisances contained in a certain deed, made by Louis G. Morris to Isaac T. Willis, dated March 1st, 1869, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber No. 706 of Deeds, Page No. 71.

Dated New York, December 3, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 171 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

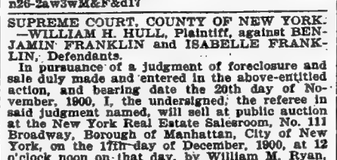

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,705, with interest thereon from the 23d day of November, 1900, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to about $415, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is one thousand dollars, with interest at six per cent. from May 24th, 1900, also to two other mortgages on which there is due and owing $17,000 of principal with accrued interest amounting on the day of sale to about $920, and which principal sum of $17,000 bears interest at six per cent.

Dated New York, December 3, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

d3-2aw3wM&Th&d24

Surrogate Notices.

BAILEY, ELIZA MEIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA MEIER BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hermann H. Cammann, No. 51 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1900. HERMANN H. CAMMANN, FORDHAM MORRIS, LE ROY EDGAR, Executors. CHARLES E. SENTELL, Attorney for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy9-1aw6mM

MARCH, FRANK P.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK P. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit and present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., No. 11 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1901, next.

Dated New York City, (B. of M.,) July 20th, 1900.

EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor.
Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 William Street, New York City, B. of M. jy23-1aw6mM

WARREN, CATALINA S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles J. Warren, the next of kin of CATALINA S. WARREN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Raymond Jenkins and Charles N. Lockwood of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Catalina S. Warren, late of

WOULD MAKE WORKERS RICH.

Carrahan's Plan Does Not Meet with the Favor of the Union Men.

Delegate Carrahan of the United Masters and Pilots' Association explained to the Central Federated Union yesterday his scheme to reverse the conditions of the millionaires and the workingmen.

Carrahan's plan was to start 200 factories on money raised by issuing bonds of the denominations of the present paper currency. He presented figures until he brought the amount to be raised up to a thousand millions of dollars, and then asked the central body to appoint a Board of Directors.

Delegate Wolf of the Cigarmakers said that the plan would be another Miller syndicate. He advised the delegates to have nothing to do with it. Other delegates said that Carrahan's plan merited further consideration, but people would not trust each other to the extent necessary.

"We have indorsed too many things," said Delegate Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union. "At one time we indorsed General Coxey's army of hoboes as heroes, and found they were tramps. This scheme is all right theoretically, but practically—not for me, thank you." It was decided to allow Carrahan credentials to go before the affiliated unions with his plan.

PASSENGERS HAVE A REMEDY.

A Law to Reach Conductors Who Start Surface Cars in a Hurry.

At the Central Labor Union yesterday Delegate Kopp reported that he had seen President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and called his attention to the practice of conductors starting a car while passengers were boarding it. He referred Mr. Vreeland to a recent decision by the Court of Appeals, in which Mrs. Mary Dochtermann of Brooklyn was awarded $4,000 damages against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for injuries resulting from a similar practice.

"Mr. Vreeland told me," said Mr. Kopp, "that when conductors started the cars in New York while passengers were boarding them the passengers should take their names and numbers and proceed against them in the courts. There was a law, he said, covering such cases."

JEFFRIES WILL NOT MARRY.

Says He Never Gave Miss Drew Any Encouragement for Matrimony.

James J. Jeffries, the pugilist, made public a statement last night in which he denies ever having proposed marriage to Miss Dorothy Drew, the actress, or that he is engaged to her.

"Miss Drew herself knows this to be the truth," he declares, "and I think the least she could have done was to make a denial of the statement," and he also writes, "I never gave Miss Drew any encouragement whatever in regard to matrimony."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Roger A. Pryor, referee, 515 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 183.4 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $628; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 22 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 26.5 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 26.5 by 83.6 by 80.7, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $20,473.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Devins, referee, 2,060 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 49.11 by 100, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,962; subject to other mortgages for $91,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 3,310 Third Avenue, east side, 230 feet north of Boston Road, 16.5 by 45.9 by 16.9 by 39.3, one-story frame store; 997 Boston Road, west side, abutting on the foregoing, 16.9 by 50, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on 3,310 Third Avenue, $1,731; on 997 Boston Road, $3,326.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene L. Bushe, referee, 17 East Eleventh Street, north side, 197.2 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 23.4 by 103.3, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $23,157.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Peremptory Auction Sale
OF
One Hundred And Fifty Horses
Together with Sundry Sets of Harness and a number of Collars.
For Account of the 42d St., Manhattanville, And St. Nicholas Ave. R. R. Co.,
By Order of Wm. Jay, Receiver.
BY
Van Tassell & Kearney,
Auctioneers.
(E. W. Kearney, Auctioneer.)
On Wednesday, Dec. 5th, 1900.
Beginning at 10 A. M.
AT THE
Depot of the Company, Foot of West 129th St.
(FORT LEE FERRY.)

These horses are to be sold on account of the change in motive power of the road.

Sale Positive,—To the Highest Bidder.

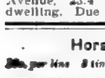

THE LOGAN SANITARY HORSE STALL, the only perfect system in the world, is constructed on scientific hygienic principles; it conduces to the health and comfort of the horse; can be easily adapted to new or old stables; catalogues, with price list, on application; blue prints and details sent to architects.
M. LOGAN, 1,634 Broadway, New York.

BOARDING AND LIVERY STABLE, HORSES, coaches, coupes, surreys, traps, runabouts, buggies, sleighs, harness; best location in Yorkville; other business; $7,500. CHANCE, 1,515 3d Av.

Storage.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT THE NEW METROPOLITAN FIRE-PROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 39 & 41 WEST 66TH ST.
Superior advantages for storage of furniture, merchandise, and valuables; lowest rates of any fire-proof house in city; furniture, ornaments carefully packed; vans for moving, city or country; inspection invited. Telephone, 154 Columbus.

AT MORGAN & BROTHER'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES, 232, 234, & 236 WEST 47TH ST. near Broadway, separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE, &c. Boxing, shipping promptly attended to; estimates furnished. Telephone, 113-38th.

UNIVERSAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMpany, 202-208 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage for furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving; city or country. Telephone, 28—79th.

Musical.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

VIOLIN PLAYING ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT pupil's residence or J. CHADOVITZ, Dumont Av., corner Osborn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PIANO.—Experienced teacher, graduate Berlin Conservatory, desires pupils; best references. Address Miss A., 1,300 3d Av.

SOMETHING NEW—PIANO TAUGHT WITHout notes in 3 months; accompaniments specialty. PROMONTORY, 150 West 14th St.

FRANZ X. ARENS, 305 FIFTH AV., COACHing for opera, concert and oratorio.

REMINGTON SQUIRE, MANAGER FOR LEADing musical artists, 125 East 24th St.

Dancing.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c, Double for display.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
NOS. 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Classes and private lessons.
SEASON NOW OPEN.

Furs.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BAKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

What's the Matter With the Raglan?—

They come and go so fast we've to hustle to keep our stock up. Some of the newest kinds you haven't seen, just added. We've a splendid Raglan overcoat at $20.00—a better one at $25.00. Some silk lined throughout. No better tailored garment anywhere. Money back if not perfectly suited.

Fredk Loeser & Co.
BROOKLYN.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRANTWOOD
ON-THE-HUDSON.

You can buy this house for $40.00 per month,

covering principal and interest; or we will build for you in any style on similar terms. Size of plot, 50x100. House has nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large full-width porch, finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; polished oak staircases, nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c.

Grantwood has every city convenience—water, sewer, electric lighting, macadam streets. Directly on the Hudson, and only 20 minutes via 14th and 42d St. Ferries and Hudson Traction Co.'s R. R. Fifteen minutes from 125th St. Ferry and Trolley.

Write or call for Photographic Views and Maps of Picturesque Grantwood and full particulars.

Free Transportation to Visit Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co.
1,133 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street, 44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Examines and insures titles at fixed moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired. Questions of doubt are submitted to a Committee of Counsel of the Company before insuring.

Losses for Thirteen Years, $24,346.37.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

MIDWAY BETWEEN CENTRAL AND RIVERside Parks.—Choice four-story and basement freestone and brick house; 21 feet front, lot 102 feet; 25-foot dining room and butler's pantry extension; all in splendid order; bronze mantels; hardwood finish; location and neighborhood excellent; must see the house inside to appreciate it. Address J. W. GARDNER, 92 Broad St., New York City.

ATTENTION, INVESTORS.—Two new elevator apartment houses, elegantly located, one vacancy; will pay 12% net. Exchange considered for lots and cash. Particulars at this office only. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

CASH BUYERS' OPPORTUNITY.—Will sacrifice 4-story 20-foot single flats, Harlem, east side; also, 156th St., near Westchester Av.; account leaving for Europe; a bona fide chance. HERRMANN, 333 East 119th St.

WILLIS AV.—Magnificent 5-story corner, with 4 stores, always rented; finest tenants; corner liquor store for sale if desired; bargain price; property growing fast in value. THOS. P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Two new double flats, Washington Av.; savings bank's mortgage, $14,000; price, $16,500 each to quick buyer. RANDRUP & SIEKER, 3,608 3d Av.

BARGAIN!—New two-family house; modern improvements; 12 rooms, 2 baths; cash, $750; balance easy terms. RANDRUP & SIEKER, 3d Av., near 169th St.

ONLY $10,000 FOR FIVE-STORY FLAT; SIX rooms and bath; Madison Av. Inquire BISSINGER, 165 E. 108th St., corner 3d Av.

$16,000. $1,000 CASH.—Large double, near Lexington Av., 25x100; may exchange; sacrifice. McKEEVER, 1,701 Madison Av.

FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in West 22d St.; only $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

WEST SIDE TENEMENTS PAYING 10 PER cent. on investment. HILLERY, 242 West 11th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

TWO HANDSOME 5-STORY NEW DOUBLE flats; estate mortgage, $15,000 each; will exchange equity in one or both for free or lightly mortgaged, city or country. RANDRUP & SIEKER, 3,608 3d Av.

COLUMBIA PARK, MIDDLETOWN.—Famous resort; large building; beautiful 4-acre grove; price, $20,000; mortgage, $5,000; exchange for city or Brooklyn. Owner, 3,608 3d Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$1,800 CASH WILL BUY FINE THREE-FAMily house; all improvements; 20 feet front, near Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Address D., 79 New York Av., Brooklyn.

ASKING $3,300.—Two-family 2-story and basement house; all improvements; upper part pays expenses; new; decorated; make offer.
BARKER'S, 1,992 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

MADISON, N. J.—Colonial residence; 16 rooms; fashionable centre; all city conveniences, with delightful country life; ample grounds; stable. DICKINSON CONDICT, 40 Wall St.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—Weak lungs healed; new cottage; improvements, electric lights, large garden; small amount cash, balance monthly. Box 4, Maplewood, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD AND VICINITY.—Houses for sale or rent; real estate. WEATHERBY & CO., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE IOWA,
135 West 104th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS.
With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Ave. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.
PAUL B. PUGH & CO., Builders and Owners.
STABLER & SMITH, AGENTS.
674 COLUMBUS AVE., 93D ST.
TELEPHONE 79 RIVERSIDE.

THE BROADWAY,
S. W. COR. BROADWAY & 101ST ST.
Select families with first-class references are respectfully invited to inspect above premises.
SUITES OF 7 ROOMS AND BATH, with all the latest improvements; elevator service all night.

HAROLD COURT and BRITTANY,
N. E. Corner 102d St. & Broadway,
Adjoining private house on 102d St.
New apartments of 7 and 8 rooms. Arrangements can be made for 14 rooms. Only a few Apartments left. All modern improvements, including elevator, electric lights and telephone. Rents from $900 upwards.
OWNER ON PREMISES OR
BRANDT & KIRBY, Agents, 104th St. & Broadway.

A.—BROADWAY.
Corner, six rooms and bath, steam heat....$30
150 West 64th St.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water.$38
154 West 20th St.
Single, seven rooms and bath; janitor.....$28
206 8th Av., (20th St.)
Roomy, comfortable, single; janitor.....$30
327 West 50th St.
Single, seven rooms and bath; janitor 3d floor.$24
F. S. TREACY, 1,929 Broadway, (65th St.)

A—HOFFMAN ARMS,
Madison Av. and 59th St., near Park Plaza.
Corner apartments furnished and unfurnished. Restaurant supplies meals and high class apartment table service. C. A. GERLACH, Prop.

THE ELISE.
High-Class Apartments,
209 WEST 111TH ST.
ELECTRIC LIGHT; COLD STORAGE;
Suites, seven rooms, $800;
OVERLOOKING PARK AND DRIVE.
Apply on premises.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$42.50
Elevator—Hot water—Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

254 MADISON AV.,
NEAR 28TH ST.
An elegant parlor floor, three extra large rooms, with bay window and bath; caterer on premises. See Superintendent, or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE TUXEDO. HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
Northwest corner Lexington Av. and 118th St.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, &c., &c. Suites of five and six rooms and tiled bathroom. All outside rooms; rents, $35 and $40 per month. Superintendent on premises.

BACHELOR AP'TS.
112 West 44th St.
2 rooms and bath, $800.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

A CORNER APARTMENT, 25 FT. FRONT AND 90 ft. deep.—Eight large sunny rooms; 201 E. 71st St., cor 3d Av.; three-family house, rent, $45. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

311 EAST 27TH ST.—First and third floors of five large rooms each, all opening on yard; rents, $20, $24; also floors in 310 East 27th St.; rents, $17, $21, and $23; single houses.

155 WEST 46TH ST.,
between Broadway and 6th Av.
Second flat, seven rooms and bathroom, $55.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

47TH ST., 163 WEST.—Third-story front room, furnished or unfurnished; heated; bath, &c., on same floor; without board; gentlemen only. Owner.

123D ST., 107 EAST.—Apartments of seven and eight large rooms; steam heat, hot water; porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $30 to $40. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

504 WEST 22D ST.—Second floor; five large rooms; improvements; all opening on the yard adjoining; private house; rent, $25.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENT, HEALTHY location; 5 rooms; all improvements, except bath. Bargain, $16. 122 East 102d St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 118TH.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $30; handsomely decorated.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEST END AV.—Apartment, six fine, light rooms and bath, to rent, furnished or unfurnished, at low figure. R. W. ROUSE, 838 West End Av.

ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS of seven large, sunny rooms. Apply to RUTLAND OFFICE, Broadway and 57th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WHY PAY BIG RENT
FOR A 13-ROOM DOUBLE HOUSE IN MANHATTAN, WHEN THERE ARE
Theatres, Clubs, and Society just as good in the Borough of Brooklyn? I have a new double house, lot 60x100, hardwood finish, with all improvements, to lease, at $50 per month; within forty minutes of Bridge, two blocks only to 5 cent trolley or Elevated; splendidly located, near the new Shore Drive, giving a fine view of New York Bay; it's a home of beauty and a joy forever to a good tenant. Owner, S. ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., Manhattan. Telephone, 215 Cortlandt.

142D ST, 508 WEST.—Eight rooms, bath; handsomely decorated; buffet; steam heat; hot water; gas range; fcebox stationary; laundry; finest location; rents moderate.

90 47TH AV., NEAR WANAMAKER'S.—Dwelling portion; thirteen rooms; rent asked, $70.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BRONXVILLE.—Harlem Railroad; 28 minutes from 42d; lots near station; $100 upward; city improvement; no assessments; title insured; easy payments. OFFENBACH, 97 East 116th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

COMPLETE FURNISHINGS, HOUSES, APARTments, restaurants, pianos, merchandise, every description; cash. BRINK, 3d Av., 117th St. Telephone 182 Harlem.

A.—CONTENTS HOUSES, FLATS, PIANOS, Carpets, Bronzes, Antiques bought. 155 East 125th. Telephone 1,299—Harlem.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONTENTS OF houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Winter Resorts.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

LAUREL HOUSE, LAKEWOOD.
Open from October 1 to June 1.
A famous Resort hotel in a famous hotel resort.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. MURPHY, Assistant Manager.
GOLF AT TWO CLUBS.

Instruction.

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STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
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Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN; FOREIGNERS rapidly taught English by clearest method; terms moderate; 119 West 84th St. ENGLISH TEACHER, 1,269 Broadway.

ELOCUTION, PUBLIC SPEAKING, RECITING; rapid instruction; exceptional advantages; booklet. GRENVILLE KLEISER, studio 26 West 23d St.

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NO. 53 WEST 46TH STREET.
MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES FOR GIRLS.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 96TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $36. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.
4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $14-15; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.
21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.
4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.
New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

117TH ST., 360-366 WEST, NEAR MORNINGside Park.—Handsomely decorated six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; private surroundings; near Columbia University and convenient to cable and elevated; rents, $25, $27; references.

PARK AV., 1,051, NEAR 86TH ST.—Apartments of six large rooms; steam heat; rents $20 to $26; location convenient and desirable, and houses extremely well kept.

50TH ST., 154 EAST.—Handsome steam-heated flat; six beautiful light rooms and bath; $30; newly painted.

FIVE LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, NEWLY DECorated; private hall; improvements; $14, $14.50. 432 W. 52d St.

A NEW FIRE-PROOF BUILDING; ONE apartment left for bachelor or small family. 75 East 81st St.

10TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12 and $13.

BETHUNE ST., CORNER HUDSON.—Four rooms, bath; modern conveniences; free until Dec. 15. Ring T. Donnelly's bell.

13TH ST., 311 WEST.—Nice five light, airy rooms; private halls; cheap rent.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms; bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH AV. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.

58TH ST., 368 WEST.—Steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; $40.

321 EAST 85TH ST.—Four rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $14 to $15.

Brooklyn.

368 HICKS ST.—Desirable apartments of two rooms; price, $7.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CORNER LOFTS
Size 73x135
696-702 BROADWAY, COR. 4TH ST.
Fire-proof building.
Swift-running passenger and freight elevators.
APPLY TO THE AGENTS
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES to let on Ann, Beekman, Barclay, Bond, Chambers, City Hall Place, Church, Cliff, Dey, Duane, Elm, Ferry, Frankfort, Front, Fulton, Gold, Greenwich, Hudson, John, Leonard, Maiden Lane, Moore, Nassau, New Chambers, Park Place, Pearl, Reade, Rose, Spruce, South, Vesey, Water, West, White, William, and Worth Sts. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

2D LOFT, SIZE 82x98.
COR. GREAT JONES ST. AND LAFAYETTE PL. Passenger and freight elevators; moderate rent.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

8D AV., CORNER 26TH ST.—Large store and basement; a liquor store for many years; active location; armory to locate on Lexington Av. corner will increase it; rent reasonable. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1181 3d Av.

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

50 Entire Buildings, 100 Lofts, with or without power. D W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, N. Y.

PART OF LARGE STORE—Handsome show window; business neighborhood; low rent. CLARK'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, 125 East 59th St.

TO RENT—Rubbing bed; also good second-floor loft, with power; elevator. CHELSEA MARBLE WORKS, 516 West 20th St.

VIENNA HALL, 131-133 EAST 58TH ST.—Large rooms; suitable for clubs, studios, or light manufacturing, cheap.

FACTORY, POWER, RAILROAD SWITCH, Sprinklers, cheap labor, low freights. W. LAWTON, Kingston, N. Y.

715 7TH AVENUE.
Store and basement, $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

A SECOND LOFT, 20 JOHN ST.; WHOLE OR part; low rental. DUSENBURY, owner, 149 Broadway.

DOWNTOWN, 88 SECOND AV., CORNER 5TH St.—Parlor floor, with extension; years occupied by physician; $60.

6TH AV., 238.—Large floor; six rooms; modern improvements; elevator; showcase; steam heat. Ring janitor's bell.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores with plate glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

16TH ST., 423 WEST.—Large store with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $20.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 368 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE—Lake Champlain property; 100 acres on the eastern shore; the ideal place for a palatial Summer home; one mile to railroad station; the most beautiful and scenic spot in Vermont. Address JNO. W. HARRINGTON, 11 Wall St., N. Y., or F. J. POPE, 6 Madison St., Chicago.

WINTER HOME IN FLORIDA ON ST. JOHN'S River, near Palatka; 80 acres, 150 orange trees; abundance of other fruit trees and good garden; good cottage and barn; healthful location; must sell at a sacrifice, $1,200. Address F. M. SHARPE, 100 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

FARM, 126 ACRES, 10 TIMBER; 18-ROOM house, 2 barns; farmhouse; plenty fruit; productive soil; 1 hour from city; cost, $35,000; must sell to close estate; price, $10,000. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

GREENWICH.—Large acreage property, on the ridge; finest elevation; overlooking the Sound; unequaled site for large country seat. J. W. ATWATER, 55 Liberty St.

SHORE PROPERTY, 20 ACRES, ELEVATED, wooded; choice site for gentleman's country seat; 50 minutes 42d St.; Connecticut; express trains. J. W. ATWATER, 55 Liberty St.

ALL COUNTRY PROPERTY OUR SPECIALTY. —Bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—Cottages, hotels, farms, 6 to 160 acres; $3,000, $7,000, $18,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

For Sale.

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TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,838 Franklin.

INDESTRUCTIBLE PHONOGRAPH AND graphophone records, 50 cts. each; all fine masters; Edison or Columbia records, $3.50 per doz.; supplies cut rates; 24-inch brass horns, $1.50; 30-inch, $2.50; diaphragm glasses, 5 cts each. J. McELLYNNE, 202 B'way, Room 4.

BARNETT FOUNTAIN PEN.—Will sell this week my $1.50 pen for $1.00; 14-karat gold and perfect; before you purchase elsewhere be sure and see "THE BARNET." Mention advertisement. IRA BARNETT, 21 Beekman St.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS ON SMALL weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed; holiday goods a specialty. NATIONAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CO., 177 Broadway.

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER NOVELTIES, oil paintings; weekly payments; lowest prices; goods selected now will be reserved until the holidays. KAUFMAN & FOLEY, 37 Maiden Lane.

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TYPEWRITER (NEW,) $40; REMO'D Remingtons, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing.—(telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, No. 241 Broadway.

WALTHAM WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELry, $1 weekly; article delivered on first payment. EXCHANGE WATCH CO., 187 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPEWRITER CO., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

GENUINE FRANCESCO RUGGERI $750 VIOlin; strings, bows, and cases. HANS TIETGEN, 32 Union Square.

AT 344 6TH AV. AND 172 WEST 23D ST.—Foot Knitting Co.; feet refooted; underwear repaired.

PHONOGRAPHS, GRAPHOPHONES BOUGHT, exchanged, sold, cash or $1 week; gramophone plates $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

LADY WILL SELL WRAPS, STREET AND evening costumes; bargains. COOPER, 1,235 Lexington Av., 84th St.

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Pianos and Organs.

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WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

CALENBERG PIANOS
Are equal to ANY in
TONE, TOUCH, FINISH and DURABILITY.
Over 16,000 pleased customers is our evidence.
Special Inducements for Holiday Season.
TONING, REPAIRING, RENTING.
Warerooms, 23 East 14th St.

POPULAR
PEASE PIANOS.
109 WEST 42d ST., JUST WEST OF 6th AV.
Over 64,000 purchasers in the last half century will attest to the durability and fine tone qualities of the PEASE PIANOS. Special factory prices and easy terms. Bargains in used pianos of standard makes, from $125 up. Write for catalogue. Open evenings.

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A few of these fine instruments, slightly used and fully warranted, at reduced prices; cash or installments; pianos to rent; tuning and repairing.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, 18th St.

ARTISTIC PIANOS IN BURLED AND CIRcassian walnut, San Domingo mahogany, English and Flemish quartered oak, may now be selected; small pianos for small rooms; send for bargain list; rents, $3.
MATHUSEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

BARGAINS—New and second-hand upright pianos; fine makes, all improvements, mahogany, walnut, oak, or rosewood cases; fully warranted; $125 up; open evenings. WHITNEY & CO., 112 West 125th St.

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STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND OTHER high-grade uprights, $95 upward; $10 down, $6 monthly; rents, $3 upward. O. W. WUERTZ, 1,514 3d Av., (85th St.) Open evenings.

$125—SPECIAL THIS WEEK; UPRIGHT PIANO, Stool, Scarf, Five Years' Guarantee. BANKS, 593 Lexington Av., 52d St. Easy payments. Quarter's Lessons free with every piano.

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Pianos to rent at $4. Sold on easy payments. Slightly used, $75. Tuning, repairing, exchanging.

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BUY THE RELIABLE LOHMANN PIANOS. CASH, INSTALLMENTS; RENTED AND EXCHANGED, 115-117 EAST 14TH ST.

UPRIGHT, $50; CHICKERING BARGAIN; Installments. LOCKHART & CO., 117 East 14th St. and 92 5th Av.

FINE PIANO, great bargain, $25; cash or installments. 1,351 3d Av.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

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DRESSCUTTING, LADIES' TAILORING, MILlinery, thoroughly taught; $5 starts you; perfect fitting Paris patterns. McDOWELL SCHOOL, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

LEFF & SCHOENFELD, LADIES' TAILORS and Furriers.—Suits made from your own material, $12.00 up; our material, $20.00 up; perfect fitting guaranteed. 242-244 6th Av., near 16th St.

FREE SHOPPING!!! Materials, Household Goods, Jewelry. I save you money. S. MARKS, St. James Building, Broadway, cor. 26th. (505.)

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EUROPE AND THE ORIENT
NILE AND SOUTH OF FRANCE.
PROGAMMES READY. FREE BY MAIL.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, 118 B'way, New York.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM Highly Improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St., received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LADIES', GENtlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. NAFTAL, 744 6th Av.

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50 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.
Manufacturing stock, new electric lamp, most perfect ever invented; economical, 98 per cent. efficiency; interchangeable for use on all current wires; of universal use; will have enormous sales and profits; in manufacture for unlimited demand; factory now fitting up in city; light on exhibition; capital $1,000,000. Will sell limited number of $50 shares at ground floor price, $10 each. Fullest investigation solicited. Call on or address THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

AGENTS.—Coin money by handling the Suvio Fire Vase, the most wonderful gas heater; weighs 7 ounces; can be attached to any gas fixture; no tubing required; heats the largest room in 5 minutes; 50 per cent. profit; write for catalogue. Sole Agents for Suvio Mfg. Co., 1,079 3d Av.

AN ACTIVE MAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIence, character, and ability would invest $5,000 or more in legitimate manufacturing or other business enterprise and arrange for personal services if necessary. Address R. S. F., Box 155 New York Times Office, giving some particulars.

AN OLD FIRM OF STOCK BROKERS, HAVing an extensive clientele, are about to incorporate; additional capital wanted; will accept lots of $500 to $1,000; this is an opportunity seldom offered; no agents. Address J., Post Office Box 543, Philadelphia, Pa.

DESIRABLE PARTY, INVESTING $1,000, AS manager office; legitimate cash-paying business; steady growing, no opposition; salary and interest; money secured; investigate, this being first-class opportunity. Particulars, 2,554 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Lady or Gentleman can obtain half interest in Turkish Toilet Company for $5,000. Seven toilet articles for ladies. Handsomest packages; highest recommendations. Address Col. J. F. MILLIKEN, Mgr., 287 Broadway, New York City.

ACETYLENE GAS GENERATORS, LANCASter's latest supersedes everything for lighting houses, factories, villages. LANCASTER, 95 Liberty St.

$4,000 CASH FOR ¾ INT.; $6,000 9-10 INT. Buy pays 200% on Sales; can be increased. MANUFR., Box 146, Elizabeth, N. J.

$1,500.00, GOOD INTEREST SECURED OR partnership given; also good business for sale. MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

CASH ADVANCED TO MANUFACTURERS and merchants on their outstanding accounts. MARTIN J. WEIL, 453 Broome Street.

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Furs.

Manufacturer's Stock of Furs including:—

Scarfs,—Alaska Sable,—with cluster tails, $5.50, $7.50, $8.50 and $11.50.
Scarfs,—Mink,—with cluster tails. $7.50 and $11.00.
Boas,—Alaska Sable, Brown Fox, Mink and Lynx, $16.50 to $45.00.

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Alaska Sable Storm Collars . . . . . $15.00 and $19.50.
Near Seal Jackets . . . . . $45.00 and $50.00.
Persian Lamb Jackets,—Leipzig Dye . . . . . $125.00.
Seal Coats . . . . . $165.00 and $195.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th Street.

Rough overcoats may come and go, but the good smooth goes on forever.

The power which keeps 'em going lies in the hard surface which doesn't grow shabby whether rough or smooth roads are travelled.

$15 or $18 here, buys a tip-top one; finer ones up to $40, but no better ones—for wear.

The tender-footed touchy-tempered man may find these shoes of ours a cool-off—they have a patent ventilating attachment; $3.50.

Our winter derbies, silk hats and opera hats have been waiting the first touch of frost to burst into sight—now ready.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Handkerchiefs.

For the Holidays,—a large Department with an extensive and varied stock is arranged for the Exhibition of all kinds of Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs.

All width hems,—embroidered, hemmed, hemstitched and lace edged. 12½ to 50 cents.

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs,—fine French embroideries and real lace edges. 50 cents to $7.50.

Men and Women's Initial Handkerchiefs. Men's $1.50 to $3.00. Women's 75c. to $1.50 per box of half dozen.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Upholstery Department.

Portieres.

200 pairs Imported Satin Damask Portieres, finished with rope binding; colors, Empire green, crimson, Nile, terra cotta, blue, rose and Colorado; formerly $18.50, at

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Imported Velour Portieres,

handsomely embroidered and fringed, in all the prevailing colorings,

$16.50, $19.50 & $25 pair.

Embroidered Silk Velour Portieres,

colors, crimson, gold, rose and sage, at

$27.50 & $32.50 pair.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CARPETS

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale,

Consisting of odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, in all the different grades. Some we have made up into

RUGS in various sizes, suitable for all kinds of rooms, with borders

ALL AT REMNANT PRICES.

400 Pieces WILTON VELVETS " AXMINSTERS

at prices that will insure immediate sale.

SPECIAL SALE (THIS WEEK)

Antique Oriental RUGS,

comprising Shirvans, Daghestans, Kazaks, Karabahs and Irans; sizes averaging 3 ft. 10 in. by 10 ft. In addition, a large collection of

Hall and Stair Strips, single and in pairs to match, ranging from 3 ft. wide to 20 ft. in length, at the uniform price of

$24.50 each.

Worth $40 to $50.

This is an exceptional opportunity!

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

A Rare Collection of *Antique and Modern Persian and Turkish Carpets* to be sold, Commencing on *Monday, Dec. 3rd,* about

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less than customary prices.

Purchases stored for Holiday delivery.

Lord & Taylor,

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Birds Canary singer, $1.75; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00, each warranted; St. Andreasberg Canary, with soft bell and water notes, $5.00; the Holden Canary, with fancy notes and echo songs, $10, $12, $15, $20. All kinds singing, whistling, talking birds Best quality; low prices. Birds sent by express everywaere, safe. Cages all latest styles. Holden's Book on Birds, new, all about food, care, singing, with full price list birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Holiday orders reserved now.
G. H. Holden, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

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KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
SEVENTH WEEK.

*** Seats now on sale for the entire engagement of Miss Adams, which ends Saturday Evening, Dec. 29.

CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
IN EDMOND ROSTAND'S MASTERPIECE,
L'AIGLON.
Adapted into English by Louis N. Parker.
"Miss Adams's great victory a riot of enthusiasm."—Sun.
"Miss Adams was stirred to a depth of emotion that almost triumphed over sex."—Herald.
EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEE SAT'D'Y AT 2.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St
Evenings, 8:30. Matinee, 2:15
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
FOURTH MONTH.
Matinee Wednesday & Saturday.
JOHN DREW'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
—AS—
Richard Carvel.
"John Drew and the play have made a ripping success."—Herald.

O'Neill's.

THE GREATEST
Dress Goods Offering
OF 1900.

Forty-five thousand yards of new and popular Dress Goods at about

One-Half the Regular Selling Prices!

If you contemplate purchasing a winter dress or a spring dress, or intend making a holiday present of dress goods, read this offering. It will help you to save some money. We have just purchased from two manufacturers their entire stock of several lines of goods; also about 15,000 yards of various styles and weaves from one of the largest importers in New York, and will place the entire collection on sale this morning, in three lots, at

These Extraordinary Prices!

Lot No. 1.

ALL WOOL ZIBELINE MIXED SUITINGS, 49 and 50 inches wide, in a great variety of colors.
ALL WOOL STORM SERGE, in gray, myrtle, brown, military and navy, 44 inches wide.
BLACK MOHAIR CREPON, 42 inches wide.
☞These goods have been freely retailed this season at 75c. to $1.00 yard, but we offer them

For this sale, **39c** yard.

Lot No. 2.

ALL WOOL SCOTCH HOMESPUN, 50 inches wide, in fine shades of gray, ranging from the lightest to the darkest.
ALL WOOL FINE ENGLISH CHEVIOT, 40 inches wide, in royal and navy blue, also in black.
ALL WOOL IMPORTED PLAIDS, 52 inches wide, nine distinct styles.
☞These goods have never been retailed for less than $1.00 a yard, and some have been sold for $1.50. They are all marked

For this sale, **50c** yard.

Lot No. 3

59c Yard

Comprises:
ALL-WOOL DOUBLE-WARP STORM SERGE, 50 inches wide, in shades of gray, military, plum, myrtle and two shades of navy.
ALL-WOOL ROUGH TWILLED CHEVIOT, black only, 51 inches wide.
ALL-WOOL SCOTCH ZIBELINE HOMESPUNS, in three shades of gray, also navy, green, and black, 46 inches wide.

Also Many Thousands of Yards, comprising Broadcloths, Soleils, Vicunas, Melrose' Venetians, Prunellas, Granite Cloths and Mixed Venetians.

Nearly all these goods are in black, but there are quite a number of this season's most fashionable shades to be found among them. The goods are 42 to 50 inches wide and have

HERETOFORE RETAILED AT $1.00 TO $1.50 YARD.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

A Great Sale of Pure Spun Silk Underwear

Made by I. & R. Morley, London, England,

Averaging under Half Price.

This extraordinary offer transcends in magnitude any similar event in the history of New York retailing. Our Purchase of the entire stock of Silk Underwear from the largest American importer enables us to make it.

The stock comprises over seventy distinct styles, including all weights, from the lightest for Summer to the heaviest for Winter. All show one uniform quality of PURE SPUN SILK, full fashioned, and made by the foremost English Manufacturer.

Women's Vests & Pants.

		True Value
Gauze Silk,	$2.25 each.	5.00
Super weight Silk,	2.50 each.	5.75
3-thread Silk,	2.75 each.	6.25
6-thread Silk,	3.25 each.	7.50
9-thread Silk,	3.75 each.	8.25
12-thread Silk,	4.25 each.	9.50

Men's Shirts & Drawers.

		True Value
Gauze Silk,	$2.75 each.	6.00
Super weight Silk,	3.50 each.	7.00
3 and 5 thread Silk,	3.95 each.	7.50
6 and 8 thread Silk,	4.75 each.	8.75
9-thread Silk,	5.50 each.	10.50
12-thread Silk,	6.50 each.	13.50
16-thread Silk,	7.50 each.	14.50

Also Children's 3-thread Pure Spun Silk Vests and Pants, $1.25 each; value $4.50. And a limited quantity of Women's Pure Spun Silk Union Suits, 3 thread, $2.75; 6 thread, $3.25. Values $12.00 and $14.00.

The "TRUE VALUE PRICES" quoted above are based on average sizes and are under rather than overstated, as may be verified at our counters by examination of price lists published by the importer.

19th St. **Sixth Avenue,** 20th St.

Amusements.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway and 44th St.
Evenings, 8.
FOURTH WEEK.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN HARE,
MISS IRENE VANBRUGH
and the
LONDON GLOBE THEATRE COMPANY
in A. W. Pinero's Original Comedy, Entitled
The Gay Lord Quex.
Evenings at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
THIRD CROWDED MONTH.
100TH TIME DEC. 17. SOUVENIRS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM H. CRANE
IN
DAVID HARUM.
A STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE.
Dramatized by R. and M. W. Hitchcock from the novel of David Harum, by Edward Noyes Westcott; copyrighted 1898-1900 by D. Appleton & Co.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Madison Square Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
2D MONTH OF CROWDS.
100TH PERF. DEC. 21ST. SOUVENIRS.
The L'Aiglon of Laughter.
The Big Eagle of Fun.
FRANK McKEE PRESENTS
PETER F. DAILEY
IN THE BIG MUSICAL COMEDY,
Hodge, Podge & Co.
WITH ITS
Merry Jests—Jingling Songs
Melodic Music—Winsome Music
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

Amusements.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
Eves. at 8.—Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
BERNHARDT & COQUELIN,
LAST 8 TIMES OF L'AIGLON
Next Week, Dec. 10—CYRANO DE BERGERAC.
Seats for Entire Engagement Now on Sale.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, Cor. 7th Av. & 57th St.
On Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 4 o'clock. A lecture by M. COQUELIN. Subject, "Bérenger." Under the auspices of the "Alliance Française."
Reserved seats $1.00, admission 50 cents.
Tickets at Carnegie Lyceum Box Office.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Mat. Wed., Sat.
Ballet, Operetta, & 20 AMER. & EUROPEAN NOVELTIES. Concert Sunday Aft. and Eve.
POPULAR PRICES.

NEW YORK THEATRE. Special.
Thursday Afternoon Dec. 6. MONSTER BENEFIT to the widow and children of the late comedian,
JOE OTT. 12:30 to 6 o'clock. 100 Acts, incl. Seats now Selling
The most prominent performers of the day.

WALLACK'S Last 6 ng'ts. Last mats. Wed. & Sat
OLGA NETHERSOLE in SAPHO
Next Mon.—Mary Mannering in Janice Meredith.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA 42d at. B'y & 7th av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. Gen. Adm. Mat. p'ces, 50, 75, $1
No smoking or drinking at Mats.
AGOUSTS—STAR AND GARTER

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evry Ev. at 8:15 Matinée Sat'y, 2
FLORODORA

"THE STROLLERS,"
in the comic opera The Cruise of the Summer Girl
AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA,
Dec. 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15. Matinées 8, 11, 15.

BIJOU—B'way, 30 St. Mat. Sat.
Eve., 8.20. Tel. 2224 Mad.
"BELLE OF BRIDGEPORT." MAY IRWIN
Thurs. Aft., Dec. 6, "Madge Smith, Att'y."

Holiday Gifts! | *Holiday Gifts!* | *Holiday Gifts!*

O'Neill's.

We start the Christmas Shopping Season here this morning with a large and exceptionally attractive stock of the newest Holiday Merchandise. It includes almost everything that you can think that is appropriate for Holiday giving.

Lamps, Bric-a-Brac, Fine Furniture, Oriental Rugs, Rich Cut Glass, Fine French China, Sterling and Silver-Plated Ware, Clocks, Bronzes, Jewelry, Umbrellas and Canes, Suit-Cases and Satchels, Gloves, Smoking Jackets, Sewing Machines, Cameras and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Ask for a copy of our little "Gift Book" when you are in the store. It is profusely illustrated and describes briefly the immense line of Holiday Goods to be found here and may be of service to you in making your selections.

Holiday Lamps.

A magnificent assortment of the latest and finest mountings and decorations at exceedingly attractive prices.

Special Sale To-Day with These Sterling Values.

A special lot of Decorated Lamps, 38 inches high, complete with ten-inch globes, regularly sold elsewhere at $5.50,

3.75 each.

Also a choice assortment of Decorated Lamps, with ten-inch globes, best burners, three decorations to choose from; regular price $8.00 marked for this sale,

4.98 each.

Sale of Framed Pictures.

We offer to-day a large lot of Colored Pictures, new and good subjects, with Florentine frames, size 19x23, regular price $1.10,

Special, **98c.** each.

Useful Holiday Gifts in

Furniture.

Five special inducements for to-day's selling:

MORRIS CHAIRS
In mahogany finish, also in solid golden oak, spring seats and velvet hair-filled cushions, regular price $12 00,
Special, **8.98**

GILT CORNER CHAIRS,
covered with silk damask, regular price $6.75, marked, for this sale,
Special, **4.50**

GILT RECEPTION CHAIRS—
covered with silk damask, upholstered seat and back, strong and well made, regular price $5.25,
Special, **3.98**

ROCKERS.
Solid golden oak Rockers, nicely carved and inlaid, also in Mahogany finish, cobbler or wood seats, regular price $6.98,
Special, **4.98**

DESKS.
Solid golden oak or mahogany finish Desks; with French legs, finely carved and highly polished, regular price $9.00,
Special, **6.98**

Beautiful Holiday Gifts in Cut Glass.

We are showing an exceptionally fine collection, embracing the newest and richest cuttings, at very attractive prices. These are special:

Bowls, eight inch	4.50
Celery Trays	4.25
Nappies	98c
Water Bottles	3.98
Salts and Peppers, sterling tops	48c
Square Jelly Dishes	4.98
Sugar and Cream Sets	4.98

And a host of other values equally attractive.

Choice novelties in Music Cabinets, Vernis-Martin Cabinets and Tables and Fancy Furniture of every description at exceptionally low prices.

Our Dining Room,

located on the fourth floor, is one of the best appointed in the city. You will find it a very pleasant place to spend the lunch hour. The bill of fare and service are excellent and the prices remarkably moderate.

All cash purchases, except sewing machines, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Holiday Books.

Special attention is directed to our great Holiday Stock of Books It includes thousands of volumes of the newest titles in Fiction, Poetry, Travel, Biography and History. Books for the Young People, Religious Books, Cook Books, Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Bibles, Hymnals and Prayer Books, and all at

A Liberal Discount from Publishers' Prices.
☞ Note this Special Offering.

ILLUMINATED TEACHERS' BIBLES, with about 600 original illustrations, marginal references, concordance, new colored maps, &c., bound in leather, divinity circuit, gold edges.
☞Publisher's price, $2.50.
OUR PRICE, **1.10** EACH.

WOOD'S NATURAL HISTORY.
Five volumes, cloth bound, fully illustrated, about 700 pages to each book.
☞Publisher's price, $7.50.
OUR PRICE, **2.48** SET.

"COMMON SENSE IN THE NURSERY."
By Marion Harland. Cloth binding.
☞Publisher's price, $1.00.
OUR PRICE, **48c** EACH.

"TWENTIETH CENTURY" COOK BOOK, and Practical Housekeeping; an up-to-date collection of practical recipes and useful information; 800 pages and oilcloth covers.
☞Publisher's price, $2.50.
OUR PRICE, **78c** EACH.

THE ENGLISH MAGAZINE "QUIVER."
Bound in cloth, over 1,000 pages of the best thoughts from the best writers.
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OUR PRICE, **98c** EACH.

"CASSEL'S" MAGAZINE.
Bound in cloth, over 700 pages of fiction and articles covering a wide range of subjects; full of illustrations.
☞Publisher's price, $2.00.
OUR PRICE, **98c** EACH.

TUXEDO EDITION OF POETS.
Imitation calf binding, gilt top, each packed in a box; such authors as Scott, Schiller, Goldsmith, Moore, Goethe, Campbell, Pope, Cooper, Shakespeare.
☞Publisher's price, $1.00.
OUR PRICE, **55c** EACH.

"IN HIS STEPS."
By Rev. Charles Sheldon. Cloth binding, neat side stamp.
☞Regular 50c. edition.
OUR PRICE, **19c** EACH.

"DANVERS JEWELS."
By author of "Red Pottage." Neat cloth binding.
☞Publisher's price, 75c.
OUR PRICE, **48c** EACH.

Ask for our Catalogue of Standard and Popular Books.

Useful Gifts in

FINE CHINA.

DINNER SETS
of One Hundred Pieces, gold handles, complete with Soup Tureen fine French China, exceptionally cheap at
20.00 Set.

AMERICAN PORCELAIN DINNER SETS
of One Hundred Pieces, green border underglaze, gold lined, open stock pattern.
12.25 Set.

TEA SETS
of fine AUSTRIAN CHINA, Fifty-six Pieces, new decorations, three colors to choose from.
5.98 Set.

Choice Novelties in Fancy China of every description at lowest prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
English Grand Opera Co
Only Two Weeks More. Season Ends Dec. 15.
To-night & Fri. Ev'g, LUCIA Followed by PAGLIACCI
at 8 & Wed. Mat. at 2 9:45
Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Ev'gs, Esmeralda; Wed. Ev'g and Sat. Mat., La Traviata.
Every E'g, 25c to $1.50. Box Seats, $1.00.
Wed. Mat., 25c. to $1.00. Sat. Mat., 25c. to $1.50.
Dec. 10—LAST WEEK. ALL THE ARTISTS.
CHANGE OF OPERA AT EACH PERFORMANCE.

DALY'S B'way & 30.....at 8:20
DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager.
Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:15.
THE LONDON SUCCESS OF LAST YEAR.
"Unquestionably a Hit."—Times.
The Man of Forty
A LOVE STORY IN 4 ACTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman... Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY.
A ROYAL FAMILY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
The season will be inaugurated on Tuesday Eve., December 18th. Sale of seats for first week opens Thursday, December 13th. Repertoire of first week will be announced later.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

THE DEWEY MAT. TO-DAY.
East 14th. CRACKERJACK BURLESQUERS.
THE GIRL WITH THE MAGIC HAIR

GRAND Opera House. The Sprightly French Farce, THE GIRL FROM MAX M'S

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, To-night, Tues., & Wed. last times "THE GOLD MINE." Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Evgs. 1st time "ROSENMONTAG."

Koster & Bial's 25c Daily Mat. Evgs. 25, 50, 75. Boxes, $1.
5 Potter Family, Pauline Hall, Jas. Thornton, Jennie Joyce, Gussie McKee Toozoozin Arabs, Bon Thornton, others.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Female Sword Swallower. Racing Cyclists. 20 others.

Amusements.

THEATRE REPUBLIC TO-NIGHT.
42d St., Just West of B'way. Tele. 3940-38.
Evgs. 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Sat. 2:15.
Mr. Joseph Brooks presents a Comedy in 3 acts, by Molly Elliot Seawell and Wm. Young entitled:
THE SPRIGHTLY ROMANCE OF MARSAC,
Introducing MACLYN ARBUCKLE.

Proctor's 23d St. / 5th Ave. / 58th St. / 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
McIntyre & Heath, Lottie Gilson, 3 Yoscarys, Harrigan, Wilson & Waring, Dells Fox, Geo. W. Monros, Russell Bros, McAvoy & May, Alcide Capitaine, etc.
Marie Wainwright, Gus Williams, Juan Caicedo, Foy & Clark, Louise Gunning.
Eleanor Falk & 8 Jersey Lillies, Leroy & Clayton, Mark Sullivan, Little Elsie.
N'xt W'k at 5th Av.—MARCEL'S LIVING PICTURES

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:10.
Last 3 Weeks "FOXY QUILLER" Matinée Saturday at 2:10.
With JEROME SYKES.

HERALD SQUARE Every Eve. 8:20.
THEATRE. Mat. 2:20, Wed. & Sat.
Last 3 weeks. 100th perf. To-morrow. Souvenirs.
Augustus Thomas' Masterwork, ARIZONA

SAVOY B'way & 34th. Tel. 731-38th. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15. HENRIETTA CROSMAN, MISTRESS NELL

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
JAMES O'NEILL SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2 Ev., 8:15 MONTE CRISTO

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evs. 8:15 Sharp.
Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and BURLESQUE OF ARIZONA.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
THIS WEEK—THE LATE MR. CASTELLO.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evs. at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL
Song Recital
To-morrow, TUESDAY, Afternoon at 3:15
MADAME Sembrich
To-morrow (Tuesday) Aft., at 3:15.
(Her first appearance in America this season.)
SECOND RECITAL.
Tuesday evening, Dec. 11, at 8:30.
An entirely new programme at each recital. Kindly assisted by MR. LUDWIG BREITNER at the Piano.
Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $15, $25.
Tickets for both recitals now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
Direction ..... C. L. GRAFF

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR ..... CONDUCTOR
Fri., Dec. 7, at 2 P.M. Sat., Dec. 8, at 8:15 P.M.
SOLOIST: MR. FRITZ KREISLER.
Program: Overture, "Egmont," Beethoven; Concerto for Violin, G Minor, Bruch; "A HERO'S LIFE," Tone Poem, Richard Strauss; Sonata for Violin, "The Devil's Trill," Tartini; Ride of Valkyries, Wagner.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's.

KEITH'S HENRY LEE, ISABELLE URQUHART & CO. HOWE, WALL & WALTERS, Midgely & Carlisle, Pete Baker, 4 Oiracs, and GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.
JESSIE BARTLETT DAVIS.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
Xtra attractions. Charming Concerts.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. To-night 8:15. 33d & B'way. Sat. Mat. only.
LULU GLASER OPERA COMPANY IN SWEET ANNE PAGE.

AMERICAN 42D ST. and 8TH AVE.
Evgs 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (ex. Mon.) 25c. 15 MIZZOURA.

14th Street Theatre near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
Last 3 weeks LOST RIVER "A big success."—Herald.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

American Coal	10	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2¼	Mo., K. & T.	1⅛
Am. Malt. pf.	2	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2⅝	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Ann Arbor pf.	3	Mobile & Ohio	1
At., T. & S. F.	1⅞	Nat. Lead pf.	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Nat. Tube pf.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	3½	N. J. Central	5¾
Chi. & Alton	4⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Chi. & Alton pf.	1⅝	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	North American	1
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	Northern Pacific pf.	1½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	3	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	7	Pullman Co.	4
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1⅞
Del., L. & West.	1	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande.	2½	St. L. & S. F.	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2⅞
Erie	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	St. L. S. W.	1⅝
Hocking Valley	1⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	2⅜
Hocking Valley pf.	2½	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Ist. Paper	1	Southern Railway	3½
Int. Paper pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	4½
Int. Power	2½	Texas Pacific	1½
Kansas & Michigan	1	Twin City R. T.	1⅛
Knick. Ice, Chi.	5	Twin City R. T. pf.	3
Louis. & Nash.	2⅝	Union Bag & Paper	1
Minn. & St. Louis	2		

Stocks Declined.

Amalgamated Copper	1⅝	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf.	2½
Am. Ice	1½	Lake Erie & West.	1
Am. Linseed	1⅜	Manhattan	1⅜
Am. Linseed pf.	2½	Met. Street Ry.	2
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	M. W. S. El., C., pf.	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	2	Nat. Salt	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	Nat. Salt pf.	3
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Nat. Steel pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	1⅞	New Cent. Coal	3
Am. Tobacco pf.	3½	Nort. & W. pf.	1
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	1⅜	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅛
Cont. Tobacco pf.	2	West. Union	1
Glucose Sugar Ref.	1½	Wis. Central	1½
Green Bay & West.	5	Wis. Central pf.	1

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Alabama Mid. 1st	1	Ore. Sh. Line 5s	1⅜
Am. Sp. Mfg. Co. 6s	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, A	1½
Ann Arbor 4s	1	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	2½
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	¾	Reading general	1⅝
Balt. & O., S'w'n 3½s	1¼	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1⅛
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	1	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1¾
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	2	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1¼
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	2⅞
Chi. & Alton 3½s	2	St. L. S'w'n 1st	3½
Chi., B. & Q. con. 5s	4	St. L. S'w'n 2d	4⅞
Chi., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ext. 7s	1	St. Paul City Cable 5s	3
C., M. & St. P., Chi. & L. Sup. 5s	2½	St. P., M. & M. 2d 6s	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. gen. 4s	1⅝	San A. & A. P. 4s	1¼
C., St. P. & M. 1st	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1
Denver & R. G. con. 4s	1	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1⅜
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1¼	Third Avenue 5s	1½
Lehigh & W. B. con. 4½s	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1½
Mo., K. & Texas 1st 4s	2½	Tol. & O. C., West. Div. 1st	1
Mo., K. & Texas 2d	1⅛	West Shore 4s	1
Mo., Kan. & E. 1st	1		
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	1		
Mo. Pac. col. 5s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. R. R. & Bank. Co., Ga., 5s	1½	Gila, V., G. & N. 8s	2
Chi. & N'w'n s. f. 6s	1	Int. & G. N. 2d	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1½	Int. & G. Nor. 8d	1
		Int. Paper 6s	1

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 855,000 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease, 253,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 7,679,000 pesetas.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 1	3,595,034
Same week last year	2,729,727
To date this year	115,328,633
Corresponding date last year	158,752,023

Bonds for the week	$20,402,100
Same week last year	$8,678,500
To date this year	$477,133,460
Corresponding date last year	$700,915,290

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½; at three months, 4; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

HIGHER BANK RATE IMMINENT

A Five Per Cent. Narrowly Avoided—No Enthusiasm Noted Over the Subscription to Additional Exchequer Bonds—Trade Reports Unsatisfactory—Gold Exports Made Good from Internal Circulation.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Dec. 1.—Once more we have escaped a 5 per cent. bank rate, and still are not happy. Money was scarce all last week, and some £2,000,000 had to be borrowed at the Bank to help the market over the end of the month. Discount flinched a little Friday because one bank was buying bills from brokers at 3⅞ per cent., but the weakness only amounted to one-sixteenth out of 4 per cent., and will not go far. The weekly loans were also easier at 3½ per cent. on 'Change, this case also merely representing a release of balances locked up on the last days of the month or held by the Bank to tighten the market. Call money at 3 per cent. or less means nothing. We have escaped because there was no use in imposing a 5 per cent. rate until something was known regarding the intentions and probable demands of the Government.

It got its £3,000,000 additional on Exchequer bonds Friday, but there was no enthusiasm to subscribe or any hint of American help, such as glorified the August issue, and the sanguine views as to the price fostered on the Stock Exchange early last week were quite falsified. The Bank had to take considerable tenders at £97 18s. in order to make up the amount, and the average price was £98 2s. 10d., much below the chatterers' estimates.

The truth is, as I have been harping, there is no spare money about. Our capital and credit are too fully engaged and we should be feeling the scarcity of means more than we have yet done were it not for the reflux of currency, a product of the shrinking business.

From all parts of the kingdom, except perhaps North Ireland, trade reports are becoming unsatisfactory. The iron trade is apparently on the eve of a sharp setback. Advices about our woolen and worsted industries are less pleasant now than for years back, and failures in the north are occurring with ominous frequency. Nor does our cotton industry escape the general contagion.

We are cooling down in a sense and contracting in all directions, therefore less money for wages is wanted, and coin in particular returns to the Bank of England from provincial centres. Our exports of gold, which still continue in a dribbling way, are thus made good from internal circulation, and at the same time the business demand for banking credit is sensibly reduced.

We can thus scrape along, but I remain expectant that any day or week the bank rate may jump to 5 per cent. Shrewd observers say it will go up this week. I shall not prophesy, but I know the market to be thoroughly uncomfortable and unable to make up its mind on the outlook.

One thing that tends to fog us all is the unknown quantity of the Government's further demands. A fresh loan of £16,000,000 is talked about, but not in any authoritative way. Should that prove to be the figure, the news will not calm people's minds, because everybody will at once say, "This is only another put-off." It would be far better to face the music bravely with a loan of £30,000,000 or £40,000,000 than to peddle with small issues perplexing in their variety and continually sprung upon the market without warning.

I have nothing fresh to say about stock market affairs this week. Ferment in your railroad securities has considerably damped off, thanks to the want of outside support, and nothing else has come to take its place. We are all waiting to see what is going to happen next.

The Stock Exchange settlement here revealed no appreciable increase in the quantities of your securities carried on our market, and bankers tell me that their customers have not begun to borrow afresh on such securities. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 3.

American District Telegraph Company of Brooklyn—Books close.
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York—Annual meeting.
Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Crosstown Railroad—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Bank of the Manhattan Company—Annual meeting.
Chestnut Hill Railroad—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Gas Company, New York—Books close.
Empire State Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable Dec. 15 to holders of record this date.
Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad—Dividend payable.
Ulster and Delaware Railroad—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable Dec. 28 to holders of record this date.
Equitable Life Assurance Society—Annual meeting.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.

Thursday, Dec. 6.

American Cotton Oil Company—Annual meeting.
Berten Delmar Limited—Special meeting.
Cardenas Copper Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, Dec. 7.

Tamarack Mining Company—Books close.

Saturday, Dec. 8.

American Steel Casting Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Amory Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable Dec. 15 to holders of record this date.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

British Col. Cop.	1	Pitts., B. & L. E.	3
Compressed Air	3	Standard Oil	55
Consol. Equip.	1⅞	Union Typew.	1½
General Carriage	1½	Va. I., C. & C. 5s	2
Inter-State Oil	5		

Declines.

Havana Com.	2½	Tel., Tel. & Cable	1½
Havana Com. pf.	2	Tennessee Copper	1
Int. Pump pf.	3		

During the past week the market for outside securities presented a much quieter aspect than during the two preceding weeks, not only in the amount of daily transactions, but in price movements as well. The advances somewhat outnumbered the declines, but throughout the whole list a good deal of irregularity showed. At times prices moved somewhat erratically, but the weakness that appeared seemed principally the result of profit taking, and there was still in the market sufficient buying power for prices in some parts of the list to show much strength. Traders were active in the market and their transactions helped to make the market somewhat irregular. The market was helped by good reports in regard to various companies, and very little news of a disquieting kind came to hand to offset the favorable developments.

The industrials were the most active issues during the week and they held the position which a short time ago was held by the copper shares. The latter were somewhat neglected, and only one or two issues of the group assumed places of any prominence. Consolidated Equipment was active throughout the week, and on some days advanced sharply. It suffered a reaction of about 1 point at the close, but ended the week with a net gain of 1⅞ points. On some days the transactions amounted to as much as 4,000 shares.

Standard Oil, though perhaps the least

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 1, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat. Dec. 1. Bid.	Closing Sat. Dec. 1. Ask'd	Net Change Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Dec. 1, 3,595,034.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent	Period	Week Ended Dec. 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 1, '00.
140 November 12.	114 January 6.	135	145	..	**Adams Express Company**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	4	SA	139	139	139	139	115	170
98½ November 23.	93¾ November 28.	95½	95¾	— 1⅝	Amalgamated Copper Company	75,000,000	Oct. 29, 1900.	2	Q	98	98¼	93½	95⅞	...	70,779
25½ November 12.	12½ January 25.	20⅞	20¾	— ⅝	American Car & Foundry Company	30,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	½	Q	20½	21⅞	20⅝	20⅞	16¾	8,905
68½ November 12.	57⅝ June 25.	67	68	— ½	American Car & Foundr. Company pf.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	67⅞	67½	67	67	62½	1,971
160 November 27.	150 September 24.	150	170	+10	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	4	SA	160	160	160	160	...	140
37⅝ April 7.	30 June 25.	31	31½	— ¼	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, 1900.	3½	A	31¼	31½	30½	31	36½	1,700
100 April 5.	88⅜ September 19.	90	92	+ 2⅜	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,188,600	Dec. 1, 1900.	3	SA	90	91⅞	90	91¼	96	320
37 November 27.	24⅝ January 4.	35	37	..	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	4¼	SA	36	37	36	36	32	370
165⅝ November 16.	146 January 18.	160	165	..	American Express	18,000,000	July 2, 1900.	3	SA	161	161	161	161	149	48
49½ April 4.	27½ June 16.	42	42¼	— 1⅛	American Ice Company	22,939,100	Nov. 15, 1900.	1	Q	44½	44½	41⅜	42	34	5,185
78½ February 3.	60½ June 19.	70	72	— ⅝	American Ice Company pf.	12,440,000	Oct. 15, 900.	1¼	Q	71	72⅝	71	71½	76½	850
16¾ February 6.	6 November 19.	7¼	7⅜	— 1⅝	American Linseed Company	16,750,000	..	..	..	8½	8¾	7⅛	7½	15	2,480
60 February 5.	36 November 20.	37½	37⅝	— 2⅜	American Linseed Company pf.	16,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1⅜	..	40	40¾	36	37⅜	60	7,018
1⅝ January 2.	3 June 12.	5	5½	+ ⅜	American Malting Company	14,500,000	..	..	..	5	5¼	4¾	5¼	10	1,100
31½ January 2.	18⅞ June 27.	25	28	+ 2	American Malting Company pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1½	..	24	26	24	26	44	2,070
54½ November 19.	34⅛ June 18.	52½	52⅝	+ 2⅜	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	..	..	..	49⅜	53⅞	48⅜	52½	40	42,907
99 November 17.	85 June 25.	93½	96⅞	+ ¼	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	Oct. 9, 1900.	1¼	Q	96	97⅝	93⅝	96¾	91	7,210
50½ February 6.	17 June 25.	28½	29	+ 1	American Steel Hoop Company	19,000,000	..	..	..	29⅝	30	27¾	28¼	47⅜	4,170
86 February 6.	77 September 28.	78	77	— 1	American Steel Hoop Company pf.	14,000,000	Oct. 31, 1900.	1⅜	Q	77	77	76	76	85	850
59¾ April 2.	29½ June 25.	43⅜	43½	— 1⅞	American Steel & Wire Company	50,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	45	45¾	42¼	42⅜	49	117,625
95 February 1.	69½ June 25.	86	87	— 2	American Steel & Wire Company pf.	40,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	88	88	86½	86⅜	95	4,050
137½ February 4.	93¾ March 3.	130⅝	130¼	— 2⅛	American Sugar Refining Company	38,968,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	132½	135½	130⅜	130⅝	156	188,645
118 July 14.	107 March 2.	116	117	..	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	38,968,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	116⅝	116¾	116⅜	116⅜	119	20
47¾ November 19.	18 June 23.	42¾	42½	— ⅛	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	..	..	..	43	44¾	42⅛	42⅜	34½	14,015
89¾ November 21.	70¾ June 25.	86½	87½	— 1	American Tin Plate Company pf.	18,325,000	Oct. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	88⅛	88½	87	87	83½	2,143
113 November 21.	84¼ June 25.	107⅜	107⅝	— 1⅞	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	100½	110⅝	103½	107⅛	116⅝	82,965
140 February 15.	128 May 17.	139	140	— ⅝	American Tobacco Company pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	2	Q	137	137	137	137	...	100
54¼ April 3.	37⅛ June 25.	49	49¼	— ⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	Oct. 27, 1900.	2	SA	49⅛	50	48	49	43	10,100
52 November 30.	40¾ July 24.	51	52	+ 3	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	..	50	52	50	52	46	900
41 November 21.	18⅝ January 8.	40¼	40⅝	+ 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	.....	..	..	39¼	41	39½	40⅝	23¼	118,650
85 November 21.	58¼ January 11.	84	84½	+ 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	114 189,500	Aug. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	82¼	84½	82¼	84	65¾	142,705
88⅝ April 19.	65¼ January 8.	81¼	81½	+ ½	**Baltimore & Ohio**	45,000,000	Sept. 2, 1900.	2	SA	80⅝	82½	80¼	81¼	68	21,858
90 April 16.	72⅝ January 9.	85½	85¾	+ ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	59,227,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	3	SA	83½	85⅝	84½	85⅜	83½	7,617
80⅛ April 10.	47⅛ September 25.	72½	72⅝	— 1⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company	45,000,000	.....	..	..	74	75¾	72	72¾	86¼	75,620
181 November 19.	140 January 2.	176	179	— ½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	4	SA	178½	178¾	178½	178½	138½	200
16⅝ January 25.	6¼ June 25.	8¾	9¼	+ ¼	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	..	8¼	10¾	8¾	8¾	17	8,230
59¼ November 26.	47⅝ February 27.	58½	59	+ ⅛	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	SA	58½	59¾	58	58¾	54¼	8,960
90½ February 13.	84⅜ September 26.	85¼	87¼	..	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	87½	87¼	87¼	87¼	...	20
39¼ December 1.	24 June 25.	38½	38⅝	+ 3¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,853,400	Nov. 28, 1900.	1	..	35⅞	39¼	35⅞	38¼	31⅜	115,660
42 December 1.	31 October 25.	41½	41⅝	+ 4⅜	Chicago & Alton	20,000,000	.....	..	..	39½	42	39¼	41¼	...	47,317
77½ November 30.	68¾ November 1.	77	77¼	+ 1⅜	Chicago & Alton pf.	20,000,000	.....	..	..	73¼	77½	73	77	...	25,076
139 November 21.	119⅝ January 10.	136¼	136⅝	+ ⅜	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	98,870,200	Sept. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	136⅞	138	136¼	138⅜	134⅜	89,905

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 1, 1900.—Continued.

Ranges for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid. Dec. 1. Bid.	Closing Ask. Dec. 1. Ask.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Dec. 1. First.	Week Ended Dec. 1. High.	Week Ended Dec. 1. Low.	Week Ended Dec. 1. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 1. '00.
109 March 27.	88 January 31.	97½	98¼	— 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,107,800	July 2, 1900.	12	SA	98¾	98¾	97¾	98	97	909
225 August 15.	120 January 17.	121½	122½	— 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	4,899,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	123½	122½	122½	123½	120½	780
15¼ April 2.	9¾ September 25.	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western	21,210,800	..	..	..	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	5,960
79⅝ November 12.	66⅛ August 22.	78½	79	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	24,871,800	July 31, 1900.	2½	SA	77½	78½	77½	78½	78	800
42 March 31.	30 June 23.	38⅞	39	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	7,469,100	..	..	..	39½	39½	38¾	38¾	41	405
89⅝ December 1.	81 June 19.	90½	90⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western debenture.	18,194,000	July 15, 1900.	2	SA	90½	90⅝	90	90⅝	88	3,400
29 April 16.	14 January 15.	24	24½	+ 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	5,000,000	..	..	..	23½	24	23½	24	17½	900
68¾ April 4.	45¼ January 24.	57½	57½	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1	..	58	58⅝	57½	57½	50½	700
130 November 22.	108½ June 25.	127⅝	127⅝	— ⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	47,547,000	Oct. 22, 1900.	2½	SA	123¼	128¼	127¼	127¼	124⅝	39,895
178 November 22.	169¼ January 18.	175½	176¼	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	41,012,500	Oct. 22, 1900.	3½	SA	175¾	176	175¾	176	174¼	661
170 November 21.	150¾ June 25.	167	168	+ 1⅛	Chicago & Northwestern.	32,116,300	July 6, 1900.	5	SA	168	168½	168	168	169	1,110
117¼ November 22.	102 June 25.	115⅝	116	— ⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	115½	116⅝	115	115⅝	113⅝	33,659
13⅝ April 27.	8½ October 18.	9⅝	10	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	17,000,000	..	..	..	10	10	10	10	14	400
38⅝ April 27.	26⅝ October 18.	28	30	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	17,000,000	..	..	..	30½	31	30	30	42	1,510
68¾ November 22.	55 June 19.	66½	67	+ ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis.	28,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	..	67½	66	66⅝	64½	3,520
115 October 3.	100¼ June 7.	113	114	+ ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	113⅝	114½	112½	113	108	735
30 November 15.	14½ January 10.	27	29	— ⅛	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	5,000,000	..	..	..	28	30	28	29	18¾	100
72 April 10.	46 January 2.	65	66	+ 3	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1¼	..	60	60	60	60	49	1,200
54⅞ November 22.	29¾ September 24.	51½	51⅝	— 1⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	17,000,000	..	..	..	52⅜	53¼	51½	51⅝	54¾	12,640
131½ January 17.	117 October 19.	122	127	+ ⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Oct., 1900.	3	..	130	130	130	130	130	120
7¾ March 22.	5 September 25.	7	7¼	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern.	30,995,900	..	..	..	6¾	7⅜	6¾	7¼	6¾	11,500
47¼ March 27.	36 September 22.	42¾	43	+ 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	8,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	42	43	42	43	45¾	2,110
20¾ March 21.	14 September 24.	17⅝	18	— ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	8,598,900	..	..	..	17¼	18¾	17¼	18	19	2,250
21 April 2.	11½ June 23.	16⅝	16	— ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	4,778,000	..	..	..	16	17½	16	16½	18¾	2,100
201 November 17.	164 September 21.	190¾	194	+ ½	Consolidated Gas.	71,589,100	Sept. 15, 1900.	2	Q	192½	196¾	191½	195½	192½	12,944
38¼ November 21.	21½ May 21.	36	36¼	+ ¼	Continental Tobacco Company.	43,845,000	..	..	..	36¼	37½	35¾	36	41¾	26,345
95 November 20.	70 May 12.	92	93	— 2	Continental Tobacco Company pf.	46,845,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	94	94¾	91½	92	93	6,090
119¼ March 28.	106⅝ September 20.	115¼	116¼	+ ½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	35,990,900	Sept. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	117	117½	115¾	115½	120¼	1,150
196 February 20.	171¼ September 19.	182	183	+ 1	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	26,200,000	Oct. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	182	183	182	182	189½	1,580
25½ November 30.	16¾ June 22.	25½	25⅝	+ 2½	Denver & Rio Grande.	38,000,000	..	..	..	22⅝	25⅝	22⅜	25¼	20¾	44,750
79¼ November 27.	64½ June 18.	78½	79	+ 2⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	38,450,080	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	77	79½	77	78½	74½	28,440
96½ June 14.	89 September 25.	....	....	....	Detroit City Gas Company.	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	90¾	90¾	90	90	....	400
6¼ March 6.	4 June 2.	4½	5½	....	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	12,000,000	..	..	..	5	5	5	5	7¾	100
17⅛ March 5.	12 July 6.	13½	14	— ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	10,000,000	..	..	..	14½	14¼	14	14	17	300
14½ November 28.	10½ September 28.	14¼	14⅝	+ 1⅛	**Erie.**	172,847,400	..	..	..	14½	14½	14	14½	13¼	4,800
45½ April 4.	30⅝ September 22.	40¾	40¾	+ 1¼	Erie 1st pf.	42,882,800	..	..	..	39⅝	40¾	39⅝	40¾	37½	5,055
22½ April 2.	15 September 24.	20	21½	+ ⅝	Erie 2d pf.	16,000,000	..	..	..	21	21	20½	21	....	200
54⅜ March 15.	38½ October 9.	41¾	42½	— ⅜	Evansville & Terre Haute.	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	42¼	42¼	42	42	....	200
57⅞ February 6.	28¾ June 25.	43¼	43⅝	+ ¼	**Federal Steel Company.**	46,484,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	40	50¾	48⅝	49½	62¼	42,484
77¾ November 21.	60¾ June 26.	76½	76½	+ ½	Federal Steel Company pf.	53,261,000	Oct. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	76	76¾	75¾	76½	82	8,852
25 November 26.	15 June 1.	24½	25	+ ½	Fort Worth & Rio Grande.	3,108,100	..	..	..	24½	25	24	24¾	....	1,500
81 July 17.	64 May 17.	....	....	....	**Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County.**	2,000,000	..	..	..	67½	67½	67½	67½	....	80
171¼ November 19.	120 January 10.	167½	168¾	+ ⅝	General Electric Company.	19,014,700	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	Q	167	169¾	167	168¾	123½	3,300
60 November 12.	44 May 15.	53	54	— 1½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company.	24,027,300	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	55½	56½	53	53½	53½	2,485
103 November 14.	98 January 2.	100	102	....	Glucose Sugar Refining Company pf.	13,638,300	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	102	102	102	102	100	180
183 November 19.	144¾ June 22.	181½	182	+ ½	Great Northern pf.	98,417,250	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	181¾	182½	181¼	181½	176½	5,023
*46 October 22.	40 November 27.	....	....	— 5	Green Bay & Western.	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2½	..	40	40	40	40	....	200
115½ January 11.	105 October 29.	109	113	+ ½	**H. B. Claflin Company.**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	Q	110½	110½	110½	110½	....	100
41½ April 21.	30 September 21.	39¾	40	+ 1⅜	Hocking Valley.	10,348,600	..	..	..	39	40⅝	38⅞	40	25	3,450
72⅝ November 30.	58 January 8.	72¼	72½	+ 2½	Hocking Valley pf.	13,234,500	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	70¾	72¾	70¾	72¼	66	8,133
79½ November 30.	65 February 6.	75	....	— ½	Homestake.	21,000,000	Nov. 26, 1900.	50c.	M	78½	79¼	78	78	....	400
126⅜ November 21.	110 June 25.	124½	125	....	**Illinois Central.**	60,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	3	SA	125¼	125⅜	124½	125	116	2,804
26½ November 9.	14¼ March 6.	23	23½	+ 1	International Paper Company.	17,442,900	July 1, '90.	1	..	22	23¾	22	23	24¾	3,800
75 November 12.	58 March 6.	73½	74	+ 1	International Paper Company pf.	22,509,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	72½	74	71½	73¾	70	3,483
51½ November 27.	24 June 30.	51⅝	51⅝	+ 2¼	International Power Company.	6,400,000	..	..	..	48	51½	47½	51½	....	3,220
21⅝ November 16.	11⅞ January 12.	20	20½	— ½	Iowa Central.	8,512,500	..	..	..	20¾	20¾	20	20¾	14	941
58 March 30.	39 September 27.	46	46½	— ¼	Iowa Central pf.	5,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	47	47	46	46	58½	325
20 November 27.	10 January 10.	17½	18½	+ 1	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	0,000,000	..	..	..	16½	20	16¼	17½	....	1,900
17½ April 10.	7 September 10.	12½	13	+ ⅝	Kansas City Southern.	20,000,500	..	..	..	12½	12⅝	12	13	....	1,378
43⅜ April 3.	27½ September 10.	37	37¼	— ⅜	Kansas City Southern pf.	21,000,000	..	..	..	37	37⅝	36½	37⅜	....	1,700
4 November 12.	3½ May 24.	4	4½	....	Keokuk & Des Moines.	2,800,400	..	..	..	4	4	4	4	....	100
40 February 13.	10 November 20.	13	20	+ 5	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago).	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	..	15	15	15	15	....	116
66 February 6.	50 November 26.	48	55	— 2½	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago) pf.	3,000,000	July 2, 1900.	3	SA	50	50	50	50	67¾	100
39¾ November 10.	20½ March 16.	35½	36	— 1	**Lake Erie & Western.**	11,840,000	..	..	..	36½	36½	36	36	20¾	320
110 October 22.	83½ February 2.	107½	109	+ ½	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	July 16, 1900.	2	..	106	108	106	108	80¾	610
89 May 5.	47¾ January 4.	65	75	....	Long Island.	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	..	65	65	65	65	55	20
87⅜ April 20.	68⅜ September 22.	84	84½	+ 2⅜	Louisville & Nashville.	52,800,000	Aug. 10, 1900.	2	SA	81½	84⅝	81½	84	85½	51,807
114½ November 22.	84 June 25.	109	109¼	— 1⅜	**Manhattan Elevated.**	48,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1	Q	110¾	111¾	108⅝	109	105⅝	81,344
182 February 13.	143⅜ September 26.	171	171½	— 2	Metropolitan Street Railway.	45,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	172½	174½	171	171	193	13,175
37½ April 5.	24½ January 29.	31	33	— 1	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago.	7,498,700	..	..	..	31	31	31	31	28½	167
94¾ November 21.	76 February 27.	84	85	— 1½	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	2	SA	83	83	83	83	82	127
14⅜ April 18.	10½ January 8.	13¼	13⅜	+ ½	Mexican Central.	38,000,000	..	..	..	13	13⅜	13	13½	13½	2,350
5 March 15.	2⅜ September 26.	3½	3¾	....	Mexican National certificates.	33,330,000	..	..	..	3¾	4	3¾	3¾	4¾	1,150
69¾ March 28.	45½ June 18.	65	65½	+ 2	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	6,000,000	July 16, 1900.	*1½	..	54	65¾	64	65¾	66¾	1,970
104¾ November 10.	87½ June 18.	99⅝	101	....	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	July 16, 1900.	2½	SA	100	100	100	100	97½	130
27 April 24.	14 September 20.	17	19	+ 1½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie.	14,000,000	..	..	..	18½	18½	18½	18½	....	100
13⅜ November 28.	9 September 19.	13	13½	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	66,181,000	..	..	..	12	13⅜	12	13⅜	12	8,440
40½ April 17.	25⅜ September 22.	37⅞	38	+ 1⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	13,000,000	..	..	..	36	38¼	36	38	39	21,190
61½ April 16.	38⅜ January 18.	60¼	60⅝	+ 1¾	Missouri Pacific.	50,432,150	July 1, '98.	1	..	57¾	61⅜	58¼	60½	48½	72,820
48¼ April 2.	35 June 25.	41¾	42½	+ 1	Mobile & Ohio.	5,120,000	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	39½	43½	39½	41	45	2,650
40½ February 7.	27¾ June 18.	37½	37¾	— ⅝	**National Biscuit Company.**	29,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1	Q	38¼	38½	37	37⅝	41	2,070
96 February 17.	79½ June 18.	90	92	— 1½	National Biscuit Company pf.	23,000,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	92	92	91½	91⅝	94½	282
28¼ February 5.	15⅞ August 11.	19½	20	— ⅛	National Lead Company.	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	A	20¼	20½	19½	19½	30	1,600
106½ February 20.	83 August 11.	93	95	+ 1¼	National Lead Company pf.	14,904,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	92¾	94½	92¾	94½	108½	400
46 November 15.	32¼ October 19.	39	40	— 1½	National Salt Company.	7,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	39⅞	40	39¾	40	....	300
76¼ November 14.	60 November 5.	72	73½	— 3	National Salt Company pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	71	71	71	71	....	100
53¼ February 6.	20 June 23.	36½	37	— ⅛	National Steel Company.	22,000,000	..	..	..	37	37½	36	36½	48½	5,435
97 February 6.	79⅜ June 28.	92	93	— 1	National Steel Company pf.	27,000,000	Sept. 29, 1900.	1¾	Q	93	93	92	92	95	733
64½ November 19.	40⅞ June 25.	61	61½	— ⅜	National Tube Company.	40,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	61⅛	62	61	61	....	9,575
105½ November 17.	86⅝ May 14.	104	104½	+ 1½	National Tube Company pf.	40,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	103	104½	102¾	104	....	1,617
37 April 30.	30 November 30.	30	34	— 3	New Central Coal.	1,600,000	Apr. 1, 1900.	2	..	30	30	30	30	....	100
150½ December 1.	115 January 6.	149½	150½	+ 5¾	New Jersey Central.	27,123,800	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	143¾	150½	143	149¾	122¼	10,520
173 November 30.	112 September 25.	168	170	+ 6	New York Air Brake.	6,250,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	..	166	173	166	169	151½	6,075
143 December 1.	125⅝ June 25.	142½	142¾	+ 1⅜	New York Central.	115,000,000	Sept. 29, 1900.	2	Q	141¼	143	140¼	142⅝	134⅝	45,580
215¼ May 1.	210 October 8.	211	213	— ¼	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	53,634,800	Sept. 29, 1900.	2	Q	212½	212¾	212½	212½	215	291
16¾ November 23.	11 June 20.	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	14,000,000	..	..	..	16	16⅜	15½	16⅛	13½	2,005
98 November 23.	85 June 29.	97	99½	+ ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	5	..	98	98	98	98	83	100
41⅞ November 21.	29 June 20.	40¼	41	— ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	..	..	..	39½	41⅝	39¼	41	36½	1,750
26½ March 28.	18¼ June 20.	25⅝	25¾	+ ¼	New York, Ontario & Western.	58,113,900	..	..	..	25	25⅞	24⅝	25	25½	11,500
45 November 21.	22⅝ January 10.	43	43⅜	+ ⅛	Norfolk & Western.	60,000,000	..	..	..	43	43¼	41⅜	43½	27¼	29,745
82½ November 19.	67 January 8.	80½	82	— 1	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900.	2	SA	82	82¼	80¾	80¾	71	685
21 November 21.	13⅜ January 23.	19	19¼	+ 1	North American.	39,776,300	..	..	..	18¼	20⅜	18½	19½	15⅜	19,485
74½ November 21.	45⅝ September 29.	71	71½	— ¼	Northern Pacific.	80,000,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1	Q	71½	72	69⅝	71	57⅜	123,129
86⅜ November 20.	67 September 27.	82⅝	83	+ 1⅜	Northern Pacific pf.	75,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1	Q	82⅝	83⅞	81¼	82⅞	77¼	21,350
9 February 2.	6 November 26.	6	7	— ⅛	**Ontario Mining.**	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	30c.	..	6	6	6	6	....	100
62 November 20.	46 May 12.	58	60	....	**Pacific Coast.**	6,809,600	Nov. 1, 1900.	1	Q	60	60	60	60	51	50
57 November 10.	25¾ June 11.	43¾	43¼	— ¾	Pacific Mail.	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	44	44	40¼	43⅜	47⅜	3,205
144⅜ November 19.	124⅜ September 22.	142¼	143½	— ½	Pennsylvania Railroad.	151,700,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	‖3½	SA	142¼	143	141¼	142½	138	35,684
111½ April 2.	81⅝ October 11.	100¼	100¾	+ 1¾	People's Gas, Chicago.	28,688,800	Nov. 24, 1900.	1½	Q	98⅝	102½	98⅜	100⅝	113⅞	101,330
4 May 1.	1¼ September 28.	2	2⅝	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.	8,400,000	..	..	..	2	2½	2	2½	5½	1,420
9½ March 26.	5 June 9.	8½	9	+ ½	Peoria & Eastern.	10,000,000	..	..	..	8½	8½	8½	8½	6½	300
32 November 27.	20 January 20.	31½	32½	+ ½	Pere Marquette.	14,145,000	..	..	..	32	32	32	32	....	200
65 November 17.	64½ March 22.	64	67	....	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	..	..	..	60	60	60	60	....	18
80½ January 3.	49¾ September 29.	55	60	+ ⅞	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	24,347,100	..	..	..	56	56	56	56	73	300
94 January 8.	78 June 25.	85	88	....	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	22,649,200	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	85	85	85	85	88½	200
58¾ January 17.	32½ September 26.	52	52½	+ ½	Pressed Steel Car.	12,500,000	Nov. 19, 1900.	1½	Q	52	52½	51½	52	59	3,460
89¼ November 10.	70⅝ September 26.	85	86	+ ¼	Pressed Steel Car pf.	12,500,000	Nov. 26, 1900.	1¾	Q	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	89¾	400
200 December 1.	176 June 25.	200	202	+ 4	Pullman Company.	74,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	2	Q	199½	200	197½	200	195⅝	2,376
10½ March 28.	7¾ October 22.	....	....	+ ½	**Quicksilver pf.**	4,291,300	July 16, 1900.	½	..	9	9	9	9	9½	100
21¼ April 4.	15 September 22.	19⅝	20	+ ⅞	**Reading.**	69,900,000	..	..	..	19	20¼	19	19¾	20¾	11,225
66¾ April 5.	49 January 9.	63⅜	63⅝	+ 1⅞	Reading 1st pf.	28,000,000	Sept. 10, 1900.	1½	SA	62½	64½	62	63½	59⅝	162,000
35⅝ April 5.	23¾ September 24.	31½	31⅝	+ 1¼	Reading 2d pf.	42,900,000	..	..	..	30½	32½	30½	31¾	31	15,300
27¼ February 6.	8⅝ June 25.	16⅜	16¾	— ¼	Republic Iron & Steel.	27,191,000	..	..	..	17¼	17½	16½	16½	24⅞	3,910
70⅝ February 6.	49 August 1.	65½	65¾	+ ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	20,306,900	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	64½	65¾	64½	65½	70½	5,401
7⅞ December 1.	5 May 24.	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅜	**St. Joseph & Grand Island.**	4,600,000	..	..	..	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅞	7½	700
54½ November 17.	38¼ May 26.	53½	55	— 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,491,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1	..	51	53½	51	53½	52	3,378
18 December 1.	11⅝ June 26.	18	18¼	+ ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000	..	..	..	17½	18	17½	18	....	1,180
20⅜ November 27.	8⅝ June 25.	19½	19⅝	+ 1⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco.	443,980	..	..	..	18¼	20⅜	18¼	19⅜	10¾	21,570
76 November 28.	64 September 25.	75½	76½	+ 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	75	76	74½	76	73¼	1,375
46⅜ November 27.	31¼ June 23.	46	46¼	+ 1¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	14,335,700	Sept. 5, 1900.	1	SA	45¼	46⅜	45¼	46¼	36¾	9,100
15¾ December 1.	8⅜ June 20.	15½	15⅝	+ 1⅜	St. Louis Southwestern.	16,500,000	..	..	..	14	15⅞	14	15⅝	13	16,100
37¾ December 1.	21¾ June 23.	37	37¼	+ 2⅜	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	20,000,000	..	..	..	35½	37¾	35¼	37½	31½	48,410
71 November 20.	59½ June 25.	69	70	— ½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company pf.	6,700,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	70	70	69½	69½	....	200
43¾ November 19.	30⅝ June 18.	42¼	42¼	+ 1⅜	Southern Pacific.	197,832,100	..	..	..	40¾	43⅜	40⅝	42¼	42⅞	336,985
18¼ December 1.	10⅝ June 25.	18½	18½	+ 3½	Southern Railway.	119,900,000	..	..	..	15½	18½	15⅜	18¼	13	344,495
68 December 1.	49¼ June 25.	67¾	67¾	+ 4½	Southern Railway pf.	60,000,000	Oct. 16, 1900.	1½	SA	64¼	68	64	67⅝	58¼	88,623
10¼ January 4.	4½ March 6.	5½	6	+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine.	12,000,000	..	..	..	5	5⅜	5	5½	12⅞	820
104 February 2.	49 October 3.	72¼	72½	+ ½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron.**	22,553,600	Nov. 1, 1900.	2	Q	72	73⅜	71	72¼	115¼	19,070
21 April 17.	13¾ June 25.	19⅝	19⅞	+ 1⅜	Texas Pacific.	38,708,700	..	..	..	19¼	20⅜	19	19⅞	18⅞	58,530
17¾ October 22.	11¼ January 17.	....	....	— ⅜	Texas Pacific & Land Trust.	8,840,000	..	..	..	16½	16½	16	16⅛	14	800
135¼ January 3.	45¼ March 2.	113	114	+ ½	Third Avenue.	16,000,000	Nov. 20, '99.	1¼	..	112½	115	112½	113	152	4,717
68½ January 24.	61½ July 5.	65½	68	+ 1⅜	Twin City Rapid Transit.	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1½	SA	66	67	65¾	66⅜	69¼	620
144 November 27.	136 January 2.	144	....	+ 3	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	8,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	144	144	144	144	138½	200
23 February 7.	10 June 18.	17⅜	18	+ ⅜	**Union Bag & Paper Company.**	16,000,000	..	..	..	17⅝	18⅜	17⅝	18⅜	25⅜	250
77⅜ February 2.	56¼ May 9.	74	76	+ 1	Union Bag & Paper Company pf.	11,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	75	76	75	76	79½	230
74¼ November 21.	44⅝ January 10.	72½	72¾	+ ⅜	Union Pacific.	95,878,500	Oct. 1, 1900.	2	SA	71⅜	73¼	71⅜	72⅜	51⅝	117,350
83⅛ November 21.	70¼ June 23.	82	82¼	+ ¼	Union Pacific pf.	99,405,100	Oct. 1, 1900.	2	SA	81⅜	82⅝	81¼	82⅛	77¼	24,138
50 November 12.	45½ August 23.	49	50	— ½	United States Express.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1½	SA	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	50½	359
19 January 3.	7¾ June 25.	13½	13¾	— ¼	United States Leather.	61,509,900	..	..	..	14½	14¾	13½	13½	12⅜	15,542
79¼ November 12.	63 June 25.	75	75¼	— 1½	United States Leather pf.	60,909,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	76	76	75	75	80	5,270
44 January 2.	21 July 6.	28½	28¾	— 1½	United States Rubber.	23,688,000	Apl. 30, 1900.	1	Q	29½	31⅝	28	28½	47⅝	41,312
104¾ January 3.	84 November 28.	86	87	— 2⅜	United States Rubber pf.	23,525,500	Oct. 31, 1900.	2	Q	89	90¾	84	86½	110¾	9,815
9¾ April 27.	6½ March 13.	8½	8⅝	+ ¼	**Wabash.**	28,000,000	..	..	..	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8	2,700
24¼ April 27.	16 September 20.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 1, 1900

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Dec. 1, $20,402,100

	Week Ended Dec. 1.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103⅞	104	103⅞	104	23½
Alabama Midland 1st 4s	102	102	102	102	1
American Cotton Oil 4½s	90¾	90⅞	90¾	90⅞	10
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	71½	71½	71½	71½	1
American Tobacco scrip	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	12
Ann Arbor 4s	93¾	94½	93¼	94½	40
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s	101⅝	102⅜	101⅝	102⅜	760½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	87	90	87	90	1,940½
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96	97	96	97	218½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100¾	101	100⅝	101	253
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89¼	90¼	89¼	90¼	782½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	87½	87⅞	87½	87⅞	104
Boston Union Gas 5s	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	5
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	84½	85½	84½	85½	25
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106½	107	106¼	107	12
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	97	97	96	97	72
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust rects	72	72¾	72	72¾	30
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. coll. tr. 5s	118	118	118	118	3
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	6
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	96	98	96	97⅞	540
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	50⅝	52	50⅝	52	34
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	15⅜	16½	15⅜	16½	71
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	8½	8½	8½	8½	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	126½	126¾	126½	126¾	20
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	125	125	125	125	11
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	85½	86	84½	84½	87
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	99¾	100⅛	99¾	100⅛	205
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. col. 5s	94	94	94	94	10
Ches. & Ohio, Craig Valley 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	101¼	102⅜	101⅛	102⅜	114
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120	120¼	120	120	7
Chicago & Alton 3½s	83½	85⅞	83⅜	85⅞	2,135
Chicago & Alton 3s	93	93	93	93	10
Chicago & Alton 3s, certfs	91⅞	92	91⅞	92	161
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	136½	138	136½	138	19½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	7
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111¼	111½	111¼	111½	16
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	25
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116½	116½	116	116	33
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	5
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Lake Sup. Div. 5s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	4
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	120¾	121	120¾	121	21
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	174½	174½	174½	174½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	120	120	120	120	6
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 6s	116	116	116	116	4
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	108	108	108	108	2
Chi. & N. W. sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Chi. & N. W. sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933, reg	120	120	120	120	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	108½	109⅜	108½	109½	82
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	136½	136¾	133⅜	133⅜	15
Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota 1st 6s	133	133	133	133	4½
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	93½	93¾	93½	93½	9
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	97	97	96¼	97	22
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	36
Colorado Midland 3-4s	78	78¾	78	78½	350
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	78⅛	79	78⅛	79	3
Colorado & Southern 4s	84	84¼	83½	84	254
Columbus Connecting & Terminal 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100	101	100	101	31
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	108½	109	108½	109	10
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	106½	106¾	105½	105½	8
Detroit City Gas 5s	96	96	96	96	6
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	90	90	88	88	15
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land gr. 3½s	30	30	30	30	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st con. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	8
Erie 1st consol. 7s	139	139	139	139	6
Erie 1st consol. 4s	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¾	36
Erie general 4s	74¾	75½	74¾	75¼	362
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	77	77	75	75	84
Forth Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	65½	66	65½	66	20
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	99½	99¾	99¼	99½	72
General Electric debenture 5s	142	143	142	143	9
Georgia & Alabama 1st con. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	1
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	125	125	125	125	1
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	5
Green Bay & Western deb. certfs, A	59	59¾	59	59¾	15
Green Bay & Western deb. certfs, B	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	325
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	103⅞	105	103⅝	104½	135
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	3
Houston & Texas Central consol. 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	7
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104	104	103½	103¼	7
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	1
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	5
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	122¾	122¾	122½	122¾	8
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	90	91	90	91	12
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	58	58	58	58	11
International Paper Co. 6s	108	108	108	108	2
Kansas City Southern 3s	68	68⅜	68	68	40
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	5
Kentucky Central 4s	99	99	99	99	6
Kings County Elevated 4s	83½	84⅝	83½	84½	123
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	107⅜	107½	107¼	107½	9
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st gtd. 4½s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	102½	103¼	102½	103½	33
Long Island unified 4s	96	96⅞	96	96¼	179
Long Island general 4s	103	103	103	103	2
Long Dock 6s	138½	137	136½	137	11
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100¼	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	19
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	10
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	105	105	104¾	104¾	70
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	3
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119½	119⅞	119⅛	119⅞	3
Metropolitan West Side Elev., Chi., 4s	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	1
Mexican Central 1st income	26½	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	75
Mexican Central 2d income	12⅜	13½	12⅜	12⅞	12
Mexican International consol. 4s	84⅝	84¾	84⅝	84¾	7
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	102	102	102	102	5
Michigan Central con. 4s, registered	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	135	136	135	136	10
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & refunding 4s	97¾	98	97¾	98	18
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	94	97½	94	94½	513
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	96	96⅞	96	96⅝	17
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	92	92¼	92	92¼	37
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	70½	72	70¾	71⅞	409
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118¼	118¾	118	118¾	91
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	98⅞	99⅜	98⅝	99⅛	63
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	98⅝	99⅜	98⅝	99⅜	200
Mobile & Ohio general 6s	86½	87	86½	86½	39
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	130	130	129¾	129¾	15
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	137½	137½	137½	137½	7
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	108⅜	108⅜	108¾	108⅝	7
National Starch 1st 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, coupon	97	97½	97	97½	103
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, reg	96¾	96⅞	96¾	96⅞	4
New York Central extended 4s	100¼	100⅞	100¼	100⅞	1
New York Central, Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	96¾	96⅞	96¾	96⅞	42
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904	105	105	105	105	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107	107	107	107	3
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	111	111	111	111	21
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94½	94½	94½	94¾	25
New York, Lack. & Western constr. 5s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106⅞	107⅜	106	107⅜	7
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	168
Northern Pacific general 3s, coupon	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	160
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	104¾	105¼	104¾	105	370
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	18
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	115	116¼	115	116¼	20
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	128	128	128	128	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	111¾	112	111¾	112	4
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	107	107	107	107	6
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	7
Peoria & Eastern income	34	36¾	34	35	19
People's Gas 1st consol. 6s	117¼	118	117¼	118	4
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	5
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago 2d 7s	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	6
Reading general 4s	89¾	91¼	89½	91¼	700
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	126½	127½	126½	126½	3
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	93¾	100	93¾	100	44
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s	77	77	77	77	10
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	126½	126½	•126½	126½	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 3-4s	89	90	89	90	12
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	82¾	84¼	82¾	84¼	207
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	112⅞	113¾	112⅞	113¾	50
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s, stamped	113	113	113	113	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	126	128	126	128	9
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class B	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	113⅝	115¼	113⅝	114¾	452
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½	22
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	91⅛	95½	91⅛	95	1,328
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	66½	71¼	66½	71¼	1,700
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. 5s	115	115	115	115	10
St. Paul, Min. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	3
St. P., M. & M., East Minn. 1st Div. 5s	108	108	108	108	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 4½s, coupon	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	4
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78⅝	79¾	78⅝	79¾	121
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102	102	101	102	9
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	105¼	105½	105	105½	30
Southern Pacific 4s	83½	85	83	83	827½
Southern Pacific of Cal. consol. 5s	107	107	107	107	7
Southern Railway 5s	112⅞	112⅞	112⅝	112¾	391
Southern Railway, Memphis Div. 4-4½-5s	108	108	108	108	3
Standard Rope & Twine income	12	12½	12	12½	7
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	104	104	104	104	½
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	109¾	110	109½	109¾	18
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	116⅞	117	116⅞	117	34
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104¼	104⅜	104¼	104⅜	54
Third Avenue 1st 5s	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	8
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	5
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	106½	106¾	104¼	104¼	47
Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Div. 5s	114	114	114	114	5
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	83	85	84½	84½	2
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	6
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106⅞	107	106¼	107	258½
Virginia Midland general 5s	112	113	111	111	7
Wabash 1st 5s	116½	116⅞	116½	116⅞	23
Wabash 2d 5s	104¾	104¾	104	104⅛	24
Wabash debenture, Series B	37	37¾	36¾	37½	514
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago ext. 5s	110	110	110	110	3
West Shore guaranteed 4s	114	114½	113	114	19
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	121⅜	121⅝	121⅛	121⅝	2
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	95⅛	95¼	94¾	94¾	81
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	105	105⅛	105	105	25
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	89⅜	89½	89	89½	22
Wisconsin Central general 4s	86½	86½	84½	86½	215

Total sales.....$20,323,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 1, 1900.

United States of Mexico sinking fund 5s	97	97½	97	97½	5
United States 5s, registered	114	114	114	114	¼
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137½	138	137½	138	3
United States 4s, 1925, registered	138	138	138	138	5
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115¾	116	115¾	116	12
United States 4s, 1907, registered	116	116	115	115	•51
United States 3s, coupon	110	110½	110	110⅝	8½
United States 3s, registered	110	110	110	110	1
United States 3s, small	110	110	110	110	2

Total sales.....$42,100

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 1, 1900.

Tennessee settlement 3s	[illegible]	96½	96	96½	20
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	17

Total sales.....$37,000
Grand total.....$20,402,100
•In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	105	Nov. 8	104	Oct. 19	104¾	Nov. 14
United States 2s, coupon	104¾	Mar. 22	103½	May 8	104	Oct. 19
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	115	Nov. 30
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	116	Nov. 30
United States 4s, 1925, registered	138	Nov. 27	132⅝	Apr. 16	138	Nov. 27
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138	Nov. 30	131¾	Aug. 10	138	Nov. 30
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116½	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	113	Nov. 8
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116¾	Mar. 7	112½	May 16	113⅜	Nov. 20
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112¼	Mar. 9	108¾	Aug. 21	110⅜	Nov. 30
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 13	108½	May 11	110	Nov. 27
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	108¾	Apr. 30	110	Nov. 26
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	98	June 5	96	Apr. 16	97½	Nov. 30

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116½	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 8	110	Nov. 7
Alabama, Class B	109¼	Oct. 6	108¾	Oct. 6	109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C	102¾	Sept. 10	102	Jan. 16	102¾	Sept. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s	108½	June 5	106½	July 6	108	Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s	106¾	May 21	104	Oct. 4	104	Oct. 4
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅝	June 7	93⅝	Sept. 29	96½	Nov. 27
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96⅞	June 7	90	Sept. 8	90¾	Oct. 18
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6½	July 31	6¾	Aug. 24
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	93¾	May 22	85	Jan. 5	92⅞	Nov. 28

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 30, 1900	$12,621,535
Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	8,233,671
From Jan. 1, 1900	492,033,407
From Jan. 1, 1899	473,389,615

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 27, 1900	$12,958,184
Week ended Nov. 28, 1899	11,670,052
From Jan. 1, 1900	530,684,393
From Jan. 1, 1899	422,688,094

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 30, 1900	$45,693
Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	41,592
From Jan. 1, 1900	10,527,347
From Jan. 1, 1899	14,011,588

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 30, 1900	$2,000
Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	54,248
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,482,724
From Jan. 1, 1899	20,659,616

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 30, 1900	$43,693

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	$2,656
From Jan. 1, 1900	36,954,377
From Jan. 1, 1899	12,023,019

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 30, 1900	$71,730
Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	40,254
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,352,332
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,643,023

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 30, 1900	$868,113
Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	1,164,931
From Jan. 1, 1900	48,331,887
From Jan. 1, 1899	42,621,185

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 30, 1900	$374,383
Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	1,126,677
From Jan. 1, 1900	43,979,055
From Jan. 1, 1899	38,994,138

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 30, 1900	$117,423
Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	90,846
From Jan. 1, 1900	14,879,669
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,654,620

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 30, 1900	$948,113
Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	1,208,179
From Jan. 1, 1900	95,815,111
From Jan. 1, 1899	68,661,771

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 30, 1900	$830,690
Week ended Dec. 1, 1899	1,118,333
From Jan. 1, 1900	80,935,442
From Jan. 1, 1899	51,007,151

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 3@4½ per cent., closing on Saturday at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £1,870 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 45.31, became 42.76 per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 15,700,000f gold and lost 2,125,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.81¼@4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.85½ for demand, $4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85⅝@4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.17½ for short; reichsmarks at 94 5-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—60@10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Dec. 1, 1900.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in the proper place immediately it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is in is a part. On Page 7 is printed a "Key to Bond List," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995...Q J	94¾	Nov 15	90	Jan 3	93¾	Dec 1	91	94½
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995. A O*	103	Mar 21	92½	Jan 3	102¾	Dec 1	100¾	102¾
Do registered...A O*	102½	Sep 24	95¾	Oct 3	98	Oct 1	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, 1995...Nov	90	Nov 30	76½	Jun 16	84	Dec 1	80½	86
Do do registered...Nov	..	....	..	....	84	Dec 11,99	..	..
Do stamped	84¼	Nov 22	84¼	Nov 22	84¼	Nov 22	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946. J D*	106	Apr 23	105¼	Mar 1	105	Apr 23	103	105
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925...J J*	97½	Apr 4	92¼	Jan 10	97	Dec 1	96¼	98¾
Do g. 4s, 1948...A O	103¾	Mar 27	97½	Jan 9	101	Dec 1	100¾	101
Do do registered...Q J	101	Apr 3	99¾	Oct 10	99¾	Nov 21	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925...J J	91¾	Apr 3	85½	Sep 23	87½	Dec 1	86¾	90¾
Do P Jc. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925. M N	91	Apr 16	85	Sep 28	87¾	Nov 30	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990...A O	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct. 98	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919...*F A	112	May 11	111	May 22	111	May 22	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930...M S	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 5, 99	..	..
Ros. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921...*F A	131	Apr 3	120	Jul 10	130	Nov 28	128¾	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922...J J*	128	Nov 17	124	Jun 29	123	Nov 17	125	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943. *J J	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913...A O*	..	....	..	....	100	No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906...*J D	109	Mar 2	103	Jan 20	109¾	Nov 21	106¾	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934. *A O	118½	Aug 24	115	Jan 19	118	Nov 27	118	..
Do do registered...*A O	117¼	Aug 29	115	May 26	117	Nov 20	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927...*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14,97	..	..
C.R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g.5s, 1921. A O*	..	....	..	....	105	Jan 6,99	112	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908...*J J	100	Nov 20	105	Jul 3	108¾	Nov 27	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913...*M S	109½	Jan 24	106	Jun 12	108¾	Nov 28	..	..
Do do registered...*M S	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	..	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948...J D	92	Nov 15	84½	Jan 9	92	Nov 24	..	93¼
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937. *M N	95½	Nov 13	91	Jan 15	94	Dec 1	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945. F A	120	Jan 15	117	Aug 16	120	Nov 20	118	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945...M N*	98	Dec 1	83½	Feb 23	97¾	Dec 1	97½	97¾
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000...M N*	96	Oct 30	96	Oct 30	96	Oct 30	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct 1	58	Nov 15	32½	Feb 24	52	Dec 1	..	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct 1	18¾	Nov 15	9¼	Jan. 3	18¾	Dec 1	..	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct 1	8½	Nov 15	4½	Jan 5	8¾	Dec 1	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946...*J J	..	....	..	....	95	De 27,99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947...*J J	..	....	..	....	102	Jne 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J J	106	Oct 24	105	May 22	106	Oct 24	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	111¼	Apr 10	107½	May 3	107½	May 3	105½	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908...*M N	130	Jul 5	130	Jul 5	130	July 25	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987...J J*	128	Nov 16	117¼	Jan 3	126¾	Nov 28	126	127½
Do do registered...Q J	125½	Nov 20	116	Jan 10	125	Nov 28	125	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, 1912...Q Mar.	105	Aug 30	100	Apr 16	105	Aug 30	..	..
Do consol 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910...Q March	103¾	Nov 28	100	Sep 4	103½	Nov 30	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921...J J*	115¾	Apr 18	112¼	Jul 10	114½	Sept 5	114	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. A O	118	Mar 30	113	Oct 2	113¾	Nov 21	113½	115
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911...A O	119¼	Mar 3	116¼	May 18	120	Nov 23	118	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939...*M N	121¾	Apr 16	115	Jan 5	120	Dec 1	119	..
Do do registered...*M N	117	Jun 11	117	Jun 11	117	June 11	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992...*M S	102¾	Dec 1	95½	Jan 2	102¾	Dec 1	102	..
Do do registered...*M S	96	May 10	93	May 4	94¼	Aug 23	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989...*J J	108	Jul 17	101	Jan 8	105¼	Nov 13	106	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989...*J J	90½	Apr 5	90	Jul 3	98	July 23	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940...J J*	103	Nov 26	100	Jul 5	103	Nov 26	102	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	Ap 29,99	105	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902...*M S	103	Feb 14	100¼	Mar 5	101¾	Nov 27	101¼	..
Chi. & Altoa s. f. g. 6s, 1903...*M N	106½	Sep 24	105	May 2	106½	Oct 18	103¾	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912. A O*	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949...A O*	93	Nov 15	92¾	Nov 15	93	Dec 1	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950...J J*	85¾	Nov 30	81½	Oct 25	85¾	Dec 1	85¼	85¾
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903...J J*	113¼	May 23	109¾	Jul 2	111¾	Nov 30	111	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901...A O*	103	Aug 14	100¾	Oct 2	101½	Nov 15	101	102
Do deb. 5s, 1913...*M N	112	Mar 30	108½	Jan 10	108¾	Nov 2	..	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903...M S*	138	Nov 28	120½	Jan 18	138	Nov 28	136	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919...A O*	117	Mar 28	113¾	Nov 9	113¾	Nov 30	113½	..
Do do do 4s, 1919...A O*	107	Mar 28	103	Jan 5	103¾	Nov 22	103¾	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922...*F A	103	Sep 10	100¾	Feb 2	102¼	Nov 27	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921...M S	102	Jan 31	100½	Oct 15	100½	Oct 15	100¾	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905...*F A	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	100	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949...J J*	105¼	Nov 14	100¾	Jan 5	105¼	Nov 14	104½	105¼
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927...*M N	113	Apr 23	108¾	Jan 2	111½	Nov 30	111	..
Do do registered...*M N	..	....	..	....	111¾	Jne 2,99	..	..
Han. & St Jo. con. 6s, 1911...*M S	122	May 17	119½	Sep 27	120½	Nov 26	120¼	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907...J D*	116	Mar 21	112	Jun 2	114¾	Nov 24	111½	..
Do 1st con g. 6s, 1934...A O*	138	Jan 23	133½	Apr 10	134	Nov 15	134¾	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937...M N*	117	Apr 4	112	Jan 2	114¾	Nov 26	115	115½
Do do registered...M N*	115	May 11	115	May 11	115	Aug 28	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936...*J J	113	Oct 12	105½	Apr 18	112	Oct 15	114	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910. J J*	110¾	Jun 26	113	Jan 24	116	Nov 28	..	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947...J J*	107	Apr 10	100	Jan 31	106	Nov 23	..	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947...J J*	117	May 7	111¼	Jan 12	115¾	Nov 28	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902. J J*	169	May 16	166½	Jul 13	167¾	Aug 22	174	..
Do 7s, £, 1902...J J*	172½	Apr 10	172½	Apr 10	172½	Apr 10	174	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903...*J J	172½	Apr 19	166¼	Jan 12	169¼	Sept 18	174	..
Do con. 7s, 1905...*J J	175	Nov 23	168	Jul 11	175	Nov 23	174	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908...J J*	174½	Nov 26	166	Jan 17	174½	Nov 26	174	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909...J J*	115¾	May 2	116¾	Jul 12	118½	Nov 14	118¾	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919...J J*	119¼	Apr 12	117¾	Feb 14	118¾	Nov 12	119¾	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910...*J J	121½	Jun 18	117¾	Jan 6	120	Nov 28	120¼	..
Do 1st H & D. Div. 7s, 1910...*J J	127¾	Jan 29	124¼	Aug 15	126¾	Nov 13	126½	..
Do do 5s, 1910...*J J	111¾	Apr 5	100	Jul 19	109¾	Aug 9	111¾	..
Do Chi & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910...*J J	120¾	Apr 20	117	Jul 19	119	Nov 14	119¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921...*J J	122¾	May 4	118	Jan 2	121	Nov 28	121¾	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926...J J*	122¾	Nov 23	120	Jul 25	122¼	Nov 23	123	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910...J J*	111¾	Feb 16	110¾	Sep 10	110¾	Sept 10	112¼	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921. J J*	120¾	Nov 28	117¾	Jan 23	120¼	Nov 28	120¾	..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921...J J*	120¾	Mar 16	117	Jan 3	119	Oct 18	120¾	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914...J J*	115½	Jun 20	112	Apr 2	114½	Nov 13	114¾	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924. *J J	..	....	..	....	137¾	Jul 18,99	..	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	115	Sep 4	110¼	Jan 2	114¾	Oct 16	115¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989. J J	113	Apr 20	109	Jan 10	112¼	Nov 22	113	..
Do do registered...Q J	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 19,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910. *J D	121	Sep 21	118	Jan 12	121	Sept 21	116	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913...*J D	122	Feb 8	120	Aug 9	120	Aug 9	117	..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915...Q F	144	Mar 14	137½	Nov 3	137½	Nov 3	139	..
Do gold 7s, 1902...J D*	112¾	May 17	108¾	Jul 5	108¾	Nov 12	..	..
Do do registered...J D*	111¾	Apr 2	108¾	Jan 6	110	Nov 21	..	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929...A O*	119¾	May 10	114¼	Nov 15	116	Nov 28	..	..
Do do registered...A O*	117	Mar 7	111	Oct 18	111	Oct 18	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929...A O*	110	Feb 10	107	Apr 26	108½	Nov 28	..	..
Do do registered...A O*	107½	Nov 22	107½	Nov 22	107½	Nov 22	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933...*M N	122	Apr 18	118	Nov 13	119½	Nov 28	..	..
Do do registered...*M N	120	Nov 30	120	Nov 30	120	Nov 30	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909...M N*	109¾	Oct 26	107	Jan 8	108	Nov 27	..	..
Do do registered...M N*	..	....	..	....	105	De 26,99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 192'...A O 15	119	Apr 7	116	Nov 2	116¼	Nov 8	..	..
Do do registered...A O 15	..	....	..	....	117¾	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926...F A 15	111¼	Mar 30	108½	Jan 23	108½	Sept 21	..	..
Do do registered...F A 15	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987...M N*	110¾	Mar 21	105¼	Jan 9	107	Nov 9	..	..
Do do registered...Q F	..	....	..	....	103	No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901. J J*	103¼	Feb 26	102¼	Feb 26	103½	Feb 26	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907. M N*	122½	Sep 21	120	Jan 4	120½	Nov 10	120	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905...M S*	112¾	Apr 24	112¾	Apr 24	112¾	Apr 24	111½	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909. *M S	111¼	Apr 24	110	Mar 20	111¼	Apr 24	111	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910...*M S	112¼	Apr 24	112¼	Apr 24	112¼	Apr 24	110¼	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*M N	139¼	Feb 10	133¾	Nov 14	136	Dec 1	134½	136
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907...*F A	107¾	Nov 16	105	Jul 9	107½	Nov 16	108	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 6s, 1929. *F A	127¾	Jul 30	122¾	Feb 8	124½	Nov 9	124¾	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924...J J*	137¾	Aug 13	137¾	Aug 13	137½	Aug 13	138¾	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925...*M S	139½	Apr 5	139½	Apr 5	139½	Apr 17	138	..
Do incomes, 1911...*M N	..	....	..	....	112	No 13,99	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917...J J*	134	May 3	129	Jul 2	132	Nov 21	131	132
Do registered...J J*	132¾	May 4	127	Jan 8	130	Nov 7	129	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988...*J J	109¾	Dec 1	103½	Jan 8	109½	Dec 1	109½	110
Do do registered...*J J	107¾	Nov 8	105¾	Feb 1	107¾	Nov 8	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905. *J J	96	Mar 31	96	Mar 31	96	May 25	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905...*J J	86¼	Aug 2	86¼	Aug 25	86¼	Aug 25	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905...*J J	..	....	..	....	98½	My 18,99	..	..
Kco. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923...A O*	114	Feb 19	107	May 14	110	Nov 17	110	..
Do small bonds, 1923...A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15,97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930...*J D	126¾	Apr 16	131	Jan 8	133¾	Dec 1	133	137
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	135	Feb 9	131	Oct 3	133	Nov 27	135	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919...*J J	132½	Mar 21	127	Jan 10	129½	Nov 15	129	130¼
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930...*J J	140	May 31	140	May 31	140	May 31	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947...J J*	97½	Apr 17	91	Sep 29	93½	Dec 1	93	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919. M N*	..	....	..	....	106	Oct 4, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932...Q M	120	Feb 6	118	Jan 29	118½	Oct 2	116½	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off. J D*	..	....	..	....	100	Oc 28,99	105	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	117	Sep 20	117	Sep 20	117	Sept 20	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937...*J J	113¾	Sep 7	112¼	Oct 6	112½	Oct 10	..	..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941. *M N	114	Apr 24	111	Nov 23	111	Nov 23	111	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993. *J D	101	Oct 22	94	Jan 2	101	Nov 24	99	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939...*J J	..	....	..	....	97	Jne 20,99	100¾	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990. M N*	104½	Apr 26	100½	Jun 13	104	Nov 24	102	..
Do do registered...M N*	..	....	..	....	99	May 4,99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. M S*	94	Oct 12	94	Oct 12	94	Oct 12	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. J J*	..	....	..	....	83	No 22,95	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991...J J*	98½	Aug 17	93	Jan 18	98	Nov 15	..	..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936. Q F	105½	Apr 5	105	Mar 24	105½	Apr 5	104	..
Do con. 6s, 1920...*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g. 5s, 1928. *J J	115¾	Mar 21	114	Aug 17	114	Aug 17	114½	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	93	Nov 22	84½	Jan 4	92½	Nov 28	92	93
Do income 4s, April, 1990...A	34½	Mar 27	24	Jun 18	34	Nov 30	..	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914...*J D	136	May 29	135½	Aug 3	135½	Aug 3	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934...*J J	137	Apr 18	128½	Jul 24	134	Nov 21	..	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901...M S*	..	....	..	....	105¾	No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901. *A O	101⅜	Oct 29	101⅜	Oct 29	101⅜	Oct 29	..	..
C., I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1953...A O*	111	Sep 5	106	Jan 29	111	Sept 5	..	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938...*J J	130	Feb 16	128	Jan 5	130	May 8	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 3-4s, 1947...J J*	79¼	Mar 29	63	Jan 4	78½	Nov 30	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947...J J*	80¾	Mar 28	71½	Jan 2	79	Nov 27	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929...*F A	87	May 31	78½	Sep 26	84	Dec 1	84	84½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943. *A O	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907. M S*	126½	Aug 14	124¾	Nov 30	125½	Nov 30	130	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906...A O*	142	Feb 8	139½	Nov 19	139½	Nov 15	139¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914...*M N	142	Jan 26	136	Jan 4	137½	Nov 28	136	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901...A O*	107¾	Feb 12	102¾	Oct 30	102¾	Nov 12	102¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915...*J D	141¾	Apr 18	136	Jun 19	140	Oct 15	136½	..
Do do registered...J D	..	....	..	....	140	Oc., 96,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	137¾	Mar 28	132	Jul 18	136	Nov 2	135½	136¾
Do registered...J J	133½	Sep 14	135½	Sep 14	135½	Sept 14	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923...F A*	121	Oct 3	119	May 1	119½	Nov 28	119	122
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923...*M N	103	Mar 7	103½	Oct 15	103¾	Oct 15	..	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917. M S*	148	Feb 13	146¾	May 2	146¾	May 2	146	148½
Do registered...M S*	141	Oct 22	141	Oct 22	141	Oct 22	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906...*A O	121	Sep 12	118	May 7	121	Sept 12	115¾	..
Do registered...*A O	..	....	..	....	122	Jan 6,99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1936...*A O	115	Jan 12	111¾	Nov 22	111¾	Nov 22	111¾	..
Do do registered...*A O	113½	Aug 27	112½	May 25	113¾	Aug 27	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st g. 7s, 1921...*M N	148¾	Jul 16	147¾	Jun 11	148¼	Ju y 24	146½	..
Do registered...*M N	148¾	Jul 16	148¾	Jul 16	148¾	July 16	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936. *J J	101	Dec 1	96½	Jan 4	101	Dec 1	100¼	101¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936...*J J	109	Nov 21	106	Aug 29	109	Dec 1	106	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928...*J D	106¼	Nov 26	101¼	Jun 18	106¼	Nov 28	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917. M N*	109	Feb 20	106¼	May 7	106¼	May 7	105	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995...*J D	98½	Nov 20	98	Nov 19	98½	Nov 20	95	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995...*J D	90	Nov 24	78½	Jan 8	88	Dec 1.	87	89
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937...A O*	110	Apr 19	107	Feb 27	108	Nov 16	107½	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928. *J J	..	....	..	....	92¼	Fe 11,98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937...*J J	115	Oct 22	110	Feb 16	115	Nov 1	115	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M N	118	Apr 18	107½	Jan 9	109	Nov 19	106½	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947...*M N	118	Jan 24	116¾	May 22	117¾	July 23	115	120
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919...M S*	119¼	Jan 4	118¾	Jan 4	119¼	Jan 4	120	122
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923...*M S	116¾	Jun 23	113¾	Jan 5	116¾	Nov 21	116	118¼
Do 4th ext g. 5s, 1920...A O*	123½	Mar 30	123¾	Mar 30	123¾	Mar 30	120¾	123¾
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928...*J D	..	....	..	....	108¼	Ap 14,99	107	..
Do 1st con g. 7s, 1920...M S*	142	Jan 22	134½	Sep 5	139	Nov 27	139	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	..	....	..	....	143	De 30,98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935...A O*	139¼	Feb 15	136¾	Jun 22	137	Nov 27	136	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916...*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 6, 99	..	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909. A O	104½	Oct 22	104½	Oct 22	104½	Oct 22	108	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982...*M N	117½	Apr 28	114	Feb 5	116¾	Nov 30	..	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & 1st l. c. 6s, 1913. J J*	118	Sep 27	118	Sep 27	118	Sept 27	116¼	..
N. Y. & Gwood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946. *M N	..	....	..	....	100	Oc 27,98	..	..
Erie 1rt con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996. *J J	92	Apr 4	87	Sep 28	91¾	Dec 1	91½	91¾
Do registered...J J	..	....	..	....	93¼	My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996. *J J	76¼	Apr 4	67	Jan 3	75¼	Dec 1	75	75¼
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937. *J J	111	May 5	107½	Jan 8	110	Nov 28	110¾	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937...*F A	99½	Apr 6	86	Feb 28	99¼	June 12	94	..
Do gen g. 5s, 1940...F A*	97¼	Feb 6	96	Oct 11	96	Oct 31	94	96
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943...*M N	113	Apr 27	108½	Jan 3	113	Apr 27	112	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. *J D	108	May 31	104	Jan 4	106¾	Nov 5	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	120	Mar 14	115½	Oct 2	117¾	Nov 22	..	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933. *F A	..	....	..	....	65	No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921...J J*	125½	Jun 14	120	Jul 30	122½	Nov 21	123	126
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942...*A O	110	Mar 27	102¾	Oct 2	106½	Nov 19	107	..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923...*A O	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930...*A O	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926. *J J	108	Apr 18	100	Feb 16	105	Sept 25	..	110
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920. A O*	123½	Jun 14	120	Jan 17	121½	Oct 1	123	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939...*M N	106¾	Apr 26	102	Jan 12	106¾	Nov 24	..	..
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g. 5s, 1939. *A O	110	Apr 21	105	Jan 18	107	Nov 24	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin 1st g. 5s, 1918...J J*	100	Sep 6	100	Sep 6	100	Sept 6	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943...*J J	..	....	..	....	80¾	May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941...J J	..	....	..	....	105	Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921. J D*	78	Nov 10	70	Mar 19	75	Dec 1	..	..
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928...J J*	68	Nov 20	55	Jan 4	66	Nov 30	..	..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938 J J*	115⅛	Sep 8	112¾	Mar 12	115⅛ Sept 8	115¼	..
St. L. & I.M. gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931 *A O	113⅛	Mar 26	108	Oct 13	113¾ Dec 1	113½	114
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped,1931 *A O	113	Nov 28	109	Oct 18	113 Nov 28	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s,1929 J J*	84¼	Apr 16	76	Sep 24	84¼ Dec 1	84	84¼
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s,1945 J J*	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼ Feb 20	110	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927 J D*	130	Nov 23	122¾	Jul 3	128¾ Dec 1	127	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927 Q J	124	Apr 20	120¾	Jul 31	120½ July 31	124	127½
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938 M S*	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	86½ Dec 1	86¼	87
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947 *F A	109¾	Jun 11	106½	Aug 9	109 Nov 28	108½	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931 *J J	..	....	..	....	84 Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913.J J*	130½	Nov 13	126	Jan 8	130½ Nov 17	..	..
Do 2d 6s 1901 *J J	100⅝	Jul 11	100¼	Jul 11	100½ July 11	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 *A O	109	Sep 5	104½	Apr 11	106¾ Nov 27	107	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917 *J J	..	....	..	....	111 De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb. *J J	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923 *J J	..	....	..	....	113 De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	..	....	..	....	103½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903 *J J	112	Apr 6	108⅝	Oct 11	109½ Nov 23	..	109¾
Do registered *J J	111	May 25	108¼	Jul 25	109½ Nov 23	109¼	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904 M S*	108	Feb 21	104¾	Nov 14	105 Nov 26	105	..
Do do registered M S*	107⅞	Feb 1	105	Oct 26	105 Nov 21	105	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904 M S*	..	....	..	....	108½ Fe 21,98	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 *J D	103¾	May 14	101⅞	Jun 6	103 Nov 7	..	..
Do do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 25,98	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905. *M N	103⅝	Apr 27	101	Jan 11	101 Nov 9	..	..
Do do registered *M N	..	....	..	....	102¾ Au 1, 99	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997 J J*	111½	Jun 12	108¼	Jul 6	110 Nov 17	110	110¾
Do do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	112½ Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g.3½s,1908. *F A	98	Apr 9	95	Sep 6	96⅞ Nov 30	96¾	..
Do do registered *F A	96¼	Apr 7	94	Jun 5	96 Sept 13	..	..
Do Lake Shore col.g.3½s,1908. *F A	99	Jan 27	95½	Sep 28	97⅜ Nov 30	97¼	97½
Do do registered *F A	98	May 2	93	Oct 9	96⅜ Dec 1	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 *J J	115½	Jun 22	110	Jan 2	114 Dec 1	114	115
Do registered *J J	114	Mar 31	110	Jan 4	114 Nov 21	113	114¼
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J J*	110¾	May 24	108	Jan 4	109¼ Aug 2	110	..
Do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear.Bl.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.,1940.J J	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000 *M N	115⅞	May 2	115⅞	May 2	115⅞ May 2	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986. *F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102 Feb 3	..	..
R., W.& O.con.1st ext.5s,July,1922.A O	129½	Feb 13	125⅝	Oct 1	126½ Nov 28	126	128
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918 *M N	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915. *F A	..	....	..	....	113 Ap 13,99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922. J J*	110	Oct 15	108	Oct 1	110 Oct 15	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991. M S*	107½	Jul 3	106¾	Feb 8	107½ July 6	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927 A O*	122½	Sep 28	121	Oct 25	121 Oct 25	120	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 F A*	121	Jan 13	119	May 3	119½ June 25	117	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903 J D*	116¼	Apr 4	111¼	Jun 19	113 Nov 8	..	..
Do do registered, 1903 J D*	114¾	Apr 17	111¼	May 31	112⅞ Nov 7	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997 *J D	111⅝	May 25	109½	Jan 6	111 Nov 10	108¾	..
Do do registered *J D	110¼	Mar 17	110¼	Mar 16	110½ Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd.,L.S.&M.S.,1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	108¾ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J J*	130	Nov 14	129	Sep 7	130 Nov 14	127	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932.J J*	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	141	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902. *M N	109¾	Apr 19	104½	Nov 8	105 Nov 23	105	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902 *M N	104¾	Apr 25	101⅞	Nov 22	102 Nov 30	101½	..
Do 6s, 1909 M S*	121	Aug 1	119¼	Apr 16	121 Aug 1	..	..
Do 5s, 1931 *M S	128	May 14	126	Oct 30	126 Oct 30	127	..
Do do registered, March, 1931. Q M	127½	Nov 8	127½	Nov 8	127½ Nov 8	..	..
Do 4s, 1940 *J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	108½	..
Do registered	106¼	Nov 26	106¼	Nov 26	106½ Nov 26	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937 A O*	108½	Mar 28	104½	Jan 3	107 Nov 23	107	107½
Do registered A O*	105	May 31	103½	Jan 3	105 May 31	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903. *J D	..	....	..	....	104½ Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000 A O*	195	Oct 27	185¾	Jan 5	194 Nov 22	..	..
Do registered	..	....	..	....	187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	189¼	Jun 11	185	Feb 27	189 Aug 4	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	133	Apr 11	132	Nov 7	132 Nov 7	132	..
N. H. & Derby con. 6s, 1918 *M N	..	....	..	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	113½	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114 Jan 5	114½	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905 J J	..	....	..	....	113 Jul 29,99	110¾	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992.M S	107¾	Dec 1	102	Jan 10	107¾ Dec 1	106	107
Do do registered, $5,000 only M S	..	....	..	....	101½ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M N	114¼	Jun 9	110	Jan 15	113 Nov 19	..	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931 *M N	136	Sep 8	129	Jan 2	133½ Oct 9	150	155
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932. *A O	133	Mar 23	130	May 18	131 Nov 14	131	134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934 *F A	129¼	Oct 18	129	Oct 18	129 Oct 18	129	131
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922. *J J	107	Nov 28	107	Nov 26	107 Nov 26	..	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	103	Apr 16	95	Feb 14	102 Nov 28	101½	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996.A O*	99¾	Nov 17	90¼	Jan 3	99½ Dec 1	99¼	100
Do registered	97⅜	Jul 18	97⅜	Jul 18	97⅜ July 18	..	..
N. P. Ry p.lin.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	105½	Mar 27	102¼	Oct 1	105 Dec 1	104¾	105
Do registered Q J	105½	Mar 13	101	Jun 22	104⅝ Sept 18	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F	72½	Nov 21	64	Sep 29	70½ Dec 1	70½	70¾
Do do registered Q F	68	Apr 6	65½	Oct 18	65⅞ Oct 20	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923 *F A	132¼	May 3	131½	Mar 22	131¾ Nov 23	130	..
Do registered certificates Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948. Q M	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	88¾ May 31	88¼	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931 F A*	124	Oct 31	124	Oct 31	124 Oct 31	123	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O*	113	Aug 29	109	Apr 19	110¼ Oct 30	110¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 *J D	100¼	Jul 23	97½	Apr 19	100½ Aug 16	98	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933. J J*	129	Mar 12	113	Aug 27	115¼ Nov 12	115	..
Ohio Riv. R. R.1st g. 5s, 1936 *J D	110	Jul 24	109	Apr 25	110 July 24	107½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 *A O	95½	Nov 22	90	Aug 13	95¾ Nov 22	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1001 J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75 Apr 4	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946 *J D	112	Nov 30	104¼	Jan 6	112 Nov 30	..	..
Panama 5k. fd. sub. 6s, 1910. M N*	105	Jan 16	102	Apr 5	103½ May 11	..	..
Do do 4½s, 1917 *A O	106	Oct 17	106	Oct 17	106 Oct 17	104	106
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 J J*	117	Sep 11	111¼	Jan 10	116¾ Nov 21	116½	117
Do registered, 1921 J J*	116	Oct 19	111½	Jan 19	116 Oct 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937.M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932. A O*	121	Jul 10	121	Jul 10	121 July 10	118	..
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900. M N*	103½	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103½ Mar 6	..	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A.,1942.*J J	123	Oct 22	117¾	Feb 2	121 Oct 22	124	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 J J	102	Nov 7	101¼	Apr 11	102 Nov 7	..	..
P.,C.,C. & S.L. cn.g.gt.4½s,A.,1940. A O*	117⅜	Aug 31	114	Jan 9	116½ Nov 27	116¼	117
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 *A O	117¼	Sep 19	113⅞	Jan 12	117¼ Sept 19	116	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 M N*	..	....	..	....	113 No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 M N*	109	Apr 12	106⅜	Apr 3	109 Apr 12	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949 F A	101¾	Jul 14	100	Apr 10	101⅞ July 14	100¼	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J*	139½	May 5	135	Jan 12	138½ Oct 26	136½	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J*	137¾	Nov 27	135½	Aug 25	137¾ Nov 27	135	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 A O	134	Feb 15	131	Jul 9	131 July 9	131	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923. *M N	..	....	..	....	108 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944. *M S	117	May 1	117	May 1	117 May 1	115	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935 J J	112¾	Mar 7	109	Jan 12	112¾ Mar 7	..	..
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	111	Jul 5	108	Jan 15	111 Aug 2	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942 *M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Peo., Dec. & E. 2d g. 5s, 1928 M N*	..	....	..	....	17 My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. paid	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22 Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921. Q F	130⅜	Mar 10	130	Aug 28	130 Aug 28	..	132
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N	101	Sep 19	98	Jun 9	101 Oct 31	98	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922. A O*	..	....	..	....	107½ Oc 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	..	....	..	....	121 No 26,98	..	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916 J J*	..	....	..	....	90 Jne 24,99	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940 A O*	116¼	Jul 28	113½	Jan 16	116½ July 28	115	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	..	....	..	....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	101	Jun 1	99¾	Jan 18	100¼ Oct 24	100¾	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	101½	Jun 12	99¾	Jan 11	100½ Nov 13	100¾	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 *J J	91¼	Dec 1	83	Jan 9	91¼ Dec 1	91	91¼
Do registered *J J	88	Nov 15	87¾	Aug 28	88 Nov 15	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J*	100¼	Mar 22	94¼	Jan 4	100 Dec 1	..	..
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l.g.4s,1917. A O	88¾	Sep 27	85	Feb 20	88¾ Sept 27	88	93
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939. J D*	..	....	..	....	105 No 10,98	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J*	81¼	Apr 25	71	Mar 9	77 Dec 1	..	..
Do guaranteed J J*	94	Nov 12	92¾	Jul 30	94 Nov 12	..	..
St. J. & Gd. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947 *J J	90¼	Nov 12	81	Jul 5	90 Dec 1	89	90½
St. L. & S.F.2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.M N*	..	....	..	....	110 No 15,99	110¼	112
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906 M N*	113¼	Feb 15	110½	Nov	110¾ Nov 30	110¼	112
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 M N*	113½	Oct 3	110¼	Nov 7	110½ Nov 7	110¼	112
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919. F A*	..	....	..	....	113¾ July, 98	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	128	Nov 27	121¾	Aug 17	128 Nov 28	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931 J J*	115¼	Nov 27	106	Jan 4	114⅜ Nov 30	..	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987 A O*	104	Apr 20	102½	Oct 17	102½ Oct 17	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	..	....	..	....	105 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1906 J J*	88¼	Nov 28	79	Jan 8	88½ Dec 1	88	90
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947 A O*	100	Jun 7	98¾	May 10	100 June 18	100	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929 *A O	95	Feb 19	91	Apr 12	93 July 3	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989.M N*	95½	Nov 30	85	Jun 25	95 Nov 30	94¾	95¼
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989 J J	71¼	Dec 1	53¾	Jan 10	71¼ Dec 1	71	71¾
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 A O*	121	Mar 12	116¾	Nov	117½ Nov 27	117	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	121½	Apr 16	117¼	Nov	118¾ Nov 27	118	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J*	142½	May 9	137	Jan	141½ Nov 20	141½	..
Do do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾ Fe 23,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s J J*	116¼	Apr 21	112¼	Jan	116¾ Nov 30	..	..
Do do do registered J J*	115¼	Nov 20	115¼	Nov 20	115½ Nov 20	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 *J D	105	Apr 16	102½	Jan	104½ Nov 26	..	..
Do do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	104 Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	128 Apr 4	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J*	134½	Feb 28	129½	Jan 10	131½ Nov 16	132	135
Do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J*	118¾	Jun 6	116⅞	Oct 2	117½ Oct 8	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s,1908. *A O	108½	Apr 19	108	Nov 30	108 Nov 30	107	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938 *J D	..	....	..	....	120 Ap 11,99	..	..
Do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,98	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942 M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾ No 20,99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *J J	112	Jun 9	112	Jun 9	112 June 9	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,1934.*A O	126½	Jan 13	125½	Jan 3	126½ Jan 13	124¼	..
Do 1st g. 6s, 1934 *A O	..	....	..	....	112 Mr 17,99	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928 M N*	105	Mar 29	100	Nov 14	102 Nov 27	..	..
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 *J J	85	May 2	85½	Sep 15	83 Sept 17	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.J D	85¾	Apr 5	76½	Sep 26	83 Dec 1	82¾	83¼
Do do registered J D	..	....	..	....	85 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949 F A*	100¾	Jan 22	97	Oct 10	100¾ Dec 1	100¼	100¾
Do registered *F A	98¾	Jun 1	90¾	Jun 1	98¾ June 1	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5s, Aug., 1929. J D	95¾	May 10	80¾	Oct 9	84¾ Dec 1	84	85¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910 F A*	110¾	Apr 27	110	May 25	110 May 28	..	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905 *J D	106¾	Feb 28	104¼	Aug 9	105 Aug 15	105	110
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1931. *M N	102¾	Jan 31	97½	Nov 1	99¾ Dec 1	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.7s,1903. J J	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Int. gtd., 1937 J J*	112	Nov 24	109	Jul 12	112 Nov 28	111	..
Do con. g. 6s, Int. gtd., 1912 A O*	113	Feb 21	110½	Nov 20	110½ Nov 28	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Int. gtd., 1921 *A O	87	Mar 28	81	Aug 21	85½ Nov 19	82	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g.5s,1933. *M N	105	Mar 26	100	Jan 24	105 Aug 20	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920 J J*	120½	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	120½ Feb 28	120	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918 *A O	..	....	..	....	134 No 22,99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J*	99	Jul 17	98¼	Aug 8	98¼ Aug 8	..	103
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g.4s,1943. *J J	80⅝	Mar 31	73	Jul 9	79⅝ Dec 1	79½	80
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 F A*	..	....	..	....	116 De 14,98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912. M S*	..	....	..	....	109¾ No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	104¾	Dec 1	101	Jan	104¾ Dec 1	..	..
S.P.of Ar.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch.,1900-10. J J	114½	Jun 11	110	Jan	110 Oct 1	112	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A.,1905. *A O	110	Mar 26	107	Oct 20	108⅝ Nov 24	108¾	109¼
Do do Series B	110⅜	Aug 24	110⅜	Aug 24	110⅜ Aug 24	109¼	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	112	May 28	110⅜	Nov 24	110¾ Nov 24	111½	..
Do 1st 6s, 1912 A O	119	Jul	117¾	Jun	119 July 27	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	107	Nov 27	105½	Jan	107 Nov 27	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37 M N	106½	Mar 29	104½	Jan 10	107 Nov 13	106¾	107¼
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941. J J*	99¾	Apr 5	94¾	Oct 20	94¾ Nov 15	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911. *J J	116½	May 19	116	Aug 3	116 Aug 3	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N*	106¼	Apr 5	100	May 8	105 Nov 28	103	105½
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907. *J J	..	....	..	....	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 A O*	..	....	..	....	108 Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 J J*	113¼	Apr 10	108	Jan 8	112¾ Dec 1	112¼	113
Do registered J J	108¾	Jul 30	107¾	Jul 27	108 Aug 3	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996. J J	109½	Apr 23	108	Nov 24	108 Nov 26	107½	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938. *M S	112	May 8	108½	Jan 10	110¾ Nov 28	..	111
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 J J*	..	....	..	....	112¼ Au 17,97	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J J*	94¼	Oct 30	93¼	Sep 13	94¼ Nov 22	93½	94½
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115 Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis.g.5s,1930. J J*	119	Nov 15	114¾	Feb 19	119 Nov 15	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 M N*	120½	Oct 19	114	Jan 2	117¾ Nov 30	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 *J J	125¼	Nov 15	119½	Jan 18	125 Nov 27	125	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 J J*	124	Apr 23	118¼	Jan 2	124 Nov 23	120½	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915 *J J	126	Apr 20	118	Jan 3	123½ Nov 28	..	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909 M S*	101¼	Jul 20	101	Jan 11	101½ July 20	100	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 *A O	109½	Aug 25	104	Aug 14	105¾ Oct 3	105	110
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 *M N	113	Nov 28	109	Jan 8	111 Nov 30	111	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936 *M N	111	Jul 27	108	Jan 4	110 Aug 6	111	..
Do serial, Series D A O*	..	....	..	....	102 Oc 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E *A O	..	....	..	....	109 Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924. *F A	91¼	Sep 14	87	Jul 9	91½ Sept 14	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914. J J*	119	Mar 31	114½	Jan 10	119 Nov 17	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *M N	109	Apr 19	102	Jan 15	105½ Nov 30	..	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s,1939. J J	117	Jul 25	117	Jul 25	117 July 25	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939. A O*	..	....	..	....	113 Oc 2, 99	114	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 F A*	114½	Jul 2	113½	Sep 28	113½ Sept 28	114½	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930 A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111 Jan 19	..	..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g.6s,1905. *M S	105	Aug	104⅞	Sep 25	104⅞ Oct 4	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 *J D	117	Nov 30	110¼	Jun 25	117 Nov 30	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000 Mar.	82	Nov 16	53	Mar 8	83 Nov 16	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935 J J*	116½	Nov 28	105	Jan 8	116½ Nov 28	115	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935 *J D	108¾	Nov 24	92½	Feb 28	104¼ Dec 1	104	105
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935. A O*	114	Nov 27	105	Jan 29	114 Nov 27	113	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990. *A O	91	Nov 20	84½	Jan 2	91 Nov 20	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	85	Nov 9	78	Jan 2	84½ Nov 27	84¼	85
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916,t.r. *J D	130¼	Jun 16	140	Jan 2	130¼ June 25	..	..
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946 J D	100	Sep 25	100	Sep 25	100 Sept 25	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con.g.5s,1928. *J D	107	Apr 18	103	Jan 3	105 Dec 1	104¾	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt.g.4s,1947. J J*	107	Dec 1	101¾	Jan 10	107 Dec 1	107¼	107¾
Do registered J J*	106½	Nov 20	103¼	Jan 29	106⅜ Nov 20	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909 J J*	110	Feb	3	110	Oct 25	109	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946 *J D	104⅞	Mar 23	100½	Jan 8	104½ Nov 30	102½	103
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g.6s,1922. *F A	130	Jan 6	125¾	Aug 14	128 Nov 30	..	..
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946. J J*	116½	Dec 1	110¼	Jan 6	116¼ Dec 1	116½	..
Do non-cum.inc.A 5s,July,1946,Sep.	106	J

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued from Page 1.

active of the prominent industrials, continued its upward course, and on Saturday sold as high as 780. The closing bid of 775 showed a net gain for the week of 55 points, the largest advance that the stock has recently made in any one week. International Pump was in fairly large demand during the earlier part of the week, but at the close was under considerable selling pressure, and was forced down 1 point in the common and more than 2 points in the preferred. After selling as high as 29¼, it was offered on Saturday at 28, while the preferred stock closed at 73 bid, against 76 bid at the close of the preceding week.

Telephone, Telegraph and Cable was very weak as a result of the decision of the Directors to call an additional $5 a share payable on or before Dec. 31. It is understood that plans are under way to remove from the stock the burden of any additional assessments that might be called, but just what the plans of the Directors are in this respect has not been made public. The present call on the stock is the fourth that has been made. In a general way the stock has declined further and further on the announcement of each additional call, and the stock, which is now $10 paid, is selling considerably lower than it did when it was only $2.50 paid. At Saturday's price the stock sold for about 30 per cent. of the paid-in value.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	475	485
American Exchange	195	200
Astor	500	..
Bowery	295	..
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers'	88	95
Central	175	180
Chase	475	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3950	4050
Citizens'	145	150
City	410	415
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	280	285
Continental	135	..
Corn Exchange	360	..
East River	140	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2500	3000
Fifth National	225	..
First	3600	..
Fourteenth Street	150	175
Fourth	173	177
Gallatin	400	425
Gansevoort	60	..
German Exchange	280	..
Garfield	1700	..
German-American	120	..
Germania	500	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	400	430
Hide & Leather	125	..
Importers & Traders'	515	525
Irving	180	185
Leather Manufacturers'	220	240
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	300	..
Manhattan	270	285
Market & Fulton	230	240
Mechanics'	200	210
Mechanics & Traders'	95	105
Mercantile	210	..
Merchants'	170	175
Merchants' Exchange	126	..
Metropolis	600	..
Mount Morris	190	..
Mutual	150	..
Nassau	170	185
New Amsterdam	675	..
New York	300	..
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	130	..
New York Produce Exchange	127	130
Ninth	90	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	175	190
Pacific	165	180
Park	410	430
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	104
Plaza	475	..
Republic	220	230
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	310	..
Second	600	..
Seventh	180	..
Shoe & Leather	100	105
State	350	..
State of New York	135	..
Twelfth Ward	100	115
Union Square	225	..
Western National	400	410
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	225	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	217½	230
Bankers'	195	204
Bowling Green	135	145
Brooklyn	410	425
Central	1900	2100
Central Realty Bond & Trust	250	300
City	300	315
Colonial	325	350
Continental	375	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	400	..
Fifth Avenue	425	..
Flatbush	165	..
Franklin	275	300
Guaranty	625	675
Hamilton	285	..
Kings County	380	..
Knickerbocker	400	..
Manhattan	350	..
Manufacturers'	300	320
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	425	475
Morton	425	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1300	1375
Nassau	185	195
N. Y. Security & Trust Fund	750	..
North American	215	225

Trust Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
People's Trust	330	340
Real Estate	200	..
Standard	220	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	490	..
Trust Company of America	205	210
Trust Company of New York	195	205
Union	1350	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	275	..
United States	1900	1950
Washington Trust	220	..
Williamsburg	195	205

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	21	25
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	82½	85
East River Ferry	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	90	98
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112½
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry ex div.	81	83
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	94½	95
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	65	80
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105	107
Union Ferry	30½	32
Union Ferry bonds	92	94

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	103	..
Commonwealth	90	100
Continental	540	..
Eagle	225	..
Empire City	75	85
German-American	500	510
Germania	235	..
Globe & Rutgers	40	..
Greenwich	150	..
Hamilton	85	100
Hanover	130	140
Home	200	210
Kings County	140	..
Nassau	150	..
New York	90	95
Niagara	150	..
North River	130	..
Pacific	110	125
Peter Cooper	110	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	160	170
Stuyvesant	60	..
United States	110	120
Westchester	310	..
Williamsburg City	465	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	114	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	38
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	235
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	102½	103½
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	230	231
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115	117
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	265	280
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	123	125
Central Park, N. & E. River	199½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	104½	105½
Christopher & Tenth St.	183	186
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	328	332
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	109
Columbus Railway	30½	32
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	120	130
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	118
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	108	109
42d St. & Grand St.	398	405
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	114½
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat.	20	21¼
Nas. Elec. 1st 5s, Brooklyn	107	111
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
New Orleans Traction com.	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	96
Ninth Avenue	198	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	24½	25½
North Jersey Street Ry 4s	83	84
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	84	86
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	93	95
Rochester Railway	19	21
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
St. Louis Transit	17	18
Second Avenue stock, ex div.	198	200
Second Avenue consol. 5s	118	119
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107	108
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	110½	113½
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	33	37
Twenty-third Street	395	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	102½	103½
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	114	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
United Rys. of St. Louis pf.	63	65
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	84	84½
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	108	110
Worcester Traction common	34½	38
Worcester Traction pf.	107	108

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Am. Agricultural Chemical	25	28
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	78	79
American Bank Note	47	49
American Bicycle	6½	6⅞
American Bicycle pf.	26½	27
American Bicycle bonds	75	76
American Chicle	76	80
American Chicle pf.	75	82
American Hide & Leather 6s	90⅝	91½
American Hide & Leather	11	12
American Hide & Leather pf.	40	42
American Press Association	60	70
American Thread pf.	4	4½
American Type Founders	57	62
American Woolen	22	22½
American Woolen pf.	77	78
Barney & Smith Car	15	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	103	106
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	20¾	21
British Exchequer 3s	98	99
California Copper	1½	1¾
Cast Iron Pipe	5	5¾
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	33	35
Central South Am. Tel.	102	105
Central Fireworks	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	67	69
Chesebrough Mfg	350	360
Compressed Air	47	47¾
Consolidated Equipment	14¼	14½
Consolidated Fireworks	10	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	60	70
Consolidated Rubber Tire	2	5
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	33
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	71	75
Distilling Co. of America	5⅝	5¾
Distilling Co. of America pf.	23	23¾
Electric Boat	17	19
Electric Boat pf.	41	41
Electric Vehicle	19	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	35	45
Electro-Pneumatic	3	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	22
General Carriage	5⅞	6
General Chemical	58	60
General Chemical pf.	97½	99
Havana Commercial	9	10¼

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Havana Commercial pf.	42	46
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	75	88
Hudson River Telephone	118	120
Illinois Transportation	1⅛	1¾
International Pump	28	29
International Pump pf.	73	76
International Silver pf.	60	60
Inter-State Oil	65	73½
Iron Steamboat	2⅞	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	80	90
Kings Co. L. & P., ex rights	136	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102
Markean Copper	1	2¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	11½	12
Mergenthaler Linotype	182	185
Nat. Enameling & Stamping	20	22
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	79	85
Nat. Gramophone	5	13
Nat. Sugar pf.	103	106
New England Transportation	3½	4
New York Transportation	7	7½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	165	175
Otis Elevator	26½	27
Otis Elevator pf.	89	91
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	26½	27
Procter & Gamble	490	510
Procter & Gamble pf.	205	210
Retsof	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93½	95
Rubber Goods	28⅝	29½
Rubber Goods pf.	82	82⅞
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	118	120
Seaboard Air Line 4s	72½	72⅞
Seaboard Air Line com.	11⅝	11¾
Seaboard Air Line pf.	28⅝	29¼
Singer Manufacturing	550	600
Southern Light & Traction	30	33
Standard Coupler	38	42
Standard Coupler pf.	122	125
Standard Oil	775	778½
Storage Power	12	13
Swift & Co.	100	102
Swift & Co 5s	101	105
Tel., Tel. & C. A., $10 paid	3	3¼
Tennessee Copper	18	19
Texas Pacific Coal	80	90
Trenton Potteries	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	55	60
Union Copper	5¼	5½
Union Typewriter	35½	36½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	108	110
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	7	9
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s, 1949	38	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375
Worthington Pump pf.	110	113

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1	1½
Buffalo City	6	9
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	..	68
Central Union 5s, 1927	106½	107½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	20	22
Denver Gas bonds	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	58	62
Grand Rapids	103	107
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	106
Indianapolis	62	70
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	97	100
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	57	60
Lafayette Gas bonds	58	63
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	56	60
Madison (Wis.)	68	71
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1925	107	109
Mutual	298	305
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	106½	109
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	70½	71½
N. E. Gas & Coke	15	17
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	110	113
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	52	55
People's Gas & Elec., (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Oswego) 5s, 1900	90	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93
St. Paul (Minn)	..	50
St. Paul bonds	75	80
Standard (New York)	130	135
Standard pf	150	155
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	9	10
Syracuse 1st 6s, 1946	88½	93
Western (Milwaukee)	96	100
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	106	108

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 1, total transactions included 3,296,691 shares of stock, $33,462,100 bonds, including $62,100 Government and $37,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Dec. 2, '99.	*Dec. 1, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$3,798,797	$3,596,034	$202,807
Mining	900	800	†100
Banks	.....	10	10

BONDS.

	Dec. 2, '99.	*Dec. 1, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$8,678,800	$20,323,000	$11,644,200
State	33,000	37,000	4,000
Government	366,536	42,100	†324,436

*Five days. †Decrease.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—American securities declined early last week under the pressure of realizations, but more than recovered the loss under renewed buying for Continental and New York accounts. More notice was taken as the week advanced of the lower-priced securities, like Erie, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Reading, while a prominent feature was the buying of Southern Railroad shares, which closed from 3⅛ to 4½ points higher. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Denver and Rio Grande, Louisville and Nashville, Northern Pacific, and Union Pacific shares were substantially higher on the week. The close, however, was dull. Baltimore and Ohio preferred and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, with some others, were ¼ to ⅜ lower.

The settlement disclosed that an enormous business had been done in Americans. The turnover was unprecedented, two foreign banks alone delivering Americans to the value of £1,000,000 for Continental account, principally German.

Mines were somewhat depressed by the news from South Africa and quotations were lower yesterday. Rands fell three-quarters of a point.

Silver was firm, rising 1-16, at 29¼d. per ounce, on the supposition of purchases by the Indian Government.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are cabled weekly to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

		Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 29,	1900	£31,862,021	.....
Nov. 30,	1899	31,130,689	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Nov. 29,	1900	92,993,077	£44,487,621
Nov. 30,	1899	75,507,493	46,755,979

BANK OF GERMANY.

Nov. 29,	1900	26,553,000	13,678,000
Nov. 30,	1899	24,016,000	12,372,000

RUSSIA.

Nov. 29,	1900	72,128,000	6,126,800
Nov. 30,	1899	86,482,000	4,801,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Nov. 29,	1900	33,296,000	9,814,000
Nov. 30,	1899	31,939,000	10,457,000

SPAIN.

Nov. 29,	1900	13,874,000	16,360,000
Nov. 30,	1899	13,600,000	14,123,000

ITALY.

Nov. 29,	1900	15,447,000	1,786,000
Nov. 30,	1899	15,408,000	1,421,000

NETHERLANDS.

Nov. 29,	1900	4,878,000	5,551,000
Nov. 30,	1899	3,660,000	5,856,000

BELGIUM.

Nov. 29,	1900	2,675,000	1,427,000
Nov. 30,	1899	2,983,000	1,462,000

Total for week	£206,907,098	£99,168,621
Total preceding week	224,574,158	98,180,611
Corresp. date last year	284,706,187	97,331,979

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Boston & Lowell	$4	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 1
Boston & Maine common (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn (semi-annual)	$1	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Chestnut Hill (quarter)	1½	Dec. 4	Holders of record	Nov. 20
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	Dec. 14	Nov. 10	Nov. 20
Chi. & East. Ill. com. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Chi. & East. Ill. com. (extra)	½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Chi. & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 28	Dec. 17
Little Miami (quarter)	2 1-5	Dec. 10	Nov. 30	Dec. 10
Maine Central (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 9	Nov. 23
Phil., Germ. & Norristown (quarter)	3	Dec. 4	Holders of record	Nov. 20
Phil., Wil. & Balt. (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railway Co.	1	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 16
Chicago City Railway	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 16	Dec. 21
Mass. Electric Cos. pf.	2 1-3	Dec. 15	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Dist. Tel. (Brooklyn)	3	Dec. 10	Dec. 3	Dec. 11
American Express Co.	3	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 30
Am. Steel Casting pf.	3½	Dec. 20	Dec. 8	Dec. 21
American Strawboard (quarter)	1	Dec. 27	Dec. 15	Dec. 28
Am. Thread pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 1	Nov. 28	Jan. 2
Amory Manufacturing Co.	$3	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 8
Butte & Boston Con. Mining	$5	Dec. 10	Dec. 1	Dec. 11
Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. (quarter)	$20	Dec. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 5
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	8	Dec. 20	Nov. 30	Dec. 21
Consol. Gas Co., N. Y., (quarter)	2	Dec. 13	Dec. 4	Dec. 17
Cons. Lake Superior com.	1	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 30
Cons. Lake Superior pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 30
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 12	Jan. 3
Electric Storage Battery pf.	6	.....	.....	.....
Empire State Idaho Mining & Development Co. (month)	3	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 4
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 14	Jan. 2
Iron Silver Mining Co.	10c	Dec. 20	Dec. 10	Dec. 24
Laclede Gas Light pf.	2½	Dec. 15	Nov. 27	Dec. 16
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 23	Dec. 17
National Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 31	Dec. 12	Jan. 2
National Tube pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 12	Jan. 3
Niles-Bement-Pond	1¾	Dec. 20	.....	.....
Osceola Mining Co. (semi-annual)	$3	Dec. 20	Nov. 26	Dec. 24
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Southern Cotton Oil	2	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 28
Standard Oil (quarter)	$10	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 17
Stark Mills (Boston)	$30	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 30
Streets West Stable Car Line pf. (semi-annual)	$3.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Tamarack Mining (semi-annual)	$10	Dec. 28	Dec. 7	Dec. 17
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 17

MEETINGS.

	Books Close	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Cotton Oil	.....	.....	Dec. 6	Annual
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 4	Annual
Berten Delimar Limited	.....	.....	Dec. 6	Special
Cardenas Copper Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 6	Annual
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton Ry.	.....	.....	Dec. 11	Special
Equitable Life Assurance Society	.....	.....	Dec. 5	Annual
Henry Siebert Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 13	Annual
Hurley Water Co. of Hurley, Wis.	.....	.....	Dec. 20	Bondholders
Illinois Central Railroad	Dec. 20	.....	Jan. 26	Special
Metropolitan Street Ry.	.....	.....	Dec. 3	Annual
Portland Zinc & Lead Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 12	Annual
28th & 29th Sts. Crosstown R. R.	.....	.....	Dec. 3	Annual
Ulster & Delaware Railroad	.....	.....	Dec. 4	Annual
Union Square Bank	.....	.....	Dec. 11	Annual

KEY TO BOND LIST.

The following is a list of bonds which do not appear in their proper alphabetical order in the "Complete Bond Quotation List" on Pages 4 and 5, but are here so arranged. Opposite each is placed the name of the system under which they are given in the table referred to:

Railroad Bonds.

Road.	System.
Alabama Central—	Southern Ry.
Alabama Midland—	Sav., Fla. & Western
Albany & Susq.—	Delaware & Hudson
Allegheny Valley—	Penn. R. R.
Allegheny & Western—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Am. Dock & Imp.—	Central of N. J.
Atlantic & Danville—	Southern Ry.
Atlantic & Yadkin—	Southern Railway
Austin & Northwestern—	Southern Pacific.
Battle Creek & Stur.—	Michigan Central.
Beach Creek—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Belev. & Carondelet—	Illinois Central.
Boonville Bdg. Co.—	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Brooklyn & Montauk—	Long Island.
Brunswick & Western—	Sav., Fla., & West.
Buffalo, New York & Erie—	Erie.
Buffalo & Southwestern—	Erie.
Carb. & Shawneetown—	Illinois Central.
Carolina Central—	Seaboard & Roanoke.
Carthage & Adirondack—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Ced. Rap., Ia. F. & N.—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Central Ohio—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Central Pacific—	Southern Pacific Co.
Chicago & Erie—	Erie.
Chicago & St. Louis—	Atch., Top. & Santa Fé.
Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans—	Illinois Cent.
Chic., St. Louis & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Cin., Sandusky & Cleve.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Clearfield & Mahoning—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Cleveland & Marietta—	Penn. R. R.
Cleveland & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Columbia & Greenville—	Southern Railway.
Col. & Hocking Valley—	Hocking Val. Ry.
Col. Connect. & Term.—	Norfolk & Western.
Dakota & Great Southern—	C., Mil. & St. P.
Dallas & Waco—	Mo., Kan. & Texas
Del. Riv. R. R. & Bdge Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Des Moines & Fort Dodge—	C., R. I. & Pac.
Des Moines & Minneapolis—	Chi. & N. W.
Detroit, Minn. & Toledo—	L. S. & M. S.
Eastern Railway of Minn—	St. P., M. & M.
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.—	Southern Ry.
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy—	C. & O.
Elmira, Cortland & Northern—	Lehigh Valley
Erie & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Escanaba & Lake Superior—	Chi. & N. W.
Fargo & Southern—	Chi., M. & St. P.
Fort Smith & V. B. R.—	St. L. & S. F.
Gal., Harrisburg & S. A.—	South. Pac. Co.
Georgia Pacific—	Southern Railway
Gila Val., G. & Northern—	South. Pac. Co.
Gouverneur & Oswego 1st gtd. g. 5s—	N. Y. C.
Grand Rapids & Ind—	Penn. Co.
Grey's Point Terminal —	St. L. Southwn
Hannibal & St. Joseph—	C., B. & Quincy
Housatonic R. R.—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Houston, E. & W. Texas—	Southern Pacific
Houston & Texas Central—	Southern Pacific
Iowa Midland—	Chicago & Northwest
Jefferson R. R.—	Erie
Kalamazoo, All. & G. R.—	L. S. & M. S.
Kanawha & Michigan—	Toledo & Ohio Central
Kansas City & Pacific—	Missouri, Kan. & Texas
Kansas Midland—	St. Louis & San Francisco
Kentucky Central—	Louisville & Nashville
Keokuk & Des Moines—	C., R. I. & P.
Knoxville & Ohio—	Southern Railway.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—	N. Y. C. & H.
Lehigh & Hudson River—	Central of New Jersey
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre—	Central of New Jersey
Leroy & Caney Valley—	Missouri Pacific
Long Dock—	Erie
La. & Mo. River—	Chicago & Alton
Lo., New Albany & Chicago—	Chicago, Ind. & Lo.
Mahoning Coal—	L. S. & M. Southern
McKeesport & B. Varnon—	N. Y. C. & Hudson
Metropolitan Elevated—	Manhattan Railway
Michigan Central—	New York Central & Hudson
Midland of New Jersey—	Erie.
Mil., Lake Shore & Western—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Madison—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Northern—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.
Mil. & St. Paul—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.
Minn & St. Louis gtd—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Minneapolis Union—	St. P., M. & M.
Mississippi River Bridge—	Chicago & Alton
Mohawk & Malone—	N. Y. C. & H.
Monongahela River—	Baltimore & Ohio
Montana Central—	St. P. & Man.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas—	S. Pacific Co.
Morris & Essex—	Del., Lack. & W.
Nash., Flor. & Shef.—	Louisville & Nashville
New H. & Derby—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. J. Junction R. R.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co.—	Penn. Co.
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach—	Long Island.
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake—	Erie.
N. Y. & Harlem—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y., Lack. & Western—	Del., L. & W.
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western—	Erie.
N. Y. & New England—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. & Northern—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Putnam—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach—	Long Island.
N. Y., Sus. & Western—	Erie.
N. Y., Texas & Mexico—	Southern Pacific Co.
Northern Illinois—	Chicago & Northwestern.
Northern Ohio—	Lake Erie & Western.
Northern Railway, Cal.—	South. Pacific.
North Wisconsin—	C., St. P., M. & O.
Northern & Montreal—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ohio, Ind. & W.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Oregon Railway & Navigation—	Union Pac.
Oregon & Cal.—	Southern Pacific.
Oregon Short Line—	Union Pac.
Oswego & Rome—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P.—	Chi. & N. W.
Pacific of Missouri—	Missouri Pacific.
Pensacola & Atlantic—	Louisville & Nash.
Peoria & Eastern—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., Fort W. & Chi.—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., McKeesp. & Yough.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Rensselaer & Saratoga—	Del. & Hudson.
Richmond & Danville—	Southern Railway.
Rochester & Pittsburg—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg—	N. Y. C. & H.
St. Louis & Cairo—	Mobile & Ohio.
St. Louis & Iron Mount.—	Missouri Pac.
St. L., K. C. & N., St. Chas. Bge.—	Wabash.
St. L., Merch. Bge.—	Term. R. R. of St. L.
St. Louis Southern—	Illinois Central.
St. Paul & Duluth—	Northern Pacific.
St. Paul & North. Pac.—	Northern Pacific.
St. Paul & Sioux City—	C., St. P., M. & O.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass—	South. Pac. Co.
Scioto Val. & N. E.—	Norfolk & Western.
Sherman, Shreveport & South.—	Mo., K. & T.
Silver Springs, O. & G.—	Sav., Florida & W.
South Carolina & Ga.—	Southern Railway.
So. & No. Alabama—	Louisville & Nashville.
Sunbury & Lewistown—	Pennsylvania R. R.
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.—	Del., L. & W.
Tebo & Neosho—	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
Texas & New Orleans—	Southern Pacific Co.
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Utah Central—	Rio Grande Western.
Utah Northern—	Union Pacific.
Utica & Black River—	N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
Verdigris Val., Ind. & W.—	Missouri Pacific.
Virginia Midland—	Southern Railway.
Warren Railroad—	Del., Lack. & Western.
Wash., Ohio & Western—	Southern Railway.
Washington Central—	Northern Railway.
Western North Carolina—	Southern Railway.
West Shore—	N. Y. Central & Hudson.
West Virginia & Pittsburg—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Wilkesbarre & Eastern—	Erie R. R.
Wilmar & Sioux Falls—	St. P., M. & M.
Winona & St. Paul—	Chicago & N. W.

Miscellaneous Bonds.

Cahaba Cl. Min. Co.—	Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.
Chi. Gas Light & C. Co.—	People's G. & C. Co.
Clearfield Bitum. Coal—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Consumers' Gas Co.—	Peo. G. & C. Co.
De Bardeleben C. & I. Co.—	Tenn. C. & I.
Edison El. Ill., N. Y.—	N. Y. G. & E. L. H. & P.
Edison Ill., Brook.—	Kings Co. El. L. & P.
Equit. G. & Fuel—	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Fuel Gas Co.—	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Union Tel. Co.—	Western Union.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Dec. 1. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	July, 1900 3½	*204	July 6	*204	July 6	*204 July 6, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.. ..	*23	Nov. 13	*23	Nov. 13	*23 Nov. 13, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1½	75	Nov. 17	75	Nov. 17	75 Nov. 17, 1900
1¼	3	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	.. ..	4	Feb. 15	1½	Sept. 8	*3 Sept. 25, 1900
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	6,995,800	.. ..	*14	Sept. 26	*14	Sept. 26	*14 Sept. 26, 1900
93	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1¼	95	Feb. 1	89	Oct. 3	*95 Nov. 24, 1900
19	21	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.. ..	20	Nov. 13	16	Sept. 12	19 Nov. 19, 1900
..	..	**At. & Charlotte Air Line**	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Oct., 1900 1	..	..	..	..	100 Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	**Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.**	1,426,000	July, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	*108½ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	21 Feb. 15, 1899
77	78	**Buff., Roch. & Pitts.**	6,000,000	.. ..	80	Nov. 17	52	Feb. 27	77 Nov. 19, 1900
112	120	**Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.**	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900 3	120	Nov. 7	95¾	Mar. 31	119 Nov. 19, 1900
135	..	Bur., C. R. & Nor.	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900 4	137½	Nov. 16	137½	Nov. 14	137½ Nov. 14, 1900
102¾	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1	*101½	Oct. 11	91¾	Feb. 26	*101¾ Oct. 11, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.. ..	39¾	Jan. 15	37	April 25	39 Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	Chi. & Northwest pf.	22,396,600	Oct. 5, 1900 1¾	211½	Nov. 22	195½	May 9	211½ Nov. 22, 1900
120	122	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1900 5	126	Nov. 17	110	Oct. 9	122 Nov. 22, 1900
160	175	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1900 3½	175	Mar. 3	172	Feb. 8	*185 Nov. 13, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	120 June 4, 1898
184	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	187	July 30	*185½	July 3	188½ Oct. 5, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	.. ..	2¾	April 10	½	Nov. 20	1⅝ Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	.. ..	3¾	Mar. 26	¾	Sept. 24	¾ Oct. 31, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.. ..	12¾	May 3	9	Jan. 4	11½ June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	.. ..	28¾	Mar. 21	21	Jan. 5	29 June 12, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	.. ..	..	..	..	..	30 June 9, 1899
170	..	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Oct. 1, 1900 1¾	*183	Jan. 17	*158	June 7	*175 Sept. 20, 1900
58	..	Consolidation Coal	10,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	52	May 9	50	Feb. 16	*52 Aug. 31, 1900
16½	17½	**Des Moines & Ft. D.**	4,283,100	.. ..	19	Mar. 26	12	June 30	17⅜ Nov. 21, 1900
110	115	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	763,000	Aug. 1, 1900 7	..	..	..	..	110 June 20, 1899
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1900 3⅜	*400	Jan. 20	*395	July 5	*395 July 5, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Oct. 8, 1900 1½	122¾	Feb. 28	101	Jan. 3	103¼ Nov. 16, 1900
80½	81¼	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1900 2½	94½	April 19	74	Oct. 9	81 Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	17	Nov. 22	14½	April 4	17 Nov. 22, 1900
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Oct., 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	**H. B. Claflin 1st pf.**	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1900 1¾	*102½	July 17	101	June 28	*102½ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1900 1½	*106	Sept. 12	*106	Sept. 12	*106 Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	Nov. 26, 1900 50c	..	..	..	..	*105 May 20, 1899
191	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1900 2	103¾	June 7	100¾	Sept. 25	*102 Nov. 7, 1900
4½	6	International Silver	10,000,000	.. ..	10⅞	June 25	8¼	Aug. 2	5⅜ Nov. 22, 1900
16	17½	**Keokuk & Des Moines pf.**	1,524,600	July 2, 1900 50c	17½	Mar. 27	14½	Oct. 19	*14½ Nov. 10, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
3	10	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	7½ Nov. 9, 1899
70	73	**Laclede Gas**	8,014,400	Sep. 15, 1900 2	80	Jan. 5	65	May 10	72 Nov. 22, 1900
95	100	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 15, 1900 2½	100	Jan. 4	96	Jan. 11	*100 Oct. 9, 1900
210¼	..	Lake Shore	49,486,500	July 28, 1900 3½	230	Nov. 1	206	April 26	230 Nov. 1, 1900
12	15	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.. ..	19¾	May 26	26¼	June 30	12 Nov. 24, 1900
75	85	Maryland Coal	1,875,000	June 30, 1900 2	81	Mar. 23	74	Sept. 18	*75 Nov. 2, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sep. 29, 1900 5	..	..	..	..	*152 May 31, 1899
105	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1900 2	*115	June 8	105	July 23	*105½ Nov. 1, 1900
51	55	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	7,000,000	.. ..	69	April 24	47	Nov. 1	53 Nov. 20, 1900
187	189	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	189½	May 8	184	June 25	188½ Nov. 19, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	45	June 29	43	June 27	45 June 29, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	8¾ June 9, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Oct. 1, 1900 2	413	July 12	405	July 1	411 July 12, 1900
134	135	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1½	134	Feb. 28	130	Feb. 2	134 Nov. 13, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	68¾ Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	**O. & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1	31⅞	May 15	25	May 21	25 Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	.. ..	..	..	..	..	7 Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,257,500	July 2, 1898 1	..	..	..	..	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,161,000	July 2, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
88	94	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1900 1¼	88	Nov. 9	82½	Sept. 20	*85 Nov. 20, 1900
67	69	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	Nov. 1, 1900 1	69½	Oct. 15	57	May 10	69 Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1899 2	..	..	..	..	*95 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	..	..	..	..	*110 June 26, 1899
410	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900 4	*450¾	Nov. 14	*420	June 11	*450¾ Nov. 14, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,950	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74 Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	*117 May 16, 1899
184	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Oct. 2, 1900 1¾	188	Feb. 16	186	Mar. 10	*185 Nov. 5, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.. ..	2½	Mar. 29	1½	Aug. 1	1½ Sept. 5, 1900
192	200	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1900 4	*193	Aug. 7	*193	Aug. 7	*193 Aug. 7, 1900
87	..	Rio Grande West.	10,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900 5	65	Aug. 17	43¾	Jan. 27	65 Nov. 19, 1900
94¾	95	Rio Grande West. pf.	8,500,000	Nov. 1, 1900 1½	94¾	Nov. 22	80	Jan. 16	93 Nov. 23, 1900
132	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdens.	10,500,000	Nov. 15, 1900 1¼	131¾	Mar. 26	131¾	Mar. 26	*133¼ Oct. 18, 1900
64	65	**Silver Bullion Certs.**	.. ..	.. ..	65½	Nov. 3	59½	Jan. 16	65½ Nov. 5, 1900
23½	25	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	7,500,000	.. ..	26	Nov. 21	17½	Oct. 20	24 Nov. 23, 1900
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	July, 1900 2½	..	..	..	..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.. ..	*14	April 11	*14	April 11	*14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	*60	April 9	*60	April 9	*60 Apr. 9, 1900
8½	..	Tol., Peo. & West.	4,076,900	.. ..	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	10 Sept. 26, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	8,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 ½	..	..	..	..	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Oct. 10, 1900 2½	*272¼	Jan. 17	*268¾	Oct. 9	*268¾ Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	.. ..	¼	May 23	¼	May 22	¼ Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	.. ..	13½	Feb. 23	4	Mar. 23	*1½ Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 29, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1900 1¼	..	..	..	..	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, New York and Harlem, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Warren Railroad, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Morris and Essex, Pennsylvania Coal, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph is $25 par.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$254,007,379	Gold certificates outstanding	$254,007,379
Silver dollars	425,874,000	Silver certificates outstanding	425,874,000
Silver dollars of 1890	5,847,740	Treasury notes outstanding	53,448,000
Silver bullion of 1890	57,600,251		
United States notes	1,600,000	Currency certificates outstand'g	1,600,000
Total	$744,519,379	Total	$744,519,379

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$70,474,705.40	
Gold certificates	22,761,030.00	
Standard silver dollars	1,218,207.00	
Silver certificates	3,760,593.00	
Silver bullion	3,714,599.98	
United States notes	11,321,657.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	86,670.00	
National banknotes	5,843,129.98	
Subsidiary silver coin	5,482,898.39	
Fractional currency	62.46	
Minor coin	296,324.07	
		$124,489,845.23
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$89,013,973.83	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,415,080.90	
Total	$95,429,054.73	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	43,688.73	
		95,472,743.46
Total		$219,932,586.69
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$12,012,431.66	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,391,035.77	
Disbursing officers' balances	52,741,445.70	
Post Office Department account	5,109,230.60	
Miscellaneous items	2,601,653.79	
		80,755,797.52
Available cash balance		$130,176,791.17

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$699,642.14	$699,642.14	$100,700,389.38
Internal revenue	271,491.43	271,491.43	132,130,957.49
Miscellaneous	620,495.40	620,495.40	13,755,635.15
Total receipts	$1,591,628.97	$1,591,628.97	$246,586,982.02
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	115,000.00	115,000.00	52,168,057.71
War	310,000.00	310,000.00	73,711,728.14
Navy	50,000.00	50,000.00	25,315,717.83
Indians	60,000.00	60,000.00	4,873,075.75
Pensions	500,000.00	500,000.00	61,656,475.45
Interest	.....	.....	16,198,578.74
Total expenditures	$1,035,000.00	$1,035,000.00	$233,924,533.62
Excess of receipts over expenditures	556,628.97	556,628.97	12,662,448.40
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	1,000,621.33	1,000,621.33	95,770,207.65
Internal revenue	1,749,077.77	1,749,077.77	123,974,729.12
Receipts from all sources last year	2,852,451.55	2,852,451.55	240,388,841.96
Expenditures last year	2,025,000.00	2,025,000.00	229,646,000.52
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	.....	5,702,362.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	73,780.00	73,780.00	8,856,788.50
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$27,872,845.00	$3,614,191.00	$31,487,036.00
This fiscal year	10,543,745.00	376,424.00	10,920,169.00
This month	148,365.00	60.00	148,425.00
This day	148,365.00	60.00	148,425.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	27,872,845.00	3,614,191.00	31,487,036.00
This fiscal year	10,543,745.00	376,424.00	10,920,169.00
This month	148,365.00	60.00	148,425.00
This day	148,365.00	60.00	148,425.00

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THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 2.—Last week closed amid quiet conditions for this month. The firmness of sellers acted as a deterrent in the placing of orders. Apparently shippers of cloth and users of yarns have supplied their wants for some time to come. Reports as to transactions are contradictory, but the turnover was probably below the average.

There is an unsettled feeling with regard to the probable course of prices in cotton, although there is considerable bull sentiment growing out of a belief that the crop figures will be small. On the other hand, many dealers doubt the accuracy of reports which place the crop distinctly below 10,000,000 bales.

In the cloth market a prominent feature last week was the increase in demand for China, which resulted in booking a few lines for quarters where practically nothing had been done for several months.

There was no lack of orders for India, but the limits were frequently impracticable. Occasional transactions were made with the smaller markets, notably in the Far East, South America, and the Mediterranean ports.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Cloudy, followed by rain; fresh southerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,883. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ANOTHER REPULSE FOR MR. KRUEGER

Emperor Francis Joseph Declines to Receive Him.

KAISER'S ACTION UNPOPULAR

German Unofficial Press Generally Condemns It—How Krueger Received Emperor William's Message.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"In response to a confidential inquiry as to whether Mr. Krüger would be welcomed here, a polite reply was returned to the effect that Emperor Francis Joseph had made other dispositions for the next few weeks."

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The Government's curt and decisive intimation that Emperor William will not be able to receive Mr. Krüger has created a profound impression throughout Germany. What may be called the anti-British section of the press does not conceal its annoyance, and the moderate Anglophobe organs with difficulty repress utterances of disappointment.

The inspired journals declare that it was Germany's desire to intimate definitely that Mr. Krüger's visit would not be welcome; and, therefore, the fact that he omitted to comply with the strict etiquette of the German Court and deferred asking Emperor William for an audience until he had reached the Belgo-German frontier, was eagerly seized as a reason for denying such an audience.

The semi-official Cologne Gazette puts the matter as follows:

"The question as to whether Emperor William would welcome Mr. Krüger's visit must be answered without qualification in the negative. The reason why such a visit just now cannot be welcomed is plain, for Mr. Krüger intended the requested audience not only as a mere act of politeness, but as an occasion for receiving proofs of personal sympathy. Furthermore, he is prosecuting at the same time outspoken political aims and desires to induce the rulers of those States which he visits to abandon the strict neutrality they have hitherto found reason to maintain in the war between Great Britain and the Transvaal. The maintenance of strict neutrality, however, accords with Germany's interests, and it would be a serious political error if a mere suspicion was created that, at Mr. Krüger's wish, this neutrality would no longer be maintained."

Mr. Krüger's reception at Cologne was exceedingly enthusiastic so far as the citizens were concerned. They had planned a torchlight procession and serenade, but the police forbade both.

Mr. Krüger's dispatches to Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, and to the heads of the German States were left unanswered. There is no doubt that, as late as Saturday, Foreign Office officials contemplated that Mr. Krüger would be received in Berlin to-morrow. Emperor William and Count von Bülow must have reconsidered the original plan. It is suggested that, as Mr. Krüger's intention to come to Berlin was mooted while in France, the Kaiser and his advisers may have suspected a trap.

Herr von Tschirschky, German Minister to Belgium, under Emperor William's instructions, personally thanked Mr. Krüger for the telegram to the Kaiser; and Mr. Krüger, when thanking the envoy, said: "I invoke God's blessing upon that august personage."

Diplomats generally regard Mr. Krüger's mission as frustrated, and consider Germany's action of great political importance, as denoting a new era in the relations between Germany and Great Britain.

On the other hand, the Government's attitude is certainly condemned by a large portion of the nation, and there can be no doubt that a vast majority of the representatives of journals throughout the empire remain pro-Boer. Even the Court Preacher, Dr. Kritinger, in the new Cathedral yesterday, delivered a discourse filled with sentiments strongly favoring the Boer cause and eulogizing Mr. Krüger, concluding as follows:

"Merciful God! Be to him and to his people a savior and helper in their time of need."

Herr von Wildenbruck, the poet, who is a favorite of Emperor William, holds up Mr. Krüger to the sympathies of Germany in an ode which concludes with the petition:

"Lord God! Answer his prayer."

The Vossische Zeitung, the Kreuz Zeitung, the Berliner Tageblatt, the Lokal Anzeiger, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, the National Zeitung, and the Cologne Volks Zeitung express sentiments strongly favorable to Mr. Krüger, and their example is followed by papers of all political sections.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Emperor William's telegram to Mr. Krüger refusing to receive him continues to be the chief subject of comment in the French press. The afternoon newspapers strike a note of sadness. They see in his Majesty's action the shattering of his reputation for chivalry. Le Temps and Le Journal des Débats explain Emperor William's message by the Anglo-German understanding on African questions. Le Temps says:

"The Emperor's wording, that he could not receive Mr. Krüger on account of dispositions already taken, is very clear. Every one understands that the Emperor, if not actually fulfilling one of the clauses of the recent Anglo-German accord, is inspired by the spirit thereof in declining to receive Mr. Krüger. Neither the declarations of Count von Bülow nor others have concealed from the eyes of the world that the Emperor has veered his policy in favor of England since he sent his famous dispatch on the Jameson raid. The Emperor has failed to find in Europe the alliance needed to brave England, and his people have refused the credits to build a fleet. The consequence was the Emperor threw in his lot with England.

"Mr. Krüger's advisers neither saw nor foresaw anything, and exposed Mr. Krüger to the total check he has just experienced. This, perhaps, is not the first bad advice they gave him, and it explains many things in the past."

Yves Guyot, in Le Siècle, compares the attitude of Emperor William with that of France, to the advantage of the former. He says:

"Emperor William wished to show that his Government had not surrendered its powers to the least enlightened classes, and intimated to Mr. Krüger that he was opposed to his coming to Berlin to be acclaimed by bands, led by Dr. Leyds, of paid agitators. I can affirm to a certitude that if Mr. Krüger approaches the Czar diplomatically he will meet with an equally categorical refusal. The important diplomatic event which was predicted for this week by Dr. Leyds in the press has occurred, but it is the collapse of all the pro-Boer illusions. Mr. Krüger's rôle is finished. Emperor William's dispatch brings nigh the date of peace and the commencement of an era of prosperity for the Transvaal."

A special dispatch from Cologne says Mr. Krüger, after he had received Emperor William's telegram, spoke as follows to a deputation styled "friends of the Boers":

"I hope with all my heart that the circumstances which prevent his Majesty from receiving me to-day will become more favorable later. I shall never cease to have confidence in the spirit of justice of the Emperor who, without knowing me, sent me four years ago significant encouragement. I shall stay some time at The Hague and will then renew my request, and that time the Emperor will not refuse."

Mr. Krüger was very sad, and afterward retired to his apartment in tears.

A DUKEDOM FOR ROBERTS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Manchester Guardian yesterday said it understood that Queen Victoria had decided to confer a Dukedom on Lord Roberts, and that Parliament would be asked to vote £100,000 for him.

BRITISH TAX ON HIRSCH FUND.

Court of Appeals Decides Death Duties Must Be Paid—Crown Obtains £1,250,000 by the Decision.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Court of Appeal has rendered a decision upholding that of a Divisional Court in the suit of the Attorney General vs. the Jewish Colonization Association. The Crown claimed estate and succession duty upon the death of Baron Maurice de Hirsch.

The Crown by this decision obtains upward of £1,250,000.

Baron de Hirsch died on April 20, 1896, at his estate at Presburg, Hungary, leaving an estate valued at about 400,000,000 francs. Three years before he was worth 500,000,000 francs, but in the interim had given away 100,000,000 francs toward the charitable objects in the furtherance of which the latter years of his life were spent.

With the exception of a number of legacies, the Baron's fortune was left to his widow, but the second clause of the will read:

"Should my wife for any reason not come into possession of this inheritance, I appoint the Jewish Colonization Association, founded in London in October, 1891, as my universal heir."

Baroness de Hirsch died on April 1, 1899, leaving the greater part of her property, including her own fortune and what she had inherited from her husband, to the charities founded by her husband and herself. The Colonization Association, which was established to found homes for expatriated Jews of Russia and Roumania, received about £8,000,000. The Baroness's own property was about £5,350,000.

Meyer S. Isaacs, President of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, when seen at his home, 110 East Seventy-third Street, last night, said that the decision in the case would be regarded as final. He explained that the British Government had claimed the estate tax on such portions of the estate as were invested in British territory. Some of the property had been in France and Austria, and the Governments of those countries had also exacted their tribute. As the institutions that the Baron and Baroness had founded were all established, the decision would not upset any of their plans. It had only been intended to spend the income on these charities, and now there would not be quite so much money to spend. "I hope Great Britain will do some good with this money," said Mr. Isaacs.

The British estate, legacy, and inheritance duties amount to over 10 per cent. of the amount of a deceased person's estate, in the case of money left to others than close relatives

LIEUT. HOBSON'S CONDITION.

Is Resting Easy, but Is Not Permitted to See Visitors.

Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, who lies ill and in danger of typhoid fever at the Presbyterian Hospital, was resting easy last night. Dr. Thompson, one of the hospital physicians who has the patient in charge, said that, owing to the Lieutenant's remarkable constitution, the fever would either take considerable time to manifest itself strongly, or, possibly, might be averted entirely. Mr. Hobson is perfectly conscious when awake, but is asleep most of the time.

No visitors whatever are permitted to see the patient. Nearly 100 floral pieces were sent to him yesterday, but not one of these was even shown Mr. Hobson, nor is he at all aware of their arrival. Similarly, letters and telegrams that are pouring in from all parts of the country are withheld until a more favorable time. "It would take a week to read through all the letters that arrive for Lieut. Hobson in a single day," said the hospital's office manager. "There is no use trying to see the patient, nor, for the present, is there sense in sending him flowers or communications of any kind. They will not reach him until such time as his physician permits."

It was said at the same office that no record was kept of the many who had called during the day to see the Lieutenant, and that therefore it was not known what distinguished army or navy men might have been refused permission to see Hobson.

EXPRESS TRAIN DERAILED.

Accident to the Northampton Express at Larchmont.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The Northampton express, which left New York at 2 o'clock on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was derailed this afternoon at Larchmont. The train was going along at its customary speed of forty miles an hour when the engineer heard a crunching noise, and looking back saw the tender of the locomotive dancing along on the ties. He applied the air brakes at once and brought the train to such a sudden stop that some of the passengers were shaken out of their seats. Investigation showed that an axle on the tender had broken in two.

The passengers, numbering several hundred, were transferred to the Gilt Edge express, which leaves New York at 3 o'clock, and to other trains. Local trains and freight traffic were delayed all evening, as the accident happened on the track nearest the platforms, and passengers had to disembark on the middle tracks.

REACHED HOME AND DIED.

Soldier from Cuba Expires in Carriage on Way to See Dying Mother.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Last month Secretary of War Root, at the request of Mayor Dewitt of this city, granted a furlough to John De Roche, stationed in Cuba, with Company C, Tenth Regiment, United States Army. The furlough was granted so that De Roche could come to this city and see his mother, who was expected to live but a few weeks.

De Roche reached this city to-night, and was met at the station by his family. He complained of feebleness and was driven home. On the way his brother William thought he had fallen asleep in the carriage. He was carried into the house gently, so as not to awaken him—then it was discovered that he was dead.

The cause of death is not yet known. On arriving here the soldier said he had been on the water for nine days and had not eaten for five days.

Mrs. McKinley Receives Many Friends.

Mrs. William McKinley, wife of the President, passed a very quiet day in this city yesterday, and the probabilities are that she will return to Washington this afternoon on the special car Grassmere. She breakfasted with Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Dr. P. M. Rixey, and others. Then she took a drive in Central Park. On her return to the Hotel Manhattan she received many callers. Mrs. McKinley has greatly improved in health.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 78¾c; corn, 45¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26¼c; cotton, middling, 10 3-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1, $16.00; butter, Western creamery, 25c. Commercial World.—Page 14.
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Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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FORMER CADET BOOZ DEAD

Alleged Victim of Hazing at West Point Expires in Agony.

FIENDISH METHODS CHARGED

The Young Man Steadily Refused to Divulge Names of Cadets Said to Have Tortured Him.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Oscar L. Booz, a former cadet at West Point Military Academy, who had been lying at the point of death at his home in Bristol, Penn., suffering from injuries which his parents claim were the result of hazing at the academy over two years ago, died to-day in agony. The cause of death was throat consumption.

Booz was appointed a cadet by Congressman Wanger of the Seventh Pennsylvania District, and it is alleged by the young man's father that tabasco sauce was poured down his son's throat while the cadets were hazing him. The father also claims that red pepper was thrown in the youth's eyes, hot grease poured on his bare feet, a tooth knocked out, and other fiendish methods of torture indulged in.

Shortly after the hazing, the father says, Oscar, because of his physical condition, was compelled to resign his cadetship. The young man steadily grew worse, but never would divulge the names of the cadets who ill-treated him. His parents told him it was his duty to tell, but his only answer was: "I went there expecting to take whatever medicine should be given, and it would not be right to complain against the other boys."

When asked regarding the probability of steps being taken against the Government or the West Point officials, a sister of the young man said to-day that, as no one had been named as the guilty person, no further action would be taken in the matter.

SAYS BOOZ WAS NOT HAZED.

Statement by the Superintendent of the Military Academy.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, made the following statement to-day:

"The many statements made in the press of the country alleging that Oscar L. Booz was atrociously hazed while he was a cadet at the Military Academy are untrue and ridiculous. Ex-Cadet Booz was admitted to the Military Academy June 20, 1898, and resigned Oct. 31, 1898. He was on sick report but once, on July 30, when he was excused from the drills for that day on account of diarrhea. Had he been brutally beaten in a fight with another cadet, or had his throat been injured in the manner claimed, it would have been impossible for him to have avoided the sick report. The reason given for his resignation was weak eyes. His record shows he was in the last section in mathematics, and the marks he received to the date of his resignation were deficient.

"I believe therein lies the real cause of his resignation and I think it most probable that stories of his alleged ill-treatment arise from statements he made in endeavoring to explain to his friends why he left the academy. He made no complaint of ill-treatment at the hands of other cadets. He was under orders to do if such was accorded him. From inquiries made I am convinced that that particular ex-cadet was very little interfered with or molested by other cadets during his entire stay at the Military Academy."

Those who were classmates of Booz concur in the statement of Co. Mills. The story of forcing fluid down Booz's throat is, they say, absurd. Among his classmates who are still cadets Booz was not a favorite. It seems he engaged with an older cadet in one peronal encounter, the particulars of which are not on record. It is, however, certain that it was of such a nature that physical harm to Booz did not result from the fight.

BREWER HOFFMAN INJURED.

Thrown from His Runabout and Picked Up Unconscious.

Jacob Hoffman, the brewer of this city, was thrown from his runabout while driving along Riverside Drive yesterday afternoon. His horses, a new pair that he recently purchased at the Madison Square Garden sale, became frightened near One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and, bolting, threw him and his coachman, Martin Thoma, to the curb. Both were picked up unconscious and taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Mr. Hoffman, who weighs 300 pounds, was found to have suffered an abrasion of the scalp and a deep cut across the forehead. Thoma's thigh was broken, and he was otherwise cut and bruised.

Mr. Hoffman, soon after he reached the hospital, left there for his home, at 209 East Fifty-fifth Street. Late last night his condition was not alarming. The coachman remained at the hospital. He is not fatally hurt.

D. H. LOUDERBACK RESIGNS.

London Representative of C. T. Yerkes Coming Back to This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Reports from London say that D. H. Louderback, who went to London to build the Charing Cross underground railway, has cabled his resignation to Charles T. Yerkes. He gives as the reason that the serious illness of his wife makes his return to the United States necessary.

Mr. Yerkes left New York yesterday, and is due in Chicago to-day. A. A. Housman, his New York banker, says he has not heard of Mr. Louderback's resignation.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—D. H. Louderback of Chicago, who came to London as the special representative of Charles T. Yerkes, has arranged to sail for the United States on Dec. 12 on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the first steamer on which he could obtain accommodations, after arranging for the letting of the contracts of the Yerkes syndicate.

NEW GYMNASTIC APPARATUS.

Prof. Sargent of Harvard Exhibits His Invention, the Innomotor.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 3.—Dr. D. A. Sargent, director of Harvard's gymnasium, has invented a new gymnastic apparatus which, he declares, will supersede all gymnasium machines previously in use.

The innomotor, as Dr. Sargent calls his new machine, exercises every muscle in the body in such a natural way as to make exercise a pleasure. It gives the beneficial results of bicycling and rowing and avoids their defects. Dr. Sargent claims that his new machine introduces a new principle into the art of propelling land or water vehicles and of applying human power so as to produce the greatest amount of work.

The machine is a whole gymnasium in itself. It consists of a pair of levers connected by four adjustable rods with a sliding seat, and a sliding footrest, which are in turn connected by a power applying rod to a crank or gear or sprocket wheel. The machine can be adopted to the propulsion of a tricycle, a boat, a scull, canoe, or a simple gymnastic machine.

The invention is the result of four years of hard work on Dr. Sargent's part. An exhibition of models was given this evening in the Hemenway Gymnasium.

Open a thousand bottles of Ballantine's India Pale Ale—absolute uniformity; unvarying excellence.—Adv.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB ELECTION.

Croker Slate, with John Fox at Its Head, Chosen.

The annual election of the Democratic Club took place last evening. The names of officials elected were selected by Richard Croker before leaving for Europe. John Fox was elected President, Cord Meyer and Lewis Nixon Vice Presidents, Theodore F. Hascall Treasurer, William E. Wyatt Secretary, and Andrew T. Kiernan Corresponding Secretary.

John W. Keller was elected a member of the Board of Governors to serve one year, Edward F. O'Dwyer for two years, and James Shevlin, O. H. P. Belmont, M. Warley Platzek, and John F. Carroll for three years.

JOHN McCULLAGH'S ESTATE.

He Will Purchase Haight Property in Orange County This Week—Price Said to be $18,000.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Since last Autumn, when John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections, made his first bid for the Haight property in this village, until the present time negotiations have been pending, and are now practically completed. The deal will be closed on Dec. 6.

The property consists of 180 acres of the best Orange County land, and includes a large park, fronting for over one-quarter of a mile on what is known as the Speedway, the upper end of Goshen's main street. The park contains a large mansion of brick and timber, in which are more than fifty rooms. Its interior is built of hardwoods imported from many countries and beautifully finished in antique designs. There are costly mirrors built into the walls, and the fittings of the library alone cost a fortune. There are six conservatories, one of which is 150 feet long. There are large stables on the estate, also five houses which were in the old days occupied by servants.

A number of years ago Henry J. Haight, the deaf mute whose wife sued him for divorce in New York last Winter, erected fifteen large houses for poultry-raising purposes, and spent thousands of dollars in equipping them with every kind of paraphernalia. These still stand as a monument to a passing whim of Mr. Haight. In the park are about fifty acres. Scattered all over this expanse are groves of trees, flowing streams, and rustic Summer houses.

The one-time grandeur of the place is now but a memory to the old servants still living in the cottages, in which they hold a life interest by the will of Mary Ellen Haight. The paths and highways are weed grown, the fountains are filled with rubbish, and the buildings, worn by the elements, stand sadly in need of repair. The conservatories alone show no signs of decay, having been maintained by one of the old employes.

The price to be paid by Mr. McCullagh is said to be $18,000. Exempted from the sale is the large granite mausoleum in which are the ancestors of the Haights.

Some time ago E. E. Thomas, President of the Erie Railroad, tried to buy the property.

THE STATUE OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Commission Meets to Consider Plans to Complete Dead Sculptor's Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The commission having in charge the erection of the equestrian statue of Gen. Sherman in this city met in the office of the Secretary of War this afternoon to devise means for completing the work of the sculptor and contractor, Carl Rohl-Smith of Chicago, who died several weeks ago while on a visit to Copenhagen. The commission consists of Secretary Root, and Lieut. Gen. Miles, ex-officio, and Gen. G. M. Dodge of Iowa, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Col. Bingham, the engineer officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, who has had the supervision of the work on the statue, was present, and placed the commission in possession of all the facts in the case.

Considerable work has already been done toward the fulfillment of the contract, including the erection of a large pedestal. The pedestal figures representing the four branches of the army are finished. The horse has also been partly finished, and there are many studies for the figure of Sherman. The main question to be determined by the commission is the selection of a sculptor to complete the unfinished work of the deceased artist. It seems to be generally agreed that the statue is to be completed in accordance with the original design. Several leading sculptors of this country have indicated a willingness to complete the work, and Mrs. Carl Rohl-Smith, widow of the original contractor, has offered to carry out her husband's contract, with the assistance of a sculptor to be selected by herself.

BANK INCREASES ITS CAPITAL.

Continental National of Chicago Issues $1,000,000 More Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Directors of the Continental National Bank met this afternoon and decided to issue $1,000,000 more capital stock, as authorized by the shareholders some weeks ago. This will make the capital of the bank $3,000,000. Stockholders will subscribe for the increased capital at par, which is below the market value of the stock.

The increased demand for accommodations consequent upon many new and enlarged business schemes and ventures is responsible for the action of the Directors.

KILLED BY MEAT IN HIS THROAT

Man Falls Dead After Eating Hearty Meal in Restaurant.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Dec. 3.—John Jaycox of Putnam Valley met with a sudden and peculiar death at Cold Spring a few days ago.

Jaycox came into the village and drank a good deal. He walked into the restaurant of Mrs. George Brown and ordered a hearty meal, eating all of it. When he was about to leave he fell heavily to the floor and examination showed that he was dead.

It was thought that heart disease and drinking had caused his death, but when Drs. Conklin and Fillebrown made an autopsy it was found that his death was due to a piece of meat having become lodged in his throat.

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The invention is the result of four years of hard work on Dr. Sargent's part. An exhibition of models was given this evening in the Hemenway Gymnasium.

Ballantine's India Pale Ale is regularly used at many of the college training tables.—Adv.

No Hugh K. Norman Will Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 3.—No will of Hugh K. Norman, whose wife, formerly Dorothy Prindall of Gloucester, Mass., sued him for divorce, was filed for probate here to-day, as a New York paper said it would be.

In fact, Mr. Norman, who was practically disinherited by his father, George H. Norman, who made millions building water works, left only a small estate, if any, though his father's will provided only for his support. It could not be learned here to-day that Hugh K. Norman left a will, and it is believed he did not.

Strange Epidemic in Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 3.—Local physicians are puzzled over a disease that is epidemic here, the cause of which they have not been able to ascertain and to which they have not as yet given a name. There have been forty cases of the malady within the past week, the doctors say, and although it has not proved fatal in a single instance, its victims have suffered terribly. Dr. J. A. Allis says it is a stomach disorder—a contraction of the muscles followed by severe cramps lasting about six hours, after which have come fits of vomiting, leaving the victim sore, weak, and hardly able to speak.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO RAILWAY YARD

Five Killed and Twelve Injured by Boiler Bursting in Power House.

DEBRIS HIT MOVING TRAIN

Several of the Injured Expected to Die—Traffic Delayed for Hours—Loss of $100,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Five railroad employes were instantly killed and twelve persons injured by the explosion of a boiler in the power house of the Chicago and Northwestern Road this evening. Among the injured is John Butterworth, chief electrician of the power house. He is so badly hurt that it is believed he will die. Others injured are also expected to die.

The power house was a two-story structure which stood west of the passenger station and north of the tracks leading into it. On the first floor was the boiler room, containing a battery of four boilers, and the dynamo room, which held nine dynamos. Twelve men were employed around the building, and, in addition to such of these as were present at the time, several strangers were standing around watching the dynamos.

It is not known what caused the explosion, as everything in the boiler room seemed in excellent condition, according to the uninjured men who worked in the place. At a few minutes past 5 o'clock one of the boilers in the centre of the row of four burst with a detonation that was plainly heard at points a mile distant. The end of the boiler nearest the tracks was the weak part of the structure, and it flew toward the station tracks, and landed fully seventy feet away from its starting point. The boiler itself, which weighed ten tons, lies to-night sixty feet from the boiler house.

Just as the explosion occurred the Ashland limited train was pulling out of the station. The greater part of the train had passed, although the cars were all heavily battered with falling brick and debris, none of them was badly damaged, and the passengers within them escaped unhurt.

The last two cars, a Pullman sleeper, and a drawing-room car, were not so fortunate, and the boiler head and the boiler itself caught them. The boiler struck the car in the rear, while the boiler head plowed through the one immediately in front. Fortunately both flew high and struck the cars above the windows, carrying away portions of the roof and vestibule. But few of the passengers happened at the time to be in the ends of the two cars hit by the flying metal, and such of them as were hurt were struck by flying splinters, or suffered from being thrown violently to the floor.

On the train were Mr. and Mrs. August Beck of Milwaukee and Mr. and Mrs. William Becker of Sheboygan, Wis. Both couples were returning from their bridal tour, and all four were injured. Mrs. Beck was dashed against a seat in the car and sustained internal injuries which may prove fatal. Neither of the cars was thrown from the track and the engine drew them a considerable distance before coming to a stop.

The destruction of the electric lighting plant plunged the station into darkness and the pile of débris which was thrown across the tracks temporarily blocked the suburban traffic of the road.

Every attention to the injured was shown by the officials of the Northwestern Road. All were conveyed as quickly as possible to hospitals, where their wounds were dressed.

The property loss to the road will not be far from $100,000. The boiler-house was practically reduced to a ruin, two sides being blown completely out and the costly electric plant was nearly torn to pieces.

The regular traffic of the road was delayed about four hours. The cause of the explosion is a mystery, the boilers having been inspected by the insurance companies Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, and being reported in perfect order.

MR. ODELL AS A REFORMER.

Has Decided to Abolish Unnecessary Offices and Merge Positions Wherever Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—There was consternation on Capitol Hill to-day when it became known that Gov.-elect Odell had decided to merge all positions that it was possible to merge and to lop off those which are needless, in order to make a record for himself as an economical official.

Mr. Odell has been collecting information which led up to this resolve, and the first step he intends to take is to dispense with special attorneys, and place all the work they are engaged upon under the Attorney General's department. During the past few years attorneys have multiplied rapidly, several departments employing them.

Mr. Odell looks upon the whole matter as an abuse, and feels that many positions in the public service can be done away with or be consolidated with others without materially affecting the efficiency of the incoming administration.

TO CONTEST HOYT WILL.

Three First Cousins of the Playwright May Resort to Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 3.—Although no definite steps have been taken, it is altogether probable that the relatives of the late Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, will make a contest in the courts to break his last will and testament.

It had been understood by friends of the deceased that there were no nearer relatives than second and third cousins, but the fact has developed within a few days that there are three, and possibly more, first cousins living. One is Mary E., wife of William R. Green of this city, who is employed at the Abbot Downing Carriage works. Another is her brother, Joseph B. Hoyt of Nashua. Both of these cousins are children of the late Samuel P. Hoyt, a native of this city.

The relationship of Mrs. Green was not unknown to Charles Hoyt. When he was a member of the Legislature he met a son of William Green and in a half hour's conversation with him learned all he could of the family connections. He assured young Green that he would call on his mother before leaving town, but failed to do so.

The third first cousin is a Kate Hale of Boston, with whom the members of the family here are unacquainted. Charles Hoyt had two aunts who married and lived at some place in the West not known here, and it is presumed that Kate Hale may be a daughter of one of them.

Official Election Returns Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—From present indications the State Board of Canvassers will not pass upon the vote cast at the late election until the 15th inst., the limit of time. All the counties but four have made returns, including New York. The reason for delay in canvassing the vote is the great amount of work necessary in tabulating and comparing the figures, the vote of Electors making the task an unusually heavy one.

Faster than Ever to California.

The "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line arrives San Francisco 5:15 P. M. third day. Drawing room sleeping cars without change; buffet, library car, (with barber.) All meals a la carte. Tickets and information at Chicago and Northwestern Office, 461 Broadway. —Adv.

FILIPINOS TAKE THE OATH.

2,200 Rebels Swear Allegiance to the United States.

MANILA, Dec. 3.—Sunday in Vigan was a great day for the American cause. Twenty-two hundred natives of the region, nearly all fighting rebels, crowded the church and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. The oath was administered by the priest. All but 500 of those sworn were bolomen. The number included the 1,200 bolomen who had previously surrendered.

The proceedings in the church occupied the entire day, and included an address by Gen. Young and an exhortation by the priest. Scarcely any rebels remain in the vicinity of Santa Maria. Gen. Young attributes this fact to three causes—the re-election of President McKinley, the arrival of a stronger body of troops, and the especially rigid enforcement of war measures and the deportation of prisoners to Manila. He reports that it is necessary to occupy all the barriers in order to protect the natives from the vengeance of Tagalog raiders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The War Department to-day received the following dispatch from Gen. MacArthur, telling of the voluntary surrender of a large number of insurrectos to Gen. Young at Santa Maria. The omission in the telegram comes of faulty transmission or an inability to plausibly decipher the missing words:

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Twenty-one hundred and eighty Katipunan insurrectos whom Consique enrolled (bolomen) came from the mountains and surrendered to Gen. Samuel B. M. Young to-day at Santa Maria. (They) renounced insurrection and swore allegiance to the United States. The oath was administered by the padre (priest) at the church with impressive religious ceremonies.

"Gen. Young attributes the surrender to President's re-election and vigorous prosecution of the war. Although no rifles surrendered, this is important as indicating a reaction among the people. —— Movable columns Samar, Panay commenced operations. Twenty-eighth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry goes to Mindanao."

Santa Maria is a town of 10,030 inhabitants situated nineteen miles from Vigan in the Province of Ilocas Sur.

FATE FOILED HENRY MOORE.

His Wish that His Throat Be Cut After Death and His Body Cremated Not Carried Out.

The death of Henry Moore on Oct. 29 was announced here yesterday in a very peculiar manner. For over thirty years he had been well-known in this city, where he lived at the Hotel St. George, Broadway and Twelfth Street, as a man who had retired after most successful business ventures in what was then known as the Western Reserve. He left New York last June on his usual Summer trip to England. His friends supposed he was still alive until the announcement of the filing of his will yesterday in the Surrogate's Office.

Mr. Moore had a great fear that he might be buried alive. By his will he gives $500 to the person who will see that his body is cremated, but before his body is consigned to the retort he desires that his carotid artery be severed by his friend and physician, Dr. Benjamin R. Morrow of 207 Second Avenue, to whom he bequeaths $100 as a fee for this purpose. These precautions were taken in vain. Mr. Moore died suddenly while staying with relatives in London, England, and was buried in the usual way, his body being placed beside that of his wife, who died over twenty years ago while on a visit to England.

Mr. Moore would have been ninety-one years old if he had lived to March 25 next. His business and social career was marked with many incidents. He came to the United States in 1842. For several years he was a clerk in a hardware store in his city. The firm he was employed by sent him on one trip to Cuba, and then in 1845 put him in charge of a branch house at Cleveland, Ohio. Soon after, the hardware firm failed, and Mr. Moore was left to his own resources. He at once became a public auctioneer. In this and other business ventures in Cleveland, he was so successful that in 1869 he retired and came to New York to live. Every year he and his wife went to England on a visit, and it was while there in 1880 that Mrs. Moore died. To his friends Mr. Moore often expressed a desire that he should also die in England, but that he did not expect to do so on his recent trip is shown in a letter which he wrote to Dr. Morrow on May 18 last. In this letter Mr. Moore says:

I am booked for—not the other world just yet I hope—the other side of the Atlantic. I leave on Saturday, June 2, by the steamship Marquette.

Nothing more was heard here from Mr. Moore by those who had been his friends until his sons had the will offered for probate. As to the throat cutting and cremation provision in the will, Dr. Morrow said last night:

"Several years ago Mr. Moore read an account in an English paper of a man making arrangements in his will to have his throat cut after death. At that time he wrote me he would make a similar provision and asked me to do the cutting. I thought nothing of it until I heard of the will to-day."

The will as filed is dated June 2, 1893. The bulk of the estate is given to his two sons. One of these, William G. Moore, is Vice President of A. B. Kirk & Co., and the other, Henry F. Moore, is with Cook & Bernheimer.

GOLD TO BUILD A CHURCH.

Minister's Dream of a Mammoth Temple May Be Realized.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 3.—A rich vein of gold ore has been cut by the Goodwill Temple Gold Mining and Milling Company in the Cripple Creek district. This means that Goodwill Temple, the largest church ever projected, will be built in the near future in Chicago. This is the realization of the aim of the Rev. J. S. Bitler's life, and is the direct answer to ten years of praying.

The Rev. Mr. Bitler is at present conducting revival meetings at the First Methodist Episcopal Church. He lives in Chicago. About ten years ago he saw in a vision a mighty church built for the masses in a large city. Since that time it has been the object of his life to build that temple. He discovered no means, however, with which to build the structure until a year ago last August, when he met A. J. Wharton, a rich mine owner of Colorado. To him Mr. Bitler unfolded his plan, which met with such favor in the eyes of the mine owner that he decided to give his aid to the work. He presented Bitler with 100 acres of mining land, and a telegram to-day announces a rich strike on the land worth $1,000,000.

LODGE RITES PROVE FATAL.

Explosion of Chemicals Causes Death of One Member and Injures Another.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 3.—An explosion of chemicals, the use of which was for spectacular effect in the initiatory rites in the Improved Order of Red Men, cost the life of Past Sachem Ira T. Crockett of Lynn and severely burned W. F. Rogers of that city, both of the Winnepurket Tribe degree staff, to-night.

The warrior's degree was being worked for Chickatawbet Tribe of this city by the degree staff of the Lynn tribe, and the latter were in an ante-room robing themselves for the work. The explosion occurred there, but the reason for it is not known.

Past Sachem Crockett and Mr. Rogers were preparing the chemicals. Crockett's leg was terribly lacerated in the groin, and on the right leg the femoral artery was severed. Rogers was burned on the right arm and side. A surgeon was immediately called and both men sent to the Beverly Hospital. Mr. Crockett died about 11:15. Mr. Rogers will recover.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS IS AGAIN IN SESSION

Members Listen to the Reading of the President's Message.

TRANSACT LITTLE BUSINESS

New Members Sworn In in Both Branches—Mr. Bailey of Texas Starts a Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Time does not diminish popular interest in the opening of Congress. To-day, as heretofore, the Capitol was thronged with people who were drawn by curiosity, pride, or friendship, to see the members of the two houses resume their places and begin the business of making laws for the Nation. There have been larger throngs present than there were to-day, and those greater crowds have been more enthusiastic and eager, but there were enough people about to

member of the House, and stated in his resignation that it should take effect Dec. 1. Mr. Bailey made the point that as the resignation could not take effect until Dec. 1 it was only a notice of intention, liable to revocation, and not justifying the Governor of Iowa in calling an election to fill a vacancy. The Speaker considered the point of enough importance to lead him to delay swearing in Mr. Connor in order that the objection be investigated.

The President's message was submitted and read. It did not stir the House at all, and the little applause heard was lacking in spirit. The part that seemed to be impressive to the House was the last paragraph, in which the majority was admonished to consider the necessity of economy when the country is most prosperous. At that very moment, however, members with public building bills on the calendar were rejoicing in the report that all public building bills receiving favorable consideration in committee are to be put in an "omnibus" bill, and then all are to be passed together. That is not a new expedient, but it has not been tried in recent years.

The deaths of Representatives Daly and Hoffecker were announced, and after the adoption of resolutions of regret the House adjourned.

THE NEW HOUSE MEMBERS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—There are ten new members of the Fifty-sixth Congress elected to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation, two of the vacancies occurring in the State of Iowa.

Samuel Davis Woods, who in his biographical sketch in The Congressional Directory mentions that "his election restores the Second Congressional District of California to the Republican Party," is a Tennesseean, who has lived in California since 1850, and has been a practitioner chiefly in the Supreme Court of California since 1875.

Walter Oakey Hoffecker of Delaware takes the place of his father, John Henry Hoffecker, who died during the recess of Congress. He is a civil engineer by profession, a graduate of Lehigh University, a farmer and canner, and also engaged in the fire insurance business.

Walter I. Smith, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Smith McPherson, has been Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District of Iowa, but does not mention having held any other office prior to his election to Congress.

James Perry Connor of Iowa, chosen to take the place of Mr. Dolliver, from the Tenth District, but required to stand aside pending decision upon the legality of his election, is an Indianan, educated in Iowa. He has been a District Attorney, Circuit Judge, and District Judge in his State.

Josiah Leeds Kerr, Republican, of Maryland, who takes the place of J. Walter Smith, Democrat, who was elected Governor of Maryland, was a school teacher, and has since been a clerk for a lumber company, traveling salesman, school examiner, and an unsuccessful candidate for an office in Dorchester County in 1897.

Allan L. McDermott, who succeeds William D. Daly as the Representative of the Seventh New Jersey District, tells his life story in four lines. He was born in Boston, is a lawyer by profession, and was elected to Congress.

Albert Dunne Shaw, who succeeds C. A. Chickering as Representative of the Twenty-fourth New York District, tells the story of his career in the army and in civil life in sixteen lines, and refers to the fact that he was removed by President Cleveland in 1885 for being "an offensive partisan."

Edward Morell, who succeeds A. C. Harmer from the Fifth Pennsylvania District, was born at Newport, R. I. His ancestors were "old-time Philadelphians, prominent in the history of that city." The sketch of his life says that "in 1889 he married Louise Bouvier Drexel, daughter of the late Francis A. Drexel."

Francis Reeves Lassiter, who is to fill an unexpired term from the Fourth Virginia District, has been a Democrat of considerable prominence in his State since his admission to the bar in 1888. He received 3,217 votes to 31 cast for James Seldon Cowdin, his independent opponent.

William Henry King of Utah, who is chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the rejection of Mr. Roberts, is a graduate of the University of Michigan, has held several offices in the Territory and the State of Utah, and was elected in April last over a Republican in a State that elected a Republican to be his successor in November.

TO CONSIDER SUBSIDY BILL.

Measure Is Made Unfinished Business in the Senate—Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Next in Order.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Republican Senatorial Committee on Order of Business to-day decided that the Ship Subsidy bill should displace the Spooner Philippine bill as the unfinished business. It also considered at the same time the disposition of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and decided that that question should receive alternate attention with the shipping bill. The arrangement provides that the shipping bill shall have preference, but that when no one is prepared to make a speech on it the Senate shall go into executive session for the consideration of the treaty.

In accordance with this, Senator Frye, (Rep., Me.,) at the first opportunity to-morrow will move to take up the bill, and if this motion prevails, as there is little doubt it will, the effect will be to displace the Spooner bill, which there is no disposition at this time to press. Senator Frye probably will make a speech. It is not expected that any other Senator will be prepared to proceed on the subsidy measure, and in that event Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who will have charge of the treaty, will move an executive session, in order to consider the treaty.

The arrangement further provides that if the Army bill reaches the Senate prior to the disposal of the Shipping bill or the treaty, either or both of these may be displaced temporarily in order to permit the prompt consideration of that measure, which is considered to be of more pressing importance than either of the other questions. The same understanding prevails regarding the appropriation bills.

Senator Morgan's (Dem., Ala.) Nicaraguan Canal bill received some consideration at the hands of the Committee on Order of Business. While no definite agreement was reached concerning it, the opinion was generally expressed that it should wait upon the Senate's action on the treaty.

The members of the committee apparently consider that the ratification of the treaty is a mere preliminary to the passage of the Canal bill, and the present disposition is to contend for that order of precedence.

The committee also discussed the possibility of Democratic opposition to the Subsidy bill. Some of the members who had talked with the Democratic Senators expressed the opinion that there would be no effort to prevent this legislation by factious opposition, though they expect a number of speeches against it.

Senator Lodge was called into the conference for the purpose of consultation concerning the treaty. He stated that he would be prepared to proceed with it at any time, and that he was anxious to have it disposed of at as early a day as possible.

MR. ROOT'S BILL INTRODUCED.

Army Measure Will Be Reported To-day and Considered Not Later than Friday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Secretary Root's bill for the reorganization of the army was introduced to-day by Chairman Hull (Rep., Iowa,) of the House Military Committee, and at once referred to that committee. Work on the bill has been in progress and the measure now is practically completed and ready to be reported. The report probably will be made to-morrow and Chairman Hull says he hopes to begin consideration of the measure within a day or two, certainly by Friday, with the expectation of passing it in the House before the close of the present week. Mr. Hull says the requirements of the military service make it essential to pass the measure without delay.

One of the changes in the bill made by the committee to-day was to adopt an anti-canteen amendment, offered by Mr. Hay, (Dem., Va.,) prohibiting the sale of liquor on military property, transports, &c. Another change made creates an Inspector of Artillery, instead of a Chief of Artillery, who is to be on the staff of the General commanding the army.

DEMOCRATS OPPOSE THE BILL.

Meet in Caucus, but Adjourn Without Taking Action.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives was held in the hall of the House at the close of the session to-day to consider the course to be taken on army legislation. Mr. Hay, (Va.,) a member of the Military Committee, explained the status of the Army bill proposed by Secretary Root, and urged the desirability of not legislating until the course of the Government as to the Philippines had been more definitely determined. He proposed the following resolution:

"That it is the sense of this caucus that the law now in existence as to the army be continued for two years from July 1, 1900."

This led to extended discussion. Mr. Slayden, (Texas,) also of the Military Committee, amended the time to one year. Mr. Jones (Va.) offered a substitute resolution expressing the opposition of the caucus to the Army Reorganization bill submitted by the War Department. Representatives Richardson, (Tenn.,) Bailey, (Texas,) Carmack, (Tenn.,) Newlands, (Nevada,) Cox, (Tenn.,) and others made speeches showing considerable diversity of opinion as to what should be done. Mr. Hay finally withdrew his resolution and the other positions were not pressed, the caucus adjourning without action.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

Statistics of Work of Department—Asks for Increased Appropriation for Washington Building.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Attorney General Griggs this afternoon sent his annual report to Congress. It opens with a statement of the conditions of the work of the United States Supreme Court, which shows that 370 appellate cases were docketed and 371 were disposed of, leaving 303 cases still pending. On July 1, 1899, there were 3,137 United States convicts in the various prisons and reformatories of the country, against 2,293 at the close of the last fiscal year. In 907 of the 1,630 civil suits terminated during the last fiscal year, judgments were for the United States; in 206 against the United States; 489 were either dismissed or discontinued, and 28 were appealed.

Of the 17,088 criminal prosecutions terminated during the last year 197 were prosecutions under the customs laws, in which there were 126 convictions; 6,275 under the internal revenue laws, in which there were 3,749 convictions; 1,153 under Post Office laws, in which there were 772 convictions; 6 under naturalization acts, in which there were 4 discontinued and 2 entered nol. pros.; 963 under the intercourse laws, in which there were 630 convictions; 206 under the pension laws, in which there were 145 convictions; 53 for embezzlement, in which there were 32 convictions, and 8,180 miscellaneous prosecutions, in which there were 4,880 convictions.

The aggregate amount of the judgments rendered in favor of the United States in civil suits during the last year was $668,299, and the amount actually collected on these judgments was $52,795, while $52,748 was obtained during the year on judgments rendered in former years for the United States and $27,130 was otherwise realized in civil suits. The aggregate amount of fines, forfeitures, and penalties imposed during the year in criminal prosecutions was $705,137, and the amount of these fines, forfeitures, and penalties collected during the year was $104,020, while $8,203 was realized on fines, forfeitures, and penalties imposed in former years.

Owing to the increase in the price of building material the Attorney General asks for an increase of the limit and an additional appropriation which will enable the department to construct a new building for the Department of Justice, of a style and finish that will be in keeping with the dignity of the Government and a credit to the National capital.

WAR DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

Figure for 1901 Is $185,903,551, for 1902 It Is $171,773,855.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Secretary of War forwarded to-day to the House Committee on Appropriations a comparative statement of War Department estimates for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902, together with a statement of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. The estimates for 1901 amount to $185,903,551, and the estimates for 1902 amount to $171,773,855. The appropriations for the present fiscal year amount to $148,205,934.

The estimates for public works, including rivers and harbors, fortifications, &c., amounting to $25,560,665, are $183,245 more than the estimates for 1901 and $24,710,851 more than the appropriations for the present fiscal year. This increase is accounted for by the fact that an aggregate sum of $20,000,000 is included in the present estimates for the river and harbor work, exclusive of continuing contract work for which no appropriation was made for the current fiscal year, and by an increase of $2,380,000 in the estimate for gun and mortar batteries and an increase of $2,356,398 in the estimate for armament of fortifications.

ASKS FOR MORE CONGRESSMEN.

New Bill Provides for Reapportionment Under Last Census.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The first bill of the session introduced in the House of Representatives was by Representative Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.,) "making an apportionment of representatives in Congress under the eleventh census." It provides an increase of membership from 357 to 365. Under the following States would gain in representation: Arkansas, 1; Colorado, 1; California, 1; Connecticut, 1; Florida, 1; Illinois, 2; Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 2; New York, 3; North Dakota, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Texas, 2; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1.

The following States lose: Kansas, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 3; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 3; Virginia, 1.

REPORT ON "CONSPIRACY BILL."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative Littlefield, (Rep., Me.,) from the Judiciary Committee of the House, to-day presented a favorable report on what is known as the "Conspiracy bill," limiting the use of restraining orders and injunctions in disputes between employers and employes in places under Federal control. The report favors two changes in the bill. One strikes out the provision which would have the effect of excepting combinations in trade disputes from the operations of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The other amends the bill so it will cover instances of threats to injure persons or property, business or occupation, or overt acts of interference with the rights of others. Otherwise the bill is preserved in limiting the scope of injunctions, conspiracies, &c.

No Caucus on Revenue Reduction.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Chairman Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) of the Ways and Means Committee said to-day that no exact programme had been fixed as to the time of acting in committee on the bill reducing the revenues or for considereing the measure in the House. There has been some talk of a caucus, but it has not come to the attention of Mr. Payne that a caucus on the measure is desired, and there is some doubt as to whether one will be required.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Texas,) introduced a bill in the House providing for a breakwater to protect the City of Galveston against devastating storms and calling for a report from the Secretary of War relative to the measures of protection suitable to the situation.

A resolution in behalf of ex-President Krueger was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.) It recites: "Whereas, The heroic struggle made by the Boer Republics to maintain their existence has excited the sympathy of the whole world, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the efforts of Paul Krueger to obtain the assistance of the civilized nations of the world in securing peace and proper terms of settlement between Great Britain and the Boer Republics is deserving of the praise and sympathy of the American people."

Among the bills introduced in the House were the following: By Mr. Scudder, (Dem., N. Y.)—Fixing the compensation of life savers. By Mr. Boutell, (Rep., Ill.)—For the education of the blind. By Mr. Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.)—Granting two months' additional pay to soldiers serving in the Philippines since the Spanish war. By Mr. Shafroth, (Sil., Col.)—For constructing reservoirs in arid-land States. By Mr. Hull, (Rep., R. I.)—For retiring petty officers and enlisted men of the navy; also, for equalizing the pay of naval officers with those of officers of like rank in the army.

Girl Athletes in a Quarrel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 3.—Because of a disagreement over the rules there will be no basketball game to-morrow between the Newark and Jersey City High School girls. The game was scheduled to be played in the Bayley Lyceum. The Newark girls say the agreement was that the game should be governed by the rules adopted last year for women's basketball. To-day the Jersey City girls telephoned that they would refuse to play unless under the rules adopted for men. The Newark girls will claim the game by default.

FAVORS NICARAGUA ROUTE

Canal Commission Finds that Its Advantages Preponderate.

NO DIRECT RECOMMENDATION

Merits and Demerits of Both Routes to be Set Forth and Congress to Decide.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Members of the Inter-Oceanic Canal Commission have been beset to-day by inquiries concerning the report that they are to unanimously advocate the selection of the Nicaragua route for the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Holding themselves bound by an agreement to secrecy, they would not discuss the report, but such information as can be obtained sustains their declaration that the assertion that they unanimously favor the Nicaragua route is conjecture.

A week ago the statement was published in The Times, in a dispatch from Washington, that there would be a unanimous report. From what can be learned now, that report is still correct. It is understood that but one report will be made. There is to be no minority representation, but it is also understood that there will be no direct recommendation for any route. In describing the advantages and disadvantages of all the proposed routes, it is true that the commission finds that the advantages of the Nicaragua route preponderate. Having pointed out the advantages in this way, it is left to Congress to decide which route shall be adopted.

A member of the House Committee having the subject in charge directed attention to-day to the language of the President in his message as supporting the proposition that the commission does not directly recommend any route. The President says:

"The views of Congress upon the general subject, in the light of the report of the commission appointed to examine the comparative merits of the various trans-Isthmian ship canal projects, may be awaited."

This is taken as indicating that the commission does not directly recommend any route, but it is conjectured that it does find the Nicaragua route preferable.

In connection with this subject Secretary Hay is coming in for much commendation for his judicious management of the interests of the United States in Colombia, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua. The good-will and interest of all three nations has been kept alive by the uncertainty as to which country was to have the canal, and until a decision is reached there will be some striving between Colombia and Costa Rica and Nicaragua to obtain the location preferred by each.

The President makes it plain to-day that a treaty has not been arranged with Nicaragua, but that "overtures" in that direction have been made. This disposes of the ingenious suggestion that the Clayton-Bulwer agreement had been violated by the negotiation of an instrument practically disregarding that treaty. The treaty contemplated and to which the protocol refers will not be signed until the Senate has disposed of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty modifying the Clayton-Bulwer convention.

Great Britain and Nicaragua.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Regarding the dispatch from Washington published in New York this morning saying that Great Britain is endeavoring to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce with Nicaragua, which is alleged to have disturbed the American State Department officials, a representative of the Foreign Office stated to-day that Great Britain is negotiating with Nicaragua for a renewal of the existing commercial treaty, but that nothing whatever has been suggested of an exceptional character.

DEATH MARS THEIR WEDDINGS.

Joseph H. Godwin, Jr., died suddenly of apoplexy on Sunday at his home, Riverdale Avenue, King's Bridge. Mr. Godwin was a son of Joseph H. Godwin, a retired carriage builder, and for many years had had charge of his father's financial affairs. He was born fifty-four years ago, and was graduated from Williams College. He was at one time a School Trustee of the Twenty-fourth Ward, and for a number of years was a State Fish and Game Commissioner. He leaves a wife, four sons, and one daughter. His father, who also survives him, is eighty-three years of age.

Mr. Godwin's daughter, Ada, is to be married on Dec. 12 to Herbert Randall of Warburton, near Yonkers, in the Church of the Mediator, at King's Bridge, and Jan. 30 is set for the wedding of his son, Cortlandt Godwin, to Sara W. Hedge, daughter of Charles G. Hedge, Vice President and Treasurer of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway. The weddings will take place on the days appointed, but the invitations sent out have been recalled.

Twice before death has preceded weddings in the Godwin family. Miss Maude Wallace, niece of Mr. Godwin, lost her grandmother two weeks previous to her marriage, and a relative of Mrs. Godwin died a fortnight before her marriage.

Clubman Charged with Larceny.

Oscar Oliver, a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Smith, in Long Island City, on a charge of grand larceny. Oliver was for four weeks employed as a bookkeeper by the Daimler Motor Company, at Astoria, and was charged by C. F. Frayer, manager of the company, with appropriating $147, which, it was alleged, he took from a safe in the office. Oliver was arrested at the Knickerbocker Athletic Clubhouse Saturday. Magistrate Smith adjourned the case until Friday next, and in default of bail Oliver was committed to the Queens County Jail.

Queer Mishap to L'Aquitaine.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Owing to a misdirected hammer blow by one of a number of men working near the keel of L'Aquitaine at Havre yesterday, the liner sprang a leak, and the water entered her machine rooms, causing her to heel over. Her moorings broke, and the stage connecting the quay with the vessel fell, precipitating three men into the water. The men were quickly rescued, and measures were immediately taken to pump out the leakage.

Duke of Manchester's Special Car.

The special car in which the Duke and Duchess of Manchester will journey to the home of the bride's father, Eugene Zimmerman, in Cincinnati, arrived at Jersey City yesterday morning. The car is No. 7 of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. The interior is finished in cherry and the exterior is painted a maroon color. The car contains a dining room, a kitchen, two staterooms, and an observation room.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Rudolph Aronson has arranged with Manager Jacob Litt for the production of Johann Strauss's new operetta entitled "Wiener Blut," at the Broadway Theatre, on Jan. 21.

Weber & Fields will put on two weeks before Christmas a new burlesque, the play being a travesty on the garden scene of "A Royal Family," now being played by Annie Russell at the Lyceum. The actor-managers will also introduce several skits on some of the popular successes now being played in New York theatres.

After the termination of this week's engagement at Koster & Bial's, Pauline Hall will be loaned under a year's contract by the Hashim Brothers to Henry Savage, who has arranged to have Miss Hall appear with his company in the Studebacher Theatre, Chicago, beginning Jan. 7, opening in the title rôle of "Erminie."

One of the features of the special matinée performance to be given by Miss Irwin on Thursday afternoon of her new play, "Madge Smith, Attorney," will be a budget of new songs which will be heard for the first time. Besides these songs sung by Miss Irwin, Joseph Sparks will have a number entitled, "The Turkey and the Turk," written for him, and also a new one for Ignacio Martinetti, French in character.

The stage of the Herald Square Theatre was the scene of considerable activity from yesterday morning until a long way toward the time for the evening performance to begin. It seems that Manager Shubert had promised the use of his stage to Charles Frohman for rehearsing Miss Edna May and her company from 10:30 until 12, when "The Cadet Girl" company took possession until 2:30 to rehearse a new member, who is to succeed Miss Adele Ritchie in the title rôle. Then La Shelle & Hamlin's "Arizona" company No. 3 occupied the stage until 6 o'clock. During all this time Mr. Shubert's company, which is to appear on Friday afternoon in John C. Dixon's new play, "Sold and Paid For," for the benefit of the widow and children of Joe Ott, was rehearsing in the art room of the theatre.

HAD HER NOSE ALTERED

Miss Humphreys Afterward Brought Suit for Damages.

Claimed the Job Was an Unsuccessful One—Recovered $100 Damages from the Dermatologist.

Ettie Humphreys, a rather pleasing looking young woman, was a dressmaker who had a voice and considerable musical talent. Her ambition was to go on the stage, but in her own opinion there was one obstacle in the way. This was a little too much prominence of the tip of her nose. Miss Humphreys visited Woodbury's dermatological institute and had an operation performed. The result of this operation was an action for $10,000 damages which was on trial all day yesterday before Justice Beekman and a jury in the Supreme Court and resulted in a verdict of $100 in her favor.

Miss Humphreys was the first witness called.

"What was your occupation before you were operated upon?" she was asked.

"I was a dressmaker."

"Did you sing any then?"

"Oh, yes."

Miss Humphreys then told how she had sung in a number of concerts and had finally decided to go on the stage. "I did not consider my nose quite symmetrical," she said, "and as I wanted a perfect profile I went to the defendant's institute."

She explained that her idea was to have it altered from retrousse to a regular Roman nose. In October, 1897, she went to the dermatological institute and arranged to have the operation performed. Her claim was that those in charge agreed for $60 to give her a genuine Roman nose, and that there would be no scar. At the end of six weeks she said her nose had not been benefited, and further there was a decided scar.

After she had told all of this her counsel said:

"Now show your nose to the Court and jury."

At this command Miss Humphreys placed her nose in evidence, although the stenographer did not stamp the exhibit, as is usual.

"Why did you have the operation performed?"

"So as to have a perfect profile."

"Were you not satisfied with your appearance?"

"I was not satisfied with the profile of my nose."

A number of photographs of Miss Humphreys were offered in evidence to show that her nose had been changed, but not for the better, since the operation.

Richard Humphreys, her father, went on the stand as one of the witnesses to identify photographs taken before the opration. He said he was a jeweler at 825½ Broadway.

For the defense, the surgeon who performed the operation said that he was an expert in plastic surgery, and that he had told Miss Humphreys that there would be a scar on the nose.

Dr. Leonard F. Pitkin was then called as an expert. He said that from what he had heard of the case the operation had been skillfully performed. On cross-examination, he was asked:

"Do you consider that Miss Humphrey's nose has a straight profile?"

"I am no judge of profiles."

"What would you say about her nose now?"

"I would say that it was retrousse, tilted up, or pug, so to speak."

Other witnesses for the defense then tried to show that Miss Humphreys had a bulbous growth on the end of the nose, and it was this she had removed. She went on the stand in rebuttal, and denied this, declaring that all she wanted was to have the shape of her nose corrected so that it would be more presentable when she appeared on the stage.

The jury was out about forty-five minutes.

CITIZENS' UNION ORGANIZING.

Progress of the Work of Choosing District Representatives for the Central City Committee.

Members of the Citizens' Union last night held meetings in the Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts to perfect organizations preparatory to a general organization in Greater New York for participation in the coming Mayoralty campaign.

Thus far associations under the control of the Citizens' Union have been formed in twenty-two of the thirty-five Assembly districts in New York County. Under the provisions of the rules of the union, not less than seventy-five members must be enrolled in each district before any action can be taken warranting representation on the Central City Committee. Thus far the returns have been most satisfactory.

James R. Burnett presided at the meeting at 42 East Twenty-third Street last night, and there was a large attendance. Similar conditions prevailed at the Sherman Square Hotel and in the Twenty-ninth District. Nothing was said about candidates at these meetings, but committees were appointed to provide for meetings in all districts and arrange for a general meeting of those who will affiliate with the Citizens' Union in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The meeting in the Fourteenth District was held at Wilson's Hall, Avenue A and St. Mark's Place. L. A. Hauser was elected as Chairman of the district. It was also moved and carried that John Brooks Leavitt be elected delegate to the City Committee. John J. Biggan was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION DINNER.

Dr. Dickie Appeals for a New Charity to Replace Creed Contention.

The annual dinner of the Presbyterian Union of the City of New York was held last night at the Hotel Savoy. About one-half of the three hundred members and guests present were women. The President, William E. Stiger, being absent on account of illness, Vice President Frank A. Ferris presided.

The principal address was made by Dr. Charles A. Dickie, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly. His subject being "Some Interesting Features of Advanced Christian Work." The speaker said he was not indifferent to the worth of a clear and correct Confession of Faith, but he believed that the best presentation of the doctrines of Christ is attention to His teachings.

"We must get the Gospel to the masses and the masses to the Gospel," said the speaker. "We cannot expect the masses to crowd our churches to hear of the life to come until we convince them of the good that is in the life of the present. Our mission lies not so much in being good as in doing good. Let our church swallow up its contention about creeds in a new charity. We want combination in church work as well as in business. It is possible to create a great church, with not one, but a half dozen pastors. Such a church could reach the poor as individual churches cannot."

Miss Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College, spoke on "Glimpses of University Life for Women in England and Scotland," and Dr. James H. Canfield, Librarian of Columbia University, talked entertainingly on "The Value of Books."

ROMAN CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, held at 120 West Sixtieth Street yesterday, the question of uniting the organization with the proposed federation of all Roman Catholic societies in the United States was taken up for discussion. The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America comprises a membership of 31,000, being probably the largest lay organization in the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

All the members of the council agreed that the affiliation of the society with the proposed federation would be for the best interest of the organization, provided certain conditions were complied with by the adoption of a platform which should embrace the following principles: The independence of the Holy See, the advancement of religious education, and the maintenance of the apostolate of the press for the dissemination of sound ideas of Catholic doctrine.

Col. J. S. Williams Dead.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 3.—Col. John S. Williams, a prominent politician of Indiana, died this evening aged seventy-seven years. He was Third Auditor of the Treasury under the Cleveland Administration.

The Pianola is an Ideal Christmas Gift. See Special Announcement at bottom of Advertisement.

PADEREWSKI

ORDERS ANOTHER

Pianola

CHALET RIOND-BOSSON MORGES,
7th of November, 1900.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY,
18 W. 23d St., New York.

GENTLEMEN:

I desire to order another Pianola for use in my residence. Will you kindly select an instrument in rosewood and have packed with it rolls of music and shipped via steamer.

Yours very truly,

I. J. PADEREWSKI.

IT IS not mere chance which makes composers, pianists and musicians of all classes unite in endorsing the Pianola, or lack of artistic temperament which causes Paderewski, Sauer and Rosenthal to select this dexterous little piano player for their own use; yet the history of the Pianola is full of such acknowledgments of merit.

It is evident that the Pianola must give a return in pleasure for the expenditure made, and that this pleasure must be of a pronounced character. Also, the Pianola must afford enjoyment to every one, whether he be a skilled musician or the veriest novice, for each is equally enthusiastic in its praise.

Within a month after Sauer took a Pianola home with him he ordered two more for friends in Germany, the home of piano-forte playing.

Now Paderewski orders another for his residence in Switzerland.

If the appreciation of the Pianola by all musicial authorities is a coincidence, thousands of non-professional music-lovers are enjoying the coincidence with them, and the movement is spreading, with unprecedented rapidity.

You cannot afford to ignore the Pianola if you are interested in your home pleasures.

With its aid any member of your household may play upon the piano even if he or she literally does not know one note from another—not only one or two selections, but every piece of music ever written for the piano-forte. Grand and light operas, Liszt's Rhapsodies, Sousa's marches, and the latest rag-time hits are practically "on your fingers' ends." You have all the pleasure of hand playing because you control the expression which is the soul of music.

The Pianola being placed in position to play upright piano. It does not mar or injure the piano in any way. When not in use it can be removed to another part of the room.

Estimate for yourself the profit in pleasure the Pianola would bring you in a single year.

Christmas and the advent of the winter is the logical time to purchase a Pianola. It is an ideal Christmas gift as it affords entertainment to the entire family throughout the year.

PRICE $250.

Can be bought by moderate monthly payments if desired.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Owing to the increasing demand for these instruments for Holiday presents and to avoid a repetition of last year's disappointments occasioned by the difficulty of obtaining, at the last moment, Pianolas to match pianos, we make the following announcement: Piano as ordered now will be held subject to your order for future delivery. This courtesy will be extended whether the instruments are bought for cash or by monthly payments.

The Aeolian Company

18 W. 23d Street, NEW YORK. 500 Fulton St., BROOKLYN.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—H. M. Taggart, Watertown, N. Y.; G. S. Sherman, Watertown, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Gen. J. Warren Keifer, Springfield, Ohio; ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster, Fostoria, Ohio; Secretary E. A. Hitchcock, Washington; ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse; Col. W. M. Hahn, Mansfield, Ohio, ex-Chairman of the Ohio Republican State Committee.

GILSEY.—W. M. Ripley, Chicago.

GRAND.—Judge Burr Mattice, Oneonta.

HOLLAND.—H. T. Scott, San Francisco; Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts.

IMPERIAL.—Judge H. A. Chamberlain, Ohio.

MURRAY HILL.—Ex-Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson; P. F. Johnson, Lexington, Ky.

NETHERLAND.—C. C. Smith, Pittsburg; A. J. Earling, Chicago.

PLAZA.—Mrs. R. Ten-Broeck, Louisville; Max Guggenheimer, Lynchburg, Va.

VICTORIA.—Meade D. Detwiller, Harrisburg.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Dr. M. Humphris, Honolulu; ex-Congressman F. K. Neidringhaus, St. Louis; J. H. Wesson, Springfield; ex-Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Fort Henry.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, linings and white goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. Copp, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Reid, house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. W. Sisson, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Crane, F. L., Scranton, Penn., hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. T. Doll, toys, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; J. W. Olds, dry goods, 55 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Kennedy, silks, 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. C. King, boys' clothing, underwear, and corsets, 346 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. Henge, millinery; 2 Walker Street.; Hotel Victoria.

Goldsmith, M., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Goldsmith, dry goods; 300 Church Street; Hotel Victoria.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. E. Whitney, dry goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Annewalt Bros. & Co., Allentown, Penn.; W. H. Annewalt, hats and caps; Holland House.

Holtzman, C., Schenectady, N. Y.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Kahn Dry Goods Co., Shrevesport, La.; T. Kahn, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Black, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. A. Black, cloaks and suits; G. D. Kaufman; cloaks and suits, Herald Square Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. Landon, laces and embroideries; E. F. Welsh, furnishing goods, 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wald, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; R. H. Wald, laces; L. Heinrich, notions and fancy goods, 61 Leonard St; Hotel Cadillac.

Lehman & Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; A. Lehman, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. Bernheimer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Winsor, C. A., Providence, R. I.; domestics; Hotel Navarre.

Shortenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenburg, upholstery goods, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Goldsmith Brothers & Co., Scranton, Penn.; A. Goldsmith, notions and furnishing goods; 447 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; J. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; M. Rosenshine, leather goods; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Hunt, E. P., Great Barrington, Mass.; dry goods and notions; Criterion Hotel.

Beall, George R., Columbus, Ohio; E. E. Beall, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hevenor Brothers, Salamanca, N. Y.; A. H. Hevenor, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. I. Mills, millinery, 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

"Frankel's," Des Moines, Iowa; G. Daly, domestics and white goods, 306 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, millinery, 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

O'Gorman, T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss M. H. Schofield, laces; Hotel Albert.

Parker, Ham & Thomes Company, Portland, Me.; J. S. Ham, notions and laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss L. F. Kiewan, gloves; Hotel Manhattan.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics; Miss E. A. Ledyer, cloaks and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods, 57 White Street.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seedy, notions, 52 Franklin Street.

Motor Vehicle Makers Organize.

The National Association of Automobile Manufacturers was organized yesterday at 11 Broadway. Following are the names of officers elected: S. T. Davis, Jr., President; John H. Flagler, First Vice President; J. Wesley Allison, Second Vice President; D. S. Walker, Treasurer; E. P. Wells, Secretary; Board of Directors, comprising fifteen members, to serve for one, two, and three years, respectively: Three years—John Brisben Walker, C. J. Field, E. P. Wells, and Alexander Winton; two years—J. M. Hill, A. L. Riker, W. C. Baker, R. A. Ballantine, and John H. Flagler; one year—S. T. Davis, Jr., F. T. Bradbury, W. T. Duryea, and a representative of the Daimler Manufacturing Company.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

5:45 A. M.—10 Washington Street; owner, Frank estate; damage, $20.

9 A. M.—429 East Fifty-ninth Street; John Bovra; damage, $50.

9 A. M.—157 West Twenty-third Street; Adolph Rede; damage, $25.

10:50 A. M.—317 Canal Street; D. L. Jones; damage, $12,000.

12:05 P. M.—38 Park Avenue; William Butterworth; damage, $250.

2:45 P. M.—401 East Sixtieth Street; John Brannigan; damage, $10.

3:20 P. M.—184 Second Street; Joseph Leidenback; damage, $25.

3:55 P. M.—860 Third Avenue; Robert Snovel; damage, $10.

4:10 P. M.—222 West Twenty-third Street; unknown; damage slight.

4:25 P. M.—274 Columbus Avenue; John Boyd; damage, $10.

5 P. M.—102 Stanton Street;

GRAND JURY INFORMED OF PROTECTED VICE

Judge Foster's Charge Deals with Alleged Official Corruption.

POWERS OF THE JURY DEFINED

The Members Told that it Is Their Duty to Investigate Evil Resorts Now Existing.

Judge Warren W. Foster, in charging the November Grand Jury, sworn in by him yesterday, called the attention of that body in General Sessions to its powers in connection with the vicious resorts and disorderly places that "it is rumored and suggested and stated exist in the city," and whose existence "is owing, perhaps, in large measure to official corruption." District Attorney Gardiner failed to hear Judge Foster's charge, arriving at the doors of Part I., General Sessions, just after the court crier had enjoined all persons to silence. Court Officer Schwab halted the public prosecutor at the entrance and the two remained in conversation until the doors were again opened.

"It is rumored and suggested and stated," said Judge Foster, "in the public press of our city and county, that there exist many vicious resorts and other disorderly places, and that their existence is owing, perhaps, in large measure to official corruption.

"If this be so, these are crimes that it is your bounden and sworn duty to inquire into and present to the Court, and the Court will in every way endeavor to aid you in such inquiry.

"There is little or no limitation to the power which the law gives you in this direction. You may send for whomsoever you will, and compel their attendance. You may examine thoroughly, minutely, mercilessly, whomsoever you may subpoena, and compel answers to your inquiries. If, with all these inquisitorial powers which the law gives you, the Grand Jury, crime and corruption not only exist, but remain unpresented and unpunished, then you will have failed to properly discharge your sworn duty as Grand Jurors of this County.

"But, gentlemen, beware of the private prosecutor. Let him not intrude into your room, and, through malice or hatred, influence your action against his enemy. Ordinarily, where the defendant is within the jurisdiction of the Court, no good reason can exist for having the charge against him first heard by the Grand Jury. Our law contemplates and provides for a hearing before a City Magistrate, where the one accused can be fully advised of the charge against him, and where he may have full opportunity to explain it away; and, if no such opportunity has been afforded the defendant and no preliminary examination has been had, you may safely be very cautious in dealing with such complaints."

Edward A. Van Volkenburgh, a merchant, of 62 Worth Street, who has often served in this capacity, is foreman of the Grand Jury, whose composition is as follows:

Edward W. Dewey, a relative of Admiral Dewey, 408 Broome Street.
Augustus C. Bechstein, casings, 50 Water Street.
George E. Montanye, coffee, 66 Barclay Street.
Cyrus J. Lawrence, banker, 31 Broad Street.
Charles H. Isham, retired, 50 East Sixty-third Street.
William H. Lefferts, merchant, 71 South Street.
Stanley A. Cohen, Secretary, 224 West Fourteenth Street.
Max Ruttenan, commission merchant, 15 Whitehall Street.
J. Henry Haggerty, supplies, 50 South Street.
Henry T. Carey, broker, 42 New Street.
Charles M. Lamline, retired, 225 East Sixty-second Street.
Edmund Penfold, merchant, 45 South Street.
James M. Regan, retired, 202 West Forty-fourth Street.
Thomas Holland, dumb waiters, 211 East Eighty-fourth Street.
Henry P. Drew, contractor, 286 Second Avenue.
Frederick C. Wagner, real estate, 45 Broadway.
Leopold Stern, jewelry, 144 West Fourteenth Street.
Andrew B. Yetter, storage, 305 East Sixty-first Street.
John Boardman, real estate, 189 Broadway.
William Gibson, Secretary, 320 Broadway.
James H. Parker, banker, 36 Cotton Exchange.
Emil Stork, cigars, 194 Greenwich Street.

Awaiting the action of the Grand Jury are 412 cases, 160 of which are prison cases. The first session yesterday was devoted to the consideration of the complaints against candidates who had failed to file lists of their election expenses with the County Clerk. Seven complaints were dismissed.

THE NOTICES TO OWNERS.

District Attorney's Assistant Reaffirms the Correctness of the List Published—Col. Gardiner's Statement.

No notifications to owners of houses used as illegal resorts were sent out by District Attorney Gardiner yesterday, and no more names of well-known persons, as the owners of such property, were made public, although Assistant District Attorneys Hennessy and O'Reilly were hard at work all day going over the list of title holders submitted by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

On this list there are about 200 names, and, although many of the persons and representatives of estates said to be the owners of east side property where vice flourishes have made public denial of ownership, Assistant District Attorney Hennessy insists upon the correctness of the list of owners published and states that he is willing to stake his reputation that the names given as owners of record of the houses are as printed.

"I did not intend to give this matter out," he said, "but upon learning of the appointment of the Committee of Fifteen I decided to do so."

District Attorney Gardiner, when asked regarding the procedure of his office in the matter, said that it was in accordance with his policy decided on last February, when notification blanks were printed and Chief Devery was asked for reports on alleged disorderly and gambling houses. Notices were then sent to owners, he said, and added:

"This was quite beyond the ordinary business of my office, and I wanted if possible to get out of tenement houses and apartment houses those who had settled there when vice was disseminated under the 'Lexow crusade.' In a number of instances we had letters of thanks from the owners, and the nuisances were abated. In other instances it was found that the police had been mistaken, and in still others no answers were received.

"The police reports did not take the form of evidence, and the results were not quite commensurate with the labor involved in this office.

"When, however, State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh employed detectives for a purpose which I do not know, as it was not within the purview of election inquiry, and sent to me sworn complaints of alleged disorderly houses, gambling houses, and policy places, I thought I had something tangible, and before taking them all before a Magistrate under the purview of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, and also sent to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to find who the owners of the premises were in order that the formal notices might be sent to them, which, as before remarked, were printed for the office last February.

"Of course, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company officials are alone responsible for their own reports. They have a recognized reputation among lawyers, and do a great deal of work for this office in investigating bail bonds, and thus far with accuracy, so far as I know.

"Whoever have been reported as owners will certainly receive the usual notice."

COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

First Meeting to be Held This Week—No Declinations Expected.

The Committee of Fifteen appointed last Friday by Charles Stewart Smith as a result of the Chamber of Commerce meeting may meet to-morrow. James C. Carter, who will call the members together, will return from his trip to Boston to-day, and it is expected will send out a call for the meeting. It is possible, however, that the first meeting will be deferred until Thursday or Friday. Several of the members are still out of town.

So far as is now known, none of the men selected by Mr. Smith will decline to serve. Mr. Smith said yesterday that while he now has nothing to say regarding the doings of the committee he does not think there will be any declinations.

THE WORK OF TAMMANY.

Complaints of Disorderly Houses Sent to Chief Devery—Capt. Titus Active.

The Tammany Hall committee appointed to investigate vice in the city met at 192 Bowery yesterday afternoon. There was the usual executive session before the public meeting, the details of which were not disclosed.

At the public meeting, Mr. Warley Platzek stated that he had turned over to the Chief of Police some sixty complaints regarding disorderly houses which had been sent to the committee. He also stated that he had turned over to Capt. Titus of the Eldridge Street Station the testimony given by Paul Klopstock at the last meeting, when Klopstock stated that disorderly houses were running without hindrance on various east side streets. Capt. Titus investigated the complaint of the boy and reported that in every case but one the houses alleged to be disorderly were occupied by reputable tenants.

James B. Reynolds, head worker of the University Settlement, yesterday commended the work that Capt. Titus is doing in his precinct, which he said was now comparatively clean on the surface.

"There is no telling, however," he said, "how long these conditions will last. We have had the same experience before, and the resorts opened again as soon as the restraint was removed. It seems that the women have merely been driven from the houses to the tenements, and but few have left the district altogether."

Mr. Reynolds said that the Tenement House Commission, of which he is a member, would make certain recommendations to the incoming Legislature regarding vice in the tenements, but that it had not yet been decided what form these recommendations would take.

Slot Machine Room Raided.

Three detectives, headed by a Roundsman, took a patrol wagon to 942 Third Avenue early last night, where a number of young men and some boys and girls were looking at pictures in twenty-two different slot machines. The officers raided the place, taking away the machines in the wagon. The proprietor, Henry Schwartz, was placed under arrest. A crowd of hundreds of persons witnessed the raid and stopped the electric cars so they could see. Schwartz's place, which has been open only a week, was called the "Great Paris Fair."

NINETEEN FIREMEN OVERCOME.

They Were Fighting Blaze in Canal Street Cellar and Quickly Revived.

Nineteen firemen and a girl were overcome by gas and smoke at a fire in the cellar at 317 Canal Street yesterday morning. They were quickly revived.

The list of those who were overcome included Deputy Chief Ahearn, Lieut. McDonald, Engine Company No. 31; Harry M. Siegel, Engine Company No. 20; Battalion Chief Kenny, Lieut. McDermott, Acting Battalion Chief King, Thomas Callan, Engine Company No. 31; Capt. Patrick Mayer, Lieut. J. J. Connolly, M. E. Healy, Joseph S. Reagan, J. J. Shaler, and William Craft, Engine Company No. 20; Thomas Hayes, Patrick McGuire, Edward F. Meyers, and James McLaughlin, Engine Company No. 31; Joseph Blitz, Hook and Ladder Company No. 20, and Foreman Conlan, Engine Company No. 27.

The four engines which answered to the first alarm had arrived on the scene, and it was thought advisable to sound a second alarm. Through a mistake the signal sent out meant that the fire was at Broadway and Bleecker Street. Two engines hastened to that point, and, after their Captains had been unable to find any fire, a message asking the whereabouts of the blaze was sent to headquarters.

SUIT TO SET ASIDE DIVORCE.

Reported that Hollister Will Contest North Dakota Decree.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Mrs. Edward Valentine, nee Voice, who until she obtained a divorce in North Dakota was Mrs. Charles Hollister, has again figured in the courts. Mrs. Valentine, who is a granddaughter of Alfred H. Duncomb, a millionaire of East Chester, inherited, it is understood, $500,000 from her grandfather's estate. She lived with her grandmother. In 1897 she eloped with Hollister, but they separated in a short time, and she went to North Dakota and obtained a divorce. She returned to live with her grandmother.

A story was being circulated to-day to the effect that Charles Hollister had begun an action in the Supreme Court to have the North Dakota decree set aside on the ground that the New York Court of Appeals had decided that decrees of divorce obtained where the defendant is not present are null and void.

Mr. Valentine, when seen to-night, admitted he had been served with the papers in an action against him for alienation of affections, and that his wife had also been served. Mr. Valentine is a member of a well-known family and highly respected. His wife is very popular with a large circle of friends.

OWEN MURPHY PASSES AWAY.

Owen Murphy died yesterday morning of old age at his home, 381 First Street, Brooklyn. For nearly sixty years he was one of the best known characters of Wall Street and its neighborhood. He was born in County Monahan, Ireland, in 1817, and emigrated to this country when he was about twenty-two years of age. After a short service in the dry goods business, he became agent and manager of the Lord estate, which took in almost the entire block bounded by Broad Street, Exchange Place, William Street, and Beaver Street. He retained that position until this year, and the estate remained as it was when he originally became intrusted with its management, up to about four years ago, when some of the buildings were torn down and replaced by what is now known as the Lord's Court Building. The other buildings were torn down this year to make room for the Broad Exchange Building, now in the course of erection.

Rufus Lord, who amassed the great bulk of the Lord estate, was accustomed to keep all his securities in safes in his office in Exchange Place, and to these safes access was only had by himself and Mr. Murphy, up to one day in 1866, when "Dutch Heinrich" and several associate thieves made their way to them while Mr. Murphy was out, and Mr. Lord was engaged in another part of the office, and looted them of $1,500,000. The police made a great ado about the pursuit of the thieves and harassed everybody who had had any relation with the business of Mr. Lord's office on the day of the robbery. They undertook to subject Mr. Murphy to the "third degree," but Mr. Lord refused to permit it, saying, "If Owen Murphy wanted to rob me he could have done it long ago, and have taken more than has now gone."

About two years later some of the securities, which were not negotiable, and which represented about one-half the value of those stolen, were recovered in a mysterious fashion from Europe. The belief that the robbery was effected under the protection of the police was current at the time of its occurrence. One of the results of the robbery was a quarrel between John Young, Captain of the Detective Squad, and James Irving, his chief subordinate, which resulted in the dismissal of Young. Irving was appointed to succeed him, and he in turn was dismissed, for wrongdoing, and the detective force was reorganized.

The funeral of Mr. Murphy will take place from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Sixth Avenue and President Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow morning.

J. S. STERN INDIGNANT.

J. S. Stern, Vice President of the Bamberger-Stern Dressing Company, at 135 Fifth Avenue, arrived home from Europe on Saturday on the American liner St. Louis. Mr. Stern had in his baggage two trunks which contained merchandise, and, in accordance with the law, he made a declaration and paid duty on the merchandise amounting to between $270 and $300. After his trunks had been passed by a Custom-House Inspector, they were held up by another official, and sent to the Appraisers' Store, where, after examination, it was found that Mr. Stern's declaration was right, and his trunks were released.

Yesterday Mr. Stern visited the Custom House and protested vigorously against the treatment to which he had been subjected. When a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called last evening at his home, 82 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, Mr. Stern sent word by one of his daughters that he was too fatigued to leave his room, and that he might make a statement regarding the matter, at his office to-day.

At the Collector's Office it was said that the trunks had been sent to the Appraisers' Stores in order that the declaration might be verified. It was added that it was unusual to bring merchandise in trunks.

THE EAST SIDE ALARMED

Story of Organized Criminals Led by a "Big Man."

All Crime in the Quarter Attributed to This Gang — Their Peculiar Swindling Operations.

"Professor Moriarty" has come to life in the east side, and there is no Sherlock Holmes to cope with him. Maybe the professor is a myth, but to the inhabitants of the quarter around Rivington and Attorney Streets he is as real as he is mysterious, having at his beck and call a score or more of henchmen equally as wicked as himself. When his name is mentioned doors are shut fast; when a head is broken or valuable property stolen in the vicinity the people whisper to themselves, "It's the Big Man!"

It is among the small jewelry shops of the quarter that "the Big Man" is best known. Until four months ago his fame had not spread abroad, but since that time things have happened that have made the people of the quarter as sure of his proximity as if they had seen his terrible face; which, by the way, no man is supposed to have yet laid eyes on, for he hides somewhere in a villainous den and never shows himself in the light of day, or, for that matter, even in the dimly lit streets by night.

According to the stories that are with difficulty obtained from the shopkeepers of the neighborhood, the work of an alleged gang of criminals, now supposed to be active, consists chiefly in a peculiar game of swindling, wherein credulous and none too honest pedestrians in the quarter are persuaded to purchase watches which they think at first to be of gold, but which afterward prove to be of brass. The game is worked like this: A young man meets the victim on the sidewalk, after "spotting" his man as one not open to qualms of conscience and not blessed with more than ordinary intelligence. To his prey he shows a genuine gold watch, offering to sell the timepiece for a sum that is evidently far below its real value.

"Where did you get it?" is asked.

"Oh, I picked it up," is the reply; or, sometimes: "Perhaps I stole it. But what difference is that to you, as long as you get a great bargain?"

If the purchaser-to-be doubts the purity of the gold in the watch, the young man says: "Take it into any jewelry store, and have it tested."

Then the victim takes it and, while the owner keeps a lookout on the outside, he enters some shop and pays 25 cents to have the metal tested. He comes out, satisfied, after a few minutes, and the young man takes him either into some dive of the neighborhood or to a quiet corner, where they begin to barter. In the course of the bargaining the swindler substitues a brass watch. Then he accepts an offer.

That this trick is a common one is testified to by the people of the quarter, especially the sellers of jewelry, who have, in many instances, tested the real watches that were offered as baits and have on the following day received visits from the victims of the swindlers, who were much enraged and vowed that the jewelers had deceived them in the test. One of the men who was victimized has consulted Lawyer Mortimer W. Solomon of 271 Broadway, who gave the following account of the trouble yesterday:

"There is certainly a gang of thieves around Rivington and Attorney Streets, who work this game of exchanging watches. One of their victims has applied to me to take action for the apprehension of the criminals. I have investigated the matter and find that my client, whose name I do not wish to disclose at present, is not the only one who has suffered a similar experience. There are many in the gang, and they probably have a leader and an organization. I have been to the precinct police, who say they do not know anything about the affair, and have received no complaints of such robberies. I shall put the case in the hands of the Central Detective Bureau."

A visitor in the neighborhood in question talked to some of the residents yesterday. In a small jewelry store he asked the question:

"Who are these swindlers?"

The owner of the place promptly shut the door, and, after exacting a promise from the visitor that his name should not be given, said:

"I know who? Nobody knows. Eef I tell you, I get keelt. De Beeg Man ees de one. He hass twentee—tirtee—manee people. Dey steal und cut und knock on de head!"

The jeweler said further that every bad deed committed in the precinct was directly attributable to the mysterious king of crime. He said that even the police were afraid of the secret power.

While the jeweler talked of the alleged terror in the quarter, several of the neighbors came in, and he appealed to them for a verification of his story. All of them confirmed it. They said that "the Big Man" was so clever that nobody could catch him, and that the only hope of the quarter was in his ultimate death.

At the Delancey Street Police Station it was said that no complaints of the watch swindling game had been received, nor any intimation of a powerful criminal organization in the district.

"But it's possible that they're organized," said one of the detectives. "We have plenty of tough characters about here. There are lots of broken heads and thefts and all other sorts of crime, but I never heard that everything bad was done by the same bunch."

ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRATS.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien Again Marshals His Forces for Organization.

George Washington Post Room at the Hoffman House was crowded last night with representatives of the anti-Tammany forces, being marshaled under the leadership of ex-Sheriff James O'Brien. Solomon Mehrbach presided, and A. M. Vernon acted as Secretary.

A committee was appointed to secure permanent headquarters.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien, being called on for a speech, said there were enough Democrats in Manhattan and the Bronx dissatisfied with Tammany methods to form the nucleus of a strong political organization to fight Crokerism.

Another meeting will be held next Monday.

FREE LECTURES THIS WEEK.

Following is a list of the subjects to be discussed under the auspices of the Board of Education this week:

TUESDAY, AT 8 P. M.

Public School No. 30, 224 East Eighty-eighth Street—"South Africa and the Transvaal," C. C. Adams, illustrated by stereopticon views.

American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue—"Burmah," G. J. Schilling, illustrated by stereopticon views.

Institute Hall, 318 East One Hundred and Sixth Street—"The World We Live In," Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright.

WEDNESDAY, AT 8 P. M.

Great Hall of Cooper Institute, Eighth Street and Third Avenue—"The Interference of Light," Prof. E. R. Von Nardroff, illustrated by stereopticon views and many experiments.

Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. "The Violin and Its Great Masters," Edward Cahn, illustrated by violin selections and stereopticon views.

Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 52 East Twenty-third Street, "James Russell Lowell," Prof. Louis Bevier, Jr., illustrated by readings.

Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 222 East Sixty-fourth Street, "Light and Color," F. W. Huntington, illustrated by experiments.

THURSDAY AT 8 P. M.

Public School 10, corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue—"The Two Salons," Mr. W. A. Rease. Illustrated by stereopticon views.

Public School 86, corner of Ninety-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue—"The Relation of the Electric Current to Magnetism," F. W. Huntington. Illustrated by experiments.

FRIDAY AT 8 P. M.

Public School 30, 224 East Eighty-eighth Street—"Andrew Johnson and Reconstruction," H. W. Elson.

Institute Hall, 218 East One Hundred and Sixth Street—"German Folk-Songs and Dances," T. W. Surette. Illustrated by musical selections.

West Side Auditorium, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street—"The Literary and Linguistic Development of the Child," Percival Chubb.

SATURDAY AT 8 P. M.

Great Hall of Cooper Institute—"Russia: Moscow to Nijni Novgorod by Way of the Ural Mountains," Dr. E. O. Hovey. Illustrated by stereopticon views.

St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street—"Magnetism," W. W. Ker. Illustrated by experiments.

Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street—"The Treatment of Unconsciousness," Dr. G. A. Lawrence. Illustrated by practical demonstrations.

Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Corner Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue—"Cuba." Prof. William Libbey. Illustrated by stereopticon views.

THE PABST PORTICO FIGHT

Alderman Oatman Thwarts Plan to Legalize the Obstruction.

Has Resolution Passed by the Assembly Recalled and Referred to Him—Strasburg Suit Again Delayed.

A Municipal Assembly device to legalize the squatting on the public street by the portico of the Pabst Hotel, in Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, has—for the present—been thwarted by Alderman Joseph Oatman of the Twenty-seventh District.

Councilman George H. Mundorf, to carry out the wishes of Richard Croker and John F. Carroll, who are the "backers" of James B. Regan, who says he is the proprietor of the Pabst Hotel, in his effort to prevent the portico being taken down as an incumbrance, erected without warrant of law or municipal sanction, carried through the Council a resolution intended to override all former illegalities and to defy all effort to restore the street on which it squats to the public. It read as follows:

That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles Thorley to keep and maintain the porch shown on the accompanying diagram, in front of his premises, on the north side of Forty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, under the direction of the Commissioner of Highways; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Municipal Assembly.

Mr. Thorley had the ground lease of the property on which the Pabst Hotel was built. He says that he has now nothing to do with the hotel, which he leased to the Pabst Brewing Company. The new resolution annuls one which permitted him to "erect" the portico "within the stoop line" and "under the direction of the Commissioner of Highways," and one which permitted him to "keep and maintain" such a portico "within the stoop line," neither of which was legalized by the Municipal Assembly and the Mayor. It just permits the incumbrance to remain, rehabilitates it without reference to the stoop line.

The resolution went to the Aldermen and was referred to the Committee on Laws—G. A. Burrell, Isaac Marks, J. E. Gaffney, J. A. Flynn, and Armitage Matthews. This committee, Nov. 20, recommended the adoption of the new resolution. It was passed and sent to the Mayor, but its return was requested by Alderman Oatman Nov. 27, and it was on his motion referred to him as Alderman of the Pabst Hotel district.

"This resolution," said Alderman Oatman yesterday, "would legalize the squatting on the street of this portico. I once favored a resolution to authorize its construction 'within the stoop line.' I oppose the present structure and all efforts to maintain it. Business prevented my presence at the meeting of the Aldermen Nov. 20. It was jammed through and went to the Mayor. I found out the trick and recalled the resolution and had it referred to me. The scheme is backed by Croker and Carroll, Carroll being a close personal friend of Regan, who runs the hotel. It will remain in my hands until the Supreme Court mandamus proceedings are disposed of unless the Aldermen take it from me. Then I may get up and talk to the point. No opposition was made when I asked that the resolution be recalled. Had there been any I should have spoken plainly.

"The Mayor would be compelled to veto this resolution. The Municipal Assembly has no power to give any part of the streets outside the stoop line. Such power has yet to be given by legislation. I am emphatically opposed to such squatting and trickery. The original scheme was 'hung up' because Thorley refused to be bled and attempts have been made to get 'tribute' from Regan. As to Commissioner Keating, Carroll fixes the matter up with him for Regan so that he has not interfered with the incumbrance.

"This Pabst Hotel portico is one instance of several encroachments on the public streets which I propose to look after. In front of Rector's restaurant they are putting up four curb lamp pillars in violation of law. I am going to-night to write to Commissioner Keating about them. They must come down."

For the eleventh time the argument in the suit instituted by Simon Strasburg, the Raines law hotel keeper, through M. S. Hyman, to secure a mandamus to compel President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements and Superintendent Sullivan of the Bureau of Incumbrances of the Department of Highways to remove the portico of the Pabst Hotel was adjourned yesterday. It should have come up before Justice Leventritt, but was not put on the calendar of litigated motions because of an agreement between Gen. S. F. Kneeland of counsel for Strasburg and Emanuel Blumenstiel of counsel for Regan.

"I cannot," said Assistant Corporation Counsel Terence Farley, who will appear for the city officials against whom the Strasburg mandamus proceedings are directed, "make the other side go on with a litigated motion unless they want to. The Law Department in this case will tell the court that the defendants will abide by its decision, while it seems to me that the suit should have been brought against Commissioner Keating."

Commissioner Keating, who Aug. 20 last notified James B. Regan that if the squatting portico was not removed by Aug. 25 he, Keating, would take it down, continues to find an excuse for inaction in the Strasburg litigation. He yesterday deputed Secretary Creamer of his department to speak for him on the subject. Mr. Creamer said that Mr. Keating would not act on his ultimatum of Aug. 20 because "the matter got tied up in the courts," and he decided to await the result of the litigation. Even when this case is settled Mr. Keating would have to go to the Board of Apportionment for money to remove the portico.

The Pabst Hotel portico incumbrance is not the only case of the kind that is attracting public and official attention. Action is to be taken against other encroachments, among them that constituted by the Hotel Metropole's taking of the sidewalk opposite the Pabst Hotel and making a Winter restaurant out of it. Valentine Schmitt, its proprietor, will have his attention called to it and be notified that if he does not remove it the proper authorities will be called on to do so.

GEORGIA CAYVAN'S CONDITION.

Inquiry yesterday at Sandford Hall, the sanitarium at Flushing, in which Miss Georgia Cayvan, the actress, is being treated, failed to elicit any definite information about her condition other than that it is of a serious nature.

She is suffering from nervous prostration, and her friends have reason to fear the worst. Miss Cayvan underwent a serious operation about five years ago, and since that she has never enjoyed her former good health.

Justice Barrett Improving.

It was said last night that Justice Barrett was steadily improving and had passed a quiet day.

Actor Faversham Better.

Dr. Burke, who is attending Actor William Faversham, said late last night that Mr. Faversham was doing very well.

Thoroughbreds at Auction.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 3.—The Woodward and Shanklin midwinter sale of thoroughbreds opened to-day. Buyers from all parts of the country were present. Loki, the famous old race horse, among the first bought by W. C. Whitney when he started to breeding thoroughbreds here, sold for $85. Fifty-four head brought $19,800. The best sales were:

The Rush, bay colt, three, by Oddfellow-Chantress; W. H. McCorkle, Lexington, Ky., $2,950.

Port Wine, bay filly, two, by Portland-Claret; A. K. Adcock, Nicholasville, Ky., $1,450.

Alex Pearson, chestnut gelding, two, by The Kaiser-Wanda West; A. K. Adcock, $575.

Gloria, bay filly, two, by Loyalist-Lythe; W. H. May & Son, $1,125.

Queen-a-Day, bay filly, two, by Kingston-Bayadere; R. B. Respess, Cincinnati, $750.

Ethel Wheat, chestnut filly, two, by Purse Bearer-Martha Burch; P. Stanton, St. Louis, Mo., $1,500.

Pink Coat, bay horse, five, by Leonatus-Alice Brand; T. P. Hayes, Donerail, Ky., $2,475.

School for Scandal, chestnut filly, two, by Tecumseh-Flying Rumor; J. B. Respess, Cincinnati, $1,250.

New Helmets for Street Cleaners.

The "White Wing" force of the Street Cleaning Department will soon be wiped out. Commissioner Nagle has decided to adopt a new helmet made of brown felt, and it is expected that changes will be made in the uniform. The new helmet was adopted because the labor unions claimed the white helmet was non-union made. The new helmet will cost about $1.50. In shape the new headgear is very much like the present patrolman's helmet.

WEBER PIANOS

Exclusively used and endorsed by the Maurice Grau Opera Company.

"The achievements of Albert Weber, Senior, in the realm of tone production, like the violin masterpieces of Cremona, still stand unrivalled."

Prices Moderate. Terms Liberal. Write for Catalogue.

WAREROOMS:
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th Street, New York.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

BIG FUNERAL AFTER MONTHS.

Angelo Frinjo's Body Transferred from Pine Box to a Better Coffin.

When Angelo Frinjo died in Coney Island eight months ago, his father, a laborer, buried him as best his poverty would admit in a plain pine coffin in a little plot in Flatbush Cemetery. Not even a small headstone marked the mound, and Antonio's grief was doubly poignant, not only because death had robbed him of his boy, but for the reason that scanty means had deprived the dead of the elaborate church ceremonial and the monument and other trappings of woe for which the father's heart longed.

And so it happened that Antonio's sorrow gave birth to an idea which grew as the days passed, and bore fruit. As the clouds fell dully on the plain coffin, Antonio determined that some day his son should have a second burial, and straightway the plan on that bleak March day shaped itself before him. For eight months Antonio toiled early and late, working steadily, saving every penny, denying himself even the necessities of life. Yesterday the dream was fulfilled. Over the boy's grave a monument stood, with an iron railing around it. That was finished just the other day, and with his surplus earnings Antonio ordered the belated second funeral.

On the altar of the little Italian church near his home, a black cloth-covered coffin rested, and lights burned about it. Many Italians gathered, and requiem mass was said by Father Brophy, with its incense and solemn ceremony. Then the empty coffin was borne to a special trolley car, and the party took it to Flatbush Cemetery.

The gravediggers were expeditious at their work, and in the presence of over fifty mourners, the body was disinterred, quickly changed from the plain pine coffin to the more pretentious black casket, and lowered again into the grave.

Antonio looked satisfied, proud that his dream of eight months was fulfilled. He invited his friends to a hotel, where a big dinner was served to commemorate the event.

COLUMBIA TRUSTEES MEET.

Degree for Teachers College Graduates —Tuition Offered to Filipinos.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University held yesterday afternoon it was decided that hereafter graduates in the four years' course at Teachers College will receive the degree of Bachelor of Science (in education.) This concession has long been sought by Teachers College students and it is thought that it will increase the number of teachers with collegiate training in the public schools.

President Low reported that the exhibition of the university at the Paris Exposition is now displayed at Manchester, England, and that arrangements are being made to display it at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

The final plans and estimates for Earl Hall were received and approved, and the Committee on Buildings and Grounds was authorized to award the contract and begin the work of construction at once.

The Trustees also decided to offer, through the United States Government, free tuition to five Filipinos. This tuition will be open in all schools of the university except the School of Medicine.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION MEET.

Annual Election Held Last Night at Delmonico's.

The annual meeting of the Sons of the Revolution was held last night at Delmonico's, Frederick S. Tallmadge presiding. There was only one ticket in the field, which was elected as follows: President—F. S. Tallmadge; Vice President—Edmund Wetmore; Secretary—M. P. Ferris; Treasurer—Arthur M. Hatch; Registrar—Henry P. Johnston; Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix; Board of Managers—Charles R. Henderson, Philip Livingston, John Hone, Alexander R. Thompson, Frederick Clarkson, S. E. Pratt, Samuel T. Avery, Frank J. Gould, Charles Isham, Bradish Johnson, and Robert Olyphant.

This was the seventeenth consecutive election of Mr. Tallmadge, and the fourteenth consecutive election of Mr. Hatch.

NEW HUDSON RIVER LINE.

Announcement was made yesterday that a new steamboat line between New York and Albany and Troy, to run in opposition to the Citizens' Line to Troy and the People's Line to Albany, will begin business next year. The projector of the enterprise is J. W. Hancox of this city, a grandson of the late Commodore J. W. Hancox, himself an old and well-known steamboat man on the Hudson. Mr. Hancox said yesterday that his objective point is Troy, but Albany is to be made a stopping point on the regular trips.

Both freight and passenger rates will be cut considerably under the present tariffs. Mr. Hancox is now having plans drawn for a new steamer to cost about $250,000. "I shall expect to start in not long after June 1 next," said Mr. Hancox yesterday. "I can make a profit on 50 cents a head for passengers. Freight tariff may be cut 25 per cent. We intend to put on only one boat to start with."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:08	Sun sets	4:33
Moon sets			4:57

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	5:22	Gov. Isl'd	5:53
H. Gate			7:49
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	5:53	Gov. Isl'd	6:18
H. Gate			8:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Dominican Republic, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Cymric, Liverpool		2:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Capri, Brazil, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Olbers, Northern Brazil, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

THURSDAY, DEC. 6.

Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

BABY DON'T WALK

If a baby don't walk at eleven months or a year, its bones are probably weak; and its bones are probably weak; because its food don't nourish it properly.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is the safe resort.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

W. & J. Sloane

Bigelow Brussels

CARPETINGS

In order to reduce stock by the end of the year, we are now offering at very much reduced prices, the present season's patterns.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Ave., 23d St.

The Most Magnificent

Toy Department

in the World.

Now Open Upon Our Fourth Floor.

Symphony Orchestra of Russian Boys. A Novelty Never Before Seen in New York. 2 Concerts Daily. 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kong Frode, Jamaica, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle (ordinary mail and specially addressed registered mail,) close here daily up to Dec 14 at 6:30 P. M. for dispatch per steamship Idzumi Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 7 up to Dec. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Dec. 19.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Nov. 30. Due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 4.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Nov. 8.
Borderer, Lisbon, Nov. 17

The Wanamaker Store

Five Bright TOY STORES

Full of Everything to Make Children Happy

THE busy and jolly Toyland that lies beyond the Wanamaker Subway is the most interesting place for children in Greater New York, these before-Christmas days. As you enter the tunnel from the Basement of the main store, the lively melody of a Regina Music Box is heard inviting you to the children's fairyland. Everything is here that man has contrived to make the little eyes snap and sparkle. The most beautiful dolls—and hundreds of kinds of them. Furry and hairy animals—dogs, cats, lambs, cows, monkeys, elephants—a wonderful menagerie. Tool chests for boys with a mechanical bent; iron and tin toys—choo-choo cars, fire-engines, ice wagons. Blocks and puzzle games; balls and rubber toys—and then the toys that do things. Rabbits that hop across the floor, clowns that roll or walk around, automobiles that run themselves, and the always wonderful railroad trains that run by steam. There are wonderful doll houses for little housekeepers, with electric bell, and some with elevator that really runs. All sorts of nursery furniture, doll carriages, hobby horses, ten pins, tea sets, board games—everything that Santa Claus has ever made or Christmas ever brought to light, to make the heart of children happy, is here in the most wonderful profusion.

That is because we took over five new store-rooms just to show Toys. The whole five stores are coupled into one Toy Store that is the jolliest the children ever found, and the most satisfying that parents ever went to for the selection of Christmas things for children.

Bring the children freely. They'll enjoy it more than the Zoo. There is never any importunity to buy at Wanamaker's. If the pretty things tempt you, there are plenty of people to serve you. But best buying-time is now. Each day the throngs will grow greater, and the rush and hurry will increase.

To-day there is here the best showing of Toys ever shown in New York. Splendid in variety, and all at fairest prices. The story is too long to tell in detail—but it is a collection that no parent, who is planning Christmas happiness for the children, will miss.

South side of Ninth street—Through Subway in Basement.

Handsome OPERA WRAPS

These dressy evening cloaks have grown in beauty and daintiness; and yet so greatly have your demands increased that we must buy in vastly greater quantities than formerly; and so prices have gone down and down, and now very beautiful wraps can be bought for twenty-five dollars, and quite luxurious robes for seventy. These are all imported, and just lately arrived.

$25—Full-length cloak of Vicuna; quilted satin lining; small shoulder cape and flaring collar of Mouffion.

$38—Full-length cape, in various pastel shades; shoulder appliqued in white; collar and edges of Mouffion.

$60—Full-length coat; Empire effect, given by a succession of plaits falling from the shoulders; wide collar and revers of white Thibet.

$66—Three-quarter-length cape, l'Aiglon style; high flaring collar; triple shoulder cape, from which fall plaits one inch apart; jabot of chiffon appliqued with taffeta: also shown with sleeves.

$70—Full-length coat; collar, revers and cuffs of white Thibet; Empire effect given by appliqued broadcloth; lining of quilted satin.

Colors are in the various pastel shades of red, old rose, blue, tan lavender, gray.

Second floor, Broadway.

DRESS PATTERNS

In Attractive Form for Christmas

Year by year your demands for these sensible and pretty presents have grown, and our preparations have grown with them until the assortment awaiting your choosing for the present holiday season surpasses any of its predecessors.

Substantial price-concessions have been obtained, though all are this season's goods of latest designs and colorings.

Each pattern is arranged in a pretty box, or neatly banded, contains ample material and garniture for an entire waist or dress. Here is some hint of the variety and assortment:

Boxed Waist Patterns—

At $3 and $3.50—Waist patterns of silk embroidered henrietta, in attractive designs and the most popular colorings.

At $5, $6, $7 and $8—Waist patterns of elaborately braided henrietta in silk cord and chenille, in a large variety of designs, combinations and colorings.

At $4.50 and $5—Waist patterns of elaborately braided twilled flannel, in the best-liked colorings.

Boxed Dress Patterns—

At $2.50—Striped suiting with braid for garniture.
At $3.25—Cheviot suiting with braid for garniture.
At $3.50—Striped homespuns with braid for garniture.
At $3.50—Velour cords and velveteen for waist.
At $4—Venetian cloths and braid for garniture.
At $4—Vigoreaux suiting and braid for garniture.
At $5—French melrose and fancy silk garniture.
At $5—French whipcord and fancy silk garniture.

Dress Patterns of Cottons—Neatly banded—

At 60c—10-yard lengths of standard prints.
At $1 and $1.10—10-yard lengths of seersuckers.
At $1.25—10-yard lengths of dress ginghams.
At $1.25—10-yard lengths of Percales.

Patterns of Wool Dress Goods—Neatly banded—

At $1.25 to $9 each—Dress patterns, in a great variety of mixed, fancy and plain weaves.
At $2.40 to $4.50 each—Dress patterns, in a great variety of weaves, in choice black goods.

SHOES and Slippers

Best of Both and Some Bargains

For those who want the firm touches of finish in shoes—men and women—we show these at $5. These high-grade shoes are the product of the most painstaking methods, and are shown in almost every fine leather, and in the most recent approved styles. Men's and women's, $5.

In the very wide assortment of men's and women's slippers is every new style that is made—except the extreme and gaudy. Comfort and durability and neatness are qualities assured in every pair, and at the least price, too. A vast number of styles at $1 to $3.

All of the above in the Main Floor Store.

The Basement Shoe Store—

Shoes and slippers at prices considerably below regular. These for women and children only:

Women's Shoes—

$1—Black kidskin; button and lace.
$1.40—Black kid; new styles.
$1.60—Kidskin; welted soles; durable.
$1.80—Kidskin; Red Cross $3 shoes.
$2—Kidskin; welted soles; all toe shapes.
$2.30—Very fine shoes in best leathers; our own shoes reduced.

Women's Slippers—

$1—Felt Romeo Slippers; fur trimmed.
$1—Footwarmers, lined with wool.
$1—Worsted slippers in fancy colors.
$1.25—Felt slippers; new styles.

Odd Lots—

13c—Lamb's wool soles, patented.
25c—Baby shoes; fancy colors.
50c—Odd lot women's and children's fancy slippers; some of these were $3 a pair.

All Around the Store

Broche Hemstitched Scarfs and Squares. Some new arrivals are remarkable for their beautiful colorings and rich designs. The hemstitched scarfs, 16x50 in., are in gold, pink and blue on white, and are marked $1. Those 16x68, at $2.25 and $2.50, have effective designs in combinations of green, pink, blue and yellow. The squares, 32x32 in., are $2.25; lunch cloths, 2x2 yds., $6.50, $7.50 and $8; 2x2½ yds., $9.50 and $10.

New designs in Ornamental Desk accessories and Bric-a-brac are of Vienna bronze, in a variety of subjects. Good-luck pen racks are $5, paper-weights of different designs, $5 to $10, water bowls for copying brush, $10. Then there are some novel French figures—a Kaffir with his tambour, $17; sharpshooters and horsemen, $10 each; and some striking seals and pen-receivers from $6.50 to $10.

Foot-warmers, for carriages and sleighs. These comfortable contrivances take away the terrors of driving in winter. They are cylindrical stoves, covered with carpet, and heated by means of bricks of prepared coal. These will smoulder for 12 to 15 hours, and will thoroughly warm the carriage. In various sizes, from $2.25 to $7; coal, 75c for box of one dozen bricks.

Men's Fur-lined Overcoats. It's not inconceivable that one of them may be needed this winter. Our collection of them is not large, but it is well chosen, and you'll probably be able to find the coat you want at a great saving over the furrier's price. See the one for $85, for instance.

Infants' Long Slips. They are of nainsook and have hemstitched ruffles, 25c, others as 38c and 50c.

Sailor Suits, for Boys. Nowhere in New York is better value obtainable than in these sailor suits for boys of 3 to 12 years. Though they're $6.50 to $10 values, they're priced at $5 a suit.

Framed Pictures. These are etchings in a variety of pleasing subjects, 20x30 in., with mat and 3-in. gilt frame. Our regular price for them has been $3—now they're $2 each.

Cushion Tops. Of tapestry, in effective designs. Two of them make a rich cover for a sofa-cushion. 50c each.

Ribbons for Pillow-Ruffles. They are 3¼ in. broad, with four-toned stripe of colors, combined with white. 25c a yard.

Women's Hosiery. Fast black lisle thread stockings, either Richelieu, Rembrandt or narrow ribbed; also plain, with double soles and high spliced heels—are 38c a pair, or 3 pairs for $1.

Baking Dishes. They are nickel-plated, and contain removable enameled pan. Suitable for baking puddings, macaroni and similar dishes. $1.25 to $2.25.

Women's Gloves. Comfortable gloves for winter wear are of white wool, finely knitted, at 50c, 75c and $1. Silk mittens, in black, are 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.25.

Fur Collarettes. The Fur Store holds an ample assortment of these comfortable articles. Here are two kinds among many: Black Astrakhan storm collars, trimmed with 6 tails, $10; collarettes of dyed opossum, 10 in. deep, $12.

An Automobile for $1. Of course, it's only a toy, but an ingenious and entertaining mechanical one. It climbs hills easily. One of them is at work all day long at this Sisyphus like task in the Toy Store.

Webster's Dictionary. Complete with geographical and, biographical appendices, index of proper names, handsomely colored charts of flags of all nations, emblems of rank in the United States Army and Navy; in substantial embossed sheep binding; is sold at $1.35, a remarkably little price for this household reference book of long-acknowledged value.

Slippers. Some of them are too light, while winter shoes are too heavy for house wear. These Romeo slippers for men solve the difficulty—made of black kidskin or tan Russia leather; with welted soles of elkskin. They're light-weight, but warm enough and good-looking. $3.50 a pair.

Link Purses. These are newly imported, of gilt or silver, with a price-range of 25c to $3. Some of them are closed by drawing a chain through rings, instead of the customary clasp. A most attractive group.

Leather Chatelaines. They are of European origin, and a decided novelty. The chatelaines carry a smelling-salt bottle, memorandum book, mirror, match case and pen-knife—all covered with leather of different colors. $1.75 to $4.75.

Women's DESKS

A desk for milady's boudoir is an ideal holiday gift. At once showy, serviceable, and to be constantly used and remembered for years. We have these desks in all the popular woods, in almost every possible finish and size. We have been gathering them for several months and have taken only the choicest patterns of each maker's lines. Instead of showing an extensive line from one maker, we show the best from all the prominent manufacturers. More than one hundred and fifty styles are represented and the prices begin at $6.50; the topmost price is $250. A word of some of the styles:

At $6.50—Golden oak; quartered oak drop lid; long drawer outside, 4 compartments inside; French legs; moulded rail on top of desk; highly polished.

At $10—Mahogany veneered; drop lid; long outside drawer; 7 inside compartments; French legs; polished finish.

At $12—Quartered oak, golden oak finish; drop lid; long outside drawer; 4 inside compartments; moulded top rail; straight tapered legs.

At $12—Mahogany veneered; inlaid drop lid; moulded top rail; long outside drawer; 7 inside compartments; highly polished.

At $14—Quartered oak, golden oak finish; drop lid with moulded edges; 5 compartments inside; moulded top rail; highly polished.

At $15—Bird's-eye maple; drop lid; full swell front with 3 long drawers; turned and fluted legs; 6 compartments inside; highly polished.

At $20—Mahogany; handsomely inlaid drop-lid; 8 compartments inside; long outside drawer with swell front; French legs; cabinet top with 5 small drawers; drawer fronts have inlaid lines; highly polished.

To illustrate the price-range, we name prices of other desks to be had:

Golden oak, at $10.50, $12, $14, $15, $16.50, $17, $17.50, $20, $23, $25, up to $130.

Natural Birch, at $11, $13.50, $15, $20, $23, $25, $26, $27, $32, $36.

Black Oak, at $18, $20, $23, $25, $27, $32, $35, $42.

Bird's-eye Maple, at $11, $15, $16.50, $18.50, $20, $23, $24, $25, $27, $32, $35, $40.

Mahogany, at $15, $17.50, $18, $18.50, $20, $21, $22, $23, $25, $27, $30, $32, $33, $38, $45, $48, $55, $56, $60, $65, up to $250.

Fourth floor.

ONYX TABLES

Sumptuous Low-priced

Among the most beautiful that we have ever had of their kind. But there are only forty of them—all the maker, a noted one, had left. He parted with them at our own figure, which, when you see the tables and the way they're priced, you'll acknowledge must have been a low one. For they're marked at a third to a half below their value. They're made of the best solid brass castings, in extremely handsome designs, and gold-plated. The tops are of Brazilian onyx, which is one of the most richly tinted of the semi-precious stones. The play of color, light and shade in these specimens is particularly charming; and they are well worth a place in the most luxurious drawing-room.

These are the sizes and prices:

Tables, with 18x18 in. onyx top and 14x14 in. onyx lower shelf, at $62.50; regularly $125.

Tables, with 14x14 in. onyx top and 6x6 in. onyx lower shelf, at $50; regularly $75.

Tables, with 18x24 in. onyx top and extra heavy lower shelf, at $35; regularly $60.

Tables, with 18x18 in. onyx top and fancy onyx ornament on shelf, at $27.50; regularly $50.

Pedestals, with 10x10 in. onyx top and 6x6 in. onyx lower shelf, at $18; regularly $27.

Basement.

A Notable Collection of PLATES Cups and Saucers

The china chief claims leadership for this splendid stock of richly decorated ware. There are now shown in the Chinaware Store and in the Art Bric-a-brac Room adjoining, 220 styles of plates, embracing very full representation from every worthy sort. Exquisite specimens of fine French ware, of Cauldon, of Royal Vienna and Austrian ware. The prices run from 10c to $20 each—every one a moderate price—a less-than-usual price. This summary shows range of choice:

Forty kinds of Fancy Plates, in dinner size, at $10 to $30 a dozen.

Thirty-five kinds of Fancy Plates, in breakfast size, at $8 to $30 a dozen.

Twenty-eight kinds of Fancy Plates, in tea size, at $1.20 to $25 a dozen.

Twenty kinds of Fancy Plates, in bread-and-butter size, at $1.20 to $12 a dozen.

Sixty kinds of very rich Plates, in our Art Room, comprising Vienna, Dresden, Cauldon, and French. Some with head centers, others with group. Many also with borders in gold, color, and flowers; these at $2.50 to $20 each.

And a large variety of beautiful effects, a description of which is impossible at this time.

Cups and Saucers—

The assortment of these is as wide and the gathering as liberal as of the Plates.

We have a fine French china Tea Cup and Saucer, handsomely decorated, for 25c. And a richly decorated Cauldon Cup and Saucer for $11 each, with every good grade between.

In either Cups and Saucers or Plates we sell a single one or a dozen.

Basement.

Fine Lace-trimmed LINENS

Some beautiful Cluny and Florentine lace pieces are now shown in the Linen Store. The centers are of pure linen, exquisitely trimmed with hand-made laces in new and striking patterns. The effects are beautiful, and the linens are almost indestructible. They make superb holiday gifts, and you can measure your expenditure to whatever price you wish. Prices start with a doily at 18c; up to a tea cloth, a yard square, for $16. Wide variety of beautiful patterns.

And here are some hints between:

Round Doilies, 5 in., 18c, 20c, 30c each; 7 in., 25c, 30c, 35c each; 9 in. 50c to $1.25 each.

Oval and round Doilies, 75c to $1.75 each.

Square Doilies, 8 in., 50c to 75c each.

Small Squares 18 in., $1.25 to $3 each.

Small Center Pieces, 18 in., $1.50 to $3.50 each.

Bureau and Sideboard Scarfs, 20x36 in., $2.50 to $8.50 each; 20x45 in., $3.25 to $10 each; 20x54 in., $4 to $11.50 each.

Fourth avenue.

BLANKETS and Quilts Three Very Good Values

One of the leading mills made to our order a large lot of splendid blankets that we are selling at an exceptionally little price. They are of white wool on light spool cotton. Not finished as finely as some blankets, but they are soft and warm and serviceable—thoroughly good. They've been named "The Physicians' Favorite." Size 60x80 in., weight 4 lbs., at $3.75 a pair; 70x82 in., 5 lbs., at $4.50 a pair; 76x86 in., 6½ lbs., at $5 a pair.

Here's a lot of extra large and extra fine blankets that are reduced in price. These are *all wool*—called "Overbrook." Size 84x88 in., at $12, instead of $16; size 90x90 in., at $14, instead of $18.

One hundred and fifty down quilts—our own make, but the last of their kind, and in style to be discontinued, are $4, though $5 was their price yesterday. Pure odorless down, figured sateen covering, both sides; 6 ft. square.

Third floor.

Women's SUITS

There is stirring news to-day of a group of very stylish and practical tailor-made suits that are in little lots to be closed out quickly; and they are marked at a price they never were intended to come to—

ten dollars a suit

though values range up to $25.

Made of homespuns and cheviots, with Eton, single-breasted, tight-fitting or fly-front jackets; some silk-lined throughout.

They should go in a jiffy at $10.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girl's Tailor-made SUITS

$13.50 and $15 Suits at $8.50—that's almost enough to tell when you know how beautiful and stylish all suits must be to get a showing in this stock.

These are for the girls of 14 and 16 years, and they are superbly tailored dresses. Some have double-breasted jackets, others are in blouse styles. Some have plain skirts, others with flounces, variously trimmed with silk or braid. All in good shades of cheviot, covert or Venetian cloth. Choose for $8.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Canary BIRDS And All That Pertains to Them

Over six hundred pretty little yellow warblers are in open competition in the basement this morning—each striving to sing loudest and most melodiously. They comprise the first annual exodus of Harz mountain canary birds. This is the first brief resting place in America. Last year around holiday time over 2,000 of them let us to make music in new homes roundabout. They are all good singers. Price $1.75 each. Take your choice, but they are not exchangeable.

Here's a list of various articles needed in the care of house-birds of all sorts.

Bird Cages, 75c to $5.25	Parrot Food, 15c
Parrot Cages, $2 to $9.90	Mocking Bird Food, 25c
Cage Brackets, 8c to 20c	Mite Exterminator, 18c
Cage Springs and Chains, 5c, 10c	Moulting Pepper, 20c
Mixed Bird Seed, 8c	Mexican Salve, 20c
Bird Manna, 10c	Nestlin Food, 18c
Bird Bitters, 18c	Cuttle Bone, 5c
Sicily Canary Seed, 8c	Song Restorer 10c
Parrot Seed, 12c	Red and silver gravel, 4c

Basement.

Men's House COATS

The collection is complete and the choosing has begun in earnest. We don't say complete until we've gathered in samples of all the most desirable styles we can find. We don't believe that better variety is shown anywhere. House coats are tolerably safe Christmas presents. Most men like a tasteful, cozy coat. All of these are in latest styles, all carefully tailored.

There are coats of tricot at $3.75, $4.50, $5 and $7.50.

And of heavy reversible cloths—plain outside and plaid inside; with plaid also showing at cuffs, collar and pockets, at $6.50, $7.50, $8, $9 and $10.

Men's Furnishings—Ninth street.

Women's House Dresses

For mistress or maid—every woman finds service and comfort in them. They are neatly made, and of tastefully patterned goods. Inexpensive, too. A wide variety of styles. Some of prettily printed cotton of various colorings at $1 and at $1.50. At $1.75, of percale in light and dark blues and black. Very neat and attractive dresses of gingham in solid blue, and blue-and-white stripes at $2.25. Also of black sateen at $2.25. And of black mohair at $4.50.

All of these are made in one piece, and all have lined bodies. Some are braid trimmed. Some piped with white.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lillian CORSETS

Of the many splendid models in which we show these splendid Lillian corsets, there are a few that seem to be in especial favor. None is high-priced, as many are led to believe all imported corsets must be. These, indeed, are remarkably low in price for such fine goods.

At $3.50, a corset of coutil, lace trimmed; low bust, long over abdomen. Same, in black sateen, at $4. There's a long waisted, medium bust corset of whalebone, at $4, also. It's of white or drab coutil. And at $5.50, of finer coutil and whalebone, in short and medium waist. A handsome straight-front corset at $5.50; low bust, short hips, whalebone, no side steels; black sateen.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Club Vellum Writing PAPER

It's 10c. a pound, and it is the best ten cents' worth we know of in writing paper. Club Vellum has a soft, smooth finish; comes in cream and blue tints; in 3 sizes—Frances, Helen and Octavo.

Envelopes to match, 15c a hundred.

Basement, Fourth avenue.

FLOWERS For Home Decorations

Artificial; but the realest imitations that skill and experience ever produced. Here are roses that the eye cannot tell from the natural rose; and even to the touch the imitation is deceptive. Only the fragrance is missing. The color, the shape, the texture are exact reproductions of nature; but these do not fade or wither. They will hold their beauty all through the holiday festivities.

American Beauty, La France Roses, and Tea Roses, $1.
Chrysanthemums, 75c and $1.25. Carnations, 20c.

Other decorative flowers at these prices:

Roses—pink, red, tea, and yellow, 8c to 75c.
Chrysanthemums—white, yellow, lavender, and pink, 15c to $1.
Carnations—pink, white, and red, 12c to 20c.
Artificial palms, $1.50 to $4. Small plants and ferns, 65c to $4.

Millinery store, Second floor.

Men's Winter OVERCOATS

Two coats tell a story to-day that sums up the mastery of this clothing store—shows how the coats themselves give their own argument of Wanamaker supremacy in supplying clothes of honest and refined character at the prices under which parade many showy make-believes.

In purity of wool, in expert tailoring, in smart and stylish appearance, these coats are not matched anywhere at their prices; and they are prices most men want to pay.

At $12—Overcoats of all-wool dark Oxford-mixed frieze, with black all-wool body lining that goes right up to the top of coat under the satin shoulder lining; sleeves are lined with satin, and coats have velvet collars. Many $15 coats are not so good, and handsome.

At $15—Made of all-wool Oxford-mixed cheviot, of a beautiful quality with wool body lining and satin shoulder and sleeve linings. They have no equal under $18 or $20.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

Never had better assortment of boys' clothing than just now. Nor more attractive styles—nor better values. But the three busiest weeks of the year are those immediately preceding Christmas. And some of the best lines may not,—likely will not—hold out. Don't put off the purchase of the boy's suit or overcoat too long. The advantage is to the prompt.

$5.50—Regulation sailor suits; of blue serge; eagle, anchor, and chevrons on sleeve; lanyard and whistle; 3 to 12 years. Some also at $7.50.

$6.50—Vestee suits for little fellows of 3 to 8 years; blue cheviot; cutaway coat, double-breasted vest with white inserted front. Another style at $6.50.

$5.50—Russian blouse suits for 3 to 8-year boys; smart-looking suits attractively trimmed with braid; belts of leather or of same material as suit. Other qualities up to $11.

$6—Suits for boys of 8 to 16 years, of stylish all-wool tweed; with double-breasted jacket; extra trousers. This is an exceptionally good value.

$7.50—Overcoats of cheviot; with Russian hood lined with red flannel; with belt. Some in cadet gray at $7, and in plain blue at $7.50. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

$8.50—Double-breasted hood ulsters of frieze; for extreme cold weather; made with hood; sizes 3 to 12 years; other grades up to $11.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some Items of Especial Interest in The Under-priced Store

The offerings are all attractive in this Basement Store—always. Some are unusually so. For instance:

12½c Black Dress Goods at 6 1-4c—

There were 60,000 yards of these yesterday morning. There's considerably less to-day, but still enough for those who come promptly. They are brilliant black armures, soft in finish, like Henrietta cloth, the weave similar to that of sateen; deep black, with six small figured designs; cotton only, but looks as if it were something more. At 12½c it would be moderately priced. It came to us so that we can sell it at just half.

Corsets at Reduced Prices—

The fine imported Lillian, of coutil and of sateen, with real whalebone, at $3.50 each, though $5.25, the regular price, is low for so superior a corset. The "C. P." that sells regularly at $1.50, at $1 each.

Doilies, Scarfs and Center Pieces—

At one-half and two-thirds prices. The doilies are from Japan; regularly $3 a doz.; now $1.50. Also some Mexican hand-drawn doilies, scarfs and center pieces at one-third less than regular prices.

Good Values in Hosiery for Men and Women—

Men's fast black cotton half hose with gray and unbleached soles; also in natural color or tan merino, seamless. Both sorts worth 25c a pair. Now 3 pairs for 50c.

Women's fast black cotton stockings; imported; regular made and fashioned; value 25c a pair. Price, 3 pairs for 50c.

Framed Pictures at Half Prices—

Facsimile water colors in neat frames, to stand, at 15c; regularly 25c. Platino prints in good frames, at 25c, instead of 50c.

Brooches at Much Less than Regular—

The settings are imitations of turquoise matrices; mountings are gold plated; the prices are 25c and 35c; the values 35c and 50c.

Children's Dresses at About Half Prices—

Some of white lawn or nainsook; prettily made and trimmed, at $1.40; values up to $3. Some of gingham and lawn attractively trimmed, at $1.40; values up to $2.25.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

At a club the other night, a bachelor asked a married man this question:

"Are bachelors, as a class, as well dressed as benedicts?"

Every man will have his own opinion on the question.

Here's a chance—and a rare one, too—to dress up to your opinion.

Special lot of single-breasted sack suits of fancy Worsteds in all the new tones with over-plaid effects—military cut—$18.

Every other thing you wear.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway. Houston St.

CAREY & SIDES
America's Largest CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.
80-82 4th Ave., JUST ABOVE TENTH ST.
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CLOTHING
ON
CREDIT
READY-MADE AND TO ORDER

A system that has established a place in the mercantile world as sound, safe, and advantageous is what our NO EXTRA CHARGE CREDIT SYSTEM has done.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20, and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Youths' and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Write for terms. Dress Suits to hire. Watches and Jewelry.
Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.

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For Indigestion and Stomach Disorders.
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SECRETARY OF WAR SUBMITS HIS REPORT

Army's Work in Philippines, China, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Alaska.

PROGRESS MADE DURING YEAR

Improvement General Under American Rule—Health of the Troops—Army Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The annual report of Secretary of War Root is of more than usual interest, owing to its wide scope and the fact that it treats of subjects of such importance as the Philippine insurrection, the Chinese campaign, the developments in Cuba and Porto Rico, and, finally, with the subject of army reorganization.

Some idea of what the army has been doing in the field and at home is conveyed by the Secretary's statement that its operations included the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the Philippine insurrection and the establishment of a government in the Philippines; the rescue of the foreign Ministers in Peking, the preservation of life and the relief of distress in Alaska, and the construction of roads and telegraphs there; the conduct of the Government of Porto Rico, until May 1 last; the conduct of the Government of Cuba; the prosecution of river and harbor works; the construction of seacost fortifications; the garrisoning and maintaining of military posts and fortifications; the discharge of about one-third of the army and the reenlistment of soldiers to take their places, and the distribution of supplies to the scattered forces.

The chapter of the report treating of military operations in the Philippines is a recital of the features of the campaigns that were conducted in the islands during the past year. It is said that the purpose was to pursue the small bands of Filipinos scattered throughout the islands. The effort was successful, and resulted in the further and practically complete disintegration of the insurrectionary bands, in the rescue of nearly all the American and Spanish prisoners, in the capture of many of the leading insurgents, and in the destruction of large quantities of arms and supplies.

Secretary Root says that with the execution of the military plans there, all formal and open resistance to American authority in the Philippines terminated, leaving only an exceedingly vexatious and annoying guerrilla warfare, of a character closely approaching brigandage, which will require time, patience, and good judgment to finally suppress. The Secretary further says that it requires more than 400 different posts in the Philippines, because the Tagalos, who are in rebellion, have deliberately adopted the policy of murdering, so far as they are able, all of their countrymen who are friendly to the United States. He thinks that the most efficient measures for the reduction of the number of posts and of troops in the Philippines will be the construction of roads, making possible rapid communication; the establishment of personal relations between American officers and the people, so that it can be known who are trustworthy sources of information; the gradually growing appreciation of American control and good intentions following good civil government and, finally, the organization of native troops under American officers.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The progress that has been achieved during the year in the erection of a civil government in the Philippines is made the subject of a special chapter in the report. Beginning with the chaos left by the withdrawal of the Spanish authorities which had always controlled, Secretary Root has shown how the principles of civil government by easy steps were put in operation.

The substantive body of Spanish law was excellent and adequate if it could be applied. The first step was the organization of courts, beginning with the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Arellan, and five of the ablest lawyers of the Islands. The Spanish criminal procedure was reformed, and for the first time there was real protection to the personal rights of persons charged with crime in the Philippines.

The next step was the establishment of municipal governments, placing the entire control of ordinary affairs of government in the municipal authorities. Then the marriage law was modified to legalize civil marriage, the United States patent and trade-mark laws were adopted, the coasting trade was regulated, burdensome Spanish taxes were abolished, the schools were extended and improved, a quarantine law was put in force, the customs and insular revenues were greatly increased, and rigid high-license and early-closing laws were imposed upon the saloons in Manila.

The second Philippine Commission, headed by Judge Taft, is continuing the good work, and, following the ordinary course of legislative procedure, it holds open sessions, takes testimony, and receives suggestions from citizens. It has appropriated money for the construction of roads and bridges, for the survey of a railroad, and for the payment of Superintendent of Public Instruction. The tariff law has been revised by a special board, and Manila Harbor is to be improved.

The receipts from the customs for the last half of the fiscal year show an increase of $1,785,496, but this will not be enough to prosecute internal improvements and establish schools as rapidly as these undertakings should progress. Therefore Secretary Root recommends that Congress authorize a bond issue for the construction of the railroad, based on the road itself, or that the United States make a loan to the insular treasury, to be repaid from the island revenues.

The Secretary speaks of the serious embarrassment caused by the defective currency system in the Philippines, owing to the fluctuating price of Mexican dollars, and he submits two suggestions—one that the United States coin a special dollar for use in the islands of the same weight and fineness as the Mexican dollar, which shall take its chance with the fluctuation of the market; the other suggestion is that we coin an insular dollar which we undertake to redeem in gold at 50 cents. He inclines, as does the Secretary of the Treasury, toward the second course.

MARCH TO PEKING.

The campaign of the United States troops in China is treated with some length in the report. The Secretary reviews in detail the rapid and effective steps by which the American forces were transferred in a great emergency from the Philippines and from this country to Taku, and how they forced their way to Peking. He included all the interesting dispatches that passed between Gen. Chaffee and the department during that period, which were published by the War Department from time to time, and speaks in terms of praise of the splendid conduct of the troops and of their able officers. In the end it is gratifying to know that the Chinese have returned in great numbers, and there has been a general resumption of business, under the protection of the American forces, in that portion of Peking which was assigned to the care of the United States, and which is still under the charge of the legation guard.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Touching Cuba, the report says the conduct of affairs there during the year has been a continuance of the process of aiding the Cuban people in the development of the Cuban Government in such a way that, when fully organized, it shall be stable and efficient. This has been done by guiding the Cubans in the first step of systematic self-government, and by introducing, mainly through Cuban officers, such reforms in administration as shall serve to put the business of government in fairly good condition when a complete Cuban administration finally assumes control of the Government of the island. The report describes the taking of the census and the beginning of municipal elections. It explains that, in view of the fact that 66 per cent. of the people could not read and write, it was not deemed advisable that absolutely unrestricted suffrage should be established. The report sketches the various steps in the creation of the Government down to the gathering of the Constitutional Convention, which now is in session.

Treating of the subject of education, Secretary Root speaks with pride of the development of the primary branches, showing that in the first six months of the calendar year the number of school rooms was increased from 635 to 3,550, and the enrollment of scholars ran up from 37,995 to 143,120. He says that the pressure for education is earnest and universal, and that the appropriations for that purpose amount to about $4,500,000; but great as the development has been, it will be impossible, with the resources of the island for a long time yet to come, to fully meet the demand for the learning so long withheld.

The report goes into detail as to the methods adopted for the reformation of the old school system and its enlargement on American lines. It also tells of how the charities of the islands have been brought into systematic condition and the hospitals improved. With one exception, there was not a place in Cuba at the time of American occupation to which a patient could go with any reasonable prospect of proper facilities and care. The condition of the insane was particularly distressing. They were confined in jails, filthy and ragged, and treated literally like wild beasts. Now they have all been gathered in one large insane asylum and are cared for according to the dictates of humanity.

The prisons were filled to overflowing with wretched creatures, living in indescribable filth and squalor. The women were obliged to sleep on the floor, and were unable to appear in a body, because they were without clothes to cover their nakedness. Many of these unfortunate inmates had never been tried or convicted. An American Pardon Board promptly released 520 prisoners of this class. The prisons were cleaned, an inspection system established, youths separated from adults, the untried from the convicted, and the intolerable legal delay in trials was ended by the establishment of correctional courts for petty offenses. An order also has been made providing for the writ of habeas corpus, something the Cubans are now quite unfamiliar with. One of the results of these changes is that many of the prisons are now wholly without inmates.

Other things accomplished in Cuba have been in the direction of public works, the erection of lighthouses, the revision of the tariff, the establishment of an independent Treasury. The revenues for the last fiscal year amounted to $17,000,000, as against $7,000,000 for the preceding six months, and the revival of industry continues. The tobacco crop is larger and fine, the sugar cane area is extended; the fruit production is increasing; the mines at Santiago are in full operation, and labor is in demand at good prices. Curiously enough, now that Spanish sovereignty has departed, Spanish immigration is setting in, and before December 50,000 Spaniards will have reached Cuba within the past year. Secretary Root says they are useful and welcome additions to the industry of the island. In concluding his remarks as to Cuba, he says:

"Only doubt as to the stability of the future Government and uncertainty as to the continuance of a market for her products retard the influx of capital and the development of Cuba's extraordinary resources. It is to be hoped the wise action of the present Constitutional Convention will speedily resolve these uncertainties and establish the prosperity of Cuba upon a firm foundation."

CONDITION IN PORTO RICO.

In Porto Rico, where the army controlled up to the 1st of May, its principal function was the improvement of the civil administration, accustoming the people to the exercise of the powers of the Government, and continuing the work of relief made necessary by the deplorable condition in which the island had been left by the great hurricane. Since then the telegraphic system of the island has been reconstructed by the Signal Corps, a census has been taken, and the system of taxation straightened out. The Secretary accepts as his own Gen. Davis's statement as to the creditable manner in which the army discharged the trust committed to it in Porto Rico, and he adds an expression of grateful appreciation of the devotion, good temper, and ability exhibited by Gen. Davis.

REPORT ON ALASKA.

The report treats Alaskan conditions very briefly, the main point of interest in that connection being the recommendation that a modern appropriation be made for the relief of the native Eskimos, who are afflicted by a series of fatal epidemics, and are in danger of extermination. It is said that several hundred white miners, unsuccessful and impoverished, who might have perished during the Arctic Winter, were brought home on Government transports, but the principle is a bad one, and notice is given that the War Department does not intend to furnish transportation again.

A complimentary reference is made in the report to the development of the splendid transport service by the Quartermaster's Department. The plans and specifications upon which the work was done have been sought by the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, and Russia.

The health of the army is said to have improved steadily since the close of the Spanish war, and, now that the Philippine troops are garrisoned in good quarters, it is hoped that the death rate from disease will continue to fall so that it will reach the normal in the United States.

Touching the Military Academy, Secretary Root cordially indorsed the recommendations of the Superintendent, Col. Mills, as to the requirement of a fuller preparation on the part of a candidate in the matter of study.

The subject of army reorganization is treated at some length, but most of the details have been touched upon in the letter of Secretary Root transmitting the Reorganization bill to Congress. He says that the military requirements in the Philippines may be summed up as follows: For the immediate future about 60,000 men. This number may be progressively decreased by the gradual disappearance of real insurrection and the restoration of order and by the substitution of native troops, costing less than half to support. At no distant day the islands themselves will be able to pay for their own police protection. Provision should be made, therefore, for a minimum force of 60,000, with an authorized maximum of 100,000, and with authority to use native troops in place of American soldiers.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Chicago at the earliest practicable date, upon the call of the President of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, Col. Thomas F. Barr, (Assistant Judge Advocate General,) Lieut. Col. William P. Hall, (Assistant Adjutant General,) Major George W. Adair, (Surgeon,) Capt. Henry I. Raymond, (Assistant Surgeon,) First Lieut. Robert Field, (Fourteenth Infantry,) Recorder. First Lieut. Louis C. Wolf, Corps of Engineers, is directed to report to Major Gen. Otis, President of the board, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Assignment and transfers in the Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers: First Lieut. William H. Lyons to Company A, First Lieut. Edgar S. Stayer from Company A to Company K, and Second Lieut. Lewis M. Clark from Company A to Company B.

Transfers in the Tenth Cavalry: First Lieut. Richard L. Livermore from Troop A to Troop C and First Lieut. George Vidmer from Troop C to Troop A.

Capt. John H. H. Peshine, Thirteenth Infantry, will report upon the expiration of his sick leave to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment of such light duty as he may be able to perform at a post in that department.

First Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Washington on official business pertaining to the registration of alcohol in the manufacture of smokeless powder for the Ordnance Department.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted, to date from Nov. 30:

Capt. Charles W. Farber, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry,) to the Fourth Cavalry, Troop M, to date from Nov. 14, vice Lockwood, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Ola W. Bell, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Third Cavalry,) to the Eighth Cavalry, Troop D, to date from Nov. 14, vice Farber, promoted. He will remain on duty with the Third Cavalry until further orders.

Transfers, to date from Nov. 30: Capt. Robert A. Brown, from the Eighth Cavalry to the Fourth Cavalry, Troop M; Capt. Charles W. Farber, from the Fourth Cavalry to the Eighth Cavalry, Troop D.

Navy.

Ensign J. A. Hand, Jr., is ordered to watch and division duty on the Philadelphia.

Assistant Paymaster P. G. Kennard is ordered to additional duty as paymaster of the Naval Station at Havana.

Naval Cadet W. K. Wortman is assigned to duty on the Kearsarge.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Dupont is at Newport.

The Leyden and the Craven have left Newport for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Foote is at the Brooklyn Navy Yard undergoing slight repairs.

The Vicksburg has arrived at Naples.

The training ship Topeka arrived at Leghorn yesterday.

The Potomac has sailed from Port Royal for Nipe with Coal-barge No. 1 in tow.

The Hannibal is at Lambert's Point.

The Wilmington is reported at Port Said today.

The Zafiro has left Hongkong for Cavite.

The Monadnock will dock soon at Hongkong and later proceed to Shanghai.

The Celtic is to touch at Iloilo on her way from Cavite to Sydney, N. S. W.

The Scindia has left Cavite for Hongkong.

The gunboat Petrel is on patrol duty about the Philippines.

The Culgoa is being used as a station ship at Cavite.

The gunboat Manila has left Cavite with a detachment of marines for the occupation of Subig and Olongapo, which temporarily have been transferred to the control of the Navy Department.

The transport Egbert sailed yesterday from Nagasaki for Manila, laden with military supplies which were sent from the Philippines to China in anticipation of protracted operations in that country.

The transport Conemaugh arrived at Manila Nov. 27, and the Copack Dec. 1.

The Grant left Manila Dec. 1.

NAVAL OFFICER HALL HURT

The Lieutenant Commander's Skull Crushed by Scantling.

Falling Piece of Wood Struck Him on the Forehead—Accident Happened at Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Commander Reynold T. Hall, Assistant Engineer of the Steam Engineering Department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who served under Admiral Dewey through the Asiatic campaign as Chief Engineer of the gunboat Petrel, is lying in the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, on Flushing Avenue, with a fractured skull, having been struck by a falling scantling yesterday while inspecting the new engineering hall in course of erection near the Marine Barracks. Little hope for his recovery was held out at the hospital late last night.

Lieut. Commander Hall, who had been detailed by Commander Smith to inspect the work on the new hall as it progressed, had passed from the boiler room into the machine shop. Pausing, apparently to look upward at some workmen covering a portion of the roof with slate, a piece of scantling, about three feet long and eight inches thick, became dislodged from a scaffold at the apex of the roof, sixty feet above, and falling, struck him full in the forehead, fracturing his skull at the base. Owing to a part of the new roof being of glass, it is thought the glare of the sun partially blinded the officer so that the falling plank was not seen at all by him, and he was ignorant of what struck him. The accident was seen by several passing marines, and workmen, and Dr. Byrnes, the post surgeon, was quickly summoned, and had the injured and unconscious officer removed to Commander Smith's office and afterward to the hospital. His wife, who lives at 126 Greene Avenue, and his parents, living at Merchantville, N. J., were sent for and hurried to the hospital, although up to a late hour Lieut. Commander Hall had not regained consciousness.

Reynold T. Hall was appointed to the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania, and received his commission as Assistant Engineer April 22, 1880. After several years of sea duty he was assigned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1893, remaining there three years. Afterward he was ordered to the battleship Texas. Just prior to the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States, Lieut. Commander (then Lieutenant) Hall was detached from the Texas and ordered to report at San Francisco as Chief Engineer of the gunboat Petrel and proceed with her to join Admiral Dewey on the Asiatic Station.

While lying at Hongkong with Dewey's fleet orders came to proceed to Manila, and, closely following the Olympia, the little Petrel went into Manila Bay with every gun trained on Montojo's squadron and the Cavite forts. The Petrel's part in the battle is well known.

After the American occupation of Manila Lieut. Hall was the first engineer placed in charge of the Cavite arsenal, and he was also detailed by Dewey to locate and treat with Aguinaldo and the other Filipino leaders. His last tour of sea service ended in September, 1899, and he was assigned to duty in the steam engineering department of the navy yard in Brooklyn. He was commissioned a Lieutenant Commander on Jan. 11 last. He is one of the most popular officers at the navy yard, and is a member of a prominent Brooklyn family.

TWO MEN FALL FROM SCAFFOLD.

Stone Masons in Williamsburg Are Probably Fatally Injured.

By the collapse of a scaffold on a new theatre building at Graham Avenue and Debevoise Street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, two men were injured. They were Nicholas Gassol and Tony Ganto, both of whom live in Bleecker Street, Williamsburg. They were stone masons and were working at a height of forty feet when the scaffold parted.

Gassol fractured his nose and two ribs, besides receiving internal injuries, while Ganto's left leg was broken, his right wrist fractured, and he also received internal injuries.

MYSTERY IN THE TRAGEDY.

Man Stabbed by Italians After the Slaying of Tuscani Is Not Gambola, the Supposed Murderer.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 3.—A curious situation has arisen in the case of the Italian murder here yesterday, and the subsequent attempt to stab to death the man who was supposed to be the murderer. The man in the hospital, it turns out, is not John Gambola, who is alleged to have slain Frank Tuscani, but Pietro Viccio, who claims to have had no part in the affair, and does not understand why he was stabbed by the friends of the murdered Italian. Without knowing that he was supposed to be John Gambola, he made the statement to-day that he believed Frank Tuscani had been stabbed by either John Gambola or by John Gallo.

The fact that Viccio, who is covered with wounds, is still alive causes the doctors and nurses at the hospital to marvel. How he came to be the victim of the avengers of the murdered man is far from clear. Thomas Cappati, one of those who reached Tuscani after he was stabbed and before he died, made the assertion to Coroner Tracey to-day that Tuscani told him that it was Viccio who stabbed him. Other Italians, from whom statements have been obtained, all name John Gambola, and when told the man who was made the victim of the avengers was not Gambola, they seemed surprised and doubtful, and immediately stopped talking.

Viccio's assertion that he was not Gambola was doubted at first by the authorities, but Italians who have their confidence and who know Viccio, were taken to the hospital, and identified him. Meanwhile John Gambola has not been found.

COURT OF APPEALS WORK.

It Is Thought New Calendar Will Be Disposed Of In About a Year.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—It is expected that next week the new calendar for the Court of Appeals, which goes into effect at the January term, will be ready for publication. The period during which attorneys were allowed to file cases for a place on that calendar expired on Saturday last. There will be 610 cases on the calendar, of which 180 will be preferred and 430 general causes. To these will be added from time to time murder cases, appeals from orders and motions, which are made preferred causes.

It is believed that the court will be able to dispose of this calendar in about one year. This result is believed to be possible in view of the experience of the year about to close—the first under the new system of three extra Justices aiding in the consideration of cases, as provided for in the amendment to the State Constitution made two years ago. Under old conditions it has usually taken over two years to dispose of a calendar of 800 cases. The consequence was that between three and four years elapsed before an appeal filed with the court was argued and decided. That made the time consumed for ordinary litigation to go through the courts of this State from six to eight years.

The effect of the new system is apparent in the rapid disposition of the cases upon the calendar of the court, which will be practically exhausted at the close of the current year. It contained 890 cases, and was taken up at the session of the court in Saratoga in June following the adoption of the new system. Thus the court has been able to dispose of a regular calendar of 890 cases, plus the preferred appeals, of which there were several hundred in a period of about eighteen months.

Accused Bank Clerk Cleared.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 3.—The Grand Jury has dismissed the charges against Robert Heusler, formerly a clerk in the Dime Savings Bank, and a participant, by his own admission, in the irregularities for which the Treasurer, Charles R. Westervelt, was held mainly responsible. The young man was arrested Sept. 28, on a warrant charging him with forgery in fraudulently altering accounts in the bank. Heusler admitted he made changes in the books, but under the direction of the defaulting Treasurer.

PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

Engineer Killed and Fireman Badly Injured in Rear-End Collision—No Passengers Seriously Hurt.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Dec. 3.—The Central Railroad of New Jersey's fast eastbound express, which left Easton, Penn., (across the river from this place) at 6:05 o'clock this morning, was wrecked at Vulcanite, three miles east of Phillipsburg, by crashing into the rear of a coal train. None of the passengers was seriously injured, but William Miller, the engineer of the passenger train, was fatally hurt, and Benjamin Burwell, the fireman of the same train, had both legs crushed. Both men lived at this place.

The passenger locomotive was thrown from the rails and rolled down a ten-foot embankment. The caboose and two of the coal cars caught fire from the overturning of the stove in the caboose and were destroyed.

Miller died within an hour, after making a statement in which he declared that he saw no danger signal until his train was within 100 feet of the coal train. It was very foggy at the time.

The fault of the wreck seems to lie with the flagman of the coal train, who, from Miller's statement, would seem not to have gone back to flag the passenger train. The flagman is said to have asserted that he went back with flag and lantern, and also put torpedoes on the rails to warn the passengers. He declared Miller either did not see or disregarded his signals and ran past him.

F. C. MARSH IN A SANITARIUM.

The Well-Known Politician's Collapse Brought On by Financial Trouble.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 3.—It is learned that Frederick C. Marsh of this city, who has been missing for three months, is in a sanitarium in New York. Mr. Marsh became involved in financial trouble some years ago, and because of them he began to drink heavily. Recently his friends agreed among themselves to contribute enough money to pay off his debts, which they understood amounted to about $11,000, and give him a fresh start in life. Mr. Marsh refused to accept the offer, remarking that he was not a subject for charity, and appeared to be greatly offended by the proposition. Subsequently his mental condition became such that he was persuaded to go to a sanitarium.

Frederick C. Marsh spent two terms in the Assembly and one in the Senate. He was for six and one-half years Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union County, being appointed by Gov. Werts. He ran twice as Democratic candidate for Mayor of Elizabeth, once against Mayor John E. Rankin, in 1896, and the second time against Mayor William M. Mack in 1898, and each time was defeated.

It is said that in his absence his friends are adjusting his financial affairs so that they will not again become acute.

Frederick C. Marsh is an inmate of the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, at 1,175 Madison Avenue. It was said last night by an attendant that he was improving.

HAD PREMONITION OF DEATH.

Burnett Sent for His Brother and Died Soon After He Arrived.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 3.—Charles Wrae Burnett died of heart disease yesterday at his residence, 14 Baldwin Street, after having had a premonition that death was approaching. He was apparently in good health until one hour before the end came.

Mr. Burnett was a member of the Republican County Committee and an Inspector in the Water Department. He had had a weakness of the heart for some years. Saturday night he spoke of a strange foreboding and sent word to his brother Parke, asking the latter to call the following morning. Parke did so, and shortly after his arrival a paroxysm of pain seized Charles. The sufferer was sure death was at hand, so, at intervals, when the pain eased, he gave directions for the disposition of his property and for the funeral arrangements. Physicians did all they could for him, but he died about an hour after his brother's arrival.

R. A. CARROLL'S DEATH REPORTED

Ex-Assemblyman Said to Have Been Drowned in the Klondike.

PATERSON, Dec. 3.—A report is current here that ex-Assemblyman Robert A. Carroll of this place lost his life recently in the Klondike region, where he went to seek his fortune a few years ago.

The story is that Carroll was drowned from a scow on which he was engaged as Treasurer for a supply company, selling clothing and provisions. The description of the man drowned that has reached here tallies with that of Carroll. None of Carroll's friends have heard from him. Carroll came to Paterson from Baltimore twenty years ago.

TREE CRASHES INTO A SCHOOL.

Children Pinned to Their Seats by Branches, but None Seriously Hurt.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 3.—Several men chopped down a tree in front of the George School this morning, and, as it fell, they lost control of it, and it crashed against the schoolhouse, its branches crushing in a window. Several children were pinned to their seats by the branches, which had to be cut away before they could be released. Glass from the window rained about the room.

The accident caused a stampede, but none of the children was injured, except for the welts caused by the branches striking them.

Champion Letter Writer Eludes Captor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 3.—Wilfred Grover, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, who lives with his parents at Cranbury, and has a mania for letter writing, has taken to the woods, and several Constables up Cranbury way are looking for him. He is wanted on a charge of threatening the life of Constable Jacob Gordon. Mr. Gordon knows Grover as a neighbor and did not wish to serve the warrant upon him, so he turned it over to Constable Charles Farr. Farr served the warrant yesteday, and with his prisoner was descending the stairs of Grover's home when the young man made a dash and disappeared. Grover, who has been dubbed New Jersey's champion letter writer, has addressed missives to nearly every prominent man in this and other States.

Sat Dead in View of Passers-by.

Persons passing Daniel McAleer's oyster saloon on Spring Street, West Hoboken, early yesterday morning saw the proprietor sitting in a chair apparently smoking a pipe. As the place was not open, they went their way thinking no more about it. When his fourteen-year-old son, who helped in the shop, went to open it he found the place filled with gas. His father was dead. The supposed pipe was the end of a rubber tube which McAleer had connected with a gas jet. He was about fifty years old, and leaves a wife and three children.

Weehawken Millionaires Must Pay.

It is said upon the authority of one of the Commissioners that the stand taken by Assessor John Hannan of Weehawken, in raising the taxes of the millionaire property owners, especially of the Duer and King estates, and also his action in establishing a precedent in the township by taxing the corporations that do business there, will be indorsed by the Commissioners of Appeals. The board will make its report to-day, and in substance will refuse to reduce the assessments as fixed by Mr. Hannan.

Montclair May Have a New Bank.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 3.—Steps are being taken here to form a new National Banking Company. There is at present one bank in the town, and it is claimed there is room for another, and those interested in the formation of it expect it to be a success. Among those interested are Robert M. Boyd, Jr., I. Seymour Crane, and R. M. North.

Golden Wedding Celebration Fatal.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Cortelyou of Franklin Park celebrated their golden wedding anniversary a month ago. Mrs. Cortelyou seemed to be in the best of health, but the excitement and fatigue incident to the celebration wore her out. She sank steadily and yesterday died. She was seventy years of age, and had lived all her life in Franklin Park.

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THOSE WHO HAVE READ THE STORY RANK IT WITH ITS AUTHOR'S BEST.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 5th Ave., N. Y.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Reduced Rates on Pig Iron and Billets from Pittsburg to the Seaboard.

By a decision of the trunk lines rates on pig iron and billets from Pittsburg to the seaboard will be reduced on or about Jan. 1. The reduction will be about 40 cents a ton, as carload rates on iron and steel products will be 16 cents instead of 18 cents a 100 pounds. Rates on iron and steel for export will, it is said, be also reduced to the lowest point which will permit the railroads a small margin of profit.

The iron and steel producers of Pittsburg have been urging a reduction in these rates for some time. They asked for a cut of 50 per cent. in export rates, which would mean a rate of about $1 a ton to the seaboard. These demands were refused at a meeting of railroad officials some months ago. It was said at the time that the reason for the refusal was the high price of steel rails demanded by the steel manufacturers. Since then this price has been considerably reduced, and consequently a reduction in rates on steel products has been expected. The present rate is $2.80 per ton on pig iron and $2.90 per ton on billets. It is probable that reductions in rates will also be made from other manufacturing centres.

EAST AND WEST BOUND RATES.

Cuts Made Not General, It Is Said—Shipments from Chicago.

Although the demoralization of freight rates continues in New England territory, rates from trunk line territory west bound are said to be pretty well maintained. Chairman Goddard admitted that he had been informed of certain cuts which had been made by some of the differential lines, but he said that they were restricted to certain commodity shipments and were not of a general nature. Out of Chicago rates east bound are reported as fairly well maintained.

In spite of the fact that a holiday reduced last week's business days to the number of five, shipments east bound out of Chicago with the exception of packing house products showed increases over the previous week. There were shipped 995,000 bushels of grain, as against 935,000 for the previous week, of which the Erie secured 274,000 bushels, the New York Chicago and St. Louis 158,000, the Lake Shore 122,000, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago 112,000 bushels. Of flour 46,070 barrels were shipped, as against 40,282 during the week before. Of this amount the Baltimore and Ohio carried 11,375 barrels and the Lake Shore 10,616 barrels. Shipments of packing house products showed a decrease. While the previous week 24,402 tons were carried, there were only 17,993 tons shipped last week, which were pretty evenly divided up among the various roads.

BOSTON TERMINAL IMPROVEMENTS.

New York Central to Spend $2,500,000 on Harbor Property There.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Following the visit of the New York Central Railroad officials, in the course of their tour of inspection of the Boston and Albany Road, came the announcement to-day that the New York Central in the near future will expend fully $2,500,000 in the development of its extensive harbor property here.

Various rumors to this effect were confirmed this afternoon by President Bliss of the Boston and Albany, who stated that plans for improvements had been tentatively prepared, and that as soon as the necessary arranggments for the floating of the required bonds could be made the work would begin.

While the programme has not been mapped out in all the details, it is a settled will include the building of a new 2,000,000-fact, says Mr. Bliss, that the improvements bushel grain elevator of the latest pattern, the erection of a mammoth new storage warehouse, probably of ten stories; the extension of several of the wharves, and the deepening of the docks at which the foreign steamers now discharge.

Brief Railroad Items.

President Callaway of the New York Central went to Boston yesterday afternoon.

If present plans go through Western lines will not issue any complimentary passes for 1901.

The stucco work in the new passenger waiting room at the Grand Central Station is to be decorated. It will be gilded unless present plans are changed.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was held yesterday at noon in the offices of the company at 621 Broadway. The only matter brought up was the re-election of the Directors. H. H. Vreeland, President of the company, presided. Every one of the present Directors was unanimously re-elected.

Ex-Chief of Police of Plainfield Dead.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 3.—George W. Grant, ex-Chief of Police of this city, died this morning from the effects of injuries received Saturday night by being thrown from his bicycle. Grant lost the position of Chief of Police through politics. At the time of his death he was doorman at headquarters. He was sixty-five years

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Reviews Events in the Philippines and Asks for an Army of 100,000 Men.

Recommends Reduction of $30,000,000 in the War Taxes—Urges Immediate Action to Promote American Shipping and Foreign Trade—Calls Attention to Last Message on the Subject of Trusts.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the Fifty-sixth Congress with evidences on every hand of individual and national prosperity, and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of republican institutions. Your countrymen will join with you in felicitation that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before, and that love for it and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period of our history.

The Republic was never so strong, because never so strongly intrenched in the hearts of the people as now. The Constitution, with few amendments, exists as it left the hands of its authors. The additions which have been made to it proclaim larger freedom and more extended citizenship. Popular government has demonstrated in its one hundred and twenty-four years of trial here its stability and security, and its efficiency as the best instrument of national development and the best safeguard to human rights.

When the Sixth Congress assembled in November, 1800, the population of the United States was 5,308,483. It is now 76,304,799. Then we had sixteen States. Now we have forty-five. Then our territory consisted of 909,050 square miles. It is now 3,846,595 square miles. Education, religion, and morality have kept pace with our advancement in other directions, and while extending its power the Government has adhered to its foundation principles and abated none of them in dealing with our new peoples and possessions. A Nation so preserved and blessed gives reverent thanks to God and invokes His guidance and the continuance of His care and favor.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

In our foreign intercourse the dominant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Apart from this our relations with the powers have been happy.

The recent troubles in China spring from the anti-foreign agitation which for the past three years has gained strength in the northern provinces. Their origin lies deep in the character of the Chinese race, and in the traditions of their Government. The Taiping rebellion and the opening of the Chinese ports to foreign trade and settlement disturbed alike the homogeneity and the seclusion of China.

Meanwhile foreign activity made itself felt in all quarters, not alone on the coast, but along the great river arteries and in the interior districts, carrying new ideas and introducing new associations among a primitive people, which had pursued for centuries a national policy of isolation.

The telegraph and the railway spreading over their land, the steamers plying on their waterways, the merchant and the missionary penetrating every year further to the interior, became to the Chinese mind types of an alien invasion, changing the course of their national life and fraught with vague forebodings of disaster to their beliefs and their self-control.

For several years before the present troubles all the resources of foreign diplomacy, backed by moral demonstrations of the physical force of fleets and arms, have been needed to secure due respect for the treaty rights of foreigners, and to obtain satisfaction from the responsible authorities for the sporadic outrages upon the persons and property of unoffending sojourners, which from time to time occurred at widely separated points in the northern provinces, as in the case of the outbreaks in Sze-Chuen and Shan-Tung.

Posting of anti-foreign placards became a daily occurrence, which the repeated reprobation of the Imperial power failed to check or punish. These inflammatory appeals to the ignorance and superstition of the masses, mendacious and absurd in their accusations and deeply hostile in their spirit, could not but work cumulative harm. They aimed at no particular class of foreigners; they were impartial in attacking everything foreign.

An outbreak in Shan-Tung, in which German missionaries were slain, was the too natural result of these malevolent teachings. The posting of seditious placards, exhorting to the utter destruction of foreigners and of every foreign thing, continued unrebuked. Hostile demonstrations toward the stranger gained strength by organization.

DANGER INCREASES.

The sect commonly styled the Boxers developed greatly in the provinces north of the Yang-Tse, and with the collusion of many notable officials, including some in the immediate councils of the throne itself, became alarmingly aggressive. No foreigner's life, outside of the protected treaty ports, was safe. No foreign interest was secure from spoliation.

The diplomatic representatives of the powers in Peking strove in vain to check this movement. Protest was followed by demand and demand by renewed protest, to be met with paltry edicts from the palace and evasive and futile assurances from the Tsung-li-Yamen. The circle of the Boxer influence narrowed about Peking, and while nominally stigmatized as seditious, it was felt that its spirit pervaded the capital itself, that the Imperial forces were imbued with its doctrines, and that the immediate counselors of the Empress Dowager were in full sympathy with the anti-foreign movement.

The increasing gravity of the conditions in China and the imminence of peril to our own diversified interests in the empire, as well as to those of all the other treaty governments, were soon appreciated by this Government, causing it profound solicitude. The United States, from the earliest days of foreign intercourse with China, had followed a policy of peace, omitting no occasions to testify good will, to further the extension of lawful trade, to respect the sovereignty of its Government, and to insure by all legitimate and kindly but earnest means the fullest measure of protection for the lives and property of our law-abiding citizens and for the exercise of their beneficent callings among the Chinese people.

Mindful of this, it was felt to be appropriate that our purposes should be pronounced in favor of such course as would hasten united action of the powers at Peking to promote the administrative reforms so greatly needed for strengthening the Imperial Government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which we believed the whole Western world to be alike concerned. To these ends I caused to be addressed to the several powers occupying territory and maintaining spheres of influence in China the circular proposals of 1899, inviting from them declarations of their intentions and views as to the desirability of the adoption of measures insuring the benefits of equality of treatment of all foreign trade throughout China.

With gratifying unanimity the responses coincided in this common policy, enabling me to see in the successful termination of these negotiations proof of the friendly spirit which animates the various powers interested in the untrammeled development of commerce and industry in the Chinese Empire as a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial world.

In this conclusion, which I had the gratification to announce as a completed engagement to the interested powers on March 20, 1900, I hopefully discerned a potential factor for the abatement of the distrust of foreign purposes which for a year past had appeared to inspire the policy of the Imperial Government, and for the effective exertion by it of power and authority to quell the critical anti-foreign movement in the northern provinces most immediately influenced by the Manchu sentiment.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCE.

Seeking to testify confidence in the willingness and ability of the Imperial administration to redress the wrongs and prevent the evils we suffered and feared, the marine guard, which has been sent to Peking in the autumn of 1899 for the protection of the legation, was withdrawn at the earliest practicable moment, and all pending questions were remitted, as far as we were concerned, to the ordinary resorts of diplomatic intercourse.

The Chinese Government proved, however, unable to check the rising strength of the Boxers, and appeared to be a prey to internal dissensions. In the unequal contest the anti-foreign influences soon gained the ascendancy under the leadership of Prince Tuan. Organized armies of Boxers, with which the Imperial forces affiliated, held the country between Peking and the coast, penetrated into Manchuria up to the Russian borders, and through their emissaries threatened a like rising throughout northern China.

Attacks upon foreigners, destruction of their property, and the slaughter of native converts were reported from all sides. The Tsung-li-Yamen, already permeated with hostile sympathies, could make no effective response to the appeals of the legations. At this critical juncture, in the early Spring of this year, a proposal was made by the other powers that a combined fleet should be assembled in Chinese waters as a moral demonstration, under cover of which to exact of the Chinese Government respect for foreign treaty rights and the suppression of the Boxers.

The United States, while not participating in the joint demonstration, promptly sent from the Philippines all ships that could be spared for services on the Chinese coast. A small force of marines was landed at Taku and sent to Peking for the protection of the American Legation. Other powers took similar action, until some four hundred men were assembled in the capital as legation guards.

Still the peril increased. The legations reported the development of the seditious movement in Peking and the need of increased provision for defense against it. While preparations were in progress for a larger expedition, to strengthen the legation guards and keep the railway open, an attempt of the foreign ships to make a landing at Taku was met by a fire from the Chinese forts. The forts were thereupon shelled by the foreign vessels, the American Admiral taking no part in the attack, on the ground that we were not at war with China, and that a hostile demonstration might consolidate the anti-foreign elements and strengthen the Boxers to oppose the relieving column.

Two days later the Taku forts were captured after a sanguinary conflict. Severance of communication with Peking followed, and a combined force of additional guards which was advancing to Peking by the Pei-Ho, was checked at Langfang. The isolation of the legations was complete.

The siege and the relief of the legations has passed into undying history. In all the stirring chapter which records the heroism of the devoted band, clinging to hope in the face of despair, and the undaunted spirit that led their relievers through battle and suffering to the goal, it is a memory of which my countrymen may be justly proud that the honor of our flag was maintained alike in the siege and the rescue, and that stout American hearts have again set high, in fervent emulation with true men of other race and language, the indomitable courage that ever strives for the cause of right and justice.

THE LEGATIONS' PERIL.

By June 10 the legations were cut off. An identical note from the Yamen ordered each Minister to leave Peking, under a promised escort, within twenty-four hours. To gain time they replied, asking prolongation of the time, which was afterward granted, and requesting an interview with the Tsung-li-Yamen on the following day. No reply being received, on the morning of the 20th the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, set out for the Yamen to obtain a response, and on the way was murdered.

An attempt by the legation guard to recover his body was foiled by the Chinese. Armed forces turned out against the legations. Their defenses were surrounded and attacked. The mission compounds were abandoned, their inmates taking refuge in the British Legation, where all the other legations and guards gathered for more effective defense. Four hundred persons were crowded in its narrow compass. Two thousand native converts were assembled in a near-by palace under protection of the foreigners. Lines of defense were strengthened, trenches dug, barricades raised, and preparations made to stand a siege, which at once began.

From June 20 until July 17, writes Minister Conger, "there was scarcely an hour during which there was not firing upon some part of our lines and into some of the legations, varying from a single shot to a general fire and continuous attack along the whole line." Artillery was placed around the legations and on the overlooking palace walls, and thousands of 3-inch shot and shell were fired, destroying some buildings and damaging all. So quickly did the balls rain that, when the ammunition of the besieged ran low, five quarts of Chinese bullets were gathered in an hour in one compound and recast.

Attempts were made to burn the legations by setting neighboring houses on fire, but the flames were successfully fought off, although the Austrian, Belgian, Italian, and Dutch legations were then and subsequently burned. With the aid of the native converts, directed by the missionaries, to whose helpful co-operation Mr. Conger awards unstinted praise, the British Legation was made a veritable fortress. The British Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, was chosen general commander of the defense, with the Secretary of the American Legation, Mr. E. G. Squires, as chief of staff.

To save life and ammunition the besieged sparingly returned the incessant fire of the Chinese soldiery, fighting only to repel attack or make an occasional successful sortie for strategic advantage, such as that of fifty-five American, British, and Russian marines, led by Capt. Myers of the United States Marine Corps, which resulted in the capture of a formidable barricade on the wall that gravely menaced the American position. It was held to the last, and proved an invaluable acquisition, because commanding the water gate through which the relief column entered.

During the siege the defenders lost sixty-five killed, 135 wounded, and seven by disease—the last all children.

A RIFT IN THE CLOUDS.

On July 14 the besieged had their first communication with the Tsung-li-Yamen, from whom a mesage came inviting to a conference, which was declined. Correspondence, however, ensued, and a sort of armistice was agreed upon, which stopped the bombardment and lessened the rifle fire for a time. Even then no protection whatever was afforded, nor any aid given, save to send to the legations a small supply of fruit and three sacks of flour.

Indeed, the only communication had with the Chinese Government related to the occasional delivery or dispatch of a telegram or to the demands of the Tsung-li-Yamen for the withdrawal of the legations to the coast under escort. Not only are the protestations of the Chinese Government that it protected and succored the legations positively contradicted, but irresistible proof accumulates that the attacks upon them were made by Imperial troops, regularly uniformed, armed, and officered, belonging to the command of Jung Lu, the Imperial Commander in Chief. Decrees encouraging the Boxers, organizing them under prominent Imperial officers, provisioning them, and even granting them large sums in the name of the Empress Dowager, are known to exist. Members of the Tsung-li-Yamen who counseled protection of the foreigners were beheaded. Even in the distant provinces men suspected of foreign sympathy were put to death, prominent among these being Chang Yenhoon, formerly Chinese Minister in Washington.

With the negotiation of the partial armistice of July 14, proceeding which was doubtless promoted by the representations of the Chinese Envoy in Washington, the way was opened for the conveyance to Mr. Conger of a test message sent by the Secretary of State through the kind offices of Minister Wu-Ting-Fang. Mr. Conger's reply, dispatched from Peking on July 18 through the same channel, afforded to the outside world the first tidings that the inmates of the legations were still alive and hoping for succor.

This news stimulated the preparations for a joint relief expedition in numbers sufficient to overcome the resistance which for a month had been organizing between Taku and the capital. Reinforcements sent by all the co-operating Governments were constantly arriving. The United States contingent, hastily assembled from the Philippines or dispatched from this country, amounted to some 5,000 men, under the able command first of the lamented Col. Liscum, and afterward of Gen. Chaffee.

Toward the end of July the movement began. A severe conflict followed at Tien-Tsin, in which Col. Liscum was killed. The city was stormed and partly destroyed. Its capture afforded the base of operations from which to make the final advance, which began in the first days of August, the expedition being made up of Japanese, Russian, British, and American troops at the outset.

RESCUERS ARRIVE.

Another battle was fought and won at Yangtsun. Thereafter the disheartened Chinese troops offered little show of resistance. A few days later the important position of Ho-si-woo was taken. A rapid march brought the united forces to the populous city of Tung Chow, which capitulated without a contest.

On August 14 the capital was reached. After a brief conflict beneath the walls the relief column entered and the legations were saved. The United States soldiers, sailors, and marines, officers and men alike, in those distant climes and unusual surroundings, showed the same valor, discipline, and good conduct, and gave proof of the same high degree of intelligence and efficiency which have distinguished them in every emergency.

The Imperial family and the Government had fled a few days before. The city was without visible control. The remaining Imperial soldiery had made on the night of the 13th a last attempt to exterminate the besieged, which was gallantly repelled. It fell to the occupying forces to restore order and organize a provisional administration.

Happily, the acute disturbances were confined to the northern provinces. It is a relief to recall and a pleasure to record the loyal conduct of the Viceroys and local authorities of the southern and eastern Provinces. Their efforts were continuously directed to the pacific control of the vast populations under their rule and to the scrupulous observance of foreign treaty rights. At critical moments they did not hesitate to memorialize the Throne, urging the protection of the legations, the restoration of communication, and the assertion of the imperial authority against the subversive elements. They maintained excellent relations with the official representatives of foreign powers. To their kindly disposition is largely due the success of the Consuls in removing many of the missionaries from the interior to places of safety. In this relation the action of the Consuls should be highly commended. In Shan-Tung and Eastern Chi-li the task was difficult, but, thanks to their energy and the co-operation of American and foreign naval commanders, hundreds of foreigners, including those of other nationalities than ours, were rescued from imminent peril.

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The policy of the United States through all this trying period was clearly announced and scrupulously carried out. A circular note to the powers dated July 3 proclaimed our attitude. Treating the condition in the North as one of virtual anarchy, in which the great provinces of the South and Southeast had no share, we regarded the local authorities in the latter quarters as representing the Chinese people, with whom we sought to remain in peace and friendship. Our declared aims involved no war against the Chinese Nation. We adhered to the legitimate office of rescuing the imperiled legations, obtaining redress for wrongs already suffered, securing wherever possible the safety of American life and property in China, and preventing a spread of the disorders or their recurrence.

As was then said, "The policy of the Government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire."

Faithful to those professions which, as it proved, reflected the views and purposes of the other co-operating Governments, all our efforts have been directed toward ending the anomalous situation in China by negotiations for a settlement at the earliest possible moment. As soon as the sacred duty of relieving our legation and its defendants was accomplished, we withdrew from active hostilities, leaving our legation under an adequate guard in Peking as a channel of negotiations and settlement—a course adopted by others of the interested powers. Overtures of the empowered representatives of the Chinese Emperor have been considerately entertained.

RUSSIA'S PROPOSITION.

The Russian proposition looking to the restoration of the imperial power in Peking has been accepted as in full consonance with our own desires, for we have held and hold that effective reparation for wrongs suffered and an enduring settlement that will make their recurrence impossible can best be brought about under an authority which the Chinese Nation reverences and obeys. While so doing we forego no jot of our undoubted right to exact exemplary and deterrent punishment of the responsible authors and abettors of the criminal acts whereby we and other nations have suffered grievous injury.

For the real culprits, the evil counselors who have misled the imperial judgment and diverted the sovereign authority to their own guilty ends, full expiation becomes imperative within the rational limits of retributive justice. Regarding this as the initial condition of an acceptable settlement between China and the powers, I said in my message of Oct. 18 to the Chinese Emperor:

"I trust that negotiations may begin so soon as we and the other offended Governments shall be effectively satisfied of your Majesty's ability and power to treat with just severity the principal offenders, who are doubly culpable, not alone toward the foreigners, but toward your Majesty, under whose rule the purpose of China to dwell in concord with the world had hitherto found expression in the welcome and protection assured to strangers."

BASES OF NEGOTIATION.

Taking, as a point of departure, the imperial edict appointing Earl Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching plenipotentiaries to arrange a settlement, and the edict of Sept. 25, whereby certain high officials were designated for punishment, this Government has moved, in concert with the other powers, toward the opening of negotiations, which Mr. Conger, assisted by Mr. Rockhill, has been authorized to conduct on behalf of the United States.

General bases of negotiation formulated by the Government of the French Republic have been accepted with certain reservations as to details, made necessary by our own circumstances, but, like similar reservations by other powers, open to discussion in the progress of the negotiations. The disposition of the Emperor's Government to admit liability for wrongs done to foreign Governments and their nationals, and to act upon such additional designation of the guilty persons as the foreign Ministers at Peking may be in a position to make, gives hope of a complete settlement of all questions involved, assuring foreign rights of residence and intercourse on terms of equality for all the world.

I regard as one of the essential factors of a durable adjustment the securement of adequate guarantees for liberty of faith, since insecurity of those natives who may embrace alien creeds is a scarcely less effectual assault upon the rights of foreign worship and teaching than would be the direct invasion thereof.

INDEMNITY AND GUARANTEES.

The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizens is a question of grave concern. Measured in money alone, a sufficient reparation may prove to be beyond the ability of China to meet. All the powers concur in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the dismemberment of the empire. I am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for foreign rights and immunities, and, most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representatives.

The Government of Russia has put forward a suggestion, that in the event of protracted divergence of views in regard to indemnities the matter may be relegated to the Court of Arbitration at The Hague. I favorably incline to this, believing that high tribunal could not fail to reach a solution no less conducive to the stability and enlarged prosperity of China itself than immediately beneficial to the powers.

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Ratifications of a treaty of extradition with the Argentine Republic were exchanged on June 2 last.

While the Austro-Hungarian Government has in the many cases that have been reported of the arrest of our naturalized citizens for alleged evasion of military service faithfully observed the provisions of the treaty and released such persons from military obligations, it has in some instances expelled those whose presence in the community of their origin was asserted to have a pernicious influence. Representations have been made against this course whenever its adoption has appeared unduly onerous.

We have been urgently solicited by Belgium to ratify the international convention of June, 1899, amendatory of the previous convention of 1890 in respect to the regulation of the liquor trade in Africa. Compliance was necessarily withheld, in the absence of the advice and consent of the Senate thereto. The principle involved has the cordial sympathy of this Government, which in the revisionary negotiations advocated more drastic measures, and I would gladly see its extension, by international agreement, to the restriction of the liquor traffic with all uncivilized peoples, especially in the Western Pacific.

A conference will be held at Brussels Dec. 11, 1900, under the convention for the protection of industrial property, concluded at Paris March 20, 1883, to which delegates from this country have been appointed. Any lessening of the difficulties that our inventors encounter in obtaining patents abroad for their inventions and that our farmers, manufacturers, and merchants may have in the protection of their trade marks is worthy of careful consideration, and your attention will be called to the results of the conference at the proper time.

In the interest of expanding trade between this country and South America, efforts have been made during the past year to conclude conventions with the southern republics for the enlargement of postal facilities. Two such agreements were signed with Bolivia on April 24, of which that establishing the money order system is undergoing certain changes suggested by the Post Office Department. A treaty of extradition with that country, signed on the same day, is before the Senate.

TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

A boundary dispute between Brazil and Bolivia over the territory of Acre is in a fair way of friendly adjustment, a protocol signed in December, 1899, having agreed on a definite frontier and provided for its demarkation by a joint commission.

Conditions in Brazil have weighed heavily on our export trade to that country in marked contrast to the favorable conditions upon which Brazilian products are admitted into our markets. Urgent representations have been made to that Government on the subject, and some amelioration has been effected. We rely upon the reciprocal justice and good will of that Government to assure to us a further improvement in our commercial relations.

The convention signed May 24, 1897, for the final settlement of claims left in abeyance upon the dissolution of the commission of 1893, was at length ratified by the Chilean Congress and the supplemental commission has been organized.

It remains for the Congress to appropriate for the necessary expenses of the commission.

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It is gratifying to announce that the residual questions between Costa Rica and Nicaragua growing out of the award of President Cleveland in 1888 have been adjusted through the choice of an American engineer, Gen. E. P. Alexander, as umpire to run the disputed line. His task has been accomplished to the satisfaction of both contestants.

A revolution in the Dominican Republic toward the close of last year resulted in the installation of President Jimenez, whose Government was formally recognized in January. Since then final payment has been made of the American claim in regard to the Ozama Bridge.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The year of the exposition has been fruitful in occasions for displaying the good will that exists between this country and France. This great competition brought together from every nation the best in natural productions, industry, science, and the arts, submitted in generous rivalry to a judgment made all the more searching because of that rivalry. The extraordinary increase of exportations from this country during the past three years and the activity with which our inventions and wares had invaded new markets caused much interest to centre upon the American exhibit, and every encouragement was offered in the way of space and facilities to permit of its being comprehensive as a whole and complete in every part.

It was, however, not an easy task to assemble exhibits that could fitly illustrate our diversified resources and manufactures. Singularly enough, our National prosperity lessened the incentive to exhibit. The dealer in raw materials knew that the user must come to him; the great factories with difficulty were surrounded and attacked. The mission compounds were abandoned, their inmates taking refuge in the British Legation, where all the other legations and guards gathered for more effective defense. Four hundred persons were crowded in its narrow compass. Two thousand native converts were assembled in a near-by palace under protection of the foreigners. Lines of defense were strengthened, trenches dug, barricades raised, and preparations made to stand a siege, which at once began.

From June 20 until July 17, writes Minister Conger, "there was scarcely an hour during which there was not firing upon some part of our lines and into some of the legations, varying from a single shot to a general fire and continuous attack along the whole line." Artillery was placed around the legations and on the overlooking palace walls, and thousands of 3-inch shot and shell were fired, destroying some buildings and damaging all. So quickly did the balls rain that, when the ammunition of the besieged ran low, five quarts of Chinese bullets were gathered in an hour in one compound and recast.

Attempts were made to burn the legations by setting neighboring houses on fire, but the flames were successfully fought off, although the Austrian, Belgian, Italian, and Dutch legations were then and subsequently burned. With the aid of the native converts, directed by the missionaries, to whose helpful co-operation Mr. Conger awards unstinted praise, the British Legation was made a veritable fortress. The British Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, was chosen general commander of the defense, with the Secretary of the American Legation, Mr. E. G. Squires, as chief of staff.

To save life and ammunition the besieged sparingly returned the incessant fire of the Chinese soldiery, fighting only to repel attack or make an occasional successful sortie for strategic advantage, such as that of fifty-five American, British, and Russian marines, led by Capt. Myers of the United States Marine Corps, which resulted in the capture of a formidable barricade on the wall that gravely menaced the American position. It was held to the last, and proved an invaluable acquisition, because commanding the water gate through which the relief column entered.

During the siege the defenders lost sixty-five killed, 135 wounded, and seven by disease—the last all children.

A RIFT IN THE CLOUDS.

On July 14 the besieged had their first communication with the Tsung-li-Yamen, from whom a mesage came inviting to a conference, which was declined. Correspondence, however, ensued, and a sort of armistice was agreed upon, which stopped the bombardment and lessened the rifle fire for a time. Even then no protection whatever was afforded, nor any aid given, save to send to the legations a small supply of fruit and three sacks of flour.

Indeed, the only communication had with the Chinese Government related to the occasional delivery or dispatch of a telegram or to the demands of the Tsung-li-Yamen for the withdrawal of the legations to the coast under escort. Not only are the protestations of the Chinese Government that it protected and succored the legations positively contradicted, but irresistible proof accumulates that the attacks upon them were made by Imperial troops, regularly uniformed, armed, and officered, belonging to the command of Jung Lu, the Imperial Commander in Chief. Decrees encouraging the Boxers, organizing them under prominent Imperial officers, provisioning them, and even granting them large sums in the name of the Empress Dowager, are known to exist. Members of the Tsung-li-Yamen who counseled protection of the foreigners were beheaded. Even in the distant provinces men suspected of foreign sympathy were put to death, prominent among these being Chang Yenhoon, formerly Chinese Minister in Washington.

With the negotiation of the partial armistice of July 14, proceeding which was doubtless promoted by the representations of the Chinese Envoy in Washington, the way was opened for the conveyance to Mr. Conger of a test message sent by the Secretary of State through the kind offices of Minister Wu-Ting-Fang. Mr. Conger's reply, dispatched from Peking on July 18 through the same channel, afforded to the outside world the first tidings that the inmates of the legations were still alive and hoping for succor.

This news stimulated the preparations for a joint relief expedition in numbers sufficient to overcome the resistance which for a month had been organizing between Taku and the capital. Reinforcements sent by all the co-operating Governments were constantly arriving. The United States contingent, hastily assembled from the Philippines or dispatched from this country, amounted to some 5,000 men, under the able command first of the lamented Col. Liscum, and afterward of Gen. Chaffee.

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than $50,000, and 103 with capital of $50,000 or more.

It is worthy of mention that the greater number of banks being organized under the new law are in sections where the need of banking facilities has been most pronounced. Iowa stands first, with thirty banks of the smaller class, while Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and the middle and western sections of the country have also availed themselves largely of the privileges under the new law.

A large increase in National bank-note circulation has resulted from the provision of the act which permits National banks to issue circulating notes to the par value of the United States bonds deposited as security instead of only 90 per cent. thereof, as heretofore. The increase in circulating notes from March 14 to Nov. 30 is $77,889,370.

The party in power is committed to such legislation as will better make the currency responsive to the varying needs of business at all seasons and in all sections.

GROWTH OF FOREIGN TRADE.

Our foreign trade shows a remarkable record of commercial and industrial progress. The total of imports and exports for the first time in the history of the country exceed two billions of dollars. The exports are greater than they have ever been before, the total for the fiscal year 1900 being $1,394,483,082, an increase over 1899 of $167,459,780, an increase over 1898 of $183,089,732, over 1897 of $343,489,526, and greater than 1896 by $511,876,144.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being $433,851,756, against $339,592,146 in 1899, an increase of 28 per cent.

Agricultural products were also exported during 1900 in greater volume than in 1899, the total for the year being $835,868,123, against $784,776,142 in 1899.

The imports for the year amounted to $849,941,158, an increase over 1899 of $152,702,635. This increase is largely in materials for manufacture, and is in response to the rapid development of manufacturing in the United States. While there was imported for use in manufactures in 1900 material to the value of $75,765,972 in excess of 1899, it is reassuring to observe that there is a tendency toward decrease in the importation of articles manufactured ready for consumption, which in 1900 formed 15.17 per cent of the total imports, against 15.51 per cent. in 1899, and 21.09 per cent. in 1896.

URGES TAX REDUCTION.

I recommend that the Congress at its present session reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in the sum of $30,000,000. This reduction should be secured by the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people.

I specially urge that there be included in whatever reduction be made the legacy tax bequests for public uses of a literary, educational, or charitable character.

AID TO MERCHANT MARINE.

American vessels during the past three years have carried about 9 per cent. of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest, part of American trade. The remarkable growth of our steel industries, the progress of shipbuilding for the domestic trade, and our steadily maintained expenditures for the Navy have created an opportunity to place the United States in the first rank of commercial maritime powers.

Besides realizing a proper National aspiration this will mean the establishment and healthy growth along all our coasts of a distinctive National industry, expanding the field for the profitable employment of labor and capital. It will increase the transportation facilities and reduce freight charges on the vast volume of products brought from the interior to the seaboard for export, and will strengthen an arm of the National defense upon which the founders of the Government and their successors have relied. In again urging immediate action by the Congress on measures to promote American shipping and foreign trade, I direct attention to the recommendations on the subject in previous messages, and particularly to the opinion expressed in the message of 1898:

"I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and upbuild our seacarrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture, which, with the increase of the Navy, mean more work and wages to our countrymen, are well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world."

The attention of the Congress is invited to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report for legislation in behalf of the Revenue Cutter Service, and favorable action is urged.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

In my last annual message to the Congress I called attention to the necessity for early action to remedy such evils as might be found to exist in connection with combinations of capital organized into trusts, and again invite attention to my discussion of the subject at that time, which concluded with these words:

"It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several States is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity, founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations, may be obtained, and that means may be found for the Congress, within the limitations of its Constitutional power, so to supplement an effective code of State legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred.

"The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the Congress, resulting in wise and judicious action."

Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious, and which are within Federal jurisdiction, should be promptly applied by the Congress.

PROGRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

In my last annual message I dwelt at some length upon the condition of affairs in the Philippines. While seeking to impress upon you that the grave responsibility of the future government of those islands rests with the Congress of the United States, I abstained from recommending at that time a specific and final form of government for the territory actually held by the United States forces, and in which as long as insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. I stated my purpose, until the Congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, to use the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats, placing to that end at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of the Congress and the people have provided. No contrary expression of the will of the Congress having been made, I have steadfastly pursued the purpose so declared, employing the civil arm as well toward the accomplishment of pacification and the institution of local Governments within the lines of authority and law.

Progress in the hoped-for direction has been favorable. Our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the Islands, so opening the organized forces of the insurgents and carrying order and administration to the authority of the municipal governments. What opposition remains is for the most part scattered, obeying no concerted plan of strategic action, operating only by the methods common to the traditions of guerrilla warfare, which, while ineffective to alter the general control now established, are still sufficient to beget insecurity among the populations that have felt the good results of our control and thus defer the conferment upon them of the fuller measure of local self-government, of education, and of industrial and agricultural development which we stand ready to give them.

By the Spring of this year the effective opposition of the organized Tagals to the authority of the United States was virtually ended, thus opening the door for the extension of a stable administration over much of the territory of the archipelago. Desiring to bring this about, I appointed in March last a civil commission, composed of the Hon. William H. Taft of Ohio, Prof. Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, the Hon. Luke I. Wright of Tennessee, the Hon. Henry C. Ide of Vermont, and Prof. Bernard Moses of California. The aims of their mission and the scope of their authority are clearly set forth in my instructions of April 7, 1900, addressed to the Secretary of War, to be transmitted to them:

THE COMMISSION'S ORDERS.

"In the message transmitted to the Congress on the 5th of December, 1899, I said, speaking of the Philippine Islands: 'As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands.'

"To give effect to the intention thus expressed, I have appointed the Hon. William H. Taft of Ohio, Prof. Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, the Hon. Luke I. Wright of Tennessee, the Hon. Henry C. Ide of Vermont, and Prof. Bernard Moses of California Commisssioners to the Philippine Islands to continue and perfect the work of organizing and establishing civil government already commenced by the military authorities, subject in all respects to any laws which Congress may hereafter enact.

"The Commissioners named will meet and act as a board, and the Hon. William H. Taft is designated as President of the board. It is probable that the transfer of authority from military commanders to civil officers will be gradual and will occupy a considerable period. Its successful accomplishment and the maintenance of peace and order in the meantime will require the most perfect co-operation between the civil and military authorities in the island, and both should be directed during the transition period by the same executive department. The commission will therefore report to the Secretary of War, and all their action will be subject to your approval and control.

"You will instruct the commission to proceed to the City of Manila, where they will make their principal office, and to communicate with the Military Governor of the Philippine Islands, whom you will at the same time direct to render to them every assistance within his power in the performance of their duties. Without hampering them by too specific instructions, they should in general be enjoined, after making themselves familiar with the conditions and needs of the country, to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, order, and loyalty.

"The next subject in order of importance should be the organization of government in the larger administrative divisions corresponding to counties, departments, or provinces, in which the common interests of many or several municipalities fall within the same tribal lines, or the same natural geographical limits, may best be subserved by common administration. Whenever the commission is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the islands is such that the central administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control they will report that conclusion to you, with their recommendations as to the form of central government to be established for the purpose of taking over the control.

"Beginning with the 1st day of September, 1900, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval, through the Secretary of War, that part of the power of government in the Philippine Islands which is of a legislative nature is to be transferred from the Military Governor of the islands to this commission, to be thereafter exercised by them in the place and stead of the Military Governor, under such rules and regulations as you shall prescribe, until the establishment of the civil central government for the islands contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph, or until Congress shall otherwise provide. Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders, having the effect of law, for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs duties, and imposts; the appropriation and expenditure of public funds of the islands; the establishment of an educational system throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments, and all other matters of a civil nature for which the Military Governor is now competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character.

"The commission will also have power during the same period to appoint to office such officers for the judicial, educational, and civil service systems and in the municipal and departmental governments as shall be provided for. Until the complete transfer of control the Military Governor will remain the chief executive head of the government of the islands, and will exercise the executive authority now possessed by him and not herein expressly assigned to the commission, subject, however, to the rules and orders enacted by the commission in the exercise of the legislative powers conferred upon them. In the meantime the municipal and departmental governments will continue to report to the Military Governor and be subject to his administrative supervision and control, under your direction, but that supervision and control will be confined within the narrowest limits consistent with the requirement that the powers of government in the municipalities and departments shall be honestly and effectively exercised and that law and order and individual freedom shall be maintained.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

"All legislative rules and orders, establishments of government, and appointments to office by the commission will take effect immediately, or at such times as they shall designate, subject to your approval and action upon the coming in of the commission's reports, which are to be made from time to time as their action is taken. Wherever civil governments are constituted under the direction of the commission such military posts, garrisons, and forces will be continued for the suppression of insurrection and brigandage and the maintenance of law and order as the military commander shall deem requisite, and the military forces shall be at all times subject under his orders to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of their authority.

"In the establishment of municipal governments the commission will take as the basis of their work the governments established by the Military Governor under his order of Aug. 8, 1899, and under the report of the board constituted by the Military Governor by his order of Jan. 29, 1900, to formulate and report a plan of municipal government, of which his Honor Cayetano Arellano, President of the Audiencia, was Chairman, and they will give to the conclusions of that board the weight and consideration which the high character and distinguished abilities of its members justify.

POWERS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

"In the constitution of departmental and provincial Governments they will give especial attention to the existing Government of the Island of Negros, constituted, with the approval of the people of that island, under the order of the Military Governor of July 22, 1899, and after verifying so far as may be practicable the reports of the successful working of that Government they will be guided in the experience thus acquired so far as it may be applicable to the condition existing in other portions of the Philippines. They will avail themselves, to the fullest degree practicable, of the conclusions reached by the previous commission to the Philippines.

"In the distribution of powers among the governments organized by the commission, the presumption is always to be in favor of the smaller subdivision, so that all the powers which can properly be exercised by the Municipal Government shall be vested in that Government, and all the powers of a more general character which can be exercised by the Departmental Government shall be vested in that Government, and so that on the governmental system, which is the result of the process, the central Government of the islands, following the example of the distribution of the powers between the States and the National Government of the United States, shall have no direct administration except of matters of purely general concern, and shall have only such supervision and control over local Governments as may be necessary to secure and enforce faithful and efficient administration by local officers.

NATIVES TO SELECT OFFICERS.

"The many different degrees of civilization and varieties of custom and capacity among the people of the different islands preclude very definite instruction as to the part which the people shall take in the selection of their own officers; but these general rules are to be observed: That in all cases the municipal officers who administer the local affairs of the people are to be selected by the people, and that wherever officers of more extended jurisdiction are to be selected in any way, natives of the islands are to be preferred, and if they can be found competent and willing to perform the duties, they are to receive the offices in preference to any others.

"It will be necessary to fill some offices for the present with Americans which after a time may well be filled by natives of the islands. As soon as practicable a system for ascertaining the merit and fitness of candidates for civil office should be put in force. An indispensable qualification for all offices and positions of trust and authority in the islands must be absolute and unconditional loyalty to the United States, and absolute and unhampered authority and power to remove and punish any officer deviating from that standard must at all times be retained in the hands of the central authority of the islands.

"In all the forms of government and administrative provisions which they are authorized to prescribe the commission should bear in mind that the government which they are establishing is designed not for our satisfaction, or for the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, peace, and prosperity of the people of the Philippine Islands, and the measures adopted should be made to conform to their customs, their habits, and even their prejudices, to the fullest extent consistent with the accomplishment of the indispensable requisites of just and effective government.

"At the same time the commission should bear in mind, and the people of the islands should be made plainly to understand, that there are certain great principles of government which have been made the basis of our governmental system which we deem essential to the rule of law and the maintenance of individual freedom, and of which they have, unfortunately, been denied the experience possessed by us; that there are also certain practical rules of government which we have found to be essential to the preservation of these great principles of liberty and law, and that these principles and these rules of government must be established and maintained in their islands for the sake of their liberty and happiness, however much they may conflict with the customs or laws of procedure with which they are familiar.

SOME INVIOLABLE RULES.

"It is evident that the most enlightened thought of the Philippine Islands fully appreciates the importance of these principles and rules, and they will inevitably within a short time command universal assent. Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines, therefore, must be imposed these inviolable rules:

"That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder or ex-post facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the rights of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed.

CHURCH'S TITLE TO PROPERTY.

"It will be the duty of the commission to make a thorough investigation into the titles to the large tracts of land held or claimed by individuals or by religious orders; into the justice of the claims and complaints made against such landholders by the people of the island or any part of the people, and to seek by wise and peaceable measures a just settlement of the controversies and redress of wrongs which have caused strife and bloodshed in the past. In the performance of this duty the commission is enjoined to see that no injustice is done; to have regard for substantial rights and equity, disregarding technicalities so far as substantial rights are concerned, and to observe the following rules:

"That the provision of the treaty of Paris pledging the United States to the protection of all rights of property in the islands, and as well the principle of our own Government, which prohibits the taking of private property without due process of law, shall not be violated; that the welfare of the people of the islands, which should be a paramount consideration, shall be attained consistently with this rule of property right; that if it becomes necessary for the public interest of the people of the islands to dispose of claims to property which the commission finds to be not lawfully acquired and held, disposition shall be made thereof by due legal procedure in which there shall be full opportunity for fair and impartial hearing and judgment; that if the same public interests require the extinguishment of property rights lawfully acquired and held due compensation shall be made out of the public treasury therefor; that no form of religion and no minister of religion shall be forced upon any community or upon any citizen of the islands; that, upon the other hand, no minister of religion shall be interfered with or molested in following his calling, and that the separation between State and Church shall be real, entire, and absolute.

EDUCATION AND TAXES.

"It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend, and, as they find occasion, to improve, the system of education already inaugurated by the military authorities. In doing this they should regard as of first importance the extension of a system of primary education which shall be free to all, and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship, and for the ordinary avocations of a civilized community. This instruction shall be given in the first instance in every part of the islands in the language of the people. In view of the great number of languages spoken by the different tribes, it is especially important to the prosperity of the islands that a common medium of communication may be established, and it is obviously desirable that this medium should be the English language. Especial attention should be at once given to affording full opportunity to all the people of the islands to acquire the use of the English language.

"It may be well that the main changes which should be made in the system of taxation and in the body of the laws under which the people are governed, except such changes as have already been made by the military Government, should be relegated to the civil Government which is to be established under the auspices of the commission. It will, however, be the duty of the commission to inquire diligently as to whether there are any further changes which ought not to be delayed, and, if so, they are authorized to make such changes, subject to your approval. In doing so they are to bear in mind that taxes which tend to penalize or repress industry and enterprise are to be avoided; that provisions for taxation should be simple, so that they may be understood by the people; that they should affect the fewest practicable subjects of taxation which will serve for the general purposes of the burden.

"The main body of the laws which regulate the rights and obligations of the people should be maintained with as little interference as possible. Changes made should be mainly in procedure, and in the criminal laws, to secure speedy and impartial trials, and, at the same time, effective administration and respect for individual rights.

"In dealing with the uncivilized tribes of the islands the commission should adopt the same course followed by Congress in permitting the tribes of our North American Indians to maintain their tribal organization and government, and under which many of those tribes are now living in peace and contentment, surrounded by a civilization to which they are unable or unwilling to conform. Such tribal governments should however be subjected to wise and firm regulation, and, without undue or petty interference, constant and active effort should be exercised to prevent barbarous practices and introduce civilized customs.

AMERICA'S OBLIGATION.

"Upon all officers and employes of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe not merely the material, but the personal and social rights of the people of the islands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other.

"The articles of capitulation of the City of Manila on the 13th of August, 1898, concluded with these words:

"'This city, its inhabitants, its churches, and religious worship, its educational establishments, and its private property of all descriptions are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American Army.'

"I believe that this pledge has been faithfully kept. As high and sacred an obligation rests upon the Government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise, firm, and unselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity to all the people of the Philippine Islands. I charge this commission to labor for the full performance of this obligation, which concerns the honor and conscience of their country, in the firm hope that through their labors all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set their land under the sovereignty and the protection of the people of the United States."

Coincidently with the entrance of the commission upon its labors I caused to be issued by Gen. MacArthur, the Military Governor of the Philippines, on June 21, 1900, a proclamation of amnesty in generous terms, of which many of the insurgents took advantage, among them a number of important leaders.

GENEROUS LAWS FOR FILIPINOS.

This commission, composed of eminent citizens representing the diverse geographical and political interests of the country, and bringing to their task the ripe fruits of long and intelligent service in educational, administrative, and judicial careers, made great progress from the outset. As early as Aug. 21, 1900, it submitted a preliminary report, which will be laid before the Congress, and from which it appears that already the good effects of returning order are felt; that business interrupted by hostilities is improving as peace extends; that a larger area is under sugar cultivation than ever before; that the customs revenues are greater than at any time during the Spanish rule; that economy and efficiency in the military administration have created a surplus fund of $6,000,000, available for needed public improvements; that a stringent civil service law is in preparation; that railroad communications are expanding, opening up rich districts, and that a comprehensive scheme of education is being organized.

Later reports from the commission show yet more encouraging advance toward insuring the benefits of liberty and good government to the Filipinos, in the interest of humanity and with the aim of building up an enduring, self-supporting, and self-administering community in those far Eastern seas. I would impress upon the Congress that whatever legislation may be enacted in respect to the Philippine Islands should be along these generous lines. The fortune of war has thrown upon this Nation an unsought trust which should be unselfishly discharged, and devolved upon this Government a moral as well as material responsibility toward these millions whom we have freed from an oppressive yoke.

I have on another occasion called the Filipinos "the wards of the Nation." Our obligation as guardian was not lightly assumed; it must not be otherwise than honestly fulfilled, aiming first of all to benefit those who have come under our fostering care. It is our duty so to treat them that our flag may be no less beloved in the mountains of Luzon and the fertile zones of Mindanao and Negros than it is at home, that there as here it shall be the revered symbol of liberty, enlightenment, and progress in every avenue of development.

The Filipinos are a race quick to learn and to profit by knowledge. He would be rash who, with the teachings of contemporaneous history in view, would fix a limit to the degree of culture and advancement yet within the reach of these people if our duty toward them be faithfully performed.

PUBLIC LANDS IN PORTO RICO.

The civil Government of Porto Rico provided for by the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, is in successful operation. The courts have been established. The Governor and his associates, working intelligently and harmoniously, are meeting with commendable success.

On the 6th of November a general election was held in the island for members of the Legislature, and the body elected has been called to convene on the first Monday of December.

I recommend that legislation be enacted by the Congress conferring upon the Secretary of the Interior supervision over the public lands in Porto Rico, and that he be directed to ascertain the location and quantity of lands belonging to which remained in the Crown of Spain at the date of cession of Porto Rico to the United States, and that appropriations necessary for surveys be made, and that the methods of the disposition of such lands be prescribed by law.

EVENTS IN CUBA.

On the 25th of July, 1900, I directed that a call be issued for an election in Cuba for members of a Constitutional Convention to frame a constitution as a basis for a stable and independent government in the island. In pursuance thereof the Military Governor issued the following instructions:

"Whereas, the Congress of the United States by its joint resolution of April 20, 1898, declared

"'That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

"'That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people';

"And whereas, the people of Cuba have established Municipal Governments, deriving their authority from the suffrages of the people given under just and equal laws, and are now ready in like manner to proceed to the establishment of a General Government, which shall assume and exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, and control over the island:

"Therefore, it is ordered that a general election be held in the Island of Cuba on the third Saturday of September, in the year 1900, to elect delegates to a convention to meet in the City of Havana at 12 o'clock noon on the first Monday of November, in the year 1900, to frame and adopt a constitution for the people of Cuba, and as part thereof to provide for and agree with the Government of the United States upon the relations to exist between that Government and the Government of Cuba, and to provide for the election by the people of officers under such constitution and the transfer of government to the officers so elected.

"The election will be held in the several voting precincts of the island under, and pursuant to, the provisions of the electoral law of April 18, 1900, and the amendments thereof."

The election was held on the 15th of September, and the convention assembled on the 5th of November, 1900, and is now in session.

In calling the convention to order, the Military Governor of Cuba made the following statement:

"As Military Governor of the island, representing the President of the United States, I call this convention to order.

"It will be your duty, first, to frame and adopt a constitution for Cuba, and when that has been done to formulate what in your opinion ought to be the relations between Cuba and the United States.

"The constitution must be adequate to secure a stable, orderly, and free government.

"When you have formulated the relations which in your opinion ought to exist between Cuba and the United States, the Government of the United States will doubtless take such action on its part as shall lead to a final and authoritative agreement between the people of the two countries to the promotion of their common interests.

"All friends of Cuba will follow your deliberations with the deepest interest, earnestly desiring that you shall reach just conclusions, and that by the dignity, individual self-restraint, and wise conservatism which shall characterize your proceedings the capacity of the Cuban people for representative government may be signally illustrated.

"The fundamental distinction between true representative government and dictatorship is that in the former every representative of the people, in whatever office, confines himself strictly within the limits of his defined powers. Without such restraint there can be no free constitutional government.

"Under the order pursuant to which you have been elected and convened, you have no duty and no authority to take part in the present government of the island. Your powers are strictly limited by the terms of that order."

When the convention concludes its labors I will transmit to the Congress the constitution as framed by the convention for its consideration and for such action as it may deem advisable.

CABLE TO MANILA.

I renew the recommendation made in my special message of Feb. 10, 1899, as to the necessity for cable communication between the United States and Hawaii, with extension to Manila. Since then circumstances have strikingly emphasized this need. Surveys have shown the entire feasibility of a chain of cables which at each stopping place shall touch on American territory, so that the system shall be under our own complete control. Manila once within telegraphic reach, connection with the systems of the Asiatic coast would open increased and profitable opportunities for a more direct cable route from our shores to the Orient than is now afforded by the transatlantic. Continental, and transasian lines I urge attention to this important matter.

AN ARMY OF 100,000.

The present strength of the army is 100,000 men—65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers. Under the act of March 2, 1899, on the 30th of June next the present volunteer force will be discharged and the regular army will be reduced to 2,447 officers and 29,025 enlisted men.

In 1888 a Board of Officers convened by President Cleveland adopted a comprehensive scheme of coast-defense fortifications, which involved the outlay of something over $100,000,000. This plan received the approval of the Congress, and since then regular appropriations have been made, and the work of fortification has steadily progressed.

More than $60,000,000 have been invested in a great number of forts and guns, with all the complicated and scientific machinery and electrical appliances necessary for their use. The proper care of this extensive machinery requires men trained in its use. The number of men necessary to perform this duty alone is ascertained by the War Department, at a minimum allowance, to be 18,420.

There are fifty-eight or more military posts in the United States other than the coast-defense fortifications.

The number of these posts is being constantly increased by the Congress. More than $22,000,000 have been expended in building and equipment, and they can only be cared for by the regular army. The posts now in existence and others to be built provide for accommodations for, and if fully garrisoned require, 26,000 troops. Many of these posts are along our frontier or at important strategic points, the occupation of which is necessary.

We have in Cuba between 5,000 and 6,000 troops. For the present our troops in that island cannot be withdrawn or materially diminished, and certainly not until the conclusion of the labors of the Constitutional Convention now in session and a government provided by the new constitution shall have been established and its stability assured.

In Porto Rico we have reduced the garrisons to 1,636, which includes 979 native troops. There is no room for further reduction here.

60,000 FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

We will be required to keep a considerable force in the Philippine Islands for some time to come. From the best information obtainable we will need there for the immediate future from 45,000 to 60,000 men. I am sure the number may be reduced as the insurgents shall come to acknowledge the authority of the United States, of which there are assuring indications.

It must be apparent that we will require an army of about 60,000, and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the President should have authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000. Included in this number authority should be given to raise native troops in the Philippines up to 15,000, which the Taft commission believe will be more effective in detecting and suppressing guerrillas, assassins, and ladrones than our own soldiers.

The full discussion of this subject by the Secretary of War in his annual report is called to your earnest attention.

I renew the recommendation made in my last annual message that the Congress provide a special medal of honor for the volunteers, regulars, sailors, and marines on duty in the Philippines who voluntarily remained in the service after their terms of enlistment had expired.

I favor the recommendation of the Secretary of War for the detail of officers from the line of the army when vacancies occur in the Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department, Quartermaster's Department, Subsistence Department, Pay Department, Ordnance Department, and Signal Corps.

The army cannot be too highly commended for its faithful and effective service in active military operations in the field and the difficult work of civil administration.

GROWTH OF POSTAL SERVICE.

The continued and rapid growth of the postal service is a sure index of the great and increasing business activity of the country. Its most striking new development is the extension of rural free delivery. This has come almost wholly within the last year. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1899-1900 the number of routes in operation was only 391, and most of these had been running less than twelve months. On the 15th of November, 1900, the number had increased to 2,614, reaching into forty-four States and Territories, and serving a population of 1,801,524. The number of applications now pending and awaiting action nearly equals all those granted up to the present time, and by the close of the current fiscal year about 4,000 routes will have been established, providing for the daily delivery of mails at the scattered homes of about three and a half millions of rural population.

This service ameliorates the isolation of farm life, conduces to good roads, and quickens and extends the dissemination of general information. Experience thus far has tended to allay the apprehension that it would be so expensive as to forbid its general adoption or make it a serious burden. Its actual application has shown that it increases postal receipts, and can be accompanied by reductions in other branches of the service, so that the augmented revenues and the accomplished savings together materially reduce the net costs. The evidences which point to these conclusions are presented in detail in the annual report of the Postmaster General, which, with its recommendations, is commended to the consideration of the Congress. The full development of this special service, however, requires such a large outlay of money that it should be undertaken only after careful study and thorough understanding of all that it involves.

NAVY RECOMMENDATIONS.

Very efficient service has been rendered by the Navy in connection with the insurrection in the Philippines and the recent disturbances in China.

A very satisfactory settlement has been made of the long-pending question of the manufacture of armor plate. A reasonable price has been secured, and the necessity for a Government armor plant avoided.

I approve the recommendations of the Secretary for new vessels and for additional officers and men which the required increase of the Navy makes necessary. I commend to the favorable action of the Congress the measure now pending for the erection of a statue to the memory of the late Admiral David D. Porter. I commend also the establishment of a National naval reserve and of the grade of Vice Admiral. Provision should be made, as recommended by the Secretary, for suitable rewards for special merit. Many officers who rendered the most distinguished service during the recent war with Spain have received in return no recognition from the Congress.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The total area of public lands, as given by the Secretary of the Interior, is approximately 1,071,881,662 acres, of which 917,135,880 acres are undisposed of, and 154,745,782 acres have been reserved for various purposes. The public lands disposed of during the year amount to 13,453,887.96 acres, including 62,423.09 acres of Indian lands, an increase of 4,271,474.80 over the preceding year. The total receipts from the sale of public lands during the fiscal year were $4,379,758.10, an increase of $1,309,620.76 over the preceding year.

The results obtained from our forest policy have demonstrated its wisdom and the necessity in the interest of the public for its continuance and increased appropriations by the Congress for the carrying on of the work. On June 30, 1900, there were thirty-seven forest reserves, created by Presidential proclamations under Section 24 of the Act of March 3, 1891, embracing an area of 46,425,529 acres.

During the past year the Olympic Reserve, in the State of Washington, was reduced 265,040 acres, leaving its present area at 1,023,840 acres. The Prescott Reserve, in Arizona, was increased from 10,240 acres to 423,680 acres, and the Big Horn Reserve, in Wyoming, was increased from 1,127,680 acres to 1,180,800 acres. A new reserve, the Santa Ynez, in California, embracing an area of 145,000 acres, was created during this year. On Oct. 10, 1900, the Crow Creek Forest Reserve, in Wyoming, was created, with an area of 56,320 acres.

PENSIONS AND PATENTS.

At the end of the fiscal year there were on the pension roll 993,529 names, a net increase of 2,010 over the fiscal year 1899. The number added to the rolls during the year was 45,344. The amount disbursed for army pensions during the year was $134,700,597.24, and for navy pensions $3,761,533.41, a total of $138,462,130.65, leaving an unexpended balance of $5,542,768.25 to be covered into the Treasury, which shows an increase over the previous year's expenditure of $107,077.70. There were 684 names added to the rolls during the year by special acts passed at the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

The act of May 9, 1900, among other things provides for an extension of income to widows pensioned under said act to $250 per annum. The Secretary of the Interior believes that by the operations of this act the number of persons pensioned under it will increase and the increased annual payment for pensions will be between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

The Government justly appreciates the services of its soldiers and sailors by making pension payments liberal beyond precedent to them, their widows, and orphans.

There were 26,640 letters patent granted, including reissues and designs, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900; 1,660 trade marks, 682 labels, and 93 prints registered. The number of patents which expired was 19,988. The total receipts for patents were $1,358,228.35. The expenditures were $1,247,827.58, showing a surplus of $110,400.77.

SCHOOLS FOR ALASKA.

The attention of the Congress is called to the report of the Secretary of the Interior touching the necessity for the further establishment of schools in the Territory of Alaska, and favorable action is invited thereon.

DEVELOPMENTS OF HAWAII.

Much interesting information is given in the report of the Governor of Hawaii as to the progress and development of the islands during the period from July 7, 1898, the date of the approval of the joint resolution of the Congress providing for their annexation, up to April 30, 1900, the date of the approval of the act providing a government for the Territory, and thereafter.

The last Hawaiian census, taken in the year 1896, gives a total population of 109,020, of which 31,019 were native Hawaiians. The number of Americans reported was 8,485. The results of the Federal census, taken this year, show the islands to have a total population of 154,001, showing an increase over that reported in 1896 of 44,981, or 41.2 per cent.

There has been marked progress in the educational, agricultural, and railroad development of the islands.

In the Territorial act of April 30, 1900, Section 7 of said act repeals Chapter 34 of the Civil Laws of Hawaii, whereby the Government was to assist in encouraging and developing the agricultural resources of the republic, especially irrigation. The Governor of Hawaii recommends legislation looking to the development of such water supply as may exist on the public lands, with a view of promoting land settlement. The earnest consideration of the Congress is invited to this important recommendation and others, as embodied in the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

THE LAST CENSUS.

The Director of the Census states that the work in connection with the twelfth census is progressing favorably. This National undertaking, ordered by the Congress each decade, has finally resulted in the collection of an aggregation of statistical facts to determine the industrial growth of the country, its manufacturing and mechanical resources, its richness in mines and forests, the number of its agriculturists, their farms and products, its educational and religious opportunities, as well as questions pertaining to sociological conditions.

The labors of the officials in charge of the bureau indicate that the law of March 3, 1899, requiring the completion of the four important and most desired subjects, namely, population, agricultural, manufacturing, and vital statistics, will be completed within the prescribed limit.

The field work incident to the above inquiries is now practically finished, and as a result the population of the States and Territories, including the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska, has been announced. The growth of population during the last decade amounts to over 13,000,000, a greater numerical increase than in any previous census in the history of the country.

Bulletins will be issued as rapidly as possible giving the population by States and Territories, by minor civil divisions. Several announcements of this kind have already been made, and it is hoped that the list will be completed by Jan. 1. Other bulletins giving the results of the manufacturing and agricultural inquiries will be given to the public as rapidly as circumstances will admit.

The Director, while confident of his ability to complete the different branches of the undertaking in the allotted time, finds himself embarrassed by the lack of a trained force properly equipped for statistical work, thus raising the question whether in the interest of economy and a thorough execution of the census work there should not be retained in the Government employ a certain number of experts, not only to aid in the preliminary organization prior to the taking of the decennial census, but in addition to have the advantage in the field and office work of the force of trained assistants so facilitate the early completion of this enormous undertaking.

WANTS REAPPORTIONMENT.

I recommend that the Congress at its present session apportion representation among the several States as provided by the Constitution.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Department of Agriculture has been extending its work during the past year, reaching further for new varieties of seeds and plants; co-operating more fully with the States and Territories in research along useful lines; making progress in meteorological work relating to lines of wireless telegraphy and forecasts for oceangoing vessels; continuing inquiry as to animal disease; looking into the extent and character of food adulteration, outlining plans for the care, preservation, and intelligent harvesting of our wood lands; studying soils that producers may cultivate with better knowledge of conditions, and helping to clothe desert places with grasses suitable to our arid regions. Our island possessions are being considered that their peoples may be helped to produce the tropical products now so extensively brought into the United States. Inquiry into methods of improving our roads has been active during the year; help has been given to many localities, and scientific investigation of material in the States and Territories has been inaugurated. Irrigation problems in our semi-arid regions are receiving careful and increased consideration.

An extensive exhibit at Paris of the products of agriculture has made the peoples of many countries more familiar with the varied products of our fields and their comparative excellence.

The collection of statistics regarding our crops is being improved and sources of information are being enlarged, to the end that producers may have the earliest advices regarding crop conditions. There has never been a time when those for whom it was established have shown more appreciation of the services of the department.

ALIEN CONTRACT LAW.

In my annual message of Dec. 5, 1898, I called attention to the necessity for some amendment of the alien contract law. There still remain important features of the right-ful application of the eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration, and I again commend these subjects to the careful attention of the Congress.

CIVIL SERVICE.

That there may be secured the best service possible in the Philippine Islands, I have issued, under date of Nov. 20, 1900, the following order:

"The United States Civil Service Commission is directed to render such assistance as may be practicable to the Civil Service Board, created under the act of the United States Philippine Commission, for the establishment and maintenance of an honest and efficient civil service in the Philippine Islands, and for that purpose to conduct examinations for the civil service of the Philippine Islands, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the said board and the United States Civil Service Commission."

The Civil Service Commission is greatly embarrassed in its work for want of an adequate permanent force for clerical and other assistance. Its needs are fully set forth in the report. I invite attention to the report, and especially urge upon the Congress that this important bureau of the public service, which passes upon the qualifications and character of so large a number of the officers and employes of the Government, should be supported by all needed appropriations to secure promptness and efficiency.

HALL OF RECORDS.

I am very much impressed with the statement made by the heads of all the departments of the urgent necessity of a hall of public records. In every department building in Washington, so far as I am informed, the space for official records is not only exhausted, but the walls of rooms are lined with shelves, the middle floor space of

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 4, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON:.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.
Advertising Office, C. Wilkes, 20 Ludgate Hill.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year.....1.00
For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

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THE WORLD OUTSIDE.

The Philippine policy of the President, restated in his message, was made known to the people during the campaign. In his letter of acceptance Mr. McKINLEY embodied a large part of his instructions to the Taft Commission, and in that way and by further formal declarations he communicated to the electorate a knowledge of his views and his intentions. That communication was a pledge, a covenant, to deal unselfishly with the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, having regard for their interests and their advancement as rapidly as their capacities and the maintenance of our authority would permit toward the condition of self-support and self-administration. Having confidence in the good faith and in the wisdom and humanity of the President, the people renewed their grant of authority to him by re-electing him to the office of President. The issue of the Philippines had been made sharp and clear in the minds of the people by the challenges of Mr. BRYAN and his supporters, some of them men of great ability, sure of a hearing from the American people whenever they speak. The decision of the people was distinct and conclusive. No doubt remained of their confidence in the President and their willingness to leave the question of the Philippines to his wise discretion until such time as their representatives in Congress should assume jurisdiction by determining the political status of the Filipinos under the stipulations of the treaty of cession.

The message renews and emphasizes the pledges of the letter of acceptance. President McKINLEY evidently has in mind the near coming of the time when Congress will take under consideration the question of the Philippines. He impresses upon the legislative branch the necessity of adopting a policy that shall proceed along the generous lines of a purpose to assure "the benefits of liberty and good government to the Filipinos in the interests of humanity and with the aim of building up an enduring, self-supporting and self-administering community in those Far Eastern seas."

The irreconcilable anti-imperialists will find it hard to keep up an organization for the purpose of opposing this policy. There is somewhere in this country the mournful remnant of a society that denies the legitimacy of the present royal house of England and formally sighs for a Stuart restoration. Its cause is not more hopeless—and scarcely more amusingly unreal—than the principles of bogued anti-imperialism after the re-election of Mr. McKINLEY and his message to Congress, when, made bold and reckless by his new lease of power, he certainly would have uncovered his imperial designs if he had had any to uncover.

Of the other topics treated in the message, besides those of China and the Philippines, that lie outside the domain of our immediate domestic concerns, the isthmian canal is the most important. Americans who are sensitive about the honor of the Nation will note with satisfaction the President's recommendation that the Senate early give its attention to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. He might without impropriety have devoted more space and have given a more serious emphasis to this subject. We are not free to proceed with the canal until this convention is concluded. Any arrangement we may have under advisement with Nicaragua must be conditioned on the honorable abrogation of those provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that stand in the way of our independent action.

Many Presidents have recommended that the Federal courts should be authorized to take jurisdiction of crimes, now punishable only under State laws, against the persons or property of aliens, cases in which the responsibility of the Federal Government, under its treaties, to the government of the victim is clear, and yet can neither be openly avowed or honorably disclaimed. There ought to be some more decent way of dealing with mob outrages on Italians and Chinese than by semi-surreptitious gifts of money by Congress to the relatives of the victims. Foreign Governments cannot and ought not to be required to understand the delicate balance of powers between the States and the Federal Government. When the United States makes a treaty it ought to be in a position, by the exercise of its own authority, to punish crimes committed in violation of its agreements, without waiting for the action of the courts in States where possibly a loose and Populistic disregard of obligations may prevail. President McKINLEY renews the recommendation for Congressional action to correct this anomalous and evil condition.

THE PRESIDENT ON TAXATION.

The President is able to make a most remarkable showing of the condition of the finances and the business prosperity of the country. He could claim with entire accuracy, though he does not, that a great part of that prosperity would not have come to us had not his party taken the right side of the currency issue four years ago, and successfully maintained it before the people, and had not the certainty that the party would stand by the gold standard secured a renewal of success in the late election. That fact, while it is creditable to Mr. McKINLEY and to his party, also imposes a certain responsibility as to the policy of the Administration and the use to be made of the marvelous resources that taxation has accumulated in the Treasury.

At the present moment the net available balance in the Treasury over and above the gold reserve of $150,000,000 is, in round numbers, $140,000,000. The surplus revenue during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1900, was $80,000,000, and the estimated surplus for the current year, ending with next June, is as much more. That is to say that the taxes paid by the people in two years will have exceeded the needs of the Government by $160,000,000. Unquestionably that shows a degree of prosperity in the land that it would not be easy to match anywhere else in the world. But it does not show a rational adjustment of burdens. Taxes that are needed and needed for the very best of purposes are, nevertheless, taken from the earnings of the people, and are a definite drain on their productive capacity. But taxes that are not needed are inexcusable, and should be reduced at the earliest moment consistent with what are the likely legitimate demands of the Government. It is in this reduction and readjustment that the mind of the statesman is useful and can render the greatest service to his country. We are sorry to have to say that in our judgment the President neither recognizes the full obligation of the Government to ease the burden of taxation, nor, in the degree that he does recognize it, does he make reasonable recommendations as to the taxes to be taken off.

The President concludes his message as follows:

> In our great prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of extravagance in Government expenditures and appropriations, and the chosen representatives of the people will, I doubt not, furnish an example in their legislation of that wise economy which in a season of plenty husbands for the future. In this era of great business activity and opportunity, caution is not untimely. It will not abate, but strengthen, confidence. It will not retard, but promote, legitimate industrial and commercial expansion.

This admonition to economy is, unfortunately, accompanied by an urgent recommendation to pass the Ship Subsidy bill, which is in itself an extravagant use of the public funds, and which is, moreover, a diversion of those funds from public ends to private advantage. It is a measure that, under the cloak of protection to American industry, imposes on the producers of the country a tax for which they can receive no direct return and of which the effect will be rather to increase than to diminish the cost of transportation of their products. It is also a measure for the benefit of an industry that is already in a most prosperous condition, and that needs only the stimulation of open competition to develop indefinitely. Surely, this is an illogical and inequitable employment of the surplus contributions of the taxpayers.

Nor can we find the mind of the President more clear as to the lines in which the burden of taxation should be reduced. He is much impressed with the tendency of American trade to expand, and he devotes an earnest passage of his message to the principle of reciprocity, but when he comes to the reduction of taxes it is the internal revenue taxes that he would remove and not the import duties which have for their avowed purpose and their inevitable effect the restraint of mutual commerce. To continue the taxes on raw material, to shut out the products of foreign lands and restrict arbitrarily the choice of markets for our merchants and manufacturers, is not a good way to promote expansion of commerce or of production. It is plain that Mr. McKINLEY does not even yet appreciate the enormous vigor of the American Nation or its capacity to get on without the swaddling clothes of protection which now can only impede its growth.

OUR POLICY IN CHINA.

The President does not err in devoting the first and largest division of his message to the Chinese question. It is at the moment the most burning question in the whole round of our foreign, including our colonial, relations. And it is very much the most extensively misunderstood. To those Americans who have followed it with care, very much of the foreign misunderstanding appears to be willful. But there is a great deal of domestic misunderstanding also. And this is not for the most part willful, but the result of ignorance arising from inattention. When the troubles became acute last Summer and our legationers, as well as our missionaries, were in actual danger of murder, the current dispatches were indeed eagerly read. But very few of those who read them took the trouble to inform themselves about the origin of the troubles, and few have carefully followed the course of negotiation since. And so, although the President, in telling the story from the beginning, undoubtedly lapses into some trivialities of detail, it was well worth his while to tell the story, as it is worth that of his countrymen to hear it told.

Certainly the vindication of our own action in China was not superfluous, considering the shower of unfriendly criticism upon that action at home, and even more abroad. It is a fact that our course with respect to China has been entirely consistent since and before the circular of July 3. We have insisted upon such reparation as the Government of China was able to make, but we have insisted that it was not to our interest to make demands with which that Government could not comply without forfeiting its own existence and leaving us to deal with anarchy. We have insisted that we were not at war with China, and that we should avoid all behavior which might imbitter against us the Chinese Viceroys and populations which had remained friendly. For our own part, we have avoided such things. After the sacred and indispensable work of rescue was accomplished we withdrew all our troops, except such as were required to guard our remaining representatives, and we have forbidden these to engage in offensive operations. We continue to insist that China shall make every reparation in her power, but we do not pretend to know exactly the limits of her power. In any event, we are at one with Lord SALISBURY upon the impossibility of our attempting to govern China, instead of leaving it to be governed by the Chinese. And, as with revenge, so with reimbursement. Let China pay all she can of the just demands of the Western world. If she cannot pay it all, that is a striking suggestion in the message that she should make up the balance by opening her gates far more widely than they have ever been opened to the trade of the world. That might be easier for her to grant than to pay the full amount of the claims against her. And it would be far more valuable for the United States to obtain.

THE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

The presence in a great and crowded city of enough cases of a highly contagious disease like smallpox to constitute an incipient epidemic is a matter of grave public concern. To exaggerate the danger to be apprehended from it would be a crime against the public interest; scarcely less so is it to underrate these dangers or deny their existence. It is not reassuring to know that the discovered cases are not entirely confined to the congested tenements of one locality. Public conveyances and places of public assembly bring all classes together to such an extent that only the recluse can feel quite safe, and not even the recluse if ministered to by servants who visit friends in the infected districts. It could easily become formidable under present conditions; that it is not likely to is due chiefly to the fact that the early prejudice against vaccination has to a great extent disappeared, and that most of our population are thus immuned to what, under other conditions, might very well become a sweeping epidemic. With a well-defined centre of contagion established in one of the most populous neighborhoods of New York it is proper that all classes of our citizens shall be vaccinated unless advised by their physicians that it is unnecessary. This is not only a wise measure of personal precaution, but it is a public duty which every citizen owes to those with whom he comes in daily contact.

Of the medical staff of the Health Department, upon whom devolves the exigent duties of checking the spread of the disease, we have pleasure in saying that they are capable, vigilant, fearless, and loyal to every responsibility. They do not get the credit they deserve. In this as in previous instances of imported contagion, they are doing all that can be done to check the spread of the disease and limit the number of secondary cases, and they appear to be doing it successfully. They are entitled to the active co-operation of all good citizens in whatever is necessary to the success of their work. They are quite capable of dealing with resistance, but their best efforts are paralyzed by apathy and indifference.

It is not probable that smallpox will wholly disappear from New York before next Spring. It is a Winter disease in this climate, but although it asserts itself earlier this year than is customary, it is not likely to get beyond control.

THE NEW ARMY.

The Army bill prepared under the direction of Secretary ROOT, and virtually approved in the President's message, undoubtedly represents the "assembled wisdom" of the army itself, so far as it can be gathered. It is an old saying that it is very hard to get at. The reason assigned is that every officer looks at a new scheme for reorganizing the army as it affects his personal interests, including his chances of promotion, and decides upon it from that restricted point of view. We have thus individual opinion, or at most the opinion of corps or arms, but not what can be called the opinion of the army. Even retired officers, it is found, retain the prejudices of their active service.

The most striking feature of the present bill is the breaking down of the distinction between staff and line. It is of course unreasonable, and we have found by experience that it is positively dangerous, to foster a permanent staff, excepting for purely technical purposes, such as engineering and ordnance, and there is much to be said in favor of making even the ordnance, so far as it is not a department of supply, an appendage to the artillery. Our system of military education, which we believe to be sound, does not contemplate any further specialization than is demanded by the exigencies of actual service. A graduate of West Point is supposed to be capable of commanding a company of infantry, a troop of cavalry, or a battery of artillery. Doubtless that training makes him a better officer, to whichever arm he may afterward be attached. And the chief trouble with a "permanent staff," with headquarters at the National capital, is that its members may become more politicians than soldiers, with special interests of their own, and also with special methods of pursuing those interests. The danger, as we have discovered, is not illusory; it is a danger to the morale of the army; and Mr. ROOT's proposals seem well adapted to dispel it.

In the same way his very cautious and moderate introduction of the principle of selection, not as opposed to seniority, as a means of promotion, but in connection with seniority, is aimed at another besetting temptation of the military career, the temptation to fall into routine. If an alert, diligent, and studious officer is to get no more by those qualities than an officer who confines himself to doing his routine duties in a routine and perfunctory way, then human nature will make the majority of officers mere routine performers. Not in active service, and in time of war—there it is impossible to keep out the principle of selection—but in time of peace. Guarded as the Secretary's proposal is, we should expect it to be approved by all officers except those who feel that under any mode of selection for fitness they would have no chance. And the promotion of even such officers would not be defeated, but only somewhat retarded, to the benefit of the service in general.

The President confines his comments almost entirely to enforcing the necessity of a standing army of 60,000, with the increase to 100,000 maintained for the present. Whether this increase is maintained by calling the additional troops regulars or volunteers may not very much matter. But it evidently matters that as large a proportion as possible of the garrisons of our dependencies should be drawn from the inhabitants of those dependencies. When we read that half the garrison of Porto Rico is composed of Porto Ricans it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that if we could do on a large scale what we have done on a small, and compose half the garrison of the Philippines of Filipinos, we should have gone far to dispose of the Philippine question. What Mr. ROOT has to say on this subject, as indeed what he has to say on every subject within the scope of his report, is very well worth the consideration of Congress.

THE TAX ON HIDES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES's editorial in protest against the bad policy of retaining the tax on hides must meet the approval of any fair-minded American who has followed recent tariff experiments and attempts at taxation adjustment. The tariff on hides was never demanded by any one except a few political leaders hostile to the interests of the New England manufacturers. It did no good, after it was enacted, in protecting the interests of those in the hide-producing industry, which cannot prosper in this country no matter how much tariff is imposed upon the imported product. It is a failure as a revenue-producing measure, for it places the products of the shoe and leather industries out of competition with the markets abroad that their competitors hold, and thus prevents the importation of the raw material.

The hide industry can flourish only in thinly-populated communities, where waste land is so broadly spread that it is unprofitable for other uses than grazing, and where cattle do not fatten for the meat trade, but grazers kill them for their hides only, and leave the carcasses to rot without burial. Places like the broad steppes of lower South America are the proper homes of such an industry. To block the importation of hides is to drive us to the quest of a new material for footwear.

Without considering the matter of closing foreign markets to American shoe and leather merchants, it is a sufficient cause for shudders among economic students when they see our highly-esteemed regulators of taxation and trade legislation attempting on the one hand to subsidize an industry like that of American merchant ships, which would upon build itself up if given the opportunity, and on the other hand, checking the growth and expansion of a great industry already established, producing one of the necessaries of life, and bravely struggling for room in which to develop. Verily, it seems as though the proposers of such schemes had collected all the taxation theories, good and bad, that they could find in the minds of all kinds of men; had shaken them all up together in a bag, and were publishing them indiscriminately in the order in which they fly out of the bag.

FORD GRAND.
New Haven, Conn., Dec. 1, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Kitchen Necessities.

"Cook, do we need any necessities for the kitchen?"

"Yes'm; I like a Roman chair, one of them Venishun lanterns, an' some more pillers fer th' cozy corner."—Indianapolis Journal.

Discouraging Discovery.

"I understood she loved him at first."

"Yes, that was before."

"Before what?"

"Before she found out that she had mistaken him for his rich cousin."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Trusts.

"I heard a variety actor say there was to be an onion trust," said the Solemn Boarder, "and I want to know why there should be an onion trust?"

"To smother the beef trust," said the Cheerful Idiot.—Indianapolis Press.

His Sincerity.

Mrs. Mulholland (in a soft whisper)—Do yez love me fer meself alone, Pat?

Patrick—Do I? Wull, now, I'd love yez fer yerself, darlin', if he hadn't a rich relative in the worruld, or five hundherd darrlers in the bank, or a mortgage on Gilhooly's barn, or the goold watch av yer foorst husband.—Judge.

He Was It.

"Mandy," said Farmer Contossel, as he dropped a valise full of sawdust on the kitchen floor and placed a gold brick on the shelf, "I have jes' made a discovery. 'Tain' very important, but it's interestin'."

"You don't say!"

"Yes. Ye know it's been said 'you kin fool some of the public all the time.'"

"Yes."

"Well, I'm that part o' the public."—Washington Star.

REVERIES OF A BACHELOR.

Newton Newkirk in Columbus State Journal.

What treasures dear of the days agone
Are these which I cherish now!
What loves they tell of the withered past—
Of many a careless vow.

A curling lock from a giddy head,
That prisons a glint of gold;
It had a place in my heart until
The love in my heart grew cold.

A slipper—mold of her pretty foot;
A dainty affair of pink;
It tripped so light in the olden days
That lie behind, link by link.

The scarlet strand of a ribbon, worn
And faded by passing time;
It glowed so warm at her snow-white throat
When life was a joyous rhyme.

A kerchief dantily edged in lace—
A bit of a spotless thing;
What subtle sense of a dying love
Its delicate odors bring!

What treasures dear of the days agone
Are these which I cherish now!
What loves they tell of the withered past—
Of many a careless vow.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

An American Farce and a New Comic Opera Produced.

"The Sprightly Romance of Marsac" at the Theatre Republic—Minor Changes of Bill—Stage Gossip.

"The Sprightly Romance of Marsac," a three- act farce, written by Mollie Elliot Seawell and William Young, was performed for the first time in this city last evening at the Theatre Republic, to the seeming enjoyment of a relatively large number of persons. The scene is laid in Paris, and the principal personages are those two historic and traditional impecunious young men of countless other and many livelier farces, one buoyant, inventive, and cheerful in the face of adversity, the other sentimental, discouraged, and habitually bewildered.

They dwell in a garret and their landlady, laundress, tailor, (though they have few and poor clothes,) and other creditors persistently worry them. One is in love with a rich man's daughter. The other pretends to be a woman hater, but, of course, falls in love with the first pretty girl he meets after the curtain rises. The buoyant young man invents and gets into a print a yarn that his chum has fallen heir to millions. Then, their little world, which has sneered at them, for a time fawns on them, but they are presently involved in new difficulties. The piece is all farcical, however, and it is acted from first to last in the manner of burlesque.

The lack of novelty in the plot need not be dwelt upon disapprovingly, as it is less objectionable than the deficiency of wit in the dialogue, and the lack of constructive skill shown in the development. The interest is permitted to flag, and there are not half a dozen really smart speeches in the first two acts. Wherefore, "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac" is less sprightly than might be desired.

In the performance the best work is done by Edward Abeles, who acts the meek and sentimental young man with the needful moderation and gravity to make what humor there is in his pictured experiences effective, and Miss Fiolliott Paget, who treats her wretchedly conventional and preposterous rôle as the villainous landlady with abundant skill. W. J. Ferguson, in a less important character, is as droll as possible, and does his drunken scene well enough.

But the "star," Mr. Maclyn Arbuckle, a large comic actor with a small comic nose, is entirely out of place as a volatile French romancer even in a farce. He is not volatile or buoyant; he is not a bit Gallic, and his histrionic ability is about sufficient for an end man in a minstrel show. Blacked up and provided with a good selection of jokes, he would doubtless be very amusing. But in his portrayal of Marsac, even the mock illusion of farce is lacking. He and most of his associates, excepting the three named above, shout too much. Yelling is a ready diversion for the listeners, though at a football game it may be fun for the yellers.

However, if Mr. Arbuckle (whose present fame was secured last year in Mr. Broadhurst's "Why Smith Left Home," and was due largely to the skill of Mr. Broadhurst in fitting him with a part,) were a genius in comedy, he could not do much for a piece so inept, unsophisticated, and tedious as this.

Marsac	Maclyn Arbuckle
Fontaine	E. S. Abeles
Duval	William J. Ferguson
Uncle Maurice	Horace Lewis
Becasse	Henry Bergman
Landaly	Charles Charters
Isidore	John F. Denton
Pompignol	Claude Brooke
Joseph	William Lander
Delphine	Margaret Fuller
Claire	Sandol Milliken
Mme. Fleury	Ffolliott Paget
Mme. Schmid	Laura Clement
Seraphine	Annabel Whitford

MANHATTAN THEATRE.

Miss Lulu Glaser Appears in a New Operetta.

Habitual theatregoers in this city will remember Miss Lulu Glaser, who for several seasons was the chief assistant of Francis Wilson in his funmaking. This young lady came to the conclusion some time ago that she had attained sufficient celebrity to appear as an independent star, and last night she revealed herself in this new capacity at the Manhattan Theatre. The operetta in which she appeared is called "Sweet Anne Page." The book is by Louis de Lange and Edgar Smith and the music by W. H. Neidlinger. It is not necessary to subject the work to severe examination. Its purpose is amiable and not altogether easy of accomplishment. To write an operetta in which Miss Glaser could hold the central interest was by no means easy, for her limitations are well known and narrow.

The librettists have done as well as could be expected of them. They have shown some ingenuity in the construction of their plot, though they have employed such an old motive as the desire of a guardian to marry his ward to a dissolute nobleman in order to share the fortune. Of course the girl loves a villager, who is beneath her station. She joins a band of strolling players in order to escape the hateful nuptials, while the village lover is sent on a secret mission to William of Orange, hoping thereby to win rank and fortune. It requires no great knowledge of stagecraft to see in what direction and to what issue such a plot must move. The strolling players, taking their cue from the young lady's name, produce "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and into the midst of their rehearsal of the fairy scene Anne is projected in the disguise of a Pierrot. However, the story moves briskly. There are plenty of action, many pretty stage pictures, pretty costumes, and attractive scenery. No comment need be made on Mr. Neidlinger's music. It is of the most commonplace order, and is full of reminiscences. But as operettas go in these days, "Sweet Anne Page" is not bad.

Miss Glaser acts Anne with her accustomed vivacity and boisterous style, which the part has been made to fit. She was received with great cordiality by last night's audience, and was heartily applauded. Of the members of her company no especial mention need be made. They worked hard and knew their parts. There was a fairly good chorus, and the orchestra was tolerable.

Anne Page	Lulu Glaser
Squire Page	Fred Frear
Dame Page	Josie Intropidi
Tom Styles	Arthur Donaldson
Justice Portleigh	Gilbert Clayton
Lady Portleigh	May Gooch
Uncle Davy	Gilbert Clayton
Chevalier St. Henry	Harold Blake
Sally Peachum	Greta Risley
Adrastus Kafoozalum	Alexander Clark
Mynheer Van Schaack	W. H. West

Two Operas at the Metropolitan.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night "Lucia di Lammermoor" and "Pagliacci" were performed, the first-named work being shorn of its last act in order to bring the entertainment to an end at a reasonable hour. The opera of Donizetti gave Miss Ingeborg Ballstrom, who has hitherto appeared only as Filina in "Mignon," the opportunity to display herself as the unhappy heroine. Miss Ballstrom has a light voice of pretty quality, but it cannot be said that her singing is distinguished by brilliancy or even accuracy in the delivery of ornamental passages. Mr. Barron Berthold, who was the Edgar, sang the music of his part in a declamatory manner, which robbed it of its fluent melody. Mr. Mertens was the Ashton and Clinton Elder the Arthur. Mr. Eckhold conducted.

The cast of "Pagliacci" was the same as it was at the previous performances, except that Winfred Goff was the Tonio and Richard Ridgeley the Silvio. It cannot be said that these changes added anything to the general effectiveness of the performance. Mr. Seplilli conducted.

"PUNCHINELLO" PLAYED IN BOSTON.

E. S. Willard Presents Barron's Play—Scores a Personal Success.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—"Punchinello," a play in four acts, by Elwyn A. Barron, was given its first performance on any stage at the Tremont Theatre this evening by E. S. Willard and his company. The play was well, but not overenthusiastically, received, possibly owing to its being first night and the edges just a bit ragged.

Mr. Barron has made his character Punchinello, or Andrea Della Corna, a strolling Italian player, whose wanderings for the time of the play are in the vicinity of Verona and Florence. Punchinello, besides being an entertainer and a mountebank, is also a patriot and a follower of Garibaldi.

There is little plot to the play beyond the time honored wrongly accused lover and the heartbroken maiden who runs away at a critical moment, and all because another woman, and a jealous one, told lies.

There are lines in the piece that are strong, and yet there are places where they fail to run smoothly. Mr. Barron incidentally has Punchinello give a very fervent defense of plays and players. And the same mountebank, after he has become a soldier and a hero, tells the Italian people in much the same strain why they are good and why they are bad.

Mr. Willard played the title rôle, and on him falls a great deal of the burden, because the play is much more lines than action. All that there was in the part Mr. Willard brought out fully, rage, good-humor, tenderness, sympathy, heroism. It was another character success. Miss Maud Hoffman more than ably sustained him, and the supporting company was very good.

Proposed New Theatre for Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 3.—Harry Hyams, local manager of the Empire Theatre for Hyde & Behman, discussed with several capitalists to-day a plan to purchase a site on Broad Street. The property in view is understood to be two lots now occupied by part of Hahn & Co.'s store. Mr. Hyams refuses to talk about the matter, but admitted that he was backed with abundant capital. From the tone of his remarks, it would appear that Hyde & Behman are alone in the enterprise.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Robert Manchester's Burlesquers presented two burlesques.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—In "The Girl from Maxim's" the patrons of the west side theatre were treated to an excellent and amusing farce.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Richard Mansfield was seen last night in "King Henry V." This is his last week in this city in the rôle of the youthful King.

EDEN MUSEE.—New series of moving pictures were shown yesterday. They included special subjects recently received from Paris. New wax groups were also on exhibition.

DALY'S THEATRE.—Daniel Frohman announces that in consequence of changes and improvements in the play of "The Man of Forty," the curtain now rises at 8:30 and the performance ends at 11 o'clock.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Mme. Victorine, the woman sword swallower, and Healy and Dubois, the racing cyclists, were the leading attractions yesterday. Mlle. Gracie's birds and the Neapolitan Four are other important attractions. In the theatre a double vaudeville company is seen.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Augustus Thomas's play "In Mizzoura" was successfully revived last night in the presence of a large audience, that applauded with great vigor the acting of Ralph Stuart as Jim Radburn, Isabelle Evesson's Kate Vernon, and the other leading members of the stock company.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The stock company appears this week in one of the most interesting attractions that it has been the pleasure of the patrons of this house to witness in some time. The company has appeared in much more amusing plays, but "The Late Mr. Castello" probably fits the capabilities of the company better than anything they have revived recently.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Della Fox made her reappearance at this house, and in addition to her on the long programme were the Russell Brothers, who were seen in a new piece, "A Romance of New Jersey"; George W. Monroe, McAvoy and May in a little nonsense, Elizabeth Murray in songs and stories, Review Comedy Four, singing comedians; Alcide Capitaine, fearless gymnast; Binns and Binns, musical tramps, and a score more.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The vaudeville entertainment offered last evening was headed by Bessie Bonehill, who never sang better than she did last night, and the audience showed due appreciation of that fact. The remainder of the bill is made up of clever vaudeville attractions, including Stanton and Modena in their farce "For Reform," the Sohlkes and their five little novelty dancers, Seely and West, musical comedians; Brothers Denim, the acrobats; Eldors and Norine, jugglers, and many more.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Splendid vaudeville specialties were presented yesterday, headed by Marie Wainwright in "Lady Di's Escapade." Juan Caicedo showed his skill on the bounding wire, and the other features were Gus Williams, the German comedian; Foy and Clark in the farce "The Spring of Youth," Louise Gunning in Scotch ballads, Ferrell and Starck, comedy bicyclists; Evans and White, singers and dancers; Losh and Huff, eccentric comedians; James and Bonnie Farley, and the Craigs.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—The vaudeville novelties at this Harlem house were Eleanor Falk and her eight Jersey lilies, a novel singing specialty; Mark Sullivan, the mimic; La Petite Elsie; Gray-Stephens's Landseer dogs in a thrilling dog drama, Louis Simon and company in the comedietta "The Coachman," Frank and Don, talking comedians; Lou Wells, musical tramp; Lou and Adelina, novelty jugglers; the kalatechnoscope's newest moving pictures, and a score more.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Large audiences enjoyed yesterday's entertainment, which consisted of McIntyre and Heath in a new farce, "The Man from Montana"; Lottie Gilson, who chanted several new songs; Three Yoscarys, clever acrobats; Harrigan, the unique tramp juggler; Wilson and Waring, farcical acrobatic skit; Newton and Shevele, bar performers; Musical Kleists, novel instrumentalists; Charles Ulrick in clever trick jumping; Billy Link, the monologuist, and Sheridan and Flannigan, black-faced singers and dancers.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The leading feature in this week's programme is given to Jennie Joyce, the ex-comic opera singer who made her début in vaudeville yesterday. The really interesting number of the programme was Gussie McKee and her chorus of jockeys, who presented a specialty called "A Day at the Races," which elicited hearty applause from the audience. The remaining part of the entertainment included James and Bonnie Thornton, Ganaro and Bailey, cake walkers; the Van Aukens, Pauline Hall, and numerous others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Patrons of this house, at both the afternoon and evening performances had a varied bill for their entertainment. The chief headliner is Jessie Bartlett Davis, who appeared to much better advantage than during her last week's engagement and with a new collection of songs. Henry Lee, another retained from last week, was well received with his changed répertoire of impersonations. Isabelle Urquhart and her company presented a one-act comedy, entitled "Even Stephen," which was cleverly acted; an acrobatic act, Howe, Wall and Walters, and Sager Midgely made up the remaining part of the bill.

LIABILITY OF THE STATE.

Suits for Damages Sustained Through Representatives' Negligence Void Without Its Consent, Decides Justice Gaynor.

Justice William J. Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday decided that the State cannot be sued without its own consent to recover damages sustained through the negligence of its officers. This decision was given in denying a motion for a new trial in the suit of Catherine Peaty, administratrix of the estate of her husband, Robert C. Peaty, who was a lineman in the employ of the Fire Department of New York, and who was killed by the breaking of a pole upon which he was at work. Mrs. Peaty sued for $20,000 damages, alleging that the pole should have been inspected and kept in repair. The Justice in his decision said:

"The negligence charged is that the defendant failed to have the pole inspected. Even so, the plaintiff cannot recover. It may not be easy in the conflict and variation of decisions in this State to state the principles of this, but it is settled by an authority that the State cannot be sued without its consent for any negligence or omission of its officials or liability created by them. And the rule that sovereignty cannot be sued in its own court prevented counties and towns in the State from being sued, for they were only subdivisions of the State Government. They could be sued only in such cases when it was expressly permitted by statute. This is the common law as we get it from England."

DE CASTELLANES' INCOME

Gould Estate Trustees May Pay the Countess $20,000 a Month.

Counsel Charges that They Have Made an Agreement to Defeat the Creditors.

By an arrangement made between counsel the Countess de Castellane will be able to draw a little over $20,000 a month from her interest in the estate of her father, Jay Gould, pending the hearing of the cases against her now before the Supreme Court here. The argument for making permanent the injunction restraining George J., Edwin, Howard, and Helen M. Gould, trustees under the will, from paying her any of the income pending the action on the part of Anton Dittmar to recover $377,290.26 on drafts, payable to Asher Wertheimer, a bric-à-brac dealer in London, which had been assigned to Mr. Dittmar, was to have been heard yesterday by Justice Leventritt. Ex-Judge John F. Dillon, Charles A. Gardiner, and Col. E. C. James appeared for the Gould interests, while Samuel Untermyer appeared for Mr. Dittmar.

When the case was called Col. James asked that an adjournment be taken.

"We will not consent to that unless you appear for the Count and Countess de Castellane, as well as for the trustees," said Mr. Untermyer.

"We will not do that" replied Col. James.

Finally an agreement was reached by which the hearing was adjourned to Dec. 17, and then if both sides are not ready it will go over two weeks longer.

The question of allowances then came up. Under the injunction granted by Justice Fitzgerald the Countess can draw no funds from the Gould estate. Col. James asked that this order be modified. He said that at present the trustees could pay nothing for the support of either the Countess or her children. At the same time, he pointed out, the papers in the injunction proceedings set forth that the Countess ought to have $250,000 out of her $900,000 annual income for the support of her children.

When Justice Leventritt said that any application for a modification of the injunction ought to be made to Justice Fitzgerald, Col. James replied that there was nothing to show the justness of the plaintiff's claims.

"There is," replied Mr. Untermyer. "These defendants have all banded together to get the best of the creditors of the de Castellanes."

Later in the day the following stipulation was given out by Mr. Gardiner as having been agreed to:

> Pending the hearing and determination of the injunction motion, the trustees of the estate of Jay Gould are to be permitted to pay to the Countess of Castellane one-twelfth of $250,000 per month, on the first day of each month, beginning with the 1st of December, 1900; and except as thus modified, the injunction order is to remain for the present as originally granted by Judge Fitzgerald.

Mr. Gardiner also gave out a copy of the affidavits of himself and George J. Gould which were the basis for the request for an adjournment. These state that the affidavits of the Count and Countess de Castellane are required in the case.

NAVAL ARCH PLAN DROPPED.

Perpetuation Committee Definitely Decides to Disband.

By a vote of 10 to 3, the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committee for Perpetuating the Naval Arch, or Dewey Arch, as it was originally called, yesterday decided to disband and to return to the subscribers the money collected for the project. The abandonment of the plan is due to the lack of interest displayed by the public.

The meeting was held in the offices of the committee, in the St. Paul Building. Those present were: William C. Church, Chairman; Louis Windmuller, Vice Chairman; J. Edward Simmons, Treasurer; Charles H. Nicoll, Secretary; John D. Crimmins, William F. Havemeyer, E. Ellery Anderson, Robert M. Thompson, E. W. Bloomingdale, James T. Woodward, William H. Parsons, Henry L. Burnett, and Edward R. Johnes.

Before voting to disband, the committee considered and rejected three propositions which had been submitted. One of these was from the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company, which made an offer to build the entire arch on its own responsibility under the supervision of the committee. The funds necessary to carry on the work would be collected by the firm under a special contract with the committee. As compensation the firm wanted 10 per cent. of the money collected other than the amount which had been raised by the committee. This commission was to be paid to the firm at the time the additional subscriptions were paid over to the committee's Treasurer. The firm offered to relieve the committee of all financial responsibility. It was estimated that to build the arch of granite—the idea of building it of marble and perpetuating the avenue of columns having been long ago abandoned—would cost $360,000, without the figure sculpture work. This latter work would cost about $150,000 additional. It was the consensus of opinion that, as the committee itself had not been able to raise the money necessary to carry on the work, a private firm would not be able to do so.

One of the members of the General Committee suggested that miniature models of the temporary arch be molded and sold at $1 each; these models to be made from the material of the arch itself. It was argued that enough money could be raised in this way to build the proposed permanent memorial. This was also frowned upon by the Executive Committee. Vigorous opposition greeted a proposition that the arch be built of terra cotta instead of stone. This it was said could be done with the money already collected. The committee then voted on the proposition to disband, and this was carried, it having been decided to return—dollar for dollar—the money which had been subscribed.

At this point Rear Admiral Barker, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Capt. Taylor appeared before the committee and urged that in returning the money to the subscribers the committee suggest that they transfer the amount of their subscriptions and pledges to the club for enlisted men in the navy which is situated near the navy yard. Miss Helen M. Gould has shown great interest in this club and has given liberal sums toward its support. The committee agreed to this, and the belief was expressed that the majority of those who had subscribed to the fund to perpetuate the arch would transfer the money in accordance with the request made by the naval officers.

It was said after the meeting that the name of Admiral Dewey had not been mentioned once by any committeeman.

Chairman Church, Treasurer Simmons, and Secretary Nicoll were appointed to audit the accounts of the committee and wind up its business. It will take this committee about one month to complete its work. Speaking of the project, Mr. Nicoll said:

"We began work on Nov. 1, 1899. We have raised $65,000 in cash and have pledges for $135,000, which would have been paid upon demand. We had 100 sub-committees of six members each in the different trades, but it was impossible to raise the money necessary to complete the work. At first the subscriptions came in all right, but after the marriage of Admiral Dewey they began to drop off, and after the 'house incident' they ceased almost altogether. Not a single subscription has been received by the committee in four months."

Mr. Nicoll added that the expenses of the committee would amount to $6,000. It is said that this is covered by the amount of money received from benefit performances.

W. C. T. U. Convention Opens.

*Special to The New York

GERMAN TROOPS MENACED

Detachment Said to be in Danger West of Pao-ting-Foo.

Attache of Chinese Legation at St. Petersburg Says Expeditions Into the Interior Are Useless.

TIEN-TSIN, Dec. 2.—Four companies of German troops are reported to be seriously menaced thirty-five miles west of Pao-ting-Foo.

Eight companies of French troops, with three days' rations, have started for their relief.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Count von Waldersee sent from Peking under date of Dec. 1, says that after hoisting the German flag at the Ming Tombs and punishing several neighboring villages for the murder of Christians, the late Col. von Yorck's detachment, commanded by Gen. Gayl, returned to Peking in four columns.

The Kalgan expedition, the dispatch also says, was very successful. Several thousand Chinese regulars, under the command of two Generals, were driven in wild flight from the Province of Pe-chi-Li to Shan-Si.

The body of Col. von Yorck has arrived at Peking.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—Kwan-Chang, an attaché of the Chinese Legation here, in a formal interview to-day said:

"It is futile for Field Marshal von Waldersee to send into the interior expeditions, the presence of which only irritates the natives and increases their animosity toward the Europeans. The Emperor will not return to Peking as long as foreign troops, beyond the legation guards, are there. Should it be necessary, the Emperor will fly further than Shan-Foo."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—While the United States Government has not seen fit to make any formal protest against the continuance of the punitive expeditions being sent out from Peking from time to time, it has managed to convey to the powers its belief that the further prosecution of this policy is indiscreet, and will tend to greatly delay the return of the Chinese authorities to Peking and the final settlement toward which all efforts are now directed.

It is believed that these intimations have been taken in good part by the various foreign offices, and that a restraining influence will soon be exerted upon the military officers in China.

POWERS MUST STOP BICKERING

Significance of Mr. McKinley's Intimation that Otherwise America Will Support Russian Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The State Department is again confident that the powers will reach an agreement on the situation in China, but the Government is not relaxing its efforts to make sure of it. The President played a strong card in his message to Congress when he pointedly indorsed the Russian proposition that "in the event of protracted divergence of views in regard to indemnities," the subject be referred to the Court of Arbitration at The Hague. This Russian proposition was made a good while ago, and the President's indorsement of it in a message to Congress at this time is extremely significant.

The explanation of it which is given in an authoritative quarter is that this is a plain notification of the President to the powers that they had better agree. Great Britain and Germany do not want this subject referred to the Court of Arbitration, or to any other tribunal but the envoys at Peking. If they do not come to an agreement, however, they are warned that Russia and the United States will submit the matter to the arbitration tribunal. In plain language, the President is holding a club over the discordant powers to make them listen to reason.

In reviving this old Russian proposition at this time the President is trying to make it as plain as possible that the United States is not playing politics, but means business. Of course Russia and the United States could not compel the other powers to agree to such a proposition, but the alternative would be a break-up of the concert, which is also something that Great Britain and Germany do not want. There is very little expectation that the proposition thus indorsed by the President will ever be put into effect. The powers are expected to come to an agreement at Peking. The utterance in the message, however, is by no means a "bluff." If the powers still hold out, the President will keep his word.

The agreement which the State Department now expects will be reached is one which will comply with the American requirements. In other words, it will exact only what China can agree to without endangering either her territory or Government, and this applies to the questions both of indemnity and punishment. Progress is steadily being made toward agreement, and the President's warning is expected to complete the work.

LONDON PAPERS' COMMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Comment upon President McKinley's message to Congress is chiefly devoted to the references to the China policy of the United States. The Daily Graphic says:

"The policy of the United States regarding China is not heroic, but it is certainly practical, and there is ample reason to believe that it will prevail."

The Times says:

"The message makes it clear that on the vital point of insisting upon punishment for the outrages Mr. McKinley remains firm. We are glad to see that on the subject of guarantees for Christian converts the President makes no new proposal in advance of any put forward elsewhere. In regard to the indemnity question he is in agreement with some of the best opinion in England."

The Times's editorial concludes with the expression of a hope that Mr. McKinley's second term may be marked by a "satisfactory settlement of all outstanding questions between Great Britain and America."

The Daily News says:

"The message contains nothing new and nothing very illuminating on matters that are old. It will be very closely scanned for its references to China. It looks as though the American formula were that the powers are to specify the culprits and the Chinese Government is to specify the punishment. Even if terms a speedy settlement would undoubtedly be possible, but would it be effective or durable?"

THE SHAN-SI MASSACRE.

Terrible Details Reach Berlin—Many Foreigners Killed Personally by the Governor.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—A special dispatch from China to the Cologne Volks-Zeitung reports a fearful massacre of foreigners in the Province of Shan-Si.

The first victims, the dispatch says, were a Catholic Bishop and his Coadjutor, and four Franciscan priests, Italian and French. The Governor invited them to his house, pretending to give them better protection, but when they arrived their hands were tied. Then the Governor himself poniarded them all.

Next the Governor went to the Bishop's residence with a number of soldiers and seized six Marseilles Sisters. He promised them money and distinguished husbands if they renounced Christianity, which offer they unanimously rejected. Thereupon the Governor poniarded them, and also a number of Chinese priests, thirty Chinese Sisters, and 200 orphans from three to sixteen years of age.

Fifteen Seminarists, who had hidden themselves in a cistern, were, the dispatch adds, tied to stakes and forced to drink the blood of the first victims. They were then killed.

A Chinese priest and two Christians who attempted to escape were caught and put in a small hut, in which they were burned.

ENVOYS MEET AGAIN TO-DAY.

PEKING, Dec. 3.—All the foreign envoys have now heard from their Governments regarding the joint note to the Chinese plenipotentiaries, and a meeting will be held to-morrow. The envoys are not communicative, but enough is known with reference to the objections of different Governments to make it seem doubtful whether the meeting will have a satisfactory conclusion.

Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang both say that they are anxiously awaiting the demands of the powers. They declare that China desires peace at any price commensurate with the dignity of an independent nation; but they point out that, so long as a large foreign army occupies the Province of Pe-Chi-Li, the problem will be harder to solve.

The missionaries and others who went through the siege protest bitterly against any suggestion of leniency. They urge particularly that those who are high in office and who were really responsible for the outrages to foreigners should be executed, and they insist also that a sufficient force should be kept in China to guarantee order and to keep foreigners independent of the Chinese, declaring that if this is not done a repetition of the troubles is inevitable.

Czar Ordered Return of Railway.

TIEN-TSIN, Dec. 2.—It is by the imperative order of the Czar that the Russians are handing over the Shan-hai-Kwan Railroad to the Germans. The necessary documents were signed this morning.

For Native Christians in China.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church reports the following contributions to the fund for the relief of the native Christians in China: Women's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest, $930; other contributions making a total of $989.08; previously acknowledged, $9,497.20.

BELIEVE TURKEY WILL SETTLE.

Said in Washington There Is No Reason to Doubt a Cruiser Has Been Ordered from the Cramps.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The officials of the State Department decline to make any statement for publication regarding the announcement from Constantinople that the Turkish Government had arranged to pay the American mission claims under cover of a contract with the Cramps for a warship. Nevertheless, there is reason to believe that the report is well founded, and that the claims are in a fair way to be paid.

It is the expectation that the Cramps, instead of undertaking to deal directly with the claimants, will turn over to the State Department the amount of the claims, in the neighborhood of £23,000, and that the department will disburse the money to the claimants. While in this way there will be no direct dealing between the United States and Turkish Governments, the end in view, namely, the collection of the money, will be effected, and there is no disposition to be captious as to the form taken in the payment.

The settlement in this matter will permit the battleship Kentucky to proceed on her way to Manila, or to return over her route far enough to pick up the American Consul at Tangier, and assist him, morally, in the collection of the indemnity demanded in the Eszegg case. The State Department prefers the use of an imposing craft like the Kentucky, rather than a cruiser, but if the former cannot complete her original mission in season, then recourse can be had to the Dixie for use in the Moorish case.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Charles H. Cramp, head of the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company, said to-day he had no reason to doubt the authenticity of the cable dispatch from Constantinople last night, which announced that Hassan Pasha, Ottoman Minister of Marine, and Gen. Williams, representing the Cramp Company of Philadelphia, have signed a contract for the construction of a cruiser for the Ottoman Navy, the price to include £23,000, as indemnity for losses sustained by the United States during the Armenian massacres.

Mr. Cramp says he has not been officially informed regarding the reported contract, and expressed himself as far from certain that the indemnity statement was correct.

"This award, if it has been made," continued Mr. Cramp, "means nothing more than the single order. The Turkish Government will not build any large vessels on account of certain existing treaties. The vessel we will build is to be a fast, protected cruiser of about 3,000 tons, corresponding in class to the Raleigh and the Cincinnati. The plans were submitted to the Turkish Government some three or four months ago, and they include the furnishing of the ten 4.7-inch guns. The cruiser, finished and armed, is to be delivered in eighteen months."

American Naval Officers in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 3.—Capt. Colby M. Chester and five officers of the United States battleship Kentucky, now at Smyrna, arrived in Constantinople this morning. This evening a dinner was given in their honor by the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Lloyd Griscom, at which the British and German Ambassadors were present.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Little Public Interest in the Proceedings—Speaker Gully Re-elected Unanimously.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The opening of the initial session of the Fifteenth Parliament of the reign of Queen Victoria took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It was a formal affair, and of little public interest. A small crowd assembled to see the Beefeaters, who carried out the usual search for possible conspirators in the vaults beneath the Houses of Parliament, with the customary ceremonial, and with the customary result. There was likewise the usual competition of zealous members of Parliament to be first on the scene, and J. C. Macdona, Conservative, member for the Rotherhithe Division of Southwark, easily secured the choice of seats, arriving in the House at midnight.

Although the only business before the House was the election of a Speaker, the attendance of members was good, in spite of the absence of the Irish members. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House and First Lord of the Treasury, and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived promptly at 2 o'clock, and were cordially welcomed by their supporters. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the latter the Liberal leader in the House, were similarly greeted from the Opposition benches.

Gen. Sir Michael Biddulph, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, (the officer of the House of Lords who summons the Commons whenever their attendance is required in the House of Peers,) appeared a few minutes later and summoned the members to the upper house to hear the reading of the Queen's commission, directing the election of a Speaker. This did not occupy any length of time, as there was no opposition to the re-election of the Right Hon. William Court Gully for a third term. Congratulatory speeches followed the unanimous vote of the Commons.

The House eventually adjourned until 2:15 P. M. to-morrow.

To-morrow and Wednesday will be mainly devoted to swearing in members. The real work of the session will begin on Thursday with the reading of the Queen's speech and the debates on the reply to the address from the throne in both houses.

Only a handful of peers attended the opening of the House of Lords, the dusky surroundings of which, however, were brightened by the presence of a number of ladies. The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Halsbury, promptly dispatched the Black Rod to summons the Commons. On their arrival the royal commission was read, and the Lord Chancellor directed the Commons to return to the House and elect a Speaker.

When this brief ceremony was over, the House of Lords suspended business.

Russian Spies in Norway and Sweden?

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 3.—The recent appearance of a band of Russian saw filers, supposed to be military spies, has occasioned lively comment in the Norwegian press, which has warned the people not to furnish them with any information. Similar bands of Russian saw filers have provoked uneasiness in Sweden.

Ludwig Jacobowski, the Author, Dead.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Ludwig Jacobowski, the poet and novelist, died to-day.

Ludwig Jacobowski belonged to the so-called "new German" school. He was only thirty-two years of age, but was the author of quite a series of novels as well as of plays and poems.

Kipling Again Going to South Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Rudyard Kipling will sail for Cape Town next Saturday and will remain some months in South Africa recruiting his health.

JUDGE SCORES GRAND JURY

Queens County Inquisitors Criticised from the Bench.

Told that They Have Not Been Active in Investigating Democratic Convention Methods.

Judge Harrison S. Moore created a sensation yesterday in the Supreme Court in Long Island City by calling the Grand Jury which is now in session before him and giving the members a severe scoring for having failed to investigate the bribery charges that have been made in connection with the Democratic nominations at the recent elections.

The gravest charge made was that an attempt had been made to extort several thousands of dollars from County Clerk John H. Sutphin in return for a renomination. Mr. Sutphin has held the office for thirty-three years, but he will retire at the end of his present term. He was not renominated by his party, Magistrate Luke Connorton being named, and Mr. Ingram, the candidate on the Republican ticket for County Clerk, was elected.

After the jury had filed into the courtroom, in response to the Judge's summons, with Foreman James E. Quinlan at their head, Judge Moore addressed them as follows:

"Gentlemen, when you were empaneled three or four weeks ago I gave you specific instructions regarding certain charges of bribery that had been made by certain newspapers in this county. As yet nothing has been done by you in regard to these charges, and I have reason to believe you have no intention of doing anything with them. I had expected that a thorough investigation would be made. The people of this county demand that some action be taken in this matter. I have been expecting for the past three weeks that you would make some presentation on the subject, but I am reliably informed that you have no intention of making such presentation. I now charge you again to make a thorough investigation of these charges."

At the conclusion of the Judge's remarks the jury again retired to their room. The court room was crowded with politicians and the Judge's remarks caused a decided sensation.

The Grand Jurymen remained in session for several hours, and then returned to court with a presentment, the nature of which was not disclosed. When the Clerk asked Foreman Quinlan if the jury had any presentment to hand down, the foreman replied in the affirmative and presented a document to the Clerk, at the same time saying that, with the permission of the Judge, the jury would like to have it read in open court.

The Judge, glancing at the presentment, again addressed the jury. He stated that he had had no intention of censuring the Grand Jury for what they had done, but that he could not accept the presentment as drawn. He said the language used by him in addressing the jury had been carefully selected, and he had had no intention of reprimanding the jury.

Foreman Quinlan, responding for the jury, said that he and his colleagues had considered the remarks of the Court in the light of a censure and had drawn up the presentment accordingly. He said that at no time had the jury not been willing and anxious to investigate all matters brought before it.

Judge Moore then handed the presentment to the foreman, remarking that the members of the jury were there merely as jurymen and were expected to perform their full duty. Foreman Quinlan said that the presentment would be amended and the jury retired for the second time.

The Grand Jury adjourned at 5:30 without further action. One of its members said last night that it would reassemble this morning and finish up all other business, and then go on with the convention scandal, which would be probed to the bottom. The juror said there were no specific charges made against any one, and that the allegations were so sweeping that they had been unable to get down to a point where they could handle facts. The whole matter would be sifted, however, even if it took to the first day of the year with daily sessions.

It is reported that a few days ago District Attorney Merrill in the Grand Jury room lectured the jurymen and told them they might as well go home for all the progress they were making. Mr. Merrill is said to have tacitly accused the jury of lukewarmness in the investigation.

THE CZAR MUCH BETTER.

Wants to Get Up But His Physicians Persuade Him Not to Do So Yet.

LIVADIA, European Russia, Dec. 3.—The Czar is so much better in health that he desired to get up to-day, but was advised by his medical attendants to remain in bed till the end of the week.

His Majesty is not allowed to read, and the Czarina reads to him at intervals. His appetite is increasing, and he has become tired of his liquid diet. He has asked for solid food, but the physicians would not allow him to partake of it.

The bulletin issued to-day is as follows:

"The Czar passed a very good day yesterday, and had a very good night. Last evening his temperature was 97.9 and his pulse 72. This morning his condition is very satisfactory. His appetite and strength are increasing. His temperature this morning was 97.3, and his pulse 66."

SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Le Figaro Commends the Plan to Establish a French Branch.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The Figaro calls attention this morning to the proposal to organize a French branch of the Sons of the American Revolution, and commends it as "worthy of the sympathy of the French people."

FUNERAL OF OSCAR WILDE.

Only a Few Friends of the Poet Attend the Services in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Funeral services over the body of Oscar Wilde were held this morning at 9 o'clock in the Church of St. Germain des Prés, one of the oldest in Paris. The ceremonies were of the most modest character, and only a few friends, mostly literary people, attended.

The body was removed from the hotel where Wilde died, followed by five carriages. The cortège proceeded to the church, where the casket was placed before the Chapel of St. Joseph, behind the main altar. Many flowers covered the coffin. Mass was celebrated and absolution was given. Wilde embraced the Roman Catholic faith three weeks ago.

The burial was in the Cemetery de Bagneux, on the outskirts of Paris.

Among the littérateurs present were De Witty, Ernest Lajeunesse, Paul Faure, and Henri Duseroy.

THE HENRY-REINACH TRIAL.

Hearing of Libel Suit Brought by Col. Henry's Widow Begun.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The hearing of the libel suit brought by Col. Henry's widow against Joseph Reinach, who, in articles published in The Siècle, accused Henry of being the real traitor in the Dreyfus case and said Esterhazy was his accomplice, opened today in the Assize Court. The audience was small, and the arrival of former Minister of War Cavaignac and Gens. Mercier and Roget, who are among the 500 witnesses, did not lead to any incident worth noting.

It is said that M. Reinach has summoned Dreyfus as a witness. The trial has been frequently postponed for various reasons.

At the outset of the hearing to-day the Public Prosecutor submitted that the Assize Court was not competent to try the case, and asserted that the Correctional Court was the proper tribunal.

Maître Labori, for M. Reinach, explained that the latter desired an immediate trial, not a postponement until amnesty was enacted.

The Court decided it was competent to try the suit, whereupon the Public Prosecutor announced he would appeal to the Court of Cassation against its competence.

New German Minister to Russia.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Count von Alvensleben, German Minister to Belgium, succeeds Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Grieg, the Composer, in a Sanitarium.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 3.—Edward Grieg, the Norwegian composer, has been removed to a mountain sanitarium near Christiania.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The first large dances of the season, the first Junior Cotillion and the first of the Fortnightlies, will take place at Sherry's and the Astoria, respectively, this evening. Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will receive at the Junior Cotillion. The cotillion will be led by Alexander Hadden, dancing with Helen T. Barney, daughter of Charles T. Barney.

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Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, and others of the patronesses will receive at the first Fortnightly at the Astoria this evening, and the cotillion will be led by Russell Landale. Among the new members of the Fortnightlies this season are Miss Charlotte Prime, Miss Gladys Smith, Miss Grace Coppell, Miss Enid Weir Alden, Miss Anita Dominick, Miss Caroline B. De Saulles, Miss Helen R. Ely, Miss Carola L. Churchill, and Miss Ethel Du Bois.

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A bridge whist tournament was given at Sherry's yesterday afternoon, in aid of the Jewell Day Nursery. The tournament was organized by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Louis L. Stanton, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Mrs. Charles Steele, and Mrs. H. H. Hollister, who formed the committee in charge. The entrance fee was $5, and among those who played were Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. James Barclay, Mrs. Fordyce Barker, Mrs. William Manice, Mrs. H. C. Beadleston, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Herman Leroy, Mrs. H. M. Harriman, Mrs. Louis Ogden, Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mrs. Amory Hodges, Mrs. George Sheldon, Mrs. Van Ingen, Mrs. H. V. R. Kennedy, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. C. P. Curtis, Mrs. Henry Moir, Mrs. Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Trenor Park, Mrs. Adam Norrie, and the Misses Jennings, Ethel Wickham, May Bird, May Tolfree, Mary Robb, Coster, Davies, and Whitney. The prizes were won by Mrs. Littell and Miss Baker of Brooklyn, with a score of 624; Mrs. Adam Norrie and Miss Louis Potter, with a score of 568; Mrs. Jackson and Miss Ruth Morgan, who scored 446, and Mrs. Elwell and Dr. Coe, whose score was 414. The prizes were silver pin cushions and frames, bridge whist boxes, and books.

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Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt (Miss Minnie Landon) gave yesterday afternoon the first of two receptions to introduce her daughter, Miss Katharine Griswold Pratt. Miss Pratt, who was gowned in pale blue satin crêpe de chine with chiffon, was assisted in receiving by the Misses May Gallatin, Eleanor R. Morris, Nathalie Henderson, Sydney G. Henop, Nellie Hard, Margaret Robison, Gladys Smith, and Jane Lewis. The reception was largely attended, especially by the débutantes of this year. The reception was followed in the evening by a dance in the Metropolitan Club Annex, also given in Miss Pratt's honor by her mother. There were about sixty young people at the dance, among them, in addition to the receiving party of the afternoon, the Misses Ella de Peyster, Harriet Delafield, Mildred Stokes, Edith, Ethel, and Elsie Cryder; Pauline Robinson, and Evelyn Parsons, and Phoenix Ingraham, Thomas Kearny, Goelet Gallatin, Coster Wilmerding, F. Ashton de Peyster, Ernest Iselin, Lewis Iselin, Henry Schroeder, and Francis K. Stevens. The cotillion was led by Schuyler Schieffelin, dancing with Miss Pratt. The favors were bisque heads and silver cigarette cases.

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Dr. Isaac L. Kip and Mrs. Kip will give a dinner of eighteen covers on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at their residence, 448 Fifth Avenue. On Thursday evening, Dec. 6, there are to be a number of dinners given for young people, from which the guests will go to the dance to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin at their residence in honor of their débutante daughter, Miss May Gallatin. The dinners will be given by Mrs. Gallatin, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Spotswood Schenck, and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson.

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Mrs. Arthur B. De Saulles (Miss Katharine Heckscher) gives this afternoon at the Lenox, 2 West Thirty-sixth Street, the first of a series of Mondays in December and January, to introduce her daughter, Miss Caroline Belmont De Saulles. Mrs. De Saulles and her daughter will receive alone. Miss De Saulles is a niece of Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and John G. Heckscher.

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Mrs. S. Jacquelin Smith of 4 East Sixteenth Street will give this afternoon a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Gladys Smith. Mrs. Smith and her daughter have been abroad for a year and a half, and have only recently returned to this country. The Misses Katharine G. Pratt, Helen Kountze, Nellie Hard, Lucile Weeks, Charlotte Prime, and Miss Smith, an elder sister of the débutante, will pour tea.

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Mrs. Maitland Armstrong of 58 West Tenth Street will give a coming-out tea for her daughter, Miss Marion Armstrong, on Friday next, and on the same day Mrs. William R. Barr of 13 West Fifty-sixth Street will give a reception, at which she will introduce her daughter, Miss Honor Ellsworth Barr.

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A fair organized by some of the women parishioners of St. Francis Xavier's Church, and who are well known in society, opened last evening at 122 West Seventeenth Street, and will last some two or three weeks. Among those interested in this fair are Miss Leary, Miss Leontine Marié, Mrs. G. B. Floyd-Jones, and Miss Elizabeth Bouvier Dixon.

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The wedding of William V. B. Kip, son of Dr. Isaac L. Kip, and Miss Elisa Strong, a niece of Mrs. Samuel Penniman, will be celebrated on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at the residence of Mrs. Samuel Penniman, 8 East Seventy-seventh Street. The Rev. Dr. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel will officiate.

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Mrs. L. Hollingsworth Babcock of 53 West Thirty-seventh Street gave yesterday afternoon the first of three Mondays in December to introduce her daughter, Miss Pauline Babcock. The Misses Honor Ellsworth Barr and Madeleine Cary poured tea. Mrs. Babcock was gowned in pale gray crêpe de chine, trimmed with appliqués of black passementerie, and Miss Pauline Babcock in white liberty gauze, tucked and trimmed with accordion-plaited flounces and Renaissance lace.

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Mrs. Spotswood Schenck (Miss Effie E. Morgan) of 284 Lexington Avenue introduced her daughter, Miss Nathalie Schenck, at an afternoon reception at her residence yesterday. Owing to the family being in mourning, the affair was informal. No one received with Mrs. Schenck and her daughter. Mrs. S. Edward Nash (Miss Isabel Coggill) gave yesterday the first of two receptions at her residence, 115 East Fifty-seventh Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Edna McLean Nash. The second reception will be on Dec. 17. On Saturday, Dec. 15, Mrs. Nash will give a dinner for young people in honor of Miss Nash.

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To-day there are to be several coming-out receptions. One of them is to be given at the Buckingham Hotel by Mrs. Charles Russell Leaycraft, to introduce her daughter, Miss Agnes Ethel Leaycraft. Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon of 719 Fifth Avenue will also give a reception this afternoon for her daughter, Miss Sophie Langdon. Miss Langdon will be assisted in receiving by her mother and a cousin.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 3.—Gen. Eaton and Mrs. Eaton and their two sons arrived here this afternoon. Mrs. Eaton is a sister of Miss Elsie French, and has come here to assist Miss French in making the arrangements for the wedding on Jan. 14.

The Eatons have not been in Newport for several years. Miss French went to Wickford to meet her sister, who arrived on the afternoon train from New York.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who was going to New York, accompanied Miss French as far as she went.

The wedding of Miss French and Mr. Vanderbilt will take place in Zabriskie Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist, and not in Old Trinity Church, where the Vanderbilts worship, as was at first announced. Mrs. French made all arrangements yesterday for the ceremony to take place in this church, which she and her family have attended ever since it was erected about six years ago. It is a High Church in its forms. Mrs. Sarah Titus Zabriskie of New York, a Newport cottager, who gave it in memory of her mother, making it a condition that it should always be kept as such. Many cottagers who prefer the High Church form of worship attend the Zabriskie Memorial Church.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot has cards out for a dinner to-morrow evening.

Miss Augusta Little and her sister, Mrs. Edward D. Boit, have gone to Boston.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan, who was one of the last cottagers to linger at Newport, closed her villa to-day and went to New York for the Winter. Mrs. Kernochan will, as usual, go abroad later for the late Winter and Spring, and at the close of her visit to Europe will come to Newport for the season of 1901.

Mrs. David King and Miss Gwendolin King closed their stay at Newport to-day and went to New York. They will go abroad to spend the Winter in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Fuller, who had been passing the Thanksgiving holidays with Mrs. Fuller's sister, Miss Hone, returned to New York yesterday.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote gave their first large dinner of the season to-night. Their guests were the Russian Ambassador and his niece, Countess Marguerite Cassini; Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, and Miss Laura Swann of New York, Col. and Mrs. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler Hale, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Townsend, Baron Gevers, Count Tarnowski of the legation of Austria-Hungary, Robert Winthrop, and Charles Richardson.

Miss Van Reypen, daughter of Surgeon General W. K. Van Reypen, made her début at a tea at her parents' residence this afternoon. Mrs. William Cowles did the honors of the tea table. The young women assisting were the Misses Hitchcock, daughters of the Secretary of the Interior; the Misses Wallace, Miss Betty Davis, and Miss Margaret Hawley.

Senator and Mrs. Foraker gave a dinner for young people this evening in honor of Miss McComas and Clinton Goodloe Edgar of Detroit, who will be married on Wednesday.

EDWARD B. QUINN DEAD.

Plunged Into Bath of Scalding Hot Water at Delevan House.

Edward B. Quinn, editor of Successful Americans, died last night from the effects of a scalding bath that he took by mistake in the Delavan House four days ago. On Friday evening he entered the hotel, asked for a room, and was assigned to No. 30. Going up stairs, he prepared for bed, but just as he was ready to turn out the gas he espied a bathtub in one corner of the room and decided to take a plunge. He turned on what he thought to be the cold water, and when the tub was full, jumped in suddenly.

With a scream he tried to get out of the almost boiling water, but the shock had been so great that he could not rise. After he had cried aloud for several minutes a maid who happened to be in a neighboring hallway heard him and opened the door. When she saw that he was unclad she hastily closed the door again and called to him from the outside that she would come in and see what he wanted if he would cover himself. Then he screamed anew. The maid finally ran off and returned after a little while with a bath towel, which she threw to him through a crack in the door. When he had with the greatest difficulty thrown this around his shoulders she went in and aided him to get out of the tub.

Since then he had been under the care of the hotel physician, but his condition became so serious yesterday afternoon that it was necessary to send him to the hospital, where it was found that almost all the skin on his body had been badly scalded. Until he died, early last evening, however, the hospital surgeons thought that he would recover.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Richard C. Washburn.

Richard C. Washburn, ex-President of the Hudson County National Bank, Jersey City, died yesterday at his home, near Saugerties, N. Y., from Bright's disease and heart trouble. Mr. Washburn was born in North Castle, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sept. 7, 1831. He was educated at a public school and then learned the brickmaking trade. In 1855 he embarked in business on his own account, and at the time of his death was still interested in the manufacture of bricks at Glasco, N. Y. He and his brother established a sales depot in Jersey City, and in 1855 he took up his residence in that city.

He was an active Republican, and served two terms in the Assembly in 1874-5. He was also a member of the Jersey City Board of Public Works in 1876. He was a member of the Union League Club. He was elected President of the Hudson County National Bank at the death of Congressman Augustus A. Hardenbergh, in 1889, and resigned in June last on account of ill health. His successor has not yet been chosen. He is survived by his third wife, to whom he was married in 1898, and three sons.

The Rev. Dr. William Howard Day.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 3.—The Rev. William Howard Day, General Secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, died this morning aged seventy-three years.

He was one of the foremost colored men of his generation. Denied admission to New York College in 1843, he went to Oberlin College, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1847. After years of usefulness as an educator and helper of his race, he was ordained in 1866, and had since been prominent in church affairs. He traveled all over Europe in the interest of the colored race, and was received by royalty and the nobility. He resided in Harrisburg for thirty years, was for many years a member of the School Board, and its President, and was President of Dauphin County Teachers' Association.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD TUNISON, a prominent business man of South Orange, died yesterday morning in Memorial Hospital, that city, of apoplexy. He was sixty years old, and leaves a wife and two daughters.

GEORGE CONDITT, a well-known resident of East Orange, N. J., was found dead in bed yesterday morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. F. Irving, of 25 Washington Street. Mr. Conditt was seventy-seven years old, and had lived in East Orange all his life.

The Rev. EBENEZER ARNOLD, a prominent Methodist clergyman, senior member of the Northern New York Conference, author, and at one time General Superintendent of Missions under Bishop Simpson, died in Watertown, N. Y., yesterday, aged eighty-five.

CURT MUSER died at his home in Brussels on Monday, after an illness of six weeks. He was born in Dortmund, Westphalia, in 1838, and after receiving a liberal education entered the employ of Duden Frères & Co. This firm was succeeded by the present house of Muser Brothers of this city and Brussels, and in 1880 Curt Muser became a member of the firm, of which he was the head at the time of his death.

TO DROP CITY EMPLOYES.

Many Employes in City Hospitals to Lose Places To-day.

A meeting of the heads of the city hospitals will be held in the office of Charities Commissioner Keller to-day. Many employes will be dropped from the city pay rolls and salaries will be reduced. Commissioner Keller made this announcement yesterday. He also said that the Board of Estimate allowed him a certain sum of money for salaries, and that if he did not keep within the allowance of the board he was liable to indictment. It was said yesterday that over 300 would be discharged.

Commissioner Keller said in regard to the proposition made by the Charter Revision Commission to place some city hospitals under the control of a board of seven physicians:

"This will make a seven-headed commission and will divide the responsibility for the control of the hospitals. I do not approve of abolishing the Commissioners of Charities for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Richmond. These officials are very much needed. I was not consulted by the Charter Revision Commission in reference to the proposed changes in the Charity Department." Deputy Commissioner Fanning of the Department of Corrections said that he was not consulted about the proposed changes. He says he thinks it is a great mistake to do away with the Correction Department, as much good has been accomplished during the last three years.

For Telegraphers' Relief Fund.

The annual entertainment of the New York Telegraphers' Aid Society, for the benefit of the relief fund, will take place on Friday evening, Dec. 7, at the Lexington Opera House and Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. All remittances for tickets should be made to W. J. Quinn, Secretary, Post Office Box 711, this city.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE BAZAR

Notable Gathering in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.

Reception to Octogenarians a Feature of the Opening—Some Well-Known Old-Time Suffragists.

The first National American Woman Suffrage Association Bazar, which opened in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall last evening, had many of the features of an old-fashioned sewing bee. There was not much sewing, except in the various booths, where household articles were sold, but there was a great deal of bee. Everybody knew everybody else; old friends met for the first time in years, and two or three generations of suffrage workers all talking together made such a big buzz that it took two boys to manage each horse sold down in the Garden proper.

A reception to octogenarians was the feature of the evening, and "Aunt Susan" B. Anthony was queen bee of the reception and the entire bazar. There was a round of applause when she first entered the hall—a fine looking woman, tall and dignified in her velvet gown and handsome purple velvet coat, with its black thread lace trimmings and white satin lining. A number of chairs were arranged under the platform for the guests of the evening.

On a raised dais Miss Anthony took her seat, followed a little later by Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker. Mrs. Anna C. Field of Brooklyn, the founder of the Brooklyn Woman's Club, and other prominent organizations, occupied a third chair. Mrs. Charlotte Wilbour was another of the pioneer suffragists in line with the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, and John W. Hutchinson, the last of the old Hutchinson family of singers.

The crowd around the aged pioneers became so dense that the girls who acted as ushers formed a barrier, taking hold of hands and standing back so that only a single line could pass in front of them. Aunt Susan sat in a big chair like a Queen, with a rich point lace bertha upon her velvet gown, held in place by a big amethyst pin in the centre and other jeweled pins, the white satin lining of her cloak making a fine background. Mrs. Hooker stood most of the time after her arrival, a dainty little lady, with the long ends of white lace down the front of her black gown, a light feather boa around her throat, and a pretty, soft lace cap, with little flowers of purple above the soft bands of her white hair.

Mrs. Wilbur wore a handsome white brocaded silk waist with a diamond brooch and earrings, and Mrs. Field and Mrs. Blackwell both wore black gowns with white lace at the neck and down the front.

Assisting in the reception was Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, President of the Association; Mrs. Marianna Chapman of Brooklyn, Mrs. Russell Sage of another generation of suffragists, as far as work is concerned; Mrs. Henry M. Sanders and Mrs. Gaffney, President of the National Council of Women. Mrs. Sanders represents the workers of 1893-94, the days before the Constitutional Convention of New York State, when there was such an upheaval for and against woman suffrage as there never had been before in society's ranks.

The reception broke up early in the evening, as those looking after the guests of honor were anxious for the welfare of their charges. Mr. Hutchinson later sang some of the old songs. There was "Come, Let Us Part," the last song sung by the Hutchinson family together, and "The Old Granite State," which gives the history of the family in verse.

"But you did not sing 'Hurrah for New England,' Brother John," said Miss Ellen Miles, as the old gentleman, who is in his eighteenth year jumped easily from the platform.

For the bazar proper the booths were prettily decorated and did a good business all the evening. The doll that Mrs. McKinley dressed attracted a great deal of attention, and so did a genuine fifteen-pound wedding cake, with a pair of clasped hands upon it. There are some antiques for sale, old plates and glasses, and a mahogany cradle over one hundred years old.

THE SPRAGUE ART COLLECTION.

The sale will begin at the American Art Galleries this afternoon at 2:30 P. M. of the remarkable collection of Oriental art and other art products formed by the late Joseph W. Sprague of Louisville,

BILLIARD TOURNEY BEGUN

C. G. Schmitt of Chicago Won First Game in Amateur Contest.

HIS SCORE 300 TO LOSER'S 224

Attendance Small at Opening of Competition in K. A. C.'s Theatre—Two Games Set for To-day.

Contest for the National amateur billiard championship in Class B was begun last night in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's Madison Avenue house, where in a cleverly played game, Charles G. Schmitt, the champion of the Chicago Athletic Club, defeated Isaac A. Mannes of this city by a score of 300 to 224. The tournament, which is the third annual event of its kind, is held under the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union, and, as in the past two years, under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. For the convenience of spectators the theatre of the clubhouse has been transformed to a quadrangular arena, capable of seating 500 persons.

The capacity of the arena, however, was not taxed last night, as the qualifying round of the tourney being played this week is in a sense only preliminary to the real struggle for the championship which will be fought out next week in the final games. Seventy-five or more billiard enthusiasts nevertheless formed an interested gallery, and were generous in their applause at the difficult shots of both contestants.

Schmitt, on the strength of his previous record, was slightly the favorite among the prophets before Referee W. R. Bracken called the game last night. Within the past two weeks he had defeated Charles Threshie, last year's Class B champion, in a practice game at the Boston Athletic Association; had lost a 300-point game to Fred Eames, the professional expert, by a margin of only 15 points, and had run 89, 73, and 68 points at practice. Mr. Mannes's ability had been less tried, but he was remembered as one of the best referees in the 1899 tournament.

The game was begun promptly at 8 o'clock, and Mr. Mannes led off with a narrow miss. His bad luck pursued him for a dozen innings or more, and his natural inclination to nervousness became steadily a more severe handicap. In the open table play, at which he is most brilliant, several rather easy cushion shots were misjudged with disastrous effect upon his score.

Mr. Schmitt on the other hand gained in confidence as the game progressed, and after the ninth inning found his true form. He then began a wonderful exhibition of close play, including some of the prettiest slow draws yet witnessed in Class B tourneys, and the twentieth inning found him with 133 points to his opponent's 40.

The twenty-eighth inning furnished the best of Mr. Schmitt's play. He then ran 23 points. This run, while not remarkable in its length, was most spectacular. Abandoning his close style of play for a time, the Chicago expert attempted some of the most difficult open shots, banging the balls about the table in swift succession of play and seemingly with the utmost carelessness.

Mr. Mannes did not reach his true form until after the twentieth inning had passed, and he had been left nearly 100 points behind his opponent. Then he began to play an up-hill game with splendid determination, and succeeded in making two runs which exceeded Mr. Schmitt's best efforts. The first of these came in the thirty-fifth inning, when by careful nursing 29 points had been scored. Then he resumed his more characteristic open play, and ran 38 points in the inning. Mr. Mannes's next high run was 40 points.

The two long runs reduced Mr. Schmitt's lead to 79 points at the fortieth inning, but as the score then stood 279 to 198, the game was practically secured for the Chicagoan. Only five innings more were played. Mr. Schmitt brought the game to a close in the forty-fifth inning, however, by a brilliant unfinished run of 21 points.

The scores in detail follow, the play being at fourteen-inch balk-line, with the anchor nurse allowed:

Schmitt—0 1 8 10 1 0 1 0 9 12 0 3 19 1 11 12 3 2 8 13 10 6 1 6 7 0 7 2 11 11 0 18 8 14 4 19 5 3 3 1 1 0 0 21. Total, 300; average, 6 30-45; high runs, 21 and 23.

Mannes—0 0 1 0 0 2 2 1 5 1 0 4 6 2 4 0 0 0 12 0 0 7 4 15 3 0 1 3 5 18 0 3 14 1 38 1 0 0 2 4 0 0 10 0 12 4. Total, 224; average, 4 4-45; high runs, 38 and 40.

Two games of the qualifying round will be played to-day. A. D. Ferguson will meet L. A. Servatius at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and Frank Billiter will play Samuel G. Estabrook at 8 o'clock this evening.

GANS AND LEWIS WINNERS.

Two Interesting Games in the Novice Billiard Tournament.

Albert Gans and J. E. Lewis were the winners yesterday in the two scheduled games of the novice billiard tournament now in progress at Maurice Daly's academy. Gans defeated Frank Tobias in the afternoon match by a score of 200 to 162. Tobias held a good lead up to the thirtieth inning, when his play grew rugged as rapidly as that of his opponent improved. Throughout the remainder of the game Gans steadily increased his lead. Tobias rallied only once, at the sixty-first inning, when he ran 24 points, the highest single run made in the tournament up to that time. The scores follow, a fourteen-inch balk line governing:

Gans—0 1 11 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 4 2 2 5 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 6 4 12 1 0 0 13 5 4 2 0 1 0 6 8 11 0 0 4 1 6 0 5 11 1 3 0 11 1 0 1 0 1 2 3 2 9 1 6 3 2 6 2 2 1 1 0 3 2 2 1. Total, 200; average, 2 42-79; high runs, 16, 14, and 11.

Tobias—0 3 6 5 0 2 1 0 1 4 5 0 2 0 1 0 10 8 0 0 0 6 0 0 1 7 5 0 0 1 0 1 1 2 1 0 1 1 4 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 2 1 3 2 4 6 0 2 0 6 0 0 1 2 0 0 6 4 1 2 7 1 0 1 0 1 4 2 4 0 0 1 5 0 0 3 2 0 0 3 1 5 2. Total, 162; average, 2 5-79; high runs, 24 and 12.

Lewis won handily from Harry Graham in the evening game by a score of 200 to 162. Graham played considerably under his usual form, but succeeded at the forty-fourth inning in running 24 points, thereby equaling Frank Tobias for the highest run of the tournament. The score:

Lewis—1 0 2 0 3 0 5 0 10 5 4 0 4 9 6 0 0 1 0 6 0 0 2 0 8 0 13 1 0 0 9 3 1 0 1 4 13 1 2 2 0 5 0 6 2 0 0 1 4 0 12 5 10 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 5 3 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 6 3 5 0 1. Total, 200; average, 2 56-82. High run, 13.

Graham—0 0 0 1 0 0 4 9 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 5 0 0 0 0 6 0 1 1 0 0 1 4 3 2 6 0 2 0 6 0 0 1 2 0 0 6 4 1 2 7 1 0 1 0 1 4 2 4 0 0 1 5 0 0 3 2 0 0 3 1 5 2. Total, 162. Average, 1 80-82. High runs, 24, 14, 11.

Frank Tobias will play J. E. Lewis this afternoon, and Charles Roder will meet Raoul Pictet to-night.

RANKING OF TENNIS PLAYERS.

Committee Places and Handicaps Whitman, Head of List.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The official ranking of the American tennis players for 1900 by the Ranking Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, together with the handicaps for next year, were announced to-day and are as follows:

Class 1, (owe 3-6)—M. D. Whitman; Class 2, (scratch)—D. F. Davis, W. A. Larned, and Beals C. Wright; Class 3, (2-6)—K. Collins, G. L. Wrenn, Jr., H. Ward, and L. E. Ware; Class 4, (3-6)—J. A. Allen, R. D. Little, and H. H. Hackett; Class 5, (4-6)—C. S. Hardy, J. P. Paret, E. P. Fisher, W. J. Clothier, and R. Stevens. Class 6, (5-6)—H. Foster, Samuel Hardy, and J. C. Davidson; Class 7, (15)—E. P. Larned, L. Waldner, F. B. Alexander, and J. A. Carpenter; Class 8, (15 1-6)—A. Codman, K. Horton, G. S. Keyes, and A. F. Fuller; Class 9, (15 2-6)—I. C. Wright, W. C. Grant, H. A. Plummer, and S. Ware; Class 10, (15 3-6)—H. E. Avery.

Honors for Annapolis Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 3.—Superintendent Wainwright and the members of the Naval Academy football team have received a large number of congratulatory messages for the victory over West Point on Saturday last. A few were so notable that they were made the subject of an order which was read at supper formation this evening. Superintendent Wainwright gives the text of a message from Secretary Long as follows: "Give the Cadets my hearty congratulations on their well-earned victory." Assistant Secretary Hackett sent his congratulations. A message from the Asiatic Squadron, with headquarters at Cavite, Philippine Islands, was, "Congratulations." The last, from the battleship Kentucky, was also "Congratulations," dated from Smyrna.

HARNESS HORSES AT AUCTION.

Low Prices the Rule and Bargains Many at the "Old Glory" Offering.

The attendance at the Fasig-Tipton Company's "Old Glory" sale of light harness horses, in Madison Square Garden, drew but a light attendance yesterday, and prices as a rule were small. The dealers and bargain hunters took full advantage of the opportunity, and, though the quality of the animals offered was not remarkably high, the shrewder buyers picked up a number of well bred and promising young horses at figures which promised a wide margin for profit.

In the afternoon the highest price paid was $1,000 for the six-year-old trotter Ward, record 2:17¾ on a half-mile track, R. Roberts of Brooklyn securing him. Rand, 2:18½, and Carrie Belle, 2:22, brought $800 each. Daisy Bell, 2:19¼, went for $500, and Gagnant, 2:15¼, brought $600.

C. J. and Harry Hamlin, owners of the Village Farm, at East Aurora, N. Y., who sold The Abbot last week, have presented to T. W. Lawson of Boston the wagon which The Abbot drew when he made the world's record to wagon, 2:05½. Mr. Lawson, through an agent, made the first bid for The Abbot, $26,000. Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell then securing the famous horse for $26,500.

The horses that brought the best prices, the buyers, and the prices paid were as follows:

PROPERTY OF G. McBRIDE.

Pacing T., (2:19½,) by Dencolion-Jennie Baldwin by Daniel Lambert, ch. g., 13 years; Barney Demarest, Morristown, N. J. 200

PROPERTY OF C. BURANT.

Vaudeville, by St. Vincent-Nelly's Daughter, by Live Oak, b. g., 4 years; P. P. Rogers, Parkville, L. I. 200

Iago, (2:11,) by Tempest-Eulogy by Commodore Belmont, b. g., 10 years; J. S. Douglas, Brooklyn 375

PROPERTY OF ELKWOOD SMITH.

Syra, (2:12⅝,) pacer, by Nutwood-So So by George Wilkes, b. m., 9 years; James Cool, Wilkesbarre, Penn. 625

Ludoff, by Sphinx-Ludo by Panic, br. g., 7 years; J. Stewart, New York 200

PROPERTY OF G. D. BRINKERHOFF.

Morn, by Allerton-Dergete by Lord Russell, ch. g., 2 years; D. B. Burnham, Fishkill Landing, N. Y. 275

PROPERTY OF DR. A. N. SMEALL.

Charity Belle by Liberty Bell-Lol by Combat, br. s., 9 years; A. H. Tyson, Wilmington, Del. 325

PROPERTY OF C. E. JACKSON.

Hartford, Jr., (2:11¼,) pacer, by Hartford-Gipsey Sprague by George Sprague, b. g., 7 years; P. H. Powers, Brooklyn 550

Earl C., by Alcyone-untraced mare, blk. g., age not stated; Harry Gucker, New York. 280

PROPERTY OF D. MAHANEY.

Halyards, by Haveland-Jenny Hicks by Robert McGregor, b. f., 3 years; A. W. Young, Mount Kisco, N. Y. 310

Madge, by Lamartine-Mattie by Kohinoor, br. f., 3 years; P. H. Powers, Brooklyn. 300

Havaland, by Lavaland-Hinda Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes, blk. h., 8 years; J. Stewart, New York 200

Boston Boy, by Kingward-Rowena, by Twilight, b. g., 5 years; G. H. Gardner, Boston 220

PROPERTY OF W. H. COVILLE.

Carrie Belle, by Lynne Belle-Whist, by Nutpatch, b. f., 2 years; Joseph H. Thayer, Lexington, Ky. 800

Miss Marion, by Sileyone-Idaho mare, b. m., 6 years; M. Sheehan, Cedarhurst, L. I. 210

Carrie B., by Lynne Belle—Carrie, by Bayonne Prince, blk. f., 2 years; Clark Mitchell, Schenectady, N. Y. 575

PROPERTY OF M. J. SINNOTT.

Miss Master, by Quartermaster-Miss Miller, by Sweepstakes, br. m., 7 years; L. A. Thompson, New York 200

Annie Bellini, by Bellini-Annie Carey, by Dauntless, blk. m., 4 years; George A. Davis, New York 220

Electsort, by Election-Consort, by Kentucky Wilkes, b. g., 5 years; L. Ottinger, New York 230

Ruby, by Bartholomew Wilkes-Effie Jones, by Washburn, br. m., 7 years; F. B. Jones, New York 400

Clipper, (2:19¼,) by Melville Chief-Beulah, ch. g., 13 years; A. Chanler, Long Branch, N. J. 300

Prince L., by American Prince-Untraced mare, ch. g., age not stated; J. A. Welford, New York 225

PROPERTY OF RUNDLE & WHITE.

Oxia, (2:20½,) by Quartermaster-Kitty Lambert, by Daniel Lambert, b. m., 8 years; Barney Demarest, Morristown, N. J. 410

PROPERTY OF OAKHURST FARM.

Rand, (2:18⅝,) by Overton Wilkes-Old Gray, by Blue Bull, ch. g., 11 years; J. R. Lang, Lincoln, Penn. 800

Miss Eleanor, (2:19½,) pacer, by Overton Wilkes-Patsey, by Billy Nugent, b. m., 10 years; A. H. Grant, Boston 1,000

Philipino, by Alcatraz-Elect, by Electioneer, b. g., 4 years; Peter Hughes, Brooklyn 270

Daisy Bell, (2:19¼,) pacer, by Red Bell-Witch Hazel, by Grenadier, ch. m., 8 years; A. E. Snyder, Worcester, Mass. 425

Gagnant, (2:15¼,) pacer, by Jay Bird-May Bloom, by William L., roan g., 6 years; C. C. Worth, New York 500

Ward, (2:17¾,) by Eagle Bird-Grand Sentinel mare, roan g., 6 years; R. Roberts, Brooklyn 600

Brooklawn Baron, by Baron Wilkes-Bertha Baron, by Alcantor, br. g., 5 years; Albert Ellis, Belleville, N. J. 1,000

Annie Francis, by Emperor Wilkes-Vatican mare, b. m., 6 years; J. Abrams, Philadelphia 245

Hal Almont, (2:09¾,) pacer, by Hermit-Ada, by Almont, roan g., 7 years; W. H. Grant, Boston 250

PROPERTY OF R. ANDERSON.

Echo Bay, (2:18½,) pacer, by Prince Echo-Lady Walkill, by Walkill Prince, b. s., 10 years; S. Taylor, New York 420

PROPERTY OF J. DEVEAUX.

Zuleika, by Don Monteith-Katie M., by George M. Van Norte, b. m., 9 years; Charles Bell, New York $290

PROPERTY OF W. PENMAN.

Miss Rica, by Mahogany-Mary H., by Aristas, b. m., 4 years; J. Wilson, New York $290

Color, by Corralloid-Banker Rothschild mare, b. g., 5 years; Strauss & Hexter, New York $350

Prince Silver, by Kenwood-Nutbourne mare, gr. g., 5 years; F. Selzam, New York 350

Joe Hooker, by Tremont-Stranger mare, ch. g., 8 years; H. Berger, New York. 200

Francesca, by Hindoo Wilkes-Beulah, by Masterlode, b. m., 5 years; Charles Agnew, Paterson, N. J. 235

PROPERTY OF J. H. QUINN.

Bright Light, (2:19¼,) by Dark Night-Cactus, by Guardsman, br. g., 7 years; Matthew Dwyer, New York 205

Jessup, by Allerton-Erena, by Alcyone, br. g., 9 years; F. E. Stevens, Cumberland Hill, R. I. 410

In all, eighty-two horses were sold yesterday, for a total of $20,615, or an average of $251.40. The sale was to have ended to-day, but as too many horses are catalogued for one day it will be necessary to continue the selling to-morrow. 235

CHOICES WON AT WASHINGTON.

Favorites First in Four Races on Bennings Track.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—There was good sport again to-day at Bennings, although the races were without special incident. In four of the events the fields were large, and again four favorites won. The weather was cloudy and raw, but the attendance was good. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Fluke, 94 pounds, (H. Michael,) even, won; Federalist, 94, (E. Hewitt,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; Uncle Josh, 99, (J. Slack,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:30 1-5. Give and Take, Decimal, Capt. January, Sylvan Dell, and Directum also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Provost, 97 pounds, (Richards,) 4 to 1, won; Velasquez, 107, (McCue,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Timothy Foley, 110, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:10 3-5. Kingbrook, Paw, James J. Forbett, Micou, Golden Rey, Woodspike, and Freshnal also ran. Schoolmaster started, but bled and failed to finish.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; mile and seventy yards. Sentry, 98 pounds, (J. Slack,) 5 to 2, won; Amorita, 98, (Booker,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Blueskin, 95, (Brien,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:49 1-5. Toluca, Humboldt, Lancewood, Harry McConn, and San Luis also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; six furlongs. Rabunta, 92 pounds, (Brennen,) 4 to 1, won; King's Favorite, 99, (Brien,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Lumbkin, 84, (Gannon,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:17 1-5. Lady Haymun, Flaneur, Historian, Rubens, The Brother, Lillian Hoffman, and Obey also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. McLeod of Dare, 115 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 10, won; Charawind, 107, (McCue,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Evelyn Bird, 107, 7 to 1, third. Time—1:52 4-5. Charles Estes, Judge Magee, and Holdup also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a hundred yards. Spurs, 94 pounds, (Brien,) 3 to 5, won; Hopbrook, 97, (J. Slack,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Bondman, 107, (Miles,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:53 3-5. Beverage and Give and Take also ran.

The Entries at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Following are the entries for to-morrow's races at the Bennings track:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Charentus, 126 pounds; Maribert, 118; Speedmas, 117; Carbuncle, 116; Hallidjopchil, 112; Prince Richard and Midnight Chimes, 104 each; Godfrey, 102; Mordelmo, 100.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; five furlongs. Beggar Lady, Hollowwood, Annie Darling, Protégé, Infallible, Alline Abbott, Dactyl, Zenaide, Welsh Girl, I Know, Gillmore, Dum Dum, and Curtesy, 100 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and fifty yards. The Cutcast, Hawk, The Driver, Osceola, Charlie Moore, and Tenderloin 100 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of more than two races; six furlongs. The Rogue and The Rhymer, 108 pounds each; Sadie S., Waterlass, Dandy Boy, Quite Right, Lady Padden, Sentry, and Edgefield, 105 each; Lillian Hoffman, Albert Enright, and Blue Skin, 102 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and 100 yards. Momentum, 105 pounds; Bondman and Tyrshena, 99 each; Templar, 97; J. H. Sloan, 94; Ringleader, 89; Decimal and Olive Order, 86 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile and three-quarters. Sir Hubert, 128 pounds; Draughtsman, 122, Perian, 120; Mr. Fonso, 114; Magic Light, 112; Silver Fox, 110; Gould, 107; The Driver, Bellamy, and Breach of Promise, 105 each; Sackett, 103; Bosphorus, 102; Facile, 100; Shinfane, 97; Sir Dick, 95.

Results at Other Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—Summaries: Six furlongs, Grey John, 106, (Dupee,) 1; Doustierswivel, 109, (Alvin W., 109, 3. Time—1:21⅘. Five and a half furlongs—Tea Gown, 104, (T. Mane,) 1; W. J. Deboe, 107, 2; Senator Joe, 103, 3. Time—1:13¾. Seven furlongs—Olekma, 99, (C. Booker,) 1; Sallie J., 102, 2; Brown Vail, 104, 3. Time—1:25½. Mile handicap—Obsidian, 107, (Mitchell,) 1; Wood Trice, 100, 2; Glen Lake, 97½, 3. Time—1:49. One mile—Uncle Bill, 111, (Mitchell,) 1; Ben Chance, 105, 2; Loveable, 102, 3. Time—1:51¼. Six furlongs—Jim W., 109, (McJoynt,) 1; Locust Blossom, 100, 2; Eltholin, 110, 3. Time—1:20⅘.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The Oakland meeting opened to-day. Summaries: Mile—Headwater, 106, (Coburn,) 1; Specific, 108, 2; Snipps, 106, 3. Time—1:39½. Seven-eighths of a mile—Pat Morrissey, 105, (O'Connor,) 1; Eltmido, 105, 2; Our Lizzie, 107, 3. Time—1:27. Three-quarters of a mile—Dangerfield, 112, (J. Miller,) 1; Screenwell Lake, 103, 2; Loneliness, 103, 3. Time—1:14⅘. Mile and a sixteenth, handicap—Gold Dune, 95, (Dominick,) 1; Diderot, 86, 2; Tyre, 93, 3. Time—1:46¼. Three-quarters of a mile—St. Cuthbert, 103, (J. Woods,) 1; Theory, 103, 2; Gibraltar, 110, 3. Time—1:12½. Three-quarters of a mile—Ulloa, 104, (Coburn,) 1; Onyx, 119, 2; Louise Hooker, 104, 3. Time—1:15.

FAST SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Amateur Reinsmen Tried Out Roadsters in Lively Brushes.

Close brushes were in order on the Speedway yesterday afternoon, when a series of fast brushes took place on the lower stretch between the chestnut pacer Spinx S., (2:09¾,) driven by E. E. Smathers; the chestnut pacing mare Laura W., driven by Dr. H. H. Kane, President of the Road Drivers' Association, and James Murphy of Chicago, driving the handsome little pacer Amie Wilkes. The start of the first heat was a poor one, but before the first quarter had been covered all these horses were about on even terms. Spinx S. finally drew ahead and held the lead close to the finish, when Laura W., on being touched with the whip, made a spurt that carried her across the line half a length ahead of Spinx S. and an open length in front of Annie Wilkes. In the second heat Spinx S. set a pace that called for every bit of speed his opponents could summon to keep within a length of him. Nearing the post, Spinx S. had about two lengths to the good, with Laura W. second and rapidly picking him up.

So much speed did Laura W. show that within 300 yards of the post she placed herself on even terms with Spinx S. The majority of spectators it looked as though she beat him out, but Dr. Kane admitted that he had been beaten, and proposed another heat. It was evident that Laura W. was tired out by the way she behaved in this heat, for Spinx S. took the lead after the first quarter, and was never headed. Coming down the stretch Laura W. fell back to third place and then a pretty race followed, but Spinx S. was a trifle more fast for Amie Wilkes, who lost the heat by a head. In a final brush Amie Wilkes broke half way down the stretch, and Spinx S. crossed the line a length in front of Laura W., who made a desperate effort to make one of her famous finishing spurts, but failed, although she was under the whip.

The trotting gelding Cobwebs, 1:12 known as the king of the Speedway, did some fast work with Nathan Straus handling the ribbons. After several warming jogs up and down the stretch he was finally turned to a good start with the bay gelding Belle Esprit, 2:12½, driven by Charles Reilly. The race was a nip and tuck race, but after that Cobwebs had things all his own way, and came home a winner by a couple of lengths. Honor Bright, driven by John F. Cockerill, had a very lively go with Crystal Chimes, having a trifle the best of the brush. C. R. Jarvis, driving The Dude, beat L. P. Defiant's new green horse, Zeke B., and the big, brown gelding Zarco, 2:21½, by Artillery, fell a victim to the speed of Cobwebs, 2:12. A very pretty three-cornered brush took place between The Dude, Hindoo Boy, driven by John Rogers of Brooklyn, and Hattie Walters, 2:22¼, driven by George Coleman. They finished in the order in which they are named. The last brush of the afternoon was between Zarco, 2:21¼, and Hattie Walters, 2:22¼. A very fast quarter was covered nose and nose, but after the post had been passed Zarco took a lead of a length, and held it to the finish. Among the many on the road was Elmer Stevens, driving Harry L.; B. Zahn, driving the bay mare Dunders, 2:23¾; Mr. Kennedy behind Ambidexter, 2:11¾, and Charles C. Bauman behind his team of black pacers.

League of Amateur Drivers.

The officers of the newly organized National League of Amateur Driving Clubs have been announced as follows: President—Harry K. Devereaux of Cleveland, Ohio; Vice President—Harry Darlington of Pittsburg, and Secretary and Treasurer—T. L. Quimby of Boston. Pittsburg, Boston, Toledo, Chicago, Cleveland, Syracuse, Boston, and New York are already represented in the league, and the driving clubs of other important cities will be asked to join. The league has acted in the matter of defining what shall constitute an amateur driver, and has ruled that an amateur driver is one who has never driven or trained horses for hire. It was further decided that in future no driver shall retain his privileges as an amateur after he competes in a race against a professional driver.

Son of Ormonde for Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 3.—Milton Young has purchased in England the noted sire and race horse, Sauceret, a son of the $100,000 Ormonde and Crucible, to be placed at the head of McGrathiana Stud in place of the dead Hanover. He has sold to English breeders the Hanover-Keepsake horse Handball, which he bought recently to place in the stud. The prices were not stated.

Trotting Board Meets To-day.

The annual meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association will begin at 10 o'clock this morning at the Murray Hill Hotel and will continue two or three days. The board will not have an unusual amount of business to transact, but decisions on some rather complicated cases in connection with light harness racing will be asked for, and it is not improbable that the reviewing body will put in even more than three days of work.

Eighth Regiment's Rifle Tourney.

In the rifle shooting tournament for company teams of twelve men, for the Challenge trophy, the team from Company F of the Eighth Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, last night made the following score:

	100 Yds.	300 Yds.	Tl.
Private W. E. Laragh	20	25	45
First Lieut. J. P. Mulford	22	20	42
Corp. S. Van Blerkom	20	21	41
Capt. G. Hlecke	18	22	40
First Sergt. O. Walter	21	19	40
Sergt. W. Lee	20	20	40
Corp. C. J. Stockton	19	21	40
Private G. A. Ochsen	18	21	39
Sergt. L. C. Woolf	19	18	37
Corp. H. Feuerstein	21	16	37
Private W. Weisel	14	17	31
Private C. S. Goldstein	7	16	23
Total			455

A. B. Sammis's Splendid Rifle Score.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Dec. 3.—Within 1 of the maximum total of 100 points was the score of Alfred B. Sammis in the competition of the Huntington Rifle Club, that closed last week. The cards were made up to-day and the results announced. Mr. Sammis scored 99 points out of a possible 100 at the Zettler ring target, 75 feet range, .22-calibre rifle. The other scores were: Henry E. Bunce, 94; Abraham L. Field, 93; Walter V. Tuttle, 91; Charles B. Scudder, 88; William Simpson, 86.

Four Gunners Killed Straight.

Four of the thirty men who faced the traps at the regular monthly trap shooting tournament of the Sheepshead Bay Rod and Gun Club yesterday at the club ground, The Cedars, killed "straight," and divided first money. They were William Van Pelt, Judges James B. Voorhies, W. Boyle, and Daniel J. Heffner. Gerrittson Morris and R. J. Smith got second money, with but a bird less apiece, and seven of the contestants, Henry Koch, John J. Pillion, Frank Lundy, Ira McKane, Paul Suss, Henry J. Montanus, and Hans Kronika tied for third place, each with eight birds out of the allotted ten. In an extra event at three live birds per man, Pillion, F. Lundy, W. Lundy, Morris, I. McKane, ane Van Pelt killed all and Kronika, G. McKane, and Boyle two birds each.

Capt. Brewer Wants a Match.

Capt. John L. Brewer, the veteran trap shooter, is seeking a match at live birds. "I bar no one," he said. "All I want is a chance to shoot against Fulford, Elliott, Heikes, Marshall, or any other at 100 live birds per man for as much money as they care to risk, and all I ask is that Hurlingham rules prevail, the loser to pay the cost of the match and for the birds. I don't want to appear dictatorial, and am willing to shoot anywhere, but I will pay expenses to have the match shot on the grounds at Foundry Street and the Plank Road, Newark, N. J."

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Supreme Court of the United States.

36—The Wabash Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Peter Towiville.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna. Dissenting, Justice Brewer.

15, (original)—Ex parte, in the matter of Edgar De Bara, petitioner.—Rule to show cause discharged and petition for writ of habeas corpus denied. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

65—The Las Aminas Land Grant Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

100—A. J. Kizer, plaintiff in error, vs. the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

82—H. Abraham & Son et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Marie L. Casey, administrator.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

205—Edward C. Baggs as receiver, plaintiff in error vs. Albert G. Martin et al. On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth District.—Second question certified, answered in the affirmative. Opinion by Justice Shiras, Jr.

72—John M. Avery et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Ignatz Papper et al., &c. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Texas.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brown.

103—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky. In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown. Dissenting, Justice Harlan.

157—The Mutual Life Insurance Company, petitioner, vs. Tine Cohen. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington, with directions to set aside the judgment and overrule the demurrer. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Dissenting, Justice McKenna. (Justice Peckham took no part in the decision of this case.)

113—William Henry Baldwin Jr., et al., plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Maryland to the use of D. Frank Hull, Collector, &c. In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Dissenting, Justice White and Justice Peckham.

104—Mark K. Lowry et al., plaintiff in error, vs. The Silver City Gold and Silver Mining Company. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

20—Fred Stearns, County Auditor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Minnesota, on motion of James N. Marr. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota.—Judgment reversed, costs to be paid from lands belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Justice Brown concurs in the result. Justices White, Harlan, Gray, and McKenna concur on one point.

84—Fritz Contzen, appellant, vs. The United States. Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

390—William B. Dinsmore et al., petitioners, vs. the Southern Express Company et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Jan. 25, 1901.

391—John T. Pirie et al. &c., appellant's vs. Chicago Title and Trust Company, trustee.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Jan. 14, 1901, after the case already set down for that day.

Original—Ex parte, In the matter of Alphonzo B. Bowers et al, petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for writs of mandamus and certiorari submitted by John H. Miller for the petitioners.

232—The Put-in Bay Waterworks, Light, and Railway Company, appellant, vs. Charles W. Ryan et al.—Advanced and submitted as under the thirty-second rule on motion of J. B. Forsker, Jr., for the appellant.

45—H. Drusilla Mitchell, petitioner, vs. the First National Bank of Chicago.—Reassigned for reargument at the foot of the call for Dec. 10 next on motion of Percy S. Bryant for the respondent.

126—D. Marx, appellant, vs. William M. Ebner et al.—Passed to be restored to the call subject to the provision of Section 6 of Rule 26, on motion of L. T. Michiner for the appellees.

473—The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, petitioner, vs. Susan E. Hadley.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted by Robert M. Morse for the petitioner and by Alfred Hemenway and A. J. Eelfiedge for the respondent.

No. 226—Frank M. Fairbank, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Leave granted to file brief herein on behalf of certain interested parties on motion of George A. King for said parties.

No. 135—The Manchester Fire Assurance Company of Manchester, England, et al., appellants, vs. John Herriott, Treasurer of the State of Iowa, et al.—Postponed until No. 384 is reached and ordered to be heard with that number as one case, on motion of M. D. O'Connell in behalf of counsel.

No. 492—Columbus Construction Company, petitioner, vs. Crane Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by J. R. Custer, S. S. Gregory, and Grover Cleveland for the petitioner, with leave to counsel for respondents to file brief within two weeks.

No. 134—A. J. Daggs et al., appellants, vs. Thompson Walker et al.—Death of R. B. Carley, one of the appellees herein, suggested, and order of publication awarded, on motion of George Kearney, in behalf of counsel for the appellants.

No. 53—The California Redwood Company, appellant, vs. Benjamin S. Lile.—Death of Benjamin Lile suggested and A. L. Johnson substituted, per stipulation of counsel and on motion of E. B. Browne in behalf of counsel.

349—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company of Texas, plaintiff in error, vs. Mollie F. Fevers et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by John W. Parker in support of motions, and by H. M. Garwood in opposition thereto.

223—A. L. Gussman, on behalf of Samuel Wright, appellant, vs. L. H. Marrero, Sheriff of the Parish of Jefferson, La.—Submitted by A. A. Birney for the appellant and by Robert J. Perkins for the appellee.

286—Jack Davis, appellant, vs. J. E. Burke, Sheriff, &c.—Argued by James H. Hawley for the appellant, and by Samuel H. Hays for the appellee.

115—The City of Lampasas, plaintiff in error, vs. James M. Bell.—Argument commenced by John C. Chamberlain for the plaintiff in error and continued by Henry E. D. Staples for the defendant in error and concluded by J. C. Matthews for the plaintiff in error.

116—W. W. Cargill Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Minnesota ex rel the Railroad and Warehouse Commission.—Argument commenced by Ralph Whelan for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Tuesday: 116, 117, 118, 114, 121, 122, 123, 125, 21, 127, 128.

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motion calendar.

Bigley vs. N. Y. & P. R. SS. Co. and 2 other cases. Regular calendar.
9—Spaulding vs. The Aggi.
12—U. S. Leather Co. vs. The Merida.
13—Wilder vs. same.
17—Lyons vs. Drucker.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building, Admiralty calendar.
114—Bull vs. Tug J. D. Leary.
176—M. & C. Dredge Co

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FANNY C. LYON and others, as trustees under the last will and testament of Samuel E. Lyon, deceased, plaintiffs, against AMELIA ROMANA ROGERS and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eleventh Street, distant easterly one hundred and ninety-seven feet and two inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eleventh Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with the said easterly side of Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and three feet and three inches; thence easterly and parallel with the said northerly side of Eleventh Street, twenty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly and again parallel with the said easterly side of Fifth Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred and three feet and three inches to the said northerly side of Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Eleventh Street twenty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 22d, 1900.

EUGENE L. BUSHE, Referee.

Messrs. PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, attorneys for plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 17 East 11th St.

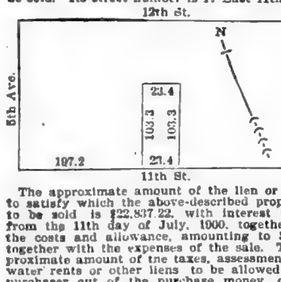

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,837.22, with interest thereon from the 11th day of July, 1900, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to $320.76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,188.89, and interest.—Dated New York, October 22d, 1900.

EUGENE L. BUSHE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to December 3d, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1900.

EUGENE L. BUSHE, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby further adjourned to December 19th, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 3d, 1900.

EUGENE L. BUSHE, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d4-2aw2wTu&F&d19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —DELMAR W. HEATH, Plaintiff, against FRANK J. BUTLER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eleventh Street, distant easterly one hundred and three feet and four inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eleventh Street with the easterly side of Walton Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with the said easterly side of Walton Avenue one hundred and forty-three feet and four inches; thence easterly and parallel with the said northerly side of Eleventh Street one hundred and forty-three feet and four inches to the westerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street; running thence southerly and parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-third Street ninety-eight feet and four inches; thence southerly and nearly parallel with Walton Avenue fifty feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, ninety-eight feet to the easterly side of Walton Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Walton Avenue, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, November 9, 1900.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

WILLIAM B. EWING, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

183d Street.

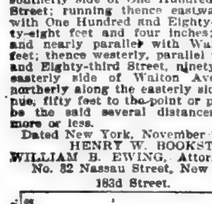

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property is $895.02, and of taxes and assessments, $145.84 and interest.

Dated New York, November 9, 1900.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

n13-2aw3wTu&F&d4

Proposals.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing a Sewage Disposal Plant in accordance with revised Drawings and Specifications, at the Manhattan State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 5th day of December, 1900, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y., at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Hospitals, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y., or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidder, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.

HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers.

New York City, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1900.

Surrogate Notices.

ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace, their attorneys, at No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1900.

J. SINCLAIR ARMSTRONG, SAMUEL C. ARMSTRONG, Executors.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d4-1awdmTu

SCHAEFER, FREDERICK.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Kurt Wilhelm Frederick Sebastian Schertel von Burtenbach and Eleane Marie Klenke, and to all persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK SCHAEFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 22d day of January, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward C. Schaefer, George H. Schaefer, and George M. Chatillon, as Executors and Trustees of the Last Will and Testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate (L. S.) of our said County, at the County of New York, the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FIELD, MARY MOFFAT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, N. Y., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Moffat Field, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1901.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1900. FREDERIC G. CUNNINGHAM, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, and WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Executors. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executors, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy31-1aw6mTu

LEONARD, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS LEONARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry P. Burr, his attorney, No. 375 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, June 1st, 1900. STEPHEN LEONARD, Administrator. HENRY P. BURR, Attorney for Administrator, 375 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. jel-1aw6mTu

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY GRACE RICHARDSON, plaintiff, against HANNAH MACKLIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side or line of Forty-sixth Street distant one hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly line of Forty-sixth Street with the westerly line of the Third Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with the westerly line of the said Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches; thence westerly along the centre line of the block, but parallel with said southerly side of Forty-sixth Street forty feet; thence northerly and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, but again parallel with said westerly side of said Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches to said southerly side of Forty-sixth Street; thence easterly and along said southerly side of Forty-sixth Street forty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 12th, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

46th Street.

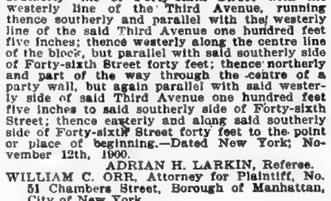

45th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,250, with interest thereon from the 30th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $335.71, with interest from September 4th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $4,700, with interest.—Dated New York, November 12th, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

n13-2aw3wTu&F&d4

WEST 152D STREET, BOROUGH OF MANhattan.—New York Supreme Court.—County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against HENRY B. THOMAS, et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 14th day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, distant one hundred feet eleven inches westerly from northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Avenue St. Nicholas; running thence northerly and at right angles to One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, seventy-four feet eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with said street fifty feet; thence southerly, on a line at right angles to said One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, seventy-four feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; thence easterly, along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 31st, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

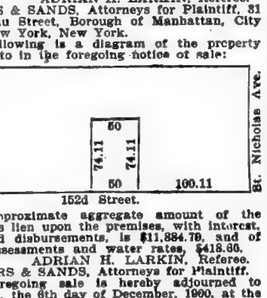

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs and disbursements, is $11,884.70, and of taxes, assessments and water rates, $418.60.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 6th day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, November 22d, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ST. ANN'S AVENUE, BOROUGH OF THE Bronx.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ENOCH C. BELL, plaintiff, against ELLEN MULHOLLAND et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 14th day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, distant one hundred feet eleven inches westerly from northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Avenue St. Nicholas; running thence northerly and at right angles to One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, seventy-four feet eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with said street fifty feet; thence southerly, on a line at right angles to said One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, seventy-four feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; thence easterly, along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 31st, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

Westchester Av.

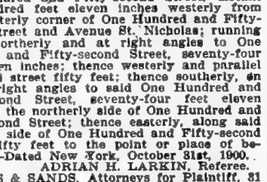

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $37,124.17, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $507.12.

The approximate amount of the prior liens upon the premises is $190,000.00.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

n23-2aw3wF&Tu&d14.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN OEHLER and SARAH GREENEBAUM, Plaintiffs, vs. WILLIAM ORAM and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by judgment to be sold, therein described as follows:

All those six certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Eagle Avenue distant one hundred (100) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Eagle Avenue one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-first Street one hundred and thirty (130) feet; thence southerly parallel with Eagle Avenue one hundred and fifty (150) feet, and thence westerly again parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-first Street one hundred and thirty (130) feet to the easterly side of Eagle Avenue at the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1900.

PHINEAS LEWINSON, Referee.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

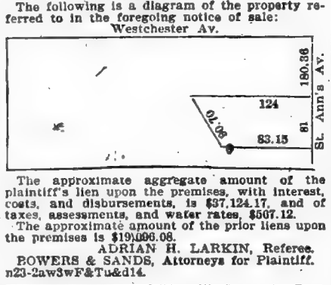

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,627.50, with interest thereon from the 30th day of October, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $382.62, with interest from November 5th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $411.98 and interest.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1900.

PHINEAS LEWINSON, Referee.

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Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—Action No. 1.—CHARLES A. CHRISTMAN, plaintiff, against BERNARD SCHMALACKER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and distinguished upon a certain map, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 21st day of June, 1890, entitled, "Map of property belonging to William Elliott, M. Zborowski, on Webster and Crestline Avenues, in the 23d and 24th Wards of the City of New York, dated May 1st, 1890, E. H. Holden, City Surveyor, 1,074 Boston Avenue, New York City," being Map No. 241 in said Register's office, and which lot hereinafter described is the south one-third of Lot No. Forty (40) on said map, and the north one-third of Lot No. Forty-one (41) shown on said map and is bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the westerly side of Webster Avenue sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Webster Avenue and the northerly side of Lot No. 42 on said map; running thence westerly, parallel with the northerly side of said Lot No. 42, and part of the way through a party wall ninety (90) feet to the easterly side of Lot. No. 96 on said map; thence running northerly and parallel with Webster Avenue and along the easterly line of Lots Nos. 96 and 97, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches; thence running easterly, again parallel with the northerly side of said Lot No. 42 and part of the way through a party wall ninety (90) feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue; thence southerly and along the westerly side of Webster Avenue sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and the said premises being known and designated as street No. 1,399 Webster Avenue, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 9th, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

DANIEL S. DECKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 1,399 Webster Avenue, New York City.

174st Street.

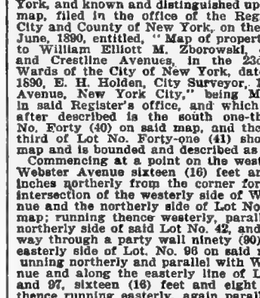

169th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Four thousand eight hundred and twenty-one 25-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 22d day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred and fourteen 96-100 dollars, with interest from October 22d, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is Two hundred and ten dollars and interest.—Dated New York, November 9th, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

DANIEL S. DECKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 1,899 Webster Avenue, New York City.

171st Street.

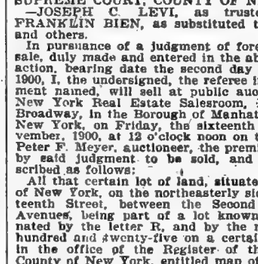

169th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Four thousand eight hundred and twenty-one 25-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 22d day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred and twenty-five 46-100 dollars, with interest from October 22d, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is Two hundred and ten dollars and interest.—Dated New York, November 9th, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPH C. LEVI, as trustee, against FRANKLIN BIEN, as substituted trustee, &c., and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the second day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the sixteenth day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situate in the City of New York, on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, being part of a lot known and designated by the letter R, and by the number four hundred and twenty-five on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled map of the residuary real estate of Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, deceased, in the City of New York, as partitioned by the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the suit of Gerard Stuyvesant against Hamilton Fish and Rutherford Stuyvesant, October 21st, 1848, which map is certified by the said Commissioners, and a copy whereof is annexed to the report of the said Commissioners as filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, which lot is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-six feet northwestwardly from the Second Avenue, and running thence northeastwardly, on a line parallel with the said avenue, ninety-two feet; thence southeasterly, on a line parallel with the said street, fifteen feet; thence southwestwardly on a line parallel with the said avenue, ninety-two feet to Seventeenth Street; and thence northwestwardly, along Seventeenth Street, fifteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Julian I. Morrison by Lucas L. Van Allen, referee.—Dated New York, October 25, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

HARRY H. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 211 East Seventeenth Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twelve thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars, ($12,643,) with interest thereon from the 22d day of November, 1900, together with the plaintiff's costs and allowance, amounting to Three hundred and twenty-four and 68-100 dollars, ($324.68,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is four hundred and forty-two and 86-100 dollars ($442.89) and interest.—Dated New York November 26th, 1900.

EDWARD B. WHITNEY, Referee.

n27-2aw3wTu&W&d18

Referees' Notices.

OTTIWELL, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. OTTIWELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Lambias, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of July, 1900. CHARLES S. HENSCHEL, HERBERT A. SHIPMAN, Executors. JOHN F. LAMBIAS, Attorney for Executors, 7 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy24-1aw6mTu

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ISABEL SPERRY, by LOUISE MAIS, her guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against CHARLES SPERRY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 15th day of November, 1900, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 16th, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and distinguished upon a certain map, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 21st day of June, 1890, entitled, "Map of property belonging to William Elliott, M. Zborowski, on Webster and Crestline Avenues, in the 23d and 24th Wards of the City of New York, dated May 1st, 1890, E. H. Holden, City Surveyor, 1,074 Boston Avenue, New York City," being Map No. 241 in said Register's office, and which lot hereinafter described is the south one-third of Lot No. Forty (40) on said map, and the north one-third of Lot No. Forty-one (41) shown on said map and is bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the westerly side of Webster Avenue sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Webster Avenue and the northerly side of Lot No. 42 on said map; running thence westerly, parallel with the northerly side of said Lot No. 42, and part of the way through a party wall ninety (90) feet to the easterly side of Lot. No. 96 on said map; thence running northerly and parallel with Webster Avenue and along the easterly line of Lots Nos. 96 and 97, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches; thence running easterly, again parallel with the northerly side of said Lot No. 42 and part of the way through a party wall ninety (90) feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue; thence southerly and along the westerly side of Webster Avenue sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and the said premises being known and designated as street No. 1,399 Webster Avenue, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 9, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

DANIEL S. DECKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 1,397 Webster Avenue, New York City.

169th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Four thousand eight hundred and twenty-one 25-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 22d day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred and ten 96-100 dollars, with interest from October 22d, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is Two hundred and ten dollars and interest.—Dated New York, November 9th, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

DANIEL S. DECKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 1,399 Webster Avenue, New York City.

171st Street.

109th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Four thousand eight hundred and twenty-one 25-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 22d day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred and twenty-five 46-100 dollars, with interest from October 22d, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is Two hundred and ten dollars and interest.—Dated New York, November 9th, 1900.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, plaintiff, against H. MORTON MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of November, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 26th, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert Sherman, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street, distant one hundred and sixty-seven (167) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street with the westerly line or side of Seventh (7th) Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with the westerly line or side of Seventh (7th) Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches (100.11) to the centre line of the block between one hundred and eleventh (111th) and One Hundred and Twelfth (112th) Streets; thence running westerly along said centre line sixteen (16) feet; thence southerly again parallel with the westerly line or side of Seventh (7th) Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches (100.11) to the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street sixteen (16) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and now known as Number 346 Seventh Avenue.

Parcel No. 2. "All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth (late part of the Sixteenth) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map thereof, made by George B. Smith, one of the City Surveyors, and dated the 8th day of June, 1825, filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New York, which map is numbered 51, and which said lot is known on said map by the number (74) seventy-four, being bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-first Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of the Eighth Avenue and Thirty-first Street; running thence northerly, parallel with the Eighth Avenue, ninety feet; thence easterly through the centre of the block between and equidistant from Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with the Eighth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence westerly, along the northerly side of Thirty-first Street, twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, containing in breadth front and rear twenty-five feet, in length on each side ninety-eight feet nine inches."

Dated New York, November 26th, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

AUGUST P. WAGENER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 59 Second Avenue, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold and the street numbers are as follows: Parcel No. 1, 294 Seventh Avenue; Parcel No. 2, 346 Seventh Avenue; Parcel No. 3, 245 West Thirty-first Street:

27th St.

The approximate amount of liens or charges upon the foregoing property and which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, are as follows: Parcel No. 1. A mortgage on which there is due $6,000 and interest from February 1st, 1900, at 5% per annum; taxes and water rates amounting to about $561.18. Parcel No. 2. Taxes and water rates amounting to about $496.41. Parcel No. 3. A mortgage on which there is due $5,000 and interest from April 1st, 1900, at 5% per annum; taxes and water rates amounting to about $354.80.

Dated New York, November 20th, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, plaintiff, against H. MORTON MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of November, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 26th, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert Sherman, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street, distant one hundred and sixty-seven (167) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street with the westerly line or side of Seventh (7th) Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with the westerly line or side of Seventh (7th) Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches (100.11) to the centre line of the block between one hundred and eleventh (111th) and One Hundred and Twelfth (112th) Streets; thence running westerly along said centre line sixteen (16) feet; thence southerly again parallel with the westerly line or side of Seventh (7th) Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches (100.11) to the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street sixteen (16) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and now known as Number 346 Seventh Avenue.

Parcel No. 2. "All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth (late part of the Sixteenth) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map thereof, made by George B. Smith, one of the City Surveyors, and dated the 8th day of June, 1825, filed in the office of the Register in and for the

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Investment Securities.

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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Execute Commission Orders, PURCHASE OR SALE, Stocks, Bonds, Wheat, Cotton.

Leonard H. Conant, C. P. A. James Grant.
Conant & Grant,
Public Accountants & Auditors
141 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,716,626 32
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust funds.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres.
Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P.
R. J. Chatry, Sec'y. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Wm. Barbour, H. S. Manning, Saml. A. Maxwell, Myron T. Herrick, Chas. F. Cutler, Emery McMillin, Jas. M. Donald, George Crocker, Edw. C. Schaefer, S. C. T. Dodd, Joel F. Freeman, William F. Spier, Anson R. Flower, H. S. Redmond, Jno. R. Hegeman, C. I. Hudson, Willard Brown, Philip Lehman, Edward F. Craig, Geo. Blumenthal, Frank Jay Gould, Wm. A. Clark.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1900, at 12.30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shares Landon Iron Co., $100 each.
50 shares Bennington Petroleum Co., $5 each.
50 shares United States Hosiery Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.
Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Estate of George R. Lansing.
30 shares common stock United States Playing Card Co.
50 shares common stock United States Printing Co.
2 first mortgage Halle Gold Mining Co., (County Lancaster, S. C.,) 8 per cent. Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DECR. 19th, 1900,
At 12:30 O'CLOCK, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. Prefd
20,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$200,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1896, Coups. on.
$1,300,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds.

A small Block of a valuable Copper Mining Stock for sale at a reasonable price. P. O. Box 1230, N. Y.

Meetings and Elections.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Nov. 1, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fourth day of December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors,
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
New Central Coal Company of Maryland,
Room 54, 1 Broadway,
New York, Nov. 14th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 11th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 6th, at 3 P. M., and reopened Dec. 12th, at 10 A. M.
M. BAXTER, Jr., Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF The United States Regulation Fire Arms Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 40, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on Saturday, December 15th, 1900, at 12 M., for the election of a Board of Trustees and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
ALFRED B. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

Leather Manufacturers National Bank,
29 Wall St.,
New York, December 4th, 1900.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GATES W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 Union Square.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held Tuesday, December 11th, 1900, at the banking house, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Dividends.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, November 30, 1900.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. out of surplus net earnings has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 10, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 28, 1900.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M., on Friday, Dec. 28, 1900, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Thursday, Jan. 17, 1901.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

National Steel Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on DECEMBER 31, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 12th.
The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from December 13th to 31st, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treas.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October, 16, 1900.
The Transfer Books of the Common Stock of this Company will be closed from November 15th, 1900, to January 8th, 1901, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5th, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of William H. Hoes, Esq., Public Administrator.)
$30,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. R., (St. Charles Bridge,) 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1908.
$15,000 Missouri Pacific R. R. Consld. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1920.
$15,000 Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1949.
$1,000 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Ave. R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1910.
$12,000 Kansas City Elevated Railway Co. 4 p. c. Bds., guaranteed by Metropolitan Street R'way Co. of Kansas City, 1922.
$10,000 Texas & Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 2000.
$5,000 Gila Valley Globe & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bond, 1924.
$2,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. (Chic. & Missouri River Division,) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1926.
$5,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Consld. Sktg. Fund 7 p. c. Bonds, 1905, exchangeable for preferred stock.
$10,000 St. Louis Southwestern R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1989.
$10,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. R. 5 p. c. Land Grant Genl. Con. Mtge. Bds., 1931.
100 shs. Havana-American Co. Pfd.
100 shs. Northwestern Elevated R. R. Co. of Chicago Temp'y Common Stock Trust Certificate.
562 shs. Batonilas Mining Co.
100 shs. Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.
50 shs. N. Y., Woodhaven & Rockaway R. R. Co.
$3,000 East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia R. R. 5 p. c. Consld. Gold Bonds, 1956.
$1,000 Toledo & Ohio Central R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bond, 1935.
$3,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1921.
$2,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1990.
$1,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. R. 5 p. c. Genl. Con. Land Grant Mtge. Bds., 1931.
$26.50 Toledo & Ohio Central Pfd. Scrip.
$13.50 Toledo & Ohio Central Common Scrip.
(By order of Executors.)
4 shs. Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co.
2 shs. Savings Investment & Trust Co. of East Orange, N. J., 65% paid in.
25 shs. National Rice Milling Co. Pfd.
12 shs. National Rice Milling Co. Common.
83 shs. Monitor Plow Works, Illinois.
1 sh. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
1 sh. Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.
1 sh. Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.
1 sh. Peru & La Salle Gas Co.
1 sh. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
1 sh. American Express Co.
1 sh. New York Rubber Co.
$3,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. (Dubuque Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1920.
$2,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. (La Crosse & Davenport Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$1,500 Hudson & River Falls R. R. 1st Mtge. 8 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$2,000 Corrigan Street Railway Co. of Kansas City 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1916.
$2,000 Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$1,000 Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Consld. 6 p. c. Bd., 1926.
$3,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey Genl. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1987.
$2,000 Rio Grande & Western R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$3,000 State of North Carolina 4 p. c. Consld. Bds., 1910.
$2,000 Wisconsin Central R. R. 1st Series 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$2,700 Newark Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1944.
$1,000 Peru & La Salle Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bd., 1928.
$2,000 Rochester & Pittsburg R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bd., 1921.
$1,000 Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Consld. Mtg. Sktg. Fund 7 p. c. Bd., 1915.
$2,000 Peoria & Pekin Union R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bd., 1921.
$1,000 New York, Rutherford & Suburban Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$2,000 Albany & Susquehanna R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$2,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1945.
$2,000 Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$1,200 New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Debenture, 1908.
$2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bd., 1919.
$2,000 Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$2,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$3,100 St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 2d Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$2,000 St. Louis & Southwestern R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1989.
$3,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$2,000 Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$2,000 Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. 1st Mtge. Sktg. Fund 6 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$1,500 Mobile & Ohio R. R. Gen. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$1,000 Rochester & Pittsburg R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Ed., 1922.
$2,000 International Silver Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$3,700 Hudson County Gas, N. J., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1949.
$1,150 St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor Falls R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$2,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$2,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$2,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1918.
$2,000 Perry R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Gold Bds., 1902.
$500 Peru Iron & Steel Co. 1st Mtge. Bond.
$1,000 Canada Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bond, 1908.
$2,000 Orange Mountain Cable Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$1,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bond, 1989.
$1,000 Reading Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., 1997.
$1,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. (Denver Extension) 4 p. c. Bond, 1922.
$500 Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. 3d Mtge. Income Registd. Bond, 1912.
$1,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1945.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$25,000 United States Sugar Refining 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
250 shs. International Express Co.
50 shs. Manhanset Improvement Co.
100 shs. Reconstructed Granite Co. pfd.
10 shs. Reconstructed Granite Co. common.
250 shs. Shelby Improvement Co.
50 shs. American Wood Co.
102 shs. Saginaw Steel Steamship Co.
1 Steam Derrick known as "Jumbo."
1 membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$1,000 Metropolitan Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
6 shs. Lawyers' Engineering and Surveying Co.
4 shs. Winchester Repeating Arms Co.
(By order of the Executors, estate of Caroline R. Gihon, dec'd.)
100 shs. Capital Traction Co. of Washington, D. C.
8 shs. 5th Avenue R'way Co.
$2,500 Louisville, Hendersoff & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
28 shs. Louisville, Hend. & St. Louis R. R. pfd. and $57.15 scrip.
$10,000 Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. "Tenn. Div." 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$10,000 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consld. Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Receipts.
15 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
8 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of Conn.
62 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
25 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. (For account of whom it may concern.)
18 shs. Shoe & Leather Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Brearley School, Limited.
75 shs. Domestic Exchange Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Christopher & 10th St. R. R. Co. (leased at 8%)
$5,000 Judge Co. Purchase-Money 4% Bds., Class "A" Pfd.
5 shs. Singer Manufacturing Co.
167 shs. Columbus & Xenia Guar.
6 shs. Bank of America.
1 sh. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
1 sh. Garfield National Bank.
2 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
1 sh. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
2 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 sh. Colonial Trust Co.
3 shs. Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. Pfd.
2 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
$1,100 N. Y., New Haven & Hartford 4% Convt. Deb. Ctfs.
$1,000 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas R. R. 2d Mtg. Income Bd.
$720 Standard Rope & Twine Co. 1st Mtg. Bd. Scrip.
50 shs. Bond & Mtg. Guarantee Co.
60 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$5,000 Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co. 7 p. c. Bds., 1909.
10 shs. Composite Type Bar Co.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
10 shs. U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
20 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
1 sh. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$450 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1897.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
33 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
All the right, title, and interest of the Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. in and to the following described property deposited by Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. as collateral:
1,000 shs. Atlantic Storage Co.
2,500 shs. Baltic Realty Co.
$10,000 Bond & Mtg. of William Baskerville to Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. on property corner of Ferris & Van Dyke Sts., B'klyn, dated December 23d, 1895.
100 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Transfer Co.
$40,000 Bond & Mtg. of Baltic Realty Co. to Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co., dated June 17th, 1897, upon property known as the "Franklin Stores," owned by Baltic Realty Co., B'klyn.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE LOAN MONEY TO MERCHANTS IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Company.

Four Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, St. Paul-Duluth Division.

Principal payable December 1, 1996. Interest June 1st and December 1st.
Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future laws of the United States or any of the States thereof.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, exchangeable for registered bonds without coupons.

23 Wall Street.
New York, December 4th, 1900.

We offer for sale $9,215,000 of the above-described bonds at par and interest. The bonds are now ready for delivery.

For particulars as to the property and mortgage security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. C. S. Mellen, President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. Copies of the mortgage and any further information desired may be had upon application at our office.

We recommend these bonds as an investment of undoubted character.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

St. Paul, October 31st, 1900.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York:

Dear Sirs: Referring to the Northern Pacific Railway Company's St. Paul-Duluth Division Mortgage, dated June 15, 1900, given to secure an issue limited to $20,000,000 of 4 per cent. gold bonds, I beg to state as follows:

The railroads covered by the mortgage comprise what was formerly the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad and branches, together with leases of the Minneapolis & Duluth and Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroads, extending between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, comprising about 288.09 miles of productive railroad, besides the valuable terminals at the head of Lake Superior.

Title to the entire property has been acquired directly by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and the St. Paul-Duluth Division bonds are secured by a purchase-money mortgage upon the property above mentioned, subject only to existing bonds and car-trust obligations aggregating $5,283,000 par value, to retire which a corresponding amount of the new bonds is reserved. The Bonds are DIRECT OBLIGATIONS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY and secured by a first lien upon the mortgaged premises, subject only to the existing bonds and car-trust obligations above mentioned.

The total amount of bonds authorized to be issued is	$20,000,000.00
Out of which there has been issued in payment for St. Paul and Duluth Railroad property, rights, and franchises, including the liquidation of all unfunded obligations, and including funds placed in trust for the retirement of the outstanding preferred and common stocks and scrip	9,215,000.00
Balance	$10,785,000.00
Which has been reserved for the following purposes, viz.:	
For retirement at maturity of the outstanding obligation of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad and its proprietary lines	$5,283,000.00
For improvements to existing property	502,000.00
For extensions and additional branches, terminal properties, and to double-track existing lines	5,000,000.00
	$10,785,000.00

The lands included in the Land Grant of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company, estimated to be worth about $4,000,000, and which were not covered by the old mortgages of that Company, are to be sold and the proceeds applied to the purchase of the new St. Paul-Duluth Division bonds at not exceeding 105 per cent. and accrued interest; or, if bonds cannot be purchased at that price, then to betterments, improvements, or additions to the mortgaged premises or the purchase of equipment for use thereon.

It is hardly necessary to refer to the large surplus of earnings of the Northern Pacific Railway Company over all fixed charges, which will be applicable to the payment of interest on these bonds, but for convenience of reference the following statement of the earnings and expenses of the Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, is appended:

Gross earnings were	$30,021,317.72
Operating expenses were	14,394,628.31
	$15,626,689.41
Less taxes	850,590.09
Leaving	$14,776,099.32
Add dividends, interest on securities owned, and interest on deposit	685,521.30
	$15,461,620.62
Deduct—	
Interest on bonds	$5,864,950.00
Rental of leased lines	112,851.86
	5,977,801.86
Surplus over all fixed charges	$9,483,818.76

No charges have been made to Capital Account other than for additional equipment, the construction of branch lines and purchases of real estate, all expenditures for improvements having been made out of the year's income.

The foregoing statement does not include the operations of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad.

By the acquisition of this property the Northern Pacific Railway Company's system has been strengthened by the addition of 238.09 miles of productive railroad, the Company becomes sole owner of valuable terminals at the head of Lake Superior, in which before it had only a joint interest, and is relieved of the risk of having in these terminals a partner whose interest, should it become adverse or competitive, could incalculably damage its business.

The absorption of this property has resulted in large economies, and justifies the belief that the purchase will prove of great value to the system.

A contract has been made with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for the use of the St. Paul & Duluth line between St. Paul and the head of Lake Superior, for ninety-nine years from October 1, 1900, which gives the business of that Company to said line exclusively.

Overtures have been received from other companies, looking to a similar use of the line.

Yours truly,

C. S. MELLEN, President.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

INSURANCE DECISION.

Premium Notices Required Only on Business Done In This State.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Justice Brewer rendered an opinion in the United States Supreme Court to-day in the case of the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Cohen, coming to that court from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth District.

The question involved in the case is whether the premium notices required to be sent out by the State of New York apply to policies issued on business done outside the State of New York. The opinion reversed the decision of the Court of Appeals, and held that these notices are applicable solely to business done in the State of New York.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The following changes in the standing committees of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange have been made for the month of December: Arbitration Committee—Mason A. Stone to succeed George B. Edwards; Brokerage Committee—Peter Q. Deyo to succeed Graham Scott; Executive Committee—Paul E. Rasor to succeed T. D. Belfield.

The formal merger of the Eastern Insurance Company and the Northern Insurance Company of New York, under the title of the latter, which was effected last week, with an aggregate capital of $250,000, is reported in insurance circles as likely to give the amalgamated company in the coming annual statement a surplus upward of $170,000.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Cast Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. F. Hannaford, Charles Truth, and Peter Schmuck, New York City.

Berkshire Springs Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—E. H. Porter and H. B. Norton, New York City; H. D. Schenck, Brooklyn.

Niagara County Farmers' Operative Commission Company of Lockport; capital, $1,000. Directors—George H. Cropsey and W. H. Barnes, Chicago; W. E. Barnes, Lockport.

Anti-Rust and Gun Bore Treatment Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. S. Armour and F. N. Armour, New York City; H. L. Laques, Passaic, N. J.

Jamieson Pontoon Dock Company of New York City, to manufacture floating dry docks; capital, $5,000. Directors—James W. Webb, Brooklyn; Paul Goepel and George S. Wheelock, New York City.

Hart-Goldberg Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture and sell pictures and picture frames; capital, $12,000. Directors—David Hart and A. E. Reinthal, New York City. Theodore Goldberg, Summit, N. J.

Acme Ball Bearing Caster Company of New York City, to manufacture casters and balls; capital, $500,000. Directors—George D. Mackay, New York City; Francis P. Magown, Bernardsville, N. J.; George B. Magowa, Babylon, L. I.

GRANT BROTHERS' FAILURE.

Petition in Bankruptcy Filed—Charges Against Mr. Van Sickle.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court yesterday against Frederick Grant, Charles F. Grant, and John K. Van Sickle, composing the firm of Grant Brothers, stock brokers at 45 Broadway, who failed on Nov. 13, by the following creditors: Theodore L. Herrmann, $110,927; Philip L. Foster, $32,935, and Clarence C. Nash, $3,998. The claim of Mr. Herrmann is balance due for money loaned and advanced to the firm, and the claims of Messrs. Foster and Nash are for money due on the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds and for money received to use of the petitioners.

It was alleged that the defendants are insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy on Nov. 13 by making an assignment to Ernest G. Steadman; also that Mr. Van Sickle while insolvent has within four months past transferred his property or some part thereof to his father-in-law, George H. Kline, for an antecedent debt the validity of which the petitioners do not admit, with intent to prefer Mr. Kline. Mr. Van Sickle is a resident of Elizabeth, N. J.

When a copy of the petition was shown to Mr. Steadman he said that he had nothing to say for publication at this time.

Mr. Steadman, assisted by an expert, has been at work on the books of Grant Brothers for some days, and he says that in all probability he will issue a statement of the assets and liabilities of the firm about the latter part of the week.

ARGUING BROOKLYN TAX CASE.

Rapid Transit Company Contending for Reduction of Taxes.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—In the Appellate Division this morning arguments were heard reviewing, on a writ of certiorari, the action of the Controller of the State in assessing the property of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The question is on the proper amount which should be used as a basis for computing the amount of the tax to be imposed.

The brief submitted by the attorneys for the company says: "The controverted question of law arises by reason of the facts that the total authorized capital stock of the company was increased Feb. 15, 1899, from $20,000,000 to $45,000,000, and all but $2,000,000 of the additional amount was issued from time to time during the year 1899, so that the total amount in the early part of the year was $20,000,000, and in the latter part $43,000,000, and therefore the total amount during the year ended Oct. 31, 1899, was $20,000,000. The relator has never paid any dividends."

Upon these facts as a base they claim that the Controller should have based his computation of the tax upon $20,000,000, on which the tax, at .0015, would be $29,810.47. A second claim made, in case the first should not hold good, is to the effect that the Controller should have based his computation on the average value of the stock employed during the year, which would be $35,217,672, on which the tax would be $52,826.50.

FINANCIAL.

$10,000,000
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD CO.
First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. 100-Year Gold Bonds

(Part of a total authorized issue of $50,000,000, whereof $13,443,000 are reserved to retire the outstanding bonds of all other issues of the Third Avenue Railroad Co. and its controlled lines.)

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JANUARY 1ST, 2000

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON JANUARY 1ST AND JULY 1ST IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE

Metropolitan Street Railway Company

Principal and interest payable in gold coin without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railroad Company may be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States of America, or of any State, County or Municipality therein.

COUPON BONDS, IN THE DENOMINATION OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS AT 104½ % AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1900, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. OR EARLIER ON THE SAME DAY, THE RIGHT BEING RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATIONS AND TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR. BONDS AWARDED UPON SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE TO BE PAID FOR ON DECEMBER 14TH.

The following are some of the salient points of a letter addressed to us under date of November 26, 1900, by Mr. H. H. Vreeland, President of the Third Avenue Railroad Co. and of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co.:

THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD CO. OWNS OR CONTROLS, through the ownership of stock, a total system of street railroads AGGREGATING 269.09 MILES; its charter, obtained in 1853, is unlimited as to duration, and is one of the most valuable and comprehensive street railway franchises granted by the City of New York; it owns real estate of great value in various parts of the City of New York and elsewhere. The bonds of the present issue are secured by a mortgage upon the franchises, lines, equipment, and all other property of the Third Avenue Railroad Co., (including real estate,) subject only to the existing mortgage of $5,000,000, (to be eventually retired,) and also by the pledge and deposit with the Trustee of the Third Avenue Railroad Company's entire holdings of stock of the Forty-second St., Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Ave.; the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery; the Kingsbridge; the Union; the Southern Boulevard; the Tarrytown, White Plains and Mamaroneck; the Westchester Electric, and the Yonkers Railroad Companies, with provision for ultimately bringing all of the properties of the controlled Companies directly under the mortgage, subject only to the liens of the existing outstanding bonds, amounting to $8,443,000. Bonds of the par value of $13,443,000 have been reserved in the hands of the Trustee for the retirement or acquisition of all such outstanding Bonds, both of the Third Avenue Company and its controlled Companies, thus making provision for ULTIMATELY ASSURING TO THE FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AN ABSOLUTE FIRST LIEN ON ALL OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES, INCLUDING THE CONTROLLED COMPANIES. Of the total authorized issue of $50,000,000, there have been issued and sold by the Company $35,000,000 for retiring the unfunded debt and for new equipment, improvements, construction, and additions; of the balance, $13,443,000 Bonds are set aside for retiring all outstanding Bonds of other issues, the remainder being reserved in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage.

THE FIXED CHARGES OF THE THIRD AVENUE COMPANY AND ITS CONTROLLED COMPANIES, INCLUSIVE OF THE ISSUE OF $35,000,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS, AMOUNT TO $2,095,680; THIS WILL BE REDUCED BY $165,000 BY THE REPLACEMENT OF THE EXISTING FUNDED DEBT WITH THE NEW 4% BONDS RESERVED FOR THE PURPOSE. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT NOW IN PROGRESS, AND WITH THE ADVANTAGES AND ECONOMIES RESULTING FROM THE CLOSE CONNECTION WITH THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY CO., THE ANNUAL NET EARNINGS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY WILL BE AT LEAST $3,000,000, WHICH, TOGETHER WITH THE SURPLUS EARNINGS OF THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY, (AFTER DEDUCTING ITS OWN FIXED CHARGES,) ON THE BASIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE LAST FISCAL YEAR, WOULD PROVIDE NET EARNINGS OF NEARLY $6,500,000 TO MEET FIXED CHARGES, AMOUNTING, AS ABOVE STATED, TO ABOUT $2,000,000 IN ALL, INCLUSIVE OF THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF THE NEW 4% BONDS.

THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY CO. GUARANTEES UNCONDITIONALLY BY INDORSEMENT THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THE THIRD AVENUE R. R. 4% BONDS, AND HAS LEASED THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD, INCLUDING ITS CONTROLLED LINES, FOR 999 YEARS ON THE BASIS OF A DIVIDEND GUARANTEE ON THIRD AVENUE STOCK, WHICH, BEGINNING AFTER FOUR YEARS, WITH THE RATE OF 5% PER ANNUM, RISES AFTER TEN YEARS TO THE PERMANENT RATE OF 7% PER ANNUM.

THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD CO. IS $16,000,000. THE OUTSTANDING CAPITAL STOCK OF THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY CO. IS $45,000,000, ON WHICH IT IS PAYING DIVIDENDS AT THE RATE OF 7% PER ANNUM. AN ADDITIONAL $7,000,000, INCREASING THE CAPITAL STOCK TO $52,000,000, HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED. WITH THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD SYSTEM, IT CONTROLS THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF SURFACE TRACTION LINES IN THE BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

THE RESULTS OF OPERATION OF THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY FOR THE LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1900, HAVE BEEN AS FOLLOWS:

	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross Earnings	15,073,534.55	13,525,524.25	11,076,021.02	9,706,597.65	8,173,831.72
Operating Expenses	7,104,607.15	6,408,711.02	5,620,484.49

showed gross figures of $2,608,200, a gain of $255,200, and net of $1,052,800, an increase of $47,800, as compared with the same month a year ago. From April 1 to Oct. 31 a surplus of $3,264,520 is reported. The West was a buyer of the stock. The other Grangers held well in sympathy.

⁂

PACIFIC MAIL was one of the features of the market, opening up at 46—as compared with the closing price of 43¾ on Saturday—and later rising at one time above 49, an advance of 6 points. The reports from Washington telling of the intention of the Republican leaders to endeavor to secure the early passage of the Ship Subsidy bill, the President's reference to it in his message, and the belief that were the measure to be passed the position of Pacific Mail would be materially improved, were the factors influencing to the advance.

⁂

BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S weakness was on selling following upon the announcement of the commencement of the suit brought by John D. Crimmins asking for a legal interpretation of the dividend rights of the common and preferred stocks.

⁂

SOUTHERN RAILWAY stocks were again steadily absorbed by the same banking interests which lately have been conspicuous as buyers. There was no new news concerning the stocks.

⁂

In connection with the movement in the Atchison stocks officials of the road were quoted as saying that the profits of the system by reason of the handling of the California fruit crop this season would be very considerable. A meeting of the Directors of the company is scheduled for to-morrow.

⁂

Concerning the affairs of Chicago and Alton it was stated on what was said to be official authority that if there is a quorum of the Directors to-day a dividend will be declared on the preferred stock at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

⁂

Call money ran up as high as 6 per cent., and as a consequence pessimists were declaring that the long-predicted money squeeze was at hand. Bankers, however, expressed no concern over the situation and said that nothing but ordinary rates is likely for some time, though there may be temporary flurries. The rise to 6 per cent. did not last long. Most of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

⁂

A feature of the present trading is the strength and activity of the bond market, bond houses reporting good demand for the low and medium priced issues. Yesterday the dealings were on a large scale and some good advances were scored. Atchison issues, Chicago and Alton 3½s, and Reading 4s were well bought.

LINSEED OIL'S CAPITAL.

It was announced yesterday that the committee appointed to decide upon a plan for increasing the working capital of the American Linseed Oil Company will probably meet in this city early next week. No definite plan of action has yet been decided upon.

COAL RATES MAY ADVANCE.

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that on the 1st of April next the freight rates on soft coal, advanced last April 30 cents per ton, will be further advanced—probably to the extent of 20 cents a ton.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

November output of the Dominion Coal Company amounted to 173,000 tons, and shipments to 147,000 tons.

Increase of $91,859 in St. Paul's gross earnings for the fourth week in November.

Chicago advices that the constantly increasing traffic of the Chicago and Alton has compelled the company to enlarge the freight yards at Brighton Park and commence the construction of new yards at Joliet.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 100 shares of New York Mutual Gas Company stock at 298, the first full sale there since November, 1897, when a transaction was made at 350.

According to dispatches from that State, railway earnings and profits of the present year will be by far the best ever made in Michigan. Gross earnings to Nov. 1 increased 10.09 per cent., as compared with last year.

Deficit of $953,225 shown by last week's statement of outside banks, a decrease of $6,850 as compared with the previous week.

Resolution passed by the Directors of the Telegraph, Telephone and Cable Company assessing the capital stock 10 per cent., or $5 per share, payable Dec. 31.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 1 per cent. by the Celluloid Company as well as the regular quarterly payment of 1½ per cent.

Total grain exports from Philadelphia so far this year, 41,208,491 bushels, only 14,441 bushels less than that exported during the whole of 1899, and only 1,300,271 bushels behind that of the banner year, 1898.

Proposition being considered by a special committee of the bondholders of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad to assess each bondholder 20 per cent. of his holdings to pay off $12,000,000 liens and secure full possession of the property.

Admission of American Woolen Company's shares to dealings in the unlisted department of the Boston Stock Exchange.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $176,040,434; balances, $9,761,452; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $277,358.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3 15-16@4 per cent. for short, and 3⅞@4 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange closed firm after early weakness. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¾; demand, $4.85½@$4.85¾; cables, $4.86; commercial bills, $4.80¾@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 5-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders, 40 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 12½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Money was much more plentiful and easier to-day, though there was a good demand, owing to the consols settlement and considerable repayments being due the Bank of England to-morrow. A million in India bills must be paid for against half a million maturing.

Business on the Stock Exchange here was moderately active. There was a feeling of relief at the fact that Mr. Krüger is not going to Berlin. Consols were firmer, and there was more disposition to support home rails, especially Northeasterns and Caledonian deferred. Following New York, American opened dull, except Southerns and Readings. After a slight decline they closed with a good tone. Grand Trunks were quiet; first and seconds were harder. Kafirs were higher on the Krüger news.

Consols, for money, 97 9-16, ex interest; consols, for the account, 97 15-16, ex interest; Canadian, 107¾; Atchison, 81; St. Paul, 130¾; Illinois Central, 128½; Louisville, 80¾; Union Pacific preferred, 84½; New York Central, 147; Erie, 14¾; Pennsylvania, 73½; Reading, 16¾; Erie first preferred, 41½; Northern Pacific preferred, 85¾; Grand Trunk, 6⅞; Anaconda, 10¾; Rand Mines, 40⅛.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £200,000.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 15-16@4 per cent. and for three months' bills, 3⅞@3 15-16 per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Prices opened strong on the Bourse to-day, owing to considerable speculative buying. Subsequently, international tionals were weaker on realizations. Then they rallied again, under the influence of a continued demand for rentes, finishing firm. Kafirs improved on London buying, due to Emperor William's refusal to receive Mr. Krüger. Later, certain industrials were pressed for sale. Rio Tintos were firm, eased on being offered, and recovered on reported favorable copper statistics. Banque de Paris and Credit Lyonnaise were weaker. The closing was generally irregular.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 37½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 10c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 70.17½.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Home funds and internationals were maintained on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s were harder, in expectation that the 4 per cent. interest will be preserved. Argentines were in demand. Chinese had a better tone and locals fluctuated, closing firmer.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 77. Gold was quoted at 33.32.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Boston had a good market in the general list, although lacking animation in mining stocks. Trading was active in Sugar, and the new unlisted feature, American Woolen, sold to the extent of 2,800 shares in the morning at 22⅞@23½ for the common and 78½@78¾ for the preferred. Old Dominion was the only active mining stock, falling 1⅞ to 29. Tamarack rose 5, to 300, and Calumet sold at 820, ex dividend. Utah yielded ½, to 34½. Pullman was up 4, at 204½, and was bought well. Bonds were in good demand. The market weakened to-day as the afternoon wore on. Butte fell 3½, to 85, rallying to 86. Cochiti receded ¾, to 8¾; Centennial ⅝, to 16½; Parrot ½, to 49.

At the Clearing House money between banks loaned at 2½ per cent., and New York funds were still in big demand at 10 cents premium.

Money on call rules from 3½ to 4½ per cent. The general run of mercantile names are quoted from 4½ to 5 per cent. There are comparatively few collateral loans making. The very choicest names and collateral sell as low as 4 per cent. on four to six months. From this figure rates range up to 6 per cent. Year money is in good supply at 4 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9¼	9¾	Old Colony	3¼	3¾
Allouez	2½	3¼	Old Domin	29	30
Arcadian	22	23	Osceola	74	74½
Arnold	5½	6	Parrot	49	49½
Ash Bed	.50	.60	Quincy	179	176
Atlantic	27	27½	Rhode Island	⅞	..
Baltic	28½	29	Santa Fé	..	7½
Bost. & Mon.	321	323	Shoe	30½	31½
Butte & B	86	87	Tamarack	298	300
*Cal. & Hec.	515	525	Utah Cons	34½	34½
Centennial	16½	17	Washington	.90	1
Franklin	16½	16	White Knob	8	10
Humboldt	.25	.75	Winona	3½	3⅞
Isle Royale	.38	38½	Wolverine	46	46½
Mohawk	23¼	24			

* Ex dividend.

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	219	Cent. M. pf.	62
Bost. & Low.	244	Fitchburg pf.	138
Bost. & Me.	195½	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	100
Bost. & Pr.	300	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	114½
Bost. Elev.	156	West End	93½
Bost. G. 5s.	75		
Cent. Mass.	13¾		

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & Tel.	158½	U. S. Oil	12½
Dom. Coal	39½	Westinghouse Electric	..
Dom. C. pf.	112½	Westinghouse E. pf.	65
Erie Tel.	109		
Mex. Tel.	28		
N. Eng. Tel.	128½		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Except for Cambria Steel and Reading firsts, the Philadelphia market was a listless affair. Some of the ordinarily active stocks were without a quotation. Less than fifty shares of Union Traction changed hands. The absence of business had the usual influence upon prices, but except for a point recession in Pennsylvania Steel the changes were too insignificant to warrant recording. At the opening a spirited demand carried Cambria Steel up ⅝, to 21, but the gain melted away as quick as it came. Toward the close the tone improved. Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg rose to 26⅝ and Lehigh Valley advanced ¼, to 26½. Little was done in the specialties. Lake Superior Consolidated was steady at 31, and Electric Company of America was in moderate demand at Saturday's closing, while Marsden shaded off fractionally at the end of the day.

The close was about steady at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry., Lt.	35¾	37	Lehigh Nav.	67½	67¾
Cambria	20⅝	20½	Lehigh Val.	26¼	26½
Elec.	38	38¾	Marsden	9¼	9⅝
Gas, N. J.	89½	91	North. Penn.	105	..
C. T., N. J.	..	..	Penn. Steel.	76	77
5s	108	110	Penn. S. pf.	95	96
C. T., Pitts.	26⅞	26¾	Phila. & E. 3s	..	31½
E. P. 4s	100	100¼	Phila. Trac.	98¾	99
El. Stg. B.	85	87	Union Trac.	34¾	34½
E. S. B. pf.	88	93	U. Co.'s N.J.	271½	272
E. Co. of A.	10	10½	U. Gas Imp.	124⅞	124⅞
Hunt. & Bt.	19½	20	Welsbach Lt.	43	43½
H. & B. pf.	49½	51			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Linseed was the only thing on the local list that made a display of strength on the morning call to-day. The common moved up to 8, and the preferred to 39¼ on moderate buying. Biscuit common was steady around 37¼. Diamond Match opened at 131¾. There were light sales of Strawboard at 32, Northwestern Elevated common at 29½, Union Loop at 90, and Tin Plate common at 42⅝. Metropolitan Elevated bonds were firm at 97⅞@98.

	High.	Low.	Close.
935 American Linseed	8	7⅝	7⅞
2,435 American Linseed pf.	39¼	38	39½
100 American Strawboard	32	31⅞	32
25 American Tin Plate	42¼	42⅛	42¼
200 Central Union	44	44	44
100 Diamond Match	131¾	131	131
2,553 National Biscuit	37¾	37	37
100 National Biscuit pf.	92	92	92
150 Northwestern L.	29¼	29	29
63 National Carbon pf.	80	79¾	80
100 Shelby Steel Tube pf.	39	39	39
85 Union Loop	90	90	90

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
210	Amalg. Copper	98	98	96¾	96¾
17,020	Am. Steel & W.	43⅜	43⅜	40¾	41¾
60,130	Am. Sug. Ref.	130⅜	134⅜	130⅜	134½
930	Am. Tobacco	107	108¼	107	107¾
3,070	A., T. & S. F.	40	40¾	39¾	39¾
6,270	A., T. & S. F. pf.	83⅜	84¼	83⅜	84
440	Balt. & Ohio	79⅛	80	79⅛	79⅞
14,780	Brook. Rap. T.	71⅞	72⅜	71⅜	72⅜
2,740	Ches. & Ohio	38½	38⅝	37⅞	38¼
10	Chi. Gt. West	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
9,200	C., Bur. & Q.	136¾	137⅛	136¾	136⅝
6,490	C., M. & St. P.	127⅛	128⅜	127	127¾
210	C., R. I. & Pac.	115¾	115¾	115½	115½
400	Col. Fuel & I.	51¼	51½	51	51⅛
820	Cont. Tobacco	35⅜	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝
5,170	Federal Steel	49¼	49⅝	47⅞	48⅜
30	Fed. Steel pfd.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅝	75⅞
1,520	Louis. & Nash.	83¼	84⅜	83¼	83⅜
8,740	Manhattan	109	109¼	108½	108¾
7,300	Mo. Pac.	60¾	61⅛	59⅞	60
50	N. Y. Central	143⅜	143⅜	142½	142½
20	N. Y., O. & W.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼
7,950	North. Pacific	70⅝	71¼	70⅜	70⅝
70	North. Pac. pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
1,990	Pacific Mail	46¼	48¼	46¼	47¾
350	Pennsylvania	143	143½	143	143
5,210	People's Gas	99⅞	100⅞	99⅝	100¼
440	Reading	20	20¼	19⅝	19⅝
10,180	Reading 1st pf.	63¾	64⅜	63⅜	64⅛
100	Reading 2d pf.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
100	St. L. Southw.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
3,040	Southern Pac.	42½	43	42½	42⅝
7,780	Southern Ry.	18¾	19	18¾	18⅝
5,090	South. Ry. pf.	67⅜	68⅝	67⅜	68¼
20	Stand. R. & T.	6	6	5¾	5¾
20,090	Tenn. C. & I.	71½	72¾	67½	68¾
180	Texas & Pac.	20	20⅜	20	20⅛
4,970	Union Pacific	72¾	72⅝	71¾	72
16,290	U. S. Leather	13¾	13¾	12⅜	12⅜
20	U. S. Leath. pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
1,030	U. S. Rubber	29½	29⅝	28⅝	29⅜
40	West. Union	88	83	83	83

239,440

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	St. L. Schw. 2d	71½	71½	71½	71½
15,000	Reading gen'l	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾

$25,000

Special Court Calendar Call.

There will be a special call of the calendar for cases in the Special Term of the Supreme Court this morning at 11 o'clock in Part IV. The three Justices sitting in Parts IV., V., and VI. of the Special Term have cleared the calendar up to date, and yesterday Justice Freedman offered the special call of the general calendar of all cases noted at issue during November. This is the first time within two years that such a call has been made.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was large, and the buying orders that appeared in the market were sufficiently important to lead to considerable strength that showed in a number of advances, some of which were substantial. Especially at the opening was the market active, but throughout the whole day transactions were on a much broader scale than on the closing days of last week. An event of interest was the large advance in Standard Oil on transactions that were much beyond the average in this stock. In some issues the declines that occurred late last week seemed to have resulted in a larger demand that led to recoveries. Nearly all the active issues were supplied by the industrial group and one or two of these issues were active beyond any recent record. Traders were active in the market, but they worked as much on one side of the account as on the other, and the general trend of the day's market was due to outside orders rather than to the efforts of traders.

⁂

AMERICAN WOOLEN led the list in point of activity. Trading in the common stock amounted to probably not less than 8,000 shares. It was announced from Boston that the stock had been admitted to the Stock Exchange in that city, and throughout the day houses with Boston connections were active in the stock. Although the common stock was so active, the quotations showed a relatively narrow range. It opened at 23 and sold up to 23¼, and closed at 22⅞ bid, showing a net gain of seven-eighths of a point. Trading in the preferred stock was light. It closed with a net gain of half a point at 77½ bid.

⁂

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was active, but somewhat weak, and at the close showed a net loss of three quarters of a point. Just at the opening it was strong, and sold up to 14¾, but as the quotation approached 15, the amount of stock that appeared for sale was so large that the price was forced down. About 4,000 shares sold.

⁂

STANDARD OIL made a gain over Saturday's closing price of 50 points, the largest advance which the stock has enjoyed in a single day at any time recently. From the opening the demand for the stock was good, and the quotation advanced rapidly to 800. The small amount that appeared at that price was soon absorbed, and the stock continued its upward course until 825 had been reached. At this price a number of lots changed hands. During the last half hour of trading the price reacted about 10 points, and closed at 807 bid against 775 bid at the close on Saturday.

⁂

PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE sold up to 31 and closed at 28½ bid, which showed a net gain of 2 points. In explanation of the sharp advance it was rumored that the stock would receive a guaranteed 3 per cent. dividend, but no authentic report came to hand during the day.

⁂

INTERNATIONAL PUMP, which closed weak on Saturday, was in good demand, and both issues of the stock closed substantially higher than on Saturday. The preferred sold up to 75 and closed with a net gain of 1½ points. The common sold from 27½ up to 28¾.

⁂

AMERICAN BRIDGE was quite active, and sold up to 43⅞ on transactions in probably not less than 5,000 shares.

⁂

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 3. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 1. Bid.	Asked.
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis	62	70	62	70
Indianapolis Gas b'ds, 6s	97	100	97	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	298	303	298	303
Madison (Wis.) Stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	108½	109	108½	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	15	17	15	17
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	70½	71½	70½	71½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & R. R. Gas Co. con.	100	100	100	100
Northern Union 5s	103⅝	104½	103⅝	104½
Nor. Hud. L. H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	23	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Ch.) 5s, 1930	100	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	33	..	38½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	..	80	..	80
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	130	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., 4s, pf.	150	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	9	10	9	10
Western Gas	96	100	96	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	106	108	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	21	23	21½	23
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	83½	84	83	84
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	98	98	98	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110¼	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	81	83
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	30½	32	30½	32
Union Ferry bonds	92	94	92	94

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S con 2s, coup
10,000 ..... 105½
U S 3s, coup
3,000 110
U S 4s, coup, 1925
12,000 ..... 138½
U S 5s, coup
5,000 ..... 113⅜

Am Cot Oil 4½s
4,000 100
10,000 ..... 99⅞
10,000 100
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 94¾
3,000 95
1,000 ..... 95½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
13,000 ..... 102½
15,000 ..... 102⅜
76,000 ..... 102½
10,000 ..... 102⅜
50,000 ..... 102⅜
6,000 ..... 102⅜
7,000 ..... 102⅜
25,000 ..... 102½
Adjustment 4s
20,000 90
500 ..... 90½
2,000 ..... 89⅝
11,000 90
40,000 ..... 89½
103,000 90
31,000 ..... 89⅞
500 90
10,000 ..... 89⅞
16,000 ..... 89⅝
4,000 ..... 89½
Balt & Ohio 4s
10,000cstf 101
41,000 101
5,000 ..... 100⅜
Balt & Ohio 3½s
1,000 ..... 97¼
4,000 ..... 97¼
30,000 97
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s
4,500 ..... 90¼
22,000 ..... 90⅛
20,000 ..... 90⅜
2,000 ..... 90⅝
10,000 ..... 90¾
B'way & 7th Av 1st con registered
5,000 ..... 119¼
B'klyn Ferry 5s
10,000 86
B'klyn Un Elev 1st
5,000 ..... 96½
11,000 ..... 96¾
11,000 97
Canada So 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 108⅜
1,000 £10P 108½
1,000 ..... 108⅜
2,000 109
Cent of Ga con 5s
3,000 ..... 97½
108,000 98
61,000 ..... 97⅜
25,000 ..... 97⅞
1,000 ..... 97¼
12,000 98
10,000 ..... 98½
1,000 ..... 98⅜
5,000 ..... 98¼
10,000b8 ..... 98⅜
10,000 98
Cent of Ga 1st inc
2,000 ..... 52½
3,000 ..... 52⅜
50,000 53
Cent of Ga 2d inc
2,000 ..... 16½
5,000 ..... 16¾
2,000 17
Cent of Ga 3d inc
8,000 8
Cent Pac gtd 4s
28,000 ..... 100¾
Ches & O gen 4½s
10,000 ..... 102⅜
10,000 ..... 102⅜
10,000cs 102⅜
70,000 103
30,000 ..... 103½
5,000 ..... 103⅝
Ches & Ohio con 6s
1,000 120
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s
3,000 ..... 106½
Chi & Alton 3s, certificates
20,000 92
119,000 ..... 91¾
25,000 92
Chi & Alton 3½s
66,000 ..... 85¼
91,000 ..... 85⅜
21,000 ..... 85½
35,000 ..... 85¾
50,000 ..... 85⅝
5,000 ..... 85⅝
1,000 ..... 85¾
133,000 ..... 85¾
30,000 ..... 85⅝
10,000 ..... 85¾
40,000 ..... 85½
95,000 ..... 85¾
1,000 ..... 85⅝
162,000 ..... 85¾
28,000 ..... 85⅝
Chi, B & Q s f 5s
1,000 101
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
5,000 ..... 109⅝
Chi, B & Q, Ill Div 3½s
13,000 105
Chi & Erie 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 116½
5,000c20F 116⅝
Chi & Ind Coal 1st
12,000 114
Chi, Mil & St P, C & P W Div 5s
2,000 ..... 121⅝
So Minn Div 6s
2,000 ..... 120¼
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A
6,000 ..... 114⅛
Chi & N'w'n gold 7s
10,000 ..... 106½
Sinking fund 6s
7,000 ..... 116½
Chi, R I & Pac 6s
2,000 ..... 131⅛
3,000 131
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
8,000 ..... 109½
Chi Term Trans 4s
5,000 94
Col Fuel & I gen 6s
27,000 ..... 96⅞
Col Mid 1st 3-4s
1,000 ..... 78½
Col & South 1st 4s
18,000 ..... 84¼
4,000 ..... 84¼
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
2,000 101
Den & Rio G con 4s
17,000 101
15,000 ..... 100¾
5,000 ..... 100½
Den & R G con 4½s
20,000 109
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s
6,000 ..... 117⅝
Erie 1st gen 4s
10,000 ..... 75⅜
2,000 ..... 75½
Erie 1st con 4s
3,000 92
Flint & P M 6s
5,000 125
Ft Worth & D C 1st
29,000 75
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & P Div
14,000 ..... 99⅝
Gen Elec deb 5s
1,000 ..... 139½
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B
25,000 ..... 7⅞
25,000 ..... 7⅞
10,000 ..... 7⅞
10,000cs 7⅞
10,000 ..... 7⅞
10,000 ..... 7⅞
25,000 ..... 7⅞
10,000 ..... 7⅞
10,000 ..... 7⅞
10,000 ..... 7⅞
10,000 ..... 7⅞
20,000 ..... 7⅞
5,000 ..... 7⅞
Hock Val 1st 4½s
5,000 ..... 104⅞
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
2,000 114
Kansas City So 3s
11,000 68
Kings Co El 4s
4,000 ..... 84⅝
10,000 ..... 84⅝
47,000 85
1,000 ..... 84⅞
46,000 85
14,000 ..... 85½
2,000 ..... 85⅝
8,000 86
20,000 ..... 85⅞
10,000 ..... 85⅞
14,000 ..... 85⅝
25,000 ..... 85⅞
45,000 86
Laclede Gas Light of St L 1st 5s
18,000 ..... 108¾
Long Island unified 4s
73,000 ..... 96½
83,000 97
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s
9,000 ..... 100⅝
Louisville & Nash col trust 4s
5,000 ..... 99⅝
Louisville & Nash gen 6s
21,000 119
Manhattan con 4s
2,000 105
Metrop St gen 6s
1,000 ..... 119½
Mex Cent 2d inc
15,000 13
Milwaukee & North Main Line 6s
5,000 ..... 118½
Mo, K & East 1st 5s
1,000 106
2,000s3 106
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
4,000 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 94¾
5,000 ..... 94¾
Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s
16,000 ..... 71⅝
15,000 72
500 ..... 71½
1,000 ..... 71¾
2,000 ..... 71¾
Mo, K & Tex ext 5s
5,000 92
3,000 ..... 92½
6,000 ..... 92⅝
1,000 ..... 92½
Mo Pac trust 5s
10,000 100
12,000 ..... 99⅝
3,000 ..... 99⅝
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
9,000 ..... 99⅝
Mob & Ohio gen 4s
15,000 ..... 86½
5,000b3 ..... 86⅝
Nash, Chat & St L con 5s
2,000 ..... 107½
1,000 ..... 107⅝
2,000 ..... 107½
Nat Starch Mfg 1st
2,000 105
N Y Cent & Hud Riv gen 3½s
5,000 ..... 110⅝
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, Lake Sh col 3½s
63,000 ..... 97½
Registered
5,000 ..... 96½
Mich Cent col 3½s
6,000 ..... 97½
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
4,000 ..... 107¼
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s
20,000 ..... 94½
3,000 ..... 94⅝
Norf & W con 4s
20,000 ..... 99⅜
2,000 ..... 99½
3,000 ..... 99⅜
2,000 ..... 99¼
10,000 ..... 99⅜
3,000 100
North Pac 4s
20,000 105
10,000 ..... 105½
8,000 ..... 105¾
North Pac gen 3s
1,000 ..... 70⅝
Ore R & N 1st 6s
2,000 111
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s
4,000 110
Peo & East 1st 4s
16,000 ..... 92½
3,000 93
52,000 ..... 92½
Peo & East inc 4s
40,000 34
10,000 ..... 34¼
Reading gen 4s
1,000 ..... 91¾
10,000 ..... 91⅞
1,000 ..... 91⅞
13,000 ..... 91⅞
12,000 ..... 91⅞
9,000 ..... 91⅞
40,000 ..... 91⅞
35,000 ..... 91⅞
5,000 ..... 91⅞
26,000 ..... 91⅞
20,000 ..... 91⅞
25,000 ..... 91⅞
3,000 ..... 91⅞
91,000 92
Rio Gr South 1st
2,000 77
19,000 78
Rio Gr West 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 100¼
1,000 ..... 100⅜
St L & Calro gtd 4s
3,000 ..... 96½
St L & I M gen 5s
3,000 ..... 113⅜
1,000 ..... 113½
St L & I M 4s
9,000 ..... 84¾
2,000 ..... 84½
10,000b3 ..... 84½
30,000 ..... 84½
10,000b3 ..... 84½
1,000 ..... 84½
1,000 84
St L S'w'n 1st 4s
105,000 95
10,000 ..... 94¾
35,000 95
St L S'w'n 2d 4s
40,000 ..... 71¾
31,000 ..... 71¾
18,000 ..... 71⅝
9,000 ..... 71⅝
10,000 ..... 71⅝
40,000 ..... 71⅝
2,000 ..... 71⅝
10,000 ..... 71⅝
7,000 ..... 71⅞
3,000 ..... 71⅞
4,000 ..... 71½
San A & A P 4s
1,000c 79½
5,000 ..... 79¼
Scioto V & N E 4s
3,000 102
South Pac 4s
7,000 88
15,000 ..... 82⅝
10,000 83
Southern Ity 1st 5s
16,000 ..... 112⅜
Tenn Coal, Iron & R. De Bard C & I 6s
5,000 105
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 104⅜
4,000 ..... 104⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 118¾
Tol & O Cent gen 5s
4,000 ..... 104½
Third Av 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 128⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s
9,000 ..... 107¼
20,000 ..... 107½
2,000 ..... 107⅝
1,000 ..... 107⅝
1,000 ..... 107¾
4,000 108
10,000 ..... 107⅝
13,000 ..... 107⅞
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 116⅝
Wabash deb, Ser B
10,000 ..... 37½
10,000 ..... 37⅝
10,000 ..... 37¾
20,000 ..... 37⅝
10,000 ..... 37½
1,000 ..... 37¼
West Shore gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 114⅞
Registered
2,000s3 113
W U Tel col tr 5s
3,000 ..... 113⅝
Wis Cent gen 4s
75,000 ..... 80½

Total sales $4,545,000

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details of a dividend declared by the Hocking Valley Railway Company will be found in another column.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that they offer for sale at par and interest, and recommend as an investment, $9,215,000 of the Northern Pacific Railway Company 4 per cent. gold mortgage bonds, St. Paul-Duluth Division, principal payable Dec. 1, 1996, interest June and December 1.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Dec. 3, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
138	146	114	Adams Express	139	143	139	143	.....
95½	95⅝	17,081	Amalgam. Copper	96	96	94¾	95⅝	-⅛
20⅝	20⅝	621	Am. Car & Fdy. Co.	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	.....
67	67¼	100	Am. C. & Fdy. Co. pf.	67	67	67	67	.....
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 76 Park Avenue Sold—Negotiations for a Large Plot on West 107th Street—Other Dealings.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Reginald Gordon, as executor, for $85,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 76 Park Avenue, 25 by 100. This is one of the few lots on Park Avenue between Thirty-fourth and Fortieth Streets that have the full depth of 100 feet.

M. Lindheim & Co. have sold to Ida B. Cook, for $90,000, the apartment house at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, 100.8 on the avenue by 36.8 on the street; also, to August Selitits, for $55,000, the building 45 Vesey Street, 25 by 100.

The same brokers have also sold for the Globe Realty Company to Frank R. Jewell the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 375 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of the plot of about seventeen lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, owned by the Morgan estate. It is understood that the buyer and sellers have reached a satisfactory agreement and that the closing of the transaction awaits only the confirmation of the court. The prospective purchaser is Frank J. Kilpatrick.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Samuel L. Lederer the five-story flat 67 East Eighty-fifth Street, 24.6 by 88 by 102.2.

Rusher & Babcock have sold for Mrs. Mary F. Snead to a Dr. Swift, for $22,500, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 170 West Eighty-eighth Street, 17.6 by 100.8.

Max C. Baum has sold to N. Sutton the four-story flat 2,356 First Avenue, 20 by 80. Mr. Baum is the buyer of the dwelling 114 Bradhurst Avenue, recently reported sold.

Max Rault, owner of 329 and 331 East Fourth Street, has bought No. 333, through B. & D. W. Blumenthal, and will improve the entire plot.

The Germania Life Insurance Company has advanced $240,000 as a building loan to Charles T. Rowley on the property 109 to 113 West Forty-fifth Street. Mr. Rowley took title to the three parcels yesterday, and will erect an apartment house on the plot.

Harry W. Hopton and Hedley R. Weeks, both of whom are well known among real estate men through their fifteen years' connection with the firm of Hall, J. How & Co., have formed the firm of Hopton & Weeks, for the transaction of a general real estate business, with offices at 150 Broadway.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

315 West (no) Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 182.4 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to A. H. Matthewson.....$10,792

2,000 North Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 49.11 by 100, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Frederick Feldermann.....111,393

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 1,783 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick and stone apartment house; 1,785 and 1,787 Madison Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, each 23 by 100, two five-story brick and stone apartment houses; 1,867 and 1,869 First Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, each 20.6 by 45, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; 355 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 61 feet west of First Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 39 by 42, three-story brick stable; 240 to 246 West Sixty-third Street, south side, 150 feet east of West End Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, four five-story brick and stone flats; Boulevard Lafayette, west side, opposite One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, eight lots, each 25 by 100.

By William M. Ryan, sale by order of the Bowery Savings Bank, south side, about 125 feet east of Catharine Street, 25 by 87.6, five-story brick tenement; 31 East Broadway, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 75, four-story front and rear brick tenements; 33 East Broadway, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 75, an undivided one-half interest in a four-story brick tenement; 35 East Broadway, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 114, leasehold, five-story front and four-story rear brick tenements; 41 Henry street, north side, about 75 feet west of Broadway, 24.11 by 90, five-story brick tenement, and 41 Market Street, west side, 25 feet south of East Broadway, 25 by 90, five-story front and rear brick tenements.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, Walton Avenue, east side, 141 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 50 by 98.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,65.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Lachia, referee, 104 East Forty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 40 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $31,525.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Lewis A. Abrams, referee, 440 and 442 First Avenue, west side, about 50 north of Thirty-seventh Street, 25.6 by 80, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $17,422.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Charles Krauss, referee, 249 East Thirtieth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25.6 by 98, five-story brick and stone flat, with store; 253 East Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Second Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 98.8 and irregular, five-story brick and stone flat, with store; 245 First Avenue, northwest corner of Thirtieth Street, 24.9 by 75, five-story brick and stone flat with store; 1,271 and 1,273 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-third Street, 25.10 and 25.5, respectively, by 80, two three-story brick and stone flats with stores.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, referee, 715 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 250 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; 2,020 Pitkin Avenue, southwest corner of Powell Street, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,915.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 1,397 and 1,399 Webster Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth Streets, each 16.8 by 90, two three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, on each, $5,146.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., public auction sale, 626 East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, west side, between Tiebout and Webster Aves., 16.8 by 76.11, two-story frame dwelling; 628 East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 16.9 by 97.5, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, E. G. Whitaker, referee, 54 East Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Park Avenue, 17 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,708.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Westchester Avenue, northeast corner of Bergen Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement and store, 94.4 by 69 by 102.2; Thomas D. Malcolm of 648 Melrose Avenue, owner; Harry T. Howell, Brook Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $85,000.

Nos. 29 and 31 Ridge Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 40.2 by 63.2; Pollack & Aransky of 396 Grand Street, owners; Michael Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 682 and 684 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, for two five-story brick flats and offices, each 25 by 81.7; Mrs. E. Horenburger of 682 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, owner; H. Horenburger of 802 Melrose Avenue, architect; cost of each, $22,500.

Alterations.

No. 178 Park Row; to a five-story brick shop and store; L. M. Gerry, Newport, R. I., owner; John B. Snook & Son of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $200.

No. 1,614 Amsterdam Avenue; to a two-story brick dwelling and store; Thomas F. Roys of 458 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owner; William H. Rahman of 657 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 123 East Twenty-sixth Street; to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and offices; Charles E. Keniston, premises, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $175.

No. 721 Park Avenue; to a four-story brick dwelling; Arthur H. Masten of Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, owner; Grosvenor Atterbury, Astor Court, architect; cost, $10,000.

Defense of the Martins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have recently noticed the decision against us in the action brought by Mr. Healy. We intend to appeal at once, and confidently expect to reverse it, as it is not supported by the evidence.

It has been made the basis of a scandalously untrue attack upon us in certain newspapers, among which THE TIMES is not included, and we have demanded of them full investigation and retraction. Meanwhile, we ask our friends and the public to suspend judgment until we have had an opportunity to vindicate our good name from charges which are cruelly false.

MARTIN & BROTHER.

New York, Dec. 3, 1900.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Monday, Dec. 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 132d St, 24.11x100; Thomas J. McGuire to Charles Leasenfeld, (R S $8.50, mtg $27,500).... $100

BROADWAY, w s, 50 ft s of 92d St, 50.8x100; Thomas J. McGuire to Juliet M. Livingston, (mtg $92,000, R S $30)..... 1

ELIZABETH, w s, 75 ft n of Jennings St, 25x87.2; William Kaufman to Abraham Kaufman, (R S $2.50)..... 2,500

BROOME ST, 203, s s, 24.5x52.3x24.4x32.1; Andrea Nicolai to Louis Goldberg, (R S $18.50)..... 18,300

CLIFF ST, 62, 19.11x76x20.1x75; Elbridge T. Gerry to Peter G. Gerry, (mtg $12,000)..... 21,000

COLUMBINE ST, s s, 108.8 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x125; Adolphe L. Rake to Charles C. Koenig, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

DAWSON ST, s e corner of Union Av, 95 x27.5; William A. Dowling to James T. Barry, (R S $1, mtg $24,000).....Exchange

FORDHAM AV, s e corner of Bassford Av, runs s 34x w 142.4x n w 10.7 to B Av x e 162.4; Charles G. Schramm to Margaret Schramm, (R S $6.50)..... 6,200

FORDHAM AV, s s, at high water mark, runs s 102x n e 400 to Long Island Sound x n w 102 to avenue x w 400; Elias D. Hunter, individually and as trustee, to John P. Hawkins..... 1

FORDHAM AV, s s, at high-water mark, Long Island Sound, runs s 102x n e 400 x n w 102 ft to avenue x w 400; Elisabeth D. De Lamater, individually and as executrix, and others to John P. Hawkins, (R S $0)..... 6,000

FORSYTH ST, 145, w s, 24x100; Nathan Senancupp to Harry H. Levy and another, part, (R S $4.50, mtg $18,000)..... 1

FRONT ST, 60, w s, 37.2 ft n of Cuyler's Alley, 18.8x83.3x18.8x83.11; Elbridge T. Gerry to Peter G. Gerry..... 15,400

FULTON AV, e s, 82 ft n of 168th St, 18x111.11x17.6x113.5; James T. Barry to Anna C. Dowling, (R S $4.50, mtg $6,500).....Exchange

HONEYWELL AV, e s, 70 ft s of 180th St, 25x98.11; Henry White to Charles P. Hallock, (R S $1.50)..... 1

IRVING PL, 245, s e corner of Rutherfurd A. Wilcox to Clarence C. Rice, (R S $37). 100

JACKSON AV, w s, 176.7 ft s of 106th St, 17.4x87.6; Frederick Armbruster to Martha Armbruster, (mtg $5,500) one-half part..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 125 ft n of Mindham Place, 37.7x112x37.9x106.11; A. Percival Kirkland to Cora B. Austin, (mtg $4,500, R S $3)..... 1

LOTS 458 and 460, map of Van Nest Park; Jacob Rose to Rettie Glover, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

MADISON ST, 152, s s, 25x100; Jonas Well and another to Max Forman and another, (R S $15, mtg $30,000)..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 100 ft s corner of 119th St, 25.10x100; Max Bargebuhr to R. M. Bent, (mtg $37,500, R S $16)..... 100

MADISON ST, 273 and 275, n s, 20.4x100x 20.4x100; David Kidansky and another to David Greenberg, (R S $11, mtg $37,000)..... 1

MULBERRY ST, 172 and 174, e s, 51.9x100 x17.8x100; Louis Raffloer and another to Louis Gordon and others, (R S $23.50, mtg $29,000)..... 1

CLIFF ST, 62, 19.11x76x20.1x75; Elbridge T. Gerry to Peter G. Gerry, (mtg $12,000)..... 21,000

COLUMBINE ST, s s, 108.8 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x125; Adolphe L. Rake to Charles C. Koenig, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

DAWSON ST, s e corner of Union Av, 95 x27.5; William A. Dowling to James T. Barry, (R S $1, mtg $24,000).....Exchange

FORDHAM AV, s e corner of Bassford Av, runs s 34x w 142.4x n w 10.7 to B Av x e 162.4; Charles G. Schramm to Margaret Schramm, (R S $6.50)..... 6,200

FORDHAM AV, s s, at high water mark, runs s 102x n e 400 to Long Island Sound x n w 102 to avenue x w 400; Elias D. Hunter, individually and as trustee, to John P. Hawkins..... 1

FORDHAM AV, s s, at high-water mark, Long Island Sound, runs s 102x n e 400 x n w 102 ft to avenue x w 400; Elisabeth D. De Lamater, individually and as executrix, and others to John P. Hawkins, (R S $0).....Exchange

HONEYWELL AV, e s, 70 ft s of 180th St, 25x98.11; Henry White to Charles P. Hallock, (R S $1.50)..... 1

IRVING PL, 245, s e corner of Rutherfurd A. Wilcox to Clarence C. Rice, (R S $37). 100

JACKSON AV, w s, 176.7 ft s of 106th St, 17.4x87.6; Frederick Armbruster to Martha Armbruster, (mtg $5,500) one-half part..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 125 ft n of Mindham Place, 37.7x112x37.9x106.11; A. Percival Kirkland to Cora B. Austin, (mtg $4,500, R S $3)..... 1

LOTS 458 and 460, map of Van Nest Park; Jacob Rose to Rettie Glover, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

MADISON ST, 152, s s, 25x100; Jonas Well and another to Max Forman and another, (R S $15, mtg $30,000)..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 100 ft s corner of 119th St, 25.10x100; Max Bargebuhr to R. M. Bent, (mtg $37,500, R S $16)..... 100

MADISON ST, 273 and 275, n s, 20.4x100x 20.4x100; David Kidansky and another to David Greenberg, (R S $11, mtg $37,000)..... 1

MULBERRY ST, 172 and 174, e s, 51.9x100 x17.8x100; Louis Raffloer and another to Louis Gordon and others, (R S $23.50, mtg $29,000)..... 1

PLEASANT AV, w s, 84.3 ft s of 119th St, 16.8x75; Mary E. Lally to Max Borck, (R S $1)..... 1

PRINCE ST, 199, n s, 25x100x25.6x100; Louis A. Behrend and another to Adolph Goldsame, (R S $1)..... 1

PRINCE ST, 199, n s, 25x100x25.6x100; Amalia A. Behrend, individually and as executrix, to Adolph Goldsame, (R S $10.50)..... 1

PACT INTEREST, in estate of James Barber, deceased; Mary A. Barber to William A. Barbour..... 1

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 250 ft s of stone monument, part of Lot 21, map of Lewis G. Morris; S. L. H. Ward, referee, to H. Tobey, (R S $3.50)..... 3,050

ST. PAUL'S PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 40x69.3x40x69.8; Charles H. Pflueger to New York Building and Loan Banking Company..... 2,800

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,295, w s, 25x100; William H. Ricketts, referee, to August Freutel, (R S $5)..... 5,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,295, w s, 25x100; William H. Ricketts, referee, to Julius Heidenman, (R S $5)..... 5,000

TINTON AV, e s, 170.6 ft s of 163d St, runs w 265.11 to Forest Av, x n 1.8x e 95x n 71.6x e 79.10x s 70.2x e 95 to avenue x s 0.4; also Tinton Av, w s, 371.11 ft n of 161st St, runs w 100x s 21.8x w 6.9x n 21x w 100 to Forest Av, x n 3.8x e 230.11 to avenue x s 8.5; Peter P. Decker to Clara Decker, (R S $4).....

WASHINGTON AV, widened, e s, 266 ft n of 176th St, 58x89.6x58x89.5; Church of St. Joseph of Tremont to Elizabeth C. Slayton..... 27,500

WEBSTER AV, n s, 25 ft w of Scott Av, 50x150; Susan M. Mallahan to Edward F. Mallahan..... 1

WEIRFIELD COURT, n s, 137.4 ft e of Washington Av, 32.4x43; Josie G. Welsh to Daniel Farrell, (mtg $8,000)..... 50

WEIHER COURT, 6, n s, 16.2x43; Laura Weihman to Daniel Farrell, (mtg $4,000). 50

WEIHER COURT, 2 and 3, n s, 32.4x43; Charles Rapp to Daniel Farrell, (mtg $8,000)..... 50

WEIHER COURT, 7 to 11, n s, 80.10x 43; H. J. Hoerner & Co. to Daniel Farrell, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

WEST BROADWAY, 562, 25x75; Louisa Kimball to Mary E. Pinchot..... 18,000

1ST AV, 27.2 ft n of 77th St, 25x94; Samuel Bernstein to Lena Stein, (R S $6.50, mtg $16,500)..... 1

1ST AV, 156 to 160, e s, 69.3x100x irregular; Isaac Rothschild, referee, to Mary Cohen..... 3,000

2D AV, 1,925, w s, 25x105; Michael Marks to Amalie Cohn, (R S $3.50, mtg $15,500)..... 17,000

3D AV, 1,922, e s, 52.6 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 25.7x110.5x26.10x105.7; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Charles Hensle, (mtg $13,000, R S $6.50)..... 100

8TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, 50x100; William Hankin to John H. Oeters, (mtg $40,000, R S $11)..... 1

47TH ST, n s, 293.6 ft w of Avenue D, 20.3x90; Charles Seligman to Max Radt, (R S $10, mtg $3,500)..... 100

7TH ST, s s, 308 ft w of Avenue C, 25x 90.10; Louis Waldron to Leonor Spletberger and another, (R S $18)..... 1

149TH ST, 500 East, 19.6x51.6; Kate Johnson to Camilla Sutherland, (R S $10.50, mtg $12,000)..... 1

157TH ST, 119 West, 25x140; Mary E. Corr to Jacob Rassewitz, (R S $6.50, mtg $12,000)..... 500

158TH ST, 416 East, 25x92; Hugh McElroy to Kate Johnsen, (mtg $10,000 and taxes, R S $5)..... 1

92D ST, 307 and 309 e s of Lexington Av, 50x536; Madison B. Kennedy to Rose W. Kenney, (R S $2)..... 1

35TH ST, 110 East, 16.5x98.9; City Trust Company to Pauline F. Baring, (R S 50 cents, mtg $20,000)..... 1

45TH ST, 111 West, 20x95 block; Frederieka Rentz to Charles T. Rowley, (R S $28.50)..... 28,500

45TH ST, 109 and 113 West, each 20x100.4; Bondet Isaacs to Charles T. Rowley, (R S $37.50)..... 1

46TH ST, 110 East, 17x100.5; William W. Thompson to Egbert C. Simonson, (mtg $8,000, R S $5)..... 100

48TH ST, s s, 79.4 ft e of 6th Av, 20x 100.5; Harriet V. Ogden to Mathias Rock, (R S $31)..... 30,300

53D ST, 249 East, 16.8x100x16.8x100.4; Rosetta Steinert to Jacob Kassewitz, (R S $5.50, mtg $5,000)..... 3,500

53D ST, 239 East, 16.8x100.4; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Jacob Kassewitz, (mtg $5,500, R S $3.50)..... 1

61ST ST, 347 East, 23x100.5; Charles B. Gumb to Henry Kellus, (R S $6, mtg $16,000)..... 1

89TH ST, 325 West, 22x75.8; William St. J. Seymour and another, executors, &c., to John H Gardner, (R S $4)..... 34,000

90TH ST, 172 to 176 West, 60x102.2; Florence Brown and another to Daniel Murray, (R S $1, mtg $66,000)..... 1

93D ST, 10 East, 21.11x100.8; Fanny Heilbronner to Philip Hoffmann, (mtg $15,000, R S $38)..... 53,000

99TH ST, 57 to 63 East, 100x100.11; Samuel Ginsberg to Sigmund Blumenthal, (mtg $62,457, R S $1)..... 100

101ST, 108 E w of 1st Av, 20x 100.11; Sigmund Blumenthal to Samuel Ginsberg, (mtg $12,000 and 2-3 of $38,- 830, R S $18)..... 100

102D ST, 245 West, 18x100.11; Agnes J. Hancock to Philip C. Donner, (R S $7.50, mtg $20,000)..... 1

119TH ST, 136 East, 23x100.5; Frances H. Molloy to Sophie M. A. Hoffmann, (mtg $14,000, R S $9)..... 1

113TH ST, West, 15.8x100.11; Title Guarantee and Trust Company and another, executors, &c., to Henry Brackman..... 9,357

120TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x 100.11; Ellis F. Conroy to Peter Doelger, (mtg $10,000)..... 10,000

120TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x; 100.11; Herbert Dongan to James Byrnes, (R S $1)..... 1

121ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 150x 100.11; also Madison Av, n w corner of 150th St. (error,) 24.11x70; Morris Mayer to Emanuel Heller and another, quitclaim, (R S $50)..... 1

122D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, leasehold; Theresa T. Fusco to Sabatella Petito, all title..... 1

135TH ST, 564 East, 25x100; Katharina Gelb to Katchen Elm, (mtg $13,000, R S $7.50,) exchange and..... 100

136TH ST, 466 East, 25x100; Max Marx to Percival J. H. Whittaker, (R S $9, mtg $15,000)..... 100

150TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 25 x100; William H. Weiher to Isidor Jellenek, (mtg $11,000, R S $4.50)..... 1

150TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; A. H. Larkin, referee, to L. Bayard Smith, trustee, (R S $12.50). 12,500

150TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; A. H. Larkin, referee, to L. Bayard Smith, trustee, (R S $12.60). 12,500

187TH ST, 701, n s, 87.10 ft e of Bathgate Av, runs e 22x n 82.5x w 19.10x s 9.8x w 2.8x s 72.8; Sarah A. Waldron and another to Charles Spellman and wife, (R S $4.50)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

GRAND ST, 592; Herman Schnibbe to Henry Haims and another, 4 years..... $1,600

HOUSTON ST, 40 East; Samuel Schwarzschild and another to Frederick W. Reddin and another, 5 3-12 years..$2,000 to 3,500

INTERIOR ST, w s, 221 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Thomas O'Hare to John Frietel, 2 years..... 240

LINCOLN AV, 146; George Shepherd to C. H. Pflueger & Son, 5 years.....$1,080 to 1,200

MADISON AV, s w corner of 104th St; Magdalena Frey to Emil Eisentrager, 3 7-12 years..... 1,200

OAK ST, 50; Joseph Glogan to Joe Longobardi and another, 5 years..... 900

WILLIS AV, 234, e s; George Keller to Charles S. Albert, 5 years..... 2,400

2D AV, 83; Elias A. Aroustamm to Edward Beehrer, 3 5-12 years.....$1,500 to 1,700

2D AV, 1,201, n w corner of 63d St; Emanuel Strauss to Zalal Guzik, 3 8-12 years .....$1,000 to 1,100

2D AV, 2,336; Ann Kindergan to Charles A. Lefevere, 4 11-12 years..... 1,380

2D AV, 1,244; Sophie B. De Frece to Frances Rieder, 5½ years..... 480

3D AV, 2,198, s w corner of 120th St; Michael B. Fielding to Patrick F. Ferrigan, 5 5-12 years..... 3,000

3D AV, 2,198, s w corner of 120th St; Patrick F. Ferrigan to Patrick Lenihan, 5 4-12 years from Dec. 1, 1900..$3,000 to 3,100

5TH AV, 146; Louise F. G. Grimke to Jacob Reich, 3 years..... 1,800

11TH AV, 736; Dora Maas to Patrick J. Fitzpatrick, 5 years.....$600 to 840

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AUSTIN, Cora B., to A. Percival Kirkland; King's Bridge Road, e s, 125 ft n of Windham Place, installments, 6 per cent..... $900

BRACKMAN, Henry, to Eunice R. Francke and others, executors, &c.; 113th St, 21 West, 1 year..... 500

CHANDLER, William H. G., and John W., to Union Trust Company; 52d St, 229 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

CHANDLER, William H. G., and John W., to Caroline Stine; 52d St, 329 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

COHEN, Amalie, to Michael Marks; 2d Av, 1,925, 3 years..... 2,000

COLE, Edward, to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew; Spring St, 20, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

DANA, William B., to Union Trust Company; Mission Place, w s, 41.5 ft n of Park Pl, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 110,000

DECKER, Clara, to Peter P. Decker; Tinton Av, w s, 170.6 ft s of 163d St, runs w 269.11 ft to Forest Av x n 1.8x irregular to beginning; also Tinton Av, w s, 371.11 ft n of 161st St, runs w 100x s 21.8x w 6.9x n 21x w 100 to Forest Av x n 3.8x e 230.11 to avenue x s 8.5; Peter P. Decker to Clara Decker, (R S $4).....

HARTWELL-THOMPSON CONSTRUCTION Company to Morton Trust Company; 22d St, 24 East, due March 3, 1901, 6 per cent..... 825

HARTWELL-THOMSON CONSTRUCTION Company to Morton Trust Company; 22d St, 24 East, 2 years, 6 per cent. 25,000

HAWKINS, John P., to Eugenie D. Edmonds, executrix, &c.; land under water of Long Island Sound on or adjoining to the city or Minneford Island, begins at s s of Fordham Av with high water mark, &c., 2 years..... 3,000

HENCKEN, Henry, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 65th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,000

HERTERICH, Theresa, to Germania Insurance Company; 44th St, 124 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

HENSLE, Charles, to Moritz L. and Carl Ernst; 3d Av, w s, 52.8 ft n of St. Paul's Place, installments, 6 per cent.. 2,500

HOFFMANN, Sophie M. A., to Elizabeth Betz; 119th St, 136 East, 5 years 14,000

HOFFMANN, Philip, to Samuel Heilbroner; 93d St, 10 East, 3 years..... 20,000

HOEFER, Max Philip, trustee, to F. Baumdorf; 93d St, 10 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 15,000

HUTCHESON, Henrietta R., to Bowery Savings Bank; 30th St, 217 and 219 East, 5 years..... 10,000

JONES, Walter M., to Katherine K. C. Lyman; 94th St, s s, 259 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

KAUFMAN, Abraham, to Thomas McCracken; Bristow St, w s, 75 ft n of Jennings St, 3 years..... 1,000

KAUFFMAN, Abraham, to Franklin Ackerguardian, &c.; Rogers Place, w s, 133.10 ft n of Westchester Av; also, Jennings St, n s, 87.2 ft w of Bristow St, 3 years

KELLUS, Henry, to Charles B. Gumb; 61st St, 347 East, 5 years..... 3,500

LIPPMANN, Israel, and Robert Friedman to Sarah H. Bentley; 1st St, 54, 3 years 28,000

LEY, Louis, and others to Franklin Savings Bank; 8th Av, w s, 99.11 ft n of 30th, West 42d St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 100,000

LOH, Anna M. K., to Deutscher Spar and Credit Verein; 114th St, n s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,700

McGEAN, Anna M., to Vincent de P. McGrean, 74th St, 332 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

McGEAN, Anna M., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 74th St, 332 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 6,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., and wife, to Simson Wolf; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 132d St, 3 years 27,500

MILLER, Charles E., to Susan E. Baird; MILLIKEN, Seth M., to Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 57th St, 10 to 16 E rst, 3 years, 4 per cent., (three mortgages,) each 15,000

Verlo Avenue, e s, new line, 101.4 ft s of McLean Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,800

O'CONNELL, James, to Emigrant Industrial Saving Bank; 3d Av, 1,806, 1 year, 4 per cent. 12,500

O'CONNELL, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d Av, 1,808, 1 year, 4 per cent. 12,500

O'CONNELL, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, n w corner of 106th St, 1 year, 4 per cent. 15,000

PERELMAN, Abram, to Morris Goldstein; 6th St, n s, 151 ft w of Avenue D, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

PERELMAN, Abram, to Jacob Chaincovitz; 5th St, 741 East, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

PFEIFFER, Emil, to Magdalena Lambden; Highway to Pelham Bridge, 76 ft e from Baxter's Corner, runs e 38x s 140x w 76 to Highway to Pelham Bridge, at e s of above property, runs s — to e 12x n 140x w 12, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

RADT, Max, to Abraham Hershfield; 4th St, n s, 293.6 ft w of Avenue D, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

RADT, Max, to Charles Seligman; 4th St, n s, 293.6 ft w of Avenue D, 2 years, 5 and 6 per cent..... 4,300

REDDIN, Frederick W., and another to George Ehret; Housman St, 40 East, lease, demand, 6 per cent St..... 5,000

RICE, Clarence C., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Irving Place, 83, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

RICE, Clarence C., to Elizabeth A. Wilcox; Irving Place, 83, due March 1, 1900. 5,000

ROSENBERG, Morris, to Archibald M. Maclay; Wendover Av, s s, 75.9 ft e of Washington Av, 3 years 12,000

ROWLEY, Charles T., to William E. Finn; 45th St, n s, 120 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 12,500

ROWLEY, Charles T., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 45th St, n s, 120 ft w of 6th Av, 5 2-12 years, 6 per cent. 240,000

ROWLEY, Charles T., to Allan L. and Benjamin Mordecai; 45th St, n s, 120 ft w of 6th Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 11,000

SCHUROSE, Paul, to Bowery Savings Bank; 8th Av, w s, 99.11 ft s of 116th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 16,000

SEILER, Anna B., to the German Savings Bank; 8th Av, 89, 1 year, 6 per cent... 1,600

SLAYTON, Elizabeth C., to Church of St. Joseph, Tremont; Washington Av, widened, s s, 266 ft n of 176th St, 5 years ..27,000

SOBEL, Leon, and Louis Kean to Walter A. Forman; 1st Av, s e corner of 74th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 42,000

SOBEL, Leon, and Louis Kean to Morris M. Baltz; 1st Av, e s, 25 ft s of 74th St, 3 years 32,000

SPIELBERGER, Leonor, and another, to Cecilia Muldoon; 7th St, s w s, 308 ft from Avenue C, as widened, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

SPIELBERGER, Leonor, and another, to Isidore Jackson and another; 7th St, s w s, 308 ft from Avenue C, as widened, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,750

SUTHERLAND, Camilla, to Kate Johnsen; 14th St, 306 East, installments..... 5,000

TANNER, Frederic A., to Irving Savings Institution; 51st St, s s, 260 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 1,500

THOMPSON, James, to the Harlem Savings Bank; 151st St, s w s, 155 ft s e of Wales Av, 1 year..... 2,000

TSCHEULIN, Fritz, and Fritz Kraft, to Colonial Brewery; 42d St, 635 West, saloon, demand, 6 per cent..... 700

VIGNA, Emilio, to Adolph C. Tiedemann; Broadway, n w corner of 98th St, due March 11, 1901, 6 per cent..... 48,000

VIGNA, Emilio, to Batavia and New York Wood-Working Company; Broadway, n w corner of 98th St, due March 11, 1901, 6 per cent..... 7,500

VIGNA, Emilio, to the J. L. Mott Iron Works; Broadway, n w corner of 98th St, due March 11, 1901, 6 per cent..... 2,000

VREDENBURGH, Adaline, to John A. Lewis and others, trustees, &c.; 127th St, 153 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,500

WESTCHESTER LIGHTING COMPANY to Colonial Trust Company; property in Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Portchester, Pelham, New Rochelle, Mount Kisco, and other real estate owned by the company, secures 50-year 5 per cent. gold bonds.....10,000,000

WHITTAKER, Percival J. H., to Max Marx; 136th St, 466 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

WILLIAMS, John, Ambrose K., Ely; 27th St, 544 to 556 West; also, 549 to 555 West 26th St, secures advances, 4½ per cent. 65,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANTHON, Helen L., to Hudson City Savings Institution 14,000

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Corn Exchange Bank $20,673

BEESTE, Henry, executor, &c., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 20,000

BRONX REALTY COMPANY to Louis Dossert .....Nominal

BEADLESTON, Alfred N., and another, trustees, to Sarah N. Hallock.....Nominal

BEADLESTON, Alfred N., and another, as trustees, &c., to Sarah N. Hallock..Nominal

BOROUGH REALTY COMPANY to Gibson Putzel 100

BELL, John J., to Robert L. Wensley.... 2,500

BELL, John J., to Robert L. Wensley..... 2,500

BRUGMAN, Lizzie, administratrix, &c., to Lizzie Brugman 2,100

DOOLING, John T., to Anna Field, ⅝ parts 4,500

DE HART, John, to Bronx Realty Company 1,000

HAASE, Theodore, to J. Graham McKinley .....Nominal

JACKSON, Mary, to William P. Dixon.. 400

KLINGENSTEIN, Henry, to Benjamin Abert 1,500

MUTH, Herman, to Mutual Bank.....Nominal

OETERS, John H., to William Rankin... 5,000

ROOSEVELT, Charles H., to Henry P. Douglas 3,750

STEVANE, Ida F., to Samuel and Jacob Kahn 1,391

SIMONSON, Egbert C., to Francis M. Jencks 100

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to David S. Taber and others, trustees 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Esther F. Moore 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

HUDSON ST, 551 and 553, n w corner of Ferry St; Gwynne & Richardson against Peter Eltertch, owner and contractor; 206

MADISON AV, 1,322 to 1,326; James McBride against McCracken, Dagnall & Co., owners and contractors 3,800

MERCER ST, 133; Edwin J. Jacobs against Charles E. Smith, owner and contractor 1,675

MERCER ST, 133; Leopold Eiditz, Jr., against Charles E. Smith, owner and contractor 1,150

TIMPSON PLACE, w s, 184.3 ft s of 140th St, 80x100; Morris S. Rubin against Anthony McOwen, owner; A. Gallo, contractor 50

WESTCHESTER AV, s e corner of Beach Av, x —; Clarke & Hogan against

Real Estate for Sale.

10a. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRANTWOOD

ON-THE-HUDSON.

You can buy this house for $40.00 per month,

covering principal and interest; or we will build for you in any style on similar terms. Size of plot, 50x100. House has nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large full-width porch, finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; polished oak staircases, nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c.

Grantwood has every city convenience—water, sewer, electric lighting, macadam streets. Directly on the Hudson, and only 20 minutes via 14th and 42d St. Ferries and Hudson Traction Co.'s R. R. Fifteen minutes from 125th St. Ferry and Trolley.

Write or call for Photographic Views and Maps of Picturesque Grantwood and full particulars.

Free Transportation to Visit Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co.
1,133 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate at Auction.

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Bernard Smyth & Sons, Auctr's,

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1900, Supreme Court Partition Sale, under direction of Henry W. Brokstaver, Esq., Referee.

No. 70 West 48th St.,
Columbia College Leasehold,
Four-story brownstone dwelling, size, 20.10x100.5,

Nos. 318, 320 and 322 East 48th St.
Four-story brick factory, 75x100.5.
M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Plaintiff's Atty's, 27 and 29 Pine St.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5TH, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF HEIRS,
2-story and attic frame house, with 2 lots of land,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
LONGFELLOW AND JENNINGS STREETS,
23D WARD, NEW YORK CITY.
This property is only four blocks from proposed station of underground rapid transit railway.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

MIDWAY BETWEEN CENTRAL AND RIVERside Parks.—Choice four-story and basement freestone and brick house; 21 feet front, lot 102 feet; 25-foot dining room and butler's pantry extension; all in splendid order; bronze mantels; hardwood finish; location and neighborhood excellent; must see the house inside to appreciate it. Address J. W. GARDNER, 92 Broad St., New York City.

ATTENTION, INVESTORS.—Two new elevator apartment houses, elegantly located, one vacancy; will pay 12% net. Exchange considered for lots and cash. Particulars at this office only. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

CASH BUYERS' OPPORTUNITY.—Will sacrifice 4-story 20-foot single flats, Harlem, east side; also, 156th St., near Westchester Av.; account leaving for Europe; a bona fide chance. HERRMANN, 333 East 110th St.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Two new double flats, Washington Av.; savings bank's mortgage, $14,000; price, $16,500 each to quick buyer RANDRUP & SIEKER, 3,608 3d Av.

BARGAIN!—New two-family house; modern improvements; 12 rooms, 2 baths; cash, $750; balance easy terms. RANDRUP & SIEKER, 3d Av., near 169th St.

ONLY $10,000 FOR FIVE-STORY FLAT; SIX rooms and bath; Madison Av. Inquire BISSINGER, 187 E. 106th St., corner 3d Av.

FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in West 22d St.; only $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

WEST SIDE TENEMENTS PAYING 10 PER cent. on investment. HILLERY, 242 West 11th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

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NEW HOUSES ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

The most artistic swell-front, limestone, box stoops, private dwellings, four rooms deep on the parlor floor; front and rear stairs; two bathrooms; open nickel-plated plumbing and tiled side walls; solid hardwood throughout; bookcases built in and cozy seats; Dutch fireplaces and foyer halls; located on south side of Pierrepont Street, between Hicks Street and Columbia Heights, what has been fitly expressed in an editorial in the "Brooklyn Life" recently to be the "millionaires' block of Brooklyn."

This is a rare opportunity to secure a model home on "The Heights," within five minutes' walk from Wall Street Ferry and Fulton Ferry and the Bridge. Must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire on the premises or at the office of VENNETTE & PELLETREAU, 186 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 900 Main. Can be bought on easy terms, and will take other houses in exchange at honest valuations.

$1,800 CASH WILL BUY FINE THREE-FAMily house; all improvements; 20 feet front, near Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Address D., 79 New York Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—Good modern 3-story brownstone dwelling; fine condition; Park Slope; desirable location; easy terms. L. H. POTTER & BRO., 31 Flatbush Av.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

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MADISON, N. J.—Colonial residence; 16 rooms; fashionable centre; all city conveniences, with delightful country life; ample grounds; stable. DICKINSON CONDIT, 40 Wall St.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—Weak lungs healed; new cottage; improvements, electric lights; large garden; small amount cash, balance monthly. Box 4, Maplewood, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD AND VICINITY.—Houses for sale or rent; real estate. WEATHERBY & CO., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE—Lake Champlain property; 100 acres on the eastern shore; the ideal place for a palatial Summer home; one mile to railroad station; the most beautiful and scenic spot in Vermont. Address JNO. W. HARRINGTON, 11 Wall St., N. Y., or F. J. POPE, 6 Madison St., Chicago.

WINTER HOME IN FLORIDA ON ST. JOHN'S River, near Palatka; 80 acres, 150 orange trees; abundance of other fruit trees; good garden; good cottage and barn; healthful location; must sell at a sacrifice, $1,200. Address F. M. SHARPE, 100 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

FARM, 126 ACRES, 10 TIMBER; 18-ROOM house, 2 barns, farmhouse; plenty fruit; productive soil; 1 hour from city; cost, $35,000; must sell to close estate; price, $10,000. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

ALL COUNTRY PROPERTY OUR SPECIALTY. —Bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

FLORIDA.—Beautiful, valuable Orange Grove and residence on Indian River banks. HERBERT VAN DYKE, 93 Nassau St.

CHARMING PROPERTY IN BEST PART OF the Oranges; every rural attraction. HERBERT VAN DYKE, 93 Nassau St.

FOR SALE—Cottages, hotels, farms, 6 to 100 acres; $7,000, $7,000; $18,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

Real Estate for Exchange.

TWO HANDSOME 5-STORY NEW DOUBLE flats; estate mortgage, $15,000 each; will exchange equity in one or both for free or lightly mortgaged, city or country. RANDRUP & SIEKER, 3,608 3d Av.

COLUMBIA PARK, MIDDLETOWN.—Famous resort; large building; beautiful 4-acre grove; price, $20,000; mortgage, $5,000; exchange for city or Brooklyn property. Owner, 3,608 3d Av.

Billiards.

SANDFORD-BELL-LAHM, MANUFACTURERS, 61 4th Av., opposite Wanamaker's, (retail, wholesale;) Billiard, Pool Tables, Supplies, Repairs.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WHY PAY BIG RENT
FOR A 13-ROOM DOUBLE HOUSE IN MANHATTAN, WHEN THERE ARE
Theatres, Clubs, and Society just as good in the Borough of Brooklyn? I have a new double house, lot 60x100, hardwood finish, with all improvements, to lease, at $50 per month; within forty minutes of Bridge, two blocks only to 5 cent trolley or Elevated; splendidly located, near the new Shore Drive, giving a fine view of New York Bay; it's a home of beauty and a joy forever to a good tenant. Owner, S. ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., Manhattan. Telephone, 215 Cortlandt.

142D ST., 508 WEST.—Eight rooms, bath; handsomely decorated; buffet; steam heat; hot water; gas range; icebox stationary; laundry; finest location; rents moderate.

900 4TH AV., NEAR WANAMAKER'S.—Dwelling portion; thirteen rooms; rent asked, $70.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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THE IOWA,

135 West 104th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS.
With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Ave. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.
PAUL B. PUGH & CO., Builders and Owners.
STABLER & SMITH, AGENTS.
674 COLUMBUS AVE., 93D ST.
TELEPHONE 79 RIVERSIDE.

THE BROADWAY,

S. W. COR. BROADWAY & 101ST ST.
Select families with first-class references are respectfully invited to inspect above premises.
SUITES OF 7 ROOMS AND BATH, with all the latest improvements; elevator service all night.

HAROLD COURT and BRITTANY,

N. E. Corner 102d St. & Broadway,
Adjoining private house on 102d St.
New apartments of 7 and 8 rooms. Arrangements can be made for 14 rooms. Only a few Apartments left. All modern improvements, including elevator, electric lights and telephone. Rents from $900 upwards.
OWNER ON PREMISES OR
BRANDT & KIRBY, Agents,
104th St. & Broadway.

A.—BROADWAY.
Corner, six rooms and bath, steam heat....$30
150 West 64th St.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water..$38
154 West 20th St.
Single, seven rooms and bath; janitor.....$28
206 8th Av., (20th St.)
Roomy, comfortable, single; janitor.....$30
327 West 59th St.
Single, seven rooms and bath; janitor 3d floor.$24
P. S. TREACY, 1,929 Broadway, (65th St.)

THE ELISE.
High-Class Apartments,
200 WEST 111TH ST.
ELECTRIC LIGHT; COLD STORAGE;
Suites, seven rooms, $800;
OVERLOOKING PARK AND DRIVE.
Apply on premises.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$42.50
Elevator.—Hot water.—Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

254 MADISON AV.,
NEAR 38TH ST.
An elegant parlor floor, three extra large rooms, with bay window and bath; caterer on premises. See Superintendent, or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE TUXEDO, HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.

Northwest corner Lexington Av. and 118th St.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, &c., &c. Suites of five and six rooms and tiled bathroom. All outside rooms; rents, $35 and $40 per month. Superintendent on premises.

BACHELOR AP'TS.

112 West 44th St.
2 rooms and bath, $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

EAGLE AV., 675.—Six rooms and bath; all improvements; steam heat; three blocks from 156th Street, 3d Av. "L" Station; rent, $20. See housekeeper.

A CORNER APARTMENT, 25 FT. FRONT AND 90 ft. deep.—Eight large sunny rooms; 201 E. 71st St., cor. 3d Av.; three-family house, rent, $45. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

311 EAST 27TH ST.—First and third floors of five large rooms each, all opening on yard; rents, $20, $24; also floors in 310 East 27th St.; rents, $17, $21, and $23; single rooms.

155 WEST 46TH ST.,
between Broadway and 6th Av.
Second flat, seven rooms and bathroom, $55. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

123D ST., 107 EAST.—Apartments of seven and eight large rooms; steam heat, hot water; porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $30 to $40. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

504 WEST 22D ST.—Second floor; five large rooms; improvements; all opening on the yard adjoining; private house; rent, $25.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENT, HEALTH location; 5 rooms; all improvements, except bath. Bargain, $16. 122 East 102d St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 118TH.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $30; handsomely decorated.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEST END AV.—Apartment, six fine, light rooms and bath, to rent, furnished or unfurnished, at low figure. R. W. ROUSE, 838 West End Av.

ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS of seven large, sunny rooms. Apply to RUTLAND OFFICE, Broadway and 57th St.

TO LET—APARTMENT COMPLETELY FURNished; immediate possession; $225 per month. 102 East 57th Street.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 90TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $35. SCHNUGG, 78 East 90th St.
4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.
21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.
4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.
New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $16 to $25.

117TH ST., 360-366 WEST, NEAR MORNINGside Park.—Handsomely decorated six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; private surroundings; near Columbia University and convenient to cable and elevated; rents, $25, $27; references.

8TH AV., near 116th St.—Modern three-family flat; possession of store March 1. CRANE, 187 Broadway.

50TH ST., 154 EAST.—Handsome steam-heated flat; six beautiful light rooms and bath; $30; newly painted.

FIVE LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, NEWLY DECorated; private hall; improvements; $14, $14.50. 432 W. 52d St.

A NEW FIRE-PROOF BUILDING; ONE apartment left for bachelor or small family. 75 East 81st St.

10TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12 and $13.

BETHUNE ST., CORNER HUDSON.—Four rooms, bath; modern conveniences; free until Dec. 15. Ring T. Donnelly's bell.

13TH ST., 311 WEST.—Nice five light, airy rooms; private halls; cheap rent.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH AV. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.

58TH ST., 308 WEST.—Steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; $40.

Brooklyn.

368 HICKS ST.—Desirable apartments of two rooms; price, $7.

Furs.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

Executor's Absolute Sale.

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Marvellously Carved Furniture,
ART OBJECTS,
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Gathered During Eight Years of Travel in Oriental Countries by the Late
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THERE IS NO CROWD OR JAM. THE LOUNGER AND CURIOUS ARE ABSENT AND AN ATMOSPHERE OF REFINED CONGENIALITY PERVADES THE WHOLE ESTABLISHMENT.
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MINUTE FROM BROADWAY.
A select hotel for permanent and transient guests, convenient to leading theatres and shopping district, "L" station, and all car lines; rooms newly furnished and decorated; single or en suite, with or without private bath; steam heat, electric light, elevator.
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Fire-proof building.
Swift-running passenger and freight elevators.
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Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

3D AV., CORNER 26TH ST.—Large store and basement; a liquor store for many years; active location; armory to locate on Lexington Av.; corner will increase it; rent reasonable. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1181 3d Av.

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50 Entire Buildings, 100 Lofts, with or without power. D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, N. Y.

PART OF LARGE STORE—Handsome show window; business neighborhood; low rent. CLARK'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, 125 East 59th St.

VIENNA HALL, 131-133 EAST 58TH ST.—Large rooms; suitable for clubs, studios, or light manufacturing, cheap.

FACTORY; POWER, RAILROAD SWITCH, Sprinklers, cheap labor, low freights. W. LAWTON, Kingston, N. Y.

715 7TH AVENUE.
Store and basement, $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

A SECOND LOFT, 20 JOHN ST., WHOLE OR part; low rental. DUSENBURY, owner, 149 Broadway.

DOWNTOWN, 88 SECOND AV., CORNER 5TH St.—Parlor floor, with extension; years occupied by physician; $60.

6TH AV., 238.—Large floor; six rooms; modern improvements; elevator; showcase; steam heat. Ring janitor's bell.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores with plate glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

16TH ST., 423 WEST.—Large store with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $20.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 368 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

A LONG EXPERIENCED FRENCH TEACHER, Miss Marie Eberhardt, previously teacher at the "High School" of Geneva, wishes to give lessons in French Grammar, Diction, Conversation, and Literature; excellent references at hand. From the 4th of December apply 46 East 98th St., near Madison Av.

MISS LE BARON DRUMM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls; college preparation; boys in kindergarten and primary classes; reopened Oct. 4th. 40 West 72d St.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, 607 Fifth Av.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

VIOLIN PLAYING ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT pupil's residence or J. CHADOVITZ, Dumont Av., corner Osborn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PIANO.—Experienced teacher, graduate Berlin Conservatory, desires pupils; best references. Address Miss A., 1,360 3d Av.

SOMETHING NEW—PIANO TAUGHT WITHout notes in 3 months; accompaniments specialty. PROMONTORY, 150 West 14th St.

FRANZ X. ARENS, 305 FIFTH AV., COACHing for opera, concert, and oratorio.

REMINGTON SQUIRE, MANAGER FOR LEADing musical artists, 125 East 24th St.

Dancing.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
NOS. 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Classes and private lessons.
SEASON NOW OPEN.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av. 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

9TH ST., 14 EAST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable sunny rooms; superior table; references given and required.

21ST ST., 47 EAST.—Hall rooms, $6 up; large room, $12, for 2; excellent table; table board.

23D ST., 128 EAST, NEAR MADISON SQUARE. —Very large and single rooms; good table; terms moderate.

35TH ST., 339 WEST.—Heated rooms; conveniences; good board, $4.50, $6; table, $3; piano.

43d ST., 219 WEST.—Well furnished comfortable room; good table; private family.

44TH ST., 236 WEST.—Board and rooms; gentlemen and families; also best accommodations for table boarders; references.

45TH ST., 112 EAST.—Home comforts; cozily furnished rooms; excellent table; German Jewish family; table guests accommodated.

50TH ST., 63 WEST.—With board, back parlor, extension with bath; also third-story hall room.

94TH ST., 75 WEST.—Large and small handsome connecting rooms, private bath, in select house; reference required.

95TH ST., 65 WEST.—Beautiful large, light second floor; private house; steam heat; excellent board; private table if desired.

127TH ST., 127 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, with board; modern improvements; private American family; excellent table; references.

180TH ST., 161 WEST, (CONVENIENT TO "L.")—Large and small rooms, well furnished, with board; reasonable; references.

ATTRACTIVE SUITE, WITH PRIVATE BATH, with or without board; single rooms; all desirable locations; highest references given. LELAND BOARD DIRECTORY, 2 West 33d St.

LENOX AV., 426, NEAR 131ST ST.—Well furnished, large second-story heated room; superior board; American family.

LEXINGTON AV., 833.—Nicely furnished rooms; bath, gas, heat, and all conveniences; good board.

LEXINGTON AV., 822, CORNER 83D ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; superior table; moderate.

PERRY ST., 86.—Newly furnished front room, with large alcove room; hot, cold water; bath, gas, heat.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, NORTHWEST CORner Washington Square, "The Park."—Elegantly furnished rooms; excellent table; all modern conveniences.

WEALTHY BACHELOR, TIRED OF LIVING ALONE, DESIRES ANOTHER BACHELOR SIMILARLY SITUATED, OR CONGENIAL COUPLE, TO SHARE HIS HOME; NEW MODERN RESIDENCE, LOWER WEST SIDE, NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE; THIS IS NO BOARDING HOUSE ADVERTISEMENT, BUT A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE LUXURIOUS AND COMFORTABLE HOME. ONLY THOSE WHO WILL MODERATELY SHARE EXPENSES NEED ADDRESS P. O. BOX 699, NEW YORK CITY.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1.—ELEGANT FRONT AND BACK PARLORS, newly furnished; also other rooms; running water, bath; every convenience; board if desired; references. STOLTZ, 180 East 72d St.

7TH AV., 214, BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.—Small parlor, with one or two bedrooms; two flights; private hall and bath; everything new; sunny. If permanent very low terms; seen evenings. NOYES.

11TH ST., 210 WEST.—Large and small newly furnished; heated; quiet neighborhood; for gentlemen only; reference.

12TH ST., 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; $2.50, $3.50; house heated; references; all accommodations.

22D ST., 320 WEST.—Large, heated, cheerful front room; all modern improvements; private house; gentlemen.

23D ST., 447 WEST.—Large, square room, handsomely furnished; house heated; all conveniences; private family.

35TH ST., 120 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Beautifully furnished front parlor and room adjoining, with private family; very reasonable to right party; men preferred. MORSE.

38TH ST., 227 WEST.—Large; also hall room; price moderate; house with owner.

44TH ST., 147 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, second floor back room in quiet, private house; references exchanged.

52D ST., 231 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Back parlor and single room; good table; moderate prices; Americans.

54TH ST., 233 WEST.—Second story, front; sunny room, heated, $6; third-floor room, $4.50.

55TH ST., 314 WEST.—Newly and well furnished rooms; location most convenient for gentlemen.

56TH ST., 129 WEST.—In private family; large, nicely furnished room; hot and cold running water, with use of parlor.

57TH ST., 408 WEST.—Large and small square rooms; second floor, $3-$6; gas, bath, steam; convenient locality.

67TH ST., 123 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Large and small rooms; board optional; ladies or gentlemen; private house; convenient.

78TH ST., 154 EAST.—Furnished room for gentleman; private family; reference required.

83D ST., 208 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, two or three gents; use bath, parlor, piano; terms low. Riley.

88D ST., 46 WEST.—In a private house; two desirable rooms; bath for each and modern conveniences.

87TH ST., 183 WEST.—Large, pleasant, newly furnished room; three windows; all conveniences; steam heat; references. JOHNSTON.

92D ST., 33 WEST, (ONE BLOCK STATION, cable.)—Large front and hall rooms; gentlemen; private house.

92D ST., 69.—Newly furnished large second-story front, for two persons; southern exposure; reference; private house.

93D ST., 19 WEST.—Choice front or back parlor; also second floor front alcove, $7; hot water.

111TH ST., 121 WEST.—Handsome furnished room, with or without board; also table boarders.

114TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large or small furnished rooms; heated; hot running water; private house; references required; reasonable.

116TH ST., 308 WEST, (HOLLAND APARTments.)—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; also single rooms; terms reasonable; gentlemen only; table board; near 6th and 8th "L" stations.

116TH ST., 361 WEST.—Warm, sunny, modern, double or single bachelor room; private residence; breakfast optional; references.

122D ST., 141 WEST.—Two exceptionally well-kept rooms for two or four gentlemen; location the best.

127TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large second-story front room, with bath; southern exposure; ample closets; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable location, large and small clean rooms; all conveniences; excellent board optional; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 684, NEAR 56TH ST.—Beautiful heated room, desirably furnished; refined surroundings; select neighborhood; board optional; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 678, CORNER 56TH ST.—Sunny front room; small American family; all conveniences; hall room, $2.

LEXINGTON AV., 724, NEAR 59TH.—Handsome large and small rooms; private house; conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate.

PERRY ST., 86.—Newly furnished front room, with large alcove room; hot, cold, water; bath, gas, heat.

PROSPECT PLACE, 53, 42D ST. AND 2D AV.—Newly furnished rooms in private house; clean; suitable one or two gentlemen; $1.50 and up.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

FURNISHED ROOM IN FIRST-CLASS HOUSE wanted by quiet gentleman. Permanent. Box 195 Times Office.

Unfurnished Rooms.

21ST ST., 27 EAST.—A double front room; newly renovated; near Broadway. Apply MOWBRAY, second floor.

51ST ST., 305 WEST.—Third floor, five rooms to rent; private house; terms moderate.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT THE NEW METROPOLITAN
FIRE-PROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
39 & 41 WEST 60TH ST.
Superior advantages for storage of furniture, merchandise, and valuables; lowest rates of any fire-proof house in city; furniture, ornaments carefully packed; vans for moving, city or country; inspection invited. Telephone, 154 Columbus.

AT MORGAN & BROTHER'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
232, 234, & 236 WEST 47TH ST.
near Broadway, separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE, &c. Boxing, shipping promptly attended to; estimates furnished. Telephone, 113-38th.

UNIVERSAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMpany, 202-208 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage for furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving; city or country. Telephone, 28—79th.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM Highly Improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St., received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Winter Resorts.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND PLEASURE

In America's Great Winter Resorts
IN CALIFORNIA.

Take the luxurious
"SUNSET LIMITED"

which comprises everything that is up to date and modern in the railroad world, and is the only solid train between the Mississippi River and San Francisco remote from the inconveniences of high altitudes and snow.
Special through trains consisting of sleeping and dining cars leave New York every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, connecting directly with the "Sunset Limited" at New Orleans.
For full information, free illustrated pamphlets, maps, and time tables, also lowest rates, sleeping-car tickets, and baggage checked, apply to Southern Pacific Co., 349 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THE LAKEWOOD,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
A perfectly appointed hotel.
Unequalled cuisine.
Environment superb.
Write for booklet and diagram of rooms.
JAMES N. BERRY, MANAGER.

THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
Improved in all essentials since last season, with new Palm Room and other attractive features.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
HORACE PORTER, Associate Manager.

HAMILTON HOTEL, BERMUDA

OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY
Situated on high elevation in the centre of the City of Hamilton, the capital of Bermuda. Send for booklet. A. C. BROOKS, Manager, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Business Opportunities.

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BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION!

1,000 Letter Heads, Bond Paper, $2.00; 5,000, $9.00; cash with order. Try it. All other printing cheap in proportion. First-class work. Printing shipped all over the world. **M. B. ATKINSON, Printer and Paper Dealer, 1,127 Park Row Building, City.**

AGENTS.—Coin money by handling the Suvio Fire Vase, the most wonderful gas heater; weighs 7 ounces; can be attached to any gas fixture; no tubing required; heats the largest room in 5 minutes; 50 per cent. profit; write for catalogue. Sole Agents for Suvio Mfg. Co., 1,079 3d Av.

DESIRABLE PARTY, INVESTING $1,000, AS manager office; legitimate cash-paying business; steady growing, no opposition; salary and interest; money secured; investigate, this being first-class opportunity. Particulars, 2,554 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Lady or Gentleman can obtain half interest in Turkish Toilet Company for $5,000. Seven toilet articles for ladies. Handsomest packages; highest recommendations. Address Col. J. F. MILLIKEN, Mgr., 287 Broadway, New York City.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN OF ABILITY CAN buy 1-3 interest in business for $1,500 cash; over $500 per month profit; no risk; investigate reference. A., Box 197 Times Office.

ACETYLENE GAS GENERATORS, LANCASter's latest supersedes everything for lighting houses; factories, villages. LANCASTER, 95 Liberty St.

$5,000 FOR QUARTER WORKING INTEREST, sure, growing business; necessity; good salary, with management, if capable. Particulars E. D. CHILDS, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH $5,000, WANTED in established, profitable "specialty plant," for extension. "ELEVATORS," Box 148 Times Office.

$4,000 CASH FOR ¾ INT.; $6,000 9-10 INT. Bus. pays 200% on Sales; can be increased. MANUFR., Box 146, Elizabeth, N. J.

$1,500.00, GOOD INTEREST SECURED OR partnership given; also good business for sale. MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

CASH ADVANCED TO MANUFACTURERS and merchants on their outstanding accounts. MARTIN J. WEIL, 453 Broome Street.

BARGAIN.—Old established café and hotel; big profits, best part of city; will take partner. SACRIFICE, Box 207 Times Office.

CIGAR, FISHING TACKLE, BAIT.—Retiring from business. 2,347 2d Av., between 120th and 121st Sts.

WANTED—Partner who will invest $100 to $150 in legitimate money-making business. OPPORTUNITY, Z., 102 Times Office.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. **KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.)** Hours 8 to 6.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

INDESTRUCTIBLE PHONOGRAPH AND graphophone records, 50 cts. each; all fine masters; Edison or Columbia records, $3.50 per doz.; supplies cut rates; 24-inch brass horns, $1.50; 30-inch, $2.50; diaphragm glasses, 5 cts each. J. McELLYNNE, 202 B'way, Room 4.

TYPEWRITING RIBBONS, ALL MAKES, 60c.; carbon paper, $2 per box; mailed to any address; machines rented, bought, and sold; printing and office furniture. NEW YORK TYPEWRITING SUPPLY CO., 140 Nassau St.

BARNETT FOUNTAIN PEN.—Will sell this week my $1.50 pen for $1.00; 14-karat gold and perfect; before you purchase elsewhere be sure and see "THE BARNETT." Mention advertisement. IRA BARNETT, 21 Beekman St.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS ON SMALL weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed; holiday goods a specialty. NATIONAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CO., 177 Broadway.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER NOVELTIES, oil paintings; weekly payments; lowest prices; goods selected now will be reserved until the holidays. KAUFMAN & POLEY, 37 Maiden Lane.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 70 Nassau St.

TYPEWRITER, (NEW,) $40; REMOdelled Remingtons, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone,) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, No. 241 Broadway.

WALTHAM WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELry, $1 weekly; article delivered on first payment. EXCHANGE WATCH CO., 187 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPE

NEW CASES OF SMALLPOX

Victim Found in a West Seventy-second Street House.

The Disease Also Attacks Men Far Up Town and on Third Avenue—Health Board's Work.

After a lull of two days the small-pox reappeared in the city yesterday, and before the afternoon had passed eight new victims had been discovered, and removed to the Reception Hospital. Cases appeared in districts far removed from the vicinity of the "All Nations Block," in West Sixty-ninth Street, to which the Health Department doctors had been strenuously striving to confine the contagion. It is admitted that the situation is serious, although the disease has not yet become sufficiently prevalent to be pronounced epidemic in the city. The new cases are:

BENNETT, EMMA, ten years old, 157 Thirty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

BENNETT, KATE, five years old, same address.

BRENNAN, MARGARET, forty-five years old, 302 West Sixty-ninth Street.

GAMMILL, JOHN, twenty-seven years old, 1,841 Third Avenue.

MOONEY, ANNIE, five years old, 305 West Sixty-ninth Street.

NASH, JOSEPH, aged about twenty-five years, 222 West Seventy-second Street.

SMITH, GEORGE F., thirty-eight years old, an actor, taken from the Hotel Minot, Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

WOODSON, ELMER, colored, twenty-eight years old, 222 West Sixty-fourth Street.

Joseph Nash is a member of the Nash family who occupy the beautiful stone and brick residence at the address given. Every effort was made to keep the facts of this case from the public, and for a time the authorities refused to give the name of the patient or even the precise location of the house in the street. It stands in the very heart of the exclusive residence block extending from Broadway to West End Avenue. The patient was removed before daylight yesterday, but the news spread, and caused great anxiety in the neighborhood. The authorities could not learn where the young man had been exposed to contagion. The Nash family have occupied the house but a few weeks.

The Gammill case caused great anxiety, too, for beside being in a location new to the present outbreak, it is in the heart of a crowded tenement district. Gammill has been out of work for three weeks, and has travelled all over the city seeking employment. There is no clue where he contracted the disease, nor is there in the case of Smith, the actor, though he, like Nash, has daily passed through the district hitherto alone infected.

The little Bennett girls were removed from the nursery of the Kings County Hospital. They were taken to the institution by their mother, who also took another child with her, but neither of the other members of the family have as yet shown any symptoms of the disease. These cases make three that have developed in this hospital within the last three weeks, and all are believed to have started from a negro minstrel who came to the hospital some time ago.

Just before these cases were reported and before leaving the department Col. Michael C Murphy, the President, said: "There is absolutely no danger of contagion. We have the disease under control, and while there are apt to be a few cases here and there we have overcome all danger of a spread of the disease. We have been able to combat it and there has been a great increase in the vaccination."

Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt, Chief Inspector of the Division of Contagious Diseases, said yesterday: "We have a second crop started, and we will probably have a good deal of it before we get through."

"If a citizen should be attacked by the disease, what is the first thing he should do?" he was asked.

"He probably would not recognize it before the rash broke out, but he would very likely be very sick before that. As soon as he knows he has it, we should be notified. We take good care of patients. The smallpox building at North Brother Island is a large brick structure. There are four doctors there who are experienced in the disease and many nurses. Another impression I want to correct. Patients are not taken to Willard Parker Hospital, where there is diphtheria. They do not go within 400 feet of it, but are taken to the reception hospital, and from there are sent to North Brother Island by boat."

Dr. Dillingham, Assistant Superintendent of the bureau, insisted that every case that had been reported had been made public. Of the Nash case he said:

"It was a private family in a private house. All the people there have been vaccinated, their friends knew of it, and the family wished the facts kept out of the newspapers."

Fourteen doctors have been at work for several days vaccinating through the whole section between Sixty-seventh Street and Seventieth Streets, Columbus Avenue, and the North River, where the disease seems to have gained the strongest footing, and they report very little objection made. They were finishing it up yesterday in Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. There was an enormous rush to the Health Department building, at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, and men and women with little children waited for hours.

A number of policemen in uniform were in line with their arms bared. The officials, while they fear no general epidemic, yet say that the present is the most serious outbreak that the city has known since the Cherry Street plague of eight years ago, and recommend that all residents of whatever part of the city be fortified against contagion by vaccination.

VICTIM IN PERTH AMBOY.

Koch Caught the Disease in New York Upholsterer's Shop.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 3.—A case of smallpox has been found in this city. The victim is Philip Koch. His home, on the Woodbridge road, has been quarantined, and a yellow flag and a watchman keep people away. The Health Inspector, Dr. W. E. Ramsay, pronounced the case as very severe.

Koch came from New York Nov. 28. While in that city he had been working in an upholsterer's shop. He had been making over old mattresses, and is supposed to have thus caught the disease. The New York authorities have been informed of the address of the shop.

BEAN TAKEN FROM MAN'S EAR.

Abe Harris Accidentally Lodged It There Seven Years Ago.

A black wax bean, half an inch long and one-quarter wide, which had been in Abe Harris's ear for seven years, was extracted yesterday in St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg. Harris is a tailor. While he was going along Graham Avenue yesterday an unknown man struck him on the right side of the head. The pain nearly crazed him, and he went to St. Catharine's Hospital for treatment. Dr. Hoyt took Harris in charge and took the bean out of his ear. Harris told the doctors that he had accidentally shoved the bean into his ear seven years ago, and it never troubled him again until yesterday, when the unknown man struck him. After the bean had been extracted Harris felt much relieved and went home.

CRIED FIRE IN THEATRE.

Drunken Man Causes a Panic at the Payton in Brooklyn.

While the performance of "Young Mrs. Winthrop" was going on yesterday afternoon in the Payton Theatre, at Lee Avenue and Taylor Street, Williamsburg, a drunken man in the top gallery annoyed some men who were sitting around him. They complained to a special policeman, and the latter directed the fellow to be quiet. The man refused, and when the policeman undertook to arrest him he shouted "Fire!" at the top of his voice. There were about 500 women and children in the lower part of the house.

The cry of "Fire!" brought about a panic, and the audience made a mad rush for the street. For a few minutes only shrieks and screams could be heard. Corse Payton, who was on the stage at the time, stopped the performance and called upon the people to be quiet, as there was no fire. He also directed the orchestra to play. It did so, but the music had little effect on the excited people. Half a dozen women and children were knocked down and trampled upon. Meanwhile word of the panic had reached the Clymer Street Police Station and half a dozen policemen were hurried to the theatre.

The performance, after a short delay, was resumed. The fellow who had caused all the trouble escaped.

All patent leathers "look alike to me."

So they do to most people—veneer covers a multitude of sins.

Take the same last, made from four widely differing qualities, the chances are you'll choose the inferior.

How will you know? Go to a reliable dealer and believe what he says.

Here's a good patent leather shoe at $3.50 for those who don't want to pay more—don't recommend low priced patent leather.

Here are copies of the best shapes, reliable leather, partly machine made, $5.

Here is the choicest leather, the latest last, all hand work, $9—a shoe we take the utmost pride in, a shoe made by the $14 shoemaker.

Here are all sorts of shoes for all sorts of purposes, for man or boy.

Also clothing.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

ROASTED MAN TO DEATH.

Two Persons Arrested in Dallas, Texas, on Suspicion—Threats of Lynching Made.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 3.—Screams of agony brought policemen to a saloon in East Dallas to-day. Seated in a chair, unable to move, was a man whose garments were a mass of flames. The police say Eugene Faulkner and J. W. Chapman were standing behind the bar smoking cigars and watching the unfortunate man, who was being roasted to death.

"Bring some water here, quick!" shouted a policeman.

"Get it yourself," the policemen declare one of the men retorted. "Let him die. What's the use of worrying over him?"

One of the wheelmen took off his coat and with it beat out the fire. The man was sent to the City Hospital, where he died later. Soon after his arrival at the hospital the two men were brought before him for identification, when it was discovered that his eyes had been destroyed.

He was Pate Bain, for many years a constable in this county. It is claimed by the police that Bain was drugged, and, as he reclined in a chair unconscious, a quantity of turpentine was poured over him and a match applied. The man was literally roasted alive.

When the heat and pain had partly revived him he called piteously for help, and when none came he screamed and attracted the policemen. When news of the outrage became widespread the greatest indignation was expressed. The two suspects were put in the city jail and guarded by deputies.

Shortly after 10 o'clock to-night a mob of fifteen or twenty men called at the jail and demanded the prisoners. The jailer swore that they were not in his possession. They had been taken to Fort Worth early in the evening, he declared.

"Well," said the leader of the mob, "if we catch them we will burn them."

Faulkner and Chapman refuse to talk, and no motive is known for the crime.

SOCIAL FEATURES OF SUNDAY.

Visits and Dinner Parties Deplored by Dr. Jefferson—Man the Tempter of Woman.

Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle began his address at the sixth annual meeting of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, at which Mrs. Darwin R. James presided, in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday afternoon, by remarking that there was nothing a minister could tell such a body of women upon the subject of Sabbath observance, and ended by giving them a plain, practical talk.

"The greatest danger in this whole question," said Dr. Jefferson, is the attitude of women to the Sabbath. Eve tempted Adam in the garden, but in the cities now it is the men who are tempting women, and they yield to their influence. Men to-day are driven like pack horses, and when the lovely, broad expanse of a Sabbath stretches out before them they cannot resist the temptation to make use of it. A man cannot attend to social duties and do business. So on Sunday, when he is at leisure, he makes his social visits. His wife and daughters say: 'Poor man, we ought to do what we can to make this one free day pleasant for him.'

"Now, you can't have much social life without eating. The meals that are necessary to preserve human life are very simple, but with the advance of civilization dinners have become more elaborate, and that means more work in the kitchen. If there is a big dinner on Sunday night, that means staying away from evening service, and how can a woman give her attention to the service in the morning with a big dinner on her mind? I am more afraid of these social features than anything else.

"We must snatch away Saturday afternoon from the duties of business. What is machinery for, if not to give us leisure? The wage earner should have his Saturday afternoon holiday and the professional man should have it as well. Then, with Saturday afternoon and evening, the big dinners need not be given on Sunday."

Dr. Jefferson closed by describing seven pamphlets he would like to see printed, showing the necessity of a day of rest, from moral, mental, physical, political, civic, and other standards.

BOUTELLE TO GIVE UP SEAT?

Plan to Place Him on Navy Retired List with Rank of Captain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Post tomorrow will say:

"A plan is in contemplation to place Representative Charles A. Boutelle of Bangor, Me., nominally Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, on the retired list of the navy, after which he would resign his seat in the House of Representatives.

"A bill to accomplish that has already been prepared, and will probably be presented in the House within a few days. It will propose that he be placed on the retired list, with the rank of Captain, in view of conspicuous service which he rendered as a volunteer officer of the navy during the civil war."

Doesn't Think Farmer Was Robbed.

Capt. McClusky says he does not believe that W. F. Farmer, the sporting man of 332 East Eighty-fourth Street, was robbed at all. Farmer claims to have lost $3,070 in cash and $3,000 worth of diamond jewelry Saturday night or Sunday morning at his home. Mrs. Goehler, as he called the landlady," said Capt. McClusky, "is his wife. They were secretly married May 30 last. Farmer says he had $3,000 in a strong box, but nobody but him ever saw the strong box."

Will Not Form Servants' Labor Union.

The Advisory Board of the Friendly Aid Settlement deny that a call has been issued for a public meeting at the Friendly Aid House to form a labor union among the domestic servants. No such meeting has been called or contemplated.

Commencing on Tuesday, December the 4th,
A very extensive sale of
Ladies' Fine Underwear.
Five thousand pieces.
Gowns, Chemises, Drawers, Skirts and Corset Covers made of Nainsook and Cambric,
95¢., $1.25, $1.35, $1.50 and $1.75 each.

The materials, laces and embroideries are of fine quality, and the workmanship is of the highest excellence,—felled seams, ample material, perfect cut and modelling, being the chief characteristics of this stock.

Very fine Lingerie,—copies of French models and original creations will be included in this sale,
at proportionately low prices.
Made in workrooms on the premises.

Silk Skirts.

Taffetas Silk,—all the season's light, medium and deep colors.
Numerous varieties of ruffles, flounces and pleatings,
$3.50 and $6.50;
Formerly $5.50 to $12.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

On Tuesday, December the 4th,
Sale of Men's Half Hose.

Finest French and English makes,—Silk and Lisle Thread.

Brilliant Lisle,
Black and an extensive range of colored grounds,—with handsome silk embroideries, including a selection of Paris Exposition designs and the new embroidered clock patterns,
75 cents per pair;
Value $1.50.

Silk,
Finest sheer and substantial weights, attractive colors and patterns. Latest importations,
75 cents and $1.50 per pair;
Value $1.50 to $3.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

WORK AMONG THE NEEDY.

Annual Report of the Association for Improving Condition of the Poor.

The fifty-seventh annual report of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has just been issued. The department of relief spent $26,600 for material relief, the principal items of expenditure being for food supplies, rent, coal, shoes, meals, and lodgings, and labor in the sewing bureau and workrooms. The total number of persons who benefited by this expenditure is set down as 19,513, made up of 3,704 families. In all, 845 women were provided with work through the sewing bureau and workrooms; work outside was obtained for 166 men and women; 6,500 new and second-hand garments were distributed.

To deal with applications the relief department maintains a corps of thirty trained workers, one-half of whom pass their entire time in the tenements. The fresh-air work of the association is one of the largest in the city. Last Summer, 1,[illegible] mothers, children, and babies were kept at Sea Breeze, the association's property at Coney Island, for an average stay of thirteen days; 17,814 were taken for a day's outing.

Commissioner Kearney asked for $52,000 to run the new city bath, in Rivington Street, during the year 1901, and has been allowed $35,000 for that purpose. At the peoples' baths, 131,000 baths were taken during the year; the operating expenses were $5,775, and the receipts were $6,203, leaving a credit balance of $428. The charge is 5 cents, including towel and individual piece of soap. The capacity of the people's baths is twenty-six baths; that of the Rivington Street bath, seventy-seven baths. Thus it will be seen that Commissioner Kearney asked for nine times what it cost to run the people's baths, and has received an appropriation of six times as much, the difference in capacity being less than 3 to 1.

The settlement work at Hartley House covers fifty different classes and clubs, with 1,300 young men and women and children attending. During the year 25 lectures were given and 93 miscellaneous entertainments.

In the report of the Board of Managers, President R. Fulton Cutting says:

Of some 5,600 cases investigated, cared for, passed upon, and closed during the year, the cause of distress in 1,941 instances is set down as lack of work, in 1,198 instances as sickness. The other causes operating were shiftlessness in 245 cases, intemperance in 312, old age in 307, desertion in 221.

The expenditures for general purposes exceeded the income by about $9,000, and the association has issued an urgent appeal to its contributors and the public for support. The sum of $60,000 is asked in voluntary contributions to carry on the work this year.

Killed in Tunnel Excavation.

James Russell, a stationary engineer of 121 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, had his neck broken and was instantly killed early yesterday by falling into the rapid transit tunnel excavation, where he was employed, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street. The man's duty was to report at 6 o'clock each morning and get up steam in his engine. He was seen shortly after that hour by Night Watchman John Austin, descend a ladder into the excavation. The body was found lying at the foot of the ladder near his engine, on some jagged rocks, and in about two feet of water. It was removed to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station.

St. Matthew's Church Election.

The annual election was held at St. Matthew's Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Central Park West, yesterday, and the following Wardens and Vestrymen were elected: James H. Falconer and Dr. Howard Reed, Wardens; Edward Berry, Augustus W. Keiley, Ira Bliss Stewart, John P. Sutpher, Walter B. Tufts, W. A. Merrill, Albert A. Barnes, J. U. Soper, and Robert H. Lockwood, Vestrymen.

HENRY L. CLAPP LOCATED.

Left New York Fifteen Years Ago and Was Supposed to be Dead.

Much surprise has been created among the friends and acquaintances of Henry L. Clapp, formerly a wealthy manufacturer of this city, by the news that after a lapse of fifteen years, during which time nothing was heard of him, word has been received of his living in Malta, well and happy, as the husband of a charming Spanish Senora.

When Mr. Clapp left New York City fifteen years ago he was low in spirits, and in bad health, his state being mainly due, it was said, to his grief over the loss of his wife. Physicians advised him to seek the milder climate of the coasts on the Mediterranean Sea. He departed for those regions, and was never heard from again. A few days ago a former friend of Mr. Clapp received a letter from a friend in England, who had been to Malta on a business trip, and who had there met the long-lost Mr. Clapp, whom he had known in the early eighties. According to the letter, Mr. Clapp has married a wealthy Spanish woman, the widow of an officer, and is living happily in a beautiful villa five miles inland from the seaport of the Mediterranean Island of Malta. Mr. Clapp has, says the writer, no intention of returning to this country, though he would have paid his friends and relatives here a visit were it not for his wife's antipathy to a sea voyage.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH ELECTION.

Opponents of Rector Wasson Are Overwhelmingly Defeated.

Those members of the Vestry of St George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, who were opposed to the rector, the Rev. William A. Wasson, were overwhelmingly defeated yesterday morning at the election held by the congregation. Henry Tompkins was chosen Warden, and received 68 votes. His opponent, Augustus A. Jaman, who sought re-election on the opposition ticket, got 19 votes. George W. Felter and Frederic C. Holmes were re-elected Vestrymen, with 66 votes each, while Howard J. Francis was chosen to the same office by the same vote.

The defeated candidates for the Vestry were George W. Pertain, C. A. Patterson, and Wilfred Smith, each of whom received 21 votes. The only opponents of Mr. Wasson who are now on the Vestry are Hiram Snyder, W. C. Kimball, George A. White, and R. J. Harris.

DIDN'T PASS FOR VANDERBILT.

John Foster of Hyde Park, N. Y., is not at all pleased with the notoriety which has been conferred on him through the efforts of some one with an idea for humor, a sense of news, and a desire to convert these qualities into cash. Some such person hearing that Mr. Foster had succeeded in riding to his home village on a through limited train of the New York Central, conceived and published the story that Mr. Foster had stopped the train at a station where only the slowest locals are scheduled to stop by representing himself to the conductor as Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who owns a country estate near Hyde Park. As a matter of fact, Mr. Foster took no such liberties with the Vanderbilt name. Mr. Foster did board the Detroit Special by mistake at Poughkeepsie, thinking it to be the Hyde Park local.

He did not discover his mistake until the conductor called for tickets, and wanted to collect excess fare. Explanations followed, and the conductor, his train being on time, pulled the bell rope and permitted Mr. Foster to get off. Mr. Foster called yesterday afternoon on Superintendent McCoy of the Hudson Division of the New York Central to offer his apologies and his thanks for the courteous treatment on the part of the conductor.

Mrs. Kennedy Visits Her Husband.

Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, who was returned from the Sing Sing death chamber, was visited by his wife for the first time since his return yesterday. For more than an hour the two remained in low-toned conversation, after which it was arranged with the Tombs officials that Mrs. Kennedy might see her husband at almost any time except on Sundays and holidays.

Alcott & Weekes

Offer their beautiful imported models, including GOWNS, COATS, WRAPS, &c., at a reduction. Also about fifty moderate-priced Suits reduced one-third originally marked.

High-Class Dressmaking and Tailoring a Specialty.

7 & 9 East 20th St. Between Broadway and Fifth Ave.

Isn't it so?

The development and maintenance of three great Broadway stores is pretty good evidence that we're always abreast of the times in our Clothing Departments.

The Oxford Gray is the "much asked for" article in Overcoats and Raglans.
Overcoat prices are $12, $14, $15, $16, $18, $20, $22, $24, $28, $30 and $35—eleven different prices in all. Our silk lined are $20, $24, $28 $30, $35 and $40.
Raglan prices, $15, $18, $20, $22 and $24—Silk lined, $25.
Youths' Oxford Gray Overcoats, $10, $12, $14 and $16.
Youths' Raglans, $20. Youths' Paddocks, $16.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

PROMOTES HEALTH
Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

Birds Canary singer, $1.75; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00, each warranted; St. Andreasberg Canary, with soft bell and water notes, $5.00; the Holden Canary, with fancy notes and echo songs, $10, $12, $15, $20. All kinds singing, whistling, talking birds Best quality; low prices. Birds sent by express everywhere, safe. Cages all latest styles. Holden's Book on Birds, new, all about food, care, singing, with full price list birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Holiday orders reserved now.
G. H. Holden, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL
Song Recital
THIS (TUESDAY) Afternoon at 3:15
MADAME Sembrich
This (Tuesday) Aft., at 3:15. (Her first appearance in America this season.)
SECOND RECITAL
Tuesday evening, Dec. 11, at 8:30.
An entirely new programme at each recital. Kindly assisted by MR. LUDWIG BREITNER at the Piano.
Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $15, $25.
GENERAL ADMISSION $1.00.
Tickets on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.
Director..... C. L. GRAFF

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
English Grand Opera Co
Only Two Weeks More. Season Ends Dec. 15.
To-night, Thurs. & Sat. Evs. at 8, The new Grand Opera success, ESMERALDA.
Wed. Mat. & Fri. Evg., LUCIA & I PAGLIACCI.
Wed. Evg. & Sat. Mat., LA TRAVIATA. (1st times.)
Every Evg. 25c. to $1.50. Box Seats, $1.00.
Wed. Mat., 25c. to $1.00. Sat. Mat., 25c. to $1.50.
Dec. 10—LAST WEEK. ALL THE ARTISTS.
CHANGE OF OPERA AT EACH Performance.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Fri., Dec. 7, at 2 P.M. Sat., Dec. 8, at 8:15 P.M.
SOLOIST: MR. FRITZ KREISLER.
Program: Overture, "Egmont." Beethoven; Concerto for Violin, G Minor, Bruch; "A HERO'S LIFE," Tone Poem, Richard Strauss; Sonata for Violin, "The Devil's Trill," Tartini; Ride of Valkyries, Wagner.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Ruliman's.

KEITH'S
HENRY LEE,
ISABELLE URQUHART & CO.
HOWE, WALL & WALTERS,
Midgely & Carlisle, Pete Baker, 4 Olracs, and GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.
JESSIE BARTLETT DAVIS.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evry Ev. at 8:15 Matinée Sat'y. 2
FLORODORA

BIJOU—B'way, 30 St. Mat. Sat Eve., 8:20 Tel. 2224 Mad.
"BELLE OF BRIDGEPORT." MAY IRWIN
Thurs. Aft., Dec. 6, "Madge Smith, Att'y."

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:10. Last 3 Weeks "FOXY QUILLER" Matinée Saturday at 2:10. With JEROME SYKES.

WALLACK'S Last 5 ng'ts. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat
OLGA NETHERSOLE SAPHO
Next Mon.—Mary Mannering in Janice Meredith.

Hammerstein's 42d st. B'y & 7th av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. Gen. Adm. Mat. p'ces, 50, 75, $1
VICTORIA No smoking or drinking at Mats.
AGOUSTS—STAR AND GARTER

THE DEWEY MAT. TO-DAY.
CRACKERJACK BURLESQUERS.
East 14th. THE GIRL WITH THE MAGIC HAIR

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. To-night 8:15. Sat. Mat. only.
LULU GLASER OPERA COMPANY IN SWEET ANNE PAGE.

THURLOW WEED BARNES SUED.

Court Asked to Make Him Surrender Certain Stocks.

Alfred H. Morris and David H. Morris, the racing men, as individuals and as trustees of a deed executed in behalf of Francis Isabella Barnes, sued Thurlow Weed Barnes in the Supreme Court yesterday to compel him to deliver up 2,500 shares of the capital stock of the Van Nest Land Company, the par value of each share being $100.

Mrs. Barnes secured a divorce from her husband about two years ago. From the evidence in the case yesterday it appears that the deed of trust was executed in 1891, and that the plaintiffs and their brother, John A. Morris, now dead, and Mr. Barnes were the trustees. In 1892, the stock certificate for 2,500 shares was issued in the names of the plaintiffs, but Mr. Barnes held the certificate. He resigned as a trustee in 1898, about the time of the divorce proceedings, but he refused to turn over the certificate.

Mr. Barnes claimed that the resignation had been procured by false representations made to him by the plaintiffs. He claims that Mrs. Barnes was to have reconveyed to him certain properties, including land in Dakota and a house at Nantucket. This was not done, so he refused to give up the certificate.

Justice Russell reserved his decision.

Amusements.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, Cor. 38th. McAUDE ADAMS EVGS. AT 8. MAT. SAT. 2. L'AIGLON. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

Charles Frohman's JOHN HARE CRITERION THEATRE BROADWAY & 44th St. EVGS., 8. MAT. SATURDAY. THE GAY LORD QUEX

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. nr. B'way Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. PETER F. DAILEY. 100th Time Dec. 21. Souvenirs. HODGE, PODGE & CO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. 100th Time, Dec. 17. Souv'rs. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WM. H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. SARAH BERNHARDT & M. COQUELIN Evgs. at 8. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. This Wk—L'Aiglon. Next Wk—Cyrano de Bergerac

DALY'S B'way & 30.....at 8:30 DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:15. THE LONDON SUCCESS OF LAST YEAR. "Unquestionably a Hit."—Times. The Man of Forty
A LOVE STORY IN 4 ACTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15 ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. McIntyre & Heath. Lottie Gilson, 3 Yoscarys. Harrigan, Wilson & Waring. Della Fox. Geo. W. Monroe. Russell Bros. McAvoy & May. Alcide Capitaine, etc. Marie Wainwright. Gus Williams. Juan Cascedo. Foy & Clark. Louise Gunning. Leroy & Clayton. Eleanor Falk & 8 Jersey Lillies. Mark Sullivan. Little Elsie. N'xt W'k at 5th Av.—MARUEL'S LIVING PICTURES

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42nd St., just west of B'way. Engs 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Sat., 2:15. Tel. 3940-38. A comedy in 3 acts by Molly Elliot Seawell & Wm. Young THE SPRIGHTLY ROMANCE OF MARSAC. Introducing MACLYN ARBUCKLE.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Mat. Wed., Sat. BEST SEAT 50c. Ballet, Operetta, & 20 AMER. & EUROPEAN NOVELTIES. Concert Sunday Aft. and Eve.

NEW YORK THEATRE. Special. Thursday Afternoon Dec. 6. MONSTER BENEFIT to the widow and children of the late comedian, JOE OTT. 12:30 to 6 o'clock. 100 Acts, incl. Seats now Selling The most prominent performers of the day.

A BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Mothers and Babies' Hospital will be held in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday, Dec. 5, from noon, until midnight. A zo, a gypsy encampment, a bench show, and many other novel features. Informal dancing from 9 until 12. Refreshments served.

HERALD SQUARE Every Eve. 8:20. THEATRE. Mat. 2:20, Wed. & Sat. Last weeks. 100th perf. To-night. SOUVENIRS. Augustus Thomas' Masterwork, ARIZONA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl. JAMES O'NEILL Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15. MONTE CRISTO

Koster & Bial's 25c Daily Mat. Evgs. 25c. up. Boxes, $1. 5 Potter Family, Pauline Hall, Jas. Thornton, Jennie Joyce, Gussie McKee, Toozoolin Arabs, Bon. Thornton, 120 others

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2 FIDDLE-DEE-DEE AND BURLESQUE OF ARIZONA.

SAVOY B'way & 34th. Tel. 731-38th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15. HENRIETTA CROSMAN. MISTRESS NELL

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. Xtra attractions. Charming Concerts.

14th Street Theatre nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat Last 3 weeks. LOST RIVER "A big success."—Herald.

Hurtig & Seamon's W. 125th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Bessie Bonehill 12 others.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—THE LATE MR. CASTELLO.

GRAND Opera House. The Sprightly French Farce, THE GIRL FROM MAX M'S

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V.

AMERICAN 42D ST. and 8TH AVE. Mat. Daily (ex. Mon.) 25c. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. IN MIZZOURA.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Female Sword Swallower. Racing Cyclists. 20 others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, Tues., & last 2 times "THE GOLD MINE." Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Evgs. 1st time "ROSENMONTAG."

O'Neill's

Special Values in Women's Jackets and Furs.

Cheviot Jackets
Double-breasted, tight fitting style, reveres of Peau de Soie, and lined throughout with Black Taffeta,
9.98

Box Coats
of Oxford Mixtures, inlaid velvet collar, large pearl buttons, lined with Black Satin,
18.00

Fur Neck Scarfs
Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs of extra quality, full length and finished with tails,
9.98

Electric Seal Jackets
with large collar and reveres correctly shaped, and lined throughout with fancy silk,
29.98

Also Exceptional Value in Women's Suits in the Newest Shapes and Materials.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

December Sale of
Dress Patterns.

Remaining stock of this season's fine Dress Goods, has been arranged in Dress Lengths, Suitable for Holiday Gifts.

Checked or Diagonal Cheviots,—
$2.00 per pattern.
Wool Homespun,—
$2.50 per pattern.
Zibeline,—
$3.50 per pattern.
Fine English Mixed Suiting,—
$5.00 per pattern.
French Crepe Cloth,—
$5.00 per pattern.
French Camel's Hair,—
$5.00 per pattern.
French Bedford Cord,—
$5.00 per pattern.
French Matelasse,—
$5.00 per pattern.

ONE SECTION OF SALE DEPARTMENT WILL BE DEVOTED TO LENGTHS OF RICH NOVELTY FABRICS,—
AT ABOUT ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.

A COLLECTION OF PLAIDS, MIXTURES, AND EMBROIDERED MATERIALS,—ALL HANDSOME WEAVES,—WILL BE DISPLAYED. REMNANTS FOR SHIRTWAISTS OR CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Manufacturer's Surplus Stock of
Ladies' Waists.

Flannel and Poplin. Light, medium and deep colors and black.

Plain or dotted Flannels,—whole or yoke tucked,—dress or "bishop" sleeves,—pearl or brass buttons,—fastened front or back . . . $2.65;

Formerly $3.45 to $6.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

On Tuesday, December 4th.
Men's Dress Shirts.
$1.00 each.

Made of Williamsburg A1 white Muslin,—with York Street Mills Belfast Linen bosoms. Felled seams,—hand finished and laundered,—re-inforced,—perfection cut.

Open back with eyelets,—open back and front with eyelets,—open back and front with stud holes.

For Evening Dress,—open back and front with extra size bosoms.

Sizes 13½ to 18 inch neck.

Extra large body,—15½ to 20 inch neck.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News—That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and colder; winds westerly.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,884. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

INVASION OF ENGLAND EASY

Gen. Mercier Causes Sensation by Speech in French Senate.

Proposes that Plans for Landing of Troops on English Soil Be Prepared—His Motion Thrown Out.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Gen. Mercier, who was Minister of War at the time of the arrest, first trial, and conviction of Capt. Dreyfus, caused a deep sensation in the Senate today, in the course of the debate on the Naval bill, by pointing out the ease with which Great Britain could be invaded. He demanded that the Government introduce into the plans for the mobilization of the army and navy methods for the rapid embarkation and debarkation of an expeditionary corps.

In the course of an extraordinary speech Gen. Mercier said:

"In view of the possibility of war with Great Britain, the use of the army is not sufficiently taken into account. The times are not the same as they were a hundred years ago. Steam, the navy, the telegraph, and the railroad have rendered the problem of the invasion of England much easier of solution.

"Moreover, England herself is no longer the same. The Transvaal war has shown that the British Army, although brave, is not equal to the task which England expected it to perform. The British Navy is powerful, but it has many coasts to defend.

"France, therefore, is numerically England's equal at certain points, and is even her superior in the instruments of destruction. History furnishes many instances of mutiny in the English Navy at the moment of battle. A landing in England is, therefore, not beyond realization.

"This is not only my opinion, but that also of high naval officials. The British Premier recently expressed significant fears, and, if the principle of landing is admitted, the practical means of execution may be discussed.

"I venture to think that the work I prepared while comamnding an army corps could serve as a basis for such a project—which would not be expensive—"

At this point protests were raised, and M. Fallieres, President of the Senate, asked Gen. Mercier not to enter into the details of the scheme.

Gen. Mercier replied that the scheme could be "held over the head of England, like the sword of Damocles," and he proposed a resolution that the Senate should invite the Government to complete immediately preparations for the mobilization of the army and navy by preparing everything necessary to embark and disembark as rapidly as possible an expeditionary corps.

Protests were raised from various benches, and M. de Lanessan, Minister of Marine, followed the President's ruling that the motion was out of order in the debate on the Naval bill by declaring, amid cheers, that the Government could not possibly accept it.

BRITISH PRESS SARCASTIC.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Morning Post seizes the occasion of Gen. Mercier's speech in the French Senate yesterday to criticise the weakness of British defenses, but the papers generally treat Mercier's outburst in a spirit of banter.

"It is an idea worthy of the courageous soldier who perjured Dreyfus into a living grave and who, as Minister of War, sat shivering with terror during a whole night at the Elysée lest Germany should declare war against France," says The Daily Chronicle, and most of the morning papers comment in a similar strain.

The Daily Graphic says:

"We trust that Gen. Mercier's harangue will awaken sober public opinion in France to the dangers the republic is courting by allowing Nationalist firebrands so much license."

The Standard says:

"The incident is rather encouraging to Englishmen who esteem and respect France because it proves that responsible French statesmen are not disposed to deal equivocally with proposals having a tendency to disturb the good relations between the two powers."

ANGLOPHOBE RIOT AT COLOGNE

Demonstration in Front of the British Consulate—The Leaders Arrested.

COLOGNE, Dec. 4.—An Anglophobe demonstration took place to-day in front of the British Consulate here. Mounted police dispersed the rioters and arrested the leaders.

Serenades of and ovations to Mr. Krüger, planned by various societies, have been forbidden in the interest of public safety.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The press continues a lively discussion regarding Mr. Krüger, and disappointment deepens at Emperor William's refusal to receive him. Nevertheless, many journals admit the political necessity for the Kaiser's act.

According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, Emperor William not only informed Mr. Krüger that he was unable to receive him, but expressed the wish that the Boer statesman would avoid Berlin at present.

Dispatches from Cologne describe Mr. Krüger as very weary. He keeps his room for rest and is unable to resist the German cold.

The crowd that demonstrated before the British Consulate in Cologne tried to tear down the sign.

ANOTHER FIGHT WITH DE WET.

The Boers Are Headed Off by Gen. Knox's Mounted Troops, and Retire.

LONDON, Dec 5.—Gen. Kitchener reports that the mounted troops of Gen. Knox were engaged all day long Sunday with part of Gen. De Wet's forces, north of Bethulie, (Orange River Colony, not far from the border of Cape Colony.)

The Boers, Lord Kitchener adds, were headed off and retired in a northeasterly direction.

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In Every One's Mouth.
Evans' Ale and its praises—extraordinary merit.—Adv.

VALUABLE DOGS POISONED.

Friar, Mother of a $2,000 Great Dane, One of Many Victims in Harlem.

Residents of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street who own valuable dogs have been heavy losers of late by a system of poisoning which some one in the neighborhood is practicing. Among the most valuable dogs that have been poisoned is Friar, the mother of the Great Dane prize-winner Major McKinley, who was sold for $2,000. Friar was owned by Mrs. George Dobson of 529 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street. Besides this dog, Mrs. Dobson lost two other valuable animals, the one an English greyhound and the other a Gordon setter. Mrs. Dobson said last night that the poisoning cases had been given into the hands of detectives and that they hoped within a few days to land the criminal.

Philip Kennedy of 509 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street has lost three dogs, all of them valuable Irish setters, within the past few months. Two of the dogs were shot with an air rifle, the third was poisoned with strychnine. Mr. Kennedy is an old man who lived all alone with his dogs as his sole companions, and he took his loss seriously to heart.

George Schlette of 527 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street lost the last of a number of valuable dogs last night. Dr. Perpena was present when the animal died and pronounced it a case of strychnine poisoning.

ACCUSES A POLICEMAN.

Policeman William B. Mills of the Mercer Street Station was arrested last night by Detectives Lockwood and Sheehan of the West Thirtieth Street Station on complaint of James Lynch of 105 East Eighteenth Street, an officer in the Ninth Regiment, N. G., N. Y. He charged Mills with robbing him of a watch valued at $250. On Monday night, the complainant says, he and Mills and Frederick Mills, a brother of the policeman, had been drinking in a saloon on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street until 2 o'clock in the morning.

The three men left the saloon and stood at the corner on the street talking together when, without warning, he says, Officer Mills Grabbed Lynch's two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar watch and dashed off with it. Lynch gave chase and grabbed the policeman, but was struck from behind by Frederick Mills, which allowed the policeman to escape.

Lynch went to the West Thirtieth Street Station, and the two detectives were put on the case, and both Mills and his brother were arrested at 129 West Thirteenth Street.

The prisoners were taken to the Jefferson Market Court, where Percy Ashdown, a music publisher of 5 East Fourteenth Street, appeared to say he had been a witness to the robbery. The prisoners were held in $1,500 bail for Officer Mills on a charge of grand larceny, and $300 bail for Frederick Mills on a charge of assault. The case was adjourned until Thursday at 2 o'clock.

GOV. ROOSEVELT GOING HUNTING

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 4.—Theodore Roosevelt of New York is coming to Colorado this Winter for a hunting trip. He has notified the hotel at Meeker that he will be there later in the season, and a dispatch from that town says that accommodations have been reserved for Gov. Roosevelt and party the week before the New York Legislature meets.

SKY-SCRAPER FOR PITTSBURG.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.—A twenty-story sky-scraper office building, which will be the highest in Western Pennsylvania, and which will cost $2,000,000, will be erected by H. C. Frick on the block bounded by Fifth Avenue, Diamond and Grant Streets and Scrip Alley. This is opposite St. Paul's Roman Catholic Cathedral and alongside the Carnegie office building, which it will overtop by six stories.

Mr. Frick will also erect a mansion for himself on Squirrel Hill, fronting on the Beechwood Boulevard, the construction of which will cost $750,000. Work on both buildings will begin next Spring. It will take fifteen months to erect the office building, which will be of granite. D. H. Burnham & Co. of Chicago made the plans.

BOSTON SALOONS CLOSE EARLY.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The Supreme Court decided to-day that the law prohibits the sale of liquor in Massachusetts between 11 P. M. and 6 A. M., except by apothecaries, and that on Sunday hotels can supply only guests.

All hotels and cafés have been notified, and everything was locked up tightly at 11 o'clock to-night. Theatregoers were compelled to go home dry and hungry, and the streets at midnight were deserted.

The enforcement of the law is a great hardship to the hotel men, and a big fight to change it will be made before the next Legislature.

ODD ACCIDENT ON RAILWAY.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 4.—David Phillips, engineer, and Frank Kobaugh, fireman, on the Baltimore and Ohio Cincinnati Express, both of Glenwood, Penn., were the victims of a peculiar accident at Elm Grove this morning. The big high-pressure natural gas main of the Tri-State Gas Company had been broken by a slight slip during the night, and the cloud of escaping gas found vent between the rails near the "T" bridge at Elm Grove.

The train came upon the escaping gas without warning, and the fire in the locomotive ignited the volume of vapor. Instantly the locomotive was enveloped in a cloud of flame that found its way to every nook and crevice. The engineer and fireman were seriously but not dangerously burned. The train was stopped at Elm Grove while they secured medical attention.

Engineer Phillips went on with the train, but the fireman, Kobaugh, was advised by Dr. Storer to remain over for the day. The rapidity with which the train was moving prevented damage other than scorched paint.

J. J. M'CAFFERTY INJURED.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 4.—J. J. McCafferty, the New York turfman, is in a serious condition at the farm of Hiram Scoggan, near this city. He is suffering from three broken ribs, and his physician fears he may be internally injured. While directing the loading of horses at Bennings a few days ago he fell from a car. He did not think his injuries serious at first, and came on to this city, where he had an engagement to look at some yearlings belonging to Mr. Scoggan.

Mr. McCafferty arrived here last night, and, meeting Mr. Scoggan, they went at once to the latter's farm. The New York turfman was suffering such intense pain this morning that he summoned a physician, who found that three ribs had been broken.

Mr. McCafferty was resting easily tonight, but his friends are greatly alarmed over his condition.

Maurice Thompson, the Author, Very Ill

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 4.—Maurice Thompson, the distinguished Indianapolis author, is seriously ill at his home in Crawfordsville, His condition is such as to excite great alarm among his friends. He was stricken several weeks ago, but rallied somewhat. Within the last few days he has grown steadily worse. He is well known as a contributor to magazine literature and has written several books.

Texas. California. Mexico.
Through sleeping cars. Dining cars. Quick time. Leave 3:25 P. M. daily, Penn. R. R. Excursion rates by the Norfolk and Western Ry., the New Orleans Short Line. Address No. 398 Broadway, New York.

FIRE STOPS TROLLEY LINES

Part of Brooklyn Service Suspended When Power House Burned.

THE ELEVATED LINES CROWDED

Cars Stalled on Eastern District Routes —Passengers Huddled in Sheds and Much Inconvenienced.

Traffic on many of the Brooklyn trolley lines was suspended yesterday evening by a fire which destroyed the Ridgewood power house of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, at Myrtle Avenue, Wyckoff and Woodbine Streets. The fire started at 3:45 o'clock, and within ten minutes the entire building was in flames. The power house is located at the city line, half of the building being situated in Kings County and half in Queens County. Ten engines from Brooklyn and the entire volunteer Fire Department of Newtown were quickly on the scene. In a short time the walls of the power house suddenly collapsed, thus diminishing the volume of flame.

The large amount of combustible material in the building, however, continued to feed the fire, and it was another hour before the firemen were able to control it. By that time the power house was a complete wreck, only the tall chimney stacks of the boiler room and remnants of the brick walls on the south side remaining. The dynamos and other valuable machinery were destroyed.

James Dale, Deputy Chief in charge, estimated the damage at least at $50,000, and thought it might reach $75,000.

The fire is believed to have been the result of bad insulation in the maze of wires situated on the first floor of the building, and which feed the main lines running to the street. The burning of the power house caused an almost instant cessation of traffic on the lines which are fed from Ridgewood. Cars were stalled on the Gates Avenue, Union Avenue, Bushwick Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, and Putnam Avenue lines between the power house and the point at which they intersect Broadway. In addition to the lines mentioned, traffic was completely suspended on the suburban lines running to Lutheran Cemetery, Newtown, Flushing, and on the Flushing Avenue extension and the Richmond Hill road. Hundreds were obliged to take the elevated roads to reach home, increasing the congestion thereon, and they were obliged to walk long distances through the rain and mud from such points as were most accessible to their destinations.

Connection was finally made with the Kent Avenue station, and the lines were fed from there, but cars on the city's lines did not begin to run on their regular schedules until after 8 o'clock. Passengers who were destined for places beyond Ridgewood could get home only by means of the Long Island Railroad. Many were not aware of the fact, and waited in the carsheds at Ridgewood, where they suffered much inconvenience. All of the electric lights had been extinguished as a result of the fire, and the only illumination came from a few kerosene lamps. The dampness and rain added to the discomfort of the women and children, and the annoyance was emphasized and increased by the fact that the company did nothing to relieve them, and even refused to furnish any information as to when the cars might be expected to resume their runs. There were many complaints of injury at the office of the Superintendent was met at first with a statement that the cars would be running in half an hour, and the same question repeated a half hour later was met with exactly the same statement. In some cases curt refusal to answer was the only reply that was vouchsafed. At about 8:30 the service on the suburban lines was partly restored, but the cars were running at reduced speed on account of lack of power.

Division Superintendent Goodwin said last night that all of the lines would be running on regular schedule to-day, but that in order to do so connections would have to be made with the southern station and both power houses worked to their full capacity.

THE DEFENDER'S SKIPPER.

Capt. Urias Rhodes, a Native American, Will Sail the New Yacht Against Shamrock II.

Capt. Urias Rhodes, a native American skipper, has been engaged to sail the new defender for the America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger, Shamrock II., in the international races next year. This announcement was made yesterday afternoon by W. Butler Duncan, Jr., manager of the new defender. The news of Capt. Rhodes's selection was received with a great deal of satisfaction by yachtsmen last night, for it means that the contest will be international in every sense, and precludes a possibility of the unfavorable comment aroused last year by the selection of Capt. Charles Barr, a naturalized Englishman, as skipper of the Columbia in the races against the first Shamrock.

Capt. Rhodes is a sailing master of ripe experience. He was born on the south shore of Long Island, and during the past twenty years has devoted himself to yachting as a profession. Many of the best known of the older racing craft have been at some time or other under his care. When John E. Brooks was prominent in yacht racing as the owner of unbeaten schooners Capt. Rhodes was his skipper. He took the schooner Lasca, now the property of a German yachtsman, abroad in 1894, making the exceptional record of fifteen and one-half days in the passage from Sandy Hook Lightship to Fastnet.

Perhaps the best known of Capt. Rhodes's commissions was as skipper of the Defender in her trial races with the Columbia last year. His work then was so creditable that W. Butler Duncan, Jr., who managed the Defender, prevailed upon the Columbia's managers to offer Capt. Rhodes a place on the newer boat as associate skipper with Capt. Barr. Capt. Rhodes declined the offer.

It is now believed that Capt. Barr will act as skipper of the Columbia in the new defender's trial races next Summer, and that C. Oliver Iselin will again manage the older boat. Nothing definite, however, has as yet been made public.

The Newport Yacht Racing Association yesterday announced that plans had been made for two series of races off Newport next Summer, which will be open to all classes. The first of these will be sailed on July 18, 20, and 22, and the second series on the week following the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club. It is hoped that the Columbia and the new defender will participate at least in the first series of these races.

HOLLAND'S ISLAND GOING FAST.

Sea at High Tide Covers All But a Ridge 100 Yards Wide.

Special to The New York Times.

NANTICOKE, Md., Dec. 4.—Holland's Island, on Chesapeake Bay, will cease to play a part in the geography of Maryland unless the inroads made by the tides are soon checked. The island, particularly the ridge, has perceptibly diminished during the past few years in spite of great labor and expense. With the exception of this ridge of not more than 100 yards' width, the entire island is submerged at every high tide, by which the opening and closing of church and school are regulated.

Many of the 600 islanders have already abandoned their homes. Many handsome dwellings have been built on the island, nearly all on the ridge, which is being so wasted away by the bay. Holland's Island has played a prominent part in the oyster industry.

I Preach the Sermon of Strength from the text, "Evans' Ale."—Adv.

ARRESTED IN GUATEMALA.

R. H. May, Who Secured Big Award Against Guatemalan Government, Not Allowed to Leave Country.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—The steamship Stillwater arrived here to-day from Port Barrios, Guatemala. Her officers and a number of the crew were taken at once before a notary, and made statements relative to an outrage upon an American citizen.

R. H. May, who once served the Government of Guatemala as the contractor for the Northern Railroad, was arrested at the gangway of the steamer and thrown into prison upon the charge of attempting to leave the republic without paying his debts. Mr. Kenner, the British umpire in the arbitration of the case of Mr. May against the Government of Guatemala, recently rendered a judgment in favor of the claimant to the amount of over $140,000 American gold, on a contract which May had with the Government to operate and improve the railroad.

The Stillwater arrived at Port Barrios on Nov. 29. Mr. May, under the requirements of the law, made the necessary arrangements to leave the country. All papers had been secured, together with a passport, from the commandant of the port.

As May walked to the gangplank an officer of the army informed him that orders had been issued for his detention. May exhibited his papers, but the officer was firm. Mr. Fuqua, who was with Mr. May, came as a passenger. He will go to Washington and lay the case before the State Department.

TO JOIN THE CHURCH OF ROME.

Report Published in Dublin that Lord Halifax, the Ritualist, Will Do So.

DUBLIN, Dec. 4.—Viscount Halifax, President of the English Church Union, and one of the leaders of the ritualistic section of the Church of England, is, according to The Evening Herald, about to join the Church of Rome.

PINGREE PARDONS GUARDSMEN.

Gen. White and Gen. Marsh to Pay $5,000 Each in Installments—Governor Scores the Court.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 4.—Gov. Pingree at 10 to-night announced that he had pardoned both Gen. W. L. White, ex-Quartermaster General, and Gen. A. F. Marsh, ex-Inspector General of the Michigan National Guard, who were convicted of complicity in the State military clothing frauds, upon the payment of $5,000 fine by each. One thousand dollars of the fine is to be paid Jan. 1, 1901, and a like sum on the first day of January, 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905.

Gen. White was committed to Jackson Prison to-day to begin the ten-year sentence imposed upon him yesterday by Judge Wiest, and Gen. Marsh is under bonds pending the result of an appeal of his trial, which resulted in his conviction, to the Supreme Court.

Both Gen. White and Gen. Marsh addressed petitions to the Governor to-day asking executive clemency.

In his appeal Gen. Marsh asserts that he was convicted on the evidence of self-confessed perjurers, and lays stress upon the fact that the Court denied a continuance of the case asked for by his attorney when his principal witness was sick and unable to be present. He asserts that he was forced to trial wholly unprepared to meet the charges preferred against him.

Gen. L. C. White pleaded guilty to fraud and embezzlement. In his petition he asserts that it was a Kalamazoo military supplies firm which conceived the fraudulent transaction, and persuaded him into entering into the scheme.

When he became convinced that the deal was illegal, White says, he wanted to go to the Governor and explain it to him, but the Kalamazoo company assured him that its standing would preclude any investigation being made, and in the event of one being made they would wholly protect him. White then lays stress on the fact that none of the members of the company has been indicted for his part in the transaction.

Gov. Pingree in his announcement of the pardon says:

"These men entered into a conspiracy with the Henderson-Ames Company, a corporation composed of prominent and influential citizens of Kalamazoo, to defraud the State of a large amount of money in connection with the sale and repurchase of military clothing. One Bickerstaff, who was the agent for the Henderson-Ames Company, was, according to his testimony, active in engineering the fraud.

"The Circuit Judge and the prosecuting attorney of Ingham County, who had control of the proceedings before the Grand Jury, made no effort to have the Grand Jury bring all the guilty parties to justice, but permitted the seven members of Henderson-Ames Company and their agent, Bickerstaff, to go free. This ineffectual and one-sided kind of justice is not consistent with my ideas of right and wrong, and has had great weight in determining my action in these cases.

"Restitution has been made to the State by the Henderson-Ames Company and Marsh & White, and the amount which the State lost by the original transaction has been returned with interest. Restitution having been made, my impulse is to place all the guilty ones again on the same footing, and I therefore grant William L. White and Arthur F. Marsh a pardon upon their paying into the treasury of Ingham County $5,000 each."

PAID 5 CENTS, WANTS $5,000.

Because Conductor Threw Pennies in His Face, St. Louis Man Sues.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—Frank G. Moon considers that he has been humiliated to the extent of $5,000 by a St. Louis street car conductor, and he to-day filed suit for that amount against the St. Louis Transit Company. In his petition he states that he paid his fare with five pennies, and the conductor at first took them, but later came back and threw them in his face, while twenty-five passengers looked on, much to his discomfiture and humiliation.

ALVORD'S CARRIAGES SOLD.

Defaulting Bank Employe's Property Brings $3,000 at Auction.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Deputy Sheriffs Jarvis and Stafford of Westchester County sold the personal property of Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the defaulting note teller of the First National Bank of New York, at his home, on Chester Hill, in Mount Vernon, this afternoon. The property, which consisted principally of silver-mounted harness and stylish carriages, and cost originally about $6,500, was knocked down to his neighbors for $3,000.

The opera bus which Mr. and Mrs. Alvord used for riding from the railroad stations to their home, and which was the envy of all the commuters, was sold for $590 to J. B. Brewster. It cost $1,800. A brougham which cost $1,400 was auctioned for $660. A four-seated high trap went to W. W. Howland for $435. Its original cost was $700. A silver-mounted cutter sleigh, valued at $200, was purchased for $40. Among the other vehicles sold were a rockaway coupé, a runabout, a three-seated sleigh, a buckboard, a victoria, and a pony cart, which was used by the defaulter's childen in their pleasure drives about Mount Vernon and Saratoga. These rigs brought $691.

This auction was held under an order of the Supreme Court to satisfy an attachment secured by the First National Bank.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages
are made at the Farm, in Southborn, Mass. Their success is owing to the choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

SAVED BY BREECHES BUOY

Crew of the Oliver Schofield Hauled Ashore in a Gale.

The Wrecked Schooner Pounding to Pieces on the Beach Near Lavalette City, N. J.

CHADWICK, N. J., Dec. 4.—The Oliver Schofield, a three-masted schooner, is pounding to pieces on the coast south of this place, near Lavalette City. She drove ashore about 3 o'clock this afternoon, and her crew were saved by members of Life-Saving Station No. 13, who employed the breeches buoy in effecting the rescue.

The Schofield when first seen was endeavoring to work out into deep water in the teeth of a sixty-mile gale. She was laboring badly, and the life savers at once made ready to aid her. To them it was plain she would never get out after getting so close in. Do what the crew would each effort to drive into the teeth of the gale only worked the schooner further inshore.

About a thousand feet outside the outer bar, as nearly as could be seen from shore, the anchors were let go. One was lost in a minute and the other did little to retard the shoreward progress of the vessel. Every stitch of canvas was taken in or blown away, and fifteen minutes after the anchors were let go the schooner was on the outer breaker line and doomed. It would appear that at this time her last anchor cable parted. It was fortunate for the crew when this took place, for when the last restraint went the vessel shot shoreward rapidly. The outer bar did not hold her for a minute, and she floated into the deep water between the bar and the beach. Seas twenty feet high were rolling over the bar, and the Schofield was lifted on one of these and carried across. She drove broadside on and grounded 350 feet from the beach.

By this time the life savers were ready for action, and they were also assisted by the men from Stations Nos. 12 and 14, who had been summoned. It took several trials with the gun before a line was put over the deck of the schooner and hauled taut, and the crew began the journey to safety. Capt. A. Sprague of the schooner superintended the work, and by 3 o'clock had all the crew off and came ashore himself in the breeches buoy.

Scarcely had he made the trip along the line when the foremast rolled out of the vessel, carrying with it both topmasts and the other sticks. An hour later both the other masts went, and the hull began to pound on the beach. She is rapidly going to pieces, and the beach is strewn with the lumber which formed her cargo. Very little will be left of her by morning.

The crew consisted of six men, in addition to the Captain. The schooner was bound from Norfolk to New York.

ADVANCE IN COAL FREIGHTS.

Rates May Go Up 10 Per Cent. in April —Evidence of the Pennsylvania's Interest in Rival Roads.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"Probably no more apparent evidence of the interests secured by the Pennsylvania Railroad in the Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western Railroads and what it signifies both in making and maintaining of rates is the fact that it is the purpose to advance the tidewater freight rates on bituminous coal 10 per cent. on April 1, 1901.

"The Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western Railroads control the entire output of bituminous coal to tide, and the harmonious relations existing between them by reason of the interests had in each by the Pennsylvania Railroad permit of a concert of action in advancing freight rates especially on bituminous coal and the maintenance of such advance that under other circumstances was scarcely possible.

"For several days rumors of a contemplated advance in bituminous coal freight rates at the beginning of the bituminous year, April 1, 1901, have been current, and these were confirmed by a Pennsylvania Railroad official yesterday, [Tuesday.] He admitted that the question of advancing these rates had been under consideration and that an advance of 10 per cent. over present rates had been practically agreed upon. The bituminous freight rates to tide now in effect, and which it is proposed to advance 10 per cent., are as follows:

"From Clearfield region to Port Liberty, $1.35; to South Amboy, Port Reading, Elizabeth, $1.30; to Philadelphia, $1; to Baltimore, 93 cents; from the Cumberland region to the above points, $1.50, $1.45, $1.15, and $1, respectively; from the West Virginia field, $1.60, $1.55, $1.25, and $1.18; from Chesapeake and Ohio points to Newport News, $1.15, and from the Norfolk and Western fields to Norfolk, $1.15.

"Supply and demand, and the fact that bituminous coal producers have advanced the price of that commodity, are assigned as among the reasons for the proposed advance in the freight rates. Among the bituminous shippers the proposed advance in tidewater rates is not hailed with any degree of delight. The present freight rates, they contend, are higher than they have been for years, and the trade, they assert, is in no condition to admit of a still further increase in freights."

COMMISSIONER PECK'S BILLS.

May Be Asked to Explain $6,000 Spent in Cab Hire and Other Items.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck, who is to dine at the White House to-morrow night, is likely to have his enjoyment disturbed by considerations of what his enemies in Congress are about to do. The Democrats made a number of attacks on Mr. Peck at the last session, and some of them asked questions about his expenses as Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition. A statement of expenditures has just been sent to Congress by the President, and some of Mr. Peck's Democratic critics are already busy looking over the items for matters of interest.

The total expenditure, according to the statement, which is compiled by Secretary General F. W. Brackett, is $939,465.02 for the year ended Nov. 15, 1900. Mr. Brackett prefaces his statement with the allegation that "it is impossible to fully itemize the expenditures in a report of this character."

The item of cab hire is $6,000. Traveling expenses amount to $52,530.38. Among other interesting entries are the following: Contingent expenses, $20,000; camera, $233.65; photographs, negatives, plates, &c., $3,696.04; newspapers and clippings, $1,839.97; messenger service, $318.53; experts' salaries, $65,765.41; renting of typewriters, $1,310.26; telegraph and cable service, $7,238.63; flags and bunting for decorating exhibit, $7,017.86; stationery, $4,443.93; printing, $5,443.31; official catalogues, $14,069.45; buildings and other constructions, $191,127.48; furniture, $11,990.68; rent, $21,533.04; signs and decorations, $11,990.68; façades constructed around exhibitors' department, $38,989.65; show case construction, $29,083.31, and portfolios, $155.

WINDS SCATTER HIS ASHES.

Ex-Justice Hoffman Requested that They Be Thus Disposed Off.

In the presence of a number of his lifelong friends the ashes of ex-Justice Albert Hoffman of Hoboken were scattered to the winds yesterday.

The body was incinerated at Fresh Pond, L. I. When the work had been done the ashes were thrown into the air, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased. Mr. Hoffman had said that he did not want his ashes to be taken home, to be an incumbrance and knocked about.

A Fine Type of Ale
is that brewed and bottled by Evans.—Adv.

PLANS TO SPEND THE SURPLUS

Shipping Bill, Nicaragua Canal, and More Liberal Pensions May Get Rid of It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—All conjectures about the surplus for the fiscal year ending next June seem to have been too conservative, according to the report of Secretary Gage. Hitherto the surplus for the year has been estimated at not more than $40,000,000, but the Secretary finds that it will be quite $80,000,000, or a little more than the surplus for the last fiscal year, which was $79,500,000 in round numbers.

As the hungry member looks at these figures he sees something like $150,000,000 available to be used for various public purposes, and the possession of so large a surplus will be referred to as justifying the donation of part of it to shipbuilders who wish to increase the merchant marine fleet. If the Nicaragua Canal bill is passed it will make it necessary for the Government to meet an average expenditure of $20,000,000 a year for ten years to complete the canal for use. The Ship Subsidy bill has been calculated as likely to draw $9,000,000 a year before ten years are out.

Another menace to the surplus is the prediction by the Secretary of the Treasury that the pension expenses are not to shrink, but will increase. The outgo for 1900 on account of pensions was about $140,900,000. He estimates the cost of pensions in 1901 at $142,000,000, and the needs of the Pension Office in 1902 are estimated at $145,245,000. This is in spite of the fact that there has been a natural tendency to a lessening of pension expenses, a tendency that is being counteracted by the legislation enacted to give larger pensions and to loosen the restrictions against pension getting.

It is to be assumed that the Secretary obtained the information upon which he based his estimates concerning pensions from the Commissioner of Pensions, and the report that they are to increase instead of diminish as the pensioners grow older and die in larger numbers is taken to mean that there is to be more "liberal" legislation to keep up the expenditure of money in this way.

ELECTRIC ROADS FOR LONDON.

Representative of American Syndicate Says It Is Ready to Spend £4,000,000.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Daily Express publishes an interview this morning with Frank Hawley, an electrical promoter, who is now in London in the interest of an American syndicate.

Mr. Hawley says the capitalists he represents are ready to expend no less than £4,000,000 in the construction of electric surface railroads in London and the suburbs to a radius of thirty miles. Not a penny of British capital will be asked for. Mr. Hawley expresses himself as confident that the undertaking will be a financial success.

BURGLAR TRAPPED IN BED.

Awoke to Look Into Barrel of a Clergyman's Revolver.

MASSAPEQUA, L. I., Dec. 4.—Tired by the labor of ransacking a house and selecting what he wished to take away, a burglar sought the best bed in it early this morning and lay down to sleep. He was dreaming contentedly when awakened by the muzzle of a revolver being jabbed against his nose. The man behind the gun in this case was a minister, the intruder surrendered, as there were two men behind the man behind the gun.

The house entered was that of Mrs. C. G. Williams. It is vacant just now, and a caretaker goes through it night and day. This morning when the man made his usual rounds he found the burglar asleep in the bed in Mrs. Williams's room. He decided that it would be unwise to tackle the man alone, as he looked big and burly under the covers, so he went for assistance. The first person he encountered was the Rev. William Wiley, rector of Grace Episcopal Church at Massapequa. The clergyman procured a revolver, and together the two men went to the house. Deputy Sheriff Baldwin meanwhile had been sent for, and he reached the house at the same time as the caretaker and the minister.

When they entered the room the minister walked up to the bed and, pointing the revolver at the sleeper, ordered him to get up. The man was in dreamland, and it was not until the revolver was pushed against his nose that he opened his eyes to find himself looking into the barrel of the weapon.

"Throw up your hands," commanded the minister, and the burglar hastily complied. Deputy Sheriff Baldwin told him that he was under arrest, charged with housebreaking, and, yanking him out of bed, took him into custody.

The house had been thoroughly ransacked. Things were turned topsy turvy and clothing and other articles were scattered in all directions. A satchel of silverware and other valuables stood near the bed and there was a bundle of clothing tied up ready to be carried off.

The prisoner was taken to the railroad station and the Deputy Sheriff left with him on the 12:12 train for Lynbrook, where he was arraigned before Justice Hawkins and held.

Mrs. Williams, who is a widow, is staying at the Buckingham Hotel, Manhattan. Her husband was a member of the Floyd-Jones family.

CONVICT LABOR IN LOUISIANA.

State Will Put Prisoners to Work on Its Own Plantations.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—The Board of Control of the Louisiana State Penitentiary to-day practically closed a deal for two immense plantations, and next year over 500 convicts will work them, the crops going to the State. This action was taken under the new law providing for the handling and care of convicts. In this way it is expected to work extensive prison reforms, the convict lease system being abolished.

The plantations are in West Feliciana and Iberia Parishes. On the former cotton will be raised, and on the latter sugar. Louisiana has about 1,000 convicts.

PRESIDENT OF JOHNS HOPKINS.

Trustees May Select the Rev. Dr. E. N. Potter for the Position.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—President Gilman is assisting the other Trustees of Johns Hopkins University in the important work of selecting his successor. Several of the Trustees said to-day that it was necessary to secure a man combining business qualifications with scholarly attainments and executive ability. It is learned that the names of several New York men are under consideration. One of these is the Rev. Dr. E. N. Potter, the brother of Bishop Potter.

It is pointed out that Dr. Potter is a prominent educator, the founder and Chancellor of Union University, was President of Hobart College, and later President of the Cosmopolitan University. Dr. Potter, who is an Episcopal clergyman, has a large circle of acquaintances among wealthy New York families, and it is said that he raised $300,000 for the founding of Union University. Members of the university Faculty say no better man could be selected.

Owing to the fact that the financial condition of the university demands an executive who can increase its material resources, Francis M. Jencks has been suggested. Mr. Jencks is a financier who has his business in New York and a residence in Baltimore.

The Train for Pittsburg.
Only $9.00 first-class and $8.50 second-class, New York to Pittsburg via Baltimore and Ohio R. R. on "Pittsburg Limited." Leave New York, South Ferry, 6:55 P. M., and Liberty Street 7:00 P. M., arrive Pittsburg 8:55 A. M. Pullman Drawing-room Sleeping Cars.—Adv.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL BEFORE THE SENATE

Some Republicans Say Its Passage Will Not Be Easy.

OPPOSITION IS SYSTEMATIC

Democrats to Use Every Method to Retard Progress—Bill's Course in the House Will Be Smoother.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A day ahead of the expected time for taking up the Ship Subsidy bill in the Senate, it was to-day brought forward in advance of the Philippine resolution, in which Senator Spooner has been interested, and the debate was opened with a speech by Senator Frye, who, of all the Senators, is most familiar with the details of the bill, and the history of legislation to advance the merchant marine of the United States by artificial methods.

The prompt advancement of the subsidy measure is in part, and in large part, due to the energy and industry of Senator Hanna, who is commonly regarded as the chief sponsor of the bill. It was asserted at the Senate to-day that the Ohio Senator had been so anxious to have the bill considered ahead of all other legislation that he had taken the precaution to telegraph every Republican Senator in advance, to please be in his seat on the first day of the session to attend to important business, meaning this business.

Notwithstanding that the motion to take up the bill was approved by a majority of eighteen in the Senate to-day, and the bill has been taken up at a very early day in the session, the prediction is made by some on the Republican side that it is not going to be an easy task to pass the bill through the

year in subsidies for the carrying ships of [illegible]

...Frye pointed out that under present conditions it costs the United States from [illegible] per cent. more, principally in wages and food, to operate its ships than it costs Great Britain, and about 80 per cent. more than it costs Norway, and yet the United States is forced to compete under such a handicap with the encouraged and protected ships of foreign countries. That was one of the reasons, he said, why the United States was in a humiliating position as to its merchant marine.

At some length Mr. Frye discussed the question of export bounties and discriminating duties, maintaining that export bounties were impracticable, and that in the matter of discriminating duties the United States would encounter no less than thirty-one different treaties. These would have to be abrogated if discriminating duties are enforced. The abrogation of these treaties would be an offense to every nation involved.

"Our relations with European countries to-day," said he, "are most amicable. Do you think it wise to disturb these relations at this time?"

Then Mr. Frye discussed the origin of the pending bill, and referred to the committee of twenty-five prominent Americans which had drafted the original subsidy bill. The pending measure, he explained, had been amended materially and radically by the Committee on Commerce.

None of the original committee of twenty-five had favored free ships, and Mr. Frye said he could see no reason why any man should favor them. In this connection he referred to the ship yards of the United States, and expressed the opinion that a great maritime Nation like this might as well be without a Constitution as to be without ship yards.

Mr. Frye showed how much greater was the cost of building and operating ships under the American flag. If these expenses were not greater, he said, there would be no excuse for the pending bill, and its foundation would fall. He presented, therefore, an array of figures to prove that it cost, not only more to construct American ships, but more to operate them after they were built. His figures indicated that ships of Great Britain had an advantage of from $4.50 to $5 per gross ton over American ships in the expense of construction and operation. He related the incident cited by Mr. Clyde of the Clyde Steamship Company before the Commerce Committee, of the operation of a ship under the Norwegian flag and an exactly similar vessel under the American flag. The expense of operating the Norwegian ship was just half that of operating the American ship between the same ports.

Mr. Frye also referred to the line of vessels run by the late John Roach from New York to Brazil. They came into competition with a line of Spanish ships exactly similar in size and speed to the American ships. The Spanish vessels had a yearly advantage of $120,000 over the American ships, and could make money carrying freight at $5 per ton, while the American vessels, in order to make money, had to charge $7.50 per ton. Mr. Roach was forced to sell the line of vessels, and Mr. Thurber and the other purchasers of the ships eventually lost their entire investment.

Proceeding Mr. Frye took up that section of the bill which provides the amount of subsidy to be paid vessels, and explained how the payment was regulated. He showed that by the terms of the measure a ten-knot vessel out for 175 days would draw $15,000 a year beyond the cost of her coal and handling, and that the amount of the subsidy would in percentage diminish with the increase of the speed of the ship.

Mr. Clay (Dem., Ga.) asked if it were not true that a twenty-one-knot ship would draw under the bill $304,000 a year.

Mr. Frye replied that the amount drawn by such a vessel would be about $22,000 in excess of her coal consumption and handling.

"But," persisted Mr. Clay, "is not the gross amount of the subsidy of the twenty-one-knot ship $304,000 per year under this bill?"

Mr. Frye admitted that it was.

"I understand," said Mr. Clay, "that the ten-knot and twelve-knot ships which carry the agricultural products of the country do not receive more than one-third the subsidy of the fast passenger vessels, which carry no agricultural products."

"And I was showing," responded Mr. Frye, "that the low-speed vessels were the ones which received the actual benefits from the subsidy and not the fast passenger ships."

At this point Mr. Frye yielded the floor for the day and the Senate held a brief executive session, after which it adjourned.

MR. HANNA AS A MENTOR.

Sits by Mr. Frye During Subsidy Bill Speech and Tells Senators How to Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—An amusing feature of the Subsidy bill debate to-day was the way in which Senator Hanna appeared as the real "Senator in charge" of the bill. Mr. Frye was "in charge," but Mr Hanna was the guiding spirit of the whole thing, and he demonstrated it in rather unusual ways. He moved up to the front row, taking a seat there for the first time in many months, and sat by Mr. Frye while the latter was speaking, prompting him and giving him hints.

This is not unusual, for when a Senator is in charge of a bill, some fellow-member of his committee frequently sits beside him to supply him with points. But Mr. Hanna's direction was so pointed that finally a simple incident caused a ripple of mirth to run through the Senate.

Mr. Hanna had been giving Mr. Frye points for some time when the Senator from Maine desired to refer to a newspaper clipping. He had mislaid his glasses, and after fumbling around helplessly, he sent a page after them. Mr. Hanna instantly handed Mr. Frye his own. Everybody smiled as Mr. Frye put them on, and murmurs of "He has been seeing it through Hanna's glasses from the first" were heard.

When the vote came and Senator Fairbanks's name was called, he was inattentive, and did not at first comprehend what he was to do. He stammered, "What?" Instantly Mr. Hanna shouted, "Vote aye." "Aye," said Mr. Fairbanks, meekly, and there was a smile. But the smile became a laugh when Mr. Platt of New York was also caught unawares, and did not respond to his name. Turning around in his seat and attracting Mr. Platt's attention, Mr. Hanna called out, "Vote aye." Mr. Platt gave a start, and did so, and the laugh that followed seemed to surprise Mr. Hanna.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL.

Mr. Vest Would Give Citizens the Right to Buy Foreign-Built Ships for American Registry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Just before the adjournment of the Senate, Senator Vest gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the Ship Subsidy bill. The amendment provides for the repeal of such existing laws "as either prohibit or restrict citizens of the United States from purchasing ships built in other countries to be used in the foreign carrying trade of the United States, or which impose taxes, burdens, or restrictions on such ships, when owned by American citizens, which are not imposed on ships built in the United States."

In addition to the repealing provision, the amendment makes it lawful "for all citizens of the United States to buy ships built in whole or in part in any foreign country and have them registered as ships of the United States."

When so registered, these foreign-built vessels are, under the terms of the amendment, to be entitled to all the rights and subjected to the same regulations as those governing ships built in the United States and owned by citizens of this country.

DOES NOT LIKE SUBSIDY BILL.

Mr. Dockery Says Numerous Ships and High Tariff Are Antagonistic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Governor-elect Dockery, formerly a member of the House, who is here on a visit, called upon the President to-day, and after leaving the White House, talked upon a number of topics, including the pending Ship Subsidy bill. He does not take heartily to the Republican plan of ship subsidies.

"I haven't given the matter much study recently," he said, "but I do know that the theory of numerous American ships on the ocean and a high protective tariff are at war with each other. To make shipping interests pay, vessels must have cargoes each way. The policy of selling to everybody and buying from nobody doesn't help shipping. It sounds nice to talk of American ships taking American goods abroad, but what are those ships going to do for cargoes coming back to the United States, which is surrounded by a high protection wall?

"The cost of building ships has increased immensely; so has the cost of operation. These two things and a high tariff make a strong combination against increasing shipbuilding.

"The English merchant marine was forced on the country by reason of her colonies. Her ships correspond to our Pacific railroads. She was compelled to maintain her ships to protect her colonies. We gave aid to our Pacific railroads. England's merchant marine is run at a loss."

GERMAN PRESS DISPLEASED.

Many Papers Say the Tone of President McKinley's Allusions to Germany Is Cool.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The German Foreign Office and a section of the press will reserve a final expression of opinion upon President McKinley's message to Congress until the full text is at hand. Many of the papers believe they detect a cooler tone toward Germany than toward Great Britain and France. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The tone in which President McKinley speaks of the relations of the United States and Germany is strikingly cool. Possibly an explanation is to be found in the allusions of the message to the Meat Inspection bill. As a high protectionist, Mr. McKinley is at least justified in complaining of the hindrances to foreign importations into Germany."

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten finds the tone of the message toward Germany "in important contrast with that of the previous message, which said that the relations between the two powers continued most cordial, while yesterday's message confines itself, with intentional reserve, to the statement that good will prevails.

"This moderation of language," the paper continues, "is especially striking, since various questions have been satisfactorily settled with the year. The remarks about American meat importations into Germany are not sufficient to explain such cool treatment of America's relations with Germany, which the previous message and the speeches of the United States Ambassador have mentioned so warmly. Therefore we reserve final judgment."

The Boersen Zeitung, which also calls attention to the difference in the language used with reference to France and Great Britain, and that used regarding Germany, resents the imputation that the Meat Inspection bill is to be carried out with discrimination against the United States.

The Lokal Anzeiger, which complains of the "singularly cool tone of the message toward Germany," says:

"President McKinley apparently tries to place at the front the questions in which the political and business interests of the two nations clash. His discussion of the commercial treaties goes to the length of suggesting reprisals."

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Commons Sworn In—Duke of Manchester at Present Barred from the Lords.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The House of Commons, after a visit to the House of Lords, to-day, where royal approval of the re-election of the Speaker, the Right Hon. William Court Gully, was signified, proceeded to the swearing in of the members.

The only interesting feature in the House of Lords was the Lord Chancellor's announcement of the receipt of certificates showing that the Duke of Manchester and Lord Sudeley had been adjudicated bankrupts, thus precluding their sitting in the House.

Decline to Support Rosebery's Policy.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Standard says it learns that Lord Rosebery would resume the leadership of the Liberal Party, but that Sir William Vernon-Harcourt and John Morley decline to pledge themselves to support his policy.

Queen Victoria to Go to Cimiez.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Queen Victoria, it is understood, will go to Cimiez in the Spring.

DINNER TO MARK TWAIN.

The Writer Meets 200 Persons at Aldine Association Dinner.

The Aldine Association gave a dinner last evening to Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) at the rooms of the association, Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue. More than 200 members and guests sat down to the dinner, which began at 7:30 o'clock. H. W. Mable presided, at his right being Mark Twain, and on his left Bishop Potter.

In addition to a speech by the guest of the evening, speeches were made by Bishop Potter, Joseph Jefferson, John K. Bangs, F. Hopkinson Smith, and others.

Among others present at the dinner were Brander Matthews, Laurence Hutton, Nathan Straus, H. Loomis Nelson, Albert Shaw, Charles Scribner, George H. Richmond, Major Pond, Judge Hurd, Edward Bok, R. H. Russell, Richard Watson Gilder, James W. Alexander, Dr. C. C. Rice, Augustus Thomas, E. F. Bliss, and Capt. Joshua Slocum.

CONSUL GEN. STOWE'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—James G. Stowe, the United States Consul General at Cape Town, landed at Southampton to-day, wearing the identical coat which he wore when the Boers attacked his train while he was on his way to Pretoria on a special mission. A bullet hole in the collar of his coat testified to the narrowness of his escape.

Mr. Stowe, who is taking a long-delayed leave of absence, and who will sail for the United States on Dec. 15 on the St. Louis, compared the guerrilla warfare in South Africa with the closing scenes of the American civil war. He said:

"I give the war in South Africa four months to come to an end. In my opinion, it is bound to be snuffed out during that period. I do not believe Lord Kitchener will do much more than any other General. The present plan of the British campaign is bound to bring about results. Moreover, there are 16,000 Boer prisoners in Ceylon, St. Helena, and Cape Town, all of whom are anxious to have an end of hostilities.

"Shortly before I left there Christian Botha, a cousin of Louis Botha, got up a petition among his fellow-prisoners at Cape Town urging the Commandant General to make peace. A majority signed the petition, which undoubtedly represented the aggregate opinion of the Boer prisoners.

"All this talk about burning farms is buncombe. The only farms destroyed are those from which shots are fired at the British or those which are being obviously used to shelter the Boers."

Mr Stowe commenced to relate several instances where the British had good excuse for burning farms, but refrained. He said he did not believe the rumors of sedition in Cape Colony would result in much.

"If the American system of representation were followed—in Cape Colony," said Mr. Stowe, "the Dutch there would not have a Parliamentary majority. They have equal rights with the British, and I cannot believe that they will be foolish enough to raise a rampus.

"I have friends among the Boers as well as the British. I have been strictly neutral throughout, and I do not believe that the colonists have any intention of cutting their own throats. Splendid commercial opportunities are being opened up in South Africa, of which the United States is only just beginning to take advantage. As soon as the fighting is over South Africa will be one of the best markets in the world, a market where the British themselves admit that we are already outstripping them."

Referring to the services of Adelbert S. Hay, United States Consul at Pretoria, who is expected to return to the United States in the course of a few weeks, Mr. Stowe said:

"Mr. Hay has won golden opinions on both sides, although for a time some unpleasantness existed in his relations with the Boers owing to the assertion that he was a British spy."

Mr. Stowe expressed himself as unable to understand the attitude of Webster Davis, former Assistant Secretary of the Interior of the United States, "considering the fact that Mr. Davis made pro-British speeches while being entertained in Cape Colony."

In Mr. Stowe's opinion Sir Alfred Milner will eventually become Governor General of a great South African confederation, including the Boer republics and Rhodesia. "Milner," he said, "is the man of the hour, a man who in power and resourcefulness might almost be compared to Grant."

MR. SULZER'S RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Representative Sulzer to-day introduced in the House the following resolution:

Whereas, The war in South Africa has degenerated into a reckless and ruthless extermination of a brave people fighting for their homes and liberty,

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States protests in the name of humanity and civilization against a continuation of war which outrages the feelings of all liberty-loving people, and,

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States, being committed to the principle of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes, urges upon the Government of her Majesty the wisdom of adopting this policy for the purpose of stopping the awful atrocities now going on in South Africa.

SUGAR TRUST STOCKS DROP

Lose Over Six Points on Failure to Increase Dividend.

Directors' Meeting Held at H. O. Havemeyer's Residence—The Sugar Trade Situation.

Wall Street was treated to a surprise yesterday, when shortly after noon it was announced that a meeting of the Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company—commonly known as the trust—had been held at the residence of President H. O. Havemeyer, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, and a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. had been declared on the common stock of the company. The announcement was a surprise, because of the meeting place, and because of the dividend declared. In late years dividend action has always been taken at the offices of the company, 117 Wall Street, and in explanation of the meeting place yesterday it is said that Mr. Havemeyer is indisposed and did not feel equal to the task of a journey to the office. Accordingly the Directors, or enough of them to form a quorum—information as to who were present was refused at the offices of the company—were summoned by telephone.

The dividend declared, 1¾ per cent., is the same as the last quarterly figure. For some weeks there had been persistent reports in the financial district that the dividend would be increased to at least 2 per cent., and, though no official statement could be gotten on the subject, the rumor was so generally credited that Sugar Trust stock on the exchange was advanced over 10 points, until yesterday previous to the announcement it sold a fraction above 135. Following the declaration the stock broke sharply until the low figure of 127⅝ had been reached, with the final quotation but one-quarter higher, marking a net decline of over 6 points—all in about two hours. The trading in the stock was on an extensive scale, over 116,000 shares being dealt in out of the total market transactions of 640,000 shares.

No statement of the company's earnings was given out in connection with the dividend declaration. Dividends paid on the stock since 1891 are as follows: In 1891, 4 per cent.; 1892, 10½ per cent.; 1893, 21½ per cent.; 1894, to January, 1000, 12 per cent. yearly. This year 1½ per cent. was paid in April, 1½ per cent. in July, and 1¾ per cent. in October, making 4¾ per cent. in all, not including yesterday's dividend. At the meeting the regular dividend on the preferred stock, which pays at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, was also declared.

Lower Wall Street did not yesterday appear to take seriously the action on Monday of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of New York and Vicinity to secure a readjustment of sugar business. At the meeting of the members, who include the leading local grocery jobbers, the question of settling the relations between the association and the sugar refiners was left with the Executive Committee, which will report on a plan of action. Until the report is made the members will take sugar from the refinery which offers the best terms, and sell the commodity at such prices as can be obtained. What are called the "list" prices will be ignored.

The association's action is regarded as tentative and growing out of general dissatisfaction with sugar trade conditions. Its President, G. Waldo Smith, has recorded himself in favor of the restoration of the factors' plan by the sugar refiners and the readoption of the affidavit system, with a rebate of 20 cents on 100 pounds and the trade discount of 1 per cent.

"Wholesalers," said James H. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co. and the National City Refining Company, which took in the Mollenhauer, Doscher, and National Refineries, "have always bought where they pleased, of those with whom they could make the best terms. We are heartily in sympathy with any plan of dealing which would give the wholesalers a profit, but it seems impossible in the present disorganized condition of the trade to devise anything that will give local jobbers a uniform profit in the State. We thought that the present method—15 cents per 100 pounds rebate and 1 per cent. discount—was meeting with fair success. We shall, however, be in a better position to know the attitude of the association when the Executive Committee reports."

"Nothing in it," said an authority on the affairs of the American Sugar Refining Company. "They simply follow the rules of merchandizing, and buy where they find the best advantage. We wish we could make them do differently."

Granulated sugar quotations by the refineries were yesterday: Sugar Trust, 5.34 cents; National, 5.20; Arbuckles, 5.24.

A. C. HOOPER & CO.'S FAILURE.

Reports Caused by Disappearance of Receiver Duffy Denied.

A report was current on Wall Street yesterday that because of the disappearance of Francis Duffy, receiver for A. C. Hooper & Co., who suspended recently, the liabilities of the firm would reach $200,000, with nominal assets of about $50,000 and actual assets very small. At the offices of Marbury & Fox, who have the affairs of the firm in charge, it was said that the disappearance of Mr. Duffy had nothing whatever to do with the liabilities or assets, and that the figures mentioned were wide of the mark.

It was explained that if, within thirty days after the assignment the assignee does not file an inventory and schedules it is optional with the creditors what to do and whether to appoint a receiver or a substitute assignee. In the case of A. C. Hooper & Co., the thirty days do not expire until Dec. 19, at which time it is expected a statement will be ready.

FIFTEEN FAMILIES IN DANGER.

Exciting Escape of Tenants from a Burning House in Market Street.

The fifteen families living in the five-story tenement 20 Market Street were badly scared at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning by a fire which started in the candy store of Meyer Schein on the ground floor. The flames burned so quickly that they had eaten their way into the hallway before the people up stairs could get down. Max Sokolinsky, the janitor, who lives on the first floor, escaped with his wife and six children. Many of the tenants of the upper floor had to escape by way of the roof over neighboring houses. The loss by fire was $500.

RESCUED FROM A BURNING HOUSE

Families in a Harlem Apartment House Roused Just After Midnight.

Fire in a room on the second floor of the flat at 265 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, in the apartments of H. Morris, caused much excitement at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Morris and a friend went visiting Monday night, and did not return until after the fire was out.

Mrs. O. F. Esterhazy, who lives over the apartments of Morris, was awakened by the smoke, and with difficulty escaped, as did some of the other tenants. Mr. George Boswell, who lives on the top floor with his wife and daughter, got out on the roof. Mrs. Boswell was overcome and had to be lifted out through the scuttle. Frederick Mosher, with his family, also lives on the top floor. Mrs. Mosher held her daughter Madeline out of a window, and a fireman reached across from a window in No. 263 and took the child. Policemen Liebers and Evans assisted Mrs. Mosher and Mrs. Wilson, who lives with the Moshers, through the scuttle. The damage was $500. There was neither gasjet nor stove in the room where the fire started.

LEYLAND LINE'S NEW STEAMER.

The Canadian Has Accommodations for Passengers and Stalls for Cattle.

The single screw steamship Canadian, the latest addition to the fleet of the Leyland Line fleet, arrived in port yesterday from Newcastle. The new vessel was built at the Hepburn shipyards of R. & W. Hawthorne Leslie & Co. on the Tyne, and has a gross tonnage of 9,300. It is 550 feet long, 59 feet beam, and has a depth of 47 feet, and has triple expansion engines, capable of maintaining 5,500 horse power at sea.

In the upper works there are stalls for 320 cattle and horses. The vessel is also fitted with a large refrigerating plant for the carrying of fresh meat and dairy products. The Canadian is fitted with accommodations for 110 first-class passengers. The vessel will be used permanently in the Liverpool-New York service.

LEGAL FIGHT FOR A BODY

Funeral Stopped by the Serving of an Injunction.

George Everall's Three Children Trying to Prevent Their Stepmother Taking Charge of His Remains.

Are there any property rights in a human body?

The question will be finally decided in the courts of this State in an action which was started on Monday last in the Supreme Court of this county. The preliminary proceedings stopped the funeral services over the body of George Everall, who died on Nov. 30 last. While the clergyman was reading the services at the home of the deceased, 166 West Sixty-fifth Street, the injunction proceedings restraining a certain disposition of his body were being heard by Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court. Before the services were completed the injunction had been granted and served at the house. The services were at once stopped.

A modification of the injunction was granted yesterday by Justice Blanchard and by his permission the body of Mr Everall was deposited in the receiving vault at Woodlawn Cemetery, and it will remain there until the Court decides whether the second wife or the children by the first wife have a right to the body. The children have already announced their determination to carry the case to the highest courts in order to determine their rights, and as no legal decisions have as yet been handed down in this State on such a question, the outcome of the fight is being watched with considerable interest by lawyers.

George Everall was President of Everall Brothers, an incorporated company doing a tailoring business at 236 and 258 Fifth Avenue, as well as in various European cities. When he died his wife engaged an undertaker and arranged for the funeral services. She also purchased a lot at Woodlawn, in which the body was to be interred. Three children by Mr. Everall's first wife objected to this plan of their stepmother. There was another plot in Woodlawn which Mr. Everall had purchased, and in which his first wife was buried. On this plot he had erected a monument, and, according to the children, had always expressed a wish to be buried there. When they found out that the second wife had made other arrangements they protested, and finally carried the matter into the courts. Strenuous efforts were made to keep the whole affair secret, and the original injunction granted on Monday was not filed until yesterday. These papers showed that Harry J. Everall, Annie E. Archer, and Florence Mannigan asked for an injunction restraining Mrs. Katherine Everall from disposing of the body of their father.

In the affidavit filed by Harry J. Everall it was declared "that the defendant, in violation of the plaintiff's rights and the wishes and desires of the late George Everall, is threatening to destroy and remove the said remains to a place unknown to the plaintiffs and refuses to allow the plaintiffs to have the custody of the said remains and to bury them in accordance with the directions of the deceased."

Francis W. Aymar represented the children in the argument before Justice Blanchard, while James W. Osborne appeared for Mrs. Everall. The case came up late Monday afternoon, and in his argument Mr. Aymar declared that Mrs. Everall had threatened to have the body cremated and the ashes disposed of in such way that the children could not find them. Mr. Osborne filed no brief, but in a general way denied the allegations. However, the Justice granted the injunction, and there was a rush to the house to serve the papers before the body could be taken away. The restraining order was served in time, and the body remained in the apartments Monday night under guard.

Mr. Aymar came into court again yesterday and suggested the modification of the injunction so that the body could be placed in the receiving vault at Woodlawn pending further litigation. The Justice granted the new order, and the funeral services were continued at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The three children were present, but at no time did they speak to the widow. The children went to the cemetery to see that the court order was complied with.

None of those directly interested in the case will talk about the matter, yet it is understood that back of the fight over the body there is a question as to the disposal of the estate. The marriage of Mr. Everall to his second wife created somewhat of a sensation at the time. Mrs. Everall the second was much younger than her husband. She was Mrs. Katherine Hayden, the widow of William Hayden, manager of Stuart Robson. The wedding took place on Aug. 6, 1890, in Trinity Church, the only witness being Nellie McHenry, the actress. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Everall sailed for Europe on La Touraine. The three children opposed the marriage, and while they were friendly with their father on his return from abroad they would have nothing to do with his wife. In a business way the father and children were closely related, as Harry J. Everall was Vice President of the Tailoring Company, while the sons-in-law, Norman L. Archer and James A. Mannigan, were respectively Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Aymar when seen yesterday declined to discuss the case further than to say:

"Mr. Everall's children propose to see that his body is placed beside that of his first wife as he had repeatedly told them that that was what he desired. They will fight the case to the highest court. As yet there is no positive decision as to whom the dead body of a person belongs, and this case may settle that question."

"What is the value of Mr. Everall's estate?" Mr. Aymar was asked.

"I have nothing to say about that."

"Did he leave a will?"

"That can be answered later."

The widow was at her apartments last night, but she declined to see reporters.

It is generally understood that Mr. Everall left a very large estate, and that there may be a contest over it between the widow and the children.

MRS. A. D. GRAHAM DIVORCED.

Decree Granted in North Dakota to New Jersey Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 4.—After a long and bitter struggle in the courts of this State, Mrs. Anna D. Graham of New Jersey, wife of A. S. Graham, has at last secured a divorce. Her marriage to Dr. H. E. Allen, a prominent and wealthy physician of the East, did not take place as soon as the divorce was granted, as was originally intended, for the woman received a telegram saying her father was dying in New Jersey and asking her to come to his bedside. She left this afternoon, and will be married in the East later on.

Mrs. Graham came to North Dakota two years ago and endeavored to secure a divorce at Wahpeton. The petition was denied on the ground of non-residence, so she came to this city and began a new action which she subsequently dropped. Last Spring she renewed the suit, upon the appearance of Dr. Allen. Her father, a wealthy manufacturer of New Jersey, sent her large sums of money. She claimed her father had to pay debts of her husband amounting to thousands of dollars, and this was one of the main reasons she sought a divorce.

PACKING COMPANY LIQUIDATES.

Competition in Chicago Proves Too Great for the International.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Liquidation of the International Packing Company was ordered to-day at a meeting of the stockholders, and to-morrow Chairman John C. Hately will announce a committee of three to represent the shares in this process. The bondholders will name a similar committee of three to look after their interests, and a plan will be arranged, if possible, to discharge the first mortgage lien and leave something for the preference shares. Whether the common stock will get anything is doubtful, and the assets must be handled with great skill to satisfy prior liens.

The downfall of the company is said to have been caused by too close competition, in which the packing companies known as the "Big Three" were arrayed against the International.

The International Packing Company was organized in 1896 to acquire the old International Packing Company, T. E. Wells Company, Allerton Packing Company, J. C. Hatsly, Hately Brothers, and Jones & Stiles. It succeeded the British corporation known as the International Packing and Provision Company. The old preferred and common stock and the first mortgage bonds were exchanged for new stocks of two classes and debenture bonds.

Tiffany & Co.

Diamond and Precious Stone Jewelry

Grand Prix, Paris Exposition, 1900

Tiffany & Co. have been for many years the largest dealers in diamonds and precious stones in the United States, and their trade now exceeds that of any similar house in the world. Their connections in many different countries and their facilities for securing the choicest gems from first hands enable them to maintain the most comprehensive stock, and to offer patrons many other advantages not obtainable elsewhere. Their workshops are under the immediate management of the firm, and every piece of jewelry, before leaving the shop, must pass critical test and examination for assurance that it is worthy to bear the stamp of the house.

Tiffany & Co.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK.

JOHN A. CHANLER ESCAPES

Wealthy Patient Missing from Bloomingdale Asylum.

Has Been Gone for a Week and His Whereabouts Is Unknown—Not Violently Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 4.—John Armstrong Chanler, a cousin of Col. John Jacob Astor and divorced husband of Amelie Rives, the novelist, has escaped from the Bloomingdale Asylum here, and, although it is a week since he disappeared, Dr. Lyon, the Superintendent, this evening said that he had no knowledge as to his whereabouts, and was very anxious to find him. Mr. Chanler has been a patient at the asylum for the last three years. He is very wealthy, and has the utmost liberty enjoyed by any of the inmates of the institution, for his insanity was of a mild type.

He occupied a private ward in the Macy pavilion and kept his own horses and carriages near the asylum, having his own servant to attend to them. He had the freedom of the great estate which surrounds the asylum buildings and was allowed to go and come pretty much as he pleased. The last seen of him was when he walked out of the eastern gateway of the grounds a week ago to-day and strolled down the road leading to Mamaroneck. It was not for several hours thereafter that his absence was remarked. The police of this place were not even notified to look for him, as has been the case in other escapes from the asylum, and knew nothing of the matter until to-day, but Dr. Lyon said to-night that Mr. Chanler was not likely to do injury to himself or any one else. The principal manifestation of his derangement, he said, was undue suspicions of those about him.

"This is the first time he has done anything out of the way since he has been here," said Dr. Lyon. Asked if he expected a cure in the case, he said: "I thought he had great capacity for improvement."

Mr. Chanler's friends have attributed his mental troubles largely to his unhappy marriage with the authoress of "The Quick or the Dead?" The ceremony was performed June 14, 1888, and the union was unhappy from the very first, though prior to that time he had been a happy and ambitious man. She secured the divorce on the ground of incompatibility Oct. 9, 1895, and married Prince Troubetzkoy Feb. 18, 1896.

Since then she, too, has shown evidences of mental trouble, having fled from her home, to be found later wandering in the Virginia mountains.

Dr. Lyon said this evening that no reward had been offered for Mr. Chanler's return so far as he knew, although he had notified his friends in New York of his disappearance.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS MEET.

Forty-second Annual Session of American Society Is Largely Attended.

The forty-second annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was opened yesterday afternoon at the clubhouse of the society, at 12 West Thirty-first Street. The society has altogether 2,100 members, who are scattered all over the United States. Last night the clubrooms were crowded with over 300 members who had come from all parts of the country. The convention will last until Friday, and it is expected that a large delegation of members from the West will arrive in the city to-day.

President Charles H. Morgan opened the convention last night by reading a paper on the development of the rolling mill. He gave the history of the rolling mill in England and this country, and showed how it would have been impossible to build railroads across the continent if methods had not been discovered to make the manufacture of steel rails a less expensive process than it was fifty years ago. The great West had been developed by the railroads, he said, and the railroads were made possible by the development of the rolling mill.

The first part of the session of the society this morning will be devoted to a business meeting. The following papers will also be read: "Comparison of Rules for Calculating the Strength of Steam Boilers," by H. DeB. Parsons; "A Record of the Early Period of High-Speed Engineering," by Charles T. Porter; "Steam Engine of Maximum Simplicity and Highest Thermal Efficiency," by Robert H. Thurston.

This evening three more papers will be read. They will be "Notes on Centrifugal Plans for Cupolas and Forges," by William Sangster; "Power Plant of the Massachusetts General Hospital," by F. W. Dean; "The Construction of Contracts," by Reginald F. Bolton, and "An American Central Valve Engine," by E. T. Adams.

Republicans Sweep Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 4.—Dr. O. L. Jenkins, the Republican nominee for Mayor, was elected to-day over Col. Mason W. Tyler. Dr. Jenkins had a majority of 355. F. H. Smith, the Republican nominee for Collector, defeated A. T. Gallup, the Democratic nominee, by 900. The four Councilmen elected by wards are all Republicans. They are R. I. Toels, George P. Mellick, B. F. Cortell, and S. B. Randolph. The Democrats to-day ran their ticket under the caption of Commuters, and by a combination of dissatisfied Republicans, expected to carry the city. The election was a lively one, and a pretty full vote was cast.

Jacob Hoffman Improving.

Jacob Hoffman, the brewer, of 209 East Fifty-fifth Street, who is suffering from severe cuts on the head by being thrown from a carriage by a runaway team Monday on Riverside Drive, is not dangerously hurt. He passed a good day yesterday and is improving.

Chain Purses

We now have on sale our holiday stock of fine silver chain purses and chatelaine bags. This collection is one of the finest in America and comprises a number of patterns exhibited at the Paris Exposition.

The prices of silver chain purses range from $1.50 to $2.00 for small sizes, $3.00 to $4.00 for medium sizes, and $4.75 to $8.00 for large sizes. Many original patterns of jewelled purses from $10.00 to $45.00. Chatelaine bags range from $13.50 to $70.00. A rich assortment of jewelled designs at $38.50 to $125.00.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son
Jewellers
56 West 23d St.

5 cents

JUNIOR
OYSTER CRACKERS

An Oyster Cracker with a Taste to it

The "In-er-seal Patent Package" keeps them fresh until you eat them. Sold everywhere. Price 5 cts. a package.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

AT THE HOTELS.

EVERETT.—Col. J. E. Campbell, London.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts.

GILSEY.—Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, Washington.

GRAND.—Col. F. E. Nye, United States Army.

HOLLAND.—Victor Breen, Shanghai, China.

IMPERIAL.—Judge A. H. Mowatt, California; Col. George W. Kavanaugh, Cohoes.

VICTORIA.—M. W. Dick, M. P., Scotland; G. F. Murphy, ex-Mayor of Glasgow, Scotland; Major E. J. Lobdell, Marietta, Ohio; Judge August B. D'Ancona, Chicago.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister, Washington; J. Fritz, Bethlehem, Penn.; ex-Congressman George N. Southwick, Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Gross & Strauss Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, white goods, linings, gloves, and hosiery; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.
Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Liesner, silks, ribbons, and laces; Hotel Vendome.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, laces; E. M. Jennings, silks; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Knowles & Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. J. Gardner, notions, laces, furnishing goods, and jewelry; 83 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.
Schwarzenbach, J., Cumberland, Md.; clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Keet & Rountree Dry Goods Co., Springfield, Mass.; J. H. Rountree, dry goods; R. Placher, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
England Bros., Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, domestics, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. N. Seymour, gloves; D. R. McGonigal, silks; Hotel Navarre.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. S. Hunkins, notions and fancy goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
"Gusky's," Pittsburg, Penn.; N. C. Wells, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear, 9 East Fourth Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; H. A. Dutton, silks; A. L. Shaw, dry goods; 454 Broome Street.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, domestics and dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Gotheif, B. M., & Co., Norwich, Conn.; C. N. Hutzler, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Strauss, dry goods; S. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Beard, L., & Co., Topeka, Kan.; L. Beard, laces, white goods, and furnishing goods; A. L. Beard, notions, 355 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Washington, D. C.; R. W. Devereaux, silks; 467 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Malloy, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, furnishing goods; 46 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Dickinson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickinson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Cook, Smith & Feldher, Jackson, Mich.; H. L. Smith, dry goods; J. F. Eaton, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; J. J. Bair, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Burschskies, silks; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Guggenheimer, M., & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; O. Engledove, dry goods; 55 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, dry goods; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens and furnishing goods; A. Feldman, dry goods; 45 Mercer Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baer, boys' clothing; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.
Steppacher, Wm., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks and suits; 43 Le

POLITICS OUT OF REFORM

Rev. Robert L. Paddock Tells How to Remedy Existing Evil.

First Protect the Children—Other Speakers at the Social Reform Club Urge that the Crusade Begin with the Home.

"Existing Conditions in New York—What Are We Going to do About Them?" was the subject of discussion at last night's meeting of the Social Reform Club. The speakers were the Rev. Robert L. Paddock of the Pro-Cathedral, the Rev. F. J. C. Moran, the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, and Edward King.

"In the movement now going on," said Mr. Paddock, "we are not expecting absolute purity, and we want the public to know we are reasonable in our demands. Three things we propose to do: First, to protect the children, so that they will no longer be the agents of bad men and women, nor have to be thrown in with them; second, to see that these bad characters do not live in the same houses with respectable people, and, third, to insist, as we have a perfect right to do, that vice is not flaunted on the streets. We can only get what we want by the help of the united respectable forces of the city. Politics must be kept out of the question."

Mr. Bliss began by saying that he had no patience with those who said the reforming of this city depended on the reformation of the police. "I have just come back from Europe," he said, "and over there I found just as bad conditions in many cities where the police organization was far more perfect than it is here. We've got to go deeper than reforming the police if we expect to make this city of ours a good city. But the home is where we must strike to find the cause of the present vicious conditions. The bad home is responsible.

"When a young girl goes to her tenement home after working all day, where can she go for fresh air? She must have fresh air. Her home reeks with bad odors. She can't go to the parks or the country. The street is all that is left. Give the girls good homes, improve the tenements—then you will give vice a deadly blow."

Mr. Bliss told of the proposed federation of labor unions and social reform clubs, saying that there were already enough talking organizations in the city, and that he wanted one which would act.

The next speaker was Edward King, who said that all vice had its basis in commercialism. "The spirit of money-making," he continued, "is the leading spirit of the age. There is really little difference between these gambling houses that we talk about and the so-called reputable business men of the day. Even many of our marriages are based on commercialism. There's no denying it. The movement now in progress is going wrong because it has gotten into the hands of juggling politicians of all kinds. There is one kind of a politician worse than a Tammany politician, and of that kind is the man who is not fit to be a Tammanyite. The children can be protected if Tammany wishes them to be, but even that can't be done if Tammany doesn't wish it."

Dr. Moran compared the police with the clergy of the Middle Ages, declaring that the former, like the latter in olden times, are not amenable to civic courts, but to "four Commissioners who want to cover up all the defects of their department." He said that the police, though saying "It will soon be over" to themselves, had been more courteous to civilians of late, and that only within the last month could a visitor obtain considerate treatment at Police Headquarters.

WARNING FROM COL. GARDINER.

Astors, Kernochans, Stuyvesants, and Others Notified of Complaints Against Their Properties.

Notices to several well-known persons and representatives of estates were sent out yesterday by the District Attorney to the effect that affidavits had been made alleging the existence of illegal resorts upon property, the ownership of which the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, after investigation, states is vested in the persons addressed. Those to whom notifications were sent that if the conditions complained of were not remedied criminal action would be brought are as follows:

John Jacob Astor, premises, 279 Bowery; William Astor and wife, 286 Bowery; Malvina and Eugene Ketcltas and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, 52 Prince Street; the Peter Cooper estate, 327 Bowery; the rector and Trustees of St. Clement's Church, 710 West Third Street; the estate of Hamilton Fish, Jr., 141 East Seventeenth Street; the estate of Pierre Lorillard, 193 Bowery; James J. Kernochan, 186 Chrystie Street; Thomas Cuddwalader, 72 Allen Street; J. W. Smarindyck, 133 Bowery; John R. Stevens, 68 Rivington Street; Henry Hart, 81 Park Row; Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, 78 and 110 Third Avenue. All of these addresses were complained of by Superintendent McCullagh.

Of these representatives of the Kernochan, Lorillard, Ketceltas, and Stuyvesant estates have already denied through THE NEW YORK TIMES ownership of the premises named. The Stuyvesant estate owns the ground at the numbers stated, but not the buildings. Henry Hart has also denied owning the property 81 Park Row. The Rev. E. H. Van Winkle, rector of St. Clement's Church, indignantly denied that any disorderly resort exists at 110 West Third Street, which number is the church edifice itself.

Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly said yesterday that some of the representatives of the estates named had already assured the District Attorney of their willingness to get rid of undesirable tenants, who would have been evicted long since had the owners known of their character.

SALVATION ARMY HOME.

Place for Unfortunate Women Opened on the West Side.

An industrial home for unfortunate women was opened by the Salvation Army yesterday at 127 West Thirteenth Street, connecting with the army barracks on Fourteenth Street. Mrs. Russell Sage wrote that if the weather is favorable she will attend to-day the bazaar which is now being held at the headquarters, and would bring Miss Helen Gould with her.

The bazaar, which is now open, is for the aid of the children's home which the army is building in Colorado, and which is to be known as the Prairie Home. There was a large crowd present during the day, many of the visitors being officers of the army who are here to attend the annual council, to be held this week.

The home for unfortunate women is the second that the army has opened. In the latest one the women will be taught a variety of trades. Commander Booth-Tucker said yesterday that while the present vice crusade had not had anything to do with the opening of the home, he expected that as a result of it there would be increased applications for admission.

The Committee of Fifteen.

Charles Stewart Smith said yesterday that the Committee of Fifteen would not begin its labors until James C. Carter, who is in Boston, where a relative of his is ill, returns to this city.

Mr. Smith said he was much gratified to hear that the precinct presided over by Capt. Titus was being cleansed. "If the mere fact that this committee is in existence has such a salutary effect," he said, "what may we not have reason to hope for when we get down to work?"

ELOPERS NOT FORGIVEN.

Mrs. Leuner Has Husband of Her 14-Year-Old Daughter Arrested.

While her mother was worrying about her disappearance last night, Edith Leuner, fourteen years old, a tall, pretty girl, who disappeared on Saturday, walked into the house, at Westchester Avenue and White Plains Road, with Daniel Daggart, a motorman on the Union Railway line, who lives at 1,856 Boston Road.

They found Mrs. Leuner weeping. They told her she and Daggart were married Saturday by Father Talbut of St. Augustin's Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Franklin Avenue, and had come to be forgiven. The mother stopped weeping at once, and cried out:

"You go to your room!" Then, turning to Daggart: "As for you, Sir, I'll see you are cared for. I'll have you arrested."

Daggart tried to reason with her, but the mother compelled her daughter to go to her room, and then calling in a policeman had Daggart arrested. She charged him with abducting her daughter, and the policeman took him to the Wakefield Station House.

JACOB HESS DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Police Commissioner's Condition Causes Apprehension to His Friends.

Police Commissioner Jacob Hess lies dangerously ill at his home, 68 West Sixty-eighth Street. He is suffering from pneumonia and chronic nephritis. While he rallied somewhat yesterday and was slightly better at midnight, his friends are very apprehensive that the end is near.

"Jake" Hess, as he is familiarly known, has long been a prominent figure in the politics of New York City. His friends are legion, and few men are more popular. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, fifty-four years ago. He was brought to this country when an infant, and after securing a rudimentary education in the public schools secured a position in the Washington Market. He had barely attained his majority when he branched out in business for himself, and soon became one of the most successful butchers on the east side. He rapidly accumulated wealth and drifted into politics, and while a very young man he became the Republican leader of the old Twentieth District. Gov. Theodore Roosevelt was one of his protégés, and the Vice President-elect frequently referred to Mr. Hess as his "boss." He sent Mr. Roosevelt to the Assembly, and paved the way to his present prominence.

In 1875 Mr. Hess represented the Twentieth District of this county in the Assembly. The following year he was elected Alderman at Large, and left the office to assume the duties of Inspector of Schools by appointment of Mayor W. H. Wickham. This position he retained until 1879. Subsequently Mr. Hess received the nomination for Register against T. W. Loew, and while he was beaten by a few hundred votes on the face of the returns, it was generally conceded he had been counted out below Fourteenth Street. Mayor Edward Cooper appointed him a Commissioner of Charities and Correction, and although the youngest member of the board, he was made its President. He retired in May, 1885, and shortly thereafter was made a member of the Board of Electrical Control, a place he filled until the abolition of the office in 1898. When Thomas L. Hamilton was removed as Police Commissioner, Mayor Van Wyck selected Mr. Hess to succeed him. The Republican organization was somewhat disgruntled, especially when he consented to the removal of John McCullagh and the appointment of William S. Devery as Chief. Commissioner Hess frankly stated the reasons for his act when questioned by the Mazet Committee.

Mr. Hess has failed steadily in health since the death of his son, and only child, Seymour Griswold Hess, in 1897. Mr. Hess is prominently identified with the Masonic and other civic bodies.

Lieut. Hobson Not Out of Danger.

A number of friends sent flowers to the Presbyterian Hospital for Lieut. Hobson yesterday, but none was sent to his room, the physicians forbidding it. No one is allowed to see him. Many messages inquiring about his condition were also sent to the hospital during the day and evening. He seemed to rest last night, but is not out of danger.

Lieut. Commander Hall's Condition.

The condition of Lieut. Commander Reynold T. Hall of the Steam Engineering Department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, whose skull was fractured on Monday in the new machine shop being built in the yard, was still serious yesterday. The doctors at the hospital said yesterday that it could not be determined until to-day or to-morrow what were Lieut. Commander Hall's chances of recovery.

Actor Faversham a Little Worse.

At the office of Dr. Burke, who is attending William Faversham, the actor, it was said last night that Mr. Faversham was not quite as well and that he was not yet out of danger.

Justice Barrett's Condition.

Justice Barrett's pulse ran between 101 and 99 during the day yesterday, but he had improved last evening, and it was believed he would spend a comfortable night.

CANCER AND ITS TREATMENT.

Physicians Will Discuss the Matter in Chicago Next May.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Dr. Thomas Bassett Keyes, President of the American Psychological Medical and Surgical Society, sent out a call to-day for a "Congress on Cancer and Its Modern Treatment." The subject is to be taken up at the regular meeting in Chicago the first Tuesday in May, 1901. The following questions have been decided upon to be submitted for this discussion:

"What are the most successful methods of treatments? What are the values of antitoxins? What is the cause or the causes of cancer? Why is cancer on the increase? Classification of the varieties of cancer and the most important advances made in the study of their pathology."

The increasing number of deaths from cancer and its continual increase make the movement of great interest. Thirty-five thousand cases of cancer in New York alone are reported.

In addition to Dr. Keyes, Dr. Enoch Mather of Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Owen of New Bedford, Mass., and C. O. Sahler of Kingston, N. Y., sign the call.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and a party of his friends numbering thirteen occupied two boxes at last night's performance of "Mistress Nell."

Miss Annie Russell may, after she finishes with her present play, "A Royal Family," which will occur some time next year, have an opportunity of appearing in London in a play by Louis N. Parker.

Miss Mary Hampton, the leading actress of the American Theatre stock company, has fully recovered from her recent severe illness, and will appear in the part of the heroine in "Hands Across the Sea" next Monday.

Haddon Chambers, the English playwright, who is expected to reach New York on Saturday, will bring with him a new play, which is to be produced at the St. James Theatre, London, and which is also intended for Mr. John Drew.

Since Henry B. Sire secured control of the Casino he has been endeavoring to secure a competent man as business manager. The position will undoubtedly go to Edward Rosenbaum, who has been identified with interests of Mr. Sire before.

Manager Maurice Campbell, who has been selecting his company for a second organization to tour this country presenting "Mistress Nell," has contracted with Miss Grace Sherwood to play the title rôle, now being assumed by Henrietta Crosman.

Frederick G. Latham, the business manager for the Bernhardt-Coquelin tour in this country, has completed his arrangements so thoroughly for their appearances in America that yesterday he began the preliminary details for the appearance of the French actress and actor in London. The London engagement will begin on June 3 and continue for six weeks.

Miss Maude Odell, remembered as Miladi in James O'Neill's production "The Musketeers" and as Antoinette de Mauban in "The Prisoner of Zenda," resigned yesterday the position of leading woman with the Imperial Theatre stock company, St. Louis, where she has been since Sept. 23. She will make her début with the Castle Square Opera Company in Chicago on Dec. 24, when she will sing the leading contralto rôle in a revival of "Rob Roy."

The announcement is made by Novello, Ewer & Co. that they have decided to hold a musical festival at Balreuth again next Summer, when they will give seven performances of "Parsifal," two complete cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," and five performances of "Der Fliegende Hollaender." The performances will commence at 4 P. M. and terminate about 10 P. M., with intervals of an hour between each act.

Dinner Party on the St. Louis.

A dinner was given on board the American Line steamship St. Louis last night by Samuel Bettle, manager of the line, to the officers of the steamer and about fifty guests from this city. The dining saloon was handsomely decorated for the occasion with bunting and flowers. The St. Louis will sail to-day for Southampton.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

RIORDAN'S WAR ON DIVVER

Congressman Will Work to Depose the Second District's Leader.

Councilman Foley Has Joined in the Fight Which Will Be Decided at the Primaries.

Open war has been declared upon ex-Police Justice Patrick Divver, Tammany leader in the Second Assembly District, by Councilman Thomas F. Foley and Representative Daniel J. Riordan, who will fight Divver in the next primaries to depose him from the leadership. There has been trouble in the district ever since Riordan was refused a renomination for Congress by orders from Richard Croker and Thomas J. Creamer named. Foley and Riordan are said to hold Divver responsible for Riordan's retirement. Both have resigned from the Divver Association, of which Riordan had been President. Assemblyman James A. Rierdon, a stanch Divverite, was elected to succeed him.

"They took the hint which I gave them," said Mr. Divver last night, "and got out of the club. Both men were disloyal to the organization. That is all there is to the matter."

Creamer's followers declare that Riordan and Foley did not loyally support Creamer at the election. He won by only 173 votes over Richard Van Cott.

Councilman Foley was angry when asked yesterday about the trouble. He said: "So Divver says we were kicked out of the organization, does he? Well, he will be kicked out at the primaries next year. I will show Divver that he cannot lie about me and my friends in this district. I defy Divver or anybody else to prove that I have ever been disloyal. I worked hard for Creamer, and so did Riordan. I resigned from the Divver Club simply because I had made up my mind that the money I gave to its support would do more good if I distributed it among the poor and needy in the district."

Foley started a fight against Divver over a year ago for the leadership of the district, but withdrew at the instance of State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. It was understood at the time that Sullivan's action was inspired by Mr. Croker.

TO CONTEST CREAMER'S SEAT.

Richard Van Cott Applies for Court Order to Inspect Ballots.

Richard Van Cott, son of the Postmaster, has decided to contest the election in the Eighth Congressional District, in which he was defeated by Thomas J. Creamer by a small majority. Through his counsel, A. R. Conkling, Mr. Van Cott applied yesterday to Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court for an order to examine the void, contested, and blank ballots which are now held by the County Clerk. In the affidavit submitted by Mr. Van Cott he says that eleven ballots were not counted in the Fifth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District, when as a matter of fact they should have been counted for him, and he further declares that in other election districts there were many ballots thrown out which should have been counted.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts opposed the motion on the ground that Mr. Van Cott's affidavit was vague and made only on "information and belief." He said that Mr. Van Cott did not even specify that he was the defeated candidate, and further that an inspection of the ballots would not make any change in the result.

Justice Leventritt said that the question should be treated with the utmost liberality, as the candidates for election should be given every opportunity to ascertain the facts. "If the moving papers," said the Justice, "are so completely defective as is alleged, I shall of course deny this motion, but I shall do so with leave to renew the same upon proper affidavits."

The Justice then reserved his decision on the application, while Mr. Van Cott announced his intention to fight his case to the end.

ATTERBURY AGAIN ELECTED.

Only Four Votes Against Him in the Kings County Committee.

The ticket agreed upon at the conference held at the home of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff on Monday night was almost unanimously elected when the Republican General Committee of Kings County met last night in the Johnston Building to organize for the year. Those opposed to the re-election of Walter B. Atterbury as Chairman were able to muster but four votes.

Mr. Atterbury was renominated by John R. Farrer of the Twenty-third Ward. Bert Reiss, the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, nominated Col. Andrew D. Baird in a speech in which he attacked the administration of Atterbury as Chairman. Atterbury, he declared, had antagonized many good people in the party and was objectionable to the independent element. Mr. Atterbury received 127 votes to Col. Baird's 4 votes. The other officers elected were: Vice President—Adolph Kiendl; Secretary—Clarence Barrow; Assistant Secretary—Frank Gardiner; Treasurer—John Drescher, Jr.

McKeown for Minority Leader.

The Democratic leadership in the next State Assembly, it was said yesterday, would go to Assemblyman John McKeown of the Second District of Kings County. Mr. McKeown has served six terms in the Assembly, and it is believed that he will have Tammany's support in the caucus.

Official Canvass of Colorado's Vote.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 4.—The official canvass of the Presidential vote in Colorado was finished yesterday. Based on the highest vote received by the electors on each side, Bryan received 122,944 and McKinley 93,141, making Bryan's plurality 29,803.

CZAR ABLE TO SIT UP.

Yesterday's Bulletin Says His General Condition Is Very Good.

LIVADIA, European Russia, Dec. 4.—The physicians of the Czar issued the following bulletin to-day:

"The Czar passed the last twenty-four hours very satisfactorily. Yesterday evening his temperature was 100.6 and his pulse 80. This morning his temperature was 96.6; pulse, 65. His general condition is very good.

"His Majesty is now able to sit in an invalid chair at intervals during the day."

TRIED SUICIDE AT SAME TIME.

Lovers Quarrel, Separate, Take Acid, and Reach Same Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 4.—Anna Lambert, twenty-two years old, of 204 Dorcas Street, and William McGyerck, a teamster, had a sweethearts' quarrel last night, and this afternoon at 3 o'clock each took carbolic acid in separate parts of the city and reached the City Hospital at about the same time. Antidotes were applied, and it is likely that both will recover.

Miss Lambert says that McGyerck had promised to marry her and that he failed to keep his promise, and that she became so despondent that she wished to end her life. McGyerck got to brooding over the matter at the same moment, and with the same kind of poison attempted to take his life, as if each was mutually hypnotized by the other to commit the deed at the same time.

McGyerck swallowed the acid in front of a saloon at Twenty-third and Chestnut Streets, and then declared to his friends that he had killed himself. At the same moment Miss Lambert was pouring the fiery poison down her throat at a friend's home, 700 North Twelfth Street. After taking the dose she informed her friends that she would soon be dead. Both were sent to the hospital.

When the man was being treated in the main division of the hospital the physicians were working with the woman in another part of the building. Both state that they did not take the poison by prearrangement. They are glad they are alive, and to-night are sending messages of well wishes to each other by the nurses.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Western Presidents Meet in Quarterly Conference To-day.

The fourth quarterly conference of the Presidents of Western railroads will be held in the Equitable Building to-day. A large attendance is expected. There was considerable speculation among the representatives of the various roads yesterday as to whether or not the Great Northern and Northern Pacific would be represented at to-day's meeting. These roads held aloof from the last conference because they declared they were opposed to pools. President Jeffery, Chairman of the conference, said yesterday that he had not received any word from these roads as to whether they would attend or not.

At to-day's meetings the sub-committees which were appointed at the last conference in order to facilitate the maintenance of rates will make their first report. It is admitted they will not be able to report much success, as rates in the West, especially in the territory covered by the Kansas City committee, are by no means in good condition. It may become necessary, it was said yesterday, to adopt severe measures with the traffic managers and freight agents who are declared to be responsible for the continued demoralization of rates in that territory. The question of the interchange of passes for employes will also be taken up.

MORRIS AND ESSEX MORTGAGE.

Instrument Showing an Obligation of $35,000,000 Filed at Elizabeth.

A mortgage of $35,000,000 was filed yesterday by the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, which is a part of the Lackawanna system, in the office of the Clerk of Union County at Elizabeth, N. J. The mortgagee is the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of this city, and the mortgage is given to refund the present indebtedness of the company. Revenue stamps to the amount of $18,000 were attached.

The total bonded indebtedness now outstanding is $23,968,000. The difference between this amount and the amount of the new mortgage is to be used in part for improvements of the road. The present indebtedness bears 7 per cent. interest, while the new bonds will pay but 3½ per cent.

New Chicago and Alton Directors.

At a meeting in this city yesterday of the Board of Directors of the Chicago and Alton Railway, James P. Forgan of the First National Bank of Chicago and ex-Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri were elected members of the board. They succeeded Rudolph Brand and Bertram M. Winston of Chicago.

FIREMEN NOW ORGANIZED.

Elect Officers and Discuss the Question of Benefits.

There was a meeting of the New York Fire Department Benevolent Association last night at the headquarters of Hook and Ladder Company No. 20. It was the first regular meeting of the organization which firemen began to form three months ago in opposition to the Firemen's Benevolent Association, of which James D. Clifford is the President. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Chief of Battalion R. W. Callaghan was elected President, Lieut. John W. Walker Vice President, Capt. John King Financial Secretary, Lieut. Patrick J. Graham Recording Secretary, and Chief of Battalion George Farrell Treasurer.

They will serve one year.

Fireman O'Neill said that, in view of articles which had appeared recently in some of the newspapers criticising the Fire Department:

"The assertions made have been without the slightest foundation in fact. It is a matter of record that at the present time and during the past few months there have been less transfers and fewer trials than in any other similar period in the history of the Fire Department. It is a matter of record also that the present administration of the Fire Department has granted to the firemen more time for meals and vacations than the firemen have ever enjoyed before."

A motion was passed providing for the appointment of a committee to wait on the newspapers in question, and lay the facts of the case before them.

Secretary Graham announced that on the 1st of January the amount of benefit on the death of a member would be increased from $300 to $500.

At this point Fireman McNamara of Engine Company No. 3 asked the privilege of the floor to make a suggestion. He said: "Would it not be better to give the men one day a week off and three hours a day out of the twenty-four for meals, and thus prevent the newspapers criticising the Fire Department? I would sooner have one day off a week now than $500 after I'm dead."

The Secretary announced that at this meeting 113 members from Brooklyn had filed their applications and had been admitted to membership. The total membership is now 1,250.

HAS HIS WIFE ENJOINED.

Chicagoan Says She Means to Take Furniture and Marry Another Man.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—An injunction restraining his wife from selling their household property or converting to her own use any of his money has been granted to Warren E. Clasen. The complainant says that his wife showed him a paper purporting to be a license for marriage with another man, and announced her intention to have a second husband. He thinks such an act sufficient cause for divorce, and the injunction is secured as an adjunct to the divorce which is asked in the bill.

No objections are offered against Mrs. Clasen marrying a second time, but the only act which the husband asks the court to prevent is her taking the money and household furniture. The bill states that Warren E. Clasen has been led to believe that Ernest V. Hall on Nov. 19, 1900, took out a license to marry the woman who is now his wife. She is alleged to have said that she had purchased $10,000 worth of furniture with which to start housekeeping with Hall.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:10 A. M.—265 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Marion Morris; damage, $500.

1:40 A. M.—20 Market Street; Meyer Schein; damage, $500.

2:15 A. M.—226 East Forty-second Street; Pyrog Rayuer Wood Company; damage, $4,000.

9:15 A. M.—28 Forsyth Street; Hyman J. Larsenn; damage, $50.

9:30 A. M.—300 Broome Street; Charles Dantelsky; damage, $500.

4:40 P. M.—670 Third Avenue; William Kalmer; damage, $100.

6:35 P. M.—28 West Street; Francis N. Billings; damage, $300.

8:15 P. M.—1,403 Second Avenue; Thomas Greenbaum; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NAUGAUTUCK, Conn., Dec. 4.—One of the oldest landmarks in this town, the Naugautuck Hotel, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. There were about thirty guests sleeping in the hotel at the time the fire started, but all escaped safely. The loss is estimated at about $5,000.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

First Games in Local Championship Between Harlem League and American National League.

The first bowling games in the local championship series were rolled last night on Thrum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys, between two picked teams from the Harlem League and the American National League, representing, respectively, the upper and the lower east side clubs. The lower east siders won two of the three matches, thus scoring two points to the upper east siders' one.

The best work for the Harlem League was done by McDonald of the Morris Club, who rolled 258, the highest individual score of the season on the alleys, in the third game. The Harlem League total of 992 in this game is the highest team score of the season on the Harlem Palace alleys. Honors were more evenly divided on the American National team, Koster and Foege scoring over 200.

A return series of three more games will be bowled on the Germania alleys, the home of the American National League, on next Monday evening, and on the combined results of the six matches will be decided not only the east sides championship, but the selection of the team to meet a representative west side team in a final contest for the local championship. The scores:

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Name.	First Game. Pins.	S. Sp.	Second Game. Pins.	S. Sp.	Third Game. Pins.	S. Sp.
Linden	156	2 5	166	1 7	170	2 6
La Forest	187	3 6	146	1 5	181	3 6
McDonald	191	5 3	181	3 6	286	8 2
Lockwood	185	4 5	171	2 6	170	2 6
D. Shiman	177	3 5	195	4 5	213	5 5
Total	896	17 24	859	11 29	992	20 25

AMERICAN NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Name.	First Game. P.	S. S.	Second Game. P.	S. S.	Third Game. P.	S. S.
Buchholz	195	4 6	171	3 5	156	1 6
Koster	179	2 7	205	5 4	171	0 9
Rothermel	192	3 6	167	3 5	192	3 6
Foege	215	6 3	177	1 8	184	3 6
Lehrbach	196	5 3	196	3 7	171	4 3
Total	976	20 25	916	15 29	874	11 30

The Roseville Athletic Association of Newark, N. J., won two of its three matches with the Berkeley bowlers in the National League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

ROSEVILLE A. A. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	BERKELEY B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Pierson	188	180	157	Dennis	212	220	198
Van Ness	177	164	192	Maines	174	192	164
Wood	156	206	150	Pierson	167	191	214
Diederich	191	187	173	Coughlan	161	189	189
Meyer	213	195	183	Weingarth	206	190	188
Total	925	942	855	Total	920	905	952

In the Bank Clerks' League tournament on Reid's alleys last night the Ladenberg, Thalman & Co. and Kountze Brothers' teams divided the honors, each winning two games. The American Exchange National Bank and Mercantile National Bank teams each won one game and lost one, and the J. P. Morgan & Co. and Mount Morris Bank fives each lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—J. P. Morgan & Co.—Hamilton, 154; Whitney, 118; McNicol, 152; Smith, 124; Stokes, 139. Total, 687.

American Exchange National Bank—Jarvis 173; Fraser, 218; Lee, 120; Ferdon, 155; Kennedy, 157. Total, 823.

SECOND GAME.—J. P. Morgan & Co.—Hamilton, 105; Whitney, 119; McNicol, 138; Smith, 115; Stokes, 129. Total, 606.

Kountze Brothers—Farrington, 133; Nelson, 127; Loomis, 144; McCabe, 151; Schmitt, 168. Total, 723.

THIRD GAME.—American Exchange National Bank—Jarvis, 124; Fraser, 144; Lee, 148; Ferdon, 144; Kennedy, 137. Total, 697.

Kountze Brothers—Farrington, 151; Nelson, 140; Loomis, 127; McCabe, 133; Schmitt, 161. Total, 712.

FOURTH GAME.—Mercantile National Bank—Coe, 135; Skillman, 105; Wells, 127; Kempe, 123; Grant, 114. Total, 606.

Ladenberg, Thalmann & Co.—Sacken, 149; Watson, 153; Denman, 148; Smith, 150; Hill, 168. Total, 768.

FIFTH GAME.—Mount. Morris Bank—C. H. McKeever, 156; Duffy, 168; Benedict, 115; Timpson, 147; Gross, 165. Total, 751.

Mercantile National Bank—Coe, 176; Skillman, 133; Wells, 139; Kempe, 124; Grant, 222. Total, 794.

SIXTH GAME.—Ladenberg, Thalmann & Co.—Sacken, 184; Watson, 153; Denman, 116; Smith, 152; Hill, 154. Total, 759.

Mount Morris Bank—C. H. McKeever, 179; Duffy, 142; Benedict, 131; Timpson, 146; Gross, 124. Total, 722.

East New York York Council won two more games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League tournament last night, defeating Commonwealth and De Forest Councils. De Forest beat Commonwealth. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 152; W. Moore, 169; G. Moore, 144; W. Cordes, 185; C. Kiefer, 187. Total, 830.

De Forest Council—Arps, 197; Walters, 150; Meyer, 177; Schwartze, 164; Maass, 124. Total, 818.

SECOND GAME.—Commonwealth Council—Stoner, 203; Mulhausen, 128; Folk, 122; McDermott, 138; Brown, 120. Total, 711.

De Forest Council—Arps, 183; Walters, 170; Meyer, 174; Schwartze, 121; Maass, 186. Total, 834.

THIRD GAME.—Commonwealth Council—Stoner, 157; Mulhausen, 200; Folk, 145; McDermott, 152; Brown, 158. Total, 812.

East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 158; W. Moore, 144; G. Moore, 212; W. Cordes, 164; C. Kiefer, 182. Total, 860.

The Germania five won two matches in the American National tournament on Thum's Germania alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Stoff, 166; Howell, 201; Potts, 172; Schmidt, 172; Williamson, 123. Total, 844.

Golden Rod Bowling Club—Sherwood, 154; Schill, 194; Lang, 145; Eck, 177; Schroeder, 193. Total, 863.

SECOND GAME.—Germania—Nolte, 182; Shaw, 167; Wood, 136; Hayes, 177; C. Sauer, 199. Total, 861.

Empire Bowling Club—Stoff, 119; Howell, 162; Potts, 172; Schmidt, 190; Williamson, 187. Total, 830.

THIRD GAME.—Golden Rod Bowling Club—Dormagen, 188; Sherwood, 149; Schill, 170; Arnold, 168; Eck, 171. Total, 834.

Germania Bowling Club—Nolte, 161; Shaw, 137; Wood, 173; Hayes, 191; C. Sauer, 186. Total, 844.

The Orient Wheelmen outrolled the Logan and the Mutual Wheelmen in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Orient Wheelmen—Creamer, 218; Alpers, 147; Mullins, 187; Smith, 179; Meht, 202. Total, 933.

Mutual Wheelmen—Gifford, 210; Lux, 129; Block, 148; Holman, 129; Robinson, 150. Total, 766.

SECOND GAME.—Mutual Wheelmen—Gifford, 200; Leyser, 175; Block, 175; Holman, 167; Robinson, 161. Total, 898.

Logan Wheelmen—Egelhoff, 168; McKeag, 172; Bent, 139; Hooper, 155; Weinthal, 180. Total, 814.

THIRD GAME.—Orient Wheelmen—Creamer, 194; Alpers, 143; Mullins, 235; Smith, 165; Meht, 204. Total, 941.

Logan Wheelmen—Egelhoff, 194; McKeag, 149; Bent, 124; Hooper, 141; Weinthal, 154. Total, 762.

The Corinthian team won two matches in the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia alleys last night, thereby regaining their lead in the tournament. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—S. Walter, 155; Clinch, 173; Zollinger, 158; Smith, 156; Schaeffer, 183. Total, 825.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detleff, 175; Cook, 142; Crum, 124; Kitchelt, 187; Cantrell, 171. Total, 799.

SECOND GAME.—Dolando Bowling Club—Kirby, 199; Schlusing, 184; Cordes, 168; Roeschlau, 165; Dohn, 216. Total, 932.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detleff, 149; Cook, 166; Crum, 148; Kitchelt, 159; Cantrell, 187. Total, 809.

THIRD GAME.—Dolando Bowling Club—Kirby, 162; Schlusing, 194; Cordes, 177; Roeschlau, 128; Dohn, 169. Total, 830.

Corinthian Bowling Club—S. Walter, 194; Clinch, 169; Zollinger, 155; Smith, 183; Schaeffer, 165. Total, 866.

Kings County Democratic Committee.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings County met in the Thomas Jefferson Building last night and organized for the year. The following officers were re-elected: President—James Moffett; First Vice President—James D. Bell; Second Vice President—James Lennon; Secretary—Frank J. O'Reilly; Corresponding Secretary—Michael J. Cummings; Treasurer—Arthur C. Salmon; Sergeant at Arms—Frederick Rummell. The resignation of Otto Kempner as a member of the committee from the Twentieth Assembly District was accepted.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:08	Sun sets...4:33	Moon sets...6:08

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:15	Gov. Isl'd...6:46	H. Gate...8:35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:47	Gov. Isl'd...7:11	H. Gate...9:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Capri, Brazil, &c.	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Columbia, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Olbers, Northern Brazil, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Segurança, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

THURSDAY, DEC. 6.

Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle (ordinary mail and specially addressed registered mail,) close here daily up to Dec. 14 at 6:30 P. M. for dispatch per steamship Izumi Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 7 up to Dec. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. (supplementary mails,

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

The CHICKERING And Other Pianos

The holiday gift must be above reproach. Whatever the article selected, one wishes it to be the best of its kind—so pre-eminent in its class that the recipient will know that nothing of higher merit or artistic quality could have been chosen.

In Pianos this Means CHICKERING

For three-quarters of a century the Chickering pianofortes have been the aristocracy of the piano world. Each year their artistic quality has grown. Never entering the field of price-competition; but constantly working for the perfection of harmony, and musical excellence—always far in the front in producing instruments through which can be interpreted the soul of the composer's melody, and the power and fullness that he has dreamed. No other piano has ever won such universal plaudits from the masters of music and song as *The Chickering.* And to-day it stands at its fullest, ripest attainment of perfection. There is nothing beyond in present piano accomplishment.

But the late Wanamaker-Chickering alliance in New York has facilitated its wider distribution by coupling the best selling methods with this, the world's best piano.

We have now on show and for trial in our Piano Rooms sixteen models of the Chickering Pianos from which to choose. Then we can have the case of any sort finished in any style you wish, to harmonize with other furnishings, if so desired.

We show besides, the Vose, Krell, Haines, Royal and Crown—each with a peculiar excellence in the grade it represents. Fifty-nine distinctly different Pianos, side by side for comparison,—a variety such as is unknown in any other store anywhere. It makes comparison more positive and the selection more satisfying.

Piano store, Fifth floor.

Two SHOE STORES

Give Notice New Bargains Await You

The new concerns men and women, boys and girls, and babies. All of the many exceptionally attractive offerings cannot be enumerated here. Word of a few of those for the adults will suffice to show about the savings possible on purchases made now in either of the two bargain stores.

The Men's Under-Priced Shoe Store is across the street from this building, corner Fourth avenue and Ninth street. Among other notably good values there are the following:

$1.50, instead of $2.50—
Men's satin calf lace shoes; double soles; some with calf lining; 2 toe shapes; nearly all sizes in this lot.

$1.90, instead of $3—
Men's box calf, patent leather, kid; in tan and black; all have good toe shapes; heavy soles; many samples in the lot; sizes 6½, 7 and 7½.

$2.85, from $4 and $5—
Patent leather and enamel; button and lace; box calf and wax calf; these are this fall's goods, and you save nearly half on these. Many are from our regular stock.

The bargain shoes for women and children are in the basement, just under the main shoe store. Here are some specimen values from there:

At $1, from $2—
Over 1,000 pairs of women's black kidskin buttoned and laced shoes; "tipped" round toes; good heavy soles; mostly in broad widths.

At $1.80, value $3 and More—
—1,200 pairs of women's black kidskin buttoned and laced shoes; patent leather and kid tips; full English toes; some flexible soles; others stitched; some patent leathers in the lot.

At $2.30, value $3.50—
Women's fine grained kidskin shoes in several fine up-to-date lasts; easy and flexible; selected from our regular stocks; somewhat broken in sizes. Also the famous "Jenness Miller" shoe. Your size is here in one good style or another.

$1.50 Slippers at $1—
They are felt Romeo slippers with leather soles and heels; fur trimmed; red, brown and black.

Babies' White DRESSES

Many styles of cute little dresses for little ones of 6 months and up to 4 years. The Mother Hubbard styles are prominent in the gathering. Some also with the long waist. All attractively trimmed—new ideas in plaiting and ruffling and hemstitching and so on.

$1.25—Of lawn; guimpe dresses; made with waist; square neck, finished with deep ruffle with three hemstitched plaits; 2 to 4 years.

$1.75—Nainsook; Mother Hubbard; square yoke of fine plaits, finished with embroidery insertion and 6 points of nainsook; feather stitched and trimmed with lace; 6 months to 3 years.

$3.75—Nainsook; yoke of very fine embroidery and lace insertion; ruffles over shoulder, edged with lace; ruffle on skirt and 3 clusters of plaits; 6 months to 3 years.

$6.75—Very long waist; fine plaits to form yoke; bretelles of fine lace insertion; trimmed with ruffle, edged with lace; skirt trimmed with lace edged ruffle and 2 lace rows of insertion and cluster of plaits.

Various other styles up to $50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Flannelette Room GOWNS

A new lot in Kimono style, some in prettily striped flannelette, with border in solid color. Others in solid colors with effective borders of plaid. Very good quality of flannelette, carefully, neatly put together. These are very cozy negligee gowns, and the cost is but little. $1.50 and $1.75 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Striking Reductions in *Lace Curtains*

Here's an exceptional opportunity for the provident housekeeper. It's time for these lace curtains to go—no fault of theirs that they haven't gone before this, for they are new, fresh, hand-made Arabian and Renaissance curtains, strictly this season's goods and patterns, and to-day reduced, for the first time, by about a quarter of their yesterday's values.

Arabian Curtains—

$26, from $35.00 a pair
$28, from $37.50 a pair
$34, from $45 a pair
$37.50, from $50 a pair
$42, from $58 a pair
$45, from $60 a pair
$60, from $80 a pair
$62, from $82.50 a pair
$70, from $90 a pair
$93, from $125 a pair

Renaissance Lace Curtains—

$18, from $25 a pair
$20, from $27.50 a pair
$22, from $29 a pair
$26, from $35 a pair
$28, from $37.50 a pair
$30, from $38 a pair
$32, from $42 a pair
$43, from $55 a pair
$75, from $95 a pair.

Third floor.

Men's $1 *Scarfs* at 50c

About a thousand Imperial Scarfs that the maker wanted to sell in a hurry. Made of beautiful silks, in most correct shape. Will make excellent Christmas gifts and cost just half their value. 50c each.

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Masterpieces of AMERICAN ART

Only $1 to Pay Before Christmas

Here is a Portfolio of Reproductions of the Masterpieces of twenty-five noted American painters—twenty-three fine photogravures and two genuine water colors signed by original artists. One Dollar down, and three dollars a month, buys the entire portfolio.

You can pick out a half-dozen for Christmas gifts; save a half dozen more for wedding gifts as the occasions come, and still have a large collection for your own home.

Each one will make a gift of most refined character. All represent high artistic accomplishment, and the subjects are all copyrighted so that they can never become common. The two water colors are really worth the entire price you pay. Then you have twenty-three beautiful photogravures of the highest character besides.

The entire cost does not represent half the value of the collection; yet one dollar is all you need pay before Christmas, and easy monthly payments of three dollars, afterwards.

It is a rare opportunity to possess and become familiar with the splendid work now being done by American artists.

Come to the store, if possible; if you cannot come, write to us, sending usual business references, and the portfolio will be sent for your examination and approval.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Women's Handkerchiefs

At the Lowest Prices We *Ever Knew*

Fresh, immaculate, perfect goods, in this country less than a week. Our linen man happened around just as a change in a firm necessitated the closing out of certain stocks. He seems to be always happening around when there's something particularly good to be snapped up. Says this is the best bargain in twenty years.

The lot comprises various new styles of lace-trimmed and neatly embroidered handkerchiefs, of pure linen. Kinds that sell regularly at 25c to 75c each. Choosing begins at 8 o'clock this morning

at 12c½, 15c and 25c

About 4,000 are to be distributed at this price. The earlier you call the better bargain.

Broadway.

MOHAIR WAISTS

At Less Than *Half Prices*

We could just as well sell these at the prices waists like these bring regularly. But it's not according to rule—our rule. The man that owned these named a small figure for a large lot. The waists were up to our high standard, and we took them. Now we want you to share in the windfall. All that you pay in addition to the cost to us is a fair commission for keeping store.

There are six styles: All with full fronts and fitted backs; with small plaits and hemstitching between; corded in clusters; corded in fancy designs; box plaited, neck to waist; and braid trimmed. All of mohair of excellent grade. All sizes in the lot—not in each style. Values $2.25 to $3.75.

Prices, $1 and $1.50

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Wanamaker CALENDARS

A Collection Unmatched in Variety and Unapproached in Price

We go direct to the best makers of these art goods in Europe and America, and order such vast quantities as reduce the price to a small fraction of what equal goods cost by the ordinary way. It also brings unexcelled assortment from which to choose. Take the following thirty-eight as examples. They are exact reproductions of water colors, by some of the best artists—Humphreys, Brundage, Moran, Hirschberg. They are lithographed on fine card board. Our prices are 10c to 40c. The usual prices are 25c to $1.25. Numerous other sorts besides those mentioned below, ranging from 2c to $6.

At 10c—by mail 12c—6-piece Fans, 6¼ x 11 inches—
The Poets—6 poets' portraits. The Children's Year—6 lovely children's faces.

At 12c—by mail 14c—4-leaf Calendars, 3½ x 9 inches.
The Year in Roses. The Flower Cycle

At 15c—by mail 17c—Songs of Praise; 4 slats.
The Charming; Bright Eyes—7-piece fans; 8½ x 15 in.

At 18c—by mail 20c—4-slat Calendars—
Golden Hours, Forget-Me-Nots, The Darlings, Sweethearts, Daisy Link

At 20c—by mail 22c to 25c—
The Queen of Roses—7-piece fan
Play Time—4 leaves
Flowerets of the Year—4 leaves
The Beauties—2 slats
The Heartease—7-piece fan
Summer Holidays—4 leaves
Good Cheer—4 slats

At 25c—by mail 29c—4-leaf Calendars—
Mother's Darlings, American Buds, Household Pets, Luscious Fruit, Colonial Maids, The Season's Children, A Garden Poem, Best Friends

At 30c—by mail 35c—
Gathered Roses—4 leaves; 10 x 14 in.; 4 handsome groups of roses.
The Poet's Calendar—6 leaves; 7½ x 12 in.; poets and homes.

At 35c—by mail 40c and 41c—4-leaf Calendars; 11 x 15 in.—
Ye Olden Time, A Coming Treat, When the Heart Is Young, Love's the Game, Blossoms Sweet, The Season's Best

At 40c—by mail 47c—
The American Girl—4 leaves; 12 x 18; 4 reproductions of exquisitely drawn American girls, from original paintings by Leon Moran, the four seasons; ragged edges; tied with silk loops, in full colors and gold.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Women's *Newmarkets*

In the New Light Weight

The ordinary Newmarket is intended for blizzards and the roughest weather; the models we tell of to-day are made for superb style, and can be worn with comfort at any time. Made of handsome fabrics, in a light weight that is plenty warm, but not at all burdensome. They are beautifully tailored—some with Raglan sleeves. This word of three:

$23.50—Raglan Newmarket, semi-fitting and tight-fitting backs; of tan or Oxford covert, or double-faced cheviot; fly front; velvet collar, side pockets, turnover cuffs, and shoulders lined with satin.

$25—Raglan coat, full length; of heavy tan covert; collar and turnover cuffs of velvet; fly front; strapped seams, and shoulders lined with satin.

$28—Full-length coat, semi-fitting back; of double-faced dark Oxford cheviot; strapped seams; inlaid velvet cuffs and velvet collar; fly front; shoulders and seams neatly finished with satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Handsome Coats

Reduced *in Price*

Just when the season for these full-length coats is beginning in earnest, comes this opportunity for you to purchase some beautiful wraps for street, opera or evening wear at two-thirds to three-quarters of their former prices.

There is ample choice among them—they are all of the best and latest styles and colorings; some trimmed with braid, some with stitching and strapping, others with fur. There are two groups—

Coats now $50 that were $75 to $84
Coats now $75 that were $100 to $105

More about two of them—

At $50, from $80—Full-length coat of tan kersey, Empire style, handsomely finished with stitched straps, beaver collar, Paquin sleeves.

At $75, from $105—Full-length coat, l'Aiglon effect, of dark blue kersey; sash, cuffs and revers of gold-and-black mesh; trimmed with gold-and-black braid and large gold buttons; lined with gray satin. An extremely striking coat.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Half Dozen Splendid Offerings of SILKS *Under-price*

Rain or shine should make no difference to the rapid selling of these silks to-day. The little prices will make such a stir as is seldom seen in the Silk Store. They will aid Christmas plans for gifts, for one's own dress, and for fancy work. This is the roll of bargains:

Offering Number One—
All-silk Mousseline de Soie, 48 in. wide, in 8 evening shades, **25c** yd.

Offering Number Two—
$1.75 White Panne Velvets with dotted stripes of blue; also $1.50 black panne velvet, printed with clover leaves, in colors. Either at **75c** a yard.

Offering Number Three—
Rich White Panne Velvets, printed with broken coral tips of blue on white; formerly $4, now **$1.25** a yard.

Offering Number Four—
$3.25 Ivory White Panne Velvets, dotted black; also $3.50 Chameleon panne velvets in greens and pinks. All at **$1.50** a yard.

Offering Number Five—
Rich Black Panne Velvets, with borders, in Roman plaids; formerly $7, now **$2** a yard.

Offering Number Six—
Richly Embroidered Waist Patterns in boxes, more than half made up; in sizes suited to bust measure of 36 to 40 inches. Some are embroidered with white, some with black-and-white on navy blue, brown, Royal blue, green, gray, tan, reseda, old rose and lavender. Were $6 and $7.50 formerly; to-day choose for **$2.50** each.

Rotunda.

Overcoat Excellence

More of the $15 RAGLANS

We have another supply of these popular overcoats. That is, for a short time only. We don't have to urge them to go—on the contrary, we find it extremely hard to keep any here for you. One reason is the extreme comfort they provide for their wearers.

Another is, that in style, material and construction they would justify you in paying us $20 each for them, while we only ask you $15.

A few days ago a visitor in the Clothing Store was overheard to remark: "Wonder if Wanamaker clothes *all* the men in New York?" No, of course not; a constantly increasing proportion of them.

There are other Raglan Overcoats for you to look at, up to $40.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

CLOTHING For *Young Men*

This should particularly interest every boy who has progressed into long trousers—and that boy's parents. Our Clothing Store devotes a good deal of thought and care to keeping in closest touch with the wishes and tastes of these young men of 15 to 19. And we have succeeded in gaining and holding the confidence of a great many of them. For we give the clothes we make for them a style and character as distinctive as it is excellent.

Judge us, for instance, by the broad choosing offered in the military sack coat suits—so warmly endorsed this year by fashionable custom tailors. They are here in newest fabrics—the popular striped cheviots, in flannel effect, in Oxford mixtures and blue and black cheviots; and at prices, for extremely stylish suits, of $10, $12 and $15.

Then we have just received a Raglan overcoat for sizes 15 to 19 years, of Oxford mixed frieze; extra long—50 inches—and very full and loose. An unusually stylish coat, at $18.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's $18 to $25 LOUNGING ROBES at $10

Just thirty of these superb Christmas presents for a man friend. A fortunate purchase—rare indeed just before the holidays. Hardly two alike, making wide variety to meet all tastes. Choose to-day for $10. But be prompt—rain or shine.

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Jules Monard WATCHES

Jules Monard makes the finest watches in the world. We knew *that* long before the Paris Exposition awarded his watches the *Grand Prix.* His watches did not win because of beauty or show—simply on their perfect adjustments, their accuracy—the long and painstaking care with which each watch is worked over until the balance wheel and hair-spring are adjusted to meet all conditions and positions without affecting their movements. Jules Monard personally attends to the last final adjustment of every watch that bears his name. And that's the secret of the excellence that has no equal in the world.

Made in the handsome thin models, so convenient to carry—all in 18k. gold cases:

Men's Watches, $100 and $125. Women's Watches, $75 to $140

A splendid variety of other Watches, to meet every holiday wish in style and price:

The Wanamaker Watch for men, made in Geneva; 14k. gold open-face case, $50. In 18k. gold case, $60.
Repeating watches in 14k. gold cases, $62 to $340.
Men's 14k. gold watches, Waltham or Elgin movements, $22 to $65.
Men's 14k. gold-filled watches, Waltham or Elgin movements, $15 to $22.50.
Men's nickel watches, $1.75 to $5.50.
Men's silver watches, Waltham or Elgin movements, $10.
Boys' nickel watches, $3.50.
Women's 14k. gold watches, Waltham or Elgin movements, $18.75 to $88.
Women's 14k. gold-filled watches, Waltham or Elgin movements, $12.75 to $15.25.
Women's silver watches, $4.75 to $10.50.
Women's enameled gold chatelaine watches, $14 to $75.

Broadway and Tenth street.

MORRIS CHAIRS

And Other Easy Chairs

The Morris Chair brings more luxurious comfort into the home than any other furniture the money can buy. There is the same adjustable ease in the chair at $3 as in the sumptuously upholstered chair at $65. We have a splendid variety—assortment is at its best now. We will make delivery whenever wanted. A word of prices:

At $4—Quartered oak frame in golden oak finish, or in imitation mahogany; shaped arms and legs; fancy spindles; spring seat; well built and finished.
At $5—Imitation mahogany; shaped arms; shaped front legs; heavy turned spindles; spring seat, highly polished.
At $6—Quartered oak frame in golden oak finish; shaped arms with carved ends; turned spindles; carved legs; spring seat; highly polished.
At $7—Quartered oak frame in golden oak finish; shaped arms; heavy turned posts under arms; ornamental spindles; spring seat; highly polished.
At $8—Quartered oak frame in golden oak finish; shaped arms, with square spindles; carved legs; panel below seat carved; spring seat.

Prices named are for chair frames only; cushions are priced separately. Ours are made all of hair of various grades, with wide borders; tufted and reversible. We carry a large assortment, but we will make to order cushions of any sort. Prices are as follows:

Fancy velours, $4, $5, $6, $7 and $10; tapestry, $12; moquette, $15; imitation leather, $9.50.

Easy chairs we show in about thirty styles, and these styles comprise iron and wood frame Turkish chairs, oak and mahogany frame arm chairs in many sizes and coverings. We believe almost everyone can be suited from our stock, but we will make to order an easy chair of any kind and in any material. Some prices:

Leather arm and Turkish chairs at $18.50, $23, $25, $27, $35, $36, $38, $40, $42, $46, $50, $55, $60 and $100.
Arm chairs in velour at $40, $45, $52, $53, $55, $58, $60 and $70.
Arm chairs in tapestry at $28 and $42.
Turkish chairs in tapestry at $36 and $40.

Fourth floor.

Fascinating TOYS

Of Practical Utility

We have told you about the marvelous Toy Store across Ninth Street, and its dazzling array of toys—the myriads of dolls of all ages, sizes and complexions, the soldiers, rocking horses, animals, steam-cars, mechanical toys, puzzles, games, and all the rest of it. Yet, at the best, the description falls hopelessly short of the bewildering reality. So to-day we'll limit ourselves to a word about those practical, "really-truly" household toys that are, in fact, miniatures of the things grown-up people use, and which help to bring out and develop the latent motherly and housekeeping instincts in the little women. This large group includes implements for washing, ironing, cooking, sewing, sweeping, and a complete assortment of children's furniture and table appointments.

Sewing-Machines that will sew, $1.50 and $5; Ice-Cream Freezers that will freeze one pint of cream, $1.25; Carpet Sweepers, 25c to $1; Refrigerators which will hold ice and preserve food, $3 and $4; Laundry Sets, to do up Dolly's clothes, 25c, 50c and $1; Sad Irons, 5c, 10c and 25c; Stoves that will cook food, $1, $2 and $3.

White Enamel Furniture—
Desks, $4 to $8; bureaus, 75c to $8; chiffonniers, $1 to $5; dressing tables, $7 and $8; sideboards, $1.50, $2.50 and $5; washstands, $1.50 to $4; beds, 50c to $1.75; mattresses, bolsters, and pillows, 75c set; chairs, $1 and $1.25.

Gilt Furniture—
China closets, $10 50 and $12; dressing tables, $10 and $12; desks, $7.50 and $10; washstands, $10; bureaus, $10; desk chairs, $1.75; settees, $1.75; bookcases, $10; oak desks, with and without roll top, $1.50 to $10.50; cherry desks, $3.50 to $7.50.
China tea sets, 25c to $6; china dinner sets $3 to $13.50; china toilet sets, 25c to $4.50; pewter dishes, 25c to $5.

Toy Store, Ninth street, south side.

Fascinating NOVELTIES in Imported Leather

Those who enjoy bestowing thought upon their Christmas gifts, with the object in view of making them individual and distinctive, will take delight in this recent gathering of new and beautiful ideas, worked out in leather in original fashion. They are the products of skill, and include useful objects, of artistic design, for the library, desk or dressing table. A descriptive word of some:

Set of 3, 4, or 5 book-covers, in red morocco, in book-rack of oak or cherry, $5.75 to $10.25.
Scrap-holders, in rich designs on embossed leather; beautifully colored; various sizes, $1.25 to $5.
Handkerchief and glove-boxes, in sets, of fancy tinted or embossed leather; lined with silk or moire, $5.75 to $23 a set.
Jewel cases, in a great variety of shapes and colorings; some handsomely embossed; richly lined with silk, from $8.50. A particularly beautiful cabinet is of highly polished green levant, with three trinket drawers; lined with moire; with lock, $27.
Perpetual calendars, one with memorandum blanks and thermometer; brass trimmed, $1.75; another, of green lizard-skin, with clock and memorandum block, $3.50.
Trinket trays, in embossed leather, $3 to $7.75.
Photograph boxes, for mounted pictures, cabinet size, with handsomely decorated or bevel glass tops, $15.75 to $21.
Paper and leather cases, in fancy leather or highly polished levant, $8.50 to $19.

Main aisle.

About a Perfect Carpet SWEEPER

"A new broom sweeps clean." A Wanamaker cyco-bearing sweeper sweeps cleaner—even when it's old. This superior machine is made by the Bissell Co., and is fully guaranteed. It is a *noiseless* sweeper—that's owing to the "cyco" bearings. That also makes them run easier and wear longer. The axles are dust proof, preventing any clogging of the wheels' action through thread, hair, etc. There's an anti-raveling collector—a recent most valuable improvement that saves much time and annoyance common to most other sweepers.

We believe no housewife can have preference for any other sweeper, once she knows the "Wanamaker Cyco-bearing." Price $2.50 for the Japanned trimmed; $3 for those that are nickel-trimmed.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

FORTY SMALLPOX CASES

Two New Patients Yesterday and Two Deaths from the Disease.

FREE VACCINATION FOR ALL

Health Department Officials Have No Fear of an Epidemic, but They Advise General Vaccination.

Forty cases in the pesthouse on North Brothers Island, two new cases in the infected district on the west side, and two deaths to date, was the condition of the smallpox outbreak as reported by the Board of Health yesterday. None of the officials took any comfort from the fact that but one new case developed yesterday as against eight on Monday, for the smallpox has overleaped the bounds to which they had tried to confine it in the neighborhood of "All Nations Block," in West Sixty-ninth Street, where it started. They are now satisfied that they will have many more cases to deal with.

The new cases were those of Caroline Brandon, thirty years old, of 191 West End Avenue, and Lizzie O'Leary, thirty years old, of 201 West End Avenue. The death reported yesterday was that of Mary A. Holmes, forty-four years old, a domestic servant employed in the apartment house 235 West Seventy-sixth Street. She was removed from the house to North Brothers Island on Nov. 25, being one of the first cases. She died Monday afternoon. The other death was that of a colored infant. It occurred several days ago.

Several of the patients are reported to be in a very precarious condition. It was said yesterday that the young man Nash, taken from the private residence 222 West Seventy-second Street Sunday night, had a very severe attack. There are many other suspicious cases under surveillance.

Fear of the spread of the smallpox has caused the managers of the Stock Exchange to order all employes to be vaccinated, and the operation will shortly be performed.

"Get vaccinated," was the one cry throughout the Health Department yesterday. All comers will be vaccinated free of charge at the Health Department Building, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, and in the down-town bureau, 68 and Elm Street, where doctors will be in attendance from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. except on Sunday, and after 12 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

"No one who comes to us need feel that he is an object of charity," said Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt, Chief Inspector of the Division of Contagious Diseases, yesterday, "and no anti-vaccinationist can find anything to quibble at in our methods. Our calves are thoroughly examined by a veterinary surgeon before anything is done with them, and after they are killed they are again examined, and if there is the least thing the matter with them, the pus is thrown out. We furnish a new needle with each vaccination, and the toothpick with which the virus is applied is always thrown away. We will, when there are a number of persons in one place who wish to be vaccinated, send a physician free of charge to them. One doctor to-day went out on such a call to a near-by mercantile house, and when he came back reported that he had vaccinated 110 persons. So great has been the demand for virus that we have had to cut down all druggists' orders in two to-day."

Dr. F. S. Dillingham, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, said: "There is no need for alarm if people will only be vaccinated. There is an illustration right here to-day in the case of the woman taken from 191 West End Avenue. There the disease showed itself at 190 West End Avenue on Nov. 20. On the same day we sent doctors to the near-by houses, and they reported that several persons in 191 had refused to be vaccinated. Now they are all coming here to be vaccinated."

Dr. Dillingham said that such outbreaks of smallpox as the present seemed to appear in this city in cycles of from six to eight years, and he attributed them to the running out of the safeguarding effects of former vaccinations.

SHOT THE BRIDEGROOM.

William Bent Dying from Wound Received on His Wedding Day.

William Bent, a negro sailor, who, while attached to the cruiser New York took part in the bombardment of Santiago, is dying in Roosevelt Hospital from a pistol shot wound in his right side which he received during a quarrel in the rooms of his bride, whom he had married two hours before, at 227 West Twenty-seventh Street. Bent's assailant escaped immediately after the shooting. Bent, who is attached to the United States warship Monongahela, came ashore yesterday with a large sum of money and resolved to celebrate. He met a woman known in the neighborhood as "Dolly," and the two promptly decided to get married. They were married early in the evening at a church in West Thirty-seventh Street, and then repaired to the apartment of Mrs. Susan Day, who lives at No. 227. The celebration attracted a number of negroes.

Among those present was Hattie Mason, who introduced a negro as her cousin. This is the man who, it is thought, did the shooting, and whose name those in the party say they have forgotten. A quarrel began soon after the festivities were under way and two shots were fired. One of these went through a window, the other struck Bent in the side. Assistance from the Roosevelt Hospital was summoned, and Dr. Todd, who arrived in an ambulance, pronounced the wound serious.

The police arrested Hattie Mason, Harry Spraggs, a colored man who boarded with "Dolly," and two other colored men, who said they were porters on a Pennsylvania Railroad, and were rooming with Spraggs. Neither the Mason woman nor "Dolly" could give the police much information. Sergt. Byrnes questioned Hattie Mason with a view to ascertaining whether her cousin was not an admirer of "Dolly," and therefore jealous, but the woman denied this.

The detectives later arraigned the four prisoners in the West Side Court before Magistrate Deuel, but told the Magistrate that they were convinced that the men had nothing to do with the shooting and asked for their discharge. They were therefore discharged. The women were held without bail until to-morrow morning.

NEW RECORD FROM HAVANA.

The Morro Castle Clips an Hour from the Time in a Rough Weather Trip.

The new Ward Line steamer Morro Castle, which arrived in port yesterday morning, completing her second round trip from Havana, lowered all records between Havana and New York. The run was made in 2 days 14 hours and 30 minutes, the previous record being 2 days 15 hours and 30 minutes.

The voyage was made in heavy weather, in which heavy seas were encountered, and the Morro Castle's officers believe the vessel can beat this record by three or four hours. The Morro Castle maintained a speed for the first twenty-four hours of 19.56 knots per hour. During the second day an average speed of 18.83 knots was maintained, while during the last day, in which the worst weather of the voyage was encountered, an average of 18 knots was kept up.

A second-cabin passenger, Capt. Peter Cross of Philadelphia, disappeared the first night out. It is supposed that he jumped overboard during the night. He leaves a wife in Philadelphia.

Yellow Fever Victim's Body in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—It is stated that the body of Capt. A. W. Cook, a civil engineer of this city who died recently from yellow fever at Havana, has been found in an undertaking establishment here. The city health officials at once began a rigid investigation. It is said the State Board of Health suspended its rules and permitted the body to be brought home with the understanding that the funeral take place from the train.

New York Indian Commission.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day appointed the following committee to investigate the Indian question relative to the abolition of the Indian State reservations, the investigation of the land titles of the Indians and their elevation to citizenship: Philip C. Garrett of Philadelphia, Penn.; Darwin R. James and Oscar S. Straus of New York City, D. C. Miley of Lake Mohonk, N. Y., and the Right Rev. W. D. Walker of Buffalo.

CHIEF CLERK BYRNES GONE.

City Employes Dropped from the Pay Rolls.

The City Record, which usually contains page after page of figures and uninteresting details of the City Government, yesterday printed an item of interest. This item appeared:

John H. Byrnes, Chief Clerk of the Department of Bridges, is discharged owing to charges, and after notice, as provided by the Civil Service Commission's rules.

Chief Clerk Byrnes, after years of patient toil, gained a record as a steady-going, honest, sober, industrious clerk. He was always on time at his desk. He never staid away from his work, and had no entanglements which would lead him from the paths of rectitude. The report therefore that he has been dropped "owing to charges and after notice" came as a surprise.

There are two stories current concerning him. His son was seen last night. He said his father had been sick for five or six weeks with a complication of diseases, and had gone out of the city. He said his father had notified the office where he was employed that he was going away. The son said that he had received a letter from his father on Thanksgiving Day, but when asked where it came from said he could not read the postmark.

The other report is that he left the office without giving notice, and the family was ignorant of his whereabouts.

Bridge Commissioner Shea said yesterday: "A few days after Mr. Byrnes disappeared his wife came to the office. She could give no explanation of her husband's whereabouts. I am inclined to think that he has been overtaken with illness suddenly, and that he is wandering about or is in some hospital. He is a sober and reliable man. Mrs. Byrnes could give no reason for his disappearance, and she was heartbroken over the matter. I hope he will be found."

When asked as to whether Mr. Byrnes would be reinstated if he appeared and could make an explanation of his absence Commissioner Shea said that such explanation would go a long way with the Civil Service Commissioners, and that the Chief Clerk would probably get back his job.

Mr. Byrnes is fifty years old. His salary was $2,000 a year.

PRESBYTERIAN REVISION.

Committee Meets in Washington—Canvass of the Vote Made.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The committee of clergymen and laymen appointed by the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to make a recommendation to the next General Assembly, which meets in May, on the question whether there shall be a revision of the Confession of Faith, assembled here to-night and will continue in session to-morrow until their work is completed.

Dr. William Henry Roberts of Philadelphia, the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, is acting as the Secretary of the committee. Dr. Roberts laid before the committee a tabulation showing the vote of the Presbyteries on the questions submitted by the General Assembly's Committee on Revision. It made the following showing:

For revision of the Confession, 44 Presbyteries; for an explanatory statement, 10; for a supplemental statement of doctrine, 47; for a revision and a supplemental statement of doctrine, 14; for a substitute creed, 15.

Forty-five Presbyteries voted to dismiss the whole subject, while 43 bodies in this and foreign lands made no response. The total number of bodies reporting aggregated 232.

No definite action was taken by the committee to-night. Three hours were spent in discussion of the results shown by the responses received by the committee, and in an exchange of views as to the recommendation to be made to the General Assembly. This may be determined on to-morrow, to which time the committee adjourned.

SUFFRAGISTS FOR PEACE.

They March in Procession at Madison Square, Carrying Olive Branches.

There was a big peace and arbitration pageant at the Woman Suffrage Bazaar, in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, last evening, and representatives of all nations in costume marched around the hall and laid olive branches at the feet of the Goddess of Liberty. The units of the procession were, as far as possible, of the nationalities they represented, and even little Chinese ladies were invited to take part. "Women people as well as men people march in our procession," one enthusiastic suffragist remarked. The olive branches were piled up in the outside hall all the afternoon, and in a heap big enough to signify peace for the whole world.

The procession was intended to foreshadow the "good times coming, when guns and bayonets shall be converted into pruning hooks and plowshares."

A big plowshare headed the procession. There should have been pruning hooks. These did not materialize, however, because, unfortunately, pruning hooks have gone out of use, and those to be found, being relics of antiquity, cost $2.50. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, who was in charge of the pageant, sorrowfully explained. A young Brooklyn woman, Mrs. Alva Halstead, took the part of Miss Liberty.

Every booth has some individual exhibit. Poor Louisiana, whose goods had not arrived Monday, received a small invoice of pecan nuts and pralines yesterday, in addition to the fine molasses and fig preserves, with cotton on the stem, and little "St. Joseph's" to carry in the purse. St. Joseph grants the wishes of the faithful. The little saints sell for "two bits," or 25 cents, as they do in New Orleans.

The Ohio booth has some genuine bargains in eighteen pairs of Jouvin gloves, 6¾ in size, imported from Paris, but a mistake being made in the number, they have been contributed to the bazaar. They sell for $1 a pair, and are in three shades of gray. Maryland has a hundred-year-old mahogany cradle for sale, and Ohio is selling buckeyes. "A sure cure for rheumatism. Carry one in your pocket." Kansas has a large and healthy crop of growing wheat. There was a palm-reading and phrenological seance in the afternoon yesterday.

RELEASED FROM INSANE ASYLUM.

Mrs. Robertson's Husband Said to Have Interest in Having Her There.

Justice Maddox yesterday ordered the discharge of Mrs. Ada E. Robertson of 1,336 Herkimer Street from an insane asylum. The Justice said an inquiry should be made by the District Attorney into the circumstances of her being sent to the institution.

Lawyer Rufus L. Perry represented Charles Thomas, 295 Powell Street, Mrs. Robertson's father, who had a writ of habeas corpus issued for his daughter. Mr. Perry charged that the woman's husband, James Robertson, had her sent to the asylum so he could get control of any property which her father might leave to his daughter. Dr. Charles B. Bacon, Deputy Superintendent of the asylum, in an affidavit stated that on the day after Mrs. Robertson was received there she was examined by the local Commissioners in Lunacy and found to be sane.

MONTFORT DIVORCE CASE.

Goes to the Jury, Which will Bring in Sealed Verdict.

The suit for divorce brought by Prof. Frank K. Montford, Principal of the High School at Bayside, came up before Justice Garretson in the Supreme Court, in Long Island City, yesterday. The courtroom was crowded with friends of the plaintiff and the defendant. Prof. Montford and his wife separated in the early part of last Summer. The professor, in his application for divorce, names Edward Smith and Charles Germinder.

He alleges that his wife had her own private Post Office box in the Post Office at Bayside, and that she was the recipient of many letters from male correspondents. Fifteen letters were offered in evidence.

Mrs. Montfort, on the stand, entered an emphatic denial of any criminal act. Her husband was very jealous, she claimed. He treated her cruelly. When questioned about the letters and the calls of the young man, she said Smith called to advise her relative to her actions in regard to the alleged cruelties of her husband. He was acting as a "sort of counsel."

Smith and Germinder denied that they had been guilty of any wrongdoing with Mrs. Montfort. The case went to the jury late in the afternoon and it was instructed to bring in a sealed verdict.

Chicago Bank Clerk Convicted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—William B. Dunton, formerly a clerk in the Union National Bank, was to-day found guilty of embezzling $15,500. Sentence was deferred. The defense offered no evidence. Dunton was an intimate friend of Assistant Teller George Forbes, who killed himself when Dunton failed to return money which Forbes had permitted him to take from the bank's funds. Dunton was captured later at Old Point Comfort.

SALOON HAD JAIL PASSES

Visiting Privilege in Brooklyn Granted After Buying Drinks.

Saloon Keeper Atkinson Tells How He Got the Passes—Sheriff Walton Gives Orders to Admit All Hereafter.

Visitors to Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, for several months past have found it easiest to enter the jail by way of the saloon of J. J. Atkinson, corner of Lafayette and Raymond Streets. Atkinson made it a point to keep on hand a bunch of jail passes. How he got the passes is not known.

The system between Mr. Atkinson and some official or officials of the jail was simple. At the jail an inquirer for passes was referred to the saloon opposite with the alternative of going one and one-half miles to the Sheriff's office and obtaining them there. In visiting hours the stranger had only to buy a drink to obtain Mr. Atkinson's permission to enter the prison. Atkinson would reach under the bar and produce his passes.

When a reporter of THE TIMES called at the jail for a pass he was referred to the little saloon on the corner. When he went into Atkinson's place more than forty persons, five of them women, were standing crowded in the room, most of them drinking beer. Outside, in front of the jail, there were 355 visitors awaiting the opening of the doors. The reporter asked a number of drinkers in Atkinson's saloon when the passes would be issued, and was told they would be forthcoming presently, when they arrived from the Sheriff's office just as the doors were thrown open. When the visiting hour arrived, the passes were produced and the room was emptied. Then began a parade of outsiders, who, for want of a pass, had been refused admission after holding their place in line.

"I don't want to go inside that place for a pass," said a well-dressed woman who had stood in line for admission, not knowing a pass would be required.

"You give me a nickel to buy a beer and I'll get you one," said a young fellow. The reporter went with the purchaser, and saw the operation, and then bought a beer and a pass for himself. All afternoon business continued, many late visitors who knew the requirements going immediately into the saloon for a pass and then heading for the jail.

"How do you manage to get so many passes?" Mr. Atkinson was asked.

"Oh, I goes up to the Sheriff's office an' asks for a pass, an' me friend he goes up an' he gets one, an' his frien' gets one, an' they turns them in to me for the 'commodation of me customers; that's easy, aint it?"

Deputy Warden John J. Wilson said it was a news to him that passes had been issued by the saloon across the way or by any source except the proper one. He suggested that the passes were forged.

From the Warden's office the reporter returned to Mr. Atkinson's place, told him his real business, and asked information as to where the tickets were obtained.

"I call it a shame that a man can't be let alone doin' an honest business," he said. "I told you how I gets the tickets. I gets them to please my customers. There is nothing whatever in the story. And now, don't write anything that ain't true. Don't write anything anyway."

Sheriff Walton said: "When I came into office passes to jails were peddled in barrooms. I gave orders that all such passes should be refused at the doors of the jail if it could be shown they had been obtained in that way. The trouble is to prove that. All the passes look alike. Any one has a right to come here and ask for a pass on a visiting day. Atkinson himself may get a pass here, and, as he says, he might get a thousand and one friends to get passes to be turned over to him, and we would have no means of being the wiser. This is the first complaint of this character that has been made to me. I heard of it first last night, and have already investigated. There is no law, my counsel says, under which I might proceed against Atkinson. As to how he got the tickets I do not know. I have given orders that the pass system be abolished. Visiting days will be Sundays and Wednesdays. Visitors thereafter need simply to present themselves, and after being searched will be admitted without further red tape."

FRAUNCES'S TAVERN SITE.

Society for Preservation of Historic Places Would Have City Acquire It.

The Women's Auxiliary to the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and objects held its first memorial meeting yesterday afternoon at the historic Fraunces's Tavern, one of the oldest landmarks in this city. The meeting was in celebration of the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of the famous "farewell" of Gen. Washington to his fellow-officers after the War of the Revolution.

The Women's Auxiliary was formed last April, and it has now 110 members. Its object is to interest American women everywhere in the preservation of all historical places and objects, and particularly of Fraunces's Tavern, the Morris Mansion, and the Poe cottage. The officers are:

Mrs. M. Fay Peirce, Chairman; Mrs. William Brookfield, Treasurer; Mrs. Edward C. Waters, Mrs. V. P. Humason, and Mrs. James E. Pope, Secretaries.

Miss Vanderpoel, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. James W. Henning, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, Mrs. Abner C. Thomas, Mrs. Frank C. Loveland, Mrs. John C. Marin, Mrs. Helen L. Deas, Mrs. Edwin H. Wootton, and Mrs. John F. Ritter.

On the Advisory Board are Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. F. H. Bosworth, and Miss Julia Chester Wells.

The meetings have hitherto been held at the Buckingham Hotel, but it is proposed in future to meet every year on Dec. 4 at Fraunces's Tavern.

Fraunces's Tavern, which is situated at the corner of Broad and Pearl Streets, was about 1762 the most famous public house in New York. During the early days of the Revolution it was the favorite meeting place for the Whigs, and was once fired on by a British warship anchored in the bay.

Two stories have been added to the famous old building, and many other alterations made that have completely robbed the tavern of its old-time characteristic features, and transformed it into a very modern-looking and commonplace lager beer saloon.

This desecration the members of the Women's Auxiliary seek to have stopped.

They propose that the city should acquire the entire block, transform the land into a public park, and restore Fraunces's Tavern to what it was in Revolutionary days as a sort of Mecca for American patriotism. A similar suggestion was made two years ago by the Daughters of the American Revolution, but nothing came of it. The present proprietor refuses to sell the tavern, it is said, so the society asks that the city condemn the block and restore the place so that it may become a patriotic museum for educational purposes.

At the meeting yesterday were Mrs. M. Fay Peirce, Mrs. William Brookfield, Mrs. John C. Marin, Mrs. V. G. Humason, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. N. L. Zabriskie, Mrs. Payson Merrill, Mrs. E. L. Boas, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. E. E. Waters, Mrs. W. H. Trafton, Andrew H. Green, and others.

Mrs. Emil L. Boas, the organizer of the auxiliary, read a brief history of the tavern, after which Andrew H. Green, President of the parent society, made a few remarks approving the plan for preserving the tavern and suggesting that an appeal to that effect be made to the Legislature.

After the discussion the members and their guests partook of tea.

SUES FOR LOST MANUSCRIPT.

Yale Professor Wants $6,000 from a New Haven Newspaper.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 4.—A unique suit has been returned to the Superior Court in this city on issues that are extraordinary. Prof. Horatio W. Parker, Battell Professor of Music in Yale University, and author of "Hora Novissima" and other works of music, sues a local newspaper for $6,000 damages for failure to return a manuscript of his lecture on "Church Music."

Prof. Parker sets forth in his complaint that on April 10, 1900, he loaned the manuscript to the defendant through one of its representatives, with the understanding that it should be returned. It was not returned, according to his complaint, and he is unable to reproduce it. He values the manuscript intrinsically at $1,000 and his loss by failure to fill engagements to lecture on the subject at $5,000.

THE NEWS IN NEW JERSEY

STRIKE IN A SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Teachers Complain to Jersey City Presbytery About the Pastor of a Paterson Church.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 4.—The troubles in the First Presbyterian Church in this city have culminated in a strike of the Sunday school teachers. Twelve of the young women drew up a petition to the Presbytery of Jersey City setting forth their grievances and stating that until the troubles between the pastor, the Rev. Dr. F. E. Miller, and the parishioners is healed they feel it to be their "duty to the cause of Christ and to Presbyterianism" to quit the school.

Of Dr. Miller the young women say: "His efforts are so consumed in an endeavor to bring about the sale of the church property that we fear his devotion to the interests of our Saviour's cause has been blinded." They then condemn "the unjust treatment" given by the pastor to W. A. Arnold, formerly Superintendent of the Sunday school, and conclude their appeal as follows:

And, although we greatly deplore the necessity of this step, we feel impelled to take it by the fact that our efforts are rendered of little effect by the disgraceful proceedings in the church, the pupils frequently interrupting the lesson to inquire about the fight.

And, lastly, we most earnestly and humbly entreat you to bring about a solution of our disturbed affairs and to put an end to the unChristianlike influence that makes our church and Sabbath school the jest of the unconverted and a shame to the converted, to the end that we may return to the church of our choice and labor for the Master there.

LOAN AND BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Banking Commissioner Attributes Three Failures to Excessive Salaries.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—Banking and Insurance Commissioner Bettle filed his annual report with the Governor to-day. It shows there are 360 building and loan associations in the State. This is an increase of two over last year. All but one of the 360 associations made reports. The accounts of the association not reporting were kept by the Secretary, who died during the year, and were not figured out in time to be included. The association, the report states, is perfectly solvent and in good condition.

During the year four associations were placed in the hands of receivers. They were the Empire Loan and Investment Company of Newark, the Merchants and Mechanics' Savings Fund and Building Association, the New Jersey Building and Loan Association of Newark, and the Dime Savings and Loan Association of Jersey City. The failure of three of the associations is attributed by the Banking Commissioner to excessive salaries, while that of the Merchants and Mechanics' Savings Fund and Building Association was due to the depreciation of real estate in and around Bridgeton upon which loans had been made.

Of the 360 associations included in the report, 344 are local, 12 are State, and 4 are National associations.

The total membership of the associations is 129,131, representing 891,803 shares. This is an increase in membership for the year of 7,916 and of 49,832 in shares. The gross assets of all the associations is $51,125,050. The total net worth of the outstanding shares is $47,561,890.

The report shows that, with about eight times as much received in dues and with over three times as many members and three times as many shares in existence, it cost the locals less for salaries and Commissioners than it did the State associations. The report adds:

Economy in administration is a fundemental principle in the scheme of the true building and loan association, and where the opposite conditions exist more or less injustice to the members is the result. The greater the cost of conducting the business the heavier the burden imposed upon the shareholders, and the smaller their returns. In no other class of institutions are costly methods quite so indefensible and so entirely unessential to the attainments of the object in view.

LOOKING FOR AIR-GUN CRANK.

Unknown Man in Hoboken Shoots Through Windows of Residences.

The Hoboken police are searching for a man who is supposed to be amusing himself with a heavy air gun and firing bullets through windows.

The only person whose life seems to have been endangered is Mrs. Mary Colten of 306 Garden Street. She was sitting at a window at 10 o'clock Monday night when the glass was broken and a bullet passed over her head, burying itself in the wall opposite. Another bullet was fired through a window of 302 Garden Street on Saturday night, but there was no one in the room at the time.

MAN'S DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Tied a Heavy Stone About His Neck and Jumped Into the River.

Early yesterday morning a man ran down to the river at West New York, N. J., and jumped from the end of a pier. He sank immediately. When the body was recovered it was found that the suicide had tied a heavy stone about his neck. In a pocket of his coat was found a card of Duncan Bryan, 328 Washington Street, Hoboken.

Mr. Bryan identified the suicide as Archibald Thompson, who formerly boarded with a family named Seers in Jersey City, but whose last residence he did not know. He said that Thompson had been in poor health and out of work for some months; also that the man has wealthy relatives in New York, but he does not know their address.

JOHN KRIL ACQUITTED.

Was Accused of Being the Thief Who Snatched Woman Cashier's Satchel.

John Kril, who was charged with snatching a satchel containing $1,338 in cash and $330 in checks from Miss Laura Rickerich, cashier of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, Jersey City, as she was entering the Hudson County National Bank on July 17, was acquitted yesterday in the General Sessions Court.

George L. Ruggles and Arthur E. Farrier, who saw the robbery from the bank window, identified Kril as the man, but George Outwater and Samuel Herbert, who were opposite the bank at the time, swore positively that Kril was not the robber. They both pursued the thief, and as he went over the fence of the Reformed Church in his flight were very near to the fugitive. Mrs. Mary Carroll, who also saw the robbery, corroborated these witnesses.

Kril was arrested because he had deposited $290 in the Provident Institution for Savings adjoining the Hudson County National Bank half an hour after the robbery.

The robbery created unusual excitement for the reason that the thief in his flight ran through the hallway of a house on Sussex Street, and an aged woman named Fehring, who saw him, suffered an attack of heart disease from which she died.

MARRIAGE BUREAU COMPLETE.

Even Indispensable Ring Was Forthcoming in Clerk Keubler's Office.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 4.—County Clerk William O. Keubler has often boasted that the machinery of his office was in such excellent order that he could supply off hand any possible demand made upon it. The boast was put to a test to-day, and was upheld.

Daniel Schaeffer of 167 Bloome Street and Dora Samil, thirty years old, of 187 Spruce Street, visited the office and informed the County Clerk that they desired to be married. In a few minutes the County Clerk produced Justice of the Peace Cohen, a book containing blank marriage certificates, Miss Kittie Lovett, and Lloyd H. McKee, employes in the office, and announced that the ceremony might proceed.

Justice Cohen began the ceremony and all went smoothly until he asked for the ring. Bridegroom and bride had forgotten to provide one. "Never mind," said Miss Lovett, the bridesmaid, "I have one on my desk that you may have, and welcome." Mr. McKee hastened to Miss Lovett's desk, obtained the ring, and the ceremony went on.

"Can't beat us. All the comforts of home," remarked the clerk as Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer departed.

ALCOHOL HAD RATTLER IN IT.

Angry Wife Drank the Liquid and, It Is Said, Will Die.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 4.—Mrs. Nellie Dawson is expected to die from the effects of a quantity of alcohol which she swallowed in a fit of anger. She had a quarrel with her husband, and while angered seized a bottle of alcohol in which was a small rattlesnake and drank the liquid.

The husband summoned a physician, who did everything possible for the woman, but it is said she cannot recover.

New Banking Concern for Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 4.—A movement is on foot in the Roseville section of Newark to organize a banking and trust company. The site selected for the building is said to be the property at 122 Roseville Avenue, owned by Charles Sleight. The movement is backed, it is said, by the Crocker-Wheeler Company, manufacturers of electrical apparatus at Ampu; Justice J. Franklin Fort, and several well-known banking concerns in Newark and East Orange.

Instantly Shocked to Death.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Dec. 4.—Alexander Hamilton, a baker's employe, was accidently killed here to-night. He was driving his wagon when he noticed a loosened telephone wire lying across the street. He alighted and picking up the wire began to coil it about his arm, when it came in contact with an electric light wire, and the current caused his instant death. He leaves a wife and child.

Cashier Westervelt Indicted.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 4.—The September Grand Jury, which was dismissed by Judge Skinner to-day, found several indictments against Charles R. Westervelt, the former cashier of the Dime Savings Bank, who has been in jail since July on a charge of defrauding the bank of $40,000.

West Hoboken Pastor Resigns.

The Rev. W. R. Ackert, pastor of the Reformed Church of West Hoboken, has tendered his resignation to the Consistory, to take effect Jan. 1. Mr. Ackert has accepted a call to the Vermilyea Reformed Chapel, Fifty-seventh Street, Manhattan.

SOLD A "HOLY HEALING OIL."

Magistrate Cannot Determine What Offense Mrs. Celisei Committed.

Magistrate Deuel, sitting in the West Side Court, yesterday afternoon was in a quandary as to just what complaint he should entertain against Mrs. Rebecca Calisel, arrested for attempting to sell what she called "St. Anthony's Oil" and other articles.

Mrs. Calisel on last Saturday afternoon called on Mrs. Nellie Deppolder of 444 West Fifty-fourth Street, and offered to sell her two bottles containing "St. Anthony's Oil" for $1.75. She said the oil came from Rome, was holy, and possessed wonderful properties. Mrs. Deppolder was assured the mixtures would make straight the eye of her son, which had a "cast." Mrs. Deppolder referred her to her sister, Mrs. Mamie Greene, 827 Tenth Avenue, who is blind in one eye. Mrs. Greene was assured her sight would be restored by the stuff and agreed to pay $1.75 for it.

The sisters told Father Egan of the Church of the Sacred Heart, on West Fifty-first Street, of their discovery. The priest denounced the woman as a fraud and her arrest followed. In court Mrs. Calisel said she believed her preparations had merit. One of them, it was learned, contained only cheap olive oil.

Magistrate Deuel held Mrs. Calisel in $300 for examination this afternoon. The woman had not taken money under false pretenses, nor violated the laws relative to medicines. It has not been determined for what offense she will be prosecuted.

HEPNERS IN COURT AGAIN.

Counsel for Actress Asks Leave to Amend Divorce Complaint.

Another stage was reached yesterday in the sensational and thoroughly aired marital troubles of William Hepner, the Broadway theatrical wigmaker, and his actress wife, Louise. In January of this year, it will be remembered, Mrs. Hepner, who had but recently returned from a tour of Australia with "The Belle of New York" company, wrote her husband a long letter, in which she frankly avowed that she was in love with George W. Leslie, and begged that her husband be kind enough to allow her to get a divorce.

Hepner declined, with thanks, the offer of his freedom. Mrs. Hepner last July began suit for divorce, naming Minnie Russell and Florence Lee of this city. On Oct. 9 last Justice Bishop denied a motion for alimony, observing at the time that, in view of Mrs. Hepner's letter to her husband, "her defeat was viewed as established."

An application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday by Howe & Hummel, counsel for Mrs. Hennet, to amend the complaint. The application was accompanied by the affidavit of Bertha Oliver of 168 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, who said that she married Hepner in Milwaukee in 1891 and was divorced by him in 1895. Her affidavit states that Hepner came to Chicago last June and lived with her for two months. During that time he showed her, according to her affidavit, letters from Florence Lee, and told her that he was tired of his wife, and intended to ruin her professionally and otherwise. The application comes up for argument Dec. 10.

Killed for Courting His Half-Sister.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Enraged because Albert Lane paid attentions to his own half-sister, James Hanley, who was in love with the girl, killed Lane in the woods at Frost Valley, in the Catskills, yesterday. Later Hanley swore out a warrant for the arrest of a boy named Joslyn, to whom he had admitted his crime.

Indianapolis Alderman Goes to Prison.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 4.—John M. Higgins, a member of the City Council, was to-day sentenced to State's prison for an indeterminate term. He was convicted on a charge of offering to accept a bribe for pushing a measure through the Council. Higgins will be sent to prison pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

New Yorker Killed in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Fred. F. Lilly, son of a wholesale shoe dealer of New York, has died from injuries received in the Thanksgiving Day accident near the football grounds, making the twenty-second victim. His father is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

Overwork Kills a Priest.

MONTREAL, Dec. 4.—Mgr. Quinan, Vicar General of the diocese of Antigonish, N. S., and parish priest of Arichat, C. B., is dead at Grey Nunnery, this city, death being caused by overwork.

Brill's Custom Tailoring

There are tailors—and tailors. Ours have the wit and the will worth while. They will turn out suits to your order more attractive than any word of ours can tell; as good as the best. Suitings of Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres and Tweeds,

$18.00 to $40.00.

Overcoats, $20.00 to $30.00. Tuxedo or full dress, $30.00.

Samples Free. Mail Orders Filled.

Four convenient stores—each complete with every wearable for the man, for the boy.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich.
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street.
125th Street, Corner 3d Avenue.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

Dress Goods Prices Cut in Two!

An extraordinary, we may well say unparalleled, offering that will cause a sensation in Dress Goods circles!

To be perfectly frank about it—we are forced to sacrifice a large lot of our choicest Dress Goods. No store would voluntarily accept such losses if there was another way out of it—but there is no other way.

Xmas is close at hand—room must be had on the Main floor for the display and sale of goods especially procured for the holidays—staple stocks must be condensed into smaller spaces, and here we have a great unwieldy stock of Dress Goods that but for the warm days of October and November would have been sold long ago—blocking our way.

We have but 4 days within which to sell—then the move must be made—and to make sure of the selling we have cut the very life out of prices.

Read of the Five Great Bargain Lots that will go on sale this morning—and never for a moment forget that the offerings concern not a lot of job lots—or undesirable goods—but dress materials of the very first order—the newest of the new—the choicest of the choice—every yard being warranted perfect in dye and weave.

at 75c. a yard, reduced from $1.50.

Jet black English Fancies in neat and beautiful designs, large selection of patterns to choose from.

at 95c. a yard, reduced from $2.00.

Jet Black Brocades, rich silky fabrics that look extremely handsome and will wear like iron.

at 69c. a yard; reduced from $1.50.

Pastel Plaids, the newest and richest fabric for waists, made on a double width French Flannel, in real French color combinations. Also embroidered Polka Dot Henriettas, heavy 1½ yards wide Cheviots and Prunellas in popular colors and Coverts, Whipcords, etc., a perfectly grand assortment.

at $1.50 yd., reduced from 3.50 to 5.00.

Heavy Silk and Wool Damasks of superb quality, glossy jet black, one of the richest fabrics obtainable at any price.

at 49c. yd., reduced from 75c. to $1.50.

Zibeline Plaids, in beautiful, rich shades, for street wear; also choicest Storm Serges in many different colors.

You need neither worry over filthy Croton water nor drink flat boiled water.

Buy a

Sparklets

TRADE MARK

bottle—Price, $1.50 to $5.00, and your water will be as pure as the sweetest spring, and have the life of the air in it.

Dr. H. Mayer says:—

"SPARKLETS purify water by causing a precipitation of organic and mineral impurities."

SPARKLETS should be sold by all druggists and grocers. The main store is 1,127 Broadway, where you can see them demonstrated.

ANOTHER CORNER IN CORN.

Rumors in Chicago that the December Option Is Under Control.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Indications on the Board of Trade are that another corner is hatching in corn, this time in the December option. Conditions are practically the same now as they were in the November options, manipulated by Phillips, with the probability that the local stocks of contract corn will be still further depleted.

The market for December corn was nervous to-day. It opened at 36 cents, advanced to 37⅛, declined to 36, and then rallied again to 36⅞. Contract stocks here are only 1,300,000 bushels, and nearly all of this, it is stated, has found an Eastern market. Receipts show about 1 per cent. of contract grade. Phillips was credited with taking in 500,000 bushels during the day. There is little old corn in the country, traders say, and bad roads make it difficult to bring that to market.

J. W. CROWELL MURDERED.

Claimant to an English Estate Found Dying in His Barn.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Dec. 4.—News of the death of John W. Crowell, who was found dying last night in his barn, aroused great interest among the citizens of Wakefield to-day. He was well known as a trader and as one of the so-called heirs of the Crowell "estate" in England. Medical Examiner Jack of Melrose, assisted by Chief of Police Hallett of Wakefield and others, began an autopsy to-day to determine, if possible, whether Crowell was murdered or committed suicide.

When Crowell was found lying in his barn, with several bullet wounds in his body, by his wife, about 9 o'clock last evening, she understood him to say that some one had gone with his pocketbook. His rambling statement was construed to mean that Crowell had been assaulted, robbed, and shot by some one.

Mr. Crowell was sixty-seven years of age, and was said to be a native of England. He is survived by a widow and a married daughter. He is said to have spent much money in making investigations in regard to a fortune said to have been left in England about 100 years ago by a citizen of Bristol, known as John Crowell. The fortune was estimated by some to amount to as much as $30,000,000, but English bank officials and persons familiar with the chancery courts of England at different times have declared that the Crowell fortune was a myth.

The police later in the day announced that Mr. Crowell

SECRETARY GAGE'S ANNUAL REPORT

Describes Condition and Work of the Treasury in Detail.

CURRENCY SYSTEM CRITICISED

Its Need for Reinforcement—Remarkable Development in Tropical and Oriental Trade—Growth of Porto Rican Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary Gage's annual report will be sent to Congress tomorrow. It covers a wide variety of subjects, as the Treasury Department is a department of many bureaus, a number of which have no relation to the currency. The reports of several of the heads of Treasury Department bureaus have been heretofore published, and the references which are made in the Secretary's report to the working of these bureaus are necessarily a repetition.

The important feature of the Secretary's report is his assertion that the present currency system is not satisfactory, being more responsive to the market price of Government bonds than to the requirements of trade and industry. The measures which have been passed by Congress to strengthen the currency system have, he says, produced good results, but need reinforcement in important particulars. While inviting the earnest attention of Congress to the deficiencies of the existing system, the Secretary does not urge immediate legislation.

The Secretary's report starts with a statement of receipts and expenditures of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. This statement is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Internal revenue	$295,327,926.76
Customs	233,164,871.16
Profits on coinage, bullion, deposits, &c.	9,992,374.09
District of Columbia	4,008,722.77
Fees—Consular, letters patent, and land	3,291,716.68
Sales of public lands	2,836,882.98
Tax on National banks	1,998,554.00
Navy pension, navy hospital, clothing, and deposit funds	1,621,558.52
Sales of Indian lands	1,384,663.49
Payment of interest by Pacific Railways	1,173,466.43
Miscellaneous	997,375.68
Sales of Government property	779,522.78
Customs fees, fines, penalties, &c.	675,706.95
Immigrant fund	537,404.81
Deposits for surveying public lands	273,247.19
Sales of ordnance material	257,263.56
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	247,926.62
Tax on seal skins, and rent of seal islands	225,676.47
License fees, Territory of Alaska	157,234.94
Trust funds, Department of State	152,794.56
Depredations on public lands	76,307.58
Spanish indemnity	57,000.00
Sales of lands and buildings	3,842,737.68
Part payment Central Pacific Railroad indebtedness	3,338,016.49
Dividend received for account of Kansas Pacific Railway	821,897.70
Postal service	102,354,579.29
Total receipts	$669,595,431.18

The expenditures for the same period were:

The civil establishment, including foreign intercourse, public buildings, collecting the revenues, District of Columbia, and other miscellaneous expenses	$98,542,411.37
The military establishment, including rivers and harbors, forts, arsenals, seacoast defenses, and expenses of the war with Spain and in the Philippines	134,774,767.78
The naval establishment, including construction of new vessels, machinery, armament, equipment, improvement at navy yards, and expenses of the war with Spain and in the Philippines	35,953,077.72
Indian Service	10,175,106.76
Pensions	140,877,316.02
Interest on the public debt	40,180,333.27
Deficiency in postal revenues	7,250,778.79
Postal Service	102,354,579.29
Total expenditures	$590,068,371.50
Showing a surplus of	$79,527,060.18

The total amount of securities redeemed during the year on account of the sinking fund was $56,544,556.06. As compared with the fiscal year 1899 receipts for 1900 increased $58,013,426.83. There was a decrease in expenditures of $117,358,338.14. The largest increases in revenue were in internal revenue and customs collections and in the postal service. The internal revenue collections for the fiscal year of 1900 were $295,327,926.76, which was an increase of $21,900,765.23 over the collections for the fiscal year 1899. The customs collections for the fiscal year 1900 amounted to $233,164,871.16, which was an increase of $27,036,380.41 over the receipts for the fiscal year 1899. The revenue of the postal service for the fiscal year 1900 was $102,354,579.29, an increase of $7,333,195.12 over the previous year.

ESTIMATES FOR 1901 AND 1902.

Secretary Gage makes the following estimates of receipts and expenditures for the current fiscal year, and for the fiscal year 1902, the estimates being made upon the basis of existing laws:

Customs	$245,000,000.00
Internal revenue	300,000,000.00
Miscellaneous sources	35,000,000.00
Postal Service	107,773,283.92
Total estimated revenues	$687,773,283.92

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

Civil establishment	$115,000,000.00
Military establishment	140,000,000.00
Naval establishment	60,000,000.00
Indian Service	11,000,000.00
Pensions	142,000,000.00
Interest on the public debt	32,000,000.00
Postal Service	107,773,283.92
Total estimated expenses	$607,773,283.92
Or a surplus of	80,000,000.00

It is estimated that upon the basis of existing laws the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1902 will be:

Customs	$255,000,000.00
Internal revenue	310,000,000.00
Miscellaneous sources	35,000,000.00
Postal Service	116,633,042.00
Total estimated revenues	$716,633,042.00

The estimates of appropriations required for the same period, as submitted by the several executive departments and offices, are as follows:

Legislative establishment		$4,758,004.43
Executive establishment—		
Executive proper	$230,400.00	
State Department	177,310.00	
Treasury Department	9,077,757.00	
War Department	2,313,336.00	
Navy Department	576,818.00	
Interior Department	5,105,264.00	
Post Office Department	1,061,570.00	
Department of Agriculture	4,469,050.00	
Department of Justice	220,550.00	
Department of Labor	177,980.00	24,307,225.00
Judicial establishment		745,320.00
Foreign intercourse		1,897,638.76
Military establishment		113,568,319.39
Naval establishment		70,869,070.76
Indian affairs		9,250,577.09
Pensions		145,245,230.00
Public works—		
Legislative	1,309,500.00	
Treasury Department	9,670,675.98	
War Department	51,171,516.36	
Navy Department	16,393,380.00	
Interior Department	758,800.00	
Department of Agriculture	200,000.00	
Department of Justice	304,000.00	79,697,852.34
Miscellaneous—		
Legislative	4,891,196.02	
Treasury Department	15,684,279.51	
War Department	5,194,174.90	
Interior Department	6,878,840.00	
Department of Justice	5,622,800.00	
District of Columbia	9,080,703.94	47,351,993.47
Postal service, including deficiency in postal revenues	$4,634,307	121,267,349.00
Permanent annual appropriations—		
Interest on the public debt	31,000,000.00	
Refunding—customs, internal revenue, &c.	7,780,000.00	
Collecting revenue from customs	5,500,000.00	
Miscellaneous	27,078,220.00	71,358,220.00
Total estimated appropriations, exclusive of Sinking Fund		$690,374,804.24
Or an estimated surplus of		$26,258,237.76

Upon the condition of the Treasury, the Secretary says:

Comparison of the state of the Treasury shows an increase of $24,887,093.39 in the available cash balance, exclusive of the reserve of $150,000,000 for the year. The cash actually in the vaults of the Treasury, as distinguished from the deposits in banks and other assets not consisting of money, increased by $6,621,398.14. The most notable increase was in the smaller denominations of paper currency, which are in demand for moving the crops. Of these, the Treasury held $14,062,172 more than last year. The excess of assets over current liabilities was, on June 30, $49,723,017.60 in 1899, and $50,327,501.76 in 1900.

As the resources of the Treasury became greater than its immediate needs, a series of measures was adopted for restoring the surplus to the use of business. The Secretary details what these measures were. The financial world is familiar with them.

In the year ended Sept. 30, 1900, notes and certificates of the value of $523,192,000 were impressed with the seal of the department, and prepared for issue, as against $362,412,000 in the twelve months preceding. A largely increased share of the new currency, the Secretary says, was of the denomination of $20 and under. The redemptions of worn paper money in the same periods were $303,219,824 in 1900, and $255,027,950 in 1899.

COINS AND COINAGE.

On the subject of coinage the Secretary says:

The authority to increase the issue of subsidiary silver coin to $100,000,000, which was granted by the act of March 14, 1900, has been a convenience both to the Treasury and to the people. The Department, through the Mint, has been enabled to supply all demands for them, and their circulation increased by Oct. 1, 1900, to $79,432,193.

The receipts and deposits of bullion at mints and assay offices, including redeposits, aggregated $238,755,736.24, of which $203,553,813.88 was gold and $35,201,922.36 silver, classified as follows:

GOLD.

Domestic bullion	$87,458,836.23
Mutilated and uncurrent domestic coin	1,389,086.68
Foreign bullion and coin	41,554,645.75
Old plate and jewelry	3,517,640.93
Total original deposits	$133,920,119.59
Redeposits	69,633,694.29
Total deposits	$203,553,813.88

SILVER.

Domestic bullion	$6,436,173.06
Mutilated and uncurrent domestic coin	4,639,019.69
Foreign bullion and coin	1,464,530.55
Old plate and jewelry	721,236.54
Total original deposits	$13,260,959.84
Redeposits	21,940,962.52
Total deposits	$35,201,922.36

Silver bullion purchased under the provisions of Section 3,526, Revised Statutes, for coinage of subsidiary silver aggregated 1,290,055.94 standard ounces, costing $908,868.86.

The coinage executed during the fiscal year was:

Gold	$107,037,110.00
Silver dollars	18,244,984.00
Subsidiary silver	12,876,849.15
Minor	2,243,017.21
Total	$141,301,960.36

There was coined 50,000 Lafayette souvenir silver dollars, which are not included in the above coinage of silver dollars.

Uncurrent gold coins of the face value of $1,401,454.50 and mutilated silver coins of the face value of $5,261,070.35 were received by transfer from the Treasury and by purchase over the counter. This represents in new gold coin $1,389,066.88, and in new subsidiary silver coin $4,960,070.60.

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The balance of silver bullion on hand at the mints and assay offices of the United States for the coinage of silver dollars, subsidiary silver coins and for payment of deposits of silver bullion in fine bars, July 1, 1900, was 83,740,690.96 standard ounces, the cost of which was $68,224,562.31. The net seigniorage on the coinage of silver from July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1900, is given as $102,275,480.12. The report says:

Of the minor coins manufactured during the year, $2,096,705.54 were from new material and $156,311.67 from old and uncurrent minor coins transferred from the Treasury for recoinage. The total amount of minor coins outstanding July 1, 1900, was $30,161,861.11.

During the fiscal year there were minufactured gold bars of the value of $85,267,169.02, and silver bars, $8,640,307.14.

The highest quotation in the London market for silver 0.925 fine during the fiscal year was 28 9-16d., equal to $0.62612 in United States money per ounce fine. The lowest quotation was 26 ⅝d., equivalent to $0.58365. The average price for the fiscal year was 27⅝d., equivalent to $0.60017.

The bullion value of the United States standard dollar, at the highest price for the year, was $0.48426, and the lowest $0.45141, and at the average price, $0.46419.

The commercial ratio of gold to silver at the average price was 1 to 34.44.

The number of grains of pure silver at the average price that could be purchased with a United States silver dollar was 799.77, equivalent to 1 2-3 fine ounces.

The expenditures necessary to maintain the various institutions connected with the mint service during the fiscal year were $1,703,492.64. The earnings from all sources during the same period were $10,641,940.60, showing a surplus of earnings over expenditures of $8,938,447.96.

The net exports of gold during the fiscal year were $3,693,575, as against the net imports of $51,429,099 for the fiscal year 1899. The net silver exports were $21,455,973, as against $25,634,917 for the previous fiscal year.

The value of gold and silver consumed in the industrial arts by the United States during the calendar year 1899 was: Gold, $17,847,178; silver, coining value, $15,677,663, a total of $33,524,841. There were consumed in new material, in the manufacture of bars: Gold, $15,112,193; silver, $13,630,079. The amount of new material consumed in the industrial arts in the world was: Gold, $72,658,500, and silver, coining value, $52,-990,696.

The total metallic stock in the United States on July 1, 1900, was: Gold, $1,034,430,264; silver, $647,371,030.

The estimated production of the precious metals in the United States during the calendar year 1899 was:

	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.	Coining Value.
Gold	3,457,210	$71,483,400	$71,653,400
Silver	54,764,500	32,858,700	70,806,626

The total coinage of gold and silver by the various countries of the world during the calendar year 1899 was:

Gold	$466,110,614
Silver	166,226,964
Total	$632,337,578

The total metallic stock and uncovered paper in the world, as estimated on Jan. 1, 1900, was:

Gold	$4,841,000,000
Full legal-tender silver	2,892,600,000
Limited-tender silver	926,300,000
Total metallic stock	$8,659,900,000
Uncovered paper	2,960,100,000
Grand total	$11,620,000,000

NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITARIES.

Of the National Bank depositaries and the manner in which their funds were made available on call the Secretary says:

The monetary transactions of the Government have been conducted through the Treasurer of the United States, 9 Sub-Treasury officers, and 444 National bank depositaries. The amount of public moneys held by the bank depositaries June 30, 1900, including funds to the credit of the Treasurer's general account and United States disbursing officers, was $98,736,806.93, an increase since June 30, 1899, in amount of holdings of $22,463,151.53. Of the bank depositaries, nearly 240 were specially designated to hold funds deposited therewith temporarily, and the balances held therein will be reduced gradually as the moneys are needed for current disbursements.

In every State except Mississippi and Nevada, and in every Territory except Arizona and the Indian Territory, depositaries were designated. While the surplus permitted, every applicant, wherever located, offering the necessary bonds received his share of deposits desired.

These depositary funds are available for the use of the Government as the convenience of the Treasury may demand. In order to meet the payment for the funded loan of 1891, called May 18, 1900, notices as follows were served on the banks, asking for the transfer to the Sub-Treasuries of a percentage of the funds held by them: On May 23, for the transfer of $4,941,900 on or before June 5; on June 7, for the transfer of $4,965,000 on or before June 20, and again on June 27, for the transfer of $4,945,800 on or before July 16. These funds all reached the Sub-Treasuries at or before the times fixed without the slightest default.

The Secretary calls the attention of Congress to the inconvenience of handling public moneys in Hawaii and prospectively in Porto Rico, resulting from the provision in Section 5,153 Revised Statutes, forbidding the deposits of receipts from customs in National bank depositaries. He says:

At present the Collector of Customs in Hawaii is obliged to send all moneys collected by him on account of duties on imports to the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco, while public moneys required for use in Hawaii may, as a consequence, have to be transmitted by express or otherwise to the islands. Thus a double expense and increased risk and unnecessary delay in the public business may be and is occasioned. There seems to be good reason why customs receipts of Hawaii and other island points should be excepted from the provision of Section 5,153, Revised Statutes, which requires the deposit of customs receipts in a Sub-Treasury. Liberty should be given to Collectors of Customs at places indicated to deposit receipts with designated depositaries, as is now permitted by law in the case of Collectors of Internal Revenue.

For the most part the Secretary's remarks upon National banks were covered in the report of the Controller of the Currency. He makes some interesting observations upon National bank note circulation. Speaking of the increase of this circulation from March 14 to Oct. 31 of $77,587,038, he says:

This increase is probably no more than sufficient to keep pace with expanding trade. Under existing law, National banks are entitled to take out circulation to the full amount of their capital, which on Oct. 31 was $632,502,395. There is no likelihood that this privilege will be availed of to the fullest extent. The antecedent requirement for the purchase and deposit of United States bonds acts through advance in price under increased demand to check automatically undue expansion of note issues. It may be here noted that with the 2 per cent. bonds at the present market price the net advantage to a bank in taking out circulation is one and five-hundredths of 1 per cent. per annum, as figured by the actuary in this department. The advantages to banks in taking circulation under the law, based upon other bond issues, are found to be as follows:

On 5 per cent. bonds of 1904, a loss of substantially one-half of 1 per cent.

On 4 per cent. bonds of 1907, a profit of substantially twelve-hundredths of 1 per cent.

On 3 per cent. bonds of 1908, a profit of about three-tenths of 1 per cent.

On 4 per cent. bonds of 1925, a profit of about fifteen-hundredths of 1 per cent.

These figures show clearly enough that our currency system, under which the volume of circulating medium is more responsive to the market price of Government bonds than to the requirements of trade and industry, is not yet satisfactory.

LOANS AND CURRENCY.

Referring to Controller Dawes's recommendation that authority be granted to further extend the expiring charters of 1,737 National banks, the Secretary says:

The matter is one of considerable importance, both to the Government and the banking community. Banks whose charters expire will no doubt have the right to reorganize as new institutions, but they will be obliged to take new titles and new charter numbers, while stockholders, Directors, and officers may remain the same. It will therefore be seen that the legislation recommended will save much circumlocution, avoid great annoyance, and give to expiring institutions the benefit of their former titles, made of value by long years of honorable and upright dealing.

On the subject of loans and currency the Secretary says:

The interest-bearing debt July 1, 1900, included unmatured United States bonds outstanding amounting to $1,023,443,390, there having been a reduction since July 1, 1899, of $22,567,530. This was brought about by the purchase, under announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury on Nov. 15, 1899, of 4 per cent. bonds, funded loan of 1907, amounting to $14,350,350, and 5 per cent. bonds, loan of 1904, in the amount of $4,990,300. There were also redeemed, under the Secretary's call of May 18, 1900, United States bonds of the funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent., in the amount of $3,384,650. The total reduction in these three loans up to July 1, 1900, was $22,685,300, but the net reduction, as stated above, was $22,567,530, there having been issued during the fiscal year 3 per cent. bonds, loan of 1908-1918, amounting to $113,920, and $3,850 in 4 per cent. bonds, funded loan of 1907, in conversion of refunding certificates, of which $1,490 were issued in payment of accrued interest on said certificates.

The call of May 18, 1900, was for the redemption of the bonds of the funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent.; the amount being $26,364,500, and Aug. 18, 1900, being fixed as the date of maturity.

The amount of refunding certificates of the act of Feb. 26, 1879, outstanding July 1, 1900, was $35,470. In the last annual report it was recommended that Congress limit the time within which such certificates may be converted into the 4 per cent. bonds, funded loan of 1907, but no action was taken. In view of the provisions of the act of March 14, 1900, under which the outstanding 4 per cent. bonds, funded loan of 1907, are exchangeable for the 2 per cent. bonds of the act of March 14, 1900, the above recommendation is renewed, as is also the recommendation that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to redeem in cash any of such certificates on presentation, and to pay the accrued interest thereon to date of redemption.

The character of the interest-bearing debt outstanding July 1, 1900, is materially different from that outstanding July 1, 1899, owing to the issue of 2 per cent. bonds payable, principal and interest, in United States gold coin, under authority of the act of March 14, 1900, in exchange for certain classes of United States bonds outstanding bearing higher rates of interest.

The estimated population of the United States Nov. 1, 1899, was 76,699,000, and the per capita supply of money outside the Treasury was $25.60. The estimated population and per capita supply of money Nov. 1, 1900, were 76,891,000 and $27.82, respectively.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The figures on exports and imports of the United States were given in the President's message, but Secretary Gage has many interesting comments to make on the showing. He says:

Four great facts characterize the foreign commerce of the fiscal year 1900: First, it exceeded that of any preceding year, and for the first time the grand total of imports and exports passed the two-billion-dollar mark; second, manufacturers' materials formed a larger proportion of the imports than ever before; third, manufactured goods formed a larger proportion of the exports than ever before; fourth, exports were larger than ever before, and were more widely distributed than in any preceding year.

The imports of the year were $849,941,184, against $697,148,489 in 1899, an increase of $152,792,695. This large increase, however, is chiefly in manufacturers' materials.

A detailed study of our imports and exports with reference to the countries of origin or destination shows a remarkable development in our trade with those countries and islands to which the great industrial and commercial nations are now turning their attention. In both imports and exports our trade with the tropics and the Orient shows a much greater percentage of gain than does that with the countries of Europe. The rapid gain in imports from these territories is readily accounted for by the increased importation of manufacturers' materials of the class which cannot be produced at home and the increased requirements for tropical food stuffs which come with the growth of population. Of the $300,000,000 worth of manufacturers' materials imported in a crude condition during the fiscal year 1900, fully two-thirds originated in Central and South America, Africa, Asia, and Oceania; and of the class "articles of food and live animals," amounting to $218,479,098, more than two-thirds was of tropical and subtropical production.

Comparing imports of 1900 with those of 1890 by grand divisions, it appears that those from Europe and North America have slightly decreased; those from South America show little change, while those from Asia and Oceania show a market increase. Imports from Europe, which in 1890 amounted to $449,987,266, were in 1900 $440,567,314, a decrease of 2.09 per cent.; from North America, in 1890, $148,368,708, and in 1900, $130,032,754, a decrease of 12.36 per cent.; from South America, in 1890, $90,096,144, and in 1900, $93,667,108, an increase of 4 per cent.; from Oceania, in 1890, $28,356,568, and in 1900, $34,611,108, an increase of 219 per cent.; from Asia, in 1890, $87,606,833, and in 1900, $139,842,330, an increase of 107 per cent., and from Africa, in 1890, $3,321,477, and in 1900, $11,218,437, an increase of 237.7 per cent.

GROWTH IN EXPORTS.

In exports the growth of our trade with Africa, Asia, and Oceania also shows a corresponding increase. Our exports to Europe in 1890 were $683,736,397, and in 1900 were $1,040,167,763, an increase of 50.6 per cent.; to North America, other than the United States, in 1890, $94,100,410, and in 1900, $187,594,625, an increase of 99 per cent.; to South America, in 1890, $38,752,648, and in 1900, $38,945,763, an increase of .5 per cent.; to Oceania, in 1890, $16,460,209, and in 1900, $43,391,275, an increase of 163.6 per cent.; to Asia, in 1890, $19,696,820, and in 1900, $64,913,807, an increase of 229.6 per cent., and to Africa, in 1890, $4,613,702, and in 1900, $19,469,849, an increase of 322 per cent.

Our commerce with the island territories which have been brought into closer relationship with the United States by the events of the past three years also shows a remarkable growth, despite the fact that in Cuba and the Philippines production and consequently purchasing power have been partially interrupted by war conditions. Imports from Cuba, which in 1897 were $15,436,173, in 1900 were $31,371,704; from Porto Rico, in 1897, $2,181,024, and in 1900, $3,078,648; from Hawaii, in 1897, $13,687,799, and in 1900, $20,707,903, and from the Philippine Islands, in 1897, $4,883,740, and in 1900, $5,971,208, making the total for the existing Government divisions, in 1897, $38,658,978, and in 1900, $61,129,463, an increase of 58.1 per cent. in 1900 as compared with 1897. In exports the increase is more rapid. To Cuba the exports in 1897 were $8,257,276, and in 1900, $26,513,400; to Porto Rico, in 1897, $1,988,888, and in 1900, $4,640,449; to Hawaii, in 1897, $4,690,975, and in 1900, $13,509,148, and to the Philippines, in 1897, $94,507, and in 1900, $2,640,449, making the total to the four island divisions, in 1897, $15,033,338, and in 1900, $47,303,446, an increase of 214.6 per cent. in 1900 as compared with 1897.

The commerce with Porto Rico has shown especially rapid gains since May 1, 1900, at which date the act of April 12, 1900, providing revenues and a civil Government for Porto Rico, went into effect. In the first five months of the operations of the act, extending from May 1 to October 1, the imports into the United States from Porto Rico were $3,316,334, compared with $2,040,739 in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and $1,219,128 in the corresponding months of 1897, in which year Porto Rico was under the Spanish flag; while exports from the United States to the island in the five months under consideration were $2,807,909, against $1,378,622 in the corresponding months of 1899, and $708,802 in the corresponding month of 1897, an increase of 265 per cent. over 1897. Commerce with the Hawaiian Islands shows a remarkable growth in the fiscal year 1900, the first year following the completion of annexation, the imports from the islands increasing from $17,831,463 in 1899 to $20,707,903 in 1900, and the exports to the islands increasing from $9,305,470 in 1899 to $13,509,148 in 1900.

INSULAR COMMERCE.

The fact that Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands are now subject to the navigation and customs regulations of the United States makes it no longer practicable to require at the Custom Houses the statements by which their commerce with the United States was formerly measured. Unless these statements can be continued, the public will be deprived of all official information as to the effect of the new relations upon the commerce of the United States with those islands.

The enactment of legislation which will require statements of the commerce between ports of the United States and all non-contiguous territory under its jurisdiction to be filed at the Custom Houses in the same form as that now required in foreign commerce is therefore recommended. This will not prove in any way a hardship to those engaged in that trade, but will, on the contrary, supply information of great value to them and to the general public, both in the United States and in the islands in question.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The fact that the exports of merchandise constantly exceed the imports of merchandise and specie by several hundred millions of dollars annually has suggested an inquiry as to the method by which this vast trade balance in favor of the United States is settled. While a share of this is doubtless accounted for by freights, interest, and expenditures of Americans abroad, it is equally apparent that a considerable share must be represented by American securities returned to the United States, and that to this extent we are as a Nation reducing our foreign indebtedness.

A desire has been frequently expressed for the adoption of a plan by which these movements of securities can be measured and the methods of adjustment of this trade balance more accurately determined than at present. This question is now being carefully considered by the department, with a hope of arriving at a plan which will measure these movements without proving detrimental to the interests involved.

The Secretary gives figures on sealing in Alaskan waters by British vessels. The United States Government will derive about $230,000 revenue from the seal islands as a result of this year's operations. The following recommendation is made:

Provision should be made for the protection and preservation of the game and fur-bearing animals of Alaska. Deer are now killed at all seasons for their pelts, which sell at nominal prices, and the sea otter is almost extinct. The annual report of the Supervising Special Agent will show the total number of skins of various kinds brought from Alaska to the Pacific Coast ports, as reported by the Collectors of Customs, during the year 1899. This statement, compared with the returns for the previous year, shows that the fur-bearing animals of Alaska are being rapidly exterminated.

IMMIGRATION.

The figures on the collection of internal revenue, the expenditures for the District of Columbia, and immigration have been heretofore given in special reports. On the subject of immigration the Secretary says:

The recommendation made heretofore is repeated, that United States officers be withdrawn from Canadian ports and exclusive ports of entry for aliens be established at suitable points along our northern boundary. The opinion is expressed that no other plan short of the enactment of our immigration laws by Canada will accomplish the purpose of enforcing their provisions against aliens thus seeking to come into the United States.

The new immigrant station at Ellis Island, New York Harbor, is nearing completion, and it is reported by the Supervising Architect that all buildings will be ready for occupancy not later than Jan. 1 next. Before then, however, some part of the Immigration Service will be transferred to those portions of the new station already completed, in order that as speedy relief as possible may be had from the congested conditions which prevail at the Barge Office.

It is believed that the irregular admission of Chinese as alleged returning merchants, which has prevailed in the past, will be prevented by the operation of a regulation issued in March last, under which a Chinese merchant doing business in this country may establish his right to return to the United States before his departure therefrom, and may then be readmitted upon proper identification.

Some embarrassment has arisen in the administration of the law, resulting from the omission to provide for the payment of fees to United States Commissioners for hearings in cases of Chinese arrested and brought before them as being in this country in violation of law. It is urged that legislation be enacted providing for the payment of such fees, either from the appropriation for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion acts or such other appropriation as Congress may deem to be properly chargeable therewith.

MARINE HOSPITAL CORPS.

Under the head of the operations of the Marine Hospital Corps, the Secretary refers to the Surgeon General's recommendation for a marine hospital for the Port of New York, and says he concurs in it. The outbreak of smallpox in New York makes interesting the fact that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, 14,998 cases of smallpox, with 731 deaths, in forty-four States and Territories, were reported.

The Secretary gives an account of the operation of the law providing for the exchange of Porto Rican currency:

Estimates of the amount of provincial money in circulation on the island varied from 5,000,000 to 6,646,000 pesos. From May 2 to Aug. 20, 1900, the department's agents shipped to the United States Mint at Philadelphia 5,470,764.00 pesos. The total value, expressed in United States money, of this amount of pesos received and shipped to the Philadelphia Mint was $3,282,422.98. This was done at a cost of $12,469.84, or three-eighths hundredths of 1 per cent. of the amount exchanged. Upon the return to the United States of the agents assigned to the work, Messrs. De Ford & Co. of San Juan, were designated to continue the exchange. From the best information available at the time of the departure of the department's agents, it was estimated there were still on the island some 600,000 to 700,000 pesos, but the shipments made since indicate that this estimate was much too large.

HAWAIIAN POSTAL BANKS.

In the act "To Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii" provision was made to pay the amounts on deposit in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Banks to persons entitled thereto. The Secretary tells what has been done in carrying out this provision. He says:

In arranging for the payment of these deposits at the time specified in the act the Secretary found it necessary to employ the services of the First American Bank of Hawaii, located at Honolulu, and an arrangement was made whereby the bank should furnish the funds required to pay all certificates duly presented by the depositor, or those entitled to payment, on and after July 1, 1900, the bank to be reimbursed by the Government as soon as the certificates so paid should be presented to the department at Washington.

Up to the 15th of November $494,189.53 had been paid to 2,170 depositors through this agency. There still remains $270,380.78 of unpaid deposits due to 6,379 depositors, nearly all of whom are Chinese. These are now being paid off as rapidly as the claims are presented, and it is expected that all will be liquidated by the close of the year.

In this connection the attention of Congress is invited to the terms of the joint resolution "to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States," approved July 7, 1898, by which the debt of the Republic of Hawaii lawfully existing at the date of its passage, including the sum required to pay the depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, not to exceed the sum of $4,000,000, was assumed by the United States.

By the terms of this resolution the Hawaiian Government is required to pay the interest on said debt "so long as existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued." This obligation upon the Hawaiian Government ceased on June 15, 1900, when the act to provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii went into effect. The interest after that date is unprovided for and should be assumed by the United States under a fair construction of the resolution. No appropriation beyond the amount required to pay the depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank was provided for the payment of any portion of this debt. It is therefore urged that an appropriation be promptly made for payment of the debt assumed by the United States, together with accruing interest thereon, and of such further sum, not to exceed $20,000, as may be necessary to cover commissions and all other expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of Congress as expressed in the joint resolution.

THE REFUNDING ACT.

The act of March 4, 1890, contained a provision for the refunding of certain outstanding bonds, bearing interest at 3 per cent., 4 per cent., and 5 per cent., into 2 per cent. thirty-year bonds, payable principal and interest in United States gold coin of the present standard of value. The Secretary says:

In pursuance of this act, a circular was published March 14, 1900, calling the attention of the owners of United States registered and coupon bonds of the above loans to the provisions of the law and setting forth the terms upon which said exchanges might be made, namely, the outstanding bonds to be surrendered at a valuation equal to their present worth, to yield an income of 2¼ per cent. per annum, the 2 per cent. bonds to be issued at par in amounts equal to the par value of the bonds surrendered, and the sum representing the difference between the present worth of the surrendered bonds and their par value to be paid to the owners of the bonds by the Treasurer of the United States. The new bonds were dated April 1, 1900.

The surrender of the outstanding bonds began immediately upon the publication of the circular. At first the exchanges were principally of bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure the circulating notes of National banks and public deposits in National bank depositaries, but the surrender of bonds held by others than National banking institutions was by no means insignificant.

EXTENT OF EXCHANGES.

Up to and including Nov. 15, 1900, there were received for exchange $352,083,450 of the three classes of bonds in question, and an equal amount of the 2 per cent. thirty-year bonds issued in their place. The saving in interest, the premium paid, and the net saving resulting from refunding operations up to and including Nov. 15, 1900, are set forth in the following table:

	Amount Refunded.	Saving in Interest.
Loan of 1908-1918, (3 per cent)	$79,788,900	$6,590,070
Funded loan of 1907, (4 per cent)	212,221,900	30,458,364
Loan of 1904, (5 per cent).	60,077,650	6,701,624
Total	$352,083,450	$43,750,058
	Premium Paid.	Net Saving.
Loan of 1908-1918, (3 per cent)	$4,499,055	$2,091,015
Funded loan of 1907, (4 per cent)	24,545,744	5,912,620
Loan of 1904, (5 per cent).	5,877,207	824,417
Total	$34,922,006	$8,828,052

For a better understanding of the above tabulation it may be well to explain that by the payment of $34,922,006, future payments of interest, which would have amounted to $43,750,058, have been anticipated, with a net and final saving of the difference, $8,828,052.

Another effect of the operation is to reduce the charge upon the Treasury for the payment of interest from the dates of refunding to Feb. 1, 1904, by the sum of about $7,000,000 annually. From Feb. 1, 1904, to July 1, 1907, the annual interest charge will be reduced by the sum of about $4,000,000, and for the thirteen months ending Aug. 1, 1908, by about $3,000,000.

Of the $352,083,450 bonds surrendered for exchange, $244,046,150 were held by the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulation of public deposits in National banks. The remaining $108,037,300 bonds were surrendered by individuals and institutions other than National banks, but a considerable proportion of the 2 per cent. bonds issued in their place were eventually sold to National banking institutions, and are now lodged with the Treasurer of the United States. The amount held Nov. 15, 1900, as security for circulating notes of National banks was $272,779,100, and the amount held as security for public deposits in National bank depositaries was $52,565,350.

As a result there were left outstanding on Nov. 15, 1900, of bonds admitted to the privilege of refunding by the act of March 14 the following:

Five per cent. loan of 1904	$34,932,050
Four per cent. loan of 1907	333,125,700
Three per cent. loan of 1908-18	119,008,740
Total	$487,066,490

On Nov. 21 the Secretary gave public notice that refunding would be indefinitely suspended at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1900.

It will, of course, remain open for the department to resume refunding, should the interest of the Government and the general conditions of finance make such a course desirable.

REDUCTION OF THE REVENUE.

Upon the subject of the reduction of revenue, the Secretary says:

From the estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1902, there promises to be an excess of receipts to the amount of $26,000,000. It is hardly necessary to point out that estimates are at best approximate. Exigencies in the public service which can not be anticipated may require expenditures not contemplated. Congressional appropriations, extraordinary in character, or failures to realize fully estimated revenues are also influences which may operate seriously to derange all advance calculations. A conservative margin should, therefore, be reserved in forecasting definite results based on hypothetical calculations.

An annual excess in receipts over expenditures is the best indorsement of the National credit, while a deficit is a depressing factor in public finance. It has been our wise policy in the past to reduce the public debt in time of peace, and to this good policy may be attributed, to a high degree, the low rates of interest, hitherto unprecedented, which now attach to our Government debt obligations. It is true that for a period of six years, from 1894 to 1899, inclusive, annual deficits appeared; but it may be hoped that this was a temporary interruption to a history of twenty-eight years, when each year showed annual expenditures less than annual revenues.

The operation of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, providing for a sinking fund, contemplates the payment or purchase and cancellation of substantially $50,000,000 annually of our interest-bearing debt obligations. Owing to the unfavorable conditions in the Treasury during the six years just referred to, the sinking fund was entirely neglected.

In the absence of any expression to the contrary, it may be safely assumed that it is the desire of Congress to observe faithfully the several requirements of the Sinking Fund act, and to provide revenue sufficient to meet the charges thus imposed upon the Government. The present and prospective easy condition of the Treasury justifies the belief that the sinking fund requirement can be met, both for the current fiscal year and for the next fiscal year, and still permit a moderate reduction in taxes imposed by the War Revenue act. A reduction to the amount of $30,000,000 is therefore recommended to the consideration of the present Congress.

RESULT OF CURRENCY LAW.

Upon the subject of the money standard and the currency the Secretary makes the following important observations:

The operation of the act of March 14 last with respect to these two important matters of our finances has well exemplified its wisdom. Confidence in the purpose and power of the Government to maintain the gold standard has been greatly strengthened. The result is that gold flows toward the Treasury instead of away from it. At the date of this report the free gold in the Treasury is larger in amount than at any former period in our history. Including the $150,000,000 reserve, the gold in the Treasury belonging to the Government amounts to over $242,000,000, while the Treasury holds, besides, more than $230,000,000, against which certificates have been issued.

That provision of the act which liberalized the conditions of banknote issue was also wise and timely. Under it, as previously shown in this report, there has been an increase of some $77,000,000 in banknote issues. To this fact may be ch

ISTHMIAN CANAL REPORT

The President Sends Commission's Findings to Congress.

NICARAGUA ROUTE APPROVED

Estimated Cost, $200,540,000 — Would Accommodate Largest Vessels and Take Ten Years to Build.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, submitted by the President to Congress to-day, gives as the unanimous conclusion of that body that "the most practicable and feasible route for an isthmian canal, under the control, management, and ownership of the United States, is that known as the Nicaragua route."

The commission estimates the cost of this route at $200,540,000. This estimate is much in excess of any heretofore made, and is due to increased dimensions and other features not heretofore considered. The commission also estimates the cost of a canal by the Panama route at $142,342,579, according to one route, or $156,378,258, according to another route.

The report is a document of about 17,000 words, almost as long as the President's message. Although the work of the commission is not yet completed, many of the field parties still being out, it has been sufficiently advanced to make it practicable at present, this preliminary report giving the essential findings. A thorough investigation has been made, not only of the Nicaragua and Panama route, but of other possible routes, the commission keeping in mind the industrial, commercial, and military value of an interoceanic canal, and also the rights, privileges, and franchises necessary to be secured for the construction of a canal under the control, management, and ownership of the United States.

The work of the commission was divided among five committees, with the understanding that they were to report their results and conclusions, with the evidence they had collected to the commission for its consideration and action. These committees were severally authorized to enter upon the investigation of the following subjects:

The Nicaragua route.
The Panama route.
Other possible routes.
The industrial, commercial, and military value of an interoceanic canal.
Rights, privileges, and franchises.

A detailed description is given of the trip over the several routes. Along the Nicaragua route it was found that the short section of partially constructed canal is perhaps in as good shape to-day as it was when the work was stopped. The buildings, however, are all rotten and the dredgers, boats, &c., are worthless. The commission visited President Zelaya and other leading officials of Nicaragua, and found them greatly interested in the project. The occupation of their territory by the United States for canal purposes did not seem to be regarded as a serious obstacle, provided the sovereignty of the republic was respected.

Along the Panama route the commission found a large force of workmen engaged upon the canal line, about 2,000 in number, according to the Panama company. The canal had been opened to some extent at both ends. Immense quantities of machinery, implements, and tools were found along the route. Much of this property, the commission reports, is ill adapted to American methods of work and all of it is now from thirteen to twenty years old, so that no value should be given to the plant now on the isthmus. A visit was also made to President Iglesias of Costa Rica and his Cabinet, and a strong sentiment found to exist for an American canal along the Nicaragua route. Trips were also made along the Darien route.

After going over the several routes, the commission considered the dimensions of the canal to be built. Having in mind the increasing size of ocean-going vessels, it was determined to fix upon a depth of 35 feet at mean low water and a bottom width of 150 feet, with some increase of dimensions at certain points. These dimensions are larger than those proposed for any previous canal scheme. While they may seem excessive to-day, the commission points out that the canal is not likely to be opened within ten years, during which time the increase in maritime dimensions is likely to continue. A width of 150 feet will allow all but the very largest ships to pass each other in the canal, while locks are of a dimension to permit even the largest ships afloat to be manoeuvred. The size of locks is 740 feet length, 84 feet width in the clear, with a depth of 35 feet.

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

Taking up the Nicaragua route in detail, the commission says that the route adopted follows essentially the lines laid down by the Nicaragua Canal Commission in its report of 1897-9. It begins near Greytown on the Atlantic side, follows the San Juan River, enters Lake Nicaragua, and terminates at Brito on the Pacific side. The distance from ocean to ocean is about 186 miles. Plans are given for the great harbors required at Greytown and Brito.

The most difficult engineering work is the dam across the San Juan River to regulate the waters of the lake. The time required to build the canal hinges almost entirely on the time required for the construction of this dam. The commission says eight years would probably be a reasonable estimate for the time of building it. At least two years will be consumed in preparatory work and one ning a harbor at Greytown, so that if work on the dam should be commenced immediately thereafter, the time required for completing the entire work will be about ten years.

The salient engineering problems connected with the Nicaragua Canal project, briefly outlined, are as follows:

First—The construction of harbors at the termini of the canal.

Second—The excavation of the canal prism in the swampy sections between Greytown and the Florida lagoon.

Third—The heavy cutting near Boca San Carlos and at Taquipeito.

Fourth—The construction of the large dam at or near Boca San Carlos in connection with the regulation of the summit level.

Fifth—The locks.

The commission then submits the following estimated cost of a canal on the Nicaragua route:

Eastern division, from Greytown to Boca San Carlos dam.....$52,922,000
Middle division, from Boca San Carlos dam to Las Lajas.....$27,425,000
Western division, from Las Lajas to Brito, $51,000,000
Ninety-eight miles of railroad, $7,350,000.
Total, $167,117,000
Engineering, police, sanitation, and general contingencies, $33,423,000
Aggregate, $200,540,000.

This estimate is for a canal suitable for navigation by the largest ships now in existence, and there is accordance with the terms of the bill pending in Congress, it provides for a double system of locks, so that navigation can be maintained if one system be closed for repairs or renewals. If a single lockage system is provided, the cost will be reduced $19,078,000. Narrowing the bottom one-third will permit a further reduction of $16,949,000. This would bring the estimated cost down to $163,913,000.

THE PANAMA PLANS.

Concerning the Panama route, the commission says its natural attraction lies in the combination of a very narrow isthmus with a low summit. The width of the isthmus is less than 35 miles, while the summit is barely 300 feet above mean tide. After a detailed description of the entire route, the commission gives the following estimated cost of completing the Panama route:

Colon entrance and harbor, $7,324,673.
Harbor to Bohio, locks, including levee, $10,518,283.
Bohio locks, including excavation, $10,982,345.
Lake Bohio, $2,788,449.
Obispo section, $295,420.
Culebra section, $44,378,225.
Pedro Miguel locks, including excavation and dam, $8,406,220.
Pedro Miguel level, $1,120,611.
Miraflores locks, including excavation and spillway, $5,720,305.
Pacific level, $4,556,914.
Bohio dam, $8,500,000.
Chagres spillway, $1,121,521.
Channel between the mouths, $1,448,076.
Chagres diversion, $1,929,676.
Gatuncillo diversion, $100,000.
Panama Railroad diversion, $1,267,500.
Total, $118,818,816.
Engineering, police, sanitation, and general contingencies, $23,724,763.
Aggregate, $142,342,579.

This estimate is capable of reduction to $115,941,215 if single locks and a narrow bottom are adopted. An alternative estimate is submitted, based on leaving the Alhajuela dam built to impound the waters of the upper Chagres. This estimate is $136,378,278.

The commission reports that the value of the French work already done is estimated at $32,384,063, including the stock of the Panama Railroad at par.

It is estimated that the tonnage that would use the canal will amount to 7,030,027 in 1900. Referring to the commercial advantages of an isthmian waterway, the report says:

As compared with Europe, the United States will derive from the canal far greater benefits, both commercially and industrially. The commerce of Europe with the Pacific Coast of North, Central, and South America under existing conditions is somewhat larger than the volume of the present traffic of the United States that may be considered tributary to the canal, but this fact does not indicate the relative advantages which the canal will possess for the trade of Europe and that of the United States. As soon as it has been opened our trade with the west coast of South America will rapidly increase, as will also the volume of our trade with the Orient. The amount of the American commerce through the canal will quickly surpass the total amount of European traffic.

An isthmian canal will strengthen the unity of the National and political interests of the United States, develop its Pacific territory, and promote the commerce and industries of the entire country. The benefits which Europe will derive from the canal will be commercial. In addition to this, ours will be political and industrial.

COMPARISON OF THE ROUTES.

The commission concludes with a careful comparison of the Nicaragua and Panama routes. It shows that distances between Atlantic and Pacific ports are shorter by the Nicaragua than the Panama route. This is in part offset by the increased time in getting through the Nicaragua Canal. The latter route is reported to be more favorable for sailing vessels. The Nicaragua route is also regarded as advantageous through its development of the country through which it passes.

It is pointed out that the Panama concession, now held by the French company, prohibits a cession of rights to any nation or foreign Government. The concession is limited, so that if the United States acquired it there would not be an absolute ownership in perpetuity, as the concession provides that the canal shall pass to Colombia after ninety-nine years.

The final conclusions of the commission are stated as follows:

1. The estimated cost of building the Nicaragua Canal is about $58,000,000 more than that of completing the Panama Canal, leaving out the cost of acquiring the latter property. This measures the difference in the magnitude of the obstacles to be overcome in the actual construction of the two canals, and covers all physical considerations, such as the greater or less height of dams, the greater of less depth of cuts, the presence or absence of natural harbors, the presence or absence of a railroad, the exemption from or liability to disease, and the amount of work remaining to be done.

The new Panama Canal Company has shown no disposition to sell its property to the United States. Should that company be able and willing to sell, there is reason to believe that the price would not be such as would make the total cost to the United States less than that of the Nicaragua Canal.

2. The Panama Canal, after completion, would be shorter, have fewer locks, and less curvature than the Nicaragua Canal. The measure of these advantages is the time required for a vessel to pass through, which is estimated for an average ship at twelve hours for Panama and thirty-three hours for Nicaragua.

On the other hand, the distance from San Francisco to New York is 377 miles, to New Orleans, 570 miles, and to Liverpool 350 miles greater via Panama than via Nicaragua. The time required to pass over these distances being greater than the difference in the time of transit through the canals, the Nicaragua line, after completion, would be somewhat the more advantageous of the two to the United States, notwithstanding the greater cost of maintaining the longer canal.

3. The Government of Colombia, in which lies the Panama Canal, has granted an exclusive concession, which has many years to run. It is not free to grant the necessary rights to the United States, except upon condition that an agreement be reached with the new Panama Canal Company. The commission believes that such agreement is impracticable. So far as can be ascertained, the company is not willing to sell its franchise, but it will allow the United States to become the owner of part of its stock. The commission considers such an arrangement inadmissible.

The Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, on the other hand, are untrammeled by concessions, and are free to grant to the United States such privileges as may be mutually agreed upon.

In view of all the facts, and particularly in view of all the difficulties of obtaining the necessary rights, privileges, and franchises on the Panama route, and assuming that Nicaragua and Costa Rica recognize the value of the canal to themselves and are prepared to grant concessions on terms which are reasonable and acceptable to the United States, the commission is of the opinion that "the most practicable and feasible route for" an isthmian canal to be "under the control, management, and ownership of the United States" is that known as the Nicaraguan route.

The report is signed by all the members of the commission.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The prospects of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty have changed considerably since the opening of the Congressional session. In the last session the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate stood 9 to 2 against the treaty, the two being Senators Frye (Rep.) and Morgan, (Dem.) The death of Senator Davis, who was against the treaty, left it 8 to 2. But Senators Cullom and Foraker have come over to the Administration, and are now counted on to stand by the agreement. This leaves the committee only 6 to 4 against the bill. Of these six, two are Senators Wolcott of Colorado and Clark of Wyoming.

Mr. Clark has hitherto been counted against the bill, but he now refuses to say whether he is against it or not, which is taken to indicate that he is wavering in his opposition. There are rumors that Mr. Wolcott will not stand out against the treaty. He will be out of politics after March 4, and it is believed that he will not long withstand pressure by the Administration. The outlook is, therefore, that the committee will soon stand either 5 to 5 or 6 to 4 in favor of the bill.

THE CANAL BILL IN THE SENATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals held a meeting to-day at the instance of its Chairman, Senator Morgan, to consider the status of the Nicaragua Canal bill. The bill is the special order in the Senate for next Monday, but there is a desire on the part of the Republican managers to have it postponed, for a time at least, pending the consideration of the Subsidy Shipping bill and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Senator Hanna, who is especially interested in the Shipping bill, sat with the committee, presenting the views of the Republican managers on the relative claims of the various measures to precedence in the matter of consideration.

The committee did not reach any definite conclusion as to the line of action to be pursued. When the committee adjourned, however, the members believed from the expressions of the friends of the canal bill, and especially from Senator Morgan's attitude as developed at the meeting, that there would be no effort on the part of the friends of the bill to obstruct the Subsidy bill with the Canal bill.

Senator Morgan admitted that if the Subsidy bill should be made the regular order of the Senate, as contemplated, that action would have the effect of displacing the special order, but did not seem disturbed over this fact, but, on the contrary, appeared quite satisfied with the virtual assurances of other members of the committee that the Canal bill should follow the Subsidy measure for consideration. He also expressed his willingness that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty should be acted upon in advance of action upon the Canal bill.

BRITISH COMMENT ON THE CANAL.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Times, referring to President McKinley's allusions to the Nicaragua Canal, says:

"It is a fascinating scheme, but we have some doubt as to whether the canal would be commercially worth cutting. The analogy with the Suez Canal is very imperfect. The Isthmus of Suez lies along one of the greatest trade routes and joins great trading communities. It has no railway rivals. Nicaragua lacks all of these advantages.

"It is rather sad to think that such a striking correction of nature may fail to pay its way, but the objections are serious, and they have not yet received all the attention they merit."

"Great Britain cannot but view with satisfaction the cutting of the Nicaragua Canal," says The Morning Post, "provided it is free to all nations at equal rates in time of peace and is treated as part of the open sea during war. This is the minimum of the British demand. We trust that our neighbors will see that it is just."

The Globe declares that Washington is "not entitled to override our treaty-secured rights in any part of Central America, except with the consent of our Government. The Hay-Pauncefote compromise goes to the furthest in extreme conciliation, and represents this country's very last word, and the United States must either accept the proposal as it stands or abide by the ruling of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, however embarrassing its provisions may be to American imperialism."

The Westminster Gazette says it hopes Great Britain will not drift apart from the United States' sensible China policy, owing to the supposed necessity for supporting Germany's forward policy.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ARMY BILL IN THE HOUSE

Democratic Filibustering May Prove Disastrous.

Opposition to Passage of the Bill Would Delay Return of Volunteers in the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Army Reorganization bill was reported to-day, and Representative Hull (Rep., Iowa,) attempted to get unanimous consent for its consideration to-morrow, but objection was made by Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.) This will not greatly delay the Republican effort to shove it through, for Mr. Hull offered a resolution to make it a special order after the reading of The Journal to-morrow, and providing for three hours' debate on each side.

One reason for the Republican insistence upon the immediate passage of this bill is that an ugly problem confronts the War Department. A little parliamentary delay in the passage of the bill will break up the plans for the speedy mustering out of the volunteers. The ordinary amount of parliamentary delay would set at naught all the plans of the department, and a little filibustering will keep the volunteers in the Philippines beyond their term of enlistment.

The Democrats have it in their power, by filibustering against the Army bill, to see to it that the last volunteer does not reach his home until three months after the time prescribed by law for his mustering out. Whether they will care to assume the responsibility of this act, in view of the sentiment which will be excited among the friends of the volunteers, remains to be seen. They cannot delay the bill in the House, but if a little of Mr. Sulzer's spirit extends to the Senate, it is very likely that the Democrats will shoulder the responsibility of making the volunteers stay away from their friends several months after they should be home.

The law provides that the volunteers must be mustered out on July 1. Not one of them can be compelled to remain in the Philippines beyond that date. The War Department has made preparations to send them home, and everything has been arranged so that their mustering out shall not be delayed a day. The War Department is ready to do its part, and the rest depends on Congress. Quartermaster General Ludington has made a schedule by which the return of all the volunteers can be accomplished in thre months, which is about half the time which has been assigned to the task by all previous estimates. By his schedule, starting the regiments home at a given time, the last volunteer would reach American shores to be mustered out on July 1, three months after the first detachment had arrived.

But the War Department has made up its mind that whatever happens the lives and property of the friendly Filipinos must be protected. If the rebellion continues as active and widespread as it now is until next Spring, and the withdrawal of the volunteers is begun at that time, Filipinos who have accepted the sovereignty of the United States and stood by it will be left to the mercy of their rebellious countrymen. Aside from any ethical consideration, the War Department believes that such a course would be absolutely fatal to all prospects of restoring peace in the Philippines with the co-operation of the friendly natives. They would refuse to stand by a Government which abandoned them, and would prefer to co-operate with the rebels.

If in the meantime arrangements are made by which the returning volunteers can be replaced, this danger will be averted. But if Congress does not make such arrangements, the War Department, in pursuit of its policy of protection to the friendly natives, will keep the volunteers there as long as possible. They must be mustered out by the end of June, but it is possible to keep them in the Philippines until within a few days of that date and then start them for the United States. The last regiments might be mustered out in the Philippines. A regiment which it is now intended to start for home in March might thus be kept in the Philippines until June. The law provides that they are to be mustered out on July 1, but does not provide that they are to be sent home on Government transports three months before that date.

This is what Democratic filibustering against the Army bill may mean. The War Department will not give a date for the sending home of the volunteers because it does not know what arrangements are to be made by Congress. This must all be decided before the schedule is decided upon.

The Adjutant General's office estimates that it will take six months to recruit the new army, and the bill will have to be passed through as soon as possible in order that the War Department may know where it stands.

The bill reported is the Root bill amended. Most of these changes have been reported. Two sections were added to the bill to-day, the first of which is meant to cover the case of Gen. Shafter, and the second of Gens. Fitzhugh Lee and James H. Wilson. These sections are:

"41. That the President is hereby authorized to select from the retired list of the army an officer not above the rank of Brigadier General, who may have distinguished himself during the war with Spain in command of a separate army, and to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the officer so selected to be Major General, United States Army, with the pay and allowances established by law for officers of that grade on the retired list."

"42. That the President is authorized to select from the Brigadier Generals of volunteers, two volunteer officers without regard to age, and appoint them Brigadier Generals, United States Army, for the purpose of placing them upon the retired list."

Other amendments are that the increase of the officers of artillery shall be in proportion to the increase of the number of men; that the Adjutant General shall have the rank of a Major General during the active service of the present incumbent, and thereafter the rank of Brigadier General; the age limit for appointment to staff positions is stricken out; the Surgeon General is authorized in emergencies to appoint as many contract Surgeons as may be necessary.

PATENT COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Drafts of Three Bills Submitted with It to Congress — Proposed New Trade Marks Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The committee appointed to revise the statutes relating to patents, trade marks, &c., to-day submitted a report of its conclusions to Congress. The commission consists of Francis Forbes, Peter S. Grosscup, and Arthur P. Greeley. The changes which they recommend are embodied in three proposed bills, drafts of which they submit with the report. None of the provisions of these bills affects the general provisions of the patent law, but in the matter of trade marks the commission recommends a complete revision of the present law, and a bill which covers the entire question is submitted.

Summarizing the results of the various hearings held by the members of the commission, they reach the conclusion that there is general agreement on the following propositions:

"First, that the international convention signed at Paris in 1883 is advantageous to the people of this country, and that the United States should provide for carrying out its provisions.

"Second, that the treaty relations of the United States, the interests of American manufacturers engaged in domestic trade, and particularly the interests of manufacturers engaged in foreign trade, demand a National trade mark law, which, so far as Congress has power to do so under the Constitution, shall regulate and protect trade marks used in commerce within the United States more satisfactorily than is now possible."

It also was generally agreed that, if the privilege of filing caveats under the same conditions as in the case of United States citizens could not be properly given to residents of foreign countries, the caveat should be abolished, it being generally considered that it is at the present time of little or no importance.

Wants West Point Hazing Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Mr. Driggs (Dem., N. Y.,) introduced a resolution in the House to-day requesting the Secretary of War to investigate the practice of hazing at West Point, and more particularly the hazing of Oscar L. Booz, formerly a cadet at the academy from the Seventh District of Pennsylvania, who died yesterday.

PLEADS FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

Gen. Breckinridge Asks that They, on Retiring, Have Same Benefits as Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The report of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the army, earnestly recommends that the benefits of the law of March 3, 1899, providing for the retirement of officers of the navy, under certain conditions, with the rank and pay of the next higher grade, be extended to include officers of the army. Most of our wars have been fought on land, says the report, and as a matter of simple justice, rewards for army officers should be no less extensive than those enjoyed by officers of the naval branch.

Gen. Breckinridge also touches upon the disadvantages imposed by inferior rank in the army, citing as an instance the China campaign, when Gen. Chaffee, a junior among the international commanders, was advanced from a Brigadier to a Major General to give him the rank requisite to his status as Commander in Chief of the United States forces in China. Gen. Breckinridge also notes that the grade of Brigadier General is abolished in most of the European armies, and is nearly as archaic as the rank of Commodore afloat.

Regarding the question of reorganizing the standing army, the General suggests a standard of 2 soldiers for every 1,000 of population, and submits statistics to show that, in the proportion of soldiers to population, and to the area of the country, and in the war budget in time of peace, the United States is far behind all of the great European nations.

Gen. Breckinridge claims for his department the credit of the discovery of the postal frauds in Cuba. He makes recommendation for additional clerical and messenger assistance in his department, and also earnestly suggests that the War Department provide the various military colleges throughout the country with capable and efficient military instructors.

TRANSPORTS CARRY THE DEAD.

California and Hancock Bring Soldiers' Remains from the East.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Quartermaster General Ludington has received a cable message from Gen. Humphrey, Quartermaster, with the troops in China, saying that the transport California sailed from Taku, China, on the 30th ult. for San Francisco with the remains of seventy-four soldiers and marines who died either of wounds or disease during the recent military operations in China. These remains were disinterred at Tien-Tsin, Pei-Tsang, and Yang-Tsen. All the bodies unclaimed by relatives will be buried in the National Cemetery at the Presidio, San Francisco, with military honors.

The Quartermaster General is also informed that the transport Hancock, which has just arrived at San Francisco, brought the remains of twenty-nine soldiers, marines, and citizens who lost their lives in the Philippines in the service of the Government. In addition, the vessel brought the remains of thirty-six soldiers and one marine who died in Honolulu. In most cases these remains will be turned over to relatives for private interment. All unclaimed, however, will be buried at the Presidio.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Representative McAleer of Pennsylvania introduced in the House a bill to appropriate $200,000 to establish a military park at Valley Forge.

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana introduced a bill to admit Oklahoma as a State, with two Representatives. The usual provisions for a Constitutional Convention and the grants of lands for State institutions are made.

The resignation of Mr. De Vries of California, who is now a member of the Board of General Appraisers, was laid before the House, as was the resignation of Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin as a member of the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Senator Proctor presented to the Senate a resolution of the Vermont Legislature asking a recognition of and reward for the services of Capt. Charles S. Clark, who commanded the battleship Oregon during the war with Spain. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Senator Clay of Georgia introduced bills providing for the admission free of duty of articles controlled by trusts, and for the refunding of the tax collected on raw cotton in the event that the Supreme Court holds to be unconstitutional the law under which the tax was collected.

Senator Pettigrew introduced a resolution in the Senate calling upon the Postmaster General to send to the Senate any information he may have in his possession concerning postal frauds in Cuba. Senator Platt (Connecticut) made objection to immediate consideration, and the resolution went over for a day.

The resolution offered by Mr. Chandler on May 25 last to refer the credentials of William A. Clark and Martin Maginnis, appointed as Senators from Montana, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, was called up by Mr. Carter of Montana. After some discussion the matter went over until to-morrow.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Hamilton (Rep., Mich.) as a member of the Committee on Insular Affairs, Mr. Overstreet (Rep., Ind.) as Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and Mr. Davis (Dem., Fla.) and Mr. McDermott (Dem., N. J.) as members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The House passed a bill "to assist military instruction in the public schools." The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to detail commissioned officers upon the retired list, not to exceed 100, and non-commissioned officers, not to exceed 300, as military instructors in the public schools of such cities as should adopt military instruction as part of their curriculum.

J. P. Conner of Iowa, elected to succeed former Representative, now Senator, Dolliver, was sworn in in the House. Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) withdrew the credentials offered yesterday and offered new credentials. Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas) questioned the form of the new credentials, but said that no vacancy clearly existed in the district and as Mr. Conner had been duly elected he would make no objection.

The President sent to the Senate a large number of recess appointments. Among them were William D. Bynum of Indiana to be Commissioner to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States; Jacob Trieber of Arkansas to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Arkansas; William M. Johnson of New Jersey to be First Assistant Postmaster General.

A special order was adopted by the Senate assigning Mr. Dillingham, the new Senator from Vermont, to membership on the following committees: Civil Service, Engrossed Bills, Territories, Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress, and Indian Depredations. By the same order the following committee assignments were made to Mr. Dolliver, who yesterday took his seat as an Iowa Senator: Pacific Railroads, Agriculture, Education and Labor, Inter-State Commerce, Post Offices and Post Roads, and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

Seaman of the Scorpion Dies Suddenly.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 4.—James Yoss of Alabama, a young seaman of the United States gunboat Scorpion, died suddenly at Port Royal last night while enjoying himself with some British sailors. His body was buried with naval honors this evening. The cause of his death is being investigated.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers, accompanied by one aide de camp, will proceed from San Francisco to Washington and report to the Adjutant General of the Army.

First Lieut. Harold L. Coffin, Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers, recently appointed, with rank from Nov. 19, is assigned to the Thirty-ninth Infantry United States Volunteers.

Col. Richard Lodor is detailed as professor at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda, Penn.

First Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Howe School, Lima, Ind.

Navy.

Lieut. C. M. Fahs's order to the Wabash is modified; he will report Dec. 20, instead of Dec. 4.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The training ship Dixie has arrived at Naples.

The torpedo boats Craven and Leyden arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday.

The Wilmington has sailed from Port Said for Aden.

The training ship Topeka has left Leghorn for Naples.

The Atlanta has arrived at Pernambuco.

The Philadelphia will leave the Mare Island Navy Yard to-morrow.

Mrs. John L. Stoddard Sues for Divorce.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Mary H. Stoddard has filed a petition at the Middlesex County Court for a divorce from her husband, John L. Stoddard, formerly well-known as a lecturer. Mrs. Stoddard charges desertion. She asks for the custody of their son, Theodore L. Stoddard, seventeen years old, and just alimony.

Mr. Bigelow's New Summer Residence.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 4.—Ernest Bigelow of New York has purchased a tract of land adjacent to the residence of Gov. Roosevelt, on Cove Neck, where he will build a new Summer residence. It is stated that Mr. Bigelow's new villa will be one of the handsomest in Oyster Bay.

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REDUCTION OF WAR TAXES

Committee May Take Off More Than $30,000,000.

Some Senators Are Determined to Fight for the Removal of the Entire Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Since the Ways and Means Committee began discussion of the proposition to reduce the war taxes collected by the Internal Revenue Bureau, and reached the conclusion to lessen direct taxation by some $30,000,000 taken off of some of the businesses now taxed for war purposes, the members of that committee have ascertained that they cannot easily get rid of the determination of Senator Aldrich and other members of the Senate to insist upon a further reduction, possibly the sweeping away of the entire scheme of taxation created to meet the need of the Government during war.

Yesterday, in the House, Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, a State having large brewing interests, was announced as a member of the Ways and Means Committee to take the place of Mr. Dolliver. To-day it is learned that the Ways and Means Committee discussed the advisability of making a greater reduction of taxes than was at first proposed, and that if the further reduction is decided upon the brewers shall enjoy a share of it. Members of the committee will not say what reduction will be made in the beer tax, or whether it will be fully as much as the tax added on the war account. From such admissions as could be obtained it was assumed that the brewers were to get not a full dollar reduction, but a pro rata of the additional reduction of taxes.

Senator Aldrich and Senator Allison have declared, and it is understood that stick to their declaration, that when any of the war taxes are taken off all are to be dropped. As the increased revenue from war taxes seems to exceed $100,000,000, some doubt is expressed as to whether it will be possible to dispense with all this revenue. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury agree in recommending the reduction by $30,000,000 and the Ways and Means Committee have taken the President at his word as literally as they did when he recommended that Porto Rico be accorded all the advantages of free trade with the United States.

The theory of Senator Aldrich is that it will be necessary sooner or later to take off all the taxes imposed in 1898, and that it will be wiser and better for business to take them all off now than to remove a part this year and then undertake next year to cut down in another direction. Discrimination in favor of one interest against another will, it is feared, get the committees of the Senate and House in hot water and add difficulty to the task of getting rid of special taxes.

It is not likely that the Ways and Means Committee will remove the tax on hides at this session. When Representative Payne, Chairman of the committee, was asked about the probability of such action he said:

"I was interested in the suggestion of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the tax on hides shall be removed. I agreed with THE TIMES in the opinion that there should be no tariff on hides. It was a good deal easier to put it on than it will be to take it off. When that tariff comes off the tariff will have to come off of other things. When we begin it will be hard to tell where a stop is to be made. I do not think that we shall succeed in taking up that question at this session."

WRECK OF THE YOSEMITE.

One of the Survivors Describes Attempts to Rig Steering Gear—Loss Was Inevitable.

MANILA, Dec. 4.—Two members of the crew of the United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, which recently foundered during a typhoon off the island of Guam, have arrived at Cavite on board the United States transport Alava, which left Guam Nov. 26 with seventy-five marines who had been transferred to Cavite from Guam. The names of the two men of the wrecked vessel are John Barry, a carpenter, who was about to be relieved at the time of the disaster, and Henry Colligan, a hospital apprentice, who came on board the Alava to attend some of the sick marines.

Barry had much to do with rigging up the steering gear and in other attempts to save the Yosemite. A boom fifty feet long and a foot thick, which was rigged over her stern, snapped off when attempts were made to steer with it. By the time a stronger arrangement was effected, what was left of the propeller was almost out of the water and the steamer was constantly settling lower by the head. No progress was possible, and all on board thought their last moment had come. The discipline on board was good.

After the Yosemite had drifted shoreward from her anchorage, she pounded on a reef. The wind shifted with extreme suddenness and terrific fury and carried the vessel outward through such a narrow outlet in the harbor that no one understood how she got through. It was very dark and thick. The spray was blinding and the wind threatened to sweep the men into the water at any moment.

When asked whether there was any criticism among the men of the officers' action in abandoning the ship, the two men interviewed replied that practically every man conceded all had been done that was practicable, and abandonment of the vessel was the only course left. The official reports asserted that the sea valves were opened finally to expedite the sinking. Barry and Colligan said they knew nothing as to that point; but the attempts of the United States collier Justin to tow the cruiser were useless and the Yosemite would have sunk inevitably. The two men said they believed there was some difficulty with the pumps in getting water out of the forward compartment, but the hole in the bottom was so big that the cruiser must have sunk, no matter what had been done.

Several marines who were at Agana, Guam, during the typhoon said that three-quarters of the town was under water, and that all the dwellings were destroyed excepting those having tile roofs. The corrugated iron roofs surmounting the Government buildings and residences were for the most part lifted bodily.

The marines waded about and assisted women and children to places of refuge. The natives, after their losses, made but feeble efforts to repair the damage.

In the judgment of naval officers, the abandonment of the Yosemite was the only course feasible, the feeling being that the Justin might have stood by longer, but that the result would have been the same.

JUDGES FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Bill Providing for Supreme Court Places Salary at $20,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In the Senate to-day Senator Stewart (Rep., Nev.,) introduced a bill creating a Supreme Court for the Philippine Islands, with five Judges, who are to be appointed for life and each of whom is to draw a salary of $20,000 per annum. The bill provides for an appeal or writs of error to the United States Supreme Court in all cases involving more than $20,000 and in those in which the Constitution of the United States is involved.

Speaking of his motive for placing the salary at so high a figure, Mr. Stewart said he had done so in order to secure men of character and professional standing for the office of Judge.

FAVORS MAIMED OFFICER.

Attorney General Says Lieut. Mallison Should Be Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Attorney General has rendered an opinion in the case of Lieut. George Mallison, United States Navy, of great interest to naval officers. He says: "There is no reason why an officer, wounded in the service, should not be promoted as well as his fortunate brother, if there are duties in the higher grade which he can satisfactorily and sufficiently perform."

When an Ensign attached to the Olympia in 1895, Mallison was struck by a breaking anchor chain and lost a leg. He has since been unable to perform sea duty, but has rendered satisfactory service on detail duty ashore. Now he comes up under the law and must either be promoted or retired. The Attorney General says he may be promoted.

CONSTITUTIONS FOR CUBA.

Three Are Submitted to the Convention —A Negro General Offers That of the United States.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention resumed its sittings to-day with an air of business. The first thing done was to defeat overwhelmingly the motion of Señor Gualberto Gomez to discuss Gen. Wood's address at the opening of the convention. This action will probably close the incident.

Three complete constitutions were submitted by Gen. Rivera, Señor de Quesada, and the colored General Morua, respectively. These will be printed and distributed among the delegates, who will discuss them later.

Gen. Rivera's proposed constitution provides for a President, a Senate, a House of Representatives, a Governor for each of the six provinces, a legislative body for each province, and for one member of the House of Representatives for every thirty thousand inhabitants, with election by popular vote. His scheme called also for the election of three electors in each municipal district, whose duty it shall be to elect a legislative body of eleven for the province in which they reside. This legislative body shall elect the Governor and four members of the Senate. Finally, the six Legislatures shall meet and choose the President, who must be a native Cuban. Candidates for Senatorial honors must have incomes of at least $1,500 a year.

Gen. Rivera's idea is to have the power vested in the central Government, and the convention virtually pledged itself to one State Government at yesterday's secret session.

Señor de Quesada's proposal would centralize the Government in a President, Senate, and House of Representatives elected by the people, suffrage being restricted to educational qualifications.

Gen. Morua offered for approval the Constitution of the United States, with the exception that any one who fought in the war might be chosen President. His proposal leaves the question of an army and navy to be decided by Congress.

Señor Zayas offered a clause providing that a judicial body higher than the Supreme Court should be elected by popular vote, and providing that any official removed from office should have the right of appeal to this body.

LAWMAKING IN PORTO RICO.

First Legislative Assembly of the Island Meets in San Juan—Gov. Allens's Message.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 4.—The Porto Rican House of Delegates, which was harmoniously organized yesterday, Señor Manuel F. Rossy being elected Speaker, met to-day in joint session with the Executive Council, the two bodies adopting a resolution to cable greetings to President McKinley.

Gov. Allen's message, consisting of 5,000 words, was well received. After congratulating the people of Porto Rico on the meeting of their first legislative Assembly, the Governor points out that the finances of the island are in a satisfactory condition, showing a balance of $1,568,196. The receipts from May to October inclusive were $1,641,686. The sum of $269,068, the balance due from the customs, will be used to refund the chief revenue customs which cease in 1902.

The Governor recommends an equitable system of taxation, including excise, inheritance tax, and a direct tax upon real estate, together with a general valuation of all property and the abolition of municipal taxes. He announces that there are now 800 schools in the island, an increase of 184 during the last year, and recommends that this number be augmented, and that increased appropriations be made for elementary education.

The reorganization of the judiciary and the jury system is also recommended, and an argument is made in favor of simpler forms of municipal government, the suggestion being that municipalities be divided into three classes, according to the population of the towns.

Gov. Allen asks for a repeal of the order giving Alcalde judicial power, and recommends the establishment of Boards of Supervisors, similar to those in Massachusetts. He praises the insular police, but thinks the force should be increased for all towns having populations under 20,000. More roads are recommended.

The message advises that the United States Congress be petitioned to deepen, widen, and clear San Juan Harbor. It calls attention to the fact that there are 650 persons confined in the four jails of the island, and says that additional prisons are needed. It recommends asylums for the blind and crippled, as well as poorhouses and other similar institutions.

The House of Delegates submitted to the Governor a petition for the pardon of all persons imprisoned on political charges since the commencement of the American occupation.

The Executive Council has decided not to gr

The New York Times.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.
Advertising Office, C. Wilkes, 29 Ludgate Hill.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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MR. GAGE'S GLANCE AT THE FUTURE

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is rather a statement of conditions than of plans or recommendations. In a way this is inevitable, since there is no office in the Government of greater importance and of less influence than his. He has absolutely no voice in the determination either of the amount to be raised or of the way in which it is to be spent. He has some limited control over the management of the debt and the distribution of deposits, but in the essential policy of the Government, as to currency and finance, his part is very small. He is almost compelled to confine himself to a statement of the condition of the Treasury and to advice that is apt to be academic.

The condition of the Treasury is, as we remarked of the reference to it in the message of the President, entirely easy. The only comment to be made upon it is that it is too easy. Following the close of the war with Spain, the revenues have steadily risen from $670,000,000 to $688,000,000 for the current year, with an estimate of $716,000,000 for the next year. The result is that after paying all the expenses of the Government, including the indemnity to Spain, there is a clean cash balance in the Treasury of $139,000,000, a surplus in sight for the current year of $80,000,000, and another for the succeeding year of $80,000,000. In these circumstances it is not at all surprising that the Secretary recommends the reduction of taxation. He limits himself to the amount agreed on between him and the President, $30,000,000 a year, stating that in addition he proposes to renew the contributions to the sinking fund at the rate of $50,000,000 a year. This is, on its face, equivalent to the reduction of the amount available for appropriations by Congress by $80,000,000 a year. But it is by no means certain to work in that way. In the first place, although taxes yielding $30,000,000 may be repealed, the yield of the remaining taxes may easily increase by the same or nearly the same amount. In the second place, the contribution to the sinking fund—the payment of the debt—although mandatory in terms, has always depended on the amount of money in the Treasury, and Congress has not hesitated practically or in terms to suspend it. It may, therefore, be either that Mr. GAGE will have more money at his disposal than he estimates, or that he may have less. What is, however, entirely certain is that there is not the slightest reasonable doubt that the expenditures for the next year or two will be very large; that the condition of the Treasury will remain easy, and that the business of the country will not be greatly affected directly by its operations.

There are two points as to which Mr. GAGE makes suggestions important in themselves, though not likely to attract attention in this session. One is the defect in the gold standard act of March 14. He says, after describing some of the undoubted good that has flowed from that act:

> Nevertheless, the measures referred to, prolific as they have been in good results, will yet need reinforcement in some important particulars. Thus, as to the redemption fund provided for in said act, while the powers conferred upon the Secretary are probably ample to enable a zealous and watchful officer to protect fully the gold reserve, there appears to be lacking sufficient mandatory requirement to furnish complete confidence in the continued parity, under all conditions, between our two forms of metallic money, silver and gold. Upon this point further legislation may become desirable.

This is, in substance, saying precisely what we insisted on during the recent canvass, that the absolute maintenance of the gold standard under the act of March 14, is not provided for, and that it depends on the views of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Administration to which he belongs. That, clearly, is not a satisfactory situation. There are two changes in the law that are imperative. One is a declaration that all obligations of the United States shall be paid in gold. The other is that all forms of money issued by the United States, including the standard silver dollars and the silver certificates, shall be redeemed in gold at the option of the holder. Had Mr. GAGE recommended these changes at the present session he would not have been listened to, but it is well to keep them in mind, for the country will not be as secure as it should be until they are made.

The second suggestion of the Secretary is more specific. After stating that the addition to the National banknote circulation, under the act of last March, has been about $77,000,000, and that one excellent effect of this has been the reduction of the strain on the money centres at the season of moving the crops, he says:

> As to the currency, while the liberalizing of conditions has, as previously noted, found response in a necessary increase of bank-note issues, there is under our present system no assurance whatever that the volume of bank currency will be continuously responsive to the country's needs, either by expanding as such needs require or by contracting when superfluous in amount. The truth is that, safe and desirable as is our currency system in many respects, it is not properly related. The supply of currency is but remotely, if at all, influenced by the ever-changing requirements of trade and industry. It is related most largely, if not entirely, to the price of Government bonds in the market. Between the needs of trade and commerce for a medium of exchange and for instruments of credit, which a proper banknote furnishes, and the investment price or value of Government bonds, which is at present the most influential factor in determining the currency supply, there is no discernible relation whatever.
>
> I forbear at this time, in view of the many other important subjects which demand attention during the present short session of Congress, to press these questions for immediate action, but I cannot refrain from inviting the attention of Senators and Representatives to a careful consideration of the matters thus suggested. In the act of March 14 a forward step was taken, to the great benefit of all our material interests. Nothing should prevent timely and well-considered amendments where necessary to solidify and complete the work so well inaugurated.

That is modestly, but clearly and strongly, put, and it deserves the careful attention not only of Congress, but of all intelligent business men.

WATCH THEM.

The project of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a canal across the isthmus has always had its enemies, open or secret. They have been active at Washington, influential and quite successful in preventing favorable action. These influences are still at work.

If the Hay-Pauncefote treaty fails of ratification in the Senate and the Hepburn bill is passed and sent to the President he will be compelled to veto it. That bill rides rough shod over the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, a convention of which the validity has been repeatedly recognized by the Government of the United States during the half century it has been in force, and of which the President and the Secretary of State have recently again formally recognized the binding force by negotiating another treaty to abrogate certain of its provisions. A treaty in force is the law of the land. Congress may nullify a treaty by refusing to appropriate money for executing its agreements. Congress may, indeed, pass laws in direct contravention of treaties, but there is no obligation resting upon the President to sign bills of that kind sent to him by Congress unless in his judgment considerations of public policy make it manifest that the time has come for tearing up a bad treaty that cannot be peacefully abrogated.

The President would not be justified in signing a canal bill that would give provocation for war to a great and friendly nation with which the American people wish to remain at peace. By the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty we agreed not to undertake the construction and control of an isthmian canal. The Hepburn bill provides for the building, control, operation, and protection of the Nicaragua Canal as an exclusively American enterprise. The measure is wantonly offensive, not merely to England, but to all sober-minded and right-thinking Americans, who are shocked at the idea that their country can be guilty of this exhibition of Yahoo international manners.

This Administration is fully committed to the policy of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which it has negotiated and commended to the favorable action of the Senate. The Hepburn bill represents the diametrically opposite policy. It would be amazing if the President should surrender his own matured conclusions and embrace the contrary views of Congress upon a matter of this grave importance. Congress might pass the bill over his veto—that he could not prevent. But he would then be free from responsibility. It would be his duty to veto the bill. We can imagine no conditions under which he could give it his approval save one. The British Foreign Office might agree to a formal abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. That would leave us free to act honorably. It is not at all likely that Great Britain will take that course.

If the treaty fails and the Hepburn bill is sent to the President, therefore, it is extremely likely that the canal project will fail altogether. The President must veto the bill, Congress will not pass it over his veto—at least, it will not do so if he sets forth with vigor his reasons for disapproval—and the construction of the canal will be put off till the Greek kalends.

Is not that what the opponents of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty are driving at? The failure of the canal project will be the necessary consequence of the success of their efforts. They must be supposed to know what they are about. They disguise more or less skillfully their purpose by a great outcry about the American flag, truckling to England, and that sort of thing. They insult the Secretary of State every day or two, and continually appeal to that hatred of England that pervades a certain class of voters. Their campaign bears all the outward aspects of fraud and deceit. They should be watched with some care by the friends of the treaty and of the canal.

THE DEMOCRATS OF BROOKLYN.

There are 110,000 Democratic voters in Brooklyn, twice as many, almost, as in the whole State of Connecticut. There are only twenty-two States in the Union that have a larger Democratic vote than Brooklyn.

Yet the Democrats of Brooklyn have, properly speaking, no organization, no independent political existence. They have no voice, no influence in the conventions of the party. Like the petty and powerless Princes of India they have been stripped of all franchises by the terms of a subordinate alliance. Their representatives sit in the party councils, but they are dumb. They are there only to deliver votes disposed of by a prior contract.

The Democrats of Brooklyn are merely a dependency of the Tammany establishment, not equal, not free, but in thralldom, bought, sustained, and controlled by miserable Tammany appanage. "Give us a good office or two when nomination time comes around," says old Mr. MCLAUGHLIN to Mr. CROKER, "be fair with our boys in the appointments, and you may always cast the Kings County vote in the conventions." CROKER cast the Kings County vote in the last State Convention. Only one delegate refused to be bound by the degrading contract. Brooklyn voted against its own man.

Are the intelligent and self-respecting Democrats of Brooklyn content with their present base condition? They ought to be disgusted with it. They ought to loathe the Tammany vassalage and break their bonds. One hundred and ten thousand held in subjection in order that a hundredth part of that number may get their victuals at the public cost—that is not exactly a condition to cause the bosom to swell with pride. A Brooklyn Democrat who considers the suffrage to be a privilege worth exercising ought to be man enough to rebel against the vile compact by which the party in Kings County is kept in servitude.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN is an old man. He no longer has the strength or the courage or the will power required of a political leader. His age and his feebleness incline him to take things as easily as possible. He shuns the strifes naturally incident to self-respecting independence. It is far less trouble to make a shameful bargain with CROKER than it would be to maintain a strong and influential organization. The old leader is no longer interested in the principles of the party and no personal scruples stand in the way of the labor-saving arrangement. He is happy so long as he is permitted to go through the motions of leadership in Willoughby Street, and the Kings Democracy, like sheep, submit to the determinations of senile incapacity.

If the Democrats over there, or any part of them, wish to be rid of the Tammany compact they will soon have an opportunity, we should judge. The Tammany organization has made itself detested, and Mr. CROKER's brutality, bad judgment, and propensity for moneymaking have made it certain that an effort will be made to form an organization in the City of New York of Democrats who wish to act with their party, but can no longer put up with the vice and nauseous corruptions of Tammany. We should think the project of a new organization would interest the Democrats of Brooklyn.

THE NAVAL ARCH.

Most New Yorkers will receive with regret the announcement that the committee appointed to take measures to perpetuate the naval arch erected to welcome Admiral DEWEY and his command home from Manila has dissolved, by way of confessing the hopelessness of its undertaking. It is very true that if "most New Yorkers" had shown more interest in the project of which they regret the abandonment, it would not have been abandoned. But the committee must be supposed to be the best judge of its own business. After securing pledges for quite half the amount needed to perpetuate the arch, they report their hopelessness of securing the other half.

It ought not to follow that the project is dead beyond resurrection. It may quite be that it can be revived and carried to completion under other auspices. It is now an open secret that an offer has been made to erect the arch in terra cotta for $250,000. Certainly this offer ought not to be rejected on account of the material proposed to be employed. There are some noble monuments in the world composed of baked clay. Doubtless there are mechanical difficulties in the way of reproducing in it statuary of heroic size. But these difficulties do not seem to daunt the makers, who know better than anybody else just how formidable they are. In fact, it may be said, in general, that the capacity of the makers in this country to produce terra cotta, plastic to all shapes and many uses, has far outrun the capacity of the architects to devise appropriate and characteristic employment for it. Sculpture is entirely a matter of form, and any material is good which possesses a suitable surface and has sufficient durability. But architecture is a matter of form as determined by the mechanical laws of construction. Accordingly, if the arch were to be re-erected in terra cotta, it is to be supposed that the architect would insist upon revising his design with reference to the new material, which is wrongly or ignorantly used when it is used as a mere substitute for stone, but which has special properties of its own that give it both disadvantages and advantages as compared with stone.

One of its advantages is that it offers a means of employing external color in a manner which shall be as durable as the material itself, and the material is durable enough to tell us most that we know of Nineveh. This question concerns the sculpture as well as the architecture. It is known that the masters of all sculpture did not disdain to enhance by color the effect of their forms. A terra cotta monument with terra cotta statuary would be a challenge to the artists concerned in the production of it which it might be the part of discretion, but would not be the part of valor, to ignore. Any one can imagine the employment of different tints and "values" so discreetly and harmoniously done as to add to the intrinsic interest and beauty of sculptural as well as of architectural forms.

And this brings us to another important, if not vital, point. It is to be assumed that the offer to reproduce the arch in terra cotta, for what seems a very moderate sum, must be interpreted as an offer to reproduce it as it stood in plaster. Even for this the materials are no longer available. It has been published that the sculptor's model for the crowning group, which was also the crowning glory, of the arch had altogether disappeared, so that all the work upon it would have to be done over again from the beginning. And there are other groups or figures with which it is to be hoped that their authors are not so well satisfied that they would consent to the reproduction of them in lasting material. For its purpose the arch was a really wonderful success. It had a triumph never equaled in temporary decorations in New York, in the general popular demand that it should be perpetuated, except in the case of the Washington Arch, the proportions of which, as it was originally erected in wood, were so admired that the architect was induced to reproduce it, even though in doing so he was compelled, for mechanical reasons, to change the admired proportions, and changed them much for the better. The triumph of the naval arch as a piece of occasional architecture and sculpture was due, as the President of the Sculpture Society has explained, to the desire of its members to have "some patriotic fun." They gave their services and also the expenses of their studios for this purpose, asking from the city only the actual cost of erecting the arch and of translating the sculpture from plaster into "staff." But it is not to be supposed that those of them whose work needs to be restudied in order to be worthy a permanent form would consent to do this restudy at their own cost, as they did the original; still less that, in such a case as we have cited, they would consent to do the work all over again for nothing.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or only some $50,000 more than the committee already had in hand, in cash or pledges, would thus not have sufficed to perpetuate the arch in a worthy manner. But twice what they had collected would do it handsomely, whether in the terra cotta, which, if the experiment turned out happily, would result in a unique success, or in the white granite, which is scarcely distinguishable from marble in appearance, and is so far superior to it in durability. Any multimillionaire who desires to assure himself of the gratitude of the people of New York has only to duplicate the subscriptions already received in order to insure the attainment of that object. Mr. CARNEGIE observed, the other day, that he desired to be known not as a man who had given largely, but as a man who had induced others to give. It is a worthy ambition, but in this case the "others" have given so largely that, if their gifts can be multiplied by two, there is no question that they would be offered again, since doubling them would achieve their purpose in giving. The result of that would be the reproduction not only in more durable material, but in an improved form worthy of the durable material, of the most conspicuous and monumental ornament of a city disgracefully poor in ornaments of that class. The man who insures the perpetuation of the naval arch is very certain to be remembered as a public benefactor.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some of the Philadelphia papers have been thrown into a state of amusing excitement by a speech made in that city on Sunday by Dr. STANTON COIT. This individual, it seems, is a native of the United States, and he lived here long enough to be graduated from Amherst, but after that he went over to England, where he has remained for the last fifteen years. The object of his present visit is undeclared, but it is imaginable from the fact that he is delivering a course of lectures. The one which created the excitement was addressed to the Philadelphia Society for Ethical Culture, and in the course of it Dr. COIT said many harsh things about America and Americans. He asserted, for instance, that "the American people are a hypnotized, ignorant, sordid, vague, and uncertain people," that "the Tories of all times have always been right," that "the workingman should have no voice in government because he is absolutely stupid," that "democracy is a synonym for corruption, and accordingly democracy is a failure," that "Government should be the mother of the Church," that "a pure contempt for the illiterate masses must be the basis of the new democracy if the new democracy is to be successful," that—but it would be unprofitable to quote any more, as this is enough to give a general idea of Dr. COIT's capacity for increasing the sum total of human knowledge. And just because he ran on in this way for the edification of the Ethical Culturalists, the people of Philadelphia have been solemnly requested to take down their dictionaries and ponder the remarks they find therein under the word "treason." No harm will result, indeed, profit may follow, the careful study of that or any other word in our highly estimable language, but the suggested need of proceeding against Dr. COIT as a traitor, simply because he has divulged his opinion about us and our ways, is really too absurd. Who is he, anyway, and what difference does it make to anybody what he thinks? Folks right here at home who really have been giving "aid and comfort to public enemies" have been contemptuously ignored, so Dr. COIT, who is doing no more than giving expression to a disordered liver, is certainly as safe from the Government as the Government is from him.

—While favoring, in a general way, the Navy Department plan for a Naval Reserve modeled on the English system, The San Francisco Coast Seamen's Journal is apprehensive of two results which it regards as evil. It fears, in the first place, that union sailors, many or most of whom are likely to join the reserve, partly for the pay it will bring and partly to secure preferential employment on subsidized ships, will tend to expect from membership in the reserve the advantages now obtained as a branch of organized labor, with a consequent diminution of interest in and loyalty to their union. Secondly, The Coast Seamen's Journal prophesies that the passage of the Naval Reserve bill will be a signal for boarding masters in every port to induce as many non-union sailors as possible to join the new body, hoping thus to give their favorites the sort of recognition and standing they now lack and thereby gain increased influence over the whole shipping business. The merits of these views must be determined by experts, but it needs no special knowledge to see that there is something in them, as is usually the case with what this particularly intelligent exponent of unionism says. No body of laborers has profited more from organization than the coast sailors of the United States, and if their condition still leaves much to be desired, that fact is not due to the failure of the efforts made in their behalf, but to the profundity of the depths out of which the sailors had to be raised to put them on a level with the followers of other trades. The process of elevation has been a slow one, and it is not yet by any means completed. To lose any of the ground already won would be indeed a calamity, and those who have undertaken to draft the provisions of the reserve bill should exercise the utmost caution lest, while serving the present interests of the navy, they discourage the few real friends the sailor now has, and either delay his slow progress upward or set him on his downward course again. Nothing that injures the sailor can permanently benefit the navy.

—Now that Lieut. HOBSON is, if not seriously ill, at least ill of a serious disease, the memory of his great achievement comes back clear and vivid, while that of his little mistakes, real or imaginary, fades swiftly into dimness and distance. He attained a sudden glory, and of course criticism came with it, for jealousies were aroused in some quarters, and in others the terrible impulse toward logical analysis prompted disquisitions on the relation between heroism and duty and between objects sought and objects gained. Then the Lieutenant made some more history—or it was made for him—and he went away under a sort of a cloud. He returned and talked—or was quoted—and a second cloud formed. He talked again, and that time there was, unfortunately, no question about what he said or about its unwisdom. At present, however, the air is bright again, and we can all see the man of the Merrimac. The rest is a trifle; that alone counts. The great moment came to him, no matter how, and he equaled it. Therefore news from his bedside will be awaited with sincerest interest by every one of his countrymen. We are theoretically anxious about the Czar, but the feeling with which we ask about Lieut. HOBSON is absolutely sincere.

—Zealous as has been the preaching of anti-vaccination heresies by a few benighted or deranged inhabitants of this part of the country, their efforts have attained no measurable degree of success. In England alone, of all lands claiming to be civilized, have the opponents of this immeasurably valuable measure of protection managed to impress their dangerous ideas upon any considerable number of people, and even there the craze seems to be slowly dying out. Here a saving common sense has prevailed in all classes of the population, and smallpox works serious ravages only in remote corners inhabited by out-and-out savages. In contending with the little outbreak which now disturbs New Yorkers of the more timid sort, the health officials encounter some ignorance and a good deal of carelessness, but only in the rarest instances do they report the discovery of a reluctance to submit to the Jennerian operation that is too pronounced to be explained by distaste for the slight and temporary annoyances incidental to it. This is an encouraging phenomenon in a city with residents drawn from every quarter of the earth, and with almost innumerable "colonies," each of which, because of its willful isolation from the common life and interests, is a possible source of serious perils. The evil revealed by the appearance of the abhorrent malady is not a disinclination, but a failure, to be vaccinated. This suggests the propriety of discussing the question whether the mere fact that a person contracts smallpox does not convict that person of reckless, criminal, and punishable incivism. The public has a right, in a community like this, to insist that diseases both absolutely and easily preventible shall be prevented. The excuse for laws penalizing the concealment of smallpox would serve equally well for penalizing the voluntary maintenance of the condition requisite for catching and spreading it among the small fraction of the population that is necessarily non-immune at all times. The city offers free vaccination to all, so there is no reason why even the poorest should be unprotected.

BUSINESS OF BANKS MENACED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Controller of the Currency in his report just sent to Congress recommends a change in the law regarding lawful money reserve held against deposits of National banks, which has already excited much interest on the part of these banks. In effect the change proposed means that on the basis of National bank reports for Sept. 5, 1900, the "country" banks, outside of "reserve" cities must accumulate about $33,000,000 more lawful money than they then held in their vaults. This cash must be obtained from National banks in reserve cities, indebted to them as reserve agents, about $17,000,000 from New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, and the balance from National banks in the other reserve cities.

Next, the banks in reserve cities (other than New York, Chicago, and St. Louis) must accumulate about $119,000,000 in lawful money more than now held by them, and this must come from the National banks in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, now indebted to them as reserve agents.

To this $119,000,000 adding the $17,000,000 withdrawn by the country banks we have an aggregate of $136,000,000 in actual money to be withdrawn from National banks in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis. But as New York banks on Sept. 5 held 77 per cent. of deposits in the three central reserve cities, about $105,000,000 of this great volume of money must be furnished by National banks in New York City.

Enormous as this sum is, it does not measure the loss of business which will fall upon the New York banks if we apply the rule laid down by Controller DAWES himself in his little book on the "Banking System of the United States." In this he maintains that if $150,000 in currency is withdrawn from a New York bank by a bank outside that city the effect on the New York bank will be to shrink its deposits by $600,000, or four times the amount of currency withdrawn, and its loans by $450,000, or three times the currency withdrawn.

If this be true in practice the withdrawal of $105,000,000 of lawful money from the National banks in New York would mean a shrinkage in their deposits of $420,000,000 and a contraction of their lending capacity by the sum of $315,000,000.

Such results would be a fatal blow to the National banks of New York City, and through them to the banking system of the entire country, for these National banks practically occupy toward the other banks and trust companies of the United States in the matter of reserves a position and relation of the Bank of England toward the banks of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

One argument for this proposed change in the law is the strain put upon the New York banks in time of panic. The record of 1893, the worst panic of recent years, is that during that year only one National bank in New York succumbed to the strain, and that bank, a small one, within a year from its failure had paid its depositors in full, principal and interest, without the need of an assessment on its shareholders.

GEORGE M. COFFIN.

New York, Dec. 3, 1900.

WILL NEW YORK DO ITS DUTY?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will those whose duty it is to provide for the schools under the new charter dare to be as liberal as they ought? Major Hewitt has suggested that the rich have not been doing their share in establishing institutions to supplement and aid the schools; and he is probably just; but it is the special pride of America that she does not depend upon private donations to do the one thing needful. The schools at all sacrifice must be supported.

There are two ways in which the intelligent citizen may aid the public school. One is to send his child to it. The influence of the child of the very rich would probably be as enervating as it is in private schools; but the child who has intelligent care at home, whether rich or poor, does far more good in disseminating ideals and culture than he can possibly receive harm from children of lesser opportunity. These are the children who at present aid in teaching manners and customs, while the children of the very poor teach their neighbors industry and the value of opportunity. With his child in the school, the intelligent parent must make sure that the school is not too crowded, that the teacher has not more work and pupils than she can attend to properly, and, above all, that she is a lady. Other qualifications the school management can deal with more adequately; but it would be most grateful for a public sentiment which demands more schools and more teachers. Only the interest of the parent felt publicly can effect the next great pedagogical advance—more individual attention to the individual pupil by a teacher not overworked. Too small a class has its own dangers, in loss of inspiration to student and teacher and in loss of the sense of community essential to citizenship; but the number of pupils now forced upon one teacher makes it impossible for the average boy, not to speak of him below the average, to receive due attention. At present Principals, instead of being proud of a small class in a large room, are ashamed to show an empty seat. Will the public demand that the new school regulations furnish more schools and more teachers? The high schools, with nearly ten thousand eager young people, are now crowded into old ill-ventilated buildings which would discourage any but an invincible set of students and teachers.

And the intelligent citizen should demand that the teacher of his children be a cultured, gentle woman! Does he realize that the average salary paid to teachers in this city is several hundred dollars less than that of the average salary of a policeman, and that even this average is raised by the only fair salaries of the comparatively few men in the profession. What woman who has had the expense of a thorough education can be content with the salary offered in the lower grades? Most single women who have taught some years have some one dependent upon them. Can these women have the leisure for culture and training, which should accompany their work, and which is the very safeguard of our city? Statistics say that $1,200 will not to-day buy what $1,000 would buy four years ago. Rents in New York are enormous. Yet teachers to be what we wish them to be to children should be able to live at least in the plain, simple fashion of real gentlewomen. Many a teacher is made fierce and aggressive by the struggle to live. Many a teacher who goes home to financial anxiety also goes home to gather shoes and clothing for the poorest children in her classes. The expense of living in New York is so much greater than elsewhere that the comparison of salary rates is most fallacious. The need for cultured women in the schools is so much greater, because of the foreign element in the schools, that expense should not be considered in attaining this end.

More schools, more teachers, more culture; then, with present ideals, examinations, and supervision the schools of New York ought to do even more for the city than they are at present doing.

AN INTERESTED CITIZEN.

New York, Dec. 2, 1900.

AS TO MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As to municipal ownership of public utilities, as advanced by some of the "Citizen Unionists," take the power of appointing to places, or "indorsing," as it is called in political life, away from the powers that be, or let every employe lose his vote; then we might imitate London.

No one knows the power of patronage unless he has been an active member of an active political club.

Municipal ownership is the right thing, but not, at present; in a city where every one, be he ignorant or educated, has a vote, or where the "hard-up" refined get their living by catering to the ignorant scum.

When we can divide our people into first, second, and third classes, and allow our first and second classes to vote, who, for the good of the city, will throw self-interest to a great extent aside, then you can have municipal ownership, as in London. Do it now, in the condition politics is in to-day—divided into two organizations, the bulk of whom will not split from State or United States politics—and you build up a power that nothing but a vigilance committee or a small revolution would break. In this country municipal ownership will come when the good of one is the good of all, through clean streets, small parks, kindergartens, &c. Then people of low thought will have been raised from their dirt and squalor, so that clean people can meet them without losing caste. BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, Dec. 3, 1900.

OWNERSHIP OF FRANCHISES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the question of municipal ownership of franchises, which you characterize as a fad, have you forgotten the vote of the people on the seven questions submitted to them in November, 1894, the only chance which they have had in recent times of expressing their views on public questions? It was a remarkable vote, especially as an answer to the charge that the people vote on such questions blindly and like a lot of sheep, following their leaders. You will see that the question whether the city shall own the underground railroad was adopted by a vote of more than three to one, while the approval of the legislative apportionment was carried by only 867 votes in a total of 134,049. The entire vote shows the utmost discrimination, and I venture to say that because of the agitation which the question has received in recent years, if the matter of the city acquiring the street railroads was submitted to the people, it would be carried by a vote of at least 4 to 1.

The voice of the people is the voice of the Gods, and you had better post yourself a little better, Mr. Editor, as to what the people are thinking about before describing municipal ownership as a fad. Here is the popular vote on questions submitted November, 1894:

	For.	Against.
Rapid transit construction by city	132,647	42,916
Consolidation	96,938	59,959
Revised Constitution of New York State	73,403	56,405
Legislative apportionment	67,408	66,641
Canals, improvement of	85,381	52,768
County Judges	71,016	55,357
Additional Justices, Supreme Court	75,594	56,832

New York, Dec. 3, 1900. F. B. C.

KRUEGER IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Socialists and Communists of France had been treated as the English were under Krüger, Paris and Marseilles would long ago have seen blood and flame again. In Pretoria they would have been the very first to blow the place up. No one pretends that their present ebullitions are any real testimonial to freedom.

Seeking always an opportunity to slap the face of England, and afraid to do it with their own hands, they welcome a technicality in their favor and think that it can be safely done if they used the paw of Krüger.

As to Krüger himself, fêted in safe and luxurious exile, it is easy to tell the Transvaal farmers to fight until they drop. With all his grand talk, he has taken very good care of himself throughout. And it is all but certain that if he finds the climate of Holland, social and otherwise, too cold for him and sighs for the old place, he will not venture back except under absolute guarantees of immunity.

If even now he would go bravely back into the midst of his people and proclaim: "I will share your troubles and stand with you until I have lost every dollar of my ill-gotten gains and am homeless like any of yourselves," in that case he might yet be enrolled among the patriots.

But to live among the Kings in exile and to shout across the seas urging the poor victims of his cupidity and obstinacy to continue a hopeless fight until there is not a farm or a man left is to proclaim himself the very high priest of canting selfishness and the colossal political humbug of our time. H. B. B.

New York, Nov. 27, 1900.

"Freedom and Whiskey Gang Thegither."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have two pictures in my mind, one, as shown in Saturday's issue of THE TIMES, represents Mr. Andrew Carnegie presiding at the banquet of the St. Andrew's Society, holding aloft a bottle of Scotch whisky and quoting from Burns's "Earnest Cry and Prayer" the lines heading this letter. In the other picture I see Mr. Carnegie in the library of the New York Caledonian Club, noting the empty shelves of the bookcases and uttering these words: "Go ahead and fill your shelves with books, and send the bill to me." I need not state which of these I consider the more dignified, and which better represents Mr. Carnegie's character.

No student of the "Scottish Bard" will be misled by Mr. Carnegie's quotation, but to prevent others, less familiar with our poet, from looking upon Robert Burns as an advocate of whisky drinking, I would quote from his immortal poem, "Tam o'Shanter." After describing in his own inimitable style the jovial party, where

> "Tam was glorious,
> Ower a' the ills o' life victorious."

he thus moralizes on the pleasures of the social glass:

> Pleasures are like poppies spread;
> You seize the flower, its bloom is shed;
> Or like the snowfall in the river,
> A moment white, then melts forever;
> Or like the Borealis race,
> That flit ere you can point their place;
> Or like the rainbow's lovely form
> Evanishing amid the storm.

A CALEDONIAN.

New York, Dec. 2, 1900.

Seventh Avenue Resident Complains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to call the attention of the city authorities through the columns of your paper to the conditions in Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, after dark. First, the poorly lighted condition of the avenue; second, the amount of fast and reckless driving. A large number of the residents of the above district are obliged to cross the avenue after dark and are in constant danger of an accident. L. H. SCHULTZ.

New York, Dec. 2, 1900.

Apathy Among the Catholics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 3, "Pilgrim," writing on the apathy of the churches, states, "We do not hear of apathy among the Catholic churches or of waning attendance on the part of Catholics."

Had Pilgrim attended St. Patrick's Church in Mott Street in March of this year, when a sermon was addressed especially to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, he would never have penned those words. For upon that occasion one of the foremost priests in New York told his auditors in substance as follows: "We are, my dear brethren, losing thousands of children from our schools every year, and our church attendance is falling off. And, moreover, when the history of the Church for this period comes to be written it will constitute a really shameful chapter, such are the unworthy devices that the clergy have to employ to persuade men and women to church attendance." This admission was part of a discourse which was delivered with intense earnestness by one of the most active and best informed of the Catholic clergy.

Those who are of the opinion that the Roman Catholic Church is holding its own have only to give a little heed to the walk and conversation of their man and their maid servants to receive light on what is now very largely a taken-for-granted subject. J.

New York, Dec. 3, 1900.

Plea for Physical Training.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of your esteemed paper "A Teacher" asks for reform in the schools. I consider this as a very timely suggestion. If I am correctly informed, only a small percentage of the boys in the public schools get any physical training worth mentioning. The rest, perhaps 90 per cent., are not forced to have it, and in most cases they are lazy or shivering onlookers while the few are engaged in athletic exercise.

How the 90 per cent. shall get the benefit of bodily exercise is a problem worth pondering upon. The only way I can see is to induce the press to take hold of it, and I for one am very thankful to the teacher who broke the silence in this matter. Three sons of mine have passed through the public schools and two through the High School, so it may be admitted that I can speak from experience. G. F.

Brooklyn, Dec. 3, 1900.

"Private" Cases of Smallpox.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the recording angels are at work these days they have put down a few items history may comment upon—items of no importance when compared with China and South Africa, but—

Smallpox is almost epidemic. One "private" case has come to light. "It was a private family in a private house. All the people there have been vaccinated, their friends knew of it, and the family wished the facts kept out of the newspapers."

Further on in the same column: A case in Perth Amboy, N. J., a mattress renovator, his house is quarantined, a yellow flag and watchman keep the people off.

What constitutes a "private" family?

A PUBLIC ATOM.

New York, Dec. 4, 1900.

Optimism.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Having put an end to the social evil in Manhattan, which is the only place where it has existed, the police will now turn their attention to gambling.

NUGGETS.

Duplicates Avoided.

He—This is the third letter of refusal I have received from you.

She—What are you complaining of? No two of them are alike.—Indianapolis Journal.

Vengeful.

Snarley—Is he a vengeful man?

Yow—Vengeful? I should say yes. He wrote me a letter regarding the ten I owe him, and there was 2 cents due on the letter.—Syracuse Herald.

Evident.

She—I wonder if there ever was such a person as the foolkiller?

He—Don't ask such nonsensical questions. How do you suppose I know?

She, (sweetly)—Of course, dear, I know you never met him.—Philadelphia Record.

Helpful Child.

Caller—My! what a big girl you're getting to be. You'll soon be able to help your mother about the house.

Ethel—Oh, I do that already. Whenever she says "For goodness' sake, get out of my way," I do it.—Philadelphia Press.

BILLING'S CREEK.

Some folks would think they's fortunate ef they wus fixed like me—
Ef not a Croesus, still as rich as any need to be.
That streak o' luck in reel estate a pilin' fortune brought,
An' yit somehow it's never fetched jest what I think it ought.
My people's l'arnin' city ways an' spreadin' on the style,
With furnitur' in cuarload lots an' cuarpets by the mile;
Electrit lights is in the rooms, an' statuary stuff,
An' things that smell o' money—then ain't hardly fine enough!
But as I set before the grate an' think o' times that's been,
I ha'f-way wush that we wus back on Billing's Creek ag'in.

It's true we hadn't much them days whar' most o' life wus spent—
But what o' joy we couldn't buy, it seemed the good Lord lent.
The roarin' fire o' blazin' logs had more old-fashioned cheer
Than looks like now a ha'f-a-ton o' coal can make it here.
The range o' subjects fer our talks wus common-like, I know—
We never dreamed o' whist games nor the operatic show!
But with the children 'round the hearth in one unbroken band,
Their mother darnin' on their socks beside the candlestand—
O' course the memory o' this forever's rushin' in
To keep me wushin' we wus back on Billing's Creek ag'in.

Sometimes I ketch the great bells' chimes, an' as they rise an' swell,
I feel the happy Christmas stir an' hear the village bell;
I see the holly ever'whar, an' dear old nabor-folks
That come to set an' chat awhile an' crack their simple jokes;
An' then I move my cheer among the shadders sneakin'-wise,
So that the family won't perceive the redness o' my eyes,
An' dream like some old ninny that, when all at last is done—
The smiles an' sighs, the hopes an plans—the battles lost or won—
A place somewhars beyon' the stars an' all this rush an' din,
May make me feel like I wus back in Billing's Creek ag'in.

—WILL T. HALE.

'SCUTTLE' POLICY IN CHINA

Correspondent Thinks Powers Will Withdraw from Peking.

Says No Further Yielding Could Make Their Degradation Worse Than It Is Now.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post, who believes that the powers will withdraw their forces from Peking in order to enable the Court to return, says:

"The policy of scuttle once begun every power would endeavor to be the first to conciliate the Chinese. Europe has already lost her face so utterly that no further yielding could make her degradation worse."

"Native papers report," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, "that the Court has decided to issue an edict ordering the decapitation of Prince Tuan and Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang."

SHANGHAI, Dec. 3.—An imperial edict deprives Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang of his rank and titles, but permits him to retain command of the troops. He has been ordered to disband 5,000 men and to withdraw to the Province of Kan-Soo with the remainder.

The edict deprecates his ignorance and roughness in dealing with foreign affairs, but it is not regarded as of serious import.

A recrudescence of the southern rebellion is reported. The "Triads" are said to be getting fresh supplies of ammunition and to be preparing outbreaks in the provinces of Quang-Tung and Kiang-Si.

Native papers express the belief that the Court is preparing to return to Peking, whither orders have been issued to send the rice tribute, instead of sending it to Sian-Foo.

MORE FOREIGN COMMENT.

Criticism in London, Paris, and German Papers of Mr. McKinley's Utterances Regarding China.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—"Mercifully," says The Pall Mall Gazette, "not even the conscientious Reuter has cabled the full fifteen columns of President McKinley's message. This was wise, since no English paper could possibly have printed it, to the necessary exclusion from its pages of arsenical beer and other things that really do stir the great heart of the people. The most interesting section, however, China, is given fully, but it cannot be said that its length is equivalent to its strength."

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Le Journal des Debats says:

"We cannot complain of the manner in which President McKinley expressed himself on Franco-American relations. We certainly are not alone in being well treated in the message, but we head the list, and this flattering position, which is evidently intentional, shows that as much cordiality and coquetry are displayed in Washington's country as in Lafayette's in cultivating traditional good relations."

The same paper is, however, displeased at the Chinese references, and on this subject says:

"The message confirms what has been believed for some days past—that the United States will fall the Western world. In the present grave circumstances, when it should have been one of its principal pillars of strength."

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The press generally points out that President McKinley's discussion of the China question presents no new matter and no surprises. "The message," says the Kreuz Zeitung, "shows that the purpose of the United States is to act in harmony with the powers."

On the other hand, the Boersen Courier complains that President McKinley not only wants the open door, but practically claims a free hand for the American State Department and for himself." This journal admits, however, that the President's China policy is in substantial agreement with that of Germany.

The Neueste Nachrichten, which makes the same admission, says:

"Germany's attitude with reference to the punishment of the guilty officials is covered by Mr. McKinley's language in announcing the policy of the United States."

The Vossische Zeitung points out that "the United States, like Russia, is determined to spare the Chinese Treasury."

The Boersen Zeltung condemns the President's utterances on China as "incapable of being reconciled with the policy of the United States regarding the punishment of the officials," but it calls his suggestion regarding a reference of the controversies to The Hague Court of Arbitration "a thoroughly sound idea, well worth consideration."

KALGAN EXPEDITION FAILS.

Chinese Evade All Attempts to Engage Them—Boxers Said to Have Killed Twenty Germans.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A special dispatch from Nan-Kow Pass, dated Nov. 30, says the Kalgan expedition was almost ineffective, the Chinese evading all attempts to engage them. The towns en route were occupied unopposed, and some tolls of skins and silver were levied. The cavalry captured the baggage of the retreating Chinese force at Swen-hwa-Foo, killed thirty of its guards, and secured 20,000 taels.

Three Mandarins, instigators of the massacre of converts at Tsi-Ming, and twenty-three Boxers were executed, but the Germans generally ignored evidences of anti-foreign activity.

There are continuous disturbances in the interior, where, the dispatch says, a bad impression has been created by the excessive withdrawal of foreign troops and the complacency of the allies. The missionaries anticipate a recrudescence of the outrages.

Dr. Morrison, wiring to The Times on Monday from Peking, says:

"Evidence has been produced proving that Capt. Watts Jones was murdered after four days' inhuman torture eight marches beyond Kalgan."

SHANGHAI, Dec. 4.—It is reported in Tien-Tsin that the Germans lost twenty killed and many wounded west of Paotingfoo, where they were attacked by 2,500 Boxers.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, dated Peking, Dec. 3, says a considerable force of Chinese regulars has taken up a position at Bang-Chou, ninety-five kilometers south of Tien-Tsin, and that two detachments of troops from Tien-Tsin, commanded by Col. Dohrscheidt and Major Falkenhayn, are proceeding against it.

THINKS ENVOYS WILL AGREE.

State Department Hopes It Will Be Unnecessary to Refer Negotiations to The Hague Tribunal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Although the foreign newspapers describe the attitude of this country in China as one of obstruction, every effort of the State Department is being bent toward the creation of harmony among the powers, through their representatives at Peking. The department is to-day sanguine that its efforts will be crowned with success. Only a few days ago the outlook appeared very black, but the steady and persistent work of the United States has borne fruit, and the outlook now is that the envoys at Peking will ultimately reach a satisfactory conclusion.

One of the chief drawbacks has hitherto been the attitude of Minister Conger, who has leaned rather to the German policy than to that of his Government, but more strongly worded dispatches sent to the American envoy have, it is believed, produced an effect, and the Minister is now believed to see the importance of carrying out the instructions of the State Department.

In all this the American Government has usually found itself supported by Russia. That country has never laid a straw in the way of the American policy, but has in every case agreed to it, and has sometimes anticipated it by procedure in line with the general policy of the United States. Minister De Giers, although he was one of the sufferers by the siege of the legations, has put aside personal feeling and has worked to carry out the policy of his Government. The United States has, of course, pursued an independent policy, and has not acted with any set of powers, but ever since the relief of Peking the policies of Russia and the United States have coincided, and their diplomatic movements have been almost identical.

Should the efforts of the United States prove fruitless in the end, the President will probably present to the powers in the form of an identical note the Russian proposition to refer the question to The Hague tribunal, indorsed by him in his message to Congress. At the time that plan was proposed by Russia, the United States was the only power except France which approved of it. The other powers took the ground that it was untimely. This objection could hardly be raised after the failure of the envoys at Peking to agree.

It is, however, very unlikely that any occasion will arise for such action by the President. The State Department is now convinced that all signs point to an agreement.

PEKING, Dec. 4.—As was expected, the meeting of the foreign envoys to-day did not result in any definite conclusion, owing to the fact that not all the Governments have notified their representatives as to the form of the preliminary note to the Chinese plenipotentiaries. Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, said after the meeting:

"Apparently it is the desire of all to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. I believe the next meeting will be the last, but it will not be called until every Minister has received definite instructions covering all contingencies. Personally, I am satisfied with the results of the proceedings to-day."

LONDON, Dec. 5.—United States Ambassador Choate had a long conversation yesterday with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in which the proposed alternatives and amendments in Secretary Hay's recent note and the notes of the other powers were fully discussed. Nothing definite was arrived at.

Lord Lansdowne showed the most friendly spirit, and no differences of any import came up. Mr. Choate is notifying Secretary Hay of his Lordship's views. Further consultations will follow shortly.

Gov. Yuan Now Conciliatory.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German Minister to China, cables that he has received a conciliatory dispatch from Yuan-Shi-Kai, (Military Governor of the Province of Shan-Tung,) assuming full responsibility for the safety of Bishop Anzer, (the German Bishop of South Shan-Tung,) who is about to proceed to Tsi-nan-Foo (Province of Shan-Tung) to confer with Yuan-Shi-Kai.

Tang Paraded Before Decapitation.

TIEN-TSIN, Dec. 3.—Tang-Wen-Huan, the instigator of the outrages upon the Pao-ting-Foo missionaries, arrived to-day and was paraded through Victoria Road in a cart under a strong German guard, previous to being handed over to the provisional Government for decapitation.

BOGUS PICTURES IN MUSEUMS.

Check on Copyists Insufficient, Says a Correspondent—Some Criticism of the Metropolitan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A Check on Copyists" is the heading of an item published in the Saturday edition of The Times. This item proves to be of interest to all art critics and amateurs.

The check on copyists described is not, however, valuable as a means "to prevent the perpetration of fraud." What is to prevent the forger from erasing the indelible stamp placed on the canvas and stretcher by the Museum, or, relining the canvas and supplying a new stretcher? The stamping of copies has not proved a bar to fraud. Many of the museums have used such a means of identification, but why is it necessary to stamp them at all? Copying should not be allowed unless for study, and the student should derive as much knowledge as he is capable of while he is copying the original; then the thing should be destroyed to prevent evil influences.

I think, however, that the safest preventive is found in the wretched daubs themselves. I have never known of an instance when a really fine copy has been made in the Metropolitan, and I often wonder why such poor workers are allowed to occupy the space in front of a picture.

Mr. Story is quoted as giving several instances where he has seen or heard of pictures like those in the Museum and which he does not hesitate to pronounce copies. There are two sides to every argument.

There are many pictures in public galleries called replicas or copies by the original artist. For instance, Catalogue No. 291 in the Museum, if not a copy, is a replica, for I have seen at least five of the same subject. Yet there is no reason why a replica should not be "considered a treasure," for it may be the first creation and should always bear the evidence of the handiwork of the artist to whom it is ascribed. The "large "Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur, has several replicas, the one in the National Gallery in London being almost the finest and direct from the studio of the artist. Again, in Europe the galleries are becoming finer all the time by bequests, purchase, and the weeding-out of copies, and it is known that sometimes the museums possess copies of pictures, the originals of which are owned by private collectors.

The Metropolitan is an instance where "one of the big museums of this country owns a copy of a Metropolitan Museum picture which is treasured highly as an original. I know the picture referred to and consider it very superior to the one in the Metropolitan Museum, and it holds its own in a small collection that is as fine as any in this country. The late owner was a very judicious collector and was aided in his purchases by one of the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum. I would add, however, that there is a ghost of a chance that another still finer picture exists.

A museum is an educational institution and the student is entirely at the mercy of the directors or those who are responsible for the naming or misnaming of objects displayed for their benefit. What kind of an education can be obtained from the study of copies or misnamed pictures? Yet, alas! such is the education of many of our would-be art connoisseurs. In one room of the Metropolitan Museum there are at least four copies and some misnamed pictures. The two large pictures ascribed to Constable are but poor copies. One, named "The Lock on the Stour," is no doubt painted from an engraving. The original is really a masterpiece and considered Constable's best picture. It is called "Opening the Lock," and is owned by Mr. Morrison, one of England's merchant princes. The other is "The Valley Farm," the original of which is in the National Gallery in London, and was presented to Great Britain by Constable himself. Yet the Metropolitan Museum catalogue unfortunately describes the London picture as a copy of the picture in the Metropolitan Museum.

ARTHUR DAWSON.

New York, Dec. 3, 1900.

A COMING PICTURE SALE.

There are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries 181 modern oils, water colors, and drawings by well-known foreign and American artists, the property of various owners, and which are to be sold there to-morrow and Friday evenings, Dec. 6 and 7, at 8 o'clock. While the collection, like most made-up displays of the kind, is not a notable one, it has a good average of merit, its examples have been well selected, and it contains some more than ordinarily good canvases, especially by American artists. Some of the older American landscapists, notably Jarvis McEntee, A. F. Bellows, J. R. Brevoort, H. A. Ferguson, R. S. and F. R. Gifford, George Inness, David Johnson, H. W. Robbins, A. F. Tait, W. Whittidge, and A. H. Wyant are represented by fair examples, and of the younger men there are some good examples of the dead Eichelberger, "A Road to Sag Harbor"; H. W. Ranger, C. H. Davis, R. W. Von Boskerck, J. H. Twachtman, (an excellent example,) Theodore Robinson, C. Warren Eaton, William Bliss Baker, and Childe Hassam. William F. Chase, Charles F. Ulrich, W. H. Lippincott, Eastman Johnson, Percy Moran, F. Dielman, J. H. Dolph, and Walter Blackman are also represented by good and original work. There is an opportunity here for the collectors of American pictures to add to their collections.

Of the foreign pictures shown there is not much to be said. There are two Bargues of slight importance, a pencil study and a water color; a large and important Lerolle, a single figure of a shepherdess; one of Tissot's early Parisian pictures, "In the Louvre"; four examples of Delpy, and a rich-colored Jettel.

For the Doerflinger Fund.

The New York Times has received $5 from Godfrey Warren for the John Doerflinger fund, and has forwarded it to Our Animal Protective League, at 289 Fourth Avenue.

MME. SEMBRICH'S RECITAL.

Carnegie Hall Filled by Lovers of Good Singing.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich gave the first of her two song recitals at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. The large auditorium was almost completely filled by an audience comprising lovers of beautiful singing and students of the art. Many teachers were present, testifying by their interest to their belief in the perfection of the art of Mme. Sembrich, the leading woman singer of the time. Such an audience and such an attitude toward this incomparable artist were demonstrations of the depth of public appreciation in this town for the best in music, and by going to the hall on such a day as yesterday the audience honored itself in honoring a great singer.

Mme. Sembrich has now arrived at that position in the vocal world occupied by Mr Paderewski in the instrumental. She is the recognized exemplar of the last shade of finish in vocal technique and of the highest level of poetic expression. She stands alone, a leader and a teacher, a giver of untold joy to all who know the inner beauties of song, a benefactor and a minister of loveliness. To sing the programme which she sang yesterday was in itself a tour de force. Here for the sake of the record let the list be given in full:

CLASSICAL AIRS AND SONGS.

"Pur dicesti"..... Antonio Lotti, (1667-1740)
"M'ha presa alla sua ragna"..... Pietro Domenico Paradies, (1710-1792)
"Mon petit coeur soupire".... Author unknown
The Three Ravens, "It was a Lover and His Lass"..... Old English
"Das Veilchen"..... W. A. Mozart, (1756-1791)

GERMAN LIEDER.

Gretchen am Spinnrade, "Du bist die Ruh'," "Lachen und Weinen"..... Franz Schubert, (1797-1828)
"Wie Melodien zieht es mair," Stanchen..... Johannes Brahms, (1833-1897)
Er ist's, Auftrage..Robert Schumann, (1810-1856)

FRENCH AND SLAVIC PIECES.

Berceuse..... Benjamin Godard, (1849-1895)
"Ouvre tes Yeux"...Miles Massenet, (1842-....)
"Er liebte mich so sehr"..... P. I. Tschaikowsky, (1840-1893)
Romance, (Russian)....M. I. Glinka, (1804-1857)
Mazurka, (Polish)..Ladislas Zelenski, (1837-....)

GERMAN LIEDER.

Nachtlied, Marie, Liebesfeier..... Robert Franz, (1815-1892)
Ueber's Jahr, Der Schwur..Carl Bohm, (1844-....)
Das Kraut Vergessenheit, "Es liegt ein Traum"..... Alexander von Fielitz, (1860-....)

To hear Mme. Sembrich interpret songs is a precious privilege. To commment on the interpretation is not an easy task. Where everything is so admirable, the critic would fain throw down the pen, hurl the analytic pose to the winds, fill his soul full of the divinity of art, and say, "Here at last is a haven of rest where there is only beauty, and that in its most intimate form, the song." But something is due to the cause of art, and the commentator must not lose the opportunity of preaching from the housetop that now is the time to learn. Now is the time for those who love vocal music to hear it as it should be. Here are no cheap accessories of costume, make-up, and action to hide the poverty of vocal resource. In the song recital the singer puts herself to the greatest of all tests, for the song recital is the chamber music of vocal art. The singer must conquer by singing pure and unadorned. And how full are the fruits of the conquest when the art is so glorious as that of Mme. Sembrich.

Of the beauty of her voice, which is so clear, so bell-like in its ringing upper tones, so like the mellow-throated flute in its lower notes, it is not now necessary to speak. But of the perfect poise of every phrase, the apparently inevitable placing of its contours with relation to the structure of the entire melody, the absolute justness of every nuance, the exquisite adaptation of accent, enunciation, tonal coloring, and dynamics to the full and vital exposition of the meaning of the text, it is not possible to say enough to do justice to an art which lays every hearer under a debt of sweet gratitude.

From beginning to end yesterday's recital was a revelation of all that goes to make singing the most influential of the branches of music. It seems needless to select anything for especial mention, yet the audience was very quick to recognize the marvelous finish and eloquence of the delivery of the two songs of Brahms, lovely in themselves, the old French song, the three songs of Schubert, and the last song of Von Fielitz. Schumann's "Auftraege," which Mme. Sembrich sang at her recital last season, was again beautifully given, and it delighted her hearers.

At the close of the entertainment there was a scene similar to those enacted at the piano recitals of Paderewski. Most of the audience remained standing and applauding, while many rushed down to the front of the stage and stood there to see at close range the famous singer. The enthusiasm was not easily stilled. It was a rare sight. But it was a sight which must have pleased every true lover of musical art. There is certainly nothing neurotic about Mme. Sembrich, nothing that has the glamor of romance or sensation. She is a frank, hearty, lovable little woman, a born musician, and a worshipper of her art. The admiration which is bestowed upon her cannot be called hysterical. It is perfectly healthy and well earned. May she visit us often to enjoy it.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Emil Paur, the conductor, went to Boston the other day to conduct a concert in a series organized by a local manager. There was some misunderstanding about the orchestra, and Mr. Paur had to hurry back to New York and engage all the men he could get at short notice. These were supplemented by others picked up in Boston. Nevertheless the eminent director had an immense success. The roughness of the orchestra was noted by the newspaper commentators, but the magnificent vigor of Mr. Paur's readings and the emotion which infused all his work atoned for this shortcoming. Mr. Arcid Hale said in The Journal:

"After all there is something more than music in the display of faultless technic. Music is emotional, and this is a neurotic age that courts appeals to emotion. Tschaikowsky, Wagner, and Richard Strauss are the great representatives of the modern feeling in music; and for the full interpretation of their work a conductor of flaming temperament is needed. When Mr. Paur was here as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra he showed that there could be such a thing as technic plus emotion. I do not say that all of his readings reached the high standard of the 'Pathetic' symphony, Strauss's 'Thus spake Zarathustra,' and Rimsky-Korsakow's 'Scheherazade.' There are twenty-four concerts in a year, and even a conductor of flesh and blood has his half hours of commonplace thought and weariness of spirit. The concert last night showed the strength and the imagination of Mr. Paur; the music stirred the heart and fired the blood."

Mr. Woolf, in The Herald, said of the reading of Beethoven's "Leonore" overture, No. III.: "Effects that have not been heard for years, especially some of the bassoon passages, came out with a crispness that was not only delightful, but something in the way of a surprise." He also praised the powerful reading of the "Symphonie Pathetique." All the other papers spoke in a similar vein of the concert, and it was plain that Mr. Paur's splendid interpretation had stirred Boston to unwonted enthusiasm.

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Mr. Samuel Franko announces that McKenzie Gordon, the tenor, will be the soloist at the second of the symphony concerts of old music at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday next at 3:30.

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A new organization called the Chorale Society will give its first concert to-morrow night at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue. The soloists will be Pauline Johnson, soprano, and Hobart Smock, tenor. The conductor is Alfred J. McLean, and the society is devoted to the cultivation of a capella music.

PEOPLE'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

Plan to Raise $250,000 for It by Popular Subscription.

A project has been started for the erection of a People's Temple of Music, to be opened in 1905. The present plans call for the raising of a fund of $250,000 by popular subscription and contribution. The plan was suggested by the success of the people's singing classes and the People's Choral Union.

Ambrose L. Phipps, Thomas Schorske, Henry Danziger, Joseph Oatman, and Walter E. Denmond have been named a committee to further the plan, which has been indorsed by the People's Choral Union.

M. Coquelin Lectures at Carnegie Lyceum.

M. Coquelin delivered a lecture yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Lyceum, under the auspices of the Alliance Française. His theme was a sketch, biographical and critical, of the French poet Béranger. The hall was crowded. In illustration of the evolution of the poet's mind, M. Coquelin recited several specimens of Béranger's verse with fine feeling, which called forth frequent applause.

WILL HEAR JEAN DE RESZKE.

The Tenor to Fill an Engagement Here This Season.

All doubt as to the coming of M. Jean de Reszke to this country to fulfill a season in this city, and possibly Philadelphia, with the Maurice Grau Opera Company was dispelled yesterday, when a cablegram was received at the Metropolitan Opera House from the tenor informing Mr. Grau that he was compelled to change the date of his sailing from Dec. 15 to three days earlier, owing to the accident which befell the French liner Loraine, preventing the boat from taking its departure on the scheduled date. He will sail on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse instead.

M. de Reszke will make his first appearance the night following Christmas in "Romeo et Juliette," with Mme. Melba in the opposite rôle. It is intended to present "La Bohème" the Monday previous, but the appearance of Mme. Melba with Jean de Reszke on the Wednesday night might prevent the carrying out of this programme. The operas for the remaining part of that week, Friday night and Saturday matinée, have not as yet been decided upon.

ACTOR CRANE NOT INJURED.

It Was a Namesake Whose Ankle Was Broken in Accident.

The disadvantage of a similarity in names was never more clearly shown than on Monday last, when an article appeared in The Times to the effect that a party of prominent business men of Baltimore, with William H. Crane of New York as their guest, met with a serious accident on Sunday last by being thrown from a tally-ho coach. It was stated that Mr. Crane received a broken ankle.

It was not long after Treasurer Walters of the Garrick Theatre had opened his box office for the day's business on Monday before the telephone was brought into active use by holders of seats for Monday evening's performance. They asked all kinds of questions, such as "Will Mr. Crane positively appear this evening?" "I should like to have my money refunded if Mr. Crane is incapacitated, is he?" Others wanted their tickets exchanged, while many more said they did not care to journey to the theatre unless they knew positively that Mr. Crane instead of his understudy was going to appear.

All of these and numerous other questions were put to Treasurer Walters, and they were more or less puzzling, as he was in absolute ignorance of any accident having befallen a Mr. Crane, until the actor himself hurried into the business office of the theatre and explained. He said that his name had been confused with that of another one of the six William H. Crane's whose names appear in the New York City Directory.

The actor said that not until he was stopped on his way down town by several acquaintances who made inquiries regarding his broken ankle was he aware that any such accident had happened.

Mr. Crane desired the management to inform the public that his duties of exhibiting "David Harum" nightly and twice a week at matinées prevented him from participating in any coach rides.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Andrews—Connally.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The marriage of Miss Mary Curry Connally and Walter Scott Andrews, celebrated to-day at noon at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, was one of the most beautiful of the many notable weddings in this historic edifice. The floral decoration was confined to the chancel.

Notwithstanding the downpour of rain shortly before noon the church was filled by a distinguished company, which was seated by Elisha Dyer, Jr., Stuyvesant Leroy and Franklin A. Plummer of New York, Paul A. Andrews of Newport, and Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and Horace Westcott of this city. The music was entirely choral, the vested choir of St. John's meeting the bride at the door and leading the way to the altar, singing "Faithful and True." They were followed by the six ushers and Miss Mary Carlisle, the only attendant maid, who walked alone, directly in advance of the bride and father, Col. John Kerr Connally, of Asheville, N. C. Frank W. Andrews, Jr., attended his brother as best man. The Rev. Dr. Mackey Smith, rector of the church, officiated.

The bride wore a superb gown of old lace built upon heavy white satin, with a beautiful lace veil, which fell to the bottom of her trained skirt. The veil was fastened by orange blossoms and a diamond ornament, the gift of her mother. Other jewels worn were a diamond crescent, the bridegroom's gift, and a collar of pearls, fastened by a large clasp of pearls and diamonds, the gift of Frank W. Andrews, Jr.

A wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, former Minister to Spain, followed the ceremony. The bride and bridegroom received the congratulations in a bower of palms in the bay window. Dr. and Mrs. Curry and Mr. and Mrs. Connally also welcoming the guests. A special breakfast for the bridal party was served at the close of the reception.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Andrews, the parents of the bridegroom; the British Ambassador and the Misses Pauncefote, the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmüller, the Minister from Spain and the Duchess de Arcos, the Mexican Ambassador and his daughter, Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Justice Brown, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, and the Misses Hitchcock.

Mr. Andrews is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Andrews, formerly of Boston, but now of this city and Newport. His bride is the youngest of three daughters of Col. and Mrs. John Kerr Connally of Asheville, N. C., and the niece and namesake of Mrs. J. L. M. Curry, under whose chaperonage she made her début in this city last year. Her engagement to Mr. Andrews was announced early last Spring.

The young couple have started for a six weeks' stay in the South, but will spend the remainder of the Winter with Mr. Andrews's parents in this city. One of the bride's presents is a country home on her father's estate near Asheville, where a part of each year will be spent by Mr. and Mrs. Andrews.

Jones—Gill.

The Rev. Robert Ellis Jones, President of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and Miss Lottie T. Gill, daughter of the late Charles T. Gill of St. Louis, were married yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Holy Communion by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington of Grace Church and the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend of All Angels' Church. The bride was given away by her uncle, C. W. Brega of Chicago. Miss Mary K. Gill was the maid of honor. Mr. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., was best man. The ushers were Mr. J. Smith. Prof. Milner of Harvard, Mr. William Hoffman, and Mr. Percy Chubb. After the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's cousin, C. A. Low, 19 West Fifty-third Street.

Dallas—Jackson.

Special to The New York Times.

KENNETT SQUARE, Penn., Dec. 4.—At The Cottage, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb H. Jackson of New York, parents of the bride, Miss Butler Jackson was to-day married to Robert Ervin Dallas. The parlor where the ceremony was performed was a mass of roses and smilax, and the other rooms were trimmed with holly. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frederick A. Hinckley, pastor of the Spring Garden Unitarian Church, Philadelphia.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with duchess and old point lace. Misses Edith and Margaret Jackson, sisters of the bride were bridesmaids. C. Samuel Jackson of New York was best man, and Leonard Dallas of Philadelphia and Reginald Jackson of Yale College were ushers.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH ELECTIONS.

The following have been elected to serve as Wardens and Vestrymen in various Protestant Episcopal Churches:

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and Seventy-first Street.—Wardens—W. Bayard Cutting, Richard M. Hoe; Vestrymen—Lucius K. Wilmerding, Alfred Wagstaff, Robert K. Dana, William H. Burr, Amadee Spadone, R. Mayo-Smith, Alexander C. Morgan, Joseph W. Harriman.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.—Wardens—Henry E. Howland and Edward N. Tailer; Vestrymen—George Blagden, John P. Haines, S. Nicholson Kane, Charles D. Fuller, and Edward R. Biddle.

ST. PETER'S, West Sixty-ninth Street, near Broadway.—Wardens—George W. Quintard and Sutherland G. Taylor; Vestrymen—William J. Smith, James F. McCoy, George H. Millet, William M. Morgan, Thomas A. Green, John M. Golding, W. W. Moore, John D. Fouquet, and James E. Spencer.

ST. GEORGE'S.—Warden, (two years)—J. Pierpont Morgan; Vestrymen, (three years)—Henry W. Munroe, John Seely Ward, Jr., and James W. Markoe, M. D.

HOLY TRINITY.—Warden, (two years)—Leander H. Crall; Vestrymen, (three years)—George Wuppermann, John J. Burton, and Richard J. Godwin.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Coming-out receptions will be the features of to-day in the social world, as they have for several days past. Mrs. H. H. Hollister (Miss Annie W. Stephenson) of 19 West Forty-ninth Street will give a reception to introduce her daughter, Miss Louise Hollister. Mrs. Frances M. Scott (Miss Lucy Parkman Higgins) of 42 Park Avenue, will introduce her daughter, Miss Eleanor S. Scott, and Mrs. Alfred Ely (Miss Helen Rutherford) will give the first of three days in December, at her residence, 175 Second Avenue, to introduce her daughter, Miss Helen Rutherfurd Ely. Miss Laura Jay Edwards will give a reception at her residence, 11 West Forty-seventh Street, for Miss Bertha Wurts, and Mrs. Charles Addison Miller of 26 West Thirty-seventh Street, will give a reception for Mrs. Edward S. Isham, Jr., who was Miss Laura Miller, and who was married on Nov. 14.

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The dinners of the season have begun with a rush. As a rule, dinner giving does not start in a formal way until after the holidays. Following Mrs. Fish's large and formal dinner of thirty covers on Monday evening, there were last night a number of large as well as small dinners, given, among others, by Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Edward A. Wickes, Mrs. Spotswood Schenck, and Mrs. L. Jacquelin Smith. These dinners were for young girls and young men, who, with their hostesses, afterward went to the Junior Cotillion or the Fortnightly Dance.

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The guests at Mrs. Van Nest's dinner, given at her residence, were the Misses May Gallatin, Mildred Stokes, Sybil Kane, Ella Guthrie, Elsie Schefer, Dorothy Edwards, Helen Barnes, Marguerite Chapin, Gertrude de Coppet, Alice Van Doren Ripley, and Goelet Gallatin, Stewart Barnes, Lawrence Elliman, Archibald Thatcher, Chesley Richardson, Phoenix Ingraham, Alexander Hadden, Frederick A. Juillard, N. Grant, and Messrs. Brown and Butler. It was a pink dinner and orchids were used for table decorations.

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Mrs. W. Storrs Wells will give to-night at her residence, 16 East Fifty-seventh Street, a small dinner. Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman will give this evening at her residence, 40 West Fifty-third Street, a dinner of eighteen covers, at which the guests of honor are to be Thomas B. Peters of Gloucestershire, England, and Miss Gladys Whitin, whose wedding is to be celebrated at Grace Church on Dec. 19. Another dinner in honor of Miss Whitin and her fiancé will be given by Miss Charlotte Stillman, who is to be one of Miss Whitin's bridesmaids. This dinner is scheduled for Wednesday, Dec. 12, at the Metropolitan Club Annex. Mrs. Paul F. Mondé will also give a dinner this evening.

Mrs. John Hone is now added to the list of those who will give dinners to young people to-morrow evening, from which the guests will go to the dance to be given by Mrs. Frederic Gallatin for Miss May Gallatin.

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Mrs. Charles Russell Leaycraft (Miss Leontine Roosevelt) gave at the Hotel Buckingham yesterday afternoon a reception at which her daughter, Miss Agnes Ethel Leaycraft, made her début. Miss Leaycraft, who is a second cousin of Vice President-elect Theodore Roosevelt, was assisted in receiving by Miss Cecil Boardman, Miss Aileen Tone of Westchester, and Miss Lucie Murcheson of Wilmington, Del. The débutante was gowned in white chenille net with lace over white silk. Among those at the reception were Mrs. Nicholas Roosevelt, Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Mrs. S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. John Ellis Roosevelt, Mrs. T. R. Punnett, the Misses Leaycraft, Mrs. Aymar Cater, Mrs. John E. Kerr, and Miss Virginia Roosevelt.

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At the reception given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. L. Jacquelin Smith, Miss Mary Campbell) to introduce her daughter, Miss Gladys Smith, at her residence, 4 East Sixteenth Street, the débutante, who was gowned in white chiffon, was assisted by her sister, Miss Smith; Katharine G. Pratt, Helen Kountze, Lucile Weeks, Charlotte Prime, Nellie Hard, Miss Gallatin, Anna Kip, Suzanne Butler, Anna Strong, and Maria Hamilton.

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Another of yesterday's coming-out receptions was given by Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon (Miss Sophia E. Montgomery) of 719 Fifth Avenue, at which her daughter, Miss Sophie Langdon, made her bow. Miss Langdon was assisted in receiving by several relatives.

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The first of the Junior Cotillions, danced last night at Sherry's, was a brilliant affair. The women who received were Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands. Alexander Hadden led the cotillion, dancing with Miss Helen T. Barney. The favors were bunches of peacock feathers for the girls and orders tied with red ribbons for the men. Many of the guests came to the cotillion from dinners given by Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. Schenck, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Dodge, and others. The cotillion began about half-past 9 and ended before 1. Among the dancers were many of this season's débutantes, including the Misses May Gallatin, Mildred Stokes, Katharine G. Prall, Helen Kountze, Charlotte Prime, Lucille Weeks, Nellie Hard, Sybil Kane, Mildred Stokes, Marguerite Chapin, Cecil Boardman, Caroline Belmont de Saulles, Hester Gouverneur Hone, Gladys Smith, Frances Coster Jones, Helen White, Dorothy Edwards, Katharine Beasley, Henderson, de Coppet, Harris, Guthrie, de Forest, Parsons, Dodge, Hall, Alden, Du Bois, Prime, Ely, Coppell, Dominick, Robinson, Bryce, Delafield, Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. Murray W. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Dodge, Goelet Gallatin, Chesley Richardson, Phoenix Ingraham, Archibald Thatcher, Stewart Barnes, Lawrence Butler, Frederick A. Juilliard, and Messrs. Grant, Brown, Robinson, Hard, Bachelor, and Schieffelin.

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The first of the six Forinightlies was danced in the Astor Gallery at the Astoria last evening, and, like all these dances, it was a success. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, assisted by a number of the other patronesses, received. The cotillion, which began at 9:30, was led by Russell Landale. The favors were scarf pins, hat pins, and other small articles. The dancers included the Misses Katherine Hancock, Merritt, Higginson, Davis, de Kay, Church, Beste, Keyes, Huntington, Churchill, Hurry, Jay, Frith, Atterbury, Hoe, Turnbull, Kip, Butler, Strong, Hamilton, Smith, Adams, Beekman, McClure, Stevens, Kidd, Ricer, and Townsend, and the Messrs. Hawes, Landale, Sayre, Brewster, Cameron, Brookfield, Longfellow, and Schroeder.

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The first Wednesday cotillion took place at Delmonico's last night. The patronesses who received were Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, and Mrs. John W. Boothby. The cotillion was led by Thomas Coleston Kinney of Virginia, dancing with Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence. The Southern set was largely represented, and, as usual, many others were present. The Misses Clark, Jones, Herrick, Jackson, Thompson, Myles, Hartshorn, Cory, Byrd, Brown, Wise, Turner, Douglass, and Sturges, and Messrs. Lorton, Schuyler, Goldsborough, Gilmour, Chilton, Williams, Fisher, Sullivan, Johnson, Carter, Lee, and Taylor were among the dancers.

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The christening party to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander will take place this afternoon. The christening will be at St. Bartholomew's Church at 3 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate, and from there the party will go to the Rhinelander home, 32 East Thirty-ninth Street, where a Neapolitan orchestra will play and a collation will be served. Mrs. Rhinelander is a daughter of Isaac L. Kip, and the infant is to be christened Adelaide Kip for her. Mrs. Isaac L. Kip, grandmother of the infant, and Miss Helen De Peyster will be the godmothers and Frederick Rhinelander will be godfather.

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Mrs. James F. Ruggles, who has taken for the Winter the house 244 West Seventieth Street, will give two receptions, on Mondays, Dec. 3 and 10, for her niece, Mrs. D. E. Seybel, (Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton.)

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Ernest Rudolph Gunther has issued cards for an Oriental tea, which is to be given at his apartment, 1 East Forty-first Street, on Wednesday, Dec. 12.

COLUMBIA'S NEW CAPTAIN

W. R. Morley Elected by the Football Squad for Next Year.

CALIFORNIA GAME ASSURED

Light Work Will Be Done by the Players in Preparing for the Western Trip.

W. R. Morley, the sturdy Captain of Columbia's 1900 football team, has been unanimously chosen to lead the White and Blue eleven next season. The election was held yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the 'Varsity players at the football training quarters, in West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. Capt. Morley is one of the steadiest players and surest ground-gainers that has ever played at Columbia. He was elected to the Captaincy of the 1900 team early last October, to succeed Capt. "Tom" Simons, who was forced to resign because of an injured knee, which kept him out of the game, and proved throughout the past season the right man for the place. The confidence of the entire squad was his, and his example of courage and determination on the field did much to elevate the morale of his team. Morley is also one of the most experienced men on the team. He has played half back on the Columbia 'Varsity for two years, and had previously learned the game at the Pennsylvania Military Academy and the University of Michigan. He is twenty-four years old, a senior in the School of Mines, and hails from Datil, New Mexico. He returns to the university next year for post-graduate work.

With Morley again to lead, there will be little difference in the make-up of Columbia's 1900 'Varsity and her prospective team—unless new candidates appear next Fall whose ability is greater than that of the veterans. "Johnny" Wolff, who played at right end, is the only member of this year's team who will not be back in the university next October.

A game between the Columbia and University of California elevens at San Francisco during the Christmas holidays is now assured. Manager Shoemaker has lately received a letter from the management of the University of California team, repeating the invitation for a visit from the Columbians, and the Columbia Faculty Committee has given permission for the trip to be made. All that now remains to be settled is the question of expenses. Manager Shoemaker is now in correspondence with the Californians regarding the guarantee they are willing to make. In the interim light practice two or three times a week may be kept up by the team. Coach Sanford, who has planned to sail for Europe within the next two weeks, will be unable to accompany the eleven to California.

Columbia's alumni has arranged for a dinner and smoker, to be held at Sherry's on Thursday evening, Dec. 13, in honor of the 1900 football team. A large banner with the records of this season's victories will then be presented to the Football Association, and individual souvenirs may be given to the players.

BUILDING THE CHALLENGER.

Elaborate Preparations Going On for the Lifting of America's Cup by Shamrock II.

The conviction among yachtsmen on this side of the Atlantic that Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup carries with it real menace to the continued residence of the famous trophy in this country has grown with the cabled reports from abroad concerning the elaborate preparations being made for the building and tuning up of the new challenger Shamrock II. Among yachtsmen acquainted with the technical side of yacht construction, the announcement that the Dennys, and not the Hendersons, would build the new challenger, is regarded as giving especial cause for trepidation. The reason for this fear is set forth in the following letter addressed yesterday to THE NEW YORK TIMES by Designer Clinton H. Crane of this city:

"The fact that the Shamrock II. is building at Denny's yard at Dumbarton," writes Mr. Crane, "does not seem to have excited the interest of yachtsmen in this country that it should have done, perhaps because it is not generally known that this is the first sailing yacht that the Dennys have ever built, and that the Dennys have the only private model testing tank in the world—two very suggestive facts. Most persons do know that Froude, working for the British Admiralty, has obtained most remarkable results in the Government tank at Greenwich, and that our own Government has recently established such a testing tank at Washington. It is also known that the speeds of warships and merchantmen of unusual model have been predicted with absolute accuracy after experiments in such a tank.

"Froude's laws of resistance are accepted to-day by all naval architects, and, though the problem of testing the model of a sailing yacht is more complex than that of a steamer, it is not one which presents unsurmountable difficulties to the scientific investigator.

"There are decided differences in conditions, but these differences are thoroughly well known, and with the assistance of a first-class yacht designer like Watson there would be no great difficulty in reproducing all the conditions of actual sailing, on a small scale, in the model tank. If Lipton has had these experiments made, and it seems probable that he has, we may have a marine difficulty to deal with next August than we imagine now."

W. Butler Duncan, the prospective manager of the new defender, when shown a copy of Mr. Crane's letter last night, declined to comment on the comparative thoroughness of the preparations made by the challenger and defenders of the cup. He did not seem worried, however, and smiled in a manner indicating confidence in the ability of the new Herreshoff boat to win out against the joint product of Designer Watson and the Dennys. Thomas Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's representative in this city, reiterated his former statement that, in his belief, the Shamrock II. would be built by the Hendersons.

No Novelties in Shamrock II.

GLASGOW, Dec. 4.—Discussing the America's Cup challenger with a noted yacht owner, George L. Watson, the designer of the Shamrock II., said to-day:

"There is not a bit of truth in the reports that the new boat will embody striking novelties. A cup challenger is scarcely the kind of boat a designer would choose for experiments. The Shamrock II. will be like some of the other big boats in existence. Whatever novelties there are will be in construction details."

Manhasset Bay Y. C. Officers.

The annual dinner and meeting of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, held last night at the Yachtsmen's Club, in West Forty-third Street, was largely attended, in spite of the unfavorable weather.

At the conclusion of the dinner the following ticket of officers, proposed by the Nominating Committee, was unanimously elected to serve during 1901: Commodore—Hazen L. Hoyt; Vice Commodore—M. Roosevelt Schuyler; Rear Commodore—Stephen W. Roach; Secretary—Edward M. MacLellan; Treasurer—W. Forbes Morgan, Jr.; Measurer—Charles D. Mower; Trustees—For three years, George H. Wilson and James Francis; for two years, Augustin Monroe and Julian Rix; for one year, Horatio R. Harper and W. W. Phillips.

The most interesting features of the evening were the presentation of cups and other trophies to the owners of the winning yachts in the club regattas of the past season.

AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Ferguson and Billiter Won Games in the A. A. U. Event in Progress at K. A. C.

A. D. Ferguson of this city, and Frank Billiter of Minneapolis were the winners of the two games played yesterday in the National Class B billiard tournament now in progress under the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

In both games the averages fell considerably below the standard set by Messrs. Schmitt and Mannes in the opening game on Monday night.

In the afternoon game A. D. Ferguson's defeat of L. A. Servatius by the fairly close score of 300 to 277 gave the gallery a mild surprise. Although invariably finishing near the leaders in the previous tournaments in which he has participated, Mr. Ferguson did not have behind him so successful a record in tourney play as his opponent.

Mr. Servatius missed his first shot. A run of 15 points in the fifth inning, however, put the latter temporarily in the lead, with 27 points to his opponent's 16. Then Mr. Ferguson regained his nerve and made 18 points in the next inning. This gave him the lead, which he held throughout the remainder of the game.

The scores by innings follow, the play being at fourteen-inch balk line with the anchor nurse allowed:

Ferguson—2, 1, 4, 9, 0, 18, 1, 1, 6, 1, 9, 6, 0, 1, 0, 12, 11, 4, 4, 0, 8, 0, 4, 8, 0, 7, 3, 4, 3, 9, 0, 9, 8, 25, 4, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 11, 8, 0, 17, 21, 9, 3, 0, 4, 2, 0, 0, 7, 1, 1, 1, 7, 0, 1, 5, 4, 11, 1, 0, 3, 0, 0, 2. Total, 300; average, 4 12-72; high runs, 25 and 21.

Servatius—0, 4, 4, 4, 15, 1, 0, 0, 2, 1, 6, 6, 0, 0, 2, 5, 3, 2, 1, 12, 1, 0, 3, 3, 9, 1, 3, 11, 9, 5, 0, 6, 4, 0, 2, 1, 2, 1, 0, 15, 1, 0, 0, 1, 5, 2, 4, 4, 7, 8, 1, 3, 22, 1, 1, 4, 8, 0, 0, 4, 5, 2, 1, 20, 10, 8, 0, 0, 1, 15, 1. Total, 277; average, 3 64-71; high runs 20 and 22.

The evening game brought together Frank Billiter, the champion amateur player of Minneapolis, and Samuel G. Estabrook of this city. Both of them were new to tournament play in New York, but Billiter's practice records made him the favorite. He was credited with having made a run of 127 points during recent practice at Minneapolis, and since his arrival in this city made an average of 10 1-3 points in a 300-point game against Lloyd Jevne, the professional player. Mr. Billiter won his game last night with comparative ease, the score being 300 to 219, but he played far below his practice form. As in the afternoon game, both he and Mr. Estabrook adhered to the open style of play, there being very little to suggest that they were competing in a 14-inch balk-line tournament.

The game was begun shortly after 8 o'clock, Mr. Billiter leading off with two points. Estabrook's first inning netted him eight points, and at the end of the tenth inning the score stood 38 to 27 in his favor. In the twenty-second inning Mr. Billiter scored his best run, one of 26 points. It was made almost wholly by open play, his position shots proving very effective. Mr. Estabrook followed with a run of 19 in the next inning, and this left the score 108 to 101 in favor of the Westerner. Mr. Billiter then drew steadily away from his opponent. Mr. Estabrook made one creditable run of 26 points in the forty-sixth inning, but his play was erratic the greater part of the time. The game was refereed by Dr. A. G. Miller. The scores:

Billiter—2 4 1 2 0 7 9 0 2 0 6 4 9 1 10 18 2 5 5 0 26, 4 1 4 3 14 2 12 12 2 5 1 0 14 2 10 7 2 3 2 15 1 2 3 1. Total, 300; average, 5 25-55; high runs, 20, 25, and 26.

Estabrook—8 1 0 2 6 8 8 0 0 3 0 9 3 5 0 0 14 1 7 3 0 1 9 0 1 2 0 4 9 5 1 0 16 1 2 0 0 2 0 8 0 13 11 1 26 0 3 0 6 2 1 0 3. Total, 219; average, 4 3-54; high run, 26.

Two more games of the preliminary round will be played to-day. Florian Tobias will meet Isaac A. Mannes at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and William Paige of Boston will play L. A. Servatius at 8 o'clock this evening.

Tobias Won at Billiards.

Frank Tobias defeated James E. Lewis by a score of 200 to 186 yesterday afternoon in the scheduled game of the amateur novice billiard tournament now in progress at Maurice Daly's Academy. The game was unusually well played for a novice tourney, being run out in sixty-six innings. The score by innings follows, a fourteen-inch balk line governing, with the anchor nurse allowed:

Tobias—4 0 8 2 0 5 2 0 1 0 3 16 0 5 0 11 1 0 0 3 1 0 1 9 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 1 3 4 1 7 1 4 2 0 12 4 0 0 5 3 1 4 8 4 1 0 5 3 0 2 0 5 14 1 0 3 2 2 0 1. Total, 200; average, 3 2-66; high runs, 11, 12, 14, and 16.

Lewis—1 2 4 2 3 4 1 0 0 0 0 11 1 1 1 0 2 3 0 1 1 2 8 8 1 0 4 2 1 3 2 3 6 8 3 0 3 12 11 1 0 0 6 2 2 0 8 3 2 10 2 5 1 2 1 3 2 0 2 2 0 2 14 0 2 1 0. Total, 186; average, 2 54-66; high runs, 11, 11, 12, and 14.

The game scheduled last night between Charles Rer and Raoul Pictet, was postponed. Harry Graham will play Mr. Pictet to-night. No game will be played this afternoon.

DALY DEFEATS TOD SLOAN.

Jockey Lost in a Close Contest by Margin of One Bird.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEENS, L. I., Dec. 4.—A close live-bird contest took place here to-day at the Inter-State Park traps, when Phil Daly of Long Branch met Tod Sloan, the jockey, in a match at fifty live birds per man, inter-State rules, for a stake of $250 a side.

Both men shot in good form. Daly was a trifle the steadier, but Sloan's judgment was fine and he used his second barrel with good effect and in perfect time. It was a fast-shot event from start to finish, and, despite the storm, was witnessed by a number of prominent spectators. Sloan lost eight birds of his allotted fifty, four of which, though hard hit, succeeding in getting over the boundary flags, only to fall dead there. At the halfway mark they were even up, but in the last twenty-five Tod fell behind, and Daly won by a solitary bird, amid cheers. Summary:

Fifty live birds per man, even distances, thirty yards rise for each, stake $250 a side, loser to pay for the birds and the expenses of the contest.

Philip Daly,	New York—				Killed.	Missed.
20122	22101	22222	12122	02220	21	4
12221	22222	20222	12200	02221	22	3
					—	—
Total					43	7

Tod Sloane,	New York—				Killed.	Missed.
22222	22212	22022	22202	22222	21	4
20222	20122	02222	22202	22112	21	4
					—	—
Total					42	8

National Rifle Association Meeting.

A meeting of the surviving Directors of the old National Rifle Association was held yesterday. There were present Gen. George W. Wingate, Col. Joseph G. Story, Col. George Shorkley, Capt. Samuel E. Allen, Capt. C. H. Eagle, Capt. E. L. Zalinski, and Major J. Fred Ackerman. Gen. B. W. Spencer and Lieut. Albert S. Jones were elected to fill the vacancies on the board. Gen. George W. Wingate presided and Lieut. Jones was elected Secretary.

The purpose of the meeting was to turn over to the new National Rifle Association, which was organized at a convention of riflemen at Sea Girt, N. J., last Summer, the tangible assets of the old association, which are its charter and three trophies which are being contested for annually. The first step toward the consummation of this object was the adoption by the board of the by-laws of the new association, which was carried on motion of Capt. Zalinski. The action taken by the Directors of the old association is yet to be approved by a quorum of the life members to make it legal. With that end in view, a meeting of the life members has been called for Monday afternoon, Dec. 10, at 4 o'clock at the office of Wingate & Cullum, this city.

Cycle Racers in Training.

Charles Miller, the six-day champion of the world, who has been training for next week's team race at Madison Square Garden in Chicago, arrived in this city last night. The racer is in fine shape, and will need only a daily work-out to keep him in condition for the struggle. His partner in the coming affair, "Bobbie" Walthour, will reach town to-day, and the pair will do the rest of their training with the foreigners at Ambrose Park.

Yesterday's inclement weather did not interfere with the preparation of the European pedalers quartered at Ambrose Park. On the contrary, some of the best impromptu contests seen there since their arrival took place.

Entries close to-day for the amateur indoor championship and handicap, which takes place on Saturday night at the Garden. These events precede the two match races. In one Michael and Stinson will battle for fifteen miles behind motors, and in the other "Tom" Cooper and "Major" Taylor, the two fleetest sprinters in the country, will settle the question of supremacy in a match heat race.

TROTTING FRAUDS PROBED

Cases Decided by Board of Review of National Association.

DISHONEST METHODS EXPOSED

Charges Preferred and Sustained Affect Many Owners and Drivers of Harness Horses.

The annual hearing by the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association was begun at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in Parlor H of the Murray Hill Hotel, and through two sessions the reviewing body heard testimony concerning complications, which were chiefly on account of fraud in trotting races decided over tracks under the control of the National Association. The members present were P. P. Johnson of Lexington, Ky., President of the board; George W. Archer of Rochester, N. Y., First Vice President; W. H. Gocher of Hartford, Conn, Secretary; V. C. Blake of Cedar Rapids, representing the Western district; William Palmer Allen of St. Louis, representing the central district; C. D. Palmer of Lowell, Mass., representing the Eastern district; John H. Shults of Parkville, L. I., representing the Atlantic district, and David Bonner of New York. The docket contained 160 cases, and the board will be busy for two or more days going through the matters on hand. In the morning and afternoon the cases that were ready for consideration were heard, and at 6 o'clock in the afternoon decision was announced on a large number of these.

The board issued an order expelling from the privileges of the trotting turf A. A. Pennock of Minerva, Ohio, who was found guilty of ringing the pacer The Scrapper, 2:20½, as Harry H., and the pacer Dan S., 2:22¼, as Dan D. on Illinois and Ohio race tracks. In the charges made by Amos Heaslip of Williamsport, Ontario, and F. J. Dams, Niagara Falls, N. Y., against Philip Groben of Buffalo, and L. M. Dewey, E. Beach Smith of New York, to the effect that Groben and Ormsby had fraudulently raced as Alice the mare Susie S., 2:11¼, an order of expulsion was issued against Groben and the mare, and the charge against Ormsby was dismissed, the evidence not being sufficient to prove that Ormsby was aware of the imposition. The identity of the mare known as Susie S. is still in doubt, it being alleged that she was formerly raced as Silver Queen. Louis P. Grainer of Bath-on-the-Hudson and H. M. Palmer, alias P. H. Millvill, owner of the roan gelding P. A. M., a pacer, were expelled for "ringing" the horse as Red Fox in races at Cairo, Balston Spa, and Johnstown, N. Y., on evidence collected by the National Trotting Association. The board had a case against G. W. Holmes in the same fraud, but the evidence did not prove Holmes to be connected with the horse. It was proved of the men expelled that they also raced the horse in Massachusetts as Frank T.

The applications for reinstatement to the privileges of the turf by John Hannan, expelled for racing the horse Judge Lull as Hornet at Johnstown, and Fred J. Cameron, alias B. F. Cameron of Cambridge, were denied. James O'Brien, alias James Reed, made a similar application, and said that he was compelled by men who employed him to train and drive the horse Dandy O. to "ring" the animal as Dr. D. and then to impersonate James Reed, the ostensible owner, in collecting money won. His petition met the same fate as the others.

A rather unusual point was raised by Harry K. Devereaux of Cleveland, Ohio, in his application for a decision on the point whether his horse, John McKerron, had a record, and if his performance in matinée races should constitute a bar against him. Mr. Devereaux, who is a leading spirit in the League of Lake Cities Drivers, contended that but admission was charged to the races at which his horse won, and that though he won a cup, nominally, the cup, a challenge trophy, remained the property of the Piedville Driving Club at Cleveland. The problem proved a knotty one, and no decision has been rendered yet.

Many more cases remain to be heard, among them some very unusual ones. Of these a conspicuous instance is the alleged ringing of the mare Kathleen, 2:13¾, as Fannie L. a Westfield, Mass. According to the testimony, the man who managed the mare mortgaged his home and bet all the proceeds on her in the first race she started in under the new name. She then tied up in her hopples and was distanced. Her owner raised more money and bet on her again in another race, when after she won a heat she was recognized and disqualified. Her owner having become bankrupt over her, now is threatened with expulsion from the turf. The board will meet again to-day.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Rainy weather kept down the attendance at Bennings to-day. The track was a sea of mud, but the under surface was hard enough to make the going fairly good. The "mudlarks" were out in force, but their luck was very limited. The one-mile-and-three-quarter handicap went to Magic Light, the favorite, by six lengths. There were five starters. Three favorites won. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; six and a half furlongs. Carbuncle, 116 pounds, (McCue,) 4 to 5, first; Sodzey, 102, (Bullman,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Huitzilopochtli, 112, (P. McDermott,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:24. Modelmo also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Beggar Lady, 100 pounds, (Brien,) 5 to 1, won; Protégé, 100, (Booker,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Dactyl, 104, (P. McDermott,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:02 2-5. Zendale, 115 and Abbott, Curtsey, Anna Darling, Gallimor, Welsh Girl, Infallible, Hollowwood, Dum Dum, and I Know also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Maidens; mile and fifty yards. Charlie Moore, 104 pounds, (P. McDermott,) 3 to 1, won; The Driver, 100, (Brien,) 3 to 5 and out, second; The Coquet, 103, (Caline,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:34. Hunt Club also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; six furlongs. Sadie S., 105 pounds, (McCue,) 3 to 5, won; The Rhymer, 108, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 4, second; Dandy Boy, (105, (Walters,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:18 1-5. The Rogue also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and 100 yards. Templar, 101 pounds, (Walters,) 8 to 1, won; Horsthorn, 105, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; West Baden, 105, (McDermott,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:55 3-5. Bondman, Olive Order, J. H. Sloan, Ringleader, and Momentum also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; one and three-quarter miles. Magic Light, 112 pounds, (Miles,) 7 to 5, won; Draughtsman, 122, (McCue,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Bosphorus, 105, (James,) 3 to 1, third. Time—3:20 3-5. Sir Dick and Silver Fox also ran.

The Entries at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Following are the entries for to-morrow's races at the Bennings track:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; seven furlongs. Applejack and Tyrshena, 107 pounds each; Waterhouse, Hold Up, Evelyn Bird, and Judge Magee, 104 each; Harry McCoun, Randy, and Ringleader, 100 each; Midnight Chimes, Fluke, Maple, Carasar, and Templar, 97 each. Eligible to start as others are withdrawn: Buffoon, 104; Mardelmo, 100; Kirkwood, Lexington Pirate, Bandman, and Island Prince, 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Sadie S., 126 pounds; The Rhymer and Robert Waddell, 125 each; Pigeon Post, 123; Isia, 121; Termless, 119; Cherries, 114; Automaton and Moor, 112 each; Snark, 109; Little Right, 107; Jim Greenwood, 105; Frank Morrison and Gindi, 100 each; Mistress, 98; James J. Corbett, 95; Schoolmaster, 92.

THIRD RACE.—Hurdle handicap; one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles. McFonso, Lost Chord, and Tankard, 158 pounds each; Draughtsman, 159; Tankard, 158; Magic Light, 142; The Driver, Thermas, and Bosphorus, 132 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; one mile and fifty yards. Bondman, 115 pounds; Sir Hubert, 112; Elsie Skip, 104; Hinsdale and Cogswell, 100 each; Uncle Josh, Tenderloin, and Charley Moore, 99 each; Woolgatherer, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Macleod of Dare, 114 pounds; Tyrshena, 109; Buffoon, 108; The Chamberlain, 106; Charawind and Sir Fitzhugh, 103 each; Beau Ideal, 102; Charles Estes, 100; Lancewood, 98; Miss Hanover, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; seven furlongs. Kinnikinic, 128 pounds; Charentus, 120; Maribert, 113; Carbuncle, 111; Huitzolopochtli, 109; Macleod of Dare, 104; Sadie S., 102; Robert Waddell, 100; Annoy, 98; The Chamberlain and Belgrade, 95 each; Moor, Humboldt, and Carasalio, 93 each; Tenderloin and Queen Carnival, 90 each; Blueskin, 89.

Results at Other Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—Six furlongs. Castine, 102, (Lyons,) 1; Armand, 99, 2; Macie Marie, 99, 3. Time—1:24. One mile. Jack Phelps, 102, (Dade,) 1; Educate, 104, 2; Glenbow, 102, 3. Time—1:54. One mile and twenty yards. Frangible, 100, (Ransom,) 1; Strangest, 114, 2; Dan Cupid, 105, 3. Time—1:53. Seven furlongs. Glen Lake, 97, (Dale,) 1; Moroni, 107, 2; Acushla, 96, 3. Time—1:35¾. Six furlongs. Lady Curzon, 104, (J. Kane,) 1; Avatar, 104, 2; Triaditza, 99, 3. Time—1:21½. Seven furlongs—Old Fox, 105, (W. Dale,) 1; Scrivener, 108, 2; Dick Furber, 98, 3. Time—1:37.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Futurity course. Herculeum, 109 pounds, (E. Jones,) 1; Diomed, 109, 2; Decoy, 109, 3. Time—1:10½. Three-quarter Mile—Jim Hale, 105 pounds, (Dominick,) 1; Raveling, 113, 2; Estellada, 110, 3. Time—1:14¼. Mile—Sir Kingston, 101 pounds, (J. Martin,) 1; Campus, 107, 2; Alee, 107, 3. Time—1:40. Mile and a Quarter—Gauntlet, 104 pounds, (Mounce,) 1; Opponent, 98, 2; Koenig, 103, 3. Time—2:05½. Three-quarter Mile—Bedeck, 94 pounds, (Coburn,) 1; Gold Or, 117, 2; Prejudice, 107, 3. Time—1:13. Seven-eighth Mile—Montallade, 98 pounds, (Mounce,) 1; Edgardo, 104, 2; Lena, 102, 3. Time—1:26.

GOOD AVERAGE FOR TROTTERS.

Prices for Harness Horses Held Up at "Old Glory" Auction Sale.

Prices improved yesterday at the Fasig-Tipton Company's "Old Glory" sale of light harness horses in Madison Square Garden, and though the attendance again was small, all who were present seemed to be there on business. No sensational figures were reached, the bidders appearing to have well-defined ideas of the value of the animals offered, and competing sharply up to fair values. The market made was strictly that of keen horsemen, with the dealers very well represented, the remainder of the crowd being bargain hunters, whom the bad weather could not keep away. The sales were rapid, but the auctioneer fell short of the schedule, and could not get through the catalogue, thus compelling an extension of the offering into another day. The largest price of the day was $1,150 for the promising four-year-old filly Princess Mackay, sister of Oakland Baron, C. J. Stewart of New York securing her. Seventy-eight head in all sold for $19,950, an average of $256. The horses that sold for the best prices and the buyers were as follows:

PROPERTY OF H. H. SMITH.

Myrtle S., (2:20¼,) by Byrde-daughter of Red Wilkes, b. m., 6 years; Charles Thompson, New York	$425

PROPERTY OF HENRY CARSON.

Baroda, by Baron Wilkes-Effie, by Enfield, b. m., 8 years; J. E. Meyer, Newark, N. J.	$560
Glitter E., (2:24¾,) by Electroid-Glitter, by Le Clede, br. m., 7 years; J. E. Meyer	255

PROPERTY OF W. M. VILAS.

Basil Wilkes, by Marion Wilkes-Yam Yam, by Patchen, b. g., 7 years; M. Sheehan, Cedarhurst, L. I.	$290
Prince, by Gilroy-Dally, by Yorkshire Lexington, br. g., 6 years, and Dave, by Edson Allen-Dolly, by Yorkshire Lexington, br. g., 7 years, (sold as a pair;) W. E. Beach Smith, New York	450
Paul Wilkes, by Marion Wilkes-Yam Yam, by Patchen, b. g., 4 years; Mathew Dwyer, New York	245

PROPERTY OF H. H. GILLILAND.

Rumor Boy, by Rumor-Minnie J., by Wilkes Boy, br. g., 4 years; William Wilkins, Singac, N. J.	$250

PROPERTY OF MASON FARM.

Princess Mackay, by Baron Wilkes-Lady Mackay, by Silvertheads, br. m., 6 years; J. Stewart, New York	$1,150
Elzetta, (2:21½,) by Abdallah Mambrino-Cathleen, by King Almont, b. m., 6 years; R. I. Twombley, Berlin, N. H.	335
Lulu, pacer, by Nelson-daughter of Dictator Chief, b. m., 5 years; F. H. Learned, St. Albans, Vt.	260
Hattie Lawrence, by Tantallon-Nattie Lawrence, by Kohinoor, b. m., 8 years; R. H. Snosk, Newton, N. J.	265
Brown filly, by Baron Wilkes-Regina, by St. Arnaud, 3 years; William Wilkins, Singac, N. J.	400

PROPERTY OF R. G. HART.

Firm, by Red Heart-Lucy by Nutwood, b. c., 3 years; Dr. H. E. Clark, Newburg, N. Y.	310
Maud, by Greenbacks-untraced mare, b. m., 6 years; R. H. Brogan, New York	240
Maceo, by Sphinx-Miss Dickey by Pilot Medium, b. c., 3 years; H. Strickland, Orange, N. J.	240
Hello Central by Sphinx-Grace W., by Pasacas, b. c., 3 years; R. B. Brown, New York	350
Sphinxera by Sphinx-Belle S. by Swigert, br. h., 8 years; George A. Saportas, New York	330

PROPERTY OF T. BLANCHARD.

Parkville Prince, (2:13¾,) pacer by Parkville-Louise by Stoner Boy, b. g., 7 years, Dr. H. D. Gill, New York	385
Miss Alice, (2:25¼,) pacer, by Alcantine-Topsy Knox, sire unknown, br. m., 6 years; John Alfred Bahama Islands	400
Bessie Wilkes, (2:31,) by Dunbancy Chief-Pumey Peabody, by Green Boy, blk. m., 6 years; B. Weaver, Springfield, Mass.	250

PROPERTY OF J. V. BAYLIS & CO.

Albert Powell, (2:18¾,) by Gusto-Vic Monroe, by Victar Bismarck, b. g., 7 years; Toby Meyer, Rochester, N. Y.	710
Collette, (2:21¼,) by Repetition-Colletta, by Volunteer, b. m., 8 years; Joseph Mallon, Brooklyn	425

PROPERTY OF G. L. LILLEY.

Alletta, (2:15½,) pacer, by Gambetta Wilkes-Alice, by Onward, br. m., 8 years; John J. Hannan, New York	500

PROPERTY OF A. L. THOMAS.

Melvenah, by Constantine-Addie G., by Red Wilkes, b. m., 7 years; F. H. Rosenkranz, Newton, N. J.	310

PROPERTY OF J. D. PAYNE.

Ashland Bourbon, by Ashland Wilkes-Julia Wilkes, by Bourbon Wilkes, b. c., 2 years; John McGuire, New York	$400
The Leader, by Guardsman-Jessica, by George Wilkes, blk. c., 3 years; B. B. Brown, New York	305
Rose L., (2:26,) by Olympus-untraced mare, ch. m., 12 years; John McGuire, New York	370

PROPERTY OF B. A. FULMER.

Prize Girl, by Anteo-The Bud, by Harold, b. m., 6 years, and Antee Bud, by Anteo-The Bud, by Harold, b. m., 7 years, sold as a pair; Joseph Bailey, Ft. Patchogue, L. I.	725

PROPERTY OF J. BADER, JR.

Roscoe, by Santa Claus-Bellman mare, b. g., 8 years, H. Vey, Brooklyn	310

PROPERTY OF E. L. KLOPZ.

Replica, (2:15¼,) pacer, by Repetion-Belle Franklin, by Ben Franklin, ch. m., 8 years, W. Hunter, Buffalo	500

PROPERTY OF G. L. CLARK.

Victor, by Black Rose-Black Squirrel mare, br. g., 5 years, R. H. Bergen, New York	305
Bruce, by Montrose's Son-Monte Christo mare, b. g., 5 years, B. B. Thomas, St. Louis	320

Sale of Yearlings at Lexington.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 4.—To-day's offerings at the Woodard & Shanklin sale were made up entirely of yearlings.

The feature of to-morrow's sales will be the sale of the Commoner, St. George, and Prince Royal, the latter two stallions belonging to Mrs. Thomas H. Ferguson, the widow of the late starter. The best sales:

Brown filly, yearling, by imp. Pirate of Penzance, dam English Lady; J. J. Randell, Cincinnati, Ohio	$—
Chestnut colt, yearling, by Hanover, dam Gleam; Ryan & Garrison, New York	575
Bay colt, yearling, by Kingston, dam imp. Silverdene; J. D. Smith	700
Chestnut colt, yearling, by Hanover, dam Despenia; George Innes, Lexington, Ky.	525
Brown filly, yearling, by Hanover, dam The Tigress; W. S. Barnes, Lexington, Ky.	800

DEMANDS OF AMERICAN LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Negotiations between the National and American Leagues have reached a critical point, according to information gained to-day. It was learned that President Hart has been commissioned by the Circuit Committee of the National League to arrange the details for any possible agreement that might be made between the two organizations.

President Johnson of the American League to-day called on Mr. Hart and had a long conference with the local magnate. Whatever the visit might have accomplished, it is known that important matters were under discussion. Later in the evening Mr. Johnson took a train for Cleveland, where he will meet C. W. Somers to-morrow. He will return about Thursday just before Mr. Hart leaves for the League meeting in New York, and it may be authoritatively stated that Mr. Hart will carry to the meeting in New York a message embodying all the demands made by the American League magnates. Mr. Hart said to-day:

"The National League is willing to be fair, but it will not be trampled upon. The American League has not signed the National agreement for next year, so technically there is absolutely no relation between the two. We could go in and sign every man in the American League not now signed if we wanted to, but we do not care to do business in that way.

"The American League is willing to come in under a new National League agreement, but the League itself will have to bring the question before the National Directors or no action will be taken. Certain alterations in the agreement are wanted by Johnson and his colleagues, but nothing has been changed, yet. There the matter stands."

Baseball Meetings for New York.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—President Young of the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs announces that the National Board of Arbitration will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, Monday, Dec. 10, at 7 o'clock P. M., and the Board of Directors at noon, Dec. 11. The annual meeting of the National League and American Association will be held Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOLF NOTES OF INTEREST.

P. C. Pulver, who was beaten in the final round for the East Jersey Golf League championship, has won the championship of the Newark Athletic Club in the first competition for its golf honors.

By winning the protested team match against the Newark Athletic Club, the Hillside Club of Plainfield, N. J., secures the team championship of the East Jersey Golf League.

The Park Golf Club of Plainfield, N. J., has closed its competitive season. The final contest was the concluding round for the Ayre Monday Cup, won by Frank Rogers, who defeated W. D. Anderson by 3 up and 2 to play.

The right-handed and left-handed members of the Arlington Golf Club, near Boston, lined up in opposition a few days ago in team competition, four on a side. After a spirited contest the right-handed golfers won by a score of 4 to 2.

The old Danvers Club course near Boston has been abandoned and next Spring the club will take possession of its new links near Manchester-by-the-Sea. An eighteen-hole course is now being laid out there under the direction of Alex. Findley.

Percy Chubb has presented a cup to the members of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove and the qualifying rounds will be continued until Christmas Day, when the first sixteen will be drawn to compete at match play. The final round will come on the following Saturday.

A. G. Lockwood, the young Boston golfer, who reached the semi-finals in the National championship at Camden City, has been abroad in the Summer, spending a portion of the time playing over English and Scotch links. He returned to Boston a few days ago and has been playing occasionally on the Allston Club links.

HELD AS A BADGER WORKER.

Thomas McCarthy, Charged with Robbery Here, Caught in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 4.—The police of this city to-day arrested Thomas McCarthy, alias George Davis, on the charge of grand larceny. It is alleged that he was implicated with Emma McCarthy of New York in a badger game, in which Charles Guerin of Brazil was the victim. It is stated that the pair got money and $4,000 worth of diamonds. The woman, it is said, has been arrested in Philadelphia.

McCarthy has been here five days, passing under the name of Davis. The prisoner had clippings from New York papers describing the crime. He threw them out of a window while in a scuffle with an officer, but they were recovered. He admits living with the McCarthy woman, but declares they did not rob the Brazilian.

Gaffney Guilty of Manslaughter.

Frank Gaffney was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree in the Kings County Court. He stabbed Policeman Charles L. Herne of the Vernon Avenue Station, Brooklyn, on Sept. 30 last.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and colder; winds westerly.

The depression which was central Monday night over Southern Alabama developed into a severe storm, central last night near this city, with a barometer reading 29.06 inches. It caused severe easterly gales along the Atlantic Coast from Virginia northward, with maximum velocities of 84 and 72 miles per hour at Block Island, R. I., and New York, respectively. In addition there were general and in many cases heavy rains in the Atlantic and Middle Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region. There were also light local rains in the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi Valley, and Western Montana. Temperatures have fallen generally, though not decidedly, over the rain area, and have risen in the Southwest and central West. The storm will continue nearly stationary inland along the New England Coast, with winds shifting to northerly and northwesterly and continuing high. There will be rain and snow in New England, except in the southwest portion, and rain or snow in Western Montana; elsewhere fair weather will prevail. It will be colder Wednesday in Southern New England, the Middle Atlantic, and the northern portion of the South Atlantic States. On the New England Coast the winds will shift to north and northwest, continuing very high. On the

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against ROBERT McNEILL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-second Street distant one hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, and running thence westwardly along Thirty-second Street fifty feet; thence northwardly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred and thirty-nine feet five inches, to land now or late of Samuel Osgood; thence southeasterly along the land of Samuel Osgood fifty feet one inch to a point distant one hundred feet westerly in a straight line from Seventh Avenue; thence southwardly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-one feet ten inches to Thirty-second Street, at the place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.
ALEXANDER & CONLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

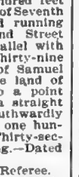

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $40,875, with interest thereon from 1st day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.44, with interest from December 3d, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,600.63 and interest.—Dated New York, December 4, 1900.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.
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Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
(STEWART BUILDING.)
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 3, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1900 to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

before the first day of January, 1901, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1900, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected in addition to the amount thereof, and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1901, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the first day of October, 1900, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1900 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 910 of said Act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—At a general meeting of the stockholders of the ELLERY HOWARD COMPANY held October 26, 1900, on due notice, the following resolution was passed, more than a majority of the capital stock being represented and voting in favor of the said resolution. That resolution is as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the Ellery Howard Company discontinue its business as a corporation and surrender to the State of West Virginia its charter and corporate existence and be dissolved." WM. P. ELLERY, President.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN BATTON, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John Batton of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said John Batton was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 4th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JACOB BLUMENTHAL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Blumenthal, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 19th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 4, 1900.

NO. 3,071.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—VIOLA GLAESSEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Viola Glaessel, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated December 3rd, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 19th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 3, 1900.

NO. 3,119.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JULIUS KELLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Keller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 26th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 19th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 4, 1900.

NO. 3,233.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID J. O'CONNOR, bankrupt.

To the creditors of David J. O'Connor of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1900, the said David J. O'Connor was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 4th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT B. VAN ORDEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Albert B. Van Orden of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said Albert B. Van Orden was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 31 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 4th, 1900.

Surrogate Notices.

OWEN, ANNA (or ANNIE) T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA (or ANNIE) T. OWEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Nelson J. Waterbury, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1900. JOHN OWEN, Administrator.
NELSON J. WATERBURY, Attorney for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
o24-1aw6mW

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FERDINAND N. MONJO and Jennie M. Monjo, his wife, plaintiffs, against GEORGE A. WIDMAYER, Henry E. Widmayer, William F. Widmayer, and Nicholas F. Monjo, as trustees under the will of George Widmayer, deceased; George A. Widmayer and Hannah B. Widmayer, his wife; Henry E. Widmayer and Adeline Widmayer, his wife; William F. Widmayer and Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Julia M. Hurtt and Frank D. Hurtt, her husband; George H. Ebbinghausen and Jennie A. Ebbinghausen, his wife; Gustavus L. Lawrence and Clementine G. Lawrence, his wife; Helen S. McLean, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this Court, dated on the 19th day of October, 1900, do hereby require each person not a party to the above-entitled action who, on the said 19th day of October, 1900, had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me, at my office, No. 2 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January, 1901, to prove his lien and the true amount due, or to become due, to him by reason thereof. The said property is described in the complaint in this action as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Twenty-third Street with the easterly line of Seventh Avenue; running thence southerly along the easterly line of Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-eight feet one and one-half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine feet ten and one-half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nine feet six inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly line of Twenty-third Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Twenty-third Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, Nov. 26, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
EUGENE L. BUSHE, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 130 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property above described, the street numbers being 215, 217, and 219 Seventh Avenue, and 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, and 174 West Twenty-third Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

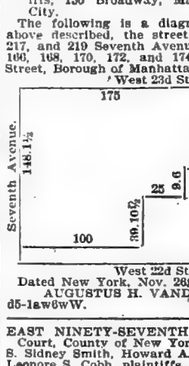

Dated New York, Nov. 26th, 1900.
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
d5-1aw6wW.

EAST NINETY-SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ELLIOT SMITH, S. Shaney Smith, Howard A. Smith, Trustees, for Leonore S. Cobb, plaintiffs, against ROBERT L. KNAGGS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of November, 1900, and duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant three hundred and eighty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, and opposite a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby conveyed and partly on the lot adjoining on the west, running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue, and part of the way through the said party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre of the block; thence easterly parallel with Ninety-seventh Street and through the centre of the block, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the said southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 19th, 1900.
EDMUND L. MOONEY, Referee.
ELLIOT & S. SIDNEY SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 59 Wall Street, City and County of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described;

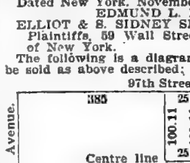

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,613 89-100, with interest thereon from the 23d day of October, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $344 15-100, with interest thereon from November 19th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other charges or liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $696 35-100 and interest.

Dated New York, November 19th, 1900.
EDMUND L. MOONEY, Referee.
n21-2aw3wW&F&d13

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGIANNA L. COOK, plaintiff, against JENNY A. CORNWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Grand Street, between Suffolk and Norfolk Streets, in the 13th (formerly 10th) Ward of the City of New York) (now Borough of Manhattan, in said city,) bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Grand Street fifty feet west from the corner of Suffolk Street; thence running northerly on a line, parallel with said Suffolk Street one hundred feet; thence westerly by the side of a lot fronting on Suffolk Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly to Grand Street one hundred feet; thence easterly along said Grand Street, in front, twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, said lot containing in width on front and rear each twenty-five feet, in length on each side one hundred feet, be the dimensions more or less, said premises being now known as Number 384 Grand Street.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1900.
DAVID McCLURE, Referee.
HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

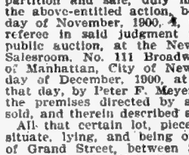

Surrogate Notices.

PURPLE, SAMUEL S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY C. CHAFFEE, Amelia G. Purple, Frances M. Purple, Mary Purple, and Albert L. Colegrove, the heirs and next of kin of SAMUEL S. PURPLE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary Frances Purple, of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Samuel S. Purple, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of December, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto af-
[L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
o24-1aw7wW.

REESE, ALBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT S. REESE, late of Cambridge, Massachusetts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Chas. F. & Wm. W. Buckley, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of November, 1900. THEODORE IRVING REESE, Administrator. CHAS. F. & WM. W. BUCKLEY, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan, Attorneys for Administrator.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JACOB LAWSON, plaintiff, against AQUILA W. WANMAKER and others, defendants.—Actions Nos. I. and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in each of the above entitled actions, bearing date respectively the 30th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street with the westerly side of Broadway, formerly called the Boulevard, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-seven feet; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block sixty-three feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to the westerly side of Broadway, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Broadway one hundred and one feet nine and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

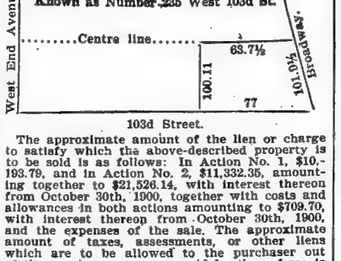

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is as follows: In Action No. 1, $10,-193.79, and in Action No. 2, $11,332.35, amounting together to $21,526.14, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, together with costs and allowances in both actions amounting to $709.70, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,100 and interest.

The said will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, the first being for $73,000, which sum is due thereon, with interest to be computed from March 27th, 1899, to the time of closing the sale, at six per cent. per annum, and the second being for $90,000, which sum is due thereon, with interest at six per cent. per annum, which, computed to the day of sale herein provided, will amount to $6,187.24, and the interest to accrue thereafter until the time of closing the sale.—Dated October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby adjourned to the twenty-eighth day of November, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 22, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the fifth day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 28, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —W. EDGAR PRUDEN, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive, or Avenue, with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred feet and six inches, thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, thence westerly along said centre line of the block eighty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch to the easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, one Hundred and three feet, seven and one-fourth inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by James H. Havens and wife, by deed bearing even date and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith, (purchase money mortgage,) this indenture being given to secure a part of the purchase or consideration moneys therein.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.
GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

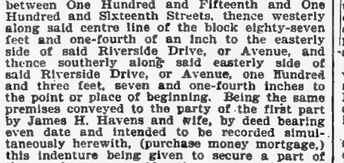

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,083.30, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $345.78, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $988.99, and interest.

The premises above described are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $50,000, with interest thereon from January 1st, 1900, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and to a second mortgage of $20,000, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1899, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, 28th day of November, 1900.
GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
nc30-2aw8wF&W&dc21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MOSES MENDELSOHN and another, plaintiffs, against CURTIS M. THORPE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected or to be erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Being all that certain lot numbered 110 on a map designated as a map of a portion of the Dater estate, in the 23d Ward of New York City," as surveyed and laid out by John G. Van Horne, City Surveyor, and which said map was filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 23d day of February, 1894, and designated as Map No. 823, and which said lot is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Kelly or One Hundred and Fifty-second Street with the westerly line of Wales Avenue, and running thence northerly along said westerly line of Wales Avenue, and at right angles to said Kelly Street, fifty-eight and forty-five one-hundredths (58 45-100) feet; running thence still along the said westerly line of Wales Avenue, and in a northwesterly direction, forty-nine and seventy-three one-hundredths (49 73-100) feet to property heretofore conveyed by Simon Daniel and Sarah, his wife, and Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and Clara A., his wife, to Michael Cowen; running thence southerly and at right angles to the said northerly line of Kelly or One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and between Lot No. 116 on said map, on the one side, and Lot No. 115 on said map on the other side, and partly through a party wall one hundred and one and forty-four one-hundredths (101 44-100) feet to the said northerly line of said Kelly or One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; thence easterly along the northerly line of said Kelly or One Hundred and Fifty-second Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, Nov. 20, 1900.

JOHN E. BRODSKY, Referee.
SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 35 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

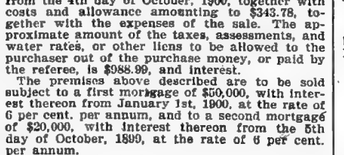

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $7,000, with interest thereon from the 19th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $339 80-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $877 71-100 and interest.—Dated New York, 20th day of November, 1900. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Referee.
n21-2aw8wW&F&d14

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY E. SMITH against RIENZI A. SECOR and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the fifth day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the County of New York, described as follows: Beginning on the easterly side of Clinton Street at a point distant one hundred and seventy-five feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Stanton and Clinton Streets, running thence easterly partly through two party walls and parallel with Stanton Street one hundred feet, thence northerly and parallel with Clinton Street twenty-five feet, thence westerly partly through a party wall and parallel with Stanton Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of Clinton Street, and thence southerly along Clinton Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Being the premises which were conveyed to the said Mary A. Secor by Christian Hammel and Elizabetha Hammel, his wife, by deed dated June 28th, 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 2,233 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the first day of July, 1889.

And also all that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the County of New York, described as follows: Beginning on the easterly side of Mulberry Street at a point distant one hundred and twenty-five feet and two inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Grand and Mulberry Streets, running thence southeastwardly and parallel with Grand Street one hundred feet, thence northeastwardly and parallel, or nearly so, with Mulberry Street seventy-seven feet and four inches, thence northwesterly one hundred feet or thereabouts to the easterly side of Mulberry Street at a point distant seventy-three feet and three inches northeasterly from the place of beginning, and thence along Mulberry Street seventy-three feet and three inches to the place of beginning.

Being the premises which were conveyed to the said Mary A. Secor by Henry Weil by deed dated February 28th, 1885, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 1,885 of Conveyances, Page 60, on the 28th day of February, 1885.—Dated New York, November 8th, 1900.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.
JAMES STIKEMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 18 Broadway, New York City.
WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Guardian ad litem.

The following is a diagram of the first parcel:

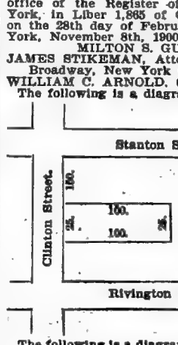

The following is a diagram of the second parcel:

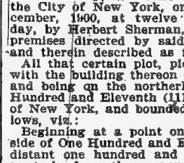

n12-2aw3wM&W&d5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, plaintiff, against H. MORTON MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of November, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 26th, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert Sherman, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, one hundred and fifteen feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street with the westerly side of Riverside Drive, and running thence westerly along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Riverside Drive one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Riverside Drive one hundred feet to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.
EDWARD B. WHITNEY, Referee.
n27-2aw3wTu&W&d18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY, Plaintiff, against FREDERICK ALDHOUS AND OTHERS, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly line of Lenox Avenue; running thence northerly along the said westerly line of Lenox Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street ninety-seven feet; thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street ninety-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 12, 1900.

JOHN E. BRODSKY, Referee.
MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold, known as No. 101 West 118th Street and Nos. 163 and 165 Lenox Avenue:

The approximate amount of the claim to be satisfied for which the above-described premises are to be sold is twenty-three thousand six hundred sixty-three and 72-100 ($23,663.72) dollars, with interest thereon from the 22nd day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to four hundred fourteen and 76-100 ($414.76) dollars, together with the expenses of sale. The premises are to be sold subject to prior first mortgages upon which there is due the sum of one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from August 23, 1900. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed out of the proceeds of the purchase money or paid by the referee is two thousand seven hundred and 10-100 dollars and interest, if any.—Dated New York, November 12, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
no13-2aw3wTu&F&d6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY, plaintiff, against FREDERICK ALDHOUS AND OTHERS, Defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Parcel No. 1.—All those two lots of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixteenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Ninth Avenue and the southerly side of Sixteenth Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Ninth Avenue one hundred and seventeen feet four inches to land now or late of J. J. Astor; thence westerly along the said last mentioned land fifty feet two and one-half inches to a point distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the westerly side of Ninth Avenue measured on a line drawn parallel with Sixteenth Street and distant one hundred and twenty-two feet southerly therefrom; thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue one hundred and twenty-two feet, more or less, to the southerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Sixteenth Street fifty feet to the point of beginning.

Parcel No. 2.—All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon erected, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street one hundred feet east of Amsterdam Avenue and running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as Number 161 West 75th Street.

Parcel No. 3.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and

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Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
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Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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DAILY MARKET LETTERS and our new illustrated book, "WALL STREET," sent free.

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FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
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REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Company.

Four Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, St. Paul-Duluth Division.

Principal payable December 1, 1996. Interest June 1st and December 1st.
Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future laws of the United States or any of the States thereof.

Bonds of $1,000 each, exchangeable for registered bonds without coupons.

23 Wall Street,
New York, December 4th, 1900.

We offer for sale $9,215,000 of the above-described bonds at par and interest. The bonds are now ready for delivery.

For particulars as to the property and mortgage security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. C. S. Mellen, President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. Copies of the mortgage and any further information desired may be had upon application at our office.

We recommend these bonds as an investment of undoubted character.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

St. Paul, October 31st, 1900.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York:

Dear Sirs: Referring to the Northern Pacific Railway Company's St. Paul-Duluth Division Mortgage, dated June 15, 1900, given to secure an issue limited to $20,000,000 of 4 per cent. gold bonds, I beg to state as follows:

The railroads covered by the mortgage comprise what was formerly the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad and branches, together with leases of the Minneapolis & Duluth and Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroads, extending between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, comprising about 238.09 miles of productive railroad, besides the valuable terminals at the head of Lake Superior.

Title to the entire property has been acquired directly by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and the St. Paul-Duluth Division bonds are secured by a purchase-money mortgage upon the property above mentioned, subject only to existing bonds and car-trust obligations aggregating $5,283,000 par value, to retire which a corresponding amount of the new bonds is reserved. The Bonds are DIRECT OBLIGATIONS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY and secured by a first lien upon the mortgaged premises, subject only to the existing bonds and car-trust obligations above mentioned.

The total amount of bonds authorized to be issued is	$20,000,000.00
Out of which there has been issued in payment for St. Paul and Duluth Railroad property, rights, and franchises, including the liquidation of all unfunded obligations, and including funds placed in trust for the retirement of the outstanding preferred and common stocks and scrip	9,215,000.00
Balance	$10,785,000.00
Which has been reserved for the following purposes, viz.:	
For retirement at maturity of the outstanding obligation of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad and its proprietary lines	$5,283,000.00
For improvements to existing property	502,000.00
For extensions and additional branches, terminal properties, and to double-track existing lines	5,000,000.00
	$10,785,000.00

The lands included in the Land Grant of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company, estimated to be worth about $4,000,000, and which were not covered by the old mortgages of that Company, are to be sold and the proceeds applied to the purchase of the new St. Paul-Duluth Division bonds at not exceeding 105 per cent. and accrued interest; or, if bonds cannot be purchased at that price, the to betterments, improvements, or additions to the mortgaged premises or the purchase of equipment for use thereon.

It is hardly necessary to refer to the large surplus of earnings of the Northern Pacific Railway Company over all fixed charges, which will be applicable to the payment of interest on these bonds, but for convenience of reference the following statement of the earnings and expenses of the Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, is appended:

Gross earnings were	$30,021,317.72
Operating expenses were	14,394,628.31
	$15,626,689.41
Less taxes	850,590.09
Leaving	$14,776,099.32
Add dividends, interest on securities owned, and interest on deposit	685,521.30
	$15,461,620.62
Deduct—	
Interest on bonds	$5,864,950.00
Rental of leased lines	112,851.86
	5,977,801.86
Surplus over all fixed charges	$9,483,818.76

No charges have been made to Capital Account other than for additional equipment, the construction of branch lines and purchases of real estate, all expenditures for improvements having been made out of the year's income.

The foregoing statement does not include the operations of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad.

By the acquisition of this property the Northern Pacific Railway Company's system has been strengthened by the addition of 238.09 miles of productive railroad, the Company becomes sole owner of valuable terminals at the head of Lake Superior, in which before it had only a joint interest, and is relieved of the risk of having in these terminals a partner whose interest, should it become adverse or competitive, could incalculably damage its business.

The absorption of this property has resulted in large economies, and justifies the belief that the purchase will prove of great value to the system.

A contract has been made with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for the use of the St. Paul & Duluth line between St. Paul and the head of Lake Superior, for ninety-nine years from October 1, 1900, which gives the business of that Company to said line exclusively.

Overtures have been received from other companies, looking to a similar use of the line.

Yours truly,
C. S. MELLEN, President.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.
PROXIES.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient board of directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds dated January 1st, 1897.

Notice is hereby given as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that Bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1901, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105⅝, with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

71	111	343	380	495
90	182	363	398	501
106	282	368	457	562

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
By H. A. MURRAY, TREASURER.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1900.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 50 and 75, two for $1,000 each, and Nos. 108, 144, and 165, three for $500 each.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after Jan. 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, Dec. 1, 1900.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

A small Block of a valuable Copper Mining Stock for sale at a reasonable price. P. O. Box 1230, N. Y

REDEMPTION NOTICE No. 9

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty-three (53) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

53	257	317	517	653	800	879
95	260	328	524	685	826	885
113	264	332	535	709	827	893
134	285	335	542	711	829	910
140	268	394	600	760	830	940
168	275	405	632	788	860	984
179	291	426	644	797	870	989
218	311	512	646			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due February 1st, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. Hyde, Second Vice President.
New York, November 7th, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-three bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and coupons maturing February 1st, 1901, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of February, 1901, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. Hyde,
Second Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5th, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of William H. Hoes, Esq., Public Administrator.)

$30,000	St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. R., (St. Charles Bridge,) 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1908.
$15,000	Missouri Pacific R. R. Consld. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1920.
$15,000	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1949.
$1,000	42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Ave. R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1910.
$12,000	Kansas City Elevated Railway Co. 4 p. c. Bds., guaranteed by Metropolitan Street R'way Co. of Kansas City, 1922.
$10,000	Texas & Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 2000.
$5,000	Gila Valley Globe & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bond, 1924.
$2,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. (Chic. & Missouri River Division,) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1926.
$5,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Consld. Skg. Fund 7 p. c. Bonds, 1905, exchangeable for preferred stock.
$10,000	St. Louis Southwestern R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1989.
$10,000	St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. R. 5 p. c. Land Grant Genl. Con. Mtge. Bds., 1931.
100 shs.	Havana-American Co. Pfd.
100 shs.	Northwestern Elevated R. R. Co. of Chicago Temp'y Common Stock Trust Certificate.
562 shs.	Batonilas Mining Co.
100 shs.	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.
50 shs.	N. Y., Woodhaven & Rockaway R. R. Co.
$3,000	East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia R. R. 5 p. c. Consld. Gold Bonds, 1956.
$1,000	Toledo & Ohio Central R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bond, 1935.
$3,000	Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1921.
$2,000	Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1990.
$1,000	St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. R. 5 p. c. Genl. Con. Land Grant Mtge. Bds., 1931.
$26.50	Toledo & Ohio Central Pfd. Scrip.
$13.50	Toledo & Ohio Central Common Scrip. (By order of Executors.)
4 shs.	Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co.
2 shs.	Savings Investment & Trust Co. of East Orange, N. J., 65% paid in.
25 shs.	National Rice Milling Co. Pfd.
12 shs.	National Rice Milling Co. Common.
33 shs.	Monitor Plow Works, Illinois.
1 sh.	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
1 sh.	Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.
1 sh.	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.
1 sh.	Peru & La Salle Gas Co.
1 sh.	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
1 sh.	American Express Co.
1 sh.	New York Rubber Co.
$3,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. (Dubuque Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1920.
$2,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. (Lacrosse & Davenport Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$1,500	Hudson & River Falls R. R. 1st Mtge. 8 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$2,000	Corrigan Street Railway Co. of Kansas City 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$2,000	Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$1,000	Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Consld. 6 p. c. Bd., 1926.
$3,000	Central R. R. of New Jersey Genl. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1987.
$2,000	Rio Grande & Western R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$3,000	State of North Carolina 4 p. c. Consld. Bds., 1910.
$2,000	Wisconsin Central R. R. 1st Series 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$2,700	Newark Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1944.
$1,000	Peru & La Salle Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bd., 1928.
$2,000	Rochester & Pittsburg R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bd., 1921.
$1,000	Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Consld. Mtg. Skg. Fund 7 p. c. Bd., 1915.
$2,000	Peoria & Pekin Union R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bd., 1921.
$1,000	New York, Rutherford & Suburban Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$2,000	Albany & Susquehanna R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$2,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1945.
$2,000	Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$1,200	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Debenture, 1908.
$2,000	St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bd., 1919.
$2,000	Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$2,000	Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$3,100	St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 2d Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$2,000	St. Louis & Southwestern R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1989.
$3,000	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$2,000	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$2,000	Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fund 6 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$1,500	Mobile & Ohio R. R. Gen. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$1,000	Rochester & Pittsburg R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1922.
$2,000	International Silver Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$3,700	Hudson County Gas, N. J., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1949.
$1,150	St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor Falls R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$2,000	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$2,000	Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$2,000	Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1918.
$2,000	Perry R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Gold Bds., 1902.
$500	Peru Iron & Steel Co. 1st Mtge. Bond.
$1,000	Canada Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bond, 1908.
$2,000	Orange Mountain Cable Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$1,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bond, 1989.
$1,000	Reading Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., 1997.
$1,000	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. (Denver Extension) 4 p. c. Bond, 1922.
$500	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. 3d Mtge. Income Regstd. Bond, 1912.
$1,000	Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1945.
100 shs.	Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$25,000	United States Sugar Refining 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
250 shs.	International Express Co.
50 shs.	Manhanset Improvement Co.
100 shs.	Reconstructed Granite Co. pfd.
10 shs.	Reconstructed Granite Co. common.
250 shs.	Shelby Improvement Co.
50 shs.	American Wood Co.
162 shs.	Saginaw Steel Steamship Co.
1	Steam Derrick known as "Jumbo."
1	membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$1,000	Metropolitan Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd.
10 shs.	Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs.	Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
5 shs.	Lawyers' Engineering and Surveying Co.
4 shs.	Winchester Repeating Arms Co. (By order of the Executors, estate of Caroline R. Gihon, dec'd.)
100 shs.	Capital Traction Co. of Washington, D. C.
8 shs.	5th Avenue R'way Co.
$2,500	Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
28 shs.	Louisville, Hend. & St. Louis R. R. pfd. and $57.15 scrip.
$10,000	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. "Tenn. Div." 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$10,000	Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consld. Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Receipts.
15 shs.	Pennsylvania Coal Co.
20 shs.	Equitable Trust Co. of Conn.
62 shs.	Consolidated Gas Co.
25 shs.	N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. (For account of whom it may concern.)
18 shs.	Shoe & Leather Natl. Bank.
10 shs.	Brearley School, Limited.
75 shs.	Domestic Exchange Natl. Bank.
$5,000	Judge Co. Purchase-Money 4% Bds., Class "A" Pfd.
167 shs.	Columbus & Xenia Guar.
6 shs.	Bank of America.
1 sh.	N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
1 sh.	Garfield National Bank.
2 shs.	Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
1 sh.	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
2 shs.	Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 sh.	Colonial Trust Co.
3 shs.	Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. Pfd.
2 shs.	Old Dominion Steamship Co.
$1,000	N. Y., New Haven & Hartford 4% Convt. Deb. Ctfs.
$1,000	42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas R. R. 2d Mtg. Income Bd.
$720	Standard Rope & Twine Co. 1st Mtg. Bd. Scrip.
50 shs.	Bond & Mtg. Guarantee Co.
60 shs.	Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs.	Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs.	Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs.	Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$5,000	Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co. 7 p. c. Bds., 1909.
10 shs.	Composite Type Bar Co.
10 shs.	Union Trust Co.
10 shs.	Guaranty Trust Co.
10 shs.	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
30 shs.	12th Ward Bank.
1 sh.	Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs.	Natl. City Bank.
$450	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1897.
15 shs.	Trust Co. of America.
33 shs.	Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs.	Natl. City Bank.
All the right, title, and interest of the Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. in and to the following described property deposited by Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. as collateral:	
1,000 shs.	Atlantic Storage Co.
2,500 shs.	Baltic Realty Co.
$10,000	Bond & Mtg. of William Baskerville to Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. on property corner of Ferris & Van Dyke Sts., B'klyn, dated December 23d, 1895.
100 shs.	Brooklyn Wharf & Transfer Co.
$40,000	Bond & Mtg. of Baltic Realty Co. to Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co., dated June 17th, 1897, upon property known as the "Franklin Stores," owned by Baltic Realty Co., B'klyn.

Movements of Currency.

The Sub-Treasury transactions reported yesterday by Cashier Muhleman were: Telegraphic transfers of money to New Orleans, $400,000; Pacific Coast payments, $40,700 on account San Francisco gold, $15,825 on account Seattle gold; bond premiums on account of exchange of twos, $99,732.18.

FINANCIAL.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,000,000

OFFICERS:

LEVI P. MORTON,	President
THOMAS F. RYAN,	Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE,	2d Vice-Pres't
H.M. FRANCIS,	Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS,	Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET,	Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY,	Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the SINKING FUND, $144,302.56 of the FIVE and SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1901, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., TRUSTEE.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

WE LOAN MONEY TO MERCHANTS IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, Oct. 10, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1, 1900, the same to be paid December 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 9, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 9, 1900, and reopened at 10 A. M. on November 23, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, Oct. 10, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 9, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 23, 1900.

On December 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, November 30, 1900.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. out of surplus net earnings has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 16, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 28, 1900.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M., on Friday, Dec. 28, 1900, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Thursday, Jan. 17, 1901.

WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

Iron Silver Mining Company,
30 Broad Street.
New York City, Nov. 22, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held this day a dividend of ten cents (10c.) per share ($50,000) on the capital stock of the company, was declared payable December 20th, 1900.

Transfer books will be closed December 10th at 3 P. M. o'clock and reopen December 24th at 10 A. M. o'clock, 1900.

Dividend checks will be mailed.
HOMER A. HOIT, Vice President.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. Seventh Preferred Dividend.

The Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 7) of 1¾% on the Preferred shares, out of the earnings, payable December 15th to holders of record December 8th.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, December 8th, at 12 o'clock, and reopened on Monday, December 17th.

Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
December 4th, 1900. Transfer Agent.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. Third Common Dividend.

The Directors have this day declared Dividend No. 3 of one per cent. on the Common shares, out of the earnings, payable January 15th, 1901, to holders of record January 5th.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, January 5th, at 12 o'clock, and reopened January 15th.

Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
December 4th, 1900. Transfer Agent.

American Beet Sugar Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND—No. 6.
No. 82 Nassau Street, New York.
Dec. 4th, 1900.

A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 6) of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company has been declared, payable on January 2d, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1900.

Cheques will be mailed.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

American Sheet Steel Company.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed as to the preferred stock from December 24th, 1900, to January 15th, 1901, both days inclusive.

F. S. WHEELER, Treas.
New York, Dec. 4, 1900.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company.
18 Broadway, New York, Dec. 4, 1900.
DIVIDENDS NOS. 76 AND 77.

The Trustees of the Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of ten cents per share, and an extra dividend of 30 cents per share, on its capital stock, payable December 15, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from December 5th to 15th, 1900.

WM. H. POWER, Treasurer.

National Steel Company.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on DECEMBER 31, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 12th.

The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from December 18th to 31st, both days inclusive.

F. S. WHEELER, Treas.

Meetings and Elections.

New York, November 28th, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Portland Zinc & Lead Mining Company, for the election of five Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 32 Nassau Street, (Room 729,) New York City, on WEDNESDAY, December 12th, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Polls open from 10 to 11 A. M.

JOSEPH E. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 Union Square.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held Tuesday, December 11th, 1900, at the banking house, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.

JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.

EISNER & ARENSSEN.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of EISNER & ARENSSEN, at No. 92 Greene St., N. Y. City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Eisner to pay all bills, and to collect all debts of said firm.—Dated N. Y., Dec. 3d, 1900.
WILLIAM EISNER, JEREMIAH ARENSSEN.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 4	649,032
To date this year	116,644,272
Corresponding date last year	159,845,291

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 4	$3,533,500
To date this year	$485,231,960
Corresponding date last year	$793,599,290

Money rate: Collateral loans on calls 5 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	½	Erie 2d pf	1
Am. Linseed pf	1⅛	Maryland Coal pf	4
Am. Malt. pf	½	Nat. Salt pf	1
Am. Tin Plate pf	½	Nat. Steel pf	½
Ann Arbor pf	1	Peoria & East	½
Chi. G. W. deb	½	Pullman

York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $1,294,552, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Heavy foreign orders for locomotives of American manufacture, and many of the shops being operated night and day in an effort to keep up with the demand.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@5 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $305,039,445; balances, $11,339,837; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $716,280.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange very dull and practically unchanged. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81⅝; demand, $4.85¼; cables, $4.86; commercial bills, $4.80¼@$4.80⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 5-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders, 40 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—Par@5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 81 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-8c premium. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 12½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Money is in fair supply, the India bills operation having no appreciable effect. Discounts are steady. It is generally believed that the ease of short loans is temporary. The joint stock banks are taking bills cautiously.

Business on the Stock Exchange was irregular to-day, and there was little doing. Consols were dull, (the money market was distrusted,) and other high class securities were weak. Home rails were supported on the continued decline in the price of coal and the German demand. Argentines led the advance.

Americans opened at parity, were irregular, and closed dull. The feature was the firmness of Erie. Grand Trunks spurted, firsts and seconds rising sharply, the decrease in traffic returns not equaling expectations. Rio Tintos were flat, and Kafirs were irregular.

Consols for money, 97⅝; consols for the account, 97⅝; Atchison, 40⅝; Canadian, 87¾; St. Paul, 131; Illinois Central, 128½; Louisville, 85¾; Union Pacific preferred, 84¼; New York Central, 147; Erie, 15¼; Pennsylvania, 73½; Reading, 10¼; Erie first preferred, 42¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 85¾; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 6⅝; Rand Mines, 40⅛.

Bar silver steadily at 29 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £200,000. Arrivals of premiums quoted in sovereigns: Buenos Ayres, 130.60; Madrid, 33.32; Lisbon, 37.50; Rome, 5.60.

Spanish 4s, 69.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were steady early, but subsequently declined. The feature was the heaviness of Rio Tintos, caused by a rumor that President McKinley is about to declare the necessity for preparing a law against trusts. Russians were in good demand. Near the close there was considerable selling of industrials and Spanish 4s, while Rio Tintos further receded. Banks were depressed.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 45c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 10½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 69.50.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Home funds were steady on the Bourse here to-day. Spanish 4s fluctuated, Americans were dull, Canadian Pacifics were maintained, mines were dull, and banks were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4¼ per cent.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 77.10. The gold quotation to-day was 33.35.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$137,037,402
Gold	94,615,573
Silver	8,450,983
United States notes	11,071,550
Treasury notes of 1890	191,290
National bank notes	5,151,922
Total receipts this day	1,295,977
Total receipts this month	5,430,993
Total receipts this year	250,426,516
Total expenditures this day	1,290,000
Total expenditures this month	4,425,000
Total expenditures this year	237,314,583
Deposits in National banks	96,338,165
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	410,216
Government receipts from internal revenue	421,053
Customs	582,550
Miscellaneous	292,374

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$255,317,379
Silver dollars	425,404,000
Silver dollars of 1890	5,354,771
Silver bullion of 1890	804,229
United States notes	4,690,000
Total	$745,080,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$255,317,379
Silver certificates outstanding	425,404,000
Treasury notes	65,260,000
Currency certificates	1,690,000
Total	$745,680,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$68,740,143
Gold certificates	25,875,430
Silver coin and bullion	4,915,128
Silver certificates	3,535,835
United States notes	11,071,550
Other assets	10,907,953
Total in Treasury	$125,046,071
Deposits in National banks	96,338,165
Total	$221,384,235
Current liabilities	84,346,832
Available cash balance	$137,037,402

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Gleason & Kiely Contracting Company of Syracuse; capital, $10,000. Directors—M. J. Gleason, P. R. Kiely, and G. B. Becker, Syracuse.

Poolville Milk Producers' Association of Poolville; capital, $3,000. Directors—A. C. Brooks, J. D. Crowell, and Peleg Cranston, Poolville.

State Security Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. H. Snyder, G. C. Miller, and Ferdinand Holberg, New York City.

Kingston Dairy and Cream Company of Kingston; capital, $25,000. Directors—E. Kaufman, Margaretville; E. T. McGill and Theodore Spore, Kingston.

H. A. Blanchard Company of New York City; to do a wholesale liquor business; capital, $12,000. Directors—W. S. Fanton, J. V. McClone, and Edward Schmidt, New York City.

Albany Material and Construction Company of Albany, to do a general contracting business; capital, $15,000. Directors—U. G. Stockwell, Florence S. Stockwell, and William W. Brown, Albany.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 4.—The American Steel Railway Generating and Power Company, a corporation with its office at 325 Main Street; East Orange, filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk here to-day. The capital stock is placed at $2,500,000, divided into 25,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. The object of the concern is to carry on the business of electricians, mechanical engineers, manufacturing, and workers and dealers in electricity, motive power, heat, and light. The incorporators are Edward G. Johnson, four shares; Franklin D. Palmer, four shares, and Joseph F. Vron, two shares.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 4.—The following concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

Fisher Book Typewriter Company of Cleveland, Ohio; to deal in improved typewriter machines; capital, $1,000,000.

Loveland Throwing Company of Scranton, Penn.; to engage in the business of throwing and spinning; capital, $50,000.

Thiel & Co. of New York; to manufacture artificial ice; capital, $60,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Considerable weakness showed in the market for outside securities yesterday, and at the same time transactions were on a much smaller scale than on Monday. Some stocks were under pressure, and showed substantial losses, while others were only slightly affected, but at the close of the day very few of the active issues escaped some recession from the previous day's closing prices. There seemed to be fewer buying orders in the market than has been the case recently, and profit taking started a downward movement that in some quarters was considerably accelerated by stop orders being reached. The weakness of the Stock Exchange market had a depressing influence, and many issues declined without any specific reason. A few stocks showed much firmness, but practically none ended the day with net gains.

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STANDARD OIL was watched with much interest because of the very sharp advance in the stock on Monday, but trading in the issue was relatively quiet. At the opening sales were made as high as 820, but the quotation declined steadily, and the last sale was made at 804. The closing bid of 800 showed a net loss of 7 points. Total transactions were much smaller than on Monday, when the price advanced from 7 to 825.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was irregular, with a downward tendency, and at the close of the day showed a net loss of points. It opened at 13¾ and dropped sharply to 12; recovered fractionally, and then sold down to 11. During the last half hour it rose again to 12, and closed at 11¾ bid. Trading amounted to about 3,000 shares. When the stock dropped to 12 some stop orders were reached which caused in part the subsequent decline.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN was far less active than on Monday, but it retained most of the advance made on that day and was one of the strongest of the active issues. It sold from 23 down to 22½ and back to the opening price, closing at 22⅝ bid. The preferred stock sold at 77⅞, but closed unchanged at 77¼ bid.

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PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE, which had been advanced to 31 on the report that the stock would be guaranteed a 3 per cent. dividend, sold down to 28, and closed with a net loss of over 1 point. It seems that no definite action looking to the guarantee by the Carnegie Company of a dividend on the stock has been taken, and the whole matter is said to be still in an uncertain position.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares. It sold from 20¾ down to 20⅝, and closed at the latter figure, with a net loss of a quarter of a point.

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UNION COPPER shared the general dullness of the copper shares. It sold from 5¼ down to 5, and closed at 5 bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 4. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 3. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agriculture Chem.	25	28	25	28
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	78½	79½	78½	79½
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	6½	7	6½	7
American Bicycle pf.	26½	27	26½	27
American Bicycle bonds.	75	76	75	76
American Bridge	43	43½	43½	44
American Bridge pf.	92	92½	92¼	92¾
American Chicle	76	80	76	80
American Chicle pf.	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10½	11	10½	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40	42	40	42
Am. Hide & Leather 6s	90¾	91½	90¾	91½
*American Thread pf.	4	4½	4	4½
American Woolen	22⅜	22⅞	22⅞	23⅛
American Woolen pf.	77½	78	77½	78
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
Arlington Copper	6½	7	6½	7
British Columbia Copper	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	21
British Exch 3s	98	99	98	99
California Copper	1¼	1¾	1½	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5¾	5	5¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	31	32	31	32
Central & So. Am. Tel.	100	104	100	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	24
Central Fireworks pf.	60	69	65	67
Compressed Air	46⅞	48	47	48
Con. Ry. L. & E.	11⅞	12¼	13½	13¾
Con. Rubber Tire	2	5	2	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	30	33	30	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	18	19	18	19
Crucible Steel pf.	78	78½	78	78½
Cramps' Shipyard	71	75	71	75
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6	5¾	6	5¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	22½	23¾	22	23¼
Electric Boat	17	19	17	19
Electric Boat pf.		41		40
Electric Vehicle	19	20	19	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	35	45	35	45
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	2⅞	2¾	3
Flemington Coal & Coke.	19	22	19	22
General Carriage	5¾	8	5¾	8
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97½	99	97½	99
German Treasury 4s	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
Hall Signal	40		36	42
Havana Commercial	9	10¼	9	10¼
Havana Commercial pf.	42	46	42	46
Hudson River Tel.	116	120	116	120
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
International Pump	27½	28	28¼	28½
International Pump pf.	74½	75	74½	75½
International Silver pf.	37	40	37	40
Inter-State Oil	73⅝	74	72	72½
Iron Steamboat	2⅜	4	2⅜	4
Iron Steamboat bonds.	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. L. & P.	138	143	138	143
Kings Co. El. L. & P. rights	10	12	10	12
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
Markeen Copper	1	2½	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Con. ruc. pf.	11½	12	11½	12
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	19	22	19	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	80	84	80	84
National Cranmoplate	12	20	12	17
National Sugar	103	106	103	106
New England Transport.	3½	4	3½	4
N. Y. Transportation	6½	7	7	7½
Otis Elevator	27½	28½	26¾	23
Otis Elevator pf.	89	91	89	91
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	27	28	28½	29½
Retsof	32		32	
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	93½	95
Royal Copper	12	15	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28¼	28½	28½	28¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	82	83	82¼	83
Safety Car Heat & Light.	118	120	118	120
St. Louis Transit	16	17	16	17
Seaboard Air Line	22¾	23	22¾	22¾
Seaboard Air Line pf.	12	12½	12	12½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	28½	29¼	28½	29¼
Standard Coupler	35	40	35	40
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	30	32	30	32
Standard Oil of N. J.	800	810	807	815
Storage Power	11	13	11	13
Tennessee Copper	15½	18	18	19
Tel., Tel & C. of A., $10 paid	2¾	3½	3	3¼
Telephone Interpreter	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	5	5¼	5¼	5½
Union Typewriter	35½	36¾	35½	36¾
Union Typewriter 1st 10s	108	110	108	110
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	83¾	84	84	84½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	60	62	60	62½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	40	38	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	367	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf.	110	113	110	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
‡Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102¾	103⅛	102¾	103⅛
Brooklyn City R. R.	230	231	230	231
Brooklyn. B. & W. E. 5s.	101¼	103	101½	103
Cent Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104¾	105¾
Columbus Railway	29	34	30½	32
Columbus Railway pf.	80	82	80	91
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Jersey C. Hob. & Pat.	20	21¾	18½	19½
Jersey C. H. & P. 4s.	82½	83	83	84
Nassau Electric 4s.	87	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction	22		22	
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	96	94	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	83	84	82	84
North Jersey St. R. R.	24½	25½	24¾	25¾
Orange & Pas. V. bonds.	93	95	93	95
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	110½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
28th & 29th St. 5s. 1906.	113¼	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	100	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	38	34½	38
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1 3-16	1¼	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st		68		68
Central Union 5s,	106¼	107¼	106¼	107¼
Columbus Gas	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of New		55		55
Con. Gas of New'k bds.		103		103
Con. Gas of New	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.		80		80
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	20	22	20	22
Denver Gas 5s.	63	65	63	65
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	62	70	62	70
Indianapolis Gas 5s,	97	100	97	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	298	303	298	303
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 6s	108½	109	108½	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	15	17	15	17
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	70½	71½	70½	71¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112¾	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
94	94⅜	12,775	Amalgamated Copper	94⅜	95	94	94⅜	— ⅝
20¼	20⅜	2,925	Am. Car & Found. Co.	20½	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	.....
66¾	67	773	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	66⅝	66⅞	66½	66½	— ½
30½	31½	200	American Cotton Oil	30½	30½	30½	30½	— 1
41½	41⅝	100	American Ice Co.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ¼
70	72	200	Am. Ice Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	— 1½
7⅞	8	530	American Linseed Co.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
41	41¼	4,508	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	40½	41¼	40¼	41	+ 1⅛
51⅛	51⅝	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	51	52	50⅝	51½	.....
95	96	525	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	95½	96	95	96	+ ⅝
5	5¼	200	Am. Malting Co.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
26	27	300	Am. Malting Co. pf.	26	26¾	26	26½	+ ½
27	27¼	1,210	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	28	28	27	27	— ¾
74	75	600	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	75¼	76¼	75	75	— ⅞
41⅛	41¼	18,097	Am. Steel & Wire	41½	41¾	40¼	41⅛	— ⅞
85	86	1,000	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	85¼	85¼	84½	85¼	— ⅛
127⅝	127⅞	118,175	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	134½	135¾	127¼	127⅝	— 6⅞
41⅜	42	1,700	American Tin Plate	42	42	41¾	41⅞	— ⅛
87½	88	293	Am. Tin Plate pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
106⅜	106⅝	8,970	American Tobacco	107½	107½	106	106⅜	— 1⅝
47½	47⅞	350	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47½	47½	47⅝	47⅞	— 1⅛
51	52	350	Ann Arbor pf.	51½	52	51½	52	+1
38½	38⅝	14,280	At., T. & S. F.	39¼	39¼	38½	38½	— 1
82⅞	83	17,508	At., T. & S. F. pf.	83⅜	83⅝	82	82	— ⅛
79¼	79⅝	8,220	Baltimore & Ohio	79½	79⅝	79¼	79½	— ½
85	85½	500	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	86	86	85	85½	— ½
70¼	70½	17,580	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72⅜	72⅜	70	70½	— 2⅞
175	180	13	Brooklyn Union Gas	175	175	175	175	.....
58¼	58⅜	700	Canada Southern	58½	58½	58¼	58½	— ¼
37½	37⅝	19,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	37⅝	37⅞	37¼	37½	— ¼
40	40¼	10,575	Chicago & Alton	40¾	41	40	40	— ⅞
75¾	76	4,280	Chicago & Alton pf.	77	77	76	76	— 1
135	135¾	7,225	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136¼	136¾	135	135½	— 1⅝
97¼	98¼	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ⅞
121⅝	122¼	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	122	122	122	122	— ½
14⅝	14½	720	Chicago Great West.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	— ⅜
78½	78¾	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	78	78¼	78	78¾	— ½
91¼	91½	900	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	91	91½	91	91¼	+ ⅛
23	24	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	23	23	23	23	— 1
57	58	500	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	58	58	57¼	57½	— ¼
126⅜	127	11,520	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	127⅞	127⅞	126⅝	126⅝	— ⅞
175½	176½	28	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	176¼	176¼	176½	176½	.....
114⅞	114½	4,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	115⅝	115¾	114¼	114¼	— ¾
160	175	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac. pf.	172½	172½	172½	172½	— 2½
29	30	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ½
66	66¼	1,400	C., C., C. & St. L.	66½	66⅞	65¾	66	— ½
113	114	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	— ¼
49¾	50	6,835	Colorado Fuel & Iron	50¾	50¾	49¾	49⅞	— 1⅝
6⅝	6⅞	500	Colorado Southern	7	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
42⅜	43	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
192	192⅜	1,700	Con. Gas, ex div.	193	193	193	193	— ¾
35	35¼	5,450	Con. Tobacco Co.	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
91¼	91⅝	800	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	92	92	91⅝	92	.....
115	115⅜	200	Delaware & Hudson	115⅞	115⅞	115¾	115⅞	— ⅛
24½	24⅞	2,820	Denver & Rio Grande	25	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
78¾	79	4,825	Denver & R. G. pf.	79¼	79¼	78¾	78¾	— ⅛
		200	Detroit City Gas	90	90	90	90	.....
		100	Dul., S. S. & At.	5	5	5	5	.....
4⅞	5¼	100	Erie	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
14⅞	15	4,370	Erie	14½	15	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
40⅞	41	7,800	Erie 1st pf	40¾	42¼	40¾	41	+ ¾
21	21½	1,700	Erie 2d pf	20⅝	22	20¾	21¼	+1
48⅞	49	12,450	Federal Steel	48½	49⅝	48	48⅝	+ ⅛
75⅜	76	1,100	Federal Steel pf.	75¼	76¼	75	75⅜	+ ⅛
		15	Ft. Worth & D. C.	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	.....
24	24¾	200	Ft. Worth & R. G.	24	24	24	24	— ⅜
166	168	200	General Electric	167	167	166½	166½	— ½
52	53	40	Glucose Sugar Ref.	53	53	52	52½	— ⅝
180½	181	300	Great Northern pf.	181	181¾	180¼	180¼	+ ¼
38½	38¾	300	Hocking Valley	39	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
71½	71⅝	1,570	Hocking Valley pf.	72½	72½	71½	71½	— ⅛
123⅜	124	805	Illinois Central	124⅞	125¼	123¼	123¼	— 1⅞
23	23⅛	1,010	International Paper	23¼	23¼	22¾	23	— ⅛
72	72½	300	Internat. Paper pf.	72⅝	72⅝	72½	72½	+ ⅛
52	53⅛	400	Internat. Power Co.	52	52½	52	52½	+ ⅛
5½	5	100	International Silver	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅝
20	20¼	200	Iowa Central	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	.....
46	46½	100	Iowa Central pf.	46	46	46	46	.....
16⅞	17½	200	Kanawha & Michigan	17	17	17	17	.....
70	71	600	Laclede Gas	73	73	71	71	— 1
35½	36	130	Lake Erie & West.	35	35	35	35	— 1
82	83¼	6,000	Louisville & Nashville	83⅜	83⅝	82⅞	83	— ⅜
108	108¼	7,870	Manhattan Elevated.	108⅝	109	108	108¼	— ⅝
77	83	145	Maryland Coal pf.	79	79	79	79	+1
169	169½	8,730	Met. Street Railway	170½	170½	168¾	169	— 1½
13½	13½	550	Mexican Central	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
64½	65	150	Minn. & St. Louis	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	.....
12½	13	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
37¼	37⅝	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38	38	37½	37½	— ⅛
59	59⅛	13,810	Missouri Pacific	60	60¼	59	59¼	— ¾
37	37⅛	258	Nat. Biscuit Co.	37½	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ¼
91	92	135	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
93	94½	300	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	93	98½	93	93	— ½
39	39½	100	National Salt Co.	39½	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ½
70¾	73	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf.	72	72	72	72	— ½
35	35⅝	1,180	National Steel Co.	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	— ⅛
92½	93	3,100	National Steel Co. pf.	92½	93	92½	93	+ ⅛
60	61	3,572	National Tube Co.	60½	60½	60	60	— ½
103	104	1,195	Nat. Tube Co. pf.	103¾	104¾	103	103	— 1
148	150	700	New Jersey Central	149¾	149¾	149	149¼	— ⅝
164	170	200	New York Air Brake	164	164	164	164	— 4½
141⅞	142¼	5,350	New York Central	143	143	142	142	— ⅛
41	41½	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½	.....
23	25⅛	1,300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	24⅞	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
41⅜	41⅞	2,950	Norfolk & Western	42½	42½	42	42	— ⅛
81	81⅝	200	Norfolk & West. pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	— ⅛
19½	19¾	7,550	North American	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
70	70⅝	16,750	Northern Pacific	70¼	70¾	70	70⅛	— ⅜
81⅝	81⅞	1,875	Northern Pacific pf.	82½	82½	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅝
89	90	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	.....
47	47½	2,337	Pacific Mail	48	48¼	46¾	46

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West 117th Street Lots Sold — Other Dealings in Business Property and Dwellings—Lively Day at Auction.

Max Danziger has bought from Dr. M. Allen Starr the plot of eight lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 175 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 200 by 100.11.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold to Sonn Brothers the plot, 50 by 100.11, on the north side of Ninety-seventh Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, A seven-story apartment house will probably be erected on the lots.

John N. Golding has sold for William Therne to a client for about $100,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension, 32 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 65 by 100.5.

Benedickt Fischer has bought from the Elsworth estate the old buildings 190 and 192 Franklin Street and 373 and 375 Greenwich Street, being the northwest corner, and from George B. Moore and others 371 Greenwich Street, adjoining, making in all a plot 75 by 100.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold to Mrs. Hannah Devine the three-story dwelling 40 Edgecombe Avenue, 17.6 by 90.

It is reported that George B. Deane has bought the four-story dwelling 279 West Eleventh Street, 25 by 112.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Nicholas Fish, Stuyvesant Fish, and Sydney Webster, executors of the estate of Hamilton Fish, to Mandelbaum & Lewing, the three-story buildings 153, 155, and 157 Ludlow Street, on a plot 50 by 87.6.

Herbert B. Rexer has sold for a client to Camella Sutherland the four-story single flat 306 East Fourteenth Street, 19.6 by 51.6.

Michael G. Pasco has sold for Mrs. Ann Tyrrell, to Errico Cipollaro, for $6,250, the property 354 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Builder Thomas Farley reports that he has sold, from the plans, for $9,000, one of a row of nine two-story brick and frame dwellings, which he is now erecting on the west side of Tinton Avenue, 243 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

Regarding rumors that John Jacob Astor will erect a building on the east side of Sixth Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, to be occupied by a department store, it is stated that Mr. Astor would carry forward such an improvement if a responsible lessee for the completed structure is assured. The necessary tenant, however, has not been found.

The Auction Room.

Voluntary and partition offerings of small properties attracted a large and business-like crowd to the salesroom yesterday. The East Broadway parcels, sold by Auctioneer Ryan, caused lively bidding among the operators, and satisfactory prices were also realized for the apartment houses 1,785 and 1,787 Madison Avenue and for four flats on Sixty-third Street, just west of West End Avenue. The only disappointing feature of the day came with the offering of Boulevard Lafayette lots near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, prices for which show little or no advance over those realized three years ago for the holdings of the Susan Barclay Ward estate in the same neighborhood.

Auctioneer Wells was also successful with a partition sale of tenement properties on Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, near Third Avenue, belonging to the Meagher estate.

Results at Auction.

Complete results of yesterday's auction-room business are given below:

By William M. Ryan.
Public Auction Sale.

1,785 Madison Avenue, east side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 108, five-story brick and stone apartment house, to Lowenfeld & Prager $22,100

1,787 Madison Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25 by 108, five-story brick and stone apartment house, to Lowenfeld & Prager 31,150

537 and 539 First Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, each 20.6 by 45, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; together with 535 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 61 feet west of First Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 20 by 41.2, three-story brick stable; to Thomas Gallagher 31,500

240 and 242 South Street, east side, Thirty-third Street to 250 feet east of West End Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, four five-story brick and stone flats; No. 240, to A. Greenberg 16,775

Nos. 242 to 246, to S. H. Stone 48,975

Boulevard Lafayette, west side, opposite One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 50 by 100, vacant; to John McSherry..... 3,300

Boulevard Lafayette, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 50 by 100, vacant; to James L. Mitchell..... 3,250

Boulevard Lafayette, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 50 by 100, vacant; to James L. Mitchell..... 2,850

Boulevard Lafayette, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 50 by 100, vacant; to George Wilbur..... 2,800

By William M. Ryan.
Estate Sale.

29 East Broadway, south side, about 125 feet east of Catharine Street, 25 by 87.6, five-story brick tenement; to Samuel Joener 37,100

31 East Broadway, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 75, four-story front and rear brick tenements; to Nathan Schlessel.. 27,250

33 East Broadway, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 75, an undivided one-half interest in a four-story brick tenement; to Nathan Schessel 14,850

35 East Broadway, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 114, leasehold, five-story front and four-story rear brick tenements; to Moses Esberg 10,000

81 Henry Street, north side, abutting on 35 East Broadway, 24.11 by 90, five-story brick tenement; to M. Schildowsky 25,350

11 Market Street, west side, 25 feet south of East Broadway, 25 by 90, five-story front and rear brick tenements; to Joseph Rosenthal and Morris Ostmansky.. 26,400

By William M. Ryan.

Walton Avenue, east side, 143 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 50 by 98.4, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Terence F. Smith 1,125

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

164 East Forty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 40 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary G. Richardson 37,500

By John N. Golding.

649 and 651 First Avenue, west side, 49.4 feet north of Thirty-seventh Street, 29.6 by 80, five-story brick tenement, with 4 stores; foreclosure sale, to Henry Keale 18,000

By James L. Wells.
Partition Sale.

240 East Thirtieth Street, south side, 149.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 25.6 by 98.9, five-story brick and stone flat, with store; to W. L. Gordon 27,500

335 East Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Second Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, 25 by 98.9 and irregular, five-story brick and stone flat, with store; to Lowenfeld & Prager 25,100

515 First Avenue, northwest corner of Thirtieth Street, 24.9 by 75, five-story brick and stone flat, with store; to Edward Beglan 30,100

1,271 and 1,275 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-third Street, 25.10 and 25.3, respectively, by 80, two five-story brick and stone flats, with stores; to Joseph P. Meagher 55,000

By James L. Wells.

735 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 250 feet west of Brook Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to James C. Corbett 4,150

956 Rogers Place, east side, 200.6 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 90, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. Adelaide Willets, as administrator 1,800

1,224 Freeman Street, southwest side, 82 feet southeast of Aldus Avenue, 27.4 by 97.5 by 25 by 86.11, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jennie Weil 2,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,397 and 1,399 Webster Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventy-first Streets, each 16.8 by 90, two three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, No. 1,397, to the plaintiff, Charles A. Christman..... 5,000

No. 1,399, to the same plaintiff..... 3,500

50 East Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Park Avenue, 17 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale; to the plaintiff, William M. Evarts 20,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executors' sale, Columbus Avenue southeast corner of Seventy-second Street, 102.2 by 45, six-story brick and stone apartment house, with stores; Columbus Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street, 102.2 by 50, seven-story brick and stone apartment house, with store.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 109 East Second Street, south side, 187.11 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 105.11, five-story brick building, with two stores; 50 First Avenue, northeast corner of Third Street, 24 by 99.11, five-story brick building, with four stores; 1,457 First Avenue, west side, 28.4 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 100 five-story brick building, with two stores; 313 East Seventieth Street, north side, 212.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 31.3 by 100.5, five-story brick building.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, H. ney M. Whitehead, referee, Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,000; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Weekes, referee, Convent Avenue, west side, 27 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 81.4 by 132.8 by 85.10 by 142.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $13,043.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Bevins, referee, Lewis Street, northwest corner of Seventh Street, 74 by 79.8 by 73.1 by 40.11, two six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,998; subject to other mortgages for $69,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, 50 Clinton Street, east side, 150 feet south of Stanton Street, 25 by 100, six-story front and four-story rear tenements; 166 to 170 Mulberry Street, east side, 125.2 feet north of Grand Street, 73.3 by 100, three five-story front and rear brick tenements.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executor's sale, 9 Peck Slip, east side, 98.9 feet south of Pearl Street, 20.9 by 79.2 by 19.2 by 75.5, four-story brick building, with one-story extension.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, Francis J. Cantine, referee, 341 Pleasant Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20.11 by 68, three-story brick dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 205 West One Hundred and Third Street, northwest corner of Broadway, 77 by 101.9 by 63.7 by 100.11, eight-story apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,235; subject to other mortgages for $163,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 163 and 165 Lenox Avenue and 101 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 33.10, 33.6, and 33.6, respectively, by 97, three five-story brownstone-front apartment houses; 161 West Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 529 and 531 West Fifty-second Street, north side, 375 feet west of Tenth Avenue, each 25 by 100.5; two five-story brick tenements, 418 and 420 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 122 by 50.2 by 117.4, two five-story brick tenements, with a stable at the rear. Due on judgment, $34,872.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the heirs, Longfellow Street, southwest corner of Jennings Street, two lots, each 25 by 100, with a two-story frame dwelling on the inside lot.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Thompson, referee, 795 and 797 St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 51.1 by 75.10 and irregular, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $125,942.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 621 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Jane Street, 19 by 55.3 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,007; subject to another mortgage for $9,049.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 226 West Forty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,798.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Austin E. Pressinger, referee, 18 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 93 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,092.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Walton Avenue, west side, 113 feet south of Fordham Road, for seven two-story frame dwellings, each 16.10 by 32; James Kenn of 2,056 Creston Avenue, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost of each, $2,500.

Eastern Boulevard, north side, 50 feet east of Balcom Avenue, Throggs Neck, for a one-story frame wagon shed, 14 by 14; Christopher Dee Deegan, owner; Thomas L. Newman, architect; cost, $75.

No. 206 East Seventh Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 25 by 76.10; Spielberger & Steiner of 254 East Seventh Street, owners; Michael Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $28,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Bronx Park Avenue, for a one-story frame stable and carriage room, 8 by 22; Conrad C. Heilman, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue and Guion Place, architect; cost, $100.

Bronx Park Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for a two-story frame shop, 25 by 15; Joseph Diamond, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $300.

Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 259.11 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a five-story and basement brick dwelling, 32.6 by 68.2, with extension 12.4 by 18; Cornelius W. Luyster of 133 West Ninety-second Street, owner; John H. Duncan of 21 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $70,000.

Alterations.

Olin Avenue, southwest corner of Station Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame hotel; George Lyden, premises, owner; Pringle & Buckhout of 63 William Street, architects; cost, $3,400.

No. 107 to 113 Grand Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; J. R. Roosevelt, Jr., of Hyde Park, owner; cost, $788.

No. 722 Trinity Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Babette Engelhard of 747 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; C. F. Loshe of 651 Engle Avenue, architect; cost, $375.

River Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a two-story frame hotel and store; Henry Meyer, premises, owner; J. Spindler of 544 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Central Park West, Seventy-first to Seventy-second Street, Hotel Majestic, to a ten-story brick and stone hotel; Jacob Reichhold of 131 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; W. H. Roystone of 7 West Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 648 East Sixteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Henry Schnir of 647 East Sixteenth Street, owner; Henry Regelman of 133 East Seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick hotel; A. H. Bultman of 119 West Forty-second Street, owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 1,883 Prospect Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling; Frank Schildwachter of 726 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; F. L. Shea of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $450.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration;

Tuesday, Dec. 4.

ALEXANDER AV, 214, s e corner of 137th St, 15x80; Albert Rossman to Lucila A. Rossman, (R S $2, mtg $7,000). $1

ARTHUR AV, e s, new line, 75.7 ft s of 180th St, runs e 96x n e 25.5x w 100.4x s 25.1; B. J. Healy to Albert Gracier, ½ part..... 2,000

ARTHUR AV, e s, new line, 75.7 ft s of 180th St, runs e 96x n e 25.5x w 100.4x s 25.1; Michael J. McDermott, executor and trustee, to Albert Gracier, ½ part.... 2,000

ALL TITLE to Henry Delafield Lane, Anderson Av, subdivision, Lot 12, map of Anderson farm; Margaret C. Withers to George W. Collier, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

BARRETTO ST, w s, 211 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; 162d St, Lot 29, Block 450, map of the property of Charlotte F. Trowbridge, 25x—; Martin Johnsen to Charles A. Neidhardt, (mtg $7,000, R S $2)..... 1

BEDFORD ST, 81, 25x50; Catherine Sebastian to Charles Hartt, (mtg $8,000, R S $40)..... 11,000

BERGEN AV, w s, 175 ft s of Rose St, 25x100; Lorenz Ganss to Antonia Schelzonyi, (R S $0, mtg $10,000)..... 16,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 142d St, 49.11x100; Jane Jansson, committee, to William Ferguson, as committee..... 1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 142d St, 49.11x100; William Ferguson, committee, to Joseph Wolf, (R S $35)..... 1

CAMPBELLING AV, e s, 98.5 ft n of Oakland Place, 50.3x102.6x50x97.1; Cambreling Av, e s 98.5 ft n of Oakland Place, runs n 50.3x w — to e s of Belmont Av, x e 50x c to beginning; George H. Purser to Charles Ast, (R S $1.50)..... 1

DELANCEY St, 91, s s, 25x87.6; Abraham C. Weingarten to Samuel Paley and another, (R S $2)..... Omitted

ESSEX ST, 40, e s, 25x100; William Brill to Israel Paley and another, (R S $2.4) 1

ESSEX ST, 40, e s, 25x100; Philip Elias to Samuel Paley and another, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

FERRIS PLACE, s w s, Lot 29, map of heirs of Capt. Israel Ferris, 25x117.7x 25.4x113.7; George P. Baisley and another to Annie Smith, (R S $1.50, mtg $2,000)..... 1

FULTON ST, 22, s s, 18.11x50.2xirregular; Xandam St, 22, s s, 22x100; Vandam St, 23, n s, 20x99.5x19.4x99.5; Christopher St, 21, n s, 20.2x90; Charlton St, 4, s s, 21x70.3x irregular; 130th St, n s, 189 ft e of 6th Av, 20x99.11; John A. Brosnan and others to Mary T. Brosnan and others, (R S $3)..... 1

GOUVERNEUR ST, 28, 23.11x83.6; Louis I. Cherey to Rebecca Anscher, (mtg $29,000, R S $4)..... 1

GRAND AV, centre line, 380.6 ft n of centre line of 184th St, runs e 117.7x n 67.6x s w 114.6 to avenue x 551.11; Anne E. Levey and others, individually and as executors, to Mercy E. Brown, (R S $4.50, mtg $4,500)..... 9,000

HULL AV, s s, 413.6 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 50x100; 207th St, n s, 344.4 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 25x82.3x25.11x89.1; 207th St, n s, 294.4 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 25x95.10x25.11x102.7; William G. Mulligan and wife to R. J. Lyons, (correction)..... 1

HULL AV, s s, 413.7 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 50x100; Webster Av, s s, 1,000 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 50x81.11x50x83.5; Webster Av, s s, 1,175 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 50x76.8x50x78.2; Webster Av, s s, 1,250 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 55.11x75.3x69.11x76; 207th St, n s, 344.4 ft s e of Woodlawn Road, 25x82.3x25.11x89; 207th St, n s, 294.4 ft s e of Woodlawn Road, 25x95.10x25.11x102.7; Richard J. Lyons to William H. O'Dwyer, (R S $9)..... 1

LEONARD ST, 117, 22.6x irregular; 119 Leonard St, 22.6x150, 1-7 part; Frederick Heath to Elizabeth J. Heath..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,293 to 1,301, n e corner of 87th St, 151; August Selltits to Ida B. Cook, (mtg $57,000, R S $33)..... 1

LOT 174, 2d map of Neill estate; August Diener to Frank N. Mockridge, (mtg $2,000, R S $4.50)..... 3,500

LOTS 602 and 603, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; Paulina Isakson to Edward Isakson, (mtg $100, R S 50 cents)..... 1

MADISON ST, 215, 26.1x100, ½ part; William Solomon to Samuel Davis, (mtg $25,500, R S $6)..... 1

MAIN ST, s w corner of Front St, 50x100, City Island; James Hyatt to Ida L. Karlebach, (R S $3, mtg $3,500)..... 1

PARK AV, 1,153, e s, 18x89; Casta Gainsborg to Benjamin Gainsborg, (mtg $14,500, R S $2)..... 1

ROSELLE ST, w s, 106.8 ft s of Poplar St, 25x147.1x27.11x134.7; Roselle St, w s, 81.8 ft s of Poplar St, 25x134.7x27.11x122.3; George P. Baisley to Thomas B. Watson, ½ part..... 1

RYER AV, e s, 332.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x98.11x25x98.8; Carl Ernst to Cecelia T. Lappine, (R S $1.50, mtg $1,000). 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of 157th St, 115.6x82.10x100x140.8; Eliza M. Dorsett to John Westervelt, (R S $35)..... 1

UNION AV, 601, w s, 20x100; August Knatz to Elise Koehler, (R S $3.50, mtg $4,000)..... 1

VESEY ST, s s, 175.1 ft w of Church St, 25x85; Ida B. Cook to August Selltitz, (quitclaim, R S $1)..... 1

VESEY ST, s s, 175.1 ft w of Church St, 25x81.5x24.9x81.5; Ida B. Cook to August Selltitz, (mtg $25,000, R S $40)..... 100

WEBSTER AV, s s, 1,000 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 50x81.11x50x83.5; Webster Av, s s, 1,250 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 55.11x75.3x69.11x75.11; Agnes E. Mulligan to Richard Lyons..... 1

WEBSTER AV, n s, 85 ft w of 205th St, 50x112.6; Webster Av, n s, 185 ft w of 205th St, 100x112.6; Hull Av, n s, 401.5 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 50x100; Agnes K. Mulligan to William H. O'Dwyer, (R S $11)..... 1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 92d St, runs n 38.1x w 25x n 11.2x w 8x n 3.7x n w 6x w 2.6x n 18.7x w 60.4x s 75.8 to street, x e 100 to beginning; George A. Stimpson to the Riverside Building Company, (mtg $111,000, R S $14)..... 100

WEST END AV, n w corner of 92d St, runs n 38.1x w 25x n 11.2x w 8x n 3.7x n w 6x w 2.6x n 18.7x w 60.4x s 75.8 to street x e 100 to beginning; the Riverside Building Company to George A. Stimpson, (mtg $100,000, R S $457..... 100

1ST AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 110th St, 25x95; Charles Stutz to Joseph and Annie Stader, (R S $4)..... 8,500

1ST AV, 2,233 and 2,235, w s, 37.7x90; Yetta Nestler to Fannie Klein and another, (R S $7.50, mtg $18,000)..... 25,500

2D AV, 1,875 and 1,877, w s, 50x75, Marie Steindler and another to Theresa Michaels and another, (R S $12, mtg $10,000)..... 1

2D ST, n s, 72.9 ft w of Avenue C, 52.3x 106; 2d St, 256, 20.9x60.3; the Trustees of the First German Methodist Episcopal Church to Samuel Gross and another, (R S $54)..... 53,500

3D ST, n s, Lot 373, map of Laconia Park, 25x114; Malinda G. Mace to Mary A. Dunn..... 100

4TH ST, 75 East, 25x100; Wolf Cohn to Louis Segelbohm, (mtg $36,000, R S $5). 100

5TH ST, 747 East, 23x97; Benjamin Hoffman to Hyman D. Baker, (mtg $10,250, R S $4.50)..... 1

8TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x89.6; also plot on the rear 4x25; Henry Krollpfeiffer to the Trustees of the First German Methodist Episcopal Church, (R S $10, mtg $14,000)..... 24,500

11TH ST, 434 East, 28x94.8; Edmund Penker to Thomas Kerrigan, quitclaim.. 1

11TH ST, 434 East, 28x94.9; William E. Cook to Thomas Kerrigan, (R S $8.50).. 15,050

17TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 22x92, except strip on e s, 0.3x23x; William Pfitzner, Jr., executor, to Isidore Jackson 12,150

17TH ST, 348 East, 22x92, except strip on e s 0.3x23; William Pfitzner, Jr., and others, to Isidore Jackson, (R S $1)..... 1

19TH ST, 336 West, 25x92, all title, &c.; William L. James De K., George W., and Samuel Y. Harding to John Dill, (R S $3)..... 1

19TH ST, 336 West, 25x92, all title, &c.; Clara J. Parsons to John Dill, (R S $10.. 250

72D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; S. L. Schoonmaker to Gabriel D. Clark, (R S $20, mtg $70,000)..... 1

77TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; Bertha Sandler to Prudence W. Boynton, (mtg $5,000, R S $26.50)..... 100

80TH ST, 130 West, 20x102.2; Caroline A. Cabot to Clare S. Jerger, (mtg $24,000 and taxes, R S $2)..... 1

80TH ST, 130 West, 20x102.2; Clara S. Jerger to Charlotte B. Bickmore, (mtg $24,000, R S $3)..... 100

83D ST, 526 East, 25x102.2; John Schreiner to John Aichele, (R S $7, mtg $11,000)..... 100

86TH ST, 317 West, 17x100.8; Alonzo B. Kight to Ellis B. Southworth, (mtg $26,000, R S $9)..... 1

93D ST, 328 and 330 East, 50x100.8; Herman Josenhof to Rachel Lese, (R S $8, mtg $27,000)..... 1

93D ST, 4 East, 20x100.8; Louis Fillheimer to Pauline Lindauer, (R S $30)..... 1

97TH ST, 152 West, 17x100.11; Mabel Suydam to Laura S. Mattocks, (R S $2) 1

103TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x 100.11; Abby T. Hogan to Anna Nicholson, (R S $3, mtg $7,000)..... 1

106TH ST, 343 West, 25x100.11; Joseph Stader to Charles Stutz, (R S $6, mtg $23,500)..... 29,000

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 90.8x37x118; Ann Tyrrell to Errico Cipollaro, (mtg $2,200, R S $1.10)..... 6,250

113TH ST, 540 and 542 West, 37.6x100.11; Lucy E. Lynn to Pheba C. Rapelye, (R S $10.50, mtg $43,000)..... 1

116TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Mabel Smith to Percy A. Larter, (R S $1, mtg $24,000)..... 1

122D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 66.4x 100.11; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Alexander J. Dodin, executor, (R S $5, mtg $10,000)..... 5,000

133D ST, 901 East, 16.8x103.6; Augusta Barte to Fritz Dingler, (R S $1,) all liens 1

145TH ST, 528 West, 33.6x99.11; Nathan Wise to E. T. Rice, Jr., (R S $7.50).. 1

149TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 100.6; Elise Koehler to August Knatz, (R S $3)..... 1

149TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 96.8; August Knatz to Roberta F. Frank, (R S $2.50)..... 1

168TH ST, n w corner of Clay Av, runs n 602.3 to centre of 169th St x w 70.11x s 165x w 110 to centre of Teller Av x s 459.11 to n s of 168th St x e 190.6; Juliet M. Livingston to Theodore J. McGuire, (R S $30)..... 1

185TH ST, 690 East, 16.8x100; Cecelia T. Lappine to Minnie Witte, (R S $1, mtg $2,500)..... 4,000

Recorded Leases.

COLUMBUS AV, 255 and 257 and 253, parts; John T. Farley, as executor, to H. A. Cassebeer, 5 years.....$5,700-$6,000

COLUMBUS AV, 436, s w corner of 81st St; Mary E. Beekman to Oscar M. Lipton and Isaac Westervelt, 3 years..... 4,500

WASHINGTON AV, 1,231; Peter Morgenthaler to Henry Wich, 5 years..... 300

6TH AV, 430, n e corner of 26th St; Harriet G. Coogan to Herman Cadieu, 5 years..... 2,000-2,500

34TH ST, 501 West; James E. Gledhill, executor, to James Canavan, 5 years... 1,500

116TH ST, n s, 572 ft e of Pleasant Av, 50.6x107x irregular; Ida M. Tucker to American Pasquetry Company, 5 years. 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Emma J., and others to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 422d St, 109 West, 5 years, 4 per cent... 55,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles and Meta J., to Lillian E. Moffett; 180th St, n s, new line, 44.11 ft e of Mapes Av, new line, 3 years $3,250

BJORKEGREN, Charles and Meta J., to William Z. Larned, trustee; 180th St, 1,054 East, 3 years..... 5,500

BREUNICH, Hieronymus, to Barbara Grobel; Goerck St, 34, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 6,000

BROWN, Mary E., to Anne E. Levey and others, executors, &c.; Grand Av, centre line, 380.6 ft n of the centre line of 184th St, runs e 117.7x n 67.6x s w 114.6 to the centre line of said avenue, x s 51.11 to the beginning, due June 1, 1906 3,000

CADIEU, Herman, and William Cashau to George Ehret; 208th St and 57 West, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 500

CIPOLLARO, Errico, to Ann and John Tyrrell; 112th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 2½ years, 5½ per cent..... 1,300

CONGREGATION CHAARI ZEDEK OF Harlem to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 118th St, n s, 490 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 35,000

DACHS, Annie and Hirsch, to Adolf Mandel; Madison St, 352, 3½ years, 6 per cent..... 600

DAVIDSON, Isaac, to Edward Tostman; Lexington Av, s w corner of 31st St, ½ part, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

DI MATTIA, John, to Dollar Savings Bank; Jerome Av, s'ly Lot 16, map of new village of Jerome, 1 year..... 2,500

DI MATTIA, John, to Dollar Savings Bank; 3d St, or Boulevard, e s, Lot 2, map of new village of Jerome, 1 year... 2,500

DI MATTIA, John, to Anna and Matthias Haffen; 3d St, or Boulevard, e s, Lot 2, map of the new village of Jerome, 1 year 1,300

DI MATTIA, John, to John and Matthias Haffen; Jerome St, s s, Lot 16, map of the new village of Jerome, 1 year.... 1,200

DUNN, Thomas J., to Malinda G. Mace; 3d St, n s, Lot 373, map of Laconia Park, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 225

FOGEL, Rube R., to Edward Tostman; Lexington Av, s w corner of 31st St, ½ part, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

FRANK, Roberta F., to Victor Gerhards; 149th St, s s, 325 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years..... 2,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to George W. Quintard; 123d St, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

GJERSCHEVSKI, Martha and Joseph, to Brooklyn City Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 133d St, s s, 229 ft w of Willow Av, installments..... 3,800

GRAUER, Albert, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Arthur Av, e s, new line, 75.7 ft s of 180th St, 3 years..... 2,000

GROSS, Samuel, and Davis Eisler to the Trustees of the First German Methodist Episcopal Church; 2d St, n s, 72.9 ft w of Avenue C; also, 2d St, 256, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 40,000

HARFT, Charles, to Catherine Sebastian; Bedford St, 81, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 8,000

HENSLE, George L., to East River Savings Institution; Suffolk St, e s, 22.3 ft s of Delancey St, 62.2x63.7, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 21,000

HOGENCAMP, John M., to Mary McKeagney; 124th St, 146 West, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Carrie Hirsch; 17th St, 348 East, 1 year..... 10,000

KAHN, Lena, to Simon C. Marum; 3d Av, 2,313, 3 years..... 3,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Klingenstein; 53d St, 239 and 241 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 20,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Klingenstein; 15th St, 119 West, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

KIMPEL, Gustave, to Estelle F. Taylor, trustee; 112th St, 160 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

KOTZEN, Meyer Z., and Samuel Brody to the Union Trust Company; Monroe St, 109, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 21,000

LINDAUER, Pauline, to Morris J. Hirsch; 163d St, 49 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent.... 13,000

McCONNELL, John A., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 153 Section 2, map of St. Raymond's Park, 6 years..... 350

MILLER, William, and others to the Bowery Savings Bank; 339 and 341 East 54th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

MOCKRIDGE, Frank N., to August Diener; Lot 174, second map of the Neill estate, installments..... 1,000

NEWGASS, Lewis, to Harris D. Colt; 148 East 81st St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

OTTENBERG, Adolphus, to William L. Condit and others, trustees; Cherry St, 411, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

O'DWYER, William H., to Harlem Savings Bank; Webster Av, 1,175, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

O'DWYER, William H., to Harlem Savings Bank; Webster Av, 1,250; 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

O'DWYER, William H., to Harlem Savings Bank; Webster Av, w s, 235 ft s of 205th St, 1 year 6 per cent..... 1,667

O'DWYER, William H., to Harlem Savings Bank; Webster Av, w s, 185 ft s of 205th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,667

O'DWYER, William H., to Harlem Savings Bank; Webster Av, w s, 85 ft s of 205th St, 1 year 6 per cent..... 1,667

O'DWYER, William H., to the Harlem Savings Bank; Hull Av, e s, 413.6 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 800

O'DWYER, William H., to the Harlem Savings Bank; Hull Av, w s, 401.5 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 1 year, 6 per cent. 800

O'DWYER, William H., to the Harlem Savings Bank; Webster Av, e s, 1,000 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

PALEY, Samuel, and Elias Lapin to American Mortgage Company; 40 Essex St, 1 year..... 17,000

PALEY, Samuel, and Elias Lapin to American Mortgage Company; 40 Essex St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

PALEY, Samuel, to Abraham C. Weingarten; 91 Delancey St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,500

RAPELYE, Phebe C., to Thomas P. Dalton; 113th St, 540 and 542 West, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,500

SCHILZONYI, Antonia, to Lorenz Ganss; Bergen Av, w s, 175 ft s of Rose St, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lucas George; 8th Av, e s, 49.5 ft n of 154th St, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 8,500

SCHWARTZ, Joseph, to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; Lot 235, map of Van Nest Park, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SEGELBOHM, Louis, to Wolf Cohn; 4th St, 75 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,750

SMITH, Adalyn M., and E. Osborne Smith to George Stark; Summit Av, e s, 225 ft s of 162d St, demand..... 1,000

STADER, Joseph, to Charles Stutz; 1st Av, e s, 50.11 ft s of 110th St, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

STIMPSON, George A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; West End Av, n w corner of 92d St, 3 years..... 28,000

STIMPSON, George A., to B

Real Estate.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Always has money to loan on Bond and Mortgage at current rates of interest and moderate charges. Prompt action on good applications.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Knows and discovers all that can be known or discovered about a
Real Estate Title.
All that is unknowable and undiscoverable it insures against.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
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Real Estate at Auction.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.
Executor's Sale.
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & COMPANY will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Wednesday, Dec. 5th, at 12 o'c. Noon,
NO. 9 PECK SLIP, a four-story brick house, 20 8x75.5½x19.2½x75.2½.
Messrs. MANHEIM & MANHEIM, Attorneys, 302 Broadway.
For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneers, 111 Broadway. Telephone, 2481 Cortlandt.

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MIDWAY BETWEEN CENTRAL AND RIVERSIDE PARKS.—Choice four-story and basement freestone and brick house; 21 feet front, lot 102 feet; 25-foot dining room and butler's pantry extension; all in splendid order; bronze mantels; hardwood finish; location and neighborhood excellent; must see the house inside to appreciate it. Address J. W. GARDNER, 92 Broad St., New York City.

149th St., Nos. 536 to 559 West.
For sale or to rent at $900.00 per annum. Beautiful four-story, American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker in 538 or WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

ATTENTION, INVESTORS.—Two new elevator apartment houses, elegantly located, one vacancy; will pay 12% net. Exchange considered for lots and cash. Particulars at this office only. THEO. ROGERS BRIDA, 351 West 59th St.

CASH BUYERS' OPPORTUNITY.—Will sacrifice 4-story 20-foot single flats, Harlem, east side; also, 150th St., near Westchester Av.; account leaving for Europe; a bona fide chance. HERRMANN, 235 East 119th St.

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BARGAIN: New two-family house; modern improvements; 12 rooms, 2 baths; cash, $750; balance easy terms. RANDRUP & SIEKER, 3d Av., near 169th St.

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FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in West 22d St.; only $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 150 Broadway.

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30 LOTS CHEAP, bounded by Hinsdale, Smeltzer, Blake and Dumont Aves., 45 min. from City Hall, N. Y., by trolley. Values rapidly increasing. An assured lasting investment. Every improvement. Streets macadamized, etc. Divide to suit purchaser. J. D., 87 TRIBUNE BLDG., N. Y. CITY.

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TWO HANDSOME 5-STORY NEW DOUBLE flats; estate mortgage, $15,000 each; will exchange equity in one or both for free or lightly mortgaged city or country. RANDRUP & SIEKER, 3,608 3d Av.

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WHY PAY BIG RENT
FOR A 13-ROOM DOUBLE HOUSE IN MANHATTAN, WHEN THERE ARE
Theatres, Clubs, and Society just as good in the Borough of Brooklyn? I have a new double house, lot 60x100, hardwood finish, with all improvements, to lease, at $50 per month; within forty minutes of Bridge, two blocks only to 5 cent trolley or Elevated; splendidly located, near the new Shore Drive, giving a fine view of New York Bay; it's a home of beauty and a joy forever to a good tenant. Owner, S. ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., Manhattan. Telephone, 215 Cortlandt.

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This unique building, the only one of its kind in the United States, will be ready for occupancy on or about April 1st next, absolutely fireproof and equipped with the latest improvements in lighting, heating; plumbing and elevator service. IT WILL OCCUPY THE ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT ON FIFTH AVENUE AND EXTEND 180 FEET DEEP ON EACH STREET, AND WILL BE THE MOST IMPOSING MERCANTILE BUILDING ON FIFTH AVENUE. ONE OF THE MAIN FEATURES WILL BE THE CENTRAL AND REAR ARCADES, WHICH WILL GIVE THE STORES AN ENTRANCE BOTH ON THE STREET AND ON THE ARCADE. The stores are particularly adapted for art dealers, druggists, milliners, silverware, jewelers, tailors, china and glassware, haberdashery, stationers, book dealers, salesrooms for carriages and automobiles. The second and third floors will be laid out for offices or studios, and for brokers, insurance companies, etc. The ceiling of the top floor having a number of skylights, and being 18 feet high, will be exceptionally well lighted and ventilated for architects, draughtsmen and artists.

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OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.

You can buy this house for $40.00 per month,

If there is any finer, more accessible, more healthful homesite than Grantwood, any place promising quicker appreciation of property values, any place more liberally equipped with public improvements or better conducted in any respect, you will do well to find it. But see Grantwood before you make a bargain.

$40.00 a Month

covering principal and interest; or we will build for you in any style on similar terms. Size of plot, 50x100. House has nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large full-width porch, finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; polished oak staircases, nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c.

Grantwood is directly on the Hudson, opposite Grant's Tomb, 20 minutes via either 14th street or 42d street Ferries and Hudson Traction Co.'s R. R. and 15 minutes from 125th street Ferry and Trolley.

Write or call for photographic views and maps of picturesque Grantwood and full particulars.

Free Tickets to visit the property.

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THE IOWA,
135 West 104th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS.
With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Ave. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.
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N. E. Corner 102d St. & Broadway,
Adjoining private house on 102d St.
New apartments of 7 and 8 rooms. Arrangements can be made for 14 rooms. Only a few Apartments left. All modern improvements, including elevator, electric lights and telephone. Rents from $900 upwards.
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ELECTRIC LIGHT; COLD STORAGE;
Suites, seven rooms, $360;
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Apply on premises.

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2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$42.50
Elevator——Hot water——Open plumbing.
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Northwest corner Lexington Av. and 118th St. PASSENGER ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, &c., &c. Suites of five and six rooms and tiled bathroom. All outside rooms; rents, $35 and $40 per month. Superintendent on premises.

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93D ST., 102 WEST, OVERLOOKING PARK.—Marble and iron hallways and stairs; hallboys; all improvements; rents, $35 to $50. Superintendent, or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

155 WEST 46TH ST., between Broadway and 6th Av. Second flat, seven rooms and bathroom, $55. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 118TH.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $30; handsomely decorated.

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GRANTWOOD
ON-THE-HUDSON.
OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.

You can buy this house for $40.00 per month,

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$40.00 a Month

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Apply on premises.

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Elevator——Hot water——Open plumbing.
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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IF YOU WANT A CHURCH POSITION, PREpare yourself to fill one by joining the Repertoire School of Church Music, St. Mark's Church, 10th Street, corner 2d Av., any Thursday evening, eight o'clock.

VIOLIN PLAYING ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT pupil's residence or J. CHADOVITZ, Dumont Av., corner Osborn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PIANO.—Experienced teacher, graduate Berlin Conservatory, desires pupils; best references. Address Miss A., 1,360 3d Av.

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Dancing.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
NOS. 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Classes and private lessons.
SEASON NOW OPEN.

PROF. PAUL'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 111 East 125th St.; open afternoons and evenings; terms, $1 monthly.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av. 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

Storage.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT THE NEW METROPOLITAN FIRE-PROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE.
30 & 41 WEST 60TH ST.
Superior advantages for storage of furniture, merchandise, and valuables; lowest rates of any fire-proof house in city; furniture, ornaments carefully packed; vans for moving, city or country; inspection invited. Telephone, 154 Columbus.

AT MORGAN & BROTHER'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
232, 234, & 236 WEST 47TH ST.
near Broadway, separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE, &c. Boxing, shipping promptly attended to; estimates furnished. Telephone, 113-38th.

UNIVERSAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMpany, 202-208 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage for furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving; city or country. Telephone, 29—79th.

Furs.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 59th St.

Boarders Wanted.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

21ST ST., 47 EAST.—Hall rooms, $6 up; large room, $12, for 2; excellent table; table board.

22D ST., 128 EAST, NEAR MADISON SQUARE. —Very large and single rooms; good table; terms moderate.

35TH ST., 339 WEST.—Heated rooms; conveniences; good board, $4.50, $6; table, $3; piano.

48d ST., 219 WEST.—Well furnished comfortable room; good table; private family.

44TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; steam-heated; running water; bathe; really good table.

50TH ST., 63 WEST.—With board, back parlor, extension with bath; also third-story hall room.

61ST ST., 206 EAST.—Handsome large and small rooms; private American family; conveniences; superior table; moderate.

70TH ST., 112 WEST.—A charming, refined home; beautiful rooms; newly furnished; excellent board; every courtesy.

94TH ST., 75 WEST.—Large and small handsome connecting rooms, private bath, in select house; reference required.

95TH ST., 65 WEST.—Beautiful large, light second floor; private house; steam heat; excellent board; private table if desired.

126TH ST., 132 WEST.—Second story, front, with board, for two; excellent table; every convenience.

ATTRACTIVE SUITE, WITH PRIVATE BATH, with or without board; single rooms; all desirable locations; highest references given. LELAND BOARD DIRECTORY, 2 West 33d St.

LENOX AV., 426, NEAR 131ST ST.—Well furnished, large second-story heated room; superior board; American family.

LEXINGTON AV., 833.—Nicely furnished rooms; bath, gas, heat, and all conveniences; good board.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, NORTHWEST CORner Washington Square, "The Park."—Elegantly furnished rooms; excellent table; all modern conveniences.

Furnished Rooms.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1.—ELEGANT FRONT AND BACK PARLORS, newly furnished; also other rooms; running water, bath; every convenience; board if desired; references. STOLTZ, 180 East 72d St.

2D AV., 234, BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS. —Handsomely furnished rooms; private family; running water.

11TH ST., 210 WEST.—Large and small newly furnished; heated; quiet neighborhood; for gentlemen only; reference.

12TH ST., 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; $2.50, $3.50; house heated; references; all accommodations.

22D ST., 320 WEST.—Large, heated, cheerful front room; all modern improvements; private house; gentlemen.

35TH ST., 120 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Beautifully furnished front parlor and room adjoining, with private family; very reasonable to right party; men preferred. MORSE.

44TH ST., 147 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, second floor back room in quiet, private house; references exchanged.

48TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large front room; closets; running water; all conveniences; also hall room; moderate; private family.

52D ST., 231 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Back parlor and single room; good table; moderate prices; Americans.

65TH ST., 160 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms in private house; board optional.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Newly, handsomely furnished large and small rooms; breakfast if desired; physician's office.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny hall room; handsomely furnished; large closet; use of bath; service first class; references.

78TH ST., 154 EAST.—Furnished room for gentleman; private family; reference required.

82D ST., 45 WEST.—Newly furnished; second floor; single or en suite; private bath; mo

BROKER HALK ARRESTED

Accused of Evading the War Tax on Sales of Stock.

Action of Government Officials the Beginning of a Crusade Against Violators of the Law.

Joseph Halk, a member of the Consolidated Exchange since April, 1885, and one of the leading operators, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the floor of the Exchange by Deputy United States Marshal McAvainny on the complaint of United States Deputy Collector Taylor, who charged that Mr. Halk had been guilty of evading the war tax.

The arrest, which was made quietly and without any sensational scene, Mr. Halk being called to one of the floor entrances, is understood to be the beginning of an active crusade against a number of brokers, Stock and Consolidated alike, who, if the Federal authorities are correct, are daily cheating the Government out of revenue taxes under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 3, 1898. The technical charge against Mr. Halk, whose offices are in the Exchange Building, 60 Broadway, is failing to make memoranda of sales of stock, thereby evading the internal revenue tax of two cents a share, which, since the passage of the war tax, has been collected. This tax is quite independent of the tax levied in case an actual transfer of the stock occurs, the transfer itself then being taxed.

Following Mr. Halk's arrest he was taken directly to the Federal Building, where he was released under $1,000 bail, his hearing being set by Commissioner Shields for Dec. 14.

The arrest is the outgrowth of an investigation conducted by Col. F. G. Thompson of the Internal Revenue Department, who declares that, to his knowledge, Halk has made fifty or sixty sales of stock, and that in only one instance has the memorandum been properly made and in accordance with the law. Col. Thompson says he has data showing that twenty or thirty other brokers have for some time been carrying on a similar business, and declares that when he commenced this investigation, some months ago, he was appalled at the surprisingly large number of brokers who were evading the war revenue act in one way or another.

"In July of 1899," said Col. Thompson, "I called before me fifty or sixty brokers of the Consolidated Exchange who I had reason to believe were evading the law, and warned them they must cease or be prosecuted. Halk was of that number."

It is understood that much of the information on which this complaint and others to come are founded has been obtained from the books of A. C. Hooper & Co., 52 Broadway, who recently suspended.

At the offices of Mr. Halk inquirers were informed that he had nothing to say, but that he entertained no doubt that he would be fully exonerated. Mr. Halk lives at the Hotel St. Andrew, Broadway and Seventy-second Street.

President Wagar of the Exchange says that no official complaint has been laid with him.

FARMER'S STORY DOUBTED.

Man Who Said He Was Robbed Had a Peculiar Experience When in Business.

Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau stated yesterday that he did not believe that William T. Farmer of 322 East Eighty-fourth Street, who reported a robbery of $6,000 in money and jewelry to the police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, had ever been robbed at all.

Detective Barry of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, who was assigned to investigate the case, says that he could find little to show that the house had been robbed. On Monday night, however, the Detective Bureau received the information on which the statement made by Capt. McClusky yesterday morning was based. Robert Reis, a wholesale knit goods merchant at 580 Broadway, called and told him that Farmer had announced that his pockets had been picked of $4,000 last July. Mr. Reis says that he does not believe that Farmer really lost any money in either case.

"The loss that he reported last July came at a very peculiar time," said Mr. Reis. "He had a large number of bills coming due at the time, and made an effort to escape paying them altogether. Last April he started in the gentlemen's furnishing business at 73 Fulton Street. He had about $5,000 in savings banks at that time, and on the strength of that secured a great quantity of goods on credit. In July he reported his pockets had been picked."

Mr. Reis says that Farmer owed money to about fifty people at the time, most of them wholesale merchants. Altogether his debts amounted to $6,000. His creditors decided that bankruptcy proceedings should be brought against him. Farmer, however, said his wife had jewelry which he could sell for $1,100, and the proceeds of this with the money realized from the sale of his stock paid 80 per cent. to each of his creditors. It was settled in that way.

TENANTS SEEK FIRE ESCAPES.

Forty-second Street Fire Almost Causes a Panic.

A short, sharp, two-alarm fire, which at one time threatened an entire block, was discovered early yesterday morning in the basement of the two-story building occupied by the Pyrogravure Wood Company, 226 East Forty-second Street. The flames were discovered by a citizen, who sent out an alarm from Second Avenue and Forty-third Street. Meantime other citizens rushed into the adjoining buildings and gave an alarm. When the firemen came the fire escapes on the adjoining buildings were crowded with excited tenants, who were clamoring to be rescued, and many of whom were dragging their effects out to throw them into the street.

The flames were spreading with remarkable rapidity, and Battalion Chief Welch sent in a second alarm as the flames were licking the upper part of the building and seemed as if fed with oil. The flames were subdued after an hour's work, having caused a total damage of $5,000.

FUR FACTORY A NUISANCE.

Residents of West Ninety-ninth Street Have the Owner Brought to Court.

Herman S. Bindsell, a furrier living at 5 West Ninety-ninth Street, who maintains a fur-cleaning and dyeing factory at 42 West Ninety-ninth Street, was haled to the Court of Special Sessions yesterday to answer a charge of maintaining a nuisance. The complainants were Mr. and Mrs. Sotheran of 26 West Ninety-ninth Street, opposite the factory.

The Sotherans had many witnesses in court who testified that life in that block in which they live had been one long nightmare of hot, stuffy rooms and fur-filled food in the Summer months. Windows, said Mr. and Mrs. Sotheran, were of necessity closed night and day, as particles of fur flew through them. Fur cleaners cleaned furs and skins on the factory roof on windy days, and when remonstrated with swore at the complainants. Odors inexpressibly bad continually haunted the vicinity of the factory.

Two packages of fur were exhibited in Mr. Sotheran, which he said he had collected in his apartments at 8:15 A. M. Sept. 15, and 3 P. M. Oct. 3, respectively. He was at breakfast when the first bunch drifted in, he testified, and at luncheon when the second wad arrived.

Justices Holbrook, McKeon, and Jacobs reserved decision.

Jamaica Wants Magistrate's Court.

The establishment of a Magistrate's Court in the Jamaica section of Long Island is demanded by the citizens of that region, and action on the matter is now being taken. The Taxpayers' League of Richmond Hill has appointed a committee, of which Capt. Dawson is Chairman, to wait upon the Jamaica Citizens' Association and request that body to appoint a similar committee, with the view of taking joint action at Albany to accomplish the end in view.

Never let a cold run on. It forms the base for many dangerous maladies, all of which can be averted by the prompt use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"For people who boast of being residents of the greatest manufacturing city in the world, it strikes me that New Yorkers are decidedly slow and behind the age," said Henry Walker of San Francisco, chatting with a party of manufacturers at the Waldorf yesterday. "You New Yorkers take all the business that comes to you naturally and that which may be secured through the old-fashioned methods of drummers, but you don't reach out for it in the newer and better ways. Philadelphia, with its Commercial Museum and allied institutions, seems to be following a more aggressive and sensible course to get new trade. They certainly do get it through that medium. New York will have to come to it, sooner or later. We of the Pacific Coast have reached that conclusion. So we are establishing in our city a Commercial Museum on the Philadelphia plan, with a view of stimulating and getting new markets for our manufactures in the Far East and the islands of the Pacific Ocean. There is a tremendous trade there, and we of the Pacific States are going to keep it from the slow-going people of this city, as sure as the sun will rise to-morrow. We are making an aggressive fight for it, and aggressiveness tells in trade, as in war. If we had not put on solid express fruit trains to the Atlantic seaboard we could never have gotten the citrus and deciduous fruit trade of New York from the South and the West Indies. We simply used modern methods, and the trade is now ours. Neither Florida nor the West Indies can ever get it away from us. They might easily have held it at one time. On the same lines, we propose to get the trade of the Eastern nations now opening their doors to us. If the manufacture of cotton is necessary as an entering wedge, we stand ready to go into that in competition with the South and the East, as a means to the end. Just now it does not seem necessary. We have looked over the field, however, and are ready for the emergency, even at a loss. We expect our new Commercial Museum to bring to the attention of buyers from the markets now opening to this country everything we have to furnish them. In return, we propose to show the raw material and manufactured goods they have to send to our markets—a sort of practical reciprocity treaty without Government intervention. We are to gather, as supplementary to the work of the Consular agents of the Government, all such information as may be useful to our manufacturers and merchants; every possible detail as to what is wanted in the countries we are going to reach and as to how they want it. Then we can meet their wants intelligently. Preconceived notions as to the way those strange people should have things will be cast to the winds through the efforts of this museum in favor of the notions of the consumers, as to packing, coloring, labeling, and all those minor details that mean so much to them and seem so trivial to us. We propose to be essentially practical. If a heathen prefers a yellow label on his goods to a green one, we will teach our manufacturers that fact. You are apt here to refer to Chicago people in a sneering sort of fashion as 'rustlers.' It is the 'rustlers' that are going to get the business in the future, and we propose to be right in the thick of them. Our Commercial Museum, like that in Philadelphia, is to be a museum in name only. As a matter of fact, it will be a trade-grabber for manufacturer and merchant of the Pacific States of the most practical sort, with the museum name as a blind. We are wasting no money on mere curiosity shops, less even than Philadelphia has done. They have struck the right key in their scheme, and are singing a song of prosperity as a result."

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Senator "Tim" Sullivan as the reformer pictures him and Senator "Tim" Sullivan as he actually is are two quite different characters. It is said of the Senator as a fact that he never uses tobacco and never drinks a drop of intoxicating liquor. A gentlemanly appearing and well spoken man when he is among others than the "gang" of political heelers he controls, he makes a good appearance when it is necessary for him to do so. Yet he can appear as "swagger" as any of his idolatrous followers when that necessity arises. It is his practical side among his people that makes him a power in his district. Here is one side of it. As a procurer of railroad passes from even the most parsimonious of railroads he is without an equal. He has the ability to get at the right men in the railroad offices while other political leaders stand and kick their toes in the ante-rooms of private secretaries. Here is a little incident of the way in which the Senator works things to the benefit of his constituents who may either want to travel or who have a friend who does and who objects to paying the regular railroad schedule. The Senator handed to the proper party at one of the railroads the other day a list of names of men to whom he wished passes issued. There were about thirty of them in all.

"Oh, I say, Senator, isn't this putting it a little strong?" asked he to whom the list was presented. "There are thirty names here. Our folks will not stand for that many passes in one day, you know. You'd better cut it in half."

"All right, Colonel," cheerily responded the Senator. "Cut it down then."

The list was handed to a clerk with instructions to pare the list down by half, and give the Senator passes for the remainder. The Senator eyed the clerk as he took a big blue pencil and began chopping out the names here and there.

"Hold on a bit," shouted the Senator. "Don't bear on so hard with that pencil or I won't be able to make out the names you have scratched out."

"What difference does that make, Senator?" innocently queried the clerk, as he halted in his work.

"Why, I want that list back, and to-morrow I'll come in and get the passes for those you don't issue them to to-day. See?"

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Fruit dealers are having a hard time of it just now. Late California pears are or should be in their prime. But this spell of warm weather is rotting the fruit about as soon as it reaches here. Some consignments arriving this week have been badly damaged in transit so that shippers are sufferers as well. Dealers manage to get a little sound fruit only to have it rot on their hands before they can dispose of it. As a result the retail price of the fruit is higher than it has been in years. Unless pears are disposed of on the day of unpacking they generally prove a dead loss, so rapidly do they decay on such days as we have had this week. Coal dealers, too, are having a hard row to hoe just now. They find less trouble in filling orders than they do in keeping men and teams at work. In short, the unseasonable weather seems to have created a general disposition to growl all along the line among retailers in nearly every branch of business.

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Properly qualified teachers of whist are in such demand just now that those known to be competent have more applicants as scholars than they can possibly attend to. While there is still something of a demand for instruction in straight whist, most of the would-be pupils want something more than an initiation to the mysteries of bridge, the latest of the whist innovations. Hearts has been practically replaced by this newer game, which allows of play for as stiff stakes as does hearts, the elements of chance and skill being about equal in each. But bridge has been taken up by fashionable women, and for two years it has been society's pet diversion. At least one of the most fashionable of the younger matrons of the town is so expert and daring at the game that her winnings in the past two seasons, both here and in Newport, have run well up into the thousands of dollars. As she and her husband do not get along very well together, she uses her skill to her financial freedom from the purse of the man whose name she bears. Asked recently if she would not instruct a class of young women of her own set, she politely declined the invitation on the ground that no matter how handsomely they were willing to pay her, she could not afford to waste the time instructing others. She must reap her harvest at the game while the craze was on, she said, before some woman who should prove more expert than she should come to the front. There are many women content to teach the game, however, and of whist and bridge teachers there are said at the Whist Club to be more than 40 in this city alone, who depend on their ability as instructors as a means for earning a living. Expert players among men are in constant demand as teachers, and one of them received $120 for a series of ten lessons he has just completed with a class of young ladies. He is an amateur holding a good position with a business house. Should the necessity arise he could find in his skill at whist and bridge a means to an easy living as a teacher without the necessity of becoming a gamester at bridge. One of the professional whist teachers is said to make an income of about $5,000 a year in his business, and there are several that are reputed to be making half that amount annually.

Needn't play the game to sport the clothes.

For bicycling, golfing, automobiling, tramping, driving or riding in the country—doing anything where loose, comfortable, rough and ready clothes are wanted, these yoke-back golf suits in bright fancy mixtures are just the thing.

Knickers separate.

Everything the outdoor man wears, whether it be clothes, shoes, hats or furnishings.

So that the remainder of these $14 Harris tweed riding breeches will gallop out, we mark them $7.

Correct in every detail.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Alderman Bridges Wants Streets of Brooklyn Kept Clean.

Effort to Pass Bond Issue for Repaving Streets Fails—Council Votes Funds for Fire Department Sites.

Alderman James Bridges of Brooklyn appeared before the board yesterday as the representative of the Woman's Health Protective League, which is made up of fashionable residents of the Heights and Hill sections of Brooklyn. Alderman Bridges represents the residents of "Cat Hollow," a district teeming with tenement houses down near the Navy Yard gate. There was a laugh when Mr. Bridges proposed an ordinance prohibiting the throwing of paper, rubbish, or street sweepings into the public streets after 8 A. M. A fine attached to the ordinance is $1, and the maximum penalty five days in jail. It was referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning.

An unsuccessful effort was made to pass the $2,000,000 bond issue for repaving streets.

A word contest occurred over a resolution passed by the Council making it a misdemeanor for any street railroad company to run a snow plow, sweeping contrivance, or other similar instrument without the permission of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning. The matter was referred to the Law Committee.

Alderman Bridges made one of his characteristic speeches over a resolution giving the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company the right to erect shelter awnings at De Kalb and Franklin Avenues.

"There has been underhand work here," he yelled. "Your people can't fool me."

Alderman McInnes, who represents the "elite" district of Brooklyn, denied that there was any "underground" work, and that the resolution had gone through the regular committee and had been reported favorably. After a heated discussion the resolution was withdrawn and tabled.

The board adjourned after deciding to asphalt a few Brooklyn streets.

The Municipal Council decided yesterday to issue $300,000 of corporate stock for new sites for the Fire Department.

It was also decided to pass a bond issue appropriating $64,000 for the improvement of West Eighty-sixth Street, the work to be done under the direction of the Park Department. There has been complaint from the property owners that the street has been in very bad condition.

The Council passed a resolution requesting the heads of the city departments to close their respective offices on Monday, Dec. 24 and on Monday, Dec. 31. Resolutions authorizing the laying of water mains and for the repaving of streets were also passed.

ALL READY FOR SNOW NOW.

Removal Contract for This Borough to be Signed To-day.

Justice Andrews, by a decision handed down yesterday, has put aside all legal objections to the signing of a snow removal contract for the Borough of Manhattan. The contract will go to De Marco & Kelly at their bid of 36 cents per cubic yard, and will be signed to-day. It was said yesterday that the work would be done by the Uvalde Company, the contractors who did the work last year, as De Marco & Kelly were ready to assign their contract.

The decision by Justice Andrews holds that there was no legal reason for declaring the bid of De Marco & Kelly invalid, and therefore T. W. Clamp & Co., the next lowest bidder, had no rights under the law. The claim by the Clamp firm was that when the contract was signed one of the sureties was a member of the Municipal Assembly, and that the price, 36 cents, had been written over an erasure, and that the bid was not signed by the firm or its individual members.

Commissioner Nagle said yesterday that he was now ready for any kind of a snowfall.

New Entrance to Central Park.

Mayor Van Wyck signed the ordinance yesterday providing for an appropriation of $8,200 to build an equestrian and pedestrian entrance to Central Park at Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West. The Council passed the ordinance in October and the Board or Aldermen in November.

Buffalo Exposition Banners.

Mayor Van Wyck has signed the resolution passed by the Municipal Assembly giving the authorities of the Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo, permission to hang banners in this city. Banners will be strung on Broadway near Twenty-third Street and at Park Row and Spruce Street.

Galveston Relief Fund, $120,899.28.

James Stillman, Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce committee for the relief of the Galveston sufferers, acknowledges the receipt of $1,166 from Nov. 3 to Dec. 4. In the list appears the name of Miss Catherine B. Davis, who contributed $300; Oelrichs & Co., additional subscription made in Bremen, $379.50; Speyer & Co., balance of collection in London, $323.61, and W. F. Gregory, $108.24. The grand total is $120,899.28.

Cigarette Strikers Win.

One hundred men and women who struck in the cigarette factory of Schmasl Brothers, manufacturers of Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes at 48 Broad Street, reported yesterday that they had won their strike and are back for work. The strike was against the employment of "learners" instead of regular employes.

Second Attempt at Suicide.

Mrs. Kate Kelly of 333 East Thirty-sixth Street, who attempted to commit suicide and tried to kill her three children three weeks ago, took a quantity of carbolic acid yesterday, and will die, the doctors say. She is in Bellevue Hospital.

STERN BROTHERS

To-day, On Second Floor

Ladies' Underwear Dep'ts

French Flannel Waists with polka dots, or hemstitched collar and reveres, $2.95

hemstitched front and back, or tailor stitched straps $3.98

Taffeta Silk Waists Black and colored, Hemstitched front and back, bishop sleeves $3.75

Front, Back and Sleeves tucked in clusters and hemstitched $4.98

Silk Petticoats Black Taffeta, with two ruffles on Spanish Flounce $4.75

Black and Colored Taffetas, with eight inch pleating, edged with ruffle $5.95

With graduated accordion flounce, and ruche footing $6.50

With graduated accordion pleated flounce, ruche above and below pleating $8.50

West Twenty-third Street

$12 Black Kersey Overcoat (Long) MADE FOR $25. BENSON & CO., Misfit Parlors, 60 East 14th St.

MR. STERN WILL COMPLAIN.

Dry Goods Importer Still Indignant Over Conduct of Customs Officials.

Julius S. Stern, Secretary of the Bamberger-Stern Company, importers of dry goods, an account of whose experience with customs officials was printed in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, is preparing a complaint against Custom House men and methods, which will be forwarded to the Treasury Department. Mr. Stern arrived on the steamship St. Louis last Saturday. He declared dutiable goods in his baggage on which the imposts amounted to nearly $300. It is admitted that at no stage of the proceedings was there reason to impute wrongdoing on his part or any necessity for a re-examination.

Mr. Stern talked on the subject yesterday with Col. Dudley F. Phelps of the law division of the Custom House, and intimated that he had not been satisfied with the treatment he had received at the hands of Custom House officers here for several years. Col. Phelps would not talk on the subject, but the story current in the Custom House is that Mr. Stern aims at establishing that Special Treasury Agent W. H. Theobald is responsible for what he complains of. He and Theobald were schoolmates and in after life members of the same congregation. They met in Paris in the Spring of 1899, when Theobald intimated, so the story goes, that he had influence enough to protect Mr. Stern if absent-mindedly he should bring dutiable articles in his baggage. Mr. Stern came to the United States shortly after, and another Treasury agent, after searching his baggage and finding nothing in contravention of law, took him on a steamship, made him strip, and kept him a prisoner for four hours.

Agent Theobald said last night that he had nothing to do with the incident complained of or with the sending of Mr. Stern's baggage to the Appraiser's Stores last Saturday. "I saw Mr. Stern when he returned the other day, that is all."

SERVANT GIRLS MAY STRIKE.

Mrs. Beale Says Domestics Are Ill-Treated, Underpaid, and Even Cheated.

A general strike of servant girls on Manhattan Island is imminent, according to Mrs. St. Justin Beale, who is planning a servant girls' union. Three hundred domestics, she said yesterday, stand ready to stop work as soon as the union is formed and demand better conditions. The union, she says, is to be organized to-night, at the Social Reform Club, 45 University Place, by Herman Robinson, General Organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

"I have always taken a great interest in servant girls," Mrs. Beale said, "and I find that with a few exceptions they are badly fed, badly housed, and overworked. The people who treat the servants worst are the women who are not rich, but ape at being society leaders. They half-starve and underpay the servants, and often cheat them. In hotels it is very bad. I got a position in a hotel once in New York where the servants were fairly well treated, but had to sleep in a damp cellar, where you wouldn't put a dog you cared for."

Mrs. Beale says it is proposed to charge members $1 each for initiation fees and 25 cents monthly for dues. This was to create a fund for maintaining a headquarters, a free labor bureau and reading room, and to give free sacred Sunday concerts.

Mrs. Beale lives at 219 Second Avenue, which is a kind of home for workingwomen. When told that officers of the Friendly Aid Society said that no public meeting to form a servant girls' union would be held to-day at the rooms of the society, 246 and 248 East Thirty-fourth Street, such as was announced by her, Mrs. Beale said: "This is not a public meeting, but a private conference of ladies on the servant-girl question. It will be held, of course. The notification refers to a public meeting."

DIVORCE DEFENDANT HELD.

Goffiot's Wife Charged that He Was Going to Leave the Country.

Louis V. Gofflot, the private secretary of an officer of one of the large life insurance companies, was arrested yesterday. He was subsequently released on $1,000 bail.

The arrest was brought about by Gofflot's wife, who alleges that on Nov. 3 last her husband sent her away from their home on some pretext. She returned unexpectedly and found another woman in the house.

The Gofflots were married in Paris in 1894. It was on the grounds that her husband was about to leave the United States pending her action for divorce that Mrs. Gofflot obtained the warrant of arrest.

JAMES C. LEE ACQUITTED.

Justice Fursman Orders Verdict of Not Guilty in a Murder Case.

James C. Lee, proprietor of the Fordham Hotel, at 4,708 Third Avenue, was acquitted yesterday of the murder of Edward Turpin, a negro Pullman car porter, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, upon the direction of Justice Fursman. Turpin on Nov. 24 of last year, while intoxicated, came into Lee's hotel and interrupted a card game. Refusing to get out when ordered, he was evicted.

The next day he was found dead in front of the place. The autopsy showed death to have resulted from a blow on the head. The evidence at the trial showed that Lee had no part in the man's death.

CLAIMANTS TO RICE ESTATE.

Brooklyn Woman and a Washington Man Declare Their Kinship.

The time for filing objections to the probate of the first will of William Marsh Rice will expire to-morrow. As yet counsel for Albert T. Patrick has made no effort to interpose objections. Even if no objections are made, the will will not be admitted to probate to-morrow, on account of the fact that Nina Bell, a grandniece of the testator, is only ten years old, and it will be necessary for the Surrogate to appoint a guardian for her pending the various complications now existing regarding the various wills.

Meantime there are various heirs coming forward, claiming rights under the different wills. Bridget King of Brooklyn, whose Rice ancestors were born in Ireland, and Frederick A. Rice, a messenger employed in the Weather Bureau at Washington, are making claims that they are entitled to interests under the will.

Mark W. Potter, who has charge of the interests represented under the first will of Mr. Rice, said yesterday:

"The history of Mr. Rice's life has already been published, and those who are really related to him know the facts. He was born at Springfield, Mass., and the line of his descendants and relatives has been clearly established."

Holiday Handkerchiefs

At "The Linen Store"

Our holiday assortment of pure linen handkerchiefs—perhaps the largest collection in America—is now ready for inspection.

Hundreds of different styles are shown in lace trimmed, embroidered, initialed, and scallop-edge goods, as well as every desirable kind of plain hemstitched handkerchief for men, women, and children. Priced at 10 cents to $50.00 each.

The lines at 25c. and 50c., at 75c. and $1.00, are unusually large, and we believe they represent the very best values that can be obtained at these prices.

We will make up, especially for gifts, boxes of one dozen assorted lace trimmed and embroidered handkerchiefs at $3.00 4,00, 5.00 and 6.00 a dozen. All choice goods and no two patterns alike.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street, New York.

$15 Silk-lined Oxford Sack Suit. MADE FOR $30. BENSON & CO., 30 East 14th St. Misfit Parlors.

MR. KELLER'S REDUCTIONS.

Pay Roll of the Charities Department Will Be Cut Down and Some Bureaus Merged.

Commissioner of Charities Keller had a conference yesterday with the heads of the bureaus in his department to learn what employes could be spared. All of the chiefs said more employes were needed to do the work effectively. After the conference it was rumored that Mr. Keller had announced his intention of merging certain bureaus and thus doing away with some of the chiefs.

"My appropriation for 1901 for salaries," said the Commissioner, "is $459,316. My pay roll for November, 1900, amounts to $39,516.94. To keep my salary expenditures within the appropriation I must cut down the pay roll $14,911.28 for 1901. I have gone through the salary list of the various departments and see my way clear to do this without recourse to prison labor, which I hope has been stamped out of the Department of Public Charities forever."

PLUM ISLAND DEFENSES.

Government Acquires All the Land and Will Extend Fortifications.

United States District Attorney Pettit is engaged in searching title to the western end of Plum Island. The Government acquired 193 acres of land, upon which three batteries have been emplaced. In order to increase the fortifications and establish a military reservation, the War Department took steps to purchase the entire island.

Negotiations were entered into with ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt for the sale of the remaining 647 acres, and Mr. Hewitt, it is said, has sold the land to the Government for $64,700. The work of enlarging the fortifications of the island, guarding one of the waterways to New York City, will be begun soon.

THE McGLORY PLACE OPEN.

Adam Kessel, Alleged Proprietor, Gets Order Restraining Police.

An injunction restraining the police from interfering with the business of Kessel's place, at 313 and 315 West Fifty-ninth Street, was granted yesterday by Justice James A. Blanchard, in the Supreme Court. The Paulist Fathers and the police have been vigilant about this place, and Adam Kessel, Jr., the alleged proprietor, got the injunction, stuck out a big sign with "Opening Night" on it, and hired some musicians and illuminated the place brilliantly last night and waited for business. The police sent four detectives down at once to see what he was going to do.

Acting Captain Frank Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was served with the injunction early last evening. He at once forwarded it to Chief Devery, who will hand it over to the Corporation Counsel. Kessel obtained an excise license for the saloon Nov. 13.

"Billy" McGlory is popularly believed to be the proprietor of the saloon. His nephew, Campbell, had it first, and the Paulist Fathers, headed by Father Doyle, made strenuous efforts to keep the premises from being rented for a drinking house and a dance hall.

The Baker brothers had it after Campbell, but they did not run it long. Then Joseph Burke got the license, ostensibly. He tried to run a ball there, but it was not a success.

McGlory is supposed to have been behind every man who has got out a license for the place.

Kessel got lawyers to get an injunction for him, and when this was procured he had arrangements made for a dance. Everything was in readiness for the dance at 9 o'clock, except the dancers. The brilliancy did not attract people, however, and few appeared. Detectives Day, Deering, Armstrong, and Donohue moved about the hall. Father Doyle was in Brooklyn last night.

Transport Crook Arrives from Cuba.

The United States transport Crook arrived from Cuba and Porto Rico yesterday with thirty-five cabin passengers and 101 enlisted men, (discharged,) and furloughed soldiers and teamsters. Among the cabin passengers were Capt. A. T. Marix, United States Marine Corps, and Lieuts. Hamilton Foley, H. E. Dixon, and A. E. Williams, all of the Fifth United States Cavalry. The soldiers are Troops E and G of the Fifth United States Cavalry, changing stations.

FORGED NOTE MISSING.

Accused Man Makes Charges Against Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly.

Testimony which was expected to explain the mysterious disappearance from the District Attorney's office of a two-thousand-dollar note, essential to the conviction of Nathan Musher, charged with forgery, was introduced yesterday in Musher's trial by Isaac Blumberg. This witness swore that Musher while in the Tombs had told him that the note had been taken from the indictment papers at the instance of his lawyer, Abraham Pincus, with the assistance of Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly and the use of $700 among other officials of the office.

Blumberg's evidence was discredited by Assistant District Attorney Cowan, who is prosecuting the case, and by Judge Goldfogle, Musher's counsel, who stated that Musher denied positively ever having had such a conversation with Blumberg. Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly was very indignant when told of Blumberg's testimony, and said:

"I never saw any of the papers in the Musher case, and I think it unjust that accusations of this kind without any foundation can be made against the District Attorney's office or the Judges, as was done in the Spolasco case against Judge Newburger."

Blumberg said that Musher obtained about $70,000 from him by forged notes, and that his complaint was presented to the Grand Jury at the time of Musher's indictment. The affidavit of Dr. Alexander Rosenthal of Pike Street was much stronger, however, and Musher was indicted specifically for forging a note payable to the order of Moe Levy, signed by Solomon Feinberg, and indorsed by Levy. This note came into Rosenthal's possession through Musher.

Lawyer Lind, from Judge Goldfogle's office, had often asked at the District Attorney's office to see the note in order to submit it to expert examination, but was told it was not there. Judge Goldfogle on July 2 moved before Judge Foster that the District Attorney be compelled to produce the note. In an affidavit the District Attorney alleged that the note was missing and could not be found. It was last positively seen at Musher's arraignment, after which the papers were placed in the custody of the Chief Clerk, and are to be seen only by the District Attorney until the defendant is brought to trial.

HORSE FALLS 75 FEET.

Animal Brings Up at Foot of Embankment All Right, but Cart Is Demolished.

Jim Dandy, a big brown mare owned by Thomas Meyer of One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Jerome Avenue, accomplished as much work yesterday as though he had not fallen down a seventy-five-foot embankment with a dirt cart and a load of dirt twenty-four hours previous. Indeed, all there was to prove that the animal had really gone through such an experience were several cuts and scratches on his sides and back. How he escaped instant death is a mystery to his driver, who was obliged to jump from the cart to save himself from going over the embankment.

At One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and High Bridge Park there is a large hollow in the high cliff to the west of the Speedway that is being filled in with dirt, broken stone, and rubbish. Meyer was working on the job with Jim Dandy, and about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon backed up to the edge of the embankment to dump a load of dirt. Suddenly the ground gave way under the wheels of the cart, which began slipping down the face of the embankment, dragging the horse with it. Meyer, realizing what had happened, made a desperate leap to save himself, and landing near the edge scrambled to safety just as the slipping dirt and stone broke away completely. The horse turned a complete back somersault and landing on the slanting face of the embankment seventy-five feet below began to roll over and over, still attached to the cart. Finally horse and cart brought up short against a tree.

Nobody who saw the accident had the slightest doubt that the animal was dead, for he lay perfectly still and the cart was smashed to kindling wood. To the great surprise of all, when the workmen began to remove the wreck of the cart, Jim Dandy opened his eyes and began to kick vigorously. The tackle of a large derrick which stood on top of the embankment at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street was lowered, and, a rope being placed around the horse, he was extricated from the wreck of the cart and the heap of stones and rubbish in which he had fallen by being lifted up in the air.

Mounted Policeman McKnaw had appeared on the scene by this time, and was ready with his revolver to put the horse out of misery. But there was no use for a bullet, for Jim Dandy, reaching the ground again, staggered for a moment and then, bracing up with an effort, was led away to his stable by Meyer.

DECLINED TO ACCEPT LIBERTY.

Murray Struggled When Police Tried to Eject Him from Station.

Alfred J. Murray of 1,907 Second Avenue appeared last night in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station before Sergt. Fitzpatrick and asked to be locked up, as he had committed something for which he deserved to be punished. The Sergeant asked what he had done, but Murray refused to say except that he had been guilty of the same offense on other occasions, and decided that what he needed was a dark cell. The Sergeant explained that he could not lock up any one without a sufficient reason, and that he would have to explain himself if he hoped to sleep in a cell. Murray said he would be d— if he would explain himself, and that he would be locked up just the same, whereupon he was ordered out of the station.

He refused to go and the doorman was ordered to put him into the street. Two officers who were present were detailed to assist the doorman, but the fellow hung on to the rail in front of the Sergeant's desk and yelled that he wanted to be locked up, and that all New York would not prevent him from being locked up. To solve the problem a charge of disorderly conduct was preferred against him, and he was taken to a cell, while Officer Pat Joyce was sent to the address given by Murray to find what was the matter.

At 1,907 Second Avenue, Joyce found a policeman on post at the door, awaiting Murray's return. Investigation showed that Murray had come home from work in a bad humor, and had let it out by beating his wife almost insensible with the handle of a razor strap. The entire neighborhood was up in arms, awaiting Murray's return. Murray had been known in the vicinity as a wife beater, and his wife being ill, his neighbors had decided to teach him a lesson. Murray learned of this in time, and in order to save himself, had himself locked up.

Amusements.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, Cor. 38th. McAUDE ADAMS | EVGS. AT 8. MAT. SAT. 2. L'AIGLON, MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees, 2:15. Matinees To-day and Saturday. JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

Charles Frohman's JOHN HARE | CRITERION THEATRE BROADWAY & 44th St. EVGS., 8. MAT. SATURDAY. THE GAY LORD QUEX

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. nr. B'way. Evgs., 8:30. Matinees To-day & Saturday. PETER F. DAILEY. | 1-0ur Time Dec. 21. Souvenirs. HODGE, PODGE & CO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees, 2:15. 100th Time, Dec. 17. Souv'rs. Mats. To-day & Sat. WM. H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. SARAH BERNHARDT & M. COQUELIN Evgs. at 8. Matinees To-day & Saturday. This Wk—L'Aiglon. Next Wk—Cyrano de Bergerac

DALY'S B'way & 30.....at 8:30 DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:15. THE LONDON SUCCESS OF LAST YEAR. "Unquestionably a Hit."—Times. The Man of Forty A LOVE STORY IN 4 ACTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman....Manager Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15 ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

Proctor's | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. 23d St. { McIntyre & Heath, Lottie Gibson, 3 Yoscarys, Harrigan, Wilson & Waring. 5th Ave. { Dells Fox, Geo. W. Monroe, Russell Bros. 58th St. { McAvoy & May, Alcide Chapitaine, etc. 125th St. { Marie Wainwright, Gus Williams, Juan Caicedo, Foy & Clark, Louise Gunning. Leroy & Clayton, Eleanor Falk & 8 Jersey Lillies, Mark Sullivan, Little Elsie. N'xt Wk at 5th Av.—MARCEL'S LIVING PICTURES

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. English Grand Opera Co. Only Two Weeks More. Season Ends Dec. 15. To-day at 2 & Fri. LUCIA Followed at 3:45 Evg. at 8, double bill, by I PAGLIACCI. To-night at 8 & Sat. LA TRAVIATA Mat. at 2, (1st times,) Thurs. and Sat. Evgs. at 8, ESMERELDA. Every Evg. 25c. to $1.50. Box Seats, $1.00. Wed. Mat., 25c. to $1.00. Sat. Mat., 25c. to $1.50. Dec. 10—LAST WEEK. ALL THE ART STS. CHANGE OF OPERA AT EACH Performance.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR Fri., Dec. 7, at 2 P.M. Sat., Dec. 8, at 8:15 P.M. SOLOIST: MR. FRITZ KREISLER. Program: Overture, "Egmont," Beethoven; Concerto for Violin, G Minor, Bruch; "A HERO'S LIFE," Tone Poem, Richard Strauss; Sonata for Violin, "The Devil's Trill," Tartini; Ride of Valkyries, Wagner. Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's.

Song Recital. CARNEGIE HALL.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh westerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,885. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

WAR TAX REDUCTION FIXED

Ways and Means Committee Takes Off Over $40,000,000.

No Stamps on Checks and Telegrams —Beer to Pay $1.60 a Barrel— Favorable Action on the Bill Expected Before Christmas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Chairman Payne (Rep., N. Y.) of the Ways and Means Committee to-day introduced the bill reducing the taxation under the War Revenue act, after the Republican members of the committee had agreed on the form of the measure and the articles to receive the reduction of tax. The bill provides an aggregate reduction estimated at $40,000,348. The estimated reductions in detail, as given out by Mr. Payne, are as follows:

Beer, $9,832,712; cigars, $3,189,764. Special taxes (Section 2)—Commercial brokers, $138,281; Custom House brokers, $8,167; circuses, $11,744; theatres, $47,178; exhibitions not otherwise provided for, $84,218; total special tax, $287,589.

Schedule A—Bank checks, $7,000,000; certificates of deposit, $200,000; drafts, inland, $500,000; promissory notes, $3,500,000; postal orders, $602,000; foreign bills of exchange, $100,000; export bills of lading, $100,000; express receipts, $1,200,000; telephone messages, $315,000; bonds of indemnity, $250,000; certificates other than of profits, $200,000; charter party, $100,000; brokers' contracts, $100,000; conveyances, $3,000,000; telegraph dispatches, $800,000; insurance, $1,000,000; leases, $200,000; mortgages, $500,000; passage tickets, $200,000; powers of attorney, &c., $100,000; protests, $25,000; warehouse receipts, $250,000. Total Schedule A, $22,212,000.

Schedule B—$4,748,283; less wines, $800,000, $3,808,283; legacies, charitable, &c., $500,000; grand total, $40,000,348.

The bill provides a discount of 20 per cent. in the tax of $2 per barrel on beer, in lieu of the present 7½ per cent. reduction, making the new rate $1.60 per barrel.

The sections of the War Revenue act taxing commercial brokers, custom house brokers, circuses, theatres, and other exhibitions are stricken out.

The rate on cigars weighing more than three pounds per thousand is made $3, instead of $3.60 per 1,000.

Schedule A retains the stamp tax on corporate stock, bonds, &c., sales, &c., at exchanges or boards of trade, freight receipts, certificates of profits, entry of goods at Custom Houses, and entry for withdrawal of goods from customs bonded warehouses. With these exceptions, the stamp taxes under Schedule A are struck out.

Chairman Payne's statement gives in detail the stamp taxes omitted under Schedule A.

Schedule B, which required stamps on proprietary medicines and preparations, perfumery and cosmetics, chewing gum, &c., is amended so that sparkling or other wines are the only products requiring stamps.

Section 29 of the War Revenue act, relating to the taxes on legacies, is amended by adding at the end of said section the following: "Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to bequests or legacies for uses of a religious, literary, charitable, or educational character, including works of art."

Section 30 of the act is amended as to administrative features, and Sections 10, 11, 18, 19, and 20 are repealed, as they relate to administrative features no longer necessary.

Section 35 of the act is amended to read as follows: "Section 35—That for the purpose of this act, the words 'mixed flour' shall be taken and construed to mean the food product resulting from the grinding or mixing together of wheat, or wheat flour as the principal constituent, with any other grain, or the product of any other grain, or other material except such material, not the product of any grain, as is commonly used for baking purposes:

"Provided, that when the product resulting from the grinding or mixing together of wheat or wheat flour with any other grain, or the product of any other grain, of which wheat or wheat flour is not the principal constituent as specified in the foregoing definition, is intended for sale, or is sold, or offered for sale as wheat flour, such products shall be held to be mixed flour within the meaning of this act."

The bill provides for the redemption of revenue stamps heretofore issued and not used.

The concluding section provides that the act shall take effect thirty days after its passage.

Chairman Payne has called a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee for to-morrow morning, when he expects to have the bill reported to the House. He will then seek to have the bill considered after the Army, Oleomargarine, and Legislative bills are disposed of, with a view to securing action before the holidays.

BREWERS ARE DISSATISFIED.

Hoped for a Greater Reduction than the 20 Per Cent. Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The brewers who came here to secure a reduction of the tax on beer are not satisfied with the rebate of 20 per cent. offered by the House in response to their request that a dollar a barrel be taken off.

According to the statement of the Treasury Department, beer paid $33,400,000 tax in the last fiscal year, and the receipts from beer promise to give a revenue for the current fiscal year of nearly $40,000,000. There has been some increase in the consumption of beer, in spite of the tax, but the brewers insist that their business has not been as profitable as it was a few years ago.

As the Finance Committee of the Senate contemplates making the reduction of internal revenue taxes something like $60,000,000 or even $75,000,000, taking off all the internal revenues that are not to be retained permanently, the brewers have strong hope that they will be relieved of the payment next year of the extra dollar a barrel placed upon beer to meet war expenditures.

Fox Terrier Prevents a Burglary.

A pet fox terrier prevented a burglary at the home of Lawrence T. Bayne, 119 East Fortieth Street, last night. A man who gave his name as James M. Ferry entered the house by the front door and went up stairs. The dog heard him and barked so loudly that the family was aroused and discovered the man. A policeman was summoned and he was arrested.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks firmer. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 79½c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 29½c.; cotton, middling, 10 3-16c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 20c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Is your brain fagged? Are you overworked? Try Ballantine's India Pale Ale at meal time.—Adv.

MINISTER KILLED IN A DUEL.

First Shot His Antagonist Through the Body in a Street Fight.

WILLIAMSON, West Va., Dec. 5.—This afternoon S. Davis Stokes shot and killed the Rev. John W. Wohl in a street duel here, Mr. Stokes being also dangerously wounded. To-night the whole town and even the country districts are greatly excited.

Mr. Stokes, one of the most prominent young lawyers in Mingo County, left his office this afternoon and walked in the direction of the house occupied by the Rev. Mr. Wohl and his housekeeper, Mrs. Levine, Mr. Wohl's family being in Kentucky. Mr. Stokes stopped at the gate to talk with Mrs. Levine, who stood in her doorway. Within a few minutes the minister came out of the house. He seemed to be greatly excited about something, and said to Mrs. Levine as he passed her at the door, "You would be much better at present in the house." She replied that the day was far too nice to be spent entirely within doors, and Mr. Stokes interrupted by remarking: "Yes, don't think of leaving us for the house."

Quick as a flash Mr. Wohl turned and addressed Stokes, saying "Leave the premises." An altercation followed. Both men ran to the sidewalk directly in front of the house. Something was said, almost indistinctly, that drew from Mr. Wohl a sharp retort, and in an instant the report of a revolver was heard. Stokes stumbled, tried to regain his feet, but fell in the street. Wounded as he was, he drew his revolver and covered the minister, now within ten feet of him. Again Wohl fired, and simultaneously with that shot the gun in the hand of Stokes spoke. When the smoke cleared away the two men lay upon the sidewalk. A crowd ran to the scene. Mr. Wohl was dead, shot through the head. His first bullet had entered Stokes's side below the heart and passed entirely through the body.

Mr. Stokes refuses to say anything concerning the tragedy. Mr. Wohl was recognized as one of the most forceful and eloquent of Presbyterian ministers of this State. Mr. Stokes is an ex-President of Virginia University and comes from one of the best families of the Old Dominion.

NEGROES STONE WHITE CHILD.

Rachel Brown's Skull Crushed by Colored Girls at Bridgeton.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Dec. 5.—Stoned by a crowd of colored children, after some childish dispute, seven-year-old Rachel Brown lies dying at her mother's cottage. Her skull is crushed and she cannot possibly recover. The crowd of colored children was led by Anna and Bertha Clark, aged respectively seven and nine years. Bertha to-night cried herself to sleep in the police station, while her mother, with little Anna in her arms, is in hiding somewhere in the swamp near Maurice River.

The negro girls live near the home of Rachel Brown, and until to-day were never known to molest her or any other child. Nobody knows just how the trouble started. It began and ended within three minutes, but not before nearly a bushel of stones and bricks had been thrown at the defenseless head of little Rachel, who was picked up unconscious and bleeding by a passing teamster, who took her to the nearest house, which happened to be her own home.

Dr. Reba Lloyd declared the child's injuries were fatal, and warrants were issued for the arrest of the Clark children. Policeman Smith went to the Clark home, and asked Mrs. Clark for the two children. Her reply was a stinging blow in the face, which knocked him down. Before he could rise she had buried her fingers in his throat, and nearly choked the life out of him. She beat, kicked, and bit him, and finally, springing away from him, caught the youngest girl in her arms, and fled down the river to the swamp. The policeman took the other child to the police station.

BOAR HUNT IN DANBURY.

Huge Animal, Shipped by Express, Escapes and Makes Things Lively Before Being Recaptured.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 5.—A genuine boar hunt furnished Danbury with more excitement yesterday than it has undergone for many a year. The animal, which was a black one, weighing nearly 700 pounds and displaying a set of tusks that protruded from its mouth two inches or more, had been shipped from Ridgefield to Waterbury in a cage which was not half strong enough to restrain it in its efforts to escape.

The animal arrived in Danbury and was transferred from the office of the Adams Express Company to the west-bound train without trouble. Although the boar struggled to escape, it did not succeed in smashing through the side of the cage until it had been placed inside the car. Suddenly it gave a wild lunge and crashed through the side of the cage, sending the railroad employes scurrying through the doors of the car. The bear followed rapidly and plunged out through the open door almost into a crowd of curious bystanders attracted by the unusual spectacle of an animal of such dimensions and ferocity being shipped by express.

The crowd lost no time in scattering. One man climbed a telegraph pole in front of the depot, while the others sought safety within the station. Seeing nobody, the boar started to run along the railroad track toward the hat factory of Lee & Co., over a quarter of a mile away. When it started to run, the express company employes started in pursuit with a vague idea of capturing it. They chased it as far as the factory, but doubled on their tracks when the boar suddenly took a stand and faced them, with its tusks bared for action.

Once more the animal started in its flight and ran as far as White Street, with the crowd, which now numbered fifty or more men, in close pursuit. An expressman was driving through that street at the time and stopped to learn the cause of the excitement. The boar hove in sight just then, followed by the crowd of yelling men, and the expressman's horse took fright and ran away. It was stopped within a short distance, and the owner returned with a rope, which he suggested should be used as a lasso.

In the first attempt to lasso it, the boar charged directly on its would-be captors and succeeded in catching two or three of them. One of them was tossed ten feet in the air, while others received slight tears in their clothing, but no injury. Time after time the expressman cast the rope at the boar, and finally succeeded in placing the noose around its neck. It was hauled taut and the exhausted boar made helpless by binding its legs. It was forwarded to Waterbury on a later train.

THE BENNETT WILL STANDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Judge Hanna to-day, in the Orphans' Court, sustained the validity of the will and codicils of Col. Joseph M. Bennett, a prominent merchant and capitalist, who died here recently.

Col. Bennett bequeathed nearly the whole of his fortune, estimated at $2,000,000, to the University of Pennsylvania and the Methodist Orphanage. Mrs. Imogene E. Bennett Wellens, Col. Bennett's daughter, was cut off without a cent, and contested the will, alleging that the testator was of unsound mind when he executed the document.

The Court refused to send the case to the Common Pleas Court for trial by jury, and dismissed the appeal.

Big Mortgage Filed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The Westchester Lighting Company has filed a mortgage in favor of the Colonial Trust Company of Manhattan Borough, in the Register's office in West Chester County. It is for $10,000,000, and is to cover the issue of first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds. There are to be 10,000 of these bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each. The amount of revenue stamps is $1,725.

Physicians prescribe Ballantine's India Pale Ale for run-down men and women.—Adv.

COL. ASTOR SELLS A BLOCK

East Siders Will Become Their Own Landlords.

Property Is at First Avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Fifth Streets—Consideration $700,000.

Negotiations have been concluded by which the entire block bounded by First Avenue, Avenue A, Fourth, and Fifth Streets, owned by John Jacob Astor and leased by him to various tenants, will be sold to these tenants. Title to the properties will pass on Dec. 10.

The total consideration for the entire property will probably be in the neighborhood of $700,000. Many of the lots are not of full size, but inquiry of several of the purchasers in the block shows that the avenue corners are selling for about $25,000, the inside avenue lots at about $18,000, and the street lots for $10,000 each.

There are in all about fifty separate parcels in the block—eight on each avenue and seventeen on each street. Almost without exception the tenants have been ready to avail themselves of the opportunity of purchase and in the cases of a few exceptions it is understood outsiders have been ready to take their places in the large transaction.

The ground in this block has heretofore been leased for long terms, usually twenty years, the lessees erecting and owning the buildings. These lessees have been in the majority of cases the small merchants who carry on their business in the small stores in the three and four story tenements which surround the block. Recent renewals of these ground leases have been at considerably increased rentals—the rental being fixed at 5 per cent. of a fair valuation of the land. Values have naturally increased greatly in that neighborhood in the last twenty years, but even with due regard to these circumstances it seemed particularly arduous to many of the tenants to have their ground rent advanced, for example, from $450 to $1,000 a year.

There would seem to be slight prospect that this increase in value in that section during the last twenty years will be duplicated in the next twenty, which doubtless accounts in large measure for Mr. Astor's willingness to sell, while the tenants, on the other hand, were equally willing to become their own landlords and avoid what many of them regard as excessive ground rentals.

This is the second large sale of Astor leasehold property on the lower east side within the last three years. In July, 1898, Henry Morgenthau acquired from William Waldorf Astor forty-one lots on Avenue A, First Avenue, East Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Streets for about $850,000. The original contract between Mr. Astor and Mr. Morgenthau provided that the purchaser should remove the old buildings then on the lots and replace them with modern tenements within a year. This provision brought forth such a vigorous protest from many of the tenants that the contract was modified, so that the tenants might, if they desired, acquire the fee of the properties which they had leased for so many years. In this shape the deal was consummated, and many of the lessees at once bought the lots.

All of this property, and much more in the same section, was a part of the old Sowler farm, which has been held by the Astors since 1803.

SAID HE WAS SURGEON GENERAL

Elderly Man Duped Matteawan Priest by an Ingenious Story.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 5.—This morning a well-dressed elderly man called upon the Rev. T. F. Kelly, pastor of St. Joachim's Church at Matteawan. He said he was M. A. Flannery, Surgeon General of the United States Army, and that he had called on a very pleasant mission. Some months ago a young soldier was stricken with illness in the Philippines. He told his comrades of a young priest, Father Kelly by name, who had been very kind to him. "In case anything happens to me," the soldier was represented as saying, "I have saved some money. I want you to pay my funeral expenses, and the balance I want you to promise to deliver to Father Kelly."

The man then told Father Kelly that it gave him great pleasure to carry out the wishes of the dying soldier lad. The funeral expenses had been $200, and the soldier had $650 left.

He then presented to Father Kelly a draft on Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia for $450. Father Kelly entertained the stranger for a time. He was an interesting talker, spoke three languages fluently, and related many army experiences. Before he started to go, however, he told Father Kelly that he was placed in an embarrassing position. There was a hole in his overcoat pocket, which he showed to the clergyman, saying that through it he had lost his money. If he would, Father Kelly would loan him enough money to get back to New York, he would greatly appreciate the favor. Father Kelly gave him $5, and he went away. Soon after he had gone the clergyman thought he might have been duped. He took the draft to the Matteawan National Bank and directed the officials to find if it were good. Word came back that no such name as Flannery was known to Drexel & Co.

Chief of Police Moshier place the stranger, who had returned to the hotel where he stopped last night, under arrest. At the police station he broke down. With tears streaming down his face, he said that he had been on a spree and spent his money. "My dignity would not allow me, after stopping at a hotel," he said, "to have the proprietor ask me for my bill and not be able to pay it."

He said that he had read of a man working this scheme, and he concluded to try it, pay his hotel bill, and return home, sending the money back to Father Kelly. The latter will not prosecute him, and he will probably be released to-morrow.

LOCKED IN BRIDGEPORT JAIL.

New York Custom House Employe Had Jumped His Bail.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 5.—George P. Fisher, ex-committeeman of the East Port Chester School District, in this State, and now employed in the New York Custom House, was arrested in New York yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Fitzroy and landed in the county jail here on the complaint of his bondsman, W. R. Monroe of Cos Cob Village, for failure to appear in court when the case of the school district against him was called last week.

Fisher has been employed for five years in the New York Custom House, but has kept his residence in Connecticut. During his service as school committeeman in East Port Chester, he is said to have managed affairs as he pleased. His successors refused to pay for contracts he had made, and after much controversy the district brought civil action against him. For nine months Deputy Sheriff Fitzroy endeavored to get possession of his body, and when he finally succeeded in arresting him, Monroe became his surety. The case was called last week, and the ex-committeeman failed to appear. The Deputy Sheriff resolved to take stringent measures to get Fisher back into Connecticut. He went to New York yesterday afternoon, and when Fisher walked out of the Custom House the Deputy Sheriff addressed him.

"I have come to take you to Bridgeport jail," said Fitzroy.

"Where's your requisition papers?" asked Fisher.

"We don't need any," said Fitzroy. "Here's a copy of the bond given by Mr. Monroe, and we'll take you anywhere. Don't be ugly about it, now, for we've come to take you, and that settles it."

Fisher, not wishing to make a scene for fear of losing his position at the Custom House, accompanied the officer without more ado, and the two arrived here late at night. The jailer was finally prevailed upon to admit the slippery prisoner, pending the securing of a mittimus, which was obtained to-day.

NO SALE OF THE CRAMP YARDS.

Reported Purchase by Vickers' Sons & Maxim Is Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Reports that Vickers' Sons & Maxim, Limited, the great English steel firm, had offered $7,500,000 for the Midvale Steel Works, and had practically concluded negotiations for the purchase of the Cramp Ship Yards of this city were definitely denied to-day by the highest representatives of both the Philadelphia firms. In the absence of President Charles H. Cramp, Edward S. Cramp made the following statement: "We have not sold out, and we do not intend to sell out. The story is not true. This is merely an old story revamped, and it is without foundation. The report was circulated a year ago that Vickers was about to purchase a plant in this country."

Cramp made this statement as he was about to leave for Washington, where Charles H. Cramp already is, and where, it is said, the two Cramps are looking after contracts for new battleships.

In behalf of the Midvale Steel Company, President Charles J. Harah said: "So far as I know there is no foundation for the report. Midvale is not under offer at any figure. I met Albert Vickers, Chairman of the board of Vickers' Sons & Maxim, in London last Autumn, and in reply to my question he stated that neither he nor any of his firm, nor his company as a corporation, had any thought of establishing a plant in the United States. The article published this morning makes pleasant reading and is very interesting."

Vice President James F. Sullivan of the Midvale Company laughed at the story and denied it positively. "You can say for the Midvale Company that nobody has been given an option upon the company's works."

When asked whether any firm or syndicate has attempted to negotiate for the purchase of the company's plant, he said: "I couldn't tell you how many parties have been trying to purchase the plant. In fact, we have been swarming with all sorts of propositions from firms and promoters. Some of these would-be purchasers have been represented by lawyers, others by firms and syndicates directly, and still others by professional promoters."

"To your knowledge has the Vickers' Sons & Maxim Company, Limited, of England made any proposition recently to purchase your plant?" Mr. Sullivan was asked.

"That is a matter I couldn't say anything about, for I haven't heard their name mentioned outside of the newspaper reports," he answered.

William Sellers of the Midvale Directorate said: "I do not credit the statement. Offers have been made repeatedly for the plant, and, in fact, one was made very recently, but the Vickers' Sons & Maxim Company have not, to my knowledge, made any offer, and I think I would have heard of it had any been made. Every well-established plant is frequently in receipt of offers to purchase, but these bids usually come from promoters. I know nothing of the alleged deal."

The report found little credence and no confirmation in the financial district.

"The report," said Henry Seligman of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., who is a Director of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, "is simply untrue. But you can say that there is 'something in the air.' That is all I have to say at this time."

THE DADY CONTRACT TROUBLE.

Havana Commission Says Dady Should Get $564,000—Gen. Wood Says $58,000 Is Enough.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—The Havana Municipal Council held a special meeting this evening to discuss the sewer project. The Sewer Commission, consisting of one member appointed by the municipality, one by Michael J. Dady, and Señor Villalon, selected by the other two, made its report, recommending the payment to Mr. Dady of $564,000 for being the owner of the project and for expenses entailed since submitting his plans to the old municipality in 1895.

Mr. Dady's engineer put in an estimate of $780,000, the municipality an estimate of $27,000, and Señor Villalon an estimate of $564,000. The award was based on Mr. Dady's estimate of the cost of the sewer, with 6 per cent. interest for five years. Col. Black of the Engineering Department submitted an estimate of $58,000 as a fair award.

The report of the commission was laid on the table. Señor Casuse, who has always been against the Dady project, moved that Col. Black be asked to submit an estimate of the cost of the sewer, and also to inform the council if the plans in the Engineering Department could be considered.

Mr. Dady's plans, as modified, were carried by a vote of 15 against 7. The committee on public bidding reported that Mr. Dady had "tanteo rights," that the plans were his, that the estimated cost of the sewers was $10,600,000, and that all bidders, except Mr. Dady, must deposit 5 per cent. of the cost before bidding, and 5 per cent. before beginning work. This report was laid on the table.

Gen. Wood, who was interviewed on the subject late this evening, said: "It is the intention of the Government to give Mr. Dady a fair allowance for the cost of the original project. The award of the commission is absurdly large. The Government could not sanction such a payment. I consider Col. Black's estimate a fair one."

CORN SHORTS RUSH TO COVER.

Price Advances and Phillips Lets Them Have 300,000 Bushels.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Shorts in December corn having been given a shock by the rumor that George H. Phillips was again in control of the market, to-day showed their alarm by making a rush to cover their outstanding accounts, or at least as much of them as they could at a reasonable figure. As a result there was a little excitement on the Board of Trade during the first hours of the session.

December, in which option the greater part of the interest is centred, opened at from 37¼ to 37½, as compared with 36⅞, the closing price yesterday. At first there were comparatively small offerings and that fact caused further anxiety among the short element. Owing to their efforts to outbid each other within a very short space of time the price was pushed up to 38 cents.

Here Phillips showed that he had a few trumps in his hand by offering freely. Furthermore, he showed that he held practically all trumps, for while the rush was on at the advanced price he let out about 300,000 bushels. And then he stated that he was still long. The corn he disposed of to the crowd to-day was for the most part that which he bought yesterday, and which first started the rumors that he was again in control of the market. He has a lot more he is holding back, he says.

Phillips made a statement to-day that yesterday he sold direct to Liverpool 81,000 bushels of No. 2 Chicago corn that netted him ⅞ of a cent a bushel over the December price in store in Chicago, which shows the healthy condition of the market.

Diamond Ring in a Hog's Stomach.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 5.—When George Smith slaughtered a five-year-old hog on his farm at Hornby, to-day, he found in the animal's stomach a diamond ring his daughter had lost four years ago while at a husking bee in the barn. Miss Smith immediately upon discovering her loss accused Bertha O'Brien of stealing it. This was denied by Miss O'Brien, but her friends thinking her guilty left her, and the girl soon after disappeared from the village. No trace of her has ever been found.

California Excursions.
Daily excursions in Tourist Cars. Personally conducted every Thursday. Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. Two fast trains daily from Chicago at 6:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. No change of cars. Tickets and information at Chicago and Northwestern Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

JOHN MACKELLAR IS DEAD

Deputy Chief of Police Found Unconscious in Street.

Expires Soon After Being Taken to His Brooklyn Home—On the Force Many Years.

Deputy Chief John MacKellar, the second in command of the Brooklyn police, was found unconscious in the street near his home shortly before midnight last night. He died a few minutes later.

He had been ill with asthma and dyspepsia for some time, but it was not thought that he was in immediate danger. He had been on duty at his post as Deputy Chief up to 10 o'clock last night.

John MacKellar's whole life was devoted to police duty. He was born in New York City in 1842. When he was a year old his parents moved to Brooklyn, and since then the greater part of his life had been spent there. As a young man he joined the volunteer fire department in Brooklyn, and in 1863 he became a member of the special police force which was organized to suppress the draft riots at that time. He was assigned to what was known as the Atlantic Dock Squad at that time. This was a squad assigned to protect the warehouses and docks in the Red Hook District of Brooklyn.

In 1864 he was regularly appointed a patrolman on the Brooklyn police force. He was transferred to the Fifth Avenue Station, where he remained until 1872, when he was appointed a Captain. At this time he was transferred to the Sixth Avenue Station, in the Park Slope district of Brooklyn. He remained at this post for eleven years.

1883 he was appointed an Inspector. He was assigned to duty at Police Headquarters in Brooklyn, and had charge of the Detective Bureau there. Patrick Campbell was Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn at the time, and when he was away Mr. Mackellar was acting Chief.

In the latter part of 1897 Patrick Campbell resigned and William J. McKelvey was appointed to succeed him as Superintendent of the Brooklyn police force. During his term in office Mr. Mackellar acted as Deputy Superintendent. Before the consolidation of Brooklyn into the Greater New York McKelvey resigned to become a candidate for the office of Register. Mr. Mackellar was appointed to succeed him.

When the consolidation went into effect he came into the police force of the greater city as Deputy Chief. He was assigned to duty in Brooklyn and was first in command and in charge of the department there. A year ago he was suddenly transferred to the Borough of Queens, and Patrick McLaughlin took charge of the Police Department of Brooklyn. Six months ago Mr. MacKellar was transferred back to his old post, but he was made second instead of first in command.

He felt his set-back very keenly, and those who knew him well say that he never was the same man after his transfer from Brooklyn to Queens. He still remained faithful to his duties, and although failing in health, was at his post every day.

Last night he left Police Headquarters in Brooklyn at 10 o'clock and started off alone to walk to his home. A little before midnight Capt. James Reynolds and Detective Delaney of the Fifth Avenue Police Station were walking down Eleventh Street when they stumbled over the prostrate figure of a man lying on the sidewalk unconscious. They found that it was the Deputy Chief, who had evidently been taken suddenly ill when only a short distance from his own door. They carried him into his house and sent for Dr. John Drechler. Before the arrival of the doctor, however, he had died.

Mr. MacKellar was very popular in Brooklyn, where he was well known, and his transfer to Queens was greatly regretted. During the recent trolley strikes in Brooklyn he took an active part in handling the crowds, and was largely instrumental in preserving order.

He leaves a wife, one daughter, and a brother, ex-Alderman Robert Mackellar.

STANDARD OIL LOSES SUIT.

Nebraska Supreme Court Orders It to Produce Books and Records.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 5.—The Supreme Court to-day sustained the motion of the Attorney General and ordered the Standard Oil Company to produce its books and records for inspection. The court also declared it had jurisdiction to try the case.

The suit against the Standard was begun a year ago by Attorney General Smith, who charged that as a trust it was doing business in violation of Nebraska's anti-trust laws. Senator John M. Thurston, who appeared as the Standard's attorney, contended that, the suit being criminal instead of civil, the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction except on appeal.

Later the Attorney General entered a motion to compel the production of the books and records. To-day's opinions are adverse to the company in each instance, and the taking of testimony to prove it a trust will begin.

MISS ROCKEFELLER'S DEAFNESS.

Vienna Specialists Said to be Growing New Diaphragms in Her Ears.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5.—That the foremost specialists of Europe are growing new ear drums for Miss Alta Rockefeller, the daughter of John D. Rockefeller, is the remarkable disclosure made in a letter from a young medical student, now in Vienna, to his family in this city. He says:

"One of the most astonishing cases here is that of Miss Rockefeller. She is being treated by one of the greatest doctors in the world. I need not go into a technical description of the case, but it is a mighty strange one. They tell us here that the surgeons are growing new diaphragms—ear drums—in the girl's ears.

"Such a feat has only been accomplished once or twice before, and the whole thing was kept a profound secret here. Miss Rockefeller's defect of hearing resulted from an attack of scarlet fever, years ago. As she grew older the trouble increased, until she was almost stone deaf. It is said that one new ear drum has been completely grown, and the other is well under way."

CASH PRIZES FOR EMPLOYES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Employes of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are to receive cash prizes for meritorious service. Awards will be made every six months. The prizes are in two classes, one for conductors and engineers, and another for firemen, brakemen, station agents, collectors, and others in similar work. The prizes for engineers and conductors will be $20, and for the firemen, brakemen, station agents, and collectors $10. Prizes will be awarded on each of the two divisions of the road for trainmen, and to the station men for the entire system.

"We believe the cash prize plan will be conducive to better and more consistent work on the part of our men," said an officer of the company. "Medals and other tokens of meritorious service are all right in their way, but we are of the opinion that all men on wages and salaries prefer cash rewards."

Some time ago this company inaugurated a plan for paying part of the premiums on employes' insurance.

New Coal Company in Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 5.—F. M. Drennen, D. M. Drennen, and F. W. Hopkins have organized and incorporated the Palos Coal and Coke Company, and will operate coal mines already opened in Walker County. The incorporators are leading Birmingham capitalists. The capital stock of the new company is $100,000. Its operations will, it is said, be very extensive.

CHARLES A. TOWNE, SENATOR.

Succeeds Cushman K. Davis by Appointment of Gov. Lind.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 5.—Charles A. Towne to-night said that Gov. Lind had tendered him the United States Senatorship to succeed the late Senator C. K. Davis, and that he had decided to accept the appointment. He has telegraphed the Governor to that effect. Mr. Towne refused to discuss the matter farther, but said he would leave for Washington via St. Paul to-morrow morning.

There is great satisfaction in Duluth over the appointment, as irrespective of party lines, the feeling is general that Mr. Towne is the most prominent member of Gov. Lind's party in the State, and that under the circumstances the honor of going to the Senate should be his.

SCHLEY'S FRIENDS ALERT.

Ready to Fight Bill to Revive Vice Admiral's Rank If It Means the Advancement of Sampson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The calendars of the House and the Senate carry many measures that are expected to provoke heated opposition, but there is a prospect that the number will be increased by at least one more bill. The proposition to revive the grade of Vice Admiral in the navy, made to-day by Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) in the Senate, and which is understood by naval officers as well as members of Congress to mean the advancement of Rear Admiral Sampson, is one of the troublesome legislative schemes.

The passage of a bill to revive the grade of Vice Admiral, if passed so as to elevate only one officer, is regarded by the friends of Rear Admiral Schley as intended to promote Rear Admiral Sampson over his head. This effort has been once made and thwarted in the Senate. It was then the opinion that as Rear Admiral Schley preceded Rear Admiral Sampson in the Naval Register, and had been commended for his services in the battle of Santiago, having participated in the battle, it was not just to drop him below Sampson, who was not a participant in the battle, but who received commendation for his services with the North Atlantic Squadron.

Unless some sort of arrangement is made by which both Schley and Sampson shall be advanced to the grade of Vice Admiral, and in the order in which they now stand in the list of Rear Admirals, it is probable that neither will reach that distinction before retirement. Both officers are due to be retired next year within a few months of each other. If the Vice Admiral bill is defeated at this session all hope on the part of the friends of Schley and Sampson of their further elevation in rank will have to be abandoned.

HEAVY GALE IN NEW ENGLAND.

Over a Dozen Schooners Wrecked—Crew of One of Them Perished.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The heavy gale which swept the New England coast last night and to-day created havoc among the large number of schooners which were caught off the north shore of this State and the beaches of New Hampshire and Southwestern Maine. More than a dozen schooners were wrecked, a large number of others were damaged, and several narrowly escaped being dashed to pieces.

The only serious loss of life reported up to early this afternoon was in the wreck of the Gloucester fishing schooner Mary A. Brown off Hampton Beach, N. H., whose crew of five men perished. A schooner was reported on Scarborough Beach at noon and the fate of the crew had not been learned at that hour.

The wind last night along the New England coast attained a velocity as high as seventy-five miles an hour. Thick weather accompanied the blow, making last night one of the most trying for seamen that has been experienced in two years.

SEVERE SNOWSTORM UP STATE.

Thousands of Wires Down and Trains Much Delayed—Damage Is Heavy.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Two persons were killed in this city this morning by coming into contact with electric wires that had been broken from poles by the storm during the night and hung down to the sidewalks. The snow broke down thousands of wires, and the telephone, telegraph, and car services are badly crippled.

The damage to the electrical systems in this vicinity is the worst on record. Between 300 and 400 city telephones are out of order. It will probably be two or three days before the country circuits in this neighborhood can be restored. The telegraph systems are likewise badly crippled. The fire alarm circuits are practically useless.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 5.—As a result of last night's snowstorm the telegraph, telephone, electric light, and fire alarm wires are in great confusion. Wires broke under the weight of snow and poles toppled. More than 500 telephones are out of order to-night. About three inches of snow fell during the night.

PLATTSBURG, Dec. 5.—From one to two feet of snow fell in Northern New York, and throughout the Adirondack region last night and to-day, making a total snowfall of nearly four feet in less than two days, seriously delaying traffic on railroads in Northern New York. The Adirondack lumber woods are so full of snow that the lumbermen cannot do much of anything. Rabbits, foxes, and squirrels are buried out of sight, and have a hard time getting enough to eat.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

Hydrographic Office Predicts Frequent Storms During December.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Naval Hydrographic Office has made the following forecast for the weather over the North Atlantic Ocean for the month of December:

"Frequent storm areas along the trans-Atlantic routes moving northeasterly, followed by strong west and northwesterly gales, areas often extending south of Bermuda and the Azores, displacing the trades. Gales frequent north of the thirty-fifth parallel, occasional in latitude 25.35 degrees north. Occasional northers in the Gulf of Mexico. Some fog to the east and northeast of Newfoundland. Ice not probably south of the fiftieth parallel."

WON A BRIDE WITH HIS RIFLE.

Young Farmers in a Bloodless Duel—Victor Marries the Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

CALLENDER, Iowa, Dec. 4.—Because of the accuracy of his marksmanship in a bloodless duel, Charles Mirzena, a young farmer in Clay Township, Webster County, has led in triumph to the altar Miss Minnie Anderson. The young woman asserted she was unable to choose between Mirzena and Charles Alstot. Blood is no longer spilled in Iowa in such affairs, but both young men were known throughout the county for their expertness with the rifle.

A duel without blood was the way out of the difficulty suggested, and the principals and their friends went to a quiet spot back of the barn and targets were set up. Alstot lost his head in contesting for so valuable a stake, and Mirzena won easily, scoring two bull's-eyes, and by the terms of the agreement winning the girl.

They were married yesterday, and the bridegroom is having his faithful rifle gilded to hang in the parlor of his home.

Mrs. McKinley Helps a Bazaar.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Mrs. McKinley has knit and sent to a lady in Philadelphia two pairs of slippers for a bazaar which is to be held at Overbrook on Saturday next. Each pair contains Mrs. McKinley's visiting card. The bazaar is to take the form of a Japanese tea garden. The young girls who are to act as aides will be dressed in Japanese costumes.

ENVOYS AT PEKING AGREE

Decide on Basis of Negotiations With China.

A Triumph for American Diplomacy—Mr. Conger Authorized to Sign the Agreement.

*Special to The

RECEIVER ASKED FOR SAVINGS INSTITUTION

Anglo-American Association's Statement Alarms Stockholders.

ENJOINED BY JUDGE LACOMBE

The Company, of Which Thomas L. James Is President, Admits Its Need of Cash.

Application was made yesterday before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court for the appointment of a receiver for the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association of New York. The application was made by three of the stockholders of the association—James N. Carpenter, Martin P. Carter, and Pulaski P. Carter. Judge Lacombe issued an order for the officers of the association to appear before him on Dec. 7, and show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. At the same time Judge Lacombe issued a temporary injunction restraining the association, until further notice of the Court from making any transfers or conveyances of the association's property, or making payments of any kind to stockholders.

The Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association is incorporated under the Federal laws. The officers of the association are: Thomas L. James, President; John D. Vermeule, Vice President; George M. Hard, Treasurer; A. H. Gilbert, Secretary and General Manager. The offices of the association are on the seventh floor of the Home Life Building, 253 Broadway.

The three stockholders who made the application for the appointment of a receiver are residents of Pennsylvania and are shareholders only to the amount of $4,445.46. Their action was anticipatory of the issuance of a statement which had been prepared by the association Directors and which was to have been made public to-day. This statement was of a character that caused the complainants uneasiness about their interests in the association. The statement bears the date of Nov. 20, and is signed by the officers. It is addressed to the stockholders. It says:

The increased number of withdrawals and the necessity of additional cash beyond the available income of the association to safeguard its assets, impel us to lay before you an exact statement of the association's affairs, and to bespeak your aid in carrying out a plan for realizing the full value of the association's assets for the benefit of creditors and stockholders. While we feel well assured of the association's present solvency and of the value of its assets, and believe that if they be judiciously handled the stockholders will receive the full value of their stock, we are equally clear that in order to realize such value the properties of the association must be protected and carried until sales can be made at their fair value, and that unless some suitable plan is at once adopted to this end, the properties will be sacrificed under forced sales at a most serious loss.

Then follows a statement of the assets and liabilities of the association. The assets are placed at $2,013,305.59, and the liabilities, exclusive of the earned dividends and surplus, at $2,007,517.09. A list of the assets is given. It shows valuable property holdings in Buffalo, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, and Yonkers. The statement continues:

Some of the properties are improved and carry themselves, but a large amount has not yet been improved. A very careful appraisement places the value of these properties at $4,952,374, from which is to be deducted the prior mortgages of $2,457,580.61, leaving the association's equity at $2,494,793.39, or $188,924.51 in excess of their cost values, and in effect adding this sum of $188,924.51 to the schedules of assets.

The proposition advanced by the Directors is the formation of a real estate company to take over all these properties at their book cost value and giving to the association the bonds and mortgages of the real estate company covering the property at 5 per cent. interest." The members are requested to exchange shares in the association for stock in the real estate company. It is stated that this plan for rescuing the association from its difficulties was submitted to Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of Banks of New York, and was approved by him.

The complainants in the action against the association demand that the amount of their shares—$4,445.46—be paid them, and they also assert their claim to a pro rata share in the interest, assets, and proceeds of the association, which, they claim, will aggregate $2,500,000.

They allege that the rights and duties of the officers and Directors in the matter of the declaration and payment of dividends are fixed and limited by the articles of incorporation and by the laws of the State. These rights, they say, have been violated by the officers and Directors ever since the association's organization, in 1891, by the habit of paying out to withdrawing stockholders and other shareholders dividends, or "pretended" dividends, out of profits, or "pretended" profits and earnings without having legally declared or apportioned dividends on the stock. The complainants further assert their belief that there were no profits or earnings out of which such payments could legally have been made.

The attorneys for the complainants are Russell & Winslow of 233 Broadway. When a call was made at their offices they said they had nothing to add to the papers filed in court until they heard from the officers of the association.

A conference of the officers of the association, at which President James presided, was held in the association's offices late yesterday afternoon. When the conference adjourned Secretary Gilbert said that whatever statement was to be made would be given out by the association's attorneys, Charles A. Deshon and E. L. Schofield. Messrs. Deshon and Schofield made the following statement:

"The proceedings for an injunction and a receiver came as a surprise to us. The company is not insolvent and in no sense bankrupt. We will fight the application. The company has plenty of assets, mostly real estate, but much of it non-productive. If a receiver should be appointed, the assets of the company would be sacrificed, and there is no occasion for this.

"The Directors have for some time past been considering plans for safeguarding the association's assets. They believe they have a plan by which the assets can be realized upon, so that the claims of stockholders and creditors will be fully paid. If, however, the management of the association is turned over to a receiver, they feel that the assets will be sacrificed and the interests of both creditors and shareholders prejudiced. With proper management in closing out the business, every dollar of indebtedness should be paid in full."

NEW TAX LAWS FOR MICHIGAN.

Gov. Pingree Calls Special Session of Legislature to Frame Them.

DETROIT, Dec. 5.—Gov. Pingree to-night issued a call for a special session of the State Legislature to convene in the State Capitol, at Lansing, Dec. 12, for the purpose of enacting taxation legislation along the lines of the Constitutional amendment adopted at the November election.

This amendment permits the taxation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone companies, and other forms of corporate property on their true cash value instead of specifically on their earnings, as was mandatory before the passage of the amendment.

Gov. Pingree's proclamation says that the special session is called to "enact a law providing for the assessment and taxation of all property at its cash value, including that of corporations now taxed and paying specific taxes upon earnings, and providing for the assessment of the property of corporations at its true cash value by a State Board of Assessors, and the levying and collection of taxes thereon under the provisions of the Constitution relative to the taxation of corporations, as amended by the people at the general election on Nov. 6, and for the purpose of considering such other matters as shall be submitted by special message."

Prisoner Sentenced to Dig Stumps.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 5.—Arthur Blydenburgh of Patchogue has been in jail in default of bonds, for the non-support of his family. Blydenburgh yesterday asked for his discharge. Judge Reeve said: "Sheriff, take this man, who won't support his family, up into the lots and let him dig stumps for a while. Work him good and hard every day. Blydenburgh, if you do good work at stump-pulling from now until Jan. 1 I will consider your case again."

Arbuckle Brothers Raise Sugar Prices.

Arbuckle Brothers yesterday advanced the price of their refined sugars to 5.535 cents per pound, thus putting the rates of all the companies on a uniform basis.

MR. CHANLER STILL MISSING.

General Alarm Sent Out by Chief of Police Devery.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 5.—John Armstrong Chanler is still missing from the Bloomingdale Asylum. Added credence was given to the belief that Mr. Chanler went direct to New York when it was learned to-day that a man answering his description was seen to board a Harlem express train at White Plains at 4 P. M. on that day.

Chanler had lunch at the asylum on Thursday, and then told the attendants he was going for a walk down by the lake in front of the asylum. Instead of following this plan he evidently walked out of the northern entrance of the asylum grounds and then followed the road to the railroad station. He was seen to pass the Orawaupum Hotel, and instead of going through the station he walked down the track and boarded the smoker. At 4:10 several attendants from the asylum were at the station and boarded the 5 P. M. train for Manhattan, but they could get no trace of the patient.

Dr. Lyon, Superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum, refused to tell what postmark the letter bore which he received from Chanler, and which said, "I have gone away for a few days, but will be back soon. I have gone to look after some business."

"We have not heard a word or obtained a single trace of Mr. Chanler," said Dr. Lyon firmly, "but I expect that he will be back within the next twenty-four hours."

Several detectives have gone to Newport, as Chanler has relatives and friends there, and it is thought he may have gone to that place to hide from the asylum keepers.

At the request of Lewis G. Chanler, the missing man's brother, a general alarm has been sent out in this city. Word has also been sent by Chief Devery to other cities. The following description was furnished to the police:

"John Armstrong Chanler, thirty-eight years old, weight, 170 pounds; wears heavy dark-blue overcoat, dark mixed suit, black shoes; is a lawyer; demented."

SENATOR-ELECT COMPLAINANT.

Says Alice Coutant, His Former Stenographer, Tried to Extort Money.

State Senator-elect Samuel Scott Slater was a complainant yesterday morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court against Mrs. Alice Coutant of 44 West Twenty-sixth Street, whom he charged with an attempt to extort money from him by blackmail. Mrs. Coutant was a stenographer in Mr. Slater's office in this city. She is rather handsome, and in court yesterday wore what appeared to be a fashionable and expensive gown.

According to the story told by Mr. Slater he has known Mrs. Coutant for a number of years. He said that when he first met her she was a Miss Alice Flower. Later she married a man named Ferl. Coutant was her second husband. Two or three days prior to the last election, when Mr. Slater was a candidate for Senator from the Nineteenth Senatorial District, he alleges that Mrs. Coutant went to one of his political agents and said that she had knowledge that Slater had accepted a bribe to vote for a certain bill when it came up for passage in the Legislature at its last session.

She demanded, according to Mr. Slater, a sum of money, saying that if it was not forthcoming she would sell the information to an agent of Tammany Hall. This agent, it is alleged, refused to have anything to do with the matter, and told Mrs. Coutant, it is said, that she could dispose of the information as she saw fit.

Mr. Slater averred that the woman has constantly annoyed him, and so he had her arrested. Mrs. Coutant was paroled by Magistrate Meade in custody of her counsel, Paul Grout, a brother of Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, in whose office, 109 Montague Street, Brooklyn, she is employed as a stenographer.

After leaving the court, Mrs. Coutant returned to her place of employment, but was immediately discharged by President Grout. He refused, also, to accept the responsibility his brother had taken, and called a policeman, delivering the prisoner into his care. Mrs. Coutant was taken back to the Jefferson Market Police Court and again arraigned. Magistrate Meade then held her in bail of $500 for her appearance to-day.

MAY ACQUIRE ALABAMA PLANT.

American Steel and Wire Enters Suit Against Ensley Furnaces.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 5.—The American Steel and Wire Company filed a bill in the United States Court to-day against the Alabama Steel and Wire Company of Ensley, Ala., seeking to enjoin the latter from the further use of the McGilvried and Nash patent for the treatment of metals which, it is charged, the defendants have infringed upon at the Ensley plant. The complainants further ask that the apparatus using the process be destroyed and they make a final claim for $100,000 damages.

By many it is suspected that the suit is part of a process to be carried on for the ultimate acquisition of the Ensley plant, which has cut considerable figure in the complainant's former trade territory in the Southwest. The Ensley plant is now operating on double turn and selling its entire output. It was recently reported that the Carnegie interest made an offer for the purchase of the plant, and that the Schuylers, the principal owners, were considering the offer, but the Schuylers have since positively stated that the plant is not on the market.

The Sheet Steel Company's Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 5.—An important meeting of the National Roofing and Corrugating Company and of representatives of the American Sheet Steel Company was held here to-day. While the officials would not talk, it is understood that the American Sheet Steel people may take in the roofing concern. Those attending the meetings were G. E. Needsham of Cleveland, Robert T. Scott of Cambridge, Ohio; R. J. Hyndman of Cincinnati, Edward Langenbach of Canton, and Frank G. Caldwell of Wheeling, officials of the roofing combine, and John A. Topping, Second Vice President of the American Sheet Steel Company, and J. G. Battelle, the company's attorney. It was decided to locate headquarters in this city.

Jones Valley Iron Company in Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 5.—The Jones Valley Iron Company has banked the Williamson blast furnace in this city, operated by it under lease, on account of an accident to the plant and because of embarrassments attending failure of prompt payment of the employes' wages. The employes claim that their wages are overdue and unpaid. Rogers, Brown & Co. take this furnace's output by contract made two years ago. The report that they would hereafter operate the furnace is denied by their local agent. This afternoon the stock of pig iron in the company's yards was attached. Rogers, Brown & Co. entered a counter-claim.

CHINAMAN WHIPS A "GANG."

Policeman Kennell was informed by several excited citizens last night, at Sixty-seventh Street and West End Avenue, that a Chinaman was being murdered at Sixty-ninth Street, and he ran up. He found a Chinaman whipping the "All Nations Block Gang." Chu Fuo, a laundryman, was on top of a man weighing thirty pounds more than himself, and was pummeling him. The man was Patrick McGinness of 256 West Sixty-eighth Street. McGinness was arrested.

Chu Fuo keeps a laundry at 185 West End Avenue. The All Nations gang has made it warm for him, assembling in groups of twenty and thirty to annoy him. He was surrounded by the entire mob last night, but he rolled up his sleeves, and to their astonishment attacked them. He knocked two of them down in a hurry and attacked two more. He beat them off in less than a minute and attacked another. The rest took to their heels.

Kennell took McGinness to the station. Sergt. Wade asked Chu Fuo how he had fought a whole gang and the Chinaman quickly rolled up his sleeves again and rushed at McGinness to show the Sergeant. He was held off. He said he would be in court this morning.

Mrs. Howard Gould's Christmas Plans.

FORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Dec. 5.—Mrs. Howard Gould, who has been spending the last two months at Sand's Point, will play Santa Claus this year on a large scale. She has hired Liberty Hall for Christmas afternoon, and will give a free entertainment to all the little people of the village. There will be two large Christmas trees, loaded with presents, which will be distributed to the children of the village between the ages of five and ten years.

LATE WEDDING NOTICE

Records Show W. L. Beadleston Was Married July 12, 1899.

Alderman Southwick Officiated and Says Judge W. M. K. Olcott Arranged for a Ceremony "Without Undue Publicity."

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The records of the Department of Health of this city contain an entry which shows that on July 12, 1899, William L. Beadleston was married to Emma F. Humphrey in this city by Alderman John H. Southwick. The bride's age is given as twenty-seven and that of the bridegroom as twenty-six. The bride's father is stated to be John J. Humphrey of Pleasantville, N. Y. The witnesses to the marriage are William M. K. Olcott and the mother of Alderman Southwick.

The male witness is former Judge and former District Attorney Olcott of New York County. Alderman Southwick's story of the marriage is that the bridegroom is a son of the wealthy brewer of New York City. The Alderman says that on July 12, 1899, Judge Olcott came to Yonkers and called upon a well-known lawyer and asked whom he could get to perform a marriage ceremony for a client of his and upon whose promise to refrain from talking reliance could be placed and who could be relied upon to file the record without any undue publicity.

The lawyer consulted by Judge Olcott referred him to Alderman Southwick, according to the latter. When Judge Olcott called on him, Alderman Southwick says, he questioned him as to who the parties were. In explanation the Alderman says he does not make it a practice to perform marriage ceremonies, as one case involved considerable trouble, and since then he has refrained from exercising his right.

After explanations by Judge Olcott, the Alderman says he consented to break his usual rule, as much out of consideration for Mr. Olcott as anything. The same evening Judge Olcott returned to the Alderman's house, accompanied by the young man and the young woman. Judge Olcott was the only witness the couple had, so the Alderman called in his mother, and the ceremony was performed.

The Alderman says he filed the record a few days later, and it attracted no attention. Mr. Southwick said this evening he thought there was no harm in telling the facts now, as it was so long ago. When asked if he was positive the young man was a son of the brewer, he replied he had the word of Judge Olcott for that fact. The Alderman says he did not kiss the bride.

The Beadleston family refused to see reporters last night and at Judge Olcott's house it was said that the Judge had gone to Clinton, N. Y., and would not return until to-morrow.

THIEF'S CONSCIENCE AT WORK.

Anonymously Returns Part of Plunder to Boston Police and Pays for the Rest in Installments.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Chief Inspector Watts to-day disclosed a mysterious case of awakened conscience, in which he has been acting for nearly a month past. On Nov. 13 an express team brought two large cases addressed to Chief Watts to headquarters. There were no marks to tell where they came from. The cases contained fourteen rolls of flannel valued at $300. In the Chief's mail came this letter:

"Dear Sir: Two boxes were left at your office last evening. They contained part of the contents of three boxes stolen this Summer from the Boston and Maine Railroad by parties acting for others and as their tools. The principal has returned the goods you have, but says that the balance has been disposed of. Please ascertain the amount due for balance and all expenses, and in The Boston Herald of Nov. 12, 20, and 23, insert 'the amount due is —— dollars,' and as soon as possible it will be paid.

"From this you will have realized what they have suffered and what they will suffer."

The letter was written on a plain piece of paper and inclosed in a plain, white envelope, postmarked Boston.

Chief Watts consulted J. N. George, Claim Agent of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, and learned that the goods were stolen from a freight car at Ballardvale, Mass., in September. The goods were in transit to New York from the Ballardvale Manufacturing Company. The loss to the railroad company was figured up, and on the days named by the unknown writer the following advertisement was inserted in the paper named:

"Boston and Maine Railroad amount is $143.57."

At noon on Nov. 20 another letter was received by the Chief. It read:

"Please acknowledge receipt of $70 in the same paper and same place on Nov. 22 and 24. Balance soon."

In the envelope $70 in bank bills was found wrapped in a piece of a newspaper. The receipt of the money was acknowledged in the manner suggested.

Yesterday afternoon another letter containing the remaining $74 due the railroad reached the Chief Inspector. The letter accompanying it read: "Dear Sir: Inclosed find $74, the balance due in the Boston and Maine matter. Please acknowledge the amount in the same paper, in issue of Dec. 6 and 7."

The request will be complied with.

HOW DIPLOMAS WERE SOLD.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Joe De Barthe, formerly of Baker City, Oregon, made an interesting witness in the United States District Court this morning in the case of James and Thomas Armstrong, charged with using the mails to fraudulently dispose of medical diplomas which were worthless. De Barthe had been attorney and lecturer for the Independent Medical College, which was conducted by the Armstrong Brothers until it was raided by Post Office Inspectors.

De Barthe told how he came here in 1898 and bought a Texas diploma for $100. Armstrong hired him to lecture. "I went to Michigan on a lecture tour," he said, "and there sold a number of diplomas. The first price asked was $150, but I never let a few dollars stand in the way of making a sale, and some sold for $25. I was brought back to Chicago as a kind of office assistant, and posed as the attorney. One day Dr. Armstrong, we always called him doctor, came into my office and said that he had a man whom he could not graduate and asked me to see if I could graduate him."

"What do you mean by graduate?" interrupted United States District Attorney Bethea.

"Sell him a diploma," was the quick response. "The man was J. Edwards Dunkin, who owned the American Hotel in this city at that time. I graduated him without much trouble, giving him a diploma to practice medicine in England, where he said he was going. He paid me $100 in cash and gave me a note for $25. I gave these to Dr. Armstrong, and he offered me $20 as my commission."

Mrs. Jane A. Johnson Dead.

Mrs. Jane A. Johnson, widow of Oliver Johnson, died at Poughkeepsie last night. She was the daughter of John S. C. Abbott, the historian. Born Nov. 15, 1833, at Worcester, Mass., her early life was spent in Boston and New York. Later the family removed to New Haven, where her writing introduced her to Oliver Johnson, to whom she was married in 1863. After that date she lived in this city, where Mr. Johnson was editing The Tribune in association with Horace Greeley.

After Mr. Johnson's death, in 1889, she traveled abroad with her daughter for four years. In 1897, upon her daughter's marriage to Dr. Daly of Binghamton, she went to that city to live. Her death was due to locomotor ataxia. She will be buried beside her husband, at Longwood, Penn., on Saturday.

Forty Miles an Hour for Hudson Boats.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 5.—A well-known resident of South Nyack, A. S. Guerber, to-day submitted for public inspection the plans upon which he has been working for months for an express line of steamboats to run on the Lower Hudson at the rate of forty miles an hour. The boats, according to Mr. Guerber's plans, are to be 130 feet long, 15 feet beam, and have a draft of 4½ feet. They will be fitted up for 250 passengers, and will, if his plans prove successful, make hourly trips during the day. Charles D. Mosher, designer of the Ellide and Arrow, has prepared designs of the boats suggested by Mr. Guerber.

Centennial Celebration, Washington, D. C., Dec. 12. Special rate via Pennsylvania Railroad of $6.50 for round trip.

Tickets sold and good going on Dec. 11 and returning until Dec. 14, inclusive.—Adv.

Steinway

Pianos—Ideal Gifts for Christmas.

What more welcome present can you give than a Steinway Piano? What more enduring memento of the donor?

Steinway & Sons have carried piano-making to its utmost perfection as an original and creative art. As objects of art Steinway Pianos offer a value of permanence equal to that of ceramics or plate and as compared with paintings are far more intimate in association and resources of pleasure giving. In daily use in twenty royal families they are the ornament of more than ninety-thousand American homes. Steinway Pianos, universally imitated but never reproduced, constitute the one uniform and invariable standard of value by which all other pianos are judged and appraised.

Steinway Grands at $900.00 and upward.
Steinway Uprights, at $550.00 and upward

are finished in ebonized and natural woods and also made to order in cases of special design.

Steinway Pianos in specially designed cases, hand-carved and hand-painted. On sale in the Steinway Art-Piano-Rooms.

Pianos in Greek and Colonial designs and in Renaissance cases of the periods of Louis XIV, XV and XVI in gold, satinwood, mahogany, prima vera, marquetry, oak and enamels in delicate shades, the case of each instrument an original work of art.

STEINWAY HALL, 107 & 109 E. 14th St.

BROKER MORGAN ARRESTED

One Victim Said to Have Lost $29,000 Through His Firm.

Police Know of Thirty Victims of This Discretionary Pool System — Morgan Reputed to be Rich.

C. W. Morgan, trading as C. W. Morgan & Co., stock brokers, 71 Broadway, and Michael Hart, his bookkeeper, were arrested yesterday afternoon on charges of conspiracy and grand larceny following an investigation made by Assistant District Attorney Byrne. The men were arrested by three of Capt. McClusky's detectives and locked up in Police Headquarters and later admitted to bail.

The detectives seized all the books and papers in Morgan's office, and also those in the offices of Lewis E. Van Riper and John B. McKenzie, discretionary brokers, of 11 Broadway. Van Riper and McKenzie had both disappeared. It was found that the written matter in their books had been torn out, leading the police to believe that the men had been informed of their coming.

Van Riper and McKenzie seem to have had close connection with Morgan. They did an extensive business throughout the United States and Canada and sent out as many as 100,000 circular letters a week. These letters propose that the prospective investor deposit not less than $200, (preferably $500,) giving McKenzie or Van Riper freedom of direction, free of charge, until the capital was doubled.

Then the investor withdraws, if he wishes, according to the circular, the original deposit, the brokers to resume operations on the profits until the sum again doubles, when the investor has again the privilege of drawing down all profits, giving to the broker one-quarter, his commission on any further deal. An alternative proposition is submitted, in which the broker is to be paid a percentage of profit from the opening of the account.

The circular closes with the suggestion to the investor to select some broker, such as Morgan & Co. or Chester B. Lawrence, Morgan being named in particular as a man of high rating. In no case was the recipient of the letter asked to send money to McKenzie or Van Riper. All these men, the police say, worked together.

The complainant against the prisoners is William D. Bailey, a mill owner of Matawan, N. J. The police say they have fifty others who will testify against the men, one victim admitting that he has lost $29,000 through the scheme. When Capt. McClusky's detectives entered Morgan's office they found a man who was inquiring what had become of his money. This man said he had placed $500 with Morgan and last month made $234, leaving the $500 with him. He said he had been told that his money had been lost in the "decline of sugar." Capt. McClusky refused to disclose this customer's name.

Mr. Byrne says that Morgan was a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. He opened at 71 Broadway two years ago, and in that time is said to have made $250,000. His property, located at Pleasure Bay, is in his wife's name. Morgan, it is said, has a steam yacht, is a member of several clubs, and has in general spent his "profits" freely.

SEMICOLON CLOSED SALOONS.

Decision Which Affected Bostonians Based on a Punctuation Mark.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The decision of the Supreme Court, given yesterday, that the law prohibited the sale of liquor by hotels between the hours of 11 o'clock P. M. and 6 A. M., which caused a suspension of traffic at all places in Boston last night, was the subject of much discussion here to-day. It developed that the whole question hinged on a semicolon contained in the statute, the prohibitory clause of which reads:

"No sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors shall be made between the hours 12 at night and 6 in the morning; nor during the Lord's Day, except that if the licensee is also licensed as an inn-holder he may supply such liquor to guests who have resorted to his house for food or lodging."

In 1885 the "12" was changed to "11." If instead of the semicolon after "6 in the morning" there had been a comma, the decision of the court would have been different. As the law was originally passed in 1875 such a comma was there. The commission appointed to consolidate and arrange the statutes in 1880 reported their consolidation in 1881 and the semicolon appeared. The difference in punctuation was overlooked and the statute with the semicolon instead of the comma was passed.

The retail liquor dealers already have decided to ask the Legislature, which convenes Jan. 4, for legislation permitting hotels and saloons to keep open until midnight.

Coachman Robs His Mistress.

BINGHAMTON, Dec. 5.—Thomas H. Ferry, for twelve years a coachman in the employ of Mrs. Catherine Hemingway, one of the wealthiest women of Binghamton, this morning entered the sleeping chamber of his mistress, wakened her, and at the point of a revolver robbed her and escaped with about $100 in cash.

DON'T KEEP COUGHing from that little cold you caught a day or two ago.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil will loosen it—you'll forget all about it shortly.

Colds are dangerous; people neglect them so.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

CITY CLUB'S PROGRAMME

Municipal Affairs to be Discussed in a Lecture Series.

Committees Have Collected Some of the Sayings of Richard Croker and Mazet Committee Testimony—New Charter Approved.

The members of the City Club had one of the largest meetings in its history last night at 19 West Thirty-fourth Street. The Committee on Co-operation and Affiliated Clubs has arranged the following programme for four of the regular Friday evening meetings held under the auspices of the People's Institute in the large hall of Cooper Union:

Dec. 21. Subject, "The City's Water Supply." Speakers—Bird S. Coler, Henry W. Goodrich, and Frederick W. Hinrichs. Dec. 28. Subject, "Police Courts and the People." Speakers—Messrs. Joseph M. Deuel and James B. Reynolds and Miss Rosalie Loew. March 22. Subject, "Proportional Representation." Speakers—Messrs. Charles Frederick Adams, John R. Commons, and Edward W. Hatch. March 29. Subject, "City Government by Purchase." Speakers yet to be arranged.

The Committee on Publication and Records is preparing two publications designed to throw light upon the character of the present city administration. One of these is a recital of some things Richard Croker has said and done; the other is a statement of the more important parts of the testimony before the Mazet Committee.

The Committee on Legislation is preparing for its regular work of scrutinizing bills affecting New York City presented at the legislative session.

The club expressed approval of the acts of the Charter Revision Commission in giving the Mayor full power of removal and providing an indefinite term for appointive officials. It also approves a single-headed Police Commission, the concentration of administrative powers in Borough Presidents, and the localization of responsibility for highways, sewers, and buildings.

The extension, the club says, to teachers and others of the prohibition now effective in the Police and Fire Departments against membership in lobbying organizations or political committees or conventions should commend themselves to citizens generally.

The club declared against a State Constabulary bill, and said: "The Council believes that to relieve either the citizens of New York City or municipal officials from responsibility by tying the hands of the city from Albany just as it is rousing itself to cast off one yoke, by 'jamming through' a State police bill as the charter was 'jammed through,' is to offer a remedy only aggravating the disease and to invite the inevitable reaction which four years ago threw New York into the hands of its present rulers.

"A measure singling out New York City or creating a Metropolitan district, or transferring to the State and the political party dominant therein the municipal function of police administration, or divorcing from the municipality the responsibility for public order, would be a serious misfortune to the city. New York can permanently cure its domestic ills only as it is left free to work out its own salvation."

Referring to the anti-vice crusade, the Club Council says: "Previous to his departure for his country residence in England, the real ruler of New York, alarmed by the uprising against police maladministration, made a remarkable exposé of the actual relations of the City Government by himself assuming the place of the Mayor and the function of protector of public morals, and causing the appointment of a committee of the Tammany organization with orders from himself to do what should have been done by the legally constituted city authorities.

"The Fourteenth Street committee, which has been given plenary power of purification by its departed chief, can do its part, if it will, in the moral and civic betterment of New York, not by asking the aid of citizens to help it do the work for which the police are paid, but by investigating its own organization and particularly by calling to public account the 'district leaders,' who, next to the Tammany boss and his city officials, are responsible for vice in New York.

In response to instructions of this committee, vice has been abated in the Twelfth Precinct, to the extent of repressing the most flagrant features of the social evil, by the better police official who has replaced the notorious Capt. Herlihy, who in the meantime has not been suspended from duty, but has been transferred to be the head of the steamboat squad, with new opportunities of levying blackmail upon our commerce and our sailors.

"Mr. Croker has done a public service in the appointment of this committee by showing that the power exists to suppress vice, that Tammany itself holds this power, and that the power which can suppress flagrant evils could long ago have prevented them. But the committee nevertheless presents a new form of public danger because it can be used, without the knowledge of any honest man upon it, as the police are said to have been used, to suppress minor vicious resorts and thus play into the hands of the proprietors of more dangerous places which pay larger and more regular revenue to the powers that be."

The Council deals with the assaults on the colored people in this city last August, and then referring to the responsibility of Tammany, says:

"In 1894 the Lexow Committee demonstrated that much of the vice notorious in New York existed with the connivance of the police, for which payment was exacted. This led the citizens of New York to turn out the party in power and inaugurate a government under which conditions were greatly improved. In 1897 [illegible] among its opponents permitted the same party to regain possession of the city.

"In 1899 the Mazet Committee demonstrated that the conditions revealed by the Lexow Committee were again present, and that the organization having control of the city Government was fully responsible therefor. In 1900 it has required no investigating committee to show that the business of vice and crime has enjoyed protection from the police, while the investigations of the Merchants' Association have demonstrated that the business interests of the city itself are made the prey of corruption by the lax, wasteful, and extravagant manner in which they are administered."

The Council adopted resolutions commending the work of the Charter Revision Commission, opposing any partisan police legislation, declaring that the disgraceful conditions now existing can only be suppressed by the union of all parties and organizations and individuals opposed to Tammany Hall, and that the club will cooperate with and promote union of action among all organizations of citizens seeking better government for New York to the end that at the next Mayoralty election a single ticket may be presented, made up of candidates whose known character and record would guarantee honest, efficient, and progressive municipal administration, standing upon a civic and business platform embodying the principles of municipal administration upon which good citizens are agreed.

The City Club will hold a meeting next week to discuss the report of the Council.

PASSENGER AGENTS TO MEET.

Will Consider Important Questions at a Conference in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—General Passenger Agents of all lines east of Chicago and west of Pittsburg and Buffalo will meet in this city next Wednesday to consider a number of important questions affecting travel in the territory named. Among the questions are the following:

Report of Grand Army joint agency; movement of recruits between Columbus, Ohio, and New York City; reduced rates for employes of glass factories on the line of the Lake Erie and Western Road to New York; round-trip fares from North Pacific Coast points to Eastern destinations; rules regarding transportation of children, and rates for the meeting of the National Educational Association in Detroit, July 7 to 12.

Illinois Central Reaching to Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., Dec. 5.—It was announced authoritatively to-day that the Illinois Central is negotiating with officers of the Southern Missouri and Arkansas Railroad with a view to purchasing that line. It is said that if the purchase is made the Southern Missouri and Arkansas will connect with the Illinois Central at Cape Girardeau, and the railroad will be extended through this city, Arkansas, and Texas, giving the Illinois Central a direct line from Chicago to the Mexican border.

STAMFORD MAN ROBBED.

A Man and Two Women Arrested for Taking His Money.

Gilbert Travis, seventy-six years old, with white hair and beard, came down from Stamford, Conn., on business yesterday. He had himself weighed on a machine which plays coon songs and tells fortunes at the same time, "You will be successful according to your wishes," read the card. Immediately this announcement had gladdened Mr. Travis's heart things began to happen. He got into a hotel on Fourth Avenue, where he met two young girls and a man, who asked him to take a ride. They all got into a cab. When they reached Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue the new friends got out and left old Mr. Travis minus his bank roll, which contained $100.

When Mr. Travis got out of the cab a policeman took him to the station. The man and the two women were also arrested on suspicion, and the former threw to the winds a roll of bills when he saw no escape.

The prisoners gave their names as John West, 311 West Twelfth Street; Mamie West, 95 Fourth Avenue, and Matilda Rogers, 102 Fourth Avenue.

Presbyterian Committee in Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The special committee of sixteen appointed by the last Presbyterian Assembly to report to the next general meeting on the question of a revision of the confession of faith continued its sessions to-day. At the close of the day's business the announcement was made that nothing had been done beyond the discussion of the question under consideration. Ex-President Harrison and Justice Harlan were among those who spoke during the day.

Gas Heaters.

Chilly rooms impossible. Nothing to get out of repair, always ready when wanted, no cost when not in use—and trifling cost then.

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You Can Increase Your Business

In 1901, by making more people know you, or by making those who already know you, know you still better. If people hear about you ten times as often as about your competitors, they'll know you ten times as well. Your advertising on Osborne Art Calendars talks to the right people—you control the circulation,—to a great many of them, and a great many times to each.

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THE OSBORNE COMPANY, 277 Broadway, N.Y.
Works, Newark, N. J.

Suicide in Central Park.

David McMahon, an electrician, of 228 East Eighty-second Street, committed suicide last night by taking acid in Central Park while sitting with a friend, William Clark. He stayed away from home for several nights, and his father and he had a quarrel about it last night. He told his folks he would kill himself. McMahon told Clark he intended to commit suicide. Clark thought him joking, but McMahon took a vial of acid from his pocket and drank it. Clark shouted for help, and a Park ambulance was driven up. The doctor worked on the patient, but McMahon died.

New Director for Corn Exchange Bank.

William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad Company, was yesterday elected a Director of the Corn Exchange Bank.

WHY SUFFER?

If you are troubled with **constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia,** or any other disorder of the digestive organs Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will cure you. People who have suffered for years from "weak stomach" without obtaining relief have found in this medicine a sure cure. It is a tonic and a blood-purifier. See that our **private revenue stamp** covers the neck of the bottle.

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AMEN CORNER GREETS THE GOVERNOR-ELECT

His Cosmopolitan Habitues Give a Dinner to Mr. Odell.

The Loyal Follower of Platt, the Democrat, and the Bryan Adherent Feast Together—The Toasts.

AMEN.

For the benefit of all concerned it is made known that the "Amen Corner" was so named because it is the gathering spot in the Fifth Avenue Hotel corridor of those who talk politics, music, religion, poetry, art, political economy, statesmanship, office seeking, forestry, and domestic finance, international law, constitutional law, police court law, civil disstrict law, the quality of cigars, the quality and effect of stimulants, club life, the idiosyncrasies of the Mugwump, Anarchist, Socialist, and Single Taxers, the latest fashion in clothes, the best kind of pipe to smoke, the latest kind of hats, canes, and umbrellas, the newest perfumery, the costumes of every country on the globe, the inquisitiveness of local politicians and civil service reformers, and many other topics. The men who for years have discussed these problems in the "Amen Corner" are doctors, lawyers, politicians, newspaper men, hotel men, men about town, Generals, Colonels, Captains, Majors, high privates and citizens from all parts of the United States and Europe, Asia, and Africa. When all agree as to the solution of a problem under discussion each man says "Amen," and another problem is tackled.

Such is the Amen Corner, the brethren of which last night gave a dinner in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to Governor-elect Odell, who is himself one of the brethren, and who in the days that he was Chairman of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the State Committee sought advice from the habitues of the corner.

When the corner made up its mind to feast its foremost brother, it appointed Eddie Riggs and Charlie Steckler to attend to the preliminaries. A conference with the powers that direct the destinies of the hostelry wherein the Amen Corner is situated brought about a feast in the parlor just above the historic meeting spot, at which, according to ex-Senator Hiscock, the only man that made an exact count, 111 members of the fraternity were gathered. The hotel people took good care that the brethren wanted for nothing, and with what they had provided and the words of wisdom from the guests good cheer reigned supreme.

POLITICAL LINES ERASED.

For the time being political lines and all other lines were wiped out. Dr. Girdner, than whom Mr. Bryan had no more loyal supporter, as the doctor himself asseverated; Edward Lauterbach, the embodiment of machine Republicanism, as he himself called it; Col. Jim Jones, who looks after the Aquarium in Battery Park for Tammany Hall; Willis Holly, whose mission is somewhat the same in Central Park for the same organization; Amasa Thornton, who, strangely enough, sat between ex-Inspector Williams and Police Capt. Price, and many others of every shade and color of political opinion sat around the board, for the time being naught else but brethren of the Amen corner.

In the dining room the portieres were formed of American flags, and right above the guests' table, where sat the elect and the elected, hung a large portrait of Mr. Odell. Eddie Riggs occupied the centre of the board and acted as toastmaster.

On his right sat Ben Odell, as everybody called him, and to his left was Congressman Sherman from up State. Justice Woodward, Justice Hirsch, Chester S. Lord, ex-Senator Hiscock, Justice Stover, Justice Hatch, and Edward Lauterbach completed the list of honor men.

At the long tables where the brethren were gathered were those whom no political differences could sever. Between Justice Stover and Gen. Furlong sat Henry Loewenthal and next to him was the stanch Bryan man of the collection, Dr. Girdner. Right across the board was Fred Gibbs, Lou Payn, Billy Leary, and Collector Bidwell.

Postmaster Van Cott, George W. Aldridge, and Barney Biglin, Abraham Gruber sat next to Dr. Girdner, to lend contrast to the scene, it was stated, and so it went down the board.

Even those who had catered to the tastes of the brethren were not forgotten, for among the diners was Col. "Jim" Gray, the Fifth Avenue's head bartender, who, Mr. Odell said, had, as a Democrat, mixed more drinks for organization Republicans than any man alive. Col. "Jim," it was said last night, would move to Albany after Jan. 1 and there look after the official buffet in the Capitol.

Contrary to usage Chairman Riggs did not wait for the advent of the coffee and cigars to open the speechmaking. He had not spoken long before he boomed Governor-elect Odell for the Presidency four years hence, and the suggestion was dilated upon during the evening. Mr. Riggs said that the "Amen corner" had given to the country Presidents and Governors, "and who knows," he said, "but that we have another President with us to-night."

"Amen," shouted the men in chorus.

As Mr. Riggs sat down the first strains of the incidental music that was to follow every speech manifested itself. "We Don't Know Why We Love You, But We Do, We Do," blared forth the band, and the negro singers seated in the rear of the hall, and soon the whole room was singing the refrain.

MR. ODELL'S TRIBUTE.

Then Mr. Odell arose and the greeting was enthusiastic. After a murmured "Pax vobiscum" he went on to say:

"As I look into the faces before me I see men who are walking encyclopedias—"

"Amen," came the reply, and he continued:

"The youngest of whose members are able to discuss the most abstruse questions of politics and finance. The word 'Amen' may mean a benediction, it may also mean that we are thankful for what we have received. [Laughter and shouts of 'Amen.' If may mean that we are thankfulness that we have Riggs here—Riggs, whose word is ranked with those of Ruskin and Bacon—"

"And Russell Sage!" shouted a voice.

"And Russell Sage!" repeated Mr. Odell.

"And Laura Jean Libby!" added Col. Gruber.

"And Laura Jean Libby!" gravely repeated Mr. Odell. "I am glad to be numbered among the Amen brethren," he went on. "That ought to bring out an earnest 'amen.' It may mean that we are thankful for the prowess of American arms, for prosperity, for the power to gather success according to our own ability, and now I ask you to drink the health of my fat friend on my left, Eddie Riggs."

All the brethren rose and the toast was drunk long and deep amid cries of "Riggs! Riggs! Riggs!"

Mr. Riggs then introduced Senator Patrick F. Trainor, who he said, would sing about how they drilled in Albany.

"This," said Mr. Riggs, "will be the obverse side of the battle hymn of the Republic."

In anticipation of the event, the brethren had each concealed under the table a large tin platter, and when Senator Trainor's voice rose in the strains of "Drill, Ye Tarrier, Drill" and he called for the blast, the response on the tin pans would have done credit to a gang blasting for the underground road.

"Here there, McGurk," shouted the Senator as part of the chorus of the song. "Drop that Staats-Zeitung you're reading and wave the flag for the blast."

Bang, bang, crash, responded the brethren on the tin pans, and as the echoes died away the Senator shouted like a boss foreman, "All over," and the brethren subsided.

After the next course had been discussed Mr Riggs introduced "Brother Sherman." Mr. Sherman said he could not sing as well as the senior Senator from the State of New York and therefore he would not try, and as he made the assertion the band struck up, "We Won't Go Home Till Morning."

Mr Sherman said something about the Governor-elect "traveling on his shape" at present, but added that two years hence he could "travel on his record."

"To see what is right and to do what is right at all times and under all circumstances," said the speaker, "has ever been your aim."

"Amen!" shouted the brethren.

"Now, will you be good," said Mr. Odell.

"I will," said the Congressman, "and I imagine the way to be good here is to sit down. I might sing the National anthem—"

"Don't do it," shouted Mr Gruber.

"But instead I will take delight," continued Mr. Sherman, "in looking forward to the time when the Amen brethren will take possession of the Executive Mansion in Albany."

"Amen," came the chorus.

"We believe that Ben Odell will carry the keys of that mansion for four years, and at the end of that time we will be marching in an inaugural parade in Washington, of which he will be the objective and central figure."

"Amen," came the chorus.

BRYAN'S FRIEND'S EXCUSE.

Dr. Girdner was introduced with the next course after the band had played "I'd eave my happy home for you." Mr. Riggs asked the diners to "rise and send up a silent prayer for the honored dead, William Jennings Bryan," Col. Jim Jones being the first to respond. The band played the Dead March from "Saul," and as Dr. Girdner, taking the hint, rose to respond, the band came to the front with "I could not stand to see my baby lose."

"I have been spending a month in the political hospital," said Dr. Girdner. "I got mixed up in a casualty that occurred on the 6th of November, and my steering gear got out of order. I do not think it fair, therefore, to expect much of a speech from an invalid.

"As a medical man, I tell my patients to take their medicine regularly, no matter how bitter it is, [laughter,] and I am now practicing what I have so long preached. I have also had occasion to remark on how often and how regularly of late we Democrats have been called on to take our medicine.

"I think this an opportune time to explain some things that may have caused you some concern," went on Dr. Girdner, speaking to Mr. Odell; "for at present I have no means of knowing that you do not intend to appoint me to an office."

"You remember," he went on, ignoring the laughter, "that one day I was ushered into your office rather unceremoniously. It was that time you were talking to that plutocrat, and I could not help hearing that plutocrat say, 'Odell, you're no more interested in this election than I am, but you can't expect me to give up everything I've got, even at that.'

"Then there was another time when there was 'nothing doing' at Democratic Headquarters. I had a talk with 'Eddie' Riggs, and he said he'd see what he could do for me. I had heard before that there were barrels of money in '25.' (Mr. Odell's headquarters.) Well, Riggs went off to see 'what he could do for me,' and I have reason to believe that he did for me. In any event, he never came back. And I want to tell you right here, Mr. Odell, that if you gave Riggs anything that day that I never got any part of it.

"I have heard that Charlie Steckler is to be appointed Commissioner of Public Works. I only want to say that if he is as clever on public works as he is on private works, he'll be a good official. While I am offering suggestions, why not have Abe Gruber as Poet Laureate. He'll take it if you attach a salary to it.

"Nowadays a President must look out for many things. He must see that the crops turn out right, that the sheep, cattle, and hogs increase—"

"Likewise the delegates," put in Mr. Gruber.

"And to see that also for a good round price," went on Dr. Girdner, as if he had not heard the interruption.

ONE WORD FOR BRYAN.

Dr. Girdner said in conclusion that he wanted to say a serious word for the defeated candidate for the Presidency. He said that he had known him well, and that the better he had known him the more he had loved him.

"There is no place in his heart," said the doctor, "for hatred. He is a patriot and statesman such as has not been known in this century, and he stands even to-day as a political John the Baptist calling the people to repentance and baptism."

After the "Amens" had subsided, Dr. Girdner tendered to the Governor-elect his moral support, stating that after Jan. 1 he would be as much the speaker's Governor as that of any Republican. The band then played "If You Love Your Baby, Make Goo-Goo Eyes," and Brother Archie Baxter was introduced as the man who would undertake to down Dr. Girdner, whereupon the band played "Throw Him Down, McCluskey."

Mr Baxter's speech was a running fire between himself and Mr. Gruber, the latter only subsiding when Mr. Baxter came down to a eulogy of the amen corner.

"No man," he said, "ever visited this inn who was too great to sit in that corner. There have set there greater soldiers and greater financiers than ever fought for this country or served it in legislative halls. If the advice was followed there would be neither need of Legislature nor of many high-priced officials."

Edward Lauterbach was then called upon and the band at once struck up "In Lauterbach hab ich mein strumpf verloren," and Mr Lauterbach went on to explain why it was that he had not spoken during the last campaign, principally, he said, because he didn't want somebody to say, "How about Ramapo," when it was really he who was responsible for the plank in the Republican platform against that company.

Then ex-Senator Hiscock spoke, and after him Gen. Furlong, and after him many others, the oratory flowing on until long after the midnight hour.

BOYS HELP A SUFFERER.

Twelve Chicago Lads Give Up Skin for Grafting Purposes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Twelve boys lined up to-day at the bedside of little Felix Machuet, bared their arms, and allowed surgeons to slice from two to four inches of skin from their arms directly over the biceps. This was placed on the thigh of Machuet. In all thirty-seven inches of skin were removed from the boys' arms and planted on the wound in Machuet's hip.

A month ago young Machuet had his right hand mangled in a sand-papering machine, the flesh being torn off to the bone. In order to avoid amputation a pocket was cut in the lad's hip and the hand sewed in.

In three weeks the hand took on enough flesh to cover the pieces and remaining muscles, and an advertisement brought the boys to the operating table to furnish the skin to cover the wound in the hip. The boys were given $3 an inch for the skin taken from their arms.

FOUR AMBULANCES RESPOND.

Charles Thompson, a contractor of 630 East Seventeenth Street, is suffering from a bullet wound of the right leg which he received in a mysterious way yesterday. He was crossing Eighteenth Street when a pistol shot rang out and he fell to the ground with the blood running from a wound in the calf of his leg. His yells attracted a policeman, who discovered that he had been shot. He said that the bullet must have come from a high board fence which surrounds a vacant lot at 623 East Eighteenth Street.

The policeman climbed the fence, but found no one on the other side. An examination of the fence showed that there were no bullet holes in it. The policeman summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, which appeared on the scene in a few moments. A moment later another ambulance appeared, summoned by some one who had heard the pistol shot. At the same time some one else in the neighborhood sent in a hurry call which summoned a third ambulance to the scene. A fourth ambulance appeared almost at the same time. It was from the Presbyterian Hospital, and was passing in the neighborhood when a man told the driver that an ambulance was needed on Eighteenth Street.

After a bullet was extracted from Thompson's leg he was placed in the first ambulance.

Lieut.-Com. Hall Slightly Improved.

The condition of Lieut. Commander Reynold T. Hall, whose skull was fractured in the new machine shop at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday, was slightly improved last night. The physicians at the Naval Hospital say that the officer's splendid physique is keeping him up, and that with this he has a fighting chance for recovery. The Lieutenant Commander's wife is with him constantly.

Lieut. Hobson's Condition.

There was no change in Lieut. Hobson's condition yesterday or last night. He is still very ill at the Presbyterian Hospital. Hundreds of letters and telegrams arrive for him, but none is sent to his room, the physicians forbidding it. There are also many callers, but none is allowed to see him.

Actor Faversham's Illness.

Actor William Faversham, who is ill at his home, 260 West Fifty-second Street, was said early this morning by his physician, Dr. Burke, to be improving. Mr. Faversham passed a rather bad day, but during the evening rallied considerably. He is not yet out of danger.

Condition of Jacob Hess.

It was said last night at the home of Commissioner Jacob Hess, 68 West Sixty-eighth Street, that he was able to sit up during the afternoon. The ailments from which he is suffering have not become worse.

Justice Barrett Much Better.

Justice Barrett, who is ill with typhoid fever at his home, was much improved last evening. He has grown stronger steadily for the last few days.

FOR CIVIC RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Bishop Potter and Dr. Huntington to St. Andrew's Brotherhood — The Bishop Condemns Indifference.

"Civic Righteousness" was the subject of discussion last night at the monthly meeting of the New York Local Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, held in the lecture room of the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street. The meeting was presided over by Charles Comfort Tiffany, Archdeacon of New York, who introduced Bishop Potter as the first speaker.

Bishop Potter said that the definition of the word civic marked the essential difference between barbarism and civilization.

"We have passed that point," said the speaker, "where we can overlook the fact that other members of the house, the shop, the street, or the community in which we live have rights which we are bound to consider We must be concerned about what goes on among the men and women in the next house or street or city.

"Therefore, to-night, men and brethren, the thing that New York needs to be most afraid of is not the powers of evil, but the powers of indifference. The powers of good are stronger than the powers of evil if the former are only on their feet and at their work. But the thing that disheartens me most is the note of despair that I hear, as if any situation, even such a situation as exists in this city to-day, were an irremediable situation. That is infidelity, no matter whether the man who sounds such a note of despair is a Christian or not. That is the surrender and abjuration of faith in God, because God is, sooner or later He is to triumph in this world and His righteousness is to be supreme in it."

Bishop Potter was followed by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Parish, who said that the question of civic righteousness was a question of degrees.

"You have two extremes," he said, "the city of Cain—man's city, and the city of God—the holy city. Why did not the city of Cain and other cities survive? The reason is that there are required three positive qualities, namely, faith, hope, and charity, to preserve cities from decay."

"If you want to redeem New York, plant at regular intervals all over the poorer quarters church settlements. I do not disparage the purely civic method in purifying New York, but we want a positive method as well. Police or repressive measures will never do the whole work. The police of themselves can never purify this city; the Gospel of Christ can."

Robert Fulton Cutting, the next speaker, after defining civic righteousness, said that its bane for the last half century had been the spoils system of government. The citizens should have a better idea of what political life is and enter it for the advancement of civic righteousness.

The meeting closed with an address by the Rev. Dr. Robert L. Paddock of the Pro-Cathedral, who called for volunteers to assist in the work on the east side, and offered to furnish free rooms to young men who would assist in the work.

COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

Movement Started to Make Charles Stewart Smith Chairman—He Would Accept the Post.

A movement is declared to be on foot to make Charles Stewart Smith Chairman of the Anti-Vice Committee of Fifteen, and it is also said that James C. Carter, who is expected to call the first meeting, is trying to induce Mr. Smith to accept the position when the committee is enlarged. Mr. Carter is yet out of town, and in consequence no call has been sent out for the members of the committee to meet. Alexander E. Orr, in speaking yesterday of the possibility of having Mr. Smith serve, said:

"Mr. Smith is the first addition that should be made to the enlarged committee. If I had had anything to do with the framing of the resolution calling for the appointment of the Committee of Fifteen I would have incorporated in the resolution a paragraph that the Chairman of the citizens' meeting at the Chamber of Commerce should be the Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen that he was authorized to appoint. Personally I think that Mr. Smith would make an ideal Chairman."

The statement was also made that several others of the committee would not be averse to having Mr. Smith as Chairman. Mr. Smith said last night that he had heard nothing of the suggestion.

"I have said all along," said he, "that the committee is now out of my hands, and that I have nothing to do with the actions of its members."

In answer to a question, Mr. Smith intimated that he would not be averse to becoming Chairman should the invitation be extended to him.

A CIVIC FEDERATION.

Committee of One Hundred a Feature of the Purification Movement Started by the Rev. Mr. Bliss.

The Committee of Arrangements for the movement started by the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss to organize a civic federation for the purpose of promoting the welfare and morality of New York, announced yesterday that its proposed mass meeting to interest labor men in the movement will be held in Cooper Union on Jan. 1. It was also announced that a committee of 100 is being formed for the purpose of carrying out the proposed reforms. A statement was given out later on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements at its temporary headquarters, Room 9, Bible House, which says, among other things:

"The committee of 100 will form a central council, which will appoint sub-committees to agitate for various reforms and work for them. The driving of vicious people away from the tenements will be an important part of our programme. While it may not be possible at present to drive the social evil out of the city by agitating against the disorderly houses, they can at least be prevented from spreading to the flats and tenements. If we can do nothing more, we can do that, providing we get the right kind of co-operation. We are willing, if we can, to co-operate with Mr. Charles Stewart Smith's Committee of Fifteen. We will also agitate for such other reforms as we think the city needs."

FORT HAMILTON AROUSED.

Citizens' Committee to Investigate Charge that Evil Resorts Exist.

The Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton Citizens' Association held a meeting yesterday evening at the rooms of the Co-operative Building and Loan Association, at Ninety-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Fort Hamilton, to discuss what should be done regarding reports about the existence of immoral resorts in that part of the city.

Capt. Baldwin of the Fort Hamilton police station denied that any such place existed. If any one would present evidence to him, however, he would close such resorts within twenty-four hours or resign his office.

Capt. Hopkins, a prominent citizen, then said that the newspaper reports were founded on facts, and that adjoining his home there was such a place.

Secretary Tully of the Law Enforcement Society offered the services of that society toward securing evidence. A resolution was adopted to investigate the charges and a committee of five was appointed for this purpose. The committee consists of Capt. Hopkins, Henry E. Bowns, William Bell, William A. Hatfield, Alderman William Keegan, and James T. Farrell, President of the Bay Ridge Society.

Women to Work for Purity in Homes.

Another conference was held yesterday afternoon in Liberty Hall, 257 East Houston Street, by the east side women who will co-operate with the Committee of Fifteen in the purification of the east side. Leopold Datner presiding. The meeting organized as the Committee on Home Purification, and decided to hold regular meetings for the purpose of hearing reports. Recruits for the committee will be called for.

FAMINE COMMITTEE ADJOURNS.

Body Winds Up Business Connected with Indian Relief.

The Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, which was organized on May 9 of this year, wound up its affairs yesterday. The report of the committee says that the total amount raised was $252,988.42, and estimates the total amount of gifts to India from the entire United States at upward of $1,000,000.

Resolutions thanking all those who extended their aid, and especially the Chairman, William E. Dodge, and John Crosby Brown, the Treasurer, for their services were then adopted, whereupon the committee adjourned sine die.

MOTHER THE COMPLAINANT.

Wants Her Sons Committed for Alleged Theft—Little Fellows Ready for the Court Officer.

A peculiar case, in which an unrelenting mother figured, came before Magistrate Steers in the Grant Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Two boys were arraigned on a charge of larceny, the complainant being their mother. The peculiar feature of the case was that the mother was not the person who had suffered the loss.

The boys were Christian and William Frolich, respectively twelve and thirteen years old, both bright-looking lads. The mother of the boys, Mrs. Wilhelmina Frolich of 53 Lott Street, visited the court on Tuesday and made complaint against her two young sons, charging them with stealing $7.40 from William Glencastle of 45 Lott Street. Mrs. Frolich said that the boys had told her that they had taken the money from a table in the hall of Mr. Glencastle's residence, and she thought that for their own good they should be sent to some institution.

When the court officer with the warrant reached the Frolich residence yesterday he found the two boys sitting in the parlor with their hats and coats on waiting for him. The man from whom the money is alleged to have been stolen did not appear in court. It was said that he had refused to make a complaint. The case was adjourned for a week and the boys were placed in charge of Agent Coschina of the Children's Society. He will investigate the case.

POLITICAL SCANDAL IN QUEENS.

Grand Jury Investigating Democratic County Convention Methods.

The Queens County Grand Jury is investigating the scandal connected with the Democratic County Convention last October. Tuesday County Clerk John H. Sutphin, from whom it is alleged $6,000 was demanded for a renomination, was before the jury, and yesterday his son, Harry Sutphin, was before the jury for five hours. District Attorney Merrill issued subpoenas for nearly every prominent Democratic politician in the borough. They were served last night by Sheriff De Bragga's deputies.

When the investigation of the Democratic County Convention scandal is completed, the Grand Jury will investigate the failure of the Department of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies to provide sufficient light for the County Court House and Jail. Hardly a day passes that fuses do not blow out and cause electric fireworks around the building and darkness in the rooms. District Attorney Merrill says his assistants have had to do their night work in saloons and other places. The electric elevator in the County Court building has been useless for some time. All the trouble has occurred since the private plant formerly operated was shut down.

ISAAC BLUMBERG'S TESTIMONY.

Witness Tries to Connect Detective Drummond's Name with Musher's.

Isaac Blumberg of 17 Pike Street, a witness against Nathan Musher, now on trial in General Sessions, charged with forgery, who testified that Musher told him that with $2,700 a lawyer named Pincus, with Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly's assistance, had abstracted a note from his indictment papers, said yesterday on the witness stand that Musher pointed out A. L. Drummond, he's of the Drummond Detective Agency, as a banker named Coe, who was able to get imported goods into this country without paying the legal tariff.

"In Musher's check book are stubs on which Drummond's name appears for amounts exceeding $20,000," said Blumberg.

Mr. Drummond denied Blumberg's statements. "Blumberg's statements and Musher's, if he made any, are entirely false," said Mr. Drummond. "I never saw Collector Bidwell but once in my life. Blumber was Musher's partner, I believe, and the latter employed us to shadow Blumberg Any checks given to us by Musher were for services rendered."

Lawyer Abraham Pincus, when seen yesterday, denied emphatically Musher's alleged statement to Blumberg that $2,700 had been given him to secure the disappearance of the $2,000 note from the indictment papers.

POLICEMAN POWERS FINED.

Officer Arrested During the Race Riots Escapes Dismissal.

The Police Board arrived at a decision yesterday in regard to the case of Patrolman William E. Powers of the Mercer Street Station, who was arrested during the race riots on the west side last August for being intoxicated and threatening to shoot another policeman. Some time before this he had attracted attention by arresting a child for picking leaves from a bush in an east side park. At that time Chief of Police Devery had threatened to have him dismissed. The Police Board yesterday fined him fifteen days' pay.

Powers had been charged with brandishing his pistol and threatening to shoot an officer at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. He was off duty at the time and had only gone into the neighborhood to watch the riots. He said that a policeman evidently mistaking him for a rioter had clubbed him and that he had drawn his pistol in self-defense. When he showed his police shield he was set at liberty and would not have been held in the West Thirty-eighth Street Police Station, where he was locked up, if he had not insisted on making a complaint against the policeman whom he charged with clubbing him. He denied having been intoxicated.

The Police Commissioners, in deciding the case, dismissed the charge of intoxication and fined the policeman on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer. Powers has a long record of delinquencies.

Officer Exposed by Devery Punished.

The Police Board yesterday imposed a fine of twenty days' pay upon Patrolman Frederick Wicks of the Macdougal Street Station for intoxication. Chief Devery saw him standing in full uniform trying to keep on his feet by holding to a horse's head. Wicks admitted having taken a drink, but said that his unsteadiness was due to an attack of gastric catarrh, from which he was suffering.

Found Father's Body in Potter's Field.

Eugene M. Southwick of 121 Ellery Street, Williamsburg, has succeeded in finding the body of his father, buried in Potter's Field. The man had dropped dead on Bedford Avenue near Keap Street on the night of Oct. 9. The body was buried as an unknown. Eugene Southwick reported the disappearance to the police, but did not know of his father's death until a few days ago. Southwick had the body disinterred, and yesterday the body was buried in the family plot in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

The addition of water, still or carbonated, to "Canadian Club" Whisky does not affect the delightful flavour and unmistakable aroma peculiar to it, no matter how great the dilution. For this reason a High Ball made with "Canadian Club" is a delightful and satisfying drink.

Every bottle bears over the capsule an official stamp of the Canadian Government guaranteeing age and genuineness.

WEBER PIANOS

Exclusively used and endorsed by the Maurice Grau Opera Company.

"The achievements of Albert Weber, Senior, in the realm of tone production, like the violin masterpieces of Cremona, still stand unrivalled."

Prices Moderate. Terms Liberal. Write for Catalogue.

WAREROOMS:
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th Street, New York.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

SAW HIS JEWELRY STOLEN.

Thieves Tied Von Breton's Door and Then Robbed Him.

John Von Breton, the proprietor of a jewelry store at 168 Cherry Street, was robbed of about $200 worth of jewelry Tuesday evening. He was at work inside the store with two assistants when the plate-glass window was broken in by three young men, who began to help themselves to watches and rings. The jeweler tried to get out, but found that the handles of the door had been tied together on the outside, so that it was impossible to open it.

When Von Breton reached the street by going around by a back way the thieves had fled. The police of the Madison Street Station, who were notified of the case, arrested Robert Kelly of 28 Charles Street yesterday in connection with it. He was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court, where Von Breton identified as his property five watches that were found on the prisoner. He was held for further examination.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh westerly winds.

The storm in the northeast is passing off the Nova Scotia coast, after causing a continuance of high winds and rain and snow on the Middle Atlantic and New England coast. There was also snow in the Upper Ohio Valley and the greater portion of the lake region and a little rain in the middle slope. Temperatures differ but little from the seasonal average, except in the extreme Northwest, where they are considerably higher. On the Atlantic Coast and over the lower lake region the winds will be fresh and mostly westerly. Storm warnings are displayed at Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—TIMES. 1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	32	43	47
6 A. M.	30	44	46
9 A. M.	30	45	48
12 M.	34	46	51
4 P. M.	36	46	50
6 P. M.	33	45	49
9 P. M.	34	41	47
12 P. M.	34	40	46

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:
Printing House Square.....48
Weather Bureau.....43½
Corresponding date 1899.....32½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 47 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; the minimum temperature was 40 degrees at 10 P. M. At 8 A. M. the thermometer registered 29.49; at 8 P. M. it registered 29.52. At 8 A. M. the humidity was 64; at 8 P. M. it was 56.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—A stubborn fire in the large furniture establishment of Heywood Brothers and the Wakefield Rattan Company, on Portland and Causeway Streets, near the North Union Station early this morning, caused a loss of about $150,000. The actual fire loss was small, the greater part of the damage being caused by water. It is not known how the fire started. The losses include $75,000 to Heywood Brothers and the Wakefield Rattan Company, who have insurance of $60,000; Cobb, Bates & Yerxa, grocers, $25,000, insurance, $20,000; C. W. Earnshaw, A. B. and E. L. Shaw, and W. B. Badger, furniture, $10,000, and each with insurance of about $8,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

6 A. M.—5 West Forty-second Street; Frank Warner, owner; damage, $2,000.

10:30 A. M.—1,572 Lexington Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

12:20 P. M.—1,162 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

12:50 P. M.—2,412 First Avenue; Michael Keegan, owner; damage, $10.

1 P. M.—2 East Eighty-first Street; Charles Noralsky, owner; damage, $400.

5:15 P. M.—180 Madison Street; A. Borden, owner; damage, $250.

5:50 P. M.—697 Ninth Avenue; Andrew Wilson, owner; damage, $6,000.

7:10 P. M.—2,105 Amsterdam Avenue; S. T. Warren, owner; damage, $125.

8 P. M.—154 Norfolk Street; Harris Silverstein, owner; damage, $50.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:10	Sun sets...4:23	Moon rises.. ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:06	Gov. Isl'd...7:36	H. Gate...9:32
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:38	Gov. Isl'd...8:03	H. Gate...9:59

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 7.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 8.		
Olbers, Brazil	.....	1:30 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Columbia, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow	.....	11:30 A. M.
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Silvia, Newfoundland	.....	10:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hildur, Curacao	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ravensdale, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Italian Prince, Argentine Republic	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hermann, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 7 up to Dec. §8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Dec. §9.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 6.

Alderney, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Alsatia, Gibraltar, Nov. 3.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Nov. 21.
Borderer, Lisbon, Nov. 17.
British Trader, Antwerp, Nov. 18.
Cevic, Liverpool, Nov. 23.
Deutschland, Hamburg, Nov. 29.
Dunmore, St. Lucia, Nov. 16.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 1.
Europe, London, Nov. 15.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Nov. 23.
Germanic, Liverpool, Nov. 28.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 5.
Hildur, Curacao, Nov. 27.
Lyander, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Monica, Huelva, Nov. 22.
Redruth, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Nov. 22.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7.

Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 6.
Wells City, Swansea, Nov. 23.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Dec. 4.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 4.
Lahn, Bremen, Nov. 28.
Girgenti for New York for coal, arr. at St. Michaels Dec. 5.
SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.
SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.
SS Prins Willem V., (Dutch,) Capt. Sordrager, from New York via West Indies for Amsterdam arr. at Havre to-day.
SS Cuffic, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, for New York sld. from Liverpool yesterday.
SS Rossetti, (Br.,) from Santos for New York, sld. from St. Lucia yesterday.
SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.
SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, from New York for Copenhagen, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.
SS Albenga, (Ger.,) Capt. Petersen, from New York for Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Algiers Dec. 2.
SS Cheronea, (Br.,) Capt. Hansen, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.
SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.
SS Maria de Larrinaga, (Br.,) Capt. Harrison, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, sld. from Algiers Nov. 29.
SS Nymphaea, (Br.,) Capt. Munro, for New York, sld. from Palermo Nov. 29.
SS Johan, (Swed.,) for New York sld. from Dantzic Dec. 1.
SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Jespersen, for New York, sld. from Stettin Dec. 2.

Notice to Mariners.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that the electric buoys in Gedney Channel, New York Lower Bay, are extinguished. They will be relighted as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A collision occurred to-day between the collier Walton and the Italian steamer Giacomo P., Capt. Roboa, before reported arrived here Dec. 1 from Montreal via Sydney, C. B., and which was lying at anchor at Gravesend. The Giacomo P. had port side damaged and started leaking. She was towed ashore by a tug, where she will temporarily repair. The collier had stem damaged.

The Norwegian bark Wayfarer, Capt. Andreasen, before reported arrived at Glasson Dock

The Wanamaker Store

Multitudes of GIFT-THINGS

Dainty and Refined Suggestions For Men, Women and Children

The whole store thrills with the spirit of Christmas, and is displaying suggestions of a broad and varied nature to meet every wish of giver and recipient. But to-day's special story is about a multitude of dainty and practical gift-things most of which were selected over in Paris, away last summer. Of many of the articles there is but one in America; so carefully were they chosen. The variety is almost marvelous; and each piece tells the taste with which it was selected. Every one is highly apropos for holiday giving—new in design, dainty in effect, artistic and refined.

We are speaking particularly of the beautiful pocket-books, chain purses, chatelaines, belts—and the exquisite buckles that are the feature of them; toilet requisites of a multitude of sorts, hand-bags, picture frames—there is no all inclusive word for such a gathering except *Gift-things*, and among these counters right in the heart of the store is such a gathering as will aid and delight every seeker of holiday gifts. Hints of the details follow:

Opera and Fancy Bags—

Imported Wrist Bags, in finest suede, mostly gray, a few black; all handsomely studded with fine cut steel heads; moire silk linings; frames are in gilt, cut steel and rhinestones. Some single ones are studded in turquoise and garnet heads. No two alike in the collection. Prices, $7.50 to $17.

Imported Opera Bags, in lavender and steel suede of the palest shades; studded with gold and beads to match the suede in designs; long double chain drawn through rings to close them. $14.

Opera Bags of brocaded silk; pink or white, beautifully studded with cut steel heads; long steel chain handles; frame of gilt thickly studded with cut steel heads. $25 and $30.

Opera Bags of white brocaded silk; large size; gilt frame, solid steel studded; bag studded in lattice design with steel heads, $50.

Then a collection of plain, fancy and brocaded silk Bags, all in dainty colors and some in black. $2.75 to $5.

Belts—

Imported silk elastic Bodice Belts; 4 inches deep; studded with cut steel; white kid buckle with covering of cut steel. $25 and $27.

Velvet or gilt Belts, in 4-inch widths with cut steel on Egyptian buckles. $11.25.

Cameos, mounted on crush velvet Belts. $6 to $8.

French rhinestones, mounted on gilt or crush velvet Belts. $2 to $12.

Then an assortment of Buckles mounted on velvet, from $1.50 to $10.

Frames—

French rhinestones, oval and square; cabinet and card sizes, $9 to $35.

Imported leather frames, with metal mats of Peacock feathers and fleurs-de-lis in colors, $8.50.

French gilt, $2.25 to $18.

Velvet, sterling silver fronts, $2.75 to $16.

Tapestry and French dull gilt, round and square, with oval centers, $4.50 to $14.

Folding photo screens of embossed leather and cherry, $9 to $11.

Gilt frames, all sizes and styles, 50c up.

Engagement pads of levant; top cover sterling silver filigree, $10.75, $12, $16.

Folio of levant; top cover sterling silver filigree, $50.

Paper rack; sterling silver filigree cover, $65.

Pocket Books—

Fine imported seal pocket books and card cases; gun metal mounting and frames; $4 and $4.75.

Imported card cases in highly polished levant and Russia leather; the entire front flap being an English silver front with flowers in repousse work, $6.75.

Pocket books of walrus and lizard, black or gray; fine imported suede; handsomely mounted in dull gold and silver, $7.50 to $9.50.

Pocket books of seal, walrus, levant, morocco, alligator and monkey; plain or mounted, $1 up.

Chatelaine bags, sterling frames, $17 to $32.

Seal, walrus and alligator chatelaines, in wide assortment, from $1.50 up.

Sterling Silver Purses and Chatelaines

Sterling silver Chatelaine Bags; gold plated, 14-kt. plate; set with matrix and the rough pearls. $100.

Sterling silver chatelaines; 14-kt. gold plate; with amethyst settings. $75 and $90.

Sterling silver mesh chatelaines; heavy tops; $9.75 to $55.

Gun metal chatelaines. $11 to $19.

Gun metal purses. $3 to $6.75.

Sterling purses. $2 to $21.

Manicure Articles—

Manicure Sets in purple velvet cases—Cupid patterns—6 pieces, $11.50 and $13; 11 pieces, $17.75 and $22.

Single pieces—manicure articles—50c to $1.50 each. Broadway.

A Dash from the Pole

Santa Claus is Coming Full Speed

Only sixteen store days till Santa Claus' reindeers will be pawing on the roof. Thousands will be hurried and flurried—not ready when the echoes of his sleigh-bells can be heard a-coming. Too bad—flustered and worried just when they should be happiest. Getting the least desirable selections, when they might get the choicest things that Europe and America have produced, if they bought to-day.

Never was store better stocked than is Wanamaker's to-day, with everything that goes to make happy faces and satisfied expectations on Christmas morning.

TOYS for the Children—
Best collection ever brought together anywhere. Five stores in one.

BOOKS—Completest Stock in the World—
From Nursery Rhymes to the Century Dictionary—everything extant, classic and modern, in fiction, poetry, history, biography, travel, science.

JEWELRY—A New Bettered Store—
A magnificent stock of jewels, fairly priced. Diamonds, carefully selected gems, bought before the rise of a year ago, and sold at old ratings.

TOILET ARTICLES—Perfumes, Etc—
Sterling silver sets and pieces. Guerlain's, Yare's and Queen Mary Perfumes in dainty holiday settings.

Stationery Supplies—
Desk furnishings, pens, pencils, desk ornaments, fine stationery and engraving—

Bric-a-Brac—Statuary—
An Art Room filled with choicest specimens of Vases, Plates, Figures, Busts and Pedestals.

Oriental Rugs—
Superb holiday gifts. A collection here of such artistic merit as is not matched elsewhere in America.

And On and On the Story Runs—
Pictures, Clocks, Furs and gift-things in wearing apparel of a hundred sorts, Furniture, China, Cut Glass, Silverware, Umbrellas, Japanese Goods, Opera Glasses, Pianos—where does the story end?

But this is enough to suggest vast Christmas interest at Wanamaker's. A collection of Gift-things, too broad, too artistic, too different from all other stores to be missed by any holiday shopper that can reach Greater New York.

But be prompt—while the store is at its best, and the crowds good-natured and comfortable.

All Around the Store

New Flannelette Nightgowns are in neat stripes of blue or pink on white grounds; some with round yoke, others with pointed yoke. Some are trimmed with gathered ruffle, finished with silk edge. Prices $1 to $1.50.

In the Japanese Store, some Royal Home Chimes—pure and clear-toned like cathedral chimes, are priced at a third below their former values, thus: Full octaves, that were $50, $60 and $75, are now $33.50, $40 and $50. Two sets of Carillon Gongs, deep and pleasant-voiced, are respectively $50 instead of $75, for set of full octave, and $26.75 instead of $40, for set of 5 notes.

Gold Chairs at $4.50. Frames are of hard wood, gilded all over; turned legs and spindles; ornamental spindle back with carved panel in centre; shaped seat frame with silk damask cover; very pretty chairs and just the sort to add a bright spot to the parlor; others at $5, $5.50, $6, $7, $7.50, up to $75. The low priced chairs are Dutch metal; the finer ones genuine gold leaf.

Photograph Framing. The best time for having work of this kind done is *now*. If you will let us have the photographs or pictures you wish framed we will deliver them before Christmas. Later on we can't promise as much.

$15 to $20 Suits for Men, now $12. These are all suits which are worth more than their original prices, but they're broken lots. They are of fancy or black cheviots; some of the suits have the new military sack coat. At their new price, $12, they are remarkable bargains.

Crepe de Chine Ribbon, of splendid quality. 6½ inches wide, in light blue, rose pink, cardinal, Nile green and white, is priced at 65c a yard.

Serving Trays. They are nickel-plated, round, oval and oblong, of various sizes, with plain or beaded edge. Prices from 75c to $5.50.

Three-piece Suits, in sizes for boys from 9 to 16 years, are of all-wool blue cheviot, and would be a splendid value at $6.50. They're $5.

Stone Building Blocks. These fascinating toys are a vast improvement on the old square wooden blocks. They're in various sizes, shapes and colors, and permit the construction of edifices of widely varying types. Some of their possibilities are shown in the Toy Store.

Rubber Boots are among the chief winter delights of the small boy or girl. The children feel so delightfully independent when they're wearing them. And they make such admirable Christmas presents. Have you seen the new boots for girls, that are cut extra high, and have spring heels?

Eiderdown Sacques for girls, cozy and comfortable, are offered in red, pink and light blue, finished with crocheted edge. Sizes 2 to 14 years; price, $1.65.

Persian Lamb Coats—rich and sumptuous in appearance, with top of collar and revers of chinchilla, are $125.

Women's Stockings. Six kinds are here, all of which are sold at 25c a pair, and none of which can be matched elsewhere under 38c. They are: Fast black cotton, medium weight or heavy weight; also fast black, with unbleached feet, or with split soles; lisle thread, plain or ribbed.

Lillian CORSETS Whether it be in the now everywhere-demanded straight-front models or in a girdle, or in any of the various other shapes,—the Lillian is still the leader. Perfect-fitting, of high-grade materials, and put together in conscientious manner, is every Lillian that comes to us from the European maker. Yet most moderately priced considering that they're imported.

Handsome straight-front corsets at $10,—of fine coutil and whalebone; low bust, long over hips and abdomen; lace trimmed. Some of fancy silk at $12.

A particularly dainty little girdle of satin ribbon, in pink, blue, white and black, at $5.50 each. Second floor, Tenth street.

Hats for Evening Wear At Half Prices

Toques and dress hats—not many of them—of rich materials, in light colors and beautiful designs. This description is at once the explanation for this sweeping reduction—the colors are too delicate, the materials too fragile, to withstand long the frequent handling to which the hats are of necessity subjected. So, before they pay the penalty of their beauty, we intend that they shall each add grace to some effective toilette; and at their new price it won't take them long.

Hats that were $40, now $20
Hats that were $35 now $17.50
Hats that were $30 now $15
Hats that were $25 now $12.50
Hats that were $20 now $10

Second floor, Tenth street.

Boys' SUITS And Overcoats

No one expects any sort of apparel that a good, live, active boy won't wear out in what sometimes seems to be almost "jig time." But we're making it harder for the boy to destroy his clothing—the kinds we sell. At the same time making it easier for those who have to pay for them

Here are examples in suits and overcoats, both of which combine worthiness and cheapness in marked degree:

Boys' Suits—

$5—Sailor suits for 3 to 12-year sizes; of stylish cheviots and serges; tastefully trimmed. Another grade at $6.50.

$5—Russian blouse suits; for 3 to 8-year sizes; these of cheviots, in red, sage green, tan and blue. Others up to $7.50.

$5—Special school suits; exceptionally good values; double-breasted sack coat; cheviots in various good colorings; extra trousers with each suit. Sizes 8 to 16 years. Other good styles at $6.

$5—Suits for the larger boys—7 to 16 years. These with stylish jackets and vests; made like the men's clothes of to-day; blue cheviots; also in neat stripes. Up to $7.50.

Boys' Overcoats—

$5—Of all-wool frieze; in blue, brown, silver gray and Oxford; 4 to 16-year sizes.

$8.50—A Raglan for boys. A very stylish, at the same time durable, coat; of Oxford gray cheviot. For boys of 4 up to 16 years.

Other splendid Raglans at $13.50 to $18.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

More of the Balsam Fir CUSHIONS

Just opened another shipment of these, from the Adirondacks. Many people find these cushions very helpful for insomnia and other nervous affections.

Three sizes; 14 in. sq., at 35c each; 16 in., at 45c; 18 in., at 55c.

A balsam fir tree is on view on the third floor.

Music CABINETS

Wide Variety of Best Designs

The gathering for the holidays has been completed. Not any too soon. The choosing is well under way. It's an unusually fine assortment that we show this season. All highly finished. Many handsomely decorated. The best designs, whatever the grade, that diligent search could discover. Prices begin at $7.50 for a well-made, good size imitation mahogany cabinet, to a fine Dutch inlaid mahogany cabinet at $42. Forty styles in all.

A few of the lower priced patterns:

At $7.50—Imitation mahogany; 40 in. high, 19 in. wide; mahogany veneered door with inlaid lines and brass wreath in center; brass top railing; 3 shelves; highly polished.

At $8—Imitation mahogany; 38 in. high, 18 in. wide; mahogany veneered door; inlaid; 3 shelves; shaped legs; polished finish.

At $10.50—Imitation mahogany; 42 in. high, 10 in. wide; mahogany veneered door; 1 drawer above door; 4 shelves; shaped legs.

At $11—Mahogany veneered; 46 in. high, 17 in. wide; oval mirror on top 8x16 in.; inlaid door; 6 shelves; French legs.

At $15—Mahogany; 39 in. high, 19 in. wide; door handsomely inlaid with fancy woods; drawer below door; 4 shelves; inlaid back.

At $18—Mahogany; 38 in. high, 20 in. wide; door has French plate mirror 10x22 in.; inlaid lines on doors; French legs; 4 shelves.

At $20—Mahogany; 42 in. high, 22 in. wide; 9 drawers; inlaid lines on drawer fronts; shaped legs; highly polished.

At $24—Mahogany; swell front; 43 in. high, 20 in. wide; door inlaid with handsome marquetry; inlaid lines on top and frame; inlaid back; 4 shelves; highly polished. Fourth floor.

Women's SUITS

Handsome High-Grade Low-priced

Here are two splendid lots of stylish suits. There were no more desirable costumes gathered anywhere for this season's selling than these. Yet they're reduced—substantially reduced in prices as noted below. The season's been a bit backward. The prices here demonstrate that we're not when it comes to reducing stocks:

One group from which you may choose at $45—the values run up to $65. These are suits of fine broadcloth and imported cheviots; made with double-breasted fly-front jackets, both in loose and tight-fitting styles. All elegantly made and trimmed. Some with tailored stitching.

The other is a lot from which a selection will coat $70—it would have cost up to $105. These are of very elegant broadcloths—some imported. All in best approved styles. Handsomely trimmed. Silk lined throughout.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's JACKETS

A Fine Offering

This word tells of the best coat we ever offered or knew to be offered at its price. The new and stylish 26-inch length, made of handsome kersey, beautifully tailored. Semi-fitting back, strapped seams, high flaring collar that offers protection with smart looks; double-breasted box front, with revers; lined with fancy taffeta silk. Price—

ten dollars

All sizes. Second floor, Broadway.

Women's NECKWEAR The Newest

Rather the *best* of the newest. Don't always try to get everything that's new. There's a great deal brought in the market that you wouldn't care to look at. We think these fichus very pretty and effective trimming for either high or low-necked waists. Some are of net trimmed with lace, $1 to $5.75. Others of chiffon, with fancy and plaited ruffles, at $2.25 to $8.25.

Ruffs of Liberty silk, with plaited ends, at $1 to $18; and of chenille, in white, gray, castor and black, at $6.50 to $27.

Scarfs and Squares, imported, in crepe de Chine and Liberty silk; white and Oriental colors; to be worn evenings on the head or shoulders, at $4.50 to $10.50.

Stocks, with jabots—of chiffon and combination of silk, velvet and lace; white and all popular colors, at $2.25 to $10. Stocks, plain; silk, satin and velvet; some trimmed with gold, 25c to $3.

Broadway and Tenth street.

The Finest of FURS

At Most Moderate Prices

A thousand dollars may seem a high price for a garment. We have some for $1,200 and up to $4,000. But they're all of very rare furs and necessarily very expensive. They're not exorbitantly priced, however. Just fairly—just as is every garment in this unsurpassed assortment of all dependable furs.

Every sort of garment you may wish is here, in correct style, at prices from $4 to $4,000. To-day a line or two concerning coats and capes:

$1,000—Eton jacket, made from choice quality Russian sable skins; high storm collar and revers.

$1,000—Newmarket, made from selected Leipsic-dyed Persian lamb skins; with bodice of chinchilla.

$750—Automobile coat of fine grade Eastern mink.

$500—Automobile coat of fine broadtail skins; collar of chinchilla.

$350—Jaunty short seal jacket; collar and revers of chinchilla.

$300—Persian lamb Eton jackets; genuine Leipsic dyed; collar and revers of Russian sable.

$275—Persian lamb jackets of extra quality skins; deep revers of royal ermine.

$125—Persian lamb coats with collar and revers of chinchilla. Some also at $150.

$65—Plain Persian lamb coats; rich bright lustre. Others at $90.

$37.50—Plain electric seal coats. Others up to $60.

$30—Capes of Irkutz sable; a strong, durable fur; in capes up to $125. $80—Coats of same up to $150, according to length.

Second floor, Broadway.

DRESS GOODS

Much Under-Price

Handsome goods of hundreds of sorts are offered now, away below their worth. Christmas dresses or Christmas gifts will cost far less than you'd fairly expect to pay; yet the best and handsomest goods made this season may be chosen.

These particular lots to tell of to-day:

75c for the regular $1.25 quality—Bannockburn Cheviots, in gray, brown and blue mixtures; 50 inches wide.

75c for the regular $1.25 quality—Fancy Mixed Cheviot Suitings, in favored color mixtures; 48 inches wide.

75c for the regular $1.25 quality—Small Check Cheviot Suitings, in the most wanted color mixtures; 50 inches wide.

75c for the regular $1 quality—Striped Cheviot Suitings, in desirable mixed colorings; 50 inches wide.

75c for the regular $1 quality—Homespun Crash Suitings, in gray, blue and tan mixtures; 50 inches wide.

And these in Black Dress Goods—

37½c for the regular 50c quality—All-wool Figured Armures; a variety of attractive designs.

50c for the regular 85c quality—Figured Venetian Cloth; 16 attractive small figured patterns; made in Bradford, England; 42 inches wide. Rotunda, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Women's Warm WRAPPERS

Warmth has been the chief thought in the making of these. But some effective thinking was also done in the matter of making the gowns attractive. The task is not finished until the prices are fixed. We think you'll be satisfied with our markings.

There are various groups of pretty cozy flannelette wrappers, in neat stripes and figures on dark grounds; mostly all braid trimmed in new designs. $1 to $2.75.

And of soft, warm German flannel, in light or dark colorings, with braid or velvet trimming, and with folds of white flannel across front. These are $2.50 to $4.75. Second floor, Fourth avenue

A Little-Priced, Popular PETTICOAT

You'll be surprised to know how many we sell of these. Perhaps, though, you wouldn't when you see what excellent value they are. Of mercerized black percaline, with knife-plaited ruffle. Very serviceable, even if not particularly handsome. Should be $1. They *are* 75c. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's OVERCOATS

Perfect Satisfaction Assured

Now and then we hear expressions of surprise at the extensive gathering of *high-class* clothing shown here. Only now and then. It's pretty generally known and appreciated. Especial pride is felt in this stock of overcoats. We have tried, successfully, we believe, to give better quality, better workmanship, and better values generally into every coat we sell than are usual anywhere else.

Think, for instance, of the best possible overcoat at a little price—if interested in that sort. It's here at $8.50. Or consider this finest genuine Montagnac overcoat—it's $55. Many a tailor, however, thinks $100 a fair price for its equal. There's unexcelled variety between those extreme figures—all proportionately good values. A few more specimens:

$45—Of velour cloth, in dark Oxford mixtures, with faint Herringbone mixture; silk lined; velvet collar. Very dressy.

$40—Of smooth finish cheviot; silver gray—a new shade; silk lined throughout. Decidedly swell.

$38—Overcoats of best American Montagnac; lined with extra heavy silk; edges piped with fine silk velvet. A handsome, stylish, luxurious coat.

$30—Of dark gray Herringbone cheviot, rough faced; silk lined; broad shoulders; night-gown back.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

$38—This of genuine Irish frieze, in dark gray mixture; silk lined throughout. Of same goods, made up of satin yoke and wool body lining, at $35.

And then the Raglans. We've been selling them 'way beyond our highest expectations. It has been difficult to get together the sort of assortment and sufficient supply we wished to announce. We can do so now. Splendid, perfectly fitting garments in a wide range of grades. Fifteen dollars for the least expensive—a very good coat for that money.

The Under-price Store

Is More Attractive than Ever To-day

In fact, it's almost entirely new. Seasonable goods for wear, holiday goods, housekeeping goods come tumbling into this store from all over the house. All comparatively fresh goods, mind you, and all much below regular prices.

12c Silkoline at 8c a Yard—
They are prettily figured, 17 patterns, various good colorings; excellent imitation of silk; suitable for draping windows, mantels, and so on; for panels in screens and the like. There are 5,000 yards, ready to-day at two-thirds their value.

Pillow Tops Priced Much Below Value—
They came to us at a low price. Fresh, handsomely embroidered pillow tops; a variety of tastefully worked designs. Some at $3—the remainder up to $5. They would be still moderately priced at $4 and up to $6.50.

Egg Beaters at Half the Usual Price—
These are in the Dover pattern—a well-known and well-liked utensil; strong, effective, durable. They usually sell at 10c. The price is 5c here.

Turkish Pipes at Less Than Half—
They are combined with thermometers. Doubly useful, and effective in decoration as well. 50c and 75c.

Gilt Photograph Frames Very Cheap—
Some at 25c, though regularly 50c. They are round and oval in miniature size; and square in cabinet and card size. The others, in various sizes and shapes, at 50c, though easily worth 75c.

Desk Furnishings at One-Third Prices—
They are quadruple plate. In patterns that though very desirable, have been discontinued by the makers. Hence two-thirds off regular prices. Inkstands at 75c to $2, regularly $2.50 to $6; paper holders, $1, regularly $3 to $5; calendars, $1, regularly $3 to $6; pen cleaners, 50c, regularly $1.50.

Women's Handkerchiefs Remarkably Cheap—
The linen man here says he has seen no equal bargain in twenty years. These are all-linen goods, of course. Embroidered and lace trimmed. The prices are 15c and 25c. The values are double and treble.

Men's 50c Neckwear at 25c—
One of the leading manufacturing firms of the country recently reorganized. Closed out their stocks. We took over their fifty-cent neckwear, for which they were noted. There's no better goods made at that price. Over 8,000 of these ties—four-in-hands and imperials—go on sale this morning. They are in newest colorings, patterns and shapes,—the four-in-hands are mostly in the latest narrow widths. Splendid choosing to-day at 25c each.

Women's Turnover Collars, Surprisingly Cheap—
We have already sold about 3,000 dozen of these. They can be procured nowhere else in New York. They are pretty styles and of good quality. Choose at 10c, though the values are 25c and 35c.

Pipes Priced Much Below Value—
These are all brand-new pipes, in various well-liked shapes. All perfect. Some in cases at 40c—they are usually 75c. Some at 25c, instead of 40c, at 35c, instead of 60c, and at 50c, instead of 75c.

65c Bedspreads at 50c—
200 White Crocheted Bedspreads, in Marseilles patterns; washed, hemmed, ready for use; full size.

Girls' Pretty Dresses at $2—
Though the original prices ran up to $6. The least expensive in this collection was $3.50. They are of cashmere and various other woolen cloths, in good colorings; attractively trimmed. Sizes 4 to 12 years.

Suit Cases and Bags at a Third Off—
The suit cases are in 22, 24 and 26-in sizes; the prices are $5 to $6. The traveling bags are in club, Oxford and cabin shapes; of alligator, cowhide, sole leather and pigskin; 11 to 18 in.; prices, $1.50 to $10.50. All worth about a half more.

Work Boxes Lower Priced Than Usual—
Two sizes—both prettily decorated. Our own importation. 25c and 35c each. 35c and 50c would be reasonable.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MARRIED UNDER THREAT OF DEATH, BRIDE SAYS

Mrs. Annie Castka Wants an Irksome Marriage Annulled.

Justice Lawrence Says Ministers Should Not Marry "Weeping Brides Who Are Unwilling Sacrifices."

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Lawrence heard the case of Miss Annie Castka, nineteen years old, who sued to have her marriage to Frank Castka annulled because it was entered into under duress. Annie is the daughter of Emil F. Corsari, who is in business in Beekman Street.

Mrs. Castka said that in October, 1899, her father brought Castka to their home, at 1,216 Boston Road. He called repeatedly, but she supposed he was calling on her father. The climax came on Nov. 20, 1899, when Castka asked her to marry him. "I told him," she said, "that I did not love him, but I did love James Chamberlain, so I could not marry him. My father then produced a letter which had been written to me by Mr. Chamberlain. My father became very angry as he read this letter over to Mr. Castka, and then he said: 'Are you willing to marry Mr. Castka?'

"I replied, 'No.'

"'You must,' said he.

"'I will if you insist,' was my reply, 'but I will not live with him.'

"'If you don't marry him I will kill you.' Then my father picked up a shotgun standing in the corner of the room and pointed it at me."

On the night of Nov. 30, about 8 o'clock, Castka came to the house and her father said to Annie:

"Hurry up and go to the church and get married."

Castka with two friends and Annie's father started with her. They went to two Catholic Churches. At one the priest was not at home, and at the other the priest refused to marry the couple. Castka and the girl then started for the Episcopal Church of the Holy Faith. The father did not go, but said to his daughter: "If you come home without being married I will kill you."

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Victor C. Smith. For a short time the unwilling bride lived with her husband. She claimed yesterday that her father had threatened to kill her if she left Castka. Later she left him and went to live with friends at 1,070 Union Avenue. Her mother, who opposed the forced marriage, has since separated from Mr. Corsari. The mother was a witness yesterday, and she corroborated the testimony of her daughter.

Justice Lawrence brought the proceeding to an abrupt close by saying: "I will put this case off until next Wednesday in order that you may subpoena this minister. We shall see why, if it is true, that clergymen unite in marriage weeping brides who give plain evidence that they are being led unwillingly to the sacrifice. The trouble in this city is, that people are permitted to rush into the churches and get married without any questions being asked and have to come to the courts to have the mischief undone."

The Rev. Victor C. Smith said last evening: "I remember that wedding very well. There were three women, and one young man in the party besides the couple, and all were very hilarious. I questioned the couple, and the girl told me that she was eighteen years of age, and had her father's consent. After making other inquiries, I performed the ceremony, but was obliged to rebuke the party for their hilarity, telling them that it was a very serious matter for at least two of the party. There were no tears; it was nothing but laughter, and if the girl had been forced into the marriage she did not take it very hard. After the ceremony the groom apologized for the party and the lateness of the hour. The groom asked me what my fee was, and when I said $5 he pulled out a big roll of bills and handed me a five-dollar bill." Mr. Smith said he certainly would be in court next Wednesday.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S PLANS.

Mr. Kennedy Admits the Possibility of Uniting with the Public Library.

John S. Kennedy, who introduced the resolution at the meeting of the New York Historical Society Tuesday night asking that inquiry be made of the New York Public Library Trustees regarding the possibility of securing the present Lenox Library Building for the Historical Society's new home, said yesterday that the resolution would be presented before the Public Library Trustees at their regular meeting next Wednesday. Mr. Kennedy is one of the Library Trustees, as well as Second Vice President of the New York Historical Society.

Mr. Kennedy yesterday admitted that the value of the Fifth Avenue front of the library property between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets was probably from $1,500,000 to $1,750,000.

"The land owned by the society on Central Park West, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets," said Mr. Kennedy, "cost about $250,000 four years ago. It is probably worth at the lowest $500,000 more now. With $750,000 to $800,000, which the society's building and land at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street ought to bring, and the money already subscribed for the building fund, the Historical Society will have about $500,000 with which to start a new home. The question of securing the Lenox Library has often been mentioned to me, and I simply introduced the resolution as an entering wedge."

The question of consolidating the Historical Society with the Public Library has been another subject of frequent mention, but the more conservative members of the former organization have always refused to admit such a possibility. When this fact was broached to Mr. Kennedy he said:

"The arrangements toward securing the Lenox Library might be such that the Historical Society would become an adjunct of the Public Library, but yet retain its own individuality."

SPRAGUE SALE CONTINUED.

Elaborate Bronzes of Modern Japanese Workmanship Bring Low Prices—Beautiful Cloisonne Vases.

The sale of the collection of Oriental art objects which belonged to the late Joseph W. Sprague of Louisville, Ky., was continued yesterday afternoon at the galleries of the American Art Association. There was a large attendance, many well-known art amateurs being present.

The sale was begun on Tuesday, but it was not till yesterday that any of the more important objects—the objects which made the Sprague collection unique in this country—were disposed of. Toward the end of the afternoon's sale a number of extraordinarily elaborate modern Japanese bronzes were offered. These brought nothing like the prices which would be regarded as commensurate to their size and workmanship, compared with the sums smaller bronzes bring. There is, however, room in few houses for such enormous and unwieldy ornaments, and this is regarded as explaining the lack of keen competition.

The highest price of the afternoon was $800, for a set of statuettes in bronze embellished with gold, silver, and shakudo. They are the work of Sano Takachika, and represent the "Seven Gods of Luck." A large incense-burner and carved pedestal brought $600; a splendid bronze fender, embellished with silver, shibuichi, shakudo, and other metals, $310, and an incense jar ornamented with dragons in bold relief $400. Two statuettes of Japanese warriors, 25 inches high, were sold for $580; a pair of large bronze vases brought $500; an exquisitely wrought bronze statue of a falconer $620, and a pair of temple lanterns $430.

Considerable surprise was manifested over the low prices realized for the last two lots, a pair of immense cloisonné vases—designs of pigeons, plum trees, and peonies on a maroon ground. The vases were sold separately, owing to an accident which had caused an indentation in one of them. The perfect vase sold for $250, and the damaged one for $60. It is probable that one of the Japanese craftsmen in Brooklyn can beat the second vase into shape again and repair the enamel for a very small sum, and then the purchaser will have a pair of vases worth thousands of dollars.

Oriental silverware, Japanese sword guards, cabinet specimens, and miscellaneous objects will be sold to-day.

FALLS DEAD IN A BANK.

Sudden End of Mr. de Queseda, a Prominent Cuban Resident.

Gregorio de Quesada, the father of Gonzalo and Dr. Gregorio de Quesada, a prominent Cuban resident of this city, dropped dead in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, at 40 Wall Street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. de Quesada, who had been feeble for some time, was a depositor in the bank and went there to draw some money. He was about to approach the paying teller's window when he sank into a chair standing near by and a moment later rolled on the floor, dead.

A physician was sent for, but Mr. de Quesada died before his arrival. The body was taken to the Old Slip Station and later to his late home, at 266 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. The cause of death was heart disease.

Mr. de Quesada was born in Puerto Principe, Cuba, seventy-five years ago. He was one of the wealthy planters of the island and a strong adherent of the Cuban cause, which he aided with his means, although he never took a prominent part in the island's politics. He was at one time Alcalde and a member of the Council of Puerto Principe. His son Gonzalo was at one time President and Secretary of the Cuban Junta here. He was sent by this Government some months ago to Cuba to aid the provisional Government to frame its laws.

The elder Mr. de Quesada came to this country in 1876 and was never in business here. Besides the two sons named, he leaves a wife and three daughters. No arrangements for the funeral had been made yesterday.

THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year—May Meet in Buffalo.

At the second session of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, held yesterday, the officers to serve for the coming term were elected. They are:

President—Samuel T. Wellman of Cleveland, Ohio; Vice Presidents—David Townsend of Philadelphia, Jesse M. Smith of New York, James M. Dodge of Philadelphia, Stevenson Taylor of Hoboken, Arthur M. Waitt of New York, Ambrose Swasey of Cleveland, Edgar C. Felton of Harrisburg, Penn.; R. H. Soule of New York, John H. Hashear of Allegheny, Penn.; A. M. Goodale of Waltham, Mass.; Francis H. Boyer of Somerville, Mass.; Alfred H. Raynal of Washington, D. C.; W. F. M. Goss of Lafayette, Ind.; De Courcy May of Scranton, Penn., and D. S. Jacobus of Hoboken; Treasurer—William H. Wiley of New York.

About five hundred members of the society from all parts of the country had registered before yesterday evening. After the reading of three papers on technical subjects the members of the society were shown the workings of automobiles by representatives of various manufacturers. The council reported that a proposition to hold a meeting of the society in Buffalo at the time of the Pan-American Exposition there was being considered. It also named representatives of the society to confer with the management of the proposed Engineering Congress, to be held in Glasgow, Scotland, in August, 1901.

Gus C. Henning was appointed to represent the society at a council meeting of the International Society for Testing Materials, to be held at Zurich, Switzerland.

SERVICES OF DR. NOYES.

Eye and Ear Infirmary Staff Call Attention to His Work.

The Medical Staff of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary call attention to the services rendered to that institution by Dr. Henry D. Noyes, who died on Nov. 12 last. It was after he returned from Europe in 1859 that Dr. Noyes was appointed an assistant surgeon in the infirmary. He was made a surgeon five years later, and served as executive surgeon of the institution from 1873 until 1898. When his resignation was tendered to the surgical staff last October, he had been a member of the body for thirty-six years.

During these years the growth of the infirmary was marked. In 1859 there were 4,178 new dispensary patients and 144 in the wards, while the corresponding figures last year were 47,684 and 2,257. When Dr. Noyes first went on the surgical staff it consisted of nine men, whereas there are now twenty-three members. In 1859 the institution was simply an eye infirmary; now there are three departments, one each for the treatment of the eye, ear, and throat.

To Dr. Noyes's efforts is due in no small degree the success of the well-ordered hospital of to-day, with its isolated cataract wards, pavilion for contagious ophthalmia, training school for nurses, school for the instruction of graduates in medicine, medical library, and annual issues of volumes filled with scientific transactions. The rules that govern the infirmary are largely the result of Dr. Noyes's study and forethought, and shortly before his death he formulated the new regulations that give increased powers to the executive surgeon.

LONG ISLAND BOER COLONY.

Speculative Scheme to Establish Here South African Immigrants.

Arrangements are being made for the establishment of a Boer colony on a somewhat large scale in Long Island, and a real estate deal was made yesterday whereby a plot of 1,113 acres of land is secured in Nassau County, between Hicksville and Syosset, which will be divided up into farms of five and ten acres each for the Boers who have decided to seek their fortunes in the New World.

The promoters of the colony in this country are members of an organization that has branches in England and on the Continent, and is known as the "Boer Refugee Aid Committee." The American representatives of the organization in New York, so far as could be learned yesterday, are H. P. Townsley, President of an insurance company at Broadway and Thirty-third Street, and a real estate company on East Twenty-third Street. There are said to be other representatives of the organization in Philadelphia, Washington, and Troy.

It is said that twenty-three Boer families will arrive here about Dec. 28, and will take up their homes on this land, where they will begin active truck farming. Other families will come to this country later and take up farms on Long Island. This colonization scheme is purely speculative, it is declared.

Men from Cape Colony Get Papers.

The first Afrikanders to apply for naturalization in the United States District Court here got their first papers yesterday afternoon. They were participants with the Boers in their war with England. They are Hercules David Viljeon and Andreas Jacobus Liebenberg, late residents of Cape Colony. They arrived here on Nov. 26, and are staying at the Union Square Hotel. The papers were made out by John Louis Donovan, a clerk of the United States Circuit Court. They admitted having been with the Boers in their war, and said that they had had enough of exciting times.

PRAISE FOR MRS. SAGE.

Speaks to Children at the Bazaar of the Salvation Army.

The influence of Mrs. Russell Sage pervaded the Salvation Army headquarters yesterday. It was such a beneficent influence that the smallest recruit in the ranks mentioned her name with bated breath and called her "Mrs. Russell." A visitor, inquiring for the bazaar at the newly opened home on Thirteenth Street, was directed to the headquarters on Fourteenth Street by a little girl, who added: "Mrs. Russell will be there." Asking at the bazaar for the officer in charge a young woman private answered in the same awed tone: "Mrs. Russell is coming to conduct."

Mrs. Sage did not "conduct," but sat on the platform through a programme of song by the children and the Army singing brigade. Then Commander Booth-Tucker told of the prairie home for orphans in Colorado, for which money is being raised in the bazaar, and a little story illustrating the value of a smile.

"It is with a view of smiling upon us a little that Mrs. Russell Sage is with us this afternoon," he concluded.

"One of our angel spirits," said Mrs. Booth-Tucker, touching Mrs. Sage lightly upon the arm as she rose to speak, "God bless Mrs. Russell Sage."

"Amen, amen!" cried the Army.

"God bless little children; what would the world do without them?" said Mrs. Sage, and the Army repeated, "Amen; amen!"

After a few words to the children Mrs. Sage sat down. Miss Helen Gould, who was expected, was not able to be present.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Conference of Western Officials Is Well Attended.

Presidents, Vice Presidents, and traffic officials of Western railroads opened their last quarterly conference of the current year yesterday in the Equitable Building. At the conclusion of the session yesterday afternoon none of the business on hand had been definitely disposed of. This was mainly due to the inability of the various committees to reach satisfactory agreements on any of the subjects which had been specially referred to them at the morning session of the conference. This trouble in the committees was largely responsible for a reduced attendance in the afternoon.

One of the interesting features of yesterday's session was the attendance of J. N. Hannaford, third Vice President and General Traffic Manager of the Northern Pacific Railway. This railroad was not represented at the last conference, President Mellen stating that he was not in favor of the organization of pools and traffic committees. The Canadian Pacific, however, and the Great Northern sent no representatives, and, although it was said that the former line would agree to any decision of the conference, and that the Great Northern had promised its support by letter, their absence was not calculated to inspire confidence in the results of the conference.

Another fact which caused comment was the absence of any representative of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which has heretofore been represented by either its Chairman or one of its members. This was thought to be specially significant in view of the recent investigations regarding pools and freight committees conducted by that commission in Chicago.

On the other hand, the interest in this conference demonstrated by prominent railroad financiers was quite unusual. E. H. Harriman, Chairman of the Union Pacific Board of Directors; Baldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Atchison Board; Roswell Miller, Chairman of the St. Paul Board, and others prominent in the financial world were present at the morning session. There were also in attendance President Burt of the Union Pacific, President Felton of the Chicago and Alton, President Ripley of the Atchison, President Purdy of the Rock Island, President Fish of the Illinois Central, Vice President Stubbs, and Assistant Traffic Manager Hawley of the Southern Pacific, and President Ashley of the Wabash. The conference will meet again to-day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Brief Railroad Items.

The New York Central has called for contracts for the building of the new line in Pennsylvania and the double tracking of the Harlem line, recently authorized by the Directors.

President J. Rogers Maxwell of the Central Railroad of New Jersey said yesterday that he did not consider the rumors of a consolidation of his road with the Philadelphia and Reading worthy of discussion, and that he had heard nothing of such an alleged plan until rumors of it had been printed by a Philadelphia paper.

The complete abandonment of railroad tickets and the collection by conductors of cash fares for each division traveled over by a passenger is included in a plan proposed by a well-known railroad official for the purpose of defeating the efforts of the scalping fraternity. The printing of tickets involves one of the large expenditures of the passenger departments. Besides, large sums of money are spent in fighting the ticket brokers and traffic associations are maintained at an enormous expense in order to protect the tickets.

GRIEVANCES OF SERVANT GIRLS

Mrs. Beale Tells of Their Woes, but a Union Is Not Organized.

"I'm very sorry that there aren't more ladies present," said Mrs. St. Justin Beale to the twelve servant girls who had come to the rooms of the Social Reform Club, 48 University Place, last night, to join a union that is being projected for them. "But I won't let that deter me from speaking to you." Mrs. Beale recited the grievances of the servant girls in an address of one hour and fifteen minutes, with no stops for breath or emphasis.

"Dat lady certainly can talk 'a blue streak," said one of the twelve, after the meeting. "'Minds me jes' zactly of a 'spress train."

Mrs. Beale said it really was too much to expect the servants to wash the china without breaking it. "That's the mistress's work," she said. "Why, when I lived with my husband I never thought of allowing a servant to handle the bric-a-brac.

"Why, I know a lady in Madison Avenue who don't even know what she is going to have for dinner in the evening. Think of it!

"Why I know a lady who sends her servant out every day for one of those drinks that they serve in little glasses with a cherry in it—what is it they call it?"

"A cocktail," said somebody.

"Yes, that's it. And that woman objects if her servant wants to take a nip of brandy. It's shameful, that's what it is. If a girl wants a drink she has a right to it, just so she don't get drunk and smell of liquor." Twelve heads wagged sympathetically.

"Why," continued Mrs. Beale, "I know a lady who goes to balls and parties and she objects to her servants doing the same. Think of it.

"I come from old England; where we're big eaters and proud of it," continued the speaker, "but I know a lady here who for dinner gave her three servants a pound of steak, a turnip, and four boiled potatoes."

The twelve were visibly shocked. Mrs. Beale then outlined her plan for having the servant girls attend a series of lectures on "The Dignity of Labor," "Cooking, Washing, and Ironing," "Cleaning," "Waiting," and other allied arts.

Hermann Robinson, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, said that he did not quite see how the trade union movement could be applied to the servant girls' union.

FIRE SERVICE OF RICHMOND.

Borough Residents Petition the Mayor for Aid in Increasing It.

Mayor Van Wyck received a visit yesterday from twenty-five citizens of the Borough of Richmond. The peope of Staten Island want five or six fire companies established, and they ask an appropriation for each company.

John A. Kenney of Pleasant Valley told Mayor Van Wyck that his town had a population of 2,500 people and no fire protection. Mr. Kenney said there was one residence in Pleasant Valley worth $18,000. He said there had been twenty-five fires in eighteen months, and the loss had been $37,000. Mayor Van Wyck promised to act promptly.

George Sheridan asked for a charter for the Cherokee Engine Company of West New Brighton. In Westfield is situated Father Drumgoole's institution containing 1,000 children, and whenever there is a cry of fire the people are always alarmed for the safety of the children. Mayor Van Wyck said he would attend to the matter at once.

Snow Removal Contract Signed.

The contract for removing snow from the streets of Manhattan Borough was signed yesterday by Commissioner Nagle and sent to Controller Coler for approval as to sureties. After the awarding of the contract to De Marco & Kelly at 30 cents, it was announced that the firm wanted to transfer the contract to the Uvalde Asphalt Company. Controller Coler will decide whether he will allow the transfer. The Uvalde Company will have to do the work at the lowest bid of 36 cents.

MRS. WEIL'S DIVORCE CASE.

Counsel for Defendant Withdraws and Decree Will Be Granted.

Testimony in the action for absolute divorce brought by May E. Weil against Henry Goodman Weil, the broker, was heard yesterday by Justice McAdam and a jury in the Supreme Court. At the last moment counsel for Mr. Weil withdrew from the case, alleging that a hearing yesterday would be incomplete without witnesses they were unable to produce them.

The Justice and jury held an "inquest" on certain facts relating to the various corespondents. The findings of the jury, which were in favor of Mrs. Weil, will go before a Justice in Special Term, and then her decree will be granted.

Ellis Island Ferry Contract.

The contract for operating the Ellis Island Ferry has been awarded to Gen. Daniel E. Butterfield. He is to receive $65 a day, and contracts to make thirteen trips each day. Prior to the burning of the old station Gen. Butterfield had the contract for the ferry.

THE NEWS IN NEW JERSEY

PRIEST DREAMS OF INVENTIONS

Life-Saving Appliances Revealed to Him in Visions While Ill.

The Rev. Felix Marion Lepore of the Italian Catholic Church of Denver has come East to enlist capital for a number of inventions which he has made. Father Lepore says he is not a genius, and that his inventions are the result of visions.

The priest's story is that three years ago he was ill with fever, and for a long period his life was despaired of. It was during this time that most of the inventions were planned in his mind. They were borne to his mind in dreams and visions, he says, and so vivid were the impressions thus made that he retained them after he recovered and working models could be made from his descriptions.

Father Lepore's list of inventions includes a fire escape, an automatic railroad switch, a life-saving suit for the use of persons shipwrecked at sea, a hospital cot, with mechanical contrivances for lifting and moving its occupant, and a needle that can be threaded by a person with feeble sight.

The life-saving suit is novel. It is made of water-proof material, and in general outline suggests a coffin surmounted by a helmet at the head and encircled by a life-preserver around the section corresponding to the chest of the inclosed body. The visor of the helmet is so contrived that it may be raised at will. The user may draw the suit over his feet after the visor is up. Theoretically one might live for many days at sea in such a suit, as food and water are carried in it. If the occupant feels tired after standing with his head above water for a long time he has only to squeeze a bulb and his feet rise to the surface and his body rides on the surface at full length. This is accomplished by pumping air into the chambers running up and down the sides of the legs. These can be exhausted instantly.

The fire escape is an endless wire ladder running around a drum stationed inside the windows of the building. The weight of the body is sufficient to make the drum revolve and keep the ladder in motion. A wire within reach at all points of the ladder operates a brake by which the speed of the drum can be regulated. Straps fastened to the rungs of the ladder make it possible for a person to fasten children to it and lower them from the building without carrying or accompanying them.

STRIKE IN A RUBBER FACTORY.

Milltown Employes Object to Contract System and Imported Labor.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 5.—The trouble at the Milltown India Rubber Company's factory culminated this morning, when practically all of the employes, headed by Adam Wagner, foreman of the cutting room, went out on strike. Conferences with Superintendent Evans were held through the day, and it is expected that the difficulty will be adjusted to-morrow.

The trouble was caused by the installation of a new plan of operating the cutting room. Nathan Meyer, from Setauket, L. I., took a contract to do a certain amount of work in the cutting room, employing his own assistants, most of whom were from New York. The old hands objected because they did not want the contract system and also because of the importation of labor.

The strike affects practically all of the force except those under Meyer. The old employes say they might as well resign now as to wait until the new-comers have been taught how to run the machines.

Mr. Evans denies that any attempt is to be made to supplant any of the old hands, and says the new arrangements will work to the advantage of all.

GIRL ANNOYED BY A BARBER.

Millhand Is Threatened with a Death Like Jennie Bosschieter's.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 5.—Jennie Cello, an Italian girl of nineteen, told a story today in the Recorder's Court of the annoyance to which she has been subjected by Narcelze Pecci, an Italian barber, who is infatuated with her. Jennie lives at 132 Vine Street, this city, and the barber is her next-door neighbor.

She says he began to pay court to her many months ago. She told him she did not care for him. He followed her to her work, and his attentions were so annoying that she lost her place. When the girl spurned him he began to write letters demanding that she marry him, and others telling her he would give her poison. The last letter scared her, as he fixed a date when he would begin to give her poison. Then he wrote: "I will drug you, the same as McAlister drugged the Bosschieter girl."

Jennie caused the barber's arrest. This morning the girl appeared in court with her brother and a large collection of letters that she had been receiving. The Recorder said he thought the Federal authorities would take hold of the prisoner for violation of the postal laws.

SHUT OFF HIS RESTAURANT.

New York Central Railroad Company Makes Deegan's Place Inaccessible.

Charles Deegan of Weehawken threatens to sue the New York Central Railroad Company as lessees of the West Shore Road. Deegan established a float on the shore front of the company's property and opened a restaurant. On Saturday the company notified Deegan to move his float that improvements might be made. Deegan refused, insisting that the company wanted to drive him away because he interfered with the restaurant established at the railroad station.

The company's agents, on Tuesday, cut away Deegan's bridge, and yesterday built a high board fence across their property, so that Deegan's restaurant can no longer be reached by land. Deegan says he has been paying the company $15 a year ground rent for the privilege of maintaining his float.

WOODBINE FACTORY BURNED.

The Building Was One of the Investments in a Baron de Hirsch Colony.

WOODBINE, N. J., Dec. 5.—The big frame factory building owned by the Woodbine Land and Improvement Company, and leased by Daniel & Blumenthal as a clothing manufactory, was burned this morning. This village was founded with a portion of the Baron de Hirsch Fund. The land company is a side company of the Baron's fund for the betterment of the people of his race. The building was erected by it and the village largely grew around it. The fire is supposed to have started in the basement near the boilers. The loss on the building is about $12,000. That upon the machinery and stock is about $10,000. The insurance will cover the losses.

TWO CHINAMEN ARRESTED.

Held in Jersey City for Violation of the Exclusion Act.

Chin Tung and Yin Wah, Chinamen, who traveled from Buffalo, N. Y., in a Pullman sleeper of the Lehigh Valley Railroad on Tuesday night, were arrested in the station at Jersey City yesterday for violating the Exclusion act. A third Chinaman, who stood in the station and made an almost imperceptible sign to the two men and then led the way to a ferryboat, was also arrested.

The prisoners were arraigned before United States Commissioner Romaine. Neither of the new arrivals had a certificate. They were committed to the county jail.

LAWYER INWRIGHT ACCUSED.

Client Charges Him with the Embezzlement of $800.

John C. Inwright, a Jersey City lawyer, was arrested at his home, at 130 Highland Avenue, yesterday, and held in $1,500 bail on a technical charge of embezzlement.

William J. Gillis of 65 Lafayette Street, bought the house in which he resides from a woman named Childs, on which there was a mortgage for $800 held by Mrs. Jane Van Wagenen.

Gillis says that he gave $800 to Inwright, his counsel, and asked him to pay off the mortgage, which Inwright failed to do.

Truck Driver Killed.

John Cushing of 262 Tenth Avenue, Manhattan, died at St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, yesterday, from injuries received by being run over at the Erie ferry. He was a driver for the Flanagan & Nay Brewing Company.

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NEW USE OF BANKRUPTCY LAW.

New Jersey Lawyer Takes Advantage of It to Stop a Foreclosure.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 5.—Dr. G. Clinton Blakelock of 13 North Grove Street, East Orange, has taken advantage of the Federal bankruptcy law to stay a foreclosure of a mortgage. The sale of the doctor's household effects, under a mortgage held by James K. Wakefield of 44 James Street, was fixed for Monday. To prevent the sale Dr. Blakelock, through his attorney, William J. Linihan of this city filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Mr. Linihan also had granted a petition for an order enjoining Wakefield from proceeding with the foreclosure sale and citing him to show cause before Judge Kirkpatrick at Trenton on Dec. 17 why the restraint should not be continued for a year from the date of adjudication or until such time as Dr. Blakelock shall be discharged from bankruptcy.

The petition alleges that Dr. Blakelock originally borrowed from Wakefield $200, giving a chattel mortgage for $250 covering the furniture in his home. Wakefield claims the full principal of the mortgage, but Dr. Blakelock says he has paid Wakefield $194. Dr. Blakelock gives his liabilities as $3,078.50, and no assets.

JUMPED FROM A FERRYBOAT.

Miss Davidson Broke Down from Hard Work for a Church Entertainment.

Miss Marjory Davidson of 195 Clark Street, Jersey City, attempted to drown herself in the Hudson River yesterday. She went to New York to shop and was returning by the ferryboat Hudson City of the Desbrosses Street Line, at 5 o'clock. Just as the boat was entering the slip at Jersey City Miss Davidson, who stood on the stern, threw open the gate and plunged into the river. No one on the boat saw her, all the deckhands and passengers having crowded to the bow. She was seen, however, by the crew of the tugboat Castle Point, who rescued her and carried her to the Pennsylvania Railroad docks. There she was attended by Dr. J. A. Brooks of the City Hospital, and sent to her home.

Miss Davidson is the adopted daughter of Tenbrook Morris, Superintendent of the New York and New Jersey Transfer Company of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He said that Miss Davidson had been suffering for several days from nervous prostration consequent upon overwork in connection with an entertainment to be given by the Claremont Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which she is an active member. She was elected manager of the affair because of her popularity. She worked so hard she broke down under the strain. Miss Davidson was resting comfortably last night, and Dr. Parker, the family physician, said she would recover.

HEIRS TO A LARGE ESTATE.

Aged Joseph Dellentash and His Wife Will Inherit Nearly $1,000,000.

Joseph A. Dellentash and his wife of 210 Spring Street, West Hoboken, are about to get a large fortune, said to amount to almost $1,000,000. The son is in the express business, and his father assists him. At one time the old man was wealthy, but he lost most of his money in business reverses. The fortune which they now receive will come from the estate of the widow of an uncle of Mr. Dellentash.

Mr. Dellentash is also the heir to property in Scotland on his mother's side. As soon as he obtains possession of his uncle's money Mr. Dellentash purposes to take steps to recover the property in Scotland.

Testing a Murderer's Sanity.

John Jensen, who shot and killed John Sandin in Jersey City on Sept. 19, was arraigned before Judge Blair yesterday for examination as to his sanity. Matthias Stead testified that Jensen had suffered a severe attack of pneumonia in 1896, since which time he had been insane. County Physician Charles B. Converse thought him to be hopelessly insane. Decision was reserved.

Ice Dealers Fighting the Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 5.—Twenty-five ice dealers of Newark formed an organization last night to fight the Ice Trust. James Mingle acted as Chairman. It was decided that the proper way to fight the trust was to secure the support of large dealers and manufacturers. The organization will meet again Tuesday next.

Jennie Bosschieter's Brother Free.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 5.—Joseph Bosschieter, brother of Jennie Bosschieter, the murdered mill girl, and Ernest Webster, Joseph Rosenberg, William and Robert Patton, and Charles Salvatore, were on trial yesterday afternoon and this morning before Judge Barkalow, on charges of assault and battery on Abraham Cohen of Riverside. Cohen is a carpenter, and often had trouble with young men in his neighborhood. Cohen alleged that at the time of the assault he was robbed of his gold watch and $70 in money. The boys were acquitted.

Actor's Hand Hurt on the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 5.—Carleton Macy, leading man of the Columbia Theatre Stock Company, was painfully injured last night while playing in "The Victorian Cross." In a sword combat with Burt Lytell, his sword was tossed into the air and fell, point downward, on the back of Mr. Macy's left hand. An artery was severed, and Mr. Macy nearly fainted from loss of blood. A surgeon was summoned, and the injured actor finished the play with his left hand in a sling.

Mrs. John Parsons Killed.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Dec. 5.—Mrs. John Parsons was killed in Newhope, opposite this city, at noon to-day. She was driving with her husband, when the horse shied and tipped the wagon partly over. Mrs. Parsons was thrown out and her head struck a telegraph pole. Before the horse could be stopped both wheels of the wagon ran across her breast, crushing in the bone, and Mrs. Parsons was dead when picked up. She was fifty-five years old.

Last of the Demarest Family Dead.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 5.—Mrs. Demarest, widow of Jacob Demarest, died at her home in Bogota this morning, aged eighty-seven years. Her death is thought to have been occasioned by the recent death of her husband, who died two weeks ago at the age of eighty-nine years. About six months ago the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Demarest, Mrs. Peter Vreeland, died. The entire family has been wiped out of existence within a few months.

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 5th Ave., N. Y.

YOUNG CRAP PLAYERS FINED.

One Boy Got His Capital from His Mother "Because He Was Good."

"Where did you get the money with which to play craps?" Recorder Hensel of West Hoboken asked Harry Post, the smallest of eight boys who were arraigned before him Tuesday night on a charge of gambling.

"My mother gave me 25 cents for being a good boy," was the juvenile's reply, and the Court and spectators were convulsed with laughter.

The other youths arrested were Walter Post, Frederick Brummer, Oscar Weise, Richard Huber, Max Scheibener, William O'Donnell, and James McGerrick. They all pleaded guilty, and were fined $1 each.

Schooner Oliver Schofield Breaks Up.

CHADWICK, N. J., Dec. 5.—The schooner Oliver Schofield, which was driven ashore during the storm late yesterday afternoon near Lafayette, went to pieces during the night, and will prove a total loss. The wrecking company has done no work on it. The crew, who were taken ashore safely in the breeches buoy, were cared for at the life saving station.

Safe Blown Open by Dynamite.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 5.—Burglars early this morning used dynamite on the safe in the general store of Charles Wellins at Mullica Hill. The door was blown out and across the room. Eight hundred dollars were stolen from the safe.

NEW HOME OF THE BOYS' CLUB.

The Laying of the Cornerstone—Mr. Harriman's Help in Enlarging Restricted Quarters.

The cornerstone of the new home of the Boys' Club, at Tenth Street and Avenue A, was laid yesterday afternoon by E. H. Harriman, President of the club. This club, which has been in existence for twenty-five years, and which is said to have been the pioneer boys' club in this country, has a membership of over 400, and during the past year, in its limited accommodations in its former home, at Eighth Street and Avenue A, had a total of over 100,000 admissions. The club had so clearly outgrown its quarters that Mr. Harriman offered to advance the cost of a new building, consisting of five stories and a roof garden, and especially built with a view to club requirements.

The new building will be subdivided as follows: In the cellar shower baths and a carpenter shop will be installed; the ground floor will consist of a large meeting hall, provided with a stage; the floor above will consist of a number of rooms intended for the use of the many smaller clubs which exist within the larger one; the next floor will be for the older members of the club who desire to play billiards and other games; the next floor will consist of a gymnasium, and the fifth floor will consist of a number of class rooms where instructions may be had in drawing, in natural history, and other elective subjects. The building will be of gray brick.

This club is entirely independent of any church or other support. It is supported solely on voluntary contributions sent by many prominent and influential citizens.

The club is open, independent of creed or other limitation, to any boy over eight years old who desires to join. Boys retain their membership up to the age of twenty-one, the club members being subdivided according to age, so that none interferes with the enjoyments of the others. There are the Law and Order Club, the Junior Singing Club, the Literary Club, the Natural History Club, the Senior Club, the employment bureau, and the museum. In all of these instructors are provided.

NEW YORKER KILLS BIG MOOSE.

George A. Reeber Successful After Patient Waiting.

One of the largest moose ever killed in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, arrived in this city yesterday. It was killed by George A. Reeber of the firm of J. Reeber's Sons of 431 East One Hundred and Seventh Street. Mr. Reeber for the last five years has journeyed to Canada every season in the hope of killing a moose.

On Thanksgiving Day he was in New Brunswick, when a number of guides reported having crossed the trail of an unusually large moose. Mr. Reeber and his guide decided to take advantage of the tip, and started out about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 30th. They finally sighted the game, and Mr. Reeber killed the animal with his rifle.

The animal's antlers had a spread of 60 inches, while the head was perfect

LEGAL NOTES.

ATTORNEY AND CLIENT.—The Court of Appeals has recently rendered a decision involving the lien of an attorney for legal services, as affected by a declaration of trust on his part. About ten years ago Mrs. Kate B. West sued her husband, Stephen A. West, and the latter's lawyer, J. Adriance Bush, to set aside a conveyance made by her in 1889 to Mr. Bush, as having been procured from her by her husband upon false representations. Judgment was rendered declaring that Mr. Bush held the property as trustee for the benefit of Mr. West, and required Mr. Bush to deliver to Mr. West or a person he might name, a deed of the premises. Mr. Bush thereupon conveyed the premises to Alexander S. Bacon, one of the husband's attorneys in the suit. Mr. Bacon at the same time made a formal and explicit declaration of a trust in favor of his client, with the statement that he held the property for the purposes expressed in the judgment, and in no other way, and that upon the conveyance of the property to such persons as the cestui que trust might designate, he would pay over the proceeds of the sale to the latter. Then Mr. West sued Mr. Bacon to enforce the trust and compel the conveyance of the property to him. Mr. Bacon set up as a counter claim that there was due him $500 for services in Mrs. West's suit against Mr. Bush, for which sum he claimed a lien. The Appellate Division, affirming the Special Term, held, in an op

NICARAGUA DEMANDS PAY?

Rumors that She Asks $20,000,000 for Canal Concession.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE BILL

Reports Attributed to the Panama Opposition—Failure of Treaty May Not Kill Canal Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Panama Canal Company does not appear to have given up the idea of attracting the attention and capital of the United States to the completion of the French route across the isthmus. To the Panama opposition to the Nicaragua route is attributed the report heard here to-day that Nicaragua demands $20,000,000 as the price of the concession sought by the United States from that nation. While no member of the inter-oceanic Canal Committee can be quoted on this matter, it is learned from a member that the committee does not understand that any demand has been made for such an amount.

The suggestion has been made that $5,000,000 should be paid for it, but as intimated by the President, nothing has been done in that direction, except to make overtures to Nicaragua for an agreement to be entered into after the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been set aside and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty ratified. That remains to be settled.

The suggestion of demands for large sums of money is calculated to add to the difficulties already great that stand in the way of the Canal bill. The opposition will base its resistance to the bill, in a large measure, on the ground that it is not commercially necessary, and that it will never attract enough commerce to make it self-supporting. The suggestion that military necessity demands its construction will provide the anti-imperialists with new matter for discussion.

A high officer of the Government, who is opposed to the passage of the bill before the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is ratified, expressed the opinion to-day that the Canal bill will get through even if the treaty fails.

DISCUSSING CANAL TREATY.

The Senate Takes Up the Hay-Pauncefote Agreement in Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The executive session of the Senate to-day was devoted chiefly to the consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The agreement and the amendment to it suggested by the Committee on Foreign Relations were read at the instance of Senator Lodge, who took charge of the treaty on behalf of the committee. He then made a speech and urged speedy ratification as a necessary preliminary to the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill.

Senator Lodge was subjected to many questions during the presentation of his explanation. Senator Beveridge (Rep., Ind.,) asked whether it was not true that the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as provided for in the pending treaty, would have the effect of permitting Great Britain to acquire property in the area affected. Senator Lodge replied in the negative, saying that it was well known to all that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, while abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so far as it applies to the United States and binds this country, still leaves Great Britain bound by its terms. For this reason he was sure there need be no apprehension on that score.

Senator Lodge discussed the amendment suggested during the last session of Congress by the Committee on Foreign Relations providing that none of the provisions of the first five sections of the treaty should be construed as applying to "measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order." The Senator argued that this amendment had the effect of giving greater assurance to our own people, and was a necessary safeguard.

At this point Senator Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) interjected a question, and in doing so made a statement as to what he said he considered a popular misapprehension as to the effect of the amendment.

"I find," he said, "that most people appear to think that this amendment provides for the fortification of the canal, whereas it does nothing of the kind, as a reading of it will demonstrate." He then quoted from the amendment, showing that it applied specifically to only Sections, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Article II. of the treaty. He asserted that it provides only in the most general way for the protection of the rights of the United States. He called attention to the fact that, while the treaty of Constantinople applying to the Suez Canal had been used as the basis of the pending treaty, only three of seven articles of it had been incorporated in the Hay-Pauncefote agreement, leaving out Article X. of that agreement, which gives to the Sultan of Egypt the right to defend the interests of that country in connection with the Suez Canal.

Replying, Senator Lodge said he had not contended, and did not contend, that the amendment conferred specifically the power to fortify the canal. The great benefit of the amendment was found, he said, in the fact that it applies to the first section copied from the Constantinople agreement providing that the canal "shall be free and open in time of war as in time of peace to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations." The amendment, he further said, was substantially in the language of Article X. of the Constantinople treaty, and therefore might be expected to serve the same purposes intended to be subserved by that article with reference to the Suez Canal.

In conclusion he urged early action upon the treaty as of great importance, because of the general desire to go on with the Nicaragua Canal legislation. He did not, however, indicate any time for taking a vote upon either the treaty or the committee amendment.

Senator Money (Dem., Miss.,) made a brief speech in general opposition to the treaty, but indicated that he might vote for it if the amendment as to retaliation, though not satisfied, he said that the amendment would make the document entirely satisfactory. Upon the whole, he thought the United States would best promote its own interests by proceeding to construct the canal without asking the aid or consent of any other country.

BELIEVES CANAL A CERTAINTY.

London Paper Says Doubt of Success Will Not Prevent Building.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Daily Chronicle, which admits that "there is a doubt as to the profitableness of a canal across Nicaragua," says:

"Considering the wonderful expansion of American trade, however, success is not so unlikely as detractors of the project wish it to appear.

"Nevertheless, if the prospects were five times as problematical as they are, we must face the certainty that the canal will be constructed in the very near future."

President Zelaya May Come Here.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 13.—Further incidents are reported at this capital to have occurred which strengthen the persistent rumors that President Zelaya of Nicaragua contemplates paying a visit to the United States early in December of the present year. It is declared that he will leave San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) either on an Atlas Line steamer and go direct to New York, or on one of the fruit steamers and land at New Orleans, and thence proceed to Washington by train.

German Comment on Canal Report.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The Boersen Courier, commenting upon the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission to the United States Congress, remarks: "The United States are equipping themselves in a magnificent manner for the coming commercial struggle." Most of the papers, however, publish the cabled extracts without comment.

Harvard Boys Scared by a Firecracker.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 5.—An explosion, at first thought to have been caused by a dynamite bomb, caused excitement among the 500 Harvard students at Prof. A. C. Coolidge's lecture upon "Knighthood" in Sanders Theatre, this morning. It was not a bomb that exploded, but an ordinary cannon cracker, placed in the lecture room simply as a joke upon the freshmen. There was practically no damage done.

THE KENTUCKY AT SMYRNA.

Her Commander and Other Officers Visit Constantinople—Telegrams About Her Stopped.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 4.—Capt. Colby M. Chester, Lieuts. William P. Scott and William A. Moffett, and Ensign Leigh C. Palmer of the United States battleship Kentucky will remain here until after the Selamlik on Friday. The other officers of the Kentucky are expected to visit Constantinople.

United States Chargé d'Affaires Griscom, Capt. Chester, and the other officers of the Kentucky have been invited on board the Imogene, the British guardship here, which will go on an excursion in the Bosphorus in honor of the Americans.

While at Smyrna Capt. Chester exchanged visits with the Vali (Governor) and the naval authorities. The latter greatly admired the superimposed turret system.

The Government has stopped all telegrams from Smyrna in regard to the Kentucky.

Morocco Yields to German Claims.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—A dispatch received here from Tangier says the demands of Baron von Mentzingen, the German Minister to Morocco, for the payment of the three principal claims on account of injured Germans and the punishment of the offenders, have been yielded to by the Sultan.

THE MANILA LIQUOR BILL.

One Section of It Strongly Criticised at the Public Discussion—Provisions of the Measure.

MANILA, Dec. 5.—The hall occupied by the United States Commission was crowded to-day, the occasion being the public discussion of the Manila Liquor License bill. The section providing for banishing saloons from the Escolta and down-town plazas was strongly criticised.

Judge Taft explained that the United States courts had settled the right of the police and the power to limit the sale of liquors. He declared that the condition of the Escolta, owing to the presence of saloons, was disgraceful.

The licenses expire in January, and the section of the bill requiring removals will take effect in April.

The bill provides for a license fee of 600 pesos, semi-annually, for a regular saloon; 800 for a theatre, and 500 for a hotel, besides a bar license. At none of these places can intoxicants be sold to natives. Places are licensed separately for the latter. Liquor dealers are prohibited from selling to soldiers, and Sunday closing is required, but hotels can serve liquors with meals. Licenses are imposed on distillers, brewers, and wholesale dealers.

The commission has passed an act requiring wholesome food supplies for animals used in transportation and imposing penalties for cruelty to animals.

FILIPINO FORCE ROUTED.

Native Scouts Under Lieut. Jernigan Defeat Three Hundred Insurgents.

MANILA, Dec. 5.—A dispatch has been received from Gen. Funston, giving an account of a two hours' fight in the woods of Santo Domingo between an American force and 300 rebels commanded by Sandico.

The American force, consisting of thirty native scouts, commanded by Lieut. Jernigan, attacked the rebels, who retreated, leaving on the field sixteen men killed, including the rebel leader, Aguilar, and an American negro. It was at first thought the latter was a man named Fagin, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth Infantry, but this turned out to be a mistake.

Not one of Jernigan's men was wounded.

Bills Before Porto Rico Legislature.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 5.—Of the first seven bills introduced in the Executive Council the most important are: A measure, propose by Señor José C. Barbosa, to establish trial by jury; a measure, proposed by Jacob H. Hollander, Treasurer of Porto Rico, to provide revenue, and a measure, proposed by William H. Hunt, Secretary of Porto Rico, to compensate members of the Executive Council for their services.

MINERS' NARROW ESCAPE.

Entombed by a Cave-In, They Cut Their Way to an Air Shaft and Reach the Surface.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 5.—Thirty-two men employed at the Nayaug Colliery, in Dunmore, were entombed by a cave-in this morning, but, thanks to a fortunate circumstance, a terrible disaster was avoided. The men were at work about 1,000 feet from the bottom of the slope and 400 feet below the surface, when two acres of the roof between them and the slope came down with a terrific crash, crushing the pillars beneath it and causing a rush of air that almost blew the men from their feet and hurled the roof off the fanhouse.

Their lamps were extinguished, but, finding that the air was still pure, they relighted them and began to cast about for a way of escape. Some counseled remaining where they were until help should reach them from the outside, but the cracking of the pillars in their vicinity told them that the cave-in was extending toward them, and that they must soon find a way out or be caught and killed like rats in a trap.

Foreman John Gibbons, who chanced to be with the men at the time, bade them keep cool and quiet and he would try to find a way. Crawling on his hands and knees over the fallen rock and sometimes squirming through crevices that barely admitted his body, he made his way to within fifteen feet of the airway which led to the second opening, and which, it was presumed, was not affected by the fall, as it is a narrow passage, cut through solid rock. Returning for the men, he had them take their tools and follow him.

After a difficult and dangerous journey, they reached the point where the fall blocked their way. This was attacked with bars, picks, and shovels, and, after an hour's work, a passage was cleared to the airway, which, as they had counted upon, was open. As fast as they could run they made their way to the second opening, and thence to the surface, where they were greeted with wild hurrahs from the thousands who had gathered expecting to see them brought out crushed and mangled corpses, if they were brought out at all.

DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Given in Honor of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The first formal social function of the season at the White House occurred to-night, when the President and Mrs. McKinley gave a dinner to the Commissioners of the United States to the Paris Exposition. The table was set in the state dining room, which, with the East Room and the Red, Blue, and Green Parlors, had been appropriately decorated for the occasion. The Marine Band furnished the music. The guests and those invited to meet them included the following:

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Daniel Manning, James Allison, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers, Peter Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Manning, Franklin Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Parr, Henry M. Putney, Miss Putney, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin H. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern, William G. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Valois, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Senator Allison, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Senator Sewell, Senator and Mrs. Thurston, Senator Depew, Miss Paulding, Miss Wilson, Miss McKenna, Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mrs. Dawes, and Mrs. Rixey.

Farm Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 5.—The American Farm Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The purposes of the company are to conduct scientific and practical farming and stock raising, to operate a chemical laboratory, and eventually to establish an agricultural college. The incorporators are John W. Woodruff of Hamburg, N. Y.; Henry C. McCall of Buffalo, and George A. Fries of Buffalo.

Killed in an Indiana Fire.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 5.—One life was lost and several persons were injured in a fire early to-day which destroyed the structural iron works of George L. Mesker & Co. and Loewenthal's commission house. The losses are estimated at $110,000. The killed and injured were firemen, caught by a falling brick wall.

CHANCES OF THE ARMY BILL

Opposition of Staff Officers May Kill the Proposed Measure.

MILES'S ANOMALOUS POSITION

Has the Rank and Pay of a Lieutenant General, but Is Not Such in Fact—His Hold Uncertain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Chairman Hull is confident that he will be able to get his Army Reorganization bill through the House in its amended shape, and he talks hopefully about its chances in the Senate, but at the War Department this confidence is not shared. It is also a matter of grave doubt whether the Senate will pass a Reorganization bill, even one dealing so considerately with the staff as the modified House bill.

Staff officers, who objected to what they describe as Secretary Root's plan to place absolute control of all staff officers in the hands of the Secretary, are glad to find some of that power taken away from him in the House bill as it now stands, but they would be satisfied if the present status of the staff were retained. The difficulty of making an Army bill acceptable to members of Congress is admitted by all who have devoted time to the study of this question of reorganization, for it is found that many members of both houses obtain their convictions about such measures from relatives or friends who are in the army and who object to being disturbed.

"If the Military Affairs Committee wishes to do a decent thing," said an Army officer to-day, "it can easily find the way. Let it at once relieve Gen. Miles from the anomalous position in which he is placed by the peculiar wording of the legislation by which he became authorized to call himself a Lieutenant General, and to receive the pay of that grade without in fact being a Lieutenant General.

"Gen. Miles," added this officer, "in order to be a real Lieutenant General, ought to have secured the revival of that grade in the Army, just as it was revived for Gen. Schofield. Instead of doing that he procured a few lines to be inserted in the Military Academy bill of last session, which provides that 'the senior Major General of the line,' being in command of the Army, shall have the rank and pay of Lieutenant General. That renders his hold upon the rank uncertain.

"A President, who had reason to give the Army a new commander, could send Gen. Miles off somewhere to wait orders, and appoint a new commander in chief. That officer would not become Lieutenant General, because he would not be the senior Major General. Gen. Miles would cease to be Lieutenant General, because he was no longer in command of the Army."

DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL.

Made the Special Order in the House—McCall (Rep.,) Creates Sensation by Attacking the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Debate on the Army Reorganization bill opened in the House to-day. After routine matters had been disposed of Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) from the Committee on Rules, presented the following special order for the consideration of the army bill:

Resolved, That immediately after the adoption of this resolution the House shall resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to consider Senate Bill 4,300, "an act to increase the efficiency of the military establishment of the United States." This rule is not to interfere with other special orders.

Mr. Dalzell, explaining the necessity for the immediate consideration of the bill, pointed out the fact that July 1, 1901, under the present law, the army would be reduced to 26,000—less than half the number now in the Philippines. Legislation of some character was imperative, and the War Department urged the necessity of haste. It would take time to recruit and organize the new army which must replace the old.

Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) on behalf of the minority, said those on his side of the House recognized the necessity for some legislation, but they did not agree that this bill, establishing a permanent standing army, should become a law. If an emergency exists it should be provided for, but a large standing army should not be established. He would not take time, he said, to mention all the obnoxious features of the bill. But one was fundamental. It was proposed to provide an army which could be expanded at the will of one man from 58,000 to 100,000. No matter how good or able that man might be, he was not willing to see one man given such power. It was in his opinion abdicating the functions of Congress.

Mr. Richardson stated that he was ready at all times to vote to put down rebellion anywhere and everywhere that it existed, but under the stress of an emergency he was not willing to establish permanently a large standing army.

Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) in support of the resolution, said that personally he was in favor of a standing army of 100,000 men. The people, he said, were not frightened when a demagogue said that the purpose in increasing the army was to station large regiments near large cities to oppress labor. They were not alarmed by the cries that their liberty was to be subverted. As for the opposition to the "sliding scale," the President always had been practically supreme in the use of the army; why should he not in the use of his discretion have the power in time of necessity to expand the army?

It was a glorious tribute to our system, he added, that never had the President of the United States attempted to abuse his power over the army. One of the magnificent acts of Governor Cleveland had been his assumption of his duty to keep the peace in a great Commonwealth by means of the United States Army when the Governor of that State did not want him to interfere. Mr. Grosvenor said if there had been a standing army of 50,000 loyal men at the battle of Bull Run, the rebellion would have ended in thirty days.

Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) indulged in some sharp cross-firing, after which the resolution was adopted without division.

Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) who was in charge of the bill, and Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) on behalf of the minority then arranged that general debate should run for four hours, two hours on a side, and that then the bill should be considered under the five-minute rule. The agreement was ratified by the House.

Mr. Hull suggested that the Oleomargarine bill, which was a special order for to-morrow, be postponed until the Army bill was disposed of. This request aroused the friends and opponents of the latter bill lest postponement of the order would give one side or the other a tactical parliamentary advantage, and Mr. Underwood finally objected.

DEBATE ON THE BILL BEGINS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania in the Chair,) and took up the consideration of the Army bill. Mr. Hull made the opening statement. He explained the details of the bill, which, he said, followed practically the scheme already twice indorsed by the House of Representatives. The main objection he had heard to the organization proposed was the alleged preponderating influence of the cavalry. This, he said, was necessary because of the effectiveness of cavalry in operations in the Philippines. In concluding this statement Mr. Hull ridiculed the charges made during the recent campaign by the opposition to the effect that the Republican Party desired to foist upon the country a great standing army.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) asked what provision the bill made for the transfer of volunteer officers to the regular army.

Mr. Hull replied that in the staff volunteer officers could be appointed to the regular army without regard to age or grade, but in the line volunteer officers could not be appointed above the grade of First Lieutenant, and then only when below the age of thirty years.

Mr. Hepburn asked if Mr. Hull would object to an amendment providing that vacancies below the grade of Colonel could be filled from the list of volunteer officers, and declaring it to be the purpose of the act to place volunteer officers commissioned since April 19, 1898, upon the same footing with officers of the regular army.

"I should say," responded Mr. Hull, "to appoint volunteer officers to the grade of Major would do a great injustice to regular army officers who have served twenty or twenty-five years in the army."

Mr. Cochran, (Dem., Mo.,) who followed Mr. Hull, introduced the political phase of the question. He charged that the avowed purpose of the Administration to use an army of 90,000 to enforce its mandates in the Philippines was the very essence of imperialism. He declared it to be his opinion that no army that marched on the face of the earth could accomplish the subjection of the Philippines. Their geographical position made them practically independent of outside control.

Mr. Kleberg (Dem., Texas,) announced his unalterable opposition to an increase of the standing army. Its only use could be the establishment of a military Government in the Philippines, and he appealed to his colleagues to stand unflinchingly against the subversion of the Constitution.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., New York,) said he regretted that he was unable to vote for the bill because, as a reorganization measure, it was the best Army bill ever proposed. If it had stopped at reorganization he might have supported it, but he could not bring himself to vote for a standing army of 100,000 men.

Mr. Parker, (Rep., N. J.,) a member of the Military Committee, in support of the bill, declared that lodging discretion in the President to expand the army was not an innovation, and cited several historic occasions, notably during the Administrations of Washington and Jefferson, when Congress conferred upon the President discretionary power to expand the army.

Mr. Shafroth (Sil., Col.,) offered some figures to show that the retention of the Philippines, for which this proposed large increase in the standing army was to be made, must prove a disastrous investment. He stated that it would cost the people of the United States $60,000,000 a year to earn $135,000 for American manufacturers and exporters.

McCALL OPPOSES THE BILL.

The sensation of the day then occurred, when Mr. Sulzer, who had charge of the time on the Democratic side, yielded an hour to Mr. McCall, (Rep., Mass.) This was the first intimation the House had that the Massachusetts member was to oppose the bill. The announcement created a great stir. Mr. McCall on several occasions during the last session antagonized his party, notably on the Porto Rican Tariff bill, and a great desire to hear him was manifested to-day. Members who had retired to the cloakrooms flocked back into their seats and listened attentively to his words.

Mr. McCall said he did not believe in the principle of giving the executive authority to multiply almost by two the regular army, although President McKinley would doubtless exercise that discretion patriotically and wisely. The objection was one of principle. Such a grant of power could not be paralelled in the constitutional monarchies. It was not conferred with any limitation as to time.

The bill proposed a standing army of practically 100,000 men. Such a number, he said, was not needed. A temporary provision should be made for the Philippines, and the character of the bill made it important to discuss what the ultimate policy of the country with reference to the army should be. The Government should have declared at the outset a policy in the Philippines similar to that declared in Cuba. The American system of Government, he said, was manifestly unfit for a colonial policy, and that proposition had been so frequently discussed that he would consider the practical question whether it was for the interest of this country to remain in the Philippines.

There was no community of interest between the people of those islands and the United States, and they were almost as far as the poles asunder. No advocate of retaining the Philippines had been daring enough to maintain that they should be a part of the American political system. In fact, the great argument in favor of the principle of the Porto Rican tariff was that if we could not apply that principle to Porto Rico, we could not retain the Philippines. "Upon what theory," he asked, "are we to remain in that country?"

COST OF ENLARGED ARMY.

"The motive that had been most widely put forth was that it was for our advantage and especially our pecuniary advantage. As a part of the cost of this policy we are to include the greater expense under this bill, which is the first born and legitimate offspring of the policy. Those who compare our standing army with the standing armies of Europe usually are careful not to compare the relative costs. The French Army costs $125,000,000 a year; the German, $130,000,000; the British, $100,000,000, and the Russian, $153,000,000. These figures include pensions and fortifications. If this bill passes the War Department will need $113,000,000.

"There is another cost not included in these figures, which is a necessary incident to an army and as much a part of its cost as the pay of the soldiers. That is the pension system. We are appropriating for that purpose $145,000,000 a year. Our total charges therefore for military purposes are $260,000,000 per year—an amount greater than the joint military expenses of those two armed rivals, France and Germany."

In conclusion, Mr. McCall pleaded that in dealing with the Philippines American precedents should be followed. He said:

"The time has come when we can frankly declare our purposes. Let us give those people those assurances which our history inspires. Let us tell them that we will aid them for one year or for five if need be in setting up a Government of their own symbolized by their own flag, and we will leave with them all that is most glorious in the meaning of another flag—liberty, Independence, and self-government."

There were no demonstrations throughout Mr. McCall's speech, but when he finished the Democrats gave him a rousing round of applause.

Mr. Cummings criticised the bill on the score that the cities of the seacoast States had been overlooked. It provided an inordinate increase of the cavalry branch of the service, but he thought it did not accurately provide for manning the seacoast defenses of the country.

Mr. Cox, (Dem., Penn.,) a member of the Military Committee, concluded the general debate on behalf of the minority with a twenty-minute speech against the general principle of increasing the size of the permanent army. "If you are to create an army to shoot down the Filipinos, who are fighting for what we fought for," he said, "I will not vote a nickel for such an army."

MR. HULL CLOSES THE DEBATE.

Mr. Hull, in closing the general debate, declared that Mr. McCall had misapprehended the purpose of the bill. The President, under the treaty of Paris, must assert the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands. "As long as the islands are ours," he said, "we must enforce our authority or disgrace ourselves in the eyes of the world. The people of the United States must decide how long our authority there shall exist." So far as he personally was concerned, he believed that American sovereignty over the Philippines would continue as long as the Republic endured.

"Why do you seek to provide for a permanent army?" asked Mr. Williams, (Dem., Miss.) "Why do you not limit its existence to the Philippine war?"

"Because we desire the army of the United States to do what, whatever necessity may require," replied Mr. Hull.

"Honestly now," persisted Mr. Williams, "independently of the Philippine question, do you not want a permanent army of 96,000 men for other purposes?"

"No, most emphatically no," answered Mr. Hull.

General debate was then closed and the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED.

The paragraphs authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe regulations as to fitness of volunteers or civilians appointed to the regular army under the terms of the bill were stricken out. Mr. Hepburn offered the following amendment:

Provided, That any vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department may be filled by appointment from civil life.

Mr. Hepburn made this amendment the basis of some severe criticism of the Shafter expedition before Santiago. The scandals which existed in the Quartermaster's branch of the service on that occasion, he said, might have been obviated if competent men from civil life had been in charge.

Mr. Hull defended the Quartermaster's Department, declaring that when the war broke out the Quartermaster's Department was inadequate to the task as a result of the refusal of Congress to do its duty years ago.

Without action upon the amendment the House, at 5:10 P. M., adjourned.

CANTEEN PROVISION IN ARMY BILL.

Likely to Cause Much Contention—The Old and the Proposed Texts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The canteen provision in the new Army bill is likely to cause a great deal of contention. Instead of being a prohibition of the sale of liquor, it provides that no army officer or soldier shall sell liquor. The provision is as follows:

That no officer or private soldier shall intoxicating drinks of any kind, as a bartender or otherwise, in any army post or on any army transport, or in any encampment or fort, or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States, and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to issue such general order as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect.

The canteen provision of the present law is as follows:

That no officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post exchange or canteen, nor shall any other person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort, or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States, and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to issue such general order as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect.

Root Army Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Hawley has introduced in the Senate the Root bill for the reorganization of the army.

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SHIPPING BILL DISCUSSED

Senator Frye Says Opposition Is Wild and Insane.

WHAT GOVERNMENT WILL PAY

Subsidies, According to Mr. Frye, Cannot Exceed $7,500,000 Per Year—Status of Foreign Built Ships.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Frye (Rep., Me.,) at to-day's session of the Senate concluded his speech upon the Ship Subsidy bill. He devoted his attention principally to a technical explanation of the various provisions of the measure, explaining with especial care that provision which would admit to American registry foreign-built ships. From several sources his attention was directed to this provision, and it is evidently one upon which much of the forthcoming debate will rest.

Mr. Frye opened with a discussion of the cost to the United States in the event of the passage of the bill. He said the amount of the subsidy could be no more than $9,000,000 per year. That limit, he said, was fixed definitely in the bill.

"So far as the cost to the Government is concerned," he added, "it will be really no more than $7,500,000, as the subsidized ships are required to carry the United States mails free of cost to the Government. The amount paid now for the carrying of these foreign mails is about $1,500,000 a year."

Remarkable statements had been made, he said, concerning the amount of the subsidy to be paid, the figures having been put at $30,000,000 and $50,000,000, and even as high as $100,000,000 a year. "But," said he, "there is no method whatever in the madness of the critics of the bill."

The limit of $9,000,000 in the subsidy would not be reached for at least five years, as within that period there would not be enough vessels to draw the full amount of the subsidy. When the limit of $9,000,000 is reached the bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall reduce the amount of the subsidy paid for sailing and speed premiums, the reduction to be pro rata among the ships subsidized. Thus all vessels enjoying the subsidy will be on precisely the same plane and would receive perfectly impartial treatment.

Referring to a provision of the pending bill requiring all ships to take freight up to a certain percentage of their carrying capacity, Mr. Frye said it would prevent vessels like the American liner St. Louis from participating in the benefits of the act. He announced, therefore, that tomorrow he would propose to the Committee on Commerce an amendment providing that ships shall take on freight to an amount equal to 50 per cent. of their carrying capacity when leaving a port of the United States for a foreign port. That would so distribute the products to be carried as to do no injustice to anybody.

Concerning the subsidy of $170,000 a year provided in the bill for the encouragement of deep-sea fisheries, Mr. Frye said that seamen for these ships would be recruited from the fisheries service.

Discussing that provision of the bill which enables foreign-built ships to be brought under the American flag and to enjoy a portion of the proposed subsidy under certain restrictions, Mr. Frye said it had been asserted that 500,000 tons of foreign vessels would come at once under the provision as it now stands. He said it was the purpose to offer a substitute for the present provision, so that it could be determined definitely just how many foreign vessels would be admitted to American registry.

Mr. Hale interrupted his colleague to direct his attention to a memorial of ship builders which he had received. He said he was in sympathy with the general provisions of the bill, but admitted that he was troubled by that provision which enabled foreign-built vessels to be brought under the American flag to enjoy the proposed subsidy. He had received, he added, a strong protest against this provision of the measure, signed by forty or fifty shipbuilders, in the course of which the statement was made that already parties are engaged in foreign ship yards in the construction of vessels which were to participate in the proposed subsidy.

"It is said," added Mr. Hale, "that the bounty for foreign-built ships will amount to more than $3,000,000 a year. I do not think my colleague would look with favor on any such proposition as that."

Mr. Frye replied that there was only one trouble with the statement made in the protest, and that was that it was not true. "Under the provisions of the pending bill," said he, "owners of foreign-built ships cannot draw a cent of bounty until they construct in the ship yards of this country an amount of tonnage equal to that which they have brought from abroad."

He believed a provision for the admission of foreign-built ships under proper restrictions was wise, because it would insure to the United States a speedy fleet of merchant vessels within a reasonable time.

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) directed attention to objections urged against the freeship provision of the bill.

Mr. Frye replied that he always had contended against the doctrine of free ships, but when a previous subsidy bill upon which he had worked had proved to be a dead failure in Congress, he had agreed to a proposition to admit to American registry the New York and Paris of the American Line, with the agreement that two ships of corresponding size and speed should be built in this country. That had insured to the United States a strictly American line of ships to Europe.

The success of that venture had induced him to insert in the pending measure the provision for the admission of a certain fixed number of foreign-built vessels to American registry under similar restrictions. He did not believe that another ship would be admitted to American registry except those specifically provided for in the pending measure.

In conclusion Mr. Frye referred to what he termed "the wild and insane criticism" of the measure, criticism which, he said, was based upon no fair or accurate knowledge of the provisions of the bill. It had been carefully considered and materially amended, he said, to meet the legitimate objections which had been urged against it.

Mr. Teller (Sil., Col.,) said he had not heard Mr. Frye state why there had been a decadence in the American merchant marine. "I join with the Senator from Maine," said he, "in a desire for a restoration of the American marine, but I have not received much encouragement from what he has said."

Mr. Frye said that he had discussed that question earlier in his speech, and if, after it had been printed in full, Mr. Teller still desired information he would give it to him.

THE GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

Secretary Gage Estimates the Aggregate Expenditures for the Coming Year at $626,741,762.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to Congress the annual estimates of the expenses of the Government for the coming year. They aggregate $626,741,762, a slight decrease from the total estimates of last year. The appropriations for the present year are $580,635,362. The estimates cover every branch of Government service. The War Department estimates are $176,658,345, and the Navy Department $88,913,248. The public building estimates of $50,000 and over are included in the following:

New York, rent of old Custom House, $371,047; Altoona, Penn., Court House and Post Office, $75,000; Annapolis, Md., Post Office, $50,000; Baltimore, Custom House, $500,000; Butte, Mont., Post Office, $75,000; Cleveland, Post Office, Custom House, and Court House, $400,000; Clinton, Iowa, Post Office, $50,000; Elmira, N. Y., Post Office and Court House, $135,000; Fitchburg, Mass., Post Office, $50,000; Helena, Mont., public building, $125,000; Indianapolis, Ind., Court House and Post Office, $500,000; Kansas City, Kan., Post Office, $50,000; Lawrence, Mass., Post Office, $50,000; Los Angeles, Cal., Court House and Post Office, $150,000; New York, Custom House, $500,000; Norwich, Conn., Post Office, $50,000; Oakland, Cal., Post Office, $125,000; Omaha, Court House, Custom House, and Post Office, $350,000; Salt Lake, Court House and Post Office, $75,000; San Francisco, Post Office, Court House, &c., $1,155,055; Tampa, Fla., Court House, Post Office, and Custom House, $100,000; Wilkesbarre, Post Office, $75,000.

Marine Hospitals—New York, purchase of site and building or purchase of site and erection of marine hospital, $250,000; Honolulu, H. I., marine hospital, $200,000.

The total for rivers and harbors, including continuing contracts, is $33,881,317.

The total for payment of pensions is $144,000,000.

New Consuls are estimated for as follows: Niu-Chwang and Hang-Chow, $3,000 each; Port Limon, Costa Rica, $2,000; Moscow, $2,000; Manzanillo, Cuba, $1,500.

To Control Liquor Traffic in Africa.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day granted a hearing to the representatives of several temperance and reform associations in support of the treaty providing for the control of the liquor traffic in Africa. Among those present were Bishop Hartzell, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Africa; Mrs. Stevens, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and also representatives of the Anti-Saloon League, the National Temperance Society, and a Committee of the Presbyterian Church. After the delegations withdrew the committee voted to report a resolution for the ratification of the treaty without amendment.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Samuel D. Dickinson of New Jersey, to be Assistant Collector of Customs at Jersey City, N. J., in the District of New York, State of New York.

Roy H. Chamberlain of Iowa, to be Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Hawaii.

Benjamin F. Tate of Montana, to be Assayer in charge of the Assay Office at Helena, Mont.

To Extend Charters of National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Representative Broslus of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, to-day introduced in the House a resolution to authorize the Controller of the Currency under the limitations of the Act of July 12, 1882, to extend for a further period of twenty years the charter of any National banking association which shall desire to continue its existence after the expiration of its present charter.

Wants Fifteenth Amendment Repealed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Representative Kitchen of North Carolina has introduced in the House a resolution for a Constitutional amendment to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the disfranchisement of citizens by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Ambassador to Italy Not Yet Named.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—It was quite generally expected that the nomination of George Von L. Meyer of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to Italy, would be sent to the Senate to-day, but for some reason it did not go in, but it is still believed he will receive the nomination soon.

Boutelle Resigns as Chairman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In the House today the Speaker announced that he had a communication from the family of Mr. Boutelle of Maine, resigning his position as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. George F. Bailey, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service to take effect Dec. 15.

Capt. Will T. May, Fifteenth Infantry, now on duty at Plattsburg

THOMAS F. NOLAN IS DEAD

"The Irish Barrister" Expires, a Victim of Paralysis.

Had Been a Well-Known Figure in New York for Years—Eccentric but Kindly.

Counselor Thomas F. Nolan, known as "the Irish Barrister" of Tammany Hall, died yesterday at the St. Francis Hospital. The funeral services will be held in the Church of the Holy Redeemer, in Third Street, this morning. Five weeks ago Mr. Nolan was stricken with paralysis. He was taken to the hospital, where his nephew, Father Lynch, gave him every care. Counselor Nolan had been an imposing figure at Democratic conventions for many years. He had startled the politicians by his quaint, droll humor, and with the knack of a Celtic wit he had abused Judge and jury without punishment for contempt. Counselor Nolan had insulted Richard Croker in public. At the famous ten-dollar dinner in the Metropolitan Opera House "the Irish Barrister" defied Mr. Croker's power, and before an audience of 1,000 persons made grimaces at the Tammany chieftain, and he did not lose his political job.

In his law practice and in private life Counselor Nolan was known as a scrupulously honest man. He was always listened to by Judges and jurymen, for, although his eccentricities were plain, through all his acts showed that rugged simplicity and honesty of character which made his name a by-word among Tammanyites as a man who never took advantage of a poor client.

Counselor Nolan was born and educated in Cork, Ireland. He studied law there, and twenty-five years ago he came to New York with a stock of Irish wit, a brogue which he never lost, and a determination to succeed.

He had for years been a friend of Mr. Croker, who was always ready to listen to Nolan's wit. In the early days of his practice Counselor Nolan earned a good income in the criminal courts. The Judges were always ready to listen to his witty stories, and gave his clients the benefit of the doubt in close cases, so that he was able to build up a fair clientele.

One day Counselor Nolan was trying a case, with another Irish lawyer as his opponent, before Justice Barrett. During the recess hour the two lawyers dined and wined to their hearts' content. They appeared in court, and Justice Barrett sternly said:

"This case is adjourned until to-morrow morning, as the counsel are not in condition to go on."

Counselor Nolan braced himself and his voice rose to a roar. He said:

"Your Honor, I have known you for twenty years, and this is the first time that I have ever known your decision to be right." Justice Barrett took no offense at this sally.

When Counselor Nolan was about to be appointed to the position of Assistant Corporation Counsel he called on Corporation Counsel Whalen. Here is the talk:

"Now, Counselor, I have been advised to appoint you to this position. The salary will be $1,500 a year. What do you say?"

Counselor Nolan assumed as pompous an air as he could and said:

"Mr. Whalen, I have been talking to my powerful political friends, and they advise me against taking the position at so small a salary."

"Well, I am sorry, Counselor, that you won't take the appointment."

"I didn't say so. My friends advise me not to take it, but I won't take their advice. I will take the job."

Counselor Nolan's official duties were not onerous. He thought at first that there was much work attached to the place. His duty was supposed to be to prosecute all violators of city ordinances. Corporation Counsel Whalen finally showed Counselor Nolan that he was not expected to prosecute too many people. At last Corporation Counsel Whalen was forced to criticise Counselor Nolan harshly for some reason. Nolan listened intently all the time keeping his small eyes blinking. Then he said:

"Do you know, Mr. Whalen, that I knew your late lamented father when you were a very young man? And do you know they say he was a good man?"

This was too much for Corporation Counsel Whalen. He just laughed.

Counselor Nolan was approached by a friend, who said:

"Well, Tom, I see you have got a good job at a big salary."

"Salary," said Nolan, contemptuously; "I don't get pay enough to buy cigarettes for a dude."

In an argument before Justice Barrett Counselor Nolan was making an eloquent plea, but he tried to try the case in the same manner as he would a similar proceeding in Ireland.

"Your argument is not worth the paper it is written on," said Justice Barrett, with a merry twinkle.

"Your Honor, I want to commend to your distinguished consideration my able effusion, and, incidentally, to say that I have two others equally as good in my pocket."

At the Democratic Convention at Kansas City Counselor Nolan was found sitting on a stoop in a side street. A friend said:

"How are you getting along, Tom?"

"I have been bunkoed. I come out here and spend a pile of money, when I could have twice the fun for less money at Coney Island."

At the Democratic Convention at Saratoga Counselor Nolan startled the staid visitors at the Springs, and even his Tammany friends, by appearing daily in white duck trousers, tan shoes, a long black frock coat, and a high silk hat. He would walk with great dignity up and down the hotel corridors, the admired of all the throng. Counselor Nolan's broad expanse of shirt front was emblazoned with jewels. He wore a gray scarf around his collar, attached to which was the emblem of the United States, a jeweled harp from Ireland, and the flag of the Boer Republic.

PLEAD GUILTY TO ARSON.

The Hoffmans, Husband and Wife, Exposed by Their Cousin's Confession.

Adolph Hoffman and his wife, Florence, pleaded guilty to arson before Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday, having been implicated in the burning of the premises 687 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street on Nov. 2 last by the confession of their sixteen-year-old cousin, Mary Hofmeyer. The maximum punishment for this crime is forty years' imprisonment.

Recorder Goff remanded the Hoffmans for sentence and discharged Mary Hofmeyer, whose mother was in court and testified that her daughter had been induced to come to New York from Baltimore by Hoffman.

MOTHERS' HOSPITAL BAZAAR.

A Collection of Animals and Fortune-tellers the Favorite Features.

There was a race between a motor vehicle and a gray donkey at the Mothers and Babies' Hospital Bazaar at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. It was a race on chances, and the motor vehicle won, if selling all its chances first gave it the blue ribbon. The donkey was the most popular, however, and his pen in the conservatory, just off the ballroom, was surrounded with admiring visitors all the afternoon and evening. He received this admiration with disdain, manifesting it by scornful shakes of the head. Other animals made their feelings manifest in a more impressive manner.

A little monkey, which occupied a cage opposite the donkey, showed his disapproval of feathers on hats by grabbing a dozen of them, hat and all, from the head of a woman who was attempting to make his acquaintance. The hat was rescued, but the monkey chewed up one feather with an expression of rapture on his face. The animal exhibit was the feature of the bazaar. It contained half a dozen or more fine dogs, some beautiful Persian cats, birds, rabbits, a Java squirrel, and a marmoset. Next to this collection, the fortune-telling booth was the most popular.

"I'm keen on fortunes," one girl entering the gipsy encampment said to her companion.

"Yes," said girl No. 2, "that's the only reason I come to bazaars."

Wife-Slayer Gets Nineteen Years.

Otto Wolff, who killed his wife on Sept. 30 last in the billiard room of the residence of Milton Knaup, a grain broker, at 113 Remsen Street, Brooklyn Heights, where she was employed, was yesterday sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for nineteen years at hard labor by Justice Hurd in the Kings County Court. Wolff had been found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

WEDS BARON VON STERNBURG.

Miss Lillian May Langham Married to ex-Secretary of German Embassy at Washington.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Baron Herman Speck von Sternburg, formerly Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington, and recently appointed Consul General for Germany at Calcutta, was married quietly this afternoon at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, to Miss Lillian May Langham.

The mother and two sisters of the bride were present. United States Ambassador Choate supported the bridegroom.

Miss Langham and Baron von Sternburg met for the first time on a transatlantic steamer about a year ago. It was a case of love at first sight. In three months they were engaged.

Miss Langham is the daughter of Charles Langham, a wealthy mine owner of Idaho, and a niece of Arthur Langham of Louisville, Ky. She spent much of her girlhood with her uncle at Louisville. About two years ago, Miss Langham had a severe fall from her horse while hunting in the Kentucky bluegrass region. Her health became bad, and she determined to visit Europe in the hope of recuperating. On the way over she met Baron von Sternburg.

Baron von Sternburg is a members of a distinguished German family. When the Samoan conference was held a year ago he was one of the German Commissioners. He was conspicuous in the negotiations following the outbreak of trouble in China, and was recalled from Washington to Berlin for conference. His appointment to Calcutta was a recognition of his services. The newly wedded couple will sail for India on Dec. 25.

THE CZAR'S CONVALESCENCE.

He Is So Much Better that the Court Is Discussing Probable Date of Its Return to the Capital.

LIVADIA, Dec. 5.—The following bulletin regarding the condition of Emperor Nicholas was issued to-day:

"The Czar has passed the last twenty-four hours very well. His convalescence is following generally a favorable course. Last evening his temperature was 98.3 and his pulse 78. This morning the former was 97.4 and the latter 68."

His Majesty experiences no ill effects from sitting up in his arm chair at meal-times, and is so much better that the Court is discussing the probable time of its return to St. Petersburg, which, however, is still undecided.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—In all the churches to-day special services of thanksgiving were held for the convalescence of the Czar and in connection with the birthday of the Czarevitch, Grand Duke Michael, who was born in 1878.

EARL OF DONOUGHMORE DEAD.

He Was at One Time Assistant Commissioner in Eastern Roumelia.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Earl of Donoughmore died from paralysis in London this morning.

John Luke Hely-Hutchinson, fifth Earl of Donoughmore, was born on March 2, 1848, and succeeded his father in the peerage when he was eighteen years old and a student at Balliol College, Oxford. The earldom is a wealthy one, including the ownership of about 12,000 acres, and estates in County Tipperary and County Waterford.

In 1878 Lord Donoughmore was appointed Assistant Commissioner in Eastern Roumelia, holding the position for a few months. This was the only Government office he ever held. He was a Conservative, and a member of the Carlton Club. In 1874 he married Miss Stephens, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Stephens. Their son, Viscount Suirdale, succeeds to the title and estates.

GERMAN TOLERATION BILL.

Government Declares It Interferes with States' Rights.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—In the Reichstag to-day, the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, informed the Centrists that their bill in regard to the free exercise of religion was not acceptable to the Federal Governments, who, while respecting the convictions whereon it was based, saw in the proposal an intention to restrict the constitutional independence of the States in matters reserved for their individual legislation.

Count von Bülow, speaking subsequently from a personal standpoint, said he hoped the disparities existing in the laws of the different States would be removed. But, as Chancellor, his first duty was not to allow the Federal character of the empire and the autonomy of the members of the Federation to be prejudiced without the consent of the individual States.

M. SCHNAEBELE IS DEAD.

His Arrest in 1887 Nearly Led to War Between France and Germany.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—M. Schnaebele, whose imprisonment by the Germans at Metz in 1887 well nigh led to war between France and Germany, died at Nancy this afternoon from apoplexy.

The Schnaebele incident occurred in April, 1887. A German official decoyed M. Schnaebele, a French Police Commissary, to the frontier and had him arrested and imprisoned. This occurred at a time when popular feeling against Germany ran high in France.

The Russian-American Arbitration.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—Herbert H. D. Peirce, Secretary of the United States Legation, has secured thirty days' extension of the period within which evidence may be submitted in the Russian-American seal arbitration case before Arbitrator Asser, at The Hague, to permit the arrival of evidence from San Francisco. Mr. Peirce expects to submit the American case before Jan. 8.

Mr. Gage's Report "Magnificent."

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Secretary Gage's report has made an excellent impression in financial circles here. A financier to whom the figures were shown, exclaimed: "It is magnificent, and confirms the condition of the American money market, as indicated by the various loans to Europe during the year."

Russian Mobilization in Turkestan?

LONDON, Dec. 6.—"The State Railways Administration," says the Odessa correspondent of The Standard, "has ordered a thousand wagons of a Russian firm for the Transcaspian Line. As this line was already amply provided with rolling stock it is supposed that the order is connected with a new mobilization scheme for Turkestan."

The Castellanes May Live in London.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Vanity Fair says: "Count and Countess Boniface de Castellane are negotiating for a house in London, where in future they will spend at least a portion of the year, as Count Boni is deeply hurt at the want of sympathy shown him by his friends and compatriots in his recent financial troubles."

Seeking Sons of Mrs. M. A. Nathalie.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The United States Consulate here is seeking the two sons of an American woman, Mrs. Mary Antoinette Nathalie, who was run over by a carriage on Nov. 30 and later died in the Beaujon Hospital. It is believed they formerly lived in Richmond, Va., and New York.

PATROLMAN SURPRISES BURGLAR.

Thomas Murray Charged with Attempted Arson and Burglary.

A man who described himself as Thomas Murray, nineteen years old, of 85 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, was locked up in the Westchester Police Station last night charged with attempted arson and burglary. Patrolman Dillon saw a flickering light in the residence of Edward Levy. Knowing that the family was at the theatre, Dillon entered a basement window and went to the first floor. Entering the parlor, he found Murray about starting a bonfire on the parlor floor. In a heap in a corner of the room was about $800 worth of silverware and clothing.

Dillon was immediately covered with a revolver by Murray. The policeman threw his nightstick at the burglar, knocking him down, and then easily overpowered him.

HOLLAND AND THE BOERS.

Premier Refuses to Give Date for Arbitration Proposal—Krueger Starts for Holland To-day.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 5.—In the debate on the Budget in the Second Chamber here to-day, the Premier, Dr. N. G. Pierson, declared that he could not at present foresee the psychological moment when the Netherlands would be able to propose arbitration between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

COLOGNE, Dec. 5.—Mr. Krüger walked to-day in the rain from his hotel to the cathedral. He was cheered enthusiastically by an assemblage of people who had long waited to see him. Mr. Krüger repeatedly raised his hat in acknowledgment of the cheering.

He departs at 10 A. M. to-morrow on a special train connecting with the Dutch express at Zevenaar.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Dr. Leyds has informed a correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger that there is no truth in the report that Mr. Krüger will again endeavor to see the Kaiser.

The National Zeitung says that members of the Reichstag assume that Count von Bülow will soon announce in the Reichstag the reasons for the Emperor's refusal to receive the Boer statesman.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung sharply attacks the Government for not receiving Mr. Krüger, and says:

"The Government is afraid of some danger from England, thus awakening a suspicion that Germany no longer feels independent of England, but, like Portugal, abandons all independent policy."

A serenade by a military band was a feature of the pro-Krüger demonstration in Cologne to-day.

ANOTHER FIGHT WITH DE WET.

His Troops Again Driven from Their Positions by Gen. Knox's Force.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Kitchener, dated Bloemfontein, Dec. 5:

"Gen. Knox re-engaged De Wet near Bethulie, on the Smithfield Road, yesterday. He drove the enemy from all their positions before dark, when they retreated northward. Col. Plicher assisted, by a turning movement on Knox's left."

Lord Kitchener also reports several minor affairs.

A SHORT QUEEN'S SPEECH.

It Will Be Read To-day and Will Consist of a Single Sentence.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Queen's speech to-day will be the shortest on record. It will consist of a single sentence announcing that Parliament has been summoned to provide supplies for the army.

Foreign relations, which are not touched on in this laconic message, will be fully dealt with in the speech opening the February session.

SAYS DUTCH ARE ALIENATED.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—J. M. Robertson, who has just returned from South Africa, in a speech at a meeting of the League of Liberals, said the people here know little or nothing of what is going on in South Africa. He further asserted that he himself saw an order of Lord Roberts in July for the burning of forty farms.

The Dutch, Mr. Robertson added, are now absolutely alienated.

DURBAN WELCOMES ROBERTS.

DURBAN, Dec. 5.—To Lord Roberts, who has arrived here, was accorded a tumultuous reception.

Members of the Irish Association dragged Lord Roberts's carriage to the Town Hall. The streets were profusely decorated and crowded to suffocation. Numerous addresses were presented to the Field Marshal.

CHAMBERLAIN LIBEL SUIT.

Action Said to Have Been Begun Regarding Contract Allegations.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—It is reported that a member of the Chamberlain family has begun legal proceedings in connection with the published allegations that the concerns in which the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, his son, Austen Chamberlain, and others of the family are financially represented have had pecuniary interests in Government contracts.

BOERS SAID TO BE SURROUNDED.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A London news agency publishes a dispatch from Pretoria saying that fighting has been going on for four days at Bronkhorst Spruit, east of Pretoria; that Commandants Viljoen and Erasmus, with 2,500 Boers, are now surrounded, and that eighty Boers have been killed.

At the War Office this dispatch is characterized as belated information regarding events covered in the official dispatches from Lord Kitchener, dated Bloemfontein, Nov. 30, although the statement that the Boers were surrounded is not supported officially.

Afrikander Editor Arrested.

WORCESTER, Cape Colony, Dec. 5.—J. E. De Jong, proprietor of The Worcester Advertiser, has been imprisoned on a charge of sedition, the specific offense being his publication of allegations of filthy atrocities by British soldiers.

Worcester is rapidly filling with people who will attend the Afrikander Congress. The British troops are not allowed within the town limits for fear of a collision.

Bill to Aid Boer Immigrants.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In the House to-day Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) introduced a resolution providing for a Government ship to bring Boers to the United States to take advantage of the homestead laws.

No More Infantry for South Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—According to The Daily Express, no more infantry drafts will be sent to South Africa. The only troops to go to the front hereafter will be mounted men.

LONDON ELECTRIC CONTRACTS.

American Companies Will Bid for the Work of Equipping the Metropolitan District Railway.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Plans for the electrical equipment of the Metropolitan District Railway are now rapidly nearing completion. They are attracting much attention on the part of electrical companies all over the world, and particularly in the United States. Lemuel Bannister, who is a Director in both the British and American Westinghouse Companies, said this evening:

"There is no doubt that the contracts for the Metropolitan work will produce active bidding from all the leading manufacturers. The Westinghouse people, the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, and other American and British companies are already active competitors, but these companies are bidding in the names of British rather than American corporations. It is expected that work will be begun early in the new year, and, as the tunnels and tracks are already done, there ought to be an early completion of the system."

There is considerable interest in London as to who will succeed D. H. Louderback of Chicago as the special representative of Charles T. Yerkes here. Mr. Louderback is still actively engaged in Mr. Yerkes's interests, and is confident of closing up successful contracts before leaving England.

"I am naturally disinclined to talk about the plans," he said this evening, "as the matter must now be left to my successor, whose name will undoubtedly be announced in the United States in the course of a few days. It is a source of great regret to me that my wife's illness compels me to leave work which offers so many interesting features. London, no doubt, will prove a great field for electrical enterprise in the next few years, and the Americans are sure to figure prominently in it."

Lord Halifax Not to Join Roman Church

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Viscount Halifax, President of the English Church Union, who was reported by The Dublin Evening Herald to be about to join the Church of Rome, declares that the assertion is without foundation.

Bulgarian Cabinet Resigns.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Dec. 5.—The Cabinet has resigned, owing to Ministerial differences.

ONE NEW SMALLPOX CASE

James Doyle, Kindergarten Pupil, Stricken at His Home.

Dr. Blauvelt Blames Parents for Not Having Him Vaccinated—Only One Death.

One new case of smallpox was reported yesterday, making forty-five that have so far appeared in the Borough of Manhattan. No new cases were reported from Brooklyn or the Bronx up to last evening. The victim of yesterday is a four-year-old boy, James Doyle, of 317 West Sixty-seventh Street. The boy was taken to North Brother Island and the apartment where he lived disinfected.

Speaking of the Doyle case, Dr. Blauvelt spoke in tones of indignation of the actions of citizens, especially those in the infected district where the disease first broke out, in either refusing to attend to vaccination or refusing altogether to have it done. Dr. Blauvelt said that the Doyle boy was one of thirteen or fourteen children who had attended the kindergarten at 259-261 West Fifty-ninth Street. All these children are under surveillance, and have been since Nov. 29, Thanksgiving Day. Dr. Blauvelt on that day sent his men to the several addresses to either vaccinate those exposed or to see that it was done.

In the case of the house in which young Doyle lived, and in other houses as well, the parents said they and their children would be vaccinated by their own physician. They refused to let the Health Department perform the simple operation. A Health Department physician went again on Saturday to the apartment where the Doyles live, but was met by the same refusal and the statement that the family physicians would attend to the matter.

"If these people had had vaccination done last Thursday," said Dr. Blauvelt yesterday, "when I sent there, or had had their own doctor attend to it, the Doyle boy probably would not have been taken with the disease. This case is a fair sample of the difficulties with which we have to contend. People either in many instances refuse or evade, so that in the end disease breaks out which might have been avoided."

Dr. Blauvelt said that he believes the department has the disease well in hand, but added that undoubtedly many have been exposed, and no one should be astonished to hear of other cases. He holds that there is no fear of an epidemic, but that people cannot be too careful in taking precaution.

"Vaccination," said he, "is of course the greatest safeguard, and our warnings are being liberally heeded. At the same time, ignorance and obstinacy hinder a great deal. Health Department officials who have been sent out to different parts of the city have vaccinated over 1,000 persons, and we are receiving many requests from the owners, proprietors, and managers of factories and other business places where large numbers of persons are employed to have physicians sent there. These requests we are complying with. Over 300 people called here to-day for vaccination."

At the rooms at 68 Elm Street several hundred called yesterday to be inoculated. A steady stream has kept up for several days and bids fair to continue for many days to come, the idea having apparently gone forth that the greatest safety lies in vaccination. The fact stands out, however, that Dr. Dillingham's corps of assistants are not having an easy time in their visits to the infected districts in their efforts to combat ignorance, and even, in many instances, superstition. The failure of the law to compel vaccination has compelled the physicians to more or less subterfuge in persuading people to submit to inoculation. As a rule, however, they have been compelled to defer to the good-nature and good sense of those whom they approach.

An encouraging sign of the freedom of the city from this disease in the future lies in the large number of orders sent in by druggists and physicians for vaccine virus. The majority of the orders are for tubes holding enough for only one inoculation. The health authorities on the contrary prefer to put up the virus in bottles holding enough for ten vaccinations, and in consequence are working overtime and are behind in their orders.

The only death so far is that of Mary Holmes, the servant who was removed from 235 West Seventy-sixth Street to North Brother Island. The other patients are reported to be doing well. Notwithstanding the apparent let-up yesterday, Dr. Blauvelt said last evening that the department is prepared and fully equipped for a long fight. Enough virus has already been put up to vaccinate 20,000 or 30,000 persons, and the supply is unlimited.

A NAME DELAYS MARRIAGE.

Prospective Bridegroom, in a Dilemma Upon Finding His True Parentage, Goes to Court.

A man badly puzzled as to the name under which he could be legally married called upon Justice Aspinall in the Kings County Court late yesterday afternoon to request the Judge to get him out of his dilemma. The man has always been known as Peter Schroeder. He resides at 789 Madison Street.

According to the story he told Justice Aspinall, he was about to get married, and upon imparting this fact to his mother she astonished him by telling him that Schroeder was not his name, and he could not be legally married under it. She explained that he was the son of her first husband, and that his name was Peter Kleinhaus, which was his father's name also. Peter's father died while the son was an infant. Having married again, the mother allowed Peter to be called by the name of her second husband, Schroeder, and the boy grew to manhood in ignorance of his real name.

Justice Aspinall told the man that the necessary legal steps would be taken so that he could retain the name by which he is now known.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE BAZAAR.

The West Gives a Carload of Hogs—Doings at the Fair.

Woman suffrage stock was at par it was announced at the National Bazaar in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall yesterday afternoon. The association will get 100 cents on the dollar for all its stock—a big carload of hogs donated in the far West and shipped to Chicago, where they have been sold at the stock yards. One handsome specimen in the hog line was raised from infancy to a comfortable condition of 340 pounds weight by Miss Laura Clay, a daughter of Cassius Clay of Lexington, Ky. Miss Clay has sold her hog for $15, and the bazaar will be enriched by that amount. All this would fill the hearts of the suffragists with joy if it was not for the donkey. A fine little Mexican donkey was promised to them some weeks before the bazaar opened. Not a word has been heard from the little animal since, and there is a fear that he has balked somewhere along the road on his way north.

"Miss McKinley," the finely clad little doll donated by Mrs. McKinley, is to be sold to the highest bidder. Twenty dollars was the largest bid received yesterday afternoon. There is a fine collection of dolls at the bazaar. They are of all classes and conditions. Some one has discovered a miniature Buffalo Bill in the collection, and Utah's Governor's doll was out with a new head yesterday. The under lip to her first one had disappeared. Some one said the lady had bitten it herself in her chagrin at coming to a suffrage bazaar, fearing that it would injure her matrimonial chances.

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

"I have been acquainted with W. L. Douglas and his shoes for the past 17 years. His shoes are the lowest price, quality considered, in the U.S. They are really worth $5.00. When you need shoes, take my advice and try them. His shoes are the latest fashion—all sizes and widths—all one price $3.50."

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U.S.

We own and operate 62 stores in the large cities.

NEW YORK CITY STORES:—95 Nassau Street; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard St.; 753-755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th St.; 345 8th Avenue; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 West 125 St. BROOKLYN—421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue. NEWARK—785 Broad Street. PATERSON—195 Main St. ALBANY—27 North Pearl St. ROCHESTER—206 E. Main Street. SYRACUSE—228 So. Salina Street. TROY—320 River Street. UTICA—141 Genesee Street.

W. L. DOUGLAS:—Having worn your $3.50 shoes ever since they have been on sale in this city, Oct. '6, '94, it affords me pleasure in recommending them as giving the best of satisfaction.
SAM F. EHRLICH,
Rochester, N.Y.

I wish to testify to the durability of your shoes. I have worn a pair of them two years, and had them half soled three times, and they are good yet. I recommend them because they are all right. WM. J. McCLELLAND,
59 W. 32nd St., New York.

One pair of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes.

How to Order by Mail. If you do not live near one of our retail stores send your order direct to W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass. Fill out measurement blank; state style shoe desired; plain or cap toe, heavy, medium or light sole. Send $3.75 ($3.50 for shoes and 25 cents for carriage) by money order, express order or cashier's check. We do the largest shoe mail order business in the world. Write for new catalog showing the latest styles for winter wear.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
ORDER FOR
*Name*_____
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TAKE MEASUREMENTS CAREFULLY
Ankle_____
Heel_____
Instep_____
Waist_____
Ball_____
LENGTH OF FOOT_____
SIZE USUALLY WORN_____
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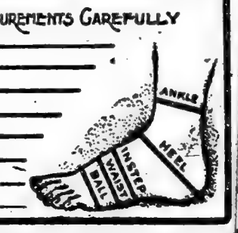

We use ROCK OAK Sole Leather and Fast Color Eyelets in all our shoes.

Made in all kinds of Leather, All One Price, $3.50.

WOULD RETIRE J. W. GATES

Proxies Sought to Vote Against Him at Steel Trust Meeting.

Directors Said to be Dissatisfied with the Management of the Company—Purchase of Steamers Causes Trouble.

The financial district was much interested yesterday in the published advertisement of Welles, Herrick & Hicks, bankers and brokers, at 15 Wall Street, stating that the firm, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of the American Steel and Wire Company was prepared to receive proxies carrying the right to vote at the annual meeting of the company, on Feb. 21, 1900. The advertisement explained that the object of the call was to acquire enough stock to secure "the election of an efficient Board of Directors."

In Wall Street the project is regarded as the beginning of a movement, the chief object of which is the ousting of John W. Gates from the Steel and Wire Board. Some months ago opposition to Mr. Gates and his methods appeared, and the house of J. & W. Seligman was understood to be active in the opposition. The upshot of the matter then was the withdrawal from the Board of Directors of Henry Seligman and Frederick Strauss, and the election in their stead of Directors commonly supposed to be of Mr. Gates's choosing. Later, previous to his European trip, Mr. Gates resigned as Chairman of the board, but remained a Director of the company. Since his return he has been an active factor in the affairs of the company—is popularly supposed, indeed, to have the controlling interest.

Of late there have been many stories of dissatisfaction among the Directors, and in connection with the stories it was said that a number of the Directors were opposed to the reported transfer to the Steel Company of a number of steamships, in which certain other of the Directors were interested, the transfer being made, it is current gossip, at a much higher figure than the original cost to the individual Directors.

However this be, the upshot of all the controversy is the movement now under way. Welles, Herrick & Hicks refuse to divulge for whom they are acting, though they say it is certainly not for Mr. Gates or his friends. E. Hicks Herrick, a member of the firm, says:

"The advertisement explains itself. We are acting for interests who desire to see an honest management and who are anxious to have more particulars about some certain transactions in which the company is interested."

In some parts of Wall Street the belief is that the Philadelphia Directors—Messrs. Widener, Elkins, and Dolan—are back of the movement.

FILMS AND NEGATIVES SEIZED.

John J. Alexandra Arrested for Dealing In Improper Pictures.

While a big Broadway crowd watched the proceedings early last evening a patrol wagon carted away 10,000 films and negatives of the American Electroscope Company, doing business on the seventeenth floor of the St. James Building, as well as the proprietor, John J. Alexandra. It was the second time he had been arrested during the day. He was taken into custody last night by Detective Benning at the instance of Anthony Comstock.

Comstock, his special agent, Ditman, and Benning went to the establishment last night. They found Alexandra and a girl about seventeen in the place. Alexandra was arrested on a charge of selling indecent pictures, and the detective took charge of every film he could find.

The Federal authorities arrested Alexandra yesterday on a charge of sending indecent matter through the mails. He was taken before Commissioner Shields, where he waived examination, and he was held in $1,000 bail, which he immediately furnished.

ANTI-POLYGAMY MEETING.

Congress Urged to Submit Constitutional Amendment at Once.

A meeting under the auspices of the Interdenominational Council of Women for Christian and Patriotic Service was held yesterday afternoon at the United Charities Building, to further the agitation for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution forbidding polygamy. Darwin R. James, who acted as Chairman during the meeting, spoke of the agitation for the exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts from Congress, and read a letter from ex-Senator Edmunds to his wife, favoring the present agitation.

After the reading of this letter, a set of resolutions were read and adopted. They advised Congress to take prompt action in submitting to the several States an amendment prohibiting polygamy, and urged the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to give such measures immediate attention. Gen. John Eaton of Washington, who was the first regular speaker, said that the Mormons have increased by not less than 43,000 a year recently. "One of their doctrines is that a man may become a god through a polygamous marriage. They control Utah, and in some of the neighboring States they hold the balance of power."

Dr. Sarah J. Elliot, a Deaconess of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Moab, Utah, who spoke next, referred to the visible degradation of the Mormon women. The Rev. Dr. David Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church came next, and said that Utah could change its political coat with wonderful facility.

"There is a report spreading," he said, "that it would not be wise for Congress to give any justification to. It is to the effect that a bargain has been made between the National Republican leaders and the Mormon Church to secure the vote of Utah to the Mormon Republican Party."

SCHOLARSHIPS AT COLUMBIA.

Dean Van Amringe Thinks Present System an Improvement.

The annual report of Dean J. H. Van Amringe of Columbia College came from the press yesterday. Dean Van Amringe makes the following report in regard to the system of awarding scholarships at Columbia:

A year ago, the mode of giving pecuniary aid to students was changed by substituting a system of scholarships for free or reduced tuition. So far as a year's experience justifies an opinion, I think the substituted scheme works more favorably than that which it replaced. A remedy at once practical and wise is difficult to devise. That referred to and applied here is an attempt which promises to amend at least some of the infelicities of the former method.

The scholarships awarded for the year are as follows: Alumni competitive scholarship, Oscar Rempel Houston, from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; Harper scholarship, J. C. Sweeney of the Boy's High School of Brooklyn; three Brooklyn scholarships, Maxwell F. Lanton of Adelphi Academy, P. G. Gravenhorst of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and Edward Isenberger of the Boy's High School of Brooklyn.

PRIVATE PATIENTS' BUILDING.

New York Hospital's Addition Opened—Board of Governors' Reception.

A new private patients' building, an addition to New York Hospital, was thrown open last night. A reception was held by the Board of Governors, which was attended by several hundred people. The guests were received by the Board of Governors—Superintendent Ludlam, Assistant Superintendent Robertson, and Secretary Crane—and shown about the structure.

The new building is ten stories in height and is equipped with modern elevators. The first floor is used for executive purposes, the second for the doctors, while the upper floors are fitted up for the patients. There are a number of suites of two rooms and bath. The upper floor contains two operating rooms, each with its separate etherizing room, wash rooms, sterilizing rooms, nurses' room, &c., and each provided with its own ventilating plant.

At the rear of the building, separated from it and reached by special elevators from the yard, is an isolating department, with toilet, baths, pantries, and disinfecting apparatus. It has its own heating and ventilating system independent of the rest of the building. The building is situated at 10 West Sixteenth Street.

Two other buildings, one for employes and the other to be known as Governors' Building, are in course of erection. The Superintendent's house is nearly completed.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.
Advertising Office, C. Wilkes, 29 Ludgate Hill.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE DEMOCRATS OF NEW YORK.

There are more than 200,000 Democrats in Manhattan and the Bronx—the old City of New York. Excluding the State of New York, there are only nine States in the Union that have so large a Democratic vote as these two boroughs. Yet these 200,000 Democrats are united by no political organization and are powerless to give expression to their views and their wishes in the councils and conventions of their party. There is a business organization known as Tammany Hall, a corrupt and selfish body, managed for the enrichment of a few bad men from the profits of crime, that arrogates to itself the function of representing these Democrats in City and State Conventions, that nominates all the Democratic candidates for office in the city and of late in the State. The 200,000 Democrats of Manhattan and the Bronx have no organization but Tammany Hall, no leader but the infamous CROKER.

There ought to have been a genuine Democratic organization in New York years ago, an organization apart from the vulgar, greedy, and rotten Tammany. There are certainly 100,000 Democrats, we have no doubt there are more than 100,000, who would rejoice to see Tammany displaced from its position of party leadership and management. The County Democracy of the old days came into existence in conditions less favorable than those which now invite and make necessary a new Democratic organization. Tammany has a hard year before it. It is already alarmed by the beginning of the movement to cut out the hideous social ulcer on the east side, and as the work of purification proceeds the name, the chief men, and the under chiefs of the organization are going to be involved in exposures of the scandalous responsibility of the Police Department for the law-breaking and immorality that have stirred the decent part of the community to indignation. If another Democratic organization is not formed the shame and scandal will attach to the name of Democracy. They call Tammany Democratic, they call the City Government Democratic. Who can deny that they have a right to the name if no other Democratic organization disputes it?

There is need of a Democracy in New York that has some reverence for the old-time principles of the party, a Democracy that cannot be lugged into a convention bound hand and foot and made to speak in the presence of true Democracy through the lips of RICHARD CROKER. The Democrats of New York are detested by the Democrats of every other State in the Union for the treacheries Tammany has practiced and the selfishness it has exhibited in National Conventions. Tammany is hated by the Democrats of the interior of the State. Decent Democrats cannot be heard nor can the wisdom and good judgment of the ablest leaders of the party be summoned to its aid so long as Tammany is the only spokesman for the 200,000 Democrats of New York. It brings shame and defeat upon the Democracy.

There will be a great battle for the Mayoralty next Fall. Tammany, fighting for its existence, will be weighed down by its sins and its responsibility for the vileness that shocks the moral sense of the people. A strong and sound Democratic organization should be called into existence before that campaign begins, in order that, in co-operation with other anti-Tammany forces, it may compass the overthrow of Crokerism. It should be borne in mind that the vote cast by a new Democratic organization at the next election will be the basis of representation in the State Convention of 1902, when, let us hope, the party will be able to nominate a candidate for Governor who will not be in any way beholden to RICHARD CROKER for that distinction.

In the entire city there are considerably more than 300,000 Democrats, of whom not more than 100,000 are in real affiliation with Tammany. Even if a great part of the Brooklyn Democrats are weak enough to prefer their degrading subserviency to Tammany, there is an opportunity, with leadership that would command respect and competent direction in the work of organization, to bring half the Democrats of the great city under a flag of which they would not be ashamed, to work for the attainment of ends not prohibited by the Penal Code.

Tammany is too loathsome for the leadership of this great body of Democrats, its vices and its defiance of decency have become intolerable. It can be overthrown only by Democrats. To neglect any longer the duty of organizing a Democratic opposition to Tammany would be inexcusable.

THE ARMY BILL.

It is not novel that the House of Representatives should be far in advance of the Senate in patriotism and wisdom. In fact, that has been for a long time the "regular order." It will not be disputed that it has been maintained at the present session. The Senate has been induced to take up, as the most urgent business before it, the Ship Subsidy bill. The House has taken up the business which is Nationally, and not merely as to private cliques and tax eaters and subsidy hunters, the most urgent and important, the Army bill.

The press dispatches do not make as clear as might be wished the differences between the bill proposed by the Secretary of War and the bill actually introduced by the Military Committee. We are told that the modifications are "radical," but they appear to go principally to the mitigation of the very sound principle of the interchange of service between staff and line. To this interchange Mr. ROOT attaches an importance which no officer who has not become, by much service in the staff, more a politician than an officer, will be inclined to say is excessive. In spite of the modifications, the Democrats twitted the Republicans with advocating a bill prepared by the Administration, rather than a bill which originated in Congress itself. We are inclined to believe that the reproach, so far as it went, was well founded. To be sure, it did not go very far. It amounted to no more than an accusation against the Republicans of complying with the advice of a deceased British statesman: "When you want to know something about anything, you ask a man who knows something about it." This the War Department has facilities for doing which the House has not to the same degree. If the department has, as is charged, availed itself of these facilities, and if the House Military Committee has in turn availed itself of the facilities of the War Department for obtaining expert opinions, so much the better for the War Department, the House, and, which is most to the purpose, the bill.

We admit that there are some things in the bill which do not seem to us justifiable. We are not aware of any such supereminent service that the present Adjutant General of the United States Army has performed that he should be made a Major General with the express proviso that his successors in office shall not succeed to that rank. A bargain between the General commanding the army and the Adjutant General thereof is by no means one which Congress is bound to ratify. A much more important defect was indicated by Mr. HEPBURN, in a question which evidently staggered the Chairman of the Military Committee. The question was whether officers who had attained to high rank and done conspicuously good service in the volunteer army should not have their services recognized by an opportunity to gain commissions above the bottom in the regular army. The scope of the question is wider than its terms. We have as yet seen no adequate provision either in the War Department bill or the House Committee's bill for those regular officers who were selected, and, as all accounts agree, most judiciously selected for promotion in the volunteer regiments. These officers were, by hypothesis, and a hypothesis that has been confirmed by the admirable discipline and efficiency to which they have brought their respective commands, the most deserving officers in the United States Army. Yet it seems that they are to be treated as the least deserving and at best restored to their former ranks without reference to the promotions that have since taken place in the regular army. This would seem to be a manifest injustice, which there ought to be wit enough in the law-making body to avoid without doing injustice to the officers who had not the misfortune to attract official notice by their superior efficiency.

These are points in the bill which call, we do not say for the defeat of it, but for the amendment of it. At any rate, they call for question. But it is not the questionable points of the bill that the wonderful persons upon whom has devolved the leadership of the Democratic Party in the House have selected for question. It is the points which are quite beyond question. The Democratic so-called leaders are crazily eager to justify anew the overwhelming vote of want of confidence in them which the country has just passed. They are Bourbons, unless they would prefer to be called "B'urbons," who have learned nothing and forgotten nothing. Their opposition is compounded of foolishness and factiousness. Because our National defense against a powerful enemy is not the regular army, but ultimately "the Nation in arms," therefore Mr. RICHARDSON thinks it popular and politic to propose that the work of garrisoning the Philippines shall be intrusted to volunteers! The surpassing silliness of this suggestion is eminently characteristic of the Democratic Party as at present organized. It is as if one should propose the disbandment of the police of New York, and the replacement of it, to suppress disorder, by a Sheriff's posse comitatus. Nothing is plainer, to anybody but a Democratic leader, than that the work before our army in the Philippines is work for professionals and not for amateurs. Our garrison there must continue to consist of regular troops, whose business is soldiering, until we have supplied their places, so far as they can be supplied, with natives of the islands. This substitution Mr. ROOT has urged and endeavored to provide for, and it is by assisting him, and not by talking nonsense about "volunteers," that the Democrats in Congress can most readily free their own imaginations from the bugbear of a huge standing army from which our liberties are in chronic danger.

This first debate of the session chiefly emphasizes our need, not even of a larger and more efficient army so much as of an intelligent and patriotic Opposition. The questions raised by the bill are eminently such as require the service of such an Opposition. If it were intelligent, critical, patriotic, the majority would go in some fear of it, however small its numbers. They would be afraid of an appeal to the country. But, so long as the Opposition in Congress talks such irrelevant drivel as that talked in the House yesterday against the Army bill, contributing absolutely nothing toward a solution of the problems involved, so long the majority will be absolved from the careful and circumspect preparation, or the logical defense, of its party measures. So long it may be confident that the Opposition will bring itself into public contempt, and may therefore safely be treated with contempt by the majority. That is always a great misfortune for a country governed under parliamentary institutions. But we do not recall any occasion upon which the misfortune has been so conspicuous as now. It is not only in the interest of the Democratic Party that its reorganization is demanded and the supplanting of its present leaders and spokesmen by men of more wisdom and of more patriotism. It is in the interest of the country at large.

THE CANAL REPORT.

That the Isthmian Canal Commission would present a report favoring the Nicaragua route has long been regarded as a certainty. The advantages of a Nicaragua canal through its nearness to our ports, the shorter voyage between our Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and the very much better terms we can make for ownership and control far outweigh the considerations urged in behalf of the Panama project.

It was not foreseen that the commission would have the wisdom and the courage to recommend a canal deep enough and wide enough for the largest ships. The added cost will seem prodigious, even to minds that do not habitually look at great National undertakings in a small way. A second-rate canal, a half-way canal, that would accommodate the ships of bygone times and of which the growth of commerce would compel the enlargement or the abandonment almost before it was completed, would cost about $160,000,000. To construct a canal 25 feet deep and 150 feet wide will cost $200,000,000. That added forty millions will strengthen the hands of the open and secret foes of the canal. They will measurably enhance the difficulty of passing a bill authorizing the building of the canal as a Government work by the use of the public funds or a pledge of the public credit.

It required courage, therefore, on the part of the commission to take the enlightened view and recommend the wise course. Unquestionably if the canal is worth building at all, it is worth while to build it of such dimensions that it will pass through the large ships that are every year carrying a greater proportion of long-voyage ocean freight. It would be a miserably short-sighted business policy to cut off from our toll-paying list a large part of the commerce that would gladly avail itself of the use of a wider and deeper canal. We are assured by our English friends that the canal will be a losing venture anyway. It ought to be a losing venture if we adopt the short-sighted policy of driving away business.

An expenditure of $200,000,000 extended over ten years will not be a burdensome outlay, nor an unreasonable one for a work of this moment and value. It is to be hoped that the pressure for its completion and the advance in engineering competence through familiarity with the work will materially shorten the time estimated by the commission as necessary for the work of construction. We can ill afford to wait until 1910 for this "correction of nature."

But before we approach the problems of finance and engineering the political pathway to a construction of the canal must be cleared. First of all, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty must be ratified. We are not free to make a beginning until the clauses of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which bind us not to undertake the construction of the canal as an American work have been abrogated. That obstacle is removed in the convention negotiated by the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador, now before the Senate awaiting ratification. There is a better chance for the treaty than during the last session. Through various changes the Committee on Foreign Affairs has come into a better frame of mind about the treaty. Much depends on the firmness of the Administration in urging upon Senators of its own party the imperative necessity of ratifying the convention before any steps are taken for the actual construction of the canal.

GEN. MERCIER'S SPEECH.

The view in general taken in London of the speech delivered in the French Senate by ex-Minister of War MERCIER is most creditable. Englishmen are undoubtedly right in assuming that the harangue, more than any recent event, will open the eyes of intelligent Frenchmen to the dangers that lurk at the base of Nationalism, of which the Senator from the Loire Inférieure is the most conspicuous exponent in the upper chamber. It was to be expected that a speech of this kind would be launched by some one as soon as the enemies of the present Government had discovered how useless Mr. KRUEGER had been as an inspirer of any dangerous anti-British spirit, and it was perfectly natural, too, when we recall the antecedents of Gen. MERCIER, that he should make the speech. He acted with his usual disregard of consequences.

The general amnesty bill, in which is included the name of the man whose machinations sent DREYFUS to the Devil's Island, is not yet a law. Until it is, Gen. MERCIER is in danger of being impeached by a Senatorial High Court of Justice, according to a resolution introduced in the Senate in October, 1899. He stands charged with the secret communication of a secret dossier to the first Dreyfus court-martial, with the use of forged documents in the preparation of this dossier, with the destruction of the explanatory note accompanying these documents, with the use before the Rennes court-martial of the mistranslation of the Panizzardi telegram, with the persistent assertion, before the discovery of the first three of these crimes, that the first trial of Capt. DREYFUS was legal. All these things have been proved, and the question for the court to decide would simply be whether the position of Minister of War gave the criminal immunity from his crimes. Gen. MERCIER himself has said that it did, but he can scarcely be considered an authority on Constitutional law.

It is wasting time to consider MERCIER'S speech in any other light than that of a Nationalist manifestation conceived for the sole purpose of embarrassing the Government. The subject itself has been already pretty well thrashed out in the army and naval press, and no army or naval officer careful of his professional reputation would care, whatever his hatred toward England, to indorse a single word. A year ago M. LOCKROY, who has been Minister of Marine in several Cabinets, issued an elaborate statement in which he showed France's unpreparedness for any conflict with England, and said: "Thanks to the valor of the little Boer people we have several months, perhaps years, to prepare for war with Great Britain, and this precious time must not be wasted." He laid great stress upon the necessity for a new system of protection for French colonies and for the coast of France itself. In the discussions that followed, the best authorities in the country, while deploring the idea that circumstances should ever arise to make war inevitable, clearly proved that certain calamity awaited every port of France should she take the initiative.

France is practically no better off now than she was then, and whatever may be the project prepared by Gen. MERCIER while in command of an army corps, his attempt to make it public at this time arose either through a desire to advertise himself, or because he wished to annoy the Government by exposing an official document which he had no longer the right to divulge. Either view is borne out by the character of the man.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—People who watch theatrical performances from before the footlights have often been moved to seek an explanation for the "incidental music" which is an almost invariable accompaniment of the scenes most conveniently described as "moving." Lay theories about the purpose of this music differ widely, but lay opinion practically agrees that it is more or less of a nuisance, and that its abolition would make easier both the enjoyment and the criticism of the work of the actors. The Washington Post gave utterance to some such view the other day, and either because of the severity of The Post's language, or for a reason easy enough to imagine if one is a cynic, and therefore, since cynics are numerous, not necessary to mention, Mr. WILLIAM GILLETTE has written to the paper mentioned a letter in which he tells just why he makes use of the antique device. He admits, in beginning, that "incidental music" needs excuse, that it is an offense to refined taste. But, he continues, "I find myself in the world, surrounded and to some extent harassed by its conditions. An audience, no matter how deeply interested or absorbed it may become, is unable to maintain absolute quiet. The individuals composing it must breathe; they must occasionally move, or cough, or gasp, or shuffle feet, or rustle programmes, or make other involuntary disturbances. In the performance of my own plays I am in the habit of resorting largely to the effects of natural pauses, intervals of silence—of moments where few words are spoken and much mental struggle is supposed to take place. These methods I find especially effective at the most critical junctures. It is precisely at such moments that an intensely absorbed audience will be utterly demoralized by the least individual disturbance in its midst. Now a low, scarcely audible strain of music seems to prevent such a catastrophe. While it by no means drowns other sounds, it tends, if in harmony with the situation on the stage, to keep the attention from being diverted. I therefore resort to it. To speak in somewhat plain terms, if there is to be a noise during some of my especially critical scenes, I prefer to make it myself and have it somewhat, if not entirely, harmonize with the matter in hand." That, it must be granted, is a pretty good explanation. It comes from beyond the footlights, at any rate, and therefore is of interest and possibly of value.

—There seems to be no good reason for placing upon Dr. LEYDS the responsibility for the rebuff which Mr. KRUEGER has just received from the German Emperor. Dr. LEYDS lacks neither intelligence nor experience, and it can be safely assumed that if his advice was asked or he had an opportunity to offer it, he fully instructed Mr. KRUEGER as to the methods commonly followed in seeking a royal audience. The truth is, probably, that the old Boer leader was deceived as well as elated by his experiences in France, and that, ignoring or missing the real significance of his first welcome, he hastily concluded that he could make a triumphal tour of all Europe. The swift removal of his delusion was somewhat cruel in its Teutonic harshness, but it may have been both necessary and wholesome as well. He now knows exactly where he stands, and out of his hopelessness of obtaining substantial aid from any quarter there may arise appreciation of the wicked folly of continuing a struggle tending inevitably toward the complete destruction of his people. It is not inconceivable, however, that he voluntarily invited the rebuff by which he is supposed to have been so surprised. If he has half the shrewdness with which he is credited, the attitude of the French Government, as cautious as courteous, must have convinced him that his mission would be without results. But conviction was not enough; he had to have public and indubitable evidence that further effort was useless. This he now has, and it will serve very well as his explanation to the scattered commandoes in the Transvaal.

—New York's abandonment of the naval arch scheme is a source of intense satisfaction to all the other cities—Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and the like—that suffer from a permanent and irrepressible resentment against New York because her superiority makes it impossible for them to think of themselves as great cities. Their joy does not arise directly from the fact that the arch is not to be built—the hopeless jealousy doesn't go as far as that—but it is due rather to a curious belief that our determination in this matter illustrates our lack of patriotism and our slight regard for art in any form not obviously profitable. That delusion is very dear to the inhabitants of the American hinterland, and any episode that gives it the semblance of support sets them to chuckling delightedly for weeks. Just now they are saying that in a rashly emotional moment New York determined to build an arch, but when it came to raising the requisite money the emotion vanished and the plan fell through. Of course this is an absurd misstatement of the case. It was not New York, but certain New Yorkers, that decided to build the arch, and they would have succeeded if they had been favored by ordinary good luck. It was not at all a matter of money. Circumstances over which neither New York nor the certain New Yorkers had any control—circumstances which it is the reverse of necessary to rehearse at this time—produced a change in public sentiment, diverted interest in other directions, and rendered it wise to return the contributions that had been already received. What our dear critics forget is the fact that New York was under no obligation to construct this monument, and that failure to do it implies no dereliction from any imaginable duty. Neither the generosity nor the patriotism of New York needs demonstration.

—Gov. PINGREE of Michigan has pardoned two National Guard officers of high rank who had been convicted of having conspired successfully to rob the State in the furnishing of supplies. One of the officers claimed to have been deprived of a fair trial, while the other excused his crime on the curious ground that he had been overpersuaded by others who had shared in the profits. The Governor seems to have found weight in this explanation, for he bases his exercise of leniency on the failure of the Circuit Judge and District Attorney in the county where the thefts were committed to make any efforts toward bringing the other criminals to justice. In other words, because all the thieves were not punished, he will not permit the punishment of two of them, or even of the one who has confessed his guilt. This decision must have been reached by reasoning of characteristic crookedness. Admitting that full justice had not been done, what prevented Gov. PINGREE from exercising the power and influence which his high office gives him and so forcing action against those "prominent citizens of Kalamazoo" to whom he refers in such scathing terms? And perhaps, too, the terms would have been somewhat more scathing than they are now if he had mentioned the names of the objects of his indignation. His failure to do so hints at some uncertainty about the facts and a consequent reluctance to assume legal responsibility for the charges made. However this may be, the Governor's course does not commend itself to the distant observer. The convicted officers made a very good beginning, and the freeing of them seems little likely to render easier the punishment of their accomplices, if they had any. But it is of small use to argue about the workings of the mind of a man like Gov. PINGREE. His intentions may be excellent, but his peculiarities are innumerable, his inconsistencies almost as many, and his judgment is not the foundation of his fame.

FOR MARRIED MEN WHO STAY OUT NIGHTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are a large number of men in Greater New York who are debarred from taking the part they would like in public affairs, owing to the strenuous and effective work of their wives. These women have nothing against their husbands' ideas of personal responsibility and influence in civic life, but they do object to being left alone o' nights while the man of the house is attending a club or society meeting. To be sure, the husband is usually the physical superior of the woman to whom he has given his name, and, as a rule, could use muscular measures to crush out any opposition to his nocturnal goings and comings, but for obvious reasons these tactics are not to be recommended. Moral suasion in a good many cases is fruitless, and the matter usually ends in the male animal either being nagged into staying home or his leaving home feeling very much in mind as if he were a bloodthirsty brute. On the one hand he is prevented from illuminating his club by his efforts and presence, and, on the other, he arrives at the meeting in a mental condition far from satisfactory. When he arrives home he scents the reprisals that are to come, and come they will in the hundreds of little ways familiar to "lovely woman."

The poor fellow in all this has been perfectly guiltless of intentional harm; nay, he may even have offered to take the lady along, but very likely she has refused because the club's objects are not to her liking. He is in a dilemma from which there is no way of escape. He must either bid farewell to the glory and applause which his impromptu speech would evoke from the members of the club, (it has taken him three weeks to write it, perhaps,) he must forego that sense of being an active factor in affairs which interest him, that he may stay home to keep the wife of his bosom in fairly good humor and incidentally mind the baby; or, he must have the wifely wrath, slink away to his club, tortured by his feelings, and then return to find the deuce to pay at home, and hysterics on top. Can THE TIMES wonder that the city is so much in need of reform when many of its best reformers are kept in at night by their wives and practically governed there without consent? These poor fellows have my warmest sympathy, and I herewith propose the following plan for their emancipation:

The formation of a Married Men's Shut-In Association, to include in its membership all married men who are not allowed to go out at night, and those who can get out but who suffer great mental anguish in the operation. The object of the association shall be to console its members by an interchange and an exchange of letters on various interesting topics. Fees for membership and dues shall be allowed to accumulate until a sum sufficient to establish and maintain a "Wives' Night Nursery" is secured. This nursery is to be managed along the line of the day nurseries in this city. When this object is accomplished the members of the association shall bring their wives and families to the nursery every club night, and receive a tin check in exchange. The members can then go to the clubs they affect, and on returning stop at the nursery and present the check, receiving the wife and family back again. The wives and families in the meantime will be good company for each other, and everything will roll along in the most joyous and delightful manner. The scheme will increase marital felicity at least 50 per cent. and "fill a long-felt want." Our brethren thus made free will rush into civic affairs generally and reform things in the most approved manner. The many good points of this scheme will at once appeal to the anti-imperialists, and I hope they will boost it along vigorously.

H. W. PALMER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 5, 1900.

ATROPHY IN THE CHURCHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest the communication on "Apathy in the Churches" in your issue of Dec. 3. I also am a layman, and desire to approach this subject with due reverence, but, in my opinion, if "atrophy"—a wasting away from want of proper nourishment—be substituted for "apathy" I think we shall come nearer the source of the difficulty referred to. As a rule, I hardly think the laity are very much disturbed in their beliefs by the differences among the clergy on what they deem non-essential theological points. We believe in all the cardinal points of our religion and pay very little attention to what the clergyman may happen to think on the subject, unless he offensively intrudes his peculiar notions in the pulpit or elsewhere, and then we leave the church.

The case stands with the laity about as it does with a jury in a court of justice. The lawyers, in summing up, oftentimes try to befog the facts, but when we get in the jury room the facts, as we see them, are the only things that influence us. The "nice points of law" we care nothing about. We are there to do "justice," and lawyers admit that justice is generally done by juries. And so I think we must look in some other direction for the shortcomings referred to by your correspondent "Pilgrim."

So far as men are concerned, the reason why fewer go to church than formerly, and consequently feel less disposed to attend to their religious duties, is because they are not appealed to properly from the pulpit. By this I mean they are not interested or instructed by the average sermon, and find it a "bore" to sit and listen to it. I know this to be the fact with a considerable number of my friends, because they have told me so.

Now, if the sermon is the deterrent to churchgoing—as I believe it in very many instances to be—why should we make it "obligatory" for people who don't like the sermons and are not benefited by them to remain in church while these homilies are being delivered? To avoid the sermon many go to early church, but it is very uncomfortable, to say the least, for a man who has to work hard all the week to get up earlier on Sunday than any other day.

Why cannot the service be arranged in all our churches so as to make it "optional" with the congregation whether they remain or not for the sermon, without appearing discourteous by walking out just before it begins? If this were done, it would operate advantageously in several ways. In the first place, it would largely increase the attendance at the "essential" part of the service, and it would intimate in tones that cannot be misunderstood that the incumbent is "persona non grata" so far as his homilies are concerned, and spur him up to better and stronger endeavors in this direction.

What the laity want and what they would enjoy are sermons on "practical Christianity," interspersed with anecdotes and illustrations. The parables of our Saviour were sermons taken from everyday life and thoroughly understood and appreciated by the masses. When Christ spoke He never had an inattentive or a wearied audience, and multitudes followed, without food or shelter, to hear Him. Let us have more of His spirit, in our pulpits and out of them.

KNICKERBOCKER.

New York, Dec. 4, 1900.

A Roman Catholic's Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication of "Pilgrim" in today's TIMES is interesting to the Catholic mind, showing as it does undoubted sincerity, and considerable helplessness. He pays a tribute to Catholic zeal, but misses the cause of it. He says "the Catholic thinks the doctrines of his Church worthy of belief, and has unswerving faith in them," but he assigns no reason for this. Let me supply it. It is because the Catholic knows the Church with its undeniable Apostolic succession to be the infallible interpreter of the Word of God.

The light of the Holy Ghost, through the sacraments conferred by the Church, leads his reason to embrace everything she teaches, so that far from being any conflict between faith and reason each is supported by the other. "Pilgrim" would have the preacher "give laymen something to stand on, a sure foothold," but this implies authority, and the only sure authoritative foothold is the Word of God interpreted by the Apostles, who succeed each other in the Roman Catholic Church.

New York, Dec. 3, 1900. R. C.

NUGGETS.

Productions of Belgium.

Teacher—What are the Belgians noted for, Willie?

Willie—Hares and blocks, Ma'am.—Yonkers Statesman.

Not Forgotten.

She—I do believe you forgot that this was our wedding day's third anniversary.

He—Indeed, I didn't. I just met the second of the notes I negotiated to buy the furniture when we were married.—Indianapolis Press.

Discouraged.

New Music Teacher—I cannot hear you very distinctly. Why don't you raise your voice?

Conscientious Pupil—Why, the fact is, Mr. Crochet, my last teacher told me it was like a colt with a broken leg—not worth raising.—Boston Transcript.

Secrets Not to be Kept.

He—You know they say a woman can't keep a secret.

She—That's a libel. A woman can keep a secret as easily as a man can—all but two kinds. There are secrets that aren't worth keeping and others that are too good to keep.—Boston Transcript.

Obligations Discharged.

Mrs. Buggins—I did something to-day that I've been screwing up my courage to do for a long time. I paid that odious Mrs. Bjones a call I've owed for a long time.

Mr. Buggins—I can sympathize with you, my dear. I paid the odious Mr. Bjones a bill I've owed just as long.—Philadelphia Record.

A SONG OF TOIL.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

I take the little kiss she gives when I go forth at morn,
I take the little farewell wish upon the breezes borne;
I take her little arms' caress and in the morning light
Go out into the world of toil, the battle for the right.
Ring, anvils, with your clangor!
Burn, forges, fierce and far!
The night shall bring the world of home,
Where love and goodness are!

I lean to little lips she lifts to my rough lips of love,
I read the mother-hope that shines in eyes that gleam above;
I hear the roaring city call, and unto it I go
Light-hearted for the stress because a child heart loves me so.
Swing, hammers, with your clatter!
Whirl, wheels, and shaft and beam!
The light of love shall guide me home
From out this shroud of steam!

I take the little rose she lends and pin it on my breast,
I take the tender memory of her word that cheered and blest;
I face the argent purpose of the labor that is mine,
Filled with her trust and patience, her youth and faith divine.
Plunge, cities, with your thunder
Of traffic-shout and roar!
I take the task and do the deed,
While she waits at the door!

I take the task, I face the toil, I deem it sweet to be
Bound to the labor that is love for love's fine liberty;
From morning unto eventide, remembering her I go,
Under the bending wheel that glides forever to and fro.
Sing, mills, your clattering chorus,
Down where the millions sweat!
I bare my arms and give my strength
And joy in what I get!

I give and take, and give again, and unto dark am bent
Beneath the burden of the task for which sweet life is spent;
But, ah! the wage so dear to have, the little lips that wait,
The hearts that ring, the arms that cling, when I unlatch the gate!
Clang with your mighty revel!
Roar, cities, with your strife!
And God be praised for strength to toil
For wage of love and life!

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Been down in Pennsylvania riding to hounds a bit," gossiped a lounger at one of the up-town riding academies, "trying out a couple of Virginia hunters. Good horses, good sport, shrewd foxes, and nice people down that way. It's a dozen years since my first experience there, and then I had a run about the Valley Forge country, where there was a good pack of hounds and some good stiff country well worth the riding over. They then told me the hunt had been in existence for more than a century. There was a lot of interest taken in it, because the runs were over the historical country where Washington and his ragged army put in one of the worst Winters the little band of patriots ever got up against. Naturally a fellow'd think that a hunt with such a history and in such a country would have survived. Patriotic-like to keep it up, you know. But this year the hounds are scattered and the hunt abandoned. Sort of melted away without any very good reason for it that I can see. The kennels were right in sight of the place where Washington had his headquarters, too, and his officers had many a run over it. Too bad it's abandoned. Strange, too, with a country so full of hunting men as that section is. But the country isn't fashionable, and so the young men ride with the Taylor and Westchester hunts for their sport. The Valley Forge kennels have been abandoned and the dogs have mostly been put into the Taylor pack. Possibly the name, Washington Hunt of Valley Forge, didn't suit the young men down that way who have been sort of inoculated with Anglophobia by riding with the youngsters from Philadelphia way, who want everything to have an English flavor just now. But that's only a whim of mine. I'm one of the Sons of the Revolution, you know, and I may be a trifle touchy on Toryism."

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Even the department stores have been struck by the dramatic craze of the hour. Maude Adams buttons have appeared in the stores with the features of the actress stamped on the face of the ornaments. Belt clasps, too, have appeared with her features and figure in the character of the Duc de Reichstadt, the whole inclosed in the figure of an eagle with outstretched wings. Of course they are L'Aiglon buttons and L'Aiglon belt clasps, and they are selling like the proverbial hot cakes.

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It might not be a bad idea for the Trinity corporation to have organized within its close membership a "Society for the Preservation of Tombstones in the Burying Ground of the Churchyard." Visitors to that one of the down-town city sights note that many of the stones that mark the last resting places of a host of men whose names were more or less famous in New York's earlier history are rapidly decaying and falling in pieces. So very rapid is the decay that soon the inscriptions will be unrecognizable unless something is done to preserve them.

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"These motor cars do a man up quicker than anything else he can be forced into as a means of earning a living," said a veteran at the business as he handed in his resignation and bade goodbye to the starter at the Fiftieth Street station. "When I came to handle one of them I was as stout and healthy a young buck as ever twisted a brake. I had driven horses in front of a car for three years in all sorts of weather, and never knew what it was to have an ache or a pain. Then came the electrics. I had no trouble in getting a job, as I had a good record behind me. First off I had an attack of the nerves caused by trying to prevent the car from running over women and children who would not get out of the way, no matter how hard I clanged the bell. I couldn't sleep o' nights for it at first, but finally got steadied down a bit." Then I began to have twitchings in my right leg when I sat down. Doctor said it was due to the fact that I overworked the leg stamping on the button to ring the car bell. That bothers me still, but has become so much of a habit that I don't notice it much. Then followed enlargement of the joints of the right arm due to the constant use of the lever in braking the car. That takes a lot of strength about a thousand times a day. Now comes the climax in some sort of a kidney disease, which the doctor says is brought on by having to stand in one position for so many hours. It doubles me up at night, and I suffer so that I can't sleep. As there was nothing else for me to do, I've chucked up the whole thing and am going to try a hand at trucking and see if I've got life enough left to make a go at that. Talk about an iron constitution being necessary to carry a man through a motorman's life! Iron isn't in it, for a lot of men with Harveyized steel constitutions when they came to work at it are now tottering about town, total wrecks. Running a motor car is the toughest thing a man can be asked to do, and I'm thinking a man had better commit suicide at once than take it up as a means of earning a living."

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He was descanting with vigor on the exceptional quality of the dinners that are served at one of the fashionable clubs of Brooklyn at a very low figure for a first-class meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. Equally toothsome luncheons could be had on other days of the week, but dinners in course only on those days.

"And why on only those three days?" queried the New Yorker, to whom the delights of life in Brooklyn were being rehearsed.

"Wash day, ironing day, and the girl's day out," quickly responded one of the ladies of the party. "That's no sort of a conundrum to a woman who has ever had the care of a house. Better try a harder one next time unless you happen to be in a stag party."

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"It's the result of trying to acclimatize them West India fish up here," said the Hibernian attendant at the Aquarium, when asked about a peculiarly exasperating cough with which the West India seal was waking the echoes of the remodeled Castle Garden. "At least, that's what them folks up stairs tells us; I calls it premonitory symptoms of pneumonia, for that's what his mate died of. Ought to have acclimatized 'em gradual like, I think, 'stead of keepin' 'em in water that's seventy degrees temperature all the while, and so make 'em used to the climate. It's that hot here because of all them dago fish that's being acclimatized, that all us attendants is kept in a dripping sweat, and liable to catch a death o' cold every time we leave here to go home. Them fish'd live all right in water at a natural temperature if they'd let 'em, and then we wouldn't have to roast here year in and year out. Better look out for the men instead of the fish, says I."

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Shortly after the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was started here with such a blare of trumpets and such a model clubhouse a lot of Providence men caught the athletic fever. A magnificent clubhouse was built on Weybosset Street, the principal one of the town. There was a dedication with a huge flourish of trumpets and all that sort of thing by the Providence Athletic Association. But a short time after being housed there began to be a falling off of interest in the club, as it was found that the social and athletic members could not meet on a common ground. Then there came the usual crash, a receiver, and an abandonment of the house. Now the clubhouse is in the market, and one of the proprietors of a big hotel here has been approached as to his willingness to take the clubhouse, after it has been remodeled, to run it as a hotel, in New York style. Providence needs a modern hotel badly, as the best one there, the Narragansett, is something more than a generation old, and, though somewhat pretentious, is still run after the fashion of at least a quarter of a century ago. So the proposed conversion will be a public gain, even though it is an athletic loss.

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Here is a rather novel complaint made by a young lawyer from Atlanta, a Georgian, to whom the hurry and bustle of New York life has not yet become as satisfying and fascinating as it will later on. Spoken in his quaint and musical Southern dialect and with a touch of homesickness in his voice, it was almost pathetic to hear him say: "There are too many people here; altogether too many; and they always crowd you so. You can't get a seat in a car, the sidewalks are so crowded you can't move about without being jostled in a very ungentlemanly fashion; there is no repose anywhere. I went to the Museum of Natural History with my sister to escape the jam, and people pushed us about and crowded in front of us at the cases, and we found no more rest there than in the big department stores, where it seems as if the purpose of every one was to crush every other one if possible. There positively isn't room to do shopping anywhere. You even stand in line at a restaurant in order to get a chance to eat a meal. There's a crush everywhere, and New York is too crowded for comfort, both day and night. I would so like to find a spot where I could move without treading on some one's toes, or having mine trod on."

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Recent Evidences of the Educational Influence of the Theatre.

French Pronunciation in English Plays—Industrious M. Piron—"Shenandoah" to be Anglicized.

The supposed vanity, ignorance, evil influence, immorality, and vulgarity of the commercial theatre are favorite topics of discussion, especially with folks who rarely go to the theatre unless they get free tickets. It is well, therefore, when something can be said on the other side of the question, just for the sake of variety.

The demand for copies of the original French version of "L'Aiglon," because of the interest in Rostand's work excited by the performances of Mme. Bernhardt and Miss Maude Adams, has already been widely commented upon. The book will not be on sale here until after the middle of December, and the orders already received cannot be filled until long after that time. There is no need to dwell on the good that is thus done in setting thousands of persons to reading and studying so fine a work of literary art.

But an even more remarkable instance of the wide and good educational influence the contemporary theatre may exert is at hand. There is at the present moment scarcely a copy of Shakespeare's "Henry V." in any of the single volume editions of sufficient merit, critically speaking, to commend itself to students of Shakespeare on sale in the bookshops, and all the dealers have orders to fill for which they are awaiting new supplies. Mansfield's superb revival of the historical play has thus exerted an influence on the young mind which a hundred literary lecturers and a thousand essayists with printed books could not equal.

A quarter of a century ago Samuel Phelps declared that "the perpetual iteration of Shakespeare's words, if nothing more, going on daily for so many months of the year, must produce a good effect on the public mind," and he based on that idea his plea for the subsidization in London of a playhouse devoted entirely to Shakespeare. How much more public good is accomplished when the theatre actually sets so many thousands of people to reading and studying Shakespeare who have not read and studied him before!

The pronunciation of the simplest and commonest French words on the theatrical stage is often ludicrous even in our best theatres. In the performance of the "Sprightly Marseillaise" piece at the Theatre Republic, however, the treatment of that ticklish word "Monsieur" seems unique in its ineptness and unintentional drollery. All possible changes are rung on the word, and no two of the actors use the same form. "Me-Sewer" is the one favored by a supposedly comic waiter, who uses it a dozen times in five minutes. But all the attempts to secure a French atmosphere in this new picture, the comic side of the Bohemian life of Paris, are equally hopeless.

Now that the single performance of "Tartufe," contemplated by the French players at the Garden Theatre, must be postponed until their return to New York in the Spring because of the present demand for "L'Aiglon," there may be a chance that Mme. Bernhardt will reconsider her plan to act Elmire, or at least a thankless role, and take up the character of Dorine, just as Coquelin has decided to reject the robes and beard of Polonius in "Hamlet" and take up the Gravedigger's jacket and spade. Everybody knows just how perfectly Bernhardt would act Elmire, but the role would give her few opportunities, while in Dorine she might fairly dazzle and amaze us. Surely she still has all the graces of the part, she only requires and could act the Molière soubrette so as to put all her contemporaries to shame. It was this role Rachel failed in when she tried to act it for her sister's benefit.

There are many old friends of frequenters of performances of French plays in this city in the company at the Garden Theatre. Each of them has been conspicuously placed in "L'Aiglon." Mme. Mea has a chance as Marie Louise, but Mme. Patry, Mme. Kerwich, and some of the others have very little to do. One actor who has done heroic service in the cause of French dramatic art on this continent, however, has plenty of employment in Rostand's play, though it is all of a humble sort. This is M. Piron, who appears as Baron d'Obenaus, the Prince's history tutor, in Act I., and in Act II. is one of the police spies serving as lackeys at Schonbrunn. Thereafter he is an honest mountaineer, who yearns to be a cabman in the city, a vociferous Austrian masquerader, ridiculing the Bonaparte myth, an ardent Bonapartist conspirator, anxious that Napoleon II. shall remember his name. He is the zealous artist in each and every rôle, the same trustworthy Piron as of yore.

"The Late Mr. Castello," Sydney Grundy's comedy, which the Murray Hill company is acting this week, is closely associated with the career of Mary Mannering. Daniel Frohman held the American rights to this piece, and while in London went to a suburban theatre to see it acted by a traveling company in which Miss Mannering, then known on the stage as Florence Friend, was leading lady. Her charming portrayal of innocent and afflicted Sadie so strongly impressed Mr. Frohman that he determined to engage the actress for his Lyceum company at any cost, and it so fell out that "The Late Mr. Castello" not only secured Miss Mannering her American engagement, but also her first hit in this country. For "The Courtship of Leonie," by Esmond, in which she made her début at the Lyceum, failed, and when "The Late Mr. Castello" took its place, charmingly coy Sadie put the young actress high in the esteem of critical playgoers.

Perhaps, therefore, it is a happy omen for Miss Mannering that the piece should be current just on the eve of her first starring engagement in New York. Grundy's comedy is one of the things the Murray Hill actors do surprisingly well, with tact and delicacy of expression, and as a bit of merry satire it has had no equal in the recent output of English plays.

How can Bronson Howard ever adapt the story and situations of his "Shenandoah" to the incidents of the Boer-English war? That is exactly what they say he is going to try to do. Can it be possible he is going to give the Londoners a lovely Boer heroine? That seems out of question. Yet it must be either that or a Boer hero and most of the other personages Boers, too, and a Boer victory as a climax, which is not to be thought of. In fact, "Shenandoah" seems an essentially and untranslatably American play.

Edwin H. Vanderfelt, who died lately in London, is well remembered here as an actor. He supported Mme. Modjeska in 1886 as Orlando, Valentine, Orsino, and Armand Duval, and for a whole season, soon afterward, he appeared as the hero of the melodrama called "Harbor Lights" at the Boston Museum. He was a capable and studious actor, but he never gained greater distinction than is indicated in that brief statement of his best-known work.

Abby Sage Richardson, whose sudden death in Rome will greatly shock and grieve her many friends in New York, was not long associated with the stage as an actress and had not given all her efforts, or, perhaps, even the best of them in her later years, to writing for the theatre. Old stagers remember well her appearance at the Winter Garden in 1868 as Nerissa in "The Merchant of Venice" to the Shylock of Edwin Booth and the Portia of Marie Methua Scheller. She had lately won some sort of fame and earned some money as the author, or associate author, of popular plays, especially "The Pride of Jennico." But she was best known as a lecturer and essayist, who had sound claims to recognition for her scholarship and taste, and in her social life her sympathy with all earnest and noble work constituted her the friend and wise counselor of many aspiring young artists. She will be greatly missed.

"TRAVIATA" AT THE OPÉRA.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company projected its emotional content into the vasty spaces of the auditorium through the medium of Signor Verdi's version of "La Dame aux Camelias," known to Italians as "La Traviata," and—according to last night's programme—by the same name to English-speaking persons. The translation of "La Traviata" is "The Lost One," but that is so ineffably silly that no one has ever yet ventured to call it by that title in this town. But the opera by any other title is just as silly. There is no use disguising the fact that Verdi's opera is about out of date, and it is tolerable only when some great soprano undertakes the title rôle. As a "stock" opera—performed by a stock opera company—it is not to be endured.

The performance of the opera at the Metropolitan last night was not one of distinguished merit. The vocal refinements needed to give savor to the threadbare melodies of the work are conspicuously absent from the work of the company. Few of its members can boast of more than good voices, good intentions, and some experience—much of it unfortunate. The Violetta Valeri last night was Miss Phoebe Strakosch, who was not happy in her work. Mr. Lloyd d'Aubigne was a feeble and colorless Alfredo. The only pleasing singing of the evening was contributed by Mr. Paull, whose delivery was excellent had it not been directly at the audience. The other personages do not call for mention. The audience was small and seemed to like it.

R. G. KNOWLES TO RETURN.

Will Fill an Engagement on the Keith Circuit of Theatres.

The White Star liner Majestic, which sailed from Liverpool for this port yesterday, had among her passengers R. G. Knowles, a vaudeville actor, who comes to this country under contract to B. F. Keith to fill an engagement on the Keith circuit of theatres. Mr. Knowles is an American actor, who was identified with the Haverly minstrels, farce companies, and with Augustin Daly's forces. Ten years ago he went to London with Hoyt's "Trip to Chinatown" company, appearing in the character of Welland Strong, a rôle he achieved considerable success in.

He has never been seen in the continuous houses of this country, and his engagement in this city at Keith's Union Square Theatre will begin Dec. 24, after which he will return to England to fill contracts calling for his appearances well along into 1903, after which it is his intention to retire from the stage. During his engagement in this city he will present a sketch entitled "Trifles That Trouble a Traveler," which offers an amusing description of the curious persons one meets on a trip across the Atlantic. Mr. Knowles will be accompanied by his wife, who has a prominent reputation in the English vaudeville profession as a banjoist. She will assist in Mr. Knowles's work, which is a comedy lecture, however, and not a sketch.

THE STROLLERS AT YONKERS.

Large Audience Attends Their Performance in Music Hall.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Music Hall was crowded to-night at the initial performance of "The Cruise of a Summer Girl," by The Strollers. All Yonkers society turned out, and many New Yorkers came up. The announcement that the Duke of Manchester would attend caused many to attend to get a glimpse of him, and they suffered a disappointment, as the Duke did not put in an appearance. This was the only disappointment of the evening. The play was a hit. The parts were all well carried and the staging and costuming excellent. The production abounded with hits upon prevailing fashions and manners, methods and society usages.

Miss Grace Hoyt and Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., scored the greatest successes. The latter's cakewalk steps in the very beginning made a hit which caused his recall several times. The chorus was excellent, and was recalled repeatedly. The piece itself is a long one, and the numerous recalls caused it to hold the audience until well toward midnight, but the audience seemed willing to stay.

Although only in the nature of a dress rehearsal the production to-night was not marred by any long waits; in fact, the last intermission was cut short owing to the delay resulting from recalls.

THE OTT FAMILY BENEFIT.

List of Volunteers Includes Leading Performers Now in the City.

A programme full of interesting numbers will be offered at the New York Theatre this afternoon at the benefit performance which is being given in aid of the widow and children of "Joe" Ott. The programme includes Charles Ross and Mabel Fenton, May Edouin in the drinking song from "Florodora," Weber and Fields, Peter F. Dailey and company, Dan Daly, Lillian Russell, a scene from "The Star and Garter," in which Otis Harlan will appear; Marie Dressler, De Wolf Hopper, Trully Shattuck, Virginia Earle, Lawrence Hanley, Dolly Mestayer, the Earl of Yarmouth and Miss Margaret Mayo in "A Matrimonial Muddle," Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, Pauline Hall, and many others.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Three hundred students of the Dramatist Club of this city have secured seats at the Theatre Republic for next Monday night.

The week's theatricals will be marked by a special matinée performance this afternoon at the Bijou Theatre of "Madge Smith, Attorney," by May Irwin.

An elaborate revival of Frank Mayo's dramatization of Mark Twain's "Pudd'nhead Wilson" will be made next season, and the probabilities are that Sam S. Shubert, general manager of the Herald Square Theatre, will give the production the same season in London.

On the American liner St. Louis, which sailed yesterday morning, were Thomas Davis, the manager of the Lyric and the Adelphi Theatres, London; Miss Madge Lessing, and Miss Phyllis Rankin. Both actresses are under contract to Mr. Davis. Miss Rankin will take Ada Reeve's part in "Florodora," and Miss Lessing will join the latter's forces in April. Before doing so, however, she will take part in the Christmas pantomime at the Drury Lane Theatre.

Rudolph Aronsen announces that he will offer a prize of $50 to any individual suggesting an appropriate title for the new Johann Strauss operetta to be produced at the Broadway Theatre on Jan. 21. The original German title of the opera is "Wiener Blut," ("Vienna Temperament,") the title of which deals with the infatuation of an Austrian blue-blood for the prima ballerina of the Vienna Opera House. The intricacies of the story bring in romance, politics, and intrigue, and a large amount of comedy on the order of "Die Fledermaus." The only stipulation asked is that on account of the scene being laid on the banks of the River Danube it is considered proper that the word "Danube" shou'd be part of the title. All communications must be addressed to Rudolph Aronson, Room 91, Astor Court, 20 West Thirty-fourth Street, and suggestions will be received up to Christmas Day.

AN UP-TOWN PICTURE SALE.

There will be sold at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries this evening and to-morrow evening some 153 pictures from the collections of H. M. Baker and J. W. Williamson, for the most part by American artists. The display is not an important one, but among the canvases there are a number which would be desirable additions to collections, especially of American pictures. Such, for example, are the two landscapes by Califano, a good example of C. Warren Eaton, "The Quiet Hour"; two or three good canvases by Henry T. Smith, two more than usually good Edward Morans, a fair Bristol, and fair to good examples of the foreigners Chalon, Richet, Jacomin, Pettitjean, and Timmermans.

In the same galleries on Friday and Saturday evenings will be sold 207 black and whites, which include original drawings, by many of the best-known illustrators and by such artists as Bolton Jones, Gilbert Gaul, F. S. Church, C. D. Weldon, H. W. Ranger, and Julian Rix. There is also a characteristic oil by Frederic Remington, "An Indian Sun Dance."

Power House to be Rebuilt.

There will be no delay by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in rebuilding the Ridgewood power house, which was burned Tuesday afternoon. Arrangements were made with the Edison Electric Light Company and the Coney Island Railroad Company to supply electric power until the other power houses of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were enabled to establish communication with the wires which supplied the lines of cars that got their power from the burned power house.

For the Doerflinger Fund, $10.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $10 from H. S. Marlor, Brooklyn, Conn., for the Doerflinger fund, and has forwarded the money to Our Animal Protective League at 289 Fourth Avenue.

ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON DIES IN ROME, ITALY

Well-Known Critic and Dramatist Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Son with Her at the Time—Demise Recalls a Romantic Incident in the Writer's Early Life.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson died yesterday morning in Rome, Italy. A cablegram from her son to Daniel Frohman, received last night, stated that the cause of her death was pneumonia. On last Sunday Mr. Frohman had word that she was ill, but that hopes were entertained for her recovery.

When she left here on Oct. 6, Mrs. Richardson was not in the best of health, and it was her intention to remain abroad for a year, spending the Winter on the Continent and the greater part of next Summer in London. She was accompanied by her son, William Sage, the novelist. For a month they staid in Paris, going thence to Italy. Besides her son, there was with Mrs. Richardson at the time of her death a Dr. Thorp of London, who was her personal friend, and whose family she intended to visit while in England next Summer.

Abby Sage was Mrs. Richardson's maiden name. Her first husband was Daniel MacFarland, a lawyer and a speculator in the west. After being divorced from him she became engaged to the late Albert Deane Richardson, for a long time the civil war correspondent of The New York Tribune and afterward an editor on that paper. MacFarland assassinated Richardson in The Tribune office in 1869, and Mrs. MacFarland was married to the latter on his deathbed, the ceremony being performed in the Astor House by the Revs. Henry Ward Beecher and O. B. Frothingham. MacFarland, when tried for murder, was acquitted on the ground of emotional insanity, and the verdict, though at the time it was severely criticised, came to be credited as a good one as a result of the eccentricities developed later by the defendant. He is believed to have died in obscurity since that time.

Mrs. Richardson was born in Massachusetts in 1837. Among her ancestors were many Puritans and Pilgrims. Early in life she showed the taste for literature and the keenness for writing that resulted in her wide reputation as a critic, dramatist, poet, and translator. It was in the early sixties that she married MacFarland, who was at the time a man beyond middle life. They had two children, William and Percy. In 1868 came the divorce proceedings, and the wife was easily successful in her suit, as her husband had already practically deserted, besides having subjected her to all manner of ill-treatment. The assassination of Mr. Richardson occurred in the year following the divorce.

During the civil war, being obliged to find some way to support herself and her children, Mrs. Richardson gave literary readings and had several positions as a teacher, both in schools and in private circles. After the war was over she went on the stage, playing Shakespearean parts in the company of Edwin Booth at the Winter Garden Theatre.

Leaving the "boards" after the tragedy that left her a widow of the man she had married only a short while before his death, she began to write, and ever since then her pen had been active. Among the books published under her name were "Familiar Talks on English Literature," "Old Love Letters," "Stories from Old English Poetry," "The History of Our Country," and "Abelard and Heloise, a Mediaeval Romance." She was the editor of "Songs from the Old Dramatists" and "Garnered Sheaves," the latter being a collection of the writings of Mr. Richardson.

Of late years she had figured as a dramatist. Many of the best-adapted French plays that have been produced by Daniel Frohman were translated by her, among them being Sardou's "Americans Abroad" and "A Woman's Silence." It was in the last-named piece that Miss Georgia Cayvan appeared on the stage for the last time. Mrs. Richardson also assisted Mr. Frohman in the revising of manuscripts that were presented to him.

She wrote, in collaboration with Miss Grace Furniss, "The Colonial Girl." The same two together dramatized "The Pride of Jennico," in which James K. Hackett is now appearing. Mrs. Richardson's last work was the writing of a play from Stanley J. Weyman's "Sophia," and her dramatization will be used by Daniel Frohman in the near future. She intended, while in Europe during the next twelve months, to adapt to the stage the successful novel, "Robert Tournay," written by her son, William Sage.

Mrs. Richardson is survived by her two sons, who were awarded to her after the divorce and then assumed the maiden name of their mother, and by her brother, William Sage, who is engaged in literary work in this city. The youngest son, Percy, is now in Texas with Daniel Frohman's "Prisoner of Zenda" Company, of which he is the manager. He also manages the "Rupert of Hentzau" Company.

Mrs. Richardson's home here was at 256 West One Hundredth Street, whither there often assembled gatherings of the best-known literary men and women of the day. Among her friends were William Dean Howells, Aldrich, Stedman, Margaret Sangster, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Mary Mapes Dodge, Julia Rounds, and many others equally celebrated.

RECTOR BLANCHETT WINS.

Zion Church Troubles in Douglastown Settled at the Annual Election.

Up-to-date election methods, including the challenging of votes and the rights of voters, were features at the annual election of Zion Protestant Episcopal Church of Douglastown, Queens County, on Tuesday. There was a fight on between the Vestrymen and the rector, the Rev. Jean Baptiste Blanchett.

William R. Griffiths, clerk of the vestry, and one of the rector's opponents, questioned the regularity of Howard Page's attendance at church, but the answer was satisfactory.

Howard A. Sperry, the rector's lawyer, read a decision of the Court of Appeals, in which the rule was established that to be considered a regular attendant a person must have been present more times in a year than he had been absent.

"I have been here more than twenty-six times," said Mr. Griffiths.

The rector than flashed a notebook.

"You have been here for twelve full services and five partial services," he said. "I have the dates."

Mr. Griffiths lost his vote.

The vote of the old bell-ringer, George H. Bishop, was challenged.

"Who's been here oftener?" asked the bell ringer.

"I have," said Mr. Sperry. "Challenge sustained," said the rector. The bell ringer lost his vote.

As a result of the election Charles Hewitt, Stephen T. Hicks, and Robert Scott were retired from the Vestry and Howard Sperry, Henry O. Sutphen, and William B. Page, friends of the rector, got in.

GEORGE E. MALTBY A SUICIDE.

Fatally Shoots Himself at the Grand Union Hotel.

George E. Maltby, a clerk in the office of the Consolidated Gas Company, and the son of George Maltby, a produce merchant of 329 Washington Street, who shot himself shortly before midnight on Tuesday, in the Grand Union Hotel, died in Bellevue Hospital early yesterday morning. He was thirty years old, and lived with his wife and two children at 17 Merton Street.

He registered at the hotel on Monday night, giving his residence as Omaha, Neb. Three letters, one of them addressed to his wife, and a few cents were found in his pockets.

The suicide's father said that he had long been expecting bad news of his son. "He was always very queer," he said. "I don't think his head was quite right. He was incorrigible at times. He received a good education, but never did much toward earning his living. He was married two years ago. A short time ago he started to work for the gas company."

Elevated Station Damaged by Fire.

The Lorimer Street station of the Broadway line of the Brooklyn elevated was damaged by fire to the extent of $500 early yesterday morning. The fire was discovered shortly after 4 o'clock by a night porter. Nobody was on the premises when the fire started, and the porter at the time was going from one station to another. He quickly turned in an alarm, and on the arrival of the firemen the blaze was extinguished. There was only a light fire in the waiting room stove, and the blaze was on the opposite side of the room.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Cards for coming-out receptions, dances, dinners, and card parties are now being delivered by messenger and post through the fashionable districts of the city in such numbers as to resemble a stage snowstorm. Not for years, at this early period of the Winter season, has there been such an avalanche of cards. The season promises to be the gayest in the memory of the oldest society inhabitant.

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Announcement was made yesterday of two more notable dances in the near future. Mrs. William Bayard Cutting (Miss Olivia Murray) of 24 East Seventy-second Street will give the first of these on Friday evening, Dec. 21, for her daughter, Miss Olivia Cutting. Mrs. Charles T. Barney (Miss Lilly Whitney) of 101 East Thirty-eighth Street will give the second of these dances on Friday evening, Dec. 28, for her daughter, Miss Helen T. Barney. Mrs. Barney's guests will be about a hundred in number, as it is not to be a very large affair.

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Other dances of the immediate future will be those to be given by Mrs. Louis Philip Henop (Miss Alice Seeley) at Sherry's on Monday evening, Dec. 17, for her second daughter, Miss Sydney Seeley Henop; by Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon at her residence, 749 Fifth Avenue, on the same evening for her daughter, Miss Sophie G. Langdon, and by Mrs. Alfred Ely at Sherry's on Friday evening, Dec. 21, for her daughter, Miss Helena Rutherford Ely.

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Mrs. Frederic Gallatin will give at her residence, 670 Fifth Avenue, this evening the first of three dances for her daughter, Miss May Gallatin. Mrs. Gallatin's second dance will take place on Jan. 10, also at her residence. The third is scheduled for February.

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Dinners will be given this evening, among others, by Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Spotswood Schenck, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, and Mrs. John Hone. The guests from these dinners will afterward attend the dance at Mrs. Gallatin's.

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Among recent reception cards are those sent out by Mrs. William Beekman (Miss Katharine Parker) of 55 Fifth Avenue for Saturday afternoon, Dec. 15, to introduce her daughter, Miss Catherine A. Beekman; by Mrs. Edward N. Crosby (Miss Elizabeth N. Van Schoonhoven) of 165 Madison Avenue, to introduce her niece, Miss Nina Floyd Crosby, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Floyd Crosby, (Miss Louise G. Sutton;) by Miss Catharine C. Crosby and Miss Edith Carpender at 16 East Fortieth Street, for Dec. 18; by Mrs. E. Morton Grinnell for Mondays in December; by Dr. Glover Arnold and Mrs. Arnold (Miss Emily Spier) of 114 East Sixty-fifth Street, to introduce their daughter, Miss M. S. Arnold, on Saturday, Dec. 8, and by Mrs. John Erving (Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer) of 17 West Fiftieth Street on Tuesdays, Dec. 11 and 18, to introduce her youngest daughter, Miss Justine Bayard Erving.

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Coming-out receptions will soon be given for Miss Jane H. Lewis, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lewis (Miss Jane Perry Hone) of 12 West Eighteenth Street, and for Miss May Moulton, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Julian Moulton (Miss Katherine Lewis) of 27 West Thirty-ninth Street.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Seward Webb (Miss Lila Osgood Vanderbilt) will give a large reception on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 5, to introduce their daughter, Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb.

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Mrs. Frederic Neilson of 100 Fifth Avenue will introduce her daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson, at four "at homes" to be given on Mondays in January.

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Mrs. Alfred Ely (Miss Helen Rutherfurd) gave yesterday afternoon the first of three informal receptions, to introduce her daughter, Miss Helena Rutherfurd Ely. Mrs. Ely, Mrs. Morris Rutherfurd, and Miss Ely received. Mrs. Ely was gowned in yellow and white taffeta silk with lace; Mrs. Rutherfurd was in white and black, and the débutante wore a simple gown of white mousseline de soie. Mrs. H. H. Hollister of 11 West Forty-ninth Street gave a reception yesterday afternoon at which her daughter, Miss Louise Hollister, made her bow. Mrs. and Miss Hollister received alone.

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Mr. and Mrs. Faneuil D. S. Bethune have issued cards, for Fridays until Lent, at their residence, 13 West Eighth Street. Mrs. Betnune was Miss Florence Curtis Jenner and was married to Mr. Bethune in October last.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman of 40 West Fifty-third Street gave a dinner of eighteen covers last night in honor of Thomas E. Peters of Gloucestershire, England, and Miss Gladys Whitin. The guests were, in addition to Miss Whitin and Mr. Peters, Miss Charlotte Stillman, Miss Emily Grogan, Miss Elsie Schefer, Miss Hilda Tiffany, Miss Emily Trowbridge, Miss Dorothy Higginson, Miss Gladys Smith, Miss Cecil Boardman, Reginald Bonner, Andrew Ford, Russell Grace, Harry Bacheller, William Dominick, Charles Wendt, and Sewell Boardman. The list of Mr. Peters's ushers is now complete, and in addition to those whose names have already been published in this column, Dwight Taylor and Edwin Sands will be of the bridal party. Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks also gave a dinner last evening at her residence, 1 East Forty-fifth Street.

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Miss Gladys Whitin will give a luncheon on Tuesday, Dec. 18, to the young women who are to be bridesmaids at her marriage to Mr. Peters, Dec. 19, at the residence of her father, Lewis M. Whitin, 6 West Fifty-sixth Street. Mr. Peters will give a dinner to his best man and ushers at the University Club on Saturday evening, Dec. 15. Miss Laura Jay Edwards of 11 West Forty-seventh Street gave a tea yesterday afternoon at which she introduced Miss Bertha Wurts of New Haven, Conn.

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Mrs. Dwight Arven Jones will give at her residence, 34 West Fifty-first Street, this afternoon a reception at which her daughter, Miss Ruth Arven Jones, will be introduced. Miss Jones will be assisted by the Misses Charlotte H. Prime, Marguerite Richardson, Elsie Schefer, Clara Tillinghast, and Hilda Le Grand Lockwood. Mrs. Jones was formerly Miss Emily Lefferts, and owing to the extensive family connection the reception will be a large one.

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The first of four "at homes" in December is to be given this afternoon by Mrs. William Hathorn Davidge, at which she will introduce her daughter, Miss Frances Davidge. Mrs. Davidge was formerly Miss Fanny Duer Robinson.

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J. Stewart Barney and Miss Mary Alice Van Nest, daughter of Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, whose engagement was first announced in this column during Horse Show week, will be married on Tuesday, Jan. 22, in Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert.

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Banyer Clarkson and Miss Helen Smith, eldest daughter of Mrs. Denton Smith, will be married at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. Miss Smith's sister, Miss Ethel Smith, will be her maid of honor, and only attendant. Mr. Clarkson's best man is to be J. Pierpont Edwards, and his ushers will be William Foulke, Edward de Peyster Livingston, John Jay, A. D. Clarkson, Irving Paris, and Edward M. Crosby. A small reception at the residence of the bride's mother, 17 West Seventeenth Street, will follow the ceremony.

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The engagement has been announced of Walter T. Edmunds and Miss Sarah May, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Joseph May of Philadelphia and a cousin of Alfred and Howard Conkling of this city. This engagement has excited much surprise among Mr. Edmunds's many friends in New York, as he has for some years been regarded as a confirmed bachelor.

***

Cards have been received from Mr. and Mrs. Johnston S. de Peyster (Miss Annie Toler) for a reception to be given on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 8, at their residence, 1,720 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, to introduce their youngest daughter, Miss Carola de Peyster. Miss Estelle and Miss Justine de Peyster will assist in receiving.

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Miss Adele G. Thayer will give a large ball at the Tuileries Hotel in Boston on Monday evening, Dec. 10, which will be attended by a number of New Yorkers. This ball will be given to introduce Miss Thayer's two nieces, Miss Cornelia Thayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, and Miss Catharine Thayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer Thayer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Dillon Ripley will give a large week-end house party this week at their residence, The Crossways, near Hempstead, L. I., to which the guests will go on Saturday, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have issued invitations for a large house party at Georgian Court, Lakewood, for Friday, Dec. 21, to Monday, Dec. 24. Mr. and Mrs. Gould, it is reported, are arranging a notable entertainment somewhat on the lines of that of last year, for the members of this house party for Saturday evening, Dec. 22.

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The Thursday Evening Club will hold its first meeting for this season at the residence of Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn and Mrs. Osborn, (Miss Lucretia T. Perry,) at 850 Madison Avenue.

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Whitelaw Reid is spending the week as the guest of Thomas Bailey Aldrich in Boston. A number of dinners have been given in Mr. Reid's honor.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave at her residence yesterday afternoon the second of her bridge whist parties. This class, which is to meet every Wednesday at Mrs. Fish's and which is to be entertained by her at luncheon on each occasion, is composed of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, and Miss Greta Pomeroy.

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Little Miss Adelaide Kip Rhinelander, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, (Miss Adelaide Kip,) who was christened at St. Bartholomew's Church at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Greer, had a large attendance at her caudle party from old and representative New York families. Her two godmothers were her grandmother, Mrs. Isaac L. Kip, and Miss Helen de Peyster, and her godfather was Frederick W. Rhinelander, Jr. She was the recipient of innumerable jewelled pins, gold and coral and silver rattles, plates, spoons, silver boxes, &c., from the Misses de Peyster, Harris, White, and Eliza Strong, and from Mrs. Percival Kuhne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersly, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, the Comte and Comtesse de Laugier-Villars, Mrs. John R. Harris, Mrs. William C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, Mrs. Benjamin Nicholson, and others. After the christening the Rhinelanders and their guests repaired to Mr. Rhinelander's residence, 32 East Thirty-ninth Street, where the Neapolitan Orchestra played popular American and other airs and a collation, including the all-important caudle, was served. There were about a hundred guests present, and these, as said, included representatives from the old New York families.

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Prof. Charles F. Chandler and his daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Pellew, gave a dinner last evening at Prof. Chandler's residence, 51 East Fifty-fourth Street, in honor of Miss Helena Rutherfurd Ely. The guests included the Misses Alice Van Doren Ripley, Mary Harriman, Katharine G. Pratt, and John Jay, William Duane North, Arthur Gouverneur Morris, and others.

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The death of Sir John Luke George Hely-Hutchinson, fifth Earl of Donoughmore, which occurred in London yesterday from paralysis, removes an interesting and well-known personality from the London club and society worlds. Lord Donoughmore was also well known here and spent the Summer of 1899 at Narragansett Pier, Newport, and Boston. He was an intimate friend and business associate of Reginald Ward, Samuel Newhouse, A. A. Blow, and the other American Copper Kings, as they are called in London. He was much interested in Mexican mines, and at his death was the Chairman of the committee of shareholders of the Avino mines in Mexico. Possessed of rare cultivation, democratic and genial manners, kindly disposition, and known as one of the best of raconteurs, he was universally popular. His daughters, Lady Evelyn and Lady Nora Hely-Hutchinson, are two of the most beautiful young women in London society and made their début a few years since. His eldest child and only son, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, Viscount Suirdals, who now becomes the sixth Earl of Donoughmore, was born in 1875 and has been for two or three years past Secretary to the Governor of Hongkong. Lord Donoughmore succeeded his father, the fourth Earl, in 1866. The earldom was created in 1800. He married at Hobart Town, Tasmania, in 1874, Miss Frances Isabella Stephens, daughter of Col. Stephens. Lady Donoughmore is one of the most popular and best known women in London society. Many cables of condolence were sent from Boston and this city to Lord Donoughmore's family yesterday.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 5.—Miss Elsie French has requested that the Christmas decorations be left intact in Zabriskie Memorial Church for her wedding on Jan. 14 to Alfred G. Vanderbilt. In addition handsome palms and other exotics will be used about the aisles, and in the chancel will be roses in profusion.

F. Cope Whitehouse has gone to New York for a week. Later he will go to Hot Springs, and thence to his estate, in Virginia, where he will spend the Winter.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt gave a dinner to the telegraph messenger boys of Newport this evening. The lads failed to receive invitations to Mrs. Vanderbilt's Thanksgiving dinner through some misunderstanding, and so she ordered the special dinner this evening for them.

Mr. and Mrs. Ebridge T. Gerry and Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Whitehouse arrived from New York this evening.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster entertained at dinner this evening in honor of ex-President and Mrs. Harrison, who will be his guests for a week. Present to meet them were Justice and Mrs. Brown, Justice Brewer, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator Depew, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, and Mrs. Stanley Mathews.

The engagement of Miss Sophy Hazeltine, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Mayo W. Hazeltine of this city and New York, to Judge John Randolph Tucker of Virginia is announced.

COME HERE FOR THE WINTER.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Elkins, Jr., of Philadelphia May Buy a Fifth Av. Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Among the Philadelphians who have decided to spend their Winters in New York are Mr. and Mrs. William L. Elkins, Jr., who will make the Holland House their Winter home, and will give a number of entertainments. They will come to this city every week to see their children. It is said that it is their intention, if New York pleases them, to purchase a house on Fifth Avenue.

William L. Elkins, Jr., is the President of the following companies: Pennsylvania Globe Gas Light, Pittsburg Gas and Coke, United Coke and Gas, Pennsylvania Iron Works, Pittsburg Glass and Coke, Otto Coke and Chemical, and the Hygeia Ice and Cold Storage.

An Engagement Announced.

The engagement of Arturo Brigard, Colombian Consul General in this city, to Señorita Ana Maria Gomez is announced. Señor. Brigard met his fiancée only three weeks ago, when she came here from Europe and happened to take lodgings in the boardinghouse where he lives. She also is a native of Colombia, her father being Andreas Gomez, a wealthy planter of Cartagena. The Consul General is a widower and has two sons. Señorita Gomez is just nineteen years old. The date for the wedding has not been set.

ORDER IN ADVANCE.

The special Holiday Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will appear next Saturday, Dec. 8. It will contain a list of BEST BOOKS, chosen from the year's literature, and adapted to purchases in the holiday season. These books will be classified, and there will be semi-critical descriptive notices. The circulation of this number will be greater than that of the Fall Announcement number of Oct. 6, which, as previously announced, was over 130,000 copies. As a literary newspaper, the issue of Dec. 8 will stand as the most remarkable achievement in journalism—remarkable for size, for reading matter, for circulation, and for publishers' advertisements. To be sure of getting a copy, order in advance from your newsdealer.—Adv.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Edgar—McComas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Miss Mary McComas, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Louis Emory McComas of Maryland, was married at St. John's Church at noon to-day to Clinton G. Edgar of Detroit in the presence of a distinguished company, including the President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, Supreme Court, and Diplomatic Corps, and the Governor of Maryland and Mrs. Lowndes. The Right Rev. Bishop Worthington of Nebraska officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mackey-Smith, the rector of St. John's, and the Rev. J. McComas of St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, a cousin of the bride.

The ushers were Dexter M. Ferry and William Conant of Detroit, Charles Hunnicouse and Frederick W. McComas of Baltimore, William Auchincloss of Philadelphia, and George Howard and Augustus Blair of this city.

The color scheme of the wedding was pink and white, artistically carried out in the floral decorations, and the gowns of the eight bridesmaids and the maid of honor. The bridesmaids' procession was led by Miss Julia Fora

TURF FRAUDS REVIEWED

Trotting Horsemen's Misdeeds Passed on by National Board.

EXPULSIONS FOR "RINGERS"

Racing Tricksters Exposed by French Government—Session Will Last Until Friday.

The court of appeals for the trotting turf, held by the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association in the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, was crowded with petitioners, witnesses, and counsel from the time the second day's session began, at 10 A. M., until the adjournment, at 6 P. M. P. P. Johnson, President of the board, again was in the chair, with George W. Archer, W. H. Gocher, V. C. Blake, William Palmer Allen, C. D. Palmer, John H. Shults, and David Bonner, the other members, present. The business of the reviewing body was hurried as much as possible with fairness to the cases to be heard, but early in the day the members reached the conclusion that they could not finish before Friday afternoon.

Temporary reinstatements of men under suspension were renewed in the cases of E. M. Gillies of Medford, Mass., suspended in 1898; W. J. Thubrun of Allegheny, Penn., suspended in 1898; A. B. Gloddey of Lowell, Mass., and James Healey of Millford Mills, Penn.

The application of E. S. Crane of Watkins, N. Y., for the removal of an order of expulsion issued in December, 1897, was denied, and the board also declined to renew his temporary reinstatement.

The hearing reached its most interesting stage when the cases of men under the ban for "ringing" came up. There was the usual number of these, and many queer excuses and explanations were offered by the men who had been adjudged guilty of violating racing law in that matter. The board was not inclined to be lenient, however. Some interesting cases were those of Charles Haas of Johnsburg, Ill.; John S. Henderson of Crystal Lake, Ill., and H. B. Throop of Nunda, Ill., in connection with the bay mare Kate Falmont, 2:12¼, known variously under the management of turf tricksters as Nellie and Nellie M. It was brought out that the mare in question was bought by Thubrun, who transferred her to Henderson, after which she was sent to and raced in Canada. Agents of the National Trotting Association were trailing the mare when from France came information and a photograph of a letter which had been taken from the mails. In this letter one Edouard Autcrife urged George Evans, then training horses in Paris, to sell the mare under a name other than her own to Nigon, the French patron of harness racing, and fixing the price at $2,500. The sale was never made, for the French Government promptly took action to bar Nellie from that country. The association secured other evidence against the managers of the mare, and this was presented yesterday, with the result that Haas, Henderson, and Throop and the mare were ruled off.

S. E. Allen, alias S. Wilson, and J. H. Meore, alias J. H. Brown, both of Milwaukee, were ordered expelled with the trotter Perhaps, 2:13¾, alias Walter K., on evidence that they had raced the horse fraudulently in Santa Rosa, Cal. The evidence in this case showed that the managers of Perhaps started him as Walter K. on July 3, the horse getting a mark of 2:08. Unfortunately, the real Walter K. won a race the very next day in Michigan, and by becoming so conspicuous caused investigation, which resulted in the exposure of the ringer. The horse is now in Kansas City. The application of Frank E. Spofford of Franklin, Mass., who drove the mare Emma T. under another name, for a removal of an order of expulsion was denied.

Another form of turf fraud was discussed in the case of Frank Shank of Leitchfield, Ohio; George S Stetenfeld, Frank Penney, and Martin Mushen, all of Cleveland, Ohio, and Richard Meyer of Canal, Ohio, all implicated in a race in Cleveland, Ohio, in which Fanny Dillard was proved to have been "pulled." The mare, after winning the first heat, was beaten in the second and distanced in the third. Shank, the driver, was ruled off at the time, and the board yesterday, on evidence that Penney had paid Shank $600 after the race, presumably for losing the race, Penney, too, was expelled. The charges against the other men were dismissed.

C. E. Jackson of Paterson, N. J., explained a charge of having raced a horse out of his class at Geneva, N. Y., by stating that special conditions had been made for him, and not only did not mend his own case, but caused the board to order a case brought against the Geneva Driving Club for violating the rules. In the meantime Lang Wass ordered to return the money his horse, C. A. J., won, this to be redistributed among the horses entitled to it.

Witnesses and counsel filled the room when the cases of James Golden of Medford, Mass., and John Cheney, both drivers, who were fined and suspended on a charge of not trying to win at the Readville (Mass.) meeting, came up. All bets on the race in question were declared off by the judges, and later the punishment of Golden and Cheney was ordered. Golden protested that he wished vindication, but Cheney made no secret of the fact that he wanted to get back the money he was fined. Golden produced many witnesses to his good character, and their testimony showed that so all quieted at the ruling was he, that he sold out his horses and announced his intention of retiring from racing. The cases were not finished, and will be taken up again to-day.

John Drew, sixty-seven years old, a wealthy and prominent horseman of Paterson, N. J., died in the hotel on the same morning. He came to New York to attend the meeting of the Board of Review, in the capacity of a witness in one of the cases on hearing, and was taken suddenly and violently ill in the meeting room Tuesday afternoon and died a few hours later. The body was sent to his home in Paterson.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Good luck rewarded the efforts of the talent at Bennings to-day, they picking five winners out of the six races. The fields generally were of good size, and the sport continued up to the high standard which has characterized the meeting. Another large crowd was present. The weather was cool and windy. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs—Buffoon, 107 pounds, (McCue,) 2 to 1, won; Fluke, 97, (H. Michaels,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Randy, Jr., (J. Slack,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:34. Island Prince, Judge Magee, Kirkwood, Waterhouse, Harry McCoun, Evelyn Byrd, Covaza, Ringleader, Applejack, and Midnight Chimes also ran.

SECOND RACE. — Two-year-olds; handicap; five and a half furlongs—Pigeon Post, 123 pounds, (T. Burns,) even, won; Quite Right, 107, (H. Michaels,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Snark, 109, (Walters,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Moor, Robert Waddell, Automaton, James J. Corbett, and Jim Greenwood also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Hurdle; one and a half miles—Magic Light, 142 pounds, (Hueston,) 7 to 5, won; Lost Chord, 135, (Farrell,) 3 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Draughtsman, 150, (Brazil,) 5 to 2, third. Time—3:00 3-5. McFonso, Hosphorous, The Driver, Thermos, and Tankard also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and fifty yards—Hinsdale, 104 pounds, (Richards,) 6 to 1, won; Elsie Sigh, 106, (McCue,) 5 to 2 and 9 to 10, second; Hogswill, 100, (Slack,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:53 3-5. Uncle Josh, Tenderloin, and Bondman also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth Miss Hanover, 95 pounds, (H. Michaels,) even, won; Beau Ideal, 105, (Hothersall,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Charawind, 105, (Burns,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:35 3-5. Sir Fitzhugh, Charles Estes, Lancewood, and McLeod of Dare also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; two-year-olds and unward; seven furlongs—Carbuncle, 111 pounds, (McCue,) 6 to 5, won; Humboldt, 93, (J. Slack,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Charentus, 120, (Burns,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:32 2-5. Robert Waddell, The Chamberlain, Annoy, Blueskin, and Belgrade also ran.

The Entries at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Following are the entries for to-morrow's races at the Bennings track:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Impartial, 115 pounds; Red Spider, 112; Hawk and False Alarm, 107 each; Cire and Take and Federalist, 104 each; James J. Corbett and Woodspike, 100 each; Hopbrook, Carasaljo, and Directum, 99 each; Bill Higgins and Curtesy, 97 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Bondman and Rhinestone, 115 pounds each; Kentucky, 107; Imperialist, Allaire, and Decimal, 104 each; Matchim, 102; Collear, 100; Tenderloin, Innominatum, Lady Hasbeen, and Uncle Josh, 99 each; Hollowood, 97.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, two-years old; three-quarters of a mile. Salvaleta, Micou, Pan, Cogswell, Timothy Foley, Historian, Ten Up, Clink, James J. Corbett, and Collear, 110 pounds each; Fresnal, Ford, Alline Abbott, Blue Victor, Street Boy, Woolgatherer, Dactly, Protege, Waterton, Flaneur, and Vellasquez, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Hunter's Handicap Steeplechase, over about two miles and a half. Divea, 172 pounds; Higbie, 160; Sackett, 142; Breach of Promise, 140.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile. Sentry and Queen Carnival, 110 pounds each; Termless, 108; San Luis, 109; Lillian Hoffman and Cherries, 103 each; Dandy Boy, 100; Provost, 99; Amorita, 97. The Rogue and Lady Hayman, 95 each; Bill Higgins, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for mares, three years old; one mile and 100 yards. Oneck Queen and Speedmas, 109 pounds each; Toluca, 104; Evelyn Bird, Althea, and Miss Mitchell, 97 each; Oread, 94, and Miss Hanover, 92.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Kinnikinic, 126 pounds; Knight of the Garter, 119; Decanter, 118; Carbuncle, 112; Speedmas, 109; Oneck Queen, 107; Macleod of Dare, 100; Annoy, 96; The Chamberlain, 93; Alsike and Borough, 92 each.

Results at Other Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Seven furlongs—Dick Furber, 103 pounds, (Wilkerson,) 1; Jack Martin, 110, 2; Ben Chance, 103, 3. Time—1:37½. Six furlongs—Aaron, 103, (Wonderly,) 1; St. Bluff, 95, 2; Tonicum, 106, 3. Time—1:22½. Six furlongs—Rosy Morn, 102, (Flick,) 1; Crystalline, 102, 2; Jessie Jarboe, 104, 3. Time—1:22¾. Handicap; mile and an eighth—Monk Wayman, 98, (Wonderly,) 1; Major Mansir, 95, 2; Woodrice, 101½, 3. Time—2:00¾. Mile—Joe Shelby, 110, (Tully,) 1; Sauber, 117, 2; False Lead, 107, 3. Time—1:51½. Six furlongs—Orion, 102, (Flick,) 1; Midsummer, 100, 2; Uhlers, 102, 3. Time—1:21.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Six furlongs—Vantine, 102 pounds, (Mounce,) 1; Letiger, 102, 2; Tingaling, 105, 3. Time—1:14. One mile and a sixteenth—Dr. Bernays, 105, (O'Connor,) 1; Goldone, 103, 2; Wax, 103, 3. Time—1:46½. Six furlongs—Sea Lion, 112, (J. Miller,) 1; Bessie Lee, 109, 2; Tiburon, 112, 3. Time—1:13¼. Seven furlongs—Janice, 103, (O'Connor,) 1; Golden Age, 100, 2; Kingstelle, 80, 3. Time—1:26¾. Five and one-half furlongs—Sad Sam, 105, (J. Martin,) 1; Merida, 103, 2; Satin Coat, 112, 3. Time—1:09. Mile—Specific, 107, (O'Connor,) 1; Asian, 102, 2; Vulcain, 112, 3. Time—1:39¾.

Harness Races on Snow Track.

A novel form of harness racing is planned by the New Jersey trotting turfman, "Barney" Demarest, to be held on the half-mile track at Morristown, N. J., as soon as the weather comes to his aid. Demarest's intention is to take advantage of the first snow that falls in sufficient quantity and convert his mile course into a race track for sleighs, the racing to be continued as long as the snow and ice needed for that form of sport remain good. A programme of purses will be offered, and aside from the regular events there will be every chance for matches and impromptu contests. The idea was borrowed from the Canadian custom of holding trotting races on the ice, but Demarest expects to improve on the original, at least so far as the comfort of the participants and the spectacular effects are concerned. He will try to preserve the snow as long as possible, and by sprinkling the surface with water whenever there is a freezing temperature, expects to have good sleighing long after the roads and streets are bare of snow. Blacksmiths will be on hand to keep sharp the shoes of horses intended to race.

GREAT HORSE SALE ENDED.

702 Trotters Offered at "Old Glory" Auction Brought a Total of $352,180.

The most successful sale of light harness horses ever held in New York, and, in point of attendance and the quality of the animals offered, one of the most remarkable ever held anywhere, closed yesterday in Madison Square Garden, where the Fasig-Tipton Company's "Old Glory" auction reached its end, after nine days of selling. The attendance again was surprisingly large, and men prominent on the trotting turf were as numerous as they were on the opening day, the buyers from distant points congregating in the big ring for final farewells before dispersing to all parts of the country. The bidding was fast and the prices were up to the average for the last few days of the sale, though no larger figures were reached. The catalogue was completed late in the afternoon, when the last horse present of the 786 numbered passed under the hammer, the record of the two weeks' sale showing that 702 animals had been disposed of for a total of $352,180, an average of $501.68, the best ever attained at the great annual auction. The record for 1899, the previous best, was $332,280, for 780 head, an average of $426, while the year before, when the number of horses sold was about the same, the average was $376. Yesterday's sales realized a total of $8,615 for 38 head, the average being $226.71.

The shipping of horses from the sale has been going on ever since the first day, but the more important shipments of notable horses, bought to go to Europe, still are to be made. A few animals purchased by B. Tappaen and Ruzick & Morgenstein went earlier, but the greater part of the stock bought by these and other agents of European firms interested in American trotters will be shipped Saturday on the transport Patricia. On that ship will go the champion three-year-old filly Contralto, 2:10, bought for $6,500; Neeretta, 2:09¾, bought for $3,200, and Greenbrino, 2:10¾, under the care of a representative of Ruzicka & Morgenstein, with about seventeen others owned by the same firm. The horses bought by Ira Ryerson, with the American driver in charge, and consignments sent by Henry Fleischman and Louis Hockscher, all to be landed in Hamburg. Most of the horses are intended to race at Vienna, Austria.

Comparatively few of the horses will remain in New York, the great majority having been bought for other cities.

Barney Demarest of Morristown, N. J., sold at private sale the pole pair, Prince and Genoa, bay trotters, record 2:19 on a half-mile track, for $1,000, to H. Graham Rambo of Coatsville, Penn. Demarest bought the pair for $900 when E. S. Woodward, who paid $1,200 for them, put them up to be resold. The best prices yesterday follow:

PROPERTY OF J. BADER, JR.

Lady Wilkes, (2:18½,) pacer, by Wilkes Boy-Kate Friend, by Endorser, Jr., b. m., 8 years; Charles E. Jackson, Paterson, N. J. $625

PROPERTY OF J. F. MALONEY, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Waldorf, by Jay Bird-Buzz Medium, by Happy Medium, roan g., 8 years; William McLean, Jamestown, N. Y. $230

PROPERTY OF FRANK MATTY, SYRACUSE.

James R., (2:13,) pacer, by Conflict-untraced mare, b. g., 6 years; William McLean $450

Bonnie L., (2:16¼,) pacer, by Harry Hallman, by Black Crook, b. m., 6 years; H. Fairbush, Brighton, Mass. 370

Miss Matty, by Ira Wilkes-Egotism, by Princeps, br. m., 5 years; Fred Deltz, New York 575

Irene, (2:17¼,) by Ira Nutwood-Daisy, by Marshall Chief, b. m., 9 years; Clarence Ware, Mount Vernon, N. Y. 410

PROPERTY OF DR. W. W. CURRY.

Lady Trotwood, by Trotwood-Canadian mare, b. m., 5 years, and Rattler, (2:31,) by Speculator (thoroughbred)-Edith Doke, by Major Doke, b. g., 9 years, (sold as a pair;) H. A. Northrop, New York..... $510

PROPERTY OF W. SCOTT, NEW YORK.

Dick Allerton, by Allerton-Agatha, by Happy Medium, blk. g., 5 years; W. S. Horton, Providence, R. I. $220

PROPERTY OF J. H. OSTERHOUT.

Miss Egotist, by Trappist-Allie C., by Advance, b m., 6 years; A. J. Russell, Troy, N. Y. $260

Nellista, by Nelson-Helen Eddy, by Jerome Eddy, b. m., 6 years; N. D. Baldwin, Derby, Conn. 210

PROPERTY OF DR. RICHARDS, NEW YORK.

Empress, by San Jacinto-Abdallah Prince mare, b m., 6 years; J. Kervick, N. Y.. $510

PROPERTY OF L. McENTEE, BOSTON.

Hazel Egbert, by West Egbert-Arlin, by King Mambrino, b. m., age not stated; J. Fagan, Waterbury, Conn. $200

PROPERTY OF W. H. EVANS, NEWARK.

Boy Blue, (2:23¾,) by Blue Bull, Jr.-Topsey, by Blue Bull, gr. g., 11 years; W. W. Webb, Brooklyn $260

Fred, (2:16¼,) by Polonius-untraced mare, b. g., 11 years; E. A. Geoffrey, Newark, N. J. 260

PROPERTY OF G. A. COLEMAN, NEW YORK.

Kitty Hudson, (2:20,) by Hudson-untraced mare, ch. m., 9 years; H. Fairbush, Brighton, Mass $370

PROPERTY OF E. KIPP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

Duke, pedigree not stated, b. g., 9 years; Mark Murthagh, Jersey City $350

PROPERTY OF L. KUHLE.

Schriver, by Patron-La Cigale, by Brown Wilkes, br. g., 5 years; J. J. Gibbons, New York $190

PROPERTY OF P. LINDINGER.

Mamie Knief, (2:26,) by Antonio-Princess Imogene, by Kentucky Prince, b. f., 5 years; J. T. Wilson, Philadelphia $186

PROPERTY OF JOHN REESE.

Clay Fullerton, (2:16¼,) by Young Fullerton-Thalia, ch. g., 8 years; John Carroll, Brooklyn $375

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

The Commoner Sold to a Little Rock Horseman for $5,025.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 5.—The midwinter sale of thoroughbred horses by Woodward & Shanklin closed to-day. A total of 322 head were sold for $64,895, an average of $206 per head. The highest price today was paid for The Commoner, considered the best son of Hanover, he bringing $5,025. L. O. Appleby of New York bid $5,000, the other contending bidder being W. W. Finn of Little Rock.

Pierre Lorillard of New York secured one valuable brood mare. The best sales follow:

Laura Stone, b. h., 14, by imp. Rayon d'Or-Valleria; Milton Young, Lexington	$1,225
Queen Isabella, b. m., 10, by Longfellow-Essay; Milton Young, Lexington	550
Lisric, ch. m., 10, by Lisbon-Cambric; R. H. McC. Potter, New York	1,100
Miss Ransom, ch. m., 12, by Rayon d'Or-Nellie Ransom; P. Lorillard, New York	1,000
Queenlike II., b. m., 9, by Kingfisher-Poufonne; T. C. McDowell, Lexington	700
Catherine of Navarre, ch. m., 7, by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose; Capt. Sam Brown, Pittsburg	1,100
Sallie of Navarre, ch. f., 2, by Henry of Navarre-Sallie McClelland; W. S. Barnes, Lexington	1,400
Golden Rod II., ch. m., 8, (dam of Silverdale,) by imp. Stockerg-Auricoma; R. H. McC. Potter, New York	1,150
Triolet, b. m., 8, by imp. King Ernest-Trill; Kinzea Stone, Georgetown, Ky.	675
Costana, b. m., 7, by Faverdale-imp. Castaynette; R. H. McC. Potter, New York	500
Imp. St. George, b. h., 17, by Cremorne-Strategy; Meadowthorpe Stud, Lexington	1,800
Marie Jansen, b. m., 15, by Kingfisher-Clara; George Graddy, Versailles, Ky.	900
The Commoner, ch. h., 8, by Hanover-Margenne; R. A. Baker, Lexington, Ky.	5,025

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New York A. C. Team Wins Three Straight from the Corinthian Five.

The New York Athletic Club team rolled in their best form last night, winning three straight games from the Corinthian five in the National League tournament on Starr's alleys. All three totals were over 900, the average being 954. The scores:

NEW YORK A. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	CORINTHIAN B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Breen	205	190	223	S. Walter	169	167	140
Booth	175	183	200	Clinch	185	160	205
Bell	170	198	174	Zollinger	148	200	158
Klingelho'r	212	210	173	Holden	201	211	179
Arnold	171	176	202	Schaeffer	155	181	164
Total	933	957	972	Total	854	919	846

In the North Side League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace Alleys last night the Bronxdale five outrolled the Liberty team in three straight games. The scores:

BRONXDALE B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	LIBERTY B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Balz	179	167	156	Becker	186	134	
Demarest	149	156		Cregan	124	142	117
Reynolds	173	152	184	Wallace	133	137	133
Mahoney	182	189	151	Wedig	115	116	111
Ehlers	124	188		Mische	178	175	182
Total	807	849		Total	718	718	715

Only three games were rolled in the Life Insurance League tournament on Ehlers's alleys last night, as the John Hancock team failed to appear. It is believed they have withdrawn from the tournament. The three teams which appeared, broke even, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferres, 173; Bracken, 223; Heron, 122; Ege, 170; Varian, 156. Total, 844.

Mutual Life Insurance Company—Babcock, 175; Carbonel, 149; Miller, 170; Garrison, 147; Sorenson, 164. Total, 805.

SECOND GAME.—Mutual Life Insurance Company—Babcock, 155; Carbonel, 170; Miller, 152; Garrison, 152; Sorenson, 159. Total, 788.

Prudential Life Insurance Company.—Halsey, 130; Austin, 119; Green, 186; Schiff, 126; Olozaga, 178. Total, 745.

THIRD GAME.—Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferres, 138; Bracken, 138; Heron, 113; Ege, 182, Varian, 136. Total, 702.

Prudential Life Insurance Company—Halsey, 152; Austin, 164; Green, 165; Schiff, 170; Olozaga, 161. Total, 812.

The Bleecker team won both of their matches in the American National tournament, on Thum's Germania alleys, last night, defeating the Orchard and Spartan teams. The Spartans bent the Orchards in a close game, in which both scores passed the 900 mark. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Orchard Bowling Club—Buchholz, 179; Schwacker, 158; Lankeman, 199; Kuehlwein, 193; Schwacke, 175. Total, 904.

Spartan Bowling Club—Maier, 203; Schilling, 159; Westberg, 196; Coulon, 184; Lehrbach, 235. Total, 977.

SECOND GAME.—Bleecker Bowling Club—Beam, 159; Dormean, 179; Rosenberg, 206; Wragge, 170; Ritter, 168. Total, 918.

Orchard Bowling Club—Buchholz, 168; Schwacker, 153; Lankeman, 199; Kuhlwein, 146; Schwacke, 155. Total, 851.

THIRD GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Maier, 184; Schilling, 148; Westberg, 143; Coulon, 169; Lehrbach, 157. Total, 801.

Bleecker Bowling Club—Beam, 166; Bormean, 188; Rosenberg, 174; Wragge, 120; Ritter, 174. Total, 822.

The Bank Clerks outrolled the Linwood and Century Wheelmen teams in the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia Alleys last night, and the Wheelmen also beat the Linwoods. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Bank Clerks' Bowling Club—Miles, 181; Grant, 178; Jenkins, 136; Brown, 127; Hill, 128. Total, 800.

Linwood Bowling Club—Brennan, 145; Courtney, 144; Wolsard, 132; Dewine, 161; Tindale, 191. Total, 773.

SECOND GAME.—Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 190; Dumble, 168; McConnell, 150; L. Mulford, 159; W. Mulford, 160. Total, 824.

Linwood Bowling Club—Brennan, 132; Courtney, 160; Gardiner, 127; Dewine, 123; Tindale, 152. Total, 694.

THIRD GAME.—Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 169; Dumble, 147; McConnell, 141; L. Mulford, 122; W. Mulford, 145. Total, 724.

Bank Clerks' Bowling Club—Miles, 197; Grant, 161; Jenkins, 212; Brown, 149; Hill, 224. Total, 943.

The Imperail team beat the Reinecke and the Prosperity fives, the latter by two pins, in the Long Island League tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The Prosperity team beat the Reinickes. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Imperial Bowling Club—Cordes, 179; Jackson, 154; Meyer, 159; Davis, 185; Thyne, 156. Total, 833.

Reinecke Bowling Club—Meyer, 164; Wichern, 183; Mablan, 158; Wulken, 125; Kruse, 146. Total, 776.

SECOND GAME.—Reinecke Bowling Club—Meyer, 167; Wichern, 182; Mablan, 121; Wulkern, 146; Kruse, 161. Total, 837.

Prosperity Bowling Club—Sohn, 233; Hueter, 157; Busch, 143; Alberg, 194; Wolf, 176. Total, 903.

THIRD GAME.—Imperial Bowling Club—Cordes, 197; Jackson, 162; Meyer, 171; Davis, 233; Thyne, 153. Total, 916.

Prosperity Bowling Club—Sohn, 211; Hueter, 183; Hammer, 159; Alberg, 163; Wolf, 200. Total, 914.

The Lotus bowlers defeated the Standard and Cyclone teams in the Harlem League tournament, on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys, last night. The Cyclones also defeated the Standards. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Koehler, 146; Steeves, 203; Holt, 196; Allison, 168; Kahlsdorf, 148. Total, 861.

Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 181; Schoales, 169; Le Beau, 179; Johansmeyer, 177; Setzer, 173. Total, 879.

SECOND GAME.—Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 200; Sieburg, 162; Modersohn, 192; Warmuth, 161; F. Gerdes, 149. Total, 864.

Standard Bowling Club—Koehler, 193; Steeves, 168; Holt, 161; Allison, 134; Kahlsdorf, 180. Total, 836.

THIRD GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettger, 138; Schoales, 164; Le Beau, 185; Johansmeyer, 142; Setzer, 151. Total, 780.

Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 193; Sieburg, 157; Modersohn, 218; Warmuth, 197; F. Gerdes, 205. Total, 970.

The leaders met in the Greater New York tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night, and the Arlington team beat the Pin Knight and Queer Club bowlers. The latter team beat the Pin Knights. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Arlington Bowling Club—Harlee, 176; Addicks, 201; Maas, 204; Wichern, 183; Oliver, 197. Total, 961.

Queer Bowling Club—Seyd, 201; Ford, 156; Holst, 192; Meyer, 149; Smith, 167. Total, 865.

SECOND GAME.—Pin Knight Bowling Club—Fries, 161; Miller, 161; Fink, 169; Good, 177; Welsh, 207. Total, 898.

Queer Bowling Club—Seyd, 174; Ford, 186; Holst, 232; Meyer, 184; Smith, 162. Total, 938.

THIRD GAME.—Arlington Bowling Club—Harlee, 171; Addicks, 179; Maas, 195; Wichern, 190; Oliver, 181. Total, 925.

Pin Knight Bowling Club—Fries, 216; Milker, 162; Fink, 200; Good, 160; Welsh, 178. Total, 916.

Bedford Council defeated De Witt Clinton and Justin F. Price Councils in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League tournament last night, and made a new high-team score for the tournament of 994. Price Council defeated Clinton. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Bedford Council—Markwell, 171; Morris, 191; Boemerman, 154; Miller, 177; Weingarth, 201. Total, 894.

Justin F. Price Council—Gehlhaus, 176; Huebel, 141; Shea, 202; Forman, 160; Potter, 157. Total, 836.

SECOND GAME.—Justin F. Price Council—Gahlhaus, 173; Huebel, 210; Shea, 201; Forman, 160; Potter, 174. Total, 918.

De Witt Clinton Council—Engel, 135; Suleder, 135; Robinson, 179; Lockwood, 173; H. Talbot, 151. Total, 773.

THIRD GAME.—De Witt Clinton Council—Engel, 145; Huebel, 135; Robinson, 157; Forman, 169; H. Talbot, 148. Total, 754.

Bedford Council—Markwell, 188; Morris, 218; Boemerman, 180; Miller, 166; Weingarth, 242. Total, 994.

Cadets Celebrate Football Victory.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 5.—The Naval Cadets celebrated their victory over the West Point football team with a parade through the academy and city this afternoon. Some rode mules and many carried brooms. False faces were conspicuous. Capt. Fowler was carried on the shoulders of a squad and a "dead West Pointer" was reverently carried by pall bearers.

AMATEURS AT BILLIARDS

Tobias and Servatius Won in A. A. U. Tournament Yesterday.

GAMES LONG DRAWN OUT

By His Defeat Yesterday Isaac A. Mannes Is Forced Out of the Competition at K. A. C.

Florian Tobias and L. A. Servatius were the winners of the two games played yesterday in the National Class B billiard tournament now in progress at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, under the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union. Both games were long and trying to the patience of spectators. The best average of the day, that of Mr. Tobias, was only 4 2-7 points to the inning.

Mr. Tobias defeated Isaac A. Mannes by a score of 300 to 263 in the afternoon game. This defeat puts Mr. Mannes out of the tournament, as he also lost his first match played Monday night. Mr. Tobias won by his usual habit of playing safe, a style of game which made the match long and tiresome to the spectators, and so lowered the average of both contestants as to preclude their entrance into the final round uopn a basis of their grand averages in the present qualifying series.

At the twentieth inning a run of 19 points by Mr. Mannes immediately followed by Mr. Tobias with a run of 21 points left the score 104 to 94 in the former's favor.

Mr. Mannes held his lead by a margin varying, but never larger, up to the sixty-eighth inning. This was within two innings of the close of the game. Mr. Tobias's constant tendency to play safe gave his opponent a hard row to hoe, but on the other hand his own inability or disinclination to play a dead ball kept his own scoring far below what it might have been. It was a case of spoiling his own game in the endeavor to make that of Mr. Manne's as difficult as possible, and it was only by abandoning his smashing style and piling up long runs through closer play in the last three innings that he finally won the game.

The scores in detail follow, the play being at fourteen-inch balk line, with the anchor nurse allowed:

Tobias—0 1 2 0 2 8 0 2 1 5 1 0 3 4 3 2 3 1 3 4 7 0 2 2 2 0 6 4 2 1 0 1 2 0 6 2 0 4 8 3 6 0 0 1 1 1 0 2 3 6 6 1 1 13 5 11 25 0 0 0 2 17 1 2 0 3 4 7 24 25 13. Total, 300; average, 4 20-70; high runs, 21, 24, 25, and 25.

Mannes—0 0 0 21 1 4 0 0 0 5 1 2 0 1 2 0 3 4 3 2 1 0 9 1 1 0 4 6 2 0 19 0 1 0 0 4 17 2 8 7 13 8 1 6 1 0 0 0 5 3 9 7 5 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 4 0 1 7 6 8 3 5 1 0 0 6 8. Total, 263; average, 3 53-70; high run, 21.

The evening game brought together William Paige of Boston and L. A. Servatius of this city. Mr. Servatius won with comparative ease, somewhat to the surprise of the spectators, who had anticipated a brilliant game from Mr. Paige. As it was the match was even slower than that of the afternoon. Mr. Servatius played a steady game, but one entirely lacking in brilliance. Mr. Paige's play was decidedly erratic.

Mr. Servatius opened the play, and a run of 15 points in the third inning gave him a lead that he maintained throughout the game. Singularly enough, the best runs of both contestants were made in the sixty-fourth inning. Mr. Servatius counted 19 points in that inning, and Mr. Paige replied with a run of 18, which he secured by carefully nursing the balls up the middle of the table. Throughout the game Mr. Servatius excelled in execution, but he often handicapped himself by poor judgment in choosing his shots. Mr. Paige played several very pretty draw shots, but spoiled his score by seeming carelessness. Albro Akin refereed the game. The scores:

Servatius—1 5 15 0 0 4 6 5 8 6 2 9 9 5 0 15 12 4 5 8 0 0 1 2 0 5 0 2 0 5 1 2 7 7 1 1 1 15 4 4 0 0 2 7 2 1 7 6 6 0 13 1 4 0 2 7 1 3 7 2 2 1 19 0 0 3 5 1 6 1 5 0 9 1. Total, 300; average, 3 72-76; high run, 19.

Paige—1 4 1 5 4 4 4 1 1 1 0 1 0 18 16 1 7 0 0 1 2 0 0 3 2 0 2 3 7 1 4 0 1 0 2 0 3 3 8 2 0 8 0 1 11 4 8 0 3 0 0 8 0 14 0 6 0 4 4 3 0 1 3 18 0 0 3 1 1 18 0 5 2 2. Total, 253; average, 3 28-75; high run, 18.

Two more games of the qualifying round will be played to-day. Edwin O. Presby and Samuel G. Estabrook, both of this city, will meet this afternoon. Charles G. Schmitt of Chicago and Florian Tobias will play to-night.

EASTERN BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Providence Awarded Championship and New Officers Were Elected.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5.—The annual meeting of the Eastern Baseball League at the Narragansett Hotel to-day brought together quite a number of baseball men.

The Directors of the league met shortly before noon, with T. B. Cory, Providence; J. H. Callahan, Rochester; P. H. Hurley, Worcester; E. G. Barrows, Toronto, and President Powers present.

The championship of 1901 was formally awarded to the Providence Club.

The report of the Board of Directors on the affairs of the past season was adopted, no definite action being taken on the claims entered by Montreal of minor character against Toronto, Rochester, and Syracuse, as Montreal representatives were not present.

The transfer of the Toronto franchise to the new organization with E. J. Mack as President and E. C. Barrow as Manager was sanctioned.

The constitution was amended providing that the annual meeting of the Eastern League shall be held in New York on the first Wednesday in December instead of the home city of the club winning the championship, a return to the old plan.

In relation to the much-talked-of agreement among the players regarding a new form of contract between players and clubs, it was voted that the matter be left in the hands of the President and Directors of the league. The players demand limitations to reservation rights to three years with one club and no assignment or transfer of services of a player from one club to another without the consent of the player.

The league re-elected F. T. Powers for the eighth time as President, Secretary, and Treasurer. The Board of Directors was elected, to consist of two from each section, P. H. Hurley of Worcester, Charles Soby of Hartford, Edward J. Mack of Toronto, and E. F. Higgins of Rochester.

The league adjourned to meet in New York for the schedule meeting at a date to be fixed by the President.

State League Baseball Averages.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 5.—President John H. Farrell of the State Baseball League to-day gave out the official batting averages of the members of the several clubs. Quinn of Cortland leads, with a percentage of .417, participating in 36 games, while Dobbs of Utica is second, with .366, made in 111 games.

Following are the averages of the first ten men on the list:

Quinn, Cortland, 417; Dobbs, Utica, 366; Egan, Cortland, 349; Wheelock, Rome, 348; Brown, Oswego-Elmira, 347; Childs, Utica, 347; Bernard, Albany, 339; Kloff, Troy, 338; Ahern, Albany, 338; Townsend, Cortland, 336; Donohue, Oswego-Elmira, 335; Pickett, Binghamton, 335; Walker, Schenectady, 333.

American Baseball League Plans.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5.—President "Ban" Johnson and Charles Sommers of the American Baseball League Circuit Committee were in conference to-day perfecting plans to obtain grounds in Washington and Baltimore, upon which they hold options.

President Johnson says that the American League will not sign the present agreement with the National League for next season, and that if one which is satisfactory is not presented by the National League, the American League will offer one guaranteeing protection to the National.

Harvard's Athletic Finances.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 5.—The financial report of S. L. Fuller, '98, graduate manager of Harvard athletics, shows that the season 1899-1900 was very successful. This was the first year of the consolidated management, under which every branch of Harvard athletics has had its finances put in charge of the graduate manager. For the first time the freshman teams were able to get through without a deficit, while the crew cut down the customary deficit of $5,000 to $223.97. The baseball team made a handsome profit last

BUILDING ON AN OLD CEMETERY.

Modern Apartment Houses on the Site of a Jewish Burial Ground.

The four lots on the south side of Eighty-eighth Street, between Park and Madison Avenues, formerly a Jewish cemetery, have been bought by a firm of builders and will soon be covered with modern apartment houses. These lots were bought by the Congregations Rodoph Sholom and Chaarl Zadek, when Eighty-eighth Street was a rural district. In 1886 the neighborhood had been so much built up the city authorities decided that the burying ground must go, although not without objection on the part of the two congregations, owing to ideas prevailing among those of the Jewish faith as to the sanctity of the resting places of their dead.

The Congregation Chaarl Zadek sold its part of the property in June, 1890, to Mrs. Mary Ehrmann, by whom together with the Congregation Rodoph Sholom the entire plot will soon be turned over to the builders.

Eleventh Corps Association Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Eleventh Army Corps Association will take place at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the evening of Dec. 12. Gen. Franz Sigel, Gen. di Cesnola, Gen. Egbert L. Viélé, and Gen. Horatio C. King will be among the speakers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.20½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.10 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¼
Sugar, granulated	5.60
Molasses, O. K., prime	.42
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.25
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	7.50
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.00
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67¼@70¾c; No. 2 red, 72@74c; No. 2 corn, 37½@37¾c; No. 2 yellow, 37¾c; No. 2 oats, 23c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 25@26c; No. 2 rye, 49@50c; fair to choice malting barley, 46@57c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.67@1.68; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.71; prime timothy seed, $4.10@$4.30; mess pork, per barrel, $11.12½@$11.25; lard, per 100 lb, $7.20@$7.22½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.50@$6.75; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.55; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.

COTTON.—Conditions at the Cotton Exchange showed no improvement. The market was exceptionally narrow and uneventful, opening steady at an advance of 2 points to a decline of 1 point. For the remainder of the day the market worked within a range of 3 points, and was finally steady at net unchanged prices to an advance of 3 points. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 10 3-16c for middling upland and 10 7-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, 2,407 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans easy, 1-16c lower, at 9¾c; Mobile easy at 9 9-16c; Savannah quiet at 9⅝c; Charleston steady at 9¾c; Wilmington firm at 9¾c; Norfolk dull at 9¾c; Baltimore nominal at 10¼c; Memphis steady at 9 13-16c; Augusta quiet at 9⅝c, and St. Louis quiet at 9 13-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	9.86	9.86	9.79	9.85@9.85
January	9.75	9.78	9.70	9.75@9.76
February	9.68	9.68	9.62	9.70@9.72
March	9.67	9.69	9.62	9.68@
April	9.62	9.62	9.62	9.63@9.65
May	9.57	9.60	9.53	9.58@9.59
June	9.54	9.57	9.52	9.56@9.57
July	9.50	9.54	9.48	9.53@9.54
August	9.21	9.27	9.16	9.24@9.25
September	..	..	..	8.58@8.63

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—Cotton—Spot quiet; prices steady; American middling, 5 19-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,400 bales American. Receipts, 40,000 bales, all American. Futures opened and closed quiet but steady; American middling, low middling clause, December, 5 28-64@5 29-64d buyers; December and January, 5 26-64d sellers; January and February, 5 25-64@5 24-64d buyers; February and March, 5 23-64d buyers; March and April, 5 19-64d sellers; April and May, 5 16-64@5 17-64d sellers; May and June, 5 14-64d buyers; June and July, 5 11-64d buyers; July and August, 5 8-64d buyers; August and September, 5 5-64@5 6-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The leading influence in wheat yesterday was a strong and unexpected advance in Paris markets, based on a reported favorable action by the French Senate toward the new bill providing for a change in export and import affairs. The idea of the bill is to aid the French farmer by stimulating the export of wheat. Other European markets followed the Paris advance rather sharply. Stimulated by this bullish array of foreign news, the local wheat market advanced half a cent at the opening and followed it up with further improvement later in the day, although this turn yielded during the last hour to considerable realizing by local traders, under which part of the upturn was lost, closing prices showing ¼@⅝c net advance. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 89¼c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84¼c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, New York, 82¼c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 81⅝c; No. 2 red, New York, 70¼c, afloat; No. 2 hard, New York, 77¾c

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 5.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74¼c; No. 1 Northern, 72¼c; No. 2 Northern, 62@67c; No. 3 Spring, 55@60c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; December, 72¼c; May, 76½c. Corn—34½c. Oats —23¼@23½c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71¼c; December, 71½c; January, 72c; May, 74¾c; No. 2 hard, 70c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 36¾c; December, 35¼c; January, 35¼c; May, 35¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 23½c; December, 23½c; May, 24¾c; No. 2 white, 27c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5.—Wheat—Firm; No. 1 Northern, 74@75c; No. 2 Northern, 72@73c. Rye —Higher; No. 1, 50@51c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 56@59½c; sample, 43@56c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 5.—Wheat—Cash, 73c; December, 72¾c; May, 75¼@75⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 1 Northern, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 71c. Flour and bran unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted at $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Spring, $2.80@$2.90; rye grits, $18.50@$18.75, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.15@$2.20. Rye flour easy; fair to good, $2.90@$3.10; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.45. Cornmeal firm; kiln-dried, $2.75@$2.40, as to brand. Bagmeal firm; fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 87@88c. Feed—Dull; Spring bran, spot, $16.50; sacks, to arrive, $90 lb, $16.50@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $15.75; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$16.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; cornmeal, $26; linseed oilmeal, $29; corn oilcake, $19.25; hominy chop, $16.75.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	78	78 3-16	77¾	78
January	..	..	..	78¾
March	81	81¼	80 13-16	80¾
May	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼
Corn—				
December	46	46¼	46	46¼
May	42¾	42¾	42⅝	42⅝
Lard—				
December	..	..	..	$7.57½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	71¼
January	71 15-16	71 15-16	71⅝	71⅝
May	75	75¼	74½	74½
Corn—				
December	37½	38	37½	37¾
January	35¾	36⅛	35¾	36
May	36⅜	36⅞	36⅛	36½
Oats—				
December	21 9-16	21 9-16	21½	21½
January	..	..	..	21⅝
May	23 15-16	24	23½	23⅞
Lard—				
January	$6.85	$6.90	$6.85	$6.90
May	6.95	6.97½	6.90	6.95
Ribs—				
January	6.27½	6.27½	6.25	6.27½
May	..	..	..	6.37½
Pork—				
January	12.10	12.22½	12.07½	12.22½
May	12.02½	12.12½	12.02½	12.12½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12@$13; family, $15.50@$16.50; extra India mess, $16@$16.50. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $20@$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firmer; Bacons, 6¾c; 180-lb, 6¾c; 100-lb, 6¾c; 90-lb, 7¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies weak, smoking, 9¾@10c; 10-lb, 8c; 12-lb, 8⅝@8¾c; 14-lb, 8½c; pickled shoulders dull, 6c; pickled hams quiet; 8½@9¼c. TALLOW—Quiet; city, 4¾c; country, 4⅝@5¼c. LARD —Firmer; $7.57½; city lard firmer; $7.05; refined lard steady; South America, 8¾25; Continent, $7.40; Brazil, kegs, $9.25; compound nominal; city, 5¾@6c; Western, 5¾@6c. STEARINE—Dull; oleo, 6½@6¾c; city lard stearine, 8@8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—Exchange: Beef—Easy; extra India mess, 69s. Pork—Firm; prime mess, Western, 72s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 46s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb, steady, 35s; short rib, 18 to 23 lb, firm, 48s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 48s 9d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, steady, 48s 3d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lb, firm, 45s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 57s 6d. Shoulders —Square, 11 to 13 lb, steady, 34s. Lard—Steady; prime Western, in tierces, 38s 6d; American refined, in pails steady, 39s. Butter—Finest United States quiet, 95s; good United States dull, 81s 6d. Cheese—Easy; American finest white, 51s 6d; American finest, colored, 52s 6d.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.05@6.10
January	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.15
February	..	..	..	6.20@6.25
March	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.30@6.35
April	..	..	..	6.35@6.40
May	6.45	6.45	6.40	6.40@6.45
June	..	..	..	6.45@6.50
July	6.50	6.55	6.50	6.50@6.55
August	..	..	..	6.50@6.60
September	6.55	6.60	6.55	6.55@6.60
October	6.00	6.65	6.60	6.60@6.65

METALS.—Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.25; steel rails, $26; pig-iron warrants, $10; lake copper, inqot, $17.50; tin, $27.62½; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.27½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.30; tar oil, barrels, $4.60; spirits of turpentine, 42@42½c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.65@$1.70; E, $1.80; F, $1.90; G, $1.95; H, $1.95; I, $2; K, $2.10; M, $2.30; N, $2.65; W G, $3.10; W W, $3.40.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 5.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 39c; receipts, 1,009 casks; sales, 1,307 casks; exports, 1,923 casks. Resin firm; receipts, 4,068 barrels; sales, 5,063 barrels; exports, 4,759 barrels. A, B, C, D, $1.30; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.50; H, $1.55; I, $1.60; K, $1.65; M, $1.70; N, $2.10; W G, $2.50; W W, $2.55.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 5.—Spirits of turpentine, firm, 36@38½c; receipts, 49 casks. Resin firm, $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 203 barrels. Crude turpentine steady, $1.40@$2.40; receipts, 159 barrels. Tar firm, $1.45; receipts, 178 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 5.—Turpentine firm at 38½c. Resin firm, unchanged.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.25, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.65; refined cases, New York, $8.55. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, 29@29½c; prime Summer yellow, 31c; off Summer yellow, 30½c; prime white, 35c; prime Winter yellow, 37@37½c; linseed, American raw, 60c; linseed, American boiled, 62c; Calcutta raw, 86c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brand; lard oil, 60@63c.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
(STEWART BUILDING.)
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 3, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1900 to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

before the first day of January, 1901, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1900, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected in addition to the amount thereof, and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1901, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the first day of October, 1900, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1900 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 916 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—LENA WALDMAN, plaintiff, against NATHAN WALDMAN, defendant.—Action for divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you, by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1900. MAX BAYERSDORFER,

Plaintiff's Attorney,
81 East 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant Nathan Waldman:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable John J. Freedman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of November, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York.

MAX BAYERSDORFER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
81 East 125th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of HENRY STEMPER, trading as Henry Stemper & Co., assigned to Benjamin D. Gunn for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, State of New York, to be held at Part I, thereof, in the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, in said State, on the 17th day of December, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Benjamin D. Gunn, assignee of the above-named Henry Stemper, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and, if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the said assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the said court to be hereunto affixed at the City and County of New York. WITness, Hon. Henry R. Beekman, one of [L. S.] the Justices of this court, this 31st day of October, 1900.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

FRANK H. EDMUNDS, attorney for assignee, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW York, ss.:—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership doing business in New York City, Borough of Manhattan, and elsewhere, under the firm name and style of CHOROSH & ROGERS, and consisting of HERMAN ROGERS and SAMUEL CHOROSH, general partners, and JONAS LUXENBERG and AARON HASKELL, special partners, has been dissolved by mutual consent, the dissolution to take effect according to law.

Dated November 19th, 1900.

SAMUEL CHOROSH.
HERMAN ROGERS.
JONAS, LUXENBERG.
AARON HASKELL.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 20th day of November, 1900, before me personally appeared Herman Rogers, Samuel Chorosh, Jonas Luxenberg, and Aaron Haskell, each to me known to be one of the persons named in and who executed the foregoing instrument and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

A. G. OPPENHEIM,
Com. of Deeds, No. 9, New York City.
n22-1aw4wTh

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE FIRM OF LEVY & Steinberg of 149 Spring Street dissolved December 1st, 1900, and that all persons having claims against said firm will present same at 51 Greene Street, Manhattan.

A. LEVY.
J. STEINBERG.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 2,925.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—CHARLES HENRY ARNOLD and MERRICK T. CONOVER, individually and as partners in the firm of Arnold & Conover, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Henry Arnold and Merrick T. Conover, individually and as such copartners, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 3, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 26, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. CRONKRITE, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Benjamin F. Cronkrite of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said Benjamin F. Cronkrite was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 5th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUDOLPH W. SCHWARZ, bankrupt.—No. 3,144.

To the creditors of Rudolph W. Schwarz of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said Rudolph W. Schwarz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 5th, 1900.

Surrogate Notices.

PETH, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PETH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Foley, Wray & Taylor, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New York the 20th day of June, 1900. ELIZABETH PETH, Administratrix. FOLEY, WRAY & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 71 Wall St., (Manhattan,) New York. je21-1aw6mTh

Surrogate Notices.

GIBER, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL GIBER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of J. J. Karbry O'Kennedy, their attorney, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next. Dated September 5th, 1900. EMIL A. NERESHEIMER, CHRISTINE DE R. COEURET, Executors. J. J. KARBRY O'KENNEDY, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. s6-1aw6mTh.

HODGINS, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HODGINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Bilger & Nixon, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on or before the 10th day of March, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of August, 1900. DANIEL DONOVAN, Executor. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City, (Borough of Manhattan.)

NOON, MARIA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. NOON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frank M. Hardenbrook, their attorney, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of June, 1900. JULIA F. HAYNES, MARY C. CAMERON, Executrices. FRANK M. HARDENBROOK, Esq., for Executrices, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je7-1aw6mTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK by the grace of God free and independent.—To the Attorney General of the State of New York, the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and to any and all heirs at law and next of kin, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown, of LEON ROUVANT, late of the County of New York, deceased; also the wife (if any) and husband (if any) of any and all of the heirs at law and next of kin, if any there be, of said Leon Rouvant, deceased, who may have died subsequent to the death of the testator, said Leon Rouvant, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Fanny Rouvant of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of May, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Leon Rouvant, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of December, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2nd day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

TIFFANY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TIFFANY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Baldwin & Boston, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 2d, 1901.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1900.

BELMONT TIFFANY,
Administrator.
BALDWIN & BOSTON, Attorneys for Belmont Tiffany, 11 Broadway, N. Y. City.
au2-1aw6mTh

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE W. PETERS and another, as executors, &c., plaintiffs, against WILLIAM PHELAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in West Morrisania in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, now the Borough of the Bronx, New York County, being part of the lot known and designated by the Number 3 on a map of property of the heirs of the late Samuel J. Sherwood, deceased, bearing date April 17, 1877, made by C. E. Morrison, Civil Engineer, of which a copy of said map is filed in the Register Office of the City of New York, as Map of Reference Number 805. The premises hereby conveyed are bounded and described as follows: (Starting point.)

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of said lot Number Three (3) and at a point where the dividing line between Lot Number Two (2) on said map and said Lot Number Three (3) touches or intersects the northerly side or line of Butternut Street, now Walton Avenue, and laid down on said map; running thence northwesterly along the said dividing line between Lots Number Two (2) and Three (3) one hundred (100) feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with said Butternut Street, now Walton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southeasterly on a line parallel with the said dividing line between Lots Number Two (2) and Three (3) one hundred (100) feet to the said northwesterly side or line of Butternut Street, Walton Avenue, and thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side or line of said Butternut Street, now Walton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with one-half of the adjacent street to the centre thereof, subject to public use.—Dated New York, December 4, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

HENRY K. DAVIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, less the amount taken by the City of New York;

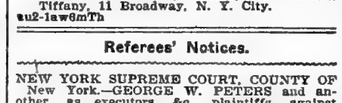

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,203, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $175.62, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $640 and interest. Since the making of the maps herein foreclosed 90.5 square feet, approximately, have been taken by the City of New York from the front of the premises hereby advertised in the proceeding relative to the opening of Walton Avenue.—Dated New York, December 4, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
d6-2aw3wTh&F&d27

WEST 152D STREET, BOROUGH OF MANhattan.—New York Supreme Court.—County of New York.—FREDERICK J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against HENRY B. THOMAS, et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 30th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 22d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, distant one hundred feet eleven inches westerly from northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Avenue St. Nicholas; running thence northerly and at right angles to One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, seventy-four feet eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with said street fifty feet; thence southerly, on line at right angles to said One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, seventy-four feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; thence easterly, along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 31st, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

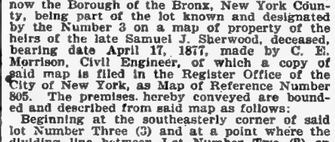

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs and disbursements, is $11,884.79, and of taxes, assessments and water rates, $418.66.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 6th day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, November 22d, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARGARET KNOX, plaintiff, against JOHN M. BLAUVELT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York, and being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Central Avenue with the southerly side of Morris Street, as both the said avenue and the said street are laid down on a certain map entitled "Mortgage map of land belonging to Isaac T. Willis, being part of the farm belonging to Louis G. Morris, Esq., situate in the Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New York, dated Mott Haven, March 1st, 1869, E. Ross, Surveyor." Running thence southwesterly along the said easterly line of Central Avenue as laid down on said map one hundred twenty-eight feet and seventy one-hundredths of a foot, (128.70;) thence easterly and parallel with said Morris Street, as laid down on said maps, one hundred sixteen feet and twenty-five one-hundredths of a foot, (116 25-100;) thence running northerly and at right angles to said Morris Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to said southerly line of Morris Street, and thence running westerly and along said southerly line of Morris Street eighty-five feet and ninety-two one-hundredths of a foot (85 92-100) to Central Avenue at the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said John M. Blauvelt in and to said Central Avenue and Morris Street in front of the herein described property to the centre line thereof. Subject, however, to the covenants against nuisances contained in a certain deed, made by Louis G. Morris to Isaac T. Willis, dated March 1st, 1869, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber No. 706 of Deeds, Page No. 171.

Dated New York, December 3, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 171 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

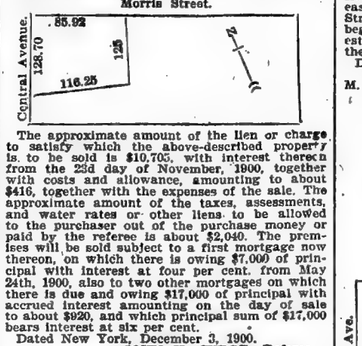

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,705, with interest thereon from the 23d day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to about $416, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is about $2,040. The property is sold subject to a first mortgage now thereon, on which there is owing $7,000 of principal with interest at four per cent. from May 24th, 1900, also to two other mortgages on which there is due and owing $17,000 of principal with interest, amounting on the day of sale to about $920, and which principal sum of $17,000 bears interest at six per cent.

Dated New York, December 3, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
d3-2aw3wM&Th&d24

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM HUCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-two and eighty-one hundredths feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of the said Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and the westerly side of Washington Avenue, as formerly laid out, and running thence northerly parallel with said Washington Avenue one hundred feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ten feet; thence southerly, parallel with said Washington Avenue one hundred feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ten feet to the point of beginning, subject to the rights of the other owner or occupants of premises adjoining said alley.

Dated New York, November 15th, 1900.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

JOHN B. COLEMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 11 and 13 William Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 703 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street:

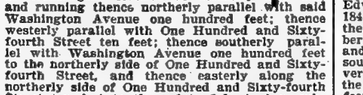

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,892.36, with interest thereon from the 10th day

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
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11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
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Orders executed for investment or on margin, interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
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New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
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Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

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Dealers in
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38 WALL STREET.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Established 1865.
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Strictly a commission house, working in the interests of our clients and executing all orders upon the exchanges. Send for our new book describing market movements, also fluctuation sheets and Market Reports.
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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
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Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
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Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.
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Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:

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D. Crawford Clark,	Francis H. Leggett,
George Coppell,	Almeric H. Paget,
Bayard Dominick,	William G. Park,
John F. Dryden,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
Benjamin N. Duke,	William Schall, Jr.,
George W. Ely,	John W. Simpson,
Albert E. Goodhart,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edwin Gould,	Ransom H. Thomas,
J. Walter Wood, Jr.	

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
120 BROADWAY,
New York, November 23, 1900.
Pensacola & Atlantic R. R. Company 6% Mortgage.
In accordance with the terms of the mortgage of the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad Company, and the following forty-nine (49) bonds have this day, in the presence of the Trustees, been drawn for the sinking fund, viz.:
6, 97, 143, 237, 241, 303, 382, 409, 412, 433, 461, 599, 907, 913, 974, 976, 983, 741, 822, 834, 874, 904, 1070, 1138, 1337, 1432, 1499, 1573, 1669, 1724, 1728, 1748, 1820, 1901, 2019, 2036, 2101, 2147, 2216, 2270, 2291, 2301, 2445, 2469, 2501, 2639, 2728, 2755, 2801.
The interest on the same will cease February 1 1901, and the principal of the bonds will be redeemed at this office on and after that date, plus 10 per cent. premium.
A. W. MORRISS, Assistant Treasurer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,215,026.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents. Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Vice Presidents.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Treasurer. Trust Officer.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-Pres. James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P. H. M. Francis, Sec. W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

A small Block of a valuable Copper Mining Stock for sale at a reasonable price. P. O. Box 1230, N. Y

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 63 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Company.

Four Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, St. Paul-Duluth Division.

Principal payable December 1, 1996. Interest June 1st and December 1st.
Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future laws of the United States or any of the States thereof.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, exchangeable for registered bonds without coupons.

23 Wall Street.
New York, December 4th, 1900.

We offer for sale $9,215,000 of the above-described bonds at par and interest. The bonds are now ready for delivery.

For particulars as to the property and mortgage security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. C. S. Mellen, President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. Copies of the mortgage and any further information desired may be had upon application at our office.

We recommend these bonds as an investment of undoubted character.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

St. Paul, October 31st, 1900.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York:

Dear Sirs: Referring to the Northern Pacific Railway Company's St. Paul-Duluth Division Mortgage, dated June 15, 1900, given to secure an issue limited to $20,000,000 of 4 per cent. gold bonds, I beg to state as follows:

The railroads covered by the mortgage comprise what was formerly the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad and branches, together with leases of the Minneapolis & Duluth and Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroads, extending between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, comprising about 238.09 miles of productive railroad, besides the valuable terminals at the head of Lake Superior.

Title to the entire property has been acquired directly by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and the St. Paul-Duluth Division bonds are secured by a purchase-money mortgage upon the property above mentioned, subject only to existing bonds and car-trust obligations aggregating $5,283,000 par value, to retire which a corresponding amount of the new bonds is reserved. The Bonds are DIRECT OBLIGATIONS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY and secured by a first lien upon the mortgaged premises, subject only to the existing bonds and car-trust obligations above mentioned.

The total amount of bonds authorized to be issued is	$20,000,000.00
Out of which there has been issued in payment for St. Paul and Duluth Railroad property, rights, and franchises, including the liquidation of all unfunded obligations, and including funds placed in trust for the retirement of the outstanding preferred and common stocks and scrip	9,215,000.00
Balance	$10,785,000.00
Which has been reserved for the following purposes, viz.:	
For retirement at maturity of the outstanding obligation of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad and its proprietary lines	$5,283,000.00
For improvements to existing property	502,000.00
For extensions and additional branches, terminal properties, and to double-track existing lines	5,000,000.00
	$10,785,000.00

The lands included in the Land Grant of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company, estimated to be worth about $4,000,000, and which were not covered by the old mortgages of that Company, are to be sold and the proceeds applied to the purchase of the new St. Paul-Duluth Division bonds at not exceeding 105 per cent. and accrued interest; or, if bonds cannot be purchased at that price, then to betterments, improvements, or additions to the mortgaged premises or the purchase of equipment for use thereon.

It is hardly necessary to refer to the large surplus of earnings of the Northern Pacific Railway Company over all fixed charges, which will be applicable to the payment of interest on these bonds, but for convenience of reference the following statement of the earnings and expenses of the Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, is appended:

Gross earnings were	$30,021,317.72
Operating expenses were	14,394,628.31
	$15,626,689.41
Less taxes	850,590.09
Leaving	$14,776,099.32
Add dividends, interest on securities owned, and interest on deposit	685,521.30
	$15,461,620.62
Deduct—	
Interest on bonds	$5,864,950.00
Rental of leased lines	112,851.86
	5,977,801.86
Surplus over all fixed charges	$9,483,818.76

No charges have been made to Capital Account other than for additional equipment, the construction of branch lines and purchases of real estate, all expenditures for improvements having been made out of the year's income.

The foregoing statement does not include the operations of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad.

By the acquisition of this property the Northern Pacific Railway Company's system has been strengthened by the addition of 238.09 miles of productive railroad, the Company becomes sole owner of valuable terminals at the head of Lake Superior, in which before it had only a joint interest, and is relieved of the risk of having in these terminals a partner whose interest, should it become adverse or competitive, could incalculably damage its business.

The absorption of this property has resulted in large economies, and justifies the belief that the purchase will prove of great value to the system.

A contract has been made with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for the use of the St. Paul & Duluth line between St. Paul and the head of Lake Superior, for ninety-nine years from October 1, 1900, which gives the business of that Company to said line exclusively.

Overtures have been received from other companies, looking to a similar use of the line.

Yours truly,
C. S. MELLEN, President.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.
PROXIES.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient board of directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.

Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000
Pays Interest on Check Accounts and Time Deposits.
Acts in all Trust Capacities for Individuals and Corporations.
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JAMES TIMPSON	2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL	3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS	Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT	Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD	Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER	Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS	Man'g For'n Dep't

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock.

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Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
C. C. Cuyler,	Theodore Morford,
Charles D. Dickey,	Robert Olyphant,
William P. Dixon,	Charles M. Pratt,
Robert A. Granniss,	James Timpson,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Eben B. Thomas,
Charles R. Henderson,	George W. Young.

WE LOAN MONEY TO MERCHANTS IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 160 Nassau St. Office 729.

TO CORPORATION OR FIRM HAVING LARGE insurance interests a gentleman of experience offers his services, to take charge of that particular department or division of the business. Active, capable, and reliable. Address C., Box 164 Times.

Meetings and Elections.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of BERTIN DELLMAR, LIMITED, will be held on the 19th day of December, 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the said company, BERTIN DELLMAR, LIMITED, at No. 23 Pearl Street, Manhattan, New York City, to determine whether the capital stock of said company shall be increased from the sum of $10,000, consisting of 400 shares of the par value of $25 each, to the sum of $25,000, to consist of 1,000 shares of the par value of $25 each.
NORMAN J. COUDERT,
CHAS. P. BERDELL,
WM. H. MEADOWCROFT,
A majority of the Directors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Henry Siebert Company for the election of three Directors and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, 116 Broad Street, New York City, December 13, 1900, at 1 P. M. Polls will remain open from 1 to 1:30 P. M.—Dated New York, Nov. 28th, 1900. HENRY SIEBERT,
F. W. PRIOR, Jr., Secretary. President.
DUDLEY R. HORTON, Atty. for Henry Siebert Co., 21 Park Row, New York City.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the American Beer Cask Company, 12 Stone St., on Thursday, December 20, 1900, at 4:30 P. M., to elect a Board of Directors of the said company and to consider and pass upon such other business as may come before the meeting.
LUDWIG STETTHEIMER, Secretary.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 Union Square.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held Tuesday, December 11th, 1900, at the banking house, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

December 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of stockholders of Wm. E. Uptegrove & Bro., will be held at the offices of the corporation, 465 East 10th St., New York City, on Monday, December 17th, 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. M. A. HULL, Sec'y.

Dividends.

International Paper Company
30 Broad Street, New York.
11th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend.
Nov. 28th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly, dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) from net earnings, on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable Dec. 31, 1900, to Preferred Stockholders of record of Dec. 14, 1900.
Checks will be mailed
Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. on the 14th day of December, 1900, and reopen Jan. 2, 1901.
E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

Continental Tobacco Company.
No. 111 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK, Nov. 28, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM (1¾%) has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of Continental Tobacco Company, payable at the offices of Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street, New York City, on and after January 2, 1901, to the holders of said Preferred Stock of record on the company's stock transfer books on the 12th day of December, 1900.
The transfer books of said Preferred Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Dec. 12, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Jan. 3, 1901.
H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

The Havana-American Company.
No. 1,322 Avenue A, New York City.
DIVIDEND NOTICE, No. 4.
The Board of Directors of The Havana-American Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after December 15th, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on December 11th, 1900.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on December 11th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on December 17th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed.
SOL ROSENER, Secretary.
December 5th, 1900.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Seventh Preferred Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 7) of 1¾ PER CENT. on the Preferred shares out of the earnings, payable December 15th to holders of record December 8th.
The transfer books will be closed Saturday, December 8th, at 12 o'clock, and reopened on Monday, December 17th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
December 4th, 1900. Transfer Agent.

The Chicago & Alton Railway Co.
A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on or after January 10, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1900.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. December 20, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 11, 1901.
Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Third Common Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared Dividend No. 3 of ONE PER CENT. on the Common shares out of the earnings, payable January 15th, 1901, to holders of record January 5th.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, January 5th, at 12 o'clock, and reopened January 15th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
December 4th, 1900. Transfer Agent.

American Sheet Steel Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed as to the preferred stock from December 24th, 1900, to January 15th, 1901, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treas.
New York, Dec. 4, 1900.

International Elevating Co.
FOR THE PURPOSE OF DIVIDEND, THE transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. December 7th and reopened at 10 A. M. December 17th, 1900.
CHARLES E. BURGESS, Treasurer.
By order Board of Directors, Nov. 12, 1900.

Copartnership Notices.

EISNER & ARENSSEN.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of EISNER & ARENSSEN, at No. 92 Greene St., N. Y. City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Eisner to pay all bills, and to collect all debts of said firm.—Dated N. Y., Dec. 3d, 1900.
WILLIAM EISNER, JEREMIAH ARENSSEN.

BANK CONSOLIDATION TALK.

Bank of New York and the Western National Will Unite, a Leading Financier Says.

A positive statement on the consolidation of the Bank of New York, National Banking Association, with the Western National Bank was made yesterday by a banking official who has opportunities possessed by few of obtaining information in regard to banking affairs in the Wall Street district. "No successor will be elected to President Ebenezer S. Mason, who died recently," he said. "The Bank of New York and the Western National Bank will become at Pine and Nassau Streets, the site of the old Clearing House, on which the Western National Bank building was erected, the 'Bank of New York No. 1, founded 1784 by Alexander Hamilton.' This bank will be the financial institution of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States and will bear the same relation to it as the National Bank of Commerce bears to the Mutual Life Insurance Company."

"I have nothing to say on that subject," said Valentine P. Snyder, President of the Western National Bank, who is one of the new Directors of the Equitable.

James W. Alexander, President of the Equitable and a Director of the Western National, would not discuss the matter. "So far as I know," he said, "there's nothing in it, nothing definite in regard to it, anyway."

Charles Olney, cashier of the Bank of New York, said that he knew nothing about the stories of consolidation which have been current since President Mason's death and the circular issued by Charles D. Leverich, a Director of the Bank of New York, who offered for a syndicate of its stockholders who aim at getting a majority control $300 a share for one-half of each stockholder's holdings.

The mutual interests of the Equitable and the Western National are found in their Directorates. Brayton Ives, President Alexander, David H. Moffatt, John E. Searles, Marcellus Hartley, C. Ledyard Blair, and James H. Hyde are Directors of both corporations. Only D. Ogden Mills of the Bank of New York board is a Director of the Equitable. The capital of the Western National Bank is $2,100,000, and that of the Bank of New York $2,000,000, their surplus and undivided profits being, respectively, $1,687,404.56 and $2,074,063.94. The resources of the Western National are $53,944,163.86, and those of the Bank of New York $25,216,288.29. The asets of the Equitable were Dec. 30 last more than $280,000,000, and its surplus exceeded $61,000,000.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows as follows:

Available cash balances	$137,690,450
Gold	95,287,486
Silver	8,367,043
United States notes	11,214,178
Treasury notes of 1890	76,580
National banknotes	5,368,019
Total receipts this day	1,918,247
Total receipts this month	7,349,211
Total receipts this year	252,344,564
Total expenditures this day	1,745,000
Total expenditures this month	6,170,000
Total expenditures this year	239,059,533
Deposits in National Banks	96,142,700
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	381,110
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	771,149
Customs	1,065,062
Miscellaneous	82,035

The condition of the Treasury divisions of issue and redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$256,958,379
Silver dollars	425,366,000
Silver dollars of 1890	5,342,771
Silver bullion of 1890	57,844,229
United States notes	1,690,000
Total	$747,201,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$256,958,379
Silver certificates outstanding	425,366,000
Treasury notes outstanding	63,187,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,690,000
Total	$747,201,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$68,021,896
Gold certificates	27,265,590
Silver coin and bullion	5,041,500
Silver certificates	3,355,543
United States notes	11,214,178
Other assets	10,991,039
Total in Treasury	$125,859,747
Deposits in National banks	96,142,700
Total	$222,002,448
Current liabilities	84,311,997
Available cash balance	$137,690,450

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 5	718,039
To date this year	117,863,211
Corresponding date last year	160,490,472

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 5	$3,084,500
To date this year	$489,216,400
Corresponding date last year	$794,947,890

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@5 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1¼	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. S. & R. pf.	¾	Manhattan	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	1¾	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Nat. Biscuit	½
Ann Arbor	4	Nat. Tube	½
Ann Arbor pf.	2	Nat. Tube pf.	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	5
Balt. & Ohio	1	Northern Pacific	¾
Brooklyn R. T.	1½	People's Gas	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Peoria & East.	2
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Erie	1¾	St. L. & S. F.	½
Erie 1st pf.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Federal Steel	1½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	½
Federal Steel pf.	1	Third Avenue	1
General Electric	1½	Union Bag & Paper	1¼
Hocking Valley	½	Union Pacific	½
Hocking Valley pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Illinois Central	¾	Wabash	⅝
Int. Paper pf.	⅞	Wabash pf.	1
Kan. & Mich.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2⅝	Long Island	4¾
Am. Dist. Tel.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Ice	1¼	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Linseed pf.	1¾	Nat. Salt	⅞
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Nat. Salt pf.	1
C., St. P., M. & O.	1	N. J. Central	3
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅜	Pressed Steel Car	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	1
Consol. Gas	½	Pullman Co.	½
Great North. pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Int. Power	⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Kan. City So. pf.	1⅜	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅞

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann. Arbor 4s	1	Kan. & Mich.	1
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1⅛	Long Island gen. 4s	1½
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	2	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1
Chi., M. & St. P., C. & M. 7s	6	Peo. & East. 1st	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. g.	1	Peo. & East. inc.	6½
Erie gen. lien 4s	1	St. P. & Dul. 2d	1⅛
		Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	U. S. Leather 6s	1
Stand. R. & T. 6s	2¾		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The tone of the stock market yesterday was distinctly strong, much better, in fact, than on any day in the last two weeks. The close on Tuesday had been heavy, if not actually weak. Declines in Americans on the London Exchange were noted, the quotations sent over here at the opening being from one-eighth to one-half of 1 per cent. down. In spite of this and notwithstanding continued professional selling, the market opened steady, and, after a period of quiet, became strong and active, with the close showing actual buoyancy.

The Atchison Directors met during the day and declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock; while published earnings of a number of railway systems, including Southern, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Missouri Pacific, were exceptionally favorable.

The demand for stocks in the loan crowd shows that the short account is extended, and, in some quarters, unwieldy.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER was the weakest active stock on the list, at one time declining nearly 4 points, but rallying sharply toward the close on short covering and an apparent scarcity of floating stock. The selling orders came from the same firm that has sold the stock down from the first day it was traded in on the Exchange.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY shares were bought by Morgan interests, while not a little outside buying was stimulated by the earnings of the company for the fourth week of November, which totaled $878,110, an increase of $69,480.

***

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO was steadily absorbed for Philadelphia account, and the talk persists that the Pennsylvania Railroad is concerned in the buying. This cannot be confirmed. For the fourth week of November the earnings of the road amounted to $367,950, a gain of $50,800.

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BURLINGTON was advanced under buying for Boston houses. A private dispatch received from that city yesterday was to the effect that the bond refunding plan of the company will shortly be announced.

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ERIE and WABASH stocks were a feature of the market, being much more active than for many weeks, and making substantial advances.

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PEORIA AND EASTERN stock and bonds, in which ordinarily there is little or no trading, were active yesterday, the bonds being as heavily traded in as any in the bond market. The buying was credited to insiders.

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LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE was inclined to heaviness following the reported decrease of $52,300 in the earnings for the fourth week of November.

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LOCAL RAILWAY shares, Metropolitan excepted, were among the leaders in the afternoon's advance, and it was reported that new pools had been formed in Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Manhattan.

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Chicago was a seller of Linseed Oil stocks, while there was liquidation of Ice Trust common stock by a house which was an active buyer on the advance some weeks ago.

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There was comparatively little trading in Pacific Mail, notwithstanding the action at Washington in respect to the Ship Subsidy bill. Southern Pacific, however, was bought in the belief that if the bill became a law the Southern Pacific, controlling Pacific Mail, could not fail to benefit. Interests identified with the property were credited with much of the buying around 41.

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The decline of nearly three points in Jersey Central followed the statement by President Maxwell that the story of an alliance between Reading and Jersey Central was ridiculous. For the time being the talk of Baltimore and Ohio control is little heard.

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London sold, all told, about 60,000 shares in this market, principally of Erie, Wabash, and Chesapeake and Ohio. There was some buying of the Atchison shares.

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It is stated by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. that the advance subscriptions for the Third Avenue 4 per cent. bonds, which will be offered for public subscription to-morrow, are very large, and that the complete success of the issue is assured.

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Many of the banks and a number of other lenders of money marked up their outstanding loans yesterday from 4 to 4½ per cent., but some of the trust companies were lending during the day at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at with a few at 5.

ATCHISON'S DIVIDEND.

The Directors of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé met yesterday and declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock, taking no action on the common. Reports submitted at the meeting showed that the business and earnings of the company were large.

In some ill-informed quarters of the Street the prediction had been made that a dividend on the common stock would be declared, but the report never received official sanction. On the contrary, it was felt that surplus earnings should be conserved, and the action of yesterday was generally commended by conservative interests.

Discussing the condition of Atchison, Chairman Aldace F. Walker of the Board of Directors, says: "The figures speak for themselves and show exactly what we are doing. For October our gross earnings amounted to $5,070,447, and our net to $2,241,454, an increase in the first case of $560,503 and in the second of $282,604. That tells the story, for all the indications are that the earnings will continue fully as good, if not better. We are earning the full dividend on the preferred, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on the common."

A Chicago dispatch, published in the Street yesterday, said: "The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad is handling a large tonnage of merchandise, which is being distributed throughout the West, and lumber and coal are going with it. The return movement consists of live stock and a fair amount of grain traffic. Freight rates are in good condition, and passenger travel is heavy. A Director of the company is quoted as saying that there is a shortage of 800 cars a day, due to the failure to promptly return empty cars from the Eastern connections."

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

According to The Iron Age, the steel and iron markets generally have quieted down a good deal, and are settling down to a humdrum pace, which it is expected will be maintained for some time to come. The future only can tell to what extent and how far ahead buyers have covered their requirements and have replenished stocks. It is understood that in some lines manufacturers have been carrying a considerable stock, and they naturally have been purchasing only as this was depleted. Generally speaking, all anxiety as to Winter work is entirely dispelled, and while capacity is expanding, it is only gradually swinging into line. The whole situation is therefore regarded as sound, although it must be confessed the announcement of a cut in wages of 10 per cent. by a large steel company has come in the nature of a shock.

On the general situation The Iron Age says:

Reports from Pittsburg indicate that some large contracts for next year for Connellsville coke have been placed, the price named being $2 per ton at oven. Intimations are thrown out that the price for lake ores will not be quite as low as is generally hoped for. Nothing definite relative to this phase of the question of costs for next year is really expected until we are well into January.

The volume of sales of pig iron has been moderate as compared with recent weeks. It is believed, however, that a considerable tonnage must still be placed, even by large interests. The Chicago market for foundry irons, in which there has been a keen rivalry between local and outside producers, is now in much better shape. Sales to Europe have been rather light lately, although occasionally good inquiries reach this side. The current shipments are still heavy, but that is water which has passed by the mill.

Very little is being done in steel billets or sheet bars. Prices in England have receded. Thus, £5 4s. 6d., at which tin plate bars were offered from this side, delivered in Wales, was turned down on the ground that local steel works were offering at less.

The plate makers are reported to have put the finishing touches on their organization. The tonnage offering is still quite heavy, the advance in prices not having apparently checked business. There is some talk of a further lifting of prices.

Chicago reports the closing of a contract by the leading bridge interest of 8,000 tons of material for the joint track elevation of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Alton and the Chicago, Madison and Northern Railroads. In the same city 5,000 tons of bridge work for the drainage canal is being bid on. Further west 600 tons have been taken for the Topeka shops of the Atchison road. In Buffalo the leading interest has taken 4,000 tons for an elevator, and in Pittsburg 1,000 tons for the Oliver interest. We note also eight bridges for the Southern Railroad, calling for about 1,200 tons.

The bar makers are bringing idle mill after idle mill into line, and must now be developing their capacity quite fully. While in the sheet trade the leading interest has considerably advanced its price, the outside mills have not yet gone to quite the same length.

In the skelp trade business continues quite active, and occasional good sales are reported.

Tin has shown renewed weakness lately. Copper is firm. Lead is unchanged, and spelter slightly easier.

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On the Stock Exchange yesterday steel and iron stocks were generally much stronger, Federal Steel advancing 1½, Steel and Wire, 1¾; Colorado Fuel, 1⅛, and Tennessee Coal, ½. The report that the November earnings of Tennessee Coal and Iron were most satisfactory led to the advance in that security. Flower brokers bought Federal Steel. Colorado Fuel was advanced on dividend expectations.

FAILURES FOR A YEAR.

R. G. Dun & Co. have sent out an interesting report of failures covering the twelve months from Dec. 1, 1899, to Nov. 30, 1900. The figures follow:

MANUFACTURERS.

	—Number.— 1900.	1899.
Iron, foundries, and nails	28	19
Machinery and tools	189	134
Woolens, carpets, and knit goods	25	29
Cottons, lace, and hosiery	9	15
Lumber, carpenters, and coopers	346	305
Clothing and millinery	303	233
Hats, gloves, and furs	23	29
Chemicals, drugs, and paints	40	40
Printing and engraving	135	143
Milling and bakers	132	121
Leather, shoes, and harness	102	103
Liquors and tobacco	99	91
Glass, earthenware, and bricks	26	43
All other	846	620
Total manufacturing	2,315	1,984

	—Liabilities.— 1900.	1899.
Iron, foundries, and nails	$2,430,586	$1,205,577
Machinery and tools	7,030,444	2,684,121
Woolens, carpets, and knit goods	1,371,719	3,668,769
Cottons, lace, and hosiery	64,100	421,909
Lumber, carpenters, and coopers	11,882,

mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due July, 1939, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 100¼.

$3,000 State of North Carolina 4 per cent. consolidated bonds, due July, 1910, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 107.

$2,000 Wisconsin Central Railroad first series 5 per cent. bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1879, due January, 1909, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 106¾.

$2,700 Newark Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1944, coupons January, April, July, and October; two of $1,000 each, one of $500, and two of $100 each, 141½.

$1,000 Peru and La Salle Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due February, 1928, coupons February and August, $500 each, 60.

$2,000 Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due February, 1921, coupons February and August, $1,000 each, 129⅝.

$1,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad consolidated mortgage sinking fund 7 per cent. bond, due February, 1915, coupons February, May, August, and November, 159⅛.

$2,000 Peoria and Pekin Union Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due February, 1921, coupons February, May, August, and November, $1,000 each, 130⅜.

$1,000 New York, Rutherford and Suburban Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due March, 1911, coupons March and September, $500 each, 105¼.

$2,000 Albany and Susquehanna Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1906, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 112½.

$2,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due October, 1945, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 106.

$2,000 Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due October, 1934, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 135.

$1,200 New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad 4 per cent. consolidated debenture bonds, (convertible into stock 1903,) due 1998, coupons April and October; one of $1,000 and two of $100 each, 1923.

$2,000 St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due April, 1919, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 130.

$2,000 Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due October, 1927, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 90.

$2,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due May, 1921, coupons May and November, $1,000 each 136.

$3,100 St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad second mortgage and land grant 6 per cent. bonds, due November, 1906, coupons May and November; three of $1,000 each and one of $100, 111¾.

$2,000 St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1989, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 93⅞.

$3,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due June, 1906, coupons June and December, $1,000 each, 107¼.

$2,000 Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due June, 1930, coupons June and December, $1,000 each, 133¾.

$2,000 Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due December, 1907, coupons June and December, one of $1,000 and two of $500 each, 112⅝.

$1,500 Mobile and Ohio Railroad general mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due 1938, coupons March and September, one of $1,000 and one of $500, 86½.

$1,000 Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due December, 1922, coupons June and December, 128½.

$2,000 International Power Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due December, 1948, coupons June and December, $1,000 each, 95.

$3,700 Hudson County Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1949, coupons May and November, two of $1,000 each, one of $500, and two of $100 each, 102⅝.

$1,150 St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor Falls Railroad 7 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1908, interest January and July, one of $1,000, one of $100, and one of $50, 120.

$2,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due July, 1903, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 111⅜.

$2,000 Morris and Essex Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1914, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 137⅜.

$2,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due May, 1918, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 133¾.

$2,000 Perry Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, due June, 1902, coupons June and December, $1,000 each, 103¼.

$1,000 Canada Southern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due January, 1908, coupons January and July, 108½.

$1,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad general mortgage 4 per cent. bond, 1989, coupons January and July, 114⅝.

$1,000 Sterling Company General mortgage 4 per cent. bond, due July, 1997, coupons January and July, 91.

$1,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad (Denver extension) 4 per cent. bond, due 1922, coupons February and August, 102⅜.

$500 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad third mortgage income registered 7 per cent. bond, due 1912, interest April 1 in each year, 131⅜.

$1,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent bond, due 1945, coupons May and November, 115¾.

$25,000 United States Sugar Refinery 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1921, coupons June and December, $1,000 each, 102½.

100 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, 140½ and 141¼.

102 shares Saginaw Steel Steamship Company, $100 each, 132½-139.

1 steam derrick known as "Jumbo," 150.

1 certificate membership New York Produce Exchange, full dues paid,) 125.

$1,000 Metropolitan Club second mortgage 5 per cent. bond, (J. P. Morgan & Co. trust receipt,) 52.

4 shares Winchester Repeating Arms Company, $100 each, $800 per share.

300 shares Capital Traction Company of Washington, D. C., $100 each, 119.

8 shares Fifth Avenue Railway Company recent, $1 lot.

$2,500 Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1940, coupons January and July, $500 each, 98½.

28 shares Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway preferred, $100 each, 17⅝.

$57.15 Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway preferred stock scrip, 17⅜.

$10,000 Tennessee Coal and Iron Company (Tennessee Division) consolidated first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1917, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 106⅛.

$10,000 Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated Railway first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, (J. P. Morgan & Co. receipt,) 53½.

75 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each, 491.

62 shares Consolidated Gas Company of New York, $100 each, 198⅝.

3 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each, 142.

18 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each, 103.

9 shares Brearley School, Limited, $100 each, 90.

307 shares Columbus and Xenia Railroad guarantee, $50 each, 221½.

6 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 475.

1 share New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100, 213¼.

1 share Garfield National Bank, $100, 1.750.

2 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, $75.

1 share Brooklyn Union Gas Company, $100, 175½.

2 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 264.

1 share Colonial Trust Company, $100, 358.

5 shares Muhoning Coal Railroad Company preferred, $50 each, 120.

2 shares Old Dominion Steamship Company, $100 each 106.

$1,100 New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad 4 per cent. convertible debenture certificates, 192.

$1,000 Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad second mortgage income bond, 90.

$720 Standard Rope and Twine Company first mortgage interest bearing bond, scrip, 68.

60 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 417½.

10 shares Guaranty Trust Company, $100 each, 655.

30 shares Twelfth Ward Bank, New York, $100 each, 100.

1 share Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100, 416.

1,000 shares Atlantic Storage Company, deposited by Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company as collateral, $100 each, $1,000 lot.

2,500 shares Baltic Realty Company, $100 each, $25,000.

$10,000 bond and mortgage made by William Baskerville to the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, on property corner of Ferris and Van Dyke Streets, Borough of Brooklyn, dated Dec. 23, 1895, $5,000 lot.

100 shares Brooklyn Wharf and Transfer Company, $100 each, $10,000 lot.

$40,000 bond and mortgage made by Baltic Realty Company to Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, dated June 17, 1895, upon property known as the "Franklin Stores," owned by the Baltic Realty Company, situate in the Borough of Brooklyn, $40,000 lot.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Linseed preferred was moderately active to-day, but the opening price of 41¾ attracted considerable selling, with the result that the market weakened to 38, and closed at 39. The common continues quiet, at 7⅝@8. There was some demand for Milwaukee Brewing preferred, at 16@17, and the common at 4. Biscuit common opened at 36¾, sold to 37⅜, and closed there. Strawboard was picked up quietly around 32. Thirty shares of Chicago Telephone stock changed hands at the opening of the market at 207½. This is a sharp advance as compared with recent quotations. It is said that some outside trades have been made in the stock recently around 210. The story in connection with Chicago Telephone is that a movement has been started and is well under way with a view to consolidating all the Bell Telephone companies in the country into one large corporation.

	High.	Low.	Close.
690...American Linseed	8	7⅞	8
2,855...American Linseed pf	41¾	38	39
625...American Strawboard	32	32	32
27...Tin Plate common	42	41¾	41¾
31...Chicago Telephone	240	207½	240
100...Chi. Union Trac. pf	55	55	55
2...City Railway	253	253	253
10...Diamond Match	130	130	130
125...Lake Street L	10	10	10
950...Lake Street L pf	10	9¾	10
100...Metropolitan L pf	84	84	84
220...Milwaukee Breweries	4	4	4
33...Milwaukee Brew. pf	17	16	17
1,697...National Biscuit	37¾	36⅝	37¾
220...National Biscuit pf	92½	91¾	92¾
295...Northwestern L	28¾	28	28½
1...West Chicago	101	100½	101

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—As a whole it was a dull day in the stock market, but prices held well as a rule. Butte, which, though subjected to considerable pressure during the day, did not get below 83, broke just at the close to 80¾. The other coppers also were inclined to sag. Baltic was off to 27 and Parrot to 47½; Montana, after selling up to 329, softened to 325; Isle Royale fell to 35, Old Dominion to 28, and Centennial to 16. Some of these low figures were bettered a trifle just at the end. In the general list little business was doing. Gas and Coke was off to 12½, finishing at 13; Dominion Coal sold as low as 38, and Erie Telephone was back to 106. The closing came quiet and irregular.

Money loaned at the Clearing House at 2½ and 3 per cent. and New York funds, again in good demand, sold at from 10c discount to par.

Call money is firmer. There are outstanding loans at 3 per cent., but new money is mostly 4 per cent. Rates on collateral loans vary according to the collateral and the lenders. When the collateral is mixed, quotations range from 4½ to 5 per cent. on four to six months.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6½	Old Colony	3	4
Allouez	2½	3½	Old Domin	27½	27¾
Arcadian	21	21½	Osceola	72½	73½
Arnold	5¼	6	Parrot	47	48
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Quincy	..	178
Atlantic	26½	27	Rhode Island	..	3⅞
Baltic	27	28	Santa Fé	6½	7
Bost. & Mon.	323	325	Shoe	31½	32
Butte & B.	80	82	Tamarack	293	296
Cal. & Hec.	820	825	Utah Cons.	33½	34
Centennial	15¼	16¼	Washington	.60	1
Franklin	15	15⅜	White Knob	..	10
Humboldt	.25	.75	Winona	3½	3⅞
Isle Royale	35¼	35⅜	Wolverine	46	46½
Mohawk	22	22½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Low.	243	..	Fitchburg pf.	138½	139
Bost. & Me.	195½	196	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Pr.	300	..	E. 6s	109	..
Bost. Elev.	155	156½	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. G. 5s.	77	80	E. 7s	..	114½
Cent. Mass.	13⅜	14	West End	93½	94
Cent. M. pf.	62	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & Tel.	157½	158	N. Eng. T.	129	129½
Chi. Stk. Y.	142½	143½	U. S. Oil	12¼	..
Dom. Coal	38¼	38⅝	Westinghouse		
Dom. C. pf.	112¼	112¾	Electric	92¼	..
Erie Tel.	105	108	Westinghouse		
Mex. Tel.	2⅜	3	Elect. pf.	64	..

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—The Philadelphia market dragged along to-day in the same perfunctory manner which had characterized it throughout the week. Trading, aside from Electric Company of America, Alkali common, and Cambria Steel, was quiet, though the tone showed an improvement over yesterday. Investment interest was observable in a new high record for Choctaw 5s and Choctaw and Memphis 5s. The Choctaw shares also were in good demand at steady prices. On relatively small offerings Electric Company of America declined ⅝, to 8½, despite the reported utterances of two members of the Directorate that earnings have been sufficient to pay the regular dividend.

The heaviest trading of the day was in Alkali common, one block of 5,000 shares at 5⅞ being sold near the close. Fractional transactions of 500 to 1,000 shares were recorded early in the day at from 2⅛ to 2¼. Fractional advances were effected in Cambria Steel and Marsden, and bids above the market in both instances failed to dislodge stock. Among the specialties Philadelphia Electric was steady at yesterday's figure, and Union Traction showed evidence of a better support.

The close was dull and steady at the following bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry., Lt.	35¾	37	Lehigh Nav.	57¼	58
Cambria	20½	20½	Lehigh Val.	26	26¼
Choctaw	37¾	38	Marsden	9	9½
C. T., N. J.	59½	61	Penn. Steel.	70	75
C. T., N. J. 5s	..	..	Penn. S. pf.	93	95
5s	104½	108¼	Peop. Tr. 4s.	108	108½
C. T., Pitts.	26¾	26½	Phila. & E.	30½	31
El. & P. 4s.	90	100¼	Phila. Trac.	98⅝	98¾
El. Stg. B.	84	87	Union Trac.	33⅞	34½
E. T. & P.	90	93	U. Co.'s N. J.	271½	272½
E. Co. of A.	8½	8⅝	U. Gas Imp.	124	124½
Hunt. & Bro.	18	20	Welsbach Lt.	43	44½
H. & B. pf.	49	50			

BROKER HALK'S DENIAL.

Asserts that All His Memoranda of Sales Were Stamped.

There were no new arrests in Wall Street yesterday by the internal revenue officers of brokers charged with violating the law by failing to stamp memoranda of sales. Col. F. G. Thompson of the Internal Revenue Department insists, however, that when the proper time comes, other arrests will be made.

Joseph Halk, who was arrested on Tuesday, said yesterday, discussing his arrest:

"Pending the hearing on Dec. 14, I think the whole thing is for me to say nothing. I see it said, however, that the evidence against me was obtained through the books of A. C. Hooper & Co., who recently failed. All I can say is that I am not responsible for the bookkeeping of that firm, and, as the affairs of the concern show, their system was anything but perfect. I can say, however, that all the necessary memoranda were made and stamped."

President Wagar of the Consolidated Exchange says that, so far as he knows, there are no new developments, and that he has had no official notice of any irregularities.

Internal Revenue deputies were understood to be investigating several suspected cases yesterday.

THE SAALE NOT SOLD.

Upset Price of $100,000 Prevents Would-Be Buyers from Bidding.

The North German Lloyd steamship Saale, one of the vessels of that company's fleet caught in the Hoboken fire, was offered for sale at auction yesterday afternoon. Quite a number of prospective bidders were on hand when she was put for sale by Burdett & Dennis, at Burling Slip, at 1 P. M.

"I ought to tell you," said Auctioneer Dennis, greatly to the surprise of intending bidders, "that the owners have put an upset price of $100,000 on the ship, and if that price is not bid, I'll withdraw the vessel."

This settled the sale, not, an offer was made, and in three minutes' time the sale was called off.

"You ought to pay our way back to Boston; we'd never have come had we known this," remarked a disgusted Bostonian, who, with a number of other bidders from that city, had intended bidding the vessel in. Others from a distance talked in a similar strain, as they expected that the vessel could be secured for a sum a great deal less than the upset price required. One man is said to have asked that the auctioneer restore to him 25 cents, the amount it cost him to come to the auction.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Annex Café Company of Buffalo; capital, $2,000. Directors—H. M. Naylon, Charles Meyers, and W. B. O'Laughlin, Buffalo.

Eaton Cold Spring Dairy Company of Eaton; capital, $1,500. Directors—T. E. Short, M. C. Thompson, and J. T. Sawyer, Eaton.

National Carbonic Gas Company of Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—B. J. Cilley, F. H. Brown, and J. G. Dudley, Buffalo.

Albany Coal Company of Albany; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. P. Van Wyck, Hudson; C. C. Waller, Albany, Harmon Hoff, Brooklyn.

Rochester Soda and Mineral Water Company of Rochester; capital, $70,000. Directors—W. H. Tracy, T. W. Calvin, and Henry Klein, Rochester.

S. G. Hull & Son of New York City, to do painting and decorating; capital, $2,500. Directors—W. H. Carpenter, J. W. Hull, and Elizabeth Hull, New York City.

Saratoga Extract and Chemical Company of Saratoga Springs; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. B. Thomas, E. D. Starbuck, and W. W. Allerdice, Saratoga Springs.

Roasted Oats Company of Catskill, to manufacture prepared cereals; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. C. Smith, B. T. Smith, and E. T. Greene, New York City.

Mutual Supply Company of New York City, to manufacture general merchandise; capital, $1,000. Directors—F. M. Wallace and J. H. Tiernan, New York City; Stephen Callaghan, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 5.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The Youngstown-Sharon Railway and Light Company, capital, $2,500,000, to operate electric railways and furnish light. Incorporators—Abram M. Hyatt, Harlan W. Whipple, and Leighton Calkins, all of Jersey City.

The American Zinc Extraction Company, capital $1,500,000, to engage in mining and smelting. Incorporators—Francis S. Hutchins, Clifford W. Perkins, and K. K. McLaren, all of Jersey City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 5.—The Carey, Bayne & Smith Company of Baltimore, to conduct a wholesale dry goods business, was chartered at Dover to-day. Capital, $500,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was light, except in three or four stocks, which received special attention. Prices were firmer than on Tuesday, and some of the losses of that day were partially recovered. Among the stocks that were weakest were the copper shares, which, under the influence of the decline in Amalgamated Copper, sold off fractionally.

⁂

AMERICAN WOOLEN, one of the most active of the industrials, continued to show relative firmness, and was traded in throughout the day between 23 and 22½. It is authoritatively stated that the listing of the American Woolen on the Boston Stock Exchange will shortly be followed by an application to have the stock placed in the unlisted department of the New York Stock Exchange.

⁂

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT, although under pressure at the opening, developed considerable strength and closed strong at a slight advance over the previous day's final bid. The total transactions did not exceed 2,000 shares, nearly all of which sold at 12.

⁂

DISTILLERS OF AMERICA was fairly active at 5¼ and 5⅛. At the close the common stock showed a small net gain, while the preferred stock, which was dull, was quoted fractionally lower.

⁂

RUBBER GOODS was active and strong on the announcement of the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., as also the usual dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock. The common advanced to 30 and closed at 29⅞ bid, a net gain of 1⅝ points.

⁂

UNION COPPER, in common with the other copper shares, was weak. Union Copper, on transactions in about 500 shares, sold down to 4⅞ and closed with a net loss of one-quarter of a point, at 4¾ bid. Recent official reports from the company's property are to the effect that the ore bodies are widening.

⁂

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER sold down to 19⅝, but recovered fractionally in the last hour. It closed at 20 bid, showing a net loss of three-eighths of a point. Transactions aggregated about 1,500 shares.

⁂

GENERAL CARRIAGE somewhat surprised the traders by a sharp decline, following the opening sale. The brokers who were the principal sellers yesterday had for some days been prominent buyers.

⁂

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 5. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 4. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agriculture Chem.	25	28	25	28
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	77½	79	78½	79½
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	6	7	6¼	7
American Bicycle pf.	27	28	26½	27
American Bicycle bonds.	75	77	75	76
American Bridge	43	43½	43	43½
American Bridge pf.	92¼	92¾	92	92½
American Chicle	76	80	76	80
American Chicle pf.	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10½	11	10¼	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40	42	40	42
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	90¾	91½	90¾	91½
*American Thread pf.	4	4½	4	4½
American Woolen	22¾	23	22½	22⅝
American Woolen pf.	77	78	77½	78
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	..	..	8¾	8¼
Arlington Copper	6	7	6½	7
British Columbia Copper	20¼	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
British Exch. 3s	98	99	98	99
California Copper	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5⅜	5	5⅜
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	31	32	31	32
Central & So. Am. Tel.	100	104	100	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	24
Central Fireworks pf.	67	69	65	67
Compressed Air	47	48	46½	48
Con. Ry. L. & E.	12½	12½	11⅞	12⅜
Con. Rubber Tire	3	5	2	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	30	33	30	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	18	19	18	19
Crucible Steel pf	78	78½	78	78½
Cramps' Shipyard	71	75	71	75
Dist. Co. tr. rcts.	5	5¼	5	5½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	22	23	22½	23¼
Electric Boat	17	20½	17	19
Electric Boat pf.	..	..	41	..
Electric Vehicle	19	20	19	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	35	45	35	45
Electro-Pneumatic	2½	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	22	19	22
General Carriage	5	5¼	5⅝	6
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97½	99	97½	99
German Treasury 4s	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
Hall Signal	40	..	40	..
Havana Commercial	9	10½	9	10½
Havana Commercial pf.	42	46	42	46
Hudson River Tel.	116	120	116	120
Illinois Transportation	1	1½	1½	1⅝
International Pump	27⅞	28¼	27½	28
International Pump pf.	73	74½	74½	75½
International Silver pf.	35	40	35	40
Inter-State Oil	74½	74½	73⅝	74
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El.	143	148	138	142
Kings Co. El. L. & P. rights	10	12	10	12
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
†Markeen Copper	1	2½	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	11½	12	11½	12
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	20	22	19	22
Nat. Starch	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
National Sugar	103	106	103	106
New England Transport.	3¼	3¾	3½	4
N. Y. Transportation	6½	6⅞	6½	7
Otis Elevator	27½	28	27½	28½
Otis Elevator pf.	89	90	89	91
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	28	29	27	28
Retsof	..	..	32	..
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29⅞	30¼	28¼	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	82	83	82	83
Safety Car Heat & Light.	120	122	118	120
St. Louis Transit	16	16	16	17
Seaboard Air Line 4s	72½	72¾	72¼	72¾
Seaboard Air Line	11½	12	11½	12
Seaboard Air Line pf.	29	29½	28⅝	29¼
Standard Coupler	36	40	35	40
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	122	126
Southern Light & Traction	30	32	30	32
Standard Oil of N. J.	795	800	800	810
Storage Power	11	13	11	13
Tennessee Copper	17	18½	17	18½
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	3	3½	2¾	3½
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	4¾	4⅞	5	5¼
Union Typewriter	35½	36½	35½	36½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	108	110	108	110
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	83½	84	83¾	84
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	60	62	60	62
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	38	40	38	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington pf.	110	113	110	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	104½	102½	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1s 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	220	221	220	221
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park., N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	32	34	32	34
Columbus Railway pf.	29	32	29	32
Consolidated N. Y.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	27½	..	27	28
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	79	..	77	79
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	20	21¾	18½	19½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	82½	83	83	84
Nassau Electric 4s.	87	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	83	84	83	84
North Jersey St. R. R.	24½	25¼	24¾	25¼
Orange & Pas. V. bonds.	93	95	93	95
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	39	40	39	40
23d St. Ry. 2d 6s.	113¼	114½	113¼	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	38	34½	38
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas.	1-16	1¼	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	..	68	..	68
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s.	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	..	..	55
Con. Gas of New York bds.	103	..	..	103
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	..	80	..	80
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	20	22	20	22
Denver Gas 5s.	63	65	63	65
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	62	70	62	70
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	97	100	97	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	298	303	298	303
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam Gas	103½	109	108½	109
N. Y. Gas & Coke	13	15	13	15
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.	67½	68½	68	69
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s.	105½	106	105½	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	58	55	58
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38	..	38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80	77	81
Standard Gas, New York.	130	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	9	10	9	10
Western Gas	96	100	96	100
Western Gas 1st 5s.	106	108	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	21¼	21	23
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.	83½	84	85	94
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s.	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.	94⅝	95	94⅝	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st.	110¾	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Metropolitan Ferry 6s.	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	30¾	32	30¾	32
Union Ferry bonds.	92	94	92	94

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.04	.07
Andes	.03	.04
Belcher	.16	.18
Best & Belcher	.25	.28
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.36	.41
Challenge Con	.21	.24
Chollar	.15	.15
Confidence

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West 77th Street Lot Sells for $50,000—Other Dealings—Large 4 Per Cent. Loan—Results at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Jacob F. Cullman for $50,000 the lot on the south side of Seventy-seventh Street, (Manhattan Square South,) 125 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100. The buyer will erect on the lot one of the handsomest residences on the west side. On the lot adjoining on the west, Mr. Cullman, who still owns a 75-foot frontage at that point, will erect a dwelling for his own occupancy.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for B. Blumenthal, as President of the Congregation Rodolph Sholom, the plot, 36 by 100, on the south side of Eighty-eighth Street, 148 feet west of Park Avenue; also, for Mary Ehrmann, the plot, 51.1 by 100.8½, adjoining the foregoing on the west. The buyers of both parcels are a firm of builders who will erect apartment houses on the site. This plot was formerly a Jewish cemetery, in which the Congregation Rodolph Sholom and the Congregation Chuari Zadek were jointly interested. The latter sold its part of the property to Mrs. Ehrmann in June, 1899.

Gustavus L. Laurrence resold the five-story building at the southeast corner of Washington and Beach Street; 50 by 70, which he bought last week from Andrew Little. The present buyers, the Hill Brothers Company, commission merchants, will occupy the building.

It is reported that Edward S. T. Kennedy has sold the six-story building at the southeast corner of Christopher Street and Waverley Place, 73 by 38.11.

John R. Foley has sold for H. M. Lazinsk to William Weis, for $42,500, the four-story English basement dwelling 41 West Thirty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 98.9, the house covering the entire lot.

Edward J. Welling, Jr., has sold for I. J. Deeshon to M. Nordlinger 316 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100.

Among the mortgages recorded yesterday was one by which the Mutual Life Insurance Company has made a five-year loan of $500,000 at 4 per cent. interest to Mary M. and Charles H. Ward. The property mortgaged is 707 and 709 Broadway, running through to 270 and 274 Mercer Street, just south of Washington Place.

Thomas P. Sinnott took title yesterday to the plot, 100 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-ninth Street, 200 feet west of West End Avenue, and has secured a building loan of $90,000 on the property.

The Auction Room.

Two valuable Columbus Avenue properties—the apartment house at the southeast corner of Seventy-second Street, and that on the corresponding corner at Seventy-seventh Street—offered at auction yesterday by order of the executors of the estate of B. M. Fardy, were very poorly received. The former parcel was bid in at $255,000. For the Seventy-seventh Street corner somebody bid $160,000, but, with a statement that the annual rentals amount to $23,000, Auctioneer Ryan declined to accept this offer and withdrew the property.

Details of other dealings at auction yesterday will be found below:

By William M. Ryan.

Partition Sale.

199 East Second Street, south side, 187.11 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 105.11, five-story brick building, with two stores, to Henry Druckter.....$20,450

50 First Avenue, northwest corner of Third Street, 24 by 99.11, five-story brick building, with four stores; to Carlo Furth.....52,250

1,857 First Avenue, west side, 28.4 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with two stores, to Samuel Levy.....20,000

313 East Seventieth Street, north side, 212.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 31.3 by 100.5, five-story brick building; to Solomon Levy.....24,000

By William M. Ryan.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 49.10 by 100.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary E. Shaw.....8,225

Convent Avenue, west side, 27 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 81.4 by 132.8 by 85.10 by 142.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Stephen H. Olin, as guardian.....11,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

48 Clinton Street, east side, 175 feet south of Stanton Street, 25 by 100, six-story front and four-story rear tenement; parcel is sale to Nathan Cohen.....27,150

199 to 170 Mulberry Street, east side, 125.2 feet north of Grand Street, 73.3 by 100, three five-story front and rear brick tenements; partition sale, to Mandelbaum & Co., attorneys.....33,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

9 Peck Slip, east side, 99.9 feet south of Pearl Street, 20.9 by 75.2 by 19.2 by 105, four-story brick building, with one-story extension; executor's sale, to David Gordon.....9,575

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

241 Pleasant Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20.11 by 88, three-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to the defendant, Henry Buckley.....7,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

163 and 165 Lenox Avenue and 101 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, being the northwest corners of Lenox Avenue, 36.10, 23.6, and 22.6, respectively, by 97, three five-story brownstone-front apartment houses; foreclosure sale, 163 Lenox Avenue, to C. M. Camp.....41,538

165 Lenox Avenue, adjoining, M. Camp.....41,538

101 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to C. F. Becker.....67,010

161 West Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 102.2, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to C. M. Camp.....27,500

829 and 831 West Fifty-second Street, north side, 375 feet west of Tenth Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, 829, to C. M. Camp.....18,027

831, to C. M. Camp.....17,997

418 and 420 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 122 by 50.2 by 117.6, two five-story brick tenements, with a stable at the rear; foreclosure sale, to C. M. Camp....35,014

226 West Forty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth Wagner, as executrix.....12,000

By John T. Boyd.

18 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 267 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Charles H. Buel.....21,850

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 177 West Houston Street, southeast corner of Congress Street, 22 by 75.6, two four-story brick tenements, with store in corner.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, John H. Hogan, referee, 35 Grand Street, southeast corner of Thompson Street, 26 by 72.8, two three and four story brick tenement; Madison Avenue, Long Island City, north side, adjoining the land of William Gorman, 50 by 400.1, frame dwelling and barn.

By William M. Ryan, executors' sale, 207 Avenue A, west side, 26 feet south of Thirteenth street, 25.9 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 227 and 229 East Third Street, north side, 250.11 feet east of Avenue B, each 25 by 98.2, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $28,995.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, 146 East Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 145 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,569.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 211 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 121 feet west of Second Avenue, 15 by 92, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment $9,478.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 68 and 70 West Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 45 feet east of Columbus Avenue, each 20 by 102.8, two five-story brick and stone front apartment houses.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogers, referee, 601 West End Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-ninth Street, 24 by 90, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $38,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 46 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 272 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 32 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,650; subject to another mortgage for $11,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, White Plains Avenue, William's Bridge, 75 feet north of Sixth Street, 39 by 105, vacant.

By Bernard Smyth & Co., partition sale, 70 West Forty-eighth Street, south side, 799.8 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20.10 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 318, 320, and 322 East Forty-eighth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 75 by 100.5, four-story brick factory.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 100.11, feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50 by 74.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,584.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 152 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 362 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,752.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundredth Street, north side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, for six five-story brick and stone dwellings, each 17 and 18 by 59.6; James Livingston of 108 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Janes & Leo of 2,585 Broadway, architects; cost of each, $30,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 97.7 feet east of Boston Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, each 26 by 89.4; C. Montag of 1,033 Prospect Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost of each, $25,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 242 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, each 27 by 85.7; A. C. Hall of 9 East Forty-second Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost of each, $25,000.

Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, each 25 by 86.11; C. M. Silverman of 2,012 Seventh Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

No. 38 West Twenty-sixth Street; to a three-story brick dwelling and storage house; J. J. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; A. M. Napier of 25 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $350.

No. 389 Ford Street; to a two-story frame dwelling; G. Studnecker, premises, owner; L. A. Soule of 506 Ford Street, architect; cost, $200.

Courtlandt Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; to a five-story brick tenement and store; Spierling & Menzinghum of 342 Central Avenue, Jersey City, owners; A. Arctander of 362 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $5,500.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue; to move a two-story frame dwelling to One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Morris Avenue; Frederick Damm of 518 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; A. Arctander, architect; cost, $300.

Courtlandt Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; to move a three-story frame tenement to One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue; Spierling & Menzinghum, owners; A. Arctander, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Wednesday, Dec. 5.

ALEXANDER AV, s w corner of 136th St, 16.8x70; Charles H. Knubel and another to George F. Knubel, 1-3 part.....1,591

AUDUBON AV, e s, 50 ft s of 169th St, 50x95; John S. Miers to Samuel Miers..1

BLEECKER ST, n e s, 50 ft s e of Macdougal St, 25x93; Jacob Koltek to Lasar Waichstein, (R S $6.50, mtg $12,000)..1

BOWERY, 238, 17.3x13.8x irregular; John Yule to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $18,000, R S $5).....

BRADHURST AV, e s, 50 ft s of 151st St, 49.11x100; Francis W. Pollock to Robert B. Aitken, all liens, (R S $1)..1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 168th St, 199.10 ft to 169th St x 100; August Oppenheimer to Isaac H. Clothier, (R S $55, mtg $45,000).....100

CAMERON PL, 2d, e s, 123.9 ft n of Gaisland Place, 25x102.6x25x99.11; Charles Ast to Charles Berg, (R S $1).....1

DELANCEY ST, 122, 25x100; Samuel Wacht to Max Goldberg and another, (mtg $22,500, R S $5).....

DIVISION ST, 88, n e corner of Eldridge St, 24.7x75.4x21.10x86.6; John Doscher to Jacob Fischel, (R S $6, mtg $27,000).....1

EAST END AV, s s, 70.8 ft e of 82d St, 25.3x98; Elizabeth Strassner and another to Julia Neckermann, (R S $1).....606

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 54.10 ft s of 157th St, 17.6x90; Solomon Moses to Hannah Devine, (R S $2, mtg $12,000).....100

ELLIOT AV, e s, 450 ft of Julianna St, 50x100; Felix J. Arnaud to John E. Lazzari, ½ part, (R S $1).....700

GOUVERNEUR ST, w s, 113.6 ft s of Madison St, 16.6x64.3x16.11x63.6; Max Cohen and Daniel Bland to Sarah Sweetman, (mtg $5,500, R S $4).....1

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, w s, at dividing lines between Lots 74 and 75, runs w 50x s 100x e 50x n 100 to beginning; William F. Bergen to Michael Gargan, (mtg $3,000, R S $1)..1

GREENWICH ST, n e corner of Franklin St, 25x60, ½ part; John P. Moore, by commissioner, &c., to Benedickt Fischer..2,708

GREENWICH ST, n e corner of Franklin St, 25x60; George C. Moore, by commissioner, &c., to Benedickt Fischer, 1-6 part, (R S $5.50).....5,417

GREENWICH ST, n e corner of Franklin St, 25x60; John P. M. Richards and others to Benedickt Fischer, 1-6 part.....5,417

GREENWICH ST, n e corner of Franklin St, 25x60; George C. Moore and others, heirs to Benedickt Fischer, 7-12 parts...18,958

GREENWICH ST, 375 and 376, and 190 and 191 Franklin St, John H. Rogan referee, to Benedickt Fischer, (R S $75).....50,000

INTERIOR LOT 50 ft s of 151st St and 100 ft e of Bradhurst Av, runs s 49.11 x e 38.6 x n — x n e — x w 56.10; Catharine B. Aitken to Francis W. Pollock, (R S $1).....1

JACKSON ST, 18 and 20, 39.3x100x41x100; Catherine E. Light to William E. Sparling, (mtg $14,000, R S $1).....100

JACKSON ST, 18 and 20, 39.3x100x41x100; Catherine E. Light to Jacob Schoneberger and another to William E. Sparling, (mtg $14,000, R S $1).....100

JACKSON ST, 18 and 20, 39.3x100x41x100; Amlee A. Schoneberger, by guardian, to William E. Sparling, (mtg $14,000, R S $2.50).....2,241

JACKSON ST, 18 and 20, s s, 39.3x100x41x100; William E. Sparling to Arthur M. Bullowa and another, (R S $10).....100

LOT 153, Map Sec. 2, St. Raymond's Park; Nelson P. Rose to John A. McDonnell, (R S $5.50).....1

LOTS 117 and 118, map of Van Nest Park; Angelo Rezzano to David C. Bourguin, (R S $1).....100

LOTS 255, 279, 380, 381, 391 to 399, map of estate of William Bell, Flushing, City Island; Mary J. Lane to Thomas B. Watson, (mtg $6,050, R S $1).....7,000

MADISON AV, 1,136, w s, 20x70; Gamaliel C. St. John, executor, to Max J. Breitenfeld, (R S $31.50).....31,500

MADISON ST, 275½, n s, 275, w s, 58.9x100x58.7x100; David Kindansky and another to Abraham Germansky and another, (R S $41, mtg $37,000).....1

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 111th St, 100.11x145; Franklin Bien, referee, to Daniel D. Lawson, (R S $10, mtg $56,540).....10,000

MOTT AV, e s, 83.4 ft s of 150th St, 16.8x101.5x16.8x101.3; Alice M. Bethel to Albert F. Bruguna, (mtg $5,250, R S $1).....1

OLD BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, extending from n s of 89th St to s s of 96th St, between Amsterdam Av and Broadway, and with all land between w s of Central Park West and w s of West End Av, being in lane, and old road in a westerly direction between 91st and 92d Sts to Hudson River; Martha J. Taylor and another to Martha Taylor, (R S $5).....1

STANTON ST, 292, 33.4x95; Ray and Gottlieb M. Karpas, to Max Jorrich, (mtg $25,000, R S $5).....

STEBBINS AV, e s, 188.4 ft n of 165th St, 25x116.8x25.5x112.6; Francis A. Magee to William Smith, (R S $4.50, mtg $3,000)..4,500

TREMONT AV, s e cor of Anthony Av, 25.5x98.7x35.6x98.9; Mary F. Lockhart and another to Nathan B. Van Etten, (re-recorded).....100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 200.11 ft n of 180th St, 25.1x101.4x24.9x98.2; William H. Foss to Ella T. Mayer, (mtg $4,800).6,500

VILLA AV, e s, 350 ft of 204th St, 25x123.8x25x123.8; Louisa A. Keith to Theresa Riegel, (R S $1).....750

WADSWORTH AV, n w cor of 174th St, 75.5x78.4x84.6; Emma Fish to Isaac H. Clothier, (R S $250).....100

WEBSTER AV, 1,399, w s, 16.8x80; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to Josephine C. Christman, (R S $4).....3,500

WEBSTER AV, 1,399, w s, 16.8x80; Josephine C. Christman to Katharina Beck, (R S $6).....6,000

WEST ST, 326 and 327, e s, 48.8x77.1x48.7x73; Robert Pettigrew and others to Charles W. McAlpin, (R S $250).....26,000

WEST END AV, e s, 91 ft s of 96th St, 16x80; Stephen Quirk to Clara S. Jerger, (mtg $15,000, R S $7).....1

WEST ½ of Lot 38, map of Morrisania Cemetery, at Bensonia; Phebe A. Parshall, executrix, to William H. Rowan, devisee, &c., all title.....10

WHITE, 103, 20x75, e s, 50 ft n of 6th Av, 25x105; John T. Delancey to Michael J. Mack, (R S $6, mtg $2,000)..1

1ST AV, 156 to 160, e s, 69.3x100x irregular; Mary Cohen to Elise Lotze, (R S $24, mtg $86,000).....100

3D AV, n w corner of 94th St, 25.8x100; Diedrich von Soosten to Pauline H. von Soosten, (R S $25).....

3D ST, W corner of Macdougal St, 25x100; M. Mendheim to Leopold Kaufmann, (R S $10, mtg $14,000).....100

10TH ST, s s, part of Lot 235, map of Unionport, 33.4x108; Catharine Quinn and another to Julia Curtin, 2-3 part...1

11TH ST, 154 West, 22.6x129.7; Catharine S. Mott, Island to Thomas Courtney and another.....

17TH ST, 330 East, 23.5x92; Raphael Danziger to Joseph Laux, (R S $4, mtg $7,500).....1

wife, (R S $11).....1

18TH ST, s w s, 295.6 ft s e of Avenue A, 50x92; 1st Av, 522 and 524, 40.2x75; 41st St, 349 East, 30x98.8x irregular; 623 St, 222 and 224 West, 50x100.11; Pleasant Av, e s, 29.5 ft n of 116th St, 25.1x74; Patrick Marrin to Mary Marrin, ½ part and all title, (R S $31.50).....Gift

31ST ST, 223 and 225 East, n s, 33x98.8; W. A. Baldwin to F. N. Goddard, (R S $7.50, mtg $14,500).....1

38TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 18.10x88.9; Andrew Bryson and another, executors, to Graham F. Blandy, (R S $55).....

39TH ST, 246 West, 20.6x98.9; Pauline Sterling, widow, to Elisha H. Janes, (R S $18).....100

39TH ST, 246 West, 20.6x98.9; Augusta Conried and others to Pauline Sperling..Gift

41ST ST, 321 East, 20x98.9; Josephine Hogan, executrix, to Edward J. McGuire and wife, (R S $1.50).....10,200

45TH ST, n s, 340.4 ft e of Broadway, 34.7x109.4; Agnes L. Brand to the Wroxeter Realty Company, (R S $10, mtg $2,000).....1

68TH ST, 128 East, 19x100.5; Louisa Koppel to Julia Pollock, (mtg $13,100).....1

70TH ST, 130 East, 20x100.5; Jacob Metz to Henry Krollpeiffer, (R S $11, mtg $11,000).....22,000

71ST ST, 65 West, 22x102.2; Elisha H. Janes to Pauline Sperling, (R S $13, mtg $30,000).....100

76TH ST, 50 East, 17x102.2; Edward G. Whitaker, referee, to William M. Evarts, (R S $20).....20,000

79TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 100x102.2; Joseph Hamershlag to Thomas P. Sinnott, (R S $6.50).....1

86TH ST, 424 East, also 156th St, 326 East; J. Francis Tee, Jr., to Mrs. Jessie Tee, all liens, (R S 50 cents).....1

94TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of West End Av, 65x100.8; Jacob Lawson to Metropolitan Improvement Company, (R S $20).....100

94TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.8x irregular; F. M. Jencks to Metropolitan Improvement Company, (R S $28, mtg $10,500).....100

95TH ST, 27 West, 17x100.8; Bertha C. Goldstein and another to Myra E. Busey, (R S $4.50, mtg $14,000).....1

104TH ST, 228 East, 25x100.11; Diederich von Soosten to Pauline H. von Soosten, (R S $12.50).....1

104TH ST, 230 East, 25x100.11; Diederich von Soosten to Pauline H. von Soosten, (R S $12.50).....1

105TH ST, s s, 225.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; E. D. Garnsey to Hannah D. Newton, (R S 50c, mtg $25,000)..1

105TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25.4x100.11; Erasmus D. Garnsey to Hannah D. Newton, (R S 50c, mtg $25,000).....1

113TH ST, 320 West, 16.8x100.11; Amelia J. Schoonmaker to Florence S. Martyn, (R S 55 cents, mtg $8,000).....

117TH ST, 174 East, 25x100.11 with gore at centre block, runs s 8x n w 11.9x e 8, Martin Paskusz and another to Henry Marx and another, all liens, (R S $6.50).....1

118TH ST, 56 West, 25x100.11; Elise Lotze to Mary Cohen, (R S $6.50, mtg $21,500).....100

118TH ST, 58 West, 25x100.11; Elise Lotze to Mary Cohen, (R S $6.50, mtg $21,500).....100

131ST ST, 5 East, 25x99.11; Daniel Prosnitz to Joseph Hildesheimer, (R S $5, mtg $18,000).....1

133D ST, s s, 215 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; E. D. Garnsey to H. D. Newton, (R S 50c, mtg $19,100).....

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 21x99.11; Alfred B. Perkins to Ambrose Allen, (mtg $20,000).....1

141ST ST, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 112x99.11; Hyman Solomon and others to George Schreiner, (R S $15, mtg $18,000).....100

158TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 25x199.10 to 159th St; Marcus Nathan to John Yule, (mtg $6,500, R S $10).....100

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 258; Henry Brown, agent, to Joseph Koellerer, 2 years.....$600 $720

LENOX AV, 110, s e corner of 116th St; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Samuel Albert, 5½ years.....$1,200 1,500

NORFOLK ST, 107; Emanuel Isaac to Barnett Berman, 3 years.....2,975

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BECK, Katharina and George, to Josephine C. Christman; Webster Av, 1,399, 3 years.....$4,500

BECK, Katharina and George, to Charles A. Christman; Webster Av, 1,399, ½ year, 6 per cent.....600

BLOCK, Emil, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; 7th Av, n w corner of 113th St, 1 month, 6 per cent.....10,000

BRANDT, Bernard, Lena, Barbara Trumpler; 6th St, n s, e ½-ft of the w ½ Lot 357, Map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent.....700

COHEN, Mary, to Emily Lotze; 118th St, 56 West, 2 years, 6 per cent.....1,500

COHEN, Mary, to Marie Lotze; 118th St, 56 West, 2 years, 6 per cent.....1,500

CORNELL, Carrie, to Herman Mundheim; Anthony Av, e s, new line, 168 ft s of Burnside Av, 2 years.....1,000

CROZIER, Annie, to Alfred Freund and others; 1st Av, 416, ¼ part, being all title, demand.....1,000

CROZIER, Annie, to Adolph Freund and others; 177th St, 714 and 718 East, lease, all title, dues.....3,300

DE FRECE, Sophia B., to Union Trust Company; 75th St, 159 West, 3½ years.5,000

DEILE, Ernst, to Harlem Savings Bank; Lot 315, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year.750

FISCHER, Benedickt, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Greenwich St, n e corner of Franklin St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....70,000

FOLSOM, Henry T., to American Mortgage Company; 97th St, 222 East, 2 years.....6,500

GALLAGHER, Patrick A. and James, to William L. Flanagan, managing director; 2d Av, 785, lease demand, 6 per cent.....7,000

GANS, Samuel and Sarah, to East River Savings Institution; Av C, e s, 44.3 ft s of 10th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....7,500

GERMANSKY, Abraham, and another to David Kidansky and another; Madison St, 275½ and 279, 2 years, 6 per cent...3,000

GERMANSKY, Abraham, and another to David Kidansky and another; Madison St, 275½ and 277, 2 years, 6 per cent...3,000

GODDARD, Frederic N., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 31st St, 223 and 225 East, 2 years, 4 per cent.....20,000

GOLDBERG, Max, and Barney Goldstein to Samuel Wacht; Delancey St, 122, 6 years, 6 per cent.....3,300

HABELMAN, Simon, to Joseph Cochman; 129th St, s s, 258 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....30,000

HAWLEY, Lucius P., to Agnes C. Hawley and another, trustees, &c.; Church St, n corner of Thomas St, 25 feet; also property in Brooklyn, 1 year...1,500

HOFFMAN, Paul, to Guaranty Trust Company; 11th St, n e cor of 4th st, 5 years, 4 per cent.....20,000

JANES, Elisha H., to Harriet W. Brown; 200th St, 246 West, 6 years, 4½ per cent.10,000

JOHNSON, Frances H., to Louis Bauer; Lexington Av, e s, 60.5 ft n of 55th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,000

JORRISCH, Max, to Ray Karpas; Stanton St, 392, 10 months, 6 per cent.....1,000

KAUFMAN, Jonas, to Weil and another; 3d St, s w corner of Macdougal St, 1 month, 6 per cent.....50,000

KELLEY, Isabel de P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 83d St, 21 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....22,500

KLEIN, Samuel, and wife to Isaac Schoenberg; Manhattan St, 3 to 7; 11-3 years, 6 per cent.....1,250

LARNEY, Anna S., to Francis A. Palmer and another, executors, &c.; Park Av, n w corner of 121st St, 6 years, 4½ per cent.....15,000

LEONARD, Frederick, to Jacob S. Bleyer and others, executors, &c.; 32d St, n s, 153.7 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years.....4,000

MACK, Michael J., to Josiah and Herman P. Fiple; White Plains Road, e s, 50 ft n of 6th Av, Wakefield, 1 year...4,500

MEYER, Frederick W., to Bradley & Currier Company; 111th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, ½ year, 6 per cent.....5,574

O'CONNELL, Eleanor F., to Harlem Savings Bank; 125th St, s s, 80 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year.....4,000

O'DWYER, William H., and wife to Lewis J. Conlan; Webster Av, s s, 1,000 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 3 years, 6 per cent.....500

O'DWYER, William H., and wife to Richard J. Lyons; Webster Av, s s, 1,175 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 3 years, 6 per cent.....500

O'DWYER, William H., and wife to Anna M. Steers; Webster Av, s s, 1,250 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 3 years, 6 per cent.....500

O'DWYER, William H., and wife to Frank Conlin; Webster Av, n s, 401.5 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 3 years, 6 per cent...500

O'DWYER, William H., and wife to Agnes K. Mulligan; Webster Av, n s, 85 and 185 ft w of 205th St; also Hull Av, s s, 413.7 ft e of Woodlawn Road; 207th St, s s, 344.4 ft e of Woodlawn Road, and 207th St, n s, 294.4 ft s e of Woodlawn Road, 3 years, 6 per cent.....5,480

ROGERS, Charles F., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 143d St, s s, 475 ft e of Broadway, 3 years.....17,500

SCHREIER, Simon, to Solomon Rothfeld; 141st St, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year.....30,360

SCHREINER, George, to Henry Heide; 231 St, 325 to 329 East; 90th St, 216 East, and Lexington Av, 1.855, ½ year, 6 per cent.....25,000

SINNOTT, Thomas P., to Joseph Hamershlag; 79th St, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....60,000

SINNOTT, Thomas P., to Joseph Hamershlag; 70th St, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....90,000

SINNOTT, Thomas P., to Joseph Hamershlag; 5th Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 127th St, 1 month, 6 per cent.....10,000

SPARLING, William E., to German Savings Bank; Jackson St, e s, 49.9 ft s of Madison St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....18,000

SUTHERLAND, George, to Louisa Van Rensselaer; 9th St, 39 East, leasehold, 3 years, 6 per cent.....3,800

SWEETMAN, Sarah, to Max Cohen and Banner Friend; Gouverneur St, w s, 113.6 ft s of Madison St, installments, 6 per cent.....2,750

WARD, Mary M. and Charles H., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Broadway, 707 and 709; also Mercer St, 270 to 274, 6 years, 4 per cent.....500,000

WHITE, Margaret S., to Daniel F. Appleton and others, trustees; Madison Av, e s, 23.4 ft n of 78th St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....26,000

WROXETER REALTY COMPANY, to George H. Robinson; 45th St, n s, 340.4 ft e of Broadway, 1½ months, 6 per cent. 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CUMMINGS, Richard, to Enoch C. Bell..Nom.

DE RHAM, Henry C., to Jessie Clark, assigns 2 mortgages.....$14,000

FINCK, George H., executor, &c., to Everett N. Garnsey.....3,000

FINCK, Anna S., to Margaret F. Schwind. 3,000

FINN, William E., to Angel J. Simpson. Nom.

HAAREN, John W., to John H. Haaren, executor, &c.....Nom.

HANEY, James F., to Mary E. Clare....120

HARRIS, Solomon M., executor, &c., to Joseph C. Levi, assigns 2 mortgages...19,000

JACKSON, Stephen H., to Henry H. Jackson.....3,500

JAEGER, Henry, to Henry G. Silleck, jr.....Nom.

KEELON, Kate T., to Alice B. Nickels..1,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to David G. Leggett, trustee, &c.....25,000

MacLEAN, Josephine, to A. Gertrude Cutler.....17,280

McGUFFOG, John H., to Frederick A. Snow.....Nom.

MULRY, Eliza, and others, executors, &c., to Jennie E. Manahen.....22,850

MURRAY, Wallace and Joseph, jr., executors, &c., to A. F. Brugman.....4,800

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASsociation to Moritz Joseph.....15,000

SCHWIND, Margaret F., to Everett N. Garnsey.....3,000

SMITH, Amelia, to William E. and Charles H. Clark, trustee.....16,000

STARK, George, to Oliver E. Davis.....885

THOMPSON, Aaron D., to William F. McNamara.....Nom.

ZELLER, Chessie E., to Lambert Suydam.....1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

HUDSON ST, 551 and 553; Church E. Gates & Co. against G. Otto Etterich, owner and contractor.....$310

HUDSON ST, 551 and 553; Teddy Connolly against G. Otto Etterich, owner and contractor.....83

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Dawson St, 56x104; Keshin, Blitstein & Co. against Carrie Norden, owner; Annetta Egenberger, owner and contractor.....512

20TH ST, 23 East; David Israel against John Doe, owner; E. G. Gardner, contractor.....29

45TH ST, 137 and 139 West; Martin E. Murphy against Agnes L. Brand, owner; the Wroxeter Realty Company and H. E. Hartwell, contractors.....1,000

83D ST, 232 and 234 East; Louis S. Davis against D. C. Koutal, owner and contractor.....104

185TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Park Av East, 50x100; the Mead & Bates Heating Company against Charles R. Miller, owner and contractor.....867

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS FILED UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

UNIONPORT ROAD, w s, 149.6 ft n of Columbus Av, 25.1x111.6x25x113.9; Harlem Savings Bank with Felice, Rosa & Luigi Ippolito, two payments.....$3,000

70TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 100x102.2; Joseph Hamershlag with Thomas P. Sinnott, twelve payments.....90,000

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, 1,736; Simon May against Fannie Gottlieb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. L. May.

MADISON AV, 1,736 and 1,738; Pauline May against Fannie Gottlieb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. L. May.

WEST END AV, n w corner of 79th St, 102.2x100; David H. Darrin against William B. Franke, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. E. Thornall.

WILLIAM ST, 92; Department of Buildings against Isaac N. Phelps Stokes, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Ottenburg.

7TH AV, s w corner of 147th St, 80.6x100, three actions; the United States Life Insurance Company, City of New York, against William H. Redfield and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, D. B. Toucey.

8TH AV, w s, 73.8 ft s of 112th St, 25.1x100; Josephine Collins against Stefano Greco and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. P. Fallon, jr.

20TH ST, n e s, 200 ft n w of 2d Av, 70x92; Emily V. Falls against Clementine W. Arnoux, (action to recover amount, &c.;) attorneys, Shope & Honey.

51ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Elizabeth F. Hand against Moritz Lcipziger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hubbard & Rushmore.

55TH ST, n s, 141.4 ft w of 1st Av, 19.9x100.5; 129 Clinton St. and 58 Avenue C; Matilda Sussman and another against Johanna or Hannchen Hallo, individually and as executrix, (action to impress trust, &c.;) attorneys, Washburn & Sickels.

92D ST, 147 and 149 East; 351 East 85th St, and 90th St, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Karoline Hachemeister against Henry Hachemeister and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. S. Ransom.

116TH ST, 235 to 241 West, two actions; Theresa Goldsmith and others against William S. Long and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

120TH ST, 363 West; William F. Bauhje against J. Carlyle Raymond, (action to contract, &c.;) attorney, J. J. Gleason.

134TH ST, n s, 254.4 ft e of Brook Av, 28.4x100; Ronald S. Brown and others, trustees, &c., against Anna T. Dale and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Lane.

144TH ST, s s, 111.6 ft w of Willis Av, 20x100; New York Building-Loan Banking Company against Hans O. Rasmussen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hamilton & Beckett.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Supreme Court of the United States:

Original—Ex parte: In the matter of J. A. Cooper and Joseph Cooper, petitioners.—Motion for

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.

You can buy this house for $40.00 per month,

If there is any finer, more accessible, more healthful homesite than Grantwood, any place promising quicker appreciation of property values, any place more liberally equipped with public improvements or better conducted in any respect, you will do well to find it. But see Grantwood before you make a bargain.

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BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction
Thursday, December 6, 1900,
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68 AND 70 WEST 88TH ST.

Two five-story brick and Nova Scotia stone Apartment houses; eight rooms and bath to each apartment; well rented; size of lots 20x102.8½ each

4 Per Cent. Mortgage Can Remain.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

TO-DAY, AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 111 Broadway, for sale, under foreclosure, a valuable property, private dwelling, 146 East 56th Street, near Lexington Av., brownstone, high stoop, 11 rooms; sale at 12 noon, by Wm. M. Ryan, auctioneer.

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MIDWAY BETWEEN CENTRAL AND RIVERside Parks.—Choice four-story and basement freestone and brick house; 21 feet front, lot 102 feet; 25-foot dining room and butler's pantry extension; all in splendid order; bronze mantels; hardwood finish; location and neighborhood excellent; must see the house inside to appreciate it. Address J. W. GARDNER, 92 Broad St., New York City.

ATTENTION, INVESTORS.—Two new elevator apartment houses, elegantly located; one vacancy; will pay 12% net. Exchange considered for lots and cash. Particulars at this office only. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

GREAT BARGAIN—Two new double flats, Washington Av.; savings bank's mortgage, $14,000; price, $19,500 each to quick buyer HANDRUP & SIEKER, 3,608 3d Av.

BARGAIN!—New two-family house; modern improvements; 12 rooms, 2 baths; cash, $750; balance easy terms. RANDRUP & SIEKER, 3d Av., near 169th St.

ONLY $10,000 FOR FIVE-STORY FLAT; SIX rooms and bath; Madison Av. Inquire BISSINGER, 185 E. 109th St., corner 3d Av.

8TH AV., near 116th St.—Modern three-family flat; possession of store March 1. CRANE, 157 Broadway

FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in West 22d St.; only $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

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$1,800 CASH WILL BUY FINE THREE-FAMily house; all improvements; 20 feet front, near Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Address D., 79 New York Av., Brooklyn.

STUYVESANT HEIGHTS SECTION.—Modern 2-story basement brownstone; cost $8,000; this week only for $5,900. WM. H. H. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

SPLENDID CHANCE for investment—4-story brick flat, large store, 3 large flats, $6,500; great chance! WM. H. FRIDAY, 902 Halsey St., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—Good modern 3-story brownstone dwelling; fine condition; Park Slope; desirable location; easy terms. L. H. POTTER & BRO., 31 Flatbush Av.

BIG INVESTMENT—3-story brick flat; will pay for itself. JOHN PERRY & CO., 373 Fulton St.

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NEW HOUSES IN OLD FLUSHINGS.
Best neighborhood; only 30 minutes to Manhattan's business centres. These are finely built, low in price and offered on EXCEPTIONAL TERMS. Are homes for conservative people of refinement who at a moderate monthly cost desire something out of the common run Call or write for full particulars. Realty Trust Co 60 and 62 Liberty St.

STOCK AND DAIRY FARM, A GENTLEMAN'S ideal estate, on Main St., East Patchogue; 45 acres; residence, 17 rooms; large stable, carriage house, &c.; one-half mile fresh water frontage; $12,500, $2,500 cash. J. B. SWEZEY, Patchogue, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

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MADISON, N. J.—Colonial residence; 16 rooms; fashionable centre; all city conveniences, with delightful country life; ample grounds; stable. DICKINSON CONDICT, 40 Wall St.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—Weak lungs healed; new cottages; improvements, electric lights, large garden; small amount cash, balance monthly. Box 4, Maplewood, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD AND VICINITY.—Houses for sale or rent; real estate. WEATHERBY & CO., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

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FARM, 126 ACRES, 10 TIMBER; 18-ROOM house, 2 barns; farmhouse; plenty fruit; productive soil; 1 hour from city; cost, $35,000; must sell to close estate; price, $10,000. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

ALL COUNTRY PROPERTY OUR SPECIALTY. —Bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—Cottages, hotels, farms, 6 to 160 acres; $3,000, $7,000, $18,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

Real Estate for Exchange.

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EIGHT-ROOM PRIVATE HOUSE AND LARGE stable, North 7th St., Brooklyn; value, $5,000; mtge., $1,800; must sell at sacrifice; will take $1,000 cash and exchange for acreage, Long Island only; also tenement paying 11 per cent., to close estate. Call or write, TREAD, 202 East 23d St.; open evenings.

TWO HANDSOME 5-STORY NEW DOUBLE flats; estate mortgage, $15,000 each; will exchange equity in one or both for free or lightly mortgaged, city or country. RANDRUP & SIEKER, 3,608 3d Av.

EQUITIES IN SEVERAL PIECES GOOD INcome property in all sections of Brooklyn for lots or unincumbered private house. FORMAN & WHITLOCK, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA PARK, MIDDLETOWN.—Famous resort; large building; beautiful 4-acre grove; price, $20,000; mortgage, $5,000; exchange for city or Brooklyn. Owner, 3,608 3d Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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142D ST, 508 WEST.—Eight rooms, bath; handsomely decorated; buffet; steam heat; hot water; gas range; icebox stationary; laundry; finest location; rents moderate.

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We have buyers desirous of investing in corner property in all parts of the city at market prices. Send full particulars.
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OWNERS.—Personal attention and larger income obtained by placing your property in my charge. Write or call at office, THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

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THE IOWA,
135 West 104th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS.
With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Ave. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.
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STABLER & SMITH, AGENTS.
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N. W. Corner 102d St. & Broadway,
Adjoining private house on 102d St.
New apartments of 7 and 8 rooms. Arrangements can be made for 14 rooms. Only a few Apartments left. All modern improvements, including elevator, electric lights and telephone. Rents from $900 upwards.
OWNER ON PREMISES OR
BRANDT & KIRBY, Agents,
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THE BROADWAY,
S. W. COR. BROADWAY & 101ST ST.
Select families with first-class references are respectfully invited to inspect above premises.
SUITES OF 7 ROOMS AND BATH, with all the latest improvements; elevator service all night.
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High-Class Apartments,
200 WEST 111TH ST.
ELECTRIC LIGHT; COLD STORAGE; 3-suites, seven rooms, $800; OVERLOOKING PARK AND DRIVE. Apply on premises.

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Northwest corner Lexington Av. and 118th St. PASSENGER ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, &c., &c. Suites of five and six rooms and tiled bathroom. All outside rooms; rents, $35 and $40 per month. Superintendent on premises.

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Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator——Hot water——Open plumbing. Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
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2 rooms and bath, $600.
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93D ST., 102 WEST.—Marble halls, staircases; hall boys; all improvements; overlooking Park; rent, $35 to $45. Superintendent, or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

EAGLE AV., 675.—Six rooms and bath; all improvements; steam heat; three blocks from 156th Street, 3d Av. "L" Station; rent, $20. See housekeeper.

155 WEST 46TH ST.,
between Broadway and 6th Av.
Second flat, seven rooms and bathroom, $55.
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AN AI AIRY APARTMENT AVAILABLE AT attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house, The Trouville, Broadway, West End Av. and 107th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 118TH.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $30; handsomely decorated.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

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WEST END AV.—Apartment, six fine, light rooms and bath, to rent, furnished or unfurnished, at low figure. R. W. ROUSE, 838 West End Av.

ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS of seven large, sunny rooms. Apply to RUTLAND OFFICE, Broadway and 57th St.

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SINGLE FLAT, SIX ROOMS AND BATH, ALL improvements, $16. Inquire 854 4th Av., near 31st St.

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SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 96TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $38. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

117TH ST., 360-360 WEST, NEAR MORNINGside Park.—Handsomely decorated six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; private surroundings; near Columbia University and convenient to cable and elevated; rents, $25, $27; references.

50TH ST., 154 EAST.—Handsome steam-heated flat; six beautiful light rooms and bath; $30; newly painted.

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51ST ST., 305 WEST.—Third floor, five rooms, to rent; private house; terms moderate.

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368 HICKS ST.—Desirable apartments of two rooms; price, $7.

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50 Entire Buildings, 100 Lofts, with or without power. D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, N. Y.

VIENNA HALL, 131-133 EAST 58TH ST.—Large rooms; suitable for clubs, studios, or light manufacturing, cheap.

FACTORY, POWER, RAILROAD SWITCH, Sprinklers, cheap labor, low freights. W. LAWTON, Kingston, N. Y.

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715 7TH AVENUE.
Store and basement, $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

A SECOND LOFT, 20 JOHN ST.; WHOLE OR part; low rental. DUSENBURY, Owner, 149 Broadway.

6TH AV., 278.—Large floor; six rooms; modern improvements; elevator; showcase; steam heat. Ring janitor's bell.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores with plate glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

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BROOKLYN, 368 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

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OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY
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European Plan. 6th Av. & 38th St.
MINUTE FROM BROADWAY.
A select hotel for permanent and transient guests, convenient to leading theatres and shopping district, "L" station, and all car lines; rooms newly furnished and decorated; single or en suite, with or without private bath; steam heat, electric light, elevator.
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BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION!
1,000 Letter Heads, Bond Paper, $2.00; 5,000, $9.00; cash with order. Try it. All other printing cheap in proportion. First-class work. Printing shipped all over the world. **M. B. ATKINSON, Printer and Paper Dealer, 1,127 Park Row Building, City.**

AGENTS.—Coin money by handling the Suvio Fire Vase, the most wonderful gas heater; weighs 7 ounces; can be attached to any gas fixture; no tubing required; heats the largest room in 5 minutes; 50 per cent. profit; write for catalogue. Sole Agents for Suvio Mfg. Co., 1,079 3d Av.

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DESIRABLE PARTY, INVESTING $1,000, AS manager office; legitimate cash-paying business; steady growing, no opposition; salary and interest; money secured; investigate, this being first-class opportunity. Particulars, 2,554 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Lady or Gentleman can obtain half interest in Turkish Toilet Company for $5,000. Seven toilet articles for ladies. Handsomest packages; highest recommendations. Address Col. J. F. MILLIKEN, Mgr., 287 Broadway, New York City.

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AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN OF ABILITY CAN buy 1-3 interest in business for $1,500 cash; over $500 per month profit; no risk; investigate reference. A., Box 197 Times Office.

ACETYLENE GAS GENERATORS. LANCASter's latest supersedes everything for lighting houses, factories, villages. LANCASTER, 95 Liberty St.

$5,000 FOR QUARTER WORKING INTEREST, sure, growing business; necessity; good salary, with management, if capable. Particulars E. D. CHILDS, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

IF SECURED, WILL LOAN ANY PART OF $100,000, and wanted suitable invention. 80 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn.

CIGAR STAND, PROMINENT OFFICE BUILDing, down-town, low rent, at sacrifice; cause sickness; no agents. C., Box 162 Times Office.

$1,500.00, GOOD INTEREST SECURED OR partnership given; also good business for sale. MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

BARGAIN.—Old established café and hotel; big profits, best part of city; will take partner. SACRIFICE, Box 207 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $600; STOCK brokerage business. Call, between 10 and 12. TALISMAN, 6 Wall St.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Eye Classes Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. **KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.)** Hours 8 to 6.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

INDESTRUCTIBLE PHONOGRAPH AND graphophone records, 50 cts. each; all fine masters; Edison or Columbia records, $3.50 per doz.; supplies cut rates; 24-inch brass horns, $1.50; 30-inch, $2.50; diaphragm glasses, 5 cts each. J. McELLYNN'S, 202 B'way, Room 4.

TYPEWRITING RIBBONS, ALL MAKES, 60c.; carbon paper, $2 per box; mailed to any address; machines rented, bought, and sold; printing and office furniture. NEW YORK TYPEWRITING SUPPLY CO., 140 Nassau St.

A.—ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—Fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address WATCH SUPPLY CO., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

BARNETT FOUNTAIN PEN.—Will sell this week my $1.50 pen for $1.00; 14-karat gold and perfect; before you purchase elsewhere be sure and see "THE BARNET." Mention advertisement. IRA BARNETT, 21 Beekman St.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS ON SMALL weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed; holiday goods a specialty. NATIONAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CO., 177 Broadway.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER NOVELTIES, oil paintings; weekly payments; lowest prices; goods selected now will be reserved until the holidays. KAUFMAN & POLEY, 37 Maiden Lane.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 70 Nassau St.

TYPEWRITER, (NEW,) $40; REMODELED Remingtons, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, No. 241 Broadway.

WALTHAM WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELry, $1 weekly; article delivered on first payment. EXCHANGE WATCH CO., 187 Broadway.

AT 344 6TH AV. AND 172 WEST 23D ST.—Foot Knitting Co.; feet refooted; underwear repaired.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY; WEEKly payments; reasonable prices; all goods guaranteed. JAMES BERGMAN, 37 Maiden Lane.

PHONOGRAPHS, GRAPHOPHONES BOUGHT, exchanged, sold, cash or $1 week; gramophone plates $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

LADY WILL SELL WRAPS, STREET AND evening costumes; bargains. COOPER, 1,235 Lexington Av., 84th St.

ANTIQUE CLAWFOOT SOFAS, TABLES, BUreaus, Chairs, China Closets, Brass, real old. DI SALVO, 225 East 42d St.

A.—MARVIN SAFE; SIZE, 20x32x20 INCHES; perfect order, combination, &c.; sell cheap. GILMOUR, 60 Park Place.

SAFES.—Fire and burglar proof safes; lowest prices and best goods. GROSS & SONS, 332 Canal St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPEWRITER CO., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

REMINGTON NO. 6 TYPEWRITER; ALSO A Neostyle letter copier. WELCH, 107 Liberty St.

SAFE.—Large safe, medium safe, small safe; good as new; cheap. QUIRK, 45 West 125th St.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The
APOLLO.

An improved instrument which enables anybody to play any piano.
Unlike other piano players, inasmuch as it is decidedly superior.
"Join our Circulating Library; 24 pieces of music each month for $15 per year."
Informal Apollo recitals every afternoon and evening. A pleasant half hour may be spent in the Apollo parlors.

THE
STERLING PIANO CO.
Manufacturers.
536 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
(Open Every Evening Until Xmas.)

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

CALENBERG PIANOS
Are equal to ANY in
TONE, TOUCH, FINISH and DURABILITY.
Over 16,000 pleased customers is our evidence.
Special Inducements for Holiday Season.
TUNING, REPAIRING, RENTING.
Warerooms, 23 East 14th St.

POPULAR
PEASE PIANOS.
109 WEST 42d ST., JUST WEST OF 6th AV.
Over 64,000 purchasers in the last half century will attest to the durability and fine tone qualities of the PEASE PIANOS. Special factory prices and easy terms. Bargains in used pianos of standard makes, from $125 up. Write for catalogue. Open evenings.

STEINWAY BABY GRAND.
Nearly new. Beautiful tone. In perfect repair. A bargain for somebody. Open Evenings.
THE STERLING PIANO CO.
Entire Building, 4 floors, 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Look for the name STERLING.

MATHUSHEK & SON and OPERA PIANOS
Artistic pianos in new and modern case designs, at prices that interest close buyers. Rents $4 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

BARGAINS—New and second-hand upright pianos; fine makes, all improvements, mahogany, walnut, oak, or rosewood cases; fully warranted; $125 up; open evenings. WHITNEY & CO., 112 West 125th St.

BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

A FINE UPRIGHT PIANO, BEST MAKE, slightly used. Price $125; a sacrifice. Call at DEHNHOFF MUSIC HOUSE, 46 West 29th St., New York.

BARGAINS.—Steinway, Kranich & Bach, Hardman, Bradbury uprights rented; $3; rent allowed toward purchase. HEINRICH'S, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND OTHER high-grade uprights, $95 upward; $10 down, $6 monthly; rents, $3 upward. O. W. WUERTZ, 1,514 3d Av., (85th St.) Open evenings.

$125—SPECIAL THIS WEEK; UPRIGHT PIANO, Stool, Scarf, Five Years' Guarantee. BANKS, 593 Lexington Av., 52d St. Easy payments. Quarter's Lessons free with every piano.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

$125 ELEGANT UPRIGHT, STOOL, SCARF; 5 years' warrantee; quarter's lessons, and delivered free. Tuning, repairing, moving, etc., lowest terms. BANKS, 593 Lexington Av., 52d.

OUVRIER BROS., 13 EAST 14TH ST. Pianos to rent at $4. Sold on easy payments. Slightly used, $75. Tuning, repairing, exchanging.

BEFORE RENTING OR PURCHASING A piano call and examine our stock; rents $3 up; old pianos exchanged. DEWEY & CO., 5 East 14th St.

$45 BEAUTIFUL WALNUT UPRIGHT PIANO; prominent make; bargain; $3 monthly until paid. 83 Court St., Brooklyn.

SQUARE PIANO, $15; PEDAL BASS ORGAN, $20; 50c. weekly installments. TIFFANY PIANO CO., 129 5th Av.

$15—MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN, $2 MONTHLY until paid. 83 Court St., Brooklyn. Open evenings.

WINTERROTH PIANOS. CASH, INSTALMENTS. NEW PIANOS $125. UPWARD. 105 East 14th St. & 98 5th Ave.

WALTERS PIANOS, 105 WEST 33D ST., NEAR Broadway.—Large assortment, various makes; installments, exchange, repairing, tuning.

RUSSELL'S PIANOS, 1,473 3D AV., 83d St.— Pianos, mandolin attachment; $6 monthly; rented $3. Open evenings.

BUY THE RELIABLE LOHMANN PIANOS. CASH, INSTALLMENTS; RENTED AND EXCHANGED, 115-117 EAST 14TH ST.

$90 BUYS A BEAUTIFUL MAHOGANY UPright; cash or easy payments. HEINRICH'S, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

UPRIGHT, $50; CHICKERING BARGAIN; Installments. LOCKHART & CO., 117 East 14th St. and 92 5th Av.

FINE PIANO, great bargain, $25; cash or installments. 1,351 3d Av.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DRESSCUTTING, LADIES' TAILORING, MILlinery, thoroughly taught; 55 starts you; perfect fitting Paris patterns; McDOWELL SCHOOL, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

LEFF & SCHOENFELD, LADIES' TAILORS and Furriers.—Suits made from your own material, $12.00 up; our material, $20.00 up; perfect fitting guaranteed. 242-244 6th Av., near 16th St.

S. SMITH, LADIES' TAILOR AND FURRIER. —Suits from mine or your materials; best workmanship; fit guaranteed. 144 East 58th St.

SARAH MARKS, 1,133 B'WAY, GENERAL shopping agent; purchasing done in every line free of charge; special attention holiday goods.

MARY JUSTUS, 148 EAST 123D., FASHIONable dressmaker and ladies' tailor. Latest styles. Perfect fit guaranteed. Cheapest prices.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT THE NEW METROPOLITAN FIRE-PROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 39 & 41 WEST 68TH ST.
Superior advantages for storage of furniture, merchandise, and valuables; lowest rates of any fire-proof house in city; furniture, ornaments carefully packed; vans for moving, city or country; inspection invited. Telephone, 154 Columbus.

AT MORGAN & BROTHER'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES, 232, 234, & 236 WEST 47TH ST. near Broadway, separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE, &c. Boxing, shipping promptly attended to; estimates furnished. Telephone, 112-38th.

UNIVERSAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMpany, 202-208 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage for furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving; city or country. Telephone, 28—79th.

Furs.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

FURS, FURS.—Persian Lamb, Seal Jackets, all other Furs, reduced this week. 50 West 125th St.

Clothing.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LADIES', GENtlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. NAFTAL, 744 6th Av.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

16TH ST., 129 EAST.—One large and small room; convenient location; reasonable rates for Winter; board.

21ST ST., 47 EAST.—Hall rooms, $6 up; large room, $12, for 2; excellent table; table board.

23D ST., 128 EAST, NEAR MADISON SQUARE. —Very large and single rooms; good table; terms moderate.

25TH ST., 106 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, with table board; all conveniences.

33D ST., 321 WEST.—Large, well-furnished, southern exposed room, with or without board.

35TH ST., 339 WEST.—Heated rooms; conveniences; good board, $4.50, $6; table, $3; piano.

43d ST., 219 WEST.—Well furnished comfortable room; good table; private family.

44TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; steam-heated; running water; baths; really good table.

50TH ST., 63 WEST.—With board, handsome back parlor suite, with extension and bath; superior accommodations.

52D ST., 231 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Back parlor and single room; good table; moderate prices; Americans.

73D ST., 169 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, third and fourth floors; table board; references; convenient to "L."

94TH ST., 73 WEST.—Large and small handsome connecting rooms, private bath, in select house; reference required.

95TH ST., 65 WEST.—Beautiful large, light second floor; private house; steam heat; excellent board; private table if desired.

115TH ST., 320 WEST.—Furnished room; private family; business man; terms moderate; references; near "L" station.

122D ST., 163 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with board; large and small rooms; good location.

126TH ST., 132 WEST.—Second story, front, with board, for two; excellent table; every convenience.

134TH ST., 83 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room in private family; with or without board. LEE.

136TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large front room, second floor, private house, suitable for 3 gentlemen; references.

ATTRACTIVE SUITE, WITH PRIVATE BATH, with or without board; single rooms; all desirable locations; highest references given. LELAND BOARD DIRECTORY, 2 West 33d St.

LEXINGTON AV., 833, NEAR 64TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; bath, gas, heat, all conveniences; also for light housekeeping.

Brooklyn.

EVERGREEN AV., 548.—Excellent board and all home comforts in private house; convenient to all cars.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1.—ELEGANT FRONT AND BACK PARLORS, newly furnished; also other rooms; running water, bath; every convenience; board if desired; references. STOLTZ, 180 East 72d St.

2D AV., 234, BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS. —Handsomely furnished rooms; private family; running water.

11TH ST., 210 WEST.—Large and small newly furnished; heated; quiet neighborhood; for gentlemen only; reference.

12TH ST., 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; $2.50, $3.50; house heated; references; all accommodations.

22D ST., 320 WEST.—Large, heated, cheerful front room; all modern improvements; private house; gentlemen.

35TH ST., 120 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Beautifully furnished front parlor and room adjoining, with private family; very reasonable to right party; men preferred. MORSE.

44TH ST., 147 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, second floor back room in quiet, private house; references exchanged.

48 WEST 128TH ST.—Large front room; closets; running water; all conveniences; also hall room; moderate; private family.

55TH ST., 250 WEST.—Newly and exquisitely furnished rooms; bath; every convenience; first-class attendance.

64TH ST., 116 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome furnished large room; first-class private house; fine neighborhood; reference.

65TH ST., 160 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms in private house; board optional.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Newly, handsomely furnished large and small rooms; breakfast if desired; physician's office.

83D ST., 208 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, two or three gents; use bath, parlor, piano; terms low. Riley.

83D ST., 46 WEST.—In a private house; two desirable rooms; bath for each and modern conveniences.

90TH ST., 149 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; newly furnished; no other roomers; ground floor; conveniences. Ellerman.

92D ST., 69.—Newly furnished large second-story front, for two persons; southern exposure; reference; private house.

93D ST., 19 WEST.—Choice front or back parlor; also second floor front alcove, $7; hot water.

111TH ST., 121 WEST.—Handsome furnished room, with or without board; also table boarders.

114TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large or small furnished rooms; heated; hot running water; private house; references required; reasonable.

116TH ST., 308 WEST, (HOLLAND APARTments.)—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; also single rooms; terms reasonable; gentlemen only; table board; near 6th and 9th "L" stations.

122D ST., 141 WEST.—Two exceptionally well kept rooms for two or four gentlemen; location the best.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Heated front rooms; tiled baths; absolute cleanliness; next block Academy Music; corner building.

LENOX AV., 273, (123d St.)—Beautiful rooms; gentlemen only; references. Call before 8:30 P. M.

LEXINGTON AV., 678, CORNER 56TH ST.—Sunny front room; small American family; all conveniences; hall room, $2.

PERRY ST., 86.—Newly furnished front room, with large alcove room; hot, cold, water; bath, gas, heat.

PROSPECT PLACE, 53, 42D ST. AND 2D AV.—Newly furnished rooms in private house; clean; suitable one or two gentlemen; $1.50 and up.

Brooklyn.

DE KALB AV., 341.—Well-furnished, heated rooms; homelike; bath and gas; private house; 15 minutes to bridge or ferry; "L" or trolley; $1.75, $2 a week; Pratt's Library in rear.

Unfurnished Rooms.

11TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; gentlemen only; reference.

Instruction.

*

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY HITCHCOCK

Work of the Numerous Bureaus of the Interior Department.

Wide Range of Subjects Covered, from Pension Figures to a New Cave Found in the Black Hills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The annual report of Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department was made public to-day. It deals with the administration during the year of the following bureaus: Indian Affairs, Public Lands, Pensions, Patents, Census, Geological Survey, Education, and Railroads. It also has to deal with the reports of Governors of Territories and the Commissioner of the Interior for Porto Rico. It is necessarily voluminous. Its bulk is greater than the report of any other department of the Government. Most of the subjects covered are treated extensively in reports which have been issued by the heads of the bureaus embraced in the Interior Department.

There were disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, public lands aggregating 13,452,887.96 acres, classified as follows: Cash sales, 1,178,982.47 acres; miscellaneous entries, embracing homesteads, timber culture, land warrants, scrip locations, State selections, swamp lands, railroad and wagon road selections, Indian allotments, &c., 12,212,482.40 acres, and Indian lands, 62,123.09 acres, showing an increase for 1,271,474.80 acres, as compared with the aggregate disposals for the preceding fiscal year.

The total cash receipts during the fiscal year from various sources aggregate $4,379,-758.30, an increase of $1,360,620.76 over the preceding fiscal year. The total area of the public lands may be stated to be approximately 1,071,881,662 acres, of which 917,-125,880 acres are undisposed of and 154,745,-782 acres have been reserved for various purposes.

During the year a new cave has been explored by the department, which promises to be a marvelous addition to the natural wonders of the United States. The cave is known as Wild Cave, and is in South Dakota, in the Black Hills region, about twelve miles southeast of the town of Custer. Speaking of it, Secretary Hitchcock says:

An investigation of the cave was accordingly made by two geologists of the Geological Survey, and from their report, which is set forth more fully in the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, it appears that the cave is of large dimensions, of great interest and beauty, having many miles of galleries branching and reticulating along the joined planes of carboniferous limestone, and numerous chambers with stalactitic and stalamitic formations. Owing to the existence of a number of unperfected entries covering lands around the mouth of the cave, it would not be advisable at this time to have the same set apart as a National park. With a view, however, to future action by Congress in the premises, a temporary withdrawal has been made of the necessary lands.

On June 30, 1899, there were 991,519 pensioners borne upon the rolls. On June 30, 1900, there were 993,529 pensioners, a net increase of 2,010. The annual value of the pension roll as it stood June 30, 1900, was $131,554,544. Up to the close of the fiscal year there had been filed 27,047 invalid claims and 3,934 widows' claims, based upon service in the war with Spain, and of these, 926 invalid claims and 888 widows' claims have been allowed.

The Secretary says that under the operation of the law extending the provisions of the act of June 27, 1890, to such widows who are without support other than their daily labor, and an annual net income not exceeding $250 a year, the number of pensioners will be increased, and that the annual payment of pensions will be increased from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

The amount expended for pensions from 1866 to 1900, inclusive, is $2,012,527,648.91.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents upon the business of the Patent Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, shows that there were received within that year 39,815 applications for mechanical patents, 2,263 applications for designs, 90 applications for reissues, 1,739 caveats, 2,103 applications for trade marks, 872 applications for labels, and 127 applications for prints. There were 26,540 patents granted, including reissues and designs; 1,990 trade marks, 682 labels, and 93 prints were registered. The number of patents that expired was 19,988. The number of allowed applications which were by operation of law forfeited for non-payment of the final fees was 4,052. The total receipts of the office were $1,358,228.55; the total expenditures were $1,247,827.58, and the surplus of receipts over expenditures, being the amount turned into the Treasury, was $110,400.77.

The grand total of pupils in schools in the United States, public and private, for the year ended July 1, 1899, was 16,758,362. The sum of $33,249,949 was expended for sites, buildings, and furniture, and $128,-662,880 for teachers' salaries.

Great progress has been made in education in Hawaii. The number of schools in 1899 is reported as 159, of which 46 are private institutions; number of male teachers, 192; female, 352; male pupils, 8,651; female, 6,839. Of the 15,490 pupils, 5,015 were Hawaiian, 2,721 part Hawaiian, 691 American, 213 British, 337 German, 3,882 Portuguese, 84 Scandinavian, 1,141 Japanese, 1,314 Chinese, 30 South Sea Islanders, and 124 other foreigners. Each nationality had its own teacher.

The expenditures for the two years ended Dec. 31, 1899, were $575,336.

Since the year 1888 nearly all the common schools, in which the Hawaiian language was the medium of instruction, have been converted into schools in which English alone is so employed, 88 per cent. of the children being at present instructed by teachers who use English.

In March, 1900, there were 3,000 schools in Cuba, with 3,500 teachers, and 150,000 pupils enrolled. In 1899 there were only 200 schools with an attendance of 4,000. There are now 500 schools in Porto Rico, and 28,000 pupils attending them, while there are 240,000 children of school age for whom there are no accommodations. All the schools in Porto Rico are conducted in rented houses, which, in many cases, it is said, are unfit for the purposes.

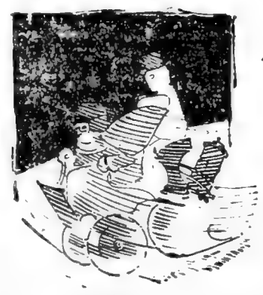

Though Winter has shown himself the "laggard," we've not been backward in preparing for him—when he comes we're ready with a warm welcome—with all manner of overcoats made from all sorts of goods; but there's nothing we recommend so "warmly" as a good kersey, and the "gooder" it is the more you'll get for your money. (Not advocating the high-priced because we haven't any low-priced.)

Have them at $15 and they'll wear as long as any, but the "goody" ones are $25, $30, $35 and $40—beauties in blue, black and oxford.

Top off with one of our good Derbies or silk hats—correct to the fraction of an inch.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

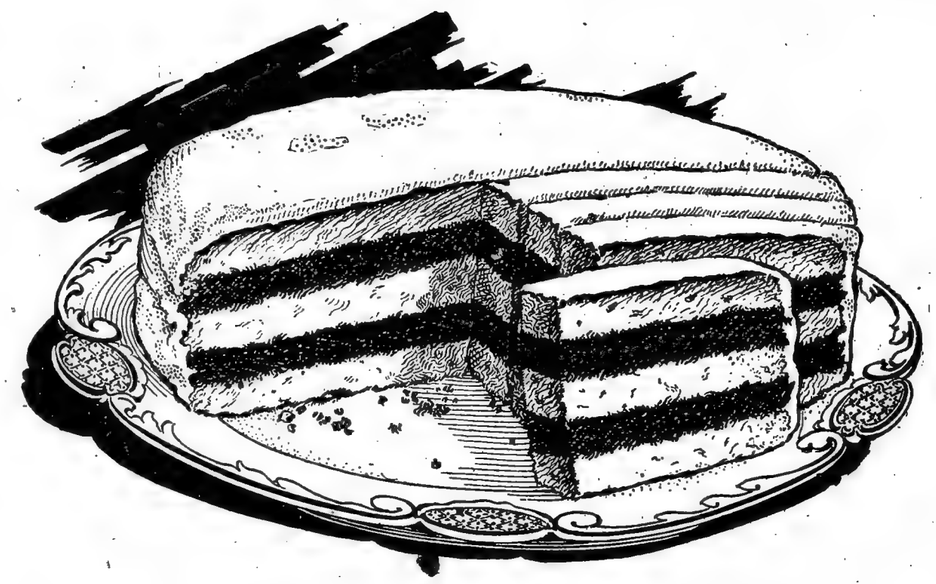

At this season the housekeeper must look specially after the baking powder.

As she cannot make good cake with bad eggs, no more can she make cake that is light, delicious and dainty with inferior baking powder.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable for the preparation of the finest food. It imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness and flavor noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, doughnuts, crusts, etc., which expert bakers say is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—containing over 800 most practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address.

There are cheap baking powders, made from alum, but they are exceedingly harmful to health. Their astringent and cauterizing qualities add a dangerous element to food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

GUARDIAN TRUST RECEIVER.

Francis M. Black Appointed to Look After Company's Property Here.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, appointed Francis M. Black auxiliary receiver of all the property and records in this State of the Guardian Trust Company. The appointment was made upon an action in equity brought by John W. Gates, W. W. Bierce, W. I. Brown, and eleven other stockholders of the Guardian Trust Company.

The company was first organized in 1889 as the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company, with a capital of $1,200,000. In 1899 it was reorganized as the Guardian Trust Company and the capital was increased to $2,500,000. Mr. Black was appointed receiver of the company by Judge Thayer of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Missouri on Nov. 30 last.

Judge Lacombe's order enjoins the company's officers from interfering with the management of the property by the receiver. It also orders that all parties interested show cause on Dec. 14 why the auxiliary receivership should not be continued.

The bill of complaint states that during the ten years the company was operated as the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company it was controlled by its organizer, A. E. Stillwell, who, by issuing stock to various of his employes and associates, was enabled, by the aid of these "dummies to his will," to "run the affairs of the company to serve his own ends."

According to the complaint, President Stillwell set about organizing various corporations subsidiary to the trust company.

After the reorganization as the Guardian Trust Company, according to the complainant stockholders, the business was not conducted in accordance with the plan under which they had been induced to subscribe to stock. The statement is made that the funds were used to bolster up Stillwell's subsidiary corporations.

According to the complaint, Stillwell and his associates conceived the idea last April of building a railroad from Kansas City to the Gulf of California and developing a portion of Northern Mexico. Some of the stockholders denounced this as unwise, and the suit resulted.

PROF. MONFORT GETS DIVORCE.

Queens County Jury Sustains Charges Against His Wife.

The jury in the suit for divorce brought by Prof. Frank K. Monfort, Principal of the High School at Bayside, in the Queens County Court, in Long Island City, brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff late Tuesday night.

The suit was brought on statutory grounds, two persons, Edward de K. Smith and Charles J. Germeinder, being named. Several letters which were intercepted by the plaintiff were produced in evidence and constituted a principal feature of the case for the husband. Prof. Monfort is about forty-five years old, while his wife is a handsome brunette of twenty-three years. Both Mrs. Monfort and the two co-respondents had been pupils of Prof. Monfort at different times.

DAMAGE SUIT AGAINST SOUSA.

Mr. Reynolds Must File a New Statement of His Claim.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday ordered Everett R. Reynolds to file a separate statement of his claim against John Philip Sousa, the bandmaster. Mr. Reynolds claims that in 1898 he made a contract with Mr. Sousa for three years, and he was to have the sole right to make dates for the appearance of the band. He was to receive one-third of the net profits of the venture. He declares that Mr. Sousa took his band abroad as a personal venture, and has since ignored the contract.

Mr. Reynolds claims $4,993.31 for expenses and $10,000 damages as well as an accounting of the profits made on certain concerts given since Mr. Sousa returned from abroad.

End of the Koch Will Contest.

The contest over the estate of the late Henry C. F. Koch, the Harlem merchant, was ended yesterday by the admission of his will to probate, Surrogate Fitzgerald declaring that there was no evidence that undue influence had been used on Mr. Koch to get him to draw up the will. The contestant was Henry G. K. Heath, a son of the testator, who had a large estate left him by his grandmother, Mrs. Heath. In 1887 he had his name changed to Heath. He alleged that his stepmother and two brothers had used undue influence to get his father to leave him out of his will.

On Thursday, December 6th.

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200 Oriental Rugs, Carabaghs, Shirvans and Ganjis, — $8.75 to $18.00
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Alaska Sable . . . $5.50, $8.00, $10.50
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Stone Marten . . . $12.50, $16.50

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Fine double Damask, new designs.

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Ladies' Waltham Watches, $18
Will last a lifetime. Gentlemen's size $25

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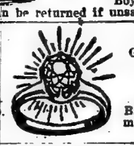

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Thurs. Evg., Dec. 13, at 8:15.
Programme:
BRAHMS, Symphony No. 1, in C minor, op. 68; LISZT, Concerto for Pianoforte in E flat; SMETANA, "From Bohemia's Groves and Meadows," from the Symphonic Poem "My Country"; WAGNER, Overture to "Tannhaeuser." Soloist,
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch
Conductor
Sat. Aft., Dec. 15, at 2:30.
Programme:
GOLDMARK, Symphony No. 2 in E flat, op. 35; BRAHMS, Concerto for Violin; TANEYEFF, Overture to "The Oresteia" of Aeschylus, op. 6; LISZT, Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2. Soloist,
Mr. Franz Kneisel
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

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1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
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FRIDAY, December 7, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, December 8, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist:
MR. FRITZ KREISLER
Violin.
First appearance in N. Y. this season.
Overture, "Egmont".....Beethoven
Concerto for Violin, No. 1, G minor.....Bruch
"A HERO'S LIFE," Tone Poem.....R. Strauss
First Time.
ORCHESTRA INCREASED TO 120.
Sonata for Violin, "Devil's Trill".....Tartini
Ride of the Valkyries.....Wagner
Tickets now on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's.
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AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

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Seats, $1 to $2.50. Boxes, $15, $25. Sale now open at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Direction C. L. Graff.

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Major J. B. Pond announces the first and only appearance in New York of
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S. L. Clemens, (Mark Twain) will preside, and deliver the opening address. Boxes, $30 and $20. Reserved seats, $2.50, $2.00, and $1.50, according to location. Sale opens Wednesday morning, Dec. 5th, at Waldorf newsstand, or J. B. Pond, Everett House, 218 4th Av., N. Y.

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Only Two Weeks More. Season Ends Dec. 15.
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Friday Night, Last Time of Double Bill, LUCIA Followed by I PAGLIACCI
Sat. Mat. at 2, Last Time of LA TRAVIATA.
Every Eve. 25c to $1.50. Box Seats, $1.00.
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Dec. 10—LAST WEEK. ALL THE ARTISTS.
CHANGE OF OPERA AT EACH Performance.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Cloudy; fresh southeasterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,886. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

CHAMBERLAIN DENOUNCED

Extraordinarily Bitter Attacks on Him in Parliament.

He Begins a Speech in Reply, but His Defense is Cut Off by the Midnight Adjournment.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The fifteenth Parliament of the reign of Queen Victoria opened yesterday. Before the lights went out in the ancient chambers almost every leading politician had spoken. Such fierce, personal animosity and such bitter invective had scarcely ever before marked proceedings at Westminster.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the centre of the storm. The policy of the empire regarding South Africa and China, the action of the Government in causing a dissolution when it did so, the conduct of the war against the Boers, and, in fact, all the questions vitally affecting the empire were gravely discussed; but, dominating all, was the Opposition's hatred of the Colonial Secretary. From Lord Rosebery's veiled allusions in the House of Lords, when he assumed what many took to be the practical leadership of the Liberal Party, to the outspoken comment in the House of Commons, criticism of Mr. Chamberlain permeated almost every utterance from the Liberal benches.

For hours this target of satire and abuse sat with his arms clasped around his gaiters, his head on one side, listening intently, unmoved by groans or cheers. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman shook his notes in Mr. Chamberlain's face and declared that a man who published private letters for political purposes (referring to the Clark-Ellis correspondence) would be excluded from the society of all honorable men and ostracized for life had he resorted to such action as a private individual.

The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, referring to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's suave regrets at the departure of Mr. Goschen and Sir Matthew White Ridley from the front bench, said he believed that Sir Henry was so generous that he would even find good in Mr. Chamberlain, should the latter be removed to another sphere. A Liberal shouted "We draw the line somewhere," and both sides of the House roared with laughter.

Once Mr. Chamberlain interrupted and leaped to his feet. A thrill went through the house. "It is not so!" he declared, and proceeded to deny the allegation that he had said that any seat lost to the Government during the recent election was one sold to the Boers.

It was nearly 11 o'clock at night before he rose to reply to the avalanche of attack launched against him. How great a strain he had undergone was evident in the scarcely suppressed excitement of tone on the part of one rarely known to show feeling in the House.

He denied that he had ever accused Mr. Ellis of being a traitor. He denied also that he had levelled any accusations against his own personal integrity. He declared that the special purpose of the meeting of Parliament had been forgotten in an attack upon himself. Irritated beyond control by frequent interruptions and disturbances, he called one of the Liberals, amid the excitement, a "cad."

The Speaker called him to order, and Mr. Chamberlain withdrew the epithet, apologizing for the use. After defending the publication of the Ellis correspondence, he was cut off by the midnight adjournment.

To-day the Opposition will move an amendment to the address, setting forth grounds for an early announcement of the Government's policy.

Among the other leading features of the opening session, in which the Liberal benches were so sparsely filled and the Government's side so packed that there was no room for a vast majority, was Mr. Balfour's announcement that no member of the Cabinet had ever said that he had even dreamed the Boer republics would remain permanently under the Crown colony form of government.

"That restricted phase of liberty," declared Mr. Balfour, "will only be necessary as a temporary expedient."

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The sensational proceedings in the House of Commons described in the foregoing were part of the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The speech was read in the House of Lords with the usual ceremonies.

A few minutes after the Speaker, the Right Hon. William Court Gully, had taken his chair in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Gen. Sir Michael Anthony Shrapnel Biddulph, appeared and summoned the Commons to the House of Lords, where the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Halsbury, read the Queen's speech. The speech was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: It has become necessary to make further provision for the expenses incurred by the operations of my armies in South Africa and China. I have summoned you to hold a special session in order that you may give your sanction to the enactments required for this purpose. You will not enter into other public matters requiring your attention until the ordinary meeting of Parliament in the Spring."

A number of women were present at the proceedings in the House of Lords, though the peers present numbered less than a dozen, apart from the four Royal Commissioners representing the Queen, one of whom was the Duke of Marlborough.

The ceremony was very brief. The Commoners afterward returned to their lower house, and business in the House of Lords was suspended until 3:30 o'clock P. M.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

The interesting and picturesque ceremony of swearing in the Peers, who included the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Cambridge, together with the impression that Lord Rosebery would speak, attracted such a number of Peeresses and their daughters to the House of Lords later on as to fill the galleries allotted to them. United States Ambassador Choate and other foreign representatives were present. Mr. Choate was forced to find a place opposite to that which he usually occupies, owing to the crush. The attendance of Peers was unusually large.

The Earl of Latham, (Conservative,) in the uniform of the Royal Horse Guards, moved the address. He said he thought it could now be safely said that the end of the war was in sight. The volunteers had made their mark, and the colonies had shown that they were united to the motherland, never to be separated.

Lord Monkbretton (Liberal-Unionist) seconded the address in the same strain.

Lord Kimberley, the Liberal leader of the House of Lords, in the course of his remarks, animadverted strongly on the sudden dissolution of Parliament and on the imputations as to the Liberals during the election. He objected to the brevity and abruptness of the Queen's speech, and demanded a definite pronouncement of the Government's policy, in view of the novel and dangerous character of the recrudescence of hostilities in South Africa. He said he desired explanations of the alleged cruelties to the Boers, the burning of farms, and similar severities. He concurred in the annexation of the republics, but trusted that the Government possessed a definite policy for speedily concluding the war.

His Lordship said he was gratified at the Anglo-German agreement, but added an attempt to capture the Emperor and Dowager Empress of China would be an alarming undertaking.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Lord Salisbury, after paying a tribute to the skill of Lord Roberts and Gen. Kitchener, and to the bravery of the officers and soldiers, jocularly approved of Autumn elections on the ground that the people objected to traveling to the polls in wintry weather, while in Summer legislators were occupied with their Parliamentary duties.

In regard to South Africa, the Premier spoke with great solemnity. He said the Transvaalers, the Free Staters, and the world should understand that there could be no deviation from the policy of the Government as already outlined. Anything resembling independence could never be granted. The war must proceed to the inevitable issue. They must let it be felt that no one, by the issue of an insolent and audacious ultimatum, could force the British Government to humble itself and abandon its rights. He could never allow that a shred of independence should be left. How soon the Free Staters and the Transvaalers would have anything like self-governing powers depended on themselves. It might be years and it might be generations.

Regarding China, Lord Salisbury said he was unable to reveal anything, as it would be betraying not only the secrets of Great Britain, but the secrets of other nations. He was happy, however, to be able to quiet the fears of Lord Kimberley regarding the pursuit of the Emperor and Empress Dowager. He had never heard of such a suggestion. The concert existed, and the latest intelligence showed that it possessed a very reasonable vitality. He was more doubtful of the time when a satisfactory result would be achieved than of the fact that the concert of Europe would be successful.

Lord Salisbury, when delivering his speech, looked old and wearied, but his voice gathered strength and vigor as he proceeded. Meanwhile Lord Rosebery sat immersed in deep thought, his hat drawn over his brow.

ROSEBERY ATTACKS THE MINISTRY.

The feature of the session was Lord Rosebery's spirited attack on the Government. He was unsparing of his criticism of the dissolution of Parliament, the conduct of the war, the policy of the Government toward China, and everything handled by the Cabinet. He caustically commented on the reconstruction of the Cabinet, congratulating Lord Salisbury on being the chief of a family numbering so many capable administrators, the reference being to the inclusion in the Cabinet of so many Salisbury's relatives.

Lord Rosebery's comment on the charges against the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was severe. He deprecated overbelief in the credibility of all the charges, but said it was evident that the head of the Cabinet had failed in proper supervision, and the pride of England in the purity of its public men had suffered.

The speech of the Liberal peer was powerful and more decidedly political than any he had delivered in some years. It was impassioned, dramatic in many parts, and directed straight at Lord Salisbury, who, though for the greater part of the time unmoved, replied occasionally in a cynical way as though amused at the earnestness of his opponent.

The Duke of Devonshire (Liberal Unionist) replied to Lord Rosebery, and Lord Tweedmouth closed the debate for the Liberals.

The address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned until Monday.

An incident of Monday's debate was Lord Rosebery's reference to Lord Hardwicke, Under Secretary of State for India, who was a member of a firm of stock brokers.

The Duke of Devonshire explained that Lord Hardwicke had authorized him to announce that before accepting office he had arranged to become at the end of the year a sleeping partner in the firm.

The Liberal morning papers complain that this concession is inadequate.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It was to a crowded house that the Speaker rose yesterday afternoon to submit the sessional orders, the reading of which, as usual, was interrupted by the motion of the Right Hon. James Lowther (Conservative) to eliminate the order prohibiting peers from interfering in elections. Mr. Lowther especially referred to Lord Rosebery as a delinquent during the recent election. The motion met its customary fate. It was buried by a vote of 326 to 68.

After the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, had given notice of the intention of the Government to absorb the whole time of the session, the Speaker read the Queen's speech, and the Hon. John Edward Gordon, (Conservative,) in a naval uniform, moved the address in reply. In so doing he made a lengthy defense of the war.

J. Fitzalan Hope (Conservative) seconded the address.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, after allusions to the election, said the most remarkable thing about the war was that the public knew so little about it and the harsh measures being taken against the people of South Africa, such as farm-burning. He asked the Government for information as to the intention of these proceedings.

Sir Henry said he was slow to believe that driving a stubborn enemy to despair was the best way to make him surrender. It was in a desire to end the war, but it was also in a desire to lead to promises of harmony and contentment that he invited the Government to declare its policy. He inquired why it should not be announced to the Boers that if they laid down their arms they would be allowed to return to their homes?

Sir Henry's arraignment of the Government was long and satirical. He declared that the Liberals were perfectly agreed that the Boer republics should be annexed to Great Britain, but said they wanted to know definitely what the Government proposed to do in the future before voting money.

All requests for information elicited nothing more than generalizations, Sir Henry contended, and therefore the Opposition would oppose the progress of the Vote in Supply.

MR. BALFOUR'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Balfour, in reply, dwelt on the difficulties of the present position in South Africa. He said the men they were fighting were to be their fellow-subjects, and everything possible must be done to prevent embitterment. The Government had announced over and over again that it looked forward to a condition when the British and Dutch would have equal rights. It was the fault of the Boer leaders that the war was prolonged. In the meantime, the duty of the Government was to pursue vigorous military operations with humanity, not only from common morality, but with a statesmanlike view of the future.

After expressing in earnest tones the hearty desire of the Government to co-operate with the Opposition in doing anything to bring about a cessation of hostilities, Mr. Balfour said he realized deeply the terrible danger of imbittering the Dutch in South Africa. In order to show the difficulties confronting the British in distinguishing between combatants and non-combatants, he read an extract from the United States Army regulations showing the severity with which persons alternating as combatants and non-combatants were treated under the American organization.

While Mr. Balfour was in the middle of a solemn declaration that the Government would endeavor to temper necessity with mercy in dealing with a brave enemy, a Liberal called out, "It would be better for the Boers to be dead than be English."

£16,000,000 TO BE ASKED FOR?

At a late hour the Government laid on the table of the House of Commons the Supplementary War Estimate. The utmost secrecy is maintained regarding it, but report says that it asks for £13,000,000 for South Africa and £3,000,000 for China.

Sir Charles Dilke will, it is said, propose an amendment throwing a part of the cost of the South African war on the Netherlands Railway and the underground mining rights of the late Transvaal Government.

The Times intimates that the Government, in addition to the credits now being asked for, will take fresh borrowing powers during the present session, "in case it should become necessary to raise more money before the February session."

LORD ROSEBERY'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Referring editorially to Lord Rosebery's speech in the House of Lords yesterday, The Times, says:

"Lord Rosebery has come forward with the air of one who, if not now the party leader, may any day become such. We rejoice that he has done so. His speech makes us feel that his return will bring a valuable invigorating element once more into our public life."

BOERS WANTED THE WAR.

Revelations in Letter from Burgher Leader in Blue Book Issued Yesterday.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A Blue Book of the South African dispatches from Jan. 3 to Oct. 24 was issued yesterday.

Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, writing to Mr. Chamberlain, quotes from a letter dated Kroonstad, Sept. 25, 1899, and written by Mr. Blignaut, brother of P. J. Blignaut, State Secretary of the Orange Free State, as follows:

"The only thing we are afraid of is that Chamberlain, with his admitted fitfulness of temper, will cheat us out of a war and consequently out of an opportunity to annex Natal and Cape Colony and to form a Republican United States of South Africa."

The Blue Book deals largely with the Cape Colony rebels and martial law. The conclusion to be drawn from the mass of documents is the eagerness of the Cape Dutch to take up arms, and especially the willingness of of the border Dutch to join the invaders without compulsion.

Sir Alfred Milner, writing to Mr. Chamberlain on Sept. 5, cites a statement by Mr. Wessels, a member of the Cape House of Assembly and of the Afrikander Bund, that 65 per cent. of his constituents joined the Boers of their own accord. Reinforcing this, he said:

"Not only border Dutch but Dutchmen all over the Colony one by one made their way to the Boer lines."

PORTO RICANS GO TO HAWAII.

Men Say They Were Kidnapped for the Spreckels Sugar Plantation—Closely Guarded on Train.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 6.—Two tourist sleeping cars, into which were packed 194 natives of Porto Rico—men, women, and children—arrived on the Southern Pacific Railway to-day from New Orleans, and stopped here a few hours. The natives came direct from their island home, and are on the way to Honolulu to work on the Spreckels sugar plantation. They were closely guarded by labor agents, and are due to ship at San Francisco on a certain date.

To avoid affording them any opportunity for escape, the agents had the cars sidetracked at a way station in the great desert, 300 miles east of this point, and remained there three days, so as to reach San Francisco in time to make perfect connections with the ship. Among the natives were a number of intelligent men. They said they were decoyed from their homes aboard a ship ostensibly to land on the other side of their island.

The took them to New Orleans, where they were hustled aboard a train and dispatched westward under close guard.

The labor agents say they have a contract with Claus Spreckels to convey 2,500 of the Porto Rican natives to the Hawaiian Islands, to be worked on his sugar plantation.

TO DEVELOP SPONGE INDUSTRY

United States Government to Investigate the Florida Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 6.—For the first time the United States Government will investigate the Florida sponge grounds with a view to a better development of the industry. John Y. Detwiler, President of the Florida Fish Commission, has just been notified to this effect by Commissioner Bowers of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, Washington, and it is officially stated that the Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk will come to Florida Jan. 1 with a full staff of officers and men to take charge of this work. With regard to what is contemplated specifically Commissioner Bowers says:

"While the biological aspects of the sponges will not be neglected, the investigations will be addressed primarily to the economic questions involved, with a view to a development of the industry. The great extent of the grounds will probably necessitate two seasons' work. The more northern grounds will first be examined."

Florida is the only part of the United States producing sponges of a commercial value. There are to-day 310 vessels, with more than 2,000 men employed in this one industry, and it is conservatively estimated that the 1900-1901 crop will have a commercial value of $850,000. Sponges are found on the eastern and western coasts, but are more abundant on the west coast, owing to the equable temperature and moderate depth of the water and the absence of fierce hurricanes.

The sponge grounds of the Gulf of Mexico extend from the Florida reefs to St. Marks, and for a distance of fifteen miles from shore. The best sponges in color, texture, and size are indigenous to deep water, and as these command the highest prices in all markets the sponging vessels frequently work for days together out of sight of land.

SWINDLER IS AN OLD HAND.

Other Charges Against Man Who Gave Bogus Check to Matteawan Priest.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The man who yesterday succeeded in swindling the Rev. T. F. Kelley, rector of St. Joachim's Church, Matteawan, out of $5 by representing himself to be Surgeon General of the United States Army, and presenting to Father Kelley a bogus check for $650, is said to be wanted in many towns in this State.

A telegram was received this morning from Prof. Fletcher, Principal of the Rockland Military School at Nyack, saying that he could give important testimony against the man. He is said to have appeared at the Rockland Academy, saying he was Col. Alexander Flint, United States Army, and had a son whom he wished to have enter the school. He was shown over the school and invited to remain all night. When he started to go he claimed to have lost his pocketbook and seemed embarrassed. He drew a draft for $200 on Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, and borrowed $7 on it, telling Prof. Fletcher to keep the balance and credit it for his son's tuition. The draft was returned marked "No funds."

Lieut. Charles Bradner, who has charge of the preparatory school at West Point, was also a sufferer. It is said the swindler succeeded in obtaining $10 from the Lieutenant, to whom he gave a check on a New York bank for a large amount.

Father Kelley refused to appear against the man to-day, but he was sent back to the Poughkeepsie jail. Lieut. Bradner has sworn out a warrant and will prosecute him.

The "Pittsburg Limited," Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Only $9.00 first class and $8.50 second class, New York to Pittsburg, via this train. Leave New York, South Ferry, 6:55 P. M. and Liberty Street 7:00 P. M., arrive Pittsburg 8:55 A. M. Pullman Buffet Drawing Room Sleeping Cars.—Adv.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 78⅞c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46⅝c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26½c.; cotton, middling, 10 3-16c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 26c. Commercial World.—Page 10.
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Smooth and Most Satisfactory, pronounced BEST—Ale brewed by Evans.—Adv.

$6.50 to Washington, D. C., and return via Royal Blue Line for the Centennial Celebration. Tickets good to go on December 11th, and to return on or before December 14th. Stations in New York, Central R. R. of New Jersey, Liberty Street, and South Ferry.—Adv.

HILL CONFERS WITH ENEMIES OF CROKER

Ex-Senator's Visit Here Gives Rise to Many Reports.

TO FIGHT THE FRANCHISE TAX

He Sees the Sheehans, but Denies that He Is Organizing War Upon Tammany.

David B. Hill came to town yesterday on "legal business." Politicians by the dozen made efforts all day to see Mr. Hill, for the word had gone forth that he had come from Albany to organize a hunt for the Tammany tiger. Some of the politicians went so far as to claim that David B. Hill was here as a vice crusader. They claimed that he was going to act in an advisory capacity for the Committee of Fifteen appointed at the Chamber of Commerce meeting. Mr. Hill with a smile denied that he was organizing a tiger hunt or that he had taken up the sword of a vice crusader.

"I'm just down on law business, that's all," was the answer he gave to all inquiries.

That Mr. Hill did something outside of attending to law business was shown by his list of callers. First came a long talk with William C. Sheehan, probably in relation to the fight to repeal the franchise tax law. William C. Sheehan has, however, become prominent in the anti-Tammany fight as an aggressive factor.

Then John C. Sheehan, who has waged the war against Croker's domination in the Ninth Assembly Districts politics, made a call. He went to the law office of his brother, William, in Nassau Street, and failing to meet Mr. Hill there arranged for a long talk later at the Hoffman House.

Controller Coler also paid a visit to Mr. Hill. James O'Brien, who is organizing his forces to carry on a fight against Tammany, was also a caller. Elliot Danforth, Mr. Hill's representative in New York City, took a great interest in Mr. Hill's doings.

An epitome of Mr. Hill's movements, gathered from his interviews with friends during the day, resulted in the politicians settling these things for Mr. Hill:

That he will not take part or advise the Committee of Fifteen in the anti-vice crusade, or take any part in the fight for the moral purification of the city.

That Mr. Hill will not take an active part himself in the political fight against Tammany Hall and his old enemy, Richard Croker.

That Mr. Hill will give his advice and assistance to all organizations and men who want to get into the tiger-hunting business.

Mr. Hill's friends consider him a past master in the art of fighting Tammany Hall, and they claim that without his spending much time in New York he can direct the campaign against Mr. Croker's domination in State politics from his law offices in Albany.

Mr. Hill talked for himself yesterday. He denied emphatically that he was in New York to organize an anti-Tammany movement. He did not deny that he was seeing a good many politicians.

"They just drop in to see me," said Mr. Hill. "Of course I am always glad to see them. Always when I come to town I have appointments with people who want to see me about this and that—some want information and some want my autograph."

Mr. Hill smiled again. There were present at this time William C. Sheehan and James J. Coogan, President of Manhattan Borough, and a stanch friend of Mr. Croker. President Coogan denied that he was after Mr. Hill's autograph.

When pressed for an answer as to his intentions politically, Mr. Hill dictated the following statement:

"Well, my visit to New York at this time has no significance. I am not here for the purpose of assisting in the formation of any anti-Tammany organization. I know nothing about any such movement. Neither am I here to co-operate with the Committee of Fifteen, as some morning newspaper announced. My visit here is purely on law business."

That there is law business in Mr. Hill's visit became plain yesterday. Arrangements were in part made for the argument before the Court of Appeals in the fight started by the railroads of the State against the franchise tax law. Mr. Hill is acting, it is said, for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and also for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, through the law firm of Sheehan & Collins.

Frank Platt and Albert B. Boardman also represent many railroads, and it will have to be arranged between these three lawyers who will make the main argument to have the franchise tax law declared invalid. It was said yesterday that Messrs. Platt and Boardman were anxious to do the talking. Mr. Hill will probably conduct the fight, as he appeared before Gov. Roosevelt when the Ford Franchise Tax bill was introduced in its original form, attacked the constitutionality of the bill, and the result was that amendments were made to the measure.

After seeing Mr. Hill, John C. Sheehan declared that Chief Devery was responsible for the condition of affairs on the east side. He said:

"The Police Department was always held responsible for evil conditions, and some of the criticism was just, but under Devery the Police Department has not a rag of decency left. Devery is responsible, and not the Police Commissioners."

A single-headed commission with power of removal of Captains for misconduct is, according to Mr. Sheehan, the only way to improve conditions in New York City. Mr. Sheehan declared against the State Constabulary bill, proposed by Senator Platt.

WALSH'S MURDERER CAUGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 6.—The confession of Bullock, the negro desperado shot down by Pinkertons in Norfolk County last night, that he is the man twice sentenced to death for the murder of ex-Chief of Police Walsh of Freehold, N. J., was a surprise.

When captured, even after being shot, he fought to conceal the evidence of his identity. He probably will die of his wounds.

Bullock killed ex-Chief of Police Walsh of Freehold, N. J., Nov. 11, 1899, at Woodbridge. Walsh was acting as a constable and tried to serve a civil summons on the negro.

Bullock was tried three times for the offense. The first trial resulted in a verdict of guilty, but the verdict was reversed. The jury disagreed at the second trial and convicted him at the third. This verdict was also reversed.

While awaiting his fourth trial the negro escaped, on Sept. 7, 1900.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY'S OFFER.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission to-day a communication was received from William C. Whitney of New York, expressing a lively interest in the proposition to introduce moose into the Adirondack forest, and offering to render any assistance possible to secure a successful result.

Mr. Whitney advised the commission that he would very much like to see elk also introduced into the forest, and offered to give a number of these animals to the State for the purpose of beginning the experiment. The elk which Mr. Whitney offers are now a part of the herd quartered on his Lenox farm.

The commission adopted a resolution thanking Mr. Whitney for his interest in the matter, and Messrs. Wadsworth, Wood, and Middleton were designated as a special committee to confer with him.

A Marvel in Every Respect. Evans' Ale and Evans' Stout.—Adv.

TUG TO GO 15,000 MILES

The Wampatuck Ordered from the Navy Yard to Manila.

Lieut. Commander Sherman and Lieut. Brainard on Board—The Crew's Mascot a Yellow Dog.

Naval officers are looking forward to the voyage to Manila that has been ordered by the Navy Department for the little tug Wampatuck, which has been doing service in the Brooklyn Navy Yard for some time. The order came as a surprise to the officers in the yard. If she completes the long trip it will be the first time on record that so small a tug has been able to do so. As to the general purpose or specific reasons for sending the Wampatuck to Manila naval officers in the yard confess complete ignorance. None will even go so far as to make a surmise on the subject.

It was generally believed that the tug would leave the yard yesterday, but inquiry revealed the fact that she is not expected to go until Sunday. The Wampatuck, although a small vessel, will be dignified for its long journey by having practically two commanders. Lieut. Commander F. H. Sherman is nominally in charge, but when the tug sails she will also have on board Lieut. F. R. Brainard. Lieut. Brainard commanded the Uncas during the Spanish-American war. His rank is little below that of Commander Sherman, and there was general surprise also when it was learned that he had been selected to accompany the former on the tug. It is generally believed that the reason this was done was to provide against any complication that might arise on a 15,000-mile voyage. Naval men say it is just possible that the Commander might be incapacitated by illness at some time, and the presence of another officer on board would be highly necessary.

Besides the two officers, there will be twenty-three men on board, and the crew will be further augmented by the presence of one dog. "Just a plain, ornery fice," as one of the men explained yesterday, "but where we go he goes, be it Manila, hell, or Jericho." And the crew of the Wampatuck is not going to depend entirely upon the "yaller purp" for amusement in its sail through Eastern waters. One of the men is an expert on the "in and out jigger," which, in the language of the sea, means an accordion. He said yesterday that it was "oiled up, ready for business, and going to make all hands shake a reel before they got a sniff of the Eastern breezes."

The Wampatuck will go first to Norfolk, then to Bermuda. The people on board half expect to have orders cancelling the one that sends them to Manila before they get very far away. But if there is no change, the Wampatuck will then follow out an itinerary which will take her to Madeira, thence to Gibraltar, and other Mediterranean ports, to the Suez Canal and Red Sea, across the Indian Ocean, touching at Bombay, Calcutta, and Sumatra. And then the tug will head for the Philippines, where, if winds are fair and waves not too opposing, she will arrive in three months.

"I rather think, however," said Lieut. Brainard yesterday, "that we'll celebrate our arrival in Manila and the Fourth of July simultaneously. Say, why are we going? You must ask of the man in the moon. He may know. I don't."

The Wampatuck was on the southern coast during the Spanish war, and saw service as far west as Cienfuegos. She was engaged in cable-cutting, and a bent stanchion on her pilothouse tells the story of a Spanish shell.

A CURIOUS DIVORCE PLEA.

Mrs. Ruscoe Alleges Cruelty Because Her Husband Tried to Frighten His Mother-in-Law.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 6.—Amos Ruscoe of New Fairfield wants a divorce from his wife on the plea of cruelty, and the wife has brought a counter suit against her husband on the same grounds. The case was heard to-day in the Superior Court, and some interesting testimony was brought out. The couple were married in Danbury in June, 1899, and separated last August. After her husband left her, Mrs. Ruscoe did not see him until a short time ago, when he drove up to the house with several wagons and a gang of men for the purpose of carrying the furniture away.

According to Mrs. Ruscoe's testimony, those in the house locked and barred the doors, but Ruscoe and his assistants burst them in and proceeded to take everything in the house. "Everything here is mine," declared Ruscoe, dramatically. "You are mine," he continued, turning to his wife.

When asked to specify some act of cruelty on her husband's part, Mrs. Ruscoe told how he complained of the presence of his mother-in-law, who, according to an agreement before marriage, lived with them. "He used to get up in the night when the rest of us were sleeping," she said, "and prowl around the house by the hour, making unearthly noises, which he afterward said were caused by ghosts. This was to alarm my mother and make her go away."

It was alleged that when Ruscoe took the furniture he also took everything in sight, even to his wife's wedding presents and a pair of shoes belonging to his mother-in-law. The mother-in-law was present in court, and there was bitterness in her voice as she told of driving to Danbury the next day in her slippers to purchase another pair of shoes. No decision has been made in the case yet.

Mrs. Ruscoe was formerly Miss Addie M. Paedee of Greenfield Hill, near Bridgeport.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The pressure upon the advertising columns of to-morrow's (Saturday) NEW YORK TIMES necessitates the announcement that the insertion of advertisements for that issue cannot be guaranteed except in the cases of regular advertisers for their usual space.

C. E. YERKES MADE PRESIDENT.

Directors of Chicago Elevated Elect Him to Succeed Howard Abel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Directors of the Lake Street Elevated road to-day selected Charles E. Yerkes, son of Charles T. Yerkes, to succeed Howard Abel as President of the system.

Mr. Abel did not resign to make way for Mr. Yerkes especially, but to go to London to assist C. T. Yerkes in his English enterprises.

It is said that D. H. Louderback and C. T. Yerkes had severed their business relations permanently in consequence of mutual dissatisfaction.

Mr. Abel will take hold of Mr. Yerkes's foreign affairs at once, paying attention to the underground railway, for which privileges have been granted.

Texas Railway Telegraphers Strike.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 6.—A strike of telegraphers took place at 11 A. M. today on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad. Trains between Galveston, Texas, and Purcell, I. T., are tied up. As members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, the operators demanded a revision of rules and regulations and increased salaries. The officials expressed a willingness to refer the matter of wages to arbitrators, but refused to amend its rules.

Conspicuously Elegant.

The Pennsylvania Limited, which runs daily between New York and Chicago in 24 hours.—Adv.

COMMANDER FREEMAN ILL.

Board of Survey Inquires Into the Naval Officer's Physical Condition.

It is possible that Commander Freeman, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, may be permanently retired, as a result of a physical break-down. Some time ago Commander Freeman showed signs of nervous prostration. He was sent to the Naval Hospital, where after careful nursing he apparently recovered. Two weeks ago he was discharged from the hospital and returned to his duties in the yard.

Almost immediately after resuming work it was noticed that the Commander's health was again failing. The climax came when the accident happened to Lieut. Commander R. T. Hall of the steam engineering department. Commander Freeman was greatly affected by the occurrence, and it is believed that it greatly aggravated his illness and hastened the break-down. For a week or more Dr. Burns, Surgeon of the yard, has been attending the Commander, whom he found suffering with a general nervous break-down. The Commander's mother and sister were also with him.

Dr. Burns finally decided that a board of survey had better examine into Commander Freeman's condition, and the board met in the Surgeon's office at the yard yesterday afternoon. The board included Dr. Riggs, Dr. Stokes, and Dr. Speer.

Their finding will be reported to Admiral Barker, who, in turn, will report to the Secretary of the Navy. Dr. Burns said yesterday that it was not within his province to determine whether Commander Freeman should be temporarily or permanently retired.

"It is simply a case of nervous prostration," he said, "and the board of survey must determine that point. The trouble is all our officers are overworked. We need more officers. I should not be at all surprised if we have more cases of this kind."

Commander Freeman entered the service in 1873, and was made a Lieut. Commander on March 3, 1899. During the Spanish-American war he served on the Newark and the Indiana, and saw hard service.

THE BIG TELEPHONE COMBINE.

Plans for the $50,000,000 Consolidation Practically Agreed On.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—Plans for the combination of the independent telephone companies of the United States are rapidly nearing completion and details will be announced shortly. An agreement has been practically reached. Alexander Brown of this city is a leader in the movement.

The proposition is to combine the Maryland Telephone and Telegraph Company of Baltimore, the Pittsburg and Allegheny Telephone and Telegraph Company of Pittsburg, the Home Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, the Allegheny County Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, the Delmarvia Telephone Company of Wilmington, Del.; the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company of Boston, which controls the Cleveland Telephone Company; the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company, the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company, the Michigan Telephone Company, and the Wisconsin Telephone Company. The Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America, the largest of its kind in the United States, will be included. The Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company and affiliated lines operate one-sixth of all the telephones in the territory of the American Bell Telephone Company.

Behind the proposed combination are some of the most influential capitalists and institutions in the United States, including the banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons, Harry A. Parr of Baltimore, the Astors of New York, Henry C. Payne of Cleveland, Charles J. Glidden, David G. Greenough, Asa C. Russell, and Levi Sprague of Massachusetts.

The capitalization will be about $50,000,000. The new company will not invite a war with the Bell Company, but is determined to protect its rights, and will be prepared to engage in hostilities should the Bell Company be disposed to harass it. The new company will have a total of 170,000 subscribers.

CAPTURED GHOST'S EXCUSE.

Haunted South River Park to Scare His Daughters Into Staying Home Nights.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 6.—A ghost, which has been frightening the people of South River, near here, for some time past, was captured last night by a party of young men, and, when the sheets and other snowy vestures with which he was attired were removed, the apparition was found to be the flesh and blood reality of George Henderson, who had sought this method of frightening his daughters into staying at home nights.

The "ghost" was known generally to haunt the vicinity of Washington Park, at South River, and the young men, led by Ellis Van Hise, decided to lie in wait for it. Late in the evening the "spook" appeared as usual, and the men sprang out and seized him. The ghost showed fight, but was soon overpowered. His captors were greatly surprised when they recognized the features of Henderson, who is a well-known and generally respected citizen of South River. He admitted that it was he who had been haunting the park, and gave the reason mentioned above. He promised to stop his haunting habits and was released.

Henderson is a brother-in-law of Middlesex County Collector David Serviss. His daughters are the Misses Jessie, Alice, and Esther Henderson, and they are pretty and popular.

AN IMMENSE AUDIENCE.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 6.—Cullen E. Snell, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city, has completed the arrangements whereby Gov. Roosevelt will address on Sunday, Dec. 30, an audience of young men upon the subject of "Manhood and Citizenship." The address will be given in Carnegie Hall, New York City, at 4 o'clock, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A copy of the Governor's address will previously be sent to every Young Men's Christian Association in the United States and Canada, and at the same time it is given in New York it will be read to the assemblages in other places. William E. Dodge will preside at Carnegie Hall.

The audience thus addressed by Gov. Roosevelt will, it is claimed, be the greatest ever known in this country.

MR. DAVIDSON'S NIGHT SCHOOL.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 6.—The Rev. W. W. Davidson of the Sleepy Hollow Congregational Church, which is situated near the home of Henry O. Havemeyer, is meeting with considerable difficulty in his attempts to establish a night school, chiefly for the benefit of the Italians who live at the foot of Palmer's Hill, near the church.

Mr. Davidson is a Yale graduate and came here two years ago to take charge of the church. Mr. Havemeyer contributed largely toward the church on the promise of Mr. Davidson to make an effort to improve the neighborhood.

The church officials held a meeting recently and refused to allow the minister to have a night school in the church building. Mr. Davidson then tried to get permission to use the public schoolhouse for his night school, but without success.

It is now Mr. Davidson's purpose to start an evening school without aid either from the church or the school district. It is understood that Mr. Havemeyer will give him substantial support.

"Turned Down an Empty Glass."

Omar Khayyam probably had Evans' Ale in mind.—Adv.

Like the Lightning's Flash.

The electric automatic block signals on the Pennsylvania Railroad are instantaneous in action and perfect in protection.—Adv.

COLER AND SHEPARD SPEAK FOR PROGRESS

Reform Club Discusses Conditions in Greater New York.

E. P. WHEELER'S ADDRESS

Pleas for the Closing of Official Paths to Tribute and Av

is to spend the money of the people to the best advantage. As a rule, the demand for economy in the City Government is not that less money be spent, but that expenditure shall be wisely directed for the best interest of all the people. It is not what we lend, but what we receive for it.

THE PROVINCE OF EDUCATION.

"There should be a connecting link between our public school system and the civil service. Ninety per cent. of our children, either through force of necessity or inclination, leave the schools before the age of fifteen years. I believe the main aim of the Department of Education should be to give that vast majority such commonsense education as would fit them for the everyday walks of life."

Mr. Coler said he was not opposed to high schools, but believed entrance to them should be by course of natural selection and reward for work done in the grammar schools. Civil service, he said, was now firmly established in the American system of government, and as the Government required special knowledge for employees, it should afford means of obtaining it. In conclusion, Mr. Coler said:

"I wish to ask all of you who are interested in the welfare of the City of New York, and in the attempt to bring about reform, not to exercise your entire energies in seeing the bad side of New York. I think our city has been greatly hurt by well-meaning citizens who are continually talking about the evils that exist in our great city and forgetting to mention the good. There is no city on the face of the earth that has as many good institutions as our city and while we try to stamp out that which is evil, let us endeavor to do so in a measure by the developing of better and brighter things in their place." [Great applause.]

There was much enthusiasm when Mr. Macfarlane introduced Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Shepard said that it was impossible not to notice the change that had made itself manifest among reformers of late years. He said he was unable to determine whether the change was in the men themselves, and due to a declining optimism, or whether it was a change outside.

At all events, he said, there had been after every reform movement which he had known in late years, and which was at the time thought to be a marking period in municipal affairs, a feeling of chagrin and disappointment.

MR. SHEPARD'S OPTIMISM.

"As for myself," said Mr. Shepard, "I am incorrigibly optimistic. There is vice, but there is less vice than there was. There is misgovernment, but not so much and so flagrant as there was. I believe that when conditions are at their lowest they are not as low as they were, and when they are at their highest they are higher than they ever were before.

"I believe, therefore, that there is no cause for that depressing grief or disappointment over the results of past reform movements. An aroused public sentiment is manifest. In the pulpit, in the press, and in conversation it is evident that the tide is beginning to rise.

"We are at the beginning of a movement from which we can expect great results. It is useless to tell men like you that when we find a moral fervor the wise men among us ought to think to what use that fervor may be applied; to what practical purpose it can be put.

"The election is still ten months away, but the meeting of the Legislature occurs in one month. We are the creatures of legislation, and on it, and by it, the framework of the City Government is founded. If we can do something to make a better framework, to build something that will last, then I think we have put that fervor, that aroused public sentiment, into a fruitful channel.

"We have before us the report of the revisors of the charter. Here is the practical situation, not too large or too difficult to be dealt with in a short time. Now my proposition is this: If this report is sound, and it is my opinion that it is; if it makes for abidingly good government, the first thing to bend our attention to is to have this revision actually made into a legislative enactment, and New York will get what I might call the benediction of an improved framework of City Government.

"We are apt to think as the election approaches that the right thing to do, in fact, the paramount thing to do, is to defeat that party which is responsible for existing conditions—in this instance, Tammany Hall. Now, I ask those whose memories go back to the downfall of Tweed, to the campaign of 1872, which resulted in the election of Mr Havemeyer as Mayor, to remember the disappointment that resulted.

"Corruption, stupidity, and ignorance were not abolished, and no one can suggest a single monument that might be erected to any great work performed by that administration. Even later we have had this kind of disappointment. If any monument might be erected for any abiding act of the Strong administration it would be for the uniforming of the force of street cleaners.

"Even Tammany Hall, with all the execration that has been heaped on it, has given us some good men, notably Hewitt, Grace, and Coler, but as soon as Tammany Hall discovered that a man was fit for the position he occupied it found that he was unfit for Tammany Hall.

"What we want to lay stress on, it seems to me, is not the mere triumph of personal candidates. The question is broader than that. What can be done now is to bring about the adoption of that masterly report of Mr. Rives and his associates. Probably one of the best proofs of its worth is that the bosses are against it.

"It is for us to crystallize public opinion and compel the men who hold legislative power to adopt that revised charter. That would do more good than to have an archangel in the Mayor's chair and a body of angels as members of the Municipal Council."

Mr. Shepard spoke strongly against a divided responsibility and in favor of that part of the charter which gives the Mayor the continual power of removal. He gave as an instance of the good resulting from according increased power to the Mayor in the matter of appointments the Roosevelt bill, which allowed the head of the Municipal Government to make appointments without Aldermanic sanction.

He said that if the revision could, by a clear de force of public sentiment be forced through the Legislature, then that campaign would have at once an enormous influence on the campaign that was to follow.

MR. WHEELER'S PLEA.

Everett P. Wheeler, who spoke next, dwelt on the necessity of all persons interested in municipal improvement standing together. He said that it would be well not to inquire in a municipal campaign what a man had stood for politically in the past, but to be sure only that he was on the side of good government at present.

"The greatest vice in the City of New York," he said, "is not vice itself. Legislation cannot stop that, but it is possible for the City Government to repress the outward manifestations of vice, putting it forward on the streets. That which is the greatest vice in itself can be done away with. It has been done, and can be done again.

"Another step is to stop the making of official paths or roads, to revenue. We can appeal to that great body of people who want no favors—who want to be let alone to do their own work in their own way, and who want nothing to do with blackmail, either by the police, by the Health Department, or the Building Department, or any other."

In closing Mr. Wheeler advised his hearers to work with the Citizens' Union "to put down," he said, "the infamous crowd who have made merchandise of our honor, violated their oaths, and sold themselves for a mess of pottage."

The following letter from St. Clair McKelway to Mr. Agar was read. After regretting that another appointment made his attendance impossible, Mr. McKelway said:

"But I shall watch with sympathetic interest the counsels and suggestions which the speakers on that evening may advance. Experience in efforts to stop the sale of law to crime and the purchase of protection by shame for money, convinces me that it can alone be done by the political destruction of those perpetrating, promoting, or permitting it; that it is useless to expect the reform of an abuse so monstrous by those in active or passive complicity with persons or organizations responsible for and profiting by the evils which abound; and that any endeavor to end the abomination, without a sane, strong, and lasting union of true and practical civic patriotism will be only a picturesque spasm, not a successful war.

"Care must also be taken to protect the movement from the leadership of those who mean well, but who do not know how, and whose reputation as public workers rests on the number of wrongs that have been really strengthened by their intemperance of speech and by their unteachable errors of judgment."

Answer to a Correspondent.

A. D.—To obtain a copy of the preliminary report of the Isthmian Canal Commission you should apply to the Congressman of your district.

To-morrow,
HOLIDAY BOOK NUMBER
SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW,
THE NEW YORK TIMES,
50 PAGES.
To be sure of securing a copy leave your orders to-day with your newsdealer.—Adv.

BROKER CHARLES W. MORGAN ASSIGNS

The Papers Name Employes as Preferred Creditors.

IS ARRAIGNED IN COURT

Witnesses Tell How They Lost Their Money in Discretionary Operations —Chief McClusky Active.

Charles W. Morgan, the stockbroker, of 71 Broadway, who was arrested at his office in the Empire Building on Wednesday on charges of grand larceny and conspiracy to defraud, was busy yesterday. His first care was to file in the County Clerk's office, through his lawyers, Niles & Johnson, an assignment—without preferences, except as to this week's salaries of employes—to Bert Hanson of Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace. His insolvency was not, however, reported to the Consolidated Exchange, and his clearing sheet there went through on a small credit balance.

Then he surrendered on his bail bond at the Centre Street Police Court, where he, his bookkeeper, Michael Hart, and Claude Watson Turner, another employe, were held for examination by Magistrate Zeller after two alleged victims of "discretionary" methods had testified to their experiences.

John B. McKenzie and Lewis C. Van Riper of the Bowling Green Building cannot be found. They are said to be in with Morgan. Assignee Hanson was not able to say what assets and liabilities Morgan—he being all that there was of C. W. Morgan & Co.—had. One of Morgan's legal advisers placed the indebtedness of his client at not more than $100,000. He would not make a guess at assets. Other opinions were that the failure involves about $175,000, with small chance of assets of importance.

A feature of the case developed yesterday afternoon was that Morgan's business on the floor of the Consolidated Exchange was transacted by brokers—W. R. Whitner, who had desk room in "C. W. Morgan & Co.'s" offices, and D. B. Mumford, who had a desk in an office at 39 Pine Street.

President Wagar of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange said that hitherto Morgan's transactions were so regular that no suspicion was excited. He will probe the charges against Morgan thoroughly. He does not at present suspect any member of the Exchange. Chief Detective McClusky hints that other "discretionary and "bucket shop" concerns in the Wall Street district are shortly to receive his attention.

Morgan's assignment to Bert Hanson was filed shortly after the opening of the County Clerk's office. It recited that the assignor had offices at 71 and 1440 Broadway, and in the Drexel building, Philadelphia. Mr. Hanson nominated White & Otheman as his attorneys. Morgan had no commercial rating. He joined the Consolidated in 1892, after six years' dealings in grocers' sundries at 122 Broad Street, failed on account of about $100 in 1896, and was rehabilitated last February. He asserted that he possessed $250,000, of which $40,000 was in real estate. His brother, W. J. Morgan, was his partner until Nov. 11, 1898, when he retired.

Assignee Hanson went to the Morgan offices as soon as he received his appointment and during the day talked with about two hundred customers.

"I was put here this morning," said Mr. Hanson. "I never saw Mr. Morgan, and I do not know how I came to be chosen. I do know that neither I, my firm, nor my attorneys has ever had anything to do with the assignor.

"I am here, and I want to emphasize this, to get together the assets, the amount of which I have not an idea, and administer them for the benefit of the creditors. What the liabilities are I cannot guess. Morgan's books are at Police Headquarters. I and my attorney, Mr. White, will go over them there. My hands were not tied by the assignor, his attorneys, or any one representing him or them. I want to say that creditors will help their and my interests by writing to me, giving full details of their claims. The offices of the assignor will be open for several weeks to facilitate the winding up of the business. Morgan's banking was done at the Seaboard National Bank. I have not learned how his account stands. I have thirty days to file a schedule, and it will be some time before I know how matters stand. I have talked with many creditors of the concern to-day. Not one complained that Morgan had used them other than well."

EXCHANGE NOT NOTIFIED.

President Wagar of the Consolidated Exchange said that no notice of the assignment had been officially received, so that no announcement was made from the rostrum by Chairman Mott.

"Morgan's clearing sheet," he added, "went through to-day with a credit balance of $59.74. Morgan will be suspended when announcement of his insolvency is made here. Then action could be taken on evidence of dishonest practices or conduct prejudicial to the welfare of the Exchange. Morgan's clearing sheets have always gone through. His transactions on the floor have always appeared to be carried on the sheets. This case will have my closest attention. Ever since I was elected President I have been fighting 'discretionary' business, 'wash sales,' and 'bucketing.' I do not know of any member of the Exchange who is in these schemes, nor do I suspect any one."

Mr. Wagar, however, said that two members of the Consolidated were known to have transacted C. W. Morgan's business on the floor—W. R. Whitner, who had desk room in Morgan's office, and D. B. Mumford of 39 Pine Street and 44 East Seventy-eighth Street. Neither was found yesterday. One of Morgan's clerks corroborated Mr. Wagar's statement, and said that the brokers named did his business at the Consolidated because he was too busy to leave the office. The clerk did not know where Whitner lived. At Mumford's home a member of his family said that she did not know where he was or when he would return.

Before the case of Morgan and his bookkeeper, Michael Hart, was called at the Centre Street Court in the morning, Detective McConville had placed under arrest Claude Watson Turner, an employe of Van Riper and McKenzie. Turner, who says he lives at Highwood, N. J., but who was reported to reside at 624 West End Avenue, near Morgan's home, 627 West End Avenue, was much in evidence at Police Headquarters Wednesday night and early yesterday morning. He told a plausible story about his subordination to McKenzie and Van Riper, and wanted the keys of their office in the Bowling Green Building. McConville knew that Turner was wanted in Chicago with McKenzie and Van Riper for "bucket shop" dealings, and he had in his pocket a "come-on" circular designed to interest hotel keepers signed by Turner. The detective humored Turner so that he went to the Centre Street Court unsuspectingly, and was there placed under arrest on the same charges as Morgan and Hart.

When the prisoners were arraigned Morgan was conspicuous because of his natty, well-groomed appearance and air of unconcern. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre came and shook hands with him. Assistant District Attorney Byrne was ready to act for the people. Mr. McIntyre asked Magistrate Zeller to adjourn the hearing. He said he was prosecuting Leonard A. Watson, John Evans, and Ferdinand Gardiner, editors of a Wall Street publication, on a charge of blackmail prefered by the prisoner, Morgan, the hearing in which case is set for to-morrow. Mr. McIntyre did not wish his complaining witness to be discredited in the action for attempting to extort money under threat of publishing an article reflecting upon Morgan's business integrity. Assistant District Attorney Byrne opposed Mr. McIntyre's motion strenuously.

A PECULIAR STATE OF AFFAIRS.

"This is a peculiar state of affairs," said he, "when one Assistant District Attorney defends a prisoner and another prosecutes him. No matter if Morgan has charged other people with blackmail, that does not mitigate his own offense. These people, I propose to prove, are guilty of grand larceny or conspiracy."

"There is no relation between these two cases," replied Mr. McIntyre, and he explained that he merely wished to prevent a conflict of dates set for the hearings. This explanation satisfied Mr. Byrne, and Magistrate Zeller directed the examination to proceed. W. D. Bailey, the complaining witness, of Mattawan, N. J., and Robert Daglish of Morristown, N. J., were examined.

Mr. Bailey testified that McKenzie had persuaded him to make a deposit of $500 with C. W. Morgan & Co., the investment of which McKenzie was to direct. Morgan gave him a receipt for the $500, he said. "My arrangement with Morgan was," said Mr. Bailey, "that he was to operate for me one month free of charge, and after that time he was to have 25 per cent. of the proceeds. The understanding between us was that I should have notice from McKenzie and Morgan of each transaction made."

"At the end of the first month I received a notice from Morgan that a profit of $200 had been made with the original $500. I endeavored to have Morgan take out a commission, but he refused. After this first notice I received no more, and all efforts to obtain a statement of the condition of my account were unavailing until after the lapse of some time I was told that my investment and profit, amounting to $700, had been wiped out."

Mr. Daglish testified that he had lost $500 in precisely the same manner.

Magistrate Zeller decided to hold the prisoner in $5,000 bail for examination in Jefferson Market Court on Dec. 13. At the request of H. B. Johnson, Morgan's counsel, Hart's bail was reduced to $3,000. Arthur J. Moore of 250 West Twenty-third Street furnished bail for Morgan and Hart. Turner was committed to the Tombs.

Assistant District Attorney Byrne, after classing the scheme as bold, venable, and not redeemed by any new feature from the old traps for those who are credulous and money-hungry, said that the District Attorney's office had been quietly getting evidence in regard to Morgan's and other "discretionary" concerns since Gen. Daniel E. Sickles's adventure with Shera. Chief Detective McClusky had been active in the matter.

"Morgan, McKenzie, Van Riper, Turner, and their allies," added Mr. Byrne, simply played 'both ends against the middle.' Morgan dealt with the dupes attracted by the others. They were led on by apparent success until shearing time came, when they were wiped out in summary fashion. Turner's rôle was that of soother and consoler to the plucked pigeons. I am surprised, however, that reputable Wall Street brokers who know of the existence of such concerns as Morgan's did not come to the District Attorney's office with information. They would have saved many from being cheated. We shall take up any case against 'discretionary' and 'bucket shop' men when there is a proper complaint supported by evidence."

THE ONE CONVICTION.

According to a member of the District Attorney's staff, the court records of New York County show the conviction of only one "discretionary" pool operator, that case now being on appeal. James B. Kellogg was the broker convicted by W. M. K. Olcott, specially appointed to prosecute.

H. B. Johnson of counsel for Morgan said last evening that he understood that his client was preparing a statement for the public, but could not say when it would be ready. At Morgan's house precautions had been taken against undesired visitors. The door was kept on the chain and opened about an inch by a woman, who denied that Morgan was in the house and asserted that he would not return until to-day.

Van Riper's office, at 11 Broadway, was closed. McKenzie's was in charge of a boy, who said he was employed by the prisoner Turner, and that he would give no information about anything or anybody. Detectives were in the neighborhood of the Bowling Green Building last night. Chief Detective McClusky is keenly intent on bringing Van Riper to book. As a preparer and distributor of catchy, fool-trap circulars, McClusky says, he has no equal. He was identified with the Charles B. Lawrence & Co. firm, which failed recently. Van Riper was last year identified with a racing information bureau in the Bowling Green Building, which collapsed under exposure.

THE PHILADELPHIA CREDITORS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—An attachment for the benefit of local creditors upon the deposit of the Philadelphia branch of C. W. Morgan & Co. was issued this afternoon. The funds of the branch were kept in the Tradesmen's National Bank, in the Drexel Building. The attachment also covers the handsome office furnishings of the Rooms 921 and 924 Drexel Building, where the firm was located. The cashier of the Tradesmen's Bank stated this afternoon that the amount on deposit was not large, being, as he supposed, merely the running expense account of the branch.

This morning the offices were practically deserted save for the presence of two or three customers and the attendants. No business was transacted, as the telegraph operator could get no response from the New York office. The persons connected with the place professed great surprise at the arrest of Mr. Morgan and his bookkeeper in New York, and were at a loss to explain the reason therefor.

Albert D. Booz, the manager, was greatly agitated over the news, and said, in speaking of it: "It is as a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. I knew nothing of it until I reached the office at 9:10 this morning and was shown the account in a New York paper. I cannot explain it in any way."

TWO NEW SMALLPOX CASES.

Applications for Vaccination Increasing —Over 500 at Board of Health.

Two new cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health yesterday, bringing the total of those that have so far appeared in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx up to 47. The first case reported was that of Katie Sky, twenty-eight years old, of 163 West End Avenue. She was taken to North Brother Island.

The second sufferer was Mary Bradford, thirty-six years old, colored, a cook in the family of Mrs. Lee, colored, on the third floor of the three-story tenement 200 West Thirty-seventh Street. She also was taken to North Brother Island. Elizabeth Oliver, twenty years old, of 201 West End Avenue, who was removed to the island a few days ago, died yesterday.

Dr. Blauvelt, Chief Inspector of Contagious Diseases, said that the work of vaccinating people all over the city was progressing satisfactorily. At the headquarters of the Board of Health, Fifty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, over 500 people called during the day, asking to be vaccinated. Most of them were mothers, who had their children with them.

"We have no fault to find with the attention which we find the public in general has given to our warning," remarked Dr. Blauvelt. "The owners of factories and the proprietors of hotels and large business houses continue to help the work by sending requests to have all their employes vaccinated. Carelessness and ignorance, however, are responsible for many who do not come to be inoculated."

The rooms at 68 Elm Street did a big vaccination business, many residents of that section having become frightened into accepting the assistance of the Health Board physicians.

Dr. Dillingham's corps of assistants continues to meet difficulty in the infected districts, where they are sent to combat the disease. Diplomacy and persuasion are necessary to induce many ignorant or obstinate persons to submit to inoculation. As a rule, however, little trouble is encountered, and in some cases the doctors are openly welcomed.

The fact that many persons are being vaccinated by their private physicians is shown by the number of orders sent in for the vaccine virus by doctors and druggists. The majority of these orders are from practitioners situated in the more wealthy part of the city.

VACCINATION ON 'CHANGE.

The upper floor of the New York Stock Exchange building was yesterday afternoon again converted into temporary medical quarters, the work of vaccinating the employes of the Exchange being continued and practically concluded. As on the previous day, the doctors began work almost immediately after the sounding of the gong announcing the close of business. There are over 400 Exchange employes, largely made up of messenger boys and doorkeepers, and the work of vaccination—ordered done by the Committee of Arrangements of the Stock Exchange—was not concluded yesterday.

On the floor of the Exchange many "danger signs" were displayed by brokers and messengers in the form of white cloth or paper pinned around the vaccinated arm, somewhat suggestive of the badge worn by ambulance attendants. When trading became active, however, and the brokers excitedly pressed forward while messengers rushed to and fro, the warnings were inclined to be neglected, with a consequent rather free and easy flow of words on the part of the individuals affected.

WHY YANKEE DOODLE CAME TO TOWN.

O, Yankee Doodle come to town
To call on ED. PINAUD,
To get a bottle of Tonique
To help his poor hair grow.

For Yankee Doodle's silky locks
Were getting thin, you see;
Eau de Quinine, to keep them in,
He carried home in glee.

Columbia thought to try it, too,
But golden was her hair,
So Eau de Portugal she used,
A tonic for the fair.

CHICAGO RESORTS CLOSED.

Seven of the Worst of Them Shut Up by Order of the Mayor—Plan for Services in Saloons Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—In a sweeping order directed to Chief of Police Kipley, Mayor Harrison to-day revoked the licenses of seven of the most notorious resorts, and informed the keepers of other dens that unless they close their doors to the demimonde their privileges will likewise be withdrawn.

This action was quite unexpected, although the press and the pulpit of the city have been making war on the saloons and places of questionable character for some time.

Incidentally with the announcement of the Mayor's step comes the news that the plan of Chicago ministers to conduct religious services in the saloons and resorts with a view to reforming the frequenters will have to be abandoned. It was in most of the places that have been compelled to close their doors that the preachers intended to hold services.

Since Sunday the conditions at every saloon between the river and Thirty-first Street and in other districts have been investigated. The reports were placed in the hands of the Mayor. Policemen have been ordered to watch the saloons and resorts which the Mayor has permitted to remain open conditionally, and more places will probably be closed.

Mayor Harrison did not favor the plan of services in saloons. He said it smacked of the sensational, and was not the right way to reach the debased hearts of the frequenters.

Despite the efforts of the ministers on the West Side and the police to put a stop to crime in Chicago, highway and other robberies and burglaries continued last night and this morning.

EXTENT OF REFORM PLANS.

No apparent movement was made yesterday toward calling together the Committee of Fifteen, and so far as could be learned no call has as yet been made for the first meeting. Visitors at the office of James C Carter are told that Mr. Carter has not yet returned to town, "that we know of," and entire ignorance is expressed of his movements.

Charles Stewart Smith said yesterday that the committee will not be ready for action until it is organized. It is believed that the members are coming to an understanding for organization among themselves.

"I have nothing to say just now," said Mr. Smith. "It must be realized that it takes some time to organize a movement of this kind. It will be found that this will be the most perfectly organized, the most gigantic movement, ever instituted to reform a city."

William H. Baldwin, Jr., who has shown a deep interest in the reform problem, denied emphatically yesterday the rumor that politics has something to do with the delay in getting the committee together. In answer to a question, Mr. Baldwin said that the arrival in town of ex-Senator Hill has no significance as bearing upon the work of the Committee of Fifteen. Mr. Baldwin added that if politics should by any chance creep in, he will not remain a member of the committee.

"There will be no great publicity attending our work," said he, in conclusion. "The very nature of the movement precludes publicity."

CAPT. COONEY GIVES EVIDENCE.

Acting Captain Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was called before the Grand Jury yesterday to give testimony concerning the existence in his precinct of a house in which Charles Garey of Brasil was robbed, as alleged, of $3,050 last November by means of the "panel" game.

Evidence as to the existence of the place was given in the complaint of Garey against Emma and Thomas McCarthy for robbing him at 259 West Thirty-ninth Street. The Grand Jury ordered the indictment of the McCarthys, who are now under arrest. Upon Capt. Cooney's testimony indictments were drawn against the persons from whom the McCarthy's rented their apartments. Bench warrants were issued.

ELEVATED OFFICIALS RESIGN.

George W. Edwards, who has grown up with the Brooklyn Elevated system, resigned his position as General Superintendent yesterday. James W. Norris, Stationmaster, has also resigned.

Mr. Edwards said last night that he was tired of railroading, and was going to rest until Spring. He declared that his relations with President Rossiter and General Manager Brackenridge were harmonious.

John J. Owens, Mr. Edward's secretary, has also left the company's employ.

Mr. Norris said last night:

"A young man named Robert Fay was recently installed as night train master with higher powers. He boasted of his influence. I have been hounded by him, and put up with it as long as I could. He said he didn't care for General Superintendent or anybody else. He would replace men whom Mr. Edwards assigned to stations, and this was constantly happening at the loop in East New York. He has every station and train man nearly crazy his orders and counter orders. The whole system is in a state of demoralization. The loop is a failure, and while Mr. Edwards was doing the best he could, Fay began to interfere and added to the confusion."

General Manager Brackenridge said last night that Mr. Edwards had resigned because he could not stand the complaints of the people of East New York regarding the service at the loop. He said there was nothing in the complaints against Fay.

COL. ASTOR BUYS PROPERTY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Col. John Jacob Astor has purchased 100 acres of woodland adjoining Ferncliffe, his country seat at Rhinebeck, from the farms of George Esselstyn and Robert and Cornelius Snyder.

It is said that Col. Astor's motive in buying the land was to save the beautiful trees that cover it from wood-choppers, and he may stock it with game, as the property would make an admirable preserve. The purchase greatly enlarges Col. Astor's holdings in Rhinebeck.

A Correction.

Through an oversight, THE TIMES, in its report of the memorial reunion held at Fraunce's Tavern, printed in Wednesday's issue, said that Mrs. Harriet S. Boas read a brief history of the tavern. The paper in question was read, not by Mrs. Boas, but by Mrs. M. Fay Peirce.

Mr. Hanna's Gift to Cleveland Hospital.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 6.—H. Melville Hanna, a brother of Senator Hanna, has given to the Lakeside Hospital of this city 1,000 shares of Northern Pacific preferred stock, the aggregate par value of which is $100,000. The present market value of the stock is about $82 per share.

The GORHAM CO., Silversmiths, beg to announce that they have now on exhibition and for sale an exceptionally fine selection of representative examples of their HANDWROUGHT SILVERWARE, especially appropriate for the HOLIDAYS and WINTER WEDDINGS. All of them are comparable, both in treatment and artistic distinction, to those recently awarded the GRAND PRIX at PARIS.

GORHAM CO.

Silversmiths, Broadway & 19th St., N. Y.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

CONFERENCE OF REPUBLICANS.

Leaders to Decide on Proposed Police Legislation—Ship Canal May Come Up.

There will be a conference of Republican leaders at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night and something definite will probably be done with regard to proposed police legislation.

Senator Thomas C. Platt is coming over from Washington and will meet Governor-elect Odell, Chairman George W. Dunn, George W. Aldridge, Senator John Raines, and others. Ex-Justice W. N. Cohen is expected to submit drafts of his police bills.

Senator Raines will strongly urge the passage of a police bill to apply to all the cities of the State. He considers it a wise measure. Being informed that there was much opposition to a State police bill, Senator Raines said:

"I am aware that there is some opposition to such a scheme. But after such a law is enacted, it will not have been long in operation before two-thirds of those now opposed to it will be in favor of it."

It is probable that the matter of building a ship canal may also be discussed, because Mr. Odell will give a hearing at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon to a Committee of Fifty from the Chamber of Commerce Canal Association of Greater New York and other civic bodies.

These gentlemen will urge upon the Governor-elect the urgent necessity of adopting the report of the special Canal Commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, and of which ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn was Chairman. The report favors the expenditure of about $62,000,000 in the construction of a ship canal and in other ways improving the artificial waterways of the State.

OFFICIAL COUNT OF BALLOTS.

The Vote for President and Governor in the Wards of Brooklyn.

The official count of the vote for President and Governor in the thirty-two wards of Brooklyn, as completed by the Kings County Board of Canvassers, is as follows:

Ward.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Odell.	Stanchfield.
I	2,944	1,758	2,814	1,873
II	357	1,254	354	1,265
III	2,098	1,856	2,060	1,901
IV	1,151	1,887	1,121	1,912
V	913	2,955	909	2,954
VI	2,957	4,930	2,579	4,909
VII	5,053	3,454	4,871	3,625
VIII	3,942	5,375	3,908	5,403
IX	4,065	4,335	3,920	4,571
X	2,543	4,949	2,503	4,881
XI	2,384	2,290	2,341	2,322
XII	1,234	3,882	1,263	3,863
XIII	2,624	2,675	2,576	2,717
XIV	1,196	3,559	1,197	3,566
XV	2,782	2,978	2,739	2,999
XVI	3,080	3,381	3,025	3,413
XVII	4,831	5,918	4,464	5,954
XVIII	1,396	2,471	1,390	2,473
XIX	4,305	2,793	4,174	2,909
XX	3,714	2,154	3,599	2,265
XXI	6,057	5,296	5,971	5,441
XXII	6,988	5,933	6,787	6,108
XXIII	10,297	3,488	9,044	3,855
XXIV	3,267	2,356	3,191	2,429
XXV	6,233	3,052	6,066	3,791
XXVI	5,198	4,058	5,109	4,696
XXVII	2,798	3,817	2,712	3,887
XXVIII	7,859	6,163	7,644	6,324
XXIX	2,846	2,074	2,738	2,480
XXX	2,527	1,957	2,448	2,028
XXXI	909	1,631	893	1,659
XXXII	1,024	713	1,000	739
Total	108,985	106,221	106,220	108,575

MR. ODELL'S APPOINTMENT.

Report Says His Military Secretary Will Be H. K. Bird.

The report was current in Republican circles yesterday that Harrison K. Bird of this city will receive the appointment of military secretary to Gov. Odell.

Mr. Bird has long been the private secretary of Mr. F. V. Greene, President of the Republican County Committee, and has the backing of many influential Republicans, including Major Gen. C. F. Roe, Executive Chairman W. H. Ten Eyck, Gen. Greene, George R. Sheldon, and others.

Mr. Bird is a member of the Seventy-first Regiment and during the Spanish war held a commission in the One Hundred and Seventy-first New York Volunteers. Mr. Bird accompanied Commander A. C. Bakewell of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., to Porto Rico to distribute flags among the schools there.

Mr. Bird was born in this city and was graduated from Columbia College in 1896. While there he held the inter-collegiate bicycle record. He was one of the founders of the Automobile Club of America, and is a member of the Union League, New York Athletic, and Ardsley clubs, and the Psi Upsilon fraternity. His only formidable rival for the secretaryship is E. Palmer Gavit of Albany.

W. J. Youngs May Be Pardon Clerk.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—It was rumored about the Capitol to-day that William J. Youngs, secretary to the Governor, would be appointed Pardon and Requisition Clerk by Governor-elect Odell. The position at present is held by Judge John T. Joyce of Buffalo, who has served in that capacity for a number of years. The salary attached is $3,000.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY'S PLANS.

To Remain in Maine and Have No Federal Appointment.

Joseph H. Manley of Maine is not to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, although it has been reported that he had accepted the position. Mr. Manley was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He said:

"I cannot accept something that has not been offered me. I have not asked for the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and no one in authority has asked me to take it. I will be Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives. My duties will keep me in Maine all Winter.

"The Constitution of the State of Maine strictly forbids any person holding a State office to fill a Federal position at the same time."

Majorities in Montana.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Dec. 6.—The State Canvassing Board completed its labors to-day, showing that the Bryan Electors have a plurality of 11,778, J. K. Toole, Democrat-Populist-Fusion, for Governor, 8,728, and Caldwell Edwards, Democrat-Populist, for Congressman, 4,923. The remainder of the Democratic ticket received from 5,000 to 13,000 plurality.

New York's Leading Fur Establishment!
Importer and Manufacturer, HALL Established 1856.
FINE FURS
AT SPECIAL PRICES
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
On account of the backwardness of the season and in order to stimulate greater activity among fur buyers, we will offer the following extraordinary Fur values to-day and Saturday:

$175 Sealskin Coats at	$125	$125 Persian Lamb Coats at	$75
$225 " "	$175	$150 " " "	$100
$250 " "	$200	$200 " " "	$150
$35 Electric Seal (Coney) Coats at	$25	$45 Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs at	$35
$40 " " "	$30	$40 Chinchilla Scarfs at	$30
$45 " " "	$35	$30 Bear Boas at	$20
$50 " " "	$40	$15 Fox Boas	$10
$18 Mink Muffs at	$12	$13 Alaska Sable (Skunk) Scarfs	$8
$35 Chinchilla Muffs at	$25	$15 Mink Scarfs	$9
$25 Sealskin Muffs at	$16	$16 Beaver Muffs	$12
$15 Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs,	$7	$17 Brown Fox Muffs	$12

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Ave.
(BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.)

Brooch Pins
Brooch Pins have always been one of the most important features of our business. This season we have prepared an assortment of moderate priced pins at $1.75 to $25.00, that not only represents great discrimination and expert judgment in selection, but also an unusual degree of artistic merit.
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
Jewellers
56 West 23d St.

COUTANT CASE GOES OVER.

Mr. Slater Says He Believes the Woman Can Be Convicted.

Mrs. Alice F. Coutant of 44 West Twenty-sixth Street, Borough President Grout's stenographer, who is charged by State Senator-elect Samuel S. Slater with attempting to sell information to his political enemies, detrimental to the Senator's character, was not arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Magistrate Meade adjourned her case until Monday at the request of George Gordon Battle, who said he had been asked by friends of Mrs. Coutant to appear for her. Mrs. Coutant was recommitted to the prison.

Mr. Slater said that the evidence in the case was of a personal nature, involving a score or more of his friends, and would bring upon them unpleasant notoriety if it became public. This evidence, the Senator said, he would endeavor to suppress, although it was, he declared, conclusive against the prisoner. Senator Slater would not deny that the names of Richard Croker and Senator Platt had been mentioned in the case. He had first heard of the matter through Senator Platt, he said.

"I do not believe there was any one behind the woman," he continued. "She approached many persons of political prominence, chiefly Democrats, all of whom referred her to Senator Guy. As any honest man would have done, Senator Guy notified me. I think we have sufficient evidence to obtain a conviction."

Mr. Slater charges that Mrs. Coutant endeavored to sell to his political opponents matters of a confidential nature that she had learned while in the employ of Baldwin & Slater as stenographer and typewriter.

In a communication to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Senator Guy, writing from Atlantic City, says all Democratic leaders approached by Mrs. Coutant, so far as he knows, gave her no encouragement whatever, and declined to have anything to do with her. "I have not authorized the use of Mr. Croker's name in the matter," says the Senator, "and do not believe he ever saw the woman."

GEBHARD'S BARN BURNED.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 6.—The stable of Frederick Gebhard at Westbury was burned last night. It was only by the hardest kind of work by the employes on the place that the stock was saved. Shortly before midnight one of the men discovered smoke coming through the roof of the handsome barn on the premises, and before the alarm could be given flames burst through, and within ten minutes the upper part of the building was a mass of fire.

An alarm was sent to the Westbury Station and to East Williston, which was responded to quickly by the firemen from both places. The employes and others got out the horses and carriages.

All the horses and carriages were saved, but a large quantity of hay and grain was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $7,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Cloudy, fresh southwesterly winds.

Since Wednesday night a moderate disturbance has moved southwestward from Assiniboia to Illinois, causing light snow in the northwest and upper lake region and rain in the central valleys. There were also light snows over the lower lake region and northern portions of the Middle Atlantic States and local rains in Eastern Florida. The disturbance in Illinois will move eastward, causing rain in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and rain or snow in the lake region, extending to-night and to-morrow into the Middle Atlantic States and New England. It will be colder to-morrow in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States and southern and western New England. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will become fresh southeasterly. On the South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh easterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

| | —Weather

LOAN COMPANY IS ACCUSED OF FRAUD

Stockholders' Charges Against Anglo-American Association.

MISMANAGEMENT IS ALLEGED

Complaint Asserts that Dishonesty Has Been Practiced—Denial of Savings Institution Counsel.

The officers and Directors of the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association will appear before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day to make answer to the complaint of several of their stockholders, who ask for a receiver, on the ground that, as the complaint alleges, the affairs of the association have been grossly mismanaged and that actual fraud has been committed.

Charles A. Deshon, the attorney for the association, said yesterday that he would ask for further time in which to prepare a complete answer to the bill of complaint.

"I am glad to see a statement has been made by Mr. Russell," said Mr. Deshon, "that no charge of personal dishonesty against any of the officers or Directors of the association is entertained. The whole matter is one of alleged mismanagement. Whether or not there was mismanagement is subject to proof. The complaint charges that there was mismanagement; we assert that there was not. The court will decide."

Information as to the exact status of the association's affairs was not easily obtained yesterday. At the offices of the company, in the Home Insurance Building, it was said that all information must come through Mr. Deshon, as the association's legal representative. President James and Secretary Gilbert refused to make any statement whatever. When a prospectus of the company was asked for, it was necessary to obtain an order from Mr. Deshon for it before the clerks at the office would give it. Mr. Deshon himself was not inclined to be communicative. He said he did not want to fight his case in the newspapers.

When a call was made at the offices of Russell & Winslow and a member of the firm was asked whether it was true that the honesty of the officers and Directors of the association was not questioned, it was said that the firm had nothing to say in addition to the complaint. An answer to the question put, it was said, could be found in the complaint.

The complaint charges frauds of flagrant character. It sets forth that, in violation of the strict inhibition of the association's charter, the Directors of the company engaged in real estate speculation on an extensive scale; that they adopted a system of securing second mortgages on property on which they already had first mortgages which represented a large percentage of the full value of the property; that such second mortgages, issued by William R. Pearce, an employe of the association, who "was merely selected as a dummy mortgagor," were nothing more than a blind to enable the officers and Directors of the company to carry on their illegal speculative investment schemes, and, finally, that the association paid out to holders of prepaid stock dividends which had never been earned by the company, thereby intrenching upon monthly payment stock.

The association had two kinds of stock, namely, prepaid shares and monthly payment shares. Prepaid shares were sold at $50 per share in advance. On this stock it was provided that dividends earned to the extent of 6 per cent. per annum should be paid from time to time. The payment on each share on the monthly payment stock was in one class 60 cents and on another 80 cents for each month. The prepaid stock of the association, according to the circular of November 20, amounted to $1,546,005, and the installment stock to $774,189.84. The number of shareholders in the association is about 5,000, and they are scattered all over the United States.

Mr. Deshon was seen again later in the day, and, when informed that Russell & Winslow would not authorize any statement that they did not charge dishonesty, but, on the contrary, referred the questioner to the bill of complaint in which such charges were specifically set forth, said:

"Of course the bill of complaint charges dishonesty; that is, dishonesty in a legal sense. It is a dragnet bill, as all such bills are. But there is no charge that the officers or Directors misappropriated the funds of the association. That would be preposterous. The board contains some of the leading citizens of New York; men whose personal honesty is above question."

Mr. Deshon's attention was called to the specific charges in the bill of complaint. His answer to each one of them was:

"We deny that it is true."

It is claimed by the association's officers that the books of the association will show that whenever dividends on prepaid stock were declared there was a surplus on hand from which such dividends could be paid. Every time dividends of 6 per cent. on prepaid stock were declared, 6 per cent. earnings were also credited to the installment stock. This credit was made in bulk, and the earnings did not show to the credit of the individual shares. This fact occasioned misconstruction and complaint from installment stockholders, but this trouble, it is said, was all adjusted satisfactorily sometime ago.

When Mr. Deshon was asked what was the cause of the association's embarrassment, he would not admit that there was any embarrassment beyond that caused by the filing of the application for receiver. If the association were allowed to transfer its holdings to a real estate association he had no doubt that it would be able to meet its obligations to the stockholders in full.

"What is more," said Mr. Deshon, "most of the shareholders to whom we have made known the plan fully agree with us. We had a letter to-day from the largest stockholder in the association, in which he expressed his approval of the plan proposed, and his belief that it would safeguard every right of the shareholders. In fact, the majority of the responses we have received from shareholders are an indorsement of the scheme. I have no doubt that if I could talk to the shareholders who have made the application for a receiver I could convince them that their interests would be best preserved by the association's plan."

The offices of the association were visited yesterday by a large number of shareholders who came to make inquiries, and many of them to file notices of withdrawal.

FOR ANCILLARY RECEIVER.

Application to Federal Court in Philadelphia—Large Assets There.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Application was made to-day in the United States Circuit Court for the appointment of an ancillary receiver to take charge of the assets in this district of the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association in connection with which the filing of a bill in equity by James W. Carpenter, Marion P. Carter, and Pulaski P. Carlin, stockholders, in New York yesterday afternoon, created quite a sensation. The assets in this city are said to be $700,000.

The original bill was filed in Pittsburg, in which district the complainants resided. Then followed the bill in New York, and now the one in this city.

EX-CADET BOOZ BURIED.

Officiating Clergyman Censures the Officials at West Point.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 6.—Oscar L. Booz, the former cadet at West Point Military Academy, who died several days ago from injuries which his parents alleged were the result of hazing at the military school, was buried to-day at Bristol, Penn.

A large crowd viewed the body and heard the services at the Bristol Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Allison, pastor of the church, conducted the services. Dr. Allison, who knew young Booz from childhood, extolled the virtues of the former cadet, and said he had no doubt that the young man's untimely death was due to rough treatment at West Point.

Dr. Allison mildly censured the officials of the academy, and said he hoped Congress would not let the matter rest until the affair had been fully investigated.

Bryan Knows Nothing of Federal Party.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 6.—W. J. Bryan said this evening he knew nothing of the movement for the organization of a new political party, announced by Charles M. Walters of Indianapolis. Furthermore, he said he had no knowledge of the coming meeting at Indianapolis. He declined to discuss the mention of his name in connection with the formation of the proposed new party.

TO REDUCE STATE TAXES.

Mr. Odell Announces His Policy to Labor Delegates.

Governor-elect Odell yesterday gave notice that he will oppose the creation of additional offices and that his concern as Chief Magistrate of the State will be to reduce, not to increase, the expenses of the Government. He made the statement in response to an application for a large increase in the number of Deputy State Factory Inspectors.

Moses De Costa and Herman Grossman, representing the Central Federation of Labor, waited on Mr. Odell, at Republican State Headquarters, yesterday afternoon.

"We have called," said Mr. De Costa, "to impress upon you the necessity of doubling the number of Deputy State Factory Inspectors. Our organization has given a great deal of attention to the question of sweat shops, and we feel that for the proper performance of the duties of the State Factory Inspector's department there should be not less than fifty deputies in New York alone, whereas there are only fifty in the entire State.

"The sanitary condition of the sweat shops in this and other large cities is a matter of grave public concern, to which too much importance cannot be attached. There are not enough deputies to keep these shops in a proper sanitary condition.

"There are many defects in the law governing the operation of the department which should be remedied at the next session of the Legislature. Under the present statute persons prepared to violate its provisions are afforded too many loopholes for escape.

"For instance, a woman can secure a license permitting her to carry on work in a tenement. She may secure it for herself or for others. If interfered with by the Inspectors for good and sufficient cause, she can remove to equally squalid and unhealthy quarters in another part of the city and resume business. The law should be amended to prevent a transfer of a license in such cases.

"An amendment should also be adopted making it obligatory on landlords to take out licenses, so that they could be made liable for a misdemeanor in the event of infractions of the law on their premises.

"As an instance of the great dangers to health from overcrowded sweat shops, I want to call your attention to a case discovered at 110 and 112 Mulberry Street. There we found not only ten beds in each of the many rooms used for manufacturing purposes, but there were also swinging beds fastened to the walls. Men, women, and children used them. The rooms were dirty, poorly ventilated, and filled with goods in the process of manufacture. Some of the children were sick."

"It seems to me," replied Mr. Odell, who had listened attentively, "that you are on the wrong tack entirely. The present force of Inspectors is ample for the enforcement of the law, and on general principles I am opposed to any increase in the number of Inspectors.

"My first concern after becoming Governor will be to reduce, not to increase, the burdens of taxation. Putting on additional Inspectors will certainly increase expenses.

"The salaries paid by the State Factory Inspectors' Department at the present time amount to more than the cost of collecting the internal revenue of the State. The appropriation, it seems to me, is large enough already."

Mr. Grossman then said:

"The sweat shops spread contagion. Last week I had occasion to visit a sweat shop on the east side and ran across a little tailor who was caring for two children sick with scarlet fever and at the same time sewing on some very expensive cloaks. The house was quarantined and the wife and mother was recovering from illness at the home of a sister. The children were fretful, and the father often had occasion to take the children from the bed and place them on his knees. Sometimes they would sit on the garment he was sewing. There are many similar cases, and there is no doubt that they spread disease, as the germs must necessarily infect the garments."

Mr. Odell repeated his belief that the present force of Inspectors is ample if they do their duty.

After the delegation departed a reporter asked the Governor-elect to outline his policy of reducing expenses. He would not disclose his ideas, but he intimated that the special attorneys now engaged in nearly every branch of the State Government will soon lose their places and the work be done under the supervision of the Attorney General's Department.

MR. CHANLER NOT FOUND.

Dr. Lyon Gives Out Part of the Letter Received from Patient.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 6.—No trace has been found of John Armstrong Chanler, who escaped from Bloomingdale Asylum on Nov. 28. There is a belief that Chanler may have committed suicide, or else is wandering aimlessly about New York. Dr. Lyon, Superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum, said to-night:

"The letter he sent to me, and which I received the day following his disappearance, must have been written at the institution previous to his departure, as it is dated 'Macy Villa,' where he had a room. He had very little money, and I don't think his relatives would give him money to go about New York of his own accord." Dr. Lyon said the letter had probably been mailed at the General Post Office. According to Dr. Lyon the letter read, in part, as follows:

Macy Villa, Bloomingdale Asylum,
Nov. 28, 1900.

Dear Doctor: I have gone away for a few days to look after some affairs which I believe need my attention. I expect to return in a few days. This is not a very nice way to leave you, but it is a case of necessity. Please see that my clothes are aired and well taken care of, as I calculate to come back soon.

JOHN H. CHANLER.

HESS GIVES UP LEADERSHIP.

Republicans of the Twenty-fifth District Decline to Accept Resignation.

The Republican Assembly District Committee of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, at a meeting at 1,146 Broadway last night, rejected, by a vote of 23 to 5, the tendered resignation of Charles A. Hess as leader. Mr. Hess was not present. William Deemer presided and William McEwen acted as Secretary. Col. Lovell H. Jerome offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the committee and of the Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District are due to Charles A. Hess, our leader, for the magnificent majority attained for the entire Republican ticket at the recent election, and we commend his earnest work, contributed so unselfishly in behalf of the Republican cause.

Col. Jerome then tendered the resignation of Mr. Hess as leader.

In a moment half a dozen men were on the floor seeking recognition from the chair, and insisting that the resignation must not be accepted, and it was noticeable that among these were Samuel Moran and one other man who in the early part of the last campaign had opposed Mr. Hess.

Remarks very laudatory of Leader Hess were made by several members of the committee, and then the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the resignation of Charles A. Hess be rejected for the reason that we desire to have him continue as Chairman of the committee and as leader of the district, and it is our earnest wish that Mr. Hess will consent to continue to serve in the capacity of leader.

A motion to table the resolution until after the annual meeting of the County Committee on Dec. 20 was almost unanimously defeated.

Then the original resolution was adopted —23 to 5. There has been some talk that Henry Birrell would succeed Mr. Hess as leader. The latter said last night that he would abide by the wishes of the people of his district. The opinion prevails among politicians that Mr. Hess will continue as leader.

To be Director of Lick Observatory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Prof. W. C. Campbell, Acting Director of Lick Observatory, is to succeed the late Prof. James Keeler as Director of the Lick Observatory. The appointment has been decided upon by the Committee of Regents of the University of California having charge of the affairs of the Mount Hamilton institution.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ANTI-GATES MOVEMENT

Effort to Oust Him from Steel and Wire Trust May Succeed.

Proxies, Mr. Welles Says, Are Arriving from All Over the Country as Well as from Wall Street.

The movement which has for its stated object the ousting of John W. Gates from the active management of the American Steel and Wire Company is gaining force and headway. Welles, Herrick & Hicks, who at the request of certain stockholders instituted the proceedings, advertising for proxies to enable them to vote at the annual meeting for an "honest and efficient management," stated yesterday that their request was meeting with entirely satisfactory and gratifying results. Proxies in fairly considerable numbers have already come in and there is, it is said, every expectation that they will continue steadily to be received. Charles E. Welles, the head of the firm, declares that they come from all parts of the country, as well as from Wall Street.

"The movement," he yesterday remarked, "is directed principally and primarily against Mr. Gates—that you can say without hesitation. He is objectionable personally to the shareholders whom we represent, and his methods also are objected to. Something like a year ago he came to Wall Street and with a great flourish and much ado put the common stock of the company on a 7 per cent. dividend basis, declaring at the time that business was never so good, the outlook never so promising. Some months later he, as Chairman of the board of the company, suddenly ordered many of the company's mills closed, declaring that business was poor, thereby precipitating nothing short of a panic. His methods, in fact, were altogether suggestive of stock manipulation, rather than of honest management and care for the company's legitimate business. Since then affairs in the company have not been by any means satisfactory, and hence the present move.

"I am glad to say that we have already received many proxies and much encouragement, both from Wall Street interests and from outside the city. Inasmuch as the annual meeting is not held until Feb. 21, we have great hopes that our efforts will be successful.

"I do not care to disclose the names of our principals. I see that some of the newspapers say Standard Oil interests are back of the movement, but beyond the fact that sometimes we act for Standard Oil people, I do not know that there is any justification for the report."

At the offices of the Steel and Wire Company none of the officials will discuss the matter. It is stated there that Mr. Gates is expected to arrive in the city Sunday night to attend a meeting of the Directors on Monday, when it is understood the last quarterly installment of 1¾ per cent. on the common stock—making the full 7 per cent. for the year—will be ordered paid. A plan of action may then be decided upon in respect to the common stock dividend for the ensuing year.

From Chicago a Director of the company was yesterday quoted as saying that even if sufficient proxies to assume control are obtained it will be impossible to elect an entire new Board of Directors, as, according to the by-laws, only one-third of the Directors retire each year at the annual meeting. There are fifteen Directors altogether, and there will be five to elect at the meeting in February."

RUMORS IN CHICAGO.

Some of Mr. Gates's Associates Said to be Short of Common Stock

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 6.—Judging from rumors and reports on Lasalle Street, this morning, the fight at the next annual meeting of the American Steel and Wire Company against John W. Gates and his associates on the Directory will be exceedingly bitter. Not only are the New Yorkers after the plunger's scalp, but they want those of Lambert, Drake, and Ellwood also.

It is charged that the stock has been made a football and a plaything of the Chicago clique. The leaders are largely interested in the preferred shares, and have carried on their speculation largely in the common shares. One of the youngest of the quartet is alleged to be short 13,000 shares of the common, and others of the Western contingent are also on the short side of the market.

According to excellent authority, the earnings for the fiscal year will show nearly 23 per cent. A stockholder, well posted, said:

"The common shares have paid a 7 per cent. dividend, and are selling at $43 a share, while the preferred, paying the same annual distribution, is selling at $92. Isn't it a commentary on the management that a 7 per cent. stock should be selling around $43 a share? We believe it is an expression of the investment public's lack of confidence in the present management, and the time has come to change it, throw out the crowd of plungers, and elect conservative men in their places."

A DEFENSE OF MR. GATES.

Good Man and Has Done His Work Well, Thomas Dolan Says.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—President Thomas Dolan of the United States Gas Improvement Company this afternoon emphatically denied the statement that the Rockefellers and the Whitney syndicate have combined to oust John W. Gates from the Presidency of the American Steel and Wire Company.

"It is absurd; absolutely false," said Mr. Dolan. "There is not a bit of truth in the entire story. We have nothing but the best of feeling for Mr. Gates, and no such combine has even been thought of. It is simply a story for Street purposes, and was put out to boom the stock. Such schemes have been worked before, and several of them have proved successful.

"Mr. Gates is a good man, and he has fulfilled the duties of his office in a satisfactory manner, and there is no reason why he should be dethroned."

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The pressure upon the advertising columns of to-morrow's (Saturday) NEW YORK TIMES necessitates the announcement that the insertion of advertisements for that issue cannot be guaranteed except in the cases of regular advertisers for their usual space.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:45 A. M.—72 West Ninety-third Street; Frederick W. Pritscher; damage, $50.

6 A. M.—117 Mott Street; G. Ferono; damage slight.

7:25 A. M.—192 Henry Street; Morris Gerrin; damage slight.

8:45 A. M.—25 Pike Street; Isaac Silverstein; damage, $100.

9:50 A. M.—651 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

11:35 A. M.—74 Market Street; James Keating; damage, $150.

1:10 P. M.—One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Boston Avenue; Richard Mohlberg; damage, $2,000.

1:55 P. M.—153 Broome Street; Lewis Greenberg; damage slight.

2:45 P. M.—225 East Fifty-third Street; John Buckhold; damage, $1,000.

3:10 P. M.—226 West End Avenue; William T. Trant; damage, $25.

4:30 P. M.—215 Centre Street; Saptero & Co.; damage unknown.

6:35 P. M.—228 Mulberry Street; Patrick McMahon; damage, $25.

8:20 P. M.—245 East Third Street; Andrew Donhar; damage, $25.

8:40 P. M.—225 East Fifty-third Street; Anna Buckholtz; damage, $300.

8:30 P. M.—2,049 Second Avenue; H. Steinberg; damage, $10.

8:45 P. M.—282 Front Street; John O'Rourke; damage, $50.

9:30 P. M.—186 Delancey Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

10:50 P. M.—339 Lexington Avenue; Manderville; damage, $10.

To-morrow,
HOLIDAY BOOK NUMBER
SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW,
THE NEW YORK TIMES,
56 PAGES.
To be sure of securing a copy leave your orders to-day with your newsdealer.—Adv.

SPRAGUE COLLECTION SALE.

Interest in an Ancient Hebrew Scroll of the Law—An Innovation of the Auctioneer.

The sale of the collection of the Japanese and other art objects which belonged to the late Joseph W. Sprague of Louisville, Ky., was continued at the galleries of the American Art Association yesterday afternoon. The objects disposed of consisted of Oriental silverware, Japanese sword guards, arms, and ivories, and miscellaneous specimens, mostly of cabinet size. A large collection of photographs was disposed of at the close of the sale.

With regard to the last named item, the auctioneer, Thomas E. Kirby, introduced an innovation. The photographs were in thirty-five lots, each lot in a case, and consisting of views more or less related to each other. There were between 50 and 150 photographs in each lot. When the first lot of photographs was reached Mr. Kirby announced that the bidding would be on each separate photograph, and that the buyer of the lot, consisting of eighty-five views, would have the privilege of taking all the photographs in the Sprague collection. The bidding was started at 10 cents. A dealer bid 12½ cents, and secured the lot. He decided that he would take all the remaining lots.

As some of those present at the sale had gone there with the express purpose of bidding on one or more of the lots of photographs, which included a number of rare views of scenery and architecture of considerable value, there was a good deal of discussion about the manner in which the collection had been disposed of. It was even questioned whether an auctioneer has the right, after he has catalogued a collection in lots, to sell the entire collection at once. Mr. Kirby has frequently sold two lots together at previous sales, but he has usually stated that he would do so, "if nobody in the room objects."

For the generality of the articles sold yesterday prices regarded as extremely good were realized. One of the most interesting objects offered was an ancient Hebrew Scroll of the Law. It is written on leather prepared according to the directions of Maimonides, the physician of Saladin, and was used by the Yemen Jews in their synagogue in Southern Arabia. It was knocked down to Mr. Bishop for $210. A rock crystal ball 2¾ inches in diameter, on a bronze stand, was sold to the same buyer for $117, and a Daimio warrior's bow, with arrow holder and fifteen arrows, went for $50.

This afternoon Japanese lacquers will be sold, and to-morrow the extraordinary carved furniture, the distinctive feature of the collection, will be disposed of.

MOLASSES IN NEW ORLEANS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Molasses men here make no attempt to conceal the fact that nearly every gallon of molasses that leaves this port is adulterated, and when questioned regarding the proposed action to be taken by the New York Board of Health they dismiss the subject with, "Oh, well, we only give the people what they want."

So far nothing definite has been done to stop the practice of adulteration here, and, in fact, ever since the attempt made by the Board of Health in 1896 to get behind the adulterators of molasses little has been done to enforce the pure food laws.

The law against selling unmarked adulterated molasses in Louisiana fixes the punishment at imprisonment not to exceed six months and a fine not less than $200 nor more than $1,000 for each offense. The present agitation here for the pure article will hardly amount to anything. The residents of New Orleans have long since quit using it, and to-day unadulterated molasses cannot be purchased in more than two or three retail stores in the city.

Yesterday one well-known citizen spent almost the entire day looking for a gallon of pure sugar house molasses and failed to find it, and had finally to send to a plantation for it.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman Jacob Snell, Fonda.

HOFFMAN—David B. Hill, Albany, and Judge J. B. Lyon, Albany.

HOLLAND—J. Ogden Hoffman, Philadelphia, and Robert P. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.

MURRAY HILL—G. M. Downey, United States Army.

SAVOY—Ex-Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts.

VICTORIA—E. Watkins, Chattanooga, and Judge J. T. Marcaand, Washington.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Spencer Borden, Fall River; Henry D. Pierce, Indianapolis; ex-Mayor Jacob Amos, Syracuse; Dr. J. G. Sherrill, Louisville; R. C. Kerens, St. Louis, and Garret B. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. H. Coburn, hosiery and gloves; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

O'Neil, M., Company, Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Smith, T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. G. Knowles, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. E. Jones, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Casper, C., & Son, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Casper, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Reed & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; W. Wallace, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Shanahan, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweller, linens; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Silhoman, William, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Silhoman, dry goods; 43 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Bean, Ladue & Tate, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. A. Bean, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. E. Woods, upholstery goods; G. W. Kimball, dress goods and silks; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; S. H. Abernethy, upholstery hardware; 116 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, millinery and laces; 52 Franklin Street.

Brown, E. S., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; O. L. Hughes, house furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Fels, S., & Brother, Paducah, Ky.; S. Fels, notions; Continental Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Cosgrove, house furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Fisher, domestics and dress goods; Gilsey House.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Hengerer, woolens and linens; 377 Broadway.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. S. Parrott, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Bowling, Joseph, Company, New Orleans, La.; W. Edwards, laces and white goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. W. Mosher, house furnishing goods; 454 Broome Street.

Importer Dies in His Office.

Leopold Schloss, an importer and manufacturer of essential oils and flavoring extracts, while at work in his office yesterday afternoon on the third floor of 65 Cortlandt Street, dropped from his chair to the floor dead. Policeman Ott of the Church Street Station summoned an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital. The surgeon would not say what Schloss died of. The Coroner was notified. Miss Helen Herz, a cashier in the establishment, said that Mr. Schloss had complained of acute dyspepsia. Schloss was thirty-three years old, and leaves a wife and several children. He lived at 62 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Lieut. Hobson's Condition.

The condition of Lieut. Hobson, who is ill in the Presbyterian Hospital, was reported last night to be slightly improved.

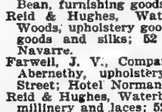
On Every Bottle of
Ballantine Brew.
It is the stamp of genuineness. For nearly seventy years it has been growing more famous on
India Pale Ale,
XXX Canada Malt Ale,
Old Burton Ale,
Porter, Brown Stout, Half and Half.
On Draught or in Bottles.
P. BALLANTINE & SONS, Newark, N. J.

Gifts
IN
Glassware
in great variety and beauty, and withal at a fair price, are shown at
C. DORFLINGER & SONS
915 Broadway and 36 Murray St., N.Y.

BANQUET OF THE ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY

Elaborate Decorations, Souvenirs, and Other Features.

TWAIN'S VIEW OF NEW YORK

Speaks Humorously of Its Appearance and Sarcastically of Its Government—Dr. Mackay on the Gospel of the Smile.

A full representation of the membership of the St. Nicholas Society assembled for the sixty-sixth annual banquet, held last night at Delmonico's. The function was attended by all the quaint Old World glitter and pomp that has characterized the banquets of the society in the past, and upward of 300 members and guests in song and oratory honored the traditions of their ancestry of Holland.

The decorations of the hall as well as the wealth of unique souvenirs distributed among the diners were suggestive of the Netherlands. Broad streamers of orange swung from the big central chandelier to the walls of the banquet hall. The table decorations were of the same color. The long guests' table was spread with a cloth of orange hue and was draped with smilax.

Above the President's chair were draped four immense American flags about the shield of the society. In addition to the regular corps of waiters were scattered about the dining hall bona-hued servitors dressed in the uniform of a Court page of the House of Orange.

Chief among the dinner souvenirs were Holland beer mugs, upon which appeared the coat of arms of Holland and pictures of New Amsterdam in 1650, and of the present City of New York. The lids were of silver. The mugs were made in Holland for the occasion.

Frederic de Peyster Foster, President of the society, who presided and acted as toastmaster, had to his right and left at the guest table the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, Dr. Lewis J. Parker, Baron Gevers, Minister from the Netherlands; Gen. Brooke, Admiral Barker, Nicholas Fish, Julien T. Davies, Frederic J. de Peyster, Gen. William E. Dodge, William Pierson Hamilton, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, James G. King, and George Blagden.

Among the prominent members and guests at the small tables were Henry S. E. Davies, L. C. Deming, Bayard Domlick, Col. De L. Floyd-Jones, Austin G. Fox, Prof. Frank Goodnow, Dr. W. Tod Helmuth, Frederick A. Juilliard, ex-Surrogate Rollin M. Morgan, J. Rutgers Planten, Consul General from the Netherlands; Philip Rhinelander, R. B. Roosevelt, John H. Starin, Paul G. Thebaud, A. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, John W. Vrooman, Evert Jansen Wendell, Prof. Barret Wendell, and Cornelius B. Zabriskie.

It was late in the evening when the first lull came in the hum of the banquet hall, and Toastmaster Foster, dressed in his sash and headgear of office, greeted the procession of standard bearers and pages and started the speech-making by saying that the past year had been a feast of plenty for the society.

He said the society had given the State a Governor and the country a Vice President. He referred to Gov. Roosevelt as a Hollander of the truest type.

In the midst of a selection by the boy choir of Grace Church, Mark Twain entered the banquet hall in custody of a committee who had been sent in a cab to seek him out at his home, he having delayed to put in an appearance at the banquet. The humorist, limping a little from the effects of a rheumatic attack, was led up to the guest table, where the diners arose and gave him long-continued applause.

DR. MACKAY FOUND MANY SAINTS.

The first toast of the evening, "St. Nicholas," was responded to by Dr. Mackay, who said that after being invited to speak at the dinner he had looked up a religious encyclopedia to find which St. Nicholas he was to honor, for a minister of New York had his hands so full with sinners that he had precious little time to cultivate the acquaintance of saints.

"I found thirty-one worthies bearing the name of St. Nicholas," said the speaker, "so I called up a member of this society and asked him which St. Nicholas I was to speak about.

"'Oh, any old saint will do,' he replied. [Laughter.] I finally found the one I wanted, however, and I always liked him for his rich, full-blooded, genial humanity, and I do not imagine that we could do better to-day than perpetuate by precept just that type of genial, sunshiny religion which he stands for. Religion has suffered more from gloom than from heresy.

"Emaciation of body does not of necessity mean fatness of soul. That, I think, with all its magnificent features, was the distinctive weakness of New England Puritanism in contrast to the broad and more tolerant religion of New Amsterdam. The Puritan made temperament rather than character the test of religion.

"So the man with the longest face became the typical saint. It is against this mawkish type of religion that is perpetually congratulating itself, not on the good things it ought to do, but on the wicked things it doesn't do, that in the name of St. Nicholas I want to protest to-night.

"There is gospel in a smile, and in my opinion a man like Mark Twain is as much a preacher of righteousness in this world to-day as any consecrated Bishop, priest, or minister. [Cheers.]

"Of course by this I don't mean to go to the other extreme in our genial religion, but St. Nicholas stands in history, not only for genial religion, but for practical religion. I don't think he was famous for any theological treatises he ever wrote, but if his religion was not strong in doctrine, it was strong in practice.

"He stands as a type of man to whom the doing of God's will is more important than his belief in a human creed. The religion the world wants to-day is a religion like that of St. Nicholas, that lays hands of brotherly love upon the crying needs of our helpless brethren."

THE CITY AS MARK TWAIN SEES IT.

When Mark Twain arose to respond to the toast "Our City," he was cheered for fully five minutes.

"These are prosperous days for me," he said. "Night before last Bishop Potter complimented me and thanked me for my contributions to theology. [Laughter.] To-night Dr. Mackay has elected me to the priesthood. [Laughter.] I thank both these gentlemen for discovering things in me which I had long before discovered, but which I had begun to fear the world at large would never find out. [Laughter.]

"Returning to New York after an absence of nine years, I find much improvement in it—a great moral improvement. Some think it is because I have been away, [laughter,] but the more intelligent think that it is because I have come back. [Laughter.] But we'll not discuss that. Let's get down to the business end of this toast—our city.

"We take stock of a city like we take stock of a man. The clothes and appearance are the externals by which we judge. We next take stock of the mind, the intellect. These are the internals. The sum of both is the man or the city. New York has a great many details of the external sort which impress and inform the foreigner. Among these are the sky-scrapers, and they are new to him. He hasn't seen their like since the Tower of Babel. He is shocked. I am not.

"As seen by daylight these skyscrapers make the city look ugly. Too chimney-like—like a mouth full of snags. Like a cemetery with all monuments and no gravestones. But at night, when the great walls of masonry are all a-sparkle, the city is fairly-like. It is more beautiful than any other city since the days of the Arabian nights. When the disgruntled foreigner has exhausted his objections by day, let us float him down the river by night.

"Certainly the sky-scraper has its advantages, and we don't need to apologize for it. Then we have elevators in them that elevate—not like the cigar boxes of Europe called 'lifts.' The European lift is always stopping to reflect. That's well enough in a hearse horse, but not in an elevator. [Laughter.]

"In Europe, when a man starts to the sixth floor on a lift he often photographs his family so he may recognize them when he gets back. [Laughter.] Then look at our cable and trolley and elevated cars. They are the cleanest, simplest, most comfortable in the world, and all of them were created and conferred upon us by the New York hackman. [Laughter.] He did it, and we ought always to be grateful to him. We have a custom of erecting monuments to our benefactors. We owe him one. Not a permanent one, maybe. We might build it of plaster, and, after gazing upon it for a while, tear it down."

The reference to the Dewey Arch was quickly perceived and applauded by the audience.

The speaker then went on to describe the London bus and underground roads.

"You can get no one to believe that you rode on a London underground road," said he, "unless you have a cinder in your eye, and, as for the busses, some find it cheaper to ride on a London bus than to pay board. [Laughter.]

"New York is also cleaner than it used to be. It is cleaner than Bombay. But I'm not here to flatter Bombay." [Laughter.]

When the speaker got around to what he referred to as the internal characteristics of the city he lapsed into sarcasm of the most biting sort, interrupted frequently by applause.

"By the municipal government of a city," he said, "a foreigner distinguishes its character. He sees now that you have the best municipal Government that the world has ever seen. The purest, the most fragrant. The angels in heaven must envy you. You got it by your noble fidelity to civic duty, by your stern and watchful exercise of the powers conferred upon you with your citizenship. You got it by your manly refusal to sit quiet while men made high places and took them.

"You have made the city the envy of the world, and when you enter the gates of heaven the angels will say, 'Here they come. The citizens who saw their civic duty and did it. Turn on the limelight.'"

Baron Gevers, in responding to the toast "Holland and the Founders of New Amsterdam," referred to the friendship that had always existed between America and the Netherlands. "Now, when we are next-door neighbors in the Far East," said he, "there is reason why those ties that have always bound us should be drawn closer." [Cheers.]

The health of Queen Wilhelmina was drunk at the conclusion of the Minister's speech.

Other toasts were drunk and responded to as follows: "Our Country," the Rev. J. Lewis Parker; "The Army," Gen. Brooke; "The Navy," Rear Admiral Barker; "The Close of the Nineteenth Century," ex-Judge Henry E. Howland.

BUYS ESTATE IN FLORIDA.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 6.—The most important sale of real estate for several years has just been consummated in the purchase of the Phares estate by Charles Haines of New York.

The location of this place on the south side of Lake Harris, upon a bluff twenty feet high, overlooking a magnificent body of water, with its stately groups of native palmettoes, combine to make it as charming a situation as can be found in the State.

Mr. Haines has a full force of hands at work on the grounds. The old Colonial house will be repaired, and he will soon enjoy the comforts of an ideal Florida home. There are more than 1,000 acres in the purchase, and while the price is not stated, it is said to be the largest transfer in the Yalaha section for many years.

$2,145 for a Steer.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—At the Fat Stock Show to-day Schwarzschild & Sulzberger of New York bought B. R. Pierce's Aberdeen Angus steer Advance for $1.50 a pound. This was paid for beef on the hoof, and as the steer tipped the scale at 1,430 pounds the price was $2,145.

Better Not Believe Everything You Read
Truth and fact don't need to be talked up. Results speak louder than words. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, for coughs, colds, throat and chest troubles, sustains a long-established reputation solely by its own merits. It succeeds where other remedies fail. Try it first—and save time and money.
All druggists keep it.
25 Cents, 50 Cents, $1.00.
Largest size cheapest.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys,
Beg to announce that a complete line of the world-renowned
Genuine
"Stuttgarter"
Sanitary Underwear
is now for sale at their four convenient stores. Stuttgarter Underwear is the famous health protector and is made in Stuttgart, Germany. It is made from the finest wool and is recommended by physicians to persons who are susceptible to chills, colds or rheumatism.
Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys.
FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 6th av, Near 14th street
125th street, corner 3d avenue

Jr. The New Member of the Cracker Family

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

The Untold News

Even with a whole pageful of store news each day, we can't hope to tell just what you want to hear about. Perhaps you're thinking of a banjo, an automobile or a row-boat; while we are telling of watches, purses and books. The banjo, automobile and row-boat are also here—yet we have passed them by. Wanamaker's is a wonderfully broad store; and the largest possible story we can tell, is merely suggestive of what is here. For the buying of diamond jewelry we offer a superb collection of gems, in newest and most artistic mountings—at fair prices and with the Wanamaker guaranty for quality. Yet nowhere in America can you better select a handkerchief for a distant friend. From a stick-pin to a piano, from a tea cup to a sideboard, from a pair of stockings to a sable robe, there is no safer, surer, more satisfying place than Wanamaker's.

If we have not told on this page the news you want to hear, try Wanamaker's first to be sure we do not have what you want; for of all the marvelous variety of goods we show, we have the choicest, the broadest variety and the most fairly priced.

Men's Overcoats

That any clothing store has a wider assortment than this is doubtful. That no store anywhere has better values is quite certain. And in this most varied collection, every garment is in correct cut, is of honest material, and is conscientiously made, and at *Wanamaker prices*. For a generation that item has been synonymous with absolute fairness.

Excellent all-wool Oxford-mixed frieze overcoats at $8.50. Some at $10 and at $12. And some splendid medium and dark cheviot overcoats at $15, with all the evidences of a custom-made coat. The swell Raglans, too, at this price. $20 buys a fine overcoat of excellent Oxford mixed cheviot—should be $25 at least.

So on up to $55—that for a garment of finest Sedan Montagnac.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fine FURS

Furs of any sort make superb Christmas gifts; the utility of scarf or wrap is only an added virtue to a refined and luxurious present. For gift, or for your own wear, there is here the choicest and broadest collection of Furs we know of anywhere. And prices are universally lower than elsewhere.

These hints of various pieces:

Alaska sable neck scarfs, trimmed with tails, $5, $6.50 and $10.50.
Stone marten cluster scarfs, $16.50 and $20.
Japanese fox cluster scarfs, $6.50.
Extra long electric scarf, trimmed with large tails, $6.
Dyed raccoon cluster scarfs, 8 full tails, $8.
Short electric seal coats; collar and revers of blended mink, $45.
Electric seal coats; collar and revers of chinchilla, $55.
Persian lamb coats, $65 and $90.
Persian lamb coats, with collar and revers of chinchilla, $125.

Second floor, Broadway.

Cloth PLAIDS

Just another case of a maker losing his courage and running for shelter. He had been holding this lot of 1,000 yards for the cold weather that failed to arrive; so grew tired and accepted our offer—at a loss. That's why these splendid goods are offered to you at barely more than a third of their value.

They are full 51 inches wide, in nineteen rich and attractive color combinations. Some fancy plaids, others Scotch Tartans, and still others in camel's-hair plaids. The choosing won't last long at this price—

55c a yard instead of $1.50

Tenth street aisle.

The Wanamaker ART CLUB

American Art for American Homes—that is part of the sentiment that goes with these portfolios of beautiful photogravures and water colors. American art is second only to the French, and exceedingly close to its only leader. Here is a collection of the *Masterpieces* of twenty-five notable American artists, which any American may point to with pride and gratification.

But sentiment aside—here is true artistic, enjoyable beauty, reproduced in the highest possible manner, for the enriching of American homes—

23 Beautiful Photogravures
2 Genuine Water Colors

Twenty-five reproductions that will give refinement and tone to any home they enter.

Only $1 to Pay Before Christmas

Then the easy payment of three dollars a month for twelve months completes the transaction.

The two water colors alone, which are signed by the original artist, are worth the entire cost of the portfolio. The photogravures, which are all of copyrighted subjects, would ordinarily cost five dollars each. Little price and easy payments combine one of the best offerings we have made on the popular club plan.

To be sure of having a portfolio reserved for you, tear off the coupon below; fill in with your name and address, and mail to-day.

But come to the store if you can, and see the pictures hanging on the wall, on the Fifth floor.

December 7th, 1900.

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York,

Please send for my inspection and approval, one set of *Masterpieces of American Art*. I agree to return the portfolio within five days, or pay for same on your regular terms of $3 a month. Business references are enclosed.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

T—12—7

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Table Decorations — *Candy Boxes*

CANDIES

The Christmas table, the Christmas tree, the Christmas gift—all depend for daintiness and finish on the pretty things that our candy man has brought from over the ocean. *And America depends on Wanamaker's.* Did you know that?

No other store in America—no other place in the world—collects such a wonderful variety of table decorations and candy boxes as are gathered here. And the cost is small, though they add vastly to the appearance of the table and the dainty effect of the gift of candy.

Then you want the new things—different from the ordinary sorts that the usual store offers—original in design and most tasteful and beautiful. These are to be found *only* at Wanamaker's. Our candy man designs and suggests most of the pieces, that is partly why.

Here is a suggestive list of table decorations and candy holders:

Fancy Candy Boxes—Drums, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c. Dress Suit Cases, 15c and 25c. Kodaks, 10c and 25c. Grips, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c. Trunks, 10c and 25c. Sailor Hats, 10c, 20c and 35c. Dolls, 10c, 25c, 30c, 50c, 75c and $1.

Fancy Boxes, round, square, oblong, and all other fancy shapes, 3c to $35 each.

Snapping Mottoes, French, English and German. Some contain jewels, toys and puzzles. 8c to $4 a dozen.

Chocolate Novelties—Cigars, Pipes, Cigarettes, Smoking Sets, Tea Sets, Alphabet, Champagne Bottles, Bells, Turtles, Bicycles, Horses, Dogs, Cats, Elephants, Lions, Bears, Tigers, 5c to $11 each. Various fancy packages, 5c and 10c each.

But the *Candies* themselves, are most important. There is no factory in the world that can make such an enormous daily supply of fine, pure Candies as ours. Nowhere will Christmas Candies be so lately fresh from the factory as here.

The best **Bonbons and Chocolates** that purest, finest materials and most expert skill can make, at 60c a pound. You can get no better anywhere at any price.

Chocolates and Bonbons, just as fresh and pure, but made of the less expensive materials, at 30c a pound.

Special Mixed Candies, in boxes of five pounds, or five one-pound boxes, for $1.

Mixed Chocolates, Chocolate-covered Marshmallows and Nougat, 5 pounds for $1, or 20c a pound.

Candies for Christmas festivals, in 25-pound lots, at 16c, 18c and 20c a pound. With these we give without extra charge pretty little boxes showing Santa Claus entering a cottage in which children are dreaming of him.

French Glace Fruit, box of 5 pounds for $1.50.

Several hundred different varieties of candies are here to choose from—the largest collection gathered in any store anywhere—and nothing but purest, cleanest, wholesome candies all the way through.

Basement.

Beautiful Objects of Art

Another influx of beauty lends new attractiveness to the Basement Art Store. Guided by the admirable judgment of our connoisseur all Europe and America have contributed generously to the collection of beautiful things which welcomes your critical inspecting. From the elaborately handsome electroliers, vases and pedestals, to the strangely shaped, graceful pottery in l'Art Nouveau, with its lustrous rainbow hues, and the exquisite little bronzes, the Art Room teems with interest for the lover of the beautiful. But the place of honor belongs to-day to the new accessions to the already extensive collection of Italian pottery, Ghouda Ware, Castilena Marbles, Limoges and Italian Faience, of which more particular mention follows:

Italian Pottery. A new arrival of this striking ware, with its characteristically florid figure designs in blues, greens and yellows, which suggest Majolica. In urns, vases, pitchers and plaques. $6 to $27.50.

Ghouda Ware. A second quantity of this superb Holland pottery, made necessary by the gaps your appreciation has made in the first lot. There are vases, urns, pitchers, jardinieres, candlesticks and ferneries, in graceful shapes, which harmonize with the broadly treated scroll work and conventionalized flowers, in deep rich greens, purples and blues. 50c to $40.

Marbles. Some beautiful pieces of Castilena marble reached us yesterday. The ease with which this pure white marble can be worked makes the most delicate effects possible. There are some charming busts and figures of fanciful subjects, of exquisite workmanship, among these new arrivals. $7 to $150.

Limoges Enamels. These are beautifully decorated little vases, jars and cups, enameled on copper. The body of the pieces is in rich shades of deep rose, enclosing medallions which contain dainty Louis XV. figures. $4 to $20.

German Plaques. Square and oblong titles, with figures in raised outlines, strikingly colored, with or without frames of dark wood. $1 to $4.

White Italian Faience. Groups of statuary, or single figures—very effective parlor ornaments. A particularly handsome piece, full of action, represents Neptune in his car drawn by sea-horses, and accompanied by Tritons and Nereids. $17.50. Others $1.85.

Pedestals, in white and green marble, $7.50 to $35; in onyx, $38 to $160.

Basement.

Gold JEWELRY

Here is a resplendent gathering of rich and beautiful stones, mounted in every form of jewelry beauty. Our jewelry chief has searched the markets of Europe and America in bringing this collection together. London, Paris, New York, have nothing of true artistic worth and beauty that is not represented here.

We have gone to the best, and *all* the best makers on both sides of the ocean. For originality and variety of designs shown there are few equal showings anywhere; and where jewelry of some intrinsic and artistic worth is shown, prices are universally higher. We give below a hint of the sorts and prices of artistic Gold Jewelry made on this side of the ocean.

Gifts for Men—

Link Buttons, $1.50 to $28
Fobs, $5.50 to $29.50
Lockets, $5 to $52.50
Studs, $2.25 to $5
Cigar Cutters, $3.50 to $29.50
Pencils, $4.25 to $32
Rings, $3.75 to $47
Key Rings, $7.75 to $8.75
Scarf Pins, $1 to $25
Vest Chains, $7.75 to $22
Charms, $4.50 to $10
Pocket Knives, $8 to $29.50
Match Boxes, $16.50 to $57
Tie Clasps, $1.25 to $20
Key Chains and Rings, $18.75 to $25

Gifts for Women—

Stick Pins, $1 to $25
Hat Pins, $2 to $15.75
Lorgnette Chains, $6.75 to $35
Lorgnettes, $27 to $57.50
Bracelets, $7.75 to $40
Thimbles, $2.50 to $9.50
Neck Chains, $1.75 to $6.75
Brooches, $2 to $50
Sleeve Buttons, $1.50 to $28
Cuff Pins, $1.75 to $7.50 pair
Rings, $1.75 to $26
Lockets, $2.50 to $18.75
Vinaigrettes, $10 to $23
Barrettes, $3 to $18.75
Garters, $12 to $65
Bonbon Boxes, $11.50 to $95

Broadway and Tenth street.

The NEW Orients Come — *The OLD Orients Go*

BICYCLES

The new Orient Bicycles for 1901 are here—hurried from the factory to meet the wishes of those who want to "hang" the new bicycle on the Christmas tree. And the Orients are decidedly *new*. The makers call them "Tailored," because they are to be fitted to each particular rider.

Long cranks, high gears, small drop, are the features for 1901.

The varying crank lengths make it necessary to fit crank and frame to each rider. The long, slow, easy swing of the new-style wheel is said to be delightful. The 1901 *Orient* has the new idea to perfection. Price, $50.

All 1900 Orients Reduced To-day!

Only about fifty left, and they are likely to go in a jiffy at the new prices:

Orient Light Roadsters, were $50; now $35— Men's 20 and 22-inch; women's 20-inch.

Orient Leaders, were $65; now $40— Men's 20 and 22 inch; women's 22-inch.

An *Orient Motor-cycle* is also here; Motor Bicycles, 1¾ horse power, at $280; 2¼ horse power, $300.

Orient Motor-Tricycles $450. Orient Motor-Quadricycle, $600.

Juvenile Rodman Bicycles: 20-inch wheels, boys' and girls', $17.50. 24-inch wheels, boys' and girls', $20. 26-inch wheels, boys' and girls', $22.50.

Basement, Fourth avenue.

The TOY STORE

"Through the Tunnel to Toyland"—don't forget the direction—you can come in at Broadway, or on Ninth street; but you enjoy best the burst of life and jollity, if you come, and bring the children through the Subway under Ninth street, from the Basement of the Main store. There's something doing all over these five stores that make this the One greatest Toy exhibition in New York. Games are being played, to show you and the children how. Here they are "blowing bubbles," with a man in them! (10c); at another place they are blowing another kind of "bubbles." (25c).

A practical graphophone is shown for $1. It speaks for itself. The Prismatic Top delights the little folks, 25c. Also the Reversible Top, that winds itself, 10c.

Stratton's Wonderful Building Blocks, that can be built into so many remarkable things, are being put together to show how. $1 a set.

Richter's Stone Building Blocks, are entirely different—any architectural design. 20c to $48 a set.

The Game of Fascination is being played. 25c.

Simplex Typewriters are shown working, $1 to $5.

Then the Elevated Railroad, with the up-hill grade, is being climbed by engines, automobiles and trolley cars. $1 each.

Lots of fun for young and old—and the jolliest lot of Christmas things you ever saw.

Men's Neckwear

This Men's Furnishing Store of ours holds a unique position among furnishers generally. One distinguishing feature is its way of gathering certain things to itself alone. That's more appreciated each succeeding season. Men are growing more like women—like to have styles that they won't run against everywhere they go.

Take the matter of neckwear. The man who gathers these stocks is a student of style, an originator. His ideas, and those of the best makers at home and abroad, find expression in ties to be found here and nowhere else. They find instant approval, too, from correct dressers generally.

A better-than-ever display awaits you now. Gift-seekers will find it to their advantage to view it. For there's another distinguishing feature—prices. We're lower than the exclusive dealer in men's wear.

50c to $2.50 for ready-made neckwear. We'll make scarfs to order of silks from the best English and French looms, in the most tasteful designs and color combinations, at $1.75 to $5.

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

JOHN WANAMAKER

News of SHOES

The Christmas thought pervades the Main Store's stocks—Slippers! Comfortable foot-wear for home use—for men, women and children of all ages—a wonderful variety of newest, most tasteful styles. And leggings, too. Sell many of them 'round this time. Especially for the children. Pretty styles for the little ones, in red and blue and black.

Down-stairs the bargains for women and children. A couple of sample values:

$2—Women's black kidskin boots, with the stylish full toe. They are welted and stitched; all sizes. Saving of $1 and more.

$1.40—Women's black kidskin buttoned and laced shoes; tipped nicely with patent leather and kid; all sizes. The usual $2.50 grade.

At $1; value $1.50—Shoes for boys. Of fine wax and box calf, laced; sturdy and fine; with spring heels; solid leather soles.

At 95c—These for girls and small boys; made of light kidskin; all spring heels; made to stand good service; sizes 11 to 2. Same in the smaller sizes at 75c and 85c. One-third under their usual price.

The bargain shoes for men and boys are across the way—Fourth avenue and Ninth street. There's a wide collection of exceptionally good values there now. You may judge how good by these few examples:

At $1.50, from $2.50—Still more of those good black calf shoes for men; heavy soles; broad toes; just right for present use.

Boys' Shoes, $1.25; value $2.50—Of sound and solid calfskin; heavy soles, *sewed* on; sizes 11 to 5.

Women's *Jackets*

There are about 250 of them, in all, in the handsomest and most approved of the season's styles. But there are only a few of each sort, so the stock was, without favor or discrimination, marked for speedy disappearance at

$10 Each

though values run up to $22.50. Reason—it's getting late for selling jackets, while wearing-time is at its height. These jackets we *know* about—they are taken from our regular stock, and we are sure of the excellence of the design, material, and workmanship that enter into their making. Colors are mostly black, Oxford and tan, materials are kersey, boucle, Melton and cheviot, with taffeta or satin linings. All sizes are represented, though not in each kind. Here are three specimens of the offering:

Jacket of gray kersey, tight-fitting; military effect; trimmed with Astrakhan, and black and gold braid, military collar; lined with taffeta. Former price, $20.

L'Aiglon jacket of black kersey; double-breasted, box front; bell sleeves; Aiglon collar of gold braid, eaglet buttons; black satin lining. Was $22.50.

Moujik Blouse of blue or castor kersey; double-breasted; bell sleeves; revers trimmed with braid; edges and seams piped with satin; satin lining. Formerly $22.50.

Choose to-day for $10 each. Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Bath Robes

Now, there's a very suitable gift for husband or brother or father—a comfortable well-made bath robe. Most likely to be very acceptable. We'll help you to a satisfactory selection. The assortment comprises many most desirable styles.

Say one of these Terry cloth robes with hood or sailor collar—washable. They're in seven qualities, at $3 to $12.

Or one of eiderdown, made by the same firm that makes the cloth—the best domestic eiderdown to be had. These are $3.50 to $8.

Blanket Robes from our own factory, with Raglan sleeves, are very swell and luxurious. $3.75 to $10.

Men's SUITS

A number of small lots are re-marked at a very small price. They are all in the latest cut—the material all in the newest and best-liked patterns. That's why these became small lots so soon. The new popular broad-shouldered military sack coat will be found in many of these suits. There are values in this new grouping up to $20—good values at $20. Some of the suits were $15—very moderately priced at that figure. Choice now of this excellent collection at

Twelve Dollars a Suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Flannel Waists

Particular mention of a new lot of a recent popular style. These arrived here only on yesterday,—just in time. They are in cardinal, navy blue, lavender and black. Prettily made with plaited full front, and French back, the sleeves in dress fashion, with pointed ends; polished steel buttons. Attractive in appearance—no less so in price. They're $1.50 each.

Numerous other grades and styles up to $7.50. We'll put your choice up in a neat box, suitable for a present, if you wish.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Basement Store

There are just a dozen wholly new offerings to-day. But some of yesterday's best values are still in good supply as well.

Chief among the fresh arrivals in the busy basement store is a lot of 4,500 yards of printed Foulard silks. There are 69 designs and colorings in this collection; desirable colorings in most artistic designs. The printings are on an excellent quality of silk such as sell usually at 85c. to $1 a yard. Rich choosing while this gathering holds out, at 50c a yard. All 23 in. wide.

Silk Waists Much Below Value—
Some of taffeta, others of India silk; all good styles and all in good colorings—six shades and black. All sizes in the lot, but not in each style. And not all perfectly fresh—very slight, almost unfindable blemishes. Values $3.50 to $4.50. Price $2.75.

Gilt Clocks—$1 Less than Usual—
Handsome novelties that will interest shoppers in search of suitable holiday gifts. Prices $2.50, $2.75 and $3.50. Add one dollar to each to find former fair price.

Scarfs and Collarettes Very Cheap—
New, perfect goods. The scarfs are of various furs, with tails, and have been $6 to $15. Now they're $4.50 to $10. Collarettes of dyed opossum, electric seal and Astrakhan; with high storm collars. Values $12 to $15. The price, $9 for choice.

25c Pictures at 15c—
Colored Prints in metal frames; 6x8 in.; made to stand; all good subjects.

$1.25 Rugs at $1—
They are jute Wilton rugs—look like genuine wool. Twelve desirable patterns. 27x54 inches.

Bath Towels at a Quarter Off—
Large snow white towels, with fringed ends; hemmed on one side only; 23x45 in.; fully worth $2 a doz. Price 12½c each.

One Hundred Boys' Suits Repriced—
Though they were cheap enough at original prices. Of all-wool cheviots; silk-sewed throughout; double-breasted jackets; for boys of 8 to 16 years; were $3.75 and $4.50. Choice at $3.

35c Aprons at 25c—
Of white lawn, with bib and bretelles; some with plaits, or trimming of embroidery; the remainder plain. Would be very good value at 35c.

Striped Ribbons at a Low Price—
All light shades—some 3½ in. wide, at 18c; 3 in. wide, at 13c.

Box of Candy at 10c, instead of 15c—
A novel box, in imitation of a straw hat—filled with good candy.

Corsets Greatly Reduced in Price—
$5.25 Lillian corsets—imported—reduced to $3.50. In either white coutil or black sateen, both with real whalebone. $2.75 Lillian corsets at $1.75—of black sateen.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

May Irwin Tries a New Variety Farce at the Bijou Theatre.

A Taking New Song in "Madge Smith, Attorney"—A New German Comedy —Gossip of the Stage.

In the second act of the new piece called "Madge Smith, Attorney," which had a trial performance at the Bijou Theatre yesterday afternoon, a general simulation of light-hearted mirth on the stage proved contagious in the audience, and some new songs, sung with spirit by gleesome May Irwin, Ignacio Martinetti, and Joseph Sparks, turned out to be uncommonly effective. Two of Miss Irwin's songs in this division of the play, especially, deserve praise. They are "When I'm by Your Side," with a bouche fermée refrain, and a new darky ditty called "My Congo Queen." This last mentioned is commonplace enough, both in tune and words, but it is at least alive, and will soon be whistled everywhere. The refrain has the right swing and is very taking in its simple way:

She's my little Congo Queen,
A lady quite sublime,
Her pedigree and her family tree,
Date back to Adam's time,
Where the Congo River flows,
Through the jungle cool and green;
Some day I'll claim that royal dame,
My little Congo Queen.

Martinetti's imitation French song is clever, too, while Sparks has a preposterous one about an Irish-American, who insisted on having the turkey he had won in a raffle occupy a seat by his side in an electric car.

These divertissements and a bit of a dance occurred in a scene imitating a frolicsome breakfast party in which "men-about-town" and chorus girls were the guests of a woman lawyer, while the further development of the silly plot led to an embroglio in a police court, where the aforesaid legal female was accidently employed to convict her own husband of assault and battery.

"Madge Smith, Attorney," is not an ingenious or well-planned farce, and is, as a whole, a very poor specimen of its own poor kind. The author's idea of wit leads him to such bits of pleasantry as these:

"I'll take a chair."
"Dont take it too far."
"Your conduct shall be checked.
"You ought to be checked in the coat-room."
"I have a sudden palpitation of the heart."
"Take some whisky."
"No. I'm used to it."
"I know you are, but it will do you good."

Drunkenness and martial infidelity, treated in the dreary old manner of the departed minstrel jokes, and the supposedly comic draughtsman, seem to be cheap stuff to offer for the entertainment of New York theatregoers in this lively and uncommonly productive season, when competition is so keen. There is very little wit in this farce, and not a gleam of dramatic aptitude or invention. The talk about garters has had no equal in stupidity on our stage lately, except in the talk about Plato in the "Sprightly" piece at the Theatre Republic.

But it must be admitted that the theatre was full yesterday of amiable folks, with hearts of wax and hands of iron, and that there was plenty of applause and laughter, and that, although Miss Irwin's best efforts could not make the dilogue light or the plot amusing, she found ample play for her natural gayety and her comic talent in the divertissements which were deferred too long, but were good when they came.

John Smith	George A. Beane
Madge Smith	May Irwin
Ajax O'Shaughnessey	Joseph M. Sparks
Count Cotton	Ignacio Martinetti
Gunnington Swift	Bert Thayer
Wilson	Jacques Kruger
Montressor Bling	Roland Carter
Clarence Gay	Mabel Florence
Bijou Leech	Sadie Peters
Cissy Peachblow	Anne Woodward
Flossy Greensleeves	Grace Almy
Kate Maxwell	Alice Sands
Diana Blush	Edythe Blair

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

"Rosenmontag," a Five-Act Play, Given in a Pleasing Manner.

"Rosenmontag," a five-act play by Otto Erich Hartleben, which made its first appearance at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, would have been a very poor play not to have been in a measure successful, for its cast included nearly every man in Herr Conried's company, and the one woman who appeared was his clever leading lady of this season, Hedwig Lange. The play is a peculiar one. It is scheduled on the bill as an "Offiziersgeschichte," an army story.

A young army officer, Hans Rudorff, (Adolph Zimmerman,) has for a year been infatuated with the daughter of a mechanic, Gertrud Reimann, (Hedwig Lange.) To cure this passion, which will prove fatal to his prospects, two of his cousins in the same regiment put the girl in a false position. Hans believes she is untrue to him, and becomes engaged to the daughter of a wealthy merchant. The plot is discovered, the young officer is reconciled to his first love, who is found in his rooms, and his disgrace is followed by his suicide in the last act, with Gertrud, who begs to share his fate. The tragedy occurs on Rosenmontag, the young officer's wedding day.

The value of handsome uniforms and military music as accessories is seen in the first two acts, in which the first part of the story is developed. There is an attractive scene when Hans's future father-in-law is ushered into his room by his fellow officers and part of a military band, including a big bass drum.

The officers carry paper lanterns on long poles. It is unfortunate that the story will not admit another appearance of Augustus Schmitz, Max Hanseler, for he was a model of a comfortable and agreeable father-in-law, and the little address he makes to the young officers proved him to be a thoroughly good fellow.

Adolf Hofmann is usually cast for the handsome hero of a play, and he wears a becoming uniform with distinction. He did some good work last night. In the first acts he had more the appearance of a young man enjoying his good clothes than of a youth with a secret sorrow. Hedwig Lange is always satisfying and a favorite with the audience. Otto Gutbert took the part of Harold Hofmann, a wise friend of the young officer. The scene shifters were in need of a few more rehearsals last evening, and the players in some of the minor parts will have to look through their roles again.

MISS NETHERSOLE A WITNESS.

Testifies Before Referee in Marcus Mayer's Suit for Commissions.

Olga Nethersole, the actress and her brother Louis were under examination yesterday before Francis C. Cantine, referee in the action brought by Marcus Mayer, who was Miss Nethersole's manager during the production of the play of "Sapho" last season. Mr. Mayer claims that about $17,000 is due him in commissions. The hearing yesterday was mainly as to items of expenses, Mr. Mayer claiming that the money spent was not for the business of the company.

The items objected to were all small, and included "New Year's greeting at Providence," "Christmas cards at Baltimore," "Mrs. Mallon's funeral wreath," "Dinner to 'Sapho' trial witnesses," also Miss Nethersole's meals on the stage, for massage treatment, theatre tickets, carriage hire, cables, and a floral tribute to Fanny Davenport.

After several lively tilts between the lawyers, Miss Nethersole's counsel decided to deduct about $1,000 from the expenses she had charged. This deduction was for meals and money given to charities. Louis Nethersole, as Treasurer of the "Sapho" company, testified that the receipts for the first season, when Mr. Mayer was with the company, were $192,387.30, and the total disbursements $91,855.24, and the receipts for the second season $141,868.65, with proportionate expenses.

Miss Nethersole in her testimony said that under the contract she was to receive the first $20,000 profits, and that Mr. Mayer had not objected to the cost of the production of the plays being considered a business expense. The hearing will be continued at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Grace George Convalescent.

Miss Grace George, who was compelled to abandon the performance last Tuesday night at Poughkeepsie of "Her Majesty" on account of a severe sore throat, has recovered so that she will be enabled to resume her tour Monday night, when she will present the play at Norwich, Hartford Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; New Britain Friday, Bridgeport Saturday, and then for one week, beginning Dec. 17, at the Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Ernst Van Dyck, the tenor, who has been singing on the Pacific Coast with the Maurice Grau Opera Company, returned to this city yesterday. He will make his first appearance in this city Wednesday night, Dec. 19, as Tannhauser. Another member of the company who will arrive some time to-day is M. Saleza.

The executors of the estate of Augustine Daly received yesterday a cable message from London informing them that a decision had been rendered by the Court of Appeals in their suit against George Edwardes for the possession of Daly's Theatre in London. This decision affirms the judgment against Edwardes and in favor of the Daly estate.

The benefit performance given at the New York Theatre for the widow and children of Joe Ott resulted in $3,000 being received, which included a check from the White Rat organization of $1,000 and another for the same amount, contributed by the Sire Brothers. Another benefit performance for the same cause will be given this afternoon, when a new drama by John C. Dixon, entitled "Sold and Paid For," will be given for the first time.

KESSEL LOSES HIS CASE.

Injunction Restraining the Police is Dissolved.

The injunction restraining the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station from interfering with Plaza Hall, at 313 West Fifty-ninth Street, was dissolved yesterday by Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court, the Justice declaring that the extraordinary right of injunction should not be used to protect a business where there is any doubt about that business being in violation of the laws of the State.

The temporary injunction was obtained on Tuesday by Adam Kessel, Jr., who had taken out an excise license for the place, made famous from the fact that it was supposed that "Billy" McGlory was back of the original venture to open it as a dance hall.

Now that the injunction has been dissolved the police will adopt the same methods used when McGlory's nephew, Campbell, was in charge of the dance hall.

LEGAL NOTES.

ENFORCEMENT OF HEALTH REGULATIONS IN TENEMENT HOUSES.—The Board of Health, in July, last year, directed John G. Wendel to remove the "dirty papers from the walls and ceilings" of a tenement house owned by him, to "thoroughly clean and whitewash the walls and ceilings of the cellar," and to do certain other work, including the furnishing of suitable ash and garbage receptacles. The order was founded upon the provision of the city charter requiring "the owner or lessee of any tenement house," to do certain things. The order not being complied with, the statutory penalty of $200, being $10 a day for twenty days during which the offense continued, was recovered in a suit brought against Wendel in the Municipal Court. Upon the trial the propriety and reasonableness of the requirements of the Board of Health, so far as they related to the condition of the premises, were not contested, but Mr. Wendel claimed that, as he had leased the premises in 1888 for twenty-one years to Anton Ehrmann, such lessee was the person liable for the penalty. A judgment rendered for the plaintiff on the trial was reversed by the Appellate Term, in an opinion by Justice O'Gorman, in which Justice Giegerich concurred. The Court held that lessee and not the owner should be held responsible for violations of law which related to the conditions created by the use of the building as a tenement house, especially where, as in this case, the lessee covenated to make all repairs and to comply with all orders of the Department of Health respecting the premises. In an elaborate dissenting opinion Justice Beekman holds that the fact that the lease to Ehrmann contained a covenant that he should comply with all orders of the Board of Health at his own expense, could not avail to relieve the lessor from a public duty with the performance of which he was charged by the statute, which law having devolved the prescribed duty upon the owner, he could not, as between himself and the Health Department, relieve himself from that duty by contracting with another for its performance.

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LIFE INSURANCE.—Joseph H. Tooker, Jr., as assignee of a policy of $5,000, issued by the Security Trust Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, upon the life of his father, recovered judgment against the corporation on the trial at White Plains. That decision, which was unanimously sustained by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, has just received affirmance in the Court of Appeals. The company had, on several occasions, allowed Seymour L. Rau to solicit policies for it, and permitted him to deliver them without exacting payment in cash, or the delivery of the premium receipt, as required by the terms of the policy. This, the Court held, constituted Rau the company's agent, with authority to waive the condition requiring payment in cash. In this case, on the suggestion of Rau, two notes of the son were given for the premium of $630.50 and the policy delivered to the insured. It appeared that the father was not prepared to pay the premium in cash, and was prevented by the articles of his partnership from giving notes. At this time he was in apparent good health. When the notes were given Tooker told Rau that he would pay cash for them, within a couple of days. Two days subsequently Rau telephoned Tooker for the cash. He was reminded that he had not given the premium receipt, and he promised to take it up three days later. On the last of the three days the insured was at his office, but on that night he was taken suddenly ill, and died the next day. The day before his death the notes were paid by a check of the plaintiff's wife to the order of Rau, who deposited it in his own bank, and sent his check to the general agents of the company. The check, after the death of the insured, was returned to Rau. The Court says the insurance company was estopped from denying the due receipt of the premium.

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CONTRACT TO FURNISH GOODS.—Leopold Miller and others, a firm of Baltimore tobacco merchants, entered into a contract with Herman Ellis, a manufacturer of this city, to the effect that during the ensuing period of five years an allowance of $1,000 a year should be made on the sales of cigarettes by the manufacturer, and a further allowance of 2 per cent. below the price of such goods given to any other house in New York and New Jersey. In consideration of this, the merchants, upon their part, covenanted to push the sale of these cigarettes as against any other brands, and not to sell them at less than a price named. In a suit brought by Ellis to recover from Miller and others the value of goods sold, a judgment rendered on the trial in favor of the plaintiff, and overruling a counterclaim of breach of contract, was affirmed by the First Appellate Division, which held that the contract did not bind the manufacturers thereafter to sell, nor the dealers thereafter to buy, any specific quantity of cigarettes, but simply fixed the terms which should control such sales as might in the future be made. Justices Patterson and Williams gave dissenting opinions. The Court of Appeals has now ordered a reversal and a new trial, holding, by Judge Cullen, that a contract to furnish at least $1,000 worth of cigarettes a year, plus 2 per cent. of that sum, was implied by the agreement, and the measure of damages for the breach of the contract by the manufacturer's refusal to furnish the cigarettes was the difference between the amount the dealers were to receive in case they performed it and the cost of performance.

New York Bankers Invite Mr. McKinley

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A delegation from the Associated Bankers of New York, consisting of E. S. Schenck, G. W. McGarrah, William Sherer, and Charles H. Fanchei, called at the White House today and invited the President to attend the banquet to be given by the bankers on Dec. 19. The President said, in substance, that he feared public business would prevent his accepting. From the White House the delegation went to the Treasury Department and secured Secretary Gage's promise to attend the banquet.

GOFF DISCHARGES JURORS

Entire Panel for December to be Redrawn.

Recorder Adopts Drastic Measure to Show His Displeasure — Dissension Among Talesmen.

Sixty-seven talesmen, constituting the jury panel for the December term of court in Part II., General Sessions, were yesterday discharged for the term by Recorder Goff, to whom, it is said, have come rumors of dissensions, bickerings, and accusations among the jurymen, rendering impartial verdicts an impossibility. Many of the cases of those persons arrested by Superintendent McCullagh's deputies, charged with illegal registration and other violations of the elections law, have been placed on the Recorder's calendar. Four of these cases have been tried since the first of the month, resulting in two acquittals, one disagreement, and one conviction with a recommendation for mercy.

This latter verdict was arrived at by a jury late yesterday afternoon, after all of the talesmen, with the exception of themselves, had been discharged in their presence. It was first reported by Foreman Paul of this jury that it was impossible to reach a verdict, but upon being instructed as to the meaning of a reasonable doubt, a verdict of guilty was returned after a few minutes' further deliberation. The prisoner was Paul Paskler, a negro, of 239 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

In addition to the election cases, three acquittals have been rendered by the December jurors, two in larceny cases and one in an assault case. The case which apparently caused the jury panel's discharge was that of Jacob A. Kasschau, charged with grand larceny. Kasschau, according to the complaint of W. H. Oliver of Orange, N. J., advertised for sale, last Spring, a half interest in the Star Plating Works of 49 Crosby Street. Oliver negotiated for the purchase of a half interest, and, upon the affidavit of Kasschau that there were no mortgages or liens upon the property, was induced to pay $1,500 for an interest. Shortly afterward he learned, he says, that the Charles Cooper Company held a mortgage of $600 on the plant. The jury, whose foreman was Solomon Schelinsky, and of which Charles Doelger, the brewer, was a member, after asking if they might disregard the documentary evidence in the case and consider only the testimony, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Upon receiving this verdict, Recorder Goff directed Clerk Wolf to discharge the jury for the term. The Clerk did so, and the jurymen filed out in great surprise. Without explaining his action, the Recorder discharged the remaining talesmen, with the exception of the twelve hearing the Paskler case. The jurors congregated in the court corridors and speculated vainly as to the cause of the Recorder's unusual course. No explanation could be advanced by any of them. When the Paskler evidence was all in, the remaining jurors retired and in half an hour returned to announce a disagreement. The Recorder defined a reasonable doubt for them, and the twelve men again retired. In a few minutes they returned to announce a verdict of guilty with a recommendation for mercy.

"All of the other members of the panel to which you belong," said the Recorder, "have been discharged for the term. I will therefore discharge you also."

The Recorder then left the Criminal Courts building hurriedly to keep an engagement. When asked if he would make some statement regarding his action, he said that he had nothing to say. Upon good authority, however, it is understood that information had reached the Recorder and Assistant District Attorney O'Connor, who has prosecuted the election cases, that some of the jurymen have accused each other during their deliberations and elsewhere of favoring the defendant in alleged violations of the elections law, while counter accusations of leanings toward the prosecution on the part of others have been made. These accusations have been followed by many bitter wrangles and disputes. It was intimated, though no corroboration of the statement could be had, that some of the talesmen had been approached by friends of those charged with violating the elections law.

A new panel will be drawn to-day, and the court trials will go on as usual Monday.

ENGINEERS VISIT COLUMBIA.

President Low Makes a Speech of Welcome—Session Closes To-day.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which has been in session since Tuesday, met yesterday in Havemeyer Hall, at Columbia University. There were about 600 members and guests present. President Charles H. Morgan presided. President Low welcomed the engineers and their friends to the building. Several papers were then read on various engineering topics.

The members then went to the Trustees' room in the library building, where they were received by President Low. Later they went through Engineering Hall.

The session will close to-day at a meeting at 12 West Thirty-first Street.

DEMOCRATIC WOMEN DISSENT.

Refuse Republican Sisters' Request to Enter Active Political Field.

The Democratic women of the city are not going into politics. Mrs. Margaret Holmes Bates, Secretary of the New York City Legislative League, spoke for them at a meeting of the league yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, President of the West End Women's Republican Club, described the methods of the members in canvassing the tenement house districts through canvassers, who received $10 and $12 a week.

"And we want the Democratic women to organize," said Mrs. Robinson, in a final exhortation. "It will do you good, and it will do us good. Such work will raise women to the level of men—here Mrs. Robinson led the league in laughter— or, at any rate, they will think so."

"No," said Mrs. Bates, rising, "I would as soon be a book agent as go canvassing in the slums, and I am a Democrat from way back. I don't wish the Democratic women to organize. Women have been acted for their work in the churches ever since the churches were founded. They have held bazaars and sewed and looked after the poor, but they never were given salaries, and if they tried to get into the pulpit they have usually been kicked out. And now that they are getting out of jobbing for the churches they have begun to do chores for the politicians. No, a woman can make $10 or $12 a week cooking."

Mrs. Robinson explained that the West End club's employes had been book agents, and that it was a work not alone for themselves, but for principle, every woman's duty being to put into power the party she believed would do the most for the country. Mrs. Bates preserved a dissenting silence.

FAMOUS SONG WRITER DEAD.

Henry Russell, Who Composed "A Life on the Ocean Wave," Passes Away.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Henry Russell, the well-known song writer, died yesterday.

Henry Russell was one of the most popular song writers and vocalists of his day. His songs had an enduring quality, and were known at one time as well in America as in England. During his active days he wrote or composed more than 800 songs, among them being "A Life on the Ocean Wave," "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "I'm Afloat," "Woodman, Spare That Tree," "Carlo, the Newfoundland Dog," "The Gambler's Wife," "The Dream of the Revenier," and "The Maniac."

He was born at Sheerness in 1813. He early showed a decided taste for music, and in 1825 went to Bologna to study music. The year 1833 found him in New York. He remained in this country and Canada for seven years, then returned to England. "Carlo, the Newfoundland Dog," was one of the most popular of his songs, and he always prefaced it by telling the story of its origin. A mother was on an Atlantic liner when her child fell overboard. A Newfoundland dog saw the child, and immediately sprang into after it. The dog kept the child afloat until both were rescued.

While here Mr. Russell was for a time the guest of Fenimore Cooper at his home, and there he met William Cullen Bryant, Longfellow, N. P. Willis, and other famous men. After his return to London he gave entertainments in London and all over the country. He published a memoir in 1846, and in 1860 two volumes of copyright songs. His last composition was a song, "Our Empress Queen," written in honor of her Majesty's Jubilee. He retired over forty years ago.

GATES STOLE ABOUT $20,000.

Frank & Du Bois Issue a Statement Concerning Their Defaulting Employe.

Frank & Du Bois, the insurance brokers of 47 William Street, whose office manager, William W. Gates, is a defaulter to the amount of about $20,000, yesterday issued a statement concerning the affair. Gates is still a fugitive, and it is not likely that the firm he defrauded will take any steps to apprehend him. The statement from the firm is, in part, as follows:

William M. Gates entered our employ some twenty-odd years ago as an office boy. He always appeared to us to be a straight-forward, honest man. After a time we made him the office manager. He paid the salaries of the clerks every two weeks, in cash, and it was his duty to check the bank balance and to keep himself in touch with all office work.

As we had such implicit confidence in his honesty, whenever he would bring the check-book to any members of the firm and ask to have a check signed, it was always done with only the examination on the part of the firm, that the check corresponded with the stub. In this way he drew duplicate checks for salary accounts, which were payable in cash to the amount of $890 to $900 every two weeks. By this means, as far as we are able to learn, he has stolen about $5,000 this year at the outside. The entire loss will probably prove to be about $20,000.

Gates covered up his tracks by the very simple method of marking in the stub of the check book one of the duplicate checks as "void."

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Adopts Resolution Asking Congress to Strengthen Currency Law.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, John Harsen Rhoades, Chairman of the Committee of Finance and Currency, introduced a resolution dealing with the currency question which was unanimously adopted. The resolution said, in part:

Whereas, The recent election has shown conclusively that the majority of the people of this country are in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard and a sound currency, and

Whereas, We believe prompt action on the part of Congress to remove any question of doubt as to the right to substitute silver for gold will be hailed with satisfaction by the people and add another strong link to the confidence which now exists throughout the Nation, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York respectfully requests and urges upon Congress the vital importance of adopting at the present session a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange gold coin for any other money issued or coined by the United States whenever it may be necessary to do so.

George F. Seward, Chairman of the Committee on State and Municipal Taxation, reported that the committee has prepared in draft "a bill intended to effect alleviation of some of the recognized evils of our system of taxation." The Chamber will be asked to revise the work of the committee at the January meeting, as the draft of the bill is now in the hands of an expert, who is going over it. A resolution was adopted that the bill when completed be printed, as well as any report from the committee which will be acted on at the meeting next month.

GREAT SOUTH BAY DIVIDED.

End of Litigation Which Has Lasted Almost Fifty Years.

Justice Marean has confirmed the report of the commission appointed by the Supreme Court in the matter of the division of Great South Bay between the town of Brookhaven and the Smith heirs. The Commissioners were ex-County Judge Thomas Young of Huntington, Jonathan B. Terry of Southold, and County Clerk-elect Solomon Ketcham of Amityville. They were appointed to divide the bay under an interlocutory judgment of the Supreme Court in the suit brought by the heirs of William Smith against the town of Brookhaven.

The tract assigned to the Smith heirs consists of 13,397½ acres of land under water at the west end of the bay, and the town of Brookhaven gets 17,047½ acres. The rights of the Smith heirs in Great South Bay have been a subject of litigation for almost half a century.

ELECTRIC MOTOR COMBINE.

The Riker Company Absorbed by the Electric Vehicle Company.

It was announced yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Electric Vehicle Company that the company had bought out the entire plant of the Riker Electric Motor Vehicle Company. At the meeting yesterday the Board of Directors was reorganized to meet the new conditions, and new officers were elected. The absorption of the Riker Company will give the Electric Vehicle Company, according to the statements of its officers, a complete monopoly of all the patents for manufacturing electric vehicles in this country, and will probably also give it control of all the patents for gasoline vehicles. The Riker Company will still retain its plant at Elizabeth, N. J. Its stockholders, however, will hold stock in the Electric Vehicle Company, instead of in the Riker.

The transaction is simply an absorption of the stock of the Riker Company. The Riker Company had $4,000,000 worth of common stock and $1,000,000 worth of preferred stock. The Electric Vehicle Company had $8,000,000 worth of preferred and $10,000,000 worth of common stock. By the exchange of stock from the Riker Company its preferred and common stock will each be increased by $1,000,000.

By the reorganization George H. Day becomes President of the Electric Vehicle Company. He was formerly President of the Columbia Electric Vehicle Company, which was merged into the present Electric Vehicle Company some time ago. He succeeds Robert McA. Lloyd, who resigned. John Jacob Astor resigned from the Board of Directors, saying that he would not be able to be in the city much during the coming Winter. By his request George Chapman, his representative, was placed on the board. T. C. Stevens of Washington, D. C., formerly President of the Riker Company, is now on the Board of Directors. T. J. Regan, the representative of W. C. Whitney, is also on the Board of Directors. W. H. Johnson, who was general manager of the Electric Vehicle Company, was elected Second Vice President, and A. L. Riker, who had been Second Vice President of the Riker Company, was elected Third Vice President of the Vehicle Company. H. M. Bylesby, formerly general manager of the Riker Company, was elected First Vice President.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL'S DEBTS.

The Hoffman House Company obtained judgment yesterday against ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio for $1,359 for board at the Hoffman House. The judgment was taken by default in the City Court on the application of James E. Gaynor, counsel for the hotel company. Mr. Campbell was properly served with the summons and complaint, but failed to make a defense to the same.

The ex-Governor lived at the Hoffman House up to two months ago, when he left there, and his present city home is unknown. He has a law office in Room 49 of the Equitable Building. None of the persons in charge of the building could give Mr. Campbell's home address last night.

A few days ago public attention was called to the ex-Governor through a lawyer advertising for his whereabouts. This advertisement was prompted by the fact that a check for $50 given by Mr. Campbell to David Murphy and drawn on the First National Bank of Hamilton, Ohio, had gone to protest and the lawyer wanted an explanation.

Ex-Gov. Campbell since coming to New York, nearly eight years ago, has had several experiences as to money matters. In 1898 he confessed judgment in favor of Frank H. Coyne for $1,222 on a check drawn on the First National Bank of Hamilton. He always claimed that this was an accommodation loan. He was also examined in supplementary proceedings on a promissory note for $5,000 held by the First National Bank of Chicago. This latter action was finally settled. He made no attempt to conceal the fact that instead of making money out of politics he had lost much that he had earned when he was a successful lawyer. In fact, when he came to New York, he said, he was burdened with many debts contracted while he was devoting his time to politics instead of his profession.

For many years ex-Gov. Campbell was one of the most popular Democrats in Ohio, serving three terms in Congress from a nominally Republican district, and then being once elected Governor of the State. He was a candidate for a second term, as well as having been prominently mentioned as a Presidential possibility in 1892.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEWS OF NEW JERSEY

RUNAWAY IN A CEMETERY.

Team of a Funeral Coach Cause a Panic at Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 6.—An exciting runaway enlivened proceedings at a funeral in Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, this afternoon.

The frightened horses tore along the road leading to the Central Avenue entrance. The mourners who had attended the obsequies of William Hayes, a well-known man about town, were departing in their coaches when a team attached to a closed carriage took fright and suddenly started forward. The driver was standing on his box, and was thrown under the wheels, which passed over him, but was not dangerously hurt.

In the coach were Harry Walker, William Putnam, and two young women.

Several other coaches were ahead of them. The screams of the women warned the drivers, however, and they turned their horses, and drove them over graves to the right or left of the path.

Harry Walker made a brave but futile effort to stop the runaways and save his companions. He climbed down the inside of the coach by skirting the side of the vehicle, on to the box. He tried to seize the reins, but they were trailing on the ground. Then he resolved to take the desperate chance of attempting to reach the horses' heads. He climbed down to the pole and started to crawl along by steadying himself against the sides of the animals. His foot slipped and he fell, but managing to grasp the pole clung to it with arms and legs.

Peter Bey, Assistant Assessor of the Newark Tax Department, who had been one of the pall bearers, was in one of the coaches ahead. He saw the runaways approach and realized the peril of the occupants. Nerving himself, Bey waited at the side of the path for the madly galloping horses. Then he sprang forward, gripped the bridle of the nearest horse, and clung with all his strength. The horses dragged Bey more than fifty yards before he could turn their heads. Finally he obtained the mastery. William Bush helped Walker from his dangerous position, and the fainting women were revived.

CLUNG TO REVOLVING SHAFT.

Boyle Hung with His Feet in Vat of Boiling Water Till Rescued.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 6.—Edward Boyle, employed at the roundhouse of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, had his feet and ankles badly scalded last evening. He was descending into a vat, which is partly filled with boiling water, to repair some machinery. An old ladder taken from a wrecked freight car was inside the vat, and was used by the employes to get at the machinery. The steam rotted this ladder, and when he was half way down it broke.

Boyle grasped and held fast to a revolving shaft, which was just low enough to let his legs dangle in the water. In this position he hung until his cries brought two fellow-workmen to his assistance. He was dragged from his perilous position, and Dr. G. W. Tyrrell was summoned. Boyle was unconscious for some time. The doctor thinks he will recover, although he may lose both legs. His hands are also badly blistered where he clung to the revolving shaft.

CAR TRACKS AS REAL ESTATE.

Big Test Case Before the New Jersey Board of Taxation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 6.—The State Board of Taxation to-day began a hearing in the case of the appeal of the North Jersey Street Railway Company on the assessment placed on its tracks, overhead wires, and cars by the Newark Tax Commissioners this year. The company's property was assessed at a valuation of $3,200,000, and the company asks that the assessment be reduced to $640,000.

It is claimed by the local Commissioners that under a recent decision of the Supreme Court the tracks and wires should be assessed as real estate and have a real estate value from their occupancy of the public streets, while the trolley people contend that the only value upon which the property can be assessed is its actual cost, with a deduction for depreciation from use.

The decision in the case will affect every municipality in the State where there are trolley lines, and is being awaited with much interest by city and township authorities. If the State Board decides in favor of the city, and that right-of-way privileges give the trolley tracks a real estate value, the result will be to largely increase municipal revenue from the trolley companies throughout the State.

At to-day's hearing the entire session was occupied with witnesses for the railroad company, whose joint testimony was to the effect that the entire value of the company's tracks, wires, cars, tools, and machinery was $1,200,000.

LANDIS WILL CONTEST.

Disinherited Sons Make Charges Against Aunt to Whom the Bulk of the Property Was Left.

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 6.—The Landis will contest began its course in the Cumberland County Orphans' Court here to-day.

Mr. Landis disinherited his sons, Richard W. Meade and James Montevert Landis, not leaving them a dollar. To-day they testified that their aunt, Miss Matilda Landis, who under the will inherited the bulk of the estate of her brother, Founder C. K. Landis, used undue influence over him. Their aunt, they asserted, always claimed that Montevert, the youngest son, was not a son of Founder Landis, but an illegitimate child of their mother, who was a daughter of the late Commodore Meade. She was divorced from Mr. Landis, and subsequently married a German Baron.

Other witnesses, including County Prosecutor Cole of Cape May and Senator Baker of this place, gave evidence tending to prove Founder Landis was insane.

Charles Kline Landis, the founder of Vineland, Sea Isle City, Hammonton, and other South Jersey towns, died some months ago. Over two-thirds of his estate Mr. Landis left to his sister, Miss Matilda T. Landis, and, after several minor legacies to employes, the residue he directed to be divided into four equal parts among the Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society, his eldest son, Charles K. Landis, Jr., and the latter's little children. Among Mr. Landis's miscellaneous bequests were twenty-five building lots in Vineland to Miss Katie Gottone, a bookkeeper, and twenty-five building lots in Sea Isle City to Marcus Fry, a private secretary.

Mr. Landis studied law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He went to Brooklyn and fell in love with the daughter of Commodore Meade. The old Commodore, who opposed the match, is said to have chased the bridegroom with a shotgun, and for years after threatened to shoot him on sight. Mr. Landis and his wife finally separated, and the latter, after procuring a divorce, married a German Baron. She is now in Chicago, and has for a long time been in communication with her sons, Richard and Montevert, with a view to her appearance as a witness in the case, and will appear if the standing of Montevert is attacked.

While the family affairs of Mr. Landis were notorious a quarter of a century ago, Uri Carruth, editor of The Vineland Independent, printed many abusive articles about him, and on March 19, 1875, Landis shot and killed Carruth in the latter's office. He was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Richard Landis, one of the disinherited sons, incurred his father's wrath by marrying Miss Emma Frambes of Philadelphia against his wishes. Owing to a misunderstanding with his father, Montevert was disinherited by a codicil attached or pinned to the will by the latter in a fit of anger only a few days before his death. Mr. Landis, while seemingly implacable toward his sons, interested himself in Richard, who is an artist, and assisted him by arranging with friends, prominent business men in Philadelphia, where Richard was living with his bride, to have painted by the young artist portraits of themselves at the father's expense.

MEASLES IN JERSEY CITY.

Twenty Public School Pupils and Two Teachers Down with the Disease.

Measles is epidemic in the Lafayette district of Jersey City. Fifteen pupils of Public School No. 13 and five of No. 22 are ill. Their illness involves the absence of nearly 100 other pupils living in houses in which the cases have developed. Miss Kate M. Smith and Miss Esther McNeill, teachers, are also prostrated by the disease.

None of the cases is likely to terminate fatally.

DOES NOT WANT HIS SALARY.

Col. Dickinson Will Turn It Over to Republican County Committee.

Col. Samuel D. Dickinson, who has been nominated as Assistant Collector of the Port of New York for Jersey City, yesterday announced that he had agreed to contribute the entire salary of the office to the funds of the Republican County Committee.

"I do not need the money," said he, "and I would not have taken the place under any other condition."

The salary is $2,000, and the duties of the position are nominal.

NAPHTHA LIFE BOATS.

Life Saving Stations Along the Coast May Be Equipped with Them.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 6.—It is probable that the life-saving stations along the Atlantic Coast will be equipped with naphtha launches within the next twelve months, in addition to the lifeboats now in use. Capt. Timothy Parker, who is in command of one of the stations here, says the Government has been testing the seagoing qualities of naphtha boats, and has obtained excellent results.

At a trial last week, a naphtha boat was put out in a heavy sea and worked perfectly. The boat was backed and stopped in fourteen seconds. At another trial in a heavy sea the naphtha boat was propelled through the big breakers with comparative ease, while a boat manned by twelve oarsmen, made little headway.

MRS. A. S. GRAHAM DIVORCED.

Third Suit Successful in South Dakota —To Wed in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 6.—Mrs. Anna Day Graham of this city has secured a decree of divorce in the District Court at Mandan, S. D., from her husband, Andrew S. Graham, whose father was formerly President of the Ninth Ward National Bank of this city. Mrs. Graham is a daughter of Charles G. Campbell, a former President of the Manufacturers' Bank of Newark. Both are well known in social circles here. The decree was obtained on the ground of non-support.

Two previous attempts to obtain a decree were made by Mrs. Graham in North Dakota, but were fought by her husband. It is said that Mrs. Graham will now return to Newark to become the wife of a prominent physician here.

Rubber Factory Strike Quickly Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec. 6.—The strike which was declared by the cutters at the Milltown India Rubber Works yesterday was concluded this afternoon, when the cutters returned to work. The strikers held a meeting this morning and later a delegation visited John C. Evans, the Superintendent of the factory, and found him ready to debate any question with them excepting the question of who shall be employed there. They were satisfied with the treatment, and decided to return to work.

IMPURE MOLASSES SOLD.

The Board of Health Opens War on the Adulterated Article.

The Board of Health yesterday opened a war on adulterated molasses which, according to Commissioner Murphy, is being sold throughout the city as the pure article. The action of the board is based on a movement in behalf of pure molasses, the agitation of which is now going on in New Orleans. Wholesale dealers say that so extensive has become the sale of the adulterated article that there is practically no call for pure molasses from grocers, who find larger profits by buying the adulterated article and selling it for the pure. Glucose is said to be the most common adulterant. Besides this admixture there are brands of molasses that are bleached with chemicals injurious to health.

The Department of Agriculture in Washington, which has taken up the New Orleans agitation for pure molasses, said in its latest report that the molasses output is adulterated with glucose, sorghum, and other agents. In order to make the molasses light in color, it is bleached with peroxide of hydrogen, bone black, sulphuric acid, sulphur fumes, and other bleaching agents harmful to health. The "molasses" as sold here, according to a wholesale dealer, is glucose syrup with a flavoring of molasses, which is sold at from 18 to 21 cents a gallon. Pure molasses is worth 35 cents a gallon, and at that offers less profit to retail dealers than the artificial mixture.

At the office of this same wholesaler it was said that comparatively there was little demand for pure molasses, and that the firm sold adulterated molasses to nearly all of its customers.

"The mixture is simply one of 50 per cent. glucose and molasses," the dealer said. "It is perfectly harmless, and as it is a close imitation of the real thing, few customers know the difference. Something like 95 per cent. of the molasses sold in this city is adulterated. Only the highly colored or bleached article is harmful, and that we do not handle. The reason the retailers prefer the mixed molasses is that there is more profit in it."

When Dr. Dillingham, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Borough of Manhattan, was seen last night, he said that he had sent a staff of Assistants all over the city to gather samples of molasses. These will be analyzed. The doctor said that the result of the analysis would not be known for several days, and that until then his department must decline to make statements.

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HOUSE PASSES ARMY BILL

Senate Will Be Prevented from Debating it by a Trick.

Canteen Section Made Stronger—200 Surgeons, 30 Dentists and a Veterinary Corps Provided.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The House of Representatives to-day, at the end of a long sitting, passed the Army Reorganization bill by a vote of 166 to 133. Three Democrats, Messrs. Hall of Pennsylvania, and Underhill and Clayton of New York, voted with the Republicans for the bill, and Mr. McCall, Republican, of Massachusetts, with the Democrats against it. Otherwise it was a strict party vote.

The Senate opponents of reorganization discovered to-day that by careful parliamentary management on the part of the Republicans they have been deprived of the opportunity to filibuster against the Army bill. When the House took up the subject, and proposed to limit discussion, those Democrats who are against reorganization and an enlarged regular army hoped to be able, by prolonging discussion in the Senate, to force a compromise by which the present status of the army should be extended for two or three years.

The bill sent to the House by Secretary Root was regularly introduced by Mr. Hull. When it was taken up in the Committee on Military Affairs, those parts of it that were disapproved by the majority of the committee were rejected, and the parts approved were assembled and reported to th House as Senate bill 4,300 of last session amended. That is the bill which the House passed.

It does not contain much of what Secretary Root had recommended and it carries some things he probably is sorry to see in the completed measure. But, whatever it contains, it is in shape to be sent at once to conference. The only motion necessary will be to ask for a committee on the disagreeing votes of the two houses. In that conference all the rest of the debate will be heard, and when agreement is reached the only vote will be upon agreeing to or rejecting the report. The chance for prolonged discussion is good.

The proposition which some of the Democrats attempted to commit their side to in caucus, an extension of the present temporary army until July 1, 1903, which was voted upon indirectly in the House to-day on a motion to recommit, commanded the votes of only about half the opposition and of two Republicans, Mr. McCall and Mr. Mann of Illinois. Many of the Democrats, however, voted against the motion because they were opposed not only to the reorganization bill, but also to continuing the temporary army at its present strength.

Quite a number of amendments were placed upon the bill before it was passed. The liveliest fight was made upon a substitute offered by Mr. Littlefield of Maine for the canteen section. The substitute absolutely prohibited the sale of intoxicants at military posts. Large delegations from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which is in session in this city, watched the fight from the galleries. When the vote was taken the prohibition amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority, 150 to 87.

An exciting passage in the debate was that which led up to the vote on the proposition to establish a corps of veterinary surgeons, with a Colonel, a Major, four Captains, ten Lieutenants, and twenty Second Lieutenants, veterinarians. The War Department was known to be opposed to giving veterinarians rank, but the Senate had taken previous action to adopt the European idea and create the corps. It was understood in the House that the chief place was to be filled by Gen. Huidekoper of Pennsylvania, who became pretty well known during the war with Spain, and Mr. Bingham gave color to the report by conducting the fight for the corps.

It is pretty well understood to-night that the Army bill is pretty near to the statute books. The completed bill may differ from both the Senate and the House bill, but it will be whipped into shape in conference, and not in the open Senate.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Several Important Amendments Adopted — Democrats Attempt to Extend the Present Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—When the House met an arrangement was agreed to by which the consideration of the Grout Oleomargarine bill, which was to have come up to-day under a special order made at the last session, was postponed until to-morrow, and the House proceeded with the consideration of the Army Reorganization bill.

The Hepburn amendment to provide that vacancies in the Quartermaster's Department could be filled from civil life or from volunteer officers commissioned since April 19, 1898, which was pending when the House adjourned yesterday, was voted down without division.

SURGEONS AND VETERINARIES.

Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, authorizing the President to appoint fifty volunteer Surgeons with the rank of Major and 150 Assistant Surgeons with the rank of Captain for terms of two years, unless previously discharged. Mr. Otey (Dem., Va.,) offered an amendment to empower the Surgeon General of the army to employ not to exceed thirty Dental Surgeons, three of whom should be Chief Dental Surgeons.

Mr. Otey made a humorous speech in support of the amendment, appealing to every members to vote in the interest of 3,200,000 teeth. "Irrespective of party or the result of the late election," said he, "I vote to rid the old soldier of the toothache." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Bingham (Rep., Penn.,) offered an amendment to provide for a corps of veterinary surgeons, one chief veterinarian with the rank of Colonel, one assistant chief with the rank of Major, four veterinarians with the rank of First Lieutenants, ten assistants with the rank of Second Lieutenants, and twenty assistants with the rank of Second Lieutenants of cavalry. Mr. Bingham explained that the proposed amendment was identical with the provision in the Senate bill. The establishment of a veterinary corps, he said, had the approval of Lieut. Gen. Miles, Gens. Brooke, Merritt, Wilson, and other high army officers. As the army would be reorganized under this bill, there would be upward of 35,000 animals to be cared for, and the economy of such a corps was beyond cavil.

Mr. Hull opposed the proposed amendment, on the ground that the acceptance of a section of the Senate bill would handicap the House in conference. Besides, he favored assimilated rank for the veterinary surgeons. Mr. Hay, a minority member of the committee, also opposed the amendment. Mr. Mondell (Rep., Wyoming,) opposed the proposition to commission "horse doctors" as officers of the United States Army.

Mr. Butler (Rep., Penn.,) and Mr. Bingham both resented the fling at "horse doctors," defending them as men of education and ability, whose services were of incalculable value to any army.

After some further discussion the amendment was adopted—80 to 72.

LARGER PAY AND SIGNAL CORPS.

Mr. Dick (Rep., Ohio,) offered an amendment to increase the pay corps of the army from three to four Paymasters, with the rank of Colonel, four to five with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from nine to twenty with the rank of Major, and reducing those with the rank of Captain from twenty-seven to twenty-five. Mr. Dick read a letter from Paymaster General Bates urging the absolute necessity of an increase of the pay corps.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.,) gave notice that at the proper time he should offer a substitute for the whole bill, to continue in force the present law for a provisional army.

An amendment was adopted to increase the Signal Corps by one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, ten Captains, and ten First Lieutenants, and the proviso authorizing the President to appoint ten volunteer signal officers with the rank of First Lieutenant and ten with the rank of Second Lieutenant during the continuation of the Philippine war was stricken out.

Mr. Hull offered an amendment, which was agreed to, to make volunteer officers eligible to the grades of First and Second Lieutenants without regard to age.

The amendment was lost. Thereupon Mr. Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) moved to strike out the paragraph to retire officers below the rank of Brigadier General who served during the civil war with the rank and pay of the next higher grade. Mr. Hull made an earnest plea against the amendment. Because those who wanted the provisions of the section extended had been disappointed, he said, this meritorious section should not be eliminated. Mr. Hay favored the amendment.

Mr Mahon said he would be frank. He was in favor of rewarding distinguished service, but he was opposed to giving additional pay and rank to officers who were not entitled to promotion. If the officers of the civil war who had been retired after years of hard service were not to be rewarded, certainly those who were still on the active list, seven-eighths of whom had never been through a campaign, should not be rewarded.

The Mahon amendment prevailed.

Mr. McDermott (Dem., N. J.,) offered an amendment to make it mandatory upon the President to reduce the enlisted force of the army to 25,000 on Dec. 1, 1902. He declared that, in his opinion, it was the absolute duty of every man, irrespective of party, to uphold the hands of the President. So long as the United States held the Philippines it was its duty to suppress the insurrection. But if it was not the intention to create an undemocratic and un-American standing army of 100,000 for all time, the act should be limited to two years. If the insurrection could not be suppressed in two years the islands should be sold to some European country, which wanted to buy a gold brick. [Democratic applause.] The amendment was defeated.

CANTEEN PROVISO STRENGTHENED.

Mr. Littlefield (Rep., Me.,) offered the following substitute for the canteen provision of the bill:

The sale of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating liquors by any person in any post, exchange, or canteen or army transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States, is hereby prohibited. The Secretary of War is hereby directed to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect.

ELIHU ROOT.

Mr. Littlefield reviewed the long-standing controversy over this subject and the legislation enacted. The section for which the substitute was offered, he said, practically was a re-enactment of the present law. He read a letter from Adjt. Gen. Corbin stating that 95 per cent. of the officers of the army favored the canteen system.

Against the present opinion of Gen. Corbin, Mr. Littlefield read a statement made by Gen. Corbin in 1892, condemning the canteen system as not conducive to discipline or the best interests of the soldier. He also read a statement by Gen. Ludlow, who testified to the good effect of discouraging the sale of liquor to soldiers in Cuba.

Mr. Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) opposed the amendment. He said he believed that every sensible member must recognize that the canteen system as now operated was the best method of handling this great question.

"Unless we desire to act as hypocrites," he said, "we should vote down this amendment. It is impossible to enforce prohibition in any part of this country or of the world. We cannot enlist 35,000 men for service in the Philippines or anywhere else who can be made total abstainers. We should seek to promote temperance in the way which will bring the best results. He concluded with an attack upon prohibition as it obtained in Maine.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) declared that prohibition had been a failure wherever it had been tried. Nevertheless, he said, he would vote for the amendment. If good came of it, he would thank God; if not, as he believed it would not, no harm would be done, and Congress could easily retrace its steps.

Mr. Slayden, (Dem., Texas,) who is a member of the Military Committee, opposed the amendment. If reason and not hysteria was to control legislation, he said, it would be voted down. He said that officers conversant with the workings of the canteen system were unanimous in indorsing it. It was an influence for temperance.

Mr. Pearce (Rep., Mo.,) opposed the amendment. After careful investigation, he said, he was prepared to assert that nothing would do so much to break down true temperance in the army as absolute prohibition.

Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.,) favored the amendment. Aside from the question of temperance, he believed it was wrong for the Government to engage in the sale of liquor. He was opposed to throwing temptation in the direct path of young men who entered the army. He asserted that the evidence of the army officers was not altogether on one side of the question. [Applause.]

Mr. Parker, (Rep., N. J.,) a member of the Military Committee, opposed the amendment. The whisky-drinking army of the old days, the sutler, and post trader, he said, had become a temperate army under the canteen system. Desertions in the seven years before the canteen system were double those for the same period afterward. The same figures held good for convictions for drunkenness.

After some further debate by Mr. Dick, (Rep., Ohio,) in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Bartholdt (Rep., Mo.,) against it, Mr. Littlefield closed the debate on the amendment. He devoted his closing speech to defending prohibition in Maine, which he insisted made for morality and temperance.

The amendment was adopted by 159 to 51. Many members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were in the gallery, and loudly applauded the result.

THE BILL COMPLETED.

Mr. Fitzgerald then proposed an amendment to prohibit the sale of liquor in the Capitol Building. Mr. Hull made the point of order that the amendment was not germane. Mr. Fitzgerald said that if the soldiers were to be prevented from drinking upon the premises of the United States members of Congress should not be allowed to drink in the Capitol. The Chair sustained the point of order, whereupon Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) asked unanimous consent that Mr. Fitzgerald be allowed to offer his amendment.

"I object," said Mr. Shattuc, (Rep., Ohio.)

Mr. Kluttz (Dem., S. C.,) moved to strike out the section for the retirement of Gen. Shafter as its Major General. He was opposed, he said, to the promotion and retirement of officers. Mr. Jett (Dem., Ill.,) supported the motion. Mr. Hull opposed it. He reviewed Gen. Shafter's career, and contended that the proposition to retire him as a Major General was an act of meager justice to a distinguished officer.

The motion prevailed, 131 to 100.

Mr. Hull moved to strike out the next section, which was designed to retire Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. James H. Wilson as Brigadier Generals and it also prevailed. There was no division on this vote.

This completed the bill, which was then reported to the House, where Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.,) moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report back a bill extending the present law until July 1, 1903.

The motion to recommit was lost, 68 to 248. Two Republicans—Mr. McCall (Mass.) and Mr. Mann (Ill.)—voted with the sixty-six members of the opposition for this motion. Many Democrats voted with the Republicans against it. A roll call was demanded for the final passage of the bill.

The bill was passed—166 to 133—and at 6:05 P. M. the House adjourned.

RIVER AND HARBOR PROJECTS.

War Department Sends Reports to Congress—The Michigan-Mississippi Connection Plan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The War Department to-day sent to Congress reports on a number of important river and harbor projects, including that for connecting the Mississippi River with Lake Michigan by means of the Illinois River and the Chicago Sanitary Canal, and also for extensive improvements of the Sault Ste. Marie River, connecting Lakes Superior and Huron.

The total cost of the project for connecting Lake Michigan and the Mississippi is placed at $7,317,977 for a seven-foot depth, or $8,653,247 for an eight-foot depth. The project involves the construction of twelve locks and two dams, with movable weirs. The estimates are based on the assumption that all necessary franchises in connection with the construction will be ceded free of cost to the United States. The cost of an independent eight-foot waterway from Sag Bridge, on the Sanitary Canal, to Lake Michigan, via the Little Calumet and Calumet Rivers (the Sag route) is estimated at $5,680,186, making a total of $14,333,433 as the estimated cost of an eight-foot waterway via the Sag route.

The Board of Engineers expresses the opinion that the additional cost will not justify the construction at the present time of an auxiliary canal from the Sanitary Canal to Lake Michigan by way of the Sag and Calumet route, and is also of opinion that such a route would not become a necessity until the commerce of either the seven-foot or eight-foot route should develop to a degree not expected for years.

The estimate for improving the channel between Lakes Superior and Huron through St. Mary's River, including Hay Lake Channel, is $9,000,000. The distance is sixty-four miles, part of which has been improved.

The estimate for deepening the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal to twenty-one feet is $218,000.

BRIG. GEN. EAGAN RESTORED

He Goes on the Retired List on His Own Application.

Was Suspended Feb. 9, 1899, for Attack on Gen. Miles—Col. Weston to Succeed Him as Commissary General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence, who has been under suspension since Feb. 9, 1899, by sentence of court-martial, for intemperate and abusive language concerning Lieut. Gen. Miles, in connection with the army beef investigation, was restored to duty to-day, and immediately afterward was placed on the retired list of the army.

The story is told in two special orders which were bulletined at the War Department this afternoon. They are issued by command of Lieut. Gen. Miles, commanding the army. The first is as follows:

War Department, Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1900.

In the case of Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, the unexpired portion of the sentence, as published in General Orders No. 24, Feb. 9, 1899, from headquarters of the army, by the direction of the President is remitted and he is restored to a status of duty with station in this city.

ELIHU ROOT.

The second order is as follows:

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office.

The retirement from active service by the President, Dec. 6, 1900, under the provisions of Section 1,243, Revised Statutes, of Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence, upon his own application, after thirty years' service, is announced by the Secretary of War. Gen. Eagan will proceed to his home. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. By command of Lieut. Gen. Miles,

The vacancy thus created will enable the President to carry out his purpose of appointing Col. John F. Weston, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, to be Commissary General. The nomination will be sent to the Senate in a day or two.

Col. Weston is one of the most popular officers in the army, and has had a long and creditable military career. He served with distinction in a Kentucky regiment of the volunteer army during the civil war, and was mustered out as a Major. During the Spanish war he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and served with distinction in the Santiago campaign. He has been Acting Commissary General of Subsistence ever since the suspension of Gen. Eagan, nearly two years ago, but has drawn only the pay of a Colonel.

CHANGES IN SUBSIDY BILL.

All Ships Must Carry Half Their Cargo Capacity When Leaving This Country — Other Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate Committee on Commerce held its first meeting of the session to-day. The meeting was devoted mainly to the consideration of the ship subsidy bill and to amendments suggested by Chairman Frye. The most important of these amendments was one providing that all ships shall take 50 per cent. of their cargo capacity when leaving a port of the United States for a foreign port. In presenting this modification of the bill Mr. Frye said that the effect of its incorporation in the bill would be to increase the amount of cargo which must be taken, but that it would so distribute it among the various ships that there would be no inequality or injustice.

The amendment was adopted by the committee, as were several others. The cargo provision is much shorter than that of the old bill, and reads as follows:

No vessel shall be entitled to full compensation unless she shall have cleared from a port of the United States with cargo to the amount of 50 per cent. of her capacity for carrying commercial cargo.

Another amendment relates to the division of the annual award of $9,000,000 between ships on the Atlantic Ocean and those on the Pacific. As originally provided, 70 per cent. of the amount was to be expended upon the Atlantic and 30 per cent. on the Pacific, with an additional provision that in case the entire 30 per cent. should not be utilized on the Pacific it might be diverted to the Atlantic. There was no reciprocal provision in the interest of the Pacific ships. That is provided by to-day's action, the language of the provision being as follows:

In case the said Atlantic Ocean trade shall not require the whole amount of the said 70 per cent., and the said Pacific Ocean trade shall require, in respect of the vessels engaged in said Pacific Ocean trade, the expenditure of more than the said 30 per cent. of said $9,000,00 in any such year, there may be expended, pursuant to the provisions of this act any sum within the said $9,000,000 remaining and not earned, as aforesaid, in respect of the vessels in the Atlantic Ocean trade.

There are also conditions in the exemptions made in section 9 of the bill. The exceptions in subdivision C of the last previous print of the bill are limited to sections 1 and 7, sections 6, 9, and 10 being stricken out.

Portion "B" of section 1, relating to the granting of American registry to foreign built ships, was amended to further guard against fraud, and as amended it reads:

To such foreign-built steamships as shall have been under contract for construction and duly authenticated copies of said contract or contracts thereof shall have been filed with the Secretary of the Treasury on or before the 1st of February, 1899, and which contract or contracts shall have been in due course carried into execution by either completed or in the course of performance on or before Jan. 1, 1903, and which steamships shall have been already completed, under any such contract or contracts or shall, when built, as provided for in this act, and the registry requested, receive, or be fit to receive, the class of A1 in the records of American and foreign shipping or the United States Standard Owners, Builders, and Underwriters' Association, or equivalent classification in any other register of shipping of at least equal merit, such vessels having been actually originally contracted for on or before Feb. 1, 1899, by a citizen, or citizens, of the United States, (including as such, citizens' corporations created under the laws of the United States or any of the States thereof,) who shall have been such since the 1st day of February, 1899, or by a foreign corporation or association, of which not less than a majority of the shares of the capital thereof shall have been actually owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, (including as such citizens, corporations created under the laws of the United States or any of the States thereof,) and really representing American capital on the said Feb. 1, 1899, and shall have continued to be so owned until the passage of this act.

The purpose of the amendment relating to foreign-built ships is to show from records already on file in the Treasury Department exactly what vessels of that description are to be admitted to American registry under the bill, and thus avoid all dispute as to the total volume of the tonnage.

It is claimed that the result of the amendment would be to require that every foreign-built steamship described in Clause B of Section 9 should have been actually contracted for and the contracts filed with the Secretary of the Treasury on or before the first day of February, 1899, and that such contracts should have resulted in the actual construction of the vessel, or in her having been under construction in accordance with the contract on or before the 1st day of January, 1900, to come within the provisions of the bill.

An amendment to section 10 requires that:

All fittings and machinery forming a part of the construction of the vessels built in the United States under the provisions of this act shall be of American manufacture, provided they can be obtained in this country.

The subsidy bill was not taken up in the Senate to-day.

FAVOR THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Committee Reports a Bill to Introduce It in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The bill of Representative Shafroth of Colorado for the adoption of the metric system by the United States to-day was favorably reported by unanimous vote of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. The bill was changed so as to make the system go into effect Jan. 1, 1903. Officials of the Treasury were present to-day and expressed approval of the measure.

Mr. Shafroth stated that all the civilized nations except Great Britain and the United States had adopted the metric system, Russia being the last to do so a few weeks ago. The bill as reported provides:

That on and after Jan. 1, 1903, all the departments of the Government of the United States in the transaction of all business requiring the use of weight and measurement, except in completing the survey of public lands, shall employ and use, only the weights and measures of the metric system, and on and after Jan. 1, 1903, the weights and measures of the metric system shall be the legal standard weights and measures of and in the United States.

THE REVENUE REDUCTION BILL.

To be Reported as Introduced Except that It Will Go Into Effect On Its Passage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Ways and Means Committee voted to report the Revenue Reduction bill as introduced, with an amendment making the act take effect on its passage instead of thirty days thereafter. All substitutes and amendments by the minority were defeated—6 to 9.

The committee met in special session at 10 o'clock this morning. There was an unusually large attendance for an early meeting, there being but two absentees—Babcock, Republican, and Robinson, Democrat. Mr. Payne laid the bill before the committee and consideration of its details at once began. When the beer section was reached, fixing the rebate at 20 per cent. instead of 7½ per cent., which makes the rate $1.60 per barrel, Mr. Richardson, the ranking minority member, moved a further reduction of all the increase by the War Revenue act. The effect of this motion if carried would have been to make the rate $1 per barrel. The motion was defeated by a party vote.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS REPORT.

Books and Pamphlets Now Nearly 1,000,000—38,110 Received Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The annual report of the Librarian of Congress was submitted to that body to-day. It shows that during the year there were 38,110 books and pamphlets added to the library, making a total of 995,166. Of the books added during the year 10,599 came through the operation of the copyright law. There were other accessions of 16,605 pieces of music; prints, 14,948; maps and charts, 3,536, and manuscripts, 778.

Librarian Putnam reports upon a recent visit to Europe, during which he made various purchases of importance, and he says he was able to take advantage of a favorable opportunity to secure representation in the library of both history and literature. Among the manuscripts secured during the year were 400 letters and other papers written by Harman Blennerhassett, the friend of Aaron Burr. The report also shows a material increase of foreign periodicals.

The total number of visitors to the library during the year was 655,489; of readers, 163,844; of books issued, 364,396. There were 94,798 copyright entries.

Mr. Putnam renews his recommendation for a reference library for the use of Congress.

TO EXTEND THE PRESIDENT'S TERM

Plan to Make It Six Years—Seven Years for the Vice President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Judiciary Committee of the House has a very curious and interesting bill before it. It is a proposition to amend the Constitution introduced by Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania. It proposes that the President of the United States shall be elected for a term of six years, instead of four, and that he shall be ineligible for re-election for a second term. The Vice President, however, is to be elected and hold office for seven years, thus bringing the election for that officer in a different year from that in which the President is elected.

Mr. Sibley has also undertaken to answer the question, "What shall be done with our ex-Presidents?" He provides, by his constitutional amendment, that a President whose term of office has expired, shall be a Senator of the United States at large, ex-officio, during good behavior. In that capacity he shall not exercise the voting power, and shall receive for his services such compensation as the Congress shall by suitable legislation determine.

Politicians are wondering what would have been the effect of such a provision if it could have been in force when Buchanan ceased to be President, and when there would have been opportunity to have Buchanan, Fillimore, and perhaps two or three other contrary-minded non-voting statesmen in the Senate. If it were in force today Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland would have the opportunity to advise the Senate on all questions, but no power to support their convictions by their votes. The proposition does not provoke serious comment in the Judiciary Committee.

It is evident that in twenty-four years there would be four elections for President and three for Vice President, and that not until the forty-second year would the elections of President and Vice President fall together.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Daniel H. McMillan of New York to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

Lewis I. Oneal of the District of Columbia to be a Justice of the Peace in the District of Columbia.

Postmasters—New York: James E. Munger, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson; Alfred C. Hodgman, Fort Edward; John Reilley, Highland Falls; Annie Larrabee, Oyster Bay; Isaac W. Sherrill, Poughkeepsie; George B. Tripp, Mechanicsville; George M. Nicol, Morristown; William T. Chapman, Pawling; Ellis H. Timm, Cold Spring.

New Jersey—Abram D. Runyon, Milling ton

Daniel H. McMillan, who has been nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, is a citizen of Buffalo. He was a member of the State Senate in 1886-7, and served on the Judiciary, Cities, Claims, Indian Affairs, and Game Laws Committees, and was Chairman of the Committee on Canals. He was born in York, Livingston County, in March, 1848, and was graduated from Cornell University. He went to Buffalo in 1869 and studied law in the office of A. P. Laning. Being admitted to the bar, he became a member of the firm of Laning, McMillan & Gluck, which later became Greene, McMillan & Gluck.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Clay of Georgia presented the credentials of A. O. Bacon, his colleague, elected for a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1901.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts introduced a bill yesterday to prohibit the sale of firearms, opium, and intoxicants to aboriginal tribes and native races on the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

Senator Carter gave notice yesterday that Tuesday next he would call up the pending resolution relating to the contested Montana seat in the Senate, claimed both by W. A. Clark and Martin Maginnis.

Senator Proctor of Vermont has been relieved at his own request from service on the District of Columbia Committee, and his colleague, Mr. Dillingham, has been appointed to fill the vacancy thus made.

A bill was introduced yesterday in the Senate by Mr. Proctor of Vermont providing for refunding $171,899 to the Republic of Mexico, paid to Benjamin Weil on account of the awards of the Mexican Claims Commission and since adjudged not to have been earned.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts presented in the Senate yesterday a resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature in favor of the purchase by the United States Government of Temple Farm and Moore House at Yorktown, Va. Mr. Martin of Virginia expressed gratification that the project had met with favor in Massachusetts and said a bill would be presented at an early day intended to carry out the purpose of the resolution.

To Retire Boutelle as a Captain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Burleigh of Maine to-day introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of Representative Boutelle of Maine, now a confirmed invalid, to the rank of Captain on the retired list of the navy.

For a Board of Canal Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In the Senate to-day Senator Mallory introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of a Board of Nicaragua Canal Commissioners to number nine, at a salary of $10,000 each. The board is to have general control of the canal, including the fixing of tolls, which are not to exceed the toll rates of the Suez Canal.

A. E. Frye to Wed a Cuban Teacher.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—Alexis E. Frye, the Superintendent of Schools, will be married at New Year's to Senorita Maria Teresa Arruebarrena, a school teacher of Cardenas. She was one of the teachers who took part in the recent excursion to Boston and other places in the United States. The wedding day will be made a feast day in Havana.

MORGAN DISCUSSES TREATY

Says Canal Will Be Built Even at Cost of War with the British.

Hay-Pauncefote Agreement, He Claims, Has No Especial Bearing on the Case, but He Will Vote for It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate was in executive session for more than four hours to-day, the entire time being devoted to the discussion by Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for the abrogation of the portion of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which relates to the Nicaraguan Canal.

The Senator made it very plain in the course of his remarks that, while he was not opposed to the pending treaty in almost any form, his principal, if not his only, concern in that connection is for the passage of the canal bill, and he allowed it to be very broadly understood that he had engaged in the treaty discussion because of his conviction that there were a majority of Senators who would insist upon action upon the treaty as a condition precedent to the passage of the canal bill. For this reason he said he was willing to discuss the treaty. He intimated privately to other Senators, however, that he would not consent to the fixing of a time for a vote upon the treaty until there also could be a time fixed for like action upon the Nicaraguan Canal bill.

In the course of his speech he said that he did not in reality consider that the treaty need have any especial bearing upon the bill and that he believed it was competent for the United States to proceed with the building of the canal regardless of the treaty or of Great Britain's wishes in the matter, but, to satisfy other Senators and to meet the wishes of the Secretary of State, he would consent to act upon the treaty and do all he could for it. He would vote for the agreement, whether it should be amended or not, although he would prefer that there should be no amendment.

Discussing the question of fortification of the canal, Senator Morgan argued strenuously against it, both as inexpedient and unnecessary. He contended that Great Britain was not the only power whose interests would be affected by a provision for fortification, and said that Nicaragua and Costa Rica had a right to be considered in that connection. Furthermore, in case of war everybody knew that the canal would be protected to the fullest extent, so that any provision whatever bearing upon this point was needless. He admitted, however, that he had no doubt that if the United States should proceed with the construction of the canal without first taking the steps to secure its neutrality, Great Britain would be grievously offended, and that he thought it not impossible that the offense would be considered sufficiently grave to lead to hostilities between the two countries.

"Do you mean," asked Senator Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.,) "that notwithstanding the present friendly relations between the countries England might declare war if we should construct the canal with our own means and in our own way?"

Senator Morgan replied that he considered that result among the probabilities. But, he continued, I should not be deterred by that circumstance.

What England would do, he said, was a mere matter of speculation, and he added that he had only referred to this possibility in order to emphasize his opinion that the canal should be constructed at any contingency. The American people, he said, had mapped out that canal, and they were not going to allow any obstacle, no matter how serious, to stand in the way. He believed that the Administration that would undertake to build the canal, knowing that to do so meant war, would be indorsed by the people by a bigger majority than that which McKinley had received over Bryan in the last election.

Senator Morgan was plied with many questions by Senators Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Teller, (Silver Rep., Col.,) Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) and others. Mr. Mason asked whether it was true that if the Hay-Pauncefote negotiations prevented the use of the canal by Great Britain in time of war, the converse proposition that it also prohibited such use by the United States was not also true. To this Mr. Morgan did not make direct reply, saying that he would take up that point later in his discussion.

In discussing the points of the treaty Senator Teller, the Alabama Senator expressed the view that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is unconstitutional, and for this reason, if for no other, said it should be disregarded.

MAY APPEALS FOR REDRESS.

Submits Affidavit to State Department Saying He Is Illegally Detained in Guatemala.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The State Department to-day received a formal protest from R. H. May, the American engineer, who was forcibly detained in Guatemala. May submits an affidavit through S. A. Witherspoon, whom he names as his attorney. Mr. Witherspoon's paper is dated at New Orleans, Dec. 4.

May says he is a citizen of Mississippi, temporarily residing in Guatemala, where an arbitration has just been determined in his favor by the British Minister. After that matter had been decided May left Guatemala City and went to Port Barrios, where on Nov. 29 he attempted to embark for New Orleans. He had appointed an attorney of record, in the person of William F. Fuqua, to represent him in the country in any judicial process against him. When he (May) was ejected from Guatemala on Oct. 28 by the military authorities, he owed his employes on the Northern Railroad about $12,000 Guatemalan money, which he was unable to pay on account of the failure of the Guatemalan Government to pay him $143,750 American gold, lately awarded to him.

One James Wilkinson sued May, and secured a writ of detention forbidding him to leave the country until his claim was settled. May says that Article 74 of Decree 273 is the only proviso under which a person can be prevented from leaving the country, yet that article permits departure when an attorney of record is appointed.

"Notwithstanding this," says May, "I was forcibly seized, pulled off the gangway of the ship, and thereby prevented from coming to the United States, and am now detained at Guatemala."

The affiant requests the State Department to demand his immediate release, and the payment to him of an indemnity of $5,000 damages "for said willful and malicious wrong."

BATTLESHIPS NOT DISABLED.

Admiral Farquhar Says the Massachusetts and Kearsage Will Sail on Dec. 20.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Admiral Farquhar, Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, who is in Washington in consultation with the Navy Department officials, declares that there is no foundation for the reports of the disablement of the two leading battleships of his fleet, the Massachusetts and the Kearsarge. He says that in the case of the Massachusetts the presence of some water in the coffer dam was the foundation of the story that the ship was leaking badly. A disordered pump is the explanation. As to the Kearsarge, some of the bolts connecting the thirteen-inch turret gun with the device for taking up the recoil were sheared in target practice. The damage was slight. The Admiral further said that he saw no reason to change his plans for the departure of the two vessels on the regular Winter cruise on the 20th of this month.

New Designations for Naval Militia.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—General Order No. 15, issued by Adj. Gen. Hoffman to-day, changes the designations of the organizations of the Naval Militia as follows: The First Naval Battalion to the First Battalion, Naval Militia; the Second Naval Battalion to the Second Battalion, Naval Militia; the Second Separate Naval Division to the Second Separate Division, Naval Militia.

To-morrow,
HOLIDAY BOOK NUMBER
SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW,
THE NEW YORK TIMES,
56 PAGES.
To be sure of securing a copy leave your orders to-day with your newsdealer.—Adv.

PATRICK FILES AFFIDAVIT.

Attacks First Rice Will and Makes Charge of Forgery.

Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer who is a prisoner in the Tombs, has at last disclosed his line of attack on the first will of William Marsh Rice. Patrick in his affidavit filed yesterday practically makes a charge of forgery against witnesses to the will. He directly declares that the names of the witnesses to the will were written by one and the same person. This will gives Mr. Patrick no interest in the estate, while the second, or "Patrick will," gives him control of the greater portion of the property.

The first will was witnessed by W. O. Wetherbee of 300 Greene Avenue and William F. Harmon of 672 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Wetherbee is one of the clerks in the office of Swenson & Co.

The affidavit of Mr. Patrick in opposition to this will was prepared by his counsel, Logan, Demond & Harby. After declaring that the will is not the last will of Mr. Rice, Mr. Patrick swears to the following statement:

That the said alleged will was not duly executed by the said William M. Rice, deceased; that he did not publish the same as his will in the presence of the witnesses whose names are subscribed thereto; that he did not request the said two witnesses to be witnesses thereto, and that the said alleged witnesses did not sign as witnesses in his presence or in the presence of each other, and that the said names, purporting to be the names of two witnesses subscribed to the said will, were written by the same person;

That the said paper writing was not made or executed by the said William M. Rice as his last will and testament, nor intended by him so to be, but that the said paper writing purporting to be his will was executed for an ulterior purpose, and was not intended to have any connection with or effect upon the distribution of the estate of the said William M. Rice, and that the said paper, the so-called last will and testament of William M. Rice, deceased, was procured, obtained, signed, and set forth in the words and language therein contained for a fraudulent and an ulterior purpose, and was not intended to be, and, as a matter of fact, was not executed, published, or declared as and for the last will and testament of the said William M. Rice;

That the paper propounded for probate herein is invalid as a last will and testament, and is illegal and void, and does not in any manner or degree whatever express the wishes or intention that the said William M. Rice had at the time of the signing of said paper with regard to the distribution, devising, bequeathing, or bestowing of his estate and was not intended by him to express in any manner whatever his actual or definite intention, wish, or desire with regard to his said estate.

The law firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter represent the executors under the first will, and they are now having experts examine the "Patrick will," so as to pass upon the signature claimed to be that of Mr. Rice.

RACE RIOT THREATENED.

Negro Who Shot Two Men Pursued by Angry Crowd—Trained Woman Nurse's Good Work.

An attempt to renew race rioting was made last night when a crowd of white persons tried to incite one another to lynch a negro at Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. The negro is William Compton of 219 West Thirty-fifth Street. He shot William H. Case and Cornelius Rooney, both of 400 Seventh Avenue. The crowd tried to capture the negro, but the police surrounded him and hurled him to the station in West Thirty-seventh Street. The negro fired on the crowd as he was pursued. The injured men were not dangerously wounded.

Case and Rooney keep an oyster stand at Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. Compton ordered an oyster sandwich last night and demanded that Case hand out the horse radish "in a hurry," threatening to "knock his head off" if he did not. Rooney came out from behind the counter and the negro, as soon as he saw him, drew a revolver and shot him twice in the left arm. Case rushed from behind and Compton fired a bullet into his left arm. Then he ran off as a crowd came up.

"Kill him!" "Lynch him!" were some of the cries the crowd indulged in as they ran. The negro dashed into the hall of his home, just before entering turning and firing his revolver at the crowd.

Policemen Winan and Issing dame up and at once whistled for aid. Half a dozen policemen rushed up and, drawing their clubs, warned the crowd not to interfere. Then Compton, much frightened, was brought out and quickly taken to the station.

Miss Ethel Beresford of 132 West Thirty-fourth Street, a trained nurse, saw R

YACHT MAY BE BARRED

N. Y. Y. C. Committee Can Refuse to Recognize Boston Boat.

SITUATION HAS NO PRECEDENT

Yachtsmen Discuss the Announcement of Thomas W. Lawson's Willingness to Build a Cup Defender.

Gossip among local yachtsmen regarding the forthcoming international races for the America's Cup was given a new lease of life yesterday by the announcement that Thomas W. Lawson, either independently or as the head of a Boston syndicate, had under consideration the building of a yacht which would be offered as a competitor of the New York Yacht Club syndicate's Herreshoff boat for the privilege of defending the cup. This unexpected entrance of a new aspirant, after plans for the defense had been completed by the Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club, was productive of a greater sensation among yachtsmen than any announcement since the receipt of Sir Thomas's challenge. Approval and gratification at the prospect of real rivalry in the trial races on this side of the Atlantic were at first generally expressed. The keener the competition for the honor of defending the cup, it was argued, the less likelihood would there be of the determined challenger's success. As the situation was talked over, however, it became apparent that the tardy resolution of the Bostonians was not unqualifiedly felicitous, and that the prospect of a non-member of the New York Yacht Club voluntarily presenting himself as a candidate for the responsibility of the cup's defense has given the special committee of the club a new question to settle.

Mr. Lawson is not a member of the New York Yacht Club. His name was some time ago presented for membership at both the New York and Eastern Yacht Clubs, but was withdrawn before the election took place. His big steam yacht, the Dreamer, flies only the signal of the Hull-Massachusetts Yacht Club. Never before in the history of the international races has there been presented at the trial races as a candidate for the defense a yacht that was not enrolled in the fleet of the New York Yacht Club. In 1886, 1887, and 1893 the committee in charge of the plans for the defense invited competition in the trial races, and several aspirants were entered on each occasion. Among the competitors were Boston boats, but their owners were members of the New York Yacht Club. A sort of precedent or tradition has accordingly grown up which has hitherto restricted ambitions for defending the cup to members of the club which holds the trophy as its trustees.

In the deed of gift of the America's Cup, however, there is nothing to restrict the defense to a New York Yacht Club boat. The deed states specifically that the defending boat need not be named or indicated, in the acceptance of a challenge, and all plans for the defense are in the absence of provision in the deed left to the New York Yacht Club as the Trustees of the cup. At the special meeting of the club in October, at which Sir Thomas's challenge was formally accepted, a resolution was passed conferring full power for arranging the details of the defense to a special cup committee, composed of nine officers and prominent members of the club. This committee, headed by Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, has arbitrary power in the selection of the yacht that will sail against the challenger, Shamrock II. Upon this point it is hedged by no binding precedent or provision in the deed of gift. It may accept or reject any candidate.

Commodore Ledyard, when asked yesterday what he knew of the plans of Mr. Lawson or other Boston yachtsmen as to the building of a defender, replied that his only information was obtained from the newspapers. When asked what would be the action of the Cup Committee if the proposed Boston boat is presented at the trial races, he said:

"I really don't know now. Pray for inspiration, I suppose."

Other members of the committee were unwilling to talk upon the subject until something more definite had been accomplished by the Boston yachtsmen and the committee had some conference upon the situation. One officer of the club, who is also a member of the committee, however, affirmed the power of the committee to select or reject any boat offered as a candidate for the defense.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., who is to manage the new defender building at the Herreshoffs' for the local syndicate, said yesterday that he knew nothing whatever of the prospect of rival defender candidates appearing in the trial races.

"But the more the merrier," he continued, smilingly. "All I have to do is to get the best out of the boat under my care in the trial races. The Cup Committee must decide as to which is the best boat for the races against the Shamrock II."

Among yachtsmen in this city it is believed that the model to which Mr. Lawson apparently pins his faith is that of a ninety-foot sloop which B. B. Crowninshield, the young Boston marine architect, is reported to have designed upon his own responsibility. It was at first suggested that Clinton H. Crane or Messrs. Gardner & Cox of this city had prepared the model which Mr. Lawson refered to in the interview printed yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The local designers, however, denied any knowledge of the proposed yacht.

Bowdoin B. Crowninshield was born in this city thirty-three years ago, but he is a member of the old Boston Crowninshield family that has been prominent in merchant shipping annals for more than a century. Mr. Crowninshield himself has lived at Boston and Marblehead since a boy, and long before he took up yacht designing with his brother Frank had gained a wide reputation as a racing amateur. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1890, and later took special engineering courses at the Lawrence Scientific School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He had dabbled in yacht designing almost all his life, and five years ago entered the employ of Purdon, the Boston designer. On Jan. 1, 1897, he opened an office of his own, and has since gained a wide reputation among racing yachtsmen. He has been particularly successful with sloops of the thirty-foot and twenty-five-foot classes, and with the raceabouts. His Jolly Roger, last season won the championship in the raceabout class. All of his boats have been of a normal type, his preference running to the beamy, keel craft. Although he has not yet turned out a racing yacht of the larger class, he has designed many swift fishing schooners.

Raceabout Building at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Dec. 6.—A new cruising raceabout is under construction at the Jacob yard, this place, for E. H. Weatherbee, designed by Messrs. A. Cary Smith and Henry G. Barbey. The dimensions are 42 feet 9 inches over all, 28 feet water line, 11 feet beam, and 4 feet draught, fitted with a centreboard and a knockabout rig. The new boat will be fitted with modern conveniences, and used principally to cruise in the waters of Long Island Sound in the vicinity of Larchmont. The models of the yacht have already been finished, and the setting up of the keel and frame will soon be completed.

Harlem Y. C. Elects Officers.

The Harlem Yacht Club elected the following officers, to serve during 1901, at the annual meeting held last night in the club's town house, 519 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street: Commodore—Lorenz Zeller; Vice Commodore—William G. Ringler; Rear Commodore—Christopher Brannock; Recording Secretary—James F. Proctor; Financial Secretary—E. L. Schieder; Treasurer—John Moering; Measurer—John Wimming; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. George E. Wilson. Directors—T. B. Bates, H. H. Andrews, F. C. Sullivan, and J. Symmers. Membership Committee—R. Evans, A. M. Stebbins, and L. Lalor.

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY.

Schedule of Games Arranged at Meeting in This City.

Contrary to the general expectation of those who have followed the progress of intercollegiate hockey this season, Cornell did not apply for membership in the league at the organization meeting of the association in the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. A surprise was furnished in the request of the University of Pennsylvania for admission to the league. After some discusssion the Quaker College was granted full membership, bringing up the number of participants in the struggle for the intercollegiate championship to five—Yale, Columbia, Brown, Princeton, and Pennsylvania. Applications to join the league were received from Swarthmore and Haverford, but it was decided to refuse them.

The members of the Executive Committee agreed upon a one-round schedule, which will necessitate five games for each seven, with a total of ten contests in the series. Eight of the games will be played in the St. Nicholas Rink, and the other two in the Ice Palace, at Philadelphia. This policy does away with contests in the Brooklyn Rink.

The first game will be on Jan. 12 at New York, between the sevens of Brown and Princeton. The second contest follows at Philadelphia on Jan. 18, between the Quakers and Brown.

Adherents of the Columbia seven will not see their team play until Jan. 26, when they meet the Tigers, and after that not until Feb. 16, when they line up with Yale. Columbia will not play any of the championship games outside of New York. After the final game, on March 2, the two teams which have the highest record on a percentage basis of games won and lost will meet in a series of three contests to decide first place. The local season in hockey will be opened to-morrow night with a game between Yale and the St. Nicholas Skating Club.

The schedule adopted last night:

Jan. 12—At New York, Brown-Princeton; 18—At Philadelphia, Brown-Pennsylvania; 19—At New York, Yale-Princeton; 26—At New York, Columbia-Princeton; Feb. 2—At New York, Yale-Brown; 7—At New York, Yale-Brown; 15—At Philadelphia, Princeton-Pennsylvania; 16—At New York, Yale-Columbia; 22—At New York, Columbia-Pennsylvania; March 2—At New York, Columbia-Brown.

TROTTING FRAUDS PUNISHED.

A Dyed Horse One of the Curious Tricks Exposed by Reviewing Board.

Michael Finn, trotting turfman, of Ilion, N. Y., went on record as a ruled off man yesterday at the third day's session of the National Trotting Association's Board of Review, a culminating calamity for Finn that proved his affinity with misfortune. The Board of Review had much business on hand, most of this concerning "ringers," or horses that were raced fraudulently in names other than their own, but the entire docket did not show anything which could even approach the story of bad luck which the Ilion man is telling.

Officially the matter taken up by the Board of Review, P. P. Johnson of Lexington, Ky., presiding, the other members, who have been present for the past few days sitting with him, was the case of R. V. Keith of Franklin Park, Me., against Michael Finn of Ilion and S. E. Pantz of New York, in connection with the bay mare Fanny M., alias Kathleen, 2:13¾.

The evidence showed that one Cox owned the mare, and sold her to Finn, who paid a small sum in cash and gave a chattel mortgage on the mare for the remainder. Then Finn mortgaged his house for $600 and bet the money on Fanny M., racing out of her class under the new name. She broke her hopples, fell, and was distanced. Finn raised more money and started his mare in another race. She won the first heat, then was recognized and sent to the stable, and Finn himself was sent before the Board of Review to be ruled off. Finn is credited with having declared his intention to quit racing, as it had proved to be entirely too precarious as a regular business. S. E. Pantz, his partner and trainer, was expelled with him.

C. A. Moore of Auburn, N. Y., and George R. Johnson of Mexico, Mo., and the bay gelding Harry T. Gill, formerly J. S. F., (2:14¼,) were expelled for another case of ringing, attempted in Westfield, Mass. In connection with the same horse, Alfred Lathrop, alias F. Pierce, of Canandaigua, N. Y., and C. E. Rose of Rochester, N. Y., were expelled for racing the animal under the additional names Kenmore and Ragon in their operations with him. Cases against C. L. Wilder of Syracuse and E. S. Stetson of Palmyra, N. Y., in connection with the same horse were dismissed. Another charge of ringing was made out against John Albaugh, alias John Miller, alias John H. Swishard, alias J. M. Thomas of Osage, Ohio, and J. B. Pierce and H. A. Pennock of Toronto, Ohio, in connection with the interchanging of names for the pacer The Scrapper, 2:20¼, for Roxmont, Walnut, and Harry A. All were expelled from the turf except Pennock.

There was a spice of novelty in the case of the bay pacer Prince H., who, by means of dyes, was transformed into a chestnut horse, and went into a green class straight from a record of 2:16¼. In connection with the change of color, which left the horse supposedly identified as F. R. R., Robert Shaeffer and F. R. Bassett of Albany, N. Y., and E. A. Lefebre of St. Remi, Penn., were expelled from the association.

Another rather singular case was that of the substitution of the horse Tom Tucker, 2:18, who raced as "ringer" under the name Fielder in the place of the original Fielder, a stallion, bought and controlled by the man who had Tom Tucker. This bit of enterprise caused an order which expels from the turf under the National Trotting Association Pliny Burnham of Canton, N. Y., and Thomas Woods of Detroit.

H. Blake did not appear to answer charges made against him, but a statement to the Judges of the meeting at Old Orchard, Me., where Blake's offense was committed, was made public. Blake started a horse under the name Pure Gart, but the officials identified the animal as Marvel T., 2:22¼. When Blake was called up he explained that his wife did not like the name Marvel T., and so he had renamed his horse. Blake is under suspension until he pays the fees that should be paid for changing a horse's name.

The board will continue in session to-day.

New England Horse Breeders Meet.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The annual meeting of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association was held in the American House to-day. These Directors were elected: J. Malcolm Forbes, John E. Thayer, Charles Whittemore, Charles S. Rackemann, John R. Graham, C. W. Lassell, H. O. Aldrich, F. G. Hall, and George Van Dyke. Frank J. Hall was elected Treasurer and C. M. Jewett clerk. Three meetings, aggregating thirteen days of racing, were given during last season for purses aggregating $34,370.

The total of purses this year was greater by $16,000 than that of the Kentucky Breeders' Association, the organization's greatest contemporary.

Golf Honors Lost by Delay.

The golf championship of the Morris Country Golf Club, near Morristown, N. J., will not be decided this season and the cup will remain in possession of the committee until the regular championship contest in the Spring. The reason for this peculiar state of affairs is due to the fact that the two championship survivors, James A. Tyng and Howard A. Colby, were unable to fix upon a day to play the final round before the closing of the links. The Morris County Club makes it an invariable rule to close its links by the first of December.

The committee has refused to sanction another date, and the club will therefore remain without an acknowledged champion until the next contest in the Spring. The Morris County links and house will be closed absolutely until the end of April or the first week of May. The nine-hole course of the Morristown Field Club will remain open all Winter, and the Baltusrol course, near Short Hills, will also be open, so there will be plenty of opportunities for practice in that locality.

Golf Notes of Interest.

The Yountakah Country Club of Nutley will keep its links open all Winter, only temporary greens will soon be substituted for the regular ones. A series of club concerts has also been arranged to be held at weekly intervals during the Winter.

The Innis Arden Golf Club, which is chiefly composed of the Summer residents along the Long Island shore below Stamford, has just elected the following officers for the coming year: President—William B. Strong; Vice President—Edwin J. Lucas; Secretary—James K. Hoyt; Treasurer—Eugene R. Washburne; Captain—William B. Strong; Governors—Frederick W. Tuttle, Frederick Topping, E. Hope Norton, Ralph P. Hinchman, and James W. White.

The St. Louis Athletic Association opened 9 holes of its future 18-hole course on Thanksgiving Day. W. C. McCreery, who is champion of the club, had the honor of driving the first ball, and he played the 9 holes in 53 strokes. This new course makes the third golf links in St. Louis, but a fourth club is laying out a course to be opened next Spring. James Mackrell, who was a former professional in Boston and later was stationed for two or three seasons at the Palmetto Golf Club, Aiken, S. C., is the professional now at the St. Louis Country Club.

A special meeting of the Harbor Hill Golf Club has been called for next Tuesday evening at the First National Bank, St. George, S. I., to consider the policy of the club in relation to the Board of Trustees and the finances of the club. Considerable opposition regarding the club management has been found by several members, and those who have demanded the special meeting to straighten out matters are W. E. Allum, W. H. Davidge, Austin F. Kelley, Paul B. Cooke, C. E. Baldwin, Percy R. King, John A. Merton, C. H. White, A. B. Lowson, J. Harvey Bostwick, and F. B. Royal.

NO LICENSE FOR SLOAN

English Jockey Club Decides Against the American Horseman.

LESTER REIFF EXONERATED

Leader of England's Jockey List Is Accused of Accepting Presents and Betting on the Races.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Racing Calendar to-day announces that Lester Reiff, the American jockey, has been exonerated of the charge of pulling Richard Croker's horse, The Scotchman II., at Doncaster.

Tod Sloan, it is added, has been informed that he need not apply for a license for next season.

The following is the text of the announcement in The Racing Calendar:

"It having been reported to the Stewards of the Jockey Club that Sloan had accepted an offer of a large present from F. Gardiner in the event of Codoman winning the Cambridgeshire, and that he bet on the race, they inquired into the case. Mr. Gardiner, who was not aware of the regulation forbidding such presents, expressed great regret at having transgressed, and the Stewards, fully accepting his explanation, fined him a nominal penalty, £25. They inflicted a similar fine on C. A. Mills, who acted as commissioner for Mr. Gardiner.

"Finding both charges proved against Sloan, they informed him that he need not apply for a license to ride.

"The Stewards inquired into the running of Gerolstein and The Scotchman II. at Liverpool. A number of witnesses, including both jockeys, were examined. The inquiry was extended to other horses ridden by L. Reiff. The Stewards decided that no suspicion whatever attached to Rickaby, and they also completely exonerated L. Reiff from blame.

"After having examined witnesses, who included the habitual backers of American jockeys, their banking accounts, and betting books, which they desired to inspect, and which were freely placed at the Stewards' disposal, the Stewards further declare there is no reason to suppose Reiff betted or received unauthorized presents.

"The Stewards further decided that no blame attached to the owner or trainer of The Scotchman II. A number of vague rumors inquired into were proved to be unfounded.

"The Liverpool Stewards are commended for having referred the case."

Richard Croker's horse The Scotchman II., with Lester Reiff in the saddle, defeated Lord Durham's Gerolstein at Liverpool Nov. 9, after having been badly beaten previously by Gerolstein at Doncaster. The local Stewards at Liverpool Nov. 10 summoned Wishard, the trainer, and Reiff for an explanation of the Doncaster running, and they eventually decided to refer the matter to the Stewards of the Jockey Club, with the result just made public by The Racing Calendar of London.

LITTLE SYMPATHY FOR SLOAN.

The decision of the Jockey Club was almost the only subject of conversation at the Beaufort, Victoria, and other sporting clubs this evening. The adverse decision in the case of "Tod" Sloan came as a total surprise to the racing world, as it did to his closest followers.

So little doubt did Sloan himself have of his ability to race here next year that he left nearly all his personal possessions in London.

Mr. Croker's friends are much pleased at his exoneration, as well as that of Wishard and Lester Reiff, and the decision was immediately wired to him at Carlsbad.

It appears that Sloan's arrangements with the Prince of Wales came about through F. Gardiner, but that the friends of the Prince in the Jockey Club, having a foreboding of trouble, saved him from the humiliation of engaging a disqualified jockey.

The concensus of sporting opinion in London this evening is that Sloan has to thank the clique of undesirable persons whom he allowed himself to be identified with in England.

Codoman, it will be remembered, was the French horse upon which Sloan won an important race in France, and the animal was brought to England to run in the Cambridgeshire. Sloan's faith in Codoman's ability resulted in the formation of one of the largest pools of the season.

The Sportsman will say to-morrow:

"Lester Reiff may be said, in the fullest sense of the words, to have left the court without a stain on his character. There are few of us who will not be thoroughly delighted with this result, for he has made himself immensely popular here by his uniformly modest and unassuming conduct, and he will doubtless be a greater favorite than ever next season.

"The while we are sorry to appear inclined to exult over a man who is down, we cannot help saying that the curt intimation to Sloan gives almost as much satisfaction as the triumphant acquittal of Reiff. Nobody denies that Sloan is a very fine horseman, but little else can be said in his favor. His manners are far from admirable, and he appears to regard himself as the equal, if not the superior, of his employers. He ought never to have been allowed to ride here after his disgraceful conduct at Ascot in 1899."

J. Tod Sloan, the American jockey mentioned in the cable report of the English Jockey Club's plans for next season, left New York last night for Chicago, on his way to San Francisco, after a stay in New York of about three weeks. He was found in the Victoria Hotel just before his departure by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday afternoon. In answer to questions concerning the statement that the Jockey Club of England had informed him that he need not apply for a license to ride, Sloan said:

"I have received no notice from the Jockey Club, and I know nothing about the action of the Stewards in the matter. They had plenty of time to inform me of the action they are said to have taken, but when I left England no information concerning the plans of the Jockey Club had reached me. I have no knowledge of what the Jockey Club intends to do, and I feel satisfied that there is some misunderstanding concerning the matter. Until the Jockey Club has sent me notification of what is intended I can say nothing about the reported action."

Sloan declined to discuss his plans for the Winter, and would only say that he was going to Chicago on his way to San Francisco. He would not say whether or not he expected to ride in California.

The offense Sloan is alleged to have committed, described as that of having accepted presents from persons other than the owners of horses he rode, is specifically named in the racing rules of both England and America. This provision of the rules of racing was applied in the case of "Riley" Grannan, the race track plunger and bookmaker, who was ruled off the Jockey Club tracks in New York three years ago, the only difference in the case being that Grannan gave presents to jockeys, while Sloan is said to have accepted them. Fred Taral, the jockey who accepted the present in Grannan's case, was excused and punished only by a fine, because he pleaded ignorance of the rules. In the English Jockey Club's ruling the penalties are reversed, the giver of the present being fined, while from the reading of the ruling in his case, it seems that Sloan is to be deprived of his license as a jockey on the English tracks.

SEVEN RACES AT BENNINGS.

Four Favorites Won and Two Long Shots Landed Home First.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A card of seven races, in four of which the fields were of generous proportions, furnished the sport at the Benning track to-day. Favorites took the money in four of the events, and two outsiders passed under the wire first. Federalist, the favorite, took the first easily by six lengths. In this race Impartial, who was well backed, and Grey Bill Higgins, both fell. Their jockeys, McDermott and Ryan, escaped serious injury.

Sacket, at 30 to 1, took the steeplechase, the favorite finishing last. The Rogue, at 20 to 1, won the fifth by six lengths. Termless went to the post a strong favorite in this race, but when half way around his saddle girth broke and Jockey McCue was thrown to the ground. There were four starters in the handicap, Kinnikinic winning easily, with Decanter, the favorite, last. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Federalist, 109 pounds, (McCue,) 9 to 5, won; Hopbrook, 99, (J. Slack,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; False Alarm, 107, (James,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Carasalio, Red Spider, Curtsey, Woodspike, Give and Ttake, Hawk, Impartial, Grey Bill Higgins also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Kentucky, 107 pounds, (Burns,) 4 to 5, won; Uncle Josh, 99, (J. Slack,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Imperialist, 104, (Hothersall,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Lady Has Been, Blarneystone, Decimal, Tenderloin, Hollowwood, Allaire, Innominatum, Callear also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-old maidens; six furlongs. Salvaletta, 110 pounds, (Burns,) 4 to 5, won; Coggswell, 110, (McCue,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Flaneur, 107, (J. Slack,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:19 2-5. Ginki, Pan, Ford, Alline Abbott, Ten Up, Blue Victor, Waterton, Micou also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Renewal of Hunters' Champion Steeplechase; about two and one-half miles. Sacket, 142 pounds, (Barry,) 30 to 1, won; Diver, 137, (Nichols,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Breach of Promise, 140, (Brasil,) 4 to 1, third. Time—5:26 2-5. Higbie also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; six furlongs. The Rogue, 95 pounds, (Brien,) 30 to 1, won; Provost, 100, (Richards,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Queen Carnival, 110, (Brenner,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Amorita, Sentry, Dandy Boy, San Luis, Lady Hayman, Termless also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and one hundred yards. Sneck Queen, 109 pounds, T. Burns, 6 to 5, won; Althea, 97, (Brennen,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Miss Hanover, 92, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:52 3-5. Speedmas, Toluca, Oread also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap; one and one-sixteenth miles. Kinnikinic, 126 pounds, (J. Slack,) 3 to 1, won; Alnika, 92, (Brenner,) 8 to 1 and 9 to 10, second; Borough, 92, (Brien,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:52 4-5. Decanter also ran.

The Entries at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Following are the entries for the races to-morrow at the Bennings track:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Kinnikinic, 128 pounds; Charentus, 118; Carbuncle, 117; Maribert, 112; Speedmas, 111; Buffoon, 107; Oread, 106; Prince Richard, 103; Huitzilopochtli, 101; Robert Waddell, Sentry, and Godfrey, 99 each; Isis, 98; Moor, 94; Blueskin, 93; Humboldt, 91; Belgrade, 90; Automaton, 88.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Termless, 115 pounds; Automaton, 112; Flaneur, 111; Cherries, The Rogue, Chaos, and San Luis, 109 each; Ruth Park and Syncopated Sandy, 103 each; Edgefield, 102; Gray Bill Higgins, 99; The Brother, 97; Kid, King's Favorite, Lambkin, and Jils Greenwood, 94 each.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and fifty yards. Einer, 120 pounds; Rare Perfume, 107; Momentum and Bondman, 104 each; Harry McCoun, 102; Tyrshena and Judge Magee, 101 each; Prince Plausible, 99; Hold Up, 98; Decimal, 91; Thermas, 90; My Butterfly, 85.

FOURTH RACE.—For fillies two years old; six furlongs. Queen Carnival, Novelty, and Cherries, 110 pounds each; Little Daisy, 107; Sadie S., Beggar Lady, and Amorita, 105 each; Hija, I Know, Lady Padden, and Annie Darling, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Matchim and The Outcast, 110 each; Darwin, Lofter, Hawk, Imperialist, Old Tenk, and Haphrook, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for all ages; six furlongs. Fulminate, 128 pounds; Templar, 123; Lexington Pirate, 116; Island Prince and Bondman, 111 each; San Louis, 109; Midnight Chimes, Charley Moore, and Evelyn Bird, 108 each; Moor and Mardeima, 106 each; Miss Mitchell, 113; Quite Right, 95; Rabunta, 92, and Mistress, 86.

Results at Other Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Six furlongs—Sara Gamp, 104, (Herman,) 1; Elsie Del, 93, 2; Juanett, 103, 3. Time—1:22¾. Six furlongs—Animosity, 112, (Wilkerson,) 1; W. J. Deboe, 106, 2; Educate, 107, 3. Time—1:21. One and one-sixteenth miles—Candle Black, 105, (A. Weber,) 1; Admetus, 96, 2; Monk Wayman, 101, 3. Time—1:59¾. Seven furlongs, handicap—Moroni, 106, (A. Weber,) 1; Glen Lake, 104, 2; General Mart Gary, 111, 3. Time—1:35½. Six furlongs—Miss Ditas, 92, (Ransom,) 1; Joe Martin, 102, 2; Scrivener, 104, 3. Time—1:19. Six and a half furlongs—Jim Gore II., 105, (Ransom,) 1; Little Sallie, 105½, 2; Uterp, 109, 3. Time—1:30.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Futurity Course—Seide, 108, (Coburn,) 1; Articulate, 108, 2; Bab, 105, 3. Time—1:10¼. One mile—Essence, 103, (O'Connor,) 1; Anjou, 107, 2; McNamara, 98, 3. Time—1:41. Highweight Handicap, five and a half furlongs—Gold Or, 128, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Hermoso, 130, 2; Clarendo, 112, 3. Time—1:06½. Shasta Water Handicap, one mile—Diderot, 90, (J. Martin,) 1; Malay, 105, 2; Vulcain, 110, 3. Time—1:39¾. Six furlongs—Theory, 109, (O'Connor,) 1; Gibraltar, 114, 2; St. Cuthbert, 108, 3. Time—1:12¼. One and one-eighth miles—Castake, 101, (J. Martin,) 1; El Mido, 104, 2; Opponent, 101, 3. Time—1:53¾.

WATERTOWN BEAT OGDENSBURG.

Business Suspended While Rival Football Teams Play Annual Game.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The Northern New York championship football game between the Ogdensburg and Watertown elevens was played at Glen Park this afternoon and was won by Watertown by the score of 23 to 0.

It was the annual contest between the Watertown Athletic Association and the Ogdensburg Athletic Club, and is considered the event of the season. Bitter rivalry is maintained the year round between these two elevens. Special trains were run on the railroads from all Northern New York towns, bringing crowds to the city. Over 5,000 people were in attendance at the game, a thousand or more coming from Ogdensburg on a special train. Business in general was suspended here to-day, and $10,000 was wagered on the game. The game was played on a field from which a foot of snow was scraped.

In the first ten minutes of the game Ogdensburg had slightly the better of it. Watertown's team work was poor. Then Watertown got down to business, and their team work became faultless. They pounded Ogdensburg's line and ran the ends at will, and in four minutes more Storey, Watertown's right half, was sent around left end for a touch-down.

In the second half Watertown had things its own way. Gordon went through for two touch-downs and Simpson one. Gordon's second touch-down was made from Ogdensburg's five-yard line, where Storey had placed it by an 18-yard run on a trick play. Gordon kicked every goal but one. The line-up:

Watertown, 23.	Positions.	Ogdensburg, 0.
Gaffney	Left end	Robinson
Simpson	Left tackle	Barter
Ormiston, A. W. Rice	Left guard	Sweeney
Metzger	Centre	Amo
McCormick	Right guard	Graveline
Edghill	Right tackle	Leary
Putnam	Right end	Doyle
Bottger	Left half	Martin
Storey	Right half	B. McElligott
Gordon	Full back	Cunningham, Tallman
C. M. Rice	Quarter back	Denny

Touch-downs—Storey, Gordon, (2,) Campson. Goals—Gordon, 3. Officials—H. A. Durston and Louis Hinkey, Yale. Time—Thirty-minute halves.

N. Y. U. Sophomores Win.

The New York University sophomore eleven defeated the freshmen by a score of 13 to 5 in the annual inter-class football game played on Ohio Field yesterday afternoon. The sophomores scored a safety at the outset of the game, but it was not until after fifteen minutes of play that Moore was shoved through the freashman line for a touch-down. Connelly then kicked an easy goal. The 1904 men were unable to score in the first half. The second half was more evenly contested. Each team scored one touch-down, but neither was able to kick goal.

A lively scrimmage between the partisans of the two classes was started during the intermission, but police interference soon brought the rush to an end. Trouble broke out afresh at the close of the game, when the freshmen attempted to give their yell. The sophomores rushed, and once again the members of the two classes were scattered, wrestling in pairs, over the field. No decision was reached, as the police again interfered. In the evening the sophomores celebrated their victory in the traditional fashion. They kidnapped a number of the freshmen, and marching them to Ohio Field, compelled them to recite the story of the game. The other members of their class came to their assistance, and for the third time a battle ensued, finally ending with a sophomore victory.

Students' Football Game Declared Off.

The football game, which had been arranged between the Law and the Medical Schools of Columbia University, has been declared off. The game was to have been held at Manhattan Field, but Columbia's lease of the property expired Dec. 1, and the owners refused the use of the field for this event.

AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Schmitt and Presby the Winners in the A. A. U. Event Yesterday.

Charles G. Schmitt of the Chicago Athletic Association and Edwin O. Presby were the winners of the two games played yesterday in the National Class B billiard tournament now in progress under the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. The attendance yesterday was larger than at any previous games of the tourney, many ladies being among the spectators of the evening games.

Mr. Schmitt defeated Florian Tobias by a score of 300 to 247 in their match last night. Although the game was rather slow, sixty-nine innings being required, it was the most interesting of the series. Spectacular plays abounded, and the result was in doubt up to the last few innings. Mr. Schmitt led up to the forty-third inning, when a string of goose eggs on his own part and a beautiful run of 33 points by Mr. Tobias reversed the advantage and left the score 175 to 168 in the latter's favor. It was just ten innings later that a run of 13 put the Chicagoan five points in the lead. Mr. Tobias's play then grew very ragged and he dropped steadily further behind his opponent, Mr. Schmitt not play quite so steady a game as he did in his match with Isaac Mannes, but both he and his opponent scored some remarkably difficult shots. Two massé shots by Mr. Schmitt were especially brilliant. Mr. Tobias played a closer game than he has ever been known to exhibit before in a tournament. The defeat of Mr. Tobias yesterday caused his withdrawal from the tourney, while Mr. Schmitt was thereby qualified for the final round. The scores:

Schmitt—2 2 5 1 15 12 0 1 4 0 0 4 1 1 2 20 1 0
0 1 6 2 9 1 0 4 1 2 6 1 1 0 0 6 5 9 0 0 1 3 1 1 10 0 0
0 0 13 2 10 2 3 13 0 4 13 1 2 12 3 11 3 15 0 5 1 0
11 8. Total, 300; average, 4 24-69; high runs, 20 and 29.

Tobias—0 13 0 3 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 7 0 0 1 3 1 2 9 4 4
1 1 3 7 1 4 1 4 1 1 2 0 4 0 0 0 2 5 1 5 0 6 3 3 1 0 2 9
9 2 6 3 1 0 1 0 12 3 0 0 2 1 7 0 0 6 1 0 10. Total, 247; average, 3 43-69; high run, 33.

Mr. Presby's defeat of S. G. Estabrook in the afternoon match caused the latter to drop out of the tournament. The game was slow, occupying seventy-two innings, but Mr. Presby's spectacular open style of play made it an interesting one to spectators. Mr. Presby made a run of 39 points in the sixty-fifth inning, coming within one point of Isaac A. Mannes's run of 40, which is the highest yet made in the tournament. The scores:

Presby—0 6 5 2 1 2 9 18 1 1 3 0 0 2 5 8 3 0 3 10
3 1 1 1 2 1 2 0 0 13 0 4 0 1 2 2 1 0 7 4 2 0 5 5 5 2 2
9 0 3 4 0 0 2 26 5 0 1 4 2 0 4 19 39 9 0 16 0 0 2 0 10.
Total, 300. Average, 4 12-72. High runs, 26 and 39.

Estabrook—0 7 5 6 0 1 1 2 1 0 13 0 0 4 0 0 0 3
0 0 0 4 1 2 4 10 5 4 0 2 0 1 1 3 3 1 2 0 0 6 0 0 0 4 3
1 1 2 0 1 6 4 0 0 13 1 6 1 4 0 0 2 7 2 3 14 3 11 2 3 1.
Total, 210. Average, 2 68-71. High run, 24.

A 14-inch balk line being used.

The last two games of the qualifying round will be played to-day. D. Ferguson of this city will meet William Paige of Boston this afternoon, and Frank Billiter, the Minneapolis champion, will play Edwin O. Presby of this city to-night. The final round of the tournament will begin to-morrow.

Graham Won at Billiards.

Harry Graham defeated Raoul Pictet last night by a score of 200 to 165 in the scheduled game of the amateur novice billiard tournament now in progress at Maurice Daly's Academy. Dr. Graham averaged 2 50-75, with a high run of 17 points. Mr. Pictet's average was 2 13-75, and his best string one of 15 points. The two games to be played to-day will close the tournament. Charles Roder will play Mr. Pictet this afternoon, and J. E. Lewis will meet Mr. Roder to-night. First place in the tournament will probably go to the winner of to-night's game.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Fidelias Lose Two Matches to Golden Rods in National League.

The Fidelias, the leaders in the National League tournament, lost two of three games with their nearest opponents, the Golden Rods, on Starr's alleys last night, but still retain their lead. The totals were high, only one of the six falling below the 900 mark. The scores:

FIDELIA B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	GOLDEN ROD B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Timm	172	147	216	Dormagen	172	157	124
Koster	191	174	185	Sherwood	169	167	202
Rothermel	192	194	165	Eck	193	181	193
Foege	169	215	189	Schroeder	147	180	192
Amann	185	178	162	Starr	204	232	213
Total	909	908	917	Total	885	917	924

The Hooker team won three straight matches from the Tremont five in the North Side League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night. The scores:

HOOKER B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	TREMONT B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Ronner	195	147	140	Schultz	176	183	158
W. Heins	155	157	170	Walter	126	128	112
W. Witte	136	157	176	Thomas	164	139	125
Steiloh	186	192	124	Fowler	147	157	139
Pump	192	182	209	Dagner	166	171	183
Total	863	835	828	Total	779	798	717

Six games were rolled in the Fire Insurance League tournament on Reid's Church Street alleys last night. The Phenix and Northern teams won two games each, the Lloyds and Greenwich teams each won one game and lost one, and the Caledonian and Hanover fives each lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Pierce, 155; Thompson, 142; Bennett, 177; Pinney, 108; Gilfillen, 200. Total, 782.

Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Stoney, 162; Newman, 182; Fritzel, 115; Francke, 139; O'Connell, 170. Total, 703.

SECOND GAME.—Phenix Fire Insurance Company—Swan, 148; Rushmore, 145; W. Story, 168; G. Story, 165; Saddington, 137. Total, 763.

Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Pierce, 157; Thompson, 104; Bennett, 132; Pinney, 144; Gilfillen, 187. Total, 724.

THIRD GAME.—Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Stoney, 155; Newman, 138; Fritzel, 200; Francke, 137; O'Connell, 170.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.
Advertising Office, C. Wilkes, 29 Ludgate Hill.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month.....$0.50
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MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE DAVIS AMENDMENT.

In reply to the questions of Senator LINDSAY, Senator LODGE explained during the executive session on Wednesday that the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was substantially in the language of Article 10 of the Constantinople treaty, guaranteeing the neutrality of the Suez Canal, and might be expected to serve the purposes intended to be served by that article in respect to the Suez waterway.

The amendment and Article 10 are in purpose and in language as wide as the poles asunder. We do not see how Senator LODGE could have fallen into the grave error of saying that they were substantially the same. Article 10 of the Constantinople treaty gives to the Sultan of Turkey and the Khédive of Egypt the right, notwithstanding the prohibitions of the treaty, to take measures for the defense of Egypt—that is, for the defense of the canal itself, of which the control could be secured only by attacking Egypt. The Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty gives the Washington Government the right to take such measures in reference to the canal as it may find necessary for the defense of the United States. That is, if we are at war we may close the canal against our enemy, even though he may not have attempted to violate the neutrality of it. Article 10 was inserted the more effectually to insure the inviolability of the Constantinople treaty. The Davis amendment was drawn and submitted as an offering to anti-English sentiment and that part of the American public that demands the construction of an isthmian canal primarily as a military undertaking, with full liberty for the United States to make defensive and offensive use of it in its own wars and to forbid its use to the enemy. That is not neutrality. The amendment is completely at variance with the spirit and intent of the treaty, and is well known to be so by all the enemies of that convention.

This can be made plain in a few words. The first seven articles of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty have been closely modeled on the corresponding articles of the Constantinople convention of 1888, by which the great powers established and confirmed the complete neutrality of the Suez Canal. "The maritime canal of Suez shall be forever free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to all ships of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag." So reads the first section of the Constantinople treaty. This is the fourth article: "The maritime canal remaining open in time of war, as a free way, even to ships of war of belligerents, according to the terms of Article 1 of the present treaty, the high contracting parties agree that no right of war, nor any act of hostility or act having for its purpose the obstruction of the free navigation of the canal shall be permitted in the canal and its ports of access nor within a radius of three marine miles of those ports, even though the Ottoman Empire may be one of the belligerent powers."

The succeeding articles, drawn in the same spirit, contain further express prohibitions of acts of war along the waterway, and then provision is made for the enforcement of the terms of the treaty in Articles 9 and 10, which we here quote:

> The Egyptian Government, within the limits of its powers as conferred by firmans, and of the conditions prescribed by the present treaty, will take the measures necessary to give effect to the said treaty.
>
> In the event that the Egyptian Government should not have the necessary means at its disposal, it will appeal to the Imperial Ottoman Government, which will take the steps necessary to respond to the appeal, give notice to the other powers signatory to the agreement of March 17, 1885, and, if need be, confer with them on the subject.
>
> The provisions of Articles 4, 5, 7, and 8 shall not forbid the measures taken in virtue of the present article.
>
> Article 10—Likewise, the provisions of Articles 4, 5, 7, and 8 shall not forbid the measures that his Majesty the Sultan and his Highness the Khédive, in the name of his Imperial Majesty and within the limitations of the firmans granted, shall be under the necessity of taking to assure, by their own forces, the defense of Egypt and the maintenance of public order.

Two further sections of Article 10 provide for notice to the Powers and declare that the treaty shall not interfere with the right of the Sultan to defend his possessions beyond the Red Sea. But then follows Article 11, brief but important:

> The measures which shall be taken in the cases provided for in Articles 9 and 10 of the present treaty must not constitute an obstacle to the free use of the canal.
>
> In these cases, moreover, the erection of permanent fortifications constructed in violation of Article 8 is forbidden.

Now it is evident that if the Davis amendment had been intended as an incorporation, by way of afterthought, of the substance and meaning of Article 10 of the Suez treaty, it would have provided that nothing in the instrument should be construed to forbid the United States to take measures for the defense of Nicaragua from any attack that threatened the integrity and neutrality of the canal. That is the intent of Article 10. That article does not give the Sultan authority to close the canal whenever he thinks its closing is required for the defense of Turkey. It is Egypt, the country through which the canal passes, that is to be defended. Egypt is really in the control of England and has been for years, but would the Powers have signed the Constantinople treaty if it had permitted England to close the canal when that step was deemed necessary for her own defense?

Senator LODGE says that the Davis amendment would not permit us to fortify the canal, but it would permit us to send a warship to each port of entrance to "plug it up" whenever we thought such a proceeding necessary "for the defense of the United States." This alters the treaty from a convention providing for absolute neutrality to one providing that no nation but ours shall exercise rights of war in or near the canal. England is friendly, and she does not appear to attach great importance to the canal matter. She might accept the treaty even when thus amended out of semblance to its original form and spirit. But what other power would assent to a convention so wholly one-sided? By assenting and subscribing to its stipulations they would cut themselves off from the privilege of shutting up the canal against our warships in case of war between any one of them and ourselves, while expressly conceding to us the right to shut it against them. It would be insulting to send such a treaty around for signatures.

The treaty may pass with this amendment, and England may good-naturedly accept it. But it would be just as well for Senators not to try to fool other Senators and the public as to the true meaning and intent of the Davis amendment.

OUR SUCCESS IN CHINA.

We can readily believe that, as the Washington dispatches have reported, there was rejoicing in the State Department over the announcement that all the Powers represented in China had come to our terms respecting the treatment of that country. Most Chinese news is so doubtful that it is prudent to wait for a few days to have the first announcements confirmed, but there seems to be no reason to distrust the authenticity of this announcement. It is, indeed, not Chinese news, but news from the capitals of Europe. The purport of it is simply that the Powers, even those of them who had made proposals incompatible with our views, and endeavored to have them accepted as joint ultimata, have come to see, and admit, that the United States saw earlier and further than they into the Chinese millstone. Nothing but the "logic of events" could have convinced them of this. The temptation to disparage our diplomacy is very strong in Europe. Even in the British islands, where we are better understood than elsewhere, our course has been imputed to sympathy with the Chinese malefactors, though it has been simply a reduction to practice of the principles announced by Lord SALISBURY at the Lord Mayor's banquet. On the Continent the misinterpretation has been wilder still. An interesting and well-informed Austrian newspaper announced, in the same issue which must have contained the announcements that American counsels had prevailed, that the explanation of our presuming to hold opinions upon international matters at all was simply the result of the remissness of Europe "in allowing this giant of the wild West to growl and show his teeth."

Our position has simply been that we should demand and enforce all the reparation for the outrages upon foreigners that the Chinese Government had permitted, which could be enforced, short of calling upon that Government to commit suicide, and leave us to deal with anarchy. That would have been the effect of the unmitigated German proposals designating the most powerful men in China to be delivered up for capital punishment by the Chinese Government, that is to say, by themselves, like so many burghers of Calais. We do not attach very much importance to the sarcastic inquiry of The London Times whether it is the Powers or China which are to decide how much the Government of China can afford to do. The Powers are represented on the spot by intelligent and experienced agents. They have the means of putting effective pressure on the Chinese Government to consent to anything short of its own annihilation. There need be no doubt that that power will be used. It is not from tenderness for the Chinese Government, but from regard to the awful consequences of displacing it, that our Government has taken, in this matter, its own line, to which the progress of events has brought the other Governments. The effective punishment of China has been brought much nearer, by the efforts of the State Department, than it could have been brought by any number of savage and inhuman "punitive expeditions" projected to show the Chinese the superiority of Christian civilization.

A HOME INDUSTRY THAT NEEDS PROTECTION.

There was in President MCKINLEY'S message one statement of principle as to taxation so sound, so pertinent to the actual situation in many industries, and so full of wise and pointed suggestion to Congress, that it should be written above the chair of the presiding officer of each house. If Congress intends to heed it, the inscription might be in gold. If not, it might properly be in brass. Referring to the reduction of taxation made proper by the enormous surplus in the Treasury, the President advocated "the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people."

Let us call attention to one application of this principle that is demanded by every consideration of justice and practical common sense. It will be admitted that the making of newspapers is peculiarly an industry of the people, and that it is and necessarily must be a wholly American industry. It is devoted to the supply of a demand that is strictly domestic and popular. Its product can neither be imported nor exported. It is of home manufacture and home consumption. The labor it employs in all its branches is home labor. But while this industry is essentially of the sort that the protectionists profess especially to foster, it is quite beyond the reach of any advantage from tariff duties, since there is no possible foreign competition to be prevented or reduced by those duties. In these circumstances it would seem perfectly plain that at least this industry should not be injured by the tariff. It is, however, seriously and continuously injured by the taxes on its raw material, and on the material from which that is manufactured. Under the present tariff the tax on paper suitable for newspapers is $6 per ton, and the mechanically ground wood pulp from which that paper can be made is taxed $1.67 per ton. The inevitable result is that the manufacturers of paper can and do maintain the prices agreed on among themselves, quite safe from any check imposed by the fear of competition from imported paper or from new factories using imported pulp. Of this arbitrary power of monopoly, conferred by legislation, they have made and are making relentless use at the cost and to the injury of the purely home industry of newspaper making.

There are more kinds of folly involved in the legislative policy here described than can be analyzed in any one article. We shall call attention to only one of them to-day, and that is the utter violation of all the accepted principles of protectionist doctrine. The manufacture of the kind of paper suitable for newspapers is, in the first place, devoted entirely to the production of material for other manufactures. That product cannot be directly consumed. It must be employed for the creation of other products. Whatever tends to add to its price must tend to increase the cost of the product made from it, and is in the nature of a direct tax on the second product. In this case, the second product is directly consumed and is not the material for another industry. Any addition to its cost cannot be transferred to the next set of purchasers. The unnecessary cost of paper thus falls on publishers, and limits their business for the sole advantage of the paper makers. There are very few instances of this sort even in the present ill-adjusted tariff. The tax on paper and on pulp for paper is, therefore, a distinct hindrance to a purely American industry, for which there is not and can not be any corresponding compensation in the tariff. Such a palpable violation of real protection would have been scouted by the fathers of the system.

In the next place, the paper industry has notoriously reached that stage of advanced prosperity at which all the advocates of protection agree that protection should be withdrawn, having plainly accomplished all that justified its original imposition. Not only has the American paper industry the full enjoyment of the home market, which it is the sole object of protection to insure, but it is able to compete in foreign markets with the rivals against whom protection is accorded. Paper of the sort used in books and newspapers is no longer imported. The duty is absolutely prohibitory. It is, on the contrary, exported in considerable and profitable amounts. The American makers not only supply the home market entirely and ship their product to Australia and Japan to compete with the foreign manufacturers, but they actually compete in the markets of Great Britain with the British, Swedish, and German manufacturers. How large is the business done with foreign countries is shown by the statistics given in the report of the bureau just published for the ten months ending with October. Last year the exports of printing paper for these ten months were 78,821,445 pounds; this year the same exports were 95,213,771 pounds.

We submit in the light of these facts that it is a gross injustice and absurdity to continue a tax for the professed purpose of protecting an industry that needs no protection at the cost of direct and irremediable injury to another industry which gets and can get no compensating protection whatever. Here, if ever, is the case for the "remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be most burdensome to the industries of the people."

THE CHURCHES AND THE EAST SIDE.

That was a very interesting meeting at the Pro-Cathedral in Stanton Street the other evening, which was addressed by Bishop POTTER and other clergymen. The prevalence and brazenness of vice on the east side give such an assemblage, in such a place, a peculiar interest. It must have occurred to some of the speakers, as certainly it occurred to many readers of their remarks, that if there had been more institutions like the Pro-Cathedral on the east side there would have been no occasion for the present crusade.

As Mr. HEWITT said, what is needed to overthrow the power of Tammany, that is to say the power of vice, is the multiplication there of centres of civilization. The Bishop has already explained that the Pro-Cathedral is not merely a place of worship, but a place of education and a place of recreation. It is, so far as it goes, an effective rival to the saloon and the "dive." But there are by no means enough of such institutions. It would be interesting to compare the church accommodations of the east side, in proportion to population, with what they were half a century ago. The churches have followed the up-town movement of the well-to-do. Those of them which have left so much as a mission chapel behind them are shining exceptions to the rule. It is true that some secular institutions have taken their places. There is the Educational Alliance, and there are the university settlements, and on the edge of what may be called the infected district there is the Cooper Institute. But when we compare the total capacity of all these with the work that is waiting for such institutions to do we must be both amazed and ashamed at their incompetency.

This is work which, by the nature of their organization, the churches are better fitted than any other agencies to do. It is to the churches that those who are willing to give their substance for "moral insurance" against the dangers of an unreformed east side will naturally look in the first instance. There are, we are sure, very many devoted young clergymen who would rejoice to give themselves to this work. And among them there must be many who recognize that it is necessary to humanize a man, and to some degree to civilize him, before you can attempt to Christianize him with any chance of success. A missionary enterprise, on the part of every denomination, upon the east side, would command far more abundant support than a missionary enterprise in China, and it could not produce less encouraging results. There is here a field for the churches which it is not to their credit that they have left untilled so largely and so long.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Active work has now begun on both of the little ships, or big boats, upon the relative merits of which depends the settlement of the momentous question whether the America's Cup is to remain for the present comfortably where it is, or whether it is soon to add a chapter to its very short record as an ocean traveler. A feature common to the already numerous articles and items about the coming defender and coming challenger is the prominence given in each case to the elaborate precautions taken by the respective designers to conceal the details of the plans on which they are working, and to prevent the publication of any authentic news about the boats. This secrecy is distinctly unpleasant to those of us who like to think of yachting as a sport the participants in which scorn to profit from any advantage even faintly questionable, and deem inglorious the victory won in conditions that whisper of superiorities other than those of skill and courage. In considering these disquieting efforts at concealment, however, it must be remembered that, though yacht racing is a sport for men whose only thought is pure glory, the designing and building of yachts is a business, the direct object of which is to make money. The preservation of trade secrets is justified in that business as in any other. If the men who sailed yachts also built them it would be more than difficult for them to defend the fierce and effective guarding of facts and figures that is now the custom, and they could retain their amateur standing only by the prompt and frank promulgation of all knowledge likely to help other designers to build better boats. As it is, such frankness cannot be expected. The designers have no amateur standing to maintain, their rivalry is intensely practical, and though success does bring them glory as well as money, the glory is strictly incidental to the advancement of business interests.

—Inability to realize the fact that a rumor, if printed as a rumor, is just as much news as are verified happenings or circumstances, printed as such, leads The Philadelphia Medical Journal into making some very stupid criticism of what it calls, in derisive quotation marks, "newspaper pathology." "The present illness of the Czar," it says, "furnishes many opportunities for the newspaper scribes to air their ignorance of the very elements of the science of pathology." As proof of this nothing is presented except the appearance, in addition to the bulletins of the Czar's physicians, of reports from St. Petersburg that the Czar had pulmonary tuberculosis and traumatic meningitis, as well as typhoid fever. Does the Philadelphia critic of "newspaper pathology" know that no such stories circulated in the Russian capital? In reality, those stories were afloat there, and it was perfectly legitimate journalism to say so. That the Czar's doctors told the exact truth may now be demonstrated, but their right to implicit confidence was by no means obvious to the student of Russian history.

—Of all the many contributions that have been made in this vicinity of late to the literature of municipal reform, quite the most remarkable, in our opinion—we would not go so far as to say the most valuable—is the letter from Mr. H. W. PALMER, a resident of Brooklyn, which we published yesterday. Mr. PALMER, who is evidently a person even more thoughtful than the average Brooklynite, and who therefore might fairly claim to be a philosopher profound indeed, looks further than the police, further than Tammany Hall, further than the natural wickedness of unregenerate human nature, to find the explanation of the lamentable phenomena now under such earnest consideration, and he declares that all our civic troubles arise from the inclination and determination of good women to keep their husbands at home in the evening! According to this truly astounding theory, urban conditions are what they are simply because citizens of the better and the best classes cannot devote to public affairs any appreciable part of the only time they have free from the demands of business—cannot, that is, without exciting in the minds of their wives an emotion which, whether it takes the form of grief or anger, is equally destructive of domestic happiness, and therefore must be calmed at any price, even at that of staying home o' nights and leaving the city and its moral and economic interests at the mercy of men bold and bad enough to ignore both the tears and the frowns of their consorts. We don't know just what to think about this presentation of the case. To deny its substantial accuracy is at once necessary and impossible, and the only apparent escape from the fearful dilemma is an attack on Mr. PALMER'S motives, which we know would be unsafe and which we do not know would be just. He is utterly wrong unless every long and universally accepted test of excellence in husbands is a delusion, and yet—and yet—well, there is a horrifying credibility about the theory which cannot be denied, instant as is the realization of the base uses to which husbands, with no thought at all for civic reform, are sure to put it.

—It was to have been expected that IBSEN would take the side of the Boers as against the British, but despite that fact—possibly because of it—he has just stated in an interview for publication that he is neither grieved nor indignant over what is now going on in South Africa. The Boers, he said, had themselves taken unrighteous possession of their territory after driving out the original inhabitants. A semi-civilized people, and with no intention of spreading civilization, they had for a long time done much to hinder the efforts of others. If, then, the British, who had a higher culture, came and wished to push their way into the country, that was no worse than what the Boers themselves had done; indeed, it was not so bad. In conclusion Mr. IBSEN said: "The British are only taking from the Boers what the Boers themselves had stolen. The Boers must put up with that. They have defended themselves bravely, but they also had good positions to defend." There is nothing original in these ideas, but coming from the man they do, from a man who has laid such emphasis on the inevitable punishment of all wrongdoing, they do not lack an oblique interest. A thoroughgoing imperialist would deny the implied premise that savages have an impugnable right to the lands they occupy, and the whole argument falls to pieces when one remembers that the tribes robbed by the Boers were themselves invaders, who had ruthlessly massacred their predecessors on the South African plateau. If only autochthonic possession is to be observed at this age of the world, certainly no nation and probably no people now in existence has the slightest right to the land it occupies, and the strong Governments can properly take what they want wherever they find it. For practical moralists, of course, a statute of limitations precludes action against nations as against individuals. The cause of the British would be poor indeed if it had no better support than that which this philosophical playwright sees for it, and yet one of the London papers says of his grotesque logic that in it "there is a lot of hard truth, if not much romance." That is getting things turned around with a vengeance.

—According to a late dispatch from the Philippines, an American force of thirty men the other day fought 300 insurgents for two hours, and finally defeated them, inflicting heavy losses and suffering none. There would have been nothing remarkable about this episode if it were not that the American force, so called, consisted of native scouts under a single officer from the United States. That fact is full of significance and encouragement—except for Don EMILIO AGUINALDO and his friends, brown and white. If service under an American officer makes one Filipino the superior in fighting efficiency to ten under native leadership, and if recruits for such service are to be secured with no particular difficulty—as seems to be the case—then the subjugation of the islands is a task far from hopeless, but ought, on the contrary, to be accomplished with reasonable promptness and at no great expense. The creation of a considerable body of native troops under the new flag will serve a double purpose—it will turn to legitimate use a part of the now very troublesome reluctance of the militant rebels to return to the dull pursuits of peace, and it will be most effectual in extinguishing that reluctance in the minds of the other militant rebels. Thus all of them will be kept out of mischief, and peace will descend upon the islands for the first time in their recorded history.

—Distasteful as is, on general principles, the retirement of Brig. Gen. EAGAN, effected in the way and for the reasons it is, still one's resentment is materially weakened by the humor that hides in the concluding sentence of Gen. MILES'S order. After announcing Gen. EAGAN'S retirement "upon his own application," and directing him to proceed to his home, Gen. MILES adds: "The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service." It is, indeed! Of course, the words are entirely regular and formal, but in this particular case they acquire a new and distinctly amusing significance. There is no doubt about their absolute truth, however dubious may be the accuracy of certain other expressions in the official correspondence.

POSTAL OFFICIAL ACCUSED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has frequently espoused the cause of the overworked, underpaid postal clerks of this city. In obtruding upon your valuable space, I hope it will be clear to the Postmaster that some measure ought to be taken to relieve their present hard lot.

Last Spring the Merchants' Association of this city condemned the postal service as inadequate, especially the grossly insufficient clerical force, that seriously retarded and interfered with the vast business interests of the metropolis. Despite this, practically nothing has been done, unless we consider extending the work of a single branch—Station H—which was reinforced by clerks taken from the General Post Office in answer to the appeal of the merchants of New York.

After inspecting the paper department in the cellar of the General Post Office last Spring, Mr. Van Cott expressed surprise that men could do the exacting work of the department in such an underground dungeon. In praising the faithfulness of the clerks, the Postmaster remarked: "They are faithful unto death." With commendable consideration he ordered the division Superintendents to suspend overtime. This praise and action were certainly deserved, as things generally were in a very bad condition.

It was then decided to secure additional space in the Grand Central Palace. One hundred and fifty men from the New York, Pennsylvania, and East tables were transferred up town to handle the enormous quantity of mail sent there. It was then understood that this step was taken to relieve the congestion of mail down town and do away with overtime that, in a business like the postal service, where mind and body are in continual action, often prostrates the men after a busy spell.

Soon afterward the clerks observed they had been cleverly deceived. The brutal sweating system had become more intolerable than before. One and two hours' overtime were imposed, often without the slightest reason. Who is responsible for this? Unquestionably the Superintendent of this station—who recently informed reporters sent by their papers to secure information about a missing pouch containing thousands of dollars in cash, money orders, and registered matter, "That it was none of the public's business how much was lost"—is largely responsible for the sweating and overtime now practiced here.

Mr. Baldwin's conduct is arbitrary and high-handed in the extreme. The Postmaster, a shrewd practical district leader, does himself a grave injustice in permitting him to ride his pet hobby of sweating the clerks under him. The force of this office has lately been increased by more than forty men. But if forty more were added, Mr. Baldwin and his assistant would find or invent some excuse for detaining the men after their proper time. That is, unless Mr. Van Cott, for whom I have a high personal regard, takes a hand in this important matter. A STATION CLERK.

New York, Dec. 5, 1900.

AN ARCH TO HONOR ALL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your suggestion in this morning's edition as to the so-called "Dewey Arch" should be acted upon. The arch was a triumph of city decoration, and commemorated a National victory. New York, with its many private architectural monuments, has all too few public memorials.

Admiral Dewey deserves the high place he at one time held in the hearts of his countrymen. He lost only the sentimental adulation that was at no time his due. If he was married, gave away a house, and made a bid for the Presidency, it was because he was a man and subject to error. He is still the hero of Manila. His fame is still undimmed.

But an arch like this is due to no one man; it is due to the American Navy; due to Paul Jones, Lawrence, Perry, Decatur, Farragut, Porter, Dewey, Schley, and Sampson. It is due to the gallant men and officers who fought and died under them, and for whom these names are but a symbol. For the number of ships and guns, the record of the American Navy is absolutely untouched and unapproachable. Not even England can muster, in her 300 years of maritime glory, such a percentage of dash, devotion, and disciplined valor.

The artistic necessities of the city require an inspiring monument, and the navy deserves to be commemorated in art. This, not only for the pleasure and pride of people of to-day, but as a lesson and an inspiration to future generations; and, further, as a debt of honor to the men who have devoted a lifetime to an arduous duty.

And the means? A few hundred thousand dollars! Where are your patriotic New Yorkers? Messrs. Astor, Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, Gould, and others. You, who can put your hands in your pockets and pull out a hundred thousand dollars as I would a quarter; where are you? Pass around the hat, Mr. John Jacob Astor. You get your money's worth every year out of this city; so do the other gentlemen. I have no doubt that you can place in the cornerstone of the monument a tablet with this inscription: "This monument is presented to the City of New York by grateful citizens, to the end that the city may be beautified and that the men who defend her may be honored for all time to come."

EX-CAPTAIN U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

New York, Dec. 5, 1900.

A Plea for a Naval Arch.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that we continually hear of the "Dewey Arch," instead of (as one of the editorials in this morning's TIMES was headed) the Naval Arch? Was it not for all the gallant heroes of our navy? If we desire to have it perpetuated—and there are many who do—let us stop tacking the name of "Dewey" to it, and try to awaken a new interest in an arch to the honor of our whole brave naval force.

M. C. H.

New York, Dec. 5, 1900.

Metropolitan's Ways Condemned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If there is any one way in which the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is more outrageous and insolent than another, it is the manner in which its cars obstruct the entrances to the Park against any one riding or driving.

Steam railroads have been obliged to expend hundreds of millions in grade crossings; the poor elevated railroad has been mulcted in tremendous damages for property which it has benefited, while every form of trust has been attacked—the worst of which is innocence personified in comparison with the Metropolitan Company. Yet the latter continues its juggernaut course, violating every law, oppressing every citizen, and rendering the city an almost impossible place of habitation. Is there no redress. WILLIAM G.

New York, Dec. 5, 1900.

Interregnum and Interval.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most inexcusably bad forms of "newspaper English" that often confronts us is the use of "interregnum" as a synonym of "interval." Literally, the word in Latin, whence it is derived, signifies the time in which a throne is vacant between the death or abdication of one monarch and the accession of another.

Its use as an intermission in any order of succession, and breach of continuity, is palpably at variance with generic etymology.

I am not unmindful of the fact that this broadened meaning of the word is sustained by one of the latest lexicons of our language, but this illustrates the truth of the dictum propounded by an English lexicographer, Dr. Johnson, over a century ago, that "Dictionaries are like watches; the worst is better than none, and the best cannot be expected to go quite true."

FRANK H. IRVING.

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1900.

Catholic Church Attendance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As to apathy in Catholic churches, it may be interesting to "I." to know that there are 111 Catholic churches in this city, and a very conservative average estimate of attendance at each church may be placed at 2,500. At some of the larger churches there are 10,000 people going through the doors every Sunday. If we take the figures of the above estimate, 275,000 people attend divine service in the Catholic churches each Sunday. There are not many signs of apathy in this fact.

I think "I." will find it hard to verify his statement that the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick gathered in St. Patrick's Church, Mott Street, last March or that such words as he quotes were uttered on the occasion. K. C. DONGAN.

New York, Dec. 5, 1900.

In Behalf of the Teachers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You publish in to-day's issue a letter signed "An Interested Citizen," and composed of kindness and good sense in equal parts. Is your correspondent aware of the fact that the Charter Commission, from which he appears to expect recognition of the needs of the schools and their teachers, has recommended that the Legislature rescind the law compelling since last May the payment of fair salaries to the teaching staff in our city schools? And does he know that this commission has made another recommendation even more cruel than this, that the Legislature rescind the law giving to the Teachers' Pension Fund 5 per cent. of the excise moneys? This is the fund that provides for teachers physically incapacitated after thirty-five years of service in the New York schools, and without it the aged and helpless of our class have nothing fixed and certain to depend upon.

This heartless suggestion is a disgrace to the men who indorsed it, and the Empire City should be bankrupt before beginning to save a little money at the expense of such pensioners.

PRINCIPAL.

New York, Dec. 5, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Escaped.

Fair Helen—I hear you have a secret.

Fair Grace—Well, I did have one, but it wouldn't keep.—Syracuse Herald.

A Family Treasure.

"Was it a valuable watch you lost, Madam?"

"Valuable! All five of my children cut their teeth on it."—Chicago Record.

A Greater Curiosity.

"I saw one of these new moving stairways in New York last week."

"That isn't so much. I saw a rolling prairie in Kansas last year."—Denver News.

The Only Safe and Sure One.

Lady—I want a dog that will look terribly fierce, but won't ever bite.

Dealer (meditatively)—I guess you'd better get an iron one, mum.—New York Weekly.

No Literary Famine Likely.

Of a Northern author who recently inherited a fortune, an exchange says: "He is too rich to write now."

Well, there are still a few of 'em who are poor enough to keep tugging at it.—Atlanta Constitution.

THE LAND OF MAKE BELIEVE.

Mary Norton Bradford in Boston Globe.

To the gates of Dawn, how gladly
Would the grayheads all go back,
And, among the little children,
For a while forget the rack!
How their purblind eyes would brighten,
How their hearts with joy would heave,
Could they once again be dwellers
In the Land of Make Believe!

O, what treasures that a Croesus
Has amassed can equal those
That before the gaze of childhood,
As by magic, once arose?
All are rich if but they will be,
All possess what they perceive—
To life's largess there's no limit
In the Land of Make Believe!

What a land it is to live in,
Where a palace is as cheap
As a hovel—where the littlest
May with giant strides o'erleap
Highest heights! Tho' bringing knowledge,
How the flying years bereave
Us of all our happy dwellings
In the Land of Make Believe!

Still so curious is the human,
E'en in childhood—oft he goes
Far outside Joy's sphere, a-weeping
O'er imaginary woes;
For the one that's born a poet,
Tho' he knows not why, must grieve
O'er the tears that fall outside of
The bright Land of Make Believe!

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

A Fulton Market man gives this simple rule for fish buyers to follow if they would secure fish that is eatable and certainly free of the ptomaines of which so many fish lovers stand in dread: See that the flesh is so firm that it will not be dented on pressure by the fingers, that the eyes are full, the scales bright, the fins stiff, and the gills are of the brightest, neither pale nor a dark liver, color. Then, if there is no odor to the fish, it may be eaten not only with safety, but with relish—if your cook knows how to properly prepare and serve it.

⁂

"Discretionary pools" of the Wall Street district are no longer in it as rapid money makers, if the breeders of the rabbits known as Belgian hares are to be believed. According to the circulars sent out by some dealers in this new fad, the shortest and quickest way to a fortune is in raising these rabbits. The proprietor of one of the rabbitries, who seems more than philanthropically anxious to let other people in on the ground floor, instead of keeping the good thing to himself, says: "A doe has an average of 6 litters, or 50 young ones, a year; consequently, 100 does would produce 5,000 young a year. At the age of six months the weight is usually eight pounds. Hare meat sells in Chicago at 20 cents a pound, and the pelts bring 80 cents apiece, for use in making imitation seal-skin. So the revenue from a year's product of a hutch of 100 does would be $12,000, the flesh bringing $1.60 and the pelt 80 cents, a total of $2.40 for every animal bred, and 5,000 times $2.40 is $12,000." Sounds well when you say it fast, and looks tempting on paper, like the promises of the discretionary-pool fellows in their circulars. But don't be led into buying a litter of the so-called hares until you have investigated the other side. As a matter of fact, there is no demand for Belgian hares as food in the markets. Wild rabbits, which are rather more to the taste of people, who can eat that sort of food, sell for 25 cents each at retail, and the supply is far in excess of the demand. A hunter gets about 10 cents apiece for them, and their use for food is confined to a few Germans. Pelts of Belgian hares, when American cured, are not in demand among furriers. One of the largest furriers says the best pelt he ever saw was worth not more than 25 cents. Belgian hares are not served at the city restaurants, though several of the best hotels have vainly tried to get their customers to eat them. Marketmen say that 20 cents a pound may have been paid for one or two hares in Chicago, but that here it would be hard to dispose of them at 20 cents a carcass. Visions of Belgian hares as a rapid road to a fortune may therefore be dispelled, in spite of the assertions in the get-rich-quick circulars of men who have them for sale. Until there is a market created for the meat and people learn how to cure and dress the pelts, men, and particularly women, who have a little bit of land on which to raise these beasts had better stick to chickens and eggs as the shorter route to independence.

⁂

Married members of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn are priding themselves on their skill and general superiority over the bachelor cubs of their organization. They had been accused of being "back numbers" by the youngsters. A challenge for competition in a series of sports in which the club members excel resulted. In everything but billiards and handball the married men were successful. As the bachelors had to pay for the dinners, they have since been much less aggressive and assertive. The scores in the several contests were as follows: Whist, married men, 2,608; bachelors, 2,408; candle pins, married, 1,744; single, 1,724; 10 pins, married, 6,425; single, 5,807; shooting, married, 105; single, 84; billiards, married, 979; single, 1,152; pool, married, 970; single, 924; handball, married, 226; single, 260; golf, married, 39; single, 28.

⁂

They were chatting about some of the perils of hunting in these days of stricter game law enforcement at one of the Broadway ammunition houses yesterday while waiting for shells that were being filled. One of them was just back from a rabbit shooting excursion down in Southern Pennsylvania, and while there heard rehearsed the experiences of some brother hunters. One was a young man from New Castle, who went for rabbits with a ferret, which, as all hunters know, is contrary to the law "in such cases made and provided." He got four rabbits. He also got arrested. Cost of the expedition, $125 fine for hunting with a ferret, $100 fine for the four rabbits killed by the ferret, and $25 fine for having a ferret in his possession. His gun was confiscated and his ferret killed by the authorities. The young hunter thinks he was lucky to escape with his life. Another experience was that of three Pennsylvanians who ventured into Delaware after rabbits. They had neglected to obtain the license required by the State law. Before their hunt was finished all were arrested with two rabbits, the net result of their hunt, in their possession. Each was fined $25, and as one of them was shy that amount he had to remain in the lock-up over night, while his friends went home and raised the sum necessary to pay his fine and secure his release.

⁂

With one thorough-going American as manager, another as skipper, and with a crew of Maine sailors, the chances are that the American language will be spoken on the cup defender that is to sail for the America's Cup this Fall. It was but a short time ago that it was thought necessary for the crew of an American yacht to be made up of "square-heads," as the sailormen call all Scandinavians. In the days of the Puritan, yachtsmen will remember the saying that "Capten Aw-berry Crocker and a crew of Naw-widgins can beat all creation," that was in the mouths of all interested in the sport. It was funny in those days to hear the order as the yacht came to anchor, "Let the jib run down," shouted back by a Norwegian mate, "Ay, ay, Sir, let de yib yun down." There may be a good honest nasal drawl when the orders are shouted back this Summer, but there will be no foreign tongues to stumble over the "th's" and "j's" in response to Skipper Rhodes's orders.

⁂

Central Park begins to show marked signs of the expectation of wintry weather. Following the housing of the animals in the menagerie some weeks ago there has now come the assembling of the swans, ducks, and geese in Winter quarters in the little pond at the foot of Seventy-seventh Street. The lazy ones among the squirrels have been very busy this week putting the finishing touches to their nests in the crotches of the big trees. With mouths filled with twigs, scraps of paper or bits of cloth, that they find scattered on the lawns the squirrels go scampering to their Winter quarters to make them warm and cozy as possible. Workmen have begun the erection of the skating house at the pond near the Seventy-second Street entrance, a proceeding of more than ordinary interest to the small boy, who stands about watching everything critically and anticipating the delights of the days when the red ball is up. Strollers in the park are few, but the bridle paths are crowded more than ever, though the drives tell the story of discomfort in riding unless one is thoroughly wrapped up.

⁂

There is at least one resident on Riverside Drive who is not a member of the Thirteen Club. He evidently has that horror of the number thirteen that some people still affect even in these days of no superstition. There is no number 313 on the street. There is a 311, a 312, and a 314, but between the two latter there is a 312½, which tells a little story of a superstitious resident in that fashionable quarter of the town.

⁂

It was one of "the cloth" who says it: "When the Legislature at Albany assembles one of the very first things it should do is to enact a law making it no less than a felony for a minister to marry any couple who are under the legal age without a writing signed by the parents or guardians of both parties consenting to the marriage. State prison is the place for a clergyman who unites in marriage a girl of fourteen to a boy of nineteen, as was done the other day, I am ashamed to say, by a member of my profession. It is such reckless marrying that has more than any other one cause, in my opinion, to do with the enormous number of divorce cases that are lumbering up the court records. It is altogether too easy to be married in this State, and in most States, for that matter. Vigorous measures should be taken to put a stop to this ease of making a contract that causes trouble for all the parties concerned. Personally, I am in favor of a law that will compel the taking out of marriage licenses, and the publication of these licenses for at least two weeks before the marriage ceremony may be performed. Then a clergyman should be compelled to file a certificate of the marriage within twenty-four hours, accompanied by the written consents of the parents or guardians where the contracting parties are one or both under the legal age, with a penalty of say $100 for neglecting to do so. Such a law would put a stop to a lot of such unhappy marriages as are constantly being aired in court."

KRUEGER AT THE HAGUE

Enthusiastic Receptions Accorded Him Throughout Holland.

TO MAKE HIS RESIDENCE THERE

Chanting of Psalms and Hymns a Feature of the Ceremonies—Likens the Transvaal to a Little Child.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 6.—Mr. Krüger arrived here to-day and was greeted at the station by the Burgomaster and Councilors. A choir of 600 men and girls chanted Psalm 72, Verses 6, 7, and 11. Mr. Krüger and his suite then repaired to the royal waiting room, where the Burgomaster warmly welcomed them in a brief speech.

Dr. Spink, the President of the local South African Association, followed in a long welcoming address, assuring Mr. Krüger of the deep sympathy of the entire Dutch Nation, "who had," he said, "so greatly, though vainly, hoped that the great powers who had recently assembled at the Peace Conference would not have permitted that in South Africa the right of nations, the right of war, and civil law should be trampled under foot, or a little nation be sacrificed in an unequal combat in defense of its existence."

The address, after a long eulogy of the heroism of the Boers, proceeded to liken Mr. Krüger to William the Silent, who sacrificed everything for the welfare of his people, and concluded:

"May your reliance on the Almighty, similar to that of the Prince of Orange, support you, Mr. President, in the arduous fight for right and liberty and may the liberty of your nation crown your courage. Then will Great Britain have learned the lesson of how dangerous it is to attempt to throttle the independence of a free nation."

Mr. Krüger, his suite, and the Reception Committee proceeded in open carriages to the Hotel des Indes, which was resplendent with flags and bunting. There a bevy of ladies, headed by the Baroness van Harinxma, greeted the Boer statesman and a choir sang a hymn. Mr. Krüger then mounted the staircase, preceded by three girls strewing blossoms. On his arrival in the Reception Room the Baroness presented Mr. Krüger with a bouquet.

The crowds remained long in front of the hotel cheering and singing. Finally Mr. Krüger appeared on the balcony, where he remained for a few minutes. He then retired, and was not seen again. After dining privately with his grandson, Mr. Eloff, he went early to bed, being greatly fatigued.

Beautiful floral offerings were displayed in the hall of the hotel.

Mr. Krüger met with wonderful receptions everywhere after reaching the frontier at Zevenaar. Immense crowds gathered at all the stations, which were decorated with flags, the Burgomasters made speeches, and the scholars sang. Mr. Krüger made many replies, in most of which he represented the Transvaal as a little child whom a bad man wished to kill. In one case he illustrated his point by drawing attention to a fair-haired girl in the audience.

"If that child was assaulted," said he, "everybody would run to her rescue, but in my country children and women are being daily outraged by an enemy ten times stronger than the Transvaal."

At the opening of the Second Chamber today the President, J. G. Gleichman, said:

"President Krüger arrives here to-day. He will take up his residence here. I take the occasion to propose that the chamber authorize me to welcome in its name the President to our country and offer him an expression of our cordial sympathy."

The proposal was adopted amid cheers and bravos.

The First Chamber also authorized its President to welcome Mr. Krüger, in behalf of the House, as proof of its sympathy.

TO ASK THE KAISER AGAIN.

Mr. Kruger Will Request Him to Offer Arbitration.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Daily Mail publishes the following from its correspondent at The Hague:

"'When I asked Mr. Krüger whether he would renew his request to Emperor William to offer arbitration, he replied: 'Yes, but my faith remains in the King of Kings. South Africa will yet save itself.'"

PRO-BOER FEELING IN BERLIN.

Criticism of the Kaiser for His Attitude Toward Mr. Krueger.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The German press continues to disapprove strongly Emperor William's refusal to receive Mr. Krüger. Even the pro-British Berliner Tageblatt regrets the "loss to Germany's prestige," and calls the Kaiser's refusal a "grave political mistake." The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says:

"There is no other explanation for Germany doing England this favor than political prepayments made by England."

There have been pro-Boer demonstrations in Berlin since Monday, especially at several variety theatres. At the Apollo Theatre, when an actor representing Mr. Krüger appeared, the entire audience rose and shouted: "Hoch braven Boers" and "Down with the English." There was a similar demonstration at the Reichshallen.

Count von Bulow, it is said in authoritative quarters, will soon tell the Reichstag why Mr. Krüger has not been received.

AFRIKANDER CONGRESS MEETS.

About 6,000 Dutchmen Assemble—Troops with Cannon Watch Them.

WORCESTER, Cape Colony, Dec. 6.—About 6,000 Dutchmen assembled in the open air at the Gum Tree Plantation, on the edge of the town, to take part in the Afrikander Congress. Horsemen from a radius of sixty miles had been riding in all night.

More troops have arrived here. Some 1,500 Canadians and Australians are camped around the town, and ten guns are in position.

The Afrikanders ridicule the idea of trouble. They say they can surely air their grievances without resorting to violence. They are greatly incensed at the posting of guns in positions commanding the meeting place. The slopes surrounding the town are crowned with artillery and troops with cannon have been posted on Gallows Hill and Prospect Hill.

After a number of violent speeches—the speakers, however, repudiating all idea of rebellion and keeping within stricter limits than had been anticipated—three resolutions were carried by acclamation, and a delegation was appointed to submit them to Sir Alfred Milner.

The first resolution demands the termination of the war, with its untold misery, protests against the devastation of the country and the burning of farms, which "will leave a lasting heritage of bitterness," and declares that the independence of the republics will alone insure peace in South Africa.

The second urges the right of the colony to manage its own affairs and censures the policy of Sir Alfred Milner.

The third pledges the congress to "labor in a constitutional way" to attain the ends defined in the two preceding resolutions and directs that they be sent to Sir Alfred Milner for submission to the imperial Government.

The Government is distributing broadcast a leaflet showing up the falsity of many of the anti-British stories and pointing out the hopelessness of the Boer resistance, as the British hold 14,000 prisoners and all the principal towns in the two republics.

ROBERTS'S PLEA FOR BOERS.

Urges that the Hand of Fellowship Be Extended to Them—Honors Them for Fighting.

DURBAN, Dec. 5.—Lord Roberts, on board the Canada, has started for Cape Town. He was given an enthusiastic send-off. All of the ships in the harbor were decorated with flags. Miss Roberts, who accompanied her father, has returned to Johannesburg, where she will join her mother and sister, going from that place to Cape Town.

Prior to his departure Lord Roberts made a speech, during the course of which he abjured his hearers to hold out the hand of fellowship to those who had been their enemies.

"When blessed peace is restored," said the Field Marshal, "you will tell them that we are all one in one country, that we have one interest, and that we honor them. They have been fighting for a wrong cause, having been induced to do so by their misguided rulers.

"Nevertheless, we honor them for fighting for the liberty we ourselves so thoroughly believe in. And now, in the spirit of liberty, truth, justice, and freedom, we are prepared to extend these privileges, which every Englishman values, to those who have been fighting against us."

BOERS ATTACK A CONVOY.

Destroy Half of It and Kill Fifteen Men—Their Loss Heavy.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The War Office has received a dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Bloemfontein, Dec. 6, announcing that Gen. Delarey, with 500 Boers, attacked a convoy proceeding from Pretoria to Rustenburg, at Buffelspoert, Dec. 3, burned half the convoy and killed fifteen men and wounded twenty-three, including Lieut. Baker.

The Boers, the dispatch adds, suffered considerable loss, some of them being killed with case shot at fifty yards. Guns and assistance were sent from Rustenburg and Commando Nek, and the Boers were driven off.

The advices also say Gen. De Wet crossed the Caledon, Dec. 5, at Kareepont Drift, making for Odencal. Gen. Knox was following him. The Drift was held by a detachment of the guards and the river was flooded.

PRETORIA, Dec. 5.—Lord Kitchener has stopped payments to burghers for the use of their wagons until Boer resistance ceases. Civilian passenger traffic with Cape Colony is almost suspended and native traffic absolutely so.

Germans Furnish British Guns.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The Ehrhardt factories in Eisenach and Dusseldorf are furnishing Great Britain, through the British South Africa Chartered Company, with eighteen batteries of quick-firers. Some of the papers this evening call upon the Government to stop this, as a contravention of Germany's neutrality.

POPE AGAIN OPERATED UPON.

Report that a Tumor Was Removed from Underneath the Pontiff's Arm.

ROME, Dec. 6.—The Mesagero to-day says Dr. Mazzoni, the Pope's physician, performed a slight operation yesterday on a tumor underneath the Pontiff's arm.

The Mesagero asserts that the health of the Pope has not been altogether satisfactory for some time past, and that he has occasionally suffered in the part where he was operated upon in 1898, which caused his physicians to perform a slight operation yesterday, which removed the pain.

The Pope has merely been recommended to rest for a few days, according to the paper mentioned.

On the other hand, a semi-official statement says the Pope's health is perfect and that he continues his numerous receptions without fatigue.

The only incident, according to the semi-official statement, was that the Pope, a month ago, while examining a heavy object, dropped it on his left toe. He said nothing until this week, when he told his physicians that he felt pain in walking, and Drs. Lapponi and Mazzoni dressed the bruise. The Pope to-day is quite well, and it is incorrect to say that the operation of 1898 is giving him trouble, as only a healthy scar remains.

LONDON EDITOR FINED.

C. Arthur Pearson Punished for Publishing Skill Competitions.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—As a result of the summons obtained by the Anti-Gambling League against C. Arthur Pearson, for publishing skill competitions in his weekly paper, Mr. Pearson was fined £300 and costs to-day at Bow Street Police Court.

WANTS AMERICAN PICTURES.

French Government Wishes to Buy Some for the Luxembourg.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—It has been learned that the French Government has given John B. Cauldwell, Director of Arts at the Paris Exposition, who sailed on the Deutschland last Friday, a commission to sound certain American artists resident in the United States upon the subject of the sale of some of their works.

The French Minister of Fine Arts has expressed the desire of the Government to secure examples of the art of American painters living in the United States for the National Gallery in the Palace of the Luxembourg. This is one of the results of the excellent showing made by American artists at the Paris Exhibition.

SITUATION IN SANTO DOMINGO.

President Jimenes Recommends Reciprocity with United States.

SANTO DOMINGO, Island of Santo Domingo, Dec. 6.—An extra session of Congress was opened yesterday. President Jimenes's message recommends a reciprocity treaty with the United States and concessions for railroads in Barahona and Monte-Christi.

The Director of the National Bank, recently declared bankrupt by the Tribunal, has deposited the keys of the safe with the United States Consul. He claims that the contracts oblige the Government to redeem the bank notes. The bankruptcy proceedings are continuing. The British residents are depositing their notes with their Consul.

The bank officials have employed counsel to oppose the Tribunal's action.

The authorities are awaiting the accounts of the Santo Domingo Improvement Company.

The country is quiet and business is improving.

FRENCH AMNESTY BILL.

Discussion on the Government's Measure in the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies the debate on the Government's Amnesty bill, as amended by the Senate, crowded the House this afternoon.

M. Drumont, the anti-Semite agitator, demanded that the measure be applied generally and notably to MM. Déroulède, Guérin, and Marcel-Habert.

M. Lasies, anti-Semite, said the Government's sole aim was to stop certain inconvenient trials. He reproached it for excluding political prisoners from the amnesty.

M. Guieysse, Radical Republican, said the affair which dominated all the others was the Dreyfus case. Amnesty would deprive Dreyfus of the means of proving his innocence, and, if guilty, he ought not to be pardoned. Continuing, M. Guieysse declared, amid noisy interruptions, that amnesty would shelter a rascal like Esterhazy and leave under suspicion estimable officers such as Picquart.

The Minister of War, Gen. André, in declining the Nationalist invitation to make a statement, simply said it was his strict duty to refuse to enter into a discussion of judgments already pronounced. This statement called forth cheers from the Left and loud protests from the Right.

M. Deribère proposed that, in view of the appeasement, amnesty be made general, except in cases of treason.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, replied. He said the Government did not propose amnesty because it did not wish to expose the country to fresh agitation. Those for whom amnesty was demanded always had threats on their lips.

Loud applause followed this statement. M. Deribère's motion was rejected by 311 to 222 votes.

The Kaiser's Ponderous Joke.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Emperor William has just sent to Count Von Bülow a package containing a hundred pounds of soap with which to clean the Chancellor's palace, the Count having complained that the Countess was afraid of a grand cleaning.

Ex-Dancer's Gift to Charity.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Lucilio Grahn-Young, formerly a dancer, whose husband is an American, has given 400,000 marks for charitable purposes.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

FEAR WAR IN CHINA WILL BE RENEWED

Foreigners in Peking Think Settlement Is Impossible.

Believe Partition Will Be the Only Solution—The Envoys' Amended Demands.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—"Negotiations for the peace settlement have not yet been opened," says the Peking correspondent of The Morning Post, wiring yesterday. "The French, German, and Japanese Ministers are awaiting instructions, and Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang are awaiting a more satisfactory edict.

"The impression is growing among men of all nationalities that peace is impossible; that a resumption of the campaign in the Spring is inevitable, and that partition will be the only solution.

"Two American missionaries complain that the Germans at Cho-Chow loot converts equally with other Chinese."

The Daily News publishes the following from Nagasaki, dated Dec. 4:

"The order to send 5,000 Russian troops back to Odessa has been countermanded. They will remain in the Far East until further orders."

"Influential Chinese state," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, "that the Court is preparing to leave Sian-Foo immediately, although its destination is not known here."

Dr. Morrison, wiring to The Times from Peking on Dec. 5, confirms the reported acceptance of Mr. Conger's amendments to the joint note, and says:

"The names of the guilty are not specified, the stipulation only providing that those Princes and officials must be punished who are recognized as guilty by the Chinese Government, with the addition of others to be hereafter designated by the Ministers.

"The practical result of this compromise is that the form of punishment is left for the determination of the Empress Dowager, who is the arch culprit. The history of the compromise is instructive. The proposal came originally from Japan. It was communicated to Germany, and then to Washington. Although the amendments were presented by Mr. Conger, all the credit for securing softened terms is given by the Chinese, not to Japan or America, but to the Russians, who continue to handle the Chinese with consummate dexterity."

PEKING, Dec. 5.—At the meeting of the foreign envoys at which it was agreed to modify in a measure the demands as to the punishment of the Chinese responsible for the outrages against foreigners a demand was made that those primarily responsible should be punished.

This was acceptable to the representatives of the powers, and it was also agreed that officials within whose districts trouble occurred cannot hold office again if it is proved that they did not take the necessary steps to prevent the attacks upon foreigners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—There has been no word from Minister Conger since the dispatch to him of his instructions to sign the envoys' agreement. It is assumed here that several days must elapse before the formal signatures of all the powers interested can be obtained to the agreement. Then it will be laid before Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang, who will probably be supplemented by the Viceroys of Nanking and Hankow, the latter acting by telegraph, constituting the Board of Commissioners to represent the Chinese Government.

The envoys' agreement is not a peace treaty in any sense of the term. It is nothing but a statement of the terms upon which the powers will negotiate with China for a final settlement.

FUNERAL OF COL. VON YORCK.

PEKING, Dec. 5.—The funeral of Col. Count von Yorck, who commanded a German column of 1,000 men operating in the vicinity of Kalgan, and who was asphyxiated while sleeping near a charcoal burning Chinese stove, was an impressive international affair. The foreign Ministers, all the Secretaries of legations, and all the foreign Generals, with their staffs, were in attendance.

The funeral took place from the palace of the Dowager Empress. The coffin was deposited in one of the temples inside the palace inclosure.

The body of Col. von Yorck will remain under guard until Spring, when it will be sent to Germany.

PUNITIVE MEASURES DENOUNCED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Peking, dated Dec. 5, says:

"The filibustering character of the Kalgan and similar expeditions projected has made a very bad impression. There is danger of the Chinese regarding the allies as nothing more nor less than Western brigands. Explanatory proclamations should be issued in regard to the expeditions in order, as far as possible, to diminish their harmful effects."

The Pall Mall Gazette comments editorially on this phase of the situation as follows:

"Unless the allies are sure the burned villages deliberately harbor Boxers, and the poor, ruined villagers know why the flames are sent to heaven, Western civilization is behaving uncommonly like Eastern barbarism."

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Clarkson—Smith.

The wedding of Banyer Clarkson and Miss Helen Smith, daughter of Mrs. N. Denton Smith, was celebrated at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of that church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, officiated. The bride entered the church upon the arm of her uncle, the Rev. Dr. Tuttle Smith, who gave her away. The bridal gown was of white satin, and the bride wore a veil of old point lace. The maid of honor was Miss Ethel Smith, a younger sister of the bride. She was gowned in white liberty silk and wore a Gainsborough hat of white, trimmed with ostrich plumes. Mr. Clarkson's best man was J. Pierrepont Edwards, and his ushers were J. A. Clarkson, John Jay, Irving Paris, William Foulke, Edward de Peyster Livingston, Edward N. Crosby, and Louis G. Smith, a cousin of the bride. The wedding was a quiet and small one, as the bride's family are in mourning for the late N. Denton Smith. The ceremony was followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. N. Denton Smith, 17 West Seventeenth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson will spend the Winter traveling abroad, and will visit Egypt. Among the guests at the wedding were Mrs. N. Denton Smith, the Misses Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James Russell Parsons of Albany, Mrs. John Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont, Dr. Markoe and Mrs. Markoe, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Cheeseman, and Mr. and Mrs. George De Forest Lord.

Roberts—Steele.

Miss Carrie Steele and Dr. Dudley D. Roberts were married at the home of the bride's father, Sanford H. Steele, 36 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, last evening. The bridegroom was for six years associated with the College of Physicians and Surgeons and Bellevue Hospital, but recently went to Brooklyn to reside and practice.

The large drawing room and parlors of the Steele home were decorated with American Beauty roses and white chrysanthemums, and in the halls there was a veritable maze of greens. At one end of the drawing room there was a bower of palms and ferns, before which the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. L. Mason Clarke of the First Presbyterian Church. Miss Ann J. Bliss was the maid of honor, and Prof. Leonard McWood of Columbia University was the best man.

Miss Steele wore a gown of white medici crepe, with point lace, and Miss Bliss was gowned in mousseline de soie, with pink.

A reception followed the ceremony.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The pressure upon the advertising columns of to-morrow's (Saturday) NEW YORK TIMES necessitates the announcement that the insertion of advertisements for that issue cannot be guaranteed except in the cases of regular advertisers for their usual space.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Friday, generally an off day in society, even at the height of the season, brings this week a number of incidents and events. There will be several coming-out receptions. A dinner dance, to be given by Mrs. Charles R. Henderson at Delmonico's to introduce her daughter, Miss Nathalie Henderson, and the first performance by the Strollers. The younger element in society will therefore have a gay and lively day.

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There will be a large and fashionable attendance at the first performance of the Strollers of "The Cruise of the Summer Girl" in the Astoria ballroom this evening. Those who saw what was really the dress rehearsal of the piece in Yonkers on Wednesday evening pronounce it a more than ordinarily interesting production. The principal parts are to be taken by Miss Elissabeth Donaldson, Miss Grace Hoyt, Miss Marion K. Sutton, Miss Grace Hornby, Miss Marion Waldron, William R. Delahanty, Edward Fales Coward, Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., Robert J. Webb, Gerald Benkard, Otho Cushing, and James R. Cooper, and there will be a chorus of thirty-two voices, sixteen girls and sixteen men.

***

With the exception of several coming-out receptions, yesterday was not a particular lively day in society. In the evening there were a number of dinners for young people, and Mr. and Mrs. Gallatin gave the first of a series of three dances for their débutante daughter, Miss May Gallatin. There was also a meeting of the Thursday Evening Club. The first of the season's meetings of this club is not usually particularly well attended or interesting, and that of last evening was no exception to the rule.

***

Among last evening's many dinner givers were Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Spotswood Schenck, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Henry Russell Morris, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, and Mrs. John Hone. The guests at these dinners afterward attended the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin for their débutante daughter.

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At Mrs. Henry R. Morris's dinner the guests were the Misses Florence Twombly, Ella de Peyster, Pauline Robinson, Mary Lee, Lucy Kearney, Rosalie Moran, and Caroline Belmont de Saulles, and Alexander Hadden, Barclay Kountze, Robert Livingston, Arthur Street, Lawrence Gillespie, Walton Oakley, Hamilton Benjamin, and Beverly Robinson.

***

Among yesterday's débutantes were Miss Frances Davidge, daughter of Mrs. William Hathorn Davidge of 157 East Thirty-seventh Street, and Miss Ruth Arven Jones, daughter of Mrs. Dwight Arven Jones of 34 West Fifty-first Street.

***

The annual or anniversary dinner of the St. Nicholas Society, a story of which appears in another column, and which took place at Delmonico's last evening, was, as usual, largely attended. Late promenaders in the vicinity of Delmonico's were treated to the annual spectacle of numbers of elderly and portly men on their homeward way laden with round paper parcels containing pipes, mugs, and other souvenirs of a Dutch flavor, which are always features of the anniversary dinner of this organization.

***

The dance given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin at their Fifth Avenue residence for their débutante daughter, Miss May Gallatin, whose coming-out reception was an event of last Saturday, was a brilliant affair. Mrs. Gallatin's two daughters, Mrs. Howland Pell and Mrs. George P. Cammann, assisted her in receiving the guests, most of whom came from the dinners given by Mrs. Hone, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Schenck, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Henderson, and others, the dinner-givers chaperoning their guests. The cotillion, which began shortly after 10, was led by Schuyler Schieffelin, dancing with Miss May Gallatin, and the favors consisted of handsome gold and silver pins, &c. After the cotillion supper was served. Among the guests were Hester Gouverneur Hone, Eleanor Russell Morris, Dorothy Edwards, Nellie Hard, Marion Fish, Pauline Robinson, Mary Harriman, Margeret Robison, Nathalie Henderson, Helen Kountze, Evelyn Parsons, Helen Rutherfurd Ely, Sibyl Kane, Katherine G. Pratt, Nathalie Schenck, Caroline B. de Saulles, Florence Twombly, Rosalie Moran, Lucy Kearney, Mary Lee, Miss Erving, Miss Weeks, Miss Smith, and Messrs. Leaycraft, Jones, Street, Jay, Goelet Gallatin, Beverly Robinson, Barclay Kountze, Lawrence Gillespie, Alexander Hadden, Arthur Street, Hamilton Benjamin, Robert Livingston, Walton Oakley, Anson W. Hard, Jr., Howland Pell, Cammann, Livingston, Gallatin, Elliman, Cutting, and many others.

***

Mrs. Francis M. Scott of 42 Park Avenue will give this afternoon a reception, at which her daughter, Miss Francis A. Scott, will be introduced. The débutante will be assisted in receiving by the Misses Mary De Peyster Bailey, Sally Cook, May Kremer, formerly of Philadelphia; Alice Gulick, and Ida Mellinger. Other coming-out receptions to-day will be those of Mrs. Langdon Schroeder, (Miss Juliette De Neufville) of 50 West Eleventh Street, who will introduce her sister, Miss Marie De Neufville; Mrs. John H. Cole, (Miss Josephine McIlvaine Hewson) of 6 East Tenth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Lucy May Cole, at which Mrs. Cole, Mrs. S. Sidney Smith, (Miss Edith Cornell,) and Miss Smith will receive; Mrs. William R. Barr, (Miss Rosalie G. Ford,) of 13 West Fifty-sixth Street, at which Miss Honor Ellsworth Barr will make her bow, and Mrs. Maitland Armstrong, (Miss Helen Neilson,) at which Miss Marion Armstrong will make her bow.

***

Miss Eleanor Russell Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, (Miss Anna Russell,) is to be introduced to-day at a reception to be given by her mother at the Morris residence, 12 West Fifty-third Street. Mrs. Morris and her daughter will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Newbold Morris, and the Misses Helen Kountze, May Gallatin, Rosamond Street, Nathalie Schenck, Eleanor Jay, Hester Gouverneur Hone, Katherine G. Pratt, Mary Robison, Nellie Hard, and Mary Lee. As already announced, Mr. and Mrs. Morris are to give two dances at the Metropolitan Club for Miss Morris, and at the first, Dec. 11, Alexander Hadden will lead, dancing with Miss Morris. At the second, on Dec. 17, Schuyler Schieffelin will lead, also dancing with Miss Morris.

***

At the reception to be given to-day by Mrs. Park Benjamin of 270 West Seventy-third Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Gladys Benjamin, Mrs. Benjamin will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. George Hillard Benjamin and Mrs. Edgar Logan, while the débutante will be assisted by a bevy of girls about to make their bows to society. Among them are to be the Misses Isabel Stoughton and Pauline Johnson of New Haven, Ruth Walker, Margaret Stone, Elsa Thiele, and Edith Reed of Trenton.

***

At the wedding of William V. B. Kip and Miss Elisa Strong, which will be celebrated, as announced in this column on Tuesday, on Jan. 15 at the residence of Mrs. Samuel Penniman, by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert. The attendants will be as follows: Maid of honor, Miss Constance Knower, a cousin of Miss Strong; bridesmaids, the Misses Marie Ceballos Hewitt and Cornelia Bradley Harris, a cousin of Mr. Kip; best man, Matthew Astor Wilkes; ushers, Philip Rhinelander, Leonard W. Kip, Gerald H. Gray, and Cecil Landale.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander (Miss Adelaide Kip) are to give a dinner in honor of Miss Elisa Strong and Mr. Kip on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 27, at their residence, 32 East Thirty-ninth Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Moore of Washington are at present in New York, and are stopping at the Holland House.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are going on Saturday in their private car to High Point, in North Carolina, for a week's stay. Mr. Gould has a shooting box there, and a party of the Goulds' friends will accompany them as their guests.

***

Mrs. W. G. Dominick of 35 West Fifty-seventh Street has issued cards for two receptions, on Dec. 10 and 17, respectively.

***

J. Stewart Barney, who is to marry Miss Mary Alice Van Nest on Tuesday, Jan. 22, will have J. De Wolf Cutting for his best man, and Miss Van Nest's maid of honor will doubtless be her cousin, Miss Helen Storer of Boston.

***

Mrs. William Rhinelander is to give at Sherry's, on the evening of Christmas, Dec. 25, a large dinner of thirty or more covers. It is to be a family affair.

***

On La Gascogne, sailing yesterday, were booked, among others Manuel Garcia de Acilu, Attaché of the Spanish Legation; Capt. J. H. Takenouchi, Attaché of the Japanese Legation in Paris; Mrs. Peter Dana, and Capt. G. Muzard.

***

On the Columbia from Genoa, via Naples, there arrived yesterday the Rev. M. F. Burke, Bishop of St. Joseph; Miss E. Chambers, J. H. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor, and Mr. and Mrs. Townsend.

***

Cards have been sent out by Mrs. Edward N. Crosby of 165 Madison Avenue for a reception to take place on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 13, at which she will introduce her granddaughter, Miss Nina Floyd Crosby, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Floyd Crosby of Colorado Springs, Col.

***

The wedding of Edward Scott, Jr., of Virginia, and Miss Addie Pierson, daughter of Gen. Frederic Pierson, is to be celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, 20 West Fifty-second Street, on Wednesday, Jan. 9. The attendants have not yet been decided upon, but Miss Daisy Pierson will probably be her sister's maid of honor.

***

Mrs. French and Miss Elsie French will arrive in this city from Newport to-day to engage in shopping for Christmas. They will return to Newport to-morrow night, accompanied by Alfred Vanderbilt.

***

Mrs. Sydney Webster and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster will spend the Winter at Newport.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Mrs. McKinley entertained the ladies of the Cabinet at luncheon to-day, all being present but Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Root. Later Mrs. McKinley assisted in the reception by the President of 1,600 delegates and visitors to the Women's Christian Temperance Union convention, now in session.

Ex-President and Mrs. Harrison were entertained at dinner this evening by Senator and Mrs. Elkins, a company of sixteen being invited to meet them.

Miss Helen Louise Sargent, daughter of Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Nathan Sargent, was presented at a tea this afternoon. Miss Sargent is a representative of old Washington society, her great-grandfather having been President of the Senate at the establishing of the Government in the District of Columbia. Assisting Mrs. Sargent were Mrs. Alexander Mackey-Smith, Miss Jane Riggs, Miss Alice Ward, Miss McCauley, Miss Austin, and Miss Harriet Winslow.

Thomas F. Walsh, a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and Mrs. Walsh, to-day entertained Mr. Walsh's fellow Commissioners and some thirty other guests with an excursion to Mount Vernon. The steamer Macalister was chartered for the occasion, and beautifully decorated with palms, flags, and a wealth of American Beauty roses, which completely exhausted the supply in Washington and Baltimore of this particular flower. A luncheon was served, an orchestra placed behind a wall of palms playing throughout the repast. The tour of the grounds and mansion at Mount Vernon was enjoyed by a majority of the guests for the first time. To-morrow Mr. and Mrs. Walsh will give a large afternoon reception in honor of the Commissioners.

RECEPTION TO MRS. ODELL.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 6.—A reception and afternoon tea was tendered to Mrs. B. B. Odell, Jr., wife of the Governor-elect, by Mrs. Theodore Hall, a prominent society woman of Larchmont-on-the-Sound at her country residence in that place to-day. Mrs. Hall formerly resided at Newburg and was a schoolmate of Mrs. Odell.

More than 100 prominent women of Newburg, New York, and Larchmont attended the reception and congratulated the wife of the Governor-elect. Mrs. Hall was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Richard Cobden, wife of the rector of St. John's Episcopal Church; Miss Emily Morrison, and Mrs. Kelly, the wife of Lieut. William Kelly of the West Point Military Academy. Tea was poured by Mrs. W. C. Hunting and Mrs. Jack Gilmore of Larchmont.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Bethon.

Charles Bethon, a retired clothier and resident of Williamsburg, died Wednesday at his home, 60 Jefferson Street, after a long illness. Mr. Bethon was born in Germany seventy-nine years ago, and came to this country at the age of fifteen. He took up his home in Williamsburg, and at the age of twenty-one established a clothing business, which he carried on until a few years ago. He was a founder of the First German Presbyterian Church, and also of Henry Altmann's Lodge, No. 446, F. and A. M. For forty years he belonged to the Arion Singing Society and for thirty years to the Williamsburger Saengerbund.

At the outbreak of the civil war he went to the front and served until the close of the war. Mr. Bethon was married three times. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and one daughter.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. EDGAR MARTIN VARY, one of the oldest and best known dentists along the Hudson, died at Kingston on Wednesday from paralysis.

PAUL AUGUSTIN, Steward of the Castle Point Cyclers at Hoboken, died suddenly on Wednesday from heart disease. He was forty-nine years old. His wife survives him.

Prof. CLAMPETT, ex-instructor at St. John's Military School, Manlius, was found dead at a hotel in Manlius yesterday morning. He had recently returned from South Africa. Death was due to natural causes.

MARTIN COOPER, aged sixty, and widely known among watchmakers and the jewelry trade in general, died at New Haven yesterday from pneumonia. He devised several important inventions for watch and clock making, among them being one for an adjustable escapement, which has been regarded as of great value.

Dr. GEORGE B. BANKS of Huntington, L. I., died suddenly on Tuesday last. The funeral took place yesterday at the First Presbyterian Church of Huntington. Dr. Banks was at one time President of the Board of Education and held other public positions. Within the past five years he held the office of Commissioner of Highways, but he became crippled with rheumatism and had to decline a renomination. He was seventy-five years old.

MARRIED.

BURCH—PEYTON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mark Hoyt Burch to Harriette Newell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. K. Peyton.

WEBSTER—VOORHEES.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, 1900, at the home of the bride's parents, John Adam Webster to Anna Sprague Voorhees. No cards.

DIED.

BELL.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, Martha Henderson Bell.

Funeral services at her late residence, 352 West 19th St., on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

NELSON.—Entered into rest, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1900, Elisha Covert Nelson, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, Cold Spring on Hudson, Friday afternoon, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves 42d St. Station at 11:30, returning leaves Cold Spring 4:29.

MOORE.—At St. Croix, Danish West Indies, Dec. 5, 1900, William F., son of the late William and Eliza Whitley Moore.

OGDEN.—In Chicago, Dec. 5, Frances E. Sheldon, wife of the late Mahlon D. Ogden.

OGDEN.—At Chicago, Ill., Wednesday, Dec. 5th, Frances E., widow of Mahlon D. Ogden, in the seventieth year of her age.

Funeral Saturday, Dec. 8, at St. James's Church, Chicago.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1900, at her late residence, 40 West 48th St., Angelina B. Smith, wife of Dr. O. H. Smith and daughter of the late Thomas Owen.

Funeral services from her residence, Friday morning, Dec. 7, at 11:30. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

STOTT.—At her home, in Stottville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 5, Catherine Adams, widow of Charles H. Stott.

Funeral at St. Barnabas Church, Stottville, at 12 o'clock Saturday, Dec. 8.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

The varieties of the Sorosis model are made of every kind of Leather, in different weights.

Boots or Oxford Shoes, high or low heels,—including the latest Louis XV or the new "Cuban."

Fine quality, excellent appearance,—and hygienic form are some of the characteristics of the Sorosis Shoes.

$3.50 per pair.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' BOOTS.

These are made on the same model as the Women's, with the additional features required to perfect the form of the foot while growing.

No other Boot or Shoe so thoroughly satisfactory as the "Sorosis", and none genuine without the "Sorosis" label.

James McCreery & Co.
Broadway and 11th Street.
Twenty-third Street.

From the Hour
OF ITS ADVENT
Our Liquidation Sale
has steadily increased in volume and popularity. And little wonder when you consider the substantial reductions in prices made on this fashionable stock of
Men's and Boys'
Fine Clothing,
Including Our Famous Well-Fitting Raglans.
All new productions, and vacancies created through fast-selling are constantly being filled by garments that were in course of construction when this plan of reorganization was decided upon.
Furnishings and Headwear
are also greatly reduced in price.
Smith, Gray & Co.
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Business Notices.

A man who knows a good thing will always insist on having CARL H. SCHULTZ'S PURE and CORRECT MINERAL WATERS, and will take no other. Carl H. Schultz, 440 1st Av.

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Legal Aid Society Meeting.

The Legal Aid Society held a meeting yesterday in the office of the President

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Western Presidents Confronted by Difficulties — Three Committees Report.

The conference of Western Railroad Presidents met again yesterday afternoon and, after a three hours' discussion, again adjourned without disposing of the business before it. The conference will meet again at 11 o'clock to-day. President Jeffery, the Permanent Chairman of the conference, said after the adjournment yesterday that the reports from some of the committees were disposed of during the afternoon session.

"The Denver, the St. Louis, and the Omaha Committees," said Mr. Jeffery, "have reported satisfactory progress in the maintenance of rates and the settlement of other questions which have come before them. The Kansas City and the St. Paul Committees did not report such favorable progress, and asked for more time. The Committee on the Interchange of Passes was instructed to confer with similar committees appointed by other traffic associations and to report back to this conference before Oct. 1 next. It was decided that it was too close to the end of the present year to make any changes in the issuing of passes."

President Jeffery added that the outlook promised well, and that he expected that all questions would be satisfactorily disposed of at the final meeting of the conference to-day. Information received from unofficial sources, however, confirms the opinion, which has prevailed among all those familiar with the situation, that the difficulties presenting themselves for solution are not of so light a nature as the presiding officer of the conference is attempting to make them appear. It was stated yesterday that some very pointed opinions had been expressed at the meeting, and that at one time the representatives of certain lines went so far as to threaten their withdrawal from the conference.

The difficulties encountered by the Kansas City and St. Paul Committees are of a serious nature, and unless some change of opinion was effected in certain quarters at a number of private dinners, which were held last night, it is not believed that the conference will be successful to-day in disposing of these disagreements.

The attendance yesterday was unusually large, among those who were present yesterday, but not the day before, being Charles M. Hays, the President of the Southern Pacific Company.

PENNSYLVANIA'S STOCK INCREASE.

Can Be Made, It Is Said, Without Recourse to the Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The Pennsylvania Railroad, whose officials gave notice to the stockholders at their last annual meeting that they would be asked to authorize an increase in the present authorized capital stock of the company at their annual meeting in March next, will not be required to obtain the sanction of the Legislature, as has been erroneously stated and as has heretofore been required when similar action was desired. The proposed increase, if sanctioned by the stockholders at their annual meeting, will be made under an act of the Legislature approved May 3, 1899, which was passed as a remedial measure and which imposes a bonus upon the capital stock of steam railroads incorporated subsequent to its passage, or upon the increased capitalization of those already incorporated.

Beyond saying that the proposed increase in capitalization would be made under this act, Pennsylvania officials decline to discuss at this time the amount of the increase which the stockholders will be asked to authorize. In view of the fact that the revenue portion of the act requires the payment of a bonus of one-third of 1 per cent. upon every dollar of such increase, it is hardly probable that the officials will ask for an amount in excess of the immediate requirements of the company.

Brief Railroad Items.

Rumors were current yesterday to the effect that the proposed Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad would be abandoned. W. W. S. Thorne of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and President of the proposed line, declined yesterday to confirm or deny the rumor, although heretofore he has always declared that the road would be built.

The Richmond Locomotive Works have just received an order from the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for twenty-five 22-inch by 28-inch consolidation freight locomotives. These engines are exact duplicates of the twenty-five machines now under construction at the Richmond Works, and the aggregate value of these fifty locomotives is about $750,000. These engines are among the heaviest in use in this country, and will weigh, in working order, 287,000 pounds.

Buffalo-New York lines have agreed to abolish all clergy fares on Jan. 1, 1901, and after that date all clergymen, church workers, missionaries, &c., will have to pay full fares, instead of the half fare for which it has been their privilege to ride on these lines for many years.

Thomas F. Ryan yesterday declared that there was no truth in the reports that the Père Marquette system would go into the hands of one of the larger lines.

Student Called to the Pulpit.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 6.—The members of the First Baptist Church last evening chose Percy R. Ferris of Newark pastor of the church. Mr. Ferris is a student at the New York University, and has not yet been ordained. He will be ordained immediately and begin his charge, going to New York daily to complete his studies. The pastorate of the church has been vacant since Sept. 1, when the Rev. Dr. George J. Allen resigned.

To Nominate A. H. Clark for Senator.

At a caucus of the Democratic Assemblymen of Hudson County held at the Davis Association Clubhouse, Jersey City, last night, it was decided to nominate Alvah H. Clark of Somerset for United States Senator and George G. Tennant for Speaker. Maurice Marks was named as the party leader.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Sun rises	7:11	Sun sets	4:33	Moon rises	6:05

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook	7:55	Gov. Isl'd	8:25	H. Gate	10:21
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook	8:29	Gov. Isl'd	8:55	H. Gate	10:51

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8.

Olbers, Brazil		1:30 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Columbia, Naples	3:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		6:00 A. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow		11:30 A. M.
Cafadian, Liverpool		
Cotic, Hull		
British Trader, Antwerp		
Silvia, Newfoundland		10:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, Puerto Rico	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hildur, Curacao	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ravensdale, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Italian Prince, Argentine Republic	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 10.

Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

Cevic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi, specially addressed only. (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Dec. 19.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro.

[Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 7.

Alderney, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Aisatia, Gibraltar, Nov. 8.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Nov. 21.
Borderer, Lisbon, Nov. 17.
British Trader, Antwerp, Nov. 18.
Cevic, Liverpool, Nov. 23.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Dec. 4.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 4.
Dunmore, St. Lucia, Nov. 16.
Europe, London, Nov. 15.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Nov. 25.
Germanic, Liverpool, Nov. 28.
Hamriton, Norfolk, Dec. 6.
Lahn, Bremen, Nov. 28.
Lyander, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Motke Huelva, Nov. 22.
Redruth, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Wells City, Swansea, Nov. 23.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8.

British King, Antwerp, Nov. 25.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 1.
New York, Southampton, Dec. 1.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 7.
Dona Maria, St. Michaels, Nov. 27.

SUNDAY, DEC. 9.

Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, Nov. 28.
La Bretagne, Havre, Dec. 1.
Toronto, Hull, Nov. 25.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 8.
Curytiba, Matanzas, Dec. 8.
El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 4.
Cyreno, St. Lucia, Dec. 2.

MONDAY, DEC. 10.

Manitou, London, Nov. 29.
Caledonian, Liverpool, Nov. 28.
Assuna, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Dec. 5.
Critic, Dundee, Nov. 15.
Acanthus, Colon, Dec. 2.
Proteus, New Orleans, Dec. 5.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Nov. 29.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

Ethiopia, Glasgow, Nov. 29.
Georgic, Liverpool, Nov. 30.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 10.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Nov. 29.
Southwark, Antwerp, Dec. 1.

Arrived.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg Nov. 29 and Southampton and Cherbourg 30th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:46 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Jensen, Lisbon, &c., Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS El Paso, Boyd, New Orleans Nov. 30, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Off Fire Island at 7:35 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:19 P. M.

SS Eaglet, Warren, Philadelphia via Raritan Canal, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Pohle, Bremen Nov. 27 and Southampton 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:37 A. M.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) Johnston, Glasgow Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Simon J. Murphy, Crocker, Newport News Dec. 4, for New Haven. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 6, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Antilla, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS Massapequa, (Br.,) for Havre, &c.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Matanzas, for Tampico.
SS Buenaventura, for Newport News.
SS Coutilla, (Aust.,) for Tampa, &c.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Saratoga, for Santiago, &c.
SS Capri, (Ger.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Paraguay, for Baltimore.
SS Herman, (Ger.,) for Progreso.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Ship Sam Skolfield II., Hall, New York for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken Nov. 9 in lat. 10 south, lon. 34 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelbart, from New York via Cherbourg and Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, sld. from Rotterdam for Boulogne and New York at 2 P. M to-day.

SS Archimede, (Ital.,) Capt. Orengo, from New York for Genoa and Naples, passed St. Michael's to-day.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagen, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Claudius, (Ger.,) Capt. Schwaner, from Calcutta via Suez for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Miller, from New York via St. Michael's for Naples, Genoa, and Leghorn, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Gymeric, (Br.,) Capt. Thomson, from New York, arr. at Naples Dec. 3.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York for Hull, arr. at Portland to-day.

SS Amana, (Br.,) Capt. Carr, from New York via Madeira, &c., for Bombay, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Arara, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, from New York via Algiers for Samarang, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Shawmahas, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. hence for New York yesterday.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, sld. from Swansea for New York to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at noon to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Capt. Schierhorst, from Bremen for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Capt. Bode, from New York for Santos, arr. at Pernambuco Dec. 3.

SS Khalif, (Br.,) Capt. Nash, from New York, arr. at Dunkirk to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 5:15 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Bellaggio, (Ger.,) Capt. Buss, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York Dec. 3.

SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Capt. Pond, sld. from Para for New York Dec. 3.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, sld. from Naples for New York to-day.

SS Oceana, (Br.,) Capt. Turner, sld. from Calcutta for New York to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Supreme Court of the United States:

133—Joel Parke Whitney et al, appellants, vs. The United States et al.—Passed to be restored to the call, subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellees.

134—Elgin National Watch Company, appellant, vs. Illinois Watch Case Company et al.—Argument continued by Lysander Hill for the appellant and concluded by Thomas A. Banning for the appellees.

122—The State of Arkansas et al., appellants, vs. Charles A. M. Schlierholz.—Argued by Solicitor General Richards for the appellee and submitted by M. M. Cohn for the appellants.

123—E. M. Patton, plaintiff in error, vs. the Texas and Pacific Railway Company.—Argument commenced by Frank W. Hackett for the plaintiff in error, and continued by John F. Dillon for the defendant in error and by Frank W. Hackett for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Friday: 123, 125, 21, 127, 129, 130, 131, 43, 44, and 94.

Calendars for Friday, Dec. 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

23—N. Y. & E. R. Ferry Co. vs. SS. Mohegan
24—Matter of SS. Hunter et al.
25—Hiller vs. U. S.
26—Sutton vs. Norwalk.
28—Minnott vs. The Patria.
30—U. S. vs. Silberstein.
31—N. Y. Sus. & West. R. R. Co. vs. Moore.
32—Randale vs. U. S.
33—U. S. vs. Borgfeldt.
34—U. S. vs. Hensel.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

½—Patten vs. Glatz.
1—Burros vs. Pope Mfg. Co.
4—Cont. Wall Paper Co. vs. Lewis Voight & Sons Co.
5—Bowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.
6—Thomson-Houston E. Co. vs. Stirling Meter Co.
7—F. L. Smith & Co. vs. Gates Iron Works
8—Williard vs. Tribune Association.
9—Kipling vs. R. F. Fenno & Co.
10—N. J. Steel &. Iron Co. vs. Thoumann. Cases noted.
11—Fitzgerald vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Nat. Comput'g Scale Co. vs. Moneyweight Scale Co.
13—Schlicht Heat, Light & Power Co. vs. Aeolipyle Co.
14—Same vs. same.
15—Berliner Gramophone Co. vs. Seaman.
16—Schlesinger vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
17—West vs. Linch.
18—Bonsall vs. T. J. Hamilton Mfg. Co.
19—Am. Graph. Co. vs. Nat. Gramophone Co.
20—Schlicht Heat & L. Co. vs. Aeolipyle Co.
21—Thomson-Houston Elec. Co. vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
9—Treat vs. Coler.
10—Billotti vs. N. Y. Juvenile Asylum.
11—Davis vs. Rosenstein
13—N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. vs. McComb.
14—Cont. Nat. Bank vs. Tradesmen's Nat. B.
15—In re Rice.
16—In re Reagan.
18—Lemmon vs. Feitner.
19—Levy vs. Rosenstein.
22—Sloane vs. Small.
23—Same vs. same.
26—In re Henry.
27—White vs. Coler.
28—Flammer vs. Man. Ry. Co.
30—Drago vs. Kavanagh.
31—Hilderbrandt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
33—Welborn vs. Stoll.
35—In re Home for Incurables.
36—Wandell vs. Wandell

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Greenberg vs. McDonald.
2—Michaelbacher vs. McNice.
3—In re Rabadan.
4—In re Fergenbaum.
5—In re Eigleburner.
6—Brown vs. Lock.
7—Nally vs. Knox.
8—Conner vs. Stevens.
9—Mercer vs. Meyer.
10—In re Leonard.
11—Morley vs. Ascher.
12—Butler vs. Fitzgerald.
13—Cortwright vs. Fitzgerald.
14—Thomas vs. Bronx Realty Co.
15—Royal vs. City of New York.
16—In re Martin.
17—In re Sherman.
18—Levenrich vs. Bradford.
19—Stuyvesant vs. Early
20—Seaman vs. Burke.
21—Remington vs. Mulholland.
22—Casso vs. Lawrence.
23—Rosa vs. Melcher.
24—James P. Duffy & Co. vs. Hawke.
25—Tait vs. same.
26—Reich vs. Cochran.
27—Dawson vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
28—Balbach vs. Wallach.
29—In re Rosenthal.
30—McGee vs. McGee.
31—In re Wales et al.
32—Gould vs. Gold.
33—O'Reilly vs. Reilly.
34—Buek vs. Buek.
35—Babcock Printing P. Mfg. Co. vs. Ranous.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—In re Willis Av. Br.
2—In re Fulton Av.
3—In re Kingsbridge Road.
4—In re Public Park at Hester St.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1844—Sokolski vs. Mueller.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2186.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Schwarzkopf, and Hooker for the people.

1—James Morris.
2—Alexander Stuart.
3—Wilhelmina Echhardt
4—Wilhelm Echhardt

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

3670—Rosenstock vs. Dessar.
6214—Mansella vs. Brush El. Ill. Co.
6309—Farrell vs. Farrell.
6312—Melsahn vs. Irving Nat. Bank.
6345—Hewitt vs. Leaycraft.
6379—Dunckley vs. Wichelns.
6398—Holland vs. Ryder
6401—Tantillo vs. Sohnepp.
6408—Hagan vs. Stone.
6424—Lyman vs. Furthman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and IX., for trial.

1724—Vanderhoven vs. Press Pub. Co.
4061—Pagilneio vs. La Vecchio.
2024—Weill vs. Kraus.
4506—Bruns vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1646—W. C. Loftus Co. vs. Bennett.
1647—Loftus vs. same.
1345—Schroeder vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1902—Farrell vs. same.
4324—Giaccobe vs. Hewitt.
4362—D'Arcy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1538—Winston vs. Ludden.
1291—Broccoli vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2037—Molloy vs. same.
2016—Cefarello vs. same.
1465—Manasse vs. same.
8865—Van Mechow vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2256.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Dec. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

1524—Benjamin vs. Siemens & Halske El. Co.
858—Di Bello vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1847—Olsen vs. Westergreen.
5325—Liebenow vs. Bauman.
4940—Newton vs. Clark.
5238—D. Stevenson Br. Co. vs. Lyman.
1205—O'Connor vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2839—Falka vs. same.
7504—Stokes vs. Polley.
393—Stratford vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
420—Same vs. same.
1969—Lauterbach vs. same.
1683—Ohnmacht vs. Mt. Morris Elec. Light Co.
1734—Abeloff vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2170—Whitehead vs. Korn.
1405—Collett vs. Mayor, &c.
2079—Warendorff vs. Union Ry. Co.
1265—Delmage vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1110—J. Simmons Co. vs. Valentine.
7957—Ruland vs. Waukesha Water Co.
382—Rimmer vs. Berlin Jones Envelope Co.
921—Marvin vs. Lyons.
2178—Lilienthal vs. Yuengling.
2200—Murphy vs. Tucker.
2111—Jackson vs. Madigan.
1930—Willett vs. Brown.
5373—Harris vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
4644—Hines vs. Bishop.
1066—Rowe vs. Union Railway Co.
1364—Mahoney vs. Robert.
5102—Knopf vs. Naughton.
1298—O'Leary vs. Candes.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—William Helmsoth.
2—Albertha Rowen.
3—Ambrose Wood.
4—Francis Flynn.
5—Bridget McMahon.
6—Letitia Dunn.
7—Sarah Frank.
8—Julia L. Skillin.
9—Ellen O'Brien.
10—Stephen Duncan.
11—David Seaman.
12—Margaret Lohr.
13—Christian Lohr.
14—Mary Regan.
15—Emma Appell.
16—Francisco Del Hayo.
17—Andrew Morris.
18—Elizabeth G. Gwynn
19—Same.
20—George Mittnacht.
21—James R. Melvin.
22—Natalia Del Pino de Angarica.
23—William L. Laing.
24—Mary M. Sands.
25—Thomas Marron.
26—Wm. W. Van Arsdale.
27—Mary S. Reynolds.
28—Philip Kottowsky.
29—Michael O'Grady.
30—Wm. H. Diedemann.
31—Elizabeth Nesnelt.
32—Thomas Donnelly.
33—John Cotter.
34—Armand Castlemary.
35—Mary Ann Duggan.
36—James B. Donnelly.
37—Mary Wall Rogers.
38—Magdalena Welg.
39—Thomas Keating.
40—Mary Ryan.
41—John Sullivan.
42—Charles Eiser.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

George Barandon, George Bub, Mayer May, John C. Smith, Hannah M. Hurlbut, Catharina Behrendt, George F. Merchant, Gideon Fountain, George Roeder, Rufus P. Lincoln.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1628—Contested will of Juliet Hartz.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1531—Healey vs. Burke.
1534—Carfagnio vs. Polladinas.
1637—Margolies vs. Ernst.
3360½—Osterman vs. Goldstein.
2824½—Louis vs. Salvin
109—Kane vs. Donohue.
460—O'Neill vs. Rapid Transit Ferry Co.
940—Bell vs. Fidelity & Deposit Co.
876—Wagner vs. Union Railway Co.
381—Grogan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1216—Kauski vs. same.
1096—Coffey vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
610—Baron vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1646—Moore vs. Mastage.
1682—Carlson vs. Anderson.
1683—Gori vs. Healey.
1694—Steep vs. McLaughlin.
1697—McGee vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2872½—Collins vs. Gorman.
1775—Taub vs. Krakauer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in General Term Room, second floor, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1088—Masterson vs. Minsky.
1698—Morris vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2858—Koehler vs. same.
1422—Rothholz vs. Buess.
1725—Fitzpatrick vs. Thorne.
1068—King vs. Steiner.
903—Chambers vs. Rapid Safety Filter Co.
1557—Gall vs. Clifford.
1570—Fleming vs. Ryan.
386—Baxter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1922—Emanuel vs. same
903—Lewis vs. Read.
1086—Ferrech vs. Ernskinsky.
1367—Bernhard vs. Mayer.
1004—Day vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2089—Frost vs. Weehawken Wharf Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1584—Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co. vs. Greenbaum.
674—Mehrhoff vs. Clark.
1760—George vs. Piercy.
1939—Nielson vs. Rice.
1670—Van Beuren vs. Sire.
1215½—Masons' Supply Co. vs. Friedell.
1675—Sarasohn vs. Adolphi.
1591—Meyerson vs. Lubell.
1507—Hatch vs. Van Tauk.
1756—Fay vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1147—McLaughlin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1627—Dermody vs. Wellbrook.
1176—Rosenthal vs. Lancashire Ins. Co.
1183—Same vs. Palatine Ins. Co.
296—Abrahams vs. Cohen.
1170—Rosenthal vs. Transatlantic Fire Ins. Co.
1160—Same vs. Law Union & C. & Life Ins. Co.
1181—Same vs. Manchester Fire Ins. Co.
1182—Same vs. Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
1688—Kornreich vs. Fargo.
1054—Shea vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1955—Farrell vs. same.
1956—Levine vs. same.
1957—Ellardyce vs. rector, church wardens, &c., same.
1958—O'Neill vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1959—Elliott vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1960—McFadden vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1961—Scanlon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

2360—Columbia Electric Supply Co. vs. Dunbar.
8085—B. Goetz Mfg. Co. vs. Smith.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1961.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gray for the People. Motions must be noticed for 10:30 A. M. All motions and ex parte matters will be disposed of prior to 11 A. M. The calendar will be called at 11 A. M.

1—Thomas Reilly, alias Thomas Cooley.
2—Benny Mendell, Henry E. Mendel.
3—Leonardo Conisardo.
4—Christian Baumbach
5—John Clark.
6—Peter Steuerwald.
8—Charles Hart.
9—Max Appell.
10—George Meyer, Elizabeth Maher, alias Lizzie Doe.
11—Giuseppe Calvane, alias Joseph Clemendir.
12—Benjamin Berger, Jacob Robertson, Samuel Lichtenstein, Gus Hart.
Pleadings.
1—Thomas Butler.
2—Henry Miller, William E. Deane.
3—Thomas B. Cavanagh, John O'Keefe.
4—Frederick Schultz.
5—Cornwall Lester, James Taggart.
6—Thomas Sullivan, William J. Fay, Albert Carson.
7—Mark A. D. Anthony
8—Paul Grothwahl.
9—Richard Freeman.
10—Anna Hardy.
11—Barney Feinberg.
12—Martha Goodwin.
13—Charles W. Mackey.
14—William D. Young.
15—Max Cashriel.
16—Nathaniel J. Feldman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Deputy Attorneys General Job E. Hedges and John R. Hammond, and Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, O'Connor, and Skidmore for the People.

1—Henry Williams.
2—Anthony Clavin.
3—Lorenzo Perzola.
4—Ambrose Le Pell, otherwise called Edward Logan; Charles W. Smith, otherwise called Edward P. Coates.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Cowan, Gordon, Herrman, and Carr for the People.

1—Nathan Musher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Blumenthal for The People. No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—American Press Association vs. Consolidated Telegraph and News Company—Monte Hutzler. Charles Katz, &c., vs. Richard R. Ditzel et al.—Fritz Morris.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—William P. Kirk vs. Felmy Muhlbuar—Henry Frohwitter.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Meyer vs. Meyer—Henry W. Bookstaver, Jacobs vs. Salomon—Alfred Steckler. German Savings Bank vs. Ruck—Myron H. Oppenheim.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Barr vs. Stafford—Thomas J. Rush.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

574—People vs. Epaski.
459—Sinnott vs. Crocheron.
509—Beecher vs. Press Pub. Co.
511—Whitney vs. Whitney.
515—Stone vs. Dalton.
516—Gallagher vs. Keating.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Sewell, J.; Part III., Herrick, J.; Part IV., Dickey, J.; Part V., Houghton, J. Day calendar.

8502—Ireland vs. B. H. R. R.
3601—Morey vs. same.
3637—Wahler vs. B. H. R. R.
3656—Skelley vs. B. H. R. R.
3661—Barnard vs. B. H. R. R.
3672—Connolly vs. same.
3673—Campbell vs. same
3676—Werner vs. same.
7875—Cohen vs. Hencken.
8302—People vs. Best.
8402—Dugan vs. Collins.
8203—Pinder vs. B. H. R. R.
8377—Isaacs vs. same.
8241—Boerum vs. Coyle.
1035—Van Dorn vs. Martin.
2568—Hayden vs. City of New York.
2225—Mooney vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
1823—Murphy vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
691—McMahon vs. Gibbons.
3540—Higgins vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3544—Kress vs. B. H. R. R.
3530—McGurk vs. same.
3909—Howard vs. Nassau R. R. et al.
2656—Skoglund vs. Whitney.
6022—Quinn vs. Coney Isl. & B'klyn R. R.
1364—Napier vs. Mollenhauer Sugar Co.
6133—Bascio vs. Borden's Cond. M. Co.
2599—Congress Brew. vs. Stucker.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

2927—Klee vs. Doscher.
2845—Lehman vs. Hart.
3539—Finney v

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB LAWSON, plaintiff, against AQUILA W. WANMAKER and others, defendants.—Actions Nos. I. and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in each of the above entitled actions, bearing date respectively the 30th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street with the westerly side of Broadway, formerly called the Boulevard, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-seven (77) feet; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block sixty-three feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to the westerly side of Broadway, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Broadway one hundred and one feet nine and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

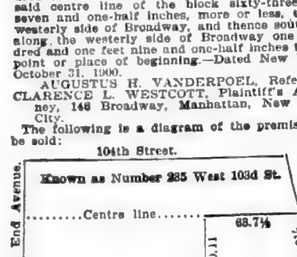

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is as follows: In Action No. 1, $10,293.79, and in Action No. 2, $2,832.35, amounting together to $21,526.14, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, together with costs and allowance in both actions amounting to $709.70, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,100 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, the first being for $75,000, which sum is due thereon, with interest to be computed from March 27th, 1899, to the time of closing the sale, at six per cent. per annum, and the second being for $90,000, which sum is due thereon with interest at the rate per cent. per annum, which, computed to the day of sale herein provided, will amount to $6,187.24, and the interest to accrue thereafter until the time of closing the sale.—Dated October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby adjourned to the twenty-eighth day of November, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 22, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the fifth day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 28, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the twenty-seventh day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated December 6th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH C. LEVI, as trustee, against FRANKLIN BIEN, as substituted trustee, &c., and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the second day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the sixteenth day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situate in the City of New York, on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, being part of a lot known and designated by the letter B, and by the number four hundred and twenty-five on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled map of the residuary real estate of Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, deceased, in the City of New York, as partitioned by the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the suit of Gerard Stuyvesant against Hamilton Fish and Rutherford Stuyvesant, October 21st, 1848, which map is certified by the said Commissioners, and a copy whereof is annexed to the report of the said Commissioners as filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, which lot is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-six feet northwestwardly from the Second Avenue, and running thence northeastwardly, on a line parallel with the said avenue, ninety-two feet; thence southeasterly on a line parallel with the said street, fifteen feet; thence southwestwardly on a line parallel with the said avenue, ninety-two feet to Seventeenth Street; and thence northwestwardly, along Seventeenth Street, fifteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Julian I. Morrison by Lucas L. Van Allen, referee.—Date New York, October 25, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
HARRY H. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,614.44, with interest thereon from December 18, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $640.45 and interest, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $813.06 and interest.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, November 26, 1900, at the same time and place.—Dated November 16, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, December 6, 1900, at the same time and place.—Dated November 26, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, December 13, 1900, at the same time and place.—Dated December 6, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

EAST NINETY-SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ELLIOT SMITH, S. Sidney Smith, Howard A. Smith, Trustees for Leonore S. Cobb, plaintiffs, against ROBERT L. KNAGGS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of November, 1900, and duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situate in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant three hundred and eighty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, and opposite a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby conveyed and partly on the lot adjoining on the west, running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue, and part of the way through the said party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre of the block; thence easterly parallel with Ninety-seventh Street and through the centre of the block, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the said southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 10th, 1900.

EDMUND L. MOONEY, Referee.
ELLIOT & S. SIDNEY SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 59 Wall Street, City and County of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

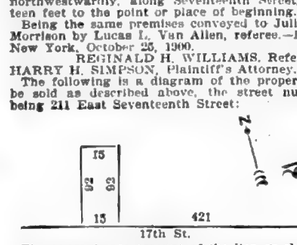

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is as follows: In Action No. 1, $10,293.79, and in Action No. 2, $2,832.35, amounting together to $21,526.14, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, together with costs and allowance in both actions amounting to $709.70, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,100 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, the first being for $75,000, which sum is due thereon, with interest to be computed from March 27th, 1899, to the time of closing the sale, at six per cent. per annum, and the second being for $90,000, which sum is due thereon with interest at the rate per cent. per annum, which, computed to the day of sale herein provided, will amount to $6,187.24, and the interest to accrue thereafter until the time of closing the sale.—Dated October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby adjourned to the twenty-eighth day of November, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 22, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the fifth day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 28, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, December 6, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 26, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

WEST 153D STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.—New York Supreme Court.—County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against HENRY B. THOMAS, et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 30th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 22d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, distant one hundred feet eleven inches westerly from northwesterly corner of One Hundred andowa, and Fifty-second Street and Avenue St. Nicholas; running, thence northerly and at right angles to One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, seventy-four feet eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with said Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly, in the line at right angles to said One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, seventy-four feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; thence easterly, along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 31st, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

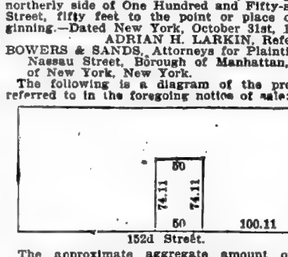

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs and disbursements, is $11,884.79, and of taxes, assessments and water rates, $418.66.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 6th day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, November 22d, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 13th day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 6th, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—REBECCA COHN, Plaintiff, against AARON J. COHN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Seventh Street with the westerly side of Lewis Street; running thence northerly along the westerly side of Lewis Street, seventy-four (74) feet; thence westerly seventy (70) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence southerly seventy-three (73) feet and one (1) inch to the northerly side of Seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventh Street seventy-nine (79) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Nov. 12, 1900.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.
MORRIS CLARK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 54 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

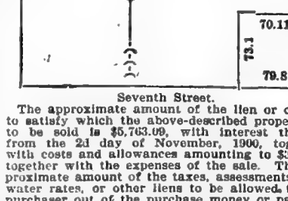

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,763.09, with interest thereon from the 2d day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $335.22, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $751.40 and interest. Said premises are to be sold subject to four (4) mortgages, aggregating $66,500, and interest.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

Dated New York, 12th day of November, 1900.

The foregoing sale is adjourned to Monday, December 17th, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, Dec. 6th, 1900.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

d7-2aw2wF&M

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN OEHLER and SARAH GREENEBAUM, Plaintiffs, vs. WILLIAM ORAM and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the 12th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by judgment to be sold, therein described as follows:

All those six certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Queens, in the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Eagle Avenue distant one hundred (100) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Eagle Avenue one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-first Street one hundred and thirty (130) feet to the easterly side of Eagle Avenue at the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, and running thence southerly parallel with Eagle Avenue one hundred and fifty (150) feet, and thence westerly again parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-first Street one hundred and thirty (130) feet to the easterly side of Eagle Avenue at the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1900.

PHINEAS LEWINSON, Referee.
ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

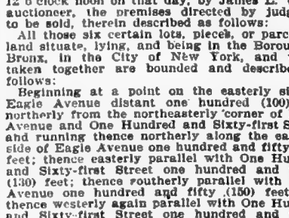

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,627.50, with interest thereon from the 30th day of October, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $392.02, with interest from November 5th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $417.98 and interest.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1900.

PHINEAS LEWINSON, Referee.

n202aw3wTu&F&d11

Surrogate Notices.

ABBE, SARAH FULLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH FULLER ABBE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of B. W. B. Brown, their attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1900.

WILLIAM F. ABBE,
SUSIE A. MORSE, Executors.
B. W. B. BROWN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City Borough of Manhattan.

PEARSON, SAMUEL W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. PEARSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene H. Pomeroy, her attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of May, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the second day of November, 1900. ANNIE PEARSON, Admx. EUGENE H. POMEROY, Att'y for admtrx., 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

n2-1aw6mF

CLENDENIN, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL CLENDENIN, late of Santiago de Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 3-5, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1900. HARRIET OSGOOD CLENDENIN, Administratrix. WILLIAM C. WILSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 35 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au10-1aw6mF

DIEHL, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Peter Diehl, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Wilson, Barker & Wilson, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of June, 1900. PHILIP BRAENDER, Executor. WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Attorneys for Executor, 48 Wall Street, New York City. jo8-1aw6mF

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MABEL SPERRY, by LOUISE MAIS, her guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against CHARLES SPERRY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of November, 1900, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 16th, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

Parcel No. 1. "All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant northerly one hundred and twenty-eight feet four inches and one-fifth of an inch from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street in the centre of a party wall standing partly on the premises herein described and partly on the premises next adjoining on the south side thereof; and running from said point westerly, through the centre of said party wall and parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, ninety feet nine inches and four-fifths of an inch; thence northerly about nineteen feet eight inches and four-fifths of an inch to a point distant ninety-one feet and two inches westerly from the westerly side or line of Seventh Avenue; thence easterly, and parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, ninety-one feet and two inches to the westerly line or side of Seventh Avenue, and thence southerly, along said westerly side or line of Seventh Avenue, nineteen feet eight inches and four-fifths of an inch to the place of beginning."

Parcel No. 2 "All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant about thirty-nine feet nine inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, and which point is at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; and running thence westerly, parallel or nearly parallel with Twenty-ninth Street and part of the way through the centre of said party wall, sixty-four feet; thence northerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, about nineteen feet; thence easterly, parallel or nearly parallel with Twenty-ninth Street, and part of the way through another party wall, sixty-four feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, about nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and now known as Number 846 Seventh Avenue."

Parcel No. 3. "All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth (late part of the Sixteenth) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map thereof, made by George B. Smith, one of the City Surveyors, and dated the 8th day of June, 1825, filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New York, which map is numbered 51, and which said lot is known on said map by the number (74) seventy-four, being bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-first Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of the Eighth Avenue and Thirty-first Street; running thence northerly, parallel with the Eighth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence easterly through the centre of the block between and equidistant from Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with the Eighth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence westerly, along the northerly side of Thirty-first Street, twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, containing in breadth front and rear twenty-five feet, in length on each side ninety-eight feet nine inches."

Dated New York, November 26th, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
AUGUST P. WAGENER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 59 Second Avenue, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold and the street numbers are as follows: Parcel No. 1, 294 Seventh Avenue; Parcel No. 2, 346 Seventh Avenue; Parcel No. 3, 245 West Thirty-first Street:

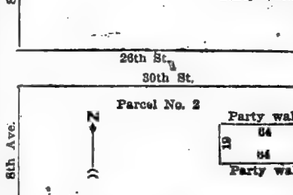

The approximate amount of liens or charges upon the foregoing property and which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, are as follows: Parcel No. 1. A mortgage on which there is due $6,000 and interest from February 1st, 1900, at 5% per annum; taxes and water rates amounting to about $567.18. Parcel No. 2. Taxes and water rates amounting to about $496.41. Parcel No. 3. A mortgage on which there is due $5,000 and interest from April 1st, 1900, at 5% per annum; taxes and water rates amounting to about $354.60.

Dated New York, November 26th, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

n30-2aw3wF&Tu&d21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MOSES MENDELSOHN and another, plaintiffs, against CURTIS M. THORPE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street distant three hundred and sixty (360) feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly line of said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street with the easterly line of Third Avenue and running thence southerly or thereabout and in a line parallel with the easterly line or side of said Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches more or less to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-third and the said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets, thence easterly or thereabout along said centre line of the block between said One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets nineteen (19) feet, and thence northerly or thereabout and in a line parallel with said easterly line or side of Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches more or less to the southerly line of said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly or thereabout along the southerly line or side of said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street nineteen (19) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Marsden C. Perry by Elizabeth Beiser and Andrew Beiser, Sr., her husband, by deed dated June 2, 1869, and recorded June 7, 1869, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1093 of Conveyances, Page 494.—Dated New York, November 21, 1900.

CHARLES W. WEST, Referee.
BASSETT & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and described above:

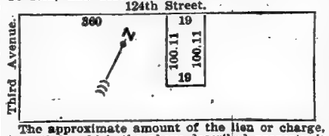

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,589.50, with interest thereon from the 15th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $205.78, with interest from November 21, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $318.52 and interest. The premises will also be subject to a prior mortgage, a lien on said premises, amounting to $6,500.00, with interest from November 17th, 1899.—Dated New York, November 21, 1900.

CHARLES W. WEST, Referee.

n28-2aw3wM&F&d17

Surrogate Notices.

ADEE, FREDERIC W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERIC W. ADEE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Philip E. Connell, his attorney, No. 45 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1901.

Dated, New York, Sept. 21, 1900.

PHILIP H. ADEE, Administrator.
PHILIP E. CONNELL, Attorney for Administrator, 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

se21-1awF6m.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—W. EDGAR PRUDEN, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Maiden Lane distant one hundred and thirty feet three inches more or less easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Maiden Lane and the easterly side of Broadway, adjoining the land now or late of G. Storms and others, and running thence northerly and along said land seventy-seven feet and one-half of an inch to land now or late of James McBride; thence easterly along said last-mentioned land three feet eight and three-fourths inches; thence northerly still along said last-mentioned land nine feet nine and one-half inches to land now or late of J. Heard; thence easterly along said land now or late of J. Heard and land now or late of M. S. Prentiss and other land now or late of said J. Heard fifty-one feet four inches to land now or late of J. & J. Cox; thence southerly along said last-mentioned land nine feet eight inches; thence easterly still along said last-mentioned land two feet eleven and one-half inches; thence southerly still along said last-mentioned land seventy-eight feet five inches along the northerly side of Maiden Lane, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Maiden Lane fifty-six feet six inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said premises being now and formerly known as numbers nine, eleven, and thirteen Maiden Lane, and being those which were conveyed to said Frank N. Gill by the New York Realty Company by deed dated April 30th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 41, Section 1, of Conveyances, Page 238.

And also all the personal property and fixtures belonging to the said mortgagors, the defendants Frank N. Gill and Alice Gill, now in said building, including all elevator machinery, cars, platforms, cables, and connections of the elevator plant, dynamos, engines, switchboards, wires, cables, and connections relating to the electric light and power plant, boilers, pumps, tanks, pipes, radiators, valves, fittings, and connections of the steam power and heating plant, gas and electric light fixtures, shades, and all basins and other plumbing fixtures.—Dated New York, October 3d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as provided above, the street numbers being nine, eleven, and thirteen Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $233,000, with interest thereon from September 12th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $28,812.46 and interest.

The premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $150,000, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum from December 12th, 1899, $50,000 of the principal of which mortgage is now due and unpaid.

The premises are also to be sold subject to certain leases of offices or portions of the said premises, prior in date to the mortgage to satisfy which the property is to be sold, and subject to and saving the rights of the parties holding such leases.

Excepted from the property to be sold will be the mail chute, mail box, and appurtenances in the building on said premises, which are the property of the Cutler Manufacturing Company of Rochester, New York, and the premises will be sold subject to the right of said Cutler Manufacturing Company to enter for the purpose of repairing or removing said chute, box, and appurtenances.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to October 31st, 1900, at the same hour and place set forth in above notice of sale.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
ADAMS & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to November 14th, 1900, at the same hour and place set forth in above notice of sale.—Dated New York, October 31st, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
ADAMS & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to November 28th, 1900, at the same hour and place set forth in above notice of sale.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
ADAMS & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to December 14th, 1900, at the same hour and place set forth in above notice of sale.—Dated New York, November 28, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
ADAMS & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ST. ANN'S AVENUE, BOROUGH OF THE Bronx.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ENOCH C. BELL, plaintiff, against ELLEN MULHOLLAND et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 14th day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue, distant one hundred and eighty and thirty-six one-hundredths (180.36) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue with the southerly side of Westchester Avenue; running thence southerly along said westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue eighty-one (81) feet; thence westerly at right angles to said westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue eighty-three and fifteen one-hundredths (83.15) feet to the lands of the Port Morris Branch of the New York and Harlem Railroad; thence northerly along said railroad ninety and seventy one-hundredths (90.70) feet; thence easterly at right angles to the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 22d, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

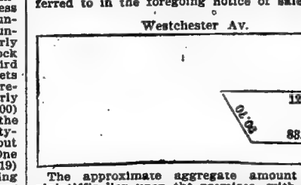

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $37,124.17, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $567.12.

The approximate amount of the prior liens upon the premises is $19,096.08.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

n23-2aw3wF&Tu&d14.

NO. 268 MONROE STREET, BOROUGH OF Manhattan, New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JACOB QUARTNER, et al., defendants.—Action No. 2.

In Pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 21st day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Monroe Street distant seventy-five (75) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Monroe and Jackson Streets; running thence westerly along the southerly side of Monroe Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Jackson Street, eighty-nine (89) feet and ten (10) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Monroe Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Jackson Street, eighty-nine (89) feet and ten (10) inches to the southerly side of Monroe Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 27th, 1900.

ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

Monroe Street.
25
75
87.6
89.10
25
Jackson Street.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Henry L. Wardwell. Edward L. Adams.
Telephone 3243 Broad.
WARDWELL & ADAMS,
STOCK BROKERS,
16 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

LEWIS A. MAY & CO.,
Members { N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
31 & 33 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office, Cor. 28th St. & Broadway
Connected by private wires.
MARGINS 3 TO 5 PER CENT. COMMISSION 1-16.
DAILY MARKET LETTERS and our new illustrated book, "WALL STREET," sent free.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, Alwyn Ball, jr., John D. Crimmins, Michael Coleman, Ernest Ehrmann, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry O. Havemeyer, William A. Nash, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

WANTED:
CELLULOID STOCK.
NEW JERSEY ZINC STOCK.
SINGER MANUFACTURING STOCK.
RICHMOND PASSENGER & POWER 5s.
HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING 6s.
AMERICAN BRIDGE BUILDING POOLED STOCK CTFS.

FOR SALE:
NORTH AMERICAN TRUST STOCK.
DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN R. R. 5s.
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFTS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19th, 1900,
At 12:30 O'CLOCK, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. Prefd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$200,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1896, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1900.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1900, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 104, 1060, 455, 791, 289, 351, and 821 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1901, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 50 and 75, two for $1,000 each, and Nos. 108, 144, and 165, three for $500 each.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after Jan. 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, Dec. 1, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE LOAN MONEY TO MERCHANTS IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

Copartnership Notices.

EISNER & ARENSSEN.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of EISNER & ARENSSEN, at No. 92 Greene St., N. Y. City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Eisner to pay all bills, and to collect all debts of said firm.—Dated N. Y., Dec. 3d, 1900.
WILLIAM EISNER, JEREMIAH ARENSSEN.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$10,000,000
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD CO.
First Consolidated Mortgage
Four Per Cent. 100-Year Gold Bonds
(Part of a total authorized issue of $50,000,000, whereof $18,443,000 are reserved to retire the outstanding bonds of all other issues of the Third Avenue Railroad Co. and its controlled lines.)
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JANUARY 1ST, 2000
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON JANUARY 1ST AND JULY 1ST IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE
Metropolitan Street Railway Company
Principal and interest payable in gold coin without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railroad Company may be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States of America, or of any State, County or Municipality therein.
COUPON BONDS, IN THE DENOMINATION OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS AT 104½ % AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.
THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1900, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. OR EARLIER ON THE SAME DAY, THE RIGHT BEING RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATIONS AND TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR. BONDS AWARDED UPON SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE TO BE PAID FOR ON DECEMBER 14TH.

The following are some of the salient points of a letter addressed to us under date of November 26, 1900, by Mr. H. H. Vreeland, President of the Third Avenue Railroad Co. and of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co.:

THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD CO. OWNS OR CONTROLS, through the ownership of stock, a total system of street railroads AGGREGATING 269.09 MILES; its charter, obtained in 1853, is unlimited as to duration, and is one of the most valuable and comprehensive street railway franchises granted by the City of New York; it owns real estate of great value in various parts of the City of New York and elsewhere. The bonds of the present issue are secured by a mortgage upon the franchises, lines, equipment, and all other property of the Third Avenue Railroad Co., (including real estate,) subject only to the existing mortgage of $5,000,000, (to be eventually retired,) and also by the pledge and deposit with the Trustee of the Third Avenue Railroad Company's entire holdings of stock of the Forty-second St., Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Ave.; the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery; the Kingsbridge; the Union; the Southern Boulevard; the Tarrytown, White Plains and Mamaroneck; the Westchester Electric, and the Yonkers Railroad Companies, with provision for ultimately bringing all of the properties of the controlled Companies directly under the mortgage, subject only to the liens of the existing outstanding bonds, amounting to $8,443,000. Bonds of the par value of $13,443,000 have been reserved in the hands of the Trustee for the retirement or acquisition of all such outstanding Bonds, both of the Third Avenue Company and its controlled Companies, thus making provision for ULTIMATELY ASSURING TO THE FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AN ABSOLUTE FIRST LIEN ON ALL OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES, INCLUDING THE CONTROLLED COMPANIES. Of the total authorized issue of $50,000,000, there have been issued and sold by the Company $35,000,000 for retiring the unfunded debt and for new equipment, improvements, construction, and additions; of the balance, $13,443,000 Bonds are set aside for retiring all outstanding Bonds of other issues, the remainder being reserved in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage.

THE FIXED CHARGES OF THE THIRD AVENUE COMPANY AND ITS CONTROLLED COMPANIES, INCLUSIVE OF THE ISSUE OF $35,000,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS, AMOUNT TO $2,095,680; THIS WILL BE REDUCED BY $165,000 BY THE REPLACEMENT OF THE EXISTING FUNDED DEBT WITH THE NEW 4% BONDS RESERVED FOR THE PURPOSE. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT NOW IN PROGRESS, AND WITH THE ADVANTAGES AND ECONOMIES RESULTING FROM THE CLOSE CONNECTION WITH THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY CO., THE ANNUAL NET EARNINGS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY WILL BE AT LEAST $3,000,000, WHICH, TOGETHER WITH THE SURPLUS EARNINGS OF THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY, (AFTER DEDUCTING ITS OWN FIXED CHARGES,) ON THE BASIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE LAST FISCAL YEAR, WOULD PROVIDE NET EARNINGS OF NEARLY $6,500,000 TO MEET FIXED CHARGES, AMOUNTING, AS ABOVE STATED, TO ABOUT $2,000,000 IN ALL, INCLUSIVE OF THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF THE NEW 4% BONDS.

THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY CO. GUARANTEES UNCONDITIONALLY BY INDORSEMENT THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THE THIRD AVENUE R. R. 4% BONDS, AND HAS LEASED THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD, INCLUDING ITS CONTROLLED LINES, FOR 999 YEARS ON THE BASIS OF A DIVIDEND GUARANTEE ON THIRD AVENUE STOCK, WHICH, BEGINNING AFTER FOUR YEARS, WITH THE RATE OF 5% PER ANNUM, RISES AFTER TEN YEARS TO THE PERMANENT RATE OF 7% PER ANNUM.

THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD CO. IS $16,000,000. THE OUTSTANDING CAPITAL STOCK OF THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY CO. IS $45,000,000, ON WHICH IT IS PAYING DIVIDENDS AT THE RATE OF 7% PER ANNUM. AN ADDITIONAL $7,000,000, INCREASING THE CAPITAL STOCK TO $52,000,000, HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED. WITH THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD SYSTEM, IT CONTROLS THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF SURFACE TRACTION LINES IN THE BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

THE RESULTS OF OPERATION OF THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY FOR THE LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1900, HAVE BEEN AS FOLLOWS:

	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross Earnings	15,073,534.55	13,525,524.25	11,076,021.02	9,706,597.65	8,173,331.72
Operating Expenses	7,104,607.15	6,408,711.02	5,620,484.49	5,090,016.16	4,189,145.23
Net	7,968,927.40	7,116,813.23	5,455,536.53	4,616,581.49	3,984,186.49
Fixed Ch'ges (including taxes)	4,608,767.86	4,477,787.37	3,609,966.12	3,226,591.52	2,517,338.99
Divisible Surplus	3,360,159.54	2,639,055.86	1,845,570.41	1,389,989.97	1,466,847.50

FOR FURTHER DETAILS REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE LETTER ABOVE REFERRED TO, COPIES OF WHICH, AS WELL AS OF THE MORTGAGE, CAN BE OBTAINED AT OUR OFFICE.
APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO LIST THESE BONDS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET.
New York, December 1, 1900.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.
PROXIES.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient board of directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the HURLEY WATER COMPANY OF HURLEY, Wisconsin, at Room 1,017, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 20th day of December, 1900, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of appointing a new Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Manhattan Trust Company, the present Trustee under the deeds of trust executed November 1, 1890, by the said Hurley Water Company and by the Ironwood Water Works Company to secure the payment of the bonds of said Hurley Water Company.
(Signed.) E. I. NELSON, President, Hurley Water Company.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 Union Square.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held Tuesday, December 11th, 1900, at the banking house, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Meetings and Elections.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Co.,
45 Broadway, Room 95.
New York, December 7, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 2nd day of January, 1901, at the office of the company, corner of Greene and Grand Streets, Jersey City, N. J., for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting.
The polls will remain open one hour.
The transfer books will be closed from December 15th, 1900, to January 3d, 1901.
A. B. FROAL, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York.
1370.
December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Henderson Bridge Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Henderson Bridge Company will be held at the Company's Office, Louisville, Kentucky, on the 7th of January prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 28th inst., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 8th of January, 1901.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 3d, 1900.

American Cotton Oil's New Director.
William Nelson Cromwell was elected a Director of the American Cotton Oil Company yesterday in place of the late James A. Garland.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company,
New York, December 5, 1900.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend on the Preferred Stock of this Company of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share, payable February 1, 1901, to stockholders, as registered at the close of the transfer books on January 10, 1901. The transfer books for the preferred stock of the Company will be closed from three o'clock P. M. on January 10, 1901, until ten o'clock A. M. on February 2, 1901.
Dividend checks will be mailed to Preferred Stockholders whose dividend orders are on file at this office.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer,
59 Cedar Street, New York.

American Snuff Company,
No. 111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, December 5th, 1900.
A dividend of THREE PER CENTUM (3 per cent.) has this day been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of American Snuff Company, payable at the offices of Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on January 2d, 1901, to the holders of said Preferred Stock of record on the Company's Transfer Books on the 22d day of December, 1900.
The Transfer Books of said Preferred Stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 22d day of December, 1900, and opened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 3d day of January, 1901.
GEO. D. WOODSIDE, Treasurer.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. Seventh Preferred Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 7) of 1¾ PER CENT. on the Preferred shares out of the earnings, payable December 15th to holders of record December 8th.
The transfer books will be closed Saturday, December 8th, at 12 o'clock, and reopened on Monday, December 17th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
December 4th, 1900. Transfer Agent.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. Third Common Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared Dividend No. 3 of ONE PER CENT. on the Common shares out of the earnings, payable January 15th, 1901, to holders of record January 5th.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, January 5th, at 12 o'clock, and reopened January 15th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
December 4th, 1900. Transfer Agent.

The Fisheries Company,
135 Front Street, New York.
Nov. 30th, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ Per Cent. on the Preferred Shares out of the earnings, payable on and after January 1st, 1901, to holders of record Dec. 11th, 1900. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Dec. 11th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened January 2d, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
(Signed) WILLIAM R. MORSE, Treasurer.

American Sheet Steel Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed as to the preferred stock from December 24th, 1900, to January 15th, 1901, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treas.
New York, Dec. 4, 1900.

National Steel Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on DECEMBER 31, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 12th.
The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from December 13th to 31st, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treas.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.,
New York, December 6th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable Jan. 15, 1901.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 2, and reopen on the morning of January 16, 1901.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

Eden Musee American Co. (Limited.)
The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared payable on December 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record of December 7th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from December 6th to December 17th, 1900.
FRED. VIEWEG, Secretary.
December 5, 1900.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64@65. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 13-16d per ounce, and in New York at 64½c. Mexican silver dollars at 50¼c.

On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Iron Silver sold at .80, and 100 Standard at 3.90.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Breece sold at 2.00, 200 Chrysolite at .07, 500 Crescent at .12, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.31; 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .14, seller 10; 200 Dunkin at .15, 300 Elkton at 1.92, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .20, and 200 Phoenix at .12.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.11	Iron Silver	.80
Anaconda	.40	La Crosse	.14
Alice	.40	Leadville Con.	.05
Adams Con.	.20	Little Chief	.16
Belcher	.14	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.22	Moulton	.30
Bruns. Con.	.11	Ontario	6.00
Caledonia, B. H.	1.25	Ophir	.90
Chrysolite	.07	Occidental	.04
Cholla	.10	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	Plymouth	.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Potosi	.12
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03½	Quicksilver	1.25
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Quicksilver pf.	7.00
Crescent	.08	Savage	.12
Daly	1.10	Sierra Nevada	.24
Deadwood Terra	.58	Standard	2.90
Eureka Con.	.15	Union Con.	.17
Father De Smet	.35	Yellow Jacket	.20
Golden Fleece	.18	Argentum Juanita	.26
Gould & Curry	.47	Isabella	.61
Hale & Norcross	.15	Mollie Gibson	.22
Homestake	60.00	Portland	3.20
Horn Silver	1.20		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$137,465,627
Gold	95,998,397
Silver	8,087,106
United States notes	11,224,106
Treasury notes of 1890	75,478
National banknotes	5,558,285
Total receipts this day	2,204,061
Total receipts this month	9,553,272
Total receipts this year	254,548,625
Total expenditures this day	1,890,000
Total expenditures this month	8,060,000
Total expenditures this year	240,949,533
Deposits in National banks	96,362,805
National banknotes received for redemption	425,256
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	1,138,125
Customs	1,036,046
Miscellaneous	29,890

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$256,958,379
Silver dollars	426,328,000
Silver dollars of 1890	5,374,771
Silver bullion of 1890	57,714,229
United States notes	1,690,000
Total	$747,065,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$250,958,379
Silver certificates outstanding	425,328,000
Treasury notes outstanding	63,080,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,690,000
Total	$747,065,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$68,411,327
Gold certificates	27,557,100
Silver coin and bullion	5,060,072
Silver certificates	3,388,034
United States notes	11,244,106
Other assets	10,835,725
Total in Treasury	$126,515,333
Deposits in National banks	96,362,805
Total	$222,878,139
Current liabilities	85,412,511
Available cash balance	$137,465,627

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Statements as to the condition of the following banks will be found in another column: German Exchange, Manhattan Company, Union Square, Colonial, Nassau, Eleventh Ward, New York Produce Exchange, Mount Morris, Bank of America, Corn Exchange.

Trust Company's New Trustees.

George W. Perkins, Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Abram M. Hyatt, Vice President of the New York Security and Trust Company, have been elected Trustees of the New York Security and Trust Company.

Movements of Currency.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $200,000 in currency to New Orleans. The bond payments amounted to $122,224.85.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 6	759,174
To date this year	118,122,385
Corresponding date last year	160,967,008

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 6	$6,368,000
To date this year	$495,384,400
Corresponding date last year	$796,250,190

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4¼@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	⅞	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	Nat. Tube	½
Am. Tel. & Cable	4½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Chi., G. W. pf., A.	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
Chi., G. W. pf., B.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf.	⅝	Pennsylvania	1
Chi. & N. W. pf.	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Del., L. & W.	1	Pere Marquette	1
Den. & Rio Grande	⅞	Pressed Steel Car pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Reading	1
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Ft. W. & Rio G.	1	St. J. & G. I.	½
Green Bay & W.	7	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	4½
Illinois Central	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1¼
Int. Paper	½	St. L. & S. F.	¾
Int. Power	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Kan. & Mich.	1	Third Avenue	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. S. & R. pf.	⅝	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	Kan. City South	¾
Am. Sugar pf.	½	Manhattan	⅝
Am. T. & S. F. pf.	½	Met. Street Railway	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	Minn. St. L. pf.	½
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	Nat. Salt	1½
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Nat. Salt pf.	1
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	½	Nat. Steel	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Nat. Tube pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1⅝	Norf. & W. pf.	¾
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	People's Gas	¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Peoria & East	1
Evans. & T. H.	½	Pullman Co.	2½
Federal Steel	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	4½
Federal Steel pf.	½	Unibab & E.	⅝
General Electric	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Hock. Valley pf.	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	3½
Erie gen. lien	2½	Pacific Coast 1st	1½
Ev. & T. H. gen.	1¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½	Wabash 2d	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1½	Wabash, deb., A.	5
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	2⅝	Wabash deb., B.	1
Kings Co. El. 1st	1	W. & L. E., Wh. Div. 1st	2½
N. Y., L. & W. con. 5s	2⅞		

Bond Declined.

Tol. & O. C. 1st	1½

THE FOREIGN DISPOSITION.

Wall Street hears much of sales or plans to sell by European holders of American stocks. Such reports come chiefly, however, from speculative sources. Throughout the recent improvement in the American security market there has actually been small liquidation at any time apparent for the account of foreign holders. A canvass of the most important international banking houses here fails to disclose any disposition of the character which is so much emphasized in Wall Street's gossip. Upon the contrary, it is almost the universal sentiment among such authorities that recent election results here have added materially to the intrinsic value of American securities, and this view is set forth in correspondence from every European financial centre. The Berlin correspondent of one of the foremost Wall Street banking houses writes in this wise:

We do not understand the re-election of Mr. McKinley to mean so much as we understand the defeat of Mr. Bryan to be significant. Had your election result been different, we would have had difficulty on this side of the ocean in restraining investors from throwing overboard everything American. Now our popular opinion runs confidently to the belief that you are in for a determined era of prosperity, and that there will be no factitious interferences with your good times and your good faith.

While there was uncertainty as to what might be your Governmental policy, uncertainty as to how your electors might go, we saw much liquidation of American shares and bonds among our people; and the same was true, according to our advices, at Amsterdam and at a number of other important cities where Americans have been held in large volume during the past decade or more. But now that you have voted for business safety, for business progressiveness, and have voted to maintain the highest standard of financial integrity, you will hear from this side (though it may not be until after New Year's) in positive and substantial fashion of new confidence, which will mean new investments on a scale hitherto unprecedented. During the next twelve months we believe that German investors will take on twice as many American securities as ever hitherto have been held here. The entire "atmosphere" is changed—is cleared:

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The movement of prices on the stock market yesterday was very irregular. The opening was strong, under the influence of higher London prices and some fairly large buying orders. This strength was well maintained until about 1 o'clock, when a break in Tennessee Coal and a rather sharp decline in Sugar Trust stock tended to depress the entire list. Toward the close a firmer tone developed on the announcement of the increased dividend on Denver and Rio Grande preferred, and the continued evidence of Morgan interests in the market, as shown in the strength of the Erie and Southern Railway shares.

STEEL STOCKS, with the exception of Tennessee Coal, held fairly steady. The Tennessee issue, however, was very weak, selling down at one time 5 points from the high figure of the day and closing distinctly heavy. The weakness was attributed to the rumor that the next dividend on the common stock might be passed. Official information is to the effect that there is no warrant or justification for any such report.

Not much importance was attached to the statement from Boston that the Occidental Development Company of that city will enter the coal field in competition with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Boston company having coal lands near Laveta, Col. Officials of Colorado Fuel said that they did not fear the competition.

Federal Steel was bought on the reported excellent business conditions, while Steel and Wire held well on the announcement that proxies were being steadily sent in to the movers in the effort to secure an honest management for the company.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE'S strength followed the declaration of a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock, an increase of one-half of 1 per cent. The earnings of the company for the six months ending Dec. 31, November and December estimated, as officially reported, show a surplus applicable for dividends of $922,000, which is equal to nearly 4 per cent. on the preferred stock.

SUGAR TRUST stock was one of the heaviest on the list, selling down 8 points from the high figure. The movement was not explained by any news developments, unless it was the continued illness of President Havemeyer. Room traders were active sellers.

ERIE SHARES were, as on the previous days, a feature of the market, being absorbed by Morgan interests and banking houses close to the management of the property. London also was a buyer of the shares, their advance being attended by the statement that a dividend on the first preferred stock is in sight.

AMERICAN SMELTER'S common stock was moved up on the report that the negotiations in respect to the consolidation with the Guggenheim interests, which have been dragging for some time, have practically been concluded. A meeting to take action on the matter is to be held Dec. 16.

ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND shares were very strong, the first preferred advancing 4½ points and the second preferred 1¼. It was stated during the day that the first preferred will at the next meeting of the Directors be placed on a 5 per cent. dividend basis, but no official confirmation was obtainable.

GREEN BAY AND WESTERN advanced 7 points on transactions involving 300 shares. No reason was offered for the advance other than a scarcity of stock.

The buying the Wabash securities was on the report that interest payment on the Debenture B bonds is to be begun shortly, and that new traffic relations, which the road is entering into, will assure much larger revenues. Interests identified with the property were purchasers yesterday.

In connection with the steady absorption of Atchison shares, one Western operator alone has bought 50,000 shares of the two stocks this week. The popular opinion is that Mr. Gates is the operator in question, but this is authoritatively denied.

There was a disposition to sell People's Gas on the report that the company would be called upon to pay more taxes under the adjustment by the Chicago Board of Equalization. President Billings of the company says that the extra amount to be paid will be not more than $28,000, "not enough," he says, "to be at all significant."

The decline in New York Central was on the face of the November report, showing earnings from operation of $4,369,223, an increase of $73,730. On the other hand, Norfolk and Western advanced, following the announcement that in the fourth week of November earnings increased $18,810.

Call money again touched 6 per cent., but the rise was only temporary, most of the day's loans being made at 4½ per cent. It is said that at between 4 and 5 per cent. much out-of-town money is being offered.

Conferences of United States Rubber Directors have been held this week and another meeting is scheduled for to-day. It is believed that some important matters are being considered, but no information can be obtained.

RAILWAY SURPLUSES.

In the absence of anything like a uniform system of accounting among American railways, it is with great difficulty that specific items can be quoted for fair comparison between various properties. In the item of "fixed charges," for example, there is difference in every quarter as to what properly goes to make it up. Some railways include lease rentals, and some add taxes, and yet others a variety of other charges; while there are many corporations which insist still upon restricting the item to the matter of interest upon funded debt. In most instances, however, the rules now prevailing were the rules in force ten years ago, and thus for practical purposes of comparison (as to individual properties) the figures officially presented are of value, and herewith are such reports for important railroads during the decade from 1890 up

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE COLONIAL BANK, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,492,713.63
Overdrafts		289.03
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$16,500.00	
Due from approved reserve agents	255,694.56	
		272,194.56
Stocks and bonds		27,397.38
Specie		28,164.51
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		93,647.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$110,930.89	
Other items carried as cash	4,613.42	
		115,544.31
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$7,500.00	
Safe deposit vaults	9,900.00	
Internal revenue stamps	516.75	
		17,916.75
		$2,058,167.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	103,275.02
Due depositors	1,812,387.51
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	17,504.64
	$2,058,167.17

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
ALEXANDER WALKER, President, and WILLIAM C. DUNCAN, Cashier, of The Colonial Bank, N. Y., a bank located and doing business at No. 480 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
ALEXANDER WALKER, President.
WM. C. DUNCAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 6th day of December, 1900, before me.
EDWARD J. CROKER,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.
New York Co., No. 153.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,400,416.33
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	$733,377.93	
		733,377.93
Banking house and lot	$125,000.00	
		125,000.00
Stocks and bonds		61,700.00
Specie		212,147.10
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		424,322.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$227,485.48	
Other items carried as cash	30,938.29	
		258,423.77
		$4,215,887.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	138,673.30
Due depositors	3,372,182.40
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	3,651.43
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	1,480.00
	$4,215,887.13

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
M. J. ADRIAN, President, and CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier, of the German Exchange Bank, N. Y., a bank located and doing business at No. 330 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
M. J. ADRIAN, President.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 6th day of December, 1900, before me.
EDMUND F. SWANBERG,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public No. 240.
New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,156,940.32
Overdrafts		362.19
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$22,581.03	
Due from approved reserve agents	303,620.21	
		326,201.24
Banking house and lot	$300,000.00	
Other real estate	54,806.09	
		354,806.09
Mortgages owned		60,500.00
Stocks and bonds		5,350.00
Specie		110,057.21
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		167,473.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$108,001.67	
Other items carried as cash	520.54	
		108,522.21
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Fixtures	$1,375.00	
Internal revenue stamps	2,879.00	
		4,254.00
		$3,303,466.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	9,490.28
Due depositors	$2,776,181.64
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	217,794.34
	2,993,975.98
	$3,303,466.26

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
L. M. SCHWAN, President, and LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier, of Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
L. M. SCHWAN, President.
LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 6th day of December, 1900, before me.
GEO. H. LIVERMORE,
[Seal.] Notary Public, No. 69,
New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,201,141.55
Overdrafts		250.01
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers		133,780.14
Real estate		255,302.50
Mortgages owned		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds		590,030.00
Specie		419,271.85
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		305,899.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$436,302.53	
Other items carried as cash	9,720.54	
		446,023.07
		$5,358,803.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	129,153.72
Due depositors	3,714,117.41
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	560,398.27
Amount due not included under any of the above heads:	
Unpaid dividends	5,103.73
	$5,358,803.13

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier, of New York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at New York Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 6th day of December, 1900, before me.
H. W. MACOMBER,
[Seal.] Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,521,103.29
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,140,996.74
Banking house and lot	$375,000.00	
Other real estate	25,000.00	
		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		203,725.34
Specie		2,488,780.45
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		1,946,210.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$22,661,017.20	
Other items carried as cash	279,938.24	
		22,940,955.44
		$48,141,771.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,050,000.00
Surplus fund	2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	64,448.89
Due depositors	32,149,826.44
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	11,699,536.44
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	122,490.72
Unpaid dividends	6,465.77
	$48,141,771.26

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
STEPHEN BAKER, President, and D. H. PIERSON, Cashier, of Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the fourth day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
STEPHEN BAKER, President.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 6th day of December, 1900, before me.
W. S. JOHNSON,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
UNION SQUARE BANK
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,195,941.95
Overdrafts		61.04
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$257,768.95	
Due from approved reserve agents	195,846.09	
		453,615.04
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		52,921.81
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		299,887.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$213,302.82	
Other items carried as cash	10,119.41	
		223,422.23
		$3,226,849.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	51,256.03
Due depositors	2,674,216.04
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	1,377.00
	$3,226,849.07

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FREDERICK WAGNER, President, and JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier, of the Union Square Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 8 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
FREDERICK WAGNER, President.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 6th day of December, 1900, before me.
GEORGE ENDLICH,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, N. Y. County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
ELEVENTH WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$983,665.94
Overdrafts		8.89
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$30,091.56	
Due from approved reserve agents	116,201.23	
		146,292.79
Banking house and lot	$45,000.00	
Other real estate	1,000.00	
		46,000.00
Mortgages owned		4,500.00
Stocks and bonds		112,612.02
Specie		66,527.00
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		70,011.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$87,830.18	
Other items carried as cash	81.64	
		87,861.82
		$1,518,379.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	120,044.62
Due depositors	1,289,265.00
Unpaid dividends	69.84
	$1,518,379.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
HENRY STEERS, President, and CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier, of The Eleventh Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
HENRY STEERS, President.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 6th day of December, 1900, before me.
JOE W. SWAINE,
Notary Public, Kings Co.,
[Seal of Notary.] Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE NASSAU BANK,
New York, at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,410,539.14
Overdrafts, secured		575.91
Due from banks and bankers for collection		256,252.33
Real estate		51,300.00
U. S. and other bonds		266,750.00
Specie		316,266.90
U. S. legal tenders and notes of National banks		276,545.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$262,939.51	
U. S. internal revenue stamps	2,000.00	
		264,939.51
Vault and fixtures		2,500.00
		$3,845,068.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	24,876.51
Due depositors	3,009,522.28
Unpaid dividends	430.00
Collateral account	830.00
	$3,845,068.79

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FRANK R. RICHARDSON, President, and WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Cashier, of the Nassau Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 9 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 4th day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
F. H. RICHARDSON, President.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 6th day of December, 1900, before me.
RAPHAEL M. MATTESON,
Notary Public N. Y. Co.

Anti-Trust Bill in German Reichstag.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—In the Reichstag today Baron von Heyl and other leaders of the National-Liberals moved the introduction of the Anti-Trust bill, providing for the establishment of a practical system of supervision by the Imperial authorities over combinations and syndicates whose business can be proved to be a monopoly.

Several interesting statements were made during the discussion of the causes of the coal famine. Herr Sachse, Socialist, said he wanted to see the coal mines fiscalized. Herr Gamp, imperialist, thought Prussia should purchase enough coal mines in Westphalia to acquire a determining influence upon the action of the syndicate.

Herr Brefeld, Prussian Minister of Commerce and Industry, in replying, said he favored the idea that the State should gain such an influence, but that the project could not be carried out successfully in Westphalia, although it might be in Upper Silesia.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
CORN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,840,294.87
Overdrafts		4,188.99
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers		1,480,939.41
Banking house and lot	$311,500.00	
Other real estate	13,474.65	
		324,974.65
Mortgages owned		308,759.45
Stocks and bonds		376,226.86
Specie		8,178,079.05
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		2,218,841.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for next day's exchanges	$7,153,635.38	
Other items carried as cash	264,031.33	
		7,417,666.71
Assets not included under any of the above heads, int. rev. stamps		7,659.12
		$34,682,097.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,400,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	807,235.83
Due depositors	27,043,292.83
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers and savings banks	4,380,080.45
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	51,000.00
Unpaid dividends	488.00
	$34,682,097.11

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
W. A. NASH, President, and F. T. MARTIN, Cashier, of the Corn Exchange Bank, N. Y., a bank located and doing business at No. 11-13 William Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 4th day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
W. A. NASH, President.
F. T. MARTIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 6th day of December, 1900,
[Seal.] before me.
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF AMERICA,
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$19,357,151.43
Overdrafts		2,562.35
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,337,006.11
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		243,856.80
Specie		8,642,060.91
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		1,561,929.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$9,118,564.75	
Other items carried as cash	76,687.97	
		9,190,252.72
		$36,284,815.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	730,901.59
Due depositors	21,845,813.81
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	9,956,607.01
Unpaid dividends	1,093.00
	$36,284,815.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said County, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the fourth day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 6th day of December, 1900, before me.
CHAS. D. CHICHESTER,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Fee Brothers Company of Rochester, distillers, importers, and wine producers; capital, $200,000. Directors—James Fee, John C. Fee, James C. O'Rorke, and Edward Brunswick, Rochester; Patrick H. Cunningham, Brockport.

Palmer Cigar Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Benjamin J. Palmer, and Augusta Jacobs, New York City.

Hugo Klahre Company of New York City, to manufacture interior decorations; capital, $10,000. Directors—Theodore Klahre and Hugo Klahre, Union, N. J.; W. M. Cornell, New York City.

Monitor Mills of New York City, to deal in coffees, teas, and spices; capital, $50,000. Directors—John Bodenstab, Henry Wahlers, and William Grote, New York City.

Hamburg Electric Land Company of Buffalo; capital, $7,770. Directors—Lewis J. Heints and A. J. Ross, Buffalo; Lorasso Fields, Rochester.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 6.—The New England Manganese Company, whose office in this State is in that of the New Jersey Guaranty and Trust Company of East Orange, filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk here to-day. The company's objects are mining, milling, concentrating, and smelting manganese, gold, silver, nickel, lead, zinc, brass, iron, steel, and all other kinds of ore. The capital stock is fixed at $300,000, divided into 30,000 shares. The paid-up capital is $1,000. The incorporators of record are Silas A. Barton, fifty shares; Clarence F. White, forty-nine shares, and Cleveland A. Childs, one share.

The New Button-Sewing Machine Company also filed articles of incorporation. The company, according to its papers, purposes to manufacture machines for sewing buttons, and other shoe and leather machinery. The concern is capitalized at $100,000, of which $6,000 is paid up. The incorporators are Robert Cummings, 200 shares; Robert C. Cummings, 200 shares, and Nellson Abeel, 200 shares.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 6.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Pennsylvania Correspondence Institute of Wilkesbarre, Penn., to teach branches of learning through the correspondence method; capital, $100,000.

Clawson & Wagner Company of Baltimore, to manufacture tobacco supplies; capital, $50,000.

THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN.

Annual Report Shows a Satisfactory Condition of Affairs.

The annual report of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company was made public yesterday. The receipts from operation were the largest in the history of the company, exceeding those of last year by 3½ per cent., while net earnings increased 4½ per cent., the increase in mileage operated being only 6 per cent. The operating expenses (which were 60.21 per cent. of the receipts) show, as might be expected from the gain of nearly 50 per cent. in the tonnage handled, and of over 25% per cent. in the number of passengers carried, a large increase in nearly all of the departments, the average increase being a little over 30 per cent.

President Palmer says that the physical condition of the road is better than ever before; 440,000 passengers, an increase of 25½ per cent., were carried without any accidents. The freight tonnage was 1,631,676 tons, an increase of 49 per cent. The total receipts per mile average $7,276, while the net earnings averaged $2,686. The length of line is 620 miles. The capital reserve shows that there was in the treasury of the company, of first mortgage 4 per cent. consolidated gold bonds, $2,484,500, besides $500,000 bonds issuable on account of the past fiscal year, but not issued on June 30, 1900, $260,000. First mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Utah Central Railroad Company, also 10,000 shares of the stock of the Western Express Company, earning and dividing 4½ per cent. for the year, and an authorization for a further issue of common stock, amounting to $5,000,000.

A NEW VAPOR LIGHT.

Report that Peter Cooper Hewitt Has Made Important Discovery.

Peter Cooper Hewitt, son of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, is said to have discovered a commercial vapor light, which promises to revolutionize the lighting of the world. Mr. Hewitt said to a TIMES reporter who called on him at his laboratory, in the tower of Madison Square Garden, yesterday:

"I have been making experiments along certain lines, and, while I will not say that I have discovered a new light, I know I have demonstrated that such a light can be secured. I am not ready yet to give out the details, but just so soon as I can I will surely let THE TIMES know about it."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday developed little activity and resulted in few changes of importance. The market was probably narrower than on any day recently, and a still smaller number of issues than those that were prominent on Wednesday supplied the bulk of the day's trading. General Carriage and Bay State Gas were actively dealt in, but in the more substantial issues transactions were on a smaller scale than heretofore. The dullness was accompanied by some recessions in price. The copper stocks showed some slight improvement, but supplied only a small part of the day's business.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN, which for some time past has been one of the most active of the industrials, showed a total of less than 1,000 shares, and on these transactions it declined three-eighths of a point. The preferred stock was still duller, but was practically unchanged from the previous day's price.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT remained strong, but did not show much activity. Early transactions were made as high as 12½, but the bulk of the trading was at 12. At this figure there seemed to be large demand for the stock.

***

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was stronger than it had been for some days, and both issues advanced fractionally. The preferred stock sold as high as 23½ and made a net gain of 1 point, while the common stock closed at 5⅝ bid, against 5¼ bid the previous day.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS was weak, and the preferred stock sold at the lowest figure that has been recorded for the issue. On the sale of a few hundred shares, the price dropped to 60, but at the close recovered a full point to 61. The bonds were also somewhat weak, but no transactions in them were reported. St. Louis Transit closed at 15⅜ bid, with no sales.

***

BAY STATE GAS was traded in to the extent of a number of thousands of shares, on which it advanced from 1⅛ to 1⅜. At the close, however, the stock was again offered at 1¼, and it showed no net gain for the day.

***

OTIS ELEVATOR was under pressure, which forced the common stock down fractionally and lowered the preferred stock about 1½ points. Trading in both issues was light.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 5. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agriculture Chem..	25	28	25	28
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf..	78	79	77¼	79
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicyle	6	7	6	7
American Bicycle pf	27	28	27	28
American Bicycle bonds.	75	77	75	77
American Bridge	43¼	43⅝	43	43½
American Bridge pf	92⅝	93	92¼	92¾
American Chicle	77	..	76	80
American Chicle pf	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	11	11¼	11	11¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	38	40	40	42
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	90⅜	91½	90¾	91½
*American Thread pf	4	4½	4	4½
American Woolen	22½	22¾	22½	22¾
American Woolen pf	77	77½	77	78
Am. Tobacco pf	87	87	87	88
Anthracite Coal	8⅝	9	8⅝	..
Arlington Copper	6	7	6	7
British Columbia Copper	20	20¼	20⅜	20¾
British Exch. 5s	98	99	98	99
California Copper	1¼	1½	1¼	1⅜
Cast-Iron Pipe	4¾	5¼	5	5¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	31	33	31	32
Central & So. Am. Tel.	100	104	100	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	24
Central Fireworks pf	57	59	57	58
Compressed Air	40	47	47	48
Con. Ry. L. & P.	12	12¼	12¼	12½
Con. Rubber Tire	2	5	2	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf	30	33	30	33
Continental Tobacco	100	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	16¼	17½	16	17½
Crucible Steel pf	76½	78	76½	78
Cramps' Shipyard	71	75	71	75
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5⅝	5¾	5¼	5½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf	23½	25	22	25
Electric Boat	19½	21	17	20½
Electric Boat pf	..	41	..	41
Electric Vehicle	19	20	19	20
Electric Vehicle pf	35	45	35	45
Electro-Pneumatic	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	..	19	19	22
General Carriage	4¾	5	5	5¼
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf	97½	99	97½	99
German Treasury 4s	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
Hall Signal	..	40	..	..
Havana Commercial	8	10½	9	10½
Havana Commercial pf	42	46	42	46
Hudson River Tel.	116	120	116	120
Illinois Transportation	1	1½	1	1½
International Pump	27½	28	27¾	28¼
International Pump pf	74¾	75	74	75
International Silver pf	35	40	35	40
Inter-State Oil	74¾	74⅞	74½	74½
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. L. & P.	138	143	138	143
Kings Co. El. L. & P. rights	10	12	10	12
Lorillard pf	100	105	100	105
†Markeen Copper	1	2½	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	11¼	12	11¼	12
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	17	19	19	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
National Sugar	103	106	103	106
New England Transport.	3½	3¾	3¼	3¾
N. Y. Transportation	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
Otis Elevator	27½	28	27½	28½
Otis Elevator pf	87½	88½	89	90
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	28	28¾	28	29
Retsof	32	..	32	55
Retsof bonds	55	58	55	55
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Royal Cooper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg	29½	30¼	29⅞	30¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	82½	83¼	82	83
Safety Car Heat & Light.	120	122	120	122
St. Louis Transit	15⅜	16⅝	16	17
Seaboard Air Line 4s	72½	73½	72¼	72¾
Seaboard Air Line	11¼	11⅝	11½	12
Seaboard Air Line pf	28½	29½	29	29½
Standard Coupler	30	40	35	40
Standard Coupler pf	120	125½	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	30	32	30	32
Standard Oil of N. J.	794	800	795	800
Storage Power	11	13	11	13
Tennessee Copper	17	18½	17	18¼
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	3	3¼	3	3½
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	4¾	5	4¾	4¾
Union Typewriter	35½	36¾	35½	36¾
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	108	110	108	110
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	83¼	84	83½	84
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	60	62	60	62
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5	6	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	..	37	38	40
Westinghouse Air Brake.	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf	110	113	110	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102½	102¼	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1s 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 5s	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	230	231	230	231
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Brklyn. Park., N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	22	24	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	89	92	89	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113¼	115	113½	116
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	27	30	27½	..
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	78½	80	70	..
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	18½	19½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s.	87	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	83	84	83	84
North Jersey St. R.	24½	25½	24¾	25¼
Orange & Pas. V. bonds.	93	95	93	95
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119	118

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s 3,000 104½; 2,000 104; 2,000 104¼
Am Cotton Oil 4½s 4,000 99¼
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 1,000 102½; 10,000 102¾; 1,000 102½; 500 102½; 5,000 102½; 5,000 102½; 41,000 102¾
Adjustment 4s 5,000 89; 5,000 88¾; 1,000 88¾; 5,000 88¾; 2,000 88¾; 7,000 88½; 14,000 88¾; 5,000 88¼
Balt & Ohio 4s 7,000 101; 2,000 100⅞; 3,000 101; 3,000 100⅝
Balt & Ohio 3½s $1,000 97⅜; $1,000 97½
Balt & Ohio, Pitt, J & M Div 3½s 10,000$15F 88¼; B'w'n Div 3½s 5,000 90⅞; B'klyn Un El 1st 2,000 98½; 12,000 98
B'klyn Un Gas 5s 4,000 116½
Ced R I F & N 5s 2,000 113½
Cent of Ga con 5s 4,000 98; 26,000 97⅝; 10,000 98; 1,000 97¾; 4,000 97⅝
Cent of Ga 1st inc registered 32,000 8
Cent of Ga 2d inc 4,000 17⅛; 30,000 17; 32,000 8
Cent of Ga 3d inc 32,000 8
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered 25,000 125½
Cent Pac gtd 4s 2,000 100¾; 3,000 100⅝; 11,000 100¾; 80,000 100
Cent Pac gtd 3½s $9,000 84½; 1,000 84¼; 3,000 84⅜
Ches & Ohio con 5s 1,000 125¼; 2,000 125⅜; 1,000 125⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s 15,000 103⅞; 1,000 103¾; 25,000 104
Chi & Alton 3½s 75,000 83½; 6,000 83⅝; 122,000 83½; 50,000 83⅝; 17,000 83½; 25,000 83¼; 25,000$20F 77¾; 5,000 77¼; 70,000 77⅝; 85,000 77½; 50,000 77⅝; 10,000$20F 77½; 2,000 77½; 10,000 77¾; 42,000 77¾; 80,000 77¾; 25,000 78; 20,000 78⅛; 45,000 78¼; 111,000 78⅝; 55,000 78⅜; 70,000 78¾; 30,000$20F 78¾
Chi & Alton 3s, prfd 5,000 83½; 9,000 83¼; 10,000 83⅜; 58,000 83¼; 2,000 83½; 5,000 83½; 2,000 83¾; 10,000 83⅝; 10,000 83¾; 10,000 83⅞; 10,000 87⅛; 2,000 88
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st 1,000 110½
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s 6,000 101
Col trust 4s 1,000 99¼
Col trust 5s 4,000 109½
Leh & W B gtd 4½s 3,000 102¾
Lo, N A & Chi 1st 11,000 116
Manhattan con 4s 12,000 104⅞
Metro St gen 5s 10,000 120¼
Mich Cent con 7s 5,000 105½; 24,000 92½; 4,000 93; 5,000 93¼; 5,000 93⅜; 7,000 93⅛; 20,000 94; 10,000 93¾; 12,000 94; 8,000 93⅝; 15,000 95; 10,000 93½; 2,000 94; 3,000 95
Mo, K & T of T 5s 1,000 96
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 4,000 118½
Mo Pac trust 5s 15,000 99¾; 15,000 99⅞; 6,000 99⅝; 9,000 99⅝; 1,000 100
Mob & Ohio gen 4s 10,000b3 86⅜; 15,000 86⅞; 1,000 86⅜; 10,000 86⅝
Nash, Chat & St L 1st 7s 3,000 130½
Con 5s 1,000 109½
N Cent & Hud Riv ext 4s 1,000 101¼; 2,000 101
Lake Sh col 3½s 6,000 97⅜; 18,000 97⅝
Registered 9,000 96⅞
N Y, Chic & St L 4s registered 8,000 107¾
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s 5,000 94½; 10,000 94⅝; 100 94½; 5,000 94½
N Y, L & W const 5s 1,000 122
N Y, Ont & W ref 4s 3,000 107½; 2,000 107
N Y, S & W gen 5s 25,000 96; 5,000 96¾; 16,000 97; 2,000 97½; 10,000 97⅝; 2,000 97¾; 25,000 97⅞; 2,000 98¼; 2,000 98½; 5,000 98⅝; 11,000 98¾; 5,000 98⅞; 50,000 99; 10,000 99⅛; 10,000 99¼; 5,000 99⅜; 9,000 99½
N Y, Susq & West 1st refunding 5s 3,000 110½; 9,000 110¾
Norf & W gen 6s 7,000$20F 99¾; 40,000$20F 99⅝; 5,000 99¾
North Pac 4s 500c 105¾; 12,000 105¼; 500 105; 1,000 105
North Pac gen 3s 1,000 70⅝; 10,000 70½; 500 70; 2,000 70¼; 500 70
Ore R & N con 4s 10,000 102¾
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s 12,000 117; 10,000 117½
Pac Coast 1st 5s 1,000 111
Peoria & East 1st 4s 2,000 84; 5,000 94¼
Peoria & East inc 4s 27,000 42½; 3,000 42½; 75,000 42; 59,000 41; 1,000 41¾; 16,000 42; 10,000 41¾; 42,000 42; 15,000 42; 10,000 41¾; 5,000 42
Phila & Read gen 4s 1,000 137⅝
Pitts, Cin, Ch & St L, gtd 4½s, Ser B, 10,000 116½
Reading gen 4s 24,000 91½; 29,000 91½; 50,000 91⅝; 75,000 91⅜; 5,000 91⅜; 5,000 91⅝; 20,000 91⅝; 47,000 91½
Rio Gr W 1st 4s 6,000 100½; 2,000 99½; 4,000 113¾; 10,000 113¾; 5,000 113¾; 3,000 114⅜; 10,000 114½; 5,000 114⅜; 10,000 114⅝; 5,000 114½; 3,000 114⅜; 10,000 114⅝; 5,000 114½; 3,000 114⅜; 10,000 114⅝; 5,000 114½; 3

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GRANTWOOD

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OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.

You can buy this house for $40.00 per month,

If there is any finer, more accessible, more healthful homesite than Grantwood, any place promising quicker appreciation of property values, any place more liberally equipped with public improvements or better conducted in any respect, you will do well to find it. But see Grantwood before you make a bargain.

$40.00 a Month

covering principal and interest; or we will build for you in any style on similar terms. Size of plot, 50x100. House has nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large full-width porch, finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; polished oak staircases, nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c.

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Write or call for photographic views and maps of picturesque Grantwood and full particulars.

Free Tickets to visit the property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co.
1,135 Broadway, New York.

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MIDWAY BETWEEN CENTRAL AND RIVERside Parks.—Choice four-story and basement freestone and brick house; 21 feet front, lot 102 feet; 25-foot dining room and butler's pantry extension; all in splendid order; bronze mantels; hardwood finish; location and neighborhood excellent; must see the house inside to appreciate it. Address J. W. GARDNER, 92 Broad St., New York City.

ATTENTION INVESTORS.—Two new elevator apartment houses, elegantly located, one vacancy; will pay 12% net. Exchange considered for lots and cash. Particulars at this office only. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

BROADWAY, (LONG ACRE SQUARE.)—A choice plot for sale, or will lease for term of years. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 53 West 33d St.

LOTS NEAR BRONX AND PELHAM PARK, fronting Eastern Boulevard and Pelham Road. Coming speculative section. Bargains. S. CONE, owner, 115 Broadway, Room 48.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Two new double flats, Washington Av.; savings bank's mortgage, $14,000; price, $16,900 each to quick buyer RANDRUP & SIEKER, 3,608 3d Av.

BARGAIN!—New two-family house; modern improvements; 12 rooms, 2 baths; cash, $750; balance easy terms. RANDRUP & SIEKER, 3d Av., near 160th St.

BLEECKER ST., CORNER, ONE TENANT, long lease; excellent income, good order, offer wanted. E. A. TREDWELL, 41 Park Row.

BARGAIN.—Two-family house near 161st St.; rented; less than $6,000; mortgage, $5,500. SHARROTT & THOM, No. 3,855 Third Av.

BUILDERS—EXTRA WIDE CORNER LOT near "L" Station, with loan. SHARROTT & THOM, 3,855 Third Av.

$6,000 BUYS TWO FOUR-STORY, DOUBLE, cold water flats, near 161st St. SHARROTT & THOM, 3,855 Third Av.

8TH AV., near 116th St.—Modern three-family flat; possession of store March 1. CRANE, 187 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in West 22d St.; only $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

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ASKING $3,300.—Two-family 2-story and basement house; all improvements; upper part pays expenses; newly decorated; make offer. BARKER'S, 1,992 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

212 CORNELIA ST.—Full 2-family 2-story and basement frame house; examine it and make offer; no reasonable offer refused. KETCHAM BROS., 1,565 Broadway, Brooklyn.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Three-story and basement 12-room house, $5,500; easy terms. Brownstone house, Park Slope; $5,600. BEARDALL, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

$1,800 CASH WILL BUY FINE THREE-FAMILY house; all improvements; 20 feet front, near Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Address D., 79 New York Av., Brooklyn.

STUYVESANT HEIGHTS SECTION.—Modern 2-story basement brownstone; cost $8,000; this week only for $5,900. WM. H. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

SPLENDID CHANCE for investment—4-story brick flat, large store, 3 large flats, $6,500; great chance! WM. H. FRIDAY, 962 Halsey St., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—Good, modern 3-story brownstone dwelling; fine condition; Park Slope; desirable location; easy terms. L. H. POTTER & BRO., 31 Flatbush Av.

BIG INVESTMENT—2-story brick flat; will pay for itself. JOHN PERRY & CO., 373 Fulton St.

BARGAIN.—Easy terms; three-story single flat. GOELLER, 3d Av. and 134th St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

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STOCK AND DAIRY FARM, A GENTLEMAN'S ideal estate, on Main St., East Patchogue; 45 acres; residence, 17 rooms; large stable, carriage house, &c.; one-half mile fresh water frontage; $12,500. $2,500 cash. J. B. SWEZEY, Patchogue, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

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MADISON, N. J.—Colonial residence; 16 rooms; fashionable centre; all city conveniences, with delightful country life; ample grounds; stable. DICKINSON CONDICT, 40 Wall St.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—Weak lungs healed; new cottage; improvements, electric lights, large garden; small amount cash, balance monthly. Box 4, Maplewood, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD AND VICINITY.—Houses for sale or rent; real estate. WEATHERBY & CO., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FARM, 126 ACRES, 10 TIMBER; 18-ROOM house; 2 barns; farmhouse; plenty fruit; productive soil; 1 hour from city; cost, $35,000; must sell to close estate; price, $10,000. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

A PRETTY SIX-ROOM COTTAGE IN STATEN Island, near depot, for sale, $1,500, or rent $150 a year. OWNER, 7 Pine Street, Room 41.

ALL COUNTRY PROPERTY OUR SPECIALTY. —Bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—Cottages, hotels, farms, 6 to 160 acres; $3,000, $7,000, $18,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

Real Estate for Exchange.

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EIGHT-ROOM PRIVATE HOUSE AND LARGE stable, North 7th St., Brooklyn; value, $5,000; mtge., $1,500; must sell at sacrifice; will take $1,000 cash and exchange for acreage, Long Island only; also tenement paying 11 per cent., to close estate. Call or write, TREAD, 202 East 23d St.; open evenings.

TWO HANDSOME 5-STORY NEW DOUBLE flats; estate mortgage, $15,000 each; will exchange equity in one or both for free or lightly mortgaged, city or country. RANDRUP & SIEKER, 3,608 3d Av.

EQUITIES IN SEVERAL PIECES GOOD INcome property in all sections of Brooklyn for lots or unincumbered private house. FORMAN & WHITLOCK, 1,278 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA PARK, MIDDLETOWN.—Famous resort; large building; beautiful 4-acre grove; price, $20,000; mortgage, $7,000; exchange for city or Brooklyn lot. Owner, 3,608 3d Av.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO RENT.—Submit offers.
Milford St., 2-story and extension frame, 7 r. $16
Albany Av., 3-story and basement stone, 10r.. 35
Herkimer St., 3-story and basement frame, 11r. 3
Bainbridge St., 3-story & basement stone, 12 r.. 40
FRY & LYLE, 1,550 Fulton St.

Real Estate.

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OF NEW YORK,

37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Purchasers of Real Estate should inform themselves of its methods, its charges and its facilities for lending on Bond and Mortgage.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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THE IOWA,

135 West 104th St.
JUST COMPLETED.

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS.

With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Ave. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.

PAUL B. PUGH & CO., Builders and Owners.
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HAROLD COURT and BRITTANY

N. W. Corner 102d St. & Broadway,
Adjoining private house on 102d St.

New apartments of 7 and 8 rooms. Arrangements can be made for 14 rooms. Only a few Apartments left. All modern improvements, including elevator, electric lights and telephone. Rents from $900 upwards.

OWNER ON PREMISES OR
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S. W. COR. BROADWAY & 101ST ST.

Select families with first-class references are respectfully invited to inspect above premises.

SUITES OF 7 ROOMS AND BATH, with all the latest improvements; elevator service all night.

THE ELISE.
High-Class Apartments,
200 WEST 111TH ST.
ELECTRIC LIGHT; COLD STORAGE;
Suites, seven rooms, $800;
OVERLOOKING PARK AND DRIVE.
Apply on premises.

THE TUXEDO. HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.

Northwest corner Lexington Av. and 118th St.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, &c., &c. Suites of five and six rooms and tiled bathroom. All outside rooms; rents, $35 and $40 per month. Superintendent on premises.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator—Hot water—Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

BACHELOR AP'TS.

112 West 44th St.
2 rooms and bath, $900.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

93D ST., 102 WEST.—Marble halls, staircases; hall boys; all improvements; overlooking Park; rent, $35 to $45. Superintendent, or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

155 WEST 46TH ST.,
between Broadway and 6th Av.
Second flat, seven rooms and bathroom, $55.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

AN A1 AIRY APARTMENT AVAILABLE AT attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house, The Trouville, Broadway, West End Av. and 107th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 118TH.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $30; handsomely decorated.

68TH ST., 256 EAST.—Marble halls, staircases; all improvements; rent, $38. Janitor, or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall Street.

35TH ST., 554 WEST.—Six large, light rooms, first floor; gas, tubs, $15; 3 light rooms, $7.50.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

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WEST END AV.—Apartment, six fine, light rooms and bath, to rent, furnished or unfurnished, at low figure. R. W. ROUSE, 838 West End Av.

ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS of seven large, sunny rooms. Apply to RUTLAND OFFICE, Broadway and 57th St.

159 WEST 102D.—Clean, finely furnished, complete for housekeeping; six rooms and bath; hot water, WILLIAMS.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SINGLE FLAT, SIX ROOMS AND BATH, ALL improvements, $16. Inquire 854 4th Av., near 31st St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

142D ST, 508 WEST.—Eight rooms, bath; handsomely decorated; buffet; steam heat; hot water; gas range; icebox stationary; laundry; finest location; rents moderate.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CORNERS WANTED.

We have buyers desirous of investing in corner property in all parts of the city at market prices. Send full particulars.

HALL J. HOW CO.,
171 BROADWAY.

OWNERS.—Personal attention and larger income obtained by placing your property in my charge. Write or call at office, THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

WANTED—Choice Sound shore residence, between Greenwich and city; $150,000; have cash buyer. PERRY, 309 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

50 Entire Buildings, 100 Lofts, with or without power. D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, N. Y.

VIENNA HALL, 131-133 EAST 58TH ST.—Large rooms; suitable for clubs, studios, or light manufacturing, cheap.

FACTORY, POWER, RAILROAD SWITCH, Sprinklers, cheap labor, low freights. W. LAWTON, Kingston, N. Y.

TO RENT.—Rubbing bed; also second floor loft, with power, elevator. CHELSEA MARBLE WORKS, 516 West 20th St.

715 7TH AVENUE.
Store and basement, $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

A SECOND LOFT, 20 JOHN ST.; WHOLE OR part; low rental. DUSENBURY, owner, 149 Broadway.

6TH AV., 238.—Large floor; six rooms; modern improvements; elevator; showcase; steam heat. Ring janitor's bell.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores with plate glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

167TH ST., 423 WEST.—Large store with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $20.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 868 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Detective Agencies.

DETECTIVE.—Authorized by the State, experienced in criminal, shadowing, and investigation cases; best references of lawyers; by day or week at moderate salary; speaks English and German. Detective, Times Office.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 98TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $58. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath; $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

117TH ST., 380-386 WEST, NEAR MORNINGside Park.—Handsomely decorated six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; private surroundings; near Columbia University and convenient to cable and elevated; rents, $25, $27; references.

50TH ST., 154 EAST.—Handsome steam-heated flat; six beautiful light rooms and bath; $30; newly painted.

A.—$10; NEAR CENTRAL PARK; 48 WEST 100th St.; 3 rooms, $10; 4 rooms, $12; newly decorated; halls carpeted; ranges, mirrors.

10TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12 and $13.

BETHUNE ST., CORNER HUDSON.—Four rooms, bath; modern conveniences; free until Dec. 15. Ring T. Donnelly's bell.

51ST ST., 305 WEST.—Third floor, five rooms, to rent; private house; terms moderate.

13TH ST., 311 WEST.—Nice five light, airy rooms; private halls; cheap rent.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH AV. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.

58TH ST., 308 WEST.—Steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; $40.

Brooklyn.

868 HICKS ST.—Desirable apartments of two rooms; price, $7.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION!

1,000 Letter Heads, Bond Paper, $2.00; 5,000, $9.00; cash with order. Try it. All other printing cheap in proportion. First-class work. Printing shipped all over the world. **M. B. ATKINSON, Printer and Paper Dealer, 1,127 Park Row Building, City.**

AGENTS.—Coin money by handling the Suvio Fire Vase, the most wonderful gas heater; weighs 7 ounces; can be attached to any gas fixture; no tubing required; heats the largest room in 5 minutes; 50 per cent. profit; write for catalogue. **Sole Agents for Suvio Mfg. Co.,** 1,079 3d Av.

HIGH-CLASS, WELL RATED, EVERY CITY, town, hamlet; ornamental, attractive money maker; tells time 16 parts world; Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, 100 tunes; Mammoth Automatic Clocks, 14 feet high, 8 feet wide, 240 moving picture advertisements 24x36 inches, $780 per month income to agents. AUTOMATIC PICTORIAL CLOCK CO., 88 Wall St.

DESIRABLE PARTY, INVESTING $1,000, AS manager office; legitimate cash-paying business; steady growing, no opposition; salary and interest; money secured; investigate, this being first-class opportunity. Particulars, 2,554 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Lady or Gentleman can obtain half interest in Turkish Toilet Company for $5,000. Seven toilet articles for ladies. Handsomest packages; highest recommendations. Address Col. J. F. MILLIKEN, Mgr., 287 Broadway, New York City.

SPOT CASH PAID

For stores and stocks of merchandise of every description; city or country. F. JACOBS, 384 Grand St.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASS'N. STOCKHOLDERS communicate with Furlong & O'Connell, 802 Broadway, Manhattan.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN OF ABILITY CAN buy 1-3 interest in business for $1,500 cash; over $500 per month profit; no risk; investigate reference. A., Box 197 Times Office.

ACETYLENE GAS GENERATORS, LANCASter's latest supersedes everything for lighting houses, factories, villages. LANCASTER, 95 Liberty St.

$5,000 FOR QUARTER WORKING INTEREST, sure, growing business; necessity; good salary, with management, if capable. Particulars E. D. CHILDS, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Restaurant or paying cigar stand or space for one. Write VANZANDT, 150 Nassau St., Room 938.

IF SECURED, WILL LOAN ANY PART OF $100,000, and wanted suitable invention. 80 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn.

$1,500.00 GOOD INTEREST SECURED OR partnership given; also good business for sale. MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

BARGAIN.—Old established café and hotel; big profits, best part of city, will take partner. SACRIFICE, Box 207 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $600; STOCK brokerage business. Call, between 10 and 12. TALISMAN, 6 Wall St.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

INDESTRUCTIBLE PHONOGRAPH AND graphophone records, 50 cts. each; all fine masters; Edison or Columbia records, $3.50 per doz.; supplies cut rates; 24-inch brass horns, $1.50; 30-inch, $2.50; diaphragm glasses, 5 cts each. J. McELLYNNE, 202 B'way, Room 4.

TYPEWRITING RIBBONS, ALL MAKES, 60c.; carbon paper, $2 per box; mailed to any address; machines rented, bought, and sold; printing and office furniture. NEW YORK TYPEWRITING SUPPLY CO., 140 Nassau St.

A.—ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—Fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address WATCH SUPPLY CO., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

BARNETT FOUNTAIN PEN.—Will sell this week my $1.50 pen for $1.00; 14-karat gold and perfect; before you purchase elsewhere be sure and see "THE BARNET." Mention advertisement. IRA BARNETT, 21 Beekman St.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS ON SMALL weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed; holiday goods a specialty. NATIONAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CO., 177 Broadway.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER NOVELTIES, oil paintings; weekly payments; lowest prices; goods selected now will be reserved until the holidays. KAUFMAN & POLEY, 37 Maiden Lane.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

TYPEWRITER, (NEW,) $40; REMODELED Remingtons, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, No. 241 Broadway.

WALTHAM WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELry, $1 weekly; article delivered on first payment. EXCHANGE WATCH CO., 187 Broadway.

AT 344 6TH AV. AND 172 WEST 23D ST.— Foot Knitting Co.; feet refooted; underwear repaired.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY; WEEKly payments; reasonable prices; all goods guaranteed. JAMES BERGMAN, 37 Maiden Lane.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP TO private party; good neighborhood; rent, $14. 346 East 49th St.

PHONOGRAPHS, GRAPHOPHONES BOUGHT, exchanged, sold, cash or $1 week; gramophone plates $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

LADY WILL SELL WRAPS, STREET AND evening costumes; bargains. COOPER, 1,235 Lexington Av., 84th St.

ANTIQUE CLAWFOOT SOFAS, TABLES, BUreaus, Chairs, China Closets, Brass, real old. DI SALVO, 225 East 42d St.

A.—MARVIN SAFE; SIZE, 20x32x20 INCHES; perfect order, combination, &c.; sell cheap. GILMOUR, 80 Park Place.

SAFES.—Fire and burglar proof safes; lowest prices and best goods. GROSS & SONS, 332 Canal St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPEWRITER CO., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

REMINGTON NO. 6 TYPEWRITER; ALSO A Neostyle letter copier. WELCH, 107 Liberty St.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AT $3.00 A MONTH; rented 75c. a week. GAY, 121 West 125th St.

SAFE.—Large safe, medium safe, small safe; good as new; cheap. QUIRK, 45 West 125th St.

Excursions.

COOK'S HOLIDAY TRIPS,

Including Hotels and All Expenses.
Boston—3 days Dec. 26.....$12.
Washington—3 days Dec. 27.....$12.
Washington and Old Point—6 days Dec. 27.....$25.
Florida—Jan. 18, 26, etc. Tours from....$65.
Bermuda—Jan. 16, 21, etc. Tours from..$62.
Programmes free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1185 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The APOLLO.

An improved instrument which enables anybody to play any piano.
Unlike other piano players, inasmuch as it is decidedly superior.
"Join our Circulating Library; 24 pieces of music each month for $15 per year."
Informal Apollo recitals every afternoon and evening. A pleasant half hour may be spent in the Apollo parlors.

THE STERLING PIANO CO.
Manufacturers,
536 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
(Open Every Evening Until Xmas.)

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

CALENBERG PIANOS

Are equal to ANY in
TONE, TOUCH, FINISH and DURABILITY.
Over 16,000 pleased customers is our evidence.
Special Inducements for Holiday Season.
TUNING, REPAIRING, RENTING.
Warerooms, 23 East 14th St.

POPULAR

PEASE PIANOS.

109 WEST 42d ST., JUST WEST OF 6th AV. Over 64,000 purchasers in the last half century will attest to the durability and fine tone qualities of the PEASE PIANOS. Special factory prices and easy terms. Bargains in used pianos of standard makes, from $125 up. Write for catalogue. Open evenings.

STEINWAY BABY GRAND.
Nearly new. Beautiful tone. In perfect repair. A bargain for somebody. Open Evenings.
THE STERLING PIANO CO.
Entire Building, 4 floors, 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Look for the name STERLING.

—STECK—

"THE OLD RELIABLE."
An enviable record of over 40 years. Careful buyers will do well to inspect our stock. Several odd styles and some slightly used Pianos at reduced prices.
NO. 11 E. 14TH ST.

MATHUSHEK & SON and OPERA PIANOS
Artistic pianos in new and modern case designs, at prices that interest close buyers. Rents $4 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

BARGAINS—New and second-hand upright pianos; fine makes, all improvements, mahogany, walnut, oak, or rosewood cases; fully warranted; $125 up; open evenings. WHITNEY & CO., 112 West 125th St.

BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

BARGAINS.—Steinway, Kranich & Bach, Hardman, Bradbury uprights rented, $3; rent allowed toward purchase. HEINRICH'S, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND OTHER high-grade uprights, $95 upward; $10 down, $6 monthly; rents, $3 upward. O. W. WUERTZ, 1,514 3d Av., (85th St.) Open evenings.

$125—SPECIAL THIS WEEK: UPRIGHT PIANO, Stool, Scarf, Five Years' Guarantee. BANES, 593 Lexington Av., 52d St. Easy payments. Quarter's Lessons free with every piano.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

$125 ELEGANT UPRIGHT, STOOL, SCARF; 5 years' warrantee; quarter's lessons, and delivered free. Tuning, repairing, moving, etc., lowest terms. BANES, 593 Lexington Av., 52d.

OUVRIER BROS., 13 EAST 14TH ST. Pianos to rent at $4. Sold on easy payments. Slightly used, $175. Tuning, repairing, exchanging.

BEFORE RENTING OR PURCHASING A piano call and examine our stock; rents $3 up; old pianos exchanged. DEWEY & CO., 5 East 14th St.

$45 BEAUTIFUL WALNUT UPRIGHT PIANO; prominent make; bargain; $3 monthly until paid. 83 Court St., Brooklyn. Open evenings.

WINTERROTH PIANOS. CASH, INSTALMENTS. NEW PIANOS $125, UPWARD. 105 East 14th St. & 98 5th Ave.

WALTERS PIANOS, 105 WEST 33D ST., NEAR Broadway.—Large assortment, various makes; installments, exchange, repairing, tuning.

RUSSELL'S PIANOS, 1,473 3D AV., 83d St.—Pianos, mandolin attachment; $3 monthly; rented $3. Open evenings.

BUY THE RELIABLE LOHMANN PIANOS. CASH, INSTALLMENTS; RENTED AND EXCHANGED, 115-117 EAST 14TH ST.

$90 BUYS A BEAUTIFUL MAHOGANY UPright; cash or easy payments. HEINRICH'S, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

UPRIGHT, $50; CHICKERING BARGAIN; Installments. LOCKHART & CO., 117 East 14th St. and 92 5th Av.

FINE PIANO, great bargain, $25; cash or installments. 1,351 3d Av.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM Highly Improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St., received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

COMPLETE FURNISHINGS, HOUSES, APARTments, restaurants, pianos, merchandise, every description; cash. BRINK, 3d Av., 117th St. Telephone 132 Harlem.

A.—CONTENTS HOUSES, FLATS, PIANOS, Mirrors, Bronzes, Antiques, Carpets bought, spot cash. MURRAY, 155 East 125th St. Telephone 1299 Harlem.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONTENTS OF houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 118 University Place.

Furs.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 38th St.

FURS, FURS.—Persian Lamb, Seal Jackets, all other Furs, reduced this week. 50 West 125th St.

Clothing.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LADIES', GENtlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. NAFTAL, 744 6th Av.

Billiards.

SANDFORD-BELL-LAEHR, MANUFACTURERS, 61 4th Av., opposite Wanamaker's, (retail, wholesale;) Billiard, Pool Tables, Supplies, Repairs.

Lawyers.

DIVORCE $50 entire expense. Lawyer GEO. ROBINSON, 99 Nassau St.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

21ST ST., 47 EAST.—Hall rooms, $6 up; large room, $12, for 2; excellent table; table board.

22D ST., 128 EAST, NEAR MADISON SQUARE. —Very large and single rooms; good table; terms moderate.

33D ST., 321 WEST.—Large, well-furnished, southern exposed room, with or without board.

35TH ST., 339 WEST.—Heated rooms; conveniences; good board, $4.50, $5; table, $3; piano.

42D ST, 144 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; running water, well heated; excellent board.

44TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; steam-heated; running water; baths; really good table.

50TH ST., 63 WEST.—With board, handsome back parlor suite, with extension and bath; superior accommodations.

52D ST., 231 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Back parlor and single room; good table; moderate prices; Americans.

73D ST., 169 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, third and fourth floors; table board; references; convenient to "L."

84TH ST., 53 WEST.—Handsome newly furnished second-story front room; large dressing room connected; hot and cold water; parlor dining room; excellent table; reference.

94TH ST., 75 WEST.—Large and small handsome connecting rooms, private bath, in select house; reference required.

95TH ST., 65 WEST.—Beautiful large, light second floor; private house; steam heat; excellent board; private table if desired.

128TH ST., 132 WEST.—Second story, front, with board, for two; excellent table; every convenience.

134TH ST., 83 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room in private family; with or without board. LEE.

136TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large front room, second floor, private house, suitable for 3 gentlemen; references.

ATTRACTIVE SUITE, WITH PRIVATE BATH, with or without board; single rooms; all desirable locations; highest references given. LELAND BOARD DIRECTORY, 2 West 33d St.

LEXINGTON AV., 833, NEAR 64TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; bath, gas, heat, all conveniences; also for light housekeeping.

WEALTHY BACHELOR, TIRED OF LIVING ALONE, DESIRES ANOTHER BACHELOR SIMILARLY SITUATED, OR CONGENIAL COUPLE, TO SHARE HIS HOME; NEW MODERN RESIDENCE, LOWER WEST SIDE, NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE; THIS IS NO BOARDING HOUSE ADVERTISEMENT, BUT A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE LUXURIOUS AND COMFORTABLE HOME. ONLY THOSE WHO WILL MODERATELY SHARE EXPENSES NEED ADDRESS P. O. BOX 699, NEW YORK CITY.

Brooklyn.

EVERGREEN AV., 548.—Excellent board and all home comforts in private house; convenient to all cars.

GREENE AV., 89.—First-class board for one or two young people in private German family; $5.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1.—ELEGANT FRONT AND BACK PARLORS, newly furnished; also other rooms; running water, bath; every convenience; board if desired; references. STOLTZ, 180 East 72d St.

2D AV., 234, BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS. —Handsomely furnished rooms; private family; running water.

11TH ST., 210 WEST.—Large and small newly furnished; heated; quiet neighborhood; for gentlemen only; reference.

35TH ST., 120 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.— Beautifully furnished front parlor and room adjoining, with private family; very reasonable to right party; men preferred. MORSE.

44TH ST., 147 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, second floor back room in quiet, private house; references exchanged.

48 WEST 128TH ST.—Large front room; closets; running water; all conveniences; also hall room; moderate; private family.

51ST ST., 414 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; private family; $2.50 weekly.

55TH ST., 252 WEST.—Handsome back parlor; very pleasant, large rooms on other floors, furnished; board optional.

57TH ST., 324 WEST.—Handsomely furnished bedroom, sitting room adjoining; private family; gentlemen only; references.

64TH ST., 116 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome furnished large room; first-class private house; fine neighborhood; reference.

65TH ST., 160 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms in private house; board optional.

67TH ST., 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath; all conveniences; running water; references required. Schmidt.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Newly, handsomely furnished large and small rooms; breakfast if desired; physician's office.

78TH ST., 154 EAST.—Furnished room for gentleman; private family; reference required.

83D ST., 208 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, two or three gents; use bath, parlor, piano; terms low. Riley.

83D ST., 46 WEST.—In a private house; two desirable rooms; bath for each and modern conveniences.

83D ST., 64 WEST.—Large room, with conveniences; private family.

90TH ST., 149 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; newly furnished; no other roomers; ground floor; conveniences. Ellerman.

92D ST., 69.—Newly furnished large second-story front, for two persons; southern exposure; reference; private house.

93D ST., 19 WEST.—Choice front or back parlor; also second floor front alcove, $7; hot water.

96TH ST., 174 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for two persons; references. TRACY.

...TH ST., 121 WEST.—Handsome furnished room, with or without board; also table boarders.

114TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large or small furnished rooms; heated; hot running water; private house; references required; reasonable.

116TH ST., 308 WEST, (HOLLAND APARTments.)—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; also single rooms; terms reasonable; gentlemen only; table board; near 6th and 9th "L" stations.

122D ST., 141 WEST.—Two exceptionally well kept rooms for two or four gentlemen; location the best.

122 WEST 132D ST.—Choice rooms, single and suite; private house; gentlemen preferred; also back parlor.

392 QUINCY ST.—Sunny, square room, second floor; hot and cold water; every convenience; also sunny hallroom; terms moderate.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Heated front rooms; tiled baths; absolute cleanliness; next block Academy Music; corner building.

LENOX AV., 273, (123d St.)—Beautiful rooms; gentlemen only; references. Call before 8:30 P. M.

LEXINGTON AV., 678, CORNER 56TH ST.— Sunny front room; small American family; all conveniences; hall room, $2.

MANHATTAN AV., 109, ONE BLOCK FROM 104th "L."—Cheerful, sunny rooms in private house; gentlemen; reasonable.

ROOM BELOW 30TH ST., $8 TO $12 MONTH; family preferred; references. State inducements. LAW, 116 Times.

TWO BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS, private home, corner house, upper West End Av.; an ideal place for exacting person; new in all appointments; every convenience. LUXURIOUS, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Unfurnished Rooms.

11TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; gentlemen only; reference.

Storage.

10c. per line

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

BARGAINS
and the Best Kind of Bargains,
at the
Best Time of All the Year.

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN DOLLS

22-inch Handwerck Dolls—double jointed—Handmade, curly wigs—closing eyes—showing teeth—beautiful dolls, worth $2.00..... 1.39

500 Kid Body Dolls—15 inch—long, curly hair—closing eyes—shoes and stockings..... .25

Exquisite Dolls as large as a two-year-old child—long, curly wigs—closing eyes, with eyelashes—silk stockings and satin slippers—perfect beauties 5.98

Everything in Dolls—25c. to $30.00.

COMBINATION POCKET BOOKS

Rococo Leather, Genuine Calf lining—pretty and odd colorings—Block Bottom—Sterling silver corners, in French Gray, Oxidized and Gilt finish—value 1.49.. .98

MEN'S WALLETS

Genuine Seal—Calf or Seal lined throughout—make fine gifts..... 1.98

FRIDAY FUR SPECIALS

Brook Mink Scarfs—8 fox tails..... 3.49
Sable Scarfs—8 tails—value 6.50.... 4.98
Children's Sets—Muff and Collar or Boa of fancy fur or White Lamb... 1.49

LADIES' ALL LINEN HDKFS.

Emb'd and lace edges..... .25
Hemstitched—value .16 ..... .12½
Hemstitched—Initial ..... .12½

MEN'S ALL LINEN HDKFS.

Hemstitched—good quality..... .12½
Extra Fine—¼ to 1½ inch hem.... .25
Hemstitch—Initial—unlaundered ... .12½

MEN'S SILK TIES

Imperials, Four-in-Hands, and Tecks—fancy styles—also plain colors and white and black—were .49..... .25

ANTIQUE LACE BED SETS

Full size Spreads and Shams—Handwrought—heavy figures—effective centres—make fine Holiday presents—special purchase just in time for Friday:
$7.00 sets..... 4.98 $12.00 sets..... 7.98
10.00 sets..... 6.98 13.50 sets..... 9.98

HEAVY CURTAINS

In Lace Curtain Dept., Basement.

80 pairs Silk Damask and Mercerized—heavy cord or fringe finish—best colorings—value $8 to $10..... 5.98

TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS

2 yards square—value 2.49..... 1.98
Derby—2½ yds.—all colors..... 1.79
Gobelin Weave—3 yds.—value 3.98... 2.98

BEST ALL WOOL ART SQUARES

Latest artistic combinations in old Red, Green, Blue, and wood tones—small and large designs—
3x2 yds..... 3.98 3x3 yds..... 5.98
3x2½ yds..... 4.98 3x3½ yds..... 6.98
3x4 yds..... 7.98

DECORATIVE GOODS

Silk and Satin Cushion Squares—Gild and Floss emb'd—all colors—a hundred designs—worth $1.25 to $2.25—Friday..... .79

Japanese Silk Lambrequins—full length—27 inches wide—all colors—value 2.49..... 1.98

FRIDAY SALE SILVERWARE

Specialties on Third Floor next Dolls.

Fancy Glass Salad Bowls—silver rim were .98..... .49

Bread Trays—quadruple—Satin and Burnished finish—engraved "Bread". .79

Coffee and Chocolate Pots..... 1.74

Soup Tureens—fluted or plain—hand burnished—worth $5.00..... 3.98

Children's Cups—gold lined..... .98
Knife, Fork, and Spoon Sets—satin lined box..... 1.49 .98

Napkin Rings—10 styles..... .49

RHINESTONE BROOCHES

First quality stones—set in Sterling Silver—Butterflies, Sunbursts, Crescents, Horseshoes, and Floral designs; worth $5 and $6..... 3.98

BABY CARRIAGE ROBES

White Lambskin combination Robe for Baby Carriage or Go-Cart..... 4.35
White Fur Baby Carriage Robes... 4.98
White Thibet and Burmah Lamb, 7.98 to 10.98

GIRLS' FELT SCHOOL BAGS

Garnet and Green—with Initial and nickel rings—also Boys' imitation Seal—leather straps..... .59

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All Colors—gold and fancy colored decorations—with and without hinged tops—large, small and medium—value .39 to 2.29—Friday..... .24 to 1.59

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Genuine French Briar—real Amber Bits—Bulldog shape—in leather cases—value 1.49 ..... .75

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Thousands of Buffalo, Pearl, Bone and Stag Handled Knives—
Two blades—value .25..... .15
Two blades—value .39..... .25
3 and 4 blades—value .69..... .49
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full size—five colors—were 1.98..... 1.29

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Silk emb'd White Skirting Flannels—very desirable Christmas Gifts—value 69 cents ..... .49

All-Wool Elderdowns—yard wide—for Dressing Sacques, Bath Robes and Children's Cloakings—were .50—cardinal only—therefore ..... .29

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Double Breast—pearl buttons—new flare sleeves—high collar—satin lining—value 8.98..... 6.49

LADIES' FINE PLUSH CAPES

Medium and extra long—fur collar and edge—with and without silk appliques—value $14.00..... 9.98

LADIES' CHEVIOT DRESS SKIRTS

Taffeta stitched bands—tailored seams—all lengths—value 4.25..... 2.98

Fine Rough Cheviot—flare or flounce—full taffeta or satin stitchings.... 6.98

LADIES' TAFFETA SILK WAISTS

Full corded and tucked front, back and sleeves—white, red, rose, violet, royal, cadet and black—value 4.00...2.89

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Red, Old Rose, Cadet, Light Blue and Sage—all over lace and ribbon yoke—extra full-lined skirt—fancy sleeve, collar and belt—value $6.00..... 3.98

LADIES' EIDERDOWN SACQUES

All Wool—deep Sailor Collar—full braid trim—satin ribbon ruche—value 1.79..... 1.24

GERMAN FLANNEL WRAPPERS

All newest shades—yoke effect—fitted back—full lined waist—full velvet ribbon trim..... 2.24

FANCY SHAWLS AND HOODS

Honeycomb and Zephyr—deep borders—heavy natural fringe—full size..... .98

Extra fine Silk and Zephyr Shawls—plain and combination effects—large size—natural twisted fringe. 1.98

Toques, Fascinators and Hoods.... .39

FEATHER BOAS

Curled Coque—Black and Natural... 2.69

Fine Ostrich—long flues—glossy Black—1½ yards long..... 9.98

Elegant Marabout Feather Novelties in Fur Scarf effects, cluster tails... 8.98

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fine Cambric and Muslin—Empire effects with crosswise and lengthwise insertings of Renaissance lace and open emb'y—ribbon run—or fine effects with emb'y—15 styles..... .98

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL APRONS

Plain and Crossbar—hemstitch or emb'd bib—ruffled bretelles or shoulder ruffles—nice full skirts—4 to 14 years—value .39 and .49..... .27

BLACK WOOL HOSIERY

Ladies' and Children's Plain and Ribbed—Merino heels and toes—Children's have double knees—all sizes .79

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Fast Black Sateen—with and without flannel linings—deep ruffle—corded edge..... 1.19

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS

New York Mills Muslin—double front and back—double stitched—fine Union Linen Bosoms—extra value.. .39

HOLIDAY UMBRELLAS

Union Taffeta—excellent for wear—close roll—26 and 28 inch—natural wood, Dresden, Horn, Burnt Ivory and Sterling Silver Handles..... 1.97

LADIES' GLOVE SPECIALS

Gray and Tan Suede—2 clasp; also Glace Kid—emb'd Back—2 clasp—Black, white and leading shades—all sizes—special quality..... .68

CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS

Flannel and Ripple Cloth—Red, Blue, Royal, Brown, and Tan—deep Sailor or pointed collars—fur and braid trim—2 to 5 yrs.—value 2.50..... 1.59

BABIES' SHORT DRESSES

Two Special Friday Lots—
Fine qualities—newest styles of trim'gs, some a little tumbled—otherwise clean and perfect—
79 and 69 cent Dresses..... .49
1.49 and 1.29 Dresses..... .98

BOYS' REEFERS—6 to 15 years.

Navy, Brown, Oxford and Light Gray Friezes—Fancy plaid linings—velvet and Storm Collars—worth $5.50..... 3.98

BOYS' OVERCOATS—4 to 15 years.

Brown and Oxford Melton—fancy plaid linings—wide French facings..... 2.98

All Wool Oxford Frieze—wide French facings—Blue Italian linings..... 4.98

100 PCS. COLORED TAFFETA SILKS

White, Light Blue, Pink, Cerise, Cardinal, Maroon, Gray, Tan and Black—firm weave—27 inch—value .75..... .49

54-INCH HOMESPUNS

All Wool—extra heavy and fine quality—Light, Medium and dark Gray, Oxford, Brown, New Blue and other leading shades—actual value .85..... .59

31-INCH DRESS PLAIDS

Seven colorings—2,500 yards in all—Early season price 25 cents..... 8½

FANCY CORDED GINGHAMS

Soft Zephyr finish—stripes, checks and Plaids in all the favorite colorings—Blue, Pink, Oxblood, etc.—12½ cent quality..... 8¾

Dress Lengths will be neatly tied up with ribbons if requested—no charge.

LINING SPECIAL

Black Moreen—30 inch—for Petticoats and Dress Skirts—value 25 cents.... .14½

MUSIC EVERY DAY BY Waldman's Imperial Hungarian Orchestra.
In Restaurant.....12.00 to 2.00 P. M.
On Main Floor..... 2.30 to 6.00 P. M.

Cloak Dep't.

Third Floor.

Unfinished Worsted and Cheviot Jackets,—fly-front or double-breasted,—velvet or stitched cloth collars,

$10.50.

Eton Coats, made of Cheviot,—lined with satin and faced with peau de soie,—stitched velvet collar.

Kersey Cloth or Unfinished Worsted Jackets,—lined with satin,

$14.00.

Half length Box Coats and three-quarter length Paletots,—double-breasted or fly-front,—lined with satin,

$17.00.

These Coats and Jackets are all of finely tailored black Cloths,—the early season prices were $14.00 to $55.00.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

Trimmed Millinery.

On Friday and Saturday, December the 7th and 8th.

Sale of

Toques, Bonnets, Round Hats. Handsome Winter Models.

$9.50.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

Here's a hard combination to beat:

The popular dark Oxford rough cloth overcoat at a popular price, $20, and some of those unwearoutable gray friezes, great grandchildren's heirlooms, marked $15 and $18.

No excuse for shivering this Winter.

The right sort of underwear keeps your body healthy, doesn't irritate. The right sort fits any combination of long, short, thick and thin.

The right sort is here.

N. B. The well known Harderfold, Dermophile, Aertex, Deimel, are here.

Don't you want a good Derby or silk hat?

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Fourth Floor.

About 200 pairs,—Velour Portieres, — rich handsome fabrics, finished with heavy rope cord edge. Reversible.

50 inches wide,—3¼ yds. long.

Colors, — crimson, myrtle, apple and olive green, rose, India red, and turquoise,

$8.50 per pair.

Armure Portieres, — heavy rope edge,—new colors,

$4.50 per pair.

Arabian Lace Curtains,—with insertions or all lace border,—per pair,

Full Size,
$5.75, $7.50 and $8.50.

Sash Length,
$3.00, $4.50 and $5.75.

Jeypore Squares for Cushions or Table Covers.

18 and 45 cents each.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

Extra Values
In Overcoats.

Attention is called to our Black, Blue and Oxford Kerseys—Skinner silk lined, cut long and full, $30, worth $40.

Very stylish Overcoats are our Oxford Cheviots, $12 and up. Special attention called to the $15 & $18 lines.

Also our Fancy Cheviot Suits at $15.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

KUMFURT SHOE CO

UNION SQUARE,
BET. BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.
Our Only Store. No Retail Branches.

Men's Dress Shoes.

Imported Patent Calf and Enamel leathers, made by best hand workmen, after latest French models. A combination of Style, Utility and Beauty never attained before.

Prices, 4.00 to 7.00.

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Sale of Men's Suits.

THREE GREAT BARGAINS:

A special purchase of Men's Suits, comprising fine Black Clay Diagonals, Black Thibets, and fine mixed Cheviots and Cassimeres, all good patterns,
Regular value 14.00

9.75

FINE FANCY WORSTED SUITS,
Regular value 16.00

12.00

FINE MELTON SUITS, in Brown and Oxford Gray, Single and Double breasted,
Regular value 18.00

13.50

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Fine Dress Goods

for the Holidays.
$5.00 per pattern;
Value $12.50.

This price includes some of the richest Fabrics of the Season.

Matelasse, Vigoreux, Pebble Cheviot, Homespun, French Poplin, Double rib Bedford, Camel's Hair, and Novelty weaves and Suitings,—in the finest quality.

An extensive range of Materials, displayed on tables in the Dress Goods Department, with a view to easy inspection,—in numerous weaves and colors,—are priced

from $2.00 to $7.50 a full dress length.

Their former prices were $3.50 to $15.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Sale of Umbrellas.

Women's 26 inch.
Men's 28 inch.

Steel rod, paragon frame,—covered with a fine quality Union Taffetas, recommended for durability.

Handles:
Men's:—Horns and sterling silver trimmed English Furze and Boxwood.
Women's:—Ivory, horn, sterling silver, pearl, and natural wood mounted with silver,

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Formerly $2.00 to $2.50.

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L'Aiglon Belts, of Silk Velvet,—with pendant ribbons, gilt spikes.

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Value $1.75.

Fancy Belts with Stocks to match,—made of Silk Velvet, with gilt edge and studded with gilt beads.
$3.25 per set.

Solid Gold Cuff Links.

$1.35 per pair;
Value $2.00.

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To-morrow,
HOLIDAY BOOK NUMBER
SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW,
THE NEW YORK TIMES,
56 PAGES.
To be sure of securing a copy leave your orders to-day with your newsdealer.—Adv.

O'Neill's.

La Vida Straight Front

Is the Best Corset Ever Given to American Women.

They take away all the strain and pressure from the lungs and abdomen, give the figure a queenly poise; at the same time they are as comfortable as a dressing jacket. All the strain of lacing is put upon the hips and back muscles, throwing the shoulders out and developing the beautiful classic incurve at the base of the spine. Every pair is whalebone filled, full gored and bias cut.

They Are Made in This Country

by the keenest, sharpest and cleverest workingmen in the world. They are strong, wonderfully cozy, and set to the figure as though they were part of the body itself. They surpass in fit and equal in finish the best imported Gored Corset sold in this country, while at the same time they are

Fifty Per Cent. Lower in Price.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

Broadway and 11th Street.

Jackets AND Coats.

Reduction of Stock.
Black and colors, numerous models and materials.
Latest winter designs.
$9.00, $12.50 and $19.50.
Former prices $12.50 to $30.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th Street.

MEN'S and WOMEN'S

Gloves.

The "St. James",—real Cape, English Walking Gloves, piqué sewn or prix seam,—one or two buttons,

$1.50 per pair;
Value $1.85.

JAMES McCREERY & Co., Broadway and 11th Street.

You need neither worry over filthy Croton water nor drink flat boiled water.

Buy a

Sparklets
TRADE MARK

bottle—Price, $1.50 to $5.00, and your water will be as pure as the sweetest spring, and have the life of the air in it.

Dr. H. Mayer says:—

"SPARKLETS purify water by causing a precipitation of organic and mineral impurities."

SPARKLETS should be sold by all druggists and grocers. The main store is 1,127 Broadway, where you can see them demonstrated.

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OF UNDERWEAR HAS BEEN RAISED BY THE INTRODUCTION OF

KOTEDSILK

a fabric delicate and exquisite, which requires no more care in washing than the ordinary "white piece." It may be soaked with the other articles, boiled and dried with only the most ordinary care, and will remain soft and silky till the end.

All Leading Stores, and KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., Millbury, Mass.. OR 70-72 FRANKLIN STREET, N. Y. CITY.

For Amusement Advertisements See Page 7. | For Amusement Advertisements See Page 7.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; northeasterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,887. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1900.—Sixteen Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

HAY CANAL TREATY MAY BE KILLED

No Ratification Without Amendment—That Change May Kill It.

TEST VOTE ON NEXT THURSDAY

Fortification Clause to be Decided Then—Senator Teller Argues for a Change He Proposes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Those Senators who have been watching the progress of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty through the Senate, or in the Senate, for it is not yet certain that it will go through, admit that they do not expect to see it ratified, unless amended so as to permit the United States to fortify the canal, but they are at a loss to understand why this concession should be demanded as a condition of approval. On the other hand, it is not certain that amendment will not defeat ratification. An agreement reached to-day to vote on the amendment next Thursday is regarded by friends of the amendment as an assurance that the amendment will be adopted and that immediately after the treaty will be ratified. It is a dilemma. The treaty cannot get enough votes if not amended. It may not get votes enough if it is amended.

The report was circulated at the Senate this afternoon that the President had intimated his willingness that the treaty should be amended rather than that it should fail without an amendment. This report cannot be corroborated at the Department of State, where it is suggested that it would be an almost intolerable thing, after the United States had sought to modify the Clayton-Bulwer convention by the regular diplomatic course, to throw over the terms which it had accepted and which are considered to be a perfectly fair disposition of a matter that has been a standing cause of irritation for years. That further irritation will be felt in Great Britain after the Hay-Pauncefote treaty has been amended in disregard of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, is not only expected, but is courted by some of the Senators who have spoken in Executive session in a way to indicate that they believe that the United States Government, through the Department of State, has been victimized and led into abandonment of the Monroe doctrine.

Senator Morgan, whose chief interest in securing the ratification of the treaty is to open the way for prosecuting work on the Nicaragua Canal, still believes that under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the United States, with its navy, could defend its rights in the canal quite as effectually as it could by erecting an unbroken line of forts from Greytown to Brito. The probability of an attempt to employ the canal for warlike purposes seems to him to be as small as in the case of the Suez Canal. He understands the purport of Article 10 in a way quite different from that in which it is taken by Senator Lodge, and only those Senators who [illegible] favor arming the canal against possible foreign foes find any parallel between the permission to allow the Sovereign of Egypt to protect a canal in his own territory and a proposition to permit the United States to fortify a canal in Nicaragua, a foreign country.

The developments in the Senate in executive session to-day in connection with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty were:

An agreement on the part of the Senate to vote on the amendment offered by the Committee on Foreign Relations providing for the policing of the canal on next Thursday at 3 o'clock.

An amendment offered by Senator Teller striking out the treaty prohibition against the fortification of the Nicaragua Canal when constructed.

The conclusion of Senator Morgan's speech.

A speech by Senator Teller in opposition to the treaty.

The agreement for a vote on the committee amendment was secured soon after the executive session began. It was reached by unanimous consent, as the result of a request made by Senator Lodge, who did not ask to have a date fixed for a vote upon the treaty itself, believing that the fate of the measure will be determined by the result of the vote upon the amendment.

Senator Morgan in his speech went over the same ground covered by him yesterday, saying he desired simply to clear up some misapprehension concerning his position.

Senator Teller spoke for about two hours, giving notice of his amendment at the beginning of his address. The amendment suggested relates to Section 7 of Article 2 of the treaty. As that section now stands it reads as follows:

No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

The Colorado Senator's amendment provides for the striking out of the first sentence of this provision and for verbal changes in the remaining portion, making it read as follows:

The United States shall be at liberty to maintain such military force along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

Mr. Teller contended that if the United States desired to build the canal it should proceed to do so without trying to secure the consent of Great Britain. He said that the opinion of Secretary Hay that the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was necessary as a preceding performance after all was only the opinion of one man, and he quoted from public documents to show that former Secretaries of State had differed in their opinions in this respect. He also showed that in some instances there had been breaches of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

He quoted Secretary Evarts as saying that "the guarantee of neutrality is one thing while the question is unsettled, and quite another when the canal shall be opened to the interests, ambition, and cupidity of the commercial nations and is occupied by populations of foreign allegiance and discordant habits." Secretary Blaine also was quoted on the same point.

Replying to Senator Morgan, Senator Teller expressed the opinion that Great Britain would never permit her resentment of independent action by the United States to lead her to begin hostilities, because her material interests in maintaining peace with this country are too great; but he argued that Lord Lansdowne's assent to the construction of the canal was to admit that that country had a right to express its dissent. That position, he said, never would be accepted by the people of this country.

MARITIME CANAL COMPANY.

Its Annual Report Sent to Congress by Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock to-day transmitted to Congress, in accordance with law, the annual report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, dated Dec. 3, 1900, at New York. Since the organization of the company $1,170,800 has been paid into its treasury, while for property, material, machinery, construction, and labor $1,163,010 has been expended. It has issued 180,000 shares of stock of the par value of $18,000,000, in payment for concessions, privileges, franchises, and other property.

No work has been done upon the canal during the past year because of difficulty between the company and the State of Nicaragua over a canal concession granted to another company and the forfeiting of the Maritime Canal Company's contract by Nicaragua. The report gives a history of this matter and of the protests made to the State Department, whose intervention was asked "for the protection of the property and rights of the company against these unjust acts of the Government of Nicaragua."

HOW RATHBONE SPENT MONEY.

Ex-Director of Cuban Posts Paid His Coachman, Private Bills, and Bought Shirts with Government Cash.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Platt of Connecticut, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba, to-day made public the statement prepared by the Auditing Division of the War Department showing the expenditures made by E. G. Rathbone, late Director of the Department of Posts for Cuba. The total disallowances for the sixteen months were $72,631.

The first disallowance was on account of an expenditure of $850 for a Duchess carriage, made on Feb. 28, 1899. After that time there were frequent disbursements for the Director General's carriage service. March 20 he paid $202 for a set of harness and carriage "auxiliaries"; April 7, $12 for a Jipigapa hat and for another hat for his coachman with rosettes, and on the same date $306 for harness, &c. Rent for the coachman, stable, &c., seems to have been regularly paid out of the public funds at the rate of $110 per month, and in one or two instances the hostler's salary was thus supplied. All the coach furnishings were provided in this way. In May, 1899, a uniform costing $40, a pair of boots costing $15, and another hat costing $9 were bought for the coachman. June 9 a rain coat costing $26 was supplied to that individual. The coach later was supplied with rubber tires at an expense to the public of $110. In addition, there were many miscellaneous charges for stable rent and for carriage and car hire.

Attorneys and notaries were paid $116 for services in connection with the leasing of Mr. Rathbone's residence. There were also charges for plumbing and papernauging at the residence and for a chandelier in the billiard room of that establishment. In one case the rent of the house was paid from the public funds. The house also appears to have been furnished at the cost of the public. In December of 1899 and January of 1900 several bills were paid to New York and Washington firms by Rathbone, one aggregating $825, another $368, one $133, one $121, and another $1,356. The last bill includes 240 entries and covers many articles of domestic use, such as clothes, gloves, scarfs, toilet articles, cuspidors, champagne and other wine glasses, tableware, kitchen utensils, bedsteads, bedroom sets, bedclothing, &c. In one case shirts, collars, and cuffs were charged to the Government.

DEMOCRATS OPPOSE BYNUM.

Because the Indiana Man Left Their Party Senators Will Try to Keep Him Out of Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Ex-Representative William D. Bynum is having a hard time trying to get into office. He was nominated during the last session of Congress to be a member of the Board of General Appraisers, and the Democrats of the Senate refused to accept him as a person fully answering to the requirement of the law that a certain proportion of the board shall be of the minority party. Mr. Bynum was charged with having ceased to be a Democrat, and as having thus disqualified himself to take the place of a Democrat. Last Summer or Fall he came out as a supporter of the President for re-election, and since the campaign ended has declared his doubt about the possibility of reorganizing the Democratic Party, and his declared his intention to act with the Republicans. President McKinley has, since Congress opened, named him to be a member of the commission to codify the civil and criminal laws of the United States. That nomination is to fill a vacancy created by the death of David R. Culberson of Texas, who was a Democrat. This new offer of Mr. Bynum has been received with something like resentment by certain Democratic Senators who are determined that he shall not get into office as a Democrat after the public renunciation of the party by the act of their votes. They are aware that the Republicans have enough votes to confirm him if they are resolved to do so, but as the Democrats never pretend to obstruct the confirmation of Republicans nominated, and feel that it is not only right but a duty to prevent Bynum's confirmation, they hope to induce the Republicans to take their view of the matter and compel the President to find a Democrat to take the place vacated by a Democrat.

It is not maintained by the Democrats that the law providing for the Confication Commissioners specified that there should be any Democrats appointed.

MR. YERKES'S LONDON ROAD.

H. C. Davis, Representative of the Syndicate, Talks of the Line's Scope.

H. C. Davis of the brokerage firm of A. A. Housman & Co., who has been in London representing the Yerkes syndicate, which is to build the new underground railway in that city, returned on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland yesterday. Concerning the proposed road Mr. Davis said:

"The work of construction is likely to begin now at any moment. It will be about eight miles in length. The tubes will be wider than the Central London Underground Railway, and electric motive power will be used. It is intended to connect with all the different surface and underground railway systems of London. The Central London Road has been a great success, carrying approximately 140,000 passengers a day. When the City Imperial Volunteers returned from South Africa the number traveling in one day reached a total of 246,000. The new system is to be known as the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Railway. I can't say just how much the road will cost or how long it will take to build it."

Much Typhoid at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—In presenting a report of a committee of physicians upon the filtration of the water supplied to the City of Washington, in the Senate to-day, Mr. Gallinger adverted to the alarming prevalence of typhoid fever in the District of Columbia. He declared that the death rate in this city from that disease was seven or eight times as great as in European cities of the same class. The wells of the District had been closed, but the ravages of the fever had rather increased than diminished.

To Washington in Five Hours

From New York, Royal Blue 5-hour trains, leave foot of liberty St. 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited"—no excess fare—at 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 midnight. Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier. Best dining car and café car service in the world.—Adv.

MR. PLATT'S POLICE BILL

Single-Headed Commission in Operation Before Feb. 1.

THE ORGANIZATION'S DECISION

Measure to be Speedily Passed—Commissioner Subject to the Governor's Power of Removal.

The Republican organization has decided on a Police bill for New York City. It will give the Governor power to remove the Commissioner without charges at any time.

Senator Thomas C. Platt announced last night that a decision had been reached.

"What will be the main features of the bill?" the Senator was asked.

"It will provide," replied the Senator, "for a police force for New York with a single-headed commission, to be appointed by the Mayor, but to the Governor will be given the power to remove the Commissioner without charges."

"Then there will be no State police measure?"

"No," answered Senator Platt. "Although many members of the Legislature up the State favor a bill applying to all the cities, the conclusion has been reached that a bill applying to New York alone will be best.

"But," added the Senator, with emphasis, "any kind of a Police bill favored by the organization could be passed."

"When will the bill be introduced?"

"Just as soon as the Legislature assembles," was the Senator's reply, "and it will be passed without delay. All the details have not yet been worked out."

"How about a successor to Commissioner Jacob Hess?"

"It is not likely," Senator Platt remarked, "that the organization will recommend any one for appointment. The new measure will become a law so speedily that there is no necessity for making an appointment to succeed Mr. Hess."

It is stated that the new police law will be in operation before Feb. 1. After it has been passed it must be sent to Mayor Van Wyck for approval, and he has fifteen days in which to act on it.

HARVARD DEBATERS WIN.

Murray Seasongood and R. C. Bruce Carry Off the Honors in Annual Contest with Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 7.—The football supremacy may be Yale's, but the intellectual supremacy remains with Harvard for another year as the result of the annual debate this evening in Sanders Theatre on the subject of the permanent retention of the Philippine Islands. As a result Harvard, too, had her celebration rather less boisterous than the recent one in New Haven, but nevertheless enthusiastic, bright with red lights, melodious through the playing of "Up the Street" by the Harvard band, with cheers galore and a procession around the yard.

It was an easy victory for Harvard, the decision of the judges being unanimous and decisive as to both form in delivery and logic and matter in argument. Two Harvard speakers broke records. R. C. Bruce, 1900, of Indianapolis, making the best long speech ever delivered in an intercollegiate debate, and Murray Seasongood, 1901, Law, of Cincinnati, giving the most telling rebuttal speech of any debate. Mr. Seasongood turned the tide at a time when Harvard seemed overwhelmed with denials, and by an apt funny story, some clever discriminations, keen answers, and incisive argument brought the audience back to Harvard's side. It was a marvelous piece of work. After that Yale had no chance.

C. W. Meriam, 1900, of New Haven, was Yale's best speaker. He made an eloquent emotional appeal which was very telling with the audience. Unfortunately his flow of feeling carried him into making rash assertions which Seasongood later turned against him completely.

F. H. Sincerbeaux, 1902, of Moravia, N. Y., made a good opening speech for Yale, giving her best arguments. Mason Trowbridge, 1902, of Chicago, Yale's last speaker in rebuttal, was unfortunate in coming between Seasongood and Bruce of Harvard and was out of their class. H. P. Chandler, 1900, of Indian Orchard, Mass., Harvard's other speaker, was only less good than his colleagues.

The debate abounded in pleasantness. The Harvard debaters quoted Yale professors on their side to the delight of the audience, and were themselves humiliated by having a Harvard professor quoted against them. Both sides quoted the same authorities to prove opposite arguments, and also got in an unqualified fling at the unreliability of newspapers, although both quoted them on every possible occasion. The debate was one of the liveliest and most interesting ever held.

In the serious arguments Harvard pinned her hopes to the incapacity of the Filipinos for self-government and on the commercial advantages afforded in the growing Chinese trade by retaining them. With telling effect she threw the burden of proof on Yale by maintaining that she stood for the existing order of things, while Yale advocated a change. And finally the duty of the United States to the world was insisted upon to the extent of claiming that it made permanent retention necessary.

Yale said that permanent retention was unnecessary, undesirable, and unjustifiable; that the natives have the capacity for self-government; that the war will continue long and the expense always. And that because of our asserted alliance with the natives, it would be breaking faith with them not to grant them self-government. The judges were William B. Hornblower, Judge Addison Brown of the District Court, and Oscar S. Straus, Minister to Turkey.

RIOT AT ANTI-JEWISH PLAY.

Russian Students Stop Performance of "The Contrabandists."

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.—The first performance yesterday evening of an anti-Jewish play, entitled "The Contrabandists," led to an extraordinary demonstration. A portion of the audience at first angrily protested, and then hurled all kinds of missiles at the actors. Personal conflicts followed, and the performance had to be stopped.

The demonstration was led by 200 students who, besides filling the stage with missiles, kept up an incessant whistling and cat-calling. The police supported the theatre management for two hours, arresting, perhaps, fifty persons, but the public could not hear a word of the performance and the management finally yielded. Several scuffles took place between the demonstrators and the police, and it was evident that the public was largely with the students.

"The Contrabandists," formerly called "The Children of Israel," was written by Ofron, a baptized Jew, the plot dealing with alleged Jewish criminals and smugglers. It was printed two years ago.

An attempt to produce it was similarly frustrated in Odessa, and several previous efforts to bring it out here were prevented by the refusal of the actors to take the roles assigned them.

Bishop Will Brook No Opposition.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—Monsignor Sbarretti, Bishop of Havana, has published an official letter announcing that he will suspend priests who attend or participate in meetings held in opposition to him, as well as those who aid or abet opposition directly or indirectly.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.

There is nothing more appetizing and delightful for a Winter's breakfast. Try a two-pound package.—Adv.

Unvarying purity, strength, and excellence are features of Ballantine's India Pale Ale.—Adv.

TO-DAY, SIXTEEN PAGES WITH 56-PAGE HOLIDAY NUMBER OF THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NURSE KILLS HER CHARGE

Horrified Mother the First to Discover the Tragedy.

Alice O'Donnell, the Murderess, Escapes—Had Professed Affection for the Infant Victim.

Alice O'Donnell, a nurse in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. James Jones, who live in the apartment house at 127 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, killed their only child, a boy of eighteen months, last night by cutting his throat with a razor. The murder was committed in the kitchen of the apartment while Mrs. Jones was singing for her husband in the parlor. The nurse, after finishing her deed, left the little victim lying on the floor with the razor by its side and fled.

The nurse, who is twenty-six years old, had been in the employ of the Jones family only since Thursday night. She had been known to the Joneses almost ever since their marriage, a little over two years ago, and they considered her capable and trustworthy. She had attended Mrs. Jones on several occasions during slight illnesses, and every time she came seemed to like the child, James Arthur, more and more. And so when the woman came on Thursday from her home in Jersey City, the boy was resigned to her care, and laughed gleefully when she played with and talked to him.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones last evening lingered longer than usual at the dinner table. It was 8 o'clock when they arose. The boy in the meantime had been fretful. The nurse said she would take him into the kitchen and quiet him, as she knew, she told Mrs. Jones, his crying would disturb her. Mr. and Mrs. Jones then withdrew to the parlor and Mrs. Jones sat down at the piano and sang a few songs. All was quiet in the kitchen. Not a sound came after the nurse had taken her charge away and the parents supposed that the boy had been put to bed.

Mrs. Jones at 9 o'clock had occasion to go to the kitchen, leaving her husband reading. She passed through the dining room and opened the kitchen door. There she stopped. The sight that met her eyes deprived her for a few seconds of all power of speech or movement. Before her on the floor lay the infant. The gas was burning brightly.

As soon as Mrs. Jones was able to articulate she managed to gasp out a sentence calling her husband to her side. The sight unnerved him.

In a few minutes Mr. Jones managed to summon some of his neighbors, and some of the women members of the families in the building hovered over Mrs. Jones, who was then in a state of collapse and did what they could for her, pending the arrival of a physician.

The police were notified as soon as possible, and several detectives came to the house. Mr. Jones subsequently discovered that the razor was one of his own, which had been taken from a bureau drawer.

Mr. Jones told the detectives all he knew of the nurse. He said her home was in Jersey City. He did not remember the street, but said he could lead the detectives to the house where she lived. At about 11 o'clock, accompanied by the detectives, he started for Jersey City. So far as could be learned last night, the nurse had never shown any trait that led the family to believe she was insane or otherwise than reliable. Mr Jones said he simply could not account for her action. He also told the detectives that the nurse, in a burst of confidence on Thursday, told his wife that she gave birth to a child eight months ago, and that it is now in an institution in Manhattan.

WARSHIPS GET RUSH ORDERS.

Admiral Kautz Sent to South America with the Iowa and the Philadelphia.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 7.—Admiral Kautz received orders this afternoon to sail without delay to "South America," and in accordance with these instructions preparations are now being hurriedly made for both the Iowa and Philadelphia to leave this port to-morrow.

The cause for this hurry order is not made public, but came as a great surprise to Admiral Kautz and all naval officers here.

Orders have been given to put 1,000 tons of coal on board the flagship for her cruise south, but this was canceled this afternoon, when only half the order had been delivered.

RICH STRIKE AT CRIPPLE CREEK

Large Ore Body Found at Depth of 850 Feet, in Second Zone.

Special to The New York Times.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Dec. 7.—One of the biggest strikes, and by far the most important one, which has been made in the camp this year was entered at the depth of 850 feet in the Anaconda Company's workings to-day. At the depth of 400 feet below the tunnel level, in a drift, there are now five feet of ore, all of it showing sylvanite in abundance.

Assays indicate a value of about $1.20 a ton. For a distance of 500 feet a barren zone was run through. The discovery is very significant both for the Anaconda Company as well as for the entire camp. It has been the general belief that there was not a second zone.

JUDGMENT AGAINST FISHER.

Custom House Employe Must Pay Up or Work Out Amount.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 7.—In the Civil Court of Common Pleas here to-day judgment was obtained against George P. Fisher, an employe of the New York Custom House, in favor of the East Portchester School District of Greenwich for the misappropriation of several hundred dollars' worth of school funds. Fisher cried like a child as the judgment was announced. He was taken back to jail, where he will remain for a sufficient time to enable him to secure funds to pay up, or work it out at $1 a day. He may then be tried in a criminal court for embezzlement, and sent to State prison for a term of years.

Fisher was taken by his bondsman, W. R. Monroe of Cos Cob, aided by Deputy Sheriff Fitzroy of Greenwich, from the sidewalk in front of the New York Custom House Tuesday afternoon and landed in Bridgeport Jail.

Faster than Ever to California.

The "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Chicago, Union Pacific, and Northwestern Line arrives San Francisco 5:15 P. M. third day. Drawing room sleeping cars without change; buffet, library car, (with barber.) All meals a la carte. Tickets and information at Chicago and Northwestern Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

TUG CREW'S DESPERATE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE

Little Vessel Was Shattered by a Wave in a Hurricane.

For Two Days All Hands Bailed Unceasingly, and Then When Help Came One of Them Was Lost.

Four shipwrecked seamen, survivors of the crew of the tug John W. Deering of Beaufort, S. C., were brought into port on the brig C. C. Sweeney, Capt. Miller, yesterday. They had been picked up in an exhausted condition off Cape Hatteras on the morning of Tuesday, Nov. 27. The tug was caught in a storm, during which a great wave battered in her sides, tore open the seams in her bottom, and severed her steampipe connections, rendering the engine useless. For two days and nights the crew had been bailing unceasingly in an effort to keep the vessel afloat, when help came. Engineer D. W. Douglass of Charleston was lost just as he was about to be rescued by the Sweeney. A wife and a little child survive him in his Southern home.

The tug, the rescued seamen said, sailed from Elizabeth, N. C., for Beaufort, S. C., on Nov. 24. The crew consisted of Capt. Charles Stephens, the owner of the ill-fated craft; Engineer Douglas, who was lost; William Von Harten, Reuben Drano, and Emanuel Faby. The weather was ideal until the 25th, when the ocean voyage to the South Carolina lowlands began. In the afternoon the wind arose slowly from the southeast, and soon was blowing a gale that steadily gained in strength.

By 10 o'clock that night a hurricane was raging, and the tug began to labor heavily. Great seas, high enough and strong enough to stagger an ocean liner, were beating against her sides and sweeping across her deck. The vessel was tossed about as though she had been a piece of cork, and the Captain and crew realized that unless the fury of the storm soon abated the tug would be lost.

Morning dawned, but with it the violence of the elements increased. The diminutive vessel gallantly held her own, however, until 9 o'clock at night, when she was suddenly rendered helpless. A wave of tremendous size and terrific strength struck her square and full on the side and then broke completely over her, carrying away the pilot house, smashing the deck houses, opening the seams, and starting bad leaks instantly all over the vessel. The water poured into the little engine room, disconnected or fractured different portions of the machinery, and put out the fires under the boilers, leaving the battered craft absolutely at the mercy of the storm.

From this time until the rag that was hoisted as a signal of distress was sighted by the Sweeney, the tug drifted helplessly in the gale. The crew was not large enough to form into relays to bail out the inpouring water, so every man was put at work to aid in keeping what was left of the vessel above water. Throughout this night and Monday, until Tuesday morning, struggle for life never fagged for an instant. When the welcoming sail of the Sweeney hove in sight Tuesday the men were not only famished but completely exhausted.

The Sweeney tacked and bore in toward the tug. When near enough, lines were thrown, and the Deering's men, jumping into the water, grasped the ropes, and all save Douglass were hauled on board. The engineer did not have the necessary strength to hold on, and before assistance could reach him disappeared beneath the water.

Dry clothes and food were furnished to the men by the Sweeney's skipper, and, leaving the battered hulk of the tug to the mercy of the Cape Hatteras storm, the Sweeney resumed her course and stretched away for New York.

ASSERTS HE WAS BLACKLISTED.

In Striker's Suit Court Refuses to Order Railway to Produce List.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Dec. 7.—A motion in an important case was heard and overruled by Judge Ricks of the United States court yesterday afternoon. The litigation will interest union men, as the plaintiff, August A. Hickerson, one of the American Railway Union strikers, seeks damages from Messrs. Cowan and Murray, formerly receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway for alleged blacklisting.

Hickerson's attorneys sought to have the Court order the railway to present what is described as some very strong evidence against itself. The motion asked that the railway be required to produce the records of the General Managers' Association, names of members, portions of the by-laws, the report of the committee that investigated the American Railway Union strike, the number of men furnished railways by the employment bureau of the association, and last, but most important, the "black list" of the Illinois Central Railway.

It is said that the Illinois Central Railway black list reads: "The undermentioned men in the transportation department have been discharged, or have left the service under circumstances rendering it undesirable for them to be re-employed by this company, and should they apply to you you are requested to deny them employment without first conforming to Rule —."

It is charged that this blacklist contains the names of 500 strikers.

CREDITOR GETS THE WALHALLA.

Suit for Castellane Yacht Decided in French Court.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The Civil Tribunal at Havre has decided the question of the legality of the seizure of the Walhalla, the yacht of the Comtesse Boni de Castellane, by M. Davillier, the Paris banker, who holds a bill of 750,000f. in favor of the creditor.

Davillier asked that the vessel now moored at the Commercial Dock be sold within as short a time as possible.

The Walhalla cost the Comte 850,000 francs, and a further sum of 300,000 francs has been expended since on the fittings.

SIMON BLUM DIES SUDDENLY.

Mrs. Henry Seigel, His Daughter, Also Learns of Her Brother's Death.

Simon Blum, seventy-three years old, a retired merchant, who lived at 76 West One Hundred and Third Street, died suddenly yesterday morning from apoplexy. He was for many years connected with a clothing firm in Franklin Street. Two weeks ago, while visiting his daughter, Mrs. Henry Seigel, 24 West Ninety-fourth Street, Mr. Blum, in reaching for a match, fell and struck his head against the corner of a chair, causing a scalp wound.

Mrs. Blum learned yesterday that her brother had also just died in Germany, where he resided.

Jury Trying Mayor McGuire Disagrees.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 7.—The case of Mayor James K. McGuire and fourteen Aldermen for conspiracy in the transfer of moneys from one account to another was concluded, before Justice Wilmot M. Smith, in extraordinary term of the Supreme Court this morning and given to the jury. The jury was unable to agree, and this afternoon was discharged. Justice Smith ordered the untried cases to the regular term of the Supreme Court and adjourned the extraordinary term.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract

is the best, and the best is none too good for food and drink. Insist on having it. Avoid cheap substitutes.—Adv.

Fast and Famous Trains to St. Louis

Leave New York (West 23d St. Station) via Pennsylvania Railroad at 9:55 A. M., 1:55 and 8:55 P. M. daily.—Adv.

LI PRAISES AMERICAN TROOPS.

PEKING, Dec. 7.—Li-Hung-Chang has informed Gen. Chaffee that he and all the people of the Province of Pe-chi-Li are extremely pleased and gratified at the behavior of the American troops toward the Chinese.

This is considered no light matter. From all sections of the portion of the city under American supervision come words of praise, thankfulness, and commendation regarding the behavior of the Americans.

NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE.

Charter for an Extension of the Rock Island to El Paso Submitted for Approval in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas., Dec. 7.—An important step toward the building of a new transcontinental railroad line was taken to-day in the presentation to the Attorney General of Texas for approval of the charter of the Chicago, Rock Island and Mexico Railroad Company, which road is to be a part of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific system.

The charter provides for the extension of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road from its present Southwestern terminus at Liberal, Kan., to White Oaks, New Mexico, where it will connect with the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad, running from White Oaks to El Paso, Texas, a distance of 144 miles. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific has just purchased the El Paso and Northeastern Road, and the deal will be formally ratified by the Board of Directors of the former company at their meeting, to be held in New York City Dec. 15.

The proposed extension from Liberal, Kan., to White Oaks will be about 400 miles long, of which 110 miles will be in Texas. While the charter of the Chicago, Rock Island and Mexico Railroad Company only provides for the building of the road to White Oaks, another charter will be taken out for the building of an extension west from El Paso to California, through New Mexico and Arizona, unless arrangements for an equitable interchange of business at El Paso can be made with the Southern Pacific.

The stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Mexico Railroad Company are the same as those of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

REMEMBERS HIS EARLY HOME.

G. H. Swift, the Wealthy Packer, Gets Young People from Cape Cod.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—One Chicago man has remembered the young men and women of his native village in the days of his own success. He is Gustavus H. Swift, the wealthy packer. Mr. Swift has sent back to Cape Cod, where he received his early education in a log schoolhouse, and where he began his business career as an itinerant meat vender, an invitation to young people to come to Chicago and work in his establishment.

He promised rapid advancement where ability and worth are shown. In all, nearly 200 young men and women from Barnstable County have accepted. Many are from Sagamore, the principal village, formerly Mr. Swift's home.

CHICAGO SHORT OF EGGS.

Price Goes Up to 27 Cents a Dozen—Cold Storage Stocks Low.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—There continues to be a scarcity of eggs in the local market, and prices are still on the rise. Fresh eggs were marked up 1 cent a dozen to-day, and the best stock is now selling at 27 cents. A cold wave within the next day or so, dealers say, would force the price still higher.

Owing to the extremely small offerings of fresh stock, cold storage eggs are being used extensively by all classes of buyers. But even the stocks of the latter are small, and holders are realizing profits, as eggs which were bought last Spring at 10 or 11 cents are now selling at 20 to 21 cents a dozen.

EUROPE TO HEAR OF CHICAGO.

Real Estate Men Will Advertise the City to Interest Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Chicago is to be advertised in Europe. Advertisements are to appear in all the leading newspapers stating that the Chicago Real Estate Board is ready to furnish full information concerning manufacturing sites available in the vicinity of the city. Inquiries resulting from these advertisements are to be sent by copy to each member of the board, so correspondence can proceed directly between realty holders and intending purchasers.

The plan is the suggestion of Nelson Thomasson, who called attention to a report that Seybold & Dickstod, English manufacturers of crucible iron, were looking for a site for a $3,000,000 plant in some part of the United States where coal and ore could be obtained cheap. A committee has, therefore, been appointed to deal with such cases and carry out the advertising scheme mentioned. Of this committee R. E. Ismond is Chairman, Nelson Thomasson, E. A. Cummings, B. A. Fessenden, and R. P. Walker, are members.

Priest Wins from Mayor Harrison.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Mayor Harrison and Father George D. Heldmann of St. Paul's Church with rifles over their shoulders gravely paced off the distance on the green at Sharpshooters' Park Wednesday afternoon. Then a target was raised and the priest and the Mayor wasted many rounds of ammunition. At length a bullet from the priest's rifle struck the white bull's-eye. "I win!" exclaimed Father Heldmann. "I guess you do," said the Mayor. Then the Mayor and the priest enjoyed a dinner, for which the Mayor paid. A week ago the two were opponents in target practice at the same place, and the city executive beat the priest.

SENATOR DEPEW'S TRIBUTE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—To Senator Depew the news of Horace J. Hayden's death came as a great shock. The Senator and Mr. Hayden had been intimately associated a great many years. Mr. Depew had heard nothing directly to-night regarding his former colleague's death, the only information he had received on the subject being from reporters. He said:

"Mr. Hayden has had a long, honorable, and successful career in the railroad business, and was regarded as probably the ablest traffic man in the United States.

"Personally he was a very genial, charming man, and very fond of music. He leaves a wife, sons, and two daughters.

"I can't say anything as to his successor in office. That matter will be determined by the Board of Directors, who may continue the office or not, as they see fit. If it is filled it will be by promotion."

Coal Famine in Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 7.—There is a coal famine in Norway, the price having risen 40 per cent., notwithstanding the fact that coal imports have increased 25 per cent. The Christiania papers intimate that the United States would find ready purchasers of coal in this country.

Peck's Bad Boy

Grown Up. By Geo. W. Peck, in the Great 8-page New Comic Weekly of To-morrow's Sunday World. More Pages—More Fun—More Colors. Beginning To-morrow. Geo. W. Peck, Editor. Five Cents. By mail or from your newsdealer.—Adv.

Conscious of Safety.

The traveler on the Pennsylvania Railroad, because it is protected by the most perfect system of electro-automatic signals.—Adv

HORACE J. HAYDEN'S CRUSHED BODY FOUND

Sudden Death of the Central's Second Vice President.

HIS ACCIDENTAL FALL FATAL

Career of the Dead Man—His First Connection with the Vanderbilt Interests.

Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, was instantly killed last evening at his residence, 337 West Seventy-sixth Street, by falling from a third-story window.

The first his family knew of the accident was when, shortly after 7 o'clock, two servants, Bessie Lynch and Lizzie McCauley, found the body of Mr. Hayden lying in the yard in the rear of the house. A third-story window was open, and it was not known at first whether Mr. Hayden fell out of the window or jumped out.

As soon as the body was found it was carried into the house and a messenger dispatched for Dr. Walter Jones of 202 West Seventy-fourth Street. On his arrival, Dr. Jones pronounced Mr. Hayden dead.

The case was not reported to the police until a couple of hours later, when a reporter, who had learned of the death of Mr. Hayden, entered the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station and informed Sergt. Russell. Roundsman McNaught was sent to the house, but all information except Mr. Hayden's name and age was refused. Detectives Armstrong and Deering of the same station were then sent out to make an investigation.

THE PHYSICIAN'S STATEMENT.

Attempts were made later in the evening to see members of the family, but they were unsuccessful. The following statement, however, was given out to reporters at the house:

"Mr. H. J. Hayden had been under medical care for some months for heart disease and cardiac dyspnoea. He was subject to attacks of shortness of breath, and it is supposed that during one of these attacks he raised the window and lost his balance.

"DR. ARTHUR L. FISK."

Cyrus Clark, a real estate dealer, living at 327 West Seventy-sixth Street, and an intimate friend of the Hayden family, received the reporters for Mrs. Hayden. He said:

"Mr. Hayden had been under treatment for some time for heart trouble. He also suffered from nervous prostration, brought on, possibly by overwork. He was feeling worse than usual lately, and had remained away from his office. He was not in bed, but remained in his room, on the third floor, back, and his wife tells me he was feeling so dizzy and faint this afternoon that he asked her to stay in the room with him.

"About half-past six it is supposed that he was suddenly taken with faintness, opened the window, and, losing his balance, fell on to the stone flagging, three floors below.

"The first I heard of the accident was shortly before 7 o'clock, when a colored servant came and told me. Mrs. Hayden and the family were so overwhelmed with grief that they asked me to give all the particulars of the sad affair to the press representatives."

RUMOR OF SUICIDE DENIED.

Questioned regarding an earlier report that Mr. Hayden might have jumped out of the window, Mr. Clark said:

"As far as I know, there is absolutely no foundation for the rumor. Mr. Hayden, to the best of my belief, had no business troubles of any kind. I regard it as an accident, pure and simple."

When picked up, Mr. Hayden was fully dressed and the body was yet warm. His head had been crushed in.

Dr. Robert A. Abbe, the family physician, and his assistant, Dr. Arthur L. Fisk of 13 West Fiftieth Street, were telephoned for, but did not arrive for some time. Drs. Abbé and Fisk remained at the house all the evening, attending Mrs. Hayden and her daughter.

The Coroner was notified, and this morning will view the body, which lies in Mr. Hayden's bedroom.

Mr. Hayden was born at Boston Sept. 13, 1840. He was a graduate of Harvard, in the class of '59. During the civil war he was Major in the Fourth Regular Artillery, and at the conclusion of the war he began his rail

BIDS FOR NEW WARSHIPS

Great Shipbuilding Firms Contest for $50,000,000 in Work.

ELEVEN VESSELS TO BE BUILT

Figures Lower than Was Expected—Eight Bids Submitted—New Companies Enter the Field.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Never since the birth of the new navy has there been such a gathering of shipbuilders as was assembled in the office of the Secretary of the Navy at noon to-day to witness the opening of bids for an amount of naval construction which Secretary Long denominated as the greatest industrial event this or any other country had ever seen, involving the placing of contracts for about $40,000,000.

The bids were for the construction of five new battleships and six armored cruisers, aggregating a total displacement of 154,000 tons. The three battleships authorized by the act of March, 1900, were never contracted for, owing to delays in the procurement of armor bids, in the completion of designs, and controversy as to whether the new superposed turret should be used in their construction. Inability to reach a satisfactory conclusion in regard to sheathing delayed construction in the three armored cruisers authorized by the same acts. These points have been adjusted.

The Secretary left the Cabinet meeting for the purpose of presiding at the ceremony. Associated with him were the chiefs of the great naval bureaus, Admiral Bluthorn, Admiral Melville, Admiral O'Neill, and others. Among the spectators were Henry Scott, Charles and Edwin Cramp, Mr. Trigg of the Richmond Locomotive Works, President Morse, Manager Newman, and John Lindsay of the New York Shipbuilding Company, the new Delaware River concern; Manager Clarke of the Niles Tool Company, Lewis Nixon of the Crescent Works, President Olcott, Judge Parson, and Manager Post of the Newport News works; F. O. Wellington and H. T. Eidwell of the Fore River works of Massachusetts, the Moran brothers of Seattle, President Taylor and Mr. Tarbett of the Risdon Shipbuilding Company, John Dialogue of Camden, and a number of others identified with shipbuilding.

There were eight bidders, and most of the bids were well within the limit of cost allowed by Congress for the ships. The notable feature was an attempt on the part of the younger and smaller concerns to break the line of the old organizations, which have constructed all of the heavy vessels of the new navy up to this time.

While it is not possible at this moment to forecast results accurately, there are indications that in at least one instance, and perhaps two instances, these attempts will be attended with some degree of success, for it looks as though some of the work will be bestowed upon the Fore River Company, which appears for the first time as a bidder for constructing armored ships.

The Pacific Coast, too, presents a likely candidate in the Moran bids. Because of changes made in the specifications by the bidders, the general tendency of which is to reduce considerably the equipment of the ships, it is not possible yet to tell which of the bids is actually the lowest. As read, the bids are as follows:

ARMORED CRUISERS.

Union Iron Works, San Francisco: One sheathed and two armored cruisers, $6,750,000; another under the same conditions, $6,750,000.

William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.: One sheathed, but uncoppered, $7,890,000; one unsheathed, $7,578,000.

Newport News Shipbuilding ad Dry Dock Company, Va.: One sheathed and coppered, $7,885,000; one without sheathing, $7,775,000; this for two ships.

Moran Brothers & Co. of Seattle, Washington: One sheathed and coppered, $4,132,000, or two at $8,000,000 each; one sheathing, $5,776,000, or two at $7,540,000 each.

Fore River Shipbuilding and Locomotive Works, Quincy, Mass.: One sheathed and coppered, $3,975,000, or two at $7,950,000 each. Without sheathing, one for $3,850,000, or two at $7,775,000 each. The same bid also is made for two more ships at the same price and under the same conditions, under the act of 1900.

John H. Dialogue & Son: One sheathed and coppered, $3,900,000; one without sheathing, $7,280,000. Another at the same figure under the act of 1899.

Bath Iron Works: One sheathed and coppered, $7,580,000.

New York Shipbuilding Company: One sheathed and coppered, $8,200,000, or two at $7,175,000 each; one without sheathing: One for $7,000,000, or two for $14,075,000 each. This firm offers to reduce the time limit of completion 18 months.

Moran Brothers & Co., Seattle, Washington: One sheathed and coppered, $8,885,000, or two at $7,770,000 each. Without sheathing: One for $7,567,000, or two for $7,586,000 each. Bids also are made for two more at the same price under the act of 1900. This firm also offers to reduce the time limit of completion 18 months.

Union Iron Works: One unsheathed, $3,460,000.

A naval board will consider the bids and report upon them. The acts of Congress limit the cost of the cruisers to $3,000,000 each, and of the battleships to $4,250,000 for the sheathed and $4,000,000 for the unsheathed.

Secretary Long expressed himself as pleased with the result of the bidding, so far as he could perceive it from the hasty reading of the bids. He felt that on the whole the latter were very liberal.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLESHIPS.

The five new battleships, namely the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Virginia, and Rhode Island, are divided into two classes, to compromise upon the controversy as to their turret systems. Three are to be sheathed and coppered, and will carry superimposed turrets; the other two are to be unsheathed vessels, having the "quadrilateral arrangement" of eight-inch turrets. To meet the contingency that the bids may be in excess of the authorized cost, the bidders were, however, invited to submit plans in each case for both sheathed and unsheathed ships.

Sheathed vessels are to be of 15,000 tons displacement, with a length of 435 feet, breadth of 76 feet 10 inches, and greatest draught of 28 feet. The unsheathed ships are slightly smaller, but on the same length are 7½ inches narrower, and 400 tons less displacement. Both classes of battleships will compare with any in the world, not only afloat, but projected, for they will have a speed of at least 19 knots an hour, which is expected to run up to 19½, a great pace for a battleship, which will be maintained by twin screw engines of 10,000 horse power, supplied by twenty-four water tube boilers.

The radical difference in the battleships to the outward appearance will lie in the turrets. Each ship will carry four 12-inch guns. These are of the extraordinary length of forty calibres or twenty feet in the bore, of the new type just turned out by the Ordnance Bureau, and superior in efficiency to any twelve-inch gun in the world, and at least equal to the thirteen-inch guns which have marked the maximum calibre in the American Navy. In the three sheathed vessels a pair of eight-inch guns will be mounted on top of each of the twelve-inch turrets. Four other eight-inch guns will be distributed in two turrets amidships on these two vessels.

The unsheathed vessels will have all of their eight eight-inch guns mounted in four independent turrets, one placed at each corner of the oblong superstructure. Both classes of vessels, sheathed and unsheathed, will have a broadside of twelve six-inch rapid-fire guns on the main deck, besides twelve fourteen-pounders and twelve two-pounders, and a number of automatic guns, making the battery more formidable than any afloat as far as ability to concentrate fire and throw weight of metal is concerned.

In the matter of defensive power the battleships of both classes are unsurpassed, carrying an eight-foot wide water line belt of armor, 11 inches thick over the vitals of the ship, tapering to 5 inches at the ends. The six-inch guns will be placed behind the protection of six inches of solid hardened steel and the turrets will vary from 10 to 11 inches in thickness. A curved turtleback protective deck and a cofferdam belt all around the water line stuffed with cellulose will afford further protection. Electricity will be used in the battleships to much greater extent than in any other ships afloat and the use of wood will be restricted to the minimum.

THE PROPOSED NEW CRUISERS.

The six armored cruisers represent the highest development of the naval constructor's art, for Chief Constructor Hichborn has not only managed to design in them ships as fleet as any foreign navy can boast, but has endowed them with the qualities of battleships at many points. Three of these ships are to be sheathed and three are to be unsheathed. Of a less displacement than the battleships, 13,800 tons in the case of the sheathed, and 13,400 in the case of the unsheathed cruisers, these vessels are still considerably longer being 502 feet on the water line, with a breadth of 70 feet and a draft of 26 feet 6 inches.

Quadruple twin screw engines of 23,000 horse power, supplied by thirty boilers, will propel these great ships at a minimum speed of 22 knots per hour, and with capacities for 2,000 tons of coal in her bunkers, their endurance will surpass that of any similar foreign vessels. Each cruiser will carry four eight-inch guns in Hichborn balanced turrets, four six-inch guns in sponsons at each corner of the superstructure, and ten six-inch broadside guns, besides the usual secondary battery. Six inches of hardened steel will extend in a belt around the ships, 7 feet 6 inches broad, and the guns in the citadel and superstructure are proportionately protected. A heavy protective deck and cofferdam belt complete the protection.

BILL AGAINST POLYGAMY.

Congressman Tayler Introduces Measure to Make Laws on Marriage and Divorce Uniform.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative Tayler, (Rep., Ohio,) who was prominently identified in the movement to exclude Brigham H. Roberts of Utah from a seat in Congress, to-day introduced a measure intended to bring about Federal prohibition of polygamy. It proposes a Constitutional amendment for uniform laws on marriage and divorce.

Mr. Tayler says, however, that his aim goes considerably beyond a mere uniformity of such laws, and is expressly designed to reach polygamy, and put an end to it. He regards this form of remedy as the most effective and far-reaching.

The measure was introduced after conference of those interested in the subject, and although Mr. Taylor is not on the Judiciary Committee, which will have charge of the measure, it was deemed desirable to have him present the matter and direct the active movement which will begin on its behalf.

WATERWAY TO THE SEA.

Commission on Canal from the Lakes to the Atlantic Reports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The complete report of the Deep Waterways Commission was sent to the House of Representatives to-day by Secretary Root. The project before the commission is one of vast magnitude, for a deep waterway and routes between the great lakes and Atlantic tidewater. The estimated cost of a twenty-one-foot waterway is given at $296,234,000; and of a thirty-foot waterway at $317,284,000. An additional estimate is made for deepening the harbors at Chicago and Duluth, making the total aggregate for the thirty-foot channel of $326,892,000. The cost of annual maintenance of the twenty-one-foot waterway is given at $2,343,478, and of the thirty-foot waterway $2,930,308.

The most favorable route, the commission states, for a thirty-foot waterway from the lakes to the sea is from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, via Lasalle and Lewiston, and from Lake Ontario to the Hudson River via Oswego and the Mohawk Valley, and that the same route is practically as favorable as any for the twenty-one-foot waterway.

It is also pointed out by the commission that this route is entirely in our own country. The following conclusions are stated: "As a result of this investigation, it appears that the twenty-one-foot waterway promises a much greater return of value relative to its cost than the thirty-foot waterway. The main advantages of the thirty-foot waterway are that it would furnish the lowest cost of transportation proper to foreign markets and permit the construction of the largest seagoing vessels on the lakes."

The report is signed by Lieut. Col. Raymond and Alfred Noble and George Y. Wisner, constituting the commission.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Col. John F. Weston, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, to be Commissary General of Subsistence, with rank of Brigadier General.

Capt. Frank B. McKenna, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army,) to be Inspector General of Volunteers, with rank of Major.

Congressional Notes.

The bill authorizing the appointment of Representative Boutelle of Maine as a Captain on the Retired list of the navy, upon his resignation from Congress, has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, over which Mr. Boutelle presided until his present affliction.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill will be taken up by the House Committee on Military Affairs next Tuesday. At that time also, it is expected that the resolution asking the Secretary of War to investigate the alleged hazing of Cadet Booz at West Point will be reported favorably, as Chairman Hull says the Secretary of War probably has instituted an inquiry on his own account, and there is no objection to expressing the wish of the House that the inquiry shall be made.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday complimented the Acting Chairman of the Committee, Representative Foss of Illinois, by unanimously selecting him to the Chairmanship of that committee, made vacant by the recent resignation of Mr. Boutelle of Maine. Under the rules of the House, the Speaker can appoint a Chairman only in case of death, and in case of resignation the next ranking member becomes Chairman unless the committee sees fit to select one. In this case, in the absence of Mr. Foss, the committee decided to give him the additional honor of a unanimous choice as Chairman.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

The following telegram, addressed to the President of the Senate, was read to the Senate yesterday: "The Southern Industrial Convention now in session at New Orleans, passed the accompanying resolution and directed it be sent to you to be read to the Senate: 'Be it resolved, That the upbuilding of our American merchant marine is very important to the further development of Southern industry and, therefore, we recommend to our National Congress the early passage of a Ship Subsidy bill for all American vessels which shall be equitably based upon the tonnage actually carried, besides compensation for carrying the mails.'"

SMITH ESTATE NOT SOLD.

Heirs Say Its Value Is Greatly Enhanced by Supreme Court Decision.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., Dec. 7.—A report that the Smith estate, at Smith's Point, has been sold to H. O. Havemeyer was denied by E. T. Smith to-day. The reported price offered was $400,000. The Smith heirs claim that the value of their property has been greatly enhanced by the Supreme Court's decision confirming the title of the estate to nearly half of Great South Bay.

The estate comprises about 750 acres of upland in the southeastern portion of Brookhaven Township and half of East Bay, a branch of Great South Bay. The estate, under its patents, controls the entire right to fish in the waters of the westerly half of the bay and to shoot wild fowl there.

It was said to have been the intention of the new purchaser to establish a vast game preserve, in which the owner would hold the sole right to fish, to shoot, and to plant oysters over an area of about 5,000 acres of water on upland, something unique in the United States.

KILLED BY SIGHT OF HIS WIFE.

Englishman Dies of Fright When Deserted Spouse Confronts Him.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 7.—William Boulton, said to be the son of a well-known Englishman, dropped dead here last night on being confronted by a woman who claimed to be his wife, and alleged Boulton deserted her in England for another woman. The interview was a stormy one, and the physicians who examined Boulton's body to-day state that he died from fright.

Funeral of Thomas Nolan.

The funeral services of Thomas Nolan, Assistant Corporation Counsel, who died a few days ago at St. Francis Hospital, were held yesterday morning in St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, on East Twelfth Street. A requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Lynch, a nephew of the deceased. There were delegations present from the Corporation Counsel's office and from the Tammany Society. The body was placed in a vault in Calvary Cemetery, whence it will later be taken to Limerick, Ireland, for permanent interment.

OLEOMARGARINE BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE

Colored Imitation Butter Taxed Ten Cents Per Pound.

Minority of Committee Makes a Fight for Substitute for the Grout Measure, but Fails.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—After a hard fight by the opposition and the minority of the Committee on Agriculture, the Grout Oleomargarine bill was passed by the House to-day by a vote of 196 to 92. The bill makes all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter, or imitation cheese transported into any State or Territory subject to the police powers of such State or Territory. It increases the tax on manufactured butter colored in imitation of butter from 2 to 10 cents per pound, and decreases the tax on manufactured butter uncolored from 2 cents to ¼ cent per pound.

Under the arrangement made yesterday the bill, which was postponed to allow the Army Reorganization bill to be disposed of, came up for consideration immediately after the reading of the Journal. Mr. Henry (Rep., Conn.,) who is in charge of the measure, opened the debate in its support. He explained the features of the bill. The increase of the tax on colored imitation butter, he said, the majority of the Committee on Agriculture believed, was absolutely necessary to protect the dairy interests of the country.

The cause of the enormous amount of fraud and the illegal selling of oleomargarine, he asserted, was the great profits derived from the sale of the imitation because of its absolute counterfeit of butter. Thirty-two States already had absolutely forbidden the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter, he said, and this fact proved conclusively the policy of a very large majority of the people against the existence of imitation butter in counterfeit form.

Mr. Henry went exhaustively into the figures as to the cost of manufacturing the article to show that, including the payment of the present internal revenue tax of ½ cents, it was not more than 10 cents per pound. He declared the increase of the tax would prevent the large profits which were the incentive to violate the laws of the State and Government and defraud innocent purchasers, while the reduction of the tax on oleomargarine in its natural color would enable those who desired to consume it to procure it at a lower cost than heretofore.

Mr. Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.,) Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, who with six other members of the committee signed the minority report against the bill, explained the substitute which the minority would offer for it. He asserted with the greatest emphasis that the minority were just as earnest in their desire to prevent the fraud now practiced in the sale of imitation butter as the majority could be. The only difference was that the minority recognized the value of oleomargarine as a wholesome and nutritious food and entitled to a place as a food product.

In support of this statement he read the testimony of Prof. Chandler of Columbia College, Prof. Barker of the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. Morton of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Prof. Wiley of the Department of Agriculture, and that of other experts.

The purpose of the supporters of the Grout bill, Mr. Wadsworth charged, was to destroy the manufacture of oleomargarine, not to regulate its sale. The bill prepared by the minority, he added, would eliminate all possibility of fraud by compelling the sale of oleomargarine in original packages of one or two pounds, stamped with the word "Oleomargarine" and bearing the internal revenue tax stamp and imposing additional and heavy penalties for violations of the law. With regard to the coloring of oleomargarine, he declared that butter itself was colored. If coloring oleomargarine, therefore, was for the purpose of practicing a fraud, coloring butter actually was a fraud.

At this point Mr. Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) the author of the bill, assumed charge of the bill and took the floor in support of it. He declared that the purpose of the bill, in which every man, woman, and child was interested, was to suppress fraud in the sale of a food product by preventing the coloring of oleomargarine in imitation of butter. Over 104,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine had been manufactured and sold last year. That was about one-ninth of the total butter consumption of the United States.

"Do you not think that the enactment of the substitute would prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine?" asked Mr. Burke, (Dem., Texas.)

"I do not," replied Mr. Grout. "The public would have no more protection than it has now."

Mr. Grout produced figures to show that oleomargarine cost less than 9 cents per pound to produce and was worked off on the public by the retailer at from 18 to 30 cents per pound. He gave a practical illustration of the manner in which oleomargarine is sold by having brought into the House a box full of packages of what looked like butter. Each was wrapped in brown wrapping paper. The packages were taken around, and after they had been examined Mr. Grout defied any one to tell whether they contained butter or oleomargarine. Then he turned up a corner of the wrapping paper, which had been apparently carelessly folded down, and displayed the printed word "Oleomargarine."

Mr. Lorimer (Rep., Ill.,) made a vigorous speech in opposition to the bill. He declared that the ten-cent tax would be an additional incentive to people desiring to commit fraud by coloring the oleomargarine.

Mr. Bailey (Rep., Kan.,) supported the substitute. He said that laboring men from all parts of the country had protested the committee against the bill.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) opposed the bill, which he said was designed to destroy one industry for the benefit of another. He said that the coloring matter which it was proposed to deny oleomargarine manufacturers the use of originally was used by them, and was now a staple of all cow butter manufacturers. He said that if the manufacture of oleomargarine was destroyed, as the bill would destroy it, the cost of butter would increase 25 per cent. to the laboring man.

Mr. Lamb (Dem., Va.,) and Mr. Davidson (Rep., Wis.,) supoprted the bill. Mr. Williams, (Dem., Mass.,) a member of the Agricultural Committee, who favored the substitute, devoted considerable time to the legal and Constitutional phases of the proposed legislation. He said he was willing to stamp out fraud, not only in the sale of oleomargarine, but of Vermont maple syrup and every other food product. The bill was then read for amendment under the five-minute rule, and many members secured recognition for the purpose of extending their remarks in The Record.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.,) moved to strike out the proviso that nothing in the bill should be construed to permit any State to forbid the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in such form as would advise the consumer of its real character, free from coloration. The amendment was lost—48 to 117. An amendment was adopted providing that the act should go into effect July 1, 1901.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) closed the debate against the bill. He contended that the pretense of the bill—that it was to prevent fraud—was itself a fraud. Mr. Wadsworth, on behalf of the minority of the committee, then offered the substitute prepared by the minority. The vote was against the substitute—113 to 178. The bill was then passed.

TO PAY $2,000 TO MEXICO.

The President Recommends Compensation for Heirs of Lynched Man.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—In relation to the lynching in La Salle County, Texas, Oct. 5, 1895, of Florentino Suaste, a Mexican citizen, the President, in a special message sent to the Senate to-day, recommends that the Mexican Government be paid $2,000 for the heirs of the victim.

The recommendation is made from motives of humanity, and "without reference to the question of the liability of the United States."

PORTO RICO'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Status in Congress of the New Commissioner a Matter of Conjecture.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Commissioner from Porto Rico, F. Degetau, recently elected by the people of the island to represent them in Congress and in Washington generally, is expected at the House of Representatives in a few days, and a large amount of mail is being held for him by the House officials. Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Insular Committee, will make him at home in the quarters of that committee. His status on the floor is somewhat in doubt. He is designated in the law as a "Resident Commissioner," and is to receive a salary of $5,000 annually. On filing his credentials with the State Department he is to receive official recognition by all departments.

There is no provision for his admission to the floor of the House or for participation in debates similar to the provision for Delegates from Territories. It is expected, however, that he will advise and assist committees concerning Porto Rican legislation and steps may be taken to admit him to the floor.

A peculiar question has arisen as to whether Mr. Degetau becomes Commissioner at once or comes in like the newly elected members of Congress on March 4 next. The law providing for elections in Porto Rico contained no provision postponing the term to March 4, and he probably will be entitled to official recognition and salary as soon as he reports.

MR. GAGE URGED TO REMAIN.

Baltimore Bankers and Business Men Call on Him and Ask Him to Retain Treasury Portfolio.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Homer of the Baltimore Clearing House and thirty other prominent business men representing the Clearing House, the savings banks, and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, called in a body at the Treasury Department to-day and urged Secretary Gage to accept the invitation of the President to remain at the head of the Treasury Department for another four years. Mr. Homer, speaking for the delegation, said in part:

Mr. Secretary: We do not come here to shower upon you words of fulsome praise, but we come to tell you briefly and sincerely, as plain men of affairs, how greatly the ability, the firmness, the skill, and the experience which have characterized your labors have awakened our admiration and esteem for you, and our confidence in you.

We have not a word of criticism to utter. On the contrary, the happy solution of each and every problem as it arose in your department, has stamped your work with the impress of ability, and it but required the publicity of a Congressional investigation to demonstrate to all of your fellow-citizens the purity of your motives, the impartiality of your actions, and your rigid performance, without fear or favor, of the statutes governing your office.

It is our ardent desire that the inclination of yourself, disregarding all personal sacrifice and inconvenience, and the intentions of your chief, the President, may so harmonize and so concur that for four years more your fellow-citizens will be vouchsafed the benefits and the advantages of your able and skillful administration of this most important branch of the Government of our great Nation.

We are firmly of the conviction that under your management that marvelous commercial and industrial development, born anew of our re-established confidence in our financial integrity, will continue its growth and its expansion, and will mark an epoch of prosperity such as has not heretofore illumined any page of our remarkable history.

The Secretary replied as follows:

I cannot at all question the perfect sincerity of your words. The support brought to them by the presence of these gentlemen of affairs who are in the habit of saying what they mean and meaning what they say removes from your remarks all suspicion of flattery. On the other hand, I cannot help but feel that you express words of over-appreciation of what I have done or of what I am able to do. Nevertheless, it has been my earnest purpose to conduct the affairs and the duties imposed upon me as an officer of the Government impartially, justly, and with the sole view of preserving the interests of the Government and the welfare of the people.

We ought all to feel a sense of great gratification that the story of the last four years has been one of great prosperity. The administration of the Government has no doubt had considerable influence upon this favorable movement. It has come to be in the course of our history that our Government is so related and tied into the financial interests of the country that imprudence here, lack of caution there, too radical action here, or a lack of appreciation of what really pertains to the interests of the people, produce secondary effects upon the community which may be most prejudicial. It therefore seems doubly important that the head of the Administration of this Government and his assistants should be cautious, conservative, experienced, and prudent.

I cannot but give you most hearty thanks for your words. You all realize that the burdens of the position are many; that its rewards are few; unless, indeed, account is taken of the appreciation and approval of thoughtful men like you. That kind of reward is the highest recompense a man can receive for conscientious effort. That I have it from you, is, I assure you, one of the most satisfactory events in my connection with the department. I cannot tell you how much I value it, and how much I thank you for the trouble you have taken in expressing it in behalf of our people. If anything will encourage an officer to continue to endeavor to discharge his high duties with even more zeal and vigor, it is just such an expression. The words of advice, the suggestions of friendly criticism, and kindly words of approval of whoever may be here will be of invaluable service.

If I remain here, as I hope to for some time to come, how long I know not, I will thank you gentlemen who have been so kind in expressing approval if you will at any and all times hang out cautionary signals or passwords of criticism if you see me going wrong, and extend words of approval if I am right. All together, the people of the United States are working out a great problem, and it can only be worked out successfully by public interest, public intelligence, and the watchful guardianship of those who are in a position to understand the questions before us. Their solution will be greatly enhanced by the interest of business men with patriotic sentiments who cherish the single desire to promote the welfare and honor of our country.

THE DETENTION OF MR. MAY.

If His Claims Are Correct the American Minister to Demand that He Be Allowed to Leave Guatemala.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—In answer to his instructions, United States Minister W. Godfrey Hunter at Guatemala City, has cabled to the State Department that the American engineer, May, who was prevented from leaving Guatemala is not in prison, but is prevented from leaving Guatemala under the law forbidding a debtor to leave the republic without paying his debts or leaving his affairs in charge of some responsible representative. A judgment had been obtained against May.

The department responded to this message on the basis of the affidavits filed in the case, with a cablegram to Mr. Hunter reciting that May had undertaken to leave behind him an attorney of record. If this statement is substantially correct, then Mr. Hunter is directed to immediately demand that May be allowed to leave the country.

CABINET OPPOSES REVENUE CUT.

President's Advisers Agree that $40,000,000 Is Too Much.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Cabinet to-day discussed the House bill revising the War Revenue act, which proposes a cut of about $40,000,000 in the revenues.

There is no difference of opinion among the members of the Administration on this subject, all thinking that the cut is too deep and agreeing that it would be unwise in the extreme to make the cut greater than $30,000,000.

Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee reported the bill this afternoon. He said that he did not expect to call it up until after the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill has been disposed of. That delay will give further time to the Treasury and the country to determine whether the proposition to reduce the taxes $40,000,000 is safe or desirable.

When the President and the Secretary of the Treasury recommended that the taxes be cut down $30,000,000, they went quite as far as Mr. Gage's estimates of the revenue would permit him. The estimates for the present fiscal year, to close next June, promise a surplus of $60,000,000, and the reduction proposed, if it should take effect Jan. 1, which is not probable, would not seriously embarrass the Treasury this year.

But the estimate for 1902 shows a surplus of only $26,000,000. To cut down the revenues by $40,000,000 would obviously create a deficit, after allowing something for natural increase of the revenue by increase of imports or the consumption of domestic articles upon which internal revenue is collected.

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MORE ACTIVITY IN LUZON.

Numerous Skirmishes Reported, with Heavy Loss to the Insurgents.

MANILA, Dec. 7.—More activity is shown in the operations in Northern and Southern Luzon. The reports from the former district come in more quickly and telegraphic interruptions are fewer.

Gen. Funston, with Troop A of the Fourth Cavalry, and a score of scouts, last Thursday encountered 100 insurgents posted on the opposite bank of the Nehico River. The Americans charged across the stream, and the enemy retreated, firing from cover. They left four dead on the field. A native who was captured reported that Fagin, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who has been active with the Filipinos, with a party of two cavalrymen, had been wounded.

Lieut. Morrow, with fifty men from the Forty-seventh Regiment, attacked and occupied Bulacan. While returning these troops encountered Col. Victoris, occupying an intrenched position, with 30 rifles and 300 bolo men. Lieut. Morrow's force charged and drove the enemy from their position, it is believed, with heavy loss. Preceding the fight the expedition had captured Major Flores and several of his followers.

An engagement is reported to have occurred near San Roque, in which, according to natives, fifty rebels were killed. Several minor encounters and captures are also reported. The American casualties have been very slight.

The Island of Bohul has recently been the scene of more activity on the part of the insurgents than formerly, and a company has been sent to reinforce the battalion stationed there.

The members of the Philippine Commission and several military officials will go to Dagupan to-morrow as guests of the railway management. Their families have also been invited. They will return Sunday.

NEW COINAGE FOR PHILIPPINES.

The Cabinet Discusses Plan to Mint 50-Cent Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the question of coinage for the Philippine Islands was discussed, and as a result it is probable that the Secretary of War will request a hearing on the subject before one of the committees of Congress. Nearly all the business of the islands is transacted in Mexican dollars, and army commissaries and others supplied with United States money are at times greatly embarrassed in making purchases from the Filipinos by the fact that, knowing nothing of American money or its value, the natives often refuse to accept it.

The proposition which seems to have met with favor by the Administration is to purchase silver bullion at the present market price and coin it into distinctive dollars having a gold value of about 50 cents each. These dollars probably will contain a little less silver than the present standard dollars. The scheme has not yet been worked out in all of its details, but as there is at present a Government coinage mint in Manila, it is hoped that by the early action of Congress the new coins may be put into circulation before a great while, possibly before the Winter is over.

Experimental Farm Near Manila.

BERKELEY, Cal., Dec. 7.—Under the patronage of the United States Philippine Commission an experiment farm will be started about 200 miles from Manila, where the growth of seeds and plants from this country will be tested. Prof. Bernard Moses of the commission has written to the University of California regarding the proposed work, and on his suggestion the State institution will send from its experiment stations the required seeds and plants. Phelps Whitmarsh will conduct the work of the experiment farm.

London Paper Attacks the President.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Saturday Review, which devotes a page to a savage criticism of President McKinley's hopeful view of the future of the Philippines, as expressed in his message to Congress, dismisses the President's statement with the assertion that "it does not contain a shred or tittle of truth." The writer quotes from Frederick H. R. Sawyer, author of several works on the Philippines, and cites particularly his reference to the "hideous orgy of murder, plunder, and slave-raiding in Mindanao."

British Can't Find Filipino Junta.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—In response to Secretary Hay's representations through United States Ambassador Choate, the Foreign Office has replied that the authorities at Hongkong have been unable to discover a Filipino Junta there.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers, to consist of Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, Lieut. Col. James P. Kimball, (Medical Department,) and Major George E. Pond, (Quartermaster's Department,) is appointed to meet at Des Moines, Iowa, at the call of the senior member, for the purpose of making a thorough examination of all the sites for a military post at or near that point which may be offered for donation to the United States for that purpose.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will proceed from the Sandy Hook proving ground to San Juan, Porto Rico, on official business pertaining to the examination of all ordnance material in the Department of Porto Rico.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department:

Capt. Ira MacNutt is relieved from the command of the Sandy Hook proving grounds and as a member of the board for testing rifled cannon, &c., and assigned to duty as Inspector of Ordnance, with station in New York City, and to duty in charge of the repair of the armament of the seacoast fortification.

Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt is assigned to the command of the Sandy Hook proving ground and as a member of the board for testing rifled cannon, &c., with station at New York Arsenal.

Capt. James R. Lindsay, Thirteenth Infantry, upon the expiration of his leave, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, upon the expiration of his sick leave, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Douglas, Utah, for temporary duty at that post.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis M. McCallum, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty.

Navy.

Ensign L. Shane's order of Dec. 5 is revoked; he is transferred from the Michigan to the Wompatuck, Dec. 7.

Commander A. V. Wadhams is detached from command of the Monongahela and ordered to the hospital at New York for treatment.

Commander W. H. Emory is ordered to command of the Monongahela immediately.

Lieut. F. Boughter is detached from the Wabash, Dec. 20, instead of Dec. 4.

Lieut. C. K. Mallory is ordered to examination for retirement at the Washington yard, Dec. 17, thence home and wait orders.

Changes of officers on the Asiatic Station:

Lieut. Commander J. N. Jordan is detached from the Isla de Cuba and ordered to the Celtic.

Cadet J. E. Lewis is transferred from the Urdaneta to the Petrel.

Ensign C. T. Owens is transferred from the Brooklyn to the Urdaneta.

Ensign W. L. Littlefield is transferred from the Don Juan de Austria to the Manila.

Ensign John Halligan, Jr., is transferred from the Manila to the Don Juan de Austria.

Cadet Z. H. Madison is transferred from the Manila to the Monadnock.

Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker is transferred from the Albany to the Arayat.

Lieut. W. G. Loopold is detached from the Yokohama Hospital and ordered to Cavite Station to wait for the Solace.

Lieut. F. R. Payne is transferred from the Arayat to the Cavite Station.

Lieut. Commander A. Reynolds is detached from the Yosemite and ordered to Cavite Station.

Lieut. W. W. Gilmer is transferred from the Yosemite to the Don Juan de Austria.

Lieut. C. H. Mathews is transferred from the Yosemite to the Culgoa.

First Lieut. N. G. Burton, United States Marine Corps, is detached from Cavite Station and ordered home.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The torpedo boat Cushing is at the New York Navy Yard. The Cushing broke her main feed pump while on her way from New York for Newport, and was obliged to return to her starting point for repairs.

The collier Scindia will be known and designated as the Ajax after Jan. 1, 1901.

The Alabama has left Cramps' Ship Yards for League Island.

The Sylph sailed to-day from Annapolis for Washington.

The Leonidas has left Pensacola for Lambert's Point.

The torpedo boat Leyden arrived at Newport to-day.

The training ship Topeka has arrived at Naples.

The Scorpion sailed to-day from Kingston for Aux Cayes.

The Annapolis has sailed from Norfolk for Hampton Roads.

The transport Rawlings will leave Newport News to-morrow morning with about 250 recruits for regiments in Cuba. She will land them at Nuevitas and Matanzas, and then return to Galveston, Texas, and take another load of recruits to Santiago.

STOLEN FURS RECOVERED.

Police Find Over $1,000 Worth of Garments—Make One Arrest.

Capt. Schmittberger and Detectives Walsh and McDonough of the West One Hundredth Street Station have recovered $1,000 worth of the valuable furs stolen on the night of Nov. 11 from the fur store of Samuel Kramer at 612 Columbus Avenue. There was $5,000 worth of furs belonging to wealthy people of that neighborhood stolen that night.

Capt. Schmittberger arrested Mrs. Minnie Both, twenty-six years old, of 828 Amsterdam Avenue, in connection with the robbery.

WOMAN PLEADS FOR THIEF.

Through the tender-heartedness of the woman he had robbed, and who pleaded for him in court, a man was saved from a long term in prison yesterday. Miss Pauline Keane of 113 East Thirty-fourth Street was coming out of the Tiffany apartment house, on Madison Avenue, Thursday night when Gustav Schmidt, who says he has no home, seized her purse, containing her gold watch and $20, and ran with it. Miss Keane pursued him, and a policeman caught him.

When the case was called in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Miss Keane appeared, but only to beg that the man be not prosecuted. She pleaded so earnestly that Magistrate Pool changed the complaint to disorderly conduct and held Schmidt in $1,000 bonds for his good behavior for six months.

STERLING SILVER
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Our new designs in Sterling Silver novelties appeal to those who in making a present, no matter how inexpensive, desire an article of durable weight, artistic design and careful finish.

Manicure Pieces, 25c. to $2.50 | Cigar Cutters, 75c. to $2.00
Toilet Articles, $1.50 to $15.00 | Match Safes, $1.50 to $7.50
Chain Purses, $5.00 to 15.00 | Cigarette Cases, $8.50 to $20.00
Lorgnette Chains, $1.25 to $5.00 | Flasks, $7.50 to $25.00

OPEN EVENINGS FROM DEC. 10 TO XMAS.

A. Frankfield & Co. Jewelers, Importers.
52 West 14th St., Near 6th Ave.

THE MARVEX GLOVE
(Registered)

EXCELS IN FIT AND IS MADE OF ONLY THE HIGHEST GRADE KID SKINS.

SOLD ONLY BY B. Altman & Co.

The Pianotist

A Piano Player by means of which any one can play the piano. Easily fitted to ANY piano. Endorsed by Leading Musicians

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT

The Only Piano Player Awarded a Medal at the Paris Exposition of 1900

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, "The great bandmaster, says: "The Pianotist" is really a wonderful invention of great musical merit."

LESLIE STUART, the composer of "Florodora," says: "The expression and variation of tempo is so completely mastered that, to my mind, perfection is the only word for your 'Pianotist.' I wish you the success you deserve."

AMEDEE THIBOUT, Member of French Jury, Paris Exposition, writes: "The incredible effects that can be produced, the perfect control of light and shade, entitles the 'Pianotist' to be considered as a marvellous and truly great invention of musical merit. Artists and amateurs cannot but be admirers of it."

By the above you can see that there is no risk or experiment attached to the purchase of a PIANOTIST.

THE PIANOTIST is an invaluable aid to the hostess and a source of entertainment and enjoyment to all. The highest possible artistic results are obtainable from the **Pianotist** The control which the player exercises over expression, tempo and modulation is absolute and incredible. There is no other piano player that equals it in this respect. The difference between the **Pianotist** and purely mechanical or electrical piano attachments is that between daylight and darkness. By means of the **Pianotist** thousands of pianos that have been silent for years may now discourse the sweetest music at the will of their owners, rendering artistically overtures, marches, operas, sacred, dance and rag-time music. The **Pianotist** is also admirably adapted for the accompaniment of songs. It operates by foot treadle, working so easily that a child of three years of age can operate it. The **Pianotist** does not mar or alter your piano in the least.

The above shows the PIANOTIST fitted to an upright piano and illustrates its operation

A piano fitted with the PIANOTIST can be used in the ordinary manner or as a Self-Player, as desired.

No Pneumatics *No Laborious Pumping*
No Clumsy Cabinet *No Electricity*

Price $175. Can be purchased on easy monthly payments if desired

The PIANOTIST

503 FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 42d Street, NEW YORK.

LONDON PARIS BERLIN

N. B.—We also manufacture the best Electric Piano Player on the Market for use with any current. Also a perfect "Nickle-in-the-Slot" Self-Playing Piano

OVERCOATS

HAVE MADE

Thompson Clothing

FAMOUS.

Our Overcoats are made to please a most knowing and critical clientele.

We offer the best garments for the money at

$10, $12.50, $15, $18 and $20,

But We Especially Recommend

THE VERY SWELL OVERCOATS

AT **$15**

made from Oxford Vicunas, Friezes, Kerseys, and Meltons, in Raglan, Top Coat and Chesterfield shapes.

SUITS THAT HAVE SOLD AT HIGHER PRICES

are now reduced to

$12.50,

and you'll find some in the lot that were $20.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Thompson 245 COMPANY CLOTHIERS BROADWAY

Opposite City Hall Park, just below Murray St.

Bangs & Co.,

91 and 93 Fifth Avenue,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

MONDAY and TUESDAY afternoons at 3 o'clock,

Two collections of BOOKS, including many scarce and desirable works of the Standard Authors, first editions, illustrated Books, etc.

WEDNESDAY and following days at 3 o'clock,

A large and interesting collection of BOOKS relating to NAPOLEON and THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, comprising many rare and unusual books

Sales of Books every afternoon except Saturday.

Kodaks Beat All As Holiday Gifts.

The young use them. The old use them. Indoors and outdoors. Winter and Summer. To-day's pictures never die—and you are always taking new pictures. They are more than mementos—they are personal and family history.

Ours is an Eastman Agency.

J. W. & Geo. H. **Hahn** Opticians, 26 East 23d St. One step down.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Baron R. Eckmann, Netherlands; R. Jimenez, London, and Baron von Herman, German Embassy, Washington.

HOLLAND—Anton Busch, Mainz, Germany.

CAMBRIDGE.—Count Litchtervelde, Belgian Minister to the United States, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—Major J. N. Graham, London.

IMPERIAL—Col. Gerald N. Stanton, San Francisco; Judge E. P. Coyne, Geneseo, and Col. J. B. Johnson, Savannah.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. H. Babcock, Rochester; Sir Arthur Carroll Shepney, England, and Senator N. W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

MANHATTAN—George R. Malby, Ogdensburg.

STURTEVANT—W. R. Hay, United States Army.

GRAND—W. M. Crufkshank, United States Army.

VICTORIA—A. N. Mahon, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Cohen, S. & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Fogue, H. & S. Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Fogue, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Allan, A. A., & Co., Toronto, Canada; A. A. Allan, hats; Herald Square Hotel.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Waltuman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. I. Waltuman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; L. E. Cochrane, dry goods, 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; M. A. Kinney, carpets and upholstery goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. N. Seger, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss L. C. Koch, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; A. G. Rollins, ribbons and silks; Hotel Victoria.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. V. Goodnow, domestics and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. H. Hamilton, upholstery goods; 45 Lispenard Street, Westminster Hotel.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. F. Baumgardner, notions and laces; 43 Leonard Street.

Fraser, R., Utica, N. Y.; W. H. Milne carpets; Hotel Navarre.

MR. ODELL'S ATTITUDE ON CANAL IMPROVEMENT

To Send a Special Message to the Legislature.

ARGUMENTS OF BUSINESS MEN

New York's Commerce Menaced for Want of an Adequate Waterway—Diverted to Other Ports.

Governor-elect Odell intimated yesterday that he would send a special message to the Legislature early in the session on the question of canal improvement.

He gave this intimation in a speech which he made in reply to the remarks of prominent citizens, all of whom strongly urged prompt and material canal improvements.

The meeting was held in Parlor DR at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and was brought about by the Chamber of Commerce, the Canal Association of Greater New York, and other important commercial bodies in this city, Buffalo, and elsewhere.

The delegates who were present when the Governor-elect entered the room were introduced to him by Frank Brainard, ex-President of the New York Produce Exchange.

Henry B. Hebert, Chairman of the Canal Association of Greater New York, was the first speaker. He started by presenting the compliments of the delegation to Mr. Odell and congratulated him on his election.

"The Canal Association," he said, "was organized for the purpose of co-operating with other organizations throughout the State in a concerted movement of education respecting the importance of the canal to the commerce of the State."

Then Mr. Hebert reviewed the conditions of the commerce of the State and the City of New York, particularly during the period when almost completely under the control of the railroads. He contended that the New York railroads were unable to prevent the diversion of traffic to other seaboard cities. He cited the report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the case of the New York Produce Exchange against the trunk line roads for the abolishment of the differential rates by which the New York roads agree to charge 3 cents per 100 pounds more on traffic to this port than is charged by railroads terminating in Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk, and 2 cents per 100 pounds more than the railroads terminating at Philadelphia. In this report it is stated as the opinion of the commission that the amount of decline of the commerce of New York corresponds to the tonnage lost by the Erie Canal, and that if New York would regain that commerce it must look to that waterway.

A REGULATOR OF RATES.

With relation to the Erie Canal as a regulator of freight rates, he quoted the late George R. Blanchard to show the increase in railroad freight rates at the end of each canal season, and the decrease in those rates at the opening of canal navigation. He replied to the remarks of John K. Cowen, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the recent Chamber of Commerce dinner, and referred to the competition by the Canadian improved canals. He attributed the failure of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company to the decline of traffic on the canal, and claimed that the loss of commerce had caused a decline in the value of real estate. He furnished many statistics to show the great diversion of commerce from New York to Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Newport News, New Orleans, and to Canadian ports.

Alfred Haines, President of the Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo, was the next speaker. He declared that his organization represented the vast commercial interests of the Niagara frontier. A few weeks ago reliable men were engaged to learn the real sentiment of the business men in anti-canal counties on the question of the rights of the people to a referendum bill on canal matters, and 90 per cent. of the many answers were favorable. Many of these came from Dunkirk, Elmira, Fredonia, Jamestown, Medina, Lyons, Mayville, Albion, Brockton, Brockville, and elsewhere. In all those places the people are behind the movement. He read telegrams showing that the Dunkirk Board of Trade had voted unanimously in favor of canal improvement.

Ex-Senator John Laughlin of Buffalo concurred in all that the preceding speakers had said, and maintained that the commerce of the State had declined very rapidly in the last two decades. The decline meant, he said, that unless something was done to stop it and regain some of the lost commerce New York would soon retire from first place in commercial supremacy. New York City, he declared, stands in a most dangerous position. What is the cause? Wherein does the remedy lie? That is a question for the Governor and the Legislature to determine. He would not be so presumptuous as to suggest any portion of the Governor's message, but he believed that an official statement from Mr. Odell at the proper time would arouse the people and awaken them to the great danger. The time was ripe for a preliminary investigation. The last Legislature had appropriated $200,000 for a survey, and until the report was laid before the Governor he was not prepared to suggest the proper remedy.

"A great danger confronts us as a State," continued the Senator. "We can see where our commerce has gone. The Dominion of Canada has secured much of it, and its Government is now considering the construction of two additional canals. Then, Newport News, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston are getting much of our commerce. The railroads alone cannot draw all the freight to New York. A dozen railroads could not do it. We must have a waterway. It is not a question of cost, but a question of how we can save what we have and regain some of that we have lost. Any Governor who saves to the State of New York her commercial supremacy will achieve more than De Witt Clinton, the projector of the canals."

THE WISHMAN'S INTEREST.

William A. Rogers of Tonawanda, representing the iron and steel interests, said:

"Thousands of mechanics and laborers in our section alone are interested in the enlargement of the Erie Canal. Two concerns alone daily produce 1,000 tons of pig iron, and 90 per cent. of this goes East from Buffalo, and some of it is exported. Transportation is the great factor. The export trade ceases when the canal closes. We can ship iron to the seaboard by water for 85 cents per ton; the railroads charge $2.40 per ton. Mark that difference. We get lower rates in May, but they are increased in November. The South is less at the mercy of the railroads. Every consumer is interested in the production of iron and steel, because those metals enter into the construction of so many articles. The Hudson River blast furnaces run spasmodically because they are hampered by the need of a good waterway to bring them ore from Lake Superior. With cheap pig iron many other industries would be encouraged, notably shipbuilding. The Lackawanna Steel and Iron Company has recently removed from Scranton to Buffalo because it wants an outlet on Lake Erie. Trade in this State is seriously handicapped by railroad rates. Canal transit is a great necessity, and I urge you to use your powerful influence to give the people an opportunity to voice their opinion on the canal question."

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Line made a speech in which all manifested marked interest.

"The decline of the total foreign commerce of this city," he said, "is not only relative, but actual. In 1880 it was $832,497,000, in 1899 $835,839,000, a decrease for each year of $16,657,000. The tonnage cleared in 1882 was 7,263,000 tons, while in 1899 it was only 7,496,000, an increase of only 3 2-10 per cent. In the same time Boston has increased 43 per cent.; Philadelphia, 74 per cent.; Baltimore, 115 per cent.; Norfolk, 215 per cent. The tonnage entered in New York in 1880 was 7,611,000 tons, in 1898 it reached 7,773,000 tons, while in the same time that at Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans had increased from 5,517,000 to 8,009,000. The exports of wheat, corn, and flour from New York have largely decreased since 1872."

"Do you attribute this decrease to railroad charges?" Mr. Odell asked.

"Very largely," replied Mr. Schwab. "But also to the lack of transportation facilities. Water transportation is always the cheaper. That has been demonstrated on the great lakes and produce can be shipped from Chicago and Duluth to Buffalo at 5 6-100 mills per ton per mile. The Erie Canal is not adequate as a connecting link. It is in about the same shape as it was forty years ago. The Erie should be modernized and improved to meet demands and to prevent the diversion of trade by railroad combinations. There is no demand for a ship canal capable of navigation by vessels drawing from 25 to 28 feet of water. That is a chimera. A lake vessel could not navigate the ocean, and vice versa. Neither could economically navigate a canal, while a canal vessel could not be utilized on either lake or ocean. The limit of speed in the Suez Canal is six miles per hour, on the Erie it would be about five, and it is idle to talk of vessels capable of going from fifteen to twenty miles an hour profitably navigating 400 miles of a canal at five miles an hour. The people have lulled themselves into a false state of security and seem oblivious of the great danger threatening them."

In closing, Mr. Schwab disposed of the story of the establishment of a new line of transatlantic steamers to run between Conneaut, Lake Erie, and European ports. The Lake Superior Iron Company bought four tramp steamships for use on the lakes, found them useless, and sent them back, never to return to Conneaut.

Anderson Fowler gave his personal experiences in transporting provisions for export and dwelt on the importance of the improvement of the canal system.

QUOTES CONKLING'S LETTER.

John D. Kernan first said he believed Mr. Stanchfield should have been elected because he made more speeches than Mr. Odell. He read a letter written by the late Roscoe Conkling strongly urging good canals. He did not agree with some of the ideas presented, and said that while it might be true that improved canals would bring back lost commerce, it was a question open to much discussion whether it was expedient to spend $100,000,000. Then, reading from a speech delivered by Senator Depew at Elmira in October, 1891, in which the Senator said that canals had compelled the lowest railroad rates in the world, Mr. Kernan declared that canals were a blessing and any expenditure was justified. The canals should be owned and controlled by the people. Freight rates by rail from New York to Buffalo were 6 cents less per 100 pounds than on the Pennsylvania Railroad for like distances, and these lower rates were caused by the Erie Canal.

"The Governor," concluded Mr. Kernan, "who gives the people better transit facilities by canal will live in the annals of this State as De Witt Clinton does."

G. Waldo Smith, President of the Grocers' Association, said that Gov. Clinton's foresight in building the canals had made New York the premier city in the world. A good canal was cheap at any price and the people wanted one."

Governor-elect Odell brought the meeting to a close by saying:

"I thank you very much for your courtesy in calling on me. I have been unable to give to this subject the attention it deserves. I have talked with the State Engineer, and he has advised me that his report will not be ready before Feb. 1.

"I am one of those who do not believe in making a recommendation until I know it can be carried out. I should not like to make any recommendation until I know the facts.

"I believe that the City of New York and the City of Buffalo are not more interested in this question than Newburg. Any benefit for the one ought to be a benefit for the other. I shall not be bound by the wishes of a single municipality alone. All municipalities and all the people must share in the benefits.

"I propose to treat this subject as I do all others, with an eye single to the greatest good to the greatest number of the people, and I may not move quite so quickly as Senator Laughlin has predicted, because before doing anything I want to be acquainted with all the details. When I make a recommendation I want something to stand on.

"I want to take up this great subject and treat it as it deserves. I have learned many things this afternoon, and I shall be glad to hear from any of you gentlemen at any time if you have further information for me on this question."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1 A. M.—410 Pearl Street; John Daily; damage slight.

1:10 A. M.—186 Clinton Street; Goodman & Epstein; damage, $1,000.

1:40 P. M.—164 Delancey Street; B. Shield; damage slight.

1:50 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue; unknown; damage slight.

2:30 P. M.—152 East Sixtieth Street; I. Lippman; damage, $100.

2:30 P. M.—930 Sixth Avenue; K. Sperode; damage slight.

2:50 P. M.—226 West Fiftieth Street; Mary Obrine; damage, $50.

3:10 P. M.—164 Broadway; M. Batges; damage, $100.

4:30 P. M.—242 Rivington Street; A. Chrenson; damage, $200.

5:20 P. M.—145 East Sixtieth Street; A. Henry; damage, $30.

6:30 P. M.—313 Stanton Street; Marcus Piston; damage, $10.

11:03 P. M.—304 West Thirty-seventh Street; Charles Lehetter; damage, $1,000.

11:40 P. M.—40 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; R. Franklin; damage, $250.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.		P.M.	
Sun rises	7:12	Sun sets	4:33
		Moon rises	7:08

High Water This Day.

A.M.		A.M.		A.M.	
S. Hook	8:44	Gov. Isl'd	9:14	H. Gate	11:10
P.M.		P.M.		P.M.	
S. Hook	9:10	Gov. Isl'd	9:40	H. Gate	11:42

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp.	.....	.....
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Columbia, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Italian Prince, Argentine Republic	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Olbers, Brazil	.....	1:30 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Juan, Puerto Rico.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sardinian, Glasgow	.....	11:30 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	.....	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 10.

Arnold Luyken, Bermuda, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

Amazonense, Para	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Cevic, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

Deutschland, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Haiti	9:30 A. M	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M
Tyrian, Santa Martha	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York Dec. 8 for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, specially addressed only, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Dec. 9.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 9 inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Rio de Janeiro. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 9 up to Dec. 29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Dec. 29, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 8.

Aldernev, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Alsatia, Gibraltar, Nov. 8.
Borderer, Lisbon, Nov. 17.
British King, Antwerp, Nov. 25.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 4.
Dunmore, St. Lucia, Nov. 16.
Eurcpe, London, Nov. 16.
Lyander, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Motka, Huelva, Nov. 22.
New York, Southampton, Dec. 1.
Redruth, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 7.
Wells City, Swansea, Nov. 23.

SUNDAY, DEC. 9.

Curytiba, Matanzas, Dec. 8.
Cyrene, St. Lucia, Dec. 2.
El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 4.
Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, Nov. 28.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 8.
La Bretagne, Havre, Dec. 1.
Toronto, Hull, Nov. 25.

MONDAY, DEC. 10.

Acanthus, Colon, Dec. 2.
Assunta, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
Caledonian, Liverpool, Nov. 28.
Critic, Dundee, Nov. 16.
Manitou, London, Nov. 29.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Dec. 5.
Proteus, New Orleans, Dec. 5.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 29.
Xenia, Copenhagen, Nov. 23.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 6.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Nov. 29.
Georgic, Liverpool, Nov. 30.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 10.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Nov. 29.
Niagara, Colon, Dec. 4.
Rosetti, St. Lucia, Dec. 4.
Southwark, Antwerp, Dec. 1.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 11.
Hekla, Copenhagen, Nov. 28.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, Nov. 29.
Majestic, Liverpool, Dec. 5.

Arrived.

SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) Hohn, Hamburg, Nov. 21, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored in Quarantine at 1:35 A. M. to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool, Dec. 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 1:19 A. M. to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Muller from Hamburg, Nov. 19, in ballast to Phillip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS. Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Eichel, Bremen Nov. 24 and Cherbourg 26, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 A. M.

SS Premier, (Br.,) McDonald, Samana, San Domingo, Nov. 29, with fruit to Bartram Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Antwerp, Nov. 18, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6:54 A. M.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Huddock, Liverpool, Nov. 28 and Queenstown 29, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:38 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS S. T. Morgan, Anthony, Baltimore.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool, Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:46 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Vesper, Golsee, Philadelphia, via Raritan Canal, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Tyrian, (Br.,) Hall, St. Marc, Haiti, Nov. 29, with logwood to O. C. Kanzow. Vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Holbein, (Br.,) Shurlock, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 14, with coffee to Bunk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 1:35 P. M.

SS Excelsior, (Ger., tank,) from Hamburg, off Fire Island 1:40 P. M. Coming in signalled "report me all well."

SS Commonwealth, (Br.,) McAuley, Liverpool, via Queenstown.

SS Devonian, (Br.,) Muir, Liverpool.

Assyria, (Ger.,) Neyerdicks, Hamburg.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 7, 9:30 P. M., northeast, light air, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Captain Bennett, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Welmar, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Starlight, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Micmac, (Br.,) for Lisbon.
SS Sofia Brailli, (Aust.,) for Hamburg.
SS Ohio, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
SS Guyandotte, Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.

Spoken.

Ship Elwell, Capt. Ellis, Chemainus, for Cape Town, was spoken Oct. 29 in lat. 56 south, lon. 21 west.

Notice to Mariners.

ASHLEY RIVER BEACON LIGHTS.

Notice is hereby given that, on or about Dec. 20, 1900, the following-named lights will be established in the Ashley River:

East Marsh Island Beacon Light No. 2.—A fixed red post-lantern light, 14 feet above the water, on a red, triangular, wooden structure of three piles, with a square, red daymark showing the figure "2" in white, standing in 6 feet of water off the southeasterly end of East Marsh Island, northerly side of the channel of the Ashley River. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 455 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, North, 32 degrees 50 minutes 14.5 seconds; longitude, west, 79 degrees 58 minutes 37 seconds.

Sisters Rocks Beacon Light, No. 4.—A fixed red post-lantern light, 15 feet above the water, on a red, triangular, wooden structure of three piles, with a square, red daymark showing the figure "4" in white, standing in 7 feet of water 90 feet southerly of the Sisters Rocks, northerly side of the channel of the Ashley River. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, north, 32 degrees 50 minutes 32 seconds; longitude, west, 79 degrees 59 minutes 35 seconds.

West Marsh Island Beacon Light, No. 6.—A fixed red post-lantern light, 14 feet above the water, on a red, triangular, wooden structure of three piles, with a square, red daymark showing the figure "6" in white, standing in 7 feet of water off the southwesterly point of West Marsh Island, northerly side of the channel of the Ashley River. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, north, 32 degrees 49 minutes 44 seconds; longitude, west, 80 degrees 32 seconds.

Bull Beacon Light, No. 1.—A fixed white post-lantern light, 12 ft. feet above the water, on a black, triangular, wooden structure of three piles, with a square, black daymark showing the figure "1" in white, standing at low-water mark on the southwesterly bank of the Ashley River, at the lower end of Cowhead Reach, and about ½ mile above the mouth of Bull Creek. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, north, 32 degrees 50 minutes 1 second; longitude, west, 80 degrees 1 minute 16 seconds.

COWHEAD SHOAL RANGE BEACON LIGHTS.

Front Light, No. 3.—A fixed white post-lantern light, 11 feet above the water, on a black, triangular, wooden structure of three piles, with a square, black daymark showing the figure "3" in white, standing at low-water mark on the southwesterly bank of the Ashley River, at the upper end of Cowhead Reach, on the southerly prolongation of the axis of the dredged cut through Cowhead Shoal. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, north, 32 degrees 50 minutes 21 seconds; longitude, west, 80 degrees 1 minute 55 seconds.

Rear Light.—A fixed white post-lantern light, 26 feet above the water, on a white, triangular, wooden structure of three piles, with a square, white daymark without number, standing at low-water mark on the northerly bank of Toomer Creek, on the southerly prolongation of the axis of the dredged cut through Cowhead Shoal, and 1,845 feet S. by E. ¾ E. in rear of the preceding. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, north, 32 degrees 50 minutes 4 seconds; longitude, west, 80 degrees 1 minute 47 seconds.

These two lights mark a range to guide through the dredged channel across Cowhead Shoal. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles; heights are referred to mean high water, depths to mean low water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 142, Nos. 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, and 760, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 22.

FORT GEORGE CREEK RANGE BEACON LIGHTS.

Notice is hereby given that, on or about Dec. 30, 1900, changes, as follows, will be made in this range:

Front Light.—This fixed red post-lantern light will be moved to a point, on the northerly side of the mouth of the St. Johns River, 7.8 feet, (1½ mile,) SE. by E. ¾ E. (magnetic) from the Pilot Town Range Rear Beacon Light, and established, 15 feet above mean high water, on a black, triangular, wooden structure of three piles, with square, black daymark, standing in three feet of water (mean low water.) The light in its new position, with the Pilot Town Range Rear Beacon Light as a rear light, will mark the new Fort George Creek Range line and guide in the best water of the river, from the Mayport Range line about ⅝ mile up the river. The approximate geographical position of the light in its new position, as taken from Chart No. 455a of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north 30 degrees 24 minutes 17 seconds; longitude, west, 81 degrees 25 minutes 8 seconds.

Rear Light.—On the same date this fixed red post-lantern light will be discontinued.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 150, Nos. 821 and 822, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Light-House District, 1900," Page 45.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—SS Broadgarth, (Br.,) Capt. Rowell, from New York, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagois, from New York via Naples, arr. at Marseilles yesterday.

SS Snowflake, (Br.,) Capt. Hepwood, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day at 2 A. M.

SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) Capt. Michelsen, from New York for Copenhagen, arr. at Fredrikshavn to-day.

SS Nymphaea, (Br.,) Capt. Munro, from Palermo for New York, arr. at Gibraltar to-day.

SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) Capt. Erskine, for New York, sld. from Sunderland Dec. 5.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinckiage, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Dec. 5.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Stirratt, for New York, sld. from Glasgow yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,)- Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Winifred, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York via Lisbon, arr. at Oporto Dec. 4.

SS Star of England, (Br.,) Capt. Wyatt, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., &c., arr. at Auckland to-day.

SS Ardlethen, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples for New York, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 8 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 5:10 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York via Boulogne, arr. at Rotterdam at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, for New York, sld. from Liverpool at noon to-day.

To a cocktail or any drink in which whisky is used

"Canadian Club"

adds a zest that is decidedly pleasing and satisfactory. The addition of other ingredients does not destroy the delightful flavour and aroma which distinguish "Canadian Club" Whisky

Every bottle bears over the capsule an official stamp of the Canadian Government guaranteeing age and genuineness.

Tiffany & Co.

Holiday Announcement

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. make their annual holiday suggestion to intending purchasers, that a visit now will afford the best opportunities for deliberation, and a complete stock to select from.

Articles purchased will be held for future delivery if desired.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Our 45th Holiday Opening. Everything for Presents. Lowest Prices Always.

Custom Tailoring. An Overcoat Drive. Value $35 —— Price $24.98

Overcoats made to measure in our Custom Tailoring department—full box or sweeping Raglan style—Oxford and Cambridge Gray Vicunas and Friezes and Black and Blue smooth-finished Kerseys—lined with heavy guaranteed satin—if you prefer it.

Clerical Suits at Cost, Ready-to-wear or Made-to-Measure

The average Clothier sells Clerical Suits at an immense profit, even after he has allowed the customer ten per cent. discount.

We never give discounts or commissions, but in order to catch the quick attention of buyers we will sell Clerical Suits at exactly what it costs to have them made.

This means a saving to you of from $6.00 to $12.00 on each Suit. For example:

Clerical Suits, made of all-wool soft-finished Clay diagonal, lined with Farmer's satin, well tailored, sold elsewhere at $17.50; cost us and will cost you **$11.79**

Clerical Suits made of all-wool unfinished worsted, lined with fine Mohair, serge, excellent workmanship, sold elsewhere at $18.50; cost us and will cost you **$13.24**

Clerical Suits made-to-measure at cost. Unfinished Clay Worsteds, $

The Wanamaker Store

Holiday PICTURES

A picture is a refined and effective present always; and offers broadest opportunity to carry any sentiment you wish to extend to a friend.

A Magnificent Collection is Here

Water Colors, Etchings, Photogravures, plain or colored, platinum and carbon photographs, in delightful variety of subjects and treatment.

In the salon adjoining the Art Gallery is a notable collection of Water Colors, where are represented such artists as Simoni, Gabrini, R. L. Johnson, Mullholland, W. R. Derrick, Pascal and Mitchell. All are appropriately framed. Prices range from $20 to $275.

A handsome collection of Etchings, starting with some at $1.50, in wood or gilt frames; up to the finest proofs, in fine gold frames, at $40.

Plain Photogravures, in good gilt frames, at $12.75. Same subjects, colored, at $15.

Finer subjects, in finer frames; plain, $18.50; colored, $23.50.

Etchings, in Florentine gilt frames, size 26x36 inches, at $10.

Large variety of small pictures, in wood frames, in sizes from 8x10 to 11x14 inches, at prices ranging from 25c to $1.

All sorts of framing done in most expert manner, from a large variety of mouldings. Work ordered *now* will be certain of delivery before Christmas.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

SHOE NEWS

Every shoe need of man, woman and child is supplied most fully, most satisfactory, most economically, at Wanamaker's. The main shoe store has everything, and for those still more economically inclined, the two bargain stores make these offerings to-day:

In the Annex Store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street:

Men's $2.50 Shoes at $1.50—
Black satin oil lace with stout soles; some leather lined; well furnished and of stylish lasts.

Men's $3.00 Shoes at $1.90—
Another lot, including about 300 pairs of sample shoes; laced shoes of superior quality; soles are welted and stitched, and the shapes are just right.

Men's $3.50 and $4 Shoes at $2.85—
The newest styles, the best leathers, the most careful work; box and wax calf; patent and enameled leather; tan and black burnished calf chrome kidskin; heavy or light-weight soles or uppers; about every foot can be fitted.

$2 Shoes for Boys at $1.50—
Black chrome tanned kangaroo calf, with heavy double soles; durable and shapely; sizes 2½ to 5½.

$1.50 to $2 Shoes for Boys at $1.25—
Black kid and calf lace shoes; medium toes and thick soles; just right for school or play; sizes 12 to 5½.

Boys' Shoes at 75c—
That sold as bargains at $1 to $1.50. Only 400 pairs, and not every size. As small as 12, as large as 5.

Women's shoes in Basement, under main store, corner Fourth avenue and Ninth street:

A recent readjustment of our own stock brought up about 3,000 pairs of fine shoes that are now in the bargain store, marked a third less.

$3 to $4 Shoes at $2.30—
Women's shoes of kid and patent leather; some of these are samples of $5 lines; others are our own regular stock reduced. The various shapes and leathers assure both proper fitting and selection.

$3 Shoes at $1.80—
A shoe widely sold at $3, though not up to our standard at that price. Black kid, lace and button, in several toe shapes.

$1.50 Shoes at $1—
For women and girls; as good shoes as can be found in most regular shoe stocks at $2, but all broad widths and styles not of the latest.

Children's Shoes—
$1—Small boys' shoes of calfskin, with heavy soles and spring heels.
$1—Kidskin shoes of fine quality; spring heels; light or heavy weight.
85c—Stout black kid, with patent leather or kid tips; sewed soles and spring heels.
Velvet leggings for boys and girls; all popular shades; at $1.25.

Women's RAIN COATS

Would you be surprised to know how many thousands of these very practical garments we sell for holiday gifts? Perhaps not—for many women count the rain coat as much of a luxury as furs. A sensible, practical gift that is always most acceptable. These are put in neat boxes for gift purposes:

$20—Rain coats of tan or Oxford cheviot; fly front, loose box back; velvet collar; two side pockets; opening in back to raise skirt.

$20—Rain coat of silk Sicilian; plaid lining; semi-fitting back; velvet collar and coat sleeve.

$22.50—Rain coat of Cravenette, Oxford, green or tan; fly front, loose back; velvet collar; stitched cuffs and coat sleeves.

$30—Rain coat of Cravenette, tan, Oxford or olive; fly front; velvet collar; Raglan sleeves; lined with satin.

Women's Mackintoshes, $3 to $10.

Cravenettes, $10 to $16.50. Rain Coats, $12 to $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

Silk WAISTS *Under-price*

A splendid collection of manufacturer's samples—made up in the latest and most attractive styles brought out this season; each waist in the very best coloring for its particular style, in order to win most sales. Almost no duplicates in the lot—splendid variety to select from—some in very dressy effects.

These two groups;

$5.50 to $7 WAISTS at $4.50
$9 to $12 WAISTS at $6.50

Mostly in size 36, though almost all sizes are in the lot.

This is the best offering of fine Silk Waists made this season.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Library TABLES

Does husband or father enjoy his evening with the newspapers and magazines? Perhaps one of these tables will make library or sitting-room more convenient for him. A Christmas gift that the whole family will be gratified with. We have ready a splendid assortment of library tables for the holiday season. More than a hundred styles in all the very newest patterns of oak or mahogany. The price range is ample. In black oak, $15 to $95; in golden oak, $8 to $150; in mahogany, $20 to $350. Among the mahogany tables are some very beautifully inlaid marquetry tops. One particularly fine kidney-shaped table is in Dutch marquetry all over.

A word of a few patterns:

At $10.50—Quartered golden oak; top 40x26 in.; straight legs; long lower shelf; 1 drawer; deep rim around top; polished finish.

At $13—Quartered golden oak; top 40x26 in.; moulded edge with deep rim; lower shelf; 1 long drawer; French legs; claw feet.

At $12, from $18—Quartered golden oak; 4 ft. long, 28 in. wide; heavy turned legs with claw feet; lower shelf; 2 drawers; well built and finished.

At $20—Quartered golden oak; top 50x28 in.; moulded rim; heavy turned and fluted legs; 1 drawer; lower shelf.

At $25—Mahogany; top 44x28 in.; 3 drawers; deep rim in swell shape; French legs; fine construction and highly polished.

At $40—Quartered golden oak; 42x26 in.; pedestal sides; 4 drawers in each; long center drawer; top has round moulded edges; highly finished; French legs; a very fine table.

Fourth floor.

Sewing Machines

We sell but one kind. It's "the Wanamaker." And it's "the Wanamaker" because it's the best machine we know. We named it—were exceedingly cautious in bestowing that name. And though we believe this sewing machine to be the leader to-day—containing more valuable improvements than any other—yet we're selling it cheaply. Selling it without the aid of canvassers, that add much to the expense of handling machines; without costly instalment methods; without paying instructors to go about giving lessons—needed instructions are given at the store. In short, we're selling these splendid machines just as we do other merchandise. And that brings prices, that formerly soared almost beyond reach, down to reasonable figures, $18 to $35. The difference in price is due merely to added attachments or to finer cabinet work. Each machine, even at the lowest price, is perfect and complete.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The Wanamaker Store

FURS

The first crisp touch of Winter will bring out a marvelous burst of fur beauty, that is only waiting its opportunity. Fashion has long ago given notice to her votaries, and they are likely ready. Furriers have given more style and elaborate treatment to furs this year than ever before, and a magnificent array of fur beauty will respond to Winter's first decisive breath.

One of the broadest and choicest collections of furs ever brought together is here now; at fairest and unmatched prices.

Cloth Capes, lined with squirrel; suitable for carriage or evening wear, $45 to $95.
Short Electric Seal Jackets, with collar and revers of blended mink, $45.
Electric Seal Jackets, with collar and revers of chinchilla, $55.
Genuine Seal Coats, $200 to $350.
Plain Electric Seal Coats, from $37.50 to $60.
Extra quality Alaska Sable Scarfs, $10.50, $20 to $35.
Stone Marten Scarfs, $16.50 and $20.
Natural Baum Marten Scarfs, $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' SUITS

Two attractive groups temptingly priced. These are some of the finest and most stylish tailor-made suits for girls that have been brought out this season. Smaller women will find some rare opportunities among them. These:

At $20, were $24 to $35—
Suits of cheviot, Venetian and covert cloth, in desirable shades of castor, brown and blue; with double-breasted, tight-fitting and blouse coats; variously trimmed with braid, velvet or silk.

At $30, were $35 to $56—
Suits of broadcloth, Venetian and camel's hair cheviots, in all best shades of black, navy blue and tan; all elaborately made and trimmed.
Sizes for 14 and 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's Dresses

This relates of pretty little gowns of wool and wash fabrics, for one to four-year olds. Several new styles are attracting pleased attention. They are just baby styles with no attempt to copy from models of adults' dresses—original.

Some at $1 are of gingham, in pink and blue checks; some also of lawn at this price—guimpe dresses. The former in 1 to 3 year sizes, the latter in 2 to 4 year sizes. Dresses of checked gingham, at $1.65 and at $1.85, for 2 to 4-year olds. All of these are attractively trimmed.

Two groups of wool dresses are reduced in price. $6 wool plaid dresses at $4, and $6 cashmere dresses at $4.50. Both in colors; both neatly trimmed. Both in 2 to 4 year sizes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's HATS

Untrimmed hats that don't require much adornment. A feather, a breast, a buckle, or a bunch of flowers will be sufficient. Mostly in velvet, in black and colors. An unequaled assortment of popular and becoming shapes, that are priced moderately at $2 to $4.50.

Walking or Outing Hats in no less pleasing variety. Simply, yet effectively trimmed. These are $1 to $3.50—Prices that you might expect a month or two later.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Mufflers

America's best silks and most tasteful patterns together with Europe's best efforts in this line,—a splendid collection. If a muffler is to be given as a holiday present, let it be one that will keep the donor in pleasant remembrance a long time. A muffler of good dependable quality. Such as all of these,—ten grades—all good and durable. $1, $1.25, $1.50, and up to $7.

Men's Furnishings—Ninth street.

Children's Chairs

We buy largely of these every year for this holiday selling. In the list of presents for the baby is very frequently included a little rocking chair or high chair. There's wide variety here of both. Rocking chairs with wood frames, in 8 styles, at $1.50 to $3.75. Wicker rockers, in 7 styles, at $1.50 to $4.25. High chairs, in 8 styles, at $1.75 to $4.75.

Basement.

Children's Handkerchiefs

Holiday Handkerchiefs! That is, they're put up in attractive little boxes, suggestive of the season. Though, as will be noted below, they are inexpensive, they are all *pure linen*. Just as our entire handkerchief stock is always. Children don't like cotton in a handkerchief any better than you do.

Three in a fancy box—Hemstitched and colored border and plain white hemstit ched—at 25c, 35c and 50c a box.

Six in a fancy box—Hemstitched and colored border and plain white hemstitched—at 50c, 65c, 75c and $1 a box.

Six in a fancy box—Hemstitched and initialed; some colored, some white—at 75c a box.

Broadway.

Opera Glasses

A worthy holiday collection; and that means the best Opera Glasses in the world, mounted in the widest variety of beautiful styles. *Lemaire*, of Paris, is the maker—and glasses that bear his name need no recommendation.

Opera Glasses, in black morocco cases, $3.75 to $7.50; in white and Oriental pearl, $8 to $23.

Field Glasses, $8.75 to $23.50.

Lorgnettes, of tortoise shell, $3 to $25; of silver and silver gilt, $4.75 to $6.25.

Thermometers, plain and fancy—in wonderful variety, from 10c to $4.

Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS AND CONSPIRACY TO IMPRISON.—Lewella C. Oakes charged her ex-husband, Francis J. Oakes, and Adelaide J. Oakes, his present wife, and others, with having conspired to cause her committal to a sanitarium as an insane person, and sued them in the Supreme Court for damages. Mrs. Oakes asserted in her complaint that in pursuance of this conspiracy she was committed to an institution for the insane in November, 1891, and was kept there until the following February; and in March, 1893, was again committed and confined until Jan. 13, 1894, when she was taken to an asylum at Whitestone, and confined there until the 7th of the following June. She was then forcibly kept, she avers, in another institution for the insane at Darien, Conn. Having been required to reply to the defense interposed, of the statute of limitations, in that the cause of action had not accrued within two years before commencing her suit, Mrs. Oakes set up that the action was one which might be brought within six years. The Appellate Division, in this city, yesterday affirmed judgment granted dismissing the complaint on the pleadings. The opinion of the majority of the Court, by Justice Patterson, holds that the real foundation of the action was the damages done to the plaintiff; that the allegation of conspiracy did not form an essential part of the cause of action, and therefore the two years statute applied. Justice Ingraham gave a dissenting opinion, in which Presiding Justice Van Brunt concurred. Justice Ingraham said the question whether or not the statute of limitations applied, should only be disposed of upon the trial of the action. The parties, he said, were entitled by the Constitution to a trial of the action, either before a jury or at the Special Term.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS AS NUISANCES.—The injunction secured by Adam Riedeman, who owns the house, 534 Greenwich Street, in his suit against the Mount Morris Electric Light Company, restraining the company from committing and continuing certain alleged nuisances on its adjacent premises, at Vandam and Greenwich Streets, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Mr. Riedeman asserted that the company's machinery for generating electricity to be supplied to the general public for lighting and other purposes were so negligently constructed and operated as to discharge upon his premises "great quantities of soot, ashes, noisome gases, unpleasant odors, excessive heat, steam, and water condensed from steam," and produced in the operation of the machinery, "loud, disagreeable, and incessant noises, and great jar and vibration, which are transmitted into and through" his property, so as to disturb the rest and quiet of the inmates and injuriously affect their health. The judgment below, directing a perpetual injunction, provided for a postponement of the time when it should become operative, because of the serious inconvenience which would result to the public from its sudden enforcement. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the appellate tribunal, holds that, in view of the fact that plaintiff had obtained a substantial sum from the elevated railroad company for damages sustained by the operation of its road, in loss of rents, which he now claimed was caused by the operation of the electric company's business, his proof that the latter's machinery caused substantial damages was not satisfactory. Besides, it appeared that during the past ten years that neighborhood had changed from that of a residential character to one devoted to manufacturing and business purposes. "Existing modern conditions," the Court adds, "require the use of steam or other power in conducting the affairs and transacting the business of large cities. In the natural order of things, certain portions of the city are devoted to manufacturing purposes, where machinery is used. For courts of equity to enjoin the use of machinery in such portions of the city, on the complaint of a property owner, who has not seen fit to use his property as the other property in the locality or neighborhood is used, would result in banishing from the city the establishments which are essential to its welfare, the comfort of its inhabitants, and the transaction of its business. * * * The furnishing of electricity for lighting and power is recognized as essential for the public welfare and convenience, and if the defendant is enjoined by the Court, it does not appear that there is any other situation in the city to which its plant could be removed. If a property owner can obtain an injunction restraining persons using machinery upon property in a locality like that described in this action, all business requiring the use of such machinery would be banished from the City of New York, the production of electricity prevented, and the streets of the city left unlighted." Under the circumstances, the Court decides that the injunction should be refused and the plaintiff be left to the remedy at law. In the similar suit brought by John McNoulty, as lessee of 525 Greenwich Street, the judgment granted by the Special Term for $1,190 damages is reversed. In that case it appeared that long before McNoulty acquired any interest in the property the electric plant had been operated, and that before the beginning of the action the plaintiff's lease had expired.

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LABOR UNION STRIKES AND INJUNCTIONS.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday upheld the decision of the Special Term setting aside a preliminary injunction secured by Edward R. Kerbs and others in their suit to restrain Nathan Rosenstein, President of Local Union No. 144 of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, and others from the commission of certain acts claimed to be unlawful and injurious to their business as manufacturers and sellers of cigars. The injunction restrained the defendants, both in their individual and representative capacities, from interfering with the plaintiffs or their employes, and from loitering around or picketing the factory of the plaintiffs, on Second Avenue. Justice Patterson, giving the opinion of the Court, said every serious allegation of the complaint and the affidavits upon which the injunction was granted had been in their most essential features successfully refuted by the affidavits on the other side, and that it was shown that neither the Cigar Makers' International Union of America nor Local Union No. 144 had anything whatever to do with originating the strike among the plaintiff's employes. Of the 2,000 who quit work, 1,600 were non-union members, and only 400 of them belonged to the association. The defendants claimed that the few girls who were engaged at stated hours in the morning and in the afternoon upon the street, who spoke to employes on entering or leaving the factory, were merely stating the case of the strikers to those with whom they entered into conversation. The Court was not called upon, Justice Patterson said, in such a conflict as appeared in the case as to what was really done by the so-called pickets or patrol, to hold any species of picketing or patrolling by the strikers was unlawful. "If the facts as alleged by the plaintiffs were established by a preponderance of proof," the Court says, "we should have no difficulty in reinstating some of the provisions of the injunction; but upon these affidavits a case is not made out for such relief." Justice McLaughlin, in a dissenting opinion, said it was established by the moving papers, among other things, that the defendants had ordered a strike of the workmen in the factory, and for the purpose of making such strike effective placed pickets in front of his place; that these pickets loitered and walked continuously in front of the building; that they jostled "against employes coming in and going out; sneering and hooting and laughing at employes, calling them by vile names, and urging them to leave" plaintiff's employment; and that at least on one occasion the pickets forcibly seized a person who was seeking employment, and endeavored to pull such person from the entrance of the building; and on being prevented made certain threats; that a picket made insulting remarks to a girl going out of the factory, and another picket stopped a girl and told her she should not go into the building, and if she continued to work there she would be "licked." "Can it be," Justice McLaughlin adds, "that a court of equity will refuse to exercise its equitable powers to restrain unlawful acts of these defendants? If so, I am at a loss to understand upon what principle it can be done. It may be that 'picketing,' per se, is not an unlawful act, but that is not the question here presented. Here something more was done than picketing. Intimidation, coercion, and force were used, and such acts no court so far as I am aware, has yet refused to restrain. It is true that the pickets were women, but this does not detract from the illegality of the act, especially when the acts of such women were directed against other women and girls in the employ of the plaintiffs." Justice McLaughlin is of the opinion, however, that the injunction was too broad, and should have been modified so as to prevent the defendants from interfering with the plaintiffs' business, or picketing their factory in such a manner as to express or employ threats, intimidation, coercion, or force.

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RIGHTS OF WATER COMPANIES.—The Appellate Division yesterday sustained an order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, granting a peremptory writ of mandamus to John P. O'Brien and another, receivers of the New York and Westchester Water Company, requiring Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways of the City of New York to permit them to open a street in Bronx Borough for the purpose of disconnecting a service pipe to the residence of Mrs. A. B. Conklin, now Mrs. Henderson. The Court, by Justice Patterson, holds that where, as in this case, the only objection to granting the permit, was the existence of a controversy between the water company and the occupant of the premises concerning certain private rights, it was not within the discretion of a public officer to refuse to perform that which, under the circumstances of this case, was merely a ministerial act, there being no public interest involved. Justice Hatch gave an elaborate dissenting opinion, holding that the petitioners had not shown a clear legal right to be aided by the writ. The controversy was as to whether the petitioner might make use of the writ for an illegal purpose, and whether the Commissioner might be coerced into becoming a party to its accomplishment, and not over the fact as to whether the former tenant was or was not indebted to the company.

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BAY WINDOW ENCROACHMENTS.—Charlotte Y. Ackerman, who was unsuccessful on the trial of her suit to obtain a judgment against Clarence F. True, declaring six dwelling houses erected by him on the east side of Riverside Drive, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets, to be unlawful obstructions to the public highway and an unlawful interference with her easements of light, air, and access, yesterday secured from the Appellate Division a reversal of the judgment below. Mrs. Ackerman, who owns two vacant lots at Riverside Drive and Eighty-second Street, complains of a projection on the front of each of Mr. True's houses, extending about four feet beyond the building line into the street. The injunction asked for was denied by the trial court, although it was decided that the projections were illegal and constituted a public nuisance, and $2,500 damages was awarded for injury to her property. The Court also conferred authority, upon a contingency, to apply for further damages. Justice Hatch, giving the unanimous decision of the Appellate Division, holds that the only relief which the Court had authority to award was a mandatory injunction, together with the award of damages.

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NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD ASSESSMENT.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision reversing the order of the lower court in which the Tax Commissioners were directed to strike from the assessment rolls an assessment of $7,600,000 on the real estate of the New York and Harlem Railroad, in Manhattan. The railroad company claimed that the real estate should not be so assessed, because of the assessment already made under the franchise tax law. Justice Rumsey writes the opinion of the court. He says that the law of 1899 provides that the property specified as subject to the special franchise tax should be taxable only upon the assessment made by the State Board of Tax Commissioners. In making the claim they do, the relators necessarily assume that the Act of 1899 is constitutional, and that it not only prescribes the action of the State Board, but forbids action with respect to the same property by the City Board. For the purposes of this decision the court holds that the contention is correct. The Appellate Division holds further that the court below should not have granted a mandamus, but should have required the relators to resort to the remedy which the law gives them by a writ of certiorari. The order granted by the court is therefore reversed, and the motion is denied. In his opinion Justice Rumsey says: "The principle that a writ of mandamus will be granted where the relator has a plain, adequate, and sufficient remedy at law to correct the grievance of which he complains, is a wholesome one, and one which is rarely if ever to be departed from. There is a reason why the writ of certiorari should be resorted to rather than mandamus to correct an assessment. The court has much greater power in disposing of one of these cases which comes up by certiorari and is not limited solely to striking out the assessments, but may correct it if the circumstances are such as to warrant anything of the kind." Justice McLaughlin writes a dissenting opinion. He says it is conceded that this assessment made by the local board is contrary to the law, and he sees no reason why a litigant should be driven out of one door in order to enter the same room by another. There are exceptions, he says, to the general rule, that one who applies for a writ of mandamus must be without other legal remedy, and he thinks this case one of the exceptions.

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SUBMARINE BOATS' POWER.

Mr. Holland Predicts Dire Disaster for England if France Employs a Hostile "Plunger" Fleet.

John P. Holland, the inventor of the Holland submarine boat, delivered a lecture last night on submarine torpedo boats to the students of Manhattan College. Before Mr. Holland finished his lecture he made the statement that France in case of war with Great Britain, even with a fleet of very imperfect submarine boats, could be able to enter and take possession of every harbor along the British Coast, could blow half the British fleet out of water, keeping its own fleet outside, and causing havoc and destruction along the coast.

Mr. Holland also explained the failure of the submarine torpedo boat Plunger, and outlined the plan which he made during the Spanish war to take his "Holland" into the Harbor of Havana and countermine it, and then shell the fortifications at close range with gun cotton.

The lecture was the first of a number which noted experts will deliver at the college preparatory to a course of naval architecture, which will soon be installed at that institution. The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views.

Mr. Holland traced the history of the submarine boat from 200 years ago, when Bushnell of Connecticut tried to blow up Her Majesty's ship Eagle, lying off Governors Island, to the present day. He illustrated the attempts and steps which led up to the modern American invention, and pointed out how by degrees failures led to improvements and final success.

"From the very outset," the lecturer said, "submarine boats suffered under the reputation that they were dangerous and that men to man the craft could not be found. I want to impress on you that submarine boats are really as safe to manage as any other kind of boat."

Mr. Holland then made the statement regarding France and England. The Plunger, he said, he had ordered to remain uncompleted because a "lot of young fellows in the navy who thought they knew things about submarine boats imposed conditions which, if fulfilled, would result in dire failure." He then said that during the Spanish war he had planned to tow into Havana Harbor behind the Holland a two-mile cable, to which at intervals torpedoes would be attached. The plan was to explode these, and thus "for once clean the harbor."

EMMA GOLDMAN RETURNS.

Visits the Anarchist Groups and Expresses Her Indignation Against the Paris Police.

The Anarchist groups of this city were excited yesterday over the news that Emma Goldman, who has been conferring with the groups in England and France, has returned to this country. She made a hurried tour of the various Anarchist headquarters in this city during the day, and was in a state of great indignation over the way the Reds were treated by the Parisian police.

She says that the Anarchists from various countries had arranged to hold an international Anarchist congress in Paris, but just as it was about to convene the police officials swooped down, broke up the meeting, and drove the leaders out of the city. It was an outrage, she declared, her eyes snapping with anger, and showed that even the Socialist Government of Paris was under the domination of the plutocrats. In spite of the Parisian authorities, however, she said, a secret congress was held, and arrangements made for a propaganda.

Emma Goldman was angry also at the apathy of the people in England regarding the spread of propaganda. They acted as if a social revolution was never heard of. She has now started on a lecturing tour through various cities in order to spread propaganda, and will wind up in this city. Her friends say that, having already had an experience in prison here, she will fight shy of any conflict with the law.

"But she will spread propaganda," said one of them, "and watch the police. Anarchy will never die."

"Hoch die Anarchie!" said another, raising a foaming stein of beer to his mouth.

Suicide of a Haverhill Man.

After spending but two weeks in New York, Louis Rosengardt of Haverhill, Mass., who was here on a visit to the family of his son-in-law, Morris Rosengardt, a Mercer Street clothier, committed suicide yesterday morning. When the family cook went into the kitchen at the Rosengardt residence, 615 Lexington Avenue, early in the morning, she found the room full of gas and the elder Rosengardt sitting in a chair, dead. He had been despondent for several days.

Chicago Rabbi Coming to New York.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Rabbi I. S. Moses, for eight years pastor of the synagogue at Thirty-third Street and Indiana Avenue, this city, has accepted a call from the Ahawath Chesed Congregation of New York City. He will take charge of the New York pulpit about Jan. 1.

HOMELESS WOMAN FOUND DEAD

Was a Sister of Foreman William P. Bowen of the Fire Department.

Kate Bowen, sister of William P. Bowen, Foreman of Engine Company No. 59, at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, was found dead yesterday morning in a small room behind the restaurant of Ernest Dausand at 616 Hudson Street. The room was full of gas that had escaped from a radiator. After the representative of the Coroner had examined the body he reported that Miss Bowen's death had been accidental. When she went to the restaurant night before last she did not give any name, and at first there was some difficulty in getting an identification, but shortly after noon Foreman Bowen went to the Morgue and said that she was his sister.

The restaurant keeper's wife says that Miss Bowen went there several days ago and asked for lodging, which was refused her on the ground that there was not room in the house for any one but the family. On Thursday night she returned, and, after telling Mrs. Dausand that she had once known her in a boarding house kept by the latter on Nineteenth Street, persuaded her to let her pass the night in the kitchen behind the restaurant. She said that she had no friends and was out of employment, and that she had just quarreled with her sister "on Fifteenth Street." Then she sang some sad songs to the assembled family of the restaurateur and went to sleep on a lounge that had been brought down stairs for her. Mrs. Dausand found her dead the next morning.

William P. Bowen declined yesterday to discuss his sister's death. It was learned elsewhere that she was once a salesgirl in a Sixth Avenue department store, and that until four years ago she lived with her brother. Where she has been since then could not be discovered. She was twenty-nine years old.

The Rainbow May Go to Guam.

It was said at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday that the distilling ship Rainbow, which has been lying there for a long time, would probably be sent to Guam to take the place of the wrecked cruiser Yosemite on that station. The Rainbow will need some repairs and alterations if she is to be sent to Guam.

Chaplain Jones to Speak.

The Rev. Harry W. Jones, D. D., Chaplain of the battleship Texas during the war with Spain, will address a meeting for men at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4:30. The meeting will be open for all men.

EXPLOSION IN A BASEMENT.

Two Steamfitters Are Probably Fatally Burned.

The contact of the flame from a plumber's candle with the fumes from benzine caused an explosion yesterday in the basement of a newly completed apartment house at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The two steam fitters, John and Edward Stevenson of 389 Willis Avenue, who were at work in the basement at the time, were seriously burned.

The men had lighted a candle for examining a joint, when there came an explosion that was heard for several blocks. A moment later the two brothers ran into the street, their clothing ablaze. Coats and blankets were thrown about them, but before the fire could be extinguished both men had fallen to the street exhausted.

A priest living near-by administered the last rites of the Church as the men were being placed in an ambulance. They were taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where it is said both will probably die. Very little damage was done to the building.

SENTENCED FOR ARSON.

Adolph and Florence Hoffman Get Five Years Each in Prison.

Adolph and Florence Hoffman of 680 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, who pleaded guilty to attempting to burn the flathouses at the above number in November, were yesterday sentenced to five years' imprisonment each by Recorder Goff. The maximum punishment for this crime is forty years in prison. Hoffman was an extra driver in the Post Office mail service. Not making enough money to live on, he was on Nov. 2 last dispossessed. That same day he obtained employment as janitor of a flathouse, and while packing up to move found an insurance policy for $600 on the household furniture. With Hoffman and his wife lived his cousin, Mary Hoffmeyer, sixteen years old, and the girl was induced to set fire to a bed saturated with kerosene.

In the house were five families of about twenty persons. Several were injured in making their escapes. The fire was extinguished after doing damage to the extent of $10.

Lieut. Hobson's Condition.

It was said at the Presbyterian Hospital last night that Lieut. Hobson's condition was as good as could be expected. There had been no change during the day.

EGGS, LOVE, AND LUCRE.

A Combination Which Caused Gus Steinhart's Conviction.

Eggs, love, and lucre figured prominently in the romantic recital of the past history of "Gus" Hart, alias Steinhart, of Missouri and New York, convicted yesterday in General Sessions of appropriating to his own use $1,161.36 of his prospective father-in-law's money. This sum represented the proceeds of a sale of 382 cases of fresh eggs consigned to Hart for disposal in the New York market by A. Loewenstein of Chillicothe, Mo. Hart says he was engaged to marry Loewenstein's daughter.

According to the story of the misappropriation, as told in the complaint of Milton W. Brown, Mr. Loewenstein's representative, Hart drifted into Chillicothe the early part of the year, and, representing himself to be a commission merchant, made the acquaintance of Loewenstein and his daughter. Hart admitted that he was "down on his luck," and persuaded Mr. Loewenstein to allow him to dispose of a carload of eggs in New York. The eggs were shipped, disposed of, and the proceeds spent, Hart told Detective Lawson, in playing the races.

Hart wrote his fiancée that he was going to Pretoria to fight with the Boers, and then went to live at a Broadway hotel. Loewenstein's detectives found him out, and his arrest followed. He will be sentenced Monday.

To Hear Complaints of Brooklynites.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—The State Railroad Commissioners will give a hearing in Brooklyn at 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 20, in the old Common Council Chamber, in the matter of the complaint of L. Leruch and other residents of the Twenty-third Ward against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company regarding the service given on the Lexington Avenue elevated line and the Greene and Gates Avenue surface line.

Lived Eleven Years on Milk.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 7.—After living eleven years without eating solid food, Charles, the fourteen-year-old son of Hiram Neher of West Woodstock, is dead. When three years old he drank a solution of concentrated lye which destroyed his stomach. For eleven years he was able to take no nourishment except milk. The boy never grew any larger after the accident.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

ADVICE BY KANG-YU-WEI

Famous Reformer Addresses Letter to Envoys at Peking.

WANTS KWANG-SU RESTORED

Says He Is a Friend of Foreigners—Declares Southern Viceroys Are Not to be Trusted.

PEKING, Dec. 6.—Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, and the other foreign envoys received to-day a letter signed by Kang-Yu-Wei, the well-known Cantonese reformer, who was formerly an adviser of Emperor Kwang-Su, and who has always been favorable to foreigners.

Kang says that great calamities have befallen China through the Empress Dowager, and also in consequence of her advisers, Prince Tuan, Prince Ching, Yung-Lu, Yang-Yi, Chao-Shu-Chiao, Muang-Ru, Moyn-Kuen, and Hriong. He says he is thankful that the foreigners held out in the legation buildings in Peking, and declares that all the Chinese who understand the law of nations regret the murder of Baron von Ketteler.

He then says he desires to make suggestions which "will ensure the just punishment of the real culprits, satisfaction to the different countries, and a permanent settlement of the international relations of China." He urges:

First—That the Empress Dowager and her advisers should not be allowed to negotiate peace.

Second—That the Emperor, who is a friend of foreigners, should be restored.

Third—That all reactionary officials should be arrested and that a careful watch should be kept over the so-called friendly Viceroys in the south.

Unless Yung-Lu, Prince Tuan, and the others are severely dealt with, Kang contends, they will continue to say that the foreigners are powerless.

"The foreigners should not rely upon the Viceroys," continues the reformer. "They send men, money and armaments to the Empress, and are her obedient servants. Should the Emperor be restored, the empire would rejoice. The Emperor's party consists of the most enlightened men, who are friendly to foreigners, and desire to incorporate Western civilization and culture in an ancient country."

Kang-Yu-Wei points out that he was appointed for the task by a secret edict of the Emperor in 1898, when he made his appeal on behalf of the Emperor to the foreign powers—"an appeal which, had they listened to it, would probably have prevented what has happened."

BRITISH EX-ENVOY ACCUSED.

Sir Claude M. MacDonald Said to Have Superintended Looting of Imperial Palace at Peking.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The Peking correspondent of the Deutsche Zeitung writes that several German marine officers discovered Sir Claude M. MacDonald, ex-British Minister at Peking, and Lady MacDonald personally superintending coolies who were carrying off treasures from the Chinese Imperial Palace to the British Legation buildings.

Gen. Warren to Command in Canada.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Westminster Gazette says Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Warren, at one time Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, has been nominated commander of the British troops in Canada.

Berlin's Population, 1,884,345.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The census returns show Berlin has a population of 1,884,345, compared with 1,677,304 in 1895.

Ambassador Choate Distributes Prizes.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, distributed the prizes at the City of London College to-day.

DE WET'S TROOPS EXHAUSTED.

ALIWAL NORTH, Cape Colony, Dec. 7.—After the fight at Sterk Spruit, Gen. De Wet doubled south during the night, crossed the Caledon River, marched to Odendal Drift, where he found the stream impassable, turned east, and marched along the north bank of the Orange River until within fifteen miles of Aliwal North, and then turned northeast in the direction of Rouxville.

Gen. Knox dogged his steps the whole day De Wet's forces were thoroughly exhausted. Three hundred of their dead and dying horses were counted between the Smithfield Road and the Orange River.

FRENCH VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

Deputies Reject Proposed Slavery Inquiry—Senate Passes Naval Bill.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day rejected a motion providing for a Parliamentary inquiry into slavery and cruelty in the French colonies.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, denounced the Opposition's tactics of constantly bringing various charges against administrative officials. He said a commission of inquiry would be tantamount to putting the entire colonial administration on the stand, and, he added, the Government would not retain power for a moment at such a price. He regarded the matter as one of confidence.

The motion was then defeated by a vote of 409 to 116.

The Senate adopted the Naval bill after a short discussion.

Senator Combes, Progressive Republican, representing the Charente-Inferieure, urged the building of twenty additional cruisers to prey upon Great Britain's commerce in case of war. The Minister of Marine, M. de Lanessan, replied that the number of cruisers projected in the present bill would suffice for France's needs.

Gen. Mercier then rose and alluded to his speech of Dec. 4, when he urged training the army in embarkation and disembarkation drills, so as to be ready for an invasion of England. He said he was unable to understand the sensation his remarks had produced. He did not desire war with Great Britain, but he thought it the duty of the Government to provide for such an eventuality. He repudiated any intention to appear aggressive toward Great Britain.

SHAREHOLDERS HISS DIRECTORS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A meeting of persons interested in Stratton's Independence Mine to-day attracted a large attendance of shareholders, who passed a vote of no confidence in the Board of Directors, after one of the stormiest city meetings on record. The whole meeting was disorderly. The Directors were hissed and hooted, and the words "scandalous" and "disgraceful" and accusations of fraud were hurled broadcast.

The Earl of Chesterfield, who presided, read a cablegram from John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, asking him to announce to the meeting that Mr. Hammond's connection with the mine dated from after the shortage of ore reserves was discovered. His lordship proceeded to say that a cable message received from the State Geologist (Rickards) of Colorado, dated Oct. 20, conveyed the first intimation of serious misrepresentation on the part of the old management in regard to the value of ores. This was not published because it was vague and incomplete, but had the Directors had any conception of the foreshadowed discrepancy of $12,000,000, as shown in the subsequent report of Mr. Hammond, dated Nov. 24, they would certainly have made Mr. Rickards's statement public.

Mr. Rickards made a personal explanation at the meeting, and a long and animated discussion, punctuated with wild disorder and much execration, followed. Chaos reigned, amidst which the great mass of shareholders left. Lord Chesterfield then declared the report carried, though the meeting had previously voted to postpone its consideration for two months.

London Hotel Man Fails for £650,000.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Richard Baker, proprietor of the new Queen's Hotel, on Leicester Square, and other hotels, has been declared a bankrupt. His liabilities are estimated at £650,000.

DISPUTE OVER A DEAD BODY.

Rival Undertakers Cause Two Postponements of a Funeral.

Louis Stichof died last Monday at his home, 415 Seventh Avenue, and although on two separate occasions friends and relatives have gathered at his funeral, his body still lies at his home while rival undertakers are engaged in a legal squabble as to who shall dispose of it.

According to the story told by Mrs. Stichof yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court, one of the members of the undertaking firm of Scully & Huhna of 50 Sixth Avenue came to her shortly after her husband's death and got her to sign a paper which authorized the firm to ice the body, but which she thought was some formal paper of the Coroner. This firm then went ahead and made all preparations for the funeral, which had been set for Thursday last, and for the incineration of the body at Fresh Pond.

On the day appointed they went to the house, only to find that Mrs. Stichof had installed another undertaker, who refused to allow the original firm to enter the premises. Scully & Huhna thereupon refused to surrender the burial certificate, and the funeral was of necessity postponed. The large number of friends and relatives who had gathered at the house to attend the services became indignant and freely threatened the obdurate undertakers, but to no purpose. Mrs. Stichof announced that the funeral would surely take place yesterday afternoon, and in the meantime procured summonses for the appearance of Scully and Huhna in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

When they were arraigned yesterday, Magistrate Meade said he had no jurisdiction in the matter, saying that it was a case for civil action. The firm still refused to give up the permit, and a large gathering of mourners at the Stichof home were again disappointed.

Scully & Huhna give as a reason for their obduracy that they have gone to considerable expense in the matter of preparing for the funeral, and they fear they may not be reimbursed in case the other undertaker officiates. The funeral has been set down for to-morrow.

MATTEO BOVE DISCHARGED.

Had Been Arrested for an Alleged Murder in Italy.

Matteo Bove, who, it was claimed, was wanted for the alleged murder of Gaetano Casa in Salerno, Italy, was yesterday discharged from custody by Magistrate Brenner, in Brooklyn. Bove's case was a peculiar one, no one apparently being willing to assume the responsibility of keeping him in custody. Bove reached this country a few days ago on the steamship Patricia. A brother of the murdered man learned where Bove was staying in Brooklyn, and got Detective Antonio Vachris to arrest him.

Magistrate Brenner referred the case to Assistant United States District Attorney Brush, and the latter sent the detective to Commissioner Fitchie of the Bureau of Immigration. Mr. Fitchie said that he had no power to deport Bove, as the latter had passed beyond the jurisdiction of his department. Detective Vachris then appealed to the Italian Consul.

The Consul said that there had been no demand on the part of his Government for Bove. The Treasury Department at Washington was next communicated with, but the officials there sent back word that if the Italian authorities would not act in the matter the department could do nothing. Discouraged, Detective Vachris yesterday took Bove before Magistrate Brenner. The Magistrate said there was nothing that he could do but discharge Bove.

Berlin Murderer Beheaded.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—August Coenczi, the Hungarian who murdered a wealthy widow named Schulz and her daughter here in 1897, was beheaded this morning in the Prison of Ploetzensee. The murder was an atrocious one, and was committed in the centre of Berlin. The murderer was ultimately traced to Brazil, through a pet dog, and was arrested at Rio Janeiro a year ago. Capital punishment is so unusual here that the execution of Coenczi attracted much attention.

NEWS OF NEW JERSEY

LANDIS WILL CONTEST.

Aunt Takes the Stand and Testifies Against Disinherited Sons.

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 7.—The taking of testimony in the contest of the will of Founder Landis, who founded this place, Sea Isle City, and numerous other places in South Jersey, was completed this evening. The counsel will sum up on Monday, and the case will rest with the Court by adjournment on Monday evening.

The most important testimony of the day was that given by Miss Matilda T. Landis, sister of the testator and chief beneficiary of the will. Her testimony was intended to blacken the character of the contestants. She declared among other things that Montevert had threatened to kill his father. She accused the brothers of treating the father in a manner unlike what would be expected of sons. She denied ever having circulated a story to the effect that Montevert was not Mr. Landis's son. The latter testimony was flatly contradicted by Mrs. O. S. Graves, widow of a former Mayor of Vineland, who testified that Miss Landis had told her Montevert was not a legitimate child.

The beneficiaries also tried to blacken the character of the wife of Richard Landis.

WAGON HIT BY A TRAIN.

Man Terribly Injured at Red Bank, but Wife and a Boy Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 7.—While P. Wolcott, his wife, and J. Wright, a boy of twelve years, were driving in a grocery wagon across the railroad track south of the New York and Long Branch Railroad station at this place this evening they were run down by a Pennsylvania train.

The horse was instantly killed and the wagon smashed into kindling wood. The wheels of the locomotive caught Mr. Wolcott, cutting off a leg and an arm. His wife and the boy were hurled beside the tracks and escaped with a few bruises.

Dr. Fields, who is the attending physician at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at Long Branch, and who happened to be on the train, which was stopped at once, had Mr. Wolcott conveyed to the Long Branch Hospital, and says there is poor hope of the patient's recovery.

The party were on their way to Eatontown, where they live. Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott were married only two months ago.

UPSHOT OF A CLUB SMOKER.

Westfield W. C. T. U. Censure a Vaudeville Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 7.—Members of the Westfield Club, the fashionable society organization of the town, are greatly stirred up over a resolution passed by the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the meeting yesterday afternoon as an echo of the vaudeville entertainment given at the clubhouse on election night. The affair was in the nature of a smoker, and the programme was made up of sprightly features, a couple of vaudeville actresses doing a lively turn. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union resolution of censure is as follows:

We regard with apprehension and anxiety the introduction into the club smokers, of indecent features such as pertain to low variety theatres. Whatever tends to degrade womanhood tends to the degradation of manhood. That the necessity for protection exists is a cause of the deepest humiliation, but the safeguarding of our best interests requires that the moral sense of the people shall be aroused so that public sentiment shall prevent further repetition of such offense against the homes of our community.

Burglar Gets a Hot Reception.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 7.—At 3 o'clock this morning, Grocer W. T. Davis of Newmarket, who lives over his store, heard a noise of breaking glass, and leaning out of the window discovered a man getting into the store through the window he had smashed. Mr. Davis seized his shotgun and peppered the stranger with buckshot. The man jumped back with a scream and ran down the road, disappearing in the darkness. He left a coat and cap and a trail of blood spots behind him.

TENEMENT WORK TO BE GENERAL

Volunteers of America Will Make Their Movement a National One.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 7.—Gen. Ballington Booth and his wife, the leaders of the Volunteers of America, have decided to make the tenement work of the Volunteers national at once, instead of waiting for it to develop in New York. This determination was reached to-day in response to calls from other cities, reciting that there was immediate need for the work in them as well as in New York.

Gen. Booth made the statement to-night that it was safe to say one-tenth of the tenement population of New York had nothing save a few crusts between them and graves in the paupers' burying ground.

The active field work will begin within a day or so in Chicago, and within a few days will be extended to the other large cities of the country. An appeal has been issued asking for support. The Volunteers will ask the co-operation of all whose professions or duties take them into positions where they can find deserving poor suffering.

Inquest in the Toscani Murder Case.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 7.—Coroner Tracey to-day concluded the inquest in the murder of Frank Toscani, which occurred on Sunday night, and the jury found that the deed was committed by some person to them unknown. Pietro Ciccio, who was stabbed repeatedly by Toscani's friends because they thought he was the murderer, is believed by the police to be innocent.

Last of G. D. B.'s $20,000 Fortune.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec. 7.—The bookkeeper at a local haberdashery yesterday in counting the cash found, written in ink on the face of a ten-dollar bill: "This is the last of a twenty-thousand-dollar fortune. G. D. B., Oct. 4, 1900." It is not remembered from whom the bill was received.

STAMPEDED SALVATION ARMY.

Police After Von Ten Brock, Who Fired Shots During Service.

Recorder Stanton of Hoboken yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Alfred Von Ten Brock, a steamship fireman living at 145 East Seventy-seventh Street, Manhattan. It is alleged that the accused entered the Salvation Army Barracks in Hoboken during the service on Thursday night and deliberately fired three shots from a revolver.

"Pray fast and devotedly," he shouted, "for your time has come. A messenger from this toy I hold will introduce you to your Maker."

Then he fired the shots, and a stampede followed.

Von Ten Brock mingled with the crowd and escaped. Should he appear in Hoboken again he will be arrested.

DR. WHITE SEEKS DIVORCE.

His Wife Denies West Hoboken Physician's Charges.

Dr. Wallace White, Town Physician of West Hoboken, has brought suit against his wife for divorce on statutory grounds, naming Edward Zink, nineteen years old, as co-respondent. He was formerly a clerk in Adolph Weismann's drug store. Dr. White's bill is accompanied by affidavits made by Rachel King, a former servant in Dr. White's household, and the doctor's coachman. Robert P. Gilman. Mrs. White's counsel, said her answer would be a general denial, in which Zink would join.

Dr. and Mrs. White have not lived happily for two years, and on several occasions he has left the town on prolonged excursions. In October last he took his four-year-old son to New York to buy him a pony. They were absent about three weeks. Dr. White explained that he was obliged to go to Utica, N. Y., to find a pony that suited him.

TRIED WHOLESALE MURDER.

Man in the West Wanted to Exterminate an Entire Family.

SEATTLE, Washington, Dec. 7.—William Seaton, aged twenty-two years, formerly of Decatur, Ill., to-day attempted to exterminate an entire family, his relatives, at South Park, nine miles from Seattle. With an axe he smashed in the heads of four persons, leaving them for dead; then shot one man in the back and attempted to kill a Deputy Sheriff. Before being captured Seaton was shot twice, but not fatally, by Deputy Sheriff Kelley.

The only one killed outright was Seaton's uncle, Daniel Richards. Seaton broke in the head of his sister, Mrs. Roy Clark, but her recovery is hoped for. The two other victims were Myrtle and Hazel Hapgood, children of a former husband of Mrs. Clark. The skulls of the little ones were crushed, and then the bodies were thrown into a manger in the barn. It was supposed they were dead, but a late report from the County Hospital says that the skull of one of the children had been raised, and there is hope of recovery. The other child will undoubtedly die.

A man named Kennedy, who got in Seaton's way after the tragedy, was shot in the back, but not seriously injured. Seaton fired three times at Kelley before the latter brought him down with two shots, which took effect in the head and arm.

Under the belief that all his intended victims were actually dead, Seaton told the following story: "I was disgusted with the actions of my sister, and, after I had struck her in the head with an axe, I came to the conclusion that I might as well make a clean sweep. I smashed the skulls of the children and then threw their bodies into the manger. Returning to the house, I saw my uncle asleep on a sofa. I chopped his head almost off."

While telling his story Seaton gave no evidence of insanity. In fact, he made the specific statement that he was not insane.

£16,000,000 IS ASKED FOR.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The second supplementary estimate of £16,000,000 issued yesterday makes the total army estimates for the year £92,309,153.

The Sultan to Receive Capt. Chester.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 7.—Lloyd C. Griscom, United States Chargé d'Affaires; Capt. Colby M. Chester, commander of the United States battleship Kentucky, and the other officers of the battleship now in Constantinople, attended the Selamlik today. The Sultan sent expressions of welcome to Capt. Chester and has invited him to prolong his stay until Monday, when he will be received in audience with Mr. Griscom and his suite, dining at the palace in the evening.

Czar's Condition Very Satisfactory.

LIVADIA, Dec. 7.—The following bulletin was issued by the Czar's physicians this morning: "The Czar passed the last twenty-four hours very well. His temperature and pulse are normal, and his condition is very satisfactory."

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Emperor Nicholas, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, is again attending to State business.

The British Arbitrators Appointed.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Queen's appointments to the International Arbitration Court are Lord Pauncefote, Sir Edward Malet, the late British Ambassador to Germany; Sir Edward Fry, a former Lord Justice of Appeal, and John Westlake, Professor of International Law at Cambridge University since 1888.

The Rev. Dr. Alfred W. Momerie Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Rev. Dr. Alfred Williams Momerie, formerly Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in King's College, London, is dead. He was born March 22, 1848.

$400,000 Fire at Cherbourg.

CHERBOURG, Dec. 7.—A fire at the arsenal has destroyed several workshops and a number of historical relics, including Napoleon's launch. The damage done is estimated at 2,000,000f.

HARLEM REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Members of the Harlem Republican Club with their friends to the number of about 1,200, gathered in the new home of the organization, 23 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, last evening at a reception given in honor of Governor-elect Benjamin B. Odell and other leaders of the winning State ticket at the last election.

It was the date upon which it was decided some time ago that the new clubhouse should be turned over to their fellow-members by the Building Committee, which had charge of improvements, and the idea of the reception was settled upon as the most appropriate way of celebrating the occasion. Absence of formality marked the proceedings, and there were no set speeches.

The guests of honor, besides the Governor-elect, were Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, State Treasurer John P. Jaeckel, and State Engineer and Surveyor Edward A. Bond. They were met at the door by the Reception Committee, which consisted of William Sherer, a Presidential Elector, Chairman; James Y. Watkins, President of the club; Silas C. Croft, and Charles E. Merritt.

They were led to the parlor through a hall draped with American flags, and there took positions across the front end of the room, where all present filed before them and offered congratulations. This done they mingled with the company, among whom they had found many intimate friends. An excellent Hungarian orchestra furnished the music and a collation was served in the rooms on the second floor.

The clubhouse is a four-story brownstone structure built as a residence by George W. De Bevoise. The club has occupied it since August, and large bowling alleys have been added and a billiard room installed.

Capt. Marallous Shoots Himself.

Capt. John Marallous, a veteran of the civil war and a well-known engineer, committed suicide by shooting himself yesterday afternoon at his home, 757 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. He had been ill for some time, and was despondent. During the war Capt. Marallous was a member of the Thirteenth New York Engineer Corps, and of late years he had been prominent in the veteran society of that organization. For a long time he was employed as an engineer by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, also serving in a similar capacity at various times for New Jersey railroad companies.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, northeasterly winds

A disturbance of moderate strength has moved eastward over the Middle Ohio Valley, attended by rain in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, and a second disturbance, which promises to develop marked strength, has appeared off the Carolina Coast. The indications are that the Ohio Valley and South Atlantic Coast disturbances will unite on the North Carolina or Virginia Coast, and that the storm thus formed will move northward along the Atlantic Coast, causing increasing and high northeasterly winds on the Middle Atlantic Coast by to-night, and along the New England Coast by to-morrow morning. Rain or snow is indicated for New England and New York, and rain for the Middle Atlantic States. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh from the Northwest. Storm warnings are displayed from Wilmington to West Point.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—TIMES.		
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	24	41	46
6 A. M.	22	39	44
9 A. M.	28	38	45
12 M.	31	44	50
3 P. M.	34	47	49
6 P. M.	36	47	47
9 P. M.	30	45	46
12 P. M.	29	44	44

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 2.8 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46.8
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1899	29
Corresponding date for last twenty years	37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 48 degrees at 4:30 P. M., the minimum temperature 38 degrees at 7:30 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.25, at 8 P. M. it registered 30.13. At 8 A. M. the humidity was 67, at 8 P. M. 58.

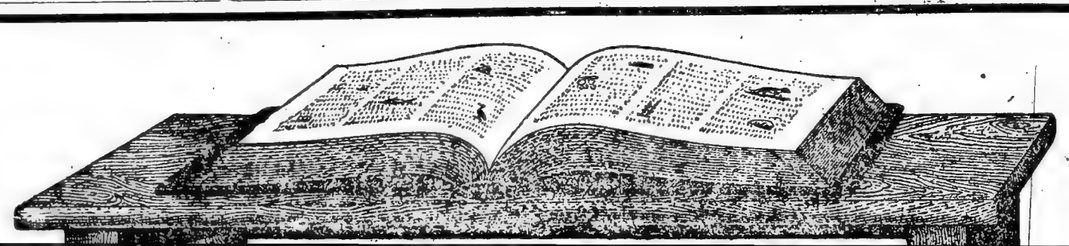

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Name .....

Address .....

T—12—8 .....

JOHN WANAMAKER

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The Marble Collegiate Church's New Memorial Window.

Subject Is the Battle of Israel with the Armies of the Five Amorite Kings.

There will be shown to-morrow for the first time, in the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, a new memorial window given by Mrs. Sarah A. Sandham in memory of her son, George Augustus Sandham. The new window has for its subject the battle of the hosts of Israel with the armies of the five Kings of the Amorites, as recorded in the tenth chapter of the Book of Joshua. The window particularly represents that portion of the narrative in which Joshua commands, "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou Moon, in the valley of Ajalon." The composition shows the serried ranks of the bowmen and spearmen of the victorious army, in the centre of which, drawn by richly caparisoned horses, appears the war chariot, in which stands the majestic figure of Joshua with his hand uplifted in his interpreted command to the sun, arresting it in its declining course.

The lower portion of the window, divided from the upper by the line of the church gallery, shows a previous point of history in the life of Joshua, his departure for Ai, and the blessing bestowed upon him as he leaves to take the sword and shield in defense of the words of Divine command.

The annual service of the Association for Promoting the Interests of Church Schools, Colleges, and Seminaries will be held in All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Bishop Potter will preach the sermon and will be assisted in the service by the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Tiffany, Archdeacon of New York; the Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Church. The annual meeting of the association will occur on Monday in the parish house of All Angels' Church at 11 in the morning, and after the meeting luncheon will be served in the Hotel St. Andrew.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Dec. 16, 1900.

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SUBJECT.—Zaccheus the Publican.—Luke, xix., 1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.—Luke, xix., 10.

To every careful reader of the Scriptures the names of the blind son of Timeus, and of the rich publican Zaccheus, are almost as closely identified with the City of Jericho as the name of Joshua, who destroyed it, (Joshua, vi., 21-26,) or that of Hiel, who rebuilt it. (First Kings, xvi., 34.) The one was a beggar—the other, rolling in wealth—but there, both became "the sons of God." (John i., 12.) In the highest and best sense it could have been said of each, "This man was born there." (Psalms, lxxxvii., 4.) Both alike were greatly hindered in their efforts to come to Jesus, but the faith of each alike triumphed over every obstacle, and when they found Him, both alike received light and salvation with exceeding joy.

The story of Zaccheus is told only by St. Luke. It is another of those precious incidents in the ministry of Jesus for which we are especially indebted to him. When it occurred Jesus was on His way to Jerusalem for the last time. He was accompanied by all of His apostles. They must all have known of it as well as they did of the healing of Bartimeus. But while two of them—St. Matthew, directly, and St. Mark, as the amanuensis of St. Peter, in common with St. Luke—tell the story of the physical healing with equal fullness, none of them but he makes any mention whatever of Zaccheus. But from the fact that he does tell us this incident in full—and that he gathered the materials for his narrative from "eye witnesses" (i., 2)—it is evident that the wonderful change wrought in the rich publican must have made a profound impression on the people of Jericho. Our indebtedness for the record is still more enhanced by the fact, that in connection with this incident, he records that our Lord declared for the second time, but with more fullness than the first, (Matthew, xviii., 11,) the great purpose of His ministry among men—"The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." (v. 10.)

Zaccheus was "a son of Abraham," (v., 9,) and as such was entitled to all of the privileges of the covenant made with that "Friend of God." (James, ii., 23.) These were highly prized by every Jew. His right to them was recognized by our Lord Himself. His home at this time was in Jericho, possibly it was his native place. There he occupied an important position under the Roman Government, and through it had become very rich. These two facts, however, came near to being his ruin. If he had been simply a Roman, he might have been as respected as the centurion of Capernaum, (Luke, vii., 1-5;) or if he had been simply a rich Jew, he might have been held in as high esteem as Nicodemus. But to be a Jew holding a Roman office, and to become rich by its means, were fatal to all hope of winning popular favor.

THE TYPICAL PUBLICAN.

Jericho was one of the principal ports of entry for the large and rich traffic from the East into Judea. This traffic yielded a large revenue to the Roman Government. To collect such revenues, as well as the local taxes, a very elaborate system was in operation, with its headquarters in Rome. By this system they were not paid directly to the Government, but to certain wealthy individuals, or companies, who advanced the amount which had been assessed upon the several provinces, as it was needed. Then under the sanction of the Government, but not under its supervision, these contractors were authorized to reimburse themselves by collecting the taxes in their own way from the people. They were, therefore, known as "Publicani" or "Publicans," because they came in direct contact with the people or "the public."

Generally they were men, not only of wealth, but of reputation, and they resided chiefly at Rome. Apparently they stood in very much the same relation to the Government in that day, as the rich bankers and banking houses do in our day, when questions of great financial interest are involved, but not with the same legal safeguards. When they advanced the money needed, there was no rate of interest fixed by law, but the privilege of collecting the taxes carried with it the power to sell enough to the principal to cover far more than a fair rate for its use. It is easy to see how greatly this might be prevented and how oppressive it might become.

To make their collections, as a matter of course, these contractors were obliged to employ a large number of subordinates. These were technically called "Portitores," but popularly they were known by the same name as their employers—"Publicani." In each district, especially in regions where the revenues were large, they would naturally be placed under the direction of certain heads, or chiefs. This appears to have been the position of Zaccheus. He was "the chief among the publicans" of Jericho. (v. 2.)

It is not difficult to understand that the collection of taxes under such circumstances, and especially from a subjugated people, was a matter of great delicacy and difficulty. This was particularly so in the case of the Jews, because they had been, as God's peculiar people, so long separated from all other nations. The necessity to "render unto Caesar the things that be Caesar's" (xx., 25) was galling, even when collected by a foreign agent. But when one of their own nation consented to act as tax collector, not only the tax but the collector himself was abhorred, and the more so if he grew rich in his office. The whole class "were accounted as oppressive thieves and pickpockets. Hence it is even said that the Jews would not allow them to enter the Temple, or the synagogues, to partake of the public prayers, or offices of judicature, or to give testimony in a court of justice." (Schaff's Dictionary.) No wonder that the very name of "publican" was synonymous with "sinner" of the deepest dye.

AWAKENING OF ZACCHEUS.

Such a man was Zaccheus. He had deliberately consented to collect from his fellow-Jews the hated Roman tax. In the popular estimation he had thus become not only a traitor to his people, but also a traitor to his God. For no man who valued his own peace of mind, and the respect of his neighbors, and his birthright as "a son of Abraham," would for a moment consent to hold such a position, no matter how great his necessities, or how large the compensation. The fact that he had willingly accepted the office indicates, therefore, that by nature he was not only "little of stature," but also "little" in every other respect—mean, selfish, and narrow. For a number of years, apparently, he had filled this position. During all that time the scorn of his neighbors, his exclusion from social and religious privileges, the resistance of the taxpayers to his demands, and the appeals of his own conscience, had made no impression upon him. Without hesitation, without fear, probably very often without mercy, he had fulfilled his office until he had grown rich from its proceeds.

But now a great change has come over him. What produced it is not recorded. Evidently, however, the passing of Jesus through Jericho had much to do with it. For the great crowd which attended Him was evidently impressed with the thought that He was indeed the long expected Messiah—that He was about to set up His kingdom—overthrow the power of Rome, and all that belonged to it—and "that the kingdom of God should immediately appear." (v., 12.) This opinion must have spread like wildfire throughout the city and awakened a universal interest in the wonderful stranger.

Then the healing of the blind men on the outskirts of the city must have added greatly to this awakened interest. It showed that this distinguished visitor was not only a very great person, but that He was a most gracious person—One endued with divine power. It is not conceivable that, under such circumstances, any one in Jericho could have been indifferent. It must have attracted the attention of Zaccheus and turned his thoughts to Him who was the subject of all this interest. It set him to thinking of himself also, and when he began to think, then he began to grow anxious. It brought him face to face with his position as a Jew and his relation to the promises of a coming Messiah. Was he to be blotted out from all share in those promises? Was he to have no part in "the kingdom of God"?

Evidently some such thoughts must have filled his mind, for "he sought to see Jesus, who He was." (v. 3.) Apparently he at once made every effort in his power to get near Him, but without success. And the more he sought and failed, the more his anxiety and desire naturally increased. If he tried to reach Him in the crowd, the smallness of his stature, and the hatred of the people, always kept him at a distance. He could neither hear Him nor see Him, and he could not himself be seen by Him.

Like the man "taken with a palsy," (Luke v., 18,) however, his anxiety was ready with expedients. It would not be baffled. So one day as "Jesus passed through" the city, (v. 1,) having ascertained the route that He would take, Zaccheus ran far ahead of the multitude which surrounded Him, and overcame both the infirmity of his stature and the interference of the people, by climbing into the overhanging branches of "a sycamore tree." There he waited and watched for Him whom he longed to see above all others.

AWAITED THE LORD'S ARRIVAL.

At last He drew near. A great company was with Him. Every one in that crowd was anxious to get as near to Him as possible, and undoubtedly they pushed and jostled with each other, as such crowds generally do, to secure favorable positions for seeing and hearing. But they were moved by mere curiosity and excitement. None of them had the longings which filled the mind and heart of Zaccheus. What those longings were is clearly declared by the echoing results. Jesus, however, Who always "knew what was in man," (John, ii., 25,) understood them at once, even before He saw the man that felt them. He knew not only that this man had "sought to see" Him, but that he longed to hear from Him some gracious word that would give him peace. This word He had already purposed to give.

So "when Jesus came to the place, He looked up and saw him, and said unto him, 'Zaccheus, make haste and come down, for to-day I must abide at thy house.'" (Verse 5.)

It was the gracious assurance that his silent prayer had been heard. All unworthy as he recognized himself to be, this long-expected Messiah had not passed him by. He had not only looked upon him graciously, but He had bidden him to hasten to come unto Him. And He had not only bidden him to come, but He had actually promised that He would Himself come into his house and abide with him. It is the wonderful invitation, and the wonderful promise, which He always makes to the penitent sinner.

As soon as Zaccheus heard the word of Jesus "he made haste and came down; and received Him joyfully." (Verse 6.) It was a day of great blessedness to him, for it brought "salvation" to his whole house. (Verse 9.) Then was fulfilled the promise, "if any man hear My voice and open the door, I will come into him, and will sup with him, and he with Me." (Revelations iii., 20.) When they sat down at the table, Zaccheus was the host. Jesus supped with him. But all that he had to spread before his Lord was his poor, mean, sordid, and sinful life, and we can easily understand that he laid it all before Him. It was a relief to confess it all.

JESUS THE HOST.

Then Jesus became the host. Zaccheus supped with Him. Then He spread before His penitent guest all the riches of His grace, and the fullness of His promises, and He bade him eat and be satisfied. And as he ate he received the assurance: "This day is salvation come to this house, forsomuch as he also is a son of Abraham. For the Son of Man is come to seek, and to save that which was lost." (Verses 9, 10.)

This communion with Jesus made a marked change in the mind—and heart—and life—of Zaccheus. He became another man, and the world in which he lived became another world. His eyes were opened now to see himself and his relations to those about him. His wealth had new responsibilities and privileges, and "the needy, claims which he had never seen before. His old life, also, appeared in a new light, and it demanded that he should make restitution for every act of oppression, whether intentional or not. His determination, therefore, was prompt, just, and liberal. "Behold, Lord," he said, "the half of my goods I give to the poor—and if I have taken anything from any man, by false accusation, I restore him fourfold." (Verse 8.)

This could not have been, as some have supposed, a boasting declaration of what he had always been in the habit of doing. For if this had been his usual course, it would have gone very far toward the removing of prejudices against him on account of his office, and given him a place in the confidence and esteem of the people. We may well believe, therefore, that it was the honest confession and determination of a true repentance. It marked the beginning of a new life in him. It showed that Divine grace had changed the selfish grasper after riches, into the liberal benefactor of the poor—the unjust extortioner, into the honest and upright citizen—the impenitent sinner, into the humble and believing child of God. This is always its effect when Jesus is "joyfully received."

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of Bartimeus and Zaccheus in their relation to the City of Jericho?

By whom is the story of Zaccheus told, and what is said of the fact?

To what privileges was he entitled, and what marred his popularity?

How were the revenues of Roman provinces collected, and what position did Zaccheus hold?

How were such tax collectors regarded by the Jews, and what did this position of Zaccheus indicate concerning him?

How had the passing of Jesus through Jericho, and the healing of Bartimeus, affected him?

What did he do, and what was the result?

How did he receive Jesus, and what promise was then fulfilled?

What was the effect upon him, and how did he show it?

What indication is there that his declaration was the honest confession and determination of a true repentance?

Shearith Israel Sisterhood.

Arrangements are completed for the entertainment and dance to be given at Sherry's next Tuesday evening by the Sisterhood of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation, Central Park West and Seventieth Street. The tableaus will be representations of the works of famous artists, and the posings will be by the young ladies and gentlemen of the congregation. The musical features will include vocal and instrumental selections by eminent artists. Dancing will commence at midnight. The entertainment committee consists of Mrs. Edgar Hendricks, Mrs. Julius H. Wolff, Mrs. M. M. Menken, Mrs. Albert J. Elias, the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, L. Napolean Levy, Gratz Nathan, Julius J. Lyons, and Ernest A. Cardozo. Henry H. Hendricks is the Treasurer and Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips the Secretary.

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BRIDGEPORT, CONN., 1068 Main Street.
BROOKLYN, N.Y., 421 Fulton Street, cor, Pearl Street. 494 5th Avenue. 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton. 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenve.
BUFFALO, N.Y., 368 Main Street, cor. Eagle Street.
CHICAGO, ILL., 101 Madison Street, 165 Dearborn Street.
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CLEVELAND, O., 221 Superior Street.
COLUMBUS, O., 113 North High Street.
DAYTON, O., 10 East Third Street.
DENVER, COL., 1025 Sixteenth Street.
DETROIT, MICH., 176 Woodward Ave.
EVANSVILLE, IND., 217 Main Street.
FORT WAYNE, IND., 80-82 Calhoun Street.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., 92 Monroe Street.
HARTFORD, CONN., 192 Asylum Street.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., 4 East Washington Street.
JERSEY CITY, N.J., 18 Newark Avenue.
KANSAS CITY, MO., 930 Main Street.
LOUISVILLE, KY., 344 West Market Street.
MILWAUKEE, WIS., 107 Grand Avenue, under Plankinton House.
NEWARK, N.J., 785 Broad Street.
NEW HAVEN, CONN., 870 Chapel Street, cor. Church St.
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y., 95 Nassau Street. 43 Cortlandt Street. 433 Broadway, cor. Howard Street. 753-755 Broadway, cor. 8th Street. 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th Street. 345 8th Avenue. 974 3d Avenue. 2202 3d Avenue, cor. 120th Street. 220 West 125th Street.
PATERSON, N.J., 195 Main Street, cor. Ellison Street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 932 Chestnut Street, cor. 10th St., 117 North Eighth Street, 1117 Market Street, (Reading Ter.) 2236 North Front Street.
PITTSBURG, PA., 427 Smithfield St., cor. Diamond St.
PORTLAND, ME., 546 Congress Street.
PROVIDENCE, R.I., 228 Westminster Street.
RICHMOND, VA., 623 East Broad Street.
ROCHESTER, N.Y., 206 E st Main Street.
ST. LOUIS, MO., 619-621 Olive Street.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 312 Main Street.
ST. PAUL, MINN., 428 Wabasha Street, cor. 7th St
SYRACUSE, N.Y., 228 Sou h Salina Street, cor. W. Fayette Street.
TOLEDO, O., 226 Summit Street.
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Presbyterian Committee's Vote.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Presbyterian Committee of Sixteen to-day voted seriatum on the five propositions submitted by various members yesterday, having for their object the revision of or a supplemental statement to the Confession of Faith. The outcome of the voting and accompanying discussion was the formation of a combination proposition embodying as nearly as possible the individual views of the committee. The final vote on this proposation will be taken to-morrow. The proposition adopted by the committee at this time will be subject to alteration or change at a subsequent meeting to be held before the General Assembly convenes in May.

Religious Notices.

Doctrines of the New Church.
(Commonly known as "Swedenborgian.")

A course of Sunday evening lectures at the Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., bet. Park & Lexington Avs., as follows:

Dec. 9—"THE DIVINE TRINITY," by the Rev. Adolph Roeder.
Dec. 16—"The Awakening of Spiritual Life," by the Rev. Wm. L. Worcester.
Dec. 23—"Christianity and Orientalism."

Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 8 o'clock. Public are invited. The subject of the Pastor's sermon in the morning will be: "THE WHIRLWIND."

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening subject, "The Inspiring Voice of Protestant Growth," in series.

Religious Notices.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor. "Leaving Home." First sermon in popular course on "Prodigals of To-day." Everybody cordially welcomed.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching in the morning by Rev. Russell Conwell, D. D., of Philadelphia; in the evening by Rev. W. S. Richardson. Special music in the evening. Prayer meetings Monday and Friday evenings at 8.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach; morning service, 11; evening, 8.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square—Morning, Dr. Judson. Evening, Mr. MacMurray, with special musical service; Barnby's "The Lord Is King."

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 29th St. and 5th Av. Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Dr. Burrell will preach at both services. Morning subject, "The Sun on Gibeon." Evening subject, "The Five Graces of Chivalry."

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av. Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Dr. Mackay will preach at both services. Midweek meeting Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. Lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St. Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Rev. James H. Ecob, D. D., of Philadelphia, Penn., will preach. At 5 P. M., Bible Class, conducted by William H. Thomson, M. D. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 83d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

Religious Notices.

Sunday Afternoon Praise Service.
4 o'clock—Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway, cor. 34th St. Address by Gen. O. O. Howard. Come and bring your friends.

153 West 136th Street.
CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.
Rev. W. Everett Johnson
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—8-11 and 4. At 11 A. M. BISHOP POTTER will preach the sermon before the Association for Promoting the Interests of Church Schools, Colleges, and Seminaries.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. the fourth sermon in the series to women; subject, "Women's Influence for Evil and Good in the Evolution of Theologists"; evensong, 8 P. M., (seats free;) Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach; subject, "Looking Backward," followed by brief organ recital.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, COR. HENRY & Scammell Sts., Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, D. D., Rector.—Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Wednesday, 7:30 P. M. Seats all free.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st Street, Dr. J. S. Shipman.....Rector.
Services.... 8 A. M. / 11 A. M. / 8 P. M.
At the 11 o'clock service the rector will preach on "Christian Science."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, Thirtieth Anniversary.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass, with procession, 10:45; solemn evensong, with procession, 4.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., Below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV. —Services, 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. The rector, the Rev. L. W. Batten, will preach on the Virgin Birth.

Religious Notices.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. and 10th Street, Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service 11 A. M. Musical service 4 P. M.
Anthem—"O Saving Victim".....Tours
Offertory—"Hear My Prayer".....Mendelssohn
Evening service 7:45 P. M.
Sittings in this church are free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th St. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, sermon by the rector. 4 P. M., evening prayer; sermon on "Judgment," by the Rev. Dr. Niles, rector of St. Paul's, Sing Sing.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45, 27E RUE Est.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10 ½ du matin et a 8 h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector. Services 8, 11 A. M.; 4, 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion at 11 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 4 o'clock. The Right Rev. William Andrew Leonard, D. D., Bishop of Ohio, will preach morning and evening.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 88d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner of Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach; third sermon in series on "The Passing and the Permanent in Religion." Subject, "The Universe." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance, Park Av. All cordially invited.

People's Church 61st St. near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

Religious Notices.

Metropolitan Temple Parish.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St. DR. CADMAN AT 11 AND 8.
Address on "Martin Luther" at 4 by Dr. Belcher. Missionary meeting Tuesday evening, with address by Miss Croucher on "Siege of Tien-Tsin."
Meetings every night.

JANE STREET CHURCH, Near 8th Av.—Holy communion at 11; Dr. Belcher. Preaching at 8 by Rev. T. S. Bond.

PERRY STREET CHURCH, Near Greenwich St.—Rev. George E. Mayer at 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject: "Born Too Late: the World Has the Start of Him." Young people specially invited. On Saturday evenings, Dec. 15 and 22, free organ recitals by Mr. Frank Treat Southwick.

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison Av. and 126th St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY SERVICE.
10:30 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. Bishop Edward Gayer Andrews.
4 P. M.—Holy Communion.
7:45 P. M.—Sermon by Rev. Melville B. Chapman, D. D.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by pastor.
Morning subject: "Life."
Evening subject: "Society and Amusement."
Third in a series for young people.
Prayer service, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.
Services, Sunday, December 9th:
Dr. Babcock will preach at 11 A. M. & 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CALEDONIAN CHURCH, DONALD McDOUgall, Minister.—Preaching every Sunday evening at 8. Caledonian Club, 846 7th Av. Mabel Munro, "The Scottish Nightingale," leads the singing.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith preaches; 4:30 P. M., afternoon service, Mr. Lowrie preaches; 8 P. M., evening service, preaching by Dr. Smith. Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street.
The pastor, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., will conduct services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. on Dec. 9th. In the afternoon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed. Wednesday evening prayer meeting and lecture at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 53d St.—Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "The Lord's Tithe"; at 8 P. M., "Intellectual Progress of the Century."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Bible school in chapel, 10 A. M.; classes for adults.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 90th Av. and 31st St., Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, Pastor-elect.—Preaching on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Rev. Bruce W. Cronmiller; Christian Endeavor at 7 P. M. Ladies' Fair Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 10 and 11, afternoon and evening. A welcome to all.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street.—Services at 11 A. M.; preaching by the Rev. Charles A. Stoddard, D. D. Communion service, 4 P. M. Weekly service Wednesday evening, 8.

The "Old First" Church,
5th Avenue, 11th to 12th Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D.
11 A. M.—The Lord's Supper.
4 P. M.—The Winning Side.
WELCOME!

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M., and in the evening at 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. You are invited.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 68th St.—Rev. William C. Stinson, D. D., the pastor, will preach at 11 A. M., "The Need of Men Filled With Iron." 8 P. M., "The Power of Sympathy." All are cordially welcome.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee will officiate.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 121ST ST. AND MADISON Av.—Preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, REV. FRANK E. RAMSDELL. Hours of service 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "Religious Progress in the Nineteenth Century;" evening, "Spever—The Triumph of Protestantism." Music of Germany.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M., "Such As I Have."

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St. Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4TH Avenue and 20th Street, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. Rev. Alfred Manchester of Salem, Mass., will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ALBERTUS SHELLEY ORCHESTRA of the Harlem Y. M. C. A. will play at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 23d St. and 4th Av., at 3:45 P. M. Men exclusively are invited, and will be addressed for the eighth time this season by one of their favorites—
J. WILBUR CHAPMAN.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., Rev. James O'Connor, Pastor.—Address by Miss Helen Clark: "Mission Work in Mott Street."

Disciples of Christ, 119th St., Bet. Lenox and Fifth Avs.
J. M. Philputt, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., "Nothing too Hard for God"; 7:45 P. M., consecration service, "Filling of the Spirit."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (CHRISTIAN.)
Rev B. Q. DENHAM, Pastor. 323 W. 56th St.
10:45 A. M.—"How to Be Happy."
8 P. M.—"Great Men and the Bible."

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the institution; public cordially invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HUGH O. PENTECOST.
Mott Hall, 64 Madison Av., near 27th St. Sunday at 11 A. M.; Tuesday at 8 P. M.; subject, "The Vice Crusade."

SPIRITUALISM. FIRST ASSOCIATION, TUXedo, Madison Av., 59th St.—Sunday, at 3 and 8, Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality; good music.

SPIRITUALISM.—Mrs. Helen Temple Brigham, inspirational speaker, accepts subjects from audience mornings. Evening subject, "Revelation." Good music. Seats free. 713 Lexington Av., 57th St

SPIRITUALISM.—Divine Circle, 162 West 23d St. Sundays, Wednesdays, 2 and 8. Every evening. Wonderful tests to all. Private sittings. MANNA STRAFFORD, Christ's inspired medium.

S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D.,
will address men exclusively at the West Side Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St., Sunday, 4:15.
WILLIAM RUSSELL SQUIRE,
tenor soloist of the Chautauqua Assembly, will sing. Male chorus of fifty voices, under the direction of Mr. Tali Esen Morgan. All seats free.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
8 Grand Circle, 59th, 8th Av.—Lectures Sunday evenings, 8:15. Free. Dec. 9th, "Atlantis," by Dr. Guild.

UNDENOMINATIONAL GOSPEL MEETING.—Stephen Merritt Auditorium, 8th Av. and 19th St., Mr. Radcliffe leader, Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. Stephen Merritt; 4 P. M., the brilliant temperance orator, W. T. Bundick of Virginia. Monday, Dr. Freuder, the converted Hebrew. Wednesday, Dr. T. V. Gwilyn. Meetings every night, with different speakers. Mrs. Oxley will s

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Western Presidents Adjourn Without Harmonizing Conflicting Interests.

After a session lasting for three days, the Quarterly Conference of Western Railroad Presidents adjourned yesterday afternoon, to meet again in this city on the first Wednesday of March, 1901.

With the end of yesterday's session the conference completed the first year of its existence, and it cannot be said that these meetings have been overwhelmingly successful. Secret concessions and discrimination in rates and other evils in the rate situation are still rampant in the localities covered by the two most important committees appointed by the conference, the Kansas City and the St. Paul committee, according to the admissions of the Chairmen of these committees and the testimony of many of the freight agents of the various lines which run through that territory.

Some of the Western railroad men left the meeting yesterday plainly dissatisfied with what they called "the obstinacy" of some of the other fellows, whose lines insisted on terms which practically balked all attempts to reach satisfactory agreements by the two above-mentioned committees. President E. T. Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande took a more hopeful view of the situation than many of the other railroad representatives. He said yesterday:

"Resolutions were adopted requiring railroad companies to continue in the effort to have their inter-State traffic conducted in accordance with the Inter-State Commerce act. The Kansas City and the St. Paul committee are not yet fully harmonized, and their reports were referred back to them with instructions to proceed as best they could, and to take such action as seemed wise and proper to them, reporting again to the next conference in March.

"At the time when this conference was organized there was not the general sentiment prevailing among railroad men which prevails to-day for the conduct of inter-State traffic in accordance with the inter-State commerce law. After the many discussions in these conferences it is now conceded that the publicity of all rates and the observance of rules and regulations of the Inter-State Commerce Commission under the inter-State commerce law are of advantage to carriers in a business sense. Moreover, the publicity affords protection and equality to all shippers."

When asked how this publicity could be enforced in the case of a contracting agent who made a secret cut rate, Mr. Jeffery stated that the conference was trying to agree on some plan which would enable it to reach these men and punish them.

President Felton of the Chicago and Alton, who is Chairman of the Kansas City committee, said that the difficulties encountered by the Kansas City committee would be solved by Jan. 1, 1901.

Brief Railroad Items.

Chairman Aldace F. Walker of the Santa Fé system left for the West last night to attend the annual meeting.

Vice President Thorne of the Pennsylvania Coal Company discredits the report that the company has been acquired by the Erie Railroad.

Ground is being broken for the building of the new machine shops of the Jersey Central at Elizabethport, N. J., details of which were published some months ago. They are to cost in the neighborhood of $500,000.

The General Passenger Agents of the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Santa Fé systems have been appointed a committee of the Western Passenger Association to arbitrate the dispute regarding the sale of tickets to the Epworth League meeting at San Francisco next Summer. They are clothed with authority to make rates via different routes to California on account of that convention.

The New York Central yesterday began the work of double tracking the Harlem division to Mount Kisco, a distance of fifteen miles from White Plains. New station houses will be built at the six stations between White Plains and Mount Kisco. When completed the White Plains specials will be extended to Mount Kisco and the Tuckahoe locals up to White Plains.

DUTCH-PORTUGUESE CLASH

Envoys at The Hague and Lisbon Leave Their Posts.

Difference Is Owing to Withdrawal of the Exequatur to the Dutch Consul at Lorenzo Marques.

LISBON, Dec. 7.—The Minister from the Netherlands to Portugal and the Portuguese Minister at The Hague have left their respective posts. It is believed that a difference has arisen on the subject of the exequatur to the Dutch Consul at Lorenzo Marques, which the Portuguese Government has withdrawn.

The tension between Portugal and Holland appears to have been emphasized, perhaps not altogether unintentionally, by the peculiar warmth of King Carlos's toast to Queen Victoria at the banquet given yesterday evening at the Royal Palace to Vice Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson and the officers of the British fleet now in the River Tagus, and by the telegram which the King afterward dispatched to Queen Victoria, thanking her Majesty for sending the fleet and for the friendship thus demonstrated.

"I beg to record," telegraphed the King, "my great satisfaction at the frank and loyal alliance uniting England and Portugal."

In the course of the speech, in which he toasted Queen Victoria, the King said:

"England has often shared the efforts and glories of Portugal. Our mutual friendship and close alliance are strengthened by history and the blood shed together in causes which have always been just."

Admiral Rawson replied that the words of the King harmonized with the thoughts of the Government and people of Great Britain.

Observers think the speeches and telegram constitute an intimation to the world that Portugal can count on strong support if necessary.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 7.—While it is not denied that the Minister of the Netherlands at Lisbon and the Minister of Portugal here are temporarily leaving their posts, it is semi-officially declared that there is no question of the Ministers being recalled.

It is explained that Count de Selir, the Portuguese Minister, is proceeding to Lisbon on a few days' visit to verbally explain the difficulties which have arisen in connection with Mynheer Pott, the Dutch Consul at Lorenzo Marques.

MADRID, Dec. 7.—The Imparcial says it considers the rupture of relations between Holland and Portugal to be very serious. It adds that it was due to the intrigues of Great Britain, further asserting that Portugal is now under the tuteiage of Lord Salisbury.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Standard says:

"Portugal's first request to Holland to withdraw Mynheer Potts was made on Nov. 17. Holland offered on Nov. 27 to give him a threem onths' leave of absence, and Portugal accepted this solution on condition that he should be withdrawn at the expiration of his leave.

"Holland did not reply until Dec. 4, when she claimed the right to make a prior investigation at Lorenzo Marques. Portugal considered this impertinent, and withdrew Pott's exequatur.

"Thereupon Holland ordered her representative to leave Lisbon, and Portugal followed suit."

THE CAUSE OF THE QUARREL.

The cause of the quarrel between Portugal and Holland is the claim by the former country that the Dutch Consul at Lorenzo Marques has been violating treaty obligations by using his office as a means of actively helping the Boers. Mynheer Pott, the official in question, was, until a few weeks ago, also the Consul of the South African Republic at Lorenzo Marques, and Portugal withdrow his exequatur after representations had been made by the British representative.

At the outbreak of the war in South Africa the attitude of Portugal was distinctly unfriendly to Great Britain. It was through Lorenzo Marques and the Netherlands Railway that the Boers obtained their munitions of war. Punch had a cartoon which expressed the general opinion in England as to what was going on. It represented a wharf at Lorenzo Marques, with guns marked "grand pianos," gun carriages marked "reaping machines," and ammunition labeled as "cheeses." A Portuguese official was represented as saying:

"I hope there's nothing contraband here."

A big Boer replied with a grin:

"Oh, of course not."

Later on, however, as soon as the first British successes occurred, the attitude of Portugal toward the Boers began to cool. It grew cooler and cooler as Roberts got nearer and nearer to Pretoria, and when he reached that city Portugal was as much pro-British as she had formerly been pro-Boer. Permission was given to a British force to march through Portuguese territory, in spite of the agonized protests of the Boers, and the officers of the expedition were feted by the Portuguese officials.

When Mr. Krüger was in Lorenzo Marques he stopped at the house of Mynheer Pott, and the Portuguese placed a cordon around the house, to prevent Krüger communicating with his associates. There were many disputes when the Dutch cruiser Gelderland arrived to take Mr. Krüger to Europe, and his departure was hastened, owing to the attitude of the Portuguese officials.

It is thought probable that the officers of the Gelderland made a formal complaint against the Portuguese officials as soon as they arrived home, and this may have added to the friction between the two countries.

KRUEGER'S PLANS ABANDONED.

Gives Up Proposed Visits to Capitals—He Is Officially Welcomed by Dutch States General.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—"Mr. Krüger has abandoned all the proposed journeys to other capitals," says the Brussels correspondent of The Standard, "and all further diplomatic efforts to secure arbitration will await at The Hague the development of events at the seat of war."

According to The Hague correspondent of The Standard, Queen Wilhelmina will receive Mr. Krüger in audience next Saturday.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 7.—The Presidents of both Chambers have sent letters to Mr. Krüger welcoming him in the name of the States General. While the President of the lower house merely expresses sympathy, the President of the Senate expresses approval of the noble purpose of Mr. Krüger in attempting to put a stop to the unjust war forced on him in such a barbarous manner, and hopes it will result in the independence of the republics being assured forever.

Mr. Krüger received various officials today, and the enthusiasm of the crowds outside compelled his frequent appearance on the balcony.

An official request has been transmitted to Queen Wilnelmina for an audience.

ACTRESS THREATENS PUGILIST.

Miss Drew Says Jeffries Must Apologize or She Will Sue for $50,000.

There is consternation in the Sheriff's office. Under Sheriff Mulvaney has gone into training, as also have all the deputies. Warden Pickett of Ludlow Street Jail has also commenced to engage in active physical exercise. All this is due to the possibility of their having to take into custody a prizefighter.

The prizefighter is James J. Jeffries, who is now posing as an actor. The complaint about to be made against him is that he trifled with the affections of Dorothy Drew, a vaudeville performer, and she wants either an apology or else $50,000 damages. Fromme Brothers have been retained by Miss Drew, and hold certain tender epistles supposed to have been written by the pugilist-actor.

The controversy grew out of a recent interview made public by Mr. Jeffries, in which he characterized the rumor of his engagement to Miss Drew as "a malicious lie." She insists that an engagement did exist, but that now she would not marry him under any circumstances.

LIBERALS CHECKMATED BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN

He Announces that Boers Are Soon to Have Civil Government.

AMENDMENT IS WITHDRAWN

Opposition Tacitly Admit Their Failure—Timothy Healy on American Troops' "Black Conduct."

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Mr. Chamberlain still fills the political stage. An unexpected but adroit announcement by him in the House of Commons yesterday that civil government would be given to the two Boer countries, coupled with his promise to limit farm burning and other severe military measures so far as possible, took the bottom out of the chief amendment of the Opposition to the address, and it was withdrawn.

This new phase, combined with the failure of the Krüger mission and the fact that the Worcester Dutch Congress passed off without trouble, will persuade the public that the South African situation is less menacing than has recently been supposed and will help to accomplish the main object of the Government—the securing of the consent of Parliament to the necessary financial measures.

Thus, although the session is likely to be prolonged beyond a fortnight, which the Government had hoped would not be the case, it will probably be less stormy than was anticipated. The remark of Herbert H. Asquith, (Radical,) member for East Fifeshire, this evening that the moving of the amendment was justified by Mr. Chamberlain's declarations was about the only thing left for the Liberals to say after the Colonial Secretary sat down.

In pursuance of an agreement reached by the Liberals, "owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the Government's explanations," Alfred Emmott, (Liberal,) representing Oldham, moved an amendment to the address to the effect that it would conduce to the pacification and future good relations of the races of South Africa if measures securing the liberty and property of those who surrender, and providing for the future settlement of the territories be announced at the earliest moment possible.

In the course of a lengthy speech Mr. Chamberlain said the Government hoped—it was hope, and not prophecy—that very shortly, indeed before the House met again, something in the nature of a civil administration might be established in both the Orange River and the Transvaal Colonies. Sir Alfred Milner, he added, would be appointed Governor of both.

Here, Duncan Vernon Pirie, (Liberal) member for North Aberdeen, an ex-Captain of the Aberdeenshire Militia, who recently returned from South Africa, where he went to look after the remounts department when the war broke out, interrupted Mr. Chamberlain, saying:

"You will lose South Africa."

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said a Lieutenant Governor would be appointed for the Orange River colony, and that both Governments would have Executive Councils, but not necessarily similar Constitutions. Mr. Chamberlain also said he had suggested to Sir Alfred Milner the issue of proclamations in English and Dutch setting forth the Government's intentions, which were animated by no vindictiveness against the men in arms. The Government thought it impossible that reasonable men could ask it to fix a day when full self-government could be granted.

The Government, Mr. Chamberlain said, had laid down three objects. First, to end the guerrilla war. It would not surprise him if the Boers had destroyed more farms than the British. Never in history had a war been waged with so much humanity. The women had only been deported for their protection. The native population was answerable for the acts of proved outrage on women and children, and it had been shown that in no case had a British soldier been justly accused. The farm burning was greatly exaggerated. Lord Roberts had only sanctioned the burning of farms as punishment in cases of complicity in the rebellion or damage done to the railroads. The Government sustained Lord Roberts absolutely. The Government was bound to leave large discretion to the military.

The second object was that, when pacification was accomplished a Crown government would be instituted.

The third object was ultimate self-government.

Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that he hoped the civil government he had outlined would be inaugurated in February. Municipalities would be created as soon as possible, notably at Pretoria, Bloemfontein, and Johannesburg, with all municipal privileges. Afrikanders would be employed as officials as far as possible, and every man, Boer or Briton, would have equal laws and equal liberties.

The Colonial Secretary made some interesting observations as to the economic situation in South Africa, and frankly admitted that there was even a prospect of a famine, a question, he said, which the new administration would have to take in hand the cost involved being met "out of the taxes of the country."

At this point Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal) cheered significantly, and Mr. Chamberlain added:

"The Transvaal is a country of great wealth, and there is the great source of taxation."

This statement caused an unusual scene, the Colonial Secretary being loudly cheered from the Liberal benches.

The House, the Secretary went on to say, might rely upon his assertion that house burning as a form of punishment would be used sparingly. "I regret that there has been occasion to, employ it at all," he said, "but to whatever extent it has been employed in the past, there will be much less of it in the future."

Mr. Asquith contended that amnesty should be granted to the Boer leaders.

Timothy Healy, (Nationalist,) member for North Louth, declared he warned the Poers against accepting "British shams." He said it was a question whether it was not better to be a dead Boer than a British subject, but he went on to declare that he did not believe the conduct of the British soldiers in South Africa had been as black as that of the American troops in the Philippines.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, said Mr. Chamberlain's speech was more favorable than the Opposition had expected and that the Government had practically accepted the amendment. In his opinion, there ought not to be a division.

Mr. Emmett then withdrew his amendment.

Joseph Walton, (Radical,) member for the Barnsley Division of the West Riding, Yorkshire, moved an amendment to the effect that more adequate measures should be taken to safeguard the interests of China, and that no demand should be made on the Chinese Government for the punishment of Chinese officials which could not be equally imposed in the case of a European power. The amendment also declared that reparation should be sought in trade facilities rather than money indemnity.

Viscount Cranborne, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, in replying, contended that it would not be opportune to make a general statement while negotiations were proceeding. The Government, he said, adhered to the policy announced last August. He asked the honorable members not to imbitter matters by bringing charges that could not be proved. He went on to say that he held a sanguine view regarding the railways in China, but he was not able to say what the powers were arranging as to the waterways and the adjustment of the revenue. He declined also to say anything regarding Russia's action in Niu-Chwang.

"The Government is attending to British commercial interests," he said, "but patience is needed, as the progress is necessarily slow. I hope to lay papers on the table on Monday next, but there has not yet been time to publish the full papers."

The House then adjourned.

LONDON PRESS DELIGHTED.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Both the manner and matter of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, of which conciliatory tone was in such strong contrast with the heated outbursts of the previous evening, have been received with universal approval, pleasing newspapers on both sides by the evidences displayed of bold and able statesmanship.

"Here surely is a programme," says The Standard, "which the most ardent admirer of Boer patriotism may accept as offering no unworthy means of escape from a struggle that has been honorably and heroically maintained."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"Mr. Chamberlain's statement was a national speech by a national Minister. No man on either side could have bettered it. It enables the nation for the first time to see light through the problem."

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Steinway & Sons announce that their Holiday stock of pianos in specially designed cases is now open to inspection in the Steinway Art-Piano-Case Rooms at Steinway Hall. Lovers of decorative art are cordially invited. As each case is an original creation, the number of these instruments is necessarily limited. Intending purchasers are therefore advised to make an early choice.

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LOAN COMPANY'S METHODS

Stockholders Charge that It Concealed Speculative Ventures.

CASE ADJOURNED IN COURT

Federal Court's Jurisdiction Questioned in Receivership Application Against the Anglo-American Association.

When Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court called up yesterday the matter of the application for a receiver for the Anglo-American Mutual Savings Association, Charles A. Deshon, the attorney for the company, requested a postponement for a reasonable time in order that he might prepare a plea against the Court's jurisdiction.

Judge Lacombe granted a postponement until Dec. 14, and remarked:

"Even if the court has jurisdiction, the case ought to have been brought in the State courts, where all actions to wind up a corporation organized under the laws of the State properly belong."

Attorney Charles A. Wilson asked leave to file a petition of intervention on behalf of a creditor holding a bond of the association, which bond, it was alleged, had been dishonored. Mr. Deshon said the alleged creditor was really a stockholder. Judge Lacombe said he would not entertain the motion until after the question of the court's jurisdiction had been determined.

Russell & Winslow, representing the complainants in the action against the association, will have as their associate counsel Frederick W. Fleitz, the Assistant Attorney General of Pennsylvania. Mr. Fleitz is not acting in his official capacity, but is in the case to protect the interests of Pennsylvania shareholders. There are said to be fully 2,000 Pennsylvanians owning stock in the association, and a large part of the association's property is declared to be in that State.

Mr. Russell was asked after the adjournment of court what the theory of his clients was as to the cause of the association's embarrassment. He said they believed it was due to the violation by the association of the business principles on which mutual loan associations are usually conducted, and of the articles of its own charter. The usual business of a building and loan association is to furnish money to shareholders with which to make improvements, such loans being secured by a first mortgage on the property improved.

"There are some associations," said Mr. Russell, "which do not confine themselves to this line of business, but which branch out in real estate speculation. We charge that the Anglo-American Association has not only been one of these, but has been the worst of the lot. It not only speculated in real estate, but endeavored to conceal the fact that it was speculating from its stockholders by misleading statements. If you want to know what such speculation by a building and loan association means, read what Bank Examiner Kilburn had to say on that subject in his report for 1899."

Mr. Kilburn's report for 1899 contains the following references to building and loan associations which engage in real estate speculation:

The whole building and loan movement in this State is threatened by the scandals connected with the operations of speculative associations masquerading as mutual incorporations and the machinations of a comparatively few individuals.

The rapid growth of several associations has been due not to their financial soundness, or to the large profits actually made by them, but to the versatility and executive ability of their managers, the alluring advertising matter published, and the capacity for deceit of their glib-tongued agents.

Speaking of investments such as the Anglo-American Company made, and which it is charged that it concealed from their stockholders by the issuance of misleading statements, Mr. Kilburn says:

Another form of speculative investment which seems very popular at the present time is the purchase of tracts of unimproved real estate in the neighborhood of some large city, especially in the metropolitan district. In a few instances large profits seem to have been made from such investments, and scattered real estate, improved but unproductive, has in some instances been exchanged for such suburban property to advantage. I am of the opinion, however, that in the majority of cases the results have not been satisfactory, and collusive purchases of real estate have been a fruitful source of fraud.

Among the exhibits filed with the application for receiver for the Anglo-American Association is one in which a comparison is made between the statement sent out by the association in June and the circular issued on Nov. 20. According to the June statement, the assets of the association were $6,213,063.89, and the earned dividends $496,061.04. In the November statement the assets were given as $3,013,305, and the earned dividends as $345,787.60.

A call was made at the association's offices yesterday, and President Thomas L. James was asked for an explanation of these differences. Mr. James said:

"It is all very simple. I can have that explained to you in a moment." He called Mr. Deshon.

"The cutting down of the assets," said Mr. Deshon, "is due to the fact that in the November statement the underlying mortgages do not appear as assets. They were taken out on my advice. I did not regard them as real assets, although it is often the case that they are included as such. It is wholly a matter of bookkeeping."

"Well, how about the large decrease in earned dividends in three months?"

"We paid them out," said Mr. James.

"That explains that."

Mr. Deshon said he had made a trip to Buffalo and had spent three days inspecting the real estate acquired by the association in that city. It was all good property, he said, and if properly disposed of would realize more than was paid for it. Both Mr. James and Mr. Deshon strongly reiterated yesterday their statements as to the solvency of the association.

CRUGER COUNTRY SEAT SOLD.

Purchaser Is Winslow S. Pierce, Who Will Build Cottage.

The country seat and farm, known as Idlesse, at Bayville, L. I., owned by the estate of Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, has been sold through McVickar & Co. to Winslow S. Pierce, counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Part of the property is woodland and part of it is under cultivation, the entire tract comprising about 62½ acres and having a frontage of about a quarter of a mile on Long Island Sound.

Mr. Pierce will erect a handsome cottage on the property in the near future—probably on the site of the former residence of Col. Cruger, which was completely destroyed by fire a few years ago.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Suggestions by C. C. Shayne.

From now until the holidays, most men are too busy to "shop" in a vague search for an appropriate gift, and many are forced to realize that our hearts are bigger than our purses at this particular time of year, when all regard it as a duty and a pleasure to remember, in some substantial way, those who are dear to us.

Few there are, however—and very few—who have not the time and means to gratify, to some extent, at least, the sentiment which possesses us and grows as the holidays approach. But the real perplexity of the question presents itself: What shall it be? What article will be the most expressive of the sentiment and, at the same time, come within the range of our purse strings?

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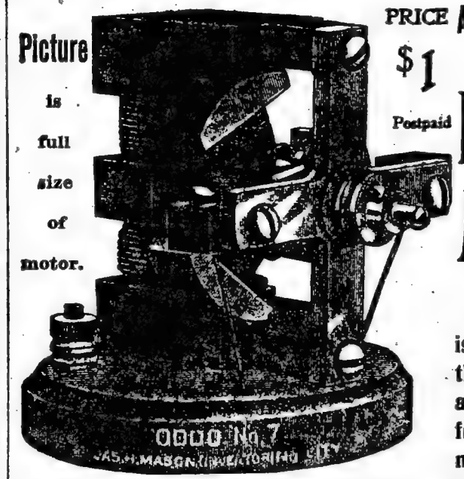

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OFFICES:

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Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.
Advertising Office, C. Wilkes, 29 Ludgate Hill.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: F. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE FIRST STEP IN IMPROVEMENT.

At the dinner of the Reform Club on Thursday evening where speakers considered the condition of the city and how it could be improved, the most suggestive and immediately practical speech was that of Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

That is not to say that excellent views were not submitted by others. Controller COLER, for instance, placed especial emphasis on one fact that cannot be ignored if we hope to effect any serious or lasting improvement in municipal conditions. It is that "progress"—he preferred that word to "reform"—must depend on the co-operation of large numbers of respectable, right-minded people, not so well educated, perhaps, but just as intelligent as his auditors, who have been led to associate reform movements in this city with encroachments on their personal liberty. When it is recalled that three-fourths of the voters in the old City of New York live on the east and west sides, in what are usually regarded as the tenements, or in habitations only one degree removed from tenements, and that a very large percentage of these are of foreign birth or descent, and make a decent and temperate use of their personal liberty in directions that the stricter American law discourages, we can see the force of Mr. COLER'S suggestion. In the same line was his view that the minds of a large part of the voters cannot be stirred by advocacy of economy, but need the idea of actual and affirmative advantage and progress to arouse them. It is not so much what is or is not expended as it is the returns from the expenditure that impress them. As was remarked by Mr. MCFARLANE, the white uniform of Col. WARING'S street cleaners, with all that it stood for when the force was at its best, was of more worth in affecting the minds of the class of citizens from whom the force was drawn than anything connected with the administration of Mayor STRONG. It is plain that the more we can make this sort of appeal to the people who cast the great mass of the votes the better will be the chance of improving the condition of the city.

But what Mr. SHEPARD had to say was of rather wider application. It was an earnest, almost an impassioned, argument in favor of pressing to passage in the Legislature the amendments to the charter proposed by the Revision Commission. Here, he pointed out, is a practical step in advance immediately before us, and if we can secure the changes in the charter, we shall find the way for further improvement open and much clearer than it now is. Mr. SHEPARD laid much stress on the great importance of improvement in methods and in system as compared with improvement in men only. We had had good men under an inefficient system and they had accomplished little. During the past fifteen years the system had been changed in some degree for the better, and the undoubtedly bad men who have got hold of it can, if we choose, be held to a stricter responsibility. If now we can change the system so as to concentrate still further the responsibility we can get still better results. This is what the amendments to the charter will do. In the increased power of the Mayor to remove his appointees there is the guarantee that he will look more carefully after his appointees. In the possession of that power there is the inducement for the voters to exert themselves more earnestly to secure the right kind of a man for Mayor. The same reasoning applies with peculiar force to the especial evils which we suffer from the imbecility or corruption of the Police Commission. If one man were at the head of the police, and if he were subject to removal by the Mayor on satisfactory proof of his inefficiency or fault, the case would be very different from what it now is. Now we are blaming the Chief of Police, the Commissioners, the Mayor, and RICHARD CROKER. But we cannot strictly and clearly say what is the direct responsibility of any of them and we cannot enforce that responsibility. With the facts actually known to-day, no Mayor who could make a complete change in these facts by the change of one man at the head of the police could resist the pressure of public demand for that change.

There can be no doubt that in his general idea Mr. SHEPARD is entirely right. The rescue of the city from the evil rule under which it has fallen will be far easier if we can secure the extension of the principle of concentrated responsibility for which the Charter Revision Commission has reported. And until that is accomplished there is no more promising field for effort than the Legislature.

SECRETARY GAGE.

It was a very unusual incident in the career of a Cabinet officer that occurred yesterday to Secretary GAGE, when a delegation of some thirty bankers and business men of Baltimore called on him and urged him to accept the invitation of the President to remain for another four years in the Treasury.

Presumably these gentlemen were not all of the Republican Party, as they were representatives of financial and business organizations. They have no particular local interest in the Secretary and might indeed hope in case of his retirement that his successor would be chosen from their section. The reasons they assigned for their request that he remain were solely of a public nature and related entirely to the fidelity with which he had performed the duties of his office and the skill and intelligence with which he had dealt with the trying questions arising during his administration of the department.

We believe that these gentlemen reflect the views and wishes of the business men of the country generally. Mr. GAGE has been a very successful Secretary of the Treasury. He has especially used the influence of his office, which is not as great as it ought to be, in promoting correct ideas of the currency and of finance. It has been fortunate for the country that the President has had so sound an adviser on these subjects, and it is plain that he has appreciated the value of Mr. GAGE'S co-operation. We hope that the Secretary, who did not commit himself very definitely, will see his way clear to complying with the wish expressed by the Baltimore gentlemen.

THE ATTACK UPON MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The singular acrimony and vindictiveness with which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was attacked in the House of Commons, in the first debate of the session, were more marked by reason of the cheerful unanimity with which he was not defended. The situation is rare, if not unique. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is universally recognized in Great Britain as the author and finisher of the war with the South African Republic and the Orange Free State. That war has lasted a year and a quarter, it has strained the resources, the military resources, of the British Empire to the utmost. But it has been successfully carried through. And beyond any question it has been, in Great Britain, a popular war. The latest proof of this is that the war party, the present Ministry, has been returned to power "with a blank check" by an increased majority, and that, in spite of all the scandals of the war, of which some are very serious. On this state of facts the author of the war ought apparently to be the popular hero of the war, since the war has upon the whole turned out well, just as he would have been, and doubtless would have expected to be, the popular scapegoat if the war had turned out badly. But the expected does not happen. In what might be expected to be the flush of his success and his popularity the Opposition finds that the most popular thing it can do is to attack him; and nobody comes to his defense. He is not the hero of the successes of the war, but he is the scapegoat of all its failures. No wonder the good man should show some bewilderment in his occupancy of so anomalous and untenable a position.

We suppose the explanation is to be sought, partly in his own character and partly in the circumstances of the case. As to his own character he is not in the least of an altruist, on the one hand, and he is not a conciliatory sort of person on the other. He is openly a self-seeking and ambitious politician. He saw the objections which the great body of Protestant Dissenters would entertain against a measure of home rule for Ireland, upon the ground that to put the Irish in charge of their own affairs would directly or indirectly increase the power of the Pope of Rome. As BAGEHOT said, "Whenever anything goes wrong an Englishman imputes it, prima facie, to the Pope." This superstition, on the part of the Dissenters, who have always been the strength of the Liberal Party, was the nucleus of the "Liberal Unionist" Party, of which, or of the ultra-Protestant wing of which, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has made himself the representative. But nothing could be more antipathetic to the careless Gallios who form the strength of the Tory Party proper. The leader of the Liberal Unionists found himself at once distrusted as a Pharisee by the party which he had joined, though it could neither reject nor ignore the assistance he brought it, and detested as a renegade by the party he had abandoned. When he gets himself into trouble there is none to meet his enemies in the gate.

And doubtless he is in serious trouble. The war, after the delivery of the Boer ultimatum, was no doubt popular in England, but it does not follow that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S conduct in forcing it on and making it inevitable was popular. "It must needs be that offenses come, but woe unto those by whom they come," has apparently been the sentiment of the British masses. If the war had been as short and easy as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN apparently expected, he might have been forgiven for refusing all compromise, for refusing to await the certain results of time. But all has not gone well. The situation in South Africa is distinctly worse than when he took charge of it. And the prestige of Great Britain has been distinctly lessened throughout the world by the trouble it has given her to subdue two little communities of pastoral antediluvians amounting to less than a million in all. She is less valuable as an ally and less formidable as an enemy, according to the consensus of mankind, than she was when Mr. CHAMBERLAIN took charge, according to his critics usurped charge, of her foreign affairs, and plunged her into a war "that could have no triumphs."

The responsibility is a very serious one for any man to face. It is due to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S haughty and self-confident temper that he has to face it alone and that his own colleagues seem to be among the men who would be most delighted with his downfall. At any rate, they seem to find him a very convenient and eligible scapegoat for offenses for some of which they are quite as responsible as himself. But the cumulation upon Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S head of all the blunders and mischances of the war is not very much to be wondered at, considering his evident readiness to absorb all the credit if there had been no blunders or mischances. What between the Tories and the Gladstonians in the House of Commons, it seems that there is there even a readiness to accept imputations upon his personal and official integrity, upon evidence which would not be accepted in the case of any other conspicuous member of the House. However the member for West Birmingham may manage to pass the immediate crisis, it appears that the whole business of the present session is likely to revolve about his personality. If he survives it, it will be due to an inherent political vitality which will make him even a more remarkable figure than he is already in the Imperial British politics of our time.

THE GAS SUPPLY OF NEW YORK.

The present average quality of gas in New York is quite as good as we need expect, and even better than is likely to be maintained. There are several reasons for this. One is that the lower the candle power of water gas the cheaper it is to make and the larger the quantity used to maintain a given standard of illumination. A gas lean in hydrocarbons works better with the incandescent mantle than a rich gas. For cooking and heating the low candle power of a gas insufficiently enriched does not make itself known to the consumer, since for these purposes it is burned with the blue flame when burned properly. More of it is consumed, however, than would be required of better gas, for the reason that it contains less heat units. Obviously, therefore, it is much more profitable, from every point of view, to sell a lean gas at $1.05 per thousand than one costing more to make and admitting of more economical consumption.

Consumers who are in a position to offer effective objection to a deterioration in the quality of gas are not consciously annoyed or inconvenienced by it. If they can afford to introduce electricity they do so, remaining customers of the company, and are well satisfied. If they cannot, they buy incandescent burners and do not thereafter know whether the gas is good or bad. If these are too expensive, in first cost and frequent renewals, and they are compelled to remain dependent for light upon what the lava tip will give, they are likely to have difficulty in finding a satisfactory answer to the question, What are you going to do about it?

The provisions of the New York charter touching the quality of gas which a company or companies operating in the city must furnish are ludicrously futile. The duty of seeing to it that the gas supply is maintained at the legal standard of purity and luminosity devolves upon the Commissioner of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. He must cause photometric tests to be made at least once every six months, to make sure that the gas does not fall below twenty candle power; but he must not make such tests of a company's output oftener than once a week. If three consecutive tests, covering a period of three weeks, shall show the gas to have fallen continuously below the legal minimum of twenty candle power, the company distributing such gas shall be liable to a fine of $100. This is very low candle-power legislation. A minimum of twenty candle power for carbureted water gas is an unreasonably low standard; twenty-five or twenty-six would be about right. The regular output of one New York company during the period of competition for customers touched thirty candle power; that of another company was for years maintained between twenty-six and twenty-seven. The present average is between twenty-three and twenty-four. Only occasionally does even poor gas fail to twenty candle power in New York, and that is probably an accident. It has never happened, we believe, that tests of New York gas for three successive weeks have shown a luminosity below the legal minimum. If it should, the penalty prescribed by law would have no deterrent influence. The saving resulting from impoverishing the enormous output of the plants supplying New York would so far exceed $100 in three weeks that the company could earn a dividend in the difference between its savings and the amount of the fines it would have to pay.

Whoever drew this clause of the city charter was ignorant of the elementary facts of gas chemistry, or else was discreetly advised by some one who knew them very well. Carbureted water gas of twenty candle power is very poor gas for lighting purposes. Coal gas of the same photometric standard would be too good—that is, too rich in hydrocarbons. It is well known to experts that there is an important difference between luminosity at the burner and illuminating effectiveness. We see this in the electric arc, which, measured by the photometer, far exceeds any flame which can be produced; but its illuminating efficiency is relatively very low. Water gas carbureted by naphtha additions to twenty candle power is not as good an illuminant as fifteen candle power coal gas. The brilliancy of the gas lighting of Paris, which every visitor to that city has found so impressive, is effected with coal gas which, by photometric test, shows only an average of thirteen candle power. The claims for water gas which secured its toleration, notwithstanding its known dangers to life and health due to the high percentage of carbon monoxide it carries, were that it was cheaper than coal gas and gave a much better light. These claims might very well be vindicated in New York; but water gas of twenty-four candle power at $1.05 per thousand is not as cheap as coal gas in many American cities, and is certainly not a better illuminant. In heating value the sixteen candle power coal gas represents about 694,000 B. T. units per thousand; the twenty-four candle power water gas about 570,000. With twenty candle power water gas at $1.05 per thousand New York would have the worst light at relatively the highest price of any important American city. It comes very near to this at present.

THIS ISSUE OF THE TIMES.

In the discussion that is now going on among the laymen about the ideal newspaper a moment's consideration might be given to the ethical rating to be accorded to a newspaper that notifies its advertising patrons that beyond a certain predetermined amount of space it cannot accept their advertisements. It looks like turning away business, and might be construed as an evidence of the pursuit of other than purely commercial aims. Possibly it is an approach, a slight but still measurable advance, toward the blessed ideal state.

At any rate, THE TIMES found itself in this position yesterday, when it was compelled to announce that it could not guarantee the insertion of advertisements in to-day's issue beyond the limits of the usual space required for regular advertisers. From them, of course, it could not withdraw the accommodation to which they are entitled, but neither would it curtail the space required, to which the readers of the paper are entitled, for the printing of the news; and it did not wish to add to the avoirdupois of a paper already swollen to unusual bulk by the issue of the fifty-six-page SATURDAY REVIEW which accompanies and is a part of this day's edition of THE TIMES.

There are many, no doubt, who will insist that sixteen pages in the main sheet and fifty-six pages of THE SATURDAY REVIEW is too much. It is certainly enough, yet it is as little as was found to be compatible with satisfactory completeness. On two occasions THE SATURDAY REVIEW has consisted of forty pages. To-day's issue makes a new record. We hope it will be considered to have made a new record of value to the reader. Certainly for any one who cares for books or is in the habit of buying books, and especially for the Christmas buyer, the publishers' announcements of their publications cannot fail to be valuable aids in the effort of selection. To the publishers' announcements THE SATURDAY REVIEW adds two lists of fifty each of the most desirable holiday books. Holiday is a term of broad and comprehensive meaning when applied to books. In the lists given there will be found much good literature for all days and years. THE SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day is a pretty good publication to keep handy during the buying season.

Daniel R. Goodloe.

From The Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger.

In 1838, we recall, was our first acquaintance with the venerable Mr. Daniel R. Goodloe, a native of Franklin County, N. C., an honest, upright gentleman, a man of ability, and a journalist of extensive experience. He was at one time under the very able Henry J. Raymond, who founded THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Washington correspondent, and also a staff writer for it. He has resided in Washington, D. C., most of the last half century, but in advanced age, as we learn from our esteemed contemporary, The Louisburg Times, he has returned to that town, where he will reside. We are glad to greet his return to his native State, for not only have we long known him, but have held him through the decades as a personal friend, one of the most perpendicular, truthful, worthy men we have known.

NUGGETS.

Pa's Guess at It.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what was the Appian Way?

Father—Why, it was—er—just a way the Appians had, I suppose.—Chicago News.

His Most Useful Book.

First Passenger—What book has helped you most in life?

Second Passenger—The city directory.

First Passenger—The city directory?

Second Passenger—Yes; I'm a bill collector.—Syracuse Herald.

No Reciprocity.

"That Mrs. Simpkins didn't return my call."

"Well, that's no matter?"

"No matter? She lives in the suburbs, and I spent twenty-five cents getting out there."—Indianapolis Journal.

His Unpleasing Way.

"All the clerks in this book store detest that man."

"Isn't he a good customer?"

"I should say not! He's always coming in here and wanting to buy some book we haven't got."—Chicago Record.

He Knew Better.

Farmer Hulltrooth—This here paper sez that a man in Chicago unloaded 50,000 bushels of corn one day last week in Chicago. Now, Marier, you know as well as I do that there ain't enny man in the hull State could do that much work in one day.—Chicago News.

LOVE'S ROSES BY THE WAY.

Arthur J. Burdick in Los Angeles Herald.

Life may be a thorny way—
Briers in our path—
But the fragrance of the rose
A sweet soothing bath.
Vicious thorns may tear and sting;
Symbols they of wrath;
Love's sweet roses ever bloom
Fragrant by our path.

Life may be a cloudy way—
Hid the heaven's blue—
But the sun still sheds its light
Up above for you.
Though the storm to-day may rage
And pour out its wrath,
After all, God's sacred bow
Arches o'er the path.

Life may be a weary way—
Weariness brings rest.
Sorrow's hand may fall on us—
Mourning ones are bless'd.
Winds may chill and thorns may sting,
Storms may vent their wrath;
Love's sweet roses still will bloom
Fragrant by our path.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

An Amazing Exhibition at the Herald Square Theatre.

Time Wasted in Theatres by Habitual Theatregoers—Rejane's Newest Play—Brutality of British Audiences.

An amazing exhibition of human weakness and folly was given at the Herald Square Theatre yesterday afternoon, when a so-called play entitled "Sold and Paid For" was performed in a slipshod and slovenly fashion before a scant audience largely composed of friends of the author and professional theatregoers. In the ignorance of art and literature displayed in its composition, the puerility of its plot and attempted characterization, the manner of its pictorial production, the queer dress of the actors supposed to represent types of contemporaneous fashionable and wicked society; in the extravagant badness of the acting, this performance clearly established a record.

The most inveterate theatregoer of the last twenty years could remember nothing nearly so awful. "My Life," in which Mme. Janauschek once tried to act, and the piece called "An Iron Creed," which was received with roars of ironical laughter at the Fourteenth Street Theatre one night years ago, seem, in remembrance, works of solid worth compared with this "Sold and Paid For."

John C. Dixon, who acts the character of the Archbishop in Mansfield's "Henry V.," wrote this thing, and, as two other actors who had been severally engaged to play the hero's part had fallen by the wayside, he took up that rôle in the performance, and whined and wheezed through it in a manner which seemed funnier, if one felt in a frivolous mood, than the play itself. It will not do to excuse him on the ground that he was not prepared for the part. There is no law to compel any man to make such an exhibition of himself. Nor should there any false idea of kindness prevail to suppress the exact truth about the balderdash put forth by Mr. Dixon under the name of drama. Such ancient manikins as the cold-hearted "man of the world," who had bought and paid for his wife; that emotional and ill-treated young thing and her blessed prattling babe; the lover sighing like a furnace, indeed, and looking like a stoker, and the customary frivolous dames of fashion, were clumsily employed in imitation of the moralizing "society drama" of the era of Bartley Campbell. The construction was utterly hopeless, the dialogue like the maundering of a half-intoxicated barroom elocutionist.

There ought to be no room on the dramatic stage for such ignorance, carelessness, and humbug. Mr. Shubert knows well enough that this sort of thing deserves no word of commendation. Two acts of "Sold and Paid For" seemed all that human nature could endure. The house bill announced that the performance was given for the benefit of the widow of Joseph O[illegible] but there was surely not enough money in the theatre to pay for the decent interment of the play.

Most of the poor actors were wholly unknown to fame in this neighborhood, and likely to remain so, and therefore will not suffer in the public mind. But the character of a French Count was acted by a veteran, Henri Laurent, who used to sing Rackstraw in "Pinafore," and has been out of sight many years, while in the heroine's rôle, Etta Butler, who some time ago happily travestied Mrs. Fiske as Becky Sharp, seemed to try to burlesque Olga Nethersole and to fall dismally even in that generally easy task.

Theodore Moss has done a courteous thing in sending out the tickets to the reviewers for the performance of Miss Mannering in "Janice Meredith" next Monday night, by inclosing with them the positive information that the curtain will rise at 8:30 o'clock. The tickets of Wallack's have always announced the hour of beginning as 8. In consequence, many first nighters sat for a whole half hour waiting for the curtain to rise when Mrs. Le Moyne began her engagement there.

It is a pity Mr. Moss cannot send his communication directly to all the first nighters. Newspaper announcements of such trivial things seem to be overlooked or forgotten. A great deal of valuable time has been wasted by punctual folks at first nights thus far this season. The printed announcements of the time the curtain will rise generally seem to mean nothing. On the other hand, the first performances of "Henry V.," "L'Aiglon" in French, and "The Gay Lord Quex" were begun to barely half-filled houses.

Robert Marshall's newest comedy, "The Second in Command," now running at the Haymarket Theatre, in London, and likely to be seen here very soon, is making a big hit in spite of its obvious artifice, it seems, and the lack of first-hand observation of nature in its characters. It tells a pretty, simple, and old-fashioned love story in a pretty way, the London reviews say, and it contains congenial parts for good actors. The best part is thought to be that which gives the play its title, Major Bingham, acted in London by Cyril Maude. But Bingham is not the hero of the play, which was not called "The Second in Command" when it left the author's hands, and perhaps he will not seem the most important of the personages when the piece is acted here.

Abel Hermant, one of the younger dramatists of the present hour in Paris, is the author of the latest play in which Mme. Réjane has triumphed. It is called "Sylvie; ou, la Courisse d'Amour," and the time is that of the French Revolution. Indeed, the whole period from 1789 until the ascendency of Napoleon is covered in the action. It is perhaps needless to say that the character of this Sylvia differs somewhat from that of Shakespeare's, who was "holy, wise, and fair." She has three husbands in the course of the action, and is divorced from two of them. But there seems to be more of the popular kind of dramatic spirit, more romance and picturesqueness, in this drama than in anything else Hermant has yet done.

It seems curious to read in the London newspapers signed communications upholding the right of spectators to hiss and boo the author of "first nights" if they do not like the play. The custom in such cases is to politely lure the author to the footlights and then bait him with hisses, groans, and catcalls. This was done lately at the St. James's Theatre with a woman, Mrs. Craigie, and the manager, Mr. Alexander, has denounced the custom as brutal and vulgar, through the newspapers. Brutal the Briton frequently is, no doubt, yet it must be a good thing for the cause of art to treat dramatists and actors occasionally to some sort of wholesome discipline. We go too far to the other extreme in this town.

"Lady Huntsworth's Experiment," by R. C. Carton, will be the next play at Daly's, instead of "A Dash for a Throne." In this Hilda Spong will appear as the purposeful wife of a dissolute Earl, who earns her living as a cook, and Mr. Mason will also have an uncommonly congenial rôle. It was the intention to do "Lady Huntsworth's Experiment" at the Lyceum at the close of Annie Russell's engagement, but another play will be substituted for it, perhaps "The Second in Command."

News comes from London that Rudyard Kipling has dramatized his own long story, "The Light That Failed." Two stage versions of this have already been seen, but neither lasted long.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Production of Strauss's "Ein Heldenleben" and Return of Kreisler.

The second public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall with the customary surroundings of gentle women and music students in search of light upon their art. The programme consisted of the following numbers: Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," Bruch's G minor violin concerto, Richard Strauss's tone poem, "Ein Heldenleben," ("A Hero's Life"); Tartini's "Devil's Trill," and Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries." The violinist was Fritz Kreisler, the young Austrian virtuoso, who was here years ago as a boy wonder. The feature of the concert for those who regard music as more important than musicians was the introduction to New York of the latest creation of the unique Richard Strauss of Munich. The Philharmonic Society had made unusual preparations for this performance, and the orchestra was increased to 120 men, 10 more than the regular number.

Mr. Strauss depicts the life of a hero in a continuous composition, divided into six periods. In the first division the hero himself is set before the imagination by means of his representative theme, which is germinal and sprouts its branches through the entire work. This theme is associated with three others, which may be taken as typical of the hero's admirable qualities, his vigor of mind, his energy, and his buoyancy or emotionality of feeling. In the second division the hero's opponents are pictured, his critics, wretched creatures, who are caricatured by piccolo chromatics and nasal stopped cornets. The third period brings the hero face to face with his inamorata, represented by a solo violin. She is capricious, coquettish, coy, and at last yielding. He is her humble suitor. They unite in a duet and are musically happy. Their dream of love is interrupted by the trumpet call to battle, (Division IV.). The battle engages the entire 120 men; it is an alarming period. The survivors play the fifth period, which shows us the hero enjoying the fruits of his victory and engaged in intellectual activity. We now learn that this hero is the one who wrote the symphonic poems, "Don Juan," "Macbeth," "Tod und Verklaerung," "Til Eulenspiegel," and "Don Quixote," the opera "Guntram," and the song "Traum durch die Dämmerung," or, in other words, Mr. Richard Strauss of Munich, for we hear quotations from all these compositions. The last division that "ends this sad, eventful history" is the hero's renunciation of the world and his death. At first he struggles against the inevitable, then resigns himself. He lives in the country; he tells us that with an English horn. He has memories; we hear fragments of the earlier music, the love theme. At last the hero dies, and his representative theme ends the work in a paean of majestic power.

That most of this is fit material for musical delineation no one will deny. Most of it is emotional, and the greater part of that which is not so is suitable for descriptive music. One should not fail with a battle scene, for instance, if one has 120 instruments, and fires them all in broadside with full charges. Three trumpets in high, close dissonances will put any sensitive hearer in a fighting mood, and a firing squad of trombones, tubas, and drums can give a lively and cacophonous reproduction of a general assault. Mr. Strauss's battle scene is a good one. Those who have been on the firing line will appreciate its representation of the noise and confusion. After hearing this, Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries" was like the chanting of a Chopin nocturne. Mr. Strauss knows that if you have enough instruments and write for them all at once it does not make much difference what you write. But he made the violin parts very hard in his battle scene for all that. It would have been a pity to waste a fiddler.

But to consider this composition seriously, it must be said that only a very anxious, sympathetic, and skilled hearer will find it possible to follow the intricate workings of all its themes. It is a leit-motif work; every theme has a meaning, and so has every development of a theme. One must, as the programme note of Mr. Krehbiel wisely says, concede to the composer not only the right to attempt the expression of the broader emotional moods, which lie so surely within the province of musical utterance, but also every variety of each emotion. And here the hearer must take the composer at his own word or be lost in hopeless confusion. One really requires a handbook to help him through this composition. In an opera where the text makes plain the intent of the most subtle music, the hearer need not be at a loss, but in absolute music, when the typical-theme plan is carried out in all its ramifications, how is one to know precisely what is meant?

As absolute music this work has two aspects. Technically it is colossal, and it is bold in the conception of its extraordinary proportions. Heine's huge nightingale, Berlioz, shrinks into normal size beside this Strauss. His themes are big with musical power, but his development in the old symphonic sense is not at all remarkable. His weaving of the several themes, however, is masterly. He wields the amazing complexity of modern polyphony, the polyphony of the hazardous cross-paths in acrid harmony, the impinging chromatic curves, with consummate ease. His themes wind about one another with the luxuriance of intertwining vines in the depths of a tropical jungle. And if you grant the premises of the programme, the form is clear and satisfying. And you must grant these premises, or throw overboard your Schumann, Liszt, and Berlioz. The orchestration is notable in the Strauss method, with all its splendors and all its idiosyncrasies. Sometimes when Mr. Strauss aims at producing new and startlingly ugly instrumental colors, he does it by the very simple process of wresting instruments from their natures. It is not an evidence of the possession of genius to write a spiccato passage for an oboe, or attempt to imitate a glissando on a clarionet, or a pizzicato on a trumpet. These things belong to that region of art in which dwell the purple cow and the yellow aster. But on the whole it is not difficult to understand the enthusiastic attitude of some musicians toward the compositions of Mr. Strauss. When a conductor reads one of these scores and sees piccolo passages written for a bass trombone, it certainly does make him sit up.

But when all is said and done, what is the aesthetic result for the hearer, who is not supposed to see the workings of the machinery? That is the person to whom this message is addressed. It is not primarily for musicians, nor for score readers. The object of music is to be heard, and it makes its appeal to the intellect and the emotions through the ear. Let it be said, then, that there are passages of true, glorious, overwhelming beauty in this work, but in listening to it one is often thrown into astonishment and confusion. To say this is to invite the ridicule of the hereafter. Every critic of music knows how hard it is to estimate justly the value of anything which violates established law. Yet it is only by innovations that the art of music has advanced, and every composer, even the honeyed Rossini, has been abused for writing ugly music.

But the critic cannot be a prophet. He is as likely to err on one side as on the other. It is not his business to try to guess what people will think of a work fifty years hence. He must tell how it affects him now, and by giving his reasons invite the reader to think about the matter. That is as far as he can go. With this in mind, then, the present writer can only say that the composer of "Ein Heldenleben" has undertaken to express in music much that cannot be clearly conveyed to the hearer by musical symbols, and that he has chosen to make his symbols harsh and repulsive. Nevertheless we must remember that a few years ago men said just these things of Wagner, who is now seen to be nearly always perfectly melodious. We should, then, quarrel less with Mr. Strauss for his diction than for his deliberate attempts to say definite things to us in music. Mood pictures are all that music can paint. That fact is pretty thoroughly established by centuries of experiment. The ugly noises, the harsh harmonies, the abnormal instrumentation, and the infernal din of this work may all tickle the ears of our grandchildren as much as the luscious instrumental songs of "Tristan und Isolde" now tickle ours.

Dazzling opulence of color, tremendous power in the building of instrumental climaxes, majestic organ tones of orchestral sound in the flowing passages—these, indeed, Mr. Strauss gives us. But there is always a question whether all this technic is not given merely to a display of itself and to the utterance of thoughts that in their naked originality would be but puny. Certainly the lofty serenity of the older art of music, the purity of style, and the clearness of diction are here conspicuously absent, and we, for our part, cannot help recalling the words of one Carlyle: "Higher, higher yet flames the fire sea, crackling with new dislocated timber, hissing with leather and prunella. The metal images are molten; the marble images become mortar lime; the stone mountains sulkily explode. Respectability, with all her collected gigs inflamed for funeral pyre, wailing, leaves the earth, not to return save under new Avatar."

Mr. Paur, in his reading of the composition and the gentlemen of the society in their performance of it, covered themselves with glory. The thing had been carefully rehearsed, and its presentation was the highest achievement of the Philharmonic in orchestral virtuosity. It will long be remembered. Mr. Richard Arnold, the concert master, deserves especial praise for his excellent performance of the difficult violin obbligato.

Full recognition of the work of Mr. Kreisler cannot be given at this time. It is sufficient to say that the young man returns to us a full-fledged artist, with a big, though not perfectly pure, tone, abundant technic, and a warm, if somewhat exaggerated style. He was heartily applauded for his work. The programme will be repeated at to-night's concert.

LACQUER WARE AT AUCTION.

Fourth Day's Sale of the Joseph W. Sprague Art Collection.

The portion of the collection of Oriental art objects which belonged to the late Joseph W. Sprague of Louisville, sold yesterday at the galleries of the American Art Association, consisted entirely of specimens of lacquer ware. In these the Sprague collection was remarkably rich, a number of objects, such as the Daimio trunks, being of a character hardly ever seen at sales either in this country or Europe.

In spite of this, the prices realized again evidenced the fact that lacquer is as yet hardly appreciated by American collectors. Compared with the amounts paid at this sale for other classes of Japanese art work, those obtained for the lacquer are regarded as extremely low. This is the more remarkable because experts in Japanese art productions regard lacquer as being by far the best investment of any. There are still masters in metal working, ivory carving, and decorative painting in Japan, but hardly a lacquer artist of the old school remains. It does not pay in these days to devote six months to the making of a small object which sells for a few dollars.

The highest price reached yesterday afternoon was $310, for a large cabinet of gold and Nashiji lacquer of the finest quality. A splendid cabinet in black lacquer, with most elaborate brass mountings, brought only $62.50, while the Daimio trunks—containing more decorative value to the square inch than perhaps any other objects that can be placed in a room—went at prices ranging from $30 to $110.

A specimen of Chinese carved lacquer, a cinnabar heart-shaped box, presented by an Emperor of China to a Shogun, was sold to Mr. Savage for $250.

The only prices of the afternoon's sale regarded as high were those for several panels, which were the last objects sold. These are carved, and some of them ornamented with mother-of-pearl and other substances, and sold at from $20 to $70 each.

The sale will conclude this afternoon, when the carved furniture will be offered.

The collection of photographs sold on Thursday all together, the buyer of the first lot electing to take the entire collection, was bought by Seth Sprague Terry for presentation to Columbia University. The innovation introduced Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer, of selling a large number of lots as one, will therefore be welcomed by those who desire to make use of the collection for purposes of study.

MR. CAULDWELL RETURNS.

Says America's Art Exhibit Attracted General Attention at Paris.

John B. Cauldwell, Director of Fine Arts for the United States at the Paris Exposition, was among the arrivals on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Deutschland yesterday. Concerning the American exhibit, Mr. Cauldwell said:

"Our exhibit of art attracted general attention and comment. The comment was most favorable.

"M. Leygues, Minister of Fine Arts for France, and M. Bénédite, Conservateur of the Luxembourg, visited the American section the day previous to my departure. They were enthusiastic in their praise, and said that the exhibit revealed to them American art in an entirely new light. M. Leygues purchased for his private collection works of C. C. Curran, Charles Warren Eaton, Homer Lee, and Sergeant Kendall.

"The French Government desires to purchase several characteristic American works for the Luxembourg.

"Several Russian and Viennese collectors also made efforts to secure works of American artists, but they were disappointed, as the desired works had already been purchased by persons at home. In many instances the works of American artists are more highly appreciated by connoisseurs abroad than at home, a condition which is unnatural, and which, I am sure, cannot last.

"Another splendid impression was that made by our exhibit of sculpture. It was most fortunately placed, both within and without the Grand Palais. Several of our works were secured by the French Government, while Dalin's statue, "The Medicine Man," was acquired by Austria for the Vienna Public Park. The excellence of the exhibit of 1900 can be better understood by a comparison with the exposition of 1889. Then we had sixteen pieces on exhibition, and a bronze medal was our highest award, while this year we exhibited seventy pieces, secured four grand prizes, four gold and five silver medals, besides many lesser awards."

THE FOREST PRESERVE BOARD.

Secures Title to 11,000 Acres in Hamilton County—Tuberculosis Hospital Site.

The Forest Preserve Board met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Commissioner Charles H. Babcock, State Engineer E. A. Bond, and Assemblyman Merton E. Lewis were present. The first matter discussed was the claim of George R. Finch of Glens Falls to 11,000 acres of land in Hamilton County. The board agreed to pay Mr. Finch $1.50 per acre for 4,300 acres, and to allow him to remove all the spruce, with a stumpage exceeding eight inches in diameter. Mr. Finch relinquished his claim to the other 6,700 acres, but is to be allowed to remove the timber.

The board then considered the selection of a site for a tuberculosis hospital. The last Legislature appropriated $50,000 with which to commence the work, and a commission of five was appointed to select a site. The members are Howard Townsend, Dr. H. H. Pryor of Buffalo, Dr. Willis G. MacDonald of Albany, Walter Jennings of New York, and Dr. Dr. Lezri Kendall of Saranac Lake.

The commission presented a majority report in favor of the selection of Clear Lake, which is on the Mohawk and Malone Road, near Tupper Lake. Dr. MacDonald opposed Clear Lake and favored a site about two miles from Dannemora, where the needed land can be secured free of expense.

In addition to the Forest Preserve Board and the Tuberculosis Commission, Dr. Daniel Lewis of New York, Owen Cassidy of Schuyler, and Secretary Baxter T. Smelzer, all members of the State Board of Health, were present. The selection of a site by the Tuberculosis Commission must be approved by the Forest Preserve Board and the State Board of Health to legalize it. This approval was not given yesterday, but a resolution calling for alternative sites was adopted.

LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES.

Charleston Making Elaborate Preparation to Receive the Mayors.

The official programme of the fourth annual convention of the League of American Municipalities, which will be held in Charleston, S. C., on Dec. 12, 13, 14, and 15, has just been issued, and indicates that this meeting will be more comprehensive in scope than any of its predecessors. The papers, addresses, and discussions will cover almost every problem that confronts the government of a municipality, and the list of speakers includes Mayors and leading municipal officers from cities in every section of the country, besides many celebrated experts on scientific subjects with which municipalities have to deal. No less than twenty-one Mayors alone are included in the list of speakers.

The preparations for the reception of the delegates and visitors by the City of Charleston have been made on an elaborate scale. The convention will open at 10 o'clock next Wednesday morning with an address of welcome to the State of South Carolina by Gov. McSweeney. Mayor Smyth of Charleston will follow with an address of welcome, which will be responded to by the Hon. Henry V. Johnson, Mayor of Denver, Col., President of the league.

The Southeastern Passenger Association has made a rate of one fare for the round trip from this city to Charleston.

STROLLERS COME TO TOWN

"The Cruise of the Summer Girl" Given at the Waldorf.

People In and Out of Society Welcome the Players — Message from Manchester.

The Strollers came to the Waldorf-Astoria last night and brought in their train a number of society people and others to see "the first performance on any stage" of a musical comedy called "The Cruise of the Summer Girl."

The large ballroom of the hotel, rigged up as a theatre, or as near like a theatre as circumstances would permit, was the scene of the production. The producers in one sense were the Strollers; in another sense they were eight hundred or more persons who paid $3 a seat and, in the majority of instances, hobnobbed with the elect.

"The Cruise of the Summer Girl" is fearfully and wonderfully made. It is the combined efforts of eleven men, seven of whom are musicians and three writers. It cannot be said of it that too many cooks have spoiled the broth, for in that part—the music—where the greatest number of cooks were employed the broth was of the better quality.

The book was unfunny to a degree. Even the best efforts of a few of the Strollers, who were not too nervous to articulate, failed to raise more than an occasional laugh, while as for that part of it which was intrusted to the nervous contingent, if it contained original fun the players failed to bring it to the surface.

"The Cruise of the Summer Girl" has a double entendre. "The Summer Girl" is, in the first place, a yacht, and following the natural bent of that species of craft, she is on a cruise. She carries on board a lot of so-called society people, who do all sorts of queer things—for society people.

On the other hand, there is a Summer girl in the flesh. She is "Muriel Egerton," and she naively tells the society matrons who question her that she is one of the Philadelphia Egertons, but hails from the fragrant precincts of Hunter's Point. This line of the playwright was a libel on "Muriel," for she was by all odds the most finished society person in the cast. But in her character on the Summer girl, "Muriel" was also on a cruise, and it was so far successful that she managed to bring about a rupture between Jack Langford, the owner of the yacht, and his fiancée, and he became owner of two Summer girls instead of one.

Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., was the owner of the yacht, and later of the lady. He also wrote the book of the play. Mr. Fitzgerald also acted. He likewise sang, but he was saddest when he did that. He also danced, and as a dancer Mr. Fitzgerald is at his best. He can do many dances. They include buck, wing, soft shoe, cake walking, and the style known to the schools of that art as "fancy dancing." As a fancy danger Mr. Fitzgerald soars into the empyrean.

J. Cheever Goodwin, Safford Waters, and Harry B. Smith wrote the lyrics. The music contributed by Melville Ellis, Safford Walters, Richard Henry Warren, A. Baldwin Sloane, William F. Peters, Aimé Lachaume, Victor Beigel, and Reginald De Koven. None of these gentlemen either acted or sang. That was left entirely to Mr. Fitzgerald.

In patches the audience was a notable one. The boxes were taken by many people prominent in the society world, and there were also some of these in the less aristocratic body of the house. Throughout the house the women were conspicuous for their handsome gowns. Some one said during the evening that there were many persons not in society who were present and a few in society who were. As the person who made the statement was one of the latter, it is presumed that he knew whereof he spoke.

MANY HUNDRED PATRONESSES.

The programme issued by the Strollers was heavy with the list of patronesses. There were 2,012 of these who were classified, and 120 of whom it was announced that they had been "received too late for classification." Some of the patronesses were present.

It had been announced that the play was to teem with local hits; that there were to be convulsing take-offs on prominent society people, and that the owner of the "Summer Girl" was to be made up like a prominent yachtsman who has defended the America's Cup on a number of occasions.

None of these things materialized. Edward Fales Coward, one of the bright spots in the cast, who played Algernon Montmorency—an actor, of course—spoke of having played "the dopey Dane," meaning Hamlet, and said that when he started he was Hamlet all over, but when he quit he was pmelette all over. Another lyric writer said of Montmorency that he had looked on the wine when it was free.

Mr. Fitzgerald said of "Mrs. Hemingway Hood," the Queen of Society from Boston, that she "was next" when she fathomed his schemes. These were the extent of the local hits, and the audience refused to be convulsed.

Miss Grace Hoyt, the "Summer Girl," had some pretty songs to sing, and she sang them well. She danced gracefully, and when in the second act she had managed to master her nervousness, she gave a capital performance. Mr. Dyett did some good work in the burlesque of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," introduced into the second act, and Edward Fales Coward struggled bravely with a very bad part and succeeded in making something out of it.

For a few minutes Miss May Irwin was in the cast. She played the part of "May Irwin." It happened in the third act, when she came on to a tumultuous burst of applause and sang some of her well-known "coon songs." Miss Irwin's portrayal of "May Irwin" was up to its usual standard of excellence. In the third act, too, which was laid in the Casino at Newport, Miss Matilda Agan sang some Hungarian songs in the Hungarian language.

After the first act there was a commotion in the rear of the room where the managers of the Strollers were gathered. A messenger boy had brought a telegram, and when the recipient opened and read it he beamed on the reporters gathered about and then beckoned them into a room adjoining the theatre. There a typewriter was hastily put to work and the following was distributed:

To The Strollers, Waldorf:

So glad of success at Yonkers. Beat even that record in New York, and then challenge Lipton. MANCHESTER.

The Strollers will give the same performance in the same place nine times. That of last night was in aid of the Red Cross Texas Relief Fund for Galveston, and, with the exception of four performances, which are in aid of the Strollers' Fund, they are for charity.

THE CAST.

The same cast, which is as follows, will interpret the play during the season:

Muriel Egerton, a Summer Girl.....Miss Grace Hoyt
Mrs. Hemingway Hood of Boston, and Mrs. Montagu Mason of New York, rival queens of society.....Miss M. Waldron, Miss E. Donaldson
Miss May Irwin.....Miss May Irwin
Jack Langford, owner of the steam yacht "Summer Girl".....Mr. Louis Fitzgerald, Jr.
Alice Amory, engaged to Jack.....Miss M. Whistler
Capt. Cunningham, U. S. A.....Mr. M. Underhill
Percival Kent, a Squire of Dames.....Mr. Walter Fairman Dyett
Mr. Gnu, a hotel clerk.....Mr. W. R. Delehanty
Terry, a Bell Boy.....Mr. Evelyn Direck Benson
Algernon Montmorency, of the Glads - Doolittle.....Mr. Coward
Percival.....Mr. Webb
Pearl Tinsley.....Uncle Tom's Cabin Co.
Clarence Pellington.....Miss Hoyt
Violet.....Miss Waldron
Daisy.....Miss Black
Rose.....Miss Marion
Lily.....Miss Tojetti
Tom.....Mr. Barnes
Dick.....Mr. Mortimer
Harry.....Mr. Cushing
Willie.....Mr. Cooper

Summer Girls and Men in Acts I. and II. Society Butterflies in Act III.

Incidental to Act II., there will be introduced a burlesque, entitled

"The Cabin of Uncle Tom, or 'High Life Among the Lowly.'"

Uncle Tom.....Mr. Delehanty
Little Eva.....Mr. Webb
Eliza Harris, the octoroon girl.....Mr. Dyett
George Harris, her husband.....Mr. Fitzgerald
Topsy.....Mr. Cushing
Sambo, her "man".....Mr. Mortimer
Tiny, the bloodhound.....Mr. Benson
Simon Legree.....Mr. Coward

Among the prominent society people present were:

Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Jennings,	James L. Breese,
Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs,	T. Creighton Webb,
Stuyvesant Ledlay,	J. B. Bradford, Jr.,
Col. and Mrs. Jas.	George W. Smalley,
Miss Fitzgerald,	Mrs. and Miss Hatch,
Mr. and Mrs. Manice,	Herbert Rawlins,
Mr. and Mrs. George De Forest,	Stuart Barney,
Mr. Schuyler Parsons,	Miss Van Nest,
The Misses Parsons,	Mrs. Jules Reynal,
Robert Hilliard,	James J. Van Alen,
T. Sanford Beatty,	Miss Ranger,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank K Sturgis,	Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman,
S. M. Roosevelt,	Mrs. Andreas Dippel,
William A. Potter,	Robert W. Parson,
Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud,	Harry Redmond,
Eugene S. Reynal,	Miss Parsons,
L. P. R. Betts,	Mrs. W. H. Russell,
	Mr. and Mrs. William Coster,
	Mrs. Clement C. Moore,
	The Misses Crosby,
	Mrs. John Bloodgood,
	Mrs. Ronald Stuart,
	Col. W. D. H. Washington,
	Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard,
	Mrs. Wilkinson of Clenell, England;
	Mr. and Mrs. Preston Hix,
	Miss Hix,
	Miss Leila Stewart,
	The Misses Gilbert.
	Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wood,
	Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Conkling,
	Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Coogan,
	Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tinker.

RUSSELL SAGE BUYS WHEAT.

Wife as Purchasing Agent, Patronizes Suffrage Bazaar Booth.

Russell Sage got a small corner in wheat yesterday. In fact, he got four corners at the Woman Suffrage Bazaar, where Mrs. Sage, acting as his agent, purchased a big box of the growing product at the Kansas booth. The Sage family will live upon Kansas wheat bread for some time to come. Mrs. Sage bought a barrel of flour yesterday and twelve loaves of the hard wheat bread the day before, and has bought several of the well-browned loaves the booth has on exhibition every day of the bazaar. This wheat and the flour come from Sumner County, the banner wheat county of Kansas, through which Mr. Sage's Missouri Pacific Railroad runs. There was a jump in wheat yesterday, and to-day the price of flour at the booth will be raised from $5 to $525. The exhibit will include to-day a fine lot of Kansas butter.

The best exhibit the Suffrage Bazaar has made has been in fine old ladies. Another of its octogenarians, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, was present last evening, a lovely sweet-faced woman, in her plain little brown silk gown, with the wide white collar and close white cap. Mrs. Howe recited the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and it was then sung to the tune of "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah," John Hutchinson playing the accompaniment. The bazaar's daily auction sale was continued last evening, and Miss McKinley, the doll, was bought in by the Ohio booth for $33. She will be put up again to-morrow, the closing night. These auctions are bargain sales.

NEW PERSIAN MINISTER HERE.

Anxious to Introduce American Inventions Into His Country.

The new Persian Minister to the United States, Gen. Isaac Khan, arrived on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland yesterday. He is a native of Teheran, has never been in America before, and does not speak English. He was the companion of the Shah on his tour of Europe last Summer, and was in the carriage with him at the time of the attempted assassination of the monarch in Paris. On landing from the steamship Gen. Khan, through an interpreter, said:

"I will of course do all that I can to promote and foster the present harmonious relations existing between this country and Persia. I wish to familiarize myself with American customs. Especially do I wish to study your electrical and mechanical appliances and inventions, in order that I may introduce them into my own country. America is very large, but it looks like a good country to live in.

"Yes, I was in the carriage with his Majesty on the occasion of the attempt on his life in Paris," Gen. Khan said, when asked about that incident. "When Salsou, the would-be assassin, jumped to the window of the carriage his Majesty thought he had a message or a letter for him. He had no idea of the impending danger. Fortunately, the French Minister accompanying us broke the pistol before the man could fire. That is all there is to that incident. We were received most courteously all over Europe, the tour being a most pleasant one in every respect."

Gen. Khan went to the Waldorf-Astoria, and will remain in this city a few days before going to Washington.

EIGHT HUNDRED PLAY EUCHRE.

Chief Prize of One of the Largest Games on Record Was a Piano.

There were forty-six boobies at the big progressive euchre party of the American Army and Navy Aid Society at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. It was one of the biggest progressive euchre parties on record, and the only women in the company who did not wear an expression of green-eyed jealousy on their faces when they looked at the happy forty-six were the five who preceded them and won the first prizes. The first was one of the biggest prizes on record—a six-hundred-dollar piano, which was won by eleven punches. There were two winners of eleven games—Mrs. M. L. Botay of 134 East Fifty-fifth Street and Mrs. Goulard—and when lots were drawn it was found that the former had won the piano. Mrs. Goulard fell heir to a big oil painting, which was the second prize. Mrs. Randall of 123 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, won a cut-glass bowl; Mrs. Hirsh of 117 Norman Avenue carried off a numera, and Miss Reynard walked off with the most treasured prize of the afternoon, a marvelous millinery creation of black and white.

There was great excitement when the prizes were distributed. Every prize winner tried to crowd upon the small platform which contained the officers of the society and members of the various committees. There were twice as many women as the platform would hold.

"Ladies," cried Mrs. Richard H. Savage, the society's First Vice President, "it is said that this platform threatens to collapse." But not a woman budged an inch. A prize that was worth playing a whole afternoon for was worth the risk of an accident. There were also a dozen men present during the afternoon, including the bugler from Governors Island.

ROLAND REED VERY ILL.

Undergoes a Third Operation at St. Luke's Hospital.

A report from St. Luke's Hospital last night said that physicians had performed an operation upon Roland Reed, and that his condition was very critical.

This is the third operation which the actor has undergone.

YALE CLUB'S FIRST NIGHT.

Triumphs on the Gridiron the Main Topic of Discussion.

Pedestrians passing the house at 17 East Twenty-sixth Street last night got the impression that there was a football game or some other sport going on inside. College yells fairly shook the windows at times. The building is the headquarters of the Yale Club, and about 300 members and their friends were enjoying the first "club night." Football was the main topic of discussion.

Addresses were made by Walter Camp, F. Gordon Brown, Captain of the present team; Frank S. Butterworth, the wonderful full back of the team; Henry E. Howland, and Deputy Assistant District Attorney James Fiske Hooker. Refreshments were served throughout the proceedings.

MISS NETHERSOLE'S EXPENSES.

Actress's Brother Testifies In Suit Brought by Marcus Mayer.

The hearing in the action of Marcus Mayer for the accounting by Olga Nethersole was continued yesterday before F. C. Cantine, the referee. The only witness examined was Louis Nethersole, the brother of the actress, and Treasurer of the company. Counsel for Mr. Mayer asked Mr. Nethersole numerous questions as to the accounts of the company, and especially as to the expenses of Miss Nethersole.

"You charged as many items of expense as you could, did you not?" he was asked.

"I did," replied Mr. Nethersole.

In going over his accounts, Mr. Nethersole read some items as "wages," while others he termed "salaries." "You see," he said, "the swell people get salaries and the others get wages."

"That's good law," commented the referee.

Among the items Mr. Nethersole read one for $100 for law charges.

"What's that?" queried the counsel for Mr. Mayer.

"Law charges," repeated Mr. Nethersole. "You ought to know what those are."

Mr. Mayer, who is in ill-health, was obliged to retire at this point, and by consent the further taking of testimony was adjourned until next Wednesday morning.

Incorporated at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 7.—Certificates of incorporation were filed here to-day as follows: The Columbia Automatic Machine Company, to manufacture, buy, and sell slot machines; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Isaac R. Mansfield, Frank L. Capps, and Frank W. Bird.

The Baldrick-Gallagher Company, to deal in whiskies, highwines, and gins; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Charles E. Smith, Newark; James A. Altbirson, Brooklyn, and James A. Petrie, New York City.

PLANS OF NEW STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING

As Drawn by Architect Post They Are Unanimously Adopted.

Description of the Structure Which Is to be Four Stories High and Cost $1,500,000.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange unanimously adopted yesterday the plans for their new building as drawn by Architect George B. Post, and previously submitted to the Building Committee. The committee has been at work on the matter for many months, and they believe that the plans now decided upon will in every way answer the requirements.

The new building will, in the words of one of the Governors of the Exchange, be easily the finest in the financial district. Contrary to the general impression, it will not be a high building, four stories, it is understood, being the maximum height. At first it was intended to erect an eight or nine story structure, but this plan was abandoned when it was decided to maintain the building exclusively as a Stock Exchange affair, with no outside tenants.

The main entrance is to be on Broad Street, that side of the building to cover not only all that territory occupied by the present building, but also that on which the Western Union Building stands, that property having been purchased by the Exchange. Another entrance will be, as at present, on New Street.

The Broad Street wall will be depressed from the second floor to the pediment, and the greater part of the wall will be of glass, thus insuring the greatest possible amount of light and air.

The new building will be new in every sense of the word, and not a remodeled or added structure. The present building and the Western Union are to be torn down, work beginning on May 1, at which time the Exchange will be transferred, bag and baggage, to the Produce Exchange, where quarters have already been arranged for.

The plans as prepared by Mr. Post show a very handsome structure. The walls of the building are to be of marble, with six Corinthian columns adorning the entire height of the building in front, more or less after the Athenian style." The building is to be set on caissons, and it is understood the foundations will be sunk about sixty feet. The main floor, reached from Broad Street by a flight of about seven steps, and from New Street by about two or three steps, that street being on a higher level, will be used solely as a board room, in which all the trading will be done. On the floor below will be built two immense steel vaults, while another portion will be used for telegraph, telephone, and cable wires, while room also will be provided on the same floor for the messengers, whose headquarters in the present building are on the top floor and rather out of the way.

The floor above the board room will be used for offices, while the remaining quarters will be given up for other purposes. Among these may be mentioned several club and reception rooms, meeting rooms, and bath rooms. The building will be ventilated by the most approved system, while the lighting will be by electricity, which will be generated by the Stock Exchange's own plant, run by electricians specially engaged.

As for the board room, where all the transactions take place, it will differ little from the present room, except that it will be larger and the trading posts will not be so close together. A gallery will extend around the Broad Street side, but the committee has decided to change the present system of admission, and when the new building is erected no one will be admitted to the gallery unless with cards of admission from members.

The inside finishings will be in keeping with the handsome exterior, marble forming a conspicuous feature of the inside walls also.

As to the cost of the building no exact statement is forthcoming, but it is believed it will be in the neighborhood of $1,500,000. It is hoped that the new structure may be ready for occupancy by May 1, 1902.

DISCHARGED JURORS INDIGNANT

Say Recorder Goff's Action Reflects on Their Integrity.

Many of the sixty-seven talesmen of the December panel of jurymen drawn to serve in Recorder Goff's court, who were summarily discharged for the term by the Recorder Thursday, stood around the corridors of the Criminal Courts Building yesterday and speculated as to the reasons for their sudden dismissal. Several were highly indignant, intimating that their discharge was a reflection upon their integrity. The compensation of jurymen is $2 for each day the juror answers to his name in court. The December panel had served but four days. Assistant District Attorney O'Connor stated that reports of personal disagreements among the jurors had reached him.

"In several cases where the prosecution's evidence was strong," said Mr. O'Connor, "the jury brought in verdicts of acquittal. Some of the jurors told me they had quarreled among themselves." Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, who appeared for one of the acquitted persons, said:

"The action of the Recorder in discharging the jury panel is a menace to the right of every one to an impartial hearing by a jury of his peers. If the Judges of our criminal courts are to be empowered to discharge whole panels of jurors after a few days' service because their verdicts do not coincide with the Judges' view of the evidence, we had better do away with the jury system altogether."

ASTOR HOUSE STORES RAIDED.

Bureau of Incumbrances Men this Time Meet with No Opposition.

The Bureau of Incumbrances yesterday made its regular quarterly swoop on the stores in the Astor House and carted away a double truckload of trunks, barber's poles, signs, and showcases, to the elation of several hundred small boys and bigger idlers. Whenever the Astor House stores are raided, there is a semi-holiday in the neighborhood. The chief attraction is the strategy between D. A. Doyle, the trunkman, corner Broadway and Vesey Street, and the bureau's men.

On the previous occasion the honors of war were with Doyle, who had lined the inside of his showcases with live electric wires. He refused to turn off the current, and the men of the bureau feared to cut them, and had to send for electrical engineers to do the work. Yesterday, however, the men came armed with rubber gloves and a machine shop full of tools. And at that Mr. Doyle had a surprise for the bureau.

The swoop was made shortly after 3 o'clock, and at once began with the trunks and valises which Doyle had heaped on the sidewalk for display. When twenty pieces had been loaded on the truck Mr. Doyle appeared upon the scene. Contrary to all expectations, he nodded pleasantly to the Inspectors.

"I'd begin to feel lonely if you fellows didn't come around once in a while," he said. "I'll not give you any trouble this time. For all I care you can take showcases, trunks, bags, and everything else on the sidewalk, including the coal hole. I'll simply redeem the stuff and build it up again. What are you doing with the rubber gloves, anyway? I'll turn off the current for you this time." And having scored the surprise, Doyle retired.

The bureau's men deferred carting away the cases until this morning, and proceeded to gobble up other obstacles which had no business on the sidewalks. By this time word had passed to all the merchants of what was going on, and all along the line signs and showcases were taken in. Only those signs that were not readily detached fell a prey to the raiders, who landed two barber's poles, six signs, and a seven-foot gold pen that was hanging over the door of John Foley's place.

Lieut. Commander of Naval Militia.

Lieut. Macdonough Craven, commanding the Second Division, First Naval Battalion, has been elected Lieutenant Commander of the battalion and executive officer as well.

Lieut. Craven is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and was formerly an officer in the United States and Brazilian Navies, respectively. He is a veteran of the Brazilian revolution and the Spanish-American war. Lieut. Craven has been a member of the First Naval Battalion since the Fall of 1899.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

J. Lawrence Van Alen, who is to marry Miss Daisy Post on Monday next, will give his farewell bachelor dinner at Sherry's this evening. Mr. Van Alen's attendants at his wedding and who will be his guests at this dinner are to be M. Orme Wilson, who is to be best man, and Frank W. Andrews, Jr., Robert L. Gerry, Lawrence R. L. Gillespie, and George Griswold, 2d, who are to be the ushers.

***

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave last evening at her residence, 1 East Sixty-first Street, a dinner for Miss Daisy Post, at which were present the members of Mr. Van Alen and Miss Post's bridal party. Ex-Commodore Gerry is to give a large stag dinner at his residence on Monday evening.

***

Mrs. John H. Hall, Sr., (Miss Cornelia G. Ward) of 559 Fifth Avenue will give a reception on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 15, for Miss Martha J. Hall.

***

Mrs. George Crocker will give a large dinner on Saturday evening, Dec. 15, at her residence, 1 East Sixty-fourth Street, for her daughter, Miss Emma Rutherford, who is expected from Europe on Wednesday. Dr. Isaac L. Kip and Mrs. Kip of 448 Fifth Avenue will also give a large dinner on Tuesday evening at their residence. Mrs. Albert Gallatin of 25 Gramercy Park is to give a dinner for young people at her residence on Monday, Dec. 10, from which her guests will go to the dance to be given at the Metropolitan Club by Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt for her daughter, Miss Katherine Pratt.

***

Dr. Glover Arnold, Mrs. Arnold, and Miss Arnold will give a reception this afternoon at their new house, 114 East Sixty-fifth Street. It will be a housewarming, as it is the first entertaining in their present home. Mrs. Arnold's sisters, Mrs. H. T. Wright and Mrs. Thomas H. Grimké, and the Misses Amelia M. Radnor, Sophie Marshall, Mabel Cleveland, the Misses Gouley, and the Misses Mary S. and Annie L. Arnold, who are not yet "out," will assist in receiving. Mrs. Arnold and Miss Arnold will be "at home" on Fridays until Lent.

***

Mrs. James Betts Metcalf of 34 East Sixtieth Street will give this afternoon a reception at her residence to introduce her niece, Miss Hildegarde Beste, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beste of Fairpines, Summit, N. J. Mrs. Beste was Miss Mary H. Cutting, and a sister of Mrs. Metcalf. Mrs. Metcalf will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Beste and the débutante will have several girls with her.

***

Mrs. John R. Harris (Miss Adelaide Brady) will give a reception this afternoon at her residence, 14 East Fortieth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Cornelia Brady Harris. Miss Harris is a cousin of William V. B. Kip and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander.

***

Prof. W. H. Burr of 151 West Seventy-fourth Street will give a reception at his residence on Saturday, Dec. 15, to introduce his daughter, Miss M. H. Burr. Mr. Burr recently married for his second wife Miss Shipman, a sister of the Rev. Herbert Shipman.

***

The wedding of Osborn Wyckoff Bright of this city and Miss Johanna Hayes Shepard, daughter of Augustus D. Shepard, and a niece of the late Elliott F. Shepard, will be celebrated to-day in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Plainfield, N. J. The Rev. William R. Richards is to officiate. Mrs. John D. Miller of Plainfield, a sister of the bride, is to be the matron of honor, and the Misses Una Soley, Esther Hoppin, Sarah Thompson, and Eleanor Russell of New York, and Edith Hyde and Edith Smalley of Netherwood, N. J., are to be the bridesmaids. Mr. Bright's best man will be Burritt H. Shepard, and the ushers are to be Robert Varnum, Arthur P. Sturges, Augustus D. Shepard, Rutherford Mead Shepard, and George Blagden, Jr. After the ceremony a large reception will be held at the residence of the bride's parents, The Gables, Fanwood, N. J. Miss Shepard is a member of the Hillside, Baltusrol, and Park Golfing Clubs. Mr. Bright is a member of the Union and Calumet Clubs and of the Baltusrol Golf and Rockaway Hunt Clubs.

***

Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a luncheon yesterday at her residence, 13 West Fifty-first Street, which was followed by a card party at which handsome prizes were offered. There were also a number of other card parties. Mrs. F. B. Hoffman has organized a seven-handed euchre club, which is to meet weekly at her residence.

***

There were numerous coming-out receptions yesterday, among them one given by Mrs. William Barr (Miss Rosalie G. Ford) of 13 West Fifty-sixth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Honor Ellsworth Barr. Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder gave a reception for her sister, Miss Marie de Neufville, at her house, 50 West Eleventh Street. It was the first of two receptions to introduce Miss de Neufville. The girls who received with Miss de Neufville were the Misses Alice de Goicouria, Sibyl Kane, Evelyn Parsons, Nathalie Schenck, and Lucy Kearny. The débutante was gowned in pale-blue renaissance lace over pale-blue liberty satin. Mrs. de Neufville, who also received, was in black lace, and Mrs. Schroeder was in black lace mousseline over white. Mrs. de Neufville has taken an apartment at the Lenox, 2 West Thirty-sixth Street, for the Winter.

***

Mrs. John H. Cole of 6 East Tenth Street gave a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Lucy May Cole, yesterday afternoon. Miss Cole was assisted in receiving by the Misses May Young, Helen Peabody, Julia Smith, and Emma Cobb of Milton, Mass. Mrs. Sidney S. Smith (Miss Edith Cornell) of Lakewood, N. J., also assisted in receiving.

***

Mrs. Park Benjamin (Miss Ida E. Crane) gave a reception yesterday afternoon, at which her daughter, Miss Gladys Benjamin, was introduced. Mrs. Benjamin was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Edgar Logan and Mrs. George Hilliard Benjamin, and Miss Benjamin had several girls to receive with her. These were the Misses Edith Reed of Trenton, Isabel Stoughton and Pauline Johnson of New Haven, and Ruth Walker, Margaret Stone, and Elsa Thoele. Mrs. Benjamin was gowned in turquois-blue cloth and velvet trimmed with lace, and Miss Benjamin was in a simple costume of cream-white taffeta with lace, and carried a bouquet of red roses. The house was decorated with palms, ferns, and flowers, arranged in masses. Among those invited to the reception were Prof. C. F. Chandler, Rear Admiral Ghewardi, Col. Church and Mrs. Church, Rear Admiral Higginson and Mrs. Higginson, Capt. Wildes and Mrs. Wildes, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Jerome D. J. Kelley, Gen. Anson McCook and Mrs. McCook, Prof. Harry Thurston Peck and Mrs. Peck, Miss Ethel Soule, Miss Emily Roebling, Commander A. J. Wadhams and Mrs. Wadhams, the Rev. G. E. Van De Water and Mrs. Van De Water, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Shrady, Jr., Gen. A. C. Oliphant and Mrs. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Luqueer, S. Nicholson Kane, Capt. Folger and Mrs. Folger, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Francis.

***

At the reception given by Mrs. Maitland Armstrong of 58 West Tenth Street yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Marion Howard Armstrong, the débutante was assisted in receiving by the Misses Mary Harriman, Edith Carpender, Ethel Turnbull, Charlotte H. Prime, Harriet Delafield, Edith Post, Maude C. Folsom, and Edith Mills. Miss Armstrong was gowned in white silk crepon and Mrs. Armstrong was in black and gold net over black silk.

***

Mrs. Charles R. Henderson (Miss Jeanie North) of 27 East Sixty-fifth Street gave last evening at Delmonico's a dinner dance to introduce her daughter, Miss Nathalie Henderson. The dinner, which was served at small tables in the small ballroom, was one of some eighty covers. There were no special decorations. After the dinner there was general dancing in the red room. There was no cotillion. Mrs. Henderson, gowned in pink satin, received the guests with Miss Henderson, who was in pale blue. The guests included all the prominent débutantes of the season, and the young men who are going out this Winter. Among the guests were the Misses May Gallatin, Nellie Hard, Hester G. Hone, Helen Kountze, Helen Ely, Sibyl Kane, Eleanor Morris, Dorothy Edwards, Nathalie Schenk, Caroline de Saulles, Norah Iselin, and Messrs. Beverly Robinson, Barclay Kountze, Hamilton Benjamin, Robert Livingston, Goelet Gallatin, Arthur Street, Schuyler Schieffelin, Phoenix Ingraham, and Alexander Hadden.

***

To-night brings the first meeting of the Saturday Evening Dancing Class at 9 P. M. at Delmonico's. Owing to the recent death of Philip J. Sands, this class, which was first organized by Mrs. Sands, is this year under the direct supervision of Mrs. Charles R. Huntington. The patronesses of the class this season, as already announced, are Mesdames John Erving, Leopold Francke, Frederic Goodridge, James J. Higginson, John C. Jay, Edward King, James J. King, Sackett M. Barclay, Walter C. Taylor, and Charles R. Huntington.

***

The Patricia, sailing to-day for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, has booked, among others, Poultney Bigelow and Miss Bigelow, Mrs. Cornelia N. Davis, Richard Guenther, Consul General of the United States at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

***

Sailing to-day on the Columbia for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples, there are booked, among others, the Baroness Eugenie Beste, William G. Barnewall, Mrs. Morris Barnewall, Miss Emily Bruen, Dr. Elliott Coues and Miss Edith Coues, Mr. and Mrs. Abner W. Colgate, Miss W. M. Chapin, the Hon. and Mrs. L. J. Forget, Mrs. Forget, Miss Marguerite Forget and Miss Pauline Forget, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, (Miss Van Nest,) Mr. and Mrs. Paul L. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Jackson, Col. and Mrs. C. H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, (Miss Van Nest,) Mrs. James Jackson and Miss Jackson, Gen. John Watts Kearny, Miss Lucy De Lancey Kearny, Mrs. T. Bigelow-Lawrence, Gen. C. McKeever, the Misses Helen C. and Elsie McKeever, William H. Morgan, Richard Norton, Mr. and Mrs. George Putnam and Miss Elizabeth Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Pierrepont, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Pynchon, Dr. G. G. Shelton and Mrs. Shelton, Mrs. George F. Stone, and Mrs. Francis Fisher White.

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The Deutschland, which landed her passengers yesterday morning after a very stormy voyage from Southampton and Cherbourg, brought a number of well-known people, among them Mrs. Frank Avery, Mrs. H. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Blumenthal, John Brooks, Arthur G. Baldwin, Louis Borchers, Austro-Hungarian Consul, and Mrs. Borchers; Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache, John B. Cauldwell, American Art Director at the Paris Exposition; Mrs. T. G. Cauldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Drake, Mrs. J. Donner and Miss Donner, Mrs. Earl Dodge, (Miss Emmie Harriman) and Miss Anna Dodge, Mrs. W. R. Travers, (Miss Lillie Harriman,) Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Eustis, Mrs. Augustus N. Eddy, W. H. English, Baron von Hermann, Attaché German Embassy at Washington; Count von Hacke, Secretary German Legation at Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Hoffman, Mrs. Butler Harding, Miss Annie Bigelow, Miss Charlotte Harding, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hackscher, Gen. Isaac Khan, Persian Minister at Washington; John E. Kehl, United States Consul at Stettin; Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Oxnard, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Pollock, Mrs. E. V. Roddin and Miss Roddin, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Perry and Miss S. W. Perry, G. E. Leroy, Mrs. Franklin Stickney, Miss Helene Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Sands and Miss Sands, and J. H. Thompson and two daughters.

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On the Etruria, sailing to-day for Liverpool, there are booked among others Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Clark, F. A. Bishop, E. J. Morgan, S. Mortimer, George C. Scott, Mrs. John Storer, Miss Throckmorton, Lieut. K. Zamaji of Japan, J. H. Morgan, and W. H. Roome.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks gave a large dinner party this evening in honor of ex-President and Mrs. Harrison. Those present to meet them were the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Senator and Mrs. Frye, the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Senators Allison, Depew, and Sewell.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh gave a very elegant reception this afternoon, in honor of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. Receiving with the host and hostess were Mr. and Mrs. De Young, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Miss Wilson, Miss Cockrell, and Miss Alice Rochester, all of whom were the guests of Mrs. Walsh in Paris during the past Summer.

Harvey—McEwan.

The friends of Stephen L. Harvey, one of the Free Library Trustees, Jersey City, and Miss Margaret McEwan of 89 Lembeck Avenue, were greatly surprised yesterday to learn that the couple were married on Monday. The ceremony was performed at the bride's home, the only guests being the immediate relatives. Mr. Harvey is a prominent business man of the Greenville section. He has two sons by a former wife, the elder being thirty years old.

COLORED NURSES GRADUATED.

Six Receive Diplomas at the Colored Home and Hospital Training School.

Six colored women, graduates of the Colored Home and Hospital Training School for Nurses, received their diplomas last night in the lecture hall of the Academy of Medicine, at 17 West Forty-third Street. Never before in the Northern States has there been regularly graduated a class of colored nurses, the care of the sick of that race having hitherto been intrusted to white attendants. There are in the South two schools for the education of negro nurses, but they are of comparatively recent foundation.

Last night's graduating class consisted of Grace G. Newman, Nettie F. Jarrett, Annie L. Marin, Gertrude Johnson, Margaret M. Garner, and Mrs. M. J. Harris. Among the audience were Russell Sage and Mrs. Sage. The Board of Lady Managers of the home, many of whom were present, is formed of Mrs. Mary W. Booth, Mrs. Everett Herrick, Miss Annie Van Santvoord, Mrs. H. L. Stimson, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. Charles Dodge, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. George E. Dodge, and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin.

Dr. Stephen Smith delivered the address to the graduates. He said he had been informed that the course through which the trained nurses of this school were taken was exceptionally thorough, and that the only thing left to complete its success was the way in which its graduates would undergo the test of practical nursing.

The Colored Home and Hospital, which is situated at Concord Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, has existed under various names for about sixty years. At first its quarters were on the west side, down town. Then it went to First Avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets, whence it was removed two years ago to its present location. The training school is two years old. The course of study is one of two years. Besides the graduating class there were in attendance during the past session fourteen students.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT APPEARS.

Is a Silver Certificate of Clever Design and Workmanship.

Postal clerks in this city have been informed to be on their guard against a new counterfeit five-dollar silver certificate. It is on the new issue bearing the portrait of

The Right Gift

If you are looking for a gift for father, brother, friend, or employee, one that will be sure to please, you will find it in

Waterman Ideal Fountain Pen

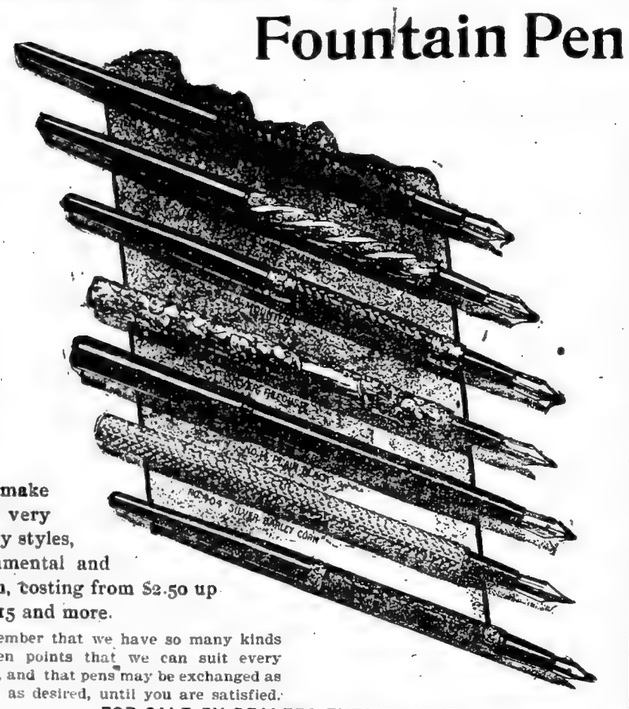

We make it in very many styles, ornamental and plain, costing from $2.50 up to $15 and more.

Remember that we have so many kinds of pen points that we can suit every taste, and that pens may be exchanged as often as desired, until you are satisfied.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

L. E. Waterman Company, 157 Broadway, New York.

URIC ACID or GOUT POISON

Registered by U. S. Patent Office.

Physicians at Hot Springs use and prescribe

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

in Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Calculi, etc.

Dr. Algernon S. Garnett, *Surgeon, (retired) U. S. Navy, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.:* "My experience in the use of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is limited to the treatment of **Gout, Rheumatism,** and that hybrid disease, **'Rheumatic Gout'** (so-called), which is in contradistinction to the **Rheumatoid Arthritis of Garrod.**

"I have had *excellent results* from this Water in these affections, **both in my own person and in the treatment of patients for whom I have prescribed it.** Of course, the remedial agent is its contained **Alkalies** and their **solvent properties.**

"Hence it is a **prophylactic as well as a remedy in Nephritic Colic** *and forming* **Calculi,** *when due to a redundancy of* **Lithic Acid."**

The late Dr. Wm. F. Carrington, *Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark., Surgeon (retired) U. S. Navy, Surgeon Confederate States Navy:*

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER Spring No. 2 has signally demonstrated its remedial power in **Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Uric Acid Gravel,** and other maladies dependant upon the **Uric Acid Diathesis.**

"It not only eliminates from the blood the deleterious agent before it crystallizes, but dissolves it in the form of Calculi, at least to a size that renders its passage along the ureters and urethra comparatively easy."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER Springs 1 and 2 have both shown adaptation so remarkable in **URIC ACID DIATHESIS** that it would be impossible to determine **their relative value** in these conditions. There are many instances, however, in which a patient, deriving little or no benefit from the water of one Spring, finds relief in the water of the other Spring, and vice versa, which would seem to indicate, unmistakably, **some especial curative virtue in each water.** Dr. James Shelton, thirty years resident physician at the Springs, was decidedly of the opinion that in **Acute Inflammatory Rheumatism, Muscular Rheumatism, Subacute Rheumatism,** etc., **the water of Spring No. 1 possesses, as a general rule, the greater curative power, and gave preference to this water in treating these cases.**

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Testimonials, which defy all imputation or question, sent to any address.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Our Council Won Two of Three Matches with Spartan in National League.

Our Council, Royal Arcanum, won two of their three matches with the Spartan bowlers in the National League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

SPARTAN B. C.				OUR COUNCIL R. A.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st	2d.	3d.
Schultze	172	179	150	Kiessler	184	170	153
Schilling	114	180	139	Schroeder	156	172	212
Dubn	157	149	148	Quinn	159	183	170
Coulon	201	146	171	Ritter	114	178	156
Maier	204	171	170	Wilckens	105	147	182
Total	848	825	778	Total	758	850	867

The Fidelia team controlled the Golden Rod and Glendale fives, and the Golden Rods beat the Glendales in the American National tournament on Thum's Germania alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Timm, 164; Koster, 155; Rothermel, 192; Foege, 161; Amann, 173. Total, 845.

Glendale Bowling Club—Laine, 184; C. Fuchs, 158; Koechling, 133; Groelling, 138; R. Fuchs, 152. Total, 765.

SECOND GAME.—Glendale Bowling Club—Laine, 144; C. Fuchs, 193; Koechling, 140; Groelling, 134; R. Fuchs, 167. Total, 778.

Golden Rod Bowling Club—Dormangen, 161; Herbert, 139; Young, 160; Shuler, 139; Sherwood, 202. Total, 812.

THIRD GAME.—Golden Rod Bowling Club—Dormangen, 170; Herbert, 162; Young, 168; Shuler, 183; Sherwood, 163. Total, 826.

Fidelia Bowling Club—Timm, 156; Koster, 173; Rothermel, 202; Foege, 214; Amann, 194. Total, 939.

The Belvidere bowlers won both their matches in the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia alleys last night, defeating the Yonkers Council and Oriental fives. The Orientals also defeated the Yonkers team. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum—Barnes, 178; Brewer, 146; Hunt, 146; Lawrence, 159; Kellock, 175. Total, 804.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 179; Hunken, 162; Lockwood, 170; Buckbee, 174; McDonald, 170. Total, 861.

SECOND GAME.—Oriental Bowling Club—Meyer, 185; Lehnert, 178; Oest, 170; Mitchell, 182; Dent, 186. Total, 896.

Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum—Barnes, 167; Brewer, 177; Hunt, 147; Lawrence, 193; Kellock, 184. Total, 868.

THIRD GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 184; Hunken, 182; Lockwood, 180; Buckbee, 162; McDowell, 182. Total, 890.

Oriental Bowling Club—Meyer, 158; Lehnert, 198; Oest, 200; Mitchell, 183; Dent, 165. Total, 857.

The Knickerbocker five, won from the Harlem Wheelmen and Central Park teams in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kuhlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night, and the Central Parks also beat the Wheelmen. Lehnert of the Knickerbocker team averaged 213. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Harlem Wheelmen—Shaw, 201; Veitch, 168; Hall, 186; Dumahaug, 149; H. Haight, 190. Total, 894.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 164; La Forest, 139; Snyder, 204; Pump, 151; Lehrbach, 216. Total, 876.

SECOND GAME.—Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 161; Gilfillan, 165; Haight, 172; Winnie, 173; Duff, 137. Total, 808.

Harlem Wheelmen—Shaw, 145; Veitch, 163; Hall, 137; Dumahaug, 179; Huson, 169. Total, 793.

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 170; La Forest, 186; Snyder, 170; Pump, 204; Lehrbach, 214. Total, 953.

Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 175; Gilfillan, 158; Haight, 236; Winnie, 147; Duff, 184. Total, 900.

Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 2 defeated Spalding Literary Union Team No. 2 and the Loyola five in the Archdiocesan Union League tournament on Thumann's Colonial Hall alleys last night, and Spalding beat Loyola. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Cathedral Catholic Club No. 2—Holahan, 177; W. Fox, 161; T. Fox, 142; Gillespie, 157; Lawrence, 166. Total, 803.

Spalding Literary Union No. 2—Henriques, 136; G. Shannon, 122; J. Powers, 149; Clancy, 114; Markey, 138. Total, 659.

SECOND GAME.—Spalding Literary Union No. 2—Stiliger, 151; Henriques, 145; Cale, 167; J. Powers, 136; Markey, 143. Total, 742.

Loyola Catholic Club—Carroll, 128; Barry, 108; McMahon, 127; Odair, 152; Monahan, 155. Total, 670.

THIRD GAME.—Loyola Catholic Club—Carroll, 139; Barry, 130; McMahon, 113; Odair, 153; Monahan, 122. Total, 707.

Cathedral Catholic Club No. 2—Holahan, 155; W. Fox, 193; T. Fox, 141; Gillespie, 134; Lawrence, 157. Total, 780.

In the Long Island League tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night, the Manhattan team defeated the Orient and Imperial fives, and the Imperials beat the Orients. The scores were as follows:

FIRST GAME.—Imperial Bowling Club, 929; Orient Bowling Club, 865.

SECOND GAME.—Manhattan Bowling Club, 982; Orient Bowling Club, 790.

THIRD GAME.—Manhattan Bowling Club, 886; Imperial Bowling Club, 845.

The Monarch bowlers defeated the Echo and East New York fives, the latter by only two pins, in the Greater New York tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The East New York five also beat the Echo team. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club, 954; Echo Bowling Club, 785.

SECOND GAME.—East New York Bowling Club, 915; Echo Bowling Club, 853.

THIRD GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club, 978; East New York Bowling Club, 976.

Dauntless Council won from Bushwick and Burnside Councils, and Bushwick beat Burnside in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League tournament last night. The scores:

First Game—Dauntless Council, 853; Bushwick Council, 827.

Second Game—Bushwick Council, 777; Burnside Council, 737.

Third Game—Dauntless Council, 745; Burnside Council, 640.

For Columbia's Lacrosse Championship

The first game in the inter-class lacrosse championship at Columbia was played yesterday on South Field between the seniors and sophomores, and resulted in a tie. De Witt scored twice for the sophomores, while Smith shot two goals for the seniors. The line-up:

1901.	Position.	1903.
Randler	I. H.	George
Stewart	O. H.	Major
Smith	1st A.	De Witt
Lindsay	2d A.	Gunther
Morrison	3d A.	Crooker
Eyer	C.	Coggeshall
Burt	3d D.	Wyld
Pickhardt	2d D.	Jacoby
Severin	1st D.	Couzens
Cadwell	C. P.	Baldwin
Brower	P.	O'Dwyer
Riedler	G.	Alexander

TROOPERS IN TUG OF WAR

Troop Three Defeats Troop One in Squadron A Games.

WINS CUP GIVEN BY F. B. MORSE

Big Gray Horse of Victors Completely Demoralizes the Vanquished Team —Review Follows Games.

A number of clever and difficult feats of horsemanship were performed by some of the most dashing riders in Squadron A last night, in the armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. The exhibitions of various phases of rough riding were incidents in a series of inter-troop contests for a cup offered by Franklin B. Morse of Troop I. The offer of the cup was occasioned by a desire to bring out troop athletic rivalry as a preliminary contest to the regular games, which will be held about two months later.

There were six events, and Troop 1 and Troop 3 were the keenest rivals for first possession of the trophy. The victory hung on the closing event, the final pull in the tug of war, and when the five mounted men of muscle from Troop 3 won, a mighty roar of applause went up from their friends in the galleries, and Troop 3 was announced as the cup winner.

This final tug-of-war was the most ludicrous and entertaining event of the evening, with the possible exception of some exceedingly clever riding by Holt of Troop 1. In the rough-riding event Holt stood upon the shoulders of two comrades, Kelly and Putnam, the latter riding separate horses, so that Holt formed the apex of this moving pyramid, and in this difficult position the young troopers cleared hurdles and raced at fair speed around the tanbark.

In the tug-of-war there were two heats. Troop 1 defeated Troop 2 in the first, and the victors and Troop 3 lined up at the close of the games to settle the supremacy. The Troop 1 team was J. Clark, P. Stillman, F. B. Morse, F. Becker, and A. Corlies. Troop 3 was represented by Harry Cannon, Marshall Geer, H. Childs, J. Beales, and A. Ward. Ward and Corlies were the respective anchors. The rope was placed around the pommel of the saddle and the anchors then sat upon it. The other men lined up behind and pulled whenever and wherever they could.

The line-up gave the appearance that Troop 1, whose horses were all turned away from their opponents, was going to ride away with the rope with the utmost ease. But the big gray anchor horse of Troop 3, which weighed 500 pounds more than any other horse in the struggle, literally pulled the rope from the hands of the Troop 1 assistants, and two of them were toppled from the saddle. For a few minutes it was a very demoralized tug-of-war. In his efforts to hold the rope Corlies was nearly pulled from his horse, but his men rallied, and after a loss of fifty feet began to gain a few inches.

One of the horses in Troop 3's team then got his legs over the rope, and when it was suddenly pulled out taut the unfortunate animal was nearly ripped in two. A general melée seemed imminent, but after one or two vicious kicks the animal was extricated, and the big gray horse finally pulled the rope so far up to the wall that he could go no further. The last seen of the rope was when it had been completely pulled from Troop 1, and one of the unmounted members was vainly running after it. The Troop 1 men claimed that a sharp trick had been played on them by Troop 3 in bringing in the heavy-weight horse, but the victors smiled in a jubilant manner.

Holt and Cram of Troop 1 were awarded the victory in mounting hurdles, with Ward and Childs of Troop 3 second. The rescue race gave an interesting example of assisting a helpless man to the saddle. Each competitor had to pick up a manikin lying by a saddled horse, place it upon the saddle, and then lead the horse, supporting the dummy, around the ring. Holt was given first honors for this, with Geer second. The escape race was a dead heat between Kernochan and Tilt of Troop 1 and Booraem and R. Quimby of Troop 3.

Major Oliver B. Bridgman was referee of the games, and the judges were Capt. W. C. Cammann, Troop 1; Capt. H. G. Badgeley, Troop 2, and Capt. Herbert Barry, Troop 3. Lieut. Russell Bellamy was clerk of the games.

Following the games there was a squadron drill, which was reviewed by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Col. S. H. Olin, Lieut. Col. G. Hurry, Lieut. Col. W. B. Thurston, Lieut Col J. I. Holly, and Major Louis M. Greer.

AMATEURS PLAY BILLIARDS.

Preliminaries in A. A. U. Tournament End with Last Night's Games.

The qualifying round of the National Class B billiard tourney, now in progress under the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union, at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, was yesterday brought to a close by two games, in which William Paige of Boston and Frank Billiter of Minneapolis were the victors. Mr. Billiter's victory gained admission for him to the final round. Mr. Paige's defeat of A. D. Ferguson in the afternoon match caused a tie between them in point of games won and lost, and their rival eligibility to the final round had to be determined by their grand averages. On this basis Mr. Ferguson's record was the better, his grand average being 4.60, while that of the Boston man was only 4.25, but Mr. Ferguson generously resigned the privilege of competing in the finals to his victor. This leaves Messrs. Billiter, Paige, and Schmitt to enter the final round with Messrs. Hendrick, Kellogg, and Cutler, who qualified in last year's tourney.

The game between Mr. Paige and Mr. Ferguson yesterday afternoon was the most hotly contested and spectacular yet played in the tournament. From a hard leave in the thirty-eighth inning, Mr. Ferguson ran up a string of 56 buttons, the record run for the present tourney. He found the balls left far apart, but the three shots got them together in one corner and then, by skillful nursing in and out of balk, continued until he fouled the red ball on his fifty-seventh shot. He did not use a bridge once during the inning. Mr. Paige secured runs of 39 and 35 points. The lead alternated from one player to the other all through the game. The forty-eighth inning found them tied, with 254 points. At the fifty-fourth inning the score stood 280 to 271 in Mr. Ferguson's favor. Then the Boston man pulled himself together, and by careful execution ran out the game with an unfinished break of 29 points. The scores follow, the play being at fourteen-inch balkline, with the anchor nurse allowed:

Paige—5 3 0 35 2 5 0 1 11 2 6 4 2 2 14 6 8 8 0 3 0 6 4 0 2 3 17 0 0 30 4 4 1 2 0 2 0 0 2 4 3 2 1 2 9 0 0 39 6 1 1 9 0 29. Total, 300. Average, 5 30-54. High runs, 39, 35, 30, and 29.

Ferguson—3 6 12 0 0 6 11 0 0 25 1 2 11 1 6 3 3 5 3 8 0 0 6 8 7 0 6 7 0 0 3 8 3 0 1 1 0 56 14 9 3 0 1 4 3 8 0 3 0 1 10 10 2 3. Total, 280. Average, 5 10-54. High runs, 56 and 25.

Frank Billiter, the Minneapolis player, defeated Edwin O. Presby of this city by a score of 300 to 174 in last night's game. Mr. Presby played his usual open style of game, always a difficult one to an opponent, but Mr. Billiter was equal to the occasion, scoring from a number of very hard leaves. The scores:

Billiter—0 2 3 16 4 0 0 1 1 1 5 9 3 6 2 3 0 3 3 31 12 9 3 0 10 1 11 14 14 1 2 1 1 7 3 4 4 6 1 19 1 6 1 3 1 1 10 6 3 3 24 3 0 15 1 0 0 3 0 0. Total, 300; average, 4 56-61; high runs, 31 and 24.

Presby—0 0 2 6 0 8 1 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 2 3 6 0 0 1 2 2 5 0 10 6 19 1 3 0 3 9 4 1 2 0 2 6 0 1 0 0 1 9 0 0 0 15 0 4 2 1 6 0 7 0 1 0. Total, 174; average, 2 54-61; high run, 19.

The first two games of the final round will be played to-day. W. W. Kellogg of Chicago, who won third prize in last year's tourney, will meet his fellow-townsman, Charles G. Schmitt, this evening, and the two Boston players, Albert G. Cutler and William Paige, will meet in the afternoon game.

The following table shows the record of the nine contestants in the qualifying round:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	High Run.	High Average.	Grand Average.
Charles G. Schmitt	2	0	29	6 30-45	5.26
Frank Billiter	2	0	31	5 25-55	5.17
A. D. Ferguson	1	1	56	5 10-54	4.60
William Paige	1	1	39	5 30-54	4.25
Florian Zobisch	1	1	38	4 5-54	3.92
L. A. Servatius	1	1	22	3 72-76	3.79
Edwin O. Presby	1	1	39	4 12-72	3.59
Isaac A. Maines	0	2	40	4 40-45	4.23
S. G. Estabrook	0	2	26	4 3-54	3.48

Roder Won at Billiards.

Charles Roder easily defeated Raoul Pictet yesterday afternoon in the scheduled game of the amateur novice billiard tournament now in progress at Maurice Daly's Academy. Mr. Roder played one of the best games of the tourney, missing an average of 3 by only one point in sixty-seven innings. The scores follow, a 14-inch balk-line governing, with the anchor nurse allowed:

Roder—9 1 9 3 0 4 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 2 0 10 2 2 0 5 5 0 0 1 8 1 10 2 0 10 11 9 0 5 2 4 0 10 0 0 1 0 5 23 2 2 1 1 4 0 7 1 5 1 0 16 0 0 5 3 2 3 1 0 1 3 2. Total, 200; average, 2 66-67; high runs, 10, 11, 16, and 23.

Pictet—0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 9 17 8 0 0 9 1 1 4 11 0 3 6 5 5 5 2 2 4 0 5 3 2 9 2 0 3 1 2 0 0 6 0 6 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 10 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 11 6 1 4 0. Total, 172; average, 2 50-66; high runs, 10, 11, 11, and 17.

The game between Mr. Roder and J. E. Lewis, which was to have been played last night, has been postponed until Monday evening. This match will close the series, and its winner will also take first prize in the tournament.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Amateur Drivers Enjoy Another Good Day on the Famous Course.

There was plenty of life and activity on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon. The warm, bright weather brought the road drivers and their fast steppers out in full force, and for several hours before dusk there were many interesting contests.

Among the early arrivals was J. P. Rogers of Brooklyn, behind Hindoo Boy, 2:18½, who was in the pink of condition. After several warming jogs up and down the stretch, Mr. Rogers turned with the green horse Zebe B., driven by L. Deffoa, who gave Hindoo Boy a hard brush three-quarters of the way down the stretch, and only lost by a length. The spotted trotter Malacca, 2:18½, driven by Nathan Straus, appeared at his best yesterday afternoon, and covered several very fast quarters besides winning a very pretty race from Swift, 2:16½, driven by John F. Cockerill. The well-known and speedy road horse Robert J., that was purchased at the Madison Square Garden sale by Mr. Straus, was started with Malacca. Both horses had met before, and, although the spotted trotter stepped close to Robert J. for a while, he was no match for his speed, and Robert J. won out with several lengths to the good. Swift, 2:16½, was also matched against Robert J., and although he made a better showing than he did in his race with Malacca, did not have quite speed enough for Robert J., who, Mr. Straus believes, is one of the best road horses he owns.

About the only three-cornered brush of importance that occurred during the afternoon was between Hindoo Boy, 2:18½, driven by J. P. Rogers; William H., with M. L. Reid handling the ribbons, and James Murphy driving his recent purchase, Crystal Chimes. It took several starts to get the horses away, but when they finally got off, Crystal Chimes took the lead, followed by Hindoo Boy. Passing the first quarter post, Crystal Chimes broke, and Hindoo Boy, taking the lead, won by half a length from William E., who would probably have won had there been another quarter to cover, as he was picking up his opponent very rapidly when the line was crossed.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

Four Favorites Among the Six Winners on the Washington Track.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The usual run of luck by the talent which has been characteristic of the Fall meeting of The Jockey Club at the Bennings track was repeated to-day, when four favorites won. The sport was good, though the finishes generally were by wide margins of three and four lengths. To-morrow the meeting closes. The chief event will be the Maximum race of three miles, the only one of its distance run in the East this season. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, two-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Charentus, 118 pounds, (Burns,) 8 to 5, won; Prince Richard, 103, (Booker,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Isla, 100, (Miles,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:29 2-5. Humboldt, Speedmas, Robert Waddell, Amorita, Martbert, Huitzilopochtli, Moor, Belgrade, and Godfrey also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Cherries, 110 pounds, (J. Slack,) 5 to 1, won; The Rogue, 109, (Brien,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; King's Favorite, 94, (G. Thompson,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Syncopated Sandy, Jils Greenwood, Termless, The Brother, Chaos, Ruth Park, and Lambkin also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; mile and fifty yards. Tyrshena, 101 pounds, (J. Slack,) 7 to 10, won; Judge Magee, 102, (Richards,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Thermos, 90, (O'Brien,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:50 2-5. Harry McCoun, My Butterfly, Decimal, Prince Plausible, Momentum, Elner, and Rare Perfume also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; six furlongs. Sadie S., 105 pounds, (J. Slack,) 2 to 7, won; Beggar Lady, 105, (Brien,) 7 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Queen Carnival, 110, (Burns,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:16 2-5.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens; mile and a sixteenth. Matchim, 110 pounds, (Richards,) 25 to 1, won; Lofter, 107, (Brien,) 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; The Outcast, 110, (Miles,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:54. Old Tank, Hawk, Imperialist, Hopbrook, and Darwin also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; all ages; six furlongs. Quite Right, 95 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 5, won; Rabunta, 95, (Brennen, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Lexington Pirate, 116, (Hothersall,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Charley Moore, Mordelmo, Draughtsman, San Luis, Miss Mitchell, Evelyn Byrd, Island Prince, and Midnight Chimes also ran.

Results at Other Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—Six furlongs—Weideman, 100, (Flick,) 1; Jessie Jarboe, 103, 2; Ignis, 101, 3. Time—1:19. Five furlongs—Add, 107, (McJoynt,) 1; Senator Joe, 110, 2; Duces Tecum, 110, 3. Time—1:05. Mile and a sixteenth—False Lead, 111, (T. Walsh,) 1; Major Mansir, 102, 2; Sauber, 115, 3. Time—1:55. Six furlongs—Tom Kingsley, 103, (Dale,) 1; Larequoise, 101, 2; Ocie Brooks, 109, 3. Time—1:18. Seven furlongs—Uncle, 96, (Mitchell,) 1; Brown Vail, 102, 2; Old Fox, 102, 3. Time—1:34. Five and a half furlongs—W. J. Deboe, 106, (A. Weber,) 1; Hylo, 108, 2; Ep, 101, 3. Time—1:11½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—Five furlongs. Anita B., 96, (Dominick,) 1; Beebe, 104, 2; Bamboulla, 104, 3. Time—1:01. Six furlongs. Raveling, 118, (Wedderstrand,) 1; Armorer, 118, 2; Estallada, 115, 3. Time—1:15. Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Bangor, 112, (Coburn,) 1; Alice Turner, 95, 2; Florizan, 103, 3. Time—1:49¾. Seven furlongs. Bill Garrett, 110, (Dominick,) 1; Sea Lion, 112, 2; Zide, 90, 3. Time—1:27¾. Six furlongs. Ordnung, 112, (J. Miller,) 1; Our Lizzie, 115, 2; High Hoe, 109, 3. Time—1:13¾. Mile. Wax, 107, (O'Connor,) 1; Galanthus, 84, 2; Bernota, 84, 3. Time—1:40.

The Entries at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Following are the entries for to-morrow's races at the Bennings track:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; selling; five and a half furlongs—Blarneystone, Bannock, and Impartial, 115 pounds each; Red Spider, 112; Marbleheart and Napoleon Bonaparte, 110 each; Hawk, 109; False Alarm, 107; Allaire, Decimal, and Give and Take, 104 each; Callear, 100; Staten Island, Innovation, Hapbrook, Captain January, Alline Wilson, Lady Has Been, Directum, Imperialist, Tenderloin, and Carasaljo, 90 each; Dame, Gray Bill Higgins, Velasques, and Woolgatherer, 97 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old; five furlongs—Callear, James J. Corbett, Isaac Hopper, Ten Up, Ginki, Waterton, Timothy Foley, and Woodspike, 110 pounds each; Bonverness, Protege, Craven, Blue Victor, Gray Bill Higgins, Velasquez, I Know, Fresnal, Gallimar, Movitzka, Dactyl, Cara, Flaneur, and Curtesy, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap steeplechase; about two miles and a half—Decameron, 170 pounds; Sir Hubert, 169; The Lost Chord, 163; Governor Budd, 153; Old Tank, 150; Breach of Promise, 143; Claroba, 132; Bosphorus and Wild Heather II., 130 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Maximum Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; three miles—Knight of the Garter and First Whip, 107 pounds each; Silver Fox and Alsike, 104 each; Sir Fitzhugh and Asquith, 100 each; Rochester and Oneck Queen, 97 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Highweight handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs—Maribert, 140 pounds; Speedmas, 139; Charawind, 136; Huitzelpocchil, 133; Godfrey and Borough, 132 each; Prince Richard and Alsike, 131 each; Sadie S., 130; Robert Waddell, 129; Lexington Pirate and Isla, 128 each; Termless, Beggar Lady, and Charley Moore, 126 each; San Luis, 125; Moor, 124; Amorita, 122.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and 100 yards—Bannock and Miss Mitchell, 106 pounds each; Prince Richard, 105; Beau Ideal, 103; Harry McCoun and The Chamberlain, 102 each; Tyrshena, Waterhouse, Rare Perfume, and Kirkwood, 100 each; Earl Fonso, Fulminite, and Hold Up, 97 each; Bondman, 95; Lancewood, 91; The Driver and Lofter, 87 each; Elsie Skip and Thermos, 85 each.

TROTTING BOARD ADJOURNS.

Reviewers Clear Two Drivers and Fix Record on Matinee Winner.

The annual meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association was ended yesterday afternoon at the Murray Hill Hotel, after a session that lasted four days. The same officials who attended the earlier sittings of the board conducted the final hearing. The most important cases considered were those of James Golden of Medford, Mass., who drove Con Withers in the 2:16 class at the Reedville (Mass.) trotting meeting last September, and John Cheney of Huntington, L. I., who drove Volo in the same races. The cases were practically identical, both drivers having been fined and suspended for "laying up," and having appealed from the decision of the judges. There was a great amount of evidence, and the ruling of the board, vindicating both men and returning to them the amounts they were fined, is important as bearing on future cases. The reviewing body made a long report on the two cases, in which it was set forth that Frank Subert, one of the judges, was not present when the sentence imposed on Golden and Cheney was pronounced, and that as he was not present the other judges, Frank Hall and Charles Wittemore, had exceeded their authority in fixing the penalty as they did. The provisions of the rule covering the case were defined, and the decision placed on record was one that will exact rigid adherence to turf law by judges of trotting races in future.

Another case of importance to amateur drivers was that of Harry K. Devereaux of Cleveland, Ohio, who asked a decision as to whether or not his horse, John A. McKerron, which trotted a mile in 2:10 in the race for a trophy at a Cleveland matinée meeting, had acquired a record of 2:10. Mr. Devereaux contending that the trophy in question was one which belonged to the club and which could not become his property. The ruling was that John A. McKerron had made a record of 2:10, which would be a bar to him in future races on the ground that the trophy in question was one which could be won. The ruling, in part, was as follows: "When a cup can be won it is a premium, and heat winners in a contest for it acquire a record or bar, but when a cup cannot be won, or, in other words, is a perpetual challenge cup, heat winners in contest for it do not acquire a record or bar."

The Empire City Driving Park of New York, the Utica Driving Park of Utica, N. Y., and the Marlborough Driving Park of Marlborough, Mass., were suspended for non-payment of premiums offered for races. The officers of the Queens City Trotting Association were fined $500 for having conducted a race meeting in association with the expelled men Clark M. Smith and Frank Carroll, both of Elmira. Application for the removal of expulsions were denied in the cases of M. Olivette, Elmira, N. Y.; F. R. Hayden, Farmington, Me.; J. L. Shields, Punxutawney, Penn. Sentence of expulsion was recorded against F. R. Stone for "ringing" the mare Mattie as Laddie's Girl. Removal of suspension for W. E. Wilcox of Westfield, Conn., was denied. Reinstatement, free of all penalties, was granted to the following: S. A. Hershberger, Burns Mills, Md.; Samuel Gallagher, Pittsburg, Penn.; John F. Barrett, Deering, Me., and Theodore T. Maxfield.

JOCKEYS HOME FROM ENGLAND.

Reiff Brothers, Maher, and Jenkins Back from Victories Abroad.

Four American jockeys who have been conspicuous on the English turf in the latter part of the racing season of 1900 were passengers on the ocean liner Deutschland, which arrived in port yesterday, twenty-four hours late. The jockeys were the brothers Lester and "Johnny" Reiff, and Daniel Maher and "Clem" Jenkins. The Reiff brothers did not attract much attention in England until the racing year was well advanced, when Lester, the elder, by reason of being on even terms with the most successful English riders and the noted Tod Sloan, compelled consideration, while "Johnny" in the meantime had taken rank with the most successful of the English horsemen and was regarded as the best lightweight jockey the turf had ever known. Maher and Jenkins rode on the New York tracks until late in the season just ended, when they left for England, Maher to ride for Pierre Lorillard and Jenkins to find employment and make a new career for himself, after having been in trouble through the greater part of the season with the American racing authorities. Their success was nearly as great as was that of the Reiffs.

The news of the English Jockey Club's action in the case of Tod Sloan, who, according to a publication in the English Racing Calendar, had been advised to make no application for a license to ride in England next season, reached the four lads while they were still on board the ship, and all were eager to know more about the Sloan case. Lester Reiff was more interested, however, in the news concerning his own case in connection with the running of Richard Croker's horse, Scotchman II., trained by Enoch Wishard, and the Earl of Durham's horse, Gerolstein. The announcement that the Stewards of the Jockey Club had vindicated him, Reiff greeted with pleasure, though he declared that he had expected no other decision. He explained that the different conditions of the races abundantly explained the apparent changes in the form of the horses. Of Sloan's case the elder Reiff said:

"I cannot say that I am surprised, as I had heard rumors of action to be taken concerning Sloan, but at that I think Sloan will have a chance to clear himself if he can have the case reopened. I know nothing about what Sloan is said to have done, but I am sorry he is in trouble, for he made himself very popular among the American riders in England, and, as far as I know, was always within the rules in his riding. As far as the acceptance of presents is concerned, it is a common thing in England, many of the owners making a practice of rewarding their jockeys for any exceptionally good ride. There has been a vast amount of talk in England about the actions of the American jockeys and horsemen, but it is my opinion that most of it is due to the irresponsible chatter of American race-track followers, who circulate stories to further their own ends, and who do not care who they hurt by their wild tales."

Jenkins expressed the opinion that Sloan's present difficulties were in a large measure due to alleged betting operations. He denied any knowledge of Sloan having bet on horses, but said he had heard much of such speculations through gossip, though he felt convinced that much of this was exaggerated report, circulated by American "touts," who are as thick on English race courses as they are in America.

Maher had nothing to say beyond the statement that he had been well treated in England. Of the excellent record he has made there he laughingly remarked that he had good horses to ride. "Johnny" Reiff said he was sorry for Sloan, but he had no knowledge of the facts connected with the case. The boy said he was much pleased with his experience abroad, and liked the prospect of going back next season. The Reiffs went to the Hoffman House to remain for a short time before starting to Findlay, Ohio, to visit their family. They will go back to England in March to ride for Enoch Wishard and John Huggins. Maher will visit his relatives in Hartford, Conn., and may go to San Francisco later on to ride at the Winter meeting there before returning to England, where he is under engagement to Pierre Lorillard. Jenkins, who is under contract to ride for Prince Soltykoff in England, expects to spend a part of the Winter in San Francisco.

Columbia's Athletic Teams Selected.

Final selection of the Captains and runners to represent the different classes of Columbia in the indoor games at the Eighth Regiment Armory on Dec. 15, was announced yesterday as follows: 1901—S. Barker, (Captain,) W. H. Grace, W. M. Van Cise, F. P. Delgado, L. S. Thurston, and F. V. M. Schimper. 1902—W. H. Powers, (Captain,) R. E. Snodgrass, J. A. McAnerney, G. C. Atkins, and W. P. Hatch. 1903—O. M. Bishop, (Captain,) A. R. Dorman, H. H. Weekes, and H. Steeves. 1904—W. P. S. Earle, (Captain,) J. C. Akin, E. L. Oppenheimer, and M. P. Dean.

Miss Park Won a Putting Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 7.—First prize for the approaching and putting golf contest for women offered by the Country Club of Lakewood was won this afternoon by Miss M. J. Park. There were six entries. The seventh green had been reserved for the contest, and each entry cupped three balls, one each from the fifty, forty, and thirty yard lines, approaching, over a bunker.

Denver Licenses Prizefights.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 7.—The Board of Aldermen has passed a bill licensing prizefights to the extent of $250 for each performance.

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PROPERTY OWNERS INDICTED.

Moffatts Arraigned for Renting to Disorderly Persons.

Charles A. Moffatt of 208 West Thirty-ninth Street and his son, Edward A. Moffatt of 257 West Thirty-ninth Street, indicted yesterday as the owners of record of the premises 257, 259, and 261 West Thirty-ninth Street, in one of which Charles Guerin is alleged to have been robbed of $3,050 by the panel game, were arraigned before Judge Foster by Detectives Stripp and McManus, and admitted to bail in $1,000 each. The indictments against them allege that they are owners of houses where disorderly resorts exist.

Thomas McCarthy, who was indicted Thursday with Emma McCarthy for robbing Guerin, was arrested in Syracuse and brought to the Tombs yesterday. The woman is under arrest in Philadelphia.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26⅞
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.10⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅛
Sugar, granulated	5.00
Molasses, O K. prime	.40
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.25
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	7.55
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.00
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@71c; No. 2 red, 74c; No. 2 corn, 38c; No. 2 yellow, 38@38¼c; No. 2 oats, 23c; No. 2 white, 26@28¾c; No. 3 white, 24½@27c. Fair to choice malting barley, 50@57c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.55; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.67@1.69; prime timothy seed, $4.40; mess pork, per bbl, $11.37½@11.50; lard, per 100-lb, $7.10@7.12½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.25@5.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@6.85, whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10@$10.25.

COTTON.—Business in cotton was much more active and the market ruled decidedly weak under heavy realizing yesterday, chiefly owing to the large amount of cotton coming in sight. The market met with the disadvantage at the outset of weak cables, and opened at a decline of 3@8 points. The market was finally barely steady at a net decline of 13@18 points. The Hester statement was the leading feature of interest in the day's news. According to that statistician, the total amount brought into sight this week was 441,131 bales, against 377,041 bales last year, 516,409 bales in 1898, and 495,445 bales in 1897. The total amount brought into sight thus far this season (98 days) is 5,269,233 bales, against 4,896,701 last year at the same time, 6,117,606 bales in 1898, and 5,777,532 bales in 1897. Port receipts to date this season have been 3,665,763 bales, against 3,525,929 bales last year, 4,987,290 bales in 1898, and 4,319,817 bales in 1897. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations 1-16c lower on the basis of 10¾c for middling upland and 10¾c for middling Gulf. Sales, 21 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet at 9 13-16c; Mobile quiet at 9½c; Savannah quiet at 9 7-16c; Charleston quiet at 9½@9¾c; Wilmington firm at 9¾c; Norfolk steady, at 9 11-16c, 1-16c lower; Baltimore nominal at 10½c; Memphis steady at 9 13-16c; Augusta quiet at 9 13-16c, 1-16c lower; St. Louis quiet at 9 13-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	9.78	9.80	9.73	9.69@9.71
January	9.71	9.73	9.57	9.60@9.61
February	9.68	9.68	9.53	9.53@9.57
March	9.62	9.64	9.47	9.50@9.51
April	9.57	9.57	9.47	9.46@9.47
May	9.52	9.54	9.38	9.41@
June	9.49	9.49	9.37	9.37@9.38
July	9.48	9.49	9.34	9.34@9.36
August	9.20	9.20	9.10	9.09@9.11
September	8.52	8.52	8.50	8.45@8.55

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—Spot Cotton—Moderate business; prices unchanged; American middling, 5 9-16d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,000 bales American. Receipts, 10,000 bales, including 8,000 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, December 5 27-64d buyers; December and January, 5 24-64@5 25-64d sellers; January and February, 5 22-64@5 23-64d sellers; February and March, 5 20-64d sellers; March and April, 5 18-64d sellers; April and May, 5 18-64d buyers; May and June, 5 16-64@5 17-64d sellers; June and July, 5 10-64d sellers; July and August, 5 7-64d sellers; August and September, 5 57-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Frequent and unexpected changes occurred in the wheat market yesterday, making it a difficult affair to follow, although quite satisfactory to the scalping contingent, which dodged in and out all day, entirely indifferent as to whether the general sentiment favored higher prices, as it did earlier in the week, or weakness, as now prevailed. The Argentine shipments for the week amounted to 812,000 bushels, or only half as large as the week before, and little more than one-third those of a year ago, which fact had an important bearing on our market at the start, furnishing one of the bull influences. The feature, was a rally in cables, whereby English markets regained about all of their early loss, and closed partly ¼d higher to ½d lower. The second advice, occurring just at the close, was based on a sudden squeeze of shorts. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard Duluth, 80¼c, nominal; old No. 1 Northern Duluth, 86c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 84c; No. 1 Northern New York, 81½c; No. 1 Northern Chicago, 81¼c; No. 2 red New York, 78¾c; No. 2 hard, New York, 74½c; December, 15@20c.

DULUTH, Dec. 7.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 73¼c; No. 1 Northern, 71¼c; No. 2 Northern, 62¼@67¼c; No. 3 Spring, 53¼@60¼c. To arrive —No. 1 hard, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾c; December, 71¾c; May, 75¾c. Corn, 34¼c. Oats, 23½@24¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71c; December, 70½c; January, 71¼c; May, 73¾c; No. 2 hard, 68¾@69¼c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 37c; December, 35¼c; January, 35½c; May, 35¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 24c; December, 23¼c; January, 23c; May, 24¾c; No. 2 white, 27½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 7.—Wheat—Cash, 73c; December, 74½c. On track—No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 1 Northern, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 70@71c. Flour and bran unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 74@75c; No. 2 Northern, 71½@72¾c. Rye firm; No. 1, 51c. Barley dull; No. 1, 89c; sample, 40@50c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55. Winter patents, $3.90@3.90. Spring cereals, $3@3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@2.90; no grade, $18.50@18.75; spot and to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.10@2.15. Rye flour easy; $2.75@3.05 for good, $3.80@3.95 for choice to fancy; $2.15@3.45. Cornmeal steady; kiln-dried, $2.35@2.40, as to brand. Rag meal steady; fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 88@90c. Feed steady; Spring bran, spot, $16.50; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $15.75; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@16.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; cornmeal, $25; linseed oil meal, $29; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	77½	77¾	76 15-16	77¼
January	77⅝	78	77⅝	78
March	80¼	80¾	79¾	79⅝
May	79 9-16	79 9-16	79 1-16	79½
Corn—				
December	46½	46½	46¼	46⅛
May	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	42⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	70 13-16	70⅞	70¼	70⅝
January	71	71¼	70⅝	71¼
May	73⅞	74	73⅜	73⅝
Corn—				
December	37⅞	38½	37¾	37⅞
January	36⅜	36¾	36⅛	36¼
March	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝
Oats—				
December	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21¼
January				21⅜
May	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23⅝
Lard—				
January	$6.90	$6.90	$6.87½	$6.90
May	6.92½	6.97½	6.92½	6.95
Ribs—				
January	6.32½	6.35	6.30	6.32½
May	6.37½	6.40	6.37½	6.37½
Lard—				
January	12.20	12.25	12.15	12.20
May	12.05	12.05	12.00	12.05

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12@$13, family, $15.50@$16.50; short clear, $14@$17. BEEF—Firm; mess, $8@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.75; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16.50. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $23@$29.50. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 6¾c; 180-lb, 6¾c; 160-lb, 6¾c. LARD—Dull; prime, 6¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies easy; smoking, 9½@9¾c; 10-lb, 8c; 12-lb, 8¼@8¾c; 14-lb, 8¼@8¾c; pickled shoulders steady; 5¾@6c; pickled hams dull; 8¾@9c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 4¾c; country, 4¾@4¾c. LARD—Steady; $7.55; city lard steady; $7.05; refined lard steady; South America, $8.25; Continent, $7.60; Brazil, kegs, $9.25; compound dull; city, 5¾@6c; Western, 5¾@6c. STEARINE —Weak; Oleo, 6¾c; city lard, stearine, 7¾@7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess dull, 67s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western firm, 72s. Lard—American refined, in pails, steady, 39s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, steady 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 46s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb, strong, 48s; short rib, 18 to 24 lb, firm, 48s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 48s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, steady, 48s 3d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lb, steady, 48s 3d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 57s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lb, steady, 34s. Cheese—American, finest white, easy, 51s 6d; American finest colored easy, 52s 6d.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BERTHOLD BLANK.—Schedules of Berthold Blank, wholesale grocer at 344 Greenwich Street, show liabilities $17,944, of which $13,104 are direct and $4,750 contingent, nominal assets $21,640, and actual assets $12,155.

MAGNUS FOX.—Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has appointed William S. Katzenstein receiver in supplementary proceedings for Magnus Fox, printer, at 327 Bowery, on the application of Hermann Allweyer. Mr. Fox valued his plant at $3,000, but it is covered by a chattel mortgage for $2,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHRISTIAN D. BEDROSIAN.—Christian D. Bedrosian of 890 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,220 and nominal assets, consisting of a life insurance policy of $5,000, pledged for a debt of $1,200. There are only two creditors, H. S. Tavshanjian, $5,020, for merchandise, and S. S. Cortikyan, $1,200, secured by the life insurance policy.

MARY ELEIMAN.—Mary Eleiman, housekeeper of 206 East Forty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,155 and no assets. She was formerly a partner in the firm of L. Sturmdorf & Co., which was dissolved in 1886. Her debts are all on account of that firm. This is her second petition in bankruptcy. She filed her first petition on Jan. 30, 1890, and received her discharge on March 29, 1890. Her liabilities on the first petition were $23,136, and were contracted in 1886.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 224 failures in the United States during the week, against 18 for the previous week, and 220, 237, 292, and 381 for the corresponding weeks of 1899 to 1896. The Middle States had 60, New England 45, Southern 38, Western 40, Northwestern 24, Pacific 15, and Territories 2. Canada had 27, against 28 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. B. WOODRUFF COMPANY—City of New York	146
ANKEL, C. G., Jr., and Sherwood E. Wilcotson—D. L. Jones and others	$71
ANTI-SLIP HORSESHOE COMPANY—City of New York	42
ARMBRUSTER, Leopold—I. Sommers	102
BALLIN, Max, and David Horowitz—The People, &c	300
BONNETT, Harry—The People, &c	500
BRANAGAN, John—The People, &c	300
BREWSTER, Henry B.—F. J. O'Beirne	173
BLUM, Frances—M. Gottesman	140
BORCHERS, John F.—E. J. Taylor	18
BALDWIN, Truman H., as President, &c.—J. F. Pruden	432
BROWN, Wolston R.—City of New York	889
BAXTER, Mary A.—William K. Lancaster, costs	50
COHEN, Harry, and Benjamin J. Gitsky—The People, &c	300
COFFRAIN, Lewis D.—Lucas R. Williams	156
COPERNUS, Theresa—H. B. Claflin Company	364
COOPE, Herbert—A. G. Kollstede, costs	25
COMBS, James D.—F. C. Goffe	237
DRAKE, Richard V.—A. A. Griffing Iron Company	139
DITZEL, Richard R.—Charles Katz, trustee, &c	191
DIETZ, Egon—The State Commissioner of Excise	25
DI LORENZO, Carolina—Patrick Skelly	237
DITZEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY—C. Katz, trustee	191
FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY of Maryland—G. J. Vestner, as assignee, &c	8,000
FERRER, Francis M.—G. Doerr	182
FREEDMAN, Joseph—The Colonial Bank	1,181
GAULT, James—L. Baumann	37
GUNN, Thomas F., as Marshal, &c.—H. C. Wohlers	137
GROH, Otto—E. I. Taylor	85
GRAHAM, Anna E. and William W.; also Jennie M. Dall—G. Rockwell	718
HANDS, J. Baldwin—S. A. Brooker and another	40
HEMMER, Matilda—J. Keller	37
HELLINGER, Henry—H. Cohn	821
HUBBARD, Henry A. and Emma E.—I. Sommerfeld	114
HOROWITZ, Philip, and Samuel Parnas—M. Isaacs and another	460
HELLER, Edward—B. F. Taylor	10
HEYMAN, Emil—G. Hausmann	160
HUME, Henry J.—S. E. Morse	833
HAGGERTY, Alice—J. Donato	118
HOSIER, Henry—Dora Sheer	6,330
HOFFMANN, Max, Bernhard Huber, and Othmar Klingler—Clara A. Henessy, executrix, &c., costs	158
KEMBLE, Louise—F. J. F. Thiel and another	84
KONALD-KOERT, Selma—J. Seligman and others	191
KOPPEL, Louisa—A. A. Tests	1,453
KEATING, John L., and James O'Donnell—The People, &c	100
KOPPLEMAN, Samuel—Garrett-Williams Company	104
LEVY, Louis N.—S. Pope and others, executors, &c	129
LEVY, Abraham—Dimock & Fink Company	624
LEEWITZ, Charles—M. Geist	110
MATTHEWS, Thomas, and Fred L. Whirtner—G. A. Sutherland	240
MYLIUS, Peter E.—E. P. Knipe	128
MARKSTEIN, Solomon—M. Bowsky	221
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Della Kearns	800
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Hannah Morris	889
MOUFF, William—Armour Packing Company	178
MORING, Filomena—The State Commissioner of Excise	25
MULLEN, Jeremiah J. and Thomas J.—A. Hertz	177
McCAFFREY, Ellen—Emma M. Cross, costs	144
NATIONAL AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM Company—City of New York	512
NATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY—City of New York	42
O'MEARA, Patrick B.—S. Fogtenburg	580
PIPP, Henry F.—Long Dock Mills and Elevator	88
RANDALL, William H.—Curtis & Von Bermuth Manufacturing Company	116
RUSSELL, Lavinia J.—H. Fischer	88
REMSEN, Christ—B. T. Taylor	37
RAVENHALL, Peter—E. G. Conklin	84
SAXTON, Robert M.—E. G. Stevens	63
SCHWEIZER, Benjamin—H. Heller	244
STEINIGER, Philip—Armour Packing Company	139
SCHULTZ, Philip—The H. B. Claflin Company	250
SPERRY, Louis—G. W. Rumbold and another	417
SWOBODA, Albert and Anton—J. H. Mueller	88
SIMMS, Robert F.—F. Siegel	2,991
SCHROEDER, Wilhelm—E. E. Lazarus	800
SHEEHAN, John, and John M. Cannon—The People, &c	100
SOPER, Emma, and Samuel Cohen—The People, &c	800
SIMNOWITZ, Tobias, and Abraham Golden—The People, &c	800
SCHNEIDER, Marie, and Harris Rosenberg—The People, &c	500
SINGLIO, Nicolo, and Cornilio Gracronio—State Commissioner of Excise	278
THE METROPOLITAN INVESTMENT Company—The Ulster and Delaware Bluestone Company	1,646
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—H. Kantrowitz	250
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—C. F. Wilson	45
THE MORRISON-JEWBEY FILTRATION Company—City of New York	114
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—William E. Sparling, costs	160
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—Bessie Bowden	188
THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY—Edward V. Thebaud and others	877
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—G. L. Lawrence	160
TWEEDY, Edward T.—P. W. Devoe and C. Raynolds Company	45
TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK—Mount Morris Bank	1,595
UNION CLOAK COMPANY and WILLiam A. Butts—R. B. Brill	608
VECCARO, Gaetano—P. Skelly	411
SMITH, Peter J.—J. Ellice	511
WALLACE, William D.—George R. Benjamin	53
WHITE, Libby M.—C. N. Haskell	160
WALDWIN, Louis, and Samuel Rosenfeld—The People, &c	500
WERTHEIMER, Louis, and Samuel Farber—The People, &c	200
WEEKS-CAMPBELL MANUFACTURING Company—City of New York	70
ZIMMER, Henry—B. J. Taylor	18

Legal Notices.

THE JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, LIMited.—Supreme Court, New York County.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of THE JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Albert A. Wilcox and Louis Stern, receivers of The John Stephenson Company, Limited, that they have been duly appointed the permanent receivers of said corporation, and have duly qualified as such and entered upon the performance of their duties, and that, pursuant to law, said receivers require:

1. All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said receivers at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, the attorneys for said receivers, at No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by the 18th day of January, 1901, and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation to deliver the same to the said receivers by the said 18th day of January, 1901.

3. All the creditors of the said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said receivers at the office of their said attorneys, Sullivan & Cromwell, at No. 45 Wall Street, if the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 18th day of January, 1901.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to said receivers at the said office of their said attorneys by said 18th day of January, 1901.

Dated New York City, November 27, 1900.

ALBERT A. WILCOX,
LOUIS STERN,
Permanent Receivers of The John Stephenson Company, Limited.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Receivers, 45 Wall Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OTTO SEYD, bankrupt.

Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., Jos. Shonfeld & Sons, United States Marshals, auctioneers, will sell on Monday, Dec. 10, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., at 60 Mercer St., fixtures, &c., of above bankrupt, consisting of wall shelving, partitions, safe, desks, &c.

Order of

THEODORE M. TAFT, Receiver.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
(STEWART BUILDING,)
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 3, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1900 that the same is in the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

before the first day of January, 1901, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1900, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected in addition to the amount thereof, and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1901, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the first day of October, 1900, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1900 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 916 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SAVINGS

AND LOAN ASS'N STOCKHOLDERS
communicate with FURLONG & O'CONNELL,
302 Broadway, Manhattan.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 3,122.—A. FRANK BAILEY, also known as Alonzo F. Bailey, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that A. Frank Bailey, also known as Alonzo F. Bailey, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on November 26th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 7th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—CHARLES H. BLISS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles H. Bliss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 25th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 19th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 7, 1900.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DIELMANN and GEORGE LINCKS, individually and as members of the firm of Dielmann & Lincks, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,403.

To the creditors of William Dielmann and George Lincks of the City and County of New York, district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the Trustee herein has filed in the office of the referee a duly verified petition for leave to compromise the claims of the said estate against the Calenberg Piano Company and the Spies Piano Company, and that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1900.

NO. 3,230.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES I. FREEDMAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles I. Freedman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said Charles I. Freedman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau St., in N. Y. City, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 7th, 1900.

NO. 3,020.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSIE GOTTLIEB, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Rosie Gottlieb of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Rosie Gottlieb was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau St., in N. Y. City, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 7th, 1900.

NO. 2,849.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB HEIN, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Jacob Hein of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1900, the said Jacob Hein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LUTHER H. PORTER and JAMES M. GILMOUR, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Luther H. Porter and James M. Gilmour, individually and as copartners in the firm of Porter and Gilmour, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 4th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their individual and partnership debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 19th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 7th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES W. TRACY, Bankrupt.—No. 2,069.—Notice of Filing and Settlement of Trustee's Final Account.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the Trustee in Bankruptcy in this proceeding has filed his final account in the office of the undersigned referee herein, where it can be inspected by creditors, and that a final meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the referee's office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 21st, 1900, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at which meeting the said Trustee's account will be examined, and if found correct the same will be allowed, and the said Trustee discharged of his trust, and the amount, if any, remaining for dividends, will be determined by the referee, a final dividend will be declared, if there are funds applicable thereto, and any other business, proper to be performed at said meeting, may be transacted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1900.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—CHARLES G. HALLIDAY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles G. Halliday, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 21st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 19th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 7, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY BISCHOF, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Bischof, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 30th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 19th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 7, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—BENNET FERTIG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Bennet Fertig, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 19th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 19th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 7, 1900.

NO. 3,241.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLF DE JONG, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Adolf De Jong of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Adolf De Jong was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 7, 1900.

NO. 2,630.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH W. KASNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Adolph W. Kasner of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Adolph W. Kasner was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau St., in N. Y. City, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 7th, 1900.

NO. 8,236.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX ROSENBLATT, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Rosenblatt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Max Rosenblatt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 7th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—A. & H. ROZINSKI, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Annis Rozinski, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated December 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 19th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 7th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES W. TRACY, Bankrupt.—No. 2,069.—Notice of Filing and Settlement of Trustee's Final Account.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the Trustee in Bankruptcy in this proceeding has filed his final account in the office of the undersigned referee herein, where it can be inspected by creditors, and that a final meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the referee's office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 21st, 1900, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at which meeting the said Tr

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of the EQUITABLE ILLUMINATING GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, dated February 1, 1898, One Hundred and Thirty-four (134) Bonds were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage:

40	1007	1484	2468	3685	5375	6615
94	1017	1584	2481	3735	5414	6625
95	1021	1657	2594	3862	5444	6685
102	1089	1709	2615	3901	5456	6698
203	1092	1738	2705	3976	5540	6732
240	1137	1743	2713	3990	5567	6733
241	1138	1745	2767	4016	5869	6759
243	1217	1861	2795	4101	5959	6876
249	1230	1868	2826	4124	5967	6983
303	1240	1975	2843	4451	6037	6987
410	1257	1985	2983	4585	6145	7086
413	1291	2039	2980	4882	6159	7087
422	1293	2067	3058	5001	6165	7210
511	1297	2108	3084	5016	6227	7223
608	1385	2132	3173	5144	6234	7201
672	1387	2297	3317	5206	6463	7295
739	1388	2327	3319	5268	6470	7281
777	1438	2418	3540	5271	6494	7292
944	1470	2447	3675	5328	6809	7381
						7497

These bonds will be paid at 105 and accrued interest to January 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, 46 Wall Street, New York City, on and after January 2, 1901.
Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1, 1901.
December 1, 1900.

NOTICE TO REDEEM
The Mortgage Bonds of The Procter & Gamble Company.
Office of the Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1900.

Notice is hereby given to the owners and holders of the first and only mortgage bonds of The Procter & Gamble Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, and doing business at Cincinnati and Ivorydale, Hamilton County, Ohio, that said company has, in pursuance of the right reserved in said bonds and the mortgage securing them to redeem the said bonds on any interest day after the 1st of July, 1900, determined to and will, on January 1, 1901, at the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway of said city, redeem each and all of said bonds, numbered from 1 to 2,000, both inclusive; all owners and holders of either or any of said bonds are requested to present their bonds at said time and place or cause the same to be so presented, for redemption; provision has been made for depositing the necessary funds, and the same will be on deposit with said Trust Company to make such redemption at said time and place by paying the interest on each of said bonds to the date so specified, together with the principal of each bond and ten per centum premium thereon; and in accordance with the reservation so made in said bonds and mortgage, interest shall cease at the date so specified for the redemption thereof.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
By WM. A. PROCTER, its President; D. B. GAMBLE, its Secretary.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds dated January 1st, 1897.

Notice is hereby given as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1901, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105%, with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

71	111	343	380	495
101	182	363	398	501
106	282	368	457	562

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
By H. A. MURRAY, TREASURER.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1900.

A small Block of a valuable Copper Mining Stock for sale at a reasonable price. P. O. Box 1230, N. Y

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

WE LOAN MONEY TO MERCHANTS IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$2,921,000
Westchester Lighting Company
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT.
FIFTY YEAR GOLD BONDS.
Dated December 1, 1900. Due December 1, 1950

COUPONS PAYABLE JUNE 1 AND DECEMBER 1.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 Each, with Privilege of Registration of Principal.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin of the United States of or equal to the Present Standard of Weight and Fineness without deduction for any Tax or Taxes which the Westchester Lighting Company may be required to pay or retain therefrom under any present or future Laws of the United States or of any State, County or Municipality therein.

NO OPTION IS RESERVED TO THE COMPANY TO PAY THESE BONDS BEFORE MATURITY.

TOTAL AUTHORIZED ISSUE.....$10,000,000
RESERVED WITH TRUSTEE FOR REDEMPTION OF UNDERLYING BONDS..... $529,000
RESERVED WITH TRUSTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF PAYING FOR CERTAIN ADDITIONS, EXTENSIONS, AND BETTERMENTS NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION 1,000,000
RESERVED WITH TRUSTEE TO BE USED FROM TIME TO TIME FOR ADDITIONS, EXTENSIONS, OR BETTERMENTS, OR FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING UNENCUMBERED NEW PLANTS OR PROPERTIES..... 5,550,000
PRESENT ISSUE.....2,921,000

TOTAL.....$10,000,000

Reference is made to the following extracts from a letter addressed to us by MR. THOMAS DOLAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO., PHILADELPHIA, WHICH CONTROLS THE WESTCHESTER LIGHTING CO.:

"THE TERRITORY COVERED by the Westchester Lighting Company includes all that portion of Westchester County north of the northern limits of the City of New York as far as North Tarrytown and Mount Kisco, including Yonkers, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, Port Chester, Harrison, Rye, North Pelham, Pelham Manor, Pelham Heights, Town of Pelham, Village of Pelham Manor, Village of North Pelham, Village of Pelham, and other lesser municipalities, and includes the old Town of Kingsbridge. The population at present is estimated at 172,000, and was shown by the United States Census of 1890 to have then been about 114,000, a growth of over fifty per cent.

"THE WESTCHESTER LIGHTING COMPANY POSSESSES FRANCHISES extending beyond the date of the maturity of the bonds, and most of the Company's franchises are perpetual.

"THE TOTAL NET EARNINGS of the merged companies amounted, during the year 1899, before consolidation, and under separate management, to $238,103.33, and it is expected that the economies of consolidation as well as increased business due to the extensions and rapidly increasing population in the territory served will result in largely increased net earnings.

"SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR1899 THE GAS OUTPUT of the merged companies has increased over 1899 at the rate of twenty per cent., and the electric output at the rate of eleven per cent.

"THE ANNUAL FIXED CHARGES of the Westchester Lighting Company, including interest on the bonds sold to you, amount to $173,710."

COPIES OF MR. DOLAN'S LETTER AND OF THE MORTGAGE MAY BE HAD AT OUR OFFICE.

HAVING SOLD A PART OF THE ABOVE BONDS, WE OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THE ISSUE AT 102½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED AT 10 O'CLOCK ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, AND WILL CLOSE AT 3 O'CLOCK ON THE SAME DAY OR EARLIER.

BONDS ALLOTTED ARE TO BE PAID FOR AT OUR OFFICE, DECEMBER 14. THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATION OR ALLOT SMALLER AMOUNTS THAN THOSE APPLIED FOR.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Mills Building, New York.
DECEMBER 7, 1900.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Torry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
George R. Sheldon,	Homer E. Parsons,
Edward Eyre,	Albert G. Jennings,
Peter Doelger,	William H. Gelshenen,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Hugh Kelly,	Frank R. Lawrence,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company,
New York, December 1st, 1900.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the Cable Building, 621 Broadway, New York, on the second Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the adoption or rejection of the by-laws adopted by the Directors of the Company on the 18th day of June, 1900, for action on a motion to reduce the number of Directors to nine (9,) and for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370.
December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Cosmopolitan Range Company.
The annual Stockholders' Meeting will take place on SATURDAY, January 12th, 1901, at 3:00 P. M., at the office of the Company, Nos. 26 and 28 Sullivan St., where the President's and Treasurer's report will be heard; also the election of officers for the year 1901. Transfer book will be closed January 5th.
A. ZUCCA, Secretary.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 Union Square.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held Tuesday, December 11th, 1900, at the banking house, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
7 Nassau Street,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1:00 P. M.
A. H. SIMPSON, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, December 8, 1900.
To the Stockholders of the New York Loan and Improvement Company:
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York Loan and Improvement Company will be held on Tuesday, the eighth day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said Company, Room 306-308, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from One Million Nine Hundred and Seventy Thousand Nine Hundred ($1,970,900) Dollars, consisting of Nineteen Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine (19,709) shares of the par value of $100.00 each, to One Million Seven Hundred and Thirty-nine Thousand Five Hundred ($1,739,500) Dollars, consisting of Seventeen Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety-Five (17,395) shares of the par value of $100.00 each.
C. T. BARNEY,
J. O. BAKER,
H. F. DIMOCK,
JOHN I. McCOOK,
FRANCIS L. SILL,
A. H. BARNEY,
O. H. PAYNE,
JAMES R. HAY,
} A Majority of the Directors.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking rooms, No. 683-685 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

New York County National Bank.
New York, Dec. 7, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, 79 8th Av., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Dividends.

The Havana-American Company.
No. 1,322 Avenue A, New York City.
DIVIDEND NOTICE, No. 4.
The Board of Directors of The Havana-American Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after December 15th, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on December 11th, 1900.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on December 11th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on December 17th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed.
SOL ROSENER, Secretary.
December 5th, 1900.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Seventh Preferred Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 7) of 1¾ PER CENT. on the Preferred shares out of the earnings, payable December 15th to holders of record December 8th.
The transfer books will be closed Saturday, December 8th, at 12 o'clock, and reopened on Monday, December 17th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
December 4th, 1900. Transfer Agent.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Third Common Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared Dividend No. 3 of ONE PER CENT. on the Common shares out of the earnings, payable January 15th, 1901, to holders of record January 5th.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, January 5th, at 12 o'clock, and reopened January 15th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
December 4th, 1900. Transfer Agent.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 8, 1900.
A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies) at this office, on the 2d day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Cotton Exchange's New Members.
The following have been elected members of the New York Cotton Exchange: Louis St. Clair Colby, M. R. Jacobs and A. F. de Jersey, of New York; A. J. Busbon and R. C. Beazley of Liverpool, England; Jason S. Bailey of Boston, Frank B. Hayne of New Orleans, Leland W. Prior of Cleveland, Ohio; Alfred R. Weld of Boston, Joseph P. Hull of Savannah, Ga.; L. P. H. Hoffmann of Bremen, Germany, and Stewart E. Barrell of Chicago.

American Sheet Steel Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed as to the preferred stock from December 24th, 1900, to January 15th, 1901, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treas.
New York, Dec. 4, 1900.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.
The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,539,686, against $1,849,517 last week and $2,066,833 last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,531,028, against $1,638,236 last week and $2,174,729 last year.

STRICKEN FROM STOCK LIST.
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Second Mortgage Bonds Dropped.

The second mortgage bonds, trust company certificates therefor, and the stock of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Road were stricken from the list of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday by order of the Committee on Stock List.

W. H. Granbery, Chairman of the committee, said that such action was taken because the road has been foreclosed on its first mortgage. Distribution is now being made, Mr. Granbery said, to holders of first mortgage bonds, and the road is being operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

When asked whether the present stockholders would be "wiped out," Mr. Granbery said that there might be intangible assets of which he knows nothing.

The order striking the stock from the list was not issued until the close of the day. In the meantime some 4,000 shares had been traded in from the opening hour, at from 1⅞ to 2½, closing at 2⅜, a net change of ⅛ of a point. By the action of the Stock Exchange the stock bought yesterday has to-day no apparent market value.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Century Camera Company of Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. M. Walmsley, G. E. Mosher and G. J. McLaughlin of Rochester.

Fitzgibbon Paper Company of Greenburg; capital, $50,000. Directors—Maurice Fitzgibbon, Edward Fitzgibbon, and I. S. Haller of New York City.

Walbridge & Co. of New York City, to manufacture schoolbooks; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. E. Walbridge, C. A. Reed, and F. J. Price of Brooklyn.

Broome Centre Creamery Company of Broome Centre, Schoharie County; capital, $4,500. Directors—J. M. Chase, D. M. Leonard, and E. P. Cook of Broome Centre.

The Kahn-Feinberg Company of New York City, to deal in cloth and clothing; capital, $25,000. Directors—M. H. Feinberg, Rose Schlesinger, and Bella Kahn of New York City.

Elmira Money-Lending Association, to conduct a pawnbroker's business; capital, $5,000. Directors—S. E. Palmer and W. A. Palmer of Elmira, and Elizabeth Motchman of Hendy Creek.

G. R. Gray Company of New York City, to do an electric equipment business; capital, $5,000. Directors—G. R. Gray of Jersey City, F. H. Sheppard and Pauline V. Sheppard of New York City.

The Greenwich and Chelsea Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture food products and specialties; capital, $12,000. Directors—J. J. Quinn, Jesse Howell, and G. W. Bevelt of New York City.

Caledonian Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture golf balls and specialties; capital, $14,000. Directors—Willie Thomas Dale of Newark, N. J., and William Wilson and E. G. Seeman of New York City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 7.—The American Street Railway Generating and Power Company, capital $2,500,000, was incorporated here today by Edward G. Johnson, Franklin D. Palmer, and Joseph F. Vion of Camden.

Incorporated in Delaware.
Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 7.—The following concerns were incorporated at Dover to-day:
United Light and Power Company of New York, to furnish electric light, gas, and power; capital, $1,500,000.
Dairy Shippers' Dispatch, Chicago; capital, $100,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 7	598,873
To date this year	118,721,258
Corresponding date last year	161,714,390

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 7	$4,024,000
To date this year	$499,608,400
Corresponding date last year	$797,856,190

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½@6 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	½	1st pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	1
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	pf.	1¼
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Pere Marquette	1⅝
General Electric	1½	Pere Marquette pf.	2
Kan. City South.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Kan. City South. pf.	1	Pullman Co.	1½
Nat. Salt pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1	Twin City R. T. pf.	2
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Car & Fdy.	⅝	Manhattan	⅜
Am. Ice	1¼	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Nat. Steel	1
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅜	N. J. Central	1½
Am. S. & W. pf.	⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	5
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	⅞	N. Y. Central	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1	Norfolk & Western	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Northern Pacific	1
Balt. & Ohio	1	Pacific Mail	3½
Brooklyn R. T.	½	Pennsylvania	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	½	People's Gas	1⅛
Chi. & Alton	½	Peoria & East	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅜	St. L. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	St. L. & S. W.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	½
Cleve., L. & W.	2	Southern Pacific	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2⅜
Cont. Tobacco	⅜	Texas & Pacific	⅜
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅞	Union Pacific	½
Federal Steel pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Great North. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	3⅝
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	4⅝
Kan. & Mich.	½	Wis. Central	½
Laclede Gas	½	Wis. Central pf.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. Co. 6s.	2	Met. St. Ry. 5s.	1¾
B'klyn Ferry 5s.	1¼	Rich. & Dan. deb. 5s.	3¾
Chi. & Alton s. f. 6s.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, Class C.	1⅛
Con. Gas, Chi., 5s.	4	St. L. & S. F. con. 6s.	1¼
Ed. El. Ill. 1st conv. 5s.	1	St. P. M. & M. con. 6s.	1⅞
Erie gen. 4s.	1¼	Wabash deb., A.	2
Iowa Central 1st.	1¼		
Long Isl. con. 5s.	2¼		
L., N. A. & Chi. 1st.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s.	1	St. Paul City C. 5s.	1
Peo. & East. inc.	2	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday appeared to be influenced by the reported large loss in cash by the banks during the week and by the talk in certain quarters of the probability of higher money rates, if not of an actual stringency. At the same time the reports of the trouble between Portugal and the Netherlands led to some selling in the fear that a war between those countries might involve other powers. Declining prices were generally the order on the Exchange, specialties, such as Tennessee Coal and Iron, United States Rubber, Pacific Mail, and People's Gas being at times heavy and tending to depress the entire list. The standard stocks, however, held well and the close was fairly strong.

The bank statement to be issued to-day is expected to be unfavorable. During the week the banks have lost something like $7,000,000 by reason of shipments to the interior and through Sub-Treasury operations, while at the same time it is generally thought that the loan item will show an increase because of the borrowing in preparation for the January disbursements, and because of such special transactions as the subscription to the $10,000,000 Third Avenue bonds. Money, however, continues easy, and all authoritative testimony is to the effect that it will remain so.

ERIE STOCKS continued strong, and Morgan interests were again credited as purchasers. During the day a statement was published that the company had obtained control of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and that $490 was paid for the stock. Denials of the report were forthcoming from the officials of both companies.

STEEL STOCKS were irregular, with Tennessee Coal again conspicuous for its weakness, falling below 62. A semi-official statement that the Federal Steel Directors will at the first of the year declare the 5 per cent. dividend on the common stock helped to the strength of that issue.

PEOPLE'S GAS was sold by room traders, but was bought for Chicago account. It was announced during the day from Chicago that the price of fuel gas had been raised from 72 cents to $1 per 1,000 feet in Hyde Park.

PACIFIC MAIL was one of the weak stocks on the list, selling down following the publication of the October statement, showing net earnings of $64,000, a decrease of $10,780. From May 1 to Oct. 31 a surplus of $184,770 is reported, a loss of $158,500 as compared with the same period a year ago.

BURLINGTON was sold on the report that there was a strike of some of the trainmen of the company. This is officially denied. Atchison also suffered by reason of the telegraphers' strike on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé.

Cleveland interests identified with the property were buyers of Wheeling and Lake Erie stocks. A statement of operations for the four months ended Oct. 31 was issued, and shows a balance applicable to dividends of $115,280, which would leave a surplus of $80,390 after payment of the dividend for the four months on the first preferred stock.

Call money again touched as high as 6 per cent., but most of the day's loans were made at 5 per cent. In this connection it was regarded as of some significance that the heads of a number of representative financial institutions were quoted as declaring emphatically that there will be no money tightness and that only ordinary rates will prevail.

London was a seller of stocks to the number of between 30,000 and 40,000 shares, but the orders were limited. There was some good buying of the Atchisons and Southern Pacific for foreign account.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

General business conditions continue favorable, and all the reports in respect to the outlook are encouraging. A feature of the week has been the ease with which collections have been made—in marked contrast with the difficulty experienced some weeks ago.

In iron and steel all the reports tell of continued activity and a steady placing of orders. The rush, however, seems for the moment to be over and the business now is regarded as normal and healthful.

In retail trade seasonable activity is reported, while the preparations making for the holiday business are suggestive of even better things to come.

On the general situation, Bradstreet's says:

There are a quieter tone and a reduced volume of business doing at wholesale in many lines, but this is not unusual at this season, and is partly balanced by a larger interest in retail and holiday distribution. Weather conditions are still a drawback to the trade in winter-weight goods, but it is notable that a better report comes from the Northwest than for some weeks past. Southern trade advices remain good, but retail business at Eastern markets is still reported backward. In the larger lines of trade new features are not numerous. Textiles are quiet and rather dull with agents pending the opening of the Spring season. Wool and woolens are still quiet.

Cotton is irregular, and the market is at a balance pending the publication of the next Government crop report, which, however, is expected to approximate 9,750,000 bales. The high cost of raw cotton has not as yet been equaled by the advance in manufactured goods. A hopeful feature this week, however, was the taking of a large lot of brown cottons for export to China. The higher trend of values in November has been duplicated in the first week of December, and cereals, long backward in this respect, have led the advance, which, however, has not been steadily maintained. The better business in November is being reflected in renewed gains in railway earnings over last year's exceptional returns. Bank clearings, swelled by enormous interest payments, are the heaviest ever recorded.

Along the same lines, Dun's says:

Business is progressing along conservative lines. It is without excitement and without great speculative activity, but with a confident undertone which is to be explained largely by the fact that leading concerns in most of the great industries have orders booked to employ their machinery at nearly full capacity during months when curtailment is usual. This situation should quiet fears of bad shocks such as some previous seasons have seen. No net reduction in working force has appeared in the last fortnight, and a readjustment of wage schedules in some branches of the steel trade is effected without trouble.

Prices of commodities are generally steady, and holiday trade is brisk at all points. The south is particularly cheerful, with cotton firm and the rice crop coming in at very full prices. Bank clearings make excellent comparisons. At New York this week the gain is 21.8 per cent. over the same week in 1890, and 45 per cent. over 1898. For the leading cities outside New York the gain is 3 per cent. over 1899 and 26 over 1898.

Discussing the condition of the iron and steel trades, Bradstreet's says:

Finished products monopolize the activity in the iron and steel trades, with bars, plates, sheets, and bridge material most active. Even in finished lines, however, there is less reported doing in new business, but Pittsburg and Chicago mills are reported sold ahead sixty to ninety days. At Chicago plates are scarce, and a premium is offered for early deliveries of galvanized and black sheets. The rail market is active, and 60,000 tons were sold at Chicago this week, while the total amount on the rail mill books is claimed to aggregate 1,000,000 tons. While good sales of pig are reported at some markets, business as a whole in this line is quieter, without, however, any lack of firmness.

Much is heard about forthcoming reductions in cost of ore, coke, and labor, and this undoubtedly checks ordering ahead, but higher prices for rails are talked of, and Southern furnaces are reported heavily sold ahead. There is little or nothing doing in Bessemer pig and billets. Among the other metals copper is active and firm, but tin is weaker.

Dun's, on the same subject, says:

There is no cause for alarm in the small volume of new business at iron and steel centres. With the first sign of higher prices there came forward such a flood of contracts that mills and furnaces booked orders sufficient to keep their full force employed for months. Hence there has come a more quiet condition, with less bidding for products. Fortunately quotations were not forced up unreasonably during the weeks of greatest activity, and now there is no sign of depression.

On the other hand, bars are more firmly held, while many idle mills have resumed in this department, and sheet makers also insist on better terms. Other forms of finished material are steady, and at most points pig is unchanged, although concessions are made for Bessemer at Pittsburg. Numerous bridges are being erected by the railroads, and a heavy tonnage of structural steel is taken. Other railway supplies are in active demand, with rolling stock urgently sought. Business in iron is particularly brisk at Chicago. With slight moderation in domestic buying, more attention is given to exports.

In particular lines Bradstreet's notes that the shoe trade is cheerful, and Eastern manufacturers report jobbers steady buyers at the slight advance made some weeks ago:

In view of the higher relative cost of leather these prices are not altogether to manufacturers' liking, but they are content to make a fair profit. Upper leather is quiet but firm. Sole leather is firm, but not as active as of late. Hides are rather easier. Snow and wet weather are helping retail trade in shoes and rubbers in Northern markets. A better report comes from the flour milling industry, but the demand is hardly what was expected. Sugar is higher for raws, but the refining branch presents the old appearance of irregularity, and another price war is foreshadowed despite the fact that holiday requirements should be at their best.

While unfavorable to some lines of trade, the open weather favors the prolongation of building operations, and lumber of all kinds is specially firm in price. Advices from the Northwest are that logging operations this year, as last, are being interfered with by mild weather. The scarcity of small sizes of anthracite coal is still a feature, but no advance at wholesale is looked for. Dairy products are again higher for fancy grades, which are not in excessive supply.

In like manner Dun's declares that aside from a further advance of 2½ cents in men's kip boots, and firmness in grain shoes, the market for footwear has quieted down, but with no disposition to recede from the generally higher range established last week:

Makers have fewer new orders, however, and heavy Winter footwear has been purchased for the season's requirements. The customary holiday demand has not appeared, though retailers have full lines of fancy shoes and slippers. While shipments from Boston show a gain over the preceding week, the movement is still below last year's. There is a shortage in some grades of hemlock sole, but leather has ceased to advance. Hides are easier, especially for country lines at Chicago. Even after the decline of the past two weeks the average is above the closing prices of October. Wool remains steady, and sales are less than half last year's. Manufacturers purchase carefully, and the goods market is unusually dull for the season.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week, Bradstreet's says, aggregate 3,432,150 bushels, against 2,497,880 bushels last week, 5,133,331 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 6,868,952 bushels in 1898, 6,266,159 bushels in 1897, and 4,222,718 bushels in 1896. From July 1 to date this season. wheat exports are 81,231,426 bushels, against 94,301,273 bushels last season, and 103,476,994 bushels in 1898-9. Corn exports for the week aggregate 5,371,377 bushels, against 4,801,030 bushels last week, 3,815,699 bushels in this week a year ago, 4,388,535 bushels in 1898, 3,125,554 bushels in 1897, and 3,541,288 bushels in 1896. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 80,052,908 bushels, against 100,433,701 bushels last season and 69,935,

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE COLUMBIA BANK,
New York City, at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,535,758.78
Overdrafts		433.52
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$284,331.85	
Due from approved reserve agents	434,097.82	
		719,329.17
Real estate		157,656.00
Stocks and bonds		251,162.78
Specie		94,592.28
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		75,556.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges..$178,858.31 Other items carried as cash	17,926.21	196,784.52
Assets not included under any of the above heads: U. S. internal revenue stamps		1,505.61
		$3,032,198.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		175,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		19,723.26
Due depositors		2,349,757.09
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		187,717.71
		$3,032,198.66

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOSEPH FOX, President, and WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier, of Columbia Bank, New York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 601 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 7th day of December, 1900, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEO. STOLL,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,570,927.19
Overdrafts		3,829.83
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$449,332.85	
Due from approved reserve agents	350,000.00	
		799,332.85
Banking house and lot		76,500.00
United States bonds		100,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		264,200.23
Specie		179,700.75
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		256,051.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges..$143,055.15 Other items carried as cash	81,762.80	224,817.95
Assets not included under any of the above heads: U. S. revenue stamps and stamped checks		2,313.36
		$3,578,383.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	37,327.20
Due depositors	3,017,770.76
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	23,252.72
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	12.50
	$3,578,383.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
LEO SCHLESINGER, President, and WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier, of The People's Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
LEO SCHLESINGER, President.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 7th day of December, 1900, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] ELIAS R. PECK,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,338,805.25
Overdrafts		951.64
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	$9,377.42	
Due from approved reserve agents	58,791.79	
		68,169.21
Real estate		38,000.00
Mortgages owned		109,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie	$77,503.31	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	136,578.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	72,729.00	
Other items carried as cash	844.27	
		287,655.48
Furniture and fixtures		2,500.00
U. S. Internal Revenue stamps		1,983.47
		$1,843,064.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	52,385.84
Due depositors	$1,451,732.00
Due trust companies, banks, bankers and savings banks	88,946.21
	1,540,679.11
	$1,843,064.95

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President, and JESSE C. JOY, Cashier, of Hamilton Bank of New York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 West 125th Street and 1,707 Amsterdam Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fourth day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 7th day of December, 1900, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WM. L. MOONEY,
Notary Public.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$990,126.91
Overdrafts		106.08
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$60,550.47	
Due from approved reserve agents	266,204.98	326,755.40
Other real estate	5,214.53	5,214.53
Stocks and bonds		182,987.50
Specie		58,095.16
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		64,664.00
Cash items, viz.: Other items carried as cash	$1,017.91	1,017.91
		$1,628,968.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00	
Surplus fund	50,000.00	
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	5,232.71	
Due depositors	1,410,887.50	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	167.18	
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	62,500.00	
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$201.00	201.00
		$1,628,968.39

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
GEORGE F. VAIL, President, and IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier, of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 3 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
GEORGE F. VAIL, President.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 7th day of December, 1900, before me.
MORRIS E. STERNE,
Notary Public New York County, (No. 129.)
[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,448,802.71
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		255,948.29
Real estate		5,200.00
Stocks and bonds		134,683.33
Specie		553,532.88
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		257,488.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$2,063,340.89	
Other items carried as cash	8,946.15	
		2,072,287.04
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Revenue stamps		478.84
Total		$6,728,420.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	115,970.29
Due depositors	5,032,105.78
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	580,333.57
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	11.25
Total	$6,728,420.89

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CASIMIR TAG, President, and J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier, of the German American Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 23 Broad Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 4th day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CASIMIR TAG, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 7th day of December, 1900, before me.
JOHN A. WILLIAMS,
[L. S.] Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,611,977.41
Overdrafts		3,405.40
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		23,721.16
Stocks and bonds		878,666.05
Specie		1,226,302.25
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		433,841.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges..$263,180.59 Other items carried as cash	80,328.67	343,509.26
Due from Treasurer of United States		30,000.00
Total		$8,557,222.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	418,247.59
Due depositors	6,582,441.38
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	642,895.56
Unpaid dividends	13,638.00
Total	$8,557,222.53

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
THEODORE ROGERS, President, and E. C. EVANS, Cashier, of Bank of the Metropolis, a bank located and doing business at No. 29 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fourth day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
THEO. ROGERS, President.
E. C. EVANS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 6th day of December, 1900 before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WM. H. ROCKWOOD.
Notary Public for N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
YORKVILLE BANK,
AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 4th day of December, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,235,368.84
Overdrafts		163.09
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$1,272.00	
Due from approved reserve agents	35,759.19	
		37,031.19
Stocks and bonds		262,243.75
Specie		39,163.09
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		127,798.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		115,227.05
Other items carried as cash		9,947.49
Furniture and fixtures		2,000.00
		$1,828,937.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	50,225.89
Due depositors	1,548,711.61
	$1,828,937.50

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
REINHOLD VAN DER EMDE, President, and WILHELM L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier, of Yorkville Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,511 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
R. VAN DER EMDE, President.
WM. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 7th day of December, 1900, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] H. C. FINK, Notary Public,
Westchester County.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Jamaica Banks.

BANK OF JAMAICA,
BOROUGH OF QUEENS, N. Y.

Dec. 4, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Mortgages owned	$52,900.00
Banking house and lot	82,500.00
Furniture and fixtures	895.30
Notes discounted	371,397.80
Bonds	87,257.75
Demand loans	129,937.50
Due from banks and bankers	123,075.22
Cash	52,249.33
	$850,212.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$50,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Undivided profits	10,542.97
Deposits	739,669.93
	$850,212.90

OFFICERS.
JOHN H. SUTPHEN, President.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Vice President.
WILLIAM D. LLEWELLYN, Acting Cashier.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
TWELFTH WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,169,791.79
Overdrafts		428.48
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$50,864.12	
Due from approved reserve agents	103,017.85	
		153,881.97
Banking house and lot	280,252.56	
Other real estate	50,428.89	
		330,680.95
Mortgages owned		18,900.00
Stocks and bonds		50,050.00
Specie		36,958.07
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		178,844.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	94,161.13	
Other items carried as cash	5,467.31	
		99,628.44
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Revenue stamp account		1,890.17
		$1,998,546.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	4,763.05
Due depositors	1,703,339.40
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	40,429.42
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	15.00
	$1,998,546.87

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
ISAAC A. HOPPER, President, and FRANK B. FRENCH, Cashier of the Twelfth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
ISAAC A. HOPPER, President.
F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 7th day of December, 1900, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] THOS. CRAWFORD,
Notary Public,
N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
PACIFIC BANK
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,576,487.07
Overdrafts		471.04
Due from trust companies, banks bankers, and brokers		481,614.83
Banking house and lot	$130,000.00	
Other real estate	4,500.00	
		134,500.00
Stocks and bonds		91,543.15
Specie		468,791.88
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		486,820.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges..$200,241.83 Other items carried as cash	18,314.24	218,556.07
United States redemption agency		9,000.00
Total		$4,417,784.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$422,700.00
Surplus fund	205,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	279,700.79
Due depositors	3,509,659.67
Unpaid dividends	724.00
Total	$4,417,784.46

H. B. BRUNDRETT, President.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 6th day of December, 1900, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] R. M. G. DODGE,
Notary Public, (98,) Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

Buffalo Banks.

THE PEOPLES BANK
of BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dec. 4, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,479,921.40
Due from banks and bankers	330,159.37
U. S. & City of Buffalo bonds	249,248.25
Cash and reserve	358,735.97
	2,418,064.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	112,068.41
Deposits	2,005,996.58
	2,418,064.99

OFFICERS.
DANIEL O'DAY, 26 Broadway, New York, President.
C. W. HAMMOND, Second Vice President and Cashier.
A. D. BISSELL, Vice President.
L. F. GRAY, Assistant Cashier.

MARINE BANK,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$7,152,842.88
Due from banks and bankers	330,194.32
Cash and reserve	1,427,634.87
	8,910,672.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,121,645.37
Deposits	7,589,026.65
	8,910,672.02

OFFICERS.
S. M. CLEMENT, President.
J. H. LASCELLES, Cashier.
H. J. AUER, Assistant Cashier.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$137,926,438
Gold	90,802,285
Silver	7,481,385
United States notes	11,280,108
Treasury notes of 1890	75,828
National banknotes	5,487,679
Total receipts this day	1,601,738
Total receipts this month	11,155,011
Total receipts this year	256,150,304
Total expenditures this day	1,440,090
Total expenditures this month	9,500,000
Total expenditures this year	242,389,533
Deposits in National banks	96,519,589
National banknotes received for redemption	482,907
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	1,005,224
Customs	548,065
Miscellaneous	48,448

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$257,426,379
Silver dollars	425,464,000
Silver dollars of 1890	5,311,771
Silver bullion of 1890	57,714,229
United States notes	1,890,000
Total	$747,606,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$257,426,379
Silver certificates outstanding	425,464,000
Treasury notes outstanding	68,026,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,690,000
Total	$747,606,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$68,418,235
Gold certificates	28,384,450
Silver coin and bullion	4,978,298
Silver certificates	3,505,089
United States notes	11,280,108
Other assets	10,960,707
Total in Treasury	$127,524,887
Deposits in National banks	96,519,589
Total	$224,044,428
Current liabilities	86,117,988
Available cash balance	$137,926,438

Duty on Bar Association's Books.

The Board of Classification, United States General Appraisers, yesterday affirmed the Collector's decision assessing 25 per cent. ad valorem on a consignment of law books imported for the Bar Association. The importers had protested, claiming free entry under the tariff section relating to public libraries. The board, in its decision, holds that the library in question cannot be classed as a public institution.

An American Bank in Holland.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—An American bank, with a capital of about $8,000,000, of which one-third is paid up, has been organized in Rotterdam, according to Vice Consul General Hanauer, at Frankfort, Germany. The institution has for its aim the advancement of American trade.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Nearly the entire list of active outside securities developed new strength yesterday, and closing prices showed in many cases substantial gains for the day. In some cases the advances were the result of favorable news, but in many others the course of prices was attributable to nothing more specific than an increased demand.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA, which for some time past had been dull as well as weak, developed marked strength, and on active trading both issues advanced to higher prices than any recently recorded. Although the advances were in part the result of what appeared to be efforts to raise the quotations, the demand for the stocks appeared quite large, and both issues closed strong at about the best prices for the day. Trading in each issue totaled about 3,000 shares, and on these transactions the price of the common advanced 1¼ points to 6¾, and the preferred 3 points, to 26. There was no news in regard to the company to account for the gains made.

***

ELECTRIC BOAT was one of the industrials that became prominent in the late trading. The common stock opened at 20 and sold up to 23 on sales of about 1,500 shares. It closed at 23 bid, showing a net gain of 3¼ points. An even sharper advance occurred in the preferred stock, which, after selling at 40, jumped to 45, and closed at 45 bid. Although no specific news came to hand to account for the strength of these issues, it is understood that negotiations are under way which, if favorably completed, will very materially benefit the Electric Boat Company. Moreover, the fact that Congress is again in session recalls attention to the efforts of the company to secure additional orders from the United States Government.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred, which showed much weakness on Thursday, recovered from the low price of that day and closed with a new gain of 2½ points. Transactions in the stocks amounted to only a few hundred shares, and at the end of the day none of the issue was offered. Similar conditions prevailed in the market for St. Louis Transit, which, after selling at 16¾, closed at 17⅜ bid, a new gain of 2 points. The bonds were dull and unchanged.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold to the extent of 500 shares or more between 18½ and 20. It closed at 19½ bid, a net gain of half a point. Insiders state that the purchase of the Riker Company, which has just been completed, will prove of very great advantage to the Electric Vehicle Company. Although the Electric Vehicle Company has arranged to increase its capital stock by $1,000,000 of common and $1,000,000 of preferred, by no means all of this amount, it is said, will be needed to carry out the purchase, the stock which remained in the treasury of the Electric Vehicle Company before the increase being almost sufficient to acquire the shares of the Riker Company.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 7. Bid.	Dec. 7. Asked.	Dec. 6. Bid.	Dec. 6. Asked.
Am. Agriculture Chem.	25	28	25	28
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	76	79	77½	79
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicyle	6	7	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	27	..	27	28
American Bicycle bonds	75	77	75	77
American Bridge	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43⅝
American Bridge pf.	92¼	92⅝	92¼	93
American Chicle	77	..	77	..
American Chicle pf.	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10½	11	10½	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	33	40	38	40
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	90⅝	91½	90⅝	91½
*American Thread pf.	4	4½	4	4½
American Woolen	22	22¼	22¼	22⅝
American Woolen pf.	76½	77½	77	77½
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
Arlington Compacter	7	..	6	7
British Columbia Copper	19¼	19½	20	20¼
British Exch. 8s	98	99	98	99
California Copper	1¼	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	31	33	31	33
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	100	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	24
Central Fireworks pf.	67	69	65	67
Compressed Air	46	47	47	48
Con. Tr. of N. J.	11½	12	12	12½
Con. Rubber Tire	2	5	2	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	25	32	30	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	16¼	17½	16¼	17½
Crucible Steel pf.	76½	78	76½	78
Cramps' Shipyard	71	75	71	75
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6½	6⅝	5⅝	5⅞
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	25¾	26	23	23½
Electric Boat	23	25	19½	21
Electric Boat pf.	45	..	41	45
Electric Vehicle	19½	20	19	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	35	45	35	45
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅝	3	2½	2⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	..	19	..	19
General Carriage	5¾	5¼	5¾	5
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97½	99	97½	99
German Treasury 4s	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
Hall Signal	40	..	40	..
Havana Commercial	8½	9½	9	10½
Havana Commercial pf.	46	..	42	46
Hudson River Tel.	115½	119	116	120
Illinois Transportation	1	1½	1	1½
International Pump	27½	28¼	27½	28
International Pump pf.	74¾	75	74¾	75
International Silver pf.	25	40	25	40
Inter-State Oil	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. L. & P.	138	143	138	143
Kings Co. El. L. & P. rights	10	12	10	12
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
†Markeen Copper	1	2½	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	11½	12	11½	12
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	16¾	18	17	19
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
National Sugar	103	106	103	106
New England Transport.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
N. Y. Transportation	1	1¼	69	1
Otis Elevator	27¼	28	27¼	28
Otis Elevator pf.	88	89	87¼	88½
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	27½	28½	28	28¾
Retsof	32	..	32	..
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30	30⅝	29½	30¾
R. Goods. Mfg. pf. ex-div	81	82	82½	83¼
Safety Car Heat & Light.	120	122	120	122
St. Louis Transit	17⅜	..	15⅝	16¾
Seaboard Air Line 4s	72⅜	73¼	72⅜	73¼
Seaboard Air Line	11	11½	11½	11⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	28½	29½	28½	29½
Standard Coupler	36	40	36	40
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Southern Light & Trac.	32	50	32	50
Standard Oil of N. J.	795	800	795	800
Storage Power	11	13	11	13
Tennessee Copper	17	18½	17	18¼
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	8¾	4	3	3¼
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	4¾	5	4¾	5
Union Typewriter	35¾	36½	35¾	36½
Union Typewriter pf.	105	110	108	110
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	83¼	84	83¼	84
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	62¼	..	60	62
Va. Coal, I. & C.	6	8	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	37	38	37	40
Westinghouse Air Brake.	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf.	110	118	110	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102½	102½	102½	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1s	5s	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102⅛	103¼	102⅛	103¼
Brooklyn City R. R.	290	291	290	291
Brooklyn R. & W. R. 5s	101¼	103	101¼	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	32	34	32	34
Columbus Railway, pf.	89	92	89	92
Con. Tr. of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s	106	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	1st	113¼	115	113½	115
42d St., M. St. N. Av.	2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	27	30	27	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	78½	80	78½	80
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	96	94	96
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. 4s	83	84	83	84
North Jersey St. R. R.	24½	25½	24½	25½
Orange & Pas. V. bonds	92	95	93	95
Second Av. R.R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 1st 6s	116¼	118	116¼	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	84½	84½	84½	85
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝	1 16-16	1¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8	8	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	63	..	..	66
Central Union 5s, gtd.	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas. of New York	104	106	106	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas Bonds of N. J.	90	100	..	100
Consum'r Gas (J. C.) bds.	104¼	106	104¼	106
Denver Gas	20	22	20	22
Denver Gas

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S con 2s, coup
8,000 ..... 105½
Virginia 6s, def. certs
15,000 ..... 6½
Virginia Fund debt 2-3s
12,500 ..... 93⅞
1,000 94
Adams Express 4s
500 ..... 104½
3,000 ..... 104¾
Am Cotton Oil 4½s
1,000 ..... 99¾
6,000 ..... 99⅝
Am Spirits 1st 6s
13,000 72
5,000 73
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
3,000 96
2,000 95
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
40,000 ..... 102⅜
2,000 ..... 102¼
15,000 ..... 102⅜
500 ..... 102⅝
40,000 ..... 102⅜
5,000 ..... 102⅝
Adjustment 4s
1,000 ..... 88½
10,000 ..... 88⅝
5,000 ..... 88½
Atlan & Dan 4s
4,000 ..... 94⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s
2,000 101
$ 25,000 ..... 100⅞
Balt & Ohio S-W'n Div 3½s
10,000 ..... 90⅝
B'klyn Ferry 5s
5,000 88
B'klyn Rap T 5s
50,000 ..... 100⅞
Canada So 1st
5,000 ..... 108¾
1,000 109
Cent of Ga con 5s
1,000 ..... 97⅞
2,000 ..... 97¾
10,000 ..... 97⅞
2,000 ..... 97¾
9,000 ..... 97⅝
5,000 ..... 97⅝
10,000 ..... 97¼
5,000 ..... 97⅜
10,000 ..... 97⅛
Cent of Ga 1st inc
5,000 54
7,000 ..... 53½
3,000 ..... 53¾
Mob & Ohio gen 4s
10,000 ..... 86½
500 ..... 86¾
N Y Cent & Hud Riv 1st 7s
30,000 110
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
1,000 ..... 107¼
5,000 ..... 107⅛
C & O 5s, 1911
5,000 ..... 117⅜
C & O gen 4½s
4,000 104
10,000 ..... 105⅞
12,000 ..... 103⅝
1,000 ..... 103⅞
50,000 104
Chi & Alton 3½s
22,000 ..... 85⅝
14,000 ..... 85⅞
32,000 ..... 85⅞
5,000 ..... 85⅝
40,000 ..... 85⅜
5,000 ..... 85⅝
10,000 85
6,000 ..... 85¼
Chi & Alton 3s, certfs
10,000 ..... 91¼
11,000 ..... 91⅝
Chi & Alton 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 104½
Chi, Bur & Q, Iowa Div 4s
2,000 ..... 108⅜
Chi & Erie 1st 5s
1,000 116
Chi, Mil & St P con 7s
10,000 ..... 130½
10,000 ..... 130¾
10,000 ..... 130⅝
C & P & P Div 5s
25,000 122
5,000 20F 120½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
13,000 ..... 109½
8,000 109
10,000 ..... 109¼
Chi St L & N O 5s
2,000 127
Chi, St P, M & O 6s
2,000 ..... 134½
1,000 ..... 134½
Chi Term Trans 4½s
5,000 ..... 93½
Chi Rock Isl & Pac 6s
1,000 ..... 130½
Chi & Sprfd 1st, std to 4% 5s
12,000 113
Chi & Ind C 1st & ref 6s
18,000 ..... 91½
C & I 7s
2,000 ..... 101½
Col Mid 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 79½
31,000 79
Col & South 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 84½
10,000 ..... 84½
Consumers Gas of Chi 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 105½
2,000 ..... 105⅝
Den & Rio G con 4s
1,000 ..... 101½
Den & Rio G imp 4s
1,000 ..... 105½
Det, Mon & Tol 1st 4s
1,000 119
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 117½
40,000 118
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st con 5s
64,000 109
Erie 1st con 4s
10,000 ..... 93⅜
15,000 ..... 93⅝
2,000 120
15,000 ..... 93⅝
1,000 ..... 93⅜
125,000 94
18,000 ..... 94⅛
10,000 20F 94½
Erie 1st gen 4s
105,000 79
50,000 ..... 79½
30,000 ..... 79⅜
10,000 ..... 79⅝
10,000 ..... 79½
15,000 ..... 79⅝
40,000 80
3,000 ..... 80⅛
10,000 20F 80
10,000 80
10,000 20F 79⅞
Ft Worth & D C 1st
1,000 77
2,000 ..... 77½
10,000 77
1,000 ..... 77½
Ft Worth & R G 1st 6-4s
5,000 68
15,000 67
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & P Div
1,000 100
Gen Elec deb 5s
3,000 ..... 139½
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B
5,000 ..... 8½
20,000 8
22,000 ..... 7¾
25,000 ..... 7⅝
30,000 ..... 7⅝
47,000 8
15,000 ..... 8⅛
25,000 ..... 8¼
Hock Val 1st 4½s
10,000 ..... 104¾
Hous & Tex Cent con 4s
3,000 84
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000 115
20,000 ..... 115¾
Inter Paper 1st 6s
2,000 ..... 108¾
Kansas City So 3s
5,000 68
Kings Co Elev 4s
46,000 88
Lacledo Gas Light of St L 1st 5s
5,000 108
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 118½
Lake Sh & M So 3½s
13,000 109
Lehigh & W B gtd 4½s
13,000 ..... 102½
Long Island con 5s
1,000 ..... 122¾
Louisville & Nash, Nash, Fl & Sh 6s
1,000 ..... 111⅜
Louisville & Nashv gen 6s
1,000 117
Lo, N A & Chi 1st
10,000 117
Manhattan con 4s
1,000 ..... 104⅝
15,000 ..... 104⅜
3,000 ..... 102⅝
Metro Elev 1st
2,000 ..... 117½
Metro St gen 6s
10,000 121
10,000 ..... 121½
5,000 ..... 121½
5,000 ..... 121⅝
5,000 122
Mex Intern con 4s
5,000 ..... 85⅞
Minn & St Louis 1st & refund 4s
7,000 ..... 97½
8,000 ..... 97¾
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 93½
1,000 94
2,000 ..... 93½
3,000 ..... 93⅜
5,000 ..... 93⅝
5,000 ..... 93¾
Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s
12,000 72
10,000 ..... 71⅞
10,000 ..... 71¾
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
5,000 ..... 99½
Mo Pac trust 5s
2,000 ..... 99⅜
15,000 ..... 99½
Mob & Ohio gen 4s
10,000 ..... 86½
500 ..... 86¾
N Y Cent & Hud Riv 1st 7s
11,000 ..... 127⅜
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
15,000 ..... 100⅞
10,000 ..... 100¾
C & O 5s, 1911
5,000 ..... 117⅜
C & O gen 4½s
4,000 104
10,000 ..... 105⅞
12,000 ..... 103⅝
1,000 ..... 103⅞
50,000 104
Chi & Alton 3½s
22,000 ..... 85⅝
14,000 ..... 85⅞
32,000 ..... 85⅞
5,000 ..... 85⅝
40,000 ..... 85⅜
5,000 ..... 85⅝
10,000 85
6,000 ..... 85¼
Chi & Alton 3s, certfs
10,000 ..... 91¼
11,000 ..... 91⅝
Chi & Alton 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 104½
Chi, Bur & Q, Iowa Div 4s
2,000 ..... 108⅜
Chi & Erie 1st 5s
1,000 116
Chi, Mil & St P con 7s
10,000 ..... 130½
10,000 ..... 130¾
10,000 ..... 130⅝
C & P & P Div 5s
25,000 122
5,000 20F 120½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
13,000 ..... 109½
8,000 109
10,000 ..... 109¼
Chi St L & N O 5s
2,000 127
Chi, St P, M & O 6s
2,000 ..... 134½
1,000 ..... 134½
Chi Term Trans 4½s
5,000 ..... 93½
Chi Rock Isl & Pac 6s
1,000 ..... 130½
Chi & Sprfd 1st, std to 4% 5s
12,000 113
Chi & Ind C 1st & ref 6s
18,000 ..... 91½
C & I 7s
2,000 ..... 101½
Col Mid 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 79½
31,000 79
Col & South 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 84½
10,000 ..... 84½
Consumers Gas of Chi 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 105½
2,000 ..... 105⅝
Den & Rio G con 4s
1,000 ..... 101½
Den & Rio G imp 4s
1,000 ..... 105½
Det, Mon & Tol 1st 4s
1,000 119
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 117½
40,000 118
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st con 5s
64,000 109
Erie 1st con 4s
10,000 ..... 93⅜
15,000 ..... 93⅝
2,000 120
15,000 ..... 93⅝
1,000 ..... 93⅜
125,000 94
18,000 ..... 94⅛
10,000 20F 94½
Erie 1st gen 4s
105,000 79
50,000 ..... 79½
30,000 ..... 79⅜
10,000 ..... 79⅝
10,000 ..... 79½
15,000 ..... 79⅝
40,000 80
3,000 ..... 80⅛
10,000 20F 80
10,000 80
10,000 20F 79⅞
Ft Worth & D C 1st
1,000 77
2,000 ..... 77½
10,000 77
1,000 ..... 77½
Ft Worth & R G 1st 6-4s
5,000 68
15,000 67
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & P Div
1,000 100
Gen Elec deb 5s
3,000 ..... 139½
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B
5,000 ..... 8½
20,000 8
22,000 ..... 7¾
25,000 ..... 7⅝
30,000 ..... 7⅝
47,000 8
15,000 ..... 8⅛
25,000 ..... 8¼
Hock Val 1st 4½s
10,000 ..... 104¾
Hous & Tex Cent con 4s
3,000 84
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000 115
20,000 ..... 115¾
Total sales $4,021,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	1,891	1,838	1,838
4th week Nov	$498,858	$462,725	$384,493
Month	1,804,053	1,592,558	1,249,601
From July 1	7,069,176	7,170,879	6,430,846

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN for October—

Gross earnings	539,336	555,021	487,943
Expenses	385,088	384,356	327,907
Net earnings	174,248	170,665	170,130
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	4,048,321	4,098,073	3,714,709
Net earnings	1,128,251	1,075,983	1,177,040

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS for October—

	1900.	1899.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	32,289	35,289	3,000
Op. expenses	*29,963	29,836	*227
Net earnings	11,600	14,953	3,353
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	122,535	134,389	11,854
Op. expenses	81,596	79,224	*6,374
Net earnings	40,937	53,145	17,208
*Increase.			

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE for October—

Gross earnings	182,672	182,151	*521
Op. expenses	78,777	82,143	3,370
Net earnings	53,899	50,008	*3,891
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	503,361	616,211	12,850
Op. expenses	271,468	281,716	10,248
Net earnings	231,893	234,495	2,602
*Increase.			

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS for

October—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	598,145	547,125	492,889
Op. expenses	345,306	300,585	288,746
Net earnings	249,779	186,537	114,143
Pro. exp. to gross	58%	85%	66⅔
Charges	124,548	119,451	113,880
Surplus	125,231	67,086	302,263
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,109,724	2,004,637	1,587,297
Op. expenses	1,319,721	1,337,879	1,072,684
Net earnings	790,003	666,758	514,613
Charges	601,593	478,559	464,573
Surplus	288,410	188,199	50,040

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for November—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	291,095	270,673	20,422
Exp. and taxes	283,162	280,509	2,652
Net earnings	107,933	90,163	17,770
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,466,979	1,345,990	120,988
Net earnings	273,142	325,802	*52,660
*Decrease.			

PACIFIC COAST COMPANY for October—

Gross earnings	470,086	502,498	*31,812
Op. expenses	345,965	349,805	*3,840
Net earnings	124,721	152,693	*27,972
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,000,653	1,940,629	60,024
Op. expenses	1,556,049	1,323,932	232,117
Net earnings	444,604	616,697	*172,093
*Decrease.			

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY for

October—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gr. earn. from op.	233,444	190,646	242,326
Gross rcts. from steam. ch'tr'd	38,750	149,975	115,000
Total receipts	292,194	340,618	357,326
Expenses	228,179	265,818	29,115
Net earnings	64,015	74,800	146,357
Reserve fund	29,115	29,115	.....
Surplus	34,900	45,685	.....
From May 1—			
Gr. earn. from op.	1,627,121	1,364,275	.....
Gross rcts. from steam. ch'tr'd	92,650	457,900	.....
Total receipts	1,719,771	1,882,175	2,286,552
Expenses	1,360,308	1,304,209	1,383,122
Net earnings	359,463	517,966	905,480
Reserve fund	174,690	179,690	179,690
Surplus	184,773	343,276	729,740

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
460	Amal. Copper	93	93	90⅝	91¼
9,050	Am. Steel & W	43¼	43¾	41⅝	41⅝
17,930	Am. Sug. Ref.	124	124½	123	124⅛
4,940	Am. Tobacco	106¼	106⅜	104⅝	105⅜
1,220	At., T. & S. F.	38⅛	38⅝	37⅞	38⅞
4,750	A., T. & S. F. pf.	83⅜	83⅝	82⅜	83
40	Balt. & Ohio	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
14,160	Brooklyn R. T.	71¼	69⅝	68⅞	69⅜
510	Ches. & Ohio	37	37⅛	36⅜	37
2,970	Chi., B. & Q.	135¾	135⅞	134⅝	134⅝
4,650	Chi., M. & St. P.	126¾	127	125¾	126⅞
40	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¾
290	Col. Fuel pf.	100	100	99¾	99¾
1,000	Cont. Tobacco	34½	34½	33⅝	34
210	Erie	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝
50	Erie 1st pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½
3,670	Federal Steel	49⅝	50	49⅝	49⅞
640	Louis. & Nash.	82⅜	82⅝	81⅞	81⅞
3,020	Manhattan	108⅜	108⅝	107⅝	107⅞
40	Mo., K. & T. pf.	38	38	37⅞	37⅞
2,870	Missouri Pacific	59¼	59⅜	59	59¼
40	N. Y. Central	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼
180	N. Y., O. & W.	25¾	25¾	25	25⅛
10	Norf. & West.	42	42	42	42
2,700	North. Pacific	69⅝	70	69½	69⅜
50	Nor. Pac. pf.	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
470	Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¼	43⅜
80	Pennsylvania	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞
9,430	People's Gas	99⅛	99⅝	97½	97⅜
1,240	Reading	20⅜	20⅝	20	20⅛
3,600	Reading 1st pf.	64⅛	64¼	63	63½
350	Republic Steel	15½	15⅞	15¼	15⅝
880	Southern Pac.	41⅞	41⅞	40⅜	41
760	Southern Ry.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¾
60	Southern Ry. pf.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅝	66⅝
13,950	Tenn. C. & I.	62½	63⅝	61⅜	62
3,370	Union Pacific	71⅛	71¾	70¼	70⅝
80	Union Pac. pf.	81⅜	81⅜	81	81
2,680	U. S. Leather	13⅜	13⅜	12⅝	13
5,930	U. S. Rubber	28½	28¾	25	26½
50	Wabash	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
160	Wabash pf.	22⅜	23	22	22½
20	Wheel. & L. E.	10½	10½	10½	10½

118,560

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	Mo., K. & T.	94	94	94	94
4,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	113½	113½	113¼	113½
4,000	So. Pac. 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼

$28,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The offical closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.02	.03
Andes	.03	.04
Belcher	.15	.12
Best & Belcher	.27	.22
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.35	.36
Challenge Con	.21	.20
Chollar	.16	.14
Confidence	.57	.56
Con. Cal. & Va	1.30	1.29
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.11
Gould & Curry	.52	.51
Hale & Norcross	.19	.18
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.02	.03
Kentucky Con	.01	.02
Lady Washington Con	.03	.03
Mexican	.19	.16
Occidental Con	.04	.04
Ophir	.07	.06
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.14	.12
Savage	.07	.07
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.31	.26
Standard	3.20	3.20
Syndicate	.10	.10
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.23	.20
Utah Con	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.21	.21
Silver bars, etc	64½	64½
Mexican dollars	50½@51½	50½@51½
Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Drafts, telegraph	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	37⅞	38½	35¾	36½
Alamo	11	12	11	12
Argentine	28½	28	28½	28
Anaconda	48½	49¼	47½	48
Anchoria	75	100	...	...
Battle Mountain	18½	20	16	19½
Blue Bell	14⅝	14½	13⅝	14⅜
C. C. Cons	12½	13	11⅝	12
C. C. & M	10	10½	10	10¼
Columbine Victor	10	11	9⅝	10½
Coriolanus	18⅞	19	18	19
Dante	8¾	9	8¾	8⅞
Damon	12½	14	12	14⅜
Elkton	186⅝	187½	188	189
El Paso	42	42¼	42¼	42⅜
Findlay	12⅛	13	12	18
Golden Fleece	20	25	19	21
Gibson	...	26	22	26
Gold King	102	110	102	110
Gold Knob	12	12¼	12	12¼
Gold Coin	350	600	325	600
Gold Dollar	23½	23⅝	22¾	23
Garfield	7	9	7	9
Gold Sovereign	8	8½	7¾	8¼
Gould	31	32	32	32¼
Hart	15½	16¼	15⅜	17
Ida May	23½	25	23⅜	25
Ingham	20½	21	20¼	20½
Isabella	66	67½	66	64½
Independence	40	41	40	41
Jackpot	60⅜	60½	58	58½
Keystone	13½	14	13	14
Lexington	13⅜	14½	13½	13⅝
Mount Rosa	48	49⅝	48	50
Matoa	18	18⅝	17½	18½
Mary Cashen	12	12¼	12	12¼
Moon Anchor	30	40	30	40
Morgan	9⅝	9¾	9¾	9½
New Haven	8¾	8¾	...	...
Nugget	24½	26	24	25
Ophir	30	40	28	30
Orphan	10	13	14½	15
Pharmacist	9⅝	9¾	9¾	9¾
Pinnacle	17	18	16	18
Portland	320	330	325	330
Rose Nicol	10½	11	10.	10½
Rawlings	20	21¼	22	25
Union	8	12	8	12
Vindicator	132	137	132	140
Work	23	23½	23	24
Zenobia	12	12¼	12	13

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Deal—Sales of Dwellings East of Central Park.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of the property 34 to 38 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to 29 and 31 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owned by Henry M. Denton. Beyond saying that the deal would probably be successfully concluded, interested parties declined to discuss it yesterday afternoon. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street end of the property, 67.6 by 100, is occupied by two-story business structures, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street end, 40 by 100, by apartment houses.

Ex-Justice H. W. Bookstaver has bought from Gertrude Carnick for his own occupancy the four-story brick dwelling 756 Park Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-second Street, 24 by 70. Justice Bookstaver has sold to Edward C. Hoyt of Stamford, Conn., the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 14 East Sixty-seventh Street, 23 by 65.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for David H. Hyman to Nathaniel A. Prentiss the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 31 East Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Joseph F. Gallagher has sold for Peter A. H. Jackson's Sons to T. J. McLaughlin for improvement the plot at 319 and 321 West Seventy-fifth Street, 50 by 100.

William J. Roome has sold for the estate of Charles Banks to Rosenzweig & Klingenstein the vacant block front on the south side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, between Amsterdam and St. Nicholas Avenues, 98.6 by 50.9 by 107.10 by 49.11.

Evans & Buscall, the builders, are the buyers of the plot 87 by 100.8, on the south side of Eighty-eighth Street, between Park and Madison Avenues.

The Trustees of Columbia College have begun foreclosure proceedings against Jacob D. Butler, affecting what is known as the Columbia College tract, on Washington Heights, between Broadway and the Boulevard Lafayette, One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-third Streets.

F. J. Wood has sold for W. J. Govers to F. E. Wood a plot of ground, 96 by 99 by 115, situate 75 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, on east side of Anthony Avenue; also for Thorton Brothers to Mr. Brinker the two-family house 2,088 Tiebout Avenue.

Kahn & Baumann have sold for Isaac Wertheimer, the old building 331 East Forty-ninth Street, to a builder for immediate improvement.

Plans were filed yesterday for the seven-story apartment house which Dudley S. and Herbert S. Harde will erect at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-fourth Street. The building has been designed to accommodate twenty-two families, and, according to the estimate of Architects Harde & Short, will cost $300,000.

The following leases have been effected recently through Ogden & Clarkson: For the estate of N. L. McCready to J. B. Thompson & Co., a floor in the building 141 to 147 Fifth Avenue: also, to Costikyan Brothers & Co., two floors in the same building; also, for the same estate, the store and basement at 10 West Twenty-second Street to Douglas & Co.; also, for Henry Corn to Hardman, Peck & Co., the store, basement, and first loft in the building 140 Fifth Avenue; also, to Stewart, Good & Co., the fourth loft in 139 Fifth Avenue; also, for J. & M. Kennedy to the W. H. S. Lloyd Company, the second loft in 28 East Twenty-second Street, for five years; also for E. G. Spitzer to Arthur Bondy, the seventh and eighth floors in 11 West Twentieth Street; also, for William H. Jackson to the John Kroder and Henry Reubel Company, the store and basement at 31 East Seventeenth Street; also, for Caroline Brinley to N. B. Chadurjian, the third loft in 23 East Twentieth Street; also, for E. M. Gattle to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, the store 1,161 Broadway, northwest corner of Twenty-seventh Street, for a long term of years.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

31 Greenwich Avenue, southwest side, 86.5 feet northwest of Tenth Street, 21 by 93.4 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Matilda Du Bois $16,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

165 and 167 Spring Street, northwest corner of West Broadway, 45.3 by 100 and irregular, six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to Inness J. Boyd 122,080

1,374 and 1,378 Webster Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 50.6 by 90, three four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to M. L. Clark 10,000

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, northwest corner of Jackson Avenue, 28 by 86.4, four-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, of the plaintiffs, Howard Martin and others 20,984

By John T. Boyd.

170 East Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 162.5 feet west of Third Avenue, 26 by 100.8, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Philippine Stapel 14,300

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Robbins Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 44 by 50; Thomas Graham, Stamford, Conn., owner; Ernest Iden of 490 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $95.

Randall's Island, opposite One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, for a one-story brick school, 75 by 25; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $6,000.

Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 63.3 feet east of Verio Avenue, for a two-story frame office building, 83.9 by 36; Robert Caterson, Woodlawn, owner; J. C. Babcock, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, north side, 156 feet east of Third Avenue, for a three-story brick flat, 19 by 64; Ceresina Pizzutiello of 189 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, owner; M. R. D'Amore of 2,048 First Avenue, architect; cost, $14,500.

Riverside Drive, southeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 112.3 by 126.9 by 80.3; D. & H. Harde of 2 West Seventy-second Street, owners; Harde & Short of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $300,000.

Alterations.

Lenox Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, to two three-story brick buildings; Grifenhagen Brothers of 522 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owners; H. A. Reeves, architect; cost, $5,000.

Blackwell's Island, opposite Seventy-ninth Street, a four-story brick and stone hospital; city owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $14,000.

No. 25 to 29 William Street and 36 to 42 Exchange Place, to a fifteen-story brick and stone office building; John T. Williams, owner; J. T. Williams and J. T. Williams, Jr., architects; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1 000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Friday, Dec. 7.

ALLEN ST, 205, w s, 16.8x87.6; Fred Halpern to Harris Sharkowitz, 1-8 part, (mtg $13,000) $500

ATTORNEY ST, 165 and 167, w s, 50x100; Frieda Hart to Martin Berg, (R S $3.50, mtg $50,500) 1

BROOME ST, 553, 21x81 ft to alley, w h all title to alley; Elizabeth Heatherton to Thomas Heatherton 1

CATHARINE SLIP, 18, s e corner of Water St, 18.2x51.6x19.2x53.9; Charlotte L. Hunter to William I. Caven, (R S $9, mtg $7,850) 200

COURTLANDT AV, 551, w s, 25x100; Henry P. Perry and others to Frederick Menzenhauer and another, ¼ part, (R S $15) 17,000

COURTLANDT AV, n w corner of 149th St, 100; Frederick Tracks to Frederick Menzenhauer and another, (R S $4.50) 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, 34 to 38, w s, 57x100; Bessie Livingston to Bertha Fox and others, (R S $15, mtg $89,000) 1

LOTS 1 and 12, map of Gardeo property; Elizabeth Anderson to Sarah A. Vaden, quitclaim 50

LOTS 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, and 159, map of Penfield property, South Mornisville; William W. Penfield to Union Surety and Guaranty Company, (mtg $4,000) 1

PLOT begins n s of road to depot, 220 ft w of Washington Ridge Road, runs w 1313 n 310.8x e 119x s 310 to beginning; Joseph H. Cunningham to L. Florence McCreery, (mtg $8,500) 17,000

1ST AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x 95; Giuseppe Breglia to Antonio Lufoni, (R S $3; half part, mtg $4,750) 1

3D AV, 1,833, 25x90; Jonas Weil and another to Peter J. Clancy, (mtg $20,000, R S $8.50) 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 89th St, 145.8x180x irregular; Isaac H. Clothier to J. C. Parish ¼ part, (R S $76.50) 100

10TH AV, 472, 24.8x100; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to James Madden, (mtg $12,000, R S $8) 2,700

10TH ST, 250 and 258 East, 43.4x92.3x44x 92.3; Barnett Levy and others to Levy Minsky, (R S $45, mtg $24,000) 100

16TH ST, n s, 294.4 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 92; James A. Morrison to Patrick H. Quirk, (R S $4.50, mtg $6,500) 1

46TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 100.4; Charles Fessler to Flora V. Unger, (mtg $8,500, R S $11.50) 1

46TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 100.4; Charles Fessler to Julie Muller, trustee, &c., (mtg $8,500, R S $11.50) 1

49TH ST, n s, 208.4 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10 x100.4; Walter L. McCorkle to Margaret Burke 1

56TH ST, 146 East, 20x100.5; Abraham L. Jacobs, referee, to A. Alonzo Teets, (R S $12) 12,000

57TH ST, 140 East, 20x100.5; Amos A. Reynolds to Charles W. Morse, (R S $11.50, mtg $20,000) 100

62D ST, 6 East, 27x100.5; Lillie J. Herts and others to Henry Newman, (R S $40). Gift

64TH ST, n s, 392.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 17.6x100.5; Jeannette V. D. Charlier to Virginia Jackson, (R S $1, mtg $15,000) 1

66TH ST, 35 West, 31.3x100.5; John E. Nicholson and another to Harry Turner and another, (mtg $32,500, R S $16) 100

78TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 20x102.2; Henry P. A. Clausen and others to United States Trust Company, trustee, quitclaim 1

86TH ST, 129 East, 18x100.8; Peter J. Clancy to Jonas Weil and another, (R S $6.50, mtg $13,850) 1

92D ST, 3 West, 50x100.8; Harry Turner and another to John E. Nicholson, (mtg $100,000, R S $23) 1

114TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 25 x100; Mary T. Rennard to John Townshend, (R S $12) 1

118TH ST, 79 West, 20x100.11; William Donegan to Edward M. Fowler 1

132D ST, 18 East, 27x99.11; Austin E. Pressinger, referee, to Charles H. Reed. 21,850

149TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Robbins Av, 30 x80; Joseph Demand to Mary Fetzer, (R S 50 cents, mtg $4,000) 1

177TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Bronx Park Av, 25x100; Joseph Diam

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TWO HANDSOME 5-STORY, NEW DOUBLE flats; estate mortgage, $15,000 each; will exchange equity in one or both for free or lightly mortgaged, city or country. RANDRUP & SIEKER, 3,608 3d Av.

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BROOKLYN, 368 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

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Second flat, seven rooms and bathroom, $55.
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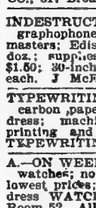

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And at 551 W. Broadway. Table d'Hote, with wine, 50c.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HIGH-CLASS, WELL RATED, EVERY CITY, town, hamlet; ornamental, attractive money maker; tells time 15 parts world; Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, 100 tunes; Mammoth Automatic Clocks, 14 feet high, 8 feet wide, 240 moving picture advertisements 24x36 inches, $780 per month income to agents. AUTOMATIC PICTORIAL CLOCK CO., 88 Wall St.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—Advertiser has valuable property unincumbered; requires money for development; there is $50,000 in this for investor, and if capable, agreeable outdoor occupation in finest climate under our flag; no brokers or agents. J., Box 119 Times.

DESIRABLE PARTY, INVESTING $1,000, AS manager office; legitimate cash-paying business; steady growing, no opposition; salary and interest; money secured; investigate, this being first-class opportunity. Particulars, 2,564 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Lady or Gentleman can obtain half interest in Turkish Toilet Company for $5,000. Seven toilet articles for ladies. Handsomest packages; highest recommendations. Address Col. J. F. MILLIKEN, Mgr., 287 Broadway, New York City.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN OF ABILITY CAN buy 1-3 interest in business for $1,500 cash; over $500 per month profit; no risk; investigate reference. A., Box 197 Times Office.

ACETYLENE GAS GENERATORS. LANCASter's latest supersedes everything for lighting houses, factories, villages. LANCASTER, 95 Liberty St.

$5,000 FOR QUARTER WORKING INTEREST, sure, growing business; necessity; good salary, with management, if capable. Particulars E. D. CHILDS, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Restaurant or paying cigar stand or space for one. Write VANZANDT, 150 Nassau St., Room 938.

IF SECURED, WILL LOAN ANY PART OF $100,000, and wanted suitable invention. 80 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn.

GROCERY AND FEED BUSINESS FOR SALE; 21 miles out; clean stock; good trade. LAWRENCE, Norwood, N. J.

SACRIFICE.—Established millinery; refined trade; big profits; retiring from business; no reasonable offer refused. 1,874 Lexington Av.

$1,500.00, GOOD INTEREST SECURED OR partnership given; also good business for sale. MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

BARGAIN.—Old established café and hotel; big profits, best part of city; will take partner. SACRIFICE, Box 207 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $600; STOCK brokerage business. Call, between 10 and 12. TALISMAN, 6 Wall St.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

INDESTRUCTIBLE PHONOGRAPH AND graphophone records, 50 cts. each; all fine masters; Edison or Columbia records, $3.50 per doz.; supplies cut rates; 24-inch brass horns, $1.50; 30-inch, $2.50; diaphragm glasses 5 cts each. J. McELLYNNE, 202 B'way, Room 4.

TYPEWRITING RIBBONS, ALL MAKES, 60c.; carbon paper, $2 per box; mailed to any address; machines rented, bought, and sold; printing and office furniture. NEW YORK TYPEWRITING SUPPLY CO., 140 Nassau St.

A.—ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—Fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address WATCH SUPPLY CO., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

BARNETT FOUNTAIN PEN.—Will sell this week my $1.50 pen for $1.00; 14-karat gold and perfect; before you purchase elsewhere be sure and see "THE BARNET." Mention advertisement. IRA BARNETT, 21 Beekman St.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS ON SMALL weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed; holiday goods a specialty. NATIONAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CO., 177 Broadway.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER NOVELTIES, oil paintings; weekly payments; lowest prices; goods selected now will be reserved until the holidays. KAUFMAN & POLEY, 87 Maiden Lane.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

TYPEWRITER, (NEW,) $40; REMODELED Remingtons, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, No. 241 Broadway.

WALTHAM WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELry, $1 weekly; article delivered on first payment. EXCHANGE WATCH CO., 187 Broadway.

AT 344 6TH AV. AND 172 WEST 23D ST.— Foot Knitting Co.; feet refooted; underwear repaired.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY; WEEKly payments; reasonable prices; all goods guaranteed. JAMES BERGMAN, 37 Maiden Lane.

PHONOGRAPHS, GRAPHOPHONES BOUGHT, exchanged, sold, cash or $1 week; gramophone plates $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

LADY WILL SELL WRAPS, STREET AND evening costumes; bargains. COOPER, 1,235 Lexington Av., 84th St.

ANTIQUE CLAWFOOT SOFAS, TABLES, BUreaus, Chairs, China Closets, Brass, real old. DI SALVO, 225 East 42d St.

SAFES.—Fire and burglar proof safes; lowest prices and best goods. GROSS & SONS, 332 Canal St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & C. TYPEWRITER CO., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

REMINGTON NO. 6 TYPEWRITER; ALSO A Neostyle letter copier. WELCH, 107 Liberty St.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AT $3.00 A MONTH; rented 75c. a week. GAY, 121 West 125th St.

SAFE.—Large safe, medium safe, small safe; good as new; cheap. QUIRK, 45 West 125th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PARTY WILL RENT WHOLE OR PART OF completely furnished residence on Lenox Avenue corner; very desirable for physician or dentist; reasonable rent. OPPORTUNITY, 2,025 5th Av.

142D ST. 508 WEST.—Eight rooms, bath; handsomely decorated; buffet; steam heat; hot water; gas range; icebox stationary; laundry; finest location; rents moderate.

Bowling Games To-night.

STARR'S ALLEYS, 308-310 WEST 59TH ST. Open games and club alleys. Meeting Royal Arcanum League.

Pianos and Organs.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN—COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.

$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

CALENBERG PIANOS

Are equal to ANY in
TONE, TOUCH, FINISH and DURABILITY.
Over 16,000 pleased customers is our evidence.
Special Inducements for Holiday Season.
TUNING, REPAIRING, RENTING.
Warerooms, 23 East 14th St.

POPULAR

PEASE PIANOS.

109 WEST 42d ST., JUST WEST OF 6th AV.

Over 64,000 purchasers in the last half century will attest to the durability and fine tone qualities of the PEASE PIANOS. Special factory prices and easy terms. Bargains in used pianos of standard makes, from $125 up. Write for catalogue.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Steinertone GRAND PIANOS

The most marvellous toned Concert Grands now on exhibition and sale. Also in four smaller sizes.
130 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 18th St.

STEINWAY BABY GRAND.

Nearly new. Beautiful tone. In perfect repair. A bargain for somebody. Open Evenings.

THE STERLING PIANO CO.
Entire Building, 4 floors, 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Look for the name STERLING.

MATHUSHEK & SON and OPERA PIANOS
Artistic pianos in new and modern case designs, at prices that interest close buyers. Rents $4 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

BARGAINS—New and second-hand upright pianos; fine makes, all improvements, mahogany, walnut, oak, or rosewood cases; fully warranted; $125 up; open evenings. WHITNEY & CO., 112 West 125th St.

BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

BARGAINS.—Steinway, Kranich & Bach, Hardman, Bradbury uprights rented, $3; rent allowed toward purchase. HEINRICH'S, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND OTHER high-grade uprights, $95 upward; $10 down, $6 monthly; rents, $3 upward. O. W. WUERTZ, 1,514 3d Av., (86th St.) Open evenings.

$125—SPECIAL THIS WEEK; UPRIGHT PIANO, Stool, Scarf, Five Years' Guarantee. BANKS, 593 Lexington Av., 52d St. Easy payments. Quarter's Lessons free with every piano.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

$125 ELEGANT UPRIGHT, STOOL, SCARF; 5 years' warrantee; quarter's lessons, and delivered free. Tuning, repairing, moving, etc., lowest terms. BANKS, 593 Lexington Av., 52d.

OUVRIER BROS., 13 EAST 14TH ST. Pianos to rent at $4. Sold on easy payments. Slightly used, $75. Tuning, repairing, exchanging.

BEFORE RENTING OR PURCHASING A piano call and examine our stock; rents $3 up; old pianos exchanged. DEWEY & CO., 5 East 14th St.

$45 BEAUTIFUL WALNUT UPRIGHT PIANO; prominent make; bargain; $3 monthly until paid. 83 Court St., Brooklyn.

SQUARE PIANO, $15; PEDAL BASS ORGAN, $20; 50c. weekly installments. TIFFANY PIANO CO., 129 5th Av.

$15—MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN, $2 MONTHLY until paid. 83 Court St., Brooklyn. Open evenings.

WINTERROTH PIANOS. CASH, INSTALMENTS. NEW PIANOS $125. UPWARD. 105 East 14th St. & 98 5th Ave.

WALTERS PIANOS, 105 WEST 33D ST., NEAR Broadway.—Large assortment, various makes; installments, exchange, repairing, tuning.

RUSSELL'S PIANOS, 1,473 3D AV., 83d St.—Pianos, mandolin attachment; $6 monthly; rented $3. Open evenings.

BUY THE RELIABLE LOHMANN PIANOS. CASH, INSTALLMENTS. RENTED AND EXCHANGED, 115-117 EAST 14TH ST.

$90 BUYS A BEAUTIFUL MAHOGANY UPright; cash or easy payments. HEINRICH'S, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

UPRIGHT, $50; CHICKERING BARGAIN; Installments. LOCKHART & CO., 117 East 14th St. and 92 5th Av.

FINE PIANO,

BROKER MORGAN MAKES A STATEMENT

Stock Broker Asks a Suspension of Judgment by the Public.

HOPES TO SETTLE ALL CLAIMS

Says He Met All Contracts Up to Time of Seizure of Books—McKenzie Gives Bail.

C. W. Morgan of the firm of C. W. Morgan & Co., who made an assignment after his arrest on complaint of customers, gave out the following statement last night:

New York, Dec. 7, 1900.

My place of business was seized, and my books and papers taken away on complaint of William D. Bailey, who admitted in court that he had never made a complaint to me, and had never made a demand upon me that had not been complied with at once. All my contracts on the Exchange, up to and including the day of seizure, were fully met. Being unable to continue business by reason of the seizure and detention of my books, I made an assignment to protect my creditors from any preferences, by suit or otherwise. This assignment was to a lawyer of standing, with whom I had no previous business or social connection. He has, I understand, retained his own counsel and will, I believe, act for the interests of all creditors alike. I hope and expect, as soon as my books and papers can be obtained, and my affairs straightened out, to settle with all who have just claims against me to their satisfaction.

I do not know the motives of the complaint, or of those at whose instance he may be acting. This complaint was made, however, I am informed, shortly after I had caused the arrest of the proprietors of a Wall Street paper, published at irregular intervals, who had attempted to extort money from me by threatening to publish an untrue article in that paper.

It is impossible in the space of a letter to deny specifically the many untrue statements that have been published. Appeal has been made to the courts where these loose statements can be properly sifted and disproved and my defense established under oath. Until that time, I beg the public to at least suspend judgment.

C. W. MORGAN.

John B. McKenzie, who is alleged to have been connected with the "discretionary" stock brokerage firm of Charles W. Morgan & Co., and who is now under bonds to answer a charge of grand larceny and conspiracy, was yesterday in technical custody for a few minutes. He surrendered himself at the Centre Street Police Court, furnished $10,000 cash bail for himself and Claude Watson Turner, who was arrested on Wednesday, and they are free until next Thursday, when they will appear before Magistrate Zeller at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Lewis C. Van Riper, another alleged member of the "combine," will, it is said, surrender to-day.

It is asserted that Turner has given information of value to the officials, and that he will be used as a witness for the people.

Assignee Hanson has already come into possession of assets of some importance. Chief Detective McClusky has turned over to him securities, checks, and notes amounting to about $10,000, which were seized at Morgan's offices.

No action has been taken by the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange on Morgan's insolvency, which has not been officially announced to its members. President Wagar says that no stigma attaches to Brokers W. R. Whitner and D. B. Mumford, who executed orders for Morgan.

The surrender of McKenzie was arranged with the District Attorney's office by C. W. Zaring, once an Assistant District Attorney, who is also counsel for Van Riper and was counsel for C. B. Lawrence. In the early afternoon a telephone message from Mr. Zaring announced that McKenzie had arranged for bail for himself and Turner and was starting for the Centre Street Court, where Magistrate Flammer was sitting. Detective McConville met him there and placed him under arrest. Mr. Zaring produced certificates from the City Chamberlain that May McKenzie, wife of the accused, had deposited cash bail in $10,000 for her husband and Turner, and McKenzie was free to go when he had signed the formal papers. In them he said he was thirty years old, a native of Michigan, and a speculator, and that he lived at 251 West Eighty-first Street. He and his counsel were solicitous about Turner.

When he was brought from the Tombs Prison he did not appear to be in good humor. The lawyer hailed him with, "Well, this is the best we could do for you," and Turner, who is short and boyish looking replied, "Oh, that's all right." Turner gave his pedigree as "age, twenty-six, native of Ohio, advertisement writer, lives at Highwood, N. J." Mr. Zaring advised his clients to make no statement, and they went away with him, and Mrs. McKenzie, an anxious-looking little woman who was richly garbed.

Morgan's books were taken to the office of Assistant District Attorney Byrne, where Assignee Hanson will examine them. Mr. Hanson laughed yesterday at a story that Morgan had $100,000 to his credit at the Seaboard National Bank.

"It's a small sum," he said, "but I will not give the amount. I have already secured some assets for the creditors. I do not yet know if the assignors had any realty."

Mr. Hanson has received from Chief Detective McClusky about $10,000 in securities, checks, and notes, seized in Morgan's offices. The securities were two shares Oregon Transcontinental Company, ten shares Chicago Great Western, twenty shares United States Leather, and one certificate, $40, American Spirits Manufacturing Company, scrip.

President Wagar of the Consolidated Exchange said that no announcement of insolvency had been received from Morgan, so that no official declaration of it had been made on the Exchange. He added that Brokers Whitner and Mumford were fully justified in executing orders from Morgan on the floor. Mr. Mumford said that he simply received orders from Morgan and executed them as a broker.

The officials would not discuss the story that Turner is to turn State's evidence.

Lawyer Zaring announced last night that Van Riper would to-day secure bail and surrender himself.

"I have not," said H. B. Johnson of Niles & Johnson, "seen my client, Mr. Morgan, to-day. I suppose that he is not yet ready to make a statement to the public."

The Mitchell Vance Company yesterday filed a mechanic's lien against 627 West End Avenue, the house of Charles W. and Mae Morgan, for $686 25, for chandeliers, brackets, and labor.

James Fish Hooker has been assigned to act with Assistant District Attorney Byrne in the prosecution.

JOHN S. SILVER AGAIN IN COURT.

Accused of the Larceny of $580.84 by Howard J. Barlow.

John S. Silver was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday charged by Howard J. Barlow of 27 West Ninety-eighth Street with the larceny of $580.84. Barlow alleges that he gave at various times to Silver more than $500 to be invested by the latter in Atchison stock. Demands for a statement of his account or a return for his money, he claims, were unavailing.

Silver said in court that he was conducting a railroad investment office at 32 Broadway, and that he was not engaged in a stock brokerage business. Persons who wished to get advice concerning gilt-edged securities, for investment purposes, he said, could come to his office and be accommodated. Barlow's money, he said, had been invested by the brokers of a friend of his, and that he was ignorant of the firm's name. Barlow claimed that his agreement with Silver was that the latter was to share the profits and make good all losses. Mrs. Barlow corroborated her husband's testimony.

John S. Silver, who has in his day achieved much notoriety, is said to have started his business career in Stonington, Conn., forty-four years ago. He is oftenest remembered in connection with a loan of $850,000 made him and Francis C. Grable by Cashier William J. Quinlan of the Chemical National Bank in 1898 on securities which were afterward pronounced worthless by President Williams. Cashier Quinlan resigned as a consequence of this affair. At the time of the failure of the Third National Bank, later, Silver's name appeared on the debit side of the books to the extent of $35,000. When the American Loan and Trust Company went under Silver, a Director, owed it $175,000, and $78,000 of the funds of the Washington National Bank had passed into his possession when it suspended business in 1891.

John J. Cahill obtained a judgment against him for $80,001 in May last. After the Cahill matter, Silver dropped out of sight until about a month ago, when Columbus Avenue merchants made many complaints to the police that a man named Silver was obtaining goods and money from them upon worthless checks and false representations. It was the same John S. Silver, and in the West Side Court, upon complaint of a druggist named Buch of 78 West Ninety-eighth Street, he was held for the Grand Jury. This complaint was dismissed a few days ago, it is said, the complainant not wishing to prosecute further.

In default of $1,000 bail, Silver was committed to the Tombs by Magistrate Zeller on the Barlow charge.

At 32 Broadway, where Silver claimed to have an office, the janitor said: "We put that man out of here seven months ago. Why did we do it? Well, people began to talk about him, and we thought it better to get rid of him."

COOK DEFIED THE FAMILY.

Barricaded Herself in the Kitchen—Made Prisoner by Policemen.

"I'm monarch of all I survey."

This was the defiant challenge hurled over the transom by the cook in the Alfred G. Sonn family of 371 West Sixteenth Street yesterday when the family walked into the dining room for breakfast.

Mr. Sonn, who claimed to know about cooks, recently went to an employment agency and engaged the services of Catharine Alldig. All went well for a few days, and Mr. Sonn was beginning to boast. Then the storm broke.

When the family entered the dining room yesterday they found that room deserted. Mr. Sonn called to the cook, and, getting no answer, made a movement toward the kitchen. He got no further than the door, which was barricaded. Peering over the transom was the cook, and her bold challenge seemed directed particularly toward the head of the family.

Mr. Sonn sent for a policeman, and Patrolman Gorman of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station came. The cook treated the policeman's peace overtures with scorn. Then a patrol wagon and three other policemen came, and a combined assault was made on the barricade. It was finally carried, and the cook and the policemen fought all the way down the stairs of the apartment house. The cook was later committed to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to her sanity.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL'S AFFAIRS.

Ex-Governor Applies to Have Hoffman House Judgment Set Aside.

Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio made application in the City Court yesterday to have the judgment for $1,359 obtained against him by the Hoffman House Company set aside. He claims that the understanding supposed to have existed between himself and the counsel for the hotel was not carried out, and as a result the judgment was entered by default when as a matter of fact he had a defense to at least a portion of the claim.

The ex-Governor, when seen yesterday at his office, in the Equitable Building, said: "I have not failed in business. It is true that I, like many others, have legacies in the way of debts as a result of the panic of 1893, but I have been paying off these debts, and none of those remaining is pressing me. The claims cited in some of the papers as still being against me were paid five or six years ago."

Concerning the advertisement inserted in a paper early in the week by a lawyer who wanted to know Mr. Campbell's whereabouts, and who told reporters that he had a fifty-dollar check issued by Mr. Campbell which had gone to protest, Mr. Campbell said that as soon as he learned of it he sent a messenger to the lawyer's office and informed him where he could be found. The lawyer thereupon visited Mr. Campbell, who demanded the check. The lawyer told him that it was in possession of a client of his, and that he had only heard it had been protested. When the check was finally produced Mr. Campbell promptly paid it.

CHIEF DEVERY'S CALLER.

A Dignified Man Wants to Re-enter the "Swim"—Now in Bellevue.

A tall, dignified, well-dressed man called upon Chief Devery, at Police Headquarters, yesterday and, after introducing himself as William Horsman of 230 East Twenty-second Street, threw a paper down on the Chief's desk. On the paper was written:

"Full claim $25,000,000. Will compromise for $5,000,000."

"What does this mean?" asked the Chief.

"This will explain," replied Horsman, producing from a bundle of documents a letter addressed to the Chief of Police and signed by Horsman.

The paper set forth briefly that the writer was termed an "outsider" by a secret organization called the "Swim." The writer went on to say that he was supposed to be "dead to the world" by this same organization, and had been left to his own resources to learn the reason why.

"I trust you to kindly enlighten me under the circumstances," the letter went on to say, "knowing you to have a knowledge of such matters, they being in your line. If it is necessary to be enrolled on the list of members to be in the so-called 'Swim,' I shall be most happy to comply."

The Chief sent for Detective Daly and sent him with the caller to the Jefferson Market Police Court. On the way to court Horsman promised to give Daly $5,000,000 as soon as a settlement of the $25,000,000 claim could be effected. He was committed to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to his sanity. As he was being led to the pavilion he exclaimed:

"Ha! A trap. Another trick of the 'Swim.'"

At the East Twenty-second Street address it was learned that Horsman had boarded there for five years. He was employed as a carriage maker in the factory of the Bruce Carriage Company. Horsman's landlady said that he had gone out to get his laundry early yesterday and that was the last she had seen of him.

Decree Against Strong Executors.

A final decree was issued yesterday by Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, directing Putnam Bradlee Strong and Albert R. Shattuck, executors of the estate of William L. Strong, to deliver to Mrs. Eliza T. Griswold of Philadelphia certain securities which ex-Mayor Strong, acting as agent, had purchased for her. It is understood that there was no disposition on the part of the executors to hinder Mrs. Griswold in obtaining her securities.

Go!

100 blue Melton overcoats, sizes 9 to 15; were $11—$7.

Nothing wrong, only want to move 'em faster.

Should you decide to indulge your boy in long trousers, don't get one of those papa suits, chopped down.

Here are long-trouser suits that are trim, snug fitting, smart; suits that don't make him look gawky or one second older.

$10.

Hats for the sturdy little chaps, for the fatties, for the big fellows; hats meant just for your boy—lots of 'em.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Infant's Outfitting Dep't.

Gingham Dresses, — various models,—trimmed with embroidery and insertion.
Sizes 1, 2, and 3 years,
35 cents to $1.95 each;
Formerly 95 cents to $4.50.

Piqué Sailor Suits,—sizes 2 and 3 years,
$1.25 and $2.50;
Formerly $2.95 to $4.75.

Boys' Linen and Galatea Bloomer Suits.
Sizes 2 and 3 years,
50 cents;
Formerly $1.25.

Boys Piqué and Lawn Kilt Suits.
Sizes 2 and 3 years,
$1.25 and $1.95;
Formerly $1.95 and $3.85.

Extra Bloomers, — Linen or Piqué,
25 cents;
Reduced from 75 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Sale
Men's Half Hose.

150 dozen Men's fancy Lisle Thread Half Hose,—French and German manufacture.
Novelty designs showing latest figures and stripes.
Incomplete lines from various importations.
50 cents per pair;
Value 85 cents to $1.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

$15 Imported Clay Cutaway, C. & V., silk-lined, made for $30. BENSON'S MISFIT PARLORS, 60 East 14th St.

TWO MEN ASPHYXIATED.

Are Supposed to be Brothers and Were Found Dead in a West Street Hotel.

Two men, supposed to be brothers and thought to be George and William Miller of Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y., were found asphyxiated by gas in a small room on the second floor of the Boston and Fall River Hotel, 210 West Street, yesterday morning. Both men were well dressed, had money, and seemed to be countrymen.

The men hired the room Thursday night about 8 o'clock from S. Vogel, the proprietor of the hotel. Both men were perfectly sober, and retired to the room, coming down only once to borrow a pack of cards from the proprietor to play euchre. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Vogel went to the room to wake the men, as they had left orders to be called at that hour, saying they wished to take a boat to go home. Vogel smelled gas on nearing the room. He ran into the street and called a policeman from the Leonard Street Station. The men went to the rear of the house and raised a ladder against the window of the men's room. Both men were dead. One of them was lying on the floor, with his head toward the door; the other was lying in bed.

The Coroners' office was notified at once. Investigation showed a gas jet in the room partly turned on. Two packages of money, containing $24.00 and $88.70, respectively, were found, besides two letters. One of these was a letter recommending William Miller as a competent gardener, and was addressed to George Miller, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y. The other was addressed to William Miller, and was a letter from the dead man's brother, in the Philippines.

The envelope containing the recommendation had printed in one corner the name "Terry, 1,230 Johnston Street, Newburg, N. Y." At the Coroners' Office it was said that the case was undoubtedly one of accidental asphyxiation.

WOMAN FOUND ABLAZE.

Her Groans Attract Attention—Not Accidental, Another Woman Says.

Several pedestrians passing the saloon at Forsyth Street early yesterday morning were startled by the sound of woman's screams coming from the hall within. Rushing in, they found a woman rolling about on the floor with her clothing in flames. The burning clothing was torn from the woman's body, and she was taken, unconscious, to Gouverneur Hospital, where it was said that she would die. She was identified as Lizzie Kelley, twenty-two years old, no home.

The police, after an investigation, said that the woman had been asleep in the hall, but a woman who keeps a saloon near by insisted that the woman entered the hall with two men a short time previous, all three intoxicated, and that one of the men set the woman's clothing on fire.

MAIL WAGON DEMOLISHED.

Run Into by Trolley and Two Persons Badly Injured.

A mail wagon, with a cargo consisting principally of registered letters, was demolished shortly after midnight yesterday morning by a Third Avenue trolley car. The driver of the wagon was hurled from his seat and received injuries which sent him to the hospital, while one woman passenger in the car was seriously injured.

The mail wagon had just left the branch Post Office on Forty-fourth Street, in charge of Driver Michael Demuth, and had swung into Third Avenue on its way to the General Post Office, when one of the cars of the Third Avenue line came swiftly up behind. The buffer struck the wagon with a crash, smashing its wheels and throwing it over against the elevated railroad pillar. Demuth was picked up twenty feet from the scene.

Every pane of glass in the car was smashed. One of the passengers, Mrs. Hannah Josephson of 263 West Thirty-eighth Street, was standing up in the car when the crash came. The force of the impact threw her down with great violence. An ambulance was hurried to the scene from Flower Hospital and the surgeon found that Demuth was suffering from serious internal injuries. Mrs. Josephson had also received internal injuries. Both were removed to the hospital. Motorman Schaeffer was locked up.

Misses' Suit Dep't.

Golf Skirts,
made of fine Cloths,—with wide strap seams and hems, — with or without metal waist buckles.
Oxford grey and blue. Length 36 to 39 inches,
$7.00.

Light and dark Oxford Cloth Golf Skirts,—made of durable double-faced Cloth. Length 36 to 39 inches,
$4.50.

Jackets,
Double-breasted front,—box back,—mode, tan, red, blue and black.
Rolling or high flare collars.
Made of fine Kersey Cloth, lined with satin.
Sizes 14 to 16 years,
$7.50.

Kersey, Melton or Cheviot Cloth Jackets,—with plain or stitched velvet collars. Oxford grey,—tans, blue, red and black. Lined with satin. Sizes 14 to 16 years,
$9.50 and $12.50.

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Exceptionally large and well selected assortments of articles for artistic house decoration or personal use and particularly suitable for the

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Bric-a-Brac — Bronzes, Marbles, Pedestals, Clock Sets, Ivories, Miniatures; Choice specimens of Vienna, Sevres, Dresden and Berlin Porcelains.

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Silverware — Sterling Silver Toilet Sets, Standing Mirrors, Vases, Trays, Bon Bon Dishes, Smokers' Requisites and Articles for the Desk.

West Twenty-third Street

Worth $40.00, Price Cut to $30.00.

Our Black, Blue and Oxford Kersey Overcoats—full lined with Skinner silk—cut long, and very stylish. Others, $15.00 to $25.00.

Our $18.00 Oxford Cheviot Overcoat has no rival—cut long, shoulders square, and very popular.

Our $15.00 and $18.00 fancy and solid colored Cheviot Suits are great values.

Every garment bears our stamp of excellence.

UNDERWEAR for all sizes—long, short and stout men, $1.00 up to $6.00 a garment—includes wool, silk & wool, "Kotedsilk", balbriggan, and pure silk.

Hats, Furnishings and Shoes.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

J. H. JOHNSTON & SON,
18 John St., New York.
BUY, SELL, AND EXCHANGE
DUPLICATE WEDDING PRESENTS.
Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Bronzes, Cut Glass, Porcelains, &c.; also Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, and all precious stones. Close cash buyers will find our
Cases Full of Unique and Useful Bargains.
Send for catalogue. Est. 1844.

$18 Flannel lined Raglan Overcoat, MADE FOR $35. BENSON & CO. Misfit Parlors, 60 East 14th St.

Amusements.

Waldorf-Astoria — Grand Ballroom, Wed. Eve., Dec. 12 at 8:30. Major J. B. Pond announces the first and only appearance in New York of
Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P.,
WAR CORRESPONDENT! VETERAN OF FOUR WARS! AND THE YOUNGEST MEMBER OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT.
S. L. Clemens, **Mark Twain** will preside and deliver the opening address. Boxes, $30 and $50. Reserved seats, $2.50, $2.00, and $1.50, according to location, now on sale, at Waldorf newsstand, or J. B. Pond, Everett House, 218 4th Av., N. Y.

GRAND Opera House. The Girl from Maxims Mat. To-day. Next week—Andrew Mack.

MRS. WELTON C. PERCY DIVORCED

Wife of the Lawyer and Politician Secures an Absolute Decree.

A decree of absolute divorce was granted yesterday to Mary C. Percy by Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court. The husband from whom the decree separates her is Welton C. Percy, a lawyer and politician. When Mr. Percy was in the Assembly in 1895 he introduced the Percy-Gray Racing bill, which put horse racing practically under State jurisdiction. Previous to his election from the Nineteenth Assembly District he was an Assistant Attorney General of the State.

The papers in the divorce case were sealed and all that was made public was the decree. This shows that the couple were married in 1892. Mrs. Percy was a daughter of the late Dr. A. H. Cruttenden of Bath, N. Y., and her brother was the late William Marcus Cruttenden, who for seven years was the associate editor of The Buffalo Evening News.

It's like the story of the horseshoe nail. The "slight cold" lays the foundation for the serious one. Cure it with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of **Mr. MAURICE GRAU.**
Opening Night Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 8, ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.)
Mme. Melba; MM. Ed de Reszke, Plançon, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Eve., Dec. 19, at 8—TANNHAUESER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plançon, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Eve., Dec. 21, at 8—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 22, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mme. Melba, Ed de Reszke, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Eve., Dec. 22, at 8, at Popular Prices—AIDA, (in Italian)—Mmes. Susan Strong and Homer; MM. Scotti, Journet, and Imbart de la Tour. Conductor, Fion.
Sun. Eve., Dec. 23, First Grand Popular Concert.
The box office for the sale of seats for the first week will be open THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 13, at 9 o'clock. Tickets can also be purchased at box-office rates at Tyson & Co.'s and F. Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. English Grand Opera Co. Last Week but One. Season Closes Next Sat'y. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. LA TRAVIATA. LAST TIME OF TO-NIGHT AT 8. ESMERALDA. LAST TIME OF Every Eve., 25c. to $1.50. Box Seats, $1.00. Wed. Mat., 25c. to $1.00. Sat. Mat., 25c. to $1.50. Dec. 10 Last Week. Mon., Il Trovatore; Tues., Faust; Wed. Mat., Martha; Wed. Eve., Carmen; Thurs., Bohemian Girl; Fri., Aida; Sat. Mat., Mikado; Sat. Eve., Pinafore & Cavalleria Rusticana.

DALY'S B'way & 30.....at 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:15. THE LONDON SUCCESS OF LAST YEAR. LOVE STORY IN 4 ACTS.
The Man of Forty

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY. MONDAY NIGHT—100TH NIGHT.

Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 3:30 P. M. AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT. Sam Franko, Conductor—Mackenzie Gordon, Soloist.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. To-night 8:15. Mat. To-day. LULU GLASER OPERA COMPANY IN SWEET ANNE PAGE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Matinee To-day. "Der Letzte Brief," comedy by Sardou. To-night, the great success "ROSENMONTAG."

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Misses' and Girls' Cloaks

We have given some magnificent values this season, but To-day's offerings cap the climax

Two Great Specials in Girls' Long Cloaks

Automobile and Box Coat styles—full lengths—These comfortable and becoming garments are the height of fashion—prices quoted cannot be promised after Saturday.

Kersey full length Coats—double cape—full stitched, with panne velvet bands and gold studs, or hood cape with wide velvet bands—latest box back, with and without inverted pleat skirts—hang perfectly—perfect little gems of fashion—value $15.00..... 9.98

High Class Kersey Long Coats—in the most recherche shades of Castor and Biscuit, also Royal Blues, and Golf Pink—double and triple capes—panne velvet collars and cuffs, or each cape fancy stitched or finished with stitched velvet bands—value $18.00..... 11.98

Little Children's Coats

All Wool Tailor Cloths in leading fancy shades—showy velvet collars with allover lace and fur and lace bands—newest box backs—lined and interlined—no prettier garments were ever offered at the price..... 4.98

Two Great Specials in Misses' Jackets

SPECIAL ONE....Misses' Kersey Jacket—High scallop collar—new shape revers—double breast—finely tailored—carved pearl buttons—satin lined—value Five Dollars..... 2.98

SPECIAL TWO. Handsome Kersey Jackets—Black, Blue and light shades—full stitched seams—velvet collar—box and fitted backs—lined with Skinner's best satin—14 to 18 yrs.—value 10.50..... 8 75

The young folks of the present age are not satisfied with any but most correct styles—and they know our announcements are invariably of such, and such only——Although our profits are modest, we would rather sell at small gain or at no gain at all than carry goods from season to season as some folks do, and expect the public to buy garments a year old.

Saturday Specials in Girls' Box Coats and Reefers

Chinchilla Cloth Reefers—Brown, Red and Blue—high collar and fancy cut deep cape collar—full braid and button trim—4 to 14 yrs..... 4.98

Box Coats of Kersey, Cheviot and Covert—correct length—plain or rounded—trimming all round—4 to 14 yrs..... 4.98

Boys' Shirts and Shirt Waists

Two Phenomenal Offerings for To-day.

AT 29 CENTS; worth .49 to .69
Mothers' Friend Laundered Shirt Waists—newest patterns—best colors—Byron and round collars or two separate collars—fresh, new stock—no broken lots, but full assortment of sizes.
Wonderful value!

AT 49 CENTS; worth .75 and .98
Boys' Laundered Shirts—finest percale in smartest of stripes and up-to-date figures—cuffs attached and two separate collars, or with detachable cuffs—open back or open front and back—fit the very best.

Great Values in Boys' Overcoats and Suits

There's a beauty of fabric, a finish to workmanship, a style to shape, a correctness of fit, to the following that cannot be equalled elsewhere at anywhere near these prices. .... Look, compare and judge for yourself.

TWILL CHEVIOT OVERCOATS—Light and dark Oxford—double stitched seams—wide facings—velvet collar—4 to 15 yrs.....3.98

OXFORD FRIEZE OVERCOATS—All wool—heavy and warm—wide French facings—finest Italian linings—4 to 15 years..... 4.98

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BOYS' EXTRA FINE SUITS—Choice styles in Heavy Cheviots, Worsteds, Wide Wales and Cassimeres—medium and dark—7 to 16 yrs.—also Corduroy Norfolk Suits—4 to 8 years—all having that perfect fit for which our boys' suits are so favorably known—none worth less than $6.00.....3.98

BOYS' FRIEZE REEFERS—In the fashionable shades of Brown, Gray and Blue—velvet or storm collars—fancy plaid linings—6 to 15 yrs.; worth $5.50..... 3.98

FROM NOW UNTIL CHRISTMAS.
Music Every Day by Waldman's Imperial Hungarian Orchestra.
In Writing Room (next Restaurant) . . . 12:00 to 2:00 P. M.
On Main Floor . . . . . 2:30 to 6:00 P. M.

Amusements.

Boston Symphony Orchestra / **Mr. Gericke** Conductor

CARNEGIE HALL
Thurs. Evg., Dec. 13, at 8:15.
Programme:
BRAHMS, Symphony No. 1, in C minor, op. 68; Schumann, Concerto for Pianoforte in A minor; SMETANA, "From Bohemia's Groves and Meadows," from the Symphonic Poem "My Country"; WAGNER, Overture to "Tannhauser." Soloist, **Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch**

Sat. Aft., Dec. 15, at 2:30.
Programme:
GOLDMARK, Symphony No. 2 in E flat, op. 35; BRAHMS, Concerto for Violin; TANEYEFF, Overture to "The Oresteia" of Aeschylus, op. 6; LISZT, Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2. Soloist, **Mr. Franz Kneisel**

Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
SATURDAY, December 8, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist:
MR. FRITZ KREISLER
Violin.
First appearance in N. Y. this season.
Overture, "Egmont".....Beethoven
Concerto for Violin, No. 1, G minor.....Bruch
"A HERO'S LIFE," Tone Poem.....R. Strauss
First Time.
ORCHESTRA INCREASED TO 120.
Sonata for Violin; "Devil's Trill".....Tartini
Ride of the Valkyries.....Wagner
Tickets now on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's. Seats 75c. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
ONLY EVENING RECITAL
Thurs. Evg., Dec. 11, at 8:30.
Song Recital. **Sembrich**
Seats, $1 to $2.50. Boxes, $15, $25. Sale now open at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Direction C. L. Graff.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
This Saturday Afternoon, at 2:30.
THIRD PIANO RECITAL
DOHNANYI
Seats $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's. Managers.....Vert & Wolfsohn.

Proctor's 23d St., 5th Ave., 58th St., 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
McIntyre & Heath, Lottie Gilson, 3 Yoscarys, Harrigan, Wilson & Waring, Della Fox, Geo. W. Monroe, Russell Bros., McAvoy & May, Alcide Capitaine, etc., Marie Wainwright, Gus Williams, Juan Caicedo, Foy & Clark, Louise Gunning, Leroy & Clayton, Eleanor Falk & 8 Jersey Lillies, Mark Sullivan, Little Elsie.
Next Week at 5th Av.—MARCEL'S LIVING PICTURES

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH STREET.
Three sessions daily; except Mondays.
First Hockey Match of the Season.
YALE VS. ST. NICHOLAS S. C.,
Saturday, Dec. 8th. 3:15 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. MUSIC.

"THE STROLLERS"
MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-NIGHT.
In the Comic Opera, The Cruise of the Summer Girl, AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Dec. 7-8-10-11-14-15. Matinees 8-11-15.

BIJOU—B'way, 30 St. Mat. To-d. Eve., 8.20. Tel. 2224 Mad. "BELLE OF BRIDGEPORT." NEXT WEEK BIG SUCCESS, **MAY IRWIN** MADGE SMITH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl. **JAMES O'NEILL** Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Eve., 8:15 **MONTE CRISTO**

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evry Ev. at 8:15 Mat. To-day, 2. **FLORODORA**

THE NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Mat. To-day. BEST SEAT 50c. Ballet, Operetta, & 30 AMER. & EUROPEAN NOVELTIES. Concert Sunday Aft. and Eve.

Amusements.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, Cor. 38th. McAUDE ADAMS. EVGS. AT 8. MAT. TO-DAY 2. L'AIGLON. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees, 2:15. Matinees To-day and Wednesday. JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

Charles Frohman's JOHN HARE. CRITERION THEATRE BROADWAY & 44th St. EVGS. 8. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2. THE GAY LORD QUEX

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GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees, 2:15. 100th Time, Dec. 17. Souv'rs. Mats. To-day & Wed. WM. H. CRANE AS DAVID HARUM

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. SARAH BERNHARDT & M. COQUELIN. Evgs. at 8. Matinees To-day and Wed. This Wk—L'Aiglon. Next Wk—Cyrano de Bergerac

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HERALD SQUARE Theatre. Evry Eve. 8:20. Mt. 2:20. Wed. & To-day. LAST WEEKS OF THE SEASON'S TRIUMPH. Augustus Thomas' Masterwork. ARIZONA.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA. 42d St. B'y & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Gen. Adm. 50c. Mat. To-day, p'cs, 50, 75, $1. No smoking or drinking at Mats. AGOUSTS—STAR AND GARTER

SAVOY B'way & 34th. Tel. 731-38th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wednesday and To-day, 2:15. HENRIETTA CROSMAN. MISTRESS NELL

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE. Xtra attractions. Charming Concerts.

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Koster & Bial's 25c Daily Mat. Evgs. 25c. up. Boxes, $1. 5 Potter Family, Pauline Hall, Jas. Thornton, Genaro & Bailey, Jennie Joyce, Gussie McKee, Toozoo in Arabs. 200 ths.

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14th Street Theatre nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last 3 weeks. LOST RIVER "A big success."—Herald.

Harlem Op. House. Mr. Richard Mansfield IN HENRY V. Evs. 8. Mat. To-d. 2. Next w'k, Empire Thea. Co. in "Lord & Lady Algy."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—THE LATE MR. CASTELLO.

Holiday Number—100 Best Books for Gifts.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1900. FIFTY-SIX PAGES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

One of the most elegant books of the season will, unfortunately, not be presented until January. It is entitled, "A Descriptive and Historical Catalogue of the Collection of Pictures and Sculpture at Apsley House, London," which, as everybody knows, was a residence of the Duke of Wellington. The author is Evelyn Duchess of Wellington. It will be illustrated by 32 photo engravings, especially executed by Braun, Clement & Co. of Paris, and will be published in two volumes, royal quarto in size. The edition will consist of 400 copies, of which only a few will be at the disposal of Longmans, Green & Co. for American collectors. No expense and pains have been spared, we are told, to make the book a fine specimen of the bookbuilder's art, in which the finest work of the printer, the engraver, the papermaker, and the binder have been united.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation a historical work which treats of a very old subject, scattered broadcast in American histories, something after the plan of a monograph. It is entitled "Spanish Settlements Within the Present Limits of the United States," by Woodbury Lowery. It shows that prior to the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697, Spain had nominal possession of most of the land now occupied by the United States, and that the English settlers on the New England coast, the French in the St. Lawrence basin, and the Dutch in New Amsterdam were practically interlopers, whom Spain could legally have driven from the country had she only possessed the power to maintain her rights.

A new novel by Albert Kinross, author of "An Opera and Lady Grasmere," will be presented before long by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, and is said to be the longest and most important work that this author has yet written. The book will appear simultaneously through the American house mentioned, through Arrowsmith, in England, and Tauchnitz, in Germany. It is entitled "Philbrick Howell," and is said to represent six years of conscientious, almost constant labor.

The vogue of publishing the love letters of great men seems to be spreading. As we have already noted, there are the Brownings' Victor Hugo's, and Bismarck's in English translations, with the possibility that Goethe's will shortly be added to the list. And now we are promised an English translation of the love letters of Balzac, which were recently published in book form in France. This, of course, is the famous correspondence between Balzac and a Polish lady, Mme. Hanska, who became his wife only a few weeks before his death. The whole affair might be called a romance of the post, for it began by a letter sent by Mme. Hanska, who was a complete stranger to the author. He replied to it, and so a correspondence began, which led to the meeting of the two and their eventual marriage.

The same liberties of translation have been allowed Mr. Ernest Vizetelly in regard to "Work" which were accorded the translator in rendering the first of this new series, "Fécondité," into English. M. Zola quite appreciates the difference between English-American and French points of view for fiction, and having absolute faith in the practical as well as the artistic judgment of Mr. Vizetelly, he gives him a free hand. The book will be published some time in February, the translation by Messrs. Chatto in London. We presume that an American edition will appear from Doubleday, Page & Co., who secured the American rights to "Fécondité."

"In the Early Forties," being a series of papers of literary recollections, by George M. Smith of the London publishing house of Smith & Elder, will begin as a serial in the January number of The Critic. Most of the great lights that illuminated the pages of English literature during the middle part of the century, and later, too, for that matter, patronized this house or were patronized by it. Its name is conspicuously identified with those of Thackeray, Dickens, and Charlotte Brontë.

W. S. Childe-Pemberton's "The Baroness de Bode, 1775-1803" is just off the press of Longmans, Green & Co. It is illustrated with tinted portraits, and is said to be a most fascinating book of chronicles, which, by careful editing, appears in the light and with the scope of memoirs. It is the story of the strange experiences of an English lady, wife of a German Baron, living in Alsace. The French Revolution leaves its impressions upon the writer at close and short range, and then are recounted the adventures of an émigré in Russia.

The literary event of the month is the publication in the Christmas number of McClure's Magazine of the opening chapters of Rudyard Kipling's long novel of Indian life. It is entitled "Kim." Kim is a white boy, born of British parents, who finds himself immersed in the native society in Lahore; hither comes an aged Lama from Thibet, seeking the magic river, which was supposed to have sprung from the ground where Buddha's arrow fell. Together they set out to find it. In Kim is blended all the matter-of-fact ways of his race with a craving in his heart that the mysticism which enfolds him may be true. So far the story appears to be an extraordinary human document of native life in British India.

JOHN MORLEY'S "CROMWELL."

His Magazine Papers in Book Form—Arthur Paterson's Work.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW
By Joseph Jacobs,
Formerly Editor of The English Jewish Year Book.

Cromwell is one of the riddles of history. Of few men of prominence is it more difficult to get anything like a clear view. On the battlefield decisive and prompt, in the Council Chamber tortuous and delaying decisions until the last moment, at times as clear in his language as Bunyon or Defoe, on most occasions as confused and muddy as any of the contemporary divines, tender-hearted yet brutal, a pioneer of toleration yet fanatically intolerant against Papacy—Cromwell is a mass of contradictions to which no one yet has found adequate solution. By the aid of Prof. Gardiner and Mr. Firth, it is possible, indeed, to understand his surroundings, to comprehend the problems with which he had to deal, and the possible solutions which in most cases enable us to understand why Cromwell was forced to adopt one or the other. But it still remains unclear why Cromwell became the foremost figure of the Commonwealth, and why not Fairfax or Ireton, or Bradshaw.

Mr. Morley's monograph will scarcely aid to solve this puzzle. Indeed, it is one of its merits that it brings the difficulty out more prominently than any of the memoirs that have been produced during the recent Cromwell "boom." Mr. Morley points out that in most of the decisive events which led up to King Charles's death Cromwell followed rather than led. It is generally forgotten that up to June, 1650, (that is, eighteen months after the King's death,) the Commander in Chief of the Parliamentary army was Lord Fairfax. Up to that time the leadership in the councils of the party had been taken successively by Pym, Ireton, and Bradshaw. Mr. Morley's narrative renders it clear that it was as the Great Unionist that Cromwell gained his position after the death of the King by preventing Ireland and Scotland from breaking away from the Commonwealth. Cromwell saved it for the time, yet when he had saved it he proved unable to build up the Commonwealth on permanent lines. Again and again he had to fall back upon the power of the sword to solve the problems which were eminently civic and constitutional. His most celebrated saying, "Take away that bauble," was a confession that he had failed as a civil ruler. Hitherto it has been assumed that, while a comparative failure at home, Cromwell was eminently successful abroad, and that his foreign policy initiated anew the expansion of England. My old teacher, Sir John Seeley, placed him, indeed, by the side of Elizabeth and William III. as one of the builders of Great Britain, but Mr. Morley reduces Cromwell's pretensions in this regard to a mere following out of the traditional policy of the English Foreign Office of the time. Cromwell's own contribution to England's foreign policy was a conception of a great European Protestant alliance, which only resulted in a war with Protestant Holland.

In Mr. Morley's very judicial summing up he even goes further and denies to Cromwell any prominent influence in the final shaping of British institutions. On Church government he had no influence. The British Parliament took a form opposed to his own conception of its functions. Even with regard to toleration, Cromwell's chief claim as a civil ruler, (though this was the policy of the independent party rather than any personal one,) English policy was determined ultimately by Locke and the Rationalists. Altogether no one can accuse Mr. Morley of hero-worship in his account of Cromwell; indeed, he rather speaks in the terms of an avvocato del diavolo.

In fact, Mr. Morley is the last person one would have thought to have taken a sympathetic interest in Cromwell. As he himself has brought out most clearly, Cromwell was the arch-Unionist of his time, with the determination that England should have the deciding voice in the destinies of the British Isles. Mr. Morley's own political tendencies have scarcely been in this direction. Again, Cromwell was almost the earliest of the imperialists among English rulers. He was almost the first to seek for expansion abroad, both on the Continent (Dunkirk) and in the New World (Jamaica,) yet Mr. Morley is almost the typical anti-imperialist of our times. Further, Cromwell was always prepared to submit matters to the arbitrament of the sword, a method to which Mr. Morley is almost fanatically opposed. Mr. Morley has always stood for opposition to the movement represented by Carlyle, and it was Carlyle that recreated Cromwell for the modern Anglo-Saxon world. That the former editor of The Fortnightly Review is not in sympathy with any of the religious ideals which animated England in the seventeenth century it is scarcely necessary to add, yet Mr. Morley is perhaps most sympathetic in dealing with the Puritan strain of Cromwell.

Having in view this want of sympathy with his hero, Mr. Morley's monograph is more successful than might have been anticipated in giving a clear view of

*OLIVER CROMWELL. By John Morley, M. P., &c. With Portrait. New York: The Century Company.

Cromwell's aims and career. He at any rate brings out more clearly than any previous writer the essentially military character of Cromwell's success. It was as a superb cavalry leader that he gained his supreme position with the army, and whenever a Constitution is upset, the power falls almost automatically to the army leader of the time, as witness Cæsar and Napoleon. If Frederick the Great had taken poison at the lowest stage of his fortune, von Zeidlitz might have been put into supreme power in Prussia, and Cromwell was the von Zeidlitz of his time. That is the conclusion to which Mr. Morley's delineation leads us. On the Parliamentary intrigues of Cromwell's time he is less instructive: That would require a profounder acquaintance with the sources than Mr. Morley can claim to possess, and he has wisely refrained from a field which such masters as Prof. Gardiner and Mr. Firth have already occupied. On the whole, Mr. Morley has succeeded in giving a saner view of Cromwell's position than any of his recent eulogists, though it cannot be said that this monograph ranks with those on the precursors of the French Revolution, in which Mr. Morley first obtained fame as a littérateur. The want of sympathy may perhaps explain the want of success.

It has been natural to regard this book in direct relation with Mr. Morley's own personality, since it marks his first appearance as an author since he entered active politics over fifteen years ago. One was curious to observe whether intercourse with active life and experience in public speaking had interfered with Mr. Morley's literary capacity. On the whole there is the same power of associating individual action with general world movements, the same rather sombre enthusiasm which at times gives rhythm to his sentences. The insight into practical life appears clearer, and it is somewhat amusing to find the former uncompromising opponent of compromise recognise its necessity in the every-day life of the politician. Before parting from Mr. Morley's monograph, a word should be said on the excellence of the publisher's part in the book, which includes quite a gallery of portraits of all the notables of the civil war period. These have been selected from the very best sources, and on the whole are admirably reproduced.

Mr. Patterson's sketch of Cromwell's life and character is a modest and straightforward presentation of the facts of the case derived from the ordinary sources which could scarcely claim rivalry with either Mr. Firth or Mr. Morley. It is frankly an éloge, and does not attempt any solution of the intricacies of the Cromwellian problem. Altogether it cannot be included among the books which must be regarded as necessary. JOSEPH JACOBS.

French "Pomes" to Krueger.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The gutter poets, of whom it is the profession to perpetrate doggerel records of passing events, have, of course, been inspired by the coming of Mr. Krüger. At the Montmartre Fair, which is in full swing on the other boulevards, I purchased on Saturday evening a baker's dozen of Krüger songs, which were being squeaked to considerable audiences by wheezy itinerant minstrels. The listeners at these pavement concerts are seldom or ever demonstrative. They show their satisfaction by buying the song and joining in very serious fashion in the chorus. I saw no exhibition of pro-Boer enthusiasm, but only the familiar spectacle of the music-loving crowd that follows with the same attention some political lucubration or a lament on the latest murder. One of the songsters I listened to alternated his Krüger effusion with another on the Dax railway catastrophe, and to both his efforts was accorded an identical reception.

The songs, ill-printed on paper a grocer would despise, cost a sou apiece, and are dear at the price. Mr. Krüger as a muse cannot be regarded as a success. So far as I have been able to discover, he has inspired the street rhymsters with drivel a little more egregious even than that in which they are wont to indulge. One quotation will do as well as another; all the songs are on the same dead level of inanity. Here is a verse from a piece entitled "A Salute to the Heroic Boers":

Malgré leurs mensonges, leurs fables,
Malgré toutes leurs annexions,
Vos paysans, si redoutables,
Vaincront ces soldats de salons • • •

Another "Salute" explains that if France has not flown to the rescue of the Transvaal, it is the fault of the unchivalrous German:

Or, l'Allemand, dont l'ame n'est pas fiere,
Profiterait qu'on vole a ton secours
Pour envahir a l'Est la frontiere
Ou nos soldats doivent veiller toujours.

But the manufacturers of doggerel ditties are not the only persons who are trying to turn an honest penny with the aid of Mr. Krüger. The workshops of Belleville and the Marais are producing Krüger souvenirs in great quantities. Nothing particularly ingenious, however, seems to have been devised up to the present. Little is to be met with beyond the effigy of Mr. Krüger in a score of different forms on studs, brooches, paper weights, and a multitude of other objects. The artists never omit either the Presidential top hat or the Presidential pipe. The hawkers are also selling a Krüger toy in the shape of a miniature boat, which is supposed to represent the Gelderland. There are no Transvaal flags to be seen in the streets yet, but I am told that they are being manufactured in great quantities, and will be on the market in a day or two.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Fifty of the Best Published Since Last July—Another List of Fifty.

INTRODUCTION: CHRISTMAS IN SONG AND STORY.

Unlike many other holidays, Christmas has no merely local or national signification. Nor is its celebration a modern custom, for which reason the literature of many lands, for a period of time covering centuries, will be found to be full of references to it, its celebration, and the many quaint customs centring around its observance. Germany, with its Christ-Kind and universal Christmas tree, is without doubt the one land where the day is most universally celebrated, a very pretty custom pertaining to its observance being the sending of a miniature Christmas tree, candles and all, the whole being only a few inches in height, to carry the good wishes of the season to the son, daughter, or other relative in a foreign land. The diaries and letters of Americans resident in Germany at this season give charming pictures of the festivities reigning everywhere, and of the cordial fashion in which strangers are invited to join the family circle at this time.

In Washington Irving's "Sketch Book" will be found papers, which, all things considered, give the best pictures of a real old-fashioned Christmas in Merrie England. These essays are "Christmas Eve," "Christmas Day," and "The Christmas Dinner." In them the gathering at the old hall is described, the whole atmosphere of the papers being saturated with the Christmas spirit, and containing fascinating accounts not only of the feasting, but of the sports and other customs—the bowl of frumenty eaten on Christmas eve, wheaten biscuit boiled in milk and highly spiced, which is one of the season's special dishes, eaten with the great wax tapers called Christmas candles burning, the carols, the Yule log, and the passing of the wassail bowl—all the more interesting in that many of the customs depicted have long since passed away.

Dickens's Christmas books, and especially the "Cricket on the Hearth," have a new significance at this season, while a glance over Thackeray's Christmas books will result in reading here a page, there, perhaps, only a paragraph, with such pleasure and zest that there seems no doubt as to the place [illegible] always fill in Christmas litera[illegible] there are many who will as[illegible] Mabie that Alexander Smith's beautiful essay on Christmas included in his "Dreamthorp" is one of the most charming treatments of the day in our language, Mr. Mabie's own chapter upon this, the greatest day in the year, which is included in "My Study Fire," is almost worthy to stand beside "Dreamthorp."

Among the best of the many beautiful short Christmas stories will be found some whose charm is heightened by their scenes being laid in far countries, where many quaint customs are observed, as in Australia, with flowers in bloom everywhere and hot skies overhead, and the lightest of clothing worn, which in some way seems to take away the Christmas feeling. Douglas Sladen, indeed, in one of his poems, a Christmas letter from Australia, says, "It is not quite a Christmas here, with this unclouded sky," and yet he adds that as budding roses do not bring June, so cold winds do not necessarily mean Christmas. "Kind hearts make Christmas, June can bring blue sky or clouds above."

The novelist, essayist, and short story writer have found in Christmas a prolific theme, and many a pathetic story comes to mind where the struggles of some poor mother to provide her children with small remembrances of the day have been crowned by the loving forethought of a friend or an acquaintance or merely a looker-on. For one of the most pleasing aspects of the Christmas season is the feeling of love and charity toward all men, which we want to manifest by giving some small token of remembrance to all we know or meet. It is the one time in all the year when most of us feel it is literally more blessed to give than to receive, although we do receive a heavy recompense in the feeling of satisfaction engendered by making others happy.

The very streets assume a festive aspect as at no other time; Christmas trees, holly, and mistletoe are outside all the shops. The crowds are good-natured, and as the day approaches we fairly revel in the street stands which contain the ornaments for many a humble tree, cheap toys, candies, fruits, finding, too, great interest in the crowds that surround them, while to carry bundles at this one season of the year is not only eminently proper, but in some way the badge of respectability.

Poets seem not to have written so freely of the joys of Christmas as have prose writers. Bennett has written a beautiful Christmas song, in which a wife begs the wind to blow shrilly and loud, and sing in her sailor's ear her desire to have him return for the Christmas that comes so near, "Hurry him home, kind sail." Alfred Dommett has written a beautiful Christmas hymn, referring to the first Christmas, while the Rev. John White Chadwick's "His Mother's Joy," expresses most beautifully the religious side of the day:

Little, I ween, did Mary guess,
As on her arm her baby lay,
What tides of joy would swell and beat,
Through ages long on Christmas Day.

while Robert Collyer tells in verse a beautiful tale of Christmas Eve in the wildest Winter ever known, "the year 14," when a young lover who was to wed at New Year's started to drive across the hills, contrary to advice, to visit her he loved, and how Ruth, suddenly feeling that her lover was lost in the drifts, sprang from her home, followed by others with lanterns, who found "her there holding him still and white," but it is good to read that it was not death, although so near, and when the teller of the tale is questioned as to how Ruth knew of her lover's peril, we find him simply saying, "Nay, lads, we never can know."

Dr. Holland, who has given us the best long poem on Thanksgiving, "Bitter Sweet," which in one family of our acquaintance is regularly read aloud, at least in part, on every return of the day—a custom which dates from the poem's first appearance—has also written a beautiful Christmas carol, "There's a song in the air! There's a star in the sky!" while William Gordon McCabe's "Christmas Night of '62" gives a beautiful account of that night in camp—with groups of soldiers clustering around the fires, talking of other Christmas days and of home; knowing that in those homes their people are praying that they may be brought safely home again.

Stevenson's beautiful little Christmas Sermon is without doubt one of the most delightful short essays in our language, while Eugene Field has treated Christmas in as many different phases as the many-sidedness of his nature would suggest, from the tender cradle songs and other beautiful Christmas poems to his immortal "Jes' 'Fore Christmas," wherein he pictures the condition of many a child the world over:

Most all the time the hull year roun' there
ain't no flies on me,
But jes' 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I
kin be!

FIFTY YEARS OF CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

Looking over a private library recently which contains the collection of three generations, I was much struck by the remarkable change that has taken place in the character of Christmas books during the latter half of the nineteenth century. In the 1850 decade the most popular style of holiday books was of the kind which a competent critic of the time described as "the gaudy annuals, with their wretched engravings and silly letterpress," and he goes on to say, "The interest of the annuals was confined mainly to their showy covers and fine white paper—not likely to be lasting—while that of the better class of books arises from their contents, and is perennial."

The description of one of those "gaudy annuals" will cover an entire shelf of such books. Here is one called "The Keepsake of Friendship: A Christmas and New Year's Annual for 1851," edited by G. S. Munroe. This precious volume is bound in full morocco, with gilt edges, and a profusion of gold on back and front. Unlike "The Queen's Daughter," the beauty of this book is on the outside. Opening it, I found an elaborate but tasteless title page lithographed in startling colors, with the name in gold, red, and blue. The letterpress was made up of prose and poetry, the latter in about the same proportion as Falstaff's immortal one of bread to his "infinite deal of sack." Of the thirty-five contributors, Mrs. Hemans and Martin F. Tupper are the only persons whose names are at all known to the present generation. The volume is embellished with six engravings, which are worthy companions of the letterpress. This is a sample, and not a bad sample, of the Christmas literature of our grandparents' old age and of our parents' youth.

There was a bewildering array of these once showy but long since sadly faded annuals. These names are enough: "The Leaflets of Memory," "The Gem of the Season," "The Winter Wreath," &c., all royal 8vo and "elegantly" illustrated. Here is a set of 12mos: "Memory's Gift," "The Gem Annual," "The Passion Flower," "The Philopsens," &c., beautifully bound in antique morocco, with illuminated covers. When I opened those Christmas books and noted their namby-pamby contents I was full of sympathy for the gentle dames who were the recipients of such gifts.

The flush times which followed the civil war brought a great change in the character of our literary tastes. Our luxury in literature kept pace with our luxury in every other respect. The annuals which I have described disappeared and were found only in second-hand book stores and in private libraries. They are now among the "Curiosities of Literature"—worthless as literature, but precious as curios. Beautiful editions of standard American and English authors were offered as Christmas books at high prices. I mention Irving's "Sketch Book," with 120 illustrations, by the most eminent artists, richly bound; Poe's Poems, illustrated by Tenniel, Birket Foster, and other well-known artists; "The Raven," illustrated by Gustave Doré, a folio, illuminated cloth, with gilt edges; a superb edition of Shakespeare, half morocco, twenty volumes, a gift worthy of a prince or an American millionaire; the "Waverley Novels," half morocco, forty-eight volumes. These and other luxurious Christmas books that might be mentioned would astonish our parents and grandparents could they see them. The genius of the artist and the poet combine to produce books so sumptuous that their most appropriate place would seem to be the private libraries of Princes. But they are not too elegant or too costly for the taste and the purse of American railroad magnates, petroleum kings, merchant princes, and coal barons.

Many persons buy books at Christmas who buy them at no other time. In this way books of the highest literary and artistic value are collected by persons who are not collectors in the ordinary sense. The Christmas books most in demand are not new books, but new editions of standard books. Not only are the complete works of famous authors sold as Christmas books, but separate works; for instance, "Ivanhoe," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Alhambra," &c., are favorite gift books at this season of the year. These are made more attractive and extended by the introduction of numerous elegant engravings.

When I recall my own childhood and the joyous anticipation of the happy Christmas time, I cannot help contrasting the meagre supply of Christmas books which the children of my generation had with the bewildering display of juvenile literature that now meets the eye in every well-appointed book store. Travels and adventures, sea stories and land stories, historical stories and home stories, books about animals, books about birds, books about everything under the sun, in the air, and under the water—these do not exhaust the delightful Christmas books that are provided for the fortunate children of this blessed year, 1900, for I have not mentioned the hundred or more fascinating volumes of George A. Henty.

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie said not long since that the books of the Christmas season have come to be a part of the educational system of modern society. They touch almost every subject of contemporary interest. They deal with almost every problem of the hour and they generously meet the needs of a busy age in the matter of entertainment. It has been often and truly said that most of the books that are written for the holiday season are not books of permanent value. Few books that are published at any season live to become a part of the literature of the world. Of all the books that have been published during the last half century, how few have permanently enriched literature? Like the majority of mankind, they were born, died, and are forgotten. Yet during their brief existence they served their purpose: they amused, instructed, entertained. So with Christmas books—many of them serve only

(Continued on Page 856.)

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(Continued from Page 854.)

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LIFE AND LETTERS OF THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY. By his son, Leonard Huxley. In two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $5.

We have two lives of the late Thomas Henry Huxley, but the one which takes precedence is naturally that written in two volumes by his son. It should command the interest and attention of all students of Huxley, and will doubtless be found satisfying and complete. Huxley's early life is here graphically described. At the age of nineteen his position was secure, and at twenty-six he was already launched upon a career of success. Throughout his life his energies were mainly devoted to organization, teaching, and polemical discussions, and, speaking comparatively, he devoted but small time and attention to serious writing. It fell to him to represent science to the world at large, and it was mainly through his influence that the biological schools at Oxford and Cambridge were so well equipped. His son's book, which to a great degree is made up of Huxley's own letters, particularly illustrates the man's sound sense and noble feelings, his fearless acceptance of the truth as he saw it, and his rejection of what to him seemed false. As a man and citizen he occupied a high place among Englishmen, and these memoirs ought to be of interest to others as well as those who claim kinship with Huxley through the link of Darwinism.

THE LIFE OF SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS. By Sir Walter Armstrong, Director of the National Gallery. With 70 photogravure illustrations and 6 lithographic fac similes. Folio, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Folio, $25.

It is a mistake to suppose that the fame of Sir Joshua Reynolds is something which dates only from the last fifty years and is of foreign origin. The greatness of this English artist has been only cumulative and has increased with time. For a thorough study of one of the most illustrious of modern painters the opportunity is now presented. Sir Walter Armstrong, who is one of the Directors of the National Gallery, has devoted years to the completion of his task. The "Sir Joshua Reynolds" is uniform with the "Gainsborough." In looking at the portraits painted by an artist of a century ago, there is always a natural impulse to see how far the man or woman of a former age resembled the humanity of the present time. In studying the fine photogravures one is struck with the familiarity of the faces. Little "Nelly O'Brien" is the precise child you saw in the park yesterday. Sometimes, though there is a gap of a hundred years, it happens that the costumes of the ladies, as Sir Joshua painted them, might be worn to-day and pass with scarce a comment. "Mrs. Meyrick!" Why her pleasant manner impressed you when you saw her last week, and you hope to meet her soon again. "The Viscountess Crosie" never could have been good looking, for Sir Joshua was no flatterer. You might like "Mrs. Siddons," and think of the glories of the English stage, but then there is a picture of this master which every mother will adore, and it is the one where the Duchess of Devonshire is playing "clap hands" with the babies. The text of "The Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds" is of the greatest interest, for the artist was the friend and associate of Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, and Garrick.

PAUL JONES: Founder of the American Navy. A History. By Augustus C. Buell. Portraits, maps, and plans. 2 vols. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

The popularity Paul Jones has recently attained in fiction makes his life, written by Augustus C. Buell, just at this time especially interesting. Mr. Buell is a descendant of a member of the crew of the Bon Homme Richard, who also sailed with Paul Jones in the Alfred, the Providence, and the Ranger. He perhaps had private sources from which to draw material for his two interesting volumes. The career of Jones seems to be popularly concentrated in the fight of the Serapis and the capture of the Drake, but these were, in fact, only incidents in a life full of changing interests. He was a Scotchman by birth, and the addition of "Jones" to his original name of John Paul was in accordance with the terms of the inheritance of a good-sized plantation in Virginia. He entered the Continental Navy at the outbreak of the Revolution, holding a secondary commission, but quickly advanced to the first rank. His entire life was romantic in the extreme, and to read it as written by Mr. Buell is indeed a literary pleasure. Jones accepted the commission of Rear Admiral from Catherine of Russia and spent several years in her service. Undoubtedly he had many of the qualities of the adventurer, and these qualities became more marked with years. He played a dramatic part in American history, was an attendant at many Courts, and even aspired to the love of a King's daughter. The book contains many of Jones's letters, together with extracts from his journal, contemporary pamphlets, memoirs, &c. Four years of residence at St. Petersburg gave Mr. Buell excellent opportunities to study Jones's life. On the whole, the life of Paul Jones, in itself intensely interesting, has an added charm under the skilful treatment of this author.

THE ROSSETTIS: DANTE GABRIEL AND CHRISTINA. By Elisabeth Luther Cary. With 27 photogravure and other illustrations. Large 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The Rossetti family is surely one of the most brilliant and interesting in the history of art and literature, and their lives, as described by Miss Cary, are full of poetry and romance. Nicola Rossetti, the grandfather of Dante and Christina, with which two members of the family the present volume is naturally most intimately concerned, was himself a man of many and extraordinary gifts. His son Gabriel married into the Polydori family in England, which also was of Italian origin, and their four children, in spite of their English surroundings, grew up in the atmosphere of Italy. It was undoubtedly his poem "The Blessed Damozel" which gave to Dante Gabriel Rossetti his high standing among poets, and it is for this poem that he is best known and loved by most people. If, as has been so often said, this wonderful lyric was written after reading Poe's "Raven," there is no trace of resemblance between the two poems, unless, indeed, it be in exquisite beauty. As a painter, it has been said of Rossetti that pictures and poems were to him almost synonymous and that he "poetised his pictures and pictured his poems." The poems of Christina Rossetti are mostly of a deeply religious nature, and are far more restrained in their style than those of her brother. Miss Cary's book is illustrated with twenty-seven reproductions of portraits and paintings, several of the copies of pictures being here published for the first time. The volume is issued in the same style and size as her previous works on Tennyson and Browning, and extraordinary care and skill have been devoted to making the book attractive.

OLIVER CROMWELL. By John Morley. Elaborately illustrated from paintings, old prints, &c. Pp. 480. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $3.50.

Mr. Morley simply designated his life of Oliver Cromwell as a sketch. Many critics have seen in it more than a biography, in fact, a history, being a faithful picture of the conditions of the Cromwellian period, the causes which led up to the Protectorate and the influences which it transmitted to future generations in Great Britain. It is said that Mr. Morley wrote his life of Cromwell for the purpose of finding relaxation from his task of putting together the monumental Gladstone biography. He had long been known as one of the most cultured members of the House of Commons, and as editor of The Fortnightly Review, he proved himself a man of many and varied achievements not only in politics, but in the more serious departments of history and biography. He had already written "Edmund Burke," "Rousseau," and "Voltaire," which not only placed him in the front rank of English biographers, but caused him to be regarded on the Continent as a conscientious student of French history. It is said to have been the success of these books which moved the editor of The Century to request Mr. Morley to undertake the life of Cromwell several years ago. After its first announcement in August, 1899, it was awaited with considerable expectation until its appearance in the following November as a serial in the magazine.

TWELVE GREAT ACTORS AND TWELVE GREAT ACTRESSES. In two volumes. By Edward Robins. Illustrated with photogravures and half-tones. Sold separately or together. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 per vol.

The drama is the one of all arts which probably appeals with greatest force to the largest number of persons. Where a limited few are interested and conversant with the best in literature and painting, nearly every one is fascinated and pleased by the glare and illusions of the footlights. Yet its very transitory and fleeting qualities give to the art of acting that ephemeralism that makes it "remembered to-day and to-morrow forgot." There are, however, a few names that will go down in history so long as the histrionic art survives, and these are the ones that Mr. Robins has incorporated in his two volumes on "Twelve Great Actresses and Twelve Great Actors." Among the former he has included Anne Bracegirdle, Anne Oldfield, Peg Woffington, Mrs. Abington, Mrs. Siddons, Dora Jordan, Perdita Robinson, Fanny Kemble, Rachel, Charlotte Cushman, Adelaide Neilson, Ristori, while the latter show such names as David Garrick, John Philip Kemble, Edmund Kean, Junius Brutus Booth, Edwin Forrest, Charles Macready, Charles J. Mathews, Edwin Booth, Charles A. Fechter, William E. Burton, Edward A. Sothern, and Lester A. Wallack. To a careful study of memoirs and biographies Mr. Robins had added the results of his own experiences among theatrical people, and has shown in the whole work enthusiasm for dramatic art in general. The volumes are illustrated with reproductions in half-tone of drawings, prints, etchings, and paintings, many of which are very rare, and some of which are now published for the first time.

FAMOUS AMERICAN BELLES OF THE NINETEETH CENTURY. By Virginia Tatnall Peacock. With special cover design, frontispiece in colors, and twenty full-page illustrations. 8vo. Cloth. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.

There is no subject, after all, calculated to arouse more general interest than that of woman, and the books written about her in general, or about any woman in particular, are sure of attentive readers. But when that volume deals with women of society, and those of our own country, the interest may well be said to double. "The Famous American Belles of the Nineteenth Century" is a book whose topics are still within the range of living memory. There are scores within its covers that are still thrilling to us and that bring back a host of personal recollections of our own of those handed down to us from those who can be found the history of Margaret O'Neill, who, as Mrs. Baston, created no small flurry and excitement even in Colonial circles; Emily Tennant Bathurst, for whose peerless beauty even the Prince of Wales gave homage, and Elizabeth Patterson, whose romantic marriage to Jerome Bonaparte while yet a minor was annulled by Napoleon I. There are also [illegible] sketches of no less interest. The book is daintily bound, and contains a colored frontispiece together with twenty full-page illustrations, including many portraits, and the whole is a book calculated to be of rare interest to any one studying the social history of America in the nineteenth century.

NAPOLEON: THE LAST PHASE. By Lord Rosebery. Crown 8vo. Ornamental, uncut edges, gilt top. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

As Lord Rosebery happens to be the only living ex-Prime Minister that Great Britain has, and as it has been customary for Prime Ministers after retiring to produce some serious literary achievement, what the noble Lord has had to say about the career of Napoleon on Saint Helena has aroused more than usual interest. It is a character study, made up after a careful and intelligent reading of all original literature on the subject—diaries, journals, memoirs, &c.—that have been written. Incidentally Lord Rosebery finds considerable fault with the manner in which his country played the jailer to the fallen Emperor. He writes, "Were it possible we would ignore all this literature, as it is peculiarly painful for an Englishman to read. He must regret that his Government ever undertook the custody of Napoleon, and he must regret still more that the duty should have been discharged in a spirit so ignoble and through agents so unfortunate. If Saint Helena recalls painful memories to the French, much more poignant are those that it excites among ourselves." Lord Rosebery's study is written in an easy, graceful style, and, at times, in a mode almost colloquial. In his summing up of the character of Napoleon, he shows much sympathy, and in qualifying the definition of "greatness" he demonstrates that Napoleon, in political, military, and diplomatic life, came nearer establishing the criterion of practical greatness than either Cæsar or Alexander.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: POET, DRAMATIST, AND MAN. By Hamilton W. Mabie. With 8 photogravures and 100 illustrations in the text. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.

The first thing that strikes the reader, unless he feels at once great enthusiasm for what Mr. Mabie has to say about Shakespeare, is the illustrations. These consist of all kinds, from photogravures, reproductions of portraits and sculpture and scenes about London and Stratford, to photographic reproductions and engravings of relics connected with the poet's life, of rare prints and interesting documents. In themselves the illustrations form a fine collection of pictorial Shakespeareana. And what Mr. Mabie has attempted to do is what he has actually achieved. He has evidently been an enthusiastic and observing reader in Shakespearean literature, and from the mass of material has gradually built up the figure which, if not the actual Shakespeare, is so good an illusion that it is not worth while for anybody to attempt to prove the contrary. In a word, Mr. Mabie has written of Shakespeare's life in the same spirit in which the biographies of contemporaries are written. He reproduces the Elizabethan atmosphere and traces the education of the poet through the early years at Stratford, and later on in London, making up for a deficiency in actual data concerning Shakespeare himself by a liberal citation from contemporaneous writings. Later on, he considers the plays, not in their philological or aesthetic features, but in whatever respect the text reveals or indicates certain characteristics in the author.

ECCENTRICITIES OF GENIUS. Memories of Famous Men and Women of the Platform and Stage. By Major J. B. Pond. Octavo. Pp. 620. Nearly 100 half-tone portrait illustrations. Bound in English silk cloth, with gold stamp on side. Gilt top. New York: G. W. Dillingham. $3.50.

Here is a book of the kind that can be read and laid aside and read again, whose interest does not depend upon consecutive and steady reading, but which is calculated to answer that most exacting and difficult of duties—to pass away quickly and cheerfully that usually dreary interval known as "a few minutes of waiting." Indeed it is a book to be read at any time, for, open it where you will, there is unfailing interest and pleasure to be culled from its pages. No man is better able to write on the subject Major Pond has chosen than he himself. His wide experience as manager of lectures and lecturers has given him particular opportunities to study the eccentricities and peculiarities of the men and women with whom he has been brought into contact. Written in the easy pleasing style of the genial narrator, the book is primarily one obviously intended for amusement. Still, here and there in its pages are deeper glimpses of the real characters of some of the well-known men of the day that might easily stamp it as belonging to a more serious order of literature. Included in its pages are stories of such men as Henry Ward Beecher, Stanley, the explorer; Sir Edwin Arnold, Mark Twain, Ernest Seton-Thompson, Ian Maclaren, Marion Crawford, A. Conan Doyle, I. Zangwill, Jefferson, Irving, Anthony Hope, Thomas Nelson Page, and, in fact, almost every prominent lecturer of the last sixty years. Besides the original reminiscences, the book contains a number of interesting letters, some of historical significance, written by many of the men whom Major Pond describes.

LETTERS AND REMINISCENCES.

LETTERS OF THOMAS EDWARD BROWN, author of "Fo'c'sle Yarns." Edited, with an introductory memoir, by Sidney Irwin. In two volumes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Westminster: Archibald, Constable & Co., Limited. 1900. $6 net.

These letters, edited with a short biographical sketch, by Mr. Sidney Irwin of Clifton College, Bristol, give glimpses of a most delightful personality, a personality which will make them popular even with those to whom Mr. Brown's literary work is absolutely unknown. Without ambition, finding his happiness in reading and writing in his own home, in seeing or writing to his friends, and in long walks, Mr. Brown's life was singularly quiet and devoid of incident; yet his letters, as we read them, thrill with life and interest. He was one of ten children, being born in the Isle of Man in 1830. Much of his love for and familiarity with the English classics was probably due to his reading them again and again to his father, whose eyesight was very poor. Brown's father had written both prose and verse, while his mother was a most appreciative reader, especially of verse, so the son was virtually brought up in a literary atmosphere. The book is one which tempts quotations everywhere. The two main characteristics revealed are love for and knowledge of both music and literature, and some of the most attractive passages in his letters are those referring to the books he had read, and his estimate and criticisms of their value.

LITERARY FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCE: A PERSONAL RETROSPECT OF AMERICAN AUTHORSHIP. By W. D. Howells. Richly illustrated. Crown 8vo. Ornamental, uncut edges, gilt top. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

Much of the material which appears in this book has already been seen in some of the magazines, where it certainly was very good and inspiring reading, especially for persons who desire to know something about past literary tendencies in America, and in particular how these tendencies have been exemplified by certain men and women. If Mr. Howells is not exactly the doyen of American letters, he is at least so high up in the hierarchy as to give absolute authority to what he may desire to impart. It is no exaggeration to say that "Literary Friends" could have been written by no other American author. Mr. Howells came East from his Western home at the ripest period of the Boston and Cambridge group, and when Emerson, Lowell, Longfellow, James T. Fields, Hawthorne, Bayard Taylor, Holmes, and others were in their prime. These he learned to know and to admire. From regarding himself as a mere looker on and silent, or almost silent, listener, he at length took his place beside them, and now years after he portrays their characters as they appeared to him in all the charm and literary finish which he has mastered after so many years of sincere, industrious labor.

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THE CENTURY CLASSICS. "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Poems of Robert Herrick," "Pilgrim's Progress," "The Essays of Francis Bacon," "A Journal of the Plague Year," "Eothen." 12mos. New York: The Century Company. $1 per volume.

The series of classics which The Century Company has in the course of publication under the general title of "The Century Classics" should appeal to all lovers of the best literature who prefer their books in a form at once artistic and useful. Bound in a pretty shade of green with gold lettering, the first six volumes that have thus far been issued present a tempting appearance. Each book is prefaced by remarks, both pertinent and interesting, by men of high literary standing in the community, and the text itself is modernized only in so far as spelling and punctuation are concerned. Each volume contains a frontispiece consisting of an excellent portrait of its author. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" is introduced by Bishop Henry Potter, who, by the way, scatters the illusion so long entertained that this masterpiece in literature was written while its author languished behind prison walls, although he agrees that "The Holy City" and "The Life and Death of Mr. Badman," were the product of his confinement in Bedford Jail. Thomas Bailey Aldrich has written an admirable essay introducing the "Poems of Robert Herrick," who, although "a poet of the rarest lyrical quality," has taken so long to come into his own. Prof. Woodberry's ease and grace of style serves as a beautiful prelude to the essays of Bacon. The other volumes in the series that are now ready are Defoe's "Journal of the Plague Year," with an introduction by Sir Walter Besant, whose knowledge of Old London can hardly be excelled; "The Vicar of Wakefield," made more charming than ever by Henry James's scholarly introduction, and Kinglake's "Eothen," in the preface to which Mr. James Bryce comments on the writing of books in general, and the writing of "Eothen" in particular.

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(Continued on Page 858.)

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(Continued on Page 860.)

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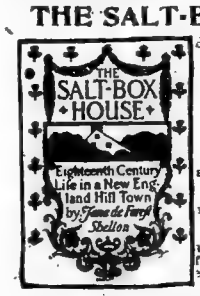

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THE TRANSIT OF CIVILIZATION FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By Dr. Edward Eggleston. 8vo. Cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The author of "The Beginners of a Nation" has now produced an independent work, but which also may be studied second in the series upon which he has so long been engaged. His object is to show exactly what America owes to Europe, the basis of which obligations was laid in the seventeenth century. An idea may be given of Dr. Eggleston's scheme through the titles of the chapters: "Medical Outfit of the Early Colonists," "Medical Notions at the Period of Settlement," "Folks Each and Mother English," "Weights and Measures of Conduct," "The Tradition of Education," "Land Holding in the Early Colonies." "The Transit of Civilization" is not a history, as is usually understood by the word, but it is a series of historical pictures describing the many phases of American life at a certain period, and relating how these phases were made to prevail. The chapter relating to the early speech of the colonists, to their folklore and literature, will particularly appeal to literary persons, especially those who care for the historical romance. To the same persons, also, will be interesting the pages which relate to the moral code and weights and measures of conduct, which are explained with an intimacy of knowledge which throws a new light upon the moral standards of the seventeenth century settlers in America.

EARLY NEW YORK HOUSES WITH HISTORICAL GENEALOGICAL NOTES. By William S. Pelletreau, A. M. Photographs of old houses. Original illustrations by C. G. Moller. Entire edition of 325 copies. Three hundred copies on fine paper at $10; on Japan paper, with duplicate set of prints, in ten parts, $3 per part. New York: Francis P. Harper.

Early New York! It is becoming every day more difficult to find it. The ancient quarters of the city are being obliterated. It has taken the author of the work under notice years of patient study to collect his many facts. A topic of this kind includes the history of the families who have been the founders of New York, as the Beekmans, Blackwells, Coopers, Coutants, De Lanceys, de Peysters, Livingstons, Mollers, Van Cortlandts, and many others. The description of the old landmarks, and the pictures of them, will preserve for all time to come the exact idea of the remote past. Such a subject requires the best typographical skill. The publisher has done all he could to make "Early New York" a fine specimen of American bookmaking. In addition to the photographs there are many original head and tail pieces from the pencil of Mr. C. G. Moller. If artistic taste be present, doorknockers and fire buckets of the last century may be made highly decorative.

POETRY.

AN AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY. 1787-1899. By Edmund Clarence Stedman. Selections illustrating the Editor's Critical Review of American Poetry in the Nineteenth Century. With a frontispiece. 8vo. Pp. 950. Gilt top. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

In his "An American Anthology" Mr. Edmund C. Stedman has given us a companion book to his "Victorian Anthology," published in 1895. The two books are uniform in size, binding, &c., and, taken separately or together, would make an attractive Christmas gift to lovers of the best poetry. As in his previous book, Mr. Stedman has prefaced each collection of poems with a short biographical sketch of their authors, which should give the volume an additional and permanent value. In his introduction the editor makes a complete survey of American poetry to the end of the nineteenth century. He points out a distinctive difference between American and English poets in the tendency of the latter to group themselves into schools and his inability so to classify the poets of our own land. For those lovers of poetry who wish only the best representatives of American verse, Mr. Stedman's book seems likely to fill the need and to stand for long years without a competitor. It contains an excellent frontispiece portrait of the author and is attractively bound in red cloth stamped in gold.

*THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM. Comprising the Metrical Translations by Edward Fitz Gerald and E. H. Whinfield and the Prose Version of Justin Huntly McCarthy. Edited, with an Introduction, by Jessie B. Rittenhouse. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1900. $2.

From time to time so many editions of the Rubaiyat of Omar have appeared that we have come to look upon them as matters of course. Yet, in this sea of Omar literature, the present publication should not be overlooked. The volume is one of the most complete and comprehensive editions. It includes the fourth edition of Fitz Gerald's version, with notes showing the variations in the first, second, and third editions; also Justin H. McCarthy's prose version, together with his poem to Omar, "Dear Sultan of the Persian Song." In addition to these there is E. H. Whinfield's second revised editions of the quatrains of Omar, preceded by a poem by Mathilde Blind on "Reading the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam in a Kentish Rose Garden." There are, also, interesting comparative stanzas from the three versions included in the present volume. The book also includes a bibliography, divided into sections, and an interesting introduction by Jessie B. Rittenhouse. In this introduction Miss Rittenhouse reviews all the circumstances which led to Fitz Gerald's interest in Omar and the merits of other translations as compared with his. The typographical effect of the volume is pleasing. The title page is attractively rubricated, and an excellent portrait of Fitz Gerald serves as a frontispiece. The cover, bearing the designer's initials, is of dark blue cloth tooled in gold. On the whole it is one of the most complete and satisfying editions of "Omar's deathless song" that has lately fallen into our hands.

HOME FOLKS. By James Whitcomb Riley. With frontispiece by Will Vawter. 12mo. Cloth. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.25.

The title of this volume is taken from the first poem, which is written in the old familiar dialect. It voices the sentiment felt rather by the man who has grown up away from his birthplace than by the wanderer from home, whose loneliness found expression in John Howard Paine's "Home, Sweet Home." The first stanza of "Home Folks" reads:

You home folks, aid your grateful guest—
Bear with his pondering, wandering ways;
When idlest he is busiest,
Being a dreamer of the days.

The patriotic poem, entitled "The Name of Old Glory," finds a prominent place in this volume. In fact this collection of verse betrays a fine patriotic spirit throughout, whether expressed or merely intimated. There are poems, too, in which the writer reverts to his broad Hoosier dialect. One may read, touched by pathos or humor as the case may be, "Christmas Along the Wires," "My Dancin' Days is Over," "Home Ag'in," "A Feel in the Chris'mas Air," and "Our Queer Old World." Other dialects, too, somewhat unfamiliar in Mr. Riley's verse, have found expression in his lines, possibly in the nature of experiment. Of this sort are some poems in the Scotch and negro dialects and in the Irish dialect, a good example of the last-named being the "Green Grass of Old Ireland," in which both Irish tongue and melody are handled with considerable skill:

The green grass av owld Ireland,
Indade, an' balm 't 'u'd be
To eyes like mine that drip wid brine
As salty as the sea!
For still the more I'm stoppin' here,
The more I'm sore to see
The glory av the green grass av owld Ireland.

TRAVEL.

THROUGH THE FIRST ANTARCTIC NIGHT. By Dr. Frederick A. Cook, M. D. A narrative of the voyage of the Belgica among newly discovered lands and over an unknown sea about the south pole. 8vo, pp., 500. Illustrated by four colored plates and over one hundred black and white drawings. Index, full appendix of scientific results, etc. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $5.

So much has been written about the north pole and the explorations and discoveries in that region, and so much romantic and scientific interest has been centred about that neighborhood that in consequence, we have heard almost nothing of the opposite end of the earth's axis. In 1772 an expedition started for the south pole and met with only partial success. Sixty years later other expeditions were planned and executed, but without very brilliant results. Again sixty years elapsed, and only recently a party was sent out by the Belgian Government, commanded by Lieut. Adrien de Gerlache, and the adventures of this gentleman and his crew of the good ship Belgica are those which Dr. Frederick A. Cook describes. The strange places visited, their queer inhabitants and curious animals, atmospheric phenomena, and all the hardships as well as pleasures of such a voyage are told with peculiar clearness and interest. Besides the excellent reading matter the book affords, there is a full appendix, detailing the many important scientific discoveries. As a specimen of good workmanship the volume is delightful, two or three tinted pictures are included with a view to giving some idea of the color scheme of the antarctic region, while the other reproductions of photographs are all that could be wished for.

THE ASCENT OF MOUNT ST. ELIAS. By H. R. H. Prince Luigi Amedeo di Savoia, Duke of Abruzzi. Narrated by Filippo de Filippi. Illustrated by Vittorio Sella, and translated by Signora Linda Villari, with the author's supervision. 8vo, pp. xvi., 241. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $12.50.

The book, detailing the ascent of Mount St. Elias by the Duke of Abruzzi, is one which, just at this time, commands romantic as well as scientific interest. The party, consisting of the Duke, the author; Lieut. Cagni of the Royal Navy, Cavaliere Gonella, Cavaliere Sella, and five Alpine guides, started from Turin on May 17, 1897. At Sitka they were joined by ten American porters, four of them university students, and on June 23 a landing was made on the west coast of Yakutat Bay. The sole object of the expedition was to reach the top of Mount St. Elias and how successfully this was accomplished the book testifies. It is not weighted too heavily with scientific details, although in appendices are detailed descriptions of the equipments, meteorologic observations, medical notes, &c. In paper and typography the volume is luxurious and includes some splendid photogravures. It is, on the whole, an excellent specimen of book-making from every point of view.

PARIS OF TO-DAY. By Richard Whiteing. Illustrations by André Castaigne. Pp. 250. 10x7 inches. New York: The Century Company. $5.

Mr. Richard Whiteing first achieved fame in this country through "No. 5 John Street," although years before he had written "The Island," which since the publication of "No. 5 John Street" has been revised and reprinted. The book before us, as its title indicates, deals with contemporary Paris, not from the point of view of a confirmed Parisian, nor yet from that of a wandering foreigner, but from that of an intelligent man of letters, who penetrates and elucidates his subject from an Anglo-Saxon standard. Mr. Whiteing not only describes the fashionable Paris, the life on the boulevards, and the life of artistic Paris, but he gives much valuable information to the serious student in his essay dealing with the French Government. His work is strikingly emphasized by the Franco-American artist, André Castaigne, whose pictures are as sincere as they are full of a fine imagination. In his "Paris of To-day" Mr. Whiteing shows the same accuracy in description, the same dexterity in managing mere facts, and the same intimacy with his subject which characterize the literary, if not the sociological, value of "No. 5 John Street." "Paris of To-day" is bound in dark green cloth, with a decorating design embodying the municipal arms of Paris stamped in red, white, and gold.

SPORT AND TRAVEL, EAST AND WEST. By Frederick Courteney Selous. With eighteen plates and thirty-five illustrations in the text. Medium 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

Mr. Selous has a wide reputation as the greatest of European sportsmen, for he has tracked his game in all the quarters of the globe. The precision, the long range of modern small arms, the weight of the projectiles, have all been factors advantageous to the hunter of to-day; nevertheless, the element of skill and of courage is as necessary now as in the past. The African buffalo is just as dangerous in 1900 as it was in the time of Gordon Cumming. Mr. Selous's prowess is thoroughly established. He has had encounters with all kinds of savage beasts, and his escapes have been marvelous. In the volume, published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., the hunting episodes are "A Month in Asia Minor," "After Wild Goats in the Maimon Dagh," "Travel, Sport, and Ornithology in Asia Minor," "Notes of a Later-Day Hunting Trip in the Rocky Mountains," and "The Second Trip to the Rocky Mountains." Mr. Selous's literary method is excellent, and his acquaintance with natural history thorough. Many will agree with him when he writes that the name given to the prong-horned antelope—Antilocapra Americana—is not a proper one. The prong-horn is a true antelope, with nothing of the goat or sheep about it.

LITERARY RAMBLES AT HOME AND ABROAD. By Dr. Theodore F. Wolfe. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Dr. Theodore F. Wolfe's new volume on "Literary Rambles at Home and Abroad" makes the fourth of the chain of essays published by him, under the captions of "A Literary Pilgrimage," "Literary Shrines," and "Literary Haunts and Homes." There is undoubtedly a decided charm to be drawn from reading Mr. Wolfe's pleasant descriptions of his rambles among that world which belongs to the home life of the creators of our books. In his pleasant, easy way he takes us "Up the Hudson," stopping to tell us about Poe, Audubon, Irving, John Kendrick Bangs, Mrs. Barr, and many others. "A New Jersey Ramble" brings us among the home scenes of the Gilders, Stephen Crane, and Thomas Dunn English, while "Where Stockton Wrote His Stories" has enough charm in its very title to set us brooding over the delightful stories that were written there. Then there are "The Haunts of Walt Whitman" described, "A Literary Pilgrimage by the Delaware," and a ramble through Stratford-on-Avon. He takes us among the scenes of Byron's life. Hunt, Thackeray, Scott, Dickens, Coleridge, Southey,

(Continued on Page 882.)

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(Continued from Page 859.)

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It has been estimated that Americans spend about $100,000,000 annually in foreign travel. As a preparation for this, they read books of travel and study the guide books descriptive of London, Paris, Rome, or Berlin. Books of foreign impressions are sold widely in America, and yet very few persons have perhaps thought how America might be written about in a similar way. Joel Cook, author of "England, Picturesque and Descriptive," has attempted to write a book of history, customs, and impressions of the United States and Canada. The work is made up chiefly from notes taken down by the author during many years of extended travel. The first volume, beginning at Chesapeake Bay, gives some descriptions of the early settlement along that coast, together with a history of the communities that are now found from the coast northward to Chicago and the great lakes. The second volume treats in the same way of the history and development from the coast of Southern New York northward to the St. Lawrence River and northeastward to the Berkshire Hills. In a similar manner, the territory between Massachusetts Bay and the St. Lawrence is covered, as are also the Valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and the Rocky Mountain region and the Pacific Coast.

FICTION.

TOMMY AND GRIZEL. By James M. Barrie. Illustrated by Bernard Partridge. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

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ELEANOR. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Author of "Robert Elsmere," "Marcella," "David Grieve," &c. Two vol. edition. Illustrated by A. E. Sterner. Post 8vo. Cloth. Royal blue and gold. Uncut edges, gilt tops. (In a box:) $3; popular edition, 1 vol., $1.50. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has already expressed at length its sincere admiration of Mrs. Ward's latest production, and anything it might now say could only be a reiteration of former praise. The book clearly shows the struggle between the old Italy and the new; the Italy which the Pope holds in the hollow of his hand, and that young, strong Italy, emerging from the old traditions, and threatening to completely overthrow them. The story breathes the Italian atmosphere throughout—we feel and see the blue skies, the lakes, the mountains of the South. And woven with the hand of a master is the thread of the human love story it tells. The two heroines, Eleanor Burgoyne and Lucy Foster, are the direct antithesis of each other; the one, an Englishwoman, one of those "fleeting flowers that bloom for a day at the summit"; the other, an American girl, with the honest, simple faiths of her puritanic New England. To attempt to here give even a synopsis of the story would seem an impossible task, and one almost brutal, for its charm can be no more described than the scent of the rose or the tint of its petals. Albert Sterner has added much to the attractiveness of the volumes by his sympathetic illustrations. Among holiday books, this one should shine conspicuously.

RICHARD YEA-AND-NAY. By Maurice Hewlitt, author of "The Forest Lovers," "Little Novels of Italy." 8vo. Cloth, 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Richard Coeur de Lion has already figured in many novels. As the "Black Knight" he has played his part in the fiction of many generations, representing the very flower of chivalry and romance. In history he has played no less, if, alas, a more tragic part, and now, as we meet him again between the covers of Mr. Hewlitt's new book we find him traversing his path amid a blending of history and romance which throws a new light on our heretofore dim impression of one of the most contradictory characters in English history. The thread of the story shifts from France to England, to Palestine, and thence to prison, but whether we be among the sunny vineyards of the South, the green valleys of England, or the olive-clad hills of Palestine, we are alike in a fairy land created for us by the magic of Mr. Hewlitt's fancy. The characters of the book are all boldly conceived, the creations of the author's imagination standing out with as much strength and clearness as their companions taken from the pages of history. In action and incident there is no pause, and a steady stream of adventure runs through the novel. We hear and see the sounds and sights of battle, are blinded by the gleam of axe and sword; our ears ring with the moans of the wounded or the yells of the victors. Following the lead of the impetuous Richard we rush madly on, on, on, through the book, yet pausing many times over some of the most exquisite love passages, and shedding many a tear over the tragedy of it all. Surely we are but clay in Mr. Hewlitt's hands, and he molds our moods even as he does the course and character of his book.

THE OLD GENTLEMAN OF THE BLACK STOCK. By Thomas Nelson Page. With eight full-page illustrations in color by Howard Chandler Christy. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Thomas Nelson Page's new edition of "The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock," like all the works of that author, can only evoke the one criticism, "charming." He has taken the opportunity that this new issue of the story has occasioned to enlarge it greatly from the original sketch as it appeared about three or four years ago, so that readers who have already been introduced to those delightful young people—Basham Miles and Elizabeth Dale, to say nothing of the kindly "old gentleman," may have an opportunity to become better acquainted with them, while those who have never met them can certainly find no more alluring edition in which to read the book. Mr. Howard Chandler Christy has really done much toward making it irresistible by his illustrations, which show the most perfect delicacy of touch and feeling. His color effects, unlike so many of the tinted illustrations we now see, are not offensive in their brightness, but create the impression of exquisite water-color paintings. Margaret Armstrong has also added her quota of good work in the cover design, which shows the "lover-scarred beech," with its initials, which occupies so prominent a place in the tale, as well as silhouette portraits of "B. M." and "E. D." As a whole the book may well nigh be ranked among the most pleasing books of fiction of the year. It is issued as a companion to "Santa Claus's Partner" in similar form and binding, and the two together or separately should prove most attractive when the question of books for "Christmas gifts" protrudes itself into one's thoughts.

QUISANTE. By Anthony Hope. A novel now first issued, without previous serial publication. Size, 4¾x7½ inches. Cloth. Pp. 376. Gilt top. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

Anthony Hope has left those charming and romantic principalities and kingdoms where his comedies and dramas were wont to be played out, and where we have accustomed ourselves to look for him. In his latest book we find him choosing England's political circles as the background for his story, and a diplomatic politician aiming for a seat in Parliament, and finally securing it, as the hero. As in "The King's Mirror," the hero's psychological development is the central point of interest, and his mental and moral growth form the keynote to the story. The other characters seem to exist only so far as are necessary to throw into more striking relief the figure of Alexander Quisanté, the hero. From beginning to end the book shows with wonderful clearness the rise and fall of his moods. His vivid personality impresses itself upon the reader's mind, as it does upon the minds and lives of the people surrounding him. There is a fascination about the character which, if not of the same quality as that which held us spellbound while reading the Zenda stories, "The King's Mirror," or even the "Dolly Dialogues," is none the less strong and compelling.

EBEN HOLDEN. By Irving Bacheller. 12mo. Gold lettered on red cloth. Gilt top. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

The popularity of "Eben Holden" has been immense. It has already gone through many editions. Though 125,000 volumes have been sold, the demand is continuous. It has the distinguishing merit of being a pure and natural story, and with a moral. Uncle Eb is a character which can stand alone, but with Hope and Bill Brower, we have a trio of worthies. The descriptive portions of the fiction are happily told. You get the true insight into the woods. Of the books of this year, "Eben" has been the most lauded by those whose opinions are

(Continued on Page 864.)

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(Continued from Page 861.)

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MEN OF MARLOWE'S. By Mrs. H. Dudeney. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 12mo: $1.25.

Mrs. Dudeney's former work, "Folly Corner," attracted marked attention, and gave its author a distinguished position in modern fiction. "Men of Marlowe's," the most recent production of the same writer, has to do with the residents of one of the English inns, like those in the Temple. There is much strength and vigor shown in the connected stories which make up the volume. There is a tragic turn imparted to some of the episodes which are strongly written, and Mrs. Dudeney can be humorous, too, at times.

UNCANONIZED. By Margaret Horton Potter. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 12mo. $1.50.

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PENELOPE'S EXPERIENCES. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. In two volumes, 8vo. Printed from new plates on a fine English book paper, with decorative title pages and with bindings from a design of Charles E. Brock. Boston: Printed at the Riverside Press and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

Whoever knows Mrs. Wiggin certainly knows Penelope, Salemina, and Francesca, or if that delightful acquaintance is denied the reader, it is our earnest suggestion that no time be lost in meeting those three interesting ladies. Penelope, "short of thirty," with artistic proclivities and strongly antagonistic to the idea of love; Salemina, "under forty," and a "philanthropist of the Boston philanthropists, limited," and Francesca, "under twenty," and only "a nice girl," are certainly well introduced by the author and inspire interest in their travels at once. In its holiday dress of thistle and rose covers, upon which six golden hearts gleam and glisten, the book is irresistible. Mr. Charles E. Brock, besides designing the binding, has done much in the way of illustrations, and for those who particularly recall his quaint portrayal of "Elia" last year, comment would be almost superfluous. His 108 pen and ink sketches throughout the two volumes are masterpieces of their kind. In the first volume Penelope relates in her "Commonplace Book" the English experiences of the three friends, first in the town and then the country, and in the second we again meet them in Scotland, first in Edinburgh at Court, wined and dined by the flower of Scottish nobility, and afterward at "Bide-a-Wee Cottage" in the picturesque little village of Pettybaw. Yet, through all their travels we scent the American woman's distinctive charm, her natural independence, and her abiding sense of humor. Who could ask more than the privilege of reading these two well-printed, charmingly illustrated volumes of the experiences, love affairs, and final settlement of all the difficulties of three such interesting characters?

THE CARDINAL'S SNUFF-BOX. By Henry Harland. Crown, 8vo. New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. $1.50.

As Sidney Luska, Mr. Henry Harland first won his literary spurs, and over his own signature he seems equally able to hold them. Those who recall with pleasure the earlier fruits of his genius, among them "As It Was Written," "The Yoke of the Torah," will find much of his old power with the additional charm of a more elaborate setting in "The Cardinal's Snuff Box." In this book, now in its sixtieth thousand, the author's horizon has visibly widened, his views of life have become more penetrating and deeper, and his style is more artistically mature. The Cardinal impresses us at once as a clever, lovable person, who good-naturedly sums up his own personality when he says "The Sacred College has fifty centres of gravity; I sometimes fear I am the centre of levity." Peter and his Duchess cannot be characterised as other than delightful from every point of view. All the minor characters are sketched in with perfect lifelikeness, and his descriptions, especially the one of an Italian garden, are both alluring and convincing. To tell the story would be to rob the book of much of its charm, for in spite of the fact that we none of us admit to reading a novel solely for the plot, still there is no small pleasure attached to following an author in unraveling a clever one, and in this particular the readers of "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box" are not likely to be disappointed.

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This new edition of Mr. Westcott's widely read story of American life in a small New York town has several features not found in the early editions. In the first place, we have a comprehensive biography of the author by Forbes Heermans; then there are some fine illustrations by two well-known artists. Most everybody who has read this book must have carried in the mind's eye some sort of portraits of the leading characters. It is doubtful if the interpretations of the text that have found expression through the pen and pencil of Messrs. Clinedinst and Farrand will disappoint many. They are in no wise ideal representations of what an idealist might imagine the characters to be, but they are intensely human. The full-page black-and-whites abound in action and reveal a fine enthusiasm for the story itself, while the pen and ink sketches which intersperse the text are full of character and provide a delightful supplement to the printed page—a relaxation, as it were, from lines with which more than half a million people are more or less familiar.

ALICE OF OLD VINCENNES. By Maurice Thompson. Illustrations by F. C. Yohn. 12mo. Indianapolis, Ind.: Bowen Merrill Company. $1.50.

If booksellers' sales may be accepted as good evidence, Mr. Maurice Thompson's "Alice of Old Vincennes" is likely to be one of the record breakers for the holidays. And the book fully deserves its popularity. There are life and spirit on every page. The action of the story taking place in 1778 or thereabouts, the tale takes upon itself a Revolutionary atmosphere and may well be included in that inner circle of historical romances which distinguish themselves from the general mass of that kind of literature now being published. Marching through its chapters with unceasing animation go soldiers, Indians, early French settlers of Indiana, a jovial, kind-hearted old priest, and a beautiful, noble young woman. There are hairbreadth escapes and intrigues, dangers galore, and plenty of love. In spite of the thickening of the plot one breathes the simplicity of those early times. Those were the days when life was full and earnest, but withal simple and true. The time for moralizing and philosophizing had not yet come. People were too busy living their lives to stop to wonder why they were doing it. As a writer of good romantic fiction, "Alice of Old Vincennes" alone would give Mr. Thompson entrè to the front ranks.

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WILKINSON'S FOREIGN CLASSICS IN ENGLISH. By Prof. William Cleaver Wilkinson of the Chicago University. 6 vols. 12mo. Bound in olive-green cloth, with classic design on cover. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1. $6 per set. Sold separately.

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HEROINES OF THE BIBLE IN ART. By Clara Erskine Clement. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Company. 12mo. Gilt top. Decorated cover. $2.

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THE FURNITURE OF OUR FOREFATHERS. By Esther Singleton. With critical description of the plates by Russell Sturgis. To be in eight parts. Parts I. and II. to be ready this Fall. The work to be completed within a year. Size, 8x11.2. Pp., about 100. Illustrations, photogravures, full-page half-tones and many text drawings. Regular edition, $2 a part; $16 per set. Large paper edition, 100 numbered copies, printed on hand-made paper, about 9x13, headpiece and initials colored by hand, per part, $7.50; per set, $60. Edition de luxe, 50 numbered copies, printed throughout on Japan paper, $25 per part; per set, $200. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

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TWENTY OF THE BEST AMONG RECENT ONES.

To name the best juvenile books of the season is a difficult and in some respects an ungracious task. There are so many points of view for the critic, and so great a variety of tastes to be considered on the part of readers. Yet, in making the following list of the twenty or more best books for young readers published this season, to any objector to the superlative it may at least be said that there are none better than the twenty to which attention is here given.

For the very littlest ones, the readers under ten, I may name as the best of all "The Adventures of Mabel," (Dodd, Mead & Co.) Although issued anonymously two or three years ago, as it now first appears with the name of its author, Prof. H. T. Peck, it is practically new. The adventures of Mabel are with animals, spiders, giants, and other creatures dear to the heart of children. The thought is clear, and the language suited to the thought.

In "The April Baby's Book of Tunes," (The Macmillan Company,) the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" plays just a trifle to the gallery. But, as mothers and aunts will often be called on to read this book to their little charges, it is well that some of the jokes should be adapted to their understanding. The tunes are charming accompaniments to "Polly Flinders" and "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," and numerous other Mother Goose ballads, and the exquisite colored illustrations are by Kate Greenaway.

"The Road to Nowhere," (Harpers',) by Livingstone B. Morse, is dedicated to "Alice in Wonderland." From this it can be seen that the things that happened to Jack and Kittie must have been a little out of the ordinary. Without any difficulty they visit Cloud Land and the Rainbow Factory, and even the other side of the moon. They get considerable amusement on a Candy Farm and in the Museum of Compound Words. The story is delightfully told, and the illustrations are strikingly original.

"The Little Boy Book," by Helen Hay, takes the lead, perhaps, among the illustrated volumes of verse for youngest readers. (R. H. Russell & Co.)

Boys and girls a trifle older than the littlest ones will find in the "St. Nicholas Book of Plays and Operettas" (The Century Company) a rich mine of diversion for Winter evenings. There are shadow pantomimes, and a Mother Goose operetta, and a fancy masque and many other entertainments, some with and some without musical accompaniments, and all with a distinct literary value.

Among all the books for children from ten to fifteen there is nothing better than "Yankee Enchantments," by Charles Battell Loomis. (McClure, Phillips & Co.) Indeed, I do not know its equal in a certain droll imagination. It is made up of twenty short stories—modern fairy tales—with imitation liquid air, and trolley cars, and other up-to-date things in place of the machinery of ancient fairy lore. Bubbling with humor, perfectly wholesome in tone, it is a thoroughly delightful book. It is fully and effectively illustrated by F. Y. Cory.

"Edna and Her Brothers," by Eliza Orne White, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,) is as humorous as any of Miss White's books for older people. It is the story of a girl who has to be almost a mother to her little brothers. For her mother is a painter, her father a sculptor, and their artistic temperament and Bohemian habits throw much responsibility on their young daughter.

"A Little American Girl in India," Harriet A. Cheever, (Little, Brown & Co.,) must be as entertaining to boys as to girls, for a little boy shares all the adventures of the young heroine, and their experiences are thoroughly entertaining.

Among the more serious books for boys and girls, "In the Days of Alfred the Great," by Eva March Tappan, (Lee & Shepard,) easily has first rank. It is a life of the renowned King, told in the form of a story. The early years of Alfred are painted more graphically than the latter part of his life. But the book has the charm of a good literary style and will prove both interesting and instructive.

"The Adventures of Odysseus," by F. S. Marvin, R. I. C. Mayer, and F. N. Stowell, (E. P. Dutton & Co.,) gives the substance of the Greek epic, retold in simple and clear language for young readers.

"The World of the Great Forest," by Paul du Chaillu, (Charles Scribner's Sons,) belongs to the same general class of improving books for younger readers. We are so sure of Mr. du Chaillu's knowledge of the distant regions of which he writes that we accept without hesitation his description of the habits and environment of African animals. We need not question too closely the manner in which the creatures of the forest talk to one another. For should they talk at all, probably they would talk just as Mr. du Chaillu makes them talk.

In pure fiction for boys, there is just one "best book," of the season, "For the Honor of the School," (D. Appleton & Co.) by Ralph Henry Barbour, author of "The Half-Back." It tells of life at a boarding school for boys, and the delineation of boyish character is clear cut. The value of athletics in developing character is emphasized, and the tone of the story is excellent.

As a general thing the boy of to-day must find his fiction merely the gilding for a pellet of improvement. "The Treasury Club," by William Drysdale, (W. A. Wilder Company,) is one of the best of these informing stories. It is the first volume of the United States Government Series, and the boys who read it will get a vivid and correct view of the practical working of the Treasury Department of our National Government.

"The Noank's Log," by W. O. Stoddard, (Lothrop Company,) is one of the best of this year's Revolutionary tales. Its characters are living people rather than lay figures, and it holds the attention from beginning to end. The "Noank" is an American privateer, and some of her experiences are thrilling.

"A Godson of Lafayette" deals with happenings in the second quarter of the present century. Its author, Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks, is always very careful in his historical data, and he has woven an extremely interesting story around the career of the Rev. Eleazer Williams, the missionary to the Indians, whom many persons believed to be the Dauphin of France, son of Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI. (W. A. Wilde & Company.)

"Battling for Atlanta," by Byron A. Dunn, (A. L. McClurg & Co.,) is an excellent account of the Atlanta campaign, by one who was a part of what he describes. It is probable that no one youth ever had as many hairbreadth escapes as his young hero, Fred Shackleford, but at least they were all possible to an adventurous youth in the civil war.

"The Gold Seekers on the Dalton Trail," by Arthur R. Thompson, (Little, Brown & Co.,) is the best presentation that we have had of life in the Klondike. Two boys, with their father, make the journey to meet their uncle, and all their experiences are fully described. Numerous illustrations from photographs make the book very valuable.

The very best book for boys dealing with recent events is "With Lawton and Roberts," by Elbridge S. Brooks (Lothrop.) By an accident ingeniously devised his young hero is carried from the Philippines to South Africa, and thus has a chance to take part in two wars.

"The Moon Metal," by Garrett P. Serviss (Harper's) is not surpassed by any imaginative work of the present season. As a fancy or conceit it will appeal to older readers even more strongly than to the boys and girls for whom it was first intended.

Girls read boys' books, and for this reason books for girls are not numerous. "Sister's Vocation," by Josephine Dodge Daskam (Charles Scribner's Sons) gives its name to a volume of short stories for girls, which in every way is of the very highest order. Miss Daskam has the gift of style, and she writes of the follies and virtues of young girls with a sure hand.

"Her Very Best," by Amy E. Blanchard, (J. B. Lippincott Company,) and "Almost as Good as a Boy," by Amanda M. Douglas, (Lee & Shepard,) are for the older girls. The former tells of the life of a young girl studying art in New York; the second of the efforts of another young girl to become a business woman in order to assist her family. Both are of good tone.

There is a praiseworthy tendency in recent books both for boys and girls to dignify self-support.

HELEN LEAH REED.

The Pursuit of Happiness.

The Late Charles Dudley Warner in The Century.

Perhaps the most curious and interesting phrase ever put into a public document is "the pursuit of happiness." It is declared to be an inalienable right. It cannot be sold. It cannot be given away. It is doubtful if it could be left by will.

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But the inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness has never been questioned since it was proclaimed as a new gospel for the New World. The American people accepted it with enthusiasm, as if it had been the discovery of a gold prospector, and started out in the pursuit as if the devil were after them.

If the proclamation had been that happiness is a common right of the race, alienable or otherwise, that all men are or may be happy, history and tradition might have interfered to raise a doubt whether even the new form of Government could so change the ethical condition. But the right to make a pursuit of happiness, given in a fundamental bill of rights, had quite a different aspect. Men had been engaged in many pursuits, most of them disastrous, some of them highly commendable. A sect in Galilee had set up the pursuit of righteousness as the only or the highest object of man's immortal powers. The rewards of it, however, were not always immediate. Here was a political sanction of a pursuit that everybody acknowledged to be of a good thing.

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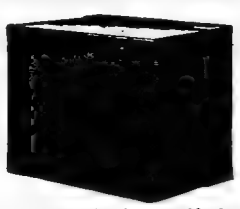

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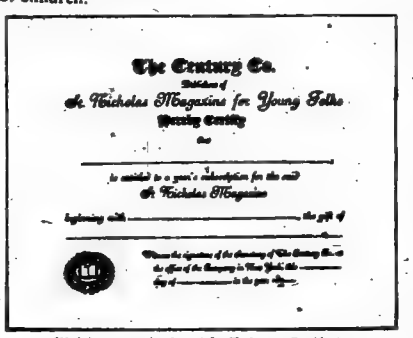

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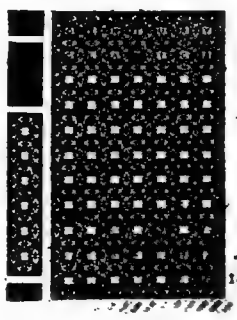

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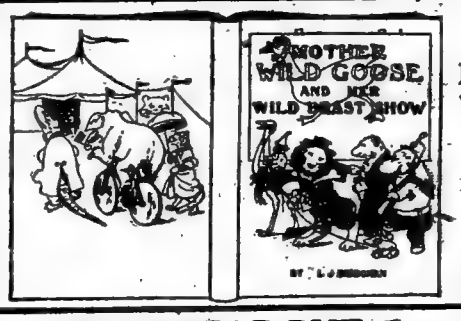

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Near the close of his "Cromwell" Mr. John Morley has written a sentence that is a product either of gross ignorance—and Mr. Morley is not an ignorant man—or of a deliberate intention to blacken the memory of a man as little inferior in honor as in courage to the best and bravest England ever brought forth. Whether Mr. Morley wrote with knowledge or without it, he is alike unpardonable, and his words should be resented by every patriotic American, repudiated by every decent Briton. The shameful sentence ran:

> From the point of view of modern public law, the picture of the Council of State with Oliver at the head of the board, discussing the feasibility of seizing the West Indies, is like so many hearty corsairs with pistols, cutlasses, and boarding-caps, revolving their plans in the cabin of the Red Rover, or Paul Jones's Ranger.

This intimation that Paul Jones was a pirate simply perpetuates an old slander, utterly without foundation in fact, and its repetition to-day, when the truth about our great Commodore is hidden from none willing to see it, illustrates what is perhaps the most unlovely trait in British character. The Ranger was bought by and belonged to the United States Government; its commander was a regularly commissioned officer in the infant American Navy. These facts are or ought to be known to Mr. Morley. The temptation is strong; therefore, to assert that even now, when it is customary for historians to stick fairly well to the truth, and give men their due, irrespective of politics or national grudes, it is morally impossible for an Englishman, even an Englishman of Mr. Morley's intelligence, to make a passing reference to John Paul Jones without indulging in deliberate calumny. Mr. Morley is well read in history, and he therefore must be aware that never an act by Paul Jones, in his whole glorious career, either on shore or on the decks of his ships, gives the shadow of an excuse to any one for saying or hinting that he was a pirate. The one crime which he committed, and for which the English will never forgive him, was that of beating the English every time he ever met them, either by fighting or by strategy, and, worst of all, doing it time and again with an inferior force. They had to swallow their bitter pill at the time, but they have never missed an opportunity since to vilify and slander this first and greatest of American naval commanders. Even the great Kipling does it. Unfortunately, by this constant iteration, the impression has been widely disseminated, even in America, that, in spite of his heroic deeds and his undying fame, there was something wrong about Paul Jones, and that he was really little better than a privateersman.

In reality, after he left the merchant service he never set foot, except as a passenger, on other than strictly Government vessels, and, although urged repeatedly by the French to take command of privateering expeditions against the English, and though promised a large remuneration if he would do so, he indignantly rejected all such proposals. To the day of his death he asked nothing better than to uphold his country's honor, overlooking in his loyalty to the cause of freedom no little neglect and bad treatment at her hands.

If only to counteract the possible effect of that one slanderous sentence in Mr. Morley's biography, it is well worth while that an authentic account of Paul Jones's life should be read by every American, and by as many of the Queen's subjects as are willing to do so. Therefore, most opportune is the issue in Appleton's "Great Commanders" series of Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady's story of the famous sailor's career.

All who are familiar with Mr. Brady's previous work will know that the life of Paul Jones is a subject that would be sure to enlist his hearty sympathy and enthusiasm. His book shows the admirable effects of both, even if it is not all that could be desired in some other respects. Mr. Augustus C. Buell's presentment of Paul Jones's life, issued earlier in the year, was so splendid an achievement in spirit, detail, and historical accuracy that to one who has read that marvelously valuable, interesting, and thrilling narration, Mr. Brady's does not make the same appeal that it might to another. Both authors, of course, narrate much the same facts, but there are a clearness and precision, a perfect comprehension of act and motive, in Mr. Buell's work which are not so evident in the other. Indeed, there are several instances in which Mr. Brady makes complicated explanations which not only do not explain, but which are obviously wrong. The most noticeable error of this kind is his attempt to reveal when and why John Paul changed his name to John Paul Jones. Mr. Brady uses three and one-half pages of his narrative and six pages of his appendix, trying to prove that John Paul adopted the name of Jones for the queer reason that he ardently admired a Mrs. Wylie Jones of North Carolina, in whose home he was once a visitor. Mr. Buell in much less space shows by legal documents still in existence that William Paul, who went to Virginia many years before his brother John, was adopted by one William Jones, a Scotch American planter on the Rappahannock, and that later John Paul, by the will of the old planter, was made residuary legatee of his brother in case the latter should die without issue, provided John Paul would assume, as his brother had done, the patronymic of Jones. This John Paul did in 1769, and thus, for totally unsentimental reasons, he was ever afterward to be John Paul Jones.

Another mistake of Mr. Brady's may be cited, and that is his surprising belief in the legend, refuted alike by reason and authoritative evidence, that when surrendering the Serapis Capt. Richard Pearson tendered his sword with the remark, "I regret as being compelled to strike to a man who has fought with a halter around his neck." Mr. Brady not only inserts this in his text without qualification, but in a foot note asserts his belief in its authenticity in spite of all the doubts cast upon it.

Mr. Buell gives entire a letter written by Paul Jones himself to a New York newspaper which had published the halter story, and explains the matter in his usual simple manner, that is, by giving the actual facts instead of an ingenious explanation of what might have occurred. The parts of the letter bearing on this much disputed point are worth quoting. They are as follows:

> Permit me to assure you, Sir, upon my honor, that nothing of the kind occurred. It could not, in the nature of things have occurred. The statement ascribes to Capt. Pearson language most grossly unofficerlike and most painfully ungentlemanlike at a moment and on an occasion rigorously demanding the most delicate courtesy of intercourse. . . . Now, permit me, Sir, to explain the possible origin of the story. In his statement at his court martial Capt. Pearson said: "The extraordinary and unheard of desperate stubbornness of my adversary had so depressed the spirits of my people that, when more than two hundred had been slain or disabled out of three hundred and seventeen all told, I could not urge the remnant to further resistance." Then the Judge Advocate asked: "To what, Capt. Pearson, do you attribute this extraordinary and unheard-of stubbornness?"
>
> Capt. Pearson's reply was: "I do not know, Sir, unless it was because our Government in its inscrutable wisdom, had allowed, if it did not cause, the impression to be spread abroad that Capt. Jones and his crew would be held pirates, or at least, not entitled to the usages of civilized war."
>
> To that the Judge Advocate rejoined: "In other words, Capt. Pearson, you mean they fought like men fighting with ropes round their necks."
>
> "That might be a way to state what I mean," said Capt. Pearson.

Two incidents are related in Mr. Brady's book which well illustrate the different methods of warfare pursued by Paul Jones and the British, and are a good commentary on their fondness, even at the present time, for applying to him the epithet of "pirate. Soon after Jones's appointment as an officer in the navy, and while he was absent on a cruise in the Providence, the British and Tories under Lord Dunmore ravaged his plantation in Virginia, burning all his buildings, demolishing his wharf, killing his live stock, and sending off to be sold in Jamaica every one of his able-bodied slaves, thus depriving him of all resources except the very uncertain remuneration from the Government. This was the way the gallant British undertook to avenge the seizure of a few of their transports by Capt. Jones in fair war on the open sea.

Some years later, when cruising in the Ranger, Jones, who was in the neighborhood of St. Mary's Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk, conceived the plan of seizing the Earl and holding him as hostage or exchanging him for some prominent American prisoner, with the thought that he would thus compel the British to recognize the principle of exchange. He did land on the island, but, hearing that Lord Selkirk was not at home, ordered his men to return at once to the Ranger. The crew, already in a mutinous state, rebelled and demanded that they be allowed to follow the example set by the British all along the American coast. We learn from Mr. Brady's narrative that Paul Jones, under compulsion, finally agreed that they should demand the family plate, but he insisted that they should not enter the hall, molest any of the inmates, or appropriate anything not given to them. His orders were carried out to the letter, and later the scrupulous Commodore purchased the silver, when it was sold through the prize court, and with great expense and difficulty returned it to the Countess of Selkirk. This was the only occasion upon which Paul Jones gave any sort of countenance to waging war upon peaceable citizens, and he certainly amended his fault with the most quixotic chivalry. The English never paid him for the destruction of his plantation.

Readers of this article may think that too large a part of it has been devoted to Mr. Morley and Mr. Buell, and too little to its proper subject, Mr. Brady's book. The excuse is that Mr. Morley's remark was cited as showing the crying need for just such a book as Mr. Brady's life of Paul Jones, even if Mr. Buell's fine work did precede it by a few weeks. Those who are not quite willing to have all the glamour removed from their heroes and to see their thoughts and deeds divested of everything but truth may, perhaps, think Mr. Brady a better historian than Mr. Buell. It would do no one harm to read both, and indeed there are several documents found in Mr. Brady's account that were unwisely omitted from Mr. Buell's.

*COMMODORE PAUL JONES. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. With portrait and maps. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

*PAUL JONES, FOUNDER OF THE AMERICAN NAVY. A History. By Augustus C. Buell. In two volumes. Portrait and illustrations. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

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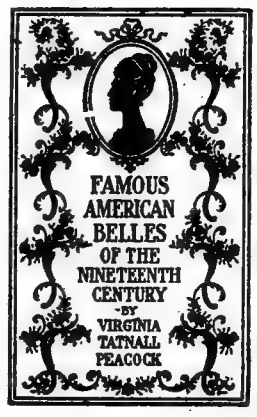

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LITERARY LANDMARKS.

Books That Have Made Great Names in This Century.

In the current number of The Outlook is a series of articles giving what in the opinion of ten men of experience and judgment are the "greatest" ten books of the century now drawing to its close, or those "which have most influenced its thoughts and activities." The men whose opinion is thus set forth are James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth"; Edward Everett Hale, Henry van Dyke, Professor of English Literature at Princeton University; the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, pastor of the New Old South Church, Boston; Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University; the Rev. Dr. A. M. Fairbairn, Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford; G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University; William De Witt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College; William J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the well-known New Englander.

This attempt to formulate a criticism of the century's literature is most interesting from many points of view, and is perhaps as conclusive as such a thing can be when we consider who the critics are and estimate the value of their opinions. Their agreements and differences are both worth reading. In the following lines we have presented a paraphrased résumé of the articles which in The Outlook, omitting the illustrations, occupy fourteen columns.

Mr. Bryce places first on the list Darwin's "Origin of Species," "a treatise which has done more to turn the current of speculative thought in general, as well as to cast light on the most difficult problems of natural history, than any other within the last hundred years." Next come Goethe's "Faust" and Hegel's "History of Philosophy," as perhaps the most widely known and widely influential. Wordsworth's poetry has done more than any other to inspire the growing love of nature and appreciation of natural beauty which belong to this century, and out of his poems one may take "The Excursion" as preeminent in doing this work. In a different sphere, Mazzini's "Duties of Man" told powerfully on thought during the forty years which followed the beginning of his literary career. Karl Marx's treatise called "Das Kapital" became, soon after its publication, a sort of Bible for the Socialists of Continental Europe. De Maistre's "Le Pape" played an important part in its time in propagating a set of views which have had much currency in Italy as well as in France, and have contributed to the Catholic reaction in England also. Tocqueville's "Democracy in America" produced an immense effect upon students of the political and social sciences when it appeared. Malthus's "Population" marks an epoch in the science of political economy. Among the great writers of fiction the first place probably belongs either to Victor Hugo or to Count Lyof Tolstoï, and if any one book is to be selected as a specially conspicuous for the influence it has had on men's thoughts and emotions, Hugo's "Les Misérables" would seem to have the strongest claim.

Edward Everett Hale says that probably Goethe's "Faust," "Wilhelm Meister," the "Elective Affinities," and the "Morphology" have affected the author's time more than his other publications, some of which he thought more serious. "I like to remember that I bought the 'Origin of Species' in the first edition in London in 1859. I knew as well then as I know now that the book ought to be written. No one in England would accept De Tocqueville's 'Democracy in America' as one of the central books. All the same I think it is. Bryce's 'American Commonwealth' may be classed with it. John Ruskin undoubtedly outlived his reputation. I still think his book on the 'Modern Painters' sent young men and young women out from their houses into the open air and made them read clouds, trees, vapors, and mountains as they had not read them before. Emerson, so far as preaching goes, is the preacher to the English and American world today. We owe to him an immense advance in the religion of our time. Now, as to Scott and Victor Hugo. It is the fashion just now to talk of Scott as if he were only a scene painter or a stage mechanic. This is sheer nonsense. In an age which knew nothing of history, Scott made dead people live and move and have a being. Of Victor Hugo, in a mitigated way, I might say the same thing. The value of Alfred Tennyson's book, 'In Memoriam,' will be stated in different ways by different people. For me, I am very sorry that his son has ever written his father's life. I think he has lifted him down two or three steps on the pyramid on which he had a right to stand. As to Renan, I do not say that his 'Life of Jesus' is the most important book in the uplifting of the Gospel study in this century. But it is the book which has awakened the most thought and is most widely known."

Mr. Van Dyke's list is given in full as follows:

1. "Lyrical Ballads, with Wordsworth's preface of 1800, which marked the beginning of a new era of simplicity, sincerity, humanity, and liberty in English poetry.
2. "Waverley," the novel in which Scott showed the noble possibilities of fiction, raising it to the dignity of a fine art, and making it minister, in the broadest sense, to the enrichment and elevation of life.
3. "Aids to Reflection," in which Coleridge brought philosophy to the illumination of religion, and strengthened faith, not by suppressing thought, but by deepening it.
4. "Sartor Resartus," in which Thomas Carlyle sounded the battle-cry of his long and great warfare against the idolatry of shams.
5. Emerson's "Essays," in which he led the young and brave-hearted up to the mountain tops of truth and beauty and freedom, and bade them live by their visions, not by their misgivings.
6. Ruskin's "Modern Painters," in which he spoke the "open, sesame!" to a new treasury, not only of art, but also of books, and of nature, and of human life.
7. "A System of Logic," in which John Stuart Mill gave to the surviving elements of utilitarianism their most clear and reasonable statement, and provided arms for a succeeding generation of agnostics.
8. Sir William Hamilton's edition of the "Works of Reid," in which the loftiest philosophy of idealism was defended and expounded on the basis of "common sense," and a new impulse was given to those "who would live in the spirit."
9. "The Origin of Species," in which Charles Darwin give lucidity and coherence to the conception of a progressive and continuous creation, which has changed the face of the modern scientific world.
10. "In Memoriam," in which Tennyson expresses the victory of spiritual faith over honest doubt, and set to music the creed of immortal love.

Here is Mr. Gordon's list:

1. Goethe's "Faust," as the supreme artistic expression of the agnostic mood, of the ever-recurring tragedy of love, and of love's redemptive power.
2. Hegel's "Logic," for its unequaled influence in philosophy, theology, history, and criticism.
3. Carlyle's "French Revolution," for its exhibition of moral law operating through the endless confusions of a vast historic crisis.
4. Tennyson's "In Memoriam," as the century's most comprehensive and impressive utterance of doubt and faith concerning life after death.
5. Darwin's "Origin of Species," as achieving a revolution of human opinion on its subject, and as preparing the way for a new conception of the physical advent of man.
6. Comte's "Social Philosophy," under the influence of his positivism, as inspiring the religion of humanity.
7. Webster's "Speeches," as a mine of political wisdom, and a record of determinative intellectual power in National life.
8. Emerson's "Essays," as a protest against blind tradition and as an expression of high spiritual insight.
9. Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as the epic of an outraged race; as an appeal to the conscience, first of America and then of the civilized world; as an invocation of humanity against inhumanity.
10. T. H. Green's "Introduction to Hume," as the first complete answer in English to empiricism, as honestly accomplishing the defeat of the fundamental enemy of theism, social ethics, and personality.

President Hadley says: "The books chosen in answer to this question must be selected for their results rather than for their merits. They should be the ones which have had the largest measurable effect on the world's thought and civilization." Hence he restricts himself to the following groups:

The first group (from 1804 to 1824) consists of Napoleon's "Civil Code," Goethe's "Faust," Hegel's "Encyclopaedia of the Philosophical Sciences," Schopenhauer's "World as Will," and Froebel's "Education of Man." The second (1849 to 1863) group includes Sainte-Beuve's "Mondays," Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Spencer's "Principles of Psychology," Darwin's "Origin of Species," and Renan's "Life of Jesus."

The absolutely sure names in this list are Goethe and Darwin; the most doubtful ones seem to me to be Sainte-Beuve and Renan, whose influence, though widespread and profound, was essentially transitory. Much is to be said for the substitution in place of either of Balzac's "Comédie Humaine."

Dr. Fairbairn makes several subordinate lists, but places the following in the first rank: Kant "Critique of Pure Reason," Hegel's "Wissenchraft der Logik," Sir William Grove's "Correlation of the Physical Forces," Charles Darwin's "Origin of the Species," Champollion's "De l'écriture hiératique des anciens Egyptiens," together with the "Lettre à M. Dacier," Niebuhr's "Römische Geschichte," Wordsworth's "Lyrical Ballads," Scott's "Waverley," Strauss's "Leben Jesu." For the rest, I would be inclined to divide my homage between (1) Schleiermacher, who did so much to rehabilitate religion as distinguished from philosophy, and (2) Thomas Chalmers, who had the courage to apply Christianity to our serious industrial and commercial problems, and also to give the most splendid illustration our century contains of the inability of civil law to regulate and to command the life with which God has inspired His Church."

President Hall says: "I should place first Darwin's 'Origin of Species,' which in a way implied his later 'Descent of Man,' because the whole evolutionary movement took its rise from these more than any others." Hegel's "Logic" deserves a place, because in it culminated the thought of a man who dominated all academic departments during the second quarter of the century, and its influence is still potent in England and America; Strauss's "Life of Jesus," so far as it drew the conclusions of the Tübingen school and stirred religious and theological thought profoundly; Horace Mann's "Educational Reports," are the fountain head of a reform that gave us the graded school system; "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was another of the most effective books of the century. As a specialist, who may be pardoned for what is perhaps an overvaluation of things in his ken, I should place Helmholtz's work on "Auditory Sensation." With some hesitation I would add Carlyle's "French Revolution"; Goethe's "Faust" is a work that looms up, as I read it year by year, as a monumental landmark. If influential books may be stretched to include all a man's works, I should place Wagner in this list, because he re-edited the myths which constitute the best parts of the ethnic Bible of his race and brought them home to the heart by the charm of a new musical method. Lastly, I would add Ibsen as the dramatist of the future, who, I think, has done more than any man now living to exalt the work of the artist.

Mr. Hyde's list follows:

1. Hegel's "Logic," which taught that all that is derives its being from the Conscious Mind in whom "all thinking things, all objects of all thought," inhere.
2. Comte's "Positive Philosophy," which turned men's thought from speculation about extraneous causes of social conditions to a study of the conditions themselves.
3. Lyell's "Principles of Geology," which explained the configuration of the earth by forces now in operation, thus bringing inorganic matter within the realm of rational law.
4. Darwin's "Origin of Species," which banished special creation and enthroned Immanent Reason supreme throughout the cosmic process.
5. Spencer's many-volumed "Synthetic Philosophy," which, though on dubious metaphysical foundations, has reared a formula applicable to every province of matter and every problem of mind, thus fulfilling with marvelous richness of detail Hegel's prophetic outline of a universe reduced to the unity of one comprehensive idea.
6. Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," which smashed the shams of hereditary custom and convention, setting up present worth and power to do the duty of the hour as the genuine heroism and the true nobility.
7. Emerson's "Essays," which renounced allegiance to all external claims of gods and men and institutions, save such as win the spontaneous sanction of the Universal Spirit which dwells in each individual breast.
8. Ruskin's "Modern Painters," teaching with stern ethical sincerity, as the recently erected tablet in Wesminster Abby says of him, "To hold in loving reverence the poor man and his work, the great man and his work, and God and His work."
9. Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which made the wrongs of the oppressed so vivid, and the brotherhood of the lowliest so real, that no sacrifice was too great to pay for their release.
10. Browning's "Poems," which teach to the influential few who read them the infinite significance of every concrete situation.

President Tucker says: "One cannot go far in attempting to answer the question as to the ten influential books of the century without becoming involved in secondary questions. * * * Assuming that the question applies to books rather than to authors, and that the influential book, if it does not at once affect the public mind, must be able to reach through the few to the many, I name the following books, though I should not be willing to defend the list at all points against competitors. A change in the angle of vision would vary somewhat the result: 'Faust,' Hegel's 'Philosophy of Religion,' 'Les Misérables,' 'The Origin of Species,' Strauss's 'Life of Jesus,' 'Sartor Resartus,' Spencer's 'Social Statics,' 'In Memoriam,' 'The Scarlet Letter,' 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

Mr. Higginson wrote, in part: "Setting aside Goethe, who belongs rather to the previous century, I think that one must go back to Scott (1) as the leading influence of the first half of the nineteenth century. Yet when we turn to Heine (2) we come to the man above all others who has influenced, more than any English writer, the modern style in literature. He alone proved it possible to be French and German in one, to mingle the brilliancy of one nation with the penetrating thought of the other. Turning now to poetry, we see that Wordsworth, (3,) whom Southey patronized and Byron ridiculed, was creative in the best sense, because he created his own fame. When we turn to the abstract philosophers, we must dismiss Kant, like Goethe, as belonging rather to the previous century, and name by preference Hegel, (4,) the last of the great quartet of German metaphysicians. Turning finally to those who have dealt with social questions, it seems to me that Robert Owen, (5) as the direct source of the modern co-operative method, must be named in preference to those, who, like Saint-Simon, first launched Socialism into the air. Passing now into the second half of the century, the name of Darwin (6) of course leads all others, and nearest to him comes Emerson, (7,) not merely from depth of thought, but from the extraordinary way in which his influence has permeated literature, so that one may pick up a book that seems wholly remote from him in tone and theme and still find him unexpectedly quoted. Fiction is now largely taken possession of literature, and if the ultimate aim of fiction is, as it should be, to create the characters which come closest to nature, the first rank must be given to Tolstoï (8.) I should place Hawthorne (9) next to him, or in one aspect above him, as working in a higher atmosphere through the construction of types and figures, which, though never actually human, take an unequaled hold on the imagination; and I should close with Browning (10) as surpassing all other poets in wealth and in range, and as equaling the highest, sometimes, in melody. To sum up, my list of the leading intellectual influences for the last century would be as follows: For the first half of the century, Scott, Heine, Wordsworth, Hegel, and Owen; for the second half, Darwin, Emerson, Tolstoï, Hawtherne, and Browning."

HOW THE VOTING FOOTS UP.

Here is a table of authors whose works received two or more votes, as we have compiled it from the preceding lists:

Darwin ("Origin of Species")	10
Hegel	8
Mrs. Stowe ("Uncle Tom's Cabin")	7
Goethe ("Faust")	6
Emerson	5
Carlyle	5
Wordsworth	4
Tennyson	4
Scott	4
Ruskin	3
Strauss	3
Hugo	3
Browning	2
Hawthorne	2
Renan	2
De Tocqueville	2
Tolstoï	2
Comte	2
Spencer	2

To "Save the Face!"

From Notes and Queries.

To "save the face," and its converse, to "lose face," are common expressions in "pidgin English." If a Chinaman, of whatever standing, suffers in reputation or position by punishment, reprimand, or slights before inferiors, &c., in the words of himself and his friends he "loses face." As to the first expression, a little episode that I witnessed years ago may explain it. A friend of mine was kicking (figuratively) his "boy" out of the house, on an accusation of stealing, before his coolies, when the accused turned on his master and threatened to get "plenty dollah" out of him at the court for libel. My "boy," who was present, observed to me, "He makee save face," waiving altogether the question of guilt or innocence.

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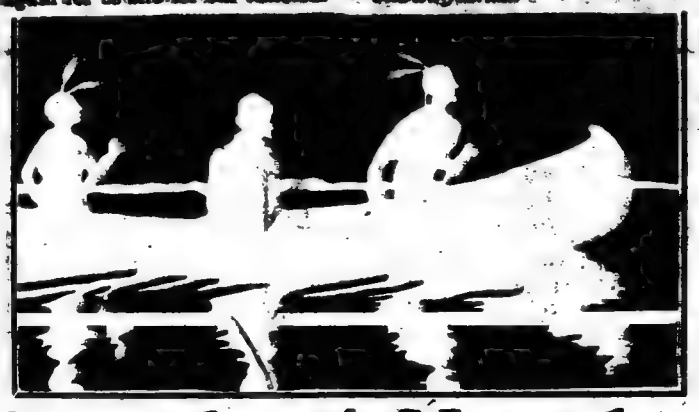

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The American portion of the present volume contains five chapters devoted to a description of the homes and personality of many of the authors whose homes are or have been in the localities included in his scope of the present volume.

The first chapter treats of the Hudson River—first touching upon the debt this river owes to the tales of Cooper, which centre around its upper course, while to Washington Irving, more than to any other one individual, does the lower Hudson owe its chief literary associations.

Dr. Wolfe's volumes contain a wealth of information, gathered, he tells us, from repeated or prolonged visits to the localities described, as well as from personal intercourse or correspondence with the authors mentioned, or with their friends or descendants.

In writing of the Hudson, Dr. Wolfe touches upon its association with others of our older writers—Poe, Sands, Halleck, Cozzens, Artemus Ward, Mrs. Southworth, and many others. Yonkers contains the home of the venerable William Allen Butler, whose poems were once so famous, and whose "Flora McFlimsey" will long remain immortal. So mile by mile Dr. Wolfe follows the course of our great river, telling us of all the writers, great and small, living or dead, whose homes are or have been along its shores. A few of the other topics treated will be seen by the following names: Audubon, Bangs, Dr. Shaw, Winston Churchill, the Warner sisters, Bigelow, Morris, Willis, Roe, Mrs. Barr, Headley, Verplanck, Paulding, Ichabod Crane, John Burroughs, and many others. The second chapter, "A New Jersey Ramble," treats, first of all, of the literary landmarks to be found in and around one of the last of American cities one would associate with letters; and yet the Gilders and Stephen Crane were employed upon The Newark Daily Advertiser, while Richard Watson Gilder established the now defunct Newark Morning Register, which was afterward edited by Thomas Dunn English. For this paper Miss Jeannette Gilder, the "Lounger" of The Critic, wrote her first newspaper article; here, too, lived and worked Dr. English and Dr. Coles, a friend of Whittier and Holmes, the author of numerous versions of the Dies Irae and Stabat Mater. The same city contains a church in which George Whitefield once preached during Aaron Burr's pastorate, the real founder and first President of Princeton College, and here its first eight commencements were held. Near this church is President Burr's old homestead, to which he brought his bride, the daughter of the author of "Edwards on the Will," after a courtship of three days, and here was born the Aaron Burr who fills so important a place in the history of our country. Stedman lived in Newark for many years, and here many of his best essays and poems were written, as well as a large portion of his "Victorian Poets." Many other Newark writers are included, such as Mary Mapes Dodge, Elizabeth Clementine Kinney, an intimate friend of the Brownings, who spent much time with them at Florence; Frank Forrester, and Henry William Herbert, as well as a host of others.

The third chapter is particularly interesting, in that it follows the career of Frank Stockton from his first home, in Rutherford—the scene of his delightful "Rudder Grange"—through all his changes of residence, including a full account of his personality and literary work, down to his final settlement in a beautiful old Colonial mansion of buff-colored brick, once standing in the midst of an estate of 3,000 acres, formerly owned by Washington. Stockton now owns the 150 acres surrounding this beautiful old house, a picture of which forms the frontispiece to the present volume. The house was planned by Washington, erected by his grand-nephew, and named Claymont, after a Washington homestead in England. The house is in West Virginia, and stands at the western base of the Blue Ridge, overlooking the Shenandoah Valley, his residence in this beautiful locality suggesting to him the name "Shenandoah Edition" for the new library edition of his works lately published.

The haunts of Walt Whitman form the subject of the next chapter, which contains much out-of-the-way information about the good gray poet, such as an account of the lonely farm on Timber Creek where in all seasons he resorted to spend "dear soothing, healthy, restoration hours"; much of his "Specimen Days" and "November Boughs" having been written here among the scenes the pages picture. His Camden houses, and the home of Mrs. Davis, his old housekeeper, and that of Horace Traubel, long his intimate friend and now his literary executor, are also described, the latter containing numerous valuable relics of the poet, including his own soiled and worn copy of "Leaves of Grass," with marginal notes and other memoranda and corrections in Whitman's autograph. This chapter also contains an illustration of Whitman's last resting place—a vault which is literally "in the woods" he so loved.

The last chapter in the American portion of the book pictures for us the literary associations which cling around the Delaware River, Cooper's ancestry, and his own birthplace; Hopkinson, Paine, Dr. Abbott, and "Clementine" Howarth, who, while bravely supporting a family of seven by caning chairs, wrote "Watching the Stars," "The Passion Flower," "The Olive Star," "Song of the Saints," and other beautiful lyrics.

Space forbids any detailed mention of the English section of the present volume, which treats of the associations centring around Stratford, of Byron's Harrow and Kensal Green, as well as of the Mary Charworth episodes, and a description and view of Hacknall Church, where Byron was buried.

A succeeding chapter treats of the Ayrshire Burns land, while even more interesting will be found the chapter devoted to the lake country, containing a pretty view of Dove Cottage. The thousand and one literary associations of the lake country are touched upon: "A small district to hold so large a place in the world of letters, but its diminutive area contains every element and variety of perfect scenery—rugged mountain mass and peaceful vale, rocky glen and flower-fringed stream, wild tarn and placid pool, savage seam and sunny mead—and it is to this completeness and diversity that the region owes its place in song and story. These are the charms which have drawn hither the many shining ones whose lives and work have contributed to make every rod of these landscapes classic ground."

A hint of the richness of this chapter may be obtained by a glance over a few of the subjects treated: Jane Eyre's "Lowood," Wilson and Elleray, Harriet Martineau, the Arnolds, and Fox How, Rydal Mount and Dove Cottage, Wordsworth and De Quincy, Grasmere, Ruskin's "Brantwood," Shelley's cottage, Coleridge, Southey, and a host of others.

The book is attractively printed and bound, and embodies the result of many an extended pilgrimage. It would form an admirable guide book for others who are able to thus follow in the footsteps of our best writers, and for this and other reasons should find numerous readers.

*LITERARY RAMBLES AT HOME AND ABROAD. By Theodore F. Wolfe, M. D., Ph. D., author of "A Literary Pilgrimage," "Literary Shrines," "Literary Haunts and Homes," &c. 12mo. Four illustrations. Pp. 235. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1901. $1.25.

The Bonaventure Exhibition of Bookbindings.

The ninth annual exhibition of fine bindings and rare books at the Bonaventure Galleries was opened on Wednesday, Dec. 5, and will continue for one week. Some 300 volumes were on view, of which 85 are figured and described in a neat catalogue. A number of the books come here direct from the Paris Exposition, where Mr. Bonaventure received a medal for his display of bindings.

Among the complete sets of Tennyson were poems of 1830, bound "sur brochure" by Chambolle in pale blue morocco. Doublé in lemon Levant morocco, tooled with rose motifs. Poems of 1833, bound by Lortic in apple green morocco, tooled with filets. Doublé in old rose with arabesque border. The Romances Mises en Musique par Queen Hortense was bound by Canape. The Doublé was exquisitely tooled as if engraved in silver with violet inlays and gold bees. The whole was in a special morocco case and was extra illustrated. Pomey contributed a binding of Andrew's "Portraiture of the American War." It was done in old red morocco, in the centre of the front cover of which there is a panel upon which is reproduced a portrait of Washington in chiseled leather. A fine example of the work of Bedford appeared in a copy of the Kilmarnock Burns of 1786. About fifty examples of the work of the Guild of Woman Bookbinders admirably showed what women can do in the way of the binding of books. The original letters written by the Empress Josephine to the Count de Lavallette proved perhaps the gem of the collection, as bound by Chambolle, with an original miniature of the Empress on the cover, which was also embellished with magnificent tooling. Zaehnsdorf sent over twenty, and fine examples came from the Vale and the Kelmscott Press publications.

Of the latter was a copy of Keats, in two volumes, in brown levant morocco with a fine Padeloup dentille border. A masterpiece of Zaehnsdorf was a folio volume of "Histoire de la Bibliophile," consisting of historic bindings, engraved by Jacquemart, bound in green levant morocco and tooled in la Gascon style. A particularly fine example of pyrographic binding was that of "Peg Woffington" by F. J. Pfeister, in which Mr. Pfeister had introduced a fine etched portrait of Augustin Daly. "Mary Stuart," by John Skelton, was bound by Stikeman in red morocco lined with blue, which was adorned with emblematic tooling, introducing thistles and fleur-de-lis. Stikeman also bound "Neil Gwyn" in violet morocco with Cupid tool marks. Bindings by Ruban, David, Mercier, and Cuzan were also well represented by examples of La Société des Amis des Livres and other illustrated éditions de luxe, such as Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," &c., in which the blending of the illustrations and interior decorations are rivals with the bindings.

A limited edition of 100 numbered copies of "Old Touraine, the Life and History of the Famous Châteaux of France," in two volumes, by Theodore Andrea Cook, B. A., has just been issued from the press of James Pott & Co. This work is one of the artistic publications of the season, bound in vellum, with gold decorated side and back, illustrated with photogravures on Japan paper, text printed on Old Stratford antique, deckle edge. It is a work to attract all book lovers. Three-quarters of the edition was sold before the book was published.

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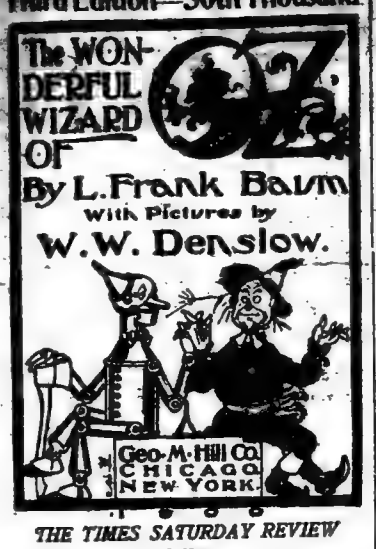

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When it came to pass that I met him in his second genesis, at a fashionable supper in New York, after seeing and hearing him lead off in the "Pirates," in that eventful season when he and Gilbert came to New York to make us laugh, I felt as if I had met John Wesley playing in private theatricals, and I told him so. He laughed heartily.

"Ah!" said he, "you remind me of a Western lady who came over on the steamer with me and asked me if I did not dislike 'to go to work for Mr. Gilbert,' after writing 'hymn tunes' so long, and 'after playing and singing for the Queen' in her own church."

"I told her, I did," and here he gave a squint at Mr. Gilbert, who was at the table; "I told her I felt very much disgraced, to have to work for Mr. Gilbert, but that he was very good pay, and that I was a poor man."

There was never any let-up of the jokes between the two; Gilbert as surly as Arthur Sullivan was bright and joyous, (where Gilbert kept his fun it was hard to find out,) but with the gay little dark-brown man it was evident that Southern blood danced in his veins.

"The Pirates" had an instantaneous success, with Sullivan to lead the orchestra and Gilbert to drill and abuse the chorus girls. The town was on fire to see and hear the rehearsals and, somehow, it did not seem a difficult thing to achieve. I know that I saw many of them, and came to have a feeling of intimacy with the singers. "Look at that man," said Mr. Sullivan, pointing to a basso, "what a splendid artist he is, and yet he gets so drunk we have to pay his salary to his wife."

It didn't please him to hear that "Pinafore" was a greater favorite than "The Pirates" could ever be. One lady said to him: "An opera which was performed in seventy different places in the United States, 'which gave pleasure to Sunday schools and to country fairs' and to groups of people who never had been to a great city nor heard a set of professionals, must be a very great work of genius. It is Shakespearean, it touches the great popular heart. It is an immortal achievement."

Arthur Sullivan's face grew radiant. He could not but be pleased at such a thoroughly heartfelt tribute. "I begin to believe," said he, "that 'Pinafore' was written over here in America."

He was the most thoroughly natural, anti-snobbish, good little lion, and took his flattery with the most unspoiled simplicity. Common sense seemed to be his attribute, and he was a naturally truthful man. He did not tell unnecessary lies, as musical geniuses are apt to do. I once talked to him of Haweis's "Music and Morals." "Music has no morals," said he; "it is a sublime sensuality, and yet all music is sacred."

I thought of this afterward when once staying in Washington with a very religious Calvinistic lady, she objected to going to hear one of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas, because they were so light and so frivolous, and because an Admiral was made to dance in one of them, and yet I was amused in going to church with her to hear one of Arthur Sullivan's most captivating and funny melodies made into a voluntary for the organ. Indeed, his chapel training served him well even in comic opera, but he had no patience with a musical novel like "The First Violin," although he liked that better than he did "Charles Auchester," which was very much the vogue in England at one time.

I suppose that a man who is so steeped in music as he was has very little patience with the ignorance which creeps out in most musical criticism—he who hated to have a prentice hand at work at those musical terms, which had so much meaning for him and none for the neophyte. He thought very highly, however, of everything that Haweis wrote, although he did not like the man.

I saw him in London, at the house of Mrs. Ronalds, at those musical Sunday afternoons when she assembled the best company to hear the best music, herself often singing to Sir Arthur's accompaniment. I remember one afternoon when she asked him to give a theme to a young boy, a youthful prodigy, and he put his learned little brown hand on the piano, striking a few chords of a theme as simple perhaps as that of "Auld Robin Gray." He bent over and whispered in the boy's ears a few words. Then Sir Arthur sat down with some ladies and became an attentive listener. The bright little gifted pianist began with a roulade, shaking off the notes until he became familiar with the theme, then made it into a march; then into a national anthem, then into a love song, and then into a Spanish dance. At this, Sir Arthur laughed heartily. "A Spanish dance," said he, "listen to the castanets."

We learned afterward from the honest boy that the great musician in a few hurried words whispered in the boy's ear, had suggested this varied programme, and then had kindly affected to be surprised at the boy's opulent imagination.

He was full of the milk of human kindness, he was never the enraged musician. He had a very high sense of family duty, and before the first flush of his days of great prosperity had adopted the whole family of a deceased brother, whom he brought up as his own. His tireless industry, his sobriety, and temperance never deserted him. He seemed to have all of the musician's temperament except the failings.

It was a favorite theme with Arthur Sullivan, the debt which all music owed, especially in England, to Prince Albert, that artistic man, coming into English Philistinism as he did, and making music the fashion.

Although the superior culture of Prince Albert caused him to have his second son learn the violin, so that he played for several seasons in Arthur Sullivan's orchestra, the Duke of Edinburgh had no particular genius for music. I have heard him play at Mrs. Ronalds's, sitting humbly on a low bench. Had he not been a Prince, perhaps no one would have been so very furious to listen; but he had the true German perseverance, and, as Arthur Sullivan used to say, "He played well enough to be premier violin in my orchestra; so he must have played well." The Princess Christian sang very well, and the royal family can all paint, sculp, and do something artistic. The Queen, Mendelssohn thought, had a very great talent for music; she sang his airs with him to his accompaniment.

I met Arthur Sullivan twice at Monte Carlo, and once had the pleasure of a drive with him up to Turbia, whence one sees the finest views on the Corniche road. He was a charming talker, full of love of the historical, the picturesque, replete with anecdote, and full of fun. He always had some most apposite anecdote, never scandalous, but quite outspoken as to what he considered vulgar or pretentious.

He was on that day very full of the results of gambling on all the best traits of our common nature, particularly of the conduct of young mothers who took their little children to the rooms and allowed the poor little creatures to tumble over into sleep on the sofas while they devoted the early and late hours to the "trente et quarante."

"I met a woman I knew there last evening," said he, pointing down to the beautiful town of Monte Carlo, which lay at our feet, "and she asked me to get her husband away, for 'he always disturbs my luck,' she said. I answered her:

"'I have just straightened out your pretty girl and boy on the sofa and put my coat over the girl, as she shivered. Do you not think you had better go home and put them to bed, and then come back and finish your game?'"

"'Will she ever speak to you again?' I asked. "Oh, yes, for at that moment she had nineteen on the red and made 500f.," answered Sir Arthur. "I declare," said she, "you have brought me luck."

He told me that he had loaned a certain London friend of his enough money to get her diamond "sunburst" out of pawn, on condition, that she would stop gambling, but, said he, "she will play until next July."

I met this versatile and agreeable man out at Sandhurst, the military college, one fine day in June, as we were both looking at the games. "These are the young gladiators of England," he said, looking at the military cadets as they scrambled through thorny bushes and over and under spiked gateways, and other necessary hardships conquered to prepare them for future struggles in India and Africa. Just then we were all waiting for the House of Commons to reinforce Gordon. It was perhaps in 1884, and I have never heard any man talk more like a statesman than Arthur Sullivan did on that subject. It was a peculiarity of his that on whatever subject he did talk, (and he talked very little perhaps,) he talked well. He was very intimate with many of the officers who were about our carriage on that gala day, and all called him "Arthur."

I never saw any man who was such a favorite in society. He was at this moment staying up at some famous country place near Sandhurst, where the hounds "threw off," and he described to me the old pictures, the treasures of this famous house, and the picturesque effect of the scene on a "hunting morning" at the place. I remember that he quoted most aptly the beautiful musical lines about the baying of the hounds from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," the words of the Huntress Queen,

I was with Hercules and Cadmus, once,
When in the woods of Crete they bayed the bear."

I asked him if he had read a little book just out on "Shakespeare as a Musician." He said he had, and had himself thought of writing an addition to it, as the knowledge which Shakespeare betrayed of musical instruments was exhaustive. He thought men of that day knew a great deal of "the soft recorder," and the harp, the "ear-piercing fife, and spirit-stirring drum," and not much of the piano, as it had not been thought out. "But," said he, "when we reflect on what a limited instrument Mozart composed all his exquisite melodies, it shows that the only thing necessary is genius and a piece of cat-gut."

In Paris in 1886 I had the pleasure of some Wagner talks with this gifted artist, who if he did not worship at the same shrine was always a generous critic. I could not understand Wagner then, and I strove to make Mr. Sullivan tell me what he was driving at.

No two men could be further apart in music that Wagner and Arthur Sullivan. As he said himself it was "mixing up a modern jester with Moses and the prophets." There is one enviable feature in that all-comprehensive Paris, that whatever you wish to know, or hear discussed, there is always a salon devoted to that particular thing. Every sort of belief is aired there. If one is in an uncongenial atmosphere one has but to move on to another to find himself in the best place to learn whatever he wishes to know. So, avoiding the accumulating amusements and distractions of a new life in Paris during a Winter there I fell in with a young singer, whom Marchesi called her "Wagner pupil," or "her madwoman," for Marchesi did not believe in the "music of the future." This young woman, who has since become famous, declared that Wagner's motif spoke the language of nature; that he had a naturalness of expression; that his music was sensuous and passionate and rapt with feeling. To which Madame Marchesi said, "Pooh!"

And Arthur Sullivan was asked to come between and explain. It was as if some clear-minded interpreter had appeared on the Tower of Babel. He made the dark places to beam with light. He made us all conscious of the lofty, incomparably divine import of Wagner's conceptions. Without agreeing with him, (or, I think, enjoying him,) he realized the man's greatness, and I remember his saying: "I can imagine the Wagner cult being not an irksome task, not even a task, but the beauty of Life." What breadth there was in this view! He was as free from the trammels of jealousy as he was free from evil speaking or any other meanness.

Arthur Sullivan began to be recognized in 1870, and from that time was a power in the musical world. It was curiously funny to hear him talk in defense of his operas in the high Wagnerian style. "The art of dance being," he would say, "the mimetic art, was therefore the most realistic of all the arts; that dance, tone, and poetry were each complimentary to each other, and their union the perfeect lyric art work."

But not on ordinary occasions would Sir Arthur talk music. I have heard him even turn away Mrs. Ronalds with a joke when she asked him some musical question with "Oh, you know I am not fond of music." The most curious effect of all his varied and bizarre mind was the episode of "Patience" and the cult of the aesthetes. To look back now and through the Punch of that period is to sail into different seas. We can scarcely believe that Bunthorne, Angela, Sopha, and the sunflower ever did exist, and yet have we not seen the "Twenty Love-sick Maidens" and the "Greenery Yallowy, Grosvenor Gallery," come over here? I arrived in London in time, I remember, one season to see the Tripods and the Teapots, and the long-faced, dreadfully dressed woman—and did not D'Oyly Carte bring over Oscar Wilde in the flesh as he

Walked down Piccadilly
With a poppy or a lily?

Before his doom came, alas! Oscar Wilde married one of the aesthetes—a very good young woman she was, poor thing!

Arthur Sullivan became the darling of the English people. He made comic opera decent, and pretty, and funny, and innocent, because he had a noble culture behind it. He went on composing; also, anthems and cantatas and songs, but "they liked" "Pinafore" better than all. He was so genuine, so English, so brave, so good, so original. No man ever bore popularity so well or was so unspoilable.

He was very intimate with and very fond of Americans. His most intimate lady friends in London were Americans. He could turn from a noble tribute to Wagner and quote the line, "Der glaube leff," (faith lives,) and turn at once to a lively and most amusing description of the "American woman in Europe" as good natured, witty, and as fresh as anything could be. He knew everybody well from the Prince of Wales set through the ranks of Princess, Duchess, Countess, to the prima donna or chorus woman, this universal genius knew them all.

From the sublime majesty of "The Lost Chord" his melodies sail along until they seem to descend to a dance jingle, or to perpetually rise to some sumptuosity of outrageous fun, as in "Iolanthe," and again the memories would sweep back to Sophor, and Bach, and Beethoven, and all that grand company, and again would come in the Handel and Haydn of the little choir boy, he, the unspoiled favorite of royalty, who by the command of his royal mistress was nobly borne to his grave from the Chapel Royal in St. James's to St. Paul's Cathedral, where so often his own great numbers have swelled the pomp of a royal weddding, or the pathos of a kingly funeral, or stimulated the heart throb of private devotion with that most unbounded power of the "Messe Solonelle," or the fine old hymn of Martin Luther, which it was a great privilege to hear him play. The choir and the church never left him.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Brentano's have arranged for the exclusive right to publish in the United States, in French, Edmond Rostand's play "L'Aiglon." The work is now in preparation, and it is expected to be ready about Dec. 17.

Among the juveniles being published by D. Appleton & Co. are William O. Stoddard's "Crowded Out o' Crofield, and Others," Molly Elliot Seawell's "Little Jarvis," James Barnes's "Midshipman Farragut," and David Starr Jordan's "The Book of Knight and Barbara."

Frederic Emory has written a novel of the South, which is promised for early publication by Frederick A. Stokes Company. It is entitled "A Maryland Manor."

An English translation of the Baron de Bazancourt's "Secrets of the Sword," with illustrations by F. H. Townsend, is being published by The Macmillan Company. C. F. Clay is the translator.

Some of the masterpieces in the Meyer Brothers & Co.'s exhibition of bindings are: Marcel Schwob's "La Porte des Rêves," one of the 200 copies issued, to which an original water color by de Feure has been added, and the binding by Meunier is of an exquisite shade of brown with inlaid mosaic; Willette's "Paris Dansant," bound by David in red crush levant, on the front of which is the figure of a beautiful woman dancing; this is inlaid, as is also the coat of arms of the city. Ruban, Kauffman, Kastor, Chambolle, Gruel, &c., are also represented.

Coincident with the production of the dramatization of "Janice Meredith" comes the announcement of the publication of a Mary Mannering edition of the novel. The volume will be very fully illustrated with illustrations in colors and with half-tone reproductions of scenes from the play as produced by Miss Mannering.

Already the first edition of Lord Rosebery's "Napoleon; the Last Phase," consisting of 10,000 copies, has been exhausted in England. To a peculiarly large extent English criticism is inspired by the political position of the author. The Athenaeum utters many disparaging wails over the book, and says that it is written in a style not historical, but rather adapted to that of after-dinner speaking.

As most everybody who reads books has perused "David Harum," the separate publication of the "Christmas Story," as the Widow Cullom episode in the novel has been aptly called, may be regarded as something in the light of a souvenir; it is illustrated with striking pictures of William H. Crane in the character of David Harum and with stage photographs. There are many persons who would like to see the horse trade episode and the Newport sketch presented in a similar way.

"Geber," the Tale of Haroum Al Raschid," by the late Kate A. Benton, has gone into its third edition at Frederick A. Stokes Company. This historical novel has been called by some critics a worthy companion to the Arabian Nights.

Ford's "The Honorable Peter Stirling" and Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau," both published by Henry Holt & Co., would seem to be exceptions to the rule that the life of current popular novels is generally brief. The former is just going to press for its forty-first time, (its fifth impression this year,) and the latter for its twelfth time, (making its third impression in 1900.) Mr. Gibson, the popular artist, should receive some credit for the success of "Rupert of Hentzau," which he illustrated.

Mr. John Lane is about to publish a novel on which he builds great hopes, entitled "The Column." It is by an English north-country man, Mr. Charles Marriott, who has not written before. The manuscript was sent to the Bodley Head, London, in the usual way, and two readers in succession said it was a remarkable effort. Then Mr. Lane showed it to Mr. Sidney Colvin, who also took an enthusiastic view of its merits. The story may be said to entwine itself around an old Grecian column, which exercises a strange effect over the owner's daughter. Hence the title.

A book which some persons who have been privileged to see in manuscript say is suggestive of the work of the Countess von Arnim, is being published by Longmans, Green & Co. It is entitled "How the Garden Grew," by Maude Maryon, with illustrations by Gordon Browne. It tells how the wife of an English curate made the exterior of her home beautiful, and there is much wholesome, old-fashioned sentiment in the telling.

"Tongues of Conscience," Robert H. Hichens's latest work, has gone into its second edition at Frederick A. Stokes Company, while Egerton Castle's "Consequences," published by the same house, has just entered its third.

Elizabeth Knight Tompkins has just finished a story which G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish early in the coming year under the title of "His Kind."

Dodd, Mead & Co., the publishers of "Dr. Dale," the new novel by Marion Harland and Albert Payson Terhune, announce the issue of a third edition within a month of the date of publication. The story is one of the few instances of a book having been written by a mother and her son.

Countess Loveau de Chavanne, who has returned from her recent visit to the West, is completing another novel, has written two plays, and is dramatizing her novel, "Ouirda," for a well-known New York manager. The sales of "Ouirda," by Countess de Chavanne, have led the publisher, Drexel Biddle, to bring out a new edition of the book.

Edward A. Denham, who is the agent for Alexander Denham & Co. of London, has returned to this country and has reopened his offices at 20 West Thirty-third Street, opposite the Waldorf. While in England he secured a large number of rare and interesting books, which are now on exhibition. In a neat and comprehensive catalogue of thirty-six pages he explains some of his more important items, in which there is a goodly array of Kiplingiana.

John Lane has just issued "The Art Portfolio," being 100 plates from The International Studio. The volume will be the same size as The Studio, and will contain many illustrations in color, in half tone, in line, in lithography. Among the artists represented are John S. Sargent, F. Valleton, Fritz Thaulow, Aubrey Beardsley, Kiosai, Charles Robinson, Mortimer Mempes, Forain, G. Frampton, and Nico Jungmann.

A supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica is being prepared in London under the editorship of Mr. Hugh Chisholm, who has succeeded Sir Donald MacKenzie Wallace. Mr. Chisholm is assisted by a supposedly able corps of assistants, one member of which is Mr. John Corbin, who, until within a few months, helped Mr. Alden to edit Harper's Monthly. The supplement to the Encyclopaedia in question will, it is reported, extend to six or seven, or possibly more volumes.

Dr. William Elliot Griffis's "Story of the Verbeck of Japan," which has just come from the Fleming H. Revell Company's press, tells about the career of a man who, more than any one else, probably, spread civilization in that far Eastern progressive little empire. The book is illustrated handsomely and suggestively.

The Ess Ess Publishing Company is issuing a new book by a new author, entitled "Nigger Baby and Nine Beasts." It is a collection of stories containing touching portrayals of animal love and hate, wisdom and folly, fun and mischief. The illustrations are by Gustave Verbeek.

The first 250 copies of "The Book of Omar and Rubaiyat," presented by M. F. Mansfield, were sold before publication, and the remainder of the 1,000 copies is now on the market. The book will not be reprinted. It is a volume of miscellany, literary and pictorial.

That weekly periodical called Science has become the organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Although established in 1883, the magazine was reorganized six years ago, and has since been under the charge of an editorial committee, with Prof. J. McKeen Cattell, head of the department of psychology and anthropology of Columbia University, as its responsible head.

The publisher of the Cornhill Booklet will issue during the coming year an American edition of The Page, an illustrated quarterly published in London under the editorship of Edward Gordon Craig. This edition will consist of 300 numbered copies, of which 288 will be for sale.

A striking departure from the line engraving of pretty girls, is a book just published by the New Amsterdam Book Company, entitled "Yankee Girls Abroad." The book is illustrated with a number of beautifully colored plates by J. M. Flagg. The name of the book indicates its character.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, is issuing through The Macmillan Company a volume entitled "The Influence of the Church in Modern Life." It is a study of the new problems that confront the Church with every step in the progress of society, and deals with such topics as new problems of the pulpit, old and new conceptions of God, evolution, and a new view of the Bible; fear, law, and love as motives in life, and the Church, its problems and claims upon American society.

The Scribners have just issued Worthington C. Ford's elaborately illustrated production entitled "George Washington" in two volumes. Besides the text it includes, as illustrated matter, probably the finest collection in reproduction of Washingtoniana that has ever been made. Mr. Ford's literary work appears to be most careful and cultured. His tone throughout is personal, and he attempts to show what sort of a man Washington was in the eyes of his contemporaries.

Arthur Morrison's novel, "The Dorrington Deed Box," will be published immediately by the New Amsterdam Book Company. Our readers will remember Mr. Morrison as the author of "Tales of Mean Streets."

Mr. Howells, in a forthcoming number of The Youth's Companion, will describe his experiences as a young contributor with various editors. Among other writers whose stories will appear in succeeding numbers of the periodical are G. W. Cable, F. R. Stockton, Sara Orne Jewett, Mary E. Wilkins, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Margaret E. Sangster, Harriet Prescott Spofford, F. T. Bullen, Gilbert Parker, Jesse Lynch Williams, C. A. Stephens, Flora Annie Steel, and J. L. Harbour.

The New Amsterdam Book Company announces the immediate publication of the fourth edition of "Linnet," a romance of the Tyrol, by the late Grant Allen.

A new edition, with forty new songs, of "Cabin and Plantation Songs," as sung by the Hampton students, is being issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Miss Marietta Holley has a little play arranged from her books, in which the different characters of the books appear, Samantha Allen, of course, taking a prominent part. It is having a great success in young people's societies, Epworth Leagues, college entertainments, &c. It is called "Betsy Bobbet," and, like all this author's writings, carries a good healthful influence, mingled with a good deal of fun. The books can only be obtained from the author.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FIFTY-SIX PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1904.

AN UP-TOWN HOME FOR THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Lenox Library Building for the New York Historical Society—that clearly is an inspiring thought. Housed in lower Second Avenue, this society has long been unable to exert upon the life of New York the influence of which, on other grounds, it has been amply capable. Within its walls lies stored a mass of material pertaining to the history of this city and State and of other States that is rich almost beyond the dreams of historical avarice. During the ninety-six years of its existence the society has brought together through intelligent industry and wise gifts a collection of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, portraits, and relics such as probably no other society in this country possesses save, perhaps, the one of Massachusetts.

And yet the people of New York know very little about it. Many of the society members are probably in ignorance of the historical opulence of which they are part possessors. Around the reading room of the library lie dark alcoves stored to the last inch of space, and often with double rows of books weighting down their shelves. In upper rooms other books lie stored away, and elsewhere out of daylight repose historical manuscripts. Even the benches of the lecture room have places constructed beneath the seats as receptacles for material impossible to put away elsewhere.

Lower Second Avenue is a remote and unfrequented place. Not only is it far down town, but far to the east, even of a down-town centre. Clearly there exists pressing need for two things—a building well to the northward, and a building spacious enough to house the society's collections on well-lighted shelves, affording elbow room for them as well as space for future growth.

No one will question that the Lenox Library Building meets these conditions. With such a home, the possibilities for usefulness that would lie within the grasp of the society seem to be the fullest that could be wished for. Its reading room would at once come into more general use; new and more active members would seek admission; courses of lectures on interesting topics could be given more frequently and would be certain of a larger attendance; gifts and bequests would be more often made, while throughout the city ought to be awakened new and potent interest in the stirring and important events associated with this town in past generations. Of all towns on this continent, Boston itself not excepted, New York is really the most striking, historically. Few people know this, but that scarcely alters the fact.

Let a sincere hope be added here that the proposed arrangement between the society and the New York Public Library may be brought about. The step initiated by Mr. John S. Kennedy, and which will have the co-operation of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who in the recent death of Mr. John Alsop King now occupies the chair as Vice President, awakens the keenest interest. It should meet with the cordial support of every one really interested in the past life of this city and rightly proud of the memorable contributions it has made to the civilization of North America.

MORE ABOUT MISUSED WORDS.

Two correspondents, who cherish a respect for this noble tongue of ours, have written to us expressing a desire that we say something more about the misuse of common English words. One of them calls attention to the persistent use of "balance" for "remainder" and the other rightly objects to the employment of "lurid" to signify "brilliant" or "highly colored." These are fair specimens of the abuse of good words. The employment of "balance" for remainder is the outcome of the habit of business men in speaking of balancing their books. At the completion of the process they find either a profit or a loss and they call it a "balance," and that is precisely what it is not. If there were a balance there would be no profit, no loss, no remainder. It is an absolute impossibility for a balance and a remainder to be the same thing, and yet most persons speak of them as identical.

Now will some one please tell us what a "helpmeet" is? We frequently read of men whose wives are helpmeets, but no one explains what a helpmeet is. The Bible, which is written in pretty good English, quotes the Creator as saying: "I will make an help meet for him," which simply means that God decided to produce a help suitable for Adam. But who made one word out of that noun followed by the adjective? And why? What is the matter with "wife"?

Who authorized the use of the word "experience" as a verb, and why? "John is experiencing a great deal of trouble" is only an affected way of saying that he is having trouble. True, the trouble is part of his experience, but it is only mental laziness of the worst sort that leads persons to turn all nouns into verbs. And it narrows one's vocabulary.

Who set the pernicious habit of speaking of earth as "dirt"? Why, some good mother, of course. She saw that when her son made mud pies in the happy days of youth he came home with a dirty face. But Lord Palmerston cleverly said "Dirt is matter in the wrong place." The boy's face was dirty because earth was out of place on it. Good white paint would also have made his face dirty, yet the same thing would be used to make a door clean.

Who authorized the common use of "appreciate" for "enjoy"? A man may perfectly appreciate something that he does not enjoy at all. To appreciate a thing is to value it at its true worth. If it is not worth anything and a man recognizes that fact, he appreciates it just as much as the lady appreciates the novel which is "perfectly lovely."

And, worst of all, why use "get" for "have"? "My son has got long arms." Nonsense! He did not get them; he has them, but there is no arm shop where he could go and get them.

These are but a few of scores of misused words. Some of these examples were taken from the Standard Dictionary, but more from Richard Grant White's "Words and Their Uses," a book which all lovers of unadulterated English should read. There are other books and other misused words of which more may be said in the future.

MATERIAL INGREDIENTS IN BOOKS AND THE PRICE.

Some weeks since we were considering the apparent injustice of making the price of a book depend upon the material ingredients of its manufacture—on the paper, covers, &c.—instead of on the volume's usefulness and helpfulness, on the intellect or inspiration that is in it, or the thought and research that have gone to its creation. Let us admit that it is no light matter to write a popular novel. The deed depends as much on gift and labor of a kind as does the preparation of a more learned and ambitious work; but at last its author has a reward. In immense sales of books that cost the buyer no less than does the deeper work, he reaps a profit. He leaves behind him the plodding student, still in a shabby coat, and still with depleted purse, whose volume, of a like price and manufacture, sells very little, though each buyer is better for it.

There is a fair chance, indeed, that if the student's volume appeals to a limited class no publisher will assume the risk of its production. The publisher is not in business for philanthropy. He anticipates no sale sufficient to yield a profit on the "deep" book, and will turn in preference to the author of a novel of equal cost of manufacture, but possessing magnificent possibilities of sale. The best he can do is to praise the former work cordially and earnestly and to urge the author to bring it out on his own account, suggesting that he may gain in fame what, it is only fair to assure him, must be lost in money. But the author, already lavish of time and labor, may not be able to afford so dear a further investment, and so the world may not have the book. Is that right and is it wise? There is needed a philanthropist.

We should fear to try the alternative of grading prices for the benefit of deserving authors, since that would make good books dear and poor books cheap. To be sure, this is the rule in art, and in music, and in drama, and the world will manage to scratch along. But there is a strong feeling that in literature the best should be as cheap as is the poorest.

The philanthropist in literature of pleasantest position is the personal patron of the long ago, the gilded Maecenas of a golden age, who shined by reflected glory, whose protégé drank his wine and eats his dinners, and celebrates his name and fame now. But to-day we believe in associated charities in philanthropy on business principles, and agree a priori that Maecenas may trammel our author's free expression of opinion. The philanthropic impulse, as an aid to deserving authors is not a new conception, but we have yet to apply the old idea in a truly modern way.

Let one of the many rich men who would help the world give to a publishing house a trust fund, to be used as an impersonal Maecenas. The annual interest should subsidise good books of limited sale, so that the house which brings them out would at least lose nothing, nor the volumes' authors be out of pocket as well as out of time. The fund should be held exempt from share in the fluctuations of the firm's prosperity and depression. If the house failed the money might revert to the donor or his heirs or be transferable to another publisher.

It would not have to be a great sum. A capitalist who wanted to do something for the cause of popular enlightenment could hardly gain larger results than by this sort of endowment. Five thousand dollars a year in interest would mean the difference between coming out even and losing in a twelvemonth on possibly a dozen books for whose production the world would be richer and better. We could expect the fund to be managed with honesty by any reliable publishing house. But the donor, if he chose, might appoint Trustees whose approval of the manuscript would be necessary before an appropriation could be made. Good houses would be proud to have the conduct of such a fund, and glad to have it, for the good material to which it would be invitation and for the prestige it would bestow. As matters are, few publishers with capital hesitate to bring out really valuable works, if only to secure their imprint in them, although they foresee no direct financial profit. Thus the annual fund, available only to make up the deficits of approved books, would be not for the profit of the publisher, but for that of all readers, and for the saving from pecuniary loss of poor and conscientious authors. In an age of endowments a great work surely awaits the impersonal Maecenas.

WHY MEN OF TALENT FAIL.

The scattering in many directions of the natural forces that are in every one accounts largely for the mediocre achievements of most people in what they undertake. "The one prudence in life is concentration." There are few that can say of what they are engaged in, "This one thing I do."

The wide range of work that opens up in the wake of science and in the multifarious paths of civilization gives almost endless diversity to employment and opportunity to human gifts and accomplishments. And this range and diversity are apt to attract the individual mind in various directions, unless one is governed by a clear and overpowering conception of a specific object. The one result is seen in men generally, the other in the lives of those who have moved the world, whether of the silent and obscure investigator, or of him who said—working in the light of day—"How am I straitened ere it be accomplished."

The variety in modern life, and which imparts to it some of its charm, tends, nevertheless, to distract and disintegrate, instead of unifying and directing our powers toward the point of certain achievement in our work. The educational vogue is, in many instances, answerable for this dispersion of the mental energies over a wide and superficial area, and prevents that concentration by which a thorough acquaintance is gained with any one subject. The question of what this results from is beside our present purpose, but what it results in is plainly and easily to be seen. Boys follow quite naturally, when they become men, the methods in which they have been schooled, and they have been virtually taught that to have a skin-deep acquaintance with many subjects, and no thorough knowledge of any, is the whole duty of man. The consequence is that they find themselves without special aptitude for any one calling, but are apt to become "everything by turns and nothing long," and are, in their occupation, the sport of circumstances.

In order to the successful pursuit of any calling, there must be interest in it for its own sake. No one makes the most of his work in the best sense, or ever will, whose self is his sole aim and end. The wholesome enthusiasm essential to this success is consistent only with a modest opinion of ourselves. What has come to be called success, from the materialistic point of view, may be attained, but it is not worthy of the name that is not directly related to the welfare of men; for, of a truth, "none of us liveth to himself." The limits of human power are in contrast to the unlimited scope for human endeavor, but the aim of the egotist centred in himself, and his work ends there. The performances of Napoleon, acted in the eyes of the world, ended in St. Helena and a name. The work in its sublime solitude of David Livingstone alters not and ends not with the centuries.

"But bears it out even to the edge of doom."

It is another pregnant saying of Emerson's, in view of the relation of things: "In learning one thing well you learn all things." Hence the man who knows all about any one thing is a dangerous opponent. But the man who knows something of everything gives us no concern. We know that he is easily thrown, and in no one of his kaleidoscopic forms is he a real man. Knowledge is what a man is measured by, and if he knows nothing truly, where is the man?

A cult exists among us with whom the unpardonable sin is to say of anything, "I don't know"; whose principal rite is disguising the fact of their own ignorance, and whose skill consists in fooling others and themselves into believing that they do know. There is more hope of a confessed fool than of those men. It is only when one has really gained the knowledge of something that he enjoys the privilege of a free soul in saying frankly and openly of another thing, "I don't know." The man who has not learned to say that does not, and never does, know anything. He lacks the ear to hear, and cannot be where he must play the listener. To have to do so "wrings his withers," and he is fain to escape the ordeal. Not Orpheus with his lute could induce him to endure it. In time he reaches the point of complete self-deception and a distinct aversion to learning anything.

> Turn where he may,
> By night or day,
> The things that he has seen he sees, and sees no more.

You get all he knows at the first sitting, and when you have it, it is not worth having. There is no variety in his life; it is one persistent and consuming "I." All the smatterings he gains of things are turned to egotistic purposes. He reads "to contradict and confute, to believe and take for granted, to find talk and discourse," not "to weigh and consider." Unless he finds scope for the assertion of his diminutive self, life, to him, is not worth living. That modern ancient, Seneca, says: "The more contemptible and ridiculous a man is, the more ready he is with his tongue." The less he knows, the less he thinks there is to know. Sit down with one of this cult and tell him of what never was, and he is quite familiar with it. Said a wag to a pretentious scientist, "Have you read Bunsen's book on 'The Malleability of Light'?" "Well, no, I have not. Bunsen sent me a copy of it, but the fact is, I have not had the time." There is hardly a book he has not read; he will not give a negative to the "Faerie Queene." Discuss one he has never by any possibility seen, and he will follow you with such art as to be almost abreast of you, and will all but take the words out of your mouth. He would deceive, "if it were possible, even the elect." But could he but get a glimpse of himself as he appears in this rôle to common sense, could see the insignificant dimensions to which he shrinks in the process to the eye of common honesty, he would be "dumb with silence," instead of making another dumb with shame. There is no helpfulness in such a one; hardly any help for him, and his name is "legion, for they are many." Alas, that he should be the abstract and reflection of the time!

For, if the degree of civilization in any nation depends on the quality of the knowledge possessed by the people, the present civilization may not be that ideal thing we are accustomed to hear about. If we could get away from ourselves and borrow the eyes of posterity, we might see that, after all, the higher life of man has in this age had only a very partial development, that he has not as yet generally found out what is good fortune, perhaps lost some of the knowledge of that which in other times he has had in surer possession. We are addicted to giving ourselves airs—an infallible sign of immaturity—about the wonderful century which we have had a hand in rounding out and making supereminent. The fact of the "airs" is in itself evidence of the absence of the very thing we plume ourselves upon. The eye of posterity may see us in the light in which we see the chief of darkest Africa who thought himself in full dress when he had simply a hat on. That a man should know what his work is, and mind it, bringing himself to bear upon it from every position in which he may be, applies in all the relations of life, and is "the one prudence" in it.

DESERTING OLD BOOK FRIENDS.

Did the idea ever occur to you that there was something sad, even cruel, in deserting an old book that has served you faithfully, contributing, willy nilly, what little enjoyment it could; always faithful, never complaining or sulky? Some men will cut an acquaintance—aye, even a life-long friend—if his coat be shabby or his hat faded. But what do we think of such a man? Do we want him for a friend? Nay. Such a man has but little to recommend him.

So with books. The book that has been our fireside companion; that has cheered the lone watches of the night, or soothed the fever, that has lulled the mind into a blessed state of forgetfulness when the angel of death spread his wings round our home, or consoled the wretched heart in how many hours of anguish that come into

even the happiest lives! Shall we throw it out on the ash heap because it is faded and soiled? By all that is gentle and good, I say no.

Do we ever sufficiently realize what a book really is? Just think of the work involved in even the simplest production of the workshop that makes tools for the mind. Yea, verily, for the heart and the soul, too. The writer with the ideas and the ability to express them; the wonderful machines that make the paper; the printers who set the type and work the presses; the binders who fold the sheets and bind them into neat, convenient form. Are all these things nothing to you? Of course, I know that you paid for your books, but money cannot buy many things that are as necessary to man as food or clothing. Money cannot repay a true interest in the work that so many have done in developing the printing and kindred arts for the benefit of all mankind, and frequently the hearts of the writers of our books are sad and weary with the toil and struggle for existence. Do they try to make us as miserable as they themselves are? Few of them do. No; they put forth their best efforts to help and cheer and encourage and uplift their fellows, and sadly small is the recompense therefor, as a rule.

Those who go down to the sea in ships know what it is to be lonely. With nothing but a wild waste of waters day and night to look upon, how dear to the sailor is a book, let it be ever so old. Seldom it is that Jack heaves a book overboard. Out in the dreary mining camps, where the men, far from any refining influence of home or friends, spend their days in danger and toil unknown elsewhere, how welcome at night is a book—any kind of a book. It matters not whether it be so old that it will hardly hold together, there is sure to be a warm reception in store for it.

One of the principal appeals from our soldiers in the Philippines has been for books and papers. Yes, the mind needs food as much as the body. So many, alas, make shipwreck of their lives because they fail to recognize this fact. The mind must work at something, and, as so many have pointed out, the garden of the mind must either produce beautiful flowers or noxious weeds.

How often have I grieved to see an old, battered veteran of a book thrown out as though it was of no further use on earth. And to give it to some one else is but little better. The book was yours, it had learned your ways, and, like a faithful old servant, it is too far down the hill of life to be comfortable with any one else. Could I part with you, my old, yellow, crumpled, faded, torn set of Dickens? Did we not laugh together over Sam Weller and Mr. Pickwick and the Fat Boy and Dick Swiveller and Mrs. Gamp? Didn't we fall in love, in turn, with Dora and Little Em'ly and Bella Wilfer and the student's bride-that-was-to-be? Didn't we weep over Paul Dombey and Ham Peggotty and Tiny Tim, Margaret Veck, and Little Nell? No, I never will desert you, Mr. Micawber.

We will all wear out and fade and lose our youthful lustre if we live long enough. I know there are some people who have no use for a person or thing that has lost the least bit of his or its former attractiveness, even if that person or thing has been worn out in their own service. Is this not selfish and cruel? "The old man cannot work any more. Send him to the poor-house, he's in the way here. Out upon him; he's old and useless. We want the room he occupies. He's had his day. We want ours."

Ah, yes, to be sure you do, and take good heed that ye do not get it, pressed down and running over, for with such measure as ye mete to others, verily it shall be meted out to ye.

The old book is useless. Throw it out and get another. Never mind the work that was put into its production; never mind the old associations, the old ties, the old loves and sorrows and joys. Take no thought for the old books and the old friends and the old home. Stretch out your hands eagerly into the future to grasp the new things and the bright things. Behold! your hands and your heart shall be empty and you will live to long again for the things that are gone. To the lonely prisoner in his cell, pondering over an ill-spent life, the book that you throw away would be a boon—perhaps the means of bringing the lost sheep back to those pleasant pastures where the still waters of peace flow. But, better than giving away your old friends, buy new ones, if you must buy them, and give them away. Keep the old books for their associations and memories, for the good influences they shed around you, and the tender thoughts they bring back from the past to strengthen your hope in the future and enable you to live happily in the present. Is this sentiment? Be it so. Much that is good in life is linked to the finer sentiments that our books create and keep alive in us. Shall we neglect them in their old age? Nay, let us rather keep them by us, a part of our very lives. Let us choose them worthily, and, having chosen, love them to the end. We may live by their precepts and die, aided by the strength that philosophy and virtue impart to even the humblest mind.

CYRIL GOLDTHWAITE.

Emerson's Writings in The Dial—His Pungent Review of Carlyle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent issue of your SATURDAY REVIEW contained a list of Ralph Waldo Emerson's contributions to the four volumes of The Dial, Boston, 1841-4. Permit me to add to that incomplete catalogue the following marked by Mr. Emerson with his initials as written by him, in my copy of The Dial, now in the Library of Congress:

Volume 1—Page 339, "The Snowstorm"; Page 347, "Suum Cuique."

Volume 2—Page 130, "Essays and Poems, by Jones Very"; Page 205, "Fate"; Page 207, "Woodnotes, No. 2"; Page 373, "Forbearance"; Page 373, "Grace"; Page 382, "Transcendentalism."

Volume 3—Page 72, "Tact"; Page 73, "Holidays"; Page 73, "The Amulet"; Page 82, "Yeeshno Sarma"; Page 327, "To Eva at the South"; Page 331, "The Laws of Menu"; Page 403, "Ethnical Scriptures," continued in Volume 4, Pages 59, 205, 401, and 529.

Volume 4—Page 93, "Gifts"; Page 96, "Past and Present"; Page 104, "To Rhea"; Page 134, "Record of the Months"; Page 391, "The Preaching of Buddha"; Page 515, "The Tragic."

To those who regard Emerson (as he unquestionably will be regarded in coming generations) as one of the greatest of American writers, it may prove interesting to note how many of these early poems and essays (all written before the age of forty) were rejected or modified by his maturer literary taste in after years. I have long been accustomed to recommend his essays to readers of discernment as among the finest intellectual tonics in all literature. Here is a passage from his review of Carlyle's "Past and Present," (1843:)

Here is Carlyle's new poem, his Iliad of English woes, to follow his poem on France, entitled "The History of the French Revolution." In its first aspect, it is a political tract, and since Burke, since Milton, we have had nothing to compare with it.

Here is a message which those to whom it was addressed cannot choose but hear. Though they die, they must listen. It is plain that whether by hope or by fear, or were it only by delight in this panorama of brilliant images, all the great classes of English society must read, even those whose existence it proscribes. Poor Queen Victoria—poor Sir Robert Peel—poor Primate and Bishops—poor Dukes and Lords! there is no help in place or pride or in looking another way; a grain of wit is more penetrating than the lightning of the night storm, which no curtains or shutters will keep out. Here is a book which will be read, no thanks to anybody but itself. What pains, what hopes, what vows, shall come of the reading! Here is a book as full of treason as an egg is full of meat, and every lordship and worship of high form and ceremony of English conservatism tossed like a football into the air, and kept in the air with merciless kicks and rebounds, and yet not a word is punishable by statute.

If the good heaven have any word to impart to this unworthy generation, here is one scribe qualified and clothed for its occasion. One excellence he has in an age of Mammon and of criticism, that he never suffers the eye of his wonder to close. Let who will be the dupe of trifles, he cannot keep his eye off from that gracious Infinite which embosoms us. As a literary artist, he has great merits, beginning with the main one that he never wrote one dull line. How like an air balloon or bird of Jove does he seem to float over the continent, and, stooping here and there, pounce on a fact as a symbol which was never a symbol before. This is the first experiment; and something of rudeness and haste must be pardoned to so great an achievement. This grandiose character pervades his wit and his imagination. We have never had anything in literature so like earthquakes as the laughter of Carlyle. He "shakes with his mountain mirth." It is like the laughter of the Genii in the horizon. These jokes shake down Parliament House and Windsor Castle, Temple and Tower, and the future shall echo the dangerous peals. He is full of rhythm, not only in the perpetual melody of his periods, but in the burdens, refrains, and grand returns of his sense and music.

AINSWORTH RAND SPOFFORD.

Washington, Dec. 2, 1900.

Markham's Pessimism.

E. B. PATTERSON, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "Apropos of Howard Pyle's decoration of Edwin Markham's 'Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems,' some one writing in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 10 has a severe indictment of the poor for alleged pessimism. I know that this dismal charge has sometimes been laid at Mr. Markham's door, but I am one who cannot read despair in his message. Rather, as Prof. Dowden of Dublin puts it in his criticism of the spirit of Mr. Markham's work, do I see there 'hope veiled in indignation.' A pessimist, as I understand that creature, is a man who finds all things evil, and announces evil as the necessary, inevitable, inexorable, unmitigatable condition of the universe. Mr. Markham, it seems to me, does not come with any such gospel. Why not judge him by his utterance on Love in the sonnet 'Love's Vigil'?

Love will outwatch the stars.
* * * * * * *
Then all the worlds will know that Love is fate,
That in the Cosmic Council he is God.

"Is not this a cry of cheer? Love will at last be triumphant. Love's purpose moves through many obstacles, and chief among these the poet finds the ignorance and selfishness of man. Holding this view, it is plain that the poet feels it the duty of all to cry out against these hindrances, and so help make the world divine. But, although this feeling of love, thwarted in its effect 'to hush and heroize the world' is one of the moods of the Markham singing, there are other and gladder notes. Joy in nature sounds in 'An Old Road.'

I kiss my hand to the world with laughter,
* * * * * * *
Oh, the whole world is glad of the wind.

"Faith in human progress rings in 'Brotherhood' and 'The Joy of Nations.'

To this event the ages ran,
Make way for Brotherhood—make way for man.
* * * * * * *
Come let us live the poetry we sing.

"Faith in the protectingness of God is the message in 'Two Taverns'—the bee in the flower bell, the man in his bed:

Over us both the same dear care
As we slumbered unaware.

"The same trust is in 'The Butterfly,' He that framed the impenetrable plan
And keeps His world with thee will keep with man.

"There are many other citations that would go to support my interpretation, but I think these few will show that the poet has tenderness and hope for man and an abiding faith in the ultimate good awaiting him."

CYNIC NO. 2, Brooklyn, N. Y., expressing his views of Mr. Markham's poetry, says: "Markham's poems are certainly exaggerated, and intentionally so. When I read 'The Man with the Hoe,' I came to the conclusion that the aim was to portray the unintelligent laborer, whether on a farm, in a mine, or a ship's hold, or wherever he may be. While a state of society exists in which a man cannot find market for his labor, where children not yet grown are employed in factory and other labor, where women are forced into degradation, and where the individual does not receive the full equivalent of his work, it is not possible to avoid the development of men of the type depicted by Edwin Markham.

"Thanks to the Compulsory Education act, and in spite of numerous evasions, we shall not develop many whose light within the brain is entirely extinguished, but we shall, under existing conditions, develop in their place the much-talked-of 'man without the hoe.' Indeed, we have them now, both 'The Man With the Hoe' and 'The Man Without the Hoe.' It is entirely safe to say that such men do exist as Markham describes in the 'Man With the Hoe' and the 'Stone Breaker.'

"Probably Longfellow was criticised adversely when he wrote 'The Slave in the Dismal Swamp' and Hood for 'The Song of the Shirt.'

"Is it not true that all poetry is more or less exaggerated—that is, highly colored? Are the poets who can see nothing but beauty in this world doing a higher work than he who strives to make the whole world beautiful in reality by exposing and bringing to the light the wickedness and wrongs that have so long held it back?"

HENRY WILSON, New York, says: "Many people differ from your critic in his statement that Mr. Markham's verses do not, nor can they, tend toward the elevation of the downtrodden.

"That such pitiable creatures whom Mr. Markham has made his 'patrons' actually exist, there is not the slightest shadow of a doubt. Take, for instance, our coal miners; has there ever existed such an example of abject slavery, living as they do from hand to mouth, with scarcely enough food to insure their existence, and with no chance to improve their condition? Should they refuse to work in the mines and seek a less dangerous and more compensating employment, starvation would be almost inevitable; should they become sick and unable to perform their duties, they would be at the mercy of their employers. The negro slaves of the South in this respect were much better off. Their masters found it to their own interest to take the best care of them; but with the mine owners, a miner is easily replaced by another without the least expense. So you see it is not necessary to suppose such creatures of 'mental, moral, and spiritual night' to exist. The condition of the miner is bad enough, in fact too bad. Mr. Markham does not preach anarchy either unconsciously or not. He describes those false conditions in life which (if civilization includes the progress of humanity) should be improved. His theme is true and worthy of a poet. Given such degrading conditions it behooves man to change them. Is not this theme a true and just one?"

The Rev. ALEXANDER FITZGERALD IRVINE, New Haven, writing at length on this subject, says, in part: "Markham saw the collier of Pennsylvania, the human automata in their factories and sweatshops; he saw capital with its 80 per cent. of the world's wealth, the middlemen with 15, and the creator of all wealth—the toiler—with his 5 per cent. He saw the first two classes in the mansions and country villas, with their Summer yachts, and he saw the workers in the foul slums, deserted by the church and neglected and robbed by the politicians. 'Tis the voice of the critic that sounds like the hooting of an owl. This man holds the mirror up to nature, and nature doesn't like the picture, and breaks the glass. Markham sees a man sitting on the safety valve of the engine of life and warns him of the danger. Something is likely to go up, and it may be the man on the valve. His critic says, 'He looks down, not up, and does not lend a hand.' In what direction was Garrison looking while attacking the system of slavery? Down, according to his critics. Garrison was pleading for the social slave. Markham pleads for 'the slave at the wheel of labor.' Yes, he lends a hand, and an eye, too, which is more necessary perhaps than a hand, for not infrequently the oppressor of the poor is a man who is so much a part of the warp and woof of this mammonized age that he is actually blind to his own sin and injustice. Millet's picture was 'thrillingly lovely' as a work of art. The dilettanteism of Europe and America raved over it as a picture, but when the man with the hoe found speech it was discovered that he was vulgar and pessimistic, and the man who opened his mouth, an outside of Euclid sort of disturber, who 'looked down, not up, and did not lend a hand' to the man who owned 'the man with the hoe.'"

A Story of Agassiz.

W. D. Howells in Harper's Magazine.

I do not know whether Mrs. Agassiz has put into her interesting life of him a delightful story which she told me about him. He came to her beaming one day, and demanded:

"You know I have always held such and such an opinion about a certain group of fossil fishes?"

"Yes, yes!"

"Well, I have just been reading ——'s new book, and he has shown me that there isn't the least truth in it," and he burst into a laugh of pleasure, wholly unvexed by having found himself convicted of an error.

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About the middle of the present century, because of a strange correspondence with certain characteristic tendencies of modern thought, Lucretius, so long a scholar's poet, gained the interest of a wider public. To this time most men had thought him simply an unattractive philosophical poet, an unusually voluble inhabitant of the "epicurean sty" an unfortunate person who, as tradition and St. Jerome related, was crazed by a love-philtre, toiled in his lucid intervals at a huge poem, and, finally, in a greater access of madness, died by his own hand. There were, of course, exceptions to these undiscerning opinions. Both Montaigne and Bacon recognized in him a not unfriendly spirit, and quote lines concerning the decay of the world, or the evil of superstition, with profound appreciation. In England in the seventeenth century Evelyn had translated him laboriously, and Dryden had Englished some of his rather indelicate advice with unctuous fullness. In France of the eighteenth century the encyclopedists much approved of his putative atheism. A little later, as we know from Mrs. Shelley's record, Shelley brought to the reading of the De Natura Rerum a passionate sympathy with its hatred of superstition. But it remained for Tennyson, by his famous poem, to bring Lucretius into permanent relation with English literature, and for historians, editors, and critics like Lewes, Mackail, Munro, and Mr. Mallock himself, to present him in his proper bulk as a poet and a personality.

All that is known of the life of Lucretius is contained in the lines from Jerome just cited; and even they are doubtful, for the essential point of his intermittent madness is incredible. We can conceive that a madman, in the lapses of his disease, might compose such brief pieces as those of Cowper or Smart, but not that he could produce such a massive and closely reasoned work as the De Natura Rerum. From his frequent mention of sleeplessness, dreams, and waking visions, it seems more likely that so intense and ceaseless was the activity of his thought that there was a cumulative tension until the final, sudden break. There is, indeed, in his fundamental conception of the tremendous rain of atoms through the void of space, and in all the fabric built upon it to prove the infinite nothingness of life, a kind of cosmic intoxication akin to that of Nietzsche. But in the case of Lucretius this is not so much the result of the blot on the brain as it is the delirium of the spiritual sickness of his age. The poem is the culmination of the science and philosophy of that hard, pagan world on which "disgust and secret loathing fell."

Lucretius's great triumph of mind was to conceive the entity of the universe, to get behind the infinitely various phenomena of nature and to find there, eternally toiling, a single force; to trace this, imaginatively, in its workings through all the business of the world and of human life. All this was, in his case, the work of a marvelous gift of scientific intuition, which, had he lived in our day, would indubitably have made him a leader of scientific thought. How great this was is best seen perhaps in his account of the origin of the race and of the arts of life. Here, forsaking the current dreams of a golden age, he anticipated, absolutely without data, the general trend of our anthropology.

But in the main Lucretius in expounding the atomic materialism of Epicurus, his master, did not so much change or add to it as ennoble it by the fiery ardor with which he applied it to life. It is this phase of his work which is of most moment to the student of literature. To him, as to Omar, Leopardi, Thomson, and many more, the greatest of all evils was that superstition which made life one long fear of death, and of the torment to come thereafter. In some sense we may estimate the depth and strength of Lucretius's own religious nature by the force with which he attacks this fear which he believes to be superstition. He brought his atomic materialism to prove that death ends all, not as did Omar to justify the cult of the Vine and of the Rose, but to effect a katharsis of selfpity and terror, so to exalt the steadfast mind, and the stoical delights of wisdom and temperance. He feels the pathos of the

Poor little life that toddles half an hour,
Crowned with a flower or two and then an end,

but, unlike those other great pessimistic poets, Leopardi and James Thomson, he does not so much feel the mystery of it. He is even tolerably content because he knows, or thinks he knows, the causes of things, seeing them under his own particular aspect of eternity.

There is in the whole huge conception of the poem something impassioned and magnificent, which makes even the passages of close ratiocination seem part of a single, poetical plan; but it is in his musings upon the specific theme of life and death that the excellence of Lucretius's work is most obvious. Here the essential clear-headed, yet passionate, sincerity of his nature finds expression with the greatest magnificence of verse, and, so the philologers tell us, with the greatest purity of Latin style. Writing in a somewhat affected and Alexandrine age, he, as remote as Milton from the literary fashions of his day, turned to Homer, Empedocles, and Ennius, more ancient and rugged models. In passages like that he hears the beginning,

Jam, jam non domus accipiet te laeta, neque uxor
Optima, nec dulces occurrent oscula nati
Praeripere et tacita pectus dulcedine tangent,

he rises to a pitch of poetry which one cannot contemplate soberly or without falling into superlatives. In these passages of solemn brooding over the ends of life the long-rolling hexameter takes on a kind of brazen harmony which may, not too fancifully, be likened to the crash and swell of the orchestra, wearing the dusk of the grave.

It is these passages of sombre meditation which have formed the ground of Mr. Mallock's work. He has not aimed to give, as Tennyson did, an idea of the scope of the whole poem, or to translate closely any part of it, but simply to summarize in as beautiful a form as might be the wisdom of Lucretius most congruous to our own thinking. In this he has succeeded admirably. In abandoning the octave stanza, formerly used by him in translating from Lucretius, for the meter of FitzGerald's Rubaiyat, Mr. Mallock has shown excellent judgment. Not only does the latter afford better opportunity for a more fruitful comparison of the two great materialist poets, but, with the possible exception of our own elegiac quatrain, he could hardly have found a form better suited to his theme. Comparisons with FitzGerald's verse are, of course, inevitable. Mr. Mallock fails to attain quite the varied, expressive movement, the subtle vowel assonances, and the impeccable phrasing of old Fitz; but he does have a good gift of vigorous, dignified verse, which, by virtue of a knack of crisp alliteration, rolls pleasantly from the tongue. The qualities of his work together with the course of his cycle may be shown in a few of the best quatrains.

Beginning with the comfortable praises of wisdom, he proceeds to relegate the gods, uncareful of mankind, to "the lucid interspace of world and world," where they rest with dignity. Then, approaching the heart of his theme, he sings the passing of the glory of the world:

Globed from the atoms falling slow or swift,
I see the suns, I see the systems lift
Their forms, and even the systems and the suns
Shall go back slowly to the eternal drift.

Nothing abides. Thy seas in delicate haze
Go off; those moored sands forsake their place,
And where they are, shall other seas in turn
Mow with their scythe of whiteness other bays.

Lo, how the terraced towers and monstrous round
Of league-long ramparts rise from out the ground,
With gardens in the clouds. Then all is gone,
And Babylon is a memory and a mound.

Then he comes to speak of the sadness of death, and of the consolation for it; it takes away all happiness, but it likewise drowns all desire of happiness in its dreamless sleep:

Never shalt thou behold thy dear home more,
Never thy wife await thee at the door,
Never again thy little climbing boy
A father's kindness in thine eyes explore.

"All you have toiled for, all you have loved," they say,
"Is gone, is taken in a single day";
But never add, "All memory, all desire,
All love—these likewise shall have passed away."

Thither the singers and the sages fare.
Thither the great Queens with their golden hair.
Homer himself is there with all his songs,
And even my mighty Master's self is there.

We may feel that in both science and religion we have gone infinitely beyond Lucretius, but the warfare between them is still waging, hence we must still feel some response to lines like these. It is this expression of the instinctive human attitude toward death, much the same in Ecclesiastes, in Villon, or in Hamlet, which gives the work of Lucretius its ultimate value and which constitutes the chief interest of Mr. Mallock's book. Whatever the complexion of one's own belief, he cannot but be moved in the fashion which is the mark of true poetry, by the final original quatrain in which the interpretation of Lucretius is completed:

Flakes of the water, on the waters cease!
Soul of the body, melt and sleep like these.
Atoms to atoms—weariness to rest.
Ashes to ashes—hopes and fears to peace.

FERRIS GREENSEET.

*LUCRETIUS ON LIFE AND DEATH. In the Metre of Omar Khayyam, to which are appended parallel passages from the original, by W. H. Mallock. New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. 1900.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The success of Miss Cholmondeley's clever story, "Jesebel," has been very marked. The heroine was named Jezebel by her father in order to revenge himself on her mother. Precisely how this vengeance was to be accomplished is not very clear, unless the vengeful father imagined that the child would necessarily live up to her name. If so, he was disappointed, for Jezebel turned out to be a most admirable girl.

The mistake the man made was in assuming that Jezebel is a name that must necessarily condemn its wearer to an imitation of the Scriptural Jezebel, who, we all know, was addicted to painting her face, and hence must have been a very wicked woman, who was thrown out of a fourth-story window and richly deserved her end. Women nowadays never paint their faces, and if nets were to be spread under all windows of houses in which women said to be addicted to the use of rouge reside, the precaution would be a vain one, because, of course, no such houses exist. But in point of fact a girl named Jezebel ought to be a gentle, virtuous, and lovable girl, for Jezebel is only a form of Isabella, and it is notorious that Isabellas, Isabels, and Bellas generally, are among the most desirable of their sex. Every philosophic observer knows that names do influence their wearers. The Kates are a distinct species of girl; the Susans are another, and so with the Marias, the Ediths, and the Carolines. When a name is given to a girl baby the chances are at least seven to one that she will live up to her name. To a less degree men are also influenced by their names, but there are certain masculine names which condemn the unfortunate boys to whom they are given to lives of ignominy, if not of crime. Miss Cholmondeley was right in her theory that a girl's future can be influenced by her name, but she was all wrong in her philology. Jezebel was, on the whole, a kind and considerate name to give a girl, although undoubtedly persons ignorant of philology would think it a very objectionable name. I am so confident of the truth of my theory as to the name Jezebel, that if any man will produce twelve girl babies under one year of age each, I will undertake to pay him a large sum of money in case more than two of the girls turn out badly.

However, aside of the question of the name, "Jezebel," the book is well worth reading, and it is, as most of the critics have recognized, decidedly better than the author's first book.

***

A new boys' magazine has just made its appearance, and as it is well written and well edited it ought to be successful. But is it not true that the penny-dreadful and the dime novel have killed the demand for children's magazines? I have seen the rise and fall of so many of these latter publications during the last thirty years that I doubt if the demand for them exists to any great extent. What a boy wants to read is stories full of blood-curdling adventure. The boys' magazine, if it aspires to enter decent homes, cannot compete in this respect with the penny-dreadfuls. The latter can furnish ten murders to the one that is timidly mentioned in the boys' magazine, and it can treat of all sorts of crime with a fullness of detail that the boys' magazine could never hope to imitate. If, then, a boy can buy an unlimited supply of precisely the sort of reading that he likes at a much lower price than he can buy a decent magazine, will he not be sure to buy the penny-dreadfuls? And as a matter of fact, is this not precisely what he does? A childs' magazine which can be read aloud by parents to children who are too young to read has a field into which the penny-dreadful cannot enter, but the sort of boys' magazine which all parents could heartily approve must find it rather hard work to attract and hold its audience.

***

The other day we had a new novel by Miss Braddon, and now we have a new one by Miss Broughton. How the years flow on, and likewise how perennial is the flow of the Braddon and Broughton novels. I scarcely like to think how many years ago it was that "Cometh Up as a Flower" appeared to please and shock the public. Since then Miss Broughton has done excellent work. She has got rid of the peculiarities that made her earlier books objectionable to people of sound literary taste, and she has kept all the sparkle and pathos that constituted their real merit. I always welcome a new Broughton novel, and I trust the day is far away when that pleasure will be denied to me. "Foes in Law" is the title of Miss Broughton's new book, and I am waiting to read it with as much interest as we were all waiting a short time since to read election returns.

***

There are to be no more "Thompkins" poems in The Daily Chronicle. Mr. Barry Pain, the author of those amusing verses, has written an obituary of the late alleged Thompkins, which most of the readers of The Chronicle will accept in perfect good faith. I should not be at all surprised if there were to be a supscription suggested for the benefit of the children of the lamented Radical poet. The queer thing about the poems was that although they were an almost daily feature of The Chronicle for several years, they were always good. Mr. Pain has the faculty of doing the same thing day after day and week after week and never showing any signs of weariness. I forget how long ago it was that the first number of To-day appeared, but it certainly was at least six years ago, and every week since then the paper has contained Mr. Pain's delightful column, alleged to be written by a bus conductor. Other men might do two or three "conductors" or two or three Thompkins poems nearly as well as Mr. Pain, but I do not know any one who could continue to do them regularly year after year.

***

There is a discussion in one of the papers under the heading "Is Mr. Swinburne a Poet?" which has been going on for several weeks. I have not read it, but the mere fact that such a discussion is possible makes one wonder what is the conception of poetry formed by the contributors to the discussion. By and by we shall have a discussion of the question, Was Sir Walter Scott a novelist? or Is Mr. Joseph Chamberlain a politician?

***

Mr. Swinburne, who is now gray-haired, lives in a suburban town, and is seldom seen in London. Every day, no matter what the weather may be, he takes his constitutional, and there has grown up a legend among his fellow-townsmen to the effect that Mr. Swinburne has received a large annuity, on the condition that he never once misses his daily walk. It need hardly be said that this legend has no foundation in fact. The poet is in good health, though he has always had the look of a fragile man. I wonder what he thinks of the discussion as to his rank as a poet. That is one of the things that most people supposed to have been settled at least twenty-five years ago.

***

Mr. Merley Roberts, who is becoming a most voluminous author, has in his "Lord Linlithgow" drawn his hero from Lord Rosebery, and has surrounded him with men, and probably with women—though as to that I cannot say—who are well known in London. Mr. Cecil Rhodes also appears in the book under the same name given to him by the author in "The Colossus." The book is vigorous and vitalized, and it will furnish good reading even to those who know nothing of the people whose portraits Mr. Roberts has drawn. But the question arises, if this sort of thing is to go what is to become of contemporary history? A thousand years hence posterity will rely upon the English novel for truthful representations of life in the Victorian age, and without doubt posterity will attach more credit to the novel which professes to give the portraits of living men and women than it will attach to the more imaginative works of the historians of that day. When the Macaulay of the thirtieth century writes of Lord Rosebery, he will probably omit to mention the intrigue between the noble Earl and the Colossus of the Cape, which forms part of Mr. Roberts's book, and he will be, as we all know, quite justified in so doing, because no such intrigue as Mr. Roberts describes ever took place. Then the unfortunate historian will be overwhelmed with citations from "Lord Linlithgow," and will be told that he should have consulted that admirable picture of men and manners before writing his history. It will be pointed out to him that the author of the novel—who by that time will probably be said to have been a son or a brother of Mr. John Morley—would never have dreamed of writing as he did unless the circumstances of the alleged intrigue between Lord Rosebery and Mr. Rhodes were a matter of public notoriety. The result will be that the historian will be discredited and the memory of Lord Rosebery will be not altogether what it should be. If this is to be the result of introducing real people into novels, the practice is certain to become a dangerous one, provided the truth of history is of any consequence. It is a solemn thought that many a novelist who fancies that he is only writing novels is really furnishing the histories which future generations will believe. The men of the thirtieth century will treat John Oliver Hobbes as an authority as to Disraeli and Mr. Anthony Hope as an unofficial biographer of Mr. Chamberlain. Whether history will benefit or be deteriorated by this state of things cannot be confidently affirmed. Judging from a large number of histories which have been written in the last hundred years, it is quite possible that history will become more trustworthy if more imagination and less fact is used in the construction of it.

***

Mr. Louis Becke's new novel, "Tom Wallis," is a tale of the Pacific, which is full of adventure. But it is much more than this, for it is a picture of life among the islands, painted in such vivid colors that it compels the reader's attention. There is probably no man living who knows the Pacific as intimately as Mr. Becke knows it, and if he were to publish his autobiography, the way in which he acquired this knowledge would be found to be as interesting as any of his stories. Mr. Becke made his place with his first book, "By Reef and Palm," and there is no likelihood that he will ever loose it, especially if he continues to give us work like "Tom Wallis."

W. L. ALDEN.

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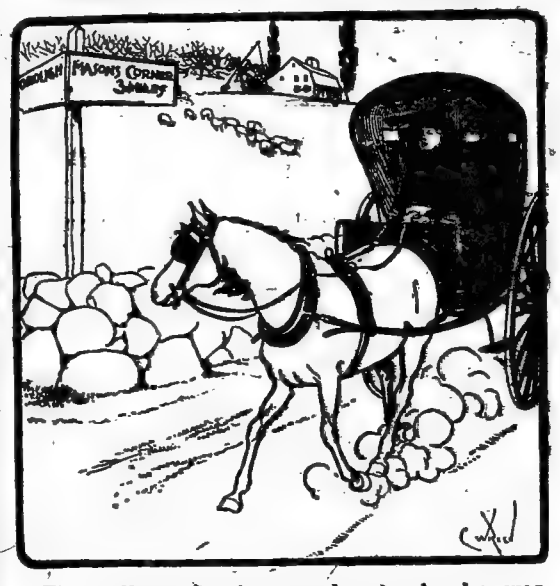

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THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Spears's Account of Its Origin, Growth and Suppression in America.*

For some persons the harrowing scenes depicted in John R. Spears's "American Slave Trade" will prove unpalatable reading. Looking back fifty years it seems scarcely possible that men possessing a single grain of humanity or honor would engage in such an atrocious and degrading traffic as the author here describes. Some readers will undoubtedly say it would have been better if the details here set forth were relegated to oblivion. The author, however, believes that a valuable lesson can be learned from the study of this subject. He has carefully examined the public records, and out of these, and from the stories of travelers and slave traders, prepared a work which is not only authentic, but deeply interesting. The cruelties and horrors of the slave trade surpass those described in any branch of history. As the author says: "The soldiers who have looted cities, the pirates who have made passengers and sailors walk the plank, and the religious zealots who have burned their opponents at the stake were more merciful than the slave traders."

Slavery was common in the American Colonies, as is shown by various early documents. The law of Massachusetts in 1640 says: "There shall never be any bond slavery amongst us, unles it be the lawfull captives taken in just wars [or such] as [shall] willingly sell themselves." A class of men and women were brought from their homes in England under contract to serve for a stated number of years, and were sold to the Virginian planters, whose colonial labor system was based on the apprentice system, and it is a well-known fact that many men of education and ability came to the colonies as "apprentices" and were sold out the same as merchandise. John Rolfe, who married Pocahontas, wrote that "a Dutch man of warre that sold us twenty Negars" came to Jamestown, Va., late in August, 1619. This is supposed to be the beginning of the African slave importations into this country. The first American-built slave trader of which there is a definite record was the ship Desire, a vessel of 120 tons, built at Marblehead in 1636. The Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam, after the custom of the time, tried to enslave the aboriginal inhabitants, but the task was found so harassing and unprofitable that they soon sought supplies of blacks from Africa. In fact, enslaving red men led to such trouble that a wall was built across the lower end of Manhattan Island, where Wall Street is now found, to keep red lovers of liberty from driving the Dutch slave catchers over the Battery beach into the bay. At the very birth of foreign commerce from New England ports the African slave trade became a regular business. In 1770 Rhode Island had 150 vessels in the trade, and it is undoubtedly true, as Samuel Hopkins said in his "Reminiscences," that "Rhode Island has been more deeply interested with slave trade and has enslaved more Africans than any other colony in New England."

The early history of the slave trade is gathered mostly from the correspondence of the Captains who commanded the slavers. These letters are curious combinations of defective spelling and interesting facts. The average New England slave trader in the eighteenth century was of less than 100 tons burthen, which would nowadays be considered a dangerous craft to put to sea in for a voyage to Africa, to say nothing of their fitness for transporting 100 or more slaves. The Fame, a noted slaver and privateer of Newport, had a keel 75 feet long. The space between decks, where the slaves were kept during the time the cargo was accumulating, (three to ten months,) and while crossing the Atlantic, (six to ten weeks,) was usually a room as long and as wide as the ship, but only 3 or 4 feet high. The men were ironed together, two by two, by the ankles, but the women and children were left unironed. The irons on the men were fastened to the deck or ceiling, and each man was allowed an average space of 16 inches wide by 6 inches long. In 1808 the trade was outlawed, while twelve years later it was declared piracy, and a few warships were sent out to suppress it. In 1847 the Felicidade, of thirty tons, and the Rio Bango, of ten tons, were captured, both loaded with slaves. The Maria, say 50 feet long and 16 feet wide, had 237 on board when taken. Some New York oyster sloops are longer than she was.

The traffic, in its infancy, and long after, was lawful and respected. There is a record of one good old elder, whose ventures on the coast always turned out well. He uniformly returned thanks on the Sunday following the arrival of a slaver in the harbor of Newport, "that an overruling Providence has been pleased to bring to this land of freedom another cargo of benighted heathen, to enjoy the blessing of a Gospel dispensation." In those days slaves were secured for a moderate consideration in barter, but with the steady growth of the trade prices rose steadily. With the increasing demand came a change in the methods of obtaining cargoes. Originally captives in war were the stock in trade, but subsequently raids were resorted to, and free men were kidnapped and sold in the most barbarous manner. Treachery and murder were common practices resorted to in order to secure a few slaves. After the trade was outlawed cruisers were stationed on the African coast to stop the work of the slavers. The slave ships came to the coast disguised as honest traders, and watching for a day when the coast was clear; then they got their slaves quickly on board and sailed away. To enable a ship to load quickly, depots were established at convenient points and pens were built by setting tree trunks into the ground to make a high fence. In these the slaves were held by the hundred; sometimes more than a thousand were imprisoned in one pen to await the arrival of a ship. Kidnapping and raiding increased until the market price of slaves fell as low as from $12 to $20 a head. The demand continued because the hardships of slave life killed off the slaves more rapidly than slave children were born. The slave trade on the whole was enormously profitable. The author gives a detailed statement which showed a profit of over $40,000 on a capital invested of about $20,000. In one case slaves that cost $16 were sold for $360. In another case $200,000 was the net profit realized from one trip.

The history of the movement for the extirpation of slavery and slave traffic is concurrent with the chronicle of the slave dealers. The abolition movement, however, has been more thoroughly treated than the doings of the traffickers in human flesh. For this reason the present volume is specially valuable and interesting. We will not attempt to follow the course of the slave-freeing movement, but will confine this notice to a few of the interesting features of the slave trade described by the author. The removal of slavery meant a severe blow to our commerce, which had been brought to a leading place on the sea through the profits of the slave trade. England as early as 1772, through the memorable decision of Lord Mansfield, had closed its ports to the slave traders. In October, 1774, the colonists, when united to oppose British oppression, turned their thoughts to the unfortunate negro slaves and signed an agreement that they would "not purchase any slave imported after the first day of December next; after which time we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it." The prohibition in slave importation was not legally imposed until the act of March, 1807, became operative. This law proving ineffectual on account of the ease and success of slave smuggling, an act was passed by Congress in 1820 which imposed the death penalty upon all who were proved to be engaged in the slave trade. In 1842 the United States entered into a treaty with Great Britain to keep a sufficient naval force on the slave coast to effectually aid in the suppression of the slave trade. In order to escape detection, it was a common practice for the slaver to drown his black cargo when chased by the naval authorities. One case is recorded where 600 negroes were thus disposed of. In 1836 no less than 40,000 slaves were sold for export from Virginia to other States. The coastwise traffic often developed incidents of international importance. Several cargoes were wrecked near Bermuda, the Bahamas, or Nassau, and the slaves reaching those ports were declared free, as, by the laws of Great Britain all men were born free and equal and there was no such thing as property in man. With the advent of Abraham Lincoln came the end of slavery. The blockade of the Confederate ports by the Federal ships in 1861 ended slave smuggling.

This sketch of the American slave trade, while deeply interesting, can hardly be considered a complete history of the traffic. It outlines most of the principal features of the trade in a clear and concise manner, but only refers to many important slave-trading enterprises which are replete with interest and which, if elaborated, would make a most fascinating story. The illustrations, as is sometimes the case with the reproduction of imaginary scenes, are in many respects unsatisfactory.

*THE AMERICAN SLAVE TRADE. An Account of Its Origin, Growth, and Suppression. By John R. Spears. Illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark. Cloth, 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

The Primacy of the Anglo-Saxon.

John Fiske in The Atlantic.

In the time of Charles I. there were about 5,000,000 people in the world speaking the language of Shakespeare; at the time of our first National census there were about 12,000,000, one-third of them in the United States; to-day there are more than 120,000,000, three-fifths of them in the United States, and there are children now going to school who will live to see this vast number trebled. The task of organizing society politically so that such immense communities might grow up peacefully, preserving their liberties and affording ample opportunity for the varied exercise of the human faculties, is a task which baffled the splendid talents of ancient Greece, and in which the success of the Romans was but partial and short lived. We believe that the men who used the mingled speech of Alfred and of William the Norman have solved the great political problem better than others have solved it. If we except the provinces of the Netherlands, the Swiss cantons, and such tiny city States as Monaco and San Marino, which retain their ancient institutions, there is not a nation on earth, making any pretense to freedom and civilization which has not a Constitution in great measure copied, within the present century, either from England or from the United States. Thus, whether willingly or not, does the civilized world confess to primacy of the English race in matters political.

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Raleigh's Milton.*

In the preface to his study of Milton Mr. Raleigh disarms such of his readers as might consider his theme outworn by accepting Bacon's verdict that criticism of great writers must be classed as a "science of conceit," at the same time urging that an attempt at appreciation of Shakespeare or Milton made for love of the subject is not conceited by necessity. "In the end it is the critic, not the author, who is judged by it," he says, "and where his sympathies have been too narrow, or his sight too dim, condemned without reprieve and buried without a tombstone." In his own attempt Mr. Raleigh shows himself far from narrow in his sympathies. He is neither a worshipper nor a scorner. He makes no effort to show Milton less Milton than he was. He does full justice to the superb egotism that meditated gaining "an immortality of fame," and that never failed to be conscious of what Lowell called the mysterious and awful powers which had laid their unimaginable hands upon the fair head of the poet, to consecrate him to the noblest offices; he is not led into the great absurdity of assuming that a man totally devoid of humor has it in some form too subtle for human nature's daily comprehension, and freely admits that the lack in Milton of that sweet and cheering grace has alienated thousands of his readers. His attitude is that of the genuine critic who finds it beneath him to be flippant in the presence of genius, and still less appropriate to force the more playful qualities upon a nature ruled by dignity. His portrait of Milton, therefore, has in it no trace of the legerdemain so distasteful to a reader with respect for harmony between subject and treatment. Nor does it show us an unfamiliar aspect of the poet. We see much the same beautiful and serious face that looks at us from Lowell's essays, with perhaps a little less impetuosity and more of melancholy than Lowell saw in it; we see the product of both Renaissance and Puritanism that moved M. Scherer's wonder and caused him to regard Milton as a literary enigma; we see "the ascetic nature in a sheath of beauty," that roused Mr. Bagehot's eloquence at the same time that it provoked his somewhat unequal wit.

Mr. Raleigh's discussion of "Paradise Lost" has a freshness of interest gained perhaps by his avoidance of technical points and his recognition of Milton's large imagination with which a meticulous fancy could keep no company. He is not only guiltless of the execrable want of taste with which M. Taine approached the actors of the great cumbrous drama, but he succeeds in winning sympathy as well as admiration for the cold and lofty images created by Milton in the solitude of his blindness by connecting their chief effect with the misfortune that set their author apart from the world in which he lived. "The bulk of 'Paradise Lost,'" he says, "was written between the sixth and the thirteenth years of his blindness. Since the veil had fallen he had lived with the luminous shapes that he could picture against the dark. The human face had lost, in his recollection of it, something of its minuter delineation, but nothing of its radiance. On the other hand, the human figure, in its most significant gestures and larger movements, haunted his visions. His description of the wife whom he had never seen is an early model of many of his later drawings. She comes to his bedside and leans over him, stretching forth her arms:

"Her face was veiled; yet to my fancied sight
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shined
So clear as in no face with more delight.

"Adam and Eve, as they are first seen in Paradise, have the same shining quality, the same vagueness of beauty expressing itself in purely emotional terms. Satan standing on the top of Mount Niphates, looking down on Eden spread out at his feet, and then with fierce gesticulation addressing himself to the sun at the zenith, is one of the dim solitary figures that dwell in the mind's eye."

Regarding the prose works, in which we trace the map of the poet's personal experiences, Mr. Raleigh has little that is striking to say, but he emphasizes the vivid contrasts of that curiously tormented soul. "It is idle," Lowell said of him, "to talk of the loneliness of one the habitual companions of whose mind were the past and future." And if his masterpiece is, indeed, as Mr. Raleigh says, "a monument to dead ideas," his prose works are less lofty monuments to ideas that cannot die. In his zeal to solve the problems of domestic life, of education, and to promote the freedom of the press he keeps pace with the human interests that are as much of to-day as of yesterday, and in one form or another must occupy the thought of the morrow. His present advocate provides him with an epitaph which certainly could fit no contemptible or crabbed nature: "Whether he treat of religion, of education, of divorce, or of civil government," Mr. Raleigh says, "the error is always the same—a confidence too absolute in the capacity and integrity of the reasonable soul of man."

*MILTON. By Walter Raleigh. 12mo. Pp. xx.-286. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press. 1900. $1.50.

Skilly. Skillet.

From Notes and Queries.

I am told that in workhouses the matutinal gruel is dubbed skilly. This reminds me of having read in some account of early monastic institutions that a small bell called the skilla (cf. Old Germanic skellan, to ring, to resound) was rung for breakfast, which, again, suggests that the origin of the word skillet, still used in New England for a round iron pot on three legs devoted to the boiling of Indian meal gruel, or "mush," may be other than that attributed to it in Webster's Dictionary: "O. F. escuellette * * * from Latin scutella, dim. of scutra, a dish."

SALES AT AUCTION.

Kelmscott and Other Fine Books Sold.

Some remarkably fine books were disposed of at a sale held by Bangs & Co. on Nov. 26-28, among them being nearly complete sets of the Kelmscott Press and Grolier Club publications. Shelley's "Poetical Works," printed by Morris in 1894-5, in three volumes, brought $246, while John Keats's "Poems," 1894, went for $175. Among the Grolier Club books, the most important was Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," which was sold for $108. (Edelheim's brought $114 in March, 1900.)

A long line of Dickens items were sold, "Pickwick," in the original parts, bringing $96, while Calderon's "The Letter," the original picture, (painted for the novelist and sold for £126 at the Gad's Hill sale in 1870,) was resold for $75. A complete set of Lever's writings, all in the original binding save "A Rent in a Cloud," in all fifty-five volumes, realized $618.75, and a complete set of Scott's novels, seventy-seven volumes, in half calf, brought $154. The best book in this exceedingly interesting sale was the Editio Princeps of Homer, Florence, 1488, two volumes in one, vellum, a few leaves stained and some others mended, but a large copy measuring 12½ by 9 inches. It was sold for $210 to Mr. Carter. Ives's copy, in beautiful condition, and measuring 13⅛ by 9¼ inches, brought $430 in 1891, while the Peel copy, measuring 13 by 9 inches, recently fetched $195 in London. Among other prices of interest were the following:

Ainsworth's "Tower of London," London, 1840, first edition, in the original thirteen parts, rare in this condition, $35; Ainsworth's "Windsor Castle," 1844, in the original eleven parts, $35.

"Recueil d'Estampes, representant les differents Evénements de la Guerre de l'Indépendance des Etats-Unis," Paris, (about 1783,) with the sixteen copperplate engravings relating to the American Revolution, $26.50.

W. L. Andrews's "Sextodecimos et Infra," New York, 1899, $18. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. Andrews's "Trio of Eighteenth Century French Engravers," 1899, $26. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

W. H. Arnold's "First Report of a Book Collector," Jamaica, printed by hand on Hopkins's Marion Press, $21 50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Barham's "Ingoldsby Legends," London, 1840-47, three volumes, original cloth, uncut, first editions of the three volumes, $81. Bought by George D. Smith.

A'Beckett's "Comic History of England," and "Comic History of Rome," in the original parts, London, 1846-52, $93. Bought by George H. Richmond.

"Book of Christian Prayers," London, 1608, (very rare, usually known as "Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book,") $64. Bought by George D. Smith.

Mrs. Browning's "The Seraphim, and Other Poems," London, 1838, cloth, uncut, presentation copy from the author, $27.50. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

"Lewis Carroll" Dodgson's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," London, 1866, cloth, first edition, $44. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Lewis Carroll's "Through the Looking Glass," London, 1872, cloth, first edition, $11. Bought by George D. Smith.

Caxton Club Publications: "Some Letters of Poe to E. H. N. Patterson, with Comments by Eugene Field," Chicago, 1898, $17. Bought by George H. Richmond. "Tonty's Relation Concerning La Salle's Explorations," 1898, $10. Bought by George D. Smith. "La Salle's Relation," 1898, $13.50. Bought by Mr. Dutton.

"His Highnesse, the Lord Protector's Speech to the Parliament, Sept. 12, 1654," London, 1654, an important speech of Cromwell's, $50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Cruikshank's "Comic Almanacks," London, 1835-53, nineteen volumes, in the original binding, a complete set, $83.13.

Cruikshank's "Table Book" and "Omnibus," London, 1841-45, in the original parts, $40. Bought by Mr. Laughlin.

Cunningham's "Nell Gwyn," London, 1852, with 134 rare portraits and views inserted, in two volumes, $130. Bought by Mr. Hudson.

Ames and Herbert's "Typographical Antiquities," edited and enlarged by Dibdin, London, 1810-19, four volumes, $42. Bought by T. L. De Vinne.

Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," London, 1836-7, first edition, in the original parts, $96. Bought by George D. Smith. Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," 1838-9, in the original parts, $21. Bought by George D. Smith. Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," 1843-4, in the original parts, $34. Bought by George D. Smith. Dickens's "Domby and Son," 1846-8, in the original parts, $17. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," 1859, in the original parts, $55. Bought by George D. Smith. Dickens's "Christmas Stories," 1843-8, a complete set, in the original cloth, five volumes, $52.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

"Chronicle of Warre, compiled in Laten by Saluste," (Barclay's translation,) London, 1557, printed by Waley. $40. Bought by T. L. De Vinne.

George Eliot's "Works," with the life, by Cross, a complete set of her writings, all first editions, thirty volumes, Edinburgh, 1858-75, polished calf, by Zaehnsdorf, $360. Bought by Mr. Hudson.

Grolier Club Publications: De Vinne's "Historic Printing Types," 1886, $18. Bought by Mr. Power. Reade's "Peg Woffington," 1886, $28. Bought by George D. Smith. De Vinne's "Christopher Plantin," 1888, $12.50. Bought by George D. Smith. Burr's "Philobiblon," 1889, $84. Bought by George D. Smith.

Matthews's "Modern Book Binding," 1889, $18. Curtis's "Washington Irving," 1891, $15. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. Conway's "Barons," 1892, $15. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. Medallion portrait of Hawthorne, 1892, $31.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Bradford's "Laws," 1894, $31. Bought by George D. Smith. Portrait of Franklin, etched by Lefort, 1898, $33. Bought by George D. Smith. Pichon's "Life of Count Hoym," 1899, $19. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. Boccaccio's "Life of Dante," 1900, $21. Bought by George D. Smith.

Dr. Johnson's "The Rambler," London, 1750-51, two volumes, a complete set of the two hundred and eight items, and very rare, $36. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Kelmscott Press Publications: Ruskin's "Nature of Gothic," 1892, $51. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Morris's "News from Nowhere," 1892, $50. Bought by Frank Maier.

Tennyson's "Maud," 1893, $40. Bought by George D. Smith.

Morris's "Gothic Architecture," 1893, $25. Bought by George D. Smith, (a second copy was sold for $17.50.)

Morris's "King Florus and the Fair Jehane," 1893, $46. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons, (a second copy was sold for $45.)

More's "Utopia," 1893, $70. Bought by Frank Maier.

Shakespeare's "Poems," 1893, $135. Bought by "Cox."

Rossetti's "Ballads and Narrative Poems," 1895, $42. Bought by George D. Smith.

Morris's "Amis and Amile," 1894, $35.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Morris's "Emperor Constans," 1894, $38.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

"Book of Wisdom and Lies," 1894, $71. Bought by Mr. Wilson.

Rossetti's "Hand and Soul," 1895, $27. Bought by Mr. Bentham.

Rossetti's "Sonnets and Lyrical Poems," 1894, $42. Bought by Frank Maier.

Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon," 1894, $72.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Epistola de Contemptu Mundi di Frate Hieronymo da Ferrara," 1894, $52.50. Bought by Mr. Bentham.

Morris's "Child Christopher and Goldilind the Fair," 1895, $36. Bought by Frank Maier.

Morris's "Tale of Beowulf," 1895, $40. Bought by Frank Maier.

Morris's "Sundering Flood," 1897, $40. Bought by Frank Maier.

Voragine's "Golden Legend," 1892, three volumes, $60. Bought by Frank Maier.

Morris's "Note on His Aims in Founding the Kelmscott Press," 1898, $44. Bought by Mr. Wilson.

Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," London, 1807, two volumes, morocco, bound by Riviere, $80. Bought by "Edwin."

Voltaire's "La Pucelle," London, 1822, extra illustrated, $40. Bought by Mr. Wilson.

McKenney and Hall's "Indian Tribes," Philadelphia, 1836-44, three volumes, $57. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Shelley's "Queen Mab," London, 1813, the rare first issue of the first edition, morocco, by Riach, (the Seward Brice copy,) $115. Bought by "Brasil."

Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," London, 1768, two volumes, first edition, with the rare extra leaf of the publishers, $36. Bought by Mr. Buckler.

Surtees's Sporting Novels, ("Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour," &c.,) in the original parts, seldom seen in this condition, five volumes, $210. Bought by Mr. Stolberg.

"The Dark Blue," London, 1871-3, containing many contributions by Swinburne and others, four volumes, $28. Bought by George D. Smith.

Thackeray's "Christmas Books," all genuine first issues, London, 1847-55, six volumes, $115.50. Bought by Mr. York.

Thackeray's "Pendennis," 1848-50, in the original parts, $30. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Record Prices for Americana in London.

The recent sale at Sotheby's, in London, (Nov. 14 to 17,) of a portion of Lord Ashburton's library, (865 lots, realizing £6,256 17s. 6d.,) brought upon the market a number of the rarest examples of Americana, for which, in mosts cases, record prices were secured. Chief among the rarities was a perfect copy of Denton's "Brief Description of New York, Formerly Called New Netherlands," London, 1670, a fine unbound copy, with the date intact, which was sold for £400, the highest of recorded prices. Barlow's copy, (formerly McCloy's,) which also had the date, brought $525 in 1890, and was resold for $615 in 1891 at the Brayton Ives sale, and after passing through several hands is now owned in Brooklyn. This copy was long supposed to be the only one in America with the date, which was usually cut off by the binder on account of the largeness of the title page. Another copy, however, was discovered a few years ago in a volume of pamphlets in Columbia College, and still another (in uncut condition) is owned by a New York collector. The Ashburton copy, which has come, it is said, to New York, makes four perfect copies in this country—a record which England propably cannot equal.

Among the other rare American books sold at the Ashburton auction were the following:

Johnson's "History of New England," London, 1654, (one leaf defective,) £37 10s. (Brinley's copy, uncut, $150; Barlow's, $115; Ives's, $110; Deane's, $150.)

"A Relation of Maryland," London, 1635, (with the excessively scarce folding map, and even without it an item of great rarity,) £165.

Vincent's "True Relation of the Late Battle Fought in New England Between the English and the Pequot Savages," London, 1638, (a few headlines cut close,) £84, (the record price, Deane's having brought $240 in 1898.)

"A Declaration of the State of the Colony and Affairs in Virginia," London, 1620, (unbound and last leaf defective,) £88. (Ives's, a fine copy, $150.)

Higginson's "New England's Plantation," London, 1630, £98; (the record price, Ives's copy having brought $195 in 1891. No copy was in the Menzies, Brinley, Barlow, or Deane collection.)

Castell's "Short Discovery of the Coasts and Continent of America," London, 1644, (some headlines cut into,) £18 10s.

Dumont's "Mémoire Contenant les Evenements qui se sont passés à la Louisiane depais 1715," an unpublished manuscript, (according to the cataloguer,) written on 443 quarto pages, £116.

"Virginia's Cure, or an Advisive Narrative Concerning Virginia," London, 1662, "by R. G.," (unbound, very rare,) £76.

Keymis's "Relation of the Second Voyage to Guiana," London, 1596, (title page mended,) £29.

Lederer's "Discoveries in Three Several Marches from Virginia to the West Coast of Carolina," London, 1672, with the rare map, (unbound,) £102. (the record price, Griswold's bringing $315 in 1876, Barlow's $235 in 1890, and Ives's $275 in 1891.)

Capt. John Smith's "Advertisements for the Unexpected Planters of New England," London, 1631, with the rare folding map, (unbound,) £160, (the record price, Deane's having brought $630 in 1898, Barlow's $310 in 1890.)

Thomas's "Historical and Geographical Account of the Province and Country of Pennsylvania and of West New Jersey," London, 1698, with the map, £62. (Ives's copy, $200.)

Winslow's "Good News from New England," London, 1624, £240, (the record price, Deane's having realized $800 in 1898, and Barlow's $350 in 1890.)

Wood's "New England's Prospect," London, 1635, with the folding woodcut map, £46. (Rice's copy, $200 in 1870, and Ives's $105 in 1891.)

Americana at Bangs's.

On Nov. 12 and 13 Bangs & Co. sold an interesting collection of books relating to America, including many items of considerable scarcity. Romans's "Florida," New York, 1776, bringing $90, George D. Smith securing it. La Salle's "Journal," London, 1714, an uncut copy, sold for $36 to Dodd, Mead & Co. Uncut copies are rarely seen.

Among the chief prices were the following:

"An Impartial History of the War in

America," London, 1780. John Randolph's copy, with his bookplate, $40. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

Bryant's "Embargo," Boston, 1809, second edition, (the first is practically out of the market, only one copy having been sold in many years,) original paper covers, $24. Bought by George D. Smith.

Burk's "History of Virginia," Petersburg, 1804-16, four volumes, crimson morocco, by Bradstreet, $56. Bought by Union Club.

"The Constitution Proposed for the Government of the United States by the Federal Convention," Philadelphia, 1787, Thomas McKean's copy, $20. Bought by George D. Smith.

Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair," Boston, 1841, first edition, in original cloth, $20. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

"An Address of the Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York to Their Constituents," Fishkill, 1776, $19. Bought by "State."

"Debates and Proceedings of the Convention of New York, Assembled at Poughkeepsie, June 17, 1788," New York, 1788, $18. Bought by "State."

"Record of Minutes of the Consistory of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Market Street, New York," 1819-42, original manuscript records, $26.25. Bought by "Dixon."

New York Sun, from Dec. 19, 1833, to June 28, 1834, in one volume, $12.25. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Valentine's "Manual," New York, 1844, the rare third volume of the series, $14.75. Bought by "State."

Paine's "Dialogue between the Ghost of Gen. Montgomery and an American Delegate," Philadelphia, 1776, $21. Bought by George D. Smith.

Stiles's "Interment of American Patriots Who Perished on British Prison Ships," New York, 1865, with 30 plates inserted, half morocco, by Matthews, $25. Bought by George D. Smith.

"The Weal Reaf: A Record of the Essex County Fair, held at Salem Sept. 4-11, 1860," containing contributions by Hawthorne, $28. Bought by George D. Smith.

Hennepin's "New Discovery of a Vast Country in America," London, 1698, $56. Bought by George D. Smith.

Jefferson's "Notes on the State of Virginia," Paris, 1782, privately printed, first edition, Lord Cornwallis's copy, $86. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lowell's "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," Cambridge, 1845, original illuminated covers, $90. Bought by Mr. Remsen.

Cotton Mather's "Ecclesiastes: the Life of the Reverend and Excellent Jonathan Mitchel," Boston, printed by Green & Allen, $30. Bought by "State."

"The Book of Mormon," Palmyra, 1830, $16. Bought by "Major."—"The Book of Mormon," Kirtland, Ohio, 1837, second edition, $11.

"A Declaration of the Warrantable Grounds and Proceedings of the First Association of the Government of New Plymouth," Boston, 1773, $20. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Laws of the State of New York," Poughkeepsie, 1782, from the libraries of Edward Livingston and Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins, $24. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Humors of Mispunctuation.

From The London Globe.

Married lady, "hospital trained," advertises that she will receive into her house any "lady requiring care and comfort, including epilepsy, hysteria, or slight mental case." The advantages of being "hospital trained"!

The South Bucks Standard has a similar mistake in a delightful paragraph describing some photographs taken by a local artist at a fashionable shooting party. "Excellent portraits have been secured," runs the paragraph, "of the Duke of —, Earl —, the Hon. —, the Countess —, who has the little Lord — on her knee, and, indeed, all the members of the party."

In Texas a man once advertised for "a boss hand over 5,000 sheep that can speak Spanish fluently." Then there was the horse dealer who boldly advertised: "A splendid gray horse, calculated for a charger, or would carry a lady with a switch tail." A member of a well-known club was standing on the steps of his clubhouse when a stranger approached and asked: "Does a man belong to your club with one eye named Walker?" "I don't know," was the answer; "what's the name of his other eye?" An advertisement contains the request for "a coachman to look after a pair of horses of a religious turn of mind." One is reminded of the countryman who went round to borrow a "recumbent posture" in which to take his medicine.

Principles. Patriotism.

Joel Chandler Harris in The World's Work.

It's lots too late in the day to try to hamper the politicians wi' too much principles. Forty-odd year ago it sounded all right to hear that kind of talk. In them days folks hadn't nigh reached the'r present state of p'ogress an' civilization. They was ruther underdone as compared to what our town editor calls the th'obbin' present. An' the editor's correct. I size myself up wi' Gus thar—I'm lots older'n him ef he ain't got no ha'r—an' I can see as plain as the nose on your face, right whar the th'obbin' present has run away from me. Oh, no! don't fetch up no before-the-war talk in the presence of Gus an' the risin' generation. They won't have it. * * * Too much principles is like too much piety; you sorter feel like laughin' at the feller that's afflicted wi' 'em. Principles an' patr'tism will do mighty well for debatin' societies, an' for lessons in the fourth reader, but when you git down to business an' begin for to mingle wi' grown man like Gus, you've got to b'ar in mind, as the poet says, that life is yearnest, life is reel.

"I'm old enough for to be gray in the mind, an' I've allers took notice that men in trade or politics is turribly hampered ef they don't wrop th'r principles in a camphor rag till after hours. Why, 'taint been no mighty long ago that I heard talk of a preacher gittin' up in the pulpit an' sayin' that prosperity is one mighty good sign of Christ'anity. 'Twas a bran' new idee ti me, 'cekuse I never come across it in my Bible, enuch as I've read it. The way I account for that is that my Bible was printed in the thirties, an' I reckon they've got a new one out by this time.

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CATALOGUE OF RARE AMERICANA
CATALOGUE OF SEASONABLE NUGGETS
CATALOGUE OF FAMOUS AUTHORS

These catalogues will be sent on application.

The list given below is intended to be a mere suggestion of what may be found in their stock.

TENNYSON (Alfred).

LIFE AND WORKS. Macmillan's Edition de Luxe. London, 1898. 12 vols., 8vo, bound in full calf, back and side carved in relief and tooled, gilt tops, uncut edges. $400.00

A series of beautiful bindings, each volume being different from every other. A quotation, different on each volume, is cut into the leather on the front cover. The lining papers, also, are of different patterns, the designs being in water-color.

BROWNING (Robert.)

POETICAL WORKS. Large paper edition. London, Smith, Elder & Co., 1888-94. 17 vols., 8vo, full green crushed levant morocco, back panels tooled in a bold design of lilies and leaves, inside gilt lines and corner ornaments, gilt tops, uncut edges, by Riviere. $185.00

One of only two hundred and fifty copies printed on large hand-made paper.

CARLYLE (Thomas).

WORKS. FIRST EDITIONS. A COLLECTED SET. Together 67 vols., 8vo, 12mo, and 16mo, uniformly bound in half red levant morocco, mitered backs, gilt tops, uncut edges, by Riviere. $525.00

Choice collected set, all first editions. The original paper covers of the various pamphlets have been bound in at the end.

CRUIKSHANK.

AN ASSEMBLAGE OF ENGRAVINGS by George Cruikshank, including some unfinished etchings, with an original drawing and autographs, inlaid and bound, with specially printed title pages, in three volumes, quarto, in full red levant morocco, gilt edges, by Riviere. $320.00

ELIOT (George).

NOVELS AND POEMS. First Editions. A collected set, as follows:

1. SCENES OF A CLERICAL LIFE.
2. ADAM BEDE.
3. THE MILL ON THE FLOSS.
4. SILAS MARNER: THE WEAVER OF RAVELOE.
5. ROMOLA.
6. FELIX HOLT, THE RADICAL.
7. THE SPANISH GYPSY.
8. AGATHA.
9. MIDDLEMARCH: A STUDY OF PROVINCIAL LIFE.
10. THE LEGEND OF JUBAL, AND OTHER POEMS.
11. DANIEL DERONDA.
12. IMPRESSIONS OF THEOPHRASTUS SUCH.
13. ESSAYS AND LEAVES FROM A NOTEBOOK.
14. GEORGE ELIOT'S LIFE AS RELATED IN HER LETTERS AND JOURNALS.

Together 31 vols., crown 8vo and post 8vo, bound in half green crushed levant morocco, gilt tops, uncut edges, by Riviere. $240.00

Choice set of first editions and uncut. The poem "Agatha," included in the set, was privately printed and is excessively scarce.

FREER (Martha Walker).

HISTORICAL WORKS. BEST EDITIONS, A COLLECTED SET. Together 21 vols., 8vo and 12mo, handsomely bound in half red levant morocco, crushed and polished, gilt tops, uncut edges, by Riviere. $225.00

These original editions are now scarce.

WALTON (Izaak).

THE COMPLETE ANGLER. Edited by John Major. London, 1823. With the Lives of Dr. John Donne, Sir Henry Wotton, Mr. Richard Hooker, Mr. George Herbert, and Dr. Robert Sanderson. 2 vols., full red levant morocco super-extra, tooled back and sides, elaborately tooled double, gilt edges, by Cuzin. $375.00

Large Paper Copy of Major's first edition, with all the beautiful engravings, PROOF IMPRESSIONS ON INDIA PAPER. THE BINDING IS A CHOICE SPECIMEN OF CUZIN'S WORK.

SYMONDS (John Addington).

WORKS. COLLECTED SET OF FIRST EDITIONS. Together 53 vols., various sizes, uniformly bound in half brown levant morocco, tooled backs, gilt line on sides, gilt tops, uncut edges, by Riviere. $850.00

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7. The Real Shelley.
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A Few More Long Words and Sentences.

LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, New York, writes: "I have been amused at the efforts of your various correspondents to discover the longest German word, and have been patiently awaiting their success. They seem to have given up the struggle, although one of them has sent you a part of the word and another has lengthened it a little. The real word, as I was taught it in Germany twenty-odd years ago, is as follows:

"Konstantinopolitanischerdudelsackpfeifenmachergesellenbefangnisswärterstochterlein."

"This word has exactly the same number of letters as Bismarck's word for apothecary—seventy-one—but Bismarck's word has only twenty-one syllables, and this has twenty-four."

O. A. H., RICHMOND, Va., submits the prize sentence from Hubbard's "Indian Wars," (1677,) as an instance of long sentences: "'One John Gallop, with one man more, and two boys, coming from Conneticut, and intending to put in at Long Island, as he came from thence, being at the month of the harbor was forced by a sudden change of the wind to bear up for Block Island, or Fisher's Island, where, as they were sailing along there, they met with a pinace, which they found to be John Oldham's, who had been sent to trade with the Pequods, (to make trial of the reality of their pretended friendship after the murder of Capt. Stone,) they hailed the vessel, but had no answer, although they saw the deck full of Indians (fourteen in all,) and a little before that had seen a canoe go from the vessel full of Indians likewise, and goods, whereupon they suspected they had killed John Oldham, who had only two boys and two Narrhaganset Indians in his vessel besides himself, and the rather because they let slip and set up sail (being two miles from the shore, the wind and tide coming off the shore of the island whereby they drove toward the mainland of Narrhaganset;) therefore they went ahead of them, and having nothing but two pieces, and two pistols, they bore up near the Indians, who stood on the deck of the vessel ready armed with guns, swords, and pikes; but John Gallop, a man of stout courage, let fly among them and so galled them that they got all down under the hatches, and then they stood off again, and returning with a good gale, they stemmed her upon the quarter, and almost overset her, which so affrighted the Indians, as six of them leaped overboard, and were drowned, yet they durst not board her, but stood off again, and fitted their anchor, so as stemming her the second time, they bored her bow through with their anchor, and sticking fast to her, they made divers shot through the sides of her, and so raked her fore and aft (being but inch board) as they must needs kill or hurt some of the Indians; but seeing none of them come forth, they got loose from her, and then stood off again: then four or five more of the Indians leaped into the sea, and were likewise drowned; whereupon there being but four left in her, they boarded her; when an Indian came up and yielded; him they bound and put into the hole: then another yielded; him they also bound, but Gallop, being well acquainted with their skill to unloose one another, if they lay near together, and having no place to keep them asunder, flung him bound into the sea; then looking about they saw John Oldham under an old sail stark naked, having his head cleft to the brains; his hands and legs cut as if they had been cutting them off; yet warm: so they put him into the sea; but could not well tell how to come at the other two Indians (who were in a little room underneath with their swords,) so they took the goods which were left, and the sails, and towed the boat away, but night coming on, and the wind rising, they were forced to turn her off, and the wind carried her to the Narrhaganset shore, where they left her." (Five hundred and fifty-eight words.)

ROBERT WATERS, West Hoboken, N. J., writes: "I am surprised that not one of your 'long-sentence' correspondents has mentioned the name of William M. Evarts, who is famous for his long-sentence style, perhaps the greatest master of that peculiar form of speech. A glance at the reports of his speeches will show this in a moment. I am not an admirer of long sentences, but I confess that Mr. Evarts can use them in a masterly way. I do not think there is, in the whole range of forensic and oratorical records, a more striking contrast in this respect than that between the speeches of Mr. Evarts and those of his opponent, Mr. Beach, in the Beecher-Tilton trial—a cause célèbre quite as remarkable for oratorical skill as the debate between Douglas and Lincoln in the contest for the Senator's seat in 1847. Mr. Beach is the very impersonation of plain speech, while Mr. Evarts is the reverse—full of long, involved, learned, and high-sounding sentences. Yet one cannot help admiring the skill with which he manages his sentences, with their many modifying clauses and phrases, and how well he makes his predicates agree with their far-off subjects. It is in speaking, not in writing, in this way that a mastery of language is shown. Any one can write long sentences; few speak them. You know you can tell at once by the sentences of the speaker whether a reported speech was read from manuscript or spoken freely. The latter is always the better. When Mr. Evarts was spoken to about his long sentences he wittily remarked: 'I know only two classes of people who don't like long sentences—criminals and stenographers.'

"But there are others who don't like them. Short sentences impress and stick—long ones seldom. You must sometimes read a long sentence twice in order to see what is meant. Who can repeat a long sentence? Who learns one by heart? Look at Antony's address—every sentence, almost every word, is short. No man uses long sentences in conversation. Why should he in writing? The shortest sentence in the Bible, 'Jesus wept,' is perhaps the most touching. An ordinary writer would probably make forty words of it. That style which can be most easily understood and appreciated by the greatest number of persons is, I think, the best. Is not this the style of Shakespeare, Bunyan, Franklin, Scott, Defoe, Dickens, Macaulay? I heartily indorse what Mr. de Cauffion says of the last-named writer, who never wrote a sentence that needed to be twice read to understand it."

The Personal Appearance of Christ.

W. SPENCER ROBERTSON of New York and Miss FLORENCE L. LINDSAY of Woodlyn, Penn., answering H. M. Miller's inquiry in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 24, for a personal description of Jesus, refer him to one written by Publius Lentulus, President of Judea in the reign of Tiberius Caesar, which is as follows: "There lives at this time in Judea a man of singular virtue, whose name is Jesus Christ, whom the barbarians esteem as a prophet, but his followers love and adore him as the offspring of the immortal God. He calls back the dead from their graves, and heals all sorts of disease with a word or a touch. He is a tall man and well-shaped, of an amiable and reverend aspect; his hair of a color that can hardly be matched, falling into graceful curls, waving about, and very agreeably couching upon his shoulders, parted on the crown of the head, running as a stream to the front, after the fashion of the Nazarites. His forehead high, large, and imposing; his cheeks without spot or wrinkle, beautiful with a lovely red. His nose and mouth forming with exquisite symmetry. His beard thick, and of a color suitable to his hair, reaching below his chin, and parting in the middle like a fork. His eyes bright, blue, clear, and serene; look, innocent, dignified, manly, and mature. In proportion of body, most perfect and captivating. His hands and arms most delectable to behold. He rebukes with majesty, counsels with mildness; his whole address, whether in word or deed, being eloquent and grave. No man has seen him laugh, yet his manners are exceedingly pleasant; but he has wept frequently in the presence of men. He is temperate, modest, and wise. A man, for his extraordinary beauty and divine perfections, surpassing the children of men in every sense."

A Confusion of Smiths.

L. W. B., New York, writes to correct the statement of W. J. Price touching Alexander Smith, in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 10, and says: "He is very much 'not to the point' (a position he confesses is possible) in ascribing the 'Hymn to the Flowers' to that poet. It was, in fact, written by Horace Smith, one of the authors of the once famous 'Rejected Addresses,' who was born in London in 1779, and died in 1839. (Vide Dana's Household Book of Poetry.)"

JOEL BENTON, Poughkeepsie, further adds: "As 'Outre-Mer' appeared in 1835, when Alexander Smith was only five years old, and the hymn was written some time before Longfellow's book came out, it will be seen that a misattribution and an anachronism are owing to 'a plague of Smiths.'"

M. H. B., Asbury Park, N. J., after also kindly setting the erring Mr. Price "to rights" with reference to the Smiths, adds by way of protest: "The 'forgetting' of Alexander Smith is news to me, and I do not accept the statement that he is forgotten. There are some, hardly an inconsiderable number, who delight still in 'Dreamthorpe.' By that charming book of essays Alexander Smith to my mind will long be remembered."

Paul Jones's French Again.

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL, Philadelphia, the author of "Paul Jones," writes, in reference to a critic's remarks in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 20, as follows: "Without characterizing the tenor of your correspondent's inquiries concerning Paul Jones's ability to write French as hypercritical, I would remark that the faults of syntax referred to ought to be judged rather by the facilities of learning French that existed at that period—1791—than by the facilities which exist now. That was before the days of Fasquelle, and although perfect knowledge of French syntax could be attained by foreigners then as now, the process then involved much more time and labor than now, and the syntax itself was less conventional in 1791 than in 1900.

"That Jones's French syntax was by no means perfect is freely admitted in several places in my history of him. Even in the letters which Jones addressed to the King can be found 'lapses of grammar,' particularly in the omissions of particles and occasionally in the faulty termination of a word.

"It may perhaps be interesting to give a sample of the original text to be found in his general report of operations to King Louis XVI. On Page 68 of 'André's Memoir,' Paris, 1798, may be found the following:

"'Ces gens etoient si mechans que je n'avois trouvé d'autre expediens pour les commander, que de les diviser en deux parties et de mettre un coquin sous oeil et la garde d'un autre.'

"I select the above because it is interesting as Jones's own description of the character of the original crew of the Richard, in June, 1779, and before he had obtained the hundred and odd exchanged American sailors at Nantes. Your critics may translate it. And if they doubt the accuracy of the transcription they can find the book itself in the National Library at Washington. Even your critics might 'analyze it grammatically in French,' might perhaps even 'translate it faithfully into English,' and 'make sense.'

"Should it be interesting to further pursue studies of Paul Jones's French they might examine his letter to the King dated 'Brest, Oct. 19, 1778.' (Volume I., Pages 154 et seq. of my book.) In this letter the French text has been modernized by substituting 'ai' for 'oi,' and 'nts' for 'ns,' &c., in certain words that will suggest themselves. And in a few instances con-

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ventional particles have been inserted where Jones omitted them.

"Now with regard to the original offense under consideration, it might be said that the phrase 'rang de l'art militaire,' though awkward, is by no means unintelligible.

"The 'cela' instead of 'celui' is clearly one of those 'lapses of grammar' mentioned by Miss Edes-Herbert; and it was in the termination of words that Jones was most careless. The omission of the particle 'de' in a phrase of succession is common even now in rapid writing. 'Des anciens' instead of 'parmi les anciens' was simply an affair of terseness and might 'make sense' if translated literally, 'of the ancients.'

"As for 'du temps nouveau,' I cannot see that it is otherwise than interchangeable with 'du temps moderne.' In fact, Boyer, who was the standard lexicographer of the French language of the eighteenth century, gives 'temps nouveau' as the French idiom for the English 'modern times.'

"However, as this is not intended to be an exegesis of lexicography, I will say that while it is not necessary to enlarge upon the points raised by your correspondents, it may be fair to view their criticism as belonging to the kind tersely described as insectivorous.

"I thank H. E. Daboll of Plainfield for his correction as to Nathaniel Fanning, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 27. The error was due to my assuming that Fanning's claim when his accounts were finally paid by the Treasury in 1842. It was, of course, a case of hasty and therefore imperfect investigation.

"Doubtless other errors of a similar character may be detected by those having personal or family knowledge of individual facts which were beyond my reach. In such cases I sincerely invite correction, which will be duly noted and credited in the text, should the book succeed to the extent of making a second edition worth while."

Dean Swift in Fiction.

J. M. W., Farmington, Conn., has discovered a point of resemblance between Jonathan Swift and the hero of Mrs. Ward's latest book, "Eleanor." He writes: "In the description of Manisty's personal appearance, we read that he had a magnificent head, fine, keen eyes, long nose, energetic mouth, and dark skin, but an awkward figure, and his height diminished by the extreme breadth of his shoulders—'a picturesque, ungainly form.' 'The final effect was an effect of power—of personality—of something that claimed and held attention.'

"This is a very suggestive picture of Swift himself, who, we learn from various sources, was tall, broad-shouldered, but of 'ungainly deportment'; in short, 'a rough young Titan.' His head was very fine, with handsome nose, olive skin, and expressive countenance. The Dean was extremely nice in his personal habits, almost finical. Manistry impresses one as such a man. It is said that no man could come in contact with Swift without feeling his strong, magnetic influence. The following extract from 'Eleanor' might almost be taken to illustrate Swift's own strange, distorted character: 'Beneath his outer controlling egotism, there were large and generous elements in his mixed nature.' While Manisty does not become insane, as the Dean did in his later years, yet he shows the touch of genius, which is akin to madness; and actual insanity appears in his family.

"The views of the two men on religion are much alike. Neither has a very earnest personal belief, but each feels the necessity of some strong bond for the people. Whatever the bond may be, 'Catholicism—more or less—and dogma—and ritual—and all the foolish ineffable things that bind mankind together.'

"Swift broke away from the Whigs—to receive no great reward from the Tories. Manisty is at odds with his party, and criticises it with the Dean's keen and ruthless tongue.

"Their ideas concerning matrimony are similar, allowing for their different positions in life. Each feels marriage to be burdensome and a check and fetter on his ambition. Swift, to be sure, had no prospects which warranted marriage, and Manisty implies that his property is hardly sufficient to support the dignity of a wife.

"And lastly, in their relations to women, we perceive the same suggestive correspondence. Lucy and Eleanor are surely Stella and Vanessa, and Manisty, like the Dean, accepts much from one, at least of the two women who are bound up in his life, and returns scant measure for the abundance of love and devotion poured out for him.

"Let me close these hints of what was in my mind, as I read 'Eleanor,' with one last quotation from the novel: 'He felt himself bound and pricked by a thousand delicate Lilliputian bonds. "The regiment of women" was complete.'

"Can all this be mere chance coincidence?"

Mrs. Turnbull's "Golden Book of Venice."

FLORENCE EARLE COATES, Philadelphia, commenting upon Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull's "The Golden Book of Venice," writes: "This, like its perfect predecessor, 'The Garden of Memory,' is not a work of fiction or artistic logical research, rather than a romance, but the story itself is as romantic as 'The Prisoner of Zenda' or a 'Monsieur Beaucaire,' although in a different way. 'The Golden Book of Venice,' founded upon the 'Libeo d'Oro,' containing the Venetian record of patrician birth, is, I believe, the second work of fiction published by Mrs. Turnbull of Baltimore, (Francese Litchfield Turnbull.) It may be remembered that it was Mrs. Turnbull's generous gift which endowed the Chair of Poetry at Johns Hopkins University, for which Edmund Clarence Stedman delivered the first and memorable course, on 'The Nature and Elements of Poetry.'

"Mrs. Turnbull was the friend of Sidney Lanier, and 'the fever called living over at last,' the poet was laid to rest in the Turnbull burial lot in Baltimore. But great as is her personal interest, it is of Mrs. Turnbull's novel that I desire to speak—a novel unlike any I have seen in recent years, seeming in its classic dignity and elevation to belong to some earlier day. Easily and naturally the history unfolds itself, and Venice is about us as we read, aglow with sensuous loveliness and radiant with life. It is the story of a bygone period, but that period is eloquently portrayed, and the characters are so vitally drawn that, like Hector's laughing babe and the Syracusan women in Theocritus, they seem of no single time, the human heart being, like its Creator, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. Matthew Arnold tells us that 'the great sources of the interesting are distinction and beauty—that which is elevated and that which is beautiful.' In this sense, 'The Golden Book of Venice' is of deepest interest, for not only has it distinction, but, in an unusual degree, beauty, rarest and dearest of earthly attributes. As a description of a great city at the zenith of her pride, it may challenge comparison, and while there breathes from every page the purity and tenderness of a rare womanhood, the characters are nobly drawn, with mastery and with charm. It is, indeed, a 'golden book,' and those who read will receive from it both pleasure and inspiration."

When Mark Twain Introduced Himself.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In reading with great interest the account in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 17 of the dinner given by the Lotos Club to Mark Twain, and of all the clever and amusing things said thereat, I was particularly struck by a remark of ex-Speaker Reed's: "I want it understood that I fully appreciate that this is a hopeless situation—the hopelessness of trying to say one word's worth of what we might to say about him. We can say nothing that will not seem to him absolutely inadequate. He will go home to-night and think over his invaluable services to mankind, and think how inadequate the words of his friends have been." I am sure you will agree with me that it is an amusing coincidence that Mr. Clemens should have expressed the same idea, though not just in the same words, in speaking of himself thirty-one years ago, long before the name of Mark Twain was known and loved by all the world as it is to-day.

It was in November or December of 1869, while I was living in Newark, N. J., that a gentleman who had lived for years in San Francisco, and had been connected with The Alta Californian, invited me to go to hear a lecture at the Opera House by Mark Twain, with whom he was well acquainted. I think it was probably the first course of lectures which Mr. Clemens delivered in the East. When the speaker appeared on the stage he was alone, and he advanced toward the footlights in such a hesitating manner, and stood there looking so embarrassed, that every one felt certain he was overcome with nervousness at the sight of so large an audience, and dreaded lest he should break down and not be able to speak at all. After shuffling his feet, rubbing his hands and looking thoroughly uncomfortable and making us feel so for fully a minute, Mr. Clemens began in a drawling, hesitating way, to say that it was usual for a lecturer before an audience of strangers to have some one to introduce him, but that he had no one. It was probable he could have found some one to perform that office had he made the effort, but the fact was, he preferred to introduce himself, "as he never yet found any one who could do him justice." The laugh which greeted this may well be imagined, and it was all the more hearty because the audience felt how completely it had been taken in by the clever acting of the speaker.

S. G. R.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 28, 1900.

Rifle Fire.

From Blackwood.

When we had entered that spitting, humming zone of rifle fire, the like of which no living soldier had ever before witnessed, a bullet skimmed along the top of a man's head, just grazing the skin, and flicking off the hair in its course. Surely the time for a prayer, or even a shriek, if ever there were one. "I've just had a free 'air-cut, mates!" was the only observation heard by the officer who witnessed this ghastly feat of the Rifle Gun.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

MARGARET WEIR, [illegible] Nutley, N. J.: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 15, page 641, you mention in an article referring to juvenile publications of a past date, Charles Lamb's poetry for children, published in 1809, in two volumes; also the same writer's poem of 'Beauty and the Beast,' published in 1811. It is a well-known fact to all students of literature that the French version of 'La Belle et la Bête,' published by Mme. Villeneuve in 1740, is the foundation from which all the translations and imitations of English and Italian have sprung, the most noteworthy of which, is Miss Thackeray's English one. The story is found in the mythologies of the Norsemen and Greeks as far back as the early Aryans. Should not the paragraph in question have read Charles Lamb's poem of 'Beauty and the Beast,' from the Villeneuve translation?

Answering the above query, we would say certainly not, and for more than one reason. The paragraph in question referred to Charles Lamb's "Beauty and the Beast," as it pleased Elia and his publishers to issue it. It would hardly be claimed by the most enthusiastic Lamb-lover that this little poem, or his "Tales from Shakespeare," or "Prince Dorus," or his "Adventures of Ulysses" is to be classed among entirely original work. Indeed, subtitles in the long title pages so common at that time refer to "Beauty and the Beast," and "Prince Dorus," as "poetical versions of ancient tales," while his "Ulysses" is acknowledged to have been taken, or, rather, adapted, from Chapman's translation of the "Odyssey." But like FitzGerald's version of Omar Khayyam, these Lamb issues owe a great deal of their charm to having passed through Lamb's brain, and as such may surely be safely credited to him without reference to early authorities.

MARGARET H. FOOT, Tarrytown, N. Y.: "Can you tell me where I will find a complete list of the presses in America that print fine and limited editions, including all private presses?"

A list of presses in America which do fine work, but which cannot profess to be complete, is given below: The De Vinne Press, New York City; The Gilliss Press, New York City; The Marion Press, Jamaica, Queens Borough, N. Y.; The Merrymount Press, Boston, Mass.; The Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.; The University Press, Cambridge, Mass.; The Cranbrook Press, Detroit, Mich.; Douglas Taylor & Co., New York; Globe Printing Press, Philadelphia, Penn.; Shelburne Press, Cleveland, Ohio; Calumet Press, New York; The Heintzemann Press, Boston, Mass.; The Everett Press, Boston, Mass.; Edward Stern & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; The Cadmus Press, New York; The Lakeside Press, Chicago, Ill.; The Knickerbocker Press, New Rochelle, N. Y.; The Norwood Press, Norwood, Mass.; The Bradley Press, Springfield, Mass.; The Ben Franklin Press, Chicago, Ill.; T. B. Mosher, Portland, Me.; The Trow Directory Printing Company, New, York; The Barta Press, Boston, Mass.; The Adirondack Press, Gouverneur, N. Y.; The Elston Press, New York; The Casion Press, New York; The Bankside Press, New York; The Roycroft Press, East Aurora, N. Y.; The Palmetto Press, Aiken, S. C.; The Nevernod Press, Boone, Iowa; The Philosopher Press, Wausau, Wis.; The Iroquois Press, Fayetteville, N. Y.; The Chepontuc Press, Glens Falls, N. Y.; The Rain Drop Press, Trenton, N. J.

"M. C. M. C.," San Francisco, Cal.: "What is the accepted literary standing of 'The Reign of Law'? A friend of mine writes that he did not enjoy the book, and that he does not think Mr. Allen has any literary style, quoting the literary critic of Town Topics to strengthen his assertion. How can I answer him? I have only said that I enjoyed the book very much. It seems to me that there is promise of future real greatness in 'The Reign of Law'; that God and Nature mean more to this man than to most of us, and though his 'style' is somewhat obscure, it is style nevertheless. Will you or your readers tell me how nearly right I am, and what I have missed?"

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW would refer this questioner to its notice of Mr. Allen's book published on June 30, Page 433.

"E. M. S.," 142 East Eighteenth Street, New York: "Can THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW give me any idea of the value of an autograph letter of Ruskin?"

The value of an autograph letter of a great writer depends very much upon its contents. For example, a personal letter of Ruskin, written to an intimate friend, might be worth $10 or $15 or even more, while an ordinary letter would have a nominal value, say $2 or $3.

T. P. THOMPSON, New Orleans, La.: "I read with interest your replies to 'Philos' and Richard Graham about Adah Isaacs Menken, and inclose an article from The New Orleans Times-Democrat of Oct. 31, which states some new facts in reference to the actress. I should be glad to know in what book I can find any biographical mention of Menken."

The interesting article our correspondent incloses says that the account given of Menken by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 27 was wholly wrong, as it "described her as a native of New Orleans, and gave her maiden name as Dolares Adios Fuertes; nearly every other detail being more or less at variance with the facts, as the actress was born at Milneburg, and her name was originally Ada McCord." THE SATURDAY REVIEW'S account was based on Col. T. Allston Brown's description in his "History of the American Stage," 1870, and was substantially correct. The name of "Dolares Adios Fuertes" is given in Oscar Fay Adams's "Dictionary of American Authors," though THE REVIEW does not know Mr. Adams's authority for the statement. Brown's account of Menken fills nearly a page in his book; there are also articles in Every Saturday, Sept. 12, 1868, a book entitled "Life and Remarkable Adventures of Adah Isaacs Menken, edited by G. L. Barclay," Philadelphia, 1868, and a pamphlet of later date written by Ed. James. An excellent account of her will also be found in the twenty-second chapter of H. P. Phelps's "Players of a Century: A Record of the Albany Stage."

"P. A. S.," 39 Cortlandt Street, New York City: "Permit me to add the following, which may be of interest: Some years ago I was wandering through the Park in Chaise [illegible] in Paris and noticed the spot where rest the remains of Miss Menken, over whose grave was this very simple and touching inscription: 'Thou Knowest.'"

"A. B. C." New York City: "John W. Madden, St. Thomas, Ontario, who asked about Ainsworth's 'Constable of the Tower,' can get it of Brentano's in the Tauchnitz Edition, (publisher's price, 2 francs.)"

TOWNSEND WANDELL, 49 Chambers Street, New York City: "In answer to W. Wade, who asks regarding the Rev. W. A. Day's version of the twenty-third Psalm, I would say that the verses attributed to the Rev. Joseph H. Martin—with music by W. D. Kirkpatrick—may be found on Page 186 of 'Temple Songs,' Seaside Edition, selected by Charles H. Yatman, published by John J. Hood, 1024 Arch Street, Philadelphia, at 30 cents. Also at Page 88 of 'The Quartet,' (and 'Songs of Redeeming Love,') by same publisher."

W. DOWLING, 200 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn: "You recently printed a request from W. L. Ghent for copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 25 and Oct. 2, 1868. Mr. Ghent will have the same difficulty in procuring these as a coin collector will have in obtaining an 1815 cent of United States coinage, and for the same reason, viz., there were none issued of the dates named."

CHARLES MINER, Bloomfield, Conn.: "Please give me a sketch of Thoreau, also a list of his writings, as I have several and I would like to get the others."

Henry David Thoreau was born at Concord, Mass., July 12, 1817. In 1837 he was graduated at Harvard. When a boy he assisted his father in the making of lead-pencils, and for a long time he worked at intervals at this trade, but surveying finally became his profession, and in this he always had all the employment he wished. His especial business in the world, however, was to live up to his own ideals of life. He was always in close companionship with nature, and in 1845 he began his famous two years' residence in a hut on the shore of Walden Pond. He was an uncompromising opponent of slavery, and when John Brown was arrested he made a memorable address to the citizens of Concord in his defense. Concord remained his home until his death, May 6, 1862. He was the author of "A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers," 1849; "Walden," 1854; "Excursions," 1863; "The Maine Woods," 1864; "Cape Cod," 1865; "Letters to Various Persons," 1865; "A Yankee in Canada, with Anti-Slavery and Reform Papers," 1866; "Early Spring in Massachusetts," 1881; "Summer," 1884; "Winter," 1888; "Autumn," 1892; "Miscellanies," 1894; "Familiar Letters," 1894, and "Poems of Nature," 1895. His collected works were published in ten volumes in 1894 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"ANTHONY," Germantown, Md.: "Will you kindly inform me where I can get Anthony Trollope's novels, especially the Barsetshire series?"

Trollope's "Chronicles of Barsetshire," (including "The Warden," "Barchester Towers," "Dr. Thorne," "Framley Parsonage," "Small House at Allington," and "Last Chronicle of Barset," in eight volumes, may be had from Charles Scribner's Sons for $18.

Wanted and to Exchange.

F. G. WRIGHT, Box 68, Succasunna, N. J.: "I will pay a good price for a first edition copy of Dr. Wolfe's 'Literary Shrines: The Haunts of Some Famous American Authors.' Must be in good condition. Write for particulars."

CHARLES W. CANFIELD, 2,532 Broadway, New York City: "I have a copy of Anthon's 'Horace,' New York, 1830, original sheep binding, somewhat worn. This is the first edition, unabridged, with very full notes; said to be rare, because a large part of the edition was burned while in the printers' hands. Autograph of Prof. J. S. Merrian (of Columbia College) on title. Also 'The New England Primer,' the fac simile of the 1777 edition, (published by Ira Webster, Hartford, Conn., 1843.) These I will sell or exchange for the best offer received."

C. D. LAY, 84 Perkins Hall, Cambridge, Mass.: "Wanted, two copies of 'The Formal Garden in England,' by Bloomfield & Thomas."

MAXWELL C. B. HART, 1,472 Madison Avenue, New York City: "To exchange for best offers, books, &c.: Rare collection of magazine and periodical covers, 1810 to 1885; rare collection of tile designs, many hundred of plates, some very early and rare; large collection of carpet, wallpaper, embroidery designs, very many rare plates and articles; superb collection of rare mosaic plates finely mounted, and a collection of rare maps; all formerly the property of a noted artist. Any offers for part considered. Also rare colored plate by I. R. and G. Cruikshank."

W. H. WALKER, Room 6, 80 Nassau Street, New York City: "I am anxious to buy the first volume of New York Graphic, Police Gazette, Frank Leslie's Weekly, Uncle Sam, bound or unbound, and will pay a good price for them. I have for sale at $50 700 volumes of standard medical works, including twenty curious atlases."

L. R. SANFORD, Seneca Falls, N. Y.: "I wish to dispose of nine volumes, bound, of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine."

ANNIE J. G. LAW, 14 Olive Street, New Haven, Conn.: "I would like to purchase a copy of 'Mrs. Morrison's Company,' by Jane Barlow."

EDWIN H. FROST, 220 Broadway, St. Paul Building, New York: "I would like to exchange the following for historical works, biographical works, books of travel, genealogies, prints, or autographs of famous persons, viz.: Jubilee (1897) issues of London Times, Graphic, (also for 1887,) Illustrated London News, Standard, Mail, (in gold,) Black and White, London Guardian, July 19, 1821, with full account of the coronation of George IV.; London Illustrated News for 1861-2, American and English newspapers containing accounts of important events for over 125 years; New York World from May, 1860, to September, 1862; Harper's Weekly, 1862, and Harper's war publications and odd issues; Ballou's Pictorial for 1854, Frank Leslie's, 1865, and odd numbers; complete set of official specifications for the Chicago World's Fair. I have also a large amount of other old newspaper matter, cartoons for ten years, books, prints, and autographs which I would like to exchange."

JAMES G. SANFORD, Room 409, 93 Nassau Street, New York: "I would like to secure Bray's Iconoclast—complete volumes or otherwise; cash or books in exchange. State class of books wanted."

HILTON B. SONNEBORN, 1,014 Wool Exchange, New York City: "Have [illegible] $41 on Century Dictionary bought from Wanamaker. There is still $46, due to be paid in monthly instalments of $4. Will sacrifice my interest of $47 thereon for $30 cash."

The Rev. J. A. OAKES, Highlands, N. J.: "I have 'The Confederate,' by a South Carolinian, Mobile; S. H. Goetzel & Co., 1863; Upham's 'Mental Philosophy,' three volumes; Dugald Stewart's 'Philosophy of the Human Mind,' Vol. II., leather, Edinburgh, 1814; Thomas Brown's 'Philosophy of the Human Mind,' two volumes, leather, and would like to exchange them for Lubbock's 'Pleasures of Life,' Part I.; E. T. Townsend's 'Art of Speech,' Part II.; Timayenis's 'History of Greece,' Vol. II.; Smith's 'Scriptural History'; or books on the Indians or the early settlers of New Jersey."

JOHN SKINNER, Albany, N. Y.: "I will pay high prices for Brodhead's 'History of New York,' Vol. I.; O'Callaghan's 'History of New Netherlands,' Morgan's 'League of the Iroquois,' Prime's 'Pottery and Porcelain,' Hepburn's 'Investigation on Railroads,' in five volumes."

CHARLES A. FELITTI, Ozone Park, L. I., New York: "I would like to dispose of or exchange Dlossy's 'New York Code of Civil Procedure,' 1895-6; Mole's 'Dictionnaire de Poche,' and 'Inductive Latin Method,' by Harper & Burgess."

W. E. COLEMAN, 224 Phelan Building, San Francisco, Cal.: "I wish to procure the following books, either bound or in paper: Charles Lever's 'Tales of the Trains'; Anthony Trollope's 'Eustace Diamonds,' 'La Vendée,' 'Not If I Know It,' 'Thompson Hall,' 'Two Heroines of Plumplington'; Annie Thomas's 'Blotted Out,' 'Best for Her,' 'Cross of Honor,' 'Pen Blendon,' 'Friend and Lover,' 'A Girl's Folly,' 'London Season,' 'Laggard in Love,' 'Lance Urquhart's Loves,' 'Maud Mohun,' 'A Mystery,' 'No Alternative,' 'No Hero, but a Man,' 'On the Children,' 'Sir Victor's Choice,' 'Society Puppets,' 'Theodore Leigh,' 'That Affair,' 'Why Not'; John Esten Cooke's 'Canolles,' 'Doctor Vandyke,' 'Ellen Adair,' 'Ellie; or, the Human Comedy,' 'Fanchette,' 'Heir of Graymount,' 'Last of the Foresters,' 'Maurice Mystery,' 'My Lady Pokahontas,' 'Wearing of the Gray,' 'Virginia Bohemians,' 'Youth of Jefferson,' (Anon.); J. F. Smith's 'Alice Arran,' 'Amy Lawrence,' 'Fred Arden,' 'Marion Bernard,' 'Milly Moyne,' 'Philip Blanford,' 'Prince Charlie,' 'Redmond O'Neil,' 'Sir Bernard Gaston,' 'Stanfield Hall,' and 'Stepmother.'"

Short Stories by Mrs. Trask.*

"Lessons in Love" is a happy title for Mrs. Trask's group of short stories. Each is characterized by its author's well-known deftness and delicacy of touch, and epigrammatic flashes of insight. Each is read with a sense of aroused, perhaps of questioning, thought, with the desire to "talk it over" with the writer, rather than with that feeling of finality with which one usually lays aside the narrative of a romantic situation. In each an original and striking tale is dramatically told, but we recognize at once that its true value lies in its revelation of the psychic qualities of the persons involved.

In her previous work, notably in "Under King Constantine," and in "John Leighton, Jr.," Mrs. Trask's dominant thought is that "love is of God"; that purity and passion go hand in hand, burning base desire from the soul that truly loves and lifting it into the white radiance of unselfish devotion. She has considered love subjectively; that is, with special reference to the work wrought in the soul that loves.

In this little volume she studies rather the mutual relation of lover and beloved. To her mind love is "the finest of the fine arts," and the yielding of one heart to the keeping of another is but the beginning of infinite possibilities; on the one hand, of those dissonances in little things that jar an ideal until its ultimate atoms quiver to disintegration; on the other, of finely poised relationships, of harmonies like those when the universe was young and "the morning stars sang together."

In "A Just Man" and "Evidence" one sees the danger of the shipwreck of love without perfect trust, and, we may add, without that plain speaking and clearing up of mysteries which, of all things, lovers, certainly the lovers of fiction, seem to abhor. In "Acts and Entr'actes," and "The Hall-Mark," the very starting of "the little rift within the lute" is made visible, a rift usually opened by the man's failure to understand and meet the woman's mood, whence come bitter words tossed to and fro, sarcasms, reproaches, speeches that fall like drops of vitriol upon hearts that love. Life goes on afterward, perhaps love goes on, but

"—violets dead, the sweetest showers
Can ne'er make grow again."

In "After All," it is the woman whose responsiveness seems to fail, although one perceives from the first that the man's egotism is at fault, and almost resents the woman's touching vindication. Did she die, "after all"? We have a savage feeling of "serves him right if she did."

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No one can have read Mrs. Trask's books without acknowledging that she is endowed with a peculiar gift for imparting "lessons in love." Should lovers and friends follow the thoughts subtly suggested in this slender volume, less often would a rivulet of separation end in unclasped hands and a bridgeless river; less often would remorseful lips exclaim: "Be merciful to me—a fool!"

*LESSONS IN LOVE. By Katrina Trask. Author of "John Leighton, Jr." In one volume, 12mo, cloth. Pp. 128. Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

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Do Children Read Children's Books?

M. A. W. of Albany, N. Y., quoting from Dr. Johnson, "Teach a boy to have entertainment out of books," continues to say, "and, to the teacher and the parent, that may be put down as the first and greatest of educational rules. Dr. Johnson further expresses his belief that it did not much matter what kind of books the boy derived his first entertainment from, for he would 'get better ones by and by.' On this same principle a woman of considerable culture and fastidious literary tastes gives an account of her earliest experience with literature at nine years old:

"'I grew to be nine years old without any definite direction having been given to my mental faculties. At that age we went to live in the home of a relative where there was a large and heterogeneous library. As a method of safely disposing of me I was turned loose in that room and allowed to forage for picture books.

"'The picture books that earliest appealed to my interest were a large edition of Shakespeare, illustrated with wood cuts that would be considered decidedly queer in these days of illustrated editions de luxe; a red-covered volume called "Fighting the Redskins," whose illustrations were of a much later date, finer execution, and of exciting interest, and a "History of the World" by Peter Parley, a fat little volume with pictures of all the gods and goddesses of early paganism, Adam and Eve, and Noah and the ark, Caesar and George Washington, all set forth on its fascinating pages. A volume with interesting pictures and clear, comfortable type called "The Old-Fashioned Girl" caught my attention, chiefly that the words were small and the simple ones I heard in everyday life, as I spelled out the first sentences, and that the people in it talked a great deal in quotation marks, which broke up the big wildernesses of type and did not discourage me in getting through long-involved sentences with words I did not understand. I don't know how I got through the book, but I did. It took me a whole Summer to do it. I used to take it up on a green hill near the house and spell out the words aloud, and I had great entertainment out of that story—a story dug from the page that had to me much less meaning than a page of Greek has to me to-day, and I have never studied Greek. I had no further trouble in learning to read. It then seemed to have come to me as swimming or bicycle riding or other things come to people, in a flash of "knowing how." In that year, before I was ten years old, I read the "Fighting the Redskins," [illegible] a story that fell [illegible]

of "Beadle's Dime Novels" which I found carefully tucked away under a dark shelf, Zola's "Nana," "Abbe's Temptation," Ouida's "Tricotrin," "Bebe," George Sands's "Consuelo," Scott's "Talisman," "Kenilworth," Grimm's "Fairy Tales," Miss Alcott's "Pink and White Tyrrany," Shakespeare's play of "Cymbeline," all about the "Ancient Mythology of the Greeks" in Peter Parley's fat little history, Longfellow's "Evangeline" and "Hiawatha," and a section of poetry from a cyclopedia. Later came the rest of the Waverley Novels, "Arabian Nights," some of George Eliot's novels, "Robinson Crusoe," "Swiss Family Robinson," a great deal of poetry of every sort, a number of French detective novels by Gaboriau and others, some of Daudet and "The Wandering Jew" and "Les Miserables."

"'I do not think there was any harm for me in any of the books. I probably did not entirely comprehend them, but I got entertainment from them; I wept over them and laughed over them. I passed safely through the period when I wanted to go West and fight the Indians, and when I desired to join the New York detective force. When I was ten years old I was sent to school, and my mother first made the discovery that I had read a number of books of the sort not usual for children to read by any manner of the little stories in the third reader into which the teacher put me, while she vainly endeavored to explain to me how and why two and two made four and the interesting details connected with the formation of extremely scraggly pot hooks in place of my rough copies of printed letters. Having discovered that I had read several books and was interested in stories, my mother gave to me a number of children's books, including the standard juveniles, all of which I read politely, but finally explained to her that I did not care for them and that they were not of interest to me. I preferred the Waverley Novels or "David Copperfield."

"'In time the dime novel grew stale to me, and I began to have a realizing sense of the best to be found in literature, to take joy from the art of workmanship in certain descriptive chapters of Scott and character studies of Dickens, and to strive vaguely with pencil and paper to put down my own thoughts with that same deftness of touch that seemed so simple in the writings of the great ones.'

"While it might be a dangerous experiment to turn a child of nine loose in a library to learn the art of literature from its first principles, it is interesting to know the literary judgment of a child who has a world of books from which to choose. Moreover, the question arises, 'Do children read books for juveniles?'"

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For thou
Art verily Keeper of the Muse's Key;
Thyself no vacant melodist;
On lower land elective even as she;
Holding, as she, all dissonance abhorred;
Advising to her measured steps in flow,
And teaching how for being subjected free
Past thought of freedom we may come to know
The music of the meaning of Accord.

Sanity and meaning are certainly as much the true foundations of poetry as granite is the upholder of the monument. There must be grace and beauty, and music besides; but without healthful and happy thinking the poet's utterances are a profitless array of trickery and void mumbling. The technic of verse, in our time, is so much studied and deferred to that those who are expert in it are apt to put it foremost, and think more of how they say things than they do of what is said. But imagination, tempered by the understanding, is always the necessary qualification for durable work in any department of art; and it is stringently so in the poet's art. He must know both the "music" and the "meaning" of his lines.

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There is a legend the Algonquins tell
Of power and splendor of the Great White One;
The God of Light he is, and of the Sun,
And in their strange lore hath no parallel.
He, in the Summer from his citadel
Comes to the gates of his dominion,
And throws them open when the day's begun,
And shuts them in the evening. But a spell
Saps his puissance when the Autumn haze
Spreads its dim-shimmering silver on the rills;
Then to the mountain tops he slowly wends,
And, idly drowsing on the dreamy hills,
Puffs at his pipe, and as the smoke descends,
Behold our mellow Indian Summer days!

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Not the close friendship of the closest friends;
Not wealth descending on her golden wings;
Titles nor honor—no ephemeral things—
Can for the lack of her e'er make amends.
She will not stoop to sublunary ends,
Nor touch the baubles which the base world brings;
Her song unpurchasable still she sings,
And all her soul upon the singing spends.
She treads her constellated paths alone,
Sandaled with starry aspirations bright,
Beyond the visions of this world how far!
Sadly she sits upon her dazzling throne
In fading splendor, like a lingering star
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THE DOWER.

The whole wide earth, O poet, is thy dower;
Claim thou its affluence as by right divine.
For thee suns rise and set, and clear stars shine,
Old ocean rolls, and far heights heavenward tower.
The thrush and nightingale, and every flower
Of every clime and every age, are thine;
All gods shall fill thy golden cup with wine,
All prophets please thee in the uplifted hour!
Thine are the mysteries of life and death;
All loves, all joys, all passion and all pain,
Temptations shared not, sins thou hast not known,
False hopes, frail raptures trembling at a breath,
The hero's ecstacy, the martyr's gain,
The high prayer soaring to the Great White Throne!

In the stanzas below there is the graphic statement of the sum of knowledge hinted at as condensedly as something like it is in Tennyson's "Flower in the Crannied Wall:"

LESSONS TWAIN.

Just two things you knew,
Little one who flew
Like a dove to heaven
One fair Summer even;
Love and pain. These two
Held Life's lore for you!

Child, do we know more?
Earth for you is o'er;
All that it hath brought you,
All that it hath taught you;
Lessons twain for thee—
How much more know we?

"Songs of Two," by Mr. Arthur Sherburne Hardy, is titled from the longest poem, which is a prolonged lyric of devotion, and a delicate setting forth of the tenderness and all-embracing sufficiency of love. Delicacy of expression and happy fancies are characteristics of Mr. Hardy's work. There is everywhere in his lyrics a thoughtful restraint over too much verbiage, and a feeling shown for the fit words. This he says, among other things, of Love:

We thought when Love at last should come,
The rose would lose its thorn,
And every lip but joy's be dumb
When Love, sweet Love was born;
That never tears should start to rise,
No night o'ertake our morn,
Nor any guest of grief surprise,
When Love, sweet Love, was born.
And when he came, O heart of mine!
And stood within our door,
No joy our dreaming could divine
Was missing from his store.
The thorns shall wound our hearts again,
But not the fear of yore,
For all the guests of grief and pain
Shall serve him evermore.

A few briefer lyrics follow the main poem, and among them are the following lines of characterization of Omar. They are written

ON THE FLY LEAF OF THE RUBAIYAT.

Deem not this book a creed, 'tis but the cry
Of one who fears not death, yet would not die;
Who at the table feigns with sorry jest
To love the wine the Master's hand has pressed,
The while he loves the absent Master best—
The bitter cry of Love for Love's reply.

Mr. Frederick Crowninshield's poems, with pictures, represent an endeavor to link the felicities of plastic art with those of song. The author's artistic experience and association with topics that are themselves half poems make a good start for poetic suggestion and fragrant fancy. In the sonnet form mostly he chooses to express himself, not always in a clarified way, and with lucidity, but always with an ambitious and lofty aim. He has a vocabulary somewhat formidable to handle or to encounter, but where the language is simplest the poetic achievement is most successful. He praises with critical insight, in one of his sonnets, the thought "garbed tersely," and

Not
In verbiage pedantic, oft designed
To cloak some stale idea in captious dress.

And the canon thus expressed will apply to the best and freshest thought as well. There are many lines in these sonnets that meet all the requirements of clear thought and an exacting form, while very many do not melt easily into a fluid coherence of either the thought or the melody. Most pleasing to meet is the style he illustrates in

A SONG OF THE GARDEN.

I.

Said the Rose to Strawberry,
"Of all flowers I'm the queen,
So, at least, the lovely women who are very
Lovely say. And I wear the royal red,
While my orbs are garlanded
With the fittest shade of green.
And the pretty maids they bury
Their sweet faces in my bed
Of soft petals perfumed
With rich odors that I screen."

II.

Said the Strawberry to Rose,
"I'm the acknowledged king
Of all fruit that in the luscious garden grows,
And I, too, am imbued in royal red,
While my cones are garlanded
With a green of rhythmic ring.
And the fairest maids one knows
With warm lips on nectar fed
Taste with daintiness inbred
The high flavor that I bring."

Mr. Charles Keeler's poems, grouped under the title of "Idyls of El Dorado," come to us from the Pacific Coast. His topics, for the most part, treat of nature as there exemplified from the Sierras to the Alaskan glaciers. Certain myths which he titles "Woodland Tales Hesperian" are of Californian reference, but the lighter lyrics which precede them seem most spontaneous. If this author reaches no startling height, pleasing thoughts and jocund melody are not an entertainment to be banned. Of the nature lyrics, which the majority of these poems are, the following is fairly representative. It is named

JUNE IN THE WOODLAND.

Vireo on oak bough,
Swallow on the wing.
Sun upon the glist'ning stream,
Joy in everything.

Stirrings in the trout pool,
Whirr of wings above,
Insects humming in the trees,
Distant coo of dove.

Blossoms on the buckeye,
Perfuming the breeze,
Murmurs of the rippling brook,
Voices from the trees.

Love amid the treetops,
Love amid the vale,
Bill to bill, or lip to lip,
Tells the tender tale.

The ornaments of head and foot design in this volume are quite pronounced in conception and size.

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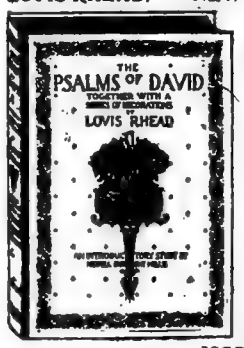

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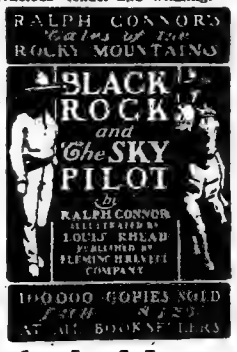

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thor, whose magazine contributions have been frequent and creditable, has a vivacious fancy, a true sense of smooth and fluent rhythm, and a lightness of treatment that is particularly captivating. In all these poems, about eighty in number, there is either a generic conceit well worked out, a happy climax, or a group of humorous and witty observations that give delight. Of the illustrations by Oliver Herford it is only necessary to say that they have the best qualities of his well-known style. Representative of the verse, and for its brevity chiefly, I copy the lines titled

TIT FOR TAT.

Secure from observation,
A Bookworm made his home
And pursued his occupation
In a dry and dusty tome,

Made by some wise old sages
That lesser minds might learn,
The Bookworm turned the pages,
(For even a worm will turn.)

He said, "What prosy leaders!
And judging by its look,
This book has bored its readers,
Now I will bore the book."

Mr. Lewis V. F. Randolph writes a graceful apology as a preface to his book of poems, titled "Survivals," in which he says: "In a recent biography of the late John Mills, banker, reformer, and poet of Lancashire, we are informed that our own Emerson was one among Mills's many friends; and one day, hearing Alexander Ireland read some of Mills's poems, yet in manuscript, Emerson asked: 'Why does he not publish them?' When Ireland repeated this to Mills, the banker remarked: 'If I published a book of poetry there would be a run on the bank in no time.'" Our author, however, whose position as the President of the Atlantic Trust Company puts him in the financier's category, takes this poetic risk. The poems offered are descriptions of nature, verses for public occasions and lyrics of religious motive and import. A forcible reply to "The Man with the Hoe" philosophy, is among those that receive the most effective illustration. The illustrations are by Bryson Burroughs.

A strikingly delicate binding, with an artistic floral decoration, is at once noticeable as you pick up Mr. Frederic Lawrence Knowles's volume. His poems are thoughtful and restrained in expression—treating topics of nature and life with intelligent sympathy, while a few are put under the rubric of "Steps Toward Faith." The opening poem, perhaps, represents quite well his sense of value in words. It is titled

NATURE: THE ARTIST.

Such hints as untaught Nature yields:
The calm disorder of the sea,
The straggling splendor of the fields,
The wind's gay incivility.

O, workman with your conscious plan,
Compass and square are little worth;
Copy (nay, only poets can,)
The tireless masonry of earth.
Go watch the windy spring's upsurge,

And mark the Winter wonders grow,
The graceful gracelessness of boughs,
The careless carpentry of snow.

Mr. Roy L. McCardell's volume, in unpretentious boards, offers a varied classification of the humorous skits and jingles that the papers devoted to humor and sentiment welcome and purvey. Several of these indeed have appeared in Puck and Truth. They touch and treat human nature and its whims and foibles in a distinctly clever way. Judged by the standard they appeal to, there seems nothing lacking in their achievement. A rather pretty device in brownish red sets the title page off happily.

In a modestly made volume, Mr. Henry Abbey, who cultivates with a noble sincerity a native gift for poetic expression, we find four stories in verse that are full of high impulse and imaginative fervor. The familiar myth of Phaeton and his disastrous ride in the chariot of Phoebus is rightfully given the first place, out of which he extracts, without impertinent projection, the moral of aiming at a high mark, even if you fall from the sky in your effort. There is always to be found in Mr. Abbey's poetic work an imaginative touch, a command of rhythm and word color, and a sense of captivating melody that uplift the reader. In his lyric of "Donald," which has been more than once set to music, he gave to English poetry a flawless and spirited love song. Following the Phaeton verse story is a unique tale, titled "Veera," together with "The Traitor" and "Mora," all being prefaced by a well-reasoned plea for the presence of a moral basis in art. In Phaeton the Greek thought and form lend themselves to an almost romantic purpose. The lines have a bold sweep—a somewhat Sophoclean cadence.

Quotation from these poems for isolated beauty of expression is—on account of their peculiar structure—not easy. But the following may give a taste of Mr. Abbey's style. When the Earth appealed to Jupiter to undo the rash charioteer's ravage:

The suppliant words up flew, like white-winged doves,
And nestled in the breast of Jupiter.

And of Jupiter there is this:

Amidst the synod of the gods he sat,
He of the far-borne voice, the sceptered god,
Enthroned upon the heights where he was wont
To spread the clouds above the spacious earth,
To roll his deep-voiced thunders and to hurl
His brandished lightnings crinkling down the sky.

Phaeton, as we all know, "finds his fate" "in a great attempt." And the author adds:

It is the attempt, the bravery to face
Defeat and death that shows the noble soul.
* * * * * * *
For proud and lofty deeds,
Which but for high ambition had not been,
Are stars that fight against oblivion.

The small volume titled "Aroused the Gods" is composed of matter relating to the scenes that make Christmas memorable—one part being a translation from the French of Father Henri Perreyve's tales, "Octavious" and "Noemi"; and the second part poems having a similar interest. The first poem, titled "A Letter of One of the Magi," is touchingly schemed, and is made impressive by the sincerity and simplicity of its treatment. Not a little of the delicacy and pathos which this prettily bound book has to offer is due to the fact that its two young authors have been so early called from their chosen sphere of activity. Portraits and other illustrations supplement the diverse text.

Sonnets and sonnet sequences make the contents of "The Trophies," and the topics are in groups classical and mediaeval: of the Orient and the tropics, with some representing phases of nature and subjective thought. Their author, José Maria de Heredia, is "a son of the Cuban poet and historian of the same name." He was born in the Sierra Madre Mountains, in Santiago, Cuba, and educated in Paris and at the University of Havana. With Leconte de Lisle, he became in Paris one of the "Parnassiens" and obtained, among the few competent to judge, a considerable celebrity for his poetic work. Mr. Frank Sewall, who has rendered these poems in their present form, from the original French, says that he has retained their verse form, but purposely discarded rhyme in order to present better their exact substance. So far as one can see, he has done his work more than ordinarily well, though a few lines might have been more felicitious and rhythmical with certain slight permutations that the text itself suggests. The volume has been most charmingly printed.

These sonnets are full of poetic fancies, and have lines of notable strength. The one copied below is addressed to the Italian tragedian, Rossi, after

A RECITATION FROM DANTE.

I saw thee, Rossi, mantled all in black,
Break the frail heart of sad Ophelia;
And, like a tiger wild with love and madness,
Stifle in poisoned handkerchief thy sobs.
Lear and Macbeth I saw, and wept to see
Thee, supreme lover of old Italy,
Kiss thy pale Juliet in the nuptial tomb;
Yet once wast thou more grand, more terrible.
Horror I tasted and the joy sublime
For the first time in hearing the Three Rhymes,
Sound through thy golden voice their iron blast.
And red with reflex of the infernal flame,
I saw, and trembled to my soul's last depth,
Alighieri chanting the songs of hell.

JOEL BENTON.

*THE FIELDS OF DAWN AND LATER SONNETS. By Lloyd Mifflin. Pp. 105. 1900. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

AFTERGLOW. Later Poems. By Julia C. R. Dorr. 1900. Pp. 84. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

SONGS OF TWO. By Arthur Sherburne Hardy. Pp. 88. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

PICTORIS CARMINA. By Frederic Crowninshield, with illustrations by the author. Pp. 129. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

IDYLS OF EL DORADO. By Charles Keeler. Pp. 96. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1.25.

IDLE IDYLS. By Carolyn Wells. Pictured by Oliver Herford. 1900. Pp. 155. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

SURVIVALS. By Lewis V. F. Randolph. Embellished by Bryson Burroughs. Pp. 89. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

OLDE LOVE AND LAVENDER, AND OTHER VERSES. By Roy L. McCardell. 1900. Pp. 94. New York: Godfrey A. S. Weiners.

PHAETON. With Three Other Stories in Verse and a Prose Contention. Written by Henry Abbey. Pp. 126. Kingston, N. Y.: Styles & Kiersted. 75 cents.

THE TROPHIES. Sonnets by José Maria de Heredia. Translated by Frank Sewall. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. MCM. Pp. 133. Limited edition. Price, $2.50.

French Wit.

From The Cornhill.

The Court of Louis XIV., even at the end of the seventeenth century, was already a synonym for that delicate epigrammatic cleverness essentially French. Wit was the mode, the supreme mode among the wittiest people in the world, and in an age which was pre-eminently the Age of Good Talk—and bad deeds. From the Sun King's golden youth to his sombre setting under the De Maintenon the Court Chronicle is but a chronicle of infintely characteristic jests and aphorisms. It was a gorgeous Louis, flushed with confidence and victory, who uttered the familiar "L'état c'est moi." It was she who rose from pauperdom to govern France by the careful exercise of shrewd virtues, who is responsible for the saying that "nothing is so clever as irreproachable conduct." The heads, crowned or uncrowned, set the example, and the sincerest flattery was imitation. Even when the lesser stars outshone the sun himself, he was not offended.

"Monsieur," said Louis to a new Ambassador, "what I chiefly desire to impress upon you is that you follow a line of conduct entirely different from that of your predecessors."

"Sire," replied the Ambassador, "I intend to act so that your Majesty will not need to give such an instruction to my successor."

Here indeed one might be daring but not dull, and frank but not feeble. When Bassompierre, Ambassador to Madrid, related to the monarch how he had entered that city on a handsome mule, "Oh, oh!" said Louis, with a kingly wit, "what a fine thing to see an ass on a mule!"

"Very fine, sire," replied Bassompierre; 'I was representing you!"

Reminiscences.

Sir Wemyss Reid in The Anglo-Saxon Review.

As I sit here this morning I see once more the tall, manly figure of Thackeray, as he walks with rapid step along the path by the Row, homeward bound to his new house in Kensington. The West End of forty years ago belonged to him in a peculiar sense, and it is a joy, not to be easily parted with, to know that I have seen him treading its streets. And in Kensington Gardens I caught my last glimpse of Charles Dickens as a living man. It was only a week or two before his death, and he was strolling down one of the paths under the trees; his companion was a girl of tender years and manifestly humble circumstances, to whom the Master was talking with that animation of mood and manner which never failed him to the last. There is a seat here in Hyde Park that is always associated in my mind with the great name of Carlyle, for more than once I have seen the author of "Sartor Resartus" resting upon it, with sombre face and downcast eye, while the faithful William Allingham, like some silent watchdog, sat humbly at the other end of the bench, awaiting the great man's pleasure and keeping off all intruders.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

A writer who signs himself or herself S. D. McCormick has been contributing to The Bookman a series of articles entitled "Survivals in American Educated Speech." We do not know how persons born and educated in the various parts of this country may regard his deductions, but certainly it seems that the educated people of Boston whose "survivals" are described in the November number have cause for remonstrance. We were about to make a little remonstrance ourselves when we received a letter from Dr. Edward E. Hale, who is personally concerned in the matter. One passage in the article in question reads as follows:

Heerd, (heard,) to rhyme with feared, is a survival of the days of Addison and Dryden, when it passed as literary coin in the literary world and yet, after two centuries, refuses to quit the classic walks of Boston. When now, as occasionally heard from the lips of that grand old man, Edward Everett Hale, it pathetically suggests the passing glory of the Concord school.

Dr. Hale's remarks are brief but emphatic:

One or two friends of mine think I ought to write you about the absurd statement that I and other New Englanders are so archaic that we maintain the pronunciation of two centuries ago and say heerd where London says herd. Somebody sent this absurd statement to me two or three weeks ago, but it did not seem to me worth notice. I never said heerd in my life, unless it were in acting in a charade where I had to represent a poor Yankee from the forests. But it is of no consequence what I say or do not say. The writer who thinks I said so implies that Lowell, Emerson, Longfellow, and Holmes said so. I knew them all rather intimately, and I do not believe any of them ever used this pronunciation either in public address or conversation. One needs so much time and space in saying what is in this world that it seems a pity to waste one hundred and eighty-one words in saying what is not; but two sensible people advise me to do so.

Says The London Academy:

The ideal newspaper is as far to seek as the ideal friend or the ideal curry, but it seems that another attempt is to be made in New York. The "novel feature" of this ideal newspaper will be that it will tell the truth, will be free from political control, and will contain no sensational matter. To tell the truth about events that are happening 6,000 miles away, or even 6 miles away, is not easy.

John Strange Winter wonders why there should be a certain prejudice against books of short stories. She expresses her wonder in a preface to her Christmas annual, which happens to be a collection of stories. She stands up for these, saying, in so many words, "Believe me, they are better worth reading than if each had been spun out to a volume." This remark is incidental to a general defense of the short story. The subject that puzzles Mrs. Stannard must have made others wonder also. The book of short stories, as such, has practically passed out of existence. Of course, there are collections of short stories by eminent writers which sell widely, but it is nine times out of ten owing to the author's name that they achieve success. There is, too, a certain demand for short genre stories, but these stories, when they are not a series developing one idea, deal with at least the same central figure throughout. Mrs. Stannard would not imply, we trust, that short stories are no longer popular, for, to our personal knowledge, brief fiction has never been so well written and so widely read as it is to-day. But no longer is it attractive in its old collected form. The "certain prejudice against books of short stories," in this country at least, is not owing to the stories themselves, but because the 10-cent magazines, each of which usually contains half a dozen short stories, have pushed similar short stories, when presented in book form, out of the market.

In all probability a translation of "Ben-Hur" will shortly be brought out in modern Greek by a young, educated native of Athens, now residing in Constantinople. "Ben-Hur" has been translated into most European languages with varied success, but no one will deny that both its theme and treatment particularly lend themselves to a fine rendering in the language of modern Hellas. Negotiations for the translation are now pending. The would-be translator, who calls himself Sophocles A. Hudaverdoglu, first broached the subject in a letter to Gen. Lew Wallace, of which the following is a characteristic passage:

Excellency: (it will be recalled that Mr. Wallace was once United States Minister to Turkey) Please allow a Greek youth, although unknown to your Excellency, to address you the present letter for a favor which he dares to believe your Excellency will kindly grant. Some time ago a friend of mine gave me a German book, advising me to read it with attention. I never read novels, so I intended to give it back without having opened it. But then, one day being not occupied, I took it carelessly and began to read it. It impressed me so much that I read it again and again, and did not fail to translate parts of it to my father and relations. Needless to say, the book spoken of was "Ben-Hur," your Excellency's masterpiece. I looked everywhere for a Greek translation of it, but there is none; this pained me so much, as I read in the preface that "Ben-Hur" had been translated even into Turkish. From that time the idea haunts me to translate "Ben-Hur" into Greek.

We have, on more than one occasion, called the attention of our readers to the fact that good things in literature were being produced north of the St. Lawrence River, and that it was high time to penetrate with considerable enthusiasm the isolation which has been the fate of Canada. We are always glad to tell our readers about the work of certain Canadian novelists, poets, and historians, but we find the Canadian writer in general is rather loath to exploit himself beyond his own limited circle. There are exceptions, of course. There are many good books written, published, and laid away in Canada, which, if they were introduced among us, would certainly have a longer lease of life. We are glad to note that a book written by Mr. James L. Hughes, Inspector of Schools in Toronto, is being brought out simultaneously with a Canadian edition by D. Appleton & Co. of this city. "Dickens as an Educator" is the title of the book, and the writer claims for the author of "David Copperfield" a position which is quite likely to arouse lively discussion—"the greatest educational reformer that England has produced." This is part of his argument:

It will be admitted that he has done more than any one else to secure for the child a considerate treatment of his tender age. "It is a crime against a child to rob it of its childhood." This principle was announced by Dickens, and it has come to be generally recognized and adopted. Gradually it is changing the methods of primary instruction and bringing into vogue a milder form of discipline and a more stimulative teaching—arousing the child's self-activity instead of repressing it.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish simultaneously with John Murray, in London, next week, a volume called "An English Woman's Love Letters." There is said to be no question as to the genuineness of the letters, which reveal a most extraordinary domestic tragedy, full of human interest. It seems that some time ago a collection of letters written by a young Englishwoman to her lover was sent to Mr. Murray for examination. This girl had poured forth her soul (to use a rather hackneyed expression) to her lover with a passion and earnestness which is sure to remind one of Marie Bashkirtseff, and with a charm and grace which would be worthy of the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." Mr. Murray refused to publish the book until he was told of the authority of the letters. No one else knows the author's identity. It seems that the young woman died when twenty-two years old. The letters themselves make an extraordinary story, and make it plain that some one came between the girl and her lover, so that the correspondence was broken off. The girl meanwhile kept on writing, and put the letters away with the idea that the lover should receive them after she died, all of which finally came about. It is also quite certain that she came of a distinguished family.

W. W. Blake of the City of Mexico is about to republish a very rare and important work. It is Mme. Calderon de la Barca's "Life in Mexico," first published in translation at Boston in 1843, with a preface by the historian, W. H. Prescott. Mme. Calderon was the wife of the first Spanish Minister to Mexico, and Mr. Prescott says of her work:

The present work is the result of observations made during a two years' residence in Mexico by a lady whose position there made her intimately acquainted with its society, and opened to her the best sources of information in regard to whatever could interest an enlightened foreigner. It consists of letters written to the members of her own family, and, really, not intended originally—however incredible the assertion—for publication. Feeling a regret that such rich stores of instruction and amusement from which I have so much profited myself, should be reserved for the eyes of a few friends only, I strongly recommended that they should be given to the world. This is now done, with a few such alterations and omissions as were necessary in a private correspondence, and although the work would derive more credit from the author's own name than from anything which I can say, yet as she declines prefixing it, I feel much pleasure in making this statement by way of introduction to the public.

The reprint, which will contain ample historical footnotes explaining many allusions purposely left obscure by the author, will be presented in two volumes of about 500 pages each. Only 500 copies will be printed, and sold by subscription. The price of the work, per copy, is $5 in American currency, or $10 in Mexican silver.

Mr. Hall Caine is leaving London for Rome. He will winter in "The Eternal City," and there complete his novel of that name.

The Bibliographical Society has lately issued a new illustrated monograph on Antoine Vérard, by John Macfarlane. The book, which is attractively bound in paper, is the work of the Chiswick Press, its typography, head and tail pieces, illustrations, paper, and all other details being most satisfactory. This volume is so perfect a specimen of good bibliography that it is a great pity its circulation should be confined to the members of that society. The introduction gives all known details of Vérard's career, nothing being known before the appearance of his first book in 1485. After this time, however, his career is closely followed, an account of his publications and especially of vellum copies being given. The question of Vérard's having been a printer as well as a publisher is fully discussed, as is his pretensions to authorship. His illustrations come in for a full share in the description, as well as his initials, printers' devices, &c. Vérard's Books of Hours were so important a portion of his output that a great deal of attention is paid to them. The first fifty-two pages are taken up by fine bibliographical descriptions of Vérard's dated books, 102 in number; over forty pages to fully described undated works, followed by a long section devoted to Books of Hours. Books the existence of which or connection with Vérard is doubtful are separately listed, the last sec-

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tion containing numerous beautifully made reproductions of illustrations, pages showing typography, printers' devices, &c., taken from Vérard's books.

John Lane has recently issued a little book of patriotic verse, "Britons and Boers," by Herbert Ives, with illustrations, both in black and white, and in colors, by Scotson-Clark, an English illustrator, who was formerly well-known in New York. This little oblong book, which is published at 1s. per copy, is bound in yellow boards, with a cover design in gay colors, running round the entire book, also the work of Scotson-Clark. The illustrations include the "Gay Gordons," "The British Fighting Man," "The Handy Man at Sea," who "fights on the ocean" and "fights on the land," showing these men in the rigging at work on the sails; the inevitable pictures of "Bobs" and of "Oom Paul," both of the latter in black and white, as well as others in the same medium showing illustrations of Tommy Atkins and Hans Boer, accompanying verses which give the opinion of each concerning the other in regard to courage and fighting ability. Best of all, however, is "The End," which shows Tommy, badly crippled, foot in sling, head and eye bandaged, and on crutches, but yet smiling, apparently happy, and much engrossed in his pipe, which hangs out of his mouth at the born smoker's angle. Mr. Ives's verse is bright and catchy; his "Oom Paul" begins:

"Oh, man of many moods and wily ways,
The strong arm of the Lord you swore you were;
I wonder if it ever really pays
To swear."

And Tommy's summing up of his adversary:

"Now the Boer's about the bravest and the slimest man I've met,
* * * * * * * *
Though we beat him, still the beggar made us pay."

These are fair samples of the text.

A portion of the value of series like the Beacon and Westminster Biographies lies in the fact that in well-written but brief sketches are presented the life story of a prominent man, and in such attractive guises as to win many readers. To Americans, the Westminster series is probably the more valuable, from the fact that the subjects chosen are less well-known to us. The life of Adam Duncan, by H. W. Wilson, brings to the present writer the added pleasure of entire novelty, and yet its author tells us that this "great commander can be ranked after only Nelson amongst his contemporaries." The engraved frontispiece shows a strong, pleasing face, which should lead to interest in his story, while considerable attention has been devoted not only to the social condition of the navy during Duncan's time, but also to the sanitary condition of this branch of the service, and especially in West Indian waters, which was such that only the young and healthy dared face these conditions—not always with impunity—which Mr. Wilson gives as the reason for Duncan's refusal to go on that station, resigning command of the Monarch in 1781, and of the Blenheim in 1782, on their being ordered there. The little sketch gives an interesting account of Adam Duncan, who was born in 1731, when George III. had been but four years on the throne. His active service covers a period of about fifty years—from his midshipman's days in 1746, through various promotions, Captain, Commander, Rear Admiral, Vice Admiral, and Admiral, until in 1797, after his defeat of the Dutch fleet at Camperdown, he was created Viscount Duncan of Camperdown. Typographically the volumes of these two series closely approach perfection, a reputation well seconded by the general interest of their texts.

Another issue in the Westminster series treats of a much more familiar subject—John Wesley, who, with Whitefield, with whom during his early career as a field preacher he was closely connected, was one of the most prominent men in the evangelical revival, though neither was the actual creator of the movement. John Wesley, who is often called the founder of Methodism, fills an important position in the evangelical history of the eighteenth century, having exerted a strong influence outside the religious organizations directly growing out of this revival, being, indeed, the herald of the great religious movement of the present century, which is commonly called the Oxford Movement. For this reason, and because Methodists, who still consider Wesley their doctrinal teacher, number many millions in the United States, and in England and her colonies, the life of this great man must be found of much interest by all; or, as its author, Mr. Frank Banfield, says, "He is plainly a man of whom every educated person should have some knowledge." In a compass of 125 small pages, its author closely and interestingly follows Wesley's career, from his early days in the rectory at Epworth, his father and mother being strongly attached to the English establishment, although the latter's father, Dr. Annersley, was an "ejected minister," in consequence of the Act of Uniformity of 1662. Wesley's grandfather and great-grandfather were also ejected ministers, so that he was descended on both sides from religious thinkers. John Wesley went up to Oxford from the Charterhouse in 1720, won many honors, Fellow of Lincoln, Greek lecturer, and moderator, finally becoming his father's curate and being ordained priest in 1728. For an interesting account of his early religious struggles, their final outcome, and an appreciation of his great influence, readers must seek the book itself, while a short selection of the best from the immense number of books concerning John and Charles Wesley will be found in a bibliography at the end of the volume.

South America Described.*

Frank G. Carpenter, who is well known to the reading public through his newspaper work and books of travel, some of which are used in their schools as reading books, has prepared another interesting volume, the outcome of a 25,000-mile journalistic expedition to South America in search of information for the American business man and general reader. In the course of his travels the author visited the Isthmus of Panama and the lands of the equator, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Terra del Fuego, the Falklands, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil, the Guianas, Venezuela, and the Orinoco Basin. The record of his journey includes information relative to the resources of the various countries visited, the life and customs of the people, their governments, business methods, and trade, and is more of a study of the commercial and social life of the cities and a description of how the people live and work, than a diary of travel and adventure. It describes the chief industries, notes the characteristic features of the inhabitants, and incidentally points out the chances for the investment of American capital and the increase of American trade. The volume is one of the most readable and most valuable on South America that has come under our notice for a long time. We will not attempt to follow the author in his descriptions of his experiences and observations in the countries visited, but will refer to a few of the unique and interesting facts contained in the volume, and these references will furnish our readers with an idea of the value and readability of the book.

The city of Guayaquil, with a population of 50,000, which in commercial importance is considered the New York of Ecuador, is, in the estimation of the author, one of the unhealthiest cities in the world. The streets are unpaved, and in the dry season the donkeys wear pantalets to keep the gadflies and mosquitoes from eating them. The city has no sewers, and its waterworks are pit holes sunk in the street into which pumps are inserted on the occasion of a fire. As a result, the city has burned down again and again, and a recent holocaust caused a loss of more than $30,000,000. Taxes are only three-tenths of one per cent., but the fire insurance rate is 7 per cent. per annum.

Lake Titicaca, almost as large as Lake Erie, and more than twice as high up in the air as the top of Mount Washington, is one of the most beautiful bodies of water in the world. The ports on the lake do a large business, and over $1,000,000 of imports annually enter Bolivia over Lake Titicaca. Alpacas, vicunas, and llamas live on the high lands about the lake, the llamas being domesticated and used as a beast of burden as well as shorn for their wool.

Terra del Fuego, which is usually pictured as a dreary land of snow and ice, of glaciers and rocky wastes, is according to the author not nearly as dismal a place as described. The archipelago is made up of hundreds of wooded islands, mostly mountainous, a few of which have valleys and plains covered with rich grass. Thousands of sheep graze on the rich grasses of the plains, or, rather such part as is left after the ravages of the ground rats, which burrow in the earth, and are so numerous as to make it impossible to drive over the plains with a wagon. The islands are chiefly inhabited by Indians, whose customs, dress, and mode of life are described at some length by Mr. Carpenter.

The Argentine Republic amazed the author. It has a population of 4,000,000, having trebled within thirty years, and more than one-third of all the people in the country are foreigners, and 70 per cent. of the foreigners are Italians. The inhabitants of Argentina are of almost pure European extraction. The country is cosmopolitan, which keeps Argentina up to date. Nearly all the large towns have electric lights, and there are almost 10,000 miles of railroads. Buenos Ayres, the largest city, is about the size of Boston. As laid out, it is eleven miles from end to end, has more ground within its boundaries than Paris, and is the largest Spanish-speaking city in the world.

*"SOUTH AMERICA, SOCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND POLITICAL." By Frank G. Carpenter. 8vo. Pp. 633. Fully illustrated. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company.

The Dream of the Key.

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Edward Bellamy's "Duke of Stockbridge."*

The "Duke of Stockbridge" was written by the late Edward Bellamy, well known as the author of "Looking Backward," which, on its publication many years ago, attracted considerable attention from its unique presentation of the practical results of the co-operative social system. Although the "Duke of Stockbridge" was already partly in manuscript before the publication of "Looking Backward," the author concluded to withhold its publication until he had given to the public the latter work, as the former was simply a novel, and its depth of meaning would only be perceived by the few. Meanwhile he died, leaving to other hands the final touches he had promised himself to bestow upon it.

While the "Duke of Stockbridge" possesses all the charm of romance under the hand of a skillful writer, it reveals in vivid colors the condition of the people and country in Northwestern Massachusetts, (now known as Berkshire,) subsequent to the conclusion of the War of the Revolution, until the adoption of the Constitution in 1787, and the trials and hardships to which the yeomanry of the country were subjected. Wild and extravagant notions of liberty, however, and the power of the people to oppose the action of the law, led to the assembling of large bodies of men from different towns, who, after voting their own constitutionality, and assuming the name of the people, arrayed themselves against the Legislature and detailed at great length grievances by which they claimed to be oppressed. The hostility was most active against taxes, the competition promised the officers of the army, and the administration of justice by the courts of law. We cannot, however, better make clear the grievances under which these towns were suffering than by quoting a few paragraphs from the introduction, written by Francis Bellamy, the editor.

Trade had not revived. We were producing little that the outside world wanted. We were sending our gold abroad with ruinous balances, for our imports were three times greater than our exports, consequently the small amount of gold in the country had left the interior for the seaports, and from there it rapidly sailed away. The paper money was not worth anything. Most transactions were in the exchange medium of farm products; the editor of The Worcester Spy took subscriptions in salt pork; in Virginia tobacco was the chief medium, and in North Carolina whisky. When the ground was fertile and the forest almost free, families might not have to starve and shiver even under such conditions. But seeds and tools had to be bought, and specie was the ultimate charge. Most of all, taxes had to be paid, and pork and hay could not be accepted by the Government. During these years the annual tax of Massachusetts amounted to $200 per family, more money than the average farmer or mechanic saw in two years. The chief industry, therefore, was the law; the courts were concerned in emptying farmers' houses under foreclosures, and in filling the jails with good men who could not pay their debts—unless, indeed, their creditors gave them the privilege of working out their debts on account, in virtual serfdom.

The people of the Berkshires upon whom this burden fell most heavily endured this condition of affairs until it could be borne no longer, then revolted, organizing to the number of several thousand, and defied the Constitutional powers. Northampton, Stockbridge, and the Barringtons were the first towns to act. Court proceedings were estopped, the jails opened, and their unfortunate inmates, who had been cast there chiefly for non-payment of balances due on foreclosed mortgages, were liberated.

The deliverers started back or stood transfixed before the ghastly withered figures which confronted them as they rose from their pallets of straw. So ghastly a travesty on their former hale and robust selves had sickness and sunless confinement made almost all the prisoners that not even brothers recognized their brothers.

The uprising, however, was soon quelled; Gov. Bowdoin raised 4,000 militia, placed them under command of Gens. Lincoln and Sheperd, and hotly pursued the insurgents; at length, with the loss of a few killed, and several prisoners, they were dispersed, their leaders driven out of the State, and this formidable rebellion of Shay was quelled.

It is this first rebellion that made the subject of Mr. Bellamy's charming romance, and so closely is it confined to historical facts, authenticated by personal research, that it may be received as a truthfully woven record not only of the rebellion, but of the condition of the people and country at the time of which he treats. Moreover, he has retained the names of the old settlers, the descendants of which are so well known to this generation, and the forcible and expressive dialect and pithy sayings of the farmers still to be heard in the back country add much to the quaintness of the romance. As this section of the country has now become one of fashionable homes for New Yorkers, the book under notice will be found of unusual interest. The book contains the usual love story of romances, but space forbids more than its mention. It is well printed on heavy paper, beautifully and tastefully bound, with four effective illustrations. To those familiar with the beautiful, historic lands of the Berkshires, "The Duke of Stockbridge" will be read with unfaltering interest and pleasure.

J. W. H.

*THE DUKE OF STOCKBRIDGE: A Romance of Shay's Rebellion. By Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward." 1900. 12mo. New York, Boston, Chicago: Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.50.

John Brown and the Slavery Question.

J. SOLOMON GAINES, Boston, writes:

"In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 29, Eugene L. Didier of Baltimore seems nettled by my letter of Sept. 8. His reply was intemperate in tone, indiscreet in language, and illogical in reasoning. In the language of a well-known Boston author, I desire to tell E. L. Didier that this is a 'manhood country,' and that the cultured and progressive American honors manhood, by whomsoever it is displayed, with no thought of color. Since 1865 over 350 books have been published in which the 'sum of all villainies,' slavery, is denounced. To-day the enlightened public is informed of the blissful state and the unexampled 'good treatment' of the negro during his bondage. What England's political and legal giant (Burke) confessed his inability to do, Mr. Didier does with one stroke of his pen. He draws an indictment against all of the descendants of the former slaves, or, in other words, against the whole race. The modern negro feels that abstruse argumentation is not needed to refute such jargon, and leaves E. L. Didier to the mercy of his silence. Theodore Parker, Frederick Douglass, John Brown, and Gerrit Smith have so blended their personalities with the reform movements in this country that it is impossible for the cultured and catholic-minded American to think of the movements without thinking of these men. Didier's vilification and slander to the contrary notwithstanding. No human structure, however grand the same may be, can contain these noble specimens of humanity.

"When the 'halls of fame' shall have crumbled to decay, yea, when the slanderers of the honored dead shall have gone the way of all the earth, 'unwept, unhonored, and unsung,' the deeds of these men, stars of the first magnitude, will illumine the pathway of a grateful posterity."

The New English Government.

From The London Shipping World.

Lord Stowell was said to be so penurious and so fond of shows, says The Daily News, that he would go to any exhibition he could see for a shilling. Under these conditions he saw a blue snake and a yellow snake and tendered his coin at the door of a green snake. But the showman had a conscience, and this fidelity was too much for him. "My Lord," he said, I can't deceive so good a customer. It's only the yellow snake repainted." Lord Salisbury has no such compunction in dealing with that very old customer, the British public. He has given his Cabinet a new coat of paint.

LATEST BOOKS.

Another Illustrated Omar.*

In a volume the illustrations of which, including designs for cover, cover lining, borders, full-page drawings, and other decorations, are the work of a new illustrator, Florence Lundborg, who first became known to us by delightful poster work for the short-lived but famous little magazine, The Lark, comes another edition of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.

Miss Lundborg, who is a California girl, has been for some time a student at the Whistler Academy in Paris, and is said to have given several years to a study of this great Persian poet and philosopher, the result of such work being shown in her illustrations and decorations to the present edition.

Miss Lundborg's illustrations are all in line drawings, her full-page pictures varying very much in their success. The caryatid borders to the lives of Edward FitzGerald and Omar Khayyam, as well as to the notes, are all very successful both in design and execution, as is her charming design for the cover lining, printed in black, on a rich but dark-brown paper. The occasional small vignettes and the vine and grape border surrounding the table of contents are also very good; but the volume's title-page is distinctly poor, both in its design and in its lettering. The cover design can hardly be called effective, while the book's greatest defect lies in its excessive weight, due probably to the heavy, glossy paper on which the volume is printed, doubtless with a view to the illustrations coming out well.

In the full-page drawing illustrating the quatrains, Miss Lundborg's work is very uneven. Leaving out of the question all beauty of design and execution, about which there may be a great difference of opinion, in so many instances the illustrations seem to have so little real connection with the quatrains printed on the same pages that they assume—no matter how well designed or executed—the character of mere decorations. Again, however, where the connection is close, such as the drawing illustrating quatrain lviii., "An angel shape bearing a vessel on his shoulder," the result is very good in every way; while best of all is "The angel of the darker Drink," which is fine in design and execution, as well as in its close connection with the text. The crouching figure illustrating "The moving finger writes" is not at all effective, the face entirely lacking the stern, sad dignity, the unalterableness, which we are accustomed to associate with this quatrain. On the whole, in fact, the book will be a great disappointment to those who had hoped much from it, the drawings being too much after the fashion of the Aubrey Beardsley school, while lacking the hall mark of his unmistakable genius and power.

The very fact that the present volume's chief claim to special attention lies in these illustrations, brings it into comparison with the only other illustrated edition of any importance, that containing Vedder's beautiful drawings illustrating his conception of these Rubaiyat. Indeed, the publishers challenge this comparison when they announce that Miss Lundborg's illustrations to the present edition bid fair to take a place not very far below Vedder's, whose work on the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam it would be extremely difficult to approach.

The typography of the book is the work of Messrs. John Wilson & Son, at the University Press of Cambridge, and is very good in every way, the type being pleasing and the effectiveness of the page, and especially of those on which the text is set within Miss Lundborg's charming caryatid borders, being unusually good. The paper, however, is entirely too thick and too highly calendared for beauty. The text is printed on one side of the pages only, which are bound double and not intended to be cut, the book being the heaviest one for its size, a small quarto, we have ever seen.

The volume contains, first of all, an interesting sketch of Edward FitzGerald, written by Michael Kerney, and first published in America in the Houghton & Mifflin edition of 1888. As is well known, Mr. Kerney was a well-known bibliographer, then in the employ of Bernard Quaritch, and this little sketch, although perfectly familiar to Omarians now, gave the world in general its first definite knowledge of FitzGerald, the man, the circumstances which led to his translation of the quatrains, their first publication, apparent failure, and subsequent strong growing popularity. This sketch is followed by Justin Huntly McCarthy's familiar poem to Omar Khayyam, "Omar, dear Sultan of the Persian Song," succeeded in turn by the far less well-known "Glose Upon a Rubá'iy," by Porter Garnett, written upon the quatrain, "A book of verses underneath the bough," both of which are in specially designed borders, not nearly so good, however, as Miss Lundborg's charming caryatid borders.

Next follow the quatrains themselves, in all but one or two instances three to a page, set in a central panel, which is on a much larger one containing the illustrations. The notes come next, followed by FitzGerald's sketch of Omar Khayyam, which completes the text of the present edition, there being no bibliography or new additional matter of any kind.

The volume contains about 125 pages and 41 full-page drawings, accompanying the text of the quatrains, as well as borders for the rest of the volume's contents. The book is published in two editions—the ordinary cloth-bound issue and an edition de luxe, limited to 250 impressions, printed on imperial Japan paper, each copy being numbered and bound in silk, subscribers' names being registered and numbers allotted as their orders are received, the price of this special edition being $10 per copy.

*RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM: The Astronomer Poet of Persia. Rendered into English Verse by Edward FitzGerald. With drawings by Florence Lundborg. New York: Duxey's At the Sign of the Lark. 1900. $5

Eugene Field's "The Temptation of Friar Gonsol."*

The beautifully made edition of Eugene Field's "The Temptation of Friar Gonsol; A Story of the Devil, Two Saints, and a Booke," just issued by Woodward & Lothrop of Washington, D. C., must make a strong appeal not only to all Field collectors, but to bibliomaniacs generally, who alone can thoroughly appreciate the finely satiric but kindly humor that could make possible such a sketch. A sketch, too, which could only have been written by a man previously afflicted with the disease of bibliomania, a malady which usually is only increased by the efforts made to curb it. This little story is evidently written by the same hand that gave us "The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac," and, above all, "The Bibliomaniac's Prayer," wherein Field, after fervently praying to be kept from all temptation, adds that if he must fall, let it be for sake of a prize so rare that

> Whereon when other men shall look,
> They'll wail to know I got it cheap.

This delightful little sketch was written for the "Sharps and Flats" column of The Chicago Daily News, but for some reason was never published. The "galley proof" of it, however, headed "Sharps and Flats," and bearing Field's corrections in pencil, passed in some way into the possession of a Washington bibliophile, Mr. Frank Hauvey, through whose courtesy the present book appears.

The sketch has already been issued in two editions, one of which bears the imprint of F. M. Morris, whose Chicago bookshop owes much of its fame to Field, and who also published the charming little edition of Field's "Auto-Analysis."

It is an open secret that the two friars are well-known clergymen, whose names are too familiar to us to need mention here, who, with others, including Field himself, made famous the old "Saints and Sinners" corner of McClurg's. A great rivalry existed between these men for the possession of prizes great and small; Field, when in the depths of poverty, sometimes inserting a humorous verse, somewhere between the covers of a coveted edition, begging or ordering all book lovers to pass it by until he could "collect doubloons."

It is probable that most Field lovers possess this sketch in some form, but the present edition is particularly noteworthy for its typography and general appearance; its type, paper, and initials being extremely good, while the rubricated running titles and the very clever use of red lettering, standing alone, for the most striking phrase, or two or three words in each page, most of which are of bibliophilic import, should make this edition an essential feature of every Field collection.

The book contains a reprint of the original galley proof, with its many corrections, and several illustrations, including a most satisfactory portrait on Japan paper, from a crayon made by a member of Mr. Field's own family, and a two-page reproduction of a personal letter, written in 1882 by J. L. Schlanders, who represented The New York Herald in the Whitechapel murders and mysteriously disappeared. The letter was written at Munich, and contains clever sketches of the tourists, of which the city was full, and an interesting caricature of Field, "as I see him in my mind's eye," which its creator said was the result of two minutes' work.

The book is bound in white vellum, stringtied, bearing a clever cover design by Felix Mahoney, cartoonist of The Washington Star, and is issued in two editions, 300 numbered copies, at $3 net, and 10 on Japan vellum, with initials printed in water colors, at $10 per copy.

*THE TEMPTATION OF FRIAR GONSOL. A Story of the Devil, Two Saints, and a Booke. By Eugene Field. 12mo. Portraits and illustrations. Not paged. Washington, D. C.: Woodward & Lothrop. 1900. $3 net.

College Songs.*

Almost every American university and college has its own particular songs. Some of them are published in annual editions. A comparison between the various editions of the same institutions is interesting. We find that although there are new songs produced every year there is a constant sifting process going on, and a song must be very popular indeed and have genuine staying qualities that appeal to the student nature at all times in order to have the hall mark of permanency attached to it. A collection of songs which have stood the test at various colleges have been collected and published under the title of "Songs from All Colleges." It is a volume of the representative student songs of American educational life. The words and music are printed upon heavy half-tone paper, and the letter-press is all that could be desired. For the American man and woman who would again be brought into close touch with their student days this book forms a most inspiring companion. The editors are to be congratulated on their choice; they have left no chord in the student's life untouched that is capable of response.

*SONGS OF ALL COLLEGES. Words and Music. With cover design. Quarto. New York: Hinds & Noble, $1.50.

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Philip has graduated with the highest honors. He has made up his mind to devote his attention to the amelioration of his people. The plan of an institute enters his mind. His brother Leuw, who has ample means, promises his help. Then Philip is offered the candidacy of a place in Parliament. His chances of success are good. He is near to accepting the candidacy, when the failure of a bank impoverishes Mrs. Duveen. Phil was to have married Effie Elkin, a wordly young lady, who was ambitious to have for husband an M. P. Leuw, who has entered body and soul into the plan of the institute, certainly regrets Philip's entrance into politics. Philip of his own accord gives up the chances of a seat in Parliament and returns to his institute. The author intertwines his text with two pretty love episodes. The moral inculcated in this romance is of the highest. Those vital questions which occupy the attention of the Jews at the present moment are all treated in a philosophical manner. Irrespective of creed, Mr. Samuel Gordon's romance may be read with advantage. The hopefulness of the story is one of its strongest points.

*SONS OF THE COVENANT. A Tale of the London Jewry. By Samuel Gordon. Illustrated by Mark Zangwill. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society.

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A Romance of the East.*

As far as may be understandable, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel's "The Hosts of the Lord," is representative of the combat ever raging between the two "great supernaturalisms of the world; the one which has held the West, the one which has held the East." The action begins in the City of Esh-dwarra, some Indian centre of population under British control. There is to be the opening of a new canal planned by the English engineers. Two sacred rivers are to be joined, and this the natives think is an act of impiety. The author writes of dandy English staff officers, pretty women, and lordly Commissioners. Familiar as is the writer of this story with Hindu words in common usage in India, their comprehension by the ordinary reader is fairly difficult. The heroine is Miss Laila Bonaventura. She is of mixed origin. There is some mysterious connection between her and the Catholic priest Father Narayan, whose real name is Ninian Bruce. Vincent Dering is also a Catholic. In the British service there is the splendid Roshan Khan. Roshan Khan is in some respects almost an Englishman. He is well up in all the sports the officers indulge in. As a fencer he has no equal. It is Father Narayan who has taught him, for the old priest is still past master of the art of the foil. Still there are some feints and attacks which the priest has not imparted to his pupil, especially one, which the good father calls "L'Addio del Marito." Under the veneer of European manners Roshan is a savage. He is in some way related to Laila. The girl loves the airy Capt. Dering. In a fit of jealousy Roshan shoots Laila. Then the padre fights a duel with his pupil Roshan. The good father certainly has not taught

*THE HOSTS OF THE LORD By Mrs. Flora Annie Steel. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

his native pupil everything, for he runs through the murderer, by means of the famous "L'Addio del Marito." The romance describes the peculiar fanatics of the Far East and the constant strife between the natives of differing religions.

Irish Fairy Stories.*

As Seumas MacManus acts as mouthpiece for the old Gaelic shanachies, our sincerest thanks are due to the man of the moment and the story teller of the remotest past for so many delightful tales. And did you ever know what a "plaisham" was? There was Prince Connal, who got everything in reason he asked for, such as a grand castle, with grounds and real birds and trees, and a river flowing past them all, but then he was not satisfied, but wanted a "plaisham," and to his sorrow he got that, too, and with it there was an end of the castle and its fine surroundings. "The Amadan of the Dough" is a fine and heroic story. That King's son is such a grand fighter! When Amadan falls to and faces the many giants, then they make "the rocks into pebbles and the pebbles into gravel and the gravel fell over the country like hailstones." Amadan's marriage "lasted nine days and nine nights. There were nine hundred fiddlers, nine hundred fluters, and nine hundred pipers, and the last day and night of the wedding were better than the first." "The Snow, the Crow, and the Blood" is a weird story, for the devil plays a part in it. The Princess of the East may be said to be fairly in love with the devil. However, Jack, the son of the King of Ireland, quite converts this somewhat heathenish Princess. Jack does it in orthodox manner. He breaks nine blackthorns over his wife's back, but the application of the tenth is not necessary, for all the devils that had held the Princess in their sway had been driven out. The story of the "Old Hag" teaches the necessity of kindness to animals. If only a bottle of "iochslainte" was obtainable today, what a panacea it would be for all troubles mental and physical!

The Realm of Nature.*

We entirely sympathize with the ornithologist who translated "Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas," "Happy the man who knows the names of the birds." To possess exact knowledge of almost anything is agreeable, and to possess a knowledge of what we most inexactly term "nature" is peculiarly agreeable because it lends so much zest and interest to the time we spend out of doors, and also tends greatly to increase that time, thereby pumping additional ozone into us and freshening our bodies. The man with whom we do not sympathize is he who condescends to us with a "holier-than-thou" manner because he knows the habits of the stone chat and does not know how to play billiards. Still less engaging is the man who is complacent because he has been looking at a sunset or a lichen while we have been wasting our time at a theatre or in an art gallery. Mr. Abbott shows a slight tendency toward this disconcerting attitude of mind. He is sorry that he ever heard of a city, and he reflects that the croaking bullfrog of the marsh is better by far than the wordy ignoramus of the town.

He says he would rather know the reason the leaves of the skunk cabbage are mottled than know how to earn a dollar. He asks—anxiously, but not enviously—if the world is "always so much more wonderful elsewhere than at home?" He is impatient if not scornful of the tales of science. "Better fancy's wild ideal," he says, "than a too prosaic story," and he tells us that he has known a small gathering of the unimaginative to yawn more than they talked at the end of the hour. A really startling remark, he adds, "would have shaken the furniture as might an earthquake," but he does not tell us whether he tried it or not. In bold defiance of Shelley worshippers, he demands: "Who hath writ a worthy ode to a breath of fresh air?" He anticipates any possible criticism of the paucity of facts concerning the outdoor world to be found in his book by inquiring how we are to recognize facts as such, and how, when one is acquired, we are "to draw from it its full significance?"

Dickens and Thackeray in Small Volumes.*

There is something radically new in these little volumes, each of which is only 4¼ by 6¼ inches in size, and not thicker than an ordinary monthly magazine. The type is as large as that employed in the common library editions of standard works, but the paper is very thin, measuring about 1,000 pages to the inch. That is the secret; the texture of the paper is so fine that the letter-press does not show through the leaves. Each volume weighs less than eight ounces, and can be conveniently carried in a side pocket. Whether for the library or for constant usefulness and pleasure these editions should appeal to all book lovers. The works of Thackeray are divided as follows: "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," "The Newcomes," "Henry Esmond," "The Paris Sketch Book," &c., "The Book of Snobs," &c., "Burlesques, The Fitzboodle Papers, The Fatal Boots," "Men's Wives, The Bedford Row Conspiracy," &c., "The Virginians," "The Adventures of Philip," "Catherine, Lovel the Widower," &c., "Barry Lyndon, Roundabout Papers," &c., "Miscellaneous Essays, Sketches, and Reviews," and "Contributions to Punch," &c.

Here is the arrangement of titles in the Dickens set: "Pickwick Papers," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Oliver Twist and Sketches by Boz," "Old Curiosity Shop," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Barnaby Rudge," "Dombey and Son," "David Copperfield," "American Notes and A Child's History of England," "Bleak House," "Hard Times; Pictures from Italy and Christmas Books," and "Little Dorrit." It is interesting to add that the complete works of Sir Walter Scott will shortly be presented in the same form.

Australian Aborigines.*

The aborigines of Australia have received curiously little attention from ethnologists and linguists. In the other portions of the British Empire the natives have received much more consideration in every way than have the Australian savages. The Rev. John Mathew's book attempts to collect and make accessible in convenient form the knowledge now possessed of the life and civilization of these fast-disappearing tribes. Mr. Mathew first discusses the origin of the Australians and gives his views of this disputed question as follows: "Australia was first occupied by a people, a branch of the Papuan [Tasmanian] family, and closely related to the negroes. They came from the north. * * * Then followed one invasion, if not two, by hostile people. The un-Papuan element now discernible in the Australian race is not the trace of one pure race, but is composite, the constituents being Dravidian and Malay blood. Of these the Dravidian was the first to arrive, the Malay coming later, and in a desultory way by detachments at irregular intervals. * * * The different batches of invaders may have had different landing places. It will be conclusively shown in this volume that the main stream of population entered Australia on the northeast and crossed in a southwesterly direction." Mr. Mathew proves from facts of physiology, mythology, implements, customs, and language that the aborigines of Australia were Papuan, and that they were the ancestors of the Tasmanian race so recently extinct.

The manners and customs of the Australians as described by Mr. Mathew are most interesting, and often show parallel developments to similar habits in widely separated parts of the world. Marriage is sometimes by capture from neighboring tribes and sometimes by abduction. The latter form, which is practiced by uncivilized nations in many countries, consists in the man's carrying the girl off while her relatives pursue in crowds threatening the abductor with dire vengeance. The whole proceeding is, however, arranged by both parties beforehand, and the pursuit is in reality only feigned.

The chapter on "Art" among the natives of Australia is an important contribution to our knowledge of primitive art, and incidentally of the origin of writing. The sending of messages by means of sign writing on sticks is a custom which is very common among savages. The art of the Australians consists for the most part of rude imitations of the forms of men and of the more familiar animals. Some of them are executed in color. One of the most remarkable was found in Queensland. "The picture is seventy feet across. It is said to represent a lake of fire, out of which are stretched life-size dusky brown arms in hundreds, in every conceivable position, the muscles knotted, and the hands grasping convulsively, some pointing a weird finger upward, others clenched as if in the agonies of death."

But the most important, although not the most interesting part of the book is the second half on the Australian languages. This is by far the most noteworthy study of the subject which has been made, and the results are worthy of attention. The fundamental principle of word structure is agglutination, thus showing a relationship to the Turanian family of languages. Modifications are made by post-positions, preformatives, and sometimes by included particles. Genuine internal vowel inflection is not found. The phonic systems embraces all the pure vowels, and also "umlanted" vowels. Mr. Mathew appends to his work a valuable comparative table of words found in the various dialects of Australia.

Hans Christian Andersen.*

On general principles it is usually a good rule to skip introductions. Nine cases out of ten they either show the egotism of the author or that of a kind friend who suffers himself to be known as the introducer. A tenth case, however, is now before us. A new translation of Andersen's "Fairy Tales" is introduced by Mr. Edmund Gosse. Mr. Gosse achieves the honor with much grace and with a charming familiarity with his subject. He knew the author more or less intimately, and one of the most interesting features of the introduction is part of an interview had from the aged Danish conteur by the English littérateur. We learn that at a certain time Mr. Andersen did not sit down, as many other story tellers have, and write off tales that at once became popular. He probably spent as much time on a brief tale of 10,000 words or so as many authors spend upon an am-

*DONEGAL FAIRY STORIES. Collected and Told by Sumas MacManus. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

*IN NATURE'S REALMS. By Charles Conrad Abbott. With ninety drawings by Oliver Kemp. Trenton, N. J.: Albert Brandt. 1900. $2.00.

*THE NEW CENTURY CLASSICS. Works of William M. Thackeray in 14 volumes. Works of Charles Dickens in 12 volumes. New York: Thomas Nelson & Son. Cloth, gilt edge, per volume, $1; leather limp, gilt, frontispiece, back inset, $1.25; library edition, crushed levant boards, Dreadnaught, inlaid panel, $1.25.

*EAGLEHAWK AND CROW. A Study of the Australian Aborigines, Including an Inquiry into Their Origin and a Survey of Australian Languages. By John Mathew, M. A., B. D. Pp. xvi.-288. London: D. Nutt. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. 1900. $5.50.

*FAIRY TALES. By Hans Christian Andersen. With illustrations by Hans Tegner. Introduction by Edmund Gosse. Quarto. Pp. 300. New York: The Century Company. $6.

(Continued on Page 902.)

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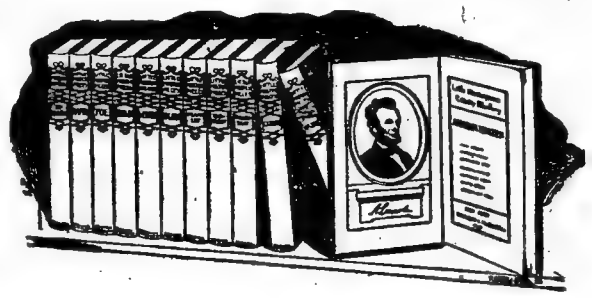

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LATEST BOOKS.

(Continued from Page 901.)

bitious novel. His work as we have it today, in subject matter, form, and style, is the crowning achievement of many experiments, much deliberation, and not a few failures and half failures, which in literature are usually worse than failures.

Everybody is familiar with these stories told with so much human sympathy, but we wish to say a few words more about this particular edition, which is presented in large, handsome type and illustrated by the author's fellow-countryman, the well-known artist, Hans Tegner. The originals of the pictures, which represent eleven years of faithful labor, were exhibited last Summer at the Paris Exposition; possibly before the Winter is over they may be exhibited in New York. The pen-and-ink sketches are reproduced in half-tone fac similes, in the volume before us, while the wash-drawings are engraved on wood. Hans Christian Andersen's "Fairy Tales" is perhaps the most noteworthy children's classic in existence, and in the form in which it is now offered to the English-speaking public it has a new and charming meaning for its early readers, now grown old, while for the present generation of little ones it presents each old story in a setting that cannot fail to render child life brighter, happier, and more susceptible of refining influences.

A New Edition of Webster's.*

Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, assisted by an able corps of specialists, has provided a supplement to Webster's International Dictionary consisting of 25,000 additional words, phrases, and definitions. Webster's is a practical work, and it has often been wondered why, as supplements have succeeded one another, new words have not at once found place in the body of the book. The reason is this: Before a word can permanently take its place in a language it must be submitted to several tests. Is it of general usage? Is it modern? Is it likely to endure? Is it English, or may it become so? Customs and thought, to say nothing of mechanical devices, are undergoing a constant change. Words disappear and new words take their place, and the word "permanency" in lexicography has many and varied phases. Hence the aim of the present supplement to Webster's International Dictionary has been to gather the verbal additions to the language during the past decade, and to set them forth in the same manner that words which have long since become permanent are set forth in the body of the book. According to the editor's scheme, as explained in the preface:

In the form and style of the supplement the body of the work has been strictly followed. It is believed that the definitions are clear and concise, and well worthy of the praise which it has been the good fortune of Noah Webster's definitions to merit and receive. Especial pains have been taken to avoid that besetting sin of lexicographers, the resorting to mere synonyms as definitions, with the omission of specific differences, in order to secure conciseness and save labor. But synonyms lead out from one word to all others, making every word the equivalent of all—just as every lane leads into some road and each road into all others.

His aims, we believe, have been faithfully carried out with infinite care by all concerned and with consummate scholarship, lending peculiar and emphatic confirmation of the words of Dr. J. A. H. Murray, the great English lexicographer: "Webster, the 'International,' is perhaps the best of one-volume dictionaries." In this statement is also indicated the idea, which very often is not fully appreciated by the student, that Webster's International Dictionary is not so American that the usages and attributes of the mother Anglo-Saxon tongue are readily dismissed simply because they have never gained a firm foothold on this side of the Atlantic. For, whatever else it is, this book is a faithful guide to those English-speaking communities throughout the world, whether they are sheltered beneath the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack.

The Trent Edition of Balzac.*

As this is a complete edition of "The Comédie Humaine," but not of the works of Honoré de Balzac, one does not expect to find the disjecta membra, the short stories, and the fragments of the incomplete phases of the comedy, or the plays "Vautrin," "Les Ressources de Quinola," "Paméla Giraud," "La Marâtre," and "Mercadet," which, by the way, are very good reading even though, with one or two exceptions, they never obtained any standing as dramas; but enough of "The Comédie Humaine" is reproduced to show the general scope of this prodigious work as well as particularly to invite English readers to study some of the masterpieces of this great French writer, who, as some one has said, was "an artificer who builded like a giant and finished like a jeweler."

As is well known, what Buffon actually achieved in zoology Balzac sought to accomplish in contemporaneous sociology. His scheme was enormous, covering every phase of French life in every grade of society—urban, suburban, and rural. He had performed about two-thirds of his task when death took him. The edition before us is in many ways a worthy specimen of American bookmaking. The translations, although the work of separate minds, are uniformly good and in several cases elegant both in scholarship and accuracy. Of course, the special feature of the edition is the editing, with comprehensive introductions presented, by Prof. William P. Trent of Columbia University, which covers several important points. Each introduction is preceded by a bibliographical paragraph containing a résumé of the history of the story in the volume (most of Balzac's stories have very interesting chronicles outside of themselves) then follow all necessary data concerning the characters, and then comes a series of critical estimates, together with extracts from Balzac's own estimate of his work as it appeared in his letters to Mme. Hanska, and finally the editor's own analysis of the story in hand. In the first volume is a long general introduction or biographical sketch. There are, too, a comprehensive bibliographical note setting forth the general and detailed scheme of the "Comedy" in all its departments and a "Note on the Order of Reading the Comedy." And so, taken all in all—translations, editing, illustrations, and letterpress—the edition before us gives a more thorough presentation of the "Comédie Humaine" and its meaning than has yet been made accessible to the larger part of the American reading public who are unacquainted with the author's own language.

Mr. Harben's Georgia Sketches.*

In glancing over the contents of a magazine there has always been pleasure in finding the title of a story by Mr. Harben, and those who have now and then had such an enjoyment will be glad to see ten tales gathered from various periodicals into a permanent and congenial association.

These brief sketches deal chiefly with the poorer whites, who are tenderly and sympathetically delineated, nor is the occasional negro less lovingly handled. There are glints of humor in the situations and the portraitures, but this quality is less conspicuous than the pathos, which, however, never culminates in tragedy.

Historically considered, "A Humble Abolitionist" is of peculiar interest, as giving the unique attitude of the "quality negro" to the poor white. We are not sure, however, that Mr. Harben has been equally successful in the converse of his portrayal, for, to this day, no people so cordially hate the negro as do those whites of the South who never owned any. In ante-bellum times it was from their ranks that the harshest overseers were obtained, and these are they who, generally speaking, compose the mobs of lynchers, and in whom race prejudice is always strongest. "A Humble Abolitionist" gives a very original situation, and might well have been expanded into a more elaborate study. There was room, too, for even more humor than Mr. Harben has put into this tale of a very black "white elephant."

The other stories we find more commonplace, although all are naturally and pleasantly told.

The dialect is not invariably written "as she is spoke," but the lapses into English will not raise an objection in the minds of a much-dialected public.

At any other period we might say that we see no imperious call for giving such slight sketches the importance of a cover and a criticism, but nowadays it is conceded that all wielders of the pen, save editors and reviewers, must collect their "works" into the form of a book; and this is certainly a kindly and a wholesome one, an agreeable companion for a solitary hour.

A Tramp's Story.*

The tramp of Mr. Crawford's book is not of the kind so thoroughly exploited by Mr. Flynt. He is the born vagrant, the child of homeless parents, born in a snowdrift, reared—if reared it can be called—like the birds and hares. The setting is English, and the story is told in the dialect of the English vagrant. It gives an almost incredible picture of hardships endured—a mother tramping in the snow with a babe of twelve hours in her arms, for example—and withal a tender portrayal of the unplumbed depths, the inextinguishable quality of mother love. It shows, too, another universal sentiment, its touch of romance.

The illustrations from photographs are of peculiar interest. If, however, these represent real vagrants, they are better dressed, in better physical condition, altogether more comely, than one would have supposed possible. The frontispiece is a reproduction of "The Vagrants," by Fred Walker. As one admires the touching and beautiful group, one affectionately recalls "little Billee"—too soon forgotten.

We must confess that the book fails to command the interest which it really seems to deserve. Perhaps its inevitable monotone of sadness makes it somewhat weary reading. It is one of the many books that would have gained greatly by compression.

With Mr. Flynt's tramps in mind, it is pleasant to read and to copy Mr. Crawford's dedication: "To a family of tramps, met with in a wild place, from whom I received more unselfish kindness than I have known before or since."

Paul Dunbar's New Romance.*

In "The Love of Landry" Mr. Dunbar takes a new departure, leaving his well-known Dixie folk of both races and introducing his readers to a young woman of New York society and her relatives, an aristocratic young Englishman, and college-bred cowboy. With these dramatis personae, Mr. Dunbar has written a pretty little romance, fresh and healthful, with Colorado as its setting. The incidents and the conversations are alike interesting, and in the latter are to be found some mighty wise words on the vexed question of "expansion," and of the war in the Philippines. Among other good things, thus speaks the cowboy, when told that he would have made a fine soldier: "I don't know that I should want to be. I know it isn't heroic, but I don't know that those fellows, brave as they may be, who are out there fighting a lot of half-naked savages, are doing any more for ultimate good than we who are here, fighting the hard conditions of nature. I like a fight, but there are fights and fights, and I'd rather know that this irrigation ditch that I'm digging is going to make the land better, and a lot of people happier, than to feel that I was carrying a cartridge belt full of civilization to folks that didn't want it."

Upon the whole, however, the story is more conventional than Mr. Dunbar's former work; there are old well-worn situations, albeit cleverly handled, and it is to be hoped Mr. Dunbar will not forsake his own province for one which he must share with many other writers of romance.

Flynt's "Itinerant Policeman."*

The value of Mr. Flynt's data of sociology is well established. A thorough diagnosis of a disease must precede the remedy. It is pitiful to reflect upon the enormous waste of money and energy resulting from empirical methods in the treatment of the maladies of the body politic. We are slowly learning the lesson, greatly, divinely, taught nineteen hundred years ago, that to save man, or any class of men, there must be that knowledge of the need which comes from sharing the life of the humanity we fain would help. Mr. Flynt made himself a hobo with the hoboes, and revealed the tramp in all his phases. He cannot make himself a criminal with the criminals, but to be first a tramp and then an "itinerant policeman" is to come as near looking at the world through the criminal's eyes as an honest man may.

This little volume will be full of interest to the merely curious reader, taking him into a world more alien and strange than any created by imagination. To the student of criminology, to the man who has to deal practically with crime, it must needs be simply invaluable. It demolishes cant and sentiment with a ruthless hand. The lily-of-the-valley method of reformation would be singularly ineffective applied to the tramps and criminals with whom Mr. Flynt has associated. As Tolstoi discerned with the intuition of genius, and portrayed in "Resurrection" with his masterly touch, the fallen are not, as the virtuous fondly fancy, under a chronic "conviction of sin." They have a world, a society, a code of their own. They justify themselves in their own eyes, and, modeling their syndicates of crime upon the "trusts" of the commercial world, they are deluded enough to regard the one as moral as the other. Professional thieves are "the talent" to themselves, and there is an aristocracy of vice and of begging. Moreover, the criminal and the tramp are born Iagos. "They are victims of the passion for indiscriminate criticism." What chance has the Church or any form of philanthropy against such an attitude as this? The tramp, as well as the criminal, "considers himself a being apart from the rest of the world, so far as moral responsibility is concerned. He likes to ponder over the moral obligations of others, and to suggest schemes for a general social regeneration, but he finds it irksome and unpleasant to apply his advice and recommendations to his own existence"—in which, by the bye, he is very like all the rest of the world.

Over Grass-Grown Trails.*

"This, then," (Why "then"?) "is a little book of Western stories by Harry Graves Shedd, of which 500 were printed." Such is the modest "foreword" of the slender volume.

Before opening it one utters a silent thanksgiving for its plain brown array, such a relief from the "freak covers" that crowd our table—impressionist pictures for the most part—that there would be no sin in falling down and worshipping, for surely they represent nothing "that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth." We are grateful that this book has the distinction of an inspired abstinence from an attempt to illustrate its title by writhing "grass-grown trails."

Looking within, we find seven manly little tales set forth with excellent type and paper. We have a notion that they are the first essay of a very young man; and, as our heart has warmed to the cover, so it warms to the simple dedication, "To my mother."

The stories are of unequal merit, a few of them scarcely more than adumbrations of stories. All, however, are very well told. We find "At Dawn of Day," the narrative of a lynching that stopped a lynching, especially admirable, "The Coward" tells an episode of Sherman's march to the sea, and shows the varying points of view which war so tragically brings

*WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY. A New Edition, Containing a Supplement of 25,000 Additional Words, Phrases, and Definitions. Prepared under the supervision of William T. Harris. Pp. 2,364. Illustrated. Springfield, Mass.: G. C. Merriam Company.

*THE WORKS OF HONORE DE BALZAC. Illustrated. With Introductions by Prof. William P. Trent. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Popular edition in 16 volumes, cloth, $16; library edition, gilt top, cloth, $20; the same, half calf, $40; edition de luxe with 32 photogravures on Japan paper and 96 half-tones, rubricated title pages, 32 volumes, cloth, $40; the same, half calf, $80.

*NORTHERN GEORGIA SKETCHES. By Will N. Harben. In one volume. Pp. 292. 16mo, cloth. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

*THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A TRAMP. By J. H. Crawford. Illustrated. In one volume. Pp. 328. 12mo. Cloth. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co.

*THE LOVE OF LANDRY. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. Author of "Lyrics of Lowly Life," "Folks from Dixie," "Poems of Cabin and Field," &c. In one volume. Pp. 200. 16mo. cloth. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

*NOTES OF AN ITINERANT POLICEMAN. By Josiah Flynt. Author of "Tramping with Tramps." In one vol. Pp. v.-252. 12mo. Cloth. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

*OVER GRASS-GROWN TRAILS. By Harry Graves Shedd. In one volume. Pp. 174. 12mo. Cloth. Lincoln, Neb.: The Klote Publishing Company. $1.

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This book, which completes Miss Blanchard's notable series of Revolutionary stories, equals, if not excels, all the others. It tells about the burning of Norfolk, the downfall of Savannah and Charleston, and the final series of American victories which lead up to the surrender at Yorktown.

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This latest book by Mr. Brooks treats of one of the most peculiar characters which has ever been noted on our historical pages—Rev. Eleazer Williams, who was possessed with the belief that he was the lost Dauphin of France, son of Louis XVI., and heir to the throne. The book is thrilling in every chapter and is historically accurate.

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but. "Ashley" is a tender little sketch of how father and son gave a tired mother "one good time." "Love for the People" portrays a much misunderstood President of a State university, and gives an excellent example of the clap-trap oratory so often employed to turn the working classes against their best friends.

The "five hundred" who read "Over Grass-Grown Trails" will find therein entertainment for the present and good promise for the future.

The Creole Coast.*

Chance, which so often does things well, has put Maurice Thompson's "Winter Garden" into the hands of at least one reviewer to whom every word of the descriptions is a memory. The low-lying Gulf Coast between New Orleans and Mobile is a region of a unique charm like that of a beautiful face in which gayety and pathos are mingled. Mr. Thompson has felt this "temperament" of the landscape and of the local traditions.

You enter it when, on your southward flight, your railroad train whisks round a sharp curve by the Gulf shore. The first hint of it is a dash of salt in the air; then you catch the shimmer flung from rollicking whitecaps; and presently, far away, in a turquois film, an island comes to view, with a lighthouse, a clump of palmettos, and some mossy live oaks behind its dazzling sand-spit, which cuts the haze and seems obtrusively real in the midst of a dream. * * * Sojourning in such a region one has a sense of vague records upon records stamped in the soil, making it a sort of palimpsest where the old-time roving Spaniard, the daring Frenchman, the buccaneer, the early colonist, and the lordly mid-century planter have each traced his aspirations, and finally his characteristic sign-manual to attest his good faith or his reckless defiance. The women, too, have sketched many a touching paragraph in this curious history. The pansies they lovingly tended so long ago are now found blowing in waste places, dwindled to mere specks of purple and yellow, hardy yet pathetic descendants of a royal ancestry. Nor should it be offensive to remark that somehow the Creoles themselves seem more beholden to the past than to the present for a certain fine charm of spirit and manner. There is, indeed, a mediaeval bouquet haunting the air in the vicinity of every French cottage in the warm, low country. Time works a truly artistic deception by touching with lines of age the roof and walls, the rude fences, and the rickety scuppernong arbors. Surely, you will think, this place, with its gnarled fig trees and its moss-tapestried orange orchard, dates back into the days of chain armor and carved crossbows."

It is neither a carved crossbow nor the long bow of imagination that Mr. Thompson carries with him, but a bow of "fine old yew, richly colored in grain and fibre by long use," as tried and seasoned as his literary gift, perhaps, and as fine as his sensitiveness to his environment. In the first three sketches of the book he mingles landscape, tradition, archery, and bird notes into such a living whole as takes one out of doors, giving, as he hopes in his too-apologetic preface, "a strong trace of the gentle exhilaration caught from exercise in the open air and from those indescribable explosions of freshness felt at sunrise, when the archer's boots are wet with dew and the shore birds are clamoring on a white beach line beyond the marsh." A more distinctly bookish note prevails in some of the succeeding sketches, but it is of books read in the open air and interpreted by the healthful commentaries of woods and sky and sea.

By Quiller-Couch.*

That ghosts might become of monetary value seems to be the dominant idea of certain writers of eerie tales and the holders of séances, when legendary lore and vivid imaginations are employed in literary pot boilers, and weird rappings in evolving entrance fees. But the history of ghosts profitable to humanity, has not yet been fully exploited, though in a clever volume of short stories Mr. Quiller-Couch talks of friendly spirits.

In "The Seventh Man," six sailors, Winter-bound within the Arctic circle, begin to lose heart in the one-roomed hut, where they exist during long weeks of darkness. Madness is creeping upon them when a seventh figure is seen kneeling in the hut as they pray. Immediately courage reanimates the little band; peace descends until the sun shines again, and the long night is over.

"A Pair of Hands" owe their existence to no gruesome murder, but to a sweet child's spirit that enacts a brownie's part, deftly filling vases with flowers, and silently attending upon the tenants of the house that sheltered her in life.

In "The Lady of the Ship" and the "Mystery of Joseph Laquedem," the author strikes a tragic note in relating romances founded upon historical legends.

Like a skillful sculptor, he manipulates a crude idea with a touch here and a pat there; this line deepened, that effaced; and lo! a life-like character stands revealed by the artist's hand.

Particularly charming is "The Lady of the Red Admirals," with the sketch of the willowy girl in a large-brimmed hat, declaiming nonsense on the top of a flight of broken steps of the garden terrace, butterflies (Red Admirals) circling around her in the sunshine.

When Mr. Couch treats of the sea and sea folk, he is a past master of his craft, original and realistic to a photographic degree. "Once Aboard the Lugger" pithily describes the passionate love of a fisherman's daughter for a young minister, and her rough and ready wooing of him aboard the lugger, whither she has kidnapped him. The influence of the sea and the night envelops them. "When he glanced up, he saw the rime twinkling on her shoulders, and the star shine in her dark eyes; around them, heaven blazed with constellations up to its coping; never had the firmament seemed so alive to him; he could almost hear it breathe, and beneath the stars the little boat raced eastward with the reef points pattering on its tan sails."

"Elisha" and "Oceanus" touch upon sacred subjects, and are handled dramatically. These sketches alone would refute the prediction that the reign of short stories is at an end.

Told by a Lawyer.*

Technically correct and written with a fine appreciation of dramatic incident, Mr. Hill's little collection of stories fills a long-vacant niche in brief fiction. In them we find the whole romance of the law as observed from the sanctum sanctorum of a busy attorney in a large city, from the "desk room" of a young aspirant, and from the bench. Nobody but a lawyer of experience could have written these stories, not because of the firm grasp of material facts revealed, but because the construction of each piece from a literary point of view will bear analysis as to its form. Briefs might be made of them as of forensics. Of course the general public will read these stories for the amusement there is in them, but for the writer of short stories they possess special attraction. The author's method is well worth studying.

Take, for example, "The Finding of Fact." For years Grafton had been trying to have his suit, upon which depends a provision for his old age, brought to trial. But always something intervened. Eminent counsel is employed on both sides, but the plaintiff, in the form of the Milling Companies, always seems able to sway the bench. A young lawyer named Holden finally takes the case; he studies it from top to bottom; from the outside and inside, until he is complete master of the situation. "There was no suggestion of a defense which was not ferreted out and run down by question and answer—no technicality neglected." He at length was able to force the case to a trial. The day of the trial came; he was prepared at every point. It was about to begin when the counsel for the defense addressed the Court as follows:

"I think it only right to say to your Honor that I shall not interpose any defense in this action. The milling companies made an assignment last night, and I only represent the assignee. The gentleman will, of course, take our default, but I should hardly think he would occupy a whole day."

Holden stared silently at the speaker. The familiar scene darkened, faded, disappeared, and flared up in a new light completely transforming it—a strange room with strange people—a stage setting in the white unmasking light of day. A mocking face leered at him from a raised dais—mocking figures elbowed him with impatient scorn—mocking fingers pointed at him with derisive joy.

Sic transit gloria mundi, and after a little while the clerk of the opposing counsel sneered in his ear: "Give you a dime for your judgment!" Then Holden smashed him across the mouth "and was promptly adjudged guilty of contempt of court." The dramatic arrangement of this tale is perfect. But all are interesting, whether the motif be humor, tragedy, or pathos. The titles are suggestive, "Outside the Record," "A Conclusion of Law," "The Burden of Proof," "In His Own Behalf," "In the Name of the People," &c.

Songs of the Old South.*

Miss Howard Weeden, whose "Bandanna Ballads" made such a hit last year, has followed up her first success with a second volume of similar character, issued last week by Doubleday, Page & Co. "Bandanna Ballads" had a very large sale, and the same qualities that made it appeal so earnestly to the heart and imagination are not less evident throughout the present volume. Miss Weeden, in her prefatory note says "these modest songs and pictures, snatched from the fading remnant of a people now nearly passed away, are only valuable because the past is always precious, and only 'beautiful for being old and gone.' They are valuable for much more than that, however—for the pathetic sense that inheres in the fading away of the characters in the drama of the old South's long ago, but also for the transforming quality of Miss Weeden's imagination, which has rescued these survivals of the old plantation and preserved them in their quaint (as we now view it) environment for the benefit of those who will look in vain in the future among the children of emancipation for the qualities that distinguished the darkies of the old South. A tender feeling, sentiment, imagination, love of her land and people, devotion to the high ideals of their civilization, and a thorough comprehension of the quaint and oft-times wayward character of the old-time darky, form the distinguishing qualities of the author's work. She has given us what we have so long needed—the heart of Dixie interpreted by pen and brush working together in complete accord. The faces of her people look out from between her verses with the pathos, the humor, the thousand contradictory traits of the old-fashioned negro, and there is not one of them that does not seem to have stepped bodily out of the old plantation. "Old Watt" is as familiar a figure as his rabbits. "Left Behind," "A Toast," "At Ease," "Dancing in the Sun," "Hush," "Old Miss," "Sitting in the Sun," "Hard Worked," and "At Last" are all little gems, but for a

*MY WINTER GARDEN. A Nature Lover Under Southern Skies. By Maurice Thompson. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.

*OLD FIRES AND PROFITABLE GHOSTS. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

*THE CASE AND EXCEPTIONS. Being Stories of Counsel and Clients. By Frederick Trevor Hill. 12mo. Pp. 242. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

(Continued on Page 906.)

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LATEST BOOKS.

(Continued from Page 993.)

true picture of darky heaven commend us to "Resting."

No—slavery wasn't bad enough
To make my memory fret,
'Twas only dat I was so drove
I ain't got rested yet.

So when I hears you talk of heaben
An wings—an' flyin' round,
I sighs an' says, "If het suits God
I'll take heaben sittin' down!

The author's verses are full of the melody of Southern breezes, and the untamed sweetness of the sugar cane flavors the simple, untrained emotions portrayed in them.

The illustrations, too, are truly significant of the race, and the patience, the gentleness, the ignorance, the sadness of these dark faces impress one deeply.

The song entitled "Arabian Nights" is particularly suggestive of the old negro harmonies and their quaint conceits:

De squirrel has a bushy tail,
De 'possum's tail am bare,
De raccoon's tail am ringed all round.
De old hare's tail ain't dere.

All through the book one finds this flow of half-natural, half-whimsical ideas, and you hear in imagination the droning guttural monotone of the old mammy as she rocks the tiny white bundle slowly up on her deep breast, or, after it has reached the girl or boy stage, amuses or overawes the round-eyed youngster with her strange low-voiced music. Still later, the "young missis" listens, half in smiles and half in tender regret, to the crooning of her old nurse—then, as she verges into "ole miss," sees the faithful old spirit of her mammy wing its flight heavenward and leave but a dear patient black shadow in her memory.

The old "mammys" are nearly all dead now. The old musk fragrance of the plantation is forgotten for newer and cheaper perfumes, but when we by accident chance upon a lavender leaf in an old-time garden we enjoy its fragrance far more than the rich perfume of the modern rose.

"Songs of the Old South" is a sunny, old-fashioned garden, of sweet-scented blossoms, through which we wander in happy forgetfulness of this modern work-aday world.

It is daintily bound in old Confederate gray, and Timrod's "cotton ball" upon the front cover welcomes us to the enjoyment of its pages.

Crockett's "Stickit Minister's Wooing."*

Mr. Crockett's fancy has gone far afield since the days of "The Stickit Minister," and, considering the quantity and the variety of his work, it has really been done wonderfully well. We always like him best, however, when he is among his own people, in that homely, everyday life that best exhibits character and characteristics. Such is the life portrayed in this new volume, which is, by the by, singularly misleading in its title, for the pathetic sequel of the stickit minister's denied life is told in a score of pages, the rest of the 367 being filled with more than a baker's dozen of short stories, supposedly told by our old friend, Alexander McQuhirr, M. D., of Cairn Edward, in Galloway, and all being the simple annals of a country community, what we have come to know as "kail-yard" romances.

Of course "de gustibus" holds good in everything, but for our own part, we greatly prefer the kail-yard to the swash-buckler adventure, or the great historic canvas. With all the flaws and limitations of our poor humanity, "real folks" are still the best, and we find "Jaimsie" worth all the Joans that ever boasted of "sword hands" or all the Lochinvars that ever came "out of the west."

Mr. Crockett has told his stories tenderly and well. They are enlivened by many gleams of humor, and by not a little shrewd insight into human nature. The bewildered masculine mind will find, incidentally, valuable light thrown upon certain ways of woman that may have seemed beyond its comprehension, and if the said mind be "gleg in the uptake" it will receive bits of wisdom to be stored for emergencies, and to be acted upon with advantage—see pages 110-111.

The stories are not well divided. It should be made more clear whether the reader is beginning a new chapter or a new tale, but since, having once begun, he is likely to go on and on, that is of the less moment. Each narration will command interest, and each introduces us to the same sort of people Dr. Watson and Mr. Barrie have made so familiar and so winning. Being Scotch, it is inevitable that the kirk and its "meenisters" should be prominent. The latter are sufficiently diverse, however, not to become tedious, ranging from "Gibby the Eel," who, despite his "holy orders," can scarcely be said to have "experienced religion," to the saintly Dr. Marcus Lawton, father as well as priest to his people.

The "Stickit Minister's Wooing" may be commended as very pleasant reading. Probabilities are sometimes a bit strained, but not outraged; the dialect is distinctive, but not excessive; the characters are sympathetically and clearly drawn; the pathos is tender, but not heartrending.

As Mr. Crockett's literary foot goes to and fro, and up and down in the earth, we hope it will often pause among these douce and canny homefolk, that he and his congehers have made ours as well as theirs.

*SONGS OF THE OLD SOUTH. Verses and Drawings by Howard Weeden. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

*THE STICKIT MINISTER'S WOOING. By S. R. Crockett. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

She Did and She Didn't.

Might not "A Furnace of Earth" be called an experiment in emotions? Is not the heroine Margaret a prey to morbidity? Or, worse than that, is she not a young person with an aberration of mind? Self-torture the girl carries to its ultimate degree. Can an artificial civilisation have gone so far as to blunt nature? Has again the woman an imaginative and ideal side which is superior to man's? Miss Hallie Ermine Rives quotes Havelock Ellis, and he has said: "While a man may be said to live on a plane, a woman is more apt to live on the upward and downward slope of a curve." This, the dictum of a physiologist, may be explained in this way: That there are more and abrupt changes in the woman than in the man. Unnecessary is it to state why this is other than to insist that such is the will of God.

One might look askance at "A Furnace of Earth" and ask the reason for the production of such a romance. An unfortunate girl as is Margaret is, we think, of the rarest occurrence. The type is abnormal. Some one in the story advances the belief that it is not uncommon in the New England States. We question much whether this is so. If it be that women are taught "from childhood to regard the immensely human and emotional sensibilities as linked to sin," like all other lessons of life, the doctrine, if carried to an extreme, is a worthless one. When diluted on by the fanatical, it is capable of doing incalculable harm. The perfect woman is a mother, and that is the will of our Maker. To give the scant details of the romance is to tell of the misfortunes of Margaret, who at first loved Richard with all the passion of youth. Then, being not of a healthy state of mind, she goes back on herself. It may be the simplest of accidents that makes her unhappy. No matter whether the topic chosen by the author is one of an unnatural character, and because abnormal just a trifle unwholesome, yet the skill and literary ability of the writer of "A Furnace of Earth" are remarkable.

Chaos in Tennessee.*

Mr. Verne S. Pease's romance, "In the Wake of the War," has to do with conditions in Tennessee immediately after the collapse of the Confederacy. Two young officers who have fought under Gen. Lee return to their homes, near Kosciusko. Howard Mason and Manning Lewis are the sons of two well-bred gentlemen who had seen service in the Mexican war. The young men find desolation at their old homes. Armed forces have destroyed their plantations. They set about rebuilding their fortunes. The many difficulties they meet with are described. For a time after the conclusion of the strife there was chaos in Tennessee. The advent of the carpet-bagger, the curse he was to the State, are truthfully shown. Generally this carpet-bagger came for what he could make. The State was infested by lawless men hardly better than bushwhackers, who fleeced the blacks as they did the whites. The business of the Freedman's Bureau is particularly dwelt on. That institution certainly helped to make the negro useless. It did not render the blacks industrious, and it hampered the activities of those who were hard at work for the regeneration of the land. Types of the swashbucklers who were the satraps of Tennessee are represented by such characters as Smith, Wittan, and Brassley.

In the Oil Country.*

Pitvale is a great oil-producing centre in Pennsylvania. The Folgers rule the destinies of the place. They have amassed a large fortune. There are not all lucky ones in Pitvale. Witness the Meagleys. Old Meagley and his family are supported by the Folgers. Meagley is a monomaniac. Oil has ruined him, and he is bereft of his senses. Many are the benefits bestowed by Ralph Folger on the town. He has delegated his powers to John Bell, the rector, and to Dr. Egbert Dale. It is due to their care that there has been established at Pitvale a house of recreation for the workingmen, and it is called the Bachelor's Club. Here the oilmen can find honest amusement, and even beer. The most violent of the opponents of the club is Cotton Mather Welsh. He, too, preaches the Word, but flavors his speech with sulphur and brimstone. Welsh gives the reformers no peace. He tells them that "they are fighting hell with a jug of cream." There are some distinguishing qualities in Dr. Dale. He is highly educated, musical, yet shows every now and then signs of temper. There is the closest friendship between Bell and Dale. Bell brings to Pitvale his sister Myrtle. The doctor falls in love with her. Folger's sister Ruth is a cripple. The great oil well in Pitvale has been named "The Ruth." The flow of it has been checked. Ralph Folger, by the use of dynamite, makes the source of the oil more plentiful than ever. Old Meagley sets the well on fire and brings about the death of Ralph Folger. The Miss Meagleys, all jealous, plot the ruin of Dr. Dale, for he has refused to marry Miss Kate Meagley. Now comes the surprise. It is by no means a pleasant one. A woman has disappeared. When last seen she was in the company of Dr. Dale. The body of a woman is found. The collaborating authors manage it so that it seems impossible that Dr. Dale could have had anything to do with the crime, and yet at the last moment, by Dale's own confession, the woman was his wife and he had killed her. The final impression "Dr. Dale" leaves in the mind of the reader is by no means a pleasant one. A more sinister conclusion could not have been imagined.

*A FURNACE OF EARTH. By Hallie Ermine Rives. New York: The Camelot Company.

*IN THE WAKE OF THE WAR. A Tale of the South under Carpet-Bagger Administration. By Verne S. Pease. Chicago, New York: George M. Hill Company. $1.25.

*DR. DALE. A Story Without a Moral. By Marion Harland and Albert Payson Terhune. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

When Mr. Dooley Cracks His Whip.*

It is a racial question of what may be wit, or what humor, and these differing with nationalities. Using the phraseology of the miner, there may be veins of humor, showing here and there occasional glints of good ore, but not always in sufficient quantity to merit the continuous working of them. To change the simile, it is only the choicest fun, and that administered in rather limited quantity, which can be taken with zest. "Mr. Dooley's Philosophy" would be more palatable were it used as an occasional condiment. When served as the sole dish, it is a bit mordant, even excoriating. The French have an expression, "Rien n'est sacré pour un sapeur." And this saying is fairly applicable to Mr. Dunne's method. In his verbal gambolings or word caperings, the audience stands the chance of receiving a kick which can smash "the face" of the looker-on. Mr. Dooley adopts the brogue of an Irishman. We all can testify that Pat is much given to pleasantry, but he never is ill-natured. Politics aside, why should Mr. Dunne have lampooned Theodore Roosevelt? Grant that the whip Mr. Dooley wields does crack, that is no reason why it should leave a scar. Where can the guffaw come in, when lyddite shells and dynamite explosions are hilariously described? If there are occasional notes that jar, nevertheless Mr. Dunne can hit the nail hard on the head. For instance, here is an expression of Mr. Dooley's, which, if not couched in the suave manner of Capt. Mahan, still has its merits: "Th' nation that fights with a couplin' pin extinds its borthers at th' cost iv th' nation that fights with a clothes pole." In the ethics of American humor there is hardly a place for a scarificator. The "castigat ridendo mores" business is never a castigation with nettles. For the better appreciation of "Mr. Dooley's Philosophy" the homeopathic dose would be preferable to the ton of it.

*MR. DOOLEY'S PHILOSOPHY. Illustrated by William Nicholson, E. W. Kemble, and F. Opper. New York: R. H. Russell.

Bonaparte's Baboo English.

Lord Rosebery cites in his "Last Phase of Napoleon" the following letter written by the Emperor at St. Helena in English. Curious and faulty as it is, it is somewhat to the credit of a pupil after six weeks' study of the language:

"Since sixt wek, y learn the english and y do not any progress. Sixt week do fourly and tuo day. If migit have learn fivty und for day, I could know it tuo thousands and tuo hundred. It is in the dictionary more of foorty thousand; even he could most twenty, but much of temps. For know it a hundred and twenty week which do more two years. After this you shall agree that the study one tongue is a great labour who it must do into the yony aged.—Logwood, this morning, the seven month thursday one thousand eight hundred sixteen after nativity the yors Lord Jesus Christ.

"To Count Cascares, chamberlan of the S. M. Logwood, in his polde, very press."

To speak a language very well, the thought or object to be spoken must be translated directly into the word by the brain. To speak it fairly well the word in the speaker's language must automatically call up the corresponding word in the language to be spoken. Some persons have an exceptional facility for learning a foreign language, but to speak one perfectly the generality of persons would not only have to study it for at least two years, but during that time to converse exclusively in it. The "fairly well" might be acquired perhaps in one year without exclusively talking in it. A knowledge of Latin would help a person to learn French, Spanish, or Italian, but would certainly not help him to speak his own language correctly, and I entirely agree with Lord Rosebery that the time devoted to the acquisition of Latin in English schools might be better employed. Generally, Latin is almost entirely forgotten by the pupil in a few years, and certainly the English is very rarely benefited. No school supported either directly or indirectly from public funds should teach Latin any more than Sanscrit. The State should spend money on education that may prove when acquired practically useful. What does the State or the individual benefit in the fight for material welfare by the latter having a smattering of Latin?

Some years ago the obligation to know Latin was eliminated from the army examination. It was reinserted by Lord George Hamilton when Secretary of State for War. I asked him in the House of Commons to give a reason for this, and he said that the great public schools taught Latin, and admitted his object was to give them an advantage in the competitive examinations for commissions. When such attempts are made to secure by indirect means an advantage in these examinations to youths whose parents can afford to pay heavily for the education of their children, is it very surprising that our officers are not up to the mark of those of other countries in the knowledge needed for their profession? I wonder how many of our officers found Latin useful to them in South Africa. A dozen or two words in Dutch would have been worth more to them than ability to repeat by heart all that Virgil and Horace ever wrote—though probably the majority of them could not repeat six lines from either of these poets.

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AT ALL BOOK STORES.

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Onward, Christian Soldiers.

The Rev. James H. Ross in The Boston Watchman.

There is danger that the fame of the late Sir Arthur Sullivan, (1842-1900,) who died in London, Nov. 22, with a smile on his countenance, will be connected with comic operas, to the exclusion of due recognition of the fact that he was a great composer of sacred music, inclusive of fifty hymn tunes. The secular press, to a large extent, has rested his reputation upon the operas, and failed to note that he is known all over the English-speaking world as the composer of "St. Gertrude," the tune to which "Onward, Christian Soldiers," is ordinarily sung.

In itself, the tune is very significant. It has done for the hymn what the original tune to which it was set, composed by Haydn, failed to do, viz., float it into popularity and give it a world-wide history. The origin and history of the hymn are essential to the history of the hymn and tune. It was written by Mr., now Rev., S. Baring-Gould, when he was a curate in Yorkshire, without a thought of publication. Whit-Monday is a great day for school festivals in Yorkshire, and one Whit-Monday it was arranged that his school should join forces with that of a neighboring village. The children had to march many a long mile to take part in a school feast. Owing to the distance from the church to the scene of the festivities an early start was necessary, and marching in procession with banners waving, colors flying, and a cross preceding them, the little ones were accustomed to sing lustily all the way.

Mr. Baring-Gould could not think of a marching hymn quite suitable, so he sat up at night resolved to write something himself. "Onward, Christian Soldiers," was the result. It was written in great haste, and he said that some of the rhymes were faulty. Nothing has surprised him more than its great popularity. He does not remember how the hymn got printed first, but he knows that it very soon found its way into several collections.

It was first published in 1865, in The Church Times, an organ of the Church of England. It is a processional hymn in its history within the Church of England; it is a Christian Endeavor hymn by common consent and universal and incessant use. It is a famous tune for bands in street processions. The late Charles S. Robinson, D. D., said that "it has been taken up all over the world, and with either Haydn's or Sullivan's music set to it, it constitutes the best marching hymn for children or adults known to this generation. It meets the American ideal, mechanically speaking, in that it is simple, rhythmical, lyric, and has a refrain at the end of each stanza. That has given to it an extensive popularity and use."

SUNG FOR STANLEY IN AFRICA.

When Stanley was exploring in Africa, and his party had been in great danger, having had severe fighting, Frank Pocock, a member of it, broke into song, as follows:

> The true home-land! I long to meet
> Those who have gone before;
> The weeping eyes and weary feet
> Rest on that happy shore.

Mr. Stanley said: "Frank, you will make every boy cry with such tunes as that. Choose some heroic tune."

"All right, Sir," he replied, with a bright face, and stuck up—

> Brightly beams our banner,
> Pointing to the sky,
> Waving wanderers onward
> To their home on high.

"Ah, Frank," said Mr. Stanley, "it isn't the heavenward way you mean, is it? I should think you would prefer the homeward way. Frank, you are thinking too much of the poor fellows we have lately lost. Sing, my dear Frank, your best song."

He responded by singing—

> Onward, Christian soldiers.

Mr. Stanley saw that he was in a serious and religious frame of mind, and refrained from urging him further.

One of the most curious facts in the history of the hymn and tune is that during the troubles of the Armenians a few years ago it caused Government action, owing to the Turkish suspicion of hymns. The ignorant Moslems could not understand the martial spirit of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and interpreted the exhortation to "Christian soldiers" in the literal sense, as meaning to fight the Turk. Therefore it was regarded as revolutionary language and prohibited, after the manner of the Index Expurgatorius of the Pope.

OTHER HYMN TUNES BY SULLIVAN.

But Sir Arthur Sullivan was the author of fifty hymn tunes. From 1867, when he was only twenty-five, until his death, his services were available for the hymn-writers, the compilers, and publishers. He adapted tunes to many of the Latin hymns, to the early and the latest English hymns. Some of the latest hymnals, British and American, contain more than half of all the hymn tunes that he wrote. Hence they are successes, and some of them, like "St. Gertrude," were phenomenal successes, worthy of his name and fame as the composer of oratorios and of operas. One of his friends says that "it was in the domain of church art that he first displayed signs of a creative talent which was afterward to bear such rich fruit, and which has to a certain extent colored all his subsequent endeavors."

> Hallelujah! hallelujah!
> Hearts to heaven and voices raise,

is one of our most inspiring Easter hymns, by Bishop Wordsworth, (1807-1885,) and is sung with fine effect to Sullivan's "Lux Dei."

"Sir Edmund" (Hymn 35 in "The University Hymn Book" for Harvard) is his tune for the world-famous hymn,

> "Nearer, my God, to Thee."

It is adapted to "We Are but Strangers Here," written by T. R. Taylor in 1834.

"Hanford" is his tune for Charlotte Elliott's hymn of submission,

> "My God and Father, while I stray."

It was written for "The Hymnary," 1872, although it appeared in "The Musical Tunes," December, 1871.

"Audite Audientes Me" was written in 1875 for one of the best hymns by the Rev. Horatio Bonar, 1846:

> "I heard the voice of Jesus say."

"St. Luke" is a new tune (1897, No. 200, in "In Excelsis," Century Company) for William Cullen Bryant's hymn written for the semi-centennial of the Church of the Messiah, Boston, March 19, 1875:

> "As shadows cast by cloud and sun."

"Propter Deo" is his tune, composed in 1867 for the hymn written by Mrs. E. P. Prentiss in 1869, whose first line is—

> "More love to Thee, O Christ."

Hymns and tunes necessarily interested him. Wherever he went, his unconventional

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in his earlier years to go to the church at Sandhurst, England, which was old and quaint in all respects. It had a gallery at one end for the musicians. It interested him to see the little ceremony that the clerk solemnly performed in regard to the hymns. After the clerk, from his desk underneath the pulpit, had given out the hymn, always selected from Tate and Brady's Psalter, he would walk slowly and solemnly to the other end of the church, mount to the large empty gallery by means of a ladder, and, picking up his clarinet, would lead the musical accompaniment, which consisted only of his own instrument, the clarinet, a bassoon, and a violoncello.

In the Summer of 1885, the composer was in Salt Lake City. His guide took him to the Mormon Tabernacle on the Sabbath. The hymn tune used was his own arrangement of "St. Ann's" tune. The Mormons had a very fine organ, and he played it for an hour on the previous day.

The Oldest Mummy.

From The London Telegraph.

A most interesting addition has been made to the contents of the mummy room at the British Museum in the form of a body which is believed to be the oldest extant, and of especial value as throwing some light on the doubtful origin of the ancient Egyptians. Some archaeologists have contended that the Egyptians originally inhabited mid-Africa, and were therefore negroes. Others have contended that they were a very low-class race like the aborigines of Australia; a third theory is that they were a North African tribe, while yet a fourth conclusion, based on a study of Egyptian literature, is that they were of Asiatic origin—a supposition largely supported by the results of excavations made by Mr. De Morgan and others in recent years on the sites of ancient settlements at Abydos and Nagada, among other places in Upper Egypt. Here graves were found which bore evidence of belonging to the paleolithic period, others which were declared of the neolithic age, and others traceable to the period immediately preceding the reigns of the historical Kings of Egypt. The bodies were invariably laid on the left side, with the face to the east, and the knees drawn up, so as to occupy as little space as possible. A strong smell of bitumen emanated from them, which is taken as an indication that even in that remote period, some thousands of years before Christ, there was a leaning toward mummification. Earthenware pots containing the remains of funeral offerings were also found in the graves, showing that a belief in a future existence even then existed.

Quite recently the authorities of the British Museum acquired a very fine specimen of one of these bodies, taken from a neolithic grave, which now occupies one of the cases in the Egyptian Room. The body is that of a man about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and of distinctly intellectual form of head. The single remaining lock of hair on the scalp declares him to have been fair-haired, and suggests also that his skin was fair. The hands and feet are small, and little doubt is felt that he was one of a by no means inferior race. There is necessarily a certain amount of surmise in tracing the origin of such an acquisition, but the best archaeologists believe that the mummy is that of an aborigine of Egypt, one of the race that was conquered during an Asiatic invasion, which some have fixed as late as 8000 B. C., and that mingled with the conquerors forming the ancestors of the Egyptians known to Egypt. The original grave was a mere oval hollow dug in the sandstone, and covered with rough-hewn slabs of stone. This, of course, it was impossible to remove with the body, but an exact counterpart has been made from similar material, and the body is exposed in the precise position in which it was found, with the original flints and earthenware jars disposed around it. From a comparative archaeological point of view, the mummy is of invaluable interest.

Origin of "Hooligan."

From The London Telegraph.

According to Dagonet, in The Referee, the term Hooligan owes its origin to the indistinctness of a witness and the misapprehension of a police court reporter. The name arose in this way. In a well-known and busy centre of South London there has been for many years a family of flower sellers. One day some years ago pretty Polly L— was, in the language of the fraternity, "Coppered by the Bobber," for willful damage. One of the witnesses brought against her by the police was a young borough rough. While he was giving his evidence, Polly, according to the police report, shouted out: "Don't believe him, Sir; he's one of the Hooligans!" The reporter afterward frequently used the expression in his copy when he was describing cases of assault by the borough gangs. Gradually the word crept in, and presently it took deep root and blossomed, and became a permanent ornament of the English language. Now let us find Polly L—, who is still selling flowers at the old pitch, and ask her why she called the hostile witness a Hooligan. "Now, Polly, you've heard the story of your remark. Did you make it?" "Yes, Sir, I did, and it was true." "Why did you call the lad a Hooligan?" "A what, Sir?" "Let me write it down—so—look—'Hooligan.'" "No, Sir,; that's not what I said; I said 'Don't believe, him, Sir, he's one of the Hooley gangs.'" "Eh, not Hooligan?" "No, Sir; I dessay that's how they put it in the papers, but I said 'one o' the Hooley gangs,' 'cus he belonged to a lot of young chaps—mostly haddick smokers, they was—what used to go about in gangs, and was all under a chap what they called 'Captain,' which his name was Hooley. They was always called the Hooley gangs in the borough, and that's why I said the chap as spoke against me was one of 'em. And so he was, Sir, and one of the wust, though he did turn nark and try to put me away."

With Cynical Flavoring.

From The Cornhill.

The story of the noble French lady who, two days widowed, was discovered by a surprised friend cheerfully playing the harp and whose only excuse was, "Ah! you should have seen me yesterday!" belonged to a lighter age in whose jest was no deeper meaning. The mother who, praying at her daughter's sick bed, "Heaven give her back to me and take all my other children!" was interrupted by the husband of another of her daughters, "Do you include the sons-in-law?" is of the same category.

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HARTLEY COLERIDGE.

The interesting article in a recent number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, entitled "A Day at Grasmere," with its loving mention of Hartley Coleridge and the little church at Keswick of which he so sweetly sang, aroused in the mind of the present writer a flood of recollection of a long vacation spent in the company of that brilliant coterie which has been grouped under the pleasing title of the Lake Poets, and particularly with Hartley Coleridge—not at Grasmere, in the flesh, but in spirit and amid the lakes, groves, and fields among the mountains of our own glorious north woods; a delightful Summer of life in the open air, and in communion with nature in her various moods, the life which Hartley Coleridge loved so dearly, and the enjoyment of which was a well-spring of joy and happiness in an otherwise melancholy and unhappy life.

This first-born child of that remarkable genius Samuel Taylor Coleridge might well be called one of the "might-have-beens" of literature, and to this designation we may append with equal truth the words of our Quaker poet:

Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: "It might have been!"

Hartley Coleridge was certainly endowed with ten talents—talents which he did not bury in a napkin, but which, alas! he did not put to the best of use. The story of his life has been told by his brother, Derwent Coleridge, published as an introduction to the first volume of Hartley's poems. It is an admirable specimen of what a biography should be. It is brief, it is full of interest, and, above all, it is honest. He tells the truth about his unfortunate brother, extenuating nothing, but he tells it with that love and charity for the failings of others which is a marked distinction of the noblest minds always, and for which Scotland's greatest genius, and one of the world's best-beloved poets, has made an immortal plea in his "Address to the Unco' Guid," the conclusion of which cannot be printed too often:

Then gently scan your brother man,
Still gentler sister woman;
Though they may gang a kennin' wrang
To step aside is human;
One point must still be greatly dark,
The moving why they do it;
And just as lamely can ye mark
How far perhaps they rue it.

Who made the heart, 'tis He alone
Decidedly can try us;
He knows each chord—its various tone,
Each spring—its various bias.
Then at the balance let's be mute;
We never can adjust it;
What's done we partly may compute,
But know not what's resisted.

Hartley Coleridge was born at Clevedon, a small village near Bristol, of which his mother was a native, on Sept. 19, 1796, a few months after his father's first volume of poems had been published. He made his advent into the world a month before he was expected, and was born during his father's absence from home. The elder Coleridge, in two beautiful sonnets, has given us a record of his feelings when he first heard of the child's birth and when he first saw the infant, declaring that

For the mother's sake the child was dear,
And dearer was the mother for the child.

To his premature birth were attributed Hartley's singular appearance and his shortness of stature, both of which had a marked influence on the development of his character. As a child he was very pretty and engaging, and he displayed at an early age pronounced individuality and unusual reasoning powers. When about five years old he was asked a question concerning himself, being addressed as Hartley. "Which Hartley do you mean?" replied the child. "Why! Is there more than one Hartley?" "Yes," he replied; "there's a deal of Hartleys." "How so?" he was asked. "Well," was the reply, "there's Picture Hartley [Hazlitt had painted a portrait of him] and Shadow Hartley, and there's Echo Hartley, and there's Catch-me-fast Hartley," at the same time seizing his own arm with his other hand eagerly—a conversation which his delighted father repeated with great gusto to a gathering of friends at Charles Lamb's home, and for which we are indebted to the diary of Henry Crabb Robinson.

All lovers of the elder Coleridge's works will recall the exquisite poem addressed to his sleeping "Babe so beautiful," and the lovely lines on "The Nightingale," which this same babe inspired. Wordsworth, around whose heart the little Hartley wove a thread of love in earliest infancy which the vagaries and disappointments of a blasted career and all that that entails, could not loosen, and by whose side he now sleeps in the pretty little churchyard at Grasmere, in a sonnet addressed to "H. C., Six Years Old," expressed his fears for the future of the brilliant child in words which to readers of to-day seem as remarkable for their prophetic insight as for their great beauty:

O blessed vision! happy child!
Thou art so exquisitely wild,
I think of thee with many fears
For what may be thy lot in future years.
I thought of times when Pain might be thy guest,
Lord of thy house and hospitality;
And Grief, uneasy lover! never rest,
But when she sat within touch of thee.
O too industrious folly!
O vain and causeless melancholy!
Nature will either end thee quite,
Or, lengthening out thy season of delight,
Preserve for thee, by individual right,
A young lamb's heart among the full-grown flocks.
What hast thou to do with sorrow,
Or the injuries of to-morrow?
Thou art a dewdrop, which the morning brings forth,
Ill-fitted to sustain unkindly shocks,
Or to be trailed along the soiling earth;
A gem that glitters while it lives,
And no forewarning gives;
But, at the touch of wrong, without a strife
Slips in a moment out of life.

In 1800, when Hartley was four years old, his parents removed to Greta Hall, Keswick, near which Wordsworth had already settled, and his childhood was spent amid the beautiful lakes and mountains for which that region is noted. Here he imbibed that love of nature which became a predominant influence in his life, and here also his education was begun. His father prepared a Greek grammar for the lad which still survives, and which not only contains the details of elementary grammar, but abounds in homely illustrations, criticisms, philosophical theories, and quotations far above the child's capacity of understanding. When twelve years old, he and his younger brother, Derwent, were sent to school at Ambleside. Their instructor was a clergyman who proved a good disciplinarian, was thoroughly equipped mentally, and had a happy faculty for the education of youth. Both lads made excellent progress under his watchful eye. Although he took pride in having the poet's sons among his pupils, both declared he never bestowed one word of commendation on either in their own hearing. The educational foundations thus laid for young Hartley by his father and by the Principal of the school at Ambleside, the Rev. John Dawes, were supplemented by intercourse with some of the best minds of that day—by the living and loving voices of Wordsworth, Southey, Charles Lloyd, Prof. Wilson; and De Quincey—and when the elder Coleridge, with pride and joy, saw this lad of promise depart for Oxford to pursue his education at Merton College, it was only natural that the happy father and his many friends should have felt the utmost confidence that a brilliant career was sure to be the lot of one whose youth had been passed amid such happy intellectual surroundings.

The charm of manner and the intellectual qualities which had won all with whom he came in contact in his boyhood had the same effect on his new associates at Oxford. Alexander Dyce, who afterward won distinction as one of the best Shakespearean scholars, was one of Hartley's fellow-students, and has recorded the following impression of him:

His extraordinary powers as a converser (or, rather, a declaimer) procured for him numerous invitations to what are called at Oxford "wine parties." He knew that he was expected to talk, and talking was his delight. Leaning his head on one shoulder, turning up his dark, bright eyes, and swinging backward and forward in his chair, he would hold forth by the hour (for no one wished to interrupt him) on whatever subject might have been started—either of literature, politics, or religion—with an originality of thought, a force of illustration, and a facility and beauty of expression which I question if any man then living, except his father, could have surpassed.

In due time Hartley passed his examinations successfully, and stood for a Fellowship at Oriel. He won his Fellowship with high distinction, to the great joy of all his friends, who looked upon this important achievement as a long step toward the goal which they had set for him. But the wine parties which Mr. Dyce above refers to caused his downfall, and at the end of his probationary year he forfeited his Fellowship, the charge brought against him being that of intemperance. He went to London and made a vain effort to win his way with his pen. His brother tells us that:

The cause of his failure lay in himself, not in any want of literary power, of which he had always a ready command, and which he could have made to assume the most popular forms, but he had lost the power of will. His steadiness of purpose was gone, and the motives which he had for exertion, imperative as they appeared, were without force. Necessity acted upon him with the touch of a torpedo. He needed a more genial stimulus. Dreamy as he had always been, he had not hitherto neglected the call of duty. He had shown no want of energy or perserverance either at school or college. Now he gave way to a habit of procrastination, from which, except for short intervals and under favorable circumstances, he did not recover until it was too late. Thus, leaving undone what he wished and continually intended to do, he shrank from the bitterness of his reflections, which, notwithstanding, continually returned upon him and took the place of action; and, though he never deliberately sought relief in wine, yet he was a welcome guest at all societies, and when surprised by consequences against which he was not sufficiently on his guard, he shrank from the reproaches, and yet more from the uncomplaining forgiveness of his friends. This led to a habit of wandering and concealment, which returned upon him at uncertain intervals during the middle portion of his life, exposing him to many hardships, if not dangers, and his friends to sore anxiety.

This is the dark side of the picture. Meanwhile his conversation and manners preserved all their charm; his temper was most sweet and engaging; he retained not merely his love and admiration for moral beauty and excellence, but a high moral purpose and an enlightened creed. His letters were full of wit and wisdom and affection. He was still a pure-minded, single-hearted, childlike being, in every one felt an interest, over whom almost every one was ready to have a care, viewing his aberrations with a peculiar compassion. * * * But this did not secure him against self-reproach. In his own sight he was deeply humbled, and it was so to the end.

These words may well be followed by the following, from the pen of a lady, (aunt of Caroline Fox, upon whom he made an equally good impression,) describing her first meeting with Hartley Coleridge, shortly after he left Oxford:

A numerous party had assembled one evening at Brathay Hall. Late in the evening I saw such a figure as I had never seen before glide noiselessly into the bright drawing room, small, dressed in black, with thick, long, raven hair almost on his shoulders, in such a manner as almost to fill up the space between, and to give this part of his form a peculiar preponderance over the lower. (A little later this raven hair turned prematurely white.) In his manner of approaching the lady of the house, his stiff, slow, silent bow, a sort of distressed shyness in his countenance, and a deprecating politeness, like that of the olden times, as I fancied it, and in his whole demeanor there was something strange and unusual. His humorous air of simplicity, his slow, measured words, and general eccentricity of manners and appearance were at first a signal for merriment. But that evening was the beginning of an affection which existed between us in uninterrupted continuance, as that of a brother for a young sister, and was on my part fed yet more by the beauties of his shared nature than by the high appreciation of his intellect and genius.

The rest is soon told. Leaving London at the end of two years, he returned to Ambleside, where he received pupils whom he could not control, and at the end of five years the undertaking was abandoned, and he removed to Grasmere, four miles distant. Here he remained, passing the rest of his life amid the scenes of his happy childhood, greatly beloved by all the simple country folk, and especially by the children, for his gentle ways and the interest which he took in their homely lives. He lived in great seclusion, with the bitter consciousness—as he laments in one of his most beautiful sonnets—that he had lost the race he never ran. But his pen was not idle. He contributed poetry and essays to The London Magazine and to Blackwood's, and published "Biographia Borealis; or, Lives of Northern Worthies"—thirteen biographies, which were admirably written and became very popular. In 1839 his last work appeared, an elaborate and artistic "Life of Massinger." He died on Jan. 6, 1849, comforted and sustained at the last by the presence of Wordsworth, his lifelong friend, who had the body of him whom he loved so well brought to Grasmere and interred in the plot reserved for the Wordsworth family, where they now sleep side by side.

The claim of Hartley Coleridge for a niche in the temple of fame rests upon his poetry. It is not very well known in these days, but it deserves to be—far more so than the work of some who have had a greater vogue with the general public. Few who become acquainted with his poems will fail to become his warm admirers. Many of his sonnets are worthy of the highest praise, and some of the longer poems contain passages of great beauty.

My space is exhausted, but I must beg for room to commend especially the sonnets on the seasons, the series on "Birds, Insects, and Flowers," those on "Infancy and Childhood," the Scriptural and the meditative verses, many of those under the comprehensive heading of "Miscellaneous," and the keenly analytical "Sketches of the English Poets," written on the fly-leaves of his set of "Anderson's British Poets," where they were found after his death. His own life he summarized in the sonnet which follows, and it completely comprehends his sad biography:

Long time a child, and still a child, when years
Had painted manhood on my cheek, was I—
For yet I lived like one not born to die;
A thriftless prodigal of smiles and tears,
No hope I needed, and I knew no fears.
But sleep, though sweet, is only sleep, and waking,
I waked to sleep no more, at once o'ertaking
The vanguard of my age, with all arrears
Of duty on my back. Nor child, nor man,
Nor youth, nor sage, I find my head is gray,
For I have lost the race I never ran:
A rathe December blights my lagging May;
And still I am a child, though I be old,
Time is my debtor for my years untold.

Although he never dreamed that anything he wrote would survive his own day and generation, there is little doubt that Hartley Coleridge will remain a member of that noble choir of British singers which adds lustre to the Victorian era. To be sure, he only struck a minor note, and his voice may seem lost in the swell of the harmony and the grand chorus, but it is there none the less, and the attentive listener will not fail to hear it, and to him it will appear sweet, fresh, and penetrating.

J. FRANCIS.

Photographing a Grizzly.

E. Seton-Thompson in Scribner's.

I said to my cowboy friend, "Do you know this Bear?"

He replied, "Wall! I reckon I do. That's the old Grizzly. He's the biggest bar in the Park. He generally minds his own business, but he ain't scared o' nothin'; and today ye see he's been scrapping, so he's liable to be ugly."

"I would like to take his picture," said I. "And if you will help me I am willing to take some chances on it."

"All right," said he, with a grin. "I'll stand by on the horse, an' if he charges you I'll charge him, and I kin knock him down once, but I can't do it twice. You better have your tree picked out."

The Grizzly came on and I snapped him at forty yards, then again at twenty yards, and still he came quietly toward me. I sat down on the garbage and made ready—eighteen yards—sixteen yards—twelve yards—eight yards, and still he came—while the pitch of Johnny's protests kept rising proportionately. Finally at five yards he stopped, and swung his huge bearded head to one side, to see what was making that aggravating row in the tree top, giving me a profile view, and I snapped the camera. At the click he turned on me with a thunderous g-r-o-w-l and I sat still and trembling, wondering if my last moment had come. For a second he glared at me and I could note the little green electric lamp in each of his eyes. Then he slowly turned and picked up a large tomato-can.

"Goodness," I thought, "is he going to throw that at me?" But he deliberately licked it out, dropped it, and took another, paying thenceforth no heed whatever either to me or to Johnny, evidently considering us equally beneath his notice.

Smart Electors.

From Chambers's Journal.

At an open-air political meeting in the North of England a man cried, "Hurrah for Jackson!" to which a bystander replied sarcastically, "Hurrah for a jackass!" "All right, my friend," exclaimed the first speaker, "you can hurrah for your candidate, and I'll do the same for mine." All electors are not so gifted, as the following experience of a canvasser in Devonshire clearly indicates. "Whom are you voting for, my good fellow?" he asked. "I votes for the lady." "But there is no lady candidate standing." "Well," replied Hodge, "Poll Early's name comes on my voting paper before the names of the two men, and I thought I'd vote for her—see?"

THE WEEK IN ART.

The week that closes to-day has been a remarkably busy one in New York art circles for this time of the year. In addition to a number of small exhibitions at the dealers' galleries, there have been displays at the Salmagundi Club—the annual Autumn one of water colors by members—and the annual one of the Black and White Club at the Durand-Ruel galleries. Two sales, one of Oriental objects and carved furniture, and another of a fairly good collection of modern foreign and American pictures at the American Art Galleries, and another, also of modern American and foreign canvases and of black and whites, at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, have also enlisted the interest of collectors and dealers.

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The most small exhibitions of the week, some of which are still continued, have been those of ten pictures by Ben Foster at the Crist-Delmonico gallery, of a number of pictures and sketches by Miss Saunders at the Clausen gallery, of eleven pictures by Douglas Volk at Knoedler's, of eight portraits by Augustus Frangen at the Oehme gallery, of twenty-two paintings by Walter L. Palmer at the Avery gallery, and of several paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith of Boston at the galleries of the Architectural League, in West Fifty-seventh Street.

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Douglas Volk, who shows eleven pictures, nine of which are new to the New York public, at the Knoedler gallery, the other two, "The Woodland Maid" and "Colonial Youth," having been seen and noticed here before, has been for a number of years known as one of the most conscientious and forceful of modern American figure painters, and one of the ablest instructors in art in this country. It is a pleasure therefore to see and study this thoroughly representative collection of the later products of his not too prolific brush. Seen together, they emphasize the artist's characteristics of strong draughtsmanship, good modeling, and refinement of method and execution. However one may tire of Mr. Volk's Puritan subjects, one must admit that he strikes an individual and strong note, and that he is, best of all, original—remarkably so for one who had so much of foreign training. The best of the Puritan subjects shown is the well-known "Woodland Maid," "The Puritan Mother," owned by the Carnegie Institute, and which has richer color than is usual in his work, and "The Song of the Pines." There is little room for adverse criticism as to the art value of these canvases. They are technically almost flawless, but somehow to the writer, at least, they lack inspiration and soul. More satisfactory, because it has something of these qualities, is Mr. Volk's large full-length seated portrait of Mrs. Paul D. Cravath (Miss Agnes Huntington) and her little golden-haired daughter. This is a strong and convincing work, virile in execution, well drawn and posed, delightful in color, and a thoroughly good likeness of both mother and daughter. The artist should devote himself more to portraiture, for this canvas gives evidence of unsuspected powers in that line.

***

Ben Foster, who is now showing ten recent works at the Crist-Delmonico gallery, is distinctly a poetical painter. In his poetical interpretation of certain phases of the American landscape, particularly at late afternoon, in the gloaming of Summer evenings, or on misty moonlight nights, he ranks with D. W. Tryon, Leonard Ochtman, C. Melville Dewey, and with the water colorist Henry Farrer. Mr. Foster, however, who has had the advantage of foreign as well as home study, has an indefinable personal poetical sense that gives his work a charming individuality. To him, in his night pictures, "The moon's a mother moon, and all the stars are sisters." No more deserved award was ever made at an American exhibit than that which recently gave him the silver medal at the Carnegie Institute exhibition, at Pittsburg, for his "Misty Moonlight Night." The pictures that Mr. Foster now shows are varied in subject and give evidence of earnest and conscientious work during the Summer past. Some of them will be a surprise, even to those who are his greatest admirers, for they show a strength and quality which he has not evinced before. Notable in these attributes are "In the Litchfield Hills," "The Last Gleam," and the "Early Twilight in Connecticut." The first landscape has for its foreground a spreading meadow of rich greens, a brook winding around a clump of trees in the middle distance, and a background of wooded hills all in the shadow of approaching night and under a soft, grayish blue sky, save where the last ray of the setting sun gilds the highest treetops on the distant hills. The canvas is full of poetry and sentiment, dignified in treatment, and rich and sober in color. Almost as good is the "Early Twilight in Connecticut," soft and harmonious in tone, with rich and luscious greens and strong color quality. "The Charcoal Burners" is a not altogether successful attempt to paint a rocky mountainside. The pigment has been laid on in masses in the right-hand corner, making it too insistent. The general strength of the landscape, however, atones for this fault. There is delicious feeling and sentiment and characteristic mysteriousness in the painting of the night. The "Iridescent Morn" is delicate in color, but a little chromolike. Two still lifes—"The Pumpkin" and "Scotch Roses"—are painted broadly, particularly the first, which, although a little hard, has rich yellows. Art lovers, and particularly those who believe in the present and future of American art, should visit and study this little display of one of the strongest, most conscientious, and promising of modern American landscapists.

***

It is refreshing to have the opportunity to notice so good a display of portraits by a painter who, although born in Europe, has lived and worked here for so many years as to be properly considered an American, as that made by Augustus Franzen, at the Oehme gallery. Mr. Franzen attracted attention some years ago by an exhibition and sale of a number of European landscapes, which showed the influence of the French impressionists. Afterward he took to painting genres, well composed and drawn, but somewhat hard and cold in color. Last year he devoted himself to portraiture, and in this last line, if the present works are a criterion, he promises to be most successful. The artist has always been personal and sincere in his work, and these qualities he retains in his portraits. The best that he shows are those of William M. Evarts, Col. Joel B. Erhardt, both full lengths; a half length of a Swedish nobleman, Sir M. L. S., and the two bust portraits of Alexander Harrison, the painter, and John Malone. The portraits of Mr. Evarts and Col. Erhardt are admirable likenesses and exceedingly virile. Especially good is the modeling of the hands and the pose of the figures. The flesh-color in the portraits is also natural, cool, and fresh. The portraits of the Swedish nobleman and of Alexander Harrison are chiefly notable for their expression. Not so good is the portrait of John I. Waterbury. There is a little weakness in the modeling of the face, and the long slate-colored frock coat makes the work dull in color. Mr. Franzen's work compares favorably with that of some of the foreign portrait painters that have found America such a gold mine during the last few years. He is certainly an admirable painter of men, bringing out with rare sympathy the stronger masculine characteristics of expression and feature.

***

The exhibit of paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith of Boston at the Architectural League Gallery, and which is the first he has ever made in New York, comes too late for extended notice this week. Mr. Smith enjoys an enviable reputation in Boston, where he has recently copied for the Boston Museum the frescos on the so-called sarcophagus of Alexander in the Imperial Museum at Constantinople. The Turkish Government had never before allowed these to be copied.

***

Miss Ethel Wright, a young English artist who recently arrived in New York, and whose work is well and favorably known in London, has had a small display of her pictures at the Holland House during the past week. Among the paintings Miss Wright has shown were her two Royal Academy successes, "The Song of Ages" and the "Puritan Maiden." The first of these is well known through reproductions. It is a charmingly decorative work, well drawn and composed, and very delicate in color. "The Puritan Maiden" is a single-figure subject, also well drawn and exceedingly refined in treatment. The color scheme is one of light grays. But it is in portraiture that Miss Wright prefers to be known in this country. She showed a portrait of a young Englishwoman of title, which in drawing, pose, and color evidenced that in portraiture Miss Wright has intelligence, sympathy, and rare refinement of feeling and method. At a later day the artist will give another and larger exhibition in one of the dealers' galleries, and her work, which is more than usually good, can then be seen to better advantage.

***

For some time past the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society has been endeavoring to secure the foundation in this city of a school of die cutting and medal engraving. It is felt that there is room for much improvement for American work in this line. There are only a very few die cutters in this country who can execute really artistic work, and American medals are too often of a character to excite derision in other countries. Andrew C. Zabriskie, President of the society, has now appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of founding a school. This committee will act conjointly with a committee of members of the National Academy of Design. If sufficient funds are obtained, the school will be established in the new building of the academy.

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An art dealer of Rome is about to be tried for having sent out of Italy a bronze bust by Benvenuto Cellini, which he sold to Colnaghi of London. This is the latest prosecution in connection with the Pacca law, in the enforcement of which the Italian authorities seem to be much more energetic than formerly. The bust formerly belonged to the Marchese Altoviti Avala. Whether it is really the work of Cellini may perhaps be doubted. The indisputable productions extant from the hand of the famous goldsmith may be counted on the fingers.

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Walter L. Palmer has been for some years accustomed to give at this period of the year an exhibition of his work during the preceding twelve months at the Avery Galleries, in this city. He omitted the display last year, so that it is even more welcome than usual and is especially timely at this juncture, when the snow, which he knows so well how to paint, is about to fall. It would be idle to endeavor to adequately describe the American Winter landscapes of Walter L. Palmer. More successfully than any one of his fellows who have essayed the same, he has portrayed the snow on field and hill and brookside, flushed by the dawn or sunset, or lighted by the brighter rays of noontide in the crystal clear atmosphere of Central New York. Such play of color and such delicacy of tint, such tender and appreciative sentiment as are Mr. Palmer's need no praise. Perhaps of the snow pictures the best are "Under the Willows" and "Under the Silent Hill." With his snow pieces Mr. Palmer this year shows two delightful Autumn landscapes and several Venetian scenes. It would seem as if the artist had this year painted with a little more color depth, a little more strength, and, if possible, a little more artistic appreciation and sentiment than ever before. It is altogether a charming exhibition and could it be transferred in its entirety to, say, one of the Bond Street galleries during the London season, it would doubtless cause a sensation in that city. There is certainly no foreign painter who can be recalled who can paint snow as does Mr. Palmer, and the English certainly know not the glory of color of an American landscape at morning, noon, or evening on a crisp, clear midwinter day.

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There will be shown at the Keppel Gallery in January in connection with a display of etchings, drawings, and woodcuts by Jean François Millet, a number of sepia drawings by Henry Brokman, a Scandinavian artist, to illustrate an edition of Marion Crawford's new work, "The Conquerors of the South." These drawings, reproductions of which have been shown to a favored few, show rare delicacy of touch and feeling and an evidently keen appreciation of those Southern lands of which Mr. Crawford writes so well. There is a treat in store for the lovers of black and white in the coming exhibition of these drawings.

***

Oliver H. Perry, the well-known portrait painter, recently finished a portrait of Mr. Louis Windmüller, which is now on exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries. The portrait is a bust one, and shows Mr. Windmüller in full face, with characteristic kindly expression. The flesh tones are exceedingly good, and it is evident that the artist has painted con amore. The portrait is to be presented to the Reform Club, of which Mr. Perry is a member and Mr. Windmüller is the Treasurer.

The Forest-Book-Lover.

He was a true book-lover, this stalwart woodsman and Swiss mountaineer who lived in a rude châlet in our Connecticut forest where he sometimes met scarcely a mate from one week's end to another. In clearing woods it is the fashion to build temporary shelters for the workmen, who provision and "find" themselves and sleep as work-folk did in the middle ages with a round log for a bolster, and lead hardy and resolute lives.

Let no one think meanly of the woodman's craft nor deem it a calling for a simpleton to follow. The skilful forester must mix brains with brawn, and be not merely sinewy and strong, but incredibly vigilant, crafty, brave, and stout of heart.

He wields with all his might, with the trained skill of many years, a weapon so deadly that a light stroke from it would cripple or cut him down. Alone in the forest, hour after hour, with desperate energy, he plies this terrible blade, perhaps standing in perilous places on slippery ground, his own vidette, on guard against interfering branches and glancing strokes and falling trees.

When these stand close in the forest diplomacy and craft must be used to get them down. The woodman fiercely attacking first the side on which he wishes the tree to fall, then swings around, and chipping away the other half, the mightiest oak or loftiest grand pine begins slowly to tremble and totter and take the line of least resistance, then in its majesty, and struggling like a thing of life, at last with a crash that reverberates far over the forest, it falls thundering to the ground, yet still upheld by its mighty branches that reach like living arms to the earth.

The fancy of poets has always been stirred by the drama of the falling forest, and our own poet, Hill, in spirited verses on "The Fall of the Oak," has caught delightfully the picturesque surroundings of our native woodman:

By wild thornbrake and brookmarge green,
Winding his way the woodman's seen,
Till lost in the dewy gloom
That shrouds the hill
Where few and chill
The struggling sunbeams come;
Where the last flower scents the frosty air
And hark! o'er height and hollow,
As the partridge whirrs from his leafy lair,
His strokes the echoes follow.

Where the Connecticut timber line comes down to the sea it breaks into romantic ravines, rocky gorges, and "devil's dens," the work of glacier and flood, affording here and there miniatures of extreme picturesqueness. Knowing well our forest trails, I set out one evening and soon found the forester's light gleaming from the window, and the smoke volleying into the sky. The "châlet" stood in one of these wild scenes near a pool with darkening hemlocks and oaks around where silence and gloom prevail, and the sad whippoorwill sings at nightfall. Here, like a Druid or hermit, lived the compatriot of Agassiz in a rough cabin whose whistling cracks were stuffed and a glimmering device "papered" to keep out the Winter cold. In and around the stove the wood was plentifully piled, and under foot the ... [illegible] ... and there, sure enough, was the round log for bolster.

His closest comrades were three sharp axes and a wooden maul. With these he clears broad swarths of trees through the forest, cuts and piles them up in measured lengths, and leaves them ready for market and fireside use. One evening, as the forester passed from the village, carrying stores to his Druid's grove, I invited him in to chat about the wonderful Swiss land, and before the blazing Franklin we wandered in the sweet vales of the Simmenthal, looked away to the dread Diablerets, then saw again the dark bent on Midi and the charming Vallois and the speeding Rhone. When, returning from this Alpine stroll, we entered our home library, a modest room stacked to the ceiling with books on all sides, my visitor threw up his arms with surprise, smote his forehead, and let fall a harmless sacre. The Swiss are great friends of the alphabet, and finding this son of the Alps fond of his letters I began forthwith to supply him with reading in his own tongue. It has been my pleasure in his absence with the maul and sharpest axe to play him an old-fashioned miracle, such as used to delight the Israelites in the wilderness, tying to his cabin door from time to time a packet of French books, which the weary man upon returning would discover and credit to the friendly thaumaturgist. When the Autumnal rains make roads impassable and the deep snows of midwinter hold the woods impenetrable for many days, then, to the imprisoned woodsman books are like living companions for solace and cheer. So it happens that in a period of some twenty months Paul has eagerly untied from the cabin door and read perhaps sixty volumes, including such old favorites as "Sous Les Toits," "Trois Mois," "Sous La Neige," "Les Trois Musquetaires," "L'Homme," "L'Oreille Cassée," "Les Miserables," "Gil Blas," "La Fontaine," "Florian," "Paul and Virginia," "Belisarius," "Emerik de Marauger," &c.

In the course of his readings he has hunted in the Rocky Mountains, visited China, and traveled all over the globe. He repeats with amusing comments the results of his observations and taps his forehead significantly to express the great profundity of an author. He declares that Gil Blas represents some of his own experiences in America, passing from the hands of one employer to another, and relates certain episodes in which the Gallic wits of Paul the woodsman have rescued him from oppression. One smart December day Paul arrived at our door, mounted upon a monstrous load of wood, which he asked permission to throw off in our yard. How could we deny a generous woodcutter, who put so practical an estimate upon the advantages of dealing with a study man?

Whenever I visit his "châlet" near the hemlock grove, which he styles variously the Hotel Bellevue, Hotel des Alps, &c., he receives me with a humor and grace that comes so much easier to the Celt than to the Saxon; his "Entree," "Excusez," or "Merci, Monsieur," expresses the essence of courtesy. He usually insists on a dark night upon escorting me out of the woods with a lantern, and as I walk along and note his tall, trim, muscular form and stanch, half-military march, I say to myself this is the kind of man, sure enough, that once made things mighty lively for his Majesty Julius Caesar. With his resolute mien and Helvetian flavor, he is indeed a worthy successor of our old school friend, Dumnorix. Paul finally has had to join Yale University to gratify his great zeal for learning, and after the students of Farnham and Vanderbilt Halls have finished with their books, he takes them and makes nothing of reading what costs the collegians much labor. Among these are works by Pierre Loti, Edmond About Balzac, Lacombe, Diderot, Daudet, Georg Sand, Gautier, Zola, Jules Verne, Souvestre, Feullet, Erckmann-Chatrian, Paul Bouchet, Guizot, De Stael, Dumas, with stories, "Le Roi du Montagne" and "Le Roman d'un Jenne Homme Pauvre.

Nothing comes amiss to his net and nothing could exceed the care with which he uses the books, never cutting the leaves apart with a butter knife like the poet Wordsworth, to his shame, nor setting down coffee cups upon their fair pages like some fine gentlemen we read of, forgetting themselves in their restaurants.

The last time I visited my forest booklover, after an interval of some months, he threw down his axe and maul, and declaring a half-holiday to all the cunning coons and foxes in the woods, accompanied me several miles homeward. A quaint author and booklover of an earlier day, the Rev. Jared Eliot, writing "Letters on Field Husbandry," near this very locality, has described the charms and pensive influences of groves and woods. Whatever merit there may further be in a sharp axe and a wooden maul as literary appetizers, I offer Paul of Neuchâtel, now felling a certain forest in Connecticut, as an example of a genuine reader and lover of books. I exalt him even as a pattern and encouragement to certain small towns that are in a quandary how to live up to their new public libraries.

HENRY N. ROBINSON.

"Fad" from "Faddle."

JOSEPH FITCH, New York, referring to the recent discussion in THE SATURDAY REVIEW regarding "fad," writes: "I regard it as highly improbable that the word 'fad' arose from the initials of 'for a day.' Its general use in a contemptuous sense seems rather to indicate its derivation from 'faddle,' a word in the vocabulary of Cockney thieves and crooks, meaning to trifle or toy with. The word 'faddle' itself is said to be a corruption of 'fiddle,' meaning trash, trifles, humbug."

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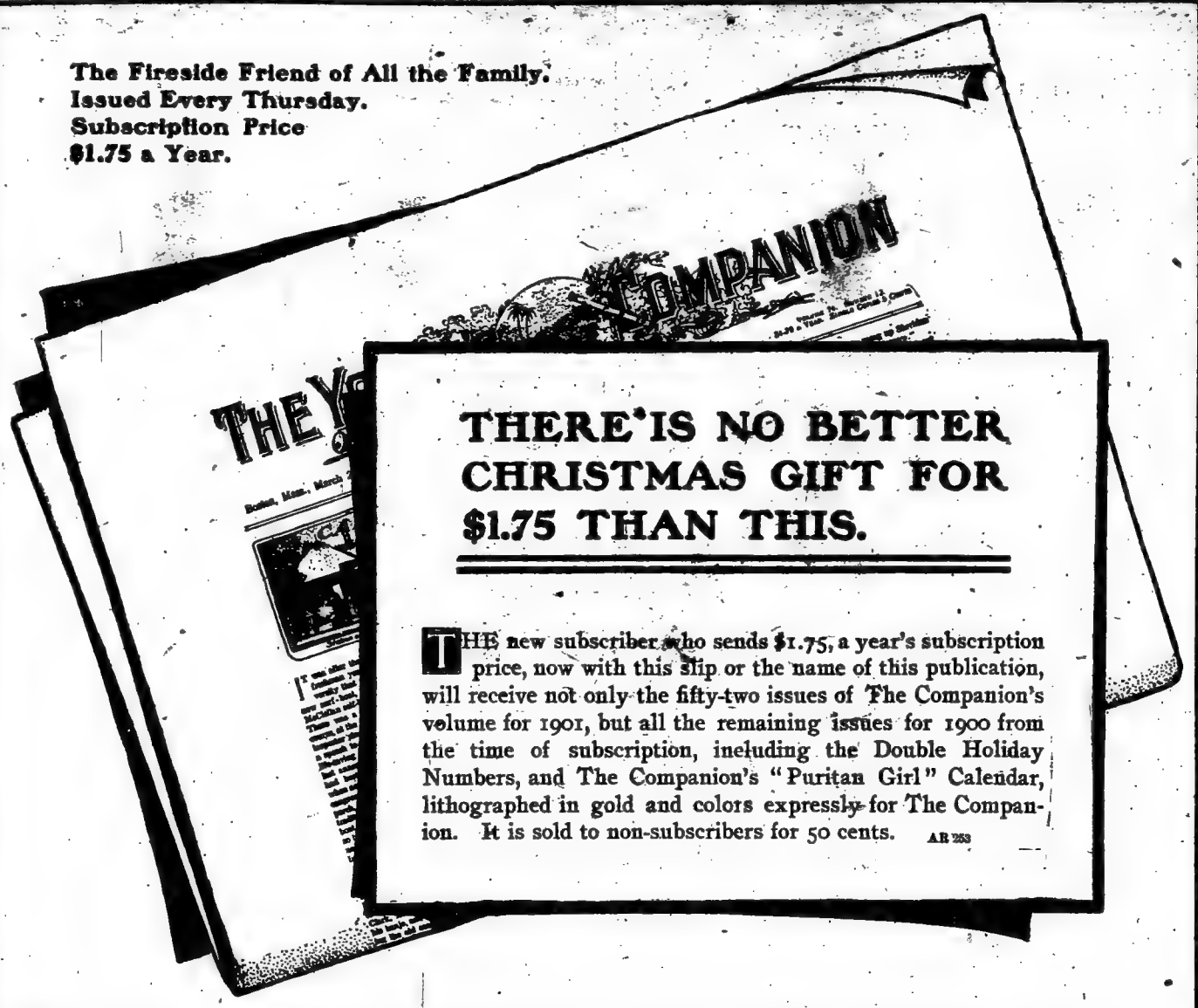

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A capital story of the *Mary Thomas*, an American sealer, which, drifting into Russian waters, was unjustly suspected of poaching, but was saved from its captors by a plucky boy.

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This stirring serial story presents memorable scenes from a world of strange interest for all — the world of newspapers. The dishonest wrecker of a great bank, the resourceful young reporter and his brave sister, the weak friend and the strong one — these are the chief characters in this picturesque and dashing tale.

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The famous African explorer recalls in his picturesque manner the traits of the savage monarchs of Africa with whom he had dealings while exploring the Dark Continent.

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This absorbing article tells of a girl whose ambitions were centered in medicine, and who found her choice of a profession wise.

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A sympathetic and humorous story of a girl whose Easter bonnet was spoiled at the last moment, without rendering her any less bewitching.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; wind southeasterly, shifting to westerly.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,887. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1900.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SANTA FE RAILWAY TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE

Over 600 Operators Ordered to Quit Work.

They Go Out To Help Strikers on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Division of the Road.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Over 600 telegraph operators on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad left their desks this afternoon and walked out on a strike. Advices late to-night from points along 5,000 miles of track in the system indicate that the freight traffic is practically tied up, and that passenger trains are running slowly with no further destination than the next division terminal.

The order that precipitated the walkout was sent to-day from headquarters in St. Louis by M. M. Dolphin, President of the Order of Railway Telegraphers. He estimated that 95 per cent. of the telegraph operators on the road had obeyed the order. The strike is purely sympathetic and has been called to support the demands of the three hundred operators who, since Thursday, have been out on strike on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé division of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. The dispute there has been regarding wages and rules, and was called after the refusal of the railway officials to arbitrate.

Local operators, among those that walked out to-night, attributed most of the present troubles to what they described as the high-handed conduct of L. J. Polk of Galveston, General Manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé division of the road. After the complaints had been brought to him and had been briefly discussed he passed the matter on to Vice President J. M. Barr of this city. Mr. Barr, however, sent back the dispute to Polk for settlement. With him it said, while the officers of the telegraph operators tried in vain to bring matters to a head.

The Executive Committee of the railway telegraphers reported at the end of the two months that they were unable to get any satisfaction from Polk, and decided that the time had come for open war against their alleged oppressors. They were confirmed in that determination by the knowledge that for a month the company had been enlisting operators out of employment.

As a result of these preparations, the railway had collected in this city Friday night fifty-five operators whom they sent on to Texas to take the place of the strikers on the Galveston Division. All of these, except three, it was asserted by the men to-night, left the train before it reached Kansas City, and it was prophesied that the remaining trio would disappear before many miles.

The Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers, of Railway Trainmen of Locomotive Firemen, and the Order of Railway Conductors, it is said, have promised to aid the operators.

J. M. Barr, Third Vice President of the Santa Fé system, to-night made the following statement regarding the strike:

"The telegraph operators of the Santa Fé system were called out on strike by order of M. M. Dolphin, President of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, at 4 o'clock this afternoon in support of the strike of operators on the Gulf Line of the Santa Fé system, inaugurated Dec. 6. As nearly as we now know, approximately 50 per cent. of the operators employed quit work in response to the order.

"There was no grievance existing between the company and the operators on any of the lines of the system other than the Gulf Line. The operators employed on the lines west of Albuquerque were working under an agreement made with the company Nov. 15, 1900; the operators employed on the lines east of Albuquerque, the Gulf line not included, were working under an agreement made Jan. 1, 1900. Under both of these agreements the company was entitled to thirty days' notice of a desire on the part of the operators to cancel them. No notice of a strike was served on the company.

"We expect to be able to move all passenger and through freight trains without interruption. Operators are being employed to replace the men who quit work."

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 8.—J. A. Newman, General Chairman of the Santa Fé Division of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, including the entire Santa Fé system, referring to the strike, said:

"We were compelled to take this step to see that justice is done to the members of our organization on the Gulf system, and as a matter of protection to ourselves. If the Santa Fé Company cut wages and imposed other burdens upon the operators on that system, what is to prevent them from doing the same thing here?

"Just how long the strike will continue is a hard matter for me to determine. Under no circumstances will we return to work until our grievances have been adjusted in a manner satisfactory to the members of the organization. The real grievance of the men on the Gulf system as given to me in a special from National President Dolphin is a protest against a proposed elimination of twelve stations from the schedule and a proposed reduction in wages at nineteen other stations.

"To avoid the strike the committee agreed to accept Santa Fé rules, amended by providing for eight consecutive hours' rest in each twenty-four, excepting in cases of emergency. The clause depriving men of a hearing when discharged for insubordination was also to be eliminated. Another demand made was that there was not to be any reduction in wages at any of the stations for the present. We will stand by the men of the Gulf and fight this battle to a finish."

All the Santa Fé trains are said to be tied up in this division between Newton and Purcell. No operator was working after 6 o'clock, except two at Arkansas City and one at Perry, Oklahoma. Division Superintendent Tice is trying to bring the night train in, but it is not expected that he will succeed. Three freights and a passenger are tied up here, and a telephone message from Wellington says that everything is dead on the Pan Handle Division.

TOPEKA SHOPS TO CLOSE.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 8.—The officials of the Santa Fé here take the situation very coolly. In speaking of the situation, General Manager Mudge said to-night: "About 75 per cent. of the operators have quit work. This means that about 600 men have walked out. We anticipate no special trouble in the operation of trains, as most of them are running on timetable schedules. We have secured a great many new men, and new men are applying for positions.

"It is our intention to lay off all men who are not absolutely necessary to the operation of the road. If it comes to the point that the strike interferes to any extent with the operation of the road, the shops of the company will be closed. If the business of the road is reduced, then it will be necessary to reduce expenses.

"The telegraph operators have gone out in sympathy with the strike, and have broken their agreement with the Santa Fé Company. The agreement was that no change should be made unless thirty days' notice were given. When the men leave their desks and walk out they break this agreement. The agreement was made in July.

"The strike is caused from trouble over rules and regulations. The wage scale was up for consideration, but the road agreed to arbitration on that point. The rules and regulations have been up, and were not settled. The road would not agree to the rules asked by the men, and the strike resulted."

Dispatches received here indicate that every office west of Topeka is closed. This includes the office on the branches west of Albuquerque. Four operators between here and Kansas City have not yet been reached by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, but will be to-morrow, and the strike will be complete.

The officials of the Santa Fé decided in conference to-night that the shops here would be closed Monday morning until further orders. General Manager Mudge says the shops will be closed until the affairs of the road shall get back to their normal condition. The order throws more than 2,000 men out of employment. Another conference of officials will be held to-morrow.

Railroad Men Quit in Sympathy.

PUEBLO, Col., Dec. 8.—Many Santa Fé railroad men quit to-day here and at La Junta, in sympathy with the strike of the telegraphers. The number out is estimated at between 300 and 400 in this division, including all not absolutely necessary in the moving of trains, taking in the telegraphers, shopmen, machinists, station employes, and a number of trainmen and section men. The telephone is being used in running trains between here and Denver.

Officials Say Trains Are Moving.

GALVESTON, Dec. 8.—Officials of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé claimed today that many of the striking telegraphers' positions have been filled, and that business is moving as usual.

WEAVERS TO GO ON STRIKE.

Matter of Stoppage Pay Is New Bedford Mill Hands' Grievance.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 8.—This city will have another strike of considerable magnitude on its hands, beginning Monday. A big mass meeting of weavers of the Acushnet and Hathaway mills was held this afternoon, about 400 weavers being present. It was voted to strike. At the outset four persons, who it was claimed were present for the purpose of spying upon the actions of the weavers, were excluded from the meeting.

A circular issued by Treasurer Knowles to the weavers for two mills to-day was first discussed. The majority of the weavers claim that the statement in this circular, referring to stoppage pay, has not been lived up to. One weaver stated that the mills were supposed to pay so much per hour for the looms were stopped. In his case he had lost over $2.50 per week and had received but 50 cents stoppage pay. In most cases a male weaver can fix his looms if a simple defect is noticed, but a woman cannot, excepting in very few instances. Some of the women weavers claim that since the loom fixers' strike they have had their looms stopped for two days at a time and have been paid for only an hour or two.

The mills have tried to hire fixers to take the place of the strikers, but only with partial success, and the weavers decided that they can stand the present conditions no longer.

The South End business men heard the decision to strike with regret, as it will mean a hard Winter for them, for, with the weavers and the fixers on strike, it will not be long before the mills will have to close down, and this will mean over 2,000 idle operatives in that section of the city.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST DIES.

Miss Schmidt of Baltimore Insisted that She Wanted No Doctor.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—Considerable talk was caused in medical circles and among citizens generally to-day by the announcement that Miss Mary Josephine Schmidt, a Christian Scientist, died last night at her home on St. Paul Street without the attendance of a regular physician. She had been under the treatment of E. H. Hammond a science healer.

Upon investigation by the City Health Department it was learned that Dr. E. H. Holbrook, a regular physician, was called in two weeks ago and said the woman was afflicted with incurable heart disease. To-day he turned into the department a death certificate. He was not with the woman when she died. Dr. Holbrook says he has studied Christian Science, but does not practice it.

Hermann Herring of the publication of the Christian Science denomination in Maryland says:

"Miss Schmidt was taken ill with heart disease a few months ago, and being a firm believer in Christian Science she had its treatment, as she had known of its efficacy and experienced the benefits of its healing on former occasions. Although she was relieved somewhat, the disease was not checked, and when dropsy resulted a short time ago a homeopathic physician was called in, Dr. Holbrook. He pronounced the case hopeless.

"Miss Schmidt insisted from the first that she wanted nothing but the Christian Science treatment, and she had a perfect right to have any form of treatment she desired."

A RECORD-BREAKING RUN.

Special Train Travels from Boston to New York in 4 Hours 25 Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8.—A special train ran from Boston to New York on Thursday in four hours and twenty-five minutes. This is said to have been the fastest time ever made between these points on the Consolidated Road.

The occasion of the record-breaking trip was an urgent call sent to a New York lawyer connected with the Standard Oil Company, who was in Boston, to return to New York to attend an important meeting on Thursday at noon. The lawyer hired a special train of two cars, and left Boston at 6 A. M. over the Air Line. Changes of engines and cars were made at Willimantic and New Haven, and the entire trip was made without a mishap. Most of the running was at the rate of a mile a minute.

All the trainmen received handsome fees from the single passenger.

Train Makes Sixty-six Miles an Hour.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The fast mail train on the Burlington Road made the run last night from Chicago to Galesburg, a distance of 162.5 miles, in 157 minutes. Allowing nine minutes for stops in Chicago yards, crossings, and for oil and water, the net time was 148 minutes, or an average rate of 66 miles an hour actual running time.

DEMAND ON MOROCCO DELAYED.

Festivals Will Prevent Transaction of Business in That Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A combination of Oriental solemnity and the businesslike methods of the West have created a curious situation in the Morocco tangle. The United States has been on the point of sending a warship to Morocco to compel the Sultan to pay his debts. But for word which has just been received from Consul General Gummere, American guns would within a few days be menacing Morocco's coast. But in the nick of time Mr. Gummere has cabled the State Department that it would be discourteous to threaten Morocco at this time.

The great annual religious festival of the Moors is about to begin, and it will continue well into January. During this religious festival it is the height of impiety for any truly orthodox person to transact business. The Sultan could not, without risking his soul, pay any debts, or even receive an infidel who came on diplomatic business.

The United States has therefore called off the display of force against Morocco until the middle of February, by which time the religious celebration will be over and an outsider with guns will receive attention.

The Train for Pittsburg.

Only $9.00 first-class and $8.50 second-class, New York to Pittsburg via Baltimore and Ohio R. R. on "Pittsburg Limited." Leave New York, South Ferry, 6:55 P. M., and Liberty Street 7:00 P. M., arrive Pittsburg 8:55 A. M. Pullman Drawing-room Sleeping Cars.—Adv.

A Youth Who Bore Midst Snow & Ice—a banner with the sage advice—use Evans' Ale.—Adv.

GOVERNORS ISLAND EXTENSION BENEFITS

Deciding the Government's Rights to Reclaimed Shoal Lands.

ARMY BOARD OPPOSES MILES

Great Transport Facilities, It Still Insists, Should Be on the Island's North End.

Attorney General Griggs now has under consideration the rights of the United States Government in the shoals off Governors Island. If he decides that the cession of the island by the State to the Government included the shoals, the project for the extension of the island which has been fully matured by the War Department will be begun in the near future. If he decides that the Government's rights end at the present shore line of the island, the project will not be abandoned, but the State will be asked to make the necessary cession to the Government to permit the work contemplated to be undertaken. That the State will make the cession, if called upon to do so, army officials interested in the project have no doubt. The improvement contemplated, they say, will prove of immense benefit both to the City of New York and the State.

The improvement has for its ultimate object the transfer of the greater part of the transport service of the United States Government from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast.

When the improvement of Buttermilk Channel, to the east of Governors Island, was proposed, the engineer officers of the army, to whom was intrusted the work of making the preliminary survey, suggested that a good way to use the dirt dredged out of that channel would be to fill in the shoals off Governors Island. By doing this, the island, they figured, could be increased to about twice its present size. There are shoals off both the north and south ends of the island. The shoals on the north do not extend out very far into the bay, but the shoals on the south extend for a considerable distance. If the island were extended so as to cover all the shoals, it would have very much the appearance of a balloon, the big end of which would face the city.

The suggestion for the improvement of the island was favorably considered by the War Department, and a board, consisting of Major Gen. Brooke, Brig. Gen. Gillespie, and Col. Kimball, was appointed to go into the project fully and report to the department. This board, after an extended investigation, reported that the project was a good one, and ought to be undertaken. They made elaborate suggestions as to the manner in which it could best be carried out. Their plan was to fill in about ninety feet of the shoals off the north end of the island, and on the land thus acquired build docks and warehouses for the transports of the army. The land acquired by the filling in of the extensive shoals to the south of the island was to be used for parade and camping grounds, or permanent barracks, as the War Department might determine.

GEN. MILES'S SUGGESTIONS.

When the board's report reached the War Department it was turned over to Lieut. Gen. Miles for his opinion. Gen. Miles, while thoroughly approving of the general project for the enlargement of the island, differed radically with the board on the subject of the best disposition to be made of the land acquired by the filling in. Gen. Miles thought that the docks and warehouses for the transports ought not to be built on the north end of the island facing the city. He found many objections to this plan, one of which was that the view effect of the island from the city would be much impaired. He suggested that instead of the north end of the island being utilized for the docks and warehouses slips be cut in the land on the east side of the island.

The board was reconvened by the Secretary of War, and Gen. Miles's suggestions submitted to the members for their consideration. The board recently made a second report to the War Department, in which it set itself against the suggestions of Gen. Miles, and gave its reasons for adhering to its original recommendations, as opposed to Gen. Miles's plan. To build piers out into Buttermilk Channel was not to be thought of, it said, because the channel was only 1,200 feet wide, and the traffic in it was such that all of that width was needed. If slips were cut into the land, acquired by filling in also, they would have to be of such length that they would extend almost across the island. This would cut up the island too much to be desirable or practicable. The reason why the slips would have to be extended in a considerable distance would be to give ships safe anchorage from the severe sorms which often come in off the Narrows. With the docks on the north end of the island, shipping, it is claimed by the board, would be less liable to damage.

Col. Kimball, who is a member of the board to prepare plans for the project, was seen yesterday at the Army Building and confirmed the information about the board's two reports, and also that the Attorney General was now considering the Government's rights to the shoal lands upon which it is proposed to build.

"If the Attorney General decides that the Government did not acquire right to the shoals in the cession of the present island by the State," said the Colonel, "then application will be made to the State for the cession of the shoals, and I have no doubt that it will be granted."

"The improvement will mean a great deal to New York, will it not?"

"Undoubtedly."

"When is the transport service of the army likely to be transferred from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast?"

"As long as there is a necessity for the saving of time in the transporting of troops to and from the Philippines, the transports will be kept on the Pacific Coast. A ship sailing from San Francisco to Manila can make the trip in thirty days. It takes a ship fifty days to make the trip from New York to Manila. Under the existing Army bill the service of provisional troops now in the Philippines expires in June. Those troops will have to be brought home by that time and other sent out to take their place. The question of time in the voyages of transports between the United States and the Philippines, therefore, will remain an important consideration during most of the present year. San Francisco will hold its advantage as a place of embarkation during the coming year."

"But after troops enlisted for three years' service have been sent to the Philippines, the chief question in connection with the transport service will be the question of freight, will it not?"

"Yes."

"And it is much cheaper to ship freight from New York to Manila than it is to ship it from San Francisco to Manila, is it not?"

DIFFERENCE IN FREIGHT RATES.

"It costs just one-half to ship freight from New York to Manila what it costs to transport it from New York to San Francisco."

"And most of the goods bought for the use of the army in the Philippines are bought in the Eastern market, are they not?"

"We contract for their delivery in San Francisco, but they are bought here, and the freight charges are, of course, added to the purchase price."

"Then the transports are all likely to be sent out from New York once the necessity for the quick transportation of troops has passed and the question of freight becomes the important one?"

"That is a matter for the War Department to determine. It would be economy to have them go out from here, unquestionably."

It is clear, from what was learned that the War Department has decided to make Governors Island a great Government shipping and receiving station. The only question now at issue is whether or not it would be better to have the docks and warehouses upon the north end of the island, facing the city, or, to cut slips on the east side of the island, as suggested by Lieut. Gen. Miles.

The transport service of the United States Army has grown to great dimensions since the acquisition of the Philippines, and the United States transports are admitted to be the finest in the world. To have them plying between New York and Manila would add greatly to the commerce of New York. A number of them do go out of New York harbor at present, docks being rented for them on the Brooklyn side of Buttermilk Channel at a large cost to the Government. From 1,000 to 4,000 tons of freight are shipped from New York to the Philippines, but the greater part of the service is now on the Pacific Coast for the reason explained by Col Kimball.

Secretary Root has already sent to Congress an estimate of $1,900,000 for the improvement of Buttermilk Channel. While the extension of Governors Island is contemplated as a part of the scheme for the improvement of the channel, the projects necessarily have to be separated, for the reason that the appropriation for the improvement of Buttermilk Channel would go into the River and Harbor bill, while the appropriation for the extension of the Island would have to go in the Fortifications bill.

J. SLOAT FASSETT'S MISSION.

Gone to Mexico as the New York Central's Representative to Confer with President Diaz.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, Dec. 8.—Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of this city is in Mexico to-day in conference with President Diaz of the republic. The Elmiran is on a most important mission and has affairs to transact that involve millions of dollars. Upon the result of his visit depend large commercial interests. Mr. Fassett represents the New York Central Railroad Company and Senator Chauncey M. Depew of the company.

An important railroad is in process of construction in Mexico, partially subsidized by the Mexican Government. The New York Central is interested financially and is doing much of the work of construction. Matters arose which required arbitration.

Mr. Fassett has recently returned from Korea, where he has amassed a fortune in his gold mines, obtained through concessions from the foreign Government. Because of this he was selected to go to Mexico and accepted. He left Elmira quietly last Saturday evening on the Chicago flier. At Chicago a magnificently fitted special car was waiting for him, and he was whirled off to Mexico. Mrs. Fassett accompanied him.

Nothing was said at the time of his departure as to his destination, but his personal representative here confirmed the news that leaked out to-day of his important mission. Mr. Fassett expects to be gone about three weeks.

A $3,500,000 BOND ISSUE.

Birmingham Street Railroad and Electric Company to Improve Property.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 8.—The stockholders of the Birmingham Railway Light and Power Company, a new corporation, which recently absorbed the Birmingham Railway and Electric Company, the Birmingham Traction Company, and the Birmingham and Powderly Railroad, thus getting control of all the street-car lines as well as all electric light and power of the city, to-day voted for an issue of $3,500,000 of fifty-year 5 per cent. bonds.

Half of the issue will be devoted to taking up or indemnifying present bond issues on the various absorbed companies and the remainder will be used in extending the company's lines and making other improvements.

BRIGANDS AT WORK IN MEXICO.

Attack Catholics on a Pilgrimage and Kill Three of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 8.—A dispatch from San Luis Potosi, Mexico, says: "A large party of devout Catholics left here recently on a pilgrimage to San Juan de Los Lagos. They were traveling overland, and had almost reached their destination, when they were attacked by a band of brigands and robbed of their valuables and the animals they were riding.

"Several of the travelers were armed, and they offered resistance to the robbers. In the fight that ensued three of the travelers were killed and several of the robbers are believed to have been wounded. The remainder of the party arrived at San Juan de Los Lagos in pitiable condition and reported the affair to the authorities.

"A force of Rurales has gone in pursuit of the bandits."

RECEIVER FOR IRON COMPANY.

Court Takes Charge of an Embarrassed Concern in Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 8.—T. H. Aldrich has been appointed receiver of the Jones Valley Iron Company, operators by lease of the Williamson furnace in this city. The Jones Valley Company became financially embarrassed and was unable to pay its labor and other employes to the amount of about $3,500. The laborers quit work and the furnace was banked.

The laborers filed the petition to throw the company into involuntary bankruptcy, and the receiver proceedings were then instituted by the Williamson Iron Company, owners of the furnace, in order to keep the furnace in operation. The furnace makes about seventy tons of pig iron a day, which are taken by Rogers, Brown & Co., under contract.

SUING HER FATHER'S ESTATE.

Mrs. Mary Woolsey Asks for Wages Earned During His Life.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Mrs. Mary Woolsey, daughter of the late Zachariah Freer, is compelled to fight for a claim of $900 against Mr. Freer's estate, as her brothers refuse to pay it. Mrs. Woolsey, who is the wife of John E. Woolsey, claims that her father induced her to abandon her intentions to leave home, promising her that he would amply reward her after his death. He told her that he had invested money for her benefit in bonds and mortgages in the West. He died leaving a will by which his two sons were named executors of the estate, which was worth $80,000.

When his affairs were examined into it was found that he had at one time invested money in bonds and mortgages in some of the Western States, but he had called in his loans, and there was nothing in his possessions standing in Mary's name.

She had worked for twenty-three years and had received nothing more than her board and clothing, and she presented a bill to her brothers as executors, for six years' service at $150 a year. The other seventeen years were barred by the statute of limitations. One of the brothers was in favor of paying the bill, but the other objected, claiming that his sister had enjoyed more privileges than a servant girl and that her father had paid her dressmakers' and milliners' bills, although she had dressed expensively.

Mrs. Woolsey, it is said, had many opportunities of marrying when a girl. Her beauty was known far and wide, and her presence was sought on all social occasions. Suitors were plentiful, but she refused them, her duty to her parents being more, in her opinion, than her duty to herself. She remained unmarried until after both parents had died, and until she was forty-four years of age.

New Postal Sub-Station for New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Postmaster General Smith has ordered the establishment, on Jan. 1, of a postal sub-station at Second Avenue and Forty-second Street, New York, to be known as Sub-Station No. 152.

Trumpet Tongued Fame Proclaims Evans' Ale!—Adv.

SISTERS SUMMONED FOR BROTHER'S SUICIDE

Philip Sondheim Told Relatives of the Day He Would Die.

ALL HAD DINNER TOGETHER

Test Shot Fired to Convince the Younger Sister Before the Lawyer Killed Himself.

Having summoned the members of his family from their homes outside the city, and after having informed his New York friends that his last week on earth ended with Saturday, Philip S. Sondheim, a young lawyer living at the Criterion Hotel, Broadway and Forty-first Street, last night killed himself with a revolver. He was not to be turned from his purpose even by the pleadings of his sisters nor by requests written by his brother and thrust into the room in which he at one time locked himself.

For the past week young Sondheim, who went to the Philippines as a member of the Astor Battery, had been telling his friends that life for him was soon to end. He had been left some money by his father and had no business cares, so his prophecies of death were laughed at. To the bellboys in the Criterion he gave his clothing and jewelry.

"Boys," he said, "this is Tuesday. On Saturday I die. Keep these things to remember me by."

Sondheim's two sisters, living in New Jersey, and his brother, a traveling salesman for a local piano house, received a cordial invitation from him to visit him at the Criterion. The postscript to each letter contained the line, "Come early, as Saturday I die." The brothers and sisters came, but did not let his Saturday death line worry them.

Some of the young lawyer's friends were beginning to be puzzled by his sayings. Two of them went to the West Thirtieth Street Station and told of Sondheim's threats of death. Sergt. Caison, to whom they talked, advised them to make complaint against the lawyer and have him cared for. But they were unwilling to do this.

Late yesterday afternoon rumors reached Capt. Thomas of the West Thirtieth Street Station. He sent a policeman to the Criterion to investigate. The latter reported that he thought Sondheim was not insane and was merely trying to get money out of his relatives. As no one wished to make a complaint, Capt. Thomas could take no action.

The brother, Sol Sondheim, and the sisters dined with Philip in the Criterion restaurant yesterday.

One of Sondheim's sisters said to him:

"But Phil, dear, what did you mean by writing that you would die to-day?"

Sondheim leaned far across the table.

"Come to my room and I'll show you," he whispered. "It won't harm you."

The young lawyer and his younger sister went to his apartments, 102-104, on the sixth floor. Philip locked the door. From a pocket he took a big revolver that the girl knew he had carried with his battery.

"I mean just what I say," he told her; "I'm going to kill myself with this. See all its chambers are loaded."

"But, Phil, you can't do such a thing as that," cried his sister.

"Oh, you think I can't shoot, do you?" returned her brother. "See here. Do you see that spot on the wall."

He fired a shot. His sister turned the key that was still in the lock and fled down stairs.

The shot besides alarming the hotel, had attracted Central Office Detectives Armstrong and Reidy on Broadway. They hurried into the hotel, and met the girl at the foot of the stairs.

The other sister and brother came out and a plan of action was prepared. All believed that the young lawyer was insane.

It was agreed that the two detectives should go up to Sondheim's room with Manager Amer of the hotel and the brother. They carried a letter from the brother to the young lawyer, begging him to come to his senses. They stood aside from the door for fear of shots, while Mr. Amer pushed the letter under the door. They waited anxiously, starting at the slightest sound, while attendants calmed the guests on other floors.

At last a note was thrust from out the lawyer's room. It read:

I want my brother to come up to see me.

The party went down stairs, where Sol Sondheim was. He declined to go to his brother's room. Instead another letter was written inviting Philip to come down stairs if he wished to see his brother. This was passed into the room, while the two detectives stood one on each side of the door to catch Philip when he came out.

There was a quick flash, then a spring, and Philip was half way down the corridor waving the revolver over his head and shouting:

"Come on anybody that wants to die!"

Nobody moved. Philip made for the elevator, and pointing his pistol at the colored boy, said:

"First floor at once."

The detectives followed by the stairway. On the ground floor Sondheim, still flourishing the pistol, passed by his frightened sisters and made for the street. The detectives were still a long way behind. Sondheim, curiously regarded by a big crowd, turned toward Sixth Avenue. In Forty-first Street, about half way to Sixth Avenue, he met a woman.

"Don't scream," he shouted, "I'm going to kill myself."

The woman ran to Broadway, where she told Police man Link and in a moment two other officers of Sondheim's threat. They ran after the flying Sondheim. Just as the two detectives, who were in advance, came near to Sondheim, he put the big revolver to the left side of his head and fired. Before he could be touched he was dead.

Later, Sol Sondheim claimed the body of his brother at the Tenderloin police station, where it had been taken. It was removed to an undertaker's shop near by.

It was said in the Tenderloin last night that the young man had spent large sums of money which he had inherited from his father. In most of the resorts of Upper Broadway he was known.

DR. McLAREN'S ANNIVERSARY.

He Was Consecrated Bishop of Chicago Twenty-five Years Ago — High Church Rites Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Ceremonies in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of Bishop William Edward McLaren as head of the Chicago Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church were begun this morning in the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul. There was celebration of the Holy Communion, with High Church rites similar to those just a month ago in Fond-du-Lac, Wis., which caused so much discussion in Church circles.

Twenty years ago it would have been impossible for a service of this character to have been held in any Episcopal church in Chicago. At that time Bishop McLaren himself, according to one high in local church circles, opposed the very form of service which was so impressively observed this morning. The manner in which Bishop McLaren has conciliated the opposing elements of the diocese, which were at swords' points when he took up his duties, has won for him the love of the clergy and laity and the appellation of the "wise administrator."

Building Association Assigns.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 8.—The Missouri Guarantee Savings and Building Association made an assignment in the sum of $100,000 this afternoon to William H. Verity, trustee, for the benefit of the creditors and stockholders. All property, real, personal, and mixed was included in the assignment.

Christmas Holiday Rates South via Southern Ry. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PARK.

Residents of Rye and Other Towns Advocating a Bill for Funds to Build It.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The plan to have a large public park for Westchester County has been revived. John A. Gwynne, a wealthy New York banker, who lives in Rye, and a number of other prominent residents of the county, are said to be drafting a bill which establishes a county park at Rye, and it will be presented to the Legislature if the approval of the Board of Supervisors can be obtained. Mr. Gwynne said to-day:

"The bill will provide for an issue of $500,000 of bonds, $300,000 of which will be used for the purchase of land at Rye and Oakland beaches and Edward Beach Hill, overlooking Long Island Sound. The remaining $200,000 will be spent for free bathing houses, pavilions, and for the setting out of trees and other improvements about the park. The park will contain 300 acres of the finest shore land on Long Island Sound.

"The park would be accessible by trolley roads to people on both sides of the county, and would be a great attraction to suburban and Summer residents."

TARIFF FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Commission Frames a Bill Making Imports from Here Dutiable.

MANILA, Dec. 8.—The Philippine Commission has prepared a bill fixing the duties upon imports and exports. There will be a public discussion of the measure next week. Importations from the United States into the islands are dutiable. The importation of explosives, adulterated wines, articles under false trade marks, and apparatuses used in games of chance are prohibited. The rates of duty have not been perfected.

MARCUS DALY'S NEPHEW SHOT.

His Wife Tries to Kill Him on the Street in Missoula, Mon.

Special to The New York Times.

MISSOULA, Mon., Dec. 8.—James Shields, a bookkeeper, was shot in the back at 9 o'clock this morning by his wife. The bullet lodged in the muscles of the back, whence it was extracted by a surgeon, who said the wounded man was not dangerously injured. Mr. Shields is a nephew of the late Marcus Daly and Mrs. Shields is the daughter of respected parents residing in Bonner.

Mr. and Mrs. Shields for years have not been living together happily. Early this morning she went to a second-hand store, borrowed a revolver, and after purchasing cartridges, called at the store where Shields is employed, and asked him to come out. The parties walked up the street to their apartments, soon after reappearing on the street.

When Shields started to leave her she drew the revolver and fired two shots in rapid succession, one of which took effect as described. Shields ran over to the Higgins block for medical attention, while she continued down the avenue. She was arrested by Sheriff Violett and escorted to jail.

MAY INCREASE CAPITAL.

Chicago City Railway Company Wants $5,000,000 More Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—At the annual meeting of the Chicago City Railway Company next month the stockholders will be asked to authorize an increase of $5,000,000 in the capital stock of that corporation. This move is taken with a view of putting the Directors in a position to retire the outstanding issue of 4½ per cent. bonds with the proceeds of a stock issue, if that plan should be decided upon.

If the recommendation with regard to an increase in the stock is adopted the total authorized issue of the company will be $19,000,000.

ARTISTS IN A HAUNTED HOUSE.

Four Men Defy Ghosts Which Are Said to Appear Nightly.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 8.—Four artists are living in a haunted house at North Mianus, within sight of Henry O. Havemeyer's mansion, defying ghosts which are said to appear nightly. They are Louis Loeb and Albert Sterner, illustrators; Ernest Benson, water colorist, and W. G. Schneider, miniaturist. They have lived in the house for nearly six months, and yet their nerves are steady and the work they produce bears no suggestion of what the place of their toil is.

The house is a three-story farmhouse with a wing, with a stone wall in front, and near it an old-fashioned well sweep. The main house is double, with one on each side of a broad hall. In one of the rear rooms years ago a man named Carpenter cut his throat with a razor. He had become doubled up with rheumatism in his old age, and, being without relatives, committed suicide in despair. The blood stains remain on the floor to this day and no amount of scrubbing will remove them. After the death the house was unoccupied until the artists hired it last Summer and set up their studio therein. No ghost talk could scare them, they said, and from their silence since it is judged that they have not seen many spirits from the other world.

The story told by North Mianusites is that night after night at a certain hour there comes stealing across the threshold of the door the shadowy form of the old man, and that he re-enacts the gory scene, witnessed only by the moon peeping in at the windows. There are those who profess to have seen the ghostlike form, and others who express their doubts.

The artists have little company to annoy them, and so look upon the story of ghosts as a blessing in disguise.

TO STUDY MOVEMENT OF STARS.

D. O. Mills Will Defray Expenses of an Astronomical Expedition.

BERKELEY, Cal., Dec. 8.—D. O. Mills of New York, at the request of President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, has promised the University of California to defray the expenses, about $24,000, of a two years' astronomical expedition from the Lick Observatory to South America or Australia. The object of the expedition is to study the movement of stars in the line of sight. This work has already been done at the Lick Observatory over about three-fourths of the sky. Two years' work at an observing station south of the equator will complete the first general survey ever made of the heavens for this purpose.

By the use of the great spectrograph presented by D. O. Mills several years ago the Lick Observatory has done remarkable spectroscopic work. Acting Director W. W. Campbell will begin the preparations for the expedition at once.

DOESN'T LIKE HER POLITICS.

Boy Indignant at Teacher's References to Sinners and Publicans.

Little Harry Brown comes from a family of stanch Republicans, and is himself a strong supporter of the party cause. Last Sunday Harry returned from Sunday school to his Staten Island home very much incensed with his teacher, and informed his mother that he was not going to go to Sunday school any more.

"Why, what's the matter, Harry?" asked his mother. "I thought you liked to go to Sunday school."

"Well, mamma," said he, "Sunday school is all right, but I don't like the teacher. She's a Democrat, and is all the time talking about sinners and publicans, and I know that there are just as many Democrats sinners as Republicans."

Florida and the South.

Southern Ry. Popular Route. Perfect Dining and Sleeping Car Service. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

DIVED TO HIS DEATH BEFORE THOUSANDS

Tragic End of a Bicyclist in an Amateur Circus.

HIS SISTER SAW HIM DIE

Twenty-second Regiment Armory the Scene of the Accident—Fall from an Inclined Plane.

Over 3,000 men, women, and children, witnessing an amateur circus performance at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon, saw Joseph C. Starck, a professional bicycle rider, dive to his death from an incline thirty feet high into a tank of water. Starck's head struck the side of the tank.

He sank in four feet of water, and was taken out a few seconds later by two members of the regiment, who carried him to a side room, where he died within half an hour without having recovered consciousness.

A peculiarly sad feature of the accident was the presence of the bicyclist's sister, Edith Starck. Miss Starck was in a box when her brother took the leap, and fell to the floor in a dead faint when she saw what had happened to him.

The performance was called "The Old Country Circus," and was being held for the benefit of the regiment. A number of professional performers had been engaged to aid the amateurs, but Starck's presence there was quite by chance.

He and Fred Farrell have for several years been touring the country in the specialty of aerial diving, and last week were playing at Proctor's Pleasure Palace. Farrell got permission from Mr. Proctor to take part in the circus, and successfully performed the leap on Friday night.

For some reason that could not be learned last night, Starck took his place at the matinee. Both men had given their net hundreds of times in various parts of the United States and Canada, and were as much at home diving from high places as riding a wheel on the street level.

In the drill room a long incline had been built from the east wall of the drill room, two hundred feet to the west, and inclining so that the west end is about thirty feet from the floor. Thirty-five feet still further west is the tank, about thirty feet long and fourteen feet wide.

Inside the wood frame had been placed a copper lining standing six feet from the floor, and with but a four-foot level of water. Starck's act was to roll down the incline and at the edge take the dive, leaving his wheel to fall into a net stretched below.

The act was to have come last yesterday afternoon, but was put forward three numbers. Cliff Dean, a vaudeville comedian and a friend of Starck, acted temporarily as announcer in the absence of the regular man. Dean took his place on the floor and, raising a megaphone to his lips, called out to Starck, who was then high up on the incline:

"Joe, how do you feel?"

"Great," was Starck's reply; "never better."

The audience at this point followed Starck's every movement.

"All ready?" asked Dean.

Starck nodded and Dean fired the pistol. The bicycle shot down the two hundred feet of pathway, gathering speed at every turn. Contrary to his us

AGED CITY PRIEST DEAD

Father Everett of the Church of the Nativity Passes Away.

His Work for the Poor as Physician and Ministrant—His Hatred of Publicity.

The Rev. Father William Everett, the oldest Roman Catholic priest in the Archdiocese of New York and for more than a generation rector of the Church of the Nativity in Second Avenue, near Third Street, died at his residence, adoining the church, at 10:10 o'clock Friday evening. He also enjoyed the distinction of being one of the oldest practicing physicians in the city. He had, however, followed that profession for only a few years, leaving it to study for the Episcopal ministry. Before embracing the Catholic faith in early manhood he had filled several important positions in the Episcopalian Church in and around this city..

Father Everett had not said mass for three years owing to his advanced age, but assisted at mass until three weeks ago. His death was due principally to old age, though he had been ill with pneumonia for two weeks. His mind was clear almost to the moment of dissolution, and he conversed with the priests and members of his household about his bedside up to the last hour, bidding them all "Good-bye" at the end and saying:

"I have come to the close of my life. I have lived my life out and am only waiting until my Lord shall call."

Father Everett's career was distinguished by his retiring habits of life and his conservative ways. He dreaded publicity and loved old things, opposing innovations in his church and home. So great was the force of this habit that at the rectory last night they pointed out the one chair which he had always used in his dining room for forty-five years. The poor had frequent reason to remember him because of his many charities and his exercise of the physician's skill among his people.

Father Everett was born in Albany, Aug. 14, 1814, and came from an old New England family, his parents being Jesse Everett and Abigail Parker Everett. He came to this city when nine years old and received a diploma as a physician when but nineteen years old. In the same year he became a member of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York. After several years of practice in this city he entered the Episcopalian Seminary, in old Chelsea, where he was a classmate of the late Mgr. Preston, with whom he was ordained as a Protestant clergyman. He had charges in Islip, L. I., and New Canaan, Conn. Afterward he became the assistant of Dr. Howland in this city. He became a convert to Rome during the tractarian movement. He entered St. John's Seminary, at Fordham, and was ordained forty-seven years ago by Archbishop Hughes in old St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott Street. He was sent to St. Peter's, in Barclay Street, as an assistant. From there he went to St. Joseph's, at Sixth Avenue and Washington Place, and afterward to St. Ann's, now in East Twelfth Street, but then in Eighth Street. He then came to the Church of the Nativity, in 1855, as an assistant, succeeding the late Rev. George McCloskey as rector in 1869.

He married the grandparents of many of the children now in the Sunday school, though the great majority of the worshipers at the church have left the neighborhood. So great was his desire to avoid publicity that he would not permit his friends to celebrate his birthday. For years Archbishop Corrigan, who will take part in his obsequies, sent him a message of congratulation, generally accompanied with some token of esteem, on these anniversaries. It was perhaps out of regard for this peculiarity of the old clergyman that the Rev. Bernard J. Reilly, acting rector of the church, did not cause crape to be displayed on the rectory door until late yesterday, and few of the parishioners knew that Father Everett was dead until last evening. His nearest living relative is Horace Everett, formerly of Philadelphia, but now of Pasadena, Cal.

Father Everett's body will lie in state in the church to-morrow evening. The divine office will be said Tuesday at 9 A. M. by more than 150 priests, and solemn mass an hour later, at which the celebrant will be the Rev. Father Michael Salley of St. Patrick's Church, Newburg, N. Y., with the Rev. Father Michael J. Considine of Holy Trinity Church, in West Eighty-second Street, as deacon, and the Rev. Father Joseph F. Sheahan, rector of St. Mary Magdalene of Pocantico Hills, N. Y., as sub-deacon. All three have served as assistants to Father Everett. The Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, head of the Cathedral Library in this city, will be master of ceremonies, and the sermon will be by Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General of the archdiocese, while the absolution will be pronounced by Archbishop Corrigan. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

HORSE THIEVES AT STAMFORD.

Milk Man's Barn Raided and Animals and Wagons Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 8.—Horse thieves visited West Stamford last night and made a wholesale raid upon the barn of Harry K. Palmer, on Palmer's Hill. Three horses were taken, three sets of harness, three wagons, all of the blankets, rubber coats, and coverings which the thieves could lay their hands upon. The thieves—for it is quite evident it was the work of more than one—succeeded in getting away without disturbing anybody. Even the two dogs kept in the barn remained quiet.

Mr. Palmer visited the barn at 2 o'clock this morning to begin getting ready for to-day's milk route. Only one horse remained. It was quite evident, too, that an effort had been made to take this animal.

A saddle had been placed upon his back, as though one of the thieves intended to ride him. The animal is a kicker, however, and permits nobody to mount him except his owner.

WHITE CAPS DYNAMITE A HOUSE.

Dwelling Was Occupied by an Alabama Man Who Had Been Warned.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 8.—A special from New Decatur, Ala., says: The residence of A. J. Thomas, near Cluttsville, in this county, was wrecked last night by dynamite. The crime is believed to have been the work of White Caps. Thomas, who is a single man of about forty, had, it is alleged, as occupants of his house seven women.

He had been repeatedly asked to send the inmates of his house away and had recently received warnings from a so-called White Cap committee. One of the women was badly injured in the explosion.

INJURED IN A TRAIN WRECK.

Twenty Persons Hurt in a Collision in West Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Twenty persons were more or less seriously injured to-day in an accident on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at Gray's Ferry station, in West Philadelphia. An empty box-car jumped the track and damaged several of the passenger coaches on the express train which leaves Washington at 11 o'clock A. M. for New York. Miss Emma Dougherty of Chester had both legs broken and is in a critical condition, and Miss Ella Little, also of Chester, was dangerously injured.

The express train was made up of three Pullman cars, a dining car, and six day coaches. The latter were filled with residents of Chester, Penn., and most of the injured were of their number. Among those hurt were F. S. Holloway and Clarence Pullen of New York. The injuries of the former are slight, but the latter was badly bruised. About thirty others were slightly injured by broken glass, but were not taken to the hospitals. The Pullman cars contained Washington and Baltimore passengers almost exclusively.

As the express approached the Gray's Ferry station an empty box car, which was being shifted, left the rails and fell against the passenger train. The parlor cars escaped injury, but one of the day coaches was almost wrecked, while three others were badly damaged.

The Alfred the Great Anniversary.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The American tribute to the memory of King Alfred the Great, the one thousandth anniversary of whose death is to be commemorated by the English-speaking peoples next September, will be arranged by Philadelphians. Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, wife of Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, who is in charge of the celebration, has announced an Executive Committee of representative Philadelphians, which will appoint committees in all the large cities to aid in the observance of the occasion.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

British Sentiment Is Against Agreeing to Any Amendments.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Nicaragua Canal creates only mild interest in England. The long cable dispatches dealing with the probable action of the United States Senate and its deliberations are read by the general public with comparatively little interest and less understanding.

The report that the British Government has in any way indicated its willingness to accept the amended treaty is utterly false. In fact, the indications, such as they are, point to Great Britain refusing to consider any amendment to what the Foreign Office already believes to be a generous concession. To quote a high authority:

"We would not have abrogated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty for any other nation in the world. Unless all the traditions of British foreign policy are reversed, I fail to see how we can afford to give away any more advantages, even to America."

No official representation or inquiries have yet been made to the Foreign Office, where it is pointed out that it is impossible to form any final judgment until the Senate acts. That war, or even a serious misunderstanding, could ever result from such a cause receives no official or public credence.

J. B. MORRIS WEDS SECRETLY.

Was Married on Dec. 5 to Miss Violet L. Willing, Mrs. J. J. Astor's Only Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—Announcement was made here to-night of the marriage last Wednesday of John B. Morris, formerly of this city, brother-in-law of Frederick Gebhard, to Miss Violet Lee Willing of Philadelphia, the only sister of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. The wedding took place in New York, the Rev. Dr. G. C. Houghton officiating. Nothing about it was known here until to-night, when Mrs. Morris, the mother of the bridegroom, received a telegraphic announcement from her son. She said she was not surprised, because she had known of her son's attentions to Miss Willing.

Mr. Morris has been living in New York for some time, being connected with the firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. He is well known in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York society.

LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION CLOSES.

Chicago Affair, Patronized by Passholders, Run at a Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The International Live Stock Exposition is not a paying investment. A deficit of $12,000 exists that must be made up by the Union Stock Yards Company. A visitor to the grounds at any time since the exposition opened, a week ago, would be led to believe that the show was one of the best paying enterprises in Chicago. The crowds at all times were enormous; they came early and late; they were to be found everywhere.

Fully 50,000 persons on the average attended the exposition each day since last Sunday. But, in spite of that extraordinary interest, the exposition was run at a loss. The reason for this is manifest. The receipts at the gates did not exceed $4,000. Only one-fiftieth of those who saw the show were obliged to pay the entrance fee of 50 cents. The rest came in on passes and enjoyed the privileges of the exhibition without charge.

MORE HOYT ESTATE CLAIMANTS.

Relatives on the Playwright's Mother's Side Enter the Field.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 8.—It seems that Mrs. Mary E. Green of this city is not to have a monopoly of contesting the will of her first cousin, Charles H. Hoyt. Joseph B. Hoyt of Nashua, another first cousin on the paternal side, has retained Wason & Moran of Nashua as counsel.

Now come the relatives of Mr. Hoyt on his mother's side, who have retained as counsel Hermon Holt of Claremont, who has already made application for administration of the estate in the office of the Judge of Probate for Sullivan County. These relatives are cousins and are M. H. Barstow of Lebanon, N. H.; Mrs. Harlet Barstow Brainerd of Chicago, Louise J. Barstow Burnham of Norwich, Vt., and Mrs. Anna Barstow Tarleton of Brooklyn. These are brother and sisters, and were first cousins of Mr. Hoyt's mother.

HERNE'S TRAIN IN COLLISION.

Accident to "Sag Harbor" Special Causes Six Hours' Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—An accident happened on the Boston and Maine Railroad at Cemetery Avenue this morning that caused considerable damage and delayed all trains for several hours. A special train made up of a locomotive, Pullman sleeper, and baggage car, and having aboard James A. Herne's "Sag Harbor" company left North Adams at 1 A. M. The company was bound for Wilmington, Del. Local employes of the Boston and Maine were switching to make a freight train, and intended to go back for several cars left on the track. Before they did so the special came along and the collision occurred.

No one was hurt, but the members of the company were shaken up and badly scared. The platform cars were smashed into kindling wood, and the engine was completely demolished except the cab, one Pullman also being damaged. The engineer and fireman remained in the cab and escaped injury. The engineer stated that he was running at a rate of from twelve to fifteen miles an hour, and that he did not see the platform cars until it was too late to stop. Another engine was procured and the special started again for Wilmington six hours late.

SMALLPOX IN THE KLONDIKE.

Official Order Issued Requiring 15,000 Persons to be Vaccinated.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 8.—Mail advices say there are about thirty cases of smallpox at Dawson. Prompt measures have been taken for checking the spread of the disease.

Advices from Yukon say the Yukon Council has passed an ordinance requiring all persons in Yukon territory to be vaccinated. Fifteen thousand persons are affected by this order.

MORE SHIPS FOR THE NAVY.

Congress May Be Asked for Two Battleships and Two Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—It is expected that the forthcoming Naval Appropriation bill now being framed by the House Committee on Naval Affairs will contain provision for two more battleships and two armored cruisers, following the recommendations of Secretary Long. The item of new ships has not yet been reached or settled, but as a result of the discussion among members the belief was expressed by them to-day that there practically was no doubt the two battleships and two armored cruisers would be incorporated in the bill.

Admiral Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, was before the committee to-day. His estimates are about $21,000,000 for the construction already authorized.

This is considerably more than ever before, and Admiral Hichborn explained that it was the necessary result of the large amount of naval shipbuilding which recent Congresses had authorized.

In view of the Admiral's retirement March 4 next, Chairman Foss and his associates on the committee united in informal expressions on the notable service he had given in the construction of the new navy.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 8.—Fire early to-day destroyed the main building of the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames. Estimated loss, $100,000; uninsured.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 8.—Fire caught in the lumber piles of the Tower Lumber Company, at Tower, Minn., this afternoon, doing damage estimated at $80,000.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 8.—The Saxton block, one of the largest buildings here, was burned to-night, and the Opera House, adjoining; was badly damaged. The Saxton Building was occupied by Kenny Brothers, department store. The loss will be quite heavy.

FIRE ALARM BOX FAILED

Ten Minutes' Delay in Calling Engines to Greenwich Street.

Truck Breaks Down, Chief Croker Ignores the Police, and the Flames Eat Up $60,000.

Owing to the firm alarm box at the corner of Barclay and Greenwich Streets being out of order, a policeman last night had to turn in a "still alarm," and by the time the engines appeared a fire that had broken out in the three-story brick building at 241 Greenwich Street had gained strong headway, and three buildings were gutted before the flames were got under control.

The fire was discovered at 7:40 o'clock by Policeman Lockhart in the cellar of No. 241, occupied by the Mattson Rubber Company. Policemen McKinney, Jones, and Quirk as well as Lockhart turned in an alarm from the same box, but it did not work. Policeman Lockhart then ran to the house of Truck No. 10, at Fulton and Church Streets, and gave a "still alarm." Lockhart says he found the Foreman there reading a newspaper, and that the first alarm the company received came in after he reached there.

Meantime Policeman McKinney started to run to the house of Truck 1, on Murray Street. When he reached Murray Street the truck was on its way to the fire, but near West Broadway a wheel parted from the truck, the axle breaking near the hub. None of the firemen was injured.

The police say there was ten minutes delay before any fire apparatus arrived, and Policeman Lockhart declares that when he drew the attention of Chief Croker to the delay and to the defective fire box the Chief remarked:

"Mind your own business! I have no time to talk to you."

When questioned, Chief Croker said if there was any delay it was the fault of the police.

The fire was finally got under control at 8:30 o'clock, when damage to the amount of about $60,000 had been done. The premises at No. 243, occupied by the Straus Rubber and Tire Company, and at No. 239, occupied by William H. Woglom, were also gutted and the stock of all three concerns destroyed.

Dense clouds of smoke and fumes of burning rubber came from the buildings. A water tower was raised in Greenwich Street and the firemen also fought the flames from the down-town side of the Ninth Avenue elevated structure, traffic on which was stopped.

James A. Straus, manager of the rubber company at No. 243, said he was fully insured. It is believed that the other losses are covered by insurance.

HARVARD'S "GLASS FLOWERS."

Rare Botanical Specimens Reproduced by Secret Process Known Only to Rudolph Blaschka.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—Every visitor to Harvard is sure to ask where he can see the "glass flowers." The Ware collection of Blaschka models of flowers, as it is called, was made by Leopold Blaschka and his son, Rudolph, in Germany, and secured to the university by the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ware and Miss Mary L. Ware of this city, who have established it as a memorial of the late Dr. Charles E. Ware. The elder Blaschka died in 1895, leaving his son to continue the work alone. The process which they have used is a secret one, and Rudolph, as the last of his line, has said the process should die with him.

Some zoological work in glass, made by the Blaschkas, suggested to Dr. Goodale, the head of the Botanical Museum, that the same process might be used to make models from the living plant, which should be permanent and free from decay, and in which the color and bloom of the original, impossible to preserve in pressed or alcoholic specimens of plants, should be combined with complete scientific accuracy. Dr. Goodale's first overture to the Blaschkas in 1886 met with a downright refusal, but tact, perseverance, and the offer of terms which doubtless seemed princely, finally prevailed. This year the contract, which they entered into in 1890 to give their time exclusively to the Botanical Museum, has been renewed for an indefinite period.

With the first money secured from the university, the Blaschkas located in Hosterwitz. Not far away are the royal garden and greenhouses at Pilnitz, which, with the botanical gardens in Dresden, furnish such living material as is required in making the models. These at first were a little crude, but the work has steadily improved in quality, in exactness, and in beauty each succeeding year.

The models do not look like glass at all. The surface of the leaf of a water plant has the waxy effect of the real leaf. The very hairs, or tiny excrescences which grow on the stems of certain plants are reproduced with an accuracy which one would have thought beyond human skill. The color is naturally the most effective characteristic of the models—its freshness, its brilliancy, or tenderness, as the case may be, and its absolute portrayal to the natural flower. Another striking point is their seeming fragility and their real toughness and durability.

The cardboard on which they were originally fastened has been found liable to warp, and it is proposed to transfer the whole collection to tablets of white plaster of paris. The models are, of course, life size, ranging from the humblest and smallest field flower to such superb specimens as a great branch of the Eucalyptus, two and a half feet long. Remarkable as this collection now is, it is to be considered as only the beginning of the great and systematic exhibition which Harvard will have to show in coming years, if Rudolph Blaschka's life is prolonged. He is now forty-three years old, an artist possessing a unique and unequaled process of copying the most delicate and perishable of natural things, and a botanist of the keenest observation and the greatest love for his subject.

NEGROES GOING TO LIBERIA.

About 250 Will Ship at the Port of Savannah Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 8.—The Liberian Colonization Society of this city has arranged to ship its first lot of negro emigrants to Monrovia, Liberia, Africa, the first of the year, via the Port of Savannah. The negroes will be gathered here, and will be sent to Savannah by rail, and will leave that port in a vessel chartered for the express purpose of taking them to Africa. There will be two hundred and fifty negroes in the lot, and others are to follow at regular intervals.

They come mostly from the cotton belts of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama, and have secured their passage by monthly payments to the society. The present society, which was organized several months ago, has no connection with the African Emigration Society, which two years ago left several hundred negroes en route to Liberia stranded in Jersey City.

TYPHOID IN SING SING PRISON.

Seventeen Convicts Down with the Disease—Drinking Water Blamed.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Warden Johnson announced to-day that typhoid had broken out among the convicts in Sing Sing prison, caused, it is supposed, by the drinking water. There are seventeen cases of the disease in the prison hospital. Dr. Irvine, the prison physician, held a conference with Warden Johnson to-day, and it was decided that a wing in the new State building shall be used as an emergency hospital. The supply of water to the prison comes from the Croton reservoir, and the sewer, before it is consumed in the prison, is boiled.

Warden Johnson said that relatives and friends of the inmates of the prison who visit the institution will be subjected to a rigid examination, and if they are from districts where there is any contagious disease they will not be admitted. Packages for the prisoners will only be received when they are shipped direct from the stores where purchased.

Part of Brussels Flooded.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 8.—Owing to recent heavy rains the River Senne has overflowed the suburbs and inundated a portion of the city. The Rue du Cercle is under water. The inhabitants are imprisoned in their houses, and some stock has been drowned.

STOLEN FURS RECOVERED

Former Jockey and His Actress Wife Held for Stealing Them.

Many Valuable Articles Were Taken from Kramer's Store—All but Two Pieces Found.

Through good detective work, Capt. Schmittberger of the West One Hundredth Street Station and Detective Walsh have recovered nearly $5,000 worth of furs belonging to many wealthy residents of the upper west side, which were stolen two weeks ago from Samuel Kramer, a furrier, at 612 Columbus Avenue, who had them for repair and storage. William Poth and his wife, Minnie, who lived on the upper floor of the flat at 828 Amsterdam Avenue, were held yesterday morning in the West Side Court by Magistrate Mayo, in default of $1,000 bail each, charged with the burglary. Many of the owners of the furs have called at the station to identify their property, and incidentally to compliment Capt. Schmittberger and his detectives.

The robbery was discovered on the night of Nov. 25 by the man on post. He found the front door of Kramer's store open, and saw that a large amount of stock was missing. He reported the theft to Capt. Schmittberger, and when the Kramers came to their store the next morning, they found the police in charge. The Kramers became frantic when they learned of the burglary. Kramer cried despairingly that he was ruined, and that if the goods were not found there was nothing left to him but suicide. His wife, in her frenzy, threw herself on the floor and wept.

When Capt. Schmittberger had a chance to look over the ground he pronounced it a "straight case," carrying some comfort to the Kramers. He hunted about for a clue, and found it. He and Detective Walsh learned that a man was going about the neighborhood trying to sell a horse and buggy, and was also offering a fine sealskin sacque for sale. The trail finally brought the police to Poth's flat. Detectives Walsh, Lohmeyer, and McManus called at the flat on Friday night, and asked for Poth. A woman, who said she was a friend, said Poth had gone to New Jersey to see his sick wife. She started to go out, but the detectives arrested her. The flat was then searched, and most of the furs found.

Mrs. Poth revealed her identity at the station. She told the police that a man named Johnson was the real thief, and that she and her husband had simply taken the furs to keep for him, not knowing that they had been stolen.

Poth returned to the flat at 3 o'clock in the morning. He was nearly paralyzed with fear by running into the detectives, who seized him as he stepped across the threshold. Poth had with him a sealskin sacque valued at $900, and a fur-lined cloak worth $500. He first gave his name as Johns, but later confessed to his right name.

The police learned that he had been trying to pawn the garments in the neighborhood, but the pawnbrokers in Capt. Schmittberger's precinct are shy of taking expensive goods and turned the burglar away.

When Kramer learned of the recovery of so many of the furs he ran to the One Hundredth Street Station. Throwing himself on the furs, he clasped them in his arms.

"I'm saved. I'm saved," he cried, smiling upon the policemen and detectives around him.

Poth formerly kept the road house at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Jerome Avenue, a resort for sporting men and a place where prizefighters used to train. The prisoner at one time was a jockey. His wife was at one time on the variety stage, and has traveled around the world as a variety actress.

Capt. Schmittberger said last night that he had recovered all the goods with the exception of two seal garments. Two tags that had evidently been cut from stolen garments were found. One is that of "Paul Dominick, 1383 Broadway," and the other "John Wanamaker, Philadelphia and New York."

Following is a list of those whose furs were recovered: Mrs. Laidlaw, 49 West Eighty-fifth Street, Persian lamb coat; Mrs. Cohn, 108 West Eighty-fourth Street, electric seal cape; Mrs. H. Arrington, 629 Columbus Avenue, Persian lamb cape; Miss Newman, 115 West Eighty-ninth Street, mink cape; Mrs. L. Brum, 348 Central Park West, mink cape; Mrs. Brissel, 158 West Eighty-eighth Street, fur-lined circular; Mrs. R. Thompson, 101 West Eighty-sixth Street, electric seal jacket; Mrs. Bixby, 552 Columbus Avenue, electric seal jacket Mrs. Taylor, 73 West Eighty-eighth Street, sealskin coat and mink collar; Mrs. Anderson, San Remo Hotel, Persian lamb cape; Mrs. Weshler, 53 West Ninety-seventh Street, sealskin coat; Mrs. Kennedy, 50 West Ninety-fourth Street, mink cape.

PRESBYTERIAN REVISION.

Committee Finds Changes Are Demanded, but It Makes None.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—After two hours' deliberation to-day the Presbyterian Committee concluded its discussion of the revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith and adjourned. The committee finds on examination of the returns from the Presbyteries the following facts:

"1. That the returns plainly indicate that the Church desires some changes in its credal statment.

"2. These returns indicate plainly that no change is desired which would in any way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine contained in the Confession of Faith.

"3. These returns also indicate that a large plurality desire that changes should be made by some new statement of present doctrines.

"4. These returns also indicate a desire upon the part of many Presbyteries for some revision of the present Confession."

It was therefore unanimously agreed by the committee to recommend to the General Assembly that some revision or change be made in the confessional statements. Substantial but not final agreement was reached as to the method of preparing changes embodying both revision and supplemental statement, but the determination of the whole matter was deferred to a subsequent meeting.

The committee will convene in this city Feb. 12 next, to finally prepare its statemen to the General Assembly in May.

VIEWS OF DR. HENRY VAN DYKE.

Revision Will Surely Come, He Says—No Possibility of a Split.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 8.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who is a member of the Committee on Revision of the Presbyterian creed, made a statement to-day in which he said that revision must surely come.

"The idea that there was any misunderstanding at the meeting of the committee at Washington is an absolute mistake," said he. "The committee was appointed first of all to get light from the Church at large on the subject of amendment of the Presbyterian doctrine of standard and then to suggest the best mode by which such amendment could be accomplished.

"The committee unanimously found it evident beyond the shadow of a doubt that an overwhelming majority of the Church was in favor of some such amendment. They were united also in their judgment that the Church did not desire to supplant or set aside the Westminster Confession, but only to modify in some way some of its statements, and possibly to do this by the addition of a briefer statement containing those doctrines which are essential and vital to our system of faith.

"The committee, not being altogether idiotic, never imagined that work so important could be done in three days or a week, or a month. Their first task was to find the best line along which to move in meeting the desire of the Church for amendment, for submission to the assembly and to the churches. This is a work of immense importance, and cannot be done well unless it can be done slowly. The committee needs time and proposes to take it. All their meetings thus far have been characterized by a spirit of harmony and fraternal confidence.

"There is no possible danger that I can see of a split in the Presbyterian Church. Even if the work of revision should be delayed for months or years, it is sure to come, because the Church at large demands it."

Dewey's Mother-in-Law Critically Ill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Washington McLean, mother of John R. McLean, proprietor of The Cincinnati Enquirer, and of Mrs. Dewey, wife of Admiral Dewey, is very seriously ill of heart complications at her home here. The attending physicians have little hope of her recovery.

M. Knoedler & Co.

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OLD-LINE DEMOCRATS STEEPED IN GLOOM

See No Chance of Winning Unless Bryanism Is Killed.

Senator Vest Says Even If Party Is Purged of Populism, Success Is Twelve Years Away.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Democratic reorganisation finds little favor among either the men who are personal followers of Mr. Bryan or simply Democrats who were Bryan men for the sake of maintaining the organization. Men of the temperament of Senator J. K. Jones, who are always buoyant between campaigns and not likely to be discouraged by defeat, have not given up the notion that on a fair trial the election of Bryan is still possible, and one persistent adherent of the Nebraska man suggested to-day that so strong a man, politically and physically, would still be a good candidate even at sixty years of age.

But there are other Democrats, men who were not of the following of Bryan, either in 1896 or 1900, who talk about the future in a gloomy manner. It is well known that Senator Vest disapproved of Bryan's nomination in 1896, and he has chided his party for its ingratitude and its cowardice in not naming Bland in that year because his wife was a Roman Catholic. Mr. Vest believes that the greatest injury done to the Democratic party was that inflicted by converting it into a Populist party. Recovery from defeat at the polls he considers a small matter. It is the reason for the defeat, and not the mere lack of a majority of votes, that should be regretted.

"Reorganization," he is reported to have said to a friend in a recent conversation, "will not be a sufficient remedy, unless it is a purge of great potency. What the Democratic party needs to prepare it for victory, which can only be won after the confidence of the country has been restored to it, is to be purged thoroughly of Populism. It has poisoned the counsels of the party since 1896, and the reluctance to recognize the fact tends to prolong its stay in the wilderness.

"But purging will not at once assure victory to the Democrats. A large part of the organization is still infatuated with Populistic ideas and the notion that the prosperity of the party depends upon the candidacy of one man, an orator of engaging voice and specious argument. To get rid of the burden of blundering will take us at least twelve years. I do not expect to see a Democratic candidate for President elected sooner, unless some almost impossible blunder shall be committed by the Republicans."

The gentleman who heard this conversation said that Mr. Vest and some friends of his manner of thinking assumed that in the next campaign there would still be strength enough in Bryan to make him a candidate, but that his nomination would be supported only by remnants of the Democratic Party fused with the Populists, and that there would be a Democratic candidate besides. This would assure the election of a Republican, even with a reduced Republican vote. A third defeat of Mr. Bryan might perpetuate his candidacy, because it would not convince his personal admirers that the country was not mistaken in rejecting so gifted a President.

Whether Bryan ran after that or not, the determination of the party to be foolish rather than abandon its favorite would make it contemptible and guarantee the success of the Republicans. With a return of sense and the nomination of a Democrat free from "isms" the chance of success would revive, and the inevitable disgust at the Republican Party's policies would involve that party in defeat.

Senator Heitfeld of Idaho, in a little talk to-day about political conditions in his State, discussed the probable co-operation of the Populists and Democrats in Idaho to elect ex-Senator Dubois to his old place in the Senate. Without fusion the Democrats and Populists would be beaten in the Senatorial fight by the Republicans. Mr. Heitfeld is of the opinion that fusion will be adhered to in Idaho for some time to come.

BIG THEFTS OF CLOTHING.

Thousands of Dollars' Worth Taken from Broadway Merchants.

The arrest yesterday by Detectives Larkin and McCarthy of the Fifth Street Station of two men at Fifth Street and the Bowery, uncovered a systematic thieving among the smaller dealers in the jobbing district. Already the detectives have learned enough to declare that $5,000 worth of goods has been stolen.

Three men are under arrest at the Fifth Street Station. They describe themselves as John Herring, who says he is homeless, and whom the police believe to be Charles Dortman of 105 Broome Street; Henry Wassermann of 176 Delancey Street, and Edward Katzenberg of 395 East Fifty-seventh Street, who was employed as an elevator man in the building at 715 to 719 Broadway.

Herring and Wassermann were seen at Fifth Street and the Bowery yesterday morning with a small bundle. In the bundle was found four pairs of boys' trousers, and one of the men wore three extra vests, all new. During the afternoon the detectives started out to find an owner for these goods. They learned that Cohn, Brown & Co. of 715 Broadway was the firm from which the trousers had been stolen, and that J. Friedman & Co., in the same building, had lost the vests. Livingston & Co. have also been losing stuff. The firms said they had been systematically robbed for several years, but that they had never been able to catch the thief.

Herring was recognized as a former elevator man in the building. He confessed and implicated Katzenberg, the present elevator man, who, he said, was the man who really stole the goods, and turned the stuff over to himself and Wassermann, and they then disposed of it. Thousands of dollars' worth of goods were found in pawnshops whose addresses were given by Herring. Quantities of stuff they did not know had been stolen were identified. The goods consisted of whole bolts of valuable cloth and all kinds of clothing sold by wholesale dealers.

TO ATTEND THE CELEBRATION.

Gov. Roosevelt to be Present at the Capital's December Memorial.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—Gov. Roosevelt will attend on Wednesday next the centennial celebration of the establishment of the seat of the National Government at Washington. The celebration will be National in its character, and it is expected that the Governor of every State and Territory will attend with members of his military staff.

Gov. Roosevelt will be accompanied by Gen. Hoffman, his Adjutant General, and by Col. George C. Treadwell, his Military Secretary.

Another Animal Show for Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Arrangements were completed to-day for the annual poultry, pigeon, cat, and dog show, to be given under the joint auspices of the National Fanciers' Association, the Chicago Pet Dog Club, and the Beresford Cat Club, Jan. 21 to 26, inclusive. More than $15,000 in cash prizes, in addition to many valuable specials, will be given for the exhibit, which will be held in the Coliseum. Many foreign exhibits are promised, besides the entries from all parts of the United States.

New York's Leading Fur Establishment!

Importer and Manufacturer. **HALL** Established 1856.

Fur Selling Extraordinary!

Low prices for the most Reliable Furs has been our motto for the past 44 years. By handling a very large quantity of raw skins, and by manufacturing and selling Furs and Fur Garments at the smallest possible profit, we can and DO control the greatest retail fur business in the world. We favor aggressive merchandising, not a waiting, happy-go-lucky policy, and accordingly apply strenuous trade measures NOW. Beginning to-morrow morning, we shall offer such Extraordinary Values in Furs as will make this sale one long to be remembered, both by trade and purchasers. We want all the business we can get—and purpose getting all we can, RIGHT NOW, by inaugurating a Fur Sale of phenomenal magnitude—great in quantities, qualities and low prices.

There is no need to enumerate in detail the thousands upon thousands of articles that are offered in this sale—a mere epitome will suffice.

Sealskin and Persian Coats,

Made in up-to-date styles, jaunty and fashionable, high flaring and rolling collars. *Our* Sealskins are the best London dye, and *Our* Persian Lamb garments genuine Leipzig dye.

Sealskin Coats,	$125 to $275
Persian Lamb Coats,	$75 to $200
Broadtail Persians,	$175 to $350
Electric Seal (Coney),	$25 to $50
Dark Eastern Mink Capes,	$175

Storm Collars

in a great variety of reliable and comfort-giving furs—the choicest selection from the world's markets. All new, natty, exclusive and serviceable.

Dark East'n Mink,	$35 to $75
Persian Lamb,	$20 to $40
Sealskin,	$25 to $75
Chinchilla,	$50 to $100
Beaver,	$15 to $35
Black Marten,	$15 to $35
Mink,	$16 to $25
Alaska sable (Skunk),	$15 to $35

Children's Furs.

Children's Fur Sets,	$3 to $5
Misses' Fur Sets, from	$5 to $15

Fur Lined Overcoats,

best melton and kersey cloths, lined with mink, sable or muskrat, trimmed with otter, beaver, Persian lamb or sealskin,

$65 to $250

Sealskin Gloves,	$8 to $16
Sealskin Caps,	$5 to $18
Coachmen's Capes,	$9 to $75
Men's Mufflers,	$4 to $16

Fur Neckwear.

A profusion of charmingly attractive novelties, many of our own creation, and many imported. All exclusive and elegant clusters and animal effects.

Fur Scarfs.

Dark East'n Mink,	$19 to $100
Hudson Bay Sable,	$35 to $75
Chinchilla,	$32 to $50
Brown Fox, Double,	$15 to $60
Mink,	$5 to $25
Black Lynx,	$20 to $75
All Colors of Fox,	$10 to $30
Alaska Sable (Skunk),	$5 to $30
Electric Seal, (Coney),	$4 to $7
Black and Cinnamon Bear Boas,	$25 to $50

New Large Muffs.

The skins required for these muffs are alone worth these cut prices—allowing nothing for materials and making.

Dark East'n Mink,	$18 to $45
Chinchilla,	$25 to $35
Alaska Sable (Skunk),	$7 to $12
Mink,	$9 to $20
Sealskin,	$18 to $30
Persian Lamb,	$5 to $25
Black Lynx,	$15 to $30
Brown Fox,	$12 to $25
Beaver,	$12 to $18
Electric Seal (Coney),	$3 to $5

Fur Robes and Rugs.

of every description, Tiger, Leopard, Jaguar, White, Black, Brown, Cinnamon, and Grizzly Bear, Red, Gray and Cross Fox, Panther, Wild Cat, Tiger Cat and hundreds of other kinds mounted and unmounted at prices ranging from $5 to $200.

Garments in a complete line of sizes from 32 to 50 bust.

New Illustrated Catalogue, Just Out and Mailed Free.

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Av

(BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.)

GOLFERS' WAR ON GOATS.

Richmond Health Board Takes a Hand to Aid Them.

STAPLETON, S. I., Dec. 8.—The Health Department in the Borough of Richmond is waging war against the goats that run at large and interfere with the pleasures of the golf players. In view of the many complaints that have been received at the Health Department from members of the Fox Hill Golf Club, which is situated at Fox Hill, Sergt. Shay yesterday appeared in the Stapleton Police Court and secured summonses for a number of goatowners to appear in court and explain why they are violating the Sanitary Code by keeping goats without a license.

The members of the golf club say that the goats from Goatville, a settlement near Rosebank, inhabited entirely by Italians, turn out on the links like a regiment of soldiers and frighten the women players, while in some instances the goats chase the balls and run away with them.

The Same Old Road or Not?

"I notice that the Democratic managers complain that they lack a leader."

"Oh, that all depends on which way they desire to be led. If they have no intention of changing the direction, Bryan is still as good a man as they can find."—Chicago Post.

Climate and Predictions.

"Does this climate agree with you?"

"Yes," answered the weather prophet. "It agrees with me, but not with my predictions."—Washington Star.

AT THE HOTELS.

W

ENVOYS AT PEKING TO CONDUCT NEGOTIATIONS

All Plans for Placing Them in Other Hands Abandoned.

Text of the Agreement Reached by the Ministers Reaches the State Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The text of the agreement reached between the foreign envoys at Peking has been received at the State Department, and is now in process of translation from the cipher code.

The long fight over the terms of the preliminary agreement with China seems now ended, and the powers will next have to consider the arrangement of the treaty. What the envoys have agreed upon is simply a notification to China of the terms upon which they will proceed to the consideration of a treaty. The final negotiations will be placed in the hands of the envoys at Peking, who will be made Peace Commissioners for the purpose. All plans for placing the matter in other hands have been laid aside. The reason for this is that there is very little opportunity for disagreement among the envoys in drawing up the treaty. The dangerous point was in connection with the preliminary negotiations. The United States Government was afraid that the envoys would not be able to reach an agreement, and for that reason it favored the appointment of a commission. Russia was also doubtful, and wanted the matter referred to The Hague arbitration court. The envoys have, as a matter of fact, found much difficulty in coming to an agreement, and several times there have been apparently irreparable breaks. But now that they have agreed, it is expected that the final negotiation will be plain sailing.

The envoys have been hitherto proceeding under varying instructions, and to some extent have made their own instructions. Each Government has had an idea somewhat different from the ideas of the others. But when the preliminary agreement, or protocol, is signed, the envoys will then be bound hand and foot by definite instructions. They cannot go outside the protocol, and are reduced to the position of Commissioners who are simply to carry out the terms of the agreement.

There are practically only two points which have not been covered by the protocol, and are therefore open to debate in arranging the final treaty.

One is the amount of the indemnity. At one time this would have appeared the point most likely to produce a break, but the State Department is satisfied that it will not now produce much bickering. It is stated that the various foreign offices have come to recognize the correctness of the position assumed by the United States and will not insist on an excessive indemnity.

The other question is that of punishment. By the terms of the protocol the offenders are to suffer the severest punishment possible under the circumstances. This leaves some opportunity for quarrelling. Some of the powers may stick to the opinion that death is a practicable punishment. China will no doubt claim that it is impossible to decapitate persons of the rank of some of those named without disrupting the empire or upsetting the dynasty. While this question may produce trouble, it is not considered likely that it will be much more dangerous in the hands of the present envoys than in the hands of other persons who might be appointed.

The reports that China will make a counter-claim for indemnity do not affect the United States. If she makes it on the score of the punitive expeditions, she cannot make any such counter-claim to the claim of the United States, for this country has not instituted any punitive expeditions. If it is for the bombardment of the Taku forts, America is still safe, for Admiral Kempff took no part in that bombardment. It is considered here to be improbable that China can successfully maintain any claim for indemnity, but it is likely that in some shape the Taku question may come up to plague some of the powers.

A high official of the State Department said to-day that not enough credit had been given to Admiral Kempff for his admirable tact in managing affairs at Taku in the early days of the trouble. "He performed a great and valuable service to his country," said the official, "but through an unfortunate combination of circumstances the public has failed to recognize it. His supersession by Admiral Remey—an act which was determined upon long before any incident arose for which Kempff could be either criticised or praised—was spoken of as if Kempff had been recalled in disgrace. As a matter of fact, no one connected with American affairs in China has performed more admirable service than did Admiral Kempff."

MISSIONS STILL BESIEGED.

Chinese Troops Attacking Stations Under Orders from Authorities—More Foreigners Killed.

PEKING, Dec. 6.—Capts. Wingate and Ryder, who accompanied the expedition to Kalgan, returned to-day. They visited several places to which the Germans did not go, but they encountered no opposition. They learned that some twelve Europeans mostly Swedish and Norwegian missionaries, besides Capt. Watts-Jones, were massacred at Kwei-hua-Cheng by orders of the Taotai, and that 100 native Christians had also been put to death. The details of the outrages are most revolting.

Capts. Wingate and Ryder visited the Belgian station, where the priests in charge and 3,000 converts had sustained a prolonged siege by Boxers and imperial troops. They were informed that other stations further west were still besieged, not only by Boxers, but by Chinese troops acting under orders from the authorities, and this in spite of the assurances by the plenipotentiaries that the Government is doing its utmost to suppress outrages.

Chinese carrying concealed weapons are arrested daily in Peking. Natives allege that Dec. 19 has been fixed as the date of a rising against the foreigners in the capital. No alarm is felt, however, as the troops here are sufficiently numerous to deal with a rising should one occur.

POLICE BILL CONFERENCES.

Senator Platt Says the Measure Will Suit Nearly Everybody.

Senator Platt yesterday saw Judge Cohen and conferred with him about the police bill, but the Senator said there was nothing to add to what he gave out on the subject Friday night. The Senator also conferred with Gov.-elect Odell. The Senator and the Governor elect talked over various matters that will come before the Legislature, particularly about the police bill.

Senator Platt says the police measure, as finally drawn, will suit nearly everybody. The programme is to have it the first bill introduced and to put it through as quickly as possible.

NAVAL ORDER EXPLAINED.

The Iowa and Philadelphia Are Going on Usual Winter Cruise.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—It is announced at the Navy Department to-day that there is no emergency whatever requiring the hasty departure from San Francisco of the Iowa and Philadelphia. As already stated in Washington dispatches, the vessels simply are going on their usual Winter cruise to the southward. They will make their first stop at Magdalena Bay, where they will put in three weeks' time in target practice. After that they will work slowly along to the Isthmus, returning northward in about six weeks.

A cablegram from Admiral Remey announced the temporary transfer of his headquarters from Cavite to Iloilo. He sailed to-day with the flagship Brooklyn and the Zafiro for Iloilo, at which port the Don Juan de Austria arrived to-day. The Admiral's movement to the southward was explained at the Navy Department by the statement that he is engaged in an inspection of eligible sites for a naval station.

HOLLAND AND PORTUGAL.

Trouble More Serious than Supposed—No Doubt as to British-Portuguese Alliance.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Though the trouble between Holland and Portugal can scarcely result in war, it is far more serious and interesting than is generally supposed. Great Britain is concerned in the affair more deeply than appears on the surface, for it is now learned that it is due to a British protest to Portugal that the exequatur of Mynheer Pott, the Dutch Consul at Lorenzo Marques, was withdrawn.

The visit of the powerful British fleet to Portuguese waters is something more than a coincidence. The Lisbon press frankly declares it is intended as a warning demonstration to other nations to keep their hands off Portugal. The British officials also do not hesitate to admit their Government's readiness to back up the action which Portugal took at its request. Hence, Holland can do little more than gracefully make the best of a bad job, unless she receives the support of some of the great powers, which is a very remote contingency.

The temporary withdrawal of the Netherlands Minister at Lisbon and the Portuguese Minister at The Hague, though officially belittled, is the sequence of serious friction, the details of which were known to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, some weeks ago. The unusual action of sending the whole British Channel Squadron to Lisbon is regarded by those who have inside information, as being one of the boldest and most successful strokes of aggressive diplomacy in recent history.

With Great Britain showing such a strong hand the absent Ministers are likely to return to their posts shortly, and the incident will probably only produce an effective illustration of the fact that an alliance exists between Portugal and Great Britain. It was effected when the question of landing South African troops at Beira, Portuguese East Africa, came up, and was announced at the time in dispatches to America.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the French press regards the whole affair as a fresh menace to France, and that the Spanish papers interpret it similarly as regards their own country.

LISBON, Dec. 8.—King Carlos, Queen Marie Amelie, and Prince Royal Louis Philippe, accompanied by the members of the Cabinet and other dignitaries, were entertained at luncheon on board the British battleship Majestic by Vice Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson to-day.

The Portuguese national hymn was sung and Admiral Rawson proposed a toast to the royal family. The King replied in English, thanking Admiral Rawson for the sentiments expressed. The royal visitors remained aboard the battleship three hours.

The officers of the British fleet later played football and lawn tennis. The King was among the tennis players.

This evening a banquet was given at the Naval Arsenal, at which 200 guests, mostly British and Portuguese naval officers, were present.

The British squadron will sail for home to-morrow.

DIPLOMAT KILLS HIMSELF.

Osakai, Secretary of Japanese Legation in Paris, a Suicide Under Mysterious Circumstances.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Osakai, Secretary of the Japanese Legation here, committed suicide to-day. Mysterious circumstances surround the case.

At 9 o'clock this morning Osakai threw himself from the window of his room in the Luxembourg Hotel, where he was stopping. He was found upon the pavement by a passer-by with his skull fractured and his arms broken, and he died an hour later.

Osakai was about to return to Yokohama, where his family resides. He was thirty-five years of age, and was held in high esteem in diplomatic circles. The cause of his suicide has not been explained.

CHANGES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Mail advices from the Philippines show that several important changes have been made in the assignment of officers. Col. Charles W. Miner, Sixth Infantry, has been appointed by Gen. MacArthur as Military Governor of the Island of Negros, vice Gen. James F. Smith, assigned to duty as Collector of Customs at Manila.

Col. Thomas MacGregor, Ninth Cavalry, has been assigned to the command of the Third District, Department of Southern Luzon, relieving Col. James Lockett, Eleventh Cavalry.

Col. Walter S. Schuyler, Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, has been assigned to the command of the First District, Department of Southern Luzon, vice Gen. L. R. Hare, who has been transferred to the command of the Fourth District, in the same department, relieving Col. E. E. Hardin, Twenty-ninth Infantry, who has been ordered to join his regiment.

TO PRESERVE HISTORIC PLACES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Chicago citizens have become interested in the international movement for the preservation of places of historic interest and natural scenery in all parts of the world. At a meeting in the rooms of the Chicago Architectural Club in the Art Institute last night a branch of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty was organized, and within the next week every association in this city that is interested in art will be called upon to join the Chicago branch of the trust.

Last night's meeting was attended by twenty-five persons who are prominent in art circles of the city, and after hearing a short address by C. R. Ashbee of England, who represents the National Trust, a resolution was unanimously adopted to join in the work of the international organization.

Mr. Ashbee explained that the object of the trust was to hold for the public good lands or buildings of beauty or historic interest and to preserve them from destruction. He said the organization desired the co-operation of all the English-speaking people of the world for the purpose of protecting and preserving historic scenes, whether they be in England, America, or other countries.

Deny Report About Miss Rockefeller.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Reports that Miss Alta Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, has been undergoing a remarkable operation for the relief of deafness said to have resulted from an attack of scarlet fever years ago were denied to-day by friends of E. Parmelee Prentice, whose engagement to Miss Rockefeller has been announced. Friends of the Rockefeller family, in Chicago, declared disclosures said to have been made in a letter written by a young medical student now in Vienna were without justification and wholly untrue.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, wind southeasterly shifting to westerly.

A disturbance of considerable intensity was moving over the extreme northern portion of the country, and was central last night over Eastern Lake Superior. It had not, as yet, caused any precipitation, except a little snow over the Lake Superior region, and it was followed by a marked high pressure area and a cold wave, the zero line extending into Northern North Dakota. The high pressure and low temperature area in the Northwest will move steadily eastward and southeastward, causing a cold wave from the eastern portion of the Dakotas eastward through the upper lake region, and also in Northern Illinois and Northeastern Iowa. It will be colder to-morrow from the West Gulf States northeastward through New England, with a cold wave in Vermont, Northern and Interior Western New York. There will be but little precipitation, except probably snow or rain to-day over Northern New York and Northern New England. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast winds will become brisk to high southeast, shifting to southwest and west to-night. On the South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh northerly.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Sandy Hook to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	31	42	42
6 A. M.	30	41	40
9 A. M.	33	39	41
12 M.	40	43	44
3 P. M.	47	44	45
6 P. M.	44	44	44
9 P. M.	42	43	42
12 P. M.	37	42	41

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 2-5 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42½
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1899	38
Corresponding date for last twenty years	37

At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.12, and at 8 P. M. it registered 29.98. The humidity was 69 at 8 A. M. and 66 at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 45 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 38 degrees at 7:40 A. M.

DE WET IS HARD PRESSED

Gen. Knox Is Hot on His Trail and May at Last Catch Him.

HE ABANDONS 500 HORSES

British War Office Believes He Cannot Get More—Boers in Transvaal Capture 17,000 Sheep.

ALIWAL NORTH, Cape Colony, Dec. 7.—Gen. De Wet appears to be in a most dangerous position and to need all his strategy to extricate his force.

With strong British columns on three sides and two swollen rivers barring his front, the British commanders begin to be hopeful that the great chase by four columns, which has been one of the most exciting operations of the war, will result in the capture of De Wet.

Definite news of the Boer General's whereabouts was first received Dec. 2. The next morning Gen. Knox started in hot pursuit. Plicher's and Herbert's columns were detached to make a turning movement. After three hours' march Gen. Knox learned that during the night De Wet had doubled past the British right, necessitating a complete change of plans. During the night of Dec. 3 Gen. Knox encamped on the Carmel Farm, the site of the Boer laager, which had evidently been recently and hurriedly moved. Gen. Knox restarted at daylight, hoping to corner De Wet while crossing Karrepoort Drift, but he arrived too late.

The British experienced very great difficulty in following De Wet, owing to the rise in the river, but they succeeded, however, in crossing without the loss of a man or a beast. From that time on the pursuit of the Boers was taken up without baggage, the troops being supplied by foragers, enabling them to make more rapid movements, by which the British were able to keep in touch with the republicans.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Bloemfontein, Dec. 8:

"Have just received news from Knox, at Rouxville, that De Wet's force, having failed to force Commassie Bridge, which we held, has trekked northeast, abandoning five hundred horses and many carts. His attempt on Cape Colony, therefore, has failed. He is being pressed on all sides."

The War Office officials believe that De Wet must soon be caught, or at least cease to be dangerous, owing to his inability to secure new horses. The War Office thinks he has been getting the bulk of his supplies from Cape Colony, and to prevent him from securing food, men, and horses orders have been issued that the Boer farmers be only allowed to buy small quantities of provisions—sufficient for their own immediate needs.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 8.—The Boers have captured 17,000 sheep from a small detachment of British troops in the vicinity of Krugersdorp.

CAPE TOWN GREETS ROBERTS.

CAPETOWN, Dec. 8.—Lord Roberts arrived here to-day from Port Elizabeth. A splendid reception was accorded to him.

The Mayor, Councillors, the Citizens' Committee, and thousands of sightseers met the Field Marshal at the docks and escorted him to Government House.

Functions in Canadians' Honor.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian High Commissioner in London, and Lady Strathcona, held a reception for the officers and men of the Canadian contingent, now in London on their way home from South Africa, at the Imperial Institute this afternoon. The Earl of Aberdeen was present. This evening Lord and Lady Tweedmouth gave a dinner in honor of the Canadian officers. The guests included Princess Louise, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Rosebery, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.

Gratuities to British Soldiers.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The War Office announces that a gratuity will be paid to every officer and man who has served in South Africa since Oct. 10, 1899. The least amount will be £5. It is roughly estimated that it will take £1,000,000 to complete the payment.

Kipling Off for South Africa Again.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling left Southampton this evening on board the steamer Tantallon Castle on their way to South Africa.

KRUEGER MAY SEE SALISBURY.

Report that the Boer Statesman Wants to Obtain a Conference—He Visits Queen Wilhelmina.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A special dispatch from The Hague says it is reported that Mr. Krüger is seeking to obtain a conference with Lord Salisbury.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 8.—Queen Wilhelmina received Mr. Krüger in audience to-day. As the Boer statesman is traveling incognito the visit was not attended by the ceremony usually accompanying a visit by a Chief of State. A Court official proceeded to his hotel and accompanied Mr. Krüger to the Royal Palace in a state carriage.

Mr. Krüger wore a black coat, over which was a broad sash of the Transvaal colors, and the Grand Cross of the Netherlands lion. The visit lasted a quarter of an hour. The Queen, Queen Mother, and Mr. Krüger alone were present. Mr. Krüger thanked the Queen for placing the cruiser Gelderland at his disposal.

The crowds in the streets warmly cheered Mr. Krüger.

ANTWERP, Dec. 8.—A special dispatch from The Hague says Holland has no intention of attempting to secure arbitration in regard to the South African war.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The correspondent of the Echo de Paris at The Hague says:

"The Queen said to Mr. Krüger to-day: 'Have confidence in God, who will protect you and yours. I will show my friendship when the moment arrives, but not now.'"

TO DISCUSS KAISER'S ACTION.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Mr. Krüger's non-reception here and the reasons leading thereto will be made the subject of an interpellation in the Reichstag early in the coming week, on the first Budget debate. The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, will reply.

The excitement on the subject is still deep and far-reaching, as evidenced by to-day's Die Nation, which contains an article by Prof. Theodor Mommsen, who approves of Emperor William's decision not to receive the Boer statesman as being more dignified and more just than if he had received him, and then confessed his powerlessness to avert the South African tragedy, which is now nearing its final act.

The Vossische Zeitung takes a similar view, and says that "hypocritical France which is seeking to embroil Germany with England, would have left Germany in the lurch, probably confederating with England against Germany, after succeeding in rupturing the bonds of Anglo-German friendship."

Krueger Thanks American League.

The Consul General of the Orange Free State yesterday received the following reply to a cablegram of good wishes sent to Paul Krüger by the American Transvaal League:

I thank the Directors of the American Transvaal League and all sympathizing Americans for their greetings, and hope their kind wishes will be fulfilled.

Receiver Asked for a Chicago Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Emil A. Basener has filed a bill in the Circuit Court, setting out the liabilities and assets of the Chicago General Railway Company and asking the appointment of a receiver to collect the assets and pay the debts of the company. The Basener petition is in the form of a creditor's bill on a judgment of $12,900. It alleges that the company is insolvent, and in proof of the assertion submits to the court a table of assets and liabilities.

PLATT SAYS QUAY WILL WIN.

The Senator's Favorable View of the Chances of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

Senator Platt was asked last night whether the fact that he had taken Senator Quay's old seat in the Senate meant that he did not believe Senator Quay would be returned to the Senate by his State.

"Not at all, he replied. "On the contrary, I am confident that he will be returned. I have talked with Senator Quay about his prospects of re-election, and he assures me that he has enough votes to win. Those good and holy people over in Philadelphia, who have long been fighting him, have raised a fund of $150,000 with which to defeat him. But I do not believe they will be able to defeat him even by the use of such a large sum of money."

"What are the chances for the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty?"

"It will be ratified with an amendment which will make the canal an American canal. The Davis amendment, or one quite similar to it, will be adopted."

"Will the Nicaragua Canal bill pass at this session?"

"I think it will. The canal, too, will be built within the commission's estimate of $204,000,000. That estimate was carefully made and is not an under-estimate. The probability is that the canal can be completed for much less than that figure."

GOV.-ELECT DOCKERY TALKS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Governor-elect A. M. Dockery of Missouri, who is still here looking over some of the details of work in the departments in which he became deeply interested while he was a member of the House of Representatives, asserts that the Republicans are to blame for the sweeping character of the Democratic victory in Missouri last November, their opposition having stimulated the Democrats to increased efforts, with the result that the Democratic majority in the Legislature was much increased.

Mr. Dockery is convinced that the Republicans in Congress mean to "do business" during the present session. He thinks that the Republicans will make a general settlement of their political obligations and carry out their entire legislative programme.

"I think they will pay their campaign debts," he said, "and that they will do all that they really want to do at this session. If any measure of legislation in the announced programme fails, it will be only because it is not seriously their intention to pass that particular measure. There may be a feint where action is not intended, but, in my judgment, the majority will accomplish all it sets out to do. I believe, however, that the reduction in revenue will be less than has been announced. I do not think other legislation contemplated will admit of so great a reduction.

"The Army bill is on its way to a speedy conclusion," Mr. Dockery continued. "The Ship Subsidy bill will be passed, and, unless there is some concealed reason why they do not want to do so, they will pass the Nicaragua Canal bill."

Working on River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The River and Harbor Committee is holding daily executive sessions and is making such progress that there is fair prospect of completing the bill before the holiday recess. Owing to reports that a horizontal reduction was to be made on all estimates, the authoritative statement is made that no such reduction is contemplated. The committee is taking up each project on its merits and is applying such measure of economy and cut in the estimates as suits each case, in some cases only one fifth being allowed, while in others the allowance is much more.

Memorial Services in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Under a special order adopted at the last session the House devoted to-day after 1 o'clock to paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative Alfred C. Harmer of Pennsylvania. Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. Bingham, (Rep., Penn.;) Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) McCleary, (Rep., Minn.,) White, (Rep., N. C.,) McAleer, (Dem., Penn.,) De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) Otey, (Dem., Va.,) after which, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House adjourned.

Plan to Improve Arkansas River.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Secretary of War to-day sent to the House of Representatives a plan for the permanent improvement of the Arkansas River, the total estimated cost for opening the river for navigation being $25,283,400. The river extends about 1,400 miles from its source in Colorado to its mouth, but the Board of Army Engineers recommends that the improvements be confined to the lower reaches, below Grand River. The usefulness of the improvement and its value to commerce are set forth.

Indians Give Up Their Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Secretary of the Interior has sent to the House of Representatives an agreement with the Klamath Indians relinquishing their reservation in Oregon.

Fourth-Class Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

Connecticut—Colebrook, R. S. Cooper.
New Jersey—Tranquility, I. L. Labar; Williamstown, E. R. Marsh.
New York—Hilburn, E. C. Ripley.

Damage to Torpedo Boat Craven.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 8.—The United States torpedo boat Craven, which was in collision recently in Newport Harbor with the Dahlgren, was hauled out at the navy yard to-day, and upon examination was found to have sustained more serious damage than outward appearances would indicate. It is estimated that it will take $40,000 to fit her for sea.

Bids for Building Naval Storehouse.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for the construction of a workshop and storehouse for equipment at the League Island Navy Yard, Pennsylvania. The lowest bidder was Henderson & Co., Limited, of Philadelphia, at $84,100.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The retirement from active service Dec. 7 of Lieut. Col. Lyster M. O'Brien, Seventeenth Infantry, by operation of law, is announced.

Capt. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, will repair to Washington on official business pertaining to the Signal Corps.

Capt. Edward G. Beeson, Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-ninth Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands.

Capt. Edward T. Winston, Nineteenth Infantry, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Wood, New York, for temporary duty at that post.

Navy.

Capt. John Lowe is detached from inspection duty at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 10, and ordered home to wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster C. J. Peoples is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to temporary duty at Puget Sound Naval Station.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Wheeling arrived at Bremerton yesterday.

The collier Caesar has sailed from Colombo for Aden.

The Atlanta arrived at Bahia to-day.

The Alabama is expected to leave the League Island yard for New York on Dec. 13.

The training ship Buffalo will leave New York on Dec. 15.

The torpedo boat Farragut left Sausalito to-day for San Diego.

The training ship Essex has left San Juan for Hampton Roads.

The Eagle has sailed from Newport for Norfolk via New London.

The transports California and Algoa have arrived at Nagasaki.

The transport Buckingham has arrived at Kobe from Portland.

The Kentucky Going to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Secretary Long to-day cabled instructions to Capt. Chester at Constantinople, to proceed with his ship, the Kentucky, from Smyrna on his interrupted voyage to Manila to replace the Oregon on the Asiatic Station. It cannot be learned officially that the mission debts have been discharged, but it is said that the Kentucky's mission, which was one of courtesy, has been discharged.

Dinner to the Kentucky's Officers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8.—The Russian Naval Attaché here gave a dinner last night in honor of the officers of the United States battleship Kentucky, now at Smyrna. Many distinguished persons were present.

In our Custom Department

The tailors who cut and the tailors who sew are master workmen. Years of experience have developed their natural ability into the highest possible skill. It is at your service—and at a cost far less than you expect. Our

Suits, $18 to $40,
Overcoats, $20 to $30,
Tuxedo & Full Dress, $30,

are finer in material and work than these prices ordinarily bring.

Many desirable holiday gifts are to be found in our stock of Furnishings.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich.
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street.
125th Street, Corner 3d Ave.

FAVORS THE ARMY CANTEEN.

Rev. Mr. Miller, ex-Chaplain, Before a Senate Committee Contradicts Temperance Advocates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day continued its hearing upon the anti-canteen provision of the Military bill, hearing in addition to a number of short speeches in advocacy of the provision a protest against it from the Rev. Mr. Miller, who served fourteen months as an army Chaplain in the Philippines.

Speaking for the advocates of the measure, the Rev. W. F. Crafts gave the results of his own observations of the operation of the canteen at Newport after the close of the Cuban war. He said he had found it as low as the lowest saloon, and that a regular orgie was in progress the day he was there, the result being that most of the soldiers at the post deserted that night. He quoted Gen. Sternberg as saying that the canteen causes many soldiers to contract the drink habit, and Gen. Miles as opposed to the use of intoxicants by the soldiers in the tropics. Mr. Crafts said he had received a statement from President Taft of the Philippine Commission, saying that he was greatly interested in the movement in behalf of the natives of the Pacific Islands.

Mrs. Thatcher of New Jersey appealed for the abolition of the canteen on financial grounds, saying that it caused soldiers to squander, not only their health and their time, but their money as well. Mrs. Kelis of Mississippi spoke for the mothers of the soldiers, saying that all of them favored the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Miss Kearney of Mississippi said she had been informed that Gen. Pagan had been a notable exception among general army officers in favoring the canteen. Mrs. Allison, Woman's Christian Temperance Union Superintendent of Legislation, said that official statistics show that the liquor traffic is literally following the American flag in the tropics. She presented figures to show that the liquor exportations from the United States to Cuba for the first five months of 1900 had reached $472,200 as against $10,796 for the entire year of 1898. In the Philippines and Porto Rico there had been a corresponding increase.

Mr. Miller gave his unreserved indorsement to the canteen, and said that this view was the result of actual observation in the Philippines. He declared himself to be a temperance man, and said it was because he is such he took this position. In the Philippines the canteen is not, he said, the low grogshop that it has been described, but is entitled to be called a post exchange, as it is officially called. He was sure that these exchanges do much to restrict drunkenness. The reason for his position was found in the fact that if the soldiers could not get the beer and the light wines supplied at the canteens they would patronize the low groggeries kept by the natives, where only vino is sold. This liquor he described as especially harmful to health, and said its effect often was to almost cause insanity. Many vino houses had been destroyed by the establishment of the canteen.

Mr. Miller expressed the opinion that 98 per cent. of the officers of the army are favorable to the canteen, and also said that the enlisted men want it. He quoted written opinions from post commanders in the Philippines in support of his position.

MAINE PEOPLE IN A FIX.

Sheriff Seizes Individual Property to Satisfy Judgments Against the Town of Otis.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Dec. 8.—Pitiful scenes have been enacted this week in the little town of Otis, in Hancock County, where the personal property of the people is being seized by the Sheriff to satisfy judgments against the town. Otis is one of those poverty-stricken little Maine communities where everybody gets a living, or tries to do so, from rocky and worn-out farms. There are no manufactures, and the young people go away to the cities as soon as they are able, knowing that there is nothing for them at home.

Of late years the taxes turned into the town treasury have been insufficient to pay the expenses of the town, and as a result bills have accumulated. The creditors long ago became tired of waiting for their pay, and this week, being unable to collect from the town, they resorted to levying upon the property of the inhabitants. Under the Maine laws a creditor obtaining a judgment against a town may, if the town cannot pay, seize upon the property, real or personal, of the inhabitants, all actions against a town being brought not against the town as a corporation, but against "the inhabitants thereof," a legal phrase not understood by most of the country people.

This action has been taken by several lawyers this week in behalf of creditors of Otis, and many cows, oxen, sheep, and other animals have been driven off by the Sheriff and sold at auction to satisfy claims, while several of the best farms have also been seized and are now advertised for sale.

From this method of collecting the debts of a town from the inhabitants curious and serious complications are likely to ensue, as the people thus despoiled have the right under the law to in turn seize upon the property of other inhabitants in satisfaction of judgments which they may obtain in actions against the town. Thus an endless chain of seizures will result, and hopeless confusion be added to corporate bankruptcy and individual poverty.

Mr. Rockefeller Promises More Money?

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—President W. H. Harper of the University of Chicago evidently accomplished his object while in New York, for he returned home to-day in high spirits and has hinted broadly that some good news would be forthcoming at the next convention, in January. Although Dr. Harper would not say whether or not he had seen John D. Rockefeller, Harry D. Hubbard, his secretary, admitted last week that it would be very strange if he did not. The President, when asked if he had any announcement to make, replied: "No. None at all. Just wait until convention."

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Useful Presents for Children.

The holiday season is pre-eminently the children's season. We have everything serviceable and useful for their wants all the year round, but at this particular time many departments are more carefully and abundantly supplied than usual.

Boys' Bath Robes, various colors, made from blankets, fancy borders, $2.50 to $4.85.

Baby Carriage Robes and Go-Cart Rugs, in lamb, goat and Thibet. Iceland Lamb Carriage Robes, $4.25.

Furs—Collarettes, Cluster Stoles, Muffs and Sets in fashionable furs, correct style and proper shapes for children and misses; Thibet Sets, stole and round muff, $4.25.

Boys' House Coats of appropriate materials, in bright plaids and checks, plain blue or brown, with plaid or check lining, cuffs and facing, silk bound or corded edges, $3.75 to $7.50.

Dress Suit Cases for boys, sole leather, finished with brass lock and rivets; colors, black, tan and green, also Texas steer, silk lined at prices from $3.00 to $7.25.

Rubber Boots, spring heels, extra high cut, $2.50 to $3.00.

House Slippers, fine felt, high cut, fur trimmed, $1.00 to $1.50.

Handkerchiefs, plain, hemstitched, embroidered and initial, for boys and girls; also in fancy boxes, 25c. to $2.00 a box.

Umbrellas in great variety, from strong school umbrellas to the dainty cardinal and Royal blue silk, with jeweled, Dresden and pearl heads, 65c. to $6.50.

Babies' Sacks, worsted, flannel, silk and silk tufted, in white, pink and blue, $1.50 to $8.00.

Babies' Eiderdown Wrappers, in white, pink and blue, sizes 1 and 2 years, $1.65 to $2.75.

Toy Department.

A large assortment of Toys and Games at popular prices.

Dolls in great variety, at prices from 25c. to $25.00.

Baby Dolls, 14 inches, full jointed, short haired, real teeth and full dressed as an infant, $2.65.

Books, specially selected for children, in large variety, bound and unbound.

Vienna Rent Wood Furniture, chairs and tables in a variety of designs, from $1.50 to $6.00.

60-62 West 23d Street.

MANAGER BURNAP A SUICIDE.

Shoots Himself, After Minute Preparations, at His Brooklyn Home.

While in a fit of melancholia, it is believed, resulting from continued ill-health, Uriah C. Burnap, sixty-six years old, general manager of the wholesale dry goods firm of Faulkner, Page & Co. of 58 and 60 Worth Street, Manhattan, said to have been a close friend of the late ex-Mayor William L. Strong, committed suicide yesterday at his home, 116 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He shot himself in the right temple. The suicide was apparently deliberately planned, and Mr. Burnap, it is believed, had contemplated it for some time. His wife was in Boston visiting a daughter, and Mr. Burnap was alone at home, except for a servant.

Mr. Burnap had been ill for several months of a nervous disorder. He remained at home yesterday morning until shortly before noon, when he left the house and went over to the grocery store of Haase & Doscher, at the corner of Lafayette Avenue and Cumberland Street. About ten minutes after he returned home Amelia Everett, a colored cook, employed by Burnap, rushed into the grocery and excitedly said that she believed the Burnap house was on fire. John Lintburger, a clerk, went back to the house with the woman. A smell of burned powder was traced to the bathroom on the second floor, where Mr. Burnap was found kneeling on the floor. There was a wound from a bullet in the right temple. On the bottom of the bath tub was the pistol. Mr. Burnap had pulled down the window shade, taken off his hat and overcoat, and kneeling had bent his head over the tub that the blood from the wound he intended to inflict upon himself would not run down upon and stain the floor covering.

Dr. W. F. Swalm, Mr. Burnham's physician, and Dr. John E. Richardson, who were called in, thought he had died instantly after shooting himself. A piece of paper which Mr. Burnap had torn from a sheet in the grocery was found lying upon the basin. On it had been written "Send me to 370 Fulton Street," the address of an undertaker.

About three weeks ago Mr. Burnap called at the grocery and gave Bookkeeper Sheldon a card on which was written the address of his son-in-law in Boston and asked that he be notified if anything happened to him.

SUFFRAGE BAZAAR A SUCCESS.

Closes with the Auction of an Automobile and Other Articles.

The National American Woman's Suffrage Association Bazaar was adjourned last night, to open again next week in Philadelphia. It will be continued there, in St. George's Hall, on Friday and Saturday. Little Miss McKinley, Miss Roosevelt, and Margaret Brent from Maryland, three of the blue ribbon dolls of the bazaar, will go on to Philadelphia. The week in New York has been successful beyond the highest hopes of those interested, and at least twice as much money has been made as was expected, it was said last night, though it was not known exactly what the amount was.

An auction sale closed the evening. An automobile, one of the largest articles of the bazaar, was knocked down to Frederick Hussey, 150 West Thirty-fifth Street, for $590. A number of other large articles were sold from the platform, and smaller ones from the different booths. Brooklyn sold a large coal range for $35. Little Miss Utah, the doll presented by the Governor of Utah and whose wardrobe represented the handiwork of "six women who voted in the last Presidential election," was sold into the arms of a small girl for $13. The wheat crop of the Kansas booth has grown so thriftily this past week that there was a premium on Kansas soil, and it was selling from the wheat crop boxes for 5 cents a quart.

Ill from Eating Canned Oysters.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—A number of persons here have been taken violently ill from eating canned oysters. An acid used to preserve the oysters is said to have caused the illness.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:40 A. M.—46 Bond Street; owner, S. H. Rosenbergh; damage, $1,500.

3:12 A. M.—2,027 Second Avenue; owner, Henry J. Cassidy; damage, $5.

6:45 A. M.—79 West Eighty-fifth Street; owner, Louis Seebold; damage, $50

CAMPAIGN AGAINST EVIL

First Meeting of the Committee of Fifteen Called.

Rumors that Members Will Not Serve —Bishop Potter Says Co-ordination Is Necessary.

The Committee of Fifteen appointed by Charles Stewart Smith in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of citizens at the Chamber of Commerce Nov. 27, when vicious conditions in the city were considered, will hold its first meeting to-morrow afternoon in one of the offices of George Foster Peabody. The notice for the meeting reads:

New York, Dec. 7, 1900.

Dear Sir: The first meeting of the Committee of Fifteen will be held on Monday next, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room 63, at 27 Pine Street.

You are urgently requested to be present, as it will be important to have your advice. Yours truly, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, Secretary of the Meeting.

The meeting will have interest for many who are watching the various endeavors to suppress or restrain vicious conditions because of various rumors in regard to the committee. One of them is that seven members of the committee will not serve because of business demands on their time or for other reasons. This was yesterday brought to the attention of Charles Stewart Smith. He declined to say if the rumor was true or false, or if there was a basis for it.

It is stated that among those who will not be able or will decline to serve on the committee are George Foster Peabody, Frederick D. Tappen, Adrian Iselin, and James C. Carter. Mr. Pebody said that he would have nothing to say on the subject of the Committee of Fifteen until to-morrow. Mr. Tappen was yesterday at Mobile, Ala., on an inspection of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, of which he is a Director. Mr. Iselin was at New Rochelle, and Mr. Carter at Boston. Mr. Smith made the statement that Mr. Carter would not accept the position on the committee if it was enlarged.

Bishop Potter in a letter that was read at the Chamber of Commerce meeting of Nov. 27, outlined the duty of the clergyman in a movement against vicious conditions. He was asked yesterday to state in a more definite way how a minister and his congregation could help on a battle against evil, such as the one contemplated in New York.

"This is a very large question," said the Bishop. "I could not possibly enter into it this morning. But I have gone very fully into the matter in my introduction to my book, 'The Scholar and the State,' which has been published by the Century Company."

"Several reform organizations have sprung up in this city of late, many of them with the intention to work for reform along independent lines. Would it not be of advantage to the movement if all such bodies placed themselves under the guidance of the Committee of Fifteen?" he was asked.

"Ah, that's it," the Bishop replied. "Co-ordination should be the watchword of this campaign. Co-ordination is a word that should be nailed in large letters in the sky, where every one taking part in this battle could behold it."

PUBLIC MORALS DEPARTMENT.

Rabbi Silverman's Suggestions for the Purification of the City—Government Must Act.

Rabbi Joseph Silverman preaching yesterday at the Bethel Emanu-El Temple, on the "Redemption of a Godless City," said that the officials of the City Government must take the initiative if there was to be any lasting good accomplished in cleansing New York of vice.

"In addition to other departments," said the rabbi, "I would suggest that a Department of Public Morals be established. This board of course should be non-partisan and should be composed of men of the most irreproachable character and who are learned on all sociological subjects and questions pertaining to political economy. It should be the duty of this board to inquire into the social conditions of the city and to devise ways and means for the elevation of the people socially and morally."

MR. DITNER HAS NO AUDIENCE.

East Side Women Reformers Ignore a Liberty Hall Meeting.

As a result of the failure on the part of women from the east side to respond to the call for a conference yesterday afternoon on ways and means of co-operating with the Committee of Fifteen for the purpose of suppressing vice, the meeting did not take place.

The meeting was called for the hour of 3. Long before that time the large Liberty Hall was in readiness to receive an audience. A large table for reporters had been placed in front of the rostrum from which the meeting was to be addressed. At 3 o'clock Leopold Ditner, the leader in the women's east side movement, and all the machinery for the meeting except the audience were there.

Mr. Ditner, one woman, one man, and a reporter were in evidence at 3:30. Shortly after that time a young man, who said he was a cousin of Assistant District Attorney Blumenthal, dropped in. He said he realized that it was necessary for the east side young men to fight vice, and had come there prepared to do so. At that time Mr. Ditner declared the meeting was postponed.

"I cannot understand, I cannot understand," he said, disconsolately, as he left the hall, accompanied by the audience. "This would have been a great meeting if only the people had not staid away."

Mr. Ditner said he would probably call another meeting, in Cooper Union, some time next week.

Watertown's Crusade Against Vice.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 8.—A crusade against vice is being waged by the police of Watertown. By injunction several notorious resorts have been cleared, and the bad characters ousted. This morning the police raided a house, capturing three women and three men inmates. The proprietor paid $50 fine, and the others were taxed $10 each.

LUNGS BLACK WITH SOOT.

Unhappy Condition of the Denizen of Chicago in His Smoky City.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Chicago's smoke and grime and soot and dirt as the specific cause of malformations in the lungs of every person who has breathed its atmosphere for any considerable period may be a revelation to most people outside of the medical profession. Yet there are thousands of men and women in Chicago's down-town streets whose lung tissues are as black from coal soot as soot will make them.

"So black," says Dr. A. R. Edwards, "that in a post-mortem examination, to lay the hand across the new-cut surface of a transverse section of the lung would blacken the palm almost as black as to put it wet into a pan of soot."

Dr. Edwards long has made the post-mortem examinations at the Cook County Hospital. With a considerable degree of certainty he can pick out the Chicago resident-subject by the blackened condition of his lung tissues, while, as compared to these, the lung of a farmer or villager is sunday unto night.

"The effect of all this?" repeated Dr. Edwards in answer to a question. "In the more aggravated cases the physician finds a marked thickening of the lung tissues and a consequent lessening of air capacity. With a diminished lung capacity and an atmosphere weighted with the poisonous gases from the smoke and the gritty soot particles that accompany it, even a layman can make a good guess as to its effect on the system.

"There is marked irritation in the lung, of course; but with the purifying process of the blood interrupted there is a reaction on the heart itself, a loss of tone, and finally a possible lowering of vitality and general power of resistance that is greater than the mere local irritation in the bronchial tubes and in the air cells.

"It is not too much to say that the effect of the smoke and dirt of Chicago, in shortening and weakening the life of its people, is incomparably of more moment than are its effects upon every other material thing to be considered."

It's All Salmon.

Japan gets dog salmon from Alaska; Chicago gets "cat" salmon from Louisiana—and neither knows the difference.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

GIRL LEAPS FROM THIRD FLOOR

Lands on a Skylight, Then with Sprained Ankle, Climbs to Yard and Scales a Fence.

Laura Swenson, a Swedish girl of thirteen years, was accused of stealing a hat by one of the private detectives in the dry goods store of H. C. F. Koch & Co., in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday evening. She strenuously denied the charge, whereupon some of the clerks took her up to the office of Edward Koch, on the third floor, and locked her in there to keep her safe until they could go out on the street and find a policeman. While they were gone she raised the window and leaped out.

Underneath the window there is a skylight just above the first floor. It is covered with a heavy wire netting. She fell upon this, but remained there only long enough to recover from the jar. Then she climbed into the yard of a private residence next door and began to scale the fence between there and the street. As she reached the top, the people who had gone to get the policeman returned to the office and, on looking out of the window, saw her on the fence. They hastened down and managed to catch her, as she had sprained her ankle in jumping to the wire net.

When taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station the girl said that she had not stolen the hat, but had bought it in a down-town store.

It was learned that she came here from Sweden two years ago, and that since that time had been employed as a nurse in the house of Mrs. Frommer, at 103 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. She seemed to regard her arrest in the light of a joke, and laughed loudly whenever her leap from the window was mentioned. She was sent to the Gerry Society.

THE MANCHESTERS' QUIET DAY.

Duke Plays Golf in Afternoon, and Accompanies the Duchess to a Cincinnati Riding Club in Evening.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, who arrived here from New York last night, were not at home to their friends during the greater part of to-day. They arose late, and the Duke was afterward seen amusing himself on the lawn of Mr. Zimmerman's house with his newly acquired Boston terriers. He seemed in good health and spirits.

In the afternoon the Duke and Duchess were driven to the Clifton golf links, where his Grace took part in a game while the Duchess took a long drive through the suburbs.

To-night they were the guests of honor at the Mount Auburn Riding Club, a fashionable organization of which the Duchess, who is an enthusiastic and accomplished horsewoman, is a member. To-morrow they will attend the service at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which church Mr. Zimmerman is an official.

Mr. Zimmerman, when seen at his office, where he did a busy day's work, said he had no knowledge of how the Duke and Duchess intended to spend the coming week, as no definite plans had been arranged. Mr. Zimmerman was quite chagrined at some adverse criticism about his son-in-law that appeared in a local paper, but finally took it philosophically, and said in a good-humored way:

"The Duke of Manchester is a thorough gentleman, and entitled to courtesy everywhere. I understand the situation, and as long as no malice is shown and the bounds of good taste are not passed I have nothing to say. Most of the stories sent out from New York were untrue. The reporters made them."

ADELINA PRIETO TO MARRY.

Girl Who Wanted to Become a Nun Will Wed in Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—Adelina Prieto, the Cuban girl, who attained wide prominence a few months ago by her efforts to remain in a New Orleans convent, and become a nun in opposition to the wishes of her mother, is to become the wife of Señor Juan Aceste, the marriage to be held next Saturday in Cienfuegos, Cuba, where the rich mother of the girl resides.

At the age of seventeen Miss Prieto entered the convent as a novitiate. When the war in Cuba passed into history Mrs. Prieto came to New Orleans for the purpose of taking her daughter home. Miss Prieto, however, was not inclined to go, and the Sisters of Mercy refused to force her to leave the convent. They acted upon the theory that the girl was a free agent, and had the right to choose between her parent and the sisterhood. Mrs. Prieto carried the matter to the courts.

The lower court decided that Miss Prieto had the right to choose her own domicile. Mrs. Prieto, however, was firm in her determination to obtain possession of her daughter, and carried the case to the State Supreme Court. There the case was hotly contested by Miss Prieto and the convent on one side and Mrs. Prieto on the other, with the Catholics here aiding the convent and the girl in every way possible. The case went against the girl.

The news of the approaching wedding reached here to-day. It is asserted by the New Orleans friends of the girl that the match is one of the mother's making.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Lively Fight Over Linotype Machinists Expected To-morrow.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 8.—At to-day's session of the American Federation of Labor Convention an appeal was read from the Federation of Labor of Porto Rico for "freedom of speech, assembly, and press," and that a committee be sent to the island for the purpose of completing organization.

A resolution was adopted instructing the State branches of the Federation in each State to petition the Legislature for a change in the Constitution providing for the submission to the people of constitutional amendments on petition of voters.

A resolution was adopted in response to a greeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at Washington, that the Federation accept the good will of that body and "extend hearty co-operation in the good work in which they are engaged," and asking that the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in turn, manifest sympathy with organized labor by giving patronage to union labels in every trade.

A lively fight will be precipitated in the convention Monday between the machinists and printers. Some time ago the International Machinists' Union asked the machinists who work at the linotype machines to resign from the International Typographical Union and join the machinists. The Typographical Union had in the meantime passed a law compelling the machinists to join their union. They resisted the request of the machinists. The latter have now introduced a resolution demanding that the machinists affiliate with the regular machinists' union.

Other business transacted was of a routine nature.

PAYS PART OF HIS FINE.

Michigan Man Will Settle Balance If a Discount Is Allowed.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 8.—Gen. Arthur F. Marsh, who was convicted of complicity in the State military frauds, and pardoned on Tuesday by Gov. Pingree, conditional on his paying $5,000 fine in five installments, to-day telegraphed Treasurer Kingsbury of Ingham County, to whom the money was to be paid, that he had forwarded the first installment of $1,000. He also offered to pay immediately the remaining $4,000, which he has four years to pay, if it was discounted 5 per cent.

Negro Boy Beaten by White Caps.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 8.—White Caps almost killed a fourteen-year-old negro boy, living on the outskirts of Natchez, Miss., last night. The boy had rung up the telephone exchange and made obscene remarks to the young lady operator. A party of unknown white men went to the negro's house and nearly beat him to death.

Catholic Celebration at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 8.—To-day was a memorable one in the Roman Catholic Church of Dubuque, being the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. Archbishop Keane made it the occasion of celebrating his first pontifical high mass since his appointment. He also administered the right of confirmation to over six hundred children. At the conclusion he bestowed the pontifical blessing, to which is attached a plenary indulgence.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S PLANS

Confers with Chairman Rives About Charter Revision.

Says He Has Done His Work When Asked About Proposed Canal Improvements.

Gov. Roosevelt spent a busy day yesterday. During the morning he received a large number of callers at the Union League Club. After he had lunched with Henry C. Payne, National Committeeman from Wisconsin, and they had indulged in campaign reminiscences, the Governor made a call upon Chairman George L. Rives of the Charter Revision Commission and discussed with him the commission's report. The Governor took this opportunity of conferring with Mr. Rives because he will be unable to attend the dinner to be given by Mr. Rives Wednesday night to Governor-elect Odell and the members of the commission. Later in the afternoon Gov. Roosevelt called at the Waldorf-Astoria to see Chairman Snyder of the State Republican Committee of Nebraska. In the evening he took dinner at the Union League Club with Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

The Governor was seen at the Union League Club during the afternoon. When he had told what his plans were for his stay in the city, he was asked whether he had any comment to make on the Charter Revision Commission's report.

"Not a word," he said.

"How about the recommendation for a single Police Commissioner. That was your original idea, was it not?"

"Not a word," he responded.

"Well, have you anything to say about canals?"

"Not a word." Then, significantly: "I have done my work. I will say just that much." The Governor accented the "my."

In announcing his intention to call upon Chairman Snyder of the State Republican Committee of Nebraska, the Governor remarked:

"You know they did pretty well out in Nebraska."

The Governor said he had intended to call on Senator Platt during the afternoon, but had concluded to postpone his conference with the Senator until Wednesday, when he would meet him in Washington and talk over the proposed police bill.

When asked about his intended hunting trip to Colorado, the Governor said:

"I expect to get away during the first week in January. I will go direct to Colorado, making no stops anywhere, and I will go from the station right into the mountains. I expect to have a few friends along with me, but the party has not yet been made up. It is my intention to remain in the mountains, hunting and riding, until within a week or so of the inauguration. I will, of course, return to New York before going to Washington."

"What do you expect to hunt?"

"Mountain lions and bob-cats are all we may hunt when I get out there, because the law against shooting antelope and elk will be in force at that time, and the bears will be in their dens."

"You don't expect to go gunning for some of those fellows down in Victor who made trouble for you during the campaign, do you?"

"Oh, no," he responded, laughing heartily. "I think we should regard them in the light of allies."

Gov. Roosevelt will return to Albany to-morrow night. Winston Churchill was one of the Governor's callers during the evening.

PLANS FOR BIG UNION STATION.

To Be Built at Savannah, Ga., at a Cost of $500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—President John Skelton Williams of the Seaboard Air Line says that the most important action of the meeting in New York Thursday of the Directors of his road was to arrange for the building in Savannah, Ga., of a half-million-dollar station. This structure is to be built and used jointly by the Seaboard Air Line, the Southern, and the Plant System. Plans for this station have already been prepared, and work, it is understood, is to be begun as soon as possible. The Southern and the Plant Systems have already agreed to this tripartite arrangement.

President Williams will not have anything to say about the rumors of a consolidation of the Southern and Seaboard. There are many in railroad circles, including some who are usually informed of Southern affairs, who believe there are negotiations of some kind pending having in view some better arrangements between these two systems.

THE PROPOSED TIN CAN TRUST.

Options on Plants Continued to April 1 of Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—The tin can manufacturers' combination, which will include several of the largest Baltimore plants, and also plants in Philadelphia and Delaware, and which was expected to be completed by the end of this year, has been postponed.

The options which expire on Dec. 31 have been renewed and extended to April next. Judge Moore of Chicago, who has the matter in charge, has informed the Tin Can Manufacturers that the time was too short in which to complete the deal, and on this ground he has asked for an extension of the operations.

In all instances the manufacturers have complied with his requests, so that there is no danger, it is said, of the deal being abandoned. Although there have been many reports afloat as to the nature of the consolidation, in which the names of many of the constituent concerns were given, nothing authentic has yet been given out. In a general way, it is officially learned that all the important tin can manufacturers will be combined.

The value of the output of the factories is estimated to be above $100,000,000. There is an additional large export business which will be controlled by the new combine, as most of the plants in the East are engaged in the export trade. If the combine is formed, it will be a strong ally of the American Tin Plate Company.

JOHN MACKELLAR'S FUNERAL.

High Police Officials and Friends of the Deputy Chief Present.

The funeral of Deputy Chief of Police John Mackellar, who died suddenly early on Thursday morning, was held last evening at the family residence, 367 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn. There was a very large attendance at the services, Police Commissioners York, Abell, and Sexton, Chief Devery, the Deputy Chiefs, and many other high police officials being among those present. Besides these many men prominent in public life in Brooklyn were in attendance. The floral tributes were many and beautiful.

The regular religious services were conducted by the Rev. John D. Lloyd, pastor of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church. Masonic services, conducted by Henry C. Brunton, Master, and Charles Corrader, Chaplain of Greenwood Lodge, followed. A brief service by the Masonic Veteran Association was also held. The burial will take place this morning in Greenwood Cemetery.

Brooklyn Police Headquarters were heavily draped in mourning yesterday, and resolutions upon the death of the Deputy Chief, adopted by the members of the local staff, are to be engrossed and presented to the family.

Promotion in the Post Office.

Otto Meyer, head clerk on the New Jersey letter case, Second Division, General Post Office, has been promoted by Postmaster Van Cott to the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Second Division. He succeeds Alexander Haff, who has been made Assistant Superintendent of Foreign Mails. The clerks Friday presented Mr. Meyer with a handsome floral horseshoe bearing the word "Success."

LIEUT. HOBSON MUCH BETTER.

At the Presbyterian Hospital it was said last night that Lieut. Hobson was much improved.

Actor Faversham Much Better.

Dr. John A. Burke, who is attending William Faversham, the actor, who is ill at his residence on West Fifty-second Street, said early this morning that Mr. Faversham was very much improved.

B. Altman & Co.

Direct attention to the large and varied assortments of articles suitable for

HOLIDAY GIFTS

now being displayed, among which are:

ART OBJECTS, including Curio and Music Cabinets, Bronzes, Clocks and Clock Sets, Porcelains, Carved Ivories, Miniatures, etc.

FINE LEATHER GOODS, Traveling Bags fitted with toilet necessaries, Carriage and Chatelaine Bags, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Jewel Cases and Glove Boxes.

STATIONERY ARTICLES, Desk Sets, Inkstands, Letter Scales, Stationery Racks, Pen Trays, Paper Knives, etc.

JEWELRY, Comprising Brooches, Rings, Link, Buttons, Scarf Pins, Lorgnettes, Neck Chains, Silver Mesh-Purses, etc.

FANCY ARTICLES and ART Needlework—Fancy Glove and Handkerchief Cases, Pin Cushions, Work Baskets, Scrap Baskets, and novelties in small decorative pieces.

STERLING SILVERWARE representing various decorative articles for the Buffet, also Silver mounted Toilet also Desk pieces.

GAS COMPANY'S TROUBLES

P. J. Brady Gets Receiver for the Bay State of New Jersey.

Injunction to Prevent Disposition of Its Property Applied For—Charges Against the Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 8.—Judge Kirkpatrick of the United States Circuit Court to-day appointed Henry C. Kelsey of Trenton receiver of the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey. The appointment was made on the application of Chauncey G. Parker of this city, acting for Patrick J. Brady of New York, the holder of $10,000 worth of second mortgage bonds of the company. While the appointment is temporary, the order making it includes contingent clauses compelling the defendant to show cause why the receivership should not be continued, while there is pending a suit in equity, also instituted in the interest of Mr. Brady.

The defendant company was also to-day commanded to show cause why a preliminary injunction, restraining the disposition of the company's assets or property, should not be made permanent. A hearing has been set down for Dec. 24, at Trenton.

The Bay State Gas Company was organized Feb. 16, 1889, with a capital of $1,000,000. The bill of complaint, formally recorded to-day, sets forth at the outset that the defendant company "has ceased to be a going concern, in that it is no longer transacting the business for which it was incorporated, and is insolvent." It is further alleged that the company, with a view to securing ownership of stock in several Massachusetts gas companies, agreed to execute bonds to the amount of $12,000,000, designating the Merchants' Trust Company of New York as trustee. It was further agreed, according to the bill, that the trust company should take possession of the stocks to be acquired for the purpose of securing the bond issue, and should vote upon the stock for the Directors of the Massachusetts company.

The bill alleges that the company has defaulted in $90,000 in the sinking fund, provided for in the bond issue. It avers that the stocks of the Massachusetts companies were acquired by the Bay State Company of New Jersey by the issue, in March, 1889, of its entire capital stock, and that in the same month the Bay State Company of Delaware was organized and purchased 9,950, or all but fifty, shares of the New Jersey concern, paying for the same in $5,000 cash stock of the Delaware company to the amount of $1,995,000.

The bill then specifies various allegations of mismanagement and manipulation, and prays for the appointment of a receiver.

ACCUSES A POLICE JUSTICE.

Saloon Keeper Implicates a Police Captain on Charge of Extortion.

Joseph Kuntz, a well-known saloon keeper of Hoboken, threatens to sue Justice of the Peace Oscar Schlichting for extortion and to make charges before the Police Commissioners that Police Capt. Fanning aided him in the matter. Kuntz says that Schlichting threatened to cause his arrest unless he handed over $75, and that finally Schlichting took him to the Willow Avenue Police Station, where he was compelled to pay the money.

Capt. Fanning says it is true that the money was paid over at the police station, but that the police had nothing to do with it, nor did they know that Kuntz had been coerced in any way. When he learned this fact he sent for the two men and compelled Schlichting to refund the $75.

Schlichting denies the coercion. He says Kuntz owed the Eagle Brewing Company $75, and was finally arrested on a charge of assaulting one of the company's agents. Kuntz, he says, offered him $25 for procuring a bondsman and also agreed to give the bondsman $50. Subsequently Kuntz refused to pay this money, and he, believing Kuntz intended to "jump his bail," gave him into the custody of a policeman. It was then that Kuntz paid him the $75. He says he has no fear as to the result of any suit that Kuntz may bring.

CHASED BY WOMAN WITH SPADE.

Mrs. McMahon, Who Built Her House Herself, Drove Off Sidewalk Layers.

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 8.—Mrs. Mary McMahon, Vineland's new woman carpenter, to-day made a vigorous fight against the City Council's sidewalk ordinance. When the workmen piled brick in front of the neat little house Mrs. McMahon erected without any assistance, she rushed out and after pulling up all the surveyor's stakes, said she would lay the sidewalk to suit herself.

According to the city plans Mrs. McMahon's fence was in the way of the new walk, and orders were given to set it back. The irate woman dropped her sidewalk work, and, picking up a spade, drove the workmen away after a brief struggle. A crowd gathered and cheered her.

Mrs. McMahon held her ground until the police arrived. She declares she will tear up the brick sidewalk after it is finished, and will test the City Council's ordinance in court.

Mother-in-Law Blamed for Divorce.

Chancellor Magie, on the report of Master in Chancery Charles J. Roe, yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Frank M. Soper against Matilda Soper on the ground of desertion. Mr. Roe, in his report, attributed the trouble between the couple to Mrs. Soper's mother. He believed from the evidence that the wife's determination to no longer regard Mr. Soper as her husband was solely due to the influence of her mother.

Judge Adams's Daughter an Actress.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 8.—It was learned here to-day that Constance Adams, the eldest daughter of Judge Frederick Adams of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, had been playing a part all the week in "Hearts Are Trumps" at the Newark Theatre. Miss Adams acts the small part of Mrs. Baker with grace and tact. Her father, it is understood, was greatly opposed to her going on the stage, but at length consented.

ACCUSES ACTOR AND ACTRESS.

Warrant for Francis Carlye and Miss Jessie Busley on a Queer Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 8.—E. M. Heaton of 35 Williams Street, this city, made complaint to-day before the Newark Overseer of the Poor against Francis Carlyle and Miss Jessie Busley, members of the "Hearts Are Trumps" company, now playing at the Newark Theatre. Heaton charges that the couple left a child with him and his wife ten years ago, and had since failed to support it. A warrant, issued by the Overseer, was made out for the arrest of James W. Randolph, the name, Heaton says, Carlyle went under when he first met him.

Heaton says that on April 6, 1890, his daughter Anna, then about thirteen years old, was met in the street by a woman who asked her if she wouldn't like to have a little brother. Anna brought the woman home. The stranger said she was "Cyrene, the Spanish dancer," and that her husband was James W. Randolph, an actor. "Cyrene" further explained that she had a six-year-old boy, for whom she wanted to find a home. The boy's name was Levi P. Morton Randolph. The mother said she would pay $5 a week board for the lad. The Heatons decided to keep him. Some months later, "Cyrene" appeared again and asked them to change the boy's name to Frederick Theodore Randolph. She then went away and has never returned. The Heatons, the husband says, never got any money for the boy's board, but kept him because they had become attached to him.

While passing the theatre a day or two ago, he explained, he glanced at the photographs there displayed, and immediately recognized the pictures labeled Jessie Busley and Francis Carlyle as portraits of the couple who had left the child at his home ten years ago.

The warrant was given to Detective Purcell of the First Precinct, who went to the theatre with it this afternoon. He was met by Manager Lee Ottolengin, who looked at the warrant and then told the detective he thought it would be a big mistake for him to arrest the wrong man. The detective then left to get advice.

Both Carlyle and Miss Busley took the affair as a good joke when they were informed of it. The other members of the company also laughed.

Heir to Share in $5,000,000 Fortune.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 8.—W. H. Forestal, a Plainfield florist of modest means, has received information from an uncle in the West that he is an heir to an estate valued at $5,000,000. The property was bequeathed to his grandmother by a bachelor brother, who left England in boyhood and settled in Austria. The only heirs are W. H. Forestal, Edward Forestal of Michigan, and Mrs. Lillie Kierney of Wisconsin.

Bridgeport Couple Arrested.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Richards of Bridgeport, Conn., were arrested at Coytesville last night on instructions from the Bridgeport authorities, but without specific charges. They had in their possession eight vehicles and fourteen horses, which were found in a livery stable. It is alleged that the prisoners became financially involved with a Bridgeport firm named Peck & Long, and took the horses and vehicles away on Nov. 14. They claim there is nothing improper in their action.

RIVALS' DUEL ENDS FATALLY.

Italian Returns from Cuba to Find His Sweetheart False—Heart Stab Brings Revenge.

Pasquale Erico, a resident of "Little Italy," went to Cuba in the wake of the American troops, two years ago to seek his fortune. Behind, he left Philomena Faranza, pledged to patiently await his return with wealth and honor. Philomena waited until seven months ago, when Pasquale's letters ceased, whereupon the suit of Giuseppe Peroni of 325 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, long Pasquale's rival, was looked upon with favor, and finally the two became engaged.

Erico returned to "Little Italy" unexpectedly last night, and asked immediately for Philomena. Reluctantly the neighbors told of her engagement to Giuseppe, and Pasquale enraged sought out the couple. On the third floor of Giuseppe's house he found the two dining together. Upbraiding Philomena, he revile Giuseppe until the latter drew his stiletto. Pasquale was the more expert duellist, and Giuseppe, stabbed through the heart, fell dead. Pasquale, with Philomena, escaped down the fire escape. Later detectives found the woman hurriedly packing up next door, and placed her under arrest. Erico is still at large.

DEATH ENDED MISSION OF LOVE.

Miller Brothers Were Bound for Cuba to Fetch Another Brother's Body.

Hugh O. Driscoe of Milton, N. Y., an undertaker, called at the Morgue last night and identified the bodies of Henry and William Miller of that place, the two brothers who were found dead from gas asphyxiation at 210 West Street, where they had engaged a room for the night.

Mr. Driscoe said the two brothers were on their way to Santiago, where they were going after the remains of their brother, who died there during the Spanish war. The brother was a member of the New York volunteers, but Mr. Driscoe could not tell what regiment. He said he would take the bodies home for interment, and would also see what he could do toward getting their brother's body from Cuba.

Street Car Co. Pays Damage Claims.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 8.—All the damage claims have been settled arising from the street railway accident on the Fourth of July, when a loaded car plunged off the Delin Street Bridge forty feet into a gulch, killing 45 persons and injuring 105 others. The highest payment was $4,800 and the total settlement cost $100,000.

B. Altman & Co.

FUR DEPARTMENT.

Special attention is directed to the exceptional collection of Rich Furs and Fur Skins shown, which includes

Natural Black and Silver Fox Skins,

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable and Chinchilla Sets,

Broadtail, Persian Lamb and Alaska Sealskin Coats,

Muffs, Boas, Collarettes and Storm Collars in various fashionable furs.

Furs for Children, Fur Rugs, Sleigh Robes, etc.

DECORATIVE LINEN DEP'T.

(First Floor.)

Twelve Hundred Hand-made French Renaissance Pieces with Linen Centers,

Five Hundred Hand-made Cluny Lace Pieces with Linen Centers,

Five Hundred Irish Hand Embroidered Pieces,

The above include

Doylies, Center Pieces, Tea Cloths and Dresser Scarfs

ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Advance Spring Styles of SILK and SATIN PRINTED FOULARDS will be shown

First Floor. On Monday, December 10th.

HOUSE GOWN DEP'T.

This department contains a particularly well assorted selection, including Copies and Adaptations of the Season's French Models, which are exclusive, being made in workrooms on the premises.

For Monday, December 10th:

NEGLIGEES of Albatross, in Pink, Light Blue, Lavender and White, elaborately trimmed with Lace, $15.00

HOUSE GOWNS of figured French Flannel (several colors), Lace and Velvet Ribbon trimmed, $8.75

ROBES (Kimono shape) of Elderdown with border of Satin ribbon, $3.75

LOUNGING ROBES of Crêpe Elderdown, scalloped edge trimmed with Satin ribbon, $4.85

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Rooms furnished in Oriental effects. Sketches, designs and estimates submitted for Oriental Tents, Smoking Rooms, Corners, etc.

Special Offering for Monday, December 10th:

Fifty large pieces of Antique Embroideries, including some unusual examples in color effects, Formerly $50.00 to $400.00, at $25.00 to $175.00

Fifty specimen pieces of Antique Persian Brasses (hand wrought), intricately chased and filigreed, Formerly $16.00 to $100.00, at $8.50 to $50.00

Seventy Hand-Carved Folding Chairs inlaid with Pearl, $3.85

Fifty Bombay Rosewood Tables, hand carved, $4.50

One Hundred Damascus Hanging Lanterns, made of hand wrought brass, Formerly $4.00 to $8.50, at $2.25 to $4.50

One Hundred French Gilt Lanterns, jewel studded, formerly $2.00, at $1.10

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Grammar School Graduates' Dinner.

Graduates of Grammar School No. 77, who compose the Graduates' Dinner Club of that school, will have their third annual banquet at the Hotel Marlborough Feb. 2, 1901. Many graduates of the years from 1883 to 1895 are members, but a number have not been reached, their address being unknown. President J. I. Carroll of 110 East Eighty-fourth Street would like to get their addresses that invitations to the dinner may be sent to them.

Pennsylvania Society's Dinner.

The second annual dinner of the Pennsylvania Society of New York will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday evening, Dec. 12, at 7 o'clock. Bishop Potter will preside. Among the speakers will be Andrew Carnegie, ex-Gov. Hastings, S. W. Pennypacker, the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, James M. Beck, and, in addition to these, John Wanamaker and ex-Gov. Beaver are expected.

Warden and Vestrymen Chosen.

At the annual meeting of the Church of the Ascension, West New Brighton, S. I., held Tuesday, Dec. 4, the following Wardens and Vestrymen were elected: Wardens—T. L. Kennedy and G. M. Lawrence. Vestrymen—J. B. Pearson, J. R. Fairchild, A. O. Ford, Philip Hathaway, C. R. Parmele, W. L. Voorhis, G. C. Elton, G. M. Lillie, and T. J. Butler.

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THIS NAME is generations old, signifying during all that time the very highest standard in piano making.

It is THE piano that appeals to the artist, critic, student and school, because of its superior tone quality, delightful touch and workmanship so perfect that its durability is astonishing.

No other piano is so generally reliable; no other so permanently satisfactory.

WAREROOMS, No. 11 E. 14TH ST.

Interesting Booklets sent for the asking.

TRADE —41— MARK.

EVERYBODY'S WHISKEY

A blend of absolutely pure whiskies, ripe and mellow with age. Bottled by

L. J. CALLANAN, 41 & 43 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.

Send for copy of monthly price list.

H. N. SQUIRE'S SON. Diamonds and Watches. 1 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

ULMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

Lovers of Fine China and Glass will find at our establishment the largest and most complete exhibit of choice articles in Porcelain and Crystal suitable for Gifts to be found anywhere

Fifth Avenue and 30th St.

DAUGHTER KIDNAPPED A. ROSENTHAL SAYS

Found Her in Lewis Street After a Search of the World.

HIS CLAIMS TO HER DENIED

Girl Faints When Told of the Alleged Relationship and Snubs Rosenthal's Other Daughter.

For twelve years Abraham Rosenthal of 53 Stanton Street has mourned the loss of his eldest daughter, who was kidnapped when she was only five years of age from his home, in Russian Poland. In vain he searched for her after her disappearance, saving the greater part of his meagre wages and living in want to pursue his quest. No trace of her could be found, so he finally gave up in despair and came to regard the child as lost never to be recovered.

Now he claims to have found her. The young woman whom he declares to be his lost daughter lives at 100 Lewis Street, and is known as Bertha Luber Persky. The people with whom she makes her home, and who, as far as she can remember, have always taken care of her, are Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Persky. Rosenthal charges Mr. Persky and his wife with being the kidnappers of his girl. He says that Mrs. Persky is the sister of the first Mrs. Rosenthal, mother of Bertha. Mrs. Persky, on the other hand, tells the young woman that Rosenthal is only her uncle, which the girl naturally believes, as she never saw Rosenthal until last Tuesday, while she has regarded Mrs. Persky as her mother from early childhood.

Rosenthal tells this story of the kidnapping and circumstances following it:

"Until twelve years ago I lived in the village of Dennaburgh, Russian Poland. Five years before I left there I married a girl of the same place. She was very beautiful and her people had money. I was as poor then as I am now, but I managed to make a living, and we lived happily enough till a daughter was born to us, a little more than a year after our wedding. We named the baby Bertha. Not long after she was born her mother died.

"Three years passed and I was married again—to my present wife. Soon after that I decided to come to America to see if I could make a fortune, but when I sailed I left behind my new wife and Bertha, intending to send for them when I should have settled myself in my home on this side of the water. Within five months I had begun to prosper enough to have them come over, so I wrote to my wife telling her to sail with the little girl on the next steamship.

"When the vessel arrived I saw my wife coming out, but there was no Bertha with her. When I had greeted her I said:

"'Where is the baby?'

"'Wait till we get home and I will tell you,' she replied.

"Then we went to my room on the east side. After we were there she told me that Bertha had been kidnapped. She said that Mrs. Persky, my first wife's sister, had come to her one afternoon and asked permission to take the child out for a walk; that she had given her consent, and that she had never seen Bertha since. As soon as she told me all this, I sat down and wrote to some friends of mine at home and asked them to try to locate the baby for me. The answers that I received said that the Persky woman and her husband had gone to London.

"Then I wrote to people I knew in London. They replied that the objects of my search had gone thence to Paris. I wrote to Paris and got back word that all three had traveled to Spain. Now, I knew that Persky had plenty of money. He had inherited some, and had also made a lot in speculation. So I concluded at last that it was of use for me to continue my investigations further, as the kidnappers had means enough to go all over the earth and so dodge me at every turn. I came to regard the case as hopeless, and for the past nine or ten years I have stopped thinking about it any more than I could help, though the memory of the little girl has been with me all the time.

"On last Monday night I stepped into a saloon. While there two expressmen came in. I thought I recognized one as Alexander Persky, my sister-in-law's husband. When I asked the woman in the room what his name was she replied that it was as I thought.

"I followed him out into the street and pulled him by the sleeve. 'Don't you know me, Alex?' I said. He looked very much surprised at first, but then he pulled himself together and said that he believed he did. I asked him if he had my daughter. He denied it at the start, but finally owned up to the kidnapping and said that Bertha was with him in this city, where he had been living for the past four years. He told me, further, that he had lost all his money in traveling about to keep me from catching him.

"'Now that you have found me,' he added, 'it will be all right. Just don't raise a row, and I'll see that you get the girl back. I live at 100 Lewis Street. Come there to-morrow afternoon and you can see her and take her home with you.'

"After some further talk we parted. The next day, which was last Tuesday, I went to his house, and there I saw my sister-in-law, who received me very well, and said that I could have my girl whenever I wanted her. She told me, too, that they had given Bertha a fine education, that she could speak five different languages and could play on the piano like a past master. Then she said that they were so poor nowadays that they had to let Bertha work as a shop girl in a big department store uptown. When she named the store I was very much surprised, for it was the same one in which my daughter Mary, the child of my present wife, is now employed.

"We talked for a while, and then I asked where Bertha was, and Mrs. Persky replied: 'Oh, she hasn't gotten home from work yet. You must come back at 7 o'clock, and you will find her here.' So I went away and returned at 7. In the meantime I hadn't told my wife anything at all about meeting Persky.

"When I reached the home of my sister-in-law Bertha had not yet come from the store. In a few minutes, however, there was the sound of steps on the stairs, and Mrs. Persky said: 'There she is; I know her tread.' Meanwhile, during the time that we had been waiting for her, my sister-in-law had proposed to me that she introduce me to my daughter as an uncle, for fear that the sudden intelligence of a long-lost parent might be a shock that would injure the girl's health. To this I had consented, and so, when Bertha entered the room, she was told that I was her Uncle Abraham. Rosenthal also seemed to think it peculiar when I embraced her and kissed her many times and said that she had never seen so affectionate an uncle.

"For an hour or two I staid at the house and talked to them. I was very happy. Bertha had grown up to be a great, tall girl, with pretty blonde hair, big blue eyes, and as fine a figure as I ever saw. They made her play on the piano for me, and she was as good at it as they had said before. Then she talked in several languages to show me how well she had been educated. I was completely delighted with her. When it took leave I intended to come back soon and tell her that I was her father, and that I wanted her to come and live with me.

"I went straight home and called my wife and my daughter Mary to tell them about it. When I was through with my story, Mary cried: 'Why, I know Bertha Persky. We have been chums for the last year and a half, and we take lunch together every day.' Then she nearly went wild over thinking that her friend had turned out to be her sister. We talked the matter over until bedtime, and all of us were very much excited.

"Mary arose early the next morning and went to the department store to work. She hastened to find Bertha where the latter worked in the packing room, and said to her: 'That man who went to your house yesterday afternoon was not your uncle at all. He was your father, and he's mine, too. We are sisters.' Thereupon Bertha fainted, and they had to send her home for the rest of the day. Mary, who is twelve years old, went with her, and then came around to tell me what had happened. I went to the Persky home. My sister-in-law had already told Bertha that I was an impostor, that I was only her uncle, and that she was to have nothing whatever to do with either me or Mary. I argued, and reminded Alex and his wife of their promises to give her back to me, but it was no use, and they finally drove me out of the house. Bertha believed everything they told her, for she had never, as far as she remembered, seen me before I called to see her on the previous day."

Rosenthal went to his friend, Benjamin Levy, who is a law clerk, and asked him what to do about it. Levy advised that a counsel be obtained to take action against the Perskys. So Rosenthal put the case in charge of Israel M. Lerner, attorney, of 208 Broadway. Mr. Lerner yesterday said: "Rosenthal's account is absolutely correct. I have investigated the whole story, and there is no doubt that Bertha Persky is really Bertha Rosenthal. She is of a marriageable age, and my client wants to have the privilege of letting her wed from his own house. On Monday I shall institute habeas corpus proceedings to regain the girl for him."

It was learned last night that Rosenthal had been besieging the home of the Perskys ever since Wednesday, but he has never again succeeded in gaining admission. When a reporter called there he found that the Perskys were in, but repeated knocks on the door failed to elicit any response.

Rosenthal's daughter Mary said her father's story was accurate, and that since the day when Bertha fainted the latter had not spoken to her. Bertha returned to her work on Thursday.

THE LANDING OF KOSSUTH.

Hungarians Celebrate the Anniversary of the Arrival of the Patriot.

Hungarians throughout the city will celebrate to-day the forty-ninth anniversary of the reception in this country of the great Magyar patriot and exile, Louis Kossuth, who came to America to seek intervention for his countrymen struggling against the dominion of the Austrians. He failed of his political objects, but his oratory and eloquence made a deep impression.

Kossuth's advent was heralded for many weeks prior to his arrival, which occurred in the early hours of Friday morning, Dec. 5, 1851. Kossuth was accompanied by his wife and members of his staff on the steamship Humboldt, which gave notice of his coming by firing salutes continuously after passing the Narrows. Shortly after midnight a rocket announced to Dr. A. Sidney Doane, Health Officer of the Port, the presence of the Humboldt, and, boarding the ship, welcomed the distinguished Hungarian, while the Governors Island ordnance boomed salutes. Kossuth was taken to Dr. Deane's Staten Island home, and later the same day was formally welcomed to New York by Mayor Kingsland and the Common Council in Castle Garden. The city was en fête, and Broadway was a mass of flags and bunting. Kossuth reviewed the escorting troops from a stand in City Hall Park. Great crowds thronged the Battery and the line of march.

"The entire route of the procession," says THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 8, 1851, "was one continued scene of ovation. The scene at the Astor House and the American Museum was peculiarly interesting. The almost innumerable windows of these immense buildings were crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The arrival of Kossuth at this point was received with a tremendous burst of enthusiasm from the thousands in the buildings, the gentlemen huzzaing and waving their hats, while a cloud of snowy handkerchiefs waved the welcome of the ladies. This demonstration rather surprised him, and he gracefully bowed his acknowledgments again and again."

HARVESTING CHRISTMAS TREES

The People of Maine Realize $150,000 a Year from the Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Dec. 8.—The Christmas tree industry is now at its height in Maine, many carloads and even vessel loads going forward every week to the large cities. Only a few years ago the fir tree was looked upon as a nuisance in Maine, because it grew as rankly as the burdock and crowded out better growths, while being of no value itself except as it might be considered an ornament to the landscape. Now the fir, no longer despised, is a source of considerable income to hundreds of Maine's rural people, and to the transportation companies as well, for its graceful proportions and balsamic odor have become known to the dwellers in cities, where it is regarded as the ideal tree whereon to display the lights and gifts of holiday time.

The beginning of the popularity of the fir was in 1892, when a party of sportsmen returning in a Boston steam yacht from Newfoundland, called at Sargentville, on Penobscot Bay, to enable some of the party to visit mines inland. Here the beauty of the firs attracted the attention of the owner of the yacht, who took 500 young trees to Boston and sold them at good prices in the Christmas market at Faneuil Hall. Up to that time pines and spruces had been used as Christmas trees, but since the day of the Boston yachtsman's speculation the fir has been the favorite. Now about 1,500,000 trees are annually shipped from Maine.

Men, women, and children often work together in gathering the Christmas tree harvest, and in some localities the cutting of the greens is made the occasion of a general merrymaking, as at huskings and other farm festivals. The trees are bundled up, according to size, in lots of six or a dozens, conveyed on hayracks to the railroad station, and there either sold to traveling buyers or shipped direct to Boston or New York. The farmers get about 5 cents each for the smaller trees, 10 to 15 cents for those eight to ten feet tall. In all, Maine people realize about $150,000 a year from their crop of Christmas greens.

FORTUNATE MEYER'S ESCAPE.

He Falls Eight Stories and Lives—Fall from Curb Fatal.

That there is really something in a name was proved to the satisfaction of his fellows by Fortunate Meyer, a mason, of 930 Westchester Avenue, when he fell through the airshaft of a building at First Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, from the eighth floor to the basement, and was picked up, with only an arm broken and a slight scalp wound.

John N. Sullivan, who wasn't Fortunate, fell off the curb in front of 2,247 First Avenue later in the afternoon, fracturing his skull, as a result of which he is dying in the Harlem Hospital.

WESTERN RATE AGREEMENT.

A Committee to be Organized to See that It Is Observed.

Many and repeated pledges of Western railroad traffic officials to observe their agreement to maintain rates having proved ineffective, as demonstrated by the results of the first year's "observance," it has now been decided to try what can be done by a closer supervision of traffic officials by the representatives of the financial interests who control the roads. For this purpose a committee will be organized composed of such representatives, the presiding officer of which will be Aldace F. Walker Chairman of the Board of Directors of Santa Fé system.

The exact organization of this committee, its powers over traffic officials, and the details of the general plan have not, as yet, it is understood, been fully decided upon. The difference between this committee and the Presidents' conference, which will be continued, lies mainly in the fact that under the Presidents' agreement the same traffic officials, some of whom were responsible for the demoralization in rates, were charged with abolishing a situation which they themselves had created, and with punishing offenders against the agreement who frequently had their sanction to make the cuts they did. Under the new committee plan it is proposed to make the traffic officials responsible to that committee.

It is understood that this plan was proposed by Mr. Jeffery, Chairman of the Presidents' conference.

SHORT ROUTE TO THE OCEAN.

The Great Northern and Connections Form a New Line.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—United States Consul Henry, at Quebec, reports to the State Department the completion of the Great Northern Railroad from Quebec to Parry Sound, on Lake Huron. The line opens up a new Canadian grain route, and the promoters of the road claim that it is the shortest and cheapest route now existing for transfer of grain from the great lakes to Europe.

The road forms the connecting link between the Quebec and Lake St. John Road. Grain from Chicago and Duluth is brought in large steamers to Parry Sound, Georgian Bay, and thence by the Canada Atlantic via Ottawa, to Hawkesbury. Here the new road takes it up to Riviere a Pierre, fifty-eight miles from Quebec, where the largest ocean steamers can be loaded from a grain elevator of modern construction, which has just been completed.

The new line is said to reduce the distance to the markets at Liverpool, England, by 800 miles, in contrast with the route from Chicago and Duluth via New York.

Free Pass Question Postponed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 8.—The Presidents of the railroads included in the Trunk Line Associations and the Central, Western, and Southwestern Traffic associations have decided to postpone further consideration of the proposition to do away with free transportation until next year.

New Rails for Vanderbilt Roads.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—The Vanderbilt interests have placed orders with three mills for 100,000 tons of steel rails at $26 per ton. This breaks up the organized effort of the railroads to force the price down to $22.

WEBER PIANOS

The distinguishing characteristic of the Weber Piano is its

Sympathetic Tone

"It is a beautiful instrument."
—Edward de Reszke.

"Perfect for accompanying the voice."
—Ernst Van Dyck.

"The Weber has given me the greatest satisfaction."
—Johanna Gadski.

"The quality and tone are exceedingly sympathetic."
—Milka Ternina.

Examine our beautiful Holiday Stock and obtain our prices and terms. Correspondence solicited. Old instruments taken in exchange.

WEBER WAREROOMS:
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th Street, New York.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

WE TRUST THE PUBLIC

will not think us so lacking in business sense as to pay the distiller over thirty % more for

OLD CROW RYE

than is paid for any other brand of bottling whiskey—unless for quality.

We know we have the best made in the U. S.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

PICTURES OF TUNNEL WORK

Official Illustrated Record Kept for Future Reference.

Over 500 Negatives of Excavations and Sewers Already Secured—Things the Tell-Tale Camera Reveals.

One of the features of rapid transit tunnel work which the public hears little of, is the photographs taken at each stage of the work and filed for future reference, one in the office of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company and the other in the office of the Rapid Transit Commissioners. These photographs are an illustrated record of rapid transit work and supplemental, but separate, from the mass of detail drawings. Should at any time complications arise between owners of private property or among the sub-contractors, here is a record that shows in one case the condition of private property that may be affected in one way or another along the route of the road, and in the other, the various stages of road construction.

Already the official photographer of the road, Mr. Pullis, has taken over 500 negatives of excavations and sewer work now in progress or completed, and where houses or buildings are conderned, a photograph is taken of the abutting foundations, sills, and side walls, showing their actual condition at the time trenches or excavations are opened.

A great deal of the work may be described as ordinary out-of-door photography, but there is another part of it that involves underground flashlight pictures, and negatives to be taken of sewers and supporting timbers and chains, where the photographer often has scant room and conditions require not a little ingenuity in finding foothold and placing his instrument.

Photography among other things has shown many of the old sewers to be and to have been in bad condition, others almost ready to fall apart, the records of which will henceforth be on file as an indictment against more than one contractor who built city work more for personal profit than municipal weal. Among the first photographs taken in the Bleecker Street sewer, the first one to be changed in connection with the subway, it is snown that the old sewer "in spots," failed to reach the requirements of the specifications. Some up-town sewers—in One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets—gave similar revelations when the workmen's shovels threw away the earth about them. At Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway some of the sewer pipes were so badly worn that they were nearly ready to fall apart.

While engaged in some of the deeper sewers, the photographers found themselves at times greatly hampered by the presence of noxious gases, breeders of malaria. It was here that they found one of their greatest difficulties in getting pictures, for with the gases about in a confined space, flashlights cannot be used.

An interesting condition of affairs in respect to the trees in the Boulevard is revealed in these photographic records. A large part of the Boulevard, or Upper Broadway, is composed of solid rock, reaching in many instances almost to the asphalt paving. Photographs show the roots of many of the larger trees to have had a growing space of not over five vertical feet. They had spread out over the rock, growing without the added nourishment needed as the trees became larger. In other cases the roots spread out over the roadway, and many of these were of necessity cut when the Metropolitan Road's subway trolley was put down. These trees, in the course of a comparatively short time, would have died anyway, a fact that may be of some comfort to a great many persons who have protested that the trees should be saved at all hazards. In five of the blocks on the Boulevard—Sixty-second Street to Sixty-sixth Street—and at the Boulevard and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, rock projected to within two feet of the surface.

Much attention has been paid to the shoring up of scaffolding along the route. A short time ago a negative was made of the big elevator shaft at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, over 100 feet below the surface. To get this the photographer found it necessary to incase himself in oilskin and pack himself and his apparatus in one of the large steam buckets in order to reach the level. Here the negative was taken by flashlight. Some of the interesting work to come will be that in the 10,000 feet of rock drive from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street north to Fort George, and other sub-surface drives.

COAL DEPOSITS IN HUNGARY.

Recent Discovery Estimated to Contain 1,600,000,000 Tons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Consul Hughes of Coburg, writing under date of Oct. 31, says he has been informed from reliable sources that a very large deposit of so-called "house coal" has been discovered at Barmocz, in Hungary. This deposit, estimated to contain at least 1,600,000,000 tons, is to be developed on scientific lines at once, arrangements having been made to deliver to the railroads from 400 to 500 truckloads per day at a very early date. The quality of this coal, of course, remains to be proved.

Another field is also said to have been discovered in Bohemia, but very much smaller in size and of poorer quality, which is, however, to be developed in the early part of next year if the necessary arrangements can be made.

THE BIG STORE. A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Choosing Is Greatest Here!

If you do not know just what you want—come here—inspiration and suggestion spring from every corner—and of any article you may think of we will show twenty styles to one shown elsewhere. We have prepared for this Xmas as we have never prepared before. From cellar to garret the store beams with beautiful, ornamental, useful and practical Holiday Gifts, and everything is priced lower here than elsewhere!

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR BEAUTIFUL XMAS WINDOWS AND STORE DECORATIONS? THEY ARE WORTH WHILE COMING TO SEE

Christmas Jewelry.

IF YOU INVEST IN DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY OR SILVER

you will give a Christmas present that will last the recipient a lifetime, a perpetual reminder of your thoughtfulness. Nothing you could buy could be more acceptable to the average man or woman, nothing will represent even in years to come so large an intrinsic worth—for jewelry bought right is worth its price at any time. Our assortments are greater this year than ever before, our prices lower than anywhere else in New York—every sign points to THIS jewelry store as best able to serve you. We can, of course, quote here but a few of our leading values—enough, however, to convince any unbiased mind that we are emphatically headquarters for Xmas jewelry.

Diamonds.

DIAMOND BROOCHES, all the very latest designs, beautifully pearl set, enamelled, open work, Hearts, Wreaths, Sunbursts, and a number of other styles, from 8.25 to 140.00

DIAMOND CUFF LINKS, solid gold, Roman finish, new designs, set with large diamonds; exclusive jeweller's price would be $9.00; our price is 5.75

DIAMOND EARRINGS, in handsome cluster and single stone settings, from 8.50 to 125.00

LADIES' DIAMOND RINGS, handsome, brilliantly cut diamonds, in solid gold Tiffany setting, 10.00

LADIES' DIAMOND RINGS, good size stone, in plain or Belcher solid gold setting. 7.25

MISSES' DIAMOND RINGS, in fancy high setting of solid gold, with fine cut stone, 5.75

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S DIAMOND RINGS; would be considered cheap by exclusive jewellers at $4.00; choice to-morrow, 1.95

Solid Gold Jewelry.

MEN'S SOLID GOLD CHAIN, with handsome Intaglio charm, 9.50

Also a full line of other choice styles in 10 and 14 carat, from $6.00 to 28.50

LADIES' SOLID GOLD LORGNETTE CHAIN, with pearl set slide, 3.75

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SOLID GOLD BRACELETS, in 10 and 14 carat, in Chains and Nethersoles, 3.75 to 25.00

SOLID GOLD NECKLACES, with 3 heart pendants, 1.75

Others with and without pendants, from 2.25 to 6.25

LADIES' SOLID GOLD BROOCHES, in every conceivable style, from $1.75 to 12.00

SCARF OR STICK PINS, gold mountings, 50 or more styles to select from, at 98

LADIES' AND MISSES' SOLID GOLD RINGS, real pearl and doublet combinations, in handsome new settings, 2.50

CHILDREN'S SOLID GOLD CHASED BAND RINGS, also fancy stone settings; worth up to $1.60, choice to-morrow for 48

Plated Jewelry.

GOLD FILLED BROOCHES, with genuine opal setting, elsewhere priced at 2.25, here Many others up to 5.00. 1.25

CUFF LINKS, gold filled, with genuine opal setting, 95c a pair, and others up to 5.00

HAT PINS, gold filled, plain and stone set, your choice of about 25 styles at 50

LORGNETTE CHAINS, gold filled, full length, with jewel set slides, 5.26

NOVELTY BELTS, gold tinsel, with very handsome buckles, 48

PEN AND PENCIL, in box, pearl handle, mounted in sterling silver, with gold pen, 75

Sterling Silver.

MANICURE AND DESK PIECES, sterling silver, heavy, embossed handles, choice at 48

NETHERSOLE BRACELETS of sterling silver, for the baby, 25

LADIES' AND MISSES' CHAIN BRACELETS, sterling silver, with lock and key, 98

STERLING SILVER PURSES, large size, extra heavily embossed top, with ring and chain attached, 2.75

STERLING SILVER CHATELAINE BAGS, large size, soldered links, with embossed tops, 6.75

OTHER CHATELAINE BAGS, in a great variety of styles, at prices ranging from $12.00 to 59.00

STERLING SILVER NAPKIN RINGS; handsomely engraved, 1.25

Others from 59c. to 6.00

STERLING SILVER CANDLESTICKS, very fine finish and extra heavy, 5.00

Others up to 18.00

STERLING SILVER SUGAR BOWL AND CREAM PITCHER, extra heavy, highly polished, 16.25

Other styles up to 135.00

CHEST OF 24 PIECES OF TABLE WARE, sterling silver, extra heavy, 6 knives, 6 forks, 6 tea and 6 table spoons, in heavy oak chest; complete set, 48.00

Silverware (Plated).

24-PIECE SET ROGERS A1 EXTRA PLATE, 6 knives, 6 forks, 6 tea and 6 table spoons, in fancy lined box, 5.50

TEA SET, 5 pieces, quadruple plated, extra large size coffee pot, tea pot, sugar bowl, cream pitcher, and spoonholder, satin engraved; complete set, 9.75

Others from 3.75 to 48.00

BISCUIT or BREAD TRAYS, quadruple plated, highly polished, 2.50

Other styles up to 6.75

COFFEE or CHOCOLATE POTS, quadruple plate, highly polished or satin engraved, from $2.25 to 4.75

CANDELABRA, 4 lights, quadruple plate, headed trimmings, $3.95; other styles up to 13.00

SHAVING SET, cup and brush, quadruple plate, $2.25; others up to 4.25

CHILD'S SET of ROGERS BEST PLATE, with pearl handle knife, choice of 4 fancy patterns; complete set $1.75; others from 50c to 4.00

CHILD'S CUP, quadruple plate, great assortment of patterns, all handsomely engraved or highly polished, 65c.; and others up to 10.50

EBONOID TOILET ARTICLES, with sterling silver mountings—MILITARY BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, CLOTH or HAT BRUSHES, BONNET BRUSHES, MIRRORS, POLISHERS, SOAP BOXES, TRAYS and 3-piece MANICURE SETS on trays; choice to-morrow for 95

Watches.

LADIES' HANDSOME DIAMOND SET WATCH, hunting case, solid 14 carat gold and fitted with a fine DUEBER HAMPDEN movement. 22.00

OTHER DIAMOND SET WATCHES, in Fleur-de-Lis, Crescent and single stone styles, from 25.00 to 55.00

LADIES' SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCHES, engine turned and beautifully engraved, fitted with Waltham, Elgin or Dueber Hampden movements, 18.50

LADIES' 14-CARAT GOLD FILLED WATCH, hunting case, guaranteed for 25 years and fitted with a Dueber Hampden movement, 10.75

MEN'S SOLID GOLD 14-CARAT OPEN FACE WATCH, new thin model, "very stylish," plain polished case, fitted with Waltham or Elgin jewelled movements, 24.50

MEN'S GOLD FILLED WATCHES; hunting case, guaranteed for 20 years, engine turned or fancy engraved and fitted with Waltham or Elgin movement. 11.50

MEN'S OPEN FACE WATCH of genuine gun metal, fitted with "The Corona," a fine American movement. 5.25

BOYS' GOLD FILLED WATCH AND CHAIN, open face, case guaranteed for 5 years, chain guaranteed for 10 years; the complete outfit Monday for 5.50

BOYS' NICKEL WATCHES; new, thin model, fitted with a fine American movement and warranted. 1.75

Plain Black Dress Silks

An extraordinary sale will be started here on Monday, and will last thro ughout the week. We have made a special effort to put before you goods that are suitable for holiday gifts, and will offer you Monday:—

Reversible Black Peau de Soie, composed of the purest of silk and sold with our guarantee for wear; considered good value at $1.25 a yard; our price 88

All Silk Satin Duchess, soft, pliable quality; with beautiful lustrous finish; the quality we usually sell at $1.25 a yard, for Monday for 98

All Silk Satin Duchess, 19 in. wide, rich, elegant finish; the quality we generally sell at 59c. a yard, for Monday, special, at 39

Black Silk Waist and Skirt Patterns, done up in pretty boxes for holiday gifts, at very attractive prices.

India Pongee, in a complete line of evening shades, suitable for fancy work, draperies or children's dresses; the regular price is 40c. a yard; Monday at 25

All Silk Japanese Habutai, full 27 inches wide; every color or shade you desire can be had here, and instead of 60c., the regular price, we say, for Monday, 39

Fancy Corded Taffeta for waists and entire dresses, 17 of the newest shades for evening and early spring wear, old rose, delft blue, gobelin blue, rose pink, turquoise, lavender, coral and also cream and white are to be had in this lot, and the price, instead of $1.00, will be only 59

Books for Holiday Gifts.

All things considered, good books are probably the most sensible, appropriate, acceptable and economical of gifts. Our holiday stock this year is remarkably fine, making it easy for you to select books to please the young or old of either sex, no matter what their literary tastes may be, and on every book we can save you something. Here's rich, nutritious brain food at prices that will make you wonder:—

Books in Fine Bindings.

DICKENS' COMPLETE WORKS, 15 volumes, bound in half morocco, gilt tops; published at $30.00, our price, 15.00

CARLYLE'S COMPLETE WORKS, 20 volumes, bound in half morocco; published at $75.00, our price, per set, 35.00

SCHILLER'S WORKS, 8 volumes, bound in half morocco; published at $24.00, our price, per set, 13.50

HAWTHORNE'S COMPLETE WORKS, 8 volumes, bound in half morocco, gilt tops; published at $25.00, our price, 15.00

DUMAS' ROMANCES, 10 volumes, in half calf and half morocco, gilt tops; published at $30.00, our price, per set. 13.50

LIFE OF WASHINGTON, by Irving, 3 volumes, bound in half calf, gilt tops; published at $6.00, our price, 4.00

Popular Edition of Books in Sets.

Cloth bound, good print and paper.

WAVERLEY NOVELS COMPLETE, 12 volumes; our price, 3.35

BRONTE'S WORKS, 6 volumes; our price, 1.50

WORKS OF MARIE CORELLI, 5 volumes; our price, 75

SHAKESPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS, 5 volumes; our price, 95

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 5 volumes; our price, 75

SEA TALES, by Cooper, 5 volumes; our price. 75

LEATHER STOCKING TALES, by Cooper, 5 volumes; our price, 75

NATIONAL STANDARD ATLAS of the WORLD, our price, 1.35

SCENIC AMERICA, illustrated, 55

GEMS OF MODERN ART, illustrated, 75

Books for Boys and Girls.

Bound in cloth, good print and paper. All well known authors. Thousands to choose from. They are published at from 75c. to $1.50.

For convenience of customers we have arranged them on separate tables at uniform prices:—

Table No. 1—18c. per volume.
Table No. 2—25c. per volume.
Table No. 3—35c. per volume.
Table No. 4—45c. per volume.

FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS; published at $1.50, our price, 75

FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS and HOW THEY GREW; published at $1.50, our price, 75

FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS MIDWAY; published at $1.50, our price, 75

PHRONSIE PEPPER; published at $1.50, our price, 75

CHATTERBOX 1900; our price, 60

But Two Weeks and a Day—and It Will Be Xmas.

We doubt if many of you realize how quickly these 13 shopping days will glide away—why, we can hardly realize it ourselves! If you want to do careful, economical, satisfactory shopping, do it this week. It will be your last opportunity to do so in comfort, for during the week following all the prominent stores will be crowded to the very doors.

And if you shop at The Big Store you need have no worry concerning your personal safety, FOR THE BIG STORE IS FIREPROOF—IN FACT THE ONLY FIREPROOF RETAIL STORE IN NEW YORK.

In the Cloak Dept.

"Special" for Monday, December 10.

Ladies' Oxford Jackets of heavy cloth over serge lining and satin lapel facing, short coat with wide front and close-fitting back; all sizes, at 5.50.

Ladies' Kersey Jackets extremely well tailored, with Skinner's best satin lining, a graceful and shapely garment, made by one of New York's foremost coat tailors; on sale to-morrow for the first time at 10.00.

Ladies' Stylish Newmarkets of middle-weight Oxford and black cheviot cloth, with box front and demi-fitted back; a very stylish garment; offered to-morrow at 19.75.

1,000 Flannel Waists, worth $2.90, $3.90, $4.50 and $5.00, to be closed out Monday at $1.90 each.

Come early if you would not be disappointed.
Bargains like this are snapped up quickly.

The Fur Sales

last week were enormous in spite of the fact that the weather was entirely too mild for the wearing of furs. Qualities and prices are what tempted the people to buy so freely—nothing else. Our recent purchase was so large, however, that, for a few days longer, we are able to continue to offer you the greatest fur bargains of the year. Here are some of them, for example:

$100 PERSIAN LAMB COATS for 57.00
$125 PERSIAN LAMB COATS, with chinchilla, for 75.00
$175 SEALSKIN JACKETS for 125.00
$50 NEARSEAL COATS, with Persian collars and revers, for 32.50
$25 ELECTRIC SEAL JACKETS for 14.75
$5 ELECTRIC SEAL SCARFS, with six natural tails, for 2.90
$10 NEARSEAL SCARFS, XXXX quality, with six 12-inch sable tails, for 5.90
$10 RED FOX ANIMAL SCARFS, with natural head and large brush, for 4.90
$15 EASTERN MINK SCARFS, prime quality, with large fox tails, for 9.75
$15 ALASKA SABLE SCARFS, of finest grade selected fur, for 9.75
$10 JAPANESE FOX SCARFS, large cluster effects, for 5.90
$20 MINK STORM COLLARS, with natural mink tails, for 14.75
$17.50 ALASKA SABLE STORM COLLARS for 12.75
$5 NEARSEAL MUFFS, with fine down bed, for 2.90
$5 AMERICAN SABLE MUFFS for 2.90
$12 GENUINE BEAVER MUFFS for 6.75

Gloves.

Every possible glove want you may have we are prepared to supply to your perfect satisfaction and at prices that will save you money.

Women's Gloves.

THE ROUILLON, in glace or suede, black and colors, 2 clasp, French throughout, a pair, 1.65

THE DEFIANCE, in glace, 2 clasp, with the Paris embroidered back, has no equal at our price, a pair, 1.00

MISSES' KID GLACE GLOVES, in all the colors, all the sizes, at 65c. and 95

WOMEN'S MANNISH GLOVES, in the proper colors and stitchings, stylish and serviceable, 1.00

ADLER'S YUNO GLOVES, 1.50

DENT'S GLOVES for women, 1.85

MEN'S GLOVES, all kinds—Adler's, Myers', Dent's and Fownes', and other famous makes in well nigh endless assortment.

BOYS' GLOVES, lined and unlined, kid and mocha, 48c. to 1.25

BOYS' WOOL GLOVES, plain and Scotch, excellent values, Monday special at 25

A handsome Glove Box presented with each purchase of ½ dozen pairs of ladies' kid gloves.

Umbrellas.

Our counters and stock rooms are filled with the newest, the choicest and the handsomest Umbrellas that the domestic and foreign markets afforded, and such assortments! Everything is here, from the low-priced, sturdy English Gloria Umbrella to the finest examples of the silk weavers' and handle makers' art, and all so reasonably priced. For Monday we make this splendid special offer:—

500 ALL SILK SERGE AND UNION SILK UMBRELLAS, 26 and 28 inch sizes, close rollers; the women's umbrellas fitted with fashionable full length pearly and ivory handles, gun metal caps, sterling mounted and plain natural wood and horn handles; the men's umbrellas fitted with full-sized horn and natural wood handles, in assorted shapes, plain and silver mounted; regularly worth $3.75 apiece, a choice to-morrow for 2.50

Fancy Goods.

Suitable for Holiday Gifts. An enormous array of pretty and useful goods that will delight the hearts of men and women, and what is equally important, won't cost you much. The celluloid goods are particularly beautiful this season. Come and see the grand display we have arranged on the main floor.

CELLULOID COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES, satin lined, various colors, .98

CELLULOID COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES, satin lined, with handkerchief compartment attached. 1.25

CELLULOID HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE SETS, choice of pink, blue, tea, lavender, Nile and yellow satin linings, .98

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF SETS; many very beautiful styles, ranging from $1.25 to 5.00

THREE PIECE TOILET SETS, brush, comb and mirror, in handsome satin lined case, 1.65

TOILET AND MANICURE COMBINATION SETS containing brush, comb, mirror, cuticle scissors, button hook, nail polisher and rouge pot, colored, satin linings, 2.50

ALSO MANICURE AND TOILET CASES, from 98c. to 25.00

CELLULOID WORKBOXES, at 50c. and up to 5.00

WE OFFER SPECIAL to-morrow a satin-lined Box, with all the useful utensils for the work table, at 1.50

CELLULOID PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, beautifully designed fronts, holding 26 cabinets and 16 carte-de-visite size photos, for 1.50

CELLULOID PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, oblong shape, square or long, all celluloid or plush and celluloid, hundreds of designs, holding 60 cabinet photos, at 2.90

CELLULOID MUSICAL ALBUMS, play two popular airs and hold 26 photos, at 3.50

ALBUMS of all kinds, small enough for the pocket and large enough for clubs and societies, all at very low prices.

Millinery.

The rapidly advancing season and the imperative demand for more room in which to display our holiday goods are responsible for these great price reductions. It's your opportunity. Miss it and you'll miss the greatest millinery bargains of the year.

TRIMMED HATS, that were formerly on sale at from $30.00 to $40.00, including some of the latest winter models from Paris, now reduced to 15.00

TRIMMED HATS, that were formerly on sale at from $18.00 to $25.00, now reduced to 10.00

TRIMMED HATS, that were formerly on sale at from $10.00 to $15.00, now reduced to 5.00 and 7.50

Millinery Buckles and Ornaments.

One of New York's most prominent millinery importers sold us his entire stock of Fine Buckles and Hat Ornaments, embracing the latest and most desirable effects in fine Rhinestones, gilt, cut steel, fine jet and novelty combinations, containing values up to $2. The low price at which we bought them enables us to offer them to you Monday at, each, 29 and 39

In Feather Boas

Black, White and Gray are the prevailing colors. One of the new features this season is the addition of long Chenille ends to Feather Boas, making a charming effect that leaped into quick popularity by sheer force of novelty and merit. We are excellently well prepared to furnish you superior Feather Boas at low cost, as the following will substantiate:—

OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS, 1¼ yards long, gray or gray and white, 3.90

OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS, 1½ yards long, gray or g

LAWSON'S YACHT ORDERED

Preliminary Details of Probable Cup Defender Completed.

MAY BECOME N. Y. Y. C. MEMBER

If Club Refuses to Consider Him He Will Yield His Boat to Any Eligible Party.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—Thomas W. Lawson has decided to build, unassisted, a boat to represent Boston in the trial races for the defense of the America's Cup. Some days ago he said to a number of Boston yachtsmen that he would do whatever in their judgment was best; if they wished to form a modern racing syndicate they could count on him for any part of 40 per cent. of the total cost without his having any active voice in the management, but if they decided to go at it in the old-fashioned way, he would stand all the expense, own the boat, and manage the affair, depending upon them for advice and assistance.

They decided the latter course to be the better. "Therefore," said Mr. Lawson tonight, "I have to-day entered into arrangements to build a boat which will meet the conditions necessary for participation in the cup contests."

Mr. Lawson says that he estimates that the genius of one of our young naval architects, the experience and best efforts of one who has already constructed three successful cup defenders, the expenditure of $150,000 to $250,000, the earnest and enthusiastic hard work of half a dozen of our younger yachtsmen, and the best advice of two or three of our veterans, will enable us to go to the starting line and make a showing in a sport, which is dear to us all, in keeping with that by our townsmen in the past. That is all we intend to do, and I have this day perfected the arrangements. My part will be to own the boat, furnish the necessary money, and have a general supervision of the affairs. Bowdoin B. Crowninshield will design the boat. George F. Lawley will construct it, and Capt. "Nate" Watson will in all probability be the sailing master, although this has not as yet been definitely settled.

To procure the best and unhampered efforts of Mr. Lawley it will necessitate the subletting of one of his contracts for a large steamer. This Mr. Lawson is now endeavoring to arrange, but if it cannot be done he has in reserve the offer of the Fore River Engine Company to construct the hull.

An interesting possibility is suggested in this paragraph of Mr. Lawson's statement. "As our boat is to be owned, designed, built, and managed by Bostonians, we will, of course, endeavor to have our crew made up of local sailors, although we have under consideration the manning of her with young Harvard and Yale athletes who are anxious to bring to our assistance their trained muscles and amateur enthusiasm."

Mr. Lawson further says, inasmuch as considerable has been said about the eligibility of his boat to compete inasmuch as he is not a member of the New York Yacht Club, that he will give no thought to that matter until his yacht is finished and manned. He has no doubt that his entry will be accepted; if it should not be accepted, he will, he says, meet conditions as they exist. Even though they necessitate his giving the boat to any member of any eligible club that the committee decide is a good enough fellow to have her, and personally withdraw from further participation.

WORK ON NEW CUP DEFENDER.

100 Extra Helpers Now Engaged in Herreshoff Shops.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 8.—The lead for the new cup defender's keel, which went astray in transit, has been located. There was a deal of worry here about the delay while the search for the missing cars was being made, and there is great relief now that the lead can be forwarded.

Arrangements for the casting of the lead keel are to be, in a measure, different from those followed in running Columbia's keel in 1899. The stream of hot metal from the lead kettle to the mold will have a pitch of two inches, which will, as far as possible, eliminate the chance of accidents. In 1899 the fire under one of the lead melting kettles became too hot and cracked the kettle. The grade between the mold and the kettle was but an inch, so when the kettle collapsed the outside end of the lead conductor fell two inches, causing the molten lead to "freeze" in the wooden spout, rendering it necessary to postpone the job for three days.

Nearly one hundred mechanics and helpers have been hired within ten days for the important job to be done this Winter. The greater number of the new hands are steel workers. They are at present at work in various parts of the shops, making ready for the work on the hull of the new cup defender. The work on the seventy-footer Rainbow, in the berth where the defender will take shape, is gradually drawing to a close, and from present indications the boat ought to be finished up in two weeks.

The riveting of the plates is still going on, as well as the fastening of the wooden plates on the outside. Work on the wooden mold is progressing slowly, from the fact that room is at present limited in the shop and not many men can work upon it. The design, however, will be completed before the Rainbow is once more set afloat.

YACHT VERSUS STEAMER.

Judge Addison Brown's Decision in the Case of Vif and Crystal Stream.

Judge Addison Brown, in the United States Circuit Court, has returned a decision of unusual interest to yachtsmen in the suit of R. Floyd Clark to recover damages on his schooner yacht Vif, which was sunk in the East River near Hell Gate on July 16 as the result of a collision with the steamer Crystal Stream, owned by the Myers Excursion and Navigation Company. The decision is important as defining the rights of way of a sailing vessel as against a steamer.

The Vif was a fifty-foot keel schooner yacht, and had among her former owners the actor, William H. Crane, and Charles Stevenson, then the husband of Kate Claxton. She and the Crystal Stream sighted each other when the yacht was sailing north in the easterly channel of Blackwell's Island, nearer to the Blackwell's Island shore and about opposite the workhouse. The Crystal Stream, with an excursion barge lashed to each side of her, was then headed down stream, about 100 feet from the Astoria ferry. The collision occurred within three minutes, near the light, and about 100 feet from the shore of Blackwell's Island.

On the part of the yacht, the crew of three men, who were the only persons aboard, testified that they held their course and saw no side lights on the tow, but that it sagged across their bow and ran into them, the set of the tide forcing them to the westward after passing the bend of the island.

On the part of the Crystal Stream, it was claimed that after passing Astoria ferry slip she crossed the current, to avoid the flood tide and an eddy near the Blackwell's Island side, and that after she had straightened out down the stream the yacht ran into her.

The claim on the part of the yacht was that this crossing of her bow by the Crystal Stream and tow rendered the Crystal Stream liable for all damages, and that, at any rate, as there was a bend in the river at that point, each boat ought to have kept its own side.

Judge Brown held that the Crystal Stream was not liable for crossing the channel from eddy to eddy, as this was the usual course for incumbered tugs to pursue. The barges lashed at each side of the Crystal Stream projected some fifty feet ahead of her, and the side lights on the Crystal Stream could only be seen a point or so through the lane thus made, except where they might show across the decks of the barges. Judge Brown declared this arrangement of her colored lights was a gross violation of the rules of navigation and that the Crystal Stream was in fault. He, however, held that, as the collision occurred at 8 o'clock, when it was still light enough to make out the direction taken by the tow, and that, as the boats were nearly head to head when they first saw each other, the yacht should have passed to the right, the place of collision showing that she must have changed her course with the bend of the shore to the left. He therefore divided the damages.

Yachts at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The British-built cutter Jessica, New York Yacht Club, now lying in her Winter berth at the Woods yard, this place, has been sold by J. M. McDonough to Roosevelt Schuyler of Nyack, N. Y. The Jessica was built abroad in 1890 from Fife designs for Mr. McDonough's brother. The yacht is 61 feet over all, 45 feet water line, 10 feet beam, and 10 feet 6 inches draught. Mr. Schuyler intends to cut down the Jessica's rig for convenience in cruising, not desiring to enter the boat in her class races. Other alterations are being contemplated, including the cutting off of about twelve inches of the lead keel. Mr. McDonough, the previous owner, is seriously considering the building of a houseboat 127 feet over all and 20 feet beam.

Anson Phelps Stokes's new sloop, now under construction at the Woods yard, this place, from designs of Tams, Lemoine & Crane, is rapidly nearing completion. The hull has been planked, and the joiner work nearly finished. The deck house and setting up of inside fittings will be the next in order. The new boat has been named the Mermaid, and will be commanded by Capt. Rodstrom, sailing master of Francis H. Page's Narcissus this season, on her voyage south this Winter.

SPECIAL HONORS FOR OARSMEN

Members of the Vespers' Famous Eight Will Be Elected to Life Membership.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—At the annual meeting of the Vesper Boat Club of this city on Monday evening the members of its famous eight-oared shell crew, winners of the National and world's championships during the past season, will be elected to life membership in the club. The men who will receive this high honor are L. C. Abell, John O. Exley, Hary De Baecke, J. B. Juvenal, John Geiger, William Carr, Edwin Hedley, Edward Marsh, and R. C. Lockwood.

In order to reward its champions in this manner it was necessary to alter the constitution of the club, the following section being added:

"Any member who wins or, assists to win a championship in an international regatta abroad is eligible to life membership."

The past season has been a remarkably successful one for the club, as it won honors on the Schuylkill, the Harlem, the Passaic, the Charles, and the Seine, and its pre-eminence was everywhere admitted.

At the meeting on Monday officers for the coming year will be elected. The nominations are as follows: President, H. J. Andrews; Vice President, Oscar Thorn; Treasurer, A. J. Cottingham; Recording Secretary, F. M. Fisher; Corresponding Secretary, Wright Kugler; Captain, W. E. Wark, F. J. Madden; First Lieutenant, Joseph Shane; Second Lieutenant, Richard Haggerty; Third Lieutenant, Charles Roehm; House Committee, George S. James, F. B. Schoettle; Finance Committee, C. P. Elliott, L. C. Abell, Wright Kugler; Inquiry Committee, John J. Quirk, W. E. Wark, Edward Farren; Naval Delegates (two to be elected,) H. M. Hughes, J. M. Patterson, F. B. Schoettle, Cornelius Haggarty, Jr.

ACTIVITY IN UNION BOAT CLUB.

Oarsmen Keep in Condition by Playing Handball and Water Polo.

Handball and water polo are now occupying the attention of many members of the Union Boat Club, and in their clubhouse, on the Harlem River, near Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, many of the energetic oarsmen are to be found three or four days in the week playing these games, to keep their muscles in trim for future rowing contests. A handball tournament for singles has just been finished. Over thirty competitors took part, and the prize was won by Coll Kelly, the popular new Treasurer of the club, who in the annual election last week defeated his opponent by the narrow margin of one vote. J. P. Kemp, Captain of the club, secured second place.

A tournament for doubles will be started this week, which will have many competitors. It will be in progress about five weeks. Plans are now being arranged to form an interclub handball tournament among the Union, Metropolitan, Wyanoke, and Dauntless Boat Clubs. The Unions and Metropolitans played a series of games last year, and they aroused considerable interest among the members of the two clubs. Boatmen in other clubs became interested in the sport, and this has led to a desire to enlarge the field of interclub handball competitions this year.

The Union Boat Club will also have a water polo team this season, as it did last year. The team was entered in the Sportsmen's Show last year and got second place. It will try again this year. The chief water polo enthusiasts, from whom the team will be picked, are Coll Kelly, Al Luders, Dan Lenahan, George Nonenbacher, Herman Hjertberg, a brother of Ernie Hjertberg, the runner, and Charles Stevens. Capt. Kemp, in his interesting annual report, made special comment on water polo activity in the club, and predicted that no one need be surprised to see the Unions returned winners in the Sportsmen's Show contest this season.

The club navy contains ninety-one boats of all kinds, and there are fifteen private boats owned by members. Six men during the past year won their banners for the club, and, with the largest membership of any boating organization on the river, the Captain expressed the hope that more men would get out on the river next year and try to do effective and serious work. The active membership of the club at present is 148, an increase of 13 over last year. There are, in addition, 29 honorary members and 1 life member. The club is in comfortable financial condition, and President Edward Connell was re-elected by a good majority to serve for another year.

REMSEN LED AT C. A. C. SHOOT.

Won the Second Competition for the December Cup.

J. S. S. Remsen won the second shoot for the December cup at the Crescent Athletic Club traps yesterday afternoon, making, with his handicap added, a perfect score of fifty kills. G. W. Hagedoun was second and F. B. Stephenson and W. G. McConville tied for third place.

The weekly shoot for a panel of mounted game was won by McConville, and the shoot for a stein resulted in a tie between Hagedoun and McConville, which will be shot off next Saturday. The scores:

Second weekly shoot for the December Cup; 25 birds expert trap and 25 Magau trap; handicap allowances added:

Name.	Expert Rules. H. K. T.	Magau Trap. H. K. T.	Grand Tot'l.
C. S. S. Remsen	2 23—25	1 25—26	50
E. Banks	0 22—22	0 24—24	46
A. M. Boucher	4 9—13	3 17—20	33
F. B. Stephenson	4 20—24	3 20—23	47
G. W. Hagedorn	3 20—23	2 24—25	48
W. G. McConville	1 11—23	10 14—24	47
D. G. Geddes	1 19—20	1 17—18	38
H. M. Brigham	2 20—22	2 23—25	47
W. W. Marshall	6 11—17	6 15—20	37
G. Stephenson, Sr.	10 8—18	8 14—22	40
L. C. Hopkins	9 9—18	6 16—22	42
Dr. H. L. O'Brien	5 9—14	4 13—17	31
Dr. H. L. Keyes	9 12—21	7 22—26	46
C. Kenyon, Jr.	5 19—24	4 17—21	45

Shoot for Panel, 15 Birds, Expert Rules, Handicap.—Hagedorn, 1—13—14; Boucher, 3—8—11; F. B. Stephenson, 2—11—13; Marshall, 4—7—11; Brigham, 1—11—12; McConville, 8—7—15; Banks, 0—12—12; Remsen, 1—13—14; G. S. Stephenson, Sr., 6—6—12; Dr. O'Brien, 3—4—7; Geddes, 0—13—13.

Shoot for Stein Trophy, 15 Single Birds and 10 Pairs, Magau Trap.—Banks, 0—33—23; F. B. Stephenson, 3—20—23; Hagedorn, 2—23—25; Boucher, 4—20—24; Brigham, 2—14—16; Kenyon, Jr., 4—17—21; Remsen, 0—19—19; Hopkins, 7—8—15; Marshall, 5—17—22; McConville, 10—15—25; Keyes, 4—17—21; Chapman, 10—6—16.

Sweepstake, 10 Pairs, Magau Trap.—Banks, 16; Hagedorn, 16; Kenyon, Jr., 10; Keyes, 8; F. B. Stephenson, 13; Chapman, 11.

Sweepstakes, 10 Pairs, Magau Trap.—Banks, 16; Hagedorn, 14; Kenyon, Jr., 6; F. B. Stephenson, 10.

Sweepstake, 15 Birds, Expert Trap.—Marshall, 8; Boucher, 12; F. B. Stephenson, 10.

Sweepstake, 10 Birds, Magau Trap.—Hagedorn, 8; F. Stephenson, 9; Boucher, 7; Brigham, 6; McConville, 9; Townsend, 6.

Cornell's New Football Captain.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 8.—W. J. Warner, '02, left guard of the 'Varsity football team, was elected this afternoon Captain of Cornell's 'Varsity eleven for next season. He is a brother of Glenn S. Warner, the Carlisle Indian coach. He is nineteen years old, weighs 200 pounds, and is 6 feet 2 inches in height. His home is in Springville, N. Y.

SOLDIERS' ATHLETIC GAMES

Members of Thirteenth and Seventh Regiments in Contests.

ARMORY RECORDS BROKEN

Maxey Long's Creditable Exhibition Run—Keen Rivalry for the Handsome Nesbitt Trophy.

Battery E won for the second year last night the inter-company athletic championship of the Thirteenth Regiment Heavy Artillery, at the Fall regimental games held in the big armory at the corner of Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn. An unusually large crowd of spectators turned out to witness the tussle of the military athletes for supremacy in a dozen or more events.

Ernest Hjertberg, the old-time champion runner, appeared on the track in a race against a bicycle. The latter was ridden by George W. Crook, the crack bicycle rider of the regiment. He rode two miles while Hjertberg ran one mile. Crook kept his wheel spinning, but Hjertberg showed that his old-time ability had not disappeared, and he won by 270 yards, leading at the finish by more than one of the 220-yard laps. He made the very good time of four minutes and thirty-six seconds, while the bicycle did the two miles in five minutes two and two-fifths seconds.

RACE IN MARCHING ORDER.

The heavy marching order half-mile race was one of the interesting features of the evening. It was a decided novelty, in one respect, to see a race with competitors fully clad, but at the finish every man got rid of some of his thirty pounds of additional weight as speedily as possible. Each artilleryman carried a twelve-pound gun, while his knapsack, overcoat, canteen, and a few smaller articles made a weight of fully thirty pounds.

One of the runners when he finished said that it seemed 100 pounds. Eight men started and the finish was as close as a half-mile race between record-breaking sprinters. C. Y. Beecher of Battery E sprinted like a deer in the last lap and won by less than three feet. J. J. Farrell of the same company was second, and R. M. Underwood of Company E was a close third. A ludicrous feature of the finish was a claim made by Farrell that he should be awarded first place because the winner lost his hat. The judges did not consider that the lack of a hat's weight aided Beecher materially in his victory, and he continued to stand as winner.

Another interesting feature of military drill put to competitive purposes was a wall-scaling contest. Four teams entered this event, seven men composing each team. Batteries A, E, G, and I being the representatives. A wooden skeleton section of a wall, slightly sloping on both sides, was placed in the middle of the armory floor. The competing teams had to scale the obstacle twice, running first from one end of the building and then from the other, after the first attempt drawing up in line about 50 yards from the wooden wall, aiming their guns at an imaginary fleeing foe, and firing.

As the seven attacking men ran to the base of the wall the guns were thrown down in a twinkling. Half of the men backed against the wall and acted as ladders for the others to scale the wall. The last man made a cat-like spring for the top, while one of his companions gave him an energetic pull. Meanwhile the guns had been passed up, and were instantly hurled to the floor on the opposite side, and the National Guardmen leaped over in a jiffy after them, picked them up, and ran to the finishing point.

The team from Battery G threw a veritable bombshell into the ranks of their opponents from E by doing the drill in 57 2-5 seconds, while E, which had previously done the work in 1 minute 14 seconds, had been congratulating its members over the fact that its record of last year had been broken by five seconds.

As a last resort, the disappointed team entered a protest because the G Battery team had two non-commissioned officers instead of one, although the rules simply stated that one non-commissioned officer should command. As no announcement was made that the protest was sustained, the attempt to belittle the well-deserved victory of the winners evidently failed.

SPILL IN THE BICYCLE RACE.

The one-mile bicycle race was characterized by a general spill all around, no less than five men going down in the melee. The accident occurred early in the race, and was due to E. O. Irish, who was second in the run, with the other competitors closely bunched. When he fell J. H. Karkella, Leo M. Allen, L. Missback, and G. J. Barrie tumbled over one another, making a bad mixup of riders and wheels. Missback quickly got out of the tangle and won the race. By an odd coincidence the second and third men, Karkella and Allen, respectively, were among those who lost several seconds of valuable time by the fall.

The games were admirably managed, and were run off in fast order. Battery E scored 73 points, far in advance of the other companies, for K got 6 points, C 5, L 5, G 5, A 4, and D 1. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First heat—Won by H. L. Hillmann, Battery E, 3 yards. Time—0:11. Second heat—Won by W. E. Sedley, Battery A, 3 yards. Time—0:11. Third heat—Won by C. W. Streeter, Battery M, 2 yards. Time—0:11 2-5. Fourth heat—Won by A. Zender, Battery E, 4 yards. Time—0:11 1-5. Fifth heat—Won by W. D. McCormack, Battery E, 2 yards. Time—0:11 1-5. Final heat—Won by H. L. Hillmann, Battery E, 2 yards; W. D. McCormack, Battery E, 2 yards, second; A. Zender, Battery E, 4 yards, third. Time—0:11.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Y. Beecher, Battery E, 25 yards; R. M. Underwood, Battery E, 45 yards, second; J. J. Farrell, Battery E, scratch, third. Time—4:46 3-5.

One-Mile Interscholastic Team Relay Race; teams of four men, each man to run a quarter of a mile.—Won by the Brooklyn Boys' High School, R. K. Johnston, G. O. Kittle, C. Brinckerhoff, and P. Schoenjahn; Pratt Institute High School, W. L. L. White, E. C. White, J. E. Kirkman, and William Scott, second, and Polytechnic Preparatory School, H. M. Halsted, M. W. Henry, H. S. Roberts, and G. S. Whiting, third. Time—3:49.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by L. Missbach, Battery K, (75 yards;) J. H. Karkella, Battery E, (20 yards,) second; Lew H. Allen, Battery C, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:47 4-5.

75-Yard Sack Race, Scratch.—Won by J. D. Nerrie, Battery L; R. S. Hubbell, Battery C, second; Frank B. Squires, Battery E, third. Time—0:17 1-5.

One-Furlong Novice Race, Scratch.—Won by D. Coger, Battery E; F. B. Squires, Battery E, second; W. S. McLeod, Battery E, third. Time—0:37 4-5.

Potato Race.—Won by W. H. Briton, Battery G; W. D. McCormack, Battery E, second; E. J. Carlton, Battery D, third. Time—0:31 4-5.

One-Half-Mile Run, in Heavy Marching Order.—Won by C. Y. Beecher, Battery E; J. J. Farrell, Battery E, second; R. M. Underwood, Battery E, third. Time—2:41 4-5.

One-quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. L. Hillmann, Battery E, (5 yards;) W. H. Rowan, Battery E, (scratch,) second; J. H. Roy, Battery E, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:34 2-5.

Wall-Scaling Contest.—Teams making best time to win; teams of seven-men squads; to run twenty-five yards, scale a twelve-foot wall, under command of non-commissioned officer, then fire at an imaginary foe, and repeat back to starting line.—Won by Battery G's team, consisting of Corp. Jackson, Private Case, Corp. Mills, Privates Bradt, Schwartz, Lewrey, Murray, and Britton; Company E was second, breaking its last year's record, and Battery A was third. Time—0:57 2-5; 1:14; 1:47 2-5.

Special Professional Contest, Bicycle Versus Man.—Won by Ernest W. Hjertberg, who defeated George W. Crook, Battery L, by 1 lap and 50 yards. Time of winner—4:36. Crook's time—5:02.

Wheelbarrow Race.—Won by W. P. Beecher, Battery E; I. Bishop, Battery E, second. Time—0:12 2-5.

Obstacle Race, 220 Yards.—Won by C. Y. Beecher, Battery E; J. Doherty, Battery E, second; H. W. Braverd, Battery C, third. Time—1:10 2-5.

One-Mile Regimental Relay Race.—Won by Battery E—W. D. McCormack, J. J. Farrell, H. L. Hillman, and W. H. Rowan; Battery A, second—W. E. Sedley, E. J. Scheidecker, M. H. Scheidecker, and H. Thomson; Battery K, third. Time—3:44 2-5.

NATIONAL SPORTING MEET.

Great Athletic Tournament Planned for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

The Committee on Sports appointed to plan and arrange for athletic competitions at the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo next Spring and Summer has submitted a report of the premilinary work accomplished, together with an outline of the sports to be scheduled, which gives excellent promise for the athletic feature at the great exhibition. The members of the committee are Jesse C. Dann, Chairman; Dr. Charles Cary, J. McC. Mitchell, John B. Olmstead, Charles M. Ransom, Seward A. Simons, and William Burnett Wright, Jr. By invitation of the members of this committee, Vice President-elect Theodore Roosevelt, C. C. Cuyler, Walter Camp, C. H. Sherrill, A. A. Stagg, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, and Caspar Whitney, and C. S. Hyman of Canada have assisted in the work on hand in the capacity of an Advisory Committee on Amateur Sports, and have contributed much to the arrangement of the general outline of the athletic programme.

The plan for the grounds to be devoted to sports has been completed. The stadium, which will have a seating capacity of 12,000, promises to be one of the most beautiful architectural creations of the exposition. It will surround a quarter-mile track with ground area ample for the requirements of all the events proposed. Particular attention has been paid to aisles, a large number leading to seats, in addition to the great main entrance on the west. The stadium is to be on the east side of the plaza, opposite the entrance to the midway, and near the entrance to the steam and trolley railway station, at the north end of the exposition grounds. Amateur sports of all kinds will be encouraged as representing the most desirable of athletic competitions, and it is hoped that college sports may be an especial feature. In the management of the various intercollegiate events, it is the desire of the committee that the various college associations be invited to undertake as far as possible the arrangement of all necessary details connected therewith. The committee, through its Chairman, will conduct all correspondence relating to college sports. Other amateur sports will, under the direction of the committee, come largely within the province of J. E. Sullivan, who has been engaged as athletic manager. Mr. Sullivan will maintain an office at No. 16 Park Place, New York City. It is proposed also to have such a number of professional events as will allow visitors an opportunity to witness the athletic skill of the best professionals. The character of prizes that will be offered has not yet been definitely determined. While the stadium will be largely devoted to sports, many other events will take place there, such as military drills, automobile races, the judging of live stock, firemen's tournaments, fireworks displays, and similar spectacles.

Although no definite engagements have been made, the following events have been tentatively planned by the committee, and are now the subject of correspondence.

College baseball and college football games will be arranged between elevens representing well known universities, the games to take place in late October. It is the desire of the committee to hold on the exposition grounds first the Eastern intercollegiate meeting, then the Western intercollegiate meeting, these to be followed by a Pan-American inter-collegiate meeting, open to winners in the previous meetings. Other college sports will include various intercollegiate sports, such as water polo, cycling, and lacrosse.

The Amateur Athletic Union will be invited to hold its annual track and field championship meet within the exposition grounds some time during the year. It is planned to devote two days to these events.

A lawn tennis tournament has been planned, in which it is expected that all the leading players of America will take part, and it is possible that foreign representatives may compete. A Marathan race will be planned, with start and finish in the stadium. It is proposed to have National cross-country running events for both juniors and seniors, and an endeavor will be made to hold the intercollegiate championship at the exposition.

World's championships at various sports are contemplated. It is probable that two days will be set aside for these events, and entries will be invited from all the countries in the world. A lacrosse competition will be arranged, in which leading Canadian and American teams will play as many preliminary matches as entries call for prior to the final event, when the winning teams will cross sticks for the championship. The building of a special bicycle track within the stadium is being considered, and it is hoped that an interesting competition may be planned which will include the leading cyclists of the world. The matter of building a swimming tank in the stadium grounds is being considered, and it is hoped that water sports may be made a leading feature of the programme either in the stadium or in the lake or bay on the grounds. Application will be made to the American Athletic Union for permission to hold a swimming and water polo championship contest. Several days will be devoted to basket ball. A trap and target shooting competition has been planned. Valuable prizes will be offered in these competitions.

The National gymnastic championships, open to all gymnasts, may be held in the stadium, and for the New York State school athletes it is planned to have preliminary contests, and then to hold an interscholastic meet, open to all schools of the United States. Military manoeuvres will be made a special feature. Athletic competitions will be held open to athletes who are members of the National Guard, and representative turners of the United States will give an interesting exhibition of gymnastics. Cricket, bowling, and professional baseball will receive proper attention.

As many athletic governing bodies have not yet been appointed for 1901, a completed schedule of events cannot be announced until early Spring. In the meantime, the committee requests communications from the various athletic associations. All communications should be addressed to Jesse C. Dann, Chairman, 433 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

YALE DEFEATED DEAF-MUTES.

Basket Ball Team's Victory Was by 22 to 11 Points.

Handicapped by the absence of Sharpe, the Yale five nevertheless soundly trounced the team of deaf-mutes known as the Silent Five, in the opening game of intercollegiate basket ball in this city last evening. Dr. "Savage's" gymnasium, in West Fifty-ninth Street, was well crowded with spectators, who for the most part were sympathizers with the deaf-mutes. As many of the partisans were speechless, they had to confine their demonstrations of approval to handclapping. They were silently disgusted when their team was defeated by the Yale team by a score of 22—11.

While, with one exception, the mutes were individually the equals of the Yale players, the sons of Eli had passing and team work developed to a higher point than their opponents. While it was the Blue who won, it was Clark who won for her. The New Haven boys took the lead at the start, and by clever passing and good blocking rolled up a score of 9—3 by the end of the period. In the second half the Silent Five braced up, and by scoring four points more cut down Yale's lead. Things looked ominous for Eli for a while, but Clark began his splendid work, and the mutes did not get another point till Yale had netted thirteen more. The teams' line-up:

Yale, 22.	Position.	Silent Five, 11.
Hall	Forward	McVey
Colton	Forward	Rappold
Clark	Centre	Cook
Rogers	Guard	Mechling
Lockwood	Guard	Avers

Goals—Clark, 6; Colton, 2; Cook, 2; McVey, 1; Mechling, 1. Goals from fouls—Clark, 6; Cook, 3. Referee—Mr. Clausen. Umpire—Mr. Lincoln. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Before the Yale game there was another contest between the Alliance and Keystone basket ball fives. Science and playing skill were rather absent qualities, and both sides depended considerably on roughness and force. After two warmly contested halves the Alliance won by a score of 19 to 14.

Columbia Freshmen's Hockey Team.

A hockey team has been formed in the freshman class at Columbia. A. Akin has been elected Captain, and E. A. Stanfin manager. Manager Stanfin contemplates arranging a series of games with the freshman teams at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. The men have begun work, and at present are practicing in the following formation: H. Hudson, W. H. Putnam, A. Akin, H. Benedict, and M. Pickering, forwards; A. E. Akin, cover; R. Von Bernuth, goal.

Madden Buys Nursery Fillies.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 8.—J. E. Madden of Hamburg Place, Lexington, has purchased from August Belmont, President of the New York Jockey Club, from the Nursery stud, Lexington, thirteen filly foals of 1900. Seven of them are by Henry of Navarre, and six by Hastings. Mr. Madden will develop them at Lexington, Madden, though spending half his time in Louisville, where he has twenty yearlings, among them the Hanover-Correction colt for which he paid $20,000 at Sheepshead Bay, says he has no intention whatever of disposing of Hamburg Place.

Follett Wins the Cuyler Cup.

W. I. Follett won the silver cup given by Theodore L. Cuyler to the golfing members of the Marine and Field Club yesterday in the final round played on the club links, near Bath Beach. It was a closely played match, Follett beating E. H. Kinney by the slim margin of one up.

For Christmas—
The standard after which others endeavor to pattern—

The Knabe

A Christmas remembrance of 1900 that will outlive the 20th Century.

5th Ave. and 20th St.

As an expression of our customers' satisfaction we are grateful for the many praises we get.

To test the value we give, you can order suit or overcoat, retain the same one week, with privilege of money back for the asking. Our sale this week consists of up-to-date double breasted frock coat and vest, fitting close in the back, silk lined and faced, $23. Imported English trouserings, in checks and stripes, $6. Business suit of imported fancy Cheviots, including blues and blacks, $16. Overcoats of Kerseys, Meltons and Velours, satin lined, $20. Special line of fancy silk vestings, $8. Cravenette rain proof coat, $25. Full dress and Tuxedo, silk lined throughout, $30.

Samples, Fashion Book, Measuring guide, sent anywhere.

For a Christmas present we can refer back for measurements 23 years.

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BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

If your past experience with the transient beauty of Doildom suggests the need of a

Dolls' Accident Insurance

buy a Metal Head and stop the breakage.

ONLY THE

"Minerva" METAL Dollheads

combine

BEAUTY OF BISQUE... with DURABILITY OF METAL AND CAN NOT BREAK.

Indispensable for old and new dolls! Can be adjusted to the shape of body and easily fitted in position without experience.

ALL SIZES! ALL STYLES!

FOR SALE AT ALL DEALERS IN TOYS.

Alfred Vischer & Co., Gen. Agts. 11 Warren St., N. Y.

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Choicer Persian and Turkish Rugs.

Oriental Antique Silver and Gold Jewelry, Ancient Iridescent Cypriote Glass, Rare Italian Velvets and Spanish Laces, Greek and Roman Gems, Coins, Seals, Scarabs, etc., at favorable prices. Especially suitable for presentation. Cannot be duplicated.

DANIEL Z. NOORIAN, 28 E. 28th St., N. Y.

COLUMBIA TEAM'S SMALL PROFIT.

Manager William Brock Shoemaker of the Columbia University football team completed an approximate report of the finances of the team yesterday. The report shows that the receipts from all sources for the year were about $40,800, while the expenses amount to $38,000. About $2,500 is still due the association, while there are unpaid bills to the amount of $4,000. The following is Mr. Shoemaker's statement of the gate receipts and expenses of the different games played by the team during the season:

Game With—	Receipts.	Expenses.
Princeton	$18,500	$9,300
Yale	8,600	5,400
Pennsylvania	1,700	300
Carlisle	10,500	....
Harvard	800	1,000
Williams	600	500
Buffalo	700	700
Wesleyan	700	500
Other games	900	700

In addition to the receipts herein stated $2,700 was received from the sale of season tickets, while among the expenses there is to be counted, $15,000, the rental of Columbia Field, and $5,000, Sanford's salary as coach. Other expense items incurred in conducting the team are as follows:

Rent of football house, $700; football goods, $1,000; salaries of trainers and rubbers, $880; house salaries, $300; advertising, $332; railroad fares, $106; printing, $127; gas, $50; stamps, $15; cab hire, $50; express charges, $80; general expenses, $1,200.

As this report is not exact in details, it will not be immediately presented to the General Athletic Committee. When all outstanding accounts have been closed and all detailed receipts and expenses calculated, it is probable that a balance of about $500 will be shown. This means that all other branches of sport at Columbia which are not self-supporting will be hard put to it for funds this year. Football is the source from which other teams usually draw their support, and when the football season is not a profitable one the funds for the various branches of athletics have to be raised by contributions from undergraduates and alumni. This is especially true as regards the boat crew, which annually spends about $10,000.

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A Stirring Event in Women's

Fine Flannel Waists, $2.59.

Regularly Retail at $3.50, $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 Each—This is one of the greatest opportunities to purchase fine French Flannel Waists at much less than real worth that has ever been offered. Just the thing to make a handsome Xmas gift. (Put up in boxes.) There are about 20 styles in the lot; choice of hundreds of colors and designs. Are the best finished waists shown this season, and are retailing in other stores as high as $6.00. Sale for Monday and Tuesday only. We cannot accept C. O. D. or mail orders, for the lot will not last long at 2.59

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Holiday Sale of Books.

We will begin to-morrow one of the greatest Book Sales we have ever attempted. You will find the prices, by comparison, to be the lowest yet reached by any retail concern. At these prices we cannot fill C. O. D. or mail orders.

For Adults.

Mark Twain's $1.00 Book for 29c.—Mark Twain's most popular book, entitled Sketches New and Old, containing the funniest stories; The Jumping Frog, A Good and Bad Little Boy, A Visit to New York, Science and Luck, A True Story Just as I Heard It; Concerning Chambermaids, About Barbers, History Repeats Itself, Running for Governor, &c., beautifully bound in cloth and gold, printed from large type on fine paper, fully illustrated, published at $1.00.

The Three Musketeers, $2.48; illustrated Holiday edition, with numerous photographs and etchings, including original pictures by E. Abot, Felix Oudart, E. H. Garrett, etc. Very handsomely bound, 2 volumes, boxed, published at $3.50.

Ramona, $3.95. By Helen Hunt Jackson. A new illustrated Edition, with photogravure plates. A most artistic edition. Two volumes, boxed. Published at $6.00.

Their Silver Wedding Journey, $3.48. By William Dean Howells. Illustrated Holiday Edition, two volumes. Published at $5.00.

Cupid and the Footlights, 95c.; by James L. Ford, illustrated by Archie Gunn, published at $1.50.

The Original Letters, 95c.; illustrated by Rosalie Arthur, published at $1.50.

The Wedding Day in Literature and Art, $1.18; by B. C. Carter, published at $2.00.

The Ship, Her Story, $1.18; by Clarke Russell, 50 illustrations by H. C. Seppings Wright, published at $2.00.

For the Little People.

Some of the newest and most popular books for our youngest readers. Full of merriment and illustrated in colors and photogravures by the best artists of the day.

Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes, translated by Isaac T. Headland, of Peking University. A literary curiosity, charming alike for children and adults, artistically bound and beautifully illustrated with reproductions from Photographs of Chinese Child Life. Published at $1.25.

Mother Goose, 98c.; with 250 pictures by F. Opper. Published at $1.75.

Father Goose, His Book, 68c. By Baum & Denslow. Published at $1.25.

The Songs of Father Goose, 58c. By Baum & Denslow. Publisher's price, $1.00.

Mother Wild Goose and Her Wild Beast Show, 95c. By L. D. Bridgeman. Published at $1.50.

The Wonderful Wizard of Oz, 78c., by Frank Baum, and illustrated by W. W. Denslow, published at $1.50.

Chinatown Stories, 95c., with 80 illustrations, by Amy B. Johnston, published at $1.50.

Martha Jane's Nursery Nonsense, $1.48, by the Misses Reynolds and Keep, published at $2.

**Coops and How to Be

C. VANDERBILT'S ESTATE VALUED AT $72,500,000

Personalty $52,500,000 and Realty $20,000,000.

STATE TRANSFER TAX $520,000

A. G. Vanderbilt Inherits $44,500,000, Mrs. Whitney $8,500,000, Other Children $7,500,000 Each.

G. B. D. Hasbrouck, the legal representative of the State Controller, announces that the personalty of the estate of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt had been appraised at $52,500,000. The real estate left by the great financier, the lawyer said had been appraised at $20,000,000, thus fixing the total valuation at $72,500,000. On the basis of this appraisal, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, as residuary legatee and head of the house, inherits $44,500,000, Mrs Harry Payne Whitney $8,500,000, Reginald Vanderbilt $7,500,000, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt $7,500,000, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt $2,000,000, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. $1,500,000.

According to State Appraiser O'Connell these figures may be open to slight change, as the final report to be turned over to the Surrogate requires several more days' work before it can be completed.

The appraisal of the estate was not made without difficulty. For some time there was a difference of opinion between the Controller's office and the lawyers for the estate, Anderson & Anderson. The difficulty was that the estate consisted largely of securities that fluctuated in value from day to day, and that depending on the rise and fall in the market, it was never twice the same. The executors for the estate held that the estate should not be taxed for more than $50,000,000. This would have made the aggregate transfer tax $499,000. Both sides finally came to the understanding that in order to estimate the estate on a stationary basis it should be appraised on the market value of the securities on the day of Mr. Vanderbilt's death. Under the appraisement made, the tax will be $520,000.

State Appraiser O'Connell, when seen in his office yesterday, said: "I have no statement to make until after my official report is in the hands of the Surrogate. To make a statement before that time would be, for me, improper. Mr. Hasbrouck is in a different position, and if he wants to make a statement, has not to consider himself, as I have to, in the position of a referee. My official report is not as yet complete, nor will it be ready for filing until a week or more. Whatever agreement the two attorneys came to, it was my affair only to examine the case, concur in the agreement, and file my report with the Surrogate. My report is not necessarily final. Both parties now have the right to appeal in open court."

At the office of Anderson & Anderson it was said that H. P. Anderson, who had the case in charge, was out of town. One of the firm, C. P. Anderson, made the following statement:

"The story printed in a morning paper that there was a deadlock between the lawyers representing the opposing interests is untrue. From the very beginning all was harmony. The work connected with appraising so enormous an estate is of necessity long and tedious. There was no delay in coming to an understanding any more than the nature of the work required."

It was said that the comparatively small sum left to the eldest son, Cornelius, Jr., was because the father was dissatisfied with the former's marriage to Miss Grace Wilson. Cornelius, however, is to receive $6,000,000 from the residuary estate.

Crouse Inheritance Tax $23,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The appraisal of the estate of Jacob Crouse, who left $4,000,000, indicates that the State will receive about $23,000 inheritance tax.

TWO MINISTERS RE-ELECTED.

Messrs. Wyndham and Hanbury Returned to Parliament Unopposed.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—George Wyndham, formerly Parliamentary Under Secretary of the War Office, has been re-elected to the House of Commons from Dover, without opposition. Mr. Wyndham was returned from Dover unopposed in the general election just held, but had to again appear before his constituents on his appointment as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Robert William Hanbury has also been re-elected, without opposition, to represent Preston. In the late general election he defeated Keir-Hardie, the labor candidate. Mr. Hanbury previously held the post of Financial Secretary to the Treasury. He was appointed President of the Board of Agriculture in the new Cabinet and was, therefore, compelled to again seek election to the House of Commons. He was first elected for Preston in 1885.

Agrarians Attack von Buelow.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The first guns of the campaign of abuse against Count von Bulow were fired this week by the Agrarians of West Prussia, who referred to the Imperial Chancellor, as they did to Caprivi, as being a "man without an acre and without grain." The Agrarian leaders express strong suspicion of Count von Bülow as having "no heart for suffering German agriculture."

Cool Request to Ambassador White.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Ambassador White has received from a Kansas woman a package containing crazy-quilt squares, with a letter asking him to obtain signatures of her defunct grandfather and grandmother, the late Prince Bismarck and the late Field Marshall von Moltke, as well as of Emperor William, Count von Bülow, &c., for a church fair raffle.

Czar Able to Leave His Bed.

LIVADIA, European Russia, Dec. 8.—The Czar's physicians issued the following bulletin this morning: "The Czar felt very well during the last twenty-four hours. He spends part of the day out of bed. His strength is visibly increasing, and his temperature and pulse are normal."

Kaiser to Buy Horses in America.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—It is learned that Emperor William will send a special envoy shortly to make a tour of the notable American stock farms, with the view to purchasing saddle and carriage horses for the imperial stables. Hitherto the Court has purchased exclusively in Hungary and England.

Five Killed by Collapse of Bridge.

COLOGNE, Dec. 8.—A bridge at Differdingen, in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, collapsed to-day as an express train was passing over it, and the train plunged into the stream. Five persons were killed and eight were badly injured.

Seven Killed by Collision in Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 8.—A collision occurred to-day between Ovejo and Vacar on the railroad from Cordova to Belmez. As a result of the accident seven persons are dead and twelve are injured.

Landslide in Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 8.—A landslide occurred yesterday at Krogen causing an overflow of the river and considerable destruction of property. A large force of men is at work clearing away the débris.

Big Surplus in Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 8.—The Norwegian Government has saved nearly 3,000,000 crowns (about $750,000) from the budget. The treasury now holds over 32,000,000 crowns surplus.

Disastrous Fire in Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 8.—A fire at Borlaenge, near Falun, has rendered 150 persons homeless and has caused damage to the amount of half a million crowns.

Kaiser Fills Out His Census Form.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The Emperor personally filled out his census form, saying his business was "German Emperor and King of Prussia."

RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

Berlin Paper Says This Country Cannot Complain of High Tariff Against Its Exports.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—An editorial in The Kreuz-Zeitung on Mr. McKinley's recent message to Congress is significant as expressing the views and aims of the moderate German Agrarians. It says:

"It does not matter if the Americans lose the German meat trade, since American manufactured imports to Germany will enormously increase. If Germany, in the projected treaties, imitates the Dingley tariff, how can the Americans complain? It would only be an act of self-defense."

The article then proceeds to enumerate the many apparent unfairnesses in the tariff relations with the United States.

The Cologne Volks-Zeitung, the leading Centrist organ, acknowledges the ceaseless attempts of United States Ambassador White to keep the peace between the two countries, but claims that his efforts are pooh-poohed and frustrated by the Republican jingoes in America, who are particularly venomous against Germany.

PRUSSIA FEARS THE POLES.

There Is Said to be Danger of the Country Being Dominated by Them.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The official Berlin Correspondenz, in a long series of articles headed "The Polish Danger," reviews the recent enormous progress of the Poles, politically and economically, and their numerical increase as showing imminent danger that the Provinces of Posen, West Prussia, East Prussia, and Upper Silesia will become entirely slavicized, in spite of all the Government measures taken against such a result.

The semi-official papers have taken up the subject, claiming that it is not only a danger for Prussia, but for all Germany.

In Government circles it is currently reported that Emperor William intends to inaugurate a systematic, carefully planned anti-Polish campaign, for which he wants a strong national supporting sentiment.

It is stated officially that the reports since 1897 show a uniform decrease of Germans in the Polish provinces, in spite of the German colonization fund of 200,000,000 marks and the strong Government influences.

WHY CONTRACTS CAME HERE.

British Firms Not Able to Supply Bridges for Uganda in Reasonable Time.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—With reference to the American contracts for bridges along the line of the Uganda Railroad, Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston, the Commissioner for Uganda, in a dispatch to the Foreign Office, declares the railroad officials were compelled to send orders to America owing to British firms being unable to supply their wants in reasonable time. The orders comprise not only bridges, but locomotives and other rolling stock.

"This and other troubles of the Railway Committee," adds Sir Harry, "in placing orders in Great Britain are the outcome of the disastrous engineers' strike, which has done so much to cripple this class of manufactures."

THE BERLIN POLICE SCANDAL.

Witness from New York Testifies in Favor of Accused Banker.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—At to-day's session of the trial of the wealthy Berlin banker, Sternberg, charged with an offense against morality, Margaret Fischer, who was summoned from New York, where she had become Mrs. Miller, testified at length. Her testimony was in favor of the defendant, but she admitted having received large sums of money from Sternberg.

The Berlin Bar Association gave formal notice to-day that it will take proceedings against Herr Sello, the leading lawyer for the defense, for suspicious doings in connection with the case.

TO SUE LONDON TUBE ROAD.

Householders Say the Vibration Annoys Them, and Want Damages.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Trouble threatens London's new tube road. Many residents under whose houses the electric trains run have combined to sue for damages alleged to be caused by the vibration. They have subscribed £10,000 for litigation in the courts. They maintain that though the tube is at an average of fifty feet below the surface, the windows of the houses are rattled, the occupants awakened, and ornaments shaken every time a train passes.

If any degree of success meets their efforts, it will seriously retard the attempt to give London decent rapid transit.

THE ST. PETERSBURG Y. M. C. A.

Phenomenal Success in the Short Time It Has Been in Existence.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.—The St. Petersburg Young Men's Christian Association is having a phenomenal success. The rooms were opened less than two months ago. There are now over 500 members or applicants for membership.

Classes in bookkeeping, English, French, German, correspondence, and shorthand are well attended. Over 100 men are ardent students of bookkeeping. Evenings one can usually find 250 members at the classes, in the reading rooms, playing games, or drinking tea. Alcoholic liquors and tobacco are barred from the rooms, though no pledges to abstain from their use are exacted from members. The Secretary, Franklin Gaylord, has succeeded in transplanting the American institution with only such modifications as the customs of the country require. The name "Society for Promoting the Physical and Moral Development of Young men" was adopted in deference to the wishes of the Government and in order to prevent orthodox Russians from suspecting it to be a proselytizing association.

THE PERCHENA GOLD FIELDS.

Lord Queensberry Expects to Find Them a Second California.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.—The Marquis of Queensberry is here making arrangements for beginning the active exploitation of the Perchena gold fields. He stated recently that his company, which has eight hundred shareholders and £1,000,000 capital, expects to find this field a second California.

He returned less than two months ago from Stretinsk, which is the starting point of the leased territory. The latter embraces six thousand square miles. It lies upon the Chilka River. The leasehold is on a basis of 10 per cent. royalty, and the company expects, with the aid of improved American machinery, to begin work early next year.

The property belongs to the Emperor and has been worked in a primitive fashion for forty years. The Russians appear to have the impression that the fields have been exhausted, but the Marquis says they have no idea of the wealth of their Asiatic possessions.

The Duke of York's Plans.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—It is said here that the Duke and Duchess of York will visit the United States on their return journey from Australia, via Canada.

STABLE PROPRIETOR ACCUSED.

Woman Says He Married Her While He Had a Wife Living.

William J. Thompson, proprietor of an exchange stable at 57 Irving Place, Manhattan, was locked up in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, last evening on complaint of Marian Trayer Trompson, who says that Thompson married her in Brooklyn on April 14 last while he had an undivorced wife living. Thompson was arrested at the stable in Irving Place by Brooklyn detectives and taken to the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, in Brooklyn. He pleaded not guilty and was held in $2,000 bail for examination.

Mrs. Thompson, as she claims to be, alleges that since her marriage to Thompson she discovered that he had another wife living somewhere in this State. Recently, she says, she learned that Thompson was converting all of his property into cash, intending to leave for Porto Rico, and she took steps to have him placed under arrest. It is said that when the detectives went to the stable yesterday they found an auctioneer there selling the stock.

ST. PETERSBURG'S NEW "PALACE OF THE PEOPLE"

Immense Building for the Masses to be Opened Dec. 19.

DINING ROOM TO SEAT 2,000

Concert Hall, Opera House, and Other Attractions—The Work of the Committee of Temperance.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27.—On an island in the Neva, nearly opposite the Winter palace, rise the sombre walls of the Citadel of St. Peter and St. Paul. In the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, as any guidebook will inform the visitor, are buried the earthly remains of all the Czars of all the Russias, from Peter the Great down, with one exception. The gloomiest romances of 200 years envelop this fortress with a thousand terrors—for those credulous enough to believe all they are told. It is the fittest symbol of the Russia of the past.

Almost beneath the shadow of the slender cathedral minaret there is another building in course of erection which equally well typifies the new Russia, the Russia of to-day and to-morrow. It is barely separated from the fortress by a narrow canal and is situated on the edge of the Park of Alexander. The shouting, hallooing, and bustling of 300 workmen can be heard in the fortress precincts. This new structure is the Palace of the People. An imaginative person could easily believe that the spirit of the Carpenter-Czar stands behind the master builder, steadies the hand of the draughtsman, and inspires the workmen with enthusiasm.

The Palace of the People is to be opened on Dec. 6, (old style,) or six days before Christmas, according to the Gregorian calendar. It is to be accessible to every Ivan Ivanovich in Russia who may want to enjoy a warm room, a pot of tea, a concert, lecture, play, or opera, or who may wish to meet a friend. It is the work of the St. Petersburg Committee of Temperance, of which his Royal Highness the Prince of Oldenbourg is Chairman. This committee is, as the Vice Chairman the Conseil Privé M. Ivan Nicolaievich obligingly explained, a governmental body. It was created by the Excise Branch of the Ministry of Finance, and is operating under the direction of this Ministry. Its objects are to inculcate and encourage the practice of moderation in the use of alcohol. It has chosen to attempt this by offering to the people a substitute for the traktir, to give them something better than the saloon.

The People's Palace is the latest attempt to solve this problem. It is the result of nearly three years' experience, the Committee of Temperance having begun its work at the same time that the State monopoly of alcoholics was introduced. The great steel Eine Arts Palace of the Exposition of Nijni Novgerod was purchased and transported to St. Petersburg. The iron skeleton was clothed with stone and brick. Two wings in stone were added and the workmen are now engaged upon the interior. The cost will approach half a million dollars.

The building makes an agreeable and imposing appearance. It has a façade about 500 feet in length. In the centre there is a well-proportioned dome, under which is a promenade and a vestibule. With the view of combining profit with recreation, the committee will construct mechanical devices illustrating the movements of the solar system so that the dome will resemble the greater vault without. Another educational idea which has been adopted is a clock with many faces.

On one side of the dome there is being fitted up a large concert hall and opera house. It is designed to seat 2,500 people. Popular plays, operas, spectacles, pantomimes, stereopticon lectures, music, and other reunions are planned.

Opposite the theatre is the dining room, which will seat more than 2,000 people at tables. The dining room will be open day and night, and tea will be served every minute of the time.

The theatre wing will contain a number of halls of various sizes which can be used for many purposes. It is proposed to hold courses of lectures daily, to have art and art industry exhibitions, in fact to offer as wide and varied a range of entertainment and instruction as possible.

James Stokes of New York, to whom were shown the plans of the building, and to whom were explained the purposes to which it will be put, declared it was by far the best thing of the kind in the world. One or two features were adopted upon Mr. Stokes's suggestion.

This is only one of numerous undertakings of the committee. The neighboring island of Petrovsky has been turned into an amusement park. On summer afternoons, especially on holidays and Sundays, immense crowds gather to witness and participate in the races and to enjoy open-air theatricals, pantomimes, and concerts. There are merry-go-rounds and a Ferris wheel for the children, young and old, and all the usual popular pastimes. More than 100,000 visitors have been counted in a single day. The Petrovsky divertisements are in Winter continued as long as the weather permits.

Anchored near the entrance to the island there is a popular floating restaurant, which in Summer is towed wherever the greatest crowds are expected to congregate. It accommodates several hundred persons. The tea, at half a cent a glass, or a cent and a half a pot, with unlimited supplies of hot water, is good. The cooking is appetizing and wholesome. For 3 cents one can have a plate of boiled meat, for 2 cents vegetables without meat, for 4 cents a dish of macaroni and butter for two, for 5 cents, roast potatoes or an omelette of three eggs. The menu is fully as extensive as that of ordinary restaurants, and contains no prices above 7½ cents.

In other quarters of the city there are similar gardens and refectories, which accommodate at times from 20,000 to 40,000 persons each day.

The lecture courses of the Temperance Committee treat of history and popular science with the aid of living pictures and stereopticons. Popular libraries have been opened, usually small affairs, with do not repel the masses by unsuitable elegance. A workingman's hotel is operated for the benefit of transients, where a day's lodgings and entertainment cost 12½ cents, lodging alone being 2½ cents.

Efforts are also being made to attract the children from the streets into suitable playhouses, where they are amused, instructed, and kept warm.

The committee is giving its support to a proposition to establish a great sanitarium for alcoholic patients upon one of the islands of the Baltic.

There are similar committees at work throughout the empire, particularly in those Governments where the monopoly has been introduced. Only last week the Ministry of Finance set apart 230,000 rubles to build a popular theatre and lecture hall at Poltava.

The State monopoly will be introduced in another large section of Russia next Spring, notably in the city and government of Moscow. An association was formed at Moscow a few days ago to study the question in its local aspects and to recommend measures to be taken against drunkenness.

The theory upon which the Government is acting is that better results can be obtained by distributing the consumption of alcoholics over as many days as possible than by attempting to inculcate total abstinence. Statistics are cited to show that Russia is, largely on account of its poverty, a moderate consumer of alcohol compared to many other countries. It is asserted, however, that the Russians, in masses, drink to excess on holidays, of which there are a great many.

The committees are, therefore, making special efforts to attract the population away from drinking resorts on holidays. The fight is being waged with the greatest severity against public houses which sell on credit, barter liquors for agricultural products, and in other ways encourage intemperate habits. When the monopoly was introduced in St. Petersburg no less than 25,000 proprietors and employes of traktirs and saloons were thrown out of employment.

It may be stated briefly that the monopoly is operated in much the same manner as the dispensary system in South Carolina. Fermented and malt liquors are not included in the monopoly. They are not articles of consumption by the masses.

Bjoernsen's Sixty-eighth Birthday.

CHRISTIANA, Dec. 8.—The sixty-eighth birthday of Björnstjerne Björnsen, the Norwegian poet, dramatist, and novelist, who was born in 1832, was celebrated to-day throughout Norway.

Damage by Storms in France.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Recent storms have caused great damage in the provinces.

SPRAGUE COLLECTION SALE.

The Total Realized in Five Afternoons Over $40,000—Low Prices for Carved Furniture.

The sale at the galleries of the American Art Association of the collection of art objects which belonged to the late Joseph W. Sprague of Louisville was concluded yesterday afternoon, when the most elaborate and costly objects in the collection were disposed of. These consisted of the wonderful carved furniture which was made for Mr. Sprague in Japan by the greatest masters of woodcarving in that country. There were also some specimens of fruniture from Siena and Cairo, but it was the Japanese work which created by far the most interest and brought the best prices.

These prices in many instances did not, however, approach the sums paid in Japan by Mr. Sprague for the objects sold. Before the first lot of this description was offered, Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer, assured those present that the late owner had his entire collection, not in a museum, as many people supposed, but in an ordinary modern town house, and that the rooms were of the ordinary size. In spite of this, the size of the most important carved pieces apparently frightened a good many persons, for the bidding was by no means spirited.

The highest price of the afternoon's sale was $1,750, for the wonderful clock made by J. Numashima and other famous modern Japanese craftsmen. It is of cherry wood, lacquer, ivory, silver, gold, bronze, shibuichi, and shakudo, the bell tower at the top being a miniature reproduction of the belfry at Kyoto.

An elaborately carved library table, the work of J. Numashima, was sold to Mr Lanthier for $200; a carved cherry wood wall cabinet went for $180; a carved fire screen was sold for $100, and the large gold lacquer cabinet, regarded as one of the chief treasures of Mr. Sprague's collection, was knocked down for only $455. This last named specimen was made by Shibata Jossun, and its decoration represents the fifty-two Japanese provinces. On the frames are over 300 different Daimio crests. The auctioneer stated that this cabinet ought to bring $3,000 or $4,000.

The remarkable carved bedstead from India, which was so much admired while the collection was on view, was sold for only $200, a fraction of its supposed value. The great revolving bookstand of bamboo, specially carved for Mr. Sprague by Iwamoto, carver to the Japanese imperial household, was knocked down for $335, and the bric-a-brac cabinet by Kawamuri brought $490. An antique Peruvian cabinet of tortoise shell and mother of pearl was sold for $500, and the magnificent mantel, 152 inches high, for $510.

The cabinet in which Mr. Sprague's collection of photographs was kept was bought by Mr. Kirby and some friends for $400, for presentation to Columbia University.

The proceeds of the entire sale, consisting of 1,626 lots disposed of in five afternoons, amounted to over $40,000

INSPECTOR THOMPSON'S GIFT.

It Frightened Sergt. Flood, but He Took It Home to the Children.

Police Inspector Thompson, who has been on his vacation, returned to New York yesterday morning and went to Police Headquarters to exchange greetings with his friends. He was accompanied by a lad, who brought several little wooden boxes into his office.

"I have been to Cuba," he said, "and had a splendid time. I stood on what I was told was the wreck of the Maine, and had my photograph taken in a picturesque attitude. I have not forgotten the boys, either. I have brought presents for everybody."

"You have remembered me, I hope," said Sergt. Flood of the staff of Chief Devery.

"Sure, Mike," said Inspector Thompson. "I've brought you a present you'll like. It's in a box in my office."

Flood went into the Inspector's office and saw a little deal box on the desk, which looked suspicious.

"Open it," said the Inspector cheerily.

Flood raised the lid cautiously, and startled back as a living snake came out and began wriggling on the desk.

"Great snakes!" he said, clutching the Inspector's arm, while a group of policemen who had been looking on made for the door. Flood was about to follow them when the Inspector with a laugh called him back, saying the snake was tamed. When the Inspector began to handle the little snake Flood returned, still keeping at a safe distance. Inspector Thompson convinced Flood that the snake was harmless. Flood lost his timidity, put the snake in the box, and took it home, saying it would amuse the children. The Inspector had five more of these snakes with him, which he distributed among friends.

VAN RIPER MAY SURRENDER.

Missing Broker's Friends Say He Is Arranging His Affairs and Bail.

It was stated yesterday in Weehawken, the home of Louis Van Riper and Claude W. Turner, who are alleged to be implicated in the bucket shop transactions in New York, that Van Riper is at or not many miles from his own home. The reports also have it that it is probable that Van Riper will give himself up to the authorities. Friends say that Van Riper will present himself in court as soon as he arranges his affairs and bail. They also say he does not fear arrest.

Turner was one of the competing architects for the proposed $70,000 high school in Weehawken. He submitted his plans, which were of less expensive nature than his competitors, at the meeting of the Board of Education, when the various proposals were received. He explained his designs in detail, and it was commented upon after he had been put through the examination by members of the board and other architects, that he lacked knowledge of the craft he professed to know.

Louis Van Riper had extensive real estate in the Higgwood and Clifton Park sections of Weehawken, and erected many houses, which it is said, were designed by Turner. It was Van Riper who sold the site on which the school in question is to be erected.

NEW THEATRE FOR BROOKLYN.

Mr. Huber Negotiating for the Old Knapp Mansion.

The Knapp mansion, at Ross Street and Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, which is one of the fashionable residences in that section of Brooklyn, is to be turned, it is said, into a high-class vaudeville theatre.

The Knapp mansion has been the scene of many notable events. Ex-President Harrison and other distinguished men were entertained there before Mr. Knapp's death. When Mr. Knapp died it passed into the hands of Adams, the gum manufacturer, and yesterday it was learned that Mr. Huber of the museum in Fourteenth Street, this borough, was negotiating with Mr. Adams for the mansion.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Ex-President and Mrs. Harrison were the guests of honor at a dinner party this evening by Justice and Mrs. Brown. To meet them were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, Justice and Mrs. White, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Senator Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Cropper, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Lowndes, and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Mackay-Smith.

Miss Hildegarde McKenna, third daughter of Justice and Mrs. McKenna, was presented to society to-day at one of the largest teas of the season. Mrs. Hitt, Miss Harlan, and Miss Patton did the honors of the tea room, while the young women assistants were Miss Griggs, daughter of the Attorney General; Miss Evelyn Stone of New York, Miss Gladys Foulke, Miss Julia Foraker, Miss Frances Newlands, and Miss Scanlon of St. Louis.

Miss Carola de Peyster, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston de Peyster, also made her début at a tea to-day at the family residence, 1,720 Connecticut Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Austin entertained at a tea to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Olmsted gave a dinner this evening in honor of Miss Texas Bates and Dunn McKee, whose engagement was recently announced.

Rathbone Getting Ready to Answer.

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—Former Director General of Posts Rathbone is preparing an answer to the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and also an appeal to the Governor General from the decision regarding Assistant Auditor Lawshe's disallowances. The appeal is taken under the President's order of May 11, 1899.

NATIONAL GUARD MARKSMANSHIP.

Official Returns for the Year Show Improvement Over 1899.

The official returns of rifle practice in the New York National Guard for the present year, completed yesterday by Col. W. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, show a great advance in marksmanship over the year 1899. The State has this year 9,559 trained riflemen, against 8,184 in 1899, a gain of 1,375.

The Fifth Brigade, commanded by Gen. George Moore Smith, has the largest aggregate number of marksmen, and the Seventh Regiment of this brigade leads all the regiments in the aggregate of riflemen qualified. The Twelfth Regiment of the First Brigade, commanded by Gen. McCoskry Butt, leads all the city regiments in the highest grade of marksmanship, that of "expert."

Taking the aggregate figures for the State, there are 375 "experts," who can make 40 or more points out of a possible 50 at 700 and 800 yards, and 923 sharpshooters, who can make 42 points or more out of a possible 50 at 500 and 600 yards.

The following are the figures in detail:

	Experts.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	Total.
General Headquarters, S. N. Y.	1	0	2	3
Headquarters National Guard	1	3	11	15
Squadron A	6	26	228	260
First Signal Corps	0	2	37	39
Supernumerary officers	2	9	15	26
Total	10	40	293	343
FIRST BRIGADE.—Gen. Butt.				
Headquarters	4	2	3	9
First Battery	0	0	49	49
Ninth Regiment	10	29	426	465
Twelfth Regiment	40	106	525	671
Twenty-second Regt	25	30	389	444
Total	79	167	1,392	1,638
SECOND BRIGADE.—Gen. McLeer.				
Headquarters	1	0	5	6
Second Signal Corps	1	0	34	35
Troop C	1	11	78	90
Third Battery	0	0	46	46
Thirteenth Regiment	11	24	469	504
Fourteenth Regiment	11	22	409	442
Twenty-third Regt	22	62	520	604
Forty-seventh Regt	5	14	304	323
Seventeenth Separate Company	2	4	49	55
Total	53	138	1,915	2,106
THIRD BRIGADE.—Gen. Oliver.				
Headquarters	1	0	5	6
Third Signal Corps	0	3	6	9
Sixth Battery	0	0	24	24
First Regiment	39	47	479	565
Second Regiment	18	50	605	673
Fourth Battalion	8	19	191	218
Tenth Battalion	11	10	113	134
Total	77	129	1,423	1,629
FOURTH BRIGADE.—Gen. Doyle.				
Headquarters	4	2	4	10
Fourth Signal Corps	0	0	16	16
Sixty-fifth Regiment	9	51	214	274
Seventy-fourth Regt	18	63	344	425
First Battalion	43	65	138	280
Second Battalion	19	15	211	245
Third Battalion	12	41	180	233
Total	105	241	1,137	1,483
FIFTH BRIGADE.—Gen. Smith.				
Headquarters	1	0	8	9
Second Battery	0	0	39	39
Seventh Regiment	21	112	853	986
Eighth Regiment	0	17	349	366
Sixty-ninth Regiment	8	13	376	397
Seventy-first Regiment	21	66	476	563
Total	51	208	2,101	2,360
Grand total	375	923	8,261	9,559
1899	225	710	7,289	8,184
1898	142	323	2,957	3,422

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Bright—Shepard.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 8.—The marriage of Miss Johanna Hayes Shepard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Shepard of The Gables, just east of this city, to Osborne Wyckoff Bright of New York took place this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Richards, pastor of the church, and was witnessed by several hundred society people. A special train brought more than 150 persons from New York just before the hour of the wedding.

The interior of the church was beautifully trimmed, daisies and marguerites predominating among the flowers. The matron of honor was Mrs. John Doull Miller of Plainfield, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Edith Hoadley Smalley of Netherwood, Miss Edith Hyde of Plainfield, Miss Eleanor Russell, Miss Una Seley, Miss Sarah Thompson, and Miss Esther Hoppin of New York. Burritt Hamilton Shepard, brother of the bride, was best man. The ushers were Arthur Pemberton Sturges, Robert Varnum, George Blagden, Jr., Prescott Slade of New York; Augustus Dennis Shepard and Rutherford Mead Shepard of The Gables.

Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at The Gables. The house was decorated with garlands of roses and greens, festooned with tiny electric lights. The couple received several hundred presents, among them being a diamond necklace for the bride from her aunt, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard of New York, and silver loving cups from Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane. Mrs. Bright is a frequent visitor in New York society and is an enthusiastic horsewoman and golfer. She is a member of the Baltusrol Golf Club, the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, and the Park Golf Club.

The bridegroom is Secretary of the New York Security and Trust Company, a member of the Union League Club, and is a lover of field sports. The couple will live in New York.

An Engagement Announced.

Mrs. Alfred Henderson of 46 West Seventy-second Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Emily Henderson, to Walter B. Cowperthwait of this city.

TRACKING A WOUNDED BURGLAR.

Ohio Man Gives House Breakers a Warm Reception.

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 8.—Two burglars were surprised by Dr. J. F. Detwiler in his home early to-day. The doctor seized a rifle and fired at the men repeatedly as they escaped through a window. A trail of blood showed that one of the shots took effect. As the men reached the street they fired back, but failed to hit any one.

A posse of 250 men quickly started after the burglars. Their capture has not yet been effected, but a farmer was found near Bozum who said a wounded man had applied to his house for aid. The posse continued to search the surrounding country.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Roosevelt.

James Roosevelt, a capitalist identified with many important corporations and a cousin of Gov. and Vice President-elect Theodore Roosevelt, died yesterday of endocarditis at the Hotel Renaissance. When he passed away his second wife, who was Miss Sara Delano, and their son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and James Roosevelt Roosevelt, son of Mr. Roosevelt's first wife, who was Miss Rebecca Howland, and Dr. Albert H. Ely were with him. Mr. Roosevelt came to this city from his home, Springwood, Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, a week ago. Funeral arrangements, so far as completed last night, were for services and burial at Poughkeepsie on Tuesday.

Mr. Roosevelt was born in New York. His father was James A. Roosevelt, and his great-great-grandfather Isaac Roosevelt of the Continental Congress, and famous for his business enterprises and his charities. He was graduated from Union College in 1847 and from Harvard in 1852, and became active in business and corporate affairs. He is best known in his relation to the Delaware and Hudson Company, of which he was a Manager and Vice President, and he was President of that part of its system known as the New York and Canada Railroad Company. He was also a Director of the City Trust Company, President and Director of the Champlain Transportation Company, Trustee of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and Chairman of the Executive Committee and Director of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. He was an Alternate Commissioner for the Chicago World's Fair and a manager of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Poughkeepsie.

Socially Mr. Roosevelt was widely known. He was a member of the Union, University, Century, Metropolitan, Manhattan, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Clubs of New York and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and of the Holland, Delta Phi, and Huguenot Societies. At Hyde Park he had a large estate.

John W. Gebhardt.

John W. Gebhardt, a member of the staff of The New York Sun, died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday of typhoid fever after a two weeks' illness. Mr. Gebhardt was not thought to be seriously ill until last Sunday, when his illness took a sudden change for the worse, and he sank rapidly until he died at 2:15 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Gebhardt was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1870. His father, John R. Gebhardt, is at the head of the linseed oil and lumber interests there. Graduating from the Wordenburg College at Springfield, Ohio, which was endowed by the Gebhardt family, young Gebhardt joined the staff of The Dayton Herald and subsequently became its city editor. He then purchased a paper known as The Spectator, devoted to social news.

He soon sold out his interests in Dayton, however, and removed to New York, where he became connected with The World. About a year later he went to the New York City News Association, where he staid until he joined the old United Press. When that organization disbanded, in 1897, he went to The Sun. His first service with the latter paper was the gathering of the news of the Criminal Court Building, where, during the two years he was stationed there, he obtained unusual popularity with the Judges and court officials. He rose through various positions on his paper until at the time of his death he was considered one of the most valuable men on the staff. He established and managed the election bureau of The Sun during the recent campaign.

Mr. Gebhardt married, in 1892, Miss Florence Lauer of Dayton. He leaves his wife, two sisters, and a younger brother, besides his mother, who was with him when he died. The body will be taken to Dayton for burial.

Charles McCaul.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 8.—Charles McCaul, one of the most prominent builders in this country, died at his home, here, to-day, of pneumonia, aged about fifty-five years. Mr. McCaul was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and was engaged in the building line from earliest boyhood. Mr. McCaul's attention was occupied most closely by the new United States Mint building, which he was pushing rapidly toward completion, and by preparations to erect the new Wanamaker building.

Among the more important buildings constructed by Mr. McCaul are the following: The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Station, in this city; the Union Trust Company's building, Pittsburg; United States Post Office and Custom House, Camden, N. J.; Continental Trust Company's building, Baltimore; Kent Memorial Library, Suffield, Conn.; buildings at Elizabeth, N. J., for the Singer Manufacturing Company; office and exchange building of the Delaware and Atlantic Telephone Company, Trenton, N. J.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS, President and manager of the Phillips & Clark Stove Works of Geneva, N. Y., is dead. He was eighty-four years old.

SEYMOUR V. D. PARKER, a retired member of the Broadway Squad, died at his home in Norwalk, Conn., Friday night, aged forty-nine. The cause of his death was rheumatism of the heart. He was a Mason of high degree.

Mrs. LOUISE SCHULZE, one of the refugees of the massacre of Beaver Creek during the Sioux Indian outbreak of 1862, died at her home in St. Paul yesterday. Mrs. Schulze narrowly escaped being butchered in the massacre when the Sioux rose against the scattered outposts of civilization.

Miss JENNIE ROGERS, who was a picturesque figure in financial circles during the boom of the early '90s, died at a hospital in Sioux City, Iowa, Friday. She made a great reputation as a real estate dealer, and handled thousands of dollars for Eastern agents

Brooklyn Advertisements.

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ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Five Leaders Change Places as a Result of Week's Games.

RECORD OF THE TOURNAMENTS

Philadelphos Council Finally Loses First Place in Brooklyn Arcanum League Series.

The bowling games of the last week changed the leaders in five of the local tournaments. In the Life Insurance League the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company displaced the Prudential Life Insurance Company, the Williamsburg Savings Bank went from second to first place in the Brooklyn Bank Clerks' League, and in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League Philadelphos Council was forced from first to second place by Bedford Council, which has the same number of games won, but a higher team score. Neither of the latter two teams has yet been scored against, and the East New York Council five, which moved up from fourth to third place, has lost but one game.

The other tournaments in which a change in the leader occurred were the competition of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, in which the Orient Wheelmen moved from third to first place in class A, and the Logan Wheelmen. The former leaders dropped from first to fourth place as a result of two lost games, and the Long Island League, in which the East New York club displaced the Prosperity club in the lead.

In the Brooklyn Inter-Club League the Crescent Athletic Club strengthened its lead by another victory, and the Carlton club, in consequence of a defeat by the Knickerbocker Field Club, dropped from second to fourth place.

The Fidelios lost two games in the National League tournament during the week, but still retain their lead. The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen dropped from third to sixth place in the Columbia League as a result of two lost games. The records of the principal tournaments follow:

NATIONAL LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Fidelia Bowling Club	10	5	977
Golden Rod Bowling Club	14	7	1,002
Oriental Bowling Club	12	8	986
Roseville Athletic Association	16	8	984
Metropolitan Bowling Club	12	8	1,011
New York Athletic Club	12	12	972
Berkeley Bowling Club	12	15	952
Corinthian Bowling Club	10	14	959
Spartan Bowling Club	7	11	987
Our Council, Royal Arcanum	9	12	948
America Bowling Club	3	15	889
Germania Bowling Club	5	21	925

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Fidelia Bowling Club	12	2	999
Columbia Bowling Club	12	2	940
Metropolitan Bowling Club	10	2	1,010
Monarch Bowling Club	10	4	1,013
Corinthian Bowling Club	10	4	983
Manhattan Bowling Club	8	4	933
Spartan Bowling Club	8	6	977
Rosedale Bowling Club	8	6	964
Bleecker Bowling Club	6	6	918
American Owl Bowling Club	6	6	917
Arlington Bowling Club	7	7	898
Golden Rod Bowling Club	7	9	881
Orchard Bowling Club	6	8	951
Germain Bowling Club	5	7	861
Bank Clerks' Bowling Club	5	9	864
Central Bowling Club	4	8	931
Palace Bowling Club	4	8	909
Empire Bowling Club	4	10	930
Easy Meat Bowling Club	3	9	987
Surprise	3	13	939

COLUMBIA LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Corinthian Bowling Club	13	1	957
Dolando Bowling Club	12	2	939
Cyclone Bowling Club	10	4	902
Bank Clerks' Bowling Club	9	5	947
Belvidere Bowling Club	9	5	898
Royal Arcanum Wheelmen	9	5	887
Oriental Bowling Club	8	6	945
Lotus Bowling Club	8	6	930
Standard Bowling Club	7	7	959
Empire City Bowling Club	7	7	944
Phoenix Bowling Club	6	6	913
Yonkers Council Royal Arcanum	7	9	892
Rosedale Bowling Club	5	7	858
Grove Hill Bowling Club	4	8	854
Friendship Bowling Club	4	8	875
Audubon Bowling Club	4	8	844
Enterprise Bowling Club	3	9	845
Owl Bowling Club	3	9	841
Century Wheelmen	3	11	882
Linwood Bowling Club	3	11	811
Wang Bowling Club	2	10	832

HARLEM LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Empire Bowling Club	9	1	943
Knickerbocker Bowling Club	12	3	964
Belvidere Bowling Club	10	3	974
Morris Club Bowling Club	9	3	978
Lotus Bowling Club	8	4	970
Standard Bowling Club	8	4	925
Friendship Bowling Club	7	5	979
Corinthian Bowling Club	7	5	919
Lafayette Bowling Club	6	8	951
Audubon Bowling Club	5	5	948
Eclipse Bowling Club	6	6	928
Phoenix Bowling Club	5	6	915
Central Park Bowling Club	6	6	911
Century Wheelmen	5	5	870
Cyclone Bowling Club	4	8	884
Hyperion Bowling Club	3	7	865
Grove Hill Bowling Club	3	7	852
New Rochelle Bowling Club	3	7	838
Fremier Bowling Club	2	10	838
Harlem Wheelmen	2	10	840
Colonial Bowling Club	0	12	842

NORTH SIDE LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Morris Wheelmen	10	2	950
Hooker Bowling Club	11	4	918
Bronxdale Bowling Club	10	5	932
Prospect Bowling Club	7	4	887
Knickerbocker Bowling Club	7	5	938
Hyperion Bowling Club	6	6	921
Claremont Bowling Club	6	9	865
Home City Bowling Club	5	10	853
Liberty Bowling Club	4	11	874
Tremont Bowling Club	3	12	824

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Company.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Bank of the Manhattan Co	4	0	829
Mercantile National Bank	5	1	794
Kountze Brothers	5	1	723
National Bank of the Republic	3	1	743
American Exchange National	4	2	823
United States Sub-Treasury	2	2	791
National Park Bank	2	2	775
Ladenberg, Thalmann & Co	2	2	708
Chase National Bank	1	1	763
Seaboard National Bank	2	2	736
Continental National Bank	1	1	734
J. P. Morgan & Co	2	4	765
Plaza Bank	2	4	736
Mechanics and Traders' National	1	3	834
Mount Morris Bank	1	3	762
Importers and Traders' Bank	1	3	748
Hanover National Bank	1	3	715
Hudson River Bank	0	4	692

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Company.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
German-American Fire Ins. Co	6	0	853
N. Y. Fire Underwriters' Agency	5	1	775
Norwich Union Fire Ins Co	4	2	809
Home Fire Insurance Co	4	2	774
Northern Fire Assurance Co	4	4	778
Lancashire Fire Insurance Co	3	3	765
Phenix Fire Insurance Co	3	5	885
Caledonian Fire Insurance Co	3	5	790
Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Co	3	5	782
Greenwich Fire Insurance Co	3	5	769
Liverpool and London and Globe	2	4	819
Hanover Fire Insurance Co	2	6	725

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Company.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co	3	1	822
Prudential Life Insurance Co	5	3	859
Equitable Life Assurance Society	3	2	859
Fidelity and Casualty Co	4	4	868
Mutual Life Insurance Co	2	2	805
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co	2	3	809
Germania Life Insurance Co	0	3	723

ARCHDIOCESAN UNION LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Cathedral Catholic Club No. 1	4	0	859
Spalding Literary Union No. 1	2	0	745
Cathedral Catholic Club No. 2	3	1	803
St. Monica Catholic Club	1	3	712
Columbus Catholic Club No. 1	1	1	873
Columbus Catholic Club No. 2	2	2	770
Holy Cross Catholic Club No. 1	1	1	770
Spalding Literary Union No. 2	2	2	755
Holy Cross Catholic Club No. 2	2	2	657
Loyola Catholic Club	3	3	707
Leo Catholic Club	0	4	710
Holy Rosary Catholic Club	0	4	658

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND TOURNAMENT.
CLASS A.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Orient Wheelmen	4	0	941
Twenty-sixth Ward Wheelmen	2	0	869
Bushwick Wheelmen	1	1	932
Logan Wheelmen	2	2	872
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	2	2	820
Tamaqua Wheelmen	1	1	794
Mutual Wheelmen	1	3	808
Greater New York Wheelmen	0	2	909
Unknown Wheelmen	0	4	837

CLASS B.

Carroll Park Wheelmen	2	0	852
South Brooklyn Wheelmen	3	1	772
Royal Arcanum Wheelmen	2	1	694
Macon Wheelmen	1	1	700
Montauk Wheelmen	2	2	676
Oxford Wheelmen	2	3	682
Defender Wheelmen	1	3	667
Williamsburg Wheelmen	0	2	610

BROOKLYN BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

Bank.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Williamsburg Savings Bank	3	2	810
Franklin Trust Company	6	2	838
Manufacturers' Trust Company	5	3	821
People's Bank	6	4	787
Broadway Bank	6	4	774
Sprague National Bank	5	5	773
Manufacturers' National Bank	2	6	750
Hamilton Trust Company	2	8	717
Queens County Bank	2	8	693

BROOKLYN INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Crescent Athletic Club	5	0	5,106
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	3	2	5,123
Knickerbocker Field Club	3	2	5,046
Carleton Club	2	3	5,226
Columbian Club	1	4	4,805
Aurora Grata Club	1	4	4,783

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Queer Bowling Club	10	2	967
Monarch Bowling Club	8	2	994
Imperial Bowling Clu	6	2	985
Manhattan Bowling Club	4	2	970
Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum	4	2	938
Empire Bowling Club	4	2	921
East New York Bowling Club	7	5	976
Arlington Bowling Club	7	5	964
Palace	5	5	995
Pin Knights' Bowling Club	5	5	918
Metropolitan Bowling Club	4	6	934
Spartan Bowling Club	2	4	960
Echo Bowling Club	2	6	853
Pontiac Bowling Club	2	8	884
Amerafort Bowling Club	1	9	888

LONG ISLAND BOWLING LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
East New York Bowling Club	10	2	1,004
Prosperity Bowling Club	8	2	970
Imperial Bowling Club	9	3	982
Manhattan Bowling Club	8	4	982
Kings County Wheelmen	6	4	949
Reinecke Bowling Club	7	5	979
South Paw Bowling Club	5	5	1,015
Pin Knight Bowling Club	6	6	1,011
Monarch Bowling Club	6	6	955
Echo Bowling Club	6	6	949
Atlantic Bowling Club	4	6	906
Bedford Bowling Club	4	6	959
Orient Bowling Club	3	7	870
Fort Greene Bowling Club	2	8	859
Greenwood Bowling Club	0	12	926

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Council.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Bedford Council	10	0	994
Philadelphos Council	10	0	880
East New York Council	11	1	983
Bushwick Council	7	1	951
Justin F. Price Council	8	2	918
Nassau Council	11	3	885
Lefferts Council	6	2	910
Dauntless Council	7	3	883
Long Island Council	7	3	867
Gilbert Council	5	3	895
Fraternity Council	6	4	893
De Long Council	6	4	877
Brevoort Council	5	5	937
De Forest Council	6	6	868
Burnside Council	5	5	863
Washington Irving Council	5	5	837
Fulton Council	5	5	825
Fort Greene Council	5	5	952
Pro Patria Council	4	8	817
De Witt Clinton Council	3	9	793
Brooklyn Council	2	9	[illegible]
Adirondack Council	2	8	885
Gramercy Council	2	8	815
Commonwealth Council	2	10	817
Welcome Council	2	10	763
Fern Council	1	9	823
Morning Star Council	1	9	734
Iolanthe Council	0	8	750

Internal Revenue Tax in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department made public to-day a statement of the internal revenue collections for the Island of Cuba during the month of August, 1900. The total revenues were $59,469, of which $27,414 was derived from the conveyance and inheritance tax, and $23,874 from the industrial and commercial tax.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BOROKLYN.

Maude Adams Life Size in Gold.

A LIFE size statue of Maude Adams, cast in solid American gold, was one of the chief attractions of the Paris Exposition. This week, beginning probably on Wednesday morning, that statue will be on free exhibition here.

Seven years ago Abraham and Straus enterprise brought here directly from the World's Fair in Chicago the solid silver statue of Ada Rehan, the largest piece of silver ever cast in a mold. Most fitting is it, then, that similar enterprise should bring to the people of Brooklyn the first opportunity in America to see this still greater achievement of American art and American wealth. More than 400 pounds in solid gold is locked up in the statue which is now passing through the formalities of the Custom House—the largest amount of gold the world has ever seen in a single mass.

But the statue is more than a mass of money. It is an object of art—a gem of unparalleled beauty and worth. The dainty figure of Miss Adams in the simple stylish costume of an American girl was modeled by Miss Bessie Potter, an American sculptress. After the casting Tiffany experts refinished every inch of it; made it a gem as well as a marvel of sculpture.

Hundreds of thousands of visitors to the Paris Fair have stood before it and paid tribute to American genius. Now first will Americans generally on American soil have opportunity to see its beauty and its worth. It adds interest to this wonderfully interesting store this holiday season. Watch for announcement of its readiness.

"Bonnet" Black Silks---Bargains.

2,000 yards of $1.10 black Taffeta Brilliante, 79c.
3,000 yards of $1.38 double-faced black Peau de Soie, 99c.

Two hints of notable price offerings here in Bonnet Black Silks at this holiday need time. A dress pattern of black Silk makes a splendid gift—if it is of Bonnet Silk, it is the most elegant of silk presents possible. No need to tell about the merits of Bonnet Silks, of richness and beauty and durability no other Silks possess. No need to tell that Bonnet Silks may be found here only in Brooklyn. Now Bonnet Silks here make records of little pricing. Come to-morrow.

In addition this other bargain:

$1.50 Black Crepe de Chine, 79c.

Twelve hundred yards, 24 inches wide, a splendid quality and priced the lowest it has cost

Main floor, West Building.

Furs in New Fashions---Little.

A gift of Furs—even diamonds are not more elegant. And the Fur Store fairly thrills with the holiday readiness. Neck Pieces, Muffs, Jackets—the difference between fine Furs and anything else sets them on a high plane by themselves. Price savings, too—one's dollars are likely to be overworked this holiday time. Vast gatherings months ago make notable possibilities now.

Fur Neckwear. Imperial cluster Scarf of Japanese fox, trimmed with cluster of fine natural tails, at $15.00
Muffs of Japanese fox to match, full size, feather stuffed, at $12.00
Sable Fox Scarfs, 62 inches long, with brush and paws on each end $9.50
Sable Fox Scarfs (double), made of two full skins, natural brush and two paws $14.50
Sable fox animal shape Scarf, with head and natural brush and paws $8.50
Black lynx Cluster Scarfs, trimmed with eight lynx tails, first quality $17.95
Black lynx Muffs to match, full size, feather stuffed, at $15.75
Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, trimmed with eight natural sable tails $6.95
Extra quality Alaska sable Scarfs, finished with cluster of eight natural sable tails, 10 in. long, at $10.45
Finest quality Alaska sable Scarfs, trimmed with eight extra quality of 12 in. Alaska sable tails $15.95

Fur Jackets. Persian Lamb Jackets, new semi-fitted model—made double breasted, perfect fitting, guaranteed satin lined. $67.50
Nearseal Jacket, new model double breasted—with collar, revers and cuffs of Persian lamb, value $65.00, at $47.50
Electric Seal Jacket, 22 in. long—made double breasted with full large flare collar—wide revers—lined with guaranteed satin, at $24.50

Muffs. Fine Chinchilla Muffs, full size, made from 9 perfect skins, value $45.00, at $32.50
Sable dyed Opossum Muffs, full size, feather stuffed, value $5.00, at $3.45
Electric Seal Muffs, full size, feather stuffed, value $3.95, at $2.95
Mink Muffs, 3 striped, full size, feather stuffed $14.95

Fur Baby Robes. Robes of Iceland sheep (double), with pocket, sateen lined, value $6.50, at $4.95
Same, made expressly for Go-Carts, with pocket for limbs and feet, at $6.95
Go-Cart Robe, single, with pocket for feet and limbs $2.95

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Black Dress Fabrics--For Giving.

Want the widest variety to choose from? It is here. Want the very smallest prices? Here, too. Two reasons why the business in Black Dress Goods here keeps growing so fast. Dress and Skirt lengths if you want them that way—just as little in proportion. A glance at some:

English Brilliantine, 45 inches wide and all wool heavy Cheviots 39c
44 inch all wool satin finished Henrietta, a rich jet black, a decided bargain, at 59c
48 inch sponged and shrunk Bison and Canvas Cheviots, Sicilians, Surah Serges and French Henriettas 75c
Broadcloth, fine quality with satin surface, Venetian Cloth, Finetta Cloth, spot proof Satin Cloth 98c
Hundreds of Dress and Skirt Lengths, including all the most desirable fabrics, attractively boxed for holiday gifts; from, $2.34 to $10.00

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

Women's Box Calf Lace Shoes.

Eighty-five Cents a Pair Underpriced. The Shoe Store with all the good things it has done has done nothing better. These are strong and handsome Shoes—made for wear and for looks, too.

The leather is the heavy and plump box calf that is serviceable and popular, and the style the season's smartest, with heavy welted Goodyear extension soles, military heels and the flat fore part duplicated only in the highest class of footwear. Warm and comfortable Shoes for Winter weather.

Full $3.00 Value for $2.15.

Second floor, rear, West Building.

Slippers for Men and Boys.

Ready! Best Slipper Store as well as the best Shoe Store. Preparation has been bigger, wider than ever before—wide enough for all Brooklyn to take advantage. Some sorts that you may find elsewhere—for prices much higher than here. Many more sorts are here exclusively—priced just as low as the others. Hints:

Monkey skin is the newest leather for Slippers, used heretofore only for fine purses and card cases. These we speak of are in the opera shape, soft and pliable, almost everlasting in wear and a pretty dark brown in color. They are lined with soft chamois and fashioned with the best hand work possible. There are no finer Slippers made and the price is moderate at $3.98
Alligator leather is always the aristocracy in slipper making, and these are of the finest selected alligator skin, kid lined, hand made, in opera shape with turn soles. A medium round toe last and excellent value at $3.98
Faust Slippers in tan, with turn soles and kid lining, made of vici kid that is fine and soft $2.49
Alligator Opera Slippers, chamois lined, with patent leather trimmings, turn soles, $1.98
Tan and Black vici kid Opera Slippers, with kid lining and turn soles $1.49
Boys' and Youth's tan Romeo Slippers, in same style as the men's sizes, 6 to 10½, no heels; 11 to 5½, with heels $1.49
Boys' tan Opera Slippers, kid lined with turn soles; sizes 2½ to 5½ $1.49
Same in youth's sizes, 13½ to 2 ..... $1.24
Boys' black and tan Slippers, 2½ to 5½ $1.35
Same in youth's sizes, 13 to 2 ..... $1.24

Second floor, rear, East Building.

A Wonderful Storeful of Toys
That Is Matchless in Very Little Pricing.

The jolliest, merriest Toy Store, the biggest and best Toy Store, the Toy Store where the dollar or the half dollar will go a long ways further than it will anywhere else. That is here. Come early and come again—you will find something new and interesting always. And much as we say, we cannot tell all that is good about this Toy Store. These price hints for to-morrow—values that are unheard of in Toydom.

Sleds. 100 Boys' Coasters, 36 inches long, steel bracer and runners, $1.75 value, for 98c
Girls' Sleds, largest size, extra strong, attractively painted vermilion 98c
Flexible Flyers, self steering, $1.98, $2.69 and upward
Baby Sleighs, Russian and American styles, $4.98, $7.49 and upward
Doll Carriages and Go-Carts. About 100 fine Go-Carts and Carriages slightly soiled from being used as samples. The former prices were $1.49, $1.98, $2.98 and $3.98, while they last 98c
Wagons. "Daisy" Wagons, Paris make, with high back seat, high dasher, complete with whip socket and whip, regular price $1.39 ..... 98c
Buckboards, the genuine "Paris," which has never been retailed at less than $3.49, now $2.49
Buckboards sold elsewhere at $2.49, for $1.98
Shoofflies, extra large size, regular $1.25 style, price 98c
Sewing Machines. Guaranteed to sew satisfactorily, regular $1.49 kind $1.29
Spelling Boards. Regular price 69c., for 49c
Parchesi. Regular price 69c., for 49c
On Doll Row. Golf girls, in all the Scotch plaids, with Scotch Tam o'Shanters, and golf stockings $2.98
Sailor Girls, in navy blue and white outing flannel, trimmed with gilt braid $2.49
Jointed Dolls, good size, moving eyes 29c
Fine Dressed Dolls. Dressed in pretty colored lawn, with hats to match $2.79
Finest quality French and German Dolls, dressed in rich silk dresses, with lace insertion, Point d'Esprit hat, $5.69. Larger sizes and finer qualities, $5.98 to $20.00

Fourth floor, West Building.

Laces Less Than Half.

Same story the Lace Store has been telling—but new Laces to tell it about. Fresh from the makers—some of them get their earliest showing here and half prices will make the showing a short one. Now to the prices.

Fancy Chiffons, in black, white and colors, shirred, plaited, striped and hemstitched effects; value 60c., at ..... 29c. a yard
Allovers in white, ivory, butter and champagne shades, in various makes; values 59c. to $1.98 at 25c., 49c. and 98c., a yd
Black Spangled Allover Nets, pretty designs and well covered; value $3.98, $1.98 a yd
Laces for fancy work, in various makes and widths, values 10c. to 75c., at 5c. to 25c. a yard
Real Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs, pretty designs, one in a box, at 75c, 98c, $1.49, $1.98 up to $20.00 ea

Main floor, centre, Central Building.

Holiday Books for Boys and Girls.
Sharp Price Cutting . . A Perfect Gathering.

The publishers have worked hard to make the children's books of this holiday time more in number and interest than ever before. Straight from the presses they have come to this Book Store, and publishers' prices have been cut most deeply here. Never was there such wide choice of beautiful holiday Books, never such price saving opportunity. And now is the time to choose.

This list of some:

	Pub. at	Our price
Boys' Books. Boys' Book of Explorations, by Tudor Jenks	$2.00	$1.44
For the Honor of the School, by Ralph Barbour	1.50	1.08
The Last of the Flatboats, by Geo. Cary Eggleston	1.50	.98
In the Irish Brigade, by G. A. Henty	1.50	.98
With Buller in Natal, by G. A. Henty	1.50	.98
With Garibaldi in Italy, by G. A. Henty	1.50	.98
Jack of all Trades, by D. C. Beard	2.00	1.44
In Defense of the Flag, by E. S. Brooks	1.25	.84
Under the Great Bear, by Kirk Munroe	1.25	.88
The Homestead on the St. Lawrence, by Everett T. Tomlinson	1 50	.98
Between Boer and Briton, by Edward Stratemeyer	1.25	.84
With Lawton and Roberts, by E. S. Brooks	1.25	.84
Jack Among the Indians, by George Bird Grinnell	1.25	.88
Carl the Trailer, by Harry Castlemon	1.00	.66
Brethren of the Coast, by Kirk Munroe	1.25	.88
The Young Gun Bearer, by G. Waldo Browne	1.00	.72
Scouting for Washington, by John P. True	1.50	1.08
In the Days of Jefferson, by Hezekiah Butterworth	1 50	1.08
For Boys and Girls. Wild Animal Play, by Ernest Seton-Thompson	50c	36o
The Dream Fox Story Book, by Mabel Osgood Wright, net	1.50	1.35
Stories from Dreamland, by William H. Pott	1.25	.88
Friends and Helpers, by Sarah J. Eddy	75	.54
The Grey Fairy Book, by Andrew Lang	2.00	1.44
The Road to Nowhere, by Livingston B. Morse	1.50	1.08
Wonder Stories from Herodotus, retold by G. H. Boden, illustrations by H. Granville Fell	2.50	1.81
Books for Girls. The Bennett Twins, by Grace Marguerite Hurd	1 50	1.08
Josey and the Chipmunks, by Sydney Reid	1.50	1.08
The Autobiography of a Tom Boy, by Jeannette L. Gilder	1.25	.88
Almost as Good as a Boy, by Amanda M. Douglas	1.25	.88
Pretty Polly Perkins, by Gabrielle E. Jackson	1.50	1.08
A Little American Girl in India, by Harriet A. Cheever	1.50	1.08
A Child of Glee, by A. G. Plympton	1.50	1.08
The Little Dreamer's Adventure, by Frank S. Child	1.25	.84
The House that Grew, by Mrs. Molesworth	1.25	.88
St. Nicholas Book of Plays and Operettas	1.00	.72
Sisters' Vocation, by Josephine Dodge Daskam	1.25	.88
Doris and Her Dog Rodney, by Lily F. Wesselhoeft	1.50	1.08
The Christmas Angel, by Katharine Pyle	1 25	.88
New Quarto for Boys and Girls. Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes, translated and arranged by Isaac Taylor Headland of Pekin University	1.25	.84
Nigger Baby and Nine Beasts, by Alma Florence Porter	2.00	1.34
The Wonderful Wizard of Oz, by L. Frank Baum	1.50	.98
The Roggie and Reggie Stories, by Gertrude Smith	1.50	1.08
The Adventures of Foxy Grandpa, by Bunny	.75	.42
The Songs of Father Goose, by L. Frank Baum	1.00	.72
The Bandit Mouse, by W. A. Frisbie	1.25	.08
Daddy Long Legs Fun Songs. Rhymes by Jas. O'Dea. Tunes by Alfred Solman.		
Pictures by Edgar Keller	1 25	.84
Father Tuck's Annual. Stories and Poems by Nora Hopper, E. Nesbit, Clifton Bingham and others. Illustrated by Louis Wain, M. Bowley, H. Cowham, Helena Maguire and others	1.50	.69

A large assortment of the Dutton Color Books, Push and Pull Books and also of the cheaper grade of Color Books.

Linen and paper Toy Books, in endless variety ..... 5c. to 35c
Board Juveniles; all that can be had in the market you will find here from 5c. to 49c
Large Cloth Juveniles; comprising Santa Claus' Story Book, Chatterwell Stories, Grimm's Fairy Tales and so forth 69c
A Superb collection of Calendars for the new century from the best foreign and domestic manufacturers.
A new and superb line of Booklets, Christmas and New Year's Cards.

Book Store, Main Floor, East Building.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

SILVERWARE.

Only one kind in our stock—"The Best."

This department is crowded with a host of pretty and useful articles. Queer taste, indeed, that can't make a selection here.

EVERY ARTICLE QUADRUPLE PLATE.

BREAD TRAYS, 98c., $1.24, $1.98, $2.24, $3.24 and up to the more elaborate ones of beautiful pierced work, at $6.98.

SPOON TRAYS, an oblong tray is now the proper thing for spoons, $1.98, $2.98, $3.49.

CAKE BASKETS, an almost endless variety, $1.49, $1.74, $1.98, $2.24, $2.98, $3.98, $4.24, $4.49, $4.98, $5.49, $6.98, $7.49, $7.98 and $8.49.

NUT BOWLS, in a large range of patterns, $2.24, $2.74, $3.24, $4.98 and $6.49.

FRUIT STANDS, imported glass dishes in quadruple-plated frames, $1.49, $1.98, $2.74, $2.98, $3.98, $4.49, $4.98, $5.49, $6.98, $8.98.

FERN DISHES, in both plated and enamel linings, $2.74, $2.98, $3.74, $4.98.

Hand Painted "Wave Crest Ware," fine gilt linings, $2.49, $2.98, $3.49, $5.98, $6.49.

CRACKER JARS, in the same rich effects as the above, 98c., $1.24, $1.74, $1.98, $2.49, $3.24, $3.49, $4.98, $5.49, $7.98.

ABOUT THE DOLLS.

NOWHERE CAN BE FOUND SUCH AN ASSORTMENT OF DOLLS AND DOLLS' THINGS, AS ARE SHOWN HERE. ABSOLUTELY THE FINEST GRADES, AT LESS PRICES THAN ARE USUALLY ASKED FOR INFERIOR GRADES. WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF THE FINEST PAPIER MACHE BALL-JOINTED DOLL EVER MADE. THESE DOLLS ARE FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY PREVIOUSLY SHOWN IN THIS COUNTRY. WE HAVE THEM IN EVERY SIZE, FROM THE REAL SMALL ONE UP TO THE VERY LARGEST MADE. WE CANNOT DESCRIBE THE BEAUTY OF THIS MAKE OF DOLL, BUT BY INSPECTION YOU WILL AGREE WITH US, THAT THEY ARE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND FINEST QUALITY EVER SHOWN, 75c. TO $12.00.

KID BODY DOLLS, 50 different kinds.

RAG DOLLS, 25 different kinds.

DRESSED DOLLS, 100 different kinds.

BISQUE DOLLS, 150 different kinds.

BABY DOLLS, 35 different kinds.

BOY DOLLS, 25 different kinds.

SOCKET HEADS, 10 different sizes.

METAL INDESTRUCTIBLE HEADS, 75 different kinds.

WORSTED DOLLS, 50 different kinds.

SPECIAL PRICES.

PRINTING PRESSES, with outfit, 65c.

PIANOS, upright style, $8.98 to 18c.

METALLAPHONES, 19c. to 60c.

SHOOTING GALLERIES, 89c. to $4.75.

WHEELBARROWS, Paris make, 25c. to $1.25.

TWO WHEEL CARTS, Paris make, 19c. to 39c.

EXPRESS WAGONS, Paris make, 50c. to $7.50.

PATROL WAGONS, Paris make, $4.98 to $13.50.

BUCKBOARDS, Paris make, $3.48 to $5.98.

DESKS, 75 styles, Paris make, 48c. to $17.00.

SLEDS, 65 styles, Paris make, 25c. to $9.50.

REAL SLATE BLACKBOARDS, $1.98 to $3.98.

TYPEWRITERS, 98c. to $4.98.

PEWTER TEA SETS, 19c. to $3.75.

SEWING MACHINES, 98c. to $3.98.

IRON TRAINS, best goods, 23c. to $3.50.

TEN-PINS, 10c. to 50c.

BAGATELLES, 25c. to $3.48.

WAR SHIPS, 19c. to 89c.

TOOL CHESTS, 19c. to $4.98.

CROKINOLE, 98c. to $1.89.

COMBINOLA, $2.48 to $4.19.

STEAM ENGINES, 39

TROTTERS GO TO EUROPE

Fast Harness Horses Shipped for Old World Racing.

AMERICAN DRIVERS ABROAD

Trainer Ira Ryerson Talks of the Growing Popularity of Yankee Stock in Austria and Italy.

In quarters separated from the commoner live stock on the ocean transport Patricia, which sailed from New York for Hamburg yesterday morning, were about fifty head of carefully selected and high-bred American trotting horses, the property of half a dozen owners, several of whom accompanied the horses on the voyage. The most valuable consignment was that of Ruzicka & Morgenstein of Vienna, Austria, consisting of about twenty head, the best known of which are the champion four-year-old filly of last season, Contralto, record 2:10 in the fourth heat of a race; the black mare, five years old, Neeretta, record 2:09½, and the nine-year-old stallion Greenbrino, record 2:10¾. Another lot, the best known of which is the bay mare, eight years old, Hannabrinda, record 2:24¼, went under the personal care of the American trainer, Ira Ryerson, formerly of Goshen, N. Y., who bought and shipped the horses as agent for European owners, for whom he will train and drive next season. A third consignment, shipped by B. Tappaen, also an American, now racing in Austria, had the black mare, six years old, Bertha Lee, record 2:13¼, as the star of the collection. Henry Fleischmann, the well-known sportsman and patron of the light-harness horse, from Vienna, also sent a picked few young trotters, while other shipments were made by the Fasig-Tipton Company as agents for foreign purchasers.

Ira Ryerson, who will train for the American trotting turfman, Capt. Tuthill, in addition to handling the harness horses of Baron Walcher, departed with one of the commissions which brought him back to New York unaccomplished. That was the purchase of the sensational young stallion Charley Herr, for which Baron Walcher had authorized Ryerson to offer $25,000. "That figure would not touch Charley Herr," Ryerson said before he sailed, "and from the prompt style in which my bid was rejected I knew there was no use trying further, so I gave it up. Baron Walcher might have increased his offer had I communicated with him, but the peculiar way in which Charley Herr's owner proposes to sell the horse, which is by means of sealed bids, made the outcome so doubtful that I did not ask for permission to go higher. As a matter of fact, the European patrons of harness racing have not been educated up to very big prices as yet, and a first-class horse of championship quality will bring a bigger price here than abroad. I must say, though, that any European owner of a real good race horse knows how to value him, and it is as hard to buy one in Europe as it is in America. The trotter has taken a strong hold in several European countries, and is steadily growing in favor, though I believe the harness horse flourishes better in Austria than anywhere else. In Vienna two tracks are almost constantly in use, and on Sunday, the popular day for racing there, it is a common thing for a crowd of 25,000 people to assemble at the better-patronized track to witness the sport.

"A place of excellent promise for the trotter is Italy, and a new track, to be opened at Milan in the Spring, has announced a meeting which will be a big thing. In all the trotting over there good clean sport is provided, and crookedness of any kind is but rarely heard of. The law exacts certain things from owners and trainers which keep the racing honest, and people of the highest position are interested in the sport. It is generally known that heat racing is not practiced there, but it would be hard for any one who had not seen it to imagine the beauty of the spectacle presented by one of the big races, where the field goes away, trotting on the smooth grass, up and down hill, with no dust or mud to interfere with the view or hamper the horses. The system of handicapping, which gives the slower horses so much start of the faster ones, also adds to the spectacular effects, and a handicap on that plan makes a wonderfully pretty contest. At first it is trying on the nerves of a driver accustomed to class racing as in America, but we soon became at home in it. A good knowledge of pace is needed in driving that sort of a race, but as that is something all American trainers have, they take to the new style of racing as if they had been at it all their lives. When it comes to driving, however, we have nothing on the Austrians, for they can do as much with a horse as any one can. They are a little backward in their training methods, but are quick to learn, and the Americans who are over there have to keep moving to stay with the procession."

Asked whether it was probable that Prince Potocki would send his champion trotter, Caid, to the United States to race in the twenty-thousand-dollar match made between A. H. Miller of Buffalo and Henry Fleischman of Vienna for an international race, Mr. Ryerson said he did not believe the Prince would ship Caid across the Atlantic even if he knew he would win the race. Caid, the American trainer said, is the best trotter in Europe, and his owner would not take the risk of the voyage. The match in question was made while the gentlemen interested were discussing the relative merits of the American trotter and the trotter bred from American stock in Austria. Mr. Miller backed the American horse, and a forfeit was put up for a race to take place next year on the Cleveland race track, two mile heats, best two in three, for $20,000 a side and such a purse as the association will add, the entries to be named at the post. It was said that Mr. Fleischman had Caid in mind when the match was made. Caid holds the world's record for two miles, 4:27 1-3, made in Vienna last Summer. The American record for the distance is 4:45, made by Monette, in 1894. In commenting on Caid's ability as a race horse Mr. Ryerson recalled the forty-thousand-franc race at the Paris Exposition, two and a half miles, which Caid won, with Nathenial, driven by Mr. Ryerson, second. Caid, he said, was jogging all the way and won easily, while the pace carried was at the rate of 2:18 to the mile all the way.

SPEEDWAY HONORS FOR TUSLA.

Pacing Newcomer Won Fast Trials with Noted Horses.

There were several new trotters and pacers on the Speedway yesterday afternoon that figured prominently in the recent Madison Square Garden sale. Most notable among them was the handsome pacing mare Tusla, with a mark of 2:10, who bids fair to become one of the most noted of the Speedway stars if she holds up her record of yesterday, when she had things about all her own way, winning every brush in which she started. The mare was purchased by David Lamar, who drove her to victory yesterday. She was formerly owned by C. G. K. Billings of Chicago, who drove her and Hontas Crooke to the pole in 2:12. The first speed tilt of importance that Tusla had was with the well-known pacer Spinx S., 2:09¾, driven by E. E. Smathers.

It was a horse race from start to finish, and the spectators applauded the pacers as they came down the stretch, nose and nose, but Tusla had a trifle too much speed for her opponent and won by a half length. While the speeding was at its height much excitement was caused by a runaway that would undoubtedly have caused damage had it not been for the prompt action of Mounted Policeman McKean. The accident occurred on the upper stretch, where W. G. Leland was driving his fast road team, Angelo and Diablo. They were near the quarter post, when one of the traces broke, causing the team to bolt. Mr. Leland tried in vain to hold the horses, and was swinging at the reins when a sudden lurch of the wagon threw him out into the road. He was unhurt and had hardly regained his feet before Officer McKean had caught the bridle of the horse whose trace had broken, and, after a short struggle, brought him to a standstill. The harness was then patched up and the team was driven home.

There was a very lively three-cornered brush between Spinx S., 2:09¾, driven by E. E. Smathers; Strathbelle, and Teddy Look, 2:20¼, driven by H. L. Stout. The start was a ragged one, Strathbelle having the advantage, but being unable to hold it against the speed of Spinx S., who passed her at the first quarter, and won by half a length. Strathbelle led Teddy Look by a head. The brown trotter Little Coaster, 2:21¼, driven by John Timmons proved herself in fine form by winning several hot brushes. David Lamar also had his recent purchase, Louis Victor, 2:10, on the road, and he gave Tusla one of the swiftest trials of the afternoon, honors being about even as the pair crossed the finish line. There is a promise of a fast brush this morning between the trotting favorite Alice Barnes, 2:11½, owned by E. E. Smathers, and Azote, owned by David Lamar. Among those on the road were H. O. Armour of Chicago, driving his team Windsor and Erin G.; J. W. Cornish, driving David B., 2:09; W. Clark of Yonkers driving Marion; George Coleman, driving Hattie Walters, 2:22½, and J. P. Rogers of Brooklyn, with Hindoo Boy, 2:18¾; John F. Cockerill, driving Honor Bright and Rival; H. L. Stout, driving Beacon Light, 2:28¾; Charles Riley, driving Belle Esprit, 2:12½, and Thomas Daly, driving Bessie Benton, 2:26¾.

LAST DAY AT BENNINGS.

Knight of the Garter, Favorite, Was Beaten in the Fourth Race by Rochester.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Get-away day was one of the most notable of the Washington Jockey Club's Fall meeting at Bennings. Despite the inclement weather—a raw wind and a threatening sky—the attendance was one of the largest of the meeting. Speculation was unusually brisk and heavy, and as three favorites and two strongly backed second choices won the talent had a good day. The feature of the day's sport, and perhaps the feature of the meeting, was the fourth race—the Maximum—for a purse of $1,500, at a distance of three miles. Knight of the Garter was a 9 to 5 favorite at post time. He went right out and made all the running for two miles and a half, when Rochester closed up on him and galloped under the wire a winner by three lengths, First Whip leading Oneck Queen by half a length for the place. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $300; all ages; five and a half furlongs—Velasquez, 97 pounds, (Brennan,) 7 to 5, won; Blarneystone, 115, (James,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Hopbroook, 99, (J. Slack,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Red Spider, Impartial, Imperialist, Lady Has Been, Bannock, Dame, Inominatum, Staten Island, and Directum also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $300; maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs—Protege, 107 pounds, (J. Slack,) 8 to 5, won; Timothy Foley, 110, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; James J. Corbett, 110, (Corbley,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:06 2-5. Isaac Hopper, Bonvernes, Dactyle, Blue Victor, Callear, Freshal, Craven, I Know, Gallimor, Cara, Flaneur, Woodspike, Waterton, and Grey Bill Higgins also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, steeplechase; about two and a half miles.—Old Tank, 150 pounds, (Barry,) 2 to 1, won; The Lost Chord, 163, (Farrell,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Breach of Promise, 143, (Hueston,) 7 to 1, third. Time—5:29. Decameron, Wild Heather II., Bosphorus, Claroba, and Governor Budd also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Maximum; purse $1,500; three miles—Rochester, 97 pounds, (Brien,) 3 to 1, won; First Whip, 107, (Burns,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Oneck Queen, 97, (J. Slack,) 5 to 2, third. Time—5:41. Knight of the Garter also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse, $300; highweight handicap; seven furlongs—Alsike, 131 pounds, (Miles,) 12 to 1, won; Lexington Pirate, 128, (Hothersall,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Sadie S., 130, (Burns,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:33 3-5. Godfrey, Charley Moore, Beggar Lady, Charawind, Huitzilopochtli, San Luis, and Maribert also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, $300; selling; mile and 100 yards—Beau Ideal, 106 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 10, won; Kirkwood, 104, (James,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Lancewood, 93, (Brennan,) 20 to 1 third. Time—1:54. Bondman, Thermos, Lofter, Harry McCoun, Elsie Skip, and Miss Mitchell also ran.

Trainer Duke to Race in France.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—W. Duke, the American horse owner, who expects to transfer his training quarters to France, disposed of seven horses at Newmarket to-day for a total of 1,965 guineas, of which Egmont bought 850 guineas and Galveston 420 guineas.

Results at Other Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—Mile, selling: Heroics, 105, (McJoynt,) 1; Belle Simpson, 92, 2; Tom Gilmore, 101, 3. Time—1:45. Six furlongs: Sackatuck, 108, (Mitchell,) 1; Midsummer, 98, 2; Moroni 110, 3. Time—1:16. Mile: Frank McConnell, 106, (Mitchell,) 1; Hood's Brigade, 99, 2; Free Hand, 101, 3. Time—1:44. Palmetto Handicap, One mile and a sixteenth: Knight Banneret, 102, (Walsh,) 1; Strangest, 107, 2; Sir Gatlan, 104, 3. Time—1:50. Six and a half furlongs: Georgie, 107, (T. Walsh,) 1; Jim Conway, 107, 2; Hardly, 107, 3. Time—1:23¼. Six furlongs: Gracious, 105, (McJoynt,) 1; Gray Daily, 108, 2; Scorpolette, 99, 3. Time—1:17.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Five and a half furlongs—May Gertrude, 109 pounds, (O'Connor,) 1; Gold Or, 117, 2; Gibraltar, 114, 3. Time—1:07. Six furlongs—Lost Girl, 119, (Turner,) 1; Maud Ferguson, 119, 2; Monrovia, 112, 3. Time—1:14½. Six furlongs—Jim Hale, 99, (J. Martin,) 1; Bard of Avon, 101, 2; Hab, 101, 3. Time—1:13¾. Emeryville handicap, mile—Tayon, 105, (Dominick,) 1; Canmore, 98, 2; Haviland, 91, 3. Time—1:39¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Vulcain, 106, (Coburn,) 1; Specific, 106, 2; Flush of Gold, 106, 3. Time—1:45¾. Mile and an eighth—Campus, 105, (Dominick,) 1; Dr. Bernays, 104, 2; Elmido, 102, 3. Time—1:52.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

BROOKLYN FURNITURE COMPANY

SUBSTANTIAL PRESENTS.

We have a full line of Furniture suitable for holiday presents.

Elegance, Usefulness and Solidity are blended in every piece. All of our goods come from the best factories and are personally guaranteed by us. The superior quality of our stock cannot be excelled and our very low prices cannot be equaled anywhere.

$10.00—For this handsome Ladies' Desk in Fine Mahogany or Quartered Oak. Highly polished. This is an artistic design and equal to any at $15.00.

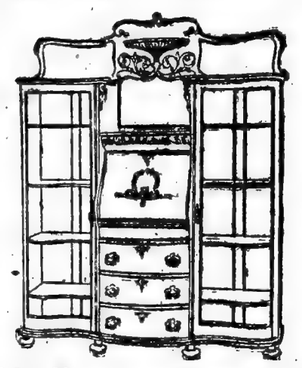

$24.00—Solid Quartered Oak, two-wing combination book case. This is a very handsome piece of furniture; it is finely carved, has plate glass mirror, double thick plate doors, and complete in every detail.

Turkish Arm Chair.

No chair can equal this for solid comfort; we are offering it for a few days at greatly reduced prices, as follows:

Price in leather, any shade, $32.00
" silk damask, " " $29.00
" velour, " " $20.00
" Denim, " " $15.00

This chair is made from the very best materials and guaranteed.

BROOKLYN FURNITURE COMPANY.

559 to 571 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

True Economy

And Discretion Always Dictate the

BEST,

But the price is sometimes in the way.

Not so with the

WISSNER

Pianos. They unite the HIGHEST STANDARD IN EXISTENCE with MODERATION IN PRICE and CONVENIENT TERMS.

SMALL GRANDS

Specially designed for

Holiday Trade.

Uprights in a Great Variety of Fancy Woods.

Great Values in Second Hand

PIANOS

Chickering, $135	Bradbury, $145
Steinway, $185	Wheelock, $125
Kranich & Bach, $155	Kroeger, $195

$4 to $6 Monthly.

15 Squares, $18 each.

OPEN EVENINGS.

BROOKLYN: Fulton and Flatbush Av.
JERSEY CITY: 80 Montgomery St.
NEW YORK: 25 East 14th St.
NEWARK: 590 Broad St.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn—Prices Always the Lowest.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFERINGS.

A Great Offer.

Broadcloths for Ladies' Costumes, 68 Cts., instead of $1.25.

Three thousand yards of Broadcloth, 48 inches wide, in reds, garnets, Gobelins, navy, violets, tans, browns, greens, biscuit—in fact, all the desirable shades—the regular $1.25 goods, especially suitable for Ladies' Costumes, and fitting for holiday gifts—at 68 cts. per yard, for this sale.

Main Aisle, Center Table.

Dress Lengths in Boxes for Holiday Gifts.

All wool Homespun Suitings, gray and blue mixtures, 50 inches wide, 5 yards for $2.95; value, $4.25.

All wool Cheviots Serges, navy, tans and reds, 42 inches wide, 6½ yards for $2.90.; value, $3.75.

All wool Storm Serges, blue only, very fine material, 50 inches wide, all shrunk and sponged, 5 yards for $2.90; value $3.75; 6 yards for $3.45; value $4.50.

All wool mixed Venetians, 50 inches wide, 5 yards for $3.75; value, $5.00.

Panne Velvets Only 95 cts.

We offer a desirable lot of regular $2.00 Panne Velvets, in eighteen different colorings, at 95 cts. per yard.

Dress Lengths of Wash Fabrics.

Fine Percale, Gingham, Seersucker, etc., put up in dress lengths for presents, $1.25 per length.

All of our remnants of fine Wash Goods, including Percale, Madras, Domestic Ginghams, French Linons and Scotch Zephyrs, reduced to 6, 8 and 15 cts. per yard; have been 10 to 50 cts.

Like-Silk Lining Less Than Half Price.

Like-Silk is so near Silk in appearance that it takes the place of Silk for some purposes. We have it in all colors, including delicate tints, also in black. Tomorrow we will sell it at 11 cts. per yard; usual price, 25 cts.

Glove Specials for Monday

Ladies' black Silk Mittens, with fancy backs, one pair in box, 45 cts.

Men's white Worsted Gloves, from Fownes Bros., 45 cts.

Men's Dogskin Gloves, English red and tan, 59 cts.

Children's Worsted Mittens, 19c.

Lace Curtains Reduced.

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, reduced from $8.75 to $6.50, from $10.00 to $7.50, from $11.00 to $8.00 per pair.

Renaissance Lace Curtains, French goods, hand made, in handsome designs, reduced from $9.00 to $6.25, from $12.50 to $8.50, from $13.25 to $10.00, from $16.50 to $12.50, from $21.00 to $15.75.

Tambour Muslin Curtains, fine Swiss goods, effective patterns, reduced from $6.00 to $4.00.

Lace Bed Sets.

Renaissance Lace Bed Sets, made especially for Brass Bedsteads, $8.50, $10.00, $15.00 and $20.00.

Irish Point Lace Bed Sets, $5.00 and $6.75.

Tambour Muslin Bed Sets, $4.50 and $6.00; were $6.00 and $8.00.

Third Floor.

Fine Oriental Rugs.

Our stock of Eastern Rugs is very complete both as to quality and sizes. Attention is called to the following:

Bokharas, various sizes, at $7.50, $12.00, $15.00, $18.00.

Cashmeres, at $12.00, $18.00, $20.00, and $25.00.

Fine Kirmans and Serabends, average size 4.6x7.2, in rare colorings, at $50.00, $75.00, and $95.00.

Kazaks, heavy weight, glossy colorings, average size 4.3x7.4, at $15.00, $20.00, and $25.00.

Heavy quality Afghans, average size 7.6x10.8, at $70.00, $75.00, $80.00, and $85.00.

Third Floor.

Holiday Stationery.

An especially attractive line of fine Stationery from Geo. B. Hurd and other makers, in suitable boxes for the holidays.

Fancy Box, with one quire of Paper and Envelopes, 25 cts.

Christmas Holly, a very pretty box, 30 cts.

The Diamond, a beautiful box, useful also for gloves, 65 cts.; filled with stationery, 75 cts.

A special lot of large and attractive Boxes, tied with colored ribbons, 50 cts.

Rainy Day Suits.

Special Sale of Various Styles at $8.95 Each To-morrow.

We offer 60 Rainy Day Suits for ladies, in various styles of double-faced materials, different shades of Oxford, just from the manufacturer—made to sell for $12.50, $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00—at $8.95 each. The skirt alone is worth more than we ask for the whole suit.

Also 75 Ladies' Suits of Cheviot, Homespun and Zibeline Cloth, in colors and black, regular $15.00 and $18.00 Suits, at $10.00 each.

Silk Petticoats.

We are showing an unusually attractive line of Silk Petticoats for holiday gifts—plain and novelties, from $6.50 to $25.00.

Special to-morrow—50 Taffeta Petticoats, deep flounce, trimmed with three hemmed ruffles, our regular $6.50 Skirt, for $4.75.

Furs for the Neck.

In Alaska Sable, with cluster of tails, $6.00 to $20.00.

Men's Furnishings for the Holidays.

Silk Suspenders, some with buckles of sterling silver and 18-karat gold plate, usually sell for $2.50 to $4.00; our price, $1.50.

Very handsome Smoking Jackets of double-faced Vicuna Cloth, with plaid collars, cuffs and pocket welts, in mixtures of gray, green, brown, blue and black, bound with satin, and fastened with silk frogs, regular $10.00 Jacket for $7.00.

Smoking Jackets of silk finished Velveteen, Italian Cloth lined and self faced edges, bound with satin and fastened with silk frogs, regular $12.00 Jacket for $9.50.

Trimmed Millinery

at $7.00 to $10.00 instead of $12.50 to $20.00.

Hats, Toques and Bonnets, suitable for all occasions, in choicest materials and styles—thoroughly up-to-date.

Hair and dress garnitures for holiday gifts, at attractive prices.

Fine Irish Damask Table Linens for Holiday Gifts.

Fine quality of goods, in new designs, never shown before.

Table Cloths, 2 yards wide by 2 yards long, $2.50; 2x2½, $3.25; 2x3, $3.75; 2½x2½, $4.50; 2½x3, $5.25.

¾ Napkins to match, $3.50 per dozen.

Damask, 72 inches wide, $1.25 per yard.

A lot of ⅝ Napkins, reduced from $2.50 to $2.00 per dozen, and from $3.50 to $2.50 per dozen.

A large assortment of hand-embroidered Irish Linen Squares, Tray Cloths, Buffet Covers and Doylies, at popular prices. Main Floor, Annex.

Special Sale of Fine California Blankets.

White Blankets, 72x82 inches, weigh 5½ lbs., $7.50 per pair; regular price $9.00; 74x86 inches, weigh 6½ lbs., $10.00, regular price $15.00; 80x86, weigh 7 lbs., $12.50 per pair, regular price $17.50. All beautifully finished with wide silk binding.

Also rich Satin and Silk Down Comfortables, some with elaborately embroidered centres, at reduced prices.

Third Floor.

Holiday Engraving.

In order to have Engraving done in a proper manner and on time you should place orders early.

We will take orders to print 50 cards from your own plate for 35 cts., or make a new plate and print 50 cards for 75 cts.

A steel Die, any Monogram you may select for 50 cts.

Umbrellas for Holiday Gifts.

For Ladies—26-inch Umbrellas, fine Union Taffeta, with mother-of-pearl handles, sterling silver caps and collars, $2.25. Initial engraved without charge.

For Men—28-inch Umbrellas, all Silk Serge, with natural wood, crooked and bulb handles, paragon frame, steel rod, $2.00.

Chatelaine Bags.

A special lot of hand crochet, steel bead Chatelaine Bags, with sterling silver name plate (on which we will engrave initial free of charge), $2.85; value $4.00.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

A. D. Matthews Sons

Never Before Have We Made Such Elaborate Preparations for "The Yuletide" and the Effect is Truly Pleasing. We Cannot Enumerate the Many Values, but Invite Your Inspection.

Leather and Fancy Goods for Holiday Gifts.

Nothing more beautiful or appropriate than a writing tablet, music roll, pocket book, card case, cigar case, traveling, or dress suit case, chatelaine or traveling bag, when made of fine leather and finished by skilled workmen as ours are.

The Celluloid Boxes with Comb and Brush, Military Brushes, Manicure Sets, Shaving Sets, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Albums, with and without music, Autograph Albums, Flasks, Pocket necessaries, Perfume Bottles, in nickel cases, are here in great variety, from French, German and Domestic manufacturers, of which we are justly proud. Style, durability and low prices are the chief characteristics of this grand collection.

Genuine Alligator Chatelaine Bag, outside pocket, **98c.**

Genuine Leather Collar and Cuff Box, with draw, satin lined, **$2.25**

Celluloid Photo Album, cabinet, tinted leaves, **$2.48.**

Genuine Leather Music Rolls, leather handle, 48c., better grade..... 98c

Celluloid Manicure Set, Fine Satin lined; at **$1.25**

Leather Writing Tablets from **48c. to 5.48**

Leather or Plush Autographs 48c from, up..

Special lot of Real Seal Pocketbooks, plain and mounted, calf lined..... **98c**

Genuine Seal, Alligator or Morocco Combination Book, large sterling silver corners, calf lined..... **$1.48**

Large assortment of Dress Suit Cases, Cabin Bags, Oxford Bags and Club Bags at prices that cannot be equaled.

Celluloid Shaving Sets, with Mug, Razor and Brush, satin lined, **$2.48 and $2.98**

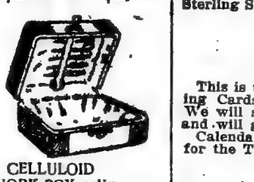

CELLULOID WORK BOX, satin lined, at . . . **48c**

Celluloid Musical Photo Album, handsomely decorated, plays two tunes, at **$4.48**

Celluloid Combination Comb and brush set, satin lined. **$2.25.**

Edison Phonograph Club.

One of the things from which you can derive much pleasure is a Phonograph! And we have now settled on a Plan whereby you can purchase one without the usually large outlay.

Our Gem Club membership fee $3.00—75c. for 14 weeks.
Our Standard Club membership fee $5.00—$1.00 for 20 weeks.
Our Home Club membership fee $8.00—$1.75 for 16 weeks.
Our Concert Club membership fee $15.00—$3.00 for 26 weeks.

For further particulars call at the Phonograph Dept., 3rd. Floor front, or we will mail circular upon request.

JEWELRY.

Special sale of FINE DIAMONDS and SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, at very low prices for high-class goods. Articles selected can be reserved for the holidays by paying small deposit.

Women's Sterling Silver, Open Face Chatelaine Watch, good timekeeper, **2.98.**

Women's Sterling Silver Hunting Case Watch; good timekeepers, case handsomely engraved, **3.98.**

Men's Sterling Silver Hunting Case Watch, good timekeepers, case handsomely engraved, **$5.48.**

Men's 14-kt. Gold filled Hunting Case Watch, American movement, case warranted for 15 years, **$8.98.**

Women's 14-karat Gold filled Hunting Case Watch, American movement, case warranted for fifteen years, **$10.98.**

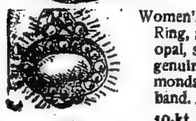

Women's 14-karat Gold Ring, set with large fiery opal, surrounded with 20 genuine diamonds, 9 diamonds on each side of band..... **$52.25**

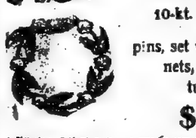

10-kt. Gold Wreath, pins, set with emeralds, garnets, pearls and turquoise, **$3.48.**

Opera Glasses rose or smoked pearl nickel trimmed, fine lense....**$8.98**

Pearl and Aluminum Opera Glasses with lorgnette attached **$9.50 to $25.00**

Sterling Silver Chain Bracelets, all size links, plain or chased, **98c**

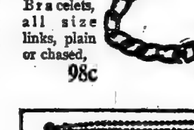

10-kt. Gold Lorgnette Chains, with set slide **$5.98**

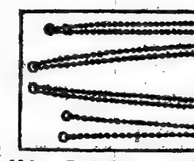

Women's Solid Gold Rings, 2, 3 and 4 stones, **48c.**

Women's 10-kt. Gold Marquise Rings, with five garnets or turquoise and sixteen pearls, **$1.48.**

Women's Sterling Silver Open Face Chatelaine Watch, American movement, plain or engraved, **$4.98.**

Men's 14-kt. gold filled locket, set with rhinestones, **$5.98.**

Same design, gold plated, **$1.98.**

Boys' Solid Gold Cameo Rings, **48c.**

Boys' 10-kt. Gold Cameo Rings, extra heavy band, **98c.**

Women's 14-kt. gold ring set with 5 pure white diamonds, **$53.98**

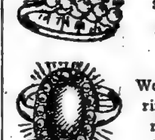

Womens' 14-kt. gold cluster ring, turquoise centre, surrounded with 16 genuine diamonds, **$25.48**

10-kt GOLD LINK CUFF BUTTONS, set with genuine diamond, **$2.98.**

Women's 10-kt. Gold Rings, set with 4 turquoise, garnets, emeralds or opals, and 5 pearls, **$1.25**

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The Zimmerman Autoharp, No. 7..... $2.98

Accordions, 98c., $1.98, $2.50, $2.98, $3.98 and $4.50

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GOLF VICTORS FOR 1900

Walter J. Travis Wins Thirteen Important Trophies.

SUMMARY OF THE BIG EVENTS

Watson, Seeley, Hamilton, Hitchcock, and Hollins All Stand High Among Local Golfers.

Golf on Northern links for 1900 is at an end. There will, of course, be more or less desultory playing during the Winter, but the championships and club tournaments are over. Only one more big tournament remains to be played in which local golfers will take a prominent part, and that is the Atlantic City Country Club open tournament, which will take place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this coming week.

A brief résumé of American golf for 1900 presents many interesting and instructive features. It shows that the metropolitan district has been the centre of activity, as has always been the case in the past. Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago have all contributed a larger share of activity than ever before, while in all Summer resorts the game has been claimed as a favorite by a constantly increasing army of devotees.

One of the characteristic features of the year has been the larger number of sectional championships, and this healthy growth of divisional associations is chiefly due to the wise suggestions made by President W. B. Thomas when he assumed the head office of the United States Golf Association, nearly two years ago. Among the more important of these championships are: Metropolitan, won by Walter J. Travis; Western, won by William Waller; Connecticut, won by Dr. Carl Martin; New Jersey, won by Archibald Graham; Maine, won by W. C. Emerson of Portland; New Hampshire, won by Herbert W. Odlin of Concord; Cape Cod, won by Archie M. Reid of the St. Andrew's Golf Club; East Jersey, won by Howard Giffin of East Orange; North Jersey, won by C. H. Murphey of Deal Beach; Florida, won by Charles B. Cory of Boston.

The three National championships have in each case brought new title holders to the front. Walter J. Travis of the Garden City Golf Club, now holds the amateur championship, wrested from Herbert M. Harriman. Miss Frances C. Griscom of Philadelphia supersedes Miss Ruth Underhill as the premier of women golfers. In the open championship, Harry Vardon, the former three-year champion of Great Britain, has added to his laurels that of the open championship of the United States, while Willie Smith of the Midlothian Club, Chicago, last year's champion, took fifth place in the competition this season.

Walter J. Travis has come worthily by his honors as the leading amateur golfer on this side of the Atlantic. He has won more open tournament and championship victories than any other golfer in the country. With one exception, the Oakland Club tournament, they have all been hard fought contests. The record of the year gives Travis thirteen first prizes, seven being the chief trophies won in the final of several match-play rounds, and the other six being low-score prizes in the qualifying round. These latter prizes were gained in the tournaments at Atlantic City, Oakland, Shinnecock, Tuxedo, Westchester, and in the amateur championship at Garden City. The seven more important prizes were the amateur and Metropolitan championships, and the chief trophies in the Atlantic City, Oakland, Shinnecock, Tuxedo, and Lakewood Fall tournaments.

PROMINENT FOR SECOND HONORS.

Charles H. Seeley, who was a schoolboy golfer last year, was runner-up for the Connecticut and interscholastic championship, won both the chief trophy and the handicap in the Knollwood Country Club tournament and the Consolation Cup in the Fall event at Lakewood. Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Yale's champion golfer last year, won both the Newport and Point Judith tournaments, was runner-up for the chief cup at Westbrook, and won the Handicap Cup at Shinnecock from scratch.

H. B. Hollins, Jr., who entered Harvard in September, won the interscholastic championship, the low score in that event, and the Consolation Cup in the Shinnecock tournament. Findlay Douglas, besides being runner-up three times to Travis, only got one first, and that the low score prize in the metropolitan championship. C. M. Hamilton, lately deposed from the Baltusrol championship, made the low score in the qualifying round in both Lakewood tournaments, and was runner-up for the chief prize to Watson in the Spring.

The following summary of tournaments for the season 1900 has been compiled chiefly for the purpose of showing the golfing exploits of the metropolitan golfers. Ten open cup tournaments were held in the metropolitan district, while in addition there were the National, metropolitan, and interscholastic championships, and several women's events. In each case the leader in the qualifying round is given, with the winner and runner-up for the chief trophy, with the winners of such other events as may have been given in the tournament:

April 3-7.—Atlantic City Open Tournament—First day, Vardon, exhibition against best ball of H. M. Harriman and Findlay S. Douglas, 36 holes; Vardon won 3 up and 2 to play. Qualifying round, 36 holes, low score prize won by Walter J. Travis, 180; H. M. Forrest second, 181. Atlantic City Country Club Cup won by Walter J. Travis, who beat Findlay S. Douglas 4 up and 2 to play. Consolation Cup won by James A. Tyng, Morris County; third cup won by W. D. Brownell, Providence; fourth cup by T. C. Enneuer, Montclair; foursomes won by H. M. Harriman and Findlay S. Douglas.

April 18-20.—Interscholastic (N. Y.) championship at Garden City—Qualifying round, low score by H. B. Hollins, Jr., Cutler, 82 strokes; championship final, 36 holes, Hollins beat C. H. Seeley, Berkeley, 6 up and 4 to play. Team championship won by Cutler School, represented by H. B. Hollins, Jr., J. Owen Winston, A. D. Holmes, and T. G. Douglas.

April 18-21.—Lakewood Open Tournament—Qualifying round, low score by C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, 171 strokes, 36 holes. Lakewood Cup won by R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, who beat C. M. Hamilton 1 up, (19 holes.) Consolation Cup, A. E. Hedstrom, Buffalo. Third cup, Grier Hersh, Lakewood.

April 23-24.—Lakewood Open Tournament for Women—Qualifying round, low score by Mrs. B. A. Manice, Lenox, 97 strokes. Lakewood Cup, won by Miss I. C. Linton, Montreal, who beat Mrs. Manice by 2 up.

May 12.—Intercollegiate team competition at Laurence Harbor, won by Yale, represented by T. M. Robertson, M. Byers, Thomas Cheney, and Charles Hitchcock, Jr. Total strokes, 736. Columbia second, 768; Princeton third, 820.

May 23-26.—Metropolitan championship at Nassau County Club, Glen Cove, L. I.—Qualifying round, low score by Findlay S. Douglas, 162 strokes, 36 holes; Walter J. Travis, second, 168. Championship won by Walter J. Travis, who beat H. M. Harriman, 3 up and 2 to play, 36 holes. Best-ball foursome, James A. Tyng and C. M. Hamilton, 81 strokes. Open handicap, won by Allan Kennaday, Montclair, 176, 14, 162, 36 holes; best gross score, Findlay S. Douglas, 169 strokes.

June 6-8.—Baltusrol open tournament.—Qualifying round, low score by A. G. Lockwood, Boston, 167 strokes, 36 holes; Allan Kennaday, Montclair, second, 171 strokes. Governors' Cup, won by R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, who beat James A. Tyng, 7 up and 5 to play, 36 holes, Watson making at the same time a new amateur record of 77 strokes for the links. Consolation Cup, T. T. Reid, Montclair. Blasted Hopes Cup, Grier Campbell, Baltusrol. Four-ball foursome, A. G. Lockwood and C. B. Cory, Boston, 80 strokes. Won after a tie at 81 strokes between the former and James A. Tyng and Louis P. Bayard, Jr. Open handicap, won by R. C. Watson, Jr., 77 strokes from scratch; 99 from 4.

June 6-9.—Connecticut State championship, played at the Wee Burn golf links, Noroton, Conn.—Qualifying round, low score by Dr. Carl Martin, Fairfield, 84 strokes. Championship won by Dr. Carl Martin, who beat Charles H. Seley, Wee Burn, 6 up and 5 to play, 36 holes. Consolation Cup, won by J. H. McKinley, Fairfield, who beat A. S. Pitt, Wee Burn, 4 up and 3 to play. Foursomes won by Edward Leavitt and George Jenkins, Hillandale. Team championship won by Wee Burn; Orford Club, second.

June 11-15.—Metropolitan women's championship of Morris County, Morristown, N. J.—Qualifying round, low score by Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Morris County, 102 strokes; Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock, second, 103. Championship won by Miss Genevieve Hecker, Wee Burn, who beat Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau, 9 up and 7 to play. Consolation Cup, Miss Marie G. Bryce, Morris County. Scratch foursomes—Miss Kip and Miss Elsa Hurlbut, Morris County, 102 strokes, making a new foursome record.

June 14-16.—Oakland open tournament, Bayside, L. I.—Qualifying round, low score by Walter J. Travis, 76 strokes. Oakland Cup, won by Walter J. Travis, who beat W. G. Bamwell, Oakland, 8 up and 6 to play. Consolation Cup, C. H. Robbins, Oakland open handicap; A. M. Rossiter, Oakland, 88, 10, 78.

June 21-23.—Knollwood Country Club open tournament, White Plains, N. Y.—Qualifying round, low score, C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, and A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley, tied at 78 strokes. President's Cup, won by Charles H. Seeley, Wee Burn, who beat Maturin Ballou, Apawamis, 10 up and 8 to play, 36 holes; handicap, won by Charles H. Seeley, 152 strokes, scratch, for 36 holes, making a new amateur record of 75 strokes for the eighteen-hole course. Consolation Cup, A. D. Compton, Westchester Golf.

July 2-7.—National amateur championship at Garden City—Qualifying round, low score by Walter J. Travis, 160 strokes, 36 holes; R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, second, 169. Championship won by Walter J. Travis, who beat Findaly S. Douglas 2 up, 36 holes.

July 19-21.—Interscholastic open tournament at Meadow Brook—Qualifying round, low score, tie at 92 strokes between F. O. Reinhart, St. Paul's, Concord, and U. A. Murdock, St. Marks. Chief Cup, won by J. G. Douglas, Cutler, who beat F. O. Reinhart, 2 up, 36 holes. Consolation Cup, won by G. F. Snow, St. Marks, beat William Ewing, Pomfret, 2 up.

July 24-28.—Shinnecock open tournament—Qualifying round, low score, tie at 160 between Walter J. Travis, Garden City, and A. M. Brown, Shinnecock. Play off won by Travis, 163 to 171, 36 holes. President's Cup, won by Walter J. Travis, who beat Roderick Terry, Jr., Newport, 12 up and 11 to play, 36 holes, making a new record of 74 strokes for the course, and 150 strokes for a continuous 36-hole round. Peconic Cup, H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook. Consolation Cup, Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow. Open handicap, Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Yale, 156 strokes from scratch, 36 holes. Club pair foursome, R. C. Watson, Jr., and H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook, 74 strokes. Walter J. Travis and Devereux Emmett second, 77 strokes.

Aug. 9-11.—Otsego, open tournament, Cooperstown, N. Y.—Qualifying round, low score by Devereux Emmett, Garden City, 86 strokes. Otsego Cup, won by D. A. Compton, Westchester Golf, who beat S. C. Clark, Otsego, 2 up and 1 to play. Bogy handicap, A. D. Holmes, Tuxedo.

Aug. 13-15.—Waiontha Club's open tournament, Richfield Springs, N. Y.—Qualifying round, low score by F. B. Barrett, Englewood, 87 strokes; Richfield Springs Cup, won by A. D. Compton, Westchester Golf, who beat S. C. Clark, Otsego, 1 up, 19 holes.

Aug. 22.—Final round in women's tournament at Shinnecock for the Boardman Cup. Won by Mrs. Charles S. Brown, who beat Miss Julia Clarke, 5 up, and 3 to play. Mrs. Brown allowed two strokes handicap.

Aug. 21-25.—Waumbek Club, Jefferson, N. H., Jefferson Cup. Won by Judge S. O. Prentice, Hartford, who beat Henry A. Blair, Onwentsia, 2 up. Consolation Cup, Douglas Hartshorne, Waumbek.

Aug. 22-25.—Point Judith open tournament. Won by Charles Hitchcock, Jr., who beat Howard Hitchcock 11 up, and 10 to play, thirty-six holes.

Sept. 1.—International teams at Quebec. Won by United States, nineteen holes to fourteen. Winning team composed of John Reid, Jr., J. G. Averill, John H. Brookes, G. G. Hubbard, J. S. Moorhead, S. Hickney, C. S. Farnum, William Waller, Chester Griswold, Jr., William Morris.

Aug. 28-Sept. 1.—Women's championship at Shinnecock—Qualifying round, low score by Miss Beatrix Hoyt, 94 strokes. Championship won by Miss Frances C. Griscom, Philadelphia, who beat Miss Margaret Curtis, Boston, 6 up and 4 to play. First Consolation Cup, won by Miss Bessie C. Hayes, Pittsburg; second Consolation Cup, won by Mrs. William Shippen. Consolation handicap, won by Miss E. W. Goffe, Point Judith. Women's foursome, won by Mrs. E. A. Manice and Miss C. Barnes, Lenox.

Aug. 28-Sept. 1.—Newport Open Tournament—Qualifying round, low score by R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, 155 strokes, 36 holes. Newport Cup, won by Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Yale, who beat C. T. Richardson, Harvard, 4 up and 2 to play, 36 holes.

Sept. 11-15.—Lenox Invitation Tournament—Qualifying round, low score, tie at 162 for 36 holes between Granville Kane, Tuxedo, and W. W. Hoffman, Atlantic City. Lenox Cup, won by Samuel Frothingham, who beat H. W. Allen, Pittsfield.

Sept. 12-15.—Tuxedo Invitation Tournament—Qualifying round, low score by Walter J. Travis, 156 strokes, 36 holes. Tuxedo Cup, won by Walter J. Travis, who beat Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook, 5 up and 4 to play, Travis making a new amateur record of 71 strokes. Ramapo Cup, G. P. Snow, Tuxedo.

Wee Wah Cup.—L. V. Pulsifer, Orford. Open Handicap—L. L. Kellogg, Tuxedo, 167, 20, 147. Gross score prize, C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, 157, 36 holes.

Sept. 19-22.—Westbrook Invitation Tournament, Islip, L. I.—Qualifying round, low score by R. C. Watson, Jr., 171 strokes, 36 holes; Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Yale, 174. President's Cup, won by Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook, who beat Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Yale, 2 up and 1 to play, 36 holes. Consolation Cup, George E. Watson, Westbrook.

Sept. 20-22.—North Jersey Shore Championship, played at Deal Beach—Championship, won by C. H. Murphy, who beat Irving Brokaw, 3 up and 2 to play, 36 holes. Consolidation Cup, W. A. Clarke, Deal; handicap, Edward Frazer, Red Bank; best gross score, H. V. Croker, 92.

Sept. 27-29.—New Jersey Golf championship, played at Essex County, Orange.—Qualifying round, low score by Howard A. Colby, Essex, 82 strokes. Championship won by Archibald Graham, North Jersey, who beat James A. Tyng, Morris County 5 up and 3 to play, 36 holes. Consolation Cup, Austin Colgate, Essex. Handicap, George B. Jenkinson, 2d, Essex. Team championship, won by Essex, represented by Howard A. Colby, C. F. Watson, Jr., C. F. Watson, and T. H. Powers Farr.

Oct. 3-6.—St. Andrew's open tournament—Qualifying round, 36 holes, low score by A. De Witt Cochrane, 167 strokes. St. Andrew's Cup, won by John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's, who beat A. D. Cochrane, 1 up, 36 holes. Captain's Cup, won by Marc M. Michael, Yountokah. Governor's Cup, won by Maturin Ballou, Apewamis.

Oct. 3-6.—Ardsley, women's tournament—Qualifying round, low score by Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, 98 strokes. Ardsley Cup, won by Mrs. A. D. Cochrane, who beat Mrs. E. A. Manice, Lenox, 1 up. Consolation Cup, won by Miss Lilian Brooks, Ardsley.

Oct. 16-20.—Baltusrol, women's open tournament—Qualifying round, low score by Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock, 97 strokes. 88 scores turned in. Baltusrol Cup, won by Miss Frances C. Griscom, Philadelphia, who beat Miss Georgiana Bishop, Brooklawn, 1 up. Consolation Cup, won by Miss Elsa Hulbut, Morris County. Inconsolables' Cup, won by Miss Marie G. Bryce, Morris County. Scotch foursomes, won by Miss Maude K. Wetmore and Miss Marion Oliver.

Nov. 1-3.—Westchester Golf Club, open tournament. Qualifying round—Low score by Walter J. Travis, 82 strokes. Chief cup won by W. L. Thompson, Baltusrol, who beat Travis 4 up and 2 to play. Consolation cup won by C. F. Watson, Jr., Essex County. Handicap won by W. L. Thompson. Mixed foursomes won by Miss Grace Jenkins and John Smith, Powelton.

Nov. 29-Dec. 1.—Lakewood open tournament. Qualifying round—Low score by C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, 78 strokes. Lakewood Cup, won by Walter J. Travis, who beat Findlay S. Douglas, 3 up and 2 to play. Consolation Cup won by Charles H. Seeley, Wee Burn. Third Cup won by A. Mallouf, St. Paul's, Concord. Handicap won by Irving Brokaw.

Nov. 30-Dec. 1.—Baltusrol, East Jersey golf championship, won by Howard Giffin, East Orange, who beat P. C. Pulner, Newark A. C., 2 up.

Donor of Golf Prize Won.

At the Richmond Hill Golf Club yesterday a three-day mixed foursome competition, for cups presented by Mrs. A. W. Morse, was brought to an unexpected conclusion, for the giver of the prizes and her partner proved to be the winners. They at once put up the prizes again, to be played for this week. The summaries:

First Round.—Mrs. Nichols and Arthur Hinds, (handicap, 2,) beat Mrs. Marquand and W. H. Rachau, (scratch,) 2 up; Mrs. A. W. Morse and C. A. C. Blackburn, (handicap, 3,) beat Mr. and Mrs. Torrance, (handicap, 4,) 2 up; Miss Townsend and R. L. Harrison, (scratch,) beat Miss Lane and G. T. Donnell, (scratch,) 3 up, 2 to play; Miss Jones and William Parkin, (handicap, 5,) beat Miss Hudson and Arthur Smith, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Round.—Miss Jones and William Parkin beat Mrs. Nichols and Mr. Hinds, 2 up, 1 to play; Mrs. Morse and Mr. Blackburn beat Miss Townsend and Mr. Harrison, 4 up, 3 to play.

Final Round.—Mrs. Morse and Mr. Blackburn beat Miss Jones and Mr. Parkin.

Golf Handicap at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 8.—A golfing party of fifteen competitors enjoyed the day at the Country Club of Lakewood in the first men's open handicap of the season on those links, and Clarence H. Robbins won the prizes offered for both actual and net scores. Summary:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Clarence H. Robbins, Country Club	93	8	85
N. B. Coles, Country Club	106	16	90
Howard Maxwell, Nassau	102	8	94
G. S. Daniels, Apawamis	113	18	95
A. W. Black, Lakewood Golf	105	8	97
A. F. Southerland, Essex County	107	10	97
A. H. McKee, Apawamis	109	10	99
C. S. Naething, Country Club	119	15	104
I. A. Smith, Country Club	134	18	116
Charles A. Smith, Country Club	138	18	120

A Golf Ball Sweepstakes.

Out of twenty-four starters an even dozen finished in the golf ball sweepstakes yesterday at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club. There was a tie for first place, and the balls were divided. The cards:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
J. H. Merritt	96	12	84
J. D. Dithridge	107	23	84
W. Jarvie	106	17	89
F. H. Lovell, Jr.	110	21	89
J. L. Taylor	99	8	91
B. Clark	98	7	91
N. T. Doubleday	99	7	92
N. T. Pulsifer	108	15	93
F. C. Johnson	117	22	95
H. C. Duval	128	28	100
D. Chauncey	103	3	100
F. W. Blossom	128	22	106

A SUICIDE IN THE PARK.

Visitors in Central Park near the East Drive, opposite the One Hundred and Sixth Street entrance, last evening noticed a man sitting on a bench apparently asleep, but one, making a closer examination, found that the man was dead, and the lips were burned with carbolic acid, a strong odor of which was noticeable.

On the body was found a card, which read as follows:

To whom it may concern: Please notify my dear son Frank, but don't notify my wife, as she is ill and cannot stand it.

HENRY F. AIRD,
237 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Two sealed letters were addressed to the wife and son, respectively, the former bearing the address, 77 West One Hundred and First Street. There was also a badge that looked like a badge of the old Volunteer Fire Department. There was, however, no trace of the bottle which had contained the poison.

An ambulance surgeon from Harlem Hospital pronounced the man dead, and the body was then taken to the Harlem Morgue.

No information could be gained at the address given on the card last evening, except that Mrs. Aird was too ill to see any one. The only Henry F. Aird whose name appears in the City Directory is given as a restaurant keeper of 881 Sixth Avenue. The place is now in other hands, but neighbors said that Mr. Aird had given it up about a year ago, failing to find it profitable.

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$20	Stanbrough. . .	$2 monthly until paid.
30	Harrison. . . .	3 monthly until paid.
35	Bijou.	3 monthly until paid.
35	Dan'l Beatty. .	3 monthly until paid.
40	Hardman. . . .	3 monthly until paid.
65	Steinway & Son.	3 monthly until paid.
70	Kranich & Bach.	3 monthly until paid.
90	Weber.	4 monthly until paid.
99	Steinway & Son.	4 monthly until paid.
110	Waters.	5 monthly until paid.
135	Schumann & Son.	5 monthly until paid.
150	Chickering. . .	6 monthly until paid.
175	Weber.	6 monthly until paid.

Organs.

$20	Sterling. . . .	$2 monthly until paid.
30	Bridgeport. . .	2 monthly until paid.
35	Estey.	2 monthly until paid.
45	Mason & Hamlin.	3 monthly until paid.

GOETZ & CO.,

81 to 87 Court St., Brooklyn.

ONE BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.

Open Evenings Until 10 o'Clock.

MICHAEL BEAT STINSON.

Indoor Cycling Season Opens on the Madison Square Track.

The indoor cycling racing season under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing Association was opened last night in the Madison Square Garden. The track on which the races were run is with one exception the steepest that has even been used in this country, and as a consequence there were a number of spills, although none of the riders was hurt. The time made during the evening was generally good, and the racers had to ride as hard as they could to get around the steep turns. The least deviation caused an upset.

The event of the night was the fifteen-mile motor-paced match between "Jimmy" Michael and W. C. Stinson, who holds the world's record for one hour with 40 miles 330 yards to his credit. But the match race between "Tom" Cooper and Major Taylor was followed with close interest. Taylor, who is a negro, being one of the most popular men on the track to-day. Taylor beat Cooper easily in both heats, the first unpaced and the second paced by Louis Gimm. There was much interest in the amateur races, the adherents of the various cyclers keeping up matters at a fever heat by their cries of encouragement.

It would need but a look at the Garden last night to make it evident that indoor cycling at least had lost none of its popularity. Nearly every seat in the vast amphitheatre was taken, and the ring inside the track was crowded with people. After counting, "Jim" Kennedy said there were over 8,000 people in the house, one-half of this number being women, who took quite as much interest in the event as did the men.

On the first attempt by Michael and Stinson to begin their fifteen-mile motor-paced race, Michael was hit by Stinson's pacing machine, and as the rules called for the race to begin over again should an accident occur to either rider during the first mile, the contest was started anew. Michael was cut on the left arm by his fall on the track, but the midget got on his wheel in a minute. They started again in less than two minutes, and Michael was the first to get in behind his pace, which was very fast.

In the first half mile Michael had an advantage of half a lap on Stinson, who failed to catch his pace, and it was not until the second mile that Stinson caught up. Michael's pace increased in the third mile, and in the fourth he lapped Stinson. The pace was terrific, and the little fellow seemed to fly around, his fourth mile being covered in 1:41 2-5. Michael kept shouting "More pace; go quicker!" while the crowd yelled, and the race was as good as won by the little Welshman from this point.

The time for five miles was 8.51 4-5, and this tells the story of the race as to speed. Stinson was unable to keep up with his pacing machine and lost it repeatedly, Michael gaining another lap in the sixth mile. The pace was not so fast in the seventh mile, which was ridden in 1:50 clip, with Michael three laps ahead. At the tenth mile mark Michael was just behind the wheel of his opponent, and in the next lap the Welshman passed the New England rider for the fourth time.

In the fourteenth mile the chain on Michael's pacing machine broke, and he went on riding for a mile alone. Then he stole Stinson's pace until another pacing machine was put on for him. This also broke down, and Michael lost a lap in consequence, but he won the race sitting up by three laps. Stinson's time was 28:38 2-5.

SUMMARY.

Half-Mile National Indoor Amateur Championship, Winners to Qualify.—First Heat—Won by W. Smith, K. C. W., New York. Time—1:17. Second Heat—Won by T. Adometz, Passaic, N. J. Time—1:09 2-5. Third Heat—Won by Joseph Blanqui, R. W., New York. Time—1:10 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by J. H. Hunter, H. W., Newark, N. J. Time—1:11 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by W. S. Fenn, Bristol, Conn. Time—1:05. Sixth Heat—Won by Gus Wilsing, H. W., New York. Time—1:07 3-5. Seventh Heat—Won by George Scofield, K. C. W., Richmond Hill, L. I. Time—1:06. Eighth Heat—Won by F. J. Caldwell, New Milford, Conn. Time—1:06 2-5. Ninth Heat—Won by Edwin Billington, Vailsburg, N. J. Time—1:06 1-5. Tenth Heat—Won by R. A. Brooks, H. W., New York. Time—1:04 2-5. Eleventh Heat—Won by Pete Van Cott, N. W., New York. Time—1:03 2-5. Twelfth Heat—Won by G. C. Schreiber, H. W., New York. Time—1:05.

Final Heat—Won by J. H. Hunter; Pete Van Cott, second; Gus Wilsing, third. Time—1:13.

Professional Mile Heat Match Race.—Best two in three, paced, unpaced, and toss, between Tom Cooper and Major Taylor—First heat won by Taylor. Time—3:06 1-5. Second heat won by Taylor. Time—2:08 4-5.

Champion Fenn One Mile Amateur Handicap, first and second in each heat to qualify.—First heat won by D. W. Sullivan, Dwight School, New York, (30 yards;) second, Walter Smith, K. W. C., Brooklyn. Time—2:23 4-5. Second heat won by W. S. Fenn, (scratch;) second, Lester Wilson, Pittsburg P. A. Time—2:14 3-5. Third heat won by W. H. Coyte, (45 yards;) George Schofield, (scratch,) second. Fourth heat won by M. A. Rutter, Newark, N. J., (30 yards;) Thomas Firth, Harrison, N. J., second. Time—2:11 4-5. Fifth heat won by George Summers, New York, (105 yards;) T. Amametz, Passaic, second. Time—2:12 2-5. Sixth heat won by Charles Schlee, Newark, N. J., (15 yards;) Harry Welsing, New York, (30 yards,) second. Time—2:17 4-5. Seventh heat won by Pete Van Cott, New York, (30 yards;) George Halzhauer, (75 yards,) second. Time—2:13 2-5. Eighth heat won by J. H. Hunter Newark, N. J., (15 yards;) W. Losee, Brooklyn, (30 yards,) second. Time—2:09 4-5. Ninth heat won by J. R. Filippen, New York, (60 yards;) William Dobbins, Orange, N. J., (45 yards,) second. Time—2:14 4-5. Tenth heat won by G. C. Schreiber, New York, (15 yards;) F. J. Cadwell, New Milford, Conn., (30 yards,) second. Time—2:09 1-5. Eleventh heat won by Ralph de Palma, Brooklyn, (90 yards;) J. Hersley, Brooklyn, (90 yards,) second. Time—2:15 4-5. Twelfth heat won by J. J. McKinnen, Dorchester, Mass., (105 yards;) L. A. Lake, Ambrose Park, (30 yards,) second. Time—1:58.

Final heat won by Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, (15 yards;) D. W. Sullivan, Dwight School, (30 yards,) second; G. C. Schreiber, H. W., New York, (15 yards,) third; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, (30 yards,) fourth. Time—2:16.

Fifteen-mile motor paced match, between Jimmy Michael and W. C. Stinson:

Miles.	Leader.	Time.
1	Michael	1:54
2	Michael	3:39 1-5
3	Michael	5:19
4	Michael	7:00 2-5
5	Michael	8:51 4-5
6	Michael	10:41
7	Michael	12:31 4-5
8	Michael	14:22 1-5
9	Michael	16:13 2-5
10	Michael	18:06 3-5
11	Michael	19:51 4-5
12	Michael	21:46 2-5
13	Michael	23:41 4-5
14	Michael	25:38 4-5
15	Michael	27:56 2-5

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Our prices have never been equaled by any jewelry or department store in the United States. Our stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware for Holiday Gifts is the largest and most complete of the kind in the world. The prices we quote convince the public that we are correct in saying, "Reliable goods at lower prices than any jewelry or department store in the United States."

Any article now selected can be reserved for the holidays.

Diamonds. Diamonds. Diamonds.

Pendant or Brooch, 6½ carats of genuine Diamonds of the first quality; actual value $375.00; price $285.00.

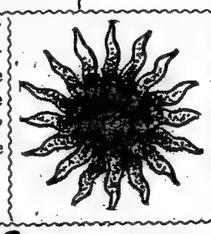

Sunburst Pendant or Brooch, containing over 2½ carats of pure white and brilliant Diamonds, actual value $200.00; price, $87.50

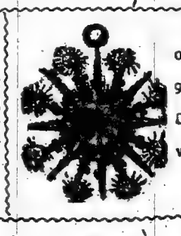

Solid Gold Brooch or Pendant, set with 9 large and brilliant Diamonds, actual value $60.00; price $23.75.

Diamond Pendant or Brooch, set with 7 large white Diamonds (Oriental pearls) actual value $90.00; price, $48.75.

Genuine Diamond Ring, two perfect and white Diamonds weighing 1¼ carats, actual value $110.00; price, $57.50

Hoop Ring, set with five large and brilliant Diamonds (no chips), actual value $45.00; price, $23.50

Solitaire Ring, genuine Diamond, weighing ¼ carat, actual value $67.00; price, $31.50

Two genuine Diamonds and two Hungarian Opal Ring, value $25.00; price, $10.75

Cluster Ring, 20 large and brilliant Diamonds (no chips), turquoise centre, actual value $35.00; price, $18.75

Solitaire Ring, genuine Diamond, weighing ½ carat, actual value $40.00; price, $18.50

Hoop Ring, set with two large and brilliant Diamonds and three sapphires or rubies; actual value $20.00; price, $10.75

Cluster Ring, set with genuine Diamonds and Ruby, Turquoise or Emerald centre, actual value $12.00; price, $5.00

Men's Gypsy Ring, heavily carved add set with two large and brilliant Diamonds and Emerald or Ruby centre; actual value $25.00; price, $11.75

Solid Gold Snake Ring, head set with genuine Diamond and Ruby or Emerald, actual value $8.50; price $3.75

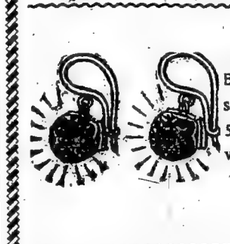

Genuine Diamond Ear Drops (or screw), weighing 5½ carats, actual value $750.00. $395.00.

Solid Gold Chain Bracelet, set with genuine Diamond (no chip), actual value $35.00; price, $18.00

Solid Gold Brooch, genuine Diamond centre (no chip), actual value $15.00; price, $4.50

Solid Gold Locket, set with Star and Crescent of genuine Diamonds, actual value $25.00; price, $9.75

Genuine Diamond Ear Screws, Ruby, Emerald or Turquoise centre; actual value $10.00; price, $4.50

Solid Gold Locket, set with genuine Diamond in star setting; actual value $10.00; price, $4.75

Solid Gold Link Buttons, set with genuine Diamond in star setting; actual value $5.00; price, per pair, $1.65.

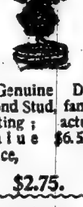

Genuine Diamond Stud, fancy setting; actual value $6.50; price, $2.75.

Solid Gold Tie Clasp, set with genuine Diamond in star setting; actual value $3.50; price, $1.75.

Solid Gold Brooch or Pendant, set with real Pearls and genuine Diamond; actual value $12.00; price, $5.50.

Genuine Diamond Ear Screws (no chips), solid gold settings; actual value $8.00, price, per pair, $3.75.

SOLID GOLD JEWELRY.

Wreath Pins, set with pearls, garnets, turquoise, rubies and sapphires.....$1.45

Link Buttons, numerous designs, per pair, 95 cts.

Match Box, large size $7.75

Set with genuine Diamond (no chip), $8.75

Cigar Cutters, plain, or fancy, $3.50. Set with genuine Diamond (no chip), $4.75.

Solid Gold Knot Scarf Pin, set with genuine Diamond (no chip).....$2.50

Knot Pin, with pearl center, $1.25.

Men's Gypsy Rings, heavily carved and set with garnets, emeralds or almandines, $3.75.

Solid Gold Signet Ring, $4.75.

Men's Initial Rings, raised Gold Initials, set with six genuine Diamonds.....$7.50
Men's Initial Rings, raised Gold initials, $2.75.
Boy's Initial Rings, $1.75

Rings set in combinations of pearls, opals, sapphires and rubies	$1.25	Lorgnette Chains	$5.75
Coil Pins, with or without pearl	$1.75	Lockets (large size), plain or fancy	$3.50
Scarf Pins, numerous designs	85c.	Misses' Rings, set with garnets, emeralds, sapphires	$1.00
		Chain Bracelets (large size), with lock and key	$7.25
Thimbles (all sizes)	$1.75		
Solid Gold Double Chains (for men)	$4.75		
Baby Pins and Buttons, in sets of three, with chain	$1.75		
Hat Pins (numerous designs)	$1.85		

WATCHES FOR WOMEN.

Solid Gold Case, set with genuine Diamond (no chip), Waltham movement, $14.75

Solid Gold Case, set with 5 genuine Diamonds, Waltham movement, $17.75

SEVENTH REGIMENT GAMES.

Company E Won Point Prize for Fourth Consecutive Time.

Three armory records were broken at the thirty-eighth games of the Seventh Regiment in their armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, last night. In the 93-yard run, handicap, Samuel K. Thomas, Company E, won his heat from scratch in 0:09 4-5, lowering by one-fifth of a second the previous armory record of 0:10, made by R. C. Fisher, Company F, in April, 1892, and by himself in April, 1899, and in the pole vault he made a new record, 10 feet 7 inches, lowering the record of 10 feet 6 inches, made by I. K. Baxter last March, by one inch.

In the running high jump Irving K. Baxter of Company C made a new record from scratch of 5 feet 11 inches, beating his former record of 5 feet 10 inches, made in March, 1900, by 1 inch.

A fourth armory record was broken by M. W. Long of the New York Athletic Club, in an exhibition quarter-mile run, but as he is not a member of the regiment his performance cannot be accepted. Long made the quarter mile in 0:52, which is over "seconds better than the armory record of 0:54 4-5, made by L. Snedeker of Company F on April 11, 1896. Long was paced by Wenman of Company I, and his exhibition was one of the features of the evening's sport.

A sensational finish occurred in the half-mile run, which resulted in a dead heat between Charles R. Neidlinger of Company A and Lewis C. Cole of Company I. Cole led until the last turn, when Neidlinger passed him and seemed to have the race, but at the tape Cole plunged forward, breasted the tape, and fell headlong upon the floor, completely exhausted. The judges pronounced it a dead heat amid great applause. The heat was run off after the last regular event, and was won by Neidlinger by about two yards.

The summaries:

33-Yard Run.—First trial won by Charles R. Neidlinger, Company A; A. H. Tiemeyer, Company C, second. Time—0:16 2-5. Second trial won by Nelson R. Van Kleick, Company E; J. E. Engel, Company C, second. Time—0:10 3-5. Third trial won by David Darlington, Company H; John Barnes, Jr., Company B, second. Time—0:10 4-5. Race won by Neidlinger, Van Kleick second, Tiemeyer third. Time—0:10 2-5.

93-Yard Run, Handicap.—First trial won by H. L. La Fetra, Company G, (6½ yards;) F. C. Terry, Company E, (3 yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Second trial won by Samuel K. Thomas, Company E, (scratch;) H. F. Jaeckel, Company G, (8 yards,) second. Time—0:09 4-5. Third trial won by Harry L. Stratton, Company I, (7½ yards;) F. P. Nichols, Jr., Company B, (17 yards,) second. Time—0:09 4-5. Fourth trial won by B. W. Wenman, Company I, (3 yards;) Donald Nicoll, Jr., Company A, (3 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Race won by Stratton, Wenman second, Thomas third. Time—0:09 3-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. B. Holbrook, Company E, (10 yards;) Charles P. Loeser, Company D, (15 yards,) second; Julian S. Myrick, Company D, (20 yards,) third. Time—2:29.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by F. M. Drake, Company H, (scratch;) J. H. Covell, Company F, (5 yards,) second; Carl Sandford, Jr., Company D, (scratch,) third. Time—2:58.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Charles R. Neidlinger, Company A; Charles L. McClave, Company B, second; H. P. Cornell, Company G, third. Time—1:03 1-5.

One-Lap Wheelbarrow Race, Handicap.—First trial—Won by Oscar Wuerz, Company C, 7 yards; F. P. Nichols, Jr., Company B, 17 yards, second. Time—0:38 2-5. Second trial—Won by John J. Storms, Jr., Company E, 3 yards; Charles P. Loeser, Company D, 4 yards, second. Time—0:28 1-5. Third trial—Won by T. G. Leonard, Company D, 7 yards; A. W. Taylor, Company H, 9 yards, second. Time—0:25 3-5. Race won by Storms, Wuerz second, Loeser third. Time—0:27 2-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by B. W. Wenman, Company I, 19 yards; M. J. Waters, Company E, 9 yards, second; F. C. Terry, Company B, 6 yards, third. Time—0:25 3-5.

One Lap Sack Race.—Won by Walter A. Hughes, Co. E; Charles P. Loeser, Co. D, second; Paul W. Doll, Co. E, third. Time—0:33 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. B. Holbrook, Co. E, (14 yards;) Harry P. Stratton, Co. I, (18 yards,) second; Ernest B. Merwin, Co. E, (17 yards,) third. Time—0:54 3-5.

Potato Race.—Won by M. J. Waters, Co. E; T. G. Leonard, Co. D, second; H. L. La Fetra, Co. G, third. Time—0:53 2-5.

220-Yards Hurdle Race.—Won by Walter A. Hughes, Co. E; Harry L. Stratton, Co. I, second; G. B. Holbrook, Co. E, third. Time—0:31 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by S. K. Thomas, Company E, (scratch;) H. L. Naisawald, Company A, (12 yards,) second; Ernest R. Merwin, Company F, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:29 3-5.

One-half-Mile Run.—Dead heat between Charles R. Neidlinger, Company A, and Lewis G. Cole, Company I; Nelson R. Van Kleick, Company E, third. Second race won by Neidlinger, Cole second. Time—2:23.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by J. H. Covell, Company F, (scratch;) F. M. Drake, Company H, (scratch,) second; W. G. Douglas, Company C, (scratch,) third. Time—5:52 2-5.

Wall-Scaling Contest, Teams of Eight Men.—Won by Company K, Company F, second; Company E, third. Time—0:48; 0:49 2-5; 0:56 4-5.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by W. E. Schastey, Company A, 12 feet, with an actual put of 33 feet 6 inches; Frederick Gaisel, Company F, 13 feet, second, with an actual put of 29 feet 6 inches; R. E. Larendon, Company G, 10 feet, third, with an actual put of 32 feet 1 inch.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Paul Doll, Company E, 8 inches, with an actual jump of 5 feet 7 inches; Frederick Gaisel, Company F, 9 inches, second, with an actual jump of 5 feet 6 inches; Irving K. Baxter, scratch, third, with an actual jump of 5 feet 11 inches.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by S. K. Thomas, Company E, scratch, with an actual vault of 10 feet 7 inches; I. K. Baxter, Company C, scratch, second, with an actual vault of 10 feet; Frederick Gaisel, third, with an actual vault of 8 feet 3 inches.

COMPANY	COMPETITION TROPHY	1st.	2d.	3d.	Po'ts.
Company E		9	2	7	58
Company A		4	1	..	23
Company I		2	4	1	22
Company F		1	4	1	18
Company D		..	3	3	12
Company C		..	2	3	9
Company H		1	1	..	8
Company K		1	..	1	5
Company B		..	1	1	4
Company F		..	..	3	3
Total		18	18	18	162

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lively Week Closes with the Sale of 122 and 124 Fifth Avenue.

THE PRICE ABOUT $1,500,000

Latest News by Brokers—Sm'l Properties Still Find Good Auction Market—This Week's Offerings.

The continuance of active dealing in many classes of property has served to sustain a lively interest in the realty market during the last week, and has caused representative brokers to express themselves as satisfied with present conditions and reasonably hopeful of still further improvement in the near future.

The sale of Henry Corn's building, 122 and 124 Fifth Avenue, regarding which additional particulars will be found below, is said to be purely an investment transaction. Effort is made to attach great importance to the trade—at last said to be an accomplished fact—by which J. Pierpont Morgan gives the Hotel Earlington, in West Twenty-seventh Street, in part payment for the Gill Building. As has already been pointed out, this deal probably means the investment of little or no new capital in real estate by Mr. Morgan, and much less that he is looking with any special favor upon real estate investment.

John Jacob Astor's decision to dispose of the block bounded by Avenue A, First Avenue, Fourth, and Fifth Streets, was in many ways the most interesting of the week's developments. The traditional "never-sell policy" of the Astors has suffered a number of severe shocks in recent years and has come to be regarded as more or less of a myth. New structures on Little West Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, west of Ninth Avenue, new apartment houses on Upper Broadway and St. Nicholas Avenue and the projected improvement of two corners in Longacre Square certainly indicate that if the Astor policy ever was ultra-conservative, it has been modified until it is as progressive as that of any other large real estate interest in the city.

Many different sections figured in the week's dealings in vacant property. Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia, whose operations have heretofore been confined mostly to Upper Fifth Avenue, and who was among the first to take advantage of the advance in values caused by Andrew Carnegie's purchases at Fifth Avenue and Ninetieth Street, has caused something of a surprise by appearing as the buyer of two Broadway block fronts on Washington Heights, between One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-second Streets, the sellers being Oppenheimer Brothers & Veith and Sonn Brothers. Flake & Dowling bought thirteen lots on the south side of Ninety-second Street, extending westerly from West End Avenue, while Charles Lowen has taken the corner at the Riverside Drive end of the same block. Other large transactions in unimproved property were F. J. Kilpatrick's purchase of the Morgan estate's seventeen lots on One Hundred and Seventh Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway and that of Max Danziger, involving a 200-foot frontage on One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, just west of Lenox Avenue.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Holdridge & Ward have sold for Henry Corn, for about $1,500,000, the ten-story building 122 and 124 Fifth Avenue, with frontage at 3, 5, and 7 West Seventeenth Street and 2 and 4 West Eighteenth Street. It is said that the buyer is an investor, and that there is no element of trade in the transaction. There is a mortgage on the property of $350,000 at 4 per cent. The building is T-shaped, and covers about 15,000 square feet, or seven and a quarter lots—its frontages being 71.6 feet on Fifth Avenue, 50 feet on Seventeenth Street, and 60 feet on Eighteenth Street. This structure, which is one of the largest and most complete that Mr. Corn has ever erected, is fully tenanted by large mercantile firms, each occupying an entire loft under five and ten year leases. The annual income of the property is about $100,000. Holdridge & Ward have also sold for Mr. Corn within the last two years the twelve-story building at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, and that a 258 and 260 Fifth Avenue, which, together with the property just sold, represent an aggregate value of $3,000,000.

Collins & Collins and Henry D. Winans & May have sold for William Hall's Sons to F. Burton Harrison the six-story dwelling 876 Fifth Avenue, 27.6 by 100. This is one of two dwellings recently erected by the sellers between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets and is one of the finest houses ever built in this city for sale in the open market. The price in the present transaction is reported at $315,000.

David Stewart has sold for Sonn Brothers to Isaac H. Clothier the block front on the east side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Sixty-first and One Hundred and Sixty-second Streets, 200 by 100.

Charles Lowen has bought from the Chisholm estate the plot of about five lots at the south corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-second Street, adjoining the larger plot on Ninety-second Street, purchased a few days ago by Flake & Dowling.

Solomon Marcus has sold for Oppenheimer & Hirsh to David Rothschild the plot at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, 100 by 85.

Robert H. Spaulding has sold for a client to A. D. Palmer the six-story brick and stone-front apartment house 35 and 37 East Twenty-seventh Street, 50 by 100.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Mrs. Julia A. Low for $20,000 the four-story flat 318 Mott Avenue, 25 by 147; also, for the same seller, for about $40,000, the two five-story brick tenements, 50 and 52 Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 100.

Nelberg Brothers have sold the six-story brick tenement 21 and 23 Avenue C, 46 by 73.

A. E. & E. A. Karelsen have sold for Morris Sampter for $16,300 sixteen lots on Jerome Avenue, Arverne-by-the-Sea. Mr. Ernst will erect thereon four cottages costing $6,000 each.

The Auction Room.

The failure of the Farley estate to find buyers for its two valuable apartment houses, at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, was the only disappointing feature of the week at auction, but the outcome of an offering of such high-class holdings under the hammer is always uncertain, even under the most favorable market conditions. The smaller properties offered voluntarily, the number of which made last week's list one of unusual length, were well received, and, with few exceptions, found ready buyers. Foreclosure offerings were neither noticeably numerous nor valuable—in view of which, the fact that the total of last week's business shows an increase of nearly $1,000,000 over that of the corresponding week in 1899 is considered encouraging.

The disposition to hold over important offerings until after the holidays is already showing itself, but not to the entire exclusion of the next two weeks. Auctioneer Ryan announces for Wednesday an executors' sale which will include 812 Broadway, near Twelfth Street; 64 to 68½ Bowery, just north of Canal Street; 112 Franklin Street, and 147 West Tenth Street. Auctioneer Ryan will also sell, to-morrow, 162 Bowery, near Broome Street. On Tuesday the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street will be offered at voluntary sale by Harnett & Co., and on Wednesday the same auctioneers will put up 33 Bond Street, between Elm Street and the Bowery; the flats 302 and 304 West Fifty-first Street, and the dwelling 38 Riverside Drive, near Seventy-sixth Street.

There were recorded last week 331 mortgages, for $4,824,198, of which 201, for $1,542,410, were at 5 per cent.; 141, for $1,134,838, were at more, and 80, for $2,146,950, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 372 mortgages, for $5,093,582, of which 135, for $1,525,440, were at 5 per cent.; 146, for $1,559,362, were at more, and 91, for $2,008,780, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 10.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 162 Bowery, west side, 135.2 feet north of Broome Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick building, with store.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, C. Donohue, referee, 617 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 245 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.10, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,227.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 22 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 26.5 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 26.5 by 83.6 by 26.3 by 80.7, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $20,475.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 236 East Forty-eighth Street, south side, 219.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 18.8 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,827.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, Park Avenue, formerly Railroad Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 77.7 by 71.8 by 74.6 by 91.2, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,214.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 3,310 Third Avenue, east side, 230 feet north of Boston Road, 16.5 by 45.9 by 16.6 by 39.3, one-story frame store, 997 Boston Road, west side, abutting on the foregoing, 16.9 by 50, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on 3,310 Third Avenue, $1,731; on 997 Boston Road, $3,326.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 628 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 233 feet west of Broadway, 16.6 by 99.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 1,055 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street, 19 by 102.9, five-story stone-front flat, with store. Due on judgment, $29,837.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 338 West Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 420 feet west of West End Avenue, 21 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,755; subject to another mortgage for $26,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 813 Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 80, four-story brick flat, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delehunty, referee, 703 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 272.10 feet west of Washington Avenue, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling, together with rights in an alley, 10 by 100, adjoining on the east. Due on judgment, $2,161.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Benton Crane, referee, 677 Dawson Street, north side, 117.7 feet east of Beach Avenue, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,932.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 106.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 23.9 by 100.1 by 26 by 100.6, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,717.

By Herbert A. Sherman, executors' sale, Sycamore Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., corner of Willow Avenue, plot 148 by 198, with dwelling; 330 and 332 Carlton Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., each 30 by 180, two two-story cottages.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 812 Broadway, east side, 143.4 feet south of Twelfth Street, 25 by 116, five-story stone building, with store; 64, 64½, 66, 68, and 68½ Bowery, west side, 25 feet north of Canal Street, 14, 13.8, 19.9, 13.11, and 13.10, respectively, by 100, five three-story brick buildings, with stores; 112 Franklin Street, north side, 125.3 feet east of West Broadway, 25 by 100.6, five-story stone-front building; 147 West Tenth Street, north side 66 feet east of Waverley Place, 22 by 95 and irregular, three-story dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 149, 151, and 153 Wooster Street, west side, 145.2 feet south of Houston Street, 74.6 by 100 by 74.7 by 100, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $208,821.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 440 Washington Street, southwest corner of Desbrosses Street, 21.10 by 82.3 by 21.10 by 82.10, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $35,269; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Phineas Lawinson referee, Eagle Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 150 by 130, vacant. Due on judgment, $21,010.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 33 Bond Street, south side, between Elm Street and the Bowery, 25 by 119 by 25.7 by 114.2, three-story brick building, with one-story extension; 302 and 304 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 50 feet west of Eighth Avenue, each 20 by 100.5, two five-story brick flats.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 52 Oak Street, west side, 91 feet north of Oliver Street, 20 by 50.3, three-story brick building.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 38 Riverside Drive, about 25 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, 18.9 by 94, four-story granite and limestone dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 106.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 23.9 by 100.1 by 26 by 100.6, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,717.

By Herbert A. Sherman, executors' sale, Sycamore Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., corner of Willow Avenue, plot 148 by 198, with dwelling; 330 and 332 Carlton Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., each 30 by 180, two two-story cottages.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.; foreclosure sale, Edmund L. Mooney, referee, 226 East Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story stonefront tenement. Due on judgment, $10,957.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 100.11, feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50 by 74.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,884.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Bevins, referee, 2,269 Bathgate Avenue, west side, 182.3 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 45.2 by 175, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,336.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 211 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 421 feet west of Second Avenue, 15 by 92, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,478.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John H. Brewster, Jr., referee, 351 Broome Street, south side, 50 feet east of Mulberry Street, 25 by 123.3 by 25 by 121.6, three and five story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $5,385; subject to other mortgages for $25,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 591 to 595 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 180.4 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 81 by 124 by 90.8 by 83.3, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $37,124; subject to prior liens for $19,096.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James B. Lockwood, referee, Evelyn Place, south side, 150 feet west of Jerome Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $737.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 2,077 to 2,085 Lexington Avenue and 142 and 144 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, 99.11 by 60, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $63,368.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 9, 11, and 13 Malden Lane, north side, 130.3 feet east of Broadway, runs east on Malden Lane 58.6 by north 78.5 by west 2.11 by north 9.8 by west 51.4 by south 9.9 by west 3.8 by south 77, fifteen-story building. Due on judgment, $233,000; subject to another mortgage for $600,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, formerly Kelly Street, northwest corner of Wales Avenue, 25 by 58.6 by 49.8 by 101.5, four-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,189.

By Charles A. Berrian, receivers' sale, nine lots in the town of Pelham, Westchester County, situated on Pelhamdale Avenue and Manor Lane.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Perry Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, each 21 by 32; Louis Eickwort of 849 Anthony Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

Third Street, southwest corner of Macdougal Street, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 95; Leopold Kaufmann of 2,457 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 27 and 29 Beach Avenue, for two three-story brick tenements, each 21 by 57; Bozza & Capodilupo of 792 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owners; U. S. Baudesson of 705 Cauldwell Avenue, architect; cost, $14,000.

Mosholu Lane, south side, 150 feet east of Mosholu Avenue, for two two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, 38 by 18 and 68 by 16; Charlotte M. Goodridge, Riverdale, owner; J. J. Lawlor of 360 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Timberson Place, west side, 210 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for three three-story frame dwellings, 15.8 by 53 and 15.11 by 55; Antonio Gallo of 471 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owner; U. S. Baudesson, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 189 Hester Street, to a five-story brick tenement; John Strodel, West Hoboken, N. J., owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $100.

No. 49 West Thirty-second Street, to a five-story brick tenement; W. R. H. Martin of 659 Broadway, owner; H. T. Hardenbergh of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 237 Rivington Street, to a six-story and basement brick shop and store; L. Schoffler, premises, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

No. 332 to 336 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a three-story brick bakery and storage house; George Droste, premises, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $2,500.

Broadway, southeast corner of Thirty-third Street, and 62 West Thirty-third Street, two four-story brick stores and lofts; Mary E. Heusberg, owner; R. H. Taylor, architect; cost, $250.

No. 346 Broadway, to a twelve-story brick and stone office building; New York Life Insurance Company, owner; A. O. Hoddick, architect; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 48 Thatch Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Catharine E. Syms of 477 Fifth Avenue, owner; Bannister & Schell of 69 Wall Street, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 237 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, to a three-story stone and frame dwelling and meeting room; Church of Harlem Marragian Lutheran, premises, owner; A. Ericson, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 47 and 49 Broadway, to a five-story brick office building; Jones & Kromson of 47 Broadway, owners; William Strom of 35 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $100.

Filmore Street, east side, 176 feet north of Columbus Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Charles Finglestein, owner; Thomas Scott, architect; cost, $100.

No. 49 West Eighty-third Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; J. A. Farley of 503 Fifth Avenue, owner; Janes & Leo, architects; cost, $500.

No. 65 East Seventy-seventh Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Julia Benjamin, Garrison N. Y., owner; C. A. Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Liens Against Builder Kight.

Two mechanics' liens, aggregating $24,997, were filed yesterday at the County Clerk's office against the apartment house property of Builder Alonzo B. Kight by Jackson & Sharp for materials and labor furnished. One of the claims, for $23,360, affects the apartment house at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Seventy-first Street, and the other, for $1,637, is against the property on the west side of Central Park West, 59 feet north of Sixty-ninth Street.

Receiver of Rents of Five Houses.

Judge Blanchard has appointed Wilmore Anway receiver of the rents of five flat houses 1,157 to 1,163 Jackson Avenue, and 879 Home Street, Bronx, in a suit brought by George Stark against Robert E. Smith and others to foreclose a mortgage on which there is due $4,235. There are seven prior mortgages on the property, which, it is stated, aggregate, with interest, about $112,000. Mr. Smith is the maker of the mortgage, and the owners of the property now are Pauline Glassman and Rosie Schwartz.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Saturday, December 8.

BOWERY, w s, 223.3 ft s of Houston St, 32.10x98.2x irregular; Jane Bookman to Samuel Bookman, ½ part, (R S $1)	Gift
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n s, 25 ft w of Hawthorne St, 75x100; Peter J. McCoy to Solomon Moses, (R S $7, mtg $5,000)	100
MADISON AV, w s, 39.11 ft s of 127th St, 20x85; Caroline Rullman to Harry Overington, (R S $2, mtg $18,000)	100
SETON AV, e s, 250 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Hanna Olmberg to John J. English	400
TINTON AV, w s, 147.10 ft n of 168th St, 184x110; Robert W. Tolmie to Thomas Farley, (R S $2.50, mtg $20,000)	1
WASHINGTON AV, w s, new line, 134.8 ft n of 163d St, 48.5x149.5x irregular; Henry Ruhl to Max Danzies, (R S $8)	100
11TH AV, e s, 50.2 ft s of 65th St, 50.2x100; William J. Nicklas to Louis Richard, (R S $13)	12,750
10TH ST, 256 and 258 East, 43.4x92.3x44x92.3; Levy Minsky to Louis Gordon and others, (R S $27, mtg $48,000)	100
57TH ST, n s, 550 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Abraham Wolff to Clara Wolff	Gift
68TH ST, s s, 302 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x100.5; Samuel G. Stewart to Amy D. Cole, (R S $6, mtg $14,000)	1
90TH ST, n s, 64 ft w of West End Av, 24x81.10x irregular; John T. Farley to Marie T. Farley, (R S $11, mtg $27,000)	1
124TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Salvatore Spallone to M. J. Sullivan, (R S $2, mtg $54,800)	100
128TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.4; Maria Magee to Martha C. Timpson, (R S $2.50)	1
155TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 45x100; Harry Overington to Moses Bachman, (R S $2, mtg $6,000)	1
160TH ST, 514 West, 25x99.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Peter J. McCoy, (R S $7)	100

Recorded Leases.

BOWERY, 99; E. M. Shepard, trustee, to Samuel Goldberg, 10 5-12 years	$2,100
4TH ST, 85 East; Maria Kremer to Wilhelm Bennekamper, 2 5-12 years	1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

DANZIS, Max, to Annie C. Ruhl; Washington Av, widened, w s, 134.3 ft n of 163d St, 4 years, 4½ per cent	7,000
HANOVER, Sarah, to Amalia Schellenger; 115th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent	2,000
LIGGIO, Leonordo, to George H. Fletcher; Clinton Av, s e corner of 175th St, new lines, due Jan. 1, 1901, 6 per cent	20,000
MARSHALL, William T., Jr., and Charles Hillebrand to Andrew A. Bibby; 151st St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, secures advances, &c., 6 per cent	15,000
McCANN, Sarah M., to the Alberene Stone Company; 24th St, 405 East, secures payment of judgment	638
RICHARD, Louis, and wife to Bradley & Currier Company; 11th Av, e s, 50.2 ft s of 65th St; also 11th Av, e s, 75.3 ft n of 66th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent	11,750
RULLMAN, Caroline, to Marcus Nathan; Madison Av, w s, 39.11 ft s of 127th St, 1 year, 6 per cent	2,000
SPROESSER, Charles H., and wife to Louisa Trost; 170th St, e s, 51.11 ft w of Bristow St, 3 months, 6 per cent	3,700
WALLACE, Robert, to Joseph Hamershiag; 101st St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 225x100.11, 1 month, 6 per cent	15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASHER, Ida, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger	$2,550
BOSTWICK, George W., to Daniel J. Carroll	Nom.
BRUNN, Julius W., to Freda M. Brunn	Nom.
GUTWILLIG, Alois, to Seymour S. Guggenheimer	Nom.
HAGEMEYER, Gerster P., individually and as administratrix to Julius W. Brunn, all title	Nom.
HUDSON RIVER BANK to Joanna H. Purdy	....
NOTMAN, John, and another, executors, &c., to Thomas E. Stillman and another, executors, &c	20,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburg and New Windsor	5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, w s, 195.3 ft s of Wendover Av, 100x30; Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company against Therese Goldstein, owner; Frank Mexzer, owner and contractor	199
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50 ft n of 69th St, 50x100; Jackson & Sharp against Alonzo B. Kight, owner and contractor	1,687
CENTRAL PARK WEST, s e corner of 71st St, 95x125; Jackson & Sharp against Alonzo B. Kight, owner and contractor	23,360
COLUMBUS AV, 875; Sigmund Adler against James Cryan, owner and contractor; McCracken, Dagnall & Co., contractors	71
MORRIS AV, 847; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Michaelangelo Spallone and another, owners; Salvatore Spallone and another, contractors	1,310
WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 174th St, 50 x100; Charles E. Johnstone against Charles Darmstadt, owner; James O'Hare, contractor	16
8TH AV, 2,067; also 530 to 536 West 125th St; Jacob Saron against Stefano Greco, owner; Philip S. Saitta, lessee; United Realty and Construction Company, contractor	560
118TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Sigmund Adler against James Brown, owner and contractor	1,200
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.	
CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 91st St, 50.8x100; Edward Hirsh and Edward Oppenheimer with Niels Hansen, 14 payments	$55,000

Lis Pendens.

JACKSON AV, n w corner of Home St, runs n 135.6x w 42.4 to Boston Av or Road, x s w 157.9 to Home St, x e 101.6 to beginning; George Stark against Robert E. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.	
MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 119th St, 17.7 x82; William E. Thorn, as guardian, &c., against Catharine McLean and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. G. McLaughlin.	
SOUTH OAK DRIVE, n e s, Lot 55, map of Bronxwood Park, 75x118.11x75x121; Mary E. Gugel, guardian, &c., against Allan G. MacDonnell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dexter, Osborn & Gillespie.	
7TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 27th St, 27.10x49.6x irregular; Frances M. Barnes against John J. Buckley, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.	
99TH ST, 61 and 63 East; Michael Pareira against Samuel Ginsberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strasbourger, W. E. & S.	
125TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 104x100.11; Arnold Fenning against Jobst Hoffman and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.	

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

EDWARD L. KELLY.—Edward L. Kelly, liquor dealer, of 145 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,777, and nominal assets $88, in a note. He was formerly in business in Brooklyn.

ASSIGNED BROKERS' SCHEDULES.

Sullivan & Sullivan's Liabilities $61,565, Actual Assets $726.

Schedules of Sullivan & Sullivan, stock brokers of 20 Broad Street, were filed yesterday by the assignee, Nathaniel M. Halligan. They show liabilities of $61,565, nominal assets $1,370, and actual assets $726, consisting of office furniture, $512, cash, $210, revenue stamps, $4.

Among the creditors are Andrew P. Jaeger, $14,339; Mrs. A. Roedel, $6,140; J. S. Osborne, $4,801; J. R. Clair, $4,266; J. A. Mackinnon, $2,601, and E. D. Lathrop, $2,377, all of this city; George C. Raymond & Co., Detroit, Conn., $3,389.

Both Sullivans reside in Providence, R. I.

EXECUTIONS AGAINST J. E. RISLEY

Obtained on Announcement of Sale of ex-Minister's Furniture.

Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has secured eight executions, aggregating $8,450, against John E. Risley, in favor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which obtained deficiency judgments against Mr. Risley in Brooklyn on Jan. 4 last. The executions were issued in consequence of an advertisement that Mr. Risley's household furniture was to be sold at auction yesterday. The advertisement stated that the antiques, furniture, &c., had been removed from Beaumont, New Rochelle, belonging to John E.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SIXTH AVENUE,
S. W. Corner 46th St.,
4-story and basement brick flat, with store, 20x75; one-story extension covering balance of lot. Lot 20x80 ft.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

33 BOND ST.,
3-story and basement brick building and lot, 25x114.2x119.

302 AND 304 WEST 51ST ST.,
Two 5-story and basement brick flats and lots, 20x80x100.5. Steam heat, hot water, &c. Hardwood finish.

38 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
NEAR 76TH ST.
4-story and basement granite dwelling with limestone trimmings, and lot 18.9x63x94. Electric lighting, bells, hardwood finish, and decorated throughout; butler's pantry and two bathrooms.

32 OAK STREET,
3-story and basement brick building and lot. Size 20x40x50.3 feet.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Executor's and public auction Sale,
20 EAST 12TH ST.,
5-story and basement brick flat and lot 19.9x 80x103.6.
3d Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of 136TH ST., and running through to Lincoln Avenue. Plot 50x117x125.
3D AVENUE, N. E. CORNER 141ST ST.,
5-story and cellar brick flat, with stores, and lot 28 on Avenue x92.8½ on street.
SAMUEL KEELER, Attorney for the Estate, 4 Warren St. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executor, 99 Nassau St.
Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1900,
SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF MAX WEIL, DECEASED,

812 BROADWAY,
NEAR WANAMAKER'S AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE McCREERY'S,
substantial 5-story cellar and sub-cellar stone building, with store; size, 25x116.

64, 64½, 66, 68 & 68½ BOWERY,
ADJOINING THE N. W. CORNER CANAL ST.,
Valuable plot, 75.2x100, with 3-story brick buildings thereon.

112 FRANKLIN ST.,
BETWEEN WEST BROADWAY & CHURCH ST.,
5-story and cellar stone-front building; size, 25x100.6.

147 WEST 10TH ST.,
NEAR 6TH AVENUE,
3-story and basement cellar high-stoop private dwelling; size, 22x95.
$66 2-3% may remain on bond and mortgage at 4%.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

McVICKAR & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
will sell at auction,
Monday, Dec. 17, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom,
111 Broadway,
by order of the Liquidating Committee of the TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York,
Wm. H. Woolverton, David H. Bates, Julius Kaufmann,
The Choice Investment Property
KNOWN AS THE
FLORENCE BUILDING,
N. E. Cor. 2d Ave. & 1st St.
Six-story and basement iron-front building; on lot 81x84.3½x irregular. Lodge-room furniture complete for seven rooms; carpets, etc. Court-room fittings. Well rented.
Title guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
Maps and further particulars at Wool Exchange Building, or the auctioneers, 24 Nassau, 1,368 Broadway, 246 East Houston St., 111 West 125th St.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE, by order of Supreme Court, at 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom,
TUESDAY, DEC. 18, NOON.
3 CHOICE BUSINESS LOTS
(Belonging to estate of Montagnie Ward, dec'd.)
Near 138th St. Station,
BRONX, NEW YORK CITY.
PARK AV., east side, about 778 feet north of 138th St., two lots, each 25x111.9 feet.
CANAL PLACE, (formerly Mott Haven Canal,) one lot, 25x111.9 feet, adjoining above.
Maps and particulars with GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney for Trustee, 120 Broadway, and JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20TH, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT. PARTITION SALE. DAVID McCLURE, ESQ., REFEREE.
5-story brick store and apartments, with lot,
NO. 384 GRAND STREET,
between Norfolk and Suffolk Streets.
For maps, etc., apply to Henry B. Wesselman, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 115 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

McVICKAR & COMPANY, Auctr's
Will sell at auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1900.
Absolute, without reserve.
451 Lenox Avenue,
between 132d and 133d Streets.
3-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, containing 10 rooms and bath; lot, 16.8x74. Title guaranteed by Lawyers' Title Guarantee Co. Photographs and further particulars at offices of auctioneers, 24 Nassau St., 111 West 125th St., 1,368 Broadway, 246 East Houston

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, AUCT'R,
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. J. A. McKim, Esq., Referee,
BEDFORD PARK,
24TH WARD NEW YORK CITY.
DECATUR AVENUE, east side, 252.8 ft. north of Southern Boulevard, two-story attic and cellar frame house, with plot of ground 50x120 feet.
Maps and full particulars with ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 83 Nassau Street, or Auctioneer, No. 141 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

24TH WARD.—Several tracts of desirably located acreage, for sale or exchange. OWNER, 20 Broad St., Room 1,002.

DESIRABLE LOT IN 128TH ST., 5TH AND Lenox Avs., near rapid transit. 85 West 128th St.

AT $27,000.—Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 21st St., near 5th Av. S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th, (Fifth Avenue Hotel.)

MANY DESIRABLE CITY AND COUNTRY residences, business property, farms; sale, lease. LA MONT & MORAN, 165 Broadway.

5TH AV., NEAR 128TH ST.: PLOT 50x110. Ready for improvement.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

BLEECKER ST. CORNER; ONE TENANT, long lease; excellent income; good order; offer wanted. E. A. TREDWELL, 41 Park Row.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCES IN MURRAY Hill section; prices ranging from $15,000 to $75,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

BUILDERS'—Plot, 35x87, Allen St., near Stanton; bargain. Address CHAS. GALENSKI, 35 Nassau St.

FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in West 22d St.; only $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

DWELLING, MODERN, 128TH ST., NEAR 7TH Av.; must be sold at once. JACOB KING, 81 East 125th St.

BUILDERS—EXTRA WIDE CORNER LOT near "L" Station, with loan. SHARROTT & THOM, 3,855 Third Av.

$6,000 BUYS TWO FOUR-STORY, DOUBLE, cold water flats, near 161st St. SHARROTT & THOM, 3,855 Third Av.

87TH AV., near 116th St.—Modern three-family flat; possession of store March 1. CRANE, 187 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—Pearl, near Centre; 3,000 square feet; 4-story lofts; $30,000; easy terms. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

WEST 50TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—50x100; 3 brownstone houses; bargain; $40,000. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

7 LOTS.—25x100; East 72d St., near Avenue A; must be sold. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—Easy terms; three-story single flat. GOELLER, 3d Av., and 134th St.

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A full-width dwelling in the vicinity of
79TH ST. AND 5TH AVE.
Recently built, exceedingly well arranged, very roomy, has eight bathrooms. Handsomely decorated, and appointments perfect in every detail.
For full particulars and arrangements to view, address (8348)
GEO. R. READ,
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69th Street, near Madison Ave.
Full width house; large rooms.
Offering good opportunity for modernizing.
A special list of selected dwellings, for rent or sale, will be sent on application. (8339)
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1 Madison Av., near 23d St., or No. 60 Cedar St.

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Very desirable corner house, 20 feet wide, 3 rooms deep; sanitary plumbing. Newly decorated. Permits and particulars (8338)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St., Or 60 Cedar Street.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET,
BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVES.
A very attractive medium-priced house, in thorough order. Can be bought at a very reasonable figure. (8355)
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$6 PER WEEK TOTAL COST.—A model house, meeting every requirement for refined people; splendid neighborhood, in the city; with all conveniences; but above all, low in price and offered on terms which will interest you, costing to carry less than rent; these are new; eight or ten rooms; gas, electricity, running water; only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre; they are out of the common and worthy of consideration. Write for particulars to L. P. O. Box 2,678, N. Y. City.

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Choice 20-foot-front house, in most perfect order throughout; extension; excellent light; hardwood finish throughout. A bargain; small payment necessary.
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9 Pine St. 570 Fifth Ave.

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Amsterdam Av. 50,000
Columbus Av. 150,000
Eleventh Av. 25,000
For prime investments call on
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A BARGAIN—Two modern five-story double apartment houses on West 137th St., near 7th Av., in complete order and fully rented; income over 10 per cent. on price asked; two blocks from subway. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

49TH ST., BROADWAY & 8TH AVE.
3 stories, 20 feet wide.
Price reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

$1,500 CASH—MADISON AV., NEAR 125TH ST. —Four-story and basement private house; 20 feet front; balance 5 per cent. mortgage; price, $21,500, worth $26,000. Apply to HARRY OVERINGTON, owner, 144th St. and 3d Av.

A 38-FOOT FRONT, FIVE-STORY, TWENTY-family apartment house, fully rented, in 100th St., near Amsterdam Av., can be bought at a bargain. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

A.—PARK AV., IN THE EIGHTIES.—Three apartment houses, with 81 feet frontage, excellent condition, can be bought at nearly the land value. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

A.— SINGLE FLAT,
7th Av. Drive, (Near 112th St.)
Five-stories, new, and in A1 order; rented to leased tenants; bargain, for cash only. J. C. PICKEN, 1,831 7th Av.

LARGE MODERN HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEments, on Long Island, twenty miles from city; stable, barns, and fine grounds. CARSON Z., Box 106 Times Office.

PRIVATE HOUSE, (4-STORY,) IN THE WEST Seventies; leased one tenant; price $30,000; exchange for country residence. GEORGE NINER, 20 Broad St

PLOT OF SIX LOTS, WITH OLD BUILDINGS, on West Side, near 23d St.; desirable factory site; reasonable figure. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

BARGAINS.—Bronx lots; Woodycrest Av. corner; Fordham Heights plot; three Woodlawn corners; others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

$7,750.—RARE BARGAIN! EXAMINE 315 East 53d St.; choice 2-story and basement dwelling; must be sold. THOMAS F. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

AN AVENUE CORNER, FIVE-STORY TRIPLE flat, with store, L station street, savings bank mortgage 4½%, great bargain to quick buyer. SHARROTT & THOM, No. 3,855 Third Av.

$500 CASH—4-story with store brick flat; rent, $800; price, $8,500; balance instalments; mortgage to suit. Apply HARRY OVERINGTON, owner, 144th St. and 3d Av.

NO. 130 WEST 86TH ST.—Elegant four-story 20-foot dwelling; 100-foot park restricted street; underground station; inquire on premises; asking $40,000; would rent.

BUILDERS, THE BEST LOCATED AND cheapest lot in the Bronx, ripe for building large 4-family flat. SHARROTT & THOM, No. 3,855 Third Av.

302 WEST 77TH ST., WEST END AV.—Choice, private; two baths; sell cheap or exchange; city or free country; select neighborhood. PERRY, 309 Broadway.

BROADWAY, (LONG ACRE SQUARE.)—A choice plot for sale, or will lease for term of years. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 53 West 33d St.

LOTS NEAR BRONX AND PELHAM PARK, fronting Eastern Boulevard and Pelham Road. Coming speculative section. Bargains. S. CONE, owner, 115 Broadway, Room 48.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Two new double flats, Washington Av.; savings bank's mortgage, $14,000; price, $13,500 each to quick buyer RANDRUP & SIEKER, 3,608 3d Av.

BARGAIN.—Must be sold; five-story apartment house, 20 families, in the Seventies, east of 3d Av.; equity, $3,000; rents, $2,100. WOODHULL, 290 3d Av.

ADJOINING FRANKFORT, $9,000; BUILDING, including lands; $2,500 required; Hanover Square neighborhood, $19,500; $4,000 required. "ADMINISTRATORSHIPS," Times.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS! PLOTS NEAR Broadway, 14th to 46th St., with loans. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 251 West 59th St.

CHOICE CORNER, WITH STORES; FINE avenue tenement; also good business property; reasonable. Room 3, 1,931 B'way.

B'WAY LOTS, NEAR 72D, LOAN, PLANS; B'way, cor. 144th, 11 lots, $100,000. Room 3, 1,931 B'way.

FINE FIVE-STORY DOUBLE FLAT FOR sale at a bargain; best neighborhood in Harlem; owner leaving city. J. W., 96 Spring St.

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DESIRABLE LOT IN 128TH ST., 5TH AND Lenox Av., near rapid transit. 85 West 128th St.

11-STORY, BASEMENT AND SUB.—Broadway, near Astor Place; rentals, $23,200; safe investment. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

BOULEVARD, SOUTHEAST CORNER, BELOW 63d St.—110 feet Boulevard, 144 on street. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

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Poultry Farm; Largest, Most Elegantly Complete Plant on Continent.

36,000 broilers one season; includes poultry food business, yielding $8,000 yearly; fine residence, improvements, furnished; 48 minutes New Haven Railroad; owner compelled to go to South America; offers everything less than value property, or exchange for good city income, with cash; extraordinary opportunity. PERRY, 309 Broadway.

PROPERTY SUITABLE FOR SANITARIUM for sale or exchange; large house, 21 rooms, all improvements; gardener's house, 6 rooms; 13 acres in lawn, garden, fruit, and grove; never-failing spring piped to house and barn; everything in first-class order; will sell on easy terms or exchange for property in any live village in Central or Western New York. Address LOCK-BOX 323, Lodi, N. Y.

$3,750, BARGAIN, COUNTRY RESIDENCE; 10 acres, 10-room house; all kinds of fruit; Northern New Jersey; ¾ mile station; very high elevation; no mosquitoes or malaria; $2,250 cash. D. E. GROFF, Montvale, N. J.

FARM, 126 ACRES, 10 TIMBER; 18-ROOM house, 2 barns; farmhouse; plenty fruit; productive soil; 1 hour from city; cost, $35,000; must sell to close estate; price, $10,000. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

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GREENWICH.—Large acreage property, on the ridge; finest elevation, overlooking the Sound; choice site for large country seat. J. W. ATWATER, 55 Liberty St.

A PRETTY SIX-ROOM COTTAGE IN STATEN Island, near depot, for sale, $1,500, or rent $150 a year. OWNER, 7 Pine Street, Room 41.

FOR SALE—Cottages, hotels, farms, 6 to 160 acres; $3,000, $7,000, $18,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

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$1,000 REQUIRED, REMAINDER TEN YEARS; $2,600, $25 monthly; five-acre residential property; stable, outbuildings. "AUSTRALASIAN," Times.

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You can buy this house for $40.00 per month,

If there is any finer, more accessible, more healthful homesite than Grantwood, any place promising quicker appreciation of property values, any place more liberally equipped with public improvements or better conducted in any respect, you will do well to find it. But see Grantwood before you make a bargain.

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Beautiful, Artistic Homes
30 MINUTES FROM PARK ROW.

2 and 3 Story Houses — Near Prospect Park; Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Ave.; neighborhood restricted; stone houses of various colors and designs. Swell and square fronts. Box stoops. — Prices Low. Terms to Suit.

70 HOUSES TO SELECT FROM. 40 ALREADY SOLD.

These houses are modern in every particular. The rooms are arranged with a view to comfort. Foyer or saloon parlors. Hardwood trim throughout; open plumbing, large closets, tiled bathroom, dumb waiters, etc. Can be seen any day.

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The most artistic swell front, limestone, box stoops, private dwellings, four rooms deep on the parlor floor; front and rear stairs; two bathrooms; open nickel-plated plumbing and tiled side walls; solid hardwood throughout; bookcases built in and cozy seats; Dutch fireplaces and floor halls; located on south side of Pierrepont St., between Hicks St. and Columbia Heights, what has been fitly expressed in an editoral in The Brooklyn Life recently to be the millionaires' block of Brooklyn.

This is a rare opportunity to secure a model home on The Heights, within five minutes' walk from Wall Street Ferry and Fulton Ferry and the Bridge. Must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire on the premises or at the office of Vennette F. Pelletreau, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone, 900 Main. Can be bought on easy terms and will take other houses in exchange at honest valuations.

QUEENSBOROUGH IS THE MOST VALUABLE from an investment point, and the cheapest in price of any of the Boroughs of New York City. We have the best and cheapest. Let us prove it to you. A single lot or one hundred acres, a five dollar bill or a half million, can be invested with us and bring the best results. Let us prove it to you. WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—OR TO LET—MONROE St., near Marcy Av.; substantial 3-story and basement frame dwelling, 12 rooms, in good condition, all improvements; immediate possession; suitable for a good-sized family or two small, congenial families; price, $5,500; easy terms; rent, $45. Apply to JOHN R. KUHN, 26 Court St.

$750 CASH, PRICE $4,500, PAYS 16 PER CENT. clear on investment; actually worth $5,500; three-story single Philadelphia brick flat, 17 rooms, all improvements, newly decorated, halls carpeted; situated on Park Slope, block from elevated and trolley. C. N. MOODY & CO., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

212 CORNELIA ST.—Full 2-family 2-story and basement frame house; examine it and make offer; no reasonable offer refused. KETCHAM BROS., 1,565 Broadway, Brooklyn.

GREAT BARGAIN. Three-story and basement 12-room house, $3,500; easy terms. Brownstone house, Park Slope, $5,800. BEARDALL, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—Good modern 3-story brownstone dwelling; fine condition; Park Slope; desirable location; easy terms. L. H. POTTER & BRO., 31 Flatbush Av.

STUYVESANT HEIGHTS SECTION.—Modern 2-story basement light stone; cost $8,000; this week only for $6,300. WM. H. H. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

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BRONXVILLE, HARLEM RAILROAD, 28 minutes from 42d. Lots near station; $100 upward; city improvements; no assessments. Title insured. Easy payments. OFFENBACH, 97 East 116th St.

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EIGHT-ROOM PRIVATE HOUSE AND LARGE stable, North 7th St., Brooklyn; value, $5,000; mtgs., $1,800; must sell at sacrifice; will take $1,000 cash and exchange for acreage, Long Island only; also tenement paying 11 per cent., to close estate. Call or write, TREAD, 202 East 23d St.; open evenings.

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, ESTABlished 1868, has many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country property for sale and exchange; also, flats, tenements, apartment houses; free and clear lots and country places. It will pay to call or write for full particulars.

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FOR EXCHANGE.—Corner store, flat property, 2-story double, two stores, flats above, $5,000; mortgage, $1,900; want farm. CLARENCE B. SMITH, 1422 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

EQUITIES IN SEVERAL PIECES GOOD INcome property in all sections of Brooklyn for lots or unincumbered private house. FORMAN & WHITLOCK, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

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FREE AND CLEAR, MANHATTAN, BROOKlyn, "vacant" for farms, income, and country residences. JOHN DONNELLY, 59 Liberty St.

SEVERAL WEST SIDE DWELLINGS FOR free and clear country or city equities. FINN, 115 Broadway.

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FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL properties on North Shore of Long Island. 55 acres, 1,800 ft. of fine shore front; good bathing and safe anchorage. No nuisances near. Large springs of fresh water. Many fine old trees. Forty-five minutes from house to 34th St. Ferry. Suitable for both Summer and Winter home. Can be divided into two or more parts. Prices $2,000 to $3,000 per acre. Address F. N. WRIGHT, Manhasset, L. I.

55 ACRES, $1,400.
The biggest bargain, the greatest speculation on Long Island; 9-room house, barn, 2 orchards; land all cleared and tillable; half cash, balance mortgage. OWNER, Box A 174, Times.

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NEW HOUSES IN OLD FLUSHING.
Best neighborhood; only 30 minutes to Manhattan's business centres. These are finely built, low, in price, and offered on EXCEPTIONAL TERMS. Are homes for conservative people of refinement who at a moderate monthly cost desire something out of the common run. Call or write for full particulars. Rock-Tree 60 and 62 Liberty St.

IF YOU WANT A HOME WE WILL BUY A lot and build you a house anywhere satisfactory without any money down; simply $7.50 monthly per thousand, interest included, after you take possession. Address 309 Broadway, Room 904.

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We have buyers desirous of investing in corner property in all parts of the city at market prices. Send full particulars.
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ATTRACTIVE SUMMER HOME WANTED (high altitude) by invalid client in exchange for modern suburban residence; thirty minutes from city. GEORGE B. DOWLING, 189 Broadway.

OWNERS.—Personal attention and larger income obtained by placing your property in my charge. Write or call at office, THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 251 West 59th St.

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SEND FULL PARTICULARS OF 12TH WARD east side property for sale, exchange, or to rent; have buyers. KEHOE, 246 East 116th St.

WANTED—PLOT IN MURRAY HILL SECTION for improvement; immediate possession if possible. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

WANTED—Choice sound shore residence, between Greenwich and city; $150,000; have cash buyer. PERRY, 309 Broadway.

WANTED—Choice Sound shore residence, between Greenwich and city; $150,000; have cash buyer. PERRY, 309 Broadway.

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A.—A.—A.— A.—A.—A.—
41 Bowery, Store, basement, cellar with baker's oven.
268 Bowery, large Store and Basement, 33x100.
104-166 E. 110th St., Stores and Rooms.
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ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
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Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
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THREE-STORY BUILDING, $1,600.
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50 Entire Buildings, 100 Lofts, with or without power. D W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, N. Y.

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Store and basement, $720.
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DESK ROOM, $5 MONTHLY; ROLLER TOP furnished; open evenings until 8. (Sundays and holidays included.) 25 East 14th St., Rooms 2 and 3, between Broadway and Fifth Av.

A.—EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LIST OF Stores, Lofts, and Buildings, for February rentals. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
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DESK ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT DESK; good location; window for sign; good service. WOODHULL, 290 3d Av.

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FULTON ST., 142, EAST OF BROADWAY.—Four story, rear building; fine light; rent, $1,000. A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

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TO RENT.—Rubbing bed; also second floor loft, with power, elevator. CHELSEA MARBLE WORKS, 516 West 20th St.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores with plate glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

16TH ST., 423 WEST.—Large store with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 868 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

HAMILTON ST., 16½.—Large store, with plate glass front and three dwelling rooms; $15; cheap

Stables to Let.

STABLE TO LET.—35 stalls; on two lots. KEHOE, 246 East 116th St.

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WEST END AV.—Apartment, six fine, light rooms and bath, to rent, furnished or unfurnished, at low figure. R. W. ROUSE, 888 West End Av.

ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS of seven large, sunny rooms. Apply to RUTLAND OFFICE, Broadway and 57th St.

159 WEST 102D.—Clean, finely furnished, complete for housekeeping; six rooms and bath; hot water. WILLIAMS.

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SINGLE FLAT, SIX ROOMS AND BATH, ALL improvements, $16. Inquire 854 4th Av., near 31st St.

Apartments Wanted.

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WANTED—Furnished corner apartment about Jan. 1, by a gentleman, for his family residence; 4 masters' and 3 servants' bedrooms; highest recommendations given and required; answer giving full description and lowest rent, cash, monthly. Address E., Box 102 Times Office.

WANTED—By two adults, from January to May, completely furnished apartment for housekeeping, of eight or nine rooms, at about $150 per month; accommodation for two maids; good references given. H., 1,265 Broadway.

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64TH ST., 188 WEST.—Four stories and extension; two bathrooms; open plumbing; prime condition; rent, $1,500; caretaker; examine. FINN, 115 Broadway.

142D ST., 508 W.—8 rooms, bath, handsomely decorated; buffet, steam heat, hot water, gas range, stationary icebox, laundry; finest location; rent moderate.

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PARTY WILL RENT WHOLE OR PART OF completely furnished residence on Lenox Avenue corner; very desirable for physician or dentist; reasonable rent. OPPORTUNITY, 2,025 6th Av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 8-STORY, BAY window, brownstone; private family only. Owner, 246 West 104th St.

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HOUSES TO RENT.—Submit offers.
Milford St., 2-story and extension frame, 7 r. $16
Albany Av., 3-story and basement stone, 10 r., 35
Herkimer St., 3-story and basement frame, 11r. 8
Bainbridge St., 3-story & basement stone, 12 r. 40
FRY & LYLE, 1,550 Fulton St.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

AT RUTHERFORD, nearest suburb to New York; elegant eight-room house, with all improvements, to rent at $20 per month. A. W. VAN WINKLE, 1 and 2 Station Square, Rutherford, N. J.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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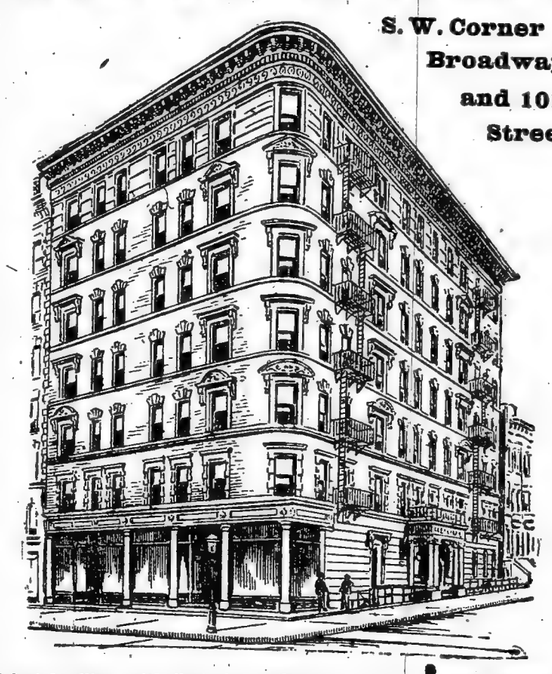

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FOR SALE.—STEAM WAGON, "MOBILE;" FINE condition; many valuable improvements. Call or address Room 809, Carnegie Studio Building, corner 7th Av. and 57th St.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

14TH ST., 343 WEST.—Well-furnished, sunny front room; also hall room; conveniences; good table; moderate.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Exceptionally clean house, comfortably furnished single rooms; first-class table; table board; references.

24TH ST., 262½ WEST.—French table board; nicely furnished rooms, with or without board.

29TH ST., 13 EAST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Sunny large rooms; also adjoining hall room; exceptional table; references.

30TH ST., 10 EAST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor, suitable for physician or family; also, second floor; private table; reference.

35 WEST 32D ST.—New French grill room; breakfast, business men's lunch, 30c.; dinner de Luxe, 50c.

46TH ST., 222 WEST.—Second and third floor suites, private baths; excellent table; single rooms; reasonable; references.

50TH ST., 63 WEST.—With board; handsome back parlor suite and extension, with bath; superior accommodations.

52D ST., 231 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Back parlor and single room; good table; moderate prices; Americans.

62D ST., 135 EAST, NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—Private family has nice large and small rooms; superior table.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Attractively furnished rooms, bath connecting; homelike surroundings; house and appointments first class; references.

82D ST., 171 EAST.—Comfortable furnished room with board; private Jewish family; home comforts; reasonable terms.

84TH ST., 53 WEST.—Handsome newly furnished second-story front room; large dressing room connected; hot and cold water; parlor dining room; excellent table; reference.

94TH ST., 73 WEST.—Large and small handsome connecting rooms, private bath, in select house; reference required.

95TH ST., 65 WEST.—Beautiful large, light second floor; private house; steam heat; excellent board; private table if desired.

96TH ST., 63 WEST.—Handsome second floor, parlor dining room; excellent table and attendance; select house; references.

121ST ST., 129 EAST.—Large and small furnished rooms; excellent board; refined private family.

126TH ST., 132 WEST.—Second story, front, with board, for two; excellent table; every convenience.

127TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large front room, with board; references.

128TH ST., 66 WEST.—One or more gentlemen can find good home in private family.

134TH ST., 83 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room in private family; with or without board. LEE.

136TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large front room, second floor, private house, suitable for 3 gentlemen; references.

A LADY HAVING TWO NICELY FURnished rooms in a modern apartment house (second floor) would like to take two or three parties to board; good table and homelike conveniences. E. F. F., 1,269 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE SUITE, WITH PRIVATE BATH, with or without board; single rooms; all desirable locations; highest references given. LELAND BOARD DIRECTORY, 2 West 33d St.

LEXINGTON AV., 822, Corner 53d St.—Nicely furnished rooms; good board; moderate.

THE HOMESTEAD, FANWOOD, N. J.—One hour from City Hall, Jersey Central Railroad; five minutes' walk from station; delightful location for Winter; piazzas, (inclosed with glass in Winter,) 125 feet long; steam heat, electric lights; Netherwood water.

SUNDAY DINNER.

TILLY HAYNES, proprietor BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL, is introducing a system of SUNDAY and HOLIDAY DINNERS, the same as has proved such a success at the UNITED STATES HOTEL IN BOSTON for the past twenty years and has made this hotel famous. Dinner from 5:30 to 8 o'clock. Price, 75 cents.

Brooklyn.

EVERGREEN AV., 548.—Excellent board and all home comforts in private house; convenient to all cars.

GRAHAM AV., 368 BROOKLYN.—Widow would like child to board; mother's care given. Mrs. Maguire.

GREENE AV., 39.—First-class board for one or two young people in private German family; $5.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1—ELEGANT FRONT AND BACK PARLORS, newly furnished; also other rooms; running water, bath; every convenience; board if desired; references. STOLTZ, 180 East 72d St.

2D AV., 234, BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS. —Handsomely furnished rooms; private family; running water.

7TH AV., 214, BETWEEN 22D AND 23D.—Small parlor with one or two bedrooms; two flights; sunny; bath; very cheap; seen to-day or evening. Noyes.

9TH ST., 39 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, second floor; every convenience; house very select; references.

11TH ST., 121 WEST.—Steam-heated large room, hallrooms, furnished; conveniences; private family; gentleman.

13TH ST., 131 WEST.—Square, also hall room; refined gentlemen; improvements; heated; running water; choice neighborhood; reference.

22D ST., 468 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor; also large square room; southern exposure; all accommodations; heated house.

22D ST., 141 WEST.—Back parlor, hot and cold water; also double room.

23D ST., 315 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished room; excellent board; steam-heated house; reasonable.

23D ST., 227 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms.

26TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large, newly decorated rooms, with board, for family; rooms, with or without board; French cooking; table board; piano. KRISS & LAFRENTZ.

33D ST., 321 WEST.—Large and small rooms; house well heated; would serve breakfast; gentlemen preferred.

35 WEST 32D ST.—New French grill room; breakfast, business men's lunch, 30c; dinner de Luxe, 50c.

39TH ST., 243 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; large, small, sunny; running water, bath; price moderate; private.

48 WEST 126TH ST.—Large front room; closets; running water; all conveniences; also hall room; moderate; private family.

48TH ST., 154 EAST.—Suite of 2 or 3 rooms; nicely furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

55TH ST., 252 WEST.—Handsome back parlor; very pleasant, large rooms on other floors, furnished; board optional.

55TH ST., 314 WEST.—Parties desiring well-furnished rooms in nice house, convenient location, will be pleased; terms reasonable.

57TH ST., 324 WEST.—Handsomely furnished bedroom, sitting room adjoining; private family; gentlemen only; references.

61ST ST., 102 WEST.—Second floor front parlor and bedroom, newly furnished; reasonable; references exchanged. Gearhart.

63D ST., 147 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let; breakfast optional.

64TH ST., 116 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome furnished large room; first-class private house; fine neighborhood; reference.

65TH ST., 160 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms in private house; board optional.

67TH ST., 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath; all conveniences; running water; references required. Schmidt.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Newly, handsomely furnished large and small rooms; breakfast if desired; physician's office.

71ST ST., 263 WEST.—A sunny front room, with conveniences; private family.

76TH ST., 117 EAST.—Furnished rooms; use of telephone; trained nurse preferred. Miss Lang.

78TH ST., 154 EAST.—Furnished room for gentleman; private family; reference required.

82D ST., 124 WEST.—Gentleman can secure handsomely furnished room with private family; select neighborhood; satisfactory references required.

82D ST., 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private house; gentlemen only.

83D ST., 124 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms in clean flat; references. Keller, (ring Rivington's bell) fourth floor.

83D ST., 46 WEST.—In a private house; two desirable rooms; bath for each and modern conveniences.

83D ST., 64 WEST.—Large room, with conveniences; private family.

84TH ST., 66 WEST.—Beautiful heated rooms, singly or en suite; bachelors preferred; modern conveniences; reasonable.

88TH ST., 175 WEST.—Nicely furnished suite of rooms, second floor; private house; every convenience; breakfast optional.

93D ST., 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences; references.

96TH ST., 174 WEST.—Large, light, steam-heated, sunny rooms; all improvements. Healy's bell, 2 flights, south.

98TH ST., 174 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for two persons; references. TRACY.

99TH ST., 143 EAST, LEXINGTON AV.—Neat front room and bedrooms; conveniences; private. Darling.

97TH ST., 67 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; references; moderate.

98TH ST., 200 WEST.—Large, heated room, neatly furnished; gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; reference. Clark.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

106TH ST., 200 WEST.—Large, light, pleasant room; one or two persons; private family; reference. Price.

108D ST., 144 WEST.—Cosy suite of rooms; steam; running water; convenient location; small private family; reasonable. Lupher.

114TH ST., 301 WEST.—Cosy front parlor; all improvements; near Morningside Park; private family; reasonable. BROWER.

115TH ST., 118 EAST.—Furnished rooms to let; handsomely furnished; with or without board; southerly exposure.

116TH ST., 356 EAST.—Handsomely furnished front rooms; private house; all conveniences; gentlemen or light housekeeping; moderate.

117TH ST., 21 EAST.—Pleasant light room; corner apartment; bath; use kitchen if desired.

120TH ST., 303 WEST.—Heated side room; bath; in small private family; single man; privileges. ROSE.

122 WEST 132D ST.—Choice rooms, single and suite; private house; gentlemen preferred; also back parlor.

123D ST., 347 WEST.—Newly furnished single, double rooms; heated; running water; private house; elegant location.

A LENOX AVENUE CORNER PARLOR TO rent to physician or dentist; none in the neighborhood; very reasonable; will rent whole house furnished, if desired. OWNER, 2,025 5th Av.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 383.—Nicely furnished large room; electric light, &c.; meals optional; terms moderate. WELLS.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Heated front rooms; tiled baths; absolute cleanliness; next block Academy Music; corner building.

LENOX AV., 279, (123d St.)—Beautiful rooms; gentlemen only; references. Call before 8:30 P. M.

MANHATTAN AV., 17.—One or two rooms; water, heat, bath; convenient; board optional. Dorner.

MANHATTAN AV., 109, ONE BLOCK FROM 104th "L."—Cheerful, sunny rooms in private house; gentlemen; reasonable.

THE JULIEN, 15 W. 20TH. First-class rooms. Board optional. Luncheon 12 to 3. Table d'hote, 5 to 8. Transients. Telephone 3008—18th.

TWO BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS, private home, corner house, upper West End Av.; an ideal place for exacting person; new in all appointments; every convenience. LUXURIOUS, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

393 QUINCY ST.—Sunny, square room, second floor; hot and cold water; every convenience; also sunny hallroom; terms mo

Horner's Furniture.

THE useful and the beautiful are in nothing more strikingly combined than in Furniture—that is, in Horner's Furniture. A fact of special import to all contemplating the purchase of

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Greater choice here than elsewhere, and best value at every price in

Writing Desks.	Lounges.
Dressing Tables.	Work Tables.
Toilet Tables.	Easy Chairs.
Cheval Glasses.	Gilt Chairs.
Parlor Cabinets.	Inlaid Chairs.
Music Cabinets.	Rockers.
Curio Cabinets.	Shaving Stands.
Bookcases.	Pedestals.
Leather Screens.	Jardinieres.

Everything in Vernis-Martin Furniture.

High-Class Art Ware.

French Timepieces.

The Elliott Chime Clocks.

All in all, a veritable Exposition of everything that is new and meritorious in Furniture, with its accessories as above specified, at specially attractive prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

S. Koch & Sons

West 23d Street.

Clearing Sale
HIGH-CLASS
Trimmed Hats

$8.50 Each.

Heretofore
$12.50 to $20.00

These Hats are selected from our stock and comprise about 150 handsome winter models.

In addition to the great reduction at which they are offered, the variety of shapes and trimmings affords a wide range of choice.

S. KOCH & SONS,
West 23d Street.

POLICE ARE EXONERATED

President York Holds Them Guiltless of Clubbing Negroes.

West Side Race Riot Charges Not Proved, He Says—Lawyer Moss Will Call a Mass Meeting in Protest.

Bernard J. York, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, who conducted the investigation made by the Police Board into the charges made against policemen in connection with the negro troubles on the west side last August, made public yesterday a report on his investigation. The report fails to fix the blame for the clubbings on any policeman. It goes into details in several cases, and states in substance that the police did no more than their duty during the days of the race riots. The report was made at the instance of Mayor Van Wyck, who sent a communication to Commissioner York recently intimating that it was high time that a report on his investigation was forthcoming.

Lawyer Frank Moss, counsel for the citizens' Protective League, who represented the negroes who claimed to have been clubbed, said that the report was unfair, and he could not let the matter rest until the negroes were vindicated. He announced that a mass meeting would be held in Cooper Union to arouse public feeling.

Mr. York, in his report, says he can entertain no charge of assault against any of the patrolmen who were in the station house at the time it was alleged prisoners were clubbed there by the policemen.

Acting Capt. Cooney, continues the report, swears positively that no assault was committed in his presence or to his knowledge, and he would have seen it had it occurred. He is corroborated in this by a number of witnesses. An officer who would commit an assault on a prisoner in a station house or permit such an assault is a coward, and unfit to wear the uniform of the force.

The committee has had submitted reports of the means taken for the protection of the public during the existence of the disorder in the district, and while it is apparent that the officers on duty used their clubs in their efforts to restore order, there is nothing in the evidence which will justify the preferment of charges against any officer for the use of his club, as in the specific cases where the officer has been identified by a complaint the evidence taken is of such a contradictory character and the bias of the complainant is so apparent that the facts of clubbing would not on a trial of the charges be so proved as to justify a conviction.

Mr. York sums up the whole investigation as follows: "It may be that some innocent people, both colored and white, were injured during the progress of the trouble, but it should be borne in mind that a portion of the district in which the trouble occurred is thickly populated with a mixed class; that it calls for, at all times, extra vigilance on the part of the police. That it is the duty of the police to preserve the peace, and in unusual and extreme conditions they are required to act vigorously, and in so doing much must be left to the good judgment of the officer in immediate command at the place of disturbance."

New Immigrant Station Ready.

Commissioner of Immigration Thomas Fitchie inspected the new station on Ellis Island yesterday. On his return to the Barge Office he said the buildings were ready for occupancy, and notified the steamship companies that on Sunday next immigrants would not be taken off incoming steamships, owing to the fact that the removal from the present quarters on the Battery to the new station would occur on that date.

Le Boutillier Brothers

Invite attention to large and carefully selected assortments of articles suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

in Laces, Handkerchiefs, China, Glass and Sterling Silver Articles, Silk and Flannel Waists, Silk Petticoats, Dress Patterns, Rugs, Furs, Men's Furnishings, Leather Goods, Umbrellas, Stationery, &c., &c., all new goods at

VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson

A SALE OF SWORDS.

Relics of the great war of the Rebellion, now, after a lapse of three decades, ready for conversion to decorative uses—Dens, Cosey Corners, Smoking Rooms, etc.

These Swords Are in Good Preservation and Their Prices Absurdly Low.

500 Elegantly Finished Officers' Swords, blades 32 inches long, made from finely tempered steel, solid brass hilt and guard, gold wired grip, black enamelled leather scabbard, brass ornamentations, each $1.25

500 Steel Cavalry Sabres, 42 inches long, with steel and brass hilts and guards, steel scabbards, each . . . $1.00

Nineteenth St. 6th Ave. Twentieth St.

Vantine's

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ORIENTALISTS & JEWELLERS,
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Send for the new booklet "Objects of Art and Utility from the Far Away East." Free.
Goods purchased now, reserved and delivered later if desired.

Gifts from Oriental Lands.

Japanese Screens	Kimonos	Oriental Jewelry
Superb Embroideries	Teakwood Furniture	Divan Cushions
Porcelains	Rare Ivories	Vantine Scarfs
Bronzes	Rugs and Carpets	Silk Shawls
Lacquer Ware	Solid Silverware	Linen Drawnwork

Second Floor.

Silk Dress Patterns

Printed Habutai Dress Patterns—colors and black, $5.00 to $12.50

Second Floor.

Turkish Satin Cushions,

Heavily Embroidered in Gold, Pure down filled. $3.00

Third Floor.

Oriental Rugs

Exceptionally Beautiful Specimens of Shirvan Weaves. $12.50 & $15

Values $15 and $20.

Recent importations make the Vantine Oriental Rug collection remarkable in completeness and variety.

Fourth Floor.

Japanese Screens

Four fold, 5 ft. cloth screens at floss and gold embroidery $7.50

Hundreds of others—$4.50 up to $200.

SUPT. SOPER DISMISSED.

Refused to Obey Orders of the Aqueduct Commissioners.

The Aqueduct Commissioners announced yesterday the dismissal of John R. Soper, Superintendent of Dam Construction. On Oct. 29 last Superintendent Soper was ordered, according to the records of the Aqueduct Commissioners, to take charge of another part of inspection work than the masonry work to which he had been assigned. Chief Engineer Hill reported that Superintendent Soper refused to comply with the order.

Then Superintendent Soper was ordered to report to Division Engineer Charles S. Garvin for duty. This Superintendent Soper refused to do and left his work. The Aqueduct Commissioners were notified of this fact, and Superintendent Soper was directed to appear before the board on Dec. 4. He did not appear, and resolutions dismissing him from the service were passed.

CHILD MURDERESS CAPTURED.

Alice O'Donnell Expresses Little Concern—Believed to be Insane.

Alice O'Donnell, the nurse who killed the eighteen-months' old child of Mr. and Mrs. James Jones at the parents' home, 127 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, Friday night, was arrested at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by Detectives Pride, Becker, and French of the Brooklyn Central Office.

The woman was found at 26 North Portland Avenue. The home is that of Mrs. McSorley, a friend.

The nurse took her arrest coolly, and when asked why she had taken the child's life, replied that she was jealous of Mrs. Jones because of her happiness with her husband and offspring. The woman has a child eight months old, which is now in an orphan asylum in Manhattan. She is believed to be insane.

When arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court the nurse expressed little concern as to her act. She admitted the crime, and was committed pending the Coroner's inquest.

Police Captain Gaus of the Hamburg Avenue Station yesterday went to Bayonne, N. J., and conversed with a brother of the woman. Detective Miller accompanied the Captain. Upon their return they expressed the belief, based upon what they had learned, that there was no doubt that Alice O'Donnell is demented.

SHOT WIFE AND HER MOTHER.

James Reid's Act Caused by Jealous Rage—The Younger Woman Will Probably Die.

James J. Reid, forty-two years old, was locked up in the Butler Street Police Station, Brooklyn, last night, charged with shooting his wife, Elizabeth, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Reid. The two women are in the Long Island College Hospital, and the wife, it is feared, may die as a result of the shooting.

Reid, who is an engineer, lived at 505 Clinton Street, a boarding house, conducted by the wife. Mrs. Mary Reid lives at 10½ West Ninety-ninth Street, Manhattan. She was visiting her daughter at the time of the shooting.

Reid came home at 6:30 o'clock last night, and soon afterward became involved in a quarrel with his wife. It is claimed that jealousy was at the bottom of the trouble. During the quarrel, it is alleged, Reid drew a revolver and fired a shot at his wife. The bullet struck her behind the left ear and lodged near the base of the skull. Her mother, who was in the room, tried to interfere when she saw the revolver drawn, and it is alleged that Reid, after shooting his wife, turned the weapon upon his mother-in-law, shoting her in the left shoulder.

Policemen Geoghan and McCarthy of the Butler Street Station were attracted to the house by the shots and the screams of the women. They called an ambulance, and had the woman removed to the hospital. Reid was then placed under arrest and locked up. At the hospital late last night it was said the younger Mrs. Reid's wound was a dangerous one, and that there was a probability that she would die. Her mother was less seriously wounded.

Parcels Post to Venezuela.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails N. M. Brooks announced yesterday that a parcels post convention having been concluded between the United States and Venezuela, packages addressed for delivery at destinations in the latter country will be admitted to the Venezuelan mails outgoing from this country after the first of January next. Parcels exchanged between this country and Venezuela must not weigh over eleven pounds, be more than 3 feet 6 inches long, nor mere than 6 feet in length and girth combined. Postage rates will be 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof.

Stern Brothers

will offer to-morrow a number of

Ladies' Costumes

For Street and Carriage Wear

Entirely new styles in a variety of materials and colors, at $39.50 & ~~$49.50~~

Formerly from $50.00 to $82.00

Ladies' Cloak Dep'ts

In addition to further reductions of prices on the remainder of their

Imported Garments

will place on sale

Tailored Coats of Kerseys, Cheviots and Oxfords, Silk lined	$9.85
English Box Coats, Tan and Black Kerseys, Coverts and Oxfords, Silk lined	$16.25
Velour Jackets & Blouses Fancy and Plain Silk Linings	$24.75

Fur Departments

Special Values in

Ladies' Neck Scarfs

Alaska Sable with tails	$9.85	Mink with tails	$18.50
Pointed Brown Fox with animal heads	$14.75	Black Lynx with tails	$19.85
Blue Lynx with animal heads	$18.50	Blue Lynx with tails	$21.00

Ladies' Muffs

Alaska Sable or Persian	$7.50	Black Lynx	$13.50
Mink	$9.75	Blue Lynx	$15.00
Cloth Capes	Lined with White and Grey Squirrel, Fur Collar and Edging		$18.50

Misses' & Girls' Apparel

Misses' Box Coats & Jackets English Kerseys and Oxfords, 14 to 18 yrs.,	Heretofore $11.50 to $16.50	$9.75
Girls' Three-quarter Coats English Kerseys or Cheviots, satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs.,	Value $13.50	$9.85
Girls' Long Cloaks, Empire and Russian Effects, of blue, red or brown cheviots, stitched velvet bands and collars, 4 to 14 yrs.,	Value $11.50 to $15.75	$8.90
Misses' Tailor-made Cloth Suits Blouse, Eton & Reefer Effects, 14 & 16 yrs.,	Heretofore $16.75 to $19.75	$10.90

Men's Smoking Jackets,

House Coats and Lounging Robes.

Smoking Jackets, of Tricot Cloth, quilted satin facings,	Value $6.50	$4.95
of Velveteen, satin binding and cord edge	Value $11.50	$8.90
Tuxedo House Coats of English Reversible Cloths.	Value $7.50 & $9.75	$4.95, $7.95
Blanket Robes of California Jacquard Blankets,	Value $7.50	$4.95
of fine Polka dot blankets, sailor collar, Watteau back, bound with satin,	Value $13.50	$9.75

All-wool Dress Goods

Put up in Lengths for Holiday Gifts.

Plain Colors, Fancy Mixtures and Novelty Effects, Per Dress Length	$2.35, 2.75, 3.15
Black Fabrics, Plain & Fancy Weaves, Per Dress Length	$2.75, 3.10, 3.50
3500 Yds. Broadcloths in colors and **Black Venetian Cloths,** Value $1.10	68c yd.

Suggestions for Holiday Presents.

Bric-a-Brac & Art Objects.

Curio, Parlor and Music Cabinets, Desks, Tea Tables, Pedestals in Wood. Onyx, Marble and Terra Cotta, Electric Light Bronzes, Limoges, Enamels, Dutch Silver, Sevres and Vienna Vases, German and Japanese Ivories, Clock Sets and French Regulators.

Rich Cut Glass	Water Pitchers	$4.75
	Vases	$1.45, 1.95, 2.95
	Nappies	$1.75, 1.95, 2.75
	Decanters	$2.95, 3.95, 5.95
	Bowls	$3.25, 3.95, 4.95
	Cream & Sugar Sets	$3.95, 4.75
Ceramic Art Vases	10 in. Value $4.95	$3.95
	13 " " $8.50	$5.95
	18 " " $10.95	$8.50

Sterling Silver.

Toilet Sets in new and artistic designs, Bon Bon Dishes, Flasks, Vases, Trays, Novelties in Smokers' Requisites.

Special Values.

Scissors, Assorted Blades,	75c	**Vinaigrettes**	95c
Cloth Brushes	$2.25	**Ink Wells**	$1.95
Military "	$2.25	**Hair Receivers**	$2.00
Hand Mirrors	$4.95	**Cigar Jars**	$2.25
Hat Brushes	95c, $1.25	**Cologne Bottles**	$1.95
Whisk Brooms	$1.60	**Puff Boxes**	$2.25, 2.75
Hair Brushes	$2.00, 2.95	**Cream Boxes**	25c, 35, 75

West Twenty-third Street.

PLANTS FOR BOTANICAL GARDEN.

Columbia's Herbarium Transferred to It—Advantage to Students.

The union between the Department of Botany at Columbia and the New York Botanical Garden has been completed. The herbarium and the collection of plants belonging to the university have been removed to the Bronx, and the university conservatory has been torn down.

Research instruction has been begun at the park, where the work is conducted for three days of the week. All major work is being done at the garden and some of the minor work. By the new arrangement Columbia gains the advantage of the use of the extensive library and laboratories at the Bronx.

Roentgen Society's Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Röntgen Society of the United States will be held in the Grand Central Palace Thursday and Friday next. This society is composed of scientists who are investigating the medical and surgical possibilities of the X rays. The convention has for its main purpose, says Dr. S. H. Monell, the standardization of improved methods of producing and using X rays so that the utmost benefits may be obtained by humanity.

It's like the story of the horseshoe nail. The "slight cold" lays the foundation for the serious one. Cure it with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Over forty years ago this house was founded. Its location has never been changed; from small beginning it has reached its present proportions. Its founder is still

AN ACTIVE OLD MAN,

assisted by sons and grandsons. Our patrons of earlier times have many of them passed away, but their posterity, their children and children's children, continue their patronage to this day, knowing they can rely on getting their full value in return for their money. Tricks of trade or misrepresentation has no abiding place here, but

HONESTY AND FAIR DEALING

is the paramount principle. For many years this house has been known as one of the

GREAT HOLIDAY HOUSES OF THE TOWN.

This year its ancient reputation will suffer no abatement, but will be found more attractive than ever before.

ALL SUMMER LONG

buyers have been active in carefully selecting the very choicest novelties of American and European manufacture for this season's special

CHRISTMAS OFFERING.

More than half a million dollars are invested in useful and ornamental merchandise, at prices within the scope of a poor man's pocket, as well as those who desire more pretentious gifts.

The following departments are replete with every novelty of modern invention suitable for

MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD:

Finest Gold Jewelry of Every Description.

Diamonds and other precious stones set in Rings, Brooches, Watches, Cuff Links, Lockets, Scarf Pins, Hat Pins, etc. Gold Lorgnettes, Gold Watch Chains, Gold Thimbles, Opera Glasses, Gold Spectacles, and Eye Glasses.

Hundred of beautiful Gold Brooches from	$1.75 to $175.00 each
Fine Gold Rings from	50c to $15.00 each
Solid Gold Scarf Pins from	50c to $75.00 each
Gold Watches from	$10.00 to $75.00 each
Silver Watches from	$2.50 to $15.00 each
Gold Cuff Links from	$1.50 to $45.00 pair
Fans from	25c to $25.00 each

French Shell and Rhinestone Combs and Hair Ornaments.

Gold and Silver Match Safes, Cigarette Holders and Cigar Cutters; Pipes, Cigar Cases, Cigar Boxes, Smoking Sets, Dressing Cases.

Leather Goods, Pocketbooks and Card Cases, beautifully mounted, from . . 75c to $10.00 each.

Jewel Boxes, Work Boxes, etc.

Everything in sterling silver articles for the Dining Table.

All sorts of Table Toilet Requisites in sterling silver.

Whatever is needed for the Desk in Sterling Silver.

Magnificent variety of Bric-a-Brac, Cut Glass and Fine China Articles, Lamps and Clocks.

Umbrellas, with exquisite handles, from $1.00 to $15.00 each.

Dolls for every little girl from . . . . 25c to $10.00 each.

Very large dept. of fine Stationery articles in endless variety.

Finest perfumery in lovely boxes for dainty gifts.

Smoking Jackets and House Coats. Silver Mounted Suspenders, Dress Shirts, Neckwear, Travelling Rugs, Underwear and Hosiery; Silk Hdkfs. and Mufflers, Lace and Linen Hdkfs. etc.

A Million Calendars from	3c to $3.00 each.
Thousands of Christmas Cards	1c to 50c each.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Great Oriental Rug Sale

On Monday, Dec. 10th, we begin the sale of an exceptional consignment of fine old ANTIQUE IRANS, DAGHESTANS, SHIRAZ, KAZAKS, SHIRVANS, and ANATOLIANS, in fine, rich and rare colorings, illuminated with a brilliant sheen.

We have arranged them into two lots at the uniform price of $18.50 and $24.50 each.

In addition, a large collection of

Hall and Stair Strips, single and in pairs to match, (ranging from 3 ft. wide to 20 ft in length).

Also a few very choice ole pieces at proportionately low prices.

This sale, coming at this particular time, furnishes a grand opportunity for holiday purchasers.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

WORK IN THE SWEATSHOPS.

Factory Inspector Williams Tells of His Bureau—Evils Exposed.

John Williams, State Factory Inspector, came from Albany yesterday to testify before a conference called by the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, held yesterday afternoon in the Church Mission House, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. The conference was called to consider the best methods of enforcing the Factory law in the east side shops. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Consumers' League, the Women's Industrial Alliance, the University Settlement Society, the Cloakmakers' Union, and the United Garment Workers of America.

The Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran presided and Factory Inspector Williams answered questions regarding the workings of his department. He said that it was better equipped and did much more effective work than any other department of the same kind in the United States. In Massachusetts the Deputy Factory Inspectors had to do their own clerical work, but here people were specially employed for the purpose.

Mr. Williams said that the Consumers' League had not been able to accomplish so much with its label as it had expected, because so many women wished to have a foreign label on their garments; that the big retail houses were compelled to gratify them, even though the garments were made within five minutes' walk of the Bowery, and of course a label stating that the factory had been inspected by an officer of the New York Consumers' League was hardly consistent.

Mr. Williams thought that in three-fourths of the cases where a license was refused for tenement house work, the attempt to do business was given up. This statement was controverted by Walter Chuck of the United Garment Workers.

Herman Grossman, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of America, said that he had learned of a case recently where a man was working on a lot of women's clothes for one of the largest retail houses in the city, while two of his children were ill in the same apartment of scarlet fever. It was explained that the merchant never lets out work to go to such places, but a sub-contractor gave it out. Mr. Grossman also told of work given out lately at rates which would pay a grown woman only 3½ cents an hour.

A resolution was passed appointing a committee of seven to examine the licensing laws for factories. Another committee was appointed to petition the Legislature to investigate the conditions in the sweatshops in this city.

MOLINEUX CASE APPEAL.

Recorder Goff Confers with the Condemned Man's Counsel and Mr. Osborne.

Recorder Goff yesterday held the first of a series of conferences with Bartow S. Weekes and George Gordon Battle, counsel for Roland B. Molineux, and Assistant District Attorney Osborne, in relation to the final preparation for submission to the Court of Appeals, of the transcript of the trial of Molineux for the alleged poisoning of Mrs. Kate J. Adams. Gen. E. L. Molineux was also present.

There are 4,000 pages of manuscript to go over, and about 900 objections of counsel and District Attorney to be ruled on by the Recorder. Assistant District Attorney Osborne has submitted suggestions that all controversies between counsel be omitted from the record and only the testimony and rulings of the Court be incorporated in the transcript. Weekes & Battle will endeavor to have all wrangles between the District Attorney and Molineux's lawyers, together with the remarks of the Court, many of which were objected to by Mr. Weekes, included in the record as it is presented to the higher court.

The case will probably reach the Court of Appeals in the early part of next year.

COLUMBIA'S NEW HALL.

Building Contract Let and Work to Begin in a Few Days.

The contract for the new students' hall at Columbia University has been let to Norcross Brothers, the builders of Schermerhorn and Fayerweather Halls, University Hall, and the library. Work will be begun in the course of a few days, and the building will be ready for use when college opens next Fall. The new building will occupy the site southeast of Engineering Hall, and now partially occupied by West Hall, which will be moved to make room for it.

Several changes have been made in the plans as originally drawn. Instead of there being four small domes at the corners of the structure, there will be one central dome, and the window space on the first story has been increased.

Sunday
December 9, 1900

Daily, 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-28

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

The Great and Growing Popularity of the Most Famous Present Store in New York Is Easily Accounted For.

I. Glass and China make the most acceptable gifts for Christmas or any other time.

II. The largest and most varied and interesting assortment of China and Glass to be found in the United States is on exhibition and sale right here and now.

III. The prices as usual are ¼ less than elsewhere. For instance:

RAREBIT PLATES. A unique novelty which we are manufacturing is a Welsh Rarebit Plate, six different styles of rabbit decoration, selling at..... **$4.50 per dozen**

CUT GLASS SUGAR AND CREAM. A special offering in the cut glass department is a really good sugar and cream, special price..... **$1.75**

PUNCH CUPS AND PLATES.

Special offering in Bohemian Glass department are punch cups and plates, raised gold decoration, colored glass. You would expect to pay from $18 to $20 a dozen. Select one or one dozen at..... **$1.00 each**

CRACKER JARS. Cracker jars, with combination decoration in green and Dresden flowers, gold work throughout, gold handles, at **$1.25 each**

CONDENSED MILK JAR AND PLATE. Cambinations of Dresden flowers, with pink and gold, **$1.00 each**

RHINE WINE GLASSES. An interesting and important lot of Rhine Wine or Hock glasses at special prices. Ordinarily you would pay from $18 to $20 a dozen. Select one or a dozen at

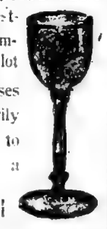

$1.00 each

SPECIAL TABLES. Many people wish to have their gift represented by a certain price. For the convenience of advantageous purchasing we have arranged special sections and special tables upon which we will display from now until Christmas a special line of goods. We have arranged as follows:

One at 25c., one at 50c., one at 75c., one at $1.00, special table at $5.00 and one at $10.00.

We believe that this will be convenient as well as a saving in time and money.

CANDELABRA. Candlesticks and candelabra in Dresden decoration, some decorated with raised flowers and cupids on base. An important lot now ready at the following prices:

1 Light,	25c
2 "	75c
3 "	$1.00
4 "	3.75

DINNER SETS.

For those desiring to have their present useful you would be interested in a special lot of 100 dinner sets, with different flower decorations, gold traced handles. Service for 12..... **$19.00**

We have also the more expensive English sets, as well as the intermediate priced sets, ranging anywhere from $19.00 to $400.00 per set. Never before have we been able to call to your attention as complete a collection of fine pieces in Bric-a-Brac as now. We call your attention to one only. This is a Royal Vienna vase, oval shape; the body is rich maroon, has magnificent portrait painted on one side and cupid and woodland scene on the reverse side, two handles, price..... **$325.00**

BRIC-A-BRAC.

TETE-A-TETE SETS. We direct your special attention to an assorted lot of Tete-a-Tete and Five O'Clock Tea sets. Some in Dresden, others in Limoges china. Assorted rich decorations. These are moderately priced at the present time from $25.00 upwards. You may take your choice of the entire lot at..... **$18.00 a set**

All Brooklyn deliveries and calls are attended to by our own wagons, thus insuring entire satisfaction to our Brooklyn patrons.

WINE, CORDIAL & WATER SETS.

A present that is both unique and useful is a Wine, Cordial or Water Set. We have them in Bohemian glass with raised gold, in plain glass, cut glass, and engraved and gold glass. One especially good one is a Port Wine set of imported etched glass with gold decoration. 6 Glasses, 1 Decanter complete, on handled mirror tray,

$10.30.

Commencing Monday, December 10th, our stores will be open evenings until Christmas.

50=54 WEST 22D STREET.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Handkerchiefs.

Real Lace, Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs.
Initialed and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

Laces.

Duchesse, Point Applique and Brussels Laces.

Bridal Veils.

Metal and Lace Novelties.

Spanish Scarfs and Fichues, Neckwear for Women.

Feather Boas.

Gloves.

Broadway & 19th Street.

TEST YOUR KIDNEYS.
For one dollar we will send an outfit with which in a few moments can be determined whether any one is the victim of Bright's or other kidney disease; directions very simple. THE AMERICAN KIDNEY TESTER CO., 214 Bridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DESKS FOR OFFICES. All Styles, Lowest Prices. E. H. MASON, 19 Warren St., near B'way.

International Armor Brand
BOND 3 in. HELENA 2¾ in. BOULEVARD 2½ in.
NEW CREATIONS
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Christmas Considerations.

BOOKS—In a full, explicit previous announcement we launched this Book Store upon its new season, telling, so far as it was possible, of its vast resources. To-day we skim the cream of values, a handful numerically, but fully worthy to speak for this most popular department.

Dickens, 15 Volumes. Half Calf 13.90—Cloth.....	3.95
Thackeray, 10 volumes. Half Calf 10.50—Cloth.....	2.85
Scott, in 12 volumes. Half Calf 14.90—Cloth.....	3.60
Eliot, in 6 volumes. Half Calf 8.75—Cloth.....	1.65
American Wit and Humor, 2 vol.	85c
Gibson's Americans, published at 5.00, here.....	2.65
Eben Holden, Eleanor, Master Christian, Tommy and Grizel, each.....	79c
Universal Educator.....	1.29
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.....	1.29
Famous Classics, padded leather binding.....	60c
Poets in presentation bindings.....	1.25
Poets in Louis XIV. bindings.....	49c

Reduction Sale of Silk Waists.

Balance of the season's importations and adaptations, to make room for new spring models.

Highest Class Imported Models, each a single specimen, individual and distinctive, real lace and hand embroidered trimmings, the smartest of all	50.00
Another line of imported models for tailor suits and semi-dress occasions, one of a kind	25.00
Dress Silk Waists, copies of imported	15.00
White Satin Waists, handsomely hemstitched	12.50
Model Waists in new shades and effects	5.95
Hemstitched and Tucked Silk Waists	3.98
Odd sizes and colors in Taffeta Waists	1.98

Our Notable Tailor Suit, 25.00,

commands admiration for its smartness and consistent choiceness. The finest Cheviots, black, blue and brown, double-breasted, tight-fitting, peau de soie faced or with stitched peau de soie bodice. Skirts are on a mercerized foundation, and we lay particular stress on the workmanship.

Rainy Day Suits, plaid back Oxford, double breasted Coat	8.75
Golf Capes—New plaid back effects—10.50, 8.75, 6.75 and	5.00
Velour Jackets—White satin lined, braid or Persian trimmed.	22.50

TAILOR-MADE COATS AT DECISIVE PRICE REDUCTIONS.

In Kersey, black and colors, satin and silk lined	7.50
In Black Cheviots, all wool, silk lined, peau de soie faced	12.00
In Kersey, 27-inch semi-fitting back, satin lined	12.00
Fur Trimmed, in tan kersey, full collar and revers of beaver	19.75
Fur Trimmed, in black kersey, Persian or Alaska sable trimming	19.75

Fur Neck Pieces and Muffs.

Alaska Sable Scarf (8 tails)	5.00	Alaska Sable Muff	7.50
Sable Fox Scarf, natural head	7.50	Persian Lamb Muff	10.50
Mink Scarf, extra black, eight tails	10.00	Blue Lynx Muff	15.00
Sable Fox Scarf brush tail	12.00	Mink Muff, four stripes	18.00
Stone Marten Cluster Scarf	19.75	Chinchilla Muffs	25.00

The "I. & R. Morley" Silk Underwear.

HALF PRICES—AND LOWER!

The avalanche of buying that followed our first announcement broke up the sizes of Men's Silk Shirts. However, all of the various weights are left in some sizes, while the sizes on Drawers for men are nearly complete.

This Opportunity Can Never Reoccur, Nor Can the Sale Last Much Longer.

All garments show one uniform quality of PURE SPUN SILK, full fashioned, made by the foremost English manufacturer.

Women's Vests and Pants.	True Value.	Men's Shirts and Drawers.	True Value.
Gauze Silk,	2.25 each. 5.00	Gauze Silk,	2.75 each. 6.00
Super weight Silk,	2.50 each. 5.75	Super weight Silk,	3.50 each. 7.00
3-thread Silk,	2.75 each. 6.25	3 and 5 thread Silk,	3.95 each. 7.50
6-thread Silk,	3.25 each. 7.50	6 and 8 thread Silk,	4.75 each. 8.75
9-thread Silk,	3.75 each. 8.25	9-thread Silk,	5.50 each. 10.50
12-thread Silk:	4.25 each. 9.50	12-thread Silk,	6.50 each. 13.50

Men's—16 thread Silk, 7.50. Previous price 14.50.

Examination of price lists published by the importer will prove that values are, if anything, understated.

Toilet Specialties of Gelle Freres.

Refinement, permanence, distinctiveness are attributes of these preparations—Extracts, Soaps, Powders alike characteristic. As factors in the Christmas giving, we display them prominently in the new Toilet location—New Building, to left of archway.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Boxed in Half Dozens.

In place of special values on single Handkerchiefs, the interest is multiplied six-fold. These Half-Dozen Prices set a new pace.

Women's plain linen Hemstitched, fine cloth, in box,	6 for 70c
Women's Lace Edged and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, all linen, assorted styles, in box,	6 for 1.40
Women's all linen Initialed, hand embroidered, latest designs, in box,	6 for 1.00
Men's fine linen Hemstitched, in box,	6 for 1.00
Men's extra linen Hemstitched, in box,	6 for 1.35
Men's Initial all linen Hemstitched, in box,	6 for 1.00
Men's Jap. Silk Initialed, excellent silk, in box,	6 for 2.50
Children's Initialed Handkerchiefs. 3 in box.....	25c and 48c

ART EMBROIDERY DEPT.

Novelty Pincushions, Satin Boxes, Stamped and Embroidered Photo Frames, Wool Boxes and Needle Books, Flower and Scrap Baskets.

RENAISSANCE GOODS.
(Neatly boxed)

9-inch Linen and Lace Renaissance Doylies.....	29c
20-inch Lace and Linen Centres....	75c
20-inch Linen and Lace Centrepieces.....	89c
All Lace and Lace and Linen Renaissance Scarfs, 20x54.....	2.48

SPECIAL—RUGS.

Best grade Wilton Rugs, new patterns, bright attractive colorings; size 9 ft. by 12 ft.....	27.50
High-grade Smyrna Rugs, strictly all wool, 9 ft. by 12 ft., at.....	21.45
Best Quality Ingrain Art Squares, extra heavy, new colorings and designs, 9 ft. by 12 ft.....	7.45
50 choice carefully selected Turkish Rugs, including Kasaks, Guendjes, Mussouls, Persians and Anatolians; average size about 3 ft. 8 in. by 7 ft.; value $22.50, at.....	16.95

HOUSE COATS
At 3.95

In mixed, checked and plaid cheviots, medium and light colorings, finished with a cord edge, unlined; also plain blue, brown and garnet tricot cord and satin edge, lined.

At 4.95

In plaid back cheviot, all the new and stylish combinations of blues, browns, Oxfords and tans. All plaids made to combine in coloring with body of jacket.

BATH ROBES
3.95

Imported blanket, in new bright colorings, handsome borders. Also new designs in striped eiderdown.

Men's Turkish Toweling Robes, high colors, in stripes and plaids, made full and long, all fast washing colors..... **2.98**

Men's Cravenette Rain Coats, in Oxford gray and tan, cut Raglan style and tailored by first-class tailors; only "Priestley's Cravenette" cloth used..... **15.00**

LEATHER GOODS.

A roomful of Suit Cases and Bags, another of smaller leather things, and each article, small or great, with a direct bearing upon, and special fitness for presentation. To itemize shortly:

Large Writing Tablets, seal and monkey grain, black and colors.... **1.25**

A most select showing of Novelty Pocketbooks, ranging through the finest leathers, and many richly sterling mounted..... **98c**

We mention a couple of Suit Cases—$6.00 (sole leather) $4.25 (in real cowhide). Both cover every modern feature, and are incomparable values.

Real Alligator Hand Bags, leather lined, 10 to 18 inch..... **2.00 to 4.50**

STATIONERY.

Specials make pleasanter reading than dry details of stock. Take the Stock for granted (it is at it's best and fullest).

Sterling Ink Bottles	39c & 68c
Sterling Roll Blotters	30c & 65c
Sterling Rocker Blotters	1.45
Sterling Mounted Memo. Books	25c & 48c
Sterling and Pearl Paper Knives	25c & 48c
Sterling Mounted Mucilage Pots	48c
Sterling Penholders	48c
Gold Pens, pearl handles	1.00

14-Karat Fountain Pens, fully guaranteed:

Plain Barrel	85c
Gold Mounted	1.25

Stationery Cabinets are always welcome—we show them in higher grade and popular priced lines; specials at..... **25c & 48c**

METAL BAGS.

widely diversified are the unique productions in sterling, gun metal, oxidized and gilt effects. Prices vary from $3.85 to $30.00. Here are two striking values:

Mesh Side Bags, oxidized or silver (new gray finish) tops, kid lined **3.85**

Very fine gray topped Mesh Bags..... **4.25**

JEWELRY.

10 and 14 karat Rings set with diamonds, turquoise, opals, rubies and other precious stones, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gem settings..... **2.00 to 100.00**

10 and 14 karat Gold Links..... **1.50 to 50.00**

Solid Gold Brooches, **1.75 to 98.00**

Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, open face and hunting, finest American movements..... **11.50 to 50.00**

Men's Solid Gold Watches..... **25.00 to 75.00**

Gun Metal and Enameled Novelty Chatelaine Watches..... **3.50 to 25.00**

Plated jewelry and gun metal novelties—sterling silver gifts—and the larger costlier pieces for table use—have amplest representation. Everything in silver—Teaspoons to Tureens.

3-Piece Sterling Mounted Carvers..... **2.25**

Ivory handled Corkscrews, sterling mounts..... **1.98**

Pearl Handled Fruit Knives, 5.00 per dozen.

DOLLS.

The child who comes face to face with this newly-built Dolls' Bazaar will hardly know where first to look. They hang in midair, cluster on sides and crosspieces. It is orderly disorder, and the whole Doll Family participates.

The 25c. and 50c. lots are mentioned; others run high as $10.

NECKWEAR.

Ready for any Holiday Emergency.
All articles will be neatly boxed.

Boas of Chenille, with Liberty, Taffeta or Mousseline combinations, 8 chenille strands to a side. Highly special **1.85**

Lace Collars, with revers, assorted shapes..... **1.25**

Fancy Jabots, in crinkled liberty chiffon, trimmed with lace and silk, blended colors..... **65c**

Stocks with jabot, tie or bow, regular $1.68 lines, special..... **1.25**

New Foulard Silks for 1901.

We open and shall display Monday, for the first time, our advance Foulards, in all combinations, colorings and styles destined to be most fashionable.

POSTSCRIPT—Thousands of Silk patterns in varying lengths for gift purposes. Great Price Reductions.

Nineteenth Street Sixth Avenue Twentieth Street

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Facts and Figures for Christmas Buyers

Some Things You Can Buy Here and the Prices.

Handkerchiefs—5 cents to 2.98

SPECIALS—
LADIES'
Sheer Linen—emb'd.....worth .39 .25
Extra fine—elaborate styles..worth .75 .49
Large variety—still finer..worth 1.50 .98
Sheer Linen—full lace trim..... .25
All Linen Hemstitch.....worth .25 .17
All Linen Hemstitch.....worth .15 .12½
Hemstitch with Initial..12½.. .25 .39
Emb'y and Lace trim....worth .17 .12½
Fancy Silk—emb'd scallops .12½ to 1.69
Special Lot Silk emb'd....worth .69 .39

MEN'S
All Linen H. S.. .12½.. .17.. .25 .39
All Linen H. S. initial .12½.. .25 .49
Japanese Silk—H. S..... .25 to 1.39
Japanese Silk—initial.. .25.. .39 to .79
Fine Linen—tape borders...12½ to .39

CHILDREN'S
Colored Hemstitch.....5 to .12½
Fancy borders—3 in a box..... .25
Initial—white or col'd H. S.—
3 in a box..... .25

Holiday Silks

White Hemstitch and Corded Taffetas. .79
3½ yd. Waist Pattern....2.77
Brocaded Satins—evening shades..... .39
3½ yd. Waist Pattern....1.37
All Silk Satin Liberty—evening shades .59
3½ yd. Waist Pattern....2.07
All Silk Taffetas—braided stripes—
light, medium and dark shades..... .59
3½ yd. Waist Patterns....2.07
Fancy Lace and Corded Stripe Taffetas—
street and evening shades..... .98
3½ yd. Waist Pattern....3.43
China and Taffeta Silks—
for fancy work, linings, waists, etc.—
thirty shades..... .29
27 inch Taffeta Silks—value .75.... .49

Ladies' Cloth Jackets....4.98 to 29.98

SPECIALS—
Kersey—finely tailored—worth 7.50....5.98
Automobile Coats—were 15.98.....9.98
Oxford and Black—Short or Medium—
deep tailor stitching—extra fine finish.15.98

Ladies' Moreen Skirts....1.79 to 6.98

SPECIALS—
Wool Moreen—double umbrella flounce—velveteen binding.....1.79
Silk Moreen, with deep Taffeta Silk flounce—6 heavy cords—felled seams.3.29
Silk Moreen—corded umbrella flounce—deep knife pleating—dust ruffle.....4.98

Shrewd Buyers Come Here.
They Know
where assortments are large,
where money goes farthest.

Men's Bath Robes....1.29 to 6.98

SPECIALS—
Flannelette—full size—were 1.98..... 1.29
Eiderdown, Terry and Blanket..... 2.98
Extra quality—special styles..... 4.98

Centre Carpets....1.48 to 39.98

SPECIALS—
Ingrain—Wool filled—3x2½ yards..... 2.19
Ingrain—All wool—3x4 yards..... 7.98
Smyrna—Oriental designs—6x9 feet... 4.98
7½x10 ft..... 7.49 9x12 ft..... 9.98
Finest Oriental Wiltons—9 by 12 ft. 27.49

Fancy Curtains.....98 to 6.98

SPECIALS—
Snowflake—3 yds. long—all colors.... .98
Silk Cross Stripes—all colors..... 1.98
Fancy Satin Cross Stripes and Egyptian Yarn..... 4.98
Col'd Satin—Florentine lace edge—
Rich Novelties—were 15.98..... 11.98

White Bed Spreads.....69 to 4.98

SPECIALS—
Full size Crochet—Marseilles designs. .89
Full size Novelty Crochet..... 1.25
Satin Marseilles..... 1.98
Extra large size Marseilles..... 2.98

Linen Table Sets....1.59 to 22.98

SPECIALS—
Hemstich Lunch Sets—2½ yd. cloth—
dozen doylies to match..... 2.98
Finer quality—openwork centres..... 4.98
Satin Damask Pattern Cloths—
dozen Napkins to match..... 3.77

Christmas air inspires
to generosity.
Our Moderate Prices inspire
to quick and cheerful buying.

Desk Novelties....29 to 6.98

The majority silver mounted.
SPECIALS—
Letter Openers and Paper Cutters... .29
Penholders and Pencils..... .49
Rolling Blotters..... .98
Inkstands and Ink Wells..... 1.49
Mucilage Bottles..... .98
Letter Seals and Pincushions..... 1.19
Stamp Boxes..... .98
Erasers and Stamp Moisteners..... .98
Pen Wipers..... 1.39

Satin Pin Cushions....19 to 5.49

SPECIALS
Hand painted and elaborately trim'd with laces or Ribbons—all colors—square and long.....2.49.. 1.79.. .98

Atomizer and Toilet Sets....69 to 11.49

SPECIALS—
Atomizer Sets in Boxes—value .89.... .69
3 piece Sets—pretty shapes and colors 1.98
Nail and Tooth Brush Sets in box—
Dresden handles..... .98
Brush and Comb Sets—sterling mounted—
Genuine Ebony Backs..... .98
7 piece Manicure Sets—oxidize finish. 2.98

Drapery Scarfs....39 to 3.69

SPECIALS—
Japanese Silk—hand painted..... .39
Finer Novelties—Hand painted..... .98
With Gold and Floss Emb'y..... 1.98

Dressed Dolls—.25 to 29.98

SPECIALS—
Silk dressed—15 inch..... .49
17 to 19 inch—various styles..... .98
Baby Dolls—removable clothes..... 1.98
21 inch—Handsome costumes..... 1.98
Special lot fine large jointed Dolls, dressed in wh't and col'd organdy. 3.98
Beautiful Dolls—26 inch—
handsomely dressed—worth $7.50.... 5.98

Undressed Dolls—.25 to 7.49

SPECIALS—
Three great lots of fine jointed and kid body Dolls—closing eyes, curly wigs, showing teeth—17 to 21 inch—
worth .75 to 1.50.....49.. .69.. .98
The famous Handwerck Dolls—
20 to 27 inch....1.10..1.98..2.98..3.98
Life size Dolls of finest workmanship—
worth $6.00 to $12.00.....4.25 to 6.49

Games....12½ to 1.25

Blocks.....17 to .67

Iron Toys.....19 to 2.98

Remember Those Who Have Least.
A trifling gift,
let cost be never so little,
will cheer some one
and make them feel this world
is not all work and worry.

Pocket Knives....19 cents to 1.79

SPECIALS
Thousands of Buffalo, Pearl, Bone and Stag Handled Knives—
Two blades—value .39..... .25
3 and 4 blades—value .69..... .49
Genuine Stag and Pearl Handles—4 blades—high grade steel—20 styles—
value .98 to 1.98.. .69 and .98

Young Folks' Furs....1.98 to 7.98

SPECIALS.
Misses' Gray Krimmer Muffs and Collar Sets—Mouffion tails..... 7.98
Misses' and Children's Sets—Collars or Scarfs—a variety of fancy furs..... 4.98
Children's Fancy Sets..... 1.49

Silk Mufflers....49 to 2.98

SPECIALS.
Handsome Fancy Stripes—24 inch..... .98
White Satin Brocades—24 inch..... 1.39
Extra heavy White Brocades..... 1.98

Leather Chatelaine Bags....25 to 6.98

SPECIALS.
Genuine Seal—nickel trim—2 sizes..... .95
Suede—French gray and oxidized tops. 1.98
Rococo Alligator and Walrus, also Velvet—massive fancy Silver tops..... 3.69
Extra Size—fine leathers—fancy mounts..... 1.98

Beaded Chatelaines....1.24 to 15.00

SPECIALS.
Cut Jet—Satin lined..... 1.24
Cut Steel or Jet—Chamois lined..... 3.69
Elaborate Styles—rich mountings.... 5.69

Holiday Writing Papers....10 to 3.49

SPECIALS.
Children's Decorated Paper; also larger sizes—in boxes..... .25
Hand-painted Boxes and other Cabinets, of paper—2 sizes—5 tints.....1.29 each
Fancy Boxes—suitable for gloves and hdkfs boxes, filled with fine stationery.... .98

Bathroom Fixtures....29 to 2.69

SPECIALS
Nickel Soap Cups..... .29
Nickel Towel Racks..... .39
Nickel Toilet Paper Holders..... .98

'TIS A JUBILANT TIME!
Come join the merry buying throngs
And share in
Spirit of Christmas joys!

Babies' Short Dresses....29 to 9.98

SPECIALS—
Ex. quality Lawn—waist and yoke effects .98
Wool Cashmere—light colors..... 1.69
China Silk Dresses—dainty styles..... 2.98
Fancy Organdy and Point d'Esprit. 4.98

Men's Gloves....29 to 1.69

SPECIALS—
All Wool Ringwood—white, grey, black and blue..... .49
Dogskin—one clasp—English tan shades .69
Mocha—one clasp—tan and New Greys. .98

Men's Night Shirts....39 to 85

SPECIALS—
Good heavy Muslin—fast color emb'y extra long—well finished..... .39
Domet Flannel—stripes and plaids.... .49

Boys' Clothing

Immense Assortments for the Holidays.
Waists..... .19 to .98
Blouses..... .49 to 4.98
Shirts..... .39 to 1.29
Knee Trousers..... .49 to .98
Suits—2 and 3 pc.....1.98 to 9.98
Reefers—3 to 15 years.....3.98 to 7.98
Overcoats—3 to 15 years.....2.98 to 8.75
Hats and Caps..... .29 to 2.49

Nurses' and Maids' Aprons....19 to 2.69

SPECIALS.
Lawn—full size—tucks..... .24
With emb'd bib and shoulder ruffles.. .39
Fine Lawns—emb'y and tucks..... .69

Shawls....39 to 5.98

SPECIALS—
Honeycomb Shawls—all colors..... .79
Silk and Zephyer—twisted fringes.... 1.98
Double Cashmere—full size..... 5.98

Other Facts and Figures in To-day's Herald and Journal.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Not Much Expected from Debates Over the Contract Scandals.

GOVERNMENT LIKELY TO WIN

Cost of the Boer War Compared with that of the Abyssinian Campaign.

Latest Figures Show that £4,000,000 Are Being Expended Monthly—Signs that England Is Tired of War—Threatened Scandal in High Life.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1900.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Unless prolonged wrangle occurs over the supplementary estimate of £16,000,000 to be dealt with next week the Government will win easily, and the present session of Parliament may end Thursday or Friday. We have had two days of debate, the first consisting of preliminary flourishes on the part of the Government and the Opposition; and the second of the efforts through amendment to the address from the Throne to force a declaration of policy from the Government. It was expected on Thursday that the Opposition would be able to maintain a discussion on this amendment over last night and carry it on, perhaps throughout Monday evening. It collapsed miserably soon after a sugar-candied speech from Mr. Chamberlain and in good time to allow perfunctory and inconclusive talk about Chinese affairs.

There is no small anger among the Forward section of the Opposition at this failure, and it has been laid at the door of Sir Henry Fowler, Sir Edward Gray, and other members of the Imperialist wing of the Liberal Party, who as usual, such is the phrase, "coerced" Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman into surrender. I doubt very much whether the attack could have been continued much longer with profit to anybody, even had the Opposition leader stood fast, but this does not alter the fact that a blow has been given his chiefship that may involve his early supercession.

We still have to stumble through the discussion on the contract scandals I have mentioned to you, before the estimates are reached, and other amendments productive of debate are being concocted; but I believe that most of them will be ruled out of order and I do not expect much to come even from the contracts discussion.

Lord Rosebery went over the ground in the House of Lords Thursday in a speech of no small power and brilliancy; its only effect, however, was to wake up the sleepy Duke of Devonshire into something like combativeness, and with the country the oration has fallen perfectly flat. This also is usual, because Lord Rosebery is not taken seriously. "Look how he gambles on the Stock Exchange himself!" is the remark one constantly hears, when he assumes an ultra-virtuous attitude.

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J. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S SUIT.

More play will be made by the combatants over the various connections of the Chamberlain family with the companies serving the Government, but very few members, I fear, have a sufficient grasp of facts or a sufficient liberty to cast stones in order to make the debate of much educational value to the country. One of the Chamberlains, moreover, has sprung an action for libel against the proprietors of The Morning Leader and The Star, and although that step cannot legally in the slightest degree restrain the House of Commons from speaking its mind, it will probably be used by Mr. Chamberlain and his friends as a reason for deprecating public discussion on the matter now referred to the law courts. The opponents of the Chamberlains hint that J. Austen's libel action is a mere move in the game, and it looks so, for the alleged libel was perpetrated about two months ago, at least what I take to be the libel, for I then read in the papers now brought to book statements equivalent to an accusation that J. Austen Chamberlain was a common swindler and company wrecker. I, however, am informed that the preliminaries to this action began quite a month ago, so it is unfair to assume that the move is merely a political dodge.

Sir William V. Harcourt is reserving himself for a discussion over the new supplementary estimate and his speech will doubtless be effective criticism. It is, however, doubtful whether Parliament really grasps the main facts surrounding our enormous war expenditure at the present time.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

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I have been looking into the history and cost of some of our past wars, notably the short conflict with Abyssinia when Lord Napier marched 12,000 men, mostly Indian soldiers, up to Magdala and back again. That campaign lasted considerably under eight months, as far as actual operations in the field were concerned, for the whole expedition from the time it left India until the time it went home again occupied little more than eight months. The expense to the British Exchequer exceeded £8,000,000, that is to say surpassed a million a month, and the charges paid by India brought the grand total to above £9,000,000. The Parliamentary return issued yesterday indicates that at the present time we have 210,000 troops under arms in South Africa, over 80,000 of them colonials of various kinds serving at exceptionally high rates of pay. The highest number we have had in the campaign was about 267,000. Taking the average for the past year at only 200,000 for all arms, and weighing against the comparatively short ocean transport of the Abyssinian expedition the long sea voyage demanded by the South African war, the enormous waste of animals of all descriptions, the heavy expense of long-distance land transport and so on, it does not seem unreasonable to put the expenditure per thousand men per month, at the same rate as in the Abyssinian war. This would give an outlay of roughly £4,000,000 per month, and the Government is not making provision for half that sum.

Even into the denser regions of Conservatism this fact is beginning to penetrate, but the Government only asks for £16,000,000 more to the end of March, dividing the items in a perfunctory way that throws not the slightest light upon the actual state of the war outlay. I shall be surprised if this aspect of the subject attracts much Parliamentary attention, because a serious discussion upon the various items in the bill would be contrary to anything Parliament has ever done. We shall have petty grievances aired in any number, and the Speaker of the House may permit criticisms upon the small points and abundant general declamation, but not much else. Nevertheless, even on these lines the wrangle may last over Wednesday afternoon, but the vote is sure and the members will probably get home for the Christmas holidays on Friday.

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BRITISH OPINION CHANGING.

Is the nation satisfied with this kind of display? I more and more doubt it. Every week increases the numbers of those who oppose a prolongation of this war, and the stories of farm burning and of women and children deportation is laying hold of the popular imagination. So greatly has the feeling changed in the provinces that it was possible this week to hold a large, enthusiastic public meeting in Newcastle-on-Tyne to listen to Charles Molteno, a member of the Cape Parliament, speaking on South African troubles and grievances. Less than six months ago Conwright Schreiner was almost literally stoned out of the country for attempting to do the same thing. In London itself the tone is so changed that a leading agitator declared to me only yesterday that he could guarantee the peaceable holding of a meeting of 10,000 people—all enthusiastic opponents of the war—could he get the meeting place. And on Wednesday a meeting of members of Parliament and others quietly assembled by letter was so largely attended that the room first hired in the Westminster Palace Hotel could not contain those who attended, and the largest hall available had to be migrated to.

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ALLEGED BRITISH ATROCITIES.

You have little idea seemingly of the kind of stories that are finding their way into print here, not from irresponsible individuals, but from officers in the field, whose feelings have been outraged by the work they have been set to do. I have before me a broad sheet, consisting of a letter from an officer in good standing, now in South Africa, which is filled with tales quite ghastly in description. "I cannot," he says, "keep from my ears the cries of the victims," and he goes on to describe how Gen. X. (I know the General's name but perhaps had better keep it back,) after destroying a number of farms in the region lying east of Pretoria, collected the homeless people in a church and gave them a week's provisions. Having done this he marched away and when the food was exhausted the starving people sent a petition for help. The reply was, "You will not be given food of any sort by us until the men fighting surrender," the said men being far away. Is it any wonder that to-day's newspapers should contain an appeal backed by Church dignitaries and responsible politicians and their wives asking the nation to come forward and relieve the starving population in the two annexed States? Also, any wonder that there should be a large minority of citizens, not by any means specially humanitarian, who feel that our good name is being smudged by these proceedings? An old banker said to me yesterday that when he read the tale he wept like a child.

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THE KAISER AND MR. KRUEGER.

A little consolation to our wounded self-love has been administered by the snub Kaiser William gave Mr. Krüger, and we try to think of it as a snub to France likewise. I am not sure, but agree with the cynics who aver that the Emperor, though he may not, as some say, have obeyed his grandmother in taking the course he did, has carefully looked after the payment for services rendered. We have given him a free hand in China, and he is to have Walfish Bay, about the only place on the west coast of his South African territory capable of being made a decent port. It is with the Emperor, as with the proverbial Scotsman: "Nothing for nothing, and very little for sixpence."

Lots of things have been happening this week and always are, but somehow they do not interest us, because we are as badly worried over this South African business as is the army in the field by De Wet, whose capture is again declared to be imminent. An officer recently home from the seat of war tells me that his duties in the signalling department put him in possession of scores of telegrams from Lord Roberts to his various subordinates sent out to try to crush this daring leader, and every one of them wound up with the expression of a devout hope that these measures might prove effectual in destroying De Wet, capturing De Wet, or annihilating his force. The man has got on the nerves of the troops to an extent to which no other South African commander has ever approached, and the news of his capture would cause shouts of joy in the army, so my informant says, far greater than anything the news of the relief of Ladysmith evoked.

We are in precisely the same mood regarding the war as a whole, and sorry we ever began it, yet, dogged, as the Boers themselves continue it, we are willing to follow Lord Salisbury and are also sighing that the plausible glamour of conciliation which Chamberlain threw over the House last night might become a realization in politics. Public opinion is in the condition of fluidity capable of being swept in one direction or another, but above all is anxious to see the way out.

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THE MERCIER EPISODE.

Other matters may emerge again when Parliament disperses, but just now South Africa is so all-absorbing that we have hardly spared a minute even to laugh over Gen. Mercier's escapade in the French Senate. If that vain creature thought to stir up an ill-feeling in England by his tirade about invading us he made a childish miscalculation. Neither in his own country nor here has he been taken the least bit seriously. "Why, he has an English wife," people remark and laugh.

Terrible scandals, I am told, are about to reach the surface in high life in consequence of the dissolution of a club called The Souls' Club, "Composed," as one put it to me, "of men and women of both sexes," who assemble together to seek soul affinities. The wives of politicians, noblemen, and society butterflies generally, with a selection of male swells were the members, and now dissolution has come because other affinities than those of the soul have manifest themselves. I dare say there will be some little noise over the thing, but we cannot as much as stop to talk scandal just now.

From your side we have heard this week, and we never get much news from any other quarter, that the powers have modified their demands upon China so that a universal agreement now has been reached. Perhaps we do not much care. The extent of public interest in the Far Eastern question may be measured by the miserable little debate which closed last evening's sitting in the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury himself remains, I believe, quite ignorant of the intricacies of Chinese diplomacy and is loftily indifferent to the indications of Chinese opinion. This is not pleasant to think and say, but, outside the circles concerned in the Chinese business, the Prime Minister only reflects the indifference and ignorance of the nation. I doubt myself whether diplomacy is going to do much substantial work in making things better as long as German-led soldiers march about the country rifling the tombs and wreaking vengeance generally.

A. J. W.

"Pinkeye" Epidemic in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—A new disease which attacks the eyes and in many respects resembles "pinkeye" is said to be epidemic in the city. It is infectious, and is not confined to any particular part of the city or class of people. One explanation offered for the origin of the malady is that it is due to the clouds of dust which have driven about the streets since the windy season set in. An eye specialist said to-day: "The disease has reached the point where it may be called epidemic."

GALA DAY FOR WASHINGTON

The City Is Getting Ready to Celebrate on Wednesday.

PLANS FOR THE INAUGURATION

John J. Edson Chosen Chairman of the Committee—Crusade Against Army Canteen May Work Evil.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Wednesday next will be a great day in Washington. The people of the city, including committees representing the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, together with permanent residents, will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the occupation of the city as the seat of Government. The actual anniversary was Dec. 1, but it was found to be inconvenient to arrange the celebration for that day, as it came on Saturday, and thus happened two days before the meeting of Congress. A very creditable programme has been arranged for the celebration, including a military procession and exercises at the White House and the Capitol. There will be decorations on the line of march of the parade, and the President will review the procession at the Capitol.

The outdoor part of the celebration will be enjoyable to thousands, but the exercises at the White House and in the Hall of Representatives will be enjoyed only by as many as can be provided with tickets, that number to be limited by the issue of tickets of admission to the Capitol. The earliest proceedings of the day will be at the White House, where addresses appropriate to the occasion are to be delivered in the presence of as many persons as can be invited to the East Room. This gathering will be privileged to see a model in plaster of the proposed extension of the White House on a plan in harmony with the architecture of the existing edifice.

The Capitol exercises will be similar to those at the White House, but will not be unduly prolonged, to mar the legal holiday declared by Congress to prevail in the District on the day of the celebration. To induce strangers to witness its enjoyment of the centennial distinction to which it has arrived, Washington has arranged with the railroad companies to bring people here at a one-fare rate from any distance inside of 400 miles. The centennial observances are to be crowded into one day, and those who come to see them will find Congress and all the departments running next day in their usual fashion.

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One effect of the preparation for this anniversary celebration has been the publication of a great deal of interesting history about old Washington, including some very odd pictures of the little town or hamlet that stood here in 1800, and the beginnings of the capital city a few years later. Much attention has been devoted to the early records about the White House, which did not become the White House in name for several years after it was built. It was still an unpainted house of Virginia sandstone, very ugly in its severe outlines and freedom from ornamentation, when Gen. Washington and Mrs. Martha Washington came up from Alexandria one afternoon to walk through it. Some of the papers published as relating to this event of the removal from Philadelphia, give one the impression that Gen. Washington, besides expressing full confidence in the future prosperity of Washington by purchases of real estate, contributed to its proper development, to the extent of his ability, by personally directing some of the improvements planned by his skillful engineer officer, Major Pierre L'Enfant.

The representation of the White House as Washington and his wife saw it, shows it without the overhanging porch that now adorns it. At that time, it is learned by visitors here, the south front of the building, facing the open area extending down to the Potomac, was the entrance side, and the road led along the line described by the street that crosses in front of the Treasury building. At the time of the occupation of Washington by the Government, John Adams was President, and for a short time, quite long, perhaps, as Mrs. Adams cared to linger in what was then a very raw, unwholesome and unattractive village. The tradition about the use of the East Room as a drying place for the washing of the Presidential household was made by her, and it is often alluded to by visitors to the spacious and comfortably furnished show room, now about the only apartment of the building that is freely shown to visitors.

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Even before the centennial celebration has been reached the Washingtonians are preparing for another great occasion, that may be depended upon to have a larger interest for outsiders even than this very important anniversary of the occupation of the city as the seat of Government. The Chairman of the Inauguration Committee has been chosen in John Joy Edson, a gentleman who began his career in one of the departments and is now in the front rank of business men, enjoying a large share of public confidence and possessed of marked executive ability. There is always a considerable number of aspirants for this honor, but it is remarkable that whoever is chosen is at once declared to possess in marvelous degree just the qualities demanded for the successful management of the ceremonies attending the inauguration of a President.

It will be Mr. Edson's duty to set in motion the collection of money, the drumming up of lodgings for the vast crowd of strangers, the invitation of Governors to lead the detachments of troops from their States, the selection and decoration of a ballroom, the provision of fireworks, and a vast number of other details that have to be worked out by hundreds of men in committees that devote themselves for weeks to the task of getting as many people here on March 4 as the railroads can bring.

While the inaugural observances will unquestionably be striking and attractive, it is not expected that they will attract so great a crowd as came to see Mr. McKinley take the place of President Cleveland. One feature of the procession to the Capitol on inauguration day that will be unusual will be the sight of Mr. McKinley attended only by members of the Senate and House committees. Usually the President-elect rides with the ex-President to the Capital and back to the White House in the same carriage, their places in the vehicle having been changed by the ceremony at the east front. Since Gen. Grant was elected to be his own successor, the common course has been observed until now. A very interesting variation from it was when, in 1892, President Harrison rode to the Capitol to become ex-President alongside of Mr. Cleveland, who had four years before gone up to the Capitol in company with Mr. Harrison to see him sworn in as his successor.

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Those persons who talk candidly about Representative Boutelle admit that they do not expect to see him again in the House of Representatives. Hopeful remarks have been made about him, but the confession of his serious illness was made in the proposition of Representative Burleigh to make him a Captain in the navy, and then put him on the retired list. The reason for extending this honor to him is that he will never be able to perform any service in Congress, or other labor, and that he should receive some substantial recognition for devoted service in war and peace.

A naval officer of much longer service than Mr. Boutelle makes private objection to the method proposed for honoring Mr. Boutelle. The particular event for which he is to be rewarded was the fight between the Sassacus and the Albemarle during the civil war. Boutelle was a master's mate on the Sassacus, which was commanded by Lieut. Commander Roe. It was under Roe's orders that Boutelle distinguished himself, and for his service he was advanced to the grade of master—acting master, it was then called. Roe was advanced five numbers, or one-twenty-eighth of a grade.

Boutelle's services since have been those of a civilian, and the proposition to give him a captaincy in the navy in recognition of his services in the war of the rebellion is to lift him almost as high as he would have been if he had remained in the service and waited for promotion. His commander, who was responsible for the good behavior of the Sassacus, which resulted in the permanent disability of the dreaded Albemarle, a vessel that inspired scarcely less terror than the Merrimac, just managed to get his retirement with the grade of Rear Admiral.

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The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union went away from Washington rejoicing, after their convention, because the House of Representatives had decreed that there should be no more beer or wine sold at army posts under army regulations. If army officers who have studied the operation of the canteen system are fair judges of the matter, the temperance women are mistaken, and should be regretting rather than rejoicing. These army officers declare that the satisfaction of the women is only exceeded by that of the men who formerly made money out of the soldiers by selling them drinks of all kinds, at high prices and of commonly bad quality, and by women who resorted to unregulated soldier resorts to prey upon them. The canteens, or post exchanges, furnished the soldiers with beer and wines at a slight advance on cost, and the consumption of stimulating beverages was carefully regulated.

The prohibition of the sale of light drinks in camp or post will not stop drinking, but it will promote the excessive use of liquors, the consequent relaxation of deportment, increase of courts-martial, and add to the expense of maintaining misdemeanor subjects in prison. Without intended to do so, the advocates of temperance have played into the hands of the liquor dealers. It remains to be seen if this prohibition is ratified in the Senate what will be the effect upon the army in another year.

Just now another case of co-operation between temperance advocates and liquor dealers is cropping up in Washington. The Anti-Saloon League is devoting its energies to complete prohibition of Sunday liquor selling. The retail liquor dealers, who are willing to have the law enforced because they desire a day of rest, and who resent the illicit selling of liquors as an unfair enjoyment of forbidden profits, are working in the same direction, for reasons quite different from those that animate the people who would be satisfied only with the closing of liquor saloons every day of the week, believing that there is no "properest day to drink." E. G. D.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF MARKETABLE TITLE.—The Appellate Division in this city has affirmed a judgment obtained by Hannah M. Corbin, as executrix of Austin Corbin, and others, directing John O. Baker, the defendant, to specifically perform a contract he entered into last April to purchase for $400,000 certain real estate owned in his lifetime by the late James Gordon Bennett. Mr. Baker paid $10,000 down, but two months later, when the balance was to be paid, refused to accept the deed tendered, claiming that it did not convey a good and marketable title. Mr. Bennett, who died in 1872, by his will gave one-half of the real estate to his son, James Gordon Bennett, and the other half to him in trust for his sister, Jeannette, now Mrs. Isaac Bell. Her half, upon her death, was to go absolutely to her surviving children and the issue of deceased children. Mrs. Bell's two children, a son and daughter, are now living, one being a minor. Mr. Baker's objection to the title was that James Gordon Bennett, who purchased the property at a sale ordered in a partition action which he instituted in 1881, did not acquire a good title, in that as he was at the time acting as trustee for his sister to the extent of a one-half interest in the property directed to be sold he could not become a purchaser, and for that reason the purchase made by him was voidable, and could be set aside at the instance of the cestui que trust. Justice McLaughlin, giving the unanimous opinion of the court, says there is no doubt about the general rule that the purchase by a trustee, unauthorized by the Court, was voidable at the instance of the cestui que trust; but there was a well-recognized exception to it that where a trustee had a personal interest to protect he could, by leave of the Court, make a purchase which was valid upon all the parties interested. Mr. Bennett, for the protection of his personal interest in the estate, had the right, having been previously authorized to make the purchase, and he acquired a marketable title, which he subsequently conveyed to Austin Corbin, whose executor, under a power of sale contained in his will, contracted to sell to Mr. Baker.

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TITLE TO INSURANCE POLICY.—J. Charles Burton, who had an insurance policy of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, payable in twenty years or upon his death, assigned it in May, 1888, to F. H. Wittrock, and the latter on the same day assigned it to Mr. Burton's wife, Lizzie J. Burton, if living. Mrs. Burton died, intestate, nine years ago, leaving two children, J. Charles Burton, who died in September, 1899, by his will made Charlotte S. Burton, his second wife, his executrix and residuary legatee of all his property, including the life insurance policies. The Appellate Division in this city, on submission of the controversy upon facts admitted, in a suit by Thomas J. Burton, as administrator, against Charlotte S. Burton, as executrix, has now unanimously decided, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, that the defendant is entitled to judgment. The single question, Justice O'Brien says, was whether the words "if living" in the assignment of the policy to Lizzie J. Burton, had reference to the time when the policy became payable. "Had it appeared," Justice O'Brien adds, "that the husband had no knowledge of the whereabouts of his wife at the time of the assignment, there might be a question as to whether, by the words used, it was not intended to make an assignment of all interest in the policy to Mrs. Burton, 'if living'; if not living then to Mr. Burton. In the absence of any such evidence, however, we must presume that Mr. and Mrs. Burton were living together, from which the inference naturally flows that the words 'if living' were intended to give Mrs. Burton the benefit of the policy 'if living' when it matured, either at the end of twenty years or upon her husband's death."

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SUFFICIENCY OF SURETY COMPANIES AS SURETIES.—J. Kennedy Tod and James G. Leiper, on appealing to the Court of Appeals from a judgment recovered against them by the Industrial and General Trust, Limited, for $377,476.65, gave an undertaking in $450,000 to stay the enforcement of the judgment, with the Lawyers' Surety Company as sole surety. The sufficiency of the surety was excepted to, on the ground that the surety company, being an insurance company, had exceeded its powers in assuming to execute an undertaking in a sum which exposed it to a loss on one risk, or hazard, exceeding 10 per cent. of its capital and surplus. It appeared, on justification of the surety, that the capital stock and surplus of the surety company aggregated $707,000, and that Tod and Leiper had deposited with it certain collaterals as security; but it did not appear what the collaterals were, or their value. An order approving the undertaking has now been reversed by the Appellate Division in this city, which holds that the surety company does come within the provisions of the general insurance law. Justice McLaughlin, giving the Court's opinion, said it was impossible to ascertain from the record before them whether the surety company had exposed itself to a loss by executing an undertaking exceeding 10 per cent. of its capital and surplus. Before this could be determined it was necessary to ascertain of what the collaterals consisted, as well as their value. The question is remitted to the Special Term to determine their value, and when that is ascertained, to make such order concerning the sufficiency of the surety as the proofs may warrant.

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TRIALS OF FIREMEN AND THEIR RECORD.—The dismissal of Fireman Patrick McCollum from the Fire Department in October, 1899, upon being found guilty of being intoxicated to such an extent that he was unable to perform his duties, and that he disobeyed orders at a fire two weeks previously, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on writ of certiorari. McCollum did not deny on his trial before the Commissioner that he had been drinking, but claimed he did the best he could at the fire, and could not go any further than he did; and it was argued that the Commissioner erroneously considered McCollum's record in determining the question of his guilt. The Court, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, said a sufficient answer to that suggestion was that the petition on which the writ was issued nowhere assigned that as one of the errors relied upon for reversal. Besides, it did not affirmatively appear that the record was improperly used in determining the relator's guilt.

Chicago Civil Service Official Out.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Mayor Harrison today accepted the resignation of John W. Ludwig, one of the three members of the Chicago Civil Service Commission. Joseph Powell was appointed as Ludwig's successor. The changes grow out of the recent scandal over the examination for police Lieutenants.

UNITED STATES AT PARIS

Capt. A. H. Mattox Tells of American Exposition Successes.

This Country, He Says, Has Conquered Europe, and It Is an Industrial Victory.

Capt. A. H. Mattox, press representative of the United States Commission, Paris Exposition, recently returned from Paris after the close of the exposition. Speaking to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES about the exposition, he said:

"Americans can well feel proud of the great success which American exhibitors have made in this the greatest international exposition the world has ever seen. Without exaggeration, America at the Paris Exposition has conquered Europe! This may strike imperialists as a broad statement, but the conquest has been made without acquisition of territory and belongs purely to the industrial, artistic, and commercial order of things.

"This conquest is demonstrated by the statistical analysis which gives the exact proportion of prizes, honors, and awards of all kinds which the United States secured at the exposition.

"All the nations of the earth brought their products to Paris to compete for the prizes and awards offered by the French Government, and the accurate statistics at the close of the exposition show that the United States carried off a grand total of 2,476 awards, coming next to France. No other nation had to collect its exhibits extending over such a vast territory, a distance of 3,000 miles, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and then ship them 3,000 miles across the ocean.

"The awards, according to the last statement, made at the close of the exposition, were, in part, as follows:

United States	2,476
Italy	1,983
Austria-Hungary	1,948
Germany	1,826
Great Britain	1,724
Russia	1,102
Japan	675

"The United States received 239 grand prizes, 593 gold medals, 776 silver medals, 546 bronze medals, and 376 honorable mentions.

"In Group 1, 'Educational,' the total awards to the United States were 170. It was a surprise to many to find that Italy led in the awards in this department, with a total of 246, Russia coming second, with 188 awards, and the United States third, with 170 prizes.

"In the electrical department, Group 5, the United States led the world, receiving 94 awards, of which 6 were grand prizes. Germany came next in this section, but received only 49 prizes.

"In transportation the United States led, receiving 130 awards, with Germany next, 123 prizes, and Great Britain third, having 119 prizes. There were many surprises when the final awards were made, and none more so than in the Department of Fodstuffs, Group 10, in which Italy surpassed all other nations, with 306 awards. The United States came fifth, with 177 awards.

MINING AND METALLURGY.

"In Group 11, 'Mining and Metallurgy,' the United States surpassed all nations. This American display was a magnificent one, commanding the admiration of every visitor, and the awards were 133, of which 34 were grand prizes.

"In 'Diversified Industries,' Japan was a surprise, leading the world and carrying off 371 prizes. Germany came next in this line, with 242 awards, and the United States third, with 128 honors.

"In 'Social Economy,' Group 16, the United States achieved a great victory. In this group the exhibit showing the progress of the negro race in the United States attracted the attention of every intelligent visitor and was closely studied. The prizes given the United States in Social Economy were 355.

"The 'Forestry and Lumber' display from the United States was not only installed in a most artistic and picturesque way, but it had great commercial value and received close attention from foreign lumbermen. In this exhibit the United States led all other countries, carrying off 90 prizes. In 'Horticulture' the United States also came first, with 36 honors.

"In 'Machinery' Germany was magnificent. A special effort was made by that country, under the instruction and direction of the Emperor, to surpass all nations in this line of industry. But, great as was Germany in the exhibit of machinery, carrying away 319 awards, the United States was not far behind and astonished the world, receiving 233 prizes.

"No exhibit at the Paris Exposition from the United States commanded more attention or received more praise than the daily publication of the Paris Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES. This paper, issued every afternoon, was printed on a Goss patent straight-line web-perfecting press, which had a capacity of 48,000 papers an hour, printed, pasted, and folded. Every afternoon at 4 o'clock the United States Publishers' Building in the exposition grounds was crowded with visitors waiting to see THE TIMES 'go to press'—the American visitor eager, hungry to get it to read the news from home; the foreigner watching the press with eyes and mouth wide open with astonishment. The Paris Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES was absolutely an American paper, printed on an American press, with American pressmen in charge. The type was set by American printers on American typesetting machines, and the Paris staff, editorial, reportorial, and business, was composed entirely of Americans.

"The cable news, from America and Europe, was gathered by American reporters. Americans, not only in Paris, but all over Europe, hailed THE TIMES with delight, and one and all deeply regretted the discontinuance of the paper. It was the first American newspaper plant and the first American newspaper ever installed and printed in a foreign exposition, and was an undertaking full of difficulties, as well as one unique in journalism. THE TIMES gave the latest news of all kinds from America, and was rich in foreign news.

A GREAT OBJECT LESSON.

"The standard of the paper was high. It was a great object lesson to the foreigner as well as a great educator and a living monument to the spirit and enterprise and progress which marks THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"The massive Goss press on which the Paris NEW YORK TIMES was printed was a marvel in printing machinery to the foreigner, especially to the Paris newspaper man and publisher. When the four large rolls of paper, weighing 3,000 kilos and measuring twenty miles in length, were placed in position by the power hoist and the vast piece of machinery, with its intricate sets of cylinders, commenced to move, printing THE TIMES on both sides, pasting and folding the pages, and turning out the copies like falling snowflakes, in packages of 100 at a time, ready for delivery, there was almost daily a cheer from the crowd and people crowded over each other to secure a copy of the paper.

"The height of the Goss press, on which THE TIMES was printed, is 13 feet 2 inches; length, 18 feet 8 inches; width, 6 feet. As no Paris newspaper press has a capacity of more than 10,000 copies of a four-page paper an hour, it is readily seen that the Goss press and THE NEW YORK TIMES were wonders to the Parisian.

"Another exhibit from the United States which not only excited the wonder of foreigners, and was an educator as well as being of great value to the American exhibitor and the American tourist, was the United States Post Office. It was established by the Postmaster General of the United States under the direction of Commissioner General Peck, and was situated in the United States Pavilion on the Rue des Nations, on the bank of the Seine.

"It consisted of an entire Post Office equipment, ranging from twine to lock boxes; also pigeonholes for letters, canceling machines, desks, and general delivery furniture. There were five different kinds of canceling machines, one having a maximum speed of 40,000 an hour. This exhibit will be displayed at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

"In fine arts the United States also gave a surprise to the 'Old World.' In this department Austria-Hungary took the lead, receiving 189 awards, with Germany next, getting 179 prizes, Great Britain third, with 167 honors, the United States following with 157 awards, of which six were grand prizes.

"One of the most striking and interesting United States exhibits in the Palace of Civil Engineering was the map of Greater New York, prepared by Louis A. Risse, Chief Engineer of New York City. It is the largest map of any city ever made, 31 feet long, 28 feet wide, and drawn on a scale of 600 feet to one inch, covering an area representing nearly one thousand square miles.

"In the fresh fruit display New York took a prominent part, especially in apples. They were carefully selected specimens, wrapped, each apple, in tissue paper, and shipped across the ocean in refrigerators.

NEW YORK APPLES.

"They arrived in Paris fresh and perfect, and when displayed in the Horticulture Palace were tempting to the eye as well as the palate. In this fruit display a competition was held every two weeks, and in nearly every concourse the United States took the grand prize, Canada coming next. A great deal of the fruit came from far off Colorado, Washington, Idaho, and California.

"The State of California made a wonderful exhibit of fruit, wine, and of farm and mine, and of nearly every product, natural and artificial. Onyx pedestals, rich carvings, statuary, and a fine series of photographs illustrative of California life, social, commercial, and industrial, made a great display for the Pacific Coast, the furthest point distant in the United States from Paris.

"But to tell of the part the United States took at the Paris Exposition, and the successes America has achieved there, would fill a big book. The display of our country at the 1900 Paris Exposition was a wonderful exhibition in itself, representing, as it did, over 4,000 corporations, nearly 7,000 exhibitors, and employing about 10,000 Americans in installing and working the exhibits.

"The Paris Exposition of 1900 surpassed all others in the number of nations exhibiting, in the number of exhibitors, in the area, and in the duration, a period of nearly seven months, or about 204 days. The attendance did not reach the 65,000,000 expected, but it was over 50,000,000.

"The cost of the exposition is estimated at about $28,000,000. As this sum was covered by the issue and sale of bonds, with entrance coupons attached, and by money voted by the State and by the Municipal Council of Paris, the State voting a sum of $4,000,000 and Paris voting a further $4,000,000, the exposition has not lost money.

"The visitor to the great exposition, if he investigated it seriously, could see nothing in it to complain of, and everything to admire. The exposition proved itself a wondrous show. From far and near every nation contributed of its rarest and best, and in its magnificent buildings and palaces, so soon to disappear, were gathered the largest, the finest, and the most representative collection of the industries of the earth that has ever been seen."

REBELS STOP A STEAMER.

Refuse to Allow The Hathor to Go to Buenaventura, Colombia.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 8.—The Kosmos steamer Hathor, which has arrived here, was threatened with bombardment in Colombian waters if the Captain persisted in making for Buenaventura, for which port the steamer had freight. Buenaventura is situated some distance up a river, and while steaming along this waterway the officers and crew were surprised to hear a cannonball whiz across the bows. The vessel was stopped, and three revolutionists came aboard with the statement that a blockade had been declared of the Port of Buenaventura and that the Hathor would have to turn back.

When asked what would happen if they kept on up the river, the reply was that the vessel would certainly be shelled from shore. The Hathor put about and discharged her freight at Corinto.

The Rice Will Photographed.

The will of the late William M. Rice in which Albert T. Patrick figures as the chief beneficiary was photographed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday, under the direction of E. J. Lederle, who also directed the photographing of the documents in the Molineux case. The order for the photographing of the will was issued by Surrogate Fitzgerald, on an application of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, attorneys for the beneficiaries of the first will filed. Each page was photographed, the plates being 14 by 17 inches, while the signatures to the document were enlarged to four times the size of the originals.

Killed Himself in His Van.

William Silbe, once a prosperous owner of express and moving vans, but of recent years forced to be content to drive a van for another expressman, became disgusted with the whole business and killed himself. He was found yesterday by a policeman lying dead on the floor of his van, which had been stored for the night at 206 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street. A large bottle which had contained carbolic acid was found beside him.

RUSZITS FURS

Their Entire Wholesale STOCK AT RETAIL

73-75-77 Mercer St.

Three doors above Broome St.

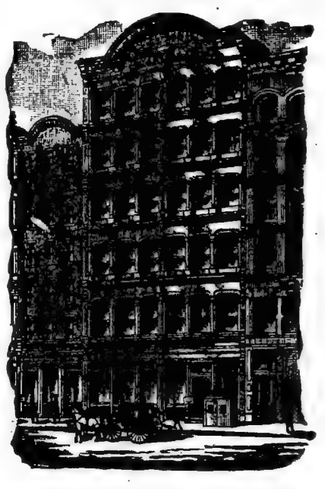

73-75-77 Mercer St.

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PRIOR TO REORGANIZATION

WE OFFER AT RETAIL

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

OF FINE MANUFACTURED FURS

Comprising Everything Made for Women, Men and Children, also Rugs and Sleigh Robes.

John Ruszits Fur Company,

ESTABLISHED 1851.

Accessible by Broadway Cable at Broome St.; 6th Ave. "L" at Grand St.

FIREMAN FALLS FIVE STORIES.

Is Picked Up by Companions in Baltimore with Comparatively Slight Injuries.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—During a fire which destroyed the Baltimore Bargain House, 212 and 220 West Baltimore Street, this morning, Fireman John Flynn fell five stories from the roof of the building. He will recover. His companions who saw him topple backward felt sure that every bone in his body would be broken. In his fall the fireman struck three different times on a zig-zag arrangement of rain spouts.

As he struck the piece of rain spout nearest the ground his fireman's helmet of aluminium fell off and beneath him. He struck upon the helmet, making it as flat as a piece of pasteboard. When his companions picked him up he was unconscious, but soon revived, when it was discovered that the only injuries he had received were a number of bruises on his shoulders and a broken ankle.

The stock and building of Grotjan, Lobe & Co., which adjoins the Baltimore Bargain House, were considerably damaged. The Baltimore Bargain House, of which David Epstein is the head, is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the city and had a large holiday stock on hand.

Mr. Epstein is as yet unable to give an accurate estimate of the loss on stock, but roughly places it at $150,000. Grotjan, Lobe & Co. estimate their loss at $5,000, while the loss on the buildings will probably swell the total to $300,000, all being fully covered by insurance.

EMPLOYES HAVE A LIEN.

Referee Holds Dolge Workmen Entitled to Withheld Profits.

UTICA, Dec. 8.—One of the principal features of the business formerly conducted by Alfred Dolge and the firm of Dolge & Son was a profit-sharing or insurance system with the employes. When the failure came about three years ago, there were many thousands of dollars due the employes, who had consented to work for certain wages with the understanding that a share of the profits was to be credited to them each year.

The question arose as to whether these claims were legitimate liens upon the property, and it was finally referred to Hadley Jones of Little Falls. Mr. Jones has filed a report in which he holds that all credits for endowment or deposits made in behalf of any workman are valid and legitimate claims for wages and are to be placed in the preferred class.

GUARD AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

Germany Makes Rules to Prevent Spread of the Disease.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The German Department of the Interior has issued a set of instructions conveying compulsory precautions to be taken against the spread of tuberculosis in the empire, a copy of which has been sent to the Department of State by United States Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz.

The instructions consist of seven articles, providing that doctors under all circumstances where their patients have lung or larynx tuberculosis must give written notice to the police as soon as the case in question has been diagnosed; that immediately after the death of a person from this form of disease the deceased's room and effects must be thoroughly disinfected; that professional women who lay out the dead must report at once in writing to the police authorities whether the disease was of the lungs or larynx, and that keepers of hotels, lodging houses, asylums, or other public institutions shall report immediately the appearance of the disease in the establishment under their control.

Non-compliance with these regulations is subject to a fine of $35.70 or six weeks' imprisonment.

Negro Lynched in Georgia.

ROME, Ga., Dec. 8.—"Bud" Rufus, a negro, who yesterday assaulted and fatally wounded Mrs. Joseph White, wife of a farmer living twenty miles from Rome, was lynched near here to-day. Rufus was taken from the county officers at midnight by a mob. Mrs. White identified the prisoner, who was hurried to a railroad bridge near by. A rope was placed about his neck and he was forced to jump from the bridge. His body was then riddled with bullets.

Died While Attending Dying Wife.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Dec. 8.—Isaac H. White, aged eighty-two, while watching at the bedside of his dying wife, was stricken with apoplexy to-

TENEMENT PROBLEMS IN THE BIG CITIES

Boston, Cincinnati, and Hartford as Bad as New York.

PHILADELPHIA AS A MODEL

Provisions for Wide Air Shafts for High Buildings—Buffalo and Washington Also Have Good Sanitary Regulations.

A comparison of the tenement house conditions in twenty-seven of the largest American cities reveal the fact that, after New York, Boston has the worst conditions of any American city. Hartford, taking into consideration its population, has some very bad housing conditions, in many respects similar to those in Boston.

The comparison is made in the third report of the Tenement House Commission, prepared by Laurence Veiller, the Secretary, and just issued in a book of some sixty pages.

It appears that none of the large American cities, excepting Boston, Cincinnati, Jersey City, and Hartford, have a tenement house problem such as exists in New York. In most of them the poor and working people live generally in small one or two story houses, containing one, or, at most, two families.

With a population of 560,892, Boston has in certain parts of the North End and West End a number of tall tenement houses fronting on narrow alleyways, in which large number of poor foreigners reside. The six and seven story tenements are not so common in that city as in New York, the majority of the buildings not being over four stories high. In the South End the special problem is with the regulation and sanitary inspection of small two and three story houses occupied by several families.

TENEMENT HOUSE LAWS.

The laws in Boston in relation to tenements in many respects resemble the New York statutes, but in several particulars have improved upon them. In 1899 the law passed seven years before, which required that all tenement houses erected thereafter should be fireproof throughout, was so changed as to require that no building thereafter erected should be occupied above the second floor by more than one family, unless it was a first or second class building; a first-class building being defined as one fireproof throughout, and a second-class building being one in which the external or party walls were of brick, stone, or iron, or other equally substantial and incombustible material. The act contained a provision limiting the height of buildings so that they could not exceed two and a half times the width of the street on which they stand.

Cincinnati, with a population of 325,902, after New York and Boston, has the worst conditions of any city. It resembles New York in that it possesses nearly all kinds of bad housings from the large block buildings, with hundreds of occupants, to the small, dilapidated wooden house, occupied by two or three families. As far as can be ascertained, the majority of the poor and working classes live in tenement houses arranged for more than three families each, a considerable number living in large brick tenements similar to those here, but not so high, and in many ways better. Others live in old private dwellings converted into tenements, and many live in ramshackle, dilapidated buildings. The houseboats shelter others. Little has been done to remedy the conditions, a statistical inquiry in 1894 by the Ohio Commissioner of Labor resulting in no practical changes.

IN THE SMALLER CITIES.

Hartford, Conn., with a population of only 79,850, has many of the evils. Not only are there old, dilapidated, wooden, and brick buildings, which were formerly private residences, now occupied by several families, but there are also numerous tenement houses erected for the special purpose of housing a number of people. Lately there have been erected some flats and tenements on the "double-decker, dumbbell" plan, with small air shafts, as in New York. Hartford has practically no special laws on the subject beyond the general requirements of the Board of Health in regard to light and ventilation.

Pittsburg, with a population of 321,616, is one of the few cities where bad housing conditions have been gradually increasing in recent years. There is a considerable foreign population, and overcrowding has become evident in certain sections, although there are few large tenement buildings. In certain parts of the city there are dark and damp cellar dwellings, and a small part of the population occupies wooden shanties on the outskirts of the city. There are practically no laws in relation to tenement houses.

Although Chicago has no "tenement house problem," it has a number of ordinances on the subject, looking to the sanitary conditions. They are modeled, generally, on those of New York and Boston. Kansas City is one of the cities where housing conditions are gradually assuming a phase which will necessitate legislative action. There are a number of cases where persons are lodged in rooms partly underground, in damp basements, and many persons live in tumbledown shanties.

Philadelphia, with a population of a million and a quarter; St. Louis, with a population of over half a million; Baltimore, with a population of over half a million, and Cleveland, Buffalo, San Francisco, New Orleans, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Washington, each of which cities has a population of over a quarter of a million, have no tenement house problem.

MODEL TENEMENT LAWS.

It is pointed out the laws of Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Washington might well serve as a model for New York in many respects, especially in regard to provision for light and air. The Buffalo law provides that "no court or shaft shall be less than six feet wide for one-story and two-story buildings, and at least eight feet wide for three-story and four-story buildings, and one foot wider for each additional story above the fourth story." The Philadelphia law provides that "no shaft or court shall be less than eight feet wide in any part, and that any court or shaft between the wings of a tenement house or between two tenement houses shall not be less in width than twelve feet; and all such shafts and courts shall be open on one side from the ground to the sky."

The present provisions of the New York law permits, instead of wide shafts, mere slits twenty-eight inches wide and sixty feet long, and closed in on all four sides.

A TRADE UNION'S SCHOOLS.

Young Painters and Decorators to Learn the Higher Branches of the Business.

The Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators, which has 6,000 members, with branches in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, decided last week to open libraries in all five boroughs for members of the society. The New York branch has a library at present containing 1,000 volumes at its headquarters, Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, and a library will be opened this week for the Brooklyn branch at 407 Bridge Street, Brooklyn.

J. Callanan, business agent for the New York branch, said yesterday that trade schools would also be opened to elevate the trade and teach apprentices and young members the higher branches of the business. One of these training schools has been already established at 147 East Forty-second Street. It is paid for by the fees of the union.

"Experts who have done decorative work in Rome, Italy; Germany, France, and England, where decorative work is cultivated more than here, will give lessons," said Delegate Callanan. "We can by this means educate young members in artistic work and generally raise the standard of the trade here. By educating the tastes of the people up to European standards we can also advance the material prosperity of the workers, as the work of decorative painters will then command higher wages."

Ehrich Bros. Ehrich Bros. Ehrich Bros.

Though Our Store is Crowded at This Season, You are Surrounded by Refined People. It is a Pleasure to Shop Here.

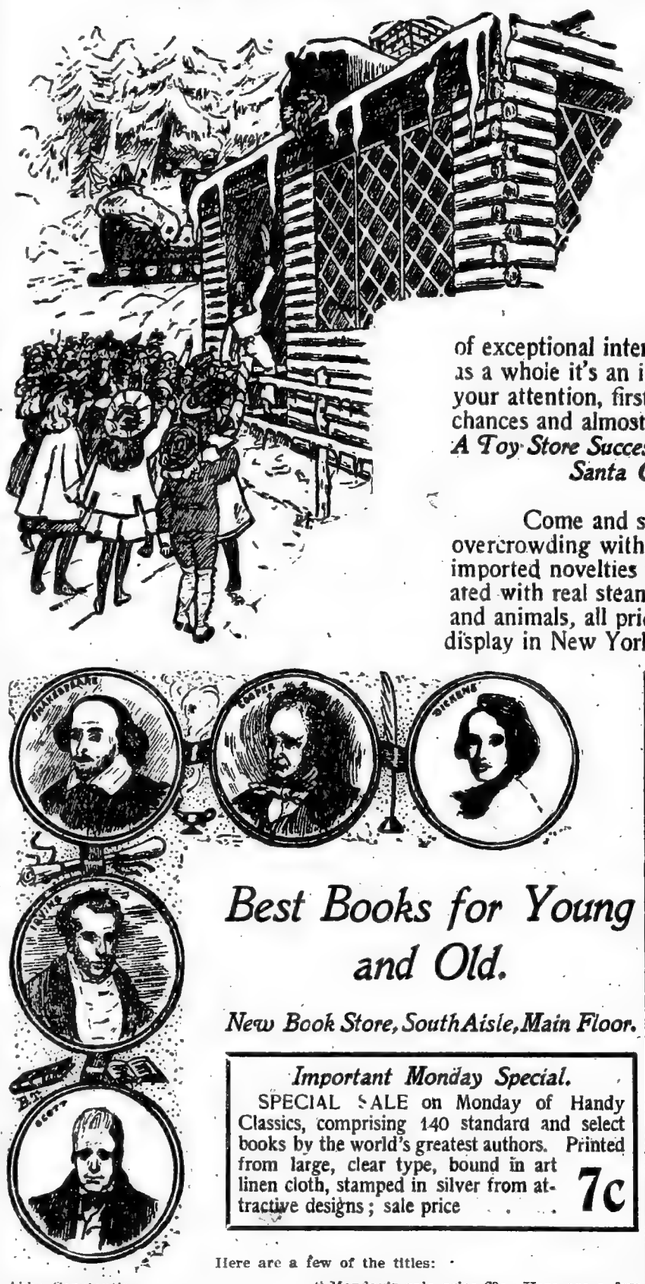

The Greatest of All Holiday Successes.

The Most Elaborate Toy Display in America.

Beautiful Assortments of All Good Sorts of Holiday Gifts.

In every nook and corner of these five extensive floors there are gift things of exceptional interest. Rarest beauty is here from every centre of industry known to the world. Taken as a whole it's an industrial exposition rarely equalled anywhere, and never surpassed. The showing merits your attention, first, because it is instructive and entertaining: secondly, because it offers rarest economy chances and almost endless variation for the selection and purchase of Christmas remembrances.

A Toy Store Success Beyond all Precedent.

Santa Claus Gives Toys and Sleds to Children Accompanied by Parents or Guardians.

Enjoyable Concerts from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

Come and see this new Toy Store. Nearly three-fourths of the entire floor space filled almost to overcrowding with the most perfect art and mechanical effects from home and foreign markets. We have imported novelties that will be found in no other store in America. Engines, mills and toy vessels operated with real steam or spring mechanism. Hill-climbing automobiles, mechanical dancers, clowns, birds and animals, all priced remarkably low. And don't forget the doll section—the largest, most beautiful display in New York. Anywhere from 5c. to $25 you can buy artistic effects that will bring joy to the hearts of young mothers.

Best Books for Young and Old.

New Book Store, South Aisle, Main Floor.

Important Monday Special.

SPECIAL SALE on Monday of Handy Classics, comprising 140 standard and select books by the world's greatest authors. Printed from large, clear type, bound in art linen cloth, stamped in silver from attractive designs; sale price . . . **7c**

Here are a few of the titles:

Abbe Constantin.
Barrack Room Ballads. Rudyard Kipling.
Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush. Ian Maclaren.
Bird of Passage, A. Beatrice Harraden.
Black Beauty. Anna Sewall.
Browning's Poems. Robert Browning.
Burns's Poems. Robert Burns.
Change of Air, A. Anthony Hope.
Coming Race, The. Lord Lytton.
Cranford. Mrs. Gaskell.
Crown of Wild Olive. John Ruskin.
Dickens's Story Teller. Chas. Dickens.
Hiawatha. H. W. Longfellow.
Imitation of Christ. Thomas a Kempis.
John Halifax. Miss Mulock.
Lalla Rookh. Thomas Moore.

$1.00 Volumes at 29c.

Berkeley Library, printed on fine laid paper, illustrated with photogravure frontispieces and other illustrations, bound in different colors of English cloth, gilt top, ribbon marker, illuminated title page in two colors. Regular price $1 per volume. Monday's sale price 29c. Here are a few of the titles:

Adam Bede.	Romola.
Alhambra.	Peter Simple.
The Bondman.	Rienzi.
David Copperfield.	Rob Roy.
Faust.	Scarlet Letter.
Ivanhoe.	Twenty Years After.
Kipling's Poems.	Tennyson's Poems.
Lady of the Lake.	Vanity Fair.
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Gift Books.

WATER BABIES. By Charles Kinsley. Illustrated. Special holiday issue of one of the most charming stories for children; eight full-page half-tone pictures . . . **78c**

BECAUSE I LOVE YOU. Edited by Anna E. Mack. A choice collection of love poems, black, white, and gilt boxes. For sweetheart or friend. Publisher's price $1.50; our price . . . **98c**

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. By Bulwer Lytton. Fifty-eight full page monogravure illustrations. Special cloth Library edition. Two volumes, boxed. Publisher's price, $3.00; our price . . . **1.99**

THE UNCHANGING EAST. By Robert Barr. 2 vols., cloth, gilt top, decorative cover design . . . **2.19**

FitzGerald's RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM . . . **39c**

Great Composers, by Louis C. Elson.
Famous Singers, by Henry C. Lahn.
Famous Violinists, by Henry C. Lahn.
Famous Pianists, by Henry C. Lahn.
Contemporary American Composers, by Rupert Hughes . . . 2 vols. each, cloth, ornamented cover. **2.19**

SHAKESPEARE IN MUSIC—A collection of the chief musical allusions in the plays of Shakespeare, with an attempt at their explanations and derivation, together with much of the original music. By Louis C. Elson. Illustrated. Price . . . **1.48**

THE LADY OF THE LAKE, by Walter Scott; illustrated.

CRANFORD, by Mrs. Gaskell; illustrated.

A PRINCESS OF THULE, by William Black; illustrated.

A SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY, by Laurence Sterne, illustrated.

Printed on clean, soft paper, rich and artistic bindings; gold stampings; especially designed cover for each volume, price . . . **1.08**

MRS. RORER'S COOK BOOK, A manual for Home Economies. By Mrs. S. T. Rorer. Price . . . **1.19**

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By John Clark Ridpath. Revised and enlarged edition . . . **1.35**

THE ANIMAL WORLD.—A pictorial encyclopedia of all the marvelous creatures of the kingdom of nature. Edited by Mrs. Frank Leslie; 440 pages; price . . . **89c**

For Boys and Girls.

The best assortment of Boys' and Girls' Books at the lowest prices. Of the large variety we mention the following at random:

TRUE BEAR STORIES, by Joaquin Miller. Illustrated. The author tries to show in this book the bear as he is, not the traditional bear of the story-books . . . **89c**

KIPLING BOY STORIES, by Rudyard Kipling. A carefully selected collection of stories of interesting literature for the young mind . . . **59c**

Sophie May's Stories for Young Folks, Dottie Dimple Series, Little Prudy Series . . . **48c**

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THE HOUSE WITH SIXTY CLOSETS, by Frank Samuel Child.
WITH LAWTON AND ROBERTS, by Elbridge S. Brooks.
IN DEFENSE OF THE FLAG, by Elbridge S. Brooks.
THE NOANK'S LOG, by W. O. Stoddard.
BULLY, FAG, AND HERO, by Chas. I. Mansford.
TOLD UNDER THE CHERRY TREE, by Grace Le Baron.
TWO LITTLE STREET SINGERS, by Nora A. M. Roe.

These are but a few. All the well-known authors are represented. As far as price is concerned, you may rest assured a visit to the book department will pay you—for the prices are right.

Wood's Natural History.
The Swiss Family Robinson, Robinson Crusoe.
Pilgrim's Progress.
Aesop's Fables.
Andersen's Fairy Tales. . . . 23c each.

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12-INCH JOINTED DOLLS, nicely dressed in various styles and colors of gowns, each . . . **25c**

13-INCH JOINTED DOLLS, nicely dressed, cap to match . . . **49c**

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21-inch JOINTED DOLL, dressed in satin of various colors with trimmings in contrasting colors, large white lace trimmed bonnet . . . **3.98**

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24-IN. JOINTED BABY DOLL, richly dressed in long silk, lace trimmed, silk coat trimmed with baby fur, yoke of dress trimmed with lace and insertion, long satin ribbons, pretty lace cap . . . **17.00**

Scores of beauties at intermediate prices. Complete outfits in all sizes. Undressed dolls remarkably low.

Games for Young and Old.

MAGNETIC FISH POND, fascinating for every one, suitable for eight players . . . **1.25**

PARLOR GOLF, decidedly new, suitable for lawn or parlor, same rules as regular game, suitable for three players . . . **1.39**

COMBINOLA BOARD, 20 games combined in one outfit, complete . . . **2.00**

KING'S QUOITS, highly entertaining, on the order of tiddledewinks, for two or four players, pin board and rings complete . . . **75c**

POST OFFICE GAME, on plan of delivery system in Manhattan, very instructive; three can play . . . **1.25**

KELB, a new Arabian game, somewhat like checkers, two players . . . **39c**

BEN HUR, or the chariot race, played with dice and small chariots, 2 to 4 players . . . **75c**

Other games, almost innumerable, all entertaining, many highly instructive; prices 5c. to **5.00**

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REAL SKIN HORSE, 15 in. high, 18 in. long, with saddle, bridle and stirrups, mounted on platform and wheels . . . **2.19**

WOODEN HOBBY HORSE, mounted on standard, swing motion, 2½ ft. high, 3 ft. long **2.45**

FIRE APPARATUS, strongly made, handsomely finished, will carry 3 to 5 boys.

HOOK AND LADDER TRUCK, extension ladder . . . **15.00**

FIRE PATROL, police and drivers' seats, rear step . . . **7.25**

SAME PATROL, without cushions. **6.00**

LADDER TRUCK, ladder in 4 sections, 2 seats . . . **3.49**

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ENGLISH DOG-CART, with real skin galloping horse, harness, whip and cushions complete, strongly made, richly finished, at . . . **25.00**

Smaller size, equally handsome, at . . . **20.00**

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Here's a three-story square COTTAGE, almost large enough to house the child herself; 4 rooms and attic all uniquely furnished; glass doors and windows, sliding front, complete, at . . . **30.00**

Other sizes in a score or more of different architectures, at prices ranging down to . . . **98c**

TOY STORES of all kinds, completely outfitted, up from . . . **69c**

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Dainty presents here at half what you'd expect to pay; all designed and executed in most artistic manner.

HAND EMBROIDERED SATIN CUSHION TOPS, handsome designs, sold elsewhere at $3.00, our price . . . **1.49**

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HAND-EMBROIDERED IRISH POINT CENTRE PIECES and Scarf Goods, which we have sold at $3.00 and $4.00, special at . . . **1.98**

SILK AND SATIN LAMBREQUINS, with hand embroidery of silk and tinsel, the same grade we have sold at $10.00 and $15.00, for this sale . . . **7.75**

PIN CUSHIONS, trimmed with satin ruffle and lace, hand-painted, neat designs, special at $1.25 and . . . **1.98**

SILK AND SATIN HANDKERCHIEF RECEIVERS, hand painted and trimmed with laces, regularly $3.00 to $4.00, now at . . . **2.25**

6th Ave. and 23rd St. 6th Ave. and 23rd St. 6th Ave. and 23rd St.

"MOHTAL PAHT OF GLORY"

Uncle Eph Explains Why the Arch Came Down.

"Mistah" Admiral Dewey Owned the House, but Some One Else Held the String.

Uncle Eph and the little boy were strolling down Broadway very slowly. It was raining, but as the little fellow had on his rubbers and was well wrapped up, Eph felt that he was secure against the elements. And to the boy a little thing like a cold seemed a small price to pay for the marvelous descriptions of the points of interest along the way.

"Oh, Uncle Eph," said the lad suddenly, "look at that!"

"I been a-lookin' at it foh a long time," was the answer. "Dat's why I ain't done say much. Kindah mek ole Eph do some tall thinkun."

"What is it?" asked the child.

"Mos'ly rubbish. Dat's what 'tis."

"But up there—look—those figures. Why, they're soldiers and guns. What is it, Uncle Eph?"

"Well, sence you so resistent, guess I'll hat to tell you. But I doan't 'spec' you'll know any mo' 'bout it when I git froo."

"Why not? Don't I always like your stories?"

"Yep. But dis ain't a stohy. Leastways, not 'zactly. You jes only a boy, so how you gwine undahstan."

The boy said that he would try to, anyhow, and after a promise of no interruptions had been exacted, Eph pointed a long skinny finger at the object and stood silent for several minutes. Finally, with deep solemnity and an elocution that had been caught from one of the brethren at a late revival meeting, he began:

"Dat," he said, "am de mohtal paht ob giohy. Dat am de skin and bones and flesh ob grateness. Dat am de last po' fragmunt of de devoshun ob de people to dey idol. And it only go to show dat dis yeah thing ob bein' a hero ain't all it cracked up to be."

The boy's eyes dilated, and he remarked timidly that he didn't exactly understand.

"Cose not," said Eph; "I tole you you wouldn't. Did you ebah heah tell ob Mistah Adm'al Dewey?"

"Of course," shouted the child, "he's the one papa had the picture of all decorated with flags."

"Dat's him. But I notice you say de pictuah papa had. You doan say de pictuah papa got. Whah dat pictuah now?"

"Come to think of it, Uncle Eph, I haven't seen it lately."

"Dat pictuah am turn to de wall, boy. An' dat thing ovah yondah am de Mistah Adm'al Dewey ahch on it way to de dump."

"O," said the boy, "what a pity!"

"Well, maybe, an' maybe not. What de use of de flesh and de bones widout de soul and de sperrit? And dat gone out ob it long ago. Listen, I gwine tell you all 'bout it."

The boy assented readily, and the pair stood watching the loading of the débris. Several cart horses and a mule were stamping restlessly.

"You 'membah how Mistah Ad'mal Dewey done flimflam de Spangers in de Venilia ha'boh, doan you? Well, aftah dat, evahbody done want him to cum right home an' be de Praisident. But Mistah Ad'mal Dewey he say he got little business to tend to fust. Den he cum back home."

"That was when they had the big parade, wasn't it?"

"Yes. Dat de time. And aftah dat he ride in a kerridge, undah de ahch and de people dey act loonie. De parade last most a whole day."

"And wahn't nuffin' too good, 'bout then, foh Mistah Adm'al Dewey. Dey say he got to hab a house all to hisself, and dey goin' buy it foh him.

"But Mistah Adm'al Dewey he think what de use ob a house ef dey ain't somebody in it to lub and do de mendin'.

"And he says he goin' to get mahried, and hab some one to take kyah ob de house."

"Of course," said the boy; "just like mother."

"Not meanin' no disre'pec' to yo' pa, sellin' lard and bein' a hero ain't de same. Yo' pa he done got de right to mahry yo' ma. But evahbody say it diffunt wid Mistah Ad'mal Dewey.

"An' when he say to de lady dat as she goin' to haf to wash de windahs and keep de frun' do' bell polish, dey 'bettah jes play dat de house belongs to her, dah was de worst row you ebah hear tell of.

"De people say dey want dem presents back."

"Wusn't it his house?"

"Well, he had de house, but some one else done hab hold ob de string. Anyhow, bout dat time it war noticed at de Post Office dat dey wa'nt such a rush to de Money Ohdah Pahtment, and de men what was tryin' to get money nuff to make ovah dis yeah ahch in mahble find dat dey had plenty time to go out foh lunch between openin' ob envelopes.

"Dey done dey best. But you can't put bref in a dead body."

Just then the refractory mule gave a kick and a large section of staff was shattered into fragments.

"Po' Mistah Ad'mal," remarked Eph, shaking his head gravely, "I thought all de mules done had dey shy at him. But it looks like dere's some left waitin' foh a chance."

NEW RED STAR LINER COMING.

The Vaderland Sails from Antwerp—Will Call at Southampton.

The new transatlantic liner Vaderland of the Red Star Line service of the International Navigation Company sailed from Antwerp for New York on her maiden passage yesterday. She is said to be the largest vessel that ever left that port. A cablegram received by the company reports that the vessel had an enthusiastic send-off. She will call at Southampton and will be retained in the Southampton service while the St. Paul is being repaired at the Cramp yards, in Philadelphia.

The Vaderland is a twin-screw steamship with a length of 580 feet, breadth, 60 feet; depth, 42 feet, and a gross tonnage of 12,000. Her passenger accommodations are fitted with the latest improvements, with special attention to artificial ventilation, being the Sturtevant system, similar to that on the St. Louis and St. Paul.

The Vaderland is the first of the four new steamships building for the International Navigation Company to run on the Red Star Line between New York and Antwerp, and was launched on the Clyde on July 12, 1900. The Zeeland is building at the same yard. The other two—the Kroonland and Finland—are being built by the Cramps, at Philadelphia.

WOMAN SUES A POLICEMAN

Margaret Lynch Says McCormick Promised to Marry Her.

Romance Which Lasted for Twenty-one Years Ends Abruptly — Policeman's Mind Weak After a Trip Abroad.

Love's young dream turned to rude hatred in the awakening after twenty-one years, is the story brought out by a breach of promise suit instituted yesterday in the City Court by Miss Margaret M. Lynch against Thomas McCormick, who was a roundsman on the harbor police.

When Margaret was a pretty girl of seventeen she met McCormick, who was forty years old, in her father's hat store, on Houston Street, near Orchard. The romance begun there was continued, and, according to an affidavit made by the woman, the policeman asked her to be his wife. She was willing, but her irate father stepped on the scene.

"My daughter marry a policeman," he is alleged to have said; "no, I have higher ambitions for her."

But McCormick, it is alleged, was not discouraged, and promised to marry the girl when the father, who was old and feeble, died.

According to the woman's story, McCormick daily asserted his love for her and "daily" asked her to be his bride. She said that "daily" she renewed her promise to become his wife after her father's death. McCormick later became a boarder in the Lynch home.

On Aug. 1, 1896, Mr. Lynch died. After the funeral, Miss Lynch asserts that McCormick said: "Now, Maggie, we will be married. Get ready for our wedding during the coming Christmas holidays." But, much to Miss Lynch's surprise, a day or two before the wedding McCormick came to her and said: "Maggie, the wedding's off. I'm too old to get married."

From that time on, she says, she waited and hoped, but McCormick was obdurate. She had an affidavit drawn up, as she feared he would carry out an allege threat to draw his savings from various banks and go to Ireland to live. McCormick was arrested on an order issued by Judge McCarthy. He furnished bail in the sum of $500 and was released.

Last August McCormick went to Ireland to visit his family, and his comrades on the force told some interesting stories about him yesterday.

"You see, it's this way," said one; "Mack made up his mind to go home for a spell and see his folks. That was last Summer. It was about that time that 'Skin the Goat,' who was implicated in the Phoenix Park murders, came over here and was detained at the Barge Office. Before he was sent back Mack met him and took a fancy to him. 'I'll meet you in Dublin,' he says to 'Skin the Goat,' and so it was arranged. Now, I don't know whether he met 'Skin the Goat,' but I do know that the next we heard Mack had been picked up on the streets daffy. He had on one black shoe and one tan one; all his money, some $500, was gone."

When a reporter called at McCormick's flat, at 233 Fifth Street, the policeman came into the room to talk to him. A young woman, who was present, told him that it would not be necessary for him to talk and he retired meekly. "He's mentally unbalanced," she said, "and I can tell you anything you want to know."

From her it was learned that McCormick was about to be relieved from duty because of his ill-health.

In his own behalf McCormick, who was called into the room, said that he had never asked the woman to marry him, and never thought of such a thing.

"Her old man and I were good friends," he said, "and I used to go into the hat store to talk to him. A few years ago I went to the Lynchs to live. The mother is paralyzed, and I wanted to help them out. So I lived there to help them keep up their home."

Miss Lynch indignantly refused to discuss the case.

COLER BUYS SAINT'S LETTER.

Acquires an Epistle of St. Vincent de Paul as a Gift for New York Priest.

Controller Coler yesterday received a valuable package from London. It contained a letter written by St. Vincent de Paul in 1659. Controller Coler is a collector of valuable literary and historic relics. A few months ago he found advertised in the catalogue of a London dealer the letter printed below.

A well-known Catholic priest in New York has during the past three years been of great assistance to Controller Coler in certain public matters connected with charitable institutions. Controller Coler thought it would be a present for the priest which would be highly prized, and so he cabled to Brown Brothers & Co., the London bankers, to buy the letter. The price is said to be about $150. The following is a translation of the letter:

From Paris, this 19th of September, 1659.

Sir: The grace of Our Lord be with you forever. I have received your letter of the 29th of August, and have much joy at the good account which you give of the Missions of Loretto. God be praised for the graces which he sends to the laborers and poor people. I cannot enough thank Him for the fact that you have taken possession of the house of Monseigneur the Cardinal Bagny. There is reason to hope that God will bless those who shall inhabit it, through the merit of the kind Sir (Seigneur) who has ceded it to you, and for the sake of him who has procured it for you. I mean Monseigneur the Cardinal of Gency, who is admirable in his goodness as well as for the confidence which he has in that of his Lord. There is, therefore, nothing left for us but to admire him in all his virtues, and find ourselves confused in the thought of our having gone away from him and his benefits in consequence of our unworthy folly. May it please our Lord to crown his apostolic life with immortal glory, and to Himself our virtue, in order that we may respond to the expectations of this Holy Cardinal.

We expect the last decision of Monseigneur, the Cardinal Anthoine, regarding the execution of the foundation which he approved for Loretto, since he did not wish to see him at his last visit.

I send you a letter and memorandum which have been sent me by M. Rignouv, doctor, who has the direction of the priests of the Grand Hospital for the rehabilitation of an apostate who has returned to the Church. I beg of you to work for him.

We have had M. Soudier sick for the past two months, and M. Perraud having been near his end, is better since a few days ago, but dropsy followed the fever, so that we have reason to fear that he will be taken from us. I am in the love of Our Lord, Monseigneur, (Sir,) your very humble servant, VINCENT DE PAUL.

STANDARD OIL SHIP LAUNCHED.

The Astral Is the Largest Sailing Ship Afloat.

BATH, Me., Dec. 8.—The big four-masted steel ship Astral, built for the Standard Oil Company of New York, was successfully launched from the Arthur Sewall Company's yard here to-day. The Astral is 332 feet long, 45.3 feet beam, 26 feet depth of hold, with gross tonnage of 3,206.47, and a carrying capacity of 1,500,000 gallons. The Astral will be the first of the Standard Oil Company's fleet of sailing ships to fly the American flag. She will be commanded by Capt. J. W. Denham of Salem, Mass., formerly a commander of the ship Paramita. The Astral will ply between New York, Japan, and China, carrying oil to the foreign ports and returning with hemp and sugar.

The launching was made an important event, aside from the fact that the Astral is the largest sailing ship in the world, as it was the one-hundredth craft launched by the Sewalls since the family began shipbuilding in 1823. The vessel was christened by Miss Fanny Rucrecht of New York, a daughter of Philip Rucrecht, manager of the foreign shipping department of the company for which the Astral was built.

DOMESTIC SERVANT QUESTION.

Miss Laughlin of the Industrial Commission to Make Special Report.

An investigation of the wages, hours of work, and conditions generally of domestic servants is being started by Miss Gail Laughlin, expert on labor matters of the Industrial Commission at Washington, for the purpose of preparing a special report. Though this investigation has no reference to the attempt being made by Mrs. St Justin Beale to form a union of servant girls, Miss Laughlin has applied to Mrs. Beale for a list of one hundred names and addresses of servant girls in this city. She will send to each of these girls a circular containing questions as to their wages, hours of labor and conditions of work, with a request to fill in the answers and return the circular.

Miss Laughlin was more or less noncommittal as to the expediency or practicability of a regular trades union of servant girls when asked about it yesterday in her New York office. There is at present a flourishing union of servant girls in Syracuse, of which Miss Elizabeth Burns is President, but it has not the aggressive features of a trades union such as Mrs. Beale proposes to organize. Miss Laughlin thought it possible to establish some uniformity of conditions, and that such a union as the one formed in Syracuse was possible provided it was not formed for offensive and defensive purposes.

"As to a regular trades union," she continued, "though I cannot speak positively on the subject, I hardly think it would be practicable or successful. Competent servants need no organization of this kind anyway. The demand for competent servants is greater than the supply, and competent servants can always find good homes, good wages, and good treatment. I have been trying to find out the grievances of servants, but, as a rule, good servants have few complaints to make."

Old Eli.

Miss Babystare—And who was old Eli?

Mr. Undergrad—Why—a—I think he organized Yale's first football team.—Brooklyn Life.

LOAN COMPANY'S TROUBLES

Mr. Kilburn Says He Indorsed Its Relief Plan.

Receivership and Forced Sale of Its Property Disastrous—Again Condemns Real Estate Speculation.

Frederick D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banks, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and was asked about the affairs of the Anglo-American Mutual Loan and Savings Association, whose plan to turn over all its real estate holdings to a real estate company in order to protect its shareholders from loss, Mr. Kilburn indorsed. He said:

"I authorized the officers and Directors of the association to make the statement that their plan of forming a real estate company to handle their assets had my approval; and, in my opinion, it is the only way in which the association's assets can be protected. If a receiver is appointed the real estate of the association will have to be disposed of for what it will bring, and it will unquestionably be sacrificed.

"The association has good real estate, and, if handled properly, I believe it will bring enough to permit the association to fulfill its obligations to its shareholders. The trouble with the association is that its real estate is subject to prior mortgages. These prior mortgages amount to over $2,000,000, and if there should be a foreclosure under them it would mean disaster to the association's interests. It is for these reasons that I believe the formation of a real estate company to handle the association's holdings is the wisest and safest course."

"How about your report in 1899 severely criticising mutual loan and building associations which speculate in real estate?"

"I do not withdraw a word of it. I think they are bad. I never did believe any money could be made by such associations for their shareholders, and the more I have investigated the subject the firmer has become my opinion. The building and loan association organized in a small town and conducted on the principle of taking first mortgage loans on the property of shareholders is a good thing, but these National associations are bad. They acquire property and make loans all over the country, and it stands to reason that they will get a lot of bad securities. I knew one of these associations which had loans in twenty-one States. Then, too, the expense of conducting these National associations is very great.

"The officers of the Anglo-American Association are all men of high standing, and if allowed to carry out their plan will, I believe, rescue it from its present difficulties. But I repeat that, as a general proposition, I have little faith in such associations."

EMPRESS PLAYED AND LOST

Chinese Ruler's Fatal Mistake in Not Restraining the Boxers.

PLANNED ORGANIZED RISING

Imperial Edicts Worthless—Probable Dethronement—Evidence that She Actuated the Anti-Foreign Movement.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Oct. 13.—Chinese diplomacy stops at nothing, under one reading of the imperial edict, decreeing the punishment of the anti-foreign leaders. If read another way the edict means that the Dowager Empress sees an opportunity, which she is glad to embrace, to rid herself of a member of her household, in Prince Tuan, who could soon compass her own downfall.

Royal secrets are not yet sufficiently disclosed to explain the dominant influence of this man. Perhaps the Empress needed no prompting in the anti-foreign movement. There is reason to believe that she initiated it. But when she named Prince Tuan's son as the next Emperor she had a prompter. Since then Tuan has outgrown every figure at court. If the Empress felt herself dwindling beside him, she might well have feared that next year, when the lad will be old enough to be crowned, her career would end, if Tuan were about. She has not played at politics all her life to so little purpose as to be eased by that prospect. Tuan's exile might bar the succession, or install the new Emperor as her tool, whichever suited her.

To what lengths the present military policy of the allies may lead no one predicts. It would seem to point to the dethronement of the Dowager Empress, if nothing more serious befalls her; to the restoration of the Emperor, with a liberal Cabinet of advisers, and to severe punishment, probably by death, of the leaders in the anti-foreign movement. If the military forces be unhampered, as practically they have been so far, they will force those demands to some conclusion.

Suggestions from the Ministers, while civilly received, get little encouragement, except as they fall in with military notions. While it is commonly recognized that civil authority may at any time become supreme, it has been so far unmistakably subordinate, as if the commanders had been given to understand from home that there would be no interference with them until further notice. That understanding suits them so well that they scout propositions to stop short of the plans outlined as a pretense for inviting further trouble in order that another expedition may be sent here, to make two jobs, when one should be sufficient.

When the negotiators, now here and trying to appear industrious, can positively report progress, pending the execution of the military plans, it will be time to believe that the home Governments have directed another course in Chinese affairs than that followed, unvaryingly and consistently up to this time. Appearances may mislead, because in a few weeks the weather will forbid large military movements, while rumor is as impervious to cold in China as elsewhere. Hence things accomplished rather than proposed should alone be accepted without reserve.

ORIGIN OF THE RISING.

The dethronement of the Empress is forecast on the ground that she actuated the anti-foreign movement. Evidence in that line is cumulative and seems not to lack plausibility. She has held upon power a grasp too firm to make it conceivable that such a movement could have advanced against her will. The story is that after the seizure of Kiaou-how by the Germans, three years ago, and the subsequent demands resulting in the lease of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan to Russia—which was also sending garrisons into Manchuria—Wei-hai-wei to England, and the Bay of Kwang-Chau-Wan, with its islands, to France, she concluded that the foreigners were taking advantage of China's weakened condition, following the Japanese war, and that these leases were the beginning of territorial encroachments designed to leave her without an empire.

She summoned her Generals in the northern provinces, and through them took vigorous measures to strengthen the defenses and to improve the efficiency of the army with the primary view of resisting the invasion which she feared, and in the hope that she might be prepared to carry this policy as far as circumstances required, even to the expulsion of all foreigners from China. Her Generals took measures in accordance with her instructions, and fresh orders for arms and ammunition went forward to Europe on a large scale.

The Boxer society was one of many patriotic bodies, something on the Know-Nothing order, but not distinctively so until the widespread military activity and the leakage of imperial wishes vitalized it for the purposes that afterward made it notorious. Responsibility for the leakage may not be assigned to individual betrayal, but rather to the buzz of military preparation which charged the atmosphere with anti-foreign sentiment. There could hardly have been distinct avowal to the Boxer leaders that the Empress favored the policy of exclusion, but they understood without being told that they might safely develop their principles along practical lines.

Something like a craze for the thing was started. It appealed not only to fanaticism, prevalent in the northwest among the Mohammedans, but a mystic quality which invested it made it specially attractive to thousands. The creed that devotees of Boxer rites became invulnerable found believers among the multitudes, and even natives who rank as highly intelligent subscribed to it; evidence to the contrary proving to the native mind merely that the victims lacked faith or were not sufficiently advanced in the order to enjoy its full benefits.

This society was not discouraged, because it suited the general plan of exclusion, its activities, manifested first in Shan-Tung, when Yu-Hsien was Viceroy, furnished the designation for a movement much broader in its inception than the work of a non-official society could have become. Army preparations had not advanced to the point of readiness for aggression when the Shan-Tung murders occurred, and of course the Empress had excuses ready and a basket of regrets for every foreign complaint regarding them. The demand for Yu-Hsien's removal from office, however, was met in a different way. The Empress sent him from Shan-Tung, where he had done about as much mischief as was possible, to govern Shan-Si, where many helpless foreigners resided. He spared none whom he could kill, boasted of his work, was continued in power, and if the Empress did not thank him by official promulgation, she could hardly have omitted later to express in person her pleasure over what he had done, for she was his guest when she passed through his province on her recent trip westward.

Boxer depredations might well have excited imperial displeasure, because the zeal shown in them and the extent to which they were carried on, brought a foreign fleet to the north coast in advance of the readiness of the army for the work mapped out for it. Capture of the Taku forts and Admiral Seymour's advance precipitated an official movement. It was imperial troops who drove him back, who afterward made such hot work for the allies at Tien-Tsin, and who, in such numbers as could be spared from escort duty in the imperial flight, opposed the march to this city and its occupation. Boxers were along, but the regular army men did the hard fighting.

Had the Boxers been restrained long enough for the completion of imperial plans, foreign losses, considerable as they were, must have been much greater. If the Boxers had waited for the Chinese troops to make the first attack at Tien-Tsin, the foreign settlement could not have been saved, or any one in it. The Boxers warned the foreigners that they were coming by first setting fire to foreign churches in the native city. When they had finished gloating over this destruction and made their raid, the foreigners were ready for them. Troops must certainly have had sense enough to let the churches wait until after the massacre, which would have taken the foreign settlement unawares and have been easily accomplished. This would have added to the mortality list 800 whites and from 1,000 to 1,500 friendly natives quartered there.

FOREIGNERS BLIND TO DANGER.

Of all the marvelous happenings hereabout in late Spring and early Summer the failure to appreciate the situation by those who should have been well informed is most amazing. Even the British Minister, on the eve of the legation siege, when murders had become common and missionaries were seeking safety in flight, laid the troubles to a dry season, and saw no reason why rains should not end them. The Ministers generally held similar views. Intelligent Chinese, whose friendliness and sincerity were undoubted, could not believe that anything graver than an insurrection was possible. Yet all this time the common, ignorant coolies knew what was coming. House servants with families out of the settlements gave up their employment to go home and look after them. Both of these classes warned the foreigners and no one believed them.

With this hold on the credulity of people here and personally observant of affairs, the Empress may well have counted on befooling the outside world, with telegrams declaring that she was protecting the legations, when there were sharpshooters in every vantage point watching for chances to pick off foreigners; guns throwing shells into the legation quarter which destroyed scores of buildings; men prowling about at night to apply the torch, and men digging underground so that the explosion of mines might make certain work where other agencies fell short. All this time she was assuring Europe of her protecting care over the legations, possibly in the hope that the powers might trust the Ministers to her guardianship and not send troops to relieve them. As despatches have reported, provisions and ammunition were nearly exhausted when the troops arrived. Attack could have been resisted only a few days longer.

Diplomatic and military opinion agrees almost without dissent that when the Empress failed to restrain the Boxers, she lost the stake for which she was playing, and exhibited herself as an opportunist rather than as a strategist. Since her troops were to be engaged, she missed it in not taking care that they held others back until they were ready, for then the work might have been thorough. In this view, she was so set on foreign extermination that every life taken or every bit of property destroyed was a move toward the object sought, unmindful of the major plays necessary to win the game. Had she felt that the army was not prepared to resist invasion, but might become so, she might have lulled suspicion everywhere by letting her troops escort and pilot the way here instead of opposing it, and have remained herself to welcome the relief column and bid it godspeed on its early departure, leaving to diplomatic or special agents the indemnity settlements. That course might have left her hope of a renewal of preparations to get rid of foreigners, while now, it is asserted, she has lost that chance forever, unless the troops withdraw from her declared programme unfinished.

Those who urge extreme measures with her have no faith in her edicts. They believe that she will do what may seem to her to be to her personal or immediate advantage and nothing else. Some believe her so heedless of every other consideration that rather than comply with all that is demanded, she will hold the capital at Sian-Foo and let the powers do with Northeastern China as they like, perhaps hoping that they may get into a fight among themselves over it. Her own safety and continuance in power are thought so much to outweigh everything else with her, that she is believed to be willing to chance the resignation of the Viceroys of Nanking, Hankow, Shan-Tung, and the loss of revenue from those rich sources, as are threatened unless the Court is re-established here.

It is upon these grounds that the demands rest. Those who persist in them declare that only in this way can foreign lives or property have any future assurance of safety in China. Indemnity settlements are held to be quite apart from the effective punishment of those responsible for what has occurred. The Boxer rabble cuts small figure in this calculation. Things known to be accomplished will alone be believed, and edicts pass as mere words, which, if authentic, should be placed in parallel columns with the earlier professions regarding the safety of the Ministers.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

A VERY COSTLY PUN.

Alleged Joke in The Daily Chronicle of London Led to Libel Action and £1,900 Damages.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—There is a humorist on the staff of The Daily Chronicle who will probably consider matters carefully from various points of view hereafter before he succumbs to the temptation to make puns on current litigation, since his last lapse in this direction has just cost his paper $9,500.

In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Courts of Justice, Farquhar, North & Co., a firm that deals in canned goods, sued The Chronicle for damages for libel. The editorial paragraph to which the firm objected, and in which the humorist's pun was concealed, was as follows:

> The duties of a County Court Judge are fairly extensive, and include the fitting of ladies' bodices and the determination of all manner of intimate questions. But even Judge Emden can hardly be expected to verify by tasting the quality of tinned lion jars of potted salmon and shrimp which a grocer finds too bad to pay for. Shrinking a personal experiment, Judge Emden inquired for the traveler who had booked the order, and, learning that he had left for the front, asked if he had taken any of these jars with him. "They are more deadly than Boer shells," replied the grocer. The answer opens a welcome prospect of supplies in case our ammunition runs low. There seems to be a never-failing supply of very imperfectly preserved food upon which inspectors can lay their hands, and if we draw on the stock of the meat preservers of the Old Kent Road, who last their case at Lambeth yesterday, we should be certain of giving the Boers a nasty jar.

The jury was informed by the plaintiff's counsel that this article was based upon a case in the Lambeth County Court, tried last February, in which Farquhar, North & Co. had sued a grocer for the price of several cans of potted salmon and shrimp and had lost their case, the grocer claiming that the articles supplied to him were imperfect. Counsel further stated that the firm's output amounted to more than 500,000 cans of preserved meats a year; and that, while every precaution to prevent deterioration was taken, it was impossible always to effect this result, though the food that was returned as bad only amounted to between a quarter and a half of 1 per cent. A member of the firm testified that the article in The Chronicle had caused a considerable falling off in their trade, and that, though he had requested the newspaper to publish an apology, it had failed to do so.

The Daily Chronicle's defense was that its article was not actuated by malice, and was only fair comment on a case heard in court; but, though the man whose delight in his pun led him to perpetrate the objectionable paragraph, swore to his good faith in the matter, Judge and jury decided that the plaintiffs had been libeled, and the proprietors of The Chronicle were ordered to pay £1,900 damages and the costs of the action.

ARRESTED FOR OBEYING ORDERS.

Trial of Trooper for Killing a Native in South Africa.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Dispatches to the English newspapers this week from Cape Town bring out the curious fact that the question how far a private soldier is protected in carrying out the orders of his superior officer has never been decided in an English court of law.

At the first sitting of the Special Treason Court in Cape Town the first case on the calendar, by a strange irony, so far from being one of treason, was that of a British soldier who had killed a native while engaged in the "quelling of rebellion." The circumstances were as follows:

In November of last year Capt. Cox of the New South Wales Lancers was sent with a small patrol to seize horses and stock on a rebel farm near Colesberg. One of the patrol was the soldier mentioned, a private named Smith. The bridle of one of the horses taken was missing, and Capt. Cox ordered Smith to compel the native servant belonging to the farm to get it without delay, as there was imminent danger of the enemy swooping down on the little patrol.

"If he refuses to get it at once," the Captain added, "drill a hole through him."

The native, according to the dispatches, "behaved in a very dilatory way, and refused to hurry, though continually ordered to do so," whereupon Smith shot the man through the head. The justification for this act set up by counsel for the defense was that Smith was obeying the orders of his superior officer, and it was then that the discovery was made that the point as to how far a soldier is protected in obeying orders had never been decided by the English courts.

The Cape Town Judge, however, laid it down as a safe rule that a soldier, honestly believing that he was doing his duty in carrying out orders, was entitled to protection, and this protection the Court accorded to the accused trooper, who was acquitted amid loud applause.

New Foreign Mail Station Open.

The new foreign station which the Post Office Department has established at Morton and West Streets was put in operation yesterday afternoon. The new station, whose establishment has withdrawn about 400 men from the General Post Office, is under the supervision of Richard Van Cott, Superintendent of City Delivery.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN TURKEY AND BULGARIA.—A commercial compact was recently signed at Sofia by M. Ivantcoff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, and Nejib Effendi Melheme, the Ottoman Commissioner, which is the initial step in forming a new basis of relations between the suzerain of Turkey and her vassal States. It is rumored, however, that the foreign powers may object should the arrangement be developed so as to create new political conditions among other States nominally within the limits of the Ottoman Empire.

Article I. lays down the general principle of reciprocal free trade between the two countries.

Article II. provides that small cattle, cereals, and flour will continue to pay 8 per cent. ad valorem on entering Turkey, while soap, tow, prepared hides, and cotton yarns will pay the same duty on entering Bulgaria.

Article III. excludes salt, tobacco, and spirituous drinks from the arrangement, the revenue derived from them being affected by the Ottoman debt.

Article IV. pledges Bulgaria to impose no excise on sweetmeats, edible oil, fish, soap, and numerous other commodities.

Article V. establishes reciprocity as regards manufactured articles.

Article VI. provides that certificates of origin shall be issued on both sides, with the purpose of preventing the fraudulent introduction of foreign goods through either country. Both States further stipulate that no new tax or augmentation of duty on merchandise shall be imposed on either side.

Article VII. fixes Dec. 28, 1900, as the date on which the new arrangement takes effect. It will continue in force until nine months after it has been denounced by either party.

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PICTURE POSTAL CARDS PROHIBITED IN TURKEY.—Last Summer the illustrated postal card craze extended to Constantinople, and the cards containing photographic and pen-drawn reproductions of Government buildings, mosques, street scenes, and types of Mussulman life became very popular among tourists in the Levant. Recently, by virtue of an Imperial Irade, the Sublime Porte has forbidden the introduction into the Ottoman Empire or the manufacture therein of picture postal cards bearing or signifying the names of God and His prophet Mahomed, reproductions of the Kaaba, and all other Mussulman religious buildings, as well as portraits of Mahommedan women. This decision of the Council of Ministers has been transmitted to the foreign legations in Constantinople, with the request that it be communicated to all whom it may concern.

Soon after the publication of the Irade the police seized all such cards found in the possession of salesmen of Turkish nationality in Constantinople and bought up at cost price all they could find in the possession of citizens of other States.

It is said that this interdiction is founded upon the prohibition in the Koran forbidding the use among the Faithful of the representation of all animal and even vegetable life in any picture or decoration. It is estimated by foreign merchants in Constantinople that the trade will prove a severe blow to a perfectly legitimate, artistic industry, and it is pointed out by the manufacturers of these cards in Paris and Brussels, as well as in Constantinople, that the tourists would be obliged to give up a very pleasant amusement, as the little pictures of mosques, open-air religious ceremonies, pilgrimages, as well as pictures of Turkish women in costume presented a truthful and interesting panorama of life in the Levant. The Turkish Post Office has received orders to refuse to accept these cards for transmission out of Turkey, while the customs officials have instructions to seize any that may be sent into the country.

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ALLEGED PERSECUTION OF MAHOMEDANS IN BOSNIA.—Owing to the complaints that have been addressed by the Porte to the Hungarian Government concerning the alleged persecution of the Mahomedan population of Bosnia, the Hungarian Prime Minister was interpellated in the Reichstag the other day. The Minister, M. Szell, defended the Bosnian authorities, and denied the charges made by the leading Mohamedans in the province.

He said that whatever cause for complaint there might have been in the past, owing to the unequal treatment of the different creeds, that had been put an end to by the present administration. For instance, strangers are not now allowed to enter Mahomedan dwellings, and notice must be given of domiciliary visits in order to enable the females to retire, while women can only be unveiled in presence of the Cadi. The customary prayers and abolitions are permitted both in the army and in the schools. The Mahomedan civil code and law of inheritance are in force, and are administered by Mahomedan Judges. The minarets are illuminated on Mahomedan festivals, when the usual festivities are observed. The inhabitants were also allowed to celebrate the Sultan's jubilee.

In 1882 a Mahomedan consistory was created, which is maintained, not by the population, but at the cost of the Government, and in the two-and-twenty municipalities in Bosnia, no fewer than sixty have Mahomedan burgomasters. As to the alleged Catholic proselytism, the Prime Minister observed that only two cases had been reported, and that had occurred in Dalmatia. During the past twenty years thirty-three Mahomedans in all had changed their religion. On the other hand, there had been within the same period twenty converts to the Mahomedan faith.

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THE NEW SPANISH BUDGET.—According to the report of the Spanish Minister of Finance, recently presented to the Cortes, the Budget scheme for 1901 shows an increase of expenditure amounting to 21,046,329 pesetas, as compared with that for 1900. But it is estimated that there will be an increase of revenue amounting to 48,438,166 pesetas, which is expected to be derived from the following sources: Direct taxation, 16,506,940 pesetas, (almost equal to the war loan direct taxation of 1898-99;) indirect taxation, 21,500,000 pesetas: state monopolies, 7,050,000 pesetas; state dues, 3,126,226 pesetas, and miscellaneous receipts, 250,000 pesetas.

The expenditure for 1900 amounts to 926,498,150 pesetas, and the receipts to 934,428,380 pesetas, which leaves a surplus of 7,930,230 pesetas, which will be employed for the purchase of rapid-fire guns. There is also a scheme outlined in the report for the consolidation of the debts incurred during the colonial wars, and two other bills are announced bearing upon the spirit tax and retiring pensions.

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AMERICAN PETROLEUM TRADE WITH GERMANY SAID TO BE THREATENED.—According to advices from Stuttgart, the German acetylene gas industry has so developed as to be a question of great economic importance, having a direct influence upon a great American industry. Germany annually pays the United States $25,000,000 for petroleum used for purposes of light and fuel. As a direct result, the American manufacturers of petroleum implements, novelty lamps, stoves, &c., find in Germany a large market. According to the British Consul in Stuttgart the growth of the acetylene gas industry will shortly reduce this trade in petroleum to a very small item.

In his report to his superiors in London, which is a very elaborate document in comparison with the usual reports of British consuls, he points out that five years ago calcium carbide was known only to trained chemists as an interesting chemical compound, and was quite unknown to the public. Now its production is one of the most important chemical industries. Germany was foremost to recognize the new illuminant, and it has secured the principal place in its production.

At present there are at least 200,000 jets of acetylene gas in use in the country, and it is, the British Consul says, impossible to predict the result of the competition between it and its rival illuminants. Probably petroleum will suffer most; coal gas will be superseded to a great extent, especially in lighting small towns, but electricity will not be appreciably affected, and he concludes: "No other branch of industry can point to such a large and steady increase in the number of patents, showing that it has encouraged great fertility of invention. Besides producing it at home, German capital has gone abroad to produce carbide, especially to Norway and Switzerland. One of the greatest successes of the industry has been its application to the lighting of railway carriages on German Government lines.

"During the current year the consumption of carbides in Germany is estimated at 17,000 tons, equal in illuminating power to about 7,000,000 gallons of petroleum. Thirty-two small towns, with populations up to 5,000, are lighted by acetylene, and many more contemplate its adoption, and the progress of the system of lighting," says the Consul, "is another striking instance of the manner in which the magnificent system of technical education has prepared the way for the introduction of new scientific achievements."

R. B. P.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION

Negro Disfranchisement Will Be Main Question Before It.

SENATOR DANIEL'S NEW PLAN

It Is to Exempt from Disfranchisement All Illiterate War Veterans.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—Of the many important subjects which the Virginia Constitutional Convention will be called upon to consider, the franchise question will be the overshadowing one. The Democrats of this State have committed themselves to the policy of disfranchising the illiterate negroes without including the whites of that class. How to accomplish this object in a way that will pass the Federal Supreme Court is the question which confronts the party in Virginia. The "grandfathers" clause, recently engrafted upon the organic laws of Louisiana and North Carolina, is not regarded with favor in this State. In the first place, there are grave doubts about the constitutionality of this provision, and there are very many here who object to it on principle.

The question, then, is to find a solution of the problem of eliminating the illiterate colored voters from politics, without touching the same class of whites, which will run the gantlet of the court of last resort Senator Daniel is at work on a plan which, it is thought, will meet the demands of this situation. This is, in brief, to exempt from disfranchisement all persons who rendered military service in times of war. This would embrace veterans of the civil, Mexican, and the Indian and the late Spanish-American wars. This provision would, of course, let in the few negroes from this State who served in the Federal Army during the war between the States. The number of these, however, would be insignificant—probably 200 or 300.

This plan was first suggested about two years ago by the editor of The Richmond Dispatch. The fact that one or more States in the West during the war between the States enacted a law permitting all those who were disfranchised to vote, on the condition that they volunteered in the Federal Army, suggested the adoption of this plan for Virginia. The British Government many years ago pursued a similar policy toward a race at that time proscribed and not permitted to take part in the country's affairs. These precedents, it is thought, will go far toward furnishing a reason for believing that the Supreme Court would give its sanction to the plan under consideration. It is by long odds the most feasible yet advanced in this State for carrying out the pledge which the dominant party has made to its followers.

That the negro is doomed to be removed as a factor in Virginia politics all concede. It is only a question as to the method to be adopted. Not only is the idea approved by Democrats, but many conservative Republican leaders give it their sanction.

It is a remarkable condition of affairs which makes the adoption of this policy necessary. It is not so much because the illiterate negro is not competent to have a vote, but because he is a menace to white government. To prevent the possibility of negro domination wholesale election frauds have been committed in Virginia. These have not been confined to the black, but have often occurred in the large white districts of the State. So far had this condition of corruption gone that conservative Democrats demanded a halt. The leaders in the black belts gave notice that they would no longer continue the manipulation of the ballots, and that a remedy must be found by disfranchising the negroes. Some of the most prominent leaders in the party at first manifested a disposition to refuse to give their support to a policy which contemplated such a radical change. It has, however, been made so plain that the leaders in the black belts will not continue to give their support or encouragement to the measures resorted to in the past to bring about victory for their party that there is no alternative but to find a means for removing the negro as a political factor.

Next to the suffrage question, that of cutting down the appropriation for the colored schools is the most important which will come up before the convention. For years past there has been some demand for taking to the colored schools only the amount of taxes paid by that race. The result of this course, should it be adopted, would be to practically destroy the public school system so far as it applies to the negroes. There is strong opposition to yielding to this demand. It is contended that the people are morally and legally bound to see that the colored people are educated. That the money given for colored schools could be better applied in educating negroes along industrial lines some of the ablest educators in the country admit. The Superintendent of Public Instruction and many others who have given years to the study of the question of educating the colored children hold that the true policy of the State is not to curtail the amount allowed in the race for education, but to use what is now given in fitting the children for mechanical pursuits. This policy will no doubt be pressed before the convention.

The time at which the convention will assemble and the membership of that body will be determined by the Legislature, which meets here in extra session on Jan. 23. It is probable that the convention will meet early next year, and that it will sit for six months. The membership will probably be about one hundred. Senator Daniel and other leading Democrats will be included among the members. The Republicans will no doubt have a fair minority in the body.

CHICAGO NEWS AND NOTES.

Further Appropriations for the "Big Ditch" Opposed—Successful Season at the Theatres.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—At the meeting of the County Democracy this week a resolution was offered opposing any further appropriation for the sanitary district. It was claimed that the $33,000,000 already expended by taxpayers upon the drainage canal was enough for them to bear, and it was proposed that the district should turn the canal over to the Government, which, by spending upon it the $22,000,000 still required, could fit it for the commerce of the whole country.

A curious religious census is being taken by the Chicago Avenue Church, which is endeavoring to reform the city from within rather than from without. A house to house canvass is being made with the purpose of learning the number of churchgoing and non-churchgoing persons. The revival which is now in progress is intended particularly for the non-churchgoing. A morning paper, which prints this fact, has in another column a list of wine rooms frequented by boys, girls, and men.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has invited the negro trades unions to join it, not so much, perhaps, from a desire to unite interests with the negro, as because of the frequency with which "unscrupulous employers" of labor hire negro mechanics and laborers at times when the union men are on strike.

This news comes at the same time as that of vigorous dissent on the part of a large minority of the Chicago Woman's Club to the admission of colored clubs to the General Federation. The Chicago Club is one of the largest and most influential in the country. The conviction that the admission of negro clubs to organizations which are fundamentally social, would be a serious affront, and, indeed, a cruelty to the Southern white clubs, is the chief cause of objection, though many feel that even were that not the case it would be better for the negro clubs and federations to work by themselves, both for their own sakes and for the good of the white clubs.

The Building Department has begun a fight upon theatres the proprietors of which allow the aisles to become crowded in violation of the law. It is considered somewhat singular that the officials first attacked the new Illinois Theatre, which has only been open a few weeks, instead of making examples of some other houses which have been violating the law for years and are still doing so.

There has never been a season in Chicago when the playhouses have done so well, commercially, as this. Considering the fact that many of the attractions have been here before this is all the more remarkable. Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes," Miss Rehan as Sweet Nell, Mrs. Fiske as Becky, and all the other stars are playing to remarkably big houses, and the advance sales indicate a continuance of good business.

R. B. P.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Handlers of metals are deeply interested in experiments now in progress to discover the permanency of a method for plating aluminium which has been discovered by a Connecticut genius. With its remarkable lightness, its ductility, the ease and economy of working it, and the ability to place the crude metal on the market in commercial quantities at a low price, there has always seemed to be a wide field for the use of aluminium. Its lightness makes it specially suitable for kitchen utensils, though its affinity for chlorine has detracted somewhat from its value, as salt will corrode and eat through it. Heat or long exposure to the air makes it lose its brilliant polish and assume a zincy character. A plating process which will remedy these troubles has been found by which the metal can be covered with a film of gold, silver, copper, or brass, and possibly with nickel. How long and under what conditions aluminium will hold the plating is now the question to be settled. This is a matter that only time will determine. Its solution is useful principally as a determination of ways in which aluminium may be further utilized in both practical and decorative lines. But back of this there is a question of much more importance. A great drawback in the use of the metal has been that it could not be perfectly soldered. All shapes for its use have had to be confined to those that could be pressed, spun, rolled, or stamped. No method by which the metal could be soldered without leaving a black seam of foreign substance has been devised. If, however, the metal may be permanently plated, as the Yankee inventor is now trying to satisfactorily demonstrate, there will come with that demonstration an easy way out of the soldering problem. All of the metals used in the plating baths can be soldered without the seam showing in a cheapening and inartistic fashion. So if the plating can be made permanent there is every hope that the puzzle of the aluminium worker may be solved, and a greater field for usefulness for this lightest of all the metals may be found. It is for this latter reason that metalworkers are waiting anxiously the results of the experiments now making, and which it is reported, where such matters are of interest, give promise of success.

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"Speaking of fads," remarked the Observant Man, "there are two that seem destined never to wear out. They are the opera and roses. No one in society ever dares say a word against either, whether he or she likes them or not. They are fixtures. Yet there are fashionable women who do not care for flowers, for they have told me so. But they will never go to the theatre or opera, and will never give a dinner without the inevitable lot of roses. Of the people who do not care for music, but who always go to the opera, they are myriads."

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Here is a puzzle for the investigator who has idle time on his hands. Why is it that of the thousands and thousands of smokers, nine in every ten carry their cigars in the left corner of their mouths? It is a fact, as any observant person will see if he notices the peculiarities of his fellowman at all. There must be a reason for it, but no one seems to be able to give it.

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Now that the craze for old pewter in all shapes and forms is at its height the markets are filled with imitations that will fool even the very elect at this fad. Imitations of old pewter can be found on Sixth Avenue at some bargain counters, and in the little shops there and on Fourth Avenue, where a specialty is made of "antiques." Britanniaware and white metal, both products of Connecticut factories, appear in old pewter shapes. When properly dulled and aged, they are sold as the real thing, probably properly attested as genuine old pewter if one takes the trouble to ask for such an attestation. The new "antiques" have found their way to some auction sales, where family heirlooms from Virginia or other early English settlements in America are disposed of. There seems to be no sure way of detecting the deceit. One man well versed in such ware was badly taken in at a recent sale, buying four pieces that seemed antique, only to find ample proof later on that they were replicas experimentally made at a shop in Meriden, Conn., where a lot of that sort of stuff was turned out a quarter of a century ago, in a futile attempt to then create a craze for old pewter forms such as now exists.

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One of the recent unusual sights of the city was the large attendance of Chinese at the funeral of the wife of a railroad man, whose business brings him into very close contact with the Celestials. Funeral services were held in a Roman Catholic church, of which the deceased lady was a member. Of the great throng of sincere mourners none seemed more impressed by the services than a Chinese merchant and his wife and little daughter. The presence of so many Chinese within the portals of a Catholic church at one time was without a precedent in local annals, in all probability, and was a matter of comment by all the Americans in attendance.

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Patrons of the vaudevilles have probably been deprived of a portion of a monologue that some one of those who "do a turn" had worked out with a vast amount of care and thought, under the impression that it was funny. There is in it just about the sort of wit indulged by fillers-in at these shows. Whoever owned it dropped it in one of the big department stores of the town. It was found by another shopper, who has turned it over to THE TIMES, so that the mental effort may not be wholly lost. Here it is:

"A TALE OF PANTS.

"Pants are made for men and not for women. Women are made for men, and not for pants. When a man pants for a woman, and a woman pants for a man, they are a pair of pants. Such pants don't last. Pants are like molasses—they are thinner in hot weather and thicker in cold. Men are often mistaken in pants; such mistakes are breeches of promises. There has been much discussion as to whether pants is singular or plural. Seems to us when men wear pants it is plural, and when they don't wear any pants it is singular. Men go on a tear in their pants, and it is all right; when the pants go to a tear it is all wrong. If you want to make pants last make the coat and vest first."

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Those strings of advertising kites now flown in the air have become a disturbing element. People whose eyesight is not of the best are constantly mistaking the kites for flocks of wild geese. Worthy citizens who have looked on flights of such birds as weather omens have been puzzled by their frequent appearance. No one of them apparently ever sees the advertising banner attached to the tail of the string, though careful observers have discovered a bit of white hunting with marks on it that are said to be letters advertising some patent medicine or other. So indefinite is the lettering that it is hard to make it out unless one has a field glass. That they are an advertising scheme does not readily penetrate the mind of the average man. When these do grasp the meaning of these apparent strings of wild geese there is a sudden protest against "the defilement of the blue sky of New York for advertising purposes." As there is a free field for all comers who care for advertising of that sort, these people seem to fear that the entire sky will be given over to this kite advertising. Any one who wishes to go to the expense of buying the kites can fly advertising kites in the blue skies to his heart's content, there being no law to prevent it. So there really does seem a danger that the whole sky line of New York may soon be defaced with these seemingly farfetched attempts to get a little sensational advertising at a trifling expense.

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San Franciscans have decided that New York is not the proper climate for the health of the obelisk in Central Park. In that far Western city, so report has it, the Chamber of Commerce has actually taken steps, by appointing a committee, to arrange for the removal of the obelisk from here to some spot near the Golden Gate and the Seal Rocks. The hustlers in that city have actually adopted a series of resolutions with the appropriate whereases calling attention to what they believe is the fact that the big monolith is rapidly crumbling away in the trying climate of Central Park, and asserting that the only way in which the big stone and its inscriptions can be saved to posterity is by transplanting it to the glorious climate of California. There it is assumed the stone and its hieroglyphs will take on a new lease of life. They treat the whole scheme seriously out there, and talk of it as if the removal was a possibility. Probably the Californians have forgotten that New York City accepted the big stone as a gift from the late W. H. Vanderbilt with all that that implies, and has taken steps to preserve the monolith and its picture writings from any injury from wind, weather, climate, or prowling vandals. San Franciscans might read the Tenth Commandment with profit.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Suggestions by C. C. Shayne.

From now until the holidays, most men are too busy to "shop" in a vague search for an appropriate gift, and many are forced to realize that our hearts are bigger than our purses at this particular time of year, when all regard it as a duty and a pleasure to remember, in some substantial way, those who are dear to us.

Few there are, however—and very few—who have not the time and means to gratify to some extent, at least, the sentiment which possesses us and grows as the holidays approach. But the real perplexity of the question presents itself: What shall it be? What article will be the most expressive of the sentiment, and, at the same time, come within the range of our purse strings?

Furs naturally suggest themselves to the minds of the thoughtful.

$5 Will buy a Muff or Boa; Mink Scarf; Collar or Foot Muffs.

$10 Will buy a Muff of Beaver, Persian Lamb, or Japan Fox; Sealskin Gloves, Sleighing Hood or Goat Robe.

$15 Will buy a Sealskin Cap or pair of Gloves; Alaska Sable (Skunk), Stone Marten or Mink Muff, or Boas to match, Neckpiece, etc.

$20, $25, $35, $50, $75 to $100

will buy the choice of numerous Fur Articles, handsome in design and extremely useful for gifts.

$125, $150, $200 to $400

will buy a Persian Lamb Jacket or Coat, Sealskin Jacket or Coat of finest quality.

$500 to $7,500

will buy a choice of articles in the finest furs—From Sealskin, Persian Lamb, Baby Lamb Jacket or Coats, trimmed with Hudson Bay or Russian Sable; Hudson Bay Sable lined and trimmed Overcoats, to our finest Imperial Crown Russian Sable Boas, Collarettes, Victorines or Manties.

NOTE.—The last week before Christmas is the busiest in the year; the express companies are always rushed at this season. If goods are to be shipped out of town, I suggest shipment at least one week before Christmas.

Store Open Until 9 o'Clock Evenings Until Christmas.

C. C. SHAYNE,

MANUFACTURING FUR MERCHANT,

42d Street, bet. Broadway and 6th Ave.

Around the World Nearly 5 Times Daily WITH INCREASING MOMENTUM

IF

the wheat shreds of all the rolls in the machines of the Shredded Wheat Company's factory for one day's run were joined together end to end the length would be 116,297 miles, a light, porous shred that would reach about five times around the globe at the equator, and the wonder is who eats these millions upon millions of Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit?

The answer is that thousands of families eat no other bread, and while the Biscuits are used to a great extent as a breakfast cereal and as a basis in the preparation of innumerable other dishes, they are also split in halves, slightly toasted and served cold with butter in place of sliced loaf bread.

No yeast germs, no baking powder gases, no greasy shortening, yet a light, short bread, already baked.

For 260 ways of serving, address

THE SHREDDED WHEAT CO.
62 Jackson Street,
WORCESTER, MASS.

Shredded Wheat Biscuit Overcome Indigestion and Constipation.

DR. E. A. ALLEN, of Randolph, Mass., the oldest practising physician in Norfolk County, writes as follows concerning the Shredded Wheat Biscuit: "I have practiced medicine more than fifty-three years and am the oldest practising physician in Norfolk County. After eating a breakfast of Shredded Wheat Biscuit, I find myself in better condition for my forenoon's driving, and have less desire for food for five or six hours than when eating a hearty meat breakfast. They assimilate perfectly and keep my bowels in good order."

Speaking of Shredded Wheat Biscuit, REV. DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE says there is nothing he more enjoys for his breakfast.

REV. DR. JOHN LINDSAY WITHROW says: "Our table is constantly supplied with your delicious biscuit."

BOUGHT STOCKS IN DREAMLAND

How Mr. Bonds Furnished Entertainment for His Wife and a Joke for His Friends.

Broker S. Toxan Bonds, the junior member of a well-known Stock Exchange firm, who looks after the interests of his customers in the outside market, appears much embarrassed of late, and hastily extends an invitation to adjourn to the nearest café, whenever any of his associates jokingly refer to "Amalgamated Copper."

Broker Bonds has been very active in the recent bull movement of the market, and for several days subsequent to the election he was exceedingly busy executing buying orders, particularly of Amalgamated Copper and other copper stocks, before the former left the curb. In addition to dealings in securities and stocks, Mr. Bonds, who but recently took unto himself a helpmeet, holds nightly conferences with young Mrs. Bonds anent the market price of butter, eggs, and other necessary table supplies, offered for sale by the upper west side merchants.

Some few nights after the election Mr. Bonds, who had been executing orders from the opening of the curb market until its close, returned to his home, tired out mentally and physically. After the usual nightly domestic conference, this time about the contemplated purchase of butter on the morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Bonds retired.

About midnight Mrs. Bonds was awakened by the violent tossings of her husband and his excited loud-to

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Seton, (Miss Eleanor E. Schmidt,) Dec. 14, 1854.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, (Miss Eleanor C. Jones,) Dec. 10, 1862.

Dr. Stuyvesant Fish Morris and Mrs. Morris, (Miss Ellen J. Van Buren,) Dec. 10, 1868.

Gen. Frederic Pierson and Mrs. Pierson, (Miss Susan A. Rhoades of Providence, R. I.,) Dec. 9, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, (Miss Emily T. Vanderbilt,) Dec. 10, 1872.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Edgar Kissel, (Miss Caroline Thorn,) Dec. 9, 1884.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Paton, (Miss Rawle of Philadelphia,) Dec. 9, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, (Miss Margaret Schieffelin,) their tin wedding, Dec. 11, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Dahlgren, (Miss Lucy Drexel,) their tin wedding, Dec. 11, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, (Miss Churchill,) their tin wedding, Dec. 11, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., (Miss Jessie Grew of Boston,) their tin wedding, Dec. 11, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Minturn Betts, (Miss Jessica Watkins,) Dec. 14, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kidder Davis, (Miss Helen Dawson Gallatin,) Dec. 14, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, (Miss Josephine Brooks,) Dec. 14, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Alison Wright Post, (Miss Katharine Beeckman Hoppin,) Dec. 15, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ralston Crosby, (Miss Emily Petit,) Dec. 12, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Coppell, (Miss Mary S. Bowers,) Dec. 12, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer, (Miss Caroline Fitzgerald of Boston,) Dec. 12, 1899.

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Christmas will fall only a fortnight from next Tuesday, and the influence of the coming Christmastide begins to be felt in the social life of New York. The large element which spends Christmas in the country or comes to town only a day or two before the festival, finds the time all too short for the necessary shopping and preparations. The programme for the next ten days is so full of events that the fact that the opera does not begin until next week is rather a relief. As Christmas and New Year's will this year fall on Tuesday, there will be virtually two successive holiday periods of three days, within a week of each other. The children and younger people have already figured this out for themselves, and the anticipatory rejoicings in many households are already marked. As last year the young men and maidens from New York who are now at out-of-town schools and colleges, are to have lively Christmas holidays. There are enough invitations already out for a succession of young people's and children's parties to keep the younger element in the community on the go from Christmas Eve until after New Year's.

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As for some years past, the largest and most important of the Christmastide entertainments for the younger set will be the annual Junior Ball of Columbia University, which will take place at Sherry's on Friday evening, Dec. 21. The ballroom will be decorated with Christmas greens, college flags, and trophies. The junior class of the college, under whose auspices the ball will be held, has chosen as usual an Executive Committee. There is the usual long list of patronesses.

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The most important wedding of the week, and one of the most important of the season, will be that of James Lawrence Van Alen, only son of James J. Van Alen, and a brother of the Misses May and Sara Van Alen, and Miss Daisy Post, daughter of the late William Post, and niece of Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt. This wedding will be celebrated at the residence of Mrs. Post, 100 East Thirty-ninth Street, in the drawing room at noon. Bishop Potter will officiate. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Sara Van Alen and Mabel Gerry. M. Orme Wilson is to be Mr. Van Alen's best man, and he has selected Robert L. Gerry, Lawrence L. Gillespie, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., and George Griswold, second, for his ushers. As the bride is in mourning for her father, who died a year or so ago, the wedding will be a small one, and not over 80 or 100 guests will be invited. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Van Alen will sail for Europe, where they will spend the Winter.

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James G. Oxnard and Miss Caroline M. Thornton, daughter of Mrs. John Calhoun Thornton of 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, will be married at the residence of the bride's mother to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Oxnard is the youngest of the four sons of the late Thomas Oxnard, for many years a prominent resident of Brooklyn, and who was interested with the Havemeyers in the sugar business. Henry T. Oxnard, who was married last month abroad, returned from Europe with his bride on the Deutschland for the wedding. Mr. Oxnard's other brothers, Benjamin A. and Robert Oxnard live in New Orleans and San Francisco respectively. His sisters, the Misses Oxnard, have lived chiefly in Europe and California.

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Other weddings of the week will be those of Carleton Macy and Miss Helen Lefferts, daughter of the late Oscar Lefferts, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Tuesday afternoon; of Henry McKeen Ferriday and Miss Elise Mitchell, daughter of Edward Mitchell, at St. Thomas's Church on Wednesday, and of John Lawrence Riker, second, and Miss Caroline Duncan Leverich, daughter of Charles Duncan Leverich, at the country residence of the bride's parents, at Corona, L. I., on Wednesday.

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The wedding of William V. B. Kip and Miss Elisa Strong, as announced in this column on Tuesday last, is to be celebrated at the residence of Miss Strong's cousin, Mrs. Samuel J. Penniman, 8 East Seventy-seventh Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 15. The Rev. Dr. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel is to officiate. Miss Strong's maid of honor is to be her cousin, Miss Constance Knower, and her bridesmaids will be the Misses Cornelia Brady Harris, a cousin of Mr Kip, and Marie Ceballos Hewitt. Mr. Kip's best man will be Matthew Astor Wilkes, and his ushers are to be Philip Rhinelander, a brother-in-law; Leonard W. Kip, Gerald H. Gray, and Cecil Landale.

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The dates of several important weddings which are also to be celebrated in January were announced during the week. That of Miss Addie Pierson, daughter of Gen. Frederic Pierson, Newport and New York, and whose mother was formerly Miss Susan Rhoades of Providence, R. I., and Edward Scott, Jr., of Virginia, is to take place, as announced in this column on Friday, at the residence of Miss Pierson's parents, 20 West Fifty-second Street on Jan. 9. Miss Pierson's sister, Miss Daisy Pierson, will probably be her maid of honor.

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The wedding of Miss Mary Alice Van Nest, daughter of Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, and niece of Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mrs. C. Richard Gambrill, and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, and J. Stewart Barney is to be solemnized on Tuesday, Jan. 22, in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, rector of the church. Mr. Barney has selected James De Wolf Cutting for his best man, and Miss Helen Storer of Boston, a cousin of Miss Van Nest, is to be the maid of honor. There will be no bridesmaids, and the reception at Mrs. Van Nest's residence, 31 West Thirty-seventh Street, which is to follow the ceremony, will be for relatives and a few intimate friends only.

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The most fashionably important event of the week will be the First Assembly Ball, which will take place on Thursday evening in the Astoria ballroom. There is little that is new to be said this morning regarding the ball. It will be the usual beautiful affair, and will be attended by a larger number of débutantes than for many years past. There will be many dinners given on Thursday evening, and these dinner guests will later attend the ball. Some of the dinner givers will be Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Duncan Cryder, Mrs. A. B. Boardman, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin will receive the guests.

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Coming-out receptions, such a marked feature of the past ten days, will now rapidly decrease in number. There are comparatively few scheduled for this week, and still less for the following. Mrs. Spotswood Schenck will give to-morrow afternoon the second of two receptions to introduce her daughter, Miss Nathalie Schenck. On Tuesday Mrs. Woodbury Gersdorf Langdon will also give the second of two receptions to introduce her daughter, Miss Sophie Langdon. On Wednesday Dr. Octavius A. White and Mrs. White will give at their Madison Avenue residence a larger reception to introduce their granddaughter, Miss Helen White Stevens, daughter of Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, and on Thursday a large number of girls will make their début at the first Assembly ball. The Misses Ethal, Edith, and Elsie Cryder, Miss Helen L. Kountze, Miss Helen Roosevelt, Miss Rosamond Street, and a number of others make their first formal appearance at this affair. On Saturday Mrs. James A. Scrymser of 107 East Twenty-first Street will give a reception, at which her niece, Miss Charlotte H. Prime, is to be introduced.

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On Dec. 14 will come the first meeting at Sherry's of the popular Friday Evening Dances, more familiarly called Mrs. Church's. The patronesses this year are the same as last, with the exception of one or two. Mrs. Henry Walcott Robbins has been added, but Mrs. Arthur Peabody and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris are no longer serving. A number of new people have been admitted this year, and the dance of next Friday will undoubtedly be largely attended.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Guthrie, (Mrs. Lehmann—Miss Frances Lamson,) whose wedding occurred on Oct. 22 last, expect to take possession to-morrow of the house they have leased at 36 West Thirty-seventh Street. Since their return from their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie have been staying at the Hotel Netherland.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will return to-morrow from Ferncliff, at Rhinebeck, to their town house, 840 Fifth Avenue. Here they will remain until they go South to Aiken. Young Mrs. Astor will give a ball on Jan. 14 at her residence.

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Mrs. John C. Jay has sent out cards for a reception at her residence, 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, on Friday, Dec. 21. Mrs. Faneuil D. S. Bethune of 13 West Eighth Street will be "at home" Fridays until Lent. Burr William McIntosh has sent out cards for four receptions on Fridays, Dec. 14 and 21, and Jan. 4 and 11, at 18 West Thirty-third Street. Mr. and Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey will be "at home" at Mr. Torrey's studio, 391 Fifth Avenue, on Mondays after 4.

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The first meeting of the Thursday Evening Club was held last week, and the dates for future meetings are Jan. 3, Feb. 4, and March 7 and 28.

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Miss Leary has issued cards for a reception at her residence, 2 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon next, in honor of Archbishop Corrigan.

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Dr. Octavius A. White and Mrs. White are to give a large reception at their residence on Wednesday next to introduce their granddaughter, Miss Helen White Stevens, a daughter of Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn. Miss Stevens will be assisted in receiving by a number of young girls, among whom will be Miss Charlotte H. Prime, Miss Dorothy Edwards, Miss Helen Olyphant, Miss Anita Boulton, Miss Molly Lefferts, Miss Sibyl Kane, Miss Chloise Hatch, Miss Nellie Ward, and Miss Helena R. Ely.

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Mrs. George Fear England of Galveston, Texas, a survivor of the Galveston tragedy, in which her home was swept away, will give a recital at the Astoria on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mrs. England will be assisted by Myron Whitney, Jr., and Mr. Stahlschmidt. Mrs. England will render selections from Pierne, Massenet, McDowell, and Chadwick, and is to be accompanied by Charles E. Wark.

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To-morrow Mrs. George Kidd will give a luncheon at her residence, 855 Fifth Avenue, for her daughter, Miss Georgette Kidd. Mrs. and Miss Kidd were abroad all Summer. Miss Delia Gurnee is to give a luncheon at her residence, 626 Fifth Avenue on Tuesday.

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On the evening of Christmas Day Mrs. William Rhinelander will give at Sherry's a large family dinner, and on Dec. 27 Mrs. Philip Rhinelander will give a large dinner in honor of Elisa Strong and William V. B. Kip, who are to be married on Jan. 15.

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Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt will give at the Metropolitan Club to-morrow evening the second of two dances in honor of her daughter, Miss Katharine Griswold Pratt.

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The first of the receptions given in their new home at 114 East Sixty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon by Dr. Glover C. Arnold, Mrs. Arnold, and Miss Arnold, was largely attended. Mrs. Arnold and her daughter were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Thomas H. Grimke and Mrs. H. T. Wright, and the Misses Amelia M. Radno, Sophie Marshall, Mabel Cleveland Goley, and Arnold. Miss Arnold was gowned in pale green taffeta silk trimmed with white lace.

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Mrs. Leo Everett, (Miss Caroline Kane Mills,) a niece of Mrs. Moses Goddard of Providence, R. I., give a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 152 West Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. Everett received alone, and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., and Mrs. Mills, a sister-in-law of Mrs. Everett, poured tea. Several of Mrs. Everett's recently finished pastel portraits, including among others those of Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mrs. Casimir de Rham, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Jr., Lloyd Griscom, Dr. Hitchcock, and Miss Alice Ward, were shown, and much admired. These portraits are to be exhibited at Sherry's this week. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Coudert, Jr., Miss Anita Lawrence, Miss Cuyler, Miss Morgan, Miss Rhett, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hamilton, Jr., Mrs. Moses Goddard, Mrs. Lawrence Mills, Mr. and Mrs. S. Frederic Mills, and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard.

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Mrs. James Betts Metcalf of 34 East Sixtieth Street gave a reception at her residence yesterday afternoon to introduce her niece, Miss Hildegarde Beste of Summit, N. J. The débutante, who was gowned in accordion plaited white chiffon, trimmed with encrustations of white chiffon roses, was assisted in receiving by a number of girls. Mrs. Metcalf was gowned in light green satin, covered with Irish point, and Mrs. Henry Beste was in black lace, spangled with steel. The decorations were all of green, palms, and vines, and the débutante carried a bouquet of tiny pink rosebuds.

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The ballroom of the Astoria is to be decorated in white and pink for the Assembly Ball. Pink and white flowers are to be arranged in garlands about the boxes and mirrors. The foyer is to be decorated with palms, ferns, and vines, and a conservatory effect is to be given. Ropes of pink and white roses are to be draped through the rotunda from the ceiling, so as to form a canopy, and it is here that Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, and Mrs. Charles A. Post will receive. Supper is to be served in the Astor Gallery at small tables, and these will be decorated with pink roses.

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Mrs. John A. Robinson gave a dinner last evening at her residence, 15 East Twenty-second Street, in honor of Miss Gladys Whitin and her fiancé, Thomas E. Peters. Mr. Peters and Miss Whitin are having a series of dinners given in their honor, and there are several down for this week, including one at the Metropolitan Club on Wednesday, to be given by Miss Charlotte Stillwell, who is to be one of Miss Whitin's bridesmaids at the wedding.

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The first of the Saturday evening dances for this season took place at Delmonico's last evening. The guests were received by Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, who has charge of the class; Mrs. John C. Jay, and other patronesses. The cotillion, which was led by Stowe Phelps, was started about 10 and ended before 12 o'clock. The favors were in vari-colored ribbons and bells. A buffet supper was served. The patronesses, most of whom were present, are Mmes. John Erving, Leopold Francke, Frederic Goodridge, James J. Higginson, John C. Jay, Edward King, James J. King, Sackett M. Barclay, Walter C. Taylor, and Charles R. Huntington. This class is a large one, and numbers among its members Mr. and Mrs. William Brevoort Potts, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Landon, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Goodhue, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Ridley Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Francke, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Townsend, the Misses Erving, the Misses Bertha Bartlet, Louise Gallatin, Greenough, Edith Hollins, Frances Hoppin, Mary Harriman, Mabel I. Jones, Margaret Iselin, Marvin of Troy, Katherine G. Pratt, Helen M. Peabody, May Sands, Mathilde Van Rensselaer, Margaret Beaman, Angelica S. Church, Belknap, Jessie J. Fanshawe, Heloise Beekman, and Messrs. Richard Dana, Gordon Gordon, William Grinnell, Robert Gilmer, Bryce Metcalf, Richard Morris, Benjamin W. Morris, Jr., Benjamin Apthorpe Gould, Raleigh Gildersleeve, Frederic Hoppin, John Hubbard, Reginald Jevons, Augustus F. Juilliard, De Courcy Ireland, Rupert King, Edward Kirkland, McCrea Livingston, James F. Lewis, Frederick W. Longfellow, Dr. B. Lee, Stephen Peil, Charles F. Ayer of Boston, Schuyler Schieffelin, Philip Benkard, Dr. Harold Barclay, Robert Barclay, Wilmerding Biddle, Dexter Blagden, George Blagden, Jr., Harry and George Batcheller, William C. Cammann, Banyer Clarkson, and J. Ashton de Peyster.

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Mrs. Henry Russell Morris (Miss Anna Russell) gave a large reception at her residence, 12 West Fifty-third Street, yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Eleanor Russell Morris. The Misses Katherine G. Pratt, Margaret Robison, Nellie Hard, Hester G. Hone, May Gallatin, Eleanor Jay, Rosamond Street, Helen Kountze, Mary Lee, and Nathalie Schenck, and Mrs. Newbold Morris assisted in receiving. The débutante wore a frock of liberty satin and chiffon. Mr. and Mrs. Russell will give at the Metropolitan Club Annex on Tuesday evening a dance to about sixty young people in honor of Miss Morris, at which Goelet Gallatin will lead the cotillion. A second dance is to be given for Miss Morris on Jan. 17, at which Alexander Hadden is to lead the cotillion.

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Mrs. John R. Harris of 14 East Fortieth Street gave a reception at her residence yesterday afternoon, at which her daughter, Miss Cornelia Brady Harris, was introduced. The guests were received by Mrs. Harris, who wore a gown of cloth of gold and delicate blue trimmed with antique lace; by Miss Harris, who was gowned in white liberty silk with whit lace, and the Misses Elle de Peyster, Eliza Strong, and Katherine McClure. The reception was a large one. In the evening Mrs. Harris gave a dinner of eighteen covers in honor of her daughter. Mrs. Harris and Miss Harris will also receive on the four Tuesdays in January after the first, and the debutante is to have a large dinner party given her by Mr. and Mrs. Harris in January.

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Another large débutante reception of yesterday was that given by Mrs. Cyrus W. Field (Miss Susie M. Andrews) in the east room of the Astoria to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Stone Field. Mrs. Field, who wore a gown of light gray crêpe de chine, trimmed with appliques of black lace, with touches of turquoise blue and black velvet, and the débutante, who wore a frock of white silk covered with mousseline de soie, tucked and trimmed with narrow bands of white velvet, were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Margaret White, Mrs. Joseph Lucas of St. Louis, Mrs. Thomas Russell, Mrs. Nelson of Kentucky, Mrs. Clarence W. Hillyer, (Miss Nelson, a descendant of Lord Nelson;) Miss Calhoun of St. Louis, a granddaughter of John C. Calhoun; Miss Martha W. Graves of Hartford, Mrs. Lillies K. Tinker of Massachusetts, Mrs. Rogert E. Porter, Miss Leila W. Hackett of Easton, Penn.; Miss Maude Potter, Miss Elizabeth Hyne of Youngstown, Penn., and Miss Zaide Williams of New Rochelle. Among the guests invited to the reception were Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Roosevelt Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Steers, Count Ademar de Castellane, Lady Cunard, Count de Grammant, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Miss Kathleen Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Hawthorne, Dr. W. H. Draper and Mrs. Draper, Dr. Edmund L. Keyes and Mrs. Keyes, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Parker, Rev. Henry M. Field and Mrs. Field, Mrs. L. B. Atterbury and the Misses Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mrs. L. Jacqueline Smith and Miss Gladys Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Satterlee, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, W. C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Ireland, Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, and Mrs. Burke-Roche. The reception was followed by a dinner in the Astor apartment for the receiving party, and to-day Mrs. Field gives a luncheon of ten covers at her apartment, 45 Fifth Avenue.

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William Greenough of 32 West Ninth Street gave a reception yesterday afternoon at his residence to introduce his daughter, Miss Edith Greenough. Receiving with the débutante were the Misses Nathalie Henderson, Edith Post, Margaret Robinson, Helen T. Barney, Dorothy N. Draper, Mary Weston, and Dorothy Edwards. The débutante wore a gown of yellow crêpe de chine.

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There is much anticipation felt and expressed in amateur musical circles anent the first performance of the new operetta, "Old King Sol," for which Mrs. Albert Hendricks has composed the music and V. Sydney Rothschild has written the words. The music is said to be both original and bright. Mrs. Hendricks has already won deserved reputation for her musical compositions. There is to be a chorus of fifty voices, and the principal parts are to be taken by well-known singers. The operetta will be produced at the Harmony Club on Saturday evening, Dec. 22.

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Tea-time on Sundays in London sees both Niagara and Prince's very full indeed. At Niagara on a recent Sunday it was difficult to get a place at the tables round the ice, and those present included Lady Coke, who is a graceful skater; Mrs. Ellis, and a number of men, among others Lord Clanricarde. Prince's, too, was very full. Count Deym was there, as well as the Spanish Ambassador, Lady Evelyn James, and her husband, Lady Wallscourt, and the Maharajah of Kuch-Behar, and Col. Maxse, just back from the front, was the centre of interest.

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The Prince and Princess of Wales have been at Sandringham, where they entertained a succession of house parties. Lord and Lady Saville have been among their guests and the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Lord James of Hereford were included in last week's party, while at the end of the week for the Princess's birthday there were among the guests Lord and Lady Gosford, Lord and Lady De Gray, Mr. and Mrs. William James, and Mrs. George Keppel. The suite which will accompany the Duke and Duchess of York when they go to Australia includes the Duke of Roxburghe, Lady Mary Lygon, Mr. and Mrs. Derek Keppel Sir Charles Cust, and Sir Donald Wallace.

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There has been a great demand in London for tickets for the ball which is to be given to aid the Charing Cross Hospital on the 13th. The hospital has always been a favorite charity, and this entertainment is not the only one in its aid which has been so splendidly supported. The prizes for the best dresses representing flowers are quite a novelty, and with the promise of good music and a beautifully decorated ballroom the affair ought to be a great success. There appears to be a number of county balls also happening this Winter, and the dates of some of them are already fixed. The Wiltshire will take place on Jan. 7, the Old Berkeley Hunt at Beaconsfield on the 11th, the Craven Hunt ball at Newbury on the 15th, on which day also is the Worcester, while the Malvern is fixed for Jan. 17.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Nora Maynard Green will give a musicale to-morrow evening, at which Miss Florence Boese and others will sing.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Marie B. Smith, granddaughter of William F. Howe, to Ernest Tribehorn. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Sidney J. Marx of 36 West Ninety-seventh Street will be at home on second Tuesday afternoons and first Sunday evenings of the month during the Winter.

The marriage of Leo A. Levy and Hettie Schlesinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schlesinger, will take place Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 12, at the bride's home, 1,001 Madison Avenue.

The marriage of Joseph Mayer and Miss Mildred Frank of 48 East Eightieth Street took place at Delmonico's last Monday night. Jesse Mayer, the bridegroom's brother, was best man.

Among recently announced engagements is that of Miss Dorette Ballin, daughter of Mrs. Adelaide Ballin of 1,234 Madison Avenue, to Mr. Simon I. Nusbaum of Albany, N. Y. They will be at home to their friends on Dec. 16.

The marriage of Dr. Ernest Auscher and Miss Lucy Blum took place at the bride's home, 5 East Seventy-third Street, last week. Dr. and Mrs. Auscher sailed for Europe last Wednesday. They will make Paris their future home.

Isabella Evelyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Peverley, and Lieut. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley Hyde of the Seventh Regiment of Artillery, United States Army, are to be married on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 20, at 4 o'clock, at All Angels' Church, in this city.

The Jolly Twelve Whist Club will play its next games on Dec. 9 at the home of Miss Selma Englander, 5 West Ninety-first Street. Handsome prizes will be awarded to the best players. The following are the jolly twelve: Miss Florence Rosenberg, Miss Hortense Levy, Miss Low, Miss Morris, Miss Schattman, Miss Englander, and the Messrs. Low, Hertz, Schattman, Lowy, Davidson, and Englander.

An afternoon euchre will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday, Dec. 14, at 2:30, for the benefit of the Hahnemann Hospital Charity Fund. There will be many valuable prizes. The committee in charge are: Mrs. Arthur L. Root, Chairman; Mrs. Samuel J. Drake, Mrs. Clinton L. Bagg, Mrs. Samuel D. Miller, and Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee of 241 West Seventy-second Street, Treasurer, from whom tickets can be secured.

The Cinderella Cotillions will begin their fifth season with a dance to be given at Dodworth's, 12 East Forty-ninth Street, on Thursday evening, Dec. 20, 10:30. Informal dancing begins at 8:30, followed by a cotillion at 11:30, which is to last till 1 o'clock. Among the patronesses are Mesdames Horace S. Ely, S. Charles Welsh, George P. Johnson, Arthur L. Root, Frederick F. Lockwood, James Baird, D. Olyphant Haynes, E. Sturges Mason, Thomas Dimond, William A. Parke, and James K. O. Sherwood.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 8.—The report that Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has sold her place on the Cliffs is generally discredited. No record of any such transaction is on file here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster have gone to New York to get their residence there ready for occupancy. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster will settle in New York for the Winter on Dec. 18.

Miss Elsie French went to New York this morning.

AMERICANS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Frank H. Mason, the United States Consul General here, and Mrs. Mason gave a dinner on Tuesday to prominent members of the American colony. The distinguished violinist Windust and his sister played.

Major John B. Kerr, the United States Military Attaché, was presented to Emperor William at a special audience at Potsdam to-day.

Mrs. Frank W. Mahin, wife of United States Consul Mahin, and her daughter are here for the Winter.

Prof. E. S. Pettyjohn of Chicago is here.

Mr. Van Brunt, the architect, with his family, has been here for some weeks.

MEMORIAL FOR REV. DR. STORRS

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences Arranging for a Meeting.

A memorial meeting in honor of the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., will be held by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences on Tuesday evening, Dec. 18. In 1848, Augustus Graham—the first benefactor of the institute in a large sum—gave a fund, the interest of which should be used in providing for addresses on Washington's Birthday, and at other times, on American citizens who had rendered distinguished service to their country. Washington, Jefferson, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, Webster, Clay, Sumner, Lincoln, Emerson, Bryant, Curtis, and Beecher, are a few whose lives have been portrayed to the citizens of Brooklyn in these addresses, and among the orators have been Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, George William Curtis, and Charles Dudley Warner.

The memorial meeting on Tuesday evening, Dec. 18, will partake of the nature of a public and National gathering. The institute has selected as the orator of the memorial the Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., of Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Gladden will review the intellectual and moral qualities which enabled Dr. Storrs to wield so great an influence on his day and generation. Seth Low, LL. D., President of Columbia University, will speak of Dr. Storrs's personal characteristics as a neighbor, friend, and citizen, and especially on the great influence of Dr. Storrs on the educational institutions of Brooklyn, of New York, and of the country at large.

A. Augustus Healy, President of the Board of Trustees of the institute, will preside. The Rev. Albert J. Lyman, D. D., now the clergyman longest in Brooklyn, President of the Council of the institute, will offer the opening prayer, and will pronounce the benediction.

Invitations will be extended to the clergy of every denomination, to the officers and Trustees of many educational institutions, to the representatives of many bodies of citizens, to the members of the churches where Dr. Storrs was most heard, to the members of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and to close personal friends of Dr. Storrs.

Collections for Catholic Missions.

In all the Roman Catholic churches in this city a circular letter from Archbishop Corrigan will be read this morning ordering that collections be taken up for the benefit of Catholic missions throughout the world. These missions are supported by the Association for the Propagation of the Faith, and all the funds collected will be forwarded to that organization's headquarters in France. The Archbishop, in his letter, refers to the trials of the Catholic missions in China.

Fair for St. Joseph's Parish.

The fair now being held by the ladies of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Parish, in Farrell Hall, 109 and 111 Washington Place, to help pay off the floating debt contracted in building and furnishing the new school, is still open. It will close on Wednesday or Thursday evening of this week. Entertainments are being arranged for nearly every night of the fair.

Old Guard Ball and Reception.

The Old Guard's annual reception and ball will occur at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday night, Jan. 24. The music will be by two famous Old Guard bands of 200 pieces. Officers of the army and navy and of the National Guard will attend.

Big Ballet for the French Ball.

The thirty-sixth annual ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie will take place Jan. 8 at Madison Square Garden. A ballet of 300, with some novel and recent Parisian sensations, will aid in the funmaking. The decorations, it is promised, will be lavish.

Ceres Sewing Circle Ball.

Owing to an error in printing, the tickets issued for the fourteenth annual ball of the Ceres Sewing Circle announced the date of the ball as Thursday, Dec. 27. The ball will be held at the Lexington Opera House on Wednesday, Dec. 26.

A. Simonson

933 Broadway. 21st and 22d Streets.

When making your list of Christmas gifts, remember that nothing gives more pleasure than fine

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

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BLAINES' MARITAL TANGLE.

Left His First Wife, Married Again, So Did She, and Now There Is a Contest for $100.

Justice McCarthy, in the City Court, tomorrow, will be asked to straighten out the tangle marital relations of the late Charles H. Blaines, and incidentally to decide which of his two surviving widows is entitled to the funeral benefit of $100 due from Theobald Lodge, No. 3,890, G. U. O. of O. F., of which Blaines was a member.

Judgment for this amount was obtained by default in November by Mrs. Lucy Ann Blaines, who averred that she had been Blaines's wife for a number of years. B. Gerson Oppenheim, the lodge's counsel, asks to have the judgment vacated, because Mrs. Julia A. Williams asserts she was married to Blaines on the eight day of January 26 years ago by Rev. Dr. Houghton. Her husband left her, and announced one day his intention of taking a new wife, and did marry Mrs. Lucy Ann in 1882. The original Mrs. Blaines was told by Blaines, she says, that she might marry again if she liked, which privilege she availed herself of and married Williams in 1888. Such little conventionalities as divorces were not bothered about by either party.

Williams, after five years of married life, disappeared, however, and Mrs. Williams says she has not seen him since, and knows not his whereabouts. The Williamses and Blaines for many years visited each other and got along together in peace and amity. Mrs. Lucy Ann Blaines says she contests the suit only that the lodge may be protected.

FORGING A CHECK THE CHARGE.

Young Englishman, Two Months in the Country, in the Tombs.

Edward Campbell, a young Englishman who has been in this country but two months, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning charged with forging the signature of his employer, Edward C. Talcott, 141 Broadway, to a check. On Nov. 20 last young Campbell managed to get possession of one of his employer's check books, and he promptly wrote out a check made payable to "cash" and signed his employer's name to it.

The forgery was so clever that the National City Bank promptly paid the money and Campbell disappeared. He was arrested at Broadway and Eighth Street last Friday night, and a number of bank checks and pawn tickets were found on him. He was committed to the Tombs yesterday in default of $1,000 bail.

A POLICEMAN'S GRIEVANCE.

He Arraigns Two Prisoners and Explains How They Jeered Him.

Policeman Kane of the Elizabeth Street Station appeared in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday with two medium-sized prisoners and a personal grievance of mammoth proportions. The policeman's prisoners were Henry Hoffman of 193 Second Avenue and John Daniels of 91 Walker Street, and Kane's grievance was that the two young men were only a small part of a gang which infest his beat along Mulberry Bend Park and jeer at him, calling him disagreeable names, dogging his footsteps, and otherwise interfering with his dignity and comfort. They were also in the habit of telling him that

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 9, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.
Advertising Office, C. Wilkes, 29 Ludgate Hill.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

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MR. PLATT'S PROGRESS.

In abandoning his State Constabulary project and accepting the principle of a single-headed Police Commission for the City of New York Mr. PLATT has traveled so far on the right road that we feel sure he will complete the journey and assent to the proposal of the revisers of the charter that the Police Commissioner shall be removable by the Mayor. The plan he proposes is, of course, an immense gain over the present bi-partisan system, the seat of inefficiency and the source of corruption. While gravely defective in theory, as a matter of practice it might work very well. In appointing a Police Commissioner not removable by himself, but only by the Governor, a reasonable Mayor would be very apt to choose the best man he could find. Even a bad Mayor would be exceedingly foolish if he appointed men of his own kind, merely to see them rejected by the Governor. If he persisted in his folly he would run the risk of losing his own head. The Governor of the State, on the other hand, would have no motive for wanton removals, since, with the appointing power in the hands of the Mayor, he could not hope to get control of the department for partisan or other evil purposes.

If Mr. PLATT really intends to have the bill introduced in this form he probably relies upon the probability that the public will reason about it in the way we have indicated. The plan would result in great good as compared with the present miserable system; it could not be productive of any serious practical wrong. Therefore public opinion might support it.

We never feel quite sure, however, that in Mr. PLATT'S friendly talks to the newspapers he means just what he says. He spoke in terms of the utmost positiveness about the State Constabulary bill. He has thrown that overboard neck and heels, an act of such wisdom and prudence on his part that we commend him for it heartily. We think he will now throw overboard the provision of his new bill that makes the Police Commissioner removable in the first instance by the Governor, the Mayor having no power in the matter. We reach this conclusion because it is evident that the Governor's power to remove the Police Commissioner would not promote the interests either of the Republican Party or of morality, both objects of deep concern to Mr. PLATT.

The power to remove would not benefit the party unless the party also had the power to appoint. Undoubtedly much harassment and delay would be saved if the Governor could by his own hand summarily eject an unworthy Commissioner from office. He would not have to make or prove charges, and no obstructive process could stop or stay him. But his power to remove the Mayor gives him control of the same matter, and the celerity shown by Mayor VAN WYCK in obeying Gov. ROOSEVELT'S orders just before the recent election was proof of the sufficiency of the Governor's authority under existing laws. The Mayor's refusal to remove a corrupt Police Commissioner would be cause for his own removal. A Governor of firm temper could make even a somewhat defiant Tammany Mayor understand the danger of resistance.

The transfer of the power of removal to the Governor violates the principle of home rule, and for no justifying reason. It is perilous to make exceptions to sound general principles save for causes that are imperative. The mere saving of time and bother is not a good excuse for such a departure from the safe path.

Mr. PLATT will take this view of the police organization, we are confident, and come over to the better and more consistent plan proposed by the Revision Commissioners. They give the Mayor power to appoint and to remove a Police Commissioner "whenever in his judgment the public interests shall so require." The people of New York will welcome that change. There is nothing to be said against it. Against Mr. PLATT'S reform bill they will raise the very serious objection that it transfers to a public officer not accountable to them a power of control over a matter peculiarly and exclusively of their own household.

GOV. ODELL AND THE CANALS.

It was a very significant meeting that was held on Friday between the gentleman who will shortly be Gov. ODELL and delegates from various important business organizations interested in the domestic and foreign trade of the State. These delegates met the Governor-elect to lay before him the need of a permanent and adequate improvement of the canals of the State. They included representatives of the Produce Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Canal Association of this city, the Exchanges of Buffalo, the iron trade of Tonawanda, the transatlantic shipping interest, and others.

The facts that induced these gentlemen to seek to enlist the Governor-elect in the improvement of the canals are too well known in this city to require recital here. They mainly relate to the actual and relative loss of trade that has taken place in New York. This it was not difficult to illustrate and enforce, as was clearly done by Mr. SCHWAB. But it is not the local interests of this city that are alone involved. Indeed those interests are not even the chief ones. Nor is it the immediate trade of the city or of the State that demands the attention of the Legislature and the Governor. There is something far more important and lasting than this to be affected by the policy now proposed. It is the trade, internal and foreign, of the whole northern portion of the continent from the latitude of New York to the extreme northwest of the basin of the great lakes. This is a view of the situation that is not sufficiently understood, but it is the one that really justifies the expenditure that the Empire State contemplates making, for it makes the enterprise one of vast consequence and lasting influence.

The immense value of a waterway across the State of New York to the lakes, as it was conceived by CLINTON, and still earlier by GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, was based on the configuration not of the State of New York but of the continent of North America. They saw that the route for the commerce of the continent had been traced by the hand of Nature, and it remained only for the hand of man to construct the means of using that route. From the northeastern boundary of the continent stretching southwest to the very edge of the Gulf of Mexico lay the Appalachian range of mountains and hills, and through its long extent there was but one natural pass, made by the valley of the Mohawk River and the depressed area in line with it extending to the lakes. On the opposite slope of this barrier the rivers ran into the Mississippi and reached the Atlantic only through the Gulf of Mexico around the long intruding arm of Florida. It was the natural pathway for the commerce of the New World with the Old World that the Erie Canal seized and occupied. We think of it in these days as a shallow and narrow ditch through which crawl the slow and small boats of the last generation with the freight that the great railways do not care to take. That is not a correct idea of it even now, but it is the one that many people entertain. In the days of its conception and early operation it was the most important single element in the development of the commerce of the continent. The vast city of New York and the almost incalculable wealth that has accumulated here are but a part of the fruit gathered from the realization of the splendid plan of the fathers.

To-day the route followed by the canal is essentially as important as it was three-fourths of a century ago; it is the use of that route that has become inadequate and almost futile. The commerce, not only foreign but domestic, that can be affected by the improvement of the route is not so large a part of the commerce of the country, but it is infinitely greater than was ever conceived of even in the broadest plans of the authors of the canal system. And there is this essential element in the situation of the present that did not exist in the past. Beyond our northern border, through the territory of our energetic and far-sighted neighbors of Canada, a route has been opened and is being generously and rapidly extended that will take a large part of the traffic of the Northwest unless a channel is furnished for it within our own boundaries. It is not a route in itself nearly as advantageous as our own. With equal improvement and development it will not prove a formidable rival. But with improvement on that side and none on our own, our superior advantage will disappear. Nor must we imagine for a moment that the chief benefit of the improvement of the canal system is to come from the transcontinental commerce to foreign lands. That will be very great. The development of the trade and industry of the State of New York along the line of the canals and in the area served by them, including the valley of the Hudson, may be, and probably will be, even more extensive and valuable than the effect on foreign commerce.

Very likely it was this that Mr. ODELL had in his mind when he told the delegates on Friday that he believed that "the City of New York and the City of Buffalo are not more interested in this question than Newburg." They are not, nor is Newburg or any other place of enterprise on the banks of the Hudson or along the line of the canal system from Albany to the lakes less interested than New York or Buffalo. Their interests are in common and they are very great.

CONGRESS AND THE CANTEEN.

The House of Representatives has rarely done a more disreputable thing than to change the prohibition, in the Army bill, as introduced, of any soldier's serving as a bartender, to an absolute prohibition of the canteen. There is no excuse whatever for any Congressman's misunderstanding that, in voting for this amendment, he was voting to promote drunkenness, and consequently inefficiency and indiscipline, in the United States Army. The subject has been too long before the public, it has been too thoroughly discussed and testified about, to admit of any honest and intelligent difference of opinion. That an assemblage of grown men, who have been supposed to be men of enough honesty and courage to make the laws, should show the dishonesty and cowardice which marked this vote is a very discouraging thing.

It was no doubt unfortunate that the general convention of the doubtless well-meaning, but in many respects highly absurd, "W. C. T. U." should have happened to be in session at Washington when this amendment came up for decision. We say "absurd" advisedly. This is the same interesting organisation which sent an authorized representative, not long ago, to the President of a college, with a message setting forth that the association had understood that he smoked three strong and large cigars every day, and an inquiry whether, in view of the importance of his example, he did not think that he ought to refrain from that objectionable practice. It was a delegation from this same body that sat in the gallery of the House when the debate was going on upon the question whether rational means should be taken to promote temperance in the army or whether a false pretense should be made that there was no drinking in the army, temperate or intemperate, and that applauded the adoption by the House of the false pretense.

We should not blame the W. C. T. U. overmuch. They have not the slightest idea of the mischief they are doing. Mr. KIPLING has put into the mouth of a Mohammedan Prince in India the assertion that the laws of England are made by "the barren women," meaning, presumably, that women who have offspring have something else to do than to meddle with public questions which they do not understand. Without reference to the actual domestic relations of the leading spirits of the W. C. T. U., it is permissible to wish that their domestic duties were more engrossing. They would not then be in so much mischief as the arch enemy has found for their idle hands to do. They have succeeded in terrorizing or hypnotizing a majority of the members of the House of Representatives into voting for what a great majority of that majority must know to be a most mischievous measure, a measure against which professional opinion, which is to say expert opinion, has been pronounced with virtual unanimity.

The female advocates of nominal prohibition may be charitably regarded as unconscious and unwitting malefactresses. But the male legislators who have voted at their dictation are perfectly conscious malefactors. Being adult males, and not living in nurseries, or in monasteries, or even in parsonages, they know perfectly well that the votes they gave on this amendment were votes to demoralize the United States Army, to weaken its discipline and efficiency, and to promote drunkenness therein. One of them, Gen. GROSVENOR, with cheerful cynicism actually avowed this. It is to be hoped that there may be enough manliness and sense of public duty in the Senate to throw out this outrageous amendment and to suffer the morals of the army to be taken care of according to the opinions of its officers and not according to the opinions of any number of old women, of any age and of either sex, whose opinions upon the subject are worthless.

VICTORIOUS HARVARD.

The triumph of Harvard over Yale in the trial of brains was as fully as decisive and glorious as the late triumph of Yale in the trial of brawn. The judges of the contest, it is reported, were quite of one mind in the opinion that the Cambridge men had surpassed their opponents in command of the facts, power of statement, and logical argument.

If the entire American people should read what we have just written, the mass of them would have no idea what we are talking about. Everybody read the columns and columns of reports which the newspapers gave to the victory of Yale in the football match. Nobody who was alive and awake could escape the knowledge that Yale had won a great victory. Only here and there a man or woman, unusually faithful in the reading of the news of the day, knows that the annual debating contest between Harvard and Yale came off Friday evening in Sanders Theatre, at Cambridge, that the subject was the policy of retaining permanently the Philippines, and that, according to the report, it was "an easy victory for Harvard, the decision of the judges being unanimous and decisive as to both form in delivery and logic and matter in argument."

The relative interest of the public in these two dissimilar fields of intercollegiate strife is not the true measure of their comparative importance. We must suppose that the student body in one of these great universities is on a par with the student body in the other in respect to intellectual ability. Certainly we are at liberty to take that for granted if we concede that they stand on a par in respect to the material from which football teams are made. It was held, we believe, that Yale was invincible in football because her team was not only composed of extraordinary men, but because they had been trained in a highly scientific manner. Is it not, therefore, permissible to assume that if the two universities are equal intellectually, there is something in the university atmosphere at Cambridge that better brings out the mental stuff there is in the young men, inspires them with the ambition to excel in the intellectual field, and imparts a higher discipline and command of their powers? If this is not true, then Yale must admit that she is not up to the Harvard standard intellectually, for, of course, both universities chose their best men for the debating match.

It is with some pleasure that we repeat, what has already been recorded in our news columns, that Mr. R. C. BRUCE of Indianapolis and Harvard, 1900, was considered to have made the best long speech ever delivered in an intercollegiate debate; that Mr. MURRAY SEASONGOOD of the Harvard Law School, who comes from Cincinnati, made the most telling rebuttal speech of any debate, and that Mr. H. P. CHANDLER of Indian Orchard, Mass., the third speaker for Harvard, was worthy of his colleagues. Mr. C. W. MERRIAM of New Haven, Yale's best speaker, excelled in emotional appeal. Mr. F. H. SINCERBEAUX, Yale, 1902, of Moravia, N. Y., made a good opening speech for Yale, but Mr. MASON TROWBRIDGE, also of 1902, and of Chicago, was thought to be unfortunate in coming between BRUCE and SEASONGOOD, who surpassed him.

These names will not for these reasons go thundering down the ages with that of the famous and justly renowned Yale football Captain, whose name has been so often in print in big letters that we need not give it further publicity; but it is not impossible that they will be heard of in the real business of this somewhat active and severe American life.

AMERICAN ART AT PARIS.

Mr. JOHN B. CAULDWELL, the Director of the American exhibit in fine arts at the Paris Exposition, has submitted to some interviews, since his return home, for the purpose of emphasising the brilliant success which that exhibit attained. What Mr. CAULDWELL refrained from saying or from intimating ought all the more, on that account, to be said. That is that the position taken by American exhibitors in this department was very largely the result of Mr. CAULDWELL'S own efforts.

It is quite true that the exhibit of 1900 was immensely more creditable than that of 1889. It is true also that there has been an advance, in the intervening years, of what American art had to show. But there has been no such advance as that indicated by the figures that Mr. CAULDWELL has given to the press. It is not so much that our art has been advanced as that it has been more worthily and adequately exhibited that it has drawn the attention of every visiting connoisseur in Europe, and been recognized by the shower of honors that was necessary to make good our average in the general competition.

All this has been, in great part, Mr. CAULDWELL'S own doing. Nobody could go through the American art exhibit at Paris without being made aware that it had been both very carefully and intelligently chosen and very carefully and intelligently presented. There was no art exhibit, French or foreign, which gave so strongly the notion of a culled and selected presentation, with the one exception of the "Lenbach room" in the German exhibit. It is easy to understand that the Director of the exhibit must have encountered much difficulty and "pressure" in order to produce this result, and must have made a certain number of enemies. Reports have reached us showing what potent influences it was necessary for Mr. CAULDWELL to withstand, and how he withstood them. But the result conspicuously justifies his course, the impression that the exhibit of American art, as chosen and arranged by him, has made in Europe. American artists cannot honor too highly the American Director who has brought about this recognition of their work.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Soundest sense was shown by the correspondent whose letter on the public schools emphasized the fact that these schools depend for their character and their safety on the parents who send their children to them. The interest which the other parents, the parents who send their children to private or parochial institutions, take in the public schools is necessarily impersonal, theoretical, and academic. They give their money, grudgingly or ungrudgingly as the case may be, they talk most virtuously about the public schools as the foundations of American life and greatness, and their voice is always for the multiplication and improvement of liberty's traditional safeguards, but—they have no strong and effective motive for discovering and remedying the faults of the public schools, and as a matter of fact they rarely do anything practical in that direction. Of course they have their excuse, and unfortunately it is not an empty one. The public schools in a great city like this are what they are, they cannot be instantly or soon changed, and the education of a child cannot be deferred until the long work of reformation has been completed. So the logic moves in a circle—the child is not sent to the school because its methods and associations are bad, and the methods and associations are bad because the child is not sent to the school. Our correspondent declared that "the child who has intelligent care at home does far more good in disseminating ideals and culture than he can possibly receive harm from children of lesser opportunity." It takes much courage and a somewhat disquieting form of unselfishness to act upon that principle. It seems to involve some measure of deterioration for one class of children in order that another and larger class may be bettered. That would presumably be profitable for the community as a whole, but what parents are going to injure their own offspring even slightly for the benefit of the offspring of somebody else? It is a great and difficult problem, as conditions are in large cities, where the population is of the most heterogeneous character and class distinctions are based on lamentable but indubitable realities.

—Nobody will demand from the Bureau of Incumbrances an excuse for seizing and carrying away, once in a while, the merchandise with which certain tenants of the Astor House are accustomed to block up no inconsiderable portion of the sidewalk in front of their stores. It is not the bureau's all too infrequent action in this particular place that needs explanation, but the failure to make any permanent improvement even here, and the utter failure to proceed against other trespassers on public property whose misdemeanors cry to—well, to Commissioner JAMES P. KEATING, in almost every part of the city. Why, for instance, should the Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances, who is the Commissioner's subordinate, presumably obedient, show occasional severity against a man named DOYLE, while the thought of troubling a greater offender named REGAN never occurs to him, or if it does occur to him, is instantly and effectually suppressed? "Doyle," and "Regan," though etymologically unrelated, do have a certain affinity, and the distance between Vesey Street and Forty-second Street is not so great as to account for the periodical harryings—thoroughly well deserved, remember—which Mr. DOYLE receives and the courageous, yes, audacious, leniency of which Mr. REGAN is continuously the object. It is said that anagrammatists peculiarly skilled in their art can so manipulate the letters of Mr. REGAN'S name as to change it, now to "Croker" and now to "Carroll"; and there be people who insist that in the possibility of these curious transmutations lies the solution of the mystery at which we are now worrying. These people may be right. Their theory is not obviously self-demonstrative, but it seems to fit the facts, and, being the only one that has been suggested, it will probably meet with general acceptance until a better is suggested. The situation that confronts us, therefore, is this: A few trunks placed on a sidewalk inspire raids at well-spaced intervals; a portico that occupies hundreds of square feet of public property is let severely—no, kindly, alone. This phenomenon, unfortunately, is not exceptional or accidental, but is a characteristic development of municipal government under the present auspices. Its duplications in other departments are so many that there is everywhere, almost, at least the appearance of evil, and the reality thereof most surely is not rare.

—Of the several rather big little cities mentioned by us the other day as deriving a not very noble satisfaction from the abandonment by New York of the Naval Arch undertaking, Boston is promptest and fiercest in resenting our kindly explanation of the joy felt in the American hinterland when New York fails or refuses to score. The dear old Transcript quite loses its temper over the matter, and it hits back in this ludicrously wild manner: "THE NEW YORK TIMES thinks Boston and some other cities had their jealousy aroused by the Naval Arch scheme. Oh, no! They are never jealous of New York's frequent frothings and fizzlings." Really, that isn't up even to The Transcript's modest standard of repartee. The Boston Herald, in its ruder fashion, does considerably better. "THE NEW YORK TIMES," it says, "thinks it has discovered that the abandonment of the Dewey Arch scheme there is a source of intense satisfaction to all the other great cities of the country, including Boston. Oh, no! We are all sorry that New York didn't warm up to it." That at least does not repeat the original offense, and, though the intimation that we had called Boston a "great city" is without foundation, it is neat in its way, and the expression of sorrow has at least the premonitory symptoms of humor.

THE NOISE NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noise—blatant, persistent, ear-splitting, nerve-rending, senseless, unnecessary noise—the din of one hundred thousand tin horns—aggravating to every person above the age and rank of a gutter-urchin, was one of the features of our city Thanksgiving this year. For a good many Thanksgiving Days in the past we have had some tin horns and the gambols, more or less inane, of street boys in fantastic clothing. But this year there was a plague of gamins strolling around the better quarters of the town, demanding alms from passers, ringing the door bells, tooting their horns, and, generally speaking, making nuisances of themselves. The worst feature, however, of this phase of Thanksgiving is the noise, and doubtless thousands of nervous persons whose heads ached with it, wondered whether the time would ever come when a great man will found a society for the suppression of unnecessary noise that will actually accomplish something. For some reason or other, young America seems to run to noise as the expression of joy. We usher in the New Year with a din of bells, guns, and steam whistles; we fill the Fourth of July with din; now we are doing the same thing with Thanksgiving Day and unless a halt is called, some fiend will discover that din is lacking to the proper celebration of Christmas and Easter. He may invent and spread abroad some diabolical device or devices. Policemen's rattles, or tin disks swung on the ends of strings, or the little clappers such as the peddlers at Dutch watering places carry may yet be introduced for use upon these sacred festivals.

This is a serious matter. What with our hand organs, our cable car gongs, our automobile gongs, our steam whistles, and our street cries of all sorts, the nerves of the city dweller are likely to be on edge most of the time. The evil is an insidious one. We suffer unconsciously as well as consciously, and we are nervous without knowing why. Physicians recognize the American as the most nervous of civilized races, and yet we allow a variety of din to distract us such as no other nation would endure. We have societies for the suppression of many nuisances and vices—why not one for the suppression of unnecessary noise? And why not begin with the Thanksgiving horn, the inventor of which ought to be hanged and quartered?

A SUFFERER.

New York, Dec. 4, 1900.

AMERICAN ACTORS NOT LINGUISTS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The paragraph in to-day's TIMES with reference to the mispronunciation of French and other foreign words prevalent in our theatres recalls the fact that there is scarcely a prominent American actor off the operatic stage who is even a passable linguist. Mr. Richard Mansfield has the reputation of being both a linguist and a scholar, but he is not an American by birth. It was only the other night that the writer heard a charming and popular young actress call Boulogne "Boolong," just like a "cheap tripper" on a Channel steamer, and pronounce "Helena" with the accent on the second syllable.

At the German theatre in Irving Place one rarely, if ever, hears French words mispronounced, and there are some of Mr. Conried's actors who would doubtless feel quite at home in either French or English comedy. Mme. Modjeska, who speaks several languages, thoroughly drills her company in the pronunciation of foreign proper names, as playgoers who saw the Spanish "Doña Diana" will remember.

The English are not quite so bad as the Americans in this respect. There used to be a number of prominent English actors who spoke French fluently, though some are now dead. Among them were Horace Wigan, Charles Matthews the younger, G. W. Anson, Beerbohm Tree, Charles Coghlan, Miss Herbert, and Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft. A few even ventured upon performances in Paris, and some time in the early eighties a representation of Augier's "L'Aventurière" in French was given in London by English-speaking actors, among them being one American, Miss Genevieve Ward, who played Clorinde. A. E. G.

New York, Dec. 6, 1900.

THE FETTERED MARRIED MAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This Mr. H. W. Palmer of Brooklyn, who is crying out from the wilderness in behalf of married men who are kept in at night, deserves a gold medal. THE TIMES says "he can fairly claim to be a profound philosopher." Egad, Sirs, but he is a profound philosopher and a man who voices the heart yearnings of thousands of helpless married men who suffer the misery of night home confinement like "dumb, driven cattle." He is, moreover, a shrewd man to attempt to give the impression that he is not a victim of the evil he deplores; but it is very evident that he is one of those noble souls who chafe against the fetters which wifely short-sightedness has placed on them. Who else but one thus oppressed could so vividly describe this monstrous iniquity?—which I verily believe is the cause of half the crime in the country. Who else but a victim could so powerfully hurl the javelins of a Swiftian sarcasm at this fearful Frankenstein which matrimony has suckled? Still, this is a matter of no importance, for if the victim does not protest he stands little chance or deliverance.

There is a good deal to be read between the lines of the Brooklyn philosopher's letter. In the first place it calls attention to the deep sex relation question and the political and economic dependence of woman, as well as the fact that the men who will sacrifice civic responsibility on the altar of home are the men who possess the very qualities so much needed in public affairs. True, they may lack moral courage and strength of mind, but these elements already abound among the bachelors, those husbands who are free from wifely domination after business hours, and those husbands who have triumphed over it.

Perhaps, after all, it is not so much a lack of courage or strength of mind as an excess of sentimentality which causes the trouble. From personal observations I have concluded that the majority of married men are not ruled by the fear of physical anger on the wife's part, such as would involve the violent projection toward the husband's person of bric-a-brac, pokers, &c., but rather the fear of the grief that the lady would show if she could not have her way. This is such a powerful appeal to the heart of the man (to his vanity, too,) that he can seldom resist it. The sight of his good lady, "the mother of his children," "bathed in tears," "her bosom heaving with emotion," "convulsive sobs shaking her frame," as she leans up against him, her bangs and her back hair down, and her nose much redder than it really ought to be—all this, I say, makes a spectacle so appalling that few men would be heartless enough knowingly to cause its production. When it comes man sees it; can you blame him if he is conquered?

The Brooklyn man's plan of a Wives' Night Nursery may not be practicable, yet it is a bold effort toward the solution of a distressing problem. The Married Men's Shut-In Association, however, is a perfectly feasible plan. It is very plain that married men who are kept in o' nights must get out and take an active part in civic affairs, and it is also plain that the wives and families must be kept docile till the husband and parent crosses his threshold on his return. Whether the proposed plans would accomplish these ends is an open question, which I pass along to the next man. Mr. Palmer's philosophy certainly has my heartiest indorsement, and I hope that in the end the reforms proposed will be successfully carried out.

HENRY M. ENRIGHT.

New York, Dec. 7, 1900.

The Wife's Part in Reform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent, who signs his name "H. W. Palmer" and proposes the formation of the "Married Men's Shut-in Association," offers a most valuable suggestion for a practical solution of reform in municipal affairs. The most conservative and intelligent portion of the body politic is deterred from taking a proper degree of activity in political affairs by "the wife." If the reform leagues and good government clubs will inaugurate the "Wives' Night Nursery," and give free membership to all men who pledge themselves to support the reform movement in politics, all partisanship in municipal affairs would be swept out of existence.

You will observe that I refer to the author of your very valuable suggestion as "a correspondent who signs his name H. W. Palmer." I do this advisedly, because his intimate knowledge of the conditions proves that he is a married man, or a widower; and it is inconceivable that any Brooklyn married man could have the temerity to sign his real name to so audacious a proposition. I myself am a widower, but out of regard for my sister-in-law, who presides over my household, I would ask you to sign this communication.

TRISTIS VERITAS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1900.

IN BEHALF OF THE TAXPAYERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You publish in to-day's issue a letter signed "Principal," complaining of the action of the Charter Commission in recommending to the Legislature the repeal of the law giving 5 per cent. of the excise fund to the Teachers' Pension Fund, and also the repeal of the Davis School bill. In the opinion of many who pay the bills, the Charter Commission is doing the right thing at the right time. The school teachers, as a class, are well paid—paid better than the same class in any other profession. At the same time they are always kicking.

What's the matter with the school teachers saving out of their wages for their old age and when they get helpless, the same as the grocer, butcher, or bank clerk? This pension business has gone too far, and it is time it was stopped, or soon there will be all pensioners and no taxpayers. The taxpayer is now overburdened and real estate is in a deplorable condition as regards sales, renting, &c. The trouble with "Principal" is that he looks at the matter from the standpoint of the tax eater only. I know what I am talking about, as my father, mother, and three sisters were public school teachers in Brooklyn.

Give the man who pays the taxes some show and do not waste sympathy on the overpaid public servants. TAXPAYER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 7, 1900.

ONE VIEW OF THE DUTY ON TEA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do see, look you, by the papers that our philanthropic lawmakers now gathered in Washington do be making great efforts to help the poor washerwomen of our country by leaving the ten cents per pound duty on Tea remain for us to pay, while the brewers, (who only manufacture material to fill our jails, poorhouses, insane asylums, and give employment to Judges, policemen, and city missionaries,) do have a reduction, and also billiard tables do have the tax removed, and also theatres and circuses, together with check stamps, which do be paid by them who do have bank accounts, and they do say the Government do not pay one cent, look you, for the collection of this $7,000,000. When they did put the tax on Tea, I did think it very hard, that because I did like Tea I had to pay ten cents per pound for that privilege, whereas my neighbor, (who was making $1.25 working on the road, and I was making seventy-five cents a day by washing,) John Jones, because he did like Coffee better paid no tax, although my boy, who they do say is good at figures, said that the duty on Tea did only bring in $8,000,000, whereas even at three cents a pound, Coffee would have paid $24,000,000; but this they do say is politics, which I do not understand, and father and mother didn't understand them; my boy do also say that he did read in some paper that the "Scrap" between Spain and Uncle Sam is over, and that they are only gathering up the remains, (of Spain, not of Uncle Sam,) and that they do have more money now left over in Washington than they do know what to do with, and he do also say that McKinley did write a letter to the Meeting, telling these men, I think they do call them Congress men, Senators, (or something else;) that he did want this money taken off those who bore the biggest burden, and I do think in my humble way, being a widow with seven children, I am one of those, and because I do hear my boy talk that Vanderbilt, Gould, and the Duke of Manchester do not pay any more for their Tea than they used to, because John Chinaman did send more of that Tea than usual. Now, what I want you to do, Mr. Editor, is to ask all the widows who have to wash for a living and old maids who have no chance of getting a husband, to send a cry up from Maine to California, so that McKinley & Co. might hear it in Washington that we do want that ten cents a pound taken off the Tea, so we can again have it three times a day instead of once, as now, and I will ever remain, yours very thankfully, MARY MORGAN, from Wales.

New York, Dec. 7, 1900.

THE REGISTRY AND THE VOTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A writer in one of the morning journals mentions the fact that the registry in the city, all boroughs inclusive, fell short some 115,000 from the normal ratio to population at the last election, and suggests that in the future this vote can be brought out by judicious personal canvassing. From my knowledge of this non-voting class I doubt if any method of this kind would prove effective. A very large number of voters refrain from exercising the privilege from most trivial and often ridiculous motives.

The infirmities of noble minds are unaccountable. One friend of mine never votes because he thinks it low to be seen in the crowd about a voting booth! The effect of such a trifle as a change of weather may affect an election in this city thousands of votes. The rumor of disturbance of any kind, whether founded on fact or not, may reverse an election. The whole business of the city must come to a stand on election days because business men find it difficult to leave their offices during the time the booths are less crowded, and the voting reduced accordingly. In all elections, if the vote be compared with the registry, it will be found that there is a discrepancy between them of from 30,000 to 50,000. This does not represent indifference on the part of the voters to this extent, but the effect of occurrences whereby this number of those who registered and intended to vote has been unable to be present at the day appointed. In a city of this character and magnitude all have business acquaintances whose duties prevent them from giving any certain assurance of their presence in the city on any particular day. These things are unfortunate, as the classes referred to are as a rule serious, intelligent business men whose votes could be depended upon in favor of honest Government.

The difficulty appears to lie in the fact that our present method of conducting elections is unbusinesslike, and to this fact must be attributed much of the disgrace, loss, and dishonor under which this vast and wealthy city is to-day laboring. Our mode of conducting elections is a survival of the old system in which a "town meeting" was appointed for a certain day, at which date matters of State were settled promptly and easily, as no town contained more than a few thousand people, and all could readily be on hand. But to apply such a method to the vast shifting and unsettled population of the great business centres of to-day is an absurdity. The result is apparent; our civic affairs too often fall into the hands of persons to whom no man in his senses would intrust the least of his individual interests—but to enlarge on this trite subject is useless. Is there any effectual remedy for this state of affairs?

I have never myself doubted that there are in this city votes of honest, intelligent men amply sufficient to put the affairs of the city in competent, faithful hands, and to keep them there. But this vote must be conserved by proper methods, and, most important of all, it must be brought out. The first point to be considered, and the only one I shall urge in this letter, is: Can some radical change be made in our present method of conducting an election whereby the great loss of votes under it can be remedied? If so, the first step in the right direction will have been made.

It seems to me, though I may be wrong, that much of the difficulty would vanish if the vote could be recorded at the time the voter registered. Days of registry are always several in number, occupying generally a space of ten days or so. Are there no feasible methods whereby this vote could be effectually protected until the day appointed for its general collection and return? If this were possible, it appears to me that this simple plan would meet nearly every point raised against the present system. Is there not some application of the method of voting by machines, so highly spoken of where it has been adopted, which could be applied to this case? Discussion of this theme may be fruitful of much good, and if any have suggestions to make in regard to this plan, or any other which may effect the end desired, I trust they will favor the public with their views.

L. STERLING.

New York, Dec. 6, 1900.

MISPLACED MAGNANIMITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although I greatly admire the marvelous magnanimity of Messrs. Frank & Du Bois in their forgiving attitude toward their office manager, William W. Gates, who has so shamelessly repaid their trust and confidence by wholesale robbery extending over a period of seven years, yet I strongly object to such sublime indifference to the cause of justice.

Let Messrs. Frank & Du Bois reflect for a moment on the thought of how many men in this city who, with everything to recommend them—liberal education, business training and ability, refined instincts, and absolute honesty of purpose and methods—are starving; and not only they, but their wives and little ones. Is it fair to them that such a man as Gates should go free? Before any more cases of this kind come to light would it not be well to make an example of the last? It needs a simple, but speedy remedy. Let him be tied to a cart-tail and publicly whipped through the principal streets of the city. Then let each and every firm make a thorough examination of its books, (employes who have nothing to fear will not object,) and punish all defaulters in the same way. Let us clean out these defaulters; then perhaps there will be no necessity for any further crusade against vice.

While such men as Alvord and Gates can live in luxury and extravagance on money deliberately stolen from trusting employers, so long will honest men starve and anarchy thrive. J. W. K.

New York, Dec. 7, 1900.

The Writing on the Wall.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Somebody in a letter compares T. C. Platt with Nebuchadnezzer. He resembles him to the end in seeing the handwriting on the wall:

CRO—KERM—USTG—OAN—DMET—OO

If he cannot translate it the people, as a second Daniel, will do it for him, then he will go to grass also. N. Y.

New York, Dec. 7, 1900.

Questions for Charles Stewart Smith.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me to be a matter of some consequence that the initial step in the reform movement should command public confidence.

I therefore beg to ask Mr. Charles Stewart Smith (not captiously, but courteously,) two questions. First, will he state what principle of selection actuated him in the appointment of the Committee of Fifteen? Second, did he secure the consent of the gentlemen to serve before the appointments were made? FRANCIS M. ROSER.

New York, Dec. 8, 1900.

Appreciative and Puzzled.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Union, Dec. 7.

There are some things we do know, and many that we don't. One of the latter is how THE NEW YORK TIMES can publish such an excellent paper and such a large one all for one cent.

NUGGETS.

Unfit Appointment.

"He's been appointed to the police force, after all!"

"The idea of trying to make a copper out of such a bad penny!"—Detroit Journal.

Golf and Chess.

Foozzle—I suppose you are willing to admit that golf is an intellectual pastime?

Bunker—Yes, in about the same sense that chess is an athletic game.—Boston Transcript.

Without Harm.

"Here's a story about a butcher who dropped forty feet into a caldron of hot water and escaped uninjured."

"Miraculous!"

"Oh, no. They were pigs' feet."—Philadelphia North American.

All She Took.

"Did she take anything when she left her husband's house?"

"Nothing but her departure."

"Then I was misinformed."

"In what way?"

"I understood she took her maiden name."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Always Boils the Water.

"Does your wife boil your drinking water?"

"Yes, and we never had any real enjoyment until she did."

"And so you really enjoy drinking it?"

"We don't drink it; she throws it on our neighbor's thieving dog."—Denver News.

THE FOUR GUESTS.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

A knock at the door—but he
Was dreaming a dream of fame;
And the one who knocked drew softly back,
And never again he came.
A knock at the door—as soft—
As soft—as shy—as a dove.
But the dreamer dreamed till the guest was gone—
And the guest was Love.

A knock at the door—again
The dreamer dreamed away
Unheeding—deaf to the gentle call
Of the one who came that day.
A knock at the door—no more
The guest to that door came.
Yet the dreamer dreamed of the one who called—
For the guest was Fame.

A knock at the door—but still
He gave it no reply;
And the waiting guest gave a cheery hail
Ere he slowly wandered by.
A knock at the door—in dreams
The dreamer fain would grope,
Till the guest stole on, with a humbled sigh—
And the guest was Hope.

A knock at the door—'twas loud,
With might in every stroke;
And the dreamer stopped in his dreaming thought,
And suddenly awoke.
A knock at the door—he ran
With the swiftness of a breath;
And the door swung wide, and the guest came in—
And the guest was Death.

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Frye, at Wednesday's session of the Senate, asserted as though it were a fact that a provision of the pending bill requiring all ships to take freight up to a certain percentage of their carrying capacity would prevent vessels like the American liner St. Louis from participating in the benefit of the act. He announced that he would propose to the Committee on Commerce an amendment providing that all ships shall take on freight to an amount equal to 50 per cent. of their carrying capacity when leaving a port of the United States for a foreign port, which, he said, would so distribute the products to be carried as to do no injustice to anybody.

Mr. Frye has considered it incumbent in defense of his present untenable position to designate the views of those who are opposed to the Subsidy bill as "the wild and insane criticism" of the measure. It is, therefore, necessary that those who have opposed the bill shall, with becoming modesty, endeavor to demonstrate to the honorable Senator that they are in possession of facts which place him in a position which he must defend, when he refers to the fact that it would "do no injustice to anybody." Senator Frye at the present moment stands between the devil and the deep sea. His amendment now proposed still places the International Navigation Company in the same position it previously occupied, owing to the fact that if the amendment should pass and the International Navigation Company were compelled upon its ocean fliers to convey freight to the amount of 50 per cent. of their carrying capacity upon each voyage, its interest in the spoils to be divided will remain undiminished. If Senator Frye is not aware of this fact, he then, from ignorance, is in no position to defend the measure. If he is aware of this fact, he then is unfit to occupy the position of President pro tem. of the United States Senate. And that the International Navigation Company may give little concern to the measure proposed, (which fact Senator Frye must beyond doubt be presumed to know,) is clear from easily accessible figures regarding that company's ocean fliers. It is a notorious fact that their carrying capacity is next to nothing in comparison with that allotted for passengers, fuel, crews, &c., as is best set forth by the following statement:

Steamship.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Cargo Capacity in 40-Foot Tons.	When Built.
*New York	10,674	5,358	3,800	1888
*Paris	10,698	5,468	3,800	1889
†St. Louis	11,629	5,893	3,500	1895
†St. Paul	11,629	5,874	3,500	1895

*Built in Scotland. †Built in Philadelphia.

The subsidies allowed by the Ship Subsidy bill are at specified rates—"per gross ton for each 100 nautical miles," &c. Now is there at the present moment in the United States Senate one who will propound to Senator Frye the following question: What gross ton is it the intent upon the part of the measure to indicate? Are we to understand that the ocean fliers of the International Navigation Line, in consideration of their receiving the subsidy both outgoing and incoming, must carry a cargo that would fill one-half of their gross tonnage capacity? This cannot be possible, for the reason that were it so intended the gross tonnage of the St. Louis, for instance, 11,629, or 1,162,900 cubic feet, of which one-half is 581,450 cubic feet, would show 14,538 cargo tons of 40 cubic feet each. But a careful calculation indicates that this is over four times as much cargo as the ship can convey. Investigation will indicate that the St. Louis, with 11,629 gross tonnage, will meet with all requirements within the amendment proposed by Senator Frye should she carry 1,750 cargo tons of American export matter, and there is no doubt that this is what the amendment is intended to convey; otherwise we shall hear from President Griscom of the International Navigation Company, as any other intent would mean a relegation of this great line from a proper participation, according to their ideas, in the present political steal.

It might be well that Senator Frye should have the question plainly placed before him upon the floor of the Senate, and there defend his position and explain fully if it will be necessary for these great ocean fliers to carry over and above the ridiculous amount of 1,750 tons gross freight to obtain their share of the subsidy. In other words, it is apparent that this amendment will be applicable to the St. Louis or her sister ships under the following conditions: They need only carry 1,750 cargo tons, as the law will permit them to deduct from the amount of gross tonnage the spaces allotted for crew, engines, coal, passenger staterooms, &c., and likewise for mail space. It will thus be seen that for every remaining 100 cubic feet the vessel shall carry one-half of a cargo ton of 40 cubic feet, or one-half of 2,240 pounds. There is no doubt whatever that this is the real effect of the amendment, although it is doubtless intended to convey a different impression.

But shall we not be charitable and give the benefit of the doubt to Senator Frye, in the belief that the subsidy hunters are negotiating to deliver to the said Senator a gold brick? Those opposed to the Subsidy bill should not be criticised by Senator Frye in such manner as his statement indicates. They are fighting for a principle, and are not lobbying for individual gain. The opposition is composed of an element that Senator Frye should respect and in return this element should endeavor to cultivate a similar feeling toward him. He should not designate their position as "wild and insane criticism." The best element of the American press, the political economist, the student, and those who have the welfare of our future at heart are bitterly opposed to the measure. Those forces are using no money in the way of lobbying against the measure, but they have the intelligence to oppose it upon economical grounds, and stand as a body all in sympathy, one with the other, regarding what they consider a true and inherited principle, and it might be well for Senator Frye to call to mind the words spoken by Emilac of Golama to Prince Rasselas, as follows: "The life that is devoted to knowledge passes silently away and is very little diversified by events. To talk in public, to think in solitude, to read and to hear, to inquire and answer inquiries, is the business of the scholar. He wanders about the world without pomp or terror, and is neither known nor valued but by men like himself."

Now, what have we in the air? Rumors, denied by some, but affirmed by others, that the Messrs. Vickers' Sons & Maxim, Limited, the English steel firm, are negotiating for the Midvale Steel Works, and that they have practically concluded negotiations for the purchase of the Cramp Yards of Philadelphia. For gods! Is it necessary that the Republican Party must liquidate a campaign debt to the subsidy hunters who have the temerity, pending the Ship Subsidy bill, to deliberately negotiate with English firms for the sale of their properties which are to be fostered by a direct bounty from the Government? Their negotiations do not savor of ordinary decency pending the attempted passage of the act. What a monument it shall be for the Republican Party to erect, which their political opponents can, for years to come, severely criticise! What a foundation would be this ship subsidy scheme—a measure that will in years to come form one of the greatest industrial trusts inaugurated in this country, in proportion to the capital invested! An industry that shall receive a specified bounty each year from the United States Government! What a prospectus to lay before the public would be an assured outlay by the United States Treasury of $9,000,000 per year! What an opportunity on which to float $150,000,000 of preferred stock at 6 per cent. per annum! Why, twenty future great acts upon the part of the Republican Congress cannot obliterate the memory of this transaction if it is carried into effect. This one iniquitous scheme will be a stain to blemish many future great acts that might be enacted by the present or future Republican Congressional bodies.

But, comes the rumor from Washington, that the Government of Nicaragua demands $20,000,000 for its concession to the United States, all on the strength of the way our Government has plunged headlong into the scheme, and that there is a pretty strong feeling even among the supporters of the Nicaragua route that the United States Government should not submit to a deliberate hold-up, even from one of the poor republics under its protection. But why should not the United States Government permit of such a hold-up? Nicaragua only imitates our native hold-ups on the United States Treasury; and surely we cannot criticise a sister republic for grabbing all in sight when it has such a noble example as the Ship Subsidy bill presented to its gaze. It is merely the law of human nature, and, at least, it may be said in favor of Nicaragua that, in the case of its demand of extortionate payments from the United States Treasury, there is no pretense of concealment under the guise of patriotism.

Is there no Republican Senator honest and brave enough to call for the reading from the Clerk's desk of those parts (applicable to the question) of the reports of 1894, 1895, and 1896 of the Commissioner of Navigation, whose last report is now quoted by the subsidy advocates? We specially recall his pungent suggestion that the real remedy for evils which everybody admits is the repeal of navigation laws enacted fourteen years before Robert Fulton's steamboat navigated the Hudson and a quarter of a century before the first steamship crossed the Atlantic Ocean. The repeal of laws which, he states, deny American register and the American flag to vessels engaged in foreign trade owned by American citizens unless built in the United States, is necessary to give this country any rank as a maritime power. Years ago all other commercial nations repealed like prohibitions in their laws. The prohibition of registry fails at every point to meet new requirements; it has crushed traditional American maritime spirit, humbled National pride, and dwarfed our mercantile growth. But differences in wages and in the provision of seamen are not the chief factors against the United States in any future efforts to regain maritime rank.

G. WEAVER LOPER.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7, 1900.

MR. CHOATE ON LINCOLN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Choate's discourse on "The Career and Character of Abraham Lincoln," at the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh on Nov. 13, reported in THE TIMES, is a masterly piece of eloquence and a superb description of the striking and original character of one of the strongest yet most pathetic figures in history. But, like most beautiful things, it is not perfect. There are spots on the sun; it warms, it dazzles us, yet in itself it is incomplete. So in the polished and melodious sentences of the brilliant orator on Lincoln there are a few blurs and some omissions which may, with appropriate modesty, be pointed out.

Mr. Choate, in the opening lines of his speech, calls Abraham Lincoln "the most American of Americans," but in another part of it he says "fees, money in any form, had no charms for him; in his eager pursuit of fame he could not afford to make money. He was ambitious to distinguish himself by some great service to mankind. * * * However much he earned he seemed to have ended every year hardly richer than he began it."

Fancy a typical American of such a frame of mind. Conjure up, from a long list, the typical American who cannot afford to make money because of his eagerness to apply his faculties to some great service to mankind. Lincoln was one of the few great leaders, in the most solemn events which come upon nations, who was entirely without the puerile vanities, the small, mean prejudices, and the large criminal greeds of the spirit of nationality. He loved his country; no man ever loved it more; but in whatever land accident had given him birth he would have been broader and finer than its local interests. He was a type of the noblest manhood rather than the most American of Americans.

In the very city where Mr. Choate's glowing eulogy was delivered dwelt once a Scotchman who was much more than a mere Scotchman, who was not at all a typical Scotchman, though he deeply loved Scotland. He was lionized for a short time by the leading lights of Edinburgh, and then cast outdoors because his sympathies were universal rather than local. This immortal Scot was the author of "A Man's a Man for a' That."

In these strange times we sometimes read in newspapers the words "little Englanders," "little Americans," as if a nation's greatest honor depended on its size, and not on its character. What a comical effect this would have if applied to men. A big army and navy, a big purse, the power of crushing a weak people—this, in its meanest sense, is the pride of nationality. Was there any such pride in Abraham Lincoln?

Another blur on Mr. Choate's magnificent picture is the struggle which led to the civil war is his putting Lincoln forth as the principal champion of freedom and of the people against slavery. Now, years before Lincoln was ever heard of William H. Seward, the apostle of "higher law," was a foremost champion of freedom among others equally well known—Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, and Garrison. Seward—one of the greatest men this country has produced—was the recognized leader of the Republican Party and its choice for President in the campaign of 1860. But there was a "boss," having a transcendent influence, in the Republican Convention, and through the personal enmity and powerful opposition of said "boss" Mr. Seward, to the great indignation and disappointment of the Republicans, was set aside, and Abraham Lincoln, a comparatively unknown man, was named for the office. Lincoln then had very little influence outside of his own environment. Thus, it was by the merest accident and through the power of the man who "bossed" the convention, and not by acclamation of the whole people—as Mr. Choate declares—that Abraham Lincoln became President of the United States.

No one looked for war at that moment. The threats of the South were regarded as unmeaning bluster.

"By the mere election of Lincoln to the Presidency the further extension of slavery in the Territories was rendered forever impossible." And rebellion prevented the further extension of slavery. And Mr. Choate told his hearers this fact less than two minutes after making the above statement. In speaking of the Emancipation Proclamation he makes the astonishing assertion that "this great act was absolutely his own: [Lincoln's;] the conception and execution were absolutely his." This will be surprising news to many persons who remember the events of that time. Every Abolitionist in the land, and a large number of others, demanded an emancipation proclamation long before the President was willing to give it. He thought the time had not yet come. Everybody who was acquainted with the demands of the Abolitionists, both here and in England, knows that twenty years before the civil war they demanded the emancipation of the slaves of the South. And they always kept up that demand. So that the conception of the act, even as a military measure, did not originate with Mr. Lincoln.

It is really an interesting study to watch the struggles of Mr. Choate when he tries to tell his distinguished listeners how innocent of the facts of that great conflict "foreigners"—i. e., the English—were. He gets over the rough stones and the open chasms pretty well. We know that properly qualified Ambassadors must use delicate tact in handling the most offensive subject. No one blames them for this; it is a necessity of their position; but it must have been somewhat of a strain for Lord Rosebery and others to keep their risibles in order on hearing such language as this: "In those days, when there was no cable, it was not easy for foreign observers to appreciate what was really going on; they could not see clearly the true state of affairs." Such, and more of it. The foreign observers must have been very blind, for every leading newspaper had its correspondent here, and the foreign newspapers received their American exchanges three or four times a week. Surely Mr. Choate remembers the famous Dr. Russell, correspondent of The London Times, familiarly called "Bull Run Russell." Our Ambassador might have quoted other "scurril jesters" besides Punch. And he knows this. Not only were the English leaders of Government and the press well acquainted with what was really going on, but they had watched every phase of the struggle between North and South for years before the war began. Even the English women knew all about it. Was there not a rich and powerful association of Abolitionists in England, having the Duchess of Sutherland, first lady in the Household of the Queen, as its President? "The rebel emissaries sent over spared no pains," &c. Yes, and Henry Ward Beecher and Archbishop Hughes went over and spared no pains. Beecher, lecturer in behalf of the North and the Administration, met such brutal opposition in every large city that he declared in print he had endured every outrage except personal violence.

Mr. Choate, as his hearers no doubt expected, made the usual radiant drawing of the self-made man—the apotheosis of early poverty the deification of misery. What a splendid crucible to prepare a character for great things! What grand discipline to teach self-control! Ah, how easy is it for the comfortably situated speaker, who has never drunk to its dregs the wormwood cup of destitution, to soar into the empyrean of specious eloquence on this theme! One is led to wonder if in reading they have ever accompanied the long line of gifted and sensitive spirits who have threaded the hell of deprivation of every physical and mental necessity.

Lincoln the martyr—doubly martyred—whose deep, sad eyes looked as if the tears of his lonely and hungry childhood and the forlorn wretchedness of his early youth could never fade from them, was great, not because of the sterile waste that surrounded his growth, but in spite of it, for the reason that his was an uncommon nature. Destitution, in 999 cases out of a thousand, is not the spur to effort, but its extinction. For the one soul that battles with and conquers it, like the brave Lincoln, thousands sink into the pit.

The rude, vulgar environment that like a pall covered the opening years of that nobly born nature left its ineffaceable marks on his person, and at times his manners. It could not have been otherwise. The ignorance in the miserable slabs; the solitude, the gloom, the grim atmosphere of the primeval forest, or the slime, the drunkenness, the moral leprosy of tenement dens in the slums of cities—are these the proper cradles of childhood or promising schools for aspiring youth?

E. M. DELESCLUZE.

New York, Nov. 27, 1900.

CATHOLICS AND THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters from your readers, of which you publish so many, upon all topics, are frequently interesting and instructive. Even where one cannot sympathize with the views expressed, or may, perhaps, smile at the spirit which pervades them, he at least learns something of what other people are thinking about, and of how they look at things from their "point of view." In most cases this "point of view," as we learn, is the efficient or determining cause of the opinions expressed.

A great deal has been said and written upon the subject of "Catholics in the Public Schools"; indeed, it is a constant theme of editorial and epistolary comment in the periodicals of the day, and I believe there are few questions of like importance that are treated in a less temperate and argumentative manner, and more from the point of preconceived theories or notions than this. From my "point of view" in the premises—and I have studied both sides of the question carefully for many years—non-Catholics generally do not understand the position of Catholics in this matter, and because of deep-seated prejudices are too often unwilling to give their brethren of the Catholic faith a patient or fair hearing. When the latter present what they consider their just claims, they are met at once on all sides with the cry of "Attack upon our public schools," "Attempt to divert the public money to the support of sectarian schools," &c., and appeals are made in fervid terms to the patriotism and civic spirit of the American people to resist what is denounced as an insidious and dangerous attack upon our free institutions.

Now, what is the Catholic position upon this question? Do Catholics in fact suggest that the State should devote any less money to the support of public schools? By no means. On the contrary, they would have the number and the efficiency of schools increased and perfected, so that adequate educational advantages would be absolutely free to all. But they maintain—and in this they are warmly supported by many of the most thoughtful and experienced educators of other faiths—that purely secular education, without religious or moral training, will not, certainly in many cases, produce either a good Christian or a good citizen. And their faith teaches them that their first and highest duty in life is to know, and to love, and to serve their God. They sincerely believe that this sacred duty, in so far as the care and education of their children is concerned, cannot be rightly discharged by placing them in schools from which all religion and religious training are scrupulously excluded. And, therefore, while they are taxed equally with their non-Catholic fellow-citizens for the support of the public schools—to which, in itself, they do not object—they are annually contributing thousands of dollars for the establishment and maintenance of schools and colleges in which Christian doctrine and morals, as well as secular knowledge, are taught.

The Catholic suggestion is simply this: The State undertakes to provide all its children with the means of acquiring freely a good "common school education," and endeavors to maintain the standard of that education at what it should be. That is unquestionably right and proper. But, as a matter of fact, the facilities, or means, which the State possesses of completely and efficiently carrying out this excellent design, are, and always have been, wholly inadequate.

Now, if any religious association, be it Catholic or Episcopalian, Hebrew or Presbyterian, will erect suitable school buildings, provide competent teachers, and, having the requisite number of scholars—whether 100 or 1,000—will place its schools under the supervision of the State Board of Education; that is, of course, so far as concerns their efficiency in the matter of secular education, and if it be found that the board's requirements are fully complied with; is there any good and sufficient reason why the State should not grant its assistance, upon a per capita basis, to the maintenance and support of such schools? They are freely open to all, their curriculum and their general efficiency in matters of secular education must be up to the standard maintained in the "public schools," as a sine qua non of State assistance. The purpose of the State—that of educating its children—would be accomplished equally well, and at a less rather than a greater cost, than in the public schools.

Why, then, must such schools be excluded from a share of the public money appropriated to educational purposes? Why must they, who are loyal to their faith, who, acting upon conscientious convictions, send their children to schools in which they may receive a religious and moral as well as a secular training, be doubly taxed, first, for the support of what they must consider as unsatisfactory schools, for the reasons stated, and from which, therefore, they receive no benefit whatever, and again for the support of schools at least equally good, under the aegis of their own Church?

Are not the motives of those who harp so constantly upon the dangers of sectarian schools open to the suspicion at least of something less worthy than a pure love of our "American system of education"? Would not justice and patriotism, and, above all, Christian charity, be best served by dealing fairly and honestly with those who, without trespassing upon the rights and privileges of others, follow in their own legitimate sphere the dictates of profound religious convictions? F. D. H.

New York, Dec. 6, 1900.

TAX THEORY OF FRANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ever-increasing burdens imposed on real estate in New York City call for a speedy revision of the antiquated tax system now in force governing the collection of real and personal taxes.

The unjust and arbitrary means employed in the collection of personal taxes drive away capital and are a serious detriment to the prosperity of the city. At present a few persons are singled out and the great mass escape or evade payment by perjury. A just personal tax would be borne without a murmur, would bring in a large revenue, and would greatly contribute to relieve the heavy burden placed on real estate.

A fair personal tax is one that cannot be evaded by concealment, perjury, or other means, and that falls on all citizens in proportion to benefits enjoyed. Such seems to be the system in force in Paris and all French cities. Personal taxes are paid here by all classes, rich and poor. No attempt at evasion is made; in fact, evasion is almost impossible. The equitable collection of this tax has greatly contributed to the prosperity of the city. The rich of all nations are attracted to a city where they can dwell without fear of their private affairs being looked into every year by the tax collector. While the personal tax laws of New York drive away the wealthy classes, the just laws existing here attract them, bring great wealth to the city, and help to lighten the taxes on real estate.

At different times legislators imbued with Socialistic doctrines have tried to introduce changes into the French tax laws, so as to cause them to fall more heavily on the rich, but all such attempts at class legislation have failed, and nothing warrants their success in the future, for the great mass of voters in France realize that the more the wealth attracted here the better for the laboring classes.

The French theory is that the personal tax should only be levied on what one enjoys or derives benefit from, and one is only taxed according to the amount of luxury enjoyed and displayed. The millionaire who contents himself with a dwelling in a tenement house occupied by laborers pays the same personal tax as the laborer dwelling in the same house and living in the same style; or should he reside in a flat which is assessed for taxation purposes at, say, $500 per year, he will pay a smaller personal tax than a man whose means are modest, but who indulges in the luxury of dwelling in a flat the tax valuation of which is, say, $1,000.

The French personal tax laws are based on the amount of luxury, comfort, and ostentation displayed and enjoyed. It is a tax on comfort and vanity—surely a just tax.

In all French cities there are two classes of taxes; the direct taxes and the indirect. The direct taxes are: Tax on real estate, personal tax, license tax, corporation taxes, taxes on horses, carriages, dogs, bicycles, billiards, and stamps on legal and registered documents and checks.

The indirect taxes are those levied on liquors, tobacco, salt, matches, sugar, and other Custom House duties.

The only taxes we have to deal with at present are the personal tax and the personal license tax, which taxes correspond to the personal tax in New York.

All citizens except paupers are subject to the personal tax, according to the assessed rental value of the tenement, flat, or house occupied.

All citizens living in dwellings of a lower rental value than $80 per year pay a poll tax of 4.55f. (91 cents) yearly. Under this category are classed day laborers. This is an annual tax, and can hardly be considered as a tax on the rental value of the dwelling occupied.

The personal tax proper is levied only on citizens who enjoy a certain degree of comfort, and, as before stated, is based entirely on the tax rental value of the dwelling occupied. This tax is progressive, and while not bearing too heavily on the rich, falls more lightly on persons of modest means and living.

1. Citizens in dwellings the tax rental value of which is assessed at from $80 to $120 pay 6½ per cent. on the rental—say, a personal tax of $6.50 on a rental of $100.

2. The tax then rises as follows:

	Per Cent.
Rental value from $120 to $139	7½
Rental value from $140 to $159	8½
Rental value from $160 to $179	9½
Rental value from $180 to $199	10½
Rental value of $200 and upward	12½

As a rule the tax rental value placed upon a dwelling by the tax assessors is about one-quarter less than the actual market value in the case of small dwellings and one-fifth less in the case of large ones. Thus, a person dwelling in a flat the market value of which is $1,000 will pay personal tax on $800, the value fixed by the assessors.

No other tax is imposed, unless one is engaged in some trade or business. The taxpayer is not called upon to declare his income or what he is worth; he is not required to make any statement whatsoever. There is no incentive to evade or to commit perjury or concealment of any kind. One pays the personal tax on the amount of comfort and luxury one enjoys and on the display one makes.

If one is engaged in trade, commerce, or industry, or has a profession, additional taxes are imposed, namely, the personal business or license tax and the proportional tax. The following, however, are exempt from these taxes:

1. Government and city employes.
2. Artists, sculptors, engravers, professors, teachers, midwives, newspaper editors, dramatic authors, poets, and writers.
3. Laborers, farms, fishermen, landlords temporarily renting a part of their dwellings.
4. Clerks and all salaried persons working by the day or piece.
5. Hucksters and nurses.

There are eight classes of license taxes, the amount of tax being in proportion to the importance of the business or profession one engages in.

A first-class license costs $80, second-class $40, third-class $28, fourth-class $15, fifth-class $10, sixth-class $8, seventh-class $4, eighth-class $2.50.

The proportional tax is based on the rental value of the office, store, or factory used for the business. This tax varies from one-twentieth to one-fiftieth, according to the tax rental value of the place used.

Thus, a merchant paying a license tax of $80, and occupying offices the tax rental value of which is, say, $5,000, will pay a proportional license tax of one-twentieth, $250, making a total business tax of $330; and if he occupies a flat for dwelling purposes, the tax rental value of which is, say, $3,000, his personal tax will be 12 per cent. on the rental, that is, $365, so that in all he will pay yearly taxation to the amount of $695. In the case of a smaller business, in smaller quarters, the taxes will be proportionately smaller.

Taxes can be paid in twelve monthly installments. They are payable at the ward office, every ward in Paris having its own tax bureau.

As will have been seen from the above, all citizens and strangers living in Paris contribute according to their visible means toward defraying the State and city expenses. No one escapes, no one is singled out. All pay in proportion to benefits enjoyed, be they rich or poor.

A personal tax on such a basis in New York would, if properly levied, yield a very large revenue and be cheerfully paid. A greater number of voters and other citizens would be interested in having the city finances properly administered. Real estate owners would not have to bear all the burden. The rich citizens, instead of being driven from the city, would be attracted, and the poor would benefit by it.

The taxpayers' and other associations will greatly benefit the city if they will devote themselves to bringing about some such reform in the present personal tax laws. GEORGE S. LESPINASSE.

Paris, Nov. 30, 1900.

BANK EXAMINATION REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recommendations of the Controller of the Currency as to changes in the National Banking law suggest other changes that should be made regarding the most important branch of the Government, namely, our financial system.

The defalcation in the First National Bank of this city and of the German National Bank of Newport, Ky., only brings to mind the necessity, long since noted, of a more thorough examination of National banks.

This matter I brought to the attention of Controller Eckels before he retired from office, and he was much pleased with the suggestions I made and asked me to put them in writing for him, which I did, but nothing in the line suggested has been done.

Just after the great Whisky Ring steal in St. Louis, radical measures were adopted by the Treasury Department to prevent a repetition of such a conspiracy to rob the Government, and those measures have proved a complete success.

Revenue officers, storekeepers, and gaugers were changed every sixty days by assignment made by the Collector of each district, and these officers never knew until a few days before they were changed to what distillery they would be assigned. This prevented any collusion between a dishonest officer and a dishonest distiller, for the reason that any conspiracy hatched by one officer would easily be detected by his successor. Besides this, special deputies were appointed by each Collector, whose duty it was to visit the distilleries and see that the storekeepers and gaugers did their duty, and the date of such visits was never disclosed to them in advance, which had a tendency to keep them on the alert and attentive to their duties. Then special agents were sent out from Washington by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose duty it was to visit the subordinate officers and examine them thoroughly as to their qualifications and their familiarity with the revenue laws.

Now, why not adopt a similar plan for the examination of National banks and prevent a recurrence of the wholesale defalcation and misconduct of National banks, which have in the past resulted in such heavy losses, both to the banks and to their depositors?

We have 3,887 banks and only sixty-five Bank Examiners; each bank is supposed to be examined twice each year, (which is not sufficient,) so the sixty-five Examiners have to make 7,774 examinations each year, or 119½ examinations to each Examiner. Now we have only 277 working days in each year, after deducting Sundays, half days for Saturdays, and holidays, in which an Examiner has to make his 119½ examinations, or two and three-tenths days for each examination, in which time he must also do the necessary traveling from one bank to another.

The question now arises, Can the most expert accountant make a thorough examination of an ordinary-sized bank in such time and comply with the requirements laid down by the National Banking law, especially when such examinations have to be made during business hours, when there are so many interruptions?

To this question I say, No. The Examiner is not only required to verify the books and accounts, but he must count the cash and pass upon the value of the securities held, and in this day, when the market is flooded with all kinds of securities emanating from all parts of the country, a large portion of which is held by National banks, it is impossible for an Examiner to pass upon them intelligently and perform his other duties. This is especially true of banks outside of the large cities, where what is known as unlisted securities are held, and where no quotations as to the value can be obtained, except through personal investigation.

The remedy for this is, as the Controller suggests, to have the Government pay salaries to the Examiners, and not have them dependent upon the banks for their fees, and, if necessary, increase the tax on the banks to meet this expenditure. Increase the number of Examiners, in order to give more time for their work, and exact of them a close and scrutinizing examination. Don't confine them to one territory, but have the Controller assign them to different territories at stated periods. For instance, send a New York Examiner to Chicago, a Chicago Examiner to St. Louis, and a St. Louis Examiner to Cincinnati, &c.

Then we should have at least ten special Examiners, whose duty it should be to visit any bank in the country at any time the Controller may direct, dropping in unexpectedly. Besides these, we should have three expert Examiners, who are perfectly familiar with banking and the National Banking law, whose duty it should be to visit the regular examiners and examine them as to their qualifications for the positions they hold, and see that they perform their duty.

Again, I would suggest that the compensation of the Controller is inadequate for the responsibilities of the office; $5,000 per annum is earned by many bank presidents, who have far less responsibility. During Controller Eckels's term of office, when there were so many bank failures, he had at one time under his charge about $53,000,000 in assets of banks in the hands of receivers, he supervising all of them and being responsible to a certain degree for this money, which largely belonged to the depositors.

The salary of the Controller should be increased to $10,000, and that of the First Deputy to $5,000. Then the office of Assistant Deputy should be created, with a salary of $3,000. The duty of this Assistant Deputy should be to pass upon the securities held by the banks, as reported by the Examiners.

The three special agents, as suggested above, should be paid a salary of $5,000 each and expenses. The ten special Examiners, as suggested above, should be paid a salary of $4,000 each and expenses.

The number of regular Examiners should be increased so that each Examiner for towns of 10,000 population and under would have not more than sixty examinations each year, making three examinations of each bank. These Examiners should be paid a salary of $3,000 each and expenses.

For cities of over 10,000 and under 250,000 population a sufficient number of Examiners should be appointed so that no Examiner would have more than thirty-six examinations to make each year, making three examinations of each bank. To such Examiners should be paid a salary of $4,000 each and expenses.

For all cities of over 250,000 population a sufficient number of Examiners should be appointed, so that no Examiner would have over twenty-one examinations each year, making three examinations of each bank. To such Examiners should be paid a salary of $5,000 each and expenses.

As near as I am able to calculate, the above suggestions, if enacted into a law, would necessitate an annual expenditure of about $3,000,000, which would be .0006 per cent. on the resources of the National banks of the country, which they are well able to stand, as it would mean a protection to them as well as the general public. THOMAS J. FRY.

New York, Dec. 3, 1900.

CHURCH APATHY.

THAT SERMON AT ST. PATRICK'S.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called by several people to the letter of "J." in your issue of Dec. 3, purporting to quote substantially some observations made in a sermon delivered in St. Patrick's Church, in Mott Street, last March. As the quotation is not even substantially accurate, may I trouble you to insert this correction?

In the first place, the sermon was not addressed to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, but merely to the congregation of St. Patrick's Church, assembled to do honor to their patron saint. The thesis was a very simple one: the glories of the race as apostles of the true religion throughout the world were described, and especially the advent of the Irish Catholic emigrant to this country was sketched in brief detail. Their earnestness, zeal, and fidelity in the practice of their holy religion was enlarged upon, and they were exhorted to keep to the traditional observances which had rendered them so wonderfully the missionaries of the faith. It was pointed out that there was a little danger in the fact that laxity was creeping in. The point especially insisted upon was the fact that, in spite of the exhortations, even the commands, of episcopal authority, large numbers of Catholic children were attending non-Catholic schools where their faith was in jeopardy.

It was also pointed out that missing mass for trivial reasons was becoming a practice among a certain class of Catholics, descendants of Irish ancestors. A sharp contrast was drawn between the laxity of that class and the wonderful fidelity of their progenitors to this prime duty of Catholics. Finally, it was hinted that the meetings to which many of the clergy were obliged to resort to raise money for the support of their churches indicated a decline in the spirit of faith. There was no reference whatever made to any unworthy devices on the part of the clergy to persuade men and women to go to mass, as none such exists to the knowledge of the writer. But it was shown by reference to complaints that had been appeared in certain Catholic publications that the devices employed to raise money could not be considered respectable, and appealed to very low motives, motives, in fact, which it was the duty of the pulpit to repress rather than encourage. This simple thesis scarcely warrants the construction put upon it by your correspondent, although I can appreciate the correctness of your correspondent's belief that there is apathy in Catholic churches, else why the extraordinary revivals called missions, which are so frequently held in our Catholic churches; why the numerous retreats and spiritual exercises, and why the frequent exhortations to the people to be sure and hear mass on Sundays, and to go to confession at Easter time?

The mistake of your correspondent is in confounding this normal condition, (for the Church is a living body, and has its detritus, and if not dead, at least dormant tissue where the circulation is imperfect,) with the apathy complained about in other churches, which is the apathy of death rather than of life. I can sympathize also with your correspondent's view that the Catholic Church has to struggle to hold its own, because I am aware of much leakage from the Church by reason of non-Catholic educational influences and surroundings as well as by mixed marriages, but your correspondent says nothing about the compensations received for this leakage by the inflow of many converts from other religions.

The apathy of Catholics is of the same quality as that among the early Christians, to whom St. Paul on so many occasions addressed such stinging exhortations: it is that against which so many of our synodal decrees are aimed, but side by side with the decay that it induces or stimulates is the new growth that must always be reckoned with in the Church that is ever ancient yet ever new.

THE PREACHER OF THE SERMON.

New York, Dec. 7, 1900.

Catholic's Advice to a Critic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 5, "J.," writing upon the subject of "Apathy Among the Catholics," gives what he claims to be the substance of part of a sermon delivered in St. Patrick's Church, in Mott Street, last March. I wish to state that "J." has failed to grasp the full significance of that discourse. The reverend clergyman referred to was at the time urging upon Catholic parents the duty of sending their children to Catholic schools, and in the course of that address he lamented the fact that many of our Catholic parents are remiss in their duty in this respect, and that, consequently, thousands of our children are deprived of the benefits of a Catholic education.

If "J." is sincere in his belief that the Catholic Church is not "holding its own" let him visit St. Patrick's Cathedral any Sunday morning and see that vast edifice filled during every mass (six or seven masses are celebrated there every Sunday) with devout Catholics. Probably the average attendance at Sunday masses in St. Patrick's Cathedral is between 12,000 and 15,000. Let him stand at the door of any Catholic church in this city during some Sunday when the rain may be coming down in torrents, or when the ground is covered with snow, and see the throngs pass through the doors. Then let him visit any Protestant church, and, after looking at the rows of empty seats, tell us which denomination has reason to complain of "apathy in the churches."

As for the slur he attempts to cast upon Catholic domestics, I have only to say that I have known many Protestant gentlemen who would employ none but Catholic servants in their homes, for the reason that experience has taught them that Catholic servants may be relied upon for honesty and truthfulness. This is not less true to-day than it has ever been.

K. C. DOUGAN.

New York, Dec. 7, 1900.

Catholic Non-Attendance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to K. C. Dongan's challenge in to-day's issue of THE TIMES that I verify the statements made in my note of Dec. 3 in regard to Catholic Church attendance, I beg to reiterate that on March 18, at St. Patrick's Church, in Mott Street, a St. Patrick's Day sermon was preached especially to the Sons of St. Patrick Society, many members of which in regalia were present. Further, I myself heard the sermon, which I gave the substance of. I am thus in a position to do my own verifying. The preacher, known to me personally, was from an up-town church.

I may add that as I am an agnostic, my interest in church membership, growth, or decadence is that of a student of sociology; it has no sectarian bias. I have, however, learned to distrust the statistics of church officialism in every creed, as claim-everything-in-sight appears to be the invariable rule of the usual church statist. Rare is it to find one so frank as the preacher whom I have quoted.

MRS. JOSEPHINE REDDING.

New York, Dec. 7, 1900.

POSSIBLE REASON FOR APATHY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday "Pilgrim" regrets lack of interest in church work, and reports preachers as lamenting this apathy and asking, What can we do? and why is this?

I am afraid the answer is that the people are losing faith in ministers; that, as a class, they do not regard them as intelligent enough or honest enough to adequately fill the place of leaders. The trials for heresy and some of the discussions that go on nowadays in religious conventions take one back to the Middle Ages. One wonders that such talk can come from grown men.

Is there any belief, or any book or any custom, that a man should hesitate to question? If good and true, will it not shine all the brighter for such a trial? And if proved false and bad, will sensible and honest men want to hold to it?

Many ministers are shy of a live issue, but Beecher said that whatever moved men's souls was a theme for the pulpit, and he was right. In the days of the anti-slavery struggle how many preachers dared to discuss it from their pulpits? To have done so would have cost many of them their official lives. And there's the rub. It needs a lot of courage to be a minister. Here and there is one of transparent sincerity and great force, who goes for his full value, but the rank and file are heavily handicapped by the fact that they are paid professional speakers, and that they are tempted to trim.

What is the remedy? Well, inasmuch as leaders of men, like poets, are born not made, it seems to me that the first step would be to eliminate those who have accidentally or artificially become ministers from those who are ordained by nature, and then—there needn't be any second step, because the apathy would cease. If the Christian minister finds no theme in the present situation of New York City he has mistaken his vocation. LAYMAN.

New York, Dec. 4, 1900.

A Hebrew's View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your two correspondents, "Pilgrim," of the 3d, and "Knickerbocker," of the 4th of December, especially the latter, who calls the minister's sermon a "bore," give evidence that history reneats itself. The children of Israel, when they began to forsake their God and rejected their prophets called the prophets' words a "burden," (Jeremiah, xxiii., 33,) which sounds like "bore." Many criticise the Jews for having rejected their prophets who should rather take a lesson from, and not imitate, them. "Boast not, but rather fear." (Romans, xi.) Those who argue against their ministers, who are ambassadors of Christ, are certainly against Christ Himself. God said unto Samuel: "For they have not rejected thee, but they have rejected Me." (I. Samuel, viii., 7.)

I value your paper very highly; in fact, it is the only paper I care to read. But I must tell you that by publishing such letters you indirectly put a stumbling block before my people, the Jews. For they judge that there is no true religion in America, seeing that pastors are so lightly spoken of through the public press, and so few go to church, a large part of whom are women. I wish to bear testimony that I know that some of the best men in the city attend Christian service on Sunday, and I believe that all true Christian men love to hear God's word spoken by godly men, and do not consider it a "bore." Christ Himself said: "Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice." (John, xviii., 37.) Through such

AT THE THEATRES

Coquelin as Cyrano de Bergerac, with Bernhardt as Roxane—Dull Plays and a Bright Book.

There is no need to blow horns for Coquelin and "Cyrano de Bergerac." The great Frenchman has acted Rostand's many-sided Gascon more than 400 times, and the fame of the portrayal has gone all over the world. Rostand did much for dramatic art and the French stage when he composed "Cyrano," but Coquelin has done much for the play and for Rostand. He is unequaled among contemporary players as an interpreter of poets. He sinks himself, his amazing virtuosity, his striking individuality, always for the sake of the poet and the poem. We must not look for some of the brilliant theatric effects Mansfield put in the performance of "Cyrano" in Coquelin's performance.

That strange, wild song of the man who drops from the moon will be so delivered, surely, as to make the original beauty of the poetry felt most of all. Mansfield was fairly superb throughout the whole third act of "Cyrano," but it is always the action with him before the word, and the words in poetic drama are the principal things. First of all, the poet must be interpreted. Coquelin lacks the splendid fervor and vehemence of our own great actor, but those who saw both the Cyranos say they found the Frenchman infinitely better in all the badinage and tirade of Act I., much quieter and less "dramatic" and picturesque in the death episode, where he let the poet keep the first place, to the benefit of the play.

With Bernhardt as Roxane the opposite rôle to the Gascon will have its greatest and final test. If Bernhardt cannot make Roxane seem a great rôle no actress ever can. Probably Roxane is not a great rôle. She is not wholly "sympathetic." The spectator can comprehend her delusion, but he must blame her for it under the spell of the play. That makes her seem unworthy of Cyrano's great but perfectly controlled passion, and we are all so unsparing of human unworthiness in the theatre! But Bernhardt's grace and eloquence and fervor will give every phase and every quality of the rôle its right tone and value.

The supporting troupe is of proved ability. We have rarely had a play so well acted in every part as "L'Aiglon" has been at the Garden Theatre.

The best thing the zealots and meddlers who talk so much and generally know so little about endowed and State theatres could do in New York, if it were within the bounds of probability that they could ever do anything worth doing, would be to make theatricals of a good quality cheaper, so that poor folks could have more good entertainment. The prices of tickets to see good plays well acted are now so high in this town that the poor man, if he goes to a first-class playhouse at all, must sit in the top gallery and peep over the rail. The cost of producing a good play and having it well acted, however, is much larger than it used to be, and there seems to be enough money in town nowadays to secure big crowds for every important production every night.

The ordinary farces and melodramas, however, are not worth paying $2 to see. At the Murray Hill Theatre, where one may get the best seat in the house for 50 cents at night and 25 cents at the matinées, there are better plays and better acting forty weeks in the year than you can see in one of the new pieces of last week, to wit: "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac." Surely the large, plump-faced, noisy Mr. Arbuckle is no better comedian than Mr. Donnelly himself, who is also large, plump-faced, and apt to be noisy. Mr. Allen and Mr. Bramwell, at the Murray Hill, are capable actors of good experience, and they have a number of able associates of both sexes.

As for one of the other new pieces of last week, "Madge Smith, Attorney," tried by May Irwin at an extra matinée, that is a different thing. Probably the general public is willing to pay a good price simply for the sake of seeing May Irwin. She is unique in her personality and her gifts. The same is not true, however, of Mr. Arbuckle.

A great boon to the multitude would be a theatre conducted on the same plan as Mr. Donnelly's, and as capably according to its needs, where the classics of English drama could be respectably performed fifteen or twenty weeks every year. Perhaps that could be done under the direction of the right sort of a manager, neither an actor nor a speculator, without an endowment. Perhaps not.

Elizabeth Robins contributes to the current number of The North American Review her impressions of Sarah Bernhardt's acting in "Hamlet." She is a close and sympathetic observer, an actress of uncommon artistic intelligence herself, the writer of a powerful and vividly imaginative novel, "The Open Question." Her impression of a noteworthy work of dramatic art, therefore, is worth having. She gives us the idea, which one might have formed for himself beforehand, that one may not forget that Bernhardt is a woman in seeing her act Hamlet. But do we ever want the dramatic illusion to go quite as far as that? Do we really ever forget the actor in the part? I fancy not.

Miss Robins, however, found Bernhardt's assumption of mannishness very accurate and pleasing. She takes the great actress to task for playfully "cracking Rosencrantz and Guildenstern's heads together" in the Prince's first scene with the courtiers. That was a precious piece of "business" Beerbohm Tree indulged in. Where did it ever come from?

"An amazingly good imitation of a high-spirited, somewhat malicious boy" this impersonation seemed to Miss Robins. She found this young Hamlet "sad, with his tongue in his cheek." She fancies, also, that Mme. Bernhardt gives us a glimpse, or more than a glimpse, of the earlier Hamlet, one of the "two Hamlets who are, beyond a doubt, bound up in the play"—the crude, frankly comic, essentially popular Hamlet she thinks existed on the Elizabethan stage before Shakespeare illumined the subject with his own genius. It is to reason more curiously than the Prince of Denmark reasons about the dust of imperious Cæsar, perhaps, so to reason. But Miss Robins's appreciation of Mme. Bernhardt's portrayal, nevertheless, impresses one as a lucid and entertaining account of an exceedingly interesting piece of acting.

Amy Leslie's "Some Players," a fat twelfmo of 600-odd pages, Herbert S. Stone & Co., is a book about theatricals which I fancy many playgoers, even those of mature years and some sobriety of thought, will be glad to look into. It is "personal," persistently smart, intentionally gossipy, to be sure; but the information it conveys is accurate, and its judgments are amiable yet suggestive. It comprises more than sixty chapters of impression and criticism of actors in music-drama, spoken comedy, and tragedy; farce, operetta, pantomime, and "vaudeville," who have been seen and heard on the American stage within the memory of folks still young and able to be about. The impressions were derived from close and frequent observation of the subjects both on and off the stage. Miss Leslie has "met" everybody and survived.

She has a talent for doing that sort of thing and living through it, quite apart from her good skill as a reviewer of plays and acting. There are plenty of pictures, reproductions of good and recent signed photographs of the subjects of Miss Leslie's witty and sympathetic chronicle, and these subjects include Calvé, Melba, Irving, Ellen Terry, Mansfield, Jefferson, Bernhardt, Jane Hading, Modjeska, Harrigan, Charley Ross, May Irwin, and Pauline Hall, an assemblage appealing to all tastes and conditions of artistic servitude on the most democratic plan.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S PLAY BILLS.

Only One New Offering, "Janice Meredith," in the Upper Broadway Houses.

Only one of the upper Broadway houses, Wallack's Theatre, will have a new play to offer the theatre-going public to-morrow night. The event is the metropolitan début as a star of Mary Mannering in a dramatic version of Paul Leicester Ford's novel, "Janice Meredith," who is fortunate enough to be without a competitor. At the Garden Theatre M. Coquelin and Mme. Bernhardt will present for the second play of their five weeks' engagement "Cyrano de Bergerac," with M. Coquelin in the title rôle and Mme. Bernhardt as Roxane for the first time. A German piece is also to have a first representation here in its original tongue at the Irving Place Theatre on Wednesday—Kariwer's comedy, "Das Grobe Hemd." For to-morrow and Tuesday evenings Manager Conried will repeat his last week's success, "Rose Monday," and he will produce during Christmas week "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," the fairy tale by C. A. Goerner.

After giving a trial performance last Thursday afternoon at the Bijou Theatre of her new play, "Madge Smith, Attorney," Miss May Irwin has apparently been thoroughly satisfied that the performance was satisfactory, and therefore decided to substitute it for "The Belle of Bridgeport," which will be discontinued and the new play put on for the remaining part of her season in this city.

Among the plays that are carried forward are Miss Maude Adams's, who will begin the last three weeks of her "L'Aiglon" at the Knickerbocker, and John Drew's, who likewise at the termination of the next three weeks will take his attraction of "Richard Carvel," now at the Empire, on a tour through the country. Miss Annie Russell in "A Royal Family" is running along toward the hundredth performance at the Lyceum, where this event will be celebrated to-morrow evening. The receipts of the play are the largest that have ever been taken at this theatre, and none of the pretty plays that have have been presented at this theatre has met with such universal approval. "David Harum," with William H. Crane in the title rôle, will have its hundredth performance at the Garrick Theatre on Dec. 17, when souvenirs will be given away. Seemingly in favor with those who like lively farce-comedy is "Hodge, Podge & Co." at the Madison Square Theatre. At the Harlem Opera House Charles Frohman will present his Empire Theatre Company for a week in R. C. Carton's comedy, "Lord and Lady Algy." The engagement will be the fourth this organization has filled in this charming play.

Three months of "Mistress Nell" at the Savoy Theatre expired on Saturday night, and there is no doubt that its continuance will last well into the new year. "The Gay Lord Quex" continues its engagement at the Criterion, where Charles Frohman has arranged with John Hare to remain until Jan. 12, when Miss Julia Marlowe will begin her engagement with "When Knighthood Was in Flower." Mr. Hare will visit some of the principal cities and then return to London to appear there during the latter part of April. "Arizona" will enter upon its fourteenth week at the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow evening. According to the original arrangement Mr. Thomas's play would have gone on tour at the end of next week, but owing to the fact that Mr. Frohman is not ready yet with the Edna May production, "Arizona" will remain one of the attractions of the holidays. Until the end of the week beginning Dec. 17 "Le Maquiller" will be performed at the Broadway Theatre by Jerome Sykes and his company. Frank McKee's comedy company, with the Agoust Family, in "The Star and Garter" is proving a most substantial success at the Victoria Theatre, the Agousts being especially popular in their wonderfully artistic juggling act in the restaurant scene. One of the clever little pieces of acting is the satire on "David Harum" presented in the second act.

Miss Lulu Glaser and "Sweet Anne Page" go into their second week at the Manhattan. "Monte Cristo" at the Academy of Music has passed its seventh week, and when Mr. O'Neill concludes the remaining three weeks of his engagement he will then have played the ten weeks allotted to him in this city. "Lost River" has but two more weeks to continue at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, when it will be followed by a revival of "The Village Postmaster." Among the new moving pictures just received at the Eden Musée from Paris are many interesting subjects, the mysterious ones being more elaborate than any yet received. Two pictures of events are elaborate. One is a reproduction of the parade of Sanger's Circus in Windsor Park. The other is a reproduction of a stag hunt in three scenes, showing the starting of the hunters and the stag in the distance. The second scene shows the stag fording a stream with the hounds and hunters in close pursuit. The last scene is the killing of the stag by the hounds and the arrival of the successful hunters.

Like a big happy family the all-star stock company at Weber & Fields' Music Hall moves smoothly along in the channels of "Fiddle-Dee-Dee" and the burlesque of "Arizona." There have been rumors that a change was to be made in the programme very shortly, which are without foundation. The Murray Hill offers an entertainment consisting of a revival of Sims and Raleigh's comedy called "The Grey Mare," while the week's play at the American Theatre will be the melodrama, "Hands Across the Sea." "For Liberty and Love" will be the attraction at the Third Avenue Theatre. One of the Western melodramas that proved popular in combination houses, "An African King," will be seen at the Metropolis Theatre, and Manager Krause of the Dewey Theatre will offer his patrons the Bon Ton Burlesque Company and Ernest Roeber, the champion wrestler, who will appear at every performance. Irish fun and sentiment will prevail at the Grand Opera House with Andrew Mack and "The Rebel." Macklyn Arbuckle in "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac" is at the Theatre Republic.

THE VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

Jean Marcel to Appear with His Living Pictures—Changes at Various Houses.

The most important addition to vaudeville scheduled for this week is the introduction to this city of Jean Marcel and his complete outfit of "living pictures" from Paris and London, which will be seen at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night. This is the artist's first appearance in America, and he comes direct from a six months' engagement at the London Alhambra, which followed a similar engagement at the Folies-Marigny Theatre, Paris. Jean Marcel's living pictures are something more than the mere term "living pictures" implies. London and Paris voted them quite the most beautiful reproductions of statuary, bas-reliefs, and paintings and marbles that had ever been exhibited in Europe. Marcel himself is an artist of Continental reputation and painted the backings used in his various pictures. His models are all of his own careful selection and number twenty-five. Each was chosen with a special view to his or her physical fitness to the character to be represented.

The greatest attribute of merit in this series of living pictures lies in the absolute imperturbability of the models as they pose in the huge gold frame. When first produced in London at the Alhambra the critical Britishers were inclined to "boo" and declare they were "dummies." This continued until one special picture which disclosed several figures at once, and directly the curtain fell it rose again and then the models came to life, as it were, and bowed most gracefully. Besides this particular feature, there will be the three Yoscarys, acrobats; Miss Alice Pierce, and the Juggling Johnsons. Miss Delia Fox will transfer her specialty from Broadway to the Twenty-third Street house. The dramatic number on the bill, however, will be the one-act play of the Revolution entitled "Trenton, '76," by John W. Albaugh, Jr., and company; Leo Dumonds and others are on the programme. McIntyre and Heath will head the star features at Proctor's Palace, while an excellent vaudeville entertainment will be provided the Harlem patrons of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre.

The Messrs. Sire Brothers will introduce to this city at their New York Theatre to-morrow evening Miss Violet Friend, who is announced as a competent comedienne, recently from London. The spectacular ballet, "Meeting of the Nations," Emma Carus, Louise Beaudet and company in "Sweet Jessamine," Pat Rooney and Mayme Gehrue, and others will be the remaining numbers on the long programme. At Koster & Bial's the Hashim Brothers announce what they term their greatest bill, to commence to-morrow afternoon. Twenty vaudeville sets of contrasting interest comprise the new programme. The Potter family of five gymnasts of flying trapeze fame, Ezra Kendall, who has been re-engaged; Joe Welch, with a new dialect monologue; Mlle. Carmencell, the novelty danseuse; Tim Cronin, the Irish wit; Lawrence and Harrington, black-face comedians, and the Brothers La Nole, bar gymnasts, are among the principal newcomers. Other important features are Genaro and Bailey, sometimes called the ragtime specialists; the high-diving dogs of Prof. Herbert, Jennie Joyce, the burlesquer; James and Bonnie Thornton, monologists; Juan Caceido, and Ward and Curran, eccentric comedians and singers.

The usual changes will take place at Huber's Museum, the chief feature being a series of moving pictures of the Corbett and McCoy contest which took place at Madison Square Garden. A new act will be introduced by the Arabian Trio, who go through a gun drill, gun spinning and juggling act. Baker's Trained Pigs have made sufficient of a success during their first week to entitle them to an extension of at least another week, while Ada Briggs, the fat woman; Blondell, the human arc lamp, and Capt. Fisher will head the department of freaks, and Allen's Punch and Judy will share the rest of the bill along with a number of others. At Keith's Union Square Theatre W. L. Dodson will make his reappearance with the sketch called "Richelieu's Stratagem." In addition to this the entertainment will include the Rossow Midgets, McAvoy and May, Fred V. Bowers, Linton and McIntyre, Mme. Marie Duma, and a variety of other performers. Extraordinary good specialties are promised for the present week at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall when the Hopkins Trans-Oceanica Star Company, an organization of unusual merit, will be the leading feature.

MR. DOHNANYI'S RECITAL.

An Enthusiastic Audience Hears Him at Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. Ernst Dohnanyi, the young pianist who has made such a deep impression by his sound readings of the masterpieces of piano music, gave his third recital yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. The audience was a large one, and its enthusiasm was of the kind to please all who have the advancement of public appreciation of music at heart. It is a solid comfort to hear people launch into such eloquence of approbation as followed the young man's performance of works by Beethoven and Brahms. It seems that, in spite of the more or less cogent arguments made by those who believe that Beethoven is out of date, and that Brahms was never in, there are still many who enjoy hearing their music, and would rather listen to it than to much more sentimentally cloying stuff. Mr. Dohnanyi's programme was Spartan in its laconism and its freedom from any appeal to the mere senses. Its egotism may be pardoned on account of the apparent general opinion that every pianist ought to compose. The list was as follows: "Chromatis Fantasy and Fugue," Bach, Beethoven's sonata in G major, opus 31, No. 1, Brahms's variations on a theme by Handel, opus 24, and the pianist's own C sharp minor scherzo, intermezzo in F minor, and cappriccio in C minor. These were supplemented at the end after several recalls by a barcarolle of Rubinstein.

The essential features of Mr. Dohnanyi's are have already been pretty thoroughly discussed in this paper, but such excellent piano playing should never be permitted to pass without comment. Crystallized clearness of purpose is apparent in every reading which this young man makes. He has probed his own conception to its minutest corollaries, and has prepared the means of expression down to the finest item of accent and color. Thus he keeps his hearer interested throughout. And furthermore his conceptions are almost invariably satisfying. With such intellectual writers as Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms he is in perfect sympathy. He understands the loftiness of their simple diction, the sunlit snows of their sky-reaching loftiness. He interprets them with a deep insight, with an infinite variety of sidelights, with an appropriate color scheme, and with a perfect dignity and style. His technic is so well developed that he plays with consummate ease, and has sufficient reserve power to enable him to maintain in the most intricate passages perfect independence of finger and the resultant diversity of accent. He played the Bach number yesterday with splendid mastery, and the Beethoven sonata he read with complete penetration of its inner thought and a most exquisite finish in the nuancing. It was a remarkably beautiful piece of piano playing, but there was more to come.

In the Brahms variations the pianist let loose the treasures of his intelligence, his musical feeling, and his technical mastery in a most uncommon performance. No pianist who has played these variations here, not even Mr. Pederewski, has given them with such a whole-souled absorption of their spirit and such a brilliant outpour of technical resources just suited to its exposition. One never thinks of Mr. Pederewski as especially a Brahms player, but Dohnanyi entered into the employment of the new piano language as one to the manner born. His own compositions show the influence of the modern idioms which Brahms did so much to establish. These compositions are agreeable, but not refreshingly original in their thematic matter. They are well made, and they fit the piano. A good pianist can excite the enthusiasm of an audience with them. It should be added that after the tremendous burst of power and dash required by their performance, the pianist caused the wires to sing the Rubinstein barcarolle with luscious tone and a restful finish in the delicate gradations.

Garden Theatre Programme Changed.

Mme. Bernhardt and M. Coquelin will make their appearance only in "La Tosca" and "Camille" at the Garden Theatre during the week of Dec. 17. "Frou-Frou," which was originally announced for Wednesday and Friday evenings of that week, will be presented at a later date. This change in the programme was made necessary through the demand for the two former plays, which will be given as follows: Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings and Wednesday matinée, "La Tosca"; Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings and Saturday matinée, "Camille."

Walked Across Continent on Wager.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Harry West, known as "Kid" West, who on Aug. 1 left New York on a wager that he would walk to San Francisco in 135 days, has arrived here six days ahead of time. West claims to have wagered $5,000 with Charles Morton of Kansas City that he would start from New York City without a cent, walk to San Francisco, and get there "broke" in the time specified.

Porto Rican Telegraph Turned Over.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer United States Army, has been informed that the Signal Corps telegraph lines in Porto Rico have been turned over to the control of the civil authorities of the island.

Aged Man Dies of Exposure.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Arthur Lascelles, aged seventy-five years, wandered away from home last night and perished on the lake front. He was one of the builders of the Erie Railroad. Ill-health unbalanced his mind.

THE GRAND OPERA SEASON

Advance Subscription Nearly Equal to That of Last Year.

List of the Box Holders and of Some of the Subscribers for Orchestra Seats.

One week from to-day Maurice Grau and his entire operatic organization are expected to arrive in this city from their preliminary season on the Pacific Coast and in other Western cities, and two nights later the season of grand opera in French, German, and Italian will begin. Since May the subscription department at the Metropolitan Opera House has been receiving renewals and adding new subscribers to its list, and the advance subscription is very nearly as large as it was last year when it was regarded as one of the most phenomenal in the history of opera in this country.

Some notable changes in the occupancy of boxes in the parterre circle will be noticed, only eight out of all the stockholders retaining their boxes for their exclusive use throughout the season. The other subscribers share their boxes with their friends more liberally than ever before. The absence of some of the most prominent holders is explained by the fact that they are in mourning, while others have taken their departure for Europe to be absent from this city the entire season.

A complete list of the box holders follows:

PARTERRE BOXES.

Box 1—Mrs. Ogden Goelet, all performances.
Box 2—A. D. Juilliard, Mondays and matinées; Pembroke Jones, Wednesdays; George E. Dodge, Fridays.
Box 3—R. T. Wilson, Mondays and odd matinées; W. Emlen Roosevelt, and Mrs. E. Reeve-Merritt, Wednesdays; Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Fridays; Mrs. J. Frederick Pearson, even matinées.
Box 4—August Belmont, two Mondays, even Fridays and all matinées; James Speyer, other Mondays; Mrs. J. Frederick Pearson and Miss Leary, Wednesdays; Miss Scott, odd Fridays.
Box 5—C. M. Hyde and John Notman even nights and odd matinées; Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, other performances.
Box 6—William K. Vanderbilt.
Box 7—Mrs. Astor and Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.
Box 8—M. C. D. Borden and Cornelius N. Bliss, alternating.
Box 9—Stanford White, Mondays; Charles T. Barney, Wednesdays and matinées; J. T. Tower, Fridays.
Box 10—George F. Baker, opening Monday night; E. H. Harriman, other Mondays; H. C. Fahnestock, Wednesdays; E. Francis Hyde, Fridays, and Mr. Baker and Mr. Fahnestock, alternating matinées.
Box 11—Perry Belmont.
Box 12—Henry Clews, odd nights and even matinées; George J. Gould, even nights and odd matinées.
Box 13—Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, odd nights and even matinées; Dallas B. Pratt, even nights and odd matinées.
Box 14—George Henry Warren, Jr., and W. Starr Miller, alternate Mondays; Mr. and Mrs. Percival Roberts, Wednesdays; James B. Haggin, Fridays; John Sloane and Mrs. George Henry Warren, matinées.
Box 15—Adrian Iselin, Mondays and alternate matinées; William G. Rockefeller, Wednesdays, Fridays, and alternate matinées.
Box 16—Levi P. Morton, Mondays and alternate matinées; George T. Bliss, Wednesdays and alternate matinées; Mrs. George Bliss, Fridays.
Box 17—H. McK. Twombly and W. D. Sloane.
Box 18—Charles B. Alexander, odd Mondays and one-third matinées; Edward R. Bacon, even Mondays; Joseph P. Pulitzer and Camille Weidenfeld, alternate Wednesdays; Herbert L. Terrell, Fridays and one-third matinées; Alexander McDonald, one-third matinées.
Box 19—H. I. Barbey, Mondays and odd matinées; Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Wednesdays; George Crocker, Fridays; Mrs. Jules Reynal, even matinées.
Box 20—D. O. Mills.
Box 21—Oliver G. Jennings, Mondays; Miss Jennings, Wednesdays; Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson and Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Fridays; Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, matinées.
Box 22—Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mondays and Fridays; James J. Van Alen, Wednesdays; Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, matinées.
Box 23—E. T. Gerry, Mondays and matinées; E. J. Berwind, Wednesdays; E. L. Winthrop, Fridays.
Box 24—Mrs. Robert Goelet, all performances.
Box 25—G. G. Haven, odd Mondays, even Wednesdays, and odd matinées; John E. Parsons, even Mondays, odd Wednesdays, and even matinées; John Sloane, Fridays.
Box 26—S. D. Babcock, Mondays and matinées; John M. Bowers, Wednesdays; Dr. and Mrs. Charles T. Parker, odd Fridays; J. Henry Smith, even Fridays.
Box 27—George S. Bowdoin, Mondays and alternate matinées; Charles Lanier, Wednesdays and alternate matinées; Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Fridays.
Box 28—W. Bayard Cutting, Mondays and alternate Fridays; Mrs. J. V. Dahlgren, Wednesdays; W. S. Gurnee, alternate Fridays; Walter G. Oakman, matinées.
Box 29—Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mondays and alternate matinées; Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Wednesdays; Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Fridays and alternate matinées.
Box 30—W. C. Whitney, all performances.
Box 31—James Stillman, all performances.
Box 32—Luther Kountze, Mondays, Miss Delia Gurnee, Wednesdays; Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Fridays; Mrs. Kountze, odd matinées; Mrs. S. B. French, even matinées.
Box 33—Thomas Hitchcock, Mondays and two-thirds matinées; Joseph Stickney, Wednesdays; J. J. Wysong, Fridays and one-third matinées.
Box 34—Heber R. Bishop, Mondays and two-thirds matinées; Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Wednesdays; Adrian Iselin, Jr., Fridays and one-third matinées.
Box 35—J. Pierpont Morgan, all performances.

GRAND TIER BOXES.

Box 36—J. P. Laflin.
Box 39—Mrs. C. Herter, Mondays.
Box 40—E. C. Converse.
Box 41—Mrs. Sanford Bissell, Miss Wells, Mondays; Henry Sanford, Wednesdays; Mrs. Olin D. Gray, Mrs. Gage E. Tarbell, Mrs. Wilbur D. Ellis, Fridays.
Box 42—Winslow S. Pierce, Mondays; Edward Kemp, Wednesdays; Ferdinand Blumenthal, Fridays.
Box 43—Miss E. L. Breese.
Box 44—R. A. C. Smith, Henry S. Manning, Mondays; Gen. Charles F. Roe, Fridays.
Box 45—R. W. Paterson, Mondays; W. H. Poor, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Box 46—Mrs. Jefferson Codington, Mondays; Mrs. F. Schroeder, Fridays.
Box 47—J. L. Riker, Mondays; Col. G. B. M. Harvey, Wednesdays; Gen. D. Butterfield, Mrs. H. Knickerbocker, Fridays.
Box 48—E. St. John Hays, Mondays; Mrs. A. C. Washington, J. M. Ceballos, Wednesdays; J. G. McCullough, Fridays.
Box 49—F. B. Jennings, Mondays; Charles A. Gould, Fridays.
Box 50—Mrs. S. C. Harriot, Mondays; Francis H. Leggett, Fridays; Mrs. P. H. Ballantine, matinées.
Box 51—Jacob H. Schiff, Mondays; Simon Borg, Wednesdays; E. B. Grigg'y, Fridays.
Box 52—I. D. Fletcher, Mondays; J. Pulitzer, Fridays.
Box 53—W. A. Clark.
Box 54—George Arents, Mondays; C. W. Morse, Wednesdays; H. H. Rogers, Fridays and matinées.

OMNIBUS BOX.

The Opera Club.

STALL BOXES.

Box A—Franklyn Reglid, Mondays.
Box C—Frank Scott Gerrish, Mondays.
Box D—Mrs. Francis M. Bangs, Mondays.
Box E—Charles H. Ditson, Mondays.
Box F—George C. Barrett, Mondays; Edward C. Morse, Wednesdays; John Burling Lawrence, Fridays.
Box G—Charles F. Clark, Mondays; John B. Ireland, Fridays.
Box H—Mrs. R. C. Black, Mondays; Charles S. Haight, Wednesdays.
Box J—Mrs. G. G. Clausen, Mondays; Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, James Wentz Adams, Mrs. James Andrews, Miss Andrews, Wednesdays; Mrs. W. F. Cochran, Fridays.
Box V—J. B. Wetherell, Mondays.
Box W—William G. Clark, Mondays; John H. Watson, Fridays.
Box X—A. L. Johnson.

ORCHESTRA SEATS.

Some of the prominent subscribers for orchestra seats are as follows:

Jacques Huber,
Miss Helen F. Pratt,
Victor Morawitz,
Miss C. M. Smith,
Mrs. M. A. Field,
T. P. Field,
A. N. Beadleston,
B. Lounsbury,
Mrs. S. F. Barger,
Mrs. W. Earl Dodge,
Mrs. H. H. Knox,
Thatcher M. Adams,
Mrs. Herman Uhl,
Henry Parrish,
S. T. Shaw,
H. B. Wilson,
W. Emlen Roosevelt,
Mrs. D. H. Stewart,
Perkins Stern,
Dr. Carl Heck,
Mrs. J. H. Solmes,
H. D. Lyman,
Mrs. R. Chesterman,
Otto M. Eidlitz,
J. A. Mitchell,
Morris K. Jesup,
L. E. Wells,
James J. Goodwin,
Mrs. F. B. Candler,
G. D. Mackey,
G. Vintschger,
H. Harkens Flagler,
Stewart A. Coats,
Mrs. W. G. Davies,
Mrs. Henry F. Dimock,
C. M. Hyde,
Mrs. C. F. Swan,
W. T. Stafford,
Mrs. R. C. Colt,
Julius Robertson,
Mrs. John J. Morris,
Mrs. Alfred de Cordova,
James C. Parrish,
Edward Winslow,
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Farewell Vaudeville Appearance of
DELLA FOX
Favorite Comic Opera Star.
The THREE DUMONDS, Parisian street singers; REVIEW COMEDY FOUR, burlesque comedians; the KALATECHNOSCOPE moving pictures.
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LOUISE GUNNING, Scotch ballads; COAKLEY & HUESTED, songs and dances; ARTHUR AMSDEN, musical act.
GEORGE EVANS
"My Honey Boy," in new songs. FERRELL & STARCK, bicycle comedians; the HELSTONS, novelty dancers; LOSH & HUPP, unique jugglers; the BRUNELLES' miniature theatre; others.
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CHARLES COBURN,
England's Veteran "Lion Comique," well known to all London visitors.
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Last Week of these Favorites.
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Della Fox, Russell Bros., Geo. W. Monroe, Savoy & May, Alcide Capitaine, Binns & Binns, Elizabeth Murray, &c.

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The Masters of Minstrelsy,
McINTYRE & HEATH
in their screaming farce, "On Guard." FRANCES KEPPLER, juvenile artiste; MR. & MRS. AUGUSTIN NEUVILLE, comedy skit; KALATECHNOSCOPE moving pictures.
The Clever Mimic,
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in a New Monologue.
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in a new melange.
CONWAY & LELAND, the merry monopedes; GALLANDO, clay modeler; FRANK EMERSON, entertainer; others.
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Instant and Signal Success of
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THREE LUKENS BROS., in their daring "Human Trapeze" act; HORACE GOLDIN, magician; EDWARDS, KERNELL & WILLIAMS, comedy trio.
Only Harlem Engagement of
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BILLY LINK, the black-face jester; ADELE PURVIS ONRI, on the revolving globes; the KALATECHNOSCOPE'S new views.
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"The Tad and the Sea Lion." REED'S ACROBATIC BULL TERRIERS; EVANS & WHITE, expert dancers; TSUDO, gymnast; others. HARLEM'S LOWEST PRICES: Afternoons, 15 and 25c. to all parts of house. Evenings, 15, 25, and 50c.
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LOVE STORY IN 4 ACTS,
The Man of Forty

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ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY.
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Chorus of 75. 5th BIG WEEK.

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SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
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THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, THE NEW TROUBADOURS. AND ORCHESTRA.

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Mr. Ford's widely-read Revolutionary romance.
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For the Remainder of Miss Irwin's Engagement, 5 Weeks, Beginning To-morrow Night, Mon., Dec. 10,
FIRST WEEK NEW PLAY
Which Has Scored Big Hit,
MADGE SMITH
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MAY IRWIN —and Specially— MAY IRWIN
Selected Company.
HEAR THESE NEW SONG HITS:
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Matinées Dress Circle & Entire Orchestra Circle, 50c.
POSITIVELY LAST 2 WEEKS OF THE GREATEST SUCCESS IN YEARS.
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BOHEMIAN GIRL. Misses Golden, Meisslinger; Messrs. Sheehan, Paull, Pringle, Davies.
LAST FRIDAY NIGHT.
AIDA. Misses Strakosch, Meisslinger, Stender; Messrs. Brozel, Paull, Whitehill, Davies.
LAST SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE MIKADO. Misses Golden, De Lussan, Meisslinger, Condon; Messrs. D'Aubigne, Temple, Goff, Pringle, Boyle, Ranney.
SATURDAY NIGHT—GOOD-BYE.
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
Misses Strakosch, Thompson, Meisslinger; Messrs. Brozel, Lind.
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
Misses Van Studdiford, De Lussan, Condon; Messrs. Dixey, Sheehan, Paull, Boyle, Carr, Walker.
ENTIRE Family Cir., 25c; Bal., 50c; Dress Cir., $1; Orc. $1.50; Gr'd'ier Boxes, $1.; Wed. Mat. 25c to $1. St. Mt. 25c to $1.50. Box s'ts, $1.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Eves., 8:30. Sat. Mat., 2:15. General Admission, 50c.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
"The sensation of the season."—Eve. Journal.
John J. McNally's latest Vaudeville Farce.
STAR AND GARTER Introducing the Marvelous
AGOUST FAMILY
—AND—
FRANK McKEE'S COMEDY COMPANY.
BURLESQUE OF DAVID HARUM.
ORGANIZATION OF 60 PEOPLE.
Including OTIS HARLAN, JOSEPH COYNE, JOHN G. SPARKS, MARIE DONAHILL, Mae LOWERY, and NELLIE LYNCH.
Matinée Prices.....50c., 75c., 1.00
Commencing Mon., Dec. 24,
MARIE DRESSLER,
in her musical comedy
MISS PRINT.

THE DEWEY
EAST 14TH ST. BETWEEN 3RD & 4TH AVES.
TO-NIGHT GREAT "POP"
Popular Prices 25, 50c.
SCHILZONYIS' HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND
STINSON & MERTON, GILBERT & GOLDIE, JULIAN ROSE, 3 WESTONS 3, MAY & MAITLAND, GANN & PLATT, COOK & LESTER, Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow, Mon. Mat. & All Week,
BON TON BURLESQUERS.
ERNEST ROEBER, The Champion Wrestler of the World.
Will meet all comers.
"The Original Oriental Dancers."

AMELIA BINGHAM
Some of The Players: Robert Edeson, Frank Worthing, Ferdinand Gottschalk, George C. Boniface, Annie Irish, Clara Bloodgood, Amelia Bingham, Madge Carr Cooke, Ysable Haskins, Minnie Dupree,
PRESENTS HER COMPANY In Clyde Fitch's latest modern play THE CLIMBERS IN JANUARY.
BIJOU THEATRE

COOPER UNION HALL.
PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERTS
F. X. ARENS.....Conductor
First Concert, FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloists: Mr. R. E. Holmes, Barytone. Mr. Carl Grienauer, 'Cellist.
Orchestra of 40 musicians.
Bach, Suite No. III; Haydn, Symphony D Major.
Season tickets, (for 5 concerts,) $1.25, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Single tickets, 50c., 40c., 30c., 20c., and 10c. At Ditson's Music Store, Broadway, near Union Sq.

WILLIAM C. CARL
FREE ORGAN CONCERT
Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 11th, four o'clock. "Old First" Church, Fifth Avenue, Twelfth Street. Antonia Savage Sawyer, Contralto. H. Whitney Tew, Basso. No tickets required.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre Co. LORD & LADY ALGY
DEC. 17th OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO.

METROPOLIS THEATRE, 142d St. & 3d Av.
Evgs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Chas. E. Blaney's "An African King."

CARNEGIE HALL
MADAME SEMBRICH
Last Song Recital
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 11, at 8:30.
ONLY EVENING RECITAL.
Kindly assisted by MR. LUDWIG BREITNER at the Piano.
Direction.....C. L. GRAFF
PROGRAMME:
Aria, "Deh vieni non Aardon," Mozart; "My mother bids me bind my hair," Haydn; "Delphine," "Auf dem Wasser zu singen," Schubert; "Ich hab ein Kleines Lied erdacht," Bungert; "Standchen," R. Strauss; "Als die alte Mutter," Dvorak; "Des Glockenthurmers Tochterlein," "Niemand hat's gesehen," C. Lowe; "Che t'ho fatto," canzona Napolitana; "Kan fra Hallingdalen," Norwegian; "The Coolin," Irish Folk Song; "Gai lon la gai le Rosier," Canada; "Das Muhlrad," "Spinnliedchen," Deutsch; "Gdrie to jedriem Tasin," Polnische Duma; "Krakoisak," Polnisches Tanzlied; "Daleksia i blyskaia," Kleinrussisch.
Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50: boxes, $15, $25.
Tickets on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH, Director.
CHORUS OF 400 ARTISTS.
FIRST CONCERT, Thursday, December 20, at 8:30. MISSA PAPAE MERCELLI, Palestrina; Songs by Brahms; Old Christmas Carols, etc. CONCERTO FOR TWO SOLO VIOLINS, J. S. Bach.
FRITZ KREISLER,
DAVID MANNES and a selected String Orchestra.
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT
CHRISTMAS CONCERT
FRANK DAMROSCH, Director.
Saturday, December 29, at 2:30, CARNEGIE HALL.
March from Christus, Liszt; Christmas Songs, Cornelius; Pastoral Scene from MESSIAH
Pastoral Symphony, "There were Shepherds," "Glory to God," "Hallelujah Chorus."
SOLOISTS AND FULL CHORUS.
Tickets now on sale at office of both Societies, 388 Fifth Avenue.

Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor
CARNEGIE HALL
Thurs Evs., Dec. 13, at 8:15.
Programme:
BRAHMS, Symphony No. 1, in C minor, op. 68; SCHUMANN, Concerto for Pianoforte in A minor; SMETANA, "From Bohemia's Groves and Meadows," from the Symphonic Poem "My Country"; WAGNER, Overture to "Tannhaeuser." Soloist,
Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch
Sat. Aft., Dec. 15, at 2:30.
Programme:
GOLDMARK, Symphony No. 2 in E flat, op. 35; BRAHMS, Concerto for Violin; TANEYEFF, Overture to "The Oresteia" of Aeschylus, op. 6; LISZT, Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2. Soloist,
Mr. Franz Kneisel
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
Opening Night Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 8.
ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.)
Mme. Melba; MM. Ed de Reszke, Plançon, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Eve., Dec. 19, at 8—TANNHAUESER, (in German.) Mmes. Termina and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plançon, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 21, at 8—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 22, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mme. Melba, Ed de Reszke, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 22, at 8, at Popular Prices—AIDA, (in Italian)—Mmes. Susan Strong and Homer; MM. Scotti, Journet, and Imbart de la Tour. Conductor, Fion.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 23, First Grand Popular Concert. The box office for the sale of seats for the first week will be open THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 13, at 9 o'clock. Tickets can also be purchased at box-office rates at Tyson & Co.'s and F. Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Waldorf-Astoria ROOM, WED. EVG., Dec. 12 AT 8:30.
Major J. B. Pond announces the first and only appearance in New York of
Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P.
WAR CORRESPONDENT! VETERAN OF FOUR WARS! AND THE YOUNGEST MEMBER OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT.
S. L. Clemens, MARK TWAIN will preside and deliver the opening address.
Boxes, $30 and $20. Reserved seats, $2.50, $2.00, and $1.50, according to location, now on sale at Waldorf newsstand, or J. B. Pond, Everett House, 218 4th Ave., New York.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, TRACEY,
SONG RECITAL Wed. Aft., Dec. 12, at 2:30.
MINNIE TRACEY
Manager.....Henry Wolfsohn
Seats, $1 to $3, at Schuberth's.

AMONG MUSICIANS.

The Place of the Intermezzo in Instrumental Music—Elements of the Art of Mme. Sembrich.

Some time ago, in commenting on a new symphony by Josef Suk, the musical reviewer of this paper, noting that the composer had written an intermezzo instead of a scherzo, made a passing mention of the fact that the use of this title is becoming more and more common among composers, or rather that a scherzo pure and simple is less frequently attempted than it used to be. The reviewer said that the reason for this was that the possible rhythmical formulas of the scherzo were slowly being exhausted, while in the intermezzo the fancy of the composer in the matter of rhythm was free to produce what it pleased. A correspondent has asked why the scherzo should be in any more danger of running out of rhythmical formulas than the intermezzo. He says he recalls John Stuart Mill's fear that the possible combinations of the scale might be exhausted, but he did not suppose that there was any real danger.

There is none. The combinations of the scale, however, have nothing to do with rhythm. All possible rhythms may be written on one note. They may be presented by a simple instrument of percussion which cannot intone a melody. Now, it so happens that the scherzo has become conventionalized in certain rhythms, which have now to be used unless the composer desires to cause his hearer to say, "That is not a scherzo." It came about from the natural development of the form. Haydn and Mozart wrote no scherzi in their symphonies. They used for the light movement of relief the old dance form, the minuet. Now, the minuet is a dance in three-fourths time, and the limitations of the rhythm are necessarily narrow. One cannot indulge in compound rhythms to any large extent in writing dance tunes, because the decided beat of the elementary rhythm is an essential of good dance music. The minuet was saved from monotony by the insertion of the part known as the trio, which was simply another minuet melody, in early times written in three-part harmony—hence the name trio.

With the rhythmic limitations so small the wits of composers were put to it to invent good minuet themes. It was no wonder that Haydn in his later years exclaimed: "Oh, that some one would teach us how to write a new minuet!" The teacher came with Beethoven, who introduced into symphonic music the scherzo to take the place of the minuet. The word "scherzo" means joke or jest, and the purpose of its application to the movement which it designates was to lead the hearer to expect in that portion of a work an exposition of lightness or humor. In the beginning all that Beethoven did was to take the stateliness out of the minuet and send it swirling along in a rapid tempo. When he began to construct scherzi pure and simple, he kept the minuet rhythm and the old form. He found the tripping measure of the triple rhythm excellently adapted to his new idea, and the trio part afforded precisely the passage of contrast and repose which he required to round out his movements in accordance with the fundamental laws of musical form. The pattern of the Beethoven scherzo, therefore, is that of the Haydn minuet. The difference between the two is in the content, the aesthetic idea. The minuet of the Haydn period is simply pretty and graceful music, with no attempt at direct expression, but the scherzo of Beethoven has a specific message. As the master advanced along the pathway of his extraordinary development, his scherzi became more and more grim in their humor till at last there was an undertone of tragedy in the once humorous movement. But the form was still the same, and the triple rhythm was preserved.

The new idea was, of course, adopted by other symphonists and the scherzo generally supplanted the minuet. But a typical form had been fastened on it. By that form it is now recognized. In other words, the musical world has from long association identified the triple rhythm and the alternation of the trio with the title scherzo. This, of course, is a convention, but not a fundamental fact. Any light, jovial movement may properly be called a scherzo, but the public would not at once recognize it is such unless it had the customary hall marks. Now the difficulty of writing continually in this triple rhythm has become formidable. It is easier to do something else in the movement intended to afford the light relief of a symphony or piano sonata. Dr. Dvorak in his American symphony tried the experiment of writing a scherzo in dual time and with very happy results, but most composers have chosen to substitute a movement with another title. Even Dvorak himself was an innovator in this matter, introducing the "furiant" in place of the scherzo.

Tschaikowsky, who made many departures from the mere externals of the established symphonic form, in several places used instead of a scherzo a slow waltz, thus restoring dance music to its old position in the symphony. In one of his symphonies he has written a pizzicato ostinato and in another a march. Brahms was very fond of the title intermezzo, which left him free to do as he pleased. The public would not expect any recognized form in this, and yet it might be as light, as graceful, and as truly scherzando as any modern scherzo. This idea has proved to be very grateful to recent composers and the term intermezzo is now common. It was for these reasons that THE TIMES's music reviewer made the comment on the intermezzo of the Suk symphony.

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There were two incidents in the world of music in the week just ended worthy of being called events. These were the production of Richard Strauss's "Ein Heldenleben" by the Philharmonic Society and Mme. Marcella Sembrich's song recital. The one filled the mind with problems and the ear with discomfort. The other enriched the soul with revelations of the beautiful and laid upon the mind the benison of artistic peace. And yet there are people who are unable to discern anything in the art of song, who even refuse to concede to it the dignity of an art at all. To them it is nothing but the possession of a beautiful voice. How often does the enthusiastic listener sum up all his praise in the words, "What a beautiful voice!"

If voice were all there is in song Mme. Melba might outshine Mme. Sembrich in a song recital. The everlasting glory of Mme. Sembrich's singing is not her voice but what she does with it. And what she does with it is not merely the result of a complete knowledge of the technics of singing. This is the point which teachers and students of the art need to keep constantly before them. Mme. Sembrich is a great singer because she has the voice and the method, and uses them to interpret the masterpieces of song-writing in a manner that carries conviction to every mind and emotional influence to every heart. She is first of all a poet, in that she penetrates to the inner spirit of every text which she sings. It is thus which she strives so successfully to reveal to her hearers. It is this revelation that touches the soul.

And then she shows her perfect musicianship in her complete grasp of the value of every phrase in which the composer has embodied the thought of the verse. She understands—that is the secret. And so, with her poetic insight into the content of the verse and her musical comprehension of the composer's translation of that thought into tones, she makes a reading of every song which is as complete in its way as the most highly wrought character study of Sarah Bernhardt. Every song is treated by Mme. Sembrich, not as material for the exhibition of beauty of tone and perfection of phrasing, but as a message, to the publication of which all the resources of her voice and her art must be devoted. Let it be remembered that this woman does not possess a dramatic soprano voice, but a light soprano, such as we are all accustomed to hear employed in the delivery of colorature music. Such voices rarely have the note of intense humanity. They are generally more akin to some ethereal instrument, whose silvery quality and agility of enunciation are its highest gifts. But with a light soprano voice this woman dramatizes every song with an absolutely satisfying conception of its poetic and musical content. Therefore she is a very great singer, and every lover of real music should hear her.

SAYS COLOMBIA IS WINNING.

Local Consul Declares the Rebellion Is Dying Out.

Señor Arturo de Brigard, the Colombian Consul in this city, made the following statement last night:

"I have this day received a cablegram from Señor Carlos Martinez Silva, Minister of Foreign Relations, dated Bogota, Dec. 6, which reads as follows: 'After several encounters with the rebels in the Department of Bolivar, and the cities of La Mesa, Girardot, and Buenaventura, the rebel forces under Gen. Uribe and others have been dispersed. Several departments are in entire peace. The rebellion is dying out, and the Government is surrounded with enthusiastic followers, is preparing to re-establish normal communication for commerce, and desires to maintain friendly relations with the neighboring countries."

FIREMAN FOUND UNCONSCIOUS.

Man Declared to be Cornelius Desmond Picked Up by Policeman.

A middle-aged man, supposed to be Cornelius Desmond, a fireman, employed on the fireboat Van Wyck, was found lying in an unconscious condition on the sidewalk in front of 1,547 Second Avenue early yesterday morning by a policeman. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a fractured skull. At the fireboat headquarters it was said that Desmond had had a day off duty on Friday and had not returned. The description given of him answers the description of the man who was picked up on Second Avenue.

He has been in the Fire Department for over twenty years. The police think that his injuries are the result of a fall. He had not recovered consciousness last night, and the doctors say that he is in a very serious condition.

NEW HOME OF THE N. Y. Y. C.

A Combination of Naval Architectural and Decorative Magnificence.

CAEN STONE LARGELY USED

Unique Effects Carried Out in the Rooms to be Used for Special Purposes.

Before the new century is many days old the New York Yacht Club will have abandoned the cozy little house at 67 Madison Avenue, its city home for nearly thirty years, and will have taken possession of the magnificent building in West Forty-fourth Street, which the architects last week turned over to the decorators. Already the work of removal has been begun, under the direction of the club's veteran Superintendent, Neils Olsen. The removals so far have been confined to cases of books from the club library, but these books, together with the famous collection of yacht models, are, indeed, almost the sole bits of furniture from the old house that will find lodgment in the new building. The interior of the club's new home is almost as elaborate as that of the older house is simple, and furnishings designed specially to accord with their setting are now being installed by the decorators.

The new clubhouse is a fitting home for America's premier yachting organization, but it is something more. Its white stone façade, seventy-five feet in breadth—the full width of the lots numbered 37, 39, and 41, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues—is a beautiful bit of architecture, in which the charm of classical proportion has been successfully combined with a daring symbolism. One need not be told that the building is the home of a yacht club. The fact stands forth in every detail of the façade's four stories visible to a spectator from the street. When Architect Whitney Warren first presented his plans, nearly two years ago, he said, speaking for himself and his colleagues, Charles D. Wetmore:

"This being a club for a special purpose, namely, the furtherance of naval architecture from an amateur standpoint, we consider that externally and internally the arrangement should be such as to place the object in evidence, and not to retire it and make the clubhouse appear as that of merely a social club."

The architect's design has been well carried out. The building reaches back 100 feet, the full depth. The floor plan of club apartments, occupying the first three stories, is confusing to the eye at first sight, for nearly every room has its own

THE POOR IN THEIR HOMES

Paper by J. G. Phelps Stokes on Settlement Work.

THE CAUSES OF POVERTY

Undeveloped or Defective Personality Responsible for Present Conditions —Remedial Agents at Work.

One subject which attracted much notice at the recent meeting of the State Conference of Charities was "The Care of the Poor in Their Homes." A contribution on this theme entitled "On the Relation of Settlement Work to the Evils of Poverty" was read by J. G. Phelps Stokes of this city. It is given herewith in full:

"We are often told that poverty is due to three chief causes: Lack of employment, vice, and crime. Undoubtedly these are determining causes, but are they or is any one of them fundamental? If there be a more fundamental cause of poverty underlying all others, it is obviously important that it be widely recognized publicly. Efforts to diminish poverty by creating artificial and otherwise unneeded channels for labor or by forcible restriction of intemperance or by attempts at prohibition of certain forms of crime and various forms of vice are undoubtedly at times efficacious, particularly as temporary expedients where more effective methods are either unknown or for the time being inapplicable. But such expedients usually serve chiefly as palliatives, alleviating various distressing outward symptoms, rather than as preventive agents restraining and subjecting the underlying predisposing cause. I wish to emphasize the fact of the existence of an underlying, predisposing cause, responsible for the vast majority of the suffering that is ascribed to poverty, and responsible also in the vast majority of cases for poverty itself, and to point out the appropriateness and importance of settlement work as in its way an effective remedial agency.

"I have nothing to disclose; but I claim that the importance of the underlying cause to which I refer should be more widely recognized and considered. I refer to undeveloped or defective personality, as being, directly or indirectly, almost universally responsible for the povety that confronts us, and suggest that no measures directed to the reduction of the world's poverty will ever prove successful unless so devised as to reach and develop the personalities, the characters, of those in poverty or on its verge, and of those through whose greed, neglect, or ignorance, poverty has come to others.

"Of course, poverty is often due to misfortune, or to circumstances beyond human control. Undoubtedly much poverty is due to sickness and death; but sickness is most often due to impairment of tissue vitality, to defective physical personality, which results either from unhealthful occupations or environment, or from violation (conscious or unconscious) of the recognized laws of health. For instance, specialists tell us that tuberculosis causes, directly or indirectly, about one-seventh of all deaths in civilized communities, and that tuberculosis is highly communicable among persons whose power of resistance is impaired; but they also tell us that the large majority of the community are not under ordinary circumstances susceptible to its attacks. It is further demonstrable that this diminished power of resistance, or, as it is at other times called, this predisposition, or tendency, or diathesis, is most often a result of unhygienic living, or of unhygienic environment, or of inherited constitutional taint, the latter being a result of carelessness, ignorance, neglect or wrong-doing in a previous generation. The susceptibility of immunity of individuals to tuberculosis is typical of the susceptibility and immunity of individuals to almost every form of disease. And this susceptibility is with over increasing regularity traceable to human error of some kind. Even unhealthy environment is generally the result of human error. It is man that makes and maintains the slums. And it is defective personality, manifested in the selfish greed of citizens, that too often interposes effective barriers in the way when plans for the cleansing, and aeration, and general physical improvement of poverty stricken districts are put forward.

A CASE IN POINT.

"As an example, less than a year ago a project for the creation of a small park in the most densely populated tenement district of New York was presented to the Legislature and met with a vigorous protest from the office of a large private estate which owned many of the tenements facing the selected block; the claim being advanced that the creation of the park would result in the raising of taxes on the adjoining lots, and that this would result in much loss to the land-owners, for the tenants in that district were exceedingly poor and could not pay higher rents to compensate the owners for the anticipated raise in taxes. And there were many other protests of a correspondingly selfish nature. The bill for the creation of the park was passed by the State Assembly, but defeated in the Senate; and the park that would have brought increased health and strength and disease-resisting power to the people of that section was lost.

"Some people say that the chief cause of poverty is lack of employment. Now there are two conspicuous forms of lack of employment: First, limited effective demand for labor, and second, limited ability of the laborer to perform skillfully and well the work required. A third important cause has been shown to be the failure of the labor supply and the demand for labor to meet. But I shall confine myself for the present to consideration of the two causes first mentioned.

"There is ever in the community a vast surplus of unskilled men and women for whose labor there is little call, and it is, of course, these who constitute the majority of the very poor. When the demand for labor is but moderate, the more intelligent or more highly skilled members of the community hold all, or nearly all, the available situations; there is no room anywhere for the less skilled or for the less efficient. Now the unskilled are unskilled either because they lack the wisdom or the intelligent earnestness that would have enabled them to learn to do something well, or else because they lack some other attribute of efficiency (for opportunity to do something well but useful and worth doing is seldom lacking.)

"In each of these cases defective or undeveloped personality is at the root of the difficulty. As the personality of the individual gains in strength and character the demand for his services increases. Well-developed, well-rounded personality is rarely found among the ranks of the unemployed. A man, woman, or boy or girl possessing character and ability rarely becomes a subject for charitable relief, unless the victim of ill-health or physical disability, and among the poorer classes ill-health and physical disability are (in our cities at least) too often the effect of a congested, disease-fostering, tenement or industrial environment, created by man, and permitted to persist in its iniquitous condition for the sake of the exorbitantly large profits derivable from it by citizens of defective personality of a different type, who live in comfort and perhaps in physical luxury on the proceeds of the wretched habitations and workshops they maintain.

WHAT TRAINING DOES.

"The poverty that is ascribed to drunkenness and to various forms of vice and crime can similarly be traced to defective personality as its cause and fountain head. For drunkenness and wrongdoing are but evidences of moral weakness; are but manifestations of defective personality. The precept of Solomon is suggestive of the direction in which the remedy should be sought, and applies with cogent force: 'Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.' More intelligent and universal application of this advice is what civilization needs today for the alleviation of most of its woes.

"But now as to the limited effective demand for labor. It can be fairly questioned whether there has ever been in any large community, considered as a whole, an oversupply of efficient, potential producers. There is everywhere an oversupply of shiftless or inefficient people in whom defective or undeveloped personality is a conspicuous characteristic. For the services of people of this latter class there are comparatively few demands other than of temporary nature. Such people are replaced speedily as circumstances allow, by workers of more efficient personality. Under ordinary circumstances it is chiefly persons of inefficient or undeveloped personalities who swell so largely the ranks of the unemployed.

"Awakening the personality, and its development along lines of intelligence and honesty and unselfishness and thrift, is the prime essential to the overcoming of the evils of poverty and to the lessening of its extent. Develop in children healthful, effective personalities, and they will grow up efficient, able people, able to face and bear more successfully the hardships of life, and better equipped to share its responsibilities.

"There is a fundamental principle of nature that has been enunciated by various scholars, to the effect that organisms grow by their exercise of inherent creative faculties; and to the effect that the direction of that growth, and whether for better or worse, depends on the nature and trend of the underlying creative activities, and on the nature and character of outside influences in the environment in which the growth takes places. The fundamental aim of the Settlement is to help prepare children and young people for lives of self-respecting, self-sustaining, useful, social citizenship; and the success of its efforts in this direction is due chiefly to the operation of that fundamental principle. By the judicious exercise of childish and youthful tendencies to action, whether in play or in simple work, dispositions, habits and resultant characters can be modified, developed, and formed. Develop in young people more widely a fondness for healthful, fair-minded exercise and recreation, and for simple, useful occupations, and an interest in acquiring knowledge, and an appreciation of honesty and unselfishness and right, and they have been prepared for habits and lives of industry and thrift, and for truer, more useful citizenship, and the foundations of society and of civilization have been rendered safer and more enduring.

ABATING THE EVIL.

"As undeveloped personality becomes more widely developed, poverty will diminish, and the evils of poverty will become less pronounced. In the process, the sufferings in existent poverty will diminish, for by the process happy, resourceful dispositions conduce powerfully to happy lives in spite of poverty and in spite of misfortune. For as a philosopher of former days has told us, men are not so much troubled by conditions as by their thoughts concerning those conditions. The truest happiness is often found among the simplest surroundings; while complaint with life and its many blessings is not uncommon in homes of the greatest affluence.

"But entirely aside from the influence of a Settlement among the people of its neighborhood, must be considered its usefulness in a somewhat different sphere, as a 'social clearing house,' as it has been called, where the more or the less educated in various classes of society can and increasingly do meet together on a friendly, equal footing for the interchange of knowledge and experience and thought; and where young men and young women, regardless of 'social' distinction of an extremely unsocial kind, can and increasingly do work together harmoniously and hand in hand for the study of social problems and the investigation of social needs. The encouragement of voluntary social service, in such and other channels, is an important Settlement function. Education which develops the individual for purely individual ends, fosters selfishness, sets each man in rivalry, and often in enmity, against his fellow, and promotes inevitably harmful social distress, leading at times to violence and every crime. The social nature of the child must be developed and selfish tendencies replaced by the spirit of fairness and right, if that spirit of brotherhood is to be secured, which in the city as in the Nation, is essential to the ultimate prosperity of the people and to their social happiness and peace."

TROLLEY COMPANIES ACTIVE.

Connecticut Legislature Will Be Swamped with Petitions for New Franchises.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 8.—The most important applications for the electric road development of this State that have ever been presented to the Connecticut General Assembly will come up for settlement at the next session of that body in Hartford in January. Evidences that there will be an avalanche of electric road petitions before the Legislature continue to multiply daily from all quarters of the State. Nearly all of the electric roads have petitions for extensions to their property, and counter-petitions from opposing corporations are already being advertised in the State papers. The avalanche of new business will not be confined to the electric roads, but electric lighting franchises, gas, and even telephone rights will be asked for in extraordinary number. The financial success of the resident and established concerns engaged in the lines mentioned has evidently been such as to warrant competition by new corporations, and in almost every line of public business enterprise there is evidence at this date of remarkable activity from new-comers in the field.

The electrical development of the State through the petitions of the old and new companies in the next Legislature will unquestionably prove one of the most interesting periods in the history of electrical progress in Connecticut. While electrical development has been late in this State, dating back hardly more than eight years, it has grown rapidly in that short time, and is fast becoming a formidable factor in the business condition of Connecticut.

Eleven years ago there were fifteen horse railroads in Connecticut, and their total mileage was but a little over 100 miles. To-day there are thirty-three separate corporations of the kind in the State, and these have absorbed in ten years some fifty smaller enterprises that sprang up in the large cities and suburbs of large cities and were organized to sell out to the controlling corporation. From a meagre mileage extending only in and about the large cities, the electric road trackage of Connecticut to-day has increased to 500 miles, and the thickly settled portions of the State are literally gridironed by the trolley.

Additions and new enterprises have now established a continuous trolley line from Westchester County, N. Y., along the shore to Branford, ten miles east of this city, and branch systems have been built up the Naugatuck Valley, northward for twenty miles from New Haven, up the Hartford line, and from New London north. Cross country trolley lines connect these systems and practically gridiron the State through its most important settlements. The plans of the electric roads for extensions this coming year will add greatly to the mileage already in operation, and if successful will fill up many of the intervals where trolley lines should prove successes.

A through trolley line from New York to Boston has been the avowed ambition of the Consolidated Gas Improvement Company, and as matters stand now, such an end does not seem impossible. The trust at present controls the electric roads from Stamford straight through to Milford along the Sound, and from Bridgeport north via the Naugatuck River to Waterbury. Attempts to secure an entrance into this city through the Winchester Avenue road were foiled by the purchase of that paying company by the other local railroad, but the trust hopes to overcome that difficulty and will appear in the Legislature next January with a petition to build to this city from Derby, where the combination now owns control.

NEW JERSEY TEACHERS' MEETING.

Bishop Potter and Controller Coler Among Those Who Will Address the State Association.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 8.—The forty-sixth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association will begin here on Thursday, Dec. 27, and last three days. Day sessions will be held at the High School, and the evening sessions at the First Presbyterian Church.

At the first session addresses of welcome will be made by James M. Seymour, Mayor of Newark; C. E. Hill, President of the Newark Board of Education; Charles J. Baxter, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Edwin Shepard, President of the association. Gov. Voorhees will be present, and will make an address, introducing President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University, who will deliver the principal address of the afternoon. In the evening Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York will preside and speak, and Controller Bird S. Coler will speak on "The People and the Schools."

On Friday evening Prof. L. B. R. Briggs, Dean of Harvard College, will speak on "Public School Training." President Patton of Princeton University will preside.

Saturday morning will be occupied by the election of officers, vote on constitution and by-laws, report of Committee on Resolutions and installation of officers.

The officers of the association are: President—Edwin Shepard of Newark; First Vice President—J. Albert Whitelock of Cape May Court House; Second Vice President—Miss Louise E. Vanderbeek of Paterson; Secretary—Lewis C. Wooley of Trenton; Treasurer—Otto H. Schulte of Newark; Railroad Secretary—J. Wilmer Kennedy of Newark, and Executive Committee—the officers and H. B. Willis of New Brunswick, Emma M. Cattell of Camden, and Georgia B. Crater of Newark.

TO FOUND A MODEL TOWN

Site Already Selected on the Banks of the Delaware.

PROMOTED BY BUSINESS MEN

Object Is to Amalgamate Many Large Manufacturing Industries and Encourage Home-Building.

On some desirable site along the Delaware River a combination of Philadelphia manufacturers, whose industries afford employment to large numbers of skilled mechanics, will found in the near future what they hope will prove the model town, not only of America, but of the world. The first steps toward the carrying out of the important project were taken at a dinner given in Philadelphia a few nights ago by Joseph J. Byers, who is the leading spirit in the enterprise. Mr. Byers was formerly a New Yorker, and is now a leading financier of the Quaker City. The project which Mr. Byers is seeking to promote is not the outgrowth of purely philanthropic or altruistic sentiment, but an evolution from business conditions. There are, it seems, several large manufacturers in and around Philadelphia who have recently reached the conclusion that a combination of their industries would be conducive to their mutual profit.

The great obstacle in the way of effecting such a combination was the question of bringing about a physical as well as a legal coalition of these industries. It was this problem which suggested to Mr. Byers the starting of a model town. When the model-town idea had once been turned over in his mind Mr. Byers saw no reason why the combination which was at first contemplated should not be broadened so as to include industries which were not thought of in the original scheme. The outcome of his consideration of the subject was the dinner, to which a number of employers of labor on a large scale were invited, and also several gentlemen whose experience in movements of the character which he wished to start would be valuable. Among those who were present at the dinner were William H. Armstrong, former United States Railroad Commissioner; Howard Butcher of the Southern Cotton Oil Company; Elgin R. L. Gould, President of the City and Suburban Homes Company of New York; Clarendon I. S. Gould of Baltimore, Robert Ogden of the firm of John Wanamaker & Co., Theodore C. Search, President of the National Association of Manufacturers; Spencer Trask, a New York banker, who is also an officer in the Social Service League, and William D. Winsor of the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company.

Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould, in speaking of the project yesterday, said:

"A committee to draw up a plan for the proposed model town was appointed, and I have no doubt that a practical result will be achieved. Those who are in the movement hope to establish an industrial town which will be an advance upon anything of the kind yet attempted. They are impressed with the belief that out of the light afforded by similar experiments, both in America and in Europe, they will be able to inaugurate an enterprise which will go further toward establishing right relations between capital and labor than anything which has yet been done. They will avoid the mistakes made in the Pullman project, which, while undoubtedly an advance upon old conditions, contained flaws which prevented a perfect success. While the workmen at Pullman were well housed and enjoyed advantages superior to those they had formerly known, they were always confronted by the impossibility of ever owning their homes at Pullman, and, moreover, the fact that there was no limitation upon the earnings of the town occasioned discontent.

WILL ENCOURAGE WORKMEN.

"In the new model town which it is contemplated laying out on the banks of the Delaware, every workman will be encouraged to purchase his own home, and the earnings of the town company will be limited to 5 per cent. All that is earned above that, which is no more than a reasonable return on the investment, will be put into a fund to be used for the benefit of the entire community."

"What advantages do the manufacturers expect to reap from the project?"

"Their expectation is that by the establishment of the model town, and the inducements which it offers to the thrifty and well-intentioned workman, they will attract to their industries the very best and most desirable class of labor. They are working out an economic problem. At the same time they are, of course, moved to some extent by the altruistic spirit. That spirit is growing in the United States rapidly. Already it has worked some great innovations in Germany and France, and particularly in England, where it has apparently taken deep root. It is destined to be the spirit of the twentieth century. The notion that an employer's duty to his employes ends when he pays them their salaries is rapidly going out of date. The tendency is to establish closer and better relations between employer and employes. It has been demonstrated in many instances where this has been done that it results in mutual advantage. Of course, the problem is one which cannot be worked out in a year, or in a decade, but the advance which has been made along the line of mutuality of interest has been more than sufficient to raise sanguine expectations that the day is not far distant when as perfect an understanding as is possible to human nature will exist between skilled labor and the men who employ it.

"It is curious that the chief objectors to such schemes as the one now being projected by Philadelphia manufacturers are the Socialists. I have talked with leading Socialists on the subject, and they would much prefer to have the masses renters instead of owners of homes. Their reason is this: The man who pays no taxes, they say, is generally in favor of the municipal or Governmental control of public utilities, whereas the man who owns a little home is not."

The most perfect industrial commonwealth now in existence, Mr. Gould said, was Port Sunlight, a town established near Liverpool, by William H. Lever, a Britisher, who has made millions out of soap. The Social Service League of this city has recently had investigated the conditions existing in the Port Sunlight colony. William H. Tolman, the Secretary of the league, visited the Sunlight settlement and reported his observations and knowledge gained through inquiry. Port Sunlight, which is admirably situated on the Mersey, is a full-fledged industrial village, consisting of 500 homes for the 2,000 employes in the factory. It has shops, schools, a lecture hall, club buildings, parks, and playgrounds. The story of the origin and growth of Port Sunlight is one of much interest.

MR. LEVER'S SUCCESS.

In 1885 William H. Lever was a grocer in Bolton, England. In handling soap daily he became impressed with the belief that the quality sold in England could be improved. He started to manufacture soap. In 1888, the third year of his business enterprise, Mr. Lever's profits were $250,000.

"In obtaining information from Mr. Lever regarding the development of his business," said Mr. Tolman, "I was deeply impressed with the sincerity of his purpose and the nobility of his sentiments. Referring to his profits for 1888 Mr. Lever said:

"'I somehow felt that I had not earned that money. I had not expected these results, and I felt that I had no right to the money. I then sat down and tried to reason to whom the money belonged, but I found this a very difficult problem. After reflection, I concluded that I must share this prosperity with those who had helped me to make it. I was dissatisfied with profit-sharing, which I found worked all right in good years, but in bad years, that is, when there are no profits to divide, the workmen are dissatisfied and disheartened, knowing that they had worked just as hard as in the year in which they had received a share of the profits. I said, I will begin "prosperity sharing," that is, I will provide decent homes for my workmen at rentals just one-half what they would pay for similar accommodations elsewhere. In this way, not only the head of the house, but the entire family shares in the prosperity of lower rent, which money is released for other purposes.'"

Port Sunlight is not an industrial crazy quilt design. Every street, park, public building, and private cottage was planned with a view to the artistic effect of the whole. For 3 shillings a week (75 cents in United States money) a worker at Port Sunlight may rent a cottage containing a kitchen, scullery, bathroom, and three bedrooms. The houses form a quadrangle, the centre of which is divided into small gardens for the cultivation of vegetables and flowers. Every tenant may rent a garden for the nominal sum of 5 shillings a year. For the clerks and foremen who desire larger and better accommodations houses are to be had for from 4 shillings 6 pence to 6 shillings a week.

One of the most noted co-operative towns in the United States is that established by the National Cash Register Company, at Dayton, Ohio. Much has been written in the magazines about this venture, which has proved a profitable experiment to the company, of which John H. Patterson is the leading spirit, as well as beneficial to the company's employes.

The Briarcliff Manor Farms, in Westchester County, N. Y., have demonstrated that the altrustic spirit, when introduced into farming, can produce astonishing results. There are no better kept farms in New York than those of Briarcliff Manor; none which yields a larger revenue in proportion to the acreage under cultivation, and none where the farm workers are housed so comfortably and enjoy so many social and educational advantages.

FINES FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Range from 50 Cents in Some States to $100 in Others.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 8.—The popular interest which is manifested in the proposed legislation in Connecticut for the control of habitual misdemeanants and "rounders" has directed attention to the numerous judicial methods of dealing with drunkenness in the United States. A cursory review of the laws relating to the punishment of drunkenness discloses both variety and inequality in the matter of penalties. Fines range from 50 cents in some States to $100 in other States. Imprisonment runs from a minimum term of two days in some Commonwealths to a maximum term of five years in others.

In the States of Maine and New Hampshire drunkenness is punishable by imprisonment without fine. Both of these States have a general prohibition law concerning the sale of liquors. The Maine law provides that a common drunkard may be committed by a trial Justice to the House of Correction and detained until he is discharged by the Overseers of the town or two Justices of the Peace. The maximum imprisonment for vagabonds is thirty days. In New Hampshire drunkards and vagrants may be committed for any period not exceeding six months.

The laws of three States—Ohio, South Dakota, and Virginia—specifically fix the amount of fine for intoxication, but are silent in regard to imprisonment. In Ohio the fine is $5, and in South Dakota it is $10. In Virginia the fine is $10, which is precisely the same as the penalty for profanity. By an amendment adopted in 1898 cities and towns having police regulations governing the punishment for drunkenness and profanity are exempt from the provisions of the general law.

Arkansas, West Virginia, and Indian Territory do not fix the amount of fine or imprisonment, but exact security for the good behavior of the convicted drunkard. If the offender fail to provide the prescribed security he may be imprisoned. The Arkansas statute authorizes the committing Magistrate to require surety of the intoxicated individual for good behavior and for keeping the peace not exceeding one year. In default of security the drunkard may be committed for a period not exceeding thirty days. Another provision of the Arkansas law vests in Probate Courts power to appoint and to exercise superintending control over guardians to take care of habitual drunkards.

In West Virginia any person found intoxicated at or near a polling place on election day may be fined from $10 to $50, or required to give security for not more than six months. Failing to give the bond, he shall be imprisoned from five to twenty days. In Indian Territory the drunken person may be arrested and "confined until he becomes duly sober," and the Magistrate is empowered to exact security for good behavior and keeping the peace.

In sixteen States the penalty for intoxication is fine or imprisonment. Those States are Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, (three counties,) Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. In Alabama the pecuniary penalty for drunkenness ranges from $5 to $100, and a common drunkard for the second offense committed within six months of the first, may be sentenced to jail or to hard labor for a maximum period of six months. Connecticut provides a fine not exceeding or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, while for the first offense a common drunkard may be jailed for a maximum term of sixty days, and for a second offense he may be committed for 120 days. Delaware fixes a fine of 50 cents for intoxication.

In Illinois the fine ranges from $20 to $100, and the term of imprisonment from ten days to six months. Iowa authorizes a fine of from $5 to $25 and a jail sentence not to exceed thirty days, but provides that the offender may obtain his discharge by disclosing information where the liquor was obtained and by giving bail to appear as a witness against the seller. The seller may be compelled to pay "reasonable" compensation for the care of an intoxicated person, and civil damages may also be exacted from the dealer. Provision is made for placing common drunkards under competent guardianship.

In the State of Kansas, intoxication is punishable by a maximum fine of $25 and a maximum imprisonment of thirty days in jail. Maryland imposes a fine of $1 and costs, and the offender may be committed until payment is made or he is "discharged by due course of law." For the second offense the fine is $1, and if it is not paid, imprisonment for twenty days is prescribed. For the fourth offense intoxication within sixty days the fine is raised to $5 plus costs, and in default of payment the alternative punishment of three months in jail is named. In Massachusetts the fine for drunkenness is $1 and costs, or, in default of payment, imprisonment for not more than ten days. For the second offense within twelve months a maximum fine of $5 and costs is provided, or imprisonment not exceeding two months, and for any subsequent offense a maximum fine of $10 and costs, or imprisonment in the jail "or in any place provided by law for common drunkards," for not more than one year.

Michigan prescribes a fine of $20, or imprisonment for thirty days, or both, as the maximum penalty for drunkenness. In Minnesota the cumulative system of punishment prevails. For the first offense the fine is from $10 to $40, and the imprisonment from ten to forty days; for the second offense the fine ranges from $20 to $40 and the imprisonment from thirty to sixty days, and the penalty for the third offense is imprisonment from sixty to ninety days. Under the system in New Jersey a penalty of $10 is meted out for every sale to a person of whose intemperate habits due notice has been given. One half of the fine goes to the Overseers of the Poor and the other half to the person suing.

In North Carolina a special law which applies only to the counties of Buncombe, Henderson, and Transylvania, authorizes the imposition on a drunken person of a minimum fine of $10 or a maximum imprisonment of thirty days. In Pennsylvania the fine of $2 is paid to the Treasurer of the school district in which the conviction takes place. Inebriates who are temporarily insane may be committed to an asylum. The penalty for performing the marriage ceremony when either of the contracting parties is intoxicated is a fine of $50 and imprisonment not exceeding sixty days. For habitual drunkards who neglect to support their families Rhode Island prescribes imprisonment from six months to three years. In Wisconsin the maximum punishment for getting drunk in a public place is a fine of $10 or imprisonment for five days, but this law does not apply to any town or village which has enacted local ordinances governing the subject.

The States of Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island have made provision for the creation of probation officers to look after persons who are convicted of drunkenness, but in whose cases the execution of the sentence is suspended. Massachusetts, as is well known, was the pioneer State to adopt the probation system. The Rhode Island law providing for the appointment of one probation officer for the State and such additional local officers as may be needed was passed in 1899. The New Jersey probation system was created by a legislative act of 1900. Those who have watched the operation of the system in Massachusetts are confident that the underlying principle will ultimately be generally adopted by other States.

In various States legal provision is made for the treatment of habitual drunkards in either private or State institutions. The following States have no specific general laws governing the punishment of intoxication and habitual drunkenness: California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Washington. In most of these States provision is made for the enactment of local ordinances governing the subject.

GLOVEMAKERS' SECRETS

How They Cover the Hand That Is Not Perfect.

MY LADY'S GLOVE MONOGRAM

Constant Change in Shades, Though So Slight as to Escape the Unskilled Observer.

The work of the glove cutter is not the simple, easy work it is often supposed to be. An expert can cut only three pairs in two hours. He cuts always to measurement, and the gloves he makes are not always the smooth, even production usually known as a kid glove. It is the stock gloves that come in this way, but the man who makes gloves to order has a variety of hands to fit.

In the first place, the expert glovemaker, who knows all the ins and outs of the trade, says that every man, woman, or child should have gloves made to measure if an absolutely perfect fit is to be guaranteed. There is as much difference in hands as there is in faces, and no one who is particularly fastidious can buy entirely satisfactory ready-made gloves. This is notwithstanding the fact that three lengths of fingers can be obtained in every size of glove and every size is made for both thick and thin hands.

But aside from the individuality of the ordinary hand, there are many hands that have unusual peculiarities which must be fitted. There are many people who have one hand larger than the other. One man, for instance, wears a 7¾ on one hand and a No. 8 on the other. One man has a thumb that is twice as large as the ordinary thumb on one hand, while the other is of normal size. The victim of good living and gout has on over-developed finger from that artistocratic disease, and there are people with no fingers at all.

All this is in addition to the peculiarities of hands which have met with accidents from machinery, trolley cars, or any of the numerous destructive agencies into which the hands may chance to fall. There is a firm up town which, in addition to its regular work, makes a specialty of fitting gloves to hands which are peculiar in conformation by nature or accident.

In making a glove to order a diagram is taken of the hand, as one is taken of the foot by the shoemaker. The work has to be done with great care and the eccentric gloves are as perfectly fitted as the normal ones.

The number of gloves that can be cut from one skin depends upon the size and quality of the skin. The finest skins are those of the kid and one skin will make but one pair of gloves. It is the kid of the goat from which the skins come. Lamb skins are used sometimes, but while this skin may be soft and elastic, it is not a good wearing skin.

The mere process of making a kid glove is comparatively simple. The skins are bought with the hair on. The first process is the tanning, which leaves the skin white. It is then ready for the dye, after which it is shriveled, shaved, and then it is ready for the cutting. From the cutter the glove goes to the stitcher, who can sew a pair of gloves in from fifteen to twenty minutes. Then the glove is bound, the buttonholes made, and buttons sewed on, it is hemmed and pressed, and the product is ready for the market. A French glove establishment has a manufactory for all its stock gloves on the other side, and only makes gloves to order here.

Gloves are made to order frequently to match certain costumes. The dyeing is a particular work, and requires a careful mixing of colors to get the required shade, but a pair of gloves can be dyed, cut, and made inside of three hours. A pair of gloves can be made to order for as small a sum as $1.50. This is not the best glove, of course.

There are few gloves made that vary greatly from the regular stock except as they fit the peculiarities of the hands. People who have such peculiarities of the hands take quiet shades in gloves. Many gloves, however, have been made since the pale pastel shades came into vogue to match them. While there is little variety in the ordinary style of gloves, there is one glove that must always be made to order, and that is the monogram glove. These gloves have been used more or less for some time by people who have plenty of money. One of this year's brides had all the gloves for her wedding outfit made with embroidered monograms on the back in place of the ordinary stitching. The embroidery for these gloves cost $2, aside from the cost of the glove, and there are comparatively few people who can afford them. As to their beauty, there is said to be a great difference as regards the letters. Some letters present a much better appearance on the back of the glove than others. For instance, the girl who has "A," "H," or "M." for an initial need not hesitate if she has the money, for the gloves with those letters look well on the back of the hand.

Gloves are made occasionally with stitching to match some color contrast that appears in the gown or with the contrasting colors in the embroidery of a monogram. Occasionally a woman brings in jeweled buttons to be put on her gloves, but, as a rule, she will have a pearl or metal button of some kind. To the careless observer, it seems that gloves are always of the same nondescript shades, but the glove expert knows that this is not the case. Every shipment of gloves brings shades that vary a little. Perhaps this is only a shadow of a difference, but a glove bought one month cannot be matched exactly the next. For people who like to know what the future will bring forth, it may be said that in the matter of gloves, looking ahead several months, as the manufacturers do, the shade glove is going to be the glove for Spring wear. The manufacturers have tested the public taste as far as may be, and it is for this demand that they are preparing.

There is another style of glove that comes to the manufacturers' hands. If the shoes for the theatrical trade come from Broadway, the gloves are a Fourteenth Street product. Large quantities of all sorts and kinds are made for different theatrical productions. These are in all fancy designs and colors. These gloves are for special productions. For society plays the gloves are of the ordinary varieties and bought from the regular stock. One pair of gloves made for a comedian were mismates. One was a man ordinary man's glove; the other was sixty inches long. The length in the wrist was worn up the sleeve. In the production, as the man drew off a yard or two of glove, he brought down the house.

The magician's marvelous gloves also come from the regular glove shop. The ordinary glove which he develops by his art into a mammoth affair a foot long and then contracts to the size of a baby's hand may be borrowed from some one in the audience, but the big glove and the little glove, which are so mysterious, have come perhaps from the very same glove shop, only they were made to order.

Another feature of the glove manufacturer's work is that, making gloves, he can also mend them. When he says that he will mend gloves he does it somewhat as a guarantee of the good wearing qualities of his gloves. If every one to whom he sold gloves came in to have them mended he would have to give up his regular business and mend only. But they do not. There is about 1 per cent. of those who buy gloves who bring them back for repairs. It is not expected when they are sold that they will rip or tear, but if by chance they do they are mended, and the mending is more satisfactory than anything that the amateur can do at home.

"But to have well-fitting gloves one must take pains to put them on carefully," the glove man says in conclusion. "Put the glove on slowly for the first time, be sure that all the seams are straight, or, no matter what the glove is, it will never fit or present a really satisfactory appearance."

Moose in the Adirondacks.

The Association to Restore the Moose to the Adirondacks will hold its first meeting in the chamber of the Board of Trade next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is expected that a large number of prominent men who are lovers of Adirondack sport will be in attendance, including Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Dr. W. Seward Webb, William C. Whitney, William H. Boardman, and Warner Miller. Assemblyman Frank J. Price will present a bill in the coming session of the Legislature for the appropriation of funds for the restoration of the moose to the Adirondacks.

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THE CHURCH OF THE ACTS

Its One Member Declares that She Is All-Wise.

COUNSELED BY THE VOICE

Mrs. Anna Sivatt Announces That She Knows Everything—Has the Apple Eve Bit.

Mrs. Anna Sivatt of 39 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, says that she is the only member of the only true church, which she calls the Church of the Acts. Incidental to her privileges as the sole representative of this sect, she declares that she is counseled in "all wisdom" by what she describes as "the Voice." One of the things that the mysterious call bids her to do is to make flags of ornate design, and the walls of her two small rooms are profusely decorated with many-colored pennants.

One of these flags, according to the maker, is destined for the Countess Castellane. It is six feet long and four in width, covered with alternating stripes of yellow, white, and green. The yellow, says Mrs. Sivatt, typifies butter, the white is the symbol of milk, and the green suggests grass. In one corner is a solid green square, on which is painted the picture of a basket of fruit. The flag is to be given to the Countess because the latter is "the Angel of Vegetation."

Another flag in the collection is called "the blue key of the United States." On this one are stripes of red, white, and blue and five stars, the latter commemorating Mrs. Sivatt's five female ancestors who assisted Noah in the building of the ark. The rest of the flags, various in design, represent everything, from the gates of the inferno to the "mermaids of Staten Island."

"I have just found an old drama," said Mrs. Sivatt to a visitor the other day. "It was in my collection of antiques, but I had misplaced it. The piece was written by the Prophet Samuel when he appeared as leading man in the Montauk Theatre. He was a great actor. Noah and all the others tried to outdo him in the histrionic art, but they were not in his class. I think I shall turn over the play to some of the great actors who are alive now and see if they can do it justice.

"I have absolute proof that the world is not round, but flat. The Voice teaches me how to prove anything I want to prove. I have in my possession the first egg that was ever made. No chicken laid it. I cannot tell you the secret of its manufacture. I have, too, the first apple that ever grew. You will remember that the snake let Eve take a bite out of it. I tell you, there are lots of things in my collection that Queen Victoria would sail over from Europe to take a look at, if she thought I would show them to her. I have the original model of the Ark, the key that fitted its front door, the first book that was ever printed, the dress that Rachel wore when she married Jacob, and a photograph taken of Shem just as the Ark was being launched off Sandy Hook."

Then Mrs. Sivatt exhibited a small frame that hung on one wall of her room. In it was a picture formed in relief of cloth and little bits of wood. It represented a ladder leaning against a tree. "This," she said, "is the ladder Jacob climbed. The story says that the ladder reached to heaven, but I thought the matter over and concluded that it was impossible for that to be true. So I just made it run up in a tree. I guess Jacob climbed the tree and yelled from the top of it."

In 1881 Mrs. Sivatt lost her first husband, whose name was Mahonay. After his death the Voice began to appear to her, and year later she married Mr. Sivatt, who is still alive. He sells patent medicines. She tells some fortunes once in a while, and they manage to get along, though they are very poor. She says that her husband is not able to appreciate her high mental attainments, and that she only permits him to live with her because he has nowhere else to go. He, on the other hand, declares that he does appreciate, and that he thinks her the wisest person he has ever met.

Besides collecting things, Mrs. Sivatt indulges her literary instinct a bit. She showed to her visitor a poem by herself called "Johnny Coming Through the Clouds," which is a eulogy to her first husband. "He was much better than the one I have now," she said, whereupon Mr. Sivatt, standing on the outside of the door and not permitted to enter, said he thought the same. Then she said:

"I am writing a biography of myself, which I am going to finish if he will stop annoying me. When it is published all the world will know that the Voice is the Voice. Queen Victoria will read it, and will order my body to be removed to Westminster Abbey. If she knew about me, she would have been here long ago to consult me. I have written over a hundred songs. I know every language on earth. My grandmother fought in the Revolutionary War. I am descended from King David and his son Absalom."

She brought out for inspection seven dresses, one used for each day of the week. Some of them were of silk, some of satin, and the rest of calico. She also showed a basket of keys, each one of which could unlock a separate vault in the gold mines of King Solomon. Then she sang a song that she declared to have been composed by herself, and to be the most entrancing since the songs with which the sirens beguiled Ulysses.

The walls of her rooms were completely covered with ornaments of her own making. Besides the flags, were paper dolls, supposed to be exact likenesses of heroes and heroines of history; wooden houses, like famous buildings of antiquity, and cloth figures of men. All of these, she said, were constructed at the command of the Voice. At intervals, while she showed her treasures, she mumbled unintelligible sounds, which she claimed to be the language of heaven, taught to her by the Voice. In addition to the seven dresses, she had one that was made by tying innumerable bits

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

BY THE WATERS OF GALILEE.

The wind is low in the oleanders,
Softly stirring the rosy sea;
Out from a hill a rill meanders
Down to the waters of Galilee.

A burning blazon of blue enamels
The rainless heaven that arches o'er;
And Druses drowse by their crouching camels
Where meadows dip to the shingly shore.

Crumbling walls that the hyssop clings to,
Such is Magdala's glory now;
And the only ear that the cuckoo sings to
Is that of his mate on the carob bough.

The columned city that Herod fashioned,
That glistered white in the noonday blaze,
Naught is left of its past impassioned
Save ghosts that wander its squalid ways.

Never a sail nor a galley oaring
The shimmering reaches of liquid calm;
Only a watchful vulture soaring
Over the crest of a lonely palm.

But still the mountains, violet, vernal,
And the brooding vales where the shepherds be,
And the sun, in its equipoise eternal,
Looking down upon Galilee.

And ever, to halo the desert places,
By the spell of the girdling silence bound,
The haunting thought of the face of faces,
Of Him through whom this is holy ground!
—Clinton Scollard in The Century.

THE IMPOSSIBLE CHINAMAN.

From The Contemporary Review.

The Chinese regard the arts of war and of mechanics as degrading, and literature only as a pursuit worthy the supreme attention of the superior man. Their etiquette and polite bearing are generally diffused through all ranks of society, and are far more exacting, decided, and practically effective than those of any Western nation. The universal knowledge of these, and the particular attention paid to them, smooth down in a remarkable manner, scarcely realizable in the West, the asperities and conflicts of life. Lack of knowledge of these, and want of attention to them on the part of Western peoples, have led the Chinese to style the latter "barbarians." The relations of the sexes are strictly defined, and a stern etiquette, sanctioned by the legality of murder in certain circumstances, guards the sanctity of the home. A licentious soldiery is the surest means of stirring up the common people against the country represented by them. The greater freedom in the public intermingling of men and women belonging to Western nations—a freedom which cannot be understood and is misapprehended by the Chinese—together with other features common among foreigners living in China, has aroused the indignation of the Chinese, who declare that the life of Western barbarians is the life of "birds and beasts."

In addition to these outstanding differences, there are many other facts connected with the Chinese and many other ideals which they entertain wholly unlike if not at variance with those of the West. These things will account for the contempt which the Chinese feel for the "outer kingdoms." It is still more easy for us to understand this contempt when we reflect that while they regard the thorough knowledge of literature as the sole reason for the greatest respect, they believe that foreigners are ignorant of that literature; while, on the other hand, they are ignorant of the existence of the great literature of the West, excepting so much thereof as has been translated by missionaries, whose aim is to publish the literature selected by them in such a way that their work will be generally understood by the ordinary folk, and who are not always solicitous to satisfy the extra-refined classical taste of the Chinese scholar. The superiority, therefore, of the West in arms or in mechanics may subdue their bodies and improve their locomotion, but it will not in the very least modify their mental attitude.

EARLY DAYS OF FREEMASONRY.

From The New Lippincott.

Outside of England and her colonies the development of Masonry was by no means rapid, but the Church early took the alarm, and in 1738 Clement XII. condemned it in his bull, In Eminenti. No reason for this was alleged except its secrecy and that under its rules men of all religions associate together, giving rise to suspicions of evil, wherefore all members incur excommunication removable only by the Pope, and all Bishops are instructed to prosecute and punish them as vehemently suspect of heresy. As the Parlement of Paris refused to register this bull, it could scarce accomplish much outside of the Papal States, except in Spain, but within them it was rendered effective by an edict of the Cardinal Secretary of State, Jan. 14, 1739, pronouncing irremissible pain of death, not only on all members, but on all who tempt others to join or favor the society in any way, such as leasing a house for its use. This was a declaration of war to the knife, although the only victim of the death penalty is said to have been the French author of a book on Masonry.

PURE SCIENCE AND BREAD.

From "The Life and Letters of Huxley." By Leonard Huxley.

To attempt to live by any scientific pursuit is a farce. Nothing but what is absolutely practical will go down in England. A man of science may earn great distinction, but not bread. He will get invitations to all sorts of dinners and conversaziones, but not enough income to pay his cab fare.

Owen and Forbes are first-rate men—men who have been at work for years, laboriously toiling, special men—men whose abilities had they turned them into the many channels of moneymaking, must have made large fortunes. But the beauty of nature and the pursuit of truth allured them into a nobler life—and this is the result. A man who chooses a life of science chooses not a life of poverty, but, so far as I can see, a life of nothing, and the art of living upon nothing at all has yet to be discovered."

GUTTER-SNIPE.

Charles Godfrey Leland in Notes and Queries.

The word snipe, as expressive of contempt with an intimation of priggishness or pettiness, especially impertinence, was very common in Philadelphia as far back as 1835, as I can well recall my indignation when called by it. There can be no question that it came into use from the German schnipp or schnippisch—snappish, pert, saucy. "Gutter-snipe" began to appear in newspapers some years later. It would, however, be curious to ascertain whether the term does not exist in some form in old provincial English. "Gutter" was very naturally added from its association with mud. It was generally believed in New England, and I dare say elsewhere, that the snipe lived by sucking mud.

CHRISTIANITY IN THE FAR EAST.

Max Muller in The Nineteenth Century.

It is curious, however, to see with what pertinacity the Church of Rome and its various orders clung to the idea that the East, and more particularly India and China, should be won for the Roman Church. After the Reformation particularly, the Roman See, as well as the Dominicans, Franciscans, and above all the Jesuits, seem never to have lost sight of the idea that the ground which their Church had lost in Europe should be reconquered in China. Already under Benedict XII. (1342-1346) attempts were made to send out again Christian missionaries to China, but they soon shared the fate of the Nestorian Christians, and in the sixteenth century, when Roman Catholic missions were organized on a larger scale, no traces of earlier Christian settlements seem to have been forthcoming. François Xavier, who, after his successes in India and Japan, was burning with a desire to evangelize China, died in 1552, almost in sight of China. Then followed Augustine monks under Herrada, and Franciscans under Alfaro. Both had to leave China again after a very short sojourn there. Then came the far more important missions of the Jesuits under Ricci, who landed in 1581. They were better prepared for their work than their predecessors. Anyhow, they had studied the language and the customs of the country before they arrived, and in order to meet with a friendly reception in China they arrived in the dress of Buddhist monks. They became in fact all things to all men; they were received with open arms by the Emperor and the learned among the Mandarins. It was Ricci who made such propaganda by means of his clocks, but he did not neglect his missionary labors, though it is sometimes difficult to say whether he himself was converted to Confucianism, or the Chinese to Christianity. He wrote in Chinese a book called "Tomi ni Cselorum vera ratio." He adopted even the Chinese name for God, Tien or Shang-ti, and joined publicly in the worship of Confucius. That was the policy of the Jesuits in China, as it was their policy in India, when about the same time Roberto de Nobili (1577-1656) taught as a Christian Brahmin, adopting all their customs and speaking even Sanskrit, being no doubt the first European to venture on such a task.

DANGER TO THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Lord Charles Beresford in The North American Review.

This is the danger which menaces the Anglo-Saxon race. The sea which threatens to overwhelm it is not the angry waters of the Latin races or of envious rivals, but the cankering worm in its own heart, the sloth, the indolence, the luxurious immorality, the loss of manliness, chivalry, moral courage, and fearlessness which that worm breeds. This danger, which overthrew Babylon, Persia, Carthage, Athens, Rome, and many other mighty nations and races in the past, now threatens the race to which we belong; but to it we oppose what they never possessed, on anything like the same principles or to the same extent as we—the power of democracy. "The voice of the people is the voice of God," says an old Latin proverb, and in the main that is true. The masses may err, they may misinterpret their own wishes. They may need powerful educated leaders, able to guide popular sentiment into the right channels, and to prevent it doing damage by overflowing its banks, but the voice of the people in the end is right, because in the mass they are neither self-seeking nor self-serving; for it is impossible for a mass to be swayed by purely selfish interests. To the masses we must look for the regeneration of the State and the rescue of the race.

If ever—which God forbid!—democratic feeling in the Anglo-Saxon people should be unheeded, and those who are their leaders should continue to play with the moral sentiment of the people, democracy will resent it, and the consequences will be more terrible than any upheaval in France or elsewhere; for when once democracy overflows, like a river which has broken its banks, it becomes a scourge and an evil, and goes further than is just or right. The mob begin by asking for justice and right, and end by demanding a scapegoat and a martyr.

SINGING OUT OF TUNE.

Mrs. Walter Creyke in The Nineteenth Century.

Singing out of tune is caused by a defective voice just as often as by a defective ear. People who habitually sing in perfect tune will occasionally sing false without detecting it. If tired they will sing flat. If the wind is in the east, or if they have been dancing all night, or at the beginning of a sore throat, the voice may have a tendency to sharpness, which will disappear after practice. Thus it must be the voice and not the ear which is at fault. I have noticed in many singers that one note in the whole voice will be slightly false; this again must be a defect in the voice and not in the ear. The more a singer habitually sings in tune without effort the less likely will she be to discover when her voice is off pitch. When a singer is beginning to lose her voice her singing may be completely out of tune without her being aware of it, but when she does know it she will be able to avoid singing false by the cultivation of her ear. The more defective the voice becomes the more will the ear require cultivation. It is easy enough for any one with a good ear to detect false singing in another person, but by no means so easy to detect it in herself; and many people who do not pretend to sing a note in tune themselves will detect the faintest shade of falseness when another person is singing. People who are able to accompany themselves when practicing have a great advantage over those who are always obliged to employ an accompanist. In accompanying one's self the slightest falseness can be easily detected, for if the note struck on the piano can be heard through the note sung the voice and the piano cannot be in perfect tune. In singing a scale the upper strings of the piano should vibrate to the voice without the notes of the piano having to be struck at all, if the voice is in tune with the piano. But these nuances can scarcely be detected when standing up and singing to an accompanist.

THE ANKLET.

From "The Story of My Life." Augustus J. C. Hare.

Lady Caroline Paulet wore an anklet and would often sit upon a table and let it fall down over her foot to show it. It was inscribed "La légerèté de Camille et la vitesse d'Atalante." One day Lady Isabella St. John, who was equally proud of her little foot, said, "I wish you would let me try if I can get your anklet over my foot, Lady Caroline." And she put it on, and to Lady Caroline's great discomfiture kicked it off, to show how easily her foot would go through it.

THE SONG OF THE ANGELS.

Once, only once, in the revolving years,
Celestial song has gladdened mortal ears;
Once, only once, has heaven come down to earth
With angel tidings of a Saviour's birth.

Not to the mighty, to the wise or great,
Did God unroll the starry scroll of fate;
But simple shepherds, keeping watch by night,
Beheld the glory break on mortal sight;
And humble ears, attuned to lofty word,
The gracious "Fear not" rapturously heard—
Angelic prelude to the carol high
That swept with harmony the earth and sky.

Once, only once, that song to mortals came—
Divinest spark of music's heavenly flame;
But evermore the deepening echoes roll
In tender cadence through each humble soul;
And simple folk, while keeping watch by night,
At duty's lowly shrine, with glorious light
Are flooded as of old from Bethlehem's sky,
And know that Christ, the Lord, is drawning nigh.
—ELLA GILBERT IVES in The New Lippincott.

A STORY OF A STORY.

From Harper's Magazine.

The editor remembers a curious circumstance in connection with his (Mr. Howells's) "April Hopes," while that novel was being serially published in the Magazine. The mice—who had never before and who have never since in our office been known to do such a thing—got at the manuscript copy, making havoc of one particular passage in which the author had allowed his young lovers unusual freedom of emotional expression—for how, indeed, could there be "April Hopes," or anything thus imitative of love's Springtime, without the gracious unreserve that nature herself so forcefully compels? Having yielded to a command so imperative, Mr. Howells, we remember, seemed somewhat perturbed because he was obliged to do over again what in the first place he had done under the resistless urgency of the situation. He was inclined, we think, to infer malice prepense on the part of the mice in selecting that passage of all others for their destructive work. But again he invoked the gentle influences of the Pleiades and reproduced the lovers' dialogue. We don't believe he disliked this sort of writing as much as he appeared to; it may be that, after all, he has generally avoided it as one who denies himself an indulgence.

PENALTY FOR BIGAMY.

From Chambers's Journal.

When "Charlie" Russell, the late Lord Chief Justice, was contesting South Hackney, a constituent, in the course of his canvass, asked Sir Charles what the penalty was for bigamy. "Two mothers-in-law," retorted the famous lawyer.

NEW FACTS ABOUT THE BOXERS.

The Rev. Roland Allen in The Cornhill.

The Boxers not only believed that they were themselves possessed by the spirits of heroes, they also believed that they were supported by a force of "spiritual or divine soldiers." These soldiers were said to number 480,000, and appeared in the form of unmarried boys, many being still children. These children accompanied or preceded the advance of the main body of fighting men, and great reliance was placed on their aid, their presence being the presage of victory. Thus just before the entrance of the first large body of armed Boxers into Peking a body of forty such children marched through the city, and were everywhere received with marks of respect, reverence, and fear. The Christians ran in and reported this to me as a certain sign that trouble was hard at hand. After the burning of Fêng t'ai station, before the imperial troops sided definitely with the Boxers, and were still sent out to prevent their raids, a small party of foreigners who escaped by the last train from Peking fell in at An Ting station with a large body of native troops who had fled thither before the Boxer attack. They told the foreigners that the moment they engaged the Boxers the spirit soldiers descended from heaven in thousands upon thousands and tens of thousands; that they fired at them, but the bullets passed through them without effect, and that they then, seeing that such warfare was impossible for mortal men, fled in terror.

There were also among the Boxers a certain number of men bound by a peculiar vow to abstain from wine, tobacco, opium, tea, pork, crabs, and onions, though what was the peculiar virtue of this vow I have not yet been able to learn. They also professed chastity, a profession rather put to shame by the common practice of the Boxers in kidnapping marriageable girls. But, however ill these vows were kept, the existence of such a system among them clearly reveals its religious character, and from the analogy of other systems it is easy to guess at the connection between chastity and abstinence and demoniac possession.

GORGING ELEPHANT.

From "Cape to Cairo," by Grogan and Sharp.

A weird sight it was; stark naked savages with long greased hair (in some cases hanging down on their shoulders) were perched on every available inch of the carcass, hacking away with knives and spears, yelling, snarling, whooping, wrestling, cursing, and munching, covered with blood and entrails; the new arrivals tearing off lumps of meat and swallowing them raw, the earlier birds defending their worms in the form of great lumps of fat paunch and other delicacies; while others were crawling in and out of the intestines like so many prairie marmots. Old men, young men, prehistoric hags, babies, one and all gorging or gorged; pools of blood, strips of hide, vast bones, blocks of meat, individuals who had not dined wisely but too well, lay around in bewildering profusion; and in two short hours all was finished. Nothing remained but the gaunt ribs, like the skeleton of a shipwreck, and a few disconsolate-looking vultures perched thereon.

THE CHILD.

When Mary sang to him, I wonder if
His baby hand stole softly to her lips,
And, smiling down, she needs must stop her song
To kiss and kiss again his finger tips.

I wonder if, his eyelids being shut,
And Mary bending mutely over him,
She felt her eyes, as mothers do to-day,
For very depth of love grew wet and dim.

Then did a sudden presage come to her
Of bitter looks and words and thorn-strewn street?
And did she catch her breath and hide her face
And shower smothered kisses on his feet?
—BERTHA GERNEAUX WOODS in Scribner's.

DANGER IN ANTI-FAT REMEDIES.

From Leslie's Weekly.

The newspapers tell of a man out in Indiana brought to the point of death as the result of the use of remedies for obesity. Two years ago the man weighed 350 pounds. He began to take anti-fat remedies. He lost flesh rapidly, but impaired his constitution. Ulceration of the stomach and liver set in, and an Indianapolis specialist was called and said his death was only a matter of time. Anti-fat remedies, as a rule, are dangerous and should be avoided. The most effective and sensible remedies for obesity are exercise and proper diet. Massage, which has the same effect as exercise, in a degree, may also be recommended. But walking, horseback riding, or any other activity in the open air, if persisted in regularly, will not fail to reduce the flesh, and that in a normal and healthy way. If at the same time the patient will put himself on a simple diet, which may be prescribed by any physician, the desired result will be still further hastened.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

From Chambers's Journal.

Ostrich feathers are exported chiefly from South Africa, and in very much smaller quantity from the Barbary States and Egypt. They are packed in large cases, which are covered with canvas ("gunnies") and securely wired. They are sealed in such a manner as to suggest that they contain gold rather than articles of merchandise. As a matter of fact, they are considered of such value as to be treated in certain respects like the yellow metal. Freight is charged, as on specie, so much per cent. on their value; in some instances the rate is very high. The old catch, "Which is heavier—a pound of gold or a pound of feathers?" does not, therefore, apply in this case, for freight calculations are not made on the basis of the avoirdupois table. The Soudanese evidently understand their business, for their bundles are tied with superfluity of twine, and, with their instinct for color, they add what appears to be a perfectly unnecessary wrapping of gaudy paper, heavy with gilt. The explanation of this is simple, for the string and the paper both add to the weight. "Are they sufficiently civilized to put the faulty feathers in the middle?" the writer asked. In reply, he was shown the centre of a bundle where, neatly hidden from view, were several wizened feathers which no lady with proper self-respect would care to see in her hat. So it appears the wily children of the desert are just as wide awake as the London fruiterer who puts all the big strawberries on the top of his basket. As in strawberries so in feathers, the deception does not pay in the long run, for this propensity of the Soudanese is so well known that the market value of their goods suffers materially.

THE ORTHODOX RUSSIAN CHURCH.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The clergy of the Orthodox Russian Church are divided into Black or monks of St. Basil, and the White or parish priests. The latter must be married before they are ordained, and may not marry again, (which has led to the saying, "A priest takes good care of his wife, for he cannot get another,") while the monasteries, of course, require celibacy. From the latter the Bishops are elected, so that they—in contradistinction to their priests—must be single. This system is much condemned by the lower clergy, who ask pertinently, "How can our Bishop know the hardship of our lives? For he is single and well paid, we poor and married." The rule, observed elsewhere, holds good in Russia, the poorer the priest the larger the family. Few village priests receive any regular stipend, but are allowed a plot of land in the commune wherein they minister. This allowance is generally from thirty to forty desiatines, (80 to 108 acres,) and can only be converted into money, or food products, by the labor of the parson and his family upon it—very literally must they put their hand to the plow. Priests are paid for special services, such as christenings or weddings, at no fixed tariff, but at a sliding rate, according to the means of the payer, the price being arrived at by means of prolonged bargaining between the shepherd and his flock. Would-be couples often wait for months until a sum can be fixed upon with his reverence for tying the knot, and sometimes, by means of daily haggling, the amount first asked can be reduced by one-half, for the cost of the ceremony varies—according to the social status of the happy pair—from 10 to 100 rubles. Funerals, too, are at times postponed for most unhealthy periods during this process. Generally, however, the White clergy are in miserably poor that they cannot be blamed for making the best market they can for their priestly offices. Whether the system or the salary be at fault, it is hard to say, but from whatever cause the fact remains that the parish clergy of the villages are not always all they might be; there are many among them who lead upright lives and gain the respect of their parishioners, but it would be idle to deny that there are many whose thoughts turn more to vodka than piety, the kabak than the Church. Such shepherds have but little in common with the best elements of their flocks, and much with the worst, in whose company they are generally seen.

OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.

From Chambers's Journal.

There are many English laws extant relative to the due observance of Sunday. Most of the old sumptuary acts have a clause laying down regulations about the special clothes to be worn on Sundays and holidays. By an act of the year 1603 a fine is authorized to be levied on the goods of all persons absenting themselves from church on Sunday. The last successful case under this act was heard in the year 1864. Isaac Walton, not the "compleat angler," but a less famous namesake, was fined for refusing to attend church at the request of his mistress, and there is an instance on record of a boy causing his mother to be fined for the same offense. According to law, no one is allowed to take a drive in his carriage on a Sunday without getting a certificate stating that he has urgent business to perform. Prosecutions for Sunday trading have been brought at the instance of the Sunday Closing Society; so perhaps it is worthy of note that a private gentleman may sell a horse on Sunday, but a horse dealer may not.

THE SYBARITE IN THE COLD.

From The Cornhill.

So much has been written of the Eskimo ("husky") dogs and dog sleds of the north that they may well be mentioned here, if only to show the idea of luxury which many of the factors and traders of the Hudson's Bay Company entertain. Seated, or, rather, reclining, in his cariole, swathed in furs, he is driven by an engagé on foot, who dashes along at a great pace. The cariole is painted gaudily; there are Russian bells on the collars of each of the long span of dogs, while the harness is a mass of headwork and tassels. No longer, when he lodges at night at a post, does he partake solely of the simpler fare it can furnish, nor even when he camps out in the wilderness must he be content with what his gun can bring down, in addition to the pemmican he carries. For now, either under the cariole seat or in an additional sled behind, there is found a good supply of canned meats and vegetables products of Chicago and Ontario, and, moreover, his driver is his cook. In the open a fire will be deftly kindled, tea will be made, bacon, and even eggs, will be fried, and hot "flap jacks," that delectable fritter of the bush, half an inch thick and swimming in grease and molasses, will tickle the factor's palate. At night, enveloped in his furs, and maybe reposing on a hastily constructed bed of balsam boughs, the last vision before his eyes close upon the scenes of dreamland will be the scintillating splendors of the aurora borealis, whose purpling waves alternate with bars of vivid light so rapidly and in such volume as to make the beholder almost believe that nature speaks, maugre the silence—all-penetrating—all-pervading.

THE EARLY "PENNY IN THE SLOT."

From Good Words.

Barely fifteen years can have elapsed since the automatic coin-in-the-slot machine first appeared in public places to supply customers with cigarettes, matches, chocolates, sweetmeats, stationery, &c.; while in its latest phase this contrivance—in conjunction with a lighted street lamp—has been made available for the automatic purveyance of hot water and hot drinks. Surely, it may be thought, this extremely utilitarian invention can only have been due to the ingenuity of the present generation; and it is, therefore, startling to learn that the automatic machine is one of the oldest projects in everyday use, since it was known a century before Christ, being the invention of that great mathematician, Hero of Alexandria, who flourished B. C. 117-81.

Hero invented what he termed a "sacrificial vessel which flows only when money is introduced," and a full description of this apparatus is contained in his famous treatise on pneumatics, reissued by Thevenot, royal librarian to Louis XIV. of France, in the year 1692. "If into certain sacrificial vessels a coin of five drachms be thrown, water or wine shall flow out and surround them," so runs the postulate.

The explanation of the mechanism inside the vase was very simple; the vessel contains another holding the wine, and near to the latter is placed a vertical rod about which turns a well-balanced beam. When the coin is dropped through the slot it falls on one end of this horizontal beam, which, being depressed, opens a valve suspended from a chain at the other end, and the wine commences to flow out through a pipe.

THE FEATHER FASHION.

From The Humane Review.

Here is a passage from a pamphlet reprinted a couple of years ago from The Times:

"One of the commonest as well as the saddest sights in London is the elderly lady taking her airing in a carriage or bath chair in Hyde Park or some other public place; in appearance so bent and discolored and wasted with age and many infirmities as to remind the spectator of a corpse, her bowed head crowned with white egrets' feathers torn from birds that were slaughtered when feeding their young! To a man who has any love of nature, and of nature's most beautiful children, such a spectacle is ghastly and repulsive in the extreme; he remembers that he once had a mother, and is glad to think that she passed away a long time ago; since if she had lived down to within recent years she might not have escaped the contagion of this hateful fashion among women."

This is a sample of the severe things that have been said to me and by scores of writers in England and America; and these things have been printed and reprinted in journals and as leaflets and pamphlets, and have been blown like thistledown all over the kingdom and over the English-speaking world, so that no woman is ignorant of what has been said; and it has produced no effect. That is to say no appreciable effect; the few women here and there who refuse to wear feathers, even when assured by the smug liars of the millinery establishments that they are artificial and not birds' feathers at all, are probably regarded as eccentrics by their sisters. Feathers still decorate and degrade the majority of women of all ages, and of all social grades, from the poorest dwellers in the slums to the Duchess and the daughter of a hundred Earls, and the one wife of the saintly and eloquent ecclesiastic who is a great church dignitary and a Lord. Unhappily, he does not make use of his eloquence, and high position to put an end to the acted blasphemy witnessed each week in every church in his diocese, when the fair worshippers, adorned with spoils torn from the slain children of the air, and each one bowing her head to flutter those feathers not her own, accompanies her own pastor with a pure heart and humble voice unto the throne of heavenly grace, saying after him, week by week, year by year, all her life long, so many sacred beautiful words, words, words.

VERSES WRITTEN IN A GIFT COPY OF MR. LOWELL'S POEMS.

If here, sweet friend, no verse you find
To wake far echoes in the mind,
No reach of passion that can stir
Your chords of deeper character,
Let it suffice if here and there
You seem to snuff New England air
And give a kindly thought to one
Who in our ampler Western sun
Finds no such sunshine as he drew
In London's dreariest fogs from you.
—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL in The Atlantic.

IRISH FUNERALS.

From The Cornhill.

Humor follows an Irishman even to his grave. With advancing civilization the glories of wakes have become a thing of the past, though they are still living who can remember "his Honor's" funeral, and how they waked him three days dressed in his best for the admiration of an admiring tenantry, who crowded into the "corpse house," and, while the hearse was waiting at the door, seized the coffin and ran away with it helter skelter, down the drive, and past the lodge where the disconsolate widow was sitting on a chair placed on a table in the window, and combing her hair for consolation, while she waited to see the funeral cortège pass. That is now ancient history, but the present day is not devoid of humor. "Michael Ryan begs to inform the public that he has a large stock of cars, waggonettes, breaks, hearses, and other pleasure vehicles for sale or hire," runs an advertisement in a local paper, the same paper which, in a glowing description of a funeral, announced that "Mrs. B. of G— sent a magnificent wreath of artificial flowers in the form of a cross."

INDIVIDUAL RESISTANCE IN DISEASE.

From The Contemporary Review.

Variations in severity of symptoms depend on the varying violence of the attack and the varying capacity of resistance. Dr. Durham dismisses the former on account of "our scanty knowledge of the laws which govern the variations of the parasite." This well-founded admission reveals a gap in the very foundations of bacteriology, sufficient to render the entire edifice of doubtful stability; but let that pass. More is known about the effect of resisting power in individuals. It may be due to specific immunity acquired by a previous attack or transmitted from a parent, or it may consist in a natural refractoriness. Several classes of persons may be distinguished, all capable of harboring specific organisms without showing any recognizable signs of it. One very important class is formed by those who have had an attack and recovered, but in whom the specific micro-organisms remain for an indefinite time. Dr. Durham mentions diphtheria, enteric fever, and plague. The bacilli of all these diseases have been found in patients weeks and months after their apparent complete recovery. Dr. Klein has recorded the same thing of scarlet fever. This is in keeping with a pretty common occurrence. A child has diphtheria or scarlet fever, and is sent to the hospital. In due course it is sent home quite well, but at once, or perhaps after a time, other children in the same house take the disease. Then there is an outcry about "premature discharge." The same thing happens in private houses. One person suffers from some infectious illness, and is shut off from the other inmates, who remain quite well. The patient recovers and returns to ordinary life, and presently some one else takes the disease.

A second class consists of those who, having never had a previous attack, are exposed to infection and take it, but in so slight a form as to escape notice. The most familiar examples of this are furnished by diphtheria and plague. The most trifling of sore throats and a slightly enlarged gland may represent these formidable diseases, respectively. A third class—or perhaps it is only a difference of degree—is formed by those in whom the infective agent lodges, but remains wholly inactive. Here again diphtheria, which has been more carefully studied in this connection than any other disease, furnishes examples. Virulent cultures of diphtheritic bacilli have been obtained from healthy children.

TOBACCO TONGS.

From Notes and Queries.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries a pair of tongs, a supply of juniper wood, and a wooden block for shredding the tobacco upon were part of a smoker's outfit. The tongs, of course, enabled the lover of the "Right Trinidado" to light his "Woodcock's Head" (a kind of pipe) at the "ordinary" fire or at the apothecary's brazier. During the reign of James I. the tobacco trade was carried on by the apothecaries.

Decleker, in his "Gull's Horn-Book," (1609,) says the gallants of his time lighted their pipes with live coals, and that the tongs in use were made of gold or silver. I cannot conclude this note without referring to Jonson's "Alchemist." In this play Face, speaking of Drugger, says:

He has maple block, silver tongs,
Winchester pipes, and fire of juniper.

THE SHINIEST DIME.

One little girl had five little dimes:
She had counted them over a good many times,
And again and again she had left her play
To plan how to spend them for Christmas Day.

For papa and mamma and baby boy
And grandpa and grandma would all enjoy
Her little gifts as much as a score
Of other presents that cost far more.

Four of the dimes were dull and old,
But one was shining and new, I'm told;
And once the little girl said to a friend,
"This new one is almost too pretty to spend."

At last the Christmas shopping was done;
The dimes were spent, yes, every one;
And Annette seemed the happiest girl alive
As she hurried home with her parcels five.

She had a secret for mother's ear.
"I bought a nice present for papa dear,
And for grandpa and grandma and baby, too;
But I spent the shiniest dime for you!"
—JESSIE L. BRITTON in St. Nicholas.

THE BLIND MAN'S DOG.

From The Cornhill.

The blind men's dogs do not appear in English paintings earlier than the reign of Anne, and Dr. Caius mentions them not. In London they form a large and most intelligent part of the very few dogs which earn a living or help their masters to do so. The manner of their education, which is highly specialized, must have puzzled many persons who have seen them resolutely guiding their poor master to his stand, or back to his home, along crowded pavements and over the cross streets, never passing these when a cab is about to turn up them, and sometimes barking their disproval if a cart turns without warning too near their charge. I find that many of these dogs are taught by a half-blind man, who makes this part of his humble livelihood. And "this he does," as Herodotus says, "in a way I am not at liberty to mention." It would not be right to divulge his educational system. But many are taught by the blind men themselves, especially if they have not always been blind, and remember the streets and turnings. A young dog is taken out with the old dog, and soon imitates him by pulling on the string in front of the man. Then he is told not to go off the pavement, and to be careful in crossing the streets. The blind men ask for human help when crossing the main streets, but otherwise trust to the dog. Their duty is to take their master out in the morning, and to take him home again. The latter they learn with no difficulty, going straight to the house door.

One particularly clever blind man's dog, who takes his master every day from near Fulham gasworks to the Brompton Road and home again, is only four years old. His master buys his provisions every evening on the way home, and this dog takes him to the shops he deals with. When told to go to the baker's, he takes his master to the shop, and when told to go to the grocer's, he does so without fail. His birthday was on Dec. 14 last, and his blind master presented him with three birthday cakes, one for each year he had served him.

AUTOMOBILES FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

From The American Automobile.

There are oil wells in the islands, and some foreign capitalists are already securing an abundance of oils and shipping the same to the market for sale. These oils are good in quality and would do for oil-burning motors of automobiles. There is much illuminating oil shipped here from Russia, but the price per gallon is costly, being about triple American values. Naphtha and other power producing liquids for horseless vehicles can now be purchased in any desired quantities in Manila or Iloilo.

The steamers which are coming into port now are bringing in immense cargoes of machinery supplies, such as nuts, bolts, set screws, small tools, carpenter's tools, metal working devices, and supplies of rod iron, sheet metal, &c. All of these things were formerly very scarce and costly. What there was here were mostly from Spanish sources, and the tools and supplies of Spain are inferior. I have taken a Spanish wrench and twisted the jaws off with little pressure. Good American tools with the proper stock in them and finished by trained machinists, instead of apprentices, are what are needed here. Now that these tools and machinery supplies are arriving in liberal quantities, the responsibilities of the makers of horseless vehicles are reduced, for these parties need only see to it that the men who handle their machines in these islands are provided with the special parts of the machines which may need renewal. Every horseless vehicle sent here ought to be provided with duplicate parts. I have seen a good machine stalled for want of a spiral spring of peculiar pattern which could not be replaced. It must be remembered that it requires three or four months and often longer to get a new part from America, and the funny part of it is that when a piece of the mechanism of the vehicle breaks down, the native owner labors under the impression that the machine is disabled for good. He does not seem to know that the machinery can be renewed in any fractured or worn portion, and he will store the vehicle away until some one tells him different. If horseless vehicle makers had a representative on the ground to be responsible for the machine, troubles of this sort would be avoided.

THE CHACMA BABOON.

From The Spectator.

Two officers escaping from Pretoria were about to cross a river, when they saw on the opposite bank a troop of these baboons coming down to drink. They were so sensible of the danger of irritating these beasts, or of making the troop utter their barks and yelps of alarm, that they remained for two hours up to their necks in water until the troop retired. Some surprise was expressed that the officers should pay regard to "a troop of monkeys." Any one who shares this feeling may see at the Zoo, probably for the first time in fifteen years, a full-grown male Chacma. A soldier writing home from the front described a locust as "something between a bird and a fly." This baboon is "something between a monkey and a boar." His head, shoulders, tusks, and muscles show immense strength, and its size is greater than the measurements given in a recent work on South African mammals. It is 3 feet 8 inches long from the nose to the end of the body, and when it stands upright its head is 4 feet 4 inches from the ground. The baboons have maintained their place in South Africa against all enemies, including man, and are likely to do so for some years to come.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:56, 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 945, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.
g 12-6-1900.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*8:00 a. m.....Syracuse Local.....	†6:25 p. m
†8:30 a. m.....Empire State Express..	†10:30 a. m.
*8:45 a. m.....Fast Mail.....	*10:00 a. m.
†10:30 a. m.....Day Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.....Rutland Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m...Southwestern Limited...	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m...N. Y. & Chicago Special..	*1:00 p. m.
†3:30 p. m...Albany & Troy Flier...	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.....Albany Special.....	2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.....Detroit Special.....	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m...The Lake Shore Limited..	*6:30

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

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Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
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Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
22 W. 33d St., op. Waldorf 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
287 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas Sts.
87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Ohio Southern 1st Mtge Ctfs.
WANTED.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exch. Telephone 1904 Cort.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Henry L. Wardwell. Edward L. Adams.
Telephone 2213 Broad.
WARDWELL & ADAMS,
STOCK BROKERS,
16 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

I. F. MEAD T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
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FINANCIAL.

LAST OPPORTUNITY
to secure Treasury Stock of THE
"TRIPLER LIQUID AIR COMPANY"
at $7.00 a share—(par value $10), full paid and non-assessable.
BOOKS CLOSE DEC. 18TH.
This company was awarded the "Grand Prix" at PARIS; its patents in the United States and in all foreign countries are BROAD, FUNDAMENTAL, EXCLUSIVE and UNASSAILABLE.
It has placed the manufacture and use of Liquid Air on a commercial basis as a motive power for Automobiles and Engines, Refrigeration, Chemical agent and aid to surgery. Its rapid and increasingly profitable development all over the civilized world is unquestionably a matter of the near future. THIS COMPANY ABSOLUTELY CONTROLS THE WHOLE LIQUID AIR FIELD.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
25% cash; balance in 3 monthly payments. No order filled for less than TWENTY shares.
Make all checks payable to
GERALD M. FENNELL & COMPANY,
Fiscal Agents for the United States,
11 Broadway, New York.
Orders filled at $7, if mailed by the 18th.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N.Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President
Francis B. Leggett, } Vice Presidents
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secretary.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-Pres.
James K. Corbiere, 2d V. P. H. Y. Francis, Sec.
W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

MORTGAGE LOANS WANTED: $125,000; handsome, well-rented corner property; appraised $200,000. BAKER, 106 Lexington Avenue.

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FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.

PROXIES.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficeint Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.

Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STATE BANK
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,600,692.39
Overdrafts		727.25
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$63,368.81	
Due from approved reserve agents	199,648.05	
		263,016.86
Banking house and lot	35,000.00	
Other real estate	82,929.50	
		117,929.50
Mortgages owned		57,628.75
Stocks and bonds		496,723.75
Specie		318,818.00
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		45,702.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for next day's exchanges	$166,049.51	
Other items carried as cash	40,175.11	
		206,224.62
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		2,500.00
		$4,049,963.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	138,948.48
Due depositors	3,683,410.05
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	2,604.59
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	25,000.00
	$4,049,963.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
O. L. RICHARD, President, and A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier of the State Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 378 Grand St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law. (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
OSCAR L. RICHARD, President.
A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 4th day of December, 1900, before me. LEONARD W. SIMMONS.
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public No. 57. New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA,
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$19,357,151.43
Overdrafts		2,552.36
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,387,006.11
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		243,856.89
Specie		3,642,066.91
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		1,561,929.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$9,113,564.75	
Other items carried as cash	76,087.97	
		9,190,232.72
		$36,284,815.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	730,901.59
Due depositors	21,845,313.81
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	9,956,607.01
Unpaid dividends	1,993.00
	$36,284,815.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said County, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law. (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the fourth day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 6th day of December, 1900, before me. CHAS. D. CHICHESTER.
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
WEST SIDE BANK
at the close of business Dec. 4, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,387,648.30
Overdrafts		565.07
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		102,591.18
Real estate		32,006.86
Mortgages owned		21,700.00
Stocks and bonds		382,122.54
Specie		332,307.65
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		399,864.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$302,960.83	
Other items carried as cash	19,903.44	
		322,864.27
Total		$3,931,669.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	176,428.05
Due depositors	3,162,285.31
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	142,956.51
Total	$3,931,669.87

OFFICERS.
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President.
FREDERICK K. KELLER, Vice President.
CHARLES ROHE, 2d Vice President.
THEODORE M. BERTINE, Cashier.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Charles Rohe,	Thomas Stokes,
Joseph Eastman,	Joseph Stern,
Christian F. Tietjen,	Mayer Eisemann,
Frederick Beck,	Fred'k K. Keller,
Samuel D. Styles,	W. E. Pruden,
August Finck,	George Kärsch,
G. W. Miller,	S. W. Albro.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE PLAZA BANK
at the close of business Dec. 4, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,002,036.63
Overdrafts		823.13
Due from approved reserve agents		302,284.29
Stocks and bonds		61,912.50
Specie		42,341.92
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		177,870.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$121,115.06	
Other items carried as cash	12,971.47	
		134,086.53
		$2,721,155.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	75,885.85
Due depositors	$2,227,191.38
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	218,077.77
	2,445,269.15
	$2,721,155.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
W. McMASTER MILLS, President, and C. W. PARSON, cashier, of the Plaza Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 753 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law. (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
W. McMASTER MILLS, President.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 7th day of December, 1900, before me. E. M. CLARKE,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, New York County.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.
New York, December 1st, 1900.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the Cable Building, 621 Broadway, New York, on the second Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the adoption or rejection of the by-laws adopted by the Directors of the Company on the 18th day of June, 1900, for action on a motion to reduce the number of Directors to nine (9,) and for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, will be held at the Company's office in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 27th day of December, 1900, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on December 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of December 28th, 1900.
GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
Dec. 10, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1901, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 Union Square.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held Tuesday, December 11th, 1900, at the banking house, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Dividends.

DIVIDEND NO. 28.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO. will pay the regular quarterly dividend, No. 28, of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) per share, February 1st, 1901, to PREFERRED stockholders of record December 31st. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.
December 8, 1900.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership firm of BACHRACH & FARBER of 56 East 8th St., New York City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Dated New York, Dec. 8, 1900.

UNION PACIFIC LITIGATION.

Important Evidence in the Suit Against the Company by the Nebraska Attorney General.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 8.—Important evidence has been adduced in the taking of testimony at Union Pacific headquarters, at Omaha, by Referees Smith and Duffie, acting for the Supreme Court of Nebraska, in the hearing of the case wherein the Attorney General of the State has brought suit against the Union Pacific for $635,000, penalties said to be due to the State because of the violation of the maximum-rate law by the railroad company.

In this testimony the railroad company has allowed evidence to go before the court showing that it owns the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, as well as the Union Pacific Fuel Company, which operates the Rock Springs, Hanna, and other coal mines in Wyoming.

The evidence taken shows that the Union Pacific Company is paying good dividends, and is in a very prosperous condition. For per cent. dividends have been paid on preferred stock, and 3½ per cent. on common stock.

Information brought out in this suit will be of value in framing legislation affecting railroads. Two points that will be thoroughly explained will be the cost of transportation of through and local freight, and the per centage of local freight carried as related to the entire volume of business.

The representatives of the company have asked for time to consult Eastern parties interested in the suit, and this has been given to them.

VICTORY FOR UNDERWRITERS.

New Orleans Cotton Men Agree to Comply with Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—Hereafter cotton will probably be handled in New Orleans in strict accordance with the rules of the insurance companies. Trouble between the insurance companies and the compress and warehouse men has existed for many years. Two weeks ago it was discovered that nearly every compress in New Orleans had thrown caution to the winds, and the underwriters decided to cancel all policies. Still, a few companies refused to comply with rules which provide for the covering of cotton with tarpaulins and prohibit crowding the yards.

Then bankers came to the aid of the insurance companies and announced that loans and advances made to the cotton men would be withdrawn if peace was not quickly restored, and the cotton men gave in. To-day every press and warehouse force in the city is at work clearing up and otherwise complying with the rules of the underwriters.

Receiver for Street Railroad.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 8.—Mrs. Mary J. McCampbell, a minority stockholder of the Fountain Head Street Railroad Company, has secured the appointment of a temporary receiver for the Fountain Head Railroad Company and the Fountain City Land Company. The petitioner alleges the companies are insolvent, owing about $313,000; that Borgfeldt & Co. of New York are the principal owners, and that the profits of the railroad company are being used to liquidate claims against the land company.

Proposal to Consolidate Coal Mines.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Dec. 8.—Plans are being perfected for the consolidation of more than twenty different coal companies in Tuscarawas County. A New York syndicate is purchasing the mines outright, and it is said the deal will involve two or three million dollars. Negotiations are said to be under way for mines on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroads, the Panhandle and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

Proposed Ice-Crushing Boats.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 8.—Capt. B. B. Inman of this city will leave to-day for Montreal, where he will on next Wednesday explain before the Chamber of Commerce of that city his proposed ice-crushing boat. Capt. Inman claims that with this new craft it will be possible to keep navigation open on the Great Lakes the year around. The proposed boats will not be simply ice breakers. They will be able to do a general passenger and freight transportation business.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street's week has not been altogether agreeable. While no grave news events have intervened—while, in fact, most business developments have been positive in their encouraging character—the stock list has been pretty well shaken up. In the railway list there has been relatively small discomfort, many important properties actually scoring gains; but it has been different with the industrials. Sugar Trust is down over half a dozen points, while Rubber Trust and the others of less magnitude have broken substantially, the iron and steel stocks being especial sufferers, with Tennessee Coal falling below 57, as compared with over 70 only a week or so ago.

Explanatory of the trust stock recessions there is nothing that has general bearing. The closest approach appeared in hysterical forecasts of the President's message, it being proclaimed in advance that the President was to arraign every capital combination and urge such Congressional action as would lead forthwith practically to the extermination of capitalized properties. Though the message, when it appeared, was not at all in the predicted strain of savagery, the professional speculators of the Stock Exchange abated not one jot of their aggressiveness against the whole list of industrial issues. Very clearly evidenced from the start, indeed, was the fact that the market was not being put under pressure because of any specific reasons, but that "reasons" were being evolved merely to account for the pressure.

No doubt at any time can have been entertained by fair observers as to the character of the operations dominating the industrial part of the market. They have been wholly professional, have emanated entirely from professional traders who, having sold their holdings right after election, have ever since been nagging at quotations in the hope that a break could be induced whereby stocks might be bought at cheaper prices than were naturally ruling. Some developments came along helpful to this bear plan of campaign, that of most conspicuousness being in a stock-jobbery row between some of the insiders of the Steel and Wire Trust. The fact gets scant attention that what was most serious in that difficulty has since been amicably arranged; what the raiding traders declare loudly and continually is that all the iron and steel stocks ought to suffer because Wire Trust insiders are suspicious of one another.

At the end of the week the misery purveyors centred all their forces on money market forebodings. They figure out grave calamity for the whole business world because, they say, there is likely to be at least one or two days of stringency in call loans between this and New Year's. The reason they count upon this is, they urge, that long lists of big corporations will be obliged to raise funds wherewith to prepare for interest and dividend disbursements at the first of the year—especial stress being put upon the fact that this list of corporations is now enormously larger than ever hitherto. This sort of thing is what Wall Street classes in its vocabulary as an "argument." Preparations to distribute to the public tens of millions of dollars beyond every past New Year's precedent—such is the sanitarium logic. Strange, is it, that effect can result? Result it does—and the Stock Exchange record of the past week makes the showing of it. And meanwhile the banks in Wall Street are lending money under 5 per cent. for three months and six months, while even for a year the charge is materially below the legal interest rate.

At times during the past week there appeared what seemed to be free selling of stocks here for foreign account. It is also much announced that securities in large volume are now arriving from the other side, representing recent sales by European holders. Most of these announcements come, however, from the same sources that are so industrious in the issue of bear bulletins for the future. Seeking continually for some excuse for worry, they can manufacture "facts" when facts are scarce. Opposed to the professional pessimism is testimony coming from practically every important banking house having international connections—testimony that European investors are newly disposed toward our securities favorably, and that stocks and bonds sold during the past decade (and during the period there has been a clearing up of American investments abroad by the wholesale) are likely now to be rebought. The recent election result establishes confidence in American financial integrity; and general business conditions here are in such splendid contrast with the situation throughout most of the rest of the world that the ultra selfish motives of the foreign investor must direct attention here, where on the basis of net return safe securities are selling far cheaper than the world's average.

It is a fashionable Wall Street view that stocks were sold largely in the recent activity by those important interests whose utterances have been uniformly bullish and continue so. Basis for this judgment is hard to find. Doubtless there was some letting go of stocks by prominent operators, but nothing exceptional, certainly nothing surprising and nothing naturally detrimental to the market's quality, could be thus involved. That Mr. Morgan, Mr. Vanderbilt, the Messrs. Rockefeller, and other financiers of character are confident that the country has entered upon an era of good times shows amply in a hundred ways. And only little minds, incapable of comprehending what such leaders aim at and accomplish, can entertain theories of the sort which in this connection industrious bear oracles are attempting to promote.

A natural result of the professional bear campaigning shows in an extended short interest. All the lesser traders of Wall Street have sold stocks they did not own.

COLORADO FUEL'S EARNINGS.

The strength of Colorado Fuel in the stock market yesterday was on buying following the publication of the earnings statement of the company for the month of October, showing net earnings of $254,936—an increase of $72,087 as compared with October, 1899. For the four months ending Oct. 31 net earnings totalled $820,019, while the bond interest, taxes, and preferred stock dividends for the entire year to June 30, 1901, call for only $601,790, leaving as a result of the four months' operations a surplus over all charges for the entire year of $318,229.

SATURDAY.

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 8	296,646
To date this year	119,017,904
Corresponding date last year	162,252,615

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 8	$1,773,500
To date this year	$501,393,960
Corresponding date last year	$799,327,640

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½ per cent.; at two months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	½	Federal Steel pf	½
Am. Smelt & R	⅞	Ft. W. & Rio Gr	1½
Am. Steel & W	1¼	Gen. Elect	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	1¼	Int. Paper pf	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Erie 1st pf	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	½
Erie 2d pf	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Federal Steel	1⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	1⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref	½	Met. Street Ry	1
Am. Tobacco	⅛	M., St. P. & S. S. M. 2 pf	⅜
Anaconda Copper	⅛	Nat. Biscuit	⅜
Ann Arbor pf	½	Nat. Biscuit pf	⅞
B'klyn Union Gas	3⅛	Nat. Tube	½
Chi. & Alton pf	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	⅝
Consol. Gas	1⅜	Pacific Coast	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	1	Pressed Steel Car	⅝
Cont. Tobacco pf	1⅜	Pullman Co	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf	½	St. J. & G. I.	⅝
Erie Tel. & Tel	½	St. L. & S. W. pf	⅞
Gt. North. pf	⅝	Stoss-Sheff. pf	1
Int. Paper	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3⅝
Iowa Cent. pf	1½	West. Union Tel	1
L. E. & W. pf	2½	Long Island	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	2	Kan. City & Pac. 1st 4s	2
Ches. & Ohio. Ser. A	2½	Mo. Pac. 3d 7s	1
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st	1	Ore. Short Line 6s	1½

Bond Declined.

Peoria & Eastern Inc	1

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

The stock market yesterday was weak in the early trading, professional selling appearing on the theory that the bank statement would be bad, and would induce to liquidation by weak holders. In this belief stocks were hammered aggressively and prices declined as a consequence, the greatest weakness appearing in the industrial list, Tennessee Coal and Iron being especially depressed, at one time falling nearly five points.

A surprise developed when the bank statement appeared. As the figures show, that statement was unfavorable, surplus reserves decreasing more than five millions and a loss in cash of six millions being reported. Yet, in the face of this, not only did no further declines appear, but substantial strength developed, prices rising sharply. Among the leaders were, in the industrial group, Federal Steel, Steel and Wire, Colorado Fuel, and American Tin Plate, and in the railroads, Atchison, Erie, St. Joseph and Grand Island, and Wheeling and Lake Erie. Federal Steel was favorably influenced by the semi-official assurance of a 5 per cent. dividend, while Wheeling and Lake Erie was bought on the report from Ohio that in the proposed consolidation of twenty coal companies in Tuscarawas County the Wheeling mines were to be taken in, and the products of all the mines handled by the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway.

Tennessee Coal's extreme weakness was credited to the persistent report that the next quarterly dividend would be passed—a report that officials say has no justification in fact.

Brooklyn Union Gas and Consolidated Gas were sold, apparently by insiders.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued shortly before the close of business was generally what had been expected. Surplus reserves decreased $5,164,550, loans increased $1,944,400, specie decreased $4,090,600, legal tenders decreased $1,915,500, while deposits decreased $3,366,200. The loss in cash is explained by the shipments of money to the interior and by the demands from the Sub-Treasury.

The only surprising feature of the statement was the small increase shown in the loan account. In view of the fact that during the week the Third Avenue bond issue was arranged for and other special transactions were put through, the small increase was taken as showing that the buying of stocks for the greater part has been of an investment nature, the stocks being paid for outright.

The stock market previous to the publication of the statement had been weak under continued bear pressure, some specialties showing marked declines. Following the publication of the figures, however, a tone of decided strength developed, and closing prices were generally well above the low figures of the day, while in many instances net gains were recorded.

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$806,442,500	$682,159,800	$697,747,400
Deposits	861,044,700	748,078,000	789,525,800
Circulation	30,607,900	16,480,900	16,439,200
Specie	162,804,400	145,314,500	158,462,300
Legal tenders	58,157,900	50,241,700	56,017,100
Total res.	$220,962,300	$195,556,200	$214,479,400
Reserve req'd.	215,261,175	187,019,500	197,381,450
Surplus res.	$5,701,125	$8,536,700	$17,097,950

NO MONEY STRINGENCY.

Wall Street last week was much concerned over the money market outlook, many gruesome predictions being made to the effect that a stringency was at hand such as that which marked the close of last year. Prominent bankers were quoted—without authority, it now develops—as declaring their belief in much higher rates, and on the strength of these publications and because of the persistent doleful tales, there was much selling of stock in the stock market, chiefly for the short account. Representative bankers, quoted herewith, however, agree that there will be no stringency.

The President of one of the prominent National banks—Money will be active, but it will not be tight, and, assuredly, there will be no stringency. Write along the lines of easy money and you will not be far wrong.

President Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank—In view of the preparations for the very large January disbursements, it is altogether probable that you will see time money work higher, for the financial institutions will have to have a considerable amount of money to meet these disbursements. On the other hand, this very fact will make call rates easy, for the banks, with all this money on hand, will be glad to lend it out from day to day. For that reason I look for easy call rates.

President Van Norden of the National Bank of North America—I look for active money and legal rates, say, 5 per cent., for the rest of the month, after which rates will fall again, because of the extraordinary large amount of money to be released by the January disbursements. Whoever talks of a money stringency is merely talking nonsense.

President Parmly of the Phenix National Bank—Rates will hold firm for the rest of the year, but there will be plenty of money to go round, and there need be no fear of any tightness.

An officer of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank—I see no prospects of tight money, but on the contrary look for comparatively easy rates until the end of the month, after which there will be so much money released that rates are bound to go lower. Of course, it may be that in the last day or two of this month there may be a sudden rise in money because of the disbursement preparations, but it will not be consequential.

Vice President Ogilvie of the Union Trust Company—I do not see how you can have dear money with the banks and trust companies having so large a supply of available funds. I do not look to see rates go any higher than at present, unless it be merely a temporary fluctuation.

An Officer of the United States Trust Company—There are no indications, nor are there any reasons, why rates should work any higher than they are at present. Of course preparations will have to be made for the January disbursements, but that will be done gradually and should not have a disturbing effect. There is, it is to be recalled, the money of out-of-town banks to be taken into consideration—this money always being drawn here by a 5 per cent. rate, or thereabout.

TWO REPRESENTATIVE VIEWS.

J. S. Bache, who has just returned from an extended trip abroad, speaking of his impressions, says:

"Returning from the other side, I would say that the important improvement in values here which has taken place since the election is viewed there with a feeling bordering on astonishment. European observers had become thoroughly convinced long before election that there was no possibility of the United States falling into the slough of Bryanism, and hardly seemed to have realized how much dread existed here. They were therefore not prepared for the very large advance in values, and have only commenced to realize that this advance is likely to be permanent. The result of the election buries the silver question forever. There is no reason that I can see why American securities should not sell on the same basis as European ones, especially since we are buying foreign Government bonds for our own investment. It is therefore my belief that securities which are likely to be permanent as dividend payers are not too high, and that after a reaction commensurate with the terrific advance which we have had good securities will again do better.

"As far as the industrials are concerned, which are the only drag in the present market, it is not long before the good will become separated from the bad in the minds of people, and many of the preferred stocks of the better industrials are selling exceedingly low from an investment point of view. I was surprised to find that even foreign investors are commencing to take an interest in the preferred shares of the better class of our industrials. A slow but steady absorption of these preferred shares, now paying 6 and 7 per cent., by European investors is a likely development of the immediate future."

H. C. Davis of A. A. Housman & Co., who has been in London representing the Yerkes syndicate, which is to build the new underground rialway in that city, says:

"In England they are feeling more and more friendly to American institutions and American securities. They recognize that the result of the Presidential election has eliminated for all time to come an element of uncertainty which has been hanging over our business world, and indirectly has affected the business of other countries. They believe that we are in for a long period of prosperity, and are great bulls on our stocks.

"As for our financial position, they simply resign themselves to the fact that financially, no less than commercially, we are a growing and a great power."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Discussing the foreign exchange situation C. Schumacher & Co. in their weekly review say:

During the first week of December the fluctuations in exchange closely followed the course of our money market, but at no time amounted to even as much as 1-32 per cent. until Thursday, when a strong buying movement of our stocks and bonds for London account led to a decline of something over 1-32 per cent. in sterling. A further decline took place Friday.

Continental bills, on the other hand, were remarkably steady. Reichsmarks even advanced about 1-32 per cent. during the week. The supply of commercial bills showed a decided falling off. The demand continues good, but still consists mostly of requirements in cover of returning stocks and bonds. Three European steamers, which arrived here Friday, are said to have some very large blocks of these securities on board, but, contrary to expectations, exchange does not seem to have been in the least affected by these large deliveries. Whether this must be attributed to the cover having been already provided beforehand or to the fears of a higher money market as a consequence of the return of such large blocks of our securities, it would be hard to say.

It may be remembered that we had a very sharp squeeze in money between the 15th and 20th of December of last year. In our present situation as compared to that of last year the principal difference is that while last year the squeeze took everybody by surprise and entirely unprepared, this year our borrowers have taken their precautions against it. Another difference probably also is in the large increase in the volume of our currency which has taken place during the year, estimated at about $180,000,000—part in gold and part in National banknote circulation. The stock market and the money market are now the principal elements of influence in shaping the course of exchange.

PEORIA ROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your statement of yesterday, headed "Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Second Mortgage Bonds Dropped," you say: "By the action of the Stock Exchange the stock bought yesterday has to-day no apparent market value." This appears to me to convey a wrong impression. The Stock List Committee do not make values of stocks or bonds. From time to time they list or strike off certain bonds and stocks for reasons which appear good and sufficient to themselves.

The position of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway is the same to-day as yesterday, except that its stock and second mortgage bonds cannot be quoted on the Stock Exchange lists. The road is at present operated by the Illinois Central Railroad, as agent for the purchaser. Suits have been brought, and are still pending in the Indiana and Illinois courts, to annul the sale of the road and restore it to its proper owners. Until these cases are decided by the cour

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was light and prices were irregular. Most of the stocks that were prominent on the previous day maintained their strength, but elsewhere further recessions were noted. The stocks that were most traded in a week or so ago seemed to be more or less neglected, while the most active trading was had in issues which recently have not been prominent.

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ELECTRIC BOAT, which showed such marked strength on Friday, advanced still further in both issues. The common stock sold as high as 25, and closed at 24¾ bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. The final bid for the preferred stock was 45, as on Friday, but sales of small lots of the preferred were made as high as 48. At the close not any of the issue was offered under 50.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was rather dull, but closed with a slight net gain at 11⅝ bid.

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COPPER STOCKS.—British Columbia Copper sold down to 19½ on light transactions and closed at 19 bid, a fractional net loss. Union Copper sold at 4⅝ and 4¾, and closed an eighth lower for the day at 4 bid. The other copper stocks were practically unchanged.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred showed strength that was all the more notable by reason of the extreme weakness which appeared in the stock a couple of days ago. Sales of 400 shares or more were made at 65, an advance of 3 points over the best price of Friday. The bonds were traded in to the extent of about $25,000, and advanced from 83¾ to 84½, closing at the latter figure. Similarly, St. Louis Transit advanced to 18½ bid, a gain of three-quarters of a point.

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NATIONAL CITY BANK stock sold, as on the previous day, at 495, but later was offered down sharply. At the close the best bid was 470, a decline of 25 points for the day.

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STANDARD OIL, which has been advancing so rapidly of late, suffered a decline of about 15 points. At the close the best bid for the stock was 780.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA continued strong, but transactions in the stock were relatively small. The common stock sold again at 25, and the preferred stock advanced to 50½. The latter issue closed at 25½ bid, a slight net gain.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 7. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agriculture Chem..	25	28	25	28
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf..	78	79	78	79
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	6	7	6	7
American Bicycle pf....	27	77	27	77
American Bicycle bonds.	75	77	75	77
American Bridge	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝
American Bridge pf....	92¾	92⅞	92¼	92⅝
American Chicle	77	....	77	....
American Chicle pf....	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather....	9½	10½	10⅛	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	37	40	38	40
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	90⅝	91½	90⅝	91½
*American Thread pf....	3	4½	4	4½
American Woolen	21½	22	22	22½
American Woolen pf....	....	76⅞	76½	77½
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
Arlington Copper	....	7	....	7
British Columbia Copper.	19	19½	19½	19½
British Exch. 3s.....	98	99	98	99
California Copper	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Cast-Iron Pipe.....	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.....	31	35	31	35
Central & So. Am. Tel..	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	24
Central Fireworks pf....	67	69	65	67
Compressed Air	46	48	47	48
Con. Ry. L. & P.	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	12
Con. Rubber Tire.....	3	5	2	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf....	25	32	25	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	16¾	17⅜	16¾	17½
Crucible Steel pf.....	77	78	76¼	78
Cramp & Shipyard	71	75	71	75
Dist. Co. of Am. tr rcts.	6⅜	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. pf....	25¾	26½	25¾	26
Electric Boat	24⅜	25½	24⅜	25
Electric Boat pf.....	45	50	45	....
Electric Vehicle	19½	20	19½	20
Electric Vehicle pf....	35	45	35	45
Electro-Pneumatic	2½	3	2⅝	3
Flemington Coal & Coke.	....	19	....	19
General Carriage	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf....	97½	99	97½	99
German Treasury 4s....	100¾	100⅝	100¾	100⅝
Hall Signal.....	40	....	40	....
Havana Commercial	8½	9½	8½	9½
Havana Commercial pf...	42	46	42	46
Hudson River Tel.....	115½	119	115½	120
Illinois Transportation....	1	1½	1	1½
International Pump	27⅝	28	27½	28¼
International Pump pf..	74½	75	74¼	75
International Silver pf...	35	40	35	40
Inter-State Oil	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝
Iron Steamboat.....	2⅝	4	2⅝	4
Iron Steamboat bonds....	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. L. & P....	134	138	134	142
Lorillard pf.....	100	105	100	105
†Markeen Copper.....	1	2½	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf..	12½	14½	12	14
Nat. Enamel & Stamp....	16¾	18	16½	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	80	84	80	84
National Graniophone....	5	12	5	12
National Sugar	103	106	103	106
New England Transport.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
N. Y. Transportation....	7	7½	7	7½
Otis Elevator	27	28	27	28
Otis Elevator pf.....	88	....	88	90
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie.	28	28¾	27½	28¾
Ref-f	32	....	32	....
Ref-f bonds.....	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Royal Copper.....	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.....	30	30¾	30	30¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf....	80½	81½	81	82
Safety Car Heat & Light.	120	122	120	122
St. Louis Transit	18½	....	17⅝	....
Seaboard Air Line 4s....	72½	73	72¾	73½
Seaboard Air Line	11	11½	11	11⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf....	29	29⅝	28½	29½
Standard Coupler	30	40	30	40
Standard Coupler pf....	120	125½	120	125½
Southern Light & Trac...	30	32	30	32
Standard Oil of N. J....	790	795	795	800
Storage Power.....	11	13	11	13
Tennessee Copper	17	19	17	18½
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	3⅞	4¼	3⅝	4
Trenton Potteries.....	5	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf....	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	5
Union Typewriter	35½	36⅜	35½	36½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	108	110	108	110
Union Typewriter 2d pf..	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	84½	85	83¼	84
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	62½	65	62¾	....
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5	6	5	6
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds..	....	37	....	37
Westinghouse Air Brake.	362	375	362	375
Worthington Pump pf....	110	113	110	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.....	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102⅝	102½	....
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	115	110	113
Broadway & 7th Av. 5s.	115	118	115	118
Broadway Surface 5s....	102½	103⅛	102½	103⅛
Brooklyn City R. R.....	230	231	230	231
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway pf....	32½	35	32	34
Columbus Railway pf....	89	92	89	92
Con. Traction of N. J..	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.....	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	113½	115	111½	115
42d St., M. St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry....	27	30	27	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	78½	80	78½	80
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat..	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s...	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s.....	86½	89	87	90
New Orleans Traction....	22	....	22	....
New Orleans Traction pf.	98	....	94	98
9th Av. R. R.....	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s.	83	84	83	84
North Jersey St. R. R...	24½	25½	24½	25½
Orange & Pas. V. bonds.	93	95	93	95
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.....	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 1st 6s....	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit..	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906.	112¾	114½	113¼	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.....	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds..	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	34½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf..	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1½	1¾	1 3-16	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock....	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st.....	68	....	....	68
Central Union 5s, gtd...	108½	108½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s.....	106	107	106	107
Cons. Gas of Newark....	55	....	....	55
Con. Gas. of New'k bds.	104	106	105	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J..	80	....	....	80
Consr's' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105⅜	106
Denver Gas.....	20	22	20	22
Denver Gas 5s.....	63	65	63	63
Essex & Hudson Gas....	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	62	70	62	70
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	97	100	97	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y....	298	303	298	303
Madison (Wis.) stock....	70	75	70	73
New Amsterdam 5s.....	108¼	109	108¼	109
N. E. Gas & Coke.....	12½	14	13	15
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s....	67	68	67½	69½
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co.1st.	112½	114	111	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	108	106	109
Northern Union 5s.....	105½	106	105½	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P Co.	55	58	56	58
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s. 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	34	38	....	38½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s.....	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock.....	....	50	....	50
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	75	80	77	81
Standard Gas. New York.	130	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st.....	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock.....	9	10	9	10

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S con 2s, coup
27,000.....105

U S 3s, registered
500.....109¾

U S 3s, coup
500.....109¾

U S 4s, reg, 1907
42,000.....114⅝

Adams Express 4s
500.....104

Am Cotton Oil 4½s
3,000.....99⅝

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000.....95½
1,000.....96
1,000.....96½
1,000.....97

Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
18,000.....102¼
10,000.....102½
20,000.....102⅝
500.....102⅝
500.....102
20,000.....102½

Adjustment 4s
61,000.....88⅝
27,000.....88¼

Balt & Ohio, Pitt, J & M Div 3½s
5,000.....88⅝

S'w'n Div 3½s
5,000.....90½
20,000.....90

Balt & Ohio 4s
2,000.....100¼
7,000.....100⅜

Balt & Ohio 3½s
17,000.....97¼
6,000.....97

Broadway & 7th Av
1st con 5s
10,000.....122

B'klyn Un El 1st
5,000.....98

Canada South 2d
1,000.....108¾

Cent of Ga 1st inc
1,000.....53⅞

Cent of N J gen 5s
20,000.....127⅝

Chic & Ohio 6s, Ser A
6,000.....116

Ches & O con 5s
5,000\$20F.....120¾

Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000.....103⅝

Chi & Alton 3½s
116,000.....85¼
21,000.....85

Chi & Alton 3s, ctfs
2,000.....91⅞

Chi, B & Q deb 5s
3,000.....110½

Chi & Erie 1st 5s
5,000.....116½
2,000\$20F.....116¾

Chi & Ind Coal 1st
5,000.....115
21,000\$20F.....115

Chi, Mil & St Paul con 7s
1,000.....176¼

Gen 4s, Ser A
10,000.....114¼
8,000.....114⅝

C & P W Div 5s
8,000\$20F.....122½

Chi & N'w'n gold 7s
3,000.....106⅝

Chi, R I & P gen 4s
1,000.....109¼
5,000.....109½
15,000.....109⅝

Col Fuel & Iron gen 5s
7,000.....97

Col Mid 1st 3-4s
33,000.....79
10,000.....78¾

Col & South 1st 4s
2,000.....83½

Den & Rio G imp 5s
5,000.....105

Det, M & M 1 g 3½s
40,000.....30

East Tenn., Va. & Ga con 1st 5s
4,000.....117½

Eliz, Lex & Big S 5s
10,000.....101⅞
6,000.....101¾

Erie 1st con 4s
4,000.....94¼
92,000.....94½
10,000.....94¾
12,000.....94⅝
10,000.....94½

Erie 1st gen 4s
35,000\$20F.....80
5,000\$20F.....80
5,000.....80
20,000.....80⅜
5,000.....80
10,000.....80
5,000.....80
5,000\$20F.....80⅛
30,000.....80¼
50,000.....81
15,000.....80⅝

Evans & T H 1st gen 5s
1,000.....107⅝

Flint & P M, Pt H 5s
1,000.....107

Ft Worth & D C 1st
1,000.....77½

Gal, Har & S A, Mex & P Div 5s
10,000.....99⅞
4,000.....100

Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B
5,000.....77
13,000.....77
Total sales.....$1,773,500

Ft Worth & Rio G 1st 3-4s
10,000.....67½

Hock Val 1st 4½s
3,000.....104⅝

Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s
3,000.....84

Inter Paper 1st 6s
2,000.....108

Kan City & Pac 1st
5,000.....85
10,000.....85½

Kansas City So 3s
1,000.....68¾
8,000.....68⅝

Kentucky Cent 4s
1,000.....99⅝

Kings Co Elev 4s
10,000.....88

Laclede Gas Light of St. L 1st 5s
3,000.....107½

Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
1,000.....119

L Sh & M So 2d 7s
2,000.....109⅝

L Sh & M So 3½s
2,000.....109⅝

Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
1,000.....111

Long Dock 6s
3,000.....138

Long Island unified 4s
65,000.....97

Manhattan con 4s
5,000.....104⅝

Mex Cent 1st inc
12,000.....28¼

Mex Nat 1st 4s
4,500.....93½
7,000.....93¾

Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s
1,000.....71½

Mo Pac 1st con 6s
1,000.....119

Mo Pac 3d 7s
2,000.....114½

Mo Pac Trust 5s
2,000.....99½
20,000.....99
3,000.....99¾

Mob & Ohio gen 4s
1,000.....80½

N Y Cent & Hud Riv gen 3½s
2,000.....111

Lake Shl col 3½s
3,000.....97⅝

N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s
8,000.....94½

N Y, S & W gen 5s
15,000.....99⅞
10,000.....99

Norfolk & Western, New River 6s
1,000.....131½

Norfolk & W con 4s
1,000.....99½

North Pac 4s
1,000.....105

North Pac gen 3s
5,000.....70¼
4,000.....70¼

Ore R & N con 4s
10,000.....102½

Ore S Line 1st 6s
2,000.....129½

Peoria & East 1st 4s
4,000.....84
1,000.....93¾

Peoria & East inc 4s
7,000.....39¼
40,000.....39

Reading gen 4s
1,000.....91½
43,000\$20F.....91½
2,000.....91½
5,000.....91¾

St L & San Fran 4s
20,000.....90¾

St L & I M 4s
4,000.....83
5,000.....82¾
2,000.....83

St L S'w'n 1st 4s
30,000.....94

St L S'w'n 2d 4s
10,000.....71¾

St Paul City Ry Cable con 5s
12,000.....113½

St Paul, M & M 2d 6s
5,000.....118¾

St P & Sioux City 1st
2,000.....129¾

San A & A P 4s
5,000.....79¼

South Pac 4s
1,000.....82
5,000.....81¾

Tex & N O con 5s
10,000.....104½

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000.....114

Union Pac 1st 4s
3,000.....108
5,000.....107⅞
500.....108
1,000.....107½

Wabash 1st 5s
2,000.....116½
2,000.....116⅜

Wabash deb, Ser B
10,000.....38⅜
2,000.....38⅝
5,000.....38½
12,000.....38⅝

West Shore gtd 4s
3,000.....115¾
20,000.....115

Registered
10,000.....114

West Union refund & real est 4½s
4,000.....105½

W & L E 1st con 4s
1,000.....90

Wh & L E, Wh Div 5s
3,000\$15F.....112½

Wis Cent gen 4s
20,000.....87¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 8, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
91	91¼	4,712	Amalgamated Copper.	91½	92	90⅝	91	— ¼
20¼	20⅝	910	Am. C. & F. Co....	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
67½	68	525	Am. C. & F. Co. pf...	66½	67½	66½	67½	— ⅜
30½	31	400	American Cotton Oil..	30½	30½	30½	30½	.....
90	91	158	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	90	90	90	90	.....
39	40	1,000	American Ice Co.....	37¾	39	37¾	39	+ ½
7¾	7⅞	120	American Linseed Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
38½	39	200	Am. Linseed Co. pf..	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	26	100	Am. Malting Co. pf...	25½	25½	25½	25½	.....
53⅞	54	6,280	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	53¼	54	53⅛	54	+ ⅝
95½	96⅛	615	Am. S. & R. Co. pf....	96	96¼	96	96¼	+ ¼
27⅞	28	1,200	Am. Steel Hoop Co...	27	27⅝	27	27⅝	.....
42¾	43	7,800	Am. Steel & Wire....	41½	42⅞	40⅞	42⅞	+1⅛
84½	86	1,500	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	85	85	84	85	— ⅞
123¼	123⅝	13,450	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	124	124	122¾	123⅝	— ½
44⅞	45	5,310	American Tin Plate..	44½	44⅞	43½	44⅛	+1¼
105½	106	10,900	American Tobacco	105½	106½	105	105¼	— ½
135	140	60	Am. Tobacco pf....	137	137	137	137	.....
47	47¼	500	Anaconda Cop. M. C..	47½	47½	47	47	— ⅞
53	54	100	Ann Arbor pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ½
38⅛	38¾	5,160	At., T. & S. F.....	38	38⅛	37⅝	38¼	.....
83½	83¾	11,321	At., T. & S. F. pf....	82¾	83¼	82¼	83¼	+ ⅛
78¾	78⅞	2,486	Baltimore & Ohio....	79½	79½	78¾	78⅞	— ⅛
84⅞	84½	620	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	84½	84½	84⅜	84⅜	— ⅛
70¼	70⅝	8,983	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69¾	70⅝	69¾	70⅝	— ⅛
175	179	240	Brooklyn Union Gas.	176	176	175	175	—3½
8⅝	9	10	Brunswick City	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
58½	58⅝	700	Canada Southern	58	58⅝	58	58¼	+ ¼
36⅞	37	2,600	Chesapeake & Ohio...	36⅜	37	36½	37	+ ¼
38⅛	38¼	1,741	Chicago & Alton	38	38¼	37⅝	38¼	— ⅛
75⅜	75⅞	311	Chicago & Alton pf...	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝	— ⅜
134⅞	135	4,410	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	134⅝	134⅞	134¼	134⅞	.....
96½	97¼	100	Chicago & East. Ill..	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ¼
122	125	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf...	121½	121½	121½	121½	+ ¾
14½	14⅝	400	Chicago & Great West..	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	.....
91⅝	92	400	Chi. Gt. West. deb....	91⅞	91⅞	91⅜	91⅝	— ⅛
23½	24	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	23½	23½	23½	23½	.....
125⅜	125⅞	4,825	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	125½	125⅞	125¼	125⅜	— ⅛
177½	....	115	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	178½	178½	178	178	.....
113⅝	113⅞	4,300	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	113⅝	113⅞	113½	113⅝	— ¼
66½	67	500	C., C., C. & St. L....	66½	66½	66½	66½	+ ⅛
51⅞	52	5,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	49⅞	52	49½	52	+1½
7	7¼	100	Colorado Southern ...	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
42⅜	43½	10	Southern 1st pf..	43¼	43½	43¼	43½	.....
187¼	187¾	3,025	Consolidated Gas.....	189	189	186⅜	187	—1⅝
33⅜	33⅝	6,100	Con. Tobacco Co.....	33⅜	33⅝	32½	32⅝	—1
89¼	89⅞	2,850	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	89½	89⅝	88	88¼	—1⅝
24⅞	25	1,800	Denver & R. G.....	25½	25½	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
79⅝	79¾	2,215	Denver & R. G. pf...	79½	79½	79¼	79¼	— ½
16⅞	16¾	6,100	Erie	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
46⅛	46⅜	12,215	Erie 1st pf	45¾	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	+ ½
27¼	27½	4,400	Erie 2d pf	26¾	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+1⅛
104¾	105	100	Erie Tel. & Tel.....	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ½
79	81	100	Evans. & T. H. pf....	81	81	81	81	.....
51	51¼	18,500	Federal Steel	49½	51½	49	51½	+1⅝
76½	77	1,100	Federal Steel pf.....	75¼	75½	75¼	75½	+ ½
26	26½	100	Ft. Worth & R. G....	26½	26½	26½	26½	+1½
169⅝	170	1,500	General Electric	168½	169⅞	168½	169¾	+ ⅝
100	103	10	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	.....
177½	178	300	Great Northern pf....	178	178	177¼	177¼	— ¾
71	72¼	520	Hocking Valley pf....	71	71½	70¾	71⅛	.....
123¼	124	15	Illinois Central	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	.....
22½	23	100	International Paper....	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ½
73	73½	110	International Paper pf..	73	73	73	73	+ ½
51	51¼	500	Internat. Power Co..	52	52¼	52	52	.....
19½	20	100	Iowa Central	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
44½	45	145	Iowa Central pf.....	44½	45	44½	44½	—1½
13	13½	100	Kansas City Southern.	13	13	13	13	.....
37	37	200	Kan. City South. pf....	37	37	37	37	.....
106	106	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	106	106	106	106	—2½
69	69	100	Long Island	69	69	69	69	—1
81½	82	4,100	Louisville & Nashville.	81¾	82	81⅝	82	.....
107⅝	108	4,800	Manhattan Elevated..	107⅝	108	107¼	108	+ ⅛
163½	163⅝	3,860	Met. Street Railway..	163½	165⅝	163½	165	+1
12⅞	13	100	Mexican Central	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
3⅛	4	100	Mexican National ctfs.	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
64⅝	64¾	65	Minn. & St. Louis....	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ¼
99⅜	99⅝	100½	Minn. & St. L. pf....	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	— ¼
16	16½	10	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	16½	16½	16½	16½	—2
37⅝	38	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	37½	37⅝	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
59⅝	59¾	5,600	Missouri Pacific	59⅞	59⅞	59⅛	59½	— ⅜
36½	37	200	National Biscuit Co...	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
90	92	110	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf..	91	91	91	91	— ⅛
33	36	1,050	Nat. Steel Company..	33½	34¼	33	34¼	+ ⅝
93	94	200	Nat. Steel Co. pf....	93	93	93	93	.....
60	61	800	National Tube Co....	60	60¼	60	60¼	— ½
164	168	200	New York Air Brake..	167	167¼	167	167¼	+2½
2,635	142	2,635	New York Central	141⅝	142	141	141¾	+ ¼
910	917	1,170	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	17½	17⅝	17	17⅜	.....
99⅞	100	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛
45⅞	46	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	46	46	45¼	45⅞	— ⅛
25	25¼	200	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	.....
41¼	41⅜	3,700	Norfolk & Western..	41⅛	41¼	41	41¼	— ¼
69⅝	69½	7,753	Northern Pacific	69½	69⅝	69½	69⅝	— ¼
81⅝	82	1,512	Northern Pacific pf...	81½	81⅝	81⅜	81⅝	.....
57	57½	400	Pacific Coast	58	58	57	57	—⅝
43	43½	720	Pacific Mail	44½	44½	43½	43½	— ¼
141⅞	142	2,400	Pennsylvania. R. R...	141⅞	141⅞	141½	141¾	+ ¼
97⅝	98	6,670	People's Gas, Chicago.	97⅝	98	96⅜	98	+ ¼
10	11	260	Peoria & Eastern.....	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
66	67	200	Père Marquette pf....	67	67	67	67	.....
48⅝	49	1,200	Pressed Steel Car.....	48⅝	48⅞	48⅛	48⅞	— ⅝
200	202	200	Pullman Company....	202¾	202¾	200	200	— ⅛
20	20¼	600	Reading	20	20⅜	20	20⅛	— ¼
63⅜	63⅝	6,200	Reading 1st pf	63⅜	63⅝	63	63½	+ ⅛
15⅝	15⅝	810	Republic Iron & Steel.	15½	15⅝	15	15½	+ ⅛
64⅛	64⅜	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	64⅛	64⅜	64⅛	64⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	8¾	100	St. J. & G. I.....	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
61⅞	62⅜	340	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	61⅞	62⅜	61⅞	62⅜	+1½
19⅜	19½	1,500	St. L. & San Fran....	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ¼
48⅝	49¼	1,300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	48⅝	49¼	48⅝

DISCIPLINE IN ARMY BRINGS DISASTERS

Winston Churchill Thinks Each Fighter Must Act for Himself.

BOERS COOL IN ACTION, HE SAYS

Would Crush De Wet, Suppress the Guerrilla Warfare, and Establish Civil Government.

Among the first of the passengers to come ashore from the Cunard steamship Lucania, which arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, was Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P., son of Mrs. Cornwallis West. He has come to America to lecture on "The War in South Africa as I Saw It."

Mr. Churchill, who wore a dark suit, a square-top derby hat, and an astrakhan-trimmed overcoat, left the pier at once and went to the Waldorf. Later in the day he met the representatives of the press in the offices of Major Pond, his manager, at the Everett House.

Mr. Churchill is the eldest son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, and is twenty-six years of age. He is a very fair man of the purely English type and has slightly reddish hair. His face denotes a highly strung temperament and the broad brow considerable mental capacity. A slight defect in his speech in no way impairs his conversational powers. He discusses military matters and politics with all the authority that comes from self-confidence and experience.

Mr. Churchill is a veteran of four wars. He served with the Spanish forces in Cuba in 1895, served on the Indian frontier under Sir William Lockhart, and was present at the battle of Khartoum. On Nov. 16 of last year he was taken prisoner by the Boers, but succeeded in escaping from Pretoria on Dec. 12. In his book Mr. Churchill did not tell all the story of how he escaped from the Boer capital. It was understood that the young soldier-author was reticent regarding certain facts for the sake of those who had aided him.

"I have now told the real story in London," said Mr. Churchill, yesterday, "but I think it will be new over here. I intend to relate it in my lecture at the Waldorf."

"It has been said," remarked some one, that a Dutch maiden fell in love with you and assisted you to flee. You, yourself, have said that it was the hand of Providence. Which is true?"

"It is sometimes the same thing," laughed Mr. Churchill.

"How long do you think the war in South Africa will last?"

"The war is over now. The Boers are whipped, but do not know it. Of course the guerrilla warfare may last some time. They have about 7,000 fighting men left, but where they get their supplies of ammunition is, and always has been, a mystery.

"The first thing to be done, of course, is to crush De Wet and the guerrilla bands and then organize the civil service with a large Afrikander element. Gradually, as the conflicting elements become reconciled, a system of autonomous government must be introduced, until at last the colonies become as independent of the British Crown as Canada.

"The Boer is a splendid fighter and the coolest man under fire I have ever seen. He is what you might call a 'low-pressure' fighter. He never gets excited, and as long as he thinks he is going to win he will stay at his post. But he won't charge or fight in the open, but only from behind rocks or trenches. Owing to this the Boers lost many opportunities.

"The Boers have no discipline. Each man thinks for himself, which, in my opinion, is a great quality in modern warfare. The old style of fighting made discipline necessary, but the modern rifle and loose formation has altered conditions. Every man in action nowadays must be, to a certain extent, his own General. In the British Army, of course, the discipline is very strict, and that, in my opinion, was responsible for many of the early disasters."

Mr. Churchill will deliver his lecture at the Waldorf-Astoria next Wednesday evening, and on Thursday he will leave for New Haven, Conn. He expects to remain about two months on this side. He will spend two weeks in Canada, and at Christmas will be the guest of Lord Minto. He will return to New York in January.

On Monday Mr. Churchill will dine with Gov. Roosevelt at Albany.

Mr. Churchill will not take his seat in the British Parliament until February.

A LABOR PARTY PLANNED.

Civic Federation May Enter the Political Field.

The Civic Federation, which was formed by the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss and members of reform and labor organizations to elevate and improve New York, is destined, it was said yesterday, to be the nucleus of a new labor political party. A. J. Goulden, a member of the committee which issued the call for a mass meeting of the federation in Cooper Union on Jan. 1, is the man who nominated Henry George for Mayor in 1886, when Mr. George polled 68,000 votes. Mr. Goulden said yesterday:

"It is probable that the outcome of this movement will be the formation of a party like the United Labor Party, which so nearly elected Henry George in 1886. It is true that labor parties have been formed since and have amounted to very little, but there is no reason to doubt that a stronger party than the United Labor Party can be formed if we go the right way about it."

The Rev. Mr. Bliss, who will neither admit nor deny that the Civic Federation may branch into a labor party, issued a statement yesterday regarding its present objects in which he said among other things:

"We want this movement not a labor movement alone, but a movement of the laborer and the man of progressive thought. We want more than surface respectability; we need to reform the home: the part home is the cause of the bad woman, and the causes of the bad home are rent and expensive transit. We need an anti-tenement movement if we are really going to have an anti-vice movement. And we propose not to antagonize, but rather to co-operate with other movements.

"Our movement wants to fight for the concentration of taxes on land, and to take it off good dwellings for the poor. We want more baths, schools, and playgrounds. Men need a home for the body, a chance for the mind, and then only can we conquer vice."

ANOTHER RAID ON DOYLE'S.

Blackmail, Says the Trunk Dealer as His Goods Are Carted Away.

Officers from the Bureau of Incumbrances made another raid upon Doyle's trunk store, Vesey Street and Broadway, early yesterday afternoon.

Showcases on the sidewalk in which goods were displayed were quickly torn from their fastenings and loaded upon a truck. A big crowd gathered and watched the proceedings. There was upward of $500 worth of goods, mostly leather, including pocketbooks, traveling bags, and umbrellas, seized.

Mr. Doyle protested against the raid, and asked the police officers present to arrest the raiders. Doyle asserts that there are maps in the hands of the District Attorney showing that the cases are within the house line and are therefore on private ground. The raids, Mr. Doyle says, are the result of his refusal to pay blackmail.

Liability for Labor Accidents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—W. F. Willoughby of the Department of Labor was before the Industrial Commission to-day, and submitted a paper on employers' liability and workingmen's insurance. The liability for accidents is now considered as a part of the expense of operation by all great concerns, he said. The developments have really been an evolution in labor. The laws of Europe, witness said, are more stringent than in this country.

A Judge's Creditors File Petition.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 8.—Creditors of Justice Peter P. Smith of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania filed a petition in the United States court to-day alleging that he was insolvent. The petition also alleged that he admitted his inability to pay his debts and his willingness to be adjudged a bankrupt.

ELEVATED TICKETS FREE.

Mr. Scobie's Circular Attracts the Attention of Passengers.

A man stood at the foot of the elevated stairs at Sixty-sixth Street on Friday evening and deprecatingly handed out circulars to all those who descended from the trains. The circular was a little yellow affair, but the very element of uncertainty in its printed terms chained the attention. It was as follows:

YOU CAN GET AT NO EXPENSE AND VERY little effort, with no element of chance, either of the following: 20 New York Elevated Railroad tickets or 20 Brooklyn Elevated Railroad tickets. For particulars, write to or call on GEO. F. SCOBIE, No. 11 Broadway, Room 417.

Mr. Scobie had no sooner reached the desk which he occupies in the editorial office of The Wall Street Press at the above address than a curious crowd came pouring in. Elevated railroad tickets for nothing was never included in the benevolent scheme of the present management when they got control of the road, and so it was at once known that the company was not at the bottom of any such philanthropic movement. The very fact that some one had discovered a system to get something for nothing from the elevated was alluring enough to keep Mr. Scobie busy.

Mr. Scobie was found at his desk yesterday afternoon. He launched at once into the subject of his business without hesitation. Mr. Scobie was fluent.

"Yes, Sir," he said to the visitor, "that circular means just what it says. A dollar's worth of tickets for nothing. It's a great thing, Sir, and every traveler on the elevated road ought to feel that I have come as a deliverer. I am not a philanthropist, Sir; this is a business with me, and I make my profits, small though they be; but why should you care what my profits are if you get a dollar's worth of merchandise for nothing?"

The visitor assured the financier that he cared nothing so long as he could ride free, and Mr. Scobie went on:

"Now, you see this little book with six slips. You pay me 30 cents for that. Ah, Sir, do not think that my circular is not all right," he said, almost with tears in his voice; "that 30 cents is returned to you when you sell to six of your friends these slips for 5 cents apiece. Now, when each of those friends returns his slip accompanied by 25 cents I send that friend a book of slips, and when he sells them and the buyers return them in the same manner. I send out another batch. Now, as soon as your six buyers return the slips, each with 25 cents, I send you the dollar's worth of elevated road tickets as I do to every one else who does the same thing. I make 50 cents on each transaction. And so it goes on and on increasing in volume."

Mr. Scobie was becoming enthusiastic, when the visitor interrupted:

"In other words," he said, "its the endless chain scheme over again."

"Exactly," said Mr. Scobie, delightedly. "Now you give me 30 cents."

"Are there no limitations to the plan?" asked the prospective investor, cautiously.

"They are bounded only by the number of people who ride," he said, "and not even then, for they ride always, and the thing can be gone over again and again."

"That's rather profitable, isn't it?" asked the visitor.

"Well, you see, 50 cents is not much out of which to pay expenses," said Mr. Scobie, descending from the clouds, "but then, as I said, why should you care about my profits if you can ride free?"

"Is this a plan of the road to increase traffic?" asked the visitor.

"Not at all," said Mr. Scobie. "The Goulds and Mr. Sage have their interests, and I have mine. We have nothing in common. Will you have a book?"

"Well, I'll think it over," said the cautious man, as he made way for a file of other curious ones standing outside.

STOCK EXCHANGE WARNING.

Attention Called to Violation of Rules by Soliciting Business.

The Committee on Commissions of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday issued the following note of warning:

The attention of members is called to the following ruling of the Committee on Commissions, adopted Dec. 4, 1900:

"The attention of the Committee on Commissions having been called to a practice believed to exist among some members of this Exchange of having in their employ persons denominated either clerks or agents for the soliciting of business, the Committee on Commissions rules that such practice is a violation of Section 1, Article 43, of the constitution.

The publication came somewhat in the nature of a surprise, as it was generally believed that the agitation against soliciting—begun about a year ago—had been dropped practically for all time. It develops, however, that some of the smaller Stock Exchange houses who do not feel that they can afford to pay solicitors, made complaint to the Committee on Commissions, just as was done a year ago, and that the committee promised to look into the matter. It is not known that complaint was made against any particular firm, and none has been called to task. The idea, however, is understood to be to endeavor to secure the enforcement of the law more strictly than in times past, and also to prevent, so far as possible, certain other violations, such as paying salaries to employes predicated on the amount of business they may bring in.

It is admitted, however, that there will be much difficulty in enforcing the law against soliciting. Nearly all the Stock Exchange houses have solicitors in one form or another, though they are not called solicitors. One employe, for instance, may be in charge of the grain department, another in charge of the cotton department, another in charge of bonds, &c.—that is, they may be nominally in charge. Actually, their principal business is to meet and cultivate prominent people, make friends of them, and, if possible, secure their trade.

Stock Exchange houses discussing the matter yesterday thought that the note of warning was merely a sop thrown to the complainants without any purpose to press the matter further.

ADORATION OF THE SACRAMENT.

Perpetual Exposition, After Wednesday, in St. Jean Baptiste's Church.

New York will have, after next Wednesday, a Roman Catholic church in which the perpetual exposition of the blessed sacrament will be a feature. At present the eucharist is exposed in Catholic churches only at certain times. Several members of an order of priests known as the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament have come here from Canada and have been placed in charge of St. Jean Baptiste's Church, in East Seventy-sixth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues. This is the church which has the relic of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin.

On Wednesday morning next the perpetual exposition of the blessed Sacrament will be begun, with special services, in which Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, and a large number of priests will participate. The Archbishop is to preach the sermon. The church has been remodeled and renovated at the expense of Miss Annie Leary, who has also presented a magnificent altar. It is said that Miss Leary is to build a new church for the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament.

COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT.

Col. Duffy Establishes a Precedent in National Guard Affairs.

Col. Edward Duffy, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., has appointed an Employment Committee, consisting of Chaplain Daly, Capt. Reville, and Capt. Haran, who will try to find employment for deserving members. An Advisory Board has also been appointed to examine officers elect before they appear before the Brigade Board for examination for promotion. This board consists of Surgeon Emmet, Major Devlin, Capt. Sullivan, Capt. Reville, and Capt. Foley. The plans for the new armory have been examined by Col. Duffy and other officers. The administration building, which will contain rooms for officers, and the company rooms will be three stories in height, and the drill hall will be one of the largest in the city, having seating room for 2,000 people. There will be a plunge bath, 50 by 100 feet.

Gov. Pingree Criticises a Judge.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 8.—Judge Howard Wiest of the Ingham County Circuit Court, who conducted the trial resulting in the conviction of Gen. Marsh, and who sentenced Gen. White to ten years in prison, was fiercely attacked by Gov. Pingree in an interview yesterday. To-day Judge Wiest telegraphed Gov. Pingree a request to have the Legislature investigate his conduct as Circuit Judge, and take such action as the proofs warrant.

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The Best Restaurant in Brooklyn.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Holiday Merchandise That Anticipates.

Success is cumulative—it makes success all the more successful. We never had such an aggregation of unusual, new, tasteful and wantable merchandise as we have gathered for you this holiday season. Probably there's not a country in the world, that makes merchandise, which isn't represented here to-day. And just because our wires of systematic communication reach everywhere, we are close to the source of supply—so close that we have goods almost a season before they become generally introduced.

But the basis of any retail store's prosperity is merchandise. If the goods are not really worthy, all else will sooner or later fail. It's this idea carried through everything that we make, buy or sell that is of the most vital and enduring advantage to every one of our customers. It's this knowledge which our customers have, born of experience, that has made this store prosperous only so far as we have deserved it. Link these facts with our prices and you will find to-morrow's opportunities the matchless event of the season.

Underwear, Half, About.

Second Floor.

Our underwear has something more than price—what of shapeliness, fit, real comfort and warmth? We make a specialty of fitting all kinds of people—large or small, stout or thin.

AT 29c., REGULAR 40c.—Boys' natural fleece-lined shirts, real heavy self fronts and long sleeves, with drawers to match, sizes 24 to 34.

AT 49c., REGULAR 75c.—Men's camel hair merino shirts, exceptionally good quality, self fronts and long sleeves, with drawers to match; sizes: shirts, 34 to 44; drawers, 30 to 40.

AT 49c., REGULAR 75c.—Men's fleece-lined shirts, real heavy self fronts, long sleeves, also drawers to match, made with a fine cotton face and a wool fleece; sizes: shirts, 34 to 44; drawers, 30 to 34.

AT 59c., REGULAR 75c.—Women's shaped white ribbed merino vests, handsomely trimmed, high neck, long and short sleeves, with French band, drawers to match.

AT 12½c., REGULAR 19c.—Boys' extra heavy black ribbed cotton stockings, spliced heels and toes, with double knees, guaranteed stainless, sizes 6 to 9.

Handkerchiefs Without Number.

Right of Main Entrance.

We know you will be pleased with our collection of holiday handkerchiefs—our display is enormous—commencing with the 5c. ones up to the $25 00 kinds—which come from France and have the genius of the maker in every thread. Here's an idea of prices:

AT 12c. TO 50c., REGULAR 15c. TO 69c.—Men's all-linen initial and plain white.

AT 5c. AND 98c., REGULAR 8c. TO $1.49—Women's all-linen initial and plain; also men's and women's colored borders, fancy ones embroidered and drawn stitches.

AT 25c. AND $1.69, REGULAR 39c and $1.98—Lace handkerchiefs, neatly boxed 1, 3 and 6.

AT 12½c., REGULAR 18c. TO 25c—The best lot of embroidered handkerchiefs, hundreds of patterns.

AT 25c. TO 98c., REGULAR 39c. TO $1.25—Men's silk initial and plain handkerchiefs, best quality silk.

AT 50c. AND 75c., REGULAR 69c. TO 98c.—Colored silk handkerchiefs, plaids and stripes.

AT 59c. TO $3.39—Women's handkerchiefs, initial and embroidery; 6 in a box.

AT 15c. TO 98c., REGULAR 20c. TO $1.15—Children's handkerchiefs neatly boxed.

Boys' Clothing Chances.

$3.98 for Regular $5.00 Suits.

Some new and very dressy double-breasted suits for the boys, 8 to 16 years, made of all-wool cheviots and cassimeres, best shades of gray and olive plaids and mixtures; have good Italian linings and two inside pockets in coats. Every boy knows what that means. Trousers are lined in front and strongly sewn with silk.

$2.98 for Regular $4.00 and $4.98 Suits.

175 boys' suits, all the broken lines of double-breasted suits, sizes 8 to 16, and some sailor and vestee suits for the smaller boys, all at $2.98.

The Art Embroideries.

Second Floor, New Building.

This department is fairly filled with awfully pretty things suitable for the holidays. The little articles at 25c. on up to the most luxurious prices suitable for a royal table.

Picture frames, hand-painted and embroidered, from 25c. to $40.00 each.

Glove, handkerchief and work boxes, from $1.59 to $10.00 each.

Calendars, match scratchers, embroidered broom holders and hair receivers; also stamped ones to embroider, from 15c. to $2.98 each.

Engagement tablets, paper racks from 98c. to $3.98 each.

In our line of ribbon work embroideries are the most exquisite articles from $1.98 to $8.98.

Pin cushions, embroidered and hand painted, from 59c. to $6.98.

Sofa pillows in a great variety of styles, painted and embroidered, from $2.19 to $38.00.

In hand embroidery we stand the highest for correct shading and workmanship.

Centrepieces from $5.00 up to a $48.00 tea cloth.

We call special attention to our $10.00 hand-embroidered centrepieces.

A great variety of small fancy baskets and scrap baskets, trimmed and untrimmed.

A splendid collection of Renaissance pieces at half price and less.

The Holiday Slippers.

Kinds for Both Men and Women.

Slippers are always popular as presents. We've a splendid collection of them this year—better than ever—up-to-date material—and made in the most fashionable way.

Men's black and tan vici kid Faust slippers, kid lined, hand sewed, $2.90.

Men's tan vici kid toilet slippers, kid trimming and lining, hand sewed, $2.25.

Men's black vici kid toilet slippers, kid lined, hand sewed, $2.00.

Men's tan and black boarded calf toilet slippers, kid lined, $1 50.

Book Allurements.

Books are books wherever you buy them—but for Christmas, especially, rare, exclusive, artistic and unusual bindings are what is wanted—an unequalled specialty of ours. Then we've the conveniences, the real bookshop arrangement, the quantities and the prices that truly make this the only real bookstore in Brooklyn.

The great increase in the popularity of Balzac the past two years has made it imperative that every well-selected library should have a set of Balzac.

There is only one best edition, and that is the Saintsbury. It is the best translation, the only literal, unexpurgated translation, and Saintsbury, one of the greatest English critics, has written the most scholarly introductions for the work. 130 illustrations.

We have secured a special edition published at $40.00, $50.00, and $75.00 respectively, but our prices are:

16 vols., cloth, $12.50.

½ leather, $15.50.

Special ½ calf binding, $29.50.

2,000 standard books with gilt tops, reduced to 29 cents; regular value, 45 cents.

1,000 vols. of Mary J. Holmes, Mrs. Southworth, Marion Harland, Balzac, Ouida, cloth, gilt top, 35 cents.

Crowell's Standard Library. Reduced from 69c. to 39c. Only 100 left.

Crowell's Ruskin Library. Reduced from 45c. to 24c. Less than 100 of these left.

The new Aster Library, 39c. This has too many good authors and titles to enumerate.

The new Alta Series, a gilt top book, for 35c. Regular value, 45c. 2,500 vols. Chateau Series, handy vol. classics, 200 titles. This is the daintiest line of gift books we ever handled for 25 cents, and it is selling like wildfire.

Here is a proposition that has long been needed: Thackeray, Cooper, Eliot, Irving, Charles Kingsley, Kipling, Scott; complete sets, but you can buy any volume separately or an entire set for 50 cents per volume. Buy them as you want them, by the set or by the volume. The price is the same.

Twenty-five Teachers' Bibles, with all the Helps, Maps, &c. Reduced from 2.00 to 98c. The best thing we will have this season in a Bible bargain.

The Oxford Episcopal Hymnal, latest edition, 7 styles—

1. Reduced from $1.45 to 35c.
2. Reduced from $1.95 to 40c.
3. Reduced from $2.05 to 45c.
4. Reduced from $2.25 to 48c.
5. Reduced from $2.45 to 50c., India paper.
6. Reduced from $2.75 to 55c.
7. Reduced from $3.00 to 60c., India paper.

A special in a Catholic Prayer Book, "The Key of Heaven," black morocco, red under gold edges, 25c.

The Holiday Ribbons.

Right of Main Entrance.

Here are a lot of the new ribbons just hot from the looms—the colors fairly glow with freshness, and they are at prices less than the maker's. Plain satin, all the colors.

⅞ inch, 5c. yard; regular 8c.
1¼ inch, 6c. yard; regular 9c.
1½ inch, 8c. yard; regular 12c.
1⅞ inch, 9c. yard; regular 15c.
2¼ inch, 11c. yd.; regular 18c.
2¾ inch, 13c. yd.; regular 21c.
3¼ inch, 15c. yd.; regular 25c.
4½ inch, 22c. yd.; regular 37c.

Narrow novelty ribbon, satin beading and fringed edge; the colors are just right for fancy work, tying parcels, &c., 4c. yard; regular 10c., or 29c. piece of 10 yards.

3¾ inch fancy striped taffeta, 12c. yard; regular 18c.

6½ inch plain taffeta, all the good colors, 23c. yard; regular 45c.

Solid 10k. Gold Jewelry.

These are all the real serviceable kinds of things that make attractive as well as useful little gifts.

Rings, Tiffany setting, mounted with five doublets, turquoise, amethyst and ruby, $1.49.

Rings, set with small genuine brilliants; some of them are Roman color, knot design, $3.49, were $4.50.

Brooches, chased and plain, twist design, $1.89.

Scarf pins, fifteen designs, 69c., were 98c.

Hat pins, open-work designs, jewelled and heavy twist, $1.98.

Studs for men, pipe-stem backs, three in set, $1.39.

Tie clasps, plain and chased, 98c.; same styles, with small genuine diamond, $1.39.

Gold dumb-bell link cuff buttons, all new designs, $1.39; same, set with genuine small diamond, $2.49.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY.

And it is astonishing what perfection has been reached in their making and durability.

Gold-plated hat pins, hard enamelled and jewelled, 21c.; another lot enamelled, with fine quality rhinestone, 49c.

Enamelled flower brooches, set with small pearls, 25c., were 49c.

Fur boa safety chain, silver finish, plain and chased link, 25c.

Gilt flexible wire belts, jewelled and plain, 49c.

STERLING SILVER.

Sterling silver hat pins, open-work ball, set with turquoise and amethyst stones, 19c.

Hat pins, heavy chased twist, 25c.

Nethersole bracelet "for the baby," 49c.

Children's sterling silver chased link bracelets, with lock and key, 49c.

Women's bracelets, chased, heavy, large link and plain, with lock and key, 69c.

Key rings, assorted designs, 25c.

Diamond cut sterling silver brooches and hat pins, 9c.

Sterling silver thimbles, extra heavy weight, 19c.

Snaps in Silverware.

Section B.

The silverware store shows up to better advantage than ever—better, prettier, newer and more unique things to buy than ever—easier to buy, too. Here are a few hints:

STERLING SILVER.

Tea bells, 59c. each; regular 79c.

Cork screws, carved tusk, $1.75 each; regular $2.25.

Sugar shakers, $1.25 each; regular $1.75.

Oil and vinegar bottles, sterling mounted, 50c. each; regular $1.00.

Oil and vinegar bottles, sterling mounted, 75c. each; regular $1.50.

ROGERS EXTRA PLATE.

Children's spoons, 15c. each; regular 25c.

Children's forks, 20c. each; regular 30c.

Children's knives, 25c. each; regular 45c.

Butter knives, 25c. each; regular 59c.

Cheese scoops, 45c. each; regular $1.29.

Pie knives, 75c. each; regular $1.39.

Uncommon Holiday Silk Sale.

Every yard of these silks will speak for itself to-morrow—the silks themselves are unexcelled both in quality and genuine up-to-dateness—the prices are phenomenal and will tell the rest of the story.

49c. FOR REGULAR 75c.—Plain colored taffeta, excellent quality, good shades, including white and cream.

49c. FOR REGULAR 69c.—All silk Liberty satins; white, black, ivory, cream, ciel, pink, old rose, cardinal, lilac, nile, turquoise, &c., &c.

69c., 79c. FOR REGULAR $1.35 TO $1.75.—Fancy Silks. These are elegant quality and the variety is very large. For waists, skirts and for costumes are just the thing.

AT 39c., 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c., 98c.—Our black taffetas at these prices are the best values ever offered.

Phenomenal Sale of Toys.

Our matchless toy store in the basement, occupying about half of a good-sized Brooklyn block, is complete with an endless assortment of toys, more than we or any other store ever had. If you want something that is really nice, genuine and quite different from the every-day toy, you should come here—and our prices are at least as low as others usually ask for the trashy kinds. For to-morrow:

IMPORTED TEA AND DINNER SETS in the nicest decorations, some would be cheap at $3.48; choice to-morrow at $1.48.

IMPORTED DOLL HOUSE FURNITURE in boxes, such as parlor, dining and bedroom suits, value up to $3.00, choice at $1.48.

TRICYCLES AND VELOCIPEDES—About three dozen in assorted sizes (last year's make); some are slightly handled, some with rubber tires, value up to $7.00, choice while they last at $2.00. Not exchanged or credited.

MAGIC LANTERNS, only the best kinds obtainable—we secured a sample line very reasonable, and we will put them on sale to-morrow at, each, $1.50.

IMPORTED ENAMEL TEA SETS—Will not break—large sizes at $1.98.

GROCERY STORES—A limited quantity of them, with fixtures, at 50c.

PUNCH AND JUDY SHOWS—A great assortment—complete, with figures; some are really worth $7.00; to-morrow choice while they last, $2.50.

BOYS' SLEDS—As we told you before, Santa Claus had a falling out with a sled manufacturer, which gives some people a chance to buy to-morrow some good, substantial sleds, which formerly sold as high as $1.38, at each, 50c.

HILL CLIMBERS, made in the very best manner, running by friction, at each, 98c.

TYPEWRITERS—A perfect little machine, to-morrow, at 98c. See demonstration.

DRUMS—We have a complete line of drums, from the smallest up to the biggest; for to-morrow we offer about 20 dozen, in assorted sizes, value up to $1.25, at each, 68c.

TOILET STANDS—These are pretty imported little sets, which we sell while, they last, at 98c.

CHILD'S WILLOW ROCKERS, nicely upholstered, in brocatelles, value $1.50, at 98c.

China Store Magnetism.

Our china store is heaped with the truly beautiful and exclusive in bric-a-brac, art wares, bronzes, cut glass and rich china—the things that make this store especially famous in the holidays. We hardly know where to start:

Jardinieres.

Rich pattern jardinieres in soft brown blended into a deep orange and terra cotta blended with green, artistically embossed.

7-inch size, 25c. 10-inch size, 89c
8-inch size, 45c. 11-inch size, $1.25
9-inch size, 59c. 12-inch size, $1.75

Some solid colors—red, olive, pink and orange, plain jardinieres, spiral ribbed.

9-inch, 75c.; 10-inch, $1.00;
11-inch, $1.25.

The jardinieres and pedestals are of rich color effects, both English and American.

$3.00, regular $4.50.
$5.00, regular $8.50.
$8.00, regular $12.00.
$8.50, regular $15.00.
$15.50, regular $21.00.

Clocks at Half.

Samples of the finest French regulators at half price. The cases are of gold and glass. Some are finished in Russian enamel. One of a kind—and money cannot buy better timepieces.

$45.00, reduced from $90.00.
$40.00, reduced from $80.00.
$36.50, reduced from $73.00.
$20.00, reduced from $32.00.
$19.25, reduced from $27.50.

And a special lot of small one-day American gold clocks that were $3.75 to $5.00 are marked at 98c., $1.25 and $1.50.

Lamps at Half.

The newest designs and best styles handsomely decorated and tinted.

$6.00 lamps at $2.98.
$10.00 lamps at $4.98.
$12.00 lamps at $5.98.
$15.00 lamps at $6.98.

A lot of neatly decorated and tinted lamp globes, in 8, 9 and 10-inch sizes, worth up to $1.50—choose at 50c. each.

Bric-a-Brac at Half.

Fifteen tables are laden with the pretty but inexpensive things in bric-a-brac, much of it priced at one-half usual prices.

Rich Austrian vases,
29c., regular 50c. 98c., regular $2.00.
39c., regular 75c. $1.50, regular $3.00.
59c., regular $1. $2.50, regular $5.00.

Bisque figures and ornaments in graceful shapes, and delicately decorated and tinted and embellished with gold, at 50c., 98c., $1.25 and $2.00.

Royal Bonn vases, 75c., regular $1.50.

Cameo ware ornaments, $1.25, regular $2.50.

Terra cotta busts—a large assortment of composition in bronze and Oriental subjects are priced at 50c., $1.00, $1.69, $2.98, $3.75, $4.98, $5.98 and upward to $35.00.

Dinner Sets.

Good porcelain dinner sets, decorated in pretty floral sprays in natural colors and fully trimmed with gold, composed of 100 pieces, including soup tureen and three large platters; regular $15.00 sets, these at $10.00.

And a large assortment of the finest English porcelain dinner sets in the very newest shapes, decorated in rich border and band effects and elegantly trimmed with gold, at $12.00, $15.00, $16.50 and $18.00.

Fine Limoges china dinner sets, eight pretty floral designs; some are stippled with gold and some have gold on handles. 100 pieces, $18.00. 112 pieces, $23.00. 100 pieces, $22.00. 112 pieces, $26.00.

An Overcoat Chance for Men

All Ready to Wear at $15.00.

These coats will give you an excellent idea of what our ready-to-wear tailor store is doing.

They are Broadway box style, the fashionable broad shoulder, and loose-fitting kinds—the fabric is a heavy Oxford, serge linings and satin sleeve linings; the making and fitting of these coats is perfect. You'll say that $15.00 is very cheap. Money back if not perfectly suited.

RESTITUTION IN COURT.

Prisoners Accused by Fellow-Boarders Forced to Return Garments Which They Wore.

The spectators in the Yorkville Police Court, including a number of women, were somewhat startled yesterday morning when Magistrate Pool compelled a couple of prisoners at the bar to remove various articles of apparel as fast as they were claimed by their alleged owners. By the time the claimants had finished with the men they looked like a couple of hotel guests who had barely escaped from a midnight fire.

The two prisoners were George Wallace and George Hall. They had been arrested on suspicion, and the detectives later learned that the two men had lived at 246 East Twenty-first Street and 223 East Nineteenth Street. At both of these places it was charged that they had entered the rooms of other boarders and taken wearing apparel.

When they were arraigned in court William Everett, one of the boarders at the Nineteenth Street house, pointed at Wallace's feet.

"Those are my shoes," he said.

"Take them off," commanded the Magistrate. Wallace obeyed.

"That's my collar and necktie he has on," said Everett again.

"Take them off," said the Magistrate.

Shoeless, collarless, tieless, Wallace stood before the Magistrate with a frightened expression, while the feminine portion of the audience shifted uneasily, fearing that Everett might make some even more alarming discovery.

"That is my hat," spoke up Charles Clifford of the East Nineteenth Street house, pointing at Hall.

"Take it off," said the Magistrate wearily.

Then Magistrate Pool held both men in $2,000 bail for trial.

YALE SOCIETIES DOOMED.

Faculty Declares Existence of the Present Sophomore Organizations Must Be Terminated.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8.—Continued agitation by the graduates and undergraduates of Yale University resulted in the publication to-day of a decision by the Faculty which means the termination of the existence of all of the sophomore societies, three in number, now existing in the college. It had been urged against these societies that the democracy of Yale was imperiled because of the "insidious politics" of the organizations.

At the beginning of the college year the Faculty consented to a plan calculated to relieve the situation by means of an enlargement of the membership rolls. Now the Faculty announces the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, It appears that the changes suggested in the sophomore society system are inadequate to do away with the evils which have existed in the college, and

Whereas, More radical alterations have been represented by the conferees of the societies to be impracticable;

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Faculty, the exigencies of the case make the termination of the existence of the present organizations inevitable.

Resolved, That prompt action on the part of the societies themselves looking toward such termination will best pave the way for a reorganization of the whole society system, in the interests of the college.

Resolved, That this resolution be communicated to each of the three societies.

President Hadley made the following statement in connection with the resolution: "The feeling against sophomore societies, whose special intensity was represented as something peculiar to the class of 1900, proves to be no less strong in the class of 1901 also. This makes impossible the acceptance, by the college public of a plan framed in the name of the sophomore societies and contemplating their perpetuation in their present organized forms.

"Communications have been received from large numbers of graduate members of the societies indicating that the Faculty would not have their support, or even the approval of these graduates, in attempting to arrange for the perpetuation of the societies.

"It is not expected that, as a result of this resolution, the societies would be abolished, but simply that they would die a natural death by not being permitted to take in new members. The action was forced upon the Faculty, not by any offense on the part of the societies themselves, but by the interest of the college as a whole."

INNOCENT MAN PARDONED.

Had Served Seven of a Thirteen Years' Sentence for Theft.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—After serving seven years in the Eastern Penitentiary James Parker of Ellisdale, N. J., has been released as innocent. Parker in 1893 was arrested on the complaint of a young woman, to whom he was engaged. She charged him with stealing her watch. The charge was afterward withdrawn.

Parker then came to this State. On one occasion he remained all night in a private room connected with a tavern, and in the morning he donned a suit of clothing, mistaking it for his own. He was arrested, and a constable testified that he had been previously arrested for larceny. He was sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment.

Recently it was learned that the young woman had mislaid her watch and later found it, and that the suit which Parker had left was of better quality than the one he had put on. He was immediately pardoned.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"C. K."—Alaska was acquired in 1867, while Andrew Johnson was President of the United States.

GRIDIRON CLUB AT DINNER.

Prominent Men the Guests of the Washington Organization.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Gridiron Club gave its December dinner to-night at the Arlington Hotel, and a large number of distinguished guests were present. The campaign that closed a month ago was recalled in a number of skits, in which the members of the club burlesqued the incidents of that canvass. Each guest at his plate found a "full dinner pail," which contained the menu. Then there was a National golf tournament between McKinley and Bryan, which McKinley won.

There was a presentation to the Gridiron museum of campaign relics, which included several discarded platforms, the clothes of candidates, &c.. The incident in the campaign where Senator Hanna was sent a bill for some pigs' feet was recalled by giving the Senator a pair of the same without charge.

The reorganization of the Democratic Party was accomplished in the Gridiron way. Senator Dolliver, who was sworn in last Tuesday, was called upon to explain how executive session secrets leaked out since he has been a member of the Senate. The various skits were interspersed with some good speeches and songs.

Among the guests were ex-President Harrison, Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, Senators Depew, Dolliver, Hanna, Mason, Platt of Connecticut, Spooner, and Shoup; Representatives Cannon, Cromer, Cummings, Dick, Pearce, and Tawney; Gens. Miles, Corbin, and Bates, Majors Bird and Carson, United States Army; Admiral Melville, United States Navy; Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, J. L. Bristow, Assistant Postmaster General; George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President; Charles H. Cramp of Philadelphia, Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency; John Joy Edson, Chairman of the Inaugural Committee; ex-Secretary Foster of the State Department, Joseph Jefferson, Thomas Lowry of Minneapolis, J. H. Manley of Maine, N. O. Murphy, Governor of Arizona, and Secretary of State Hay.

IMPERSONATED AN OFFICER.

Mark Sherman Almost Succeeded in Fooling Syracuse Authorities.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Mark Sherman, who gave his residence as Philadelphia, was arraigned before the United States Commissioner to-day, charged with impersonating a United States Deputy Marshal.

He met Charles Day of Huron, N. Y., on a train, placed him under arrest, and took $17.02 and a watch from him. He locked him up at the police station, and was about to board a train when the officers, who had become suspicious, arrested him.

Mount Wrangel Again in Eruption.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—A special from Tacoma, Washington, says Mount Wrangel, Alaska, is reported again in eruption. The latest outbursts from the mouth of the great crater began on the evening of Nov. 4, and was in continuance a week later. There were at the time no earthquake shocks, but great jets of steam gushed forth, varying as the eruption progressed. One side of the mountain, which had been covered by a great glacier, was seen one morning to be black and bare.

Mr. Voorhis Goes to the Cathedral.

The Rev. Ernest Voorhis, Ph. D., who has been connected with the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society in the work of the latter in Ludlow Street Jail and the Tombs Prison, has been transferred by Bishop Potter to the staff of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The Rev. Dr. Irvin H. Correll will take Mr. Voorhis's place as chaplain in the two prisons.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and cold; winds northerly.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,888. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1900.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

GREAT ALARM AT THE HAGUE

Holland in Dread of a War with Great Britain.

Czar Refuses to Aid Mr. Krueger, Who is Said to Have Given Up Hope of Effective Result from His Visit.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Special dispatches from The Hague represent the feeling there as one of alarm at the prospect of an Anglo-German-Portuguese combination, which might snatch the Dutch seaboard or seize Java.

It is reported at the Dutch capital that the possibility of a war with Great Britain has even been discussed by the Cabinet Council.

Queen Wilhelmina will give a dinner in honor of Mr. Krüger, but he has abandoned all hope of any effective result of his visit to Europe, although he does not despair of meeting Emperor Nicholas, possibly on the Riviera.

"Mr. Krüger received a message from the Czar Friday night," says the correspondent of The Times at The Hague.

"It was couched in very friendly terms, but the fact that its existence has been kept a close secret is sufficient to indicate its author's intention to abstain from any active steps friendly to intervention.

"The Czar naturally pleads illness as a sufficient excuse for not interefering."

THE HAGUE, Dec. 9.—The Government of the Netherlands has instructed the Dutch Minister in London, Baron von Golstein van Oldenaller, to disavow in the name of the Government all responsibility for the letter addressed to Mr. Krüger by the President of the First Chamber of the States General, Dr. A. van Naamen van Eomnes, approving Mr. Krüger's "noble purpose," and expressing a hope that the independence of the two Dutch republics would be secured.

Mr. Krüger attended religious service this morning at the cathedral, and the congregation sang the Boer anthem as he withdrew. After the service he conferred with Dr. Gleichman, President of the Second Chamber.

Mr. Kruger, when cheered by the crowd on his return from the cathedral to-day, (Sunday,) turned and roundly rebuked those near him for such a desecration of the Sabbath.

BRITISH-PORTUGUESE ENTENTE

Naval Officers and Ministers Toast the "Alliance"—Message to the King from Queen Victoria.

LISBON, Dec. 9.—King Carlos has received from Queen Victoria the following telegram in response to the one sent by his Majesty yesterday:

"I am greatly touched by your kind telegram. I sincerely thank you, my dear nephew, for it and for the good wishes you entertain toward me and my people. It is again with the greatest pleasure that I recognize the cordial and friendly understanding between Portugal and England."

After cordial farewells to the Portuguese officials and an exchange of salutes the British squadron sailed at noon.

At Saturday's banquet on board the British battleship Majestic, when King Carlos, Queen Marie Amelie, and Prince Louis Philippe, together with the members of the Cabinet and other dignitaries were entertained by Vice Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, the Portuguese Premier, Señhor J. Luciano de Castro, toasting "Queen Victoria and Great Britain," said that "the alliance that has long existed in treaties and has been confirmed in recent acts." He said the significance of the alliance was "an assurance that our rights will be respected and our dominions maintained."

Sir H. G. MacDonell, the British Minister, in responding, thanked the Government of King Carlos for "the friendly attitude maintained with such correctness toward Great Britain during the war in South Africa, which has been warmly appreciated by the Government of Queen Victoria."

"The confirmation of the alliance which unites us indissolubly," continued the British Minister, "is there in the presence of the Channel Squadron, Ancient ties are drawn closer by recent events. The British Government desires that a firm and durable alliance may be ever maintained."

In conclusion he proposed "The Prosperity of Portugal and the Happiness of the Royal Family."

Señhor Villaça, Minister of Marine and the Colonies, who responded, said:

"We welcome our allies. There [pointing to the British flag] is the British flag. Let us salute it with respect and affection, as the Portuguese flag was saluted at Komati Poort. These two salutes are a public affirmation of the alliance."

Señhor Villaça toasted the British Squadron. Sir Harry Rawson, replying, said:

"I welcome with enthusiasm my instructions to come to Lisbon, where our union and alliance are now being celebrated. I thank you for the reception, and I drink to our sister navy, which has gloriously maintained Portuguese traditions."

Roberts to Reach London Jan. 3.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Lord Roberts is expected to arrive in London Jan. 3. He will be met by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and will proceed immediately in triumphal progress to St. Paul's Cathedral, where all will attend a special service of thanksgiving.

Mr. Stowe Sails for New York.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—James G. Stowe, United States Consul General at Cape Town, sailed for New York to-day on board the Red Star Line steamer Vaderland, from Southampton.

Efforts to Starve the Boers.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A dispatch from Johannesburg says the town has been fenced round with barbed wire to prevent the inhabitants getting food to the Boers.

MAJOR McBRIDE ARRIVES.

Boer Irish Brigade Officer Talks of the War in South Africa.

Major J. McBride, who was second in command of the Irish Brigade of the Boer Army, was among the arrivals on the French liner La Bretagne last night. His object in coming to this country is to lecture before the various Irish organizations on the war in South Africa. He left the seat of war some time ago, with a large number of his command, many of whom have recently arrived in this country. The Major is enthusiastic in his praise of the Boers, and particularly of his own command.

"The Irish brigade's record," said he, "has been among the brightest of any of the regiments in the army of the South African Republic. We fought from border to border, taking part in the Ladysmith, Colenso, and other important battles. At Colenso we shared in the capture of eleven pieces of artillery and many prisoners. I myself capturing Lieut. Col. Bullock of the Fourteenth Battery of the Royal Artillery. At the siege of Ladysmith during an extraordinarily heavy engagement on Oct. 30 the ammunition becoming exhausted, the Irish Brigade volunteered to get a new supply. It was necessary to cross an open veldt, exposed to the British fire, and we lost three men killed and ten wounded in bringing up the ammunition. This was an unusually large casualty list, owing to the fact that the Boers always fight behind cover, and their loss is in consequence generally very small.

"The story that the Irish Fusiliers wished to take up arms in behalf of the Boers is true. At least seven-eighths of them desired to. I was willing, but the Government would not consent.

"I understand that Mr. Winston Churchill, who is now in America, has said that the war is practically over. He does not know what he is talking about. It will last just so long as there is a man, woman, or child left in the Transvaal."

In response to a question as to whether he had seen President Krüger while in Paris, Major McBride said that he had had two audiences with him during his stay in that city. He did not think that Mr. Krüger would come to this country, but would remain indefinitely at The Hague.

Major McBride was received at the pier by a delegation of Irishmen.

GRAIN TRAFFIC ON THE LAKES.

Resumes Its Old-Time Pre-eminence, Carrying 53 Per Cent. of East-Bound Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The lake route for the transportation of grain from the West to the East and the seaboard resumed its old-time pre-eminence during the season of navigation now closing.

The port of Chicago, which includes both the Chicago and Calumet Rivers, reached within a few millions of the high-water mark of its record in the great crop years of the past. During the season extending from April 15, when the first grain-laden ship cleared from Chicago, to to-day, when the Rockefeller steamer James B. Trevor took out clearance papers, 1,710 vessels sailed with grain cargoes. Altogether they carried 130,818,232 bushels of grain of all kinds. The season's grand total shows a falling off from the shipments of 1898, which were 158,263,528 bushels, but that was a phenomenal year.

Last season lake rates were so high that the lake route suffered severely, but nearly all this season the carrying charges by water have been under rail rates. Lake routes carried 53 per cent. and the rail route 47 per cent. of the east-bound traffic.

Less grain every year goes through the Welland Canal and by the St. Lawrence River route for export, via Montreal. The totals for this year by that route were about 2,000,000 bushels.

The results of the season's traffic have shown how groundless were the fears that competitors on Lake Superior and Lake Michigan and Green Bay were to take away this city's grain commerce. Duluth has made a hurry showing the past season and Milwaukee and Manitowoc have done nothing remarkable.

Had it not been for the Rockefeller and Carnegie ships the grain trade would have been seriously inconvenienced at times for lack of vessels. The boats of the Chicago grain men were carrying Rockefeller shipments at a big price while they were squeezing to the utmost the Rockefeller boats which were seeking grain cargoes.

NEELEY CASE UP TO-DAY.

Federal Supreme Court Will Be Asked to Pass on America's Rights in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Supreme Court to-morrow morning will hear argument in the case of Neeley vs. Henkel, involving the right of the United States to extradite Neeley for trial in Havana for the alleged embezzlement of the Cuban postal funds. The Court has specially assigned it for argument, and it is at the head of the call.

Neeley was arrested in New York for the alleged embezzlement of $67,000 intrusted to him as finance agent of the Department of Posts. Circuit Judge Lacombe held that the evidence disclosed probable cause and ordered Neeley's detention pending the action of the Executive. Neeley then applied for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the act of Congress authorizing the extradition was unconstitutional, as an attempt to legislate for a foreign country with which this country is at peace.

The case, therefore, involves the question of the constitutional relations between the United States and the Island of Cuba, and will be the first of the cases which will determine the power of this Government to govern temporarily or permanently the islands acquired through the treaty of Paris.

The grounds set forth in the application for the writ are that since the treaty of Paris the United States is without authority to occupy or control Cuba, and that the Military Government which there exists by order of the President is illegal and in violation of the Constitution. John D. Lindsay and De Lancey Nicoll of the New York bar will argue the case for Neeley, and the Government will be represented by Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck.

WANTS $150,000 FROM MEXICO.

Chicago Man Says His Treasure Was Stolen by an Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Col. Thomas H. Monstery, swordsman and hero of a hundred battlefields, to-day departed for the City of Mexico to meet his old comrade in arms, President Diaz, and to present his claim of $150,000, stolen from him by a Mexican military official in 1860.

Col. Monstery had been in the military service and started for the United States. He carried 1,000 ounces of gold, and diamonds valued at $30,000, in a mahogany box. Aug. 3, 1860, he entered the City of Pichuaco, which was under command of Francisco Flores. The Colonel informed him of the treasure, and soldiers were detailed to guard his property. The following morning the guard had disappeared, and so had the treasure box. Investigation proved that the robbery had been perpetrated by Flores. Monstery was forced by failing health to return to the States.

The story was told recently to Attorney Robert Redfield. The efforts of Senator Mason were enlisted, an appeal was made to the Mexican Government, and a favorable reply received. Mr. Redfield believes there is a probability of the recovery of the money

LIBRARY FOR CHATTANOOGA.

Mr. Carnegie Makes the Gift and the City Will Maintain It.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 9.—Andrew Carnegie announced to-day to a committee of Chattanooga citizens who waited on him in New York that he would give $50,000 for a free library in this city provided the city authorities would appropriate $5,000 annually to maintain it. The city board of Mayor and Aldermen have already passed an ordinance making the appropriation required for the maintenance of the library, which assures Mr. Carnegie's gift.

SAYS POPE AGAIN WILL HAVE TEMPORAL POWER

Archbishop Ireland Prophesies This Will Come to Pass Soon.

Declares in a Sermon that Leo is Practically a Prisoner in the Vatican.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Archbishop Ireland in a sermon preached at St. Patrick's Church to-day reviewed the question of the independence of the Pope, and prophesied that at no remote day the "Italian people and Christendom at large would give back to the papacy its wonted dignity and liberty." The discussion of what is known as the "Roman question" was especially significant, as the Archbishop during the latter's recent visit to Rome talked at length with the Pope.

The Archbishop referred to the Pope as a prisoner in the Vatican, voluntary in that no physical force prevents his leaving its precincts, and involuntary in that he could not go beyond the Vatican without impairing his dignity as Pontiff, and without seeming to accept the situation created for him by the entrance into Rome of the troops of the Italian Government.

He said the Catholic Church is "a divinely created organism, receiving directly from Christ its mission and all the rights which are needed that it may live and work; its life and mission are expressed in its supreme chief, the successor of Peter, and to him belong in a pre-eminent manner all the rights inherent in the Church, and whose possession is needed for fulfillment of its mission and work willed by Christ. Hence the Pontiff's right to independence and as a consequence to temporal sovereignty." The Archbishop said:

"If the Pope is a civil subject of an authority outside of himself, he has not the necessary freedom; the ruler or Government would interfere, make laws impairing his freedom of action, or strive to impose methods more serviceable to the State than the Church. The Pontiff's words must bear no possible suspicion that they were imposed by men who have no authority in things moral and spiritual.

"If the sovereign Pontiff be the subject of the King of Italy, what guarantee is there for other peoples and other rulers that, whether through fear or favor, Italian influences have not penetrated into the Vatican, and that Italian interests are not to be served. The period of national jealousies would be the greater were the foreign countries at the time warring with the King of Italy.

"We in America are willing, indeed, to hearken to the words of Peter, but it must be plain that they are not the words of a foreign ruler whose sole purpose is the interest of a foreign nationality, not of the Church.

"The sole effective guarantee of independence for the Pontiff is temporal sovereignty, which marks out for him sufficient space on earth upon which he may work in fulfillment of his mission with all the independence he needs. The dependence of a Bishop upon the civil ruler severs him from union with Christians in other countries, reduces his Church to the condition of a National Church, and disrupts the oneness of the universal church.

"Other Churches than the Catholic do not demand civil independence and temporal power for their chieftains, because no other Church than the Catholic is a world Church, nor aims at being at the same time universal and one, nor fulfills the injunction of the Saviour, 'Teach all nations.'"

The Government of Italy, the Archbishop contended, should have remained somewhere outside of Rome.

STEEL TIES FOR RAILWAYS.

Experiments on the Lake Shore Road Give Satisfactory Results.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—A test is being made by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road with steel ties. The company, like all others, is continually replacing old steel rails with new. No other practical use has been found for the old rails, and it has now been decided to try them for ties in place of wood.

Under the process the old rails are rerolled to flatten the heads. Several months ago a number of these steel rails were placed under the track of the Sandusky Division, and a careful examination made last week with a gauge showed that the steel ties had not allowed the gauge of the track to change a particle since they were laid. The first three oak ties on each side were also exact, while the fourth, fifth, and sixth wooden ties had widened to a considerable extent.

The Lake Shore people are pleased with the result of the test. It is said that these ties can be much better tamped than wooden ones and that with steel ties the track may be maintained more evenly. The average life of a wooden tie is six years. The Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore says he sees no reason why ties of steel should not last twenty-five years before deteriorating to an extent to necessitate renewal.

CENTRAL TO BUY A ROAD.

Arrangements to Absorb the Central New England Under Way.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—The New York Central Railroad Company is to absorb the Central New England. A meeting of the general officers of the roads interested has been called for Dec. 20, in New York City. At this meeting the details of the transfer will be made and a reorganization of the system perfected.

It is expected that the transfer will go into effect on or about Feb. 1. The new management will spend from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 in improvements and new equipment, making the entire system equal to any of the lines now under the control of the New York Central. The branch from Tariffville, Conn., to Springfield, Mass., will be completed.

Under the new system cars will be floated from Rondout to Rhinecliff, which will bring them to the Rhinecliff Branch, a distance of twenty-two miles from the main line. The Central New England leases the Hartford, Connecticut and Western.

TO EXTEND THE READING'S FIELD.

Reported Vanderbilt Interests Will Make It a Through Road.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—It was stated to-day that the Vanderbilts and J. Pierpont Morgan had decided to develop the Reading into a great through route to the West, and would use the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Road for that purpose.

The New York Central has, within the past week, decided through its Board of Directors to extend its operations into the central soft coal territory of Pennsylvania, and will build 104 miles of new road in order to cover valuable coal properties. The Reading has a traffic agreement with the Beech Creek, running from Clearfield to Williamsport, and this is the link to Pittsburg.

The new through route takes in the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, running from Buffalo to Rochester to Ridgeway, thence to Reynoldsville, Dubois, and Punxsutawney, and then to Pittsburg.

To Washington in Five Hours

From New York, Royal Blue 5-hour trains, leave foot of liberty St. 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited"—no excess fare—at 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 midnight. Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier. Best dining car and cafe car service in the world.—Adv.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

Santa Fe Officials Claim to Have the Situation Well in Hand—Shops Will Not Close.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—At the general offices in this city of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway system, it is claimed tonight that the efforts of the striking telegraph operators to tie up the business of the system are being overcome. J. M. Barr, Third Vice President of the company, tonight made the following statement:

"Somewhat less than 40 per cent. of the operators employed responded to the strike order, and some of these have applied for re-employment. All passenger and freight trains are moving without interruption. As the strike has not reduced the volume of business moving, the normal forces of men in all branches of the service will be worked."

At all points, Mr. Barr announced, work will be resumed in the railway shops tomorrow morning as usual. At the general offices it was stated that all regular westbound trains left Chicago to-day on schedule time. The regular through passenger trains, the company officials claim, are but little delayed. The through California train arrived in Chicago this morning twenty minutes late, and the Colorado Express arrived but six minutes behind schedule time. The Colorado Express train, which pulled out of Denver Saturday night four hours after the strike was declared, arrived in Kansas City to-day twenty minutes late. The California train en route east arrived in Kansas City to-day four hours late.

One hundred operators were employed today, it was said at the Santa Fé headquarters, to take the places of strikers. The new men being hired, it is said, are from all sections of the country.

Officials of the company claim to have the situation well in hand, and that both passenger and freight trains will be dispatched to-morrow without delay. Individual telegraphers who walked out here claim that the union men knew what they were doing when they walked out, and declare that the strikers will fight the battle to the bread and water point if necessary.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 9.—The officials of the Santa Fé Road take a decidedly hopeful view of the telegraphers' strike situation. They all say the backbone of the strike is practically broken already, and that the affairs of the road will be in their normal condition inside of two weeks. The officers felt justified to-night, in view of the alleged improvement in conditions, in rescinding the order closing the shops.

H. U. Mudge, General Manager of the road, sent out a general order this afternoon to all operators who had not yet gone out, offering to promote them if they would continue in their resistance to the strikers.

Mr. Mudge, speaking of the situation, said: "I thought last night that we would have a serious time, and this belief the order was issued for the closing of the shops. To-day the conditions seem to be so much improved that the order closing the shops will be rescinded. I think we can use all our men in the old way. This much is certain, however, not one of the men who have gone out on the strike will be taken back into the employ of the company. They left our employ without a cause, and now they will have to suffer for their neglect."

A meeting of the operators of Topeka and surrounding points was held here to-day. After a thorough discussion of the matter it was agreed that the situation looked very bright for the operators. Mention was made in the meeting of the claim of the company that Rule 30 of the agreement between the operators and the company had been violated.

In reply to the contention of the company on this point they say Rule 30 is not violated by the men refusing to work. This rule applies only when a revision of the schedule is desired when the General Chairman gives thirty days' notice.

Orange Growers May Suffer.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Dec. 9.—The telegraphers' strike has caused consternation among the orange growers and shippers of this city, as, if the strike is continued, it will undoubtedly result in a heavy loss to them. An average of 100 cars of oranges is being shipped from this vicinity daily. Nearly the entire crop is ready for shipment. There are more than 500 carloads of oranges billed from this city to the East, and if the strike assumes the proportions which threaten, the oranges will probably be side-tracked.

Trains Behind Time.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 9.—Considerable difficulty attended the running of Santa Fé trains to-day. This was particularly the case with east-bound traffic, and arose from the fact that trains which are not scheduled to stop at small stations were compelled to do so because danger signals were displayed, and no orders could be telegraphed. West-bound trains were running close to the schedule.

Men Unwilling to Strike.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 9.—The local train dispatcher of the Santa Fé Road announces that all trains are on time, and that the strike will in no way interfere with traffic. He declared that in all, less than sixty operators have gone out west of Albuquerque. In this city only four operators quit work. There is great reluctance on the part of the members of the order who have good positions to go on the sympathetic strike.

Trains Tied Up in New Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Dec. 9.—The strike of the Santa Fé operators is beginning to be felt here. Passenger trains are all several hours late to-night, and, while there are plenty of operators here, freight trains are tied up waiting for orders at several stations where men have gone out.

WANT ANTI-POLYGAMY LAW.

Women's Interdenominational Union to Work for Its Passage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A mass meeting was held here to-day under the auspices of the Women's Interdenominational Union in the interests of the proposed Constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy in the United States and in all territory under its jurisdiction. Dr. Josiah Strong, President of the Social League of New York City, presided.

In an address he recalled the mass meeting held a year ago in the same church to oppose the seating of Mr. Roberts of Utah, in the House of Representatives, and the sending of a petition to Congress protesting against seating him, and also asking for legislative prohibition of polygamy in all States. No action had been taken on the request for an anti-polygamy law, Dr. Strong, and the meeting was intended to press the issue. A letter was read from ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, who has made a study of this question for many years, which stated in part:

Until within a year or two I was of the opinion that such an amendment was unnecessary, inasmuch as this crime is punishable by law in all of the States. Under existing circumstances, however, and looking to the future, I have come to the conclusion that it is much safer, and perhaps indispensable in respect to some portions of our country, that such an amendment, covering nothing else, be adopted.

Dr. Sarah J. Elliott of Moab, Utah, expressed herself strongly in respect to polygamy in Utah.

The sentiment of the Methodist Episcopal Church was voiced by the Rev. Dr. Heisse, who said that the power of his denomination would be exerted to the utmost to bring about the passage of the proposed law.

Illinois Epileptic Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Ephraim Banning and Robert Bell of Chicago, members of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, have reported to Gov. Tanner on the question of a site for an Illinois colony of epileptics, favoring the Grand Detour location in Ogle County. The Legislature will be asked to appropriate $350,000 for purchasing the grounds and the erection of the buildings.

One Perfect Round of Perfection.

The service on the Pennsylvania Railroad to the West. Sumptuous sleeping cars, delectable dining cars, and a roadbed that knows no jolts.—Adv.

YACHT ROSINA AGROUND

Blown on Rocky Point After Rough Trip from Lynn, Mass.

Crew Rescued with Difficulty—Is a New Vessel and Was on Her Way to Philadelphia.

GREENPORT, L. I., Dec. 9.—The schooner yacht Rosina is aground off Rocky Point, and will probably go to pieces. She is pounding hard on the rocks, and, as the wind holds high, it is thought she cannot be saved. Her crew was taken off to-day by the life savers from the Rocky Point Station.

The Rosina was a new boat, and was completed on Dec. 1. That day she passed from the hands of her builders, a firm at Lynn, Mass., to her owner, Harry T. Melpass of Philadelphia. She is sixty-two feet long. Mr. Melpass had sent a crew from Philadelphia to work the schooner to that city.

The departure from Lynn was made on Dec. 2. She had bad weather from the start, and when near Martha's Vineyard ran into rough weather and high winds. Her small boats were both carried away by waves washing over her. Her upper works and fixtures were also slightly damaged. She put into Woods Hole, where two new boats were secured and what repairs appeared necessary were made.

Her intended course was through Long Island Sound, New York Bay, and thence down the Jersey coast to Atlantic City, where she was to await further orders inside the breakwater. She left Woods Hole yesterday afternoon, and made good progress until about 2 o'clock this morning, when the wind shifted and began to blow out of the northwest. She had then to beat into the wind to pass through the Sound. Her steering gear gave way, and, despite the efforts of the crew to rig temporary apparatus, she drifted toward the rocks. Her anchors would not hold and she was soon in difficulty.

Her distress signals were seen by the Rocky Point crew. The schooner was too far out for the gun, so the surfboat was manned at 9 o'clock, and after an hour's hard work the life savers were alongside the schooner. The four men on board were transferred to the lifeboat with much difficulty, as the surfboat could not be brought close enough for them to get into it. Finally a line was passed from the schooner to the surfboat, and along this the men made their way. They were taken to the station and cared for.

STEEL AND WIRE MEETING.

John W. Gates Arrives and Holds a Conference—Rumors of His Defeat Start Afresh.

The Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company will have a meeting to-day, and all sorts of rumors are afloat regarding what may be done. One is that John W. Gates of Chicago will be ousted from control, and several Directors will resign.

Mr. Gates, Isaac Elwood, and John Lambert, members of the Directory, arrived from Chicago last night, and went to the Waldorf-Astoria, where they were soon joined by P. A. B. Widener and Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia; Max Pam of counsel for the company, and others interested in steel and wire affairs, and they sat down to dinner in Room 16.

Messrs. Gates and Elwood, in response to cards sent to them, declined to see reporters. All were in close conference for a long time after the meal was over.

FAITH IN STRANGE VISION.

Artist, Pain-stricken, Sees, He Believes, Apparition of Relatives, and Obeys Their Ghostly Injunction.

The congregation of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, spent much time yesterday discussing the story of a vision that appeared to Frederick Campbell, causing him to avow his intention of joining the Roman Catholic Church. He is now receiving instruction from the pastor, the Rev. Father Huntman, and his assistant, the Rev. Father McMullen, and attended the mass yesterday for the first time.

Mr. Campbell, who is an artist, thirty-four years of age, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, where his father, George Campbell, died nine years ago. His only sister died there twenty-six years ago at the age of seven. About fifteen years ago Mr. Campbell married and now lives with his wife and two children at 406 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. For years Campbell has been a great sufferer from gastritis. About a month ago he was taken with violent pains early one morning, and, not caring to arouse his wife, remained quiet for some time. The room, Mr. Campbell says, was in total darkness when suddenly there appeared to him a vision of his father and sister. His father, he says, spoke to him and said:

"You must join the Roman Catholic Church."

His sister repeated the sentence after the father and begged her brother to follow the advice. Mr. Campbell says he promised to abide by their wishes and their ghostly forms disappeared.

Mr. Campbell told the story of the apparition to a friend last evening in all seriousness and declares that he was wide awake at the time, as the pains that he was suffering from were very acute. He said nothing about the apparition to his wife. Since that time he has not suffered with gastritis.

He confided in his friend, Deputy Tax Commissioner Walter Murray, a son of ex-Superintendent of Police Murray, who resides at 257 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. Mr. Murray advised him to go and see the pastor of St. Joseph's Church. He will be baptized on New Year's eve in St. Joseph's Church, and Mrs. William Meakim of 17 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street will act as godmother and Commissioner Murray as godfather. Mrs. Campbell and her two children attend St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

MRS. G. M. PULLMAN TO MARRY?

Chicago Rumor Says She Will Wed a New York Artist.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The report is current that Mrs. George M. Pullman, widow of the palace car magnate, is to be married to Gerard Barry, a New York artist, before the end of the Winter.

There are whisperings of a romance connected with the acquaintance of Mr. Barry with the Pullman family. About ten years ago Marshall Field employed the artist, who was not then thirty years old, to paint the portrait of his daughter. The portrait won the admiration of Mr. Pullman, who gave the artist a number of sittings. In the weeks that he was at work putting the features of the millionaire on canvas Mr. Barry gained the friendship of the entire Pullman family. Last Summer he was commissioned to paint a portrait of Mrs. Pullman.

The daily sittings, which extended over two months, are said to have developed the old-time friendship between Mrs. Pullman and Mr. Barry into affection. When the portrait was finished the painter had fallen in love.

When Mrs. Pullman came to Chicago two months ago Mr. Barry soon followed her, and an army of decorators has since been employed making changes in the house, and before long, it is said, Mr. Barry will be its new master.

$6.50 to Washington, D. C., and return via Royal Blue Line for the Centennial Celebration. Tickets good to go on December 11th, and to return on or before December 14th. Stations in New York Central R. R. of New Jersey, Liberty Street, and South Ferry.—Adv.

J. J. HILL ON SHIP SUBSIDIES.

President of the Great Northern Thinks Money Will Go to Those Who Do Not Need It.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad was the guest of the Bankers' Club at the monthly dinner last night. In the course of the address he made he discussed the Ship Subsidy bill. He said he had made some inquiry concerning the building of boats in this country and upon the Clyde, and found that he could have them constructed in this country at a much lower figure than in Scotland. This, he declared, did not look much as if a subsidy were needed for shipping. If such a measure were passed it would in his opinion assist most those who needed no assistance, and he mentioned the "ocean greyhounds" as those most likely to be benefited.

"The subsidy scheme," said Mr. Hill, "is an excellent thing if it is not abused. I believe that if we could pay a tonnage on the actual commodities of a certain kind based on the distance carried there would be some justice in a subsidy. I analyzed carefully the first bill that was drawn, and found that out of $9,000,000, about $7,500,000 went to what is known as 'the American Line,' a good friend of mine, and nine gentlemen. They are always very kind to me when I am crossing. At the same time why should we as a Nation pay nine millions a year for thirty years, and have seven-eighths of it go to ten or twelve ships?

"I am glad to say that when attention was called to this the bill was amended, and it is now in much better shape. The nine million is to be distributed pro rata among all the ships that sail under the American flag, and they have set apart 30 per cent. of the appropriation for the Pacific Ocean. No doubt some of my friends thought they were serving me, and in a money sense perhaps they were, but I would much rather see them take the duty off the plates that are to go into the ships when they are built. If Congress will appropriate $180,000,000 for a class of ships that will reduce the cost of carrying our commerce we will have a right to feel that they have done well, but we do not think that they should give the bulk of it to twenty or twenty-one ships that are only compelled to run 21 knots once to the satisfaction of the Government officer detailed for that purpose."

WANTED TO SAVE HIS HAT.

Admiral Melville's Solicitude for His Head Gear Despelled the Gloom in Mr. Long's Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—When the bids for the new ships were opened Friday in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, the proceedings began with a dignity that was positively oppressive. The room was crowded with shipbuilders, Admirals, and others, all of whom were weighed down under a burden of chilling solemnity. Even the genial Secretary seemed to be frightened by the seriousness of the occasion, as he took his place at the head of the table. There was a dead pause at this point, during which one might have heard a pin drop. It made Mr. Long nervous. He was opening his mouth to speak when Admiral Melville, who was next him, leaned forward with a look of concern and deferentially whispered to him.

Mr. Long did not catch what the Admiral said, but pretended that he did. He looked thoughtful, nodded, and murmured, "Very well, Admiral." He was turning away toward the shipbuilders when the Admiral, determined to make him hear, roared forth in a voice that penetrated every corner of the room:

"I say, you have the leg of your chair through my hat!"

Admiral Melville has a voice like the bellow of the bull, and it is full of fog and salt water. The Secretary heard, and so did everybody else, and the howl of laughter that went up destroyed all the impressiveness of the occasion.

MEMORIAL TO JOHN N. BROWN.

His Widow Will Erect a Handsome Church in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 9.—The congregation of Emmanuel Church, where many of the cottagers attend service, learned to-day that Mrs. Natalie Brown, widow of John Nicholas Brown, had decided to erect a handsome stone church on the present site in memory of her husband. The work will be started early next Spring, and a temporary place of worship will be secured while the new edifice is being constructed.

John Nicholas Brown was one of the Vestrymen of Emmanuel Church for many years, and one of its hard-working members. There is a considerable portion of land belonging to the church which the present edifice does not cover, but which the new memorial church will take in.

WHY "SCINDIA" BECAME "AJAX"

Navy Department Objected to Having the Collier Called "Cinders."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—It was explained to-day why the Navy Department changed the name of the Scindia to Ajax. The Scindia, it appears, acquired an unenviable reputation in the navy by reason of her smokiness. She was to be distinguished in a crowd by the tide of soot and clinkers which she continually belched forth. The men on board the Scindia acquired a disrespect for her and altered her name to the "Cinders."

The Scindia had become generally known as the Cinders throughout the navy, and was even becoming celebrated under that appellation in foreign countries. The Navy Department decided that this title was bringing the vessel into disrepute, and altered her name to the more imposing one of Ajax. It is believed that it will be an ingenious tar who can invent a parody on this name that will suggest smoke.

VANDERBILT IN AN ARGUMENT.

Convinced Man Who Left Horse Unattended that He Was Wrong.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 9.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, white motor vehicle caused a runaway accident here to-day. Mr. Vanderbilt was passing through the village on his way to Centre Island. He was running slowly along South Street. A horse belonging to Leonard Hicks that had been left in front of a drug store while his owner was inside became frightened as the motor vehicle approached. Mr. Vanderbilt stopped short, but the horse bolted and ran against a pole, with the resulting damage of a broken harness and a broken shaft.

Mr. Hicks was inclined to be angry, but quieted down when Mr. Vanderbilt lectured him about leaving horses in the streets without being tied to a hitching post and enlightened him as to the law on the subject. The bystanders agreed that Mr. Vanderbilt's position was correct. Mr. Vanderbilt then directed that the needed repairs to harness and buggy be made and the bill sent to him.

S. F. B. Morse's Old Home Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 9.—The old home of Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, situated on the old Post Road near Poughkeepsie, has been sold by William Morse, one of Prof. Morse's sons, to F. J. Hulst. The furniture in the old house has been disposed of by Mr. Morse to friends in Poughkeepsie, who will treasure it on account of its associations.

Mr. Morse's wife is dead, and his daughter and brother are abroad, and as there was no one in the family who cared to take the old place, he decided to dispose of it. The property is one of the handsomest on the South Road. Much of the land is level, and from the west side there is a beautiful view of the Highlands of the Hudson from Newburg to the Catskills.

CHAFFEE OFFENDS ENVOYS

They Are Displeased by His Measures to Prevent Looting.

ORDERS TO SIGN JOINT NOTE

All Representatives, Except British, Instructed—Yu Hsien's Execution—Plans for New Legations.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—"Gen. Chafee wrote a letter to Count von Waldersee," says the Peking correspondent of The Morning Post, "complaining of the removal by French and German troops of the astronomical instruments from the wall of Peking, but the letter was returned to him on account of its tone. He has notified the foreign envoys that all persons are prohibited passthe American guard on entering the south gate of the palace, owing to the frequent cases of looting. The Ministers are offended at this individual assumption of authority.

"Yung Lu, who is now acting as the adviser of the Chinese Court, enjoys the favor of the Empress Dowager, and is forming regiments which may be trusted to defend the Court.

"I am informed that the execution of Yu-Hsien is certain whenever the envoys demand it."

Dr. Morrison, in a dispatch to The Times, dated Peking, Dec. 6, says:

"A prominent Chinese official tells me he believes the edict degrading Gen. Tung-Fu-Hsiang is the outcome of the Empress Dowager's alarm at the report received by her from the Southern Viceroys of the intention of the Germans to send an expedition to cut off the Court's supplies. He further declares that the Court is prepared to make a scapegoat of Yu-Hsien."

PEKING, Dec. 9.—The removal of Gen. Tung-Fu-Hsiang from the command of the Chinese forces surrounding the Court is considered by the foreign envoys to be a very important step, as showing the real desire of the Government to come to terms. His banishment indicates that the Court recognizes the expediency of obeying the demands of the powers.

All the foreign envoys except Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British Minister, have received instructions from their Governments agreeing to the joint note proposed at the last meeting. Another meeting will probably be called for Tuesday next. Should the British Minister have received his instructions to sign the joint note by that time, communication will be opened immediately with Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, who are in daily touch with the Court by the Chinese telegraph.

Prince Ching says Emperor Kwang Su is ready to return as soon as assured that the negotiations will allow him to come under conditions consonant with his dignity and safety.

The International Club was opened today, its object being to bring together in a spirit of social harmony the officers and diplomats of the various nations. There was a large company present, and music was discussed by military bands. It is expected that the club will continue a great success. The building was formerly an imperial temple.

The Envoys are considering the question of legation buildings in the future. At present none of the Governments owns its buildings, all the houses being rented. The only ones not damaged considerably are the American, British, and Russian.

It is proposed that all the legation buildings should be concentrated within a square mile west of the Tartar City, that each

BISHOP CONDEMNS VANITY

Dr. Potter at the Memorial Service of Ascension Church.

He Attacks Tawdry Ecclesiastical Ceremonial and Ostentatious Mausoleums —His Reference to Saloons.

The annual memorial service of Ascension Memorial Church, in West Forty-third Street, west of Broadway, was held last night. The services were conducted by the Rev. John F. Steen, the rector, and the musical programme was under the direction of Henry E. Duncan, organist of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The church was originally a mission of Ascension Parish, and it was erected as a memorial of the departed members of that parish. During the service last night the names of fifteen deceased members of the King's Daughters were read, the congregation standing.

The sermon was preached by Bishop Henry C. Potter, who took for his text Joshua xxiv., 26 and 27, in which it is related how Joshua put up a stone to be a memorial of the covenant between God and His people. The power of association, the Bishop said, is one of the greatest forces in the world. He referred to the tablet in Chester, which tells that King Charles stood on that spot and watched the defeat of his army and to the flood of tragic historical memories it calls up. He continued:

"You go into a shop, a house, or a saloon—that is, if you go into a saloon, and you'd better stay out of it—and you can tell at once by the appearance of the place the character of the people who belong there. They don't need to tell you the kind of people they are. They have already given themselves away, to use our vulgar phrase. They have pictured themselves on the walls. There is a determined law of action and reaction between the spiritual man and his physical environments. We can't get away from it.

"Some of your here are as I am, sprung from the children of children's children of members of the Society of Friends. Now the Friends sprang from a very noble conception, a protest against certain tawdry ceremonials. The result of that protest is that the plainest place in the world is the Friends' meeting house. Their action was one of the finest exhibitions ever given of men completely purging themselves of all vanities. But they went too far. Suppose that every woman in the world should be influenced to throw away her wedding ring, because such adornments are sometimes made the subject of a foolish superstition—as they sometimes are—I think you will agree with me that a good deal that we value would be lost.

"Some day some man with the courage of his convictions—which most of us haven't—will write a book on the extravagancies and grotesqueries that are everywhere to be seen in American cemeteries. Some men with no ancestral associations try to build themselves into the history of the future by erecting costly mausoleums, just as one who died recently built one at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars. Think of it—a quarter of a million dollars for housing the carcass of one man. I think the time will come when men will not only see aright, but will describe such a thing as it ought to be described.

"Because of the value of association, I rejoice that the trustees of this church, has established this new saints' day. I don't know just what authority he has for doing it, and I am not sure what I ought to do myself, but I bless it and do not ban it.

"I wish, also, to congratulate you upon the success achieved in the recent improvement of this building. If I had been asked in advance, I would have been doubtful of the ability of a modern Vestry to conserve the virtues of an old building. I don't know whether you know it, but this building has some of the older virtues, including an old-fashioned gallery. I am glad you did not take out the gallery. Too many of our new churches have no gallery, and are so much the poorer. If I may use in an act of faith in a sense not originally intended. You have also done well not to have the building smeared all over with the hideous polychrome that is so common nowadays, and for using instead a simple unity of tint. You have now one of the most dignified church edifices in New York."

LABOR MUST START REFORMS.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton Says the Chamber of Commerce Movement is Misdirected.

The Civic Federation, which was organized by the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss and members of reform and labor organizations to purify New York, especially the east side, and agitate for others reforms, held a meeting last night at the Social Reform Club, 45 University Place, to arrange for a dinner to usher the old century out. The dinner will be called "Labor's Greeting to the Twentieth Century." A committee of one hundred has been appointed to bring about the reforms, and a hall for the dinner will be selected this week.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls' Church, sent a letter inclosing a check for $100 toward the movement, in which he said: "I am profoundly impressed with the importance of the movement. The chronic difficulties in the way of all civic reforms is illustrated afresh in the action of the Chamber of Commerce, well meant and earnestly prompted, but blind as all such movements have been to the necessity and duty of making the movement help not merely the professions and the business men, but the great foundation ranks of labor. My deep conviction is that no permanent lasting reform is achievable in this city unless it starts from this foundation."

DONKEY AT THE STATION DOOR.

Backed Out Hurriedly, Hurt Two Boys, and Then Was Dragged to a Stable.

Sergt. Sullivan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station was startled last night by the sight of a donkey's head thrust in the police station door. The Sergeant uttered an exclamation which frightened the donkey and caused him to back with such vigor that he sent sprawling on the sidewalk two little boys, William Riley and George Schmitzer, who were endeavoring to assist the animal into the station by vigorous pressure from behind. The boys were as frightened as the donkey, and when they picked themselves up fled.

The intention of the boys was good. They had found the donkey wandering about near One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Lexington Avenue. After some vigorous persuasion they got the obstinate little brute to the station. Policeman Ruffmeyer was detailed to take charge of the donkey. He enlisted a posse, and after about twenty minutes of pushing, pulling, and shouting, the donkey was landed in Kahn's stables on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue.

DEAD CHILD IN HER ARMS.

Fatalities Among the Offspring of a Colored Woman—Her Explanation.

A colored woman, calling herself Bertha Lee of 544 West Forty-fifth Street, walked into Roosevelt Hospital at midnight last night with a three-year-old child in her arms. A doctor examined the child and found it to be dead. The woman said the child's name was Louise and that she had had a cold.

The woman was recognized as the same person who on Tuesday morning had taken a two-year-old child named Laura to the hospital. The child died next day. The woman then gave her name as Bertha King of 530 West Forty-fifth Street. When charged with this she said she was married to the father of the second child, but not to the father of the first. She said her husband had been dead eight months.

Another child, she said, died a year ago. She said she had moved from 530 to 544 West Forty-fifth Street. The hospital officials did not detain her, but informed the Coroners' office of the circumstances.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

MAN SHOT ON THE STREET.

Said to Have Been Killed by Passer-by After Altercation—Police Doubt Witnesses' Story.

Frank Dooley, whose home was 606 Henderson Street, Jersey City, was shot by an unknown man last night at Henderson and Fifteenth Streets, Jersey City, and died in the City Hospital an hour later without having regained consciousness.

According to the accounts given by men who are detained as witnesses, two men jostled Dooley as he stood on the corner. An altercation ensued, which was ended by one of the strangers drawing a revolver and shooting him in the head. The strangers then ran away, and disappeared before the astounded onlookers had recovered presence of mind enough to follow them. Chief of Police Murphy, however, is inclined to believe that the shot was fired in self-defense.

The neighborhood is infested by many gangs, who do not hesitate to demand money from strangers in the streets. The Chief does not charge that Dooley was a member of one of these gangs. Dooley was a shoemaker by trade, but had a penchant for tramping. He lost a leg some time ago while on one of his tours, his leg being crushed beneath the wheels of a freight train.

The men detained are Henry and William Dooley, brothers of the man who was shot; William Barry of 182 Eighteenth Street, William Curtin of 594 Henderson Street, and Thomas Moran of 617½ Henderson Street. They claim to have been on the corner opposite the one where the shooting occurred. The Chief believes that one or more of them were with Dooley.

Rogers Engine Works May Reopen.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 9.—It is generally understood here to-night that the negotiations that are pending for the sale of the Rogers Locomotive Works to a syndicate headed by the Katz Brothers, the heads of the Paterson Brewing and Malting Company, are so far advanced that it is almost certain the deal will be closed this week. It is understood that Mr. Rogers has at last modified his demand relative to a bond to bind the purchaser to accept the valuations of appraisers. It is said that the Katz Brothers plan to have the works in operation within a month.

"CHUCK" CONNORS ARRESTED.

Played Pranks on a Sleeping Man and Both Were Locked Up.

For playing a practical joke on a sleeping man, "Chuck" Connors, the noted white leader of Chinatown, was a prisoner in the Eldridge Street Station last night. Detective McDermott of the Eldridge Street Station saw two men running through Bayard Street. One would be caught and pummeled and then escape. The detective arrested both and took them to the station house. One was "Chuck" Connors and the other John McDonald, a lunchman of 20 Bowery. McDonald's face was blackened with soot and burnt cork and his eye brows and lashes were entirely missing.

McDonald said that he was asleep in a Bowery lodging house when Connors proposed to blacken his face. When he awoke the men commenced to dance a war dance about him. McDonald said that he took the joke good-naturedly and asked Connors for a pipe of tobacco. Connors gave him the pipefull and he lighted it, but it had gunpowder, which exploded and burned off his lashes and brows. Both were locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct, but the Sergeant would not allow McDonald to make any other charge against Connors.

AMERICANS OUTBID ENGLISH.

Better Prices on Locomotives for Calcutta Port Commissioners.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Daily Mail has received the following by mail, from its Calcutta correspondent:

"The Port Commissioners recently invited tenders for locomotives. The lowest English tender quoted £1,544 for each locomotive, and wanted nine months to complete the order. The lowest American tender quoted £1,200, and asked for six months. The latter was accepted, subject to the approval of the Government."

German Idea of the United States.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The National Zeitung devotes its first page to-day to a carefully prepared editorial dealing with the United States as a world power. After pointing out the enormous progress, economically and politically, of America in the world's affairs, the editorial declares that in both respects the United States is arrayed against Europe.

Duke of Westminster to Wed Miss West

LONDON, Dec. 9.—It is authoritatively asserted that the Duke of Westminster is engaged to marry Miss Shelagh West, daughter of Col. Cornwallis West. By the marriage the Duke will become the brother-in-law of Mrs. George Cornwallis West (Lady Randolph Churchill.)

Roumania Will Not Lease Oil Fields.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Dec. 9.—According to a dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Bucharest the Roumanian Government has broken off the negotiations with the Standard Oil Company for a lease of the petroleum fields.

Czar Is Gaining in Weight.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—A satisfactory bulletin issued at Livadia to-day concerning the Czar's condition says: "His Majesty's weight is increasing, and the organs affected by typhoid have returned to their normal condition."

Relics of Lord Nelson Stolen.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Several relics of Lord Nelson, including his watch and many of the medals awarded him, were stolen from the Greenwich Hospital Saturday after the attendants left. The police have no trace of the thief.

Arabi Pasha to be Pardoned.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—"The anniversary of the accession of the Khédive," says the Cairo correspondent of The Daily Express, "will be signalized by the pardon of Arabi Pasha, who will thus be enabled to return from Ceylon."

German Arbitrators Selected.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The German members of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague will be Dr. Bingner, President of the Senate of the High Court; Herr von Frantzius, Councilor of the Foreign Office and Councilor of the High Court, and Prof. von Barr of the University of Goettingen.

American Seeks Concession in Holland.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Daily Express publishes an interview this morning with F. W. Hawley, Vice President of the Erie Canal Electric Traction Company, who has just made a tour of the principal canal systems in Europe. Mr. Hawley said that he expected to obtain, very shortly, a concession for electric canal traction in Holland, and that he could see a great opening in France and England.

DRY GOODS STORE PLUNDERED.

Burglars Carried Their Booty Away on a Handcart.

A big haul by burglars, information about which was suppressed by the police, was made in Brooklyn at an early hour Thursday morning. The place entered was the dry goods store of George Greenblatt, 25 and 27 Manhattan Avenue. The thieves obtained entrance by cutting the iron bars of a rear window which opens on to a lot facing Varet Street. They took about $3,000 worth of silk and dress goods, using a handcart to carry off the plunder. They also broke open the cash register and took $130. When Mr. Greenblatt had a store on Seigel Street and Graham Avenue about a year ago his store was robbed of a large amount of goods, which were found a few days later by the police in a cellar adjoining the store from which they had been taken. How they got there was never explained. The police have no clue to the robbers who entered the Manhattan Avenue store Thursday.

Mrs. F. T. P. Plimpton Dead.

Mrs. Frances Taylor Pearsons Plimpton, wife of George A. Plimpton, a member of the publishing house of Ginn & Co. and the Treasurer of Barnard College, died yesterday at her residence, 41 East Thirty-third Street. Her death was due to heart disease, and was very sudden. Mrs. Plimpton was the daughter of Judge William B. C. Pearsons of Holyoke, Mass. She was born at Westfield, Mass., in 1862, and was a graduate of Wellesley College. She was the President of the Wellesley Alumni Association, and was a member of many societies in New England.

A WIFE AND A DRUGGIST GONE FROM THE BRONX

Mrs. Romer Left Six Children—Drug Store for Sale.

HORSEWHIPPED BY HUSBAND

Mother Kissed All of Her Children and Disappeared—Letters Received from Her Posted in New Jersey.

The mysterious disappearance at the same time of Mrs. Louise Romer, wife of Joseph Romer, furniture dealer at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and of Dr. Joseph A. Powellson, who kept a drug store at 1,998 Webster Avenue, is regarded as more than a coincidence. Six children await the return of the absent mother, while a sign on the drug store announces that it is for sale.

"My wife has, I believe, eloped with Dr. Powellson," said Romer yesterday. "Last Summer she became acquainted with the doctor, and used to stop in the drug store frequently to get soda water. In the meantime she neglected the house. The children began to carry notes back and forth, and finally the neighbors, who noticed what was going on, began to talk. It was from people in the vicinity of the drug store that I first learned of the state of affairs. At first I distrusted the information, and finally decided to watch for myself. I did not have to watch long before I saw enough to justify my suspicions.

"Last week I paid Mr. Powellson a visit, and gave him a good horsewhipping. He sent to the Tremont Police Station for an officer, but I got out of the way before he arrived. However, he would not have dared to have had me arrested for the reason that it would show him up.

"On Thursday evening when I returned from business Mrs. Romer was gone. When I questioned the children I found that she had told them she was going to visit her sister, Mrs. Frank, who resides in Pelham Avenue, Fordham. She sold two lots in Mount Hope for about $3,000, and took this money with her when she left. I have placed the case in the hands of a lawyer, who is looking for the couple, and I will have them in court when we lay hands upon them."

Powellson is about thirty-eight years of age, and Mrs. Romer is possibly a year his junior. She is the daughter of an old and well-to-do resident of Mount Hope named Leiman, and was married to Romer about eighteen years ago. The couple occupied a pretty two-story cottage at 635 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street. The youngest of the six children is three years old and the eldest seventeen. Gertrude Romer, the fifteen-year-old daughter, has been keeping house for her father and attending to the children since the mother's disappearance. She said:

"Mamma kissed us all good-bye before she left the house, and said she was going to visit my aunt in Fordham, promising to be home early in the evening. Since then I have not seen her. A letter came to me postmarked Jersey City, in which she sent us her love and said she would look out for us. She was very good to us, and we all loved her dearly."

Powellson, who had been doing a good business at his drug store on Webster Avenue, closed his store the day Mrs. Romer disappeared. On the day following Powellson's disappearance Gustav A. Raszewski, a neighbor and a personal friend, living at 2,024 Webster Avenue, received a communication from Powellson requesting him to sell the store for the best figure he could get.

"While is is true that Powellson and Mrs. Romer were friendly," said Raszewski, "I do not believe that they are together. He told me of the horsewhipping, and it seemed to bother him, as he said it made a show of him before the entire neighborhood. He also knew that the visits of Mrs. Romer were exciting much comment among the residents, but of this he took little heed.

Mrs. Frank, who resides at Pelham and Cambrelling Avenues, Fordham, a sister of the missing woman, says that Mrs. Romer called upon her the day she disappeared. In talking about the matter Mrs. Frank said: "As my sister left the house she said, 'Good-bye, you'll never see me again.' On the following day one of the children came to me inquiring for her mother. Since she disappeared I received a letter from her postmarked Newark, N. J., saying that she was ill, but she said nothing about her whereabouts or where we could find her. I do not believe that she has eloped. She is a good woman, and would not do anything that was wrong."

NEW AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The Westchester Automobile Club is the name of a new organization which has been formed by a number of well-known New Yorkers, many of whom own country seats in the northern part of Westchester and along the northern shore of Long Island Sound. The club purposes to establish supply stations for motor vehicles on the country roads leading to the Ardsley Casino, the Knollwood Country Club, and the Westchester Country Club.

Howard Willetts, one of the organizers of the club, said to-night that the club already had forty members, among them being Paul Gilbert Thebaud, Percy Chubb, Sidney Chubb, W. K. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Worthington Whitehouse, George Fordyce Leith, Henry Graef, J. Scott McComb, E. S. Reynal, Gen. George M. Smith, Oliver Harriman, Jr., J. Dunbar Wright, Albert C. Bostwick, Bradford B. McGregor, F. W. S. Cochrane, and Frederick W. Geissenhainer.

Rabbi Refuses New York Call.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—Rabbi Leon Harrison to-night informed the Commissioners from Temple Emanu-El who came here from New York that he would not accept the pastorate of that synagogue. The Commissioners will depart to-morrow for home. They assured Rabbi Harrison that nine-tenths of the congregation would vote for him, but he declined to accept. He says that he prefers to remain in St. Louis with Temple Israel.

Woman Probably Fatally Burned.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 9.—The village of Taftville, four miles from this city, was visited early this morning by the worst fire in its history. In all nine buildings were destroyed, two of them business blocks, and twelve families were rendered homeless, losing in most cases all their household effects, and even clothing. One woman, Mrs. Ernestine Duprez, received severe and probably fatal burns about the face and head. The total property loss is about $20,000.

Governor's Staff in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 9.—Governor-elect McLean announces the appointment of the following members of his staff: Adjutant General—George H. Cole of New London; Quartermaster General—George B. Newton of Hartford; Surgeon General—Dr. George H. Knight of Lakeville; Paymaster General—John W. Atwood of Plainfield; Judge Advocate General—Phelps Montgomery of New Haven.

Old Railroad Man Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 9—William H. Jackson, Secretary of the Union Railway Company, and the oldest man in active railroad service in the United States, both in years and point of service, died here today. He was past ninety-one years of age and had been a resident of Indianapolis for nearly three quarters of a century.

Tug's Start for Manila Delayed.

The little naval tug Wampatuck, which has been ordered to Manila, did not start yesterday on her long and risky voyage, as had been expected. At the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the tug is lying, it was said that her sailing was postponed because of the rough weather.

Washington Centennial.

Centennial Celebration, Washington, D. C., December 12th. Special rate via Pennsylvania Railroad of $6.50 for round trip.

Tickets sold and good going on December 11th, and returning until December 14th, inclusive.—Adv.

START OF SIX-DAY RACE

Large Crowd See the Cyclists Off on Their Week's Grind.

FOURTEEN TEAMS STARTED

Sprint Races Will Be Run on the Madison Square Garden Track Every Evening.

2 O'CLOCK SCORE.

	Miles.	Laps.
Elkes and McFarland	49	2
Simar and Gugoelz	49	2
Pierce and McEachern	49	2
Babcock and Aaronson	49	1
Waller and Stinson	49	1
Miller and Walthauer	49	1
Turville and Gimm	49	1
Frederick and Fisher	49	1
Colgan and Dickerson	49	1
Karser and Ryser	49	..
Muller and Auchoutrier	49	..
H. McLean and A. McLean	49	..
Dubois and Krebs	48	9
Albert and Bleecker	48	9

Its spectacular features multiplied and the exactions of the long struggle increased, the annual six days' bicycle race by relay teams of two was begun at 12:05 o'clock this morning, in Madison Square Garden, in the presence of a crowd of 5,000 people, who cheered and applauded the competitors with an earnestness that left no doubt as to the popularity of that form of contest. In an atmosphere thick with tobacco smoke and filled with the cries of excited spectators, the fourteen men, representatives of as many teams, sprinted away at the crack of a pistol and went on for the race that will continue until 10 o'clock Saturday night at a speed that promises to eclipse the old record.

Tiers on tiers of spectators watched the opening of the race with intense interest for the opening of the protracted struggle had much that was picturesque in it, and the music, light, and gay colors of the riders, aided by the excitement of the fast pace carried, made this event the most attractive in the history of the six-day race in New York City.

The spectators began to assemble at an hour unprecedentedly early, and, with the Sixty-fifth Regiment Band hard at work on popular airs, and groups of visitors straying about the great hall in search of amusement until the start for the long race was made at midnight, the numbers of expectant spectators grew steadily. There was little to amuse, however, and the relaxations of the penny-in-the-slot picture and musical machines had long been exhausted when the first bustle of preparation for the six days' contest began, and men in sweaters and golf caps, the accepted garb of the bicycle rider's trainer, began to appear and wrangle among themselves for desirable positions at the track side.

Each racing group of trainers and handlers finally staked out a satisfactory claim with the assistance of the managers of the race, and then from the "camps" in basement and side rooms, the movement of the necessary paraphernalia for the track side training annex was made, and the sixty or more trainers were established to their contentment. The big hall, dimly lighted when the crowd began to come, was brilliantly illuminated then, and as the time for starting the race grew nearer, noisy clusters of men and boys, scattered about the building from the arena boxes to the topmost gallery, became even more vociferous.

BEFORE THE RACE BEGAN.

Far up in the lofty gallery on the Fourth Avenue side of the hall a dozen demonstratively enthusiastic boys stirred up spasms of interest in the progress of preparation at irregular intervals by that peculiar cheering in imitation of the approved college yell, their efforts never failing to impress the remainder of the crowd with the belief that something of moment was on. "We're here for the week," screamed one of the lads, and the ostentatious display of packages of food and the arrangement of benches for sleeping purposes appeared to confirm his announcement. "No care now," piped back a smaller boy in another crowd just opposite, whereupon his comrades displayed similar provision for an extended stay.

The lads spoke near the truth, and they were not the only groups who were prepared to camp out on the scene of the race, for throughout the upper part of the hall there were evidences of other staying parties, provided with food and similar refreshment, which might be needed if the race should be close enough to hold the attention into another or several more days. Women were few in the gathering, but those who were present took as lively interest in the proceedings as did the 5,000 men who swarmed to places of vantage when, about a quarter of an hour before midnight, renewed and louder cheering announced the appearance of the representatives of the bicycle riding teams who were to compete in the long, trying struggle of 142 hours over perilously steep inclines of the ten laps to the mile track.

The air was cloudy with tobacco smoke when that time arrived, but the turning on of more light partly dispelled the fog, and permitted a fair view of the competing riders, while the preliminary arrangements were made, and the last fifteen minutes before midnight consumed.

The riders, handily clad, assembled on the Twenty-seventh Street side of the track, ten minutes before the time set for the race to begin, and there waited while one by one the teams were introduced to the crowd, each team then riding the circuit of the track, carrying the flag, while the band played the National air of the country represented. There were a few spills in this preliminary, then the riders assembled in proper formation again, the pistol shot sounded, and the six days' grind was on. From the moment of the start the spectacle kept the crowd screaming with excitement.

Elkes dashed away in the lead, pursued by Stinson, Miller, Aronson, Gougoltz, and Dubois in the order named. With wheels whirling at sprinting pace they held those positions for seven laps. Then Turville burst from the crowd and showed in front while the uproar from applauding spectators was redoubled.

At the tenth lap, Gougoultz shot past Turville, and opening a gap of a half dozen wheels' lengths, was rewarded by an outburst that threatened to lift the room. So the struggle went on, sprinting, and nothing else being the rule through the early hours of the race, each rider hoping for the chance to steal away and gain an advantage on his opponents, while all jealously watched the others, and resented any attempt to gain a lap or fraction of one by putting on more speed.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE TRACK.

Those who had witnessed former six-day bicycle races in the Garden had expected to find the turns at either extremity of the oval built high, but the new track exceeded all expectation. By the figures of the builders the outer edge of the track on the turns was actually four feet higher than any course previously used, but to the observer the height seemed to be vastly more than that.

From the highest edge to the level of the floor the incline was so steep that a man could not walk up it, the angle being as nearly forty-five degrees as measurement could fix it, and in appearance the turns were so steep that it looked almost an impossibility to ride over the bends. As a matter of fact, experiment has shown that a speed of at least twenty miles an hour must be maintained by riders going over the track, else the slipping of bicycle wheels will make falls unavoidable.

Expert and fresh riders did manage to slow down to a speed of a mile in 3:06 in trials yesterday without failing, but the strain they were under in balancing was more than the six-day riders can possibly bear without wearing themselves out, and as the managers of the contest anticipated when the new track was constructed, the long-distance riders must carry a pace that will put them far ahead of the record, simply because of this steep incline.

The experience of former years in the six-day bicycle races aided the managers of the race in framing the rules to govern the contest, and provision was made for any form of foul or accident that might occur.

By the rules the start, with the field made up of one man from each of the fourteen teams, was so regulated as to prevent the chance of any one competitor getting an undue advantage, all starting together and riding in whatever order they chose until ten laps, or one mile, had been covered, when the scoring of laps began, each team's score starting with a mile to its credit.

Naturally there was no incentive to a rush for a lead in the race at the start, and the scramble lost something of interest on that account, but the contest, resolving itself at the opening into a strategic manoeuvring for the choice places, the men each picking out and ranging alongside the opponent whose pace they meant to watch, as finding a place from which to watch dangerous competitors to the best advantage.

For all that, a hot pace was carried, and the first ten laps were reeled off inside of two minutes. The starters ranged up in sections, awaiting the crack of the pistol, four in a line in the order of the numbers on the programme, the team representatives, and the order thus being, in the first four, Elkes, Aaronson, Stinson, and Miller; in the second four, Turville, Dubois, Gougoltz, and Kayser; in the third four, Fisher, Muller, Calgan, and Albert, and in the last line, two men, H. McLean and Pierce.

SLASHER AT THE BICYCLE RACE.

Man with Claspknife Cut Slits in Clothing of Spectators.

All evening yesterday, after the bicycle race at Madison Square Garden had started, the West Thirtieth Street Police Station was besieged by a number of persons who showed long cuts in their clothing, which they said they had received while watching the race.

An investigation by a policeman resulted in the arrest of a man with a big clasp knife, just as he was in the act of cutting a long slit in the overcoat of the man beside him in the crowd.

He said that he was Finck L. Silver of 218 West Twenty-eighth Street, the manager of a female baseball team. He gave no explanation for his actions.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS IN EGYPT.—Sir William Garstin, head of the Egyptian Public Works Department, has just issued his report for 1899. It is even a larger and more elaborate volume than Lord Cromer's recent report covering the whole question of the internal improvement of Egypt for the same period of time. But while Lord Cromer merely introduced the subject of Public Works, full details are given by the Garstin document. The two features which at this time most strongly appeal to Egypt and to the rest of the world having interests, industrial or otherwise, in the Nile Valley, are a description of the measures taken to minimize the evil effects of the lowest Nile flood on record, and an account of the progress of work on the great Nile reservoir works at Assuan and Assint.

The report says that although the rise of the Nile in 1899 was the lowest recorded in history, nevertheless the distress was enormously less than on all previous occasions of a failure of the flood. The area of unirrigated, and, therefore, untaxed land, which had been 900,000 feddans (one fedden is 1¼ acres) in 1877 was only one-third of this in 1899. Even in this area "distress," says Sir William Garstin, "was hardly felt at all by the people. The immense amount of contract work in progress in the country enabled them to obtain a good daily wage, and tided over the interval between the two crops." In Lower Egypt "the situation was saved by the barrage, which, for the first time in its history, was regulated throughout the flood. Had it not been for the work done by this structure, there is little doubt that large areas of crop would have been lost. As it is, the cotton crop is very nearly the largest on record, and the maize crop was up to the average." The extraordinarily large cotton crop of 1889 was valued at £8,576,000, (Egyptian,) while that of 1899 was £16,609,000 (Egyptian.)

In regard to the Nile Reservoir works the report states that at Assuan, after nearly a year had been spent in the accumulation of material and various preparations, the foundation stone of the dam was laid by the Duke of Connaught Feb. 12, 1899; and from that date the work was carried on with less interruption than must have been necessitated by a normal flood. Beginning on the east bank masonry was constructed throughout a length of 620 meters, and of these 360 meters were brought up to within 2 meters of their height. Three out of five of the deep channels which traverse the line of work were closed by temporary dams. Equal progress is said to have been made with the dam at Assint, although the original design had to be considerably altered. The total cost of the work at Assuan and Assint in 1899 was £883,635.

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THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.—Mail advices from Vienna show that the Bosnian railway settlement, already described in these columns, instead of lessening the tension among the various Austrian factions, has in reality intensified it to such an extent that it is expected that the Parliamentary elections which take place in the first week in January will return more irreconcilables than there were before. At the same time the anti-Hungarian press is loud in its denunciation of the terms of the settlement.

The apprehension manifested in Vienna is that Hungary aims at the ultimate incorporation of at least Bosnia in the Hungarian dominions. In some quarters this alleged ulterior object is regarded as the true explanation of the attitude of the Magyar State, in which there are said to be two conflicting tendencies—one in favor of expansion toward the coast and another against it, on the ground that any addition to the Slav population would necessarily endanger Magyar predominance.

As to the coming Austrian elections, demonstrations of irreconcilable policies are said to be more than ever the order of the day, and that the disposition of the Czech, German, Liberal, and Clerical leaders is to augment antagonism. The Ministry, it is said, will have no majority in the new Reichsrath, because of the part it played in the Bosnian Railway settlement, which so far has only received the approval of the anti-Semites. It is expected that the moment obstruction appears to prevail in the new Chamber the Reichsrath will be dissolved, and the Crown will carry out its threat to employ the extra-constitutional remedy.

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FOR A LARGE INCREASE IN THE RUSSIAN NAVY.—It seems that the Russian naval budget of 60,000,000 rubles for the coming year, as already cabled to this country, has by imperial consent been augmented to 97,000,000 rubles by the Minister of Marine. The additional credit is for armament and improvement of Port Arthur and Vladivostock, and for the construction, with their armaments, of four large ironclads at St. Petersburg of 13,516 tons each and other vessel. At Nikolaieff, on the Black Sea, there will be built one first-class cruiser and six torpedo boats; at Sebastopol another cruiser and twelve torpedo boats, which will be sent in pieces to Port Arthur. The Minister of Marine has stated that all these vessels will be ready by 1902, and that among them will be divided 9 guns of 12.40 inches, 2 guns of 8.45 inches, 41 rapid-fire guns of 6 inches, 9 rapid-fire guns of 120 millimeters, 86 rapid-fire guns of 75 millimeters, 105 guns of 47 millimeters, 28 guns of 37 millimeters, and 10 guns of 2½ inches of the Baranofsky system.

According to the plan of the Minister of Marine, the "normal" strength of the Russian fleet in the Pacific next year will be represented by the Pereswiet, the Retvisan, (built in America,) the Gromobey, Askold, Bogatyn, and Baiane, the second-class cruiser Novik, seven ironclads, eleven cruisers of the first-class, three of the second-class, seven gunboats, four torpedo cruisers, and ten torpedo steamers. The torpedo flotilla will be eight months in navigation and four months in armed reserve.

CRUSHED, THEY RISE AGAIN.

Can you tell me, tell me, pray,
What the little flowers say?

Earnestly they're talking now,
Seems to me they're in a row.

They are speaking 'bout Pinaud,
Whom they say destroys them so;

Picking them from off the stem,
Sends them to the City, when,

Without mercy they are crushed,
And their loudest protest hushed.

Hark! I hear another voice,
Bidding flowers to rejoice,

For in Pinaud's rare perfumes
They'll become immortal blooms.

Perfect perfumes, well you know,
Are only made by Ed. Pinaud.

Art Objects and Bric-a-Brac.
Third Floor.

Yuletide Gifts.

THE variety of artistic and decorative articles contained in this department affords an opportunity for the selection of tasteful Holiday Gifts.

Bronze and Marble Statuary and Busts, Pedestals, Curio and Bric-a-Brac Cabinets, Porcelains, Carved Ivories, Miniatures, Clocks and Clock Sets, Lamps and Candelabra.

B. ALTMAN & CO.
NEW YORK.

CASPERFELD & CLEVELAND.
Just Below Tenth Street — 781 Broadway, — Opposite Wanamaker's

At our store will be found an endless variety of all the latest fads and novelties in Diamond and Gold Jewelry—all appropriate Holiday Gifts—at prices considerably lower than those asked by the "Exclusive Jewellers."

5 superb blue white diamonds cut to match, total weight 1¼ kts.
$85.00.

The above diamond and pearl pendant and brooch contains 80 large, lustrous Oriental pearls; in the centre a beautiful blue-white Gem weighing ¾ of a karat; offered at.... $105.00

Steel white gem of rare lustre, faultlessly cut, 1⅝ kts.
$135.00.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

Genuine E. Howard watch, latest improved movement, heavy solid 14-kt. case, thin model either plain, polished, engraved, or chased..... $75.00

Open-face watch, polished, Engine turned and engraved case, Waltham or Elgin movements.. $25.00

LADIES' WATCHES.

14-kt. gold watches, diamond-ornamented cases, Waltham or Elgin movement, exceptional value..... $45.00

Ladies' Chatelaine watches in great variety of enamelled miniatures, both diamond-studded and plain, from $12.50 to..... $150.00

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9.
Send for Illustrated Circular of Special Bargains.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

POLICEMEN ALL DODGED

Feared Sondheim Would Shoot Them, Manager Ames Says.

"The Four Police Officers Fell Over Each Other in Their Haste to Duck," He Declares—Armstrong's Excuse.

A statement made to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES by Manager Albert S. Ames of the Criterion Hotel, near which Philip Sondheim shot himself Saturday night, and Capt. McClusky's attitude toward Detective Armstrong shortly after the shooting indicate that charges may be preferred against the detective.

Manager Ames said: "It did seem with two detectives and two uniformed policemen waiting at Sondheim's door that he might have been disarmed, and that all four wouldn't fall over themselves trying to dodge into another room when Sondheim opened his door."

"Armstrong, Reidy, and two men in uniform went up with me to Sondheim's room with a letter written to him by his brother Sol, who refused to go near him.

"Sondheim told me to shove the note under the door, saying at the same time: 'I understand your solicitude as manager of the hotel, but rest assured, Sir, the reputation of your house shall not be endangered; I'll not kill myself here, but on the street.'

"He wrote an answer to the note and said he would open the door to give it to me. As the rattle of the bolt being drawn back was heard, the four police officers fell—actually fell—over each other in their haste to duck into the adjoining room. They rolled in a heap there when Sondheim handed me his letter.

"When Sondheim came out and ran through Forty-first Street, the detectives were in the bar. They followed, but were a long way behind. Just before Sondheim came down stairs I asked Armstrong: 'Suppose Sondheim comes out of his own accord, would you be able to disarm him before he could hurt himself?'

"Armstrong replied quickly: 'Why, my dear fellow, if Sondheim comes downstairs he won't stand the ghost of a show with me. Why, I'll hit him in the face and lay him out before he can use his gun.'

"But he didn't," concluded Mr. Amer, "as he was in the barroom when Sondheim came down."

A few hours after the shooting Capt. McClusky, with Detective Armstrong, were in the café of the Vendome Hotel.

Armstrong, at Capt. McClusky's direction, told his story of the suicide. "Sondheim kept pointing his gun at me," said Armstrong.

"Where were you when the first shot was fired?" the reporter asked.

"You know he kept that gun on me," the detective answered.

"But where were you?"

"I told you where I was on Broadway, and he kept his gun on me," the detective said, and would tell no more.

VAIN CHASE FOR THIEVES.

Policeman Fires at Men Who Entered Suburban House—Many Dwellings Denuded of Fixtures.

There have been a number of unoccupied houses in Fordham entered recently by thieves who carried off the gas fixtures and lead pipe. Yesterday the police had an exciting chase after two well-dressed men who are supposed to be the thieves, but the men, who were in a buggy, got away.

Several months ago the residence of the late Abraham Tappen, on Bainbridge Avenue, near Sherwood Avenue, was entered and all the gas fixtures stolen. Last week thieves again entered the house and cut out all the lead pipe. The robbery was first made known when water was discovered running out from under the front door. The house had been partially flooded, fully $400 damage being done. The thieves had sawed out a panel of the front door, slipped the bolt, and had put the panel in place again before leaving.

Jacob Schrady's house, 25 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was entered last Thursday and denuded of gas fixtures and lead pipe. Saturday morning a house belonging to William Donnelly in Kirkside Avenue, near King's Bridge, was similarly looted. The occupants of an adjoining house saw two well-dressed men drive up to the house in a light wagon and enter by the front door. They also saw the men carrying out the gas fixtures, but supposed it was all right. When the fact of the robbery became known a description of the men was furnished to the police.

A policeman on Jerome

Christmas Glassware

SINGLE PIECES AND SETS IN CASES

Gifts for Library, Toilet or Dinner Tables

DORFLINGER

915 Broadway and 36 Murray St., New York.

GIVE A LIBRARY WELSBACH LAMP

With Gas-Saving Regulator

No Oil, No Wick, No Trouble.

Beautiful Effect.

83⅓% Saved in Cost of Lighting

In Antique and Modern Bronze, Cloisonne, Tan Zan Ware

Hand-Decorated Shades To Match

Ask for New Year Calendar Book Marker.

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(Near 26th street).

Three Gateways

Chicago the eastern gateway, St. Paul and Minneapolis the northwestern gateway and St. Joseph and Kansas City the southwestern gateway, are connected by the

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Nowhere else can those seeking gifts find such a rich and varied collection in ornamental housefurnishings of every description.

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Our recent importations of Rugs from the Orient are particularly rich in design and quality. These rugs are offered at moderate prices.

Twenty-four Awards at the Paris Exposition, including the Grand Prix.

SOLE OFFICIAL JUDGE OF FUR EXHIBITS, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO 1893.

Edmond R. Lyon,

FINE FURS.

Owing to the lateness of the season and the previous mild weather, I desire to offer my entire stock of Fine Furs, manufactured for the wholesale trade, AT RETAIL.

Decided Bargains

Special Departments for articles made to order, alterations and repairing.

258 AND 260 FIFTH AVE., between 28th and 29th Sts.

Take Elevator.

H. N. SQUIRE'S SON.

Diamonds and Watches.

1 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

TRADE —41— MARK.

EVERYBODY'S WHISKEY

A blend of absolutely pure whiskies, ripe and mellow with age. Bottled by

L. J. CALLANAN,

41 & 43 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.

Send for copy of monthly price list.

FEEDING THE HUGE PYTHON

Biggest Snake in Captivity Forced to Eat, Though Unwilling.

Hooded and Dragged from Her Cage Four Rabbits Are Twice Pushed Down Her Throat.

The East Indian python, 27 feet 6 inches long, the biggest captive snake in the world, was fed at the Zoological Gardens of the Bronx last Friday after a hard fight. The snake, a female, has refused to eat voluntarily. In the den with her are two other pythons, one 26 feet 4 inches, and the other 23 feet 6 inches long. Any one of these snakes could crush and kill an ox.

Into this den Chief Keeper Snyder entered, accompanied by two assistants. The smallest python, which was in a water tank, was covered by boards, and the other was covered, after dangerous manoeuvres, by blankets, to prevent it from seeing the fight with its huge companion.

Keeper Snyder threw a blanket over the head of the biggest python, and retreated to the small door. There, awaiting his chance, he grabbed the hooded monster just behind the head and jerked it through the opening. Other keepers were waiting outside, and as each foot or two of the serpent was pulled forth they grabbed it in turn, and pulled it further out of the cage.

While this was being done the two keepers still in the cage threw themselves upon the massive moving coils of the great constrictor, and, though in peril of being enwrapped and crushed, they successfully guided the squirming folds toward the exit. When finally outside, in the corridor behind the cages, it took the utmost strength of eleven men to hold the snake, which weighs over 200 pounds, in a comparatively straight line, though aided by pressing it against the wall.

Another keeper, by the aid of a long bamboo pole, pushed four freshly killed rabbits down the python's throat, and the serpent was safely put back in the cage, tail first. A stream of water from a hose was at once directed into its mouth to prevent the snake from disgorging its meal, but to no avail, for the rabbits were cast forth again.

It was decided to repeat the operation, for snakes of such size are too valuable to be allowed to commit suicide by starvation. Again did the keepers enter the cage, and after another struggle worse than the first, the operation was repeated.

This time, with four fresh rabbits, it was successful, for the python concluded to retain her repast. When restored to the den both the other snakes were in a nervous, ugly mood, and policemen kept visitors away from the glass front of the cage.

The 23½-foot python, after being fed in like manner for nearly a year, now readily eats its semi-monthly meals of chickens without persuasion, and is growing in length, girth, and avoirdupois. The 26 foot 4inch snake, which is a male 10 inches in diameter and 225 pounds in weight, will be fed in a few days. He is the worst customer of all to handle.

A number of new animals, chiefly of the larger species of Rocky Mountain and Alaska game, will soon be added to the collection at the Zoo.

TO SING OUT THE CENTURY.

Conductor Frank Damrosch Suggests a Midnight Chorus on the City Hall Steps.

At the rehearsal of the People's Choral Union yesterday Conductor Frank Damrosch proposed that the thousand singers should celebrate the birth of the new century by singing out the old one from the steps of the City Hall at midnight Dec. 31. He said: "I have no doubt the Mayor will allow the City Hall to be used for that purpost, but if he should not—"

"Put him on ice!" growled a deep voice among the basses.

A wave of hisses swept through the hall, and Mr. Damrosch looked reprovingly toward the basso.

A timid soprano feared she could not get through the crowd, but the suggestion from the conductor that there would probably be a platoon of police to keep a road clear, calmed her and her sister singers.

A high tenor voice intimated that it would be risky to attempt competition with the hornblowers who would be out after the chimes, and might turn their attention to the chorus, and an alto suggested that the City Hall would be nearly the storm centre of all the noise that evening. One singer thought that midnight was a rather late hour for the singers to be out.

Mr. Damrosch asked how many could not be at the City Hall at midnight, and only a half a dozen hands went up. The affirmative vote was almost unanimous.

Mr. Damrosch announced the tentative programme for the occasion as "Acerica," "Ring Out, Wild Bells," by Leopold Damrosch, and the "Hallelujah" chorus from the oratorio of the Messiah.

POLICEMAN McCUE'S WOES.

His Comrades Fear Smallpox Infection and Avoid Him.

John McCue, a patrolman attached to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station House, is now practically ostracized by his comrades in the station house, and is not allowed to approach or hold any communication with any of them.

Dr. Benedict of the Board of Health called at the station house Saturday night and asked for a policeman to accompany him to the home of a suspected smallpox patient. When McCue, who was detailed to go with him, returned the Sergeant told him to keep out of the station house until he was thoroughly disinfected. McCue has been trying to disinfect himself ever since, but he cannot convince the other policemen that he does not carry the disease germs with him. None of the other policemen will go near him, and he sits by himself when off duty in one corner of the back room.

DEATH OF THEODORE S. NYE.

The Lawyer Succumbs to Heart Disease—Born in Blockhouse.

Theodore S. Nye, a well-known lawyer of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 257 Degraw Street, of heart disease. Mr. Nye, who came of Revolutionary stock, was born in 1854 in the Campus Martius, at Marietta, Ohio, which, it is said, was the original Northwest blockhouse, and which still exists, in the possession of the Nye family. It was the first garrison town of the then Northwest Territory, and formed part of a tract of land given by the Colonial Government to Mr. Nye's grandfather, Benjamin Tupper, a Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-first Colonial Regiment. Col. Tupper went to the place in 1788 with his family. His wife was the first white woman to enter the place. Mr. Nye's father was Judge Annis Nye of Ohio.

Mr. Nye moved to Brooklyn in 1866. He was graduated from the law school of the New York University in 1875, and had for some years been associated in the practice of law with Isaac N. Miller, in Nassau Street. He was also with the Fidelity and Casuality Company of this city. He was known also in Brooklyn as a writer and lecturer on special subjects, and took a great interest in boys' clubs. Mr. Nye was a bachelor, and he is survived by his mother and a sister. He was prominently identified with the so-called Shepard Democracy in Brooklyn, and was a member of the Ohio Society, the Southern Society, Kane Lodge, F. and A. M.; the Brooklyn Democratic Club, the Franklin Literary Society, and other organizations.

John A. Chanler Still Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Mystery still surrounds the disappearance of Mr. John Armstrong Chanler, brother of Congressman William Astor Chanler, who escaped from Bloomingdale Asylum at White Plains on Nov. 28. It was learned to-day that Mr. Chanler left all his clothing in his room in the "Macy Villa," on the asylum grounds, where he had a private ward, except a new suit which he wore when he went away. He took no baggage with him. Dr. Lyon, Superintendent of Bloomingdale, is convinced his patient will return

GOOD WORD FOR NEW YORK

Bishop Farley and Controller Coler Find Much to Praise.

Good Work of St. Vincent de Paul Society Reported at Its Annual Meeting—Mr. Coler's Gift.

The annual meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was held last night in the Cathedral School Hall, 111 East Fiftieth Street. Archbishop Corrigan presided. The meeting was opened by Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, President of the Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, who called the new members of the society to the front of the platform, and then made them an address upon their duties as members of the society.

Reports read by Treasurer James F. Boyle and the Chairmen of the various committees showed 1,157 members on the rolls; families relieved during the year, 6,959; persons relieved, 27,886; visits made during the year, 50,415; situations procured not included in Employment Bureau's report, 312; applications of men and boys made at Employment Bureau for positions, 1,764; positions secured through the bureau, 616; total receipts by sixty-three conferences, $58,520; total expenditures, $58,745. A number of those for whom employment was secured were non-Catholics and Jews. A large amount of food and clothing was distributed during the year in addition to the $58,745 in cash expended.

Bishop Farley, the spiritual director of the Superior Council, addressed the meeting. The Bishop told a story of a good old New England woman who, after reading a great deal about vice in New York, came to the city. She had occasion to go over on the east side and saw large crowds of people in the streets. This surprised her, because she thought the people of New York would be afraid to go out after dark. But when she followed one of the crowds and saw the people flocking into a Catholic church where triduum services were being held her amazement knew no bounds. "If she had been here to-night and had heard all these reports," said the Bishop, "she would have concluded that lots of good can come out of Nazareth. Certainly when we are acquainted with the great work which is being done by this society, and similar societies, we are led to believe that New York is not quite so bad as it is painted."

The Rev. D. J. McMahon, Superintendent of Catholic Charities, made a short address, and Archbishop Corrigan spoke of his visit to the St. Vincent de Paul College in Paris. He was the guest of the President General of the society.

"If you ask me what impression these reports which I have heard here to-night make on me," said the Archbishop, "I say to you that I think you preserve well the spirit and live up well to the instructions of the society's President General."

Controller Bird S. Coler said he had attended a number of meetings in the interest of charitable work, but the meeting he addressed was the first where he had heard Christian ministers preaching the doctrine of helping people to help themselves. That, he thought, was the truest charity.

"Bishop Farley," said Mr. Coler, "has got upon my side of the sidewalk. He said there were some good things in New York. I think there is a great deal to be praised in New York. Of course there are some things that are bad, but in my judgment the best way to drive out what is bad is by developing what is good. Destruction accomplishes nothing. I believe that if every church and every organization would follow up the idea of this society instead of carping about existing evils, such a wonderful progress would be made that we would have very little use for some of our eminent statesmen. Let us all get together and work together to enlighten and uplift the units of the community. It is in that way—and that way only—that we can effect any permanent progress."

Mr. Coler then remarked that he learned some time ago that it was possible for him to secure in Europe an autograph letter of St. Vincent de Paul. He purchased it. Producing the letter, which was nicely framed, Mr. Coler said:

"I now present it to the President of the Particular Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Mr. Thomas M. Mulry, to whom I am much indebted for the valuable aid he gave me in the difficult task I was called upon to perform in properly distributing the appropriation which the city makes for charitable purposes. It was a matter of much difficulty to make a proper and just apportionment, but I believe we now have one that will stand for years."

William Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities; Robert W. De Forest, President of the Charity Organization Society; Dr. Lee Frankel, Manager of the United Hebrew Charities, and Frank Tucker, Secretary of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, also made addresses.

Memorial Window Unveiled.

A memorial window for former Fire Commissioner James S. Rodwell of Brooklyn was unveiled at the morning service yesterday in the Christ Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The window was the gift of the Rodwell family. The family and many banking officials and business men attended the ceremony. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington and the Rev. Charles E. Cregg. The window is twenty feet high and four feet wide, and its theme is from the Gospel of St. Matthew.

Quarreled with Sweetheart, Took Acid.

As a result, it is believed, of a sweethearts' quarrel, Miss Emily Kellerman, twenty-two years old, of 1,317 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide at her home yesterday morning by swallowing a quantity of acid. The young woman was employed at a clothing establishment on Broadway, Manhattan. Her sweetheart, it is said, is employed in the same place. Miss Kellerman went to the theatre with him on Saturday night and took her life soon after her return. She left a note explaining she did it "because I am unhappy."

Consecration of a Statue.

A new statue of the Blessed Virgin was consecrated yesterday in the Church of Our Lady of Pompeii, Bleecker and Downing Streets, in honor of the feast of the Immaculate Conception. There were a solemn high mass and a sermon by the Rev. Anthony Demo. An entertainment for the church will be given at Tammany Hall next Thursday evening.

YESTERDAYS FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:40 P. M.—127 Fourth Avenue; John Gruber; no damage.

1:20 P. M.—70 Clinton Street; M. Schlesinger; damage, $500.

1:40 P. M.—159 Attorney Street; Jacob Ruskley; damage, $500.

5:10 P. M.—478 Grand Street; Jacob Levine; no damage.

HALF THE WORLD doesn't seem to know how much money the other half is saving. When Gas Range Economy is fully understood Gas will be the universal fuel for kitchens. Ranges Rent for $3.00 a year.

At all offices of the New Amsterdam Gas Co.

CHORISTERS NOT LACKING

All Angels' Church Has a Satisfactory Musical Service.

The Rector and Mr. Baker, the Dismissed Choirmaster, Both Claim the Victory.

The Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Episcopal Church, and Lacey Baker, the former choirmaster of the church, both profess to be entirely satisfied with the outcome of the trouble in the All Angels' choir, but each claims the victory.

The service yesterday at All Angels' Church was the first at which the new choirmaster, Clement R. Gale, officiated. There was much interest manifested as to the character of the musical service Mr. Gale would be able to give. Mr. Baker, who had sent in his resignation a week ago, to take effect Jan. 1, but who was summarily dismissed by the Rev. Mr. Townsend, had announced that his whole choir would go with him to Calvary Church, where he has been engaged. To provide against the possibility of All Angels' Church being left without singers, an advertisement for choir boys was inserted in the papers, and a number who applied were hired. According to Mr. Townsend's statement yesterday, the engagement of new singers was an unnecessary precaution.

"Our musical service to-day was delightfully rendered," he said at his home, 320 West Eighty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. "We had more singers than we had surplices for, and we were all more than pleased with Mr. Gale's work."

"How many members of the old choir did you have?"

"We had them all with the exception of a few boys who were not members of the parish. Every choir singer who was a member of the parish was in his place as usual, and the programme of music for the day which had been arranged was carried out splendidly. We never had a more pleasing service."

"What was the cause of your dismissal of Mr. Baker?"

"That is a matter I do not care to discuss. Mr. Baker has secured a place at Calvary Church, and I hope he will do well there. Of course, a man who is choirmaster of All Angels' Church and who goes out does not go out without cause. But I would not say a word which would be prejudicial to Mr. Baker elsewhere. Mr. be prejudicial to Mr. Baker elsewhere. I am very sorry Mr. Baker is unhappy—if he is unhappy. There are some people, you know, who if they can't rule try to ruin."

A call was made at Mr. Baker's house, 39 West Eighty-second Street. Mr. Baker was resting, but Mrs. Baker volunteered to give her husband's side of the difficulty.

"We were delightfully received at Calvary Church this morning," she said. "The congregation seemed to enjoy the music given by Mr. Baker's choir greatly."

"Then he did take his choir with him?"

"Of course, he did. With the exception of Mr. Smuck, the tenor, and a few little boys every singer Mr. Baker had at All Angels' Church went to Calvary Church with him. Mr. Baker had a choir of twenty-six at Calvary Church this morning, and they were nearly all All Angels' Church singers."

"Why did Mr. Baker send in his resignation as choirmaster of All Angels' Church?"

"Because he wanted to go to Calvary Church. Dr. Parks, the rector of Calvary Church, was our old pastor in Philadelphia. Mr. Baker announced to his choir last Saturday week that he intended to resign his position as choirmaster of All Angels' Church, and the members of the choir spoke up and said they would go with him. Then, when Mr. Baker received his dismissal from Dr. Townsend, all the members of the choir marched out of the church and up to this house, with their surplices and all."

"If Mr. Baker intended to resign before Mr. Townsend dismissed him, he has no great grievance, has he?"

"Why, no. He is perfectly satisfied. Mr. Townsend acted very foolishly; that is all there is to it."

Mr. Gale, the new choirmaster at All Angels' Church, Mrs. Baker said, had sent in his resignation as choirmaster of Cavalry Church some time ago.

The service at All Angels' Church yesterday was the annual service of the Association for Promoting the Interests of Church Schools, Colleges, and Seminaries of the Episcopal Church. Bishop Potter preached the sermon. The Bishop made an earnest appeal for the colleges and schools which were educating men for the ministry. The Bishop said that the public to-day demanded that ministers be highly educated men.

Bishop Niles of New Hampshire followed Bishop Potter in a similar appeal.

Mr. Townsend was assisted in the service by Archdeacon Tiffany, the Rev. Dr. Cole of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.; Dean Hoffman, and Bishop Niles. Others who occupied seats inside the chancel were Dr. Piper, President of Racine College, Wisconsin; Dr. Pierce, President of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio; the Rev. Dr. Dobbins of Faribault, Minn.; the Rev. Dr. Smith of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and the Rev. Dr. Jones, President of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.

Drowns Himself in Rondout Creek.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Morris Salomon, a delicatessen dealer, walked off the wharf into the Rondout Creek this morning. His business was prosperous and his family relations were pleasant. No reason is assigned for his suicide.

Choice Gifts of Silver

SELECTIONS of handwrought SILVERWARE for WINTER WEDDINGS and the HOLIDAYS may now be made with the assurance that they are in character and finish equal to those recently awarded the GRAND PRIX at PARIS as representing the most exclusive designs, newest methods, and the finest workmanship of the modern silversmith.

Gorham Co., Silversmiths

Broadway and Nineteenth St., New York

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Why It Pays You To Buy Holiday Presents at Macy's.

Easy enough to learn why it pays you to shop at Macy's. Visit the store. Stroll through all the aisles with eyes wide open. On a few lines of staples we may not save you more than 15 or 20 per cent. But on novelties—rich qualities—fancy articles—beautiful art goods and other things suitable for Christmas presents our prices range from 35 to 50 per cent. less than others charge. Make comparisons for yourselves.

We Give No Credit, Discounts or Commissions.

[All Others Do to a Greater or Lesser Extent.]

Remember Our Policy { Eliminating the direct expense and enormous losses of the charge system and refusing to tax one class to compensate for the discounts and commissions allowed another MAKE IT EASY for us to undersell competition. And we do—our prices for many lines of merchandise are frequently half what others charge.

Come during the mornings—early as possible—the earlier you arrive the easier you can make selections. It's wise to be ahead of the crowd.

CATHOLIC LAYMEN CRITICISED.

Archbishop Elder's Niece Accuses Them of Lack of Zeal in Religious Work.

Miss M. T. Elder, niece of Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, a well-known writer on Catholic Church subjects, has stirred up a discussion in the religious press and among the laity by her recent public criticisms of the Catholics in the United States. Catholics here, she holds, are far behind the Protestants in the enlistment of lay activity in the enterprises of the Church. She points out that Protestants have originated such movements as the Young Men's Christian Association, the King's Daughters, the Summer Schools, the Social Settlements, and like organizations, which call into service the energy and talents of all classes of the laity in behalf of the religious and social movements of the day.

Miss Elder has been taken to task by Catholics for her criticisms, but has found a champion in The Catholic Mirror of Baltimore, the official organ of Cardinal Gibbons. "Ward politicians and dames with social ambition," Cardinal Gibbons's paper says, "are responsible for the lethargy of some Catholic societies."

In another article, referring to attacks which have been made on Miss Elder, Cardinal Gibbons's paper says that the schedule outlined by Bishop Messmer of Wisconsin for the proposed federation of Catholic societies is a vindication of her position. On this point it says:

"When the Right Reverend Bishop proposes as worthy objects of Catholic endeavor, colonization of emigrants, homes for sailors, consideration of the strike problems, and the status of labor unions, questions of public morality and the prevention of corruption in politics, he agrees that Catholics should be active in these fields, and as no one would deny that these fields are hitherto untrodden by them, the conclusion is obvious. Ridicule is not logic, and scoffs are not arguments.

"Miss Elder has in nowise attacked the Church or the priesthood. Those who persist in misunderstanding her position may as well call her a disloyal Catholic and manifest their real animus. In the name of peace let there be an end of mud-slinging."

Successor to the Rev. Dr. Behrends.

A successor to the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will probably be recommended at a meeting of the Pastoral Committee of the church to-night. The committee has made a canvass of the available ministers both in this country and England. The choice, it is said, lies between three men.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STILES, Wis., Dec. 9.—Fire to-day broke out in the Anson Eldred Company's large stock burner and caused a loss of about $75,000. A strong wind prevailed and the flames spread rapidly to surrounding buildings, burning the company's buildings and four dwelling houses. The insurance is $40,000. Timely assistance from Green Bay saved the town.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 9.—The plant of the Cleveland and Canton Bridge Company was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $50,000, covered by insurance. Tramps sleeping about the kilns are supposed to be responsible for the fire. The plant was running full time with about seventy-five men, and all of its finished products had been shipped.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 9.—A dispatch from Cazenovia says that the mills of the Cazenovia Woolen and Felt Company were destroyed by fire in a late hour last night. Two houses were also burned. The village Fire Department was only able to save two buildings of the little settlement. The loss will be about $50,000, with insurance of $20,000. Spontaneous combustion is given as the cause of the fire.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.
Laucheimer, M. H., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Laucheimer, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Hodges Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. F. Hodges, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Stevens, cloaks; V. H. Stafford, furnishing goods, 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Plaut, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. Plaut, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Long, Tate & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; N. C. Long, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Isaacs, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. Preston, notions, 86 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Hanna, dry goods; C. S. Holland, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Lowenstein, J., Valparaiso, Ind., clothing; Hotel Albert.
Rosenfeld, Kropff & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Rosenfeld, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, domestics, silks, linens, and white goods, 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn., dry goods; Hoffman House.
Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins, South Boston, Va.; C. Spragins, dry goods; J. Stebbins, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and cold; winds northerly.

The northern storm was rapidly passing beyond the field of observation, by way of New Brunswick, last night. It caused light snow from the Upper Ohio Valley and upper lake region eastward, and was closely followed by decidedly colder weather. Cold weather will continue from the upper lake regions and Upper Mississippi Valley eastward, with a further fall in temperature in the Middle Atlantic States, and comparatively low temperature may be expected for two or three days in New England and the Middle States. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts they will be fresh west to north.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	36	40	43
6 A. M.	35	39	42
9 A. M.	30	40	43
12 M.	30	42	40
3 P. M.	36	34	37
6 P. M.	35	29	28
9 P. M.	29	25	26
12 P. M.	28	25	28

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36½
Weather Bureau	33
Corresponding date 1899	32
Corresponding date for last twenty years	36

The maximum temperature yesterday was 42 degrees at 12 o'clock noon. The minimum temperature was 24 degrees at 10 P. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 29.75; at 8 P. M. it registered 20.07. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 79 per cent.; at 8 P. M. it was 45 per cent.

W. & J. Sloane

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Small, Inexpensive ORIENTAL RUGS.

An endless variety of designs. Odd-sized Rugs and Rugs of Unusual Width a Specialty.

Broadway & 19th Street.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, And Fine Jewelry.

Attention is called to our several grades of TIME-KEEPING WATCHES, all made especially for our house, and bearing our name.

(EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.)

Diamonds and Fine Gems a Specialty.

"The Benedict" Perfect Collar and Cuff Button.

In gold, extra heavy rolled gold, and sterling silver.

NOTE—THE GENUINE BENEDICT BUTTON has the name "BENEDICT," and date of patent stamped upon it. A SET OF FOUR MAKES AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.

BENEDICT BROTHERS, Jewelers,

Broadway and Cortlandt Street, N. Y. (Established 1819.)

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Count Limburg-Stirum, Berlin.
FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. Llewellyn Powers, Maine; Senator Aldrich, Rhode Island.
GRAND—R. Lincoln Lippitt, Providence.
HOLLAND—H. F. Lippitt, Providence.
HOFFMAN—Dr. Philip Semper, Berlin.
IMPERIAL—Sir Theodore Fry; Lieut. H. W. Smith, United States Navy.
MANHATTAN—Sir Henry Lynch Blosse, Ireland; G. N. Brill, Philadelphia.
PARK AVENUE—A. W. Stahl, United States Navy.
STURTEVANT—M. S. Davis, White Plains; N. D. Johnson, Oregon; George D. Parker, Baltimore.
VICTORIA—Capt. H. K. Davis, London.
WALDORF-ASTORIA—P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sun rises...7:14	Sun sets...4:33	Moon rises..9:12

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook..10:18	Gov. Isl'd...10:49	H. Gate..12:44
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook..11:00	Gov. Isl'd...11:30	H. Gate...1:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Arnold Luyken, Bermuda, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

Amazonense, Para	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Cevic, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	2:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Italian Prince, Uruguay and Paraguay	.....	1:30 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

Deutschland, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tyrian, Santa Martha	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.

Fernfield, Azores	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kong Frode, Inagua, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 19 up to Dec. 29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Dec. 29, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

The sweetest thing in the world is the baby—not a baby, the baby—and the sweetest thing for the baby, when she's "a little off" is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil, to get her on; and she likes it.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 10.

Alderney, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Acanthus, Colon, Dec. 2.
Assunta, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
British King, Antwerp, Nov. 25.
Curytibe, Matanzas, Dec. 8.
Cyrene, St. Lucia, Dec. 2.
Caledonian, Liverpool, Nov. 28.
Critic, Dundee, Nov. 15.
Lyander, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Manitou, London, Nov. 28.
Motke Huelva, Nov. 22.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Dec. 5.
Proteus, New Orleans, Dec. 5.
Redruth, Gibraltar, Nov. 24.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 29.
Wells City, Swansea, Nov. 23.
Xenia, Copenhagen, Nov. 23.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 6.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Nov. 29.
Georgic, Liverpool, Nov. 30.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 10.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Nov. 29.
Niagara, Colon, Dec. 4.
Rosetti, St. Lucia, Dec. 4.
Southwark, Antwerp, Dec. 1.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

Concho, Galveston, Dec. 7.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 11.
Hekla, Copenhagen, Nov. 28.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 27.
Majestic, Liverpool, Dec. 5.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 8.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Dec. 2.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 12.
Trier, Bremen, Dec. 1.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 13.
Leon VIII., Cadiz, Nov. 30.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Dec. 2.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 3.

Arrived.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans, Dec. 8, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:27 P. M.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Alix, Havre, Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Campagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 3:52 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Richmond, Catherine, Newport News, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jefferson, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Davis, Dublin, Nov. 24, in ballast to Phillip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS Europa, (Nor.,) Sundt, Port Au Prince, &c., Nov. 22, with mdse. to the Cameron Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Fernfield, (Br.,) Davies, St. Michaels, Nov. 25, in ballast to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Marshall, Hull, Nov. 25, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3:34 A. M.

SS Mercator, (Nor.,) Kaisen, Progreso, Dec. 2, with hemp for Thebaud Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS New York, Mills, Southampton and Cherbourg, Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:13 P. M. 8th.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Korff, Hamburg, Nov. 26, Boulogne 27, and Plymouth 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 9, at 9:30 P. M., north northwest, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Manhansett, (Br.,) for Leith and Dundee.
SS Orinoco, Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Aridi, (Br.,) for Newcast

The Wanamaker Store

Holiday decorations. Santa Claus oft repeated, holly and greens, bells and chimes, church and organ—all will be ready for your entertainment this Monday morning.

Another store is added to the Toy Annex, six in all, and a branch Candy Store—No. 80 East Ninth street—will be opened this morning.

Some new pictures have been added to the Gallery on the Fifth floor.

A special bazaar for the sale of Holiday goods will be found on the Fifth floor.

A great collection of Animal Rugs just opened in the Carpet Store.

HOUSE COATS

Help to make a man comfortable and your holiday gift is sure to please father, husband, brother, friend. A house coat gives a touch of luxury to a man's hours at home. We have the best variety this season that we have ever shown, and we always take the matter of house coats more seriously than other stores. Our large dealings with makers all year round give us special advantages at holiday times. The present display fully illustrates it.

House Coats of reversible wool materials, plain outside and plaid inside—the plaid showing at cuffs, collar and pocket. These coats are designed for wear as well as appearance—well made and trimmed; guaranteed to fit. The extraordinary demands during the last season have been the means of having the makers of the cloth give it more thought and consideration than any other makes; and so we have the most beautiful color combinations ever seen in house coats. Prices, $5, $6.50, $7.50, $8, $9, $10.

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Women's Jackets

Though you came in shoals after those splendid jackets at $10, there is still excellent choosing among them. In fact, more so, for we have added to the collection from our regular stock a hundred more—even better values than the original offering. There will be many days yet on which a jacket will be the most comfortable out-door garment. And apart from that, the present group is worth buying as an investment.

Materials are rough and smooth cloths—cheviots, Meltons and kerseys; colors are chiefly black, tan shades and Oxfords. All sizes are here, but not in every style. Values are $12, $15, $18 and $22.50. But the price is uniformly, sweepingly reduced to

Ten Dollars Each

Second floor, Broadway.

Silk WAISTS

A Splendid Offering! Several hundred beautiful Silk Waists, scarcely two alike. Manufacturer's samples; but in excellent condition; made of brightest silks; finished in the careful way that only samples are finished. Shirt waists and dress waists—the whole range of variety in which Silk Waists are made. These two groups:

$5.50 to $6 Waists at $4.50
$9 to $12 Waists at $6.50

Mostly in size 36, though almost all sizes are in the lot.

This is the best offering of fine Silk Waists made this season.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Down Quilts

With the exception of the very exquisite effects that Paris alone attempts, we make all the down quilts offered here. We found certain advantages—for you as well as for us—in having a factory of our own. It gives you positive assurance as to the excellence of the filling, which heretofore had been only a matter of faith. It affords us a saving in the cost of making, which means a corresponding saving to you.

Some very good down quilts, with figured sateen covering, at $3.50; some at $4 and at $5. Fine large silk-covered quilts at $10 and $12.

Third floor.

Men's Mackintoshes

A practical, useful, acceptable gift, always. Then the garments that we sell will wear for years—we are exceedingly particular about the makers they come from. We run no risks—neither do you, in buying here; and you do not want to risk failures in sending a gift to a friend. No matter what the price, every mackintosh we sell is most absolutely guaranteed; all seams being sewed and cemented.

Box Coats; double breasted; all have velvet collars;
$5—Plain black and navy blue serge. $7.50—Brown covert cloth.
$10—Brown wool mixtures; also plain black and blue serge.
$12.50—Plain black and navy blue cashmere, also brown mixed.
$15—Plain black, navy blue and brown Kersey cloth.
$22.50—Navy blue, unfinished worsted. Tan kersey cloth.
Cape Coats—$5, $10 and $20—Plain navy blue and black serges.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Fancy Baskets

We bring these pretty baskets direct from Lichtenfels, Germany—from the largest and best factory in the world. They are most artistically made; and in styles and forms for all basket uses, from the work basket to the clothes hamper.

They offer wide possibilities for decoration with ribbon; and we do this work without charge, you supplying the ribbon.

This hint of the various sorts:

Scrap Baskets, 25c to $10
Work Baskets, silk lined, $1.25 to $4.50
Work Baskets, plain, 18c to $1.50
Work Stands, $1 to $5.25
Candy Baskets, 5c to $1.80
Music Racks, $2.50 to $7.50
Clothes Hampers, $1 to $7.50
Infant Hampers, palm leaf, $4.50 to $8.

Basement.

Musical Goods

The large Orchestrion entertains thousands every day in the musical corner of the basement; but yet few people know what a broad variety of best musical instruments can be found there.

The Regina Music Box Club is there— have you heard about it? There are the various sorts of talking machines, the Columbia Graphophone and the Zonophone; as well as violins, mandolins, guitars, banjos, zithers, accordions and other instruments.

And there is the best of Christmas suggestion in all of them. Perhaps you'll find a snug saving as well, in buying these goods here. There are no better instruments anywhere. These prices:

Violins, $1, $2.75, $5, $7.50, $10.50, to $40.
Mandolins, $2, $3.50, $5, $6, to $25.
Banjos, $3, $5, $7.50, $10, to $40.
Guitars, $4, $7.50, $9, $12, to $50.
Cases for the various instruments ranging in prices from 50c to $20.
Accordions, $1 to $10.50.
Concertinas, $2 to $6.
Metronomes, $2 to $5.
Several Swiss Boxes with interchangeable cylinders, at $100. Less than a third of their actual value.
And a full assortment of musical sundries at the lowest prices.

Basement, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Ideal Christmas Presents

Holiday Offering of Smyrna Rugs

To Brighten Christmas Homes

Almost eight thousand of these handsome and practical rugs go on sale this morning at sharp concessions from their regular prices.

Just in time for holiday giving!

The *best grade* of Smyrna Rugs, and in new and excellent styles. The manufacturers get through their season earlier than we do; and our carpet chief rounded up these left-over lots, and hurried them here for Christmas shoppers to profit by. It is a large and varied collection, in rug, carpet and hall sizes; aggregating

$30,000 Worth of Rugs

giving almost equal selection to buying from regular stock.

The Smyrna Rug gives most nearly the effect of the Oriental, and, being reversible, has almost double the life of other rugs. It is a splendid offering from every point of view. Large quantities, splendid variety of patterns; and these very positive savings on the prices:

Rug Sizes—
18 x 34 in., 85c; value $1.15
21 x 45 in., $1.25; value $1.65
30 x 33 in., $1.35; value $1.85
26 x 54 in., $1.75; value $2.25
36 x 40 in., $1.90; value $2.50
30 x 60 in., $2.15; value $3
36 x 72 in., $3.15; value $4.25
48 x 54 in., $3.35; value $4.50
48 x 84 in., $5.15; value $7

Carpet Sizes—
6 x 9 ft., $11; value $14.50
7½ x 10½ ft., $18; value $22.50
9 x 12 ft., $22.50; value $28.50
9 x 15 ft., $32; value $42
12 x 15 ft., $43; value $56

Hall Sizes—
2½ x 9 ft., $4.50; value $6
2½ x 12 ft., $6; value $8
3 x 9 ft., $6; value $7.50
3 x 12 ft., $7; value $9.50
3 x 15 ft., $8.75; value $11.50

We'll deliver them whenever you wish.

Third floor.

Paris Dress Goods
At Smart Price-Concessions

Beauty is the chiefest merit of the fabrics in to-day's offering. Beauty, originality of design and weave, exclusiveness of the patterns. Latest, finest dress goods, such as is most fully worthy of giving as a Christmas remembrance; and most highly desirable for those who are contemplating Christmas dresses for their own wear.

The patterns are the latest that have come from Paris; and many of them are shown in only one dress length of a kind. This hint of fabrics and prices:

At $3.50, from $4.75 a yard—
Silk-and-wool Brocaded and Velvet Chenille Epingline, in combinations of colors with black.

At $2.50, from $3.50 a yard—
Silk-and-wool Crocodile Crepons, in black ground; with bright silk pin dots.

At $2.50, from $3.50 a yard—
Silk-and-wool Fancy Figured Epingline, in combinations of colors and black.

At $2.50, from $3.50 a yard—
Silk-and-wool Corded Lace Striped Brocade Epingline, in combinations of colors and black.

At $2.50, from $3.25 a yard—
Silk-and-wool Cube Figured Poplins, in combinations of colors and black.

At $2, from $3 a yard—
Silk-and-wool Brocade Epingline, in combinations of colors and black.

At $2, from $3 a yard—
Silk-and-wool Matelasse Epingline, in combinations of colors and black.

At $1.50, from $3 a yard—
Silk Polka-dot Venetian Cloth, in combinations of bright colors on dark colored and black grounds.

At $1.25, from $3.50 a yard—
Silk Figured Wool Satin Venetian Cloth, in attractive color combinations.

At 75c, from $1.50 a yard—
Polka-dot Chudda Cloth, in attractive combinations of black dots on colored grounds.

At 50c, from $1 a yard—
Mohair Bourette Striped Cheviot, in fine attractive combinations.

Embroidered Robes with Shaped Skirts

At $80, from $95—
Robe of Lace and Broadcloth, in applique and elaborately embroidered in colors.

At $50, from $60—
Robe of Venetian Cloth, lace and satin applique and silk soutache braided in colors.

At $40, from $48—
Robe of Venetian Cloth; silk embroidered and silk soutache braided in colors.

At $37, from $42—
Robe of Venetian Cloth; satin applique and silk soutache braided in colors.

At $35, from $40—
Robe of Venetian Cloth; silk embroidered in self-colors and white.

Rotunda.

At $2, from $3 a yard—
Black Silk-and-wool Crepons, in seven handsome designs.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Silk UMBRELLAS

The man who bought this stock and arranged this special holiday display is very enthusiastic concerning the result of his work. So are his helpers. All agree that all past efforts in this direction have been far overshadowed. The writer indorses this claim, though he has recollection of some very interesting and handsome previous collections. Many of you doubtless remember them, too.

This wide assortment comprises all American-made umbrellas. Of course the silks are the best imported, and the handles are the finest that could be found in all Europe as well as in India and Japan. But the making and the putting together of the various fine parts that other countries contributed—is done, because best done, in America. Many very handsome styles are ours alone.

We can't give any satisfactory description, nor a price list. Men and women may choose at $1 and up to $27.50—with especially fine selection around the $5 to $10 marks. Boys' and girls' splendid umbrellas at 50c to $5.

In addition to this Holiday Umbrella Show, there's a notable exhibit of specially gathered men's canes. Many a handsome present contained in this gathering, too.

Broadway.

Wanamaker-Reliable $3 SHOES for Women

Here is shoe merit and value, strong, positive, absolute. The best shoe brains in the world combined to produce the *Wanamaker-Reliable.* Started with the best $3.50 shoes then on the market, and made the new shoes

better at every point

and then made the price *less.* It was a masterful accomplishment. Shoe experts told us that such a thing could not be done. It could not be done by others—it *was* done by Wanamaker's. But the Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes have no equal in the world at their price, or near it—

three dollars a pair

For style, finish, service, comfort. Made in all styles of shoes for easy or dress wear.

Patent Leather dress-up shoes; lace and button; with plain low leather or Louis XIV. heels.

Kidskin—the finest quality of Robert H. Foerderer's Vici brand; made lace and button and cloth top; with turned or heavy welted soles; with high, medium and low heels.

Calfskin—high or low cut lace, with heavy extended soles; for wet weather or skating or business wear. Button shoes, same style.

Enameled Leather—laced; heavy sole; walking shoe.

Ideal Kidskin—the new patent leather; light weight and handsome.

Dull Oxide Kid—softer than calfskin; more durable than glazed kid; stout soles; lace only.

The December Sale of Shoes for men, women and children continues in the Basement and in the Annex Store, corner of Fourth avenue and Ninth street. This sale affords a splendid chance for organizations or individuals desiring to give away shoes for Christmas, to poor children—to get the greatest value for money invested. Special attention will be given to such orders.

Children's Shoes—75c, 85c, 95c and $1.
Boys' Shoes—$1, $1.25 and $1.50.
Women's Shoes—$1, $1.40 and $1.60.
Men's Shoes—$1.50, $1.90 and $2.85.

The Under-Price STORE

New offerings a-plenty. And some of Saturday's best repeated. Fresh, desirable goods of many kinds, all re-marked at prices that are below the market. Holiday shoppers should not fail to visit this Basement Store frequently from now until Christmas.

Remnants of Flannels Reduced a Third—
A large collection of remnants of woven and printed flannelettes, cotton-and-wool wash flannels, all-wool plain and plaid flannels, and silk-embroidered flannels in various designs. Each piece is plainly marked with quantity and price. Lengths range from 1½ to 3½ yards; prices were 9c to 75c a yard; now at the rate of 6½c to 50c a yard.

Girls' Dresses Priced Below Value—
Some very pretty percale dresses in tasteful colorings; revers, belt and cuffs of white pique; price $1.50; value $2. Plaid gingham dresses with vests of white pique; revers, collar and cuffs attractively braid trimmed; price $2; good value at $2.50. Both in 6 to 12-year sizes; all brand-new goods. All in neat boxes, ready to give as presents.

Tapestry Table Covers Greatly Reduced—
They are effective affairs in solid colors of blue, red and green; sizes 1½ and 2 yards square, and 2x2½ yards and 2x3 yards. Prices, which were $2.50 to $9.50, are now $1.75 to $6.50. Also a group of odd covers, in combinations of blue, red, cream, rose and terra-cotta; also Oriental effects; all 2 yds. square; $6.75 to $9, instead of $10 to $15.

Christmas Tree Ornaments, Half Prices—
Glass, paper and tinsel articles for decorating the tree. All new, all reduced. 10c articles are now 5c; 5c kinds are now 2 for 5c.

Bureau Scarfs with Mats; Pillow Shams—
The scarfs are of fine Swiss muslin, with fluted ruffle on 3 sides; or of linen, hemmed with lace. Both with colored percaline linings. Size 22x54 in. 6 and 8-in. mats to match. Prices for both were $1.25 to $3.50. Choice now at 75c a set. Pillow Shams to match the above sets, and a few odd styles, regularly selling at $1 to $3, now 75c each.

Perfume Bottles, Salve Jars, Puff Boxes—
All reduced. The pretty Perfume bottles are of imitation cut glass, with silver screw tops. 15c each; were 25c. Venetian vinaigrettes, at 25c instead of 50c. Large salve jars or puff boxes with sterling silver lids, at 50c instead of 75c. Others with gold lined lid at $1.50—sold regularly at $2.

$6 Decorative Lamps at $4.50—
About 175 of these at the new little price. All handsome lamps, with large bodies; in squat shape; mounted in gold-plated base; finished with gold crown; floral decoration on light and dark grounds. All with 11-in. globes, decorated to match.

Low-Priced Stationery Supplies—
Decorated tablets, with pencils and pads at 20c and 35c—would be fair at 25c and 45c. Nests of engagement and address books, at 25 instead of 35c. Embossed stamp boxes at 20c, and letter pockets at 10c—both good values.

Afternoon Tea

A delightful and refreshing rest for holiday shoppers has been arranged by the Restaurant. An Afternoon Tea is now served in the Art Gallery, from 3 to 5:30 each afternoon. One goes home less tired and in a far better humor for such a rest and refreshment as this dainty service offers. Price, 20 cents.

Men's Suspenders

This word of a kind made especially for us for this holiday season. The quality is simply the best that one of the best makers can turn out at the price—$1. We go to him for this excellent grade year after year. These are very attractively made, too, of silk webbing, in pink, purple, heliotrope, navy blue, sky blue, yellow, black and white; silver buckles; calfskin ends.

We put these up in neat boxes suitable for holiday giving.

Men's Furnishings—Ninth street.

Boys' CLOTHING

"The Wanamaker Special" is a suit planned especially for good service, than which there is no better value offered anywhere. It is of excellent cheviot, in plain blue and fancy mixtures; sewed together to stay; trousers have double seats and knees; sizes for boys of 8 to 16 years. And the price is $5.

There are numerous other splendid grades at $5—notably this suit with cutaway coat and double-breasted vest; 9 to 16 year sizes. Sailor suits in 3 to 12 year sizes. Double-breasted suits in 8 to 16 year sizes.

Overcoats, too, at $5. Stylish, durable garments of all-wool frieze; well-lined, neatly trimmed; 4 to 16 years. Other good overcoat values at fifty cents more, and so on up to $12.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fine Table Linens

We own to no national prejudices in gathering our stock of linens. We recognize the best of every land—and secure it. Hence it is, that in this collection of fine table linens, all Europe has been drawn upon. The resulting exhibit has certain characteristics in common: Each component part is of absolutely pure linen, for no surrogate for flax is tolerated here for a moment. Then the care that the best manufacturers can give is bestowed upon the making; and the product, strange to say, is priced *below* the *usual* market prices. Some further news:

Linen Table Cloths, from Scotland; bleached beautifully; choice designs; 2½ yds. long, $2 each; 3 yds. long, $2.40. Napkins to match, 20x20 in., $1.75 dozen.

Linen Table Cloths, from Germany; grass bleached; soft finish; damask patterns; 2 yds. long, $2 each; 2½ yds long, $2.50; 3 yds. long, $3. A finer quality of double damask, 2 yds. long, $2.50; 2½ yds. long, $3.25; 3 yds. long, $3.75. Napkins to match; extra size, 26 in. square, $3.50.

Linen Table Cloths, from Scotland; bleached double damask; our own special designs; 2 yds. long, $2.50 each; 2½ yds. long, $3.25; 3 yds. long, $3.75. Napkins to match, 20 in. sq., $2.75 dozen; 24 in. sq., $3.75.

From another maker—a splendid quality; 3 yds. long, $3.30 each. Napkins to match, 20 in., $2.75; 22 in., $3.25; 24 in., $3.75 dozen.

Linen Table Cloths, from Belgium; made of the celebrated Courtrai flax; capable of taking a polish like silver; exclusive designs; 2x2 yds. long, $3.75; 2x2½ yds. long, $4.50; 2x3 yds. long, $5.50; 2½x2½ yds. long, $6; 2½x3 yds. long, $7. Napkins to match, 22 in., sq., $4; 26 in. sq., $5.50.

Linen Table Cloths, from Moravia; of the finest bleached satin damask; 2x2½ yds., $5; 2x3 yds., $6; 2½x2½ yds., $6; 2½x3 yds., $7. Napkins to match, 27x27 in., $7.

Linen Table Cloths, from Ireland; woven on hand looms and grass bleached; will wear for years; 2x2½ yds., $6.50; 2x3 yds., $7.75. Dinner Napkins, 27 in. sq., $11.50 dozen.

All these cloths can be had in sets, neatly boxed, without extra charge.

Fourth avenue.

Handkerchiefs

They're selling by the thousands now; and we've made the selling easier by additional counters to show them—some on the second floor. Here is the most magnificent variety—abundant styles in every kind of handkerchief at every price—and pure linen or silk, always. Of all things to be avoided in a present, the worst is the fuzzy cotton-mixed handkerchief that comes back to your friend from the laundry, to tell tales of false economy of the giver.

No such risk at Wanamaker's, pay as little as you will, it is always faultlessly pure linen, except when it's silk.

This suggestion of sorts and prices:

Men's and women's plain white hemstitched handkerchiefs. Women's as low as 5c each, and up to $2.50 each. Men's, $1 dozen and up to $6.50 each.
Men's and women's hemstitched and initialed handkerchiefs. Women's, $1 dozen up to $9 dozen. Men's, $1.50 dozen up to $12 dozen.
Women's hemstitched or scalloped and embroidered handkerchiefs, 12½c to $75 each.
Men's and women's colored handkerchiefs, 12½c to $1.50 each.
Children's fancy boxes—3 and 6 handkerchiefs in a box—25c to $1 box.
Men's and women's all-silk hemstitched handkerchiefs, 25c to $1.50 each.
Men's hemstitched and initialed silk handkerchiefs, 25c to $1 each.
Men's and women's all-silk mufflers, 50c to $7 each.

Broadway.

Men's CLOTHING

Here are two excellent opportunities to have suits made to order at much lower cost than is usual. From a line of all-wool fancy cheviots, we will make in correct style a perfect fitting suit, with single-breasted sack coat, at $20. Moderate early-season prices ran up to $30.

From another line, better quality cheviots, also neat worsteds, choice will cost you $25. The lowest-priced in the lot should bring no less than $30—many of them would be considered good value at former price, which was $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Silk Petticoats

This is a new lot of women's petticoats of the same excellent taffeta silk, in the same desirable shades, and in the same pretty styles of trimming as that recent lot that we distributed so quickly. The same price as before—$5. Their equals don't often sell for less than $6.50.

Many, many handsome styles besides, American and imported. The exquisite effects from Paris make an interesting display in themselves—the new ruffling effects, new designs in the lace trimming, new treatment of chiffon and ribbon in the embellishment of the garment. These foreign petticoats are $23 to $75.

The American styles are far less expensive, though really almost as handsome. Many are copies of the imported models. For street and every-day wear, $5 to $18.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lace Bed Sets

And *Curtains,* too. All reduced in price. All perfect. Irish Point Novelty Bed Sets, in white and ecru, combined with taffeta silk, in blue, pink, and green, full bed size, at $13.50 instead of $19.50; at $18.50 instead of $26. Single bed size, at $13 and $13.65 instead of $18.50 and $19.50.

White Irish Point Lace Curtains at $4, $4.85 and $5.85; were $5.25, $6.50 and $7.75.

Third floor.

Girls' COATS

For the girls of six or the miss of sixteen, and all ages between nothing of real merit brought out this season is missing in this stock. Splendid variety, and fairest prices. These three to judge by:

$5—Double-breasted box reefer of tan and blue mixed covert cloth; velvet collar.
$5—Plain cloth Gretchen; double cape; collar and sleeves trimmed with braid.
$9—Double-breasted Gretchen of boucle cheviot; loose back; Bedouin hood lined with fancy silk.

Second floor, Ninth street.

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Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
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SILK DRESS WAISTS.

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Exquisite fabrics.
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Extraordinary value at

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Highest grade flannel,
Our own especial colorings in forty shades,

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In this department we are equipped with the most thoroughly up-to-date and latest fads, and at very attractive prices.

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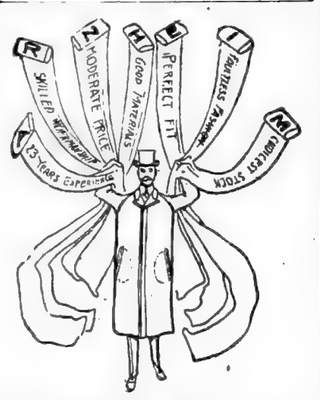

These qualities made our name famous.

We promise you the material, trimming and style of a $60 suit or overcoat for $30, trimmed with silk and made in the smartest manner. Our $20 suits cost $40 elsewhere. Our $16 suits cost $30 elsewhere. To prove this we give you the privilege to retain garments one week. If comparison does not convince you of these facts, money back.

Samples, Fashion Book and Measuring Guide sent anywhere.

For a Christmas present we can refer back for measurements 23 years.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

"Mellowed by the stealing hours of time."—Shakespeare.

Maryland Club Pure Rye Whiskey

It tastes *old* because it *is* old

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Baltimore, Md.

Columbia's Proposed Trophy Room.

A movement has been started at Columbia to acquire a suitable trophy room where the athletic trophies won by the different teams can be put on exhibition. Dr. Watson L. Savage, the gymnasium director, has over fifty banners, testimonials, cups, and other prizes stored away on the shelves of his office. The testimonial presented to the Columbia crew after its victory at Henley in 1877 by the Mayor and Aldermen of New York is hung in the gymnasium until a suitable room can be obtained. It is hoped that a room of this sort can be secured in the second story of University Hall, which is now being built, but if a place is not forthcoming in the new building, it is proposed that showcases for the trophies be put around the wall of the gymnasium to remind the students of the athletic prowess of their predecessors.

TROTTERS AND PACERS OUT

An Interesting Series of Brushes on the Speedway.

MOTH MILLER BEAT ALVES

Mounted Policeman Murphy's Daring Prevents a Runaway from Doing Any Serious Damage.

There was an excellent morning's sport on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday, despite the wind squall and shower which made everybody scatter for cover and kept the horses under the sheds for half an hour. When the clouds broke away it was found that the rain had laid the dust and put the roadbed in better condition than it was before, and the brushing commenced again with unabated interest. Dr. Randall, who arrived on the stretch with his handsome roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07, just as the rain began to fall, came from the sheds fresh and ready to meet all comers. After a warming jog up and down, Dr. Randall turned the pacer to a good start with the brown gelding Alves, 2:09½, driven by his owner, Nathan Straus. Alves, who was in fine form, held a lead of half a length to the first quarter post, setting a pace that distanced all who joined in. After passing the post, Moth Miller, without apparent exertion, increased her speed and closed the gap. A race that caused the spectators to crane their necks and cheer the contestants followed, and both horses came down the stretch under the whip nose and nose. There was every probability of a dead heat until Moth Miller made a spurt within 300 yards of the finish that showed off her sprinting powers to their best advantage and landed a winner by a half length.

Alice Barnes, 2:11½, known to the regulars as the "Queen of the Speedway," did some fast work, with her owner, E. E. Smathers, handling the ribbons. Two of the most interesting brushes in which she was started was with Alves. The first was a nip-and-tuck race from start to finish, Alice Barnes winning by a head. In the second contest Alves got somewhat the worst of the start, and, although he made a hard fight and was rapidly overhauling his opponent, lost by a length. The bay pacer N. T. B., 2:21¼, driven by James Kennedy, had a very pretty race with Ambidexter, 2:11½, but was a trifle too slow and lost the brush by an open length.

Among the many on the road were noticed: George Coleman, driving Hattie Walters, 2:21¼; Charles Riley, with Belle Esprit, 2:12½, who won a couple of very creditable brushes; James Murphy of Chicago, driving a team of pacers, Charles Massoth, behind Glen Mere Boy, 2:14½; De Witt C. Flanigan, driving Kinghood, 2:17½; David Lamar, driving Louis Victor, 2:10; Charles Weiland, behind Russel T., 2:18¾.

During the afternoon there was a big turnout of road drivers, but the strong north wind that swept the Speedway from end to end interfered seriously with brushing, and it was finally given up entirely. Considerable excitement was caused by a runaway which occurred while the drive was crowded, but, fortunately, no serious damage was done. The runaway was a bay mare hooked to a pneumatic tire runabout driven by Charles Hendrickson of King's Bridge. There were several horses coming down the stretch at speed in a friendly brush, when Hendrickson's mare, which was trotting, broke, and in trying to get her on her feet again the shaft broke. This caused the animal to bolt, and it started off at a furious pace, causing the light wagon to sway from side to side. Mounted Policeman Murphy, who was some distance behind the animal when it bolted, dug the spurs into his own horse and put after the runaway. The chase was a hot one, and, although everybody expected to see Hendrickson thrown from the rig, he clung to the lines until the officer dashed up alongside of the frightened animal, and, clutching it by the bit ring, soon brought her to a standstill. The shaft was patched up and the animal, who had cut herself seriously in the quarter, was driven home. A few minutes later a team driven by a stranger on the drive became unmanageable and ran for a quarter of a mile before it was stopped.

CONEY ISLAND CLUB'S STAKES.

Sixteen Events, Including Famous Fixtures, to Close Jan. 2.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has announced a list of sixteen stake events, to close Jan. 2, ten of these for the June meeting of 1901, five for the Autumn meeting of that year, and one, the Futurity, estimated value, for foals of 1901, to be run in 1903. The Spring Stakes include the renewals of all the famous events that figure in the history of the June meetings at the Sheepshead Bay course, the most notable of which is the Suburban Handicap, one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds and upward, with a guaranteed value of $10,000, the conditions being essentially the same as those for the race run last Spring. The other June stakes are the Advance, at weight for age, with $3,000 added, one mile and a half, and the June Handicap, which will be divided into three races, with $6,500 added, for the three, at six furlongs, one mile, and a mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds and upward; the Swift $1,500 added, and Spindrift, $1,500 added, both for three-year-olds; the Great Trial, $20,000 guaranteed; Double Event, (two races,) $10,000 guaranteed, and Vernal, $1,250 added, all for two-year-olds, and the Grand National Steeplechase, $5,000 added, and the Independent Steeplechase, $1,200 added. The stakes for the Fall meeting are the Autumn, Flatbush, and Great Eastern Handicap, all for two-year-olds; the September, for three-year-olds, and the Flight, for all ages.

The complete list of entries for The Brooklyn Jockey Club's stakes of 1901 has been published by The Jockey Club in the Racing Calendar. The list includes the nominations for the Great American, $10,000; Junior Champion, and Tremont Stakes, and the Brooklyn Derby.

Columbia University Athletic Games.

One of the largest athletic events to be held in this city this Winter will be the indoor meet held at the Eighth Regiment Armory on Saturday night under the auspices of the Columbia University Athletic Association. Several hundred entries have been received for the different events, and in the sixty-yard dash alone there will be over forty contestants.

The military relay race will be contested by teams from the Thirteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Regiments. "Maxey" Long, the half-miler, will run for the Twenty-third Regiment and will endeavor to lower some of his former records.

Four members of the 'Varsity football team—Morley, Weekes, Wright, and Slocovitch—have entered in some of the different events. Morley and Wright will put the shot, while Weekes and Slocovitch will be in the sprints.

In the hurdles, Stephen Barker, who is a promising candidate for intercollegiate honors, will contest. M. B. Dean is entered in the sixty-yard dash. He won both the scratch and the handicap in the sixty-yard event in the Twelfth Regiment games. In the shot-put, H. S. Johnson, who has put the iron forty feet in practice, is entered.

At the Inter-State Park Traps.

Robert A. Welch of the Carteret Gun Club won the weekly shoot of the New Utrecht Gun Club for the Mauser trophy for the second time at the Inter-State Park traps Saturday afternoon, and, according to the conditions of the match, needs to win it but once more in order to obtain permanent possession of it. D. Jacks also has scored two wins, and was second in the contest yesterday, so that the next shoot is likely to decide the fate of the trophy.

Welch also won the principal sweepstakes of the day, at fifteen live birds, with a perfect string from thirty yards. The summaries:

Mauser Trophy Shoot, Miss and Out.—R. A. Welch, (30 yards,) 14; D. Jacks, (30 yards,) 13; J. Ramapo, (29 yards,) 10; H. Toplitz, (29 yards,) 9; Dr. Kay, (28 yards,) 8.

Handicap Sweepstakes, 15 Live Birds, $5 Entrance—R. A. Welch, (30 yards,) 15; T. W. Morfey, (30 yards,) 14; D. Jacks, (28 yards,) 13; J. Ramapo, (27 yards,) 11; J. E. Jones, (27 yards,) 7.

Handicap Sweepstakes, 10 Live Birds, $5 Entrance.—D. Jacks, (28 yards,) 9; R. A. Welch, (30 yards,) 8; Dr. Kay, (28 yards,) 8; H. Toplitz, (29 yards,) 8; J. Ramapo, (29 yards,) 8.

CLASS B AMATEUR BILLIARDS.

Finals in the A. A. U. Tournament Will Take Place This Week.

Barring postponements of ties, the National Class B billiard tournament, which was begun last Monday at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in this city, will be brought to a close this week. Two games of the final round are to be played daily and these will undoubtedly bring out the best play of the tournament. For the final round six of the original twelve contestants are qualified. All but one of these have come from a distance, John Hendrick of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club being New York's sole representative. Of the remaining five two are from Boston, two from Chicago, and one from Minneapolis. The Bostonians are Albert G. Cutler and William Paige, both of whom represent the athletic association of the Nine Hundred and Ninety-ninth Artillery, a Charlestown organization. Chicago is represented by Charles G. Schmitt and W. W. Kellogg, the latter of whom last year won third prize in the Class B tourney. Frank Billiter is the Minneapolis man.

First place in this year's tournament will probably be won either by Mr. Kellogg or Mr. Cutler, although Mr. Schmitt has gained a number of backers by his play in the qualifying round. The first two games, which were played Saturday, went to Messrs. Cutler and Kellogg. In the afternoon game the former defeated his fellow-townsman, William Paige, by a score of 300 to 142, running out the 300 points in 41 innings and scoring more than two points to his opponent's one. Mr. Kellogg defeated his colleague, Mr. Schmitt, in the evening game. The match was very long for a final-round event, but it was fought hard by two determined players and proved interesting to the gallery. Mr. Kellogg finally won in the seventy-third inning by a score of 300 to 269.

John A. Hendrick and William Paige will meet in this afternoon's game, and Frank Billiter will play Charles G. Schmitt tonight. The afternoon game will be called, as usual, at 3 o'clock, but the evening games will hereafter begin at 8:30 o'clock.

Novice Billiard Tournament.

The final scheduled game in the amateur novice billiard tournament, which has been in progress at Maurice Daly's academy during the past two weeks, will be played to-night. James E. Lewis will meet Charles Roder. Mr. Roder has so far lost none of his games, and Mr. Lewis has lost only one. Should Mr. Lewis win, therefore, the two will be tied for first prize, and will have to play a deciding game to-morrow. Harry Graham will be awarded third prize. He and Frank Tobias are tied for the high run record, each having made strings of 24.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS' INJURIES.

Western Universities Furnish a List of Casualties on the Gridiron.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—A list of the crippled has been taken at the University of Chicago and at Northwestern. During the brief session twelve men were injured seriously or painfully at the University of Chicago, while at Northwestern ten athletes received hurts which put them temporarily out of the game. The injuries range from ruptured blood vessels to broken bones and torn ligaments. The list follows:

University of Chicago—W. C. Carey, displacement of the heart; Capt. Kellogg Speed, ankle sprained, cut over eye; Frank Goodenow, ankle broken; James R. Henry, hand broken; A. W. Place, shoulder dislocated; W. H. Eldridge, sprained ankle, knee dislocated; Harvey H. Lord, ankle sprained; Z. R. Pettit, tendons of shoulder torn; C. W. Ervin, tendons of left leg torn; G. H. Garrey, blood vessel in arm broken; Elvin Snider, blood vessel in ear broken; A. R. Horton, blood vessel in ear broken.

Northwestern University—Henry Hanson, rib broken; C. E. Dietz, finger broken, shoulder strained; J. E. Smiley, ligaments of shoulder torn; C. H. Ward, ankle sprained; J. A. Davidson, shoulder wrenched; A. J. Elliott, ankle sprained; Frank Breedin, elbow sprained; C. A. Baird, both shoulders wrenched; W. N. Machesney, muscle in leg stiffened; H. H. Scraudenbach, ligaments in leg torn.

Harvard's New Football Manager.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 9.—Arthur W. Talmadge, '02, of Plainfield, N. J., has been appointed manager of next year's Harvard Football team. Talmadge was the assistant manager of the team during last Fall.

To-morrow afternoon the kicking contest which was to have been held in the middle of the Harvard football season, but was postponed on account of injuries to the best men, will be held on Soldiers' Field. The kicks will be judged for their effectiveness in a game. Three cups are offered.

Syracuse Football Team Lost Money.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 9.—G. A. Adams of Hancock, N. H., has been elected manager, and H. J. Costello of Syracuse, Captain of the Syracuse University baseball team. The football team, it was announced at the athletic council meeting, lost $2,500 this season.

Armory Indoor Baseball.

Only one of the four scheduled games in the Armory Indoor Baseball League series was played Saturday night. In this single game the Seventy-first Regiment's blue-jerseyed nine defeated the Eighth Regiment's nine at the latter's armory by a score of 13 to 7. One other match, an exhibition game, was, however, arranged by the Ninth Regiment team with the ever-ready Sixty-ninth. The latter game was played at the Ninth's armory, in West Fourteenth Street, where in seven innings the lads from the Irish regiment were narrowly beaten by a score of 11 to 9. The scores:

EIGHTH REGIMENT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	71ST REGIMENT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lawler, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Rabing, ss.	3	0	1	4	0
McQ'n'n, rf.	0	0	0	3	0	Evans, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Reyhing, lf.	1	1	1	1	0	Schwarz, c.	2	2	11	2	4
Mag'n'n, 1b.	3	1	11	0	2	Weiss'n, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0
Dougan, cf.	1	2	2	0	2	Naefe, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
McElh'y, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1	McG'rty, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0
Elsroth, ss.	0	0	2	3	1	King, cf.	3	3	0	0	0
Devery, c.	1	1	6	4	5	McCah'l, 3b.	1	1	3	0	3
Cullian, p.	1	1	0	9	2	Heun, p.	0	1	2	10	0
Total	7	6	25	21	13	Total	15	10	27	19	7

Seventy-first	2	2	0	0	4	4	1	2	0—15
Eighth	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	0— 7

Two-base hits—Dougan, Devery, Evans, and King. First base on balls—By Heun, 6; by Cullian, 7. Struck out—By Heun, 8; by Cullian, 5. Double plays—Lawlor and Elsroth; McCahill and Naefe. Left on bases—Eighth, 2; Seventy-first, 5. Wild pitches—Heun, 3; Cullian, 4. Passed balls—Devery, 4; Schwarz, 2. Time of game—2:05.

NINTH REGT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	SIXTY-NINTH REGT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ranges, c.	1	4	4	0	1	Murray, 3b.	2	2	0	0	0
Smith, p.	2	3	2	0	0	W'mson, ss.	0	1	0	0	1
Winters, ss.	2	1	0	3	0	McIntaa, rf.	1	4	0	0	0
Worrell, 2b.	0	0	0	0	1	Devlin, 1b.	1	7	0	0	1
Walsh, rf.	2	2	3	0	0	Botts, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Th'pson, 3b.	1	1	2	0	1	C'ghlin, c.	2	2	2	1	0
F'hman, 1b.	2	1	7	0	0	Enright, 2b.	0	0	2	0	1
Daily, lf.	0	0	0	0	2	Hanbury, lf.	1	2	2	0	1
Love, cf.	0	0	0	0	3	Barry, p.	1	1	3	2	0
Total	11	21	11	3	9	Total	9	21	8	1	4

Ninth Regiment	1	4	3	0	1	0	2	—11	
Sixty-ninth Regiment	0	2	0	2	2	3	0	— 9	

Two-base hit—Walsh. Three-base hit—Walsh. Home run—Barry. First base on balls—By Smith, 3; by Barry, 5. Struck out—By Smith, 5; by Barry, 5. Double play—By Walsh, unassisted. Left on bases—Sixty-ninth, 6; Ninth, 2. Wild pitches—By Barry, 2. Umpire—Robert Thompson.

Athletes Among the Honor Men.

The list of Columbia's honor men for the past year recently issued by Dean J. Howard Van Amringe contains the names of about 100 students, who during the past year attained high academic distinction at the university, and among them are the following athletes: J. B. Smith, Jr., 1901, Captain of the track team; Egbert Ward, 1901, of the gymnastic team; James H. Heroy, 1902, assistant manager of the crew; Julian C. Harrison, 1901, of the baseball team; Edward Schuster, 1902, of the gymnastic team; Clinton G. Abbott, 1903, of the water polo team; Waller L. Glenny, 1902, of the golf team, and Harold C. McCollom, 1903, of the football team.

"C.'s" Awarded to Cornell Athletes.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The Athletic Council has awarded "C's" to the football team of 1900. "C's" were awarded to all of the men who played in either the Princeton or University of Pennsylvania games. Fifteen men were entitled to wear the college emblem, eight of whom received it for the first time, namely, Finucane, Brewster, Hunt, Namack, Purcell, Schoelkopf, Lueder, and Whitney. The council also decided to build a new outdoor track, which will be a great aid in developing Cornell's runners.

GOLF BY THE SEA.

Atlantic City's Club to Start Its Open Tournament on Thursday—Other Matches.

Atlantic City will be the Mecca this coming week of the golfing fraternity that enjoys the competitive excitement of open tournaments. The second big tournament given by the Atlantic City Country Club will be held there on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and the indications are that there will be a good turn out of Metropolitan and Philadelphia golfers. The fine eighteen-hole course jumped at once into popularity in the tournament last Spring, and as the links are more talked of than any other just now as the probable amateur championship location next year, there is an additional interest in attending the coming event.

The club has been liberal in prizes. Besides the chief trophy, now held by Walter J. Travis, and which will be played for a second time, cups are offered for the second and third sets of sixteen. The qualifying round on Thursday will be thirty-six holes, but all the other rounds will be eighteen holes, and besides the cup finals on Saturday, there will be an eighteen-hole handicap for gross and net score prizes. A cup will also be given to the player making the lowest score in the qualifying round. Walter J. Travis won both the qualifying and the chief prize last year. His thirty-six-hole score on the first day was 166 strokes. Entries close Wednesday night with Walter E. Edge, Secretary, Atlantic City, N. J.

With this exception, there is little of interest in the golf world this week, the limited programme being:

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.
Harbor Hill Golf Club, S. I.—Special meeting.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.
Montclair Golf Club—Annual meeting.
THURSDAY, DEC. 13.
Atlantic City—Open tournament, thirty-six hole qualifying round.
FRIDAY, DEC. 14.
Atlantic City—Open tournament, two match-play rounds for three cups.
Lakewood Country—Women's handicap.
SATURDAY, DEC. 15.
Atlantic City—Open tournament, final rounds for three cups and handicap.
Lakewood Country—Men's handicap.
Nassau Country—Third competition for Percy Chubb's Cup.
Dyker Meadow—Club handicap.
Harry Vardon sails for England.

The feature of the last few days has been the going into Winter quarters of many golf clubs. This consists generally in preparing temporary greens for cold weather use, the regular ones being carefully bedded over to protect the soft turf from the ravages of frost and thaws. In some cases, as at Arsdsley, the Winter course will be reduced from eighteen to nine holes, and the Newark Athletic Club last week transformed the new eighteen-hole course, to a Winter one of eleven holes. Garden City makes no change, the regular greens being kept open the year around. Englewood has cut down its eighteen-hole course to a long one of nine holes for Winter enthusiasts. Morris County, on the other hand, is not only closed, but, speaking figuratively, barred and bolted. In the metropolitan district, however, few competitions will be held, for with the uncertainties of New York Winter weather, golf, apart from practice, is too much of a lottery.

News comes from the West that plans are thus early being arranged to bring about a closer union between the Chicago and Minneapolis golfers, the idea being to hold a series of intercity team matches next year, and possibly a general open tournament. A. S. Fauntleroy, Secretary of the Onwentsia Golf Club, one of the strongest Chicago organizations, and E. A. Turner of the Midlothian Club, made a flying trip to Minneapolis last week to discuss the project with the golfers of that city, and they have reported that the idea met with immediate favor. New York and Philadelphia are thus far the two cities most closely welded together in the friendly and competitive interests of golf, although the St. Andrew's and Brookline Country Clubs, by their annual team matches, have done something on a smaller scale for New York and Boston. There are indications that this intercity golf spirit is growing, just as the sectional golf associations and tournaments have grown within the past three years.

Another interesting item of Western news is the fact that Herbert J. Tweedie has been reinstated to the amatur ranks. Mr. Tweedie is one of the most expert authorities in the country on the laying out of golf links, and many of the courses around Chicago and still further West have been planned by him and brought up to a high standard for the game. Mr. Tweedie has never been a professional, in the minute sense of the word, as he is thoroughly a gentleman golfer. He was elected President last week of the Belmont Golf Club, one of the newer, but progressive, Chicago organizations, and it was announced that $3,000 had been raised for improvements to the links and house next season.

An interesting feature in connection with the closing contests recently of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, at Plainfield, N. J., was the winning of one of the chief trophies by a mother and her son, Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers and N. P. Rogers, Jr. The trophy has been played for at mixed foursome competition during the season, and was known as the Gilbert Cup. Mrs. Rogers, it will be remembered, qualified in the championship set in the women's National tournament at Shinnecock. Her son has frequently caddied for her, and played with her in other tournaments, and these worthy golf representatives of two generations have become well known in many clubs.

Vardon Beat Best Ball.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 9.—Harry Vardon defeated three opponents at Overland links yesterday. He played against the best ball of James Russell, the instructor of the Overland Club, Frank L. Woodard, and Walter Fairbanks, winning by a score of 3 up. The game was for thirty-eight holes.

OVER HILL AND DALE.

Cross-Country Runs Held by Local Athletic Clubs Yesterday.

The local cross-country runners found the invigorating weather of yesterday well suited to their pastime, and two well-contested runs were held over the rugged country north of the Harlem River. The Pelham Athletic Club held a cross-country run yesterday morning over a rough course of six and one-half miles, starting from its clubhouse, in Westchester. The slow pack was given a start of ten minutes, but Pfortner, the leader of the fast pack, caught the slow division within a mile of the finish and beat them out. His time was 44:00.

The order of the leaders at the finish was as follows:

First, R. Pfortner, Pastime Athletic Club; second, E. Williams, New York University; third, A. Fredricks, College of the City of New York; fourth, J. Abrils, Pelham Athletic Club; fifth, A. Dresler, Pelham Athletic Club; sixth, F. Brown, Pelham Athletic Club.

The harriers of the Pastime Athletic Club had their usual run over the Jerome Avenue course yesterday afternoon, starting from Huber's Hotel, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Jerome Avenue. There were two packs, the slower one being given a start of three minutes. The distance was five miles, and the winner, E. Fagan of the slow pack, made the distance in 32:07. The order of the leaders at the finish was as follows:

E. Fagan, Pastime Athletic Club, (slow pack;) R. Pfortner, Pastime Athletic Club, (fast pack;) E. Rathgelber, New York High School, (slow pack;) J. Lynch, Star Athletic Club, (slow pack;) J. McCann, Pastime Athletic Club, (fast pack,) and J. Fussell, Shamrock Harriers, (slow pack.)

MR. LANTRY'S GOLD FEVER.

His Faith in Blackwell's Island Mine Causes Jocose Comment.

The Democratic Club was practically deserted yesterday, and the few members who did call cracked a good many jokes concerning the finding of a gold mine on Blackwell's Island by Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner of Correction.

The report is, and Mr. Lantry affirms its truth, that while on Riker's Island last Wednesday he discovered gold-bearing quartz in a lot of rock that had been taken from the quarry on Blackwell's Island.

The Commissioner has sent some of the quartz to be assayed, and is anxiously awaiting a report. He will find, it is believed, that what he thinks is gold is iron pyrites.

Old-Time English Whip to Live Here.

George Matson, who has the reputation of being the oldest whip in England, arrived on the American liner New York yesterday. He occupied the seat on the box of the Dover mail coach fifty-five years ago, afterward driving the coach from Tunbridge Wells to Seven Oaks, and also the Windsor and the Virginia water coaches. He will make his home in this city with his sons.

MEETING OF BOWLERS.

Delegates to Chicago Convention Arrange for the Trip.

A meeting of the delegates who will represent the New York bowling clubs at the American Bowling Congress in Chicago next month was held at Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night to receive the reports of the sub-committees in charge of the arrangements for the trip.

It was announced that a special rate of $22.65 for the round trip had been made by the railroads, and that the party will leave on Jan. 6. To decide a disputed question in regard to the mode of deciding the local championship series, now in progress, it was voted that the contest should be decided by the numbers of games won, but that in case of a tie the highest total score should win. The officers were given authority to fix the date of the final championship match between the winners of the east side and the west side series, respectively.

The next meeting of the association will be held at the Germania alleys on Sunday, Dec. 23, at 4 P. M.

The Brooklyn delegates met last night at Breitkopf's alleys, Jamaica and Pennsylvania Avenues, and decided to hold a series of match games between leading Brooklyn bowling clubs to raise money to defray a portion of the expense which will be incurred in sending the Brooklyn delegation to Chicago. A committee, composed of Thomas Curtis of the Elephant Bowling Club, William Cordes of the Imperial Bowling Club, Oscar Hammer of the Prosperity Bowling Club, Hermann Ehlers of the Palace Bowling Club, Henry Seyd of the Prosperity Bowling Club, and Alexander Schwalbach of the Academy Bowling Club, was appointed to arrange a schedule, the games to be played on the seven leading Brooklyn alleys. The committee will meet this evening at the Elephant Club, Fulton Street.

It was announced at the meeting that five-men teams would positively be sent by the Prosperity, Palace, Imperial, and Royal Arcanum Bowling Clubs, and probably by the Prospect, Monarch, and Elephant Clubs as well. It was also stated that there is a chance that the bowling team of the Carleton Club, now representing that organization in the Brooklyn Interclub League, would also make the trip.

The second match in the series for the local championship will be rolled at Starr's alleys, 308 West Fifty-ninth Street, to-night between picked teams representing the Columbia and the National Leagues, respectively. This match is one of two for the west side championship, and the return match will be played at Schlusing's Columbia alleys on Dec. 18. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged, and the receipts will be used to defray the expense of sending the New York teams to the Chicago National tournament.

The regular games scheduled in the principal local leagues for this evening are as follows:

Columbia League Tournament—Audubon, Waug, and Enterprise Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem League Tournament—Lotus, Phoenix, and New Rochelle Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National League Tournament—Golden Rod Bowling Club and Our Council, Royal Arcanum. Starr's alleys.

American National Tournament—Central, Easy Meat, and Manhattan Bowling Clubs. Germania alleys.

North Side League Tournament—Hyperion and Prospect Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Brooklyn Inter-Club League—Carlton Club vs. Aurora Grata Club; Columbian Club vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Crescent Athletic Club vs. Knickerbocker Field Club. Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Tournament—Imperial, East New York, and Spartan Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys. Brooklyn.

Long Island League—South Paw, Fort Greene, and Reinecke Bowling Clubs, Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Morning Star, Gilbert, and De Long Councils. Trainor's alleys.

BASEBALL PROMOTERS TO MEET.

Club Managers Will Gather To-day for a Business Conference.

Promoters of professional baseball representing the clubs of the National League will have a vexatious problem to settle when the annual business meeting of the League begins at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning. The question is whether or not the National League shall recognize the newly formed American League, which, with Ben Johnson as its President, has asserted claims, and at present is in the attitude of threatening a fight which would be disastrous to the profits of the older League clubs unless certain concessions are made. The situation is, briefly, that the National League last year in dropping the clubs maintained in four cities—Washington, Baltimore, Louisville, and Cleveland—left the way open for Johnson's American League to take two of those cities—Baltimore and Washington—into his association. The American League also includes a club from Philadelphia, which, if the American League succeeds in carrying out the intentions of its officers, will give the new association foothold in three cities that, under the old organization, were of the National League's territory.

This controversy, though not included in the schedule of business that will come before the annual meeting of the National League, will unquestionably engage the attention of the conference, and unless an agreement is reached, a baseball war seems certain. President Johnson of the American League is expected to be present in person to forward the interests of his organization. Aside from this matter only routine affairs in connection with the revision of rules, the business management of the clubs, the engagement of players, and the arrangement of a schedule of games for next season will occupy the meeting of the officers of the National League. Many of the club representatives will arrive in New York this morning. Those who will be present are N. E. Young of Washington, President; Frank D. H. Robison of St. Louis, J. A. Hart of Chicago, S. H. Soden of Boston, B. Dreyfuss of Pittsburg, F. K. Knowles of New York, John D. Rogers of Philadelphia, and Ed Hanlon, G. Abell, and Charles Ebbetts of Brooklyn. It is not known yet whether John T. Brush of Cincinnati, who has been seriously ill, will be able to attend the meeting.

McGRAW IN NEW LEAGUE.

Baltimore Baseball Player Signs with Johnson's Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 9.—John McGraw finally severed his connection with the National Baseball League to-night by signing a ten years' contract with Ben Johnson, which gives him control of the Baltimore franchise in the new American Baseball League for that length of time. McGraw declares that under the contract he made last season with Robison of St. Louis, he was entirely free at the conclusion of the season, and that Robison had no authority to include him among his reserved players.

By his action to-night McGraw throws down the gauntlet to the National League magnates. He says the League managers can examine his contract as well as the League laws, and he defies them to find any regulation which can hold him or place any club working under the National agreement under any obligation to respect Robison's reservations. McGraw further says that while not looking for trouble, or a baseball war, he and the other men interested in the new league, do not intend to allow themselves to be bulldozed. If the National League insists on a rule-or-ruin policy the American League is ready to fight.

Many Letters for Lieut. Hobson.

Lieut. Hobson's condition did not change during Saturday night, but it was said at the Presbyterian Hospital that he was getting along as well as could be expected. Many more letters came for Mr. Hobson yesterday. They have accumulated to over 500. None has been sent to him because of his condition.

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FATAL FALL OF AN ARTIST.

John McAuliffe Killed Like Horace J. Hayden—Painted Horses for Robert Bonner.

John McAuliffe, an artist, seventy years of age, was instantly killed yesterday morning by falling from a window of his apartment, at 405 West Twenty-second Street. McAuliffe had been a sufferer from nervous prostration lately, and was not very strong, although he was able to be about and had been out to a barber's shop on Saturday. He was to have gone to the Speedway yesterday morning, as was his custom each Sunday.

His wife saw him moving about the dining room about 8:30 o'clock, and asked him if he felt well. He answered that he did, but was warm and wished to get some air. About 9 o'clock she heard the crash of something falling, but did not know that her husband had fallen out of the dining room window until ten minutes later, when a neighbor called her. One of the sons of McAuliffe found his father dead when he went to the yard below. It was thought that he had leaned too far out of the window, which has a low sill, and had lost his balance,

The New York Times.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 10, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.
Advertising Office, C. Wilkes, 29 Ludgate Hill.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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MR. ODELL AND THE SENATOR.

There are signs that the entente extra-cordiale assumed to exist between Mr. ODELL, the candidate for the Governorship, and Senator PLATT has been somewhat impaired, and that the relations between the Senator and the actual Governor may turn out to be consistent with the self-respect of the latter and unsatisfactory to the former.

Almost immediately after the election Mr. PLATT caused it to be announced that Mr. ALDRIDGE of Rochester was quite fitted for any place in the State service within the appointment of the Governor. As Mr. ALDRIDGE had been replaced by Mr. PARTRIDGE as Superintendent of Public Works on the express ground that he had shown his utter unfitness for that position, it was plain that his complete "vindication" required his reappointment, and it was in connection with a rumor of his approaching reappointment that Senator PLATT made his emphatic and amazing declaration. Very promptly Mr. ODELL announced his intention to reappoint, not Mr. ALDRIDGE, but Mr. PARTRIDGE.

The public was early informed by Senator PLATT in the most definite and uncompromising fashion that a State Constabulary bill would be passed at an early day, and would become a law in time for it to go into operation before many weeks. An eminent jurist was engaged to draw up the bill, and the stages of his progress in the work were reported at short intervals. The only point as to which there seemed to be any doubt was whether the new system would include all the larger cities of the State or be confined practically to New York, with possibly enough outside territory to admit of the application of the principle of the old "Metropolitan" scheme. On this measure Mr. ODELL very properly declined to express any opinion in public, until it should come before him; but his intimate friends caused it to be known that he regarded it with a good deal of apprehension, not to say disapproval. It has been abandoned by the Senator in a manner at once startling and puzzling.

Mr. ODELL has allowed it to be understood that he was contemplating a good many economies in the administration of the State Government, involving the abolition of useless offices and commissions, and especially the cutting off of the "special counsel," which has been one of the favorite methods with Senator PLATT to reward personal and political service. There are numerous members of the bar of the State in all sections, ardent admirers of the Senator, whose annual income will be considerably diminished by such a process, and they have been very useful to "the organization," too.

The adequate improvement of the canals is by far the most important matter in the affairs of the State; it is, indeed, more important than all others together, if we consider its effect on the future not merely of the State itself, but of the country of which the State is so great a part. It has always received from Senator PLATT an attention, to say the least, not close or friendly. He has barely tolerated the zeal and energy displayed with reference to it by Gov. ROOSEVELT and such men as Gen. GREENE. Possibly his feeling regarding it is determined by his association with the great corporations that are openly or covertly opposed to the development of the canals for reasons not necessary to define. Whatever his motives may have been, the men engaged in the promotion of this great plan have all along been conscious that they must overcome the dead weight of his indifference or quiet hostility. It turns out that Mr. ODELL appears to have a more eager interest in this matter than in any other likely to be brought before him, and, without committing himself to any particular plan, he has pledged himself to take it up seriously and soon to address the Legislature in regard to it.

All these facts, taken together, indicate that Mr. ODELL is contemplating an administration of the office of Governor that will not be entirely shaped at the office of the United States Express Company. In connection with this possibility it must be remembered that Mr. ODELL is very differently situated from any of his Republican predecessors. He has an intimate acquaintance with the politics of the State and with the active men of his party, of whom he has been for some time the official leader. He knows exactly the strength and the weakness of the Senator and of his methods. He knows how far he can go without "breaking" with his party, and it is not impossible that he also knows what reliance can be placed in public sentiment, if it became necessary to appeal to it in opposition to the organization. It is too soon to predict the policy of our next Governor. But it is not too soon to note the indications of his probable course. These now point to a pretty interesting time at Albany during the next few months.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE SCHOOL FUNDS.

A clerical critic some time since made the amusing statement that no newspaper in this city was open to the discussion of what he regarded as the plot to secure a division of the school moneys in the interest of the Roman Catholic schools. This gentleman was a Protestant. We noticed recently a corresponding error on the part of a clergyman of the Catholic sect in New Jersey, who declared that the advocates of the Catholic view could not obtain a hearing in what he called the "Protestant press," meaning the American secular press. Our own readers are aware that neither of these statements is true of THE TIMES, and that they have had a reasonable opportunity to hear both sides of this question, and have been at no loss as to the policy advocated by us, a policy of free non-sectarian public education with no preference whatever to the interests, the convictions, or the prejudices of either Protestants or Catholics.

It is evident from the discussion in our columns, as well as from the utterances of prominent Catholic clergymen, that there is making something like a concerted movement for the agitation of the claim of their Church to a portion of the money raised by taxation to be devoted to the support of the schools of the Church. To this movement there is not the slightest objection. It is quite within the rights of the Catholic clergy or laity to advocate the division of the school moneys. It would be equally within their rights to advocate the support of their churches from taxation. Either policy is one that the people could adopt if they chose to take the necessary steps. They differ, in our judgment, only in degree, and in the fact that direct subsidies to churches are forbidden by the Constitutions of most of the States. But the Constitutions can be changed by the people, if they wish, and the less difficult process of electing members of the Legislature and a Governor who will enact laws for the division of the school taxes is one that is always open for trial by any body of citizens that chooses to undertake it. The agitation, if made, must be met by discussion and argument, and it would be better to avoid abuse or bitter language on either side.

The Catholics themselves, who are entering on this agitation—all Catholics do not agree in regard to it—will admit that they are trying to reverse a pretty strong and steadily maintained tendency of public sentiment and opinion in this country. They are in fact trying to introduce for their own benefit a policy that was formerly worked in part at least for the benefit of the Protestants, and was abandoned as unfair and opposed to the spirit of our institutions. In the early days of the public schools, the almost universal religion of the American people was that of the Protestants. Religious observances in accordance with the prevailing ideas were common in the schools, and a degree of State aid was given to avowedly religious schools. This practice has been undergoing a gradual change, and has pretty well disappeared in many sections of the country. It is probably doomed to entire extinction. No policy on the same lines is likely to be adopted on the claim of Catholics, who are not the majority, and who are themselves divided as to the soundness of the principle. We do not ourselves believe that the spread of religious education would in reality be promoted by State aid. We think that precisely the opposite effect would be reached. The Catholic Church is nowhere stronger or more active than it is in this country, where it is thrown entirely on its own resources and the contributions of its members. We are confident that it neither needs nor could well use the aid of the State in its educational work any more than in any other branch. But there is no reason why it should not seek that aid if it wishes.

THE PURSUIT OF DE WET.

Evidently the Boer General DE WET, with his gallant little band, is in a position to extricate himself from which calls for superlative strategic genius. He has been in precarious positions before, has almost been surrounded, but has always managed to escape between some unconnected links in the British lines. And now, with the enemy's columns on three sides of him and a flood barring his front, his doom seems sealed; and, with BOTHA again seeking for terms of surrender, we should have no hesitation in declaring that the end of the Boers' irregular warfare was in sight, were it not for the extraordinary achievements of the man who now stands at bay near Rouxville.

For some time after the occupation of Pretoria by Lord ROBERTS, BOTHA attempted to maintain the semblance of regular warfare between the capital and the frontier of Portuguese East Africa, along the line of the Delagoa Bay Railway, while DE WET, with forces which have risen to 5,000 and dwindled to a few hundred, entered upon a campaign which for daring, rapidity of movement, extent of territory covered, and strategy displayed has not its equal in recent military history. Events have shown that DE WET's plan was to break the British lines of communication with the south whenever possible, to gobble up British columns sent to intercept him before they could unite, and to relieve isolated commandoes when hard pressed by the enemy or destitute of provisions. His successes have been the most remarkable feature of the war.

Between March 30 and Aug. 20 DE WET covered a line of march extending over 1,000 miles, he had crossed and recrossed the Vaal, and seemed to be able to confine his operations to the Orange River Colony or to extend them north into the Transvaal at will. He had played "puss in the corner" with METHUEN, had played "tag" with KITCHENER over a race of more than 500 miles, completely exhausting his pursuer, and had finally engaged in a game of "blind man's buff" with HUNTER. Then Major Gen. CHARLES KNOX took a hand, and, within an area of less than 10,000 square miles in the Orange River Colony, played all three games with him, with the result that the indomitable DE WET now seems to be in a corner. But who can say?

Although possessing greater sustained mobility than any one of the former pursuers of DE WET, KNOX at first proceeded somewhat leisurely with his task. It became evident last August that DE WET's hurried march south into the Orange River Colony had for its aim the relief of OLIVIER, who, however, was forced to surrender at Winburg, with DE WET almost within sight of his campfires. DE WET then turned northward, and for several weeks held complete sway in the district just south of the Vaal. On Aug. 1 KNOX was at Kroonstad; his objective point was Heilbron, a terminus of the Pretoria Railway, scarcely sixty miles away. But in reaching it he covered the entire country between Bothaville and Heilbron, west and east, and the Vaal and Ventersburg, north and south, rounding up cattle, searching for arms, and burning farms. On Oct. 3 he was in Heilbron, and, making a feint toward the Vaal, turned DE WET southward over part of the country that had just been laid waste. It is interesting to note in the chase that has just been brought to a halt that, with the exception of 100 Yeomanry, KNOX's force consisted entirely of unmounted men, but so admirable has been his management of the campaign that for two months he has been close to DE WET's rear guard and has yet managed to preserve his lines of communication unbroken.

STREET CAR DYNAMICS.

The decision handed down by the New York Court of Appeals recognizing the responsibility of an electric railroad company for compensatory damages to a woman injured by being thrown down by the jerk of a car in starting is likely to deprive passengers fortunate enough to get seats and wise enough to hold them of one of their principal diversions. It is extremely entertaining to see a passenger waltzing up and down the aisle between the front and rear doors, like a weaver's shuttle. Grabbing at pendent straps usually imparts a rotary motion to one thus impelled, which greatly enhances the effect and reminds the onlooker with a taste for the classics of the athletic devotions of the corybantes at Phrygian altars. When the motorman is playfully inclined, he can have a great deal of innocent fun in this way, and do much to alleviate the monotony of the ride for the passengers. If once in a while he carries the joke too far and causes the victim of his sportiveness to pitch headlong out upon the rear platform, dislocating his neck against the railing, we may be quite sure it was unintentional.

Much of the innocent pleasure of life under modern conditions is interfered with by the habit of the courts in taking things seriously. Some time ago a woman passenger on the Brooklyn Heights Railroad had an experience which annoyed her. Probably she is one of the kind who are temperamentally incapable of seeing the humor in an amusing situation. She entered the car by the front platform, at the polite invitation of the motorman, who opened the gate and door for her. Before she had reached a seat the car started like a football kicked to goal, in consequence of which precipitancy her person and feelings were both hurt, and in a suit for damages she got judgment against the company in $4,000. On appeal this verdict was set aside, the Court holding that if a car stopped it had to start again, and that if a passenger did not have legs enough to brace him or her in all directions, it might be held to show contributory negligence. The Court of Appeals takes a different view and holds that a car might be started in a way to indicate a lack of proper consideration for the passengers by a motorman with a propensity for making people turn involuntary flipflaps. This is not the exact language of the opinion, but it is the idea, since it reaffirms the original judgment given for the plaintiff by the trial court. As the motor car is ordinarily managed, it illustrates a mode of motion admirably adapted to the kangaroo or the jack rabbit, but not so well suited to a human being with but two legs, and who has nothing suitable to light upon when these are yanked from under him.

CHURCH BELLS AS NUISANCES.

The controversy which has arisen between two neighboring churches in Brooklyn over the fact that one has a chime of bells which it causes to be rung while the congregation of the other church is at worship will probably be settled by such a change of hours for service as will prevent further annoyance. Behind the discussion, however, is the broader and much more important question whether the ringing of church bells in a city, being an unnecessary noise and extremely disturbing to a great many people, is not a public nuisance which should be suppressed. If this is true of a single deep-toned bell, it is much more true of chimes. Some people like chimes, perhaps, but more do not. Few things are more trying to a nervous person with a sensitive musical ear than an attempt to play on a chime of bells a "tune" written with sharps and flats for which the natural scale of the chime octave makes no provision. It is simply maddening. Scarcely less so is the rendering of simple melodies written for chimes. Heard at a distance of five miles, or so, over the water, they might be very agreeable, if not habitual; but to have them tolled out with each note as staccato as a cannon shot, when one must sit and wait until they cease before he can resume the ordinary avocations of a well-ordered life, is extremely trying.

Bell ringing is no part of religious worship, and has no necessary connection with the tenets or traditions of Christianity. In fact, it is essentially pagan in origin, and is practiced to drive away evil spirits where it has any religious significance at all. In primitive rural settlements where the people had few clocks and fewer watches, and those they did have were quite as likely to be wrong as right, the summoning bell may have been useful. It has no use of any kind in cities, and its assertive clamor is an offense to those whose peace and quiet is thus rudely invaded. We would have been glad to see the Brooklyn case made an issue on its merits. Chimes are capable of inflicting great torture in a crowded city neighborhood, and the right of a congregation owning them to set them "quarreling in the air" to the disturbance of hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of people to whom they do not in any way appeal agreeably, is certainly open to a discussion in which the advantage would lie with those opposed to them. Many much less serious nuisances are forbidden by the Sanitary Code, and those who perpetrate them are subject to arrest and fine.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Constitutional government aims at and attains about the same results in England and the United States, but the details of its workings are in many respects curiously different. The contrast in length between the average "Queen's speech" at the opening of Parliament and the average "President's message" at the opening of a Congressional session illustrates a divergence in custom which, if not of any great importance, is still characteristic and interesting. Quite as many and as difficult problems now confront Great Britain as are faced by the United States, and yet the nominal utterance from the Throne fills only ten newspaper lines, while President MCKINLEY, when our lawmakers resumed work the other day, ran on for endless column after column, and did not consider his task accomplished until he had fully rehearsed no small part of recent history. The difference was more than usually marked this time, but it is always a notable one, Queen's speeches being invariably brief and President's messages always long and usually very long indeed. Then we have nothing that in the remotest sense corresponds with the formal criticism which as a matter of course follows the reading in Parliament of the Government's programme. The President says what he chooses about the condition of public affairs and the policies he commends, and there, to all appearance, the matter ends. Of course it does not really end there, any more than it begins there, and much the same thing is accomplished here as in England, but the parts followed coincide at hardly a single point. Instinctive patriotism insists that our way is the better, but—well, the reading of Presidential messages, as a rule, does not render life happier or easier, and not to read them creates a worrying memory of duty unperformed.

—In crediting to New York hackmen the transportation facilities—inadequate for our needs, indeed, but still unequaled elsewhere—which the city enjoys, and in gravely demanding a monumental or other public expression of the debt thus created, Mr. CLEMENS was funny in a way not only characteristic of himself but of all humor distinctively American. The element of truth in his statement is not a large one, yet it is quite large enough to lend an underlying seriousness to his jest, and it might easily be made the basis of solemn sermonizing, either on the good that sometimes seems to come out of evil, or on the evil itself and the sinners in whom it has its habitation. Mr. CLEMENS's joke, however, does not stand quite firmly. It is more than questionable whether New York hackmen are any worse than those of other cities. Their faults are much the same as those charged against the tribe in every land, and therefore our surface and elevated cars must be the product of something else than those faults. Inventors and capitalists would have worked together for profit just the same, even if the drivers of our public cabs and coaches had always been scrupulous to refrain from extortion and discourtesy. What Mr. CLEMENS saw was not a relation, but the appearance of a relation. The appearance was enough for his purpose, and the ability to see and make others see well-hidden associations is the humorist's stock in trade.

—If Lord ROBERTS had made his Durban speech when he first arrived in South Africa instead of just when he was starting home, its effect on the Boer mind might have been considerable. It is not likely to calm many animosities now, however, for the old General leaves behind to complete his task a man supposed to be without any form of human emotion, and who is expected, not to conciliate, but to crush. Still the remarks of Lord ROBERTS could not be read without a clearer understanding of the qualities that have raised him so high in the public esteem. His effectiveness as a soldier is no better known than his excellence as a man, and however irreconcilable the Boers may be, they cannot suspect that his talk about the blessedness of peace and the joys of friendship is prompted by anything like fear or inefficiency.

—Two men who have been running a "faith cure" hospital in Philadelphia allowed a baby intrusted to their care to die without medical attendance recently, and, for a wonder, they were arrested for their crime. They were tried last week, and, after confessing to involuntary manslaughter, they were both sentenced to three months' imprisonment. What there was "involuntary" about what they did it is hard to see, since they knew that the child was seriously ill and refused to take any measures to relieve or cure its sufferings. Perhaps it was just as well, however, that their absurd plea was accepted, for by so doing they were sent to jail for a while, and if an attempt had been made to secure an adequate punishment they would probably have escaped altogether. One of the would-be wizards, H. E. SOLLENBERGER by name, is a stocky young fellow, who wears the garb of a priest. When questioned by the Judge as to why he let the child die, SOLLENBERGER began to assert what he called his rights, but on second thought he contented himself with declaring that according to the Bible medicine is a poison to the human system, and that faith in GOD made unnecessary and even wicked any interference with the course of what some called disease. The other faith curer, one EZRA SHEETS, is described as having "pale blue eyes and a delicate complexion that give him the saint-like look affected by most divine healers." When asked what brought him to Philadelphia, he said he came in response to "a call from the Spirit." "Did you do any advertising?" shrewdly inquired the Judge. "Well, yes, a little," replied SHEETS, with natural reluctance, whereupon the unfeeling Judge remarked: "You were up to date in that respect, even if your treatment of patients was a little antiquated." SOLLENBERGER and SHEETS are evidently very poor specimens of their class. Their assumption of religious fanaticism is simply ludicrous, for if they had been sincere, or had possessed the nerve to pretend sincerity as well as the average "healer" does, they could have made enough of a fight against conviction to secure a lot of ignorant and maudlin sympathy. Then, though they might have had to go to jail, they would have gone as persecuted martyrs, well advertised among faith-cure dupes, and on their release they could have made a comfortable and easy living. That confession of "involuntary manslaughter" will drive them to work or pocket picking.

—Why should a special fifty-cent silver dollar be coined for the Philippines? The islands are and always will be American territory, and such objections as the more ignorant natives may have to taking American money of the ordinary sort can be easily, and ought to be quickly, removed. A special coin, worth only half its face value in gold, would be a troublesome anomaly in our currency, and, moreover, it would be as much unlike the Mexican dollar, which the natives are supposed to demand, as is the silver current here. The argument for the suggested coin is as weak as are the arguments which prevent the instant substitution of American for Spanish laws in our new possessions, and which hinder the suppression of many ancient abuses of other sorts. Changes made too rapidly may be dangerous, but so is the perpetuation of ancient wrongs and evils, and the golden mean is much nearer immediate reform, thoroughly carried out in accordance with civilized ideas, than it is to the policy of changing nothing except under the compulsion of absolute necessity and of endless concessions to ignorant or vicious conservatism.

GENERAL NOTES.

Texas used to have a State Geologist, but his office was abolished in 1894. An effort is now being made to have the position re-established, though the Texas Academy of Science has done much to explore and publish the mineral and geological resources of the State.

* * *

The American Historical Association is to hold its sixteenth annual convention in Detroit and Ann Arbor, Mich., beginning Dec. 27 and continuing three days. Addresses will be made and papers read by a large number of learned professors in Eastern and Western colleges and others.

* * *

The Republicans of Washington elected 26 of the 34 members of their State Senate and 60 of the 80 members of the House of Representatives. Thus they will have a two-thirds vote in each house, and will be able to pass any bill over the veto of the opposition Governor.

* * *

The foreman of the laboratory of a Detroit firm of manufacturing chemists reports that recently on opening a cask of white powdered arsenic consigned to the firm he found upon it some twenty-five caterpillarlike worms, seemingly very happy in feeding upon the deadly poison. He had never, he says, seen such before.

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The City of Birmingham, Ala., has already begun to make preparations for a "metallic exposition," to be opened there Nov. 15, 1904, and continue until May 15, 1905. Its charter name is to be the International Metallic and Industrial Exposition. The State is expected to contribute $100,000 toward the expense, and Congress is to be asked to give $500,000.

TAX ON MATERIALS FOR PAPER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading your editorial of yesterday on "Home Industry," (paper and pulp,) the rates of duty on the articles would be about 12 to 15 per cent., which you think excessive!

As all paper is made upon felts, (or machine blankets,) all wool, allow me to give a list of duties on eight small invoices from England. The paper trade was obliged to buy abroad, none being made here then, even after 1865 to 1870, and during a part of 1862 the duty was 30 per cent. To-day the foreign felts are about driven out and American felts are exported as well as American paper machines.

Present rates, 102, 94, 128, 129, 114, 111, 95, and 120 per cent.; taking one sample invoice costing, duty paid, $914.33; add expense, profit, $182.87; total, $1,097.20. I can buy same sizes American for $588.50; difference, $508.70. STEPHEN G. TRAIN.

Boston, Dec. 8, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Letters No Attraction.

Mrs. Hocorn—But, Mandy, I don't see why you don't want to marry Silas Reanblossom. He's prosperous enough. He's just put a new "L" on his house.

Mandy—I don't keer, maw. He kin put the whole alphabet on his house, if he wants to, but this here literary life never did appeal to me.—Baltimore American.

Of Great Interest.

Mr. Spellman—Here are two pages of the President's message in the paper, and I suppose that after I've read it I won't remember a tenth of it.

Mrs. Spellman—Surely it's not very thrilling. I read Smyser's two-page advertisement before churchtime Sunday morning, and I remember every bargain in it to this minute.—Denver News.

The Wedding Fee.

The Groom—What is your usual fee for performing marriages?

Rev. Tieknot—Oh, I prefer to leave that to you—whatever you think it's worth, you know.

The Groom—In that case I shall have to wait a year at least. If she is satisfactory, I'll pay you handsomely; if not, you may expect a damage suit.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

The Hungry and the Dyspeptic.

"What is these here pessimists?" asked Mrs. Jason, pausing in her reading to polish her glasses.

"Near 's I kin figger 'em out," answered Mr. Jason, as he squinted down the side of the ax handle he was scraping with a bit of glass, "near's I kin make out, they're divided among the fellers that has had too much to eat and them that hasn't had enough."—Indianapolis Press.

OPEN THE DOOR OF YOUR HEART.

Moses Gage Shirley in Boston Transcript.

Open the door of your heart, my lad,
To the angels of love and truth,
When the world is full of unnumbered joys
In the beautiful dawn of youth;
Casting aside all the things that mar,
Saying to wrong, depart.
To the voices of hope that are calling you
Open the door of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my lass,
To the things that shall abide,
To the holy thoughts that lift your soul
Like the stars at eventide;
All of the fadeless flowers that bloom
In the realms of song and art
Are yours if you'll only give them room.
Open the door of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my friend,
Heedless of class or creed,
When you hear the cry of a brother's voice,
The sob of a child in need;
To the shining heaven that o'er you bends
You need no map or chart,
But only the love the Master gave.
Open the door of your heart.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

An innocent traveler on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was yesterday the cause of a lot of fun for one of the whist parties in the smoking car of an express train. Between hands the members of the party instead of abusing one another for misplays began to talk of hunting. One member had just finished a successful ducking trip on the Sound, out Branford way. After a recital of his exploits the innocent man chimed in with a statement that occasioned a chorus of guffaws. "Up in Tolland," said he, "a game preserve has just been stocked with a hundred Angora goats, and the men back of the scheme expect to have a lot of fun with them in a couple of years." There was no doubt that the innocent was a little misty about sport and about Angora goats, and so he had to stand the fun of his associates until the train reached the Grand Central Station. At luncheon at the Manhattan an hour later he hunted up a friend from Connecticut with whom he had started away from home for the trip to New York. He it was who had been responsible for the Angora goat story. So to him the innocent recited how he had been made the butt of his card-playing friends, and asked how and why it was that he had been led into making such an exhibition of himself. "You were all right, old man," responded the friend laughingly, "but you neglected to tell your friends that the goats had been put on a game preserve that had been abandoned because game could not thrive on the barren land and goats had been put there instead. The owners of the land couldn't sell it. Deciding that it was foolish to let it become a complete loss, they decided to stock it with the goats, which will live where no other animal can. As they are able to defend themselves from dogs, and as their hair and hides are valuable, the Angoras are to be put in as a trial to see if the land would not make some sort of return to the investors, as has been done on the mountain ranges of Tennessee and the Carolinas. Your story was all right, only it didn't belong in the hunting class." Then and there the innocent man decided that hereafter he would decline to "monkey" with subjects he knew nothing about.

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Says a traveler for one of the largest of the Chicago pork-packing houses: "It was while I was making my trip through Bavaria a few months ago that I discovered a rather clever game that the Danes are playing on the good people of Germany who have such a hatred of the American hog. Germans are very fond of pork, and the sort that commands the highest price among the imported products is the Danish article. I was in an establishment where they were disposing of lots of pork when a little twist in the method of packing attracted my attention. I carefully kept an eye on the 'made-in-Denmark' pig products after that, and made a visit to Denmark in my Sherlock Holmes capacity. After a lot of investigation I at last clinched things, and then was able to prove, if necessary, that the Danes had been 'doing' both Germans and Americans. Those thrifty Danes, who have always been comfortably large buyers of our pork, had been taking good Chicago-packed pork, changing the packings and labels, and sending it to Germany, where it was sold as pork of Danish making. Then I went off to the nearest Inskeller and had a quiet laugh to myself over the way the Germans were being taken in. Naturally I kept my mouth shut about the discovery until I reached home and reported to the firm. As we happen to have a pretty good sort of a trade with Denmark, I'm not saying a word now that will interfere with our business. But I can't help having a quiet chuckle when I hear of one of those German Agrarian outbreaks in the Reichstag about the danger of eating and importing American pork products."

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"There is a queer change coming in the character of the laborers employed on Louisiana plantations," commented Arthur F. X. McCabe of Baton Rouge, while the question of restricting immigration was under discussion. "Our field labor for generations has been negro men and women and children. We have been brought up to the idea that negroes were the only sort of help we could employ in cotton fields or on sugar plantations. Within the decade fruit handlers have brought to New Orleans hosts of Italians as roustabouts, and they have gradually replaced the darky all along the water front of the city. This year thousands of Italians have been brought to the sugar plantations about New Orleans for work there in place of the darkies. Their employment has proved most satisfactory. They are better behaved, more easily managed, and less inclined to suddenly leaving their work for a rest and a spree than are the negroes. They have taken kindly to the labor, the climate, of course, agrees with them, and the darkies now find themselves facing a new problem in their ways of making a living. I should not be at all surprised to see Italians entirely supersede negroes in our fields within five years' time. That would perhaps prove a good thing for our community in that it would scatter the negroes all about the country. On the other hand, it may prove troublesome to get too many 'Dagoes' among us. These imported laborers are not the sort of Italians that make desirable citizens, judging from those now working as roustabouts on the city wharves. They have this merit over the darkies, however. They keep their quarrels to themselves and only murder one another."

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In these days, when every one is eating poultry, the New England woman has her days of woe when marketing. Go where she will she cannot find drawn poultry on the stands. At home she has never bought any other kind. She revolts at first because she declares that poultry sent to market containing the viscera intact cannot possibly be so good as that sent "clean"; that is, with the internal organs removed. Then, too, her economical mind protests against paying for a lot of dead weight that she does not use and that is removed from a fowl as soon as the butcher has weighed it. Finally, she is forced to smother her New England prejudices or go without poultry. She won't do the latter, for a cardinal principal in her housewifery has been that turkeys, geese, ducks, and chickens were specially created for the Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons. Her butcher will only explain to her that poultry always comes to market with the "innards" intact, and that it is the only way in which it can be had. So she talks it over with the head of the house—nominal at least—and if he cares to appease his wife's misgivings he goes on an exploring expedition to satisfy his curiosity and her prejudices. Then he learns that the whole question of drawn versus undrawn poultry was thrashed out years ago by the Health Department of the city in a series of official investigations, and that it was proved beyond dispute that fowls would keep better and longer when undrawn than when drawn. Practical tests with hand fowls were made, birds being killed from the same flock and at the same time for the tests. In every instance the undrawn fowl of whatever sort kept sweet and free from taint much the longer time—days, in fact. There is a safeguard, too, in the fact that when one buys an undrawn fowl she knows she is not buying one that has been disinfected by treatment in a soda bath. That was a trick of the trade when undrawn poultry was commonly to be had in New York markets. Having learned this, the head of the house is able to satisfy his wife that the best way to buy poultry, in New York at least, is to buy it when undrawn. There are some sorts of small game birds that may be had drawn or undrawn as one wishes, but even with these the demand is almost entirely for the undressed and undrawn bird.

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"Old man Zim's finding his dukeling a peculiar sort of a luxury for him. He 's chawed the ends all off his mustache since he picked up an afternoon paper and saw that Manchester had been barred from the House of Lords on account of his bankruptcy," remarked one of the railroad crowd at their special corner of the café at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday afternoon.

"And I'll swear that he has aged ten years," said a companion, "since he found that that son-in-law of his, after floating over here with a record as a bankrupt and a few trunks of clothes had begun an attack on 'Zim's' bank account by paying $1,000 for a bull pup in the morning and $2,000 for another in the afternoon. Whew! But I can almost smell the things that Zimmerman said to himself if he didn't say them to the Jook. Zimmerman never blew in that much money for foolishness in all his life, and I don't reckon he'll take at all kindly to it from even a sprig of the nobility. I'm looking for reports of an earthquake in Ohio about Christmas time, by when Manchester ought to be braced up for a good hard 'touch' for papa-in-law."

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Harry Rowe Shelley, who has considerably more than a local fame as an organist, composer, and song writer, goes to Hartford on Tuesday of the coming week to dedicate the costly new organ just placed in the Park Church of that city. It was at that church that Dudley Buck was once the regular organist.

AMERICAN SOCIETY'S FOLLY

Dr. Hillis Pictures the Dangers of Overambition.

His Story of the Man of Millions and His Unappreciated Gift of $100,000.

"The Folly of Overambition and the Struggle for Precedence in American Society" was the subject of a sermon preached last evening in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis. Dr. Hillis said in part:

"We have come to a time when the ambitions of men are excessive, and there is a certain restlessness in society. Men overemphasize the desire to be first. Children are discontented, and are not willing to live as their fathers did. There is a kind of inflammatory condition in American society, and the gospel preached in the books and reviews in not the gospel of content.

"Hard by the quiet streets where some of you live are other spots where the mouth of hell gapes, and the happy cottages where men live are not separated by many miles from men who preach the gospel of restlessness, and later the spark falls on the powder magazine of hatred.

"This condition grows out of the love for precedence in American society. Boys who ought to be farmers walk the streets of the city day and night, when in the country there was a competence for them, and so they break their hearts. If men could only be happy with the circumstances in which they are born!

"No other country has such a history as ours of poor boys who have realized their ambitions. What a stimulant to our young men, but the man must be sure he has the power. You cannot develop dumbness into speech, nor the faculty of handling men in one who has no love for his fellows. No wonder the stories of the successes of Clay and Lincoln and of our great merchants fall like powder on the minds of our boys, and away go all their precautions when they are bitten by ambition.

"Young women also come under the same danger in the desire for social precedence, and torment men to give receptions, buy dresses, and build houses they cannot afford, until men fall into debt and into temptations which are grievous.

"Happiness is found in the consciousness of work well done. There are servants in homes of millionaires who are happier than their masters. One of the most cynical and unhappy of men is worth $10,000,000, and is reputed to be worth $30,000,000. I met him a year ago, when he said that everything in the city was going to the devil. I asked him why he did not use his wealth for the benefit of the city. He replied that when he had made a gift of $100,000 on one occasion it was not appreciated. People said that he had so much money he did not know what to do with it, and that his gift was not so much of a gift after all. To-night, he dwells in the heart of his wealth, like a big spider, and is poisoning his own soul.

"Let not a man glory in his riches, unless he is master of his wealth. Wealth rightly used tends to Christlikeness, but wrongly used tends to evil purposes."

PROGRESS OF VANITY FAIR.

Dr. Peters Declares that Marriage Becomes More and More a Mercantile Transaction.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, preaching last evening in the Sumner Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on "Marriage," declared that marriage was becoming so much of a mercantile transaction that he would not be surprised to see, ere long, matrimonial market quotations appearing in the newspapers along with those of the Stock Exchange. Dr. Peters said:

"When I see, as a clergyman, how blindly people go into marriage, I do not wonder that there are so many sad failures. I wonder that there are so many successes. In this serious matter, integrity, virtue, and religion are made to give place to snobbery, display, and fashion. There is a tendency in woman's nature to yield to the fanciful. Society was never so much of a Vanity Fair. The imitating of appearances is a characteristic snare and evil of our times, both in and out of married life.

"Matrimony has become largely a matter of money, and marriage a society affair between two exquisite fools. The gold fever is epidemic, and the death rate is appalling. Society pays homage to the golden calf. Women feign love to a rich man who, if he were poor, they would positively hate.

"So common is the mercantile view of marriage becoming that I should not be surprised to see the hymeneal market list chronicled in the newspapers with the prices current in the Stock Exchange. In so-called good society it is coming to be counted a silly thing to marry for love."

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN'S WORK.

Duties a Tax on His Health and Visiting Bishops Will Relieve Him.

The Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island, because of ill-health, cannot attend to his usual appointments in the churches in his diocese. Bishop George Worthington of the Diocese of Nebraska, who is in the East, has consented to take Bishop Littlejohn's appointments during Advent, while Bishop William F. Adams of the Diocese of Easton will act for him during Lent.

REV. MR. HILLIS OFFENDS LABOR.

"One Day's Work in a Sewer Would Keep a Family in Flour for a Year."

The Central Labor Union was offended yesterday at an alleged remark of the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in a recent sermon. The clergyman was quoted as saying that a laboring man working in the sewers could earn enough in a day or two to keep a tenement family in flour for a year.

"If a clergyman was working in a sewer," said a delegate, "and had to keep a family on his earnings he would know what he was talking about better. I wonder how much flour he thinks a family would need for a year."

The clergyman's alleged remark was condemned as misleading and showing his inexperience on the needs of families of workingmen.

TRUE SISTERS' GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Ex-Vice Presidents of Lodges of the Order Hold a Celebration.

Two hundred or more ex-Vice Presidents of various lodges of the Independent Order of True Sisters participated in the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Most Worthy Grand Lodge of that organization in the Lexington Opera House last night. There were also present many men, who had come as guests of the members, and one of these, the Rev. Dr. Moses Schlesinger, acted as toastmaster.

The speech of welcome was made by Grand President Bertha Lobenstein, and Banquet President Sarah Markewitz talked about "the day we celebrate." Those who responded to toasts were Bianca B. Robitscher, Mina Schottenfels, Dr. Schlesinger, Pauline S. Kohn, Emilie Sander, Fannie M. Mayer, and Caroline Opper.

After a programme of instrumental music under the direction of Theodore Mayer had been rendered, Miss Amey Ray sang four songs—"Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt," "Ein Traum," "Summer Night," and "Fallah! Fallah!"

APPEAL FOR ITALIAN MISSION.

Funds Needed for Current Work and Also for a New Church.

Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, President of the Ladies' Aid Association, in connection with the Italian Church of San Salvatore, in Bleecker Street, has issued an appeal in behalf of the society's Italian mission work.

Mrs. Bowdoin's appeal says: "One hundred and fifty children are taught in the Sunday school, and as many little girls in the sewing school. The Mutual Benefit Association of seventy men, the Girls' Friendly Society, the Boys' Club, the Girls' Guild, and the Penny Provident Fund are organizations which would be creditable to any church or mission in the city. Twenty-four candidates were confirmed by Bishop Potter at this chapel last Spring.

"Additional teachers are needed for the Sunday school and also for the sewing school. A knowledge of the Italian language is not necessary in these schools, as the children understand English. We are greatly in need of funds for the ensuing year. We need money for current expenses and also for the new church which will soon be built as we hope."

CHRIST AND CONFUCIUS

Their Teachings Compared by Minister Wu-Ting-Fang.

Failure of Christians to Practice What They Preach — Significance of Agnosticism—Heaven Not a Private Park.

At a meeting of the Society for Ethical Culture, held in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning, Wu-Ting-Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, lectured to an immense audience on the "Teachings of Confucius." He compared the teachings of the great prophet and founder of the Chinese religion, with those of Christ. Christianity, he said, the doctrine of reward and fire and brimstone, was gradually giving way to the teachings of Confucius. The enlightenment of science was fast driving to the wall the ancient superstitions that formerly held Christians in bonds, and Confucianism, the doctrine of doing good for the sake of the happiness derived from the act, was coming steadily to the front.

Incidentally the Minister referred to the Christian missionaries in China. He accused them of breeding trouble by indiscretions, and compared the teachings of the Bible with the spectacle of Christian missionaries howling for revenge and retribution, and the Christian armies that overran China slaughtering and pillaging, regardless of age, sex, or right.

Minister Wu was introduced by Prof. Felix Adler. He was dressed in canary yellow. On his head he wore a black cap with a diamond button on its front, and from beneath the yellow gown protruded the point of his sword. His speech, in part, follows:

"There is a general impression that China has three distinct religions—Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism. The Government recognizes the three systems, but it is a mistake to think that each of these has an equal hold on the affections of the people. The distinction between the religions, however, is marked. Confucianism is in the realm of the living, Taoism and Buddhism are in the realm of the dead. When a Chinaman dies he calls in the Buddhist or Taoist priest, and their chant requiems over his body for the good of his departed soul, and in the funerals of eminent Chinese we see both Buddhist and Taoist priests marching in the procession for the dead. We are a practical people; we are not sure what happens after death, nor which religion is the right one, therefore we use all three to make sure. (Laughter.) But in all such cases the services of the priests are purely professional, and they are bought and paid for.

"Superstition and ignorance so far have largely been responsible for Taoism and Buddhism, but as intelligence grows, both of these are becoming weaker. Not so Confucianism. The dominant religious force in the national life of China is Confucianism. It is taught in all our schools, and he who enters on official life enters from the class of Confucians. It influences the life and thought of the entire nation, and just as much as you call this, your own country, a Christian one, so we call China Confucian.

"Confucianism is not a religion in its strictest sense. It is not a doctrine of worship. It holds up men to the errors of their ways without preaching the reward of a heaven or the punishment of a hell. Unlike the Christian religion, its cardinal doctrine does not deal with life after death.

"I admit the theory of an immortal soul is a beautiful and a pleasant one to contemplate. I hope it may be true. But from all the reasoning of Plato there seems but a small chance for such a probability. To-day, remember, we are not one step nearer toward understanding the future life than he was himself, and all speculation on the subject is useless. Confucians are what here you call agnostics."

Mr. Wu then took up the fundamental features of Confucianism. The teachings, he said, were classified under five relations, respectively, as follows: Between sovereign and subject, parent and child, elder and younger brothers, husband and wife, and friend and friend. Of these relations the foremost was that between parent and child, for Confucius held that filial piety befitted a man for all other walks in life.

Illustrative of the observance of the prescribed relation between elder and younger brothers, Mr. Wu then told a story of Li-Hung-Chang and an American Minister who applied in vain to Li-Hung-Chang to prevent outrages which the Chinese were perpetrating in a province not under the jurisdiction of Li-Hung-Chang. The Minister begged the great statesman to prevent a threatened outrage, but was told that Li had no jurisdiction in that province. The Minister persisted, but again and again was met by the same answer. Finally Li-Hung-Chang asked, "How old are you?" "I am seventy-four years old," was the answer. "In that case I defer to you," said Li-Hung-Chang, "I am not yet seventy years old. It is because you are my older brother, but not because you have a right to ask the favor."

Mr. Wu introduced this anecdote by denouncing the missionaries.

"As usual," he said, "the missionaries had gotten into trouble in China. They must be very discreet down there if they do not want to cause disturbances." Continuing, he said:

"I compare the two founders of religions, Confucius and Christ. Christ said: 'I say unto you, that ye resist not the evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. And if any man will sue thee at the law and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.' This, it seems, to me, is meekness with a vengeance. No sensible man ever lived up to that injunction. If a man is smitten on the one cheek, he knows that he has met a dangerous person and that he is liable to be smitten on the other also, even without special invitation. And if a man steals your coat, you call him a robber and have him arrested. [Laughter.] Persons of this meek character are not at large.

"The teachings of Confucius are more within reason. 'Do not quarrel with those who offend you,' he said. Christ said: 'Love your enemies, bless those that curse you, and pray for those that despise and persecute you.' This a grand and noble sentiment, but it is too high for human frailty. There is also likelihood that men in this world will ever actually 'Love your enemies,' Christ says, and at this moment in China there are missionaries crying for vengeance and bloodshed, and there are Christian armies that spare neither age nor sex in their slaughter and carry off everything they can lay hands on. I have never yet met a Christian who lived up to that injunction.

"In opposition to this put the teaching of Confucius. He was asked, 'How do you requite kindness?' and he said, 'I requite kindness with kindness and an injury with justice.' He did not sanction revenge, as is now being carried on in the spiteful, vindictive spirit of the people who profess Christianity. Again, Christ says, 'Judge not and ye shall not be judged.' Confucius says 'You must be possessed of good qualities yourself, then require them of others.' But of all, the most striking instance of similarity between Christianity and Confucianism is the enunciation of the Golden Rule. Christ says, 'What you would have men do unto you, so do you unto them.' Confucius said, 'Do not to others what you would not have them do unto you.' These words he spoke 500 years before Christ.

"I do not believe that heaven is an exclusive place. The advocates of various religions are all trying to make a private park of it for their own adherents. Whatever heaven may be, I believe it is a place for all good men, irrespective of dogma. Confucius teaches men to do good for the sake of good, and not for any promise of reward or through any threat of punishment. The world is gradually coming to Confucius. One of the signs is the growth of agnosticism. I will not say whether people are growing more callous or more civilized, but they are no more terrified when the terrors of the next world are proclaimed from the pulpit.

"Another sign is the progress that the cause of universal peace is making among the nations of the world. The cause may not look hopeful at present, but the conference at The Hague is an earnest of what may yet come. Confucianism has spread to Japan and Korea, but the sword was never employed to spread it. Its powers is not attained through force or terror, but through the voluntary submission of the heart."

Draft of the Police Bill.

Ex-Justice William N. Cohen had a long talk with Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The former submitted drafts of three police bills, and was directed to complete the one of which the main features were given in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Saturday.

Mr. Cohen was requested to have the single-headed commission bill ready at the opening of the Legislature. Senator Platt returned to Washington yesterday.

THE REFORMERS CRITICISED.

Hugh O. Pentecost Sees Politics in Movement to Repress Vice—Condemnation of the Rich.

Hugh O. Pentecost spoke yesterday before Unity Congregation in Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, on the subject of the vice crusade.

"Every once in a while," said Mr. Pentecost, "a portion of the citizens of New York fall into spasms of virtue and go hunting after vice. We have just been in the throes of such a fit. While called a crusade against vice, it is really a crusade against Tammany Hall, instituted by those not in office. There is a strong desire on the part of the Republicans to get the good things away from Tammany. This is what Dr. Parkhurst long since discovered when he went into the reform business. His honesty is shown by his equal abhorrence of the Republican machine and its boss; now he is working independently and to better purpose.

"All New York knows the vice crusade is a political trick. I am willing to believe that the ministers and a few others are sincere, but the centre of the movement has clear reference to election day. Why not fight vice all the time? For it exists all the time and is as bad after election as before.

"New York is satisfied with its City Government. The vice crusaders are simply humbugs, and don't know it. They don't want the city cleansed. If they for thought New York was to be purified, they'd be more scared than the divekeepers. I mean our silk stockings, our very respectable Fifth Avenue citizens. These are the poorest citizens we have, the most willing to violate laws, the least patriotic. The saloon keepers are not as bad as those Pharisees who talk about good government, but never go to the 'polls,' never do anything but talk.

"My business calls me daily into court, and I find the jurymen all belong to one class, never a Pharisaical, loud-mouthed silk stocking among them. They leave jury duty to small shopkeepers who don't know the difference between circumstantial evidence and petty larceny. They go to the tax office and perjure themselves without turning a hair; they swear falsely on Saturday and next day thank the Lord they have such a good government.

"Tammany Hall could not subsist among us so many years unless we were suited. But, in truth, vice crusades are superficial. They don't go to the root of the evil. Vice is a concomitant of the social system under which we live. Masses of the people are abjectly poor. But suppose all the good people of New York tried honestly to stamp out vice—could they do it? No, because vice is a necessary and integral part of our civilization. In our system it is as necessary as virtue. If our social system is responsible for everything. It is responsible for everything. Cathedral and gin mill, palace and hovel, millionaire and tramp, society queen and street walker, all are products of our civilization. Andrew Carnegie says it is a disgrace to die rich. He is progressing, and some day will say it is a disgrace to live rich.

"The real vice crusade is against the police, a desire to take away their profit and the profit of the Police Commissioners and the police, to stamping out vice, even Bishop Potter knows it can't be done. Vice can be driven behind doors, and, of course, the Pharisee loves the whited sepulchre; he likes to have things behind doors—perhaps so he can indulge himself secretly. We don't we close up the Stock Exchange as well as the little bucket shops? Life insurance is another mammoth gamble.

"If all liquor laws and all laws against disorderly houses were repealed, corruption of the police at least would vanish. Let the gambling laws also be repealed. The true remedy for all evil is in freedom. Truth makes you free."

CITIZENS' UNION WORKERS.

Assembly District Organization to Conduct the Mayoralty Campaign—Rumors of Opposition to Mr. Low.

The Citizens' Union has elected officers and committees in the following Assembly Districts, to serve for one year, and, therefore, to have charge of the Mayoralty campaign of 1901:

Fifth District.—F. C. Huntington, delegate to the City Committee; O. C. Semple, Chairman; Paul Fuller, Vice Chairman; William F. Stonebridge, Secretary, and Charles Wisner, Treasurer.

Seventh District.—Thomas Fitzpatrick, delegate and Chairman; F. M. Opits and Albert Katz, Vice Chairmen; Charles E. Dillon, Secretary, and Dr. B. Simmonds, Treasurer.

Eighth District.—Dr. Isaac Sternlicht, delegate; James B. Reynolds, Chairman; John Gruenberg, Vice Chairman; Frederick L. Simonds, Secretary, and Charles Hacker, Treasurer.

Ninth District.—Frederick S. Lamb, delegate; W. Wilberforce Smith, Chairman; Frederick S. Lamb and Joseph W. Cushman, Vice Chairmen; Dudley Lamb, Secretary, and Herbert J. Lyall, Treasurer.

Tenth District.—Dr. S. Goldenkranz, delegate and Chairman; H. Dauman, Vice Chairman; M. O. Munch, Secretary, and Carl Safir, Treasurer.

Thirteenth District.—Dr. Alfred Riedel, delegate, John Woods, Chairman; Alexander Law and Matthew J. Smith, Vice Chairmen; E. L. Meisner, Secretary; John Woods, Alexander Law, and William Parrott, Executive Committee.

Fourteenth District.—John Brooks Leavitt, delegate; Louis A. Hauser, Chairman; J. F. Bigan, Secretary and Treasurer.

Sixteenth District.—W. H. Huber, delegate and Chairman; Jacob A. Brown, Vice Chairman, and Henry Gomes, Secretary.

Seventeenth District.—De Witt J. Seligman, delegate; C. Blake Orcutt, Chairman; Joseph Smith, Vice Chairman; Reed R. Bishop, Secretary; James D. Gagan, Treasurer. District Committee—The Officers and Joseph Smith, Daniel J. Devitt, Jacob Seide, William King, A. J. Dowling, and Alexander C. Hallbeck.

Nineteenth District.—Dr. E. R. L. Gould, delegate; Joseph M. Price, Chairman; William Scott, Secretary, and Orvin Tomkins, Treasurer. District Committee—Messrs. Henry E. Cobb, Hamilton Odell, Henry R. Kunhardt, William Arrowsmith, Miles M. Dawson, Rush Taggart, S. S. Menken, John Frankenheimer, Jacob W. Mack, Arthur M. Ely, A. Whitman, D. P. Hackler, Reginald Jevons, Julius J. Frank, George Haven Putnam, Dr. Theodore Dunham, and George Tombleson.

Twentieth District.—Charles C. Nadal, delegate; Timothy Healy, Chairman; Leo Plebani, Vice Chairman; F. L. Lowe, Secretary, and William Potts, Treasurer. District Committee—Officers and Messrs. James Atkinson, Sylvester Moore, Henry Posthauer, and James Reynolds.

Twenty-first District.—A. P. W. Seaman, delegate, and E. C. Dusenbury, Chairman.

Twenty-fifth District.—J. R. Burnet, delegate and Chairman; L. H. Jerome, Vice Chairman; W. W. Wilsey, Secretary, and G. McAneny, Treasurer.

Twenty-ninth District.—Charles H. Strong, delegate; William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman; Franklin W. Moulton, Vice Chairman; William B. Aitkin, Secretary, and S. J. Rose, Treasurer. District Committee—Homer Folks, Roland Holt, Benjamin E. Hall, T. J. Hallowell, G. H. Hopkin, Franklin W. Moulton, Isidor Newburger, Samuel H. Ordway, S. J. Rose, Joel Rathbone, William Jay Schieffelin, William G. Sewall, Stephen B. Stanton, Franklin A. Wilcox, William B. Aitkin, Nelson S. Spencer, Philetus H. Holt, Dr. H. Hockheimer, A. F. Seligsberg, and Willard H. Ellison.

Thirty-first District.—William H. McCarthy, delegate; John Monks, Chairman; James B. Butler, Vice Chairman; I. D. Morrison, Secretary, and Henry A. Hall, Treasurer.

Thirty-fifth District.—Charles Hartman, delegate; John E. Eustis, Chairman; Cyrus C. Miller and Henry Muhlhauser, Vice Chairmen; Franklin Grady, Secretary, and C. A. Du Bois, Treasurer.

Queens, Second District.—William F. Wyckoff, delegate; John W. Weed, Chairman.

The Central City Committee of the union will meet for reorganization next Monday. The reports are revived that there is much antagonism to Seth Low within the organization, but no information is vouchsafed by those in authority. It is probable that R. Fulton Cutting will be chosen Chairman of the Central City Committee.

Political Notes.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, President of the Republican County Committee, returned from his Western trip last night.

Gov. Roosevelt passed a quiet day in the city. He received several callers at the Union League Club. He will leave for Albany this morning.

Governor-elect Odell will return to New York on Wednesday for a brief stay.

Fred Haldy, Republican leader in the Third Assembly District, is organizing an Italian-American Republican Association in his district. A permanent organization will be perfected at 16 Varick Place next Monday, with the following officers: President—Tompkins McIlvaine; Vice Presidents—Henry P. Siccardi, Antonio Miamonie, Salvator Terrelle; Treasurer—C. V. Calabresi; Secretary—Victor Fentana.

The district Captains in the Fifteenth Assembly District will give a dinner to George W. Wanmaker, the Republican leader, at a Broadway restaurant Tuesday of next week.

Drunken Man at St. Francis Xavier's.

During the service at St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic Church, in West Sixteenth Street, last night, the sermon was interrupted by loud shouts and mumbling sentences from the rear of the church. The disturber proved to be a drunken man. He was arrested and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station. He gave his name as James Howard, a blacksmith, living at 272 Seventh Avenue.

NEEDED POSTAL REFORMS

Recommendations of the Postmaster General.

RANK ABUSES OF THE MAILS

Importance of Remedial Legislation with Respect to Second-Class Privileges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The annual report of Charles Emory Smith, the Postmaster General, was made public to-day. He discusses in detail the work of the various divisions of the department, accounts of which have been published already, and concludes with the following recommendations, made in his previous annual report and now renewed:

"That an act be passed to punish persons who by force attempt to enter a car or apartment in a car used for the distribution of mail, or who may assault a railway mail clerk while in the discharge of his duties as such.

"That a statute be enacted providing for the compulsory separation by publishers of second-class mail matter. While the majority of publishers have shown a willingness to undertake this work at the request of the special officer in charge of it, a few are unwilling to co-operate with the Government in this matter, which saves expense to the department and facilitates dispatch of mail.

"That the inter-State commerce law be amended to prohibit common carriers, to wit, telegraph and express companies, or any of their employes, from aiding and abetting in the green goods or lottery swindles, or any other scheme carried on partly by mail and partly by common carrier, and which is in violation of the postal laws.

"That a statute be enacted authorizing Post Office Inspectors to take out search warrants whenever the same may be necessary in the prosecution of their official duties.

"That an appropriation be made for the purpose of constructing lookouts in Post Offices wherever, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, they may be needed.

"That provision be made for the payment of incidental expenses incurred by local officers or others in the arrest, detention, and keeping of prisoners charged with violation of the postal laws until such prisoners can be transferred to the custody of a United States Marshal."

In urging the importance of remedial legislation for flagrant abuses of second-class privileges, the Postmaster General says:

"There should be no abatement of the protest or effort against the perpetuation of evils which have insidiously grown up through the ingenious perversion of the laws intent in furthering private interests and which have now become a heavy public burden. Their elimination, while doing no injustice in any quarter, would effect a saving ranging from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year, and would relieve the way for legitimate postal advances in every direction.

"The measure of reform naturally encounters the strenuous hostility of the limited special interests, but some opposition is founded on a fear that the proposed act is aimed in part at some legitimate publications of the second class, and that its enactment would deprive them of the privileges which the existing law intends they should possess. This is a complete misapprehension.

"It is only sought to cut off the abuses which have crept in. It is aimed at the serial paper-covered books, at the private 'house organs,' at the spurious trade journals, and sheets of an exclusive advertising character, at bulk distribution which is falsely called subscription, and at the repeated turn and overturn by news agents of unsold periodicals. There is no reason why the Government should carry them at the second-class rate of 1 cent a pound when other articles of the same kind rightfully pay the third-class rate of 8 cents a pound.

"A plain, simple act, which shall distinctly specify the glaring and acknowledged wrongs, and which shall leave legitimate publications without any ground for the misunderstanding that has heretofore excited their alarm, will, it is not doubted, receive the sanction of Congress.

"A ruling of the department limiting the number of sample copies which may be sent with each issue effectually curtails and restricts this evil.

"Another abuse which has been essentially reduced is that known as 'bulk subscriptions,' by which is meant copies sent out to make circulation for advertising purposes.

"Whatever may be done by administrative action the extirpation of these abuses can be thoroughly and successfully accomplished only by a reform of the law, and in the interest of postal progress, which is blocked in many ways by this burden, I earnestly urge the enactment of a measure directed against the grosser wrongs that are acknowledged on all sides."

While pointing to the development of the Cuban postal system the report says that unfortunately its administration was stained for a time by frauds and peculations of the most shameful character. It reviews the prompt dispatch of Fourth Assistant Postmaster Bristow and a force of Inspectors, as a result of which the Postmaster General says "the ulcers were cut out, retrenchment was vigorously enforced, and the administrative organization which had been perverted from its original plan was restored to a sound and healthy basis." He points out that these frauds were made possible only through collusion of officers who should have been a check on each other.

The extraordinary extension of rural free delivery is characterized as the most far-reaching feature of postal development in recent times. "It is a factor," says the Postmaster General, "in the social and economic life, and makes communities feel a new pulsation. We are confronted with the problem of gradually extending the delivery service over the whole area of the country where it is physically feasible or where the population is not so sparse as to make it unreasonable. The gross annual cost of maintaining rural free delivery through such territory is approximately estimated at $20,555,600. It can be extended over practically the whole country at an annual cost of less than $14,000,000 allowing for savings from discontinuance of offices and routes and increased receipts."

The total estimate for maintaining free delivery during the ensuing year is $3,500,000.

The report urges additional postal facilities for New York City and indorses the project for a Hall of Records in Washington.

COLUMBIA'S CHRISTMAS DANCE.

Patrons for the Junior Class Event at Sherry's This Month.

The annual Christmas dance of the junior class of Columbia University at Sherry's will be held on the night of Dec. 21. The patronesses are Mrs. Francis S. Bangs, Mrs. Robert L. Belknap, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Louis L. Delafield, Mrs. Braddin Hamilton, Mrs. Henry Holt, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. George C. Kobbe, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Daniel S. Lament, Mrs. Melville D. Landon, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Archibald K. MacKay, Mrs. Alfred T. Mahan, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Lady Pauncefote, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. John Henry Pell, Mrs. Karl Pickhardt, Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mrs. W. H. Powers, Mrs. George B. Schermerhorn, Mrs. J. Montford Schley, Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker, Mrs. Louis Henry Spense, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. J. Howard Van Amringe, Mrs. Cortland S. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. James M. Waterbury, and Mrs. William Seward Webb.

As an innovation this year's ball will have these five patrons: President Seth Low, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, Dean J. Howard Van Amringe, Prof. George Edward Woodberry, and Alexander M. Hadden. The committee which is in charge of the arrangements is: Columbia College—H. T. Spense, G. C. Atkins, R. P. Jackson, A. B. A. Bradley, H. M. Hays, W. Pell, W. B. Shoemaker, and E. G. Budington. School of Mines—R. C. Hoguet, P. F. Cowing, H. Godwin, F. B. Irvin, J. P. McAnerney, H. P. Daniels, W. H. Powers, and D. Wood.

Dead Man Said to be Devery's Cousin.

Michael Geoghan, sixty-seven years old, of 579 First Avenue, died of heart disease yesterday morning. He slept with Walter Williams, a foreman on railroad work, in Forty-second Street. When Williams awoke yesterday morning he found Geoghan dead. Mrs. Mahoney, the landlady, said Geoghan was a first cousin of Chief of Police Devery, and that he had a daughter in a Catholic convent. Chief Devery could not be seen last night, but his wife said he had no cousin of the name of Michael Geoghan.

JUDAISM AND THE WORLD

Rabbi Hirsch Says It Is the Religion All Crave.

A Bridge from the Heights to the Lowliness of the Present Life Below.

Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago preached in the Temple Beth-El, at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday morning. His subject was "The Religious Opportunities of Our Day."

"This age," he said, "is radically and fundamentally religious. That may seem a paradoxical statement, seeing that, as you all know, the popular preachers of nowadays have to secure their hearers by all kinds of stratagems. Yet it is true. The truth of it is open to question if we judge solely by exteriors, but if we look under the surface of things my optimistic view will be largely corroborated.

"In every religion there precedes the realization of that state of affairs which the followers of the religion wish a preparatory term of dissolution and decay. It will be after such a period that the Messiah will come. Real Judaism began only after four centuries of moral torpor and mental stupidity. These days of ours are to be compared with the period before the fall of the temple.

"I say that this age is intensely religious. What is the test? It has been said that books are the windows of the soul. Tell me what books you read and I will tell you your character. The character of the age can be determined from the books it produces, and to-day the books that are being issued are busy with problems of religion. Last year's novel, 'The Reign of Law,' is an example. It has been read by thousands, and has become a frequent subject for pulpit discourses. It is a simple love story as far as its plot is concerned, but what gives it its value is the picture of the religious doubts that seem to stand in the way of the hero's success. This novel shows what our age can receive and be delighted by as a story; that men who read it are stirred by the same doubts that perplexed the hero. The book is a true indication of the temper of our day.

"Another indication will be found in the fact that to-day studies evolved from the Bible are the most vital and the most earnestly attended in our universities. The Bible—as a book of history, as a life of Israel, as a book introductory to the study of language—is taught now in every decent institution of learning.

"The science of religion is one of the new sciences, second in importance to none of them. No cultured man or educated woman in these days can afford to neglect being on terms of intimacy with the searchings of such men as Max Müller, the men whose lives were and are devoted to the study of religion. What is the religion for which our age is craving? That is the question, and it is of especial moment to us who are Jews. I answer that it is not a religion of dogmas. The age for that kind of faith has passed, and men have come to know that formulae expressive of truths have always been open to a process of revision.

"We have learned that the Fathers were no nearer to the truth than we are. We have the right to formulate our truth in a dialect intelligible to ourselves. Creeds may have their utility, but they are only preliminary. The new age would not like to see a dogmatic religion arise, but a religion of spiritual aspirations, even of sacred inspiration.

"Judaism has never been a religion of dogma. The Jew has the right to think out the highest themes of life in terms of his own. His religion has the elements of the undogmatic religion for which the world is craving, the focus of which is not solely the next life, but this life in which we are now living. It is the religion that bridges the social chasm between man and man; it is the one that goes to the outcast and brings him consolation. The storm centre of religious activity is no longer theology, but sociology, which means that religion shall not only be a bridge from this life to the next, but a bridge from the heights to the lowlinesses of the present life.

"Judaism is this religion and always has been. Look through your old Bible. Is not the sense of responsibility placed on this life rather than on a future state? Some say that this very thing is the weakness of our sect, but I say that it is our strength. Judaism never separated the secular from the sacred; everything is sacred. Judaism was never a religion of sighing, singing, emotions, bowed heads, and sad faces, nor is it a religion of yearnings for God, as though He were an awaited bridegroom for whom a woman has been on the look-out through many years. A religion of creed is a departure from old Judaism, which is one, protest against this naturalized methodism in some of our new congregations.

"In the Middle Ages every centre of our people was a centre of social responsibilities, and nobody had to teach us that man should care for his brother. But altruism may be carried to extremes. There is a middle ground between the extreme love of others and of self, and Judaism is this middle ground.

"As Judaism seems to be the religion for which the world longs, why, then, is the world kept in ignorance that Judaism is that religion? It is because the Jew has unlearned his faith and is worshipping strange idols. The world is calling for water, but he who is the keeper of God's springs believes that he is in a desert himself and that he is about to die of thirst. Shall the world say to the Healer: 'Thou hast not healed me'? Let this and all other congregations bestir themselves, and let us hope that our day may see the world get the religion that it wants."

FEW FIGHTS IN PHILIPPINES.

Insurgents Fall Back at All Contested Points, Leaving Property—London Paper's Gloomy View.

MANILA, Dec. 9.—While the capture of supplies and the occupation of new points are quite numerous, those involving actual fighting are comparatively few. Apparently the insurgents are falling back at all contested points, sacrificing their possessions in most cases and satisfied to save themselves.

A detachment of the Forty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry from the Island of Catanduanes, off the southeast coast of Luzon, relinquished an attempt to land near Pandan. On anchoring the Americans were fired upon by sixty riflemen, and after a short engagement, they cut the anchor chain and sailed for Catanduanes with two killed and two wounded. The names have not yet been received here.

Capt. Richard T. Ellis of the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry captured in the mountains near Barbar a large quantity of Krag, Mauser, and Remington ammunition, together with a signal outfit, a printing press, and other equipment. All of this was destroyed.

Thirty rifles and several hundred cartridges were secured at Victoria.

A detachment of the Fourth Infantry captured Major Garion and three officers of the lower rank in the town of Pasay. Another detachment destroyed Gen. Ugaud's camp. The enemy had fled, but the Americans subsequently rounded up twenty-five insurgents.

Gen. MacArthur has approved the death sentences passed upon several additional persons convicted of murder, arson, and pillage. In a few other instances he has commuted death sentences to imprisonment.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—"Reliable mail advices from Manila show that the position of the Americans is becoming increasingly hopeless," says the Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail. "Money is freely subscribed to purchase arms and ammunition that are imported for the insurgents. The Americans will never capture the rebel contraband vessels.

"While, in order to flatter the official view that trade is flourishing, goods are permitted to be freely imported into Manila, they are distributed from that point to the insurgents, who are murdering and pillaging all native sympathisers with Americans."

Postal Clerks' Society Election.

At a meeting of the New York Branch of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks, held yesterday at Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, the following officers were elected: W. P. McKeon, President; F. Wynne, Vice President; S. Rosenthal, Recording Secretary; I. Epstein, Financial Secretary; James McDonough, Treasurer, and J. Kenny, Sergeant at Arms. A committee was appointed to present Mr. McKeon to the Postmaster.

HADDON CHAMBERS HERE.

English Dramatist's Plans for a New Play—His Stay to be Brief.

Haddon Chambers, the English dramatist, who arrived here Saturday, will remain but two weeks in this city. He is compelled to leave at the end of that period in order to return to London to begin the rehearsal of his new play. This is to be produced by George Alexander at the St. James Theatre in January.

Shortly after his arrival Mr. Chambers had a conference with Charles Frohman, to whom he is under contract for a new play, to be produced by that manager in this country. The conference was not completed, and will not be until Mr. Frohman returns from Washington, where he was compelled to go on business of importance. Enough transpired, however, at their brief meeting to make public the fact that the scene of Mr. Chambers's new play will be laid in this country and in England, the action beginning in England, shifting to America, and toward the end of the story returning to England.

During his stay Mr. Chambers will visit the various theatres in this city controlled by Mr. Frohman, and in which the latter's companies are appearing. This he will do with a view of familiarising himself with the methods and personalities of the players who are to appear in the new piece.

Mr. Chambers, when seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said he was glad to be back with the people who had received his play, "The Tyranny of Tears," in such a cordial manner. He said he had written that little play with the selfish idea of simply pleasing himself. It contains no intrigue, no sensation, but is such a simple, plain little story, he said, that the fact of the theatregoers of this city greeting the play with applause for so many months made it the most gratifying experience he had ever had in the theatrical business. Mr. Chambers's last visit to this country was ten years ago, when his play, "The Idlers," was produced.

DALY'S AND THE LYCEUM.

Changes in Plays Announced by Charles and Daniel Frohman.

A change in the future plans of the Lyceum and Daly's Theatre are announced by Charles and Daniel Frohman. It was intended to present at the Lyceum Theatre, after the engagement of Miss Annie Russell in "A Royal Family" terminating Feb. 2, "Lady Huntworth's Experiment," but instead of waiting for that time Mr. Frohman has arranged to present the Carton play at Daly's Theatre early in January, substituting it for the present attraction, "The Man of Forty."

At the Lyceum Theatre Mr. Frohman will offer another play to occupy the time set apart for "Lady Huntworth's Experiment." This play he is not at liberty for the present to make public.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS SOLD.

Cotton Exchange President Will Submit Evidence to the Department of Agriculture.

Frank B. Guest of the firm of Frank B. Guest & Co., a Cotton Exchange commission house, said last night that he had been offered advance information Saturday last on the Government's cotton crop report, which is not due for publication until this morning. Mr. Guest said last night that the Exchange officials have been placed in possession of information by him that will lead to sensational revelations and put a stop to leakages which have caused much trouble. The information offered for sale is such as would probably enable the firm getting hold of it to make thousands of dollars by speculating, as it would give them an advantage over all others dealing in cotton.

Mr. Guest says he immediately told President Samuel T. Hubbard of the Cotton Exchange, giving some facts, and then by clever work leading to the man who wanted to betray Government secrets. Mr. Guest says his evidence will prove indisputable. He has the name and address of the man offering to sell the advance information. Mr. Guest and other Exchange members expressed their utmost confidence in the integrity of Mr. John Hyde, the statistician of the department, and say that the leakage must have come through some of his subordinates. Cotton firms say that there have been many instances of such leakages in recent years. President Hubbard said last night that he will go to Washington without delay and place the entire matter before the proper authorities. Mr. Guest says he was assured that the information proffered was authentic and that the man offering it "had the bureau estimates in advance during the Leiter, Partridge, Armour, 'Old Hutch,' and other deals in wheat and cotton."

In payment for the information Mr. Guest says he was asked to carry 500 bales of cotton for the informer's account, he to assume all risks in the event of the news not having the effect anticipated. It is thought New Orleans and Liverpool Cotton Exchange members have been buying such news in advance. The cotton trade is looking for sensational developments, according to Mr. Guest.

THE NEW YORK'S PASSENGERS.

Arrival of the Comtesse de St. Germain —Her Belief in Palmistry—Japanese Naval Commander Here.

Conspicuous among the passengers who arrived on the American liner New York yesterday morning was the Comtesse de St. Germain of Paris. She is a most accomplished student of palmistry, and is also said to be quite an adept in hypnotism. She is the wife of an officer of the French Army who is at present in China. She is a great-grandniece of the last Viceroy of Peru, and is en route to Peru, where she owns extensive estates.

At a concert given on board the New York the Comtesse, as her part of the entertainment for the benefit of widows and orphans of sailors, mesmerized one of the passengers. Concerning palmistry, she said she certainly was a firm believer in its power to indicate the type and character of a person, adding that she considered its possibilities infinite and its study limitless.

Prior to her marriage to the Comte de St. Germain the Comtesse was the Comtesse de Pena Loza. She was born in California, but has been in Paris since she was five years of age.

Another passenger on the New York was Commander K. Ooa of the Japanese Navy. He is en route to Japan from England.

Among others on the New York were Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, wife of ex-Congressman Lewis of Washington; Robert C. H. Brock, H. M. Bridgman, Sir Henry Lynch Blosse, James Graham, Dr. D. T. Day, Chief of the Mining Exhibit of the United States at the Paris Exposition; J. M. McDonald, J. T. McCallum, Mrs. W. C. Payne, John T. Ryan, James P. Smith, Fleming Tuckerman, Gen. L. H. Warren, Charles C. Wells, and Irving P. Wanger.

AMERICAN SCHOOL IN ROME.

Year of Work Just Concluded the Most Prosperous in Its History.

The American School of Classical Studies in Rome has just finished its fifth and most prosperous year of active work. Last year there were fourteen students, including several college instructors, while the present year opens with an attendance of about thirty. The following colleges were represented: Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, University of Chicago, University of Michigan, Leland Stanford Junior, Wellesley, Barnard, University of Wisconsin, and Washington University, (St. Louis.) The object of the school is to advance the study of classical literature in its relation to the history of classical, Etruscan, and Italian art and archaeology.

The work this year will be directed by Richard Norton, who has been on the field several years and whose specialty is the work on sites and museums; Prof. Francis A. Kelsey, who is well known for his translation of Dr. Man's book on Pompeii, will be the other instructor. Prof. Kelsey is at present preparing a book on Roman architecture.

On account of prohibitive measures taken by the Italian Government no excavations have been made by the school since its first year, when some work was done on the site of the old Latin town of Norba Norba, near Rome. The school, however, aims to encourage and assist original research and exploration and co-operates as far as possible with the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Two Fellowships are offered annually for competitive examination.

Vessels Built in Last Five Months.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The vessels built in the United States and officially numbered from June 30 to Nov. 30, 1900, were 495, of 149,963 gross tons. The principal items of the total are seven steel steamships on the great lakes, (34,933 gross tons,) and four smaller steel steamships, (8,456 gross tons, which could pass through the new Welland Canal,) and one steel schooner barge, (2,790 tons.)

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John L. M. Irby.

Special to The New York Times.

LAURENS, S. C., Dec. 9.—John Laurens Manning Irby, ex-United States Senator, died here to-day. He was born here, Sept. 10, 1854, was graduated from the University of Virginia, and began his life work as a lawyer, being admitted to the bar in 1876. In 1879 he abandoned the practice of law and devoted himself to farming on a large scale.

He was elected Representative in the South Carolina Legislature in 1886, and re-elected in 1888 and 1890, serving as Speaker of the House during his last term. He was Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee in 1890, managing Tillman's campaign for Governor.

He was elected United States Senator Dec. 11, 1890, for the term beginning March 4, 1891, receiving 105 votes, against 42 for Gen. Wade Hampton and 10 for M. L. Donaldson. At the close of his Senatorial term he returned to Laurens and resumed personal direction of his farming interests.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS TAYLOR, a Salt Lake capitalist and President of the Utah Coal Mining Company, dropped dead Saturday at Los Angeles, Cal.

JOHN C. WEIDEMAN of Cleveland, head of the Weideman Company of that city, wholesale grocers and liquor dealers, died yesterday after a short illness, of heart disease. He was seventy-two years old.

JOHN W. COPPINGER, ex-United States Consul at Toronto, Canada, and a prominent Democratic politician of Southern Illinois, died Saturday at his home in Alton after an illness of eight days. He was forty-nine years of age.

CHARLES E. HUTCHINSON, Superintendent of Carriers in the Elmira Post Office since the establishment of the free delivery system in 1872, is dead, at the age of forty-nine. He is survived by his widow, one son, Ralph Hutchinson, who was last season prominent in Princeton athletics, and a daughter, Mrs. John H. Snell.

Mrs. MARY H. BURNETT, wife of Henry Burnett, one of the oldest citizens of Williamsburg, will be buried from the family residence, 87 South Tenth Street, this afternoon. She died suddenly on Friday night of heart disease. Mrs. Burnett was noted in the Eastern District for her many charities. She is survived by her husband, three sons, and two daughters.

DANIEL DONOVAN, seventy years old, a retired marine

A MODEL HUSBAND THIS

Krieg Swears, Before a Justice, He'll Be a "Hawthorne Angel."

Agrees to Stop Smoking and Drinking, Be Home by 10 P. M., and Give Wife All His Earnings.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 9.—Hugh Krieg, a young married man who resides at Hawthorne, appeared before Justice Keys last night armed with an agreement which he wanted to sign and have attested. Krieg related to the Magistrate and several friends that he had married the best woman in the world, but she had always been afflicted with queer notions.

Mrs. Krieg was a country girl and a church member, while he liked to see a little life, he said. Three weeks ago he had come to this city to visit friends and had taken several drinks, fallen asleep in the station, and missed the train. The result was that Mrs. Krieg had gone home to her mother. Krieg had waited her return for two weeks and had then capitulated. He pleaded for forgiveness and received by return mail the agreement drawn by Mrs. Krieg to be signed before her return. It was a treaty of peace.

Justice Keys took up the document and read it. It was as follows:

To whom it may concern:

In consideration of the fact that my wife allows me to return home to reside there and to enjoy her companionship, love, and care, I, Hugh Krieg, do hereby promise to begin anew, treat my wife properly, and return home before 10 o'clock when not abroad on mutual engagements. I do promise to work for and support her as well as my position in life will allow. I promise further to give her all my earnings, to attend prayer meetings, to abstain from intoxicating liquors; also from tobacco and cigars, and in the future to conduct myself strictly in a decent, sober, orderly manner.

Capt. Stock and Constable Rancier listened to the document as the Judge read it aloud. When Krieg held up his right hand Stock stepped up and hauled it down. Krieg, however, said he would swear to keep the agreement because he had thought it over and could not abuse the trust shown by his wife.

"She wants me to be an angel, and she can run it all her own way," he declared. "First it got me hot to think of it, but looking it all over she knows it can be a Hawthorne angel: so swear me in."

Sworn he was, and then he signed his name. He said he was sorry he could not ask all hands out for a drink, as the document forbade him to do so, and anyhow he would have some tall hustling to do to get home by 10 P. M.

THREW WOMAN INTO SEWER.

Five Men Who Attacked Mrs. Kolb Were Angered by Her Resistance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 9.—Angered at the resistance and screams of their intended victim, five men threw a woman into the deep ditch at the foot of Hamburg Place, on the edge of the Newark Meadows, at 1 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Annie Kolb of 32 Darcy Street, was the victim of the outrage.

Mrs. Kolb started for home from the centre of the city on a Hamburg Place car last night, but went to sleep and was carried beyond her street to the end of the line, from where she started to walk home. A few minutes later, she says, she was stopped by the men, who wanted her to accompany them to a certain house. She refused, and they then tried to drag her to the roadside. She screamed and struggled fiercely, and at length her assailants hurled her into the ditch alongside the road, which serves as a sewer and drain for several tanneries in the neighborhood. Its waters are of the foulest nature.

Her cries had been heard by Herman Heinrick, who keeps a saloon at 2 Avenue L. He ran to her assistance, and at the approach the five men decamped. With some difficulty Heinrich dragged the woman from the ditch and took her to his saloon, whence he telephoned to the Third Precinct Police Station, and Mrs. Kolb, who was in a pitiable condition, was taken to the station house in a patrol wagon. She was unable to give any description of her assailants, and after being furnished with dry clothing by the matron was sent home.

TENDERS FOR SHAMROCK II.

Two Launches to be Built at Harrison for Sir Thomas Lipton.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 9.—A contract has been made by David Barrie, the American representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, for two forty-foot alco-vapor launches to be built by the Marine Engine Company of Harrison.

The launches are to be used as tenders for the Shamrock II. during the cup races next year.

SAID GOOD-BYE, SHOT HIMSELF.

Charles Appella Declared His Father Was a Wealthy French Brewer.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISON, N. J., Dec. 9.—Charles Appella, a young Frenchman, employed in Peter Hauck's brewery, committed suicide at noon to-day. He had been in Harrison a year and had been threatening for a week to take his life.

This morning the man went to the brewery and bade several of his fellow-workmen good-bye. He then walked out into Fifth Street, put a pistol to his head, and blew out his brains.

A paper, boarded with a Mrs. Berger at Harrison Avenue and Washington Street, but nothing among his effects gives any clue to his reason for taking his life. To workmen in the brewery he had said that he was the son of a wealthy French brewer, and hinted at family trouble that had compelled him to leave home.

SURVIVOR OF THE MAINE KILLED.

Sailor Who Was Blown Up with the Battleship Accidentally Shot.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 9.—Samuel Griffen, a negro ex-seaman who was on the battleship Maine when she was blown up in Havana Harbor, was accidentally shot and killed here to-day by Herman Harris, also a negro.

Griffen had served several terms of enlistment in the navy before, being assigned to the Maine just before she started on her fatal trip to Havana. He was on duty on the night she was blown up, and was amidship when the explosion took place. He was thrown into the air but fell back upon the deck and escaped without serious injury. He served during the Spanish war and then, his term of enlistment expiring, came here and opened a saloon on River Street, which he named "Navy Headquarters."

Harris and a number of others were in the place when a revolver was shown, and it was passed around among the men for examination. When Harris had the weapon, Griffen made a grab for it, and there was a good-natured scuffle. In the course of which the revolver went off. The bullet entered Griffen's abdomen. He was taken to the General Hospital, where he died two hours later. He exonerated Harris of any intention to kill him, and asked that the man be not prosecuted. Harris made no effort to get away, and was arrested and locked up.

ANDREW J. CAMPBELL SUED.

Bosschieter Murder Prisoner Defendant in a Civil Action.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 9.—Andrew J. Campbell, one of the four men charged with the murder of Jennie Bosschieter, is one of two defendants in a suit brought by George Halliday, in the District Court, yesterday. Louis Barton is the co-defendant. Halliday sues for $75, due from the Erie Athletic Club, for which Barton and Campbell were promoters and managers.

The suit grows out of the bout between Alexander Dunsheath of Passaic and Halliday in Turn Hall on Oct. 10. The men were to box ten rounds for a purse of $50, to go to the winner. The contest went eight rounds, when the police stopped the bout, and the decision was awarded to Halliday. The club promoters, however, agreed that as the police had interfered, the fight had not been decided, and that the purse should be divided between the boxers. Halliday refused to accept any such compromise, hence the suit.

HIS DISAPPEARANCE EXPLAINED.

Postmaster Thompson of West Milford Was Short in His Accounts.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 9.—The mystery which surrounded the disappearance of Postmaster Thompson of West Milford, who disappeared several months ago, leaving a wife and family without a clew of his whereabouts, has been cleared by Freeholder David Wickham and former Freeholder Thomas Vreeland, his bondsmen being notified that they must make good a shortage of $1,265 in the accounts of the office.

Thompson left his home ostensibly to make purchases of supplies for his store and settle indebtedness in Paterson and New York. When he did not reappear, Mrs. Thompson was appointed Postmistress and has since held that position. The cause for the sudden departure of the absent Postmaster has been disclosed in the report of a Post Office Inspector who examined the affairs of the office.

Police Captain Hurt in a Runaway.

At a meeting of the Hudson County Road Drivers' Association, held at Kimmerly's Hotel, Jersey City, yesterday, Police Captain Frederick T. Farrier of the Fourth Precinct of Jersey City was elected Vice President to fill a vacancy. As he was driving back his horse was frightened by a motor vehicle and ran away. Capt. Farrier was thrown out. His right arm was broken, and he also suffered a severe scalp wound. He was taken to his home at 51 Wayne Street. The horse ran directly to its stable. The buggy was wrecked.

Boat Swamped in Gale, Man Drowned.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Dec. 9.—Joseph Martin and Cass Lippencott of this city attempted to row across the Delaware River during a gale at noon to-day, but just as they reached midstream the boat was swamped and Martin was drowned. Lippencott was rescued in an exhausted condition. The young men had been warned against making the attempt to cross the rough water, but they laughed at the suggestion of danger.

FIRE IN A HOSPITAL.

Nurse Overturns a Lamp and a Child Patient Is Burned.

A fire which caused some excitement among the patients in the Brooklyn Hospital, at Raymond Street and De Kalb Avenue, occurred in that institution shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The blaze was caused by the accidental overturning of a lamp by a nurse. The damage amounted to only $30, but one of the patients, a child, was burned about the face and neck.

The burning oil set fire to the clothing of a bed in which Agnes Hollywood, six years old, was lying, and she was slightly burned. Policeman Danzlock of the Classon Avenue Station, who had been detailed to the hospital to take charge of a prisoner, picked up the burning lamp and threw it out of a window. He then stamped out the fire among the bedclothes. The fire and excitement were soon quelled.

Life Saver Nearly Kills Himself.

Eugene Winters, living at 144 Cherry Street, who won a gold medal for saving a man from drowning in the East River last July, came near losing his own life yesterday afternoon by drinking acid in mistake for whisky, as he affirms. He was hurried to Gouverneur Hospital, but was well enough to return home last night.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Dec. 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

1—Acme Flexible Clasp Co. vs. Cary Mfg. Co.
2—Donohue vs. SS. Ferguson.
3—U. S. vs. Pearl Necklace.
4—Fine vs. Mayor, &c.
5—B'klyn Ry. Co. vs. MacLawry.
6—Supply Co. vs. Van Riper.
7—Herbst vs. SS. Asiatic Prince.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M., Admiralty calendar.

128—Tice vs. Barge Baker.
164—Beeche vs. SS. Homeric
134—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Tugs Municipal et al.
19—Tucker vs. Gallagher.
120—Walford vs. Behrens.
25—Hiller vs. U. S.
26—Sutton vs. Norwalk.
28—Minnott vs. The Patria.
30—U. S. vs. Silberstein.
31—N. Y., Sus. & West. R. R. Co. vs. Moore.
32—Randale vs. U. S.
33—U. S. vs. Borgfeldt.
34—U. S. vs. Hensel.
129—Bigley vs. N. Y. & Porto Rico SS. Co.
130—Huns vs. same.
131—Forgeson vs. Hay.
115—Baxter vs. Tugs Klondike and Florence.
135—Conroy vs. Bark Springbank.
148—Coastwise SS. Co. vs. SS. Craigearn.
163—Feeney vs. SS. Hamilton.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—P. J. Duffy & Co. vs. Hawke.
2—Wurtzman vs. Wurtzman.
3—Gove vs. Consol. P. T. Co.
4—In re Lot 41, 102d and 104th Sts., Raymond's Park.
5—Man. Ry. Co. vs. Comstock.
6—Rogers vs. Rogers.
7—Citizen's Sav. Bank vs. Doelberg.
8—In re Johnson.
9—In re O'Connell.
10—Billig vs. Quirk.
11—Union Trust Co. vs. Bird.
12—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Chauncey.
13—Manahan vs. Manahan.
14—In re Thoesen.
15—McLoughlin vs. Nagle
16—In re Sinnott.
17—In re McHugh.
18—Herrick vs. Updike.
19—Steinbach vs. Steinbach.
20—Collins vs. Fowler.
21—Graves vs. Graves.
22—Hepner vs. Hepner.
23—Dalrymple vs. McShane.
24—In re Rose St.
25—In re 2, 3&2d St.
26—In re Mayor, &c.
27—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Cheevers.
28—Title G. and T. Co. vs. Weibel.
29—Hamilton vs. Faber.
30—Webber vs. Young.
31—Rogers vs. Rogers.
32—McGowan vs. McGowan.
33—F. A. Ringler Co. vs. Newman.
34—Manahan vs. Manahan.
35—Middlesex Co. vs. Singer
36—Flanagan vs. Graham.
37—Shannon vs. Graham.
37—Shannon vs. same.
38—Man. Ry. Co. vs. Comstock.
39—Taintor vs. Charles Bescler Co.
40—Newcomb vs. Newcomb.
41—Reed vs. Benjamin.
42—Netter vs. Wm. R. Riker & Son Co.
43—Liner vs. Owen.
44—Russell vs. Munro.
45—Chandler vs. Altieri.
46—People, &c., vs. Mutual Accident Assn.
47—In re Hutchison.
48—Plazza vs. Merritt.
49—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Egan.
50—Ward vs. Ward.
51—Hene vs. Hene.
52—11th Ward Bank vs. Powers.
53—Young vs. Kirk Christy Co.
54—Peterson vs. Felt.
55—Post vs. Hefte.
56—Morral vs. Coler.
57—Reynolds vs. Crist.
58—Knetz vs. Voth.
59—Howard vs. Schmer.
60—Roche vs. Roonsy.
61—Zerega vs. Bell.
62—Lytle vs. Crawford.
63—Hopkins vs. Dressner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Egbert vs. Graves.
2—London vs. London.
3—Coe vs. Neuman.
4—Pieri vs. Pieri.
5—Kohler vs. Thoesen.
6—Carter vs. Carter.
7—Marthing vs. Wagner.
8—Mitchell vs. Mitchell Demurrers.
64—Zeman vs. Quinn.
65—Kurzmann vs. Loew.
66—Irving Sav. Inst. vs. Endemann.
67—Ridley vs. Fitzgerald.
68—Strassberg vs. City of New York.
69—Galante vs. Galante.
70—Wood vs. Hermance.
71—Book vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
72—Sexauer vs. Toelberg.
73—La Roche vs. Rooney.
74—Papay vs. Church of St. John.
75—Warren vs. Am. El. & Maintenance Co.
76—Dey vs. Doak.
77—Sloman vs. Madden.
78—Sloman vs. Murphy.
79—Sloman vs. Baggott.
80—McMahon vs. Edison
81—In re Gabler.
82—In re Masche.
83—Bossert vs. John Woodbury Dermatological Inst.
84—Ronan vs. Ronan.
85—In re Greco.
86—English vs. McIntyre.
87—Rubricius vs. Wallach.
88—Nordlinger-Charlton Fireworks Co. vs. Masten.
89—Bostwick vs. Bremer
90—Levine vs. Jacobson.
91—Habiger vs. McPartland.
92—In re Leonard.
93—Miles vs. Kass.
94—Simons vs. Poerschke.
95—Dressner vs. Mandlebaum.
96—Pine vs. Wilson.
97—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
98—Ireland vs. U. S. Mort. & Trust Co.
99—Creimleux Ben. Soc. vs. Myers.
100—Lazarus vs. Feitner
101—Bates vs. Bates.
102—O'Connor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
103—Hoffman vs. Fitzkow.
104—Steinbach vs. Steinbach.
105—Holman vs. Goslin.
106—Dimon vs. Shervan.
107—Crosby vs. Bannon.
108—Woog vs. Woog.
109—Becker vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
110—Goodwin vs. Lynch.
111—New Amsterdam Casualty Co. vs. N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Trans. Co.
112—Ludwig vs. Chamberlyn.
113—Lederer vs. Chamberlyn.
114—Cutler vs. Loder.
115—Krum vs. Krum.
116—Perry vs. Woltmann.
117—Oneida Community, Lim., vs. Braunsdorf
118—In re Thoesen.
119—Tapolian vs. Christman.
120—Farber vs. Bachrach.
121—Schwartz vs. Lasperges.
122—Young vs. Valentine.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1215½—Masons' Supply Co. vs. Pefsedell.
1675—Sarasohn vs. Adolphi.
1591—Meyerson vs. Lubell.
1507—Hatch vs. Van Tauk.
1756—Fay vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1627—Dermody vs. Wellbrook.
1176—Rosenthal vs. Lancashire Ins. Co.
1183—Same vs. Palatine Ins. Co.
296—Abrahams vs. Cohen.
1179—Rosenthal vs. Transatlantic Fire Ins. Co.
1180—Same vs. Law Union & C. & Life Ins. Co.
1181—Same vs. Manchester Fire Ins. Co.
1182—Same vs. Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
1668—Kornreich vs. Fargo.
674—Mehrhoff vs. Clark.
301—Gwong Tai Chong vs. Vetter.
1678—Cohen vs. Holtzer.
1663—Dobyns vs. Commercial Trust Co.
747—Valenti vs. Seitz.
772—Paris vs. Solomon.
1620½—Liebermann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1754—Ryder vs. Duffy
1551—Andrews vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1623—Consol. Canal & Lake Co. vs. same.
1727—N. Y. & Bermudez Co. vs. same.
1777—Tillman vs. Hart.
1652—Stewart vs. Commissioners of Taxes.
1655—Bishop vs. same.
1653—Rothschilds vs. Goldenberg.
1936—Whalen vs. Fenton
2116—Huber vs. Streiffer
2412—Haller vs. Haller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

2180—Dickson vs. City of New York.
1515—Zweck vs. Irvine.
1695—Episcopo vs. Mayor, &c.
1775—Jacobson vs. Jacobson.
2046½—Dershern vs. Dershern.
1757—Reddy vs. Gloss.
2181—Batavia & N. Y. Woodworking Co. vs. Hoefter.
1285—Rutzler vs. Todd.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2198.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Schwarzkopf, and Hooker for the People.

1—James Morris.
2—Peter Sorentine.
3—Jacob Rombro, otherwise called Philip Krantz.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

7652—Rosenthal vs. Wightman.
5613—Hoffman House vs. Hoffman House Café.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

2024—Weill vs. Kraus.
4806—Bruns vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1646—W. C. Loftus Co. vs. Bennett.
1647—Loftus vs. same.
1345—Schroeder vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1902—Farrell vs. same.
4324—Glaccobe vs. Hewitt.
4362—D'Arcy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1538—Winston vs. Ludden.
1291—Broccoli vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2016—Cefarello vs. same.
1465—Manasse vs. same.
3865—Van Mechow vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2324.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

859—Di Bello vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1847—Olsen vs. Westergreen.
5325—Liebenow vs. Bauman.
2839—Falka vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7504—Stokes vs. Polley.
4940—Newton vs. Clark.
2170—Whitehead vs. Korn.
393—Strafford vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1683—Ohmmacht vs. Mt. Morris Elec. Light Co.
1734—Abeloff vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1405—Collett vs. Mayor, &c.
2079—Warendorff vs. Union Ry. Co.
1265—Delmage vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1730—Reynolds vs. People's Telephone Co.
1932—Finkle vs. Jacoby.
1882—Marx vs. Ash.
1711—Johnson vs. Probst

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3083—Jurin vs. Barths.
3263—Peterell vs. Rousseau Elec. Works.
3313—Rapp & Speidel Iron Works vs. Met. Inv. Co.
3314—Same vs. same.
3315—Same vs. same.
3201—Loache vs. Taylor.
3429—Gerson vs. Miller.
2893—Titus vs. Bradley.
3336—McHugh vs. Arverne-by-the-Sea Association.
3025—Teron vs. Sheridan
2064—Webb vs. Allen.
2668—Standard Agency Co. vs. Montgomery.
2821—Tonkohogy vs. Levy.
3135—Tarshes vs. Krauss.
3051—Knopf vs. Levy.
3267—Wolff vs. Grau.
2158—Bayles vs. Barney.
3334—Bloch vs. Jacobson
3085—Stone vs. Union Cloak and Suit Co.
3198—O'Neill vs. White.
3303—Lyon vs. Weitzenblum.
3241—Kinsley vs. Palley
3252—Alderdice vs. Mathot.
3474—Kreizer vs. Kitaoka.
3375—Rogalin vs. Kraus
3481—Goldstein vs. Weisberger.
3501—Dobson vs. McCrary Ice Machine Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1967.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gray for the People. Motions must be noticed for 10:30 A. M. All motions and ex parte matters will be disposed of prior to 11 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11 A. M.

1—Morris Cohen.
2—John Hays.
3—Antonio Ugolotti.
4—Peter Cella.
5—Charles Hunter.
6—William Storms, Lawrence Hearn.
7—Thomas Weir.
8—Wolf Studinick.
9—Max Appell.
10—Pietro Altieri.
11—John Webbe.

Pleadings.

1—Joseph Powers, James Curry, James Sullivan.
2—Michael Reddy.
3—Patrick McAlinden.
4—Charles Dwyer.
5—Gustave Volgt.
6—William Redding.
7—Benjamin Franklin.
8—Richard Butler.
9—Michael D. Sullivan.
10—May Hurley.
11—Joseph Rheinstrom.
12—Henry Wilson.
13—Samuel W. Carr, Jr.
14—William B. Johnson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Deputy Attorneys General Job E. Hedges and John H. Hammond, and Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, O'Connor, and Skidmore for the People.

1—Charles E. Mather.
2—Anthony Clavin.
3—Joseph B. Webb.
4—Joseph Roth.
5—John Evans.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Cowan, Gordon, and Carr for the People.

1—Nathan Musher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Blumenthal, and McCann for the People.

1—William Harris.
2—Charles Deacon, Thomas Gordon, Antonio Graziano.
3—James Marshall.
4—Joseph Weber.
5—George Summers, John Bryan.
6—Joseph E. Gibson.
7—Giuseppe Pavone.
8—Edward Johnson.
9—William Sheldon, alias Lewis Jones.
10—Allen H. Smades.
11—Joseph Flannery, Frank Kane.
12—Charles Baker.
13—John Meehan, Morris Teller.
14—Santo Parisi, Raphael Napolitano.
15—Charles Scharff.
16—Ann Peoples.
17—Thomas Schoonmaker, Frederick O'Brien.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—George Stark vs. Robert E. Smith, et al.—William Amvay.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Birmingham Brass Company vs. Adolf Lang—Paul R. Towne.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—American Mortgage Company vs. Cohn—Julius Lehman. Lyman vs. Schepper & Co.—Daniel E. Briggs. Lyman vs. Smith—Jacob M. Guedalia.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Mott vs. Eno—Hamilton Odell, Thomson vs. Lazell, Dalley & Co.—Charles F. Brown. People's Bank vs. Osnowitz—James W. Hawes. Bacon vs. Maurer—Thomas F. Wentworth.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

515—Stone vs. Dalton.
516—Gallagher vs. Keating.
518—Wright vs. Hicks.
519—Brainard vs. Nassau R. R.
330—Lewinson vs. Montauk Theatre Co.
409—Eckert vs. City of New York.
423—Schierenbeck vs. B. H. R. R.
251—Flynn vs. City of New York.
265—Bishop vs. Leahy.
425—Matter of Baker.
194, N. E.—Campbell vs. Freidlander.
506—Morris vs. Schatz.
507—Claiborn vs. Schatz

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Herrick, J.; Part IV., Dickey, J.; Part V., Houghton, J. Day calendar.

6937—Bornman vs. Sun Pub. Co.
3592—Ireland vs. B. H. R. R.
3656—Skelley vs. B. H. R.
3673—Campbell vs. same
3676—Werner vs. same.
3392—People vs. Best.
8203—Pinder vs. B. H. R. R.
8377—Isaacs vs. same.
8241—Boerum vs. Coyle.
1035—Van Dorn vs. Martin.
2225—Mooney vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
1523—Murphy vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
3540—Higgins vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3544—Kress vs. B. H. R. R.
3530—McGurk vs. same.
3900—Howard vs. Nassau R. R. et al.
2656—Skoglund vs. Whitney.
6822—Quinn vs. Consol. & B'klyn R. R.
1364—Napier vs. Hellenhauer Sugar Co.
2599—Congress Brew. vs. Stucker.
1497—Cashman vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3571—D'Arcy vs. Smith.
3337—Dwyer vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
6434—Traver vs. same.
2317—McKay vs. B. H. R. R.
2927—Klee vs. Doscher.
2945—Lehman vs. Hart.
3539—Finney vs. B. H. R. R.
3063—Babcock vs. same.
7648—Sproat vs. same.
3221—Bromberg vs. Friend.
3533—Nassau Brewery vs. Farley.
3143—Arthur vs. Arthur
1573—Grady vs. Chapman.
7774—Sharo vs. B. H. R. R.
2956—Marshall vs. City of New York.
3090—Howe vs. Goodwin
3679—Schuster vs. B. H. R. R.
3680—Cann vs. same.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

3684—Municipal Electric Co. vs. Schmidt.
3686—Ahlgren vs. B. H. R. R.
1114—Schlifstin vs. Fish.
3089—Harris vs. Hyde.
3693—Bloth vs. same.
3697—Smith vs. same.
1951—Green vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
3706—Clofft vs. Carter.
3707—Bolger vs. B. H. R. R.
3710—Raitzyk vs. B. H. R. R.
3711—Krolska vs. same.
3712—Carr vs. Swanton.
3713—Ringstorff vs. B. H. R. R.
3719—Von Haller vs. Stewart.
3721—Krein vs. 3d Av. R. R.
7577—Labinsky vs. B. H. R. R.
8038—Strong vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3721.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term—For Trials. Marean, Demurrer.

1695—Pyle vs. Mutual Realty, &c., Corporation.

General calendar.

793—Knight vs. Knight
989—Gerhardt vs. Munch.
1174½—New York Building & Loan Co. vs. Luther.
1175—Day vs. Pearson.
1195—Simpson vs. Miles.
1199—Ditmar vs. Furguson.
1217—Quinn vs. Quinn.
1218—McLaughlin vs. B. Union R. R. Co.
1219—Weed vs. same.
1220—Finley vs. same.
1641—Eldridge vs. Stanwood.
1082—Foley vs. Ballweg.
1222—Hageman vs. Brooklyn Union R. R. Co.
8078—Aherne vs. Plate.
8263—Riker vs. Price.
8001—McCarren vs. Naughton.
8455—Bernstein vs. Zimmerman.
8484—Mance vs. Frith.
8184—Fitzgerald vs. Roulston.
8158—Lacy vs. B. H. R. R.
8639—Devers vs. Stoecker
8149—Reilly vs. Hamilton Trust Co.
8356—Dockery vs. B'k'n Dist. Tel. Co.
8447—Wagenblast vs. B. H. R. R.
8465—Lecnorovitz vs. same.
8175—Ferkin vs. same.
8144—Reilly vs. same.
7949—Wright vs. same.
8449—Potts vs. same.
8153, 8154, 8156—Buchinsky vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term—Marcan, J.—Motions. Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY—Part I.—Aspinall, J. Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. John Rodden. Same vs. Patrick English. Same vs. Austin Kennedy. Same vs. Marino Wells. Same vs. William O'Neill. Same vs. Richard Kenny. Same vs. Susan A. Hunt.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY—Part II.—Hurd, J. Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Daniel Doody.

SURROGATE'S COURT, KINGS COUNTY—Abbott, S. Opens at 10 A. M.

The wills of Elias Ann Van Orden, Ellen Saulnier, (adjourned to Dec. 17,) Sarah Gracie, Conrad Zwissler, Burritt S. Stone, and Catharine Dempsey.

The accounting of Frederick Westphal.

The estates of Mary J. Corteiyou, George Wilson, and Andrew Horn.

The administrations of John S. Sharpless and Michael F. Wall.

The real estate of Barbara Berker.

Revocation of probate of Justus C. Weinphal.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—69—The will of Alice Nash. 78—The estate of James J. Cotter.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Realty Trust vs. Williams et al.—William H. Harkness. In matter of estate of Robert Blanck, an incompetent—Edward J. Byrne. Houmann et al., as executors, &c., vs. Hart et al.—William A. Shortt. Kenny vs. Massalies et al.—Jacob Breuner. In matter of estate of Maud Raymond, infant—Otto F. Struse. Jacobowitz vs. Wertheim—Moses Esberg. Colgate vs. Russell—Hamilton G. Gill. Kaiser vs. Schwalbold—P. W. Ostrander. Universal Trust Company vs. Ryer—Harry Hirschberg. Thayer vs. Brown, (action No. 1)—Thomas F. Smith. Thayer vs. Brown—Luke D. Stapleton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Adee vs. Adee—Isaac N. Mills. Wendel vs. Assessors of Greenburg—William S. Cogswell.

SUPREME COURT—Marean, J.—Hewlett's Land Improvement Company vs. Burton—William S. Cogswell.

Receiver Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Stevens vs. Luke et al.—E. J. Fraser-Campbell.

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Of Every Description and Every Pocket-Favoring Price.

A Collection that for Beauty, Variety and Price eclipses anything of the kind in New York.

Gold Chairs,
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In Greater New York and at New Jersey R.R. Stations
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is now being done in earnest, and very tiresome work it is. An over-fatigued woman is particularly liable to catch cold unless well protected. Her woolen underwear is heavy, it irritates and chafes her skin, so she leaves it off, and catches a cold which is liable to develop into pneumonia.

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underwear, while affording ample protection during the coldest weather, is never irritating or uncomfortable when the thermometer goes up. It practically insures against colds and rheumatism.

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All Leading Stores, and KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., Millbury, Mass., or 70-72 FRANKLIN STREET, N. Y. CITY.

Surrogate Notices.

FOOS, LAMAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAMAR FOOS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Kellogg & Rose, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1900. FERGUSON W. FOOS, Executor. KELLOGG & ROSE, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.
je25-1aw6mM.

MARCH, FRANK P.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK P. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit and present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., No. 11 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1901, next.

Dated New York City, the 4th day of July, 1900.

EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor.
Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 William Street, New York City, B. of M.
jy23-1aw6mM

BUTLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BUTLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 918 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of June next.—Dated New York, the first day of December, 1900. SARAH BUTLER, Executrix. CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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Meetings and Elections.

PHOENIX GOLD MINING COMPANY,
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Phoenix Gold Mining Company, for the purpose of electing officers and Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 39 Exchange Street, in the City of Portland, Maine, on the 12th day of December, 1900, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the end of business on November 21, 1900, until the opening of business on December 13, 1900.
Dated Portland, Maine, November 5th, 1900.
CLARENCE HALE, Clerk.

EDWARD S. HATCH, Counsel, 100 Broadway, New York City.

Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company,
New York, December 1st, 1900.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the Cable Building, 621 Broadway, New York, on the second Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the adoption or rejection of the by-laws adopted by the Directors of the Company on the 18th day of June, 1900, for action on a motion to reduce the number of Directors to nine (9,) and for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election.
CHARLES E WARREN, Secretary.

NOTICE
is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of M. Groh's Sons (Incorporated) for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, December 26th, 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the office of the company, No. 228 West 28th St., in the City of New York. The transfer book will remain closed from the 19th day of December, 1900, until the 27th day of December, 1900.
Dated the 10th day of December, 1900.
M. GROH'S SONS, (INCORPORATED.)
By RUDOLPH H. SCHWARZER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, NO. 1 BROADWAY.
New York, Dec. 7, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., will be held at the company's office in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 27th day of December, 1900, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on Dec. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Dec. 28, 1900. GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK. Dec. 10, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1901, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 Union Square.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held Tuesday, December 11th, 1900, at the banking house, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking rooms, No. 683-685 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
H. STOUT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

$2,921,000
Westchester Lighting Company
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. FIFTY YEAR GOLD BONDS.

Dated December 1, 1900. Due December 1, 1950.

COUPONS PAYABLE JUNE 1 AND DECEMBER 1.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 Each, with Privilege of Registration of Principal.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin of the United States of or equal to the Present Standard of Weight and Fineness without deduction for any Tax or Taxes which the Westchester Lighting Company may be required to pay or retain therefrom under any present or future Laws of the United States or of any State, County or Municipality therein.

NO OPTION IS RESERVED TO THE COMPANY TO PAY THESE BONDS BEFORE MATURITY.

TOTAL AUTHORIZED ISSUE	$10,000,000
RESERVED WITH TRUSTEE FOR REDEMPTION OF UNDERLYING BONDS	$529,000
RESERVED WITH TRUSTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF PAYING FOR CERTAIN ADDITIONS, EXTENSIONS, AND BETTERMENTS NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION	1,000,000
RESERVED WITH TRUSTEE TO BE USED FROM TIME TO TIME FOR ADDITIONS, EXTENSIONS, OR BETTERMENTS, OR FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING UNENCUMBERED NEW PLANTS OR PROPERTIES	5,550,000
PRESENT ISSUE	2,921,000
TOTAL	$10,000,000

Reference is made to the following extracts from a letter addressed to us by MR. THOMAS DOLAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO., PHILADELPHIA, WHICH CONTROLS THE WESTCHESTER LIGHTING CO.:

"THE TERRITORY COVERED by the Westchester Lighting Company includes all that portion of Westchester County north of the northern limits of the City of New York as far as North Tarrytown and Mount Kisco, including Yonkers, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, Port Chester, Harrison, Rye, North Pelham, Pelham Manor, Pelham Heights, Town of Pelham, Village of Pelham Manor, Village of North Pelham, Village of Pelham, and other lesser municipalities, and includes the old Town of Kingsbridge. The population at present is estimated at 172,000, and was shown by the United States Census of 1890 to have then been about 114,000, a growth of over fifty per cent.

"THE WESTCHESTER LIGHTING COMPANY POSSESSES FRANCHISES extending beyond the date of the maturity of the bonds, and most of the Company's franchises are perpetual.

"THE TOTAL NET EARNINGS of the merged companies amounted, during the year 1899, before consolidation, and under separate management, to $288,103.33, and it is expected that the economies of consolidation as well as increased business due to the extensions and rapidly increasing population in the territory served will result in largely increased net earnings.

"SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR1899 THE GAS OUTPUT of the merged companies has increased over 1899 at the rate of twenty per cent., and the electric output at the rate of eleven per cent.

"THE ANNUAL FIXED CHARGES of the Westchester Lighting Company, including interest on the bonds sold to you, amount to $173,710."

COPIES OF MR. DOLAN'S LETTER AND OF THE MORTGAGE MAY BE HAD AT OUR OFFICE.

HAVING SOLD A PART OF THE ABOVE BONDS, WE OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THE ISSUE AT 102½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED AT 10 O'CLOCK ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, AND WILL CLOSE AT 3 O'CLOCK ON THE SAME DAY OR EARLIER.

BONDS ALLOTTED ARE TO BE PAID FOR AT OUR OFFICE, DECEMBER 14.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATION OR ALLOT SMALLER AMOUNTS THAN THOSE APPLIED FOR.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Mills Building, New York.
DECEMBER 7, 1900.

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Surplus and profits $1,658,000
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FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CUTLER, Asst. Secretary.
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John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.	

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

No. 15 Wall St.,
New York, Dec. 1, 1900.
OFFICE OF
Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company Equipment Trust.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the terms of the said trust, ten certificates of one thousand dollars each of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company Equipment Trust have been drawn for redemption and cancellation, as follows:

SERIES C.

610, 612, 618, 620, 621, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698.

The interest upon said certificates will cease on Jan. 1, 1901.

JOHN J. McCOOK, HERBERT L. GRIGGS, GEO. F. CRANE, } Trustees.

Morgan Cowperthwaite. Clifford Bucknam.
TEL., 66 CORTLANDT.
Cowperthwaite & Co.,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotations Furnished.
7 Nassau Street, N. Y.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,210,626.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

WE LOAN MONEY TO MERCHANTS IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 723.

FINANCIAL.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the fourth day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,064,197.78
Overdrafts		5,112.21
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		76,301.60
Banking house and lot		357,066.60
Mortgages owned		17,000.00
Stocks and bonds		42,228.13
Specie		2,118,124.91
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		528,418.00
Cash items, viz: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$344,652.04	
Other items carried as cash	48,929.09	393,581.78
Assets not included under any of the above heads: U. S. internal revenue stamps		5,058.19
		$11,602,089.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		1,226,688.54
Due depositors	$10,156,153.86	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	19,246.75	
		10,175,400.61
		$11,602,089.15

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
A. S. FRISSELL, President, and FRANK DEAN, Cashier of The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 530 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the fourth day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
A. S. FRISSELL, President.
FRANK DEAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 8th day of December 1900, before me. [L. S.] SELAH L. BENNETT, Notary Public, Westchester Co., Ctf. filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
FIFTH AVENUE BANK,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$486,820.20
Overdrafts		3.31
Due from approved reserve agents		50,609.77
Banking house and lot		10,000.00
Mortgages owned		6,000.00
Stocks and bonds		107,915.69
Specie		34,368.72
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		32,647.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$21,808.21	
Other items carried as cash	250.53	22,058.74
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Revenue stamps		668.80
		$751,091.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		17,716.32
Due depositors		574,620.08
Due trust companies, bank, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		5,757.21
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Suspense	$98.12	
Reserved for Dividend No. 20, 3,000.00		3,098.12
		$751,091.73

State of New York, County of Kings, ss.:
A. P. WELLS, President, and I. SIMONSON, Cashier, of Fifth Avenue Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 317 Ninth Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
A. P. WELLS, President.
I. SIMONSON, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 7th day of December, 1900, before me. SETH M. TUTTLE, Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y.
[Seal of Notary.]

OGDENSBURG BANK.
Ogdensburg, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$589,690.57
From other banks		9,713.26
Exchanges		34,962.11
Cash and reserve		106,124.03 $740,489.97
LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$100,000.00
Surplus and profits		90,017.00
Deposits		550,472.97 $740,489.97

Frank Chapman, Pres. Thos. Spratt, Vice Pres.
S. W. Leonard, Cashier.

Dividends.

American Beet Sugar Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND—NO. 6.
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York.
Dec. 4th, 1900.
A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 6) of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company has been declared, payable on January 2d, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1900.
Cheques will be mailed.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

American Sheet Steel Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed as to the preferred stock from December 24th, 1900, to January 15th, 1901, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treas.
New York, Dec. 4, 1900.

THE MANUFACTURERS' TRUST COMPANY, 198 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.—DIVIDEND No. 18. The Board of Directors, at its regular meeting held December 5, 1900, declared the usual quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) and also an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%,) payable January 2, 1901, out of the undivided profits for the year 1900. Transfer book closes December 22, 1900, at 12 M. and opens January 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

National Steel Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on DECEMBER 31, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 12th.
The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from December 13th to 31st, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treas.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York.
December 7th, 1900.
A regular dividend of 20 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent. (both free of tax) have been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from noon of December 24th until January 2d. FRANK DEAN, Cashier.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are cabled weekly to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Dec. 6, 1900	£31,203,125	.....
Dec. 7, 1899	30,797,194	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Dec. 6, 1900	92,971,472	£44,404,259
Dec. 7, 1899	75,487,337	46,707,076
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Dec. 6, 1900	26,867,000	13,341,000
Dec. 7, 1899	24,396,000	12,568,000
RUSSIA.		
Dec. 6, 1900	72,982,000	6,201,000
Dec. 7, 1899	87,802,000	4,753,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Dec. 6, 1900	38,340,000	9,864,000
Dec. 7, 1899	32,406,000	10,088,000
SPAIN.		
Dec. 6, 1900	13,908,000	13,650,000
Dec. 7, 1899	13,600,000	14,176,000
ITALY.		
Dec. 6, 1900	15,447,000	1,735,000
Dec. 7, 1899	15,451,000	1,494,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Dec. 6, 1900	4,877,000	5,545,000
Dec. 7, 1899	3,755,000	5,877,000
BELGIUM.		
Dec. 6, 1900	2,813,000	1,406,000
Dec. 7, 1899	2,910,000	1,455,000
Total for week	£299,408,597	£99,346,259
Total preceding week	298,907,098	99,188,621
Corresp. date last year	286,604,531	97,118,076

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Statements as to the condition of the following banks will be found in another column: Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn, and the Ogdensburg, N. Y., Bank.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

With most of the professional traders on the Stock Exchange trying to persuade themselves that a money market squeeze is impending, and with adroit adverse manipulation much in evidence, it could hardly be accounted strange if quotations yielded substantially—yet they have not. In spots the market has been weak, sharp declines coming suddenly; but the market as a whole has continued calm and passive in the face of all the hippodrome of speculative woe.

The worst that the most gruesome bears predict is that interest rates on call loans can be forced up for a day or two preliminary to the New Year's disbursements. Money on time stays easy enough; and bankers are willing to put out funds practically without limit far into next year around 4 or 4½ per cent. This fact answers the pessimism.

***

Tests are likely to appear in the iron and steel stocks this week. Tennessee Coal and Iron and American Steel and Wire, the recent chief targets of the bear contingent, are both heavily oversold; and if no new bad factor affects them their quotations can quickly and materially improve. The former is to extend its business scope, the latter is earning more than its present dividends—if official bookkeeping permit fair dealing. Federal Steel, meantime, has evident inside support, and a full year's dividend payment will be made in a lump right after New Year's, with official notification that quarterly disbursements can be started and maintained. Colorado Fuel's sponsors show similar disposition to be fair—its earnings being frankly issued, and showing extraordinary surpluses. As to iron trade conditions the agreement of the most conservative authorities is that improvement recently shown is not disappearing.

***

An announcement favorable to the local traction stocks is to be made shortly. Manhattan in new relationships and Brooklyn Rapid Transit developments are involved. Incidentally the marked success of the new Third Avenue bond issue offered by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., may be followed by the disclosure that an important syndicate representing foreign capital has successfully negotiated for a block of Third Avenue stock at a figure considerably above the present quoted price. Mr. Vreeland's statement of official statistics in his published letter to the bankers makes strikingly clear the fact that a Metropolitan guarantee means something.

***

Significant changes in the Board of Directors for the North American Company are foreshadowed, Mr. J. P. Morgan being credited with new comprehensive plans for Mr. Villard's old property.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the surplus reserve of $5,164,550. The banks now hold a surplus of $5,701,125 above the legal requirement. The changes in averages show an increase in loans of $1,944,400, a decrease in specie of $4,090,600, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,915,500, a decrease in deposits of $3,386,200, and a decrease in circulation of $62,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Dec. 8, 1900.	Dec. 1, 1900.	Dec. 9, '99.
Loans	$806,442,500	$804,498,100	$881,464,300
Specie	162,504,400	166,895,000	143,969,100
Legal tenders	58,157,900	60,073,400	48,911,800
Net deposits	861,044,700	864,410,900	744,085,500
Circulation	30,607,900	30,670,000	16,411,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Dec. 8, 1900.	Dec. 1, 1900.	Dec. 9, '99.
Specie	$162,804,400	$168,895,000	$143,969,100
Legal tenders	58,157,900	60,073,400	48,911,800
Total res'e.	$220,962,300	$228,968,400	$192,880,900
Reserve req'd against dep.	215,261,175	216,102,725	186,021,875
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$5,701,125	$10,865,675	$6,859,525

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,830,875	$22,264,675
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,268,075	25,966,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,068,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,377,975	39,232,025	35,986,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,462,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,325
March 3	15,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,386,425	19,074,175	28,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,350	35,720,900
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,825	35,034,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,525,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,675	44,504,075
May 5	15,978,475	19,351,050	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,111,625	46,997,225
May 19	16,555,225	34,631,525	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,325	43,933,725	53,704,600
June 2	20,122,275	42,710,600	52,249,700
June 9	18,374,250	39,323,100	53,841,100
June 16	17,498,750	50,063,200	50,275,950
June 23	15,526,850	25,697,800	62,206,250
June 30	16,950,375	14,274,550	62,013,550
July 7	15,889,200	5,062,475	53,345,300
July 14	19,900,125	10,698,750	49,365,325
July 21	24,081,900	12,055,600	43,012,000
July 28	27,835,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,878	8,110,600	39,893,000
Aug. 11	28,125,950	14,396,375	33,111,800
Aug. 18	26,557,050	18,052,350	28,930,250
Aug. 25	23,888,925	12,378,525	21,343,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,991,050
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,076,775
Sept. 15	20,836,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,325	2,963,700	8,252,875
Sept. 29	12,942,600	1,724,450	15,327,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	648,200	18,743,600
Oct. 13	4,463,925	1,177,350	19,661,550
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27	6,031,825	3,088,525	26,091,350
Nov. 3	5,950,400	*238,350	19,023,050
Nov. 10	4,306,050	*2,788,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,669,775	*312,025	16,667,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,652,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,865,675	8,536,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	5,701,125	6,859,525	16,743,300

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$5,701,125	1895	$20,294,275
1899	6,859,525	1894	32,902,850
1898	16,743,300	1893	52,220,800
1897	22,122,950	1892	76,096,900
1896	32,464,400	1891	6,493,750

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Business on all the German Boerses last week was unusually stagnant, the market having various unfavorable elements against which to contend. A depressing effect was produced by the declaration of the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Buelow, to the Agrarian deputation, that the Boerse law must remain unchanged, and this was accentuated by the assertion of the President of the Allegemeine Elektricitaets Gesellschaft that the boom in the electrical industry was exhausted. This assertion caused a sharp fall in electricals. Another disturbing factor was the report of the Government commission upon the Deutsche Grundschuld Bank, one of the mortgage banks recently embarrassed, showing an exceedingly bad state of affairs.

Finally came the debate in the Reichstag on the coal famine, with the announcement of a further debate on the resolution that the Government should have control over the syndicates. Added to these special elements of depression came renewed reports showing a decline in prices and in orders in the iron industry. This combination had the effect of reducing business to the lowest proportions.

Government funds were tolerably firm. Swiss railways continued to attract much attention, but Americans weakened in sympathy with New York. Navigation shares were strong upon published estimates of increased dividends and upon the report that the stock of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Hamburg and Bremen bought navigation shares all the week.

Foreign gold, it is stated, continues to arrive at the Reichsbank. Private discount has risen to 4⅛, but call money remains abundant at 3½ per cent. The easy money conditions have recently caused an unusual demand for loans, and the rush to subscribe for several is considered remarkable. The Allgemeine Elektricitaets Gesellschaft's loan was heavily oversubscribed by applications previous to the issue. Various industrial loans are projected for the present month, as well as municipal loans. Strasburg has received permission to issue 7,000,000 marks at 4 per cent.

There was an unusual number of price reductions made to date from the present week. Silesian rolling mills announced a reduction of 20 marks. Some of the mills in Silesia are selling rolled iron, delivered at Warsaw, at 120, and delivered at Berlin at 145.

The Gas and Boiler Pipe Syndicate has cut prices, the reduction being 25 marks on gaspipe and 50 on boiler pipe. This step is taken against American competition. Imports from America this year in this line have been unusually heavy, but the Cologne Gazette expects that the foregoing reductions will practically exclude the American product.

On the Dusseldorf Iron Boerse pig i

Excursions.

COOK'S HOLIDAY TRIPS,

Including Hotels and All Expenses.

Boston—3 days Dec. 26.....$12.
Washington—3 days Dec. 27.....$12.
Washington and Old Point—6 days Dec. 27.....$25.
Florida—Jan. 18, 26, etc. Tours from....$65.
Bermuda—Jan. 10, 21, etc. Tours from..$62.

Programmes free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1185 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Winter Resorts.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

LAUREL HOUSE, LAKEWOOD.

Open from October 1 to June 1.

A famous Resort hotel in a famous hotel resort.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. MURPHY, Assistant Manager.
GOLF AT TWO CLUBS.

THE LAKEWOOD,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

A perfectly appointed hotel. Unequalled cuisine. Environment superb.

Write for booklet and diagram of rooms.

JAMES N. BERRY, MANAGER.

Business Opportunities.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

50 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

Manufacturing stock, new electric lamp, most perfect ever invented; economical, 98 per cent. efficiency; interchangeable for use on all current wires; of universal use; will have enormous sales and profits; in manufacture for unlimited demand; factory now fitting up in city; light on exhibition; capital, $1,000,000. Will sell limited number of $50 shares at ground-floor price, $10 each. Fullest investigation solicited. Call on or address THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

HIGH-CLASS, WELL RATED, EVERY CITY, town, hamlet; ornamental, attractive money maker; tells time 15 parts world; Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, 100 tunes; Mammoth Automatic Clocks, 14 feet high, 8 feet wide, 240 moving picture advertisements 24x36 inches, $750 per month income to agents. AUTOMATIC PICTORIAL CLOCK CO., 88 Wall St.

FOR SALE—Established coal business, fully equipped, treatie, stables, building to handle hay, grain, and feed; easy terms. For particulars apply to E. C. QUACKENBUSH, Newark Av, and 7th St., Jersey City.

UNUSUAL CHANCE; INVEST $1,000; CORporation; with or without services; experience not necessary; act as manager; legitimate growing business. Call and see for yourself, 2,554 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

$5,000 FOR QUARTER WORKING INTEREST; sure, growing business; necessity; good salary, with management, if capable. Particulars E. D. CHILDS, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DESK ROOM, OR PART OF LARGE REAL estate office to let; telephone service. REID, 1,673 Lexington Av.

WANTED—Restaurant or paying cigar stand or space for one. Write VANZANDT, 150 Nassau St., Room 938.

IF SECURED, WILL LOAN ANY PART OF $100,000, and wanted suitable invention. 80 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn.

I PAY 25% MORE FOR ALL KINDS OF MERchandise; city or country; business strictly confidential. I. ALDERMAN, 417 East 52d St.

THREE EXCELLENT INVESTMENTS FOR capital; particulars on application; principals only. MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

GROCERY AND FEED BUSINESS FOR SALE; 21 miles out; clean stock; good trade. LAWRENCE, Norwood, N. J.

SACRIFICE.—Established millinery; refined trade; must sell; profits; retiring from business; no reasonable offer refused. 1,874 Lexington Av.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $900; STOCK brokerage business. Call, between 10 and 12. TALISMAN, 9 Wall St.

BOARDING HOUSE; GOOD LOCALITY; house full of steady boarders; sacrifice. 183 East 125th St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The only reliable invention for preventing accidents from RUNAWAYS
is the "DETACHER." Thoroughly tested at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN and AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE. On exhibition, 13-15 West 28th St. THE STEERABLE SHAFT DETACHER CO.

J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,
OLD GUARD BUILDING, BROADWAY AND 49TH ST.

AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF HIGH CLASS CARRIAGES IN EVERY STYLE.
BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND VEHICLES.

FAIR JET BLACK HORSES 15¾ HANDS, SIX years, long tails, sound, kind, fearless; price, $450; extension front brougham, rubber tired, and combination trap, cheap; harness. 239 Schermerhorn St., near Bond, Brooklyn.

BERLIN COACH, $200; Brewster brougham, $225; both in superb order. 239 Schermerhorn St., near Bond, Brooklyn.

HORSE, TOP WAGON, AND HARNESS FOR sale; suitable for any business. Call 493 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

MRS. CAROLIN'S
MUSICAL BUREAU,
ARTISTS FOR SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.
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MRS. EDWIN DUSTIN RUGGLES, ACCOMpanist for concerts and musicales. Apply to MME. CAROLINE, 2 West 31st St.

VIOLIN PLAYING ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT pupil's residence or J. CHADOWITZ, Dumont Av., corner Osborn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOMETHING NEW—PIANO TAUGHT WITHout notes in 3 months; accompaniments specialty. PROMONTORY, 150 West 14th St.

ANDREW BYRNE, MUSICAL DIRECTOR.—Violin and piano instruction; coaching for opera, oratorio, and concerts. 341 West 23d St.

MISS EDITH ROBERTS, VIOLINIST, PUPIL of Shradieck. Address Box 1, 132 E. 23d St., for concerts and musicales.

PIANO.—Experienced teacher, graduate Berlin Conservatory, desires pupils; best references. Address MISS A., 1,360 3d Av.

FRANZ X. ARENS, 305 FIFTH AV., COACHing for opera, concert, and oratorio.

REMINGTON SQUIRE, MANAGER FOR LEADing musical artists, 125 East 24th St.

Dancing.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
NOS. 12 AND 14 EAST 40TH STREET.
Classes and private lessons.
SEASON NOW OPEN.

GEORGE W. WALLACE,
Lesli- Rooms, 260 West 23d Street;
Ellerslie Rooms, 80-82 West 125th St.
Class and private tuition. See circular.

MACDONALD'S KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., Near Broadway. —Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

PROF. D. C. LESTER.—Dancing and polite department. Colonial Hall, 101st St. and Columbus Av. Offices hours, 2 to 10 P. M.

PROF. PAUL'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 111 East 125th St.; open afternoons and evenings; terms, $1 monthly.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av. 135-137 West 125th St. WALTZ

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM Highly Improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St., received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Clothing.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LADIES', GENtlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mlle. or MRS. NAFTALI, 744 6th Av.

MADAME BLUM.—ABSOLUTELY HIGHEST prices for ladies' castoff evening and street costumes; also furs. 759 6th Av.

Billiards.

BILLIARD, POOL, COMBINATION TABLES, supplies, repairs; prices low; honest goods. LAHM, manufacturer, 61 4th Av.

Furs.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

FURS, FURS.—Persian Lamb, Seal Jackets, all other Furs, reduced this week. 50 West 125th St.

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Lawyers.

DIVORCE $50 entire expense. Lawyer GEO. ROBINSON, 99 Nassau St.

Summonses.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against ALFRED ERICSON and Elizabeth Ericson, his wife; Mary E. Neale, Alice H. Luce, individually and as trustee for the benefit of Alice H. Bondell under a certain deed dated 18 July, 1900; Alice H. Bondell, James Haley and Mary Quinn, Richard vom Hofe, Gerson Mayer, Donato Buongiorno, otherwise known as Donatus or Donatio Buongiorno; James Scanlan, Michael Scanlan, and Patrick Scanlan, composing the firm of J., M. & P. Scanlan; The Henry Elias Brewing Company, a corporation; The J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company, a corporation; Rand Drill Company, a corporation, and Consolidated Ice Company, a corporation, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 11 October, 1900.

LUIS JAMES PHELPS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To Alice H. Luce, individually and as trustee for the benefit of Alice H. Bondell under a certain deed dated 18 July, 1900, and to Alice H. Bondell:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York. —Dated 21 November, 1900.

LUIS JAMES PHELPS,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. n26-ia-w7wM

Surrogate Notices.

CASEY, MARGARET DE KOVEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET de KOVEN CASEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1900. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Executor. je25-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EMPIRE CITY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against GEORGE M. WOOD et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth of July, 1900, and in pursuance of an order of resale made herein, bearing date the 5th day of November, 1900, I, Daniel P. Ingraham, the referee named in said judgment and order of resale, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Monday, the 31st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain tract or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and shown and indicated on the map or survey thereof entitled "Map of land late of M. P. Chrystie. Twenty-fourth Ward, surveyed, drawn, &c., by H. H. Spindler, C. E., November, 1887," and attached to a certain deed made by James Nicholson Chrystie and others to Edward T. Wood, dated 13th day of December, 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2282 of Conveyances, page 198, on the 10th day of January, 1890. The said tract of land being bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the westerly side of a proposed street as indicated on the aforesaid map or survey where said westerly side is intersected by the northerly boundary line and conveyed by the said James Nicholson Chrystie and others to Catherine Elizabeth Schwab, by deed dated November 19, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2282 of Conveyances, page 196, on the 10th day of January, 1890. The said point of beginning being also distant thence north, fifty-one degrees thirty-nine minutes and thirty-one seconds west along said land, one hundred and thirty feet and eighty-nine one-hundredths of a foot; thence north, sixty-nine degrees fifteen minutes west still along said land, one hundred and fifty-six feet and seventy-two one-hundredths of a foot; thence north, forty-one degrees thirty-two minutes east, twenty-four feet and seven-tenths of a foot; thence north twenty-five degrees forty-one minutes and nine seconds east, twenty-six feet; thence north forty-one degrees nine minutes and forty-one seconds east, ninety-six feet and thirty-eight one-hundredths of a foot; thence south, forty-eight degrees twenty-seven minutes and ten seconds east, forty-two feet and twenty-five one-hundredths of a foot; thence south, fifty-six degrees forty-seven minutes and thirty seconds east, two hundred and twenty-five feet and twenty-five one-hundredths of a foot to a stake in the westerly side of said proposed street; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of said proposed street, one hundred and twenty-three feet and twenty-seven one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said party of the first part of, in, and to the land in said proposed street in front of the said premises to the centre thereof. And together with a right of way to and from Macomb's Dam road, as laid down on said map or survey as reserved to said James Nicholson Chrystie and others and their grantees by the aforesaid deed made by them to Catherine Elizabeth Schwab, dated November 19, 1887. Being the same premises conveyed to said Edward T. Wood by James Nicholson Chrystie and others by deed dated the 13th day of December, 1889, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2282 of Conveyances, page 198, on the 10th day of January, 1890.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1900.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM,
Referee.
CHARLES W. DAYTON,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $13,381.41, with interest from June 22, 1900, together with the expense of sale. The aggregate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates are $908.83, with interest.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM,
Referee.
CHARLES W. DAYTON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
d10-2awM&Th&d31

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. JACOB LAWSON, plaintiff, against AQUILA W. VANMAKER and others, defendants.—Actions Nos. I. and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in each of the above entitled actions, bearing date respectively the 30th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street with the westerly side of Broadway, formerly called the Boulevard, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-seven feet; thence northerly and parallel with Broadway one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block seventy-seven feet and one-half inches, more or less, to the westerly side of Broadway, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Broadway one hundred and one feet nine and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

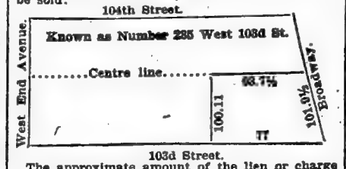

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is as follows: In Action No. 1, $10,193.79, and in Action No. 2, $11,332.35, amounting together to $21,526.14, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, together with costs and allowance in both actions amounting to $709.70, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,100 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, the first being for $73,000, which sum is due thereon, with interest to be computed from March 27th, 1899, to the time of closing the sale, at six per cent. per annum, and the second being for $90,000, which sum is due thereon, with interest at six per cent. per annum, which, computed to the day of sale herein provided, will amount to $6,187.24, and the interest to accrue thereafter until the time of closing the sale.—Dated October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby adjourned to the twenty-eighth day of November, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 22, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the fifth day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 28, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the twenty-seventh day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated December 5th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —REBECCA COHN, Plaintiff, against AARON J. COHN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street distant four hundred and twenty feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street and the westerly side of West End Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said line seventy-one feet; thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street seventy-one feet to the point of beginning, said premises being known as Number 336 West 88th Street.

Dated November 5, 1900.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
HUNT, HILL & BETTS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above, the street number being 336 West 88th Street:

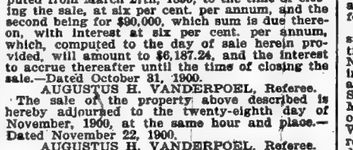

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,360, with interest thereon from October 31, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to three hundred ninety-five dollars and eight cents, ($395.08,) together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is four hundred ninety-four and 51-100 ($494.51) dollars and interest.

The premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage for twenty-six thousand ($26,000) dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of February, 1900, at the rate of four and one-half per cent.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
n19-2aw3wM&F&d10

Surrogate Notices.

BAILEY, ELIZA MEIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA MEIER BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hermann H. Cammann, No. 51 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1900. HERMANN H. CAMMANN, FORDHAM MORRIS, LE ROY EDGAR, Executors. CHARLES E. SENTELL, Attorney for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy9-1aw6mM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

217 WEST 134TH STREET.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—DAVID SEARS, Plaintiff, against GRACE COLT and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City and County of New York, State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-three feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventeen feet, thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, thence easterly along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 22d, 1900.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
G. WILLETT VAN NEST, Attorney for the Plaintiff, 20 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street numbers is 217:

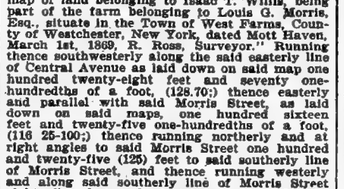

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is ten thousand four hundred and eighty dollars ($10,480,) with interest thereon from the 16th day of November, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and eighty-five 86-100 dollars, ($385.86,) with interest from November 20th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is one hundred and seventy-seven 92-100 dollars ($177.92) and interest.—Dated New York, November 22d, 1900.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
n26-2aw8wM&F&d17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARGARET KNOX, plaintiff, against JOHN M. BLAUVELT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York, and being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Central Avenue with the southerly side of Morris Street, as both the said avenue and the said street are laid down on a certain map entitled "Morrisania" map of land belonging to Isaac T. Willis, being part of the farm belonging to Louis G. Morris, Esq., situate in the Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New York, dated Mott Haven, March 1st, 1869, R. Ross, Surveyor." Running thence southwesterly along the said easterly line of Central Avenue as laid down on said map one hundred twenty-eight feet and seventy one-hundredths of a foot, (128.70;) thence easterly and parallel with said Morris Street as laid down on said maps, one hundred sixteen feet and twenty-five one-hundredths of a foot, (116 25-100;) thence running northerly and at right angles to said Morris Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to said southerly line of Morris Street, and thence running westerly and along said southerly line of Morris Street eighty-five feet and ninety-two one-hundredths of a foot (85 92-100) to Central Avenue at the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said John M. Blauvelt in and to said Central Avenue and Morris Street in front of the herein described property to the centre line thereof. Subject, however, to the covenants against nuisances contained in a certain deed, made by Louis G. Morris to Isaac T. Willis, dated March 1st, 1869, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber No. 706 of Deeds, Page No. 497.

Dated New York, December 3, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 171 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

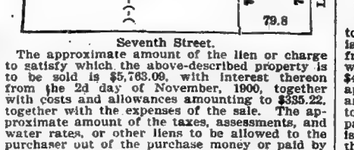

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,705, with interest thereon from the 23d day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to about $416, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is about $2,040. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage now thereon, on which there is owing $7,000 of principal with interest at four per cent. from May 24th, 1900, also to two other mortgages on which there is due and owing $17,000 of principal with accrued interest amounting on the day of sale to about $920, and which principal sum of $17,000 bears interest at six per cent.

Dated New York, December 3, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
d3-2aw3wM&Th&d24

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HELEN L. ANTHON, plaintiff, against GEORGE D. BOGERT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, distant two hundred and fourteen (214) feet and eleven and one-half (11½) inches westerly from southwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, and running thence westerly along said Ninety-eighth Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with Ninety-eighth Street eighteen (18) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue, and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the party of the first part by the party of the second part by deed of even date with these presents, which are given to secure part of the purchase price of the said premises.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1900.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 4 Warren Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: The street number is 124 West Ninety-eighth Street.

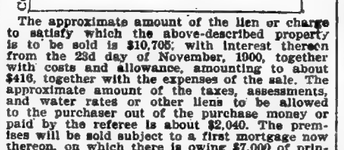

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,770.83, with interest thereon from the 23d day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $460.04, with interest from November 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water charges or liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $300 and interest.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1900.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
n26-2aw8wM&F&d17

Surrogate Notices.

HERBST, GEBHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gebhard Herbst, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin L. Brandner, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1900. ANNA M. HERBST, Administratrix. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Administratrix, 302 Broadway, New York City.
s17-1aw6mM

KOHN, OTTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO KOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of November, 1900. DAVID KOHN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, city. n26-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM H. F. CROCHERON, plaintiff, against EDWIN B. GROVE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain indenture of lease bearing date May 1st, 1855, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 723 of Conveyances, Page 194, December 13th, 1856, made and executed by the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbour in the City of New York, demising, leasing, and to farm letting the lot of land hereafter described unto William W. Chester for and during and until the full end and term of twenty-one years from May 1st, 1855; and also that certain indenture of lease, given in renewal of the lease aforesaid, bearing date May 1st, 1876, and recorded in the said Register's office in Liber 1,373 of Conveyances, Page 400, June 7th, 1876, made and executed by the said The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbour in the City of New York, demising, leasing, and to farm letting unto De Witt C. Grove, executors, administrators, and assigns for the further term of twenty-one years from the First day of May, 1876, the said lot of land described as follows, viz.: All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, being part of the Lands of The Sailors' Snug Harbour in the City of New York, and distinguished on a map of their property in the said ward, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated April 13th, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the Number 168, (one hundred and sixty-eight,) bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Ninth Street and University Place, running thence southerly along the easterly side of University Place, thirty-four feet seven inches; thence easterly and parallel with Ninth Street, one hundred and four feet ten and a half inches; thence northerly at right angles to Ninth Street, thirty-four feet five and a half inches to the southerly side of Ninth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Ninth Street, one hundred and two feet four and three-quarter inches to the place of beginning. And also all and singular the buildings and appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the said De Witt C. Grove, his executors, administrators, and assigns, of, in, and to said premises under and by virtue of the aforesaid indentures of lease; and also the rights of the said De Witt C. Grove, who is now deceased, to have granted to them renewals of said lease from May 1st, 1897, or to have paid to them the value of the building, or its substitute, on the said lot of land, subject, nevertheless, to the rents, covenants, and conditions in said indentures of lease contained, which rent, for the time being, is at the rate of Two thousand dollars a year, payable in equal half-yearly payments on the First days of May and November.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1900.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.
C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the land referred to in the foregoing notice; its street number is 33 University Place:

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien to satisfy which the said property is to be sold, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $15,792. The approximate amount of the accrued ground rent to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money is $416.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM H. HULL, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and ISABELLE FRANKLIN, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot or parcel of land, situate at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, commencing at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street distant three hundred and sixty (360) feet easterly

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 162 Bowery, west side, 135.2 feet north of Broome Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick building, with store.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, C. Donohue, referee, 617 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 245 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.10, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,227.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 22 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 26.5 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 26.5 by 80.8 by 26.7 by 80.7, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $20,473.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpool, referee, 236 East Forty-eighth Street, south side, 219.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 18.8 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,827.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, Park Avenue, formerly Railroad Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 77.7 by 71.8 by 74.0 by 91.2, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,214.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 3,310 Third Avenue, east side, 230 feet north of Boston Road, 16.5 by 45.9 by 16.9 by 39.3, one-story frame store; 997 Boston Road, west side, abutting on the foregoing, 16.9 by 50, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on 3,310 Third Avenue, $1,731; on 997 Boston Road, $1,225.

Pianos and Organs.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.

$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

POPULAR

PEASE PIANOS.

109 WEST 42d ST., JUST WEST OF 6th AV.

Over 64,000 purchasers in the last half century will attest to the durability and fine tone qualities of the PEASE PIANOS. Special factory prices and easy terms. Bargains in used pianos of standard makes, from $125 up. Write for catalogue.

OPEN EVENINGS.

CALENBERG PIANOS

Are equal to ANY in

TONE, TOUCH, FINISH and DURABILITY.

Over 18,000 pleased customers is our evidence.

Special Inducements for Holiday Season.

TUNING, REPAIRING, RENTING.

Warerooms, 23 East 14th St.

BRIGGS PIANOS.

A few of these fine instruments, slightly used and fully warranted, at reduced prices: cash or installments; pianos to rent; tuning and repairing.

C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, 18th St.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?"—Wise. 50 Uprights, Grands, Squares, by all the best makers; second hand; Steinways, Sohmers, Knabe, Chickering, Hardman, Lindeman, Fischer, Hazelton, Haines, Sterling, Emerson. Good second hand Uprights for $100. Don't buy NEW cheap Pianos. STANDARD ART GALLERIES, 19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

MATHUSHEK & SON and OPERA PIANOS

Artistic pianos in new and modern case designs, at prices that interest close buyers. Rents $4 up.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

BARGAINS—New and second-hand upright pianos; fine makes, all improvements, mahogany, walnut, oak, or rosewood cases; fully warranted; $125 up; open evenings. WHITNEY & CO., 112 West 125th St.

$100.00—THIS MONTH ONLY. HOLIDAY BARGAINS; Beautiful Upright Piano, Stool, Scarf, 5 years' warrantee, one quarter's lessons free with every Piano; latest improvements. BANKS, 593 Lexington Av., 52d St.; open evenings.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING AND OTHER high-grade uprights, $95 upward; $10 down, $6 monthly; rents, $3 upward. O. W. WUERTZ, 1,514 3d Av., (85th St.) Open evenings.

BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

BARGAINS.—Steinway, Kranich & Bach, Hardman, Bradbury uprights rented, $3; rent allowed toward purchase. HEINRICH'S, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

$225 ELEGANT UPRIGHT, STOOL, SCARF; 5 years' warrantee; quarter's lessons, and delivered free. Tuning, repairing, moving, etc., lowest terms. BANKS, 593 Lexington Av., 52d.

OUVRIER BROS., 13 EAST 14TH ST. Pianos to rent at $4. Sold on easy payments. Slightly used, $75. Tuning, repairing, exchanging.

BUY OF MANUFACTURER; RELIABLE; CONSOLE PIANOS; EASY TERMS; RENTING; EXCHANGING; REPAIRING. OPEN EVENINGS. 4 EAST 42D ST.

BEFORE RENTING OR PURCHASING A piano call and examine our stock; rents $3 up; old pianos exchanged. DEWEY & CO., 5 East 14th St.

$45 BEAUTIFUL WALNUT UPRIGHT PIANO; prominent make; bargain; $3 monthly until paid. 83 Court St., Brooklyn.

SQUARE PIANO, $15; PEDAL BASS ORGAN, $20; 50c. weekly installments. TIFFANY PIANO CO., 129 5th Av.

SACRIFICE.—Lady will sell nearly new upright piano and stool; must be sold at once; no reasonable offer refused. 104 West 64th St.

$15—MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN, $2 MONTHLY until paid. 83 Court St., Brooklyn. Open evenings.

WINTERROTH PIANOS. CASH, INSTALMENTS. NEW PIANOS $125, UPWARD. 105 East 14th St. & 98 5th Ave.

WALTERS PIANOS, 105 WEST 33D ST., NEAR Broadway.—Large assortment, various makes; installments, exchange, repairing, tuning.

RUSSELL'S PIANOS, 1,472 3D AV., 83d St.—Pianos, mandolin attachment; $3 monthly; rented $3. Open evenings.

BUY THE RELIABLE LOHMANN PIANOS. CASH, INSTALLMENTS; RENTED AND EXCHANGED. 115-117 EAST 14TH ST.

$90 BUYS A BEAUTIFUL MAHOGANY UPright; cash or easy payments. HEINRICH'S, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

UPRIGHT, $50; CHICKERING BARGAIN; Installments. LOCKHART & CO., 117 East 14th St. and 92 5th Av.

FINE PIANO, great bargain, $25; cash or installments. 1,351 3d Av.

Medical.

GOAT LYMPH CURE

Locomotor Ataxia, Consumption, Nervous Disorders, Insanity,

restores where other remedies have failed. We have every facility for the care of patients and the administration of all lymphs in the treatment of Nervous, Chronic and Mental Diseases. Nervous Exhaustion and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Many testimonials prove the lymph to be the only therapeutic remedy before the Medical World to-day that can be relied upon to produce positive restorative results in the diseases mentioned.

Call or address (N. Y. LYMPH SANITARIUM.) Office, 165 West 34th St., New York.

Storage.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT MORGAN & BROTHER'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 232, 234, & 236 WEST 47TH ST., near Broadway, separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE, &c. Boxing, shipping promptly attended to; estimates furnished. Telephone, 143-38th.

UNIVERSAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMPany, 202-208 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage of furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving, city or country. Telephone, 28-79th.

Watches and Jewelry.

R. V. HURD, LATE WITH WILLIAM MOIR, saves you money on diamonds, watches, and all repairing; old gold, jewelry, gems bought, exchanged or remodeled. 126 West 23d St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRANTWOOD

ON-THE-HUDSON.

OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.

You can buy this house for $40.00 per month,

If there is any finer, more accessible, more healthful homesite than Grantwood, any place promising quicker appreciation of property values, any place more liberally equipped with public improvements or better conducted in any respect, you will do well to find it. But see Grantwood before you make a bargain.

$40.00 a Month

covering principal and interest; or we will build for you in any style on similar terms. Size of plot, 50x100. House has nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large full-width porch, finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; polished oak staircases, nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c.

Grantwood is directly on the Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb, 20 minutes via either 14th street or 42d street Ferries and Hudson Traction Co.'s R. R. and 15 minutes from 125th street Ferry and Trolley.

Write or call for photographic views and maps of picturesque Grantwood and full particulars.

Free Tickets to visit the property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co.

1,135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Telephone 1087 Madison Sq.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CORNERS.—Very choice, well-located corner properties for sale at bargain prices:

Willis Av.	$45,000
Amsterdam Av.	50,000
Columbus Av.	150,000
Eleventh Av.	25,000

For prime investments call on THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

A BARGAIN—Two modern five-story double apartment houses on West 137th St., near 7th Av., in complete order and fully rented; income over 10 per cent. on price asked; two blocks from subway. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

A 38-FOOT FRONT, FIVE-STORY, TWENTY-family apartment house, fully rented, in 100th St., near Amsterdam Av., can be bought at a bargain. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

A.—PARK AV., IN THE EIGHTIES.—Three apartment houses, with 81 feet frontage, excellent condition, can be bought at nearly the land value. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

PRIVATE HOUSE, (4-STORY,) IN THE WEST Seventies; leased one tenant; price $30,000; exchange for country residence. GEORGE NINER, 20 Broad St

BARGAINS.—Bronx lots; Woodycrest Av. corner; Fordham Heights plot; three Woodlawn corners; others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

$7,750.—RARE BARGAIN! EXAMINE 315 East 53d St.; choice 2-story and basement dwelling; must be sold. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

AN AVENUE CORNER, FIVE-STORY TRIPLE flat, with store, L station street, savings bank mortgage 4½%, great bargain to quick buyer. SHARROTT & THOM, No. 3,855 Third Av.

NO. 130 WEST 86TH ST.—Elegant four-story 20-foot dwelling; 100-foot park restricted street; underground station; inquire on premises; asking $40,000; would rent.

BUILDERS, THE BEST LOCATED AND cheapest lot in the Bronx, ripe for building large 4-family flat. SHARROTT & THOM, No. 3,855 Third Av.

BROADWAY, (LONG ACRE SQUARE.)—A choice plot for sale, or will lease for term of years. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 53 West 33d St.

LOTS NEAR BRONX AND PELHAM PARK, fronting Eastern Boulevard and Pelham Road. Coming speculative section. Bargains. S. CONE, owner, 115 Broadway, Room 48.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Two new double flats, Washington Av.; savings bank's mortgage, $14,000; price, $16,500 each to quick buyer. RANDRUP & SIEKER, 3,008 3d Av.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS! PLOTS NEAR Broadway, 140th to 46th St., with loans. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

DESIRABLE LOT IN 128TH ST., 5TH AND Lenox Av., near rapid transit. 85 West 128th St.

11-STORY, BASEMENT AND SUB.—Broadway, near Astor Place; rentals, $23,200; safe investment. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

BOULEVARD, SOUTHEAST CORNER, BELOW 163d St., 110 feet Boulevard, 144 on street. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

24TH WARD.—Several tracts of desirably located acreage, for sale or exchange. OWNER, 20 Broad St., Room 1,002.

AT $27,000.—Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 21st St., near 5th Av. S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th, (Fifth Avenue Hotel.)

5TH AV., NEAR 125TH ST.; PLOT 50x110. Ready for improvement. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

BUILDERS'—Plot, 35x87, Allen St., near Stanton; bargain. Address CHAS. GALENSKI, 35 Nassau St.

FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in West 22d St.; only $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

5TH AV., near 116th St.—Modern three-family flat; possession of store March 1. CRANE, 187 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—Pearl, near Centre; 3,000 square feet, 4-story lofts; $30,000; easy terms. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

WEST 50TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—50x100; 3 brownstone houses; bargain; $40,000. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

7 LOTS.—25x100; East 72d St., near Avenue A; must be sold. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—Easy terms; three-story single flat. GOELLER, 3d Av. and 134th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

QUEENSBOROUGH IS THE MOST VALUAble from an investment point, and the cheapest in price of any of the Boroughs of New York City. We have the best and cheapest. Let us prove it to you. A single lot or one hundred acres, a five dollar bill or a half million, can be invested with us and bring the best results. Let us prove it to you. WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

212 CORNELIA ST.—Full 2-family 2-story and basement frame house; examine it and make offer; no reasonable offer refused. KETCHAM BROS., 1,555 Broadway, Brooklyn.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Three-story and basement 12-room house, $3,500; easy terms. Brownstone house, Park Slope, $5,600. BEARDALL, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—Good modern 3-story brownstone dwelling; fine condition; Park Slope; desirable location; easy terms. L. H. POTTER & BRO., 31 Flatbush Av.

STUYVESANT HEIGHTS SECTION.—Modern 2-story basement light stone; cost $8,000; this week only for $6,300. WM. H. H. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

BIG INVESTMENT—3-story brick flat; will pay for itself. JOHN PERRY & CO., 373 Fulton St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FARM, 128 ACRES, 10 TIMBER; 18-ROOM house, 2 barns; farmhouse; plenty fruit; productive soil; 1 hour from city; cost, $35,000; must sell to close estate; price, $10,000. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

FLORIDA HOTEL OR SANITARIUM.—Desirable either business; 60 guests' rooms; furnished; modern conveniences; elevated pine forest; attractive location. J. W. ATWATER, 55 Liberty St.

GREENWICH.—Large acreage property, on the ridge, finest elevation, overlooking the Sound; choice site for large country seat. J. W. ATWATER, 55 Liberty St.

FOR SALE—Cottages, hotels, farms, 6 to 100 acres; $7,000, $7,000, $18,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

Miscellaneous.

RESPIRATORIUM—Take inhalations for hoarseness. Call and interview. 132 East 23d St.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Furnishes careful appraisements of real estate at regular rates. Apply to Bureau of Investment, 37 Liberty St.

IF YOU WANT A HOME WE WILL BUY A lot and build you a house anywhere satisfactory without any money down; simply $7.50 monthly per thousand, interest included, after you take possession. Address 309 Broadway, Room 904.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL properties on North Shore of Long Island. 55 acres, 1,800 ft. of fine shore front; good bathing and safe anchorage. No nuisances near. Large springs of fresh water. Many fine old trees. Forty-five minutes from house to 34th St. Ferry. Suitable for both Summer and Winter home. Can be divided into two or more parts. Prices $2,000 to $3,000 per acre. Address F. N. WRIGHT, Manhasset, L. I.

55 ACRES, $1,400.

The biggest bargain, the greatest speculation on Long Island; 9-room house, barn, 2 orchards; land all cleared and tillable; half cash, balance mortgage. OWNER, Box A 174, Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

OWNERS.—Personal attention and larger income obtained by placing your property in my charge. Write or call at office, THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY (CITY OR COUNTRY) wanted; waiting customers; unusual selling, exchanging facilities. GEORGE B. DOWLING, 189 Broadway.

WANTED—Choice Sound shore residence, between Greenwich and city; $150,000; have cash buyer. PERRY, 309 Broadway.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BRONXVILLE, HARLEM RAILROAD, 28 minutes from 42d. Lots near station; $100 upward; city improvements; no assessments. Title insured. Easy payments. OFFENBACH, 97 East 116th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

EIGHT-ROOM PRIVATE HOUSE AND LARGE stable, North 7th St., Brooklyn; value, $5,000; mortgage, $1,800; must sell at sacrifice; will take $1,000 cash and exchange for acreage, Long Island only; also tenement paying 11 per cent., to close estate. Call or write, TREAD, 202 East 23d St.; open evenings.

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, ESTABlished 1868, has many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country property for sale and exchange; also, flats, tenements, apartment houses; free and clear lots and country places. It will pay to call or write for full particulars.

DESIRABLE EXCHANGES.—Beekman Hill dwelling; Orange residence; Washington Heights dwelling; Dutchess County farm; income-paying tenements; Brooklyn dwelling; exchanges negotiated. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

EQUITIES IN SEVERAL PIECES GOOD INcome property in all sections of Brooklyn for lots or unincumbered private house. FORMAN & WHITLOCK, 1,288 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$40,000 EQUITY IN CHOICE CITY INCOME property; will take half cash, balance, well located farm or gentleman's country place. SHARROTT & THOM, No. 3,855 3d Av.

FREE AND CLEAR, MANHATTAN, BROOKlyn, "vacant lots for farms, income, and country residences. JOHN DONNELLY, 59 Liberty St.

SEVERAL WEST SIDE DWELLINGS FOR free and clear country or city equities. FINN, 115 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DWELLINGS $75 a Month and upwards

138th & 139th Sts., 7th & 8th Aves.

Several desirable, well-appointed dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.

ERASTUS HAMILTON, 252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.

64TH ST., 138 WEST.—Four stories and extension; two bathrooms; open plumbing; prime condition; rent, $1,000; caretaker; examine. FINN, 115 Broadway.

PARTY WILL RENT WHOLE OR PART OF completely furnished residence on Lenox Avenue corner; very desirable for physician or dentist; reasonable rent. OPPORTUNITY, 2,025 5th Av.

142D ST., 508 W.—8 rooms, bath, handsomely decorated; buffet, steam heat, hot water, gas range, stationary icebox, laundry; finest location; rent moderate.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 3-STORY, BAY window, brownstone; private family only. Owner, 246 West 104th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES to let on Ann, Beekman, Barclay, Bond, Chambers, City Hall Place, Church, Cliff, Dey, Duane, Elm, Perry, Frankfort, Front, Fulton, Gold, Greenwich, Hudson, John, Leonard, Maiden Lane, Moore, Nassau, New Chambers, Park Place, Pearl, Reade, Rose, Spruce, South, Vesey, Water, West, White, William, and Worth Sts. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

UNION SQUARE NORTH, ADJOINING BROADWAY. LOFT 184 FEET DEEP. Building has entrances on two streets. Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

50 Entire Buildings, 100 Lofts, with or without power. D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, N. Y.

DESK ROOM, $5 MONTHLY; ROLLER TOP furnished; open evenings until 8. (Sundays and holidays included.) 25 East 14th St., Rooms 2 and 3, between Broadway and Fifth Av.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET AT LOWEST RATES. JACOB A. KING, 491 BROADWAY.

6TH AV., 238.—Large floor; six rooms; modern improvements; elevator; showcase; steam heat. Ring janitor's bell.

FACTORY, POWER, RAILROAD SWITCH, Sprinklers, cheap labor, low freights. W. LAWTON, Kingston, N. Y.

TO RENT.—Rubbing bed; also second floor loft, with power, elevator. CHELSEA MARBLE WORKS, 516 West 20th St.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores with plate glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

16TH ST., 423 WEST.—Large store with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 368 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

HAMILTON ST., 16½.—Large store, with plate glass front and three dwelling rooms; $15; cheap

Auction Sales.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

The entire stock of rich standard books contained in store at 148 FULTON STREET, near Broadway, will be sold at public sale, beginning at 12 o'clock every day, except Sunday, 6 o'clock evenings, and continuing every day next week until the entire stock is disposed of. Among other choice works are samples and remainders of the publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Appleton & Company, Harper & Brothers, Dodd, Mead & Co., and other leading book houses. Balzac, Hugo, Browning, Irving, Shakespeare, and many standards in choice editions. Encyclopaedia Britannica, Dictionaries, and Teachers' Bibles. Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, and Spencer; a few slightly damaged sets. Books now open for examination. Visitors invited. Sale positive and without reserve.

A. SANDERS, Auctioneer. 148 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

WM. SHANNON, Auctioneer,

will sell this day at 2 P. M., at 1,992 3d Av., watches, jewelry, silver-plated ware, &c.

HERBERT GREY, AUCTIONEER, SELLS AT 1 and 7 P. M., Japanese art and paintings. 70 East 125th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE IOWA,

135 West 104th St.

JUST COMPLETED.

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS.

With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 103d St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Ave. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.

PAUL B. PUGH & CO., Builders and Owners.

STABLER & SMITH, AGENTS. 674 COLUMBUS AVE., 93D ST.

TELEPHONE 79 RIVERSIDE.

HAROLD COURT and BRITTANY

N. W. Corner 102d St. & Broadway.

Adjoining private house on 103d St.

New apartments of 7 and 8 rooms. Arrangements can be made for 14 rooms. Only a few Apartments left. All modern improvements, including elevator, electric lights and telephone. Rents from $900 upwards.

OWNER ON PREMISES OR BRANDT & KIRBY, Agents, 104th St. & Broadway.

A.— Broadway, Corner, six rooms and bath, steam heat; $30.

150 West 64th St., Seven rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water; $38.

154 West 20th St., Single 7 rooms and bath; Janitor, 3d floor; $24.

206 8th Av., (20th St.,) Roomy, comfortable, single; Janitor; $30.

Single seven rooms and bath; Janitor; $28.

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155 WEST 46TH ST., between Broadway and 6th Av. Second flat, seven rooms and bathroom, $55. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

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PARK AV., 1,051, NEAR 86TH ST. Apartments of six large rooms; steam heat; rents, $20 to $26; location convenient and desirable and houses extremely well kept.

AN A1 AIRY APARTMENT AVAILABLE AT attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house, The Trouville, Broadway, West End Av. and 107th St.

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4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

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New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

117TH ST., 360-366 WEST, NEAR MORNINGside Park.—Handsomely decorated, six rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, private surroundings; near Columbia University and convenient to cable and elevated. Rent, $25, $27. References.

FOUR ROOMS AND BATH, HEATED, HOT water; overlooking Morningside and Central Parks; small families adults; no dogs; $18 to $20; references. 303 West 111th St.

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ONLY APARTMENT LEFT.—Five large, light rooms, newly decorated; private halls; improvements; $14. 432 West 52d St.

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Brooklyn.

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In short, if you think you have as much right to live for your money as well as anybody else and that you are a free man and the best arbiter of your own destiny, then connect yourself with

THE AARONSON CREDIT CENTRE,

who believe that an honest man is entitled to credit and who are perfectly willing to trust you.

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MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS, ready made or to order; Top Coats, Reefers, Hats, Shoes.

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ATTRACTIVE SUITE, WITH PRIVATE BATH, with or without board; single rooms; all desirable locations; highest references given. LELAND BOARD DIRECTORY, 2 West 33d St.

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350 Dress Lengths, suitable for Holiday gifts, in both Foreign and Domestic fabrics, comprising plain and fancy goods (will be sold at ⅓ prices and less,)

Special Value one, at

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ALL AT REMNANT PRICES. (BRING SIZE OF ROOM.)

400 Pieces WILTON VELVETS " AXMINSTERS at prices that will insure immediate sale.

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Unobtainable elsewhere in New York; equal in effect, and nearly so in wear, to an Oriental

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Odd Curtains,—in various kinds of Laces at about half price.

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450 Extra fine cloths—3 1-2 yards long. At less than half prices.

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1000 Dozen, large size,—hemmed or hemstitched. $3.00 per dozen.

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The stock consists of Short and Long Jackets, Golf and Cloth Capes, Suits and Rainy-Day Skirts, etc. The well-known reputation of this house for style, fit, finish and quality makes this a most extraordinary event.

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BUTTON HOOKS, FILES, SHOE HORNS, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES, DRESSING COMBS, mounted in sterling silver, beautiful designs. . . . . **33c** Each
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Black, Blue & Brown Pebble Cheviot,

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Also balance of Imported Models at reduced prices.

Lord & Taylor,

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Worth 3.00, **1.98**

Very fine TAFFETA or TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS, with Buck Horn, Cape Horn, Boxwood and other desirable handles with Silver Caps and Trimmings,

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Comprising Cashmeres, Serges, Prunellas, Cheviots, Soleils, Zibelines, Homespuns, Crepons, Covert Cloths and Plaids, in lengths of six to eight yards, at

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EVENINGS at 8. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.
LAST 3 WEEKS.

. Seats now on sale for all remaining performances up to and including the farewell night, Saturday, Dec. 29.

CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
IN EDMOND ROSTAND'S MASTERPIECE.
L'AIGLON.

Adapted into English by Louis N. Parker.
"Miss Adams's great victory a riot of enthusiasm."—Sun.
"Miss Adams was stirred to a depth of emotion that almost triumphed over sex."—Herald.

EXTRA MATINEE XMAS.

MONDAY, DEC. 31ST, MISS ADA REHAN
IN
"SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY."

Illinois Theatre, Chicago, Dec. 10th & 17th. Grand Opera House, Cincinnati, Dec. 24th. Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, Dec. 31st.
*.*Sale of Seats Begins Thurs., Dec. 27.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinee, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN. . . . . Manager.
LAST 3 WEEKS.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
In Edward E. Rose's dramatization of Winston Churchill's novel of
RICHARD CARVEL.

"John Drew and the play have made a ripping success."—Herald.
XTRA MATINEE XMAS. SEATS READY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Evenings, 8:00.
FIFTH WEEK
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN HARE
MISS IRENE VANBRUGH
AND THE
LONDON GLOBE THEATRE COMPANY
In A. W. Pinero's original comedy, entitled
The Gay Lord Quex.
Evenings at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
MONDAY, JAN. 14—JULIA MARLOWE in "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN. . . . . Manager
100th TIME DEC. 17TH. SOUVENIRS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM H. CRANE
IN
DAVID HARUM.
A STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE.
Dramatized by R. and M. W. Hitchcock from the novel of David Harum, by Edward Noyes Westcott, copyrighted 1898-1900 by D. Appleton & Co.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN. . . . . Manager
Evgs. at 8. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
BERNHARDT & COQUELIN.
THIS WEEK—CYRANO DE BERGERAC.
Next Week—Mon., Wed., Sat. Evgs., Wed. Mat., La Tosca; Tues., Thurs., Fri. Evgs. and Sat. Mat., Camille. Tickets purchased for Frou Frou can be exchanged.

Amusements.

MADISON SQUARE Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:30; Matinees, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN. . . . . Manager
—LAST TWO WEEKS—
100TH TIME DEC. 21ST, SOUVENIRS.
LAUGHSEEKERS' GREAT JOY
FRANK McKEE PRESENTS
PETER F. DAILEY
IN THE BIG MUSICAL COMEDY
Hodge, Podge & Co.
PACKED FULL OF FUN
LOVELY MUSIC—CHARMING WOMEN
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
Dec. 24—Broadhurst's The House That Jack Built.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
Opening Night Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 8, ROMEO ET JULIETTE (in French.)
Mme. Melba; MM. Ed de Reszke, Plançon, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 19, at 8—TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plançon, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 21, at 8—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 22, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mme. Melba, Ed de Reszke, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 22, at 8, at Popular Prices—AIDA, (in Italian)—Mmes. Susan Strong and Homer; MM. Scotti, Journet, and Imbart de la Tour. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 23. First Grand Popular Concert.
The box office for the sale of seats for the first week will be open THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 13, at 9 o'clock. Tickets can also be purchased at box-office rates at Tyson & Co.'s and F. Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. English Grand Opera Co.
LAST WEEK OF ENGLISH OPERA.
TO-NIGHT at 8. Last time of **IL TROVATORE**
Tuesday . . . . . Faust Sat. Mat. . . . . Mikado
Wed. Mat. . . . . Martha Sat. Night. . Double Bill
Wed. Night. . . . . Carmen Pinafore & Cavalleria
Thurs. . . . Bohemian Girl Rusticana.
Friday . . . . . Aida
Every Evg., 25c. to $1.50. Box Seats, $1.00.
Wed. Mat., 25c. to $1.00. Sat. Mat., 25c. to $1.50.

CARNEGIE HALL
MADAME
Only Evening Song Recital
Sembrich
To-morrow (Tues.) Evening, Dec. 11, at 8:30.
An Entirely New Programme.
Kindly Assisted by
MR. LUDWIG BREITNER
at the Piano.
Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $15, $25.
Tickets on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square
Direction. . . . . C. L. GRAFF

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Thurs. Evg., Dec. 13. **GABRILOWITSCH**
Sat. Aft., Dec. 15. **KNEISEL**
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
Xtra attractions. Charming Concerts.

Koster & Bial's 25c Daily Mat. Evgs. 25c. up. Boxes, $1. Ezra Kendall, 5 Potter Family, Pauline Hall, Jenny Joyce, Genaro & Bailey, Gussie McKee, Julian Caicedo. 20 others

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last 2 Weeks **LOST RIVER** "The season's hit."—Herald.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE AND BURLESQUE OF **ARIZONA.**

Amusements.

Proctor's 23d St. | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
Della Fox, J. W. Albaugh, Jr., & Co., George Evans, Review Comedy Four.
5th Ave. JEAN MARCEL'S LIVING PICTURES an instant Hit and talk of town.
Milton and Dollie Nobles, Alice Pierce, Chas. Coburn and RUSSELL BROS.
58th St. McIntyre & Heath, Mark Sullivan, Ed Latell, Francis Keppler, etc.
125th St. Le Roy & Clayton, Long & Cotton, Fisher & Carroll, 3 Lukens Bros.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées Wednesday and Sat'y, 2:15. Tele., 3940-38.
"Marsac. . . is acted with gayety, high spirits, and infectious humor."—Herald.
A Comedy in 3 acts, by Molly Elliot Seawell and Wm. Young. THE SPRIGHTLY ROMANCE OF MARSAC. Introducing Maclyn Arbuckle.

BROADWAY Last 2 Weeks **"FOXY QUILLER"** Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:10. Matinée Saturday at 2:10. With JEROME SYKES.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evry Ev. at 8:15 Mat. Sat'y, 2. **FLORODORA**

THE **NEW YORK** B'way, 45th St. Mat. Wed. & Sat. BEST SEAT 50c.
Ballet, Operetta, & 20 AMER. & EUROPEAN NOVELTIES. Concert Sunday Aft. and Eve.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. To-night 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
LULU GLASER OPERA COMPANY IN SWEET ANNE PAGE.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Female Sword Swallower. Corbett-McCoy Fight.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday 2:15. Empire Theatre Co. in LORD AND LADY ALGY

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 8....	3,689,271
Same week last year.....	3,500,592
To date this year.....	119,017,904
Corresponding date last year.	162,252,615
Bonds for the week.....	$24,260,500
Same week last year.....	$8,412,350
To date this year.....	$501,393,960
Corresponding date last year.	$799,327,640

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@6; at three months, 4½; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

American Express	1¾	Lake Erie & W	1
Am. S. & R.	1½	Md. Coal pf.	4
Am. Tel. & Cable	4½	Nat. Steel pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate	2¾	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1¼
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1½
Ann Arbor	4	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	4½
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	1½
Chi. G. W. deb.	1	Peoria & East.	2¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Pere Marquette.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Pere Marquette pf.	2
Del., L. & W.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st.	9½
Erie	1¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d.	3
Erie 1st pf.	5⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d.	2
Erie 2d pf.	6¼	Third Avenue.	1¼
Federal Steel.	1½	Twin City R. T. pf.	2
Ft. W. & R. G.	1¾	Wabash pf.	1
General Electric	1¼		
Green Bay & West	7		
Kanawha & Mich.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	4⅞	Laclede Gas.	1½
American Ice.	3	L. E. & W. pf.	2
Am. Ice pf.	½	Long Island.	5⅝
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	4⅛	Manhattan	1
Am. Tobacco.	1⅝	Met. Street Ry.	6
Anaconda Copper.	2	Minn. & St. L.	1
At., T. & S. F.	2¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2
Balt. & Ohio.	2⅝	Mo. Pacific.	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	2
Brooklyn R. T.	2¼	Nat. Salt.	2⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas.	⅝	Nat. Steel.	2½
Can. Pacific.	2⅝	N. J. Central.	4½
Ches. & Ohio.	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake.	1½
Chi. & Alton.	3¼	N. Y. Central.	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1⅝	Nort. & West.	1¼
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅞	Nor. Pacific.	1⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1	Nor. Pac. pf.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Pacific Coast.	5
Chi. & N. W.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	2⅝
Chi., R. I. & P.	1⅝	Pressed Steel Car.	3½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1	Pressed S. Car pf.	2¾
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	2½	Rep. Iron & Steel.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	1½
Cleve., L. & W.	2	Southern Pacific.	1⅝
Consol. Gas.	6½	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Cont. Tobacco.	3¼	Tenn. C. & I.	14½
Cont. Tob. pf.	3⅝	Union Bag & P.	1⅝
Den. M. & Ft. D.	1⅝	Union Pacific.	1⅝
Federal Steel pf.	1	Union Pacific pf.	1⅝
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	1⅝	U. S. Rubber.	2½
Great North. pf.	4½	U. S. Rubber pf.	7½
Hocking Valley.	1½	Western Union.	1½
Hocking Val. pf.	1½	Wheel. & Lake E. 2d.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1⅛	Wis. Central pf.	1

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	2½	Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1½
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1½	Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	2¼
Brooklyn Un. El. 1st.	1	C., M. & St. P., Chi. & Mil. 7s	6
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	2½	Chi., Mil. & St. P. con. 7s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1⅞	Chi., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1	Chi., Mil. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	2
Ches. & O. 6s, Series A	2½	Cons. Gas, Chi. 5s.	1½
Ches. & O. R. & A. 1st con. 4s.	1¾	Denver & R. G. Imp. 5s	1
Chi., Bur. & Q. deb. 5s	2	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	1
Chi. & Ind. Cent. Ry. 1st	3		
Erie 1st con. 4s	2¾	N. Y., Sus. & West. gen.	4
Erie general 4s	5⅝	Ore. R. & N. 6s.	1
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1½	Ore. Sh. Line 6s.	1½
Flint & P. M. 6s.	3½	Ore. Sh. Line 5s.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	2½	Pacific Coast 1st.	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1½	Peoria & East. 1st.	1¼
Housatonic 5s	3	Peoria & East. inc.	5
Ind., Ill. & Ia. ref. 5s	1½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	1½
Iowa Central 1st.	1½	Rio Gr. South. 1st.	1
Kan. & Mich. 4s.	1	Rich. & Dan. deb. 5s	3⅝
Kansas City & Pac. 1st	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, Class C	1½
Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	3	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
Keokuk & D. M. 1st.	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	2¼
Lake Erie & W. 2d.	1⅞	St. P. & Duluth 1st.	1
Long Dock 6s.	1	St. P. & Duluth 2d.	1¾
Long Island 5s	2¼	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1⅞
Louis. & Nashv. gen. 6s	4	Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st	1¾
L. & N., A. & Chi. 1st	1	Va. Mid. gen.	1
Met. St. Ry. 5s.	2½	Wabash 2d	2½
Mo., K. & E. 1st.	1	Wabash deb., A.	8
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	2½	Wabash deb., B.	1½
Mo. Pac. 3d 7s.	1	West Shore 4s.	1
Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s	2⅝	Wheel. & L. E., W. Div. 5s	2½
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.	1		
N. Y., L. & W. con. 5s	2⅞		

Bonds Declined.

At., Top. & S. F. adj. 4s	1¾	Southern Pacific 4s.	1¼
Ches. & O. 6s, 1911.	2½	Standard R. & T. 6s.	2⅝
General Elec. deb. 5s.	1	Standard R. & T. inc.	1½
Missouri Pac. tr. 5s.	1	Toledo & O. C. 1st.	1½
St. L. & I. M. 4s.	1¼	U. S. Leather 6s.	1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 10.

American District Telegraph Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Butte & Boston Consolidated Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Iron Silver Mining Company—Books close.
New York Life Insurance and Trust Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Special meeting.
Fisheries Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Havana-American Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New Central Coal Company—Annual meeting.
Union Square Bank—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Continental Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Tube Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Portland Zinc and Lead Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Dec. 13.

Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards—Books close.
Consolidated Gas Company, (New York)—Dividend payable.
Henry Siebert Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, Dec. 14.

Celluloid Company—Books close.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Dividend payable.
International Paper Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Dec. 15.

American Beet Sugar Company—Dividend payable Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.
American Railways Company—Dividend payable.
American Strawboard Company—Books close.
Amory Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago City Railway—Books close.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Consolidated Lake Superior Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Delaware and Hudson Railway—Dividend payable.
Eden Musée American Company, Limited—Dividend payable.
Empire State Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia—Dividend payable on preferred.
Havana-American Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Laclede Gas Light Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Massachusetts Electric Companies—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Lead Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York and East River Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Republic Iron and Steel Company—Books close.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Southern Cotton Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Stark Mills, Boston—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United States Regulation Fire Arms Company—Election.
Union Passenger Railway, (Philadelphia)—Dividend payable Jan. 1 to holders of record this date.
West Philadelphia Passenger Railway—Dividend payable Jan. 1 to holders of record this date.
William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company—Dividend payable.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 8, total transactions included 3,689,271 shares of stock, $24,260,500 bonds, including $147,500 Government and $48,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Dec. 9, '99.	Dec. 8, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	3,500,592	3,689,271	188,679
Mining	1,000	1,200	200

BONDS.

	Dec. 9, '99.	Dec. 8, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$8,181,500	$24,084,500	$15,883,000
State	5,000	48,500	43,500
Government	225,850	147,500	*88,350

*Decrease.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 3@6 per cent., closing on Saturday at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4¼@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £648,896 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 42.76, became 41.60 per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 550,000f. gold and lost 2,075,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20@5.20, less 1-16 for long, and 5.17½ for short; reichsmarks at 94 5-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—par. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c premium; telegraphic, 5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

THE MONEY MARKET INACTIVE

Short Loans Plentiful at Three Per Cent.—French Exchange Ominous of Gold Withdrawals—Fears of New York Also—Chances of the Bank Rate Going to Five Per Cent.—A Small Drain of Gold Continues—The Business Situation.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Dec. 9.—Once more to describe the state of our money market would be superfluous. We stand where we did, and every calculation as to what to-morrow is going to bring forth is falsified. All the early part of last week short loans were plentiful enough at 3 per cent., and the market paid off all the money it owed the Bank, but we were told to wait till Friday, when the £3,000,000 Exchequer bonds had to be paid, "for then you will have money tight enough." Friday came and went, and money was 3 per cent. for the week, just the same as before.

Some of the £3,000,000 had to be paid by public departments, but the bulk came from the open market, and all was found without ruffling the loan rates for an hour by more than one-quarter of 1 per cent. In the afternoon balances were offering for overnight at 2½ per cent. Yet discount does not go back, at least not more than one-sixteenth or one-eighth, and the week closed with the rate nervously close to 4 per cent., and the market fearful of many things.

French exchange keeps steadily down at a figure ominous of gold withdrawals from London to Paris. We note also that your market is stiffening up toward the end of the year and that the New York exchange is sympathetically moving adversely to us. Fears of a possible sweeping away of the gold by New York also have therefore revived, and not a day passes but bill brokers ask me, "Do you think we shall get through the year now without 5 per cent.?" My answer always is, "It is quite useless for the Bank to go to 5 per cent. while it is obliged by the Government so to flood the open market with short credits that call money would be only 2 to 3 per cent."

We ought to have had a 5 per cent. rate before now, looking at our commitments, at the increasing excess of our import values over export, at the slender amount of our stock of bullion, and the

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 8, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Dec. 8. Bid.	Closing Sat., Dec. 8. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Dec. 8, 3,689,271.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Dec. 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 8, '00.
140 November 12.	114 January 6.	140	148	..	**Adams Express Company**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	†4	SA	139	143	139	139	112	114
99½ November 23.	90¼ December 7.	91	91¼	— 4½	Amalgamated Copper Company	75,000,000	Oct. 29, 1900.	†2	Q	96	96	90¼	91	..	138,586
25½ November 12.	12½ January 10.	20¼	20⅝	— ⅝	American Car & Foundry Company	30,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	½	Q	20½	21¼	19⅞	20¼	14¼	9,091
69½ November 12.	57⅝ June 25.	67½	68	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	30,006,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	67	67½	66¾	67½	59	12,514
37¾ April 7.	30 June 25.	30½	31	— ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	20,237,100	Dec. 1, 1900.	3½	A	31½	31½	30¾	30½	34½	1,425
100 April 5.	88¾ September 19.	90	91	..	American Cotton Oil pf.	19,198,600	Dec. 1, 1900.	3	SA	90	90	90	90	96	258
37 November 27.	24⅝ January 4.	32	37	— ⅜	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1¼	SA	35¼	33¼	35¼	35¼	..	110
165¾ November 16.	145 January 18.	160	163	+ 1½	American Express	18,000,000	July 2, 1900.	3	SA	164½	164¾	164½	164¾	145	124
49½ April 4.	27½ June 26.	39	40	— 3	American Ice Company	22,939,100	Nov. 15, 1900.	1	Q	41⅞	42	37⅞	39	32½	8,210
78½ February 3.	60½ June 19.	69	71	— 1½	American Ice Company pf.	12,440,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	70	70	70	70	74½	200
16½ February 6.	6 November 19.	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛	American Linseed Company	16,750,000	..	..	..	7½	8	7¼	7⅝	11½	4,548
60 February 5.	36 November 20.	38½	39	+ ⅛	American Linseed Company pf.	16,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	..	37½	41¼	37½	38⅝	51½	13,066
7⅝ January 2.	3 June 12.	4⅜	5½	— ½	American Malting Company	14,500,000	..	..	..	5½	5½	5	5	8⅝	800
31½ January 2.	18⅞ June 27.	25½	26	— ½	American Malting Company pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1½	..	26	26½	25½	25½	40	950
54½ November 19.	34½ June 18.	53⅛	54	+ 1½	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	..	..	..	52½	54	50¾	54	35½	21,008
99 November 17.	85 June 25.	96½	96½	..	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	Oct. 9, 1900.	1¾	Q	96½	97	95	96¼	88	3,487
50½ February 6.	17 June 25.	27⅝	28	— ⅝	American Steel Hoop Company	19,000,000	..	..	..	28¾	28½	27	27¾	42	8,760
86 February 6.	64½ September 28.	76	77	+ ½	American Steel Hoop Company pf.	14,000,000	Oct. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	76	76½	75	76½	78½	1,510
59⅝ April 2.	28½ June 25.	42⅜	43	— ½	American Steel & Wire Company	50,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	43½	43⅝	40½	42½	39⅛	92,775
95 February 1.	60½ June 25.	84½	86	— 1½	American Steel & Wire Company pf.	40,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	86½	86⅝	84	85	91	10,500
137½ January 4.	95¼ March 3.	123½	123¾	— 4½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	130¼	135¼	122⅝	123¾	139½	337,905
118 July 14.	107 March 2.	114¾	115	— ½	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	117	117½	114⅛	114½	118	1,210
96½ December 6.	89 October 3.	93	96	+ 4½	American Telegraph & Cable Company	1,400,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	95	96½	95	96½	97⅜	886
45½ November 19.	18 June 23.	44⅞	45	+ 2⅜	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	..	..	..	42¼	44⅞	41⅜	44⅛	25½	18,584
89½ November 21.	70¾ June 25.	87	87⅜	+ 1	American Tin Plate Company pf.	18,325,000	Oct. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	87½	88	87⅛	88	75	693
113 November 21.	84½ June 25.	105½	105½	— 1⅞	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	107	108	104⅝	105¼	104	78,425
140 February 15.	128 May 17.	135	140	..	American Tobacco Company pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	2	Q	137	137	137	137	..	60
54⅞ April 3.	37⅞ June 25.	47	47¼	— 2	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	Oct. 27, 1900.	†2	SA	49	49	46½	47	40½	11,680
23 December 5.	16 September 12.	20	23	+ 4	Ann Arbor	5,250,000	..	..	..	23	23	23	23	..	100
54½ December 5.	40¼ July 24.	53	54	+ 1½	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	..	..	..	51	54½	51	53¼	44	1,600
41 November 21.	18⅜ January 8.	38¼	38½	— 2½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	..	..	..	39⅞	40¾	37½	38⅞	21¼	96,655
85 November 21.	58¼ January 11.	83½	83¾	— ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	114,196,500	Aug. 1, 1900.	2¼	SA	83¾	84⅝	82½	83¼	64¾	146,689
89¾ April 19.	35¼ January 8.	78¾	78⅞	— 2⅜	**Baltimore & Ohio**	45,000,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	80	80¼	78¾	78¾	55	26,997
90 April 16.	72⅜ January 9.	84½	84½	— 1	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	52,227,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	85½	86¾	84⅜	84⅜	73½	7,320
80½ April 10.	47⅛ September 25.	70¼	70½	— 2¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company	45,000,000	..	..	..	72¾	73	69½	70⅝	31¾	102,150
181 November 19.	140 January 2.	175	179	— 3½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	4	SA	176	176	175	176	187½	226
16⅝ January 25.	6¼ June 25.	8⅝	9	— ⅛	Brunswick City	5,000,000	..	..	..	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	14½	120
59¾ November 26.	47⅝ February 27.	58¼	58½	— ¼	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	SA	58⅝	59⅜	58	58¼	52½	4,900
99⅝ February 13.	84⅝ September 26.	85½	86½	— 2⅜	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	85⅞	85⅞	85¾	85¾	94⅜	140
39⅛ December 1.	24 June 25.	36¾	37	— 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio	30,833,400	..	..	..	38¼	38½	36¾	37	29⅜	75,715
42 December 1.	31 October 25.	38¼	38½	— 3¼	Chicago & Alton	20,000,000	..	..	..	41⅞	41⅞	37⅜	38¼	..	42,185
77½ November 30.	63¼ November 1.	75¾	75⅞	— 1⅜	Chicago & Alton pf.	20,000,000	..	..	..	77¼	77¼	75¾	75⅞	..	13,487
139 November 21.	119⅝ January 10.	134½	135	— 1½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	98,624,500	Sept. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	136⅜	137¼	134¼	134½	136¾	80,175
109 March 27.	88 January 31.	96½	97½	— ¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 2, 1900.	†2	SA	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	600
125 August 18.	120 January 17.	121	122	— 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	5,690,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	122¾	122¾	121¾	121½	..	600

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 8, 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Bid. Dec. 8	Closing Ask'd	Net Change Last Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Cap'l Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Dec. 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago	Sales Week Ended Dec. 8 '00.
15¼ April 2.	9⅝ September 25.	14⅝	14⅝	..	Chicago Great Western	21,310,300									
79⅝ November 12.	68½ August 22.	78½	79	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A	11,571,800	July 31, 1900.	2½	SA	78	78½	78	78½	80	850
42 March 31.	30 June 22.	38½	38¾	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. B	7,499,100				38¾	39	38¾	39	40½	300
92 December 7.	81 June 19.	91½	92	+ 1	Chicago Great Western debenture	20,128,500	July 15, 1900.	3	SA	90⅝	92	90⅝	91½	91	4,400
29 April 18.	14 January 15.	23½	24	— ⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,000,000				24	24	23	23½	14½	1,600
65⅛ April 4.	45¼ January 24.	56½	57	— ⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	SA	58	58	57	57	49	1,130
120 November 22.	108½ June 25.	125⅝	125¾	— 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,147,600	Oct. 22, 1900.	2½	SA	127¼	129⅝	125½	125¾	122	66,135
178 December 7.	169½ January 18.	177½	..	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	42,658,900	Oct. 22, 1900.	3½	SA	176	178	176	178	173	1,508
170 November 21.	150¼ June 25.	166	167½	— 1	Chicago & Northwestern	30,116,300	July 6, 1900.	3	SA	167¼	168½	167	167	165	2,910
212 December 6.	195⅝ May 9.	..	..	+ ½	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,500,600	Oct. 5, 1900.	3½	Q	211½	212	211½	212	201	600
117¾ November 23.	102 June 25.	113⅝	113¾	— 1½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	90,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	115¼	115¾	113½	113¾	111½	17,525
126 November 17.	110 October 9.	120	121	— 1	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,403,270	Feb. 20, 1900.	5	A	121	121	121	121	122	100
175 March 3.	172 February 8.	170	180	— 2½	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf	12,846,800	Aug. 20, 1900.	3½	SA	172½	172½	172½	172½	175	100
13⅝ April 27.	8⅛ October 18.	9½	10½	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	18,666,666				10½	10½	10⅝	10⅝	12	100
33⅜ April 27.	26½ October 18.	28½	29	— 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	17,600,000				29½	29½	29	29	30	310
68⅝ November 22.	55 June 18.	66½	67	— ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis	22,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	67½	67½	66⅝	66½	69⅝	6,100
115 October 3.	103¾ June 1.	113	114	+ 1	Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	114	114	113¾	114	106	450
30 November 15.	14½ January 10.	23	27	— 2	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000				27	27	27	27	15¼	100
72 April 19.	46 January 2.	62	66	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1¾		66	66	66	66	45	105
187 July 30.	*185¼ July 3.	184	..	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,242,700	Dec. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	187½	187½	187¼	187¼	..	16
54⅞ November 22.	29¾ September 24.	51⅝	52	+ ⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17,000,000				51½	51⅝	49½	52	49	28,240
121¼ January 17.	117 October 19.	118	124	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Oct., 1900.	8	..	122	122	122	122	130	100
7⅝ March 22.	5 September 25.	7	7½	— ⅛	Colorado Southern	30,995,000				7⅜	7½	6⅞	7	5⅜	1,450
47½ March 27.	38 September 22.	42⅝	43¼	..	Colorado Southern 1st pf	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	42⅝	43	42⅝	43	45½	657
20¼ March 21.	14 September 24.	17	17½	— ⅛	Colorado Southern 2d pf	8,500,000			..	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	16½	315
21 April 2.	11½ June 28.	15	16	— ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,750,000			..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	17⅞	100
201 November 17.	164 September 21.	187¾	187¾	— 6½	Consolidated Gas	71,539,105	Sept. 15, 1900.	2	Q	193½	195½	186½	187	180½	15,370
38¼ November 21.	21½ May 21.	32¾	33	— 5½	Continental Tobacco Company	43,845,000				33½	36⅜	32½	32⅝	33⅜	37,040
95 November 20.	70 May 12.	88¼	89½	— 3⅜	Continental Tobacco Company pf	48,845,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	88¼	92¼	88	89¼	85	7,711
119½ March 28.	106¼ September 20.	115	116	+ ⅛	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	116	116	115½	115⅝	116¾	1,288
188 February 20.	171¼ September 19.	182	183½	+ 1	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,250,000	Oct. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	182	184½	182	183	183½	2,700
26¼ December 7.	16¼ June 22.	25	25½	— ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	38,890,000				25	26¾	24⅜	25¼	20	27,020
80½ December 6.	64½ June 18.	79⅝	79½	+ ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf	23,650,000	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	79⅝	80⅞	78½	79½	72	48,287
19 March 26.	12 June 30.	16¾	17	— 1½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,292,100				16½	16⅞	16¼	16¾	16¾	400
98¾ June 14.	89 September 25.	..	..	+ ¼	Detroit City Gas Company	2,044,300	Nov. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	90	90¼	90	90¼	97	400
6½ March 5.	4 June 2.	4½	5¼	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000				5	5	5	5	6¾	100
17 December 6.	10½ September 26.	16¾	16¾	+ '	**Erie**	112,847,400				14⅜	17	14	16¾	12¾	76,300
46½ December 8.	30⅜ September 22.	46	46¼	+ 5⅝	Erie 1st pf	42,892,800				40¼	46½	40½	46¼	36⅞	127,364
27½ December 8.	15 September 24.	27¼	27¼	+ 6¼	Erie 2d pf	16,080,000				21	27½	20½	27½	18	26,638
122⅜ February 23.	101 January 3.	104¾	105	— ½	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Oct. 8, 1900.	1¼	Q	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	..	100
54⅜ March 15.	38½ October 9.	41	41¼	— ⅜	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	44½	300
94½ April 19.	74 October 9.	79	81	..	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,294,000	Oct. 16, 1900.	2½	SA	81	81	81	81	..	100
57¾ February 6.	28¾ June 25.	51	51¼	+ 17⅜	**Federal Steel Company**	48,434,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	49⅝	51⅝	48	51¼	56	106,205
77⅝ November 21.	60¾ June 26.	76½	77	— 1	Federal Steel Company pf	53,261,000	Oct. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	76½	76⅝	75	75¼	78⅛	7,944
17 November 22.	14½ April 4.	..	..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	..	15
26½ December 8.	15 June 1.	26	26½	+ 1	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100			..	24	26½	24	26½	..	800
81 July 17.	64 May 17.	..	..	— 1⅞	**Gas & Electric Co. of** Bergen County	2,000,000			..	68⅝	68⅞	68⅜	68⅜	..	200
171¼ November 19.	120 January 10.	169⅝	170	+ 1½	General Electric Company	10,269,500	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	Q	167½	169⅛	166½	169⅝	124	4,220
60 November 12.	44 May 15.	52¼	54	— ¾	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	53	53	52⅜	52⅜	48⅝	1,970
103 November 14.	98 January 2.	100	103	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company pf	13,682,800	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	102	103¼	101	103½	99	100
183 November 19.	144¾ June 22.	177½	178	— 4¼	Great Northern pf	68,417,258	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	182	182	177¼	177¼	174	2,552
47 December 6.	40 November 27.	..	..	+ 7	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2½	..	45½	47	45½	47	..	300
41½ April 21.	30 September 21.	38½	39	— 1¼	**Hocking Valley**	10,548,600			..	40	40⅜	38¼	38⅝	23⅛	2,300
72⅜ December 3.	58 January 8.	71½	72¼	— 1⅛	Hocking Valley pf	13,234,500	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	72½	72⅝	70⅝	71⅛	63	6,988
126⅝ November 21.	110 June 25.	123	124	..	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	3	SA	125	125	123½	125	113⅞	2,820
26½ November 9.	14½ March 6.	22½	23	— ⅛	International Paper Company	17,443,900	July 1, '90.	1	..	22	23⅝	22¾	22⅞	19⅝	2,970
75 November 12.	58 March 6.	73	73½	— ⅜	International Paper Company pf	22,569,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	73	73	72¾	73	67½	1,570
52¼ December 8.	24 June 30.	51	51¼	+ ½	International Power Company	6,400,000			..	51⅜	52⅛	50¾	52	..	2,550
10⅞ June 25.	3¼ August 2.	4	5	— ⅛	International Silver Company	10,000,000			..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½	12	710
21⅜ November 16.	11⅛ January 12.	19½	20	— ⅛	Iowa Central	8,512,900			..	20¼	20⅜	19¾	19⅝	13	900
58 March 30.	39 September 27.	44⅝	45	— 1½	Iowa Central pf	5,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	46	46	44½	44½	56½	545
20 November 27.	10 January 2.	18⅝	19½	+ 1½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000			..	17	19⅝	17	19	11	2,581
17½ April 19.	7 September 10.	13	13½	..	Kansas City Southern	28,903,500			..	12½	13¾	12⅝	13	..	900
43⅝ April 3.	27¼ September 10.	36⅞	37	— ⅝	Kansas City Southern pf	21,000,000			..	36	37	36	37	..	1,000
80 January 5.	65 May 10.	69	71	— 1½	**Laclede Gas**	8,014,400	Sept. 15, 1900.	2	SA	73	73	70½	70½	83⅝	1,000
39¾ November 10.	20⅝ March 16.	35½	37¼	+ 1	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			..	35	37	35	37	20	700
110 October 22.	83¼ February 2.	105	106	— 2	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	July 16, 1900.	2	..	106	106½	106	106	80	400
89 May 5.	47½ January 4.	66	74	— 5⅜	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	76	76	69	69	..	500
87⅝ April 2.	68⅝ September 22.	82½	82¼	— 2	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 10, 1900.	2	SA	83⅛	84¼	81⅝	82	82⅝	72,303
114½ November 22.	84 June 25.	107⅞	108	— 1	**Manhattan Elevated**	48,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1	Q	108⅞	110¼	107½	108	101⅞	70,600
81 March 23.	74 September 18.	78	85	+ 4	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	June 30, 1900.	2	SA	79	79	79	79	..	125
182 February 13.	143⅜ September 26.	164½	165	— 6	Metropolitan Street Railway	45,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	170⅝	171⅝	163¾	165	183½	30,070
14⅜ April 18.	10¼ January 8.	12⅜	13	— ½	Mexican Central	36,000,000			..	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	12	1,460
5 March 17.	2⅝ September 26.	3½	4	— ½	Mexican National certificates	83,250,000			..	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	4	325
*115 June 8.	105 July 23.	105	..	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 23, 1900.	2	SA	105	105	105	105	..	30
69⅝ March 28.	45¼ June 18.	64½	65	— 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1½	..	65½	65¾	64	64¾	64	2,450
104¼ November 19.	87½ June 18.	99½	100½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	4,000,000	July 16, 1900.	2½	SA	100¾	100¾	99¾	99¾	97½	480
27 April 24.	14 September 20.	16	18	— 2	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie	14,000,000			..	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	..	280
13½ December 6.	9 September 19.	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	55,181,600			..	13¼	13½	12⅝	13½	12	1,235
40⅝ April 17.	25⅜ September 22.	37⅝	38	— ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13,000,000			..	38	38⅛	37	37⅝	36⅛	15,880
61½ April 16.	38⅜ January 11.	59¼	59⅝	— 1⅝	Missouri Pacific	50,432,150	July 1, '98.	1	..	60⅜	61¼	59	59⅝	45½	81,670
43½ April 2.	35 June 25.	40¼	..	+ ¾	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	42	42¾	41½	41¾	43	700
40¼ February 7.	27¾ June 18.	36½	37	— ⅝	**National Biscuit Company**	23,600,098	Oct. 15, 1900.	1	Q	37⅜	38¼	36½	37	35	3,278
96 February 7.	79½ June 18.	90	92	— ¾	National Biscuit Company pf	22,000,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	92⅜	92⅞	91	91	92¼	593
28¾ February 5.	16⅞ August 11.	18⅜	19	— ⅝	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	A	19¼	19⅝	18¼	18⅝	26⅝	1,100
106½ February 20.	83 August 11.	92¼	95½	— 2	National Lead Company pf	14,304,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	93¾	93¾	92½	92½	108	435
46 November 15.	32¼ October 19.	37¼	38	— 2⅝	National Salt Company	7,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	38⅝	38⅝	37⅛	37⅜	..	928
76¾ November 14.	69 November 5.	70	72	— ½	National Salt Company pf	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	72	72	70	70½	..	560
53½ February 6.	20 June 23.	33	36	— 2¾	National Steel Company	32,000,000			..	36¾	36¾	32	34¾	40¾	11,840
97 February 6.	79¾ June 26.	93	94	+ 1	National Steel Company pf	27,000,000	Sept. 29, 1900.	1¾	Q	92½	96	92¼	93	90½	1,910
64¾ November 19.	40⅞ June 25.	60¼	61	— ⅜	National Tube Company	40,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	61	61	60	60¼	..	10,292
106½ November 17.	86⅝ May 14.	*103	103½	— 2½	National Tube Company pf	40,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	104	104¼	103	103⅛	..	2,858
150½ December 1.	115 January 6.	144½	145	— 4⅜	New Jersey Central	27,123,900	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	150	150	144	145	117	3,900
175 November 30.	112 September 25.	164	168	— 1½	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	Q	170	172	164	167½	146	2,572
143⅝ December 3.	125⅝ June 25.	141⅝	142	— 1¼	New York Central	115,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	142⅝	143⅝	140⅞	141⅝	132½	35,391
208 December 3.	208 December 3.	..	..	..	New York Mutual Gas	2,500,000			..	208	208	208	208	..	130
17⅜ December 8.	11 June 20.	17⅜	17½	+ 1½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000			..	16⅛	17⅜	15½	17⅜	13	8,700
99½ December 8.	75 June 29.	99¾	100	+ 1½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	5	..	98	99½	98	99½	80½	200
46¾ December 7.	29 June 20.	45⅞	46	+ 4⅞	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000			..	41	46¾	41	45⅞	34½	10,620
134 February 28.	130 February 2.	133	133	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	134	134	134	134	132½	50
26½ March 28.	18¼ June 20.	25	25½	..	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900			..	25	25⅜	24⅞	25	24¼	10,300
45 November 21.	22⅜ January 10.	41⅛	41⅜	— 1⅞	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000			..	42⅜	43	41	41¼	25⅞	16,750
82½ November 19.	67 January 8.	81	82	+ ⅝	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900.	2	SA	81½	82	81¼	81½	62	640
21 November 21.	13¾ January 23.	18½	19	— ½	North American	39,776,300			..	20	20	18⅞	19	14⅞	18,670
74¼ November 21.	45¾ September 29.	69⅜	69½	— 1⅝	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1	..	70⅝	71¼	69½	69⅝	54⅞	75,932
86⅝ November 20.	67 September 27.	81⅝	82	— 1⅜	Northern Pacific pf	75,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1	Q	82⅝	83	81⅝	81⅞	75¼	15,277
62 November 20.	46 May 12.	57	57½	— 5	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Nov. 1, 1900.	1	Q	58	58	57	57	..	400
89⅝ December 3.	82¼ September 20.	85	91	+ 1⅝	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,515,580	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	89¾	89⅝	89¾	89¾	84½	300
57 November 10.	25¾ June 11.	43	43½	+ ½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	46	49½	43¼	43½	42⅝	15,072
144⅜ November 19.	124⅜ September 22.	141⅞	142	— ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	151,700,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	3½	SA	142¾	143⅝	141½	141¾	133½	65,800
111½ April 2.	81¼ October 11.	97⅝	98	— 2⅜	People's Gas, Chicago	28,688,800	Nov. 24, 1900.	1½	Q	100	101	96⅝	98	108⅜	56,148
4 May 1.	1¼ September 28.	..	..	+ ¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000			..	1¾	2¼	1¾	2⅜	4⅛	4,700
12⅜ December 6.	5 June 19.	10	11	+ 2½	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			..	8½	12⅝	8½	10⅜	6	9,470
33⅞ December 7.	20 January 29.	33½	34	+ 1⅞	Pere Marquette	14,145,000			..	31½	33⅞	31½	33⅞	..	2,000
67 December 7.	54½ March 22.	66	67	+ 2	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200			..	65	67	65	67	..	500
94 January 8.	78 June 25.	85½	86½	+ ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	22,649,200	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	86	86½	85½	86	88	200
58¾ January 17.	32¼ September 26.	48¾	49	— 3½	Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	Nov. 19, 1900.	1½	Q	52½	52½	48⅞	48⅞	55	5,325
89½ November 10.	70¾ September 26.	82¾	83	— 2¾	Pressed Steel Car pf	12,500,000	Nov. 26, 1900.	1¾	Q	83¾	85¾	83	83½	88½	1,750
204 December 3.	176 June 25.	200	202	..	Pullman Company	74,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	2	Q	202	204	199¼	200	190¼	5,202
21¼ April 4.	15 September 22.	20	20⅛	+ ⅜	**Reading**	69,900,000			..	20	21	19½	20⅛	19	38,400
66¾ April 5.	49 January 9.	63⅜	63⅝	..	Reading 1st pf	28,000,000	Sept. 10, 1900.	1½	SA	63½	64⅜	62⅝	63½	55⅞	122,094
35⅝ April 5.	23¾ September 24.	31½	31½	..	Reading 2d pf	42,000,000			..	31¾	32⅜	30¾	31½	29	12,660
27½ February 6.	8¾ June 25.	15¼	15⅜	— 1	Republic Iron & Steel	27,191,980			..	16	16½	15	15½	20¼	5,685
70¾ February 6.	49 August 1.	64½	65	— ⅞	Republic Iron & Steel pf	20,306,900	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	65½	65½	64½	64⅝	67¼	4,685
94¾ November 22.	80 January 16.	93½	94½	— ¾	Rio Grande Western pf	7,500,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	94¾	94¾	94	94	89	200
131¾ March 26.	131¾ March 26.	133	..	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,500,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	134½	134½	134½	134½	134	20
8¾ December 6.	5 May 24.	8½	8⅝	+ ½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000			..	8	8⅝	8	8⅞	6¾	5,550
63½ December 7.	38¼ May 26.	62½	62¾	+ 9½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	5,491,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1	..	55	63½	55	62⅝	51¾	6,713
21½ December 6.	11¾ June 26.	21	21½	+ 3	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000			..	18½	21½	18½	21	16¾	5,183
20¾ November 27.	8⅝ June 25.	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980			..	18¾	20⅜	17⅜	19⅜	10⅜	22,438
76 November 28.	64 September 25.	75¾	76½	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	76	76	76	76	71	600
50 December 7.	31½ June 23.	49	49½	+ 3	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	14,335,700	Sept. 5, 1900.	1	SA	46½	50	45½	49½	35¾	15,650
16½ December 3.	8⅜ June 30.	14⅜	15½	— ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			..	15⅞	16½	15¼	15¼	11½	9,570
39 December 3.	21⅞ June 23.	37	37⅜	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern pf	20,000,000			..	37⅝	39	36⅜	37½	29⅝	37,727
26 November 21.	17⅞ October 20.	22	25	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company				..	24	24	24	24	..	100
71 November 20.	59¼ June 25.	68	70	— 1½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company pf	6,700,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	69¼	69½	68	68	..	900
43¾ November 19.	30⅜ June 18.	40⅜	40¾	— 1⅝	Southern Pacific	197,832,100			..	42¼	42⅞	40½	40⅝	40⅜	133,405
18⅞ December 3.	10⅝ June 25.	17⅜	17¾	— ⅝	Southern Railway	119,900,000			..	18¼	18⅜	17⅜	17⅝	12¼	112,561
68½ December 3.	49¼ June 25.	66⅜	66½	— 1¼	Southern Railway pf	60,000,000	Oct. 16, 1900.	1½	SA	67⅜	68½	66¼	66½	56⅜	53,362
10¼ January 4.	4½ March 6.	5	5¼	— ¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			..	5½	6	5¼	5¼	10½	250
104 February 2.	49 October 3.	57⅞	58	—14¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	22,553,600	Nov. 1, 1900.	2	Q	71½	72¼	56½	58	104	118,160
21¼ December 5.	13¼ June 25.	20	20¼	+ ⅝	Texas Pacific	38,706,700			..	19⅝	21¼	19⅝	20½	16¾	55,035
17⅜ October 22.	11¼ January 17.	16⅛	17	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	8,840,000			..	16	16¾	15¾	16½	13½	1,600
135¼ January 3.	45½ March 2.	114½	115	+ 1½	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	..	114¾	116¼	113	114½	145	4,542
68½ January 24.	61¼ July 5.	66	67	+ ⅝	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1½	SA	67	67	67	67	..	370
146 December 7.	136 January 2.	143	..	+ 2	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	146	146	146	146	137	225
25 February 7.	10 June 18.	17	18	— 1⅜	**Union Bag & Paper Company**	16,000,000			..	17½	17¾	16¼	17	22	3,000
77¾ February 2.	56¼ May 9.	74½	76	..	Union Bag & Paper Company pf	11,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	76½	76¼	76⅛	76⅛	79	25
74½ November 21.	44⅜ January 10.	70¾	71	— 1⅝	Union Pacific	95,878,500	Oct. 1, 1900.	2	SA	72⅛	72½	70½	71	49	109,644
83½ November 21.	70½ June 23.	80¾	81	— 1⅝	Union Pacific pf	99,405,100	Oct. 1, 1900.	2	SA	82	82⅜	80¾	80½	75⅜	19,580
50 November 12.	45¼ August 23.	50	51½	+ ⅛	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1½	SA	49⅞	50	49¾	50	48	607
19 January 3.	7⅜ June 25.	12⅜	12⅞	— ¾	United States Leather	61,509,900			..	13⅜	14⅛	12¼	12⅜	12¼	46,225
79¼ November 12.	65 June 25.	74⅞	75	— ½	United States Leather pf	60,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	75½	75¾	74⅜	74⅞	77½	2,460
44 January 2.	21 July 6.	25½	25⅞	— 2¾	United States Rubber	23,686,000	Apl. 30, 1900.	1	..	29	30⅞	24½	25¾	41⅜	45,075
101¾ January 3.	77⅜ December 8.	78	78¾	— 7⅛	United States Rubber pf	23,525,500	Oct. 31, 1900.	2	Q	85½	86	77¾	79	106	8,625
9¾ December 6.	6¼ March 13.	9¼	9¼	+ ¾	**Wabash**	28,000,000			..	8¼	9¾	8	9⅛	7⅜	36,885
24½ April 27.	16 September 20.	21⅞	22	+ 1	Wabash pf	24,000,000			..	21	23

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 8, 1900

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Dec. 8. $24,260,500

	Week Ended Dec. 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104¾	104	104¾	16
Albany & Susquehanna 7s	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	2
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	112	112	112	112	2
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100	100	99¾	99¾	63
American Dock & Improvement Co. 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	2
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	71	73	71	73	19
Ann Arbor 4s	94¾	97	94¾	97	35
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s	102½	102¾	102⅛	102⅛	517
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	90	90	88¼	88¼	518
Atlantic & Danville 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	24
Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	97⅛	97⅜	97	97	316
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101	101	100¾	100¾	190
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90¼	90½	90	90	280½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	87¾	88⅜	87¾	88⅜	44½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	122	122	122	122	10
Broadway & Seventh Av. consol. 5s, reg	119½	119½	119½	119½	5
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	113	113⅜	113	113⅜	3
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	88	88	88	20
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106	106½	106	106½	33
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	96½	98½	96½	98	116
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	22
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust rects	72⅜	72½	72	72	25
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108¾	109	108¼	109	23
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	97⅜	98⅜	97⅛	97½	451
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	52½	54	52½	53⅞	305
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	16½	17½	16½	17½	50
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	8	8	7½	7½	68
Central of New Jersey general 5s	127½	127½	127⅜	127⅜	43
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	125	125⅛	125	125⅛	37
Central of New Jersey consol. 7s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	16
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northern 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	83⅞	84⅛	83⅞	83⅞	1381
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100½	100½	100	100¼	268
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	117½	117½	117½	117½	5
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	106⅛	107	106⅛	107	18
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	116	116	116	116	6
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	102¾	104	102¾	103⅞	495
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120	120¾	120	120¾	22
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85½	85½	85	85	2,248
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Chicago & Alton 3s, certfs	92	92	91⅛	91⅞	533
Chi., Bur. & Quincy sinking fund 5s	101	101	101	101	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	109¾	111½	109¾	110½	13
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	105	105	105	105	13
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	115	115½	115	115½	6
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116¼	116¾	116	116¾	22
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway 1st 5s	114	115	114	115	40
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	117½	118	117½	118	6
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	121⅝	122	121⅝	122	45
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	175½	176¾	175	176¼	31
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mil. 7s	175½	175½	175½	175½	10
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chicago & Pacific 6s	119⅞	119⅞	119¼	119⅞	11
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	114¼	114⅝	114¼	114⅝	24
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. So. 5s	115	115	115	115	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	7
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¾	6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	109½	109½	109	109¾	98
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	131½	131¾	131	131¾	18
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg 1st 5s	124	127	124	127	6
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	127	127	127	127	2
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	6
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94	94	93	93½	22
Cin. & Springfield 1st 7s, gtd. by C., C. & I.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	3
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101	102	101	101¼	9
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	96⅛	96⅞	96¼	96⅜	39
Colorado Midland 3-4s	78¼	79¼	78¼	78¾	241
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	79	79	79	79	3
Colorado & Southern 4s	84¼	84¼	83¼	83½	85
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	123	123	123	123	2
Consumers' Gas, Chicago, 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106½	106½	15
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101	101⅝	100½	101⅜	42
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	109	109	109	109	20
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	105	105¼	105	105	9
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land gr. 3½s	80	80	80	80	41
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo 1st 7s	119	119	119	119	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st con. 5s	117¾	118	117½	117½	77
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	109	109	109	109	64
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of Brooklyn con. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	21
Erie 1st consol. 4s	92	94½	92	94½	1,104
Erie general 4s	75⅝	81	75	80¾	2,729
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	6
Evansville & Terre Haute consol. 6s	124	124	124	124	3
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	125	125	125	125	5
Flint & Pere Marquette, Pt. Huron Div. 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	75	77⅛	75	77½	112
Forth Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	66	68	66	67½	87
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	99¾	100½	99¾	100	72
General Electric debenture 5s	139½	139½	138	139½	14
Green Bay & Western deb. certfs, A	58⅞	60	58¾	60	16
Green Bay & Western deb. certfs, B	7⅞	8⅝	7½	7⅝	1,468
Hocking Valley 4½s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	50
Housatonic consol. 5s	135	135	135	135	10
Houston & Texas general 4s	83½	84	83½	84	16
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	112⅛	112½	112⅞	112⅞	1
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	91½	91¾	91½	91¾	23
International Paper Co. 6s	108½	108⅞	108	108	28
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114	115¼	114	115¼	24
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Kansas City Southern 3s	68	68¼	68	68⅛	37
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	85	85½	85	85½	15
Kentucky Central 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	2
Kings County Elevated 4s	84⅝	88½	84⅝	88	411
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	107½	107½	26
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	119	119	118½	119	4
Lake Shore 3½s	109	109⅝	109	109⅝	15
Lake Shore 2d 7s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	2
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st gtd. 4½s	110½	111	110½	111	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	102⅝	102¾	102⅝	102½	21
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 5s	123	123	123	123	1
Long Island unified 4s	98¼	97	96½	97	188
Long Island con. 5s	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	1
Long Island general 4s	103¾	103	101¾	103	25
Long Dock 6s	138¼	138¼	138	138	8
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100⅝	101	100⅝	101	16
Louisville & Nashville, Pensacola 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99¼	150
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola Div. 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119	117	117	22
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 5s	111¼	111½	111⅜	111⅜	2
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 5s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	4
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	116	117	116	117	21
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	105	105	104¾	104¾	45
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	2
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	118½	122	118½	122	66
Metropolitan West Side Elev., Chi., 4s	96¼	96⅞	96¼	96⅞	12
Mexican Central 1st income	26¼	26½	26½	26½	12
Mexican Central 2d income	13	13	13	13	15
Mexican International consol. 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅜	84⅜	27
Michigan Central consol. 7s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	1½
Milwaukee & Northern, Main Line 6s	118½	118½	118⅝	118½	6
Minn. & St. Louis, Southwestern ext. 7s	123	123	123	123	10
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & refunding 4s	97	97⅜	97	97¼	29
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	106	107	106	107	9
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	94½	94⅝	93¾	93¾	51½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	96	96	96	96	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	92	96	92	96	165
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	71⅜	72	71	71½	143½
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118½	119	118¼	118	104
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	26
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	100	100	99¾	99¾	151
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	96½	96¾	96⅝	96⅝	69½
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	137	137	137	137	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	107¼	109½	107¼	109½	16
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	130½	130½	130½	130½	3
National Starch 1st 6s	105	105	105	105	2
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, coupon	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	108
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, reg	96½	96½	95½	95⅞	15
New York Central general 3½s	110¾	111	110¾	111	27
New York Central 1st 7s	119	119	119	119	31
New York Central extended 4s	101¼	101¾	101	101	4
New York Central, Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	97½	97½	97½	97½	6

BONDS.

	Week Ended Dec. 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	19
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s, reg	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	109½	109½	108½	108½	14
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94⅜	94½	94⅜	94½	144
New York, Lack. & Western constr. 5s	122	122	122	122	1
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	96	99⅜	96	99	169
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	131½	131½	131½	131½	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	99¾	100	99¾	99¾	119
Northern Pacific general 3s, coupon	70⅝	70⅝	70½	70½	195
Northern Pacific general 3s, registered	67⅛	70¾	67⅛	70¾	2½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	105	105¼	105	105	221½
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102½	102⅞	102½	102¾	55
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	111	111	111	111	2
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	116½	117½	116½	117½	52½
Oregon Short Line income, A, 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	129½	129½	129½	129½	2
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	92½	94½	92½	93¾	194
Peoria & Eastern income	34	42½	34	39	858
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	116½	116½	116½	116½	10
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	116½	116½	116½	116½	10
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series E	100½	100½	100½	100½	20
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s, trust receipts	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Reading general 4s	91¼	92	91	91¼	784
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st 7s	147	147	147	147	3
Richmond & Mecklenburg 4s	83	83¼	83	83¼	15
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100	100½	26
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s	77	78	77	78	21
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	126⅝	126⅞	126⅝	126⅞	9
St. Joseph & Grand Island 3-4s	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	15
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	84¼	84⅞	82⅞	83	180
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	113¾	113¾	113½	113¼	84
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	128¾	129	128¾	129	19
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class B	111½	111½	111½	111½	10
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class C	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	3
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	114¼	114⅝	114¼	114⅝	10
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	88¾	90¾	88¾	90¾	81
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	95	95	94	94	294
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	71¾	72½	71½	71½	806½
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. 5s	114¼	114¼	113½	113½	18
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	101	101	101	101	4
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	112	112	112	112	12
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 4½s, coupon	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 5s	118	118	118	118	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 1st consol. 6s	143½	143½	143½	143½	5
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	8
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	79⅞	79½	79	79¼	47
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102	102	101¾	101¾	20
Southern Pacific 4s	83	83	81¾	81¾	226
Southern Pacific of Cal. 6s, Series A	109½	109½	109½	109½	15
Southern Railway 5s	112¾	113	112¼	113	247
Standard Rope & Twine income	11	11	11	11	2
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	70	70	70	70	8
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard 6s	105	105	105	105	5
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	3
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	113¾	114	113¼	114	68
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104½	76
Third Avenue 1st 5s	123¾	125	123¾	125	11
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	12
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	104½	105	104½	105	15
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	85	88	85	86	8
Trenton Gas & Electric 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	3
Union Pacific 1st 4s	107¼	108	107¼	107½	387½
United States Leather deb. 6s	112	112	112	112	2
Virginia Midland general 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	6
Wabash 1st 5s	116¾	117	116½	116¾	61
Wabash 2d 5s	105	106¼	105	106¼	27
Wabash debenture, Series A	90	97	90	97	79
Wabash debenture, Series B	37⅛	40	37⅛	38⅝	1,510
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago ext. 5s	110½	110½	109⅝	110½	1
West Shore guaranteed 4s	114⅞	115⅝	114½	115	44
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	113	114	113	114	86
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	3
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	94½	94½	94½	94¼	16
Western Union collateral trust 5s	113⅝	113¾	113⅝	113⅝	3
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	105½	105½	105½	105½	14
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	89½	90	89½	90	21
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheel. Div. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	8
Wisconsin Central general 4s	86½	87½	86½	87¼	222
Total sales					$24,064,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 8, 1900.

	Week Ended Dec. 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States of Mexico sinking fund 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	7
United States 5s, coupon	113¾	113¾	113	113	10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138½	138¾	138⅝	138¼	12
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	116	116	116	116	2½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	42
United States 2s, coupon	105½	105½	105	105	70
United States 3s, coupon	110	110	110	110	4
United States 3s, registered	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	16
Total sales					$147,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 8, 1900.

	Week Ended Dec. 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	6	6¼	6	6¼	35
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	93⅞	94	93¾	94	13½
Total sales					$48,500
Grand total					$24,260,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	105	Nov. 8	104	Oct. 19	104¾	Nov. 14
United States 2s, coupon	105½	Dec. 7	103⅛	May 8	105	Dec. 8
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	114¾	Dec. 8
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	116	Dec. 4
United States 4s, 1925, registered	138	Nov. 27	132¾	Apr. 16	138	Nov. 27
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138½	Dec. 8	131¾	Aug. 10	138½	Dec. 8
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116½	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	113	Nov. 8
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116½	Mar. 7	112½	May 16	113	Dec. 5
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112½	Mar. 9	108¾	Aug. 21	110	Dec. 3
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 13	108½	May 11	110	Nov. 27
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	109¾	Apr. 30	110	Nov. 26
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	98	June 5	96	Apr. 16	97½	Nov. 30

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116¼	Mar. 8	108¼	Jan. 3	110	Nov. 7
Alabama, Class B	109¼	Oct. 6	109¼	Oct. 6	109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C	102¾	Sept. 10	102	Jan. 16	102¾	Sept. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s	105½	June 5	106½	July. 6	108	Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s	106¾	Mar. 21	104	Oct. 4	104	Oct. 4
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96¾	June 7	93⅝	Sept. 29	93½	Nov. 27
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96⅝	June 7	90	Sept. 8	90¾	Oct. 18
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6	Dec. 4	6¼	Dec. 7
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	94	Dec. 7	85	Jan. 5	94	Dec. 7

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 9.—Market conditions here last week were more quiet. Although there was an extensive inquiry, it was for the greater part on unworkable limits, despite the fact that the margin between buyers and sellers was frequently narrow. Producers were well supplied with orders from those in immediate need, and business generally was easier, but the volume of transactions was much below the average.

There was considerable miscellaneous inquiry for India lines, dhoties, bleaching fabrics, and prints. Orders were occasionally executed in this department. The recent demand for China appeared practically satisfied. There were a few sales of staples for Singapore, Penang, and the smaller Asiatic outlets, together with moderate purchases of printing and finishing goods for South America, the Levant, and Mediterranean ports, but the distribution was uneven.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 783,000 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease, 948,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 96,000 pesetas.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Dec. 8, 1900.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On Page 8 is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	97	Dec 7	90	Jan 3	97	Dec 8	96½	98
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995.A O*	103	Mar 31	92½	Jan 4	102¾	Dec 8	102	102½
Do registered.....A O*	100½	Sep 24	96½	Oct 3	99½	Oct 6	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995....Nov.	90	Nov 30	73½	Jan 10	85¾	Dec 8	85¾	88¾
Do do registerrd.....Nov.	..	..	..	..	78½	De 11,99	..	..
Do stamped.....Nov.	84½	Nov 22	84½	Nov 22	84½	Nov 22	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946.J D*	106	Apr 23	105	Dec 4	105	Dec 4	106	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	97¾	Apr 4	92¾	Jan 10	97	Dec 8	97	97½
Do g. 4s, 1948.....A O	102¾	Mar 27	97¼	Jan 9	100¾	Dec 8	100¾	100¾
Do do registered.....101	Apr 3	99¾	Oct 10	99¾	Nov 21	..	..	
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	91¾	Apr 5	85¾	Sep 25	90	Dec 6	90	91
Do P Jc.&M.Div.1st g.3½s,1925.M N	91	Apr 16	85	Sep 22	88¾	Dec 5	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct, 95	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*F A	112	May 11	111	May 29	111	May 22	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	..	..	..	..	111	Jne 6, 99	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.M S*	114½	Jun 1	109	Jan 18	113½	Nov 28	113¾	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921....*F A	131	Apr 3	129	Jul 30	130	Nov 20	129	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	126	Nov 17	124	Jun 29	125	Nov 17	126½	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd.g.5s,1943.*J J	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	..	..	..	..	100	No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	109	Mar 2	103	Jun 20	108¾	Nov 21	109¼	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934.*A O	118¾	Aug 24	111	Jan 19	118	Nov 27	118	..
Do do registered.....*A O	117¼	Aug 29	115	May 26	117	Nov 20	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14,97	..	..
C.R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g.5s,1921.A O*	113½	Dec 6	113½	Dec 6	113½	Dec 6	113½	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908....*J J	109	Nov 20	105	Jul 3	109	Dec 7	109¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	109¾	Jan 24	106	Jun 12	108¾	Dec 8	108¾	108¾
Do do registered.....*M S	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	..	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	92	Nov 13	87½	Jan 5	92	Nov 24	..	..
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937.*M N	95½	Nov 13	91	Jan 15	94	Dec 1	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945.F A	120	Jan 15	117	Aug 16	120	Nov 20	118	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	98¾	Dec 3	88½	Feb 23	97½	Dec 7	97¼	97¾
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	96	Oct 30	96	Oct 30	96	Oct 30	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g.5s,Nov.,1945. Oct. 1	54	Dec 4	32½	Feb 24	53¾	Dec 8	53¾	54
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945. Oct 1	18¾	Nov 15	9½	Jan 3	17¾	Dec 6	17	17½
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945. Oct 1	8½	Nov 15	4½	Jan 5	7¾	Dec 7	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946....*J J	..	..	..	..	95	De 27,99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947.*J J	..	..	..	..	102	Jne 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946....*J J	106	Oct 24	105	May 22	106	Oct 24	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	111¼	Apr 10	106¾	Dec 4	106¾	Dec 4	106	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	130	Jul 5	130	Jul 5	130	July 25	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....J J*	128	Nov 16	117½	Jan 3	127¾	Dec 8	127¼	..
Do do registered.....Q J	125½	Nov 20	116	Jan 10	125½	Dec 6	125¾	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, 1912.....Q Mar.	105	Aug 30	100	Apr 16	105	Aug 30	..	..
Do consol 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910.....Q March	103½	Nov 28	100	Sep 4	102½	Dec 6	102¾	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921....J J*	115¾	Apr 18	112¾	Jul 10	115¼	Dec 5	114¾	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908.A O	118	Mar 80	113	Oct 2	116	Dec 8	114	116
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	120	Nov 23	115¼	May 18	117½	Dec 6	117½	119½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	121¾	Apr 16	115	Jan 5	120 ¾	Dec 6	120	..
Do do registered.....*M N	117	Jun 11	117	Jun 11	117	June 11	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	104	Dec 5	95½	Jan 2	103¾	Dec 8	103¾	104
Do do registered.....*M S	96	May 10	93	May 4	94½	Aug 23	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989.*J J	107	Dec 5	101	Jan 8	107	Dec 5	106	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	99½	Apr 5	92	Jul 3	98	July 23	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940...J J*	103	Nov 26	100	Jul 5	103	Nov 26	103	..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941.*M S	..	..	..	..	101¼	Ap 29,99	105	..
Chi., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	103	Feb 14	100¼	Mar 5	101¾	Dec 8	101¼	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903....*M N	106½	Sep 24	104½	Dec 7	104½	Dec 7	..	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912.A O*	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949.....A O*	93	Nov 15	92¾	Nov 15	93	Dec 1	..	..
Do certificates of interest.....	92	Dec 1	91¾	Dec 5	91¾	Dec 8	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J*	85¾	Dec 3	81½	Oct 25	85	Dec 8	84¾	85
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	113¼	May 23	109¾	Jul 2	111¾	Dec 4	111	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	103	Aug 14	100¾	Oct 2	101	Dec 3	..	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	112	Mar 30	108¼	Jan 10	110¼	Dec 8	..	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	138	Nov 28	120½	Jan 18	138	Nov 28	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	117	Mar 28	113¾	Nov 9	113¾	Nov 30	114	..
Do do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	107	Mar 28	103	Jan 5	104¾	Dec 7	104¾	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	103	Sep 10	100½	Feb 2	102¼	Nov 27	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S	102	Jan 31	100½	Oct 15	100½	Oct 15	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	105¼	Nov 14	100¾	Jan 5	105	Dec 3	104½	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927....*M N	113	Apr 23	108¾	Jan 2	111½	Nov 30	..	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	..	..	..	111½	Jne 2,99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911....*M S	122	May 17	118½	Sep 27	120½	Nov 26	120¾	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907....J D*	116	Mar 21	112	Jun 2	114¾	Nov 24	111½	114
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	138	Jan 23	133½	Apr 10	134	Nov 15	134	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	117	Apr 4	112	Jan 2	115½	Dec 6	115	..
Do do registered.....M N*	115	May 11	115	May 11	115	Aug 28	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	115	Dec 8	105½	Apr 18	115	Dec 8	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910.J J*	117	Dec 7	113	Jan 24	117	Dec 7	116	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947....J J*	107	Apr 10	100	Jan 31	106	Nov 23	117	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	118	Dec 5	111½	Jan 12	118	Dec 5	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902.J J*	169	May 16	166½	Jul 13	167¾	Aug 22	..	..
Do 7s, £, 1902.....J J*	172½	Apr 10	172½	Apr 10	172½	Apr 10	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	175½	Dec 5	166¼	Jan 12	175½	Dec 5	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	176½	Dec 7	166	Jul 11	176¼	Dec 8	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908....J J*	174½	Nov 26	166	Jan 17	174½	Nov 26	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909....J J*	119½	May 2	116¾	Jul 12	118¼	Nov 14	119	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919....J J*	119½	Apr 12	117¾	Feb 14	118¾	Nov 12	119¾	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	121½	Jun 18	117¾	Jan 6	120¼	Dec 5	120¾	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910....*J J	127½	Jan 29	124¼	Aug 15	126¾	Nov 13	127¾	..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	111¾	Apr 5	109	Jul 19	109¼	Aug 9	111¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910...*J J	120¼	Apr 20	117	Jul 19	119¾	Dec 4	119¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	122¼	May 4	118	Jan 2	122¼	Dec 8	122	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	122¼	Nov 23	120	Jul 25	122¼	Nov 23	124	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910....J J*	111¾	Feb 16	110¾	Sep 10	110¾	Sept 10	112¼	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s,1921.J J*	120¼	Nov 28	117¾	Jan 23	120¼	Nov 28	120¾	..
Do Wis.; Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921. J J*	120¾	Mar 16	117	Jan 3	119	Oct 18	120¾	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	115¼	Jun 20	112	Apr 2	114½	Nov 13	115¾	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.*J J	..	..	..	..	137½	Jul 18,99	..	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916....*J J	116	Sep 4	110½	Jan 2	114¾	Dec 8	116¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May,1989.J J	114¼	Dec 3	100	Jan 10	114¼	Dec 3	114	..
Do do registered.....Q J	..	..	..	..	105¾	Fe 19,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	121	Sep 21	118	Jan 12	118½	Dec 3	117	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	122	Feb 8	120	Aug 9	120	Aug 9	120¾	..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.....Q F	141	Mar 14	137½	Nov 3	137½	Nov 3	139½	..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	112¾	May 17	106½	Dec 3	106¾	Dec 8	106¾	..
Do do registered.....J D*	111¾	Apr 2	108¾	Jan 6	110	Nov 21	106	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	119¼	May 10	114¼	Nov 15	116½	Dec 3	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	117	Mar 7	111	Oct 18	111	Oct 18	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110	Feb 10	107	Apr 26	108¼	Nov 28	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	107½	Nov 22	107½	Nov 22	107½	Nov 22	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	122	Apr 18	118	Nov 13	119½	Nov 28	..	..
Do do registered.....*M N	120	Nov 30	120	Nov 30	120	Nov 30	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	109¾	Oct 26	107	Jan 3	108	Nov 27	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	..	..	..	105	De 26,99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O 15	119	Apr 7	116	Nov 2	116½	Nov 8	..	..
Do do registered.....A O 15	..	..	..	..	117¾	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926..F A 15	111¼	Mar 30	108½	Jan 23	108½	Sept 21	..	..
Do do registered.....F A 15	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110¾	Mar 21	105¼	Jan 9	107	Nov 9	..	..
Do do registered.....Q F	..	..	..	..	103	No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s,1901.J J*	103½	Feb 26	103¼	Feb 26	103¼	Feb 26	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907.M N*	123½	Sep 21	120	Jan 4	120½	Nov 10	120	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	112¾	Apr 24	112¾	Apr 24	112¾	Apr 24	111	..
Ottum.,C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909.*M S	111¼	Apr 24	110	Mar 20	111¼	Apr 24	111	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910....*M S	112¾	Apr 24	112¼	Apr 24	112¾	Apr 24	111	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921....*M N	139½	Feb 10	133¾	Nov 14	136	Dec 1	135¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	107¾	Nov 16	105	Jul 9	107½	Nov 16	107¾	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929..*F A	127¼	Jul 30	122¾	Feb 8	124½	Nov 9	125¾	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924....J J*	137¾	Aug 13	137½	Aug 13	137½	Aug 13	140	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	139½	Apr 5	139½	Apr 5	139½	Apr 17	139	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	..	..	..	..	112	No 13,99	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917....J J*	134	May 3	129	Jul 2	131¾	Dec 6	131½	133
Do registered.....J J*	132¾	May 4	127	Jan 8	130	Nov 7	130¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	104¾	Dec 1	103½	Jan 8	103½	Dec 8	109	109½
Do do registered.....*J J	107¾	Nov 8	105¾	Feb 1	107¾	Nov 8	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905.*J J	96	Mar 31	96	Mar 31	96	May 25	97	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	86¾	Aug 2	86¼	Aug 25	86¼	Aug 25	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	..	..	..	..	98½	My 18,99	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	114	Feb 19	107	May 14	112	Dec 4	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15,97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	136¾	Apr 16	131	Jan 8	134¼	Dec 7	134	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	135	Feb 9	131	Oct 3	133	Nov 27	134	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	133½	Mar 21	127	Jan 10	129¾	Dec 8	129½	..
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	140	May 31	140	May 31	140	May 31	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	97½	Apr 17	91	Sep 29	93½	Dec 7	83¼	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1919.M N*	..	..	..	..	106	Oct 4, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	120	Feb 6	118	Jan 29	118½	Oct 2	116½	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s,1921, coup.off..J D*	..	..	..	..	100	Oc 28,99	105	..
Choc.,Okla. & G.gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1910.J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	117	Sep 20	117	Sep 20	117	Sept 20	..	117½
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	113½	Sep 7	112¼	Oct 6	112½	Oct 10	..	..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941.*M N	114	Apr 24	111	Nov 23	111	Nov 23	111½	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993..*J D	102	Dec 5	94	Jan 2	101¼	Dec 6	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939...*J J	..	..	..	..	97	Jne 20,99	101	102
Do St L. Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990.M N*	104½	Apr 26	100½	Jun 13	103½	Dec 6	103½	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	..	..	..	99	May 4,99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.M S*	94	Oct 12	94	Oct 12	94	Oct 12	95	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.J J*	..	..	..	..	83	No 22,95	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	98½	Aug 17	93	Jan 18	98	Nov 15	100¼	..
C., I., S. L. & C.1st g.4s,Au.,1936.Q F	105½	Apr 5	105	Mar 24	105½	Apr 5	104	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....*M N	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g.5s,1928.*J J	115¾	Mar 21	114	Aug 17	114	Aug 17	115	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	94½	Dec 5	84½	Jan 4	93¾	Dec 8	93½	94¼
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	42½	Dec 6	24	Jun 18	39	Dec 8	38½	40
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	136	May 29	135¾	Aug 3	135¾	Aug 3	132½	135¾
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	137	Apr 18	128¾	Jul 24	134	Nov 21	134	137
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	..	..	..	..	103¾	No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I.,1901.*A O	101¾	Dec 7	101¾	Oct 29	101¾	Dec 7	100¼	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933...A O*	111	Sep 5	106	Jan 29	111	Sept 5	..	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130	Feb 16	128	Jan 5	130	May 8	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....J J*	79¾	Mar 28	63	Jan 4	78¾	Dec 8	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	80¼	Mar 28	71½	Jan 2	79	Dec 6	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929....*F A	87	May 31	78½	Sep 28	83¾	Dec. 8	83¾	84
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 96	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	129¼	Aug 14	129¼	Nov 16	129¼	Nov 16	129	..
6yrs. R. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906....A O*	122	Feb 8	116¼	Nov 15	115¾	Nov 15	115¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914....*M N	142	Jan 26	138	Jan 4	137	Dec 5	137	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	107½	Feb 13	102¾	Oct 30	102½	Nov 13	102	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	143¼	Apr 16	138	Jun 19	140	Oct 15	137½	..
Do do registered.....J D	..	..	..	..	140	Oc 26,96	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	137¼	Mar 26	132	Jul 18	132	Nov 3	130	135¾
Do registered.....*J J	136½	Sep 14	135½	Sep 14	135½	Sept 14	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	122	Dec 6	119	May 1	122	Dec 6	122	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923.....*M N	106	Mar 7	103½	Oct 15	106½	Oct 15	102	..
Del. & R., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.M S*	148	Feb 13	146¾	May 2	146¾	May 2	146	..
Do registered.....M S*	141	Oct 22	141	Oct 22	141	Oct 22	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd.7s,1906.*A O	121	Sep 12	116¾	Dec 5	116¾	Dec 5	116¾	118
Do registered.....*A O	..	..	..	..	122	Jne 6,99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	115	Jan 12	111¾	Nov 22	112	Dec 4	112¾	..
Do do registered.....*A O	113½	Aug 27	112½	May 23	113¾	Aug 27	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1s. 7s, 1921...*M N	148¾	Jul 16	147	Dec 4	147	Dec 4	149¼	..
Do registered.....*M N	148¾	Jul 16	148¾	Jul 16	148¾	July 16	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936..*J J	101¾	Dec 7	96½	Jan 4	101¾	Dec 7	101¼	101¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	109	Nov 21	106	Aug 29	109	Dec 8	107	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928....J J	106½	Nov 26	101½	Jun 18	105	Dec 6	105	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g.5s,1917.M N*	109	Feb 20	106¼	May 7	106½	May 7	105	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995..*J D	96½	Nov 20	96	Nov 19	96½	Nov 29	95	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	90	Nov 24	78½	Jan 8	88	Dec 1	87	89
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937...A O*	110	Apr 19	107	Feb 27	108	Nov 16	106	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g.5s,1928..*J J	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11,98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	115	Oct 22	110	Feb 16	115	Nov 1	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N	118	Apr 18	107½	Jan 9	109½	Dec 6	100	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	118	Jan 24	116½	May 22	117½	July 23	115	119
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	119¼	Jan 4	119¼	Jan 4	119¼	Jan 4	120	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	116¾	Jun 25	113½	Jan 5	116½	Nov 21	116	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	123½	Mar 30	123½	Mar 30	123½	Mar 30	120¼	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	..	..	..	..	106½	Ap 14,99	107	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142	Jan 22	134½	Sep 5	139	Nov 27	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	..	..	..	..	143	De 30,98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	139¾	Feb 15	136¼	Jun 22	138	Dec 8	..	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 6, 99	..	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s,Jan.,1909.A O	104½	Oct 22	104½	Oct 22	104½	Oct 22	103	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	117½	Apr 26	114	Feb 5	116¾	Dec 8	..	..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.&I.1st c.6s,1913.J J*	118	Sep 27	118	Sep 27	118	Sept 27	116	..
N. Y. & Gwood L. gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	..	..	..	..	109	Oc 27,98	108	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996.*J J	94½	Dec 8	87	Sep 26	94½	Dec 8	94¼	94¾
Do registered.....J J	..	..	..	..	93¾	My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s,1996.*J J	81	Dec 8	67	Jan 3	81	Dec 8	80¾	81
N.Y.,Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937.*J J	111	May 5	107½	Jan 8	110¾	Dec 6	110	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	98¾	Apr 6	98	Feb 28	99½	June 12	94	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	99¾	Dec 7	90	Oct 11	99	Dec 8	99	99¼
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	113	Apr 27	108½	Jan 3	113	Apr 27	112	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g.5s,1942.*J D	108	May 31	104	Jan 4	106¾	Nov 5	103¼	104¾
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1910.*A O	120	Mar 14	115½	Oct 2	117	Dec 4	116	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933.*F A	..	..	..	..	65	No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	125½	Jun 14	120	Jul 30	124	Dec 4	..	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	110	Mar 27	102½	Oct 2	107¾	Dec 8	107¾	108½
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923....*A O	..	..	..	..	110	May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s,1930..*A O	..	..	..	..	110	Sept., 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s,1926.*J J	108	Apr 18	100	Feb 16	105	Sept 25	..	110
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920.A O*	125	Dec 3	120	Jan 17	125	Dec 3	124	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	108½	Apr 26	102	Jan 12	106½	Nov 24	..	..
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g.5s

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.			Lowest.			Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938 J	115¾	Sep	8	112¾	Mar	12	115¼	Sept 8	115¼	..
St.L. & I.M. gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	113¾	Dec	1	108	Oct	13	113¼	Dec 7	112¾	113¼
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped,1931.*A O	113	Nov	28	109	Oct	18	113	Nov 28	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s,1929 J	84½	Dec	3	76	Sep	24	83	Dec 8	82¾	83
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s,1945.. J	110¼	Feb	20	110¼	Feb	20	110¼	Feb 20	110	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927 J	130	Nov	23	122¼	Jul	3	126¾	Dec 1	127	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927 Q J	124	Apr	20	120¾	Jul	31	120¾	July 31	123	126¾
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938 M S	87	Feb	16	83	Jan	8	86½	Dec 8	86	86¾
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	109¾	Jun	11	106½	Aug	9	109	Nov 26	108½	109
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931 J	96½	Dec	3	96½	Dec	3	96½	Dec 3	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913. J	130½	Nov	13	126	Jan	8	130½	Dec 6	129¾	..
Do 2d 6s 1901 J	100¾	Jul	11	100½	Jul	11	100½	July 11	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 A	109½	Dec	6	104½	Apr	11	109½	Dec 6	108	109
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917 J	..	....		..	....		111	De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb. J	..	....		..	....		108	Mar., 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923. J	..	....		..	....		113	De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A	..	....		..	....		108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903 J	112	Apr	6	106⅝	Oct	11	110	Dec 7	109	110
Do registered J	111	May	25	108½	Jul	25	109½	Nov 23	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904 M S	108	Feb	21	104¾	Nov	14	105	Nov 26	105	..
Do do registered M S	107⅞	Feb	1	105	Oct	26	105	Nov 21	..	107
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904 M S	..	....		..	....		108½	Fe 21,98	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 *J D	103⅜	May	14	101⅞	Jun	6	103	Nov 7	101	..
Do do registered *J D	..	....		..	....		104¾	Fe 25,98	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905..*M N	103⅝	Apr	27	101	Jan	11	101	Dec 6	101	102
Do do registered *M N	..	....		..	....		102¾	Au 1, 99	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997 J	111½	Jun	12	108¼	Jul	6	111	Dec 8	110	111
Do do registered J	..	....		..	....		112½	Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g.3½s,1998.*F A	98	Apr	9	95	Sep	6	97½	Dec 8	..	..
Do do registered *F A	96¾	Apr	7	94	Jun	5	96	Sept 13	..	..
Do Lake Shore col.g.3½s,1998.*F A	99	Jan	27	95½	Sep	28	97¾	Dec 8	97½	98
Do do registered *F A	98	May	2	93	Oct	9	95⅞	Dec 6	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 *J	115¼	Jun	22	110	Jan	2	115	Dec 8	115	115¼
Do registered *J	114	Mar	31	110	Jan	4	114	Dec 8	113¾	114¾
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J	110½	May	24	108	Jan	4	109¼	Aug 2	111¼	..
Do registered J	..	....		..	....		106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear.Bi.C. 1st a.f.gtd.4s,S.A.,1940.J	..	....		..	....		95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered J	..	....		..	....		104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000 *M N	115⅞	May	2	115⅞	May	2	115⅞	May 2	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986. *F A	102	Feb	3	102	Feb	3	102	Feb 3	104½	..
R. W.& O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922. A O	129½	Feb	13	125⅜	Oct	1	128¾	Dec 7	..	128
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918 *M N	..	....		..	....		100	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....		..	....		113	Ap 13,99	112	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922.. J J	110	Oct	15	108	Oct	1	110	Oct 15	110	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S	107½	Jul	3	106⅜	Feb	8	107½	July 6	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927..A O	122½	Sep	28	121	Oct	25	121	Oct 25	120	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—										
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A	121	Jan	13	119	May	3	119	Dec 7	118	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903 J	116¾	Apr	4	109⅝	Dec	8	109⅝	Dec 8	109½	..
Do do registered, 1903 J	114¾	Apr	17	111¼	May	31	112¾	Nov 7	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997 *J	111⅝	May	25	109	Dec	7	109¾	Dec 8	109	110
Do do registered *J	110¾	Mar	17	110½	Mar	16	110¾	Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S.,1901.*A O	..	....		..	....		108¼	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J	130	Nov	14	129	Sep	7	130	Nov 14	127	..
Pitts., McK. & L. 1st gtd.6s,1932. J	..	....		..	....		117	Mar., 89	143	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902..*M N	100¾	Apr	19	104½	Nov	8	105¼	Dec 6	105	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902 *M N	104¾	Apr	25	101⅞	Nov	22	102	Nov 30	101½	..
Do 5s, 1909 M S	121	Aug	1	119¼	Apr	16	121	Aug 1	..	..
Do 5s, 1931 *M S	128	May	14	126	Oct	30	126	Oct 30	127	..
Do do registered, March, 1931.. Q M	127½	Nov	8	127½	Nov	8	127½	Nov 8	..	..
Do 4s, 1940 *J	105	Jan	4	105	Jan	4	105	Jan 4	106¾	..
Do registered J	106½	Nov	26	106½	Nov	26	106½	Nov 26	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937..A O	108½	Mar	28	104¾	Jan	3	107½	Dec 7	107½	..
Do registered A O	105½	Dec	5	103½	Jan	3	105¼	Dec 5	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903.*J D	..	....		..	....		104½	Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000 A O	196	Oct	27	185¾	Jan	5	194	Nov 22	..	..
Do registered	..	....		..	....		187	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	189¼	Jun	11	185	Feb	27	189	Aug 4	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N	135	Dec	4	132	Nov	7	135	Dec 4	132	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918 *M N	..	....		..	....		125½	Fe 6, 97	113¼	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 J	114	Jan	5	114	Jan	5	114	Jan 5	114¼	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905 J	..	....		..	....		113	Jul 29,99	110¾	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992. M S	107¾	Dec	1	102	Jan	10	107	Dec 6	107	107½
Do do registered, $5,000 only M S	..	....		..	....		101½	No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	114¼	Jun	9	110	Jan	15	113	Nov 19	110¼	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931 *M N	136	Sep	8	129	Jan	2	133½	Oct 9	130	133
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	133	Mar	23	130	May	18	131½	Dec 8	131	134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934 *F A	129¾	Oct	18	129	Oct	18	129	Oct 18	129	131
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	107	Nov	26	107	Nov	26	107	Nov 28	106	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N	103	Apr	16	95	Feb	14	101¾	Dec 6	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996.A O	100	Dec	3	90¼	Jan	3	99½	Dec 8	99	99½
Do registered	97¾	Jul	18	97¾	Jul	18	97¾	July 18	..	..
N. P. Ry ip.ln.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997. Q J	105½	Mar	27	102¼	Oct	1	105	Dec 8	104¾	105
Do registered Q J	105½	Mar	13	101	Jun	22	104¾	Sept 18	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F	72½	Nov	21	64	Sep	20	70¾	Dec 8	70½	70½
Do do registered Q F	68	Apr	6	65½	Oct	18	70¾	Dec 5	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923 *F A	132½	May	3	131½	Mar	22	131¾	Nov 23	130	..
Do registered certificates Q F	..	....		..	....		132	Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948..Q M	88¾	May	31	88¼	May	31	88¾	May 31	88¼	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931 F A	125	Nov	28	124	Oct	31	125	Nov 28	123	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O	113	Aug	29	109	Apr	19	112	Dec 5	113¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 *J D	101	Dec	4	97½	Apr	19	101	Dec 4	101	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J	120	Mar	12	113	Aug	27	115¼	Nov 12	115	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936...*J D	110	Jul	24	109	Apr	25	110	July 24	108	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 A O	95½	Nov	22	90	Aug	13	95½	Nov 22	95	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901 J J	77	Mar	12	60	Jan	5	75	Apr 4	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J D	112	Nov	30	104¼	Jan	6	111	Dec 6	108¾	110
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910...M N	105	Jan	16	102	Apr	5	103½	May 11	104	..
Do do 4½s, 1917 *A O	105	Oct	17	105	Oct	17	105	Oct 17	104	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 J J	117	Sep	11	111½	Jan	10	116¾	Nov 21	..	..
Do registered, 1921 J J	116	Oct	19	111½	Jan	19	116	Oct 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937. M S	..	....		..	....		102	No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 6s, 1932..A O	124	Dec	5	121	Jul	10	124	Dec 5	..	..
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900...M N	103½	Mar	6	102	Jan	12	103½	Mar 6	..	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A.,1942.*J J	121	Oct	22	117½	Feb	2	121	Oct 22	124	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 J J	102	Nov	7	101¼	Apr	11	102	Nov 7	..	..
P.,C.,C. & S.L. cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940.A O	117¾	Aug	31	114	Jan	9	116½	Dec 7	116¾	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 *A O	117¾	Sep	10	113¾	Jan	12	116½	Dec 6	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 M N	..	....		..	....		115	No 28,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 M N	109	Apr	12	106½	Apr	3	109	Apr 12	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949 F A	101¾	Jul	14	100	Apr	10	100½	Dec 5	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J	139½	May	5	135	Jan	12	137¾	Dec 6	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J	137¾	Nov	27	135½	Aug	25	137¾	Nov 27	135	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 J J	134	Feb	15	131	Jul	9	131	July 9	131	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	..	....		..	....		108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & Can.4s,1944.*M S	117	May	1	117	May	1	117	May 1	116	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935..	112¾	Mar	7	109	Jan	12	112¾	Mar 7	..	..
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J	111	Jul	5	108	Jan	15	111	Aug 2	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942..*M S	..	....		..	....		102	No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921..Q F	130¾	Mar	10	130	Aug	28	130	Aug 28	131	133
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N	101	Sep	19	98	Jun	6	101	Oct 31	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D	..	....		..	....		137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922..A O	..	....		..	....		107½	Oc 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J	..	....		..	....		121	No 26,98	..	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	..	....		..	....		114	Mar., 93	112	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916 J J	..	....		..	....		90	Jne 24,99	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940 A O	116½	Jul	28	113½	Jan	16	116¼	July 28	115	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 J J	..	....		..	....		98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J	101	Jun	1	99⅝	Jan	18	100¾	Oct 24	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	101½	Jun	12	99½	Jan	11	100¾	Dec 4	100	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 *J J	92	Dec	3	83	Jan	9	91¼	Dec 8	91¼	91½
Do registered *J J	88	Nov	15	87¾	Aug	28	88	Nov 15	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J	100¾	Dec	3	94¼	Jan	4	100½	Dec 7	100	100¾
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l.g.4s,1917.A O	98¾	Sep	27	85	Feb	20	88¾	Sept 27	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D	..	....		..	....		105	No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J	81¼	Apr	25	71	Mar	9	78	Dec 3	78	..
Do guaranteed J J	94	Nov	12	92¾	Jul	30	94	Nov 12	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947..*J J	90½	Dec	6	81	Jul	5	90½	Dec 6	91	..
St. L. & S.F.2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.M N	..	....		..	....		110	No 15,99	110½	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906 M N	113¼	Feb	15	110¼	Nov	2	111½	Dec 6	110¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 M N	113½	Oct	3	110¾	Nov	7	111¼	Dec 7	110½	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919.. F A	..	....		..	....		113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J	129	Dec	7	121¾	Aug	17	129	Dec 7	128	127
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931 J J	115¼	Nov	27	106	Jan	4	114½	Dec 7	114½	115
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987 A O	104	Apr	20	102½	Oct	17	102½	Oct 17	104	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	..	....		..	....		105	Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 J J	80¾	Dec	7	79	Jan	8	80¾	Dec 8	..	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.. A O	100	Jun	7	98½	May	10	100	June 18	100	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929..*A O	95	Feb	19	91	Apr	12	93	July 3	90	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989.M N	95½	Nov	30	85	Jun	25	94	Dec 8	93¼	94
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	72¼	Dec	5	53¾	Jan	10	71½	Dec 8	71¾	71¾
St P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 A O	121	Mar	12	116¼	Nov	2	118¼	Dec 8	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 M N	121½	Apr	16	117¼	Nov	8	118¾	Nov 27	116	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J	143¼	Dec	7	137	Jan	8	143¼	Dec 7	143	..
Do do registered J J	..	....		..	....		137¾	Fe 23,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s J J	116¾	Apr	21	112¼	Jan	2	116⅜	Dec 5	..	..
Do do do registered J J	115¼	Nov	20	115¼	Nov	20	115¼	Nov 20	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 *J D	105	Apr	16	102½	Jan	2	104¼	Nov 26	..	..
Do do registered *J D	..	....		..	....		104	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J	128	Apr	4	128	Apr	4	128	Apr 4	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.. J J	134¾	Feb	28	129½	Jan	10	131½	Nov 16	132	..
Do registered J J	..	....		..	....		115	Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J	118¾	Jun	6	116¾	Oct	2	118	Dec 7	118½	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s,1908..*A O	108¾	Apr	19	108	Nov	30	108	Nov 30	108¾	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938..*J D	..	....		..	....		120	Ap 11,99	..	..
Do registered *J D	..	....		..	....		118	Ap 24,98	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942.. M S	..	....		..	....		109¾	No 20,99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *J J	112	Jun	9	112	Jun	9	112	June 9	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,1934.*A O	128½	Jan	13	125½	Jan	3	126¾	Jan 13	126	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 *A O	..	....		..	....		112	Mr 17,99	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928.... M N	105	Mar	28	100	Nov	14	102	Nov 27	101½	102½
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938..*J J	85	May	2	82¾	Sep	15	83	Sept 17	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 J J	..	....		..	....		104½	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—										
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.J D	85¾	Apr	5	76½	Sep	26	81¾	Dec 8	81¼	82
Do do registered J D	..	....		..	....		85	No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949.. F A	100⅜	Jan	23	97	Oct	19	100¼	Dec 7	100	100¼
Do registered	98¾	Jun	1	96⅞	Jun	1	96⅞	June 1	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5s,Aug.,1929.J D	89¾	May	10	89¾	Oct	5	84	Dec 7	83½	84
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A	110¾	Apr	27	110	May	23	110	May 23	..	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905 J D	103¾	Feb	28	103¾	Aug	9	105	Aug 15	107	110
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1911..*M N	102¾	Jan	31	97¾	Nov	1	100	Dec 8	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.7s,1905.J J	..	....		..	....		108	Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937 J J	112¾	Dec	6	100	Jul	12	112¾	Dec 6	112	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.			Lowest.			Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912..A O	113	Feb	21	110½	Nov	28	110½	Nov 28	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s int. gtd., 1921..*A O	87	Mar	28	81	Aug	21	84	Dec 8	83	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g.5s,1933.*M N	105	Mar	26	100	Jan	24	105	Aug 20	105	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920..... J J*	120½	Feb	28	120½	Feb	28	120½	Feb 28	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918 *A O	..	....		..	....		134	No 22,99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J*	99	Jul	17	98¼	Aug	8	98¼	Aug 8	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g.4s,1943.*J J	80⅝	Mar	31	78	Jul	9	79¼	Dec 8	78⅜	79¼
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 F A*	..	....		..	....		116	De 14,98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.M S*	..	....		..	....		106¼	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	104¾	Dec	3	101	Jan	2	104½	Dec 8	..	..
S.P.of Ar.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch,1900-10.J J	114½	Jun	11	110	Jan	2	110	Oct 1	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A,1905.*A O	110	Mar	26	107	Oct	20	109½	Dec 4	..	..
Do do Series B	110⅝	Aug	24	110⅜	Aug	24	110⅝	Aug 24	..	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	112	May	28	110¾	Nov	24	110¾	Nov 24	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1912 A O	119	Jul	27	117¾	Jun	8	119	July 27	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.. M N*	107	Nov	27	105¾	Jan	19	107	Nov 27	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37 M N	109½	Mar	29	104¾	Jan	10	107	Nov 13	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941..J J*	99¾	Apr	5	94¾	Oct	20	94¾	Nov 15	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911.*J J	116¼	May	19	116	Aug	3	116	Aug 3	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924. M N*	106¼	Apr	5	100	May	8	103	Nov 28	103½	105
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	..	....		..	....		98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 A O*	..	....		..	....		106	Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.. J J*	113¼	Apr	10	106	Jan	8	113	Dec 7	112½	112¾
Do registered J J	108¾	Jul	30	107¾	Jul	27	108	Aug 3	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	109½	Apr	23	108	Nov	24	108	Nov 26	108	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	112	May	8	108½	Jan	10	110¾	Nov 28	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 J J*	..	....		..	....		112¼	Au 17,97	112½	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J J*	94¼	Oct	30	93¼	Sep	13	94¼	Dec 7	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J*	115	Jan	31	115	Jan	31	115	Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis.g.5s,1930..J J*	119	Nov	15	114¾	Feb	19	119	Dec 6	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 M N*	120½	Oct	19	114	Jan	2	117½	Dec 8	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	125¼	Nov	15	119¾	Jan	16	125	Nov 27	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 J J*	124	Apr	23	118¾	Jan	2	124	Nov 23	123½	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915..*J J	126	Apr	20	118	Jan	3	123½	Nov 26	..	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909 M S*	101¼	Jul	20	101	Jan	11	101¼	July 20	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 *A O	109¼	Aug	25	104	Aug	14	109¼	Dec 7	..	110
Rich. & Meckien. 1st g. 4s,1948. M N*	83¼	Dec	7	83	Dec	7	83¼	Dec 7	80	84
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 *M N	113	Nov	28	109	Jan	8	112½	Dec 5	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936..*M N	111	Jul	27	108	Jan	4	110	Aug 6	111	..
Do serial, Series D *A O	..	....		..	....		102	Oc 12,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E *A O	..	....		..	....		102	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	91¼	Sep	14	87	Jul	9	91½	Sept 14	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914..J J*	119	Mar	31	114½	Jan	10	119	Nov 17	119	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919..*M N	109	Apr	19	102	Jan	15	105½	Nov 30	..	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s,1939.J J	117	Jul	25	117	Jul	25	117	July 25	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	..	....		..	....		113	Oc 2, 99	114	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 F A*	114½	Jul	2	113½	Sep	28	113½	Sept 28	114½	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930..A O	111	Jan	19	111	Jan	19	111	Jan 19	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g.6s,1905.*M S	105	Aug	1	104⅞	Sep	28	104⅞	Oct 4	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 *J D	117	Nov	30	110¼	Jun	25	114	Dec 8	113½	115
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000..Mar.	82	Nov	16	53	Mar	8	82	Nov 16	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935.. J J*	116¼	Nov	28	105	Jan	8	115	Dec 6	112	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935 *J D	106¾	Nov	24	92½	Feb	26	105	Dec 4	105	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935..A O*	114	Nov	27	105	Jan	29	114	Nov 27	111	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.*A O	92	Dec	5	84½	Jan	2	92	Dec 5	..	100
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917..J J*	86	Dec	5	78	Jan	3	86	Dec 5	..	..
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916,tr.*J D	130¼	Jun	16	110	Jan	2	130¼

OUR LONDON CABLE

Continued from Page 1.

threatening aspect of foreign exchanges, but the Bank is powerless, and the market must look to itself. We might have a 5 per cent. bank rate any day, but it will not be effective until short credits are much more difficult to obtain than they are now, and the Bank will hardly be induced to move until exports of gold compel.

Will these occur in alarming bulk? I cannot say. It is possible to hope that they may not, because we are still able to ward off direct drafts upon our home supply by sweeping up all available amounts of metal in the colonies and sending them to our creditors, but, on the other hand, Germany and Scandinavia seem likely to want considerable amounts of the metal before their credit institutions can feel themselves in a position to aid industry with the necessary advances it has been deprived of for months back, and we steadily lose small amounts exported week after week. Let £500,000 go in a lump in one day, and the market's own nervousness might force up the bank rate, whether short money was cheap or not.

Really the greatest safeguard we have lies in our shrinking trade and falling prices. Business, where not stimulated by Government expenditure, is not good, and our trade figures for November unpleasantly exhibit a recoil. Take away the enormously increased price obtained for our coal exported, and the figures would have shown a large decrease on the November of last year, at the same time that our import values have risen by nearly £5,500,000; shrinking trade and prices release currency at the same time that excessive imports augment the pressure of our indebtedness abroad upon the London market. I can say no more.

A. J. W.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Distilling of Am.	1	Inter-State Oil.	2¾
Dist. of Am. pf.	2¾	Mex. Nat. Cons. pf.	1
Electric Boat	7¾	Pitts., Bess. & L.E.	1½
Electric Boat pf.	5	Rubber Goods	1¼
Int. Pump pf.	1¼	Standard Oil	5

Declines.

Am. Hide & Leath.	1½	N. E. G. & C. 5s.	3½
Am. H & Leath. pf.	3	New Eng. G. & C.	2¼
Am. Woolen pf.	1	Otis Elevator pf.	1
British Col. Cop.	1⅝	Tenn. Copper	1
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	2	Vir. I. C. & C.	2
Compressed Air	1	Vir. I. C. & C. 5s.	2
General Carriage	1½		

More irregularity appeared in the market for outside securities last week than during any week within the past month. In some cases prices showed decided strength, and final quotations marked net gains of some importance, but elsewhere in the list net losses appeared. On one or two days trading did show a good deal of life, but as a whole the market was much quieter, and transactions were carried on with less enthusiasm. There was not very much in the news developments of the week to affect outside stocks, but most of what did come to hand was favorable rather than otherwise.

Toward the close of the week some issues which had been for some time left much to themselves assumed places of prominence and advanced substantially. Several of the electric stocks were included in the number. The industrials furnished the most active issues, and prices in this group were probably better maintained than in other parts of the list. The copper stocks, for instance, were practically all at a lower level, and trading in them was on a much smaller scale than during preceding weeks.

Consolidated Equipment was throughout the week one of the most active stocks, but it followed a somewhat irregular course, and after advancing 1 point above the closing bid of the previous Saturday, dropped rather sharply about 3 points, closing for the week with a net loss of about 2½ points. The decline seemed due partly to manipulative pressure and partly to large realization on the advance. At 15 the volume of stock encountered was so large that the price quickly receded from that figure. Distilling of America, after having been neglected for some time, developed considerable strength on Friday, and on the following day sold at better prices than any recently recorded. The advance was particularly notable in the preferred, which sold up over 3 points, to 26¼, on relatively light transactions. The common sold as high as 6¾, and made a net gain of 1 point. There was no news to account for the advances. American Woolen remained fairly active, but was strong and weak in turns, and ended the week with a slight net loss. In the preferred stock transactions were very small. Rubber Goods was active and strong, closing with substantial advances in both the common and preferred stock.

In the electric stocks more life appeared than during any recent week. Electric Boat was particularly strong, and though transactions in the stock were on no large scale, the common as well as the preferred showed net gains of 5 points or more. The belief that additional orders for submarine vessels will be given by the United States Government, as well as suggestions of other important developments in the affairs of the company, caused the sharp advances. Just what the nature of the negotiations under way are was not made public, but it was stated by officials of the company that they would in all probability result in very material advantage to the company. Electric Vehicle was much firmer and in better demand, although the transactions in the stock were not attended by any large advance. Late in the week it was announced that the company had secured absolute control of the Riker Company, and it was officially stated that this alliance would result most favorably for the Electric Vehicle Company. Moreover, progress in the Selden suit was officially stated to be favorable to the Electric Vehicle Company.

Standard Oil was not more active than usual, but it continued its upward course and advanced nearly 50 points above the previous high record, selling as high as 825. Later, however, the stock was offered down, and it closed with a net gain of only 5 points. Another stock that enjoyed a phenomenal advance was National City Bank, which sold openly as high as 495 and closed at 470 bid, a net gain of 60 points for the week.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	475	485
American Exchange	195	200
Astor	500	..
Bowery	295	..
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers'	88	95
Central	175	180
Chase	475	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3950	4050
Citizens'	145	150
City	470	480
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	260	265
Continental	135	..
Corn Exchange	360	..
East River	140	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2500	3000
Fifth National	225	..
First	3800	..
Fourteenth Street	150	175
Fourth	173	177
Gallatin	400	425
Gansevoort	60	..
German Exchange	280	..
Garfield	1725	..
German-American	120	..
Germania	500	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	400	430
Hide & Leather	125	..
Importers & Traders'	515	525
Irving	180	185
Leather Manufacturers'	220	235
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	300	..
Manhattan	270	285
Market & Fulton	230	240
Mechanics'	205	215
Mechanics & Traders'	95	105
Mercantile	215	..
Merchants'	170	175
Merchants' Exchange	126	..
Metropolis	600	..
Mount Morris	190	..
Mutual	150	..
Nassau	170	185
New Amsterdam	675	..
New York	300	..
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	130	..
New York Produce Exchange	122	130
Ninth	90	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	180	190
Pacific	165	180
Park	420	435
People's	225	..
Phenix	101	105
Plaza	475	..
Republic	220	230
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	310	..
Second	600	..
Seventh	180	..
Shoe & Leather	100	110
State	350	..
State of New York	135	..
Twelfth Ward	100	115

Banks—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Union Square	225	..
Western National	460	480
West Side	370	..
Yorkville	225	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	217½	220
Bankers'	198	204
Bowling Green	140	150
Brooklyn	410	425
Central	1900	2100
Central Realty Bond & Trust	250	300
City	300	315
Colonial	320	..
Continental	378	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1400	..
Fifth Avenue	425	..
Flatbush	165	..
Franklin	275	300
Guaranty	625	675
Hamilton	285	..
Kings County	360	..
Knickerbocker	400	..
Manhattan	350	..
Manufacturers'	300	320
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	425	475
Morton	425	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1300	1325
Nassau	185	195
N. Y. Security & Trust Fund	750	..
North American	215	225
People's Trust	290	310
Real Estate	300	..
Standard	220	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	419	420
Trust Company of America	205	210
Trust Company of New York	195	205
Union	1350	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	390	..
United States	1600	1650
Washington Trust	290	..
Williamsburg	195	205

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	29	30½
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	86	87
East River Ferry	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112½
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	80	81
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	94½	95
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	65	80
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105	107
Union Ferry	30	32
Union Ferry bonds	92	94

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	103	..
Commonwealth	80	100
Continental	540	..
Eagle	225	..
Empire City	75	85
German-American	500	510
Germania	280	..
Globe & Rutgers	40	..
Greenwich	150	..
Hamilton	85	100
Hanover	130	140
Home	200	210
Kings County	140	..
Nassau	150	..
New York	80	95
Niagara	150	..
North River	130	..
Pacific	110	125
Peter Cooper	110	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	160	170
Stuyvesant	90	..
United States	110	120
Westchester	310	..
Williamsburg City	465	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s.	114	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s.	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s.	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock.	85	88
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s.	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.	230	235
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st.	102½	103½
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d.	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s.	113	114

Continued on Page 7

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
Boston & Lowell	$4	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 1
Boston & Maine common (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn (semi-annual)	$1	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton Railway pf.	2	Jan. 10	Dec. 20	Jan. 11
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	Dec. 14	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
Chi. & East. Ill. com. (semi-annual).	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Chi. & East. Ill. com. (extra)	½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Chi. & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Dec. 28	Jan. 7
Chic. & West. Indiana (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 28	Dec. 17
Denver & Rio Gr. pf. (semi-annual).	2½	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern	4	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 16	Holders of record	Dec. 28
Little Miami (quarter)	2 1-5	Dec. 10	Nov. 30	Dec. 10
Maine Central (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
New York & Harlem R. R.	5	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Pennsylvania & Northwestern	2	Jan. 10	.....	.....
Phil., Wil. & Balt. (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 31
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	2	Jan. 7	Dec. 22	Jan. 7

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railway Co.	1	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 16
Chicago City Railway	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Dec. 21
South Side El., Chic. (quarter)	¾	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Dec. 21
Union Pasenger Railway (Phil.)	$4.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 30	Jan. 2
West Phila. Passenger Ry. (Phil.)	$5	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 15

TRUST COMPANIES.

Mass. Electric Cos. pf.	2 1-3	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Manufacturers', (Brooklyn,) quarter.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Manufacturers', (Brooklyn,) extra.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	20	Dec. 10	Dec. 4	Dec. 10

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Beet Sugar pf. (quarter).	1½	Jan 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Am. Dist. Tel. (Brooklyn)	3	Dec. 10	Dec. 3	Dec. 11
American Express Co.	3	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 30
American Sheet Steel pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 23	Jan. 16
American Snuff Co. pf.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Am. Steel Casting pf.	3½	Dec. 20	Dec. 8	Dec. 21
American Strawboard (quarter).	1	Dec. 27	Dec. 15	Dec. 28
American Sugar Ref. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 8	Jan. 3
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 8	Jan. 3
Am Thread pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 1	Nov. 28	Jan. 2
Amory Manufacturing Co.	$3	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 8
Booth Cotton Mills, Boston	$30	Dec. 20	Holders of record	Dec. 7
Butte & Boston Con. Mining	$5	Dec. 10	Dec. 1	Dec. 11
Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. (quarter)	$20	Dec. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 5
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 14	Jan. 2
Celluloid Co. (extra)	1	Dec. 31	Dec. 14	Jan. 2
Chicago. Junc. Rwys. & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Chicago. Junc. Rwys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Chicago Telephone (quarter)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 3
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	8	Dec. 20	Nov. 30	Dec. 21
Columbus Edison Co. pf.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 22
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Commercial Cable (extra)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Consol. Gas Co., N. Y., (quarter)	2	Dec. 13	Dec. 4	Dec. 17
Cons. Lake Superior com.	1	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 30
Cons. Lake Superior pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 30
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 12	Jan. 3
Dominion Coal pf. (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 17	Jan. 1
Eden Musée American Co. (Limited) quarter	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 7
Electric Storage Battery pf.	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Empire State Idaho Mining & Development Co. (month)	3	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 4
Equitable Ill. Gas L. (Phila.) pf.	3	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 8
Fisheries Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 11	Jan. 2
Havana American Co. pf. (quarter).	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 11	Dec. 17
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 14	Jan. 2
Iron Silver Mining Co.	10c	Dec. 20	Dec. 10	Dec. 24
Laclede Gas Light pf.	2½	Dec. 15	Nov. 27	Dec. 16
Maryland Coal Co. (semi-annual)	2	Dec. 29	.....	.....
Maryland Coal Co. (extra)	1	Dec. 29	.....	.....
Mil. & Chic. Brewing pf.	2	Dec. 31	.....	.....
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 23	Dec. 17
National Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 31	Dec. 12	Jan. 2
National Tube pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 12	Jan. 3
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry Co. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 16
N. Y. & H. R. Mining Co. (month)	10c	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 16
N. Y. & H. R. Mining Co. (extra)	30c	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Dec. 20	.....	.....
Osceola Mining Co. (semi-annual)	$3	Dec. 20	Nov. 26	Dec. 24
Pitts. Steve & Range pf. (quarter).	1¾	Dec. 20	Holders of record	Dec. 3
Quincy Railroad Bridge	5	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Rubber Goods Mfg. common	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 15
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Dec. 8	Dec. 17
Southern Cotton Oil	2	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 28
Standard Oil (quarter)	$10	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 17
Stark Mills (Boston)	$30	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 30
Streets West Stable Car Line pf. (semi-annual)	$3.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Tamarack Mining (semi-annual)	$10	Dec. 28	Dec. 7	Dec. 17
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 17

MEETINGS.

	Books Close	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Beer Cash Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 20	Annual
Bank of New York	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton Ry.	.....	.....	Dec. 11	Special
Columbus Edison Co.	Dec. 31	Jan. 22	Jan. 21	Annual
olumbus Railway Co.	Dec. 26	Jan. 11	Jan. 10	Annual
Continental National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Cosmopolitan Range Co.	Jan. 5	.....	Jan. 12	Annual
Dry Dock, E. B'way & Bat. R. R.	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Hanover National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Henderson Bridge Co.	Dec. 28	Jan. 8	Jan. 7	Annual
Henry Siebert Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 13	Annual
Hurley Water Co. of Hurley, Wis.	.....	.....	Dec. 20	Bondholders
Illinois Central Railroad	Dec. 20	.....	Jan. 28	Special
Leather Manufacturers' Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Mechanics' National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Merchants' National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
National Bank of the Republic	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Nat. Butchers & Drovers' Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
New Central Coal Co.	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 11	Annual
N. Y. County National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
N. Y. Loan & Improvement Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Special
Ohio & Ind. Con. Nat. & Ill Gas Co.	Dec. 15	Jan. 3	Jan. 2	Annual
Portland Zinc & Lead Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 12	Annual
Union Square Bank	.....	.....	Dec. 11	Annual
U. S. Regulation Firearms Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 15	Election
Wm. E. Uptegrove & Brother	.....	.....	Dec. 17	Annual

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued from Page 6.

Street Railways—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn City Railroad	230	231
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115	117
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	106	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	265	280
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	123	125
Central Park, N. & E. River	200	202
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	104½	105½
Christopher & Tenth St	183	186
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	328	332
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	109
Columbus Railway	32½	35
Columbus Railway pf	91	92½
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	120	130
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	118
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	106	109
42d St. & Grand St	398	405
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	114½
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat.	20	21¼
Nas. Elec. 1st 5s, Brooklyn	107	111
Nassau Electric 4s	86½	80
New Orleans Traction com.	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf	94	98
Ninth Avenue	198	205
North Jersey Street Ry	24½	25½
North Jersey Street Ry 4s	83	84
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf	84	86
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	93	95
Rochester Railway	20	23
Rochester Railway con. 5s	100½	108
St. Louis Transit	17	18
Second Avenue stock	201	205
Second Avenue consol. 5s	118	119
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	106½	107½
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	110½	113½
South Ferry 1st 5s	108	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	34	37
Twenty-third Street	395	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	102½	103½
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	114	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
United Rys. of St. Louis pf	63½	65
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	84½	84⅝
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113⅛	114⅛
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	108	110
Worcester Traction common	34½	35½
Worcester Traction pf	107	108

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Am. Agricultural Chemical	25	28
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf	78	70
American Bank Note	47	49
American Bicycle	6	7
American Bicycle pf	27	..
American Bicycle bonds	75	77
American Chicle	77	..
American Chicle pf	75	82
American Hide & Leather 6s	90⅜	91½
American Hide & Leather	9½	10⅛
American Hide & Leather pf	37	40
American Press Association	60	70
American Thread pf	4	4½
American Type Founders	57	62
American Woolen	21½	22
American Woolen pf	..	76⅛
Barney & Smith Car	15	18
Barney & Smith Car pf	103	106
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	19	19½
British Exchequer 3s	98	99
California Copper	1½	1¾
Cast Iron Pipe	4¾	5⅛
Cast Iron Pipe pf	31	33
Central South Am. Tel	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25
Central Fireworks pf	67	69
Chesebrough Mfg	250	280
Compressed Air	46	48
Consolidated Equipment	11⅝	11¾
Consolidated Fireworks	10	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf	60	70
Consolidated Rubber Tire	2	5
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	25	32
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg	71	75
Distilling Co. of America	6⅝	6⅝
Distilling Co. of America pf	25⅞	26¼
Electric Boat	24¾	25½
Electric Boat pf	45	50
Electric Vehicle	19½	20
Electric Vehicle pf	35	45
Electro-Pneumatic	2½	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	..	10
General Carriage	4¾	5¼
General Chemical	58	60
General Chemical pf	97½	99
Havana Commercial	8½	9½
Havana Commercial pf	42	46
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	75	80
Hudson River Telephone	115½	119
Illinois Transportation	1⅛	1⅜
International Pump	27⅝	28
International Pump pf	74½	75
International Silver pf	35	40
Inter-State Oil	74¾	74⅞
Iron Steamboat	2⅝	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Kings El. L. & P	135	141
Lorillard pf	100	102
Markeen Copper	1	2½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	12½	14½
Mergenthaler Linotype	182	185
Nat. Enameling & Stamping	16½	18
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	80	84
Nat. Gramophone	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf	103	106
New England Transportation	3½	3⅝
New York Transportation	7	7¼
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	169	175
Otis Elevator	27	29
Otis Elevator pf	88	90
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	28	28¾
Procter & Gamble	490	510
Procter & Gamble pf	205	210
Retsof	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	95
Rubber Goods	30	30⅝
Rubber Goods pf., ex div	80⅜	81½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	120	123
Seaboard Air Line 4s	72½	73
Seaboard Air Line com	11	11½
Seaboard Air Line pf	29	29½
Singer Manufacturing	660	700
Southern Light & Traction	30	33
Standard Coupler	36	42
Standard Coupler pf	120	125½
Standard Oil	780	790
Storage Power	13	13
Swift & Co	100	102
Swift & Co 5s	101	105
Tel., Tel. & C. A., $10 paid	3⅝	4¼
Tennessee Copper	17	19
Texas Pacific Coal	80	90
Trenton Potteries	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	55	60
Union Copper	4¾	4⅞
Union Typewriter	35½	36½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	108	110
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110	112
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	5	6
Virginia L. C. & C. 5s, 1949	..	37
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375
Worthington Pump pf	110	113

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1¼	1¾
Buffalo City	6	9

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Dec. 8. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	July, 1900 3½	*214	July 6	*204	July 11	*204 July 6, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.. .. ..	*23	Nov. 13	*23	Nov. 13	*23 Nov. 13, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1½	75	Nov. 17	75	Nov. 17	75 Nov. 17, 1900
156	170	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1900 4	160	Nov. 27	150	Sept. 24	160 Nov. 27, 1900
2	3	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	.. .. ..	4	Feb. 15	1½	Sept. 5	*3 Sept. 25, 1900
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	6,995,800	.. .. ..	*14	Sept. 26	*14	Sept. 26	*14 Sept. 26, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 8, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Oct., 1900 1	..	..	..	..	100 Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	106½ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	21 Feb. 15, 1899
77	78	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	.. .. ..	80	Nov. 17	52	Feb. 27	77 Nov. 19, 1900
116	120	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900 3	120	Nov. 7	95¾	Mar. 31	119 Nov. 19, 1900
122	..	Bur., C. R. & Nor.	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900 4	137½	Nov. 16	137½	Nov. 14	137½ Nov. 14, 1900
102¾	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1	*101⅞	Oct. 11	91¾	Feb. 26	*101⅞ Oct. 11, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.. .. ..	30⅝	Jan. 15	37	April 25	39 Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	120 June 4, 1898
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	.. .. ..	2⅜	April 10	½	Nov. 20	1⅝ Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	.. .. ..	3⅜	Mar. 26	¾	Sept. 24	⅜ Oct. 31, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.. .. ..	12⅜	May 3	9	Jan. 4	11½ June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	.. .. ..	29⅞	Mar. 21	21	Jan. 5	29 June 12, 1900
..	..	Col & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	30 June 9, 1899
170	180	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Oct. 1, 1900 1¾	*183	Jan. 17	*158	June 7	*175 Sept. 20, 1900
57	..	Consolidation Coal	10,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	52	May 5	50	Feb. 16	*52 Aug. 31, 1900
109	115	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf.	763,000	Aug. 1, 1900 7	..	..	..	..	110 June 20, 1899
13	14	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	10,000,000	.. .. ..	17⅛	Mar. 5	12	July 16	14 Nov. 27, 1900
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1900 3¾	*400	Jan. 20	*395	July 5	*395 July 5, 1900
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Oct., 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
100	112	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1900 2	115½	Jan. 11	105	Oct. 29	110½ Dec. 1, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1900 1¾	*102½	July 17	*101	June 28	*102½ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1900 1½	*106	Sept. 12	*106	Sept. 12	*103 Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Nov. 26, 1900 50c	..	..	..	..	*105 May 20, 1899
70	80	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Nov. 26, 1900 50c	79½	Nov. 30	65	Feb. 6	78 Nov. 30, 1900
101	..	**Ill. Central** leased line.	10,000,000	July, 1900 2	103¾	June 7	100¾	Sept. 25	*102 Nov. 7, 1900
..	..	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,400	.. .. ..	4	Nov. 12	3½	May 24	4 Nov. 27, 1900
16¼	17½	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	July 2, 1900 50c	17½	Mar. 27	14½	Oct. 19	*14½ Nov. 10, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	7½ Nov. 9, 1899
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	40	Feb. 13	10	Nov. 20	15 Nov. 28, 1900
50	55	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	July 2, 1900 3	60	Feb. 8	50	Nov. 26	50 Nov. 26, 1900
95	100	**Laclede Gas pf.**	2,500,000	June 15, 1900 2¼	100	Jan. 4	90	Jan. 11	*100 Oct. 9, 1900
211	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 28, 1900 3½	230	Nov. 1	206	April 26	*230 Nov. 1, 1900
10	15	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.. .. ..	19¾	May 26	26¾	June 30	12 Nov. 24, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sep. 29, 1900 5	..	..	..	..	*152 May 31, 1899
30	32	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,498,70	.. .. ..	37½	April 5	24½	Jan. 29	31 Nov. 27, 1900
83	85	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900 2	84½	Nov. 21	70	Feb. 27	83 Nov. 29, 1900
50	51	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	7,000,000	.. .. ..	60	April 24	47	Nov. 1	53 Nov. 20, 1900
186½	189	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	189½	May 8	184	June 25	188½ Nov. 19, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	45	June 29	43	June 27	45 June 29, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	3½ June 9, 1899
30	34	New Central Coal	1,000,000	April 1, 1900 2	37	April 30	30	Nov. 30	30 Nov. 30, 1900
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,838,650	Oct. 1, 1900 2	413	July 12	405	July 1	413 July 12, 1900
210	213	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	54,684,600	Sep. 29, 1900 2	215½	May 1	210	Oct. 8	212½ Nov. 28, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	**O. & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1	31⅞	May 15	25	May 21	25 Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	7 Nov. 6, 1899
6	7	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900 30c	9	Feb. 2	6	Nov. 26	6 Nov. 26, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,337,500	July 2, 1898 1	..	..	..	..	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,156,300	July 2, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
65	67	**Pacific Coast** 2d pf.	3,914,400	Nov. 1, 1900 1	68½	Oct. 15	57	May 10	69 Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	..	..	..	*95 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	..	..	..	..	*110 June 28, 1899
475	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900 4	*450½	Nov. 14	*420	June 11	*450½ Nov. 14, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,950	Jan. 20, 1900 2⅔	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74 Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	*117 May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	24,347,100	.. .. ..	80½	Jan. 2	48¾	Sept. 29	56 Nov. 27, 1900
184	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Oct. 2, 1900 1¾	188	Feb. 16	186	Mar. 10	*185 Nov. 5, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.. .. ..	2½	Mar. 29	1½	Aug. 1	1½ Sept. 5, 1900
..	..	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	July 16, 1900 ½	10⅝	Mar. 28	7⅝	Oct. 22	9 Nov. 30, 1900
192	200	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1900 4	*193	Aug. 7	*193	Aug. 7	*193 Aug. 7, 1900
60	..	Rio Grande West.	10,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900 5	65	Aug. 17	43¼	Jan. 27	65 Nov. 19, 1900
..	..	**Silver Bullion Certs.**	.. ..	.. .. ..	65½	Nov. 3	59½	Jan. 16	65¾ Nov. 5, 1900
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	*200 Mar. 16, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	999,525	July, 1900 2½	..	..	..	..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.. .. ..	*14	April 11	*14	April 11	*14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	*60	April 9	*60	April 9	*60 Apr. 9, 1900
8½	..	Tol., Peo. & West.	4,076,900	.. .. ..	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	10 Sept. 26, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 ⅛	..	..	..	..	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Oct. 10, 1900 2½	*272½	Jan. 17	*268¾	Oct. 9	*268¾ Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	.. .. ..	½	May 23	¼	May 22	½ Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	.. .. ..	13½	Feb. 23	4	Mar. 23	*1½ Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 29, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1900 2½	..	..	..	..	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
133	136	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 16, 1900 3	137	Nov. 12	123	Feb. 21	*135 Nov. 28, 1900
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Nov. 15, 1900 1⅛	..	..	..	..	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Warren Railroad, Morris and Essex, Pennsylvania Coal, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

Gas Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	..	68
Central Union 5s, 1927	106½	107½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	20	22
Denver Gas bonds	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	58	62
Grand Rapids	103	107
Grand Rapids 1st 6s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	62	70
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	97	100
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	57	60
Lafayette Gas bonds	58	63
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	56	60
Madison (Wis.)	68	71
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1925	107	109
Mutual	298	305
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	108½	109
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	67	68
N. E. Gas & Coke	12½	14
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	110	113
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	52	55
People's Gas & Elec., (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Oswego) 5s, 1990	90	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93
St. Paul (Minn)	..	50
St. Paul bonds	75	80
Standard (New York)	130	135
Standard pf	150	155
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	9	10
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	88½	93
Western (Milwaukee)	96	100
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	106½	107½

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Changes on the Stock Exchange last week were mostly small and irregular. Gilt-edged securities generally were lower. Most foreign securities, however, including Chinese, went from 1⅛ to 1½ points higher.

The American department was still the most active in the market; in that department most of the stocks went lower, owing to realisations. Erie issues were a conspicuous exception, being largely bought and showing a gain on the week for the common stock of 1⅜, and for the first preferred of 4⅞. Wabash also was in request, and Denver and Rio Grande preferred. New York Central and Hudson River fell one point, Baltimore and Ohio ⅝, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅞, Illinois Central ½, Norfolk and Western preferred ½, Union Pacific ½, others from ¼ to ⅝ points.

Mining shares were very quiet, the general tendency being downward, but Rands were ⅛ point higher on the week.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Dec. 8	$1,419,986,290	$61,614,358
*Dec. 1	1,169,856,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,589,539,179	56,616,100
Nov. 17	1,546,582,775	54,659,891
*Nov. 10	1,070,094,367	45,296,811
Nov. 3	1,072,840,098	53,390,010
Oct. 27	1,141,697,500	53,273,720
Oct. 20	1,025,582,101	51,786,598
Oct. 13	926,820,551	52,582,350
Oct. 6	989,961,743	54,889,111
Sept. 29	836,384,300	43,249,635
Sept. 22	812,622,414	47,270,378
Sept. 15	747,659,338	51,714,874
*Sept. 8	639,749,252	37,056,450
Sept. 1	959,777,454	44,477,076
Aug. 25	971,306,001	46,452,504
Aug. 18	798,760,296	49,980,774
Aug. 11	987,780,104	41,729,667
Aug. 4	782,061,788	56,383,359
July 28	753,179,500	45,311,780
July 21	785,578,094	46,704,063
July 14	865,929,961	51,182,188
*July 7	933,138,447	56,244,104
June 30	980,910,627	60,314,484
June 23	842,062,296	49,580,384
June 16	873,370,496	48,458,270
June 9	896,061,096	54,623,650
June 2	830,976,656	49,240,800
May 26	965,315,539	55,921,961
May 19	1,006,863,479	51,884,225
May 12	996,720,273	54,584,513
May 5	1,158,701,051	72,806,381
April 28	1,064,448,657	48,974,341
April 21	1,185,384,641	76,001,061
April 14	1,080,414,173	60,447,258
April 7	1,270,596,388	66,745,388
March 31	1,116,124,683	52,429,219
March 24	1,070,865,993	47,864,706
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	963,390,761	50,596,191
March 3	1,080,735,847	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	678,186,580	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	985,315,975	46,948,144
Feb. 10	1,106,832,069	63,852,421
Feb. 3	1,036,052,652	58,067,580
Jan. 27	972,111,887	46,416,899
Jan. 20	1,005,176,668	56,996,365
Jan. 13	1,097,626,402	58,654,808
*Jan. 6	1,146,108,226	62,735,567
*Dec. 30	980,998,635	46,539,980
Dec. 23	1,428,305,943	58,302,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,998	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,084,495	46,117,038

*Five days.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday.

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 7, 1900	$7,694,002
Week ended Dec. 8, 1899	11,099,382
From Jan. 1, 1900	499,727,409
From Jan. 1, 1899	484,489,497

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 4, 1900	$7,971,130
Week ended Dec. 5, 1899	5,905,578
From Jan. 1, 1900	537,885,523
From Jan. 1, 1899	427,943,672

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 7, 1900	$41,249
Week ended Dec. 8, 1899	25,401
From Jan. 1, 1900	10,568,505
From Jan. 1, 1899	14,037,999

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 7, 1900	$27,780
Week ended Dec. 8, 1899	84,339
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,511,504
From Jan. 1, 1899	26,119,455

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 7, 1900	$13,468

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 8, 1899	$59,438
From Jan. 1, 1900	36,942,909
From Jan. 1, 1899	12,081,456

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 7, 1900	$98,958
Week ended Dec. 8, 1899	93,851
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,451,280
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,736,873

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 7, 1900	$1,296,117
Week ended Dec. 8, 1899	1,016,129
From Jan. 1, 1900	49,627,504
From Jan. 1, 1899	43,643,264

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 7, 1900	$1,197,159
Week ended Dec. 8, 1899	922,278
From Jan. 1, 1900	45,178,224
From Jan. 1, 1899	39,906,411

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 7, 1900	$140,206
Week ended Dec. 8, 1899	119,243
From Jan. 1, 1900	15,019,993
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,774,872

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 7, 1900	$1,323,897
Week ended Dec. 8, 1899	1,100,968
From Jan. 1, 1900	97,139,008
From Jan. 1, 1899	69,762,739

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 7, 1900	$1,183,691
Week ended Dec. 8, 1899	981,725
From Jan. 1, 1900	82,019,143
From Jan. 1, 1899	51,987,867

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

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George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

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Jas. Ross Curran

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No. 30 Nassau Street.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits.
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

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Schuyler R. Jackson,	Henry S. Redmond,
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CHARLES H. SMITH, Sec. W. NORTH DUANE, Treas

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FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$1,500,000
Surplus and Profits	1,950,000
Deposits	29,000,000

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
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ESTABLISHED 1836.
24 Broad St., New York City.
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HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

KEY TO BOND LIST.

The following is a list of bonds which do not appear in their proper alphabetical order in the "Complete Bond Quotation List" on Pages 4 and 5, but are here so arranged. Opposite each is placed the name of the system under which they are given in the table referred to:

Railroad Bonds.

Road.	System.
Alabama Central—	Southern Ry.
Alabama Midland—	Sav., Fla. & Western
Albany & Susq.—	Delaware & Hudson
Allegheny Valley—	Penn. R. R.
Allegheny & Western—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Am. Dock & Imp.—	Central of N. J.
Atlantic & Danville—	Southern Ry.
Atlantic & Yadkin—	Southern Railway
Austin & Northwestern—	Southern Pacific.
Battle Creek & Stur.—	Michigan Central.
Beach Creek—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Belev. & Carondelet—	Illinois Central.
Booneville Bdg. Co.—	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Brooklyn & Montauk—	Long Island.
Brunswick & Western—	Sav., Fla., & West.
Buffalo, New York & Erie—	Erie.
Buffalo & Southwestern—	Erie.
Carb. & Shawneetown—	Illinois Central.
Carolina Central—	Seaboard & Roanoke.
Carthage & Adirondack—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Ced. Rap., Ia. F. & N.—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Central Ohio—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Central Pacific—	Southern Pacific Co.
Chicago & Erie—	Erie.
Chicago & St. Louis—	Atch., Top. & Santa Fé.
Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans—	Illinois Cent.
Chic., St. Louis & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Cin., Sandusky & Cleve.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Clearfield & Mahoning—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Cleveland & Marietta—	Penn. R. R.
Cleveland & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Columbia & Greenville—	Southern Railway.
Col. & Hocking Valley—	Hocking Val. Ry.
Col. Connect. & Term.—	Norfolk & Western.
Dakota & Great Southern—	C., Mil. & St. P.
Dallas & Waco—	Mo., Kan. & Texas
Del. Riv. R. R. & Bdge Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Des Moines & Fort Dodge—	C., R. I. & Pac.
Des Moines & Minneapolis—	Chi. & N. W.
Detroit, Minn. & Toledo—	L. S. & M. S.
Eastern Railway of Minn—	St. P., M. & M.
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.—	Southern Ry.
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy—	C. & O.
Elmira, Cortland & Northern—	Lehigh Valley
Erie & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Escanaba & Lake Superior—	Chi. & N. W.
Fargo & Southern—	Chi., M. & St. P.
Fort Smith & V. B. B.—	St. L. & S. F.
Gal., Harrisburg & S. A.—	South. Pac. Co.
Georgia Pacific—	Southern Railway
Gila Val., G. & Northern—	South. Pac. Co.
Gouverneur & Oswego 1st gtd. g. 5s—	N. W. C.
Grand Rapids & Ind—	Penn. Co.
Grey's Point Terminal —	St. L. Southwn
Hannibal & St. Joseph—	C., R. & Quincy
Housatonic R. R.—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Houston, E. & W. Texas—	Southern Pacific
Houston & Texas Central—	Southern Pacific
Iowa Midland—	Chicago & Northwest
Jefferson R. R.—	Erie
Kalamazoo, All. & G. R.—	L. S. & M. S.
Kanawha & Michigan—	Toledo & Ohio Central
Kansas City & Pacific—	Missouri, Kan. & Texas
Kansas Midland—	St. Louis & San Francisco
Kentucky Central—	Louisville & Nashville
Keokuk & Des Moines—	C., R. I. & P.
Knoxville & Ohio—	Southern Railway
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—	N. Y. C. & H.
Lehigh & Hudson River—	Central of New Jersey
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre—	Central of New Jersey
Leroy & Caney Valley—	Missouri Pacific
Long Dock—	Erie
La. & Mo. River—	Chicago & Alton
Lo., New Albany & Chicago—	Chicago, Ind. & Lo.
Mahoning Coal—	L. S. & M. Southern
McKeesport & B. Varnon—	N. Y. C. & Hudson
Metropolitan Elevated—	Manhattan Railway
Michigan Central—	New York Central & Hudson
Midland of New Jersey—	Erie.
Mil., Lake Shore & Western—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Madison—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Northern—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.
Mil. & St. Paul—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.
Minn & St. Louis gtd—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Minneapolis Union—	St. P., M. & M.
Mississippi River Bridge—	Chicago & Alton
Mohawk & Malone—	N. Y. C. & H.
Monongahela River—	Baltimore & Ohio
Montana Central—	St. P. & Man.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas—	S. Pacific Co.
Morris & Essex—	Del., Lack. & W.
Nash., Flor. & Shef.—	Louisville & Nashville
New H. & Derby—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. J. Junction R. R.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co.—	Penn. Co.
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach—	Long Island.
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake—	Erie.
N. Y. & Harlem—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y., Lack. & Western—	Del., L. & W.
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western—	Erie.
N. Y. & New England—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. & Northern—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Putnam—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach—	Long Island.
N. Y., Sus. & Western—	Erie.
N. Y., Texas & Mexico—	Southern Pacific Co.
Northern Illinois—	Chicago & Northwestern.
Northern Ohio—	Lake Erie & Western.
Northern Railway, Cal.—	South. Pacific
North Wisconsin	C., St. P., M. & O.
Northern & Montreal—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ohio, Ind. & W.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Oregon Railway & Navigation—	Union Pac.
Oregon & Cal.—	Southern Pacific.
Oregon Short Line—	Union Pac.
Oswego & Rome—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P.—	Chi. & N. W.
Pacific of Missouri—	Missouri Pacific.
Pensacola & Atlantic—	Louisville & Nash.
Peoria & Eastern—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., Fort W. & Chi.—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., McKeesp. & Yough.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Rensselaer & Saratoga—	Del. & Hudson.
Richmond & Danville—	Southern Railway.
Rochester & Pittsburg—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg—	N. Y. C. & H.
St. Louis & Cairo—	Mobile & Ohio.
St. Louis & Iron Mount.—	Missouri Pac.
St. L., K. C. & N., St. Chas. Bge.—	Wabash.
St. L., Merch. Bge.—	Term. R. R. of St. L.
St. Louis Southern—	Illinois Central.
St. Paul & Duluth—	Northern Pacific.
St. Paul & North. Pac.—	Northern Pacific.
St. Paul & Sioux City—	C., St. P., M. & O.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass—	South. Pac. Co.
Scioto Val. & N. E.—	Norfolk & Western.
Sherman, Shreveport & South.—	Mo., K. & T.
Silver Springs, O. & G.—	Sav., Florida & W.
South Carolina & Ga.—	Southern Railway.
So. & No. Alabama—	Louisville & Nashville.
Sunbury & Lewistown—	Pennsylvania R. R.
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.—	Del., L. & W.
Tebo & Neosho—	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
Texas & New Orleans—	Southern Pacific Co.
United N. J. R. R & C. Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Utah Central—	Rio Grande Western.
Utah Northern—	Union Pacific.
Utica & Black River—	N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
Verdigris Val., Ind. & W.—	Missouri Pacific.
Virginia Midland—	Southern Railway.
Warren Railroad—	Del., Lack. & Western.
Wash., Ohio & Western—	Southern Railway.
Washington Central—	Northern Railway.
Western North Carolina—	Southern Railway.
West Shore—	N. Y. Central & Hudson.
West Virginia & Pittsburg—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Wilkesbarre & Eastern—	Erie R. R.
Wilmar & Sioux Falls—	St. P., M. & M.
Winona & St. Paul—	Chicago & N. W.

Miscellaneous Bonds.

Cahaba Cl. Min. Co.—	Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.
Chi. Gas Light & C. Co.—	People's G. & C. Co.
Clearfield Bitum. Coal—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Consumers' Gas Co.—	Peo. G. & C. Co.
De Bardeleben C. & I. Co.—	Tenn. C. & I.
Edison El. Ill., N. Y.—	N. Y. G. & E. L. H. & P.
Edison Ill., Brook.—	Kings Co. El. L. & P.
Equit. G. & Fuel—	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Fuel Gas Co.—	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Union Tel. Co.—	Western Union.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair, fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,889. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO SUPPORT GEN. CHAFFEE

War Department Likely to Approve Protest to von Waldersee.

HAS NO PARTICULARS YET

But, Judging by Press Dispatches, Official Says Chaffee Acted Rightly—Germans Still Looting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The War Department has no official knowledge as yet of the clash between Gen. Chaffee and Count von Waldersee, but from what is known of it through the press dispatches Gen. Chaffee's attitude is approved.

The various commanders were charged with the duty of preserving order in the city of Peking, and a certain section was selected for each. Gen. Chaffee's is entirely under his control, and he has the right to take such steps as may be necessary, in his judgment, for the preservation of order. His conception of what is necessary may be different from that of commanders in other sections, but the difference apparently is that Chaffee considers it necessary to suppress looting.

The London dispatch announcing the clash says that "the Ministers are offended at this individual assumption of authority." Concerning this a War Department official said: "Gen. Chaffee is charged with the duty of preserving order, and he will preserve it."

If the offense of Gen. Chaffee is as stated in the dispatch from London, the War Department will support him.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Capt. Dannhauser, who is with Count von Waldersee, says in a private dispatch received in Berlin to-day:

"The French have abandoned their operations to remove astronomical instruments from the walls of Peking, presumably in order to impress the Chinese with their comparative clemency, but the Germans continue removing instruments under the protection of a company of engineers."

The German Government has not taken official notice of Gen. Chaffee's letter to Count von Waldersee complaining of the removal of the astronomical instruments from the wall of Peking and the return of the letter to the American commander, "on account of its tone."

Only a few of the papers print reports of the incident. The Vossische Zeitung remarks:

"Whatever the cause, Gen. Chaffee had in no case a right to use such rough language in a letter to the Commander in Chief."

The Berliner Tageblatt observes:

"We must, of course, reserve a definite judgment until reliable German reports have been received. Whoever knows, however, of the generally acknowledged diplomatic tact of Count von Waldersee will not doubt that he would not have employed such a brusque procedure without the strongest kind of provocation."

GERMANS REALIZE DEFEAT.

Just Dawning on Them that Mr. Hay Has Checkmated Them in China—Gen. Tung Losing His Power.

BERLIN, Dec 10.—It is now dawning upon the German press and public that Mr Hay, the American Secretary of State, has secured an out-and-out diplomatic victory in obliging the powers, Germany included, to yield to his arguments in favor of more moderate terms in the preliminary joint note to the Chinese peace plenipotentiaries.

This clearly defined defeat is especially bitter here, because Emperor William had set his heart on imposing the most humiliating conditions upon the Chinese, and thus emphasizing Germany's power in their eyes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Great Britain is the only power which has not directed its Envoy at Peking to sign the agreement drawn up by the Ministers, according to the information of the State Department, there is no doubt that Great Britain will issue such orders to Sir Ernest Satow. The text of the agreement will probably be made public as soon as word has been received of this action.

Negotiations with Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching will be begun as soon as all the Envoys have signed the agreement. The State Department is now hopeful that all the hard questions will be solved, and the attitude of the Chinese Government contributes largely to that belief.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—In the House of Commons yesterday, replying to a question on the subject, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Lord Cranborne, said the replies of the Powers to the invitation to adhere to the Anglo-German agreement would be promptly presented to Parliament.

CHAFFEE'S STRICT ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—An idea of the strict discipline exacted of the United States troops in China is indicated by the following general order issued by Gen. Chaffee, commanding the China relief expedition, under date of Oct. 8, a copy of which was received at the War Department to-day:

"All officers will take measures to assure themselves that enlisted men of their commands are always in proper dress and present a neat and clean appearance when leaving their quarters to visit other parts.

"It has been noticed that many campaign hats are old and dirty. New hats, as well as other articles of dress, should be drawn, if necessary, and efforts made to preserve them in proper condition. The hat or cap will not be used to wear or carry any article or ornament not contemplated.

"The blouse, or coat, must at all times be buttoned throughout. If for satisfactory reason the blouse be not worn, the blue shirt must be buttoned throughout, collar turned down, underclothing concealed, and suspenders discarded.

"Especial attention should be paid to military courtesy, to preserve the good opinion the world now has for the American soldier. Officers and non-commissioned officers are depended upon to maintain a high standard of appearance, deportment, and efficiency at all times, and are reminded that the precept and example which they set is quickly reflected in their subordinates; and every member of this command who is proud of his country is expected so to bear himself at all times that the reason for his pride will be evident."

LI'S SECRETARY ARRESTED.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A special dispatch from Shanghai announces that Li-Hung-Chang's Manchu Secretary, Yiko, has been arrested by order of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee on the charge of communicating with the Boxers.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

Being Formed at Peking to Establish Harmonious Civil Administration—Edict Advantageous to Gen. Tung.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Peking correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"Count von Waldersee is forming an international commission, under a German President, to establish harmonious civil administration, and for the collection of taxes and customs, with other duties. The Chinese representative is Ching-Hin, Governor of Peking. This action is intended to prevent friction and to prepare the way for the transfer of the administration of the city on the return of the Chinese Court."

"An imperial edict," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post, "orders an exchange of offices between the Viceroy of the Provinces of Shen-Si and Kan-Soo and the Viceroy of the Provinces of Yun-Nan and Kwei-Chou, the object being to get the Viceroy out of Kan-Soo, together with his Huanese troops, so as to give Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang a free hand in Kan-Soo.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The War Office has received the following from Count von Waldersee, dated Peking, Dec. 9:

"The International Committee for the Administration of Peking will meet to-morrow under the Presidency of Col. Baron Gayl.

"The Guendell column, which was left at Shan-hai-Kwan, reached the district of Yuen-tien-Tsien, five days' march east of Peking, Dec. 7, and is now on its way back to the capital."

REPLIES TO MINISTER WU.

Dr. Agnew of Philadelphia Says Chinaman Is Not Qualified to Sit in Judgment Upon Christianity.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The ministers of this city are much wrought up over the lecture of the Chinese Minister to this country, delivered at New York last evening. Dr. B. L. Agnew, Corresponding Secretary of the National Presbyterian Board of Relief, expressed himself sharply in regard to it. He said:

"The Chinese Minister is a very able man. He was educated in this country, has studied our language, and knows the effect of a good stump speech. But he is not a Christian, and has not studied the tenets of Christianity, and therefore not qualified to sit in judgment upon it. But he understands Confucianism. There is no doubt about that. To requite kindness with kindness and injury with justice means to relegate private vengeance to every man. It is just this doctrine which has caused the trouble.

"Our missionaries, some of them from our own city, were ruthlessly butchered and tortured beyond belief, and this was done in the name of Confucius. Besides that, they violated treaties made with civilized nations. Now, when such a thing as this happens, there is only one thing to do, and that is to send an army.

"The doctrines of Christianity are immeasurably superior to those of Confucius," continued Dr. Agnew, "and I would ask nothing better than to write a refutation of Mr. Wu's lecture. It is true that outrages have been committed by the soldiers, but Christianity does not defend them. And there is one thing that I have not yet heard, and that is that any complaints have been made against American soldiers. But war is a dreadful thing, as I know from four years' experience in our own civil strife."

OPPOSES THE USE OF ABSINTHE

French Chamber Passes a Resolution to Prohibit Manufacture and Sale of the Liquor.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Marie Edouard Vaillant, Socialist, one of the Deputies for the Department of the Seine, moved a resolution calling upon the Government to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors pronounced "dangerous" by the Academy of Medicine. The resolution was aimed at absinthe, the consumption of which has nearly doubled in France since 1874, and now stands at 10,000,000 litres annually.

M. Vaillant and others denounced the spread of absinthe drinking and laid stress upon its ravages among the population.

"The increase of consumption of absinthe," said the mover of the resolution, "marches arm in arm with the increase of cases of driveling insanity, which will end by becoming a national malady."

The Chamber adopted the resolution unanimously.

CHICAGO RECTOR CAUSES STIR.

Declares Services at the Cathedral Violation of Church's Teachings.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Special services were held in Episcopal churches throughout Chicago yesterday, the second day of the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of the Rev. W. E. McLaren as Bishop of the Diocese of Chicago.

The Rev. E. A. Larrabee, rector of the Church of the Ascension, caused a sensation by criticising the services carried out at the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul Saturday morning, the opening of the Bishop's silver jubilee. He said they were in violation of the teachings of the Church, as laymen and clergy partook of the holy sacrament after they had eaten their breakfasts, instead of fasting.

Alabama Miners in Session.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 10.—The State Convention of the Alabama Division of United Mineworkers of America is in session in this city, it being the third annual meeting. The election of officers, which will be the leading matter, takes place to-morrow. The principal candidates for President are George Young, the present incumbent; William Kirkpatrick, and Edward Flynn. The reports show that there are over 6,000 members of the order in Alabama, and that the Alabama miners are in a more prosperous condition than they have been for several years.

Judgment Sale of Furnace Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 10.—The sale of the Trussville Blast Furnace, to satisfy a judgment in favor of the Exchange National Bank and the Fourth National Bank of Nashville, set for to-day, did not take place. It was postponed until Jan. 14, by which time it is understood arrangements will have been made to settle matters in private so that the judgments will be satisfied and the operation of the furnace continued. The judgments amount altogether to about $30,000.

The "Pittsburg Limited." Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
Only $9.00 first class and $6.50 second class, New York to Pittsburg, via this train. Leave New York, South Ferry, 6:55 P. M. and Liberty Street 7:00 P. M., arrive Pittsburg 8:55 A. M. Pullman Buffet Drawing Room Sleeping Cars.—Adv.

COTTON BREAKS 50 POINTS

Government Crop Estimate Proves a Bear Document.

Almost a Panic When the Government Announces Probable Yield of 10,100,000 Bales.

There was almost a panic on the Cotton Exchange at noon yesterday, when the long-expected Government crop report was received. The report indicated a crop of 10,100,000 bales, against the expectations of traders that it would show not over 9,750,000, and within twenty minutes of the receipt of the report prices broke from 40 to 50 points.

The market has been sustained around 9⅝ to 9⅞ for some weeks, for the near-by options on the expectation that the bullish crop estimate would be sustained, and on this a considerable "long" interest has been created. As soon as the report was known the bulk of this was thrown on the market. The only support in consequence of the break came from some large shorts who were disposed to take some profits, and for half an hour pandemonium reigned in the pit.

There were heavy orders to buy if the report showed 9,500,000 bales, and even if it went as high as 9,750,000, while there were thousands of orders to sell if the report showed even as high as 10,000,000 bales.

The market opened peaceably enough. Then there was a pause, as if for bearings, by the room contingent, and following this came a drop of some 10 or 12 points under local and scattering outside selling, precipitated by surprisingly large receipts and gloomy market news. A sharp reaction, due to fresh rumors that the Government report was out through a "leak," carried prices to their high-water mark for the day, and at noon the figures were nearly even with the closing ones of Saturday.

Promptly on time the bureau report came over the wires, estimating the present crop at 10,100,000 bales. Almost unprecedented excitement followed. Everybody sold.

But the break proved too tempting for the shorts to resist taking their profits, and on this buying the market rallied about 10 points.

The lowest prices were: December, 9.30; January, 9.20; March, 9.04; May, 9.00; July, 9.00, and August, 8.78. There was also a break in the market at New Orleans almost equal to that here. The Liverpool markets closed before the report was published, but the tone was reactionary. Further excitement is expected to-day, when the Liverpool market opens, and there was much speculation as to the transactions on account of the crop report. The general expectation is that there will be a break in the market there.

Throughout the late afternoon the market ruled feverish, but showed some further recovery on covering of shorts and the subsidence of the early pressure to sell. It is the belief among many brokers that the Government report underestimates the crop, and, making this allowance, the trade here is inclined to raise the estimate to as high as 10,500,000 bales. This as partly based on the fact that when last year the Government report estimated a yield of 8,800,000 bales, the crrop proved to be about 9,100,000 bales.

It is believed that one effect of the crop estimate will be to increase receipts from plantations and cause spinners to further delay purchase of cotton.

The day's contract prices ranged as follows.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	9.70	9.73	9.30	9.3749.38
January	9.69	9.64	9.20	9.2749.28
February	9.57	9.57	9.18	9.2629.23
March	9.60	9.54	9.04	9.1029.17
April	9.42	9.45	9.07	9.1149.12
May	9.38	9.45	9.00	9.0809.09
June	9.37	9.42	9.01	9.0909.07
July	9.78	9.78	9.01	9.0309.05
August	9.15	9.17	8.78	8.8578.87
September	8.52	8.52	8.25	8.2028.30

EXCITEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.

Cotton Prices Drop at Once on Posting of Government Report—Wild Scenes on 'Change.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—Cotton prices crumbled rapidly to-day, and the operators on 'Change appeared as if they were going mad. The official session of the "future" market begins at 9 o'clock, New Orleans time, but the doors of the Exchange are opened at 8. At the latter hour members began to pour in, and visitors were also strongly in evidence.

All eyes were turned to the Liverpool board to see if, perchance, coming events had cast their shadows before. No light was, however, to be had from that quarter, for the record showed spot sales of 7,000 bales at a decline of one-thirty-second, while futures were lower by four-sixty-fourths. Moreover, the subsequent recovery of the decline in futures indicated a calm which was quite impossible, on the hypothesis that the cables had conveyed an intimation of the realities of the case. During the intervening minutes, the mass of brokers and operators about the "ring" steadily grew, until locomotion became impossible there, and the floor beyond was black with people. The visitors' gallery filled rapidly.

The Government report was posted, and in the briefest space of time prices had fallen off 50 points. The wildest scenes known for many a day prevailed. There seemed no bottom to the drop, but the reaction came at the fifty-two-point mark, and before the day had closed the slump recorded only 37 points.

Cotton operators are a mercurial class. In less than an hour after the terrific drop in cotton values the floor of the Exchange and the space immediately round the pit had assumed the normal appearance.

NO ADVANCE COTTON REPORT.

Supposed Attempt to Impose Upon a Credulous Broker in This City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The story originating in New York that advance information on the Government cotton crop had been offered for sale on Saturday on the Cotton Exchange came to the ears to-day of John Hyde, statistician of the Department of Agriculture.

"The story was a pure 'fake'" said Mr. Hyde. "I have been occupied personally in getting the material for this report together, and I took care that it was not published prematurely. No one has assisted me in the work. The report has never been out of my possession. If anybody offered to sell what purported to be the Government report, he must have made it himself for commercial purposes."

Mr. Hyde spoke of the New York story as a simple effort to impose upon somebody, as the affairs of his bureau are so managed that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for anybody having access to any part of the statistical work of the bureau to make up a crop report without attracting attention and running the risk of a disgraceful exposure and dismissal. He says that the story should not have been regarded seriously, as he had emphatically denied it on Saturday to several persons who had asked him if it were true.

It is generally believed that the attempt to sell the Government cotton report in advance in this city was an effort on the part of some one to foist a "gold brick" on a broker who was supposed to be gullible. The fact that the report showed an enormous increase over the anticipated figures is pointed out as an evidence of this fact. For all that, the Cotton Exchange authorities are making an investigation which will be vigorously pushed. President Hubbard said yesterday that he had the matter in hand, but it was his opinion that the report offered was a "fake," based on a guess that might have been made by anybody. According to his views, it was simply a scheme on the part of some tipster to have a trade carried for him without capital.

GOVERNMENT COTTON REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The statistician of the Agricultural Department reports 10,100,000 bales as the probable cotton production of the United States for 1900-1. In the making of this estimate the same methods and agencies have been used that were employed last year. Many thousands of ginners have, however, made reports for the first time.

The estimated yield in pounds of lint cotton per acre is as follows:

Virginia, 180; North Carolina, 199; South Carolina, 167; Georgia, 172; Florida, 133; Alabama, 151; Mississippi, 159; Louisiana, 234; Texas, 226; Arkansas, 223; Tennessee, 177; Missouri, 275; Oklahoma, 318, and Indian Territory, 289.

The acreage, after eliminating all land from which no crop whatever will be gathered, is estimated at 25,034,734.

Slump Anticipated at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 10.—The slump in cotton prices caused by the favorable report from Washington to-day on the cotton crop outlook was not unlooked for by manufacturers in this city. Most of them refused to purchase cotton except for necessary uses until the bull movement began. So short of cotton had the local manufacturers become that the total estimated stock on hand to-day hardly exceeds 40,000 bales, an amount which would ride the many corporations over but a short period of time. The cloth market is very firm despite the slump in cotton.

GREAT BATTLE WITH DE WET?

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Evening Standard, which has special sources of information, said last evening that a great battle between the British forces under Gen. Knox and the Boers under Gen. De Wet was going on.

NO FIRE IN STREET CARS.

Metropolitan Company Forbids Conductors to Turn on Heat Without Special Orders.

In spite of the cold weather of Sunday and yesterday, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is still running the cars on all of its lines without heating them. Conductors who were asked to turn on the heat said that they were not permitted to do this, and that it must be done through an order from the various powerhouses. Some of the men, who said they were themselves suffering from the cold, volunteered the information that the gates on the outer side of the front platform had been ordered closed so as to prevent passengers from boarding or leaving the car through the front door, the constant opening of which would keep the car from being heated by the passengers who were riding in it.

At the offices of the company no information could be had yesterday afternoon, as both President Vreeland and the General Manager had gone away unusually early.

SNATCHED PURSE IN PARK.

Mrs. Guggenheim Gave Chase and Assisted in Taking Thieves.

While taking her aged and blind mother for a walk in the Park yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Hattie Guggenheim, wife of Adolph Guggenheim, a diamond dealer at 65 Nassau Street, was attacked by two footpads, in West Seventy-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and robbed of her pocketbook. The two highwaymen, after clutching the pocketbook, ran toward Central Park, and Mrs. Guggenheim, leaving her mother standing helplessly in the street, gave chase.

The robbery was seen by James Anderson, a colored butler, who happened to be looking out of the window of the residence of James Lawrence, at Seventy-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. Anderson ran out and headed off the fugitives. The latter turned back, and one of them, running up to Mrs. Guggenheim, thrust the pocketbook back into her hand, saying:

"Here, take your purse, and stop your screaming."

"I don't want the purse; I want you," retorted Mrs. Guggenheim, as she made a grab for the thief.

Meantime, Policemen O'Brien and Dolan of the Park squad had joined in the case, and finally captured both men.

The two prisoners, when arraigned later in the Yorkville Court, gave the names of Arthur Brooks, twenty-five years old, a valet, and Henry F. Hardy, twenty-six years old, a driver. Both gave the address 255 West Eleventh Street. Hardy was identified by Mrs. Guggenheim as the man who had snatched her purse. Both were well dressed, wearing kid gloves and patent leather shoes. They waived examination and were held for trial. This is the second time within a year that Mrs. Guggenheim has been attacked by highwaymen.

SUIT AGAINST GAS COMPANY.

A Chicagoan Wants to Pay No More than 72 Cents Per 1,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—A bill asking for an injunction restraining the People's Gas Company from charging the people of Hyde Park more than 72 cents a thousand feet for gas was filed this afternoon. The suit is the result of the notice sent out by the gas company notifying its patrons that the price of gas had been raised from 72 cents to $1 per thousand feet.

The suit is brought in the name of Frederick C. Hale and the petition asks that he be furnished gas at the rate of 72 cents and that the company be restrained from interfering with the supply of gas in any way. It is also asked that all users of gas may be allowed to become parties to the bill.

AUSTRALIA'S FEDERATION.

Belief that Sir Wilfrid Laurier Will Go to Sydney.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 10.—It is stated here by The Herald, which is generally supposed to be in the confidence of the Government, that a change has been made in the plans with respect to the ceremonies inaugurating the Australian Commonwealth which renders it almost certain that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will go to Australia after all.

It is now settled that the Duke of York will open the newly Federated Parliament on May 1 and that all the pomp and pageantry arranged for the Duke's visit will take place about that time. This will permit the Premier to leave Canada early in April and arrive in Sydney by the appointed date.

Report In Booz Hazing Case To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Secretary of War to-day informed the House of Representatives, in answer to the resolution of inquiry about the Booz case, that an investigation had been conducted by Col. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and that as soon as Col. Mills's report was received it would be forwarded to the House. The report was completed after the adjournment of the House this afternoon, and will probably be forwarded to-morrow.

President Opens Arizona Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The President this evening touched the button which formally opened the Territorial Exposition at Phoenix, Arizona.

California Excursions
In through tourist cars every day in the year. Two fast trains from Chicago via Chicago and Northwestern, Union, and Southern Pacific Railways. Best of everything. Tickets and information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

CHICAGO PREPARING TO THROTTLE VICE

Judge Before Grand Jury Condemns Police Department.

MINISTERS ARE UP IN ARMS

Appoint Committees to Select a Vigilance Committee of Laymen to Deal with the Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—In giving his instructions to the Grand Jury before the members were sworn in to-day, Judge Gibbons told the venire men that the officials of the City of Chicago were responsible for the epidemic of crime which has prevailed for the past two months. He followed up this statement by telling the jury to probe the cases thoroughly, and bring to justice, if possible, those who permit such evil to exist without taking the proper steps to stamp it out. He especially condemned the Police Department, but mentioned no names.

The statements of the Judge caused a slight sensation in the courtroom. Some declarations of that nature were expected, but it was not thought the members of the jury would be told in plain words that the officials are responsible. Judge Gibbons led up to the sensational part by giving the jurors some sound advice concerning their powers, and also what he thought of the Grand Jury.

"Some reforms ought to be made at once," he declared, "or it is useless for us to pay taxes. Now, gentlemen, in considering the various complaint cases which will be brought to your attention you must not permit yourselves to be carried away by the sensational statements which have been made throughout the city during the last few weeks. These were made simply to feed the morbid tastes of the members of the community. In your considerations such feelings should be cast aside.

"I also wish to say to you that you have no right to divide yourselves into committees to investigate the condition of the community. I regard the Grand Jury as one of the greatest bodies in the world. You can indict, if he commit a crime, the highest or the lowest man in the country. You can hold any official or public servant who is an offender of the community.

"Now, gentlemen, not one of you can close your eyes to the conditions which have prevailed in this city. You cannot say that crime is not rampant here. Evidently there must be something wrong. That wrong must be with the officials. If it were not, there would not be so many hold-ups, burglaries, robberies, &c., as are being perpetrated in this city nightly and daily.

"Unless there is something inherently wrong, we have the best police force in the world. The blame cannot be placed upon the policemen, so the wrong must be in the distribution of the force by the officials. But whatever is the cause, it is your solemn duty to indict such persons as are guilty of a criminal offense. Unless you do you cannot bring them to trial. If you do this we may be able to stamp out the crime which is common in this community."

Judge Gibbons also referred to the recommendations of the November Grand Jury concerning the dives and basement saloons and the loan shark investigation.

Concerning the charge of policeman Carey that Chief Kipley tried to extort $200 in connection with a robbery, State's Attorney Deneen is quoted as saying: "The developments arising out of it will be presented to the present Grand Jury. Nothing short of an absolute refusal to entertain them will prevent me in the discharge of my duty as State's Attorney from doing this. I think these matters will be presented Friday next, in accordance with the instructions of Judge Gibbons."

Crime in the city has become so open and prevalent that the citizens are aroused to such a degree that they are ready to take matters into their own hands. The Methodist ministers' meeting this morning appointed the Revs. M. M. Parkhurst, J. P. Brushingham, C. S. Dudley, M. E. Cady, and M. W. Patton as a committee to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Congregationalists, the conferring committees to appoint a body of laymen which shall constitute a vigilance committee.

The first business to come before the Methodist ministers was the motion of Dr. J. P. Brushingham, who said:

"Inasmuch as my church, the First Methodist Episcopal, is in the centre of the infected region, I believe it my duty to make these suggestions. I believe the time has come when we must stamp out of this city its vice or be forever lost. We may well model our acts after the crusade now being made in New York. I believe it to be the duty of a minister to attend to his church, and that it is somewhat out of his line to execute the moves which will become necessary for those who would take the active part in closing the dives. Therefore, I move that we appoint a committee of five ministers from this meeting to confer with a similar committee which will be appointed by the Congregationalists, who have taken the lead in this matter."

Chairman Tilroe then appointed the five ministers named. The Methodists and Congregationalists met at 1:30 o'clock in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, their object being to name a committee of citizens, laymen, who would pick up the work at the point where the ministers have brought it and push it on until the dens of iniquity shall have been closed.

The ministers were at some variance in their views as to how large this Citizens' Committee should be and as to the appointees. But the committee will include members of all denominations and in sufficient numbers to assure the success of the undertaking.

GOV. BECKHAM'S INAUGURATION

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 10.—Democratic politicians and society people from all over Kentucky are flocking into the little State Capitol, and the present indications are that the inauguration of Gov. Beckham at noon to-morrow and the inaugural reception and ball in the evening will be the most successful affair of the kind in the history of the State.

For the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitants of Frankfort the inauguration is not to be a non-partisan affair, but this will not in the least mar the splendor of the ceremonies and ball. When the Mayor of the city called, as is the custom, a meeing of the citizens to prepare for the inauguration, the leading Republican citizens and merchants refused to take part in it, and later when appointed on committees they declined to recognize the appointments and refused to assist in defraying the expenses. The Democratic citizens then determined to make the inauguration one of the grandest affairs of its kind without Republican assistance.

The ceremonies, which begin with an inaugural parade, are to start at 11 o'clock in the morning.

To Buy New Orleans Gas Works.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—A syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists is arranging to secure control of the Crescent City Gas Works, including the entire plant and franchise. H. H. Pearson of Philadelphia, who is the representative of the syndicate and one of the leaders of the enterprise, is here looking after the details. The par value of the capital stock of the company is $3,750,000. The market stock is $110. The dividend paid is five per cent.

C. R. Thorn's Country House Robbed.

ASSAPEQUA, L. I., Dec. 10.—C. R. Thorn's house was entered by burglars yesterday morning. Mr. Thorn, who was in New York for the Winter, was notified by wire. He came down and found everything upside down. The burglars gained an entrance through a window in the second story by cutting the glass, and when leaving forced the front door. Mr. Thorn lost a valuable meerschaum pipe, valued at $85; clothing, &c.

Every bottle of Ballantine's India Pale Ale is put up at the brewery. Every drop of it is up to grade.—Adv.

CARNEGIE STEEL IN EUROPE.

In Spite of Freight Charges Price Is Below the English Figure.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Three thousand tons of steel plates and angles for shipbuilding from the works of the Carnegie Company reached the Clyde Sunday by the steamer Dunstan, from Philadelphia, Nov. 24. In spite of the railway freight to Philadelphia and the ocean freightage, the price is still 10 shillings per ton below English figures.

Norway Orders Rails in America.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 10.—The Norwegian Government has awarded the entire contract for steel rails for the State Railways this year, 11,800 tons, to the Pennsylvania and the Maryland Steel Companies. The contract last year was awarded to the United States and England, each taking half.

CANADA'S PARLIAMENT TO MEET

Proclamation Ordered Summoning That Body for Feb. 6.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 10.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day an order in Council was passed ordering a proclamation summoning Parliament for the dispatch of business on Feb. 6.

It is customary for Parliament to meet on Thursdays, but the first session of a new Parliament is always called for Wednesday to elect a Speaker. The last Speaker always acts until his successor is appointed. The present Speaker is the Hon. Thomas Bain, and it is more than likely that the present Deputy Speaker, Mr. Brodeur, will be promoted to take his place.

The session is not likely to be a long one. At any rate, such is the opinion in Government circles.

IN WRECK ON BRIDAL TRIP.

Mr. and Mrs. Acton Sue the New York Central for Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The wreck of the Montreal express at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson on Oct. 24, 1897, was revived to-day when the suits of Mary Acton and Joseph E. Acton, a bridal couple, who were on the train, against the New York Central Railroad Company for damages, were tried before Supreme Court Justice Keogh and a jury at White Plains. Mrs. Acton sued for $15,000 damages for personal injuries and for $360 for loss of her jewels, while the husband demanded $2,000 damages and $210 for ruined baggage.

At the time of the wreck the couple were on their honeymoon. Mrs. Acton, in court, described the sensation created when the train plunged into the river and how she was pinned down in her berth with water up to her neck. She said she was forced to walk half a mile in her bare feet and attired only in a nightgown, which was frozen stiff, in order to find shelter. She claims that the shock and exposure have permanently ruined her health. Nightly she dreams of the wreck, and has visions of the dead and dying passengers lying around her.

The company showed that the plaintiffs were riding on a pass, and contended that it was not liable for damages, although it was proved in rebuttal that the pass was a wedding gift from John Woodman of the Freight Department.

Judge Keogh ordered a sealed verdict to be brought in to-morrow.

MILITARY STUDENTS MUTINY.

Serious Uprising at the University of Alabama—Boys Demand Reforms.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Dec. 10.—An uprising, which threatened serious results is being investigated at the University of Alabama. None of those accused of complicity has been placed under arrest, although all are confined to their quarters during the sitting of the court of inquiry.

Friday morning about 1:30 o'clock disorder was begun in the barracks, and Commandant West, after making an effort to quiet the disturbance, called for President Powers. The stairways to the dormitory had been obstructed with barbed wire, and it was impossible for any one to ascend. President Powers called on the boys to be quiet, and the disorder soon ceased. There was shooting of firearms, fireworks, and cannon crackers. Coal was thrown down the steps, and, it is reported, at some of the officers of the school.

Friday morning a court of inquiry was called, but being unable to secure any testimony from the students, referred the whole matter to the Faculty. At the Faculty meeting the students presented a petition in which they disclaimed discourtesy toward the President in the demonstration Friday morning, and asked for relief from the call of tattoo at 9:30 every morning and hour walking in the afternoon, which they claim to be a torture.

They further desire corps drill to be only three hours per week, instead of three and one-half to four hours, as the catalogue calls for, and for regular evenings for drill. They further state that all went into the demonstration with due forethought. The students claim that the climax of their hardships was reached with the practice of putting men on the quadrangle for visiting and other petty offenses.

Yesterday the students refused to assemble at the military calls, and this policy has been pursued to-day. All military duty is disregarded.

Chicagoans Buying Havana Tobacco.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—The most abundant crop of Havana tobacco known since the beginning of Cuba's troubles with Spain will be gathered this season and heavy shipments are beginning to arrive in Chicago from Tampa and Key West. The business between Chicago and the two Florida towns has grown so fast within the last two months that Chicago firms are building new factories there, and Florida manufacturers are adding plants. The Havana crop this year amounts to 400,000 bales. Chicago has bargained for 12,000 bales, which will be manufactured into cigars here.

Evanston's Free Public Library.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—The Evanston Free Public Library is again attracting attention. The gift of $100,000 by Charles F. Grey for a building, provided the people give a site, has been almost given up as an impossibility. The subscriptions come in slowly and in such small amounts that it looks as if the required $30,000 would never be raised. Members of the Evanston Club, whose clubhouse grounds are at Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, facing a public park, say that they are willing to make a proposition to the library board for the sale of the property to build on at a low figure.

Chicago's Old People Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Last week showed an unusual mortality among old people, according to the weekly report of the Health Department. In all there were 104 deaths among persons over sixty years of age. There were 447 deaths in all, and this mortality among the aged is over 23 per cent., or more than one-fifth what it should be according to average statistics.

Faster Than Ever to California.
Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. via the shortest route Chicago and Northwestern, Union, and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 6:45 P. M. third day. Best of everything. Double drawing room sleeping cars, buffet, library car (with barber) and dining cars. Tickets and information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

REDUCTION OF WAR TAXES

Republican House Caucus Sustains the Committee Bill.

NO AMENDMENTS APPROVED

Proposition to Make Beer Tax $1.50 a Barrel Lost—Caucus Votes Against Reducing Duty on Tea.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Republican House caucus on the War Revenue Reduction bill decided to-night by a large majority vote to stand by the bill as now drawn and reported by the Ways and Means Committee. There were about 100 members present, and the vote to support the bill as now framed stood 68 yeas to 29 nays.

The resolution finally adopted was offered by Representative Hepburn of Iowa and was as follows:

"Resolved, That the recommendations made by the Committee on Ways and Means in House bill No. 12,394 are judicious and merit the approval of this conference, and we recommend that all Republican members of the House be urged to vote against all amendments and for the passage of the bill."

Two other resolutions were put before the conference.

One was framed by Representative Pearce, of Missouri, and provided for a reduction of the tax on beer to $1.50 a barrel. It was lost—45 yeas to 68 nays.

Representative Roberts of Massachusetts moved that the present tax on beer be reduced only ten per cent., and that a reduction of the duty on tea be made from 10 cents to 5 cents a pound. This motion was lost almost unanimously.

THE DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

Minority Report Urges that $70,000,000 Be Taken Off and Advocates an Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The views of the minority members of the Ways and Means Committee on the bill reducing war taxes about $40,000,000 were completed and made public late to-day. It is signed by the entire Democratic membership of the committee, Richardson of Tennessee, Swanson of Virginia, McClellan of New York, Newlands of Nevada, Cooper of Texas, and Underwood of Alabama. The report says that the minority are of opinion that the proposed reduction of revenues is too small and that the bill does not go far enough in relieving the people of the burdens imposed upon them for war purposes. The remaining taxes, says the report, are unnecessary and should be removed.

The minority take issue with Secretary Gage's estimate of $25,000,000 surplus in 1902, and say that if Congress observes proper economy in expenditures the surplus ought to be $100,000,000. Continuing, the report says:

We are, therefore, clearly of the opinion that there can safely be a much further reduction than is contemplated in the bill presented by the committee, and that now is the time to give such relief. Instead of taking off the sum of $40,000,000, as is proposed, we would relieve the people to the amount of not less than $70,000,000.

We would make these reductions on those articles which are most nearly the necessaries of life, and would take off the taxes that are most annoying and vexatious to the people. This would in no way cripple or impair the public service. We believe that by a reform and economy in appropriations a reduction greater than we advocate could be made, and we should at once enforce this economy. The war being over, the war taxes should cease, and the "train of extraordinary expenditures" following the war should also terminate.

We shall not, however, oppose the passage of the bill, for it gives some relief, but will endeavor to properly amend it. If we were by our efforts to defeat its passage, we would leave the heavy burden of unjust taxation on the country. The serious objection to the taxes levied by this bill, and as they will be left under the law, is that the burdens of taxation throughout the country are unjustly distributed. This being true, of necessity the revenues collected are inequitable.

The report points out the advantages to material development and foreign trade of low taxation, and declares that "the vast revenues now collected and the expenditures now made by the

THE TENEMENT COMMISSION

It Examines President Brady and Two Associates.

Specific Cases Pointed Out in Which the Law Has Been Violated—Officials Promise Reform.

The Tenement House Commission appointed by the Legislature to investigate the conditions and surroundings of the New York and Buffalo tenement houses had a session yesterday in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building. Commissioner of Public Buildings Thomas J. Brady and two of the other Commissioners put in an interesting afternoon under the cross-examination of Chairman Paul D. Cravath. Commissioner Brady's companions were Commissioners John Guilfoyle of Brooklyn and Daniel Campbell of Queens and Richmond Boroughs.

As a surprise to the Commissioners, when they got on the stand and had given testimony that no violations of law existed in their department, Chairman Cravath produced a report of the examinations which the commission's own inspectors had made after investigating for themselves among the tenement houses of the city. Out of 333 tenement houses examined in Manhattan, only fifteen were found where there were no violations of the tenement house laws.

The following Commissioners were present: Chairman Robert W. De Forest, Vice Chairman Paul D. Cravath, Charles S. Brown, Hugh Bonner, F. Norton Goddard, G. B. Fowler, Myles Tierney, I. N. Phelps Stokes, Alfred T. White, and Secretary L. Veiller.

Chairman De Forest announced that Mr. Cravath had been chosen to preside at the sessions of invesigation. He added that he wished to thank the city officials for their courtesy and assistance with which they met the requests for information made by the commission. Thomas J. Brady was the first witness, and occupied almost the entire session, from 2:30 to 6 o'clock.

He was asked at once whether he was aware that many of the building laws were being generally violated by the owners of tenements throughout the city. He said he was certain that there were no violations of any kind, except in isolated cases. Mr. Cravath then explained that the commission had sent its own Inspectors to investigate among the tenements, with a view to ascertaining violations and reporting to the commission if such existed. He said:

"In all cases these men have been the most reliable we were able to procure, and they were sent out in pairs to make doubly sure. I have here their report. In it I read that 650 buildings were inspected in Manhattan, 317 of these being better-class apartment houses, and 333 strictly tenement houses. Of the 333, only 15, or 4 per cent., were found where there were no violations of the tenement house law. In one single house 13 different violations were found, in another 9 different violations. Now, have you any suggestions to make as to these violations and how they might exist wholly without your knowledge?"

"I do not know now that they exist," Mr Brady answered. "I rely wholly upon my inspectors. I know nothing of the men who made that report. But it is a fact that violations known to exist are now in the hands of the Building Department awaiting disposal."

This statement led to a discussion as to the disposal of violations, and it was learned that, despite the orders for the owners of buildings who are erecting structures contrary to law, these owners continue the work. Mr. Cravath said:

"The most important provision of the tenement house law is that in regard to light and ventilation, providing that only 65 per cent. of the lot may be occupied by new tenements. The Commissioner of Buildings, however, is given discretionary power to permit as much as 75 per cent. of the lot to be occupied in special cases. Out of 295 tenements inspected, 282 covered more than 65 per cent. of the lot, 274 covered more than 70 per cent. of the lot, 93 covered exactly 75 per cent. of the lot, and 88 covered more than 75 per cent. of the lot."

Other violations regarding fire escapes and elevator shafts and wooden stairways and halls and other lack of fire-proof construction were enumerated, but the Commissioner denied having personal knowledge of the cases. As to the department's inability to prevent the erection of a building about to violate the law, he said that there were 11,000 such violations in the city at the present time, but that owing to the poor facilities of the department to handle the cases in the courts it was possible for owners to build and to hire and sell their properties before any action could be taken.

At the conclusion of his testimony Mr. Brady was asked what remedy he proposed to prevent in future the erection of buildings that were in violation of law. He advised a penalty of $250.

Building Superintendent John Dooner was next called, and asked regarding violations in fire escapes. He said there were about 7,000 or 8,000 buildings in the city that were without fire escapes, and that it was impossible to compel compliance with the law, because the cases could not be promptly handled in the courts.

Commissioners Guilfoyle and Campbell followed, each being questioned as was Mr. Brady, and each declaring that if violations of law existed, as the commission held, he was not aware of the fact.

At the close of the session Mr. Cravath promised to send each Commissioner a list of the houses that were guilty of violations, and all the Commissioners thanked him for the courtesy, promising to remedy the evils at once. The session was then adjourned until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, when the Board of Health officials will testify.

PURROY'S REFORM MOVEMENT.

Committee of Fifteen to Co-operate with Anti-Tammany Forces.

The Borough of the Bronx was well represented last night at 2,145 Webster Avenue, Fordham, in answer to a call issued by ex-City Clerk Henry D. Purroy, to assemble and consider what is the best course to pursue in order to secure an honest municipal government at the next election.

Mr. Purroy was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Joseph I. Berry and Otto Menger, Secretaries.

Enoch Vreeland offered resolutions which were adopted with enthusiasm. They said in part:

"Resolved, That this meeting form itself into an organization whose aim it shall be to unite and co-operate effectively with all other bodies which may be opposed to Tammany Hall at the election to be held in November, 1901, in order that the government of our city may be wrested from the incompetent and servile and greedy mercenaries who have so grossly perverted the powers and authority with which they were vested by the voters, and that a Committee of Fifteen be appointed by the Chair to report at a meeting in January such recommendations and resolutions as may be necessary to carry out the above objects."

O'Brien Turns to Hill.

David B. Hill is to be asked to act as the adviser of the followers of ex-Sheriff O'Brien in the anti-Tammany fight. A special meeting of the O'Brienites was held last evening in the Hoffman House. It was decided to form a permanent organization and a committee was appointed to begin the work. A committee to see David B. Hill and ask his advice as to the anti-Tammany fight was also named.

The O'Brien Democrats will open headquarters at 1,481 Broadway.

Horace J. Hayden's Funeral

Funeral services for Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice-President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, who was killed Friday night by falling from a window at his residence, 337 West Seventy-sixth Street, Friday night, were conducted at the residence last evening by the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, after which the body, accompanied by the family, was taken on a special train for Cambridge, Mass. The interment will be in Mount Auburn Cemetery, near that place, to-day.

Child Dies of Appendicitis.

YONKERS, Dec. 10.—The six-weeks-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher of this place died this morning. The father, believing she had been given improper medicine, had an autopsy made. This developed the fact that the infant had suffered from appendicitis, which caused its death. The case, physicians say, is an unusual one.

TIRED OF HUNTING FOR FATHER.

William D. Ashley's Daughter Wants a Committee Appointed to Take Care of Him.

There was a hearing before a Sheriff's jury in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, on an application for the appointment of a committee of the person of William D. Ashley of Fishkill, N. Y. Ashley formerly lived in Springfield, Mass. He took the Keeley cure several times and finally went away to Nebraska, his family following him. About three years ago Ashley inherited some property from a relative and divided $75,000 among his wife, son, and daughter, on condition, it is said, that they were to give him $100 a month for his support.

The application for the appointment of a committee of the person of Ashley was made by his daughter, Miss Elsie M. Ashley. On the witness stand yesterday she said that the family was willing to turn over the $75,000 to the care of a committee. Miss Ashley deposed that her father had been drinking to excess for years and that his family had been obliged to follow him over many parts of the country.

He disappeared in 1897, and was found some months later in Jersey City in a helpless condition. He declared that he had fallen among thieves and been robbed. In 1898, Ashley, the daughter said, spent six weeks in an inebriates' home in Brooklyn, and while he was an inmate of an institution in Foxborough, Mass., he got away, and with $4,000 in his possession started for Fishkill. He displayed the roll of bills on the train and the conductor took it from him for safe keeping. The money was returned to him later. On another occasion, in Manhattan, Ashley was before a Magistrate for commitment to an institution for treatment, when he "talked back" to such an extent to the Court that he was sent to Blackwell's Island instead.

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

TRUNK LINE TERRITORY RATES.

Persistent Cutting May Result in Abolishing Fast Freights.

Rates in trunk line territory continue about the same as last week, according to the general opinion of traffic officials. Cuts in rates by the differential roads and some of the fast-freight lines are still being reported. It is feared that this condition will be carried over into next year unless the traffic managers get together this week. Fast-freight lines, including all the various dispatches, are generally blamed by freight agents, who care to discuss the matter, for much of the rate disturbance.

A report which came from Buffalo yesterday to the effect that fast freight lines of the New York Central would be abolished was submitted to President Callaway, who said that it was the policy of his road to consolidate all these lines as much as possible, but he did not think they could be entirely abolished. A traffic manager of another line, which is popularly supposed to belong to the "combination of interest" systems, said that all such freight dispatches should be wiped out of existence, and if the New York Central management felt really inclined to abolish them, it could make a good beginning by closing up the Merchants' Despatch which, he said, was commonly considered one of the chief disturbers of the rate situation.

"All that these lines are good for," said the official, "is to give the traffic managers of the roads over which they run, a chance to stand up and declare with a semblance of truth that their line is not cutting rates when large cut-rate contracts over their lines become known and are brought up before the Freight Committee.

New Engines for the Northern Pacific.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 10.—In addition to the forty-four passenger cars, two dining cars, and two combination cars ordered last week, the Northern Pacific has contracted for about $600,000 worth of new motive power, which will be built at the Schenectady Works. The order includes fifty engines, and the company has reserved the right to order seventy-five more locomotives at the same contract price if the condition of trade shall warrant the additional order. The entire cost of the new engines and cars will not be less than $850,000 to $900,000.

A New Southern Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 10.—The Secretary of State to-day licensed the incorporation of the Southern Railway Company, with a capital of $3,000,000 and principal offices in East St. Louis, to operate the lines of the Louisville, Evansville, and St. Louis Road, recently sold under a decree of the court. The Directors are: Alexander P. Humphrey, Louisville; Edward C. Kramer, East St. Louis; Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield; Bluford Wilson, and Philip Barton Warren, Springfield.

CURRENCY LAW CHANGES.

Representative Overstreet Says None Are Being Considered in Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Representative Overstreet of Indiana, who took the most prominent part in the House in the last session in getting a gold-standard bill passed, and who hopes to see a measure of amendment to that law passed before long, said to-day that no steps have been taken in the Banking and Currency Committee to strengthen the currency law. He is still of the same opinion as when he contended with the Senate Finance Committee to push the bill through as the House made it, with its provision for an interchangeable currency, but accepting the political understanding that compromise is better than the loss of all one contends for, he has been satisfied with the best he could get.

"Nothing has been done in the committee," said Mr. Overstreet, "looking to amendment of the currency law. No bill for that purpose has been introduced. The subject is one that calls for discussion, and a great deal of it. The House has a great deal of business cut out to perform, and to offer and urge a currency bill, however desirable it might be to perfect the law, in the light of experience, might be to embarrass business that ought to be done carefully. Then, the danger that was feared before election is over. The execution of the law is in friendly hands, and will be for four years.

"I do not hear of any proposition embodying the ideas suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury touching silver coin in the Philippines. The published reports do not strike me pleasantly. Until I am better informed, I shall be opposed to any use of silver as coin in the Philippines that might look like discrediting our own coinage. However, it does not look as if we could be called upon to determine that question during the present session."

$1,800 A YEAR WHILE IN PRISON.

Boston Boy Conceals Stolen Money and Is Ready for Punishment.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—The case of Morris Aaronburg, the youth who has confessed that he stole $8,837 from Mrs. Margaret Beck, which has puzzled the police from the first, still staggers the officials, although the boy has declared his guilt. It is the first case in police records here where a mere boy has confessed to having stolen money and has stood ready to take all the punishment which could be given for the offense, without making restitution and trying to escape the full penalty.

The police have figured it out that, if Aaronburg goes to prison for the maximum term of five years, without returning the stolen money, he will come out financially as if he had been at work all the time on a salary of about $1,800 a year. All evidence is taken as indicating that Aaronburg has the money safely concealed, and intends to go to prison without revealing its hiding place. He will be sentenced probably to-morrow.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's Readings.

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," gave the first of a series of four readings in Brooklyn from his latest book, "Born to Serve," at Plymouth Church last evening. His book contains a discussion of the servant girl problem. The other readings will take place this evening, to-morrow, and Thursday evenings at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian, Central Presbyterian, and Ross Street Presbyterian Churches, respectively.

Washington Centennial.

Centennial Celebration, Washington, D. C., December 12th. Special rate via Pennsylvania Railroad of $6.50 for round trip.

Tickets sold and good going on December 11th, and returning until December 14th, inclusive.—Adv.

CYCLERS LEAD RECORDS

Nine Teams Still Struggling on in Six Days' Race.

POISON STOPPED BLEECKER

Overcome by Ammonia, He Had to Drop Out, While the Hot Pace Was Too Much for Four More.

THE SCORE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Riders.	Miles.	Laps.
Elkes and McFarland	547	7
Simar and Gougultz	547	7
Pierce and McEachern	547	7
Turville and Gimm	547	4
Waller and Stinson	547	4
Babcock and Aronson	547	3
Fisher and Frederick	547	2
Kaser and Ryser	546	9
Muller and Aucoutrier	537	6

Old team record, 540 miles and 1 lap, held by Eaton and Walthour.

Ever riding, apparently tireless, and still maintaining the terrific pace set in the very first hour of the six-day bicycle race, now in progress at the Madison Square Garden, the ambitious competitors for glory and prizes kept pedaling as though for dear life all day yesterday and evening. The team system, whereby one man of the two rides but twelve hours a day, makes possible an unprecedented speed, and old-time cyclists looked on with amazement as they saw the racers roll off their twenty miles and more an hour with apparent ease.

Training, as well as courage and persistence, is going to tell in this race, and those who are unequal to the task of keeping at least within sight of the leaders will do well to drop out early in the game, instead of suffering the exertion of a useless effort. Five teams considered this the wisest policy yesterday, and by midnight only nine teams were on the track instead of fourteen, which appeared at the start. One, the retirement of Bleecker, was occasioned by ammonia poisoning.

The most remarkable feature of the day was the unchanging position of the leaders. The same three that led at the first hour continued to lead at the twenty-fourth hour. They were Elkes and McFarland, the Americans; Simar and Gougoltz, the Frenchmen, and Pierce and Archie McEachern, the Canadian. Their pace at the twenty-fourth hour was a trifle over thirty miles an hour, quite a difference from the first hour of forty-nine miles. The average of these leaders gives the unusual rate of a trifle over twenty-four miles an hour for as many consecutive hours.

Just before midnight Pierce completed his five hundredth mile in 23 hours 18 minutes. Simar led at 400 miles in 18 hours 27 minutes 30 seconds. The other leaders at the century turns were: 100 miles, Elkes, 4:10:30; 200 miles, McEachern, 8:48:00; 300 miles, Elkes, 13:33:00.

Over 10,000 packed into the Garden last night, and all through the day there were good delegations, the smallest number being in the early morning hours, when, scattered through the gallery seats, were about 200 or 300 sleepy, frowzy, but withal thoroughly dyed in the wool bicycle enthusiasts. Several hundred women watched the gayly clad riders in the evening.

PACE TOO HOT FOR FOUR TEAMS.

The first pair to leave were Miller and Walthour. The friends of Champion Charley Miller, who has pulled out of so many a long-distance race with the palm of victory fluttering from his wheel, were grievously disappointed at this sudden collapse of their bicycle hero.

The truth of it is that Miller was not in the pink of riding condition, and it is very doubtful if he ever intended to finish the race. There is no money for individual riding, so Walthour, a really fast rider, had to retire at the same time. Miller and Walthour had been behind from the start, and shortly after the seventh hour they quit with a record of 157 miles, the poorest of the bunch.

The thirteen teams then ran along until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when two more dropped from the ranks, Colgan and Dickerson and Albert and Bleecker. Dickerson was seized with cramps and became almost powerless on his wheel, while Bleecker obtained considerable notoriety through the announcement that he had been poisoned by ammonia. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The poison tale arose from the fact that Bleecker's trainer had sponged his face with an ammonia preparation. Bleecker carried a sponge with him soaked in the preparation, and accidentally got some of it in his mouth, and the effect of it temporarily disabled him. He was at the tail end of the race at the time, with 308 miles and 9 laps to his credit for fifteen hours, while the leaders had 331. Albert and Colgan, the respective partners of the disabled men, were both in good condition and anxious to continue the race.

Dubois and Krebs abandoned the struggle at 7:30 o'clock last evening. Their place, like the others, was at the end of the line, their score at 7 o'clock being 407 miles. Krebs was badly worn out, as he had done his best to keep up with the hot pace that had been steadily maintained since the start.

Bleecker was considerably shaken up by what looked at one time a very serious fall. It was the first accident of the race and occurred early in the afternoon. Bleecker struck his pedal on one of the machines as a bunch of the riders was going around the steep north curve, and his fall carried along with him Fisher, McFarland, and Ryser. For a few moments there was the liveliest excitement, but, contrary to expectations, none of the men was seriously injured. Bleecker and Ryser were on their feet in an instant. Fisher was knocked breathless, but was all right in a few seconds. McFarland got a bad scratch on his leg and knee. Elkes at once took his place, but in less than an hour McFarland was out again, none the worse for his spill. Each man lost a lap, but it was not counted off by the referee.

The fifth team to leave were the McLean brothers, who left the track just before midnight. At 11 o'clock they had 400 miles to their credit, only eight laps behind the leaders.

MICHAEL ON THE TRACK.

To stir up the enthusiasm of the evening and give the patient watchers in the galleries, many of whom had not left the Garden since morning, something to cheer at, two or three short speed contests were added as additional features. Major Taylor, the colored champion, rode a half mile in the good time of 0:57 4-5. He seemed to take particular delight in running up on the highest part of the steep track at the two turns, and nothing but his speed kept him from rolling down to the bottom.

Reminiscences of the recent Automobile Show were recalled when a noisily puffing motor cycle joined the racers on the slanting track, and the trim little man who soon appeared in its wake was quickly recognized as Jimmy Michael. The motor cyclists were Vetter and Sherer, Michael's pacing team, and they ran the tandem motor around the ten-lap track at a dizzy pace. Michael never left the rear wheel, and he rode the mile in 1 minute 53 2-5 seconds. Cooper also rode an exhibition mile, but he was not timed. These men and other fast professionals will appear in similar races this afternoon and evening.

The incessant race on the track was enlivened during the evening by some dashing spurts, but it was noticeable that this extra speed efforts did not last long. The rivals kept a close watch on every attempt to forge ahead, and the man who was bold enough to attempt it at once had half a dozen men riding hotly at his rear wheel.

McFarland and Gougoltz gave one of the prettiest exhibitions of this nature shortly before 10 o'clock last night. It occurred just before McFarland was relieved by Elkes. The former wanted to give Elkes a good lead, and he succeeded by a few yards, but Gougoltz did not want when the fresher man came on.

The two spun around with wheels lapping for nearly a mile. Amid a thundering roar of yells from the galleries, the Frenchman suddenly shot ahead like a cannon ball. A. McLean then took a hand in the race, and Kaser soon joined the bunch, and the fast-going men, with their yellow, blue, red, black, orange, and white costumes, made a dizzy and attractive sight. Later in the evening Aronson, the Swede, tried to pick up a lap or two, but he was soon content to fall back in the bunch.

The easiest rider of the lot was the Italian, Aucoutrier. He and his partner, Miller, were five and one-half miles behind the leaders at 11 o'clock, but Aucoutrier made no effort to hit up a faster pace, and was the picture of dignity and racing nonchalance as he pedaled easily around the track, while his companions passed him continually.

The ubiquitous waiters, vending sandwiches and light drinks in the galleries, reminded one of Coney Island excursion boats, while the main floor, inside of the track, was mildly characteristic of a county fair. The sides of the inclosure were lined with a magnificent array of slot machines, from which music, pictures, and sweetmeats could be drawn at will, and for a price.

From a dozen or more stands were dispensed peanuts, candies of various hues, bright red apples, frankfurters, pies and ice cream. These stands were liberally patronized in the evening, for the luncheons of the all-day rooters gave out early, and, with a dime left for food, many of the young bicycle enthusiasts will settle themselves down for another long stretch to watch the whirl of riders through a haze of tobacco smoke.

The smoke began to trouble some of the racers in the evening, and Babcock and Kaser resorted to close fitting goggles to protect their eyes.

It looked this morning as if Aucoutrier would not last twenty-four hours more. He was very tired.

COLDEST DAY OF THE SEASON.

Low Temperature Will Continue Today, but There Will Be a Change To-morrow.

The cold wave that reached this city early Sunday morning continued yesterday. The day was colder, crisper, and more piercing than its predecessor, but the abatement of the wind removed practically all of the annoying features of the day previous. There was no dearth of signs indicative of the Winter season.

Winter overcoats appeared everywhere, accompanied in a great many cases by mufflers and ear protectors. There were no slow walkers in the streets, everybody moving at a lively gait.

Other signs, such as the absence of the on-lookers at the shop windows, the shivering police on the corner who braved the elements, and the red-tinged faces of people generally made the Winter impression all the more emphatic. The day was by many degrees the coldest so far this Winter. Nineteen degrees, at 8 A. M., was the lowest temperature registered by the Weather Bureau's thermometer, while 27 degrees at 4 o'clock P. M. was the maximum record. Weather Forecaster Emery says that the cold weather will not abate before to-morrow, when a slight change will set in from the Northwest. But it will not be such a rise as to deprive the season of any of its peculiar characteristics.

All of the charitable organizations whose object it is to provide for the poor during the Winter months were alert and ready to assist any who might be in need and deserving of assistance.

But, cold as was the day, it was an ideal one. The air, though sharp, was clear and crisp, and it gave a buoyancy of feeling to those who exposed themselves to its frigidity.

The weather conditions are practically the same throughout the country. Portions of Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas, like their more northerly sisters, are experiencing a temperature below freezing. The coldest weather reported was at Northfield, Vt., where the record was 10 degrees below zero. At Portland, Me., it was 2 degrees below. Snow fell in the lake regions, this State, Pennsylvania, and New England.

Only in extreme Southern Florida was there a trace of Autumn left. Key West telegraphed a temperature of 66 degrees.

18 Below Zero in the Adirondacks.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The first zero weather here this season was experienced this morning, the thermometer standing at 7 below zero. At Ogdensburg, Saranac Lake, Rouse's Point, Dannemora, Lake Clear, and other points in the Adirondacks the thermometer registered all the way from 10 to 18 degrees below zero.

NEW TRIAL IN MINING SUIT.

Verdict in Favor of Montana Ore Purchasing Company Set Aside.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 10.—Judge Knowles to-day granted a new trial in the celebrated mining suit of E. Rollins Morse against the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, which was tried in the United States court in this city last Winter.

The action involved mining ground in Butte, valued at $3,000,000, and in many ways was one of the famous mining suits in America. The jury unanimously decided the case in favor of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, of which F. Augustus Heinze is President. A petition was subsequently filed by the plaintiff for a new trial, and it was this petition which was decided to-day.

The suit involved the Michael Davitt claim in Butte, owned by the Boston and Montana Mining Company. The Montana Ore Purchasing Company claimed the right to the mine underneath the surface of the claim on the ground that the veins apexed in the Pennsylvania and Johnston claims, both of which were owned by the defendant company. The trial was commenced Dec. 11, in Helena, and was concluded Jan. 31. Most of the testimony was by expert witnesses who comprised some of the most eminent mining experts in the world.

Judge Knowles to-day set aside the verdict on the ground that the jury was unduly influenced by certain newspaper articles appearing in The Helena Independent, and not on the ground that the evidence did not warrant the verdict. There is no appeal from the decision of the Court.

BURGLARS TORTURE VICTIM.

Burn Rochester Man's Feet with Red Hot Poker.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 10.—Masked burglars broke into the residence of John Flynn, at Lima, a suburb of this city, last night, and bound, gagged, tortured, and robbed the sole occupant.

Mr. Flynn was awakened shortly after midnight by the breaking of glass in a rear window. He sprang out of bed only to see three masked men each with a pistol leveled at his head. The intruders asked for his valuables, and he gave them the watch he carried and said that was all. This they did not believe, and, heating the poker red hot in the kitchen range, applied it to the soles of his feet.

After standing the torture until the odor of burning flesh filled the entire room, Flynn weakened and told where his money was hidden. This was secured, and the men hastily left the house, jumped into their wagon, and drove rapidly toward Rochester.

A description of the horses and wagon was furnished the Rochester police, and three men were arrested this morning who are thought to be guilty.

Flynn is in a critical condition from his mutilated feet and exposure over night, tied to the kitchen table, with the door open.

CONVICT LEAPS FROM TRAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyom., Dec. 10.—Charles Kitchin, sentenced to four years in the State Penitentiary, made a daring attempt to escape while being taken to Laramie yesterday by Sheriff Shaver.

Kitchin was handcuffed, but not fastened to the car seat, as is usually the case when convicts are being transferred. While the Sheriff was eating lunch Kitchin suddenly leaped to his feet and ran to the end of the car. The train was running twenty-five miles an hour, but without any hesitation the prisoner jumped off. Sheriff Shaver was close after his man, and he, too, jumped to the ground.

Kitchin was not hurt, and, regaining his feet, fled to the hills. Shaver, however, was badly hurt and unable to pursue the highwayman.

Another officer started in pursuit as soon as the train could be stopped, and after a chase of several miles found Kitchin hiding behind a rock. He was taken to Sherman and later sent to Laramie.

HARRY SQUIRES ALIVE.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Word has been received here that Harry Squires, who disappeared from the United States gunboat Castine last August while in Chinese waters, is in San Francisco. It was thought that he had been killed.

He is a son of Charles Squires, who was cashier of the Windsor Hotel, New York, when it was destroyed by fire.

MANLEY LIKELY TO DECLINE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Indications to-night point to John W. Yerkes of Kentucky as the next Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Joseph Manley of Maine had another interview with the President to-day, and the possibility of holding the place open for him till next April, when his term as Speaker of the House in the Maine Legislature expires, was discussed.

It is believed Mr. Manley will decline the offer definitely to-morrow.

French View of Treaty Discussion.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Figaro says this morning: "Jingoism animates the discussion of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. American Senators wish to make the Isthmian canal a work of jealous surveillance and domination. The United States intends to set a Gibraltar on Nicaragua at whatever cost."

Casperfeld & Cleveland,

781 Broadway, Just Below Tenth Street

Opposite Wanamaker's.

We are offering at our Broadway Branch establishment an unusually comprehensive assortment of diamond and pearl brooches from $25.00 to $200.00. These jewels are the finest and cannot be duplicated by other jewelers except at great advance over our price.

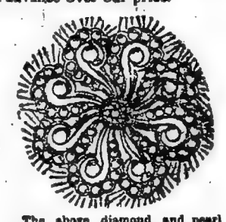

The above diamond and pearl pendant and brooch contains 80 large, lustrous Oriental pearls; in the centre a beautiful blue-white Gem weighing ¾ of a karat; offered at.... $100.00

Our selection of American watches is immense. A specialty in solid 14 kt. gold Ladies' watch, Waltham, Elgin or Geneva movement, at $17.50

Open Evenings.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. Greatest assortment of Gold and Silver Watches. Send for illustrated list of specials.

SUICIDE ON ELEVATED LINE

Man Cut to Pieces at a Sixth Avenue Station.

Fragments of Body Fall to the Street, Causing Women to Faint—Woman a Witness of Tragedy.

As the locomotive of a south-bound train on the Sixth Avenue elevated road passed the women's waiting room at the Thirty-third Street station shortly after 9 o'clock last night the employes and passengers were startled by the wild scream of a woman who had been looking out of the window.

"There's a man under there!" she cried. "There's a man been struck!"

She fled down stairs and fainted as she gained the sidewalk. As the train stopped those on the platform saw a dark figure lying beneath the third car. It was between the rails and safe from the wheels, so after a few minutes' delay the train started on. The figure was found to be the horribly mutilated body of a man. One leg and one arm had been severed and the body was otherwise cut and crushed in a manner that must have caused instant death. Fragments fell to the street below, and several women fainted at the sight.

The remains were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and were there identified as the body of Edward Schusler, a waiter, of 110 West Thirty-third Street, by Joseph Strauss of 424 Sixth Avenue. A number of pawntickets were found in the pockets.

All the employes about the station insist that they did not see the man on the track, as their backs were turned to the train, and they even said they were unaware of his presence on the platform. There were four or five men passengers waiting at the time, but the cold had driven them into the waiting room, and there was one other woman in the room with the woman who gave the alarm, but she saw nothing of the accident. The woman who did see it disappeared soon after reaching the street. An ambulance was called for her by a passer-by, and some of the bystanders declared that she was taken away in it, but at the New York Hospital, from which the ambulance came, all knowledge of such a case was denied. Others said the woman was taken away in a cab by a man who was with her.

Policeman Brundage of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station went down to South Ferry later and arrested the engineer and the fireman. The former was Robert Hamilton of 724 Columbus Avenue; he said that he had not seen the accident, as it had happened on the opposite side of the engine from his seat. The fireman was Joseph Scott of 240 East Seventeenth Street; he declared that he saw the man deliberately jump in front of the train from the station platform.

Both the prisoners were released at the request of Coroner Zucca, whom they promised to meet at his office this morning at 10:30 o'clock, there to make an official statement. The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station say that there is no doubt but that it was a case of suicide.

MAY TO BE LIBERATED.

Demand on Guatemalan Government Has Desired Result.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Except as it may serve as a basis for a claim in the future, the incident growing out of the detention by Guatemalan officials of the American engineer, May, has been closed. Minister Hunter, at Guatemala City, has telegraphed Solicitor Penfield of the State Department as follows:

"In compliance with the terms of the department's cable of the seventh, I addressed a note yesterday to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, demanding the immediate release of May. The reply not being satisfactory, the Minister claiming that William P. Fuqua is now in the United States and not in Guatemala, I presented the matter to the President this morning. He at once directed that the order of detention be revoked and the same transmitted by telegraph to the proper authority. I have notified May by telegraph of his liberation."

Woman Badly Burned.

Mrs. Rose Braun was sitting in front of her stove at 1,552 First Avenue at 12:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon filling a lamp when her clothes caught fire. She ran screaming into the hallway and fell into the arms of Edward Marshall, the janitor. The terrified woman clung to Marshall, and his hair, mustache, and eyebrows were singed. Mrs. Marshall threw a blanket about man and woman and finally succeeded in putting out the fire. Mrs. Braun was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, and it is said she may die.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:55 A. M.—194 Avenue A; J. Lynn; damage, $400.

5:30 A. M.—604 Columbus Avenue; George Jackel; damage slight.

5:55 A. M.—66 Ludlow Street; Abraham Wien; damage, $100.

7:35 A. M.—138 Broad Street; R. Litchensela; damage slight.

10 A. M.—83 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; Garry Weeks; damage, $50.

10:10 A. M.—1,348 First Avenue; Ehrich & Co.; damage, $25.

10:50 A. M.—610 Sixth Avenue; Louis Lecosky; damage slight.

11 A. M.—367 East Tenth Street; Max Rutles; damage, $15.

11:20 A. M.—70 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Charles Thompson; damage slight.

1:25 P. M.—41 East Seventy-sixth Street; Leopold Friend; damage, $25.

1:25 P. M.—53 Allen Street; Fannie Gartner; damage, $600.

1:25 P. M.—148 East Broadway; Leo Katz; damage slight.

2:25 P. M.—13 Stone Street; H. R. Elliott & Co.; damage slight.

3:20 P. M.—31 Delancey Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

6 P. M.—1,348 First Avenue; Ehrlish & Co.; damage, $10.

9 P. M.—292 Grand Street; owner, Weisbach Incandescent Light Company; damage slight.

10 P. M.—164 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; owner, John Wheeler; damage, $100.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

Carpets and Furniture

AT HALF PRICE.

Last Week. DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SALE.

The old house of Gregg, now in business fifty years, is retiring, and the entire stock contained in ten-story building

Corner 16th St. and 6th Ave.

will be closed out regardless of cost by the 15th of December.

ROBERT G. GREGG.

Stella Music Box

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST AND SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES. EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.

The Stella has a Sweetness, Harmony and Volume of Tone found in no other instrument, and is the only music box using smooth steel tune sheets.

Prices from $26.00 to 300.00. Other styles from 25c. to $1,200.00.

Musical Novelties from $4.00 up.

JACOT MUSIC BOX CO., 39 Union Square, N. Y. Broadway and 17th St.

BANDMASTER BENT TO MARRY AGAIN

Will Wed Mrs. Sarah J. Wyckoff at the Waldorf To-night.

Bride-to-Be Is Reputed Worth $2,000,000, and Bent Will No Longer Play for the Old Guard.

Thomas C. Bent, bandmaster of the Old Guard, will make his second matrimonial venture to-morrow evening, when he will be married to Mrs. Sarah J. Wyckoff, who is twenty years his senior. The ceremony will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria in the presence of twenty-five friends of the couple. Mrs. Wyckoff is fifty-five years old, and is reputed to be worth at least $2,000,000, while Bent, who is thirty-five years old, has only his reputation as a cornetist.

Albert Wyckoff, the husband of Mrs. Wyckoff, died about fourteen months ago at his residence, 1,773 Washington Avenue, which is one of the finest in Tremont. Twenty years ago he inherited a portion of the Wyckoff millions, which, on his death, he willed to his wife. Since his death she has cleverly handled the estate, which is said to have almost doubled under her manipulation.

Bent is well known in Tremont, and his proposed marriage has caused much talk and comment. Five years ago he figured in a very romantic courtship and marriage with Miss Isabelle Nixon, the eldest daughter of the Rev. George Nixon, pastor of the Tremont Presbyterian Church, at One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Washington Avenue. She was known to the old residents of Tremont and the congregation of her father's church as "Wavey" Nixon, so named on account of her luxuriant growth of golden brown hair. The Rev. Mr. Nixon objected to Bent's attentions to his daughter, and he was not allowed to enter the house. A sister of Miss Nixon, however, was in the secret, and she planned many meetings for the couple. In the Summer of 1895 they were married secretly, and the Nixon family did not become aware of the state of affairs until about two months after the ceremony had been performed. At first the Rev. Mr. Nixon refused to recognize his son-in-law, but the troubles were finally patched up, and the entire matter was soon forgotten. Two children were born to the couple, and they lived apparently very happily until about seven months ago, when Mrs. Bent died, after a brief illness.

Within a month after her death Bent began to escort Mrs. Wyckoff about, and there was considerable talk among the good people of Tremont. Rumor has had the couple married a dozen times, but arrangements for the wedding were not completed until yesterday. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. R. F. Humphries, ex-pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Morisseania, now of South Norwalk, Conn. Mrs. Wyckoff was formerly a member of this church. The couple will sail for Europe Saturday on the Lucania. They will spend a couple of months touring on the Continent, and on their return will go South until Easter. Bent says that he intends to resign his position as bandmaster, and will give his whole attention to managing his wife's estate.

CARTER'S SENTENCE UPHELD.

Federal Court of Kansas Sustains the Ruling of the Trial Courts.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—In a decision handed down by Judge Hook of the Federal District Court of Kansas, and concurred in by United States Circuit Judge Amos M. Thayer, this afternoon, Oberlin M. Carter, ex-Captain United States Army, under sentence of five years' imprisonment for misappropriation of Government funds while in charge of the harbor work of Savannah, is remanded to the custody of Robert W. McLaughry, Warden of the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, where Carter has been confined.

The Court overruled the petitioner's demurrer on the habeas corpus writ issued some time ago, and sustained the ruling of the trial courts, together with the subsequent action of President McKinley, who set aside twelve of the charges under which he was convicted, but made no change of the sentence imposed by the court-martial.

One of the chief contentions urged in Carter's behalf was that the President in reducing the number of specifications preferred thereby made void the punishment inflicted. On this point Judge Thayer says:

"The punishment prescribed by the articles of war is attached to the charge and not the specifications made thereunder, the latter being merely by way of exemplification and detailed statement of the principal charges to which they respectively relate, but even if this were not so the rule is well established that where a sentence in gross is pronounced upon a conviction under an indictment containing several counts and upon appeal or review some of them

STEPS FOR CITY. REFORM

Committee of Fifteen Holds Its First Meeting.

Only Five Members, Including James C. Carter, Decline to Serve—Other Members Chosen.

The committee of fifteen appointed to devise means to deal with vice and official corruption held its first meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of George Foster Peabody, 27 Pine Street. At 3 o'clock William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, walked into Mr. Peabody's office. He was quickly followed by Alexander E. Orr, John S. Kennedy, the Rev. George L. Paddock, Joel B. Erhardt, John Harsen Rhoades, Jacob H. Schiff, Charles Sprague Smith, and Prof. Felix Adler. A little later Charles Stewart Smith, who appointed the committee of fifteen, arrived.

The meeting was held behind closed doors, and after a session lasting two hours Mr. Baldwin, to whom had been delegated the office of giving out information, said that the committee was not fully organized.

"Charles Stewart Smith," said Mr. Baldwin, "was elected a member of the committee. A sub-committee of two was appointed to ask four gentlemen to take the places of the five men who declined to serve. We have decided to await the result of the sub-committee's visit to these gentlemen, and when we have a full meeting we will outline our plan of campaign.

"Those who declined have given us their reasons. James C. Carter has written in commendation of the committee's work, but declined to serve on account of ill-health. Alfred T. White and William R. De Forest are both on the Tenement House Committee, and are devoting a great deal of time to it. Adrian Iselin, Jr., declined on account of previous obligations, and Mr. Tappen declines on account of absence."

"When will the next meeting be?" Mr. Baldwin was asked.

"At the call of the sub-committee of two," was the reply. "No, I cannot give their names, and if I should give you the names of the four we have selected I would be exceeding my instructions. It is remarkable, though, that ten members agreed to serve."

Mr. Baldwin finally admitted that the temporary Chairman of the meeting was Jacob H. Schiff. The next meeting, he was sure, would be inside of a week.

Mr. Baldwin was asked if labor would be represented on the committee, as suggested by the Rev. R. Heber Newton.

"Yes," said Mr. Baldwin; "labor will be represented. It is a good suggestion. We will probably not, however, increase the committee beyond fifteen right away. That number is a good working body. This committee is not a temporary affair; neither is the work before us. It is permanent."

Mr. Rhoades said that he was astonished to find that only five members of the committee declined to serve. In his opinion, the committee would achieve excellent results.

TAMMANY COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Mr. Nixon Says Many Nuisances Have Been Abated—An Executive Session.

The Tammany committee to investigate vice held a meeting at 192 Bowery yesterday afternoon. All of the members of the committee were present. The early part of the session was executive. At its conclusion at 4 o'clock Chairman Nixon asked if there was any one present with complaints or information. As there was none, the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Nixon at first said that there was nothing to be given out. He afterward said that many letters and some documentary evidence had been obtained from several persons. The nuisances complained of had been reported to Chief Devery, and the committee had taken pains to see that they were abated. Mr. Nixon said that the committee had received thanks for the abatement of many evil influences.

VIGILANCE LEAGUE NEWSPAPER.

New Publication to Wage War Against Croker and Tammany.

The first number of a new newspaper will make its appearance at the meeting of the City Vigilance League in Cooper Union to-night. It is to be called The New York Vigilant, and its editors will be Frank Moss, Francis E. Laimbeer, Harry B. Skinner, and George B. Clark. It will contain, among other articles, a discussion of the city's budget. The paper will have no advertisements. The next issue will probably appear some time in January, and after that it will be issued oftener and with steadily increasing frequency until it will become a daily paper a week or so before the next election.

Dr. Parkhurst was asked last night whether it would represent his ideal of a newspaper. He said it would not. It was a publication which could not be classed as a daily newspaper.

"There is a demand," he said, "for such a paper, and as there are still some men who do not expect to make money out of everything we will be able to publish it until the demand for it ceases."

One of the editors, discussing the new publication, said that it would have distinctly an anti-Tammany policy, and that it would make Richard Croker the centre of its attack, the bull's-eye of its target. If in a month or so it appeared that Mr. Devery would be retained as Chief of Police, and that Tammany considered him fit for that office, Mr. Deverey might be made the special object of The Vigilant's attention.

Dr. Parkhurst will not be able to speak at to-night's meeting, as was expected, but a letter from him to Frank Moss, Chairman of the League's Executive Committee, will be read. It will deal with the political situation in the city.

RUSSELL SAGE IN CONTEMPT.

Explains Why He Didn't Appear and Is Given Another Chance.

Russell Sage yesterday explained his apparent contempt of court in failing to appear before Justice McCarthy in the City Court and submit to an examination as to the finances of one of his employes. Korff Brothers had sued E. C. M. Rand and obtained judgment.

This judgment was not paid, so Charles De H. Brower, counsel for the firm, obtained an order for Mr. Rand's examination in supplementary proceedings. As he was employed in Mr. Sage's office, the latter was called as a witness. Mr. Sage failed to appear at the hearing. When Mr. Sage learned yesterday that he was really in contempt of court, he called on the lawyers and explained that he had not remembered the exact date of the hearing. The examination should take place at some future date.

TAUGHT FIANCE TO EMBROIDER.

But Rosa Says His Love Grew Cold After He Became Self-Supporting.

"Since the day I met the defendant and he avowed his love for me I maintained and supported him and taught him how to embroider, and obtained a position for him," is the way the closing paragraph of the affidavit of Rosa Weiner reads. This affidavit yesterday caused the arrest of Louis Gelbert on the charge that he had jilted Rosa after she had loaned him $200.

The young woman seeks to recover $5,000 damages, and as a result she began an action in the City Court and had a warrant issued for Gelbert's arrest. He immediately gave $500 bail. In her affidavit Rosa says that she met Gelbert on Dec. 20, 1899, and that they were to have been married on June 23, 1901. She adds that last week he told her that he had sent for his cousin, in Europe, and as soon as she arrived he intended to marry her. As soon as Rosa learned this fact she began the action and had Justice McCarthy issue the warrant of arrest.

Shoe Dealer Sued for Separation.

Justice Bischoff yesterday listened to testimony in the action of Mrs. Maria Dershem for a separation from her husband, a shoe dealer at Tompkinsville, S. I. Mrs. Dershem declares that her unmarried stepdaughter, who is thirty-seven years old, was one of the causes of her trouble. Mrs. Dershem said that she married the shoe dealers in 1898. She says that his daughter soon took charge of the house, and that Anna Dershem, the unmarried daughter, refused to allow her to go to church with her husband. She complained to her husband, who stood by his daughter. She says that her husband was cruel to her. Anna Dershem denied Mrs. Dershem's allegations, as also did Mr. Dershem.

NEW EVANGELICAL MOVEMENT.

A National Religious Organization Planned to Embrace All Denominations—Political Methods Copied.

At a conference held yesterday at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, the plan of perfecting an unsectarian organization for the promotion of evangelical work all over this country was discussed. William Phillips Hall, who was associated with the late Dwight L. Moody, was chosen Chairman of the meeting. He said the movement contemplated would, if the intentions were carried out, embrace every city and town in the land.

The headquarters of those who are to manage the movement will probably be in this city. Mr. Hall appointed a committee that is to be known as the Central Committee. The present plan is to act along lines such as one might employ in organizing a National political party. National headquarters and a National Committee will be chosen, probably appointed by the Central Committee. The National Committee will appoint, in turn, State and County Committees, and then there will be formed further subdivisions.

When the Central Committee met after the conference it was decided to send out circulars to the Secretaries of church societies everywhere, describing the purposes of the new movement and asking their help. Some of those who will serve on the Central Committee are John H. Converse, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia; William R. Moody, son of the late Dwight L. Moody; John Willis Baer of Boston, Secretary of the International Christian Endeavor Society; Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President of the King's Daughters Society; the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, this city; Gen. O. O. Howard, the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, Church of the Holy Communion, this city, and the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, Marble Collegiate Reformed Church.

THINK TEWKSBURY WILL SETTLE.

Creditors of Broker Who Fled to Mexico Still Have Confidence, Counsel Says.

Very little interest was manifested in Wall Street yesterday over the published report that Lewis G. Tewksbury had been located in Mexico, where he is said to be doing a large banking business and living on the same scale that brought about his downfall and flight from this country with $400,000 worth of debts.

B. G. Oppenheim, counsel for some of the creditors, said he had every reason to believe that the reports of Tewksbury's whereabouts were true, but that even if they were, they did not alter the feelings of the creditors, who, he said, believed that Tewksbury would come back some day and square up his debts.

"There are no criminal proceedings against Tewksbury," he added, "and as far as I know there will be none. I would not give 5 cents for the production of the man in my office this minute, and neither would any of his creditors."

REVILED MAN WHO SAVED HIM.

Despondent Saloon Keeper Tried to Commit Suicide with Gas.

Financial ruin has for many weeks been staring Julius Neurohr in the face. Neurohr is a saloon keeper, and lives over his saloon, at 118 East Fourth Street, with his ten-year-old daughter Lena.

His creditors have been pressing him harder than usual during the last few days. Yesterday morning he sent Lena around to another saloon keeper named Paul Black to borrow a knife. Black knows about Neurohr's business troubles, and he told the little girl that he hadn't a knife to spare.

Then Neurohr sent his child to visit some relatives in Harlem. He hugged and kissed her more than usual when he said goodbye and told her to be a good girl.

Black kept thinking about the knife episode, and when he went around to Neurohr's saloon and found it closed, he hurried to the Fifth Street Police Station and fetched two policemen, who broke open the door of Neurohr's place. They found him lying on the bed, unconscious, with a gas tube, through which gas was pouring, lying across his breast. He was taken to the hospital and revived. He reviled Black for having saved his life.

POTTER TRUSTEES GET JUDGMENT

Had Sued the City for Collecting Money for Vault Privileges.

Justice Nash, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, handed down a decision in which he gives judgment against the city for $3,513.60 in favor of Frederick Potter and Clarence Kelsey, as trustees under the will of Orlando B. Potter. When Orlando B. Potter died he was the owner of the property at the southwest corner of Broadway and Rector Street. The property also ran around on Trinity Place. In May, 1897, the trustees made application to the city for permission to build vaults under the Broadway and Rector Street side of the building. They asked to be allowed to build 1,664.93 square feet of vaults.

At that time it was discovered that for a period of forty years the estate had maintained vaults on the Trinity Place side of the building. The city agreed to allow the new vaults to be built, provided that the trustees would pay $2 per square foot for the space occupied by both the new and the old vaults. The trustees paid the city $6,264.90 under protest, and then brought the action to recover the money paid for the old vaults, claiming that the city had lost all right to collect the money.

In his decision yesterday Justice Nash sustained their contention, and awarded them the sum paid under protest, with interest from the date of payment.

EX-SPANISH OFFICER'S THEFT.

Son of Gen. Carrion Discharged After a Lecture by Judge Foster.

Felipe Carrion, a tea dealer of 48 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who was a Captain in the Spanish Army during the Cuban campaign, and whose father is a Spanish General, pleaded guilty to grand larceny in General Sessions yesterday and was discharged by Judge Foster. Carrion had been in the Tombs seventy-six days, and Judge Foster stated that many reputable persons had interceded in the prisoner's behalf.

Carrion came to the United States in September and secured credit for a bill of teas from Alfred Govin of 48 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. On Sept. 28 he gave Govin a check for $2,400, receiving in return $704. Carrion's check was returned unpaid.

In discharging him Judge Foster said that he had heard it was the prisoner's intention to leave the country if released.

"Your methods of doing business have been extremely dishonorable," said the Judge, "which if continued would make it impossible for law-abiding people to have any dealings with you. However, I understand that your war record is good and that you are a brave and patriotic man. If you leave the country you will have an opportunity to begin life anew and live honestly."

Carrion, young, tall, and erect, murmured a few words of thanks in Spanish and left the courtroom with his friends.

TALESMAN BADLY SCARED.

Couldn't Remember Where He Lived and Had to be Excused.

Solomon Metzger's awe of courts of justice and the dignity of black-gowned Judges and brass-buttoned officers caused him to forget for fifteen minutes yesterday his place of residence and disqualified him as a juror.

When his name was drawn in the case of Max Appel, in General Sessions, he took his seat on the witness chair in much perturbation.

"Where do you live?" asked Assistant District Attorney Townsend, in tones which caused him to shake in his shoes.

"1,647—1,647—1,647—" he stammered.

"Do you live in New York?" interrupted Abraham Levy.

"Oh, yes, Sir. Just let me think a moment, and I'll tell you where I live," said Metzger, bracing up.

"Could you find your way home?" inquired Mr. Levy, while a titter ran round the courtroom.

"Why, yes, Sir. I've lived for years at 1,647—er—1,647—I just can't think what street it is now. I could find my way there, though."

"Well, I guess you may be excused," broke in Judge Foster, and possible fees for December jury duty were lost to Solomon Metzger.

After he left the courtroom, Metzger remembered that he lived at 1,647 Madison Avenue, and that he was a butcher at that address.

CAPT. TRASK WILL NOT SERVE.

Refuses Renomination as Marine Society's President—Sailors' Snug Harbor Management Displeases Him.

Capt. G. D. S. Trask surprised the Standing Committee of the Marine Society yesterday afternoon by declining to accept the nomination for re-election as President. He did not explain his reasons for the refusal, and the meeting, which had been called for the purpose of making the nominations, was hastily adjourned. When Capt. Trask was asked last night for a statement as to the cause of his action, he said:

"As President of the Marine Society I have to serve as Trustee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor. While it is usual for our President to serve for a second term, I do not wish to do so, as I am at variance with the rest of the Trustees of the Harbor on the question of its management. Our chief difference of opinion arises from the fact that they are inclined to give preference to old sailors of the United States Navy in conferring the benefits of the institution.

"Capt. Randall, the founder of the Harbor, intended the seamen of the merchant marine to be the beneficiaries, for there was not a navy of the Government in his time. Appointments to office have been made by the Trustees which are positively distasteful to the great merchant marine interests in this city and country. I don't believe that is right, I am very sure it is wrong; and I am, with due regard for the eminent business men and clergymen on the board with me, totally dissatisfied with the management of the establishment."

The Board of Trustees is made up of the Mayor of the City of New York, the Recorder, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the rector of Trinity Church, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and the President and Vice President of the Marine Society.

"CHUCK" CONNORS EXPLAINS.

In a Dilemma Before Magistrate Cornell, Who Had Considered Him a Myth—Chinatown Pastimes.

One of the innocent little pastimes with which the white denizens of the Chinatown district are wont to beguile the passing hours was disclosed in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, where two of the principal participants in the game—John McDonald of 20 Bowery and "Chuck" Connors, the celebrated guide, philosopher, and friend of the Chinatown tourist, were arraigned.

A policeman had caught sight of the two men running down Bayard Street Sunday night, stopping at intervals to beat each other. McDonald at the time had his face blackened until he resembled an African Hottentot, while his eyelashes and eyebrows were missing. The officer, not understanding the game, arrested both men.

Magistrate Cornell appeared surprised when Connors was brought up to the bar.

"I have often heard of 'Chuck' Connors," he said, "but never knew before that he was a reality. I always thought he was a myth."

Then McDonald, in an injured tone, went on to tell of the part he took in the night's entertainment.

"Oi was afther sittin' in a chair furninst the shtove, yer Anner," said he, "in Barney Flynn's place, and afther droppin' off into a bit of a shlape Oi was awakened to foind a lot of fresh mugs a-dancin' and a prancin' about me and laffin' fit to shplit their soides.

"Not knowin' at the toime thot they had made a nigger out av me face wid burrnt corrk. Oi wint up ter Connors and asked him to lind me the loan av a shmoke. With thot he takes a polpe from his pocket and gives it to me, and the moment Oi put the loight av a match to it it blows up loike a blast. Oi was hurt wid me frind Connors, an' Oi wint over and hit im wan on th' neck. After thot Oi admit Oi chased him. Oi was that mad."

"What have you got to say, Mr. Connors?" asked the Magistrate.

"Well, it wus dis way," said Connors; "Dis yere bloke wus up at Barney's doin' de Rip Van Winkle in de chair, and some o' de gang put de midnight onto his mug wid a lot o' blackin'. It wusn't me, though, and de trut' is, Judge, dis old guy had his pots on an' he don't know who dun it, see? I wus never pinched before, yer Honor; dat's on de dead, an' I don't want to have me reputation spoiled now, see? Dis bloke is dead wrong. I never gives him no blow-up tobacco."

Both men were finally discharged, whereupon Connors thanked the Magistrate profusely.

WOMAN'S SEARCH DISASTROUS.

Looks for 25 Cents with a Match and Burns Her Whole Savings.

Mrs. Annie Grapner, who lives with her husband and three children on the top floor of the tenement at 56 Allen Street, dropped a 25-cent piece on the floor of her room yesterday afternoon. It rolled under the bed, and she got a match and began looking for it. The match ignited the bed clothing, and Mrs. Grapner ran screaming from the room. Between the foot of the mattress and the springs of this particular bed had been placed for safe keeping 100 guilders in Roumanian bank notes. Before the firemen arrived the notes were all destroyed, and $1,100 damage had been done to the room. Mrs. Grapner was disconsolate.

HOMELESS MAN'S PHILOSOPHY.

Lived Well with Last Savings Before He Attempted Self-Destruction.

When Patrick Quinn, a laborer out of a job, ran very low as to funds he determined three days ago to live a little bit better than usual with the last of his little savings and let the future take care of itself. Accordingly he took a room in the Putnam House, at Twenty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, and lived well for three days. He reached his limit yesterday, and at noon went up to his room. Two hours later a call boy found him sitting in a chair in the room and covered with blood.

A policeman was sent for, and it was found that Quinn had cut some ugly gashes in his throat. The razor was found lying on the floor near him. He was taken to Bellevue, where it was said his condition was serious. Quinn, when asked why he had attempted to kill himself, replied:

"Oh, the usual reason; no money, no friends; sick and tired of the uphill fight."

FLOUR SHIPMENTS BY RAIL.

Big Increase Due to the Close of Lake Navigation.

The closing of lake navigation is held responsible for the large increase in flour shipments by rail last week over the figures for the previous week, 75,654 barrels having been moved out of Chicago, as against 46,070.

New York Central lines carried 34,358 barrels, Pennsylvania lines moved 19,754 barrels, and the Baltimore and Ohio carried 12,425 barrels, the rest being distributed among the smaller lines. Shipments of packing house products also increased from 17,903 tons to 22,078 tons, which were evenly divided among the various lines. Grain shipments alone showed a decrease, only 939,000 bushels being moved, as against 995,000 bushels for the previous week. Of this the Erie carried 237,000 bushels and the Grand Trunk 163,000 bushels, while the New York, Chicago and St. Louis carried 190,000 bushels.

Rates on these various shipments are reported steadier, grain rates being, it is said, well maintained through the West. Rates on packing house products are also reported as somewhat improved.

The loss of red cheeks, in a girl, is more than a loss of a part of her charm: she is losing the use of her food: her life is diminishing.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil will restore the color, and more.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

AT WAR OVER LUTHER

How Priest and Pastor View His Morals and Example.

Influence of the Monk Who Defied Ecclesiastical Authority, Father O'Hare Considers Evil.

An attack made upon the Rev. Frank W. Oswald, pastor of St. James's Lutheran Church, on Milton Street, Greenpoint, by the Rev. Father Patrick O'Hare, rector of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, in a circular which Father O'Hare circulated among his parishioners on Sunday, is likely to result in hard feeling against Father O'Hare on the part of the people of Pastor Oswald's church.

The attack was brought about through a sermon which Pastor Oswald preached about three weeks ago on "Luther and the Bible." The sermon was written to prove that Martin Luther's example of married life gave the first impetus to the ideal domestic life of the German nation. A short synopsis of the sermon was published in a local paper, and Father O'Hare took exception to the Protestant minister's estimate of Luther, inducing the paper that had published it to refute it later by saying it was not well founded.

Pastor Oswald replied a week ago in a sermon alleging that Father O'Hare had misrepresented the life of Luther and had taken refuge in trickery and deception. It was this that led to Father O'Hare's attack on Pastor Oswald in the circular. It was entitled "Luther and His Immoral Life." The circular in part says:

"Last Sunday Mr. Oswald told his congregation I had misrepresented the life of Luther and had taken refuge in trickery and deception. If I erred at all in my reply it consisted in admitting too much. This I have done for two reasons. First, I endeavored to have regard for the feelings of our Protestant fellow-citizens and not to wound sensibilities unnecessarily. I am convinced that it was kindness misspent as far as Mr. Oswald was concerned.

"Again, those who familiarize themselves with the literature of the Reformation, and especially with that part touching the life of Luther, know how difficult and painful it is to make quotations in print, unless one is willing to descend into the gutter and wade in obscenity and come into collision with the civil authorities. In writing of Luther's moral teachings, his life, and his views on matrimony and the Seventh Commandment, one must saturate the atmosphere with antiseptics.

"Yet these things must be taken into consideration in order to understand Luther's moral life as an individual or as a husband or father. For one who is totally ignorant of the subject in hand, and who operates with newspaper clippings and encyclopedia quotations; for one whose logic smells of the nursery; whose historical sense is so developed that a picture gallery is to him history; for such a one the task is made easy, especially if he is genuinely Lutheran and follows the advice given by Luther to Melancthon 'to make false pretenses, to make concessions, which were not intended to be kept.

"To understand Luther in any degree one must take his whole personality, his youth, his friends, his teachings on morality. To merely narrate that Dr. Luther composed a hymn for the Christmas tree while tending to the baby, and to draw from that the inference that Luther taught the German nation the virtues of domestic life is a gross slander upon that nation and a misrepresentation of history which even dense ignorance cannot excuse. This city is at present in a crisis. Across the bridge committees are forming to battle with the demon of vice, and here in Brooklyn the story of moral leprosy is spread before the community from the pulpit."

In speaking of the matter yesterday Father O'Hare said that neither in his official capacity as a Roman Catholic priest nor as a Christian gentleman would he permit personal feeling to enter into the discussion of any subject of such relative importance. He said that in this particular case he was neither prompted by personal ill-feeling toward the Rev. Mr. Oswald, nor by his belief as a Catholic, but as a priest and a Christian he felt it his sacred duty to reply to the public utterances of a public man, and especially so when these utterances were made concerning a personality which if thoroughly investigated would necessarily tend to destroy morals and vitiate the influences now at work to repress vice.

Pastor Oswald refused to talk on the attack when seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Bishop McVickar of Rhode Island.

CONTINENTAL—Bishop J. C. Hartzell, Africa.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. S. T. Hauser, Montana.

GILSEY—W. E. Guerin, Columbus, Ohio.

GRAND—Robert Logan, Cleveland; Gen. W. P. Carlin, United States Army, retired.

HOFFMAN—Harris Franklin, Deadwood; United States Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany; ex-Senator David B. Hill, Albany.

HOLLAND—Benjamin P. Opdyke, Philadelphia; E. A. Hamill, Chicago; W. H. Morgan, Alliance, Ohio.

IMPERIAL—Col. W. B. Lowell, Atlanta; Judge E. S. Moffat, Scranton; B. Nordman, Spokane.

MANHATTAN—Graham Davis, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—F. E. Fernald, Chicago; ex-Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson.

NETHERLAND—F. M. Farrar, San Francisco.

PLAZA—C. E. Dudley Tibbitts, Troy; Lewis A. Graves, Bennington, Vt.

STURTEVANT—W. P. Dalton, Vancouver.

VICTORIA—Marshall J. Root, Buffalo.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Chester A. Congdon, Duluth; Stanhope Boal, Piqua, Ohio; Baylor Hillman, Louisville.

WESTMINSTER—S. M. de le Lastra, Panama.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods and embroideries; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Strouse Brothers, Harrisburg, Penn.; B. Strouse, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; I. L. Kemper, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. E. Mitchell, domestics; 57 White Street.
Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, furs; Hotel Albert.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, linens, white goods and domestics; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Falk, Charles, & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; S. Chaska, furnishing goods; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Bean, Ladue & Tate, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Ladue, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Mengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. F. Nagel, hosiery and underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Rieke, C. H., & Sons, Paducah, Ky.; C. F. Rieke, dry goods and notions; 55 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Flint, F. E., Washington, D. C.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. A. Heiser, laces, white goods, and hosiery; Hotel Imperial.
Wolf & Strauss, Baltimore, Md.; I. Wolf, trousers; Hotel Marlborough.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Lony, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Cortis, prints; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Kirschbaum, A. G., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. B. Eccleston, bicycles; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Sarles, H. J., Liberty, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Hamburger Brothers & Company, Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Stearns, L. L., & Sons, Williamsport, Penn.; C. R. Stearns, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Reiter, P., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Reiter, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; W. C. Stitt, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Belermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Belermeister, Jr., linens; St. Denis Hotel.
Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Oregon; H. Wolf, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
King, H. P., & Co., Bristol, Tenn.; E. W. King, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Richards, gloves; 104 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Babcock, shawls; 115 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Morgan, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Ex-Sailor Sentenced for Manslaughter.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Joshua Harrison, who on election night killed Clark Johnston in a barroom brawl, was sent to Sing Sing Prison for fifteen years this afternoon. Harrison is an ex-sailor, and was on the Texas in the fight off Santiago.

Tiffany & Co.

Hall and Mantel Clocks for Holiday Gifts

Hall Clocks:—
In mahogany or oak cases $120 upward.
With chimes on gongs and bells $275 upward.
In richly carved Flemish oak cases with tubular chimes $420 upward.

Mantel Clocks:—
In marqueterie cases $35 upward.
In mahogany cases $40 upward.
In oak or mahogany cases with chimes $250 upward.
In marble cases $15, $18 and $20 upward.
In gilt and glass cases $20, $22 and $24 upward.

Also a few choice clock sets and bronzes, just received from the

Paris Exposition, 1900

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

TRIED SUICIDE IN A CELL.

Buffalo Man, Accused of Burglary, Attempted to Strangle Himself.

Charles Friedenthal, who gives his residence as 54 South Clark Street, Buffalo, and insists that he is a farmer, tried to commit suicide in his cell in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station early yesterday morning, where he had been locked up a few hours before on a charge of burglary. Friedenthal had been seen coming out of a stable in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street with an overcoat on his arm that belonged to a man employed in the stable. In the station house Friedenthal was found to have a silver watch, which also belonged to a man in the stable.

About 4 o'clock in the morning the doorman at the station house heard Friedenthal breathing heavily, and upon examination found that the prisoner had taken the lace from one of his shoes and fastened it tightly about his neck. He was slowly strangling to death. The doorman quickly cut the cord, and Friedenthal revived in a few minutes. Later the man was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court and held in $3,300 bail on a charge of burglary.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

Although temperature continues low, there has been a general, though not decided, rise from the lake region southwestward and westward, except in North Dakota. There has been practically no precipitation except light local snows over the lake region. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the weather has been fair, with slightly lower temperatures. Generally fair weather is indicated Tuesday and Wednesday, except that local snows are probable Tuesday over portions of the lake region. Temperature changes will not be marked, although it will not be so cold over northern New England. On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh west to southwest. On the Middle Atlantic Coast they will become variable. On the South Atlantic Coast they will be light to fresh and mostly easterly. Over the lower lakes they will become variable and over the upper lakes fresh and mostly westerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		—TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	28	21	24
6 A. M.	27	20	22
9 A. M.	28	19	25
12 M.	35	24	29
3 P. M.	41	27	31
6 P. M.	42	27	31
9 P. M.	44	25	31
12 P. M.	42	24	30

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....
Weather Bureau.....
Corresponding date 1899.....35
Corresponding date for last twenty-four years.30

The maximum temperature yesterday was 28 degrees at 4:15 P. M. The minimum temperature was 19 degrees at 8 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.38; at 8 P. M. it registered 30.28. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 57 per cent.; at 8 P. M. it was 75 per cent.

Gas Heaters

Chilly rooms impossible. Nothing to get out of repair, always ready when wanted, no cost when not in use—and trifling cost then.

Apply at any office of the
N.Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.

FIFTH AVE. AUCTION ROOMS,
238 5th Av. WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON
AND FOLLOWING DAYS, AT 1:30 EACH DAY.
PLEASE NOTE THE HOUR.
A MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF
VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
FURNITURE AND
OBJECTS OF ART,
FORMED BY THE LATE
JOSE M. MUNOZ,
REMOVED FROM AN APARTMENT
in the house, 101 Park Av.,
COMPRISING IN PART
Old Vernis-Martin Sedan Chair, Louis XV. and XVI. and Empire Cabinets, Screens, Cheval Mirrors, Console Tables, Antique English Hall Clock, Very Valuable Old Spanish Coffer of the XVII. Century, Colonial Four-post Bedstead, Choice Sheraton Sideboard, Set of Sheraton Dining Room Chairs, Colonial Convex Mirror.
Old English and Modern Silver, Rare Old Franklin Plate.
Rare Specimens of Chinese, Vienna, Dresden, Sevres, Empire, Ludwigsburg Porcelains, Bronzes, Cloisonne Enamels and Biscuit, a Teakwood Panel inlaid with Jade, Carrara Marble Bust Madame Recamier, Lapis Lazuli Shrine.
Magnificent Jean Petit Vase, Enamels on Copper, Miniatures.
Unique Chinese Hangings, decorated with Figures, 200 years old.
A Set of Ivory Chessmen, carved in the most artistic manner, presented by the Emperor of China to the late Dr. Seeger, in 1861.
And by order of
MRS. J. W. BROWN,
HANDSOME
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
removed from the Rectory, No. 1 West 53d St.,
INCLUDING A MAGNIFICENT LOUIS XVI. CENTRE TABLE, TEAKWOOD CABINET, COLONIAL ANDIRONS, FENDERS, HANGINGS, &c., TOGETHER WITH
a large number of very valuable consignments from private individuals, including a choice collection of Mahogany Furniture, Elliot Hall Clock, European Porcelain, Gold Screens, Turkish Carpets and Rugs, Engravings, &c., &c.
A KNABE UPRIGHT PIANO.
GENUINE OLD AUBUSSON TAPESTRIES.
An Aeolian Organ, with about 80 pieces of operatic, classical, and sacred music.
AND ON FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 14,
AT 8 O'CLOCK,
A VERY CHOICE COLLECTION OF
OIL PAINTINGS,
By distinguished foreign and American artists.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Get Here Early, Please.

Come during the mornings—early as possible—the earlier you arrive the easier you can make your selections. There's physical comfort in being ahead of the crowd.

Our aisles are free from all obstructions. We've taken the center counters away for your convenience.

Hundreds of rich novelties without duplicates at from 30 to 50 per cent. less than others charge for the same class of goods. Just the things for Holiday presents.

Bronze Figures—"La Chanson," $183.66.

Limoges Hand-painted Mirrors, enamelled backs, $19.31.

Crown Derby Pot Pourri Jar, enamel and gilt decorations, perforated cover, reduced from $74.48 to $49.63.

Royal Worcester Vase, vellum-finished turquoise trimmings with painted chrysanthemums, $44.23.

Coalport China Loving Cup, lavender and gold, $29.88.

Rudelstadt Art Vase, maroon and gold decorations with fine specimens of Triumph—by Garner, $123.97.

Royal Vienna Vases, mounted on base, decorated with four classical paintings by "Heer," running entirely around center, $249.63 per pair.

Royal Bonn Covered Vase, full-length painting of figure, luster and gold, $31.87.

Royal Dresden Vases, decorated with handsomely painted panels of the four seasons, enriched with enamel, silver and gold; reduced from $600.00 a pair to $299.66.

And Cut Glass.

English China Plates, terra cotta and Tyrolese border shading into golden tones—game birds in center, $47.61 per dozen.

Limoges China Plates, elaborate, deep gold borders, $34.88 per dozen.

Cut Glass Punch Bowl, nineteen inches in diameter, rich and very deep cuttings, $149.66.

Sterling Silver Mounted Cut Glass Punch Bowl, twenty-two inches in diameter, $189.41.

Sterling Silver Mounted Cut Glass Claret Flagon, $39.93.

Haviland's China Game Service, grand fire decorations, $33.47.

Limoges China Fish Service, blue borders, sea view centers, $79.63.

French China Dinner Service, 125 pieces, turquoise panel, raised gold and rosebud decorations, $223.21.

Thousands of Clocks—all are reliable and accurate. Wound-up and running right—thoroughly examined before delivered.

French Regulators, gold and cloisonne finish, mercurial pendulums, $41.24 to $83.94.

Traveling Clocks, French gilt decorations, repeating strike, $14.98.

Onyx Clock and pair of Candelabra, genuine bronze mountings, $199.66.

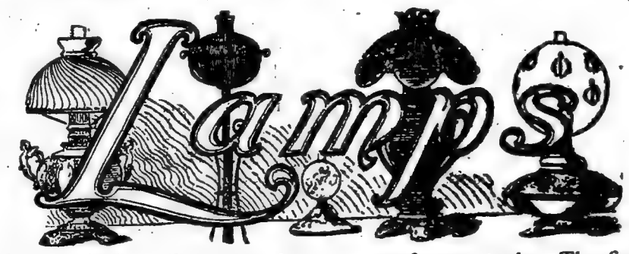

We've waited until now to clean up our Lamp stock. The first movement involves forty fine Gilt-mounted China Lamps

Reduced from $9.87 to $4.97.

And thirty other handsome Lamps with glob

The Wanamaker Store

Women's SUITS

Here is a group of half a hundred handsome tailor-made suits that are being closed out away below their value. Some of our very best styles are among them. Made of cheviots and homespuns, with Eton, blouse and tight-fitting jackets; silk-lined throughout. Values up to $45. Choose to-day for

twenty dollars a suit.

Second floor, Broadway.

Children's HATS

Everyday hats—the sort that will endure the hard wear to which they're generally subjected, without quickly looking shabby. Tam O'Shanters—wide variety of the jaunty affairs; various plaid mixtures and solid colorings; 50c to $1. Heavy woolen toques, in assorted colors, at 35c to $1—some of camel's-hair cloth at 50c and $1. Double band golf caps, plain and mixed colorings, 65c to $1.25. Telescopes and Alpines, in pearl, brown, castor and black, at $1.50. Derbies, black and brown, at $1.75 and $2.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Jackets

This is one time when procrastination is a benefit—a saving of dollars. We have gathered here and there from our stock of jackets some of the most popular sorts, of which only two or three remain, and, although values have been $18, $20, $22.50, up to $28, they are now newly priced at

Fifteen Dollars Each

So that, with the best of wearing time still before you, these splendid values are offered to you at a concrete saving.

They are mostly of tan or black cheviots, worsteds and double-faced tweeds. Some have fly-front, others are double-breasted; some are short jackets, others three-quarter length coats—in short, there are delegates from all of the season's best-liked styles in the group. Linings are of satin or taffeta in black and colors. All sizes are here, but not in each style. Early comers get the best choosing.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's NECKWEAR

Here are abundant suggestions of the very daintiest of holiday gifts. Beautiful decorative neck pieces, both imported and American, in almost amazing variety.

Stock Collars and Girdles to match—made of strips of velvet ribbon; studded with gold beads and strapped with gold braid—in the popular colorings, $8 a set.

Scarfs of crepe de Chine, in white, with lace appliqued on the ends; 95c, $1.15 and $1.50; of Liberty silk, in delicate shades, $1.35 to $3.75.

Ties of crepe de Chine, in a variety of colorings, 85c to $1.75; of silk, with tassel, $1; of silk, with gilt spikes, $1, $1.65, $2; of black velvet, with spikes on ends, $1, $1.65 and $2.

Stocks and Jabots—a broad assortment—50c and upward.

Ruffs and Boas of Liberty silk, taffeta, chenille and ostrich, $1 to $35.

Broadway.

Silver TOILET WARE.

Elegance in sterling silver, in many a shape. Articles for every use, in all the best newest designs. Splendid specimens of die work, and exquisite effects, hand-chased. The broadest assortment of beautiful pieces even Wanamaker's has ever shown. And our gathering of these year after year is always notable. Here's a price-list. It's a fair price-list. None is lower, though there are figures in it that stand for better goods than are usual for the same price. The list may also be helpful to those pondering over the gift question.

Mirrors, $5.75 to $15.
Hair Brushes, $3 to $12.
Military Brushes, $2.50 to $7.50.
Cloth Brushes, $2.50 to $6.25.
Velvet Brushes, $1.75 to $4.50.
Hat Brushes, $1.25 to $3.
Bonnet Brushes, $1 to $8.
Whisks, $1 to $8.25.
Combs, 50c to $4.75.
Glove Stretchers, $1.75 to $10.75.
Curling Irons, 50c to $5.
Shoe Hooks, 50c to $2.
Nail Files, 50c to $2.
Tooth Brushes, 50c to $2.25.
Nail Brushes, 50c to $2.25.

Nail Polishers, $1.25 to $2.50.
Shoe Horns, 50c to $6.
Manicure Scissors, $1.25 to $2.50.
Puff Boxes, $1.25 to $17.50.
Salve Jars, 50c to $4.50.
Soap Boxes, $3.25 to $12.50.
Pin Trays, $1.50 to $8.25.
Tooth Brush Bottles, $1.25 to $2.50.
Tooth Powder Bottles, 85c to $2.50.
Talcum Powder Bottles, 85c to $3.
Cologne Bottles, $1.75 to $12.
Jewel Cases, all silver, $9.50 to $15.
Jewel Cases, velvet, silver mounted, $4.75 to $20.
Manicure Sets, in cases, $5 to $22.50.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Christmas Cards

The Wanamaker Packet of Imported Christmas Cards is a collection that will just about serve the needs of nineteen people out of twenty who want to slip a card in with a present, and send a few larger ones as holiday remembrances. It saves the bother of selecting them; and it saves much of the cost.

The Packet for 1900 contains twenty choice Christmas Cards, thirteen of which are fold cards, of various designs, averaging in size 3½ by 5 inches. We consider this the best value ever offered in a Christmas Packet. 25c; by mail, 29c.

The same cards separately would sell for from 2c to 8c each.

Book store, Ninth street.

Two Catalogues

A Book Catalogue of 232 pages is ready for all who will send or ask for it. It's a pretty comprehensive list compiled from the catalogues of the leading publishers of America and England. It tells several times as much as we can tell in the newspapers. It tells both publishers' prices and our prices.

Then we have a dainty 16-page catalogue of the Wanamaker Calendars, with lithographed cover and many half-tone reproductions of calendars, with descriptions and prices.

Either or both catalogues sent anywhere, postage paid.

Gifts for Smokers

The man who likes to smoke, likes to have his liking pampered. And if ever a man thinks real good things about his friends or his sweetheart, it is when he leans back and watches the dreamy clouds floating upward. He never forgets the donor of a good pipe or other requisite for his pet folly.

Do you know what a complete variety of the best of these things is to be found here?

Smoking Tables, imported and domestic, $1 to $60.
Pipe Racks, 25c to $5.
Match Boxes, 5c to $1.25.
Tobacco Jars, 25c to $3.
Cigar Boxes, $1.85 to $12.
Pipes of every sort and size, from the best makers, 2c to $16.

Basement.

Under-price Goods

A storeful of fresh, seasonable goods in the Basement Store, all of which are offered at prices much lower than equal qualities are selling for regularly. Fourth avenue side.

$1.25 Flannel Waists at $1—
Put in a neat holiday box, if you want to send it as a gift. Colors are red, navy blue, rose, and black; full front, French back, dress sleeves; trimmed with buttons. No such waists to be found anywhere else at a dollar.

Children's $6 Dresses at $4—
They are wool dresses for present wear. Some of cashmere, others of plaid cloths. All good colorings. Sizes 2 to 4 years.

Sheets at Lower Instead of Higher Prices—
Cotton sheetings cost more to-day than they have for years. Yet here are some properly made sheets of the first quality of Dwight Anchor brand of muslin at reduced prices. Two most-wanted sizes: 81x90 in., at 55c each, instead of 65c; 90x90 in., at 60c each, instead of 70c.

Men's Suspenders at 25c—
The webbing in these is the same as that used in our regular 50c goods. Made of short ends. A wide variety of patterns; leather and mohair ends; nickel trimmings.

Japanese Vases at Lowered Prices—
Some have had a third taken off their prices of yesterday. Others have had theirs cut in half. Handsome, unique pieces that many gift seekers will now find doubly attractive. 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c.

Bric-a-brac Reduced a Third—
Austrian vases, in Royal Worcester effects, at 40c to $1.25 each. Add a half to each of those prices and they would still be reasonable. True also of the Austrian vases with raised flowers. New prices are 35c to 75c.

White Envelopes, 20c a Box—
250 in a box. They are No. 6 and 6¾. Regularly sold at $1.05 a thousand.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

The Wanamaker Store

Regina Music Boxes

A home without music is like a garden without flowers. And yet there are many homes where music is loved, that have neither piano nor pianist. Those who would like to play have not had the time for a musical education. Then in homes where both piano and pianist are found, the one who plays is not always present and does not always wish to be tied to the piano.

The Regina Music Box Entertains Them All

It plays for the children in the morning; for the callers in the afternoon, and makes merry for a party in the evening. It is never away when you want it. It never grows tired. Its music is always sweet and perfect. Then it plays anything you wish—hymns, songs, waltzes, two steps, marches, rag-time or what you will. It is a delightful addition to every home.

Now Easy to Buy

by joining the Wanamaker Regina Music Box Club. Only a few dollars to pay before Christmas—then easy monthly payments afterward.

But it is best to get your order in quickly, so that your Music Box is delivered before the Christmas rush.

If you can't come to the store, write for full particulars and prices to-day.

DRESS GOODS
Under-Price

More dress goods are bought in December than any other month in the year, and yet at no time are prices, on so wide a variety of goods, so low as they are right now. You may choose almost any fabric you wish, and find almost every color or combination, and yet pay a quarter to a half below its fair worth. Then we put the patterns up in neat boxes for holiday giving. These prices to-day:

At 37½c, regular 50c quality—
All-wool Venetian Cloth in seven of the most popular color mixes.
All-wool Mixed Cheviot, in seven desirable mixtures.
All-wool Bouretted Homespun, in seven attractive color combinations.
All-wool Mixed Homespun, in seven different mixed colorings.

At 20c, regular 50c quality—
All-wool Camel's-hair Cloth Plaids, in a variety of attractive patterns.
All-wool Cheviot Plaids, in a variety of dark colored combinations.

At 25c, regular 50c quality—
Granite Plaids, in a great variety of bright colored combinations, suitable for children's wear.

At 25c, regular 50c quality—
Fancy Soutache Plaids, in a variety of choice color combinations.

At 55c, regular $1.50 quality—
Cloth Plaids, in a variety of choice color combinations, in both bright and dull colorings suited for children's wear and walking skirts; 50 inches.

At $1, regular $1.50 quality—
Camel's-hair Fancy Mixed Cheviots, in combinations of colors and black.

At $1, regular $1.75 quality—
Fancy Bourette Cheviots, in five different color mixes.

Tenth street.

FURNITURE for Gifts

Holiday shoppers throng this splendid fourth floor field every day. There's much to interest them there—so varied a gathering of handsome and honest furniture. So helpful, too, to many of those perplexed hunters for the right sort of gift. Many a suitable present here.

Take this Flemish or Belgian or black oak—it's known almost equally well by all three names. Known more widely and favorably this season than ever. Particularly popular for dining-rooms, libraries and dens.

Numerous new quaint shapes and odd designs in this collection—copies of old Flanders furniture. Then there's that new finish called Austrian oak. Looks old and weather worn. The leather is of greenish yellow—antique.

Arm Chairs at $8, $10, $12, $14, $16, up to $40.
Chairs, without arms, at $4.50, $6, $6.50, $7, $7.50, $8 to $25.
Hall Seats at $8.50, $11, $20, $25 to $70.
Roman Chairs at $6.50, $8.50, $9, $10, $25.
Library and Center Tables at $7, $7.50, $12, $14 to $80.

Black Oak Tabourettes at $5, $5.50, $7, $8, $8.50.
Austrian Oak Tabourettes at $3, $4, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.50, $7, $7.50, $8, $10.
Austrian Oak Tables at $12.50, $25, $30, $48.
Austrian Oak Chairs at $13.50, $14.

Woven Rush Furniture—formerly of the class known as summer furniture, but now in favor all the year 'round—is shown in wholly new artistic designs. Plenty in the stained green effect of course; and in the latest—the generally approved grayish tan color. It's very comfortable furniture, and really handsome, decorated with bright colored ribbons. For sitting-room and bedroom—even for parlor.

Chairs at $7, $8, $8.50, $10, $10.50, $11, $11.50, $12, $12.50.
Rockers at $9.50, $9.75, $10, $10.50, $12.

Just a line or two concerning fancy rockers. This is wide assortment, comprising all the popular woods, sizes and finishes. There are hardly two rockers alike in the very large stock. Prices as follows:

Oak at $4, $5, $5.50, $6.50 to $25.
Imitation mahogany at $4, $5, $6, $6.50, $7, $8, to $10.
Mahogany at $11, $12, $18, $19, $20, $25, to $33.

Fourth floor.

Are You Reading "Joscelyn Cheshire?"

It's a bright and romantic story of the revolutionary War with scene centered in the South. Started in the Christmas number of

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

A dozen other bright articles and stories of a character too good to miss.

Ten Cents

Book Store, Ninth street.

SHOES and *Slippers*

A most satisfying variety of holiday slippers—of felt or leather. For all ages; from the little tot up to grandma or grandpa; and the most comfortable, the most tasteful of every sort. Some are elaborate and luxurious; others are inexpensive and practical—all are comfortable and fairly priced. No risk about the fitting, for we exchange them after Christmas if you don't guess right first time.

Women's Shoes at $2—
Our regular line; welted soles of oak leather; kidskin of the best brands, though not of the finest grade; in all widths and on our own specially made last.

Women's Shoes at $7—
The best effort of most expert hand workers, with the choice of the world's best leathers to use. A character to these shoes that is only possible in very best hand work.

In the Basement Store:

Children's Rubbers, Half Price—20c—
All our low cut rubbers for children; sizes 6 to 2; the best grade made, and only sold because we will not keep this style any longer.

Women's Sample Shoes, at $2.50—
Sizes 4 and 4½, B only, but not a pair worth less than $5, and made as only sample shoes are made; styles, of course, of this season.

Women's Slippers at $1—
Dolge felt Romeos with fur trimming and leather soles; red and black.

The TOY Metropolis

Six busy stores that throb and thrill with Christmas enthusiasm. Six stores filled with fun and jollity for children of all ages. Everything you expect to find is here; and there are hundreds of things you never heard of before. The best variety of Toys ever gathered together; with six ample stores to show them in.

Every parent, brother, sister, friend, who has little hearts in mind to delight on Christmas morning should go through these wonderful toy stores before making holiday decisions.

These suggestions to-day:

Hairy or Wool Animals—
Dogs, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, $1, $2.
Sheep, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $2 to $6.
Monkeys, 25c, 50c.
Cats, 15c, 25c, 75c, $1.
Goats, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c.
Buffaloes, $2 and $3.
And ever so many more.

Papier Mache and Skin Animals—
Elephants, 25c, $1.25.
Horses, 25c to $1.
Cows, 25c to $5.
Donkeys, 10c to 50c.

Games of Every Sort—
Checker Boards, 10c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c to $4.50.
Chess Men, 50c, 75c, $1 to $25 a set.
Store-keeping, 8c. Authors, 8c. Old Maid, 8c.

Games of Every Sort—
Conversation Cards, 12c.
Lotto, 20c.
Ball Pillow Dex, 25c.
Jack Straws, 25c.
Conette, 25c.
What D'ye Buy, 12c.
Tommy Atkins, 20c.
Parlor Quoits, 25c.
Rope Race, 25c.
Trup Trap, 25c.
Nested Picture Blocks, 10c to $1.50.
Lot of Table Games that are regularly 25c, at 15c each—Quoits, Bicycle, Skating, Merry-Go-Round.
Table Games that are regularly 50c, at 25c each—Little Corporal, Young Athlete, Vassar Boat Race, Voyage to the Moon.

South of Ninth street—Through Subway from Basement of main store.

Smyrna Rugs

A good many hundreds of people were thinking of Rugs when the news of yesterday's offering got abroad. The selling was rapid all day. But we had almost *eight thousand* Rugs; so there is no decrease in variety to-day. Remember—these are the *best grade* of Smyrna Rugs. The second grade can be bought under-price most any time; and many people do not learn the difference until too late. These are the best Smyrna Rugs, made by the best manufacturers in the trade; and every dollar you save is positive, because better quality is not to be had at any price; and these are all in this present season's patterns.

We won't print the whole list again—these are most wanted sizes, to illustrate by:

Rugs, 9x12 ft., at $22.50; regularly $28.50 | Rugs, 7½x10½ ft., at $18; regularly $22.50 | Rugs, 6x9 ft., $11; regularly $14.50

Many other rugs, room and hall sizes—same liberal price-concessions.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Fancy China

Here are the dainty dishes that every housekeeper loves; and of which she never can get too many. Multitudes of them are selected for holiday gifts for wife, sister, housekeeping friend; and they are certain of warm appreciation wherever received.

An almost endless variety is shown—from France, Germany, England, Austria. Purchased direct at the potteries and shipped from there to this store. That is why our Fancy China is marked so low in price, no intermediate profits to pay, and no wasteful cost in getting them here.

Over 50 kinds of Chop Dishes, $1 to $7
Over 30 kinds of Chocolate Pots, $1.25 to $6
Over 20 kinds of Pudding Sets, $4 to $11 set
Over 50 kinds of Celery Trays, 75c to $3.50
Over 25 kinds of Cake Plates, $1 to $3.25
Over 25 kinds of Cracker Jars, $1 to $5.

Our collection of Fancy Plates is almost without end; from French china plates at 10c each, to a Royal Vienna plate, at $20.

Basement.

Knit Underwear

For men and women. Well-made, well-fitting underwear, of dependable material. There's no guess-work about the character of any of it. The close watch that's kept over these stocks makes impossible the admittance of any undeservers. Withal prices here favor the consumer. They're moderate always, with a marked tendency to run somewhat lower than the market.

Ribbed balbriggan vests and drawers for women, ecru; various styles; at 50c a garment. Of natural color merino, at $1 each. Combination suits of ribbed merino, white or silver gray, at $1.50 each.

Heavy merino shirts and drawers for men, at $1.50 a garment. Of heavy weight all wool, at $2 each. Our pure Llama wool, at $2.50, and so on.

These are just a few grades as illustrative of our honest-quality-for-low-price claim.

Broadway.

Fine FURS

The many who have made their purchases of furs for this winter doubtless welcomed Sunday's sudden drop of the mercury. They've had but little opportunity as yet to wear them. There'll be plenty from this time on. There'll be no better time to make selection—no better place than this Fur Store in which to make it. The assortment is very wide, embracing about everything that you'd care to look at. All of sterling quality, conscientiously put together. There are neck scarfs at $4 and a jacket at $4,000. Handsome collarettes of astrakhan, at $9; Stone Marten boas, at $16.50 and $20; electric seal jackets, at $40; Persian lamb coats, at $65; genuine seal coats at $200—a few specimen good values from many.

Second floor, Broadway.

Bed Coverings

Our Blankets are most carefully selected—pure, inodorous wools, beautifully carded, and substantially woven. Where cotton is used, it is the strong, fine spool cotton threads that give strength to the warp; yet so deeply buried that it is unseen and unfelt among the wool.

They are the best blankets that are made, in every grade, and at prices always favorably low.

These hints of some of them:

$3.75 pair—"The Beverley;" strong, well-made white blankets, good and warm; cotton warp, wool filling; 72x84 in., 5½ lbs.

$4.50 pair—"The Physicians' Favorite;" filling of long staple wool; cotton warp; 70x82 in., 5 lbs.

$5 pair—"The Chesapeake;" all wool in warp and filling; 70x80 in., 5 lbs.

$6 pair—"The Burlington;" made of fine wool; finished soft and spongy; 80x84 in., 6½ lbs.

$7.50 pair—"The Torrington;" of fine western wool with spool cotton warp; 84x86 in., 7½ lbs.

$8 pair—"The Princess Anne;" for those that want a large heavy blanket; wool filling, cotton warp, 82x86 in., 8 lbs.

Cotton-filled Comfortables, silkoline covered, with white cotton filling, at 90c, $1.25 and $1.50 each.

Silk down-filled Comfortables, at $10 and $12 each.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Men's Overcoats

Now that there's a strong hint in the air of genuine winter there'll doubtless be a rush of the procrastinators to get under cover. But even during the protracted mild period there was a lively overcoat business here. Especially brisk was the selling of Raglan overcoats. The Wanamaker Raglan is a particularly stylish coat—broad shouldered, and with the correct hang from collar to hem. Some of these, an excellent value, too, at $15. They're of Oxford mixed and black friezes and cheviots; lined with serge, the sleeves with satin; $18 or $20 would be fair for this coat. Then there's a handsome new coat of all-wool Oxford frieze, made with a yoke; decidedly swell. It's $16.50. Others at $20, that are fairly worth $25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Bath Robes

We make bath robes. We especially recommend our Raglan Robe. It's a soft, warm, luxurious blanket affair, with Raglan sleeves. Made to fit. Made to be comfortable. Various grades, $3.75 to $10.

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Flannel Waists

Here are some of the handsomest waists of the season, at the very littlest price you have heard of—or are likely to hear of. They are of French flannel—brand new. Various solid colors and black; some with polka-dots. Latest styles. Some in plain tailor effect with flat plaits, stitched; some prettily braid-trimmed. Others with effective vests of embroidered flannel in contrasting color.

Only a few of the waists in this offering are $4 kinds. The majority are good $5 and $6 values. Some would be very fairly priced at $7. We bought the entire lot so cheaply that our price shall be

$3 for Choice

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Evening Dress Protectors

The collection comprises every proper sort. The style you prefer is among them. Silk and satin quilted affairs that have been in favor so long, and that are still held to be indispensable among many good dressers—all the various shapes and grades of them are here.

And that newest idea—an elegant, graceful, and very practical scarf that is plaited about the neck, then falling away in wide folds. This protector will be popular. Can be worn day or evening.

Protectors at $1 each and up to $6.50.

Men's Furnishings—Ninth street.

Children's Coats

No warmer, prettier coats were shown anywhere this season than this little group contains. They are of velvet, of silk and of broadcloth. And nowhere and at no time have equal values been offered. For these have been reduced in price—a full third taken from their already moderate prices. There's only one of each style. All elegantly trimmed with fur or lace. Sizes for 2 to 4-year-olds. Prices, $10.25 to $36.50. Values, $15.50 to $55.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WANTS NO PARTNERS IN ISTHMIAN CANAL

Mr. Teller Asks the Senate to Ignore Great Britain.

Senators Frye and Stewart Argue for the Ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Senate spent almost five hours to-day in executive session, considering the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. There were five or six speeches made, some of them by Senators who had not spoken hitherto upon the treaty, and others by Senators who had previously expressed themselves. Among the latter was Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.), who returned to his former speech, elaborating somewhat his position as to the effect of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Morgan took issue with Senator Teller (Sil., Col.) as to the purport of the first clause of that treaty, claiming that it applied only to Great Britain's right to fortify the Nicaragua Canal itself. Senator Teller replied at some length, asserting that the provision was of more general import, as, he said, anyone could ascertain for himself by reading President Buchanan's views upon the subject when he was Minister to England. The declaration then made showed plainly, he said, that England had attempted to extend her rights beyond the immediate vicinity of the canal.

Mr. Teller then proceeded to again elaborate his views upon the general subject, repeating his declaration that the United States should construct the canal if at all, regardless of the British position, and without going through the formality of ratifying the pending treaty.

During the day speeches were made by Senators Money (Dem., Miss.), Stewart (Rep., Nev.), Frye (Rep., Me.) and others. Senator Stewart announced that he was for the treaty without amendment, and Senator Money that he was against the treaty in any form. He wanted the canal built as much as any Senator, he said, but he considered the pending treaty little less than an insult to the intelligence of the American people. He had no doubt that if proper diplomatic efforts should be made, it would be possible to secure the complete abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and that was what he wanted. He did not, indeed, believe the people of this country would be satisfied so long as any vestige of that instrument remained among existing international obligations.

That convention, he said, was contrary to the wishes of the people of the United States, and they could be satisfied only by definitely erasing it once and forever. There also should be new conventions between the United States and both Nicaragua and Costa Rica, giving absolute control of the waterway to this country. He wanted no partnerships with any country in ownership or management of the canal when built.

The possibility of Secretary Hay's resigning in case the Foreign Relations Committee amendment to the treaty should prevail, having been alluded to, Senator Frye said he was in position to make official denial of that report. The Secretary had no such intention. Mr. Frye announced himself as favorable to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. He said that deny the effect of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as much as we may, it still is on the international records of this country and is given more or less recognition by every administration that has to deal with the question of construction of an Isthmian canal.

It has been a constant source of vexation in connection with the canal subject and he apprehended that it would continue to be such until that portion of it relating to the canal should be disposed of. He was satisfied, for instance, that the canal would have been constructed during the administration of President Arthur if the old negotiations had not been in existence.

Senator Chandler (Rep., N. H.) asked Senator Frye to make Secretary Hay's position, with reference to pending public, but the Maine Senator declined, saying he was only authorized to make the announcement to the Senate. Senator Chandler retorted that to do that was equivalent to giving it to the public, and the Senate then lapsed into a discussion of the ways in which their executive secrets get into the newspapers.

HOUSE PASSES SUPPLY BILL.

First of the Appropriation Acts Goes Through in Record Time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The first of the great supply bills, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, was passed by the House to-day in record time. The bill carries $24,496,408, and has 131 pages, but there was less than ten minutes' debate upon it.

In a brief address Mr. Bingham (Rep. Penn.) who had charge of the bill, said that both parties in the recent campaign pledged themselves to economy and retrenchment. The pending bill was a step in that direction.

Mr. Robinson (Dem., Ind.) expressed the opinion that if retrenchment was desired a provision should be inserted in the bill to cut off the thirty-day sick leave in addition to the thirty days' leave now allowed the clerks in the executive departments.

Mr. Bingham explained that such legislation did not come within the purview of the pending bill. The law left the question of leave within the discretion of the various heads of departments.

Mr. Robinson protested that clerks in the Government service outside of Washington did not receive the same leave privilege received by those here, and he thought the unjust discrimination against the former should cease.

An amendment providing for twelve additional temporary clerks to dispose of the accumulated business in the office of the Controller of the Treasury was adopted. No other amendments were adopted. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill, Mr. Bingham thanked the House for the confidence shown in the Appropriations Committee in allowing the bill to go through unchallenged, and the bill was then passed.

MR. HAY AND THE TREATY.

Secretary Will Not Resign Even If the Convention Is Amended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The assertion that Secretary Hay will retire from the Cabinet in case the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is not ratified, precisely as it stands, is without foundation. From the highest authority, that of persons so close to both the President and Mr. Hay, that nothing of the kind could transpire without their knowledge, it is learned that the Secretary has never given the slightest intimation of any such desire or purpose, nor anything that could be construed in that way, nor has any person supposed to speak for him given such an intimation.

So far as is known to any person connected with the State Department, or the White House, Mr. Hay intends to remain in the Cabinet without regard to any alterations that may be made in the treaty. If he has any other purpose, no one but himself is aware of it, not even the President.

It is the President's wish that Mr. Hay shall remain in the Cabinet. The diplomatic triumphs of the State Department under Mr. Hay's management, particularly during the Chinese crisis, have been so generally recognized throughout the country and have redounded so much to the credit of the administration that the President is anxious to have the Department continue under its present management, and it would be difficult for Mr. Hay to retire, even if he wished to do so.

LONG FAVORS BOUTELLE.

Secretary Urges His Retirement as Captain in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary Long has written to Chairman Foss of the House Naval Committee regarding the proposed retiring of Representative Boutelle of Maine as a Captain of the navy, in the course of which he says:

"If the reward proposed in the resolution—that is, the placing of a person not at the time on the active list of the navy upon the retired list—can ever be appropriate it would appear to be so in the present case. Mr. Boutelle served with distinction as an officer of the navy during the critical period of the civil war. During his service as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs his experience as a naval officer and extensive acquaintance with naval matters proved of great value in the upbuilding of the navy, to which he unduringly devoted his energies and abilities.

"Congress has from time to time authorized appointments in the navy upon the active or retired list in a special manner. As recent examples of direct, although unusual, appointments upon the active list made in pursuance of special legislation, are the cases of Lieuts. Chester Wells, J. R. Morris, and J. P. Ryan, under the act of March 20, 1890; also that of Lieut. James E. Palmer, under act of March 17, 1898, and Ensign Thomas D. Parker, under act of March 3, 1899."

The Secretary cites other precedents, and adds: "In view of the precedents above given, and others which might be cited, and in consideration of the exceptional features of the case, the department makes no objection to the legislation proposed by the joint resolution in question."

TOWNE OF MINNESOTA A SENATOR.

Gov. Lind's Appointee Takes a Seat on the Democratic Side.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) presented the credentials of Charles A. Towne, appointed to succeed Cushman K. Davis, deceased. Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, directed attention to the last clause of the credentials, which was that Mr. Towne should hold his seat until "his successor was elected and qualified." He said the Constitution provided simply that the appointee should hold office until the Legislature had met.

"In the credentials presented," said Mr. Chandler, "the Governor has undertaken to prescribe the length of the new Senator's term. The added clause of the credentials, of course, is superfluous. I desire simply to call attention to this fact, and have no intention to object to the swearing in of Mr. Towne."

The new Senator was conducted to the desk by Mr. Nelson, and the oath of office was administered by Mr. Frye, the President pro tem. Mr. Towne took his seat on the Democratic side of the Chamber.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 10.—The statement of Senator Chandler of New Hampshire that Gov. Lind has undertaken to prescribe the length of Senator Towne's term by the wording of his appointment, was a surprise to Minnesota's Chief Executive, who said that he had very carefully followed the wording of the statute and had not sought in any way to dictate to the United States Senate, as such an attempt would be foolish. He said:

"I followed the Federal Constitution in part, and further quoted specifically from the Minnesota statutes in regard to such appointments. This statute reads that the Governor 'shall appoint some person to fill such vacancy until the session of the Legislature next thereafter and until such person is elected and qualified.' I followed the language of the Constitution and the statutes. The Senate has itself already established a precedent in a Vermont case, holding that the appointee retains his office until the close of the session, unless an election is had earlier. When the session is adjourned the term ends and an appointment would not then hold anyway, as has been decided in Pennsylvania and Oregon cases."

NEELY EXTRADITION CASE.

Counsel Argues Military Government in Cuba Is Unconstitutional, Amounting Virtually to War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Neely extradition case was argued to-day in the Supreme Court. All the Judges were present. The argument developed interesting and important questions of law with reference to the right of the United States to extradite a fugitive criminal in the absence of an extradition treaty, and especially with reference to the right of the President, since the ratification of the treaty of Paris, to maintain a military form of government in the Island of Cuba.

The latter feature of the argument made it the first of the arguments which bring up for final decision by the Supreme Court the consiltutional relations between this country and the territorial acquisitions which it has gained as a result of the Spanish-American war. The Neely case referred exclusively to the character of these relations, so far as the Island of Cuba was concerned, and thus presented an independent question from that which will be argued Dec. 17, when the character of these relations with Porto Rico and the Philippines will be under consideration.

John D. Lindsay of the New York bar opened the argument for Neely. He claimed that there existed in Cuba prior to our intervention a Cuban Republic. This republic he argued, the United States recognized on April 20, 1898, when it passed a joint resolution, signed by the President, which declared "that the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent."

He claimed that the United States did not make war against the Cuban Republic thus recognized, but was its ally, and that therefore the success of the American Army did not mean that Cuba was conquered, but that the Spanish troops were driven out of the territory of a friendly ally. He contended, therefore, that when the treaty of Paris was ratified the war ceased, and as no war had been declared against the Cuban Republic, all further justification under the war-making power to occupy Cuba ceased, and the President, immediately upon the ratification of the treaty, or within a reasonable time thereafter, should have withdrawn the army. He claimed that the institution and maintenance by the President of a military government in Cuba was and is without authority under international law, and in flagrant contravention of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Lindsay further urged that such military government was unconstitutional, as it was essentially a prosecution of war against the Cuban Republic, and as Congress alone had the authority to declare war against the Cuban Republic, the control of Cuba by the President, as Commander in Chief, was a virtual prosecution of war without the authority of Congress. He denied that such government could be justified under the war power, as the war power has no existence except in time of war when the war is authorized by Congress, and that the President could not use the National forces for the purpose of governing Cuba.

He argued, finally, that, in any event, as the trial in the Cuban courts is without a Grand Jury or a petit jury, Neely could not be tried before them without violation of the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Amendments to the Constitution.

Owing to the late hour at which Mr. Lindsay closed, the court adjourned before Assistant Attorney General Beck could be heard in reply. He will probably speak to-morrow.

PROPOSED PHILIPPINE DUTIES.

Perry Belmont Says that Supreme Court Will Upset Commission's Work.

Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont said yesterday that he regarded the news from Manila that the Taft Commission was about to lay duties on exports and imports as a serious matter.

"It indicates," he said yesterday, "that the President did not anticipate that the Supreme Court will repudiate his claim and the claim of the Taft Commission to enact as a matter of right new laws for the archipelago, as well as to repeal, alter, and suspend laws not in conflict with the Constitution. The Constitution carefully separates legislative from executive power. When our new islands had been acquired by treaty, the power to legislate for them vested immediately and absolutely in Congress, leaving no place for executive legislation, but evidently since the verdict of last November the President does not so understand it. All Democratic lawyers and Republican lawyers, and among the latter Senator Spooner, said, during the last session of Congress, that where territory has been acquired by the United States, the laws in force at the time of acquisition remain in force until superseded, unless such laws are inconsistent with the Constitution, as in the case of laws upholding involuntary servitude.

"Who can thus supersede Spanish laws existing in our new islands when we acquired them? Nearly all good lawyers of whatever party in Congress have declared that 'Congress, and Congress only,' could do so. Assume that the President now rules in our new islands under anything so foreign and vague as international law, yet one before McKinley has denied that our Constitution so modified the law of nations, in that regard, as to compel the Presidents and every executive officer to obey that fundamental law.

"If the President is right in his claim, and the Supreme Court shall so declare, then if the treaty-making power shall acquire territory in China in conjunction with the allied powers and Congress shall not legislate for it, it will follow that the President can make whatever laws he pleases for such territory."

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS.

Congressman Ray Says Congress Should Have Full Power to Deal with the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In view of the movement for the suppression of polygamy and for uniform marriage and divorce laws, Chairman Ray (Rep., N. Y.,) of the House Committee on the Judiciary, having in charge this legislation, has written the following letter to those interested in the movement:

"I have your letter, with many others, relating to the proposed amendment to the Constitution prohibiting polygamy in the United States. For many years I have favored an amendment to the Constitution authorizing Congress to enact uniform laws regulating marriage and divorce which would cover polygamy.

"An amendment to the Constitution merely prohibiting polygamy would amount to but little. An amendment allowing Congress to pass laws punishing polygamy would apply to those localities where polygamy is practiced, that is, it would enable Congress to pass laws prohibiting and punishing polygamy in Utah and one or two other localities where it is practiced, and allow prosecutions in the United States courts.

"Every State in the Union has full power to prohibit and punish polygamy, and every State has anti-polygamy laws. Utah has such a law. The main trouble is in the enforcement of it, and gentlemen, including Judges, who have appeared before this committee in favor of the proposed amendment state that the main object is to give the United States courts jurisdiction, and thus secure a better enforcement of anti-polygamy laws.

"A very large number of our people and many Senators and Representatives feel that such an amendment is unnecessary, and I do not know what the fate of the proposition will be, but to the best of my ability I shall press a proposed amendment giving Congress full power to enact uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce. I think that the laws of marriage ought to be uniform throughout this Nation, and that the divorce laws ought to be uniform. I think a man married to a woman in New York ought to be married to her everywhere in the United States, and that when divorced from her in one State he ought to be divorced from her in every State.

"Now the law is in such shape, growing out of the conflicting laws of the several States, that a man may be lawfully married to a dozen different women residing respectively in a dozen different States, the marriage to each woman being recognized as lawful in the particular State where the marriage took place, but not recognized in the other States.

"It would take too long for me to point out the conditions that arise under the conflicting and differing State laws. I shall do the best I can to have these conditions remedied. These evils are National in their extent and effect, and ought to be reached by uniform National laws. We cannot hope for uniformity of law on these subjects among forty-five different States."

LOOKING FOR COALING STATIONS.

The Bancroft Sails for Almirante Bay to View Chiriqui.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The naval movements to-day record the sailing of the gunboat Bancroft from Colon for Almirante Bay. It is understood that her mission is to look into the advantages offered by the port of Chiriqui as a coaling station. The sum of $400,000 is now available under an appropriation by Congress for securing naval stations. Several points have been considered, but Chiriqui is among the most desirable. The harbor is capable of floating the entire fleet of a nation, and the water is deep enough for the heaviest battleships. Approaches were made to the Colombian Government, but at that time Colombia was not in a position to make a definite answer, as the territory including this harbor has been in dispute between Colombia and Costa Rica. Since then, however, Colombia and Costa Rica have arranged to arbitrate the differences, and there is a prospect of early settlement of sovereignty.

Attention is also directed to the Bay of Chimbote, in Peru. When Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State, the United States Minister to Peru secured a concession for an American coaling station on this bay. But as the concession was granted while Peru was in the throes of her war with Chile, Mr. Blaine disapproved of it, and it lapsed. Owing to the present differences between Chile and Peru, there have been recent intimations that Peru would be willing to grant a coaling station to the United States. But this has not taken any official form, nor has there been any negotiations concerning Chimbote Bay.

MERCHANTS AGAINST SUBSIDY.

The New York Association on Record as Opposed to Shipping Bill.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association met yesterday and decided to oppose the present Ship Subsidy bill, now before Congress. The action was taken after Mr. G. L. Duval, a Director, and William R. Corwine of the office of the Merchants' Association reported the result of their trip to Washington in connection with the Ship Subsidy bill. They detailed the conversations with President McKinley and the various members of Congress on this subject.

The resolutions adopted declare that, from the report of the committee directed to investigate the Ship Subsidy bill, "there is no sufficient reason—in fact, no valid reason—given for the clause admitting foreign tonnage to American registry and half subsidy."

The statement is made that the power or privilege to frame ship-subsidy legislation was delegated about three years ago to twenty-five laymen, "mostly interested themselves as owners of foreign tonnage, which condition aggravates the charge of class legislation against the Ship Subsidy bill."

A proper subsidy bill is favored by the association, and the claim is made that the bills now pending before Congress "are counter to public sentiment and in conflict with the public good in admitting foreign tonnage to American registry at half subsidy."

A statement of the views of the Merchants' Association was mailed to all members of Congress.

The Board of Directors also considered the matter of the apparent book shortage in the accounts of the Water Register of the city. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Alvah Trowbridge, Chairman; Adolph Openhym, John C. Eames, Frank Squier, John J. Juhring, and S. C. Mead, reported that a great loss was entailed on the taxpayers by "the lack of a proper system of accounting in the matter of making collections, as well as in the matter of the purchase of supplies."

The committee reported that an investigation similar to that made in the Water Department be made in all the other departments of the City Government. The committee reports the need of $100,000 to carry on investigations, and advises that no further work be done until this sum of money is raised.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional District Judge for the Northern Judicial District of Ohio.

Senator Cullom has introduced bills to grant pensions at $50 per month to Hannah L. Palmer, widow of Gen. John M. Palmer, and Minerva C. McClernand, widow of John L. McClernand.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs yesterday began consideration of the Army bill as it came from the House of Representatives. Gen. Miles addressed the committee, pointing out changes which, in his opinion, should be made.

The Oleomargarine bill was received in the Senate yesterday, but no reference to a committee was made, owing to the absence of Senator Aldrich of the Finance Committee. There is a contest between this committee and the Agricultural Committee as to which shall have charge of the measure in the Senate. Senator Proctor of the Agricultural Committee has given notice that he will move to refer the bill to his committee.

LEGS CRUSHED BY A TRAIN.

Louis Newgass of Auburn Injured While Trying to Board Moving Cars.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Louis Newgass, of this city, an expert examiner in the State Insurance Department, had both legs crushed by a Central passenger train at Cayuga this morning, and it is thought both members will have to be amputated.

Mr. Newgass left here at 8:25 for Buffalo and left the train at Cayuga to telephone. The train had started, and in attempting to catch it, Mr. Newgass was caught by the freight platform and knocked under the train. He was brought to the city hospital here.

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With goods distinctly fine, and variety sufficient to fit all tastes and purses, no holiday display is likely to be more popular than our showing of

Art Stationery and Leather Goods

Desk Furniture, Heraldry Designs, Plate Engraving.
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273 Fifth Ave.,
Between 29th and 30th Sts.

FAIRBANKS' BATH ROOM and BABY SCALES.
Sold by
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 & 132 W. 42d St. and 135 W. 41st St.

NEWS OF NEW JERSEY

TROLLEY TRANSFERS STOPPED.

Passaic Deprived of Through Service to Paterson—Official Revenge Is Alleged.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 10.—Residents of this city and Passaic were surprised yesterday when they learned of new arrangements that had been made by the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Railroad company, whereby Passaic has been deprived of through service to Paterson by way of the Newark line and all transfers north and to the various points in this city. The new rule works both ways, and Patersonians from Riverside, Haledon and Totown can ride only as far as Highland Avenue for one fare. This makes the round trip 20 cents, and will work a hardship to many persons.

The trolley people say that some Passaic residents have been in the habit of systematically "beating" the company. They found that they could come to Paterson by one line and get a transfer back on the other line and have about 20 minutes in which to do business.

It is alleged, however, that the real reason for the change is a desire to punish Passaic for its withdrawal of the White line's old Dundee franchise. This franchise was only recently annulled by the Passaic Council.

PERILS OF KISSING PARTIES.

Rector Calls Them a Curse, and Denounces Osculation Under the Mistletoe.

Mgr. Robert Seton, rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, has formulated some new rules for the guidance of the young people of his congregation during the Christmas festivities.

"I am strongly opposed," said he, "to certain Christmas entertainments, such as kissing parties, held by young people. Mothers and fathers are not doing their duty when they allow their children out at night. I am much opposed to these gatherings, and I wish to warn all young people against that curse—parties. It is the beginning of a notorious ending. And I am particularly opposed to kissing parties on New Year's Day, when males and females kiss each other under the mistletoe.

"The vigil of Christmas is a fast day, and must be observed in proper spirit, and I hope all members of my congregation will not go to theatres or parties or read novels at Christmas, but will keep the holy season of advent as it should be kept."

TWO ECCENTRIC BROTHERS.

One of Them Expires in a Tumble-Down Shanty They Inhabited.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 10.—Frederick Hatfield, who for years has been noted as one of the eccentric and parsimonious characters in this section, died Saturday night in the tumble-down house that he and his brother have lived in for years on the old Frazee Lee property in Fanwood Township. He had been ill but a few days with pneumonia.

The two brothers lived alone, and were noted for their hate of women. No woman, it is said, had darkened the door of their home for over a quarter of a century. They never had their hair cut, and never wore hats. Whenever they came to town to trade they drove a donkey attached to a two-wheeled gig of their own make. The brothers are reputed to be worth $100,000. The house they lived in is said to have been built over a century ago, but had gone to ruin through neglect.

EDITOR REMAINS IN JAIL.

Mr. Kempson's Child Dies While His Case Awaits Settlement.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 10.—St. George Kempson, editor of The New York Insurance Journal and The Middlesex County Democrat, has for some time past been attending to his editorial duties in a cell in the New Brunswick Jail. According to a decision handed down by the Supreme Court to-day he will be compelled to continue writing editorials from his rather stuffy office in the jail until Dec. 18, at least, when there will be a final hearing on the charge preferred against him of contempt of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Kempson obtained a divorce from his wife in the Oklahoma courts, but the New Jersey courts declared it illegal and ordered him to pay his wife alimony. He refused to do so and was adjudged guilty of contempt.

One of Mr. Kempson's children died this evening from whooping cough.

COURT AS EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Recorder Stanton Learns from Prisoner How the Trick Was Worked.

Recorder Stanton of Hoboken was considerably surprised yesterday to learn that his court was being made use of by men out of work to secure situations. The Recorder was told of this several days ago, but his informant could give him no particulars. He said he only knew that the thing was being done. An arrest made yesterday exposed the scheme. Samuel Kennedy of 1,502 Willow Avenue, was arraigned on his wife's complaint that he failed to support her. Kennedy told the Recorder that he was a painter, but was out of work and could not find employment.

He then surprised the Recorder by telling him that his wife had caused his arrest at the advice of a woman neighbor.

"All you have to do," said the friend to Mrs. Kennedy, "is to have your husband arrested. Then he can tell the Recorder that he can't find work, and the Recorder will get him a job. I know, because I got my husband a job that way, and so did Mrs. McGinnis."

Investigation showed that Kennedy's story was true, and he was paroled.

No More Secret Divorce Cases.

Chancellor Magie, at Jersey City, yesterday, announced that there would be no more secret divorce cases in Chancery. A lawyer from Paterson, whose name did not transpire, asked that a divorce case in which he was counsel for one of the parties be referred to an advisory master, as he wished to have it conducted as quietly as possible. "That is the last thing this Court will do," said the Chancellor. "Such cases should not be kept secret. The more publicity they are given, the better. When I am ready to act in your case you will be notified."

Treasurer L. H. Belding Missing.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 10.—Walter Sanford, the owner of the "Sporting Life" Company, which played at the Empire Theatre last week, is looking for some trace of L. H. Belding, the treasurer of the company. He left Newark, it is said, and had with him a package containing between $500 and $600 of the company's receipts for the early part of the week. Mr. Sanford says he cannot understand where Mr. Belding has gone. He does not think it is a case of embezzlement, as Mr. Belding has frequently had much larger sums in his possession, which he could have taken had he been dishonest.

Miss Goldfinger's Secret Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 10.—The friends of Miss Essie Goldfinger, who was prominent in the younger Hebrew society set in this city, learned to-day, with much surprise, that Miss Goldfinger was secretly married Friday last to Sylvan Sondheim of New York. Justice Graul of Newark performed the ceremony. Miss Goldfinger left her home, 406 Halsey Street, Friday morning, saying she was going shopping. The first intimation her parents had of her marriage was a telegram announcing it and informing them that the young couple had gone South for their honeymoon.

Customs Official's Disappearance.

Frederick Crumley, of West New York, who is known as "Custom House Jack," because he is an assistant inspector of customs at the West Shore Railroad terminus, in Weehawken, has been missing since Friday. His wife did not report the case until yesterday. She fears her husband has met with foul play, because he went to the Custom House in New York on Friday and collected his month's pay. He returned to Weehawken and later started for home. His route was by the River Road over the Palisades, which has been the scene of several robberies during the past few weeks.

HANCOCK'S CARGO OF CORPSES.

Reaches San Francisco with About 1,500 Soldiers' and Sailors' Bodies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The transport Hancock arrived to-day from Manila by way of Nagasaki, with a gruesome cargo. It consisted of the bodies of about 1,500 sailors and soldiers, who either died in battle or succumbed to the ravages of disease in the Philippines, China, Guam, and Honolulu. This is the largest number of bodies brought home since the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. The Hancock will probably remain in quarantine a few days. The bodies will be conveyed to the Presidio and placed in the buildings there pending burial or shipment to the homes of the relatives.

The Hancock was twenty-five days in making the run from Manila, and was seventeen days in coming from Nagasaki, the last port at which she touched. She brought 52 cabin passengers and 500 in the steerage and there were 11 deaths on the voyage to add to the cargo of dead carried from the Philippines.

New York Admiral Rodgers' Flagship.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—It is stated at the Navy Department that Rear Admiral Rodgers is to proceed to his new assignment on the Asiatic Station aboard the New York, which will be his flagship in Eastern waters. That vessel is now undergoing a general overhauling at the New York yard. She is to be ready for sea by Feb. 15, 1901, and Admiral Rodgers is expected to start for his new station soon after.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department:

First Lieut. Sanford H. Wadham, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Department of Porto Rico, and upon the expiration of leave of absence granted him, will report to the commanding officer at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty at that post, and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes.

Upon the arrival at Columbus Barracks of First Lieut. Sanford H. Wadham, Assistant Surgeon, Major Timothy E. Wilcox, Surgeon, is relieved from duty at that post, and will report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that department.

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Nye, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, is relieved from further duty as Chief Commissary of the Department of Porto Rico, and upon the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to Chicago and report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of that department, to relieve Major William L. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence.

Navy.

Capt. John Lowe is retired from Dec. 11, 1900.

Lieut. F. F. Brainerd is detached from the Wompatuck and ordered to New York Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. B. K. McMorris is detached from the Helena; he will proceed home, and his resignation is accepted, to take effect one month after arrival.

Pay Inspector W. J. Thomson is detached from Puget Sound and ordered to Mare Island hospital for treatment.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Brooklyn, with Admiral Remey aboard, and the Zafiro have arrived at Iloilo, which is to be the temporary headquarters of the Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Station.

The Philadelphia and Iowa sailed Saturday from San Diego for Magdalena Bay, on their Winter cruise to the southward.

The Abearenda has arrived at Auckland.

The watership Arethusa has left Cavite, P. I. for Guam.

The torpedo boat Dupont has sailed from Newport for New York.

The Porter arrived at Newport to-day.

The Sylph is at the Washington Navy Yard.

The Frolic is at the Lambert's Point.

The Dixie and the Vicksburg sailed from Naples to-day, the Dixie for Villefranche, and the Vicksburg for Port Said.

The torpedo boat Foote has left the New York yard for Newport.

Supposed Lumber Man a Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Charles Kaeracter of Brainerd, Minn., committed suicide to-day in a small hotel in this city by taking carbolic acid. From papers found on him he is believed to have been a member of the lumber firm of Kaeracter & Waite of Brainerd. Yesterday he was a patient at a hospital near the hotel, and was treated for heart trouble. He had so far recovered this morning that the physicians allowed him to leave the hospital. Returning to the hotel he went to his room. Several hours elapsed, and he did not appear. The clerk sent to the room, and the man was found dead, with the bottle which had contained the acid by his side. No money was found on him, and he left no letters.

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"SPIRIT OF HARLEM RIVER."

Materializes in the Mayor's Office and Makes Extravagant Demands.

The "Spirit of the Harlem River" called at Mayor Van Wyck's office yesterday. When the door of Mayor Van Wyck's office was opened the "Spirit" literally blew in. She was fashionably dressed and carried a reticule. In her trail came a swish of cold air. The door was slammed to and then the "Spirit of the Harlem River" arranged her dress, her small blond curls, and rubbed her cold nose. In earlier life "The Spirit of the Harlem River" might have charmed an audience as one of the Rhine maidens guarding the treasure of that stream.

In fact, the "Spirit of the Harlem River" claimed to have just such a mission as that performed by Flosshilde, Welgunde, and Waglinde, the Rhine daughters who guard the sacred gold in Wagnerian opera.

After the "Spirit of the Harlem River" had seated herself she said in a musical voice:

"I have charge of all the golden stones in the Harlem River. I want some improvements made. I want you to send some men up to-morrow and dig up some of the golden stones. They will be spent to adorn the palaces which should line the banks of the oldest river in the world."

"My dear Madam, kindly give me your name," said Sergt. Kennel.

"I am the Spirit of the Harlem River. Golden treasures have I in plenty."

"Tell me what you want, and Mayor Van Wyck will give the orders at once," said Sergt. Kennel.

"It is simple. The Harlem River is the oldest river in the world. It is paved with golden stones. Along the banks should be churches and palaces beautified with the gold taken from the river bed. I, the Spirit of the Harlem River, have charge of the treasure. Understand that not one dollar must be spent without my permission. For, you know, I am the Spirit of the Harlem River."

"That is a big plan," said Sergt. Kennel.

"Why, don't you know if the mud which has been allowed to accumulate for years, oozing from the river banks, was cleared way, treasure enough would be found to fill in the river and pave the space with golden blocks?"

"That is just what we are all looking for," said Sergt. Kennel seriously. "The work will be done."

The "Spirit of the Harlem River" refused to leave until a solemn promise was made that her temples to the spirits would be built.

She said her name was Margaret Heinzmann, that her residence was in a mansion on Fifth Avenue near Thirty-ninth Street, and her wealth would equal that of John D. Rockefeller.

Out into the cold winds which swept across the City Hall Park the "Spirit of the Harlem River" was ushered just before nightfall. She soon became lost in the crowd of wage workers making their way toward the Brooklyn Bridge.

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CALLED TO SEE THE PRINCE.

Hoffman House Clerk Calls a Policeman Instead of Sending a Card to Wales.

James J. McDonald, about thirty-seven years old, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon from the Hoffman House and placed in the pavilion for the insane. Shortly after 3 o'clock McDonald entered the Hoffman House and, sauntering up to the desk, asked for Richard Croker.

Mr. Cart, the clerk, replied:

"My dear Sir, Mr. Croker is in Europe."

"You are mistaken, Sir," rejoined the caller. "He was in England, and I met him at Wantage. He gave me a commission to execute and I was to meet him here to-day."

After a pause, he said: "Well, if Mr. Croker is not here, tell 'Tod' Sloan I want to see him."

"Mr. Sloan is not a guest here," answered Mr. Cart.

"Then send my card to the Prince of Wales; I know he is here," said the stranger.

"The Prince of Wales?" repeated the clerk.

"Yes," replied McDonald. "I slept with him at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. We are old friends. I came over here a few days ago to buy $100,000 worth of horses for 'Tod' Sloan. I used to play cricket with the Queen."

By this time a policeman had been summoned, and McDonald was being led out of the corridor, when he was seized with a fit. He recovered, and at Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway was taken with another fit. After recovering he was taken to the station, where for a third time he was seized with a fit. An ambulance surgeon took him to Bellevue.

McDonald said he lived at the Waldorf-Astoria, but he is not known there.

Mr. Ottendorfer Slightly Better.

Dr. Langmann of 121 West Fifty-seventh Street, who is attending Oswald Ottendorfer, said last night that Mr. Ottendorfer was slightly better.

Lieut. Hobson Improving.

There was further improvement in Lieut. Hobson's condition last night at the Presbyterian Hospital. No letters, messages, or flowers, of which many were sent for him, are, however, allowed to be taken to him.

Commander Hall Likely to Recover.

Lieut. Commander Hall, who was injured last week by a falling beam while inspecting a new building, is gaining steadily at the Naval Hospital, where it was said last night that the chances of his recovery are good.

Commissioner Hess's Condition.

At Commissioner Hess' residence, 68 West Sixty-eighth Street, it was said, last night, that he was steadily improving. It could not be stated when the Commissioner would be able to leave the house.

Roland Reed Resting Comfortably.

At St. Luke's Hospital it was said last night that Roland Reed, the actor, was resting comfortably.

Justice Barrett Much Better.

Justice George C. Barrett, who has had a slight attack of typhoid, improves daily at his home, 79 East Seventy-ninth Street, and was much better last night.

Middletown Curate Menaced by Pistol.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 10.—William H. Hayes was arrested here to-day for threatening the

CONSTANT COQUELIN AS THE GASCON

Bernhardt Acts Roxane in Rostand's Play for the First Time.

"Cyrano De Bergerac" in French at the Garden Theatre—A Fine Performance of a Great Play—Other Dramatic Topics.

There was another memorable performance of French drama at the Garden Theatre last evening, when Constant Coquelin appeared in the title rôle of "Cyrano de Bergerac" and Sarah Bernhardt took up for the first time the "opposite" rôle of Roxane. The wonderful and lasting beauty of Edmond Rostand's masterwork, the splendid variety and aptness of its imagery, its triumphant blend of romance and humor, of the old and the new, (breathing the breath of a new and potent genius into ancient ideals of glory and honor and self-sacrifice,) were then vividly revealed on the stage in this city for the first time. Presumably, everybody in the audience knew all about the uncommon artistic value of the play beforehand, but, nevertheless, its first performance here in the original was something of a revelation to those who had not seen it in Paris.

The richly varied eloquence, finish, technical dexterity, emotional sincerity, artistic reticence, of Coquelin's portrayal of the Gascon hero are fairly surprising even to the spectator who has seen this versatile actor in many other rôles of the classic, romantic, and modern drama. The spirit of them all seems mingled in "Cyrano," and the title rôle calls into play all the skill of the actor.

The charms of Coquelin's acting, of course, are innumerable, but the chief charm in this and other poetical plays is found in his conscientious subjection of his own personality and his vast technical skill to the interpretation of the poet. There are many things the actor might do in portraying Cyrano to heighten the purely theatrical effect, (some that would seem to a lesser artist obviously the right things to do,) which he avoids for the sake of making the poem, both the spirit and the form of it, dominate in the representation over the virtuosity of the interpreter.

No extended comparison of his portrayal with Richard Mansfield's, which is still a fine and moving piece of acting, is called for this morning. Both are great actors, in relation to the other actors of their epoch, and in many rôles, especially those calling for the expression of tragic power and the strong play of passion, Mansfield is Coquelin's superior. But Coquelin's portrayal of Rostand's Gascon will be more esteemed by those persons who best comprehend and most highly value the drama as a work of literary art.

This, too, will not be simply because "Cyrano de Bergerac," like any other great French poetical drama, cannot be adequately translated into English, and must always remain immeasurably superior in the original, but because the French player so faithfully holds himself and his art subject to the work they are employed to interpret.

When Mansfield's Cyrano assailed de Guiche in the dark street, who thought of the meaning of the wild and fanciful words he uttered so much as of the splendid audacity and brilliant triumph of the actor's manner of utterance and his "business"? In the death scene, too, the extraordinary virtuosity of Mansfield counted for much more than the rather nerveless English verse into which Rostand's poetry had been translated.

When the appreciative spectator left the theatre after seeing Mansfield as Cyrano he said: "What a great actor Mansfield is!" After seeing Coquelin's Cyrano in the original play one must feel, more than ever before, what a really great dramatic poet Rostand is.

There are scenes, however, in which the mere technique of Coquelin counts for much more than that of Mansfield ever counted in this play. These include the whole of the first act, in which Coquelin's diction, personal grace, faultless sense of proportion, and comic genius are all delightfully manifested. He makes not nearly as much as Mansfield did, pictorially speaking, of that audacious duel to the obbligato of an ex tempore ballade, but he leaves the audience much more strongly impressed with the actual dramatic content of the scene than the English-speaking actor did.

The "Non Merci" speech which, of course, lost much of its poetic vitality in the English version, with its inevitable "No, Thank You" and the "Cadets of Gascony," and all similar passages derive great benefit in the performance from the sympathetic and elegant touch of Coquelin. Mansfield resorted to the odd device of delivering the English words with a French manner, if not almost a French accent, but that was always an expedient of doubtful value.

One remembers Coquelin's Cyrano as a perfect entity. The actor strives for no "points" and secures in every scene the illusion of nature—nature idealized and uplifted. But as you reflect upon the portrayal, attempting to reduce it to its elements, there come crowding each other in the mind remembrance of countless felicities of expression.

The fire and grace of the "Gascon" song, the dignity, humor, pathos, and Gascoande so happily combined in the first scene with Christian; the play of features in that remarkable interview with Roxane while the Duenna is devouring the cakes and reading the verses on the paper bags; the exquisite tenderness of the "Ecoutez, les Gascons"—but to thus enumerate is not to make the merit of the work clearer.

The soul of Cyrano, as Rostand expresses it, has entered the body of Coquelin. The French actor is the producer of this play as well as the impersonator of its hero. It was his Cyrano we were introduced to last night in more senses than one. Therefore, the general "business" was of peculiar interest. This was chiefly novel in the extreme slowness of the tempo in the ensemble scenes at the opening of the play.

Every word of the text spoken by the minor personages received its full value. As a general thing, the illustrative "business" is less elaborate than we have been accustomed to. In some scenes, however, as in the assembling of the cadets at Ragueneau's and the proceedings in camp, there is a deal of "comic business" which seems rather juvenile, but is doubtless not out of place.

Roxane is not a heroine with whom the spectator sympathizes, and therein lies the dramatic weakness of "Cyrano de Bergerac." The poet amply and clearly explains her delusion about Christian, but that makes no difference. Such explanations do not suffice. We feel that her heart should tell her the truth. Have not the poets of all the ages taught us that the instinctive knowledge of a woman's heart is unerring?

It will take a greater than Edmond Rostand to set aside that teaching now. But probably Rostand accepts the teaching. He is surely not going to controvert so desirable a theory. Roxane is lovely, however, if she is not sympathetic, a very woman in some of her impulses and inconsistencies, piquant, persistent, and capable of self-sacrifice, and we must take her for what she is. Certainly she has never before seemed worth so much as now.

To be sure, one who had never seen Mme. Bernhardt except in this rôle would know only by hearsay that she is the greatest living actress. She does not force the effect of a single passage. She touches every trait of the character lightly and with due sympathy, and is very charming, from her first entrance in the Hotel de Bourgogne, where, from under the huge, pink-lined hood of her cape, she watches intently and with manifest glee the triumph of her Gascon cousin, to the pathetic last episode.

Her extraordinary emotional skill is exerted to some purpose in the scene of the death of Christian, and she acts the passages immediately preceding that episode, especially the farewell to her lover, delightfully.

In the other two episodes, the rendezvous with Cyrano at Ragueneau's, and the balcony scene, she misses no note which belongs to the situation, of course, but surely she strikes no new note and does not reveal any hitherto unsuspected depths in the character of Rostand's heroine. She is lovely and graceful, as tender as need be; buoyant enough in the visit to the camp, and it is always a delight to see her and hear her voice.

No other rôle was acted in a manner to command very enthusiastic commendation, though there was appreciable merit in the Duenna of Mme. Patry and the Christian of M. Deneubourg was as vivacious and interesting, probably, as that youth can ever be made.

This impersonation was distinctly good, in fact, in the scene of defiance in the pastry cook's shop, and in the parting with Cyrano. As a whole, however, the representation, apart from the acting of the two stars, was capable, but not brilliant.

The scenic outfit was adequate, but not as elaborate and handsome as that Mr. Mansfield gave to the play, while the management of the lights and the thousand-and-one little details of mechanical stage business, which are done best when the spectator does not realize that they are done at all, were not looked after nearly as well as they were in "L'Aiglon." In fact, it was clearly a Porte St. Martin and not a Théâtre Bernhardt production.

The audience was large, but there was no such crowd as at the opening of the engagement, and there were a few vacant seats here and there in remote parts of the house. But in quality the audience was exceptional. Fashionable society was largely and brilliantly represented, and there were many men and women of some note in the house whom one does not habitually see at theatrical first nights.

Naturally such an audience gave gratifying evidence, now and then, of its intelligence. The performance was followed with the closest attention, and the applause was well timed and generous, though never overdone. The two great actors were recalled with abundant enthusiasm, and the uncommon skill and beauty of their acting were thoroughly comprehended, but not overpraised. This is most rare.

Roxane	Mme. Bernhardt
Cyrano de Bergerac	M. Coquelin
Christian de Neuvillette	M. Deneubourg
De Guiche	M. Desjardins
Ragueneau	M. Chabert
Castel Jaloux	M. Durec
Cadet	M. Dupuis
Lebret	M. Rebel
Marquis	M. Laurent
Valvert	M. Scheller
Ligniere	M. Ramy
Cuigy	M. Barry
Un Mousquetaire	M. Kraus
Bellerose	M. Neuville
1er Poete	M. Paulin
Montfleury	M. Cauroy
2er Bourgeois	M. Vuillant
1er Musicien	M. Pitou
2er Musician	M. Fusler
1er Patissier	M. Brusset
Lise	Mme. Bardey
La Distributrice	Mme. Kerwich
La Duegne	Mme. Patry
Soeur Marthe	Mme. Damiroff
Mere Marguerite	Mme. Boulanger
1er Page	Mme. Piquel
Une Actrice	Mme. Baudu
2e Page	Mme. Marie

"JANICE MEREDITH."

Mary Mannering Scores a Success at Wallack's Theatre.

Mary Mannering made her bow as a star in New York, and "Janice Meredith" had its first presentation as a play at Wallack's Theatre last evening. Both scored rather more than an ordinary success, for the evening, at least, due to the joint popularity of the actress and the book from which the play was made. This was done in the presence of something rather different from the ordinary first night audience, one of the most persistent atoms of these "first nighters" declaring it to be "the most distinguished audience ever assembled within the walls of Wallack's." Society of the Horse Show set was not so markedly in evidence, yet the costumes of the many ladies were rich and elegant in the extreme. It was the men that gave an air of distinction to the house, for art, literature, the bench, the bar, the pulpit, and men powerful in the world of finance, were in evidence throughout the audience that filled every seat and all available standing places in the theatre.

Were success to be wholly measured by applause, then Miss Mannering's was unbounded. But that applause, so persistent, so long continued, and the shower of bouquets that was sent flying to the stage after being torn from women's costumes, was the enthusiasm of personal friends carried to an extreme at each fall of the curtain. Miss Mannering as the country girl, shrewd, pert, loyal to her lover and her country, was certainly a lovely and lovable hoyden, who fairly earned a meed of praise for a performance that—once the nervousness in the first act had passed—was surely all that the limitations of the play and the character would permit. There was certainly nothing marvelous, phenomenal, or that called for such boundless enthusiasm as was shown for the star last night. It told rather of the warm place the actress has in the hearts of her friends. Mary Mannering as a simple member of the Lyceum Theatre stock company had played fully as well—probably better from the rather arctic standpoint of the critic. She is so good an actress, so sensible a woman, however, that she thoroughly appreciated the fact that her friends had rallied to see that no one should have a more encouraging send-off in her artistic career than she. This statement of fact is due to those people who early in the production wondered that "so much fuss should be made over so trifling a play." Last night it was the actress, and not the play that was the thing.

It was as fair a condensation of the long story as could be expected, perhaps. Its pictures are many and striking, even though theatricalism dominated the realism and the ubiquitous bondman-hero was an utterly impossible character outside of the old melodrama with its "Protean" characters. This bondman was admirably played by Robert Drouet, who restrained himself so well when self-restraint was needed as to fairly earn the plaudits his work received. He was manly at all times, barbed bombastics as much as possible, and was just the sort of lover a romantic, roguish, and pretty woman like Janice might be expected to lose her heart to and risk her freedom, even her life, for. A splendid foil was Burr McIntosh, first as the country lout, later the seasoned soldier. Philemon, who finally sacrificed himself for Janice after an interview with her in the wrecked house at Yorktown, that was one of the most effective and timely acted scenes in the entire production. A. S. Lipman as Lord Clowes, George Backus as Lieut. Mowbray, and R. R. Neal in the trifling part of the silent sentinel all acquitted themselves noteworthily, the balance of the cast being also in good hands. Vivian Bernard in the trifling part of a negro servant did a bit of character work which met with the complete approval of the audience.

Janice Meredith is, however, so much of a one-part play that the honors fell to the star almost entirely. Ill at ease as she was in the opening act, her giddy girlishness was in a forced and unnatural key that will be missed in future presentations in all probability. She failed to do herself justice and the well-earned compliments were manifestly perfunctory and only hopeful. More at ease in the second act, she began to catch the true spirit of the volatile character, and in the other two acts scored the success her friends had hoped for her, even though she so missed the object aimed at in the first two acts. With fewer overenthusiastic friends to embarrass her in future appearances Miss Mannering is certain to acquit herself more creditably and find a financial if not a wholly artistic success in her first adventure as a star.

The scenery, all but the first set painted by Voegtlin, was admirably designed and painted, though all was of the simplest and of an almost sombre type, save the opening act. That, by Gros, the farmyard at Greenwood, was bright in color and effective even though there seemed an excessive of hollyhocks in the pathway beyond the smokehouse.

Charles Fownes	Robert Drouet
Philemon Hennion	Burr McIntosh
Lord Clowes	A. S. Lipman
Lieut. Mobray	George Backus
Squire Meredith	Charles M. Collins
Squire Hennion	Martin J. Cody
Col. Rahl	Carl Ahrendt
Joe Bagby	Aubrey Beattie
Lieut. Piel	John D. O'Hara
Private Buger	R. R. Neill
Trooper Roscomb	C. W. Haskins
Messenger	Sydney Mansfield
Lieut. Bunthin	John W. Mitchell
Mrs. Meredith	Helen Tracy
Tabitha Drinker	Amy Ricard
Sukey	Vivian Bernard
Janice Meredith	Mary Mannering

EDNA MAY BEGINS HER TOUR.

"The Girl from Up There" Opens to Large House at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Edna May made her first appearance as a star tonight at the National Theatre, under the direction of Charles Frohman, in what is called a musical comedy, with the title of "The Girl From Up There." About everybody in Washington with the play-going habit was present to see this first presentation, and to enjoy the fun which was incidental to the highly improbable adventures of a young lady who has been on cold storage at the North Pole for 500 years to be released by electricity, only to be subjected to many trials, including some second act specialties of venerable but amusing quality.

Virginia Earle won the honor of a triple recall for a song in the second act. Miss May, who was well received, was provided with a Quaker garb in one scene that afforded her an opportunity to reappear in a costume that recalled her triumph as the Salvation Army lassie in "The Belle of New York."

It is a play of many comedians and little comedy. But it proved to be a means of entertainment that won the frequent and hearty applause of a large audience.

Last Week of English Opera.

The last week of the season of grand opera in English began at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The offering of the managers was Verdi's time-honored "Il Trovatore." The cast enlisted the services of Miss Phoebe Strakosch as Leonora, Miss Louise Meisslinger as Azucena, Mr. Joseph Sheehan as Manrico, and Mr. Winfred Goff as the Count di Luna. The performance presented no new features of more than passing interest. Miss Strakosch, as the heroine, fulfilled the promise of her early performances with this company. It was then noted in this place that she had a good voice, a poor vocal method, and an abundance of dramatic earnestness, together with useful stage experience. Her performance of Leonora was praiseworthy along the lines herein indicated. She has proved, as we expected she would, to be one of the most useful and enduring members of the company.

Miss Meisslinger's interpretation of Azucena is strenuous and at times strident, but it is not without a certain rude authority and has moments of influence. Mr. Sheehan's fine voice is well suited to the music of Manrico, and for those who regard the emission of the high C in "Di Quella Pira" as essential to success in this rôle he must always be satisfying. Mr. Goff is still an inexperienced singer, though it can be said for him that he tries very hard.

People's Symphony Concerts.

Under the title of People's Symphony Concerts, a series of musical entertainments will be given at the Cooper Institute Hall on Friday evenings at 8:15. The object of these concerts is to enable persons of small means to hear some of the masterworks of the orchestral composers at low rates. The prices have been fixed on a scale which puts the concerts within the reach of the working people. They no doubt will be glad to take advantage of this opportunity to enjoy an art which is too exclusively the pleasure of the rich. The programme for the first concert, which will be given on Friday night of this week, is as follows: Bach's suite in D major, airs from Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus" and "Semele," three short pieces for solo 'cello by Rameau Pergolesi, and Leclair, and Haydn's D major symphony, No. 2, of the London series. The conductor will be F. X. Arens, the vocalist Alfred E. Holmes, and the 'cellist Carl Grinauer.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The programme arranged this week is one of much merit and interest.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The Empire Theatre Company made its reappearance last evening in "Lord and Lady Algy."

DEWEY THEARTE.—The Bon Ton Burlesquers, with their sketch "The Homely Twins" and an excellent olio, constituted the entertainment.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Grey Mare," a comedy by Sims and Raleigh, which was offered yesterday, received the hearty approval of two large audiences.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Hands Across the Sea" was revived last evening. It is some years since this sensational English melodrama, by Henry Pettitt, has been seen in this city, and therefore, to many, last night it was a new production.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A long and varied programme and an excellent and at times brilliant vaudeville performance was the entertainment provided the patrons of this Harlem music hall last evening by an organization known as the Hopkins Trans-Oceanic's Star Specialty Company.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—There were music and comedy a plenty at this house last evening, with many well-known artists in the programme. Miss Violet Friend, who made her début, is an artiste of ability and has a fair voice. The other members on the bill were Emma Carus and Louise Beaudet, and Pat Rooney and Mayme Gehrue. The ballet "Meeting of the Nations" is retained.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—In "The Rebel" the west side theatregoers were treated to an excellent performance. Among Andrew Mack's other plays, which prove attractive at all times, there probably is not one that exceeds his present play in general popularity. This fact was accentuated last night by the greeting which the audience tendered Mr. Mack and those who interpreted the leading rôles.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—McIntyre and Heath, the negro minstrels, in their skit "On Guard," and Mark Sullivan, in his imitations, were the features. The long bill also included Elliott and Murray, new songs and stories; Ed Latell, musical humorist; Frances Koppler, juvenile artiste; Conway and Leland, the one-legged acrobatic grotesques; Charles Ulrick, unique foot juggler; Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Neuville, in a new comedietta, and Maxwell and Dudley, singing sketch.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Della Fox is in her final week at this house. John W. Albaugh, Jr., assisted by his stock company, presented a dramatic sketch called "Trenton." The specialties were George Evans, in new songs; Les Dumonds, Parisian singing novelty; Louise Gunning, the Scotch balladist, in kilts and tartatans; Review Comedy Four, burlesque quartet; Coakley and Husted, singing and dancing sketch, and a dozen other vaudeville features.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The entertainment provided yesterday was thoroughly in keeping with the high standard set and maintained at this theatre. E. Dodson and company presented, with all the success that marked its first appearance in this city, "Richelieu's Stratagem," a clever sketch, in which Mr. Dodson's ability finds wide latitude. Dividing honors with him were the Rossow Midgets, McAvoy and May, Fred V. Bowers, Linton and McIntyre, Mme. Marie Duma, and numerous others.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Harlem vaudeville patrons found a capital programme yesterday, which had for new headliners Idalene Cotton and Nick Long in their character and dialect farce, "Managerial Troubles"; Walter Leroy and Florence Clayton (their last week) in "Hogan of the Hansom"; Three Lukens Brothers, bar performers; Fisher and Carroll, the Irish comedians; Horace Goldin, clever magician; Reed's bull terriers, acrobatic canines; Billy Link, black-faced jester; Adele Purvis Onri on the revolving globes, and Edwards, Kernell, and Williams, comedy trio.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The novelty offered at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week consists of M. Jean Marcel's living pictures, which are reproductions of bas-reliefs, groups, marble statuary, and tableaus. The pictures are poised by twenty-five people, and the studies are produced differently from anything in the line of living pictures ever seen here before. The light and scenic effect on some of the pictures were beautiful, and they were all enthusiastically received. They number ten in all, and are exhibited under the following titles: "And My Corn," "Farewell," "Phrosine and Melidor," "The First Funeral," "The Angelus," "Separation of Achille and Briseis," "The Sailor's Return," "Apollo's Song to the Shepherds," "Love's Messenger," and "Forward." The remaining part of the entertainment included Milton and Dolly Nobles in their sketch, entitled "Why Walker Reformed;" the Russell Brothers, Miss Alice Pierce, Charles Coburn, the Juggling Johnsons, Lew Sully, and many more.

Helen Baird Dying in St. Paul.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—Miss Helen Baird, formerly leading lady of "The Man from Mexico" company, is dying at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul. Miss Baird was taken to the hospital nearly three weeks ago suffering from typhoid pneumonia.

We can't tell your fortune, but we can clothe you so that you will look as if you have one.

Rough faced materials are the go now.

Sack suits in the stylish military cut in Oxford, black and fancy rough finished Cheviots—value $20—special this week—$15.

Everything for the well-dressed man.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway. Houston St.

Ehrich Bros. Ehrich Bros.

Rich Holiday Showings Throughout the Store. Grandest Toy Display in New York. Two Concerts Daily. 4th Foor, Beginning Saturday, Dec. 15th., Open Evenings Till Christmas.

Cloak and Suit Clearing.

Reduced Prices in Height of Season.

Here are beautiful Holiday gifts—practical, substantial sorts—at prices lower than those prevailing in most stores a month later. It's a plan inaugurated first in the Ehrich stores to begin clearing sales right in the height of the selling season. It's a highly successful scheme; benefits you and benefits us.

Jackets and Coats.

3.50 FOR $7.50 FULL LINED KERSEY CLOTH JACKETS, richly tailored.

5.00 FOR $10.00 FULL LINED JACKETS, in kersey and cheviots, beautifully made.

10.00 FOR $16.50 SWELL BOX COATS, 25 inches long, in pebble cheviot and kersey, handsomely lined.

14.75 FOR $22.50 AUTOMOBILES AND THREE-QUARTER COATS, made of choice kersey cloth.

Plush Capes.

4.98 FOR $9.00 PLUSH CAPES, 30 inches long, fur-edged.

6.98 FOR $12.75 PLUSH CAPES, plain or handsomely jetted, 30 inches long.

5.98 FOR $10.00 AND $12.00 GOLF CAPES.

Tailored Suits.

6.98 FOR $12.00 TAILORED SUITS, pretty styles.

10.00 FOR $16.50 STYLISH SUITS, elegantly tailored, pretty effects.

14.75 FOR $22.50 FINE SUITS, elegant materials, very stylish.

19.75 FOR $30.00 HANDSOME TAFFETA LINED SUITS, richly tailored, fine materials.

Rainy-Day Skirts.

2.98 FOR $5.00 RAINY-DAY SKIRTS, made of fine Melton, tailor stitched, perfect hanging.

3.98 FOR $7.50 RAINY-DAY SKIRTS, fine double-faced material, elegantly tailored.

Furs for the Holidays.

2.98 FOR $6.00 SCARFS.
3.98 FOR $7.50 SCARFS.
4.98 FOR $10.00 SCARFS.
6.98 FOR $15.00 SCARFS.
9.75 FOR $16.50 SCARFS.

24.75 FOR $40.00 FINE ELECTRIC SEAL COATS, pretty winter styles, handsomely lined.

27.50 FOR $50.00 SWELL ELECTRIC JACKETS, two styles, richly lined.

75.00 FOR $125.00 PERSIAN JACKETS, Leipsig dyed, newest shapes, richly lined.

98c. FOR $1.75 CONY MUFFS.
1.98 FOR $3.00 ELECTRIC SEAL MUFFS.
2.98 FOR $5.00 FINEST ELECTRIC SEAL MUFFS.

Children's Fur Sets.

98c. FOR $2.00 LAMB SETS.
1.49 FOR $2.75 LAMB AND ANGORA SETS.
1.98 FOR $3.50 LAMB AND ANGORA SETS.

Storm Collars.

2.98 FOR $6.00 ELECTRIC SEAL STORM COLLARS, tail trimmed, satin, lined.

5.98 FOR $10.00 ELECTRIC SEAL STORM COLLARS, tail trimmed, satin lined.

9.98 FOR $20.00 ELECTRIC SEAL, PERSIAN YOKE, COLLARETTES, tab front tail trimmed.

Real Cloisonne Vases and Other Attractive Articles.

Bric-a-Brac Section, 2d floor.

Delightful Oriental shapes and colorings, surmounted by clever designs, such as only the handicraft of the Orient can produce there's little more to say of this Cloisonne showing. The shipment reached us nearly a month late, which accounts for radical price reductions. There are various articles and several sizes and shapes of each. As a hint of values we mention vases and fancy boxes below:—

12.00 Vases at 7.98 | 8.00 Vases at 5.98 | 5.50 Vases at 3.50 | 1.75 Boxes at 75c
10.00 Vases at 6.98 | 7.00 Vases at 4.98 | 2.50 Boxes at 1.48

Other Bric-a-Brac Offers

A beautiful and widely varying assortment of every reliable and deftly made home adornment. This is a showing the attractiveness of which cannot be depicted in print. It must be seen. Curio and music cabinets, desks and tables of dainty design and most artful finish; handsome clock sets, rich Sevres Vienna vases; curios that cannot be passed unnoticed by lovers of such unique collections; all here in numbers reinforced for Holiday selection.

Second floor, 22d street side, please remember that.

Our Recent 6000 Purchase

Of Silk and Flannel Waists

Followed by Unprecedented Selling.

It sounded somewhat venturesome when it was first proposed — taking so many waists at this season of the year, but we knew that such unusual prices had extraordinary power. Yesterday's selling proved the wisdom of our decision. It is truly the most phenomenal waist sale held in New York in years.

Entire Stocks of Two Makers,

Biesenthal, Peters & Co., 23 West Houston St., and Citron Brothers, 179 Wooster St.,

Both Noted for Excellent Work.

French Flannel Taffeta and Peau de Soie Silk are about equally represented. As a whole, it's the handsomest showing we've known of this season, and each individual one is a picture of latest style ideas and rich effect. Another point that carries great weight at this season: *Each waist is shown in a separate box suitable for a gift package.* Embroidered, L'Aigion and Bolero effects, and plain tailor-made styles are here in all the best fall and winter shades. Many, exactly the same, have been selling at $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00. All sizes.

1.50 FOR $3.75 FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, all handsome shades, beautifully made, one in a box.

2.00 FOR $5.00 FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, most beautiful styles, newest effects, all shades, one in a box.

2.90 FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, newest effects shown this season, all latest shades, one in a box.

3.90 FOR $10.00 HANDSOME TAFFETA AND PEAU DE SOIE SILK WAISTS, newest styles.

4.98 FOR $10.00 AND $12.00 RICH EVENING WAISTS, beautiful colors, stylish effects, designed in most approved manner.

6th Ave. & 23d St.

6th Ave. & 23d St.

BILLIARDISTS' FINE PLAY.

Hendrick and Schmitt Won in Amateurs' Class B Tourney After Splendid Games.

John A. Hendrick of this city and Charles G. Schmitt of Chicago were the winners in the two games of the National Class B billiard tournament played yesterday at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Mr. Hendrick defeated William Paige of Boston, by a score of 300 to 214 in the afternoon, and Mr. Schmitt won easily from Frank Billiter, the Minneapolis champion, in the evening. The score of the latter game was 300 to 198.

The afternoon game was one of the most interesting of the series. It brought Mr. Hendrick into the tournament for the first time, and he surprised even his friends by running out the game with an average of 6 2-3 points and a high run of 48, the second best so far recorded in the tourney. At the outset both men played splendidly, the New Yorker running up a string of 19 buttons in his second inning, and the Bostonian, by close billiards, clicking off 32 caroms his first time at the table. For the next five innings, however, both fell into cut-throat tactics, playing so "safe" against each other than Mr. Paige ran up a series of zeros, and Mr. Hendrick scored only 6 points in the five innings. In the twelfth inning both men ran into double figures, Mr. Hendrick making a string of 23 points and his opponent 16. This left the score 79 to 66 in the New Yorker's favor.

Two innings later came Mr. Hendrick's splendid run of 48. It was a beautiful exhibition of all-around play, and for a time it looked as though A. D. Ferguson's record run of 56, which was made Friday afternoon, would be exceeded. But at Mr. Hendrick's forty-ninth shot the balls were left in a very difficult position, and he was compelled to try a three-cushion carom. He missed by a half's-breadth. From this point on, however, the game was never in doubt, the New York man always having a safe lead. He brought the game to an end in the forty-fifth inning with an unfinished run of 17. The scores follow, the play being at 14-inch balk-line, with the anchor nurse allowed:

Hendrick—1 10 8 12 10 0 1 5 0 0 0 2 3 0 48 12 8 1 0 0 0 0 2 8 0 3 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 14 5 7 9 13 25 0 0 13 0 0 1 3 3 9 17. Total, 300; average, 6 30-45; high runs, 48, 30, 25, and 23.

Paige—3 7 2 32 0 0 0 0 0 5 1 16 6 2 7 2 6 1 3 0 0 7 3 0 0 9 2 1 1 2 6 0 11 14 7 2 2 2 1 1 0 0 33 1 0 0 9. Total, 214; average, 4 38-44; high runs, 33, 32, and 26.

Rather a close contest had been looked for in the evening game, which brought together the two Western experts, Messrs. Schmitt and Billiter, but the Chicago man played all around his opponent, leading him by at least 100 points at all times after the twentieth inning. Mr. Schmitt played, until the last few of the fifty-one innings, one of the most remarkable games yet witnessed in a Class B tournament. By splendid double-figure runs, including three of 11, one of 14, and one of 21 points, he passed the hundred mark in the eleventh inning, his average at that stage being 10 5-11. His play was near perfection, and his slow draws were marvels of careful execution. His open table work also, though seldom indulged in, was almost equally brilliant. Two difficult bank shots the width of the table were faultlessly judged, and a long massé shot in the thirty-second inning brought rounds of applause from the gallery. Mr. Billiter played excellent billiards, but he is not at his best with a close-playing opponent like the young Chicagoan. He was unfortunate in getting bad leaves during the first half of the game, and this put him at a discouraging distance behind his opponent. In the latter part of the game he took a splendid brace, and gave some pretty exhibitions of open table work, his left-handed shots being especially brilliant. At no time, however, was he able to nurse the balls for the long breaks which were frequently scored by the Chicago man. Schmitt's play rather fell off in the latter part, due plainly to his nervous desire to break his own record for the average. A long jump shot from a bad line-up which he made in the forty-seventh inning, however, was one of the most sensational plays yet seen in the tournament. The scores:

Schmitt—11 11 0 11 13 1 2 0 14 21 17 2 7 0 1 8 0 6 5 12 1 2 5 3 0 3 0 11 0 1 30 15 1 0 2 2 0 11 0 0 1 0 2 0 15 4 0 2 1 9 4 2 4. Total, 300; average, 5 45-51; high runs, 30, 21, and 21.

Billiter—0 0 3 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 10 3 2 0 0 3 5 0 0 0 13 4 0 2 15 1 0 0 11 0 2 2 0 9 4 3 13 1 8 3 2 2 15 1 9 1 9 0 5 0 5. Total, 198; average, 3 48-50; high run, 19.

Two more games of the final round will be played to-day. W. W. Kellog of Chicago meets William Paige of Boston this afternoon, and Albert G. Cutler, the other Boston player, will be matched against Frank Billiter to-night. The games will be called at 3 and 8:30 o'clock.

NEW YORK PRESBYTERY'S VOTE

Revision of Faith Ballots Recounted—Not a Tie—Call for Pan-Presbyterian Congress.

The New York Presbytery held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the First Church Chapel, Eleventh Street and Fifth Avenue, with the Rev. David G. Wylie in the chair as Moderator.

In the interval between the last meeting of the Presbytery and the meeting of yesterday the votes on the revision of the Confession of Faith were recounted, and it was found that the vote was not a tie, as was announced at the time it was recorded, but stood 75 to 72 against the revision. nineteen ministers and fifty-six Elders voted against the revision, and fifty-nine ministers and thirteen elders voted for it.

The Rev. Richard R. Wightman, of his own request received a letter of dismission from the Church and the ministry. He is going into business life, and desired to be relieved from his ministerial duties. Mr. Wightman said that he expected to preach in future whenever he got the opportunity as a layman. He may connect himself with some other denomination.

The following committee on the Twentieth Century Fund was appointed: The Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., Chairman; the Rev. John Balcom Shaw, the Rev. Howard Duffield, the Rev. Agnew Johnston, and Elders James Yearance, Thomas Cochrane, and William E. Steiger. The object of this fund is to raise money for the relief of the debts of churches.

The Rev. Frank E. Kavanagh of University Heights, on account of inability to agree with some of the doctrines of the Church, was dropped from the roll, at his own request.

A letter was read from the Presbytery at Aberdeen, S. D., suggesting a Pan-Presbyterian congress for the purpose of getting the opinion of the entire Church on the question of revising the Confession of Faith, but no action was taken.

The Presbytery called special attention to the meeting for preachers and elders to be held at the Brick Presbyterian Church from 4 to 6 and 7 to 10 o'clock P. M. Dec. 31, and urged all the ministers and elders in the city to be present. From there they will all go to the First Presbyterian Church for the "watch night" meeting.

Wesleyan University Alumni Dine.

The Alumni of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., gave its thirty-second annual dinner last night at the Aldine Association, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. W. D. Leonard acted as toastmaster, and among those who responded were Dr. H. P. Raymond, President of the University; Prof. C. T. Winchester, Col. Stephen H. Olin, the Rev. C. H. Stackpole, representing the Boston Alumni; Cyrus B. Foss, Jr., representing the Philadelphia Alumni; Solon Dobbs, Captain of the Wesleyan football team; the Rev. P. H. Watters of Amherst, and Bainbridge Colby of Williams College.

Faversham Calls for Beefsteak.

Dr. John A. Burke, when asked last night how William Faversham, the actor, was getting along, replied: "He is getting along fine. He is improving every day and has commenced to yell for beefsteak."

TELEPHONE AVERTS ROBBERY.

Quick-Witted Servant, LineMen Happily Present, and Miss "Hello Central" Save Dimond Broker's Jewels.

Quick work by means of the telephone resulted in the capture of a negro in the house of Simon Frankel, a diamond broker at 117 East Seventy-first Street, yesterday afternoon. The man was detected by Mary Noonan, who, with another servant and Mrs. Frankel, were the only persons in the house. She saw the negro rummaging in a closet on the top floor, but she got away without attracting his attention and notified the others. They crept out of doors and watched the house to see that the man did not get away.

Linemen were just at that moment working on some telephone wires in the rear yard. The situation was explained to them in a few words, and they obtained with their instruments almost instant communication with Mr. Frankel at his office at 68 Nassau Street. Miss "Hellocentral" was alive to the exigencies of the case, and at once switched Mr. Frankel to the Police Headquarters line.

There never is a question of "busy" or "don't answer" on the police private telephone system, and so it happened that in less than five minutes from the time the negro was first discovered, Detectives Boyle and Maxon were running from the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station to the Frankel home, and they caught the man still searching in the same closet. They had a fight with him, but soon threw him to the floor and handcuffed him.

A diamond and pearl pin, a collection of rare foreign coins, a gold pencil case, a gold breastpin, and some other articles of jewelry, all the property of the Frankels, were found in the negro's pockets when he was searched, and upon going through the house the bureau drawers on the top floor were found to have been thoroughly ransacked.

Police Captain Brown, at the station house, complimented Mary Nponan highly on her courage in retiring without screaming and on her good judgment in calling upon the linemen to telephone.

The prisoner is Charles Smith, twenty years old, a barber of 324 West Thirty-seventh Street. He had nothing to say and was locked up on a charge of burglary.

VENEZUELANS BUYING STEEL.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Rudolf Dolge, Special Commissioner of the National Association of Manufacturers to Venezuela, reached Philadelphia to-day, accompanied by Dr. Alberto Smith, formerly Minister of Public Works of Venezuela. Both are here to place contracts for structural steel and other building material to be used in rebuilding the portion of Caracas destroyed by an earthquake Oct. 29. Among the contracts being placed are some for government buildings and others for large business houses.

The steel structural architecture has been accepted in that country for large buildings, it being found that such a construction is less affected by earthquakes. Fully one-third of the houses in Caracas were damaged or destroyed by the recent earthquake, and in the district were several with steel frames, and all of them escaped damage. Dr. Smith is purchasing the material for fourteen buildings, and will take back with him the material and workmen from the United States as soon as possible.

Delaware Club's Annual Ball.

The annual ball of the Delaware Club, the Tammany organization of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, of which ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn is President, was held at the Lexington Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, last night. The grand march was led by "Barney" Lynch, to the strains of "The

CAREY & SIDES

America's Larges CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.
80-82 4th Ave., JUST ABOVE TENTH ST.
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING
ON
CREDIT
READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

The holiday season usually drains the most conservative purses. You can spend your ready cash for gifts and take advantage of our NO EXTRA CHARGE CREDIT SYSTEM for your clothes.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Ready-Made Suits, Raglans, and Overcoats, $10, $12 and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20 and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40. Silk and Fancy Vests $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Watches and Jewelry. Dress Suits to hire. Write for terms. Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.

American Watches
= $25.00 Solid Gold, "Warranted 14 Karat United States Assay."
Ladies' Waltham Watches, Will last a lifetime, Gentlemen's size $25
$18
Solid Silver and 14 Karat Gold Filled American Watches.
$7.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's sizes. Also small sizes for Boys and Girls.
Watches can be returned if unsatisfactory.

DIAMOND RINGS
cannot be duplicated for $35.00. "Guaranteed."

Ladies' and Gents' Styles,
$25.
Bargains in Diamond Jewelry.

Opera Glasses, Watch Chains and Solid Gold Jewelry for less than small jewelers buy them.
KEENE'S WATCH STORE,
140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.
(Nr. Nassau St.) Hours 8 to 6. "Saturdays included."
Also 1391 Washington St., Boston.

It does Without Saying

that if all the people were able to judge between *straight* whiskey and blended, they would only use a straight HAND MADE, SOUR MASH Whiskey, of which

OLD CROW RYE

is the best example.
GOLD MEDAL
awarded at Paris Exposition.
H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt S.
1.50 Scarfs (Imperials) at 79c.
Bought from an overstocked manufacturer—rare and exclusive bargains.

Cape Gloves
79c.
Worth $1.25
Gray Mochas, 98c.
White Dress Gloves, 98c.
House Coats and Bath Robes half price—a line of importers' samples.
8.00 House Coats at 4.98
6.00 Bath Robes at 3.49
Underwear
A saving of thirty per cent.
Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers..... 49c
Blue Wool Shirts and Drawers..... 79
Gray Wool (Imported)..... 98c

Useful Presents.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE
Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases.

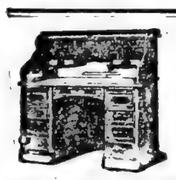

DESKS.
Great Variety of style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW.
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

5 CENT BOXES DeWITT'S COUGH DROPS
PLEASANT TASTE INSTANT RELIEF
E. GREENFIELD'S SON & CO., New York, Sole Agents.

TRADE —41— MARK.
EVERYBODY'S WHISKEY
A blend of absolutely pure whiskies, ripe and mellow with age. Bottled by
L. J. CALLANAN,

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS
American Store Stool Co., Howard & Crosby Sts. Just East of 434 B'way. Phone, 2303 Spring.

BASEBALL MEETING ON

First Gathering of Club Managers Was Held Last Night.

LEAGUE WILL CONVENE TO-DAY

Prospect of Conflict with New American Association Interests Club Managers.

Rumors flew backward and forward in a most confusing manner before and during the meeting last night of the Board of Arbitration of the National Baseball League in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The many reports circulated helped greatly in thickening the mystery that invariably surrounds the League's and committee's proceedings, but for all the secrecy, the facts were apparent that Ban Johnson's American Baseball League was a disturbing element, and that the promoters of professional baseball were worried concerning Johnson's claims.

An attempt was made to treat the American League as simply empty talk, but, as if arrangements had been made in anticipation of the older association taking that stand, the announcement came early in the day that in the morning a lease of the two baseball parks in Detroit for ten years had been signed by the owners of the American League franchise in favor of a lawyer representing the holders of a franchise from an entirely new baseball league, the plan announced being to have the American and the new league alternate with local dates.

According to the statements made concerning the new organization, George W. Burnham of Detroit will be Vice President and manager of the new league, which is to absorb the inter-State league, and include clubs in Detroit, Grand Rapids, Toledo, Louisville, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, and either Indianapolis or Buffalo. The National League managers were undecided whether to consider the newest baseball organization a part of Johnson's old scheme or an additional menace to the old order of baseball management. From all indications, however, they will be relieved when Johnson makes plain his intentions and desires, and the old league is enabled to ascertain the real strength of the Johnson schemes.

Another matter that was talked of was the probable resignation of President N. E. Young. It was said that he would make way for A. G. Spalding. President Young early set that rumor at rest by declaring that he had no idea of resigning. A probable change in the umpire system and other alterations in the rules were discussed, but the arrivals of the members of the Board of Arbitration and league club managers furnished the only tangible facts that baseball enthusiasts could find until late in the evening.

Some of the baseball promoters who came in the afternoon were James A. Hart of Chicago, "Barney" Dreyfus of Pittsburg, Frank and Stanley Robison of St. Louis, John I. Rogers of Philadelphia, John T. Benot of Cincinnati, President N. E. Young of Washington, Soden, Conant, and Billings of Boston; "Bid" McPhee, manager of the Cincinnati Club, and Thomas Loftus, manager of the Chicago Club. Gus Abell, Ned Hanlon, and Charles Ebbetts of Brooklyn and F. K. Knowles of New York were in evidence early.

The Board of Arbitration met at 9 o'clock in the evening, but the session was a short one, and when an adjournment was reached the members present stated that only a few minor cases of complaints concerning league matters had been considered. After the meeting the baseball people dropped business until the league meeting which will be called at 11 o'clock this morning, most of them going to see the six-day bicycle race on the invitation of P. H. Powers.

A number of managers of clubs were present, and by agreement there will be a meeting of these some time to-day, for the purpose of trading, exchanging, and buying players' contracts. George Davis of the New York Club, who is anxious to strengthen his team, proposed this meeting. Loftus of Chicago, McPhee of Cincinnati, Selee of Boston, and others agreed to it.

The players will ask for a conference with the League managers to-day, and it is possible that there may be a serious hitch if the League does not listen to their application for a hearing. Few have as yet signed contracts, as they wish to make new terms. Clark Griffith, a player on the Chicago team, was responsible for the statement that unless the League did hear the demand of the Players' Committee today, the players would find a way to make trouble.

This committee, composed of Jennings of Brooklyn, Zimmer of Pittsburg, and Harry Taylor, the organization's counsel, will wait on the magnates and present the players' claims relative to the "farming out" and salary questions. T. J. Hickey and George Tebeau, representing the Western Association, are here to press the claims of that association for the territory left open in St. Paul, Kansas City, and Minneapolis by the American League.

About the only deal talked of is one between New York and Pittsburg, by which Doyle may be exchanged for Williams.

The annual meeting of the Pittsburg Baseball Club is scheduled to take place to-day in Jersey City. A meeting of the Brooklyn Club will be held in Jersey City later in the week.

Yale's Baseball Schedule.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 10.—The following schedule for the Yale University baseball team for 1901 was announced to-day:

Saturday, March 30—Manhattan College at New Haven.
Easter trip South—Games to be announced later.
Saturday, April 13—Wesleyan at New Haven.
Wednesday, April 17—Amherst at New Haven.
Saturday, April 20—Columbia at New York.
Wednesday, April 24—Holy Cross at New Haven.
Saturday, April 27—Amherst at Amherst.
Wednesday, May 1—Brown at New Haven.
Saturday, May 4—Crescent A. C. at New Haven.
Wednesday, May 8—Lehigh at New Haven.
Friday, May 10—Andover at Andover.
Saturday, May 11—Brown at Providence.
Wednesday, May 15—Lafayette at New Haven.
Saturday, May 18—Orange A. C. at East Orange, N. J.
Wednesday, May 22—University of Michigan at New Haven.
Saturday, May 25—Brown at Providence.
Monday, May 27—Georgetown at New Haven.
Wednesday, May 29—Dartmouth at New Haven.
Saturday, June 1—Princeton at New Haven.
Wednesday, June 5—Williams at New Haven.
Saturday, June 8—Princeton at Princeton.
Wednesday, June 12—Carlisle Indians at New Haven.
Saturday, June 15—Princeton, (case of tie,) on neutral grounds. (No tie,) Orange A. C. at East Orange.
Thursday June 20—Harvard at Cambridge.
Tuesday, June 25—Harvard at New Haven.
Saturday, June 29—Harvard, (in case of tie,) on neutral grounds.

Banquet to Football Champions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 10.— The members of the Yale 'Varsity football team were guests yesterday at a complimentary banquet given by the University Club in their new dining hall to-night, about 200 undergraduate members of the club and guests being present. Walter Camp spoke, as did Capt. Gordon Brown of the champion team, George Adee, '95; George S. Stillman, and others. The occasion also was made the formal opening of the new dining hall and annex of the club. The 'Varsity football team will meet to-morrow evening for its postponed election of a Captain for next year. There still seems to be much doubt as to the man for the place. Intimate friends of Wear and Stillman state that neither man will consent to return to Yale for graduate work and to Captain the team, though the undergraduates are very anxious to have Stillman do so. Hale's stock as a candidate has gone up lately, and he may be elected. Sharpe and Gould are also regarded as likely men.

Lawn Tennis Tourney in France.

The Nice Lawn Tennis Club has announced the following fixtures: The New Year's tournament, four handicap events for Jan. 3, the seventh annual club tournament, including the club championship and Anglo-American Cup, for Feb. 4, and the sixth annual open tournament, including the championship of the South of France, the Nice Cup, and singles and doubles for men and women, for March 18.

Skating Races for Amateurs.

The Silver Lake Skating Association of Staten Island will hold a series of amateur skating races this season. The first meet will take place Christmas Day, weather permitting. The races will be one mile novice, scratch; two and three miles, handicaps, and a two-mile team relay race, open to school teams of four. The prizes will be gold watches to first, gold cuff buttons to second, and medals to third in each event. Entries can be made to William H. Robertson, 29 Park Row, New York.

RACES BY SPEEDWAY STARS.

Amateur Drivers Behind Noted Horses Engaged in Some Fast Brushes.

There was a very small but very select gathering of fast steppers on the upper stretch of the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon, who for a couple of hours before dusk made things very lively. For so few horses it was by far the best afternoon's sport witnessed this Fall, for without a single exception every horse present had a good mark and was well known to harness horsemen. This, coupled with the fact that there were many old scores to settle and that the road was clear of all vehicles that might interfere, offered conditions that were too tempting to be overlooked.

Among the first of the favorites to arrive was the handsome chestnut pacer Hontas Crooke, 2:09, driven by his owner, C. K. G. Billings of Chicago. Following close behind were three other stars from Mr. Billings's stable—Ellert, 2:11, driven by J. F. Meagher; Major Greer, in charge of "Doc" Tanner, and Aggie Medium, driven by W. G. McCrea. This string alone would have furnished good sport, but there were several opponents ready for a go, and the first brush of note was between Coxey, driven by Capt. McDonald, and Hontas Crooke. For the first quarter it was a good race, and Coxey hung on to his opponent well, but after that point had been passed the pace was too fast for Coxey, who fell behind and was beaten by a length. Hattie Walters's 2:22¼, driven by George Coleman, did some fast work, but tried just one brush too many, and fell a victim to the speed of Salient, driven by Charles Weiland, who won easily. E. E. Smathers, driving Queen Wilkes, 2:12, who has not done very much work this Fall, was a prominent factor in the sport, and had several very pretty tilts with Pilot Evans, driven by George Spear. On the start Pilot Evans proved himself quickest in getting away in each instance, but was not fast enough for his opponent, who in two brushes beat him out by more than an open length. While the sport was at its height Nathan Straus appeared on the stretch, driving the King of the Speedway Cobwebs, 2:12, who was in prime condition.

"I need a good beating to warm me up. Is there anybody here to give me a brush?" shouted Mr. Straus to some friends on the sidewalk.

"Yes, there are several, so look out for yourself," was the response, and Mr. Straus drove up the stretch, where he met Mr. Billings driving Hontas Crooke, and at once challenged him. It was accepted and the horses started, Cobwebs carrying Hontas Crooke to a break. Cobwebs continued on, and was picked up by Ellert, 2:11, who had a head before Cobwebs got fairly started. The pace was a furious one, but Cobwebs was equal to the occasion, and would probably have won had the race been longer. As it was, Ellert won by a very narrow margin. Mr. Straus also took the reins behind his world-famous pacer, Robert J., 2:01½, by Hartford, but did not speed him. About the only four-cornered brush of the afternoon was between Hontas Crooke, 2:09; Ellert, 2:11; Aggie Medium, and Rival, driven by John F. Cockerill. All got away on fairly even terms after several false starts, Hontas Crooke taking the lead at a jump, followed by Ellert and Rival. They covered the first quarter in this order, Aggie Medium hanging behind, but holding the bunch with apparent ease. On the stretch it looked like a dead heat between Hontas Crooke and Ellert, and they were receiving all the attention, when Aggie Medium suddenly made a spurt that carried her by her opponents as though they were standing still, and across the finish line a half length in front of Hontas Crooke, who succeeded in gaining a trifling lead over Ellert, who was lapped by Rival.

Hattie Walters carried Coxey to a break, and Royal Anne, 2:20, a brown trotter, driven by M. Fitzpatrick, distanced Sprightly. Dr. Gill was on the road with Parkville Prince, 2:15¾, and E. E. Jarvis gave Teto, 2:14½, several warming jogs. A brush that will prove of great interest to frequenters of the Speedway has been arranged for to-morrow afternoon between Alice Barnes, 2:11½, the trotting queen of the Speedway, owned by E. E. Smathers, and Fred Gerken's seven-year-old gelding, The Monk, with a mark of 2:08¾, bought by him at the "Old Glory" sale in Madison Square Garden. There is keen rivalry between the two owners, and a hot race is promised.

WORLD'S TURF RECORDS IN 1900.

The Abbot and Cresceus Chief Among the New Champions.

Father Time held his own with a fair share of success against the assaults of performances by both harness and thoroughbred race horses through the season of 1900, and as regards the harness horse, the crop of new world records is light, while the thoroughbreds only reached about the average of new marks. While numerically the records established in the season which is just ending are few, the performances are of unusual brilliancy.

The achievements of the two light-harness horses, both trotters, who are responsible for the encroachment on time stand out conspicuously in turf history of the year The Abbot, recently sold in New York for $26,500, holds three of the new world's records, his one performance of a mile in 2:03¼ giving the fastest mile, and with it the world's gelding record, the race against time, wiping out the preeminence of the mile in 2:03¾ by Alix. The Abbot also drew a wagon one mile against time in 2:05½, thus achieving his third world's best. To the great stallion Cresceus belongs the credit of eclipsing the stallion record of Directum, 2:05¼, which stood for six years, by trotting a mile, also against time, in 2:04. This was the greatest performance of Cresceus, achieved at Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 6, though the horses, in nineteen heats that he trotted, only finished once in time slower than 2:10, the average for eighteen of the heats being 2:06¾. Some other notable performances of the year were Boraima's mile at Lexington in 2:08, equaling the record for a four-year-old gelding, and Lord Derby's mile in 2:07, a new record for a five-year-old gelding, while Lucille, driven by an amateur driver—C. K. Billings—covered a mile to wagon at Lexington in 2:07, and the young stallion Charley Herr, five years old, went a mile in 2:07. It is a rather unusual occurrence that all the new harness records are by trotters, no pacer getting into the list of wrold's champions in 1900.

Among the thoroughbreds, Voter, hero of five campaigns in America and England, took the honors as champion sprinter, and earned two world's records, though one of these was equaled later. Ethelbert, whose claim to year's championship is disputed by at least two other horses, still has two world's records over long distances to his credit. The new records made in 1900 are as follows:

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS, 1900.

One mile, (against time,) The Abbot..... 2:03¼
One mile, gelding record, (against time) The Abbot..... 2:03¼
One mile, to wagon, (against time,) The Abbot..... 2:05½
One mile, stallion record, (against time,) Cresceus..... 2:04

WORLD'S RUNNING RECORDS, 1900.

Six furlongs, (circular track,) Voter, 6 years, 123 pounds..... 1:12 1-5
One mile, (circular track,) Voter, 6, 122...1:38
One mile, (circular track,) Orimer, 6, 109...1:38
Mile and a furlong, Water Cure, 3, 100...1:51 1-5
Mile and a quarter, (circular track,) Charentus, 6, 108..... 2:04
Mile and three quarters, Ethelbert, 4, 126..2:58½
Mile and seven furlongs, Julius Caesar, 5, 108..... 3:19
Two miles and a quarter, Ethelbert, 4, 124..3:49

Results on Winter Race Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—The weather today was fine and the track fast. Results follow: Six and a half furlongs—Egalite, 109, (Boland,) 1; Good Night, 112, 2; Star Cotton, 104, 3. Time—1:23. Five and a half furlongs—Tonicum, 111, 3. (Wilkerson,) 1; Col. Ballentine, (111,) 2; St. Bluff, 98, 3. Time—1:08½. Mile and an eighth—Major Mansir, 97, (Cochran,) 1; Monk Wayman, 109, 2; Admetus, 106, 3. Time—2:25. Mile, handicap—Alex, 106, (Mitchell,) 1; General Mart Gary, 108, 2; Chorus Boy, 101, 3. Time—1:42. Seven furlongs—Eight Bells, 109, (Dale,) 1; Quaver, 109, 2; Rodd, 104, 3. Time—1:30. Seven furlongs—Uterp, 109, (Mitchell,) 1; Reducer, 109, 2; Tragedy, 109, 3. Time—1:29.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The results at Oakland: Five and a half furlongs—Alice Dougherty, 112, (Turner,) 1; Anjou, 112, 2; MacGyle, 109, 3. Time—1:07½. Six furlongs—Selde, 113, (Coburn,) 1; Maresa, 110, 2; Kollick, 110, 3. Time—1:14½. Futurity Course—Dangerous Maid, 105, (Mounce,) 1; Grafter, 94, 2; Novia, 109, 3. Time—1:10¾. Seven furlongs—Headwater, 117, (Turner,) 1; Herculean, 105, 2; Horton, 112, 3. Time—1:27. One and one-eighth miles—Essence, 104, (O'Connor,) 1; Torsida, 105, 2; Opponent, 103, 3. Time—1:54. Mile and seventy yards—Elgardo, 99, (Mounce,) 1, Castake, 109, 2; Vohicer, 98, 3. Time—1:44.

RUNAWAY JOCKEY HELD.

F. D. Beard Claims the Boy Brien Is Bonded to Him.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 10.—Melville Brien, a fourteen-year-old jockey, is held at Police Headquarters here on a telegram from F. D. Beard, a race horse owner of Lakewood, N. J., on the complaint that the jockey was bonded to Mr. Beard.

The jockey does not deny that he was bonded to Mr. Beard until he was twenty-one years of age, but says Beard has mistreated him and has no right to hold him.

Sloan Does Not Expect to Ride.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Jockey "Tod" Sloan declared here yesterday that he does not intend to ask any racing association in this country for a license to ride until he has either cleared himself with the Jockey Club of England or been refused the privilege of riding in England. Sloan says he has decided to stake his future on the treatment he receives when he returns to England next Spring. He said:

"This matter cannot be finally settled until the Jockey Club of England makes a more complete statement, or at least gives official notice of the action it has taken. That will not come probably for several months, or until I apply for a license."

Thoroughbreds Sold Cheap.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 10.—Poor prices prevailed at the Fasig-Tipton sales here to-day, 71 head bringing an average of $103. The consignment of the millionaire breeder, J. B. Haggin, consisting of thirty brood mares, sold for small prices, the owner, at the ringside, seeing the entire lot bring but $2,250. Tenny, D. T. Pulsifer's famous horse, was withdrawn from the sale at the last moment. About 200 local buyers were in attendance. The Breeders' Association did a big business, buying 23 head for $1,037, an average price of $45. Volante, sire of several good winners, was passed out of the ring for want of a bidder. The best prices were as follows:

La Diva, br. m., 10, by Longfellow-Elkhorn Lass; W. L. Powers, New York...$1,000
Blamor, ch. m., 11, by imp. St. Blaise-Gleam; H. Stull, New York..... 500

GIRL ATHLETE HURT IN A GAME.

Rough Basket Ball Put Miss Kirkman Out of Contest.

The young women of the Normal and Teachers Colleges basket ball teams played an unusually rough game yesterday in the return match between the two schools, following the victory of the Teachers College two weeks ago. The fives met in the Normal College gymnasium, and before the contest was finished, Miss Kirkman, Captain of the Normal College team, was knocked down and rendered unconscious. An ambulance was summoned, but the surgeon's aid was not required as the young woman revived and was escorted home by her brother, amid cheers from the students of both colleges at her courage. Prof. William B. Powell of the Manual Training High School of Brooklyn, had been invited by the normal students to referee the contest, but the Teachers College representative, Mrs. Lawrence, refused to permit him to act, alleging that he had been "very biased" in the last match last season between the colleges. T. H. Allen of Columbia University then was selected.

The play was rough from start to finish. Foul after foul was called, and in the thickest of every scrimmage Miss Kirkman, Captain of the Normal team, was conspicuous, to the delight of the spectators, whose college yells rent the air. The Normal players kept the ball constantly in their opponents' territory, and of the three points tallied by the losers not a single one was made from the field, all being on goals thrown from the foul line. The referee did not interfere with the competing team's methods, and the girls, finding that they could do as they liked, the game finally became a scramble. Miss Kirkman was knocked down and had to be carried from the field; Miss Schroeder continued to play in her place for the remaining portion of the game. Then the ambulance gong was heard, and while the crowd filed out into the street it was rumored that the unconscious girl was seriously injured. After about an hour's treatment, however, she recovered and left for her home. The Normal College girls won the game by 12 points to 3. The teams lined up as follow:

Teachers College, 3. Positions.	Normal.
Miss Jenkins....Right forward	Miss Murphy
Miss Kydd.....Left forward	
Miss S. Kirkman (Capt.)	
Miss Beagle (Capt.)..Centre	Miss Schroeder
	Miss Strickland
Miss Seam.....Right guard	Miss Guiterman
Miss Henderson	
Miss Wallace.....Left guard	Miss Hawley

Referee—T. H. Allen, Columbia University. Umpires—Mr. Haug, Clinton High School. Mr. Younger, Teachers College. Timekeepers—Mr. Kirkman, Clinton High School; Miss Williamson, Teachers College. Goals from fouls—Miss Beagle, 2. Goals from the field—Miss Kirkman, 3; Miss Strickland, 1; Miss Murphy, 2. Final score—Teachers' College, 3 points; Normal College, 12 points. Time—Fifteen-minute halves.

Lectures at Yachtsmen's Club.

Officers of the Yachtsmen's Club have arranged for a series of informal lectures on subjects of interest to yachtsmen which will be given at the clubrooms, 47 West Forty-third Street, every Wednesday evening. John L. Bliss will talk to-morrow night on "The Compass and Its Adjustment." The completed programme, which is now being made up, will include talks on yacht designing, construction, &c., by B. B. Crowninshield, John Hysiop, and Clinton H. Crane, and on "Rigging and Knots," by John F. Byrne. A class in navigation will also be organized under the tuition of Capt. Howard Patterson. A mess dinner will be served before the lectures each Wednesday evening.

The following yachtsmen have been proposed for membership in the club: Vice Commodore R. P. Doremus, Atlantic Yacht Club; Mr. E. B. Havens, Atlantic Yacht Club; Mr. B. B. Crowninshield, Eastern Yacht Club; Mr. W. Roosevelt-Schuyler, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club; Mr. J. G. Fraser, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

Schooner Yacht Fleur de Lys Sold.

Charles Smithers of the New York Yacht Club has sold his schooner yacht Fleur de Lys through the agency of Messrs. Tams, Lemoine & Crane to a recently elected member of the New York Yacht Club, whose name is for the present withheld. The Fleur de Lys is one of the best-known cruising yachts in the club fleet, and her log book includes the records of several transatlantic voyages. The yacht was designed by Burgess and built at Bath, Me., ten years ago.

Shooting on Armory Ranges.

The regular weekly competition of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club was held on Saturday evening, after the conclusion of the games. Three matches were shot, each calling for seven shots at 200 yards and seven at 50 yards, with a maximum total score of 70. The leading scores in each match follow:

Class Match.—Private G. Kemble, Company F, 34, 34—68; Sergt. A. Stevens, Company F, 33, 34—67; Sergt. A. E. Wells, Company E, 32, 34—66; Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., Company G, 32, 33—65; Lance Corp. G. A. Sacchi, Company C, 31 33—64.

Non-Sharpshooters' Match.—Sergt. W. S. Covell, Company F, 33, 33—66; Private E. Wanty, Company B, 31, 35—66; Private C. W. Lyon, Company E, 32, 32—64; Private J. C. Madigan, Company G, 31, 33—64; Lieut. J. C. DeMille, Company E, 32, 31—63.

Sharpshooters' Match.—Private G. Kemble, Company F, 34, 34—68; Sergt. W. S. Covell, Company F, 33, 33—66; Corp. E. M. Leask, Company D, 32, 34—66; Private E. Wanty, Company B, 31, 35—66; Private L. Pinder, Company D, 32, 33—65; Private W. P. Cornell, Company F, 31, 34—65.

Meeting to Handicap Trap Shots.

The handicapping committee appointed to adjust the schedule of penalties and allowances for the trap shooters entered for the inter-State shooting tournament at Inter-State Park will meet at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the Inter-State Association's office. The members are Elmer E. Shaner, Jacob Pentz, W. K. Park, B. Waters, J. S. Wright, J. H. Voss, Dr. William Wynn, Henry Koegel, Dr. A. A. Weber, J. J. Wellbrock, Dr. G. V. Hudson, W. F. Sykes, and L. H. Schortemeier. An all-day trap shooting tournament will be held at Inter-State Park to-day under the management of J. S. Wright of the Brooklyn Gun Club.

Dr. Bill Shot in Winning Form.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I., Dec. 10.—Some noted trap shooters from New York participated in the tournament of the Oceanic Rod and Gun Club, which was held here to-day. There was almost a gale of wind blowing, but in a thirty-bird match with J. H. Sharkey, Dr. Bill won, killing twenty-six to his opponent's twenty-one. A match with J. H. Sharkey, Dr. Bill won, every event but one in which he competed. A. A. Duke, J. H. Sharkey, Louis T. Muench, B. Sneider, S. Charles, and Thomas H. Diffley were the other high guns of the day.

Steinway

Steinway & Sons announce that their Holiday stock of pianos in specially designed cases is now open to inspection in the Steinway Art-Piano-Case Rooms at Steinway Hall. Lovers of decorative art are cordially invited. As each case is an original creation, the number of these instruments is necessarily limited. Intending purchasers are therefore advised to make an early choice.

Steinway & Sons beg to call the attention of their customers to the considerable length of time necessary for the manufacture of art-piano-cases to match particular pieces of furniture or after original designs, and respectfully urge the need of ample allowance when placing orders for instruments required for special occasions.

STEINWAY & SONS
107-109 E. 14th St.
Near Union Square

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

National League Wins from Columbia League in Local Championship Series.

The second games in the local bowling championship series were rolled last night on Starr's alleys, between picked teams from the National Bowling League, representing the lower west side bowlers, and the Columbia Bowling League, representing the upper west side bowling clubs. The down-town team, which was on its home alleys, outrolled the up-town five from start to finish, winning all three games by good margins and scoring three points to none for the up-towners.

The best work for the National League team was done by Fisher, Starr, and Voorheis, all of whom scored over 200. For the Columbia League, Schaeffer was the only man to pass the 200 mark.

A return match of three games will be played at Schlusing's Columbia alleys, the home alleys of the Columbia League, on next Tuesday evening, and the winner of the series of six games will meet the winner of the east side series in a final match for the local supremacy. As the National League team has already won half the series, it needs but one more game to win the west side championship, while the Columbia team must win all three matches on its alleys in order to tie the score. The scores.

NATIONAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

Name.	1st Game. Pins.	St.	Sp.	2d Game. Pins.	St.	Sp.	3d Game. Pins.	St.	Sp.
Voorhees	189	3	6	212	6	3	194	5	3
Fisher	216	6	4	180	4	3	179	3	4
Leuly	156	3	5	180	3	5	158	1	6
Sherwood	103	2	4	163	3	3	171	3	5
Starr	188	5	3	161	3	4	201	5	4
	942	20	22	896	19	18	903	17	22

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

Name.	1st Game. Pins.	S.	Sp.	2d Game. Pins.	S.	Sp.	3d Game. Pins.	S.	Sp.
Clinch	178	4	4	158	4	4	179	2	7
Kessler	183	4	6	168	2	6	174	1	8
Cantrell	148	4	1	173	4	3	160	2	5
Schaeffer	207	6	4	193	4	4	130	0	6
A. Sievers	171	3	5	174	3	5	173	2	0
Total	893	21	29	886	17	22	816	7	31

The bowling tournament of the Brooklyn Inter-Club League was continued last night on the alleys of the six clubs composing the association. The Crescent Athletic Club defeated the Knickerbocker Field Club by 140 pins, the Carleton Club defeated the Aurora Grata Club by 484 pins, and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club defeated the Columbian Club. The scores:

AT CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

FIRST GAME—Crescent Athletic Club, 821; Knickerbocker Field Club, 779.
SECOND GAME—Crescent Athletic Club, 812; Knickerbocker Field Club, 779.
THIRD GAME—Crescent Athletic Club, 891; Knickerbocker Field Club, 766.
Totals—Crescent Athletic Club, 2,524; Knickerbocker Field Club, 2,324.

AT KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

FIRST GAME—Knickerbocker Field Club, 848; Crescent Athletic Club, 876.
SECOND GAME—Knickerbocker Field Club, 902; Crescent Athletic Club, 904.
THIRD GAME—Knickerbocker Field Club, 870; Crescent Athletic Club, 780.
Grand totals—Crescent Athletic Club, 5,084 Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,994.

AT CARLETON CLUB.

FIRST GAME—Carleton Club, 892; Aurora Grata Club, 752.
SECOND GAME—Carleton Club, 951; Aurora Grata Club, 858.
THIRD GAME—Carleton Club, 890; Aurora Grata Club, 799.
Totals—Carleton Club, 2,733; Aurora Grata Club, 2,439.

AT AURORA GRATA CLUB.

FIRST GAME—Aurora Grata Club, 777; Carleton Club, 814.
SECOND GAME—Aurora Grata Club, 748; Carleton Club, 893.
THIRD GAME—Aurora Grata Club, 719; Carleton Club, 727.
Grand Totals—Carleton Club, 5,167; Aurora Grata Club, 4,883.

AT BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

FIRST GAME—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 825; Columbian Club, 763.
SECOND GAME—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 849; Columbian Club, 977.
THIRD GAME—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 853; Columbian Club, 685.
Totals—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 2,527; Columbian Club, 2,425.

AT COLUMBIAN CLUB.

FIRST GAME—Columbian Club, 828; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 822.
SECOND GAME—Columbian Club, 835; Brooklyn Bicycle Club 639.
THIRD GAME—Columbian Club, 798; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 740.
Grand totals—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 4,728; Columbian Club, 4,486.

The Hyperion bowlers won three straight games from the Prospect five in the North Side League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace Alleys last night. The scores:

HYPERION B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	PROSPECT B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Stelfel	156	221	177	Spring	172	129	155
Klepper	187	149	181	Rogers	122	165	158
McKenzie	159	145	191	Blaesser	221	140	146
Fecher	171	143	167	C. Hecht	134	180	214
Herrmann	1	174		Daum	180	180	151
Total	853	832	878	Total	829	823	824

The Enterprise bowlers outrolled the Audubon and Wang teams in the Columbia League tournament in Schlusing's Columbia Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 158; Farley, 191; Smith, 179; McGuire, 142; Eiche, 160. Total, 830.
Wang Bowling Club—Strauss, 139; Pinover, 158; Tobias, 154; Lederer, 124; A. Silberstein, 180. Total, 755.
SECOND GAME.—Wang Bowling Club—M. Silberstein, 141; Cohen, 164; Tobias, 129; Lederer, 121; A. Silberstein, 129. Total, 684.
Enterprise Bowling Club—Schumacher, 180; Schlobohm, 121; Weisel, 128; Ficken, 185; Kuehn, 179. Total, 793.
THIRD GAME.—Enterprise Bowling Club—Schumacher, 155; Schlobohm, 155; Wiesel, 148; Ficken, 153; Kuehn, 234. Total, 845.
Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 178; Farley, 146; Smith, 160; McGuire, 171; Eiche, 179. Total, 834.

All three teams broke even in the Long Island League tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—South Paw Bowling Club—Martin, 163; Medicus, 177; Gilder, 162; Bierschenck, 193; Jenkins, 162. Total, 857.
Fort Greene Bowling Club—Lilly, 180; Horton, 135; Diehl, 172; Snow, 204; Otis, 185. Total, 876.
SECOND GAME.—South Paw Bowling Club—Martin, 223; Medicus, 177; Gilder, 187; Bierschenck, 180; Jenkins, 155. Total, 972.
Reinecke Bowling Club—Meyer, 132; Wichern, 157; Mahlan, 165; Wulpern, 204; Kruse, 161. Total, 869.
THIRD GAME.—Fort Greene Bowling Club—Lilly, 153; Horton, 147; Diell, 195; Snow, 159 Otis, 215. Total, 869.
Reinecke Bowling Club—Meyer, 187; Wichern, 201; Mahlan, 159; Wulpern, 166; Kruse, 158. Total, 871.

The Phoenix bowlers outrolled the Lotus and New Rochelle fives in the Harlem League tournament last night, and made a new high team score of 988. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 151; Sieburg, 220; Modersohn, 183; Warmuth, 140; F. Gerdes, 123. Total, 847.
Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 198; McLean, 232; Bullrath, 186; Gross, 180; Church, 192. Total, 988.
SECOND GAME.—New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 188; Huntington, 174; Hewes, 184; Carpenter, 147; West, 176. Total, 869.
Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 205; Sieburg, 169; J. Gerdes 199. Total 934.
THIRD GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 190; MacLean, 211; Bullrath, 172; Gross, 136; Church, 175. Total, 874.
New Rochelle B

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 11, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE ROOT OF THE SUBSIDY SCHEME.

The Ship Subsidy bill now before Congress contains in its preamble the following curious statement: "Whereas, the profitable employment of the surplus productive power of the farms, factories, mines, forests, and fisheries of the United States imperatively demands the increase of foreign commerce, therefore" the annexed subsidies shall be paid.

The subsidies provided for amount to $9,000,000 a year for the next twenty years, or $180,000,000 in all. The professed purpose of paying them is to promote foreign commerce. To this end each vessel is to be paid a certain sum per gross ton per mile for outward and inward bound voyages while engaged in foreign trade. The details of the terms on which the subsidies are to be paid are somewhat complicated, but it is estimated that a steamer of 10,000 tons gross tonnage plying between England and the United States and having a speed of 20 knots can receive, if there is enough to go around, an annual payment of $168,000. This is 5 per cent. on $3,360,000. If we suppose that the scramble for the subsidy is so great that no one steamer can draw more than $100,000, it would still be gaining for its owners interest on $2,000,000 at 5 per cent. If the Treasury were to turn over to the owners of such a vessel $2,000,000 for twenty years without interest, the gratuity to the beneficiaries would be no greater and the cost to the Treasury would be less, for it would get its money back. In the case we have described, there is not the slightest evidence that a pound of freight would be carried that is not now carried, or that the rates of freight now charged would be reduced by one cent. We may add that the owners of vessels of this sort are now making good profits, and their sole known difficulty is in supplying the existing demand.

The plea that the subsidies will promote foreign trade is plainly an erroneous one. But it is claimed that the profits of running vessels with this subsidy will induce Americans to build ships, and thus the American shipbuilding industry will be extended. As a matter of fact—not of theory, but of cold fact—the American shipbuilders can, if they choose, already build ships more cheaply than their foreign competitors. This statement is made by one of their own customers. Mr. JAMES J. HILL, President of the Great Northern Railroad, said in Chicago on Saturday that, having use for ships, he had caused inquiries to be made, and found that he could have them constructed here for $400,000 or $500,000 less for each ship than on the Clyde in Scotland, the seat of the British shipbuilding industry. He declared that if any legislation were needed in the direction of encouragement to shipbuilding, he would prefer that the duty should be taken off the plates that go into ships. At present even that measure is not actually needed, as our steel masters can undersell their rivals on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. HILL'S statement really strikes at the root of the whole subsidy scheme. It is at the very best only a waste of the public money. At its worst it is diverting public money for private profit. Neither the owners nor the builders of ships have the slightest claim to contributions from their fellow-citizens. A direct subsidy on wheat raised and exported or on steel and iron, or on buildings, would be just as excusable, and less liable to abuse. Every end sought that it is legitimate to seek, in the subsidy scheme, can be reached through the opening of the ship markets of the world to Americans wishing to buy ships. And according to the explicit statement of Mr. HILL, they would even then be able to buy at home cheaper than anywhere else.

TIME TO BEGIN.

The news that Governor-elect ODELL has experienced a change of heart and will henceforth try to lead an upright political life will be read with deep and serious interest by Democrats who are taking thought about the reorganization of their party.

It makes a difference, a very great difference, whether Mr. ODELL is to be Mr. PLATT'S Governor or in all things his own man. In the thrall of the boss he would necessarily be a bad Governor. His administration would be tainted with scandal and quite unsatisfactory to the people, who would almost certainly turn his party out of power at the next Governorship election, two years hence. Almost any kind of Democrat would be preferred to another term of a Platt Governor, just as in the past the sins of the Democrats have made it possible to nominate and elect any kind of Republican.

But Mr. ODELL'S reported resolve to eschew PLATT and lead a better life completely changes the situation. The Democrats must win the confidence of the people against an opponent who is trying diligently to do the same thing. Every virtuous deed of the Republican administration at Albany, every courageous act that proves its independence of PLATT, will commend it and its party to popular trust and support. In its present condition of disorganization and unworthy leadership the Democratic Party can make no counter-appeal to the people that would not be answered by contemptuous jeers. To that pass the party has been brought by the management of Mr. CROKER and his friend Mr. MURPHY.

If the Democracy of New York is to be dragged out of the ditch where Crokerism has buried it, now is the time to begin the work. There must be radical changes in personnel and purpose, in leadership and method, in the habitual attitude of the party organization and toward men of brains and character in the party who have been excluded from its councils and made ashamed of the name and association. The local organizations up the State can be saved, in the main. The State Committee can be saved, probably. But in New York City there must be a new organization from the ground up if the work is to be made effective. Denunciations of vice, the appointment of purification committees, and the sending of scapegoats into the wilderness will not answer the purpose at all. It must be a new birth altogether in Manhattan, and if the Democrats of Brooklyn are tired of nerveless senility in their leadership and of the contemptible victuals-and-drink basis of their present Tammany alliance, they will bear a hand in the work and help to make it successful. There is no good reason why a Brooklyn Democrat should oppose the effort to make his party respectable.

It is a work of public utility, and in the general interest. Nobody but a shameless partisan Republican will pretend that it is a good thing for the State that the Democratic Party should be so weak and worthless that the party in power can with impunity continue to make the support of its Payns and Aldridges a lien upon the public funds, and from time to time throw nine millions into the bottom of the canals without visible result or satisfactory accounting. A Democratic organization can and should be created in the City of New York that, as the majority party, will stand for good government in the city and will send to State and National Conventions representatives who will not be regarded with distrust and loathing by the other Democrats.

A CANAL FOR SHIPS, OR A CANAL FOR GUNS?

The Administration wishes to construct the Nicaragua Canal in order that ships may pass through it from ocean to ocean. The enemies of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and of the principle of neutrality wish to construct a canal for forts and guns. They want a chance to exhibit the military power of the United States, a place where we can show our teeth to the nations.

We do not think the American people will care to spend $200,000,000 for a canal and then spend $200,000,000 more for fortifications, guns, and garrisons. They have not yet shown themselves willing to spend money enough for the construction and equipment of coast defenses for their own seaboard. They might disappoint the canal fortification party by declaring themselves content to use the canal as a commercial waterway without going to enormous expense to secure by the building of forts what they can get for nothing under the treaty.

Is there anybody at Washington so dull and credulous as to believe that the persons who are raising all this commotion about fortifications, the Monroe doctrine, and an American canal, really want to see any canal built? Is it not as plain as a pikestaff that they seek to kill the canal by killing the treaty?

THE PROBLEMS OF CITY CHURCHES.

At a conference of the Baptist ministers of Chicago a few days ago a prominent and evidently courageous member made the startling statement that "unless the church becomes a continuous vaudeville it cannot hold its congregation." Chicago experience seems to show that this generalization is warranted by the facts. Concerts, popular lectures, stereopticon entertainments, and the like are gradually taking the place of the customary Sunday services, and still more radical departures from the established order of things are said to be in contemplation. Ministers of the old school view these proceedings with consternation; but the advocates of such methods of holding their flocks together vigorously defend them, and seem to have the best of the argument, since they are keeping their churches full and paying expenses, whereas those who adhere to the old methods find that the number of their empty pews is steadily increasing. It is reported that some of the Chicago churches have adopted the vaudeville idea; but are keeping their arrangements profoundly secret until the second week in January, when a concerted effort for church rehabilitation is to be made.

These are matters concerning which lay opinion cannot be expected to carry much weight. The Baptist ministers are evidently confronted by a condition and not a theory, and are trying to do the best they can. In the spirit of helpfulness, however, we venture to suggest that perhaps the trouble is chiefly in the pulpit, and results from a mistaken idea of the best way in which to make its teachings impressive and effective. It is also possible, from the lay point of view, that congregations find the continuous pastoral relation a trifle monotonous, and that however deep their attachment to their pastors, it is asking a good deal of intelligent people to expect them to be profoundly interested in listening to them week after week and year after year, until every phase of their thought, every habit of expression, every inflection, every oratorical trick, and every characteristic mannerism can be anticipated. The ministers lay great stress upon the superior attractions of the theatres. We will not discuss the questions of taste or of morals involved in this popular preference; but it is pertinent to ask, How attractive would a theatre be to the throngs which visit it if it had but one actor, however clever, and kept one piece on the boards, year in and year out, with the same songs and everything as nearly unchanged as possible? Comparatively few people see a play or any other entertainment twice, unless at long intervals. Even the vaudeville has to change its programme frequently to attract paying audiences. We do not know how the deadly monotony of the pastoral function can very well be avoided, but perhaps the matter is worth thinking of.

To the lay intelligence the difficulty which the churches in large cities are experiencing is perfectly intelligible. Congregations may be divided into two general classes—those who are religious and go to church because it is a place of worship and instruction, and those who maintain a church connection because it is socially good form to do so, but find it difficult to become really interested in the services. For the sheep of the flock who not only do not go astray, but who could not be driven or enticed away, the churches as conducted in the usual manner are perfectly satisfactory; but for sheep possessed of a wandering propensity it looks as if the folds could be made attractive only by means which cannot fail to be distasteful to the devout. The second phase of the difficulty is that the church accommodations exceed the requirements of the devout by about as 16 to 1, and that fixed charges and running expenses can be met only by attracting and holding large and liberal congregations, which must be attracted and held by other means than the devout are likely to find edifying. That every one should attend church regularly and devoutly may be true enough; but that the masses do not, and will not under present conditions, is sufficiently obvious to be extremely disquieting to those who have the welfare of the church and of the human race at heart. What will bring the irreligious within the good influences of church association and keep them there is so different from what those with pronounced religious tastes and tendencies consider legitimate church work that the conscientious minister is often forced to decide whether he shall make the spiritual or the temporal welfare of his church a first consideration. It is a hard choice in most cases, no doubt, but it seems to be the one which is forced upon the Baptist denomination in Chicago, as, indeed, it is to a greater or less extent upon Protestant churches generally in all large cities. The logical solution of the problem would seem to be to make the churches as attractive as possible, and maintain within them a nucleus of holiness which, always sufficiently in evidence to make its influence felt, need not, and perhaps should not, interfere with anything innocent and proper which will attract those who are needed to fill the pews and help swell the church revenues. This, at least, is a business view of the question, and the modern city church has to be managed on business principles.

There is undoubtedly much sense in the suggestion by Dr. NEWTON that the fight undertaken by the Committee of Fifteen for the repression of vice cannot succeed thoroughly without the co-operation of the leaders of those we call the working class. But we think that the doctor is a little premature in assuming that the committee will not welcome and seek that co-operation. He cannot have attended closely to the composition of the committee if he is not aware that there are several of its members who are especially devoted to the interests of this class, intimately associated with its leaders, and sympathetic in the highest degree with their hopes and plans. Certainly the other members are not without usefulness in the task before them, which will require the utmost energy and labor of all that can be enlisted in it. Meanwhile it will be well to bear in mind that the work of the committee is not so much the extirpation of vice, which all admit is impracticable in a great city, as the repression of vice in its public manifestations, the protection of the innocent and especially the young from its pollution, and above all the exposure and abolition of the corrupt protection afforded to the vicious and to the traffic in vice by the authorities. It is undoubtedly true that this can be immensely aided by the help of the labor leaders, and every effort should be made to secure their counsel and co-operation.

We do not yet know the exact terms of the letter addressed to the Count VON WALDERSEE by Gen. CHAFFEE and returned to him because its language was not considered sufficiently respectful, but as the subject of the letter was the looting of public property for no military purpose, we can imagine that the feelings of the Count may well have been hurt. The matter is one that presents some difficulties to letter writers more skilled in using words to conceal their meaning than officers of the United States Army presumably are. If you have occasion in the line of official duty to protest against thieving to one who is directly or indirectly responsible for the thieves, it is not easy to do it in a manner pleasing to the person addressed But we should say that the sensitiveness of the Count might with advantage have been manifested earlier and have prevented him from doing or permitting the things which he dislikes having mentioned to him. Nor is the resentment of the Envoys toward Gen. CHAFFEE more intelligible. He refuses to allow persons to pass the American guard at the entrance of the palace, in order to prevent looting. Why should the Envoys object? They represent Western civilization in China. They must know that the things that have been done there without their efficient opposition, and in some cases with their complicity, are universally condemned and despised in the lands from which the Envoys come. We should suppose that it would be refreshing to find one man in a responsible post willing to call things by their right names and to bring his associates to some sense of the feeling they are arousing at home as well as in China.

It is a circumstance worthy of note that within six months of the time when our Minister was besieged in Peking, fighting for his life and the lives of his family against imperial troops, Minister WU, the representative at Washington of the Imperial Government, should appear before a lecture audience in New York to deliver an address upon the religion of the Chinese and be received not with mere curiosity but with warm and friendly interest. It is an evidence of the broad and enlightened spirit of the Americans; it speaks eloquently of the interesting qualities of the Chinese Minister, who has discharged with conspicuous ability and high-mindedness duties of a most difficult and complicated nature during the troubles in his country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—By failing to prevent the suicide of young SONDHEIM, the two Central Office detectives, REIDY and ARMSTRONG, showed, according to all accounts, really remarkable courage—in looking out for their own safety as distinguished from that of SONDHEIM'S relatives and the general public. Even by the fiercest critics of the police, and even at times like this, when the morale of the force is at lowest ebb, consolation has always been found in the belief that, though some or many of its members were venal, they were all exempt from physical timidity, and that, though criminals might purchase safety, they could not gain it by inspiring fear. Unless appearances are strangely deceptive, these detectives were either afraid of SONDHEIM'S revolver, or else they were utterly ignorant of their rights and duties in a case like this one. Some credibility is lent to the second interpretation of their conduct by the fact that similar ignorance seems to exist in the mind of their commanding officer. At any rate, Capt. MCCLUSKY, the head of the Detective Bureau, is quoted as saying that REIDY and ARMSTRONG were justified in not jumping in and disarming the man before he killed himself, adding in explanation, "SONDHEIM was not about to commit a felony, and the detectives had no right to risk their lives unnecessarily." It would be interesting to know what authority the Captain has for this statement. He certainly has not that of the Criminal Code, which distinctly declares: "Every person guilty of attempting suicide is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in a State prison not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or both." The detectives had SONDHEIM'S own word, and much corroborative evidence, to prove that he intended to take his own life, and that he was very likely to take the lives of several other people. They evidently did not mean to be included among those "other people" if they could help it, and there is small reason for doubting that the suicide would have remained unaccomplished, for a while at least, had this policy not been adopted.

—In commenting on the troubles of the Anglo-American Mutual Loan and Savings Association, the State Superintendent of Banking, Mr. FREDERICK D. KILBURN, laid down the soundest of sound doctrine for the guidance of people with savings to invest in "building and loan" enterprises. "The building and loan association organized in a small town," he said, "and conducted on the principle of taking first mortgage loans on the property of shareholders is a good thing, but these National associations are bad. They acquire property and make loans all over the country, and it stands to reason that they will get a lot of bad securities." Mr. KILBURN might have refrained from restricting his ideal association to small towns, for they can be carried on exactly as well in a great city as anywhere else, and as a matter of fact some of the safest and most successful societies of the kind he commends have long existed within the limits of New York City. It would be highly advantageous if the name "building and loan association" could be restricted to organizations managed by and for the stockholders, as distinguished from the officers, and conducted under rules that made the taking of title to real estate a rare and deeply regretted incident. Speculation in land and houses is as legitimate as any other speculation, but it should be carried on with the money of men inclined toward that form of activity and willing to incur the risks that go with it. The building and loan association, properly so called, has for its chief and only important object the helping of men with small means to the ownership of their own homes. This can be, and is, done at very slight expense and with as close an approach to safety as mortals can easily attain. Such associations are obliged to foreclose mortgages only at wide intervals, and some of them have never had occasion to do so in the course of a history extending over many years. This is the finest record a real building and loan association can possibly have, and the wise shareholder is far happier to know that his society, however small, does not own a dollar's worth of real estate, does not hold a single second mortgage, and has lent no money on property the value of which is not, or cannot be, known to himself, than he is by any showing of extensive operations scattered over one or many States. The trouble with the "Nationals" is that they attract people whose place is in the other associations.

—We are getting constant assurances nowadays that the war in South Africa is only well begun, and that the ultimate result will be the independence of the Boer republics. These assurances come from men who were drawn into the Boer Army, possibly by a passionate love for weak nations that are threatened with extinction, possibly by hatred of England and a yearning to get the big pay which the Boers were able for a while to offer for the assistance of aliens. It is a most notable fact, however, that these eloquent friends of the Afrikanders are no longer in the field, but are drifting home as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Evidently an opportunity to fight for liberty was not quite all they wanted, for that is still to be found in the Boer approximation to an army, and anybody really fond of danger and excitement could get both in large quantities by actively opposing the plans of the energetic KITCHENER. So, why are they returning? They say that the Boers are not whipped yet, or likely to be. Can it be that, having taken part in the earlier proceedings and given their valuable aid at a time when everybody except themselves supposed that England would make but a single mouthful of the two republics, they have now departed in order that the Boers may not have to share with foreigners either the joys or the fruits of triumph? That may be the explanation, but its acceptance involves the crediting of these far-traveled warriors with a delicacy and magnanimity almost superhuman. Of course, they are not talking just to keep themselves in countenance, just to distract attention from the uselessness of the assistance they rendered to the Boers, just to delay as long as may be the dreaded admission that England's inevitable victory is close at hand. Theories like these are not to be considered for a moment. Once circulated among the Committees on Welcome and Reception, they would have the worst effects imaginable.

—Close observers of passing events may well suspect whether fear of the Mormon propaganda was everything, or even much, to do with the present effort to add an anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution. All through the late Presidential campaign there was a lot of talk among Mr. MCKINLEY'S opponents about his "recognition" of multiple marriages in that part of the Philippines inhabited by Mohammedans, but, of course, that was mere politics. Now it is proposed to forbid polygamy, not only in the United States, but also in any territory under its jurisdiction. The movement is fathered—no, mothered—by a certain "Women's Interdenominational Union," which may or may not be the "W. C. T. U." under another name. Anyway, its demand pairs well with that of the better-known organization for the abolition of the army canteen. Polygamy is undoubtedly a bad thing, in Utah or the Sulus, but not quite all of the reasons for coercing the Mormons apply in the Far East, or if they do, the difficulty and danger of applying them at once are far greater. England, after years and years of mostly peaceful occupation, has not yet found it practicable to abolish polygamy in India, and we, whose occupation of the Philippines has hardly begun, would find our troubles infinitely increased if we were forced to destroy immediately the whole structure of social life as it has existed for centuries, among the subjects of our little Sultan. He and they would undoubtedly cling to their extra wives as fiercely as they would to their religion, and their present friendliness would instantly turn to bitterest hate if their peculiar institution were attacked. The Women's Interdenominational Union, regarding polygamy anywhere as sin, is presumably as indifferent to the consequences of the action it asks as are the foes of the canteen to the effects that will follow the destruction of that institution. Other folks, however, may deem it wise to think twice, and even three times, before resolving upon a course that will necessitate the extermination of practically everybody in a whole group of now peaceful and fairly prosperous islands.

REV. DR. NEWTON'S CRITICISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me a line to correct a word in your report in this morning's issue of my letter to the conference of labor organizations concerning civic reforms?

Your report of my letter makes me criticise the recent action of the Chamber of Commerce as tending only to "help" professional men and business men without rendering any "help" to wage workers. It goes without saying that, in so far as the Chamber of Commerce Committee may be successful, it will "help" all classes in the community, and wage workers most especially. My criticism of the action of the Chamber of Commerce was that it failed to "represent" on its committee the wage workers—the very class in whose interests the movement was initiated. This I regard as a grave error—an error which I hope may be rectified without delay.

Such a movement should know no distinction of class. If it is to succeed it must carry the great body of the wage workers with it. R. HEBER NEWTON.

No. 781 Madison Avenue.

ENGLAND'S MILITARY CONDITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed with some astonishment that in your very able editorials on the South African war you have more than once stated that the weakness—unpreparedness is the better word—displayed by England at the beginning of the war had destroyed her prestige and made her a less desirable ally and a less formidable foe.

I don't understand how you reason this out, for certainly no Government in Europe, except England herself, was unaware of her military shortcomings. I don't believe that any foreign Chancellor or Minister is overjoyed that England has been rudely awakened and has now 200,000 seasoned, thoroughly trained (in the modern sense) soldiers in South Africa, officered by men who have learned their profession in a bitter school, with the further knowledge that unless they attack England in the next two or three years they will find her a first-class military power, even according to their standards. And what about the beautiful enthusiasm and unity with which her colonies have supported her and the perfection of her transport service?

In my opinion, this little war—for the cost and loss of life have been slight considering the great result—was sent by Providence to warn of her peril the only nation in the world that understands and practices that liberty and freedom so dear to Americans.

Is it not remarkable that the two great Anglo-Saxon nations almost at the same time have been taught the same lesson by wars forced on them by weak nations which they were sure to conquer in spite of martial blunders? VETERAN.

Stapleton, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1900.

NAGLE'S DEPARTMENT CONDEMNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg space for a few remarks on the amendments to the charter. All honest citizens must admit that the commission has done good work for the city, and the citizens should ask the Legislature to adopt them, and at the same time to add a little to them. The commission did not touch one department, which is as corrupt and wastes as much money as any in the city, viz., the Department of Street Cleaning. It is a "Klondike" for some of the Tammany leaders, middlemen, and padrones. One-third of the Italians are not legal citizens. They got into the department by paying from $50 up.

During Col. Waring's time any man had a good chance to be appointed. Capt. Gibson's letter to Assemblyman Egan will prove it. You can find Italians, Inspectors, &c., who cannot write six words of English properly. There are many superfluous officials drawing large salaries and doing nothing. One-half the District Superintendents would be sufficient. James S. Coleman cleaned the city with one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, and four District Superintendents, and they had no light wagons to ride on or drivers to wait on them, as now. At the present time you can always find them in the stable offices.

One-third of the foremen could be dispensed with by making the sections larger, and there would be an additional saving in rent. Each foreman has two assistants at $900 each per annum. They take turns in riding the "bicycle" around the district.

There is a snow office kept in the City Hall Park during the twelve months of the year, with the following officials: One Superintendent, at $1,800; one Dump Inspector, $1,200; one Tug Scow Inspector, $1,200; two detailed sweepers, $1,800. These could be dispensed with. When there is snow they favor the contractor.

The city should own its own tugs and scows for the removal of ashes and garbage. The person who has the hiring of these craft will soon be able to associate with the 400.

Some honest Senator and Assemblyman should introduce a new Street Cleaning bill and take the department out of civil service, and the next Mayor and the next Commissioner would be able to get rid of the whole crowd and put honest, faithful citizens in their places. There is not a single head of any department in New York who would be elected by the people. They got their places through the grace of the "King" and money. M. M. J.

New York, Dec. 10, 1900.

ONE VIEW OF IT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES seems to be quite worked up over the Dewey Arch fizzle, and resents the little digs from newspapers of other cities. I think that we are very much in the position of anybody else who has made a miserable failure of a ridiculous scheme. The Boston paper quite hits the truth when it says, in answer to THE TIMES'S accusation of jealousy, that it is "never jealous of New York's frequent frothings and fizzlings." Froth, pure and simple, is what a good many of our schemes generally end in. New York is full of ridiculous monuments now, and it would have been the height of folly to have perpetuated the Dewey monstrosity, wholly out of proportion, as it was, with its surroundings. For over a year it blocked our finest street, ruined our finest square, and dwarfed everything near its ungainly proportions. Put up in one of those moments of New York's "frothings" over what time proved to have been a very ordinary affair, and in honor of a very ordinary man who later made himself ridiculous, New Yorkers, in order to apologize for its absurdity, refused to carry out the scheme of perpetuating their folly. Any one who has seen in foreign cities monuments raised by patriotic people, and any one who knows the history of the events that they commemorate, must feel contempt for such an event as our Dewey Arch and all its attendant fuss and frothings celebrated. Let us wait until we have something to immortalize more than the knocking to pieces of a lot of old antiquated tubs almost ready to sink with a fleet of modern, first-class ships.

New York, Dec. 10, 1900. F.

Plea for a Naval Arch.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With feelings so strongly in concordance with the editorial on the Naval Arch and the letters which you have published relating to it, I cannot refrain from entering my own urgent plea. By all means, as soon as possible, let us eliminate the specialization which makes it the "Dewey Arch" and let it be rebuilt, in permanent form, and stand as a magnificent memorial to all our heroes, living and dead, who have bravely gone forth on the waters, each helping to make the strong girdle of safety that encircles "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

In the late war with Spain no better service is on record than was rendered by the Naval Militia of this State. The mother of one of them, the friend of them all, I recall with proud emotion how readily they enlisted, how cheerfully they endured all the concomitants of war, deprivation, rough work, long hours of service and night watches, sickness, danger, death; how brave and unflinching they were in action at Santiago; how one was brought back, and with honors of war, is taking eternal rest. Every man in the organization, in his place, did his duty, did his best; to my knowledge one, at least, stands ready to do it again when his country needs him. With no derogatory thought, has the Admiral of the Navy done more? I feel that the mothers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts of the men composing the New York State Naval Militia are with me when I hope that it share in HONOR TO ALL.

New York, Dec. 9, 1900.

Commendation for Mr. Cauldwell.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great pleasure your editorial in to-day's TIMES on "American Art in Paris," and would like to corroborate all that you say of Mr. Cauldwell.

As a member of the Advisory Committee of the Jury of Selection in Paris and of the International Jury, I can speak with some authority. I know all the details of the combinations made by some of the Paris artists to force Mr. Cauldwell to do their bidding, and I can vouch for the tact, patience, and courage with which he dealt with them, and how completely he routed the individual and kept always in view the best interests of the American section as a whole.

It would have been a very hard task to find another man to do the work as Mr. Cauldwell has done it, and the great success of the section is largely due to his exertions. He has worked night and day for months, making the slightest detail his personal task, and we need no stronger proof that he did it well than the dissatisfaction of some few men who found they had run up against a stone wall when they attempted to dictate to our Art Commissioner. As an artist and an American I agree with you that we cannot honor him too highly. J. W. A.

New York, Dec. 9, 1900.

Temperance Union Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I "swear" by THE TIMES, and am unhappy when for any reason I am deprived of my daily copy. But, just the same, I cry, "Shame on you!" for your unnecessary and unjust reference to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in to-day's paper, (editorial.) They may be "cranks," but, my, what an incentive there is to be one in the horrible abuse of liquor!

It seems incredible to think you are sincere in believing that the "legislators actually voted at their dictation." Without attempting to combat your statement that they (the Woman's Christian Temperance Union) are at times "absurd;" the good they have done and are doing surely should relieve them from such references as you make to "barren" and "old women," which seem to me as bad, considering the source, as the insults given by the Tammany Police Captain to some of Bishop Potter's workers recently.

W. B. CONKLIN.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 9, 1900.

Significance of Church Bells.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg leave to dissent from your statement in to-day's issue that "bell ringing is no part of religious worship, and has no necessary connection with the tenets or traditions of Christianity."

Millet's famous painting beautifully depicts the significance of bell ringing, and the devotion of the Angelus contains the essentials of Christianity.

JAMES F. DOONAN.

Corona, L. I., Dec. 10, 1900.

NUGGETS.

To be Trimmed.

He—Gee whizz! Is that your new hat?
She—Oh, it has to be trimmed.
He—Too large, eh?—Philadelphia Press.

All Things Follow.

Edith—There are other things in this world besides money, you know.
Ethel—Oh, lots—if one only has money.—Judge.

Quite Too Frigid.

In sections of Europe President Krüger has noticed that the frozen hand is closely connected with the cold shoulder.—Philadelphia Times.

Followed Instructions.

"Yesterday I tried some of those 'Simple Dishes for Luncheon.'"
"How did they come out?"
"I got them done in time for dinner."—Chicago Record.

First Need.

"What ten books would you take if you had to pass the rest of your life on a desert island?"
"Oh, I wouldn't take books at all; I'd take things to eat."—Indianapolis Journal.

FROM HILL TO HILL.

I. Mench Chambers, in The Ram's Horn.

The sun had cross'd from hill to hill,
Its path we call'd a day;
We saw each other face to face,
Then each one went his way.
Descending darkness supervened,
We term'd its substance night,
And in its folds, save but in thought,
Each vision pass'd from sight.

And yet along the sun's bright trail
We read another's need;
And answer'd it, through brotherhood,
In loving word and deed.
And when the evening hills of life
With gold and crimson burn,
That day in memory proves the best
Which holds some kindly turn.

A VANDERBILT-ASTOR ALLIANCE

Wedding of J. Lawrence Van Alen and Miss Daisy Post.

A Quiet Ceremony, Only Sixty-two Guests Being Present—Some of the Guests and Gowns.

J. Lawrence Van Alen, only son of J. J. Van Alen, and grandson of Mrs. Astor, and Miss M. Louise ("Daisy") Post, second daughter of the late William Post, and niece of Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, were married yesterday at noon at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. William Post, 100 East Thirty-ninth Street. The Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, officiated. The bridesmaids were the Misses Sarah Van Alen, younger sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Mabel Gerry, daughter of Elbridge T. Gerry. Mr. Van Alen's best man was M. Orme Wilson, his uncle by marriage; and the ushers were Robert Livingston Gerry, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., of Boston and Newport; Lawrence L. Gillespie, and George Griswold, second.

The bridal party formed in the library on the second floor, and as the orchestra played the wedding march, Miss Post, on the arm of her brother, William Post, came down the stairway, through an aisle formed of white ribbons, and entered the drawing room. The ceremony took place in front of the mantel, which had been transformed into an altar formed of white orchids and Bride roses. The prie dieu of white satin was trimmed with Bride roses and asparagus vines, and large palms were placed on either side. In the hall the newel post and balustrades were trimmed with bunches of white roses and festoons of roses and vines.

The bride was gowned in white peau de sole, made in Princesse style, with a long square train, and elaborately embroidered all over with bowknots in seed pearls. The bodice was cut in a low V and filled in with exquisite pointe de Venise, which also formed the sleeves, and which belonged to the bride's grandmother. The veil was of tulle, fastened with a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom, and she wore a superb collar of diamonds nearly three inches deep, the gift of her aunt, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt. The bridal bouquet was of orchids, with trails of white ribbon. The two bridesmaids were gowns of applique lace over white cream satin, the skirt trimmed with three flounces of lace and crêpon. The bridesmaids carried bouquets of lilies of the valley and roses. Miss Van Alen wore a white rose behind her right ear, and Miss Gerry also wore a rose in the coiffure.

After the ceremony there was a seated breakfast of sixty-two covers. The bridal party occupied a table in the centre of the room, and with them were seated Miss Lila Sloane and Miss Bishop. At the conclusion of the breakfast, the bride's cake, which contained two gold rings, a gold thimble, a gold, bachelor button, and two sixpences, was cut.

The menu for the breakfast, served by Sherry, was as follows:

Les hors d'oeuvres.
Oeufs a la Parisienne.
Tornedos a la Riche.
Pommes Hollandaise.
Poissons Grille.
Jambon Grille a la Diable.
Salade Escarole.
Poir a l'Imperatrice,
Café.
Champagne.
Apollinaris.

There was music during the breakfast by a Neapolitan orchestra.

Some of the more striking gowns worn were as follows:

Mrs. Astor—Black satin, trimmed in black lace over white; a bonnet of black velvet, trimmed with black and white mousseline.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor—Black chiffon, with satin stripes of white, and a toque of white tulle.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson—Black velvet, trimmed with appliqued bands of black satin and a cream lace toque.

Mrs. William Page Thompson—Castor cloth with insertions of ecru lace over cherry colored velvet, and hat in velvet of the same shades.

Mrs. Post—Black peau de sole.

Mrs. Henry C. Potter—Heliotrope velvet.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry—Royal purple velvet, with girdle and trimmings of lighter purple, and a bonnet of the same color, but in lighter hues.

Miss Elsie French—Tailor-made gown of dark red cloth, and a large white hat.

Miss May Van Alen—Black velvet, with appliques of cream lace, an Empire coat of heliotrope velvet, and toque of pale blue tulle.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill—Black velvet, and hat to match.

Miss Angelica Gerry—Pale blue crepe, with lengthwise insertions of lace, and white aigrette in coiffure.

Among the most notable of the presents received by Mr. and Mrs. Van Alen were the new house, 40 East Fiftieth Street, the gift of Frederick W. Vanderbilt; a diamond collar, given by Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt; a tea tray of old English silver, a diamond bracelet set with rubies, a diamond sunburst, a large Old English silver centrepiece for a table, and a china tea service, given by Mrs. Astor and Col. and Mrs. Astor. Frank Andrews, Jr., gave a silver toilet set, Robert L. Gerry a set of gold liquor goblets and a decanter in a jeweled case; Lawrence L. Gillespie, a Royal Worcester vase; James J. Van Alen, a diamond necklace with a pendant of emeralds and diamonds, a tea set in Old English silver repoussé, two silver decanters, silver candelabra, and other silverware; Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, a diamond necklace and locket set with a large solitaire; Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, a brooch of small diamonds surrounding a large ruby, and several gilt-lined silver bonbon dishes; Mrs. Ogden Goelet, a silver fruit basket, and Miss Goelet a gold-lined silver bonbon dish; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, a diamond-studded comb for the hair, and a handkerchief box of cut glass with gold lid; Robert L. Cutting, silver vegetable dishes; Miss Mabel Gerry, a collarette of rare lace, and Mrs. George Griswold an oil painting. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewis's present was a massive cut-glass ice pitcher, with grapevine mountings in silver. Miss Sarah Van Alen gave four massive silver vegetable dishes and a jeweled glove box.

Among the guests were:

Mrs. Astor, Col. J. J. Astor and Mrs. Astor,	Miss Elsie Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden,
Ex-Commodore Gerry and Mrs. Gerry,	The Misses Burden,
The Misses Gerry,	Mrs. Henry C. Potter,
James J. Van Alen,	Harry Lehr,
The Misses Van Alen,	Mr. and Mrs. Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt,	Mr. and Mrs. Parsons,
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills,	Mr. and Mrs. Brooks,
Alfred Vanderbilt,	Mrs. Oelrichs,
Miss Elsie French,	Miss de Barril,
Miss Lila Sloane,	Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson,
Miss Bishop,	James de W. Cutting,
Mrs. Ogden Goelet,	Mr. and Mrs. Harold Van Rensselaer,
Miss May Goelet,	Mrs. Grinnell,
Mrs. Henry Clews,	Mrs. Richard Gambrill,
Robert L. Cutting,	Mr. and Mrs. Potter,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard,	Mrs. George Griswold,
	Mrs. Winthrop.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Alen left the house after the breakfast, in the Van Alen carriage. The coachmen and footmen wore favors of artificial white chrysanthemums tied with white ribbons, and the favors on the horses' heads were of white chrysanthemums. The bride's going-away gown was of steel gray cloth, cut Princess, embroidered in a darker shade. With it she wore a jacket to match, laid in tiny tucks in front and back, with a collar and revers of chinchilla, and a large flat hat of chinchilla, and carried a large chinchilla muff.

The couple will stay at the Holland until to-morrow, when they will sail for Europe on the Deutschland, to be absent until next Summer.

RECEIVER MAY BE APPOINTED.

Officers of Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association Must Show Cause Against Such Action.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—Attorney Wartman, acting for a number of local shareholders of the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association, has obtained an order from Justice Kruse requiring the officers of the association to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of its affairs.

The order is returnable at Special Term here on Dec. 18. Mr. Wartman will make his proceeding a test case.

Samuel G. Dorr, Postmaster of this city, returned from New York last night, where he went to investigate the affairs of the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association. His visit, he said, had resulted in his joining his interests with those of a New York syndicate or land company, which will try to bid in the property for the sharehol

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO ATTACKS

Declares Accusations Regarding Contracts "Rubbish."

SAYS HIS HONOR IS INVOLVED

His Interest in Government Awards Described as Nominal—The Secretary Loudly Cheered.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—In the House of Commons last evening David Lloyd-George, (Radical,) member for Carnarvon, brought together the series of accusations against the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain that have been figuring in the newspapers, and moved a resolution to the effect that no member of the Government ought to have a direct or indirect interest in concerns competing for Government contracts.

He pointed out that the Secretary of State for the Colonies held 5,000 shares, and other members of his family 67,000 shares, in the Birmingham Trust, which in turn was a shareholder in the Tubes Limited, making £10,000 a year out of Government contracts. He asserted also that Mr. Chamberlain and his relations held shares worth from £230,000 to £250,000 in Elliott's Metal Company, contractors to the Admiralty, and shares valued at £250,000 in Kynoch's Dynamite Company, contractors to the War Office.

After enumerating other companies in which he asserted the Chamberlain family had interests, including the Colombo Company, Mr. Lloyd-George declared that he was not attacking the private character of the Minister, but had raised the matter because "this case might be used as a precedent later to justify corruption."

Various speeches were made for and against the resolution, and then Mr. Chamberlain replied. He said:

"It is my personal honor that is involved in this question, and I think it hard, after twenty-five years of life in the full light of Parliament, to have to stand up and explain that I am not a scandalous thief. These attacks are monstrous and absurd. I took no notice of the charges during the election, although there had been a conspiracy of insinuation. I had been charged with fattening on the profits of a war I had provoked.

"Of all the companies mentioned, I hold shares in two. My relations intend to take legal proceedings, and the public will see how these abominable charges will be dealt with by the courts. My relations are all business men, and have had to make their own fortunes. I come of a family which boasts nothing of distinguished birth or inherited wealth, but has an unbroken record for nearly two centuries of unstained commercial integrity. Never during the whole course of my political career have I been asked to use my influence to secure pecuniary gain for myself or my relations."

Proceeding to explain his connection with the two companies he mentioned, Mr. Chamberlain said he had joined the Colombo Company twenty-three years ago. Its shares had never been quoted on the Stock Exchange. The contract to build huts for Boer prisoners in Ceylon was given to the Colombo Company on the responsibility of the local Government, without any communication with himself.

So far as the Birmingham Trust was concerned, he said he knew nothing whatever of its investments, although he had recently ascertained that there was a trifling investment in the Tubes, Limited, but the company's already small business with the Admiralty had largely decreased. After having made further explanations of a similar kind, Mr. Chamberlain exclaimed amid Ministerial cheers:

"Is it not hard to have to deal with such rubbish as this? When all is reckoned up, perhaps my indirect interest in Government contracts is a few pounds, or even shillings; and yet the House of Commons is called upon to pass a solemn resolution which will not strike me, but will be a self-denying ordinance for many members who do not anticipate that result."

In an eloquent peroration the Colonial Secretary declared that the attacks had not injured him, but had given pain to a number of private individuals. Those who had made them, he asserted, had introduced into public life unworthy methods, and had made it more difficult for honorable and sensitive men to serve the country.

Mr. Chamberlain was loudly cheered as he resumed his seat.

His son, J. Austen Chamberlain, Financial Secretary to the Treasury Department, followed with similar denials.

After Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, R. B. Haldane, (Radical,) and others had spoken briefly in support of the amendment, Mr. Balfour followed with a warm and generous defense of "a Minister so pitilessly traduced, but who, I believe, never stood higher in the opinion of the country." The Conservatives cheered wildly.

Mr. Lloyd-George's motion, which was offered as an amendment to the address, was then rejected by a vote of 269 to 127.

Mr. Balfour then moved the closure, which was carried by 255 votes against 106, and the address to the Throne was adopted by 265 votes against 23.

SALISBURY ALSO ATTACKED.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—In the House of Commons yesterday Joseph Walton, (Radical,) member for the Barnsley Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, withdrew his amendment to the address, offered last Friday, to the effect that more adequate measures should be taken to safeguard the interests of China; that no demand should be made on the Chinese Government for the punishment of Chinese officials which could not be equally imposed in the case of a European power, and that reparation should be sought in trade facilities rather than money indemnity.

G. C. T. Bartley, (Conservative,) representing North Islington, then moved an amendment to the address, asking the House to express regret at the fact that Lord Salisbury had recommended so many of his own family to offices under the Government.

One-fifth of the Cabinet members, Mr. Bartley said, were of the same family. Sons would obey their father, and sons-in-law and nephews would yield to the same influence. Such conditions precluded an independent inquiry into the army failures in South Africa and were calculated to impair gravely the efficiency of the public service and diminish the chances of reform in the system of national defense. The same canker worm of nepotism had entered the army and navy, and it was the general opinion that many of the disasters in South Africa were traceable to officers who had obtained their commissions, by family influence.

When the Premier's nephew, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Government leader in the House, rose to reply there was a buzz of expectation. Mr. Balfour said the unhappy accident of birth ought not to be a bar to public service. There was only one member of Lord Salisbury's family in the present Government who was not in the list. Mr. Bartley, he added, had not shown that the appointees complained of were incapable, while the country, at the recent election, had shown confidence that the Premier would carry out with ability and integrity his thankless, heartbreaking task.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 230 to 128.

INTEREST IN THE DEBATES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—It has been long since the House of Commons has experienced a sitting of such intense personal character as that of yesterday, and during the debate the Chamber was crowded. The interest in the discussion of Mr. Bartley's amendment was not lessened by the fact that the mover was a Tory, a spokesman of Tory disappointment, and murmurings, whose speech was characterized by a candor approaching bluntness.

Although the occupants of the Treasury Bench smiled during the attacks, it was evident that they felt considerable embarrassment, and the smallness of the Government's majority, considering that almost all the Irish members were absent, testified to many abstentions among the Conservatives.

Nothing really new, either in the attack or the defense, was elicited during the debate on the amendment proposed by Mr. Lloyd-George, but the house was painfully, and almost dramatically, absorbed.

Mr. Chamberlain, by narrowing the issue to a vindication of his personal honor and ignoring the ground that a Minister should avoid the causes even of suspicion, made a masterly speech. It was a triumphant defense, with an occasional emotional outburst, as when he disclaimed aristocratic descent for his family.

For the opinion of the public on the subject it is not necessary even to consult the Liberal papers. The Conservative Standard, in an editorial this morning, approves the verdict of Parliament, but puts the matter in a nutshell thus:

"We could have wished that Lord Salisbury had been able to obtain more talent outside of his family circle, and that Mr. Chamberlain held no shares in any public company to which Government contracts are given."

COUNT VON BUELOW EXPLAINS.

Tells Why Krüeger Was Not Received by the Kaiser—Says Quixotic Policy Would Be Folly.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, replying to-day in the Reichstag to a question on the subject of Mr. Krüger's failure to be received by Emperor William, said the Government did all in its power to ward off war, and left the two Boer republics in no doubt as to the state of affairs in Europe and as to German neutrality.

When, in 1899, arbitration seemed not altogether excluded, the German Government, Count von Bülow said, recommended it to Mr. Krüger, who thought the time had not yet come. When Mr. Krüger later sought intervention, his feelings were too highly inflated for the Dutch and German Governments. For the German Government it was lost time to give advice. Germany was convinced that any step of a great power at that moment would be critical and lead to no result. "There was no use for us," said the Chancellor, "to pinch our fingers between the door and the hinge."

The Chancellor added that when the suggestion of mediation was made to Great Britain by the United States in a quite gently worded inquiry, it was rejected officially and categorically. Intervention might have led to war.

The Chancellor described the reply of M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Krüger as:

"France will in no case take the initiative, but would not oppose it when certain eventualities became known, provided they were calculated to serve French interests."

The Chancellor thereupon remarked that he could not have dealt with the situation better himself. Ovations to Mr. Krüger in Germany, he pointed out, would have displaced international relations and served no purpose of Mr. Krüger or of Germany. Germany was not bound to Great Britain by a hair's breadth more than Great Britain was bound to Germany, but to act the Don Quixote against Great Britain would be a piece of folly for which he (Count von Bülow) would not be responsible.

Although the Krüger matter will be taken up again in the Reichstag, Count von Bülow's speech, evidently prepared with great care, was so overwhelming in its array of powerful facts that it amounted to a sweeping victory over the entire opposition. The Imperial Chancellor's humor and his particularly apt quotations extorted hearty laughter from his bitterest opponents.

So far as German politics go the incident is closed. At all events this was the evident opinion in the Reichstag when adjournment was taken at a late hour.

Baron von Rheinbaben, Prussian Minister of the Interior, has ordered the Chief of Police at Cologne to make a special report as to disorderly incidents connected with Mr. Krüger's visit to that city, and especially with reference to the anti-British demonstration before the British Consulate.

Krueger Receives German Deputation.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 10.—Mr. Krüger to-day received a deputation from the Alt-Deutscher Veenband and thanked his "German brothers" for their token of sympathy. Later the Boer statesman returned the Foreign Minister's visit.

OVATION TO LORD ROBERTS.

Official Reception in Cape Town—Sword of Honor Presented.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 10.—The official reception to Lord Roberts to-day, together with the presentation of the addresses and the sword of honor, formed a magnificent spectacle, witnessed by 20,000 people. The ceremony began with a luncheon at Good Hope Hall, where Lord Roberts made a speech, in the course of which he expressed the utmost confidence in Lord Kitchener.

The open-air function followed in the principal square of the city, which was splendidly decorated. The Mayor of Cape Town presented the sword amid a scene of tremendous enthusiasm.

Representative troops of all the colonial forces, including the Canadians, joined in a procession from the Town Hall to the square, which was accompanied by a continuous roar of cheers, women throwing flowers from windows and balconies.

After the presentation of the sword and a casket, subscribed for by 10,000 Cape Colonists, Lord Roberts presented to a number of troopers distinguished service medals and other decorations.

This evening the streets were splendidly illuminated. Transparencies of the popular Generals were displayed, and an enormous crowd of cheering people filled the principal thoroughfares.

Lord Roberts's wife and daughters are expected to-morrow. They will sail with the Field Marshal on the Canada for England.

THE BURNING OF FARMS.

Roberts Says What Measures of the Kind Were Taken Were Strictly in Accord with War Usages.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 10.—In a memorandum to the Premier of Cape Colony, (Sir John Gordon Sprigg,) Lord Roberts explains that farm burning has been ordered strictly in accordance with the usages of war. He says, in part:

"Whether the people whose houses are burned are actual accessories to the cutting of railways and other damage must be left to the general officers commanding to decide. They must be trusted to make a full inquiry before having recourse to extreme measures, but as this is essentially police work, I anticipate that, when the police are established we shall find the necessity for burning gradually disappear, with less danger of the innocent suffering, and that my successor will eventually be able to abolish altogether a distasteful punishment."

NO FAVORS FOR CAPTURED IRISH.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—In the House of Commons yesterday, replying to Timothy M. Healy, (Nationalist,) Member for North Louth, who asked whether the Irish-American and Irish prisoners captured in the fights with the Boers could not be permitted to return to their homes, Joseph Powell Williams said prisoners of Irish nationality could not be treated differently from others.

Mr. Williams was Financial Secretary to the War Office in the late administration, but is now a plain Member of the House of Commons, representing South Birmingham.

CANADIANS START FOR HOME.

Men, Women, and Children March with Them Through London Streets.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The detachment of the Royal Canadian Regiment, consisting of Companies A, B, and I, which reached England about a fortnight ago on its return home from South Africa, left London this morning for Liverpool. The Scots Guards' band accompanied the men to the railway station, where Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, High Commissioner for Canada, and other prominent personages bade them farewell.

To what extent the Canadians had won the hearts of Londoners was evident from the curious mixture of men, women, and girls, who, barging upon the arms of the soldiers, marched with them to the station, crying, cheering, and waving their hats.

The Canadians will sail on the steamer Lake Champlain to-morrow. From Col. Otter, who is in command, down, they expressed intense appreciation of the warm reception accorded them in London.

Pro-Boer Meeting Prohibited.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—A pro-Boer meeting, at which Miss Maud Gonne was to preside to-night, has been prohibited by the police.

MARLBOROUGH LOSES CASE.

Court of Appeal Decides He Must Pay Jointure to Lady William Beresford.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Court of Appeal has dismissed the appeal of the Duke of Marlborough and has confirmed the decision of Judge Byrne, in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, in March last, which gave to Lillian, Duchess of Marlborough, (formerly Mrs. Louis Hammersley of New York, and now Lady William Beresford,) a jointure of £1,500 yearly.

The case decided against the Duke of Marlborough by the Court of Appeal is not the only litigation between Lady William Beresford and her stepson, the Duke. She is also suing him for the large sums she spent in renovating Blenheim Palace.

The relations between Lady William and the Duke have recently become strained, but the action decided yesterday was of the friendly order. Lady William sued to recover the jointure granted to her by the eighth Duke of Marlborough, her former husband, who had previously granted a similar sum to his first wife, Lady Alberta Frances Ann Hamilton, daughter of the First Duke of Abercorn, who divorced him in 1883. When the eighth Duke of Marlborough died the first wife received her jointure, and an action was brought to decide whether the second wife of a divorced man could receive a jointure. Judge Byrne ruled that Lady William was entitled to her jointure.

The case will probably be carried to the House of Lords, the supreme British tribunal, as on the decision will rest an important precedent.

Banquet to Duke of Marlborough.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Last evening at the Hotel Cecil the Knights of the Primrose League gave a banquet to their Prior Duke, the Duke of Marlborough, in celebration of his safe return from South Africa. The Earl of Yarborough presided, and the company included the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Glenesk, (Sir Algernon Borthwick, proprietor of The Morning Post,) and Lord Churchill of Wychwood, Lord in Waiting to the Queen and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire.

NORTH POLE EXPEDITIONS.

Americans, Russians, Canadians, and Germans Preparing to Start Out Next Year.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Evelyn B. Baldwin of the United States Weather Bureau, who is preparing an expedition in search of the north pole, has arrived here to consult with scientists and inspect ships. He will go to the Continent at the end of the week. Mr. Baldwin said to-day that he had definitely decided to adopt the Franz Josef land route, the Greenland route being well covered by Peary and Sverdrup, and that he hoped to get away next Summer.

The famous Russian ice crusher Ermack, which is to attempt to reach the north pole in 1901 under the command of Vice Admiral Makaroff of the Imperial Russian Navy, is now being fitted out at Newcastle for the expedition, and Capt. Bernier, the Canadian explorer, is busy in London fitting out the Scottish King. He will shortly appear before the Royal Geographical Society and outline his plans.

With these expeditions and the German expedition the year 1901 promises to be eventful in the history of searches for the north pole.

The expedition to be commanded by Mr. Baldwin is being fitted out under the auspices of William Ziegler, a New York millionaire, who is ambitious to have the American flag placed at the north pole before any other ensign gets there. This expedition will use two steamers and a number of balloons.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, and the Duke of Abruzzi, a nephew of the late King of Italy and a cousin of the present King, who recently returned from an arctic expedition, have united to form a joint expedition North.

The Russian expedition under Vice Admiral Makaroff, which is to go on the ice-breaking steamer Ermack, promises to be very interesting. The sides of the Ermack are fifteen times as strong as those of the usual commercial steel ship, and she can run astern as easily as she can go ahead. Her propellers can be brought short up against the most formidable obstruction, with engines going at full speed, and not be damaged by the contact. She has cut her way through solid ice fourteen feet in thickness and through heaped up or "hummocky" ice of more than twice that thickness. She is 302 feet long and has three propellers aft and one forward. The forepropeller is an American invention which Admiral Makaroff has adopted. Its purpose is to reduce the resistance of the ice by sucking away the water underneath it.

The plans of Admiral Makaroff for reaching the pole are based upon his experience in navigating the arctic regions. He will enter the region of perpetual ice a little to the eastward of Franz Josef Land and will avoid the Spitzbergen region because the East Greenland current encountered there carries the ice over against the coast of Greenland and enormously increases its pressure. By starting further eastward the Admiral hopes to take advantage of the current setting toward the pole.

It is also the opinion of Admiral Makaroff that the ice in this region is not so thick or not so compressed as to the westward, and he thinks that as the pole is approached progress will become less difficult and the Ermack may be able to steam to the pole. If not, she will get as near as possible to the pole and then an expedition in dog sleds will be pushed forward.

THE THEFT OF NELSON RELICS.

Vandals May Be French—Almost Everything Portable Taken.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—No trace has been found of the thieves who, on Saturday last, stole relics of Lord Nelson, including his watch and many of his medals, from Greenwich Hospital. The popular belief in Greenwich is that the depredators were French, owing to the alleged discovery of a letter in broken English, left behind, in which the writer promised to return and carry off a French flag which is among the relics.

The vandals abstracted almost everything portable. Even the gold hilts of the swords were wrenched from the blades, and the gold and jewels were stripped from the scabbards. Nelson's sword of honor was broken.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS AROUSED.

Condemn Last Week's Production of an Anti-Semitic Play.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—The scandal caused by the demonstration Thursday evening last on the first production of the anti-Jewish play entitled "The Contrabandists," during which the actors were pelted, personal conflicts followed, and the performance had to be stopped, is still the subject of considerable discussion here and threatens to start a student agitation, the university sympathizing largely with the hundred demonstrative Christian students who signed a statement that they participated in the riot.

About 400 students met Saturday and, after listening to some fiery speeches, condemned M. Suvorbin, editor of the Novoe Vremya, for his activity in the attempt to launch the anti-Semitic play, the theatre management, the police, and others. The police late Thursday night released all the persons, about fifty, arrested during the disturbance, and no prosecutions have yet been announced.

After the students' meeting it became known that the Minister of the Interior had sent the newspapers a circular positively forbidding further allusions to the scandal.

The authors of the play, which was formerly called "The Children of Israel," printed two years ago, and which led to a similar demonstration at Odessa, have relinquished their efforts to produce it.

Sultan Receives Kentucky's Officers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10.—A dinner was given at the Yildiz Kiosk to-night in honor of the officers of the United States battleship Kentucky, now at Smyrna. Previous to it United States Chargé d'Affaires Griscom introduced the officers to the Sultan. The Grand Vizier and other dignitaries were present at the dinner. Subsequently Mr. Griscom and Capt. Colby M. Chester were received in private audience by the Sultan, who afterward received the other officers, and addressed to each of them a few gracious words.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The advent of Winter weather on Saturday night brought people to town yesterday morning in larger numbers than on any preceding Monday, and there are on every side evidences that the Winter season in New York is at last well under way. Country houses are being closed, save the few that will be kept open until after Christmas, and the avenue was crowded yesterday morning and afternoon with people hurrying to and fro, shopping, calling, and attending receptions.

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The events and incidents of to-day will be the wedding of Carleton Macy and Miss Helen Lefferts at the Church of the Heavenly Rest; a reception at Mrs. Horace Russell's, 47 Park Avenue; the first of two receptions to be given by Mrs. John R. Ervving to introduce her daughter, Miss Justine Bayard Erving, at 17 West Fiftieth Street; a second reception at Mrs. Arthur B. De Saulles's apartment at the Lenox for Miss Caroline Belmont De Saulles; an afternoon recital by Mrs. George Fear England at the Waldorf; the first of two dances to be given by Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris at the Metropolitan Club Annex for Miss Eleanor Morris; the second of two receptions given by Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon of 719 Fifth Avenue, to introduce her daughter, Miss Sophie Langdon; a number of dinners, the most notable of which will be given by Mrs. F. Le Grand d'Hauteville at her residence, 37 West Forty-sixth Street, and by Dr. Isaac L. Kip and Mrs. Kip, at 448 Fifth Avenue.

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Mrs. William Douglas Sloane will give a dance the latter part of January, and Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will also give a dance during January.

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The first of the two dances to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris of 12 West Fifty-third Street at the Metropolitan Club in honor of their débutante daughter, Miss Eleanor R. Morris, will take place this evening. Alexander Hadden will lead the cotillion, dancing with Miss Morris. At the second dance Schuyler Schieffelin will lead. There will be about seventy guests at this evening's dance. The second dance will take place on Jan. 17.

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This afternoon will take place the wedding of Carleton Macy and Miss Helen Lefferts, a daughter of the late Oscar Lefferts, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Miss Lefferts will have as bridesmaids her sister, Miss Lulu Lefferts, and Miss Edith De Rusay. Henry F. May of Denver, Col., is to be the best man, and the ushers selected are Heber R. Bishop, Jr., Lewis Waring, F. Raymond Lefferts, Jr., Oscar Lefferts, and Irving McKesson. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan is to officiate.

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Miss Adelaide Pierson, who is to be married to Edward W. Scott, Jr., of Virginia on Jan. 9, will have among her bridesmaids the Misses Julia Pierson and Marie Hamilton, the latter a cousin of the bride. Mr. Scott will have as his ushers James R. Pierson, a brother of the bride; John F. Walker of Washington, D. C., and C. B. Antrim and Coleman Wortham of Richmond, Va. The ceremony will be celebrated in the afternoon, and only relatives and intimate friends are to be invited to witness it. Dean Robbins of Albany, who confirmed Miss Pierson, will probably officiate.

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Invitations have been issued by Mrs. John R. Harris for a dinner to be given at her residence, 143 East Fortieth Street, in honor of William V. B. Kip and Miss Elisa Strong, whose wedding is to be celebrated on Jan. 22.

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To-morrow will bring the wedding of Henry McKeen Ferriday and Miss Elsie Mitchell, daughter of Edward Mitchell. Miss Mitchell will have no attendants. Mr. Ferriday's best man is to be Raleigh C. Glidersleeve, and two young cousins of the bride, John Van Buren Mitchell and William Van V. Winkle, will act as ushers. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Percy Grant of the Church of the Ascension, and will take place at 3:30 o'clock at St. Thomas's, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. After the ceremony there will be a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 31 West Fiftieth Street. On the return of the couple from the South, during the holidays, they will reside at 106 East Sixty-fifth Street.

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Mrs. Edward McLean Nash will give a dinner on Saturday evening in honor of her débutante daughter, from which the young people will go to the first meeting of Mrs. Pratt's dancing class at Sherry's. Miss Pansy Roosevelt will give a girls' luncheon at the Metropolitan Club Annex on Dec. 20.

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Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt gave yesterday afternoon at her residence, in West Forty-eighth Street, the second of two coming-out receptions for her daughter, Miss Katharine Griswold Pratt, and in the evening the second of two dances for the débutante at the Metropolitan Club Annex. Receiving with Mrs. Pratt and the débutante in the afternoon were the Misses Helen White Stevens, Helena Rutherfurd Ely, Dorothy Edwards, Edith Greenough, Helen Olyphant, Honor Ellsworth Barr, Edith Carpenter, Matilde Leverich, Charlotte H. Prime, Julia and Lena Fanshawe, and Gertrude Meredith.

At the dance in the evening at the Metropolitan Club the cotillion was led by Alexander Hadden, dancing with Miss Pratt. There were two favor figures, and for the girls the favors were L'Aiglan belts and green wreaths, and for the men leather cigarette cases and silver key rings. Among the dancers were the Misses Edna Nash, Hopeton Atterbury, Mary Wagstaff, Lena and Julia Fanshawe, Charlotte H. Prime, Pensy Roosevelt, Amy G. Olyphant, Marie de Neufville, Helena White Stevens, Matilde Leverich, Gertrude Meredith, Dorothy Edwards, Honor E. Barr, Helena R. Ely, Helen Olyphant, and Renwick Hurry, Charles Dana, Ezra Prentice, Edward Tinke, Charles A. Richards, William Meredith, George Fowler, Joseph Meredith, and Messrs. Duer and Simmons.

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Mrs. James F. Ruggles (Miss Grace Baldwin) gave yesterday afternoon the first of two receptions in her new house, 244 West Seventieth Street. The reception was in honor of her niece, Mrs. Daniel E. Seybel, (Miss Lala Baldwin Morton,) who was married last Summer. Mrs. Ruggles was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Seybel, Mrs. H. H. Piffard, and Mrs. Washington Morton (Miss Laura Baldwin) were at the tea table.

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Philadelphia society has had two sensations. One was the marriage at the Church of the Incarnation in this city on Wednesday afternoon last of John B. Morris of Baltimore, a brother of Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, and Miss Violet Willing, daughter of Arthur Lee Willing of Philadelphia, and a cousin of Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Frank C. Lawrence. Mr. Morris and Miss Willing have known each other for several years, and during this time Mr. Morris's devotion has been marked. So far as is known, there was no opposition to the match on the part of the family of either of the couple, so that the receipt by Miss Hoy, an aunt of Mrs. Morris, and with whom she lived, of a telegram from Baltimore on Wednesday last announcing the marriage, caused some surprise.

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The other sensation that is exciting Philadelphia society was the action of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, formerly Mrs. Drexel Fell, in presenting to the Marquis don Carlos de Pedroso, a distinguished Spanish nobleman, at a luncheon recently given by her in honor of the Marquis and his wife, a relic of the Viscaya, the Spanish warship sunk off Santiago in July, 1898, and which Mrs. Van Rensselaer secured when cruising in those waters last year on her yacht May. This trophy of American heroism and symbol of Spain's defeat was accepted by the Marquis in a polite way. It is understood that Mrs. Van Rensselaer saw no other significance in the presentation of the relic than an act of kindliness and courtesy.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails from Cherbourg to-morrow for this port, is said to be bringing, among others, Jean de Reszke, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gurnee, Jr., and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy White, Dr. Allan Staples and Mrs. Staples, and Mrs. W. J. White and Miss White.

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Booked to sail on the Lahn to-day for Bremen, via Southampton, are, among others, Miss Helen Delafield, Charles Peterson, and Robert Messinger and daughters of Washington.

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The Germanic, sailing for Liverpool to-morrow, has booked, among others, Samuel Barry, Mrs. Thomas B. Bowring, the Rev. Canon Dixon and Mrs. Dixon, the Very Rev. W. H. Freemantle, Dean of Ripon; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Graham, Robert Johns, Capt. Montague and Mrs. Montague, the Rev. George T. Pettitt, A. Gordon Pollock, F. B. Purdy, and Emerson Wood.

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Among the passengers booked to sail on the New York to-morrow for Southampton are Mrs. George L. Peabody of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Seeley, F. R. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. de Young, son and daughter of San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Davis and child.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 10.—The wedding of Reginald Norman and Miss Augusta Little, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. W. McCarty Little, will take place Wednesday at noon in All Saints' Memorial Chapel. The couple will sail on the Lucania for Europe on Saturday. After touring Europe they will continue their trip around the world, including a visit to the Philippines, where they will visit the bride's brother, Lieut. Little of the Marine Corps, and then continue their journey, visiting both China and Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster have returned from New York. They will remain at their cottage until shortly after Christmas, and then they will go to New York for the remainder of the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shaw Safe left today for New York, whence they will sail for Europe, to pass Christmas with Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Safe's sister. Later they will go to Egypt.

Col. and Mrs. H. F. Eaton are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French at Tuxedo for a few days.

Mrs. C. H. Best and Miss Best will go shortly to Europe.

The Mahoney stables, which were recently set on fire, are being rebuilt.

Mrs. William E. Glynn is having her cottage on Bellevue Avenue removed several hundred feet to the rear of its former position, so as to enable the owner to have a driveway made about the front entrance.

Miss Elizabeth W. Hunter is visiting Miss M. E. Tillinghast in New York.

MR. HARRISON IN WASHINGTON.

President at a Dinner Given in ex-President's Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The many social attentions shown ex-President Harrison during his week's visit came to an end this evening with a large dinner party given by Justice Harlan. President McKinley was among the distinguished men present to meet the former Chief Executive.

The other guests were Chief Justice Fuller, the Secretary of the Interior, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Justice Brewer, Justice Brown, Justice Shiras, Justice Gray, Justice White, and Justice McKenna, all of the United States Supreme Court; Senator Frye, Senator Hoar, Senator Morgan, Senator Spooner, Senator Fairbanks, Gen. Breckinridge, ex-Secretary John W. Foster, the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., A. H. Smow, and Richard D. Harlan.

Mrs. Grant gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. Harrison. Her additional guests were Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Leiber, Mrs. Pettit, Mrs. Hitt, and Mrs. Mackay-Smith.

Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. John W. Foster held an informal reception at the home of the latter, which has been the stopping place of the ex-President and wife during their Washington visit. Mme. Perez, daughter of the Mexican Ambassador, did the honors of the tea table. Mrs. Parker and Miss Cockrell assisting in the reception of the company. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison will leave to-morrow for Chicago.

Oxnard—Thornton.

James G. Oxnard and Miss Caroline M. Thornton were married yesterday at the house of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. C. C. Thornton, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., rector of the Anthon Memorial Church. Only relatives were present. The bride wore a white satin gown trimmed with point lace and a tulle veil. The two bridesmaids were in white silk crêpe and white lace respectively. William T. Lawson was Mr. Oxnard's best man. The ceremony was followed by a large reception. Among the guests invited were the following:

Mr. T. Dennie Boardman, Miss Boardman, the Misses Oxnard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Oxnard, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Stetson, Mr. Nicholas Cottman, Wilhelm Baur, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Bond, Miss Richards, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Leavitt, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Prince Henri de Croy, Count Pratt, Baroness de San Seigne, Miss de San Seigne, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, Miss Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Lounsberry, Mr. and Mrs. De Navarro, M. Branchi, Mrs. William M. Bliss, Mrs. Raymond Rodgers, Miss Rodgers, Lieut. and Mrs. C. McR. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Eastwick, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Faber, Mr. and Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, Adolph Pavenstedt, Mr. and Mrs. Pardoner, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Richards, Mr. and Mrs. S. Schenck, Mrs. Edgar Bright, Admiral and Mrs. Frederick Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sprague, the Misses Sprague, Mr. Benjamin Sprague, Mrs. F. Sprague, Mrs. Marcus Daly, the Misses Daly, Mr. Frank King, Miss Florence James, Baron and Baroness Von Huffman, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Heinze, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hamilton, Mr. Philip L. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton Cutting, Ernest Hamilton, Miss Edith Blanc, Miss Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. James Harriman, Miss Harriman, Alfred Cordes, George Busch, Mr. and Mrs. James Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Lawson, Dr. W. E. Lambert, Byron Winters, Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Culver, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Largent, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, H. N. Stetson, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Oxnard, Judge and Mrs. William T. Wallace, Charles Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ogden Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. George Rose, Mrs. R. W. Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. Girard Romanee, Dr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Townsend, Mr. R. D. Winthrop, Henry R. Wolcott, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Addoms, and Miss Addoms.

GERMANY FACES HARD TIMES.

Secretary of the Treasury Looks for Period of Diminished Trade.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—In the Reichstag today, during the debate on the estimates, the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, Baron von Thielmann, took a decidedly gloomy view of the economic situation in Germany. He said the situation had been undergoing a radical change since Summer, and people must be prepared for a number of years to see a gradual shrinkage of the inflated condition. The decline, however, would not take the form of a general financial crash, as in 1873. This period of diminished trade could not pass without affecting the imperial budget. Therefore, it was neccessary to strengthen the reserves of the Treasury.

In regard to the abolition of the sugar bounties, the Secretary of the Treasury said the negotiations between Austria, France, and Germany were not concluded, but they would probably provide a basis for definite agreements.

The Secretary also announced that a bill taxing sparkling wines would shortly be presented, and that another bill taxing saccharine was in course of preparation. In 1901, said the Secretary, an increased expenditure of 53,000,000 marks must be provided for. Consequently, the transfer of surplus revenues to the Federal States would cease.

A general survey of the present estimates afforded, the Secretary remarked, a decidedly less pleasing picture than last year.

Murderer of Seven Persons Beheaded.

VESTERÅAS, Sweden, Dec. 10.—Philip Nordlund, who, May 17 last, on the steamer Prins Carl, on which he was a passenger, murdered seven men and wounded five others, subsequently escaping in a boat to Koping, and who was convicted and sentenced to death in June last, was beheaded this morning. The condemned man chanted the verses of a psalm as he laid his head upon the block.

Picquart Does Not Want Amnesty.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Col. Picquart, who was so prominently identified with the Dreyfus case, has addressed a memorial to the Chamber of Deputies protesting against the Amnesty bill, which, he says, will include him "among the forgers and utterers of forgeries who will profit by amnesty."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Edward A. Smith.

Dr. Edward A. Smith died yesterday at his residence, 105 East Eighteenth Street. He was born in Stonington, Conn., in 1830. After completing his professional training at the University of Pennsylvania he became assistant physician in the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester. In 1856 he was appointed an assistant physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Philadelphia. Six years later he resigned to become one of the surgeons in the United States Military Hospital, Philadelphia, which was established by the Federal Government during the war of the secession. After the war he took up private practice in Philadelphia. In 1878 he moved to New York, where he had since lived. For several years he had been closely identified with the New York Othopoedic Dispensary and Hospital, as Trustee and Treasurer, and lately as Vice President. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

Prof. Karl De Bubna.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Prof. Karl De Bubna, a music teacher and composer, highly esteemed in Philadelphia, died here yesterday.

He had attended the musical service in honor of the late Sir Arthur Sullivan at the Central Congregational Church, and in leaving the church had an attack of heart trouble. He was taken to a drug store, where he expired.

Karl De Bubna, Baron von Libiez, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, his father being a Field Marshal in the army. The professor also served in the army with distinction, receiving two medals for bravery, but the life did not suit him, and he came to this country in 1848 and finally settled in this city. Later he became a member of the music firm of Marsh & De Bubna.

Obituary Notes.

PATRICK J. CAREY, managing clerk in the District Attorney's office, Buffalo, died suddenly yesterday morning of apoplexy.

Capt. EUSTACE GIBSON, ex-Congressman and a Confederate veteran, died at Clifton Forge Hospital, West Virginia, yesterday.

Capt. JOHN HURLEY, one

THE SMALLPOX DANGER

Case of Car Conductor Killoran Causes Apprehension.

Health Board Officials Deny that Any Cases Have Been Kept from the Public—300,000 Vaccinations.

Danger of a general spread of smallpox has by no means passed, but has been materially lessened by the wholesale manner in which residents of the city have responded to the oft-repeated appeals of the Health Department officials to be vaccinated.

Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt, Chief Inspector of the Division of Contagious Diseases, said yesterday that probably not less than 300,000 people had been vaccinated in the various boroughs since the disease appeared about three weeks ago, and the rush still continues. Figures furnished by the department yesterday showed three new cases discovered and removed during the day, 45 cases under treatment at Riverside Hospital on North Brother Island at noon, and 9,632 vaccinations performed by the department doctors during the week ending Saturday. It was suggested to Dr. Blauvelt that there might be cases concealed from the authorities, but he refused to discuss the possibility of this, and Dr. Charles F. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent, and his assistant, Dr. Frederick H. Dillingham, both expressed their conviction that there were no such cases.

"It is a misdemeanor for any person, physician or not, to conceal a case of any contagious disease," said Dr. Blauvelt. "This department has prosecuted such cases, and doctors would not be willing to take the risk. I hardly think that there could be a case of smallpox that we did not know of, although there might be some mild attacks that would not be recognized by the attending physician. The great number of cases reported to us as suspicious also indicates that it would be a hard matter to conceal the disease itself. We have any number of such reports from different sources, and always act promptly upon them, sending a doctor experienced in smallpox to the place. Nearly every time it is found that there was no cause for the alarm."

The department claims and often exercises the right to suppress news of illness, as it is sometimes for the best public interest to do so, but when it was hinted to the three doctors that some cases might have been kept from the public by the department they denied it emphatically, saying that there had not been a case since the present outbreak began that had not been given to the reporters, although in two cases they refused to state the names of patients or the precise location of their homes. Both, however, were discovered.

"Under certain circumstances we allow a smallpox case to remain in a private dwelling," Dr. Dillingham said, "but the conditions are seldom complied with, and it is years since a smallpox case has been kept at home in this city. The first condition, that the house must be placarded, generally brings them."

The new cases reported yesterday were Annie Clemmensen, thirty-four years old, of 302 West Sixty-ninth Street, James Brennan, eighteen months old, same address, and Mary Cafratia, thirty-two years old, of 225 West Sixty-ninth Street. These cases gave the authorities little concern, for the house is in the heart of the district where the present infection started, and they expect occasional cases there for some time from persons who have escaped the vaccinators, but they are very much exercised over James Killoran, who was removed from his home at 128 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street Saturday with a malignant case of the disease.

Killoran is a street-car conductor on the newly opened Forty-second Street and Broadway electric line, and while the disease was at the most contagious stage worked upon his car, passing to and from among the passengers, often so crowded that he had to force his passage. When the case was reported Saturday, the Inspector who was sent to his house had to wait two hours for his return. He was on the Lexington Avenue line that day, and had just been down to Twenty-third Street. "I expect we'll have at least twenty-five cases from that man in the next fourteen days," said Dr. Dillingham. He has traveled all about the city with the smallpox; he has gone among hundreds of people from all the different parts of the city, and undoubtedly will have caused a spread of the disease. He didn't know what was the matter with him, and I blame those who will get it from him just as much as I do him for not taking the only sure precaution against it by being vaccinated after the repeated warnings the department has given."

Late yesterday afternoon Dr. Blauvelt said that Killoran was in a very serious condition.

The department is still unable to supply all the calls upon it for virus.

"We have virus enough on hand to vaccinate 500,000 people," said Dr. Dillingham yesterday, "but the trouble is in putting it up. We have a factory in Vermont working day and night on the capillary tubes, and a paper box factory in this city also working day and night making the boxes to hold them."

Outside manufacturers have come to the aid of the department, however, and Dr. Blauvelt said yesterday they are now shipping into the city excellent virus in greater amount than the department laboratory is able to produce. One great drug and chemical concern in Detroit is doing much of the business, but the line of druggists and doctors and their messengers waiting up stairs to get all the virus they could at the department headquarters at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street at times yesterday almost equaled the line of anxious persons waiting to be vaccinated by the doctors on the ground floor.

DEPARTMENT STORE FAILS.

Receiver Appointed for H. Reinhardt's Son & Co.—A Tragedy Recalled.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Louis Reinhardt and Isidor Weisbader, doing business as H. Reinhardt's Son & Co., dry goods department store at 1,524 Third Avenue, corner of Eighty-sixth Street, by the following creditors: Gross, Engel & Co., $131; Lazarus Rosenfeld & Lehmann, $611, and the Excelsior Shirt Company, $9. It was alleged that they are insolvent and have transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $5,000. Walter P. Long was appointed receiver of the assets by Judge Brown of the United States District Court, with a bond of $50,000, so as to run the business for the holiday trade.

It was stated that it was believed they had defaulted in payment of rent, and the landlord had commenced proceedings for eviction; that they have a valuable equity in the lease of the premises, and that numberous suits had been commenced against them. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, said that the liabilities are $100,000 and assets about $75,000, and the trouble was due to the recent mildness of the weather.

The firm had no rating at Bradstreet's. They succeeded Reinhardt & Co., a corporation of which Louis Reinhardt was President, in April last. He is the son of Henry Reinhardt, who started the business thirty years ago and made an assignment in December, 1894. Mr. Weisbader is a brother-in-law of Louis Reinhardt. The business has passed through a number of changes since it was started. In some of the departments other parties besides the firm, it is said, claim to have an interest.

It was in Reinhardt's store that Mary Brannigan, also known as Mary McCarthy, who was employed there, was deliberately shot and killed on May 17 last by Aaron Halle, her sweetheart, who was crazed by morphine and cigarettes. He said that Mamie had "thrown him down," refusing to marry him. Halle was arraigned before the Coroner, indicted, tried, and convicted in just thirty-five days from the time of the murder. Four days later Justice Fursman sentenced him to die in the electric chair on Aug. 6. An appeal was taken, and he is now in Sing Sing Prison awaiting the action of the Court of Appeals.

Local Australians Will Celebrate.

A meeting of Australians interested in celebrating the inauguration of the Commonwealth is to be held in the Reform Club, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, on Wednesday evening. All Australians in sympathy with the movement are invited to co-operate. A provisional committee is now attending to preliminaries. Haddon Chambers, the Australian dramatist, will identify himself with the movement.

BEER DISCUSSED IN COURT.

Counsel for "Tom" O'Rourke's Bartender Gives Detectives an Unpleasant Quarter of an Hour.

Many thirsty prisoners and attendants in the West Side Police Court were treated yesterday morning to a learned and long-drawn-out discussion on beer. The point at issue was the difference in the ingredients composing lager beer as compared with those constituting weiss beer. The thirst-creating discussion was carried on between Detectives Kennedy and Shattenkirk of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station and Emanuel Friend, who appeared as counsel for George Merrill, who was charged with violating the excise law.

Merrill is a bartender employed by Tom O'Rourke in the American Theatre Café. He was accompanied into the courtroom by his employer and a number of other men of the sporting fraternity, who appeared surprised and pained by the proceedings. The detectives told the Magistrate that they went into O'Rourke's place at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening and called for "two beers." Merrill served them and was arrested.

Mr. Friend, on behalf of his client, asserted that the detectives were served with weiss beer, a comforting and refreshing beverage, but not intoxicating. All the sporting men in the room nodded their heads gravely.

Mr. Friend then drifted into an elaborate dissertation on beers and ales, referring to all the various brands and the ingredients thereof by their technical names. At first the detectives were not sure that they had not been drinking weiss beer after all, but they rallied finally, and both declared positively that they had drunk lager beer, and that they could so swear, "if a life depended upon it." They were quite sure it was not champagne.

Mr. Friend, then warming up, asked Shattenkirk if he knew what was in the rooms over the café.

"A dance hall and a bar," answered the detective.

"Do you know if the bar has a license?" asked the lawyer.

"I don't know."

"Isn't it your business to know?" persisted the lawyer.

"I don't know that it is," replied Shattenkirk.

"Then I'll tell you that it is," said the lawyer, "and I'll tell you further that that bar has no license, and that the law is being violated there every day."

The detective appeared shocked, but did not reply, and when asked further if he knew that there was a poolroom in the building, said that he did not.

"Is not a fact," said Mr. Friend, "that you stay the horses there yourself?"

Magistrate Mayo interrupted at this point, declaring the question irrelevant.

The case was finally adjourned until to-day.

PABST HOTEL PORTICO CASE.

Adjourned for the Twelfth Time, and May Be Heard Next Monday.

The case of the Raines law hotel keeper Simon Strasburg against President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements and others, to compel the removal of the portico of the Pabst Hotel, in Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, because it exists against law and ordinance and squats on the domain of the public, was adjourned for the twelfth time yesterday, in Part 1, of the Supreme Court. It was on the calendar of litigated motions, before Justice Leventritt. When it was called, Gen. S. F. Kneeland appeared for the relator and Terrence Farley for the Law Department and the official defendants.

Emanuel Blumenstiel, counsel for James B. Keegan, who says he is the proprietor of the Pabst Hotel, was not present. Gen. Kneeland asked for an adjournment of a week or ten days, and said that an agreement to this effect had been entered into between counsel last week.

Mr. Farley said with some asperity that he was not a party to such agreement, had not been consulted, and was ready to proceed.

Justice Leventritt was disposed to set down the case peremptorily for argument after the call of the calendar and evinced disapproval of the agreement which ignored Mr. Farley. Gen. Kneeland, however, made his request to put off the argument with such urgency that Justice Leventritt consented to an adjournment to next Monday.

MALLORY LINE DOCKS.

Col. McLean Denies that There Has Been Any "Hold-Up" of Plans.

It became a question of municipal importance yesterday as to what department was holding up the plans for the new piers to be built for the Mallory Line, on the East River. A statement was published that the plans had been approved by the Dock Department and had been forwarded to Controller Coler's office, so that his engineers could investigate the matter last Spring. The statement made that the Controller Coler's engineers had neg ected to report on the plans and that the piers now being used had been condemned as dangerous.

An inquiry at Controller Coler's office yesterday showed that on Dec. 7 there was sent to the Engineer's Department a letter from the Dock Department. The letter contained an extract from a communication written to the Dock Department by the Mallory Line officials on June 12. Col. McLean, who is in charge of the engineers of the Finance Department, said that there had been no "hold up" of the matter in his office and that the first he knew about the improvements to Piers 19, 20, and 21, now occupied by the Mallory Line, was when the letter was received from the Dock Department, dated Dec. 7.

BROKER HELD FOR GRAND JURY.

Bail of Lawrence, Underhill and Wolbert Fixed at $5,000.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr., the discretionary broker of 32 Broadway, arrested Nov. 23, on complaint of Mrs. Catherine Ronckerdorff of 51 West Eighty-fourth Street, with his bookkeeper, Edward Underhill, and his manager and assignee, George H. Wolbert, when rearraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday waived examination through their counsel, Vernon M. Davis, and were each held by Magistrate Flammer in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Lawrence is specifically charged with the larceny of a thousand-dollar Rochester bond, one of three placed in his hands for investment by Mrs. Ronckerdorff. The latter alleges that she received neither profit nor bonds back after so doing.

C. W. Zaring, counsel for Lewis G. Van Riper, who is said to have written the glowing circulars inviting investors to place their money with Lawrence, and who is still at large, inquired of Magistrate Zeller what bail would be fixed in Van Riper's case should he give himself up. The Magistrate said that the same bail required for Lawrence would be fixed for Van Riper. It is expected that the latter will surrender himself to-day.

REPUDIATE LIBERTY LEAGUE.

Well-Known Men Say They Are Not Members of the Organization.

The American Liberty League, of which C. C. Hughes is the Secretary-Treasurer, has claimed among its members many well-known citizens. The following was sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

The undersigned desire to state that the use of their names in connection with the American Liberty League, C. C. Hughes, Secretary-Treasurer, is unauthorized.

ANSON PHELPS STOKES,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
THEODORE M. BANTA,
EDWARD M. SHEPARD,
NELSON S. SPENCER,
E. M. ORDWAY.

Carnegie Gift to Home for Invalids.

On Thanksgiving Day, Andrew Carnegie visited Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Grand Boulevard, and was elected a patron of the home in perpetuity. Signalizing his acceptance, he has made a donation to the funds of the institution, the amount of which is kept secret.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:14	Sun sets..4:33	Moon rises..10:14

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..11:04	Gov. Isl'd...11:36	H. Gate...1:32
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..11:52	Gov. Isl'd....	H. Gate....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 11.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail

Amazonense, Para	2:00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.
Cevic, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Italian Prince, Uruguay and Paraguay	.....	1:30 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

Deutschland, Hamburg .	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Haiti	9:30 A. M	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana, &c....	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tyrian, Santa Martha ..	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.

Fernfield, Azores	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston.....		3:00 P. M.
King Frode, Inagua....	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk..		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico, &c....	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15.

Athos, Jamaica, &c.....	10:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp...	.....	.....
Caledonian, Liverpool....	.....	.....
Cienfuegos, Santiago ...	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Curytiba, Baracao, &c..	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown..	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Curacao, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam..	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston ...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westhall, Argentine Republic	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 417, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 825, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 49 up to Dec. 829, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Dec. 829, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 11.

Alderney, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Acanthus, Colon, Dec. 2.
Asunita, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
British King, Antwerp, Nov. 25.
Cyrene, St. Lucia, Dec. 2.
Critic, Dundee, Nov. 15.
El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 6.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Nov. 29.
Georgic, Liverpool, Nov. 30.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 10.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Nov. 29.
Lyander, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Manitou, London, Nov. 29.
Motta Huelva, Nov. 22.
Niagara, Colon, Dec. 4.
Redruth, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Rosetti, St. Lucia, Dec. 4.
Southwark, Antwerp, Dec. 1.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 29.
Welsh Prince, Swansea, Nov. 23.
Xenia, Copenhagen, Nov. 23.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

Concho, Galveston, Dec. 7.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 11.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 9.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 27.
Majestic, Liverpool, Dec. 5.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 8.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Dec. 2.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 12.
Trier, Bremen, Dec. 1.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 13.
Leon VIII., Cadiz, Nov. 30.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Dec. 2.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 3.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15.

Cufic, Liverpool, Dec. 4.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 14.
Hekla, Christiansand, Dec. 1.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Dec. 9.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Dec. 1.
Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Porto Cabello, &c., Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.
SS Frascati, (Br.,) Wills, Montego Bay, &c., with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.
SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company
SS Colorado, Avery, Brunswick, Ga., Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.
SS Caledonian, (Br.,) McLean, Liverpool, Nov. 29, with mdse. to Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.
SS Senga, (Nor.,) which has been undergoing repairs, went on a trial trip to-day outside Sandy Hook and back to test her machinery.
United States revenue cutter Gresham passed Sandy Hook at 9:15 A. M. for a cruise along the Eastern coast.
United States revenue cutter Onondaga anchored in Gravesend Bay at 3:35 P. M.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) Bevan, Avonmouth, Nov. 27, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 6:50 A. M.
SS Weehawken, (Br.,) Robinson, Hull, Nov. 24, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.
SS Curityba, (Cuban,) Richter, Caibarien, &c., Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7:50 A. M.
SS Katahdin, Melvin, Newport News.
SS Manna Hatta, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.
SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville, Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.
SS Caspian, (Br.,) Young, Baltimore, Dec. 9, with mdse. in transit to Norton & Son. Will finish loading for Chittagong.
SS Paula, (Ger.,) Hettmeyer, Swinemunde, &c., Nov. 16, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 10, 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS British Trader, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS City of Philadelphia, for Philadelphia.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

Notice to Mariners.

CHEBOYGAN RIVER RANGE REAR LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that on or about Dec. 10, 1900, the height of this light above lake level will be increased to 75 feet, and the light will be established in the new, white, square, pyramidal, skeleton, iron tower, with daymark of horizontal slats, recently erected on the existing range line at a point 1,112 feet (1-5 mile) in rear of the front light. The height of the new tower, from base to the focal plane of the light, is 72 feet.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1900," Page 50, No. 202, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1900," page 67.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York, arr. here to-day.
SS Messaba, (Br.,) Capt. Lowe, New York for London, passed Fravile Point to-day at 7:15 A. M.
SS Vaderland, (Belg.,) from Antwerp for New York, sld. from Southampton to-day and passed Hurst Castle at 4:25 A. M.
SS St. Dunstan, (Br.,) Capt. Fortay, from Calcutta for New York, passed Malta yesterday.
SS St. Regulus, (Br.,) Capt. McMillan, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.
SS Van Corlaer, (Dutch,) Capt. Vander Zee, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.
SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.
SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, from New York for Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco Dec. 6
SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.
SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.
SS Caveux, (Br.,) Capt. Kelly, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.
SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Urban, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar to-day at noon and proceeded.
SS Albenga, (Br.,) Capt. Petersen, from New York for Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.
SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Naples to-day at 6 A. M., and proceeded.
SS Fiaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, from Rio Janeiro for New York, sld. from Pernambuco Dec. 8.
SS Glitra, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, for New York, sld. from Demerara Dec. 8.
SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, for New York, sld. from Hull yesterday.
SS Furst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, for New York, sld. from Naples yesterday at 5 P. M.
SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Antwerp for New York, passed Isle of Wight Dec. 8.
SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from New York, arr. at Swinemunde Dec. 6.
SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagen, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Dec. 8.
SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Dec. 7.
SS Peter Jebsen, (Nor.,) Capt. Bensten, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Dec. 7.
SS Vimeira, (Br.,) Capt. Ferry, for New York, sld. from Pernambuco Dec. 7.
SS Claverdon, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from Calcutta for New York, sld. from Colombo Dec. 8.
SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New York via Lisbon and Gibraltar for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Leghorn yesterday.
SS Borkum, (Ger.,) Capt. Albrecht, for New York and Galveston, sld. from Bremen to-day.
SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from Bremen for New York, passed Scilly to-day.
SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Capt. Svendsen, from New York for Christiania, &c., for coal, arr. at Stornoway to-day.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Supreme Court of the United States:

206—The Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Jacob F. Jacobson.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Dissenting, Justice White and Justice McKenna.

51 and 52—The People of the State of New York ex rel. The New York Clearing House Building Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward P. Backer et al.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

173—The Duluth and Iron Range Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The County of St. Louis.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice White. Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Brewer, Justice Shiras, and Justice Peckham concur in the result.

253—Pin Yik, petitioner, vs. The United States; 254—Ping Yik, petitioner, vs. The United States; 449—The United States, appellant, vs. Pin Kwan, and 450—The United States, appellant, vs. Ping Yik.—Motions to advance and consolidate submitted by Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the United States.

337—The City of New Orleans, appellant, vs. Alphonse E. Emsheimer.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Richard de Gray in behalf of J. D. Rouse and William Grant in support of motions, with leave granted counsel for appellant to file brief in opposition within one week.

281—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. Ann Warner et al., heiress at law of John G. Warner, deceased, et al.—Death of Mrs. Mary E. Taliaferro, one of the respondents, suggested, and appearance of Edward E. Lucas, testamentary executor, &c., as a party respondent in the place of Mrs. Mary E. Taliaferro, deceased, filed and entered on motion of Richard De Gray for the respondents.

288—The People's Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis M. Rumser et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of H. J. May in behalf of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

500—Peter Hagan et al., petitioners, vs. the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by Horace L. Cheyney and John F. Lewis for the petitioners.

489—The Erie Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Albert L. Purdy.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by Henry C. Smith in behalf of A. L. Purdy in support of motions, and by Adelbert Moot in opposition thereto.

181—The Consolidated Water Company et al., appellants, vs. E. S. Babcock et al.—Passed for settlement.

39—Frederick A. Bell, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary G. Bell.—Death of plaintiff in error suggested and motion to enter judgment nunc pro tunc submitted by Charles B. Wheeler for the defendant in error.

21—Josephine H. Throckmorton et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Washington D. Holt et al.—Argument continued by A. S. Worthington and J. M. Wilson for the defendants in error and concluded by Calderon Carlisle for the plaintiffs in error.

406—Edward Dudley Neely, appellant, vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal, &c. —Argument commenced by John D. Lindsay for the appellant.

Call for Tuesday: 387, (and 406,) 281, 226, 129, 130, 43, 44, 94, 136, 137.

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

30—U. S. vs. Silberstein.
31—N. Y., Sus. & West. R. R. Co. vs. Moore.
32—Randale vs. U. S.
33—U. S. vs. Borgfeldt.
34—U. S. vs. Hensel.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J. Opens in Room 48, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M. Custom Appeals.

12—U. S. vs. McLeod.
13—Same vs. Murray.
15—Same vs. Schoverling, Daly & Gales.
16—Same vs. L. Gandolfi & Co.
19—Keene Sutterle Co. vs. U. S.
21—U. S. vs. Rosenstell.
24—Waentig, Solinger & Co. vs. U. S.
27—U. S. vs. Beer.
28—McGibbon vs. U. S.
29—Scharestine, &c., vs. same.
30—Wildermann vs. same.
37—Frell vs. same.
50—Barrett vs. same.
58—U. S. vs. Boyd & Sutton Co.
73—Vandergrift vs. U. S.
78—Davies-Turner Co. vs. same.
81—Russman Gallard & Co. vs. same.
83—Graef vs. same.
84—Herrmann & Guinzburg vs. same.
85—U. S. vs. Hensel
Bruchman & Co.
86—Hensel, Bruchman & Co. vs. U. S.
106—Calhoun, Robbins & Co. vs. same.
107—Renault & Niederstadt vs. same.
108—Stewart, Howe & May vs. U. S.
114—U. S. vs. Lee, Tweedy & Co.
116—Neuss, Hesslein & Co. vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J. Opens in Room 47, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

24—Huntington Dry Pulverizer Co. vs. Newell Universal Mill Co.
16—Edison vs. Mutoscope Co.
46—Piaget Novelty Co. vs. Headley.
6—Willard vs. Sun Pr. & Pub. Co.
4—Bowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.
7—Brander Adjustable Hanger Co. vs. Waterbury Button Co.
12—McLoughlin vs. Tuck & Sons Co., Lim.
14—Safety Oiler Co. vs. Scovill Mfg. Co.
15—McCormick vs. McDonald.
18—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. Lim., vs. Walker.
19—Vermilya vs. Erie R. Co.
20—Williams Co. vs. Miller, Du Brul & Peters Mfg. Co.
21—Rosenblatt vs. Fraser Tablet Co.
26—Redgrave vs. Singer
27—Allis Co. vs. Standard Nat. Bank.
29—Hostetter Co. vs. Conron.
33—La Republique Francaise vs. Schultz.
34—Crocker vs. Oakes.
37—Bry vs. Lupton.
38—Wooster vs. Trowbridge.
41—Fowler vs. City of New York.
42—Smidth & Co. vs. Gates Iron Works.
45—Nat. Starch Mfg. Co. vs. Lemberger.
48—Weber vs. Sullivan.
60—Fabric Coloring Co. vs. Alex. Smith & Sons' Carpet Co.
65—Kilgour vs. Scott.
66—Wright Steam Engine Works vs. Warren Mfg. Co.
67—Logan vs. Winch. Issue of law in suit at law.
9—McCabe vs. Cruikshank.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty calendar.

134—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Tugs Municipal et al.
19—Tucker vs. Gallagher.
120—Walford vs. Behrens.
115—Baxter vs. Tugs Klondike and Florence.
135—Conroy vs. Bark Springbank.
148—Coastwise SS. Co. vs. SS. Craigearn.
129—Bigley vs. N. Y. & Porto Rico SS. Co.
130—Huns vs. same.
131—Forgeson vs. Hay.
83—3d Av. R. R. Co. vs. Barton.
36—McCaffrey vs. The M. Vandercook.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J. Opens in Room 48, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M. Custom Appeals.

73—Vandergrift vs. U. S.
78—Davies-Turner Co. vs. same.
81—Russman Gallard & Co. vs. same.
83—Graef vs. same.
84—Herrmann & Guinzburg vs. same.
85—U. S. vs. Hensel
Bruchman & Co.
86—Hensel, Bruchman & Co. vs. U. S.
106—Calhoun, Robbins & Co. vs. same.
107—Renault & Niederstadt vs. same.
108—Stewart, Howe & May vs. U. S.
114—U. S. vs. Lee, Tweedy & Co.
116—Neuss, Hesslein & Co. vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J. Opens in Room 47, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

27—Allis Co. vs. Standard Nat. Bank.
29—Hostetter Co. vs. Conron.
33—La Republique Francaise vs. Schultz.
34—Crocker vs. Oakes.
37—Bry vs. Lupton.
38—Wooster vs. Trowbridge.
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66—Wright Steam Engine Works vs. Warren Mfg. Co.
67—Logan vs. Winch. Issue of law in suit at law.
9—McCabe vs. Cruikshank.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty calendar.

153—Hastorf vs. Ferryboat Burlington.
43—Smith vs. Booth.
174—Bailey vs. Steamboat Rhode Island.
175—Newtown Creek Tow Co. vs. Dumper No. 2, R.
178—Morrissey vs. SS. Tauric.
148—Vlasto vs. SS. St. Bernard.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 784, 719, 786, 787, 195, 788, 789, 771

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

38—N. Y. Bank Note Co. vs. Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co.
43—Austin vs. Dutcher.
45—Amberg vs. Man. Life Ins. Co.
37—Franke vs. Hewitt.
25—Patterson vs. Powell
12—Wiedeman vs. Everard.
46—McCann vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. Ry. Co.
48—In re Kautsky.
49—Jack vs. McCabe.
50—Baker vs. City of New York.
51—Meeder vs. Prov. S. Life Assur. Society.
52—Cash, Jr., vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
53—Lowry vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
55—Polack vs. [illegible]
58—Crolly vs. Devlin.
59—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Bartelme.
2—Wormser vs. Graef.
3—Bayes vs. Weiller.
4—Stevenson vs. Wilcker.
5—In re Hutchinson.
6—Taintor vs. Charles Beseler & Co.
7—Guaranty Trust

Sporting.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE T. MAXWELL, plaintiff, vs. JAMES K. WHITTAKER, Harry B. Hollins, Fernando Yanez, Frederick Edey, Bernard J. Burke, Briton N. Bush, Samuel W. Teague, Trenton Phosphate Company, Knickerbocker Trust Company, William C. Lown, Cassius M. Wicker, Edward A. Quintard, Lila Dougherty, Mary Newcomb, John A. Bowles, John A. Fulton, Mary W. Froman, John S. Kelley, Samuel Fulton, John Chipman, Joel B. Wolfe, George P. Cammann, William S. Edey, Charles L. Edey, Charles E. Edey, Henry Edey, Caroline Dietz; also, (the first names of each of the following defendants being fictitious, the real names being unknown to plaintiff.) Charles T. Atkinson, William T. Froman, Edward D. Bourne, Samuel G. Houston, David J. Wood, Daniel S. Wood, John O. Donner, William A. Fulton, Marcus E. Stratton, and Francis B. Smith, defendants.—Supplemental Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 1st, 1900. EUSTACE CONWAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and Office 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Lila Dougherty, Mary Newcomb, John B. Bowles, John A. Fulton, Mary W. Froman, John S. Kelley, Samuel Fulton, John Chipman, Joel B. Wolfe, Caroline Dietz, Edward A. Quintard, also (the first names of each of the following defendants being fictitious, the real names being unknown to the plaintiff,) Charles T. Atkinson, William T. Froman, Edward D. Bourne, Samuel G. Houston, David J. Wood, Daniel S. Wood, William A. Fulton, Marcus E. Stratton, Francis B. Smith, and John O. Donner.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of November, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

EUSTACE CONWAY, Atty. for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARIE BLECHNER, plaintiff, against JOHN O'KEEFE, Mary O'Keefe, his wife; Sarah O'Keefe, William O'Keefe, Richard O'Keefe, heirs of John O'Keefe, if any, the names Mary, Sarah, William, and Richard fictitious, and the people of the State of New York, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 31st, 1900. C. A. BURGESS, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Post Office address and Office, No. 941 East 153d Street, New York City.

To the defendants John O'Keefe, Mary O'Keefe, his wife, Sarah O'Keefe, William O'Keefe, Richard O'Keefe, heirs of John O'Keefe, if any, the names Mary, Sarah, William, and Richard fictitious.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice Andrews, a Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New York, dated City of New York, the 12th day of November, 1900, and heretofore filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, State of New York.—Dated November 19, 1900. C. A. BURGESS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

n20-1aw6wTu.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M. C. BOYNTON & CO., Corporation, Bankrupt.

Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., Joseph Shongood & Sons, United States Marshal's Auctioneers, will sell on Friday, Dec. 14, at 10 A. M., at 26 to 28 Lispenard St., all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cloak, and ladies' and gent's shirtwaists, capes, rainy-day skirts, &c.

Order of BENJ. BARKER, Receiver.

EPSTEIN BROS., Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CLARENCE H. GORRY and LOUIS LOEWENSTEIN, individually and as members of the firm of C. H. GORRY & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 5,278.

The creditors of Clarence H. Gorry and Louis Loewenstein, individually and as members of the firm of C. H. Gorry & Co., of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Clarence H. Gorry and Louis Loewenstein were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 10, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WM. H. O'NEILL & CO., Bankrupt.

Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., JOS. SHONGOOD & SONS, United States Marshal's Auctioneers, will sell on Friday, Dec. 14, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., 26-28 Lispenard St., all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of feathers, flowers, etc.

Order of WM. FORD UPSON, Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF MYER RODSTEIN, Bankrupt.—No. 2,968.—Notice of sale at auction. To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Benjamin Fleckenstein, as public auctioneer, by Chas. Jacobs & Co., auctioneers, at Nos. 22 and 24 Lispenard St., in the City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: Stock of men's and boys' clothing, consisting of overcoats, suits, jackets, pants, and also piece goods, consisting of suitings, trouserings, linings, buttons, findings, etc.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated December 10th, 1900.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, New York City, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SHAPIRO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Shapiro of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Jacob Shapiro was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Esq., No. 154 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 10, 1900.

Surrogate Notices.

SCHAEFER, FREDERICK.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Kurt Wilhelm Frederick Sebastian Scheriel von Burtenbach and Eleane Marie Klenke, and to all persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK SCHAEFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 22d day of January, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward C. Schaefer, George G. Schaefer, and George H. Chatillon, as Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

OTTIWELL, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. OTTIWELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Lambias, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of July, 1900. CHARLES S. HENSCHEL, HERBERT A. SHIPMAN, Executors. JOHN F. LAMBIAS, Attorney for Executors, 7 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy24-1aw6mTu

SCHRENKEISEN, MARTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 21 Elizabeth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1900. MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN, Jr., Executor. JOHN J. GLEASON, Atty. for Executor, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Surrogate Notices.

ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Ritch, Woodford, Boves & Wallace, their attorneys, at No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1900. J SINCLAIR ARMSTRONG, SAMUEL C. ARMSTRONG, Executors.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d4-1aw6mTu

FIELD, MARY MOFFAT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, N. Y., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Moffat Field, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1901.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1900. FREDERIC G. CUNNINGHAM, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, and WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Executors. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executors, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy31-1aw6mTu

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, plaintiff, against H. MORTON MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of November, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 26th, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert Sherman, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street, distant one hundred and sixty-seven (167) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street with the westerly line or side of Seventh (7th) Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with the westerly line or side of Seventh (7th) Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches (100.11) to the centre line of the block between one hundred and eleventh (111th) and One Hundred and Twelfth (112th) Streets; thence running westerly along said centre line sixteen (16) feet; thence southerly again parallel with the westerly line or side of Seventh (7th) Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches (100.11) to the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street, and thence running easterly along the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street sixteen (16) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to the building restrictions in deed recorded in Liber 2,335 of Conveyances, Page 228.

The above-described property lies in Section 7, Block 1827, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 26th, 1900.

EDWARD B. WHITNEY, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 209 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

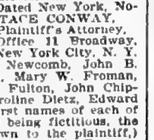

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to be sold is twelve thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars, ($12,643,) with interest thereon from the 22d day of November, 1900, together with the plaintiff's costs and allowance, amounting to Three hundred and twenty-four and 83-100 dollars, ($324.83,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is four hundred and forty-two and 98-100 dollars ($442.98) and interest.—Dated New York November 26th, 1900.

EDWARD B. WHITNEY, Referee.

n27-2aw3wTu&W&d18

ST. ANN'S AVENUE, BOROUGH OF THE Bronx.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH C. BELL, plaintiff, against ELLEN MULHOLLAND et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 7th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 14th day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue, distant one hundred and eighty and thirty-six one-hundredths (180.36) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue with the southerly side of Westchester Avenue; running thence southerly along said westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue eighty-one (81) feet; thence westerly at right angles to said westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue, eighty-three and fifteen one-hundredths (83.15) feet to the lands of the Port Morris Branch of the New York and Harlem Railroad; thence northerly along said railroad ninety and seventy one-hundredths (90.70) feet; thence easterly at right angles to the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 22d, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

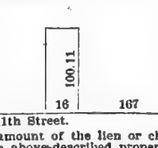

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $17,124.17, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $587.12.

The approximate amount of the prior liens upon the premises is $10,096.08.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

n23-2aw3wF&Tu&d14.

WEST 152D STREET, BOROUGH OF MANhattan.—New York Supreme Court.—County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against HENRY B. THOMAS, et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 30th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 22d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street, distant one hundred and eighty and thirty-six one-hundredths (180.36) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue with the southerly side of Westchester Avenue; running thence southerly along said westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue eighty-one (81) feet; thence westerly at right angles to said westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue, eighty-three and fifteen one-hundredths (83.15) feet to the lands of the Port Morris Branch of the New York and Harlem Railroad; thence northerly along said railroad ninety and seventy one-hundredths (90.70) feet; thence easterly at right angles to the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 26th, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

n30-2aw3wF&Tu&d21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FANNY C. LYON and others, as trustees under the last will and testament of Samuel E. Lyon, deceased, plaintiffs, against AMELIA ROMANA ROGERS and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eleventh Street, distant easterly one hundred and ninety-seven feet and two inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eleventh Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with the said easterly side of Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and three feet and three inches; thence southerly and again parallel with the said northerly side of Eleventh Street, twenty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly and again parallel with the said easterly side of Fifth Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred and three feet and three inches to the said northerly side of Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Eleventh Street twenty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 22d, 1900. EUGENE L. BUSHE, Referee.

Messrs. PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, attorneys for plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 17 East 11th St.

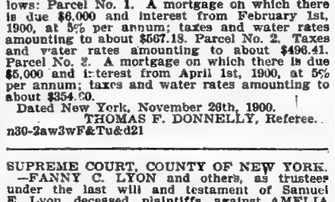

The approximate amount of liens or charges upon the foregoing property and which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, are as follows: Parcel No. 1. A mortgage on which there is due $6,000 and interest from February 1st, 1900, at 5% per annum; taxes and water rates amounting to about $567.18. Parcel No. 2. Taxes and water rates amounting to about $496.41. Parcel No. 3. A mortgage on which there is due $5,000 and interest from April 1st, 1900, at 5% per annum; taxes and water rates amounting to about $354.50.

Dated New York, November 26th, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

n30-2aw3wF&Tu&d21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FANNY C. LYON and others, as trustees under the last will and testament of Samuel E. Lyon, deceased, plaintiffs, against AMELIA ROMANA ROGERS and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on November 26th, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eleventh Street, distant easterly one hundred and ninety-seven feet and two inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eleventh Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with the said easterly side of Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and three feet and three inches; thence southerly and again parallel with the said northerly side of Eleventh Street, twenty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly and again parallel with the said easterly side of Fifth Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred and three feet and three inches to the said northerly side of Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Eleventh Street twenty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 22d, 1900. EUGENE L. BUSHE, Referee.

Messrs. PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, attorneys for plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 17 East 11th St.

The approximate amount of liens or charges upon the foregoing property and which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, are as follows: Parcel No. 1. A mortgage on which there is due $6,000 and interest from February 1st, 1900, at 5% per annum; taxes and water rates amounting to about $567.18. Parcel No. 2. Taxes and water rates amounting to about $496.41. Parcel No. 3. A mortgage on which there is due $5,000 and interest from April 1st, 1900, at 5% per annum; taxes and water rates amounting to about $354.50.

Dated New York, November 26th, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

n30-2aw3wF&Tu&d21

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MABEL SPERRY, by LOUISE MAIS, her guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against CHARLES SPERRY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 15th day of November, 1900, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 16th, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Parcel No. 1. "All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant northerly one hundred and twenty-eight feet four inches and one-fifth of an inch from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street in the centre of a party wall standing partly on the premises herein described and partly on the premises next adjoining on the south side thereof; and running from said point westerly, through the centre of said party wall and parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, ninety feet nine inches and four-fifths of an inch; thence northerly about nineteen feet eight inches and four-fifths of an inch to a point distant ninety-one feet and two inches westerly from the westerly side or line of Seventh Avenue; thence easterly, and parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, ninety-one feet and two inches to the westerly line or side of Seventh Avenue, and thence southerly, along the westerly side or line of Seventh Avenue, nineteen feet eight inches and four-fifths of an inch to the place of beginning."

Parcel No. 2 "All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz. Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant about thirty-nine feet nine inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, and which point is at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; and running thence westerly, parallel or nearly parallel with Twenty-ninth Street and part of the way through the centre of said party wall, sixty-four feet; thence northerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, about nineteen feet; thence easterly, parallel or nearly parallel with Twenty-ninth Street, and part of the way through another party wall, sixty-four feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, about nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and now known as Number 346 Seventh Avenue."

Parcel No. 3. "All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth (late part of the Sixteenth) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map thereof, made by George B. Smith, one of the City Surveyors, and dated the 9th day of June, 1825, filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New York, which map is numbered 51, and which said lot is known on said map by the number (74) seventy-four, being bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-first Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of the Eighth Avenue and Forty-first Street; running thence northerly, parallel with the Eighth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence easterly through the centre of the block between and equidistant from Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with the Eighth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence westerly, along the northerly side of Forty-first Street, twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, containing in breadth front and rear twenty-five feet, in length on each side ninety-eight feet nine inches."

Dated New York, November 26th, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

AUGUST P. WAGENER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 59 Second Avenue, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold and the street numbers are as follows: Parcel No. 1, 294 Seventh Avenue; Parcel No. 2, 346 Seventh Avenue; Parcel No. 3, 245 West Thirty-first Street:

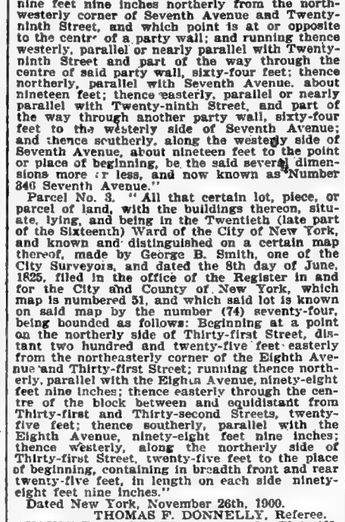

The approximate amount of liens or charges upon the foregoing property and which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, are as follows: Parcel No. 1. A mortgage on which there is due $6,000 and interest from February 1st, 1900, at 5% per annum; taxes and water rates amounting to about $567.18. Parcel No. 2. Taxes and water rates amounting to about $496.41. Parcel No. 3. A mortgage on which there is due $5,000 and interest from April 1st, 1900, at 5% per annum; taxes and water rates amounting to about $354.50.

Dated New York, November 26th, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

n30-2aw3wF&Tu&d21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDWARD HIRSH and HENRY HIRSH, plaintiffs, against MARIE COOK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and along said centre line, one hundred feet; thence southerly and again parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises will be sold subject to the covenants contained in the declaration made by the Society of the New York Hospital, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 2,212 of Conveyances, Page 120, and also subject to the provisions of the agreement made between Marie Cook and Joseph M. Lichtenauer, dated June 9th, 1899, and recorded June 10th, 1899, in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 58 of Section 7 of Conveyances, (Block Series,) Page 95, with all rights and benefits derivable or to be derived from said agreement, and with all recourse, in any event, or in any manner or to any extent, to or against the said Joseph M. Lichtenauer, his legal representatives or assigns, upon the covenants and conditions on his part in said agreement contained.—Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y.

114th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $114,834.16, with interest thereon from Nov. 22, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $384.75, with interest from November 26, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes and Croton water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,734.54 and interest.—Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPH C. LEVI, as trustee, against FRANKLIN BIEN, as substituted trustee, &c., and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the second day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixteenth day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situate in the City of New York, on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, being part of a lot known and designated by the letter R, and by the number four hundred and twenty-five on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled map of the residuary real estate of Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, deceased, in the City of New York, as partitioned by the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the suit of Gerard Stuyvesant against Hamilton Fish and Rutherford Stuyvesant, October 21st, 1848, which map is certified by the said Commissioners, and a copy whereof is annexed to the report of the said Commissioners as filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, which lot is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-five feet northwesterly from the Second Avenue, and running thence northeastwardly, on a line parallel with the said avenue, ninety-two feet; thence southeasterly on a line parallel with the said street, fifteen feet; thence southwestwardly on a line parallel with the said avenue, ninety-two feet to Seventeenth Street; and thence northwestwardly, along Seventeenth Street, fifteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Julian I. Morrison by Lucas L. Van Allen, referee.—Dated New York, October 26, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

HARRY H. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 211 East Seventeenth Street:

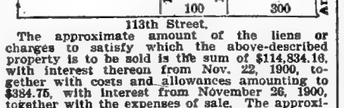

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $8,014.44, with interest thereon from December 18, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $640.45 and interest, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $818.60 and interest.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, November 26, 1900, at the same time and place.—Dated November 16, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, December 20, 1900, at the same time and place.—Dated November 26, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, December 13, 1900, at the same time and place.—Dated December 6, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM HUCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-two and eighty-one hundredths feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and the westerly side of Washington Avenue, as formerly laid out, and running thence northerly parallel with said Washington Avenue one hundred feet; thence westerly, parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street, and thence southerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street twenty feet to the point of beginning, said premises being now known as Number Seven Hundred and Three East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

Together with the right to use as an alley in connection with the above-described premises the land of which the following is a description. All that certain strip of land in the City of New York, adjoining the above-described premises, and being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-two and eighty-one hundredths feet westerly from the westerly side of Washington Avenue, as formerly laid out, and running thence northerly parallel with said Washington Avenue one hundred feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ten feet; thence southerly parallel with Washington Avenue one hundred feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ten feet to the point of beginning, subject to the rights of the other owner or occupants of premises adjoining said alley.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1900.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

JOHN B. COLEMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 11 and 13 William Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 703 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street:

165th Street.
Brook Ave.
20 ft
10
100 ft.
Alley.
262 81-100 ft.
272 81-

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Investment Securities.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 & 1 Street. New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Execute Commission Orders.
PURCHASE OR SALE.
Stocks. Bonds. Wheat. Cotton.

Stoppani & Hotchkin
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Telephone, 2078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway & 30th St.

Leonard H. Conant, C. P. A. James Grant.
Conant & Grant,
Public Accountants & Auditors
141 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,716,626 32
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust funds.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Harbour, V.-Pres.
Wm. H. Lough, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, C. I. Hudson,
Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schaefer, Willard Brown,
H. S. Manning, S. C. T. Dodd, Philip Lehman,
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Edwd. F. Cragin,
Myron T. Herrick, William E. Spier, Leo Blumenthal,
Chas. F. Cutler, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould,
Emers McMillin, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark.
Jas. M. Donald, Jno. R. Hegeman,

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds dated January 1st, 1897.
Notice is hereby given as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1901, at the office of the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 165, with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

71	111	343	389	435	
101	182	363	538	501	
106	282	508	457	562	

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
By H. A. MURRAY, Treasurer.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1900.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the cooperation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

Southern States Lumber Company.
Notice is hereby given that twenty-one (21) First Mortgage Bonds of the SOUTHERN STATES LUMBER COMPANY, Nos. 31, 38, 39, 108, 109, 111, 130, 161, 203, 260, 271, 275, 283, 285, 291, 327, 380, 382, 394, 476, and 500 have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund and will be paid for at the rate of $1,025 per bond, with accrued interest, at the office of Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, on the first day of January, 1901, after which date said bonds will cease to bear interest.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
By C. T. BARNEY, President.
December 7th, 1900.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DECR. 19th, 1900,
At 12:30 O'CLOCK, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. Pref'd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$200,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. March, 1896, Coupon on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 50 and 73, two for $1,000 each, and Nos. 108, 146, and 168, three for $500 each.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after Jan. 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, Dec. 1, 1900.

SINGER MFG. CO.
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
J. S. STANTON,
16 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE LOAN MONEY TO MERCHANTS IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 128.

FINANCIAL.

WE OWN AND OFFER SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE, OR CHANGE IN PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE:
$500,000
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Sherman, Shreveport and Southern Railway Company.
Dated June 1, 1893. Due June 1, 1943
Interest Payable June 1 and December 1, in New York.
Unconditionally Guaranteed
BY THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY
The bonds offered are part of $589,000 authorized and issued for the purpose of constructing an extension of about thirty miles, in order to secure an outlet for Western traffic to the East through the QUEEN AND CRESCENT System at Shreveport, and an entrance for Eastern traffic to points reached through the Missouri, Kansas and Texas System.
The interested obligations are $84,450 per annum on $1,689,000 of bonds, or about $0,100 per mile.
Following is a statement of the Sherman, Shreveport and Southern Railway Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

Gross Earnings	$398,033 39
Net Earnings	89,396 32
Interest on Bonds	58,047 91
Surplus	$31,348 41
Surplus on June 30, 1899	170,397 53
Total Surplus	$201,745 94

The road earned net largely in excess of interest charges without the important connection recently completed. The following statements show how greatly this event has benefited the property:
Extract from a letter of Henry C. Rouse, President of the M., K. & T. Ry.
"H. W. Poor & Co.: On October 24, 1899, I addressed a letter to you in which I said:
'Our traffic officials give the assurance that the extension to Shreveport and the consequent desirable connection with the East will result in doubling the present earnings of the Sherman, Shreveport and Southern Railway.'
"The current business of the railway justifies the belief that this estimate is to be fully realized, promising gross earnings at the rate of $800,000 per annum, with operating expenses of about seventy per cent. of the gross receipts."
Following is a statement of the earnings of the current fiscal year compared with the same period of last year:

	1899.	1900.	Increase.
Earnings for two months ending August 31	$51,914.16	$63,791.20	$11,877.04
Earnings for September	36,330.03	64,244.04	27,914.01
Earnings for October	46,361.85	89,811.05	43,449.20
Earnings for November	49,280.03	94,811.73	45,522.70

Following is a statement of the earnings of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway for the year ending June 30, 1900:

Gross Earnings	$12,626,511 89
Operating Expenses and Taxes	8,765,469 60
Net Receipts	$3,861,042 29
Applied to Payments of Interest on Bonds and Rentals	3,453,384 91
	$407,657 38
Other Income	43,209 15
Surplus	$450,866 53

	1899.	1900.	Increase.
Gross Receipts from July 1 to Sept. 30	$3,296,023 10	$3,412,135 76	$116,112 66
For October	1,448,203 54	1,690,774 53	242,570 99
For November	1,303,505 50	1,523,883 04	220,377 54

The Bonds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.
CIRCULARS MORE FULLY DESCRIBING THIS ISSUE WILL BE MAILED ON APPLICATION.
PRICE 97½ AND INTEREST.
H. W. POOR & CO., 18 Wall Street

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PLAN of Reorganization of the Hampton Roads Hotel Company has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, and filed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
H. M. DE LANOIE,
Secretary of the Committee.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

Dividends.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Coupons due January 1st, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, December 26th, 1900.
OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.
No. 71 Broadway, New York, December 10, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 2, 1901, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon December 17, 1900.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the preferred stock of the Company will be closed upon December 17, 1900, and reopened January 3, 1901.
The dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the common stock, declared on January 29, 1900, payable January 2, 1901, to the holders of the common stock of record December 17, 1900, will be paid on January 2, 1901, as declared.
For the purpose of paying said dividend, the transfer books of the common stock of the Company will be closed on December 17, 1900, and reopened January 3, 1901.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The Board of Directors of the Chicago Great Western Railway Co. have declared the semi-annual Dividend of $2.50 per share on the Preferred stock for the half year ending with December, 1900, payable on the 31st day of January, 1901, to the holders of record on the last day of December, 1900, and in accordance with the contract pertaining to said stock, have ordered that the surplus earnings for said half year applicable for dividends on said stock shall be carried forward and held available for the dividend of the second half of the fiscal year ending with June, 1901.
The transfer books of the Preferred A Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1900, to the 1st day of January, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., December 8th, 1900.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The 17th semi-annual payment of $2.00 per share interest on the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company will be made, according to the contract pertaining to said stock, on the 15th day of January, 1901, to the holders of record on the last day of December, 1900.
The transfer books of the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1900, to the 1st day of January, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., December 8th, 1900.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.
First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons No. 7, due January 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, December 26th, 1900.
All prior coupons are now payable by The Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.
The Books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 24, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10th, 1900.
Seventh Quarterly Dividend.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after Jany. 2, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close on December 15th, 1900, at 12 M., and reopen on Wednesday, Jany. 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
FRANK WASHBURN, Secretary.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company.
New York, December 10, 1900.
In accordance with Resolution adopted by Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND C., at a meeting held August 7, 1900, a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company will be paid December 20th.
The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M., December 10th, and reopen at 10 A. M., December 21st. CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12th, 1900.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$2,000 Balt. & Ohio R. R. 1st Extn. 4 p. c., 1935.
$2,000 Elmira, Cortland & Nor. R'way 1st Prefd. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$2,000 Flint & Pere Marq. R. R. 1st 6 p. c., 1920.
$2,000 Pitts. & Connellsville R. R. 1st Extn. 4 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$2,000 Cook County, Illinois, 4 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$2,000 City of Milwaukee, Wis., 5 p. c. Bds., 1901.
$1,000 City of Minneapolis, Minn., 4½ p. c., 1921.
$3,000 Dayton & Mich. R. R. Consl. 5 p. c., 1911.
$1,000 Missouri, Kan. & Tex. R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1990.
$3,000 Chic., R. I. & Pac. Ry. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$2,000 Bur., Cedar Rapids & No. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$1,000 Canada So. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$1,000 Broadway Surface R. R. 1st 5 p. c., 1924.
$2,000 Terre H. & Logansport R. R. 1st 6 p. c., 1910.
$2,000 Chic. & No. Westn. Ry. Cons. 7 p. c., 1915.
$3,000 Roch. & Pitts. R. R. 1st 6 p. c., 1921.
$3,000 Pacific R. R. of Mo. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$1,000 Long Dock Co. Consld. 6 p. c. Bd., 1935.
$1,000 Col. & Hock. Valley Ry. Co. 1st 4 p. c. Extn. Bd., 1948.
$1,000 St. P., Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 2d (now 1st) 6 p. c. Bd., 1909.
$3,000 St. P., Minn. & Manitoba R. R. (Dak Extn.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st 6 p. c., 1919.
$2,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 4th (Extn.) 5 p. c., 1920.
$2,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. (Iowa Extn.) 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$2,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. (So. Western Extn.) 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$3,000 Winona & St. Peter R. R. 1st 7 p. c., 1916.
$3,000 Clev., Col., Cinn. & Ind. R. R. Consld. (now 1st) 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$3,000 Evans. & Terre Haute R. R. Consld. (now 1st) 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$2,000 5d Avenue R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$3,500 Kan. City, St. Jos. & Council Bluffs R. R. Con. 7 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$1,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. L. R. R. 1st 7 p. c., 1913.
$2,000 Memphis & Ohio R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1901.
$1,000 B'klyn Riding & Driving Club 2d, 5 p. c. Bd., 1911.
$4,500 B'klyn Riding & Driving Club, Inc., 1940.
$100 Atlantic Yacht Club 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1903.
50 shs. Rumson Improvement Co.
20 shs. Williams Automatic Machine Co.
$10,000 Mill., L. & Western R. R. Extn. & Impt. 5 Bds., 1929.
15 shs. Central Trust Co.
23 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
$1,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 6 Regstd. Guar. Bd.
2 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. R. R.
23 shs. Old Dominion Land Co.
60 shs. N. Y. & Texas Land Co.
30 shs. N. Y. & Texas Land Syndicate No. 1.
31 shs. N. Y. & Texas Land Syndicate No. 2.
50 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Hamilton Bank.
25 shs. Pacific Bank.
8 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
$5,000 Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator Co. 2d 4½ Income Bds., 1988.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
200 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$22,000 Central Branch R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1919.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$5,000 Ohio Mining & Manfg. Co. 5 p. c. Non-Cum. Inc. Mtge. Bds., 1949.
$10,000 Richmond Standard Steel Spike & Iron Co. 1st 6 Bds., 1929.
20 shs. City Water Disposal Co. prefd., 50 p. c. paid in (Hypd.)
20 shs. City Water Disposal Co. common (Hypd.)
75 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
100 shs. American Express Co.
$8,000 Consolidated Lehigh State Co., Limited, 1st 6 Bds. (Hypd.)
50 shs. Consolidated Lehigh State Co., Limited, (Hypd.)
$307 Texas Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. Scrip.
40 shs. Chatham National Bank.
20 shs. New York & Harlem R. R.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
50 shs. National City Bank.
40 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
46 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.
$5,000 Judge Co. Purchase Money 4 p. c. Bds.
" Class A " Pref., 1909.
7,000 shs. Orphan Boy Mining & Milling Co.
3 shs. National Surety Co.
$75,000 People's Gas Co., Chic. Ref. 5 p. c. Bds., 1947.
60 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Union Trust Co.
88 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
10 shs. Brearley School, Limited.
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
$5,000 Pennsylvania Cent. Brewing Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
$5,000 Pennsylvania Cent. Brewing Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 N. Y. & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 United Breweries Co., Chic. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
2 shs. Chemical National Bank.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
50 shs. Bond & Mort. Guarantee Co.
2 shs. Union Trust Co.
$20,000 Broadway & 7th Av. Con. 5s, 1943, Reg.
$5,000 New Jersey & N. Y. R. R. 6s, 1910.
$15,000 State of Louisiana 4s, 1914.
$10,000 Penn. Cent. Brewing Co. 6s, 1927.
50 shs. City Trust Co.
20 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
100 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. pfd.
101 shs. Ft. Wayne & Jackson R. R. Guar. pfd.
$5,000 Pennsylvania R. R. 4 p. c., R. E. P. M., 48, 1923.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Estate of George R. Lansing.
30 shares common stock United States Playing Card Co.
50 shares common stock United States Printing Co.
2 First Mortgage Halle Gold Mining Co. (County Lancaster, S. C.,) 8 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1,200 shares Consolidated Copper Company of Canada.
10 shares Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co., $1,000 each
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

General Electric Company's Dividend.
BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 10.—The Directors of the General Electric Company to-day declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable on Jan. 15, 1901, to stock on record Dec. 20, and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable on the same date. The extra dividend of 1 per cent. is to bring up the dividends to the 8 per cent. basis for the year. The previous dividends declared this year were 1½ per cent. for the quarter ending April, 1½ per cent. for that ending in July, and 2 per cent. for the October quarter.

Mayor Signs Bond Resolution.
Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the resolution authorizing Controller Coler to sell $1,726,622 in corporate stock to provide means for the payment of awards for property acquired for the new Hall of Records. The tract is bounded by Chambers, Centre, and Reade Streets. The property taken by the city for the building will be paid for in a few weeks.

NEW CORPORATIONS.
Rome Box and Lumber Company; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. D. Rousseau, J. B. Rousseau, and A. W. Orton, Rome.
Bordeaux Medical Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—C. E. Frazier and M. G. Winstock, New York City; John Murphy, Hoboken, N. J.
Afro-American Business Company of Buffalo, to deal in real estate and conduct a general store; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. M. Peterson, Joseph E. David, and Lorenzo Harris, Buffalo.
Emancipo Company of New York City, to manufacture cures for drug addictions; capital, $30,000. Directors—William Bittles and M. M. Cohn, New York City; W. A. Hilliard, Brooklyn.
Dr. W. S. Rice of Adams, to manufacture trusses and medical specialties; capital, $4,000. Directors—William S. Rice, D. W. Youngs, and H. G. Hubbard, Adams.
Independent Union Telephone Company of Buffalo, to maintain telephone lines between Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy, and the other cities, towns, and villages in Central and Western New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—Samuel B. Rawson, Irving H. Griswold, and A. E. Lord, Elyria, Ohio; George H. Frost, Buffalo; A. R. Smith, North Tonawanda.

Dividends.

Continental Tobacco Company.
No. 111 Fifth Avenue.
NEW YORK, Nov. 28, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM (1¾%) has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of Continental Tobacco Company, payable at the offices of Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street, New York City, on and after January 2, 1901, to the holders of said Preferred Stock of record on the company's stock transfer books on the 12th day of December, 1900.
The transfer books of said Preferred Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Dec. 12, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Jan. 3, 1901. H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

The Chicago & Alton Railway Co.
A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on or after January 10, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1900.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. December 20, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 11, 1901.
Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

American Sheet Steel Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed as to the preferred stock from December 24th, 1900, to January 15th, 1901, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treas.
New York, Dec. 4, 1900.

The Chicago & Alton Railway Co.
First Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds.
Coupons No. 1, due January 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, December 26, 1900.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 28.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO. will pay the regular quarterly dividend, No. 28, of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) per share, February 1st, 1901, to PREFERRED stockholders of record December 31st. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.
December 8, 1900.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October, 16, 1900.
The Transfer Books of the Common Stock of this Company will be closed from November 15th, 1900, to January 5th, 1901, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Meetings and Elections.

Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.
National Broadway Bank,
NEW YORK.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President.
HUDSON HOAGLAND, Vice President.
CHARLES J. DAY, Cashier.
December 10th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

New York National Exchange Bank,
West Broadway and Chambers St.,
New York, December 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the above office on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—New York, December 7, 1900.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking rooms, No. 320 Broadway, on the 8th day of January, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
CHARLES S. YOUNG, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 10	544,959
To date this year	119,562,863
Corresponding date last year	163,362,196

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 10	$3,470,500
To date this year	$504,864,460
Corresponding date last year	$801,324,140

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1	Manhattan	⅞
Am. Car & Fdy.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. C. & F. pf.	⅝	Mexican Central	½
Am. Ice	1½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Nat. Steel	2½
Am. Smelt. & R.	1½	Nat. Tube	½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	¾	N. J. Central	¾
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Northern Pacific	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1	Pacific Coast	1
Anaconda Copper	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	People's Gas	½
Brooklyn R. T.	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	3½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½
Chi. & N. West	1	Pressed Steel Car	1
Consol. Gas	1	Pullman Co.	1
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Cont. Tob. pf.	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Rens. & Saratoga	7½
Erie	½	St. L. & S. W.	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. W. pf.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1⅝	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	1
Federal Steel	1½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Federal Steel pf.	1½	Southern Ry.	⅝
General Electric	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	3½
Great. North. pf.	3¼	Third Avenue	2½
Int. Power	½	Union Pac. pf.	⅞
Kan. & Mich.	½	Wis. Central	1
Louis. & Nash.	⅞	Wis. Central pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	¾	Mobile & Ohio	¾
Am. Steel & W.	⅞	Nat. Lead	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Erie, Tel. & Tel.	¾	N. Y. Dock pf.	1
Evans. & T. H. pf.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	3
H. B. Claflin	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Illinois Central	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1⅝
Lake Erie & West	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Erie 1st con. 4s	1½
B'way & 7th Av. con. 5s	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1
B., Q. Co. & Sub. 5s	1	Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	1½
C., M. & St. P., S. W. Div. 6s	2	Gila. Valley, G. & N. 5s	2
Chi. & N. W. s. f. deb. 5s	2	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
Chi. & N. W. 1933	2	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s, reg	1½
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	2½	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	1⅞
Det. City Gas 5s	3	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1	Met. St. Ry. 5s	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1	N. Y. Cent., M. C. 3½s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Advancing prices were the rule in the stock market yesterday, with the general tone stronger and better than for some days. The buying influencing the advance was by the financial interests who were conspicuous in the upward movement immediately following the election, while London also was a buyer. A fairly considerable line of short stocks was, however, put out and the borrowing demand now shows a more extended short interest than ever—one of the largest, in fact, in many months.

Leading in activity and strength were two of the Morgan properties, Reading and Erie. The securities of each of these properties were heavily bought all day by large financial interests, and Mr. Morgan himself was credited as an extensive purchaser. The report published in the news columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, that the Vanderbilt and Morgan interests purposed to develop the Reading into a great through route to the West, is but corroborative of what the Street has heard rumored for some time. In Erie also important developments are understood to be pending, but what their nature is has not yet been disclosed.

The steel stocks, Steel and Wire excepted, were conspicuous for their strength, Tennessee Coal and Iron and Federal Steel scoring notable advances. Federal Steel is assured of a 5 per cent. dividend, while the depressing rumors in respect to Tennessee Coal are now proved to be ill-founded. Steel and Wire was rather heavy pending the result of the Directors' meeting.

STEEL AND IRON stocks were a feature of the market, all of them, save and except Steel and Wire, scoring advances. Of the group, Tennessee Coal and Federal Steel were easily the leaders, the former scoring a net advance of 3⅝ points and the latter of 1¼. It developed that Tennessee Coal stock had been heavily oversold by traders, on the theory that there was something in the rumors telling of the probability of the dividend on the stock being passed or

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BANK

at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$440,073.15
Overdrafts		478.37
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$3,902.03	
Due from approved reserve agents	49,109.52	
		52,711.55
Stocks and bonds		1,330.00
Specie		14,912.28
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		22,106.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$107.65	
Other items carried as cash	30.50	
		138.15
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	$4,000.00	
U. S. revenue stamps	60.12	
		4,060.12
		$535,808.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	23,752.37
Due depositors	408,703.79
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	3,343.46
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Notary	9.00
	$535,808.62

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FRED L. ELDRIDGE, President, and JOHN BAMBEY, Cashier, of Washington Bank, a bank located and doing business at 148th Street and 3d Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, County of New York, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.

FRED L. ELDRIDGE, President.
JOHN BAMBEY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 10th day of December, 1900, before me. FLORENCE ROSENSTEEL.
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, (44,) New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE RIVERSIDE BANK

at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$741,602.03
Overdrafts		1,001.24
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$32,908.40	
Due from approved reserve agents	73,215.42	
		106,123.82
Other real estate		42,271.09
Mortgages owned		58,000.00
Stocks and bonds		159,500.00
Specie		12,562.02
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		59,584.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$41,750.03	
Other items carried as cash	2,202.87	
		43,952.90
		$1,224,598.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	16,386.60
Due depositors	997,013.04
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	11,179.26
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	20.00
	$1,224,598.90

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

H. C. COPELAND, President, and H. H. BIZALLION, Asst. Cashier of the Riverside Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 962 8th Av., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fourth day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.

H. C. COPELAND, President.
H. H. BIZALLION, Asst. Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 6th day of December, 1900, before me. SELAH V. D. TOMKINS.
Notary Public, (38,) New York Co.
[Seal of Notary.]

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64@65. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 13-16d per ounce, and in New York at 64½c. Mexican silver dollars at 50¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at 48, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, 2,000 Comstock Bonds at .04, 100 Elkton at 1.00, 400 Isabella at .08@.09, 500 Jack Pot at .62, 100 Little Chief at 17, 300 Ophir at .68, 200 Portland at 3.20 seller 10, and 100 Sierra Nevada at .30.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways, reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in December, showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Ann Arbor	$3,261
Wabash	2,683
Wisconsin Central	1,497
Total increase, 3 roads	$7,441
Decrease:	
St. Paul	$52,030
Net decrease	$44,589

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.08	.02
Belcher	.16	.15
Best & Belcher	.28	.27
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.35	.36
Challenge Con	.21	.21
Chollar	.15	.15
Confidence	.57	.57
Con. Cal. & Va	1.40	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.11
Gould & Curry	.53	.50
Hale & Norcross	.20	.20
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.03	.03
Mexican	.20	.18
Occidental Con	.04	.04
Ophir	.90	.86
Overman	.11	.11
Potosi	.13	.14
Savage	.08	.07
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.29	.28
Standard	3.00	3.10
Syndicate	.10	.10
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.23	.22
Utah Con	.06	.05
Yellow Jacket	.22	.21
Silver bars	64½	64½
Mexican dollars	50¼@51½	50¼@51½
Drafts, sight	02½	02½
Telegraph	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	35½	38	37	39
Alamo	11¾	12	11⅞	12
Argentum	26	27¼	27	27½
Amazonia	48	49	47¾	48
Anchoria	75	100	75	100
Battle Mountain	19	20	19	19⅜
Blue Bell	14¾	14¾	14	14½
C. C. Con	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝
C. & E	10	10¼	10	10¼
Columbine Victor	10⅝	11	10½	10⅝
Danks	8¾	9¼	8¾	9
Damon	12¾	12¾	12	16½
Elkton	180¾	190	187½	188
El Paso	42	42½	42	42½
Findlay	12¾	12¾	12¾	13½
Golden Fleece	21	24	22	25
Gibson	22	26	22	25
Gold King	100	110	102	110
Gold Knob	12	12½	11½	12
Gold Coin	400	600	400	600
Gold Dollar	22½	22¾	22	23½
Garfield	7	9	7	9
Gold Sovereign	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾
Gould	31½	32	31½	32½
Hart	15½	15¾	15½	17
Ingham	21½	23½	23½	24½
Isabella	68	68½	67¾	68
Independence	39	41	42	45
Jackpot	73½	74	63¾	63¾
Keystone	13¾	15	14	15
Last Dollar	75	78	75	77
Lexington	11½	13¾	13¾	14
Mount Rosa	47½	49¾	40	50
Matos	17½	18	17½	18½
Mary Cashen	11½	12	11	11½
Moon Anchor	30	35	30	36
National	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Nugget	25	25¼	25¼	26½
Ophir	27	31	25	30
Orphan	12½	14	10	12
Pharmacist	9¼	9¾	9¼	9½
Pinnacle	17	18	17	19
Portland	320	325	320	325
Rose Nicol	11¼	12	10¾	11½
Rawhide	19	21	17	21
Coriolanus	18½	19½	18¾	19
New Haven	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Ida May	23½	25	23¾	24½
Vindicator	130	134	129	135
Work	21¾	22	23¾	24
Zenobia	12	12½	12	13½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were even smaller than on the closing days of last week, and prices, with few exceptions, were not much changed from Saturday's final figures. In one or two stocks sharp fluctuations occurred, but none of these was accompanied by heavy transactions. Net changes were about evenly divided between advances and declines.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA was fairly active, but not as strong as last week. Both issues declined fractionally, the common to 6⅜, and the preferred to 25½. Special interest was taken in the stock yesterday on account of the published reports that the Kentucky Distilling and Warehouse Company had sold the bonds held in its treasury for the purpose of increasing its working capital. No official confirmation of the report could be had, officers of the company stating that it was premature. The bonds held in the treasury of the company were authorized for the specific purpose of increasing the working capital, and it is said that they will sooner or later be sold for this purpose. It would appear that negotiations for the sale of the bonds are under way, and from statements made in well-informed quarters it is probable that it will soon be effected. But those in authority refused to confirm or absolutely deny the published reports.

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ELECTRIC BOAT preferred, which closed so strong on Saturday, followed a very erratic course. The transactions in the stock amounted to only a few hundred shares, but the price fluctuated between 46½ and 40, closing at 43 bid, a net loss of 2 points. The common stock sold between 25 and 24¼, closing at 24½ bid, a net loss of a quarter of a point.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT, was steady and dull. Total transactions did not amount to more than about 500 shares, which sold between 11⅝ and 12.

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CRAMPS' SHIPBUILDING was active and strong. It sold up to 75½ on transactions in about 500 shares, and closed at 76 bid, a net gain of 3 points for the day.

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AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER preferred, on the sale of 500 shares, declined to 37¾. Subsequently it was bid up to 39½, but again at the close the stock was offered at 38. No transactions in the common stock were reported.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN was firmer, and closed with a slight net gain for the day. The preferred stock, which on Saturday had been offered at 76⅞, with no bid, sold to the extent of 200 shares at 78, and closed at 77 bid.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares, which sold between 19½ and 19⅝. It closed with a net gain of three-eighths of a point, at 19⅜ bid.

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UNION COPPER was traded in only to a small extent. It sold as on Saturday, at 4⅝ and 4¾.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred were dealt in for several hundred shares at 65, and closed at 64¾ bid. St. Louis Transit sold up to 19, but closed unchanged at 18⅜ bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 8. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agriculture Chem	25	28	25	28
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	78	79	78	79
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	8½	7¼	8	7
American Bicycle pf	25	...	27	...
American Bicycle bonds	74½	76	75	77
American Bridge	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43⅝
American Bridge pf	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¾
American Chicle	77	...	77	...
American Chicle pf	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10½	9½	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	37	38	37	40
Am. Hide & Leather 8s	90	91	90⅝	91½
*American Thread pf	4	4½	4	4½
American Woolen	21¾	21¾	21½	22
American Woolen pf	77	...	...	76⅞
Am. Tobefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8¾	9	8¾	9
Arlington Copper	5	7	5	7
British Columbia Copper	19⅜	19½	19⅜	19½
British Exch. 3s	98	99	98	99
California Copper	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	33	31	33
Central & So. Am. Tel	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf	60	75	67	69
Compressed Air	46	48	47	48
Con. Ry. L. & E.	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
Con. Rubber Tire	2	5	2	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf	25	32	25	32
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	17⅝	18¾	17⅝	17⅝
Crucible Steel pf	77	78	77	78
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80	72	75
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. pf	25	25¾	25⅝	26¼
Electric Boat	24½	25	24⅝	25½
Electric Boat pf	43	45	45	50
Electric Vehicle	18	19½	19½	20
Electric Vehicle pf	35	45	35	45
Electro Pneumatic	2¾	3	2¾	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	...	19	...	19
General Carriage	4½	4¾	4⅜	5¼
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf	97½	99	97½	99
German Treasury 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Hall Signal	40	...	40	...
Havana Commercial	8	9½	8¾	9½
Havana Commercial pf	42	46	42	46
Hudson River Tel	115½	119	115½	119
Illinois Transportation	1	1¼	1	1½
International Pump	27¾	28¼	27¾	28
International Pump pf	74½	75¼	74¼	75
International Silver pf	85	95	85	95
Inter-State Oil	76¼	77	74¾	74⅞
Iron Steamboat	2⅝	4	2⅝	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Joseph Laglue Mfg.	...	...	...	½
Kings Co. El. L. & P	135	141	138	143
Kortlard pf	100	105	100	105
†Markean Copper	1	2¼	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf	12½	14½	12½	14½
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	16½	18	16½	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	80	84	80	84
National Graphophone	5	12	5	12
National Sugar	103	106	103	106
New England Transport	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
N. Y. Transportation	6¾	7¼	7	7¼
Otis Elevator	27	29	27	28
Otis Elevator pf	87	89	88	89
Peo., Dec. & Evansv	1½	1⅝	1¼	1½
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	28	28¾	27½	28½
Retsef	...	32	32	35
Retsof bonds	54	55	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	96	94	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30	30¾	30	30¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	80¾	81½	80¾	81½
Safety Car Heat & Light	120	122	120	122
St. Louis Transit	18½	19	18½	19
Seaboard Air Line	72¼	73	72½	73
Seaboard Air Line pf	11	11¼	11	11¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	29	29½	29	29½
Standard Coupler	36	40	36	40
Standard Coupler pf	120	125½	120	125½
Southern Light & Power	30	32	30	32
Standard Oil of N. J	785	790	780	790
Storage Power	11	13	11	13
Tennessee Copper	16	18	17	19
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	42¾	43	169	...
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	4½	4¾	4⅝	4¾
Union Typewriter	35½	36½	35½	36½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	105	110	106	110
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	84¾	84¾	84½	85
United Rys. of St. L. pf	64¾	65¼	63½	65
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5	6	5	6
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	...	37	...	37
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf	110	113	110	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102½	102½	102½	...
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1s	115	118	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R	230	231	230	231
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	101¼	103	101¼	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R	200	202	190½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	32½	33	32	34
Columbus Railway pf	86	92	89	92
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry	27	30	27	30
Grand Rapids, St. Ry. pf	78½	80	78½	80
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s	86½	80	87	90
New Orleans Traction	22	...	22	...
New Orleans Traction pf	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	83	84	83	84
North Jersey St. R. R	24½	25½	24½	25½
Orange & Pas. St. bonds	93	95	93	95
Second Av. R.R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 1st 6s	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf	30	40	30	40
28th & 29th St. 5s	1906	113¾	114½	113¾
Union Ry 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113¾
United Trac., Providence	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac	34½	35½	34½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	¾	1	1⅛	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	...	68	...	68
Central Union 5s, gtd	103½	103½	103½	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	...	55	...	55
Con. Gas of New'k bds	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J	80	...	...	80
Cons'd Gas (J. C.) bds	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	16	21	20	22
Denver Gas 5s	63	65	63	65
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	62	70	62	70
Indianapolis Gas bds, 6s	97	100	97	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y	298	303	298	303
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	108	108½	108½	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke	12½	14	12½	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	67	68	67	68
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112½	114	111	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	108	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106	105½	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co. 5s	56	56	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38	...	38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	...	50	...	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	130	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	9	10	9	10
Western Gas	98	100	96	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	106½	107½	106½	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	20½	20	20½
Bpooklyn Ferry 5s	86	87	86	87
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	30	32	30	32
Union Ferry bonds	92	94	92	94

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Boston traded actively in Federal Steel to-day, over 3,000 shares of it changing hands in the morning dealings. Old Dominion Mining weakened ¾, to 26½, recovering to 27. Parrot sold up ½, to 48, and Trimountain held firm at 14. Butte rallied 2, to 80, and numerous odd lots of Amalgamated changed hands. American Telephone reached 150, thence rising to 154. National Tube stocks were in good request. Pullman held at 200, and a fair interest was shown in bonds. The afternoon dealings showed increased strength. Utah moved up ½, to 33⅜; Mexican Central 4s ½, to 80½; Fitchburg preferred ½, to 138½; Cochiti ½, to 9½.

Money at the Clearing House loaned at 3½ per cent., and a few banks were asking as high as 4 per cent. New York funds sold at par.

On call, money ranges from 4@5 per cent. Time money is naturally firmer in sympathy with the strength in call rates. It is possible to place "gilt-edged" collateral loans at 4 per cent. for six months, but 4 per cent. money is becoming scarce. For really gilt-edged loans 4½ per cent. money is not considered high, and where collateral is of a mixed order, 5 per cent. is thought to be right.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6½	Mohawk	22	23
Allouez	2¼	2⅝	Old Colony	3	4
Arcadian	21	22	Old Domin	27	27¼
Arnold	...	5	Osceola	71½	72½
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Parrot	47½	48
Atlantic	26	27	Quincy	174	...
Baltic	27¾	28¼	Santa Fé	6	6½
Bost. & Mon.	324	325	Shoe	...	83
Butte & B.	79	81	Tamarack	282	285
Cal. & Hec.	800	810	Utah Cons.	33½	34
Centennial	15⅝	16	Washington.	.60	1
Franklin	15	16	Winona	3¼	3½
Humboldt	.25	.75	Wolverine	45½	46
Isle Royale	35⅜	36½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	240⅝	250	Cent. M. pf.	62	...
Bost. & Low.	242	...	Fitchburg pf.	138	139
Bost. & Me.	196	...	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	109	...
Bost. & Pr.	200	...	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	...	114½
Bost. Elev.	155	150½	West End	93	94
Bost. G. 5s	78	...			
Cent. Mass.	13¾	14½			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. T. & T.	154	154½	N. Eng. Tel.	127½	128
Chi. Stk. Y.	143½	144½	U. S. Oil	12¾	12½
Dom. Coal	38½	38⅝	Westinghouse Electric	53½	...
Dom. C. pf.	112½	113	Westinghouse Elect. pf	64	65¼
Erie Tel.	103⅜	104			
Mex. Tel.	2⅜	2⅝			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The market was irregular and generally quiet. The coalers and Marsden represented the extremes of strength and weakness. The cold snap reflected its influence upon the Readings, especially the first preferred, and the Lehigh issues. Marsden, on the other hand, was notably weak, falling 1½, to 7¾, on large trading, stop-loss orders being uncovered on the way down. At the low level buying orders appeared, and the rally from 7¾ to 8 occurred without intervening sales. Evidently it was a manipulated movement, engineered with the view to an ultimate rebound, for it was stated officially that the company had contracts for packing five United States war vessels with cellulose and that the specifications for the eleven new vessels to be constructed required the use of the same product. Moreover, the affairs of the Smokeless Powder Company, which is controlled by the Marsden Company, were reported to be moving along swimmingly.

Alkali was further reduced to 1⅞. Electric of America also was heavy. So was Philadelphia Electric, despite the expectation of a new city contract for another year. Weisbach advanced almost to 50. Choctaw preferred was up to 46¼. Choctaw, Oklahoma and Guthrie 5s and Choctaw and Memphis 5s are now on a level—108¾. The demand for good bonds is large and growing. Asphalt of America 5s recovered to 69½. Electric Company of America, Union Traction, and Cambria Steel were dull and unchanged.

The market closed firm at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry., Lt.	35¼	36	Lehigh Nav.	67	67½
Cambria	20	20½	Lehigh Val.	26¼	26½
Choctaw	37¾	38	Marsden	8	8¼
C. T., N. J.	59½	60½	North. Penn.	105	108
C. T., N. J., 5s	...	...	Penn. Steel	70	75
C. T., Pitts.	25¾	25¾	P. Trac. 4s	108	108½
E. & P. 4s	90⅞	100	Phila. & E.	30	30½
El. Stge. B.	84	87	Phila. Trac.	98¼	98½
E. S. B. pf.	89	93	Union Trac.	34⅝	34¾
E. Co. of Am.	8¾	8⅞	U. Co. 5s	271½	273
Hunt. & Bt.	18	20	U. Gas Imp.	123½	124
H. & B. pf.	49	50	Welsbach Lt.	49¼	49¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—On the Exchange today business was quiet throughout the morning call. In the majority of cases prices were on a level with those ruling Saturday. Biscuit common was steady around 37. Strawboard at 33, Traction preferred at 55, South Side Elevated at 99¾@99⅞. Linseed common at 7⅜, and Linseed preferred at 38½@39. Metropolitan Elevated preferred brought 84¼.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
150	American Linseed	7¾	7¾	7¾
209	American Linseed pf	39	38½	39
80	American Strawboard	33½	32¾	33½
100	Tin Plate common	45	45	45
410	Union Traction pf	55	54½	54½
200	Chic. Brew. & Malt. com	2½	2½	2½
208	Chicago City Railway	255	255	255
65	Diamond Match	130	130	130
50	Metropolitan Elev. pf	84½	84½	84½
30	Mil. & Chic. Brew. com	4	4	4
200	Lake St. Elev	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Biscuit common	37½	37	37
51	Biscuit pf	92½	92½	91½
50	Carbon pf	84½	84½	84½
12	North Chicago	200	200	200
258	South Side Elev	100	99¾	100
22	West Chicago	101	100½	100½

CLEARING HOUSE LOSES CASE.

Federal Supreme Court Decides Adversely in Tax Litigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day an opinion was handed down in the case of the New York Clearing House Building Company versus the Tax Commissioners of New York, the opinion being delivered by Justice Peckham. The case involved the taxes upon the company's property for the years 1896 and 1897. The tax was levied under the Assessors' law of 1857, providing for the taxation of corporations.

The suit arose out of a contention as to the value of the gross assets of the company, the company putting them at $730,000 and the Assessors at $1,095,049. The company claimed that real estate should be assessed at its value in a separate manner, while the Commissioners contended that in arriving at the actual value they were not estopped by the fact that the property had been assessed at another time at a lower figure.

The Clearing House Company contended that this method of proceeding denied it the equal protection of the law. Justice Peckham, however, upheld the opinion of the New York Court of Appeals sustaining the Tax Commissioners.

To Extend Lafayette Place.

Action will be taken to-day at a meeting of the Local Board of Improvements of the Thirteenth District which will result in tearing down the Germania Theatre. The Rapid Transit Commissioners have recommended that Lafayette Place be extended to Ninth Street. The ground will be used for the underground railway system. The meeting to-day will be held in the office of President Coogan, in the City Hall, at 1 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Dec. 10, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
140	148	22	Adams Express	145	145	141	141	...
91⅞	92	4,460	Amal. Copper	91⅞	92⅜	91¼	92	+1
21	21¼	1,617	Am. Car & Fdy. Co	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ⅜
68¼	68½	1,258	Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf	68	68¼	68	68¼	+ ⅜
30½	31	100	Am. Cotton Oil	30½	30⅝	30½	30½	...
162	168	320	American Express	164½	164½	164	164	- ⅝
40½	40¼	1,200	American Ice Co	38½	40⅜	38¼	40⅜	+1⅛
7⅞	8	836	American Linseed Co	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
38½	39	400	Am. Linseed Co.

EX-JUDGE HILTON'S ESTATE.

Schedule of Personal Property Filed by Appraiser and Distribution Ordered.

The report of Charles K. Lexow, State Appraiser, on the value of the personal property of ex-Judge Henry Hilton, was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday, and on the basis of this report Surrogate Thomas signed an order for the distribution of the personal estate. The total value of the personal property is given as $1,495,526; from this, deductions aggregating $847,138 are made, leaving $648,388 to be distributed among the heirs. Among the deductions some of the items are a note made by ex-Judge Hilton in favor of Mrs. Hetty R. Green for $250,000 and interest of $5,430, other notes aggregating $359,357, taxes $75,755, and debts of the estate to Mrs. Cornelia M. Stewart $13,007. The commissions of the executors are given at $30,220, and the cost of administration about $50,000.

The total personal estate was made up as follows: 100 shares in the Chemical National Bank, which sold for $395,000; cash in the Chemical National Bank, $255; cash in hands of Horace Russell, in Washington Trust Company, $107,335; cash in Park National Bank, $80,765; proceeds of auction of pictures, statuary, and bric-à-brac in house at 7 West Thirty-fourth Street, $185,314; jewelry, $18,439; wine, $6,331; cigars, $700, and furniture at Saratoga, $47,000.

The distribution of the personal estate to the heirs will be as follows: To Cornelia S. Hughes, a daughter, a life interest in $102,251, remainder to her children; to Josephine H. Russell, daughter, $154,462; to John Howard B. Hilton, a son, life interest in $102,251, remainder to his children; to Albert B. Hilton, $154,462; to Henry G. Hilton and his wife, $25,000, and about $110,000 to be divided among various other relatives.

Ex-Judge Hilton died at his Summer home, Woodlawn, Saratoga, on Aug. 24, 1899. In his will he cut off his son, Henry G. Hilton, with only $25,000. The son began a contest in the Surrogates' Court, but this was discontinued. Ex-Justice Horace Russell, a son-in-law of ex-Judge Hilton, and Edward D. Harris were the executors under the will. They estimated that the real property of ex-Judge Hilton was worth about $5,000,000 in addition to the value placed on the personalty.

LEGAL NOTES.

FILING ANNUAL REPORTS UNDER THE STOCK CORPORATION LAW.—The Court of Appeals last week gave an important decision, reversing the conclusion arrived at by the Appellate Division in this city in reference to the construction of the provision of the stock corporation law making Directors of a manufacturing corporation liable for its debts for failure to make and file a properly verified annual report. The Manhattan Company, as creditor of the F. J. Kaldenberg Company, secured judgment in February, 1897, against F. J. Kaldenberg and Eberhard Faber, Directors of the debtor company, and that judgment was affirmed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson. An annual report had been filed by the F. J. Kaldenberg Company, signed by a majority of its Directors, but it was verified only by Mr. Kaldenberg, the President, who, since the resignation, prior to such verification, of Mr. Faber, its Secretary and Treasurer, had exercised the functions of these officers, but the court held that this verification did not constitute a sufficient compliance with the provision referred to, requiring a verification by oath of the President or Vice President and Treasurer or Secretary. The neglect of the Directors, where the company's by-laws declared it should have a Secretary and Treasurer, to select such officers, it was held, did not exempt them from liability for the penalty incurred for neglect of the corporation to file a legally executed report. Justice Ingraham gave a dissenting opinion, in which Justice McLaughlin concurred, holding that the corporation, having then no Secretary or Treasurer, performed the duty of filing a verified report as well as it was able. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Justice Werner, decides that the office of Secretary and Treasurer being vacant at the time of filing the report, and if the Directors had been unable, after due diligence and without any neglect on their part, to fill the vacancies, the report might be signed by a majority of the Directors and verified by the President alone. The trial court is held to have erred in taking from the jury the question whether Mr. Faber had resigned, or whether Mr. Kaldenberg was acting in his stead as Secretary and Treasurer when the report was made.

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MARITAL COMPLICATIONS.—The Independent Order Ahawas Israel, a fraternal organization, issued to Schaie Cireus a certificate agreeing at his death to pay $500 to his widow, Paulina Circus. When she brought suit, after payment was refused, to recover the money, the defenses set up were that she was not decedent's widow, and that the subordinate lodge of which he was a member had been suspended before his death for nonpayment of dues, and that this forfeited all benefits due to the beneficiary under the certificate. Justice Ramsey, on appeal from judgment rendered on the trial in favor of Mrs. Circus, gave the unanimous opinion of the Appellate Division, affirming it. It was contended that Mrs. Circus, who is a Roumanian, had lived in that country with one Brenner and by him had four children. After having lived with him seventeen years, she came to this country, and a year and a half later she was followed by Brenner. She lived with him again about eighteen months, when he left her, and she had never seen him since. The association claimed she had been married to Brenner, and was his wife when, six years after he deserted her, she contracted the marriage with Circus. The referee before whom the case was tried determined that she had been married to Brenner, but that because he had absented himself for six successive years without being known to her to be living during that time, her marriage with Circus was not void. Justice Ramsey holds the question to be whether this woman did what a reasonable person would do under the circumstances to ascertain the whereabouts or the existence of Brenner after he had left her. She was an ignorant person, having very few acquaintances in this country. She said that for nine years at the time of the trial she had never seen nor heard from Brenner; that she had inquired about him from the one man with whom she had seen him talk, but that she had written to no one, because there was no one to write to. The Court holds that, taking these things together, the referee was justified in coming to the conclusion that the woman had acted in good faith, and that her marriage with Circus was valid; also that the subordinate lodge was not suspended, although in default in the payment of its dues.

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LIABILITY OF STOCK CORPORATION DIRECTORS.—The Tenney Company, a New York corporation, having, in April, 1899, failed to pay Wood & Selick a balance of $2,285.81, due for goods sold during the previous year, Wood & Selick sued Benjamin Vandervoer and others, who were Directors of the Tenney Company during this time, to enforce against them the liability imposed by the stock corporation law, because of the failure of the company to file an annual report of its condition. The defense set up was that in June, 1899, the Tenney Company was adjudged a bankrupt in involuntary proceedings brought against it, and that a subsequent composition in bankruptcy, whereby it gave notes to pay 50 per cent. of its indebtedness, was confirmed by the United States District Court. The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court has reversed a judgment given in favor of the defendants, on plaintiffs' demurrer to the answer. The Court holds, by Justice Rumsey, that, although the right to recover from the corporation had been taken away by operation of law, that did not affect the rights of the plaintiffs to recover from the Directors, who were also made liable for the debt. As the defendants in this action were not parties to the bankruptcy proceedings, and their liability was not in any way questioned in those proceedings, the Court holds it to be clear that the discharge of the bankrupt, which affected it only and was personal to it alone, could have no effect whatever upon the right of the plaintiffs to recover against any other persons whose liability for the debt was created by the statute, but was entirely independent and separate from the cause of action against the company. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented, saying: "If the trustee paid the debt, he would have the right to be subrogated to the plaintiffs in his claim against the company, which is the foundation of the recovery. In the case at bar there is no debt which can presently be enforced against the company."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Charles A. Gould Buys 830 Broadway for $330,000 — Other Dealings—Transfers to Astor Tenants.

Charles A. Gould has bought, through Harry L. Moxley, from the Mela Realty Company, for about $330,000, the eleven-story building 830 Broadway, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, on a lot 27.2 by 127.7. In part payment Mr. Gould gives his former residence, at the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, on a plot 100 by 85. It is said that the latter property will be resold to a builder for improvement with an apartment house, although, according to Mr. Moxley, this part of the transaction has not yet been closed.

Brokers Holdridge & Ward would neither confirm nor deny a report that the Rev. Dr. Eugene A. Hoffman is the buyer of the building 122 and 124 Fifth Avenue, sold by Henry Corn.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for the Manley estate to William B. Hornblower, the lot, 25 by 100.8, adjoining his residence, on the north side of Eighty-ninth Street, just east of Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Austin Corbin was the buyer of the dwelling 76 Park Avenue, the sale of which, through Herbert A. Sherman, was reported last week.

J. Clarence Davies & Co., in conjunction with J. Pollatschek, have sold the six-story brick apartment house 82 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 37.3 by 91 by 100; also, two lots on the west side of First Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eighth Street.

George W. McCormack and David Henry have sold the three-story brick dwelling 411 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 18.9 by 100.11; also, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 623 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 18 by 100.11.

The first of the deeds by which John Jacob Astor will transfer to the present tenants his holdings in the block bounded by First Avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Fifth Streets, was recorded in the Register's office yesterday. In all, eleven transfers were made. For the northeast corner of First Avenue and Fourth Street the stated consideration is $27,500. First Avenue lots adjoining it on the north, each 21 by 87.11, are conveyed for $15,000 each. On the north side of Fourth Street, 87.11 feet east of First Avenue, Louis Gunther paid $16,000 for a lot 25 by 96.2. The southwest corner of Avenue A and Fifth Street, 24 by 100, was transferred for $27,000. Nearly all of the purchasers have mortgaged their properties—some of them for 80 per cent. of the purchase price—the mortgagees in the majority of cases being either the Title Guarantee and Trust Company or the Dry Dock Savings Institution.

Partition proceedings have been begun affecting a number of properties of the Chesebrough estate, in a suit in which Mary S. Brandes and William M. Chesebrough are plaintiff and defendant. The properties involved are 182 and 184 Broadway, with an "L" at 2, 4, and 6 John Street; 21 John Street, 81 Water Street, 326 and 328 Bowery, 395 Bowery, 302 Second Avenue, 307 East Seventeenth Street, 382 Pearl Street, 139 Greene Street, 33 Howard Street, 57 Bond Street, and a parcel containing three and a half acres, bounded by Two Hundred and Fourth Street, Tenth Avenue, and the Harlem River.

More mechanics' liens to the amount of $20,745 were filed yesterday at the County Clerk's office against the apartment house property of Alonzo B. Kight, at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Seventy-first Street. The largest claim is that of Johnston & Kelly for $11,655, other lienors being the American Lumber Company, the Bradley & Currier Company, and M. Harrison & Son.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

162 Bowery, west side, 135.2 feet north of Broome Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick building, with store; executor's sale, to Morris Weinstein $27,100

617 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 245 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.10, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jennie Orr, as trustee 8,000

29 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 26.5 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 26.5 by 83.6 by 26.3 by 80.7, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Eliza M. Zerega and others 21,500

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

236 East Forty-eighth Street, south side, 219.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 18.8 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Rosenfeld & Frauer.

Park Avenue, formerly Railroad Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 77.7 by 71.8 by 71.6 by 91.2, vacant; foreclosure sale, on the premises, to Henry C. Schrader 9,000 4,875

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 626 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 263 feet west of Broadway, 16.6 by 99.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 1,053 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street, 19 by 102.9, five-story stone-front flat, with store. Due on judgment, $25,837.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 536 West Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 420 feet west of West End Avenue, 21 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,755; subject to another mortgage for $26,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 2,313 Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 80, four-story brick flat, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delehunty, referee, 703 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 272.10 feet west of Westchester Avenue, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling, together with rights in an alley, 10 by 100, adjoining on the east. Due on judgment, $2,161.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Bouton Crisp, referee, 677 Dawson Street, north side, 117.7 feet east of Beach Avenue, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,822.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Rolin, referee, 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 198.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 24.9 by 100.1 by 26 by 100.6, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,717.

By Herbert A. Sherman, executors' sale, Sycamore Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., corner of Willow Avenue, plot 148 by 198, with dwelling; 230 and 232 Carlton Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., each 30 by 130, two two-story cottages.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

On Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 196.9 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a one-story brick boiler house, 45 2" by 65.5; Bernheimer & Schmid, premises, owners; L. Oberlin of 15 Whitehall Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 605 West Forty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 21 by 57; Anna McGuire of 484 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $100.

Willow Avenue, east side, from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, for a one-story frame shed; 178 by 18; William F. Mohe of 41 Elizabeth Street, owner; G. P. Chappell of 258 Bowery, architect; cost, $900.

Fifth Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Eighteenth Street, Wakefield, for a one-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; A. K. Vidal, Wakefield, owner; A. Le Meire, architect; cost, $1,700.

Crotona Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for six two-story frame dwellings, each 20 by 38; R. W. Thomas of 2,080 Anthony Avenue, owner; Frederick Jaeger of 717 Tremont Avenue, architect; total cost, $21,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 74.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue; to a four-story brick brewery; Bernheimer & Schmid, premises, owners; L. Oberlin of 15 Whitehall Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 123 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; to a six-story brick dwelling and store; H. H. Jackson of 106 Lexington Avenue, owner; J. H. Kimbel of 419 West Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $300.

Two Hundred and Second Street, south side, 100 feet west of Briggs Avenue; to a two-story brick dwelling and store; Ann Jackson of 886 Prospect Avenue, owner; Robert Glenn of 877 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 702 East Fourteenth Street; to a one, four, and five story brick factory; Samuel Kraus of 710 East Fourteenth Street, owner; Franklin Bayliss, Bible House, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 766 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; to a three-story brick factory and storage house; G. Abendschein of 170 East Ninety-second Street, owner; G. F. Abendschein, architect; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Monday, Dec. 10.

ADAMS PLACE, w s, 179 ft s of 183d St, 26.8x80x irregular; James A. Lamb to William R. Syme, (R S 50 cents, mtg $3,000) $3,500

AVENUE A, s w corner of 5th St, 24x100; John J. Astor to Fredericka Fennell, (R S $27) 27,000

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 158.6 ft n e of 169th St, 27x97; Henry Acker to Emil A. Dickert, (mtg $19,000, R S $6) 1

BROADWAY, e s, 75 ft s of 131st St, 24.11x100; Sarah A. Kilpatrick to Margaret Kilpatrick, all liens, (R S 50 cents) 1

CANAL ST, 125, s s, 21.2x67.7x irregular; Ezekiel Fixman, referee, to J. Van Vechten Olcott and others, (R S $29.50) 29,175

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 91st St, 50.8x100; Edward Hirsh and another to Niels Hansen, (R S $90) 1

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 300 ft s of 122d St, 30x100x irregular; Elizabeth Helm to Sylvester Helm, ½ part 1

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 300 ft s of 122d St, 30x100x irregular; Elizabeth Helm to Sylvester Helm, ½ part 1

GREENWICH AV, w s, 86.5 ft n of 10th St, 21x40.3x irregular; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Matilda Du Bois, (R S $16) 16,000

HOE ST, w s, 202.6 ft s of 167th St, 18.9x100; H. D. Tiffany to Edith T. Lord, (R S $4, mtg $4,000) 100

HULL AV, n s, 275 ft s of Ozark St, 50x100; Caroline B. Kirk to Richard Grant, (R S $1.50) 1

HULL AV, w s, 225 ft s of Ozark St, 50x100; Caroline B. Kirk to Lilly Pinckney, (R S $1.50) 1

HUTCHINSON RIVER PARKWAY, 102.9 ft n of Lafayette Av, 51.4x122.1x50x110.4; Edward M. Rollins to James A. Dunn, (R S $2.50) 2,400

JACKSON AV, n w corner of 163d St, 25 x86.4; Joseph P. McDougal, referee, to John J. Bell, (R S $8, mtg $17,500) 3,000

JACKSON AV, e s, 506.5 ft s of 165th St, 25x93; Mary Lyons to Edwin L. Clark, (R S $1.50) 1

JACOB ST, s w corner of Frederick St, 25x100; Thomas Kane to Patrick Murphy, (R S 50 cents, mtg $500) 1

JEFFERSON ST, 48, w s, 30x26.1; Esther E. Munday to Mary Morris and another, (R S $3.50, mtg $2,000) 5,500

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, Lots 63 and 64, map of villa sites and 80 lots, portion of Anthony estate, 51.5x79.4x50.4x 73.3; Stanley H. Bevins, referee, to Warren E. Sammis 4,000

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, Lots 61 and 62, map of 16 villa sites and 80 lots, portion of Anthony estate, 51.5x73.3x50.4x 67.2; Stanley H. Bevins, referee, to Warren E. Sammis 1,000

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 125 ft n of Windham Place, runs e 106.11x s 18.9x w 104.5 to road x n 18.7 to beginning; Frederic E. and Hugh N. Camp, Jr., executors, &c., to Chester B. Overbaugh 1,000

LOTS 263 and 457, map of Arden property; Richard E. Carpenter, Jr., to Sarah A. Vaden 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 89th St, 100.8x85; Edward Oppenheimer and another to David Rothschild, (R S $60, mtg $90,000) 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 25.3 ft n of 152d St, 24.9x100x25x100; Joseph Egan to Catherine Fairclough, (mtg $10,000, R S $4) .. 1

NASSAU ST, n w corner of John St, 25x 88; Marco B. Gary to Georgia G. Cockcroft, ½ part 1

NASSAU ST, n w corner of John St, 25x 88; James Cockcroft to Marco B. Gary, ½ part 1

PIERCE AV, s s, 250 ft e of Dean Place, 25x191.11x25x101.8; David B. Foley to John J. Foley, (R S $1) 1

PLOT, begins 54.5 ft w of Woody Crest Av and 296.7 ft from 163th St, runs w 20.4x s 76.6x e 20.4x n 76.6 to beginning; George W. Collier to John A. Prigge 300

ROCK ST, n s, 175 ft e of Cornell Place, 50x68.5x irregular; Peter Fitzpatrick to M. Groh's Sons 1,400

SUMMIT AV, n w corner of William's Bridge Road, 100x4.8x92.10x50.2; also, William's Bridge Road, s w corner of Jefferson Av, 100.4x106.4x100x98.6; Annie Gutman to Charles M. Rosenthal 100

UNION AV, w s, 83.4 ft n of 152d, or Kelly, St, 16.8x100; Edwin L. Ernst to George E. Babcock, (R S $1, mtg $4,500) 100

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 50.5x 100; Frieda Hart to Madison G. Hawks, (mtg $13,300, R S $3.50) 1

1ST AV, e s, 42 ft n of 4th St, 21x87.7; John J. Astor to Louis E. Goldstrom .. 15,000

1ST AV, e s, 21 ft n of 4th St, 21x87.11; John J. Astor to Louis C. May 15,000

1ST AV, e s, 63 ft n of 4th St, 21x87.11; John J. Astor to George G. Wheelock, (R S $1.50) 15,000

1ST AV, e s, 21.9 ft e of 5th St, 21.7x 67.2; John J. Astor to Katie Goldstrom. 14,000

1ST AV, e s, 43.4 ft s of 5th St, 21.8x67.2; John J. Astor to John Fath, (R S $14) .. 14,000

1ST AV, w s, 48.1 ft n of 4th St, 16x100; John J. Astor to Joseph Vetting and wife, (R S $12) 12,000

1ST AV, n e corner of 4th St, 21x87.11; John J. Astor to Louise Stolzenberg, (R S $27.50) 27,500

6TH AV, 916, 22.5x79.6x22.6x80.6; Farrell F. O'Dowd to Annie M. Kelly, (mtg $21,000) 31,950

4TH ST, n s, 87.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 96.2; John J. Astor to Louis and Christine Gunther 16,000

4TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Avenue A, 24.1x96.2x irregular; John J. Astor to William E. Sengens 15,440

5TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 96.2; John J. Astor to John H. Lengenhausen and wife, (R S $10) 16,000

15TH ST, s s, 147 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 103.3; Edward D. Thurston, trustee, to Elizabeth's Industrial School, (R S $28) .. 28,000

22D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x 98.9; James Pott and another, executors, &c., to Annie L. Van de Water 1

36TH ST, 346 East, 25x60x irregular; Mary A. Moran to Joseph W. Posthauer, (mtg $11,000, R S $18) 1

52D ST, 29, 20x100.8; Seymour H. Kuzman to John F. Erdman, (R S $20, mtg $30,000) 100

75TH ST, 315 East, 25x102.2; Joseph Escher to M. Agnes Murphy, (mtg $12,000, R S $3) 1

93D ST, n s, 255 ft w of Park Av, 71x 100.8; James Kilpatrick to Margaret Kilpatrick, all liens, (R S 50 cents) 1

97TH ST, n s, 183.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.6x100.11; Charles H. Knox, referee, to E. F. Romaine, (R S $18) 15,750

99TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 49.10x 100.11; Henry M. Whitehead, referee, to Mary G. Murray, (R S $3.50, mtg $5,000) 3,100

108TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x80.11; William Preuss, Jr., to Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension, (correction of deed, all liens, R S 50c.) 100

112TH ST, 32 East, 37.3x100.11x irregular, with right to 5-ft strip on e s; Madison G. Hawks to Henry Hertz, (mtg $30,000, R S $3.50) 50,000

116TH ST, 136 West, 32x100.11; Fred Euler to Annie Aaron and Mattie Schweitzer, (mtg $34,000, R S $3) 1

118TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Alfred H. Marvin to Charles M. Rosenthal, (mtg $21,000) 1

118TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal to Annie Gutman, referee, (mtg $21,000, R S $10) 100

122D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Teresa T. Fusco and another to Nicola de Filippo, all title, &c. 500

123D ST, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Sophie Rauch to Our Saviour's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of Harlem, (R S $1.50, mtg $8,000) 1

132D ST, 350 ft w of Boulevard, 25x199.10 to 153d St; Farrell F. O'Dowd to Annie M. Kelly, (mtg $2,750) 5,400

154TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Apolonia and George Riegel to William B. Aitken, quitclaim 1

154TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Catherine Clark to William B. Aitkin, (mtg $5,500, R S $3.30) 100

Recorded Leases.

CHERRY ST, 95; Louis Manheim to Giovannus Cucco, 5 1-2 years $3,600

EAST BROADWAY, 239; Tony Levien to Lazar A. Grisheshock, 6 1-2 years 480

HESTER ST, 102; Max Epstein to Abraham Bernstein, 5 years 3,700

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AUFHAUSER, Samuel, to Edward C. Schaefer and another, trustees; 62d St, s s, 98.9 ft e of Park Av, 5 years, 4 per cent $10,000

BOWE, Margaret, to Bowery Savings Bank; 156th St, n s, 75 ft e of Boulevard St, 5 years, 4 per cent 4,000

CLARK, Nathan E., and wife to I. Rieckard Adler; Madison Av, n e corner of 87th St, due Nov. 9, 1900 13,500

CLARK, Edwin L., to William Rissick; Jackson Av, e s, 506.5 ft s of 165th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 700

DICKERT, Emil A., to Henry Acker; Boston Road, s e s, 158.6 ft n e of 169th St, 1 year 2,500

DUNN, James A., to Edward A. Rollins; Hunt's Point Road, widened, e s, 102.9 ft n of Lafayette Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500

EBLING, William H., Jr., to Edward A. Schmidt; Cauldwell Av, e s, 25 ft n e of Cedar Place, or St; Cauldwell Av, w s, 200 ft n of Cedar Place; Cauldwell Av, w s, 300 ft s of Cliff St; Cauldwell Av, w s, 50 ft n of Cedar Place or St, 100x— to Cauldwell Av 100x— to Avenue B; also Cauldwell Av, e s, at centre line of Lot 78, map of village of Grove Hill, due Jan. 1, 1902 40,000

ERDMANN, John F., to Louis Stettauer; 52d St, 60 East, 2 years, 4½ per cent 35,000

FAILLA, Joseph, to Charles Bjorkegren; 167th St, 392 East, ½ year, 6 per cent 180

FATH, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, e s, 43.4 ft s of 5th St, 3 years, 4 per cent 10,000

FENNELL, Fredericka, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Avenue A, s w corner of 6th St, 3 years, 4 per cent 17,000

FISCHER, Anton, to George Bruestle; 4th St, n s, 100.2 ft e of Avenue A, leasehold, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

GOLDBERG, Harris, Samuel, and Elias, to Anna C. Hosier; Houston St, s w corner of Ludlow St, 1 year, 6 per cent .. 3,000

GOLDSTROM, Katie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, e s, 21.9 ft s of 5th St, 3 years 10,500

GOLDSTROM, Louis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, e s, 42 ft n of 4th St, 3 years 14,000

GRANT, Richard, to West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Hull Av, w s, 275 ft s of Ozark St, 1 year 1,250

GRANT, Richard, to Caroline B. Kirk; Hull Av, w s, 275 ft s of Ozark St, 1 month 50

GROSSMAN, Isaac, to Hyman Atlas; Madison St, 174, 3 years, 6 per cent 6,000

GROSSMAN, Isaac, to Charles McBurney and others, trustees, &c.; Madison St, 174, 5 years 30,000

GUNTHER, Louis, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 4th St, n s, 87.11 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 12,000

HANSEN, Niels, to Edward Oppenheimer and Edward Hirsh; Central Park West, s w corner of 91st St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 55,000

HANSEN, Niels, to Edward Oppenheimer and Edward Hirsh; Central Park West, s w corner of 91st St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 90,000

HAYES, Mary A., to Laura Webman; 163d St, s w s, 440 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 1 month, 6 per cent 200

HEMMERLE, Andrew, and Kate, to August Strauch; Lot 33, map of Undercliff Terrace, demand 1,000

HERTZ, Harry, to Madison G. Hawke; 113th St, 82 East, installments 12,500

HERTZ, Harry, to Madison G. Hawke; 113th St, 82 East, demand, without interest 1,000

HODGE, Myers M., to David Silberstein; Bleecker St, 289, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

KATZ, Max, to H. B. Scharmann & Sons; Norfolk St, 80, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 1,200

LEGENHAUSEN, John H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 12,000

LOEW, William L., to Emma Fitch; Prince St, n e corner of Thompson St; South St, 194, demand 8,964

LOEW, William L., to Virginia Fitch; Prince St, n e corner of Thompson St; South St, 194, demand 9,161

MANDEL, Samuel, and others to Sender Jarmulowsky; Grand St, 451 and 453, 5 years 10,800

MARSCHALL, August, to Henry Moele; 62d St, 154 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent .. 13,000

MAY, Louis C., to Jacob May; 1st Av, e s, 21 ft n of 4th St, 5 years, 4 per cent .. 15,000

McCRACKEN, Samuel, to James W. Lawrence; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 182d St, due on sale of property, &c 4,000

McMAHON, Jane F., and George J., to Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; Madison Av, n e corner of 131st St, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,200

McMAHON, Jane F., and George J., to Euphemia D. Russell and another; Madison Av, n e corner of 131st St, 3 years .. 30,000

MONTAG, Christina, to American Mortgage Company; 165th St, s s, 110 ft w of Gauldwell Av, demand and 6 per cent .. 18,000

MOORE, Thomas L., to Mary E. Wagner; 10th Av, n w corner of 26th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

O'DONNELL, Mary F., to Randolph Guggenheimer; 2d Av, n w corner of 54th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

O'NEILL, Ellen and Andrew, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 54th St, 449 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 4,500

O'SULLIVAN, Mary, to George Allen; 10th Av, n w s, Lot 533, map of C. C. Moore, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

OVERBAUGH, Chester B., to Frederick E. and Hugh N. Camp, Jr., executors, &c.; King's Bridge Road, e s, 125 ft n of Windham Place, 3 years 600

PINCKNEY, Lilly, to Caroline B. Kirk; Hull Av, w s, 222 ft s of Ozark St, 1 year 650

POPP, Charles E., to Stuart Duncan; 93d St, 129 East, 3 years, 4 per cent 4,500

RECHENBERG, Mathilde B., to Ida E. Hait; 104th St, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 700

REED, Ellen F., to Mary L. Tilden; 135th St, s s, 263.4 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 5,000

REED, Ellen F., to Mary L. Tilden; 135th St, s s, 266.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 5,000

REID, Charles E., to Josephine Chedsey; 136th St, 587 East, 1 year, 6 per cent .. 500

ROBITZEK, William, to City Mortgage Company; 168th St, n s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 30,000

ROMAINE, Benjamin F., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 97th St, n s, 183.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years 13,500

ROMER, Louisa, to George H. McGuire; Morris, or Fleetwood, Av, w s, 300 ft s of 172d St, 3 years, 4 per cent 1,200

ROSENBERG, Morris, to Daniel Rosenberg; Lots 13 to 17, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, 6 per cent 46,494

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 203d St, n w corner of William's Bridge Road, extends to Briggs Av, with all title to lot at n e corner of above, 3 years 3,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Briggs Av, s e s, at s s of Summit St; also, 254.1 ft s of Mosholu Parkway, extends to William's Bridge Road, with all title to lot adjoining above on e's and on n s, 3 years 1,500

ROTHSCHILD, David, to Edward Oppenheimer and Edward Hirsh; Madison Av, n e corner of 89th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 60,000

ROTHSCHILD, David, to Edward Oppenheimer and Edward Hirsh; Madison Av, n e corner of 89th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 100,000

SCHERZINGER, Charles A., to Philip Lehrbach; Bathgate Av, e s, 110 ft s of 172d St, 1 year, 6 per cent 250

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to William S. and J. Seymour and another, executors, &c.; 1st Av, e s, 25.6 ft n of 91st St, 3 years 18,000

SENGENS, William E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4th St, n s, 325.10 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4 per cent 9,000

ST. ELIZABETH'S INDUSTRIAL School to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 14th St, 235 and 237 East; also, 15th St, 236 East, 1 year, 4 per cent 42,500

SPERRY, John J., to Hamilton Bank; 125th St, s s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, secures notes 15,000

STEIN, Henry, to Mary M. Smith; 120th St, n w corner of Mount Morris Av or Park West, demand, 6 per cent 3,500

STEIN, Jacob A., and Sophia Stern to Julius Hallgarten, trustee; 72d St, s s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 11,000

STOLZENBERG, Louise, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 1st Av, n e corner of 4th St, 3 years, 4 per cent 18,000

VEITLING, Joseph, to Catharine Meyer and another; Avenue A, 63, 5 years, 4½ per cent 12,500

WALLENSTEIN, Lasar, and wife to Jacob Kottek; Bleecker St, 190, demand, 6 per cent 7,000

WALLENSTEIN, Lasar, and wife to Caroline F. Butterfield; Bleecker St, 190, 3 years, 4½ per cent 30,000

WEILL, Louis W., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 41st St, n s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

WHEELOCK, George G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, e s, 63 ft n of 4th St, 3 years 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATLAS, Hyman, to Rosa Vesell and another $6,000

BURSTEIN, Maurice J., to Wolf Tulchinsky ..... Nominal

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company ..... Nominal

COFFIN, Esther L., and others to Washington Trust Company 17,000

GRANGE, William, and others to Wilbur K. Mathews ..... Nominal

HICKS, Eliz H., to Elise S. M. Mazet 2,000

KING, Hannah L., to William R. Boone. 250

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Walter Coggeshall, executor, &c. 4,020

LUDLOW, Edward L., to Mary B. Mills, guardian, &c., (two assignments) 20,000

MORGENTHAU, Maximillian, to Bert S. Fuller 100

SCOTT, Alfred B., to United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CORNERS.—Very choice, well-located corner properties for sale at bargain prices:
Willis Av. $45,000
Amsterdam Av. 50,000
Columbus Av. 150,000
Eleventh Av. 25,000
For prime investments call on
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

A 5-STORY AND BASEMENT TENEMENT; all conditions; all rented; best paying investment in city; great bargain, as owner must sell; no brokers; principals only. F., Box 294, 1,269 Broadway.

PRIVATE HOUSE, (4-STORY,) IN THE WEST Seventies; leased one tenant; price $30,000; exchange for country residence. GEORGE NINER, 20 Broad St

BARGAINS.—Bronx lots; Woodycrest Av. corner; Fordham Heights plot; three Woodlawn corners; others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

$7,750.—RARE BARGAIN; EXAMINE 315 East 53d St.; choice 2-story and basement dwelling; must be sold. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

AN AVENUE CORNER, FIVE-STORY TRIPLE flat, with store, L station street, savings bank mortgage 4½%, great bargain to quick buyer. SHARROTT & THOM, No. 3,855 Third Av.

BARGAIN!—Only $1,500 cash, elegant 5-story double tenement, 20 families; perfect condition; fully rented; price, $14,500; mortgage, $13,000; rental, $1,650. REXER, 31 Nassau St.

BUILDERS, THE BEST LOCATED AND cheapest lot in the Bronx, ripe for building large 4-family flat. SHARROTT & THOM, No. 3,855 Third Av.

BROADWAY, (LONG ACRE SQUARE.)—A choice plot for sale, or will lease for term of years. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 53 West 33d St.

LOTS NEAR BRONX AND PELHAM PARK, fronting Eastern Boulevard and Pelham Road. Coming speculative section. Bargains. S. CONE, owner, 116 Broadway, Room 48.

ATTENTION!—Only $1,500 cash, beautiful new 5-story double tenement, 2 stores; always rented; price, $18,000; mortgage, $16,500; rental, $2,000; bargain. REXER, 31 Nassau St.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS! PLOTS NEAR Broadway, 14th to 46th St., with loans. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

DESIRABLE LOT IN 128TH ST., 6TH AND Lenox Av., near rapid transit. 85 West 128th St.

11-STORY, BASEMENT AND SUB.—Broadway, near Astor Place; rentals, $22,200; safe investment. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

BOULEVARD, SOUTHEAST CORNER, BELOW 42d St.—110 feet Boulevard, 144 on street. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

24TH WARD.—Several tracts of desirably located acreage, for sale or exchange. OWNER, 20 Broad St., Room 1,502.

AT $27,000.—Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 21st St., near 5th Av. S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th. (Fifth Avenue Hotel.)

5TH AV., NEAR 128TH ST.; PLOT 50x110. Ready for improvement. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

BARGAIN.—Two-family house near 161st St.; rented; less than $6,000; mortgage, $3,500. SHARROTT & THOM, No. 3,855 Third Av.

8TH AV. CORNER, HARLEM.—$66,000; leased, one tenant, $4,400; pays $2,600 net. CRANE, 187 Broadway.

BUILDERS!—Plot, 35x87, Allen St., near Stanton; bargain. Address CHAS. GALENSKI, 35 Nassau St.

FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in West 22d St.; only $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—Pearl, near Centre; 3,000 square feet; 4-story lofts; $30,000; easy terms. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

WEST 50TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—5x100; 3 brownstone houses; bargain; $40,000. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

7 LOTS.—25x100; East 42d St., near Avenue A; must be sold. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—Easy terms; three-story single flat. GOELLER, 3d Av. and 134th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

QUEENSBOROUGH IS THE MOST VALUable from an investment point, and the cheapest in price of any of the Boroughs of New York City. We have the best and cheapest. Let us prove it to you. A single lot or one hundred acres, a five dollar bill or a half million, can be invested with us and bring the best results. Let us prove it to you. WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

212 CORNELIA ST.—Full 2-family 2-story and basement frame house; examine it and make offer; no reasonable offer refused. KETCHAM BROS., 1,545 Broadway, Brooklyn.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Three-story and basement 12-room house, $3,500; easy terms. Brownstone house, Park Slope, $5,000. BEARDALL, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

STUYVESANT HEIGHTS SECTION.—Modern 2-story basement flat home; cost $8,000; this week only for $6,200. WM. H. H. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—Good modern 2-story brownstone dwelling; fine condition; Park Slope; desirable location; easy terms. L. H. POTTER & BRO., 81 Flatbush Av.

BIG INVESTMENT.—2-story brick flat; will pay for itself. JOHN PERRY & CO., 373 Fulton St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

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FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL properties on North Shore of Long Island. 55 acres, 1,800 ft. of fine shore front; good bathing and safe anchorage. No nuisances near. Large springs of fresh water. Many fine old trees. Forty-five minutes from house to 34th St. Ferry. Suitable for both Summer and Winter home. Can be divided into two or more parts. Prices $2,000 to $3,000 per acre. Address F. N. WRIGHT, Manhasset, L. I.

55 ACRES, $1,400.
The biggest bargain, the greatest speculation on Long Island; 9-room house, barn, 2 orchards; land all cleared and tillable; half cash, balance mortgage. OWNER, Box A 174, Times.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

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FARM, 126 ACRES, 10 TIMBER; 18-ROOM house, 2 barns; farmhouse; plenty fruit; productive soil; 1 hour from city; cost, $35,000; must sell to close estate; price, $10,000. AT WATER, 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE—Cottages, hotels, farms, 6 to 160 acres; $3,000, $7,000, $18,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

Real Estate.

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IF YOU WANT A HOME WE WILL BUY A lot and build you a house anywhere satisfactory without any money down; simply $7.50 monthly per thousand, interest included, after you take possession. Address 309 Broadway, Room 904.

Real Estate Wanted.

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OWNERS.—Personal attention and larger income obtained by placing your property in my charge. Write or call at office, THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

WANTED—First mortgages in Manhattan for following sums: $8,000, $10,000, $30,000; owners only apply. PIERSON & WOLFFE, 35 Nassau St.

WANTED—Choice Sound shore residence, between Greenwich and city; $150,000; have cash buyer PERRY, 309 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

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EIGHT-ROOM PRIVATE HOUSE AND LARGE stable, North 7th St., Brooklyn; value, $5,000; mtge., $1,800; must sell at sacrifice; will take $1,000 cash and exchange for acreage, Long Island only; also tenement paying 11 per cent., to close estate. Call or write, TREAD, 202 East 23d St.; open evenings.

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, ESTABlished 1868, has many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country property for sale and exchange; also, flats, tenements, apartment houses, free and clear lots and country places It will pay to call or write for full particulars.

DESIRABLE EXCHANGES.—Beekman Hill dwelling, Orange residence; Washington Heights dwelling; Dutchess County farm; income-paying tenements; Brooklyn dwelling; exchanges negotiated. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

EQUITIES IN SEVERAL PIECES GOOD INcome property in all sections of Brooklyn for lots or unincumbered private house. FORMAN & WHITLOCK, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$40,000 EQUITY IN CHOICE CITY INCOME property; will take half cash, balance, well located farm or gentleman's country place. SHARROTT & THOM, No. 3,855 3d Av.

FREE AND CLEAR, MANHATTAN, BROOKlyn, "vacant" for farms, income, and country residences. JOHN DONNELLY, 50 Liberty St.

SEVERAL WEST SIDE DWELLINGS FOR free and clear country or city equities. FINN, 115 Broadway.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM Highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St., received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Lawyers.

DIVORCE $50 entire expense. Lawyer GEO. ROBINSON, 99 Nassau St.

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GRANTWOOD

ON-THE-HUDSON.
OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.

You can buy this house for $40.00 per month,

If there is any finer, more accessible, more healthful homesite than Grantwood, any place promising quicker appreciation of property values, any place more liberally equipped with public improvements or better conducted in any respect, you will do well to find it. But see Grantwood before you make a bargain.

$40.00 a Month

covering principal and interest; or we will build for you in any style on similar terms. Size of plot, 50x200. House has nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large full-width porch, finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; polished oak staircases, nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace &c.

Grantwood is directly on the Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb, 20 minutes via either 14th street or 42d street Ferries and Hudson Traction Co.'s R. R. and 15 minutes from 125th street Ferry and Trolley.

Write or call for photographic views and maps of picturesque Grantwood and full particulars.

Free Tickets to visit the property.

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1,133 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone 1087 Madison Sq.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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64TH ST., 138 WEST.—Four stories and extension; two bathrooms; open plumbing; prime condition; rent, $1,500; caretaker; examine. FINN, 115 Broadway.

PARTY WILL RENT WHOLE OR PART OF completely furnished residence on Lenox Avenue corner; very desirable for physician or dentist; reasonable rent. OPPORTUNITY, 2,025 5th Av.

142D ST., 503 W.—8 rooms, bath, handsomely decorated; buffet, steam heat, hot water, gas range, stationary icebox, laundry; finest location; rent moderate.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 3-STORY, BAY window, brownstone; private family only. Owner, 246 West 104th St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

PARTY WILL RENT WHOLE OR PART OF completely furnished residence on Lenox Avenue corner; very desirable for physician or dentist; reasonable rent. OPPORTUNITY, 2,025 5th Av.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 96TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $38. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

5 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18, all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath, private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, n. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

117TH ST., 309-366 WEST, NEAR MORNING-Side Park.—Handsomely decorated, six rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, private surroundings; near Columbia University and convenient to cable and elevated. Rent, $25, $27. References.

FOUR ROOMS AND BATH, HEATED, HOT water; overlooking Morningside and Central Parks; small families adults; no dogs; $18 to $20; references. 303 West 111th St.

A.—$10; NEAR CENTRAL PARK; 63 WEST 100th St.; 3 rooms, $10; 4 rooms, $12; newly decorated; halls carpeted; ranges, mirrors.

LETHUNE ST., CORNER HUDSON.—FOUR rooms, bath; modern conveniences; free until Dec. 15. Ring T. Donnelly's bell.

ONLY APARTMENT LEFT.—Five large, light rooms, newly decorated; private halls; improvements; $14. 432 West 52d St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 118TH ST.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $30; handsomely decorated.

107TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 47TH ST., 6TH AV. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

58TH ST., 308 WEST.—Steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; $40.

Brooklyn.

308 HICKS ST.—Desirable apartments of two rooms; prices, $7.

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BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES to let on Ann, Beekman, Barclay, Bond, Chambers, City Hall Place, Church, Cliff, Dey, Dunne, Elm, Perry, Frankfort, Front, Fulton, Gold, Greenwich, Hudson, John, Leonard, Maiden Lane, Moore, Nassau, New Chambers, Park Place, Pearl, Reade, Rose, Spruce, South, Vesey, Water, West, White, William, and Worth Sts. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
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FACTORIES AND MILLS.

50 Entire Buildings, 100 Lofts, with or without power. D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, N. Y.

DESK ROOM, $5 MONTHLY; ROLLER TOP furnished; open evenings until 8. (Sundays and holidays included.) 25 East 14th St. 8 Rooms 2 and 3, between Broadway and Fifth Av.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES
JACOB A. KING, 491 BROADWAY.

9TH AV., 238.—Large floor; six rooms; modern improvements; elevator; showcase; steam heat. Ring janitor's bell.

FACTORY, POWER, RAILROAD SWITCH, Sprinklers, cheap labor, low freights. W. LAWTON, Kingston, N. Y.

TO RENT.—Rubbing bed; also second floor loft, with power, elevator. CHELSEA MARBLE WORKS, 516 West 20th St.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores with plate glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

126TH ST., 422 WEST.—Large store with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

HAMILTON ST., 16½.—Large store, with plate glass front and three dwelling rooms; $15; cheap

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 368 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

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COMPLETE FURNISHINGS, HOUSES, APARTments, restaurants, plants, merchandise, every description; cash. BRINK, 3d Av., 117th St. Telephone 1299 Harlem.

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONTENTS OF houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place

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STARR'S ALLEYS, 308-310 WEST 59TH ST. Open games and club alleys. Meeting Royal Arcanum League.

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THE IOWA,

135 West 104th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE.
THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS.
With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Avs., electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.

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N. W. Corner 102d St. & Broadway.
Adjoining private house on 102d St.
New apartments of 7 and 8 rooms. Arrangements can be made for 14 rooms. Only a few Apartments left. All modern improvements, including elevator, electric lights and telephone. Rents from $900 upwards.
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BRANDT & KIRBY, Agents,
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Corner, six rooms and bath, steam heat; $30.
150 West 64th St.,
Seven rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water; $38.
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Single 7 rooms and bath; Janitor, 3d floor; $24.
206 8th Av., (20th St.)
Roomy, comfortable, single; Janitor; $30.
Single seven rooms and bath; Janitor; $28.
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P. S. TREACY, 1,939 Broadway, (65th St.)

THE TUXEDO, HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.

Northwest corner Lexington Av. and 58th St.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, &c., &c. Suites of five and six rooms and tiled bathroom. All outside rooms; rents, $35 and $40 per month. Superintendent on premises.

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112 West 44th St.
2 large light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator—Hot water—Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

MANHATTAN AV., 27, (NEAR 102D.)—Elegant apartments of eight extra large, light rooms, bath; single house; hot water; steam heat; oak woodwork; nickel plumbing; handsomely finished throughout; 4th floor; $35 to $45. Janitor.

25 MANHATTAN AV., NEAR 102D ST.—Elegant apartment, 7 large, light rooms; bath; steam heat; hot water; oak woodwork; nickel plumbing; all improvements; elegant and tasteful decorations; $30. Janitor.

$38.—HALL ATTENDANCE, STEAM HEAT, hot water supply; tiled bathroom, exposed plumbing, porcelain tubs and sinks; eight rooms and bath. Janitor, 230 West 122d St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

11 MANHATTAN AV., (NEAR 101ST.)—Fine single 8-room and bath apartments; steam heat; hot water; cheap rents. ROBERT RANKIN, 35 Manhattan Av., (102d.)

153 WEST 46TH ST.,
between Broadway and 6th Av.
Second flat, seven rooms and bathroom, $55.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

1,300 2D AV., NEAR 68TH ST. SECOND FLAT. Single house, six large rooms, rent asked, $27. Also, five-room flat in adjoining house, rent $17. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av. 41 Liberty St.

PARK AV., 1,051, NEAR 86TH ST.
Apartments of six large rooms; steam heat; rents, $20 to $26; location convenient and desirable and houses extremely well kept.

AN A1 AIRY APARTMENT AVAILABLE AT attractive rent, in the finely situated elevator apartment house, The Trouville, Broadway, West End Av. and 107th St.

849 WEST END AVENUE, NEAR 102D Street, 8 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; in select locality. Rent $65. No children. See janitor.

ELEGANT APARTMENT; 5 LARGE ROOMS; one flight; all improvements, excepting bath; $16. 122 East 102d St.

DOWNTOWN; SINGLE FLAT; 8 LARGE rooms and bathroom; second apartment; all improvements; $38. 41 3d Av.

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ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS of seven large, sunny rooms. Apply to HUTLAND OFFICE, Broadway and 57th St.

159 WEST 102D.—Clean, finely furnished, complete for housekeeping; six rooms and bath; hot water. WILLIAMS.

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WANTED—For three months, from middle of January, by a gentleman and family, a furnished apartment of five to seven rooms; locality from 20th to 59th St. and between Madison Av. and Broadway; private family preferred. Address T. S., Box 220 Times Up-Town Office.

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SINGLE FLAT, SIX ROOMS AND BATH, ALL improvements, $16. Inquire 854 4th Av., near 31st St.

Winter Resorts.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND PLEASURE

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Improved in all essentials since last season, with new Palm Room and other attractive features.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
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OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY
Situated on high elevation in the centre of the City of Hamilton, the capital of Bermuda. Send for booklet. A. C. BROOKS, Manager, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Hotels.

HOTEL EMPIRE

BROADWAY AND 63d ST., N. Y. CITY.
.. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF ..
MODERATE RATES
THERE IS NO CROWD OR JAM. THE LOUNGER AND CURIOUS ARE ABSENT AND AN ATMOSPHERE OF REFINED CONGENIALITY PERVADES THE WHOLE ESTABLISHMENT.
Within ten minutes of amusement and shopping centres. All cars pass the Empire.
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

BARRETT HOUSE.

European Plan. 6th Av. & 33th St
MINUTE FROM BROADWAY.
A select hotel for permanent and transient guests, convenient to leading theatres and shopping district, "L" station, and all car lines; rooms newly furnished and decorated; single or en suite, with or without private bath; steam heat, electric light, elevator.
W. P. BARRETT, Proprietor.

Watches and Jewelry.

R. V. HURD, LATE WITH WILLIAM MOIR, saves you money on diamonds, watches, and all repairing; old gold, jewelry, gems bought, exchanged or remodeled. 128 West 23d St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs.

Lost and Found.

ERRAND GIRL LOST LACE FRIDAY IN ALTman's worth $28; will have to pay unless returned; reward if returned. 115 West 30th St.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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If you think that if you can afford to dress yourself as well as your neighbor with his bank account you have a right to make as good an appearance as you can;

If you think your wife has the right to dress herself well in spite of the fact that you are only an honest working man;

If you think that keeping your children well dressed will help cultivate a taste in them for better associates and will tend to tear down the false bars between the plebeian and aristocrat;

If you think a well-furnished home and the responsibility of having honest debts to pay will improve your own moral tone and keep you away from the saloons and evil associations;

In short, if you think you have as much right to live for your money as well as anybody else and that you are a free man and the best arbiter of your own destiny, then connect yourself with

THE AARONSON CREDIT CENTRE,

who believe that an honest man is entitled to credit and who are perfectly willing to trust you.

Remember, this is a CREDIT CENTRE, where anybody and everybody can get anything and everything on credit.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS, ready made or to order; Top Coats, Reefers, Hats, Shoes.

LADIES' AND MISSES' Tailor-made Suits, Underwear, Dry Goods, Millinery, Capes, Cloaks, Furs, Watches.

DIAMONDS, ALL KINDS JEWELRY, FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

AARONSON CREDIT CENTRE

62 BOWERY AND 157 CANAL ST., ONE FLIGHT UP.

Open from 8:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Open Saturdays from 4:30 afternoon to 11 at night. Also Sunday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 to 6.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AT $3.00 A MONTH; rented 75c. a week. GAY, 121 West 125th St.

HAT-CLEANING MACHINES; BUSINESS taught free. Write CHAS. COLTHUP, 84 2d Av.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

26TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large, newly decorated rooms, with board, for family; rooms, with or without board; French cooking; table board; piano. RISS & LAFRENTZ.

52D ST., 231 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Back parlor and single room; good table; moderate prices; Americans.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Attractively furnished rooms, bath connecting; homelike surroundings; house and appointments first class; references.

82D ST., 171 EAST.—Comfortable furnished room with board; private Jewish family; home comforts; reasonable terms.

84TH ST., 66 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, steam-heated rooms, singly or en suite; board optional.

94TH ST., 75 WEST.—Large and small handsome connecting rooms, private bath, in select house; reference required.

95TH ST., 65 WEST.—Beautiful large, light second floor; private house; steam heat; excellent board; private table if desired.

96TH ST., 63 WEST.—Handsome second floor, parlor dining room; excellent table and attendance; select house; references.

126TH ST., 132 WEST.—Second story, front, with board, for two; excellent table; every convenience.

128TH ST., 66 WEST.—One or more gentlemen can find good home in private family.

134TH ST., 83 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room in private family; with or without board. LEE.

136TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large front room, second floor, private house, suitable for 3 gentlemen; references.

ATTRACTIVE SUITE, WITH PRIVATE BATH, with or without board; single rooms; all desirable locations; highest references given. LELAND BOARD DIRECTORY, 2 West 33d St.

LEXINGTON AV., 822, Corner 83d St.—Nicely furnished rooms; good board; moderate.

Brooklyn.

EVERGREEN AV., 548.—Excellent board and all home comforts in private house; convenient to all cars.

GRAHAM AV., 368 BROOKLYN.—Widow would like child to board; mother's care given. Mrs. Maguire.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2D AV., 234, BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS. —Handsomely furnished rooms; private family; running water.

9TH ST., 39 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, second floor; every convenience; house very select; references.

11TH ST., 121 WEST.—Steam-heated large room, hallrooms, furnished; conveniences; private family; gentleman references.

23D ST., 227 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms.

33D ST., 321 WEST.—Large and small rooms; house well heated; would serve breakfast; gentlemen preferred.

33D ST., 49 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms; steam heat; every convenience; southern exposure.

54TH ST., 113 EAST.—Large, furnished, heated room; bath adjoining; also small room; gentlemen; private house.

39TH ST., 243 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; large, small, sunny; running water, bath; price moderate; private.

47TH ST., 131 EAST.—Large front room; entirely new and handsomely furnished; private house; references exchanged.

48 WEST 128TH ST.—Large front room; closets; running water; all conveniences; also hall room; moderate; private family.

48TH ST., 154 EAST.—Suite of 2 or 3 rooms; nicely furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

64TH ST., 116 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome furnished large room; first-class private house; fine neighborhood; reference.

65TH ST., 160 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms in private house; board optional.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Newly, handsomely furnished large and small rooms; breakfast if desired; physician's office.

78TH ST., 154 EAST.—Furnished room for gentleman; private family; reference required.

82D ST., 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private house; gentlemen only.

83D ST., 124 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms in clean flat; references. Keller, (ring Rivington's bell,) fourth floor.

88TH ST., 175 WEST.—Nicely furnished suite of rooms, second floor; private house; every convenience; breakfast optional.

98TH ST., 174 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for two persons; references. TRACY.

9.1TH ST., 67 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; references; moderate.

100TH ST., 200 WEST.—Large, light, pleasant room; one or two persons; private family; reference. Price.

103D ST., 144 WEST.—Cozy suite of rooms; steam; running water; convenient location; small private family; reasonable. Lupher.

104TH ST., 62 WEST.—Newly furnished suite and single rooms; tiled bath, steam heat; block from elevated station. Green.

122 WEST 132D ST.—Choice rooms, single and suite; private house; gentlemen preferred; also back parlor.

A LENOX AVENUE CORNER PARLOR TO rent to physician or dentist; none in the neighborhood; very reasonable; will rent whole house furnished, if desired. OWNER, 2,025 5th Av.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 383.—Nicely furnished large room; electric light, &c.; meals optional; terms moderate. WELLS.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Heated front rooms; tiled baths; absolute cleanliness; next block Academy Music; corner building.

LENOX AV., 273, (123d St.)—Beautiful rooms; gentlemen only; references. Call before 8:30 P. M.

LEXINGTON AV., 332, CORNER 39TH ST.—Handsomely furnished, steam heated rooms; suite or singly; private baths; references.

MANHATTAN AV., 17.—One or two rooms; water, heat, bath; convenient; board optional. Dorner.

THE JULIEN, 15 W. 20TH.
First-class rooms. Board optional. Luncheon 12 to 3. Table d'hote, 5 to 8. Transients. Telephone 3008—18th.

Brooklyn.

392 QUINCY ST.—Sunny, square room, second floor; hot and cold water; every convenience; also sunny hallroom; terms moderate.

Unfurnished Rooms.

117TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; gentlemen only; reference.

Medical.

GOAT LYMPH CURE

Locomotor Ataxia, Consumption, Nervous Disorders, Insanity,

restores where other remedies have failed.

We have every facility for the care of patients and the administration of all lymphs in the treatment of Nervous, Chronic and Mental Diseases, Nervous Exhaustion, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Many testimonials prove the lymph to be the only therapeutic remedy before the Medical World to-day that can be relied upon to produce positive restorative results in the diseases mentioned.

Call or address
(N. Y. LYMPH SANITARIUM.)
Office, 165 West 34th St., New York.

Good Will and Interest for Sale.

Quick Buyer of stores, stocks, clothing, shoes, dry goods, &c.; city, country. WEISZ, 11 Lispenard St. Tel. 2847 Franklin.

SPOT CASH PAID

For stores and stocks of merchandise of every description; city or country. F. JACOBS, 384 Grand St.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

50 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.
Manufacturing stock, new electric lamp, most perfect ever invented; economical, 98 per cent. efficiency; interchangeable for use on all current wires; of universal use; will have enormous sales and profits, in manufacture for unlimited demand; factory now fitting up in city; light on exhibition; capital, $1,000,000. Will sell limited number of $50 shares at ground-floor price, $10 each. Fullest investigation solicited. Call on or address THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

HIGH-CLASS, WELL RATED, EVERY CITY, town, hamlet; ornamental, attractive money maker; tells time 15 parts world; Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, 100 tunes; Mammoth Automatic Clocks, 14 feet high, 8 feet wide, 240 moving picture advertisements 24x36 inches, $780 per month income to agents. AUTOMATIC PICTORIAL CLOCK CO., 88 Wall St.

MANAGER AND BUYER.
A gentleman with years of experience as manager, buyer, and salesman in the wholesale hosiery and glove trade is open for engagement; would open a department for good live firm. An interview by addressing C., Box 103 New York Times.

FOR SALE—Established coal business, fully equipped, trestle, stables, building to handle hay, grain, and feed; easy terms. For particulars apply to E. C. QUACKENBUSH, Newark Av. and 7th St., Jersey City.

UNUSUAL CHANCE; INVEST $1,000; CORporation; with or without services; experience not necessary; act as manager; legitimate growing business. Call and see for yourself, 2,554 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

$2 for 1,000 Letter Heads, Bond Paper; 5,000, $9.00; cash with order. M. B. ATKINSON, Printer and Paper Dealer, 1,127 Park Row Building, City.

DESK ROOM, OR PART OF LARGE REAL estate office to let; telephone service. REID, 1,673 Lexington Av.

WANTED—Restaurant or paying cigar stand or space for one. Write VANZANDT, 150 Nassau St., Room 038.

IF SECURED, WILL LOAN ANY PART OF $100,000, and wanted suitable invention. 80 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn.

I PAY 25% MORE FOR ALL KINDS OF MERchandise; city or country; business strictly confidential. I. ALDERMAN, 417 East 52d St.

THREE EXCELLENT INVESTMENTS FOR capital; particulars on application to principals only. MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $600; STOCK brokerage business. Call, between 10 and 12. TALISMAN, 6 Wall St.

PLUMBING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Bargain. Inquire 207 East 40th St. Estab. 11 years. F. SIMS.

BOARDING HOUSE; GOOD LOCALITY; house full of steady boarders; sacrifice. 163 East 122d St.

Clothing.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LADIES', GENtlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. MR. or MRS. NAFTAL, 744 6th Av.

MADAME BLUM.—ABSOLUTELY HIGHEST prices for ladies' castoff evening and street costumes; also furs. 750 6th Av.

Furs.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

L. BRYANT, PRACTICAL FURRIER, 348 6TH Av.—Honest place for repairing furs; largest assortment; cheapest prices.

FURS, FURS.—Persian Lamb, Seal Jackets, all other Furs, reduced this week. 50 West 125th St.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

MEYERS, 207 WEST 23D ST.—Dogs, birds, gold fish; aquarium; dog and bird medicine; fine singing canary and cage, $2.00.

Miscellaneous.

RESPIRATORIUM—Take inhalations for hoarseness. Call and interview. 132 East 23d St.

Excursions.

COOK'S HOLIDAY TRIPS,

Including Hotels and All Expenses.
Boston—3 days Dec. 26.....$12.
Washington—3 days Dec. 27.....$12.
Washington and Old Point—6 days Dec. 27.....$25.
Florida—Jan. 18, 26, etc. Tours from....

What does "price revision" mean?

With us it means overhauling our clothing stock; and wherever any one kind of overcoat or suit has sold down to comparatively few, or where the sizes are such that it becomes difficult to fit every comer, or where a pattern for some unknown reason has been given the cold shoulder; snipping the price.

That's what we've been doing for the last few days with our Winter suits—costs less to keep warm now than a week ago.

Snipping doesn't describe the harsh treatment given several hundred sack suits of 32, 33 and 34 inch chest measure.

$10.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 84 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Tuesday, Dec. 11th.

Underwear Department.

Sale of

Silk Skirts, Bath Gowns and Aprons.

Black and Colored Taffeta Silk Skirts,
$6.75, $8.75, $11.75,
value $9.00 to $16.75.

Bath Gowns,
all colors, bound with satin ribbon, tied with silk girdle,
$4.85.

Aprons.
Special lot of Maids' and Nurses' Aprons, at
50c. & 75c.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

THE OLEOMARGARINE SUITS.

State Admits that It Has No Evidence Against the Armours—Actions May Be Dropped.

The suits instituted by Commissioner of Agriculture Frederick C. Schraub against Philip D., Jonathan C., and Philip D. Armour, Jr., the Armour Packing Company, and others to collect penalties for the illegal sale of oleomargarine may be dropped. The penalties amount to nearly $1,730,000, and the State has spent about $16,000 in the litigation. The Armours offered, when Frank S. Black was Governor, to compromise for $20,000 under a special act of the Legislature which authorized such a settlement. Gov. Black declined to sanction the compromise. The papers in the case are now before Justice Frank H. Hiscock.

Frank H. Platt, who defended the Armours as their counsel, has asked for the dismissal of the suits, and Attorney General John C. Davies has practically concurred by informing Justice Hiscock that the prosecution has not evidence to sustain the charges because papers and books of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and other transportation corporations have been destroyed under their system of periodically destroying accumulations.

Mr. Platt said yesterday that he was the general counsel of the Armours when the suits were instituted and that their various phases should be familiar to newspaper readers. Commissioner Schraub began the litigation before he was leaving office. He did not specify any particular transactions, but as a matter of guesswork stated that the Armours had sold ten packages of oleomargarine each day for a certain period in each of a number of cities in the State so that a fabulous sum in penalties was figured up. When it came to specifications the State furnished no legal evidence. Railroad officials who were called did not furnish it because it did not exist. The case is now in the hands of the court.

"There has never," added Mr. Platt, "been any politics in the case."

Ex-Gov. Black said he stood by his act as Governor.

"I did not," he added, "when I refused to sanction the settlement know that the Armours owed the State $1,720,000. The courts are to decide that sooner or later. As to my renomination for Governor being defeated by my act, that's a question no man living or dead could tell. I certainly don't care to speculate on it myself. I stand by my act and don't care to discuss it."

Ira A. Place of counsel for the New York Central said that the company was never a party to the oleomargarine suits even as a witness.

The Rice Wills Hearing Set.

The taking of testimony as to the wills of William Marsh Rice will commence on Dec. 20. This was decided yesterday by Surrogate Thomas. The order will start the actual contest sooner than was expected.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th Street.

SALE OF

Photo Frames.

Five hundred,—Imported, French Gilt Frames. Oblong or oval, Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes. Handsome designs,—solid chaste work or exquisite examples of the "open" Venetian scroll and flower patterns,

50 cents and 95 cents;
Value $1.00 to $2.75.

Blankets.

Fine wool Blankets. Single bed size,—10-4, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 per pair,

Double bed size,—11-4, $4.50, $5.75 and $6.75. 12-4, $7.50, $8.75 and $10.00.

Down Comfortables,—extensive variety of color and pattern,

$4.00 to $20.00.

Silkoline Comfortables, $1.00 and $1.25.

Crochet Spreads,—full size, 90c., $1.25 and $1.60.

Sale of French Flannels.

Figured, dotted, tucked and embroidered, in lengths suitable for Shirt-waists,

$2.25 and $3.25 per pattern.

White Skirting Flannels,—handsomely embroidered, —for Ladies' or Children's Petticoats, Infant's Cloaks, etc.

at sale prices.

Black Dress Goods.

2nd Floor.

Dress Patterns of rich quality Black materials including all the fashionable plain and novelty weaves. A very extensive and varied stock,

$3.00 to $10.00 per pattern.

Umbrellas.

Twelve hundred.

Women's—26 in. Men's—28 in. All silk. Imported novelty handles,

$2.95;
Formerly $4.50 and $6.50.

Millinery Department.

Remaining Winter Stock of original and French models,

$7.50;
Formerly $12.00 to $18.00.

Golf, Cycling, Travelling and Ready-to-wear Hats,

$2.50;
Formerly $5.00 to $10.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th Street.

We give great values in fine Overcoats of Black, Blue and Oxford Kerseys—lined with Skinner silk—cut long and full, with square shoulders, $30, worth $40.

"Oxford Mixed" Overcoats, the latest styles, $12 & up—special attention asked to those priced $15 & $18.

Attention also asked to our Suits from popular patterns and colorings of fancy cheviots, $15.

Our Winter weights of UNDERWEAR from first-class makers, comprise those of natural gray, white and light-blue wool, $1 to $2 a garment. Also German Sanitary, $1.15 to $1.50 a garment; Balbriggan $1.50 a garment, and Kotedsilk, $2.50 a garment.

Furnishings, Hats, Shoes.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

CHASE FOR BURNING MAN.

Exploding Gasoline in a Bicycle Shop Covers Employe with Blazing Fluid —His Rescuers Burned.

An explosion of three gallons of gasoline yesterday in the bicycle repair shop of Charles Ayers, at 70 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, burned Charles Thompson, an employe in the shop, so badly that he may die. Ayers, the proprietor of the shop, and Policeman Goldman, of the West One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Street Station, in rescuing Thompson, were badly burned about the hands.

Thompson was at work in the rear of the shop cleaning a wheel with gasoline. The open can of the liquid was standing near him. Thompson was smoking a cigarette and a spark was blown into the can, with the usual result. The blazing fluid was thrown all over the workman's clothing. He dashed out into the yard ablaze. In an agony of pain and fright, the man, with one leap, cleared a five-foot fence.

Ayers, together with Policeman Goldman, who had been attracted by Thompson's screams, gave chase and cleared the fence. They caught him in a vacant lot and, grappling with him, threw him down and tore the burning clothing from him. When Thompson had been stripped by his rescuers, he was found to be burned from head to foot. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital in a critical condition. Ayers and Goldman had their wounds dressed by the ambulance surgeon and went home.

Mrs. Coutant Held for Trial.

When the case of Mrs. Alice Coutant, charged by State Senator-elect Samuel S. Slater with attempting to extort money from him, was called, in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, the defendant waived examination and was held in $500 bail for trial in Special Sessions. Senator Slater was not in court when the case was called.

POLICEMAN SNUBBED IN COURT.

Arrested Man for Looking at Him While He Was Talking to a Girl.

Policeman Burton G. Thayer of the Church Street Station, when engaged in conversation with a lady friend in a more or less public place, resents any undue scrutiny on the part of passers by, and, according to Charles F. Ording, in the Centre Street Court yesterday, manifests his disapproval in a quite strenuous manner.

Ording says he has been a saloon keeper at 15 West Street for eleven years, and that he was standing in Fulton Street, near West, Sunday evening, waiting for a car, when he perceived Thayer on the covered walk of the West Street side of Washington Market talking to a young girl. The girl was Carrie Ellis of 24 Warren Street, Jersey City. Ording asserts that he merely glanced at the two in passing, and then looked at them once or twice while standing on the corner. His glances, however, displeased Thayer, and the latter strode up to him and said:

"What do you mean by looking at me that way when I'm with a woman? You're a dirty loafer, and I've a mind to punch you."

Whereupon, continued Ording, he carried his purpose into effect and struck the relator in the face, afterward arresting him.

In court Ording was charged with disorderly conduct and annoying the young woman. Thayer claimed that he had gone across the street to speak to Andrew Conroy, a friend, and that, while he was away, Ording approached Miss Ellis and spoke to her. The girl corroborated the policeman's statement.

Magistrate Flammer discharged Ording and said to the policeman:

"You are not paid to talk to women under sheds. The citizens of this city do not pay you for that. It was a violation of the department rules, and without passing on the merits of the case, I will say that you had no warrant to arrest this man."

Ording announced his intention of preferring charges against Thayer.

O'Neill's

Unusual Offering of

Silverware

All High Grade Goods and all at exceptionally low prices.

Bread Trays	1.09
Bake Dishes	2.75
Butter Dishes	1.89
Berry Spoons	2.25
Condensed Milk Jars	98c.
B rry Spoons	89c.
Jelly Spoons	46c.
Pie Knives	89c.
Punch Ladles	1.98
Children's Cups	1.39
Cream and Sugar Sets	2.49
Crumb Sets	1.89
Coffee Sets of four pieces	5.25

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Registered Trade Mark.

Holiday Table Linen

At "The Linen Store."

The most comprehensive collection of holiday table linen that we have ever offered is now displayed in our new and commodious salesroom.

Table Cloths and Napkins, Doilies, Center-pieces, Afternoon Tea Cloths and decoration linens of every description, representing the very best that the markets of Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, and the other linen-producing countries afford.

Many of these goods are exclusive, and can only be obtained at "The Linen Store."

Linens intended for gifts will be placed in neat boxes bearing our name and trademark.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d St., N. Y.

PROMOTES HEALTH
Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

$12 Satin shoulder Chesterfield Overcoat, made for $25. BENSON & CO., MISFIT PARLORS, 60 E. 14TH ST.

MEN SCURRY FROM BUILDING.

Crack Appears in Front of New Eight-Story Structure in Chatham Square.

Passers-by in Chatham Square were surprised at 11 o'clock yesterday morning to hear a chorus of warning cries in many foreign tongues come from the big eight-story building in course of erection at Nos. 7, 8, and 9, on the north side of the square, and a moment later to see a troop of about forty mechanics and laborers of various sorts who are finishing the interior flock out into the street, some of them without their coats or tools. All the trouble was due to a big crack which suddenly appeared across the inside of the front wall on the third floor. Several Italian laborers were rolling out the cement floor at the time, and when they saw the split they thought the skyscraper was about to tumble about their ears, and fled to the street, shouting the alarm, which brought the roofers, masons, plumbers, and gasfitters running after them.

For a time there was great excitement, and people ran from stores and restaurants on all sides of the square, until the pavement was crowded. Two policemen from the Elizabeth Street Station made a passage through, and then, finding out what the trouble was, cleared the sidewalk and ordered the workmen to build a barricade of barrels and timbers about the front of the building and extending out to the elevated railroad structure.

There were no carpenters among the men, and they demurred a little on account of union rules, but finally obeyed the policemen, and the building could have easily dropped into the inclosure without hurting anybody.

Building Inspectors were soon on the ground, and, while they refused to say just what had happened, said that the department would not allow dangerous conditions to exist in any building where they were known. They refused to allow anybody to enter the structure, and called out a man who started in to recover his kit. Great shores were propped against the front of the structure last night, and it was then said that the crack had been caused by the settling of a brick column supporting the centre of the façade. A steel binding rod about the injured wall will make all safe, it was said. The building is being erected for factory purposes.

DUPED HIS FIANCEE'S FATHER.

Hart Goes to Sing Sing for Stealing the Proceeds of a Carload of Eggs.

For appropriating to his own use $1,161.38, the proceeds of the sale of a carload of eggs, obtained from A. Loewenstein, an egg dealer of Chillicothe, Mo., upon the strength of his engagement to his daughter, Gustav Hart, alias Steinhart, after conviction in General Sessions, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Foster to three years and a half imprisonment in Sing Sing. In pronouncing sentence, Judge Foster said:

"You not only injured this man Loewenstein, but you did a great injury to his daughter, whom you promised to marry, never intending to keep your promise. Your conduct was most reprehensible and dishonorable.

Chief Croker Blames Policemen.

Fire Chief Croker made a report to Commissioner Scannell yesterday morning on the alleged claim that the firemen were ten minutes late in reaching the fire in the building of the Mattison Rubber Company, at 241 Greenwich Street, on Saturday night, and also the claim that the fire boxes were out of order. The report states that the boxes were found to have been in perfect working order. The Chief believes that the policemen failed to pull the hooks in the fire boxes after they had opened them.

O'Neill's

Reduction Sale of

Chenille Portieres

We will offer to-day One Hundred Pairs of Chenille Portieres in good colors—Golden Brown, Empire Green, Terra Cotta, Old Red, Rose and Blue, formerly 4 00 Pair,

2.98.

Also, 75 Pairs of extra heavy quality, formerly 6.48 Pair,

4.98.

Also Exceptional Value in

Sofa Pillows,

covered in Oriental Tapestry, at

1.25, 1.50, 2.00 to 7.50 Each.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Upholstery Dep't.

Fourth Floor.

Brocaded Armure Portieres, — rich, reversible fabric, — edges finished with heavy silk cord,—art colors,—full size,

$10.50 and $13.50.

Couch Covers, — Bagdad stripes and Mosque designs, —60 inches wide,—3 yards long,

$3.00 and $6.00 each.

Fine Renaissance Lace Curtains,—all lace edge or insertion,—full size,—latest patterns,

$4.75, $8.00 & $9.75 per pair.

Swiss made, Point de Paris, Duchess and Irish Point Lace Curtains,—wide range of novelty designs,

$4.75, $6.75 & $8.50 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-Third Street.

$18 Flannel-lined Oxford Raglan Overcoat, made for $35. BENSON & CO., Misfit Parlor, 60 E. 14th St.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30.....at 8:30
DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager.
Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:15.
THE LONDON SUCCESS OF LAST YEAR.
LOVE STORY IN 4 ACTS,
The Man of Forty

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY.
A ROYAL FAMILY.
This Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 3:30, AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT.
Sam Franko, Conductor—Mackenzie Gordon, Soloist

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St.: Della Fox, J. W. Albaugh, Jr., & Co., George Evans, Review Comedy Four, etc.
5th Ave.: JEAN MARCEL'S LIVING PICTURES an instant hit and talk of town. Milton and Dollie Nobles, Alice Pierce, Chas. Coburn and RUSSELL BROS.
58th St.: McIntyre & Heath, Mark Sullivan, Ed Latell, Francis Keppler, & others.
125th St.: Le Roy & Clayton, Long & Cotton, Fisher & Carroll, 3 Lukens Bros, & others

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. daily (ex. Mon.) 25c. **Hands Across the Sea**

KNIBBS PATENT HELD VALID.

Judgment Against the City Entered for $818,074.32 with Interest.

A judgment rendered Nov. 17 in the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York by Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler in favor of C. C. Campbell, as trustee, complainant against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, for $818,074.32, with interest from May 14, 1897, was entered yesterday. Execution is stayed for thirty days from and after the entry in this court of the mandate of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The suit, begun twenty-three years ago, grew out of a patent that resulted from a valuable invention by James Knibbs, which increased the efficiency of the Fire Department and saved much damage to apparatus and delay in getting a stream of water in operation. Knibbs, in 1864, interested himself in the old-time system of checking a flow of water at the nozzle of a line of hose. This was done at the nozzle so that whatever the pressure was at the nozzle it was suddenly thrown back on the hose and engine. Damage often resulted, and the only remedy was to send word to the engineer to check the pressure, and this caused delay that had serious consequences in many instances. Knibbs discovered a relief valve, which was patented and did away with the trouble experienced under the old system. The city immediately adopted it and has continued to use it. In 1877 Knibbs, after failing to secure remuneration or recognition, began suit to establish the validity of his patent and damages. It dragged on until 1897, when Judge Wheeler, who decided that the plaintiff was entitled to $183,000 for saving in damage to hose, $28,000 in machinists, and $600,000 men employed.

The city, in defending the suit, has spent about $300,000, and it will cost it $10,000 to print the case on appeal.

Food Supplies for the City's Paupers.

The enormous amount of food supplies needed to feed New York's paupers was shown yesterday in the announcement made by the Bureau of Charities that bids for the furnishing of the year's supplies to the department would be opened next Monday. The bids are on the following amounts: Two million four hundred and ninety-five thousand pounds of meat, 1,050,000 quarts of fresh milk, 110,000 quarts of condensed milk, 105,000 pounds of chicken, 55,000 pounds of turkey, and 2,000 pounds of geese. There will be needed, besides this food, 27,100 tons of coal.

O'Neill's.

Blankets! Blankets!

Special December Sale!

We will offer to-day a recent purchase of Eastern wool and California Blankets at prices far below those asked by other stores. If you want to secure a genuine bargain attend this Sale; you'll not be disappointed—Some of the prices that prevail:

Eastern Wool.	California.
SINGLE BED SIZE,	SINGLE BED SIZE,
1.15, 1.75, 2.10 to 3.50 Pr.	3.50, 4.50 to 5.50 Pr.
THREE QUARTER BED SIZE,	THREE QUARTER BED SIZE,
1.59, 2.25, 2.98 to 3.98 Pr.	3.98, 5.25, 5.98 to 7.98 Pr.
FULL BED SIZE,	FULL BED SIZE,
3.98, 4.98, 5.75 to 6.50 Pr.	5.00 5.75, 6.98 to 10.50 Pr.
CUT BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES,	EXTRA LARGE SIZE,
75c. to 3.25.	15.00, 18.50 to 25.00 Pr.

Also Exceptional Value in Cotton Comfortables, Plush and Golf Lap Robes, Carriage Robes, Stable and Road Blankets.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

支那 Vantine's ORIENTALISTS & JEWELLERS. BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Send for the new booklet "Objects of Art and Utility from the Far Away East"—free.

Oriental Gifts

PARTICULARLY DESIRABLE AS HOLIDAY REMEMBRANCES.

FLOOR COVERINGS.	Oriental Rugs, Moodj Mats, Japanese Rug, Kis Kelims.
PORCELAINS and BRONZES.	Vases, Jardinieres, Koros, Umbrella Jars, Incense Burners.
FURNITURE.	Bombay, Blackwood, Teakwood, Damascus, Bamboo Rattan Furniture.
EMBROIDERIES.	Cushion Squares, Pillows, Chair and Mantel Coverings, Shawls, Curtains.

Articles puchased now may be reserved and delivered later, if desired.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1900-1901. Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU. Opening Night Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 8. ROMEO ET JULIETTE (in French.) Mme. Melba; MM. Ed de Reszke, Plançon, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 19, at 8—TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plançon, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 21, at 8—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 22, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mme. Melba, Ed de Reszke, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 22, at 8, at Popular Prices—AIDA, (in Italian)—Mmes. Susan Strong and Homer; MM. Scotti, Journet, and Imbart de la Tour. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 23, First Grand Popular Concert.
The box office for the sale of seats for the first week will be open THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 13, at 9 o'clock. Tickets can also be purchased at box-office rates at Tyson & Co.'s and F. Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. English Grand Opera Co. LAST SEVEN TIMES.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 Last time of **FAUST**
Wed. Mat.....Martha | Sat. Mat.....Mikado
Wed. Night.....Carmen | Sat. Night..Double Bill, Thurs....Bohemian Girl | Pinafore & Cavalleria Friday .....Aida | Rusticana.
Every Evg., 25c. to $1.50. Box Seats, $1.00.
Wed. Mat., 25c. to $1.00. Sat. Mat., 25c. to $1.50.

CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
Only Evening Song Recital
MADAME *Sembrich*
An Entirely New Programme.
MR. ISIDORE LUCKSTONE at the Piano.
Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $15, $25.
GENERAL ADMISSION, $1.00.
Tickets on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.
Direction.....C. D. GRAFF

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Thurs. Evg., Dec. 13. GABRILOWITSCH
Sat. Aft., Dec. 15. KNEISEL
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 19, at 3.
FRITZ **KREISLER**
VIOLIN RECITAL.
Seats, $1 & $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Thurs. Aft., Dec 20, at 2:30.
First Piano Recital HAROLD **BAUER**
Res. seats, $1.50, $1, on sale Dec. 13 at Schuberth's.
Management..... Loudon G. Charlton

MENDELSSHON HALL. TRACEY.
SONG RECITAL Wed Aft., Dec. 12, at 2:30.
MINNIE **TRACEY**
Manager.....Henry Wolfsohn
Seats, $1 to $2, at Schuberth's.

WALDORF-ASTORIA GRAND BALL ROOM, To-mor. Ev., 8:30
Major J. B. Pond announces the first and only appearance in New York of
Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P.
WAR CORRESPONDENT! VETERAN OF FOUR WARS! AND THE YOUNGEST MEMBER OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT.
S. L. Clemens, **MARK TWAIN** will preside and deliver the opening address.
Boxes, $30 and $20. Reserved seats, $2.50, $2.00, and $1.50, according to location; now on sale, at Waldorf newsstand, or J. B. Pond, Everett House, 218 4th Ave., N. Y.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Xmas
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
MARY MANNERING
In Paul Leicester Ford and Edward E. Rose's Dramatic Version of
JANICE MEREDITH

KEITH'S ROSSOW MIDGETS, JESS DANDY, HALLEN & FULLER.
J. E. Dodson & Co. in "Rich-lieu's Strategem," Howe, Wall & Walters, Bowers, Linton & McIntyre

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. | To-night 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
LULU GLASER OPERA COMPANY IN SWEET ANNE PAGE.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2
Evs. 8:15 Sharp.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE AND BURLESQUE OF **ARIZONA.**

GRAND POP. WED. MATINEE. 25c., 50c.
ANDREW **MACK**
"THE REBEL."

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, cor. 38th St. EV'GS, 8. MAT. SAT. AT 2.
MAUDE ADAMS in *L'AIGLON.*
EXTRA MATINEE XMAS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Eve's, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Last 3 Weeks. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S JOHN **HARE.** **CRITERION THEATRE** B'way & 44th St.
Evenings, 8 Matinée Saturday.
THE GAY LORD QUEX.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. nr. B'way.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wednesday and Saturds.
PETER F. DAILEY 100th time Dec. 21. Souvenirs.
HODGE, PODGE & CO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinée, 2:15.
100th Time Monday. Souvenirs. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av.
SARAH BERNHARDT & M. COQUELIN.
Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
ALL THIS WEEK—CYRANO DE BERGERAC.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Eves., 8:20. Matinées Wednesday and Sat'y, 2:15. Tele. 2940-38.
"Marsac . . is acted with gayety, high spirits, and infectious humor."—Herald.
A Comedy in 3 acts, by Molly Elliot Seawell and Wm. Young.
THE SPRIGHTLY ROMANCE OF MARSAC.
Introducing Maclyn Arbuckle.

"THE STROLLERS"
MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-NIGHT in the Comic Opera, The Cruise of the Summer Girl, AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Dec. 11-14-15. Matinées 11-15.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evry Eve. at 8:15 Mat. Sat'y, 2.
FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
JAMES O'NEILL LAST WEEKS
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15. MONTE CRISTO.

Hammerstein's **VICTORIA** 42d St. B'y & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Gen. Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat. prices, 50, 75, $1
No smoking or drinking at Mats.
Last 2 Weeks. | AGOUSTS—STAR AND GARTER

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:10. Matinée Saturday at 2:10.
Last 2 Weeks "FOXY QUILLER" With JEROME SYKES.

HERALD SQUARE Theatre. Mt. 2:20. Tmw. & Sat. Every Eve. 8:20.
Secure Xmas & New Year's Day Seats Early.
Augustus Thomas' Masterwork, ARIZONA

THE **DEWEY** E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY.
BONTON BURLESQUERS
Ernest Roeber, Champion Wrestler of the World, will meet all comers.—The Original Oriental Dancers

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
Xtra attractions. Charming Concerts.

THE **NEW YORK** B'way, 45th St. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
BEST SEAT 50c.
Ballet, Operetta, & 20 AMER. & EUROPEAN NOVELTIES. Concert Sunday Aft. and Eve.

Koster & Bial's 23d St. Evgs. 25c. up. Boxes, $1. Ezra Kendall, 5 Potter Family, Pauline Hall, Jenny Joyce, Genaro & Bailey, Gussie McKee, Juan Caicedo, 15 others.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—THE GREY MARE.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday 2:15. Empire Theatre Co. in LORD AND LADY ALGY

SAVOY B'way & 34th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. HENRIETTA CROSMAN | MISTRESS NELL

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last 2 Weeks LOST RIVER hit."—Herald. "The season's

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Tel. 2224 Mad. Mat. Sat. Ev. 8:20. MAY IRWIN, MADGE SMITH

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—To-night, last time, "Rosenmontag. Wed., 1st time and every Eve., "Das Grobe Hemd," Comedy by Karlweis.

Hurtig & Seamon's W. 125th St. Mats. Wed. and Sat. HOT TIME STAR. Specialties.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Female Sword Swallower. Corbett-McCoy Fight.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh westerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,890. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CANAL TREATY'S CHANCES

Vote on Thursday Is Expected to Decide Its Fate.

Discussion in Executive Session in the Senate on the Effects of Various Clauses of Old Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Among the advocates of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty when it shall be amended either by the adoption of the Davis amendment or some other amendment that shall give to the United States the right to protect the canal, the expectation is general that the treaty will be disposed of on Thursday. Meantime, many expedients are being tried and many influences are at work. It cannot be ascertained, in conversation with Senators that hostility to Great Britain animates all those who favor the Davis amendment, or that it is considered wise to seek a solution of the dispute with Great Britain about the validity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in a manner that might provoke needless opposition from the British Government. The talk of the former advocates of the Canal bill does not reflect the asserted confidence that the treaty will be ratified, with or without amendment.

A prominent official of the State Department said to-day: "There is no foundation whatever for the story that this Government has received assurance from that of Great Britain that the canal convention will, if ratified by the Senate with the pending amendment, be accepted by the British Cabinet. No such promise, suggestion, or intimation has ever reached the State Department from any official source, and the department does not know what action the British Government would take in the event that the pending treaty is amended as proposed. Every intimation, however, that has reached here goes to show that the adoption of any amendment would be regretted by the British authorities."

Senator Morgan would be glad to see the Hay-Pauncefote treaty approved, since he considers it a desirable preliminary to the passage of a canal bill, but he is not alarmed about what may be the course of Great Britain in case the treaty shall be changed so as to eliminate those provisions incorporated in it during the stage of negotiation. There is still left in the Senate some sensitiveness to the fact that it was after the United States had sought this treaty, and not upon the motion of Great Britain, that it was negotiated. It is this feeling, the extent of which is not accurately ascertained, that has continued to make the fate of an amended treaty doubtful. Canvasses that have been made are declared to be so largely conjectural as to be worthless to show what will be the final vote if the treaty is changed.

Whether the ratification of the treaty will assure the passage of the Canal bill remains to be seen, but the advocates of the Canal bill are extremely confident, and say there is as much chance for its passage as there is for the passage of the Ship Subsidy bill. That assertion, made by a friend of the Canal bill, gives some color to the report that the fortunes of the treaty, the Canal bill, and the Subsidy bill are linked together, and that all will fail or all succeed.

There were no set speeches on the treaty in the executive session of the Senate to-day. Such discussion as there was consisted of questions and answers directed toward clearing up doubts concerning the effect of the treaty, generally regarding the rights of the United States in Central America. This exercise was opened by Senator Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.,) who, taking the floor, announced his desire to have more light upon the effect of the pending negotiation on the questions disposed of for the time by the Clayton-Bulwer negotiation. His questions brought out replies from Senator Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) in charge of the bill, and after Mr. Lodge had concluded a number of Senators found occasion to participate in the controversy which ensued. Those who spoke included Senators Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Teller, (Silver, Col.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) and Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)

Senator Beveridge did not announce his own views, but asked for information as to the effect of the ratification of the pending agreement on three points. The first of these was as to the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty relating to the acquisition of territory. He wanted to know with reference to that article whether it still would be in effect so far as it prohibits the United States from acquiring territory in Central America. Secondly, he desired information as to whether, in case the Hay-Pauncefote treaty should be ratified by the United States and then accepted by say, twenty other nations, it could be modified without the consent of all the signatory powers. His third inquiry related to the right of hostile nations to station ships in the vicinity of the canal in case of its construction under the Hay-Pauncefote agreement.

In presenting his inquiries Senator Beveridge quoted a portion of the second article of the Clayton-Bulwer agreement, basing his first question largely upon it. Referring to that article of the old treaty, he said that it not only appeared to guarantee the neutrality of the canal, but to prohibit fortifications and to stand in the way of either Great Britain or the United States acquiring territory in Central America. In that article, he said, the two contracting parties agree as follows:

> Neither will occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have to or with any State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same.

This clause had raised a doubt in his mind, as he believed it had in the minds of others, and he thought it should be cleared up.

Replying to the first of these inquiries, Senator Lodge said frankly that in his opinion under the pending treaty the United States would be estopped from extending its domain into Central American territory, as the new negotiation did not abrogate that portion of the old treaty.

Senator Foraker expressed the opposite view, saying that unquestionably the United States could extend her dominion into that region if she so desired, just as Great Britain had done in taking possession of the Mosquito country. The Ohio Senator replied affirmatively to a question from Senator Mason as to whether the United States could acquire and annex a South American country as Hawaii was annexed, with the complete assent of the country coming under American protection; but on this point Senator Lodge differed from his colleague on the Committee on Foreign Relations, as he had on the matter presented from another standpoint by Senator Beveridge.

Mr. Lodge said that under the new treaty the United States as a Nation would be allowed to secure and hold property in connection with the canal, but not to extend its territory in the region of the proposed waterway. In reply to other questions he said that he did not believe that under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, even as it was proposed to amend it, there would be any authority to fortify the canal permanently. He did believe, however, that under that instrument as it was desired by the Foreign Committee to amend it, there would be ample provision for the defense of the canal by the American people.

Senator Lodge also agreed that if other powers should assent formally to the agreement between the United States and Great Britain the consent of all to the modification or abrogation of the treaty would be necessary.

Senator Teller announced his intention to formally offer his amendment, which he has already suggested, striking out the provision of the treaty prohibiting the fortification of the canal. Senator Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) announced his opposition to the new treaty without the Teller amendment.

CLARK CASE UP AGAIN.

Mr. Chandler Apparently Opposes the Montana Man's Effort to Return to the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It is not at all certain that W. A. Clark of Montana will secure a place in the Senate, notwithstanding that he is waiting to come in as an appointee of the Lieutenant Governor, and will later apply as the duly elected Senator to succeed Senator Carter.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.,) to-day called up his pending motion to refer the credentials of Mr. Clark and Martin Maginnis, both appointed Senators from Montana, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and after some discussion the motion prevailed without division. Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, asked that the resolution on the calendar declaring that William A. Clark was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Montana be recommitted to the committee.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) inquired what the object of the request was.

Mr. Chandler replied that before the Senate had had an opportunity to act upon the resolution, the Senator from Montana (Mr. Clark,) had gone through the form of resignation. That had changed the entire aspect of the situation, said Mr. Chandler, and for a time forestalled and prevented discussion of the question involved. To be entirely frank with Mr. Bacon, he said, another reason why he desired a recommittal of the resolution was that the committee might desire to take some positive action upon the matter with which the resolution dealt. The whole case, he maintained, had not been disposed of by the resignation and departure of Mr. Clark.

In the course of a long reply, Mr. Bacon held that he could conceive of no legitimate purpose in the desire for a recommittal of a resolution which dealt with the question was practically dead. He intimated that the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges on Elections might have some ulterior purpose in view, which he could not at this time divine.

After Mr. Chandler had retorted facetiously that the Georgia Senator was "too suspicious, especially of the Chairman of the committee," the matter of recommittal, by consent, went over until Thursday.

Senator Chandler does not say what is his object in calling up the resolution reported in the last session by his committee. He does not satisfy conjecture as to what he intends to do, but it is assumed by Democrats, and the fact is shown by their conduct, that he contemplates doing something that will not help Mr. Clark to get the place he covets.

Mr. Clark was last session waiting for action upon the resolution declaring that he had not been legally elected, and was not entitled to a seat when he resigned. He was then appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, the Governor appointed another man, and the credentials of both appointees were referred. The understanding of Clark's friends was that his resignation took him out of the view and jurisdiction of the Senate, and that his appointment would be considered as a new matter, wiping out altogether the offenses of which he was found guilty by the unanimous vote of the Elections Committee.

It is found that this view is questioned in the Elections Committee and in the Senate. The finding of that committee was that Clark had been guilty of irregularities of so gross a nature as to unfit him to associate with Senators properly elected. His resignation is looked upon as an avoidance of the announcement of the verdict, but not as a vindication in the eyes of the Senate, and it will be asserted by members of the Senate, it is believed, that not even a perfectly honest election in 1901 can wipe out the verdict of the Senate in 1900, if Mr. Clark had procured his election by irregular means.

Mr. Chanler leaves it to be conjectured, therefore, that his object in insisting upon consideration of the postponed resolution is to have the judgment of the Senate passed upon the first election. Should it be decided that Clark did commit the offenses charged against him and that the verdict of the Elections Committee was just, his disability to be Senator is continuing and not merely effective against him for the term to which he is held to have been illegally elected.

The Democrats see that if he is barred out now, on his application to be seated as the appointee of the Lieutenant Governor of Montana, the Senate, having the right to judge of the qualifications of its members, may decide that he disqualified himself to sit in 1900 and 1901 by his actions in the Montana campaign.

TELEGRAPHERS WANT MORE PAY.

Northern Pacific Operators Ask for a 20 Per Cent. Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 11.—The telegraph operators along the line of the Northern Pacific to-day made a demand on General Manager Kendrick for more pay and shorter hours. The Grievance Committee stated that the operators were receiving the poorest pay of any of the company's employes, and that they are practically on duty on the prairies and mountain stations for twenty-four hours each day. They demand an increase of 20 per cent.

Some time ago the Northern Pacific announced that it had decided to substitute telephone for telegraph service, and this has hastened the demands of the telegraphers, as at best they do not expect to be employed for more than a year.

THE SANTA FE STRIKE.

Officials Say Trouble Is Over, Strikers Say Road Is Tied Up.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—To-night Third Vice President J. M. Barr of the Santa Fé Railway notified all the agents of the company not to employ any more operators, as enough men had been engaged to fill the places vacated by the telegraphers who responded to the strike call. He said:

"At fifteen other points on the system we have been hiring new operators since this trouble began. To-day I notified our agents not to engage any more."

"The strike is practically over and our business is normal," said President Ripley. "A little delay and some annoyance has been the burden of our trouble. The report that officials of the company are opposed to labor unions is false. We have no quarrel with labor unions. On the contrary, we believe they are a good thing when properly governed."

The company claims to be able to receive and care for all the ordinary business with which it may be intrusted, and that as far as the strikers are concerned, the road need not recognize their existence.

Local striking operators insist that the tie-up is practically complete, and are urging the striking operators to remain out.

To Washington in Five Hours

From New York, Royal Blue 5-hour trains, leave foot of liberty St. 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited"—no excess fare—at 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 midnight. Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier. Best dining car and cafe car service in the world.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 78½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c; cotton, middling, 8¾c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 26c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
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Integrity and Evans' Ale will fortify you to stand all.—Adv.

A RUN ON THE HARLEM SAVINGS BANK

Its Officers Say There Is No Justification for It.

Anxiety of Depositors Caused by Reports Whose Origin Is Unknown—Trustees Declare a Dividend.

Officers of the Harlem Savings Bank, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, one of the best-known institutions up town, and which has been in existence for thirty-seven years, have been very much annoyed during the last fortnight by reports concerning the bank which have resulted in quite a serious run upon its deposits. The run continued all day yesterday with greater proportions than ever, and at a meeting of the Trustees last evening Charles B. Tooker, the President, formally called their attention to the matter.

The run started on Nov. 27, it was said. Some of the Trustees ascribed it to the recent failure of D. M. Williams & Co., who conducted a big department store in Harlem, inasmuch as Mr. Williams is one of the Trustees, but the President was unable to give any adequate reason for the action of the depositors. It was decided to take vigorous measures to stop the run, and it was said afterward that detectives either had been, or soon would be, put to work to trace the damaging reports to their source, and before adjournment the Trustees declared a dividend for the depositors of 4 per cent. on accounts of $500 or less and 3 per cent. on accounts running from that up to $3,000.

Every day there have been crowds of depositors at the tellers' windows making anxious inquiries, if not withdrawing money. The bank has 35,000 depositors, who have a total of $9,782,167.37 in its care, according to the report for July 1. The majority of these depositors are small storekeepers or people in comparatively moderate circumstances on the east side, but who for many years had the utmost faith in the institution.

Six years ago, however, there was a panic among the depositors caused by similar rumors, which were never traced. A large amount of money was withdrawn, but was eventually redeposited.

Recently the bank has foreclosed a number of old mortgages, and according to Mr. Tooker, this may have given rise to some suspicion that the bank is in need of money.

"There is absolutely no trouble of any kind in the bank," said Mr. Tooker after the meeting. "There has been no defalcation and there is no deficit. The July surplus was $678,448.24, which indicates the best condition of affairs for a bank much larger than the Harlem Savings Bank. Possibly Mr. Williams's failure may have had something to do with the run. We have indulged in no speculation which could in any way impair the capital of the bank. We are fully able to meet all demands that may be made upon us."

He admitted the run yesterday was more serious than on Monday, and that more money was withdrawn by the depositors than put in.

"It would please the Trustees and me greatly if we could lay our hands upon the person or persons who started these reports," he said, in conclusion.

Richard Webber, a prominent meat dealer, one of the Trustees, also admitted that there was a run on the bank, but said there was absolutely no cause for it. "I feel sorry for the depositors, who are mostly poor people," said he, "because they will lose their interest, due now in two or three weeks."

The officers of the Harlem Savings Bank are: Charles B. Tooker, President; Michael Duff, First Vice President; Thomas Crawford, Second Vice President, and William E. Trotter, Granville F. Dailey, Joseph Spears, Israel C. Jones, Augustus Gareiss, Richard Webber, David M. Williams, William H. Caldwell, William B. Reed, John J. Bell, William Somerville, and George Fennell, Trustees.

GOV. BECKHAM INAUGURATED.

Ceremonies the Most Elaborate Seen in Kentucky for Many Years.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 11.—Gov. Beckham was inaugurated to-day for a term of three years. The inaugural ceremonies were the most elaborate witnessed in this State in the present decade. The parade was made up of all of the military companies of the State, three regiments, the Duckworth Club of Cincinnati, political clubs from this city, Louisville, and other towns of the State, civic societies and distinguished citizens in carriages and on horseback, forming a procession of great length. When the procession reached the State Capitol, the oath of office was administered to the Governor by Chief Justice Hazelrigg in the presence of a great crowd. After the ceremonies at the inaugural stand the Governor reviewed the State troops.

Gov. Beckham in his inaugural address did not refer to the murder of William Goebel, but devoted himself entirely to State matters. He thanked the people for the honor conferred upon him by electing him Governor for the remaining part of the present term. He promised the State a clean and honest administration, conducted in a spirit of fairness and tolerance, with no feeling of partisan hate or malice, with the sincere desire to remove as far as possible all friction and ill-feeling from among the people.

He stated briefly some of the leading policies by which he will be guided in his administration, and promised his cordial support in the development of Kentucky's industrial interests. He said it would be his policy to keep the State Guard in a first-class condition, but that the military power shall always be in absolute subordination to the civil authority and shall never be called into active service except as a last resort in carrying out the decrees of judicial tribunals.

HOTEL WITH A THEATRE.

Navarre to Have an Extension, Together with a Playhouse.

The syndicate which owns and controls the Hotel Navarre, at the corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, and of which Richard H. Stearns is the managing Director, is having plans drawn for an extension of their present building. When completed it will front on the entire street from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-eighth Street on Seventh Avenue, and extend back in Thirty-seventh Street for a distance of 200 feet.

Mr. Stearns confirmed the report last evening that his syndicate had completed arrangements with the White estate, which owns the property upon which the hotel stands, and also the property upon which the five small buildings are now located adjoining the hotel.

"We propose to maintain the present style of architecture throughout," said Mr. Stearns. "In addition to having hundreds of additional rooms we will have as thorough and complete a theatre in the building as can possibly be built, with a seating capacity of between 1,500 and 1,800.

"The entrance will be on Thirty-seventh Street, and entirely separate from that of the hotel. The construction of this theatre is absolutely independent of the theatrical profession, and no idea has as yet been outlined who the lessees for it will be."

Work on the new structure will begin in the early Spring, and the company anticipate that the entire building will be completed before next Autumn.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.

With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more and more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, and cleanliness.—Adv.

STANDARD OIL WINS A CASE.

Ohio Supreme Court Refuses to Entertain Contempt Charges Preferred by Mr. Monnett.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 11.—The Supreme Court to-day dismissed the proceedings brought by former Attorney General Monnett, charging that the company was in contempt of court for having failed to comply with an order issued in 1892 directing a dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust. The six members of the court divided, Chief Justice Shauck and Justice Burkett and Justice Davis favoring dismissal of the information in contempt and Justices Minshall, Spear, and Williams dissenting. Under a rule of the court the failure of a majority to sustain the information in contempt is in effect a dismissal of the proceedings.

The litigation against the Standard Oil Company, which is thus closed, dates back to May 8, 1890, when Attorney General D. K. Watson brought suit in the Supreme Court to have the Standard Oil Trust dissolved. Nearly two years later, March 2, 1892, the allegations in the petition were sustained, and the company was "ousted." On March 21 following, a meeting of stockholders was called, and a liquidating board, consisting of John D. Rockefeller, H. M. Flagler, and others, appointed to wind up the affairs of the company.

The company then set up the claim that it was impossible to close up the business of so great a concern in the time allotted. The Judge of the Supreme Court declined to take action extending the time in which the company's affairs might be wound up, but informally addressed a letter to the attorney of the company, which stated in effect that, as long as the Standard Oil Company continued its efforts to comply with the decree of the Court and to wind up its affairs in Ohio, the Court would not be disposed to interfere.

Nov. 9, 1897, F. S. Monnett, then Attorney General, filed information in the Supreme Court alleging that the Standard Oil Company had not complied with the decree of the Court, and asking that its officers be cited for contempt, which information was dismissed to-day.

WEARS HER HAT IN THEATRES.

Mrs. Apthorp of Boston Refuses to Comply with City Ordinance.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Mrs. William F. Apthorp, wife of the musical critic, and sister of Joseph A. Iasigi the former Turkish Consul at this port, who is now at the Massachusetts State prison, is evidently out on a crusade against the theatre hat ordinance, which has been in force in Boston for three years. Mrs. Apthorp is hardly second to Mrs. "Jack" Gardner as the social queen of Boston, and is very elaborately dressed when she goes out in public.

Last evening, with her husband, she occupied an orchestra stall at the Hollis Street Theatre and did not remove her bonnet when the curtain rose. An usher requested her to do so, but Mrs. Apthorp declined to comply. The management was appealed to and the lady was informed that she must either remove her hat or leave the theatre. She chose the latter alternative and went home and wrote a letter about it to The Evening Transcript.

This evening Mrs. Apthorp went to the Boston Museum and again refused to remove her bonnet. This time she fared a little differently, Manager Field taking her to his box behind the curtain, while Mr. Apthorp remained in his seat.

ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Democrats Win in Boston—Prohibitionists Make Gains.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The Prohibitionists of Massachusetts have won a great victory in their crusade against license in the city elections of last Tuesday and to-day, for out of the 300 and more cities choosing municipal officers and expressing an opinion scarcely one shows a gain in the license vote, while the additions to the no-license column are many. Salem, Woburn, Fitchburg, and Waltham went that way. To offset these, only Taunton changed to license.

The elections in many of the cities to-day had contests apart from that annually fought out on the liquor question. Of these, the Street Commissioner fight in Boston and the Mayoralty contest in Lowell absorbed the most outside interest. In the last named city, C. A. R. Dixon, the agent for the United States Cartridge Company, was elected Mayor as a Democrat over the Republican candidate, ex-Senator George A. Putnam, and the Citizens' candidate, Solon W. Stevens. Gen. Dimon's personality and popularity led to a sweeping Democratic victory.

In Boston the Democrats won a substantial victory, electing Senator James A. Gallivan as Street Commissioner over John P. Dore, the Republican candidate, securing a working majority in the Board of Aldermen and holding the wide margin in the Council. The School Committee fight of the regular organizations against the Public School Association is yet undetermined. In other cities, the usual party contests had results about as last year, with less effort to develop the non-partisanship character in choice of municipal officers.

MAN SUES FOR MILLIONS.

Says He Has 13,240 Judgments Against the Adams Express Company.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—Harrison Wagner of Cardington, Ohio, who a few days ago instituted suits in the United States Circuit Court against citizens of Frederick County, Md., in which the damages claimed aggregated hundreds of thousands of dollars, filed another paper to-day against the Adams Express Company, in which he claims the sum of $2,297,007 as a debt, and the interest on $1,342,022.40 from Oct. 22, 1900.

It is contended by the plaintiff that he sued the Adams Express Company before John Haynes, a Justice of the Peace of Frederick County, in 13,240 separate and distinct suits, claiming in each $100. He states that the defendant company was duly served with process in each and every suit on the return days from Dec. 10 to 22, 1888, inclusive. In each one of these suits Wagner alleges judgment was rendered against the express company in the sum of $100 principal and $1.38 costs.

Wagner states that he has not had execution or satisfaction on any or either of the judgments, and that every part thereof remains unsatisfied and is in full force and effect, not reversed or otherwise vacated. The plaintiff acts as his own lawyer and prepared and filed the bill of complaint. The numerous judgments, it is stated, were for "persecutions" the plaintiff has suffered at the hands of the corporation.

GOVERNOR GOES TO WASHINGTON

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Gov. Roosevelt, accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Hoffman and Col. Treadwell, left here this afternoon en route to Washington to attend the Centennial celebration to-morrow and Thursday.

The Governor expects to get back to Albany either Monday or Tuesday. On Friday night he will attend the dinner to be given in New York City by the Civil Service Reform Association, and on Saturday will be present at the ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument being erected in New York near Grant's Tomb. He will spend Sunday at Oyster Bay.

Frightened in 1898, Died Yesterday.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 11.—Lewis P. Richard died to-day from valvular disease of the heart, caused by fright two years ago. At that time the family lived at Cayuga. Lewis, who was nine years old, went out on the lake in a rowboat with several other boys. They frightened him by telling him that they would throw him in the lake. The fright caused heart trouble, from which he never recovered.

California Excursions

In through tourist cars every day in the year. Two fast trains from Chicago via Chicago and Northwestern, Union, and Southern Pacific Railways. Best of everything. Tickets and information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

"As a Man Thinks—So Is He."

The brewer of Evans' Ale and Evans' Stout is a man of some consequence!—Adv.

MISS ALICE BROWN TRIUMPHS OVER THIEF

Wrests Stolen Parcel from Him After Struggle on Broadway.

Man Had Taken It from Professional Woman's League Club, Where He Found the Secretary Alone.

Miss Alice Brown, the Secretary of the Professional Woman's League, whose clubhouse is at 1,509 Broadway, had an experience with a thief yesterday afternoon that she says she will remember for some time to come. Womanlike she was equal to the emergency while it lasted, but when it was over she admits having come as near to a swoon as she ever came in her life.

Miss Brown was sitting in her office in the League House when the bell rang. The clubrooms are on the second floor of the building, and the door is opened by an electric contrivance similar to that used to open the front door of flathouses. Miss Brown was all alone, and, thinking it was a member, she pushed the button.

Some one shuffled up the stairs, but Miss Brown paid no attention until a shadow fell across her desk, and when she looked up she was confronted by one of the worst species of the genus tramp that she had ever encountered. The man looked around with easy insolence, hiccoughed, and then mumbled something about not knowing that the people lived up stairs.

"What do you want?" demanded Miss Brown, putting on a bold front.

"Money, and woman quick," said the man, now grown insolent when he saw that the woman was apparently alone.

"You get right out of here, and get out quickly, or I'll ring for a policeman," said Miss Brown, fingering the handle of the messenger call.

"Oh, lady, just gimme a cent," whined the tramp, changing his tactics. "I ain't going to hurt ye."

Miss Brown hurried to the door and called to an imaginary man up stairs, and the tramp, taking the cue, shuffled off down stairs. Miss Brown returned to her desk, flurried and angry, when she heard a suspicious rustling in the hall below, where a number of packages were piled up ready to be shipped to a bazaar now being held by the club at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Some of the valuable articles were there, and it came to Miss Brown like a flash that the man had taken one of these. She ran to the head of the stairs just in time to see him disappearing through the door with a bundle under his arm.

Without waiting a moment she darted down stairs and out of the door. The man was walking rapidly along Broadway between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, and Miss Brown, hatless and coatless, came up with him, and seizing him by the arm, shouted:

"You thief, give me back that bundle!"

The man struggled to free himself, but Miss Brown clung to his coat, demanding again the return of the bundle. He turned and, grabbing her by the arm, shook her roughly. A number of persons stopped, but they seemed either too dazed or afraid to interfere. Miss Brown paid no attention to them, but struggled with the thief.

An opportunity offered itself to seize the bundle, which he still carried under his arm, and she gained possession of it. Just as he made a grab to take it again several men rushed up to help her, and then the tramp took to his heels, leaving Miss Brown standing in the street triumphant, but shaking with fright.

She returned back to the League House, deposited the bundle in a safe place, and then sat down at her desk and made a struggle against the faint feeling that was overcoming her. She mastered it as she had mastered the thief, and then some of the members happening in, she was comforted by their sympathy and congratulations.

Miss Brown avers that she will exercise more care hereafter before pushing the button in answer to a ring at the bell. One such adventure as that of yesterday, she says, is quite enough to last for a while.

CRIPPLE CREEK MINES COMBINE.

Own Seventy-two Acres in One Body—Capital $3,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 11.—The Jackpot, Roxanna, Doctor Ingham, Magnet Rock, and Nugget Gold Mining Companies, owning seventy-two acres in a solid body on Raven Hill, Cripple Creek, to-day consolidated. The new company will have a capitalization of 3,000,000 shares of $1 par value, 500,000 shares being retained in the treasury reserve fund.

The following Directors have been elected: H. E. Woods, Frank M. Woods, W. P. Bonbright, J. A. Hayes, Albert E. Carlton, John H. Hobbs, and A. W. Stevenson. The Wood's Investment Company, Edsall, Kay & Co., and W. P. Bonbright & Co. are associated in the deal. Mr. Hayes is President of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs.

The deal ends costly litigation over Apex and other rights now in court, besides making one of the strongest companies in the camp.

KIDNAPPED BOY FOUND.

William Jaeger of Philadelphia Discovered in Uncle's House at Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Nine-year-old William Jaeger, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Jaeger of this city, alleged to have been kidnapped a week ago while playing in the streets, was recovered in Newark, N. J., to-day. According to the police, Mr. and Mrs Jaeger have lived apart for about seven years. Within the last year divorce proceedings were instituted, and the father and mother sought to obtain possession of their son, the courts deciding in favor of the mother.

While playing with some youthful companions, the boy was accosted by a paternal uncle, who lives here, and was, it is said, taken to Newark, where he was delivered to another uncle, Frederick Jaeger, of Erick Street, in that city.

The mother notified the police, and Detective Ritchie of this city, was assigned to the case. He communicated with the police in Newark, and the boy was located. Mrs. Jaeger and Detective Ritchie arrived there to-day. At their demand the uncle gave up the child, who was at once brought home.

THEATRE PARTY RATES.

May Be Reduced in Territory West of Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—It is probable that the present rates made for theatrical and other organized parties in the territory west of Chicago may be materially reduced. General Passenger Agents of these lines met in this city to-day and during the conference it was suggested that the fares charged for large parties moving together were too high and ought to be reduced if all roads would stand by whatever reductions were made and cease manipulating agreed tariffs.

Passenger fares, as applied to parties, vary in the West according to the district. Between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis any party of ten or more persons traveling on one ticket may take advantage of the 2 cents per mile rate. Between Chicago and Omaha and Kansas City the rate will not be granted by the transportation companies unless the party is a bona-fide one, organized for the purpose of giving entertainments or exhibitions.

The double rule has led to all kinds of confusion, and there have been threats to bring charges of discrimination before the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the lines that operate between Chicago and the Twin Cities and between Chicago and Omaha and Kansas City that differentiate in the rates.

Faster Than Ever to California.

Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. via the shortest route Chicago and Northwestern, Union, and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 6:45 P. M. third day. Best of everything. Double drawing room sleeping cars, buffet, library car (with barber) and dining cars. Full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

THE BATTLE WITH DE WET.

Reported to Have Continued Yesterday—No Particulars Yet Known.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Evening Standard yesterday said the battle between Gen. Knox and Gen. De Wet continued, and that the forces were changing ground incessantly. Lack of definite information on the battle was said to be due to the absence of telegraphic communication with the scene of action.

While the War Office is most reticent on the subject, there are indications that the officials have received news suggesting considerable British success against De Wet.

VESSEL IN A WHIRLWIND.

Burgemeister Petersen's Crew Had Exciting Experience.

Transatlantic liners and coastwise vessels that have arrived in port during the past six weeks have reported hurricanes, gales, and, in fact, weather of almost every conceivable degree of roughness. It remained, however, for the German steamship Burgemeister Petersen to bring in the news of a whirlwind.

The Burgemeister Petersen, Capt. Stege, arrived yesterday from Shields and Dantzic. The whirling column took only five minutes to pass by, but when it did pass, and an inspection of the craft was made, Capt. Stege found that two large ventilators had been whisked away, while splinters from broken railings and other deck fixtures gave the ship the appearance of having passed through a small naval engagement.

Capt. Stege, in describing the phenomena, said that the sky was as clear as crystal, when about fifty miles off Nantucket a little patch of clouds that didn't appear much larger than a man's hand was noticed. Suddenly and before any one realized what the matter was, the vessel was enveloped in a whirling mass of spray, superinduced by a wind of terrific force that seemed to sweep the decks clear of everything on them. The officers and sailors on deck had a hard time trying to keep from being swept overboard, clutching at anything that happened to be near. The wind passed in a few minutes, and while the men were wondering what had happened to them a tiny whirling spiral column of water disappearing in the distance answered the question for them.

"It was probably a whirlwind," said one of them, "but it might have been a cyclone or a tornado for all I know. It was fierce enough anyway."

The Burgemeister Peterson was in ballast to Philip Ruprecht and docked at Bayonne.

CHICAGO USES MORE FUEL GAS.

Next Report of the People's Gas Company Will Show Large Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The annual report of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company is expected to show a large growth in the sales of fuel gas. This is a branch of gas industry which up to a few years ago was practically overlooked in this city, and Chicago is still almost a virgin field for its development.

Possibilities in this line are best appreciated through comparison with other cities. In Chicago a year ago fuel gas sales were equal to about 17 per cent. of the total business. This year they are expected to show nearer 25 per cent. of the total. A city of 30,000 inhabitants north of Chicago shows a fuel gas business equal to over 50 per cent. of its total gas sales, while another, further up the north shore, shows fuel gas sales amounting to 65 per cent. of the total gas business.

The last mentioned consumed 24,000,000 cubic feet of gas last year, and sales increased to the comparatively enormous amount of 76,000,000 feet this year. Of this amount, 42,000,000 feet were fuel gas.

LOOKING FOR STEEL PLANTS.

British Syndicate Has Agents Out Near Reading, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Dec. 11.—W. R. Rannie and A. R. Sheffer of New York, in the interest of a British syndicate, have examined the Carpenter Steel Works with a view of purchasing them for the men they represent. Superintendent Brooks, however, says he knows nothing of a prospective sale.

The plant of the Brooke Iron Company at Birdsborough, and the Pottstown Iron Mills have also been inspected by the same gentlemen. All the large paying concerns in the Schuylkill Valley are to be visited, with a view of learning their desirability as an investment for foreign capitalists.

LAWSON'S YACHT ORDERED.

Builder Lawley Formally Given Contract for Boston Cup Defender.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—This evening Thomas W. Lawson issued the subjoined statement showing that his plans for a Boston cup defender have borne fruit in the signing of a contract with George Lawley for the construction of the craft in ample time for the trial races.

"I have to-day completed arrangements for the building of the new boat, and have entered into a contract with George Lawley for her construction.

"After binding myself to build her by issuing a statement to that effect, I ran into a number of obstacles that made it look as though it might be impossible to get a boat after all, but we swept away the last of these to-day and found ourselves back where we started.

"Crowninshield will design, and George Lawley will build, and, better than all, they both assure me they now see their way clear to construct a boat which will be everything our yachtsmen are looking for, and have her ready in ample season.

"This is most pleasing to me, for I have done business with George Lawley for years, and have every confidence in him.

"My son's boat, the Sagamore, and my steam yacht My Gypsy were designed and built by him, and I think I know what his promise means."

MISER'S BIG BEQUEST.

Lived Poorly and Gave £250,000 to London Missionary Society.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The late Robert Artlington, an eccentric gentleman of Leeds, who lived in a miserly manner in order to be able to devote his wealth to foreign missions, has left the London Missionary Society over £250,000, ($1,250,000.)

Chicago Road to Reduce Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—It is understood that the new stock which the Chicago City Railway Company will issue early next year will be given to the stockholders at par, and that the dividend will be reduced from a 12 to an 8 per cent. rate. The company gives notice that the annual meeting of stockholders will be held at the office of the company Jan. 15, 1901, for the election of Directors, and to take action upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors to increase the authorized capital stock in the further sum of $5,000,000.

John C. Sims Seriously Ill.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—John C. Sims, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was to-day taken to the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, suffering from a severe attack of gangrenous appendicitis. His condition was such that an immediate operation was necessary, and at a late hour to-night he was reported as resting quietly and as having passed all the operative dangers. His condition, however, is critical. Mr. Sims was in his office, as usual, last Saturday.

In the True City of Brotherly Love every cellar is stocked with Evans' Ale.—Adv.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S POWERS IN PEKING RESTRICTED

The New "International Commission" Will Govern the City.

**Impression in Wash

Frank L. Dodds of the Ninth Infantry. All the Governments have entered into the plan, except France, whose representatives insist that the French territory shall be excluded from the rule of the commission. A number of sub-committees were appointed.

Several high Chinese officials, on being asked to do so, expressed a desire to assist in the work of the commission. Though army officers have been appointed members of the commission, it is the desire of the Generals to make the rule civil, as far as possible.

THE LOOTED RELICS.

Travelers have described the collection of astronomical instruments on the wall of Peking—the relics which the French and Germans have been removing and packing up as part of the loot of the city—as an "observatory." It is doubtful whether the instruments were ever collected together for this purpose. They are of all ages and descriptions, the majority of brass and copper of exquisite workmanship. Some of them are said to date back to the days of Kublai Khan, but the majority of them were made by the Jesuits in the seventeenth century.

When they first visited China the Jesuits were well received, but afterward they were thrown into prison, and they escaped from probable death through one of their number pointing out an error in the Chinese calendar. The then Emperor, Kang-Hi, signalized his appreciation of the superiority of Western over Eastern science by turning out all his astronomers and putting Jesuits in their places. They shortened the Chinese year and made other changes in the calendar, and it is probable that after they were at last turned out of the country the Chinese took the astronomical instruments they had used and placed them with the native instruments on the city wall.

CHINESE ENVOYS' POWERS.

Foreign Ministers Disposed to Accept Credentials of Li and Ching.

PEKING, Dec. 10.—At to-day's meeting of the Ministers, called to consider if Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching had power from the Court to conduct negotiations for a settlement on behalf of China, some of the Ministers stated that they were authorized to treat with them as representatives of China, while others, including the German Minister, had not received instructions in the matter.

All decided, however, that as soon as Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British Minister, shall receive word to agree to the joint note, they will commence negotiations with Earl Li and Prince Ching unless otherwise instructed by their home Governments.

Count von Waldersee has turned over $63,000 as the British share of the result of the Pao-ting-Foo expedition to Gen. Gaselee, who, in turn, gave the money to the British Minister, to be used for the benefit of Chinese who may need help during the Winter.

Li-Hung-Chang visited Gen. Chaffee today. He says that his powers to negotiate with the foreign envoys, though conferred by telegraph, are absolute and complete.

WU REPLIES TO CRITICISM.

Declares He Made No Attack on Christianity in His Address Last Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Wu-Ting-Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, who came here to deliver an address to-night before the Contemporary Club, made a statement in regard to his address on Confucius before the Society for Ethical Culture in New York last Sunday, adverse comments upon which have since been printed. He says:

"I am afraid the scope of my address delivered at New York last Sunday is not made clear by the reports published in the papers. It was far from my intention to make any attack on any religion whatever in the world, much less on Christianity. My theme was Confucius. The doctrines of Confucius are imperfectly understood in this country, and my task was to make clear in as succinct a manner as possible, without taking too much time, the cardinal points of Confucianism. In order to make these clear to an American audience, I chose the best form of religion, and that is Christianity, to be the standard by which comparison can be made, and I tried to compare the doctrine of Confucianism with the superior form of religion. Instead of being considered as an attack, what I said should be considered as a compliment. I wanted to make a comparison on what points Confucius could come up to the standard of Christianity, and if the full text of my address were published, this would be clear to the reader, but unfortunately I have not seen a full account of it in any of the papers containing my speech.

"I expressly stated that some of the sentiments of Christ were very noble and grand, so much so that it was very difficult for men to attain to them, and I quoted some of the sayings of Confucius to show that Confucius, though not up to so high a standard as that of Christianity, was a practical man. He was preaching his doctrine to his countrymen, and inculcating in them to follow his advice in a practical way, and he himself set an example of his doctrine. And it is true that I said that some of the Christian people, or people professing Christianity, did not act up to the tenets of Christianity. That is not the fault of Christianity, but the fault of those in not following the tenets of their religion. That surely cannot be considered an attack on Christianity.

"I have been reading portions of the Bible, and have the greatest respect for and appreciate the Bible, and greatly respect Christianity, and I have never in my life made any attack on Christianity. I may have said that some of the doctrines are too grand and too elevated for man to follow, but that, instead of an adverse criticism, is in praise of the high standard of that creed. I hope that the clergymen and missionaries will not come to any conclusion by reading the incomplete reports published in the papers."

BANQUET TO PROF. WOODBERRY.

Tenth Year of His Connection with Columbia University.

A banquet will be given to Prof. George Edward Woodberry, head of the department of comparative literature, Columbia University, at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, on Friday evening next, in recognition of the tenth year of his connection with the institution.

The speakers will be President Seth Low, Dean J. Howard Van Amringe, Hamilton Wright Mable, John Kendrick Bangs, Profs. A. V. Williams Jackson, Thomas R. Price, and Harry Thurston Peck, and Lindsay Swift. Joseph Meyer Proskauer, '96, will preside.

DINNER TO THE COLONIAL ORDER.

The annual dinner of the Society of the Colonial Order was held last night at Delmonico's. There were sixty-five persons present, and among the guests were Bishop Potter, Rear Admiral Erben, United States Navy, retired; Nicholas Fish, Frederick de Peyster Foster, John R. Abbey, Col. H. G. Prout, and Howland Pell.

While punch was being served the National emblem and the society flag were carried around the room by two colored men in Colonial dress, led by a trumpeter in red silk plush and knee breeches, such as Peter Stuyvesant wore, the usher with his mace, servants in livery, and the stewards of the society. The trumpeter played "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River" and "Dixie," and the flags were deposited at the back of the table at which the guests were seated.

After coffee, Chancellor Sanger proposed "The President," which toast was drunk standing. Bishop Potter then proposed the toast "Colonial Zeal." The earnestness of the early fathers is emulated by the clergy of to-day. Bishop Potter in a humorous speech, said: "A year ago to-day I was in Japan. I went to take part in a function, and the members of the lower house appeared in dress which is something like in which you have figured or have disfigured yourself this evening.

"One of the members appeared as a German Count. I asked him: 'Are you going to give up your beautiful dress for the stiff dress of the German or American dress?' 'Oh,' he said, 'you may be sure that he took that dress off as soon as he got home.' If you invite me to your next dinner I hope to see you all wearing the colonial dress."

Rear Admiral Erben spoke of the Colonial courage, and John T. Apner responded to "Colonial Romance."

The Tivoli Opened Again.

The Tivoli, the dance hall on West Thirty-fifth Street, which has been closed ever since the raid by the police last Summer, was reopened last night under the old name. At present, however, nothing but soft drinks and eatables are sold. There is a big sign on the door to the effect that no women who are not accompanied by escorts will be permitted to enter. There is an orchestra in the place which is being run under a concert hall license. J. Clifford, a saloon keeper of Eightieth Street and Third Avenue, is the new proprietor. Three policemen from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, dressed in plain clothes, were stationed opposite the door all evening. They found no occasion to make any arrests.

CYCLING RECORDS BEATEN

New Figures for Speed Still Set by the Six-Day Racers.

TRICKY GERMANS GAIN A LAP

Kaser and Ryser Cause the Evening's Sensation—Gougoltz's Broken Tire Drops Him from the Leaders.

The Score at 2 A. M.

	Miles,	Laps.
Elkes and McFarland	1,002	2
Simar and Gougoultz	1,002	1
Pierce and McEachern	1,002	2
Turville and Gimm	1,001	9
Waller and Stinson	1,001	9
Babcock and Aronson	1,001	9
Fisher and Fredericks	1,001	7
Kaser and Ryser	1,001	5
Muller and Aucouturier	980	9

At 1,000 miles Elkes led; 49 hours and 50 minutes.

Still the bicycles continue their fast, incessant whirl around the steep, ten-lap track in Madison Square Garden, and still the enthusiasm by day and night continues with unabated ardor.

The galleries contained more persons last night than at any other time since the start of the race, and event the top tier had its fringe of rooters hanging half way over the baleony with eyes glued upon the backs of the whirling racers below. The more expensive seats and most of the boxes presented an unbroken sea of faces, and every spurt of the racers was promptly acknowledged by encouraging cheers from the crowd.

The features yesterday were the loss of first position by one of the former triumvirate of leaders and some sensational spurts in the evening, in which the German team, Kaser and Ryser, picked up a lap and Aronson soon after did the same thing.

Neither of these teams are among the leaders; in fact, the Germans are next to the end, but less than a mile separates them from the head men, and the fact that a lap could be picked up, with the others holding to their stiff pace of nearly twenty miles an hour, is significant in showing that possibly the last may be first.

It demonstrates that the riders who have endured forty-eight hours of hard riding are in excellent condition, notwithstanding the appearance of weariness on some faces, and it opens possibilities of future surprises.

Gougultz, the plucky Frenchman, was dropped from his leading place with Elkes and Pierce, which he, with his partner, Simar, have held since the first hour, shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He had the misfortune to break his tire, and, as Simar was in his training quarters at the time, several valuable seconds were lost before Gougultz could be placed on another wheel.

Elkes and McEachern, who were riding for their teams, dashed ahead like mad to use the advantage for what it was worth, and although Gougoltz was on again in less than a dozen seconds, the other leaders had gained a lap, and they held that lead for the rest of the day. Gougoltz, with the irritation that comes from long exertion, claimed that his wheel had been tampered with, but no evidence of such action could be found. The management, however, in order to obviate all disagreeable possibilities appointed "Charley" Murphy as wheel custodian.

Gougoltz worked like a Trojan for a mile to recover his lost ground, and then Simar was brought on to complete the job. He shot away from the bunch like a rocket, and by an almost superhuman effort gained half a lap, but more than that he could not accomplish. The spectators made the great arched roof fairly ring with cheer upon cheer, for sympathies were strongly with the Frenchmen's misfortunes.

The sensation of the evening came when Kaser and Ryser sprang a sharp trick on their rivals, which they worked out to complete success. Kaser, shortly before 11 o'clock, surprised the riders and the galleries by shooting ahead in a terrific spurt, and kept it up until he had gained one-fourth of a lap on the others. Ryser then appeared to take up the race, and he at once made his wheel practically fly over the boards.

The galleries went wild with excitement. The speed of all the other men was increased to a terrific pace, but still Ryser went on, faster and faster, gaining yard after yard, until amid the wildest cheering he overtook Muller, the end man in the bunch. He did not slacken pace here, but kept on until he was well up with the leaders, when Kaser, who had been waiting to relieve him after his fierce ride, resumed the race.

This quick relay of riders threw temporary consternation into the ranks of the others, and the trainers at once scurried down stairs to bring up the fresh riders, and Elkes, Turville, Simar, Waller, and Babcock soon came on to relieve their partners.

SIX RIDERS IN A SPILL.

The second fall since the race started occurred shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning on the big northwest turn, and, as it carried down six men, it looked decidedly serious for a time. Waller and Gimm were the men who caused the trouble, although perfectly unintentional on their part.

They got too close together and collided, and in a twinkling McFarland, Simar, Babcock, and Pierce crashed into them. There was a distinct snapping of broken gear, and the excitement caused a general awakening all through the Garden among the all-night contingent, a dozen or more of whom were snoring peacefully in the upper galleries.

To the surprise of all Pierce was the only one at all hurt. He had three or four bad cuts on his knees and legs, and was immediately relieved by his partner, McEachern. After a brief rest and careful bandaging Pierce came back on the track a few minutes after 9 and continued to ride as fast as ever for the rest of the day. The laps lost by the six men were restored by the referee.

Jimmy Michael and Champion Major Taylor were again the extra attractions of the evening. Little Michael was greeted with salvos of applause from his friends as he clung to the rear wheel of his pacing motor tandem cycle, and he rode the mile in that way in 1:37 1-5.

Taylor made an exhibition half-mile unpaced run in 0:56 4-5 and afterward sauntered around the Garden in the genial rôle of a spectator. He declined to give any expert opinion regarding the probable result of the six-day race.

"It is a fearfully hot pace," he added, "but all the men who are now riding are in very good condition, and, having passed the second day, they all appear fit to continue now to the end."

There was a noticeable slackening of the pace all day long. At 6 o'clock in the morning, the forty-second hour, the leaders had covered 850 miles and 7 laps, as against 843 miles and 1 lap a year ago, 7.4 miles ahead of the record. At 11 o'clock last night the leaders had done 946 miles and 8 laps, only 2.7 miles above the record.

At 12:25 o'clock Accoutrier quit the race, saying that he was exhausted. His partner, Muller, who is long-distance champion of Europe, and who rode forty-eight hours without dismounting from his bicycle in a race, continued riding without knowing that his partner had quit. When he was informed by the management, he left his wheel, and going to his training quarters almost pulled Accoutrier from the quarters to the track and started him in the race again.

PRESBYTERIAN REVISION.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—At its two hundred and sixty-third stated meeting the Baltimore Presbytery went on record to-day as favoring a revision of the Confession of Faith by a vote of 47 to 24. The other overtures handed down by the General Assembly of 1892 touching upon the question were disposed of at to-night's session, as follows:

In favor of a supplemental explanatory statement, 24 to 17; opposing a supplement to present doctrinal standards with a briefer statement of the doctrines, 7 to 38; and against the dismissal of the whole subject, so that doctrinal standards shall remain as they are, without any change whatever, whether revisional, supplemental, or substitutional, 6 to 37.

The last three questions were voted upon when the attendance was appreciably less than when the main question was put late this afternoon. The summary at present as developed by the votes of the various Presbyteries in the United States is, out of 189 Presbyteries, 145 have voted for revision.

DR. STANTON COIT'S LECTURE.

The Speaker Undertakes to Give Reasons for "the Failure of Democracy."

Dr. Stanton Coit was the principal speaker last evening at the regular meeting of the Social Reform Club, 45 University Place. The subject of the address was "King Demos—the Failure of Democracy."

Dr. Coit stated at the outset that he had been incorrectly reported as saying in Philadelphia that "our workingmen should have no voice in government," and that "Democracy is a synonym for corruption." Neither of these statements, he declared, had been made by him.

A better title for the lecture," said Dr. Coit, might be "Is Democracy a Failure?" Great changes had taken place during the last ten years among the Western nations, and the greatest, the speaker considered, was the growing distrust of government by the people. Anarchy was feared if the people should come to power. Even the Liberal Party in England has ceased to believe in the principles of democracy.

Democracy is now a failure because it is based on false principles. The ideal democracy must be an enlightened democracy. It was only the old aristocracies that sought to keep the people in ignorance for selfish motives. The American workingman to-day is the leader in the true democracy of the future, but he is not now in condition to vote. He is not a freeman at the polls; he must vote the way his employer votes. He is illiterate. He has not the leisure nor the education to study economic questions. Present conditions, therefore, are anti-democratic, anti-human, and must be improved before the true democracy can exist.

Dr. Coit believes in expansion and imperialism, if done in the cause of the propaganda of a socialistic democracy and if efforts are made to elevate the Filipino to the equal of American manhood. The only remedy for political evils, he said, is the teaching of a new democracy and the educating and elevating of the workingman.

RENTED BY EMMA GOLDMAN.

Proprietor of Everett Hall Warned Social Science Meeting Against Anarchy.

At the Social Science mass meeting in Everett Hall, 31 East Fourth Street, last night, the proprietor of the hall, Harry Bimberg, threatened to turn out the lights should the meeting develop into one of Anarchistic tendencies. He said that Emma Goldman had rented the hall from him by concealing her identity. The hall was crowded and the announcement of the proprietor was received with a howl of protest.

Emma Goldman said Bimberg was influenced by fear of the police. She stated that this only went to prove her contention that there was no liberty, personal or otherwise, in America, and that under "your Platts, your Crokers, and your Hannas there can be no such thing as liberty, any more than there is in the Republic of France to-day."

"King Humbert," she said, "was justly put to death by a brave man, who dared to act for the good of his fellow-men, among whom he considered himself but a unit in a universe." She said she should hate to be in the shoes of a monarch or of President McKinley, owing to the "fickleness of the masses."

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Annual Meeting of Board of Trustees Held in Washington—Members Call on President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Board of Trustees of the American University held its annual meeting here to-day. In the absence of John E. Andrus of New York, President of the board, John F. Robinson of Illinois presided.

Bishop Hurst reported that there was now between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 on hand, and urged that every effort should be put forward to secure $1,000,000 during the coming year. The money would be used, he said, as a basis for opening the institution for actual work in instruction. Everything was reported to be in a prosperous condition.

The report of the Financial Secretary showed that $75,000 will soon be added to the endowment fund. It was also reported that within the last few days a quantity of land near the site of the proposed university had been given by a friend. Its value is about $5,000. A subscription of $10,000 was made by a member of the board whose name was not announced.

To-day the members of the board called on President McKinley, to whom the prospects of the university were outlined by Bishop Hurst. The latter spoke of the success which the promoters are meeting with and the determination to start one new building in the coming year, if the contributions meet expectations. The President showed deep interest in the project, and suggested that the board invite contributions, small as well as large in amount, in order that all classes may contribute. The President has already made a contribution to the university fund, and purposes to make another.

In the afternoon the board passed a resolution indorsing the organization of the Woman's Guild of the American University. The following were elected officers of the board: President—John E. Andrus; Treasurer—Matthew G. Emery; Secretary—The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, all re-elected. The Rev. John A. Gutteridge was elected Financial Secretary. Gov. Roosevelt of New York, Willis G. Emerson of Wyoming, and William L. Woodcock of Pennsylvania were elected members of the Board of Trustees to fill vacancies.

LAWYERS HOLD AN ELECTION.

A stated meeting of the Association of the Bar was held last night at the association house. After certain routine reports had been received, nominations were made for members of the Nominating Committee, and also for Inspectors and canvassers of election. On motion of Mr. Wickersham, it was ordered that the polls be kept open for an hour. Mr. Wickersham said that for the first time in the history of the association there was a contest for the Nominating Committee.

There was no contest for Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the association for them. They are George S. Coleman, Abraham I. Elkus, and Jordan J. Collins. The same course was taken with the Auditing Committee, which was made up as follows: William F. Dunning, Edwin W. Coggeshall, and Robert Shaw Minturn.

The list of the nine candidates for the Nominating Committee on the "regular" ticket was as follows: Augustus C. Brown, Almon Goodwin, George Zabriskie, Lewis Cass Ledyard, William P. Dixon, Eugene A. Philbin, John S. Sheppard, J. Mayhew Wainwright, and Thomas N. Rhinelander.

There were five names on the "opposition" ticket—Edward C. James, Rastus S. Ransom, George M. Pinney, Jr., James M. Gifford, and P. Tecumseh Sherman.

The supporters of the regular ticket concentrated their attention upon the first five names, who were all elected, thus giving the regulars control of the ticket. The four members of the opposition chosen were Edward C. James, Rastus S. Ransom, P. Tecumseh Sherman, and James M. Gifford.

The general report regarding the running of an opposition ticket was that it was a "young men's" ticket. So far as could be learned in the gossip about the clubhouse there was no special dissatisfaction with the present management, though there was a hint that perhaps there was too much of a reform element to suit some. On motion of Albert Stickney of the committee appointed a year ago to confer with the National Commission to revise and codify laws relating to the organization and jurisdiction of the United States courts, eight members were added to the committee.

A resolution was passed authorizing the President of the association to appoint special committees to assist the committee heretofore appointed to confer with the Legislative Committee on Statutory Revision.

The election of officers will be held at the annual meeting of the association in January.

MINNESOTA SENATORSHIP.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 11.—Robert G. Evans of Minneapolis is now the only avowed candidate for the United States Senatorship made vacant by the death of Cushman K. Davis. At a meeting of the Hennepin County delegation to-night announcement of the withdrawal of Thomas Shevlin from the race was formally made. Then followed statements from Thomas Lowrey and Loren Fletcher that they have no desire for the place.

This left the field clear for Evans, and the vote that was taken showed the following result: Evans, 14; Fletcher, 1; Lowrey, 1; Pillsbury, 1. A formal ballot followed, which showed a gain of 1 for Evans and a loss of 1 for Pillsbury. Evans then was declared to be the candidate of Hennepin County.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY FIGHT

Big Meeting in Cooper Union by the Vigilance League!

LETTER FROM DR. PARKHURST

Efforts Should Be Concentrated Against One Boss This Year—Police Corruption Exposed.

A mass meeting at Cooper Union under the auspices of the City Vigilance League last night was the occasion for a gathering that nearly filled the large hall. There was considerable enthusiasm at times, the demonstration reaching its height at the conclusion of a speech by Dr. Adolph M. Radin of the Society for the Aid of Jewish Prisoners, who maintained that the immigrants had not corrupted New York, but that New York had corrupted the immigrants.

An unusual feature of the meeting was the reading of the platform by several thousand persons. It was Frank Moss who, in the course of his speech, said:

"I'll help you to make a speech and you help me. We will read the platform together." Then the audience read the following:

Our city is our home, and on it we will concentrate our patriotism. We love it and will work for it, fight for it, and live for it.

We will attack as traitors to the Common Wealth those officials who prostitute their offices for partisan or personal gain, and those politicians who manipulate them "for their own pocket's sake."

We will help to deliver it from the selfish and corrupt rule that now oppresses, injures, and disgraces it, and to install a pure, efficient, and non-partisan administration.

We will endeavor to bring all honest citizens into closer relation and deeper sympathy with each other, so that religious, racial, and social differences shall melt away in the warm brotherhood of good citizenship struggling to redeem its home from vicious misrule.

"Are we all brothers on that?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes, yes!" was the answer from all parts of the hall.

Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman of the meeting, said in part: "We, as citizens of New York, must look upon our citizenship with some degree of shame. It will be no child's play to redeem the city. The forces of bad government in this city are largely responsible for the falling off of our commerce. This is the most expensive city in the world to do business in. The extravagance in government increases rents and makes the wage-earner pay more for all that he buys. We must change those conditions."

Thomas L. McClintock was made Secretary of the meeting, and read letters from the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, George Gunton, the Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, Gen. George Moore Smith, the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, John Harsen Rhoades, the Rev. Dr. F. J. Belcher, Henry H. Dreyer, the Rev. Dr. Robert L. Paddock, Constant A. Andrews, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Brooks, and H. W. Donald.

A communication from the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was then read, in which he said:

First—That every other enemy to our municipal well-being should be forgotten in the concentration of our onset upon Tammany Hall. Croker is the only "boss" to be thought about this year. The experiment was tried three years ago of killing off both bosses by a single assault. The experiment failed. Sooner or later we must rid ourselves of both, for either is as bad as the other, if not worse; but not this year. The public mind is not ready for it. This year it is Croker and all the shape of legitimated criminality and organized beastliness that that ill-omened name stands for.

Second, allow no discussion of names to be put in candidacy for municipal office.

Third, it is most necessary that all subsidiary questions, whether of ethics or economics, should be ruled out. I see, for example, that there is a movement to drag into the discussion the question as to the proper way of dealing with the social evil. All such discussion is just now an impertinence. Croker, in the tumultuous overflow of his spasmodic regeneracy, says that we ought to segregate the social evil. What we want to do first is to segregate Tammany Hall. Drive out the devil before you discuss ways of cleaning up the litter he makes. There is only one target in this shooting match.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer said: "The people who claim to own the Judges and the police have accustomed us to think that administration is not a business, but a game of chance. The administration with which we are now cursed began with a curse. The District Attorney was reported to have said: 'To hell with reform.' The campaign of 1901 is not a political one. It is one intent on business, righteousness, and decency."

Dr. Adolph M. Radin said:

"Those people are wrong who declare that it is the whole east side, and that alone, which needs reforming. I say that it is the whole city.

"Some say that the immigrants are corrupting the city. No, it is not so. The city is corrupting the immigrants. Listen to this: Most of these immigrants are Jews, among which people I have to work. Now, out of 2,000 prisoners in an institution that I know, there are only eight or nine Jews, and out of a nearly like number in a poorhouse where I go there are not more than a dozen of that race.

John P. Faure arraigned the City Government for its failure to provide new hospitals in place of the present Gouverneur and Harlem Hospitals, which, he said, were wholly inadequate.

Frank Moss said that the chief cry in the campaign of 1901 must not be directed against any one department of the city nor against the petty officials and underlings, but against Tammany Hall and Richard Croker.

"It is not the Captains of police," he said, "that are primarily the pecuniary gainers by the system of corruption, nor even the Inspectors, nor yet the Chief. This Chief he characterized as "a poor man of putty," and then described the Police Commissioners as "pasty and wobbly." Finally he said: "It is not even our little Mayor, who is the direct culprit, or who is directly responsible. He is the greatest Mayor we have ever had. Yes, he is. He sits and writes and does nothing. Perhaps, when he gets through writing, he cuts coupons. Who knows?"

The first number of The New York Vigilant, a paper issued by the league and described by Mr. McClintock in his speech as "not the ideal, but better than some," was distributed to everybody in the audience.

The paper contained many articles derogatory to Tammany Hall and Mr. Croker, several appeals to the citizens of the city to forget party affiliations in the campaign of next year, and numerous quotations supposed to show how the corruption now talked about is due directly to Tammany Hall and its leaders. Issues will be gotten out periodically, but not at set intervals. Frank Moss is at the head of the Committee on Publication.

Michael J. Dady Re-elected Chairman.

Michael J. Dady was last night re-elected Chairman of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee, at a meeting of that body held in the Joralemon Street Headquarters. He was unable to be present, as he was obliged to leave for the South during the day in connection with his Cuban contract. Clarence E. Barrow was elected Secretary. It was announced yesterday that John E. Smith of Brooklyn, a newspaper man, had been chosen by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff as his private secretary, to succeed Harry Bates.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—Fire which originated on the third floor of the six-story building at 717-19 Lucas Avenue to-night did damage estimated at $150,000 before it was under control. The building is occupied by the following firms: Julius Glaser & Co., importers of laces; St. Louis Pants Manufacturing Company, Royal Shirt Manufacturing Company, Agstein Shirt Company, and Bohm Brothers & Co.

A LETTER TO SANTA CLAUS.

Dear Santa Claus, please send to me
A great big box of Pinaud's best.
I'll give the Violette de Parme
To Sister Kate, and then the rest

I will divide as best I can
With Hattie, Mame, Jennette and Will,
The lovely French Carnation Pink,
The Royal Daisy, others still.

The Violette de Reine so sweet,
Which everybody thinks is fine,
I'll give to Mamie and Jennette,
Because they're always stealing mine.

For Hattie, Extrait Vegetal;
For dear Mamma, the Chinese Shoe;
Brother Will, Trèfle a quatre feuilles;
Fine Christmas gifts from me, and You.

Good Santa Claus, don't fail me now,
There's nothing in the stores, you know,
That they will think so nice a gift
As Perfumes made by Ed. Pinaud.

CASPERFELD & CLEVELAND, 781 BROADWAY,

Opposite Wanamaker's.

We announce a special

TWO DAYS' SALE

of Ladies' Watches, same as illustration, at our Broadway Branch establishment. These watches are solid 14-kt gold throughout, handsomely engraved, Waltham, Elgin or Geneva movement. Our price,

$17.50

Regularly sold at $25.00.

An immense assortment of Diamonds, Novelties in Gold and Silver, Opera Glasses, etc., at prices considerably under those of exclusive establishments.

Mail orders filled. Catalogue mailed free.

SEASON'S FIRST SNOWFALL

Thin White Coating Covered Streets and Bothered Horses.

Shipping Decked with Icicles—One Sleigh Turns Out in Central Park and Wins the Champagne Prize.

With the imperceptible rise in the temperature yesterday came the first snow of the year. There have been flurries on one or two occasions, but they were of such brief duration and the snow was so insignificant in quantity that they were hardly noticed. Yesterday, while the fall was not heavy, there was sufficient to cover the housetops and streets with an apparently substantial yet in reality very thin coating.

It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the fall began. It lasted for about two hours, and made the thoroughfares, especially those of asphalt, very difficult to travel. Numerous vehicles were put out of gear, owing to the horses, not shod in accordance with the rules of wintry weather, being unable to keep their feet.

Nobody thought the snow would come down hard enough for a sleigh and horse to trot around in, but John J. Quinn, a Harlem liveryman, thought of the bottle of champagne Mr. Case offers to the first man who reaches McGowan's Pass Tavern in Central Park in a sleigh during the first snowstorm, and he got out his chestnut gelding Wildwood, hitched him to a sleigh, and drove out. The riding was fairly good all the way through the Park, and he reached Case's at 5:25 o'clock. He got a little cheer as he drove up. No others appeared on the ground, and Quinn got the champagne.

The decks and fixtures of steamships in the harbor were in many cases coated with ice, and from the sides of ferryboats and other river craft, long icicles hung.

The surface cars were, as on the days previous, still unheated, the authorities of the lines evidently thinking that the shutting off a draft by means of keeping the forward doors of cars closed, a sufficient measure for the comfort of their patrons. Many open cars were also still in service.

Matthew W. Bunker Dead.

Matthew W. Bunker, one of the Vestrymen of the Garden City (L. I.) Cathedral, died yesterday morning at his home near the cathedral. He was about fifty years old, and had been ill about two weeks with pneumonia. Mr. Bunker was Treasurer for many years of the Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn. He leaves a wife, two daughters and a son. His funeral will take place at the cathedral to-morrow. The service will be conducted by the Very Rev. Dean Cox.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—C. de Young, San Francisco; Vicomte Ide Balincourt, Paris; Comte de Chambrun, Paris.

HOLLAND—Bayard Thayer, Boston; E. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; Capt. H. S. Whipple, United States Army.

GRAND—George L. Darte, United States Consul at Patros, Greece; Capt. A. P. Berry, United States Army; Col. J. S. Farley, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—James Regan, United States Army.

PLAZA—A. J. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.

NETHERLAND—B. F. Cannon, Salt Lake City.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator William Lindsay, Kentucky; ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury, Vermont.

ALBEMARLE—Surgeon A. F. Magruder, United States Army. (Retired.)

GILSEY—W. B. Kibbee, Albany; Daniel F. Kemp, Buffalo; George Webb, San Francisco; L. W. Fuller, Chicago.

VICTORIA—Marquis de San Carlos de Pedroso, Spain.

HOFFMAN—Edward Murphy, Jr., Troy.

ASTOR—R. Birnie, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery, 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. F. Lyman, furnishing goods, 309 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Solomon & Rubens, Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Solomon, clothing, 13 Astor Place; Holland House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. G. Wallace, laces and embroideries, 104 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Adams, stationery, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Williams-Richardson Co., New Orleans, La.; A. A. Castenado, notions and furnishing goods, 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Gross & Strauss, Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks and suits, 138 Spring Street; Belvedere House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, house furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; F. M. Smith, laces and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; St. Cloud Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Meyerstein Company, San Francisco, Cal.; A. L. Meyerstein, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, notions; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Schoenau, W. H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Schoenau, dry goods; 55 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; G. E. Goodson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Schenck, C., Lebanon, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; D. A. Smart, ribbons; 2 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel.

Gamble, Desmond Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, cloaks and suits; 487 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

Stark, B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; B. Stark, wrappers; Hotel Cadillac.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Petersberg, Va.; C. Cohen, notions; 392 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Mertens, J. M., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. M. Mertens, woolens; Hotel Normandie.

Hecht Bros. & Co., Washington, D. C.; F. Kuln, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; L. Holzman, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, gloves, and dress trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Seligman Brothers, Santa Fé, New Mexico; B. Seligman, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. R. Dyott, domestics and linens, 28 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Boss, handkerchiefs, 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Miller, J. G., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Miller, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. H. Hager, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, fancy goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Divea, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bansher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Wilbur, T. A., & Son, Charleston, S. C.; T. S. Wilbur, notions and jewelry; Hoffman House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

9 A. M.—282 Ninth Avenue; owner, Moses Halsey; damage, $10.

9:15 A. M.—1,981 Second Avenue; owner, Max Jeffe; damage, $10.

9:30 A. M.—508 West Forty-fifth Street; owner, Miss Linderman; damage, $200.

10 A. M.—585 Grand Street; owner, Mayer Rosenthal; damage slight.

11:55 A. M.—120 Front Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

12:40 P. M.—15 Forsyth Street; owner, Morris Bregovsky; damage, $25.

4:30 P. M.—6 Cornelia Street; owner, E. M. Ellington; damage, $10.

4:45 P. M.—339 East Seventy-seventh Street; owner, Mrs. Rowing; damage, $150.

4:45 P. M.—944 Columbus Avenue; owner, H. Absit; damage slight.

5:30 P. M.—19 East Ninety-fourth Street; owner, S. Bacharock; damage, $100.

6:30 P. M.—700 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.

9:30 P. M.—937 Third Avenue; Martin Kerause; damage slight.

10:10 P. M.—26 Rutgers Street; Goodman Brothers; damage slight.

New York's Leading Fur Establishment!

Importer and Manufacturer. **HALL** Established 1856.

OUR GREAT SALE OF FURS.

Sealskin and Persian Coats.	
Sealskin Coats,	$125 to $275
Persian Lamb Coats,	$75 to $200
Broadtail Persians,	$175 to $350
Electric Seal (Coney),	$25 to $50
Dark Eastern Mink Capes,	$175
Storm Collars.	
Dark Eastern Mink,	$35 to $75
Persian Lamb,	$20 to $40
Sealskin,	$25 to $75
Chinchilla,	$50 to $100
Beaver,	$15 to $35
Black Marten,	$15 to $35
Mink,	$16 to $25
Alaska Sable (Skunk),	$15 to $35
Children's Furs.	
Children's Fur Sets,	$3 to $5
Misses' F

C. VANDERBILT'S PERSONAL ESTATE

Schedule of Stocks, Bonds, Cash, and Insurance.

WAS APPRAISED AT $52,999,867

Real Property Worth $20,000,000, Making a Total of $72,999,867—The State's Share.

The schedule of Cornelius Vanderbilt's personal estate, stocks, bonds, cash, insurance, and effects was made public yesterday. It was printed in The New York World, which paper also printed what purported to be the valuations finally fixed upon by the Appraiser for the State, the Deputy Attorney General, and the attorneys for the estate. The alleged official appraised valuation of Mr. Vanderbilt's personalty on the day of his death, as given in The World, was $52,999,867. His real estate was valued at $20,000,000, making the total value of his estate $72,999,867.

It was admitted by those in a position to know that The World's list of Mr. Vanderbilt's personal possessions was correct, but the list of valuations given by The World as official appraisements was said to be inaccurate. The Appraiser for the State is Charles D. O'Connell, who has an office in the St. Paul Building. When Mr. O'Connell was asked about the published list, he said:

"The list is not copied from my report. My report is not completed, and probably will not be for a week."

"Will you say whether the list printed is correct?"

"I have not compared it. I do not think it is proper for me to talk about the report until after it is filed."

Deputy Attorney General G. B. D. Hasbrouck was more communicative. The stock and bond list, as printed, Mr. Hasbrouck said, was correct.

"How about the valuations?" he was asked.

"They are off."

"How much off?"

"Probably about $700,000."

Controller Coler, who has represented the city's interest in the settlement of the estate, said that the estimated valuation of $70,000,000, made about a year ago in order to save the estate from interest charges on the inheritance tax, had proved to be very near the true value.

"The amount due, based on the estimate then made, was paid," Mr. Coler said. "There has been a statement printed that I would get a fee of $52,000 out of the estate. The amount of the tax on the personal holdings, based upon the valuation of $52,000,000, will be $520,000, and I get 1 per cent. of that, or $5,200."

Anderson & Anderson, the attorneys for the Vanderbilt estate, refused to discuss the list of stocks and appraisements. The schedule as printed in The World is as follows:

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE OF CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S ESTATE.

Name of Security.	Appraised Value.*	Approximate Value at Present.
West Shore R. R. 1st mtg. 4 p. c. guaranteed bonds, due 2361, a. 1bf.	$1,020,000	$1,150,000
Beech Creek R. R. 1st mtg. 4 p. c. gold bonds, guaranteed, due 1936, at 100.	1,000,000	1,090,000
Pine Creek Ry. 1st mtg. 6 p. c. guaranteed bonds, due 1932, reg. at 120	483,600	483,600
New Jersey Junction R. R. 1st mtg. 4 p. c. bonds, guaranteed, due 1986, at 100	200,000	210,000
Michigan Central R. R. Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw mtg. 5 p. c. bonds, due 1901, at 100	250,000	250,000
Michigan Central R. R. 1st mtg. on Kalamazoo & South Haven R. R. 5 p. c. bonds, due 1939, reg. at 115	345,000	345,000
Michigan Central R. R. Terminal of Chicago 1st mtg. 4 p. c. gold bonds, due 1941, at 100	551,000	551,000
New York Central-Lake Shore collateral trust 3½ p. c. gold bonds, guaranteed at 95, due 1998	4,750,000	4,525,000
New York Central-Michigan Central collateral trust 3½ p. c. gold bonds, guaranteed, due 1998, at 95	4,750,000	4,525,000
Kalamazoo, Allegan & Grand Rapids 1st mtg. 5 p. c. bonds, guaranteed, due 1938, at 118	295,000	312,500
Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny 1st mtg. 6 p. c. bonds, guaranteed, due 1932, at 155	255,050	370,830
Syracuse, Geneva & Corning 1st mtg. sinking fund 7 p. c. bonds, due 1906, at 100	125,000	125,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. gen. mtg. 4½ p. c. gold bonds, due 1992, at 90	450,000	518,750
Union Pacific, R. R. 1st mtg. ry. and land grant 4 p. c. gold bonds, due 1947, at 100	500,000	535,625
Northern Pacific Ry. prior lien mtg. 4 p. c. gold land grant bonds, due 1997, at 100	500,000	527,500
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. 1st mtg. gold 6 p. c. bonds, due 1916, at 110	286,200	314,600
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5 p. c. mtg. bonds, due 1945, at 108	216,000	212,500
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 1st gen. mtg. 5 p. c. gold bonds, guaranteed, due 1941, at 102	102,000	100,500
Terminal Warehouse Co. 2d mtg. 3 p. c. bonds, at 50	37,500	37,500
Terminal Warehouse Co. deb. 4 p. c. bonds, at 80	8,000	8,000
Metropolitan Club 2d mtg. 5 p. c. reg. bonds, at 75	33,750	33,750
Columbia College mortgage on N. Y. City property, 3 p. c., at 80	400,000	400,000
Auditorium Hotel 6 p. c. bonds, coupon, at 60	6,000	6,000
Riding Club 6 p. c. bonds, reg., at 100	2,000	2,000
Newport Casino, three promissory notes, at $1,000 each, 6 p. c., at 80	2,400	2,400
Groller Club 5 p. c. bonds, at 100	300	300
United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, beneficial interest scrip, 4 p. c., at 70	19,072	19,072
Cornelius Cruger and Catherine Church Cruger bond and mtg. on N. Y. City property, 3½ p. c., at 90	71,500	71,500
J. R. Le Roy and others, 2d mtg. on 243 Broadway, at 80	40,000	40,000
Providen' Loan Society, 6 p. c bond, at 100	10,000	10,000
20,000 shares N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. stock, $100 each, at 135	2,700,000	2,835,000
40,448 shares New York & Harlem R. R. Co. stock, $50 each, at 380	7,688,920	8,498,280
40,000 shares Beech Creek R. R. stock, $50 each, at 100	2,000,000	2,000,000
4,945 shares Spuyten Duyvil & Port Morris R. R. stock, $100 each, at 200	989,000	989,000
2,000 shares Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny R. R. stock, $50 each, at 120	130,000	124,500
8,000 shares Pittsburg & Lake Erie R. R. stock, $50 each, at 200	800,000	800,000
16,250 shares Chicago & Northwestern Ry. preferred stock, $100 each, at 195	3,168,750	3,363,750
7,207 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. stock, $100 each, at 205	1,477,435	1,513,470
20,000 shares Wagner Palace Car Co. stock, $100 each, at 170	3,400,000	3,400,000
5,000 shares Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. stock, $100 each, at 120	600,000	590,000
100 shares Michigan Central R. R. Co. stock, $100 each, at 110	11,000	10,500
2,100 shares Canada Southern Ry. Co. stock, $100 each, at 50	105,000	122,062
1,000 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co. stock, $100 each, at 130	130,000	126,375
448 shares Vermont Valley Ry. stock, $100 each, at 90	40,140	40,140
83,500 shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. common stock, $100 each, at 55	1,842,500	2,227,750
82,200 shares Southern Ry. Co. common stock, $100 each, at 10	322,000	571,550
9,000 shares Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. common stock, $100 each, at 17	153,000	324,000
32,000 shares Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. common stock, $100 each, at 29	839,560	1,235,617
1,500 shares Peoria & Eastern Ry. stock, $100 each, at 2	3,000	10,500
3,030 shares Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City preferred stock, $100 each, at 5	15,150	00,600
1,000 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, $100 each, at 90	661,500	525,425
1,000 shares Youghiogheny River Coal Co. stock, $100 each, at 180	180,000	180,000
1,372 shares Union Trust Co. stock at 1,200	1,646,400	1,920,800
1,010 shares Lincoln Bank stock at 70	707,000	909,000
100 shares Chemical Bank stock at 4,000	400,000	400,000
100 shares National City Bank stock at 1,800	180,000	197,000
1,000 shares American Safe Deposit Co. stock at 90	90,000	90,000
$6,500 Terminal Improvement at 50	3,250	3,250
200 shares Improved Dwellings Association stock at 80	16,000	16,000
25 shares Brearly School stock at 75	1,875	1,875
4,500 shares City & Suburban Homes Association stock, $10 each, at 75	33,750	33,750
10 shares Easton's Beach Co., Newport, stock, $125 each, at 75	937	937
2,550 shares Lincoln Safe Deposit Co. stock at 125	318,750	318,750
4 shares Spouting Rock Beach Association, Newport, stock, $500 each, at 100	2,000	2,000
88 shares Newport Country Club stock, $100 each, at 25	2,200	2,200
75 shares American Horse Exchange stock at 10	750	750
2 shares Newport Reading Room stock at 300	600	600
$10,000 Provident Loan Society interest in the society 6 p. c., at 90	9,000	9,000
300 shares Metropolitan Opera House & Real Estate Co. at 100	30,000	30,000
1,500 Quicksilver Mining stock at 40c.	400	400
Manhattan Life Insurance Policy	5,000	5,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society policy	20,000	20,000
New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. equipment loan	936,259	936,259
Cash	1,213,571	1,213,571
Furniture, &c.	566,180	566,180
	$52,999,867	$53,599,068

*Being market value of securities Sept. 12, 1899, the day Cornelius Vanderbilt died.

The dividends and interest earned in all Cornelius Vanderbilt's stocks and bonds was less than 4 per cent. on their market value.

As soon as the appraisers' report is filed the executors of the estate will pay into the State Treasury whatever difference there is found to be between the amount which was due on the estimate made a year ago, and the real value as shown by the appraisement. The difference will not be large.

The Vanderbilt schedules surprise Wall Street vastly. The securities he was supposed most to be interested in he held but scantily or not at all; a long list of stocks which nobody could have suspected him of even knowing about he held in substantial blocks. Canada Southern, Michigan Central, Union Pacific, Nickel Plate, Reading, Chicago and Northwestern common—in none of these did he have any interest noteworthy enough for consideration; but in Peoria and Eastern, in Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, and in Quicksilver mining property he had thousands of shares. With the latter he would never have permitted public identification of his name; all of the former have been recognized, more or less authoritatively, as Vanderbilt properties.

Noticeable is the fact that in the very foremost of the Vanderbilt railways the head of the family was an owner of mortgage bonds rather than of stocks. He had $2,000,000 New York Central stocks and $10,000,000 New York Central bonds; 100 shares of Michigan Central stock was overshadowed by over $1,000,000 Michigan Central bonds.

Relatively large holdings in Three C's and in Chesapeake and Ohio are explained by Mr. Vanderbilt's personal friendship for Melville Ingalls, and the personal equation can be recognized in other parts of his security list. In addition to those strictly accommodation investments represented by shares in Summer resort casinos, in dwelling improvement schemes, and the like.

What the conservative observers of the schedules will especially note and be surprised at is the fact that Mr. Vanderbilt was not the owner of a single Government bond. He had over 7,000 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. Various are the indications that Cornelius Vanderbilt made his own investments on his own account. Traditional rules he put quite aside. Half of the stocks he selected for investment were under par.

DR. HILLIS ATTACKS CREEDS.

Truth, He Says, Existed Apart from Creed and Dogma—Dr. Purves Replies.

Before the Nineteenth Century Club at Sherry's last night the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis and the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves delivered addresses on "Creed and Dogma," the former taking the stand against both and the latter defending them.

Dr. Hillis took the stand that the Bible does not create religious truth. "Truth," he said, "existed long before the Bible, which rather registered pre-existing truths. As long as God is God and as long as man is man, it will be wrong to kill and to steal." Truth, he said, existed apart from creed and dogma. Creeds, he said, must be constantly changing, just as man was constantly changing. "The Church," he said, "that is sufficiently dead not to need anything new in its creed is dead indeed. God's name let it rest.

"We want to get over the folly of trying to protect the truth by expelling it," he said. "Whenever a man rises up with a new idea the General Assembly gets together and tries to expel him and the truth. Truth will remain; argument cannot hurt it. God's truth will take care of us. We need not take care of it."

Mr. Hillis made an attack on heresy trials instancing those of Dr. Briggs, Prof. Henry Smith, and Prof. Swing. In the case of Dr. Smith he said the ministers decided to expel him because he thought there were two Isaiahs. "One-half of the judges," he said, "knew nothing of Hebrew and little of Isaiah, yet they put it to a vote. 'All those in favor of one Isaiah,' it said, 'raise their hands.' And so it went on. But they might have gone further and voted to have an eclipse every morning."

Dr. Hillis also made a plea for a reformed theological curriculum. He said that in three large colleges in this country a book was used as a text book that taught 2,450 theories of total depravity and every theory was wrong or society was built on a false foundation. It was the business of the church to teach that life was worth living, the theory of justice in politics, of how to do away with poorhouse and gallows and sin and wrong just as Jesus Christ taught. "Physically," said Dr. Hillis, "we are riding in Pullman cars, but mentally we are jolting along in ox carts."

Dr. Purves, in replying, said that creeds and dogmas were attacked because they offered a shining mark. It was easy, he said, to be an iconoclast. The message of the nineteenth to the twentieth century, he said, was, first, the admitted absolute necessity of religion. Even science admitted that. The other message was the vitality of the Christian religion. All creeds, he said, were born out of intense controversies and great intellectual struggles. He said that churches could not exist without creeds. There was something in a creed, he said, that gave power.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL REPORT.

New Building Described — Poverty of the Immigrant Class—Midwifery Question.

The annual report of the Society of the Lying-in Hospital for the year which ended Sept. 30 last describes its new building, which was donated by J. Pierpont Morgan, and the completion of which at Second Avenue and Eighteenth Street, will commemorate the one hundred and second year of the society's existence. In the building will be 200 beds and every department necessary to the treatment and comfort of patients. The structure will be eight stories high and fire-proof, and the wall materials are buff Indiana limestone and red brick for the front and buff and glazed brick elsewhere. The floor area available will be 140,000 square feet.

The report calls attention to an increase of 6 per cent. in the number of women treated by midwives, and also to the abuse and malpractice of this class and the introduction of a bill at the last session of the Legislature to regulate the practice of midwifery in this State by others than legally authorized physicians. It also shows the accommodations at the disposal of the Department of Charities in the Borough of Manhattan for women in childbirth, and says that it finds it difficult to believe that the sixty-eight beds for waiting women and fifty-six beds for childbirth cases are inadequate.

Treating of the immigrant class, the report cites statistics to show that the average wages received by the husbands of women treated was $20.84 per month, so that, rent paid, there remained about 70 cents per day on which to support and clothe each family. The data are given to show how impossible it is for these people to save anything for medical attendance.

Reference is made to the work accomplished by the Diet Kitchen and the Ladies' Auxiliary. The expenses of the society in conducting its charitable work during the year were $28,451.20, or $18.16 for each patient.

A tribute is paid in the report to the late Frederic Bronson, Treasurer of the society.

POOR OPINION OF CUBANS

Sam Small Says They Are Inferior to the Southern Negroes.

Constitutional Convention Will Be Delayed Until the Annexation Sentiment Has Been Strengthened.

Sam Small, the Georgia evangelist, who has been serving as Chaplain in the volunteer army in Cuba, arrived in the city on the Ward Line steamship Mexico yesterday. He has a very poor opinion of the inhabitants of Cuba, especially the former insurgents, and considers them, as he says, "immeasurably inferior to the Southern darky."

"The Constitutional Convention," he said, "is, of course, the centre of attraction on the island just now. That assemblage is nothing short of a conundrum. There are four 'niggers' in it, and the rest of the gang is on a par with them. Talk about making a Constitution! They have no idea, conception, or even a faint discernment of what they are expected to do. I could take any thirty high school boys in the City of New York and in thirty days make a better Constitution than that gang can make in thirty months.

"This element is antagonistic to American ideas, and is bitterly opposed to any Constitution, or, I should say, code, that is formed on American lines. It will be December, 1901, before the so-called Constitution can be brought before the United State Congress for ratification, and 1902 before the Government of the island can be turned over to the Cubans. During this time the annexation element will gain in strength and prepare to fight the 'code,' and the final question for the American Congress to decide will be either the approval of this so-called Constitution, or the acceptance of the offer of annexation."

"This idea of annexation is the ambition of Wood's life. He has been very shrewd in constituting his Cabinet of annexation elements, and at the same time playing wide with the revolutionists in the convention. All this time his policy has been to draw things toward the annexation idea, and if he is left in charge indefinitely he will bring that result to pass.

"As to Cuba and its opportunities for American capital they are simply incalculable. If trusts and syndicates are allowed to subjugate the island the inhabitants of Cuba will be in ten years' time simply 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' for foreign capitalists."

Mr. Small said that he had recently spent two days in the Havana Jail for contempt of court. He had been summoned to court as a witness in a case against the city editor of The Havana Journal, of which he was the editor. Thinking himself discharged he came to the United States on a business trip. "When I returned they locked me up for not getting permission to leave. It's a peculiar Cuban custom. I can't understand it at all," he said.

SKIRT DANCERS, NO SKIRTS.

Grand Jury Investigating the Performances at a Dinner.

The Queens County Grand Jury suspended the investigation of the Democratic County Convention scandal on Monday afternoon to listen to a story from the proprietor of a well-known resort in the Astoria section relative to a dinner given at his place on Thursday last.

District Attorney Merrill says the dinner was given by an organization composed exclusively of liquor dealers doing business in Queens. Mr. Merrill claims to have sworn testimony that dancers were introduced, and some fancy skirt work resulted. The skirts became shorter, and it is claimed the altogether was the rule of the dancing.

Mr. Merrill says the proprietor of the place was willing to become a witness, and after obtaining the story from him, he was sent before the Grand Jury. Yesterday there were many liquor dealers before the Grand Jury, and it is rumored there may be indictments.

WOMAN DIES ON BROADWAY.

Excitement of Her Journey Brings Fatal Attack of Heart Disease.

Mrs. Ann English, sixty-four years old, weighing 250 pounds, of 546 North Twenty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, dropped dead from heart disease yesterday afternoon at Broadway and Broome Street. Mrs. English and her husband, Matthew English, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and took a Broadway car up town, intending to visit Mrs. English's sister, Mrs. Annie Smith, of 401 Broome Street. The couple got off the car at Broome Street, and while walking across the street the woman threw up her hands and fell to the ground.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Matthew M. English of this city, who died suddenly in New York City to-day, kept a small confectionary store at 546 North Twenty-fourth Street. She was afflicted with heart disease. In the excitement of getting ready to go to New York she had a fainting spell, but recovered sufficiently to go on her trip.

GAVE HIS FRIEND HIS MONEY.

Riley Was Found Unconscious in Feeney's House and Died the Next Day.

A motion was made yesterday by Lawyer John L. Leary in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to open the default taken by the plaintiff in the suit of W. B. Davenport, as administrator of John Riley, against John Feeney. Riley and Feeney were friends, and Riley lived in Feeney's home. In January, 1899, Riley feared he would not survive a necessary operation, and drew $800 from bank. He gave $788 to Feeney, telling him he wanted him to have the money if he died.

Riley slept in a room with three small children of Feeney. The next morning Riley was found unconscious from gas in the room and two of the children were dead. Riley died while being removed to a hospital. It was thought that Riley had turned on the gas to commit suicide.

Some months ago Riley's father, in Ireland, began an action for the recovery of the money alleged to have been given by Riley to Feeney. The case was taken by plaintiff by default. Mrs. Feeney says that her husband was so deeply affected by the death of their children that he neglected his affairs and lost all of his property.

Dinner to Gov.-Elect Odell.

Governor-elect Odell will come to the city to-day and will be entertained at dinner at the home of George L. Rives, President of the Charter Revision Commission. Gov. Roosevelt was invited, and accepted the invitation, but at the request of Senator Platt recalled it to participate in the Centennial celebration in Washington.

The GORHAM CO. SILVERSMITHS

Have made provision for meeting all demands for Choice Gifts for

WINTER WEDDINGS AND THE HOLIDAYS

Broadway & Nineteenth St. New York

No Christmas Table COMPLETE WITHOUT

The World-Renowned Appetizer & Invigorator.

DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

The only genuine.

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Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND DOMESTIC SUBSTITUTES.

WIDOW SUES GAS COMPANY.

Says Defective Meters Caused Her Husband's Death.

A lawsuit of peculiar interest will come up to-day before Judge Beach and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court. The New Amsterdam Gas Company is being sued for $25,000 damages for having, it is alleged, caused the death of Alfred Von Mechow in February, 1899, by gas poisoning.

The suit is brought by the widow, Fredericka Von Mechow, whose counsel is Joseph I. Green of 280 Broadway, and it arose indirectly from the recent gas war between the New Amsterdam and Standard Companies. On Feb. 27, 1899, it is alleged, the East River branch of the New Amsterdam Company put in gas meters at 1,384 Third Avenue, and during the operation there was an escape of gas which filtered through the entire house and finally collected in the apartment of Alfred Von Mechow, who lived on the top floor.

The process of filtration was slow, and, although the smell of gas was strong, the Mechow family retired to rest on the night of Feb. 27 without any apprehension of danger.

Mr. Mechow, who was in a low condition physically, occupied a room by himself. It is believed that most of the gas collected in his room. At 8 o'clock the next morning he awoke with a sensation of suffocation. Realizing the situation, he immediately rushed down stairs to the street, where he dropped dead. His wife and daughter were found later in their rooms in a semi-conscious condition. Other tenants in the house were also, it is said, made ill.

"At the inquest," said Mr. Green yesterday, "Dr. Donlin, the Coroners' physician, attributed the cause of death to asphyxiation."

The case is said to have no precedent. The New Amsterdam Gas Company makes a general denial of the allegations in the plaintiff's complaint.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:15	Sun sets...4:33	Moon rises...11:12

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:50	Gov. Isl'd...12:23	H. Gate...2:19
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...	...Gov. Isl'd...12:23	H. Gate...2:19

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Deutschland, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Tyrian, Santa Martha	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amazonense, Northern Brazil	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.

Fernfield, Azores	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kong Frode, Inagua, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15.

Athos, Jamaica, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
British King, Antwerp		
Caledonian, Liverpool		
Glenfergus, Santiago	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Curytiba, Baracao, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Curacao, &c	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull		
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westhall, Argentine Republic	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 19 up to Dec. 29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Dec. 29, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 12.

Aldernev, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Acanthus, Colon, Dec. 2.
Assunta, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
British King, Antwerp, Nov. 25.
Critic, Dundee, Nov. 15.
Georgic, Liverpool, Nov. 30.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 11.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 9.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 27.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Nov. 29.
Lyander, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Majestic, Liverpool, Dec. 5.
Motka, Huelva, Nov. 22.
Niagara, Colon, Dec. 4.
Redruth, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Southwark, Antwerp, Dec. 4.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 29.
Xenia, Copenhagen, Nov. 23.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 8.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Dec. 2.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 12.
Trier, Bremen, Dec. 1.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 12.
Leon VIII., Cadiz, Nov. 30.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Dec. 2.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 3.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15.

Cufic, Liverpool, Dec. 4.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 14.
Hekla, Christiansand, Dec. 1.
Hildebrand, Para, Dec. 3.
Ponce, San Juan, Dec. 10.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Dec. 9.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Dec. 1.
Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 8.

SUNDAY, DEC. 16.

Colorado, Hull, Dec. 2.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 1.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 15.
Hugenden, Havre, Dec. 1.
La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 8.
Minnehaha, London, Dec. 6.
Nubia, Stettin, Nov. 29.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 6.

Arrived.

SS Aisenborn, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.
SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans Dec. 6, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Guyandotte Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.
SS Mount Vernon, (Nor.,) Falsen, Port au Prince, &c., Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Cameron Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:35 P. M.
SS Lucifer, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool Nov. 23, in ballast to the Columbia Oil Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 P. M.
SS Rosetti, (Br., new, 4,120 tons,) Coombes, Santos Nov. 20 and St. Lucia Dec. 3, with coffee and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at noon.
SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.
SS Cyrene, (Br.,) Amey, Santos Nov. 16 and St. Lucia Dec. 2, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.
SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Owen, Cape Haitien, &c., Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.
SS Trojan, (Br.,) Thorkildsen, Shields Nov. 23, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.
SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Stege, Dantzic Nov. 21 and Shields 26th, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.
SS Saginaw, Hale, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Concho, Risk, Galveston and Key West, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Company.
SS Manitou, London. Anchored outside the Bar at 8:16 P. M.
SS Ethiopia, Glasgow and Moville. Anchored outside the Bar at 8:16 P. M.
SS Daphne, (Nor.,) Berg, Demerara Nov. 27 and Norfolk Dec. 10, with sugar to I. & W. P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 11, 9:30 P. M., west; fair, hazy.

Sailed.

SS Seminole, for Boston.
SS Macka, Bennett, (Br.,) for Halifax.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Savona.
SS S. T. Morgan, for Baltimore.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Picqua, (Br.,) for Venice, &c.
SS Indianic, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Ulriken, (Nor.,) for Santander.
SS Finance, for Colon.
SS Comanche, for Charleston, &c.
SS Italian Prince, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McFarlane, from New York for Naples, &c., arr. at St. Michael's yesterday.
SS Knight of St. George, (Br.,) Capt. Billett, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Melbourne, &c., arr. at Adelaide previous to to-day.
SS Knight Templar, (Br.,) Capt. Finis, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Sydney, N. S. W., &c., arr. at Adelaide previous to to-day.
SS St. Regulus, (Br.,) Capt. McMullen, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.
SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 10 A. M. to-day.
SS Handel, (Br.,) Partridge, (from Santos,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York yesterday.
SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Cleverley, from New York via Naples, &c., arr. at Leghorn Dec. 9.
SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from Venice, &c., for New York, arr. at Palermo Dec. 9.
SS Cap Frio, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Holten, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 6:10 P. M. to-day.
SS Inchmaree, (Br.,) Capt. Purse, (from Calcutta,) sld. from Algiers for New York Dec. 7.
SS Moonstone, (Br.,) Capt. Foster, sld. from Huelva for New York Dec. 7.
SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 4:50 P. M. to-day.
SS Madiana, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, (from Antigua, St. Kitts, &c.,) sld. from St. Thomas, D. W. I., for New York at 3 P. M. to-day.
SS Peradeze, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Cardiff for New York to-day.
SS Claudius, (Ger.,) Capt. Schwaner, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day for coal.
SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Lowe, from New York, arr. here to-day.
SS Bucoros, (Br.,) Capt. Durdin, from New York via Madeira for Bombay, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.
SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York via Boulogne, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 P. M. to-day.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Get Here Early, Please.

Come during the mornings—early as possible—the earlier you arrive the easier you can make your selections. There's physical comfort in being ahead of the crowd.

Our aisles are free from all obstructions. We've taken the center counters away for your convenience.

Upholstery Goods.

Renaissance Lace Curtains, elaborate solid borders, finest workmanship in the designs, 4 yards long, $39.98 and $45.74 per pair.

Point Arabe Lace Curtains, enriched with handsome border and inserting, $78.99 per pair.

Renaissance Lace Bed Sets, full size, very ornate and effective, $31.74.

Imported Heavy Silk Moire Portieres, rose, sage and cream, silk-woven border, $32.24 per pair.

Satin Sofa Pillows, pretty hand-painted decorations, trimmed with ribbon and lace, $11.99.

Hand-painted Satin Lambrequins, trimmed with silk tassels; rose, nile and blue, $10.48.

Lemaire Pearl Opera Glasses, with gilt slides, finest made, $6.94, $7.69 and $8.74.

Pearl Handles to match, $3.07 and $3.74. Price them elsewhere. That's the best thing you can do for yourself—and us.

Oriental Rugs.

Oriental Rugs for Christmas presents. Does that hint smooth the way for you? Rich, luxurious and so practical. They are concrete expressions of the most vigorous efforts to combine beauty with utility. Sluggish, artistic Asians weave them and Macy's sells them with the activity created by gen

The Wanamaker Store

Dress Patterns

We sell thousands of these Dress and Waist Patterns because they are certain to be suitable for, as well as appreciated by, every woman or girl who receives them. Then many of them are put up with carefully matched trimmings; thus making them convenient to buy, as well as being neatly boxed for giving. Those that are not boxed are neatly banded. The Christmas thought is in every pattern; yet by reason of advantageous buying these nicely put-up patterns are offered at

A QUARTER to a HALF *Under Value*

There is splendid variety in every line of fabrics. The list that follows is merely suggestive of the immense assortment here to select from.

Waist Patterns—Attractively Boxed.

At $5, $6, $7, $8—Waist Patterns of Henrietta, attractively embroidered in silk soutache, in designs forming waist fronts, collar and cuff embellishment.

At $3, $3.50, $4.50—Waist Patterns of Henrietta, embroidered in allover designs in self and contrasting colors.

At $2.40, $3—Waist Patterns of fine twilled flannel, attractively embroidered in silk soutache, in designs forming waist front, collar and cuff embellishment.

At $2.75—Waist Patterns of fine twilled flannel, with embroidered bands in self and contrasting colorings for garniture.

At $1.88, $2.38, $2.50, $3.38, $3.75—Waist Patterns of fine twilled and French Chudda flannel, embroidered in allover designs in self and contrasting colorings.

Dress Patterns—Of choice fabrics and appropriate garniture, attractively arranged in fancy cardboard boxes.

At $2.50—Striped Suiting and braid.
At $3.25—Cheviot Suiting and braid.
At $3.50—Striped Homespun and braid.
At $3.50—Velour Cords and velveteen.
At $4—Venetian Cloth and braid.
At $4—Vigoreaux Suiting and braid.
At $4—Melrose Suiting and braid.
At $4—Surah Serge and braid.
At $5—French Melrose Suiting and fancy silk.
At $5—French Whipcord Suiting and fancy silk.

Dress Patterns—Of Cotton, neatly banded.

At 60c—10-yd. lengths of Standard Prints.
At $1—10-yd. lengths of Seersuckers.
At $1.10—10-yd. lengths of Seersucker.
At $1.25—10-yd. lengths of Dress Ginghams.
At $1.25—10-yd. lengths of Percales, in a great variety of choice designs that are here ahead of time; made for season of 1901.

Dress Patterns—Of Wool, neatly banded.

At $1.25, instead of $2.80—Bourette Check Suiting.
At $1.25, instead of $2.80—Bourette Plaid.
At $2.40, instead of $6—Striped Homespun.
At $3, instead of $7.50—Mohair Striped Cheviot.
At $3, instead of $6—Camel's hair Mixed Cheviot.
At $3.75, instead of $5—Bannockburn Cheviot.
At $3.75, instead of $5—Check Cheviot.
At $4, instead of $7.50—Plaid Homespun.
At $4.50 instead of $7.50—Fancy Striped Cheviot.

Dress Patterns—In Black, too.

At $2.40 to $4.50 each—Several hundred different kinds, including plain as well as fancy weaves, many of which are marked at less than regular prices.

Dinner Sets

Beautiful serviceable Christmas gifts in this greatly belated arrival, that shall cost considerably less than their actual worth. We expected these weeks—almost months ago. Had they arrived then they would without doubt sold quickly enough at the prices they were intended to bring. Now, eighty-four purchasers may each have one of these handsome sets at a saving of $10 or $12.

All are Theodore Haviland goods. One set, comprising 100 pieces, in two elegant decorations, all handles in clouded gold, at $20, though well worth $30.

A few sets of 100 pieces, including soup tureen and 3 large platters, handsome border decoration, heavily gilded handles, at $25, instead of $35.

Some 113-piece sets, in 3 beautiful border decorations, at $30. These would be fairly priced at $45.

Dinner sets of 120 pieces, in the newest, most tasteful border decoration, at $35, though $47.50 would be a reasonable price.

Basement.

Inlaid TABLES

We have a very interesting display of fine Inlaid Tables—about seventy-five styles in all; of mahogany with fine marquetry tops. Designs are after the best French and English periods, and original conceptions by American designers. Medium prices are largely represented as well as the very finest. The most elegant table is of large size for library use; the top, rims, base and legs are elaborately inlaid in marquetry work of finest design.

A word of some of the styles:

At $20—Mahogany work table; oblong top, 27x16 in.; 3 drawers and 2 end compartments; inlaid lines.

At $23—Mahogany centre table; shaped top, 25x25 in.; top handsomely inlaid with a broad band of light mahogany and fancy marquetry.

At $30—Parlor table of mahogany; top, 29x18 in.; fancy rim; French legs; top and rim inlaid.

At $50—Mahogany library table; top, 48x34 in.; 1 drawer; inlaid top, rims and legs.

At $57—Mahogany centre table, 36-in. top; top, rims and legs in fine marquetry.

At $54—Parlor table of mahogany; oval top, 35x26 in., center of top in white mahogany; handsome marquetry work covers, top and rims.

At $60—Mahogany parlor table; shaped top, 40x26 in.; French legs with brass trimmings; deep rim; top and rim elaborately inlaid.

At $75—Mahogany library table; top, 48x30 in.; 2 drawers; French legs; handsome Dutch marquetry work on top, rims and legs.

Fourth floor.

Shoes and Slippers

There's a shoe being sold at $3 a pair in the main floor store that we think is without equal anywhere. It's the Wanamaker-Wearwell for men, and is shown in patent and enameled leather, Cordovan, calfskin, kidskin and box calf. All of most durable leathers, all put together in best manner. It's a better shoe than many that are selling at a dollar more.

The Wanamaker-Reliable Shoe is for women—same price. Same strong recommendation.

There is an unsurpassed gathering of holiday slippers in this main floor store. Slippers for everybody, in best, newest styles: Women's at $1 to $5, men's at $1.25 to $3.50, boys' at $1 to $2, children's at 75c to $2.50.

CANDIES

The purest, most delicious, and *freshest* candies in Greater New York are Wanamaker's. The crankiest candy man in the country rules our factory. He demands the same purity of materials, the same spotless cleanliness, and the same careful work in the holiday rush as at any other time. And he wouldn't think of making candies ahead for the Christmas rush. Do you know what this means in candy buying? He increases his output, but maintains the same high excellence, and keeps the candies constantly fresh.

The best Bonbons and Chocolates that choicest nuts, fruits and other ingredients can make, at 60c a pound.

The same pure Bonbons and Chocolates, but not including those made of the most expensive ingredients, at 30c a pound.

French Caramels and Chocolates, Glace Nuts, Salted Nuts and small candies for the table, at 80c a pound.

Glace Fruit, Gum Drops and Wafers, at 50c a pound.

Nut Candy, Molasses Candy and Clear Fruit Drops, at 25c a pound.

Chocolates and Assorted Candies at 20c a pound.

Handsome Candy Baskets, $5 and upwards.

Basement.

Boys' SLEDS

As this is set down it looks as though many a boy's wish would be gratified—many an owner of a sled have an opportunity soon to coast. The writer hopes so.

Here's a large variety for those who are thinking of including a sled in their children's gift-list: Coasters at 50c and at $5 and a dozen kinds in between. Frame sleds at 50c up to $4.25. Baby sleighs at $3, $4, $5 and up to $15.

Basement.

Basement Store's New Offerings

They are all of desirable goods—perfect in every way, but priced 'way below regular. Some of the tables hold very appropriate gifts that can be purchased at remarkably little prices.

Sterling Silver Toilet Articles—

Prices are reduced about one-half on a lot of perfect pieces, simply because they are all in little lots that are intolerable here. $10 mirrors at $5, $5 hair brushes at $2.50, $3.75 cloth brushes at $2, $2.50 cloth brushes at $1.50, $1.25 combs, tooth brushes and curling irons at 75c. Also a lot of silver-mounted mirrors, erasers, files, hooks, cuticle knives, and so on at 25c instead of 75c.

$4.50 Rockers for $3—

Of quartered oak in golden oak finish; polished wood seats; turned legs; medium high back; shaped arms; strongly built and well finished. Only about 40 at this two-thirds price.

A Camera at $1.85—

This brand sold once at a much higher figure. There have been improvements since, but this is still a very good instrument at that price. Size 4 x 5 in.

50c Towels at 35c Each—

Patent friction bath towels; 22x48 in. Were a half dollar until this morning. Only 10 dozen left to sell at 35c each.

Pipes a Third Under Value—

Various excellent kinds—all new. Prices 25c, 35c and 50c—all worth a half more. Some 75c pipes with cases at 50c each.

Snapping Mottoes—

These are made to represent a pot of flowers. There are one dozen mottoes each bearing a flower. The price has been until now $1.80. Reduced to 90c.

Cake Mixer and Egg Beater—

A time and labor saver. Also a money saver, on this occasion. The price has always been 10c. Now it's 5c.

$1.50 Pictures at $1—

They are framed platinum photographs in 3-in. black oak frames; size 7x9 in.; numerous good subjects.

The Wanamaker Store

The CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS The *Chimes and Organ* Invite You to Wanamaker's To-day

With business throbbing through every corner of this old Stewart store, we have not allowed the hurry and rush to detract from our preparation for your enjoyment. The decorators have expressed the fullest Christmas sentiment. Here is the church in almost actual size, and from its interior come the full strong tones of the Hymnolia in a spirited recital of Christmas anthems by an expert organist. And between the anthems ring out the merry chimes of Christmas.

Santa Claus is seen from a dozen places; cupids are swaying in the air as they ring the Christmas bells. The whole rotunda is trellised with evergreens; and the store is festooned with it.

The store is full of the Christmas spirit everywhere. It is delightful merely for sight-seers; it is most comfortable and fully satisfying for holiday shoppers. It's display of holiday merchandise is unmatched in Greater New York. Nowhere else is there an equal showing of Books, Toys, Art Goods, Fancy Goods, Handkerchiefs. Splendid gatherings of Furniture, Rugs, Silverware, China and Cut Glass, Furs and other Wraps for Women, House Coats, Neckwear, and other giveable Wear-things for Men—and the list has scarcely started.

To miss Wanamaker's is to miss the great Christmas store of the Metropolis.

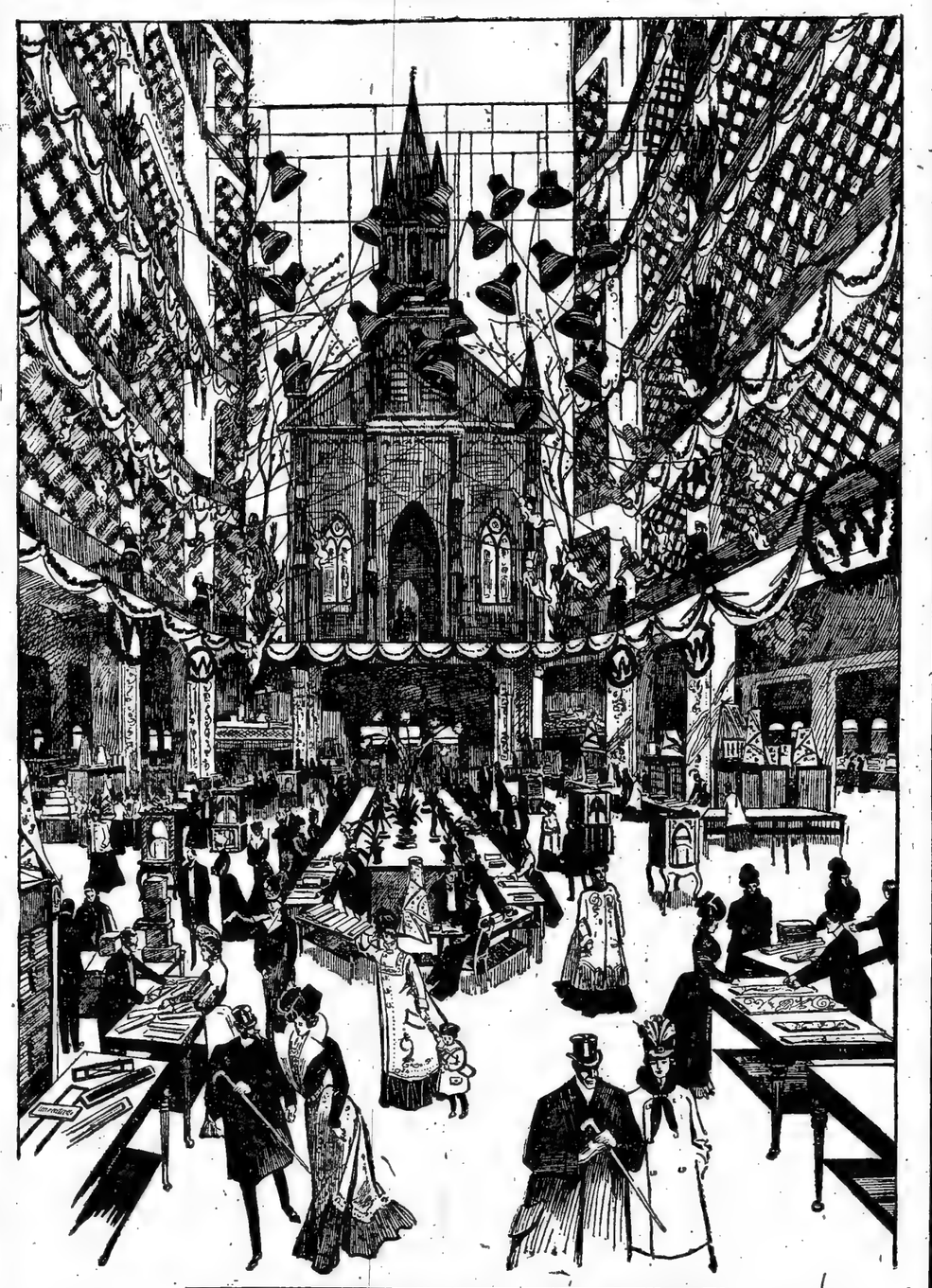

ORIENTAL RUGS

Antique and Modern *Under-price*

This is rare Christmas news; for it tells of most superb gifts at very satisfying concessions in price. Nothing holds value like an Oriental rug. Style or newness are not virtues. There is never any reason for reducing prices except for storekeeping arrangements. Such a reason puts on sale to-day

500 Antique and Modern Rugs

just lately from the Orient; at the prices told of below. The group includes Kajaks, Massouls, Shirvans, Katzlows, Cashmeres, Bokharas, Gorovans and Guendjes.

$7.50 Rugs at $6 — $10.50 Rugs at $8 — $14 Rugs at $10 — $18 Rugs at $13.50 — $25 Rugs at $18
$9.50 Rugs at $7 — $12 Rugs at $9 — $15 Rugs at $11.50 — $20 Rugs at $15 — $30 Rugs at $22
$35 Rugs at $25 — $40 Rugs at $30 — $45 Rugs at $35.

Third floor.

BOOK STORE *Annex*

There has been an overflow of this tremendous book business—another store arranged in the Basement to make it more convenient to look over and select the books you wish. Here are gathered hundreds of books for holiday giving—books for old and young; and all at prices far below the regular.

Here are large books published to sell at $2.50 to $4. Note the low prices today.

Travels in Many Lands—including Philippines, Hawaii, and other isles of the sea. By James P. Boyd and others. 8vo, 415 pages, 260 illustrations; cloth binding, good large type, etc. Our price, 50c.

Library of Wit and Humor. By Mark Twain and others. 8vo, 438 pages, illustrated. Our price, 50c.

Samantha at Saratoga. By Josiah Allen's Wife. 8vo, 569 pages, illustrated. Our price, 45c.

History of the United States. John Clark Ridpath. Quarto, 780 pages, fully illustrated. $1.

Wonders of the Animal Kingdom. A captivating description of the most interesting and wonderful animals of the world. By H. D. Northrop. 8vo, over 350 pages, fully illustrated. 85c.

Bill Nye's Remarks, 8vo, 504 pages, fully illustrated. 45c.

America's War for Humanity. A complete history of Cuba's struggle for liberty. Introduction by John J. Ingalls. 8vo, 624 pages, fully illustrated. 50c.

Gleanings from Popular Authors. A collection of Gems from Best Authors. Introduction by E. S. Harding. 8vo, 376 pages, illustrated. 50c.

Glimpses of the Orient. Manners, customs, life of people of China, Japan and Philippines, Caroline and Ladrone Islands. By Trumbull White. 8vo, 437 pages, fully illustrated. 50c.

House and Home. Complete Housewife's Guide. By Marion Harland. 8vo, 532 pages, illustrated, 65c.

China; the Orient and the Yellow Man. A full account of the great insurrection in China—also a complete history of China. By H. D. Northrop. 8vo, 409 pages, illustrated. 75c.

Kings of the Platform and Pulpit. By Melville D. Landon. Biographies, reminiscences and lectures of America's most famous personages. 8vo, 570 pages, illustrated. $1.15.

Young People's History of America to the Present Time. With a graphic account of Cuba and Hawaii. By H. D. Northrop. 8vo, 497 pages, fully illustrated, half leather. 85c.

Good Editions at Little Prices—All handsome holiday gifts—

London as seen by C. D. Gibson. Drawings—18x12 inches in book form. Published at $5. Our price, $1.25.

Richard Harding Davis' Works. Limp leather binding, 6 vols., 16mo. Published at $6. Our price, $2.75 a set.

Outdoor Pictures. Drawings by F. De Thulstrup. Published at $5. Our price, $1.50.

Viking Age. Paul du Chaillu. 2 vols., 8vo. Published at $7.50. Our price, $2.

Pilgrim's Progress. Illustrated by the Brothers Rhead. Edition De Luxe. Published at $5. Our price, $2.

James G. Blaine's Twenty Years of Congress. 2 vols., 8vo. Published at $7.50. Our price, $2.50.

Wood's Natural History. 5 large quarto volumes. Published originally at $50. Our price now $2.50 a set.

Children's Books—Books, for all ages, at all prices; these in board covers—

My Book. A book of pictures and reading for little people. Size 9x12 inches. Sold heretofore at 38c, now 18c.

Youth's Sunny Days. 7½x9¾ inches. Illustrated. 18c.

Little Folks. Illustrated animals. 7x9½ inches. Extra paper and illustrations. 90c.

Children's Delight. Colored plates and colored borders on each page. Size 10x12 inches. 45c.

Basement, Fourth avenue.

The Wanamaker Store

Evening Wraps

Here is an ideal gift suggestion. Many women who are amply supplied with all other garments do not have an opera wrap. This is the opportunity the giver is looking for. We bring more of these Wraps to America than any other store; and this makes possible here such low prices as are unknown elsewhere on these luxurious robes. Take for example these handsome, full-length

Opera Capes at $25

They can scarcely be matched for ten dollars more. Made of Vicuna Chudda cloth, in various light shades, with small shoulder cape, and high collar trimmed with Mouffion fur. Luxuriously lined with quilted satin in evening colors. A wonderful wrap for its price.

Then two more:

$35—Full-length capes; shoulders handsomely appliqued with silk; edged with mouffion and lined with quilted satin; all colors.

$60—Full length coats; Empire effect; yoke elaborately braided with self-color; collar, revers and edges of white Thibet; quilted susah lining.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Winter OVERCOATS

There's some appositeness in talking about winter overcoats nowadays. It's a subject upon which the mind of the average man is likely to drift of itself. We rather enjoy the chance to lead his thoughts in that direction, for we are proud of our overcoat stock—have made a hobby of it, with a particular view to attracting and satisfying the man of taste and ideas in dress. Such a man, by the way, no longer has his overcoats made to order. Why should he?—he can get the best productions of overcoat specialists for far less by coming here for them. Take, for example, the following specimens from our collection:

$55—Overcoat of genuine Sedan Montagnac. Compare this with any made at $100.

$45—Of imported black Vicuna; soft and luxurious; not the best wearing overcoat; but very rich.

$42—Of dark diagonal gray mixed velour; lined with heavy silk. One of the most stylish overcoats we show. The kind for which your tailor would ask $75.

$38—Of imported Irish frieze; dark gray mixture; silk lined throughout; a splendidly wearing quality. Same goods, with black satin shoulders, and striped worsted body lining, at $35.

$32.50—A very swell Raglan, just received. Material of dark gray rough-faced cheviot; silk lined throughout; very loose back and broad shoulders. It's a Wanamaker Raglan. Your tailor would say $50 for one no better.

$25, $20 and $15—Some splendid Raglans and regular overcoats.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

Does your young hopeful's Christmas list include certain replenishments of his wardrobe, upon which he has set his heart? Or have you, independently, decided to gladden him with a new suit or overcoat, just a little handsomer than usual? Then the path of your best interests lies, well-blazed, towards Wanamaker's. For here, in our Boys' Clothing Store, Yule-tide suggestion is ripe; you cannot but be stimulated by this broad field for choosing.

Of suggestions here a few:

Triple-cape Overcoats, in blue and brown, of fine kersey; sizes 2½ to 8 years, at $12.

Military Overcoats, with Russian hood and belt; sizes 2½ to 8 years, in cadet gray, at $7; same, of plain blue, at $7.50.

Raglan Overcoats, extremely smart in cut; of cheviot; for boys of 4 to 16 years, at $13.50.

Top Coats, for dress wear, in various up-to-date shades of cheviot; with cuffs and velvet collar; sizes 4 to 16 years, at $8.50.

Russian Blouse Suits of silk velveteen, in blue and brown. Very effective suits for boys of 3 to 8 years. $8.50.

Regulation Sailor Suits of storm serge, with chevrons on sleeve, lanyard and whistle. Made exactly like those worn in the navy. 3 to 12-year sizes, $7.50.

Double-breasted suits, in plain and mixed fabrics; sizes for 8 to 16 years, from $6 to $12.

Here are 300 trousers of all-wool cheviot for boys of 3 to 16 years at 75c each. They would be good value if priced $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

RIBBONETTE

This is delicately perfumed. A Paris idea. Originally intended for the trimming of women's and children's underwear. Found immediate favor for that purpose. But a utility other than that the designer had in mind has been discovered—that of tying up Christmas presents. We're selling a great deal to be devoted to that use.

Ribbonette comes in 7 colors, two odors. Heart-shaped bolts at 40c and 75c each; or 8c and 15c a yard.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Babies' Dresses

This is a very pretty little dress at a dollar. It's of cambric; has a round yoke of 5 rows of embroidery insertion and plaits, then an embroidery ruffle; the skirt is trimmed with cluster of plaits and ruffle of embroidery. Another attractive style is this dress of lawn. It has a round yoke of lace insertion and bands of hemstitching; also lawn ruffle edged with lace; the skirt has deep lace ruffle and row of lace insertion. The price is $2.25.

The above are just a couple of sample styles from a splendid stock of infants' dresses. There are some at but 25c each, and through a wide range up to $60 for exquisitely trimmed imported affairs.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girls' MACKINTOSHES

Their utility has long since been conceded. They protect the dress on windy, rainy days when an umbrella is little more than an aggravation. These are particularly and conscientiously made, in lengths of 34 to 50 inches, and as a useful Christmas gift can hardly be excelled. They're put up in pretty boxes with that end in view.

$3.25—Of navy blue or garnet plaid-back serge; double detachable cape; velvet collar.

$4—Of navy blue or garnet plaid-back serge; double-breasted; detachable cape; velvet collar.

$5—Of navy blue or garnet plaid-back serge; deep circular cape and plaid hood.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Among the FURS

Renewed activity in this fur store of ours the past few days. We've been awaiting this movement with perfect confidence. Our splendid preparedness is apparent everywhere. There's full representation in the most varied gathering of every sort of fur in which you might be interested. $4 to $4,000 is the price-range. That gives widest possible choosing. And every piece here is a worthy one, and in proper style, though the price of it be not so high as some furriers would ask. Here are some prices:

Collarettes—some of black Astrakhan, trimmed with tail, at $9; some of dyed Opossum at same price.

Natural Lynx Collarettes of very fine quality, at $35 each.

Handsome Persian Lamb Collarettes, at $30 to $50.

Mink Collarettes, two elegant styles, at $45 and $50.

Then the coats and jackets. There are the electric seal Eton jackets, with shawl collars; handsome garments, at $37.50. Others at $40 and $50.

Persian Lamb Coats, at $65 and $90.

Persian Lamb Coats, with chinchilla collar and revers, at $125 and $150.

Genuine Seal Coats at $200, and up to $350.

Second floor, Broadway.

House Coats

Make a man's rest-time comfortable—every man's gratitude responds to the donor of creature comfort; and the House Coat is one of the most important accessories of comfort at home.

We have a splendid variety—the smartest-looking, easiest feeling house coats that are made. Sixty-five carefully selected patterns to choose from. Made of plain navy blue, maroon, or brown tricot, reversible wool materials, plain outside with plaid inside showing at cuffs, collar and pocket; also of velveteen and matelasse. Prices range from $5 to $13.50.

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

UMBRELLAS

Men's and women's. A particularly good seller among the men's stocks is the 28-inch Union taffeta umbrella that we show in a wide variety of natural wood and fancy handles, $2 and $2.50 each.

We're selling a great many of the same grade of women's umbrellas also. Some, 26-inch, Union taffeta with all sorts of fancy handles, at $2 each. Same size, of twilled silk, strongly, neatly made, various handsome handles, at $2.50 each.

Broadway.

Eiderdown Sacques

This is the very height of the eiderdown garment season, and reductions in price are rare. But here comes a maker that tired of holding his stock, and it becomes ours at a much lower price than he reasonably hoped to get.

Two new styles. Both bargains. Both of ripple eiderdown, in various solid colors. One has large sailor collar trimmed with satin ruffle; the other with small collar bound with satin. Both close in front with silk frogs and ribbon at neck. Intended to sell for $1.75 each. Price, $1.25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Skirts

Fifty walking skirts at $2.50 each—an exceptionally good value. They are of single or double-faced cloths—brown, gray and black. Finished with rows of stitching.

Here's a group of handsome, well-tailored skirts at $6. And another that comprises fine, stylish garments, of handsome double-faced cloths, in 2 shades of Oxford, at $9 each—tailoring equal to that in any $15 skirt we know of.

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys

Beg to announce that a complete line of the world renowned

Genuine "Stuttgarter" Sanitary Underwear

is now for sale at their four convenient stores. Stuttgarter Underwear is the famous health protector and is made in Stuttgart, Germany. It is made from the finest wool and is recommended by physicians to persons who are susceptible to chills, colds or rheumatism.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street.
125th Street, Corner 3d Avenue.

Holiday Gift Suggestions

Nothing more beautiful and appropriate can be found than our combination of Antique Green Bronze and Favrile Glass Candle Sticks; Lamps of every description in original designs; Vases, Bowls and various productions of Favrile Glass.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 TO 341 FOURTH AVENUE
(Bet. 24th and 25th Sts.) New York.

A large collection of rare Oriental Rugs, including the Kirman Shah, in great variety of design at moderate prices. Furniture in Colonial designs and Antiques, Artistic Metal Work productions, etc.

Twenty-four awards at the Paris Exposition, including the Grand Prix.

THE **FORSYTHE WAIST.**

Special This Week

300 CHOICE WAISTS,

In Mirrored Velvets and Velveteens, Plain and Fancy,

$7.50,

Reduced from

$10.00, $12.50, $15.00.

JOHN FORSYTHE,
THE WAIST HOUSE,
865 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th Sts.

Beauty

of tone, correct design of case, combined with perfection of workmanship cause the

Mason & Hamlin PIANOS

to appeal to the most critical taste and best business judgment.

Warerooms, 3 and 5 West 18th St. Near Fifth Avenue

A Kodak For Christmas.

Nothing nicer to give—nothing nicer to get. Pleasure for the owner—and for friends. The pictures of to-day are of interest now, next year, for a lifetime.

Ours is an Eastman Agency—newest models, freshest films—and salesmanship that is genuinely helpful.

Let us show you the new line.

J. W. & Geo. H. **Hahn** Opticians, 26 East 23d St. One Step Down.

If your past experience with the transient beauty of Dolldom suggests the need of a

Dolls' Accident Insurance

buy a Metal Head and stop the breakage.

ONLY THE

"Minerva" METAL Dollheads

combine

BEAUTY OF BISQUE ... with DURABILITY OF METAL AND CAN NOT BREAK.

Indispensable for old and new dolls. Can be adjusted to the shape of body and easily fitted in position without experience.

ALL SIZES! ALL STYLES!
FOR SALE AT ALL DEALERS IN TOYS.
Alfred Vischer & Co., Gen. Agts. 11 Warren St., N. Y.

BUILDER GIBBONS ACCUSED.

Held on a Charge of Forging the Indorsements on Three Notes.

Richard Gibbons, a contractor and builder of Brooklyn, has been indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury for forgery in the second degree, and is under $10,000 bail.

The complaint against Gibbons was the outcome of the suit of the Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn against Gibbons and Roger Costello, to recover the value of three notes aggregating $3,100, bearing the indorsements of Gibbons and Costello, and which were accepted by the bank and judgment by default taken. Costello swore his signature on the three notes had been forged.

TENEMENT HOUSE ABUSES

Commission Examines President of the Board of Health.

Mr. Murphy Intimates that Pure Food Is of More Importance than Sanitary Dwellings.

Another public meeting was held by the Tenement House Commission yesterday afternoon. Paul D. Cravath again acted as Chairman, and the principal witness was President Michael C. Murphy of the Board of Health.

Members of the commission present besides Mr. Cravath were Robert W. De Forest, I. N. Phelps Stokes, Dr. G. B. Fowler, Secretary of the Commission Laurence Villier, and Hugh Bonnep.

President Murphy was put on the stand and the Chairman asked:

"How many Inspectors have you in your department in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx."

"About seventy. We are not quite up to the full limit allowed by law."

"How many tenements that your Inspectors found unfit for habitation have you demolished?"

"Not one. We have very little cause to go into extreme measures, and where cause exists we do not dare destroy a house."

The question of dark hallways was taken up, the law requiring that in tenement houses these be lighted from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. The Commissioner said that, as far as practicable, the law was enforced though he had no doubt there were many violations. In order to force a complete compliance with the law, Mr. Murphy said, at least 150 Inspectors would be needed.

"But if I had 150 men," he said, "I would employ most of them on the examination of food supplies. The question of sanitary tenements is at best a local one. We find the uniformed sanitary policeman the most efficient in our service. The uniform of the officer does more than any argument of an Inspector can accomplish."

"Is the law requiring owners of tenements to file their names and the descriptions of their properties complied with?" Mr. Cravath asked.

"It is not."

"Why, then, is the penalty not enforced for owners who fail to comply?"

"Because it is impracticable. This tenement-house problem is not and can not be understood by this or any other commission not supplied with years of experience. Speaking of cleanliness, you can appoint five of your Inspectors and let them meet five of mine, and let them visit any from two to ten of the most filthy tenement houses in the city. Let them inspect and order a cleaning, following it with a coat of whitewash from roof to cellar. In one month from that date let them visit the place again, and they will find it as bad as ever."

"What, then, do you propose to advise to help the evil?" the Chairman asked.

"Educate the people to cleanliness."

He then suggested to the commission that before it report to Albany it should turn over a copy of its report to the heads of the different departments, who then, after deliberation, might make valuable suggestions. Mr. Cravath thanked him for the suggestion and said he thought it an excellent one.

He did not think well of enforcing the law compelling owners to register their names with the department, because in many cases tenements were owned by highly respectable people with honored names, who acquired the properties when the present district, known as the "red-light" district, was a residential portion of the city. These people, he said, did not know for what purposes their agents leased the buildings, and in many cases would be injured were it known that they owned such places.

The next witness from the Board of Health was the Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. Roberts. His testimony was largely a repetition of President Murphy's. He was in favor of keeping hall lights burning, and added the additional reason as a preventive of fires caused by using matches in dark hallways.

The question of "back to back," or "rear," tenements was then taken up. The witness said there was not a single house of that kind in New York, and therefore he objected to the term "back to back," and preferred the term "rear."

Mr. Cravath produced his inspectors' report, and said:

"According to this report I find eighty-nine tenements in the city that are actually 'back to back,' allowing neither a proper entrance of light or ventilation."

The witness responded:

"If you will give me a list of those houses I will visit them, and report on them to you. Until I have myself seen such tenements I refuse to concede that they exist."

On returning to the subject of dark hallways, Dr. Roberts was asked whether it was not true that the inspections made by the department last May were announced beforehand. A newspaper clipping to this effect was then read to the doctor.

"And what does that prove?" he asked. "The inspection may have been going on for three days before the newspapers got hold of it."

"But it is a fact that our inspectors found an extensive violation of this law," the Chairman put in.

Dr. Roberts denied this. In answer to a question, he said he favored a lock light which could not be turned out.

"We have discovered three houses, tenements, where in each house during the last three years there have been twenty-two cases of consumption. Were you aware of this?"

"Perfectly. I visited those houses myself."

"Why were those houses not condemned?"

"Because there was no tangible reason why the houses should be so infected, and because to this day we cannot tell what caused it. The city now has claims for $3,000,000 for condemned houses outstanding against it, and that is enough. During the past year we have condemned 344 tenements. In most cases the defects were promptly remedied, even before the five days' time allowed the tenants to get out." Other heads of the Health Department, including Dr. Fred H. Dillingham, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent for the Borough of Manhattan, then testified on the same lines as their predecessors.

The commission then adjourned. It will hold an executive session this evening.

MAGISTRATE KNEW THE MAN.

Prisoner, Unkempt, Had Served Him at His Club.

A young man, unkempt in appearance and sullen and sodden from drink, was led up to the bar of the Essex Market Court yesterday morning. He had been picked up from the sidewalk on Eldridge Street the night before, where he had fallen in a drunken stupor.

"Haven't I seen you before?" asked Magistrate Cornell, as the prisoner stood trembling before him.

"Yes, Sir. You saw me often at the University Clubhouse, where I had charge of the cigar counter," replied the prisoner.

"I remember you well, now," mused the Court. "What a pretty boy you were then. How did you come to fall? Was it drink?"

"Yes, Sir," replied the young man, doggedly.

"Too bad, too bad," said the Magistrate. "Will you promise me you won't drink any more? Yes? That's right. I hope I will never see you in this condition again. Discharged."

WILL RETURN TO CHINA.

Cabl. Message Asks for the Rev. R. M. Mateer's Presence.

In reply to messages sent to missionaries in Che-Foo and Tsin-Tau, China, asking as to the advisability of certain missionaries now on furlough returning to China the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions yesterday received the following cable message from the Rev. W. O. Eiterich at Che-Foo:

Mateer come. Others await letters.

In accordance with this message the Rev. and Mrs. Robert M. Mateer will probably start for China at an early date. They are now at Chambersburg, Penn. Their station is at Weishien, but, as that is far in the interior, they will hardly go there just yet.

Training School for Servants.

A committee of women had a secret conference yesterday forenoon at a working-woman's boarding house at 219 Second Avenue with Mrs. H. Justin Beale, who is engaged in the effort to organize servant girls into a union. The women discussed a plan to establish a training school for servants in connection with the union. The color line is likely to be drawn if the union is formed.

LEGAL NOTES.

DEMAND OF PAYMENT OF PAST DUE NOTE.—The German-American Bank of Rochester, in April, 1896, held considerable paper that it had discounted for the benefit of the firm of Atwater, Armstrong & Clark, and the firm, being unable to pay its obligations, assigned all the assets of the partnership to the bank, as security for the partnership obligations held by it, among them notes made by the firm to the order of Agnes L., wife of Mr. Atwater, which she indorsed to the bank after maturity. The parties were of the opinion that the assets were more than sufficent to pay the bank in full, and Mr. Atwater was anxious that the balance should be applied in payment of the notes held by his wife, upon which there was $7,467 due. To accomplish that purpose, it was arranged that Mrs. Atwater should indorse the notes to the bank, she to have credit equal to the amount due on them, the deposit to stand as security for their payment. Later, Mr. Atwater was allowed to draw various sums from the deposit of his wife, and on June 8 she drew out $4,400, with which she paid the bank for property purchased from it by a firm of which she was a member. On Dec. 23 but $181.18 remained. After demand upon Mrs. Atwater to pay the notes, as indorser, they were protested, in April, 1897. The suit then brought by the bank against Mrs. Atwater resulted on the trial in a judgment of dismissal, which was affirmed by the Appellate Division, in Rochester. The Court of Appeals has now unanimously upheld that decision. The Court holds, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, that the bank was bound to demand payment of the maker of these past due notes within a reasonable time after receiving them, and that, under the circumstances of this case, it became the bank's duty, when it ascertained that the assets to be applied to pay the notes were not sufficient for that purpose, to make such demand and upon default to give immediate notice of dishonor to Mrs. Atwater, the indorser. Notice in such case served nearly two weeks after the demand was held to be too late to hold the indorser. A demand by the bank upon Mrs. Atwater that the moneys she had been permitted by it to draw against the note be returned, the Court says, was not equivalent to a notice of protest.

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THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.—Edward A. Hayes was appointed nearly two years ago by the Controller, with others, under the law of 1897, as assistant expert accountant to examine the accounts and financial condition of the municipal or public corporation consolidated by the Greater New York charter. On Aug. 10 last Hayes was notified by the Civil Service Commission that these appointments under the act of 1897 terminated, and the positions were vacant. He was told, however, that if he elected to stay and perform the duties of the position efforts would be made to obtain some compensation for him. He did so, and was paid his regular salary to Oct. 14, 1899. Hayes continued to work until Dec. 23, when he left the department. He was paid his salary to the latter date, after legislation authorizing it had been procured. The services he had performed under his temporary appointment were as appointee under the civil service rules. Mr. Hayes having failed to obtain a rating under competitive examination applied to the Supreme Court, at Special Term, for an alternative writ of mandamus to compel his reinstatement, claiming his original appointment was permanent, and his removal was illegal, he having served in the voluntary Fire Department. The Appellate Division, on appeal by Hayes from refusal of his application for the writ, has decided in an opinion by Justice Ingraham that the decision of the Civil Service Commission that ing acquiesced on Aug. 10, 1899, in the decision of the Civil Service Commission that the employment under the act of 1897 was temporary in its character, and then continued in the service under temporary appointment, was in no position to claim he was still employed under the original appointment.

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INTERPLEADER.—The Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company admitted its liability for $850 as the amount of a fire loss, under a policy issued by it to Charles H. Leggett, but before the adjusted loss was paid, the money was attached in a suit by Henry Lozier against Leggett, and after judgment had been obtained, Lozier demanded from the insurance company sufficient of the attached fund to satisfy the execution he had issued. On refusal, Sheriff Grell and Lozier sued the company to compel such payment. The company's application thereupon to interplead Leggett, and John S. Butcher, who made some claim to the fund, having been refused, it answered by general denial. The complaint was then amended, and Butcher, before the time to answer had expired, filed with the company notice of claim to the fund, based on an alleged assignment from Leggett. The company, not recognizing this claim, was sued by Butcher, and then asked to interplead the latter with Sheriff Grell and Lozier. The Appellate Division, in this city, has just decided that the denial of that application at Special Term, because the company had a good defense against Butcher's suit, as not being "commenced within twelve months after the fire," was erroneous. Justice O'Brien, in his opinion, holds that where, as here, two persons were contending for the same fund, which the company only desired to pay to the party rightfully entitled to it, there was no reason why it should be put to the expense and trouble of two lawsuits, when the title to the fund could be litigated between the contending parties without the presence of the company.

TEARFUL YOUNG PRISONER.

Annie Trisky, Aged 11, and Her Supposed Mother, Accused of Shoplifting.

One of the most sorrowful and tearful of the youthful prisoners who are confined in the rooms of the Gerry Society is eleven-year-old Annie Trisky. According to the story told by her to a Magistrate in the Yorkville Police Court and corroborated by the woman she calls her mother, her desire to have a new doll is responsible for her arrest, as well as that of her mother, who is locked up on a charge of shoplifting. Agent Whitling of the Gerry Society is making inquiries to find out if Mrs. Trisky is really her mother.

Mrs. Trisky and the little girl were arrested in Bloomingdale's dry goods store Monday afternoon. Miss Tillie Austin, the private detective, said she saw the little girl take a doll from one of the counters and put it in a basket. At the station the basket was examined, and a number of articles which had come from the dry goods store found in it. Mrs. Trisky said that she had paid for them all.

When the woman was examined in the police court yesterday she said that she had two other children, one of whom was named Rose.

"Have you a sister named Rose?" asked Agent Whitling of the Gerry Society of the little girl.

"No," she said; but she insisted despite all cross-questions that Mrs. Trisky was her mother.

Mrs. Trisky says that it is ridiculous to suppose that the little girl is not her daughter.

$100 FOR A MISSING BOY.

Mr. Cuneo Thinks His Extraordinary-Looking Son Can Be Recognized.

M. Cuneo of Greensburg, Penn., wants his fifteen-year-old runaway boy Andrew back home in time for the Christmas dinner very badly. The Police Department received a letter yesterday from Mr. Cuneo in which he says that $100 is on deposit in the Farmers' National Bank of Greensburg which will be paid to any one who will furnish on or before Christmas Day any information relating to the boy, who disappeared from his home on Aug. 3 last.

The boy is very large for his age, being 5 feet 6 inches in height, and weighing in the neighborhood of 185 pounds. He has black curly hair and a very red face. It is believed he may be found in a museum or a circus.

REFEREE IN A STRANGE CASE.

Court Papers Do Not Disclose the Nature of the Adae vs. Adae Action.

Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, appointed Alfred Lauterbach, a son of Edward Lauterbach, as referee to hear and determine the issues in an action brought by Lillian May Adae against Charles Flamen Adae.

The only paper filed in the court was the order appointing the referee, and this did not disclose the nature of the action. Avery, Schlesinger & Paul are counsel for the plaintiff. At their office no information would be given about the case.

The only Charles Flamen Adae who is known in the city is an artist and architect. He was a member of the Architectural League, but resigned about six months ago. His present address is not known.

THE DURYEA WILL CONTEST

Surrogate Hears Testimony of the Manufacturer's Dissipation.

TOOK FORTY DRINKS IN A DAY

Clerks in Grant Brothers' Brokerage House Went with Him on His Sprees —Generally on the Bowery.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 11.—Surrogate Seabury, having decided to reopen the case in the matter of the will of the late Edgar E. Duryea, testimony was taken to-day in the Surrogate's Court.

J. Campbell Thompson, counsel for the three daughters of the starch manufacturer, who are contesting the will, opened the proceedings by stating that in January, 1896, Mrs. Duryea, wife of the testator, died, leaving a will by which she bequeathed everything to the children. This, counsel claimed, enraged Mr. Duryea, and caused him to lead a dissipated life, and in making his will he discriminated against his daughters in revenge for having been ignored in his wife's will.

The testimony given by all the witnesses called by Lawyer Thompson during the afternoon tended to establish the fact that Mr. Duryea during the last few years of his life resorted to the most violent forms of dissipation.

The first witness called was Willard S. Klein of 943 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, who was for eighteen years a clerk in the banking house of Grant Brothers, at 45 Broadway, through whom Duryea frequently dealt in stocks. Witness said he had been on many sprees with Duryea.

"Did you ever see him drink whisky?" asked Lawyer Thompson.

"I never saw him drink anything else," promptly replied the witness.

"With whom did he associate when out on one of those drinking sprees of his?"

"With anybody who came in his way usually."

"What places did you visit together?"

"Oh, when we left the offices of Grant Brothers, on Broadway, we usually strolled up Park Row and the Bowery. We usually stopped first at Steve Brodie's, and then we would probably wind up the evening at McGurk's, on the Bowery. 'Suicide Hall' was a favorite resort of the 'old man.'"

"Did you ever see Duryea drunk in the offices of Grant Brothers?"

"I never saw him sober there."

"How many drinks have you seen him take in a day?"

"Often as many as forty."

"Have you seen him so drunk that he fell down?"

"Oh, yes, many times. I have often had to take him to the Long Island Railway station and put him on the train to send him to Glen Cove, where his carriage would be waiting to take him home."

Mr. Duryea, the witness said, went on these sprees two or three times a month.

Cross-examined by Robert A. Honeyman, counsel for the will, the witness admitted that when accompanying Duryea on these trips he himself usually drank from twenty to forty glasses of whisky, but insisted that the liquor did not affect him.

Charles Curtis, twenty-five years old, of 322 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, was next called, and said that he had been in the employ of Grant Brothers eight years, and was also private secretary to Edgar E. Duryea. He said that he had gone out a number of times with Duryea and drank whisky for half the night with him in various New York and Brooklyn saloons.

Julius Weintraugh, twenty-two years old, of 118 East Third Street, testified that he had been a clerk in the office of Grant Brothers for five years, and that he had frequently gone out and brought women to the front of the office building, where he would introduce Mr. Duryea to them as "Buffalo Bill."

"Did you do this at Duryea's request?" was asked.

"Yes, Sir. I got $5 for my trouble each time."

A recess was taken at this point, and when the hearing was reconvened counsel for the complainants asked an adjournment on the ground that several witnesses were not on hand to be examined. After considerable argument the hearing was adjourned to Friday morning.

There were no members of the Duryea family in the courtroom yesterday.

OLD MAN ROBBED IN A SALOON.

Albrecht Had Come from Meriden to Collect Draft—Suspects Arrested.

Suspected of robbing an old man of a draft and $120 in cash in a Greenwich Street saloon, George Becker and Albert Green, colored, both claiming residence at 68 Greenwich Street, were remanded in the Centre Street Court yesterday. Detectives stated that on Friday last Gottlieb Friedrich Albrecht, sixty years old, of Meriden, Conn., came to New York to cash a draft for $107 at the banking house of Speyer & Co., 30 Broad Street.

In the saloon at 68 Greenwich Street two men obtained possession of the draft and the old man's money, forged Albrecht's indorsement on the draft, and gave it to a person whose name the police would not reveal. The unknown person, into whose hands the draft came, turned it over to the police. Albrecht's son came after his father.

LAWYER SUES A MAGISTRATE.

Joseph Hlavac, Jr., Wants $50,000 from Magistrate Pool for Alleged Slander.

Lawyer Joseph Hlavac, Jr., has sued Police Magistrate Pool for $50,000 damages for an alleged slander which took place while the Magistrate was hearing a case in the Yorkville Police Court, in which Mr. Hlavac appeared as counsel.

The action grew out of a case which has been attracting the Magistrate's attention for some time, in which John B. Porier accused his son and Lawyer Hlavac of a conspiracy to defraud him. Magistrate Pool's alleged slander was in saying he thought he had charged too large a fee.

Mr. Hlavac said yesterday: "I only charged the young man $50, of which he still owes me $10. I showed some courtesy by not having Mr. Pool arrested by the Sheriff, as I might have done. I shall surely push the case unless he apologizes publicly."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, fresh westerly winds.

A moderate disturbance which developed Monday night near Northeastern Lake Superior moved southeastward last night to the Southern New England Coast, causing a continuance of the snows in the lake region, and its extension through the Middle Atlantic States, Southern and Western New England. It was followed, however, by clearing weather, except on the Massachusetts coast; elsewhere the weather was fair. Temperatures have changed but little, except in the extreme Northwest, where there has been a rise of 8 to 24 degrees under the influence of a low pressure area, which now overlies the British Northwest. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the weather continued generally fair, with little change in temperature. Generally fair weather may be expected, except on the New England Coast, and probably North Dakota, where snow is likely. Snow flurries, however, may continue along the eastern lower lakes. Cloudy weather, with snow or rain, is probable to-morrow in the upper lake region, Upper and Middle Mississippi Valleys, the Lower Missouri Valley, and the central West. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh westerly. On the South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh north to northeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	—TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	43	25	30
6 A. M.	46	25	29
9 A. M.	49	25	37
12 M.	54	28	38
4 P. M.	56	27	34
6 P. M.	55	27	30
9 P. M.	54	27	30
12 P. M.	55	28	29

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	31½
Weather Bureau	26¼
Corresponding date 1899	51½

The maximum temperature yesterday was 30 degrees at 2 P. M. The minimum temperature was 24 degrees at 7 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.18; at 8 P. M. it registered 30.04. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 69 per cent.; at 8 P. M. it was 70 per cent.

Glassware

CIGAR JARS
LIQUOR SETS
And many other gift suggestions for

Christmas

DORFLINGER
915 Broadway and 36 Murray St., New York

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RAILROAD TO REFUND BONDS.

Stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Approve Plan.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 11.—At a special meeting to-day of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad the matter of reorganizing the financial affairs of the road by issuing refunding bonds that shall bear a lesser rate of interest than the present outstanding securities of the company was discussed. The unanimous vote of the stock represented at the meeting was cast in favor of such action.

It was decided that the formulating of a plan be left with the Board of Directors for action. It is expected that a meeting of the board will be held in the near future, when plans will be decided upon for redeeming outstanding bonds with a new issue at a decreased rate of interest, and for acquiring by purchase lines that are now controlled by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY.

Rumor of Its Absorption by the Erie Road Revived.

None of the officials of the Pennsylvania Coal Company or the Erie Railroad would consent yesterday to say anything about the reported acquisition of the former company by the latter. Members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. also declined to either affirm or deny the report. Rumors of such a deal have been current some time.

The basis for the latest rumors is the rise in the quotations of the coal company stock on the Stock Exchange list. A week ago 400 was offered for the stock, and on Friday this offer was raised to 475, but no sales were made at this figure, as those holding the stock wanted 700 for it. On Monday the official quotation was 500, but the firm of A. M. Kidder & Co. of 18 Wall Street later offered 600, and then 625, for the stock.

No sales, however, were made, nor have there been any transactions in this stock on the floor of the Exchange for some time, most of it having been held by the same families for years.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY MEETING.

Chicago and Grand Trunk Purchase Ratified—Tributes to Mr. Hays.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—At a special meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railroad to-day, the purchase of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad was ratified.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the President of the Grand Trunk Railroad, maintained that the new arrangement would reduce the obligations $60,000 a year, enable the whole length of the line to be double tracked, and, within a short time, make a magnificent system equal to any coming out of Chicago.

He paid a glowing tribute to the former General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad, Charles M. Hays, (now President of the Southern Pacific Railroad,) saying it was impossible to find a second Hays, but, he added, he believed George Bell Reeve (the former Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and now the General Manager,) was the best man whose services could possibly be secured. He dilated on the sacrifice Mr. Reeve had made in giving up his retirement to take on the onerous duties of General Manager.

The shareholders congratulated the Directors on the action taken, and gratefully bade farewell to Mr. Hays.

It was announced at the meeting that Mr. Hays's staff will all remain with Mr. Reeve.

Brief Railroad Items.

Rumors were current yesterday that the Erie Railroad would be leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad. No confirmation or denial of the rumor could be had.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad has just placed an order with the Richmond Locomotive Works for ten Class W, 21 by 30, consolidation locomotives. The engines are designed especially for freight service, and are of the heaviest type.

The vacancy in the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, caused by the death of Horace J. Hayden, was, at a meeting of the board yesterday, filled by the unanimous election of Mr. S. R. Callaway, President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Hayden were adopted.

The Directors of the various Vanderbilt lines will meet next week at the Grand Central Station to take action regarding the declaration of the semi-annual dividends of the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, New York, Chicago and St. Louis, &c., and the quarterly dividend on New York Central.

After some trouble a lot has been secured for the building of the Harlem Branch of the Railroad Men's Young Men's Christian Association, to be known as the John M. Toucey Memorial Building. The building will be located on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, opposite Spencer Place. It will have a frontage of 52 feet and a depth of 62 feet. It will be built of red brick, with bluestone trimmings.

There were meetings yesterday afternoon of both the Passenger and Freight Committees of the Trunk Line Association. At the meeting of the Passenger Committee only routine business was transacted. Commissioner Farmer of the committee said that the passenger rate situation was excellent, and he knew of no complaints about violations of the passenger agreement. The principal business transacted by the Freight Committee related to iron and steel rates. The subject went over.

WOULD SHOOT A POLICEMAN.

Collins Demanded an Explanation of Day's Conduct Toward His Fiancee.

Policeman David Day of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Lexington Avenue yesterday morning, when he was approached by a young man who demanded an explanation from the policeman as to his conduct toward a certain young woman of Long Island City. The explanation was not forthcoming, evidently, and the young man remarked, excitedly:

"Then your time has come. I've been looking for you."

The man reached toward his hippocket, but he was nervous and excited and fumbled for a moment before he produced a loaded revolver. The policeman had been quicker. By the time the other had drawn his weapon he found the revolver of the officer pressed against his temple.

Seeing that he was powerless, the man surrendered and submitted to arrest. When he was arraigned yesterday morning in the Harlem Police Court, on a charge of felonious assault, he gave his name as Roger Collins, twenty-six years old, but refused to give his address. He is said to reside in Long Island City, where he was engaged to a young woman. His fiancée recently became acquainted with Day. The prisoner refused to give the name of the woman in the case, and had nothing to offer in his defense. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial. The policeman would not discuss the case.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

On Sale To-day

60 EXTREMELY FINE

Sample Dress Skirts

made of Satin Duchesse, Peau de Soie, Taffeta, Velvet, Chiffon, Net, Ribbon, Beaded, Spangled, Jetted, Crepon; also one very elaborate White Chiffon Skirt.

Some are gorgeously hand embroidered, others trimmed with luxurious imported laces, insertions and drawn openwork applique; mostly solid black, a few with gilt threads.

All are made over a Taffeta Drop Skirt, with knife, rose or ruffle pleating at bottom.

The values of these Skirts range from $35.00 to $125.00 each.

The sale prices are

$15.00, $25.00, $35.00, $45.00 & $55.00

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25, 27 AND 29 WEST 31ST ST.

Winter Clearing Sale

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY,
Dec. 12. Dec. 13. Dec. 14.

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

Imported Evening Gowns

Dinner, Calling, and Carriage Gowns, Fancy Waists, Wraps, etc.

ALSO.

Imported Millinery

Smart Designs in Hats, Bonnets, and Neckwear.

FURS

Some Exclusive and Especially Rich and Beautiful Garments.

Long and Short Coats, Neck Pieces, Boas, Muffs, etc.

The exclusiveness and individuality found in our dressmaking and millinery departments make them worthy of especial attention. A general reduction of one-half prevails.

HAAS BROS., 25, 27 & 29 W. 31st St.

Works 116-124 Front St., 82-92 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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This business is a partnership owned entirely and absolutely by ourselves, and is not connected in the slightest nor most remote degree with any other elevator company.

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WALTER L. TYLER.

QUICK WORK BY POLICE.

Stolen Horse and Buggy Recovered in Fifteen Minutes After an Exciting Chase.

Detectives Cells and Schinner of the Morrisania Police Station made an arrest yesterday, which is said to be the quickest piece of work ever done by policemen in this city. They arrested within fifteen minutes after the theft had been reported to Headquarters a man who was trying to get away with a horse and buggy which did not belong to him.

Dr. Charles W. Oaks of White Plains Road and Third Avenue, William's Bridge, is the owner of the horse and buggy. Yesterday morning he left the horse and buggy standing before a patient's house while he visited him. When he came out they were gone. A few moments later he called up Police Headquarters on the telephone. He was connected with the operator at the Telegraph Bureau there at 12:57 and gave him a description of the horse and rig. All the police stations in the borough of the Bronx were immediately notified and given the description.

Detectives Cells and Schinner were sent out from the Morrisania Station, at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, four miles from where the rig was stolen. As they left the station house they saw a rig answering the description.

The horse was flecked with foam, and looked as if it had been driven hard, and both detectives started for it on a run. When the man in the buggy saw them coming he jumped out and made a rush for a nearby saloon.

The horse set at liberty started off on a gallop, and the man who had been driving him, changing his mind, ran out the back door of the saloon and scaled the fence in time to catch up with the buggy and climb into it. The detectives climbed into another buggy, which was standing nearby, and after an exciting chase for over half a mile down Third Avenue caught up with the fugitive. The driver was locked up in the station house, where he described himself as John Schilling, a tinsmith, of 771 St. Ann's Avenue. There is no house at that address. The rig was returned to Dr. Oaks, who identified it as his own.

POLICEMAN HELD FOR ROBBERY

Complainant Not Allowed to Withdraw the Case Against W. B. Mills.

Policeman William B. Mills of the Mercer Street Station, who was arrested a wee'k ago charged with stealing a gold watch valued at $250 from Lieut. James Lynch of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury yesterday by Magistrate Meade, in the Jefferson Market Court. Lieut. Lynch tried to withdraw the complaint, and a number of witnesses appeared for the accused policeman.

The complainant, after being compelled to stand by his charge, took the stand and said he had been drinking with Mills and a party of friends at a saloon at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Early in the morning the party went out on the sidewalk, where Mills grabbed the complainant's watch from his pocket and ran with it. Percy Ashworth, a music publisher, of 5 East Fourteenth Street, said he saw Policeman Mills's hand on Lynch's watch chain, which was hanging loose.

Lawyer Mark Alter, counsel for Mills, produced a number of witnesses, who swore that they were in the party, and that the policeman did not steal Lynch's watch. In making his original complaint, Lynch said that only he, Mills, and the policeman's brother, Frederick, were in the party when the watch was taken.

Magistrate Meade said a clear case had been made out against the policeman. Frederick Mills, the brother of the accused man, who was charged with assaulting Lynch, was discharged for lack of evidence.

We make to your measure—and we guarantee to fit you.

A single try-on must prove our ability to your entire satisfaction. We ask no more—yours the privilege to countermand.

To test the value we give, you can retain the garments one week. Trimmings, style of a $60 overcoat or suit we produce at $30. We trim them with the best silk, and make in the smartest manner. Raglans, Surtouts, silk trimmed, $25. Full Dress and Tuxedos, silk lined, $30. Business suit of English Cheviot and fancy Worsteds, $16. Prince Albert, coat and vest, silk lined and faced, $23. Imported fancy striped and checked trouserings, $6. Special assortment of fancy silk and wool vestings, $8.

Samples, Measuring Guide and Fashion Book—to any address.

For a Christmas present we can refer back for measurements 23 years.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

Things on Every Hand!

Cake

tastes better when made with White Cottolene. Its neutral quality insures best results. Try White Cottolene in place of butter (using one-third less) and see how pleased you will be.

Fried Chicken

is delicious when White Cottolene is the frying medium. The delicate flavor of the meat is brought out to the fullest extent. The most delicate stomach will relish it.

Croquettes

are the daintiest productions of prudent housewives. They make the surplus items that would otherwise be turned into hash a delectable delicacy—provided they are not spoiled in frying. White Cottolene adds a wholesome savor.

Fried Potatoes

are always staple and might as well be appetizing and tasty as not. All that is necessary to have a dish acceptable to all kinds of stomachs is to use White Cottolene.

WHITE COTTOLENE

is the ideal cooking fat. It is superior to butter and lard not only because of its vegetable oil being more readily assimilated by the stomach, but particularly as it adds a zest to the appetite. It is peculiarly adapted to bringing out the delicate flavors of all articles. It is a boon to all who love good things to eat and cannot assimilate anything but vegetable fats. It furnishes at least one instance where the most healthful way of preparing food is at the same time the most appetizing. Prominent cooks, chefs and physicians everywhere use it in preference to any other shortening or frying medium

The N.K.Fairbank Company, Chicago—Sole Manufacturers.

FREE! Our dainty booklet, "A Public Secret," mailed free to any address. For one 2c stamp we will send free our 128 page recipe book, "Home Helps," edited by Mrs. Rorer.

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EVERYBODY'S WHISKEY

WHY?

Because it is a blend of absolutely pure whiskies, ripe and mellow with age. Bottled only by

L. J. CALLANAN.

OFFICE BOOKCASES, WARDROBES. Greatest variety, finest designs. CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, 275 Canal St., near B'way

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS

A New Play About the Dutch and Spaniards in Holland.

Recurrence of "The Gray Mare"—How the French Actors "Take Recalls"—The Foreign Stage.

A new and formidable drama in three acts and a prologue, tried with abundant zeal by Franklin Sargent's dramatic pupils at the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon, treated of the uprising of the long-suffering Dutch against the Spanish rule in Holland, the dread power of the Inquisition, and the might and mirth of the storied Beggars of the Sea, while it also had to do with a secret panel in an old house in Leyden with which a grim legend was associated, with a stolen inheritance and the persecution of a fair maid.

One of the most thrilling sayings in it was "The dead guard well," while its comic relief was supplied by a lugubrious lover, who liked to linger in the churchyard, and a daring old person who had buried five wives under one tombstone and was wooing a sixth.

Doubtless the authors of "A Maid of Leyden," Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland and Percy Wallace Mackaye, had worked laboriously to secure "historical atmosphere," but one needed to be well up in his Motley to appreciate that part of their work. As a drama, "A Maid of Leyden" has some obvious merit, but its story is started in too slow and cumbersome a fashion, and it needs much revision and clarifying before it can ever get into the play market. The dialogue is not bad, and the main situations are effective.

In the performance the dramatic students were generally quite at their worst. In the extravagant employment of the tricks of "make-up" each personage resembled a wax figure, and such bellowing, shouting, and droning as they indulged in would dishearten any one not familiar enough with the vagaries of these students to understand that each was trying to exhibit the whole sum of his year's acquirement in his single rôle. Only Miss Juliette Atkinson, in the heroine's rôle, displayed a just sense of artistic proportion.

"The Gray Mare," which is in the bill at the Murray Hill Theatre this week, is a three-act comedy by Cecil Raleigh and George R. Sims, which was first acted here by the Lyceum company in the Spring of 1892. Georgia Cayvan, Herbert Kelcey, Fritz Williams, Effie Shannon, Bessie Tyree, and others then acted the characters now taken by Dorothy Donnelly, William Bramwell, Walter Allen, and their associates. Taken originally from a German play, but much altered in the adaptation, "The Gray Mare" is an exceedingly clever and diverting piece, and, though founded on a frankly farcical idea, the plan of a young husband to cure his sweetheart of fib telling by telling a whopper himself, and letting her note the deplorable consequences, it has the modest proportion and naturalness of comedy.

The whopper does, indeed, have deplorable results, for when the doctor announces that he took the gray mare out of the stable and rode her one night he confuses a situation already much complicated, mixes himself up in the elopement of his brother with the nice daughter of an irascible father, and is put in a fix his powers of simulation and his command of philosophy are unequal to cope with.

The three acts, in fact, are full of unforced fun, and the present performance is altogether creditable to Mr. Donnelly's company.

The French actors, when they come to this country, never seem to accustom themselves to the prevailing mode of "taking recalls." In the French theatre, the side doors in the proscenium arch are used for the actors to come forth and acknowledge applause. But here the curtain is always mechanically raised after the climax of an act, if the applause seems to justify it. This does not so much matter with the French players if the climax does not involve an elaborate picture with many figures. Whether it does or not, however, the principals never hold the picture, but come forward and bow. This habit was unfortunately exhibited in the performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Garden Theatre Monday night, after every act, but especially after the climax of the battle scene. Here, with the stage crowded with the make-believe dead and dying and the surviving soldiers aiming muskets at each other, Mme. Bernhardt and M. Coquelin walked forward, hand-in-hand, and bowed.

The curtain was raised again, showing some of the dead restored to life, but others still lifeless, and the bowing of the principals was repeated. A third time some of the soldiers obligingly died again and some who had lowered their muskets took a fresh aim, while others of the minor actors were seen sauntering to their dressing rooms. Of course, the picture ought to be held or the stage cleared before the recall is "taken." This may seem a trifling matter, but trifles count for much when they tend to destroy the illusion of a performance which has only been secured at great pains.

After surviving some years, "La Dame de chez Maxim" ("The Girl from Maxim's") has been withdrawn at the Théâtre des Nouveautés in Paris, and another farce, of similar audacity and ingenuity, substituted. The new piece is called "Bonne d'Enfants," and was written by Sylvane and Gascogne, and some of its most significant action occurs in the fifth-story room of a Paris apartment house, whither a lady and a gentleman seek shelter from pursuit by climbing over an adjoining roof. The gentleman needs clothes for covering and disguise, and dons the dress and cap of a nursemaid, which he finds. Then, mistaken for a child's nurse, his troubles begin where he had thought them ended.

The rebuilt Théâtre Français in Paris may not be finished now in time for its reopening in the nineteenth century. The date was first fixed for July, and the latest postponement was for the last week in December. They employ 250 workmen every day and 170 at night, but the work drags.

MME. SEMBRICH'S RECITAL.

A Great Audience Hears a Great Singer at Carnegie Hall.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich's second song recital took place at Carnegie Hall last night. Again the sweet little cherub that sits up aloft had turned loose in the course of the day the worst manners of the elements, and so to many to go to the concert was in itself an evidence of esteem for the singer. But to the concert the public did go in such numbers and in such brave array that the scene in the hall was like that in the opera house on a festal night. And it was a festal night, too, for not within the memory of living men has such perfect vocal art been heard on the concert platform, except from the same lips as opened their rosy barriers to breathe it forth last night. We have had song recitals of no small excellence in this town, and we are not likely soon to forget the achievements of Lilli Lehmann, Blanche Marchesi, and others. But none of these have possessed the superb vocal equipment of Mme. Sembrich. Her glorious voice and unsurpassable method put her far ahead of those who have preceded her here in this particular field, and with her fathomless depth of feeling, her skill in detailed dramatization, and her knowledge of all stage effects, she stands forth the master singer of our time. Again she offered a programme, the mere presentation of which was in itself a triumph. Here it is:

PART I.

Aria, "Deh Vieni".....Mozart
"My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair".....Haydn
"Delphine," "Auf Dem Wasser zu Singen".....Schubert

PART II.

"Ich hab' ein Kleines Lied erdacht"...Bungert
"Standchen".....R. Strauss
"Als die Alte Mutter".....Dvorak
"Des Glockenthuermers Toechterlein," "Niemand hat's gesehen".....C. Loewe

PART III.

"Che t' ho fatto".....Canzona Napolitana
"Kan fra Hallingdalen".....Norwegian
"The Coolin'".....Irish Folk Song
"Gai Colon la gai le Rosier".....Canada
"Das Muhirad," "Spinnerliedchen"....Deutsch
"Gdzie to jedziesz".....Polnische Duma
"Krakoiwak".....Polnisches Tanslied
"Daleskaia i Slyzkaia".....Kleinrussisch

All these songs, except "The Coolin," were sung with the original text, thus making the recital an exhibition of mastery of languages as well as of singing. It would perhaps be unprofitable to attempt an itemized review of this entertainment. It certainly would be easy to fill a column with such a consideration of the wealth of art revealed in it. Some particular mention may be made, but at the outset it seems best to summarize the qualities of an art so beautiful, so potent, so flawless. What are the secrets of such singing? They are, first of all, obedience to that rule which Wagner laid down as the fundamental factor in a perfect interpretation of his works, namely, a complete dramatic comprehension of the text. Mme. Sembrich studies each text as if she were to recite it, not to sing it. Then she is ready to mold her phrasing, her accentuation, her nuancing of the music to the complete and lifelike embodiment of the sentiment of the song. All the resources of her vocal art, her wonderful mastery of the perfect legato, her exquisite coloring, her delicate enunciation, and her perfect tone emission, are directed to the one end, that of conveying to her hearers the feelings to be found in the song.

It is this penetration of the inward life of each song which gives her such a wide variety of styles, while her facility of delivery enables her to put on her programmes some songs not to be attempted by the ordinary singer with any hope of success. Thus she was able to bring forward Schubert's "Delphine," which few of last night's audience could have heard before. A strange, wild, rhapsodic poeem set to perfectly sympathetic music, music calling for voice and declamation, and ranging as high as C sharp, is this little work, and Mme. Sembrich sang it with fervid eloquence. The enthusiasm of the audience was so great that she followed the Schubert numbers with "Du Vist die Ruh."

Lovely as was her delivery of the Dvorak song, she eclipsed it when she applied the resources of her colorature style to the first of the Löwe songs, which was a triumph of smooth delivery of difficult music. She had to repeat part of this song, and after the second Löwe number she gave as an encore selection Brahms's familiar "Ständchen," which she sang most archly. The group of folk-songs at the end of the programme gave the audience great pleasure. All were delightful, and each was thoroughly characteristic. The singer was at her best in the tenderness of "The Coolin," the gayety of "Gai lon la," and the fascinating piquancy of the "Spinner liedchen." The audience recalled her most enthusiastically after the dashing Russian dance song, and she repeated the number. That did not appease the assembly, however, and she was recalled again and again till she took off her gloves and sat down at the piano. Then to her own accompaniment she sang "Way Down Upon the Suanee Ribber" as it has not been sung since Christine Nilsson used to sing it twenty years ago. But Nilsson never had Sembrich's heart, and the old song last night had something it too often lacks, the note of passionate sincerity. That was the dismissal of the audience, and two remarkable song recitals passed into the annals of music in this town.

MR. FRANKO'S SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The Second of the Series Given Yesterday Afternoon.

The second of Mr. Sam Franko's series of concerts of old music was given yesterday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre. The programme consisted of the overture from Bach's D major suite, the "Phaeton" symphony of Karl Ditters von Dittersdorf, Stradella's aria di chiesa, "Pieta, signor, di me dolente," a suite of four dances by Jean Philipe Rameau, and Domenico Cimarosa's overture to "Il Matrimonio Segreto." Of these compositions, two were announced on the programme as for the first time in America. These were the Ditters and Cimarosa numbers. When one reflects that these men were contemporaries of Mozart, whose music is so familiar to us, the plan of Mr. Franko unfolds itself with alluring details.

The "Phaeton" symphony is one of a number of works in which old Karl Ditters endeavored to embody his ideas of the "Metamorphoses" of Ovid. The work is programme music of the old-fashioned type, the kind written before the notion of breaking away from the sonata form had come to musicians, and before the splendors of modern orchestration had been let loose. The music is so simple, so quaint in its naïve ingenuousness, so innocently comfortable in its primer-like account of the incidents of the tragedy of the sun-chariot, that the adoring description of an amazed contemporary writer gave yesterday's hearers a perfect insight into the undeveloped condition of musical taste, as well as of music, in the days when this symphony was written. It was an excellent thought to print this description as a suggestion to the listener of to-day. It gave a delightful point of retrospect, and made the symphony tenfold more interesting as a demonstration of the precise condition of musical expression and comprehension in the middle of the eighteenth century. The audience plainly enjoyed the naïvete of the composition, which was well worth a production in America more than a century behind time.

Certainly, too, not many not of yesterday's audience had heard much music by Stradella, himself the subject of an opera and a person of no mean significance in the progress of musical art. His "Pieta, Signor," is not unknown here, but it is rarely heard. It certainly will not be heard often to better advantage than it was yesterday afternoon, when it was sung with a warm tone and with exquisite feeling by McKenzie Gordon. Rameau's dances, three from his masterpiece, "Castor et Pollux," and one from his "Dardanus," were sources of much pleasure to the hearers. Such dainty, delicate, graceful bits of ballet music are not heard in these times of blare and bluster. They were played with a pretty touch by the orchestra, as was also the Ditters symphony. The musicians seem to enjoy these old works almost as much as the auditors. Mr. Franko deserves well of music lovers for his present attractive enterprise.

"The Happy Hypocrit" a Success.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Max Beerbohm's first play, "The Happy Hypocrit," which was produced last evening at the Royalty Theatre, London, proved to be a charming and clever trifle, with a fantastic motive—a pure girl's love changing the countenance as well as the heart of a man who had lived an evil life. Frank Mills and Miss Winifred Fraser, who had the chief rôles, carried them in capital style, and the play met with a generous reception.

HANGED HIMSELF BY ACCIDENT.

Workman's Thrilling Experience on the New East River Bridge.

Peter Anderson of 76 Oliver Street, one of the riggers at work on the new bridge now in course of construction between Grand Street, Manhattan, and Williamsburg, can describe some of the sensations which a man experiences when he is being hanged. Yesterday, while at work on the bridge, he came within an ace of hanging himself by accident, and is now getting over the partial effects of strangulation in St. Catharine's Hospital in Williamsburg.

His feet became entangled in some ropes which hung underneath him. In moving forward to get them loose again he slipped from the rope to which he was clinging and fell forward, being left hanging face downward, supported by his feet, which were caught fast. Another loop of rope hung down opposite his face, and he supported himself by holding on to this while he disengaged his feet. Just as he got his feet free his head slipped into the lower loop of rope, which tightened around his neck as his weight bore upon it. A second later he was hanging by the neck, and would have strangled in a few minutes if he had not been discovered by other workmen, who cut him down.

An ambulance was summoned from St. Catharine's Hospital, and it was found that he was suffering from a fracture of the jaw as well as partial strangulation.

WHITE SPARROW ON BROADWAY.

Feathered "Freak" Appears Daily in Trinity Churchyard.

According to people who work in the neighborhood of Trinity Churchyard, there flits about among the bushes therein a white sparrow. It makes its appearance daily, about the noon hour, and chirps after the manner of other sparrows. In size and shape it is like the ordinary variety, but its wings, tail, and most of its body are white, the only coloring that it has being on the top and back of its head.

It was only two days ago that the bird was discovered, and now they say it has become so well known that its appearance is the signal for the congregation of a crowd around the outside of the tall iron fence surrounding the yard.

OBJECT TO COST OF SCHOOLS

Mayor and Controller Protest at the Increased Expenses.

Buildings Now Cost $300,000 to $400,000, Mr. Coler Says—Mayor Wants an Investigation.

The question of the cost of buildings for new schools was brought up at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday. The Board of Education was blamed for its methods and the Charter Revision Commission was also criticised by Mayor Van Wyck. Bond issues for $201,250 for new school sites at Union and Trenton Avenues, Seventy-sixth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, and Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street were authorized. A requisition for $302,540 for a high school on Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, was also passed. Mayor Van Wyck asked how the contract to build the school was already let to P. J. Brennan before the bond issue was authorized.

"That's a way they have at the Board of Education," remarked Controller Coler.

A resolution for $469,383 for a new high school at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Boston Road, to be known as the Peter Cooper High School, was referred to the Corporation Counsel. President Guggenheimer said the amount asked for this school was greatly in excess of the amount required for a good school building. The Board of Education put in a requisition for $14,031,825 for schools and school sites for 1901.

Controller Coler said: "Since the act of consolidation the cost of providing a schoolroom for children has been doubled in Brooklyn. The buildings are getting more ornate and cost more money year after year, but the schools are not getting a bit better. They now cost $300,000 to $400,000, where they used to cost only about $100,000. That is not right."

Mayor Van Wyck said: "The Board of Education seems to want schoolhouses every three or four blocks, so that children will not have to walk. We get very little encouragement from any one after we cut the budget about a million and a half to have the Legislature defeat us. The matter should be thoroughly investigated, and we should build schools without having them cost more each time."

Commissioner Keller suggested that the property at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street be taken for the new Harlem Hospital. Mayor Van Wyck said that he did not see any use in establishing new hospitals while the Charter Revision Commission report threatened to turn the emergency hospitals over to a board of doctors.

"Why," said Mayor Van Wyck, "it will merely mean that they will become medical education schools and clinical cutting-up places. What do you think of the plan of the Charter Commission, Commissioner Keller?"

"I do not approve of the plan," was the reply.

Chief Engineer McLean of the Finance Department made a report on a plan to save the big trees on the Boulevard, which will probably be destroyed by the underground railroad. Engineer McLean reported that it would cost $60,000 to defray the expense of saving the trees. Mayor Van Wyck said the matter would have to be passed on first by the Municipal Assembly.

Bonds for $100,000 to equip the new building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art were approved.

STAGE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS.

They Will Miss "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge at Their Annual Festival.

The Christmas festival of the little children of the stage will be without its guardian angel this year. "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, who was the founder of the annual celebration and has become the President of the organization carrying it on, has resigned from her position, and the festival this year will miss one of its pleasantest features. "Aunt" Louisa began by giving a little entertainment every year for the little children employed on the stage or the children of fathers and mothers on the stage. But her enthusiasm was contagious, many people became interested in the work, and for some years now there has been a Christmas tree, with not only toys, but warm clothing for the little ones.

In addition to the Christmas presents there has been in recent years a regular performance on the stage of Tony Pastor's Theatre, taking place on some Sunday evening of the Christmas season.

The stars of these performances are youthful, and there is often great originality in their work. No child is too little to act at "Aunt" Louisa's Christmas festival. One tiny tot, too little for a speaking part, was once to do a somersault. She toddled on the stage, reached the centre, made her bow, and prepared to tumble. She put her head down on the floor, and there she posed. There was vigorous prompting from the wings, but either the baby had forgotten, or she simply wouldn't. The audience roared. The little actress was disconcerted. She stood up again with her finger in her mouth, and there was more vigorous prompting from the wings. Down she went again on her head, but not a bit further. Nothing could persuade her to do the somersault, but she made the hit of the evening.

"Aunt" Louisa has been in the work now for twelve years, and she feels that it is time for other workers to earn laurels. During her years of work, enough money has been banked to continue the festivals.

MRS. COUTANT PLEADS GUILTY.

Then Mr. Slater Relents and Sentence Is Suspended.

Mrs. Alice Coutant, who was recently arraigned charged by State Senator-elect Samuel Slater with attempted blackmail, pleaded guilty, in Special Sessions, yesterday and was discharged at Senator Slater's request. Mrs. Coutant was almost hysterical.

Mr. Slater testified that Mrs. Coutant had tried to sell to Senator Guy information obtained while she was in the Senator-elect's employ as a stenographer. "She said she had information which would convict me of bribery," said the witness. "She said I had been bribed. Senator Guy notified me and I took this step. I thought it necessary that she should learn that I did not fear anything she had to tell. As she has pleaded guilty, I think she has learned a lesson."

Justice Jerome was of the opinion that a fine of $100 should be imposed as a warning to others occupying confidential positions. Justices Holbrook and Jacob favored her attorney's motion for a suspension of sentence in view of Mr. Slater's statement, and Mrs. Coutant was permitted to go free.

EXPLORATIONS IN BABYLON.

Ur Expedition Committee Will Lay Bare the Temple of the Moon God.

A meeting of the Ur Expedition Committee, under whose auspices an expedition is to excavate a Babylonian city, the Biblical Ur of the Chaldees, the home of Abraham, was held in this city Dec. 8. President Harper of Chicago, President of the committee, presided. It was decided to send out the expedition as soon as the funds for the work are increased by $2,800—if possible before Dec. 20—in order to begin the excavations before the extreme heat of the Babylonian Summer sets in.

Dr. Edgar James Banks, the director of the expedition, an Assyrian specialist, will be accompanied by a trained engineer and a United States Government naturalist. New methods of excavating will be employed, notably, the removal of the dirt by wire cable, and soon the entire temple of the moon god, the most perfect specimen of Babylonian architecture known, will be laid bare. A map of Southern Babylonia, a country almost unexplored, but of the greatest interest to Bible students, will be made; specimens of the flora and fauna will be collected, and the priceless literary treasures of the Babylonian Empire of Abraham's time will be recovered.

On the committee are Bishop Potter of New York, Bishop Hurst, R. R. Hitt, Dr. Ward, Dr. Peters, Prof. Haupt, President Morton, and Cornelius N. Bliss. Subscriptions to the fund may be sent to the Treasurer, George Foster Peabody, 27 Pine Street, New York City. Every subscriber of $5 or more will receive the quarterly reports of the expedition. Dr. Edgar James Banks, Columbia University, will answer inquiries regarding the work.

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NEWS OF NEW JERSEY

TO FREEZE OUT THE ICE TRUST.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Newark Pledged to Co-operate.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—The retail ice dealers of Newark to the number of sixty organized the Newark Independent Ice Dealers' Union last night. The purpose of the organization is to effect a combination with wholesale producers not connected with the American Ice Company to fight the New York City Ice Trust. The trust has already established itself in Newark by securing possession of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, one of the most extensive of the local wholesale concerns.

Mutual pledges were given last night both by wholesalers and retailers to stick together in the movement to freeze the trust out of business in Newark.

"We will stand by you even if we have to pay 5 cents a hundred more than trust prices," said the independent dealers.

"We promise to sell to you as low as the trust can sell," said the wholesalers.

The union voted to affiliate itself with the Essex Trades Council. James Mungle was elected permanent Chairman of the union.

JESSE JAMES'S BROTHER HELD.

Accused with Another Man of Stealing a Launch Engine.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 11.—Charles James, a man who has been living at South Bound Brook for some time past, and who asserts he is the youngest brother of Jesse James, the noted Western desperado, was arrested to-day charged with theft. James Donnelly, formerly a trolley-car motorman, and also living at South Bound Brook, was arrested with James. They were held for the Grand Jury.

The arrests were made by Detective Totten, who claims James and Donnelly are the men who recently went aboard a steam pleasure launch belonging to Charles Van Nostrand of East Milltown and took from it the boiler and engine. The engine was carted away in a wagon, but although the robbers took the boiler out of the boat and loaded it into the same wagon they failed to get away with it. When the wagon started up the steep incline from the river the boiler toppled out of the wagon, rolled down the hill and into the water, where it now lies.

DRIVER'S MARVELOUS ESCAPE.

Hurled Down Track in Debris of Wagon Hit by a Train, Yet Unhurt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 11.—Charles A. Carter and Frank Todd, employed by William Provost, a milk dealer at 12 Warren Street, this city, had a narrow escape from death this morning at the Eighth Avenue crossing of the Lackawanna Railroad.

The men, with Carter driving, had stopped their wagon near the crossing to allow a freight train to pass. As the caboose was almost by, the gates were raised, and Carter urged his horses across. Just as they reached the far track the wagon was struck by an east-bound train and hurled thirty feet. Carter saw the train coming and jumped, after giving a warning shout. Todd could not escape, however, and was carried down the track with the debris of the wagon. To the surprise of the men who picked him up, he said he was unhurt. The horses were not injured, but 300 bottles of milk were destroyed.

PEOPLE WHO TALK IN CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. Stoddard Ready to Take Radical Steps to Suppress Them.

The Rev. Edward L. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, publishes a weekly bulletin for circulation among his congregation. The issue for this week contains the following in relation to people who talk in church during service:

We are distressed to be obliged to speak of this again, but it is necessary. Never mind when, but not long ago, we had a complaint that two young people of opposite sex talked through an entire service, to the great annoyance of those in the neighborhood.

A young man has been complained of lately. He does not seem to be known, but those who make the complaint say that his voice sounds like the rumbling of a trolley car in the distance, and that it is exasperating beyond description. The other night two people occupied the time of the sermon in talking of the last football match between Yale and Harvard.

If the writer was in a church where persons so far forget themselves as to talk he would do one or all of three things, and in fact he has done all three.

He would lean over or turn around and gently tap the offending gentleman or lady on the shoulder with a fan or cane and ask them in a whisper to refrain.

If this had no effect he would go back to the door and ask the usher or sexton to speak to the persons.

Or he would himself in a loud tone which could be heard in the neighborhood ask the offending parties to be quiet.

If it be said that one does not like to make a spectacle of himself in the church, the answer is that each one is bound to do what is necessary to keep holy and beautiful the service of the Lord's sanctuary. The clergy make a standing offer that if any one who is disturbed in church will send word to the chancel or the pulpit by the sexton, the service will be at once stopped and those who have offended be asked to gracefully retire. Modesty is beautiful, but there is such a thing as having too much of it.

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Mrs. Nelson's Real Name Pollock.

Lawyer T. S. Atwater, Jr., yesterday applied to the Hudson County Board of Health at Jersey City to have the record of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Nelson of 175 Pine Street, Jersey City, who died on Feb. 17 last, amended so as to show that the dead woman was really Mrs. Elizabeth O'Brien Pollock. Mr. Atwater submitted proofs of his statement and the record was changed. The inquiry showed that Mrs. Pollock separated from her husband thirteen years ago. She went to Jersey City to live, and there called herself Mrs. Nelson. She was a sister of William T. O'Brien, Chief Justice of Dublin. He made her an allowance of $90 a month, which she increased by writing for magazines and newspapers. Shortly after her death Chief Justice O'Brien died and proof of Mrs. Pollock's death was necessary in settling up his estate.

John H. Coverley Dies Suddenly.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—John H. Coverley, eight-seven years of age, died of apoplexy this morning in the factory of his son, William, at the corner of New Jersey Railroad Avenue and Chestnut Street. He had left his son's home nearby to go to the railroad station to take a train, and was taken ill on the way. Mr. Coverley had been in business here for eleven years, manufacturing harness. He was born at Somerville.

Fatally Injured by a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

MATAWAN, N. J., Dec. 11.—Charles Carr, a prominent resident of Keansburg, was fatally injured by being struck by a freight train at a crossing near Hazlet station last night. Carr was driving a farm wagon, to which was hitched a team of horses. The horses were killed outright. This is the third fatal accident that has occurred on the line of the New York and Long Branch Railroad within the past ten days.

Firemen Want a Bowling Alley.

The members of the Weehawken Township Committee were greatly surprised Monday night by a petition handed in by Clifton Hose Company. It was to the effect that the members would like to have a bowling alley constructed in the basement of the carriage house, which is not used for any purpose. As the members said they were willing to bear the expense, the matter was referred to the Fire Committee with power.

Hudson County Bar Association.

The Hudson County Bar Association held its annual meeting at Jersey City yesterday. These officers were elected: President—Charles W. Fuller; Vice President—William H. Speer; Secretary—Howard C. Griffiths; Treasurer—Randolph Perkins. Resolutions were adopted expressing gratification at the assignment of Supreme Court Justice Gilbert Collins to the Hudson County Court.

May Try Namesakes for Murder.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 11.—Sheriff Sturr to-day drew the panel of seventy petit jurors from among whom the jurors who will try the cases against Kerr, McAllister, Death, and Campbell, the men accused of murdering Jennie Bosschieter, may be tried. Among them are James McAllister and Charles Kerr. Neither of these men is, it is said, a relative of the prisoners.

UNLUCKY DAY FOR MAM'SELLE.

Milliner Lost Her Friend When She Tried to Collect a Bill on Monday.

A modiste, a manicurist, and a "Parisian model" hat engrossed the attention of Magistrate Hogan during pretty much the entire afternoon session of the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and the tangle had not nearly been straightened out when the court adjourned.

The complainant in the case was Mlle. Jeanae, a modiste and milliner of 19 East Fifty-ninth Street, with a branch office in the Rue de la Paix, Paris. The defendant was Miss Carel Parrish, a manicurist with offices in the Tuxedo Building. She was in court on a summons.

Mlle. Jeanae said that prior to Nov. 24 she and Miss Parrish were warm friends. Indeed, she liked the manicurist so well that she constructed for her a "Parisian model" hat, charging but $8 for it, whereas the regular price was $35. On Nov. 24 she had sent her girl around to Miss Parrish to collect the $8. Miss Parrish sent back an impolite note, saying, among other things, that she never paid bills on Monday, for that meant bad luck for the rest of the week. Mlle. Jeanae called on Miss Parrish that afternoon to ascertain the reason why she was so impolite. During this interview the manicurist, Mlle. Jeanae said, seized the model hat and struck her over the head with it, breaking a large buckle on it and also more or less injuring the modiste's head.

Ever since that memorable interview, Mlle. Jeanae said, she had been trying unsuccessfully to serve Miss Parrish with a summons until yesterday morning.

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A Story of the Days of Webster and Jackson. By Elbridge S. Brooks. 338 pp. Cloth, $1.50.

The Treasury Club.

A Story of the United States Treasury Department. By William Drysdale. 330 pp. Cloth, $1.50.

Reels and Spindles.

A Story of Mill Life. By Evelyn Raymond. 369 pp. Cloth, $1.50.

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A Story of the Black Hawk War. By W. E. Barton, D. D. 382 pp. Cloth, $1.50.

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HOUSE LOOKS INTO HAZING

Alleged Mistreatment of Cadet Booz Under Discussion.

Special Committee of Five Named to Investigate—Secretary Root Also Appoints a Board.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Alleged hazing at West Point, growing out of reports that Oscar L. Booz had died of injuries received at the hands of cadets, occupied part of the time of the House to-day. After some argument as to whether an investigation by the War Department or Congress would prove most efficacious in deciding upon whom, if any one, the responsibility for the alleged act rests, the Speaker appointed a committee of five to investigate.

When the House met to-day, Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back from that committee a substitute for the Driggs resolution for an investigation of the alleged "hazing" of Cadet Booz at West Point. The substitute was as follows:

"Whereas, It is alleged in the newspapers that Oscar L. Booz of Bristol, Penn., formerly a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, died at his home from injuries purporting to have been the result of hazing inflicted upon him by certain unknown cadets of the said Military Academy; and,

"Whereas, The Secretary of War is now making investigations of the facts; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That said Secretary be requested to report the result of such investigation to the House of Representatives, together with such recommendations as he may see fit to make."

The report of Secretary Root, together with that of Superintendent Mills, is attached to the resolution. The presentation of the resolution and the reading of the reports aroused great interest.

Mr. Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.,) the author of the original resolution, protested vigorously against the adoption of the substitute resolution, as it did not include provision for an investigation of the general subject of hazing at West Point with a view of putting a permanent stop to such practices. He declared that the practice of inhumanly hazing "plebs" at West Point was notorious. He cited the case of Whittaker, who was hazed in 1880, and whose case led to a Congressional investigation. Mr. Driggs declared that he would be in favor of abolishing the academy if these brutal practices could not be stopped.

Mr. Wanger, (Rep., Penn.,) who appointed Cadet Booz, spoke in favor of a Congressional investigation. He said he did not presume to know the exact facts, but reputable newspapers had made statements regarding the case which had profoundly moved the people of the country. The gross outrages known to have been committed at the academy in the past, he said, had aroused the conviction that the officers of the academy and of the army were so jealous of the fair name of the academy that they guarded it as indiscreetly as the officers of France did in the Dreyfus case.

Mr. Wanger said he was not opposed to receiving any information the Secretary of War had on the subject or to the proposed inquiry by the War Department, but he insisted that only a Congressional inquiry would satisfy the country. Such an investigation would bring out the facts and lead to action which would forever prevent cadets from becoming the victims of hazing in the future. He said at the proper time he would offer a substitute for the committee's resolution, providing for an investigation by a special committee of five members of the House, who should have the power to send for persons and papers, and, if necessary, proceed to West Point, and that the committee should report within sixty days.

Mr. Slayden, (Dem., Texas,) a member of the Military Committee, expressed the opinion that the reports concerning hazing at West Point had been grossly exaggerated. He said Mr. Driggs's reference to the Whittaker case had been unfortunate, as Whittaker's career after he left the academy had shown him to be unworthy of credence. He had been dismissed from the army upon the most serious charges.

Mr. Clayton, (Dem., N. Y.,) who was himself a graduate of West Point, defended the Military Academy. He said there was no necessity for bringing up the Dreyfus case. The record of the academy stood for itself.

"Why not investigate, then?" asked Mr. Wanger.

"The academy fears no investigation," replied Mr. Clayton; "the sons of a washerwoman and of a millionaire are on the same footing when they enter the academy."

From his personal experience Mr. Clayton said he knew that the reports of hazing were greatly exaggerated. The sentiment of the cadets was against brutality or doing anything unfair. Hazing as it was practiced years ago, he said, had been stamped out.

Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.,) favored a Congressional investigation, not, he said, because he believed there was any ground for the charges against the academy, but because he believed an investigation would vindicate the academy and the cadets.

In concluding the debate, Mr. Hull said he had little faith in Congressional investigations; that of the War Department, he thought, would be much more searching. It was erroneous to believe that the army was interested in shielding West Point, and he told what had been done in the last five years to stop hazing.

"If the charges of hazing should be proved," asked Mr. Driggs, "is there any law which could reach the cadets who participated?"

"The gentleman can answer that question as well as I," answered Mr. Hull. "But, if proved, if the War Department does not take steps to dismiss the guilty ones from the academy, Congress will."

Mr. Wanger's resolution for a special committee of five to investigate the case was then adopted without division, and the Speaker appointed the following members to constitute the committee: Messrs. Marsh, (Rep., Ill.) Chairman; Wanger, (Rep., Penn.,) Smith, (Rep., Iowa,) Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.,) and Clayton, (Dem., N. Y.)

Col. Mills in his report entered the broadest denial, which he says is based on the fullest investigation by himself, of the alleged hazing of Cadet Booz. The Secretary of War, in transmitting the report to the House, accompanied it with a statement that at the instance of Col. Mills he has appointed a board, consisting of Major Gen. Brooke, Col. Gillespie, and Col. Clous, to meet at West Point on the 15th inst., or as soon as possible thereafter, to investigate not only the Booz case, but also the methods employed at the academy to prevent hazing.

Col. Mills says in his statement that he has no personal knowledge of Booz, whose record at the academy he submits to demonstrate that there was no medical evidence of any mistreatment, but that his resignation was attributed to weak eyes and a poor record in studies. Having carefully questioned cadets who were classmates of Booz, Col. Mills finds that the cadet had no trouble prior to Aug. 6, 1898, when he had a fist fight, witnessed by six cadets, all of whom are now at the academy.

Booz had replied to some advice given by one of the cadets in a manner to incense him, hence the fight. Two classmates of Booz testify that the latter invited them to attend the fight; that he went to it and engaged in it willingly, and in the beginning was the aggressor. All the cadets testify that the encounter was short, of little severity, and Booz was in no way injured or marked. His opponent had never before been in a fight.

"In view of the above," says Col. Mills, "I believe that the charge, so often reiterated, that 'Cadet Booz was dragged out and made to fight and was brutally wounded by an older and stronger cadet,' is false and unfounded."

On the testimony of the cadets, Col. Mills also reports on the charge that after the fight a fluid was poured down Booz's throat. He says the charge is absurd. He does not hesitate to assert that it is untrue.

Immediately following the encounter, according to Col. Mills, Booz fell into the contempt of his fellow-cadets, in consequence of a report that he had been guilty of an untruth in contradicting a report by a Corporal of the guard, and also because he had shown little spirit in his fight.

Col. Mills also denies specifically the story that tabasco sauce was poured down Booz's throat and that he was called "Bibles" or ridiculed on account of his religious belief, and in conclusion he asks for the investigation, which the Secretary has ordered.

THE NEELY EXTRADITION CASE.

Mr. Beck, for the Government, Defines the Rights of the United States in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck in the Supreme Court to-day replied to the argument of John D. Lindsay in the Neely extradition proceedings. Mr. Lindsay contended yesterday that the United States had no right to maintain a military government in Cuba, and that the presence of troops there was virtually a prosecution of war.

Mr. Beck replied on behalf of the Government. He characterized Mr. Lindsay's contention as meaning logically that if an American citizen should apply the torch of the incendiary to the homes of the Cuban people and assassinate its citizens and then flee to this country, the United States, although pledged by the treaty of Paris to protect life and property in Cuba during the period of its occupation, was powerless to deliver such fugitive to the municipal authorities of Cuba.

He claimed that this contention was without reason or authority to support it, and that the true position was that this Nation had the same right as other independent nations to surrender fugitive criminals when it felt called upon from considerations of comity or public policy to do so. Moreover, he claimed that it was an inherent attribute of sovereignty, being an international obligation which each independent State must in the comity of nations fulfill to another.

As to the right to govern Cuba, Mr. Beck took issue with Mr. Lindsay's whole contention. He claimed that the Government, prior to the declaration of war against Spain, had uniformly refused to recognize the Cuban republic. He denied that the joint resolutions operated to recognize the Cuban republic. This, he said, was shown by the fact that Congress struck out of the joint resolution a provision which specifically recognized the existence of a Cuban republic. In the resolution as finally passed, Mr. Beck pointed out, Congress had recognized that the Cuban people were free and independent, but he claimed that there was a wide distinction between the term "people" and the expression "State" or "nation."

A State is, however, a political and organic entity, and while, therefore, Congress did recognize that the Cuban people had by success in the field of war earned the right to be regarded as free and independent, it did not follow that any Cuban Government, as a political entity, was recognized. He argued, on the contrary, that as the result of our success on land and sea, the Kingdom of Spain had executed a treaty with this country, and that Cuba had been surrendered to this country, and that while this country held Cuba in trust for the Cuban people until it had fulfilled the duties of such trust and pacified the island, the United States was the only de facto and de jure Government in Cuba.

As disproving the suggestion that there could be no military occupation after the treaty of peace, Mr. Beck argued that even if such subsequent military occupation could not be justified by the war-making power, it was amply justified by the treaty-making power, under which this country had assumed the obligation to govern Cuba until it was pacified and a new and stable government constituted. Until such time the island was necessarily governed under the law of belligerent right, even though there existed no present hostilities and peace had been officially declared.

Mr. Beck relied with especial force upon the case of Cross versus Harrison, in which the commanding General of the United States in California, after the Mexican war, maintained a military government from the time of the treaty of peace until California was admitted into the Union. Mr. Beck said that, while the political status of Cuba was anomalous, it was not without precedent, and he cited the Island of Cyprus, in which Turkey permitted English occupation and rule as long as Russia retained certain Armenian territory.

While, therefore, the ultimate sovereignty was in Turkey, England at present exercised full sovereignty in Cyprus, and would until the contingency arose which would terminate her rights in Cyprus. He also cited the British military occupation of Egypt as an instance of the same government of "definitive occupation."

He therefore argued that, although Cuba was foreign to this Government, in the sense that it was not incorporated as permanent domestic territory into the United States, it was, nevertheless, territory pro tempore of the United States, subject to our jurisdiction and to our rights as the sovereign power, and that therefore the United States, acting through the Commander in Chief, had full rights to exercise all executive, legislative, and judicial powers in Cuba.

With reference to the Constitutional guarantees as to a jury trial in the Bill of Rights, Mr. Beck contended that they had no application to Cuba.

Mr. Beck further said that Mr. Lindsay's argument involved a remarkable contention. He could not deny the Constitutional right of the Government to make the treaty of Paris, but his argument in effect denies the Constitutional right of the Government to carry out the stipulations of the treaty. This doctrine, tested by its inevitable consequences, is at once seen to be unsound. If this Court were to adopt it, and the President were to withdraw the army from Cuba and remove the existing civil government, there would then be no government at all. In the absence of any government, anarchy might possibly result. This might lead to the destruction of life and property which the United States, under the treaty of Paris, has promised to protect.

If, therefore, Spain, or any other nation, the lives and property of whose citizens had thus been sacrificed, were to call this country to account for our failure to carry out our treaty stipulations, the United States, if Mr. Lindsay's contention were adopted by the Court, would be in the position of asserting that it had no power to carry out its own treaty obligations.

"Could," asked Mr. Beck, "a more humiliating position be imagined, or one more contrary to that decent respect to the opinions of mankind which Mr. Jefferson made the keynote to the great Declaration?"

After a reply by Mr. Lindsay, the Court took the case under advisement.

DEBATE ON TAX REDUCTION.

Mr. Payne for the Majority and Mr. Swanson for the Minority Discuss the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The debate on the war revenue reduction bill opened in the House to-day, but was confined to two speeches—one by Mr. Payne of New York, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, on behalf of the majority, and one by Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.,) on behalf of the minority. No arrangement about the length of general debate was made.

Mr. Payne said that in reducing the revenue great care should be taken lest the reduction cause a deficiency. In reporting the pending bill, the committee felt as though it had gone to the furthest limit in the amount of reduction with due regard to safety for the future. The $65,000,000 remaining after the reduction proposed by the committee took effect would not equal the extraordinary expenses sure to follow as a result of the Spanish war.

"While there is no reason from any domestic causes to apprehend any disaster to business during the next few years," said he, "yet there is a possibility of foreign complications which might have that result. Depression in business would mean a loss of revenue. Some members of the minority of the committee have proposed to abolish all the war revenue, and offer in place thereof an income tax. Of course, it is perfectly obvious to every thinking man that this would cause an immediate deficiency in our revenues. It would mean a loss of $105,000,000. The enactment of a new income tax law would not furnish a dollar of additional revenue.

"Another proposition has been made by the minority to abolish the entire additional tax upon beer. This would result in an additional reduction of $23,000,000. It would produce the grossest injustice. Certainly the tax upon beer should never be wiped out until every other vestige of the war taxes is removed."

Mr. Swanson, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, followed, making the opening argument, and presenting the views of the minority. He said that the Democratic Party fully recognized the urgent necessity for a reduction in the revenues of this Government; during four years taxation had increased over $250,000,000, and that if this heavy burden was continued, business and commerce would seriously suffer. He expressed regret that the Republicans had failed to avail themselves of the present excellent opportunity to devise a more just, equitable, and permanent system of taxation. He said that this was a most opportune time to do so, since taxation could now be imposed from considerations of justice and on business principles, and not to supply Governmental necessities. He then argued that there should be a reformation of the tariff, and an abolition of the customs duties, which have created trusts and monopolies.

He added there should be a reduction made now in the revenues of at least $70,000,000 instead of $40,000,000. With the organization of a home government in Cuba, with the pacification of the Philippine Islands, and with a settlement of the Chinese complications, all of which the Administration are assured in less than two years, there ought to be an immense reduction in Governmental expenses.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

Measure Will Probably Be Reported Early Next Week—Senate Committee Favors the Canteen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—With all possible expedition the Senate will dispose of the Army Reorganization bill, thus keeping up, if there is no break in the programme, the record of the session for prompt disposition of the measures before it that are regarded as most important.

Secretary Root's admonitions to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to forward the Army bill as fast as consistent with necessary consideration were addressed to a committee aware of the necessity for authority in the War Department to be able to enlist and dispatch to the Philippines troops to take the place of others to be brought back in the transports, which, in the event of prolonged delay, must sail to the Philippines without troops in order to bring back men who will be entitled to their discharge July 1.

The Secretary of War has learned that there is a strong opposition in the Senate to the corps of veterinarians agreed to in the House, although the Senate has approved of such a corps in its own bill. There is a marked division of opinion in the War Department about this corps, but some of the best-informed officers sustain the idea that veterinarians should have rank, and say that if the German Army attaches so much importance to the corps as to place it under the command of a Major General, the United States is not overdoing the matter in providing a veterinary officer with the rank of Colonel.

If the committee votes according to the prevailing opinion concerning the maintenance in the army of the post exchange or canteen, not only will the action of the House abolishing the canteen be reversed, but direct permission will be given to continue the canteen, as a wise, wholesome, and necessary adjunct of the service, which experience has shown to be conducive to temperance and to good order and discipline.

Desertions have been fewer in number since the post exchange was established, and the explanation has been that men who desired to obtain beer or wine and were able to get them in camp, where there was no odium attaching to its purchase and use under regulations, were enabled to escape the temptation first to take French leave to reach a groggery, but were not exposed to the temptation to drink to excess, possibly in very bad company, to become subject if they do not desert to court-martial and imprisonment, besides suffering loss of pay and duties that interfere with their advancement in the service.

The House passed the section prohibiting the canteen when the galleries were filled with delegates to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention. The convention that brought those enthusiastic prohibitionists together ended Saturday. Representatives of the organization are working upon the Senate, but the Senate is inclined to prefer the advice of the War Department and to restore the canteen.

During consideration of the bill to-day Secretary Root, Gen. Miles, and Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, were before the committee. Mr. Root suggested no material amendment to the bill in his talk, but devoted his energies almost exclusively to the presentation of the general subject of the reorganization of the army on a permanent basis. He was assured by members of the committee that the bill in all probability would be reported to the Senate by the beginning of next week.

Gen. Miles took a very positive stand against the abolition of the regimental organization in the artillery arm of the service, saying that such a course would inevitably have the effect of destroying much of the esprit du corps of that branch of the service.

GOV. ALLEN'S ADVICE.

His Message to the Porto Rico House of Delegates Has Greatly Impressed the Islanders.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 5.—Porto Ricans have been greatly impressed with the sound advice given to them in the message of Gov. Allen to the House of Delegates, which was read yesterday. In the course of the message the Governor said:

"For the first time in the annals of this island you, the representatives of the people, gather as a legislative body, under American sovereignty.

"To-day, in the name of the people of Porto Rico, you undertake legislation, by means of which it is hoped the island will rise to a position of influence and prosperity worthy your highest hopes.

"At the threshold of this great opportunity, I urge you to approach the task with patriotic devotion to your country, with unselfish regard for the best results, with conscientious heed to the rights of all, so that your statute book may be strong and respected, and stand for the comfort, happiness, and well-being of every inhabitant.

"In the general election, just passed, you closed the door upon old methods and customs. You have indicated to the world your ability to conduct yourselves with order and merit. Henceforth you must move forward, with the light of modern experience to guide your way. But the direction is clear.

"Remember always your work is of the utmost moment; no carelessly considered law should, under any circumstances, find its way upon your statute book.

"You may never know the anxiety with which your experiment is being watched. Let its results be such that your country and law-abiding people everywhere will approve.

"You are to-day the masters of your own future. Dec. 15 the Military Department of Porto Rico will disappear. All United States soldiers, except the small force needed to care for the permanent fortifications, will have left the island, and for the first time in over 400 years the people of Porto Rico will be relieved from military rule.

"In the work you are about to undertake you will need to exercise all the virtues of patriotism, loyalty, and patience, for the eyes of the world are upon you. Every step will be criticised, and you must be prepared to defend your position upon every public question. If you follow the guidance of the best experience, if you are wise and conservative, all will come out well—and the future will pay the just tribute to your faithfulness which a hasty critic may fail to give. You are engaged in work of the utmost import for your country, and I believe you will succeed."

Presidential Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

William D. Bynum of Indiana, to be Commissioner to Revise and Codify the Criminal and Penal Laws of the United States.

Daniel H. McMillin of New York, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

To be Major Generals—Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton and Brig. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, United States Volunteers.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

It is the understanding of House leaders that the holiday recess of Congress will begin on Friday, Dec. 21, and the session will be resumed on Thursday, Jan. 3. If this is agreeable to Senators, the recess will be so arranged.

The Senate has passed bills authorizing Ethelbert Watts, United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, to accept a decoration from the Khédive of Egypt, also authorizing George W. Hill of the Department of Agriculture to accept a decoration from the French republic.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday authorized favorable reports upon recently negotiated treaties providing for the extradition of criminals between this country and Chile and also between this country and Bolivia. Similar action was taken with reference to the agreement to extend for another year the treaty providing for the demarcation of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

The Grout Oleomargarine bill passed by the House was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Frye, the President pro tem., announced that he felt obliged, in view of previous action of the Senate on a similar measure, to refer the bill to the Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) a member of the Finance Committee, contended vigorously that the bill being, to his mind, a revenue measure, ought to be referred to the Committee on Finance. He declared that if the bill was an honest measure it was a revenue bill, and if it were a dishonest measure it was an effort to use the taxing power of the Government as a police regulation. A motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Agriculture was agreed to.

Note. Teller Alvord Indicted.

Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., former note teller of the First National Bank of this city, accused of having embezzled $690,000 from that institution, was indicted yesterday afternoon by the Federal Grand Jury. The indictment was found on fifty-one counts, charging Alvord with falsifying the accounts of the bank and unlawfully appropriating to his own use nearly $700,000 of the bank's moneys. Alvord will probably be tried at the December term of the criminal part of the United States Circuit Court, which begins to-day.

SUBSIDY BILL MAY FAIL

So-Called Friends of the Measure May Not Support It.

Sentiment in the West Beginning to be Felt in the Senate—Strong Democratic Criticism.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Of all the measures now before Congress, none is so generally interesting as the Ship Subsidy bill. The determination that it should be put through at once, the summons issued by Mr. Hanna for Senators to be present and ready for action upon it, the eagerness of the outside friends of the proposed bill, and the latest comments upon it by the Republican press in the West, have served to fix attention upon it in a way that militates against it.

It was remarked to-day by a Republican Senator who has been put down in all polls of the Senate as disposed to vote for the subsidy, that he could not safely declare that he would vote for the bill until he could see what the bill was to be.

"When the bill was introduced," he said, "it was very different from the measure we are asked to support now. Coming from ship owners, it provided for subsidies on the basis of so much per ton per mile sailed for sixteen trips a year. Then there was a subsidy for speed. Under this double subsidy the St. Louis, it was shown—and Mr. Frye has admitted the correctness of the estimate—would earn $281,488 per year. But when it was discovered that the St. Louis, to earn subsidy for cargo carrying, would get pay for only 1,400 tons, an amendment was made giving subsidy up to 50 per cent. of the capacity for carrying commercial cargo.' This was in place of the requirement that the ship should not be entitled to subsidy unless 'it cleared with cargo amounting to 50 per cent. of its gross tonnage.'"

Even on the Republican side, particularly among Senators from the West, the impression is growing stronger that the benefit of the Subsidy bill will be enjoyed by a small number of ship owners. The repeated amendment of the bill by its proposed beneficiaries has not helped it among those whose constituents are asking how it is to develop the merchant marine. Democratic opposition is beginning to be felt in the Senate in the form of criticisms which analyze the arguments of the Republicans. The friends of subsidies are falling back upon the argument that American ships must be assisted because it costs more to officer and man and feed them than it costs in Great Britain. The Democrats will answer to this that Great Britain pays more than Germany or France, and yet enjoys the bulk of the carrying trade of the world.

ATTACKS THE SHIPPING BILL.

Senator Clay Analyzes the Pending Measure and Points Out Its Defects as He Sees Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The first speech in opposition to the Ship Subsidy bill in the Senate was delivered to-day by Mr. Clay, (Dem., Ga.) He is one of the minority members of the Committee on Commerce, which conducted the hearings on the measure and reported it to the Senate, and is recognized as one of the most vigorous opponents of the bill in the Senate. During nearly two hours, which his speech consumed, he was accorded close attention by the Senators on both sides of the chamber.

In beginning, Mr. Clay contended that the promotion of commerce and the increasing of the foreign trade of the United States, two of the most important objects of the pending measure, would not follow the enactment of the bill into law. The one definite thing that was known about the operation of the proposed legislation was that it would take from the Treasury of the United States $9,000,000 a year for a period of twenty years, and donate that vast sum to the ship owners carrying the foreign trade of this country. In other words, "one man's business is to be heavily taxed in order to advance and make more profitable the private business of another citizen."

Mr. Clay entered upon an analysis of the pending measure. He pointed out that an additional amount was paid owners of vessels of greater speed, regardless of freight capacity. He said that "the subsidy to be given vessels up to twelve knots, which are really our great freight carriers, is only 1½ cents per gross ton, while the subsidy given to a fast steamer, which carries chiefly passengers and fine manufactured goods, is 8 8-10 cents per ton for a twenty-one-knot ship." Thus it would appear, he contended, that the twelve-knot vessel, which really carried the products of the country, would receive only a little more than one-third of the subsidy, paid to the fast passenger steamers. He elaborated what he deemed to be the "injustice and inequality" of the measure in this respect, presenting a comparison of cargoes carried by the St. Paul, a swift steamer of the American Line, and of the Manhattan, one of the great freighters of the Atlantic Transportation Company.

The comparison showed that the Manhattan, a fourteen-knot ship, carried immense quantities of agricultural and manufactured products, while the St. Paul carried practically no manufactures or agricultural products of any kind; yet, contended Mr. Clay, the Manhattan will receive little more than one-third of the subsidy given the St. Paul.

"How those who favor this measure," he declared, "which donates annually to the St. Paul more than $300,000, can maintain that the farmers and producers of this country are the principal beneficiaries of this bill passes my comprehension. I am not surprised that at the hearings before the committee not a single farmer or producer appeared to advocate the passage of the bill; and I am not surprised that the ship owners alone monopolized the time of the committee in pointing out great benefits that would accrue to the country from the passage of the bill. An analysis of the bill will demonstrate that they alone are the beneficiaries of this legislation."

Mr. Clay contended that the greater part of the exports of the United States were carried in steamers of less than eleven knots' speed, and that it was not, therefore, within the bounds of reason or justice that the fast vessels, which carried only a small percentage of the exports, should receive the great bulk of the subsidy.

He maintained that the bill as formulated by the committee would not tend to increase the merchant marine of the United States. "If," said he, "Senators will examine the testimony taken before the committee, the conclusion will be reached that the ship owners have a thorough organization to carry through this legislation. They are not seeking opportunities to build ships, but they are trying to secure legislation that will enable them to go in the public Treasury and draw $9,000,000 annually to divide among themselves. If it be the sole purpose of the friends of this measure to encourage the building of ships and to enlarge our merchant marine, why is it necessary to pay the bulk of this subsidy to the owners of ships already in existence without requiring them to build and put in use other ships of a similar character? If those who favor this legislation are acting in good faith, why did they not provide that the subsidy shall be paid to those who will build ships hereafter?"

Mr. Clay contended that the provision of the bill which enables American owners of foreign vessels to place those vessels under American register on condition that they construct in American shipyards vessels of like tonnage and speed, would not increase the merchant marine. He said that, inasmuch as these owners of foreign vessels brought under the American flag would receive only 50 per cent. of the subsidy provided in the bill for American vessels, they could not afford to come into competition with those ships which are now under American register. He vigorously attacked the amendments which had been made to the bill since the present session of Congress began, and presented a long technical argument in support of his assertion that they had been made in the interests of a favored class of shipbuilders. He held that as only ships constructed within the time specified by the bill could enjoy the subsidy, it would be impossible for capitalists to build new ships after the lapse of the specified period to compete with the subsidized vessels.

"An American marine built up in this way," declared Mr. Clay, "will not remain long at a maximum point, but will decrease and go to decay as soon as the bounty ceases. If money must be taken from the Treasury to give life and growth to our shipping interests, it will be essential to continue the bounty system; otherwise retrogression, failure, and ruin will follow."

After discussing the facilities of the United States for shipbuilding, Mr. Clay argued that there was no more reason for giving a subsidy to shipbuilders and owners than to the farmer who produces wheat, or cotton, or corn. If the ship owner is entitled to a subsidy, he contended, the farmer is equally entitled to one.

At the conclusion of Mr. Clay's speech, Mr. Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) who, in common with Senators on both sides of the chamber, had given close attention to the address, said he had expected to submit some remarks on the bill to-day, but owing to the lateness of the hour, would postpone the delivery of his address until Thursday.

AN ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

Incorporated at Albany to Aid Widows and Orphans of Regulars.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—The Army Relief Society, with principal office in New York City, was incorporated to-day to collect funds for the relief in case of emergency of dependent widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the regular army of the United States; to aid in securing employment for them, and to solicit and create scholarships and supervise educational opportunities for such orphan children.

The Directors are Gen. Francis V. Greene, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, Ellen Hardin Walworth, William Redmond Cross, Grace Bigelow, Julia McN. Henry, A. T. P. Mills, George Lewis Gillespie, Daniel S. Lamont, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Cornelius N. Bliss, Alice White Burbank, Juliet K. Lamont, Charlotte C. Parker, Anna R. Marcus, Cecilia Miles Reber, and Katherine B. Roe.

Mr. McKinley at Col. Liscum's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The remains of Col. Emerson H. Liscum, which have been lying in state in this city since yesterday, were interred in Arlington Cemetery this afternoon. The escort to the cemetery, under command of Col. William A. Rafferty, consisted of a squadron of cavalry, Battery F, Second Artillery, and a battalion of marines. At the cemetery the Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, conducted the service. After the service three volleys were fired over the grave and the sounding of "taps" completed the ceremonies. President McKinley, members of the Cabinet, and members of the Vermont delegation in Congress attended the funeral.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. William S. Guignard, Fourth Artillery, will report at West Point for duty at the academy, to relieve First Lieut. Eugene P. Jervy, Jr., Tenth Cavalry, who, upon being relieved, will join his troop.

First Lieut. Edward T. Balch, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 31.

First Lieuts. Arthur L. Cabanne and Hammond J. Parker, Forty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 20.

Navy.

Lieut. F. R. Brainard is ordered home and will have three months' sick leave when discharged from the New York Hospital.

Ensign R. I. Curtin is assigned to command of the Foote.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Pryor is detached from the Albatross on reporting of relief; he will proceed home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon C. S. Butler is transferred from the Independence to the Albatross.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Dennis is detached from the Wheeling on reporting of relief; he will proceed home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon C. N. Blake is detached from Mare Island Hospital and ordered to the Wheeling.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Piscatagua has arrived at Hampton Roads, the Farragut at San Diego, the Dupont at New York, the Solace at Cavite, the Foote at Newport, and the Albatross at Sausaleto.

BOOT AND SHOE MEN MEET.

Machinery Lease Question Before the Association of Manufacturers.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers was held at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, 125 Chambers Street, yesterday, the session being a continuation of the meeting of last month held at Philadelphia.

At the meeting held in Philadelphia the officers of the United Shoe Machine Company promised an answer to the Directors' request for a statement on the machinery lease question, the answer to be made within thirty days. Instead of the answer, a letter, dated Dec. 6, was received requesting a week or ten days' additional time. In consequence, Secretary Townsend stated last night the Board of Directors of the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers have appointed a committee, as suggested by the New England Shoe and Leather Association, to confer with a like committee of their association for the purpose of further considering the interests of the shoe manufacturers. The initial meeting of the joint committee will be held in Boston next Friday morning.

FROM STEAMER TO THE TOMBS.

Traveler from Costa Rica Arrested for Absconding with a Large Sum.

José Antonio Martinez, who says he is a merchant-planter of Costa Rica, was arrested as he stepped from the Atlas Line steamer Athos yesterday by Central Office Detectives Moody and Leeson. Advices were received Tuesday last from United States Consul Guggen, at Panama, that Martinez was an absconder.

Martinez was accompanied by a woman, who he said was his wife. She went to the American Hotel, at Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, and registered as "Josefa Taborcio."

Martinez was remanded to the Tombs as a fugitive from justice. He had drafts for $7,202. The largest was for £1,000, English money. There was also $527 in Mexican money and a number of gold pieces. The prisoner denied the charge, and said the money was his brother's.

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NATIVES AT GUAM REBUILDING.

Conditions on the Island Improve—Supplies Sent There.

MANILA, Dec. 11.—The United States hospital ship Solace has arrived at Cavite from San Francisco. Her officers say the condition of affairs at the Island of Guam has considerably improved. Dwellings are being restored and the people are resuming their occupations, but the crops are practically all destroyed, though there is no immediate want.

The Solace left supplies there, and the Arethusa has taken a considerable quantity to Guam from Cavite. The reports as to the number of deaths are about unchanged.

The wives of Commander Seton Schroeder (the new Governor of Guam) and other officers who went to the island on the Solace remained at Guam.

PHILIPPINES TARIFF BILL.

Importers May Claim Return of Duties on Goods from United States.

MANILA, Dec. 11.—The Taft Commission to-day discussed the preliminary portions of the Tariff bill, in Committee of the Whole. Merchants made a few suggestions.

The importers are watching for the decision of the Supreme Court on the Porto Rican tariff. They say that if it is decided to be unconstitutional they will claim a return of all duties paid on goods from the United States since the date of the Paris treaty, and will also claim the return of port charges on vessels from the United States. Up to the present, Spanish duties have been levied, pending the act which supersedes them, but these provide duties on goods from the United States.

Upward of $5,000,000 have accumulated in the Philippines from customs and other taxes.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ITALY.

Name of George V. L. Meyer of Massachusetts Sent to Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of George V. L. Meyer of Massachusetts to be Ambassador of the United States to Italy.

Mr. Meyer is a prosperous business man of Boston, a man of family, and about forty-five years of age. He is a graduate of Harvard, and was a member of the bar. He has been a prominent figure in political life, having been a member of the Republican State Central Committee, a member of the State Legislature, and finally Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

He is a man of large private fortune, so that he will be able to maintain fittingly the high social status of the American Embassy at Rome.

Cavalry Chase Insurgents Four Miles.

MANILA, Dec. 11.—A detachment of the Fifth Cavalry had a fight with 100 insurgents, south of Santa Cruz, Sunday. The insurgents were chased for four miles. Fourteen of them were found dead. There were no American casualties. In addition to this engagement there had been several minor encounters between the troops and the insurgents.

Prisoner Roy Kills Himself.

After making two unsuccessful attempts to kill himself on Monday, Charles Roy, a prisoner in the Queens County Jail, Long Island City, yesterday was successful. He jumped from the window of the operating room of St. John's Hospital, where he had been taken to be treated for the injuries which he had inflicted upon himself the day before. He fell five stories and was killed instantly. Roy was committed to the jail last Saturday on a charge of assault.

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FUTURE TRADE WITH CANADA.

Commenting on the enterprises on the Canadian territory connected with the water power at Sault Sainte Marie, of which we recently gave an account, the journals of Detroit are discussing very seriously the splendid opportunities open to the trade and industry of the United States, if we have the foresight to enter into liberal arrangements with the Canadian Government.

What attracts the attention of these keen observers on our northern frontier is not the immediate interests involved in our relations with Canada. These are already very important. It will surprise many of our readers to know that the statistics of the Association of National Manufacturers show that the trade of the single State of Pennsylvania with Canada exceeds the entire trade of the whole United States with all South America. Our Government has for years been making strenuous efforts to secure reciprocal arrangements with the countries of South America, and we are far from condemning those efforts. They have had a perfect justification, and they have produced some good results. But the basis of actual trade with Canada on which we may establish like arrangements, or better, is far more solid and extensive. It is not, however, the actual trade that is most significant, except as showing how powerful is the tendency to trade that has overcome existing barriers to this extent. It is the really vast possibilities of the future that arouse the attention of our Detroit contemporaries. And these are as varied as they are great.

The one feature that distinguishes our relations with Canada from those with any other country is that they have grown up naturally in obedience to the forces of mutual necessity and advantage, without the slightest factitious aid, and, indeed, in spite of arbitrary obstacles imposed from one side and from the other. It has been the inevitable trade only that has been developed, and this is of immense promise in regard to future development if, instead of opposing trade, we invite it. The forces that have been able to produce such results under such adverse conditions must be very strong. They are in fact the strongest known in commercial intercourse. The people on the other side of our northern border are of the same race as ourselves. They are working out the same sort of civilization by the same general means. Their ideals are substantially the same as our own. Their modes of individual and social life are similar. The comforts essential to them, the things they seek to provide for themselves and their families, their habits of clothing, food, and dwellings do not differ greatly from our own. Their standards of business intercourse, their conception of commercial credit, the laws by which they are guided, the financial and commercial institutions that grow up among them, are practically ours. There is no more friction or difficulty in doing business with them than there is in doing business between the States.

Our Canadian neighbors, moreover, are engaged in precisely the kind of task that we have ourselves been toiling at for the whole period of our National existence—they are trying to develop the limitless and varied resources of a relatively new land of enormous area. We are further along with our task than they are with theirs. But they have reached a stage where they can offer very great inducements to the enterprise, skill, intelligence, and capital of the United States, and we have reached a stage where we are in direct and substantial need of what they can give us. For the present they have great variety and richness of raw materials which we have not in the quantity needed. There is absolutely no excuse, much less justification, for the maintenance of artificial obstructions to the trade of the two countries. It is the opinion of those likely to be well informed that the Canadian Government is in a position and a disposition to renew the negotiations broken off in the early part of the year with reasonable prospect of a favorable conclusion. It is an opportunity that our Government should certainly avail itself of promptly and in a friendly spirit. There is nothing, and there is likely to be nothing, in all our relations with other countries, so far as can now be seen, more important than that the two English-speaking peoples of this continent shall be allowed to work out their magnificent commercial future in rational freedom, as their mutual interests shall dictate.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

The surprising thing about the free delivery of the mails to the rural population of the United States is the small cost of the service. The gross cost of the routes on which the service is already established is less than $1 per capita. The offsets to this expenditure through the saving effected in abolishing a good many fourth-class Post Offices and through the resulting increase of revenue reduce the net cost to about 66 cents per capita. For less than $14,000,000 the Government can deliver the mails every day at the doors of 21,000,000 people, thus bringing substantially the entire population of the country within the range of the postman's daily visits.

In the cities and towns free mail delivery is now made to 31,000,000 people. In the hamlets and on the farms there are 21,000,000 more who are within the limits of a reasonably extended rural free-delivery system. They are scattered over 1,000,000 square miles of territory, an area more than twice as great as that covered by the rural free-delivery systems of England, France, and Germany combined. It is the ambition and aim of Postmaster General SMITH to extend the benefits of free mail delivery to these 21,000,000 farmers and villagers as rapidly as Congress, in its enlightened generosity, will support him in that policy.

Up to the middle of November there had been established 2,614 routes, in 44 States, serving a population of 1,801,524. By the 1st of July next the Postmaster General hopes to have 4,300 routes in operation, carrying the mail daily to 3,500,000 people. Outside of the free-delivery system, the increase in postal revenues last year was only 2.49 per cent. In Carroll County, Md., which now has a complete rural free-delivery service, the increase was 10 per cent. On this basis Postmaster General SMITH estimates an immediate increase of 7.51 per cent. in receipts as the direct result of the extension of the service over the 1,000,000 square miles of the country not now reached by the postman. Deducting also the saving effected by the discontinuance of fourth-class Post Offices and star routes, the net annual cost of free rural delivery over all of the country that can reasonably be reached by it is reduced to $13,782,224.

This is a small expenditure for a Government undertaking of such direct and visible benefit to the people. Any policy, any invention, any change in habit or custom that brings the people of a country nearer together and makes them better acquainted by facilitating the exchange of thought and greeting makes the Nation better and stronger. The demonstrated results of the beginning already made justify the Postmaster General in saying of the rural free-delivery system:

> It stimulates social and business correspondence and so swells the postal receipts. Its introduction is invariably followed by a large increase in the circulation of the press and periodical literature. The farm is thus brought into daily contact with the movements of the business world. A more accurate knowledge of ruling markets and varying prices is diffused, and the producer, with his quicker communications and larger information, is placed on a surer footing. The value of farms, as has been shown in many cases, is enhanced. Good roads become indispensable, as their improvement is the essential condition of the service. The material and measurable benefits are signal and unmistakable.

It is a fortunate circumstance that the cost of rural free delivery can be met merely by correcting an old and flagrant abuse. If that class of publications, mostly of a purely advertising nature, that now by an evasion of the purpose of the law pay only the second-class rate of 1 cent per pound were made to pay 8 cents a pound under the third class, where they rightly belong, the Government would be the gainer by a sum estimated at more than $12,000,000 a year. The Postmaster General renews his urgent recommendation that this change be made. But independent of that, he asks an appropriation of three and a half millions for the extension of the rural free-delivery service. Congress can hardly refuse to give him that amount, and to increase the appropriation from year to year as fast as the department can make use of it in extending the service.

THE INVESTMENT OF A GREAT FORTUNE.

The schedule of the possessions of the late CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, filed yesterday with the Surrogate, show that Mr. VANDERBILT was strictly an investor, not at all a speculator. His personal fortune is appraised at $52,999,867. It is almost entirely invested in the bonds and shares of railroads of assured earning power. Bond investments represent about one-quarter of the personalty, shares of stock the remainder. A majority of the items on the schedule show a market value higher than the par value of the securities. The ratio of the present market value to the actual cost of these bonds and stocks to Mr. VANDERBILT is, of course, unknown.

This personal fortune of nearly $53,000,000 yielded to Mr. VANDERBILT in interest and dividends less than one million and three-quarters annually, almost exactly 3.28 per cent. Probably nobody in the country had better opportunities for investment than CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. If he ever distrusted his own judgment, he could at all times command the aid and counsel of the most expert judges of financial investments in the world. It may be accepted as true, therefore, that a return of about 3½ per cent. is the highest to be hoped for in these days by a large investor who makes the security of the principal the rule and indispensable condition of his ventures. Anything above 4 per cent. means taking a risk, and that Mr. VANDERBILT did not intentionally do.

It is evident, too, that in the later years of his life Mr. VANDERBILT's fortune was not increasing very much. The rule of safe investment forbade that. The income from his $20,000,000 of real estate could not have been very large, as his own splendid residences counted for the greater part of that sum. The income from his entire possessions may be safely put at less than $2,000,000, a sum not greatly in excess of the annual expenditure necessary and not unbecoming for a gentleman of his financial and social position. Here, then, was an American worth $73,000,000, certainly one of the very rich, who was not rapidly growing richer, if, indeed, he was growing richer at all.

But Mr. VANDERBILT was making others richer. The familiar homily of the preachers of Socialism and Populism would run something like this: The owner of these millions was a non-producer. He spent his time in clipping his coupons and indorsing his dividend checks. On the contrary, Mr. VANDERBILT was a producer and a worker on a sublime scale. His millions were invested in some of the busiest and most indispensable industries of the United States. His money made the life opportunity of countless men, and went to pay the salaries and wages that support innumerable American families. The transportation companies that were created or fostered by the Vanderbilt fortune are a substantive and integral part of the wealth-producing force of the Nation. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S investments yielded 3.28 per cent. to him. They contributed a much larger sum to the annual enrichment of the American Nation.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA EXPOSITION.

It is not so very long since the City of Charleston aspired to a commercial supremacy among the ports of the Atlantic seaboard of the United States. It is only a little more than half a century since EMERSON represented it as the commercial rival of Boston and Philadelphia. Its supremacy, in our Colonial times, in all the arts of social civility, was admitted, ungrudgingly and with wonder, by JOSIAH QUINCY, who made the explicit admission, not repeated by any Bostonian since his time, that Boston was simply not to be compared with the Southern capital in "elegance." And this reputation Charleston has continued to sustain and to deserve ever since in spite of all political and commercial fluctuations; even perhaps, one may say, in consequence of her vicissitudes. A "hustling" city is no more necessarily the pleasantest for sojourn or for residence than a highly successful man is necessarily the most "clubable" or companionable. We might illustrate this remark from the statistics of certain Western towns, but it is to be feared that such a comparison might seem, on both sides, invidious, and we forbear.

At any rate, the active business men of the cities which have been left behind in the commercial race cannot be expected to enjoy their comparative stagnancy. Charleston would doubtless like to be twice as big and busy as she is. In fact, a Charlestonian writer has lately put forth a remonstrance against the common tendency to regard the chief port of South Carolina as "consisting exclusively of peculiarities and past." It is a good many years now since the latest of her calamities fell upon her, the earthquake, which had its redeeming feature in the promptness and generosity of all her sister cities, North as well as South, and in the memorable acknowledgment which the succor drew from the Mayor of Charleston: "It is a great thing to belong to the United States of America." Such a declaration, from "the nursery of secession," was worth even all it cost.

"The South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition" is the official name of the fair which was "inaugurated" at Charleston yesterday, and which is expected to be opened a year from now. The title seems to be sufficiently descriptive of its objects. First, it is to "expose" the progress which South Carolina and its neighbors have made during the past few years in modern industries. South Carolina, as a province, was at first based upon the production of indigo and rice. The slave trade and the cotton gin transformed its industry to the production of cotton. But its interests remained almost exclusively agricultural. Now they are coming to be much diversified and to include an increasing proportion of manufactures. And this is true also of the "hinterland" of Charleston, inside and outside of the State of South Carolina. It is, doubtless, to this multiplication and diversification of Southern industries that the South Carolina Exposition is meant primarily to direct attention.

But there is another obvious object, which is expressed in the second title of the fair, which can hardly be called secondary. Geographically, Charleston is evidently the Atlantic port which should profit and prosper most by the increase which is manifestly to take place, which has already begun to take place, in the trade of the United States with Cuba and Porto Rico. To call the attention of the Antilles, which are undergoing Americanization, to the advantages of the nearest continental port is so evidently a matter of local interest on the part of Charleston that it may almost present itself as a civic duty. And it is almost as evidently the interest of that back country of which Charleston is the outlet and market, and which will thrive in the prosperity of its port.

So far as the published reports indicate, both Charlestonians in particular and South Carolinians in general, have shown a keen sense of their opportunities. An admirable suburban site on the banks of the Ashley has been secured, largely through the public spirit of its private owners. The city and the State have made generous contribution, and it is confidently expected that the appropriation for a representation of the General Government, which was recommended by a committee of the Senate the last session of Congress, will be passed at the present session. The architect in chief of the fair has very judiciously, with a view both to "local color" and to the peculiar purpose of the exposition, chosen the Spanish Renaissance, which is still the vernacular architecture of Mexico and Cuba and Porto Rico, as the "style" of the exposition buildings, and the intrinsic effect of these is to be enhanced by landscape gardening, by sculptural embellishment, and by mural decoration, under the direction of acknowledged experts. Such a display, in the Winter climate of Charleston, can hardly fail to prove highly attractive to the mere picturesque tourist, as well as an additional inducement to those who visit the exposition on business. There is no reason why the Charleston Fair should not be even more popular and successful than any of its predecessors which have been held in the South since the war.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is more than an excuse, in the case of the man KILLORAN, for repeating the suggestion made recently in this column that the mere fact of having contracted the smallpox should be treated as convicting evidence that the sufferer from the malady has committed a grave misdemeanor; if not felony, to be punished with a severity commensurate with the seriousness of the offense. KILLORAN, a street car conductor on a much-used line, and performing duties that required ordinary intelligence, not only neglected to protect himself by vaccination—which would not have cost him a single penny or interfered in any appreciable degree with his work—but he continued to collect fares from his crowded passengers for days after his illness had developed. His claim that he did not know what was the matter with him is unworthy of consideration. If he did not know, he must have suspected, for he belongs to a class that reads the papers more or less and has opportunities for frequent discussion of current events. There is every reason for fearing that he has spread contagion widely, and he did it with a willfulness which the circumstances do not mitigate to the extent of relieving him from a heavy moral responsibility that ought to be also a legal one. Something of his burden, however, might well be transferred to the company that employs him. It is the obvious duty of the street railway corporations to see to it that the men with whom a very large fraction of the city's population is forced to come into daily and close association are neither voluntary nor involuntary distributors of infection. The company officers have only to make a request, and, without the slightest expense to themselves, the Health Board would send vaccinators to any convenient place and within a few hours completely remove the possibility of a repetition of KILLORAN's outrageous act. Why this is not done it is difficult to imagine. The value and efficiency of vaccination are not dubitable or debatable, and yet it is a question if half of New York's millions are immune from smallpox to-day.

—Fierce antagonism will be awakened in the minds of people who can see temperance only in total abstinence by an address delivered last Sunday evening by the Rev. ALGERNON S. CRAPSEY, an Episcopalian clergyman of Rochester, this State. Mr. CRAPSEY argued that vice was merely unorganized virtue, and not to be destroyed, therefore, but to be converted into something else and better. He particularly objected to the creation of what he called artificial sins, and instanced, as doing exactly that, the early Sabbath laws of New England, the result of which was a reaction against any Sabbath observance at all, and the present contention of many well-intentioned people that even the most careful use of wine or spirits is morally wrong. On the latter point Mr. CRAPSEY said: "Such use is not to-day a crime against the State, nor is it a sin against any known commandment of GOD. By endeavoring to make it a sin those who have the cause of temperance at heart are doing much to injure that cause. Men take a very great risk when they make a definition of sin which condemns the best and noblest men that ever lived, among them the founder of Christianity. It is this intemperate advocacy of the cause of temperance which has done much injury by bringing the sale of wines and other spirituous liquors into disrepute and to cause the very evils we all so justly deplore. In this as in all other cases, the true remedy for the evil is by conversion and not destruction. What is wrong for one person is not necessarily wrong for all persons. Manufacturing artificial sins is simply to array against yourself a vast number of men who would otherwise be on your side. Let your neighbors alone." Incidentally, Mr. CRAPSEY made a savage attack on churches that move out of streets where poverty and sin abound and go to aristocratic streets where everything is pleasant and respectable. That, too, may excite a little fierce antagonism against him.

NUGGETS.

Identified at Last.

Assistant Editor—I've found out at last who "Vox Populi" is.
Editor—Who?
Assistant Editor—"Constant Reader" under a nom de plume.—Syracuse Herald.

Long Enough to Suit Him.

"What do you think of the idea of broadening the present course of school studies?" asked the facetious friend of the family.
"I don't care how broad they make 'em," answered Tommy, "so's they don't lengthen 'em."—Indianapolis Press.

Diplomacy Wins.

"Yes, that cheeky young Wintergreen made a friend of the haughty Mrs. De Young the very first time he met her!"
"How did he do it?"
"He asked her if her hair wasn't prematurely gray."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Glamour.

Towne—The idea of the swell set snubbing Jorkins, simply because he's a self-made man.
Browne—Think so?
Towne—Certainly. They admitted Snorkins, who is also a self-made man.
Browne—Ah! but Snorkins was made in England.—Philadelphia Press.

THE LETTER I DID NOT SEND.

George Birdseye in Boston Globe.

He was the friend of my boyhood,
My youth and my manhood's prime,
We had vowed to be ever faithful
To the end of our earthly time.
But somehow it happened we quarreled;
One word to another led;
And our eyes were flashing in anger
And bitter was all we said.

That night I wrote such a letter
As one might write to a foe,
And told him that never thereafter
Would I wish his presence to know;
We must pass each other as strangers,
Our lives henceforward apart;
And let him know that forever
I had torn him out of my heart.

Then I sought my bed, still raging,
But I courted slumber in vain;
The face of my more than brother
Rose before me ever again.
He was always so true beside me
And sharing all changes of life;
Our words had been always of loving
And never till now of strife.

And then our quarrel—what was it?
How did it ever befall?
Perhaps he was right—yes, I know it,
It was I in the wrong, after all.
Then I rose from my bed, took the letter
And cast it into the fire;
And there saw it smolder in ashes;
And thus did my anger expire.

A fair morning shone on our meeting;
A look we could each understand
Had drawn us once more together
In a warm, firm grasp of the hand.
Not a word was said of our quarrel,
Again it was friend and friend,
Thank God that he never saw it—
The letter I did not send!

A Canal or a Fort?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Presumably the United States is about to enter upon the important and costly work of constructing a Nicaragua Canal.

The conditions surrounding the enterprise are such—political, commercial, and international—that the United States must decide, and decide now, which of two principles is to govern:

Is the canal to be built primarily as a measure of war? Or is it to be built primarily as a work of peace, for the uses of peace?

The United States is in position to do as it wishes. Its fiat is law—or may be made law whereinsoever it be worth while—upon this continent. If it shall be the solemn judgment of the American people that they want a National rather than an international canal—a war canal first and a commercial canal incidentally—they will have it. They ought to have it, provided it is what they want and what they ought to want. There is no power that could stop them. No ancient treaty, signed under conditions far different from those which now exist, could prevent. If this shall be the final verdict of America, and treaties stand in the way, they must be removed. A treaty is not eternal. One generation cannot forever bind its successors. The progress of the world cannot be stayed by old parchments. If the American people want to build a canal as an exclusively National enterprise they are able to count the cost and to do it, even in the face of the opposition of the whole world.

But do the people want this? Have they studied the problem patiently, thoroughly? Do they know the true philosophy of it? Have they reached a deliberate and final determination about it? If they have, that is the last word, and it is right. But we should not mistake for that last word the excitable utterances of a few newspapers.

Peace, and the commercial and moral development which peace brings to peoples, is the business of nations. For thirty years there has not been war between two first-class powers. Not for almost a century has the United States been engaged in a foreign war with an opponent of the first rank. It may be one or two centuries more before such a war comes again.

The contingency of war is so remote that only the gravest of considerations in view of such war could justify the United States in choosing the military instead of the peace principle to dominate this enterprise.

What is the great military advantage which the United States is to gain by nationalization? Is it proportionate to the sacrifices which must be made in other directions? In answer to these queries no mere phrasemaking will suffice; shibboleths, no matter how high-sounding, will not do; patriotism is commendable, but it must be practical, not rhetorical.

The United States cannot have war with an equal upon this continent, because the equal does not exist and is not likely ever to exist. In war with an inferior we do not need the artificial aid of the canal, and war with an equal must be war with a European power or perhaps an Asiatic power—that is to say, with a power whose base is across the Atlantic or across the Pacific.

If the canal possesses any military advantage to the United States it is found in this one condition—that the channel is kept open to our ships while it may be closed to the enemy. There is no other advantage; fortifications are alone for the protection of the channel; outfitting stations may be more advantageously established elsewhere; the sole possible advantage is our ships passing and the enemy's kept out. As our ships are to pass freely under the neutralization as well as the military principle, the strategic advantage must be sought within still narrower limits—in keeping the enemy out when his going in would do us great harm.

But is there any actual probability that our enemy would ever wish to send a fleet through the canal? Under what circumstances? Why should a European fleet be sent through the canal to attack the Pacific Coast? Or an Asiatic fleet to attack the Atlantic Coast?

Already the United States is a great naval power. It is to be greater. Against a weak adversary like Spain we shall never need the aid of an isthmian shortcut; if we need it at all it will be against one of the other great naval powers. But why even then?

A naval power fit to cope with the United States will have fleets in every ocean, as will the United States. In the very nature of things it will be the business of the strategists to maintain approximate equilibrium between these forces. The naval war of the future will be a war whose main lines were long before foreseen and provided for. Such mobilization as there is will be deliberate, advertised, checkmated.

When the hour for mobilization comes Pacific fleets, without doubt, will fight Pacific fleets; Atlantic fleets will fight Atlantic fleets. But mark this—if any power finds it advantageous to use the canal in other disposition of its forces that power will be the United States; and probably it is the only one that will.

Why? If a Mediterranean or Channel squadron seeks the coast off San Francisco to attack American cities or shipping it is approximately as near via Suez; if an Asiatic squadron wishes to reach our Atlantic seaboard it is as near the other way around the world.

But the United States, with a coast near either mouth of the canal, with its base convenient to both termini, may now and then find it advantageous to throw fleets through the canal to reinforce, to attack, to defend.

In other words—and this is a salient fact—with the canal open to the warships of all nations the United States is the only power that would have any considerable use for it in time of war. Proof of this is found in the geography of the world. It is found in the distance of the chief naval bases of other powers from the canal; in our proximity to it; in the fact that in both oceans connected by the canal we have coasts and cities to defend.

If neutralization involved closing of the canal to all ships of war, including those of the United States, it could never be accepted. That would be as if the isthmus had not been pierced, and we should neither gain nor lose. But with neutralization opening the canal to all warships we gain all the strategic advantage there is to be gained, be that much or be it little, and probably it is less than many people imagine it to be.

Without any doubt the sensational voyage of the Oregon in 1898 stirred more sentiment in favor of the isthmian canal than all the writing and agitation of a half century had been able to do. More than that, it was the graphic object lesson which served to convince millions of impressionable people that we must have a National, a military, canal. "The Oregon of the future shall not be compelled to go around Cape Horn, but the enemy's ships must go round."

But reflect a moment: The future Oregon will not have to round the Horn if the canal be built and neutralized, but may pass as often as may be necessary.

Why did we send the Oregon from the Pacific to the Atlantic in 1898? Because there were no Spanish ships upon the Pacific for the Oregon to fight; had there been Spanish ships there the Oregon would have remained to engage them. So in that case the existence of a neutralized canal would have saved the United States the delay of rounding the Horn, and would have been of no possible use to the enemy, because the enemy had no ships to send through.

Suppose Dewey had been crushed at Manila. In that case the Oregon, unable to cope with the victorious Spanish fleet, would have sought the waters of Cuba, but the result, imagining the canal in existence and neutralized, would be the same—the Oregon would have cut through the isthmus, and the Spanish fleet, if ordered to Cuban waters, would have gone by the way of Suez. In other words, the United States would have gained a distinct advantage from the existence of a neutralized canal and the enemy none at all.

Imagine Dewey crushed at Manila, the Oregon at Honolulu, another American ship at San Francisco. Would the Spanish fleet be ordered to seek the American ships and destroy them also? No. Escape through the canal would be easy on account of the shorter steaming distance. Pursuit would be useless; and if it were desired to send the Spanish fleet to Cuba or our Atlantic seaboard the Suez route would be chosen, being practically as short and with Spanish coaling stations en route.

Imagine a naval combat in Pacific waters not far from the western terminus of the canal. If our fleets win the victory the enemy's survivors will seek escape, not via Nicaragua, for that would be to rush into danger of attack on the Atlantic side, but to the westward. If our fleet is defeated, our survivors seek escape through the canal and succeed if they reach it first; if they do not reach it first the existence or non-existence of the canal, neutralization or nationalization, it is the same.

It has been argued that opening of the canal will help the United States in the defense of the Philippines. That is true; but it is just as much true with a neutralized canal as with a nationalized canal. If our Pacific fleet needs reinforcing for the defense of the Philippines we could use the canal in dispatch of ships from the Atlantic. But what other power would wish to send fleets to the Philippines via Nicaragua? None.

It is true that in case of combat between an American and a foreign fleet near one of the mouths of the canal, and the defeat or destruction of our ships, the victors might use the canal in reaching the other ocean and save some time in doing so. In such an event the United States might suffer loss of strategic advantage through neutralization. But note the nature of the combination of circumstances needed to bring about this result: The battle must take place within such radius of the canal mouth as to give a distinct advantage in seeking the other ocean by it instead of by Suez; the American fleet must be defeated; and there must be urgent reason for haste on the part of the victors in reaching the other ocean. Such a combination is not impossible; but it is likely to occur about once in five centuries.

In an emergency like this, or any similar one giving advantage to our enemy through use of the canal, it should be remembered that the advantage is not absolute but relative. The conditions must be such as to save him time in transferring his fleet from one ocean to the other as compared with the Suez or other ocean route, and the time saved to him, be it a week, a fortnight, or a month, must be vital to him and damaging to us. In the rare event of an enemy wishing to throw a fleet through the canal the time saved over the other way round and the effectiveness of that time saved in inflicting loss upon us is the true measure and the only measure of the dangers of neutralization. How small a factor is this balance of time saved in the remote contingencies in which it is likely to figure at all any one may imagine; and it should be remembered that only the most urgent need could probably induce our enemy to choose the Nicaragua instead of the Suez route, on account of coaling stations if for no stronger reason.

But there is another reason why our enemy should not choose the Nicaragua route, and it is so strong a reason that in the opinion of strategists he would never use that route at all. A nation at war with the United States would hesitate a long time before ordering its fleet to pass through a canal 170 miles long, every foot of which was patrolled by Americans. This would not necessarily imply suspicion of the good faith of the American Government; there might be every confidence in the honor of the American authorities and in their willingness to afford all possible protection to the enemy's ships as long as they were in neutral waters. But such temptations to miscreants, mistaken patriots, adventurers, dare-devils, would perhaps prove too strong to be resisted. No one believes the Spanish Government destroyed the Maine; every one believes that Spanish officers did. Common prudence would require our enemy to keep his ships out of our canal. His prudence would be no impeachment of us as a Government or as a people. Were we at war with Spain, we should not care to send on a tour of Spain an American whose life was precious to our cause. Our fear would not be of the Spanish Government or the Spanish people as a whole; we should feel that they were sure to do everything in their power to afford him protection. But we should not send him, just the same, unless some overwhelming emergency demanded it.

A popular phrase just now is that the canal must be built and owned by the United States; that it must be fortified, and that it must become a "part of our coast line." Those who advocate this do not stop to consider that coast line, if valuable and worth protecting, is a source of weakness to the country possessing it. A coast line studded with rich cities is an extension of the line of vulnerability. It is a broadening of the zone in which the enemy may attack harmfully and effectively, and is therefore so much more to be defended.

The Nicaragua Canal as a coast line would at once become the most vulnerable part of our whole frontier; vulnerable because artificial, fragile, easily destroyed; vulnerable like a great city, with this difference—that the rules of modern war protect cities from bombardment under certain conditions, while no such considerations would exist in the case of the canal.

The proposition to militarize and nationalize the canal is a proposition to make our weakest point the centre of our whole strategic system and to invite the enemy to attack it.

If the canal is worth building as a military measure alone, then of course it is worth adjusting our system to it. It becomes the key, the backbone, of our strategy; all our calculations are made with regard to it and to the added efficiency of our fleets due to its existence and to the fact that it is open to them and closed to our foe. If this theory is not sound, and the canal does not become the centre of our system, then it is not worth while constructing it as a military measure.

If we accept the military canal, we must accept its corollary. And then what?

If the canal is of actual importance to us, it is important to our foe to destroy it. If it is the centre of our strategic system, there his hardest blows will be struck.

The canal is peculiarly open to attack. It is far from the mainland of the United States. It may be assailed by fleets at the termini; by land forces, by spies, traitors, dynamiters. It is a fragile thing, composed of earth and masonry work, locks and dams. A miscreant with a pocketful of dynamite might render it useless at the very moment when we most wished it to fulfill its expected military functions.

Actually the canal might not be of the great strategic importance to the United States which had been expected. In that event the incentive to our foe to destroy it might be lessened; but he would still find provocation in its money value, in the fact that it was owned by the United States, in the dire wound upon American prestige and pride which its damage or destruction would inflict.

The true test is this: Would any strategist of reputation say the naval value of an exclusive canal over and above the naval value of an international canal was great enough to warrant its construction as a military measure alone—hundreds of millions upon the remote possibility that once in a few centuries we could retard by a week or a month the transfer of an enemy's fleet from one ocean to the other, and by a still rarer combination of circumstances thereby escape loss great enough to compensate for all this outlay?

Every one knows that but for its commercial importance this great engineering enterprise would not even be dreamed of. It is a commercial enterprise or it is nothing; war has no place in or about it. If any power in the world should welcome an opportunity to exclude war from it, it is the power most interested in it financially and commercially.

If through some accident of nature a great and exceedingly valuable mining or manufacturing concern had been established upon one of our islands near our coast; if this plant were exposed to the attacks of hostile naval forces; if the great naval and maritime powers were to say to us that this plant was immensely important to them as well as to us, because its output entered directly or indirectly into the world's industries; if on this account these powers were to propose to unite with us in guaranteeing forever immunity of that plant from attack or harm upon condition that they were to be permitted always to go on buying of its product at the rates fixed by us or its owners; and if we were to reject this proposal upon the ground that it was our property and we wished to fortify and defend it and reserve the right not to sell of its output to our foe, by this means inviting the world some day or other to attack and perhaps destroy the whole concern, we should have almost an exact parallel to the canal problem. What differences there are between the actual problem and the imaginary one are all in favor of neutralization of the canal. In either case we should be attempting to make a military establishment of that which primarily and in essence has nothing to do with militarism and should be removed therefrom as far as possible.

If we go ahead and build a military canal, and it shall be the judgment of the world that we have thereby gained a decided military advantage, it inevitably follows that the world will open the Panama route as checkmate. There is no escape from this logic: If the canal is enormously valuable as a military asset, it will be paralleled; if it is not valuable as such asset, why invite a parallel? Why enter upon a course which in the end will surely fail to bring us strategic advantage, and which will almost surely result in commercial failure, because of our effort to make it military instead of commercial?

War between great nations comes but rarely, and more and more infrequently as civilization moves forward. Commerce goes on forever. The United States proposes to connect two oceans and to invite all the world to use the channel for its merchant ships; but the United States at the same time proposes to dig this channel primarily as a war device, and thus to invite the world to divert its commerce from the old channel to the new in order to aid in upbuilding and maintaining a selfish project which at any moment is liable to be turned against the world.

When the isthmian canal is finished, a vast commerce will pour through it. In time the trade, the manufacturing, the relative prices, the practical economics of the whole world will become adjusted to this new line of communication, with its new freight rates, its new alignment of the availability of raw materials and distribution of products. All the world will thus have a direct interest in the stability of the channel. The more confidence the world has in its stability and freedom from danger of interruptions, the more the world will lend itself to its use and to the readjustments of economics which its use entails. The more the world gives itself to the use of the channel, the more right it has to demand that there be no interruptions through accident, crime, or politics. Stoppage of the flow through it would disarrange and harass the affairs of all civilization.

This is why the neutralization principle is right, and why it would be right if the military advantage which the United States might derive from an exclusive canal were twenty times greater than it is.

To build this great highway of commerce; to invite the world to use it and to adjust its economics to its conditions; to refuse the world's proffer of an international guarantee of immunity from war's harms; to insist upon making a military establishment of that which is essentially commercial; to take the greatest engineering enterprise man has ever known, the greatest artificial aid to world-communication he has ever planned, and throw it deliberately to the dogs of war; to purposely make the crowning achievement of peace a pawn of battle; to hang over it the clouds of doubt and instability; to offer it not as an eternally secure gift to civilization but as a prize to be fought for when man's passions are at their worst—this is not statesmanship.

If there had never been a Clayton-Bulwer treaty, if the United States were absolutely free handed, still we should not propose a thing like this.

The United States Senate is looked to in our governmental system as the bulwark against clamor, passion, and immature sentiment.

Were this problem left to the solution of experts, thinkers, and statesmen, uninfluenced by the noisiness of superficial though doubtless well-meaning persons, the United States would to-day be asking the world to do precisely that which the world has proposed to the United States to do.

Civilization never had a stronger tendency than now toward placing limitations upon war, toward immunity of noncombatants and of commerce, toward arbitration, toward making war almost an impossibility, toward minimizing the destruction and the horrors of war if wars there must be.

It is not for the United States, the new leader among the nations, the most wholesome moral force in the world at the dawn of the new century, to take a reactionary step. AN AMERICAN.

Washington, Dec. 10, 1900.

THE IRISH CONVENTION

Healyites and O'Brienites Quarrel Fiercely at First Session.

"TIM" HEALY IS EXCLUDED

Resolution Expelling Him from Parliamentary Party Passed—Boer War Denounced.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—Delegates representing County Councils, Borough Corporations, District Councils, branches of the United Irish League, and kindred bodies met today in national convention in the Dublin Rotunda in order to "recreate the Irish Party."

John E. Redmond, who presided, said the gathering was the "Parliament of the Irish people." Seventy-five Irish members of the House of Commons were present, and several priests were on the platform.

John Dillon, amid cheers, proposed a resolution to the effect that the South African war was entered upon in pursuance of a conspiracy to deprive two free nations of their liberty in the interests of capitalists and mine owners. He read letters from Boer Generals, giving instances of the alleged brutality of British soldiers in South Africa, and also the death notice of a Boer boy of eight in the camp at Port Elizabeth, whose father had refused to surrender, and whose home was blown up with dynamite. According to the notice, the child and his mother were deported hundred of miles and fed upon pea soup. The lad's death was described by Mr. Dillon as "cowardly murder."

Intensely excited by Mr. Dillon's speech, the assembly broke forth into fierce cries and protests against the conduct of the war. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and the convention ordered it telegraphed to the President of the Afrikander bund.

William O'Brien introduced a resolution excluding Timothy M. Healy from the Parliamentary party. While their differences are of a personal character, he urged that for the sake of unity Mr. Healy's exclusion was necessary.

Timothy C. Harrington, who was frequently interrupted, said that if the action of the delegates plunged the country back into the vortex of despair future generations would curse the convention and those who participated in it.

"Hog-wash!" yelled an O'Brienite in the gallery.

"I know where the hog is," said Mr. Harrington, which caused protests and cries of "He is calling his fellow-patriots 'Hogs'!"

There were loud shouts on all sides of "Put out all the Tims!" met by counter demonstrations by the Healyites.

Mr. Harrington, after the Chairman had admonished the convention to give him a fair hearing, made a temperate appeal for harmony.

After other speeches an amendment, taking the bitterness out of the resolution, was proposed by Father McNeece, but this was rejected overwhelmingly, and Mr. O'Brien's resolution was adopted, only twenty-five hands showing against it.

The convention then adjourned until tomorrow.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

Supplementary Vote of £16,000,000 Agreed To by House of Commons.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—After question time yesterday the House of Commons went into Committee of Supply, and the Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War, introduced the supplementary estimates of £16,000,000 for the army. He admitted that the Government's expectations had been oversanguine, and said it was now anticipated that the expenditure to March 31 would be little short of the outlay the Government had been incurring during the whole financial year. He added that the Government's policy was to pursue the war with the strongest possible force, and a continuous stream of supplies, so that peace might be more quickly achieved.

Mr. Brodrick added that he believed the Government was now asking for the final sum required for "this abnormal war."

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt (Liberal) expressed the opinion that the House had never heard a more depressing confession. The whole secret of the Government's miscalculations, he added, was this—the war was in nowise a warfare of Governments, but a conflict of races. He thought that now they had overthrown the Governments of the republics by overwhelming force of arms, they should deal with the brave burghers remaining, not by perpetually increasing the expenditures, but by a policy of reconciliation.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, said that the Secretary of State for War had made a frank statement as to the real condition of affairs, and he expressed a hope that the Government would bring home the volunteers.

Mr Brodrick replied that it would be impossible for the Government to give any pledge on that point, as Lord Kitchener must be kept supplied with many mounted men.

Timothy M. Healy (Irish Nationalist) remarked:

"A war begun in braggadocio and hypocrisy has brought humiliation to England, and the culprit is in the Colonial Office."

Henry Labouchère (Liberal) expressed the opinion that guerrilla warfare in South Africa might last for two years.

The supplementary estimates of £16,000,000 were then adopted by a vote of 284 against 9.

The House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, explained that the existing borrowing powers of the Chancellor only amounted to £5,000,000. He moved, therefore, a resolution authorising him to borrow by War Loan, Exchequer Bonds or Treasury Bills £11,000,000. He said he did not expect to use the borrowing powers until February or March, and he asked the House to postpone any discussion of the subject until to-morrow.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman expressed his approval of the resolution, which was agreed to.

The House then adjourned. It had voted the money to carry on a war Lord Roberts has daily announced as "finished," at full scale cost for another three months, in the listless manner characteristic of its proceedings when dealing with finance, and with a careful avoidance of what might turn out to be unjustifiable hopefulness.

Mr. Brodrick's speech was rather gloomy and pessimistic. His début as Secretary of State for War was unengaging, if not disappointing, but the House, jaded after the exciting debates of Monday, and, like the nation, tired of war, was in no mood for severe criticism. Otherwise the fact that not even the volunteers could be spared to come home and other matters in Mr. Brodrick's statement would have given a chance for lively discussion.

The minority of eight against the vote included Messrs. Keir-Hardie, Lloyd-George, and Timothy M. Healy.

It is now certain that the session will terminate on Saturday.

ROBERTS'S POWERS LIMITED.

He Will Be, as Commander in Chief, in Same Position as Wolseley.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Information drawn from W. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, in the House of Commons yesterday, that the powers of Lord Roberts as Commander in Chief will be the same as those of Lord Wolseley, calls out from the Daily Mail a strong protest. The paper contends that, with Lord Roberts as a lay figure, liable to be overruled by the Minister of War, real army reforms are quite improbable.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"We can but regret that Lord Roberts has not improved the shining moments of his popularity to put the position of Commander in Chief on a sounder basis, although we have no fear that Lord Roberts will be flouted, as Lord Wolseley is reported to have been."

It was said in the lobby of the House of Commons last evening that Gen. Ian Hamilton, who is returning with Lord Roberts, will receive a high appointment in the War Office.

KAISER'S POLICY CONDEMNED.

Sharply Criticised in Reichstag by Socialist and Radical Leaders.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—In the Reichstag today, in a two hours' speech, Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, bitterly criticised the general policy of the Government, and the Chamber, which was evidently ready to touch other questions than those of the budget, followed him intently.

"We are only at the beginning of a financial and economical depression," he said. "The official figures show that the finances of the empire are in a horrible condition."

"Emperor William," he continued, "ought, least of all, to have turned his back upon Mr. Krüger, especially after the telegram of 1896, which the Socialists disapproved, but which the Centre and the whole Right approved." What, Herr Bebel went on, the Imperial Chancellor had said yesterday in the Reichstag was precisely what he (Herr Bebel) had said in 1896.

Herr Richter, the Radical leader, who spoke even more powerfully, after criticising Emperor William for "allowing himself on very important occasions to be carried away by momentary impulse," said that this instability had crept into Germany's foreign and internal policies. He demanded succinct explanations from Count von Bülow, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, Gen. von Gossler, and Admiral von Tirpitz as to why a number of steps had been decided upon, such as the use of voluntary contributions through Emperor William for building gunboats for Chinese waters, without permission from the Reichstag.

ROBERTS SAILS FOR HOME.

Starts on the Canada for England—His Address at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 11.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts, with his wife and daughters, sailed for England to-day on the Canada.

At the reception in honor of Lord Roberts yesterday, when the Field Marshal rose to respond, after the presentation to him of the sword and casket, all present rose to their feet, cheering and waving handkerchiefs. The demonstration continued for some minutes. At its conclusion Lord Roberts made an eloquent address. After expressing deep thanks for the honor accorded to him, he said the war in South Africa had a peculiar interest for him, inasmuch as it enabled him to bring to what he hoped was a successful conclusion the work intrusted to him twenty years ago—that of dispelling by force of arms if necessary the aspirations of the Boers to render themselves independent of British control. Referring to his abortive visit to the Cape in 1881, Lord Roberts said:

"The wisdom of this world is foolishness with God. The guiding hand of the Omnipotent will bring good out of what to our finite understanding was the most unfortunate war of 1881, for that war could not have consolidated the whole British Empire as firmly together as this has done, because it was fought by regulars alone, whereas the present war was fought by the militia, yeomanry, and volunteers, the admirable and workmanlike colonial contingents all fighting as brothers in arms under the dear old flag of the Queen."

Lord Roberts said he held the unique position of the first Field Marshal having the honor to command such an army. He was convinced, he declared, that this spontaneous outburst of patriotism was not ephemeral. England had only to give the signal and her sons would again flock to her banner from the ends of the world. Never had a mother reason to be proud of her sons than had England to-day. God had brought them out of what in the dark days of last December had appeared to them the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and they could now remember the days of tribulation with deep gratitude for the mercy vouchsafed them.

Lord Roberts then paid a deeply moving tribute of grateful praise to all who had worked with him. He added that his interest in South Africa would not cease on leaving its shores, but that he should watch its settlement with the utmost eagerness. Dwelling upon the necessity for co-operation between the Dutch and British, he said it would be his proudest boast if he could claim to have done nothing but what stress of war had compelled to hinder the friendly fusion of the two races. They must try to forgive and forget all that tended to bitterness of feeling, leaving the idea that nothing remained to be atoned for on either side.

"God has given into our hands," said the Field Marshal, "a great heritage, for which a heavy price has been paid in the blood of the best and bravest, and we must not be neglectful of the trust, as we have been in the past, but must be able to give a good account of our stewardship, and must remember there are other duties than national glorification."

Lord Roberts concluded his speech by quoting the first stanza of Kipling's "Recessional":

God of our fathers, known of old;
Lord of our far-flung battle line,
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine;
Lord God of Hosts be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget.

MILNER CONDEMNS AFRIKANDERS.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 11.—Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner and Governor of Cape Colony, to-day received the deputation appointed by the recent Afrikander Congress at Worcester to present to him, for transmission to the British Government, the three resolutions adopted by the Congress.

In reply to the deputation's spokesman, Sir Alfred said:

"I shall forward these resolutions to the Imperial Government with my strong disapproval. They were framed by clever men now engineering the present agitation and encouraging those who are carrying on a hopeless resistance."

Typhoid Among British Troops.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A question in the House of Commons yesterday elicited the statement that there had been 15,625 cases of typhoid fever among the British troops in South Africa, and that of this number, 3,642 proved fatal.

Another Plot to Kill Roberts?

PORT ELIZABETH, Cape Colony, Dec. 10.—A number of persons suspected of plotting to murder Lord Roberts during his recent visit here abandoned their scheme on learning that they were shadowed.

THE UGANDA CONTRACT.

Lord Cranborne Denies Favoritism Was Shown to American Firm.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Alfred Hickman, (Conservative,) Member for West Wolverhampton, brought up the subject of the contract for the Uganda Railroad bridges, insinuating that favoritism had been shown to the successful American firm.

Lord Cranborne, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, repudiated the suggestion. He said tenders were invited in the United Kingdom on exactly the same conditions as they were invited from the United States, but the American tender was accepted because it was considerably the lowest. While the Government was anxious to employ British firms, it could only give contracts when consistent with public interests.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S WILL.

Most of the Estate of £50,000 Goes to a Nephew—Small Bequests.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The late Sir Arthur Sullivan left an estate of about £50,000, nearly all of which goes to his nephew, H. Sullivan. He made small bequests to his two other nephews and to Mrs. Stephens, a niece, who resides at Los Angeles, Cal., and bequeathed £1,000 each to his housekeeper and valet.

Mr. Sullivan also left a number of mementos from his silver and china to personal friends, men and women, among them being Mrs. Beach Grant, mother of Lady Essex; Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. D'Oyly Carte, and Mrs. Crutchley, and also left a number of his original scores to musical institutions and friends, Mrs. Ronalds getting the score of "The Lost Chord."

The deceased left his portrait to the nation.

TO IMPROVE UNDERGROUND ROAD

Mr. Yerkes's London Agent Confers with Chairman of District Line.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—D. H. Lauderbach, having closed up all the principal contracts for the Yerkes underground railroad, had a confcrence this evening with J. S. Forbes, Chairman of the District Underground Railroad, and R. W. Perks, member of Parliament, counsel for Charles T. Yerkes, regarding electrifying the railroad.

It is understood that Mr. Lauderbach was offered the managership of the District Railroad under the proposed electrification, but the matter was not concluded. Howard Abel, President of the Chicago Northwestern Elevated Railroad, will probably represent Mr. Yerkes in London.

Mr. Lauderbach sails for New York tomorrow on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

£25,000 for Aberdeen Infirmary.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Lord Mount-Stephen (formerly President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad) has given £25,000 to the Provost of Aberdeen, for the purpose of clearing the Aberdeen Infirmary of debt.

Suffrage and Pensions in Australia.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 11.—The Legislative Assembly of Victoria to-day passed the Woman's Suffrage and Old Age Pension bills.

HOLLAND AND PORTUGAL.

Dutch Foreign Minister Narrates History of Trouble in Reply to Interpellation.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 11.—Replying in the Second Chamber to-day to the interpellation of Count von Bylandt, notice of which was given yesterday, on the subject of the tension between the Netherlands and Portugal, the Foreign Minister, Dr. W. H. de Beaufort, sketched the history of the misunderstanding, which, he declared, had been exaggerated.

He said the Dutch Minister at Lisbon, Baron von Heekeren, announced on Nov. 17 that Portugal desired to withdraw the exequatur of Mynheer Pott, as Counsel of the Netherlands at Lorenzo Marques, unless the Government of the Netherlands would obviate the necessity by dismissing or recalling Pott. As the Netherlands Government had no official information that Pott had permitted, as alleged, the importation of contraband of war, it could not accede to the demand for his recall without a fuller inquiry, and it therefore instructed the Minister at Lisbon to cable to Mynheer Pott asking him to clear up the matter.

Pott then applied for leave to come to Europe, which was granted, and the Netherlands proposed to Portugal that an investigation be made during the Consul's visit, and that three months be allowed for the rendering of a report on the subject. The Government of the Netherlands supposed that Portugal approved of this proposal, and was surprised to learn shortly afterward that Portugal insisted on withdrawing the exequatur of Mynheer Pott.

The Foreign Minister explained that he was not aware if fresh complaints against Pott were the cause of this, but a notification was sent to the Netherlands Minister that the withdrawal of the exequatur at that time would ill-accord with the very friendly relations between the Netherlands and Portugal. Immediately after the exequatur was withdrawn, however, the Dutch Minister was summoned to give information, and Pott was expected at The Hague within a month.

After Count van Bylandt had expressed the hope that the difficulty would be speedily settled the subject was dropped.

HOLLAND REFUSES AID.

Mr. Krueger Informed that Dutch Government Can Do Nothing Till Great Powers Take Initiative.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 11.—The Dutch Government to-day finally and definitely refused to take the initiative in appealing for arbitration between the Boers and Great Britain.

The decision of the Government was communicated in an interview between Mr. Krüger and Dr. Leyds and the Dutch Foreign Minister and the Minister of Finance. Mr. Krüger explained that the object of his journey was to disseminate the idea of arbitration, and the Dutch Minister replied that the rôle of the Netherlands must be passive. The initiative belonged to the great powers, they added. When they had reached a decision the Dutch Government might see what it could do.

A serenade of Mr. Krüger by scholars fixed for to-night has been prohibited by the police out of fear of disturbances.

The Transvaal Legation says it is authorized to contradict the report that Emperor Nicholas has telegraphed to Mr. Krüger an intimation that he will not receive him.

CZAR TO RETURN IN JANUARY.

The Imperial Train Ordered to be Ready to Leave Dec. 28.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 11.—The Imperial train has been ordered to be in readiness to leave the Crimea Dec. 28. It is deduced therefrom that the Czar and the imperial family will return here early in January.

LIVADIA, Dec. 11.—The Czar's physicians issued the following bulletin today:

"His Majesty's recovery is pursuing a perfectly normal course. He has a good appetite, gains strength daily, and his temperature and pulse are normal."

Berlin Lawyer Refuses to Fight Duel.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Herr Sello, the leading counsel for the defense in the trial of the Berlin banker Sternberg, who is accused of an offense against morality, sent a challenge to Herr Brant, the prosecuting attorney, to fight a duel with pistols at a short distance because he considered himself insulted by certain remarks made by Herr Brant. The latter refused to accept the challenge because the remarks had been made in the line of duty.

No Discrimination Against Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—With reference to the complaints during yesterday's debate, that Germany had been badly treated by the United States, the Minister of the Interior, Count Posadowsky-Wehner, explained that America's customs discrimination against Germany had ceased, and that she now conceded Germany the same preferential duty as given to France.

Part of Heligoland Engulfed.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 11.—Another serious landslide has occurred in Heligoland. Thirty houses have been engulfed, and a considerable part of the island has been for three days under water. Thus far it has been impossible to send relief, and the losses have not yet been determined.

Earl Russell a Co-respondent.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—George John Somerville this morning obtained a decree of divorce against Marion Somerville, and £1,500 damages against Earl Russell, as co-respondent. No defense was entered against Mr. Somerville's petition.

To Present Baton to Austrian Emperor.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—This evening, Major Gen. Count Huelsen-Haeseler started for Vienna to present to Emperor Francis Joseph, in the name of Emperor William, the baton of a Field Marshal ad interim.

GERMANY NEEDS $100,000,000.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The Berliner Tageblatt, basing its calculations upon the figures of Baron von Thielmann, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, estimates that the empire needs in the way of loans 400,000,000 marks, (nearly $100,000,000.)

Sultan Sends Cigarettes to Sailors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 11.—The Sultan sent a quantity of cigarettes Sunday to the crew of the United States battleship Kentucky, now at Smyrna. The Kentucky was electrically dressed. Capt. Chester will probably rejoin his vessel Thursday.

Earl of Harrowby Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Henry Dudley Ryder, Earl of Harrowby, who succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, March 26, 1900, is dead. He was born May 3, 1836.

FIFTY-FIVE—MOSTLY WINTERS.

Mrs. Herman Told Her Age When Arraigned for a Birthday Celebration.

"Now, Mrs. Herman," said Magistrate Cornell, addressing a faded little woman prisoner who had been arraigned at the bar of the Essex Market Court yesterday morning, "Let's see what age you will own up to. It is so seldom nowadays that women will give their right age."

Mrs. Amelia Herman had been lying on the sidewalk intoxicated on Monday, and when arraigned in court she said that she had been celebrating her birthday. So that, when the Magistrate asked her age she replied readily enough:

"I have seen fifty-five—"

"Summers or Winters?" broke in the Magistrate.

"Mostly Winters, Sir," replied the prisoner.

"I believe you," said the Court, "and I'll discharge you."

"Thank you," said the prisoner. "May every step you take in life be among roses."

In Memory of Thomas G. Shearman.

A service in memory of Thomas G. Shearman will be held in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 30, at 7:45 o'clock P. M. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis will preside, and the speakers will be William Lloyd Garrison, Henry George, Jr., Tom L. Johnson, Edward M. Shepard, and John Crosby.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is again an abundance of variety on the social programme for to-day. There are to be two weddings—one out of town, at Corona, L. I., where John Lawrence Riker, 2d, and Miss Caroline Duncan Leverich are to be married, and one at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, where the nuptials of Henry McKean Ferriday and Miss Elsie Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell, (Miss Caroline Woolsey,) will be celebrated. The most important of the coming-out receptions of the day will be that to be given by Dr. Octavius A. White and Mrs. White (Miss Elizabeth W. Chanler) at 1,011 Madison Avenue for their granddaughter, Miss Helen White Stevens, a daughter of Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn. Mrs. Charles Addison Miller of 28 West Thirty-seventh Street will give the second of two receptions for her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Isham, Jr., and Gen. Joseph C. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson of 138 East Thirty-fourth Street a reception for Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Jackson, Jr. Another incident of the day will be the "Oriental afternoon" for which Ernest Rudolph Gunther has issued cards, and which is to take place at his apartment, 1 East Forty-first Street.

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A number of people will go out to the wedding of John Lawrence Riker, 2d, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Riker, (Miss Mary Anna Stryker,) of 27 East Sixty-ninth Street, this city, and Miss Carrie Duncan Leverich, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duncan Leverich, (Miss Fannie Floyd-Jones,) to be celebrated in the Union Church of Corona, L. I., this afternoon. Miss Leverich will have six attendants, a maid of honor, who will be Miss Matilde G. Leverich, her sister, and five bridesmaids, who will be the Misses Margaret Robison, Edith Carpender, Marion G. Bradford, Clara Bradford, and Anna M. Riker. Mr. Riker's best man will be Henry L. Riker, and his ushers will be Edward W. Ditmars, Henry Newton Arnold, Allen H. Whiting, John H. Buck, Rufus R. Graves, and Samuel T. Gifford. The Rev. William G. Peck will perform the ceremony. A reception will follow at Fairview, the handsome Riker country place at Corona.

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Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., of 9 East Twenty-sixth Street, will give a dinner on Thursday evening, from which her guests will go to the Assembly ball. Mrs. Luther Kountze of 5 East Fifty-seventh Street is also to give a dinner on the same evening, from which her guests will go to the ball. Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman of 40 East Fifty-third Street will also give a dinner, but to older people.

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The dinner dance for young people which Mrs. Louis Philip Henop is to give at Sherry's on Monday evening, will be small and early, and the dinner is intended to be the chief feature, the cotillion, which follows, being merely incidental. There will be only about ninety invited guests, and Alexander Hadden will lead the cotillion, dancing with Miss Sydney Stuart Henop. He will be assisted by Schuyler Schieffelin, dancing with Miss Grace Seeley Henop.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Hart Welling and Heinrich Rudolph Baltz of Philadelphia.

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The wedding of Irving Brokaw, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac V. Brokaw, and Miss Nannie Inman, daughter of the late John H. Inman, will be celebrated on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at the residence of the bride, 42 West Fifty-seventh Street. As both Mr. Brokaw and Miss Inman are in mourning, the wedding will be a small and quiet one.

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Mrs. John Erving (Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer) of 17 West Fiftieth Street gave yesterday afternoon the first of two receptions to introduce her youngest daughter, Miss Justine Bayard Erving. Mrs. Erving and the débutante were assisted in receiving Mrs. Erving's daughters, Mrs. Henry Woodward Cooper, Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, and the Misses Erving.

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Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon of 719 Fifth Avenue gave the second of two days at home yesterday afternoon for her daughter, Miss Sophie Langdon.

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Miss Annie Leary of 3 Fifth Avenue gave a large reception yesterday afternoon in honor of Archbishop Corrigan and the members of the Congregation of Priests of the Blessed Sacrament. These latter have recently come from Montreal to be attached to the Church of St. John the Baptist, in East Seventy-sixth Street, which has lately been remodeled and renovated by Miss Leary. This morning at 10 o'clock the Archbishop and the Montreal priests will inaugurate at a pontifical mass the perpetual adoration of the blessed sacrament. The reception at Miss Leary's yesterday afternoon was attended by many representatives from the prominent Roman Catholic families of the city.

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Mrs. Horace Russell of 47 Park Avenue did not give a reception yesterday. A proposed reception was abandoned on account of illness in the family before Mrs. Russell had sent out cards.

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Dr. Isaac L. Kip and Mrs. Kip gave a dinner last evening at their residence, 448 Fifth Avenue. The guests included the Misses Eliza Strong, Ella de Peyster, Cornelia B. Harris, Marie de Neufville, Bertha Bartlett, May Sands, Miss Edgar, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Matthew Astor Wilks, Cecil Landale, Leonard W. Kip, Bradish Johnson, Jr., and W. Forbes Morgan, Jr.

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Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris gave a dance last evening at the Métropolitan Club Annex for her débutante daughter, Miss Eleanor Russell Morris, who was introduced at a reception given by Mrs. Morris on Saturday last. The guests were received by Mrs. Morris. The cotillion of last evening was led by Alexander Hadden, dancing with Miss Morris. The débutante was gowned in pale green net, over green taffeta, trimmed with green velvet ribbon and pink roses. The favors were turquois hearts, Venetian smelling salt bottles, and brocaded silk and satin workbags for the girls, and Indian pipes, scarfpins, and lucky pennies for the men. The cotillion began about 11 and ended about 12:30, and there was a seated supper. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, the Misses May Gallatin, Rosamond Street, Florence Twombly, Eleanor Jay, Mary Lee, Dorothy Edwards, Mildred Stokes, Sophie Langdon, Helen Peabody, Mary Harriman, Nathalie Henderson, Sydney Stuart Henop, Katharine G. Pratt, Nathalie Schenck, Gladys Smith, Jane Lewis, Helen Parrish, Caroline Livingston, Sibyl Kane, Helen Kountze, Nathalie Wells, Alice Olin, Helen Barney, and the Misses Bryce, and Alexander Hadden, Goelet Gallatin, Evelyn Pierrepont, Searle Barclay, M. S. Iselin, Robert L. Gerry, Harry Robbins, Henry Barclay, Jr., Albert and Horace Gallatin, Ashbel Barney, Phoenix Ingraham, Monroe Robinson, Beekman Hoppin, Arthur Street, Barclay Kountze, Schuyler Schieffelin, Wainwright Parrish, Valentine Hall, Archibald Harrison, Munson Morris, Philip Lydig, De Lancey Kane, Erskine Hewitt, Frederick Kernochan, Roger Winthrop, William Low, Arden Robbins, Reginald Ronalds, George Dyer, John Greenleaf, Joseph Delafield, Walter Gurnee, Frederick Juilliard, Robert McCormick, Fitzhugh Townsend, Townsend Burden, Forbes Morgan, Walter Oakley, Hamilton Benjamin, E. de Peyster Livingston, Lawrence Gillespie, Cecil Landale, Coster Wilmerding, and Drexel Godfrey.

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George Choate Kendall of this city was married at Territet, Switzerland, on Nov. 21 to a Mrs. Mabel Barnaby Conrad of Helena, Mont. Mr. Kendall, who is a member of the Racquet and other New York clubs, was for some time prominent in the once fashionable Michaux Cycle Club and other social sporting organizations. He inherited a small fortune some years ago, and for the past two years has been living abroad. The news of his marriage will come as a surprise to his friends in this city, who had considered him a confirmed bachelor.

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Booked to sail to-day on the Deutschland for Hamburg, via Cherbourg and Southampton, are, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Dr. Stanton Colt and Mrs. Colt, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Carter, Jr., George Rutledge Gibson, William A. Lawrence, Mrs. Alexander B. Nevin and Miss Nevin, Robert M. Parmelee, Miss Parmelee, Marquis and Marquise San Carlos de Pedroso, A. Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, (Miss Hattie Gammell,) and Mr. and Mrs. G. Lawrence Van Alen, (Miss Daisy Post.)

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 11.—Since last Saturday the rumor has been repeatedly heard here that Roseclift, the new Summer house of Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, has been sold, but the records at the City Hall fail to show such a sale. From a reliable source it was learned to-day that a real estate firm in New York had been in negotiation with Mrs. Oelrichs, and that she had been offered $700,000 for the place. The report goes on to state that the deed was signed by Mrs. Oelrichs, but when the time came for Mr. Oelrichs to sign the document he refused to do so.

William Cutting, Jr., has sent to the Police Department $125, to be used during the Winter nights for coffee, crackers, chowder, and other refreshments when the men are going out on duty or returning from a long watch.

There are eighteen cottages being improved or erected.

Cope Whitehouse has gone to the Hot Springs in Virginia for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Swan and J. B. M. Grosvenor have gone to New York.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has decided to open The Breakers for the wedding of her son Alfred G. Vanderbilt to Miss Elsie French, on Jan. 14. The villa will be utilized for the reception of the relatives, while the Hill Top and Muenchinger King cottages will be at the disposal of other guests.

Mrs F. O. French went to New York this afternoon, as did Victor Sorchan.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Macy—Lefferts.

Carleton Macy and Miss Helen Lefferts, a daughter of the late Oscar Lefferts, were married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Church of the Heavenly Rest by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan. The bride, who was gowned in white silk, wore a tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. She had only one attendant, Miss Louisa Lefferts, a sister, who was the maid of honor. Her gown was pink organdie, tucked and trimmed with appliques of white lace, the organdie was dotted in gold. She carried pink roses, and wore a black velvet hat, trimmed with silver. Henry F. May was the best man, and H. R. Bishop, Jr., Lewis Waring, F. Raymond Lefferts, Jr., Oscar Lefferts, and Irving McKesson were the ushers. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Edward Robbins Musgrave, 156 West Forty-seventh Street.

MacDonald—Crall.

Frederic West MacDonald and Miss Hattie Mabel Crall, daughter of Leander H. Crall, were married last evening in Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, by the Rev. Henry P. Nichols, rector of the church. The bride, who entered the church on her father's arm, was gowned in white chiffon, trimmed with duchesse lace, and wore a tulle veil, caught with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss MacDonald, wore a frock of white chiffon, trimmed with lace and painted with pink flowers, touched with crystal. Howard Elmer Crall, a brother of the bride, was the best man, and the ushers were William West Shaw, Frederic Edgar Underhill, Harvey Stafford Gay, Herbert Treadwell Wade, John H. Hutaff, and Charles Pride Rowland. The decorations of the church were Christmas greens, and Mr. Crall's residence, where the reception was held, 119 Lenox Avenue, was decorated with white and pink roses, and the young couple received in a bower of greens. In the dining room orchids were the only flowers used.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert T. Tighe.

Robert T. Tighe, fifty-eight years old, the man who, while in the employ of Adrian C. Morse, established the first telegraphic system in South America, died at his home, 60 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, yesterday as the result of the rupture of a blood vessel. He was born in Dublin, coming to this country when a boy. He served throughout the war in the Fortieth New York Volunteers, and in 1866 entered the employ of Adrian C. Morse, and went to Chile and Peru, where he established telegraphic systems. After remaining there for several years, he returned to New York and entered the employ of D. O. Mills. He was for eighteen years Superintendent of the Mills Building, at 15 Broad Street. He leaves a wife and four children.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES B. OLNEY of Catskill, N. Y., one of the oldest practitioners at the Greene County bar, died yesterday. He was a son of Jesse Olney, the geographer, and a brother of Mrs. Eleanor Kirk, the novelist. He was in his sixty-eighth year.

Dr. LEROY J. BROOKS, for more than twenty-five years one of the leading physicians of Chenango County, N. Y., died last night from uraemic poisoning resulting from Bright's disease. He was a member of the county, State, and National medical societies, and was widely known.

FREDERICK A. LEONHARDT died at his home, 713 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, yesterday from a complication of diseases. He was born in Germany in 1831, and had lived in Hoboken half a century. He was one of the charter members of the German Club, and was for two terms a member of the Common Council. He was for many years in charge of the bonded warehouses of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. He is survived by his wife, three sons, and three daughters.

GEORGE THAYER, aged ninety-three, one of the best-known and oldest residents of Chester, N. Y., died there late Monday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William W. Beadle. Mr. Thayer was born in Buckland, Mass., and came to Ontario County when a mere boy. During the war he was a zealous abolitionist, and at his home in Livonia fugitive slaves sent North by the "underground railway" were sheltered. He was associated with the Old Guard of the Abolitionists.

LOUIS NEWGASS of Auburn, N. Y., who sustained injuries Monday morning at Cayuga which resulted in the amputation of both legs, died at the City Hospital at Auburn yesterday afternoon. Mr. Newgass was one of Auburn's most prominent citizens, and had held several public positions of trust. He also was prominent in Republican State politics, and at the time of his death was confidential examiner for the State Insurance Department, with offices in New York City. He leaves a wife and two children. He was about fifty years of age.

FUNDS FOR JEWISH HOSPITAL.

Meeting Held on East Side to Discuss Ways and Means for Completing Building.

Representatives of over one hundred Jewish benevolent societies, religious associations, and synagogues met last night in the small hall of the Beth Israel Hospital, at 206 East Broadway, at the invitation of the Directors of the hospital, in order to discuss ways and means to raise the funds needed to complete the new hospital building. While there were some men from the richer up-town districts, most of those present were from the poor east side tenements.

Raphael Hurwitz, one of the Directors, presided, and among those who were present and addressed the meeting were the Rev. Dr. Jachas, Major K. Mandel of the Temple Emanu-El, Grand Master Moskowitz of the Independent Order Ahavath Israel, Grand Master Solmsky of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham, Grand Master S. Dorf of the Order Brith Abraham, and others.

Mr. Mandel, who addressed the meeting in English, announced that the hospital had that day received a check for $5,000 from Jacob H. Schiff. Mr. Mandel called attention to the fact that there were over 400 Jewish places of worship on the east side where money was spent for the saving of souls, but that there was only one hospital, with twenty-eight beds, in that same neighborhood, where attempts were daily being made to save the lives of those who had families to support and children to bring up. In order to complete the new building in which many more could be accommodated $115,000 would have to be raised.

The Rev. Dr. Jachas, speaking in German, drew a vivid picture of some east side misery he had seen. Many a poor Hebrew, said he, would rather die than go to a hospital where he would be compelled to violate many of the precepts of his orthodox belief.

Many of the representatives of the various societies then pledged their assistance, and it was agreed to organize each benevolent or religious association into an auxiliary committee for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. The Chairman then closed the meeting with another eloquent appeal in Yiddish, in which he said that there had so far been collected $37,000, of which $2,000 was raised at a small meeting of cloak manufacturers last week. He also announced the following contributions: $250 from J. Salomon & Son, 237 Mercer Street; $100 from Walcoff, Goodman & Co., 632 Broadway, $50 from the Order Brith Abraham, and $25 from Amdur Brothers, 430 Broome Street. During the last year 501 patients were admitted, while 20,000 dispensary cases were treated.

HE DELAYED CAR TRAFFIC.

But the Obstinate Van Driver Learned a Lesson in Magistrate Hogan's Court.

At a little after 6 o'clock on Monday evening, when all the extra cars of the Third Avenue surface line were in requisition and every car crowded to the platform with passengers, a big furniture van wheeled into Third Avenue at Twenty-first Street and started up town on the north-bound tracks. Louis Strang, the driver of the van, allowed his horses to proceed at a walk. The motorman on the car behind became impatient and pounded his gong vigorously, but Strang turned a deaf ear to these things. Soon there was a long string of cars going at the pace set by Strang's horses, while from every car protruded the faces of angry passengers. At Thirtieth Street the driver, to show his disregard for public sentiment as confined to motormen, conductors, and passengers, stopped his horses on the tracks, calmly climbed down from his seat, and, entering a store, lighted his pipe. Then he came out and remounted his seat amid the objurgations and imprecations of motormen and conductors and the fervent expostulations of hundreds of maddened passengers.

"Geet ep," said he gently to his horses, and the animals went ahead at a slow walk. For seventeen blocks this sort of thing was kept up, while for forty blocks behind the furniture wagon was an almost continuous line of cars, each bearing a seething mass of violent humanity. The language used in referring to Strang fairly charged the atmosphere, but it all went to utter waste. A wrecking wagon was sent down the line to find out what sort of an accident had caused the delay.

A riot was impending when a policeman at Thirty-eighth Street pulled the team and van

COLUMBIA'S TEAM DEBTS

Athletic Finances at the Local University at Low Ebb.

FOOTBALL'S SMALL PROFIT

Faculty May Cause a Cessation of Activity in Most Branches of Sport—California Game.

The financial condition of athletics at Columbia was made public yesterday through the report of the Graduate Advisory Committee.

It appears from the report that every important branch of athletics is financially embarrassed, and no apparent solution of the difficulty is at hand. One of the regulations of the Faculty of Columbia is that no team against which there are outstanding debts shall be allowed to continue, and so unless speedy relief is found athletics at this institution will come to a standstill. Included in the report of the Graduate Advisory Committee is a detailed report from the manager of the football team, which shows $43,233.45 the receipts of the season. The athletic indebtedness of the university is $10,864. Of this amount $6,800 is what remains unpaid on the rent of Manhattan Field, $2,000 the insurance on the stands and other buildings at the field, and $2,064 the debts of various branches of sport other than football.

The most vital question, however, which confronts the university is the payment of the rent still due for Manhattan Field. The property was hired for one year by the Graduate Advisory Committee from the American National Exhibition Company, and the lease expired on Dec. 1. The rent of the field was $15,000, of which $10,000 was guaranteed by members of the Advisory Board who gave their personal notes for the amount. They were in turn secured by guarantees by certain of the undergraduates and alumni, who gave pledges for various sums in case the profits from the field were not enough to cover the rent of the field. These guarantees were equally apportioned. Among graduates and students, the insurance of the field, together with other expenses incident to its management, increased the original cost to about $18,000.

The Graduate Advisory Board was given charge of the field, and they arranged with the managers of the different teams which were to use it that 25 per cent. of the gross receipts of all games held there should be handed over as a contribution toward the rent of the field. Eight thousand one hundred and seventy-eight dollars was derived by this means.

A plan for alleviating the situation has already been hit upon by the Graduate Advisory Board somewhat as follows: The managers of the different teams have been organized into a committee. It shall be their duty to request those who guaranteed the rent of the field to pay the full amount for which they pledged themselves. In addition this committee will solicit subscriptions from the undergraduates, and resort to other means of collecting at least one-half of the required amount—$10,800. The alumni have pledged themselves to contribute the remaining half as soon as the undergraduate fund is completed.

President Low has given his permission to a proposed musical benefit, to be held in the gymnasium during the week which precedes Christmas, in which only Columbia men, undergraduates, and alumni will participate. The committee which has been appointed to carry out this plan is as follows: O. W. Erdal, '01, science, manager of the crew; J. Marcus, '01, law, manager of the baseball team; E. Mike, '01, science, Captain of the baseball team; A. C. Stratford, '02, college, assistant manager of the lacrosse team, and W. B. Shomicker, '02, college, manager of the football team.

The following is Manager Shomicker's detailed report:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENSES.	
Season tickets	$345.00	Sanford (sal'y)	$5,100.00
Schedules	105.00	Branford, train-	
Subscriptions	246.35	ing	366.41
Privileges	65.00	Football goods	961.33
Board	224.50	House expenses	2,241.86
Loans	1,615.20	Advertising	385.00
Rutgers	45.00	Returned loans	1,075.00
Wesleyan	870.00	Rutgers game	57.00
Williams	637.03	Wesleyan	531.40
Harvard	657.00	Williams	542.40
Stevens	85.00	Harvard	929.05
Pennsylvania	1,730.25	Stevens	103.50
Yale	8,609.00	Pennsylvania	325.30
Princeton	14,791.00	Yale	5,553.12
Buffalo	500.00	Princeton	9,304.22
Annapolis	300.00	Buffalo	672.15
Carlisle	10,035.15	Annapolis	631.45
Other sources	223.97	Carlisle	6,561.94
		Miscellaneous	2,896.50
Total	$41,723.45	Total	$38,183.33

SUMMARY.

Receipts		$41,723.45
Assets		1,500.00
		$43,223.45
Expenditures	$38,183.33	
Unpaid bills	4,137.00	
Bills from 1899	447.00	
		42,767.33
Balance		$456.12

There is considerable dissatisfaction being expressed among the undergraduates at the report, particularly about items included under the heading of miscellaneous, such as, $190 for theatre tickets, $101.85 for cabs, &c.; $291.22 to take the team to see other games, and $135.30 for dinners.

The university was confident last Spring that with five big games the football season would prove a source of profit from which the other teams that are not self-supporting could draw support.

During the past two years, Columbia has spent in football alone nearly $100,000, and unless the old and unsatisfactory method of raising money by subscription is resorted to again, it seems likely that athletics at Columbia will cease, temporarily at least.

The stand which the Faculty Committee on Athletics will take is causing serious alarm among the student body.

The report of the athletic finances, which has been prepared by S. Aylmer Small, the general athletic Treasurer, will be presented to the committee for its consideration at its next meeting. The project of a football game with the University of California on the latter's grounds is being revived in the hope that the profits from such a game might relieve the situation. Definite action on this matter will be taken within a few days.

PENN'S ATHLETIC FINANCES.

Football Team Profits Amount to Over $21,000—Receipts and Expenditures.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—The report of the Treasurer of the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania, which was presented to-day at the annual meeting of the association, shows a deficit for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1900, of $11,952.10. Inasmuch as the items of expenditure include the payment of a deficit of $12,000.41 bequeathed from the fiscal year of 1899, an actual favorable balance of $48.31 remains for all departments of athletics at the university during the year just reported. Football alone shows a balance of receipts over expenditures during 1899-1900. The receipts of the team from all sources aggregated $52,278.13, and the total expenditures amounted to $30,907.73. This left a balance of $21,370.40 to be devoted to the less peculiarly productive branches of athletics. The following tables give in brief the sources of the association's income and the disposition of the receipts:

RECEIPTS.

Dues of members		$5,005.00
Interest on bank deposits		90.23
Football—		
Sales of tickets	$31,048.70	
Less guarantees and percentages paid to visiting teams	28,770.57	
		2,278.13
Baseball—		
Sales of tickets	$2,846.60	
Less guarantees and percentages paid to visiting teams	1,925.00	
		921.60
Track athletes—		
Sales of tickets	$3,815.25	
Less guarantees and percentages paid to visiting teams	22.70	
		3,792.55
Bowling contributions		1,520.97
Gymnastics—Proceeds of exhibition		501.75
Grounds—Sundry receipts		135.00
Total		$64,245.23
Available cash after paying deficit of previous year		$52,244.82

EXPENDITURES.

Contribution of the university	$2,500.00
Office expenses	2,878.27
Maintenance of grounds	4,694.61
Football	30,907.73
Baseball	5,404.17
Rowing	8,956.85
Track athletics	7,222.56
Gymnastics	858.73
Cricket	119.65
Lacrosse	190.00
Shooting	125.35
Tennis	7.00
Golf	75.00
Annapolis-West Point game	245.00
Total	$64,196.92
Total expenses	$64,196.92
Total receipts available	52,244.82
Deficit at close of fiscal year, Aug. 31, 1900	$11,952.10

Many Entries for Columbia's Games.

Three teams have entered for the military relay race at the games of Columbia University, to be held on Saturday at the Eighth Regiment Armory. These include the fastest quarter-milers of the Twenty-second Regiment of this borough and the Thirteenth and Twenty-third Regiments of Brooklyn. One hundred and seventy-five entries have been received for the open events, and there are more than 200 entries for the closed contests.

FINE AMATEUR BILLIARDS.

Cutler Makes the High Average in A. A. U. Tournament During Game with Billiter.

Albert G. Cutler, the young Boston billiard player, gave indication of his true speed last night, when he met and easily defeated the Minneapolis champion, Frank Billiter, in the sixth game of the final round of the National Class B tournament now in progress at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union. Mr. Cutler ran out the required 300 points in thirty-one innings, making thereby an average of 9.68, the highest of this year's tourney. The wonderful precision and accuracy of his shots led George Slosson, the professional expert, who was an interested witness of the game, to remark enthusiastically:

"Ten years from now there will not be a player in the world, amateur or professional, who can beat that young man. He has every quality of a billiard champion except experience. A little more than ten years ago I saw Frank Ives play at Petoskey, Mich., and I made the same prophecy for him. Young Cutler is another Ives."

Mr. Cutler is only twenty-two years old. The veteran professional's prophecy accordingly does not delay the Bostonian's honors until late in life.

Referee Isaac A. Maines called the players to the table at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. Cutler won the bank, and choosing the white ball began at once to show his mastery of the balk-line game. On his third shot in the opening inning he got the balls together, and by the most delicate nursing kept them alternately in and out of balk until twenty-seven carroms had been clicked off. Then he missed an easy cushion shot of about 18 inches. He played the shot so very slowly that his cue ball could be plainly seen to roll out of its course, something which could be due only to a defect in the table. Four innings later, however, he got the balls once more "under the hat," and ran up another long string, this time of 32 buttons, before he resigned the cue ball to his opponent. From this period on for several innings Mr. Billiter, in his customary open-table play, spread the balls so far apart that the young Bostonian could not get them together for nursing runs until his fourteenth time at the table. Then he scored a break of 15, followed in the seventeenth inning by one of 23, and two innings later by a run of 34. This brought his score up to 175, while that of his opponent at the same period of the game was 91.

From the fourteenth to the twenty-fourth inning, Mr. Cutler was at his best. In these eleven innings he scored 190 points, an average of more than 17 to the inning. The chief characteristic of his play was the adherence to real balk-line tactics, to the careful nurse and alternation of the balls in and out of balk. One feature of his game which many of the spectators were unable to appreciate because of the visual angle from arena seats was the marvelous accuracy of his long draw shots, with their effective return of the object balls to position. There were three of these in the twenty-second inning, all of them being almost the width of the table. A wonderful massé shot, which none of the spectators could fail to note, however, was made in his sixteenth inning. His cue ball was frozen between the two object balls, but he scored. Although the balls were driven to the ends of the table, he had them together again in five shots. After a run of 39 in the twenty-fourth inning, Mr. Cutler's play fell off, and he finished poorly. This was largely due to bad leaves.

Mr. Billiter eclipsed all previous performances of the tournament as a hard-shot player, but his open-table style was no match for the close game of his opponent. The scores:

Cutler—3 7 7 7 0 3 2 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 15 1 11 23 4 34 4 24 22 13 39 0 6 5 4 2 0 6. Total, 300; average, 9 21-31; high runs, 39, 37, 34, 32, 23 and 22.

Billiter—0 7 3 1 13 3 0 0 7 3 4 11 0 1 9 1 0 18 15 25 12 12 9 1 0 0 1 2 0 0. Total, 154; average, 5 4-30; high run, 26.

W. W. Kellogg of Chicago defeated William Paige of Boston by a score of 300 to 217 in the afternoon game. There was no play of particular merit in the game, but both men made brilliant rallies at times. Mr. Kellogg won out by an unfinished run of 6 points in the fifty-fourth inning, after an alternation of good, ragged, and indifferent play. The scores:

Kellogg—2 0 9 4 0 0 20 4 5 0 19 1 1 0 20 0 0 6 3 8 0 8 8 12 2 2 1 23 19 0 0 0 3 8 2 22 11 5 0 4 0 2 15 1 2 3 1 10 1 3 0 0 3 6. Total, 300; average, 5 30-54; high runs, 23, 22, 20, and 20.

Paige—0 0 8 0 7 1 4 1 16 1 0 19 0 1 0 4 0 0 6 1 1 12 1 8 1 2 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 4 2 4 3 13 3 0 5 11 4 0 8 0 16 0 17 0 0 0 2. Total, 217; average, 4 1-54; high runs, 24 and 21.

Charles G. Schmitt will play William Paige this afternoon, and John A. Hendrick will meet Frank Billiter to-night.

SHOOTING AT INTER-STATE PARK.

High Scores Made at the Shoot of Brooklyn Gun Club.

So many perfect scores were made at the shoot of the Brooklyn Gun Club at the Interstate Park traps yesterday afternoon that in a majority of the sweepstakes events the winners received little in addition to their entrance money. In the five-bird match all but three of the twelve competitors made perfect scores, and the percentage of winners was almost as large in the seven and the ten bird shoots.

Among the well-known gunners who contributed to these results were R. A. Welch of the Carteret Gun Club, who made perfect strings at five, seven, and ten birds from 30 yards; C. Feigenspan of the East Side Gun Club of Newark, N. J., who made perfect scores in all four matches; Miss Annie Oakley, who shot three perfect strings from 27 yards, and G. W. Hagedorn of the Crescent Athletic Club. The scores follow:

Five Live Birds, $3 Entrance, Handicap Rises—R. A. Welch, (30 yards,) 5; C. Feigenspan, (29 yards,) 5; Capt. Money, (29 yards,) 5; Dr. Miller, (28 yards,) 5; William Hopkins, (28 yards,) 5; Annie Oakley, (28 yards,) 5; C. M. Lincoln, (28 yards,) 5; B. James, (27 yards,) 5; B. Le Roy, (29 yards,) 4; G. W. Hagedorn, (28 yards,) 4; J. Pattern, (28 yards,) 2.

Seven Live Birds, $5 Entrance, Handicap Rises—R. A. Welch, (30 yards,) 7; C. Feigenspan, (29 yards,) 7; B. Le Roy, (29 yards,) 7; William Hopkins, (28 yards,) 7; G. W. Hagedorn, (28 yards,) 7; Annie Oakley, (27 yards,) 7; B. James, (27 yards,) 7; Harold Money, (30 yards,) 6; Capt. Money, (29 yards,) 6; Dr. Miller, (28 yards,) 6.

Ten Live Birds, $7.50 Entrance, Handicap Rise—R. A. Welch, (30 yards,) 10; C. Feigenspan, (29 yards,) 10; Capt. Money, (29 yards,) 10; Dr. Miller, (28 yards,) 10; Annie Oakley, (27 yards,) 10; Dr. G. V. Hudson, 10; B. Le Roy, (29 yards,) 9; G. W. Hagedorn, (28 yards,) 9.

Fifteen Live Birds, $10 Entrance, Handicap Rises—C. Feigenspan, (29 yards,) 15; Capt. Money, (29 yards,) 15; D. Jacks, (28 yards,) 15; R. A. Welch, (30 yards,) 14; Harold Money, (30 yards,) 14; B. Le Roy, (29 yards,) 14; William Hopkins, (28 yards,) 14.

Yale's New Football Captain.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 11.—Charles Gould, 1902, end rush on the Yale football team, was to-night elected Captain for the season of 1901 by the fifteen players who participated in the championship games this year.

Perry Hale, full back of the eleven, was also a candidate, but Gould's election was practically unanimous.

Gould has played at end on the Yale Varsity for the past two seasons, and came to college from Albany Academy, at Albany, N. Y., his home. He is twenty years of age, 5 feet 9½ inches in height, and weighs 165 pounds.

Cleverdon's Resignation Not Accepted.

Yesterday afternoon a special meeting of the football squad at New York University was held in the gymnasium for the purpose of considering the resignation of F. W. Cleverdon, the newly elected Captain. Considerable discussion arose in regard to the matter and it was left unsettled. The following were declared eligible to wear the initials "N. Y. U.": Rorke, 1901; Brennan, 1901; Young, 1901; Bergman, 1901; Hadley, 1901; Cornell, 1901; Fernald, 1901; De La Mater, 1901; Blunt, 1902; Cleverdon, 1902; Moore, 1903; Griffen, 1903; Connelly, 1903; Carsten, 1904; Tuthill, 1904, and Backora, 1904.

BASEBALL MANAGERS MEET

Nothing Definite or Official Accomplished Yesterday.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE IGNORED

"Ban" Johnson and His New League Fail to Do Anything More than Prophesy.

"Ban" Johnson, the new American Baseball League and the Protective Association of Professional Baseball Players hung over the annual meeting of the National League baseball club managers in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday like so many threatening cyclones. A meeting of the Board of Directors of the League was held in the forenoon, but the business considered was regarded as a small matter, in connection with the threats of Johnson and his American League, and the struggle in prospect with the players.

Among the lesser things considered, however, was the case of the charges against Wilbert Robinson of the St. Louis club for an assault on Umpire Gaffney. Argument that the St. Louis club be fined $500, Robinson $200, and the Captain of the club $100 for the offense was presented, but the meeting overruled this advice and finally announced that the case against Robinson was dismissed.

One case of public importance was talked of in the lobby in the allegations against the Philadelphia Club that a so-called "buzzer" or telegraphic scheme had been used to aid the Philadelphia Club in winning games on the home grounds. The evidence presented was in accordance with the facts concerning the tearing up of telegraph wires on the Philadelphia grounds by a rival ball club last August, this upheaval showing a system of wires over the diamond, which might or might not have aided the local club.

The charges were that the wires connected too near the first baseman, where the home club coach was able to get news from a watcher as to what plays the batter might use. According to allegations, this watcher, having learned the systems of signals of visiting clubs, could repeat the signs, given by the catcher to the pitcher, by watching from a window of the clubhouse, and so have a certain control of the local games.

That a system of wires was unearthed was admitted by Col. John I. Rogers of the Philadelphia Club, but he refused to admit that the wires were for the use and benefit of the Philadelphia club. He said of the discovery of the wires, that they had been placed by a local exhibition company, who had used the place for exhibition purposes, and by means of the wires, had turned the baseball grounds into a "perfect" fairyland."

Col. Rogers's argument was accepted, inasmuch as no action was taken concerning what some partisans of baseball described as a "frame-up." Ebbetts of the Brooklyn Club proposed that the Philadelphia Club be fined for its misconduct, but the case never got further than corridor gossip, and no action was taken. The meeting was finished early in the afternoon, when a call for a League meeting was issued. This, however, was postponed until late in the evening.

In the meantime "Ban" Johnson, the new American League, and the Players' Association continued to disturb the managers of the National League clubs. These had ceased to regard Johnson's league as a myth, and had begun to worry about the future of the National League clubs, for these will last but a short time further under the charter provisions of the National League.

It is supposed that Ban Johnson is looking ahead to the disruption of the National League for a chance for his new organization to get into the game in the old league cities, but Johnson as yet has made no hint of such a purpose.

The next matter of importance of the day was the application of the Players' Committee, consisting of Charles Zimmer, Peter Hough and Jennings, Secretary, and Harry Taylor, attorney for the committee and formerly first baseman of the Buffalo team, and Clark Griffiths of the Chicago team.

This committee was appointed by the players as a representative body, but the League refused to meet or recognize the committee. After some delay it was suggested that the League send a committee to confer with the new body to-day, and, though the members of the League committee had not agreed to the meeting last night, it is probable that a conference will be held.

If this meeting is held the players desire that it shall be open to the press, but to this the League has not yet agreed, and will not give a decision until to-morrow. A rumor that the players had gone to Philadelphia to consult with Johnson caused the National League managers to have something closely resembling a fit early in the forenoon, and it has proved to be a myth.

If a meeting between the players and League managers is held to-day, the players will lay special stress on their objection to the rules which permit the transfer and holding of players by clubs against the wishes of the men in question.

The only baseball trade mentioned in the course of the day was a refusal to give Jack Doyle of the New York Club for James Williams of Pittsburg.

A meeting of the League representatives was held in the evening, but the managers refused to state what had occurred. The real business of the gathering will take place to-day. Some of the baseball promoters, players, and proprietors present were: Joe Kelley, W. Rassler, W. Dohlen, Thomas Daly, Hugh Jennings, Alex Smith, and Thomas Simpson, all of Brooklyn.

Charles F. Zimmer of Pittsburg, George Dams of New York, Frank Donohue of Philadelphia, Thomas Loftus, and Clark Griffin of Chicago, Frank Selee and John Barry of Boston, George Tebeau of Denver, William Murray of Providence, Charles Dooley of Montreal, George Stalling of Detroit, A. B. Beall of Sioux City, Frank McFarland of Rochester, James Hanovan of Toronto, Canada; Howard Earl of Utica, Arthur Irwin of Boston, and Harry Taylor, attorney for the Players' Association.

Automobile Track for Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 11.—It appears to be settled that before the Summer season arrives an automobile track will have been built here for the use of many racing and other machines which will be headquartered in Newport during the Summer. Col. John Jacob Astor has gone in for racing and will have three machines here next Summer. When the season opens there will be several attempts made to break the automobile records between Newport and New York.

Opening of Brooklyn's Hockey Season.

The champion hockey team of the Crescent Athletic Club will begin practice for the season to-morrow night, when the Clermont Avenue Rink will open for the season. From present indications the same men will play on the team this season. The only probable change will be among the backs, Dr. Hurty having announced his retirement. Should the doctor stick to his decision, the club has a good man for his place in Lifton, who has left the Brooklyn Skating Club seven and cast his lot with the Crescent Athletic Club players.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—Mile; selling. Petit Maitre, 108, (Boland,) 1; Locust Blossom, 117, 2; Heroics, 120, 3. Time—1:43. Six furlongs. Add, 110, (McJoynt,) 1; Matio, 105, 2; Gray Daily, 103, 3. Time—1:15⅘. Mile and an eighth. Beana, 103, (McGinn,) 1; Governor Boyd, 98, 2; Bert Davis, 96, 3. Time—1:56. Six and a half furlongs, handicap. Georgie, 105, (T. Walsh,) 1; Sevoy, 118, 2; Aloha II., 100, 3. Time—1:21. Mile and seventy yards. Dandy H., 107, (Dale,) 1; Jessie Jarboe, 107, 2; Belle of Orleans, 110, 3. Time—1:47¼. Six furlongs. Midsummer, 96, (Wilkerson,) 1; Fleuron, 109, 2; Diana Fonso, 96, 3. Time—1:14¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Five Furlongs—Tenny Belle, 101 pounds, (Dominick,) 1; Cougar, 109, 2; Flatterer, 104, 3. Time—1:00⅘. Mile—Socialist, 104 pounds, (Dominick,) 1; Tyr, 82, 2; Olinthus 104, 3. Time—1:39¾. Five and One-half Furlongs—Vantine, 109 pounds, (Mounce,) 1; Tizola, 99, 2; Taima, 102, 3. Time—1:07. Six Furlongs—Theory, 104 pounds, (O'Connor,) 1; St. Cuthbert, 109, 2; Good Hope, 99, 3. Time—1:13¼. Seven Furlongs—Owensboro, 102, (Coburn,) 1; Wyoming, 104, 2; Snipps, 112, 3. Time 1:26½. One Mile and a Sixteenth, Handicap—Dr. Bernays, 108 pounds, (Dominick,) 1; Flush of Gold, 100, 2; Florisar, 106, 3. Time—1:46⅘.

Races for Skaters on Christmas.

Over twenty-five of the fastest amateur ice skaters of this country will compete in the half-mile scratch race to be held at Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., on Christmas afternoon at 2 o'clock. Letts, Meyer, Sarony, Arkell, Swan, Copeland, MacDonald, Homfeck, Reeves, McPartland, Sage, Thomas, Gibbs, Pallister, Wray, Holland, O'Connor, and Le Roy See have entered.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New York Wins Two of the Three Matches with Knickerbocker A. C.

The New York Athletic Club bowlers won two of their three matches with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club five, in the Athletic Bowling League series, on the New York's alleys last night. The scores:

NEW YORK A. C.				KNICKERB'K'R A. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Breen	181	142	190	Johnson	214	158	147
Booth	150	182	103	Davies	152	184	181
Kling'h'r	173	183	171	Seymore	183	173	151
Arnold	159	175	212	Parker	183	207	160
Clute	138	204	191	Safford	193	140	211
Total	801	886	927	Total	875	862	850

In the National League tournament on Starr's alleys last night the bowlers of the Roseville Athletic Association of Newark won three straight games from the Corinthian five. The scores:

ROSEVILLE A. A.				CORINTHIAN B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Pierson	190	190	180	S. Walter	176	171	195
Van Ness	178	188	219	T. Walter	199	146	149
Wood	193	146	193	Mulford	161	150	191
Diederick	174	228	171	Zollinger	167	170	169
Meyer	173	172	187	Clinch	201	172	191
Total	908	923	950	Total	904	809	895

Company K of the Twelfth Regiment won two of its three matches with Company E in the regimental bowling league, on the armory alleys last night. The scores:

COMPANY E.				COMPANY K.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Sherer	70	103	86	Myers	117	95	109
Coloe	91	112	110	Osborn	128	132	120
McKenna	107	83	104	Naidoff	74	93	91
Auman	113	114	144	Michaels	89	71	110
Van Epps	96	94	103	Butler	104	103	184
Total	477	506	555	Total	512	498	614

All six teams broke even in the Bank Clerks' League tournament on Reid's Church Street alleys last night, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Bank of the Manhattan Company—Fowler, 158; Heywood, 178; Pickard, 152; Meserole, 142; McNeil, 152. Total, 782.

Plaza Bank—Blackledge, 147; Bouton, 132; Cook, 145; Le Gost, 167; Ahrens, 150. Total, 741.

SECOND GAME.—Plaza Bank—Blackledge, 200; Bouton, 113; Cook, 168; Le Gost, 175; Ahrens, 143. Total, 799.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Watson, 152; Denman, 117; Hake, 133; Smith, 157; Hill, 215. Total, 774.

THIRD GAME.—Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Watson, 170; Denman, 125; Hake, 150; Smith, 180; Hill, 179. Total, 804.

Bank of the Manhattan Company—Fowler, 160; Heywood, 170; Pickard, 129; Meserole, 162; McNeil, 174. Total, 795.

FOURTH GAME.—Continental National Bank—Grebe, 174; Allen, 124; Pickard, 156; White, 146; Weiler, 133. Total, 733.

Hanover National Bank—Duncan, 128; Nelson, 121; McLean, 95; Langdon, 104; Nieman, 156. Total, 804.

FIFTH GAME.—Hanover National Bank—Duncan, 126; Nelson, 143; Moorhead, 152; Langdon, 145; Nieman, 173. Total, 739.

Hudson River Park—Gerdes, 106; Abrams, 139; Johnson, 126; Lickley, 167; Robson, 131. 669.

SIXTH GAME.—Hudson River Bank—Gerdes, 172; Abrams, 130; Johnson, 137; Lickley, 113; Robson, 166. Total, 718.

Continental National Bank—Grebe, 133; Allen, 104; Pickard, 137; White, 170; Weiler, 134. Total, 678.

In the North Side League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace Alleys last night Blanchard of the Claremont team scored 225 on seven strikes and two spares and tied the individual high score of the tournament. The Hookers were short a man and the Claremonts won three games. The scores:

HOOKER B. C.				CLAREMONT B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Jung	159	182	143	Reinhardt	189	162	148
Heins	166	207	157	B. Fields	147	141	165
Van Liehn	144	160	165	C. Fields	176	162	141
Ford	161	136	175	Blanchard	225	187	225
				Weisker	172	180	204
Total	630	685	643	Total	809	832	883

The Rosedale team won both their games in the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia alleys last night, defeating the Owl and the Grove Hill teams. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Owl Bowling Club—Sauer, 153; Grabenstein, 172; Vollmeyer, 144; Pleines, 154; Stearn, 145. Total, 788.

Rosedale Bowling Club—C. Sievers, 187; Henry Mesloh, 160; Herman Mesloh, 161; Kessler, 168; A. Sievers, 212. Total, 888.

SECOND GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—C. Sievers, 161; Henry Mesloh, 180; Herman Mesloh, 196; Kessler, 214; A. Sievers, 157. Total, 908.

Grove Hill Bowling Club—Poss, 164; Voigt, 146; Robitzek, 106; Soffel, 141; Ireland, 160. Total, 717.

THIRD GAME.—Owl Bowling Club—Sauer, 174; Grabenstein, 171; Vollmeyer, 132; Pleines, 140; Stearn, 160. Total, 777.

Grove Hill Bowling Club—Poss, 146; Voigt, 223; Robitzek, 170; Soffel, 158; Ireland, 143. Total, 840.

The Belvideres obtained second place in the Harlem League by their victory over the Knickerbockers last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Premier Bowling Club—E. R. Moses, 184; Koenig, 155; Davison, 154; Ullman, 170; L. Moses, 138. Total, 801. Eleventh frame, 92.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 158; La Forest, 149; Snyder, 162; Pump, 178; Lehrbach, 154. Total, 801. Eleventh frame, 97.

SECOND GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 145; Huncken, 169; Howard, 182; Lockwood, 176; Helles, 194. Total, 866.

Premier Bowling Club—E. R. Moses, 190; Koenig, 175; Davison, 133; Ullman, 172; L. Moses, 160. Total, 830.

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 157; La Forest, 178; Snyder, 179; Pump, 171; Lehrbach, 182. Total, 867.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 205; Huncken, 167; Howard, 160; Lockwood, 172; Helles, 189. Total, 893.

The Franklin Trust Company won two matches in the Brooklyn Bank Clerks' League tournament, on Knubel's alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Manufacturers' National Bank—Weeks, 122; Francis, 118; Kelly, Jr., 174; Haslach, 113; Cheshire, 139. Total, 666.

Franklin Trust Company—Denlinger, 149; J. L. Griffin, 170; Denny, 196; J. E. Griffin, 153; Rushmore, 168. Total, 806.

SECOND GAME.—Franklin Trust Company—Denlinger, 189; J. L. Griffin, 156; Denny, 125; J. E. Griffin, 149; Rushmore, 149. Total, 777.

Manufacturers' Trust Company—Norregard, 149; Paddock, 151; Noyes, 148; Whitlock, 183; Rider, 143. Total, 774.

THIRD GAME.—Manufacturers' Trust Company—Norregard, 171; Paddock, 113; Noyes, 125; Whitlock, 169; Rider, 211. Total, 789.

Manufacturers' National Bank—Weeks, 140; Francis, 125; Kelly, 132; Haslach, 161; Cheshire, 103. Total, 661.

The Williamsburg Wheelmen outrolled the Montauk and the Carroll Park Wheelmen in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Montauk Wheelmen—Baer, 118; Grimm, 128; Holzinger, 119; Zippman, 108; Burt, 137. Total, 605.

Williamsburg Wheelmen—De Graff, 121; McPhee, 156; Hibson, 121; Campbell, 116; Schroeder, 148. Total, 862.

SECOND GAME.—Carroll Park Wheelmen—Speilman, 206; Degenhardt, 247; Nash, 157; Watjen, 177; J. Degenhardt, 153. Total, 940.

Montauk Wheelmen—Grimm, 132; Baier, 185; Holzinger, 144; Zippman, 115; Burt, 151. Total, 727.

THIRD GAME.—Williamsburg Wheelmen—De Graff, 117; McPhee, 121; Hibson, 117; Campbell, 100; Schroeder, 115. Total, 757.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Spellman, 123; Degenhradt, 189; Nash, 163; Watjen, 157; J. Degenhardt, 163. Total, 735.

The Palace bowlers outrolled the Columbia and American Owl teams in the American National tournament on the Germania alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—American Owl Bowling Club—Hampel, 133; Rentsch, 164; Moore, 172; Wichterman, 152; Richeman, 184. Total, 805.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 176; Hertzog, 158; Coulon, 158; Beinert, 142; Jackson, 205. Total, 837.

SECOND GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—Drew, 165; Smith, 121; McNally, 178; Roche, 193; Taylor, 150. Total, 812.

American Owl Bowling Club—Hampel, 154; Rentsch, 166; Moore, 153; Wichterman, 135; Richeman, 138. Total, 786.

THIRD GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 187; Hertzog, 158; Coulon, 175; Beinert, 198; Jackson, 190. Total, 908.

Columbia Bowling Club—Drew, 166; Smith, 183; McNally, 144; Roche, 169; Taylor, 190. Total, 852.

Philadelphos Council outrolled Fulton and Gramercy Councils in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Fulton Council—Lovell, 132; Schmidt, 159; Hamel, 138; Herbert, 135; Fernbach, 156. Total, 720.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 192; Medicus, 167; Vandekar, 199; Bierschenck, 166; Jenkins, 175. Total, 899.

SECOND GAME.—Gramercy Council—Christman, 171; Squires, 165; Klensing, 99; Andrews, 125; Bodenstein, 157. Total, 717.

Fulton Council—Lovell, 128; Powell, 138; Hamel, 191; Herbert, 174; Fernbach, 148. Total, 777.

THIRD GAME.—Philadelphos Council—Martin, 212; Medicus, 168; Vandekar, 178; Bierschenck, 160; Jenkins, 214. Total, 927.

Gramercy Council—Christman, 192; Squires, 117; Klensing, 115; Andrews, 150; Bodenstein, 173. Total, 747.

Commercial Bowling League.

A meeting to organize the Commercial Bowling League, which was held at Reid's Church Street alleys last night, was attended by delegates representing thirteen prominent business houses of Manhattan. It was decided to begin the tournament on the Monarch alleys, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, on Dec. 21, and another meeting to arrange the schedule will be held next Monday evening, when it is expected that several additional houses will apply for admission.

It is hoped to form a league of eighteen or twenty-one teams, and applications will be welcomed from any business house, either large or small, wholesale or retail, in the Borough of Manhattan. Applications for membership may be sent to President Wenzel or Secretary Buck, at Reid's alleys, 200 Church Street.

Bowling Games To-night.

The schedule of games in the principal local bowling tournaments this evening is as follows:

Columbia League Tournament—Phoenix, Empire City, and Bank Clerks' Bowling Clubs. Schlesing's Columbia Alleys.

Harlem League Tournament—Corinthian, Lafayette, and Cyclone Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

National League Tournament—New York Athletic Club and Fidelis Bowling Club. Starr's alleys.

American National Tournament—Germania, Corinthian, and Bleecker Bowling Clubs. Thum's Germania Alleys.

North Side League Tournament—Home City and Knickerbocker Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace Alleys.

Archdiocesan Union League Tournament—Columbus Catholic Club No. 2, Holy Cross, Lyceum No. 2, and Spalding Literary Union No. 1. Thumann's Colonial Hall Alleys.

Life Insurance League—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Germania Life Insurance Company, and Mutual Life Insurance Company. Ehler's alleys.

Greater New York Tournament—Amerstoft, Echo, and Arlington Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

Long Island League Tournament — Bedford, Echo, and Imperial Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League Tournament—Fern, Long Island, and Dauntless Councils. Trainor's alleys.

Yawl Adele's Fast Trip.

Capt. C.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 327 and 406—Charles F. W. Neely, appellant, vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal, &c.—Argument continued by John D. Lindsay for the appellant, by Assistant Attorney General Beck for appellee, and concluded by John D. Lindsay for the appellant.

281.—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. Ann Warren et al.—Argument commenced by Branch K. Miller for the petitioner and continued by Wheeler H. Peckham for the respondents.

Adjourned until Thursday. Call for Thursday: 231, 226, 129, 130, 43, 44, 94, 136, 137, 138.

Calendars for Wednesday, Dec. 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

33—U. S. vs. Borgfeldt.
34—U. S. vs. Hensel.
129—Bigley vs. N. Y. & Porto Rico SS. Co.
130—Huns vs. same.
131—Forgeson vs. Hay.
36—2d Av. R. R. Co. vs. Barton.
38—McCaffrey vs. The M. Vandercook.
37—Central R. R. of N. J. vs. same.
38—Wright vs. Smith.
39—Packer vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J. Opens in Room 47, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

46—Plaget Novelty Co. vs. Handley.
20—Williams Co. vs. Miller, Du Brul & Peters Mfg. Co.
21—Rosenblatt vs. Fraser Tablet Co.
34—Crocker vs. Oakes.
65—Kilgour vs. Scott.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43, P. O. Building, at 12 M. Customs appeals.

12—U. S. vs. McLeod.
12—Same vs. Murray.
15—Same vs. Schoverling, Daly & Gales.
19—Keene Sutteris Co. vs. U. S.
21—U. S. vs. Rosensteil.
27—U. S. vs. Beer.
28—McGibbon vs. U. S.
30—Wildermann vs. same.
37—Freil vs. same.
50—Barrett vs. same.
58—U. S. vs. Boyd & Sutton Co.
73—Vandergrift vs. U. S.
78—Davies-Turner Co. vs. same.
81—Russman, Gallard & Co. vs. same.
82—Graef vs. same.
84—Herrmann & Guinzburg vs. same.
25—C. Hensel, Bruchman & Co.
88—Hensel, Bruchman & Co. vs. U. S.
106—Calhoun, Robbins & Co. vs. same.
107—Renault & Niederstadt vs. same.
108—Stewart, Howe & May vs. U. S.
114—U. S. vs. Lee, Tweedy & Co.
116—Neuss, Hesslein & Co. vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings.

Motions.

In re James A. Lyon.
In re Leo Gassner.
In re Henry Hotheimer.
In re Daniel Lehmann.
In re J. Morris Plopinger.
In re Durant, McLean Co.
In re Horace E. Biddell.
In re S. & H. Goodman.
In re M. C. Boynton & Co.
In re Samuel Knobel.
In re John L. Farwell.
In re Raphael Aiseman
In re Elias Marks.
In re Barbara Welsch.
In re Samuel Elmhorn.
In re Max Gelula.
In re Max Stockert.
In re Al. J. Farmer.
In re Block & Vander-Wheelen.
In re Schwartz & Marcus et al.

Bankruptcy.

3477—J. F. Smith & Co. vs. Gilbert.
2358—McFarland & Co.
3145—Bernard Edelman.
3131—Lasker & Bro.

Discharges.

2856—Byron C. Howell.
2948—Samuel J. Hart.
3059—Chris. Nally.
2949—Helen H. Hart.
3097—Julius Schledorn.
3036—Dr. Ernest Lillis.
3084—Henry Hart.
2642—Henry Tepper.
2902—Anna J. Lawris.
3074—Rudolph Bohm.
2776—Morris Boom.
2941—Louis Kahn.
3040—S. & K. Rosenberg

Under objection.

1963—Albert Krumenacker.
2986—George N. Bissell.
2739—Palma Bracca.
3018—Mary E. Ball.

Adjourned cases.

2857—J. L. Farwell.
1744—D. & A. Hirschberg.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Hinckel, appellant, vs. Stevens.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

Rodanbaugh, appellant, vs. Schweitzer.—Question certified answered in the affirmative and the orders of the Appellate Division and Special Term reversed, with costs to appellant, and judgment of Municipal Court affirmed.

In re application of Mum to vacate assessment.—Order reversed and petition dismissed, with costs.

Simpson and another vs. Jersey City Contracting Company, appellant.—Question certified answered in the affirmative and the order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

In re Hamilton County Treasurer, appellant, vs. Veith.—First question certified answered in the affirmative and the second and third in the negative, the order reversed, and the original order in supplementary proceedings reinstated.

In re Hawkins, respondent, vs. Schweitzer.—Question certified answered in the affirmative and the orders of the Appellate Division and Special Term reversed and the proceedings dismissed, with costs.

Bradley and another vs. Bradley, appellant.—Questions certified answered in the negative and the interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs.

In re Loper and another, appellants, vs. Slattery and another.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Neun vs. Rochester Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Miller vs. Leo, appellant.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff.

Bagley vs. Carthage and Watertown Railroad Company, appellant; same vs. Town of Yonkers et al., New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, appellant; Davis vs. Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Honor, appellant; Mansfield, appellant, vs. Mayor of New York; Gustaicusin & Slattery, appellants, vs. Mayor of New York; Twiss vs. City of Rochester, appellant; McLean vs. Ryan, appellant; Graves Elevator Company vs. Callanan, appellant; Stillwell, appellant, vs. Boyer et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

To-day's calendar: 788, 789, 771, 801, 809, 811, 807, 795.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

46—McCann vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. Ry. Co.
48—In re Kaufman.
49—Jack vs. McCabe.
50—Baker vs. City of New York.
52—Cash, Jr., vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
53—Lowry vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
55—Polack vs. Minkal.
2—People, &c., vs. Sherlock.
47—Kervan vs. Townsend.
32—Steves vs. Sinclair.
7—Hoes vs. Ocean SS. Co.
61—Condon vs. Church of St. Augustine et al.
62—Malloy vs. Man. Ry. Co.
64—Hentz vs. Havemeyer.
80—Hurley vs. Roosevelt.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Ludwig vs. Manhat. Ry. Co.
2—Strong vs. same.
3—Dodge vs. La Bau.
4—Oglesby vs. Standard Shoe Machinery Co.
5—Marx vs. Marx.
6—English vs. McIntire.
7—In re U. S. Fidelity Co.
8—Wallace vs. Board of Education.
9—Maxson vs. Maxson.
10—Arlt vs. Whitlock.
11—In re Weil.
12—Dawson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13—N. Y. Building Loan Banking vs. Rasmusson.
14—Storm vs. City Tr., Safe Deposit, &c., Co.
15—Trust vs. same.
16—Trust vs. Lomas.
17—Jaubert vs. Consol. Gas Co.
18—Gluck vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
19—Dubois vs. Tacomet.
20—Neville vs. Swanton.
21—Morill vs. Chintman.
22—Hutchinson vs. Sheldon.
23—Wile vs. Howard.
24—Hofeller vs. Vianeola
25—Clark vs. Hall.
26—Shuttleworth vs. Hilton.
27—O'Donaghue vs. Volkenberg.
28—In re Leonard.
29—Shea vs. Fredenbergh.
30—Leverich vs. Bradford.
31—Winston vs. Leeson.
32—Kniffin vs. Saranac Lake Hotel Co.
33—Brightson vs. H. B. Claflin Co.
34—Merchants' Ins. Co. vs. Falconer Co.
35—Johnson vs. Wilson.
36—Royal vs. City of New York.
37—Foley vs. Watts.
38—Woodruff vs. Hunter.
39—McGauley vs. Sprague Elec. El. Co.
40—Rogers vs. Rogers.
41—McGowan vs. McGowan.
42—Ringler & Co. vs. Newman.
43—Matteson vs. Van Tassel.
44—Morris vs. Townshend.
45—Manahan vs. Manahan.
46—In re Bowes.
47—Kyritz vs. City of New York.
48—Prout vs. Kehoe.
49—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
50—Holman vs. Goslin.
51—Hoffman vs. Fitzkow.
52—Tapohan vs. Christman.
58—Krone vs. Hosch.
54—Tishaam vs. Moskowitz.
55—Weissman vs. Weissman.
56—Ralbach vs. Wallach.
57—Manahan vs. Manahan.
58—Upson vs. Hesselson
59—Simons vs. Poerschke.
60—Graves vs. Graves.
61—In re Wright.
62—Lazarus vs. Feltner.
63—In re Hutcheson.
64—Heuffel & Esser Co. vs. H. S. Crocker Co.
65—Benedict vs. Benedict.
66—Clifford vs. Hilliard.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

2224—Samar... Samandovitz.
2227—Castka vs. Castka.
2226—Flint vs. Flint.
1996—Ettlinger vs. Ettlinger.
2211—Jones vs. Garr.
2006—Goldfinger vs. Goldfinger.
2202—Maurier vs. Maurier.
1589—Butler vs. Cutler.
1504—Steinhauer vs. Steinhauer.
1980—Schneider vs. Schneider.
2210—Root vs. Root.
2212—Cole vs. Cole.
2216—Spatalovitch vs. Spatalovitch.
2218—Burke vs. Burke.
2219—Rosenbaum vs. Rosenbaum.
2223—Hoffberg vs. Hoffberg.
2228—Sloan vs. Sloan.
2175—Malinska vs. Malinska.
1986—Jorden vs. Jorden.
2231—Waters vs. Waters
2232—Jullen vs. Jullen.
2234—Keresey vs. Keresey.
2235—Sautriano vs. Sautriano.
2236—Seaman vs. Seaman.
2237—Botzer vs. Botzer.
2214—Richardson vs. Richardson.
2489—Mitchell vs. Mitchell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1515—Zweck vs. Irvine.
1605—Episcopo vs. Mayer, &c.
2132—Flanagan vs. Robbins.
1701—Arkawa vs. Futterman.
2009—Kearney vs. Fringle.

1626—De Biase vs. Hatfield.
1390—McLaughlin vs. Singer.
1638—Lowenthal vs. Clauss.
1649—Fell vs. Hoerle.
1666—Kellar vs. Kinges.
1679—Deeves vs. Stokes.
1668—Donnelly vs. Majewski.
1667—Megrue vs. Taylor
1688—Same vs. same.
1711—McAlpin vs. Jackman.
1712—Morrison vs. Lawson.
1754—Thorn vs. Fried.
2482—White vs. Finch.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2186.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

1—Nathan Musher.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Schwarzkopf, and Hooker for the People.

1—James Morris.
2—Henry Young.
3—Giovanni Fassani.
4—Alexander Stewart.
5—Kate Tibbetts, alias Kate Schuman.
6—Arnold Hunger.
7—Francesco Mauscusco

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from the calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Cases on.

7675—Deery vs. Butler.
7523—Chapman vs. Dempsey.
6398—Holland vs. Ryder
7946—Tamsen vs. Butler.
5863—Leeson vs. City of New York.
5364—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

1646—W. C. Loftus Co. vs. Bennett.
1647—Loftus vs. same.
1538—Winston vs. Ludden.
3865—Van Mechow vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.
1475—Heathcote vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1723—Mankiewicz vs. same.
1384—Fisher vs. same.
6354—Washington vs. Bank for Savings.
2001—Turner vs. Schell.
1901—McInerney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4382—Frank vs. Spiegelberg.
2125—Jansen vs. Consol. Gas Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2324.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

1847—Olsen vs. Kerl.
1165—Zurinsky vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1025—Ruppert vs. Rose.
1912—Tilkin vs. Moscow Benefit Society.
1917—Same vs. Schlesower Ind. Society.
1128—Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1107—Rogers vs. Wohlfeil.
2046—Schlaenger vs. Meyer.
605—Alexander vs. Rogers.
3030—Weinstein vs. Ind. Order Sons of A.
2488—Panich vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3334½—Bueb vs. Geratz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in General Term Room, second floor, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

917—Ruppert vs. Stein.
1832—Kroll vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
969—Sergansky vs. Snitow.
1712—Oerter vs. Hanauer.
1978—Bloch vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1979—Cosmopolitan R'g'e Co., H. F. Reed Lead Works.
1980—Ewert vs. Kriegsman.
1983—Donnelly vs. Daly vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1687—Megrue vs. Taylor
1688—Same vs. same.
1711—McAlpin vs. Jackman.
1712—Morrison vs. Lawson.
1754—Thorn vs. Fried.
2482—White vs. Finch.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1627—Dermody vs. Weilbrook.
1176—Rosenthal vs. Lancashire Ins. Co.
1188—Same vs. Palatine Ins. Co.
296—Abrahams vs. Cohen.
1179—Rosenthal vs. Transatlantic Fire Ins. Co.
1180—Same vs. Law Union & C. & Life Ins. Co.
1181—Same vs. Manchester Fire Ins. Co.
1182—Same vs. Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
1668—Kornreich vs. Fargo.
674—Mehrhoff vs. Clark.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3217—Smith vs. Rankin.
3318—Barnes vs. same.
3177—Robinson vs. Grant.
2380—Columbia Electric Supply Co. vs. Duncan.
2246—Eisenbud vs. Glassman.
3076—Sugerman vs. Feldstein.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1989.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gray for the People. Motions must be noticed for 10:30 A. M. All motions and ex parte matters will be disposed of prior to 11 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11 A. M.

1—Isaac Nathan.
2—George Talbot.
3—Charles Hunter.
4—Joseph Branson.
5—James Kenney.
6—Simon Zaratsky.
7—Giovanni E. Ragone.
8—Christian Baumbach.
9—William B. Johnson.
10—Richard Freeman.
11—Edward M. Newman.
12—Max Appell.
13—Samuel A. Phillips. Pleadings.
1—Edward Berger.
2—Samuel Beatly.
3—James Clark.
4—John Day.
5—John De Frank.
6—John Kenny.
7—John Murray.
8—William Morris.
9—Patrick Sullivan.
10—John Smith.
11—Frank Ullman.
12—Walter Wilson.
13—Emil Metzke.
14—Leroy Faust.
15—William Neville.
16—Emile Tiscornia, Joseph Perretti.
17—Frank Forman.
18—John Chamberlain.
19—James Cunningham.
20—John O'Rourke.
21—Yan Sonya.
22—Mary Nelson.
23—Patrick Sullivan, Joseph Johnson.
24—Louis Schantz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Gordon, O'Connor, and Skidmore for the People.

1—Henry Zelmer.
2—Lorenso Capucci.
3—Isaac Kahn.
4—William Anderson.
5—John T. Bradley.
6—Charles E. Mather.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Cowan, Herman, Gordon, and Carr for the People.

1—Nathan Musher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blumenthal and McCann for the People.

1—William Harris.
2—William D. Young.
3—James Marshall.
4—Allen H. Smades.
5—George Summers, John Bryan.
6—Henry Wilson.
7—Frederick Schults.
8—Morris Goldberg.
9—Salvator Corana.
10—James McTaggart.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Norberth Pfeffer vs. Philip Kling et al.—William H. Ricketts.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Simon Greenberg vs. Nathan Diringer—Simon Greenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Oscar M. Waterman vs. Sarah Waterman—Sarah Waterman.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Francis C. Neale vs. Walter J. Alden et al.—Thomas Adams, Jr.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Cheevers—Charles D. Olendorf. Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Lee—Arthur Hopkins vs. Dressner—Eugene Seligman. Bostwick vs. Sire—Edward Browne. Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Weibel—Leopold Wallach. Union Trust Company vs. Driggs—Frederick Spiegelberg. Herrick vs. Updike—Paul Hellinger.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Fletcher vs. Ferris, (two cases.)—John C. Coleman. Burke vs. Smith—Mortimer C. Adams. Brown vs. Constantian—Charles A. Hess. Carpenter vs. Archer—Julius M. Mayer. Adee vs. Adee—Alfred Lauterbach. Kernaghan vs. Kernaghan—Henry W. Bookstaver.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Sugden vs. Magnolia Metal Company—William J. O'Sullivan.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Mulstead vs. Betts; Koburger vs. same; Yuengling vs. same, (two cases;) Lilienthal vs. same; Schelhasse vs. same; Frank vs. same; Deckerscheid vs. same—John H. Judge.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

574—People vs. Epaski.
521—Dreeland vs. Abraham.
475—Bonner vs. McElhinny.
518—Scribner vs. Water Commissioners, &c.
523—Manice vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
529—Matter of McCabe.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Herrick, J.; Part IV., Dickey, J.; Part V., Houghton, J. Day calendar.

3670—Werner vs. E. H. R. R.
3530—McGurk vs. same.
3539—Finney vs. B. H. R. R.
7774—Shuro vs. B. H. R. R.
3712—Carr vs. Swanton.
3719—Von Haller vs. Stewart.
3721—Kreth vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3038—Strong vs. B. H. R. R.
3078—Aherne vs. Plate.
3263—Riker vs. Price.
8001—McCarren vs. Naughton.
8455—Bernstein vs. Zimmerman.
8184—Fitzgerald vs. Roulston.
8158—Lacy vs. B. H. R. R.
8039—Devers vs. Stoecker.
8149—Reilly vs. Hamilton Trust Co.
8356—Dockery vs. B'k'n Dist. Tel. Co.
8447—Wagenblast vs. B. H. R. R.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

1886—Quick vs. Nassau R. R.
8618—Pettit vs. B. H. R. R.
2872—Richters vs. Tyler.
3610—Siegel vs. Boynton
3734—Engel vs. B. H. R. R.
3735—Smith vs. Sheridan.
3737—Gottschalk vs. Fischer.
3739—Oeters vs. B. H. R. R.
3740—Van Tassel vs. same.
3741—Collier vs. Collier.
3742—Porter vs. McLinden.
3744—Wilson vs. Meyer.
3745—McNamara vs. B. H. R. R.
3748—Camso vs. same.
3749—Mancuso vs. same.
3751—Lederdyk vs. C. I. & B'klyn R. R.
3752—Boughal vs. Doherty.
3753—Murray vs. Quinn.
3756—Sodenberg vs. B. H. R. R.
3758—Mations vs. same.
3759—Abruzzo vs. same.
3761—Scranton vs. same.
3762—Norelius vs. B. H. R. R.
3762—Van Nostrand vs. Palmer.
3764—Cappell vs. B. H. R. R.
3770—Stephens vs. Nassau R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3827.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term—For Trials. Marean, J. Munoh.

1218—McLoughlin vs. B. Union El. R. R. Co.
1219—Weed vs. same.
1222—Finley vs. same.
1222—Hagerman vs. Brooklyn Union El. R. R. Co.
1223—Giangrasso vs. Giangrasso.
1237—Nelson vs. Streeter.
1238—Brower vs. Place.
1239—Brower vs. Maddock.
1240—Brower vs. estate of Henry Marshall.
1187—Braun vs. Rutan.
1582—Glynn vs. Tumalty
1186—Berg vs. Berg.
1197—Humphrey vs. Cull.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Motions. Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY—Part I.—Aspinall, J. Opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs. Hendrickson.
Same vs. Stevenson.
Same vs. Willis.
Same vs. Girard.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY—Part II.—Hurd, J. Opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs. Daniel Doody.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Opens at 10 A. M.
The wills of Charles R. Meyer, (to reopen probate;) Rachel L. Loud, Edwin M. Bushnell, and Emma A. Weems.
The accounting in the estates of George W. Mead, Margaret Clinton, Joseph Haggerty, Ellen McMahon, Julia Leavy, Edward A. Wooley, Edward W. Milligan, Charlotte Hayward, Albert Tilotson, James Dolan, Ida Zolle, Isaac E. Hoagland, Catharine Frank, Michael Hynes, Alida M. Lemers, Elizabeth Enright, Hannah D. Herriman, Andrew McEnaney, Matthew McEnaney, Betty Astle, Henry E. Valentine, Patrick V. Hickey, (two motions,) and Jacob Dulls.
The estates of Daniel J. Friel, Caroline Broisted, Bertt A. Blanke, John Bellmer, Catharine Ochman, and Hannah B. Merritt.
The administrations of John T. Sharpliss and Michael F. Wall.
The transfer tax of Robert Fairlie.
Contested calendar at 10:30 o'clock: No. 73—Estate of James J. Cotter. No. 44—Will of Jacob Duram.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT Special Term—Maddox, J.—Abel vs. Russell—William Wilson. In re Devoe—M. D. Campbell. Kein vs. Schwarbold—John E. Van Ostrand. O'Hearne vs. Nash—Charles G. Grim.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Rutter vs. Bishop—William H. Willis.

Committee Appointed—Kings County.

In re Joseph Prince, an incompetent—James T. Williamson.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT, QUEENS COUNTY—Trial Term.—Garretson, J. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

634—Weisse vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
668—Curry vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
674—Brady vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
683—Hervy vs. same.
684—Archambault vs. same.
690—Klepe vs. same.
400—Stannard vs. Whitestone Forge & Con. Co.
696—Gilbert vs. 3d Av. R. R.

Highest number reached on day calendar, 705.

703—Tillinghast vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
495—Sesselman vs. Met. St. R. R.
488—Shaw vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
493—Hubbell vs. Met. St. R. R.
505—Yaeger vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
675—Grieb vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
676—Napir vs. same.
677—Lambke vs. same.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Westchester County—Keogh, J. Day calendar.

1714—Byron vs. Roberts
23—Schragg vs. Yonkers Railroad Co.
89—Mulready vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
42—Werner vs. Hearst.
42—Wagar vs. Hearst.
47—Daly vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
55—Fitzpatrick vs. T., W. P. & M. Ry. Co.
60—Baker vs. Otis Elevator Co.
66—Smith vs. Martin.
61—Montford vs. Scott.
88—Wheeler vs. Cherrier
91—Sutton vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
109—Brady vs. Brooklyn Heights Co.
26—Traitel vs. Reilly.
104—Stewart vs. Hydraulic Constr. Co.
105—Crawford vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
107—Reynolds vs. rector, &c., St. Peter's Church.
111—Wood vs. Metropolitan St. Ry. Co.
112—Hedgeman vs. Reilly.
54—Kelleher vs. Met. St. Ry Co.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
(STEWART BUILDING,)
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 3, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1900 to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;
Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;
Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;
Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

before the first day of January, 1901, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1900, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected in addition to the amount thereof, and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1901, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the first day of October, 1900, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1900 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 916 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—At a general meeting of the stockholders of the ELLERY HOWARD COMPANY held October 26, 1900, on due notice, the following resolution was passed, more than a majority of the capital stock being represented and voting in favor of the said resolution. That resolution is as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the Ellery Howard Company discontinue its business as a corporation and surrender to the State of West Virginia its charter and corporate existence and be dissolved." WM. P. ELLERY, President.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RUTH LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against PATRICK J. QUIRK, et al., defendants.—Summons. To the said Patrick J. Quirk; Ella V. Eisenhuth and John W. Eisenhuth, husband of the said Ella V. Eisenhuth; Mary L. James and ——— James, husband of the said Mary L. James; Mary Simpson, Stewart H. Chisholm and ——— Chisholm, wife of the said Stewart H. Chisholm, Reed & Barton, defendants.—Summons: New York is the city and county in which the plaintiff desires to try this action.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 19th, 1900.

GEORGE WADDINGTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Mary L. James and ——— James, husband of the said Mary L. James, and Mary Simpson:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James A. Blanchard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eleventh December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said Supreme Court and of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

Dated 11th December, 1900.

GEORGE WADDINGTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d12-law7W

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, COUNTY of New York.—JOHN CONKLIN, Plaintiff, against JOHN ZEEMAN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 20th, 1900.

WOODS & BARNES,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To John Zeeman, Esq., the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of November, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and State of New York, (the order on the 17th day of November, 1900, and the summons and filed complaint on the 24th day of October, 1900,) as said order was amended by the order of Hon. George P. Andrews, dated the 19th day of November, 1900, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 19th day of November, 1900.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1900. Yours, &c.,

WOODS & BARNES,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 35 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.
n21-law7wW

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against ROBERT McNEILL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-second Street distant one hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, and running thence westwardly along Thirty-second Street fifty feet; thence northwardly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred and thirty-nine feet five inches, to land now or late of Samuel Osgood; thence southeasterly along the land of Samuel Osgood fifty feet one inch to a point distant one hundred feet westerly in a straight line from Seventh Avenue; thence southwardly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-one feet ten inches to Thirty-second Street, at the place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

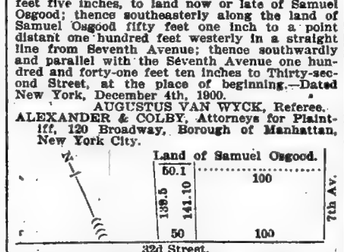

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $40,875, with interest thereon from 1st day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.44, with interest from December 3d, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,600.63 and interest—Dated New York, December 4, 1900.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.
d5-2aw3wW&Sa&d27

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGIANNA L. COOK, plaintiff, against JENNY A. CORNWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Grand Street, between Suffolk and Norfolk Streets, in the 13th (formerly 10th) Ward of the City of New York, (now Borough of Manhattan, in said city,) bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Grand Street fifty feet west from the corner of Suffolk Street; thence running northerly on a line parallel with said Suffolk Street one hundred feet; thence westerly by the side of a lot fronting on Suffolk Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly to Grand Street one hundred feet; thence easterly along said Grand Street, in front, twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, said lot containing in width on front and rear each twenty-five feet, in length on each side one hundred feet, be the dimensions more or less, said premises being now known as Number 384 Grand Street.

Dated New York, November

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL. SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00
ST PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business: act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK,
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 27790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 and 52 Street. New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

EXCELLENT SERVICE.
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES.
CURRIER & BUNKER { New York and Boston,
Bankers and Brokers,
MEMBERS { New York Cons. Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange.
NO. 52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
103 STATE ST., BOSTON.
BRANCH OFFICES: 21 Park Row, N. Y. 105 Summer Street, Boston.
10 Shares and Upward. Commission 1-16.

Established 1868. Tel. call. 2385 Cortlandt.
FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

LEWIS A. MAY & CO.,
Members { N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
31 & 33 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office, Cor. 28th St. & Broadway
Connected by private wires.
MARGINS 1/2 TO 5 PER CENT. COMMISSION 1-16.
DAILY MARKET LETTERS and our new illustrated book, "WALL STREET," sent free.

FINANCIAL.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,000,000
OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-Pres't
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS, Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer
DIRECTORS:
John Jacob Astor, George F. Baker, Edward J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, James B. Duke, Henry M. Flagler, C. K. Haven, Joseph C. Hendrix, Abram S. Hewitt, James N. Jarvie, Walter S. Johnston, A. D. Juilliard, Joseph Larocque, D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, Richard A. McCurdy, W. G. Oakman, George Foster Peabody, Samuel Rea, Elihu Root, Thomas F. Ryan, Jacob H. Schiff, John Sloane, William C. Whitney.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON, THOMAS F. RYAN, EDWARD J. BERWIND, G. G. HAVEN, JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, JAMES N. JARVIE, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, JACOB H. SCHIFF, WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

WE LOAN MONEY TO MERCHANTS IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 7:9.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12th, 1900.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$2,000 Balt. & Ohio R. R. 1st Extn. 4 p. c., 1935.
$2,000 Elmira, Cortland & Nor. R'way 1st Prefd. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$2,000 Flint & Pere Marq. R. R. 1st 6 p. c., 1920.
$2,000 Pitts. & Connellsville R. R. 1st Extn. 4 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$2,000 Cook County, Illinois, 4 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$2,000 City of Milwaukee, Wis., 5 p. c. Bds., 1901.
$3,000 City of Minneapolis, Minn., 4½ p. c., 1921.
$3,000 Dayton & Mich. R. R. Consl. 5 p. c., 1911.
$1,000 Missouri, Kan. & Tex. R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1990.
$3,000 Chic., R. I. & Pac. Ry. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$2,000 Bur., Cedar Rapids & No. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$1,000 Canada So. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$1,000 Broadway Surface R. R. 1st 5 p. c., 1924.
$2,000 Terre H. & Logansport R. R. 1st 6 p. c., 1910.
$2,000 Chic. & No. Westn. Ry. Cons. 7 p. c., 1915.
$3,000 Roch. & Pitts. R. R. 1st 6 p. c., 1921.
$3,000 Pacific R. R. of Mo. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$1,000 Long Dock Co. Consld. 6 p. c. Bd., 1935.
$1,000 Col. & Hock. Valley Ry. Co. 1st 4 p. c. Extn. Bd., 1948.
$1,000 St. P., Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 2d (now 1st) 6 p. c. Bd., 1900.
$3,000 St. P., Minn. & Manitoba R. R. (Dak Extn.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st 6 p. c., 1920.
$2,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 4th (Extn.) 5 p. c., 1920.
$2,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. (Iowa Extn.) 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$2,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. (So. Western Extn.) 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$3,000 Widona & St. Peter R. R. 1st 7 p. c., 1916.
$3,000 Clev., Col., Cinn. & Ind. R. R. Consld. (now 1st) 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$3,000 Evans. & Terre Haute R. R. Consld. (now 1st) 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$2,000 3d Avenue R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$3,500 Kan. City, St. Jos. & Council Bluffs R. R. Con. 7 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$1,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. L. R. R. 1st 7 p. c., 1913.
$2,000 Memphis & Ohio R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1901.
$1,000 B'klyn Riding & Driving Club 2d, 5 p. c. Bd., 1911.
$4,500 B'klyn Riding & Driving Club, Inc., 1940.
$100 Atlantic Yacht Club 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1903.
50 shs. Rumson Improvement Co.
50 shs. Williams Automatic Machine Co.
$10,000 Mil., L. S. & Western R. R. Extn. & Impt. 5 Bds., 1929.
15 shs. Central Trust Co.
23 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
$1,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 1st 6 Regtd. Guar. Bd.
2 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. R. R.
23 shs. Old Dominion Land Co.
60 shs. N. Y. & Texas Land Co.
80 shs. N. Y. & Texas Land Syndicate No. 1.
31 shs. N. Y. & Texas Land Syndicate No. 2.
50 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Hamilton Bank.
25 shs. Pacific Bank.
8 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
$5,000 Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator Co. 2d 4½ Income Bds., 1988.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
200 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
60 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$22,000 Central Branch R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1919.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$5,000 Ohio Mining & Manfg. Co. 5 p. c. Non-Cum. Inc. Mtge. Bds., 1949.
$10,000 Richmond Standard Steel Spike & Iron Co. 1st 6 Bds., 1929.
20 shs. City Wastes Disposal Co. prefd., 50 p. c. paid in (Hypd.)
20 shs. City Wastes Disposal Co. common (Hypd.)
75 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
100 shs. American Express Co.
$8,000 Consolidated Lehigh State Co., Limited, 1st 6 Bds. (Hypd.)
50 shs. Consolidated Lehigh State Co., Limited, (Hypd.)
$307 Texas Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. Scrip.
40 shs. Chatham National Bank.
20 shs. New York & Harlem R. R.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
50 shs. National City Bank.
40 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.
$5,000 Judge Co. Purchase Money 4 p. c. Bds. "Class A" Prefd., 1909.
7,000 shs. Orphan Boy Mining & Milling Co.
3 shs. National Surety Co.
$75,000 People's Gas Co., Chic. Ref. 5 p. c. Bds., 1947.
60 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Union Trust Co.
88 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
90 shs. Brearley School, Limited.
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
$5,000 Pennsylvania Cent. Brewing Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
$5,000 Pennsylvania Cent. Brewing Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 N. Y. & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 United Breweries Co., Chic. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
2 shs. Chemical National Bank.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
50 shs. Bond & Mort. Guarantee Co.
2 shs. Union Trust Co.
$20,000 Broadway & 7th Av. Con. 5s, 1943, Reg.
$5,000 New Jersey & N. Y. R. R. 6s, 1910.
$15,000 State of Louisiana 4s, 1914.
$10,000 Penn. Cent. Brewing Co. 6s, 1927.
50 shs. City Trust Co.
20 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
100 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. pfd.
101 shs. Ft. Wayne & Jackson R. R. Guar. pfd.
$5,000 Pennsylvania R. R. 4 p. c., R. E. P. M., 4s, 1923.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
$16,000 Buffalo City Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$29,000 Buffalo City Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$32,000 Buffalo City Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$28,000 Buffalo City Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
66 shs. Evansville, Terre Haute & Chic. R. R. Pfd.
By order of Grant Squires, Administrator.
600 shs. Brakama Remedy Co.
156¼ shs. Clnn., Jackson & Mackinaw R. R. (Trust Co. Receipt, all assmts paid and assented.)
10,000 shs. Vanderbilt Gold Mining Co.
13 1-5 shs. Kentucky Coal, Iron & Devlp Co., Ltd.
155 shs. Central Appalachin Co., Ltd., of Ky., Pfd.

REDEMPTION NOTICE No. 9
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty-three (53) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

53	257	317	517	653	800	879
95	260	328	524	685	826	885
113	264	332	535	709	827	893
134	295	355	542	711	828	910
140	298	394	600	760	867	940
168	275	405	632	788	880	984
179	291	426	644	797	870	969
218	311	512	646			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due February 1st, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. Hyde, Second Vice President.
New York, November 7th, 1900.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-three bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and coupons maturing February 1st, 1901, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of February, 1901, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. Hyde, Second Vice-President.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, Alwyn Ball, jr., John D. Crimmins, Michael Coleman, Ernest Ehrmann, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry O. Havemeyer, William A. Nash, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

SINGER MFG. CO.
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
J. S. STANTON,
16 BROAD ST.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PLAN of Reorganization of the Hampton Roads Hotel Company has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, and filed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
E. M. DE LANOIE,
Secretary of the Committee.

Dividends.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.—Four and One-half Per Cent. Loan. Interest due January 1st, 1901, on bonds of this loan will be paid at The National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close December 20th, 1900.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, & ST. Louis Railway Company, Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company.—Extended Five Per Cent. Loan. Interest due January 1st, 1901, on the bonds of this loan will be paid at The National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close December 20th, 1900.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company,
NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., and an extra dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. were declared, payable on and after December 31st, 1900, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, December 15th, 1900, at one o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, December 15th, 1900, at one o'clock P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, January 2d, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, November 30, 1900.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. out of surplus net earnings has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 16, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 28, 1900.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Friday, Dec. 28, 1900, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Thursday, Jan. 17, 1901.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

American Sheet Steel Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed as to the preferred stock from December 24th, 1900, to January 15th, 1901, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treas.
New York, Dec. 4, 1900.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 6.
The sixth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on Jan. 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Dec. 15, 1900.
The transfer books will close on Dec. 15, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on Jan. 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. BARRET RIDGELY, Secretary.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, Dec. 11th, 1900.
SIXTY-SEVENTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable at this office on and after Wednesday, January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, December 14th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Monday, December 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

The Commercial Cable Company,
NEW YORK, December 4, 1900.
Dividend No. 46. The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. and a bonus of ONE PER CENT. will be paid January 2, 1901, to stockholders of record on December 20, 1900. The transfer books will be closed December 2, 1900, and reopened January 2, 1901.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

National Steel Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on DECEMBER 31, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 12th.
The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from December 13th to 31st, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treas.

Meetings and Elections.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of BERTIN DELLMAR, LIMITED, will be held on the 19th day of December, 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the said company, BERTIN DELLMAR, LIMITED, at No. 23 Pearl Street, Manhattan, New York City, to determine whether the capital stock of said company shall be increased from the sum of $10,000, consisting of 400 shares of the par value of $25 each, to the sum of $25,000, to consist of 1,000 shares of the par value of $25 each.
NORMAN J. COUDERT,
CHAS. P. BERDELL,
WM. H. MEADOWCROFT,
a majority of the Directors.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Childs' Unique Dairy Company will be held at the office of the company, at No. 42 East 14th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 26th day of December, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour, from 10:30 A. M. to 11:30 A. M.
Dated New York City, N. Y., December 11, 1900.
CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

New York National Exchange Bank,
West Broadway and Chambers St.,
New York, December 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the above office on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking rooms, No. 683-685 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 11	808,343
To date this year	120,371,206
Corresponding date last year	164,029,551

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 11	$3,996,500
To date this year	$508,860,960
Corresponding date last year	$802,574,440

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Hocking Valley pf.	1½
Am. Car. & Fdy	⅝	Illinois Central	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Int. Power	½
Am. Dist. Tel	1¾	Lake Erie & W	1½
Am. Ice	⅝	Louis. & Nash	⅞
Am. Linseed pf.	¾	Manhattan	½
Am. S. H.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Am. S. H. pf.	1⅜	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	M. & St. L. pf.	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅜
Am. Tin Plate	1⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Tin P. pf.	⅝	National Lead	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Nat. Salt pf.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Nat. Steel	½
At., T. & S. F.	1	Nat. Tube	½
At. T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Brooklyn R. T.	¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	N. Y., O. & W.	1½
Chi. & Alton	¼	Norf. & West.	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅝	North. American	⅞
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅛	Northern Pacific	1⅞
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	North. Pac. pf.	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	People's Gas	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Peoria & East.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	2¾	Pressed Steel Car pf.	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Pullman Co.	½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1	Reading	1⅝
Chi. Terre. Trans.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	2⅜
Chi. Terre. Tr. pf.	3½	Reading 2d pf.	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Rome, W. & Og.	1½
C. & H. C. & I.	½	Southern Pacific	1¾
Consol. Gas	1½	Southern Railway	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	1⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Del. & Hudson	1½	Twin City R. T.	1
Del., L. & W.	1½	Union Pacific	1¼
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	2½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Erie	⅝	West. Union Tel.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝
General Electric	1	Wis. Central pf.	½
Great North. pf.	½		
Hocking Valley	⅝		

Stock Declined.

Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1⅛	Ill. Cent. coll. tr. 4s, 1953	1
Cent. R. & B. Co., Ga., 5s	2⅜	L. I. Ferry 4½s	1
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. R. 5s	1¼	Met. St. Ry. 6s	1
Dul. & I. R. 1st	2	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1
Gen. El. deb. 5s	1	Mo., K. & T. 2	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1	Det. City Gas 5s	1
		Int. & G. N. 3d	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Decided strength showed in the stock market yesterday, quotations advancing generally throughout the list. The buying was on a more extensive scale than in recent days, more than 800,000 shares being traded in, fairly well distributed. Morgan and Vanderbilt purchases continued in evidence, while leading Western interests who recently have been selling stocks turned buyers and were quoted as looking for sustained market improvement. These are the same interests who immediately following election were heavy buyers of stocks, only to sell out later in anticipation of a reaction. Their present change of front is therefore regarded as of significance.

While the general list was strong, the railroad stocks were easily the leaders, with Erie, Reading, Southern Pacific, and the Grangers showing especial strength. Accountable for the strength of the Erie is the reported Pennsylvania Coal Company deal, while the Morgan and Vanderbilt plan to make Reading a through road to the West is regarded as being responsible for the strength of these issues. In relation to Southern Pacific there are many stories, none of which can at present be confirmed. One, from London—whose operators were heavy buyers of the stock yesterday, sending over a quotation 1½ points higher than the close on Monday here—is that there is to be an adjustment and division of the capital stock of the company, the present stock to be exchanged for some certain allotment of common and preferred, the preferred to be put on a 4 per cent. dividend basis shortly. This, however, is officially denied here. That something important in the affairs of the company is pending is considered certain.

The steel shares held well during the day, and there were evidences that insiders were accumulating stock.

STEEL STOCKS, Steel and Wire excepted, were strong and well bought. At present the Street is concerned in the probable developments at the Federal Steel meeting on Tuesday next. What it is understood will take place is the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock. No action will be taken on the common stock dividend until after the first of the year, as none can legally be taken. At that time, however, it is assured that a lump dividend of 5 per cent. will be declared for the present year, and later—the company's charter amended—that regular quarterly dividends will be begun for the ensuing year. The earnings of the company are said to show fully 20 per cent. earned on the common stock.

Steel and Wire was yesterday bought by John W. Gates and his friends, but was heavy notwithstanding. The public seems disposed not to venture in it.

Tennessee Coal's strength was on the continued assurance that there was no justification for the recently published reports that the dividend on the security would be reduced. It is asserted that a line of stock which has been hanging over the market for some time has been liquidated.

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ERIE SHARES were strong throughout the day and were bought by the same interests who have been purchasers for some time. One broker who yesterday took some 25,000 shares of the securities is credited with having accumulated fully 150,000 shares on the present movement.

***

LOCAL RAILWAY stocks held well, but were comparatively inactive. There was no news on any of them except Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the final pamphlet report of whose earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30 last was made public, the figures appearing elsewhere. The regular quarterly dividend was declared on Manhattan during the day.

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The buying of the Atchisons was on the favorable reports received at the company's offices here in respect to the strike. All advices were that it was likely to be short lived.

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The advance in Chicago Terminal was accompanied by the old story that the property had changed hands. Western interests were among the purchasers.

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Boston was again a heavy buyer of Burlington, taking probably 4,000 of the 5,000 shares traded in. The buying seems to be based on the report that the bond refunding plan of the company is soon to be carried through.

***

The buying of the Wheeling and Lake Erie issues was by Cleveland interests and local banking houses identified with the property. The earnings of the system reported show an increase of $13,250 for the first week of December, or at the rate of nearly $2,000 a day. Action on the first preferred stock dividend is soon to be taken.

***

While call money rates were no easier, they were nevertheless no lighter. The banks showed more willingness to loan on industrial security than for some days past, and were taking loans with 40 per cent. industrial, as compared with 35 per cent. on the day previous. There was little calling of loans during the day.

***

The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company met yesterday and recommended the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. To-day the Directors will meet and ratify the action of the committee. According to Secretary Brewer the revised statement of earnings for the last quarter shows a gain of $105,000 over the estimated statement of earnings.

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The strength of Baltimore and Ohio was on buying induced by the published earnings of the company for the month of November, an increase of $104,230 in net being reported.

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It is officially stated that the meeting of the American Smelting and Refining Company to discuss the proposed consolidation with the Guggenheim interests will be held Dec. 18. No action, however, will be taken on the common stock dividend at that meeting.

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Vanderbilt brokers were yesterday buyers of the Nickel Plate issues, Lake Erie and Western, Three C's, and Canada Southern.

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The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange will to-day act on the petition presented by the members of the Exchange praying that the Exchange be closed on Monday, Dec. 24, the day preceding Christmas.

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The printing of odd lots on the tape was yesterday resumed by order of the Stock Exchange committee. It will be recalled that owing to the great rush of business following the election publication of the odd-lots quotations was ordered temporarily to cease.

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In connection with the affairs of Pacific Mail, an officer of the Panama Steamship Company declared yesterday that there was nothing new in respect to the question of a renewal of the contract between the companies relating to the Panama trade.

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It was announced in Wall Street yesterday that Brown Brothers & Co. and Vermilye & Co., representing large holders of Boston United Gas first series 5 per cent. bonds, have recently caused an examination to be made of the properties covered by the bonds, and express themselves as satisfied with the results of the examination. They further state that they are watching the interests of the bondholders and will act in due course for their protection, if in their judgment such action is required.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S RISE.

One of the features of the market yesterday was Southern Pacific, which rose nearly two points on buying for London and home account. London, in fact, sent over a quotation 1½ points above the close of Monday's figure here, and it was said that the buying there was on advance information of some favorable developments in the affairs of the company, just as when on the appointment of Mr. Hays as President of the system, London was the first to receive the news.

One of the leading houses in the Street had a report from its foreign correspondents that some adjustment or division of the capital stock of the company has been arranged for, the present stock—all common—to be exchanged for part common and part preferred. The plan, this report said, provided for 4 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock.

When Chairman Tweed was told of the report he declared that there was nothing in it.

READING'S BIG GAINS.

Reading securities were the strongest active railroad stocks on the list yesterday, the common and preferred shares alike showing notable advances on dealings easily the heaviest of any stocks in the market. In the first preferred, 104,000 shares were traded in at a net advance of 2⅜; in the second preferred the dealings totaled 22,300 at a net advance of 2½, while in the common 31,700 shares changed hands at a net gain of 1⅝. The buying was in the Street regarded as of the best, much of it being credited to J. P. Morgan and W. K. Vanderbilt.

BOND PURCHASE RUMOR.

A report on Wall Street yesterday afternoon was to the effect that a Government purchase of $10,000,000 of bonds was pending. No confirmation of the report could be had, and at the Sub-Treasury it was said that nothing had been heard of the matter there.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was a fairly large purchaser of stocks in this market yesterday, probably taking 50,000 shares, principally of Southern Pacific, the Atchisons, the Eries, and St. Paul. Yesterday was the first day for the new London account. The carrying rates for Americans were from 4½ to 5 per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend recommended by Western Union's Executive Committee.

November exports from Galveston were valued at $19,090,451, nearly $2,000,000 above the previous high month of record.

Increase by the State Bank in its dividend for the six months ending December, 1900, from 5 to 8 per cent.

Total iron ore shipments from Minnesota this year estimated at 9,500,000 tons, an increase of 1,000,000 tons over 1899.

Oversubscription for the Westchester Lighting Company bonds offered by a local banking house.

Shipments of 296,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamers.

Annual meeting of the New Central Coal Company and re-election of the retiring Board of Directors.

Increase of $2,563,361 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $825,621 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money,

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BRONX BOROUGH BANK,
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$334,900.97
Overdrafts		27.72
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$628.03	
Due from approved reserve agents	24,585.78	
		25,113.81
Other real estate	3,027.30	
		3,027.30
Stocks and bonds		35,237.50
Specie		8,083.51
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		35,213.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$1,148.62	
Other items carried as cash	140.00	
		1,288.62
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$500.00	
Revenue stamps	569.12	
		1,069.12
		$148,961.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	18,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	17,556.56
Due depositors	344,930.61
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	13,474.08
	$148,961.25

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
W. H. BIRCHALL, President, and M. M. CORWIN, Cashier, of the Bronx Borough Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 731 Tremont Av., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
W. H. BIRCHALL, President.
M. M. CORWIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the tenth day of December, 1900, before me. RUFUS R. RANDALL,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public 6, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
FIDELITY BANK, NEW YORK,
(opened for business Dec. 3, 1900,)
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$165,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	$48,570.82	
Banking house and lot	114,603.00	114,603.00
Stocks and bonds		1,062.50
Specie		953.84
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		6,932.00
Items carried as cash	$490.00	490.00
Furniture and fixtures		270.80
Total		$327,862.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	98,353.24
Due depositors	29,509.72
Total	$327,862.96

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
EDWARD H. PEASLEE, President, and FRED'K FOWLER, Cashier, of the Fidelity Bank, a bank located and doing business at corner Madison Ave. and Seventy-fifth Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the Fourth day of December, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
EDW. H. PEASLEE, President.
FRED'K FOWLER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 8th day of December, 1900, before me. LEMUEL BAUM.
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64@65. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 13-16d per ounce, and in New York at 64¾. Mexican silver dollars at 50¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 2,000 shares of Alamo sold at .12¼, 200 Crescent at .12, 300 Damon at .15, 100 Gold Dollar at .24, 100 Horn Silver at 1.15, 300 Isabella at .70, 300 Little Chief at .16, 500 Mollie Gibson at .26, 200 Ophir at .65, and 100 Portland at 3.80.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.10	Iron Silver	.70
Anaconda	.47	La Crosse	.14
Alice	.40	Leadville Con	.05
Adams Consol	.20	Little Chief	.16
Belcher	.15	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.22	Moulton	.30
Bruns. Consol	.11	Ontario	6.00
Caledonia, B. H.	1.25	Ophir	.62
Chrysolite	.07	Occidental	.02
Chollar	.12	Plymouth	.08
Con. Cal. & Va	1.30	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Potosi	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03½	Quicksilver	1.25
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Quicksilver pf.	7.00
Crescent	.08	Savage	.06
Daly	1.10	Sierra Nevada	.25
Deadwood Terra	.54	Standard	2.90
Eureka Con	.50	Small Hopes	.01
Father de Smet	.35	Union Con	.20
Golden Fleece	.20	Yellow Jacket	.20
Gould & Curry	.50	Arg. Juanita	.25
Hale & Norcross	.15	Isabella	.65
Homestake	60.00	Mollie Gibson	.24
Horn Silver	1.14	Portland	3.20

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$137,996,061
Gold	98,961,082
Silver	8,426,551
United States notes	10,789,444
Treasury notes of 1890	103,488
National banknotes	5,885,181
Total receipts this day	1,390,455
Total receipts this month	17,024,946
Total receipts this year	262,020,299
Total expenditures this day	1,195,000
Total expenditures this month	14,510,000
Total expenditures this year	247,396,533
Deposits in National banks	98,705,907
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	378,530
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	444,558
Customs	917,841
Miscellaneous	28,056

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$238,001,379
Silver dollars	425,621,000
Silver dollars of 1890	5,188,771
Silver bullion of 1890	57,867,229
United States notes	1,570,000
Total	$727,978,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$238,001,379
Silver certificates outstanding	425,621,000
Treasury notes outstanding	62,786,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,570,000
Total	$727,978,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$37,908,038
Gold certificates	31,053,050
Silver coin and bullion	4,924,569
Silver certificates	3,501,982
United States notes	10,789,444
Other assets	10,896,731
Total in Treasury	$98,073,810
Deposits in National banks	98,705,907
Total	$225,779,724
Current liabilities	87,788,662
Available cash balance	137,996,061

Absorbed by the Standard Oil Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Los Angeles says the Standard Oil Company has acquired all of the interests of the Pacific Coast Oil Company. The purchase price is said to be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. The Pacific Coast Oil Company has been doing business in California for a quarter of a century. Its interests include valuable oil properties in various sections. It owns a steamer, which is used in transporting oil from the southern coast to its refinery at Alameda, which has a monthly capacity of 25,000 barrels. The company's entire holdings are embraced in the transfer.

HARWAY AVE. BRIDGE USELESS.

Only Connecting Link Between Bath Beach and Coney Island.

Commissioner of Bridges Shea said yesterday that the Harway Avenue Bridge, which is the only connecting link between Bath Beach and Coney Island, is useless, and may have to be condemned. Commissioner Shea says a large sum of money will have to be spent in tinkering on the bridge, or it is out of balance, or it will have to be torn down and another built. The cost of the bridge was about $60,000.

The bridge connects the park highways of Brooklyn, so that bicyclers and drivers can go down the Shore Road, through Fort Hamilton, Bath Beach, to Coney Island and return by way of the Boulevard. This trip cannot be taken unles the Harway Avenue Bridge is crossed.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Dullness continued to prevail in the outside market yesterday, and the day's transactions were even smaller than those of Monday. Prices were also irregular, though in many parts of the list quotations were well maintained in sympathy with the strength of the Stock Exchange market. Practically nothing of any importance in the way of news likely to affect outside stocks came to hand during the day, and, left much to itself, the curb presented little of interest. A few issues were particularly prominent by reason of the strength they displayed. Buying has considerably diminished during the past ten days, but thus far there seems no general disposition to dispose of purchases made when the market showed so much activity two or three weeks ago.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred showed much strength, and was active beyond what is usual in this stock. It sold up to 66½, and closed at 66¼ bid, a net gain of 1½ points. Since the recovery in the stock, which began at 60, has been in progress, there have been practically no reactions, and the stock has shown continued and notable strength. This is true not alone of the preferred stock, but of the bonds and also of St. Louis Transit, which has advanced with the other issues. Sales of the latter issue were made to the extent of about 500 shares at 19½, and it closed with a new gain of three-quarters of a point, at 19¼ bid. Yesterday's largest trading was in the 4 per cent. bonds, which were traded in for nearly $200,000. All these transactions were made between 85 and 85.

***

WOOLEN GOODS, as well as a number of other issues which recently had been the most active, were traded in to a very small extent, while the bulk of the day's business was supplied by securities which in the recent past were relatively inactive. Woolen Goods preferred, which advanced sharply on Monday to 78, was again offered down to 77, and at the close showed a considerable loss.

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RUBBER GOODS common was one of the strongest of the industrials yesterday, and was more active than most of the others. It sold up to 30½ on transactions in about 800 shares and showed a net gain of three-eighths of a point.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA was rather weak, and though neither issue was very active, both ended the day with net losses. The common stock sold as low as 6, and the best bid at the close was 5⅞. The preferred stock sold down to 24¾ and closed there with a net loss of three-eighths of a point.

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GENERAL CARRIAGE supplied its usual amount of trading, and continued the downward course which it has followed for several days past. It closed at 4¼ bid, a net loss of a quarter of a point.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER, as well as the other copper stocks, was not traded in to any large extent. It sold from 19½ up to 19¾, and showed a net gain at the close of the day of one-eighth of a point.

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UNION COPPER sold to the extent of about 800 shares at 4½ and 4¾, and closed unchanged at 4½ bid.

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TENNESSEE COPPER was dull, but in better demand than on Monday, and showed a net gain of 1 point.

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CRAMPS' SHIPYARD was again strong, but dealings in the stock were smaller than on the previous day. It sold up to 78, and closed with a net gain of 1 point, at 77 bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 10. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem..	26	27½	25	28
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf..	78	79	78	79
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
American Bicycle pf	28	..	28	..
American Bicycle bonds.	74½	76	74½	76
American Bridge	43	44	43¾	43¾
American Bridge pf	92	93	92¾	93¾
American Chicle	78	82	77	..
American Chicle pf	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10	10½	9¼	10¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf..	37	38	37	38
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	90	91	90	91
*American Thread pf	4	4½	4	4½
American Woolen	21¾	22	21¾	21¾
American Woolen pf	75	77	77	78
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8¾	9	8¾	9
Arlington Copper	5	7	5	7
British Columbia Copper.	19¼	19¾	19¾	19½
British Exch. 3s	98	99	98	99
California Copper	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5½	4¾	5¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30½	31½	30	33
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf	69	73	69	73
Compressed Air	45	48	46	48
Con. Ry. L. & E.	11¾	12	11¾	12
Con. Rubber Tire	2	5	2	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf	25	32	25	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	16	16½	16¾	17⅝
Crucible Steel pf	77	78	77	78
Cramps' Shipyard	77	78	76	80
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6½
Dist. of Am. pf	24¾	24⅞	25	25¼
Electric Boat	24	25	24½	25
Electric Boat pf	42	45	43	45
Electric Vehicle	19	20	18	19½
Electric Vehicle pf	35	45	35	45
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3	2¾	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	..	19	..	19
General Carriage	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅝
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf	97½	99	97½	99
German Treasury 4s	100¾	100⅝	100¾	100⅝
Hall Signal	40	..	40	..
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf	42	46	42	46
Hudson River Tel.	115	118	115½	119
Illinois Transportation	⅞	1¼	..	1¼
International Pump	26	28¾	27⅝	28½
International Pump pf	74⅝	75¼	74½	75¾
International Silver pf	35	40	35	40
Inter-State Oil	76½	77	76½	77
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Joseph Ladue Mining pf	½	..	½	..
Kings Co. El. L. & P.	135	139	135	141
Lorillard pf	100	105	100	105
†Markeen Copper	1	2½	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf	13	14	12¾	14½
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	16½	18	16½	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
National Sugar	103	106	103	106
New England Transport.	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾
N. Y. Transportation	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Otis Elevator	27	29	27	29
Otis Elevator pf	87	89	87	89
Peo., Dec. & Evansv	1	1⅝	1	1⅝
Pitts., Ross. & Lake Erie.	28¼	28⅝	28	28⅝
Retsof	..	..	22	..
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	95	94	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30½	30¾	30	30⅝
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80½	81¼	81¼	81½
Safety Car Heat & Light.	120	122	120	122
St. Louis Transit	19¼	20	18½	19
Seaboard Air Line 4s	72	73	72½	73
Seaboard Air Line	10¾	11	11	11½
Seaboard Air Line pf	19½	20	19	20½
Standard Coupler	36	40	36	40
Standard Coupler pf	120	125½	120	125½
Southern Light & Trac.	30	32	30	32
Standard Oil of N. J.	785	790	785	790
Storage Power	11	11	11	11
Tennessee Copper	17	19	16	18
Tel. Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	3½	4	3⅞	4¼
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝
Union Typewriting	35½	36	35½	36½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	84½	85	84¾	84⅞
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	64¾	66¾	64¾	65½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5	6	5	6
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	..	37	..	37
Westinghouse Air Brake.	363	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf	110	113	110	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	115	110	113
Broadway Surface 1s 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102⅜	103⅛	102⅛	103⅛
Brooklyn City R. R.	230	231	230	231
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199¾	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	106½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	32½	35	32½	35
Columbus Railway pf.	89	92	89	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	113¾	115	113¾	115
42d St. M. St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	27	30	27	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	78½	80	78½	80
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	82¾	85	82¾	83
Nassau Electric 4s	86½	89	87	90
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s.	83	84	83	84
North Jersey St. R. R.	24½	25½	24½	25½
Orange & Pas. V. bonds.	93	95	93	95
Second Av. R.R. consuls.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
125th & 29th St. 5s, 1906.	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113¾	115	113¾	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35¼	34½	35¾
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9	8	9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
92¼	92⅝	7,050	Amalgamated Copper	92⅜	93¼	92⅜	92⅝	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	4,180	Am. C. & F. Co	21½	22	20¾	21⅝	+ ⅜
68⅜	68½	959	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	68	68½	68	68½	+ ½
30⅝	31¼	880	American Cotton Oil	30¼	31	30¼	31	+ ⅛
90	91	125	Am. Cotton Oil pf	91	91	91	91	..
36	38¾	122	Am. District Tel	37	37	37	37	+1⅛
165	167	50	American Express	165	165	165	165	..
40⅞	41⅛	2,422	American Ice Co	40¾	41⅝	39¼	41	+ ⅝
70	71	200	Am. Ice Co. pf	70½	70⅝	70	70	..
..	8¼	370	Am. Linseed Co	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅜
39½	40	410	Am. Linseed Co. pf	38½	39½	38½	39½	+ ⅝
26	26⅛	200	Am. Malting Co. pf	26	26	26	26	..
55⅝	56	7,745	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	55⅜	56½	55¼	55½	..
97⅛	97½	900	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	97⅛	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	30	2,450	Am. Steel & Hoop Co.	29½	30	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅛
77	78	670	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	77	77⅞	77	77⅞	+1⅛
42⅜	42½	14,475	Am. Steel & Wire	42¼	43⅝	41¼	42½	+ ⅛
85⅞	86	800	Am. Steel & Wire pf	85¼	85⅝	85	85⅝	+ ⅛
126½	126⅝	15,755	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	125¼	126⅝	125¼	126⅛	+1⅜
47¼	47⅝	9,840	American Tin Plate	46	47½	46	47⅛	+1½
89¼	89⅝	1,085	Am. Tin Plate pf	88½	89⅝	88½	88⅝	+ ⅛
107½	107⅝	10,810	American Tobacco	107	107⅝	106½	107½	+1
47⅜	48	1,100	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
20	24	50	Ann Arbor	22½	22½	22½	22½	..
54	55	1,169	Ann Arbor pf	54	55	54	55	+1½
39⅝	39½	18,525	At., T. & S. F.	39	39⅝	38⅞	39⅜	+1
84	84½	18,340	At., T. & S. F. pf	83½	84⅞	83¾	84	+1
80¼	80½	5,400	Baltimore & Ohio	80	80¾	79⅞	80¼	+ ⅞
85¼	85½	315	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	85⅝	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝	+ ⅞
72⅜	72½	25,208	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72	72⅝	72	72½	+ ⅞
58½	58⅝	320	Canada Southern	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
86⅝	..	100	Canadian Pacific	86½	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅛
37⅝	37⅞	4,540	Chesapeake & Ohio	37½	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
39½	39¾	3,450	Chicago & Alton	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅛
76½	76¾	2,375	Chicago & Alton pf	76½	76⅝	76⅝	76⅞	+ ⅛
136½	136¾	5,390	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	135⅝	136¾	135⅝	136⅝	+1½
14⅝	14¾	810	Chicago Great West.	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
78½	79	1,700	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	78	78⅞	78	78⅞	+ ⅛
91½	92	300	Chi. Gr. West., deb	92	92	92	92	..
23	23⅛	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	23½	23½	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
57	58	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	57	57½	57	57½	+ ½
127¼	127⅝	11,460	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	126⅝	127⅝	126½	127⅝	+ ⅛
179½	181	310	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	179	180	179	180	+2
169¾	170¼	1,010	Chicago & Northw	168½	171	168½	170⅝	+2¾
114⅝	115	8,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	114¼	115	114	115	+1
120	122	300	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	121	122	121	122	+1
11	11¼	2,175	Chicago Term. Trans.	10¼	11⅜	10¼	11¼	+ ⅛
32	32¼	5,200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	32½	29	32¼	+3½
62⅜	67¼	2,500	C., C., C. & St. L.	66⅜	67¼	66⅜	67	+ ⅛
52¼	52⅝	3,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	51⅞	52⅝	51⅞	52	..
120	123	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	122	122	122	122	..
..	7	100	Colorado Southern	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
42½	43	261	Col. Southern 1st pf.	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝	..
17	17½	36	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	..
16¼	17	400	Col. & H. C. & Iron	16	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
189½	190	1,975	Consolidated Gas	188⅝	189½	188⅝	189½	+1½
35¼	35¾	7,385	Con. Tobacco Co.	34½	36	34½	35½	+1½
90	91	1,274	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	90	90½	90	90½	+ ⅛
118	118½	10,870	Delaware & Hudson	116	119	115¾	118	+ 2
184½	185	2,700	Del., Lack. & West.	184	185	183	184¾	+1⅛
25¼	25½	862	Denver & Rio Grande.	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	..
80⅜	80½	8,130	Denver & R. G. pf.	80⅝	80½	80¼	80½	+ ⅜
16⅞	17	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
17	17¼	15,900	Erie	17	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
47	48	80,969	Erie 1st pf	47	48⅞	47	48⅛	+1
28½	29	8,330	Erie 2d pf	28½	29⅜	28½	29	+ ⅛
104	104½	400	Erie Tel. & Tel	104½	104½	104	104	..
52⅝	52⅞	86,395	Federal Steel	52⅛	52⅞	51¾	52¼	+ ⅛
77	77⅛	1,595	Federal Steel pf	77	77⅛	76½	76⅝	+ ⅛
27	27	200	Ft Worth & R. G.	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
171	172	2,650	General Electric	171	172	171	171	+1
52¼	52¾	25	Glucose Sugar Ref.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	..
181	181½	858	Great Northern pf	181	181	181	181	+ ⅛
..	..	12	Green Bay & Western	49½	49½	49½	49½	..
..	39⅞	400	Hocking Valley	39½	39½	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
..	72¼	1,464	Hocking Valley pf	71½	72⅝	71½	72⅛	+ ⅛
125¼	125¾	1,900	Illinois Central	124¾	125¾	124¾	125	+ ⅛
73	73⅛	800	Internat. Paper pf	73	73	73	73	..
52½	52⅝	1,300	Internat. Power Co.	52½	53	52½	53	+ ⅛
19¾	20	100	Iowa Central	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
13¼	13⅜	100	Kansas City Southern.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
37	37⅛	100	Kan. City South. pf.	37	37	37	37	− ⅛
37½	38	300	Lake Erie & Western.	35⅞	37¼	35⅞	37¼	+1¼
105	107	400	Lake Erie & West. pf.	106	106¼	106	106¾	+ ¼
..	..	17	Lake Shore	214	214	214	214	..
83½	83¾	4,391	Louisville & Nashville.	82⅞	83⅝	82⅞	83⅝	+ ⅜
109¼	109⅝	8,900	Manhattan Elevated.	109⅛	109⅝	109	109⅝	+ ⅛
167½	168	1,930	Met. Street Railway.	167½	168	166½	167⅝	+ ⅛
13½	14	6,750	Mexican Central	13½	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	4	8,900	Mexican National ctfs.	4	4¼	4	4	+ ⅛
65½	66	800	Minn. & St. Louis	65	65½	65	65½	+2
101	103	400	Minn. & St. L. pf	100	101¾	100	101¾	+ ⅛
13½	13⅝	810	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
38	39	8,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38½	39⅛	38	39⅛	+ ⅛
59⅞	60	18,610	Missouri Pacific	59¾	61⅞	59⅝	60⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	19	200	National Lead Co.	18¼	19	18¼	19	+ ⅛
94½	94¾	11	Nat. Lead Co. pf	94½	94¼	94½	94½	..
36½	36⅝	150	National Salt Co.	36½	36½	36½	36½	− ⅛
71	71	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf	71	71	71	71	..
37	37¼	2,550	National Steel Co.	36¾	37¼	36½	37	+ ⅛
94	94½	10	Nat. Steel Co. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅛
61¼	61½	1,450	National Tube Co.	60½	61¼	60¼	61¼	+ ½
103½	104	550	National Tube Co. pf.	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103¾	..
144½	145¼	1,480	New Jersey Central	145	145⅝	144½	145¼	+ ¼
142¼	142⅝	5,887	New York Central	142	142⅝	142	142⅝	+ ⅛
18	18¼	4,690	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	17½	18⅜	17¼	18¼	+ ⅛
101	102	150	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	102	102	102	102	+2
47½	47½	7,250	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	45	47⅝	45

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Lower Fifth Avenue Building Reported Sold—J. F. D. Lanier Buys Residence Site—Other Dealings.

It is reported that Henry Corn has sold the ten-story building 140 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Nineteenth Street, 27.10 by 100. Frederick Southack & Co., the brokers in the transaction, say that the report is premature.

H. W. Nichols has sold for Mrs. Pauline Meyers to Starr Joshlyn Murphy, for $115,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 5 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.5.

Pease & Elliman and Smith & Stewart have sold for W. H. S. Wood to J. F. D. Lanier the lot on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 300 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5. Mr. Lanier will erect a dwelling for his own occupancy on the lot.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Charles Buek, for $45,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 58 East Fiftieth Street, 19 by 100.5.

William H. Newschafer has bought, for about $25,000, the three-story dwelling 32 West Ninety-fifth Street, 18 by 100.8.

Tuoti & Co. have sold for G. Lordei to Mandelbaum & Lewine the eight four-story brownstone and brick tenements 212 to 220 and 224, 230, and 234 East Ninety-seventh Street.

William and Julius Bachrach have sold 151 and 153 East Eighty-first Street, a plot 43.10 by 102.2, on which the buyer will erect a seven-story flat.

Duff & Conger have sold to Francis J. Schnugg two unfinished five-story flats on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 300 feet east of Fifth Avenue; also, for Peter J. Clancey, the three-story dwelling 228 East Eightieth Street; also, for Lowenfeld & Prager the dwelling 236 East Eightieth Street, 20 by 100.

H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold for Carl H. Krull to Lowenfeld & Prager the three-story brick dwelling 330 West Twenty-second Street, 20 by 98.9.

It is reported that L. S. Clark has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 259 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 18.9 by 99.11.

David Stewart has sold for Mrs. Emma Fish to Isaac H. Clothier the plot at the junction of Broadway, Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 78 by 11.6 by 75 by 63.

Max Marx has bought from Gustav A. Bruckley the two five-story apartment houses, 2,828 and 2,830 Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets, on a plot 90 by 100.

Mr. Marx has sold to Frances Meyers the plot on the east side of Macomb's Dam Road, near Inwood Avenue, 50 by 90.9 by 66 by 34.10, and a lot on the east side of Park Avenue, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 25 by 141. In part payment for the foregoing, the buyer gives the two three-story dwellings 112 and 118 East One Hundred and Third Street, each 16 by 100.

Other sales reported by Mr. Marx are: To Carl Ernst, for his own occupancy, the four-story American basement dwelling with three-story extension, 372 West Eighty-ninth Street, 16 by 100, taking in part payment about ninety acres of land known as the Hollman Place, near Rartan, N. J.; also, to Mrs. Lena Strauss, the two five-story apartment houses, 71 and 73 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, each 30 by 90 by 100; also, to John H. Thorn, through J. B. James, the plot at Two Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Babcock Avenue, 240.6 by 177.9; also, to Carrie B. Caster, through Frank Thorn, the three two-family frame dwellings, 2,382, 2,386, and 2,388 Creston Avenue, north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, each 25 by 95, taking in part payment a cottage with ten acres of land at Holbrook, L. I.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for the estate of James B. Brady, 29 Scammel Street, 25 by 45, to Jacob Witner, an owner of the adjoining property.

Arthur F. Ducret has sold for Joseph Escrer, for $15,000, the four-story double tenement, 315 East Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 102.

Ten more transfers of property in the block bounded by Avenue A, First Avenue, Fourth and Fifth Streets to the various tenants were made yesterday by John Jacob Astor. For the northwest corner of Avenue A and Fourth Street, the consideration was $20,000, and for inside lots on Avenue A, $18,000. Six inside lots on Fourth and Fifth Streets were transferred for $16,000 each.

Bernard Cohen and Wolf Endel have mortgaged the property at 391 Broadway, running through to Mercer Street, to William Cohen and others, executors, for $150,000. The mortgage is made for a term of five years, and bears 4 per cent. interest.

Duffy & Carlson filed plans yesterday, through Architects Neville & Bagge, for a seven-story apartment house, to be erected at a cost of $300,000 on the plot 100.5 by 95, at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-seventh Street.

The Auction Room.

A resale of the dwelling 326 West Eighty-eighth Street, was necessary yesterday owing to the failure of H. E. Babcock to comply with the terms of sale. The property, which was sold under foreclosure, subject to a mortgage of $26,000, was struck down to Babcock for a total of $35,705. The purchaser could not be found at the moment later, and, after waiting for half an hour for him to put in an appearance, Referee Gilbert M. Speir ordered Auctioneer Ryan to resell the property. On the resale the plaintiff, Eugenie S. Joyce, bought the property for $32,135.

Complete results of yesterday's auction dealings are given below:

By William M. Ryan.

426 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet west of Broadway, 16.6 by 99.11, three-story brick and stone dwelling; executor's sale, to M. Fleck.....$8,950

1,055 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street, 19 by 102.4, five-story stone-front flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles Custer.....31,750

353 West Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 425 feet west of West End Avenue, 21 by 100.8, three-story brick and stone dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Eugenie S. Joyce.....33,137

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

703 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 272 ½ feet west of Washington Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling, together with rights in an alley, 10 by 100, adjoining on the east; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jeremiah Fitzpatrick.....4,650

677 Dawson Street, north side, 117.7 feet east of Beach Avenue, 25.10 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ruth A. Congdon.....5,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

336 and 338 Carlton Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., each 30 by 180, two two-story frame houses; executor's sale, No. 336, to James McAlvanah.....1,250

No. 338, to the same buyer.....1,300

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 812 Broadway, east side, 143.4 feet south of Twelfth Street, 25 by 116, five-story stone building, with store; 64, 64½, 66, 68, and 69½ Bowery, west side, 25 feet north of Canal Street, 14.11.8, 10.10, 11.11, and 13.10, respectively, by 100, five three-story brick buildings, with stores; 112 Franklin Street, north side, 125.3 feet east of West Broadway, 25 by 100.6, five-story stone-front building; 147 West Tenth Street, north side, 66 feet east of Waverley Place, 22 by 95 and irregular, three-story dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 149, 151, and 153 Wooster Street, west side, 145.2 feet south of Houston Street, 74.6 by 100 by 74.7 by 100, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $268,821.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 440 Washington Street, southwest corner of Desbrosses Street, 21.10 by 82.3 by 21.10 by 82.10, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $35,298; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Phineas Lewinson referee, Eagle Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 150 by 150, vacant. Due on judgment, $21,010.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 33 Bond Street, south side, between Elm Street and the Bowery, 25 by 119 by 25.7 by 114.2, three-story brick building, with one-story extension; 302 and 304 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 80 feet west of Eighth Avenue, each 20 by 100.5, two five-story brick flats.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 52 Oak Street, west side, 91 feet north of Oliver Street, 20 by 50.3, three-story brick building.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 38 Riverside Drive, about 25 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, 18.9 by 94, four-story granite and limestone dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 113 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 180 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,937.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 621 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Jane Street, 19 by 55.3 and irregular; four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,007; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Thompson, referee, 705 and 707 St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 51.1 by 75.10 and irregular, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $125,942.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 110 and 112 Thompson Street, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 36.11 by 60.6; Rosenberg & Feinberg of 129 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 300 feet west of First Avenue, for a one-story frame office, 20 by 35; Frank Cassidy of 437 Third Avenue, owner; F. L. Shea of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $90.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, for a one-story frame storage house, 20 by 75; Frank Cassidy, owner; F. L. Shea, architect; cost, $50.

Walton Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for three three-story frame tenements, 27 by 73 by 90; J. P. O'Donnell of 1,006 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; J. E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; total cost, $26,000.

Burnside Avenue, northeast corner of Anthony Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, 25 by 75 by 73; J. P. O'Donnell, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; total cost, $17,000.

Fiftieth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, for a one-story frame shed; W. W. Astor, owner; Thomas O'Reilly, builder; cost, $25.

Central Park West, northwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 100.5 by 95; Daily & Carlson, Broadway and One Hundred and Second Street, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $300,000.

No. 86 Thomas Street, for a seven-story and basement brick warehouse, 25 by 90.10 by 90.7; Wood & Sellick, owners; R. S. Townsend of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Park Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Second Street, for six five-story brick flats, 80 by 88.6 and 31 by 85.9; Rath & Hoffman of 27 West One Hundred and Eleventh Stret, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; total cost, $210,000.

Eldridge Street, northeast corner of Division Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 24.5 by 88.6 by 76.10; J. Fischel of 197 Henry Street, owner; M. Bernstein, of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

Boston Avenue, southwest corner of Summit Place, for a one and two story brick and stone police station, 86 by 119.2; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $70,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 120 and 122 East Broadway, to a five-story brick factory and store; N. Roggen of 43 East Broadway, owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Avenue C, northeast corner of Ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Isaac Spring of 322 East Fourth Street, owner; H. Rochmowitz of 292 Delancey Street, architect; cost, $50.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Tuesday, Dec. 11.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 180th St, 95.7x308.3x114x94.8; William J. Grovers to Frederick E. and Sarah J. Wood, (mtg $1,500, R S $5).....$100

AVENUE A, w s, 24.1 ft n of 4th St, runs w 72x n 24 to 4th St, x w 28x n 48.1x e 100 to avenue, x s 24; John J. Astor to Bernhard Vogel.....28,730

AVENUE A, w s, 72.1 ft s of 5th St, 24x100; John J. Astor to Gustav Rheinauer.....18,000

AVENUE A, n w corner of 4th St, 24x72.8; John J. Astor to William T. Traud.....20,000

AVENUE A, w s, 24 ft s of 5th St, 24x100; John J. Astor to Solomon and Feist Berliner.....18,000

AVENUE A, w s, 24.1 ft n of 4th St, runs w 72x n 24 to 4th St, x w 28x n 48.1x e 100 to avenue x s 24; Terese Vogel to Bernhard Vogel.....Gift

AVENUE B, 261, 26.6x88; Rosa A. McCabe to Grace Colt, quitclaim, (R S $1).....1

AVENUE D, e s, 88.3 ft s of 10th St, 25.6 x 85; Grace Colt to Henry B. Kibby (mtg $20,500 R S $1).....1

BEEKMAN AV, w s, 25 ft s of Oak Terrace, 50x100; Robert Wallace to Ellen McLaughlin, (R S $10, mtg $6,500).....100

BRADHURST, n w corner of 101st St, 99.1 x65x100x65; New York Realty Company to Thomas Smith and another, (R S $26, mtg $55,000).....

BROOK AV, s e corner of 134th St, 100x 25; Ellen McLaughlin to Robert Wallace, (R S $10, mtg $25,000).....100

CLAREMONT PARKWAY, n e corner of 168th St, 109.11x100; A. H. Marvin to Charles M. Rosenthal, (mtg $105,000).....1

EAGLE AV, w s, 146 ft s of 156th St, 18 x93.3x18x99.2; Thomas P. Sinnott to Louis Brandt and another, (R S 50 cents).....1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, Lot 80, and n part of Lot 79, map of 16 villa sites and 80 lots, Anthony estate, 33x180; Jennie V. Kennedy to Matthew A. Kerrigan, (R S $4.50, mtg $4,500).....1

KING AV, e s, 125 ft s of Beach St, 25x 175x—x163; Annie C. King and others to William C. Schwarz, (R S $1).....800

LOT 480, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate; Domenicangelo Di Maria and another to Hudson F. Rice, (R S 50c).....1

MADISON AV, 1,750, w s, 25.11x79; Martin Kahn and another to Henrietta Zoeller, (R S $16, mtg $14,000).....30,000

MARKET ST, 75, s s, 26.11x90.4; Peregrine Mercer Arndsteln to Pincus Chock, (R S $7.50, mtg $18,500).....26,000

MONROE ST, s s, 150 ft e of Jackson St, 25x155 to Cherry St; Adolph Goldsamé to Neille Volt, (R S $3, mtg $19,000).....1

MORRIS ST, s s, 134 ft w of 164th St, 100x31; E. S. Hopkins to F. H. Cothren, (R S $5).....1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 202 and 204, e s, 65.7x103.7x55.11x99.3; Jennie Reiss to James D. Macdonald, (R S $1, mtg $42,000).....1

WARREN ST, 118, n e s, 23x90; Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and another, to F. R. Irving, (R S $14.50, mtg $19,500).....34,000

1ST AV, w s, 50.10 ft s of 112th St, 50x100; James R. Donnelly to Louis Lese (R S $18).....100

2D AV, n e corner of 53d St, 20.5x70; Amelia M. Listmann-Nuhn to Louise Nuhn, (R S $2.50,) 1-6 part.....4,200

5TH AV, 1,041, e s, 20.10x100; F. C. Schmidt to Edmund Coffin, (R S $20, mtg $45,500).....1

9TH AV, Lot 638, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Petronela Osiecki to Willson & Adams Company, (R S $1.50).....1

2D ST, s s, Lot 10, map of Unionport, 100x216; Sarah C. Murray and others, heirs, to Robert M. Ferris, (R S 50 cents)

2D ST, s s, Lot 10, map of Unionport, 100x216; Robert M. Ferris, individually and as executor, to Charles H. Grout, (R S 50 cents).....450

4TH ST, s s, 225.6 ft w of Avenue A, 24.6 x96.2; John J. Astor to George Killmar and wife, (R S $16).....15,680

4TH ST, n s, 137.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 99.2; John J. Astor to William Schrader, (R S $10).....16,000

5TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 99.2; John J. Astor to Katherine C. Uhlein.....16,000

5TH ST, 747 to 751 East, 88.6x—x98.3x 97; Hyman D. Baker to Morris Rosenberg, (R S $18.50, mtg $32,750).....

5TH ST, s s, 137.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to George Stump and another, (R S $16).....16,000

5TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 99.2; John J. Astor to Charles Bender, (R S $16).....16,000

5TH ST, s s, 87.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 99.2; John J. Astor to Barbara Leist, (R S $10).....16,000

5TH ST, s s, 162.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 99.2; John J. Astor to Henry Gucker, (R S $16).....16,000

5TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 99.2; John J. Astor to Mary Decker and others, (R S $16).....16,000

9TH ST, 728 to 732 East, s s, 60x93.11; Jonas Weil and another to Rachel Shweitzer and another, (R S $38, mtg $57,000).....1

9TH ST, 731 East, 20x92.3; 9th St, n s, Lot 116, map of —— 25x92.3; 9th St, n s, 93 ft w of Avenue D, 25x92.3; Rachel Shweitzer and another to Carrie Veit, (R S $24).....1

26TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 98.9; Mary E. Barron, executrix and trustee, to William Wirth, (R S $17.50).17,250

41ST ST, n s, 60 ft w of 7th Av, 20x59.3; Jeffrey Mapes and Napoleon Levy to Lewis A. Mitchell (R S 50c).....1

70TH ST, 257 West, 70x17; Adolph Barron to Virginia E. Ver Planck, quitclaim.....1

70TH ST, s s, 134 ft w of West End Av, 16.8x90.5; Thomas Curran to Elizabeth Sullivan, (mtg $9,000, R S $2).....1

71ST ST, 161 East, 15x100; Richard W. Buckley to F. J. Tobias, (R S $1, mtg $8,000).....100

WARREN ST, 118, n e s, 23x90; Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and another, to F. R. Irving, (R S $14.50, mtg $19,500).....34,000

1ST AV, w s, 50.10 ft s of 112th St, 50x100; James R. Donnelly to Louis Lese (R S $18).....100

2D AV, n e corner of 53d St, 20.5x70; Amelia M. Listmann-Nuhn to Louise Nuhn, (R S $2.50,) 1-6 part.....4,200

5TH AV, 1,041, e s, 20.10x100; F. C. Schmidt to Edmund Coffin, (R S $20, mtg $45,500).....1

9TH AV, Lot 638, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Petronela Osiecki to Willson & Adams Company, (R S $1.50).....1

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2D ST, s s, Lot 10, map of Unionport, 100x216; Robert M. Ferris, individually and as executor, to Charles H. Grout, (R S 50 cents).....450

4TH ST, s s, 225.6 ft w of Avenue A, 24.6 x96.2; John J. Astor to George Killmar and wife, (R S $16).....15,680

4TH ST, n s, 137.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 99.2; John J. Astor to William Schrader, (R S $10).....16,000

5TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 99.2; John J. Astor to Katherine C. Uhlein.....16,000

5TH ST, 747 to 751 East, 88.6x—x98.3x 97; Hyman D. Baker to Morris Rosenberg, (R S $18.50, mtg $32,750).....

5TH ST, s s, 137.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to George Stump and another, (R S $16).....16,000

5TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 99.2; John J. Astor to Charles Bender, (R S $16).....16,000

5TH ST, s s, 87.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 99.2; John J. Astor to Barbara Leist, (R S $10).....16,000

5TH ST, s s, 162.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 99.2; John J. Astor to Henry Gucker, (R S $16).....16,000

5TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 99.2; John J. Astor to Mary Decker and others, (R S $16).....16,000

9TH ST, 728 to 732 East, s s, 60x93.11; Jonas Weil and another to Rachel Shweitzer and another, (R S $38, mtg $57,000).....1

9TH ST, 731 East, 20x92.3; 9th St, n s, Lot 116, map of —— 25x92.3; 9th St, n s, 93 ft w of Avenue D, 25x92.3; Rachel Shweitzer and another to Carrie Veit, (R S $24).....1

26TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 98.9; Mary E. Barron, executrix and trustee, to William Wirth, (R S $17.50).17,250

41ST ST, n s, 60 ft w of 7th Av, 20x59.3; Jeffrey Mapes and Napoleon Levy to Lewis A. Mitchell (R S 50c).....1

70TH ST, 257 West, 70x17; Adolph Barron to Virginia E. Ver Planck, quitclaim.....1

70TH ST, s s, 134 ft w of West End Av, 16.8x90.5; Thomas Curran to Elizabeth Sullivan, (mtg $9,000, R S $2).....1

71ST ST, 161 East, 15x100; Richard W. Buckley to F. J. Tobias, (R S $1, mtg $8,000).....100

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.9; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to F. J. Schnugg, (R S $12, mtg $12,000).....12,000

103D ST, 150 East, 20x106.10; Louis Bernstein to Moser Arndstein, (R S $4.50, mtg $18,000).....22,500

106TH ST, 60 West, 25x100.11; George D. Waas to Walter Stabler, trustee &c. (mtg $17,500 R S $2).....100

113TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 50.6x 74x irregular; August Jacob to Louis Lese, (R S $3.50, mtg $7,000).....1

118TH ST, s s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; A. H. Marvin to Charles M. Rosenthal, (mtg $14,000).....1

128TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 20x 99.11; Thomas Donnelly, referee, to Grace E. Glaze, (R S $15).....15,000

133D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Christian Trinks to Charles Scheidecker, (mtg $7,000, R S $2).....1

134TH ST, n s, 166 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 99.11; William J. A. McKim, referee, to Henry A. Maurer.....8,000

134TH ST, n s, 166 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 99.11; Henry A. Maurer to Adelheid Mayer.....8,500

134TH ST, 16 West, 25x99.11; 134th St, 20 and 22 West, 50x99.11; Jacob Strauss to Leopold Kaufmann (R S $11.50, mtg $60,000).....1

144TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100; Samuel H. Crawford to Maxwell C. Katz and Max Loewe, (mtg $11,000, R S $2.50).....1

144TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Brook Av, 25x 100; Edward B. La Fetra, referee, to Samuel Crawford, (mtg $11,000,) and all liens.....100

146TH ST, 429 West, 14.3x99.11; John P. Leo to Mary D. Travis.....15,000

146TH ST, 415 West, 18x99.11; Annie M. Geraty to John W. Haaren, (R S $4.50, mtg $15,500).....Exchange

158TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Karl M. Meyer to Martha Davy, (mtg $800, R S $0).....100

163D ST, 403 West, 25x112.6; John W. Haaren to Annie M. Geraty, (R S $6, mtg $20,000).....Exchange

176TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Myrtle Av, 50x 100x50x108; Josephine Carnes and others to Max Cohen, (R S $4).....100

186TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 100x107.5; Max Marx to Henry E. Stevens, Jr., (mtg $8,000, R S $8).....100

Recorded Leases.

JAY ST, 19; Louise C. Mohlmann, individually and as guardian, to William L. Allen & Co., 3½ years.....$2,500

MARKET ST, 59 and 61, and 48 Hamilton St; Mary A. Douglas to Peter F. Huemme, 5 years.....1,560

NEW BOWERY, 36 to 40, and 28 Roosevelt St; Oreste Allussi, acting rector and administrator, to Giuseppe Lippe, 3 years.....7,440

UNION AV, 732, s e corner of 156th St; Henry A. Luft to Charles Danker, 3 years.....$600-720

8TH AV, 378; J. Denton Shea to Patrick McGirr, 10 7-12 years.....$2,400-2,700

149TH ST, 470 to 474 East; Amanda F. Buttner to Thomas Leherty and another, 5 years.....$1,320-1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ARCHBOLD, Ellen, to Henry G. Williams; 35th St, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av; also, 13th St, 118 West, installments, 6 per cent.....$6,071

ARCHBOLD, Ellen, to Robert Taylor, trustee; 13th St, 118 West, ½ year, 6 per cent.....3,500

BENDER, Charles, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th St, s s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4 per cent.....10,000

BERLINER, Solomon and Feist, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Avenue A, w s, 24 ft s of 5th St, 3 years, 4 per cent...13,000

BICKFORD, Mary M., to James McCurrach; 10th St, n s, Lot 245, map of Unionport, installments.....420

BOWEN, Willis P., and wife to Emil Robitzek; Bryant St, w s, 150 ft s of Jennings St, 5 years.....3,000

BRASCH, Samuel, to Jacob Fritz and Morris Perelberg; Goerck St; 5, 7, and 9, 3 months, 6 per cent.....2,500

COHEN, Bernard, and Wolf Endel to William Cohen and others, executors, &c.; 391 Broadway, 30x200 to Mercer St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....150,000

DAVY, Martha, to Karl M. Meyer; 158th St, n s, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....5,100

DECKER, Margaret, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th St, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years.....15,000

DUNN, John P., and others to the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children; Webster Av, e s, 90.5 ft s of 189th St, runs w 57.3x n 60 to 189th St x w 135.1 to e s of Marion Av x s 193.3x e 117.9x n 50x e 76.7 to Webster Av x n 85.4, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....10,000

FIELD, Ayres C., and wife to T. Emory Clocke, executor, &c.; Morris Av, w s, 100 ft s of 173d St, 3 years.....2,600

GLEASON, Valentine, to Harlem Savings Bank; 160th St, n s, 237.6 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year.....3,500

GRAY, Nancy, and Bolton Smith to Knickerbocker Savings Bank; Park Av, w s, 50.4 ft n of 87th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....15,000

GUCKER, Henry, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; 5th St, s s, 162.11 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....12,000

GUSTHAL, Leopold, to American Mortgage Company; 58th St, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.....20,000

JORDAN, Gertrude, to Lamont McLaughlin; Arcularius Place, s s, 209.3 ft e of Grotwood Av; also Elmwood Av, n e corner of Gerard Av, due May 5, 1902.....2,000

KATZ, Maxwell C., and Max Loewe to Samuel H. Crawford; 144th St, n s, 300 ft e of Brook Av, 2 years.....2,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Carrie to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4th St, n s, 137.11 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....10,000

KILLMAR, George, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4th St, n s, 225.6 ft w of Avenue A, 8 years, 4 per cent.....12,000

KINGSTON, Mary A., to David C. Tiebout; Hull Av, s e s, 257.4 ft n e of 205th St, 3 years.....3,000

KINGSTON, Mary J., to Josephine Lowerre; Hull Av, s e s, 282.4 ft n e of 205th St, 3 years.....3,000

LAHRES, Joseph, and wife to Henry Kroger; 87th St, n s, 199.11 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year, 6 per cent.....6,500

LEIST, Barbara, to Jacob and Katharine; Linsenmeyer; 5th St, s s, 87.11 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years, 6 per cent.....4,500

LEIST, Barbara, to Seth S. Terry, trustee; 5th St, s s, 87.11 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years.....16,000

LESE, Louis, to James R. Donnelly; 1st Av, w s, 50.10 ft s of 112th St, 1 year..13,750

MANDEL, Samuel, and others to Emily H. Webster; Grand St, 455, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....48,000

MAYER, Adelheid, to Jane A. Glover; 134th St, n s, 166 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years.....6,000

MAYER, Adelheid, to Henry A. Maurer; 134th St, n s, 166 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years.....500

MONTROSS, Henrietta M., and Jennie L. Clarke to Lawrence Griffith; Tiffany St, e s, 190 ft s of 169th St; also 169th St, s s, 100 ft w of Fox St, ½ year.....1,000

NEWBOLD, Anna M., to Adam Mayer, Lot 71, map of Cebrie Park, 2 years, 6 per cent.....800

PASTORFIELD, Blanche, to Seymour P. Kurzman; Thompson St, 181, 5 years.....10,000

PASTORFIELD, Blanche, to Knickerbocker Building Loan Company; 181 Thompson St, installments, 6 per cent...12,000

RANDEL, Philipine, to State Bank; Grand St, s s, 50 ft e of Essex St, ½ year, 6 per cent.....2,000

RHEINAUER, Gustav, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Avenue A, w s, 72.1 ft s of 5th St, 3 years, 4 per cent...13,500

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE Ascension to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 107th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x201.10 to 108th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....150,000

ROSENBERG, Morris, to Hyman D. Baker; 5th St, 747 to 751 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....35,000

ROSENBERG, Morris, to Hyman D. Baker; 5th St, 747 to 751 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....4,500

ROSENBERG, Morris, to Hyman D. Baker; 747 to 751 5th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....14,750

ROSENBERG, Morris, to John E. Simons; Lots 13 to 17, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, due, 6 per cent...5,523

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 6th St, 428 East, 5 years.....26,500

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Bertha Goldstein; 6th St, 428 East, 3 years, 6 per cent.....5,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Edmund Coffin; 98th St, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year.21,500

SCHOENE, Herman, to John F. Steves; Crotona Av, n s, 164.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 3 months, 6 per cent.....1,000

SCHRADER, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4th St, n s, 137.11 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....11,000

SHWEITZER, Rachel and Bessie, to Jonas Weil and another; 9th St, 728 and 732 East, 6 per cent, each.....4,800

SMITH, Thomas, and William Roffler, to New York Realty Company; Broadway, n w corner of 101st St, due May 1, 1901, 6 per cent.....21,500

TEN EYCK, Mary A., to Henry De F. Weekes; Avenue D, 72, 1 year.....2,000

THE HARTWELL-THOMSON CONstruction Company to Edmund Ingraham, trustee; 22d St, 24 East, ½ year..18,046

THE HARTWELL-THOMSON CONstruction Company to Landon Ingraham, trustee; 22d St, 11 East, ½ year.....16,597

TRAUD, William T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Avenue A, n w corner of 4th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....15,000

UHLEIN, Katharina, to Isaac Selig; 5th St, 434 East, 3 years.....2,000

UHLEIN, Katharine C., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 5th St, s s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4 per cent...12,000

VAUPEL, Bertha, and George Stump to Henrietta W. Berghorn; 1st St, 32 East, due March 31, 1905, 6 per cent.....2,000

VAUPEL, Bertha, and George Stump to Elkan Kahn; 5th St, 408 East, 3 years, 6 per cent.....2,000

VAUPEL, Bertha, and George Stump to Matt Mayer; 5th St, 408 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....14,000

VERRELL, Caroline and Ernest, to William F. Holding; Anthony Place, w s, 150 ft s of Minerva Place, 2 years.....550

VOGEL, Bernhard, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Avenue A, w s, 25 ft n of 4th St, 24x100x48 to 4th St x irregular to beginning, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....18,000

VOGEL, Bernhard, and wife to Samuel E. Jacobs and others, executors, &c.; Avenue A, w s, 25 ft w of 4th St, 24x 100x48 to 4th St x irregular to beginning, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....5,000

WIRTH, William, to Mary E. Barron, executrix, &c.; 26th St, n s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year.....15,000

ZOELLER, Henrietta, to Rosalie R. Ford; Madison AV, w s, 25 ft s of 114th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....19,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADAMS, Samuel, to Adams Dry Goods Co.....$10,000

BAKER, Hyman D., to Sender Jarmulowsky.....Nom.

BEEKMAN, Henry R., trustee, &c., to Isabella L. Beekman.....5,000

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Co. to Home Life Insurance Company...40,000

COOKE, James B., to Carrie A. Watte..6,000

DUNN, Isaac L., to Henry Braun.....1,000

KOLBE, Maria, administratrix, &c., to Maria Kolb (two mortgages) one-sixth part.....Nom.

KOLBE, Maria, to Anna M. F. Peters (assigns two mortgages) one-third part. Nom.

KOLBE, Maria, to Anna M. F. Peters and others (assigns two mortgages) one-third part.....Nom.

KLEEBERG, Philip, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee.....5,000

KECK, Magdalena, to John H. McDuffog.....2,500

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to William Walker.....5,000

MEYER, Isaac T., and another, to Walter H. Crittenden.....5,000

SMITH, Theophilus G., to Henry A. Brann.....600

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., to Grace E. Glaze, referee, to.....12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., to Henry T. L. Hillman.....4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., to Home Life Insurance Company.....45,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. to Henry T. L. Hillman.....4,000

WEIL, Simon R., and another, executors, &c., to Johanna Lesem.....10,028

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE A, e s, 100 ft s of 17th St, 24.6 x100; Gustav Boehm against Katharina Krasch, owner and contractor.....$575

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 71st St, 95x125; the New York Flexible Wood Flooring Company against Alonzo B. Kight, owner and contractor.....4,181

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 71st St, 95x125; Clarence L. Smith against Alonzo B. Kight, owner and contractor.....2,321

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 71st St, 95x125; William J. Coyle against Alonzo B. Kight, owner and contractor..2,548

GOERCK ST, 5 to 9; Charles Weissberg against Samuel Brasch, owner; N

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CORNERS.—Very choice, well-located corner properties for sale at bargain prices:
Willis Av. $45,000
Amsterdam Av. 50,000
Columbus Av. 150,000
Eleventh Av. 25,000
For prime investments call on
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

149th St., Nos. 536 to 559 West

For sale or to rent at $900.00 per annum. Beautiful four-story, American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker in 538 or WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

A 5-STORY AND BASEMENT TENEMENT; A1 condition; all rented; best paying investment in city; great bargain, as owner must sell; no brokers; principals only. P., Box 294, 1,269 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—2 5-story flats on East 83d St., in good order; price, $20,000 each; mortgage, $13,000. F. CRAWFORD, owner, 101 West 66th St.

PRIVATE HOUSE, (4-STORY,) IN THE WEST Seventies; leased one tenant; price $30,000; exchange for country residence. GEORGE NINER, 20 Broad St.

BARGAINS.—Bronx lots; Woodycrest Av. corner, Fordham Heights plot; three Woodlawn corners; others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

BARGAIN!—Only $1,500 cash, elegant 5-story double tenement, 20 families; perfect condition; fully rented; price, $14,500; mortgage, $13,000; rental, $1,050. REXER, 31 Nassau St.

BROADWAY, (LONG ACRE SQUARE.)—A choice plot for sale, or will lease for term of years. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 53 West 33d St.

LOTS NEAR BRONX AND PELHAM PARK, fronting Eastern Boulevard and Pelham Road. Coming speculative section. Bargains. S. CONE, owner, 115 Broadway, Room 48.

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64TH ST., 138 WEST.—Four stories and extension; two bathrooms; open plumbing; prime condition; rent, $1,500; caretaker; examine. FINN, 115 Broadway.

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Billiards.

BILLIARD, POOL, COMBINATION TABLES, supplies, repairs; prices low; honest goods. LAHM, manufacturer, 61 4th Av.

Miscellaneous.

RESPIRATORIUM—Take inhalations for hoarseness. Call and interview. 132 East 23d St.

Lawyers.

DIVORCE $50 entire expense. Lawyer GEO. ROBINSON, 99 Nassau St.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AT $3.00 A MONTH; rented 75c. a week. GAY, 121 West 125th St.

HAT-CLEANING MACHINES; BUSINESS taught free. Write CHAS. COLTHUF, 84 2d Av.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

26TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large, newly decorated rooms, with board, for family; rooms, with or without board; French cooking; table board; piano. RISS & LAFRENTZ.

46TH ST., 218 EAST.—Handsome large and small rooms, newly furnished; heat, running water; $1.25 to $4.

52D ST., 231 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Best parlor and single room; good table; moderate prices; Americans.

70TH ST., 134 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny room with excellent board; parlor, dining room; references exchanged.

72D ST., 133 EAST.—Attractively furnished rooms, bath connecting; homelike surroundings; house and appointments first class; references.

94TH ST., 73 WEST.—Large and small handsome connecting rooms, private bath, in select house; reference required.

98TH ST., 65 WEST.—Beautiful large, light second floor; private house; steam heat; excellent board; private table if desired.

96TH ST., 63 WEST.—Handsome second floor, parlor dining room; excellent table and attendance; select house; references.

128TH ST., 66 WEST.—One or more gentlemen can find good home in private family.

134TH ST., 83 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room in private family; with or without board. LEE.

136TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large front room, second floor, private house, suitable for 3 gentlemen; references.

ATTRACTIVE SUITE, WITH PRIVATE BATH, with or without board; single rooms; all desirable locations; highest references given. LELAND BOARD DIRECTORY, 2 West 33d St.

THE HOMESTEAD, FANWOOD, N. J.—One hour from City Hall, Jersey Central Railroad; five minutes' walk from station; delightful location for Winter; piazzas, (inclosed with glass in Winter,) 125 feet long; steam heat, electric lights; Netherwood water.

Brooklyn.

EVERGREEN AV., 548.—Excellent board and all home comforts in private house; convenient to all cars.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

11TH ST., 121 WEST.—Steam-heated large room, hallrooms, furnished; conveniences; private family; gentleman references.

13TH ST., 131 WEST.—Handsomely furnished square room for refined gentleman; improvements; family two, (owner;) heated; reference.

24TH ST., 267 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front and back parlor and other rooms; also well-furnished in private house at reasonable rates.

24TH ST., 215 WEST.—Small and large rooms; also 2 rooms en suite; suitable for two or more gentlemen; bath; reasonable; private house.

24TH ST., 437 WEST.—Front large and small rooms; beautifully furnished; private house; conveniences; running hot bath.

29TH ST., 108 EAST.—Small furnished room; all conveniences; references.

30TH ST., 2 EAST.—Elegantly appointed house, one door from 5th Av.; superb rooms; gentlemen or couple visiting city, appreciating all the conveniences, without expense of hotel; 'phone; Spanish spoken.

31ST ST., 120 EAST.—Nicely furnished square room in private house; reasonable; gentlemen only; reference.

33D ST., 49 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms; steam heat; every convenience; southern exposure.

54TH ST., 118 EAST.—Large, furnished, heated room; bath adjoining; also small room; gentlemen; private house.

39TH ST., 243 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; large, small, sunny; running water, bath; price moderate; private.

47TH ST., 131 EAST.—Large front room; entirely new and handsomely furnished; private house; references exchanged.

61ST ST., 136 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms; hot and cold water; gas, bath, steam heat; terms moderate. Trundy.

61ST ST., 122 WEST.—Furnished rooms; double parlor; private family; $5. Holmen.

63D ST., 151 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; suitable for doctor or two gentlemen; board optional. Calahan, first floor.

64TH ST., 116 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome furnished large room; first-class private house; fine neighborhood; reference.

69TH ST., 212 WEST.—Room, suitable for one or two; board optional; conveniences; one flight.

78TH ST., 154 EAST.—Furnished room for gentleman; private family; reference required.

82D ST., 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private house; gentlemen only.

88TH ST., 175 WEST.—Nicely furnished suite of rooms, second floor; private house; every convenience; breakfast optional.

96TH ST., 174 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for two persons; references. TRACY.

104TH ST., 62 WEST.—Newly furnished suite and single rooms; tiled bath, steam heat; block from elevated station. Green.

112TH ST., 244 EAST.—Two nicely furnished rooms; bath, gas; for one or two; $1.25.

122 WEST 132D ST.—Choice rooms, single and suite; private house; gentlemen preferred; also back parlor.

127TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; modern improvements; board optional; also front parlor.

127TH ST., 233 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; all conveniences; suitable for two; also small room.

127TH ST., 7 WEST.—Alcove room; steam heat; southern exposure; board if desired; fine location.

A LENOX AVENUE CORNER PARLOR TO rent to physician or dentist; none in the neighborhood; very reasonable; will rent whole house furnished, if desired. OWNER, 2,025 5th Av.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Heated front rooms; tiled baths; absolute cleanliness; next block Academy Music; corner building.

LENOX AV., 273, (123d St.)—Beautiful rooms; gentlemen only; references. Call before 5:30 P. M.

MANHATTAN AV., 17.—One or two rooms; water, heat, bath; convenient; board optional. Dorner.

THE JULIEN, 15 W. 29TH.—First-class rooms. Board optional. Luncheon 12 to 3. Table d'hote, 5 to 8. Transients. Telephone 3008—18th.

Brooklyn.

392 QUINCY ST.—Sunny, square room, second floor; hot and cold water; every convenience; also sunny bedro

A gentleman of saving propensity named Shylock once said that a well lined pocket was the warmest possible covering.

We can pile on outside warmth in the shape of a heavy suit without much cooling of pocket warmth. Certain of our heavy winter sack suits have been touched with a price pruning knife within the last few days.

Three kinds of head covering are needed in Winter. The 3 kinds are here. Correct. Guaranteed.

There's a time for everything, even Christmas shopping — time now to choose; time to be waited on; time to change your mind.

The big and little things for men's socks and boys' stockings.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

238 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

CITY REFORM MOVEMENT

Labor Representative May Join Committee of Fifteen.

Persons Mentioned as Likely to Fill Vacancies—Single Tax Party's Attitude.

What the Committee of Fifteen, appointed by Charles Stewart Smith, may do in regard to filling the vacancies created by the withdrawal of Messrs. Tappen, Iselin, Carter, De Forest, and White, and affirming the character of the committee as political or non-political, was not established yesterday. It was understood that there would be a meeting of the Sub-Committee of Two to-morrow, and that the call for the next meeting of the whole committee would be issued by Jacob H. Schiff. W. H. Baldwin went to Philadelphia yesterday after saying that he had no information for the public in regard to the committee.

Charles Stewart Smith started a rumor that Bourke Cockran would be elected to fill one of the vacancies in the committee by chatting with him at Pine and Nassau Streets. Mr. Smith would not talk of the conversation. Mr. Cockran, when asked if he had been offered a place on the committee, said: "I do not know that I would accept if the place were offered me. It is too early to discuss municipal politics at this time."

John E. Parsons, John P. Faure, and James B. Reynolds were spoken of as likely to go on the committee, and Mr. Faure and John Harsen Rhoades had a conference. Mr. Faure afterward indicated what his opinion was of the stand the committee should take as to politics by saying that it should do what the Committee of Seventy did in 1894, to go into the fight for decent government and to keep anti-Tammany sentiment aroused.

It was regarded as probable that a representative of organized labor would be added to the committee. Bishop Potter classed as a most hopeful note of the situation the disposition of the labor organizations to generally co-operate with the reform movement.

The heads of the Single Tax Party are not indifferent to either the initial steps that have been taken in the Mayoralty campaign or the factor that the movement against vice may be in local politics. Henry George, Jr., is regarded as the leader of the Taxers. He, Samuel Seabury, C. F. Adams, J. B. Van Vleck, J. V. Kohler, Bryan Holt, and C. O'C. Hennessy met yesterday and arranged for a meeting, at which the organization will be completed and a declaration of principles made. The George Democrats, according to Mr. Seabury, aim to organize a young democracy, which could sway Tammany or swing into line for any organization that favored its principles. They may interest themselves in the vice crusade.

HOW TO SUPPRESS VICE.

Bolton Hall Says the Methods of the Present Crusade Are Wrong.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Metaphysical Alliance, held at 59 West Forty-fifth Street, last night, Bolton Hall talked on "Mental Science and the Vice Crusade." He said: "Since the days of Moses we have been indulging in vice crusading. He did it in a thorough-going way, and the plain refusal of Jesus to take part in one does not even now deter the ministers of that same Jesus to throw themselves heart and soul into a crusade to-day. The history of the past shows that the more we attack vice the more it increases. Two hundred years ago in England sheep stealing was a capital offense. It was one of the commonest of fenses at that time, and, strange to say, it is now the rarest.

"The way to resist temptation is to have the temptation. We have in this city a Society for the Suppression of Vice, and its sole result is that we have more suppressed vice than before. The whole method is wrong. Do you think for a moment that if a man asked me to steer him past the doors of a gin mill every morning on his way to business that I would do it and deprive him of his morning nip? I'd say to him, 'Do you want to drink?' If he should say 'Yes,' then I'd say, 'Go and get drunk and rub your nose in the gutter and wallow in the mire until you find out that the wages of sin is death.' The milkman cannot tile his floor with silver like 'Silver Dollar' Smith. There is no profit in milk that would justify him in making any such expenditure.

"No man was ever made good by force, and you can't take him by the scruff of the head and lift him up to heaven. He goes there only by first educating him as to the way and making his path straight. What is most needed is the uplifting of the ideal. Look at the girls in the dry goods shops working for a pittance of $6 a week. Out of this they have to pay carfare, and in order to keep up appearances they wear gloves. In the dull season they have two weeks off without pay. How are these girls to live on that wage?

"Then there is corruption in municipal matters, high taxes, dirty streets, bad water, and the vileness of our police. We, too, are too much in the habit of looking down on others as though we were deputy Gods."

The speaker in closing argued that the best way to repress vice is by a clear exposition of the precepts of the Church and the laws of God and of love to one another.

RAID ON A GAMBLING ROOM.

Chips, Tables, and Money Seized in Parker's Place, 219 Greenwich St.

Detective Mooney of the Church Street Station raided yesterday an alleged gambling house conducted by Charles Parker at 219 Greenwich Street. A complete faro and poker layout was seized, but there were no players in the room.

Among the goods seized were 1,196 poker chips, four decks of cards, three tables, with fittings, one for faro, and the others for poker, and $16 in money, which was found on one of the tables.

CIVIC FEDERATION PLANS.

Bishop Potter May Speak at the Twentieth-Century Dinner.

Headquarters were established yesterday by the Civic Federation, organized to aid in driving vice from the tenements and to bring about other reforms, in Room 70, Bible House. Chairman W. D. P. Bliss will appoint a Secretary to-day. Bishop Potter, it was reported, may speak at the twentieth-century dinner of the federation, and also favors labor members co-operating with the Committee of Fifteen.

Henry White, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday: "We were told by Bishop Potter that he will speak at the dinner if his engagements admit of it. He spoke very strongly, not only in favor of our people co operating with the citizens' committee, but also of having one or more labor men represented on it. He recognized that the working people can aid very materially in any honest effort in bringing about other reforms."

Among those who have consented to act on the Civic Federation Committee of One Hundred are the Rev. W. S. Rainsford and Senator John Ford. Edwin Markham has promised to write a new poem and read it at the twentieth-century dinner, which will take place in the Grand Central Palace Dec. 31.

After Bad Characters from New York.

The December term of the Hudson County courts at Jersey City began yesterday. The charge of Justice Gilbert Collins was brief. He called the attention of the Grand Jury to the report that the reform movement in New York was driving many questionable characters to Jersey City. He directed the jurors to inquire into the matter, and told them that if they found the report to be true it would be their duty to see that none of these persons found lodgment any where in Hudson County.

Red Cross Holiday Sale.

A holiday sale in aid of the Red Cross Emergency Fund was opened yesterday at 26 Carmine Street, near Bleecker Street. This sale was originally planned as a rummage sale, but, owing to the quality and variety of articles contributed, the affair has become a Christmas bazaar. William Willard Howard, general manager of the Red Cross Emergency Fund, said yesterday: "Our store is practically a small department store, in which anything may be found, from a picture by a artist who draws a picture of Napoleon to ball gowns, opera cloaks, and piles of excellent clothing. Persons desiring to send articles of any kind to the sale should write to the Red Cross Emergency Fund, 156 Fifth Avenue."

Fair to Aid the Santa Clara Homes.

A fair will be held in the afternoon and evening of Saturday at 178 West Seventy-fifth Street by the Rayson League in aid of the Santa Clara Homes for Working Girls in the Adirondacks. This league is composed of the pupils of the Rayson School, and has been in existence for three years.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th Street.

Ladies' Neckwear.

Point de Venise Collars, with revers. Handsome designs,
95 cents, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50 each.

Point d'Alençon and Oriental Barbs,
25, 35, 50 and 70 cents each.

500 Dozen,—"turn over" Collars,—all pure Linen,—hand hemstitched and embroidered,
25, 28, 38 and 70 cents each.

Lace Jabots . . . . . 50, 75 and 95 cents each.

Handkerchiefs.

For the Holidays,—a large Department with an extensive and varied stock is arranged for the Exhibition of all kinds of Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs.

100 Dozen, — fine French Linen Handkerchiefs, — with pale colored hems, and colored embroidered corner designs,
12 1-2 cents each;
Value $3.00 per dozen.

All width hems,—embroidered, hemmed, hemstitched and lace edged,
12 1-2 to 50 cents.

Men's and Women's Initial Handkerchiefs.
Men's $1.50 to $3.00. Women's 75c. to $1.50 per box of half dozen.

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs,—exquisitely hand-embroidered or edged with real laces.
50 cents to $7.50.

SALE,
On Wednesday, December 12th.

Unlaundered Dress Shirts.

The finest Shirts manufactured, in material, cut and workmanship. Made of WILLIAMSVILLE A1 MUSLIN,—with pure Irish Linen bosoms. Hand finished.
Open back only, or front and back,
85 cents each; $5.00 per half dozen.

Dress Lengths.

Fine Wool Goods,—plain and fancy weaves,—heavy or medium weight Fabrics,—all colors of the season,—in full lengths for dresses,
$2.00 to $5.50 per pattern.

Upholstery Dep't.

Basement Salesroom.

Remaining Stock of Handsome Draperies.

9,000 yards Silk Tapestries, Brocaded Taffetas, Satin Brocade, and rich Materials, for hangings, furniture coverings and draperies.
Numerous patterns and colors.
50 cents to $8.50 per yard;
Formerly $1.00 to $17.50.

Sale of

Ladies' Silk Hosiery.

Clearance of Wholesale Stock of Fine French Goods.

1400 pairs, — hand made, pure thread Silk Stockings.

Finest quality—sheer or medium weight—open work, lace weaves or embroidered designs.

White, black,—black and white, and all delicate and novel shades of color represented.

The various weaves, stitches, meshes and colors are far too extensive to admit of enumeration.

$2.75 and $3.75 per pair.
Value $4.50 to $15.00.

Silk Department.

Ten Thousand Yards fine French Foulards, best quality, wide range of designs and colors,
50, 65, 75 and 95 cents per yard.

Recommended for elaborate gowns and waists.
Formerly $1.00 & $1.25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th Street.

SAY AGENT PAWNED JEWELS.

Charles E. Mather on Trial Charged with Grand Larceny.

Ropes of pearl, necklaces, and pendants of diamonds and precious stones of the value of many thousands of dollars, figured prominently in the trial of Charles E. Mather for grand larceny, in General Sessions, yesterday. Mather was charged by Alfred H. Smith & Co., jewelers, of 182 Broadway, with obtaining from them on memorandum, representing that he had a prospective purchaser, a rope of pearls containing 238 stones, valued at $21,000, which he pawned for $4,338.

Mather was formerly a jeweler in John Street, and, according to the testimony of several witnesses, was in the habit of obtaining jewelry on memorandum, pawning the articles, and after obtaining more redeeming the jewels first pledged with the proceeds of the additional pledges. In September he is said to have induced Fleischer & Co. of 68 Nassau Street to trust to him a pendant of diamonds with a large pearl in the centre, valued at $7,000, for the purpose of disposing of the jewel on commission. Mr. Fleischer became uneasy after the lapse of some time when the pendant was not returned. To his inquiries, Mather stated that the pin was in the possession of Howard Gould's secretary, Mr. Califf, and that Mr. Gould contemplated purchasing it. Pressed by Fleischer, who threatened to make trouble if the article was not returned, Mather, who, it is alleged, had pawned the pendant with a Sixth Avenue pawnbroker for $4,000, secured from F. W. Lewis & Co. on Oct. 4 a pearl necklace valued at $3,600, which he pawned for $1,500, and on the next day the rope of pearls from Smith & Co., pawning it for $4,338. With the money thus secured he redeemed the pendant and returned it to Fleischer. Then Mather went to Washington, D. C., according to his own statement, then to Chicago, and last to Seattle, Washington, where he was captured by Detective Nugent.

Mather said on the stand that he intended returning the jewels, and would have done so had not a friend owing him money failed to pay it.

LIEUT. BRAINARD ILL.

Was Unable to Leave for the Philippines on the Wompatuck.

Instead of starting for Manila on the Government tug Wompatuck, which sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday, Lieut. F. R. Brainard, who had been assigned to the tug, remained in the Naval Hospital. Yesterday he left for his home in Illinois, having been granted a three-months' leave of absence. Lieut. Brainard had been in the hospital since Friday, on which day a board of survey examined him for incipient consumption. At the hospital yesterday it was said that his condition was not serious.

The Wompatuck is now on her way to Norfolk, to join the gunboats Annapolis and Vicksburg, the converted yacht Frolic, and the ocean tug Piscataqua, which are going to the Philippines for patrol duty.

It's like the story of the horseshoe nail. The "slight cold" lays the foundation for the serious one. Cure it with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

Exceptionally large and well selected assortments of articles for artistic house decoration or personal use and particularly suitable for the

Holiday Season

Fans — Newest Painted Effects in Gauze, Silk and Parchment; Spangled Fans in Gilt and Steel, Real Duchesse and Point Lace Fans;

Opera Bags — In Fancy Silks, with the new steel studded and Beaded Decorations, Shopping Bags in all colors, Fine crocheted Handkerchief Bags

Opera Glasses — Fine French Glasses in a variety of mountings and makes, with and without handles, Lorgnettes in Shell, Amber, Sterling Silver and 14 kt. Gold

Leather Goods — Combination Books, Card Cases and Pocket Books mounted in Silver and Gold with Jewels, Silver mounted Chatelaine Bags, Suit Cases, Traveling and Carriage Bags, Silver Mounted Portfolios.

Stationery — Fancy Boxes of Paper and Envelopes, Sterling Silver Pencils and Pen Holders, Furnished Poker Chip Boxes, Diaries

Perfumery — Imported and Domestic Toilet Waters, Extracts, Soaps and Sachets. Celluloid Toilet Sets; Cigar Moisteners.

West Twenty-third Street

They Are All Good,
Our name guarantees that.

Overcoats of imported Cheviots, seal brown, cut long and lined throughout with silk, worth $45.00, price cut to $35.00.

Of imported Oxford Cheviot (two shades), silk lined and very stylish, $40.00.

Of Black, Blue & Oxford Kersey, cut long, lap seams, raw edges and full silk lined, worth $40.00, price cut to $30.00.

Of Oxford Elysian, silk lined—very dressy coat, worth $40.00, price cut to $30.00.

Depend upon us for correct Furnishings, Hats and Shoes.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

CONTRACT BY LETTERS.

Question Raised in a Case Concerning a Literary Publication.

An action has been commenced in the Supreme Court to determine if letters exchanged between parties constitute a contract. Paul R. Reynolds, a broker in manuscripts, is the plaintiff, and L. C. Page & Co., publishers, of Boston, are the defendants. The suit is to recover damages against the publishers for an alleged breach of a contract to purchase the American book rights to W. Clark Russell's story "The Ship's Adventure."

Mr. Reynolds alleges that a number of letters were exchanged between himself and the publishers as to the right to publish the book. In April last he wrote that the McClure syndicate had already taken the serial rights. Page & Co. replied that they would give him $675 for the right to publish the story in book form. He accepted these terms and notified the publishers by letter.

He says that on June 26 he received a blank contract from Page & Co. This blank included provisions for the serial and dramatic rights as well. Mr. Reynolds kept the contract for a month, and then sent a new form of contract to the publishers, reserving to himself the serial and dramatic rights to the story. Page & Co. refused to sign this contract, as they understand that "book rights" included all rights to the publication of the story. Thereupon Mr. Reynolds, through his counsel, Kellogg & Beckwith, began the action.

Blanket Dep't.

4th Floor.

California and Eastern Wool Blankets
double-bed size, per pair,
$3.25, $4.25, $4.85,
$5.75 and $7.50.

Extra large,
$4.75 to $25.00.

Fancy Blankets, for Wrappers and Bath Robes,
$2.50, $3.50,
$4.50 and $5.00.

Down Comfortables, covered with figured Sateen,
$4.75, $5.50,
$6.00 and $6.75.

Down Comfortables, covered with Novelty Silks and handsome Satins,
$16.00 to $45.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-Third Street.

$15 Quilted satin lined Overcoat Irish Frieze, Grey and Oxford. BENSON & CO., 60 E. 14TH ST.

Amusements.

WALDORF-ASTORIA Grand Ball Room To-Night at 8.30
Major J. B. Pond announces the first appearance in New York of
Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P.
WAR CORRESPONDENT; VETERAN OF FOUR WARS; AND THE YOUNGEST MEMBER OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT.
S. L. Clemens, MARK TWAIN will preside and deliver the opening address.
Boxes, $30 and $20. Reserved seats, $2.50, $2.00, and $1.50, according to location. Admission, $1.00. Seats now on sale, at Waldorf newsstand, or J. B. Pond, Everett House, 218 4th Ave., N. Y.

REPUBLIC, 42d St., just west of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. Telephone 3940-38.
THE SPRIGHTLY ROMANCE OF MARSAC.

WALLACK'S. B'way and 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.
MARY MANNERING IN JANICE MEREDITH

Euchre for Hospital Charity Fund.

Society will be well represented at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday, when the managers of the Hahnemann Hospital will give an afternoon euchre. The first prize will be an upright piano, valued at $400. The proceeds of the euchre party will be given to the charity fund of the hospital. The committee in charge are Mrs. Arthur L. Root, Mrs. Samuel J. Drake, Mrs. Clinton L. Bagg, and Mrs. Samuel D. Miller. The Treasurer is Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee of 241 West Seventy-second Street, from whom tickets may be obtained.

Referee in Graves Divorce Case.

Edward J. McGuire was appointed referee by Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court yesterday to hear the evidence in the action for an absolute divorce brought by Robert Graves against his wife, Charlotte C. Graves. Mr. Graves is the Treasurer of the Robert Graves Company, manufacturers of wallpaper. His wife is the daughter of Gen. Isaac S. Catlin and a niece of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy. J. Hamilton Jaffray, Jr., of Yonkers is named as the co-respondent.

O'Neill's.

Sale of Flannel Waists.

1,000 Flannel Waists, newest shades and latest styles, each garment put up in a separate box,
1.98 each, value 4.50.

Genuine Ebony Toilet Articles,

MOUNTED IN STERLING SILVER AT ONE-THIRD LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

HAIR BRUSHES, medium size, 75c. each; Larger size, 98c.
MILITARY BRUSHES, medium size, 1.25 each; Larger size, 1.75.
CLOTH BRUSHES, 1.25 each. HAT BRUSHES, 89c. each.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

One of the very attractive merits of the Sorosis Shoe is the extensive variety of its models.

At this season of the year when demand is made in every variety of dress, — golf, walking, shopping, visiting and evening attire, the Sorosis Shoe is practically desirable in supplying all these needs.

For morning,—light oxford shoes,—for house wear,—medium weight street boots, made of fine Sorosis leather, with Louis XV. or opera heels and patent tips.

For afternoon, — Patent calf boots, kid, enamel leather or box calf,—with Cuban heel and high arch,—suitable for walking.

For evening, — Patent calf shoes or boots, thin sole, round or narrow toe,—Louis XV. heel.

Uniformly $3.50 per pair.

None genuine without the Sorosis label.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
Broadway and 11th Street.

$18 Double Breasted English Box Coat, made for $38. BENSON & CO., MISFIT PARLOR, 60 E. 14TH ST.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
Opening Night Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 8,
ROMEO ET JULIETTE (in French.)
Mme. Melba; MM. Ed de Reszke, Plançon, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 19, at 8—TANNHAUSER. (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plançon, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 21, at 8—LOHENGRIN. (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 22, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. (in French.) Mme. Melba, Ed de Reszke, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 22, at 8, at Popular Prices—AIDA, (in Italian)—Mmes. Susan Strong and Homer; MM. Scotti, Journet, and Imbart de la Tour. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 23, First Grand Popular Concert.
The box office for the sale of seats for the first week will be open TO-MORROW MORNING at 9 o'clock. Tickets can also be purchased at box-office rates at Tyson & Co.'s and F. Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
English Grand Opera Co.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
To-day at 2. Last time of "Martha." Tonight at 8. Last time of "Carmen."
Thurs.....Bohemian Girl Sat. Night..Double Bill.
Friday.....Aida Pinafore & Cavalleria
Sat. Mat.....Mikado Rusticana.
Every Eve., 25c. to $1.50. Box Seats, $1.00.
Wed. Mat., 25c. to $1.00. Sat. Mat., 25c. to $1.50.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Thurs. Evg., Dec. 13. GABRILOWITSCH
Sat. Aft., Dec. 15. KNEISEL
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

Proctor's 23d St. | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
5th Ave. | Delli Fox, J. W. Albaugh, Jr., & Co., George Evans, Review Comedy Four, etc.
58th St. | JEAN MARCEL'S LIVING PICTURES an instant Hit and talk of town.
125th St. | Milton and Dollie Nobles, Alice Pierce, Chas. Coburn and RUSSELL BROS. McIntyre & Heath, Mark Sullivan, Ed Latell, Elizabeth Murray, & others. Long & Cotton, Fisher & Carroll, 3 Lukens Bros, Horace Goldin, & others

MENDELSSOHN HALL, TRACEY.
SONG RECITAL THIS Wed. Aft., at 2:30.
MINNIE TRACEY
Manager.....Henry Wolfsohn
Seats, $1 to $2, at Schuberth's.

HERALD SQUARE. Theatre. Every Eve. 8:20. Mt. 2:20. To-day & Sat.
Secure Xmas & New Year's Day Seats Early.
Augustus Thomas' Masterwork, ARIZONA

"THE STROLLERS"
in the Comic Opera, The Cruise of the Summer Girl, AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Dec. 14-15. Matinees 11-15.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
JAMES O'NEILL LAST WEEKS
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
Mats. to-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15 MONTE CRISTO.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Mat. to-day & Sat.
BEST SEAT 50c.
Ballet, Operetta, & 20 AMER. & EUROPEAN NOVELTIES. Concert Sunday Aft. and Eve.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Last 2 Weeks LOST RIVER Mon., Dec. 17, SOUVENIRS.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—THE GREY MARE.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. daily (ex. Mon.) 25c. Hands Across the Sea

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15.
To-night, 1st time, Every Eve. & Sat. Mat.,
"DAS GROBE HEMD." Comedy by Carlweis.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday 2:15
Empire The-atre Co. in LORD AND LADY ALGY

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Female Sword Swallower. Corbett-McCoy Fight.

Amusements.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, cor. 38th St.
MAUDE ADAMS EV'GS, 8. MAT. SAT. AT 2.
L'AIGLON.
EXTRA MATINEE XMAS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
Eve's, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Last 3 Weeks. Mats. To-day and Saturday.
JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S JOHN HARE. CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St.
Evenings, 8. Matinée Saturday.
THE GAY LORD QUEX.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. nr. B'way
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day and Saturday.
PETER F. DAILEY 100th time Dec. 21. Souvenirs
HODGE, PODGE & CO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinée, 2:15.
100th Time Monday. Souvenirs. Mats. to-day & Sat
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av.
SARAH BERNHARDT & M. COQUELIN.
Evgs. at 8. Mats. To-day and Saturday.
ALL THIS WEEK—CYRANO DE BERGERAC.

DALY'S B'way & 30.....at 8:30
DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager.
Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:15.
THE LONDON SUCCESS OF LAST YEAR.
LOVE STORY IN 4 ACTS,
The Man of Forty

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH STREET.
Three sessions daily, except Mondays.
HOCKEY MATCH,
PRINCETON vs. HOCKEY CLUB,
Saturday, December 15th, 8:15 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. MUSIC.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA 42d St. B'y & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Gen. Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat. p'cs. 50, 75, $1
Last 2 Weeks. No smoking or drinking at Mats.
AGOUSTS—STAR AND GARTER

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evry Ev. at 8:15 Mat. Sat'y. 2.
FLORODORA

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:10. Matinée Saturday at 2:10.
Last 2 Weeks "FOXY QUILLER" With JEROME SYKES.

THE DEWEY 14th St.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
BONTON BURLESQUERS
Ernest Roeber, Champion Wrestler of the World, will meet all comers.—The Original Oriental Dancers

KEITH'S ROSSOW MIDGETS, JESS DANDY, HALLEN & FULLER.
J. E. Dodson & Co. in "Richelieu's Stratagem." Howe, Wall & Walters, Bowers, Linton & McIntyre

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. To-night 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
LULU GLASER OPERA COMPANY IN SWEET ANNE PAGE.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE AND BURLESQUE OF ARIZONA.

Koster & Bial's 25c Daily Mat. Evgs. 25c. up. Boxes, $1. Ezra Kendall, 5 Potter Family, Pauline Hall, Jenny Joyce, Genaro & Bailey, Gussie McKee, Juan Calcedo, 15 others.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH
Xtra attractions. Charming Concerts.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Tel. 2224 Mad. Mat. Sat. Ev. 8:20. MAY IRWIN.
MADGE SMITH

SAVOY B'way & 34th St. HENRIETTA CROSMAN
Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. | MISTRESS NELL

GRAND ANDREW MATINEE TO-DAY, 25c., 50c.
"THE REBEL." MACK

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; brisk southwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,891. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DE WET AGAIN GETS AWAY

Evades Knox's Force and Moves in Direction of Reddersburg.

But a British Column Is There Ready to Co-operate with the Pursuing Troops.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Lord Kitchener cables to the War Office from Pretoria, under date of Dec. 12, that Gen. Knox reports from Helvetia that he is engaged in a running fight with Gen. De Wet, and that the enemy is moving toward Reddersburg, where there is a column ready to co-operate with the other British forces.

Gen. Kitchener's message indicates that De Wet has again evaded Knox. After the latter foiled the Boer General at Coomassie Drift, the Boers seem to have doubled back, crossed the Caledon River elsewhere, and turned thence northwest, in the direction of Reddersburg, the memorable scene of the British disaster in April, when the same commander captured the Irish Rifles.

Gen. Kitchener, in another dispatch, reports that the Boers attacked the post near Barberton. The British casualties were three killed, five wounded, and thirteen taken prisoners. The captured men have since been released.

The Boers raided the Riverton Road Station on Dec. 11. They are being followed up.

ROBERTS'S STRINGENT ORDER.

He Directed Caution in Burning Farms, but that All Cattle and Food Must Be Removed or Destroyed.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Forty-one proclamations of Lord Roberts have been published. They have been mostly summarized previously in the newspapers. The last one, dated Nov. 18, says:

"As there appears to be some misunderstanding as regards the burning of farms, the Commander in Chief wishes the following to be the lines upon which General officers commanding are to act:

"No farm is to be burned except for an act of treachery or when our troops are fired on from the premises or as punishment for the breaking of the telegraph or railway or when used as base of operations for raids, and then only with the direct consent of the General officer commanding. The mere fact that a Burgher is absent on commando is on no account to be used as a reason for burning his house.

"All cattle, wagons, and foodstuffs are to be removed from all farms. If that is impossible, they are to be destroyed, whether the owner is present or not."

THE KAISER AND KRUEGER.

Non-Reception of the Latter Not Owing to Any Request from the British Government or Throne.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—In the Reichstag today the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, referring to the complaints which have arisen on account of Emperor William's failure to receive Mr. Krüger, again went lengthily into the reasons for the non-reception of the Boer statesman, covering new ground in a statement which he made as to the relations between Germany and Great Britain. He said the announcement that Mr. Krüger was coming was made twenty-four, or at the most, forty-eight hours before he left Paris. Up to that moment it had been assumed that Mr. Krüger would go from Paris to Holland. The Chancellor added:

"We apprised him courteously and considerately, through the Paris Embassy and Dr. Leyds, that the Emperor regretted he was not in a position to receive him. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Krüger started. He was told again at Cologne, in the most considerate terms, that the Emperor was unable to see him."

The Chancellor repudiated the suggestion that the Government's action was due to any wish or proposal from the British Court or Government to the Emperor or to himself, the Chancellor. For the Emperor only German national considerations were authoritative. If family relations or dynastic considerations influenced the foreign policy he (von Bülow) would not remain Minister another day.

Continuing, the Chancellor said the Anglo-German agreement of 1898 did not contain a provision relating to war between Great Britain and the South African Republics, and the Yang-tse and Samoan agreements had no secret clauses. When the Emperor in 1896 sent the telegram to Mr. Krüger there was no question of war between Great Britain and the Boer States. It was a matter of a filibustering expedition. The Emperor gave a correct expression of his righteous feeling regarding international law. The Emperor did not intend to determine German policy forever by that telegram. The Chancellor added:

"I commit no diplomatic indiscretion in saying that the reception of that telegram outside of Germany left no doubt that in the event of a conflict with England in Africa Germany would have to rely solely on her own strength."

Prior to Count von Bülow's speech Dr. Hasse, the Pan-German leader, sharply criticised the failure of the Government to receive Mr. Krüger. While admitting that Germany could not adopt any other position than that of the strictest neutrality, he thought the Government should avoid the appearance of breaking neutrality in favor of Great Britain. He referred to the services done to Great Britain by a German ship in South African waters, and complained further that the manner of the refusal to see Mr. Krüger had wounded German sentiment. He added that the British thought they could give Germany different treatment from that extended to other nations, claiming that British officers had treated Germans scandalously in South Africa, saying of them "They are only Germans," whereas they treated Frenchmen and even Greeks well. He sarcastically contrasted the non-reception of Mr. Krüger with the reception extended to Cecil Rhodes.

Baron von Richthofen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, referring to the expulsion of Germans from the Transvaal and the Orange Free State territories, said:

"It has appeared to me that these expulsions in many cases have been unjustifiable, both as to cause and manner, and contrary to the principles of international law; and an expression of this view has been made in London.

"On the other hand, the Germans who have been fighting side by side with the Boers have not met with a happy lot. They have been dismissed without pay and told 'We did not invite you.'"

The Agrarian and Conservative organs strongly dissent from Count von Bülow's speech on Monday. The Tages Zeitung, referring to the allusions to "popular passion in England" and "the popular passion which causes wars," exclaims: "We have come to a pretty pass!" It then cites sarcastically Prince Bismarck's words, "We Germans fear God, but nothing else in the world."

German Consul to Act for Holland.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 12.—At the request of the Netherlands, Germany has telegraphed to the German Consul at Lorenzo Marques an order to take care of Dutch interests during the absence of a Dutch Consul from that port.

WISHES PAY FOR RUINED DRESS

Mount Vernon Hose Burst and a Bill Is Presented to the Council.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The Aldermen of Mount Vernon have an odd claim to adjust in the shape of a bill for a new silk dress from Mrs. Emma L. Stoney, a society woman of Chester Hill, which, she charges, was ruined by the bursting of a hose with which James Fallon, a city employe, was flushing a sewer. The petition from Mrs. Stoney was written on dainty, scented, robin's-egg-tinted paper. Mrs. Stoney is the wife of Arthur C. Stoney, a New York business man, who lives at 232 Summit Avenue, Chester Hill. She describes her experience and fixes the extent of her damages in the following letter:

232 Summit Avenue, Dec. 10, 1900.

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Common Council—

Gentlemen: As I was passing the corner of Prospect and Cottage Avenues on Friday afternoon, Dec. 7, a hose in use by the city department, flushing a drain, burst and gave me a thorough wetting. Every garment I had on was soaked with water. I went to the Mayor's office and showed him my condition.

I have, too, a witness who saw the affair, who will testify to the above facts. I find my suit, which was new and had been worn but a few times, is ruined, and I look to your body to reimburse me for the cost of the suit, as follows:

Cloth, $14.85; silk, $9.50; findings, $1; making, $11; total, $36.35.

This is the exact cost, and I claim the amount in full for the damage done.

EMMA L. STONEY.

Mrs. Stoney's claim was referred by Mayor Fiske to the Auditing Committee.

1,000,000 TONS OF RAILS.

Contracts Made for Delivery Next Year —Good Outlook for Iron and Steel Markets.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 12.—The Commercial Gazette to-morrow will say:

"Rail producers have taken on contracts for delivery next year amounting in round numbers to 1,000,000 tons. It is a heavier award of new business than the railmakers had secured at the opening of the year 1900.

"A few days ago the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company apportioned its rail order, covering practically the quota this interest will require during the next calendar year. The order is for 80,000 tons at the pool price. Four big steel companies each get 20,000 tons. Participating are the Carnegie Steel Company, the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, the National Steel Company, and the Federal Steel Company.

"In all lines of development of the iron and steel markets the past week, with a single exception, reveals nothing but a promising future. The plate producers, who have come to terms on prices by joining in an ironclad agreement, have their mills engaged ahead for months. On tinplate for deliveries through the first quarter of next year the price has been advanced $2 a ton. This makes the base price $4.10 per 100-pound box, with the $4 price obtaining for the rest of this month."

JOSEPH JEFFERSON IN FLORIDA.

Billie Bowlegs Preparing Indian Medicine Dance for Him and Quay.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 12.—Joseph Jefferson and his son, W. W. Jefferson, arrived here to-day and proceeded at once to Jeffersonville, on Hobe Sound, where Mr. Jefferson has a Winter home. There the actor will remain fishing and hunting until April 1, when he will begin a short Spring tour.

Mr. Jefferson stated to-day that he expects ex-Senator Quay and a party from Philadelphia to join him next week. Mr. Quay has a Winter home at Saint Lucie, thirty miles north of Jeffersonville, but is now building and will have completed this week a cottage adjoining the Jefferson property.

Billie Bowlegs, the famous Seminole chief, is preparing an Indian medicine dance, to be given in the heart of the Everglades during the holidays in honor of Jefferson and Quay.

William Winter Jefferson confirmed today the rumor of his engagement to Miss Christie MacDonald, who is now singing in New York.

FEAR FISHING BOAT IS LOST.

Gloucester People Believe the Sigfrid Has Foundered.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 12.—This city of fishermen is again mourning for the loss of several of her sailors, this time for the Captain and twelve men of the fishing schooner Sigfrid, which has now been absent from this port for nearly ten weeks and which is believed to have foundered in one of the terrific gales which for the past six weeks have been sweeping the North Atlantic. Five of the members of the crew are married and eighteen children will mourn the loss of fathers.

The Sigfrid sailed from this port Sept. 14 and since that time she has not been reported. The vessel was on a hand-line fishing voyage to the Western Banks and was provisioned for nine weeks. Her Captain was Alexander Frazier of Port Hastings, C. B.

Old Masonic Emblems Found.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 12.—At the annual meeting of Acacia Lodge of Free Masons last night Frederick Mead of New York presented to the lodge two pillars of mahogany, inlaid with Masonic emblems in oak, which are a century and a quarter old. They are hand-carved, and were in use in Union Lodge here in 1775. That lodge is now in existence in Stamford. The pillars are eighteen inches high, and were found recently in the rafters in the attic in the Israel Putnam cottage by a carpenter looking for leaks. Mrs. Mead consented to let Acacia Lodge have them, and they will be put in a case.

Ice in the Upper Hudson.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Dec. 12.—Navigation on the Upper Hudson closed to-night, so far as the Newburg and Albany Passenger Line is concerned. The steamer J. H. Tremper on arrival here to-day went into Winter quarters, and the M. Martin will go tomorrow. There is plenty of ice in the Upper Hudson, and the Martin found it impracticable to go further than Hudson. She will arrive here to-night. The line laid its boats up last year on Dec. 28. The weather is moderating here to-night.

Cushman K. Davis Left $65,000.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 12.—The will of Cushman K. Davis, who died Nov. 27, was filed for probate to-day by Mrs. Anna M. Davis, the widow. The will, which is very concise, and was made during the Senator's last illness, leaves all his estate to Mrs. Davis, and names the St. Paul Trust Company as executor. The estate is valued at $25,000 in personal and $40,000 in real property.

Burnett's Vanilla

is pure. Don't let your grocer work off a cheap and dangerous substitute. Insist on having Burnett's.—Adv.

CHARGE THEFTS OF GAS

Indianapolis Company's Reason for Deferring Dividend Action.

President Hastings Issues a Circular Accusing Patrons of "Boring Out," Causing Thousands of Dollars Loss.

The Directors of the Indianapolis Gas Company have decided to defer action for the present on dividends for the stock, and in a circular which was issued yesterday by Frank S. Hastings of this city, President of the company, it is explained that this action is due to the fact that the company—the meter system not being in force—has practically been robbed by many of its customers who have "unlawfully increased their supply of gas by the practice known locally as 'boring out' their mixers." The circular is as follows:

To the Stockholders of the Indianapolis Gas Company:

It is with great regret that your Directors are forced to make known to you the reasons which have compelled them to take action, for the present, on the question of dividends.

Under an old municipal ordinance your company has been selling natural gas in Indianapolis by contract without meter measurement. Originally this plan was accepted generally by natural gas companies in the belief that there was an unlimited supply of this valuable product. The resultant wastage of gas, as is now well known, has brought about a greatly diminished pressure in the field, which has made it impossible to render satisfactory service. Every effort has been made to secure municipal legislation requiring the adoption of economical devices and the compulsory use of meters for measuring the gas; but, owing to the opposition of the people of Indianapolis, our efforts in that direction have so far failed. In the meantime, other cities and towns, realizing the importance of conserving this most valuable fuel, have adopted the system of selling gas by meter, with satisfactory results not only to the local companies, but to the consumers themselves.

Committees of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Commercial Club, charged with investigating this question, some time ago visited Allegheny, Pittsburg, Columbus, and other cities where the sale of gas by contract had been substituted by meters, and, after a very thorough and full consideration of this subject, have reported in favor of the adoption of meters in Indianapolis. It is well-known that the adoption of meters would not materially increase the receipts of the company, but would accomplish two more important objects, viz., the prolongation of the supply in the field and the insurance of a more satisfactory and economical service to the consumer.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have expended large sums of money in new wells, pump stations, and additional pipe lines in the field, for the purpose of bringing a greater volume of gas to the city, it has been found impossible to furnish a satisfactory service so long as the present wasteful use of gas is continued; at the same time our revenues have very largely decreased in consequence of the wide extent of this practice.

In spite of existing prohibitory statutes, a large percentage of our customers have unlawfully increased their supply by the practice known locally as "boring out" their mixers. Every effort has been made by your managers to stop this unlawful wastage, but although the best legal talent has been employed, supported by indisputable proofs, it has been found utterly impossible to secure a conviction, because of the fact that this illegal practice has been so generally indulged in.

These violations of the law are not confined to the poor or vicious, but include city and county buildings, city officials, lawyers, churches, ministers of the Gospel, physicians, architects, and some of the most prominent residents and business houses in the City of Indianapolis.

Thus our efforts to secure to the law-abiding citizen a good service have been frustrated by the illegal action of other consumers, and it is obvious that further effort in such a direction is hopeless, both from an engineering and financial point of view.

Notwithstanding the alarming conditions which we have recited above, and which your Directors have so far been powerless to prevent, it is our confident belief that the people of Indianapolis will surely awake to a realization of the necessity, in their own interest, of securing such legislation as will extend the duration of the supply of this most valuable fuel to the utmost possible limit.

Meanwhile, your Directors are determined to use every honorable effort in this direction, and to apply the revenues of the company to the protection of its property.

It is declared, in this connection, by one in authority, that out of the 18,000 consumers fully three-quarters of them used more gas than they paid for. The chief method practiced was to cut small holes in the feed pipe, not paying for the extra supply so obtained and consumed. Last year the company's earnings showed a decrease of $110,000.

E. C. Benedict, one of the Directors, declared yesterday that unless the evil were remedied the company would suffer serious financial losses.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 12.—Some time ago committees representing the Indianapolis Board of Trade and Commercial Club investigated the natural gas situation thoroughly and reported in favor of meter measurement as the only means of prolonging the life of natural gas as a fuel.

Every Winter in this city there is great suffering for lack of fuel because of the fact that practically all the houses in the city are piped for the use of gas and because the price of other fuels in many cases is prohibitory. While the people of this city recognize that the gas pressure has greatly diminished and that its value as a luxury is rapidly increasing they have constantly fought the adoption of a meter system.

By a good many it is thought this opposition has its only foundation in the natural opposition to the granting of the demands of a corporation. In the last municipal campaign the question of gas meters was the principal issue, and the successful party was the one which was pledged to fight the introduction of meters.

It is a sort of anomalous condition, because here and there patrons of the gas company do use meters with the result that they save enough over the contract rates to buy extra fuel in the coldest Winter. Periodically, the meter question has been brought before the people and has always been defeated.

When President Hastings's letter to the stockholders reached this city and was published, the opponents of the meter system claimed it was a ruse of the gas company to secure meters. In the minds of a great many people there lurks a suspicion that the gas company has plenty of fuel at its disposal, but holds it back during severe weather in order to force people to pay higher rates.

Investigation of the committee representing the Board of Trade and the Commercial Club, however, showed that the company was furnishing all the gas at its disposal. It is also true that patrons of the company in this city in cold weather violate the law by boring their mixers in an effort to secure more fuel.

It is on this fact that President Hastings bases his assertion that the company is being systematically robbed by its local patrons.

Experts say that unless the meter system is soon introduced here natural gas will be available for fuel only during the warm months. Mayor Taggart and the other city officials to-night declared that their attitude on the question of meters had not been changed.

BANGOR BLOCKADED BY ICE.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 12.—Three successive days of below-zero weather have resulted in a complete blockade of the port of Bangor by ice, the Penobscot River being frozen to the thickness of seven to ten inches for a distance of six miles from the city. To-day the most powerful tugs on the river have been engaged in breaking a channel to the vessels caught here by the freeze, and all but two of the craft have been taken down river.

The schooners Post Boy and John T. Williams, from New York, are left here, surrounded with ice strong enough to bear ox teams, and it is probable that they will have to stay here all the Winter.

The shipping season has been a fairly prosperous one, 136,000,000 feet of lumber having been shipped. The outlook for a good ice crop is excellent, but there is considerable rough ice to be cleared out of some of the fields.

Ballantine's India Pale Ale will keep in any climate. Welcome to any stomach.—Adv.

FRIGHTENED BY BRITISH FLAG.

Critical Situation in the House of Representatives and Its Treatment by Speaker Henderson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The House of Representatives was decorated with the flags of all nations to-day. Shortly before the centennial exercises were to begin, Representative Walter Reeves of Illinois, Republican, wandered in. He glanced toward the Executive gallery, and was horrified to see the British flag dropping over a corner of it. The frightful possibilities of this thing flashed across Mr. Reeves's mind in an instant. Some enemy of the Administration had hung a British flag over the gallery reserved for the President, and in the morning the Democratic press would ring with sarcasms.

Mr. Reeves determined to save the President. He hurried to Speaker Henderson and reported that a visible token of the Anglo-American alliance was floating over the Executive gallery. Speaker Henderson came in, looked at the gallery, and saw that what Reeves said was true. He at once gave orders that a naval signal flag be hung over the British flag, completely hiding it from view. This was done.

Shortly after other members of Congress began to drop in. They saw what Reeves and Henderson had not seen, that the House was full of flags representing all the nations of Europe, and that the only nation which was omitted was Great Britain. These Congressmen immediately jumped to the conclusion that some enemy of the Administration had attempted to get it into trouble with Great Britain by offering this pointed insult. There was a hasty consultation, and it became known that Lord Pauncefote was coming down to the Capitol and that he would surely see the omission of the British flag.

Word was at once sent to Speaker Henderson, and he was implored to get a British flag in position as soon as possible. The Speaker did the best he could, but the hour had arrived when the ceremonies were to begin, and it was too late. Great Britain was the only nation unrepresented, and her flag remained out of sight behind the signal flag.

BID FOR 600,000 SHARES.

Philadelphia Broker Offered to Buy Whole Issue of Union Traction at 35½.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The Stock Exchange was lapsing into the quiet that usually precedes its closing this afternoon when Broker C. M. Towne gave the members a shock by taking his stand at the Union Traction post and calling out: "I'll bid 35½ for any part of 600,000 shares!" As that amount is the entire capital stock of the company, and as Mr. Towne represents on the Exchange the firm of George A. Huhn & Sons, who are popularly supposed to be brokers for Messrs. Widener, Elkins, and other traction magnates, members of the Exchange at once jumped to the conclusion that some big deal was under way. They had little stock to offer, however, at the figure bid, and Mr. Towne only succeeded in picking up 500 shares at 35½.

Mr. Towne declined to shed any light on the subject, but said that this was not the first time he had made bids for the entire stock of a company. There have been rumors for some time of a deal between the Union Traction, the United Gas Improvement, and the Philadelphia Electric Companies, and these revived to-day by the offer made, but nothing could be found to show any basis for the story. The price at which Union Traction stock is selling now is far below the figures of last year, when it passed 42, and it is not believed that any considerable amount could be secured at 35½, or at a slight advance above that figure.

Mr. Towne asserted that his bid was a bona fide one, and even said that he could offer 36 for a block of not less than 550,000 shares. Men who know the affairs of Union Traction are convinced that there is something back of the bid.

CONCRETE ELEVATOR BREAKS.

Huge Structure at Duluth Fails to Stand First Test.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 12.—A year ago the Peavey Grain Company commenced the erection here of a giant elevator of a new style. It was to be concrete from floor to roof, without a stick of timber in the entrie structure, and was to be, as well, the largest grain storage structure in the world. It was to have a capacity for holding 3,800,000 bushels of wheat. This house was to be simply a storage, and a terminal and shipping elevator to work in conjunction with it was built of wood, and of a capacity of 1,250,000 bushels.

The Peavey Company sent men to Roumania and the lower Danube where small concrete elevators have been in use for many years, and the plans were studied carefully. Returning, the construction was begun. A foundation was put in, more substantial than anything ever built here, where heavy foundations are required for many great structures, and work on the superstructure began last August. The structure is a series of circular concrete bins, 104 feet high, intended to stand in six rows of five bins each. But half of the building was erected this Fall, the rest to come next year.

Imbedded in the walls of the circular bins are steel tie rods 1½ inches wide and spaced 8 inches apart for the entire height of the building. These circular bins are set about three feet from each other and the concave-sided spaces between were formed into bins by short walls connecting the nearest points of the circular bins, making the entire space inside the outer walls a storage. The construction of the superstructure continued for about eighty-five calendar days, and actually went on at the rate of 30 inches in elevation every ten working hours.

A few days ago the house was examined by a committee of the Duluth Board of Trade, and on its report was declared regular. A number of Eastern bankers also examined it, and decided to loan money on certificates on wheat issued therefrom without insurance. The house was then tested, one of the concave-sided bins being taken for the purpose. No sooner was this bin filled than it broke, a great hole sixty-five feet high and fifty feet wide appearing in the side of the structure.

It is the belief of the owners that the break is the result of improper construction in some point, and that the accident is not an argument against the style of construction. There is something like $400,000 invested in the building as it stands, and as soon as possible the break will be repaired and the house again subjected to sever test. But the construction of a style of elevator that was to supersede wood and steel has received a severe setback. Grain men and bankers of the United States and Canada have been watching this house with the closest interest since the plans of Mr. Peavey were announced.

Mr. Benedict Objects to Trespassers.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 12.—Trespassers on Commodore Benedict's property "The Maples," now a private inn, but formerly the place where Grover Cleveland and family were often entertained, have become very numerous, and Mr. Benedict has decided to put a stop to it. He is now tearing down a low stone wall, and will build a wooden one, eight hundred feet long, so high that jumping over it will be a feat. The new Chinese wall, as the villagers call it, will be completed in a few days.

Wealthy Western Turfman Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 12.—J. Henry Miller, who died yesterday, was buried at Cincinnati to-day. Miller's late associates were surprised to learn to-night that he was worth in the neighborhood of $80,000. He had $11,000 in one bank. He also owned interests in numerous race horses unknown to his friends. He was unmarried, and left a will deeding all his property to his sister, Mrs. Dr. Meelman of Delaware, Ind. He belonged to the local lodge of Elks, and a committee from the lodge escorted the body to Cincinnati.

No ale that ever crossed the sea can match the India Pale Ale of Ballantine's.—Adv.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK PAID OUT $150,000

Run on Institution Continues Despite Assurances of Soundness.

CROWDS BESIEGE THE DOORS

Rush for Withdrawal of Deposits So Great Doors Had to be Closed—Superintendent Kilburn Says Bank Is Safe.

The run on the Harlem Savings Bank, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, continued yesterday and increased to almost a panic. Before the bank closed for the day at 3 o'clock more than $150,000 had been withdrawn.

The spread of the rumors affecting the bank caused a rush of depositors early in the morning. At 10 o'clock, when the doors were opened, there were at least 300 persons on the steps leading to the bank and on the sidewalk in front. A general rush was made for the paying teller's window, and it took the combined efforts of several policemen and the bank attendants to prevent the weaker ones from being crushed. Usually there is only one paying teller employed, but yesterday three were called into service, the receiving teller's window being abandoned.

Among the crowd were many women poorly clad carrying infants in their arms. Many seemed to have the idea that payment was to be suspended any moment, and all kinds of tricks and devices were tried to get near the window. Many when assured that their money was ready for them if they wanted it and that the bank was safe left satisfied.

One woman who was greatly excited, carrying a crying baby in her arms, stood in line for half an hour. When she reached the window she discovered that she had either lost or forgotten her bank book. She pleaded hard for her money, but was finally quieted, and left the bank reassured.

ASSURANCES OF SOUNDNESS.

In the crowd outside the bank were several speculators who offered to buy up accounts for ninety cents on the dollar. They did not find many customers. Mr. Richard Webber, one of the trustees of the bank and a wealthy pork packer, mingled with the uneasy depositors and assured them that their money was perfectly safe. He offered to pay depositors in full at his office in East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

The crowd gradually increased, and by noon there were fully eight hundred people clamoring for admittance. They jammed the ground floor, the stairways, and the sidewalk. The police saw it would be necessary to close the doors of the bank, and allow only as many depositors to enter at a time as could be easily attended to. When the doors were closed there was a general howl from the crowd. Several women screamed, and the cry went up that the bank had suspended business. Those standing in the street were assured, however, that the closing of the doors was simply to facilitate matters, and that the bank would remain open until three o'clock as usual. About this time a number of Italians carrying bank books appeared, and tried to force their way in. John Canteloupe, a padrone, told them there was no cause for alarm, and they left.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

Shortly before 2 o'clock State Superintendent of Banks Frank D. Kilburn visited the bank, and he was closeted with President Tooker, and later issued a statement in which he said:

The Harlem Savings Bank was examined May 16 last and was found at that time to have resources amounting to $10,490,514.43, with liabilities amounting to $9,692,084.73, and a surplus of $797,829.70. The income of the bank over and above expenses and credited to depositors for the year previous was $82,754.66. Among the resources of the bank there were bonds and mortgages amounting to $4,392,861.40, and State, municipal, and railroad bonds amounting to $4,896,400. The balance of the resources was made up of cash and the bank building. The bank, as stated by the President, owns no real estate, except its bank building, and I consider it one of the safest and soundest savings banks in the State.

There is certainly nothing in the condition of the bank why a depositor should withdraw his funds, and a depositor withdrawing at this time will lose his interest from July 1 last.

Accompanying Superintendent Kilburn's statement was the following from President Tooker:

I cannot account for the run upon the institution. There certainly is nothing in the condition of the bank which warrants it, because the bank was never in better condition than it is today. Our cash yesterday morning was about $820,000. The surplus of the bank at this time is about $800,000 according to the present market values of the securities held by the bank.

The bank does not own a dollar's worth of real estate, except its banking house, and has not owned any for five years, and the bank has not been obliged to foreclose a mortgage within several years, and it never began more than twenty-five foreclosures in its existence, and we have never lost a dollar upon a real estate loan with the exception of about $500 of interest on one loan. This shows the conservative and safe administration which the bank has always enjoyed.

There was a crowd waiting when the bank closed at 3 o'clock. One of the reasons for the run on the bank, it was said yesterday, was the result of talk among the members of the Chester A. Arthur Circle of the Women's Branch of the Ancient Order of Foresters of Harlem. The circle had an account of $1,700 in the institution, and at a recent meeting, it is alleged, a member declared that a man friend had told her the deposit was in danger. Thereupon it was withdrawn. Individual members who had accounts there also withdrew them, and in this way the rumor spread.

D. M. Williams, senior member of the dry goods firm at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, which failed recently, was a Trustee of the bank until Tuesday last, when his resignation was accepted.

The bank has employed detectives to trace the rumors against the bank, and prosecutions will follow if evidence can be secured.

The bank has 35,000 depositors.

CHICAGO PEW IN WASHINGTON.

Congressman Mann Finds One Labeled in Metropolitan Church.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Congressman Mann to-day discovered a Chicago pew in a Washington church, and thus answered a protest from a constituent. The pew is in the Metropolitan Methodist Church, which President McKinley attends, and bears on a polished silver base the name "Chicago." It is in the front row.

The protest received by Congressman Mann was that Norman B. Judd of Chicago, who represented the First Illinois District in Congress when that district comprised the whole of Cook County, had contributed $1,000 to the building fund of the Metropolitan Church to secure a pew forever to the citizens of Chicago who come to Washington, but that no such reservation seemed to be made in the church.

To prove the assertion that Mr. Judd paid $1,000 for the pew a certificate was produced showing the receipt of the money, and the document bore the signatures of President Grant and Chief Justice Chase as Trustees.

Congressman Mann started to-day to investigate the pew question. He found not only a Chicago, but also an Illinois, pew in the church, each plainly labeled.

Faster Than Ever to California.

Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. via the shortest route Chicago and Northwestern, Union, and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 6:30 P. M. third day. Double drawing room sleeping cars, buffet, library car (with barber) and dining cars. Tickets and information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

LOAN COMPANY'S TROUBLES.

Application for a Receiver for the Anglo-American Will Be Made To-day.

An application will be made before Justice Maddox in Brooklyn to-day for the appointment of Col. William J. Youngs of Nassau County, Secretary to the Governor, as receiver of the Anglo-American Loan and Savings Company.

This corporation, of which ex-Postmaster Thomas L. James is President, has received much attention of late. Mr. James and his associates protest that the company is solvent, and that there is no necessity for a receiver. Mr. James is President of the Lincoln National Bank, in Forty-second Street.

THREE TAKEN FROM A FIRE.

Albert Lyon Used Carpenter's Ladder Before the Truck Arrived.

Albert Lyon, a fireman attached to Engine Company No. 101, Brooklyn, rescued yesterday afternoon a mother and her two children at a fire which occurred in the three-story flat house at 271 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. The fire started from some unknown cause among a lot of rubbish in the cellar, and the building was soon filled with smoke. The smoke was so dense in the hallways and on the stairs that Mrs. Alice Ryan and her children, Mary, thirteen years old, and William, four years old, occupying apartments on the third floor, were unable to escape to the street.

The men of Engine Company No. 101 were the first to arrive. The Ryans were calling for help from the windows of their apartments. The hook and ladder truck of the district had not yet arrived, and Fireman Lyon procured a long ladder from a carpenter's shop near by. This ladder was run up, but it fell short of reaching to the window in which were Mrs. Ryan and her children. Lyon, however, mounted the ladder and, standing on the topmost rung, held on to the window ledge above with one hand, with the other hand he assisted the mother and her children, one by one, down to the ladder, another fireman helping them to reach the ground.

The fire, which was remarkable for the great amount of smoke it raised, was put out by the firemen before it could cause much damage. Fireman Michael Haggerty of Engine Company No. 128 was overcome by smoke in the cellar of the building and was removed to the Norwegian Hospital.

CAR-MAKING PLANT MAY MOVE.

Report That Southern Car Company Works Will Be Located at Ensley.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 12.—A report is current here that the Southern Car Company will remove its car-making plant from Memphis to the Birmingham district in the near future. It is stated specifically that the proposed location is Ensley, where the steel mill of the Tennessee company and other important industries are clustered.

The rumor is said to be founded on excellent grounds. Definite details are not given now, but it is known that the proposal to move is being considered.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Georgia to Accept the Building Erected by Subscription.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 12.—The House of Representatives to-day passed the bill accepting the Confederate Soldiers' Home, built by popular subscription eleven years ago. It is practically assured of success in the Senate.

In 1889 Henry W. Grady, then in the zenith of his fame, originated the Soldiers' Home movement. He engineered the public subscription, and to his efforts was due the erection of the building at a cost of $45,000. At the ensuing session of the Legislature his friends tendered the home to the State free of charge, the only condition being that the State should maintain it.

Principally through the efforts of Gov. W. Y. Atkinson, now dead, the home was rejected. Under the provisions of the bill passed to-day $15,000 a year is appropriated for the maintenance of the institution, and veterans now in the poor houses will be provided with a home.

LOUISIANA HUNTER LOST.

Many Searching Parties for Capt. Kaough, Missing for Five Days.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Capt. Thomas Kaough, a prominent Louisianian, who five days ago became separated from a hunting party on the sea marsh along the Gulf Coast, below Lake Charles, has not been found, though a dozen or more searching parties have walked hundreds of miles along the winding shores of bayous and lakes of that region. The grass is so high that an object ten feet away cannot be seen. Relief parties left Lake Charles today, and the search will be kept up indefinitely.

Capt. Kaough and a friend were hunting together. They became separated by a thick growth of grass. There is no fresh water in that section, and unless Capt. Kaough finds his way out of the marsh or is found by the searchers he will die from thirst in a few days.

The marsh is a wilderness of vast extent, and the searching parties have to take every precaution to prevent being lost themselves.

HOW MR. CHANLER ESCAPED.

Rode to Mamaroneck on Trolley and Boarded Train for New York.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 12.—It was definitely learned to-night that John Armstrong Chanler, who escaped from Bloomingdale Asylum, at White Plains, on Thanksgiving Day and has not been seen since, went to New York on a New Haven Railroad train. Chanler walked out of the western gate of the asylum grounds and boarded a trolley car on the White Plains branch of the Huckleberry system and rode to the Mamaroneck station of the New Haven Railroad, where he purchased a ticket. He talked freely with the telegraph operator and station agent and appeared to be perfectly sane. He had no baggage with him.

Dr. Lyon of Bloomingdale to-night said that he had not received any further word from the missing millionaire, but nevertheless he was anxious to find him. The letter which Superintendent Lyon received on the morning following Chanler's disappearance, he admits, was mailed in the section covered by Station H, as it bore that postmark.

"Mr. Chanler probably dropped the letter in the box in front of the Grand Central Station as soon as the train arrived there," Mr. Lyon added.

Oil Wagons Barred from Ferryboats.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Because of an order received by the Ramsdell Company, which came in the shape of a letter from the Treasury Department, calling attention to the law regarding explosives, the ferry company to-day served notice on Manager Stebbins, in charge of the local affairs of the Standard Oil Company, that their delivery wagon would not be carried on their ferry lines. The law, although an old one, has not been rigidly enforced for a number of years. It provides that petroleum and its products shall not be carried as freight on steamboats on account of the possibilities of explosion.

The Train for Pittsburg.

Only $9.00 first-class and $8.50 second-class, New York to Pittsburg via Baltimore and Ohio R. R. on "Pittsburg Limited." Leave New York, South Ferry, 6:55 P. M., and Liberty Street 7:00 P. M., arrive Pittsburg 8:55 A. M. Pullman Drawing-room Sleeping Cars.—Adv.

RACING CYCLISTS INJURED

Three Riders Carried Off After a Spill on Garden Track.

LAST YEAR'S RECORD STANDS

The Large Crowd Greatly Excited When Six-Day Racers Fell—Two Leading Teams Tie.

THE SCORE AT 2 A. M.

	Miles.	Laps.
Elkes and McFarland	1,441	4
Pierce and McEachern	1,441	4
Simar and Gougoultz	1,441	3
Waller and Stinson	1,441	1
Babcock and Aronson	1,441	1
Fisher and Frederick	1,440	9
Kaser and Ryser	1,440	9
Turville and Gimm	1,434	9

Team record, 1,453 miles 1 lap, by Miller and Waller.

Records began to fall into the background yesterday in the six-day bicycle race at the Madison Square Garden.

The events of the evening were characterized by the most serious fall of the race, and the attending physician, Dr. T. F. De Nauley, announced after his treatment of the injured men, that Aronson, Turville, and Fischer, were not in condition to continue the race. Notwithstanding this, Fischer appeared on the track after a rest of a trifle over an hour, and was greeted with loud cheers as he took his place in the line, and he did some lively spurting in the endeavor to recover the two laps his team lost during the evening.

The accident occurred shortly after 9 o'clock, when the usual relieFs were taking place. It was the third and worst fall of the race. Most of the changes of riders occur immediately after the hourly posting of the scores, and it always results in several laps of faster riding. Simar was on the track to relieve Gougoltz, and just as he swung into line on the long stretch at the

HOW LIEUT. CHURCHILL ESCAPED FROM BOERS

Introduced to an American Audience by Mark Twain.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION

Protests of Some with Pro-Boer Sympathies Whose Names Were Used —Mr. Van Ness's Circular.

Winston Spencer Churchill, the war correspondent, told a fashionable audience at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening how he escaped from Pretoria. The grand ballroom was crowded to the doors.

More than usual publicity had been given the lecture owing to the action taken by certain persons named on the reception committee list by Major Pond, who is managing Mr. Churchill's tour. On Dec. 7 William Dean Howells and J. Kennedy Tod announced that the use of their names was unauthorized, and this was followed by a similar protest from Edward Van Ness, who was actively pro-Boer during the war in South Africa. Mr. Van Ness addressed a circular letter to each gentleman named on the reception committee list, asking him if a similar liberty had been taken with his name.

The Reception Committee list as at first given out contained among others the following names: Gov. Roosevelt, Governor-elect Odell, Whitelaw Reid, Mayor Van Wyck, Senators Chauncey M. Depew and Thomas C. Platt, and Thomas B. Reed.

REPLIES TO MR. VAN NESS.

In answer to his circular Mr. Van Ness received this reply from A. M. Downes, Mayor Van Wyck's secretary:

I am directed by the Mayor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of the 10th inst. concerning the unauthorized use of his name on the list of patrons of Winston Spencer Churchill's first appearance in New York, and to say that on Dec. 5 he received a letter from Mr. J. B. Pond, which was dated Dec. 4, in which Mr. Pond said: "Winston Spencer Churchill's first appearance in New York, Dec. 12, is going to be a brilliant affair. I write to ask you if you will allow your name to be used on the list of patrons to follow that of dove. Roosevelt."

By direction of the Mayor, under date of Dec. 5, I sent the reply, which is herewith inclosed, to Mr. Pond.

This reply states that it is contrary to the Mayor's uniform practice to accede to the request made by Major Pond.

Among the letters of protest received by Mr. Van Ness were the following:

Princeton University.

Edward Van Ness, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Thank you for your letter. I have written to The Post protesting against the annexation of my name to support the conquest of the Boer Republic without consent. Yours truly, HENRY VAN DYKE.

Dec. 11, 1900.

10 East Forty-sixth Street, New York, Dec. 12.

Mr. Edward Van Ness:

Dear Sir: If my name appears as one of the Reception Committee of Winston Spencer Churchill, it has been used without my authority or without asking me for the permission to use it.

I would never have acceded to the proposal if it had been made, and such use of a name shows that the person taking the liberty has no more morality than the thief or forger. Very truly yours, C. H. VAN BRUNT.

MAJOR POND'S STATEMENT.

Major Pond assured a reporter yesterday that men with pro-Boer sympathies had been invited to welcome Mr. Churchill, in all seriousness.

"No one could be more pro-Boer than W. Bourke Cockran," said Major Pond, "and yet he was pleased to be on the committee. It never occurred to me that any one could possibly object to meeting so distinguished a man as Mr. Churchill. I gave no thought to politics. How I came to name the committee was this way:

"Many of Mr. Churchill's friends in New York are people of the very highest social standing. They urged me to adopt the English custom of a list of patrons, or Reception Committee, to occupy the stage. I consented, and a list of names was suggested of about 100 leading citizens of various walks of life. Invitations were sent out by me, and about 75 of the 100 accepted the honor with thanks.

"A prominent Scotchman recommended the names of John S. Kennedy and J. Kennedy Tod. I received no reply to their invitations, but before the final corrected circular was sent out their names were erased. Thomas B. Reed sent a characteristic delightful note of regret, alluding to the other humorist who was to preside. I wrote Mr. Reed asking if he would allow his name to remain, and he replied, no. So his name was stricken off.

"During all this time the ticket sale for the Churchill lecture at the Waldorf-Astoria dragged very slowly, and I began to get discouraged over it. Then these letters of protest appeared did the sale take a sudden bound. Van Ness? I never heard of the man."

Mr. Churchill, who was seen last evening before the lecture, expressed himself as being greatly annoyed at the incident.

"I am very much opposed to anything of the kind," he said. The names ought not to have been used without authority. I certainly did not want these gentlemen to come. It was a great mistake, which I regret exceedingly. I notice, by the way, that Mr. Van Ness quotes extracts from a letter alleged to have been written by me. I never wrote what he quotes."

Mr. Churchill alluded to a passage in Mr. Van Ness's circular in which he quotes the correspondent as saying: "We had a good bag to-day—10 killed, 17 wounded."

Among the members of the Reception Committee who greeted the young soldier-author at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening were Rear Admiral Erben, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. N. M. Curtis, Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, Oscar S. Straus, William Berri, John Kendrick Bangs, Dr. Albert Shaw, Daniel Frohman, Col. E. M. Knox, George H. Daniels, and Frank Fuller.

MARK TWAIN'S INTRODUCTION.

The lecture began at 8:30. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) being in the chair. Mr. Clemens, introducing the speaker, said Mr. Churchill knew all about war and nothing about peace. War might be very interesting to persons who like that sort of entertainment, but he had never enjoyed it himself.

During the civil war he remembered visiting a battlefield once, but he had never felt comfortable there. One cannot carry an umbrella when it rains, for when shells are flying they might get tangled up with the umbrella.

Personally he disapproved of the war in South Africa, and he thought England sinned when she interfered with the Boers, as the United States is sinning in meddling in the affairs of the Filipinos. England and America were kin in almost everything; now they are kin in sin. He had long worked as a missionary, advocating bonds of friendship between America and England, and, thanks to his efforts, the United States was on good terms with Great Britain.

America and England wept at the door of China when the mailed fist of blustering Germany battered the unhappy Chinaman while Russia robbed him, and they have worked together to maintain the favor of the world. He sympathized with the Boers, but as a missionary in the cause of an Anglo-American alliance he took pleasure in welcoming Mr. Churchill, "a blend of America and England which makes a perfect match."

Mr. Churchill was greeted cordially by the audience. He showed nervousness at first, but soon forgot himself in his subject, and held the attention of his listeners by a clear recital of some of the most striking episodes of the struggle between Boer and Briton. A touch of humor, introduced half unconsciously, lightened up the lecture considerably.

STORY OF THE ESCAPE.

After alluding to the fact that he had already written a book about his escape from Pretoria, he said he trusted that every one in the audience would purchase a copy. This was the anniversary of his escape, many accounts of which had been related here and in England, but none of which was true. He escaped by climbing over the iron paling of his prison while the sentry was lighting his pipe. He passed through the streets of Pretoria unobserved and managed to board a coal train on which he hid among the sacks of coal.

When he found the train was not going in the direction he wanted, he jumped off.

He wandered about aimlessly, he said, for a long time, suffering from hunger, and at last he decided that he must seek aid at all risks. He knocked at the door of a kraal, expecting to find a Boer, and, to his joy, found it occupied by an Englishman named Herbert Howard, manager of a Transvaal colliery, who ultimately helped him to reach the British lines.

NEW YORK LAWYER'S SCHEME.

Offers to Get Corporations' Taxes Reduced—Controller Gilman Tries to Stop His Operations.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Several complaints have been made within the last few days to the State Controller in relation to a circular letter issued by a New York lawyer, and which statement appears to have been sent to a large number of corporations doing business in the City of New York. The circular letter reads as follows:

Gentlemen: In examining the reports filed by you with the State Controller for taxation purposes, I find that you have not literally complied with the law, in that you are paying more taxes than is therein required. If this report was corrected to meet the exact requirements of the statute, you would then pay your proportion of the State tax and no more than others in the same line of business.

I have made a special study of the corporation tax laws, and am prepared to make the necessary corrections in your report, if you so desire, upon the following terms, to wit: One-half of the savings effected the first year only, but if no reduction is made, then no charge is made by me of any nature.

As the time to make these modifications to be available this year is short, I should be pleased to hear from you at an early date, making an appointment at your or my offices.

B. S. McKEAN.

Under date of Dec. 12, Controller Gilman forwarded to the lawyer a letter requesting information as to what authority he had for making any such statement, at what time such examinations had been made, and who had permitted him to make them. In conclusion the Controller said: "If the statement purporting to issue from your office did not come from you, the department would be pleased to know it, and if you are issuing any such statement, I would most respectfully request that the practice be immediately discontinued."

The Controller denies that that lawyer or any other person has ever been permitted to examine the reports filed in the department for purposes of taxation, except where an order has been forwarded to the department signed by a stockholder of the corporation whose report is to be examined or when application has been made by the duly credited legal representative of the company. He goes on to say that these reports show upon their face what dividends have been declared by the company, the amount of capital employed in doing business in the State, and in many cases the actual amount of business transacted by the company.

In addition to these facts, he says there are cases in which an actual appraisal of the value of the capital stock is made and sworn to by officers of the corporation, and if copies of such reports should be had indiscriminately, or the reports examined in the Controller's department, the information there given might be used by competing concerns for stock jobbery and other purposes entirely illegitimate.

The Controller desires it distinctly understood that no permission will be given to any person to examine these reports until satisfactory evidence has been submitted that the party requesting the privilege of examination or of copying reports has due authority for so doing.

Bernard S. McKean is a lawyer with offices at 1,133 Broadway. When seen last night at the West Side Republican Club Mr. McKean stated that he had never seen any corporation reports after they had been filed with the Controller.

"My information was based primarily on the published reports of the Controller, which are public property," said he. "In many instances I have been furnished the reports by the corporations themselves, and I have been able to detect errors which, when corrected, saved money to the corporations. The nature of these errors I must decline to state. I have, however, acted within my legal rights at all times."

Mr. McKean added that as yet he had received no communication from the Controller.

THE LABOR PORTFOLIO PLAN.

Resolutions in Favor of It Defeated at American Federation of Labor Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—An animated discussion arose in to-day's session of the American Federation of Labor convention over a resolution for a labor portfolio in the Cabinet, upon which the committee reported adversely. The original resolution provided that the proposed Cabinet officer should be a bona-fide trades unionist.

President Duncan opposed the resolution on the ground that the stipulation for a "bona-fide trades unionist" would prove a source of weakness, and probably defeat the purpose of the convention in framing the measure.

Delegate Max Hays of Cleveland, in defending the resolution, made a point of the fact that a member of the French Cabinet, M. Millerand, was, he alleged, a trades unionist. Delegate Warner of New York said his experience had not led him to put much confidence in the average labor representative in places of trust and responsibility in some of the State Governments. "I would sooner see Mark Hanna," he said, "representing our interests than some of the labor representatives who hold positions in some States."

The adverse report of the committee was concurred in by a vote of 78 to 47, thus killing the resolution.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN LAW.

Alumni of the New York University Law School Start a Fund at the Annual Dinner.

Ex-Judge Ernest Hall, while presiding last night at the annual dinner of the alumni of the New York University Law School at the Hotel Savoy, announced that the organization was to found two or more law scholarships in the university. He then had a book passed around among the guests, and more than a thousand dollars was pledged.

Among the speakers at the dinner were ex-Judge Hall, Judge Theodore F. Hascall, Judge George F. Roesch, Prof. George A. Miller, Cleveland F. Bacon, and District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner. All of them talked on legal topics. Incidentally Judge Roesch referred to "the great east side of the city, which it has of late become fashionable to deride, but which, in my humble opinion, is no worse than many another part of this city." He also said that he thought the statute laws concerning the Municipal Court should be codified, an opinion which provoked much applause from his hearers.

Col. Gardiner talked about forty years ago and told of the services he had rendered his country in the civil war. Judge Hascall read to the diners a list of legal "don'ts," which he said had been prepared by a friend of his, an attorney, as he himself had been unable to think of what he ought to say in his speech.

AUGUST BELMONT ILL.

Confined to Bed with Typhoid Fever at His Country Home.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 12.—August Belmont is ill at his country home with typhoid fever. He has been confined to his bed since Saturday. Dr. Finn, who is attending him, says the case is not a severe one and that it is following the usual and well-known lines of the disease. Dr. Finn anticipates no fatal result, but says that, of course, there is always danger from typhoid until the disease is cured.

Mr. Belmont had what appeared to be a severe grippy cold all last week. He went to business as usual every day up to and including Friday. On Saturday he had to remain in bed and has not been to the city since.

Perry Belmont, who was at his brother's bedside yesterday, said last night that the attack of typhoid was not severe, and no uneasiness was felt by either the family or attending physicians.

Director of Lick Observatory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The Regents of the University of California have formally appointed Prof. W. W. Campbell Director of the Lick Observatory. Prof. Campbell has been acting as Director since the death of Prof. Keeler. The Regents voted Mrs. Keeler the salary which would have been due to her husband to June 1 next, amounting to $1,537.

Argentina to Sell Trans-Andes Road.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Argentine Government, according to the Buenos Ayres correspondent of The Times, has resolved to invite public tenders in connection with the sale of the trans-Andes railway on the basis of £1,200,000.

ELM STREET ASSESSMENTS.

Property Holders Want to be Relieved of $2,500,000 of Expense and Put It on the City.

The property holders of Elm Street, who desire to have the city take over the amount assessed against them for the widening of Elm Street, have brought their case before the Board of Public Improvements. Their share of the cost amounts to about $2,500,000. They object to paying on the ground that they have not received any benefits from the improvements which, they say, will not be completed until the rapid transit tunnel is built.

The property holders were represented by Trueman H. Baldwin. Mulqueen & Mulqueen are counsel for the property holders, and it is understood that they are to receive something like 30 per cent. of the amount saved to the property owners and added to the city debt.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he was opposed to this petition, as he did not consider the property holders had a right to add $2,500,000 to the city's debt which they had agreed to pay themselves.

There are several members of the Board of Public Improvements who are understood to be in favor of granting the petition. On motion of Commissioner Nagle, the matter went over for two weeks.

HELD UP IN HIS STORE.

Six Colored Men with Pistols Rob an Italian Grocery.

A daring hold-up and robbery took place early last evening in the grocery store of Michael Murrae, an Italian, on Fifth Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

Murrae and a clerk were in the store alone about 8 o'clock when six colored men entered. They said they wanted to buy some potatoes and sugar. The men talked with Murrae and his clerk for some time in the rear of the store, and then three of the colored men pulled revolvers from their pockets and ordered Murrae and the clerk to go behind the counter, cautioning them to keep still. Their three companions then searched the pockets of the grocer and his clerk, taking $26. The six men then left the store.

Murrae and his clerk followed the men, calling for help. They followed them to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, where Policemen Wolf and Buckridge of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station joined in the chase.

The men separated, one continuing on up Lenox Avenue. He was caught at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and identified by Murrae. He gave his name as Thomas Brown of 44 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Neither money nor revolvers were found on him.

Brown gave the names of his colleagues, among them James Brent, known to the police as "One-Winged." Brent, who was later arrested and locked up.

SAYS POOR ARE DISCONTENTED.

Dr. Rainsford Asserts This Is Proved by the Vote for Bryan.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 12.—Dr. W. S. Rainsford of New York talked to the students at Harvard this evening on "The Various Social and Political Problems of the United States." He classed these problems under two heads—"Discontent" and "Lawlessness." He said the fact that Mr. Bryan received a vote within 5 per cent. of that of Mr. McKinley showed conclusively that a large portion of the country is discontented with the Administration. Speaking of the conditions of the poor people in New York and elsewhere and the reasons for their discontent he said that this latter was due to education, which is bound to make the poorer classes discontented with their lot.

Under the head of "Lawlessness," he said that one of the chief evils of the United States was too many laws. A great many faddists imagine they can cure evils by legislation, he said, just as some people in New York are now endeavoring to crush vice by the passing of laws. The only way to cure evils is by raising the standard of the public conscience.

He advised college men in choosing a profession to look at the possibilities open to the teacher and to the minister.

SERVANT GIRLS' UNION.

Mrs. Beale Criticises Americans and Enrolls Six Members.

Mrs. Beale got down to business at another meeting of servant girls held last night at the Social Reform Club, 45 University Place. She persuaded six girls to enroll themselves as members of the proposed Domestic Servants' Union. Each girl paid $1 as an initiation fee. There were even "godlike women," Mrs. Beale said, who nagged their servants. She also abused the people of America generally, declaring that they were coarser-grained than the people of England, where she came from.

"And I have grown coarser by contact since I came here," she continued. "And yet I was refined and very good-looking, too—at one time."

She declared bad manners to be the rule for this country, especially in the West, where, she said, the men sat with their feet above their heads and expectorated on the carpets.

"Where did this all happen," said a woman in front, with a rising inflection in her voice.

"In Texas," said Mrs. Beale, with some hesitation.

"Well," said the woman, "I was there and never saw anything like it. The men there are as well bred as in any part of the United States."

Mrs. Beale admitted that there might be some good people there, and said she had a brother in Texas. Then she mentioned Colorado as a place where the men were very rude, especially cowboys.

"I have been in Colorado," said the woman who, it was learned, was a trained nurse from Chicago, "and found the men civil and well bred. And all the people there are not cowboys, and all the cowboys are not ill-mannered."

Mrs. Beale said that she needed money, but so far had to draw on her own purse. She also announced that there would be another meeting next week and that others could enroll at her home, 219 Second Avenue.

NEW CHURCH FOR NEGROES.

St. James's Congregation Wish to Raise $50,000.

The congregation of the St. James Presbyterian Church, which is composed of colored people and of which the Rev. P. Butler Tompkins is pastor, is raising funds to erect a new house of worship. It is the only church of any denomination for the negro race west of Sixth Avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Fifty-second Streets.

The new building is to cost $50,000, and $25,000 has been subscribed. Of this amount $10,000 is given by one person on condition that the entire sum is raised within a year. An appeal has been issued asking that contributions be sent to Constant A. Andrews, President of the United States Savings Bank and the Treasurer of the Building Fund, 633 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Fatal Fight Due to Mistake.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 12.—A fight between revenue officers and a party of men whom the officers mistook for illicit distillers in Madison County, Ala., to-day resulted in the shooting of four men. Deputy Collector Jolly Ranier of the officers' party was fatally injured and three men of the other party received serious wounds. The officers, thinking the men in the wagon were Tennessee mountaineers with a load of "moonshine" en route for Huntsville, ordered them to halt. They mistook the officers for highwaymen and both parties opened fire.

Verdict of $6,000 for Electric Shock.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 12.—A verdict for $6,000, with 5 per cent. allowance for counsel fees, was returned by a jury to-day in favor of Mary A. Burkhas against the Metropolitan Railway Company. She was on a Third Avenue car on Feb. 13, 1900, when the circuit breaker blew out, and she received a shock which so injured her that she will be a cripple for the rest of her life.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Fire started to-day from some unknown cause in the embossing room of the Christian and Missionary Alliance printing establishment and rapidly spread to other parts of the building, causing damage which is estimated at about $20,000 to material and machinery. The loss is fully covered, as the establishment is insured for $50,000.

SMALLPOX IN LUMBER CAMPS.

Epidemic in Peninsula of Michigan—Also Breaks Out in Missouri.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Dr. A. E. Price of this city returned to-day from the lumber camps on the Peninsula of Michigan. He reports that smallpox is epidemic in parts of that section and is spreading rapidly. He went to the lumber region at the request of the Edward Hines Lumber Company, which desired to have employes who were suffering from the disease isolated and an attempt made to stay its progress.

So frightened are the men of the lumber region, Dr. Price says, that lumber owners are becoming uneasy about getting out their lumber in the Spring, as the men in the camps are talking about disbanding.

Dr. Price established a temporary pest house and vaccinated 200 persons who had been exposed. Forty-five cases of genuine smallpox came under his attention.

Special to The New York Times.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., Dec. 12.—Smallpox has broken out in virulent form in this part of Missouri. Twenty cases and two deaths are reported at New Madrid.

There are several cases at De Soto, and one death is recorded at Dexter.

BURGLARS ACTIVE IN YONKERS.

They Enter Many Houses, Are Discovered in Each Case, but Escape.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Two burglars entered the residence of J. B. Tiffany of Steinway & Co., at 234 Palisade Avenue, at 3 o'clock this morning. He heard them, armed himself, and went down stairs, but the burglars left the house by the window by which they entered. At 3 o'clock two burglars got into the house of Foster Slade of 70 Highland Avenue. Mrs. Slade heard them and called her husband. The burglars left the house as Mr. Slade was descending the stairs. At 3:30 William Ulrich, who lives close to Mr. Slade's residence, was awakened by a noise on the lower floor, and, going down to investigate, was just in time to see the burglars disappearing down the street.

At 7 o'clock this evening, while the family of Col. William M. Heermance of 364 Palisade Avenue, was at dinner, his daughter Susie, who was in the second room from the front on the second floor, heard a window raise in the front room. She looked in and saw a man bending over the dresser and another stepping from the window sill to the floor. She ran to the head of the stairs and called. As she did so the burglars ran to the window and out upon the roof of the veranda. William Heermance, Jr., and his brother Edgar ran out upon the veranda just in time to see two men leap from the roof to the lawn. Edgar chased the second man, who jumped, and the thief turned and fired a shot. The bullet grazed the back of the young man's hand. Both thieves escaped.

FOUND AN OLD PAINTING.

Yonkers People Think It May Be the Figure of Lord Frederick Phillipse.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The Yonkers Historical Society and art critics are puzzled over an old oil painting on wood found in the cellar of the Yonkers City Hall, formerly the Phillipse Manor House. The painting had lain in a corner of the cellar for many years. It had been covered with old books and rubbish.

A week or ten days ago Janitor Carter found the picture and turned it over to the Historical Society, and since that the inquiry has been under way.

It is believed, although there is no authority for it, that the picture is that of Lord Frederick Phillipse. This is based upon the fact that in a general way the features resemble those of Lady Mary Phillipse, sister of Lord Frederick, whose portrait is in the old mansion in Van Cortlandt Park. The painting shows a rather portly man about thirty-five years old. The face is shown at a three-quarter exposure, and the subject is sitting. The board was surrounded by a wooden frame upon which had been pasted a coarse cloth. Imposed upon the cloth was either putty or plaster, which had been worked into vines and flowers. The painter's name has not been determined.

HARVARD BEATEN IN DEBATE.

Holy Cross Defeats Juniors in Discussion on the Philippines.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 12.—Holy Cross College and Harvard University met for the first time in their history in a debating contest to-night, and Holy Cross won. The discussion was in Mechanics' Hall before an audience of 1,200 people.

The judges were Judge William T. Forbes, Superintendent of Schools; Clarence F. Carroll, and Charles F. Aldrich. Dr. G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, was Chairman of the debate, and the young disputants, who are all juniors in their respective colleges, were: For Harvard—Adolph Friedman of Cleveland, Ernest E. Smith of Brooklyn, Edward H. Letchworth of Buffalo; for Holy Cross—John A. Sullivan of Bangor, Me.; Augustus P. Conneff of Plains, Penn., and Patrick F. Doyle of Worcester.

The question, which was selected by the Harvard men, was: "Resolved, that the Permanent Retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States is Desirable." Holy Cross had the negative. In the opinion of two of the judges, the two teams were equal in point of matter and preparation, but the three judges were unanimous that Holy Cross excelled in manner and delivery.

Three Children Burned to Death.

TIONESTA, Penn., Dec. 12.—A fire occurred at Golinza, about twelve miles from this place to-day, which resulted in the death of three children of E. W. Grubbs. The mother had gone to call on a neighbor, leaving the children in the house, when an unexpected pressure of gas came on, overheating the stove and igniting the building. When discovered, the fire had gained such headway that it was impossible to enter the building, and the little ones, who were aged five and two years and six months, were burned to a crisp.

Girls Collect Car Fares for Charity.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 12.—During the eight busiest hours of to-day the cash fares of the Burlington Traction Company, which are ordinarily supposed to go toward swelling the dividends of stockholders, were diverted to the cause of charity. The company's regular conductors were replaced by pretty young women fare collectors, and at the close of the day the Home for Aged Women had netted the sum of $215 by the unique undertaking.

Tremont Taxpayers' Association.

The East Tremont Taxpayers' Association has been organized. The officers are James W. Campbell, President; Norman W. Palmer, First Vice President; Mathias Chambers, Second Vice President; James Dunphy, Treasurer; William E. Junker, Secretary. The object is to protect the interests of property owners and particularly to prevent encroachments upon private and public property by corporate interests.

Mr. Woodruff's Secretary Resigns.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Harry Bates, who for the past three years has been private secretary to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, has resigned the position to take charge of several large business interests which he controls. He will be succeeded by John C. Smith, a Brooklyn newspaper man. Mr. Bates will establish offices in New York City and in Albany.

Both mother and child will be better nourished and stronger and healthier, if she takes Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil, as soon as she needs it, as long as she needs it.

Don't take too much. The rule is not to upset the stomach, and spoil your liking of it.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

CASPERFELD & CLEVELAND,
781 BROADWAY,
Opposite Wanamaker's.

Our progressive methods are already causing consternation among the high-priced jewelers and department stores with their visionary bargains. We believe in quick sales and small profits. Some of the specialties quoted below will certainly interest you as appropriate

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Make your selections now and we will reserve them for you.

Rare blue-white Gem, set in antique Grecian mounting, very artistic; a great bargain, $90.00

This handsome Gypsy Ring, steel white, perfect and full of fire; Amsterdam cut; 1 karat; special, $65.00

An immense assortment of Diamonds, Watches, Novelties in Gold and Silver, Opera Glasses, etc., at prices considerably under those of exclusive establishments.
Mail orders filled. Catalogue mailed free.

VANDALS AT PLYMOUTH ROCK.

The Granite Canopy Over It Has Been Defaced.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 12.—The canopy over that sacred spot, Plymouth Rock, has been defaced by vandals. The act, to all appearances, was deliberately done. This canopy is of granite, 15 by 15 feet and 30 feet high, being built in the form of four piers with arched openings and surmounted by a granite roof.

The square stones on either side of the western entrance are bruised and the angles broken off, while marks of other hammering are plain on various parts of the base. A reward has been offered by the Pilgrim Society for the detection of the vandals. To make perfect repairs on the canopy the entire structure may have to be rebuilt.

Home for Lawyers in Wisconsin.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 12.—Articles of incorporation were filed at Madison, Wis., to-day for a lawyer's home for the care of indigent, homeless, and aged lawyers and their wives. The home, which will probably be established next Spring, will be especially for Wisconsin lawyers, but attorneys in need from any part of the country will be welcomed within its doors. There is no capital stock, and as soon as officers are elected, popular subscriptions for the establishment of the institution will be started.

Harlem Hospital Staff.

Dr. Emil Muller, who has been house surgeon at Harlem Hospital, will be succeeded to-day by Dr. John Blackmar, who was senior surgeon. Dr. Blackmar will be succeeded by Dr. Louis Mooney. Dr. Muller served four months as house surgeon, having succeeded Dr. Thomas F. Neassey, who resigned after serving two months of his six months' term.

Skeletons of Dinosauri Found.

FORT MEADE, S. D., Dec. 12.—Skeletons of two gigantic dinosauri have been discovered on the military reservation at this post by a party of scientific men sent out from New York City by the American Museum of Natural History. The expedition is under the leadership of Prof. G. R. Wieland. The first and largest of the specimens was first discovered six weeks ago. The second specimen was discovered later. It is in perfect preservation and is part of an animal fully forty feet long.

Daniel J. Many of Clinton Dead.

UTICA, Dec. 12.—Daniel J. Many, whose cigar and news room in Clinton was a famous resort for Hamilton College students, died last night as a result of paralysis. He was born in Albany in 1818.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Col. J. C. Kitson, British Embassy, Washington; R. H. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn.; ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy, Boston; J. E. Widener, Philadelphia; Edward Bok, Philadelphia.

GRAND—Gen. H. M. Kirby, Auburn.

IMPERIAL—Judge R. P. Woodward, Tennessee; Col. J. E. Alvord, Connecticut; Capt. C. M. Farrar, Buffalo.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. P. Hart, United States Minister to Bogota; ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse.

ALBEMARLE—C. J. Bonaparte, Baltimore.

NETHERLAND—Senator John P. Jones, Nevada.

MANHATTAN—Oakes Ames, Boston.

EVERETT—Major J. B. Burbank, United States Army; Gen. L. T. Winslow, Washington.

EMPIRE—E. H. Whitney, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; W. G. Munshower, knit underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Criterion Hotel.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Alley, domestics, linens, and white goods; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Langfeld, D., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Langfeld, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Bingwanger & Rice, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Binswanger, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Taylor, J., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Bernard, cloaks; Continental Hotel.

Neuberger, S., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; S. Neuberger, domestics; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Gruber, laces; 79 Grand Street; Holland House.

Houston & Henderson; J. Bell, hosiery; Hotel Imperial.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Ordway, Jr., dress goods; 346 Canal Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; H. A. Goss, house furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweller, linens and white goods; Hoffman House.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. F. Veeder, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Martin & Rose, Winston, N. C.; W. Martin, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; F. W. Tate, domestics, laces, and linens; Grand Union Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. A. Stupt, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Morse Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. A. Morse, cloaks and suits; Everett House.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; F. M. McFarland, domestics and dress goods; Victoria Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:55 A. M.—502 East Eighty-eighth Street; owner, George Ehret; damage, $100.

5:20 A. M.—801 Cauldwell Avenue; owner, William Ebling; damage, $50.

6:55 A. M.—76 Suffolk Street; owner, Schneider & Flitz; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—124 Lexington Avenue; owner, Elizabeth Gole; damage, $5.

3:20 P. M.—416 East Thirty-first Street; owner, J. D. Jaxon; damage slight.

3:35 P. M.—835 East Seventy-seventh Street; owner, Mary Burke; damage, $300.

4:00 P. M.—244 West One Hundred and First Street; Daniel Fountaine; damage, $100.

5:00 P. M.—300 East Seventy-second Street; Louis Seigal; damage, $160.

9:15 P. M.—22 Spruce Street; Henry Rossle; damage slight.

Steinway

Pianos—Ideal Gifts for Christmas.

What more welcome present can you give than a Steinway Piano? What more enduring memento of the donor?

Steinway & Sons have carried piano-making to its utmost perfection as an original and creative art. As objects of art Steinway Pianos offer a value of permanence equal to that of ceramics or plate and as compared with paintings are far more intimate in association and resources of pleasure giving. In daily use in twenty royal families they are the ornament of more than ninety-thousand American homes. Steinway Pianos, universally imitated but never reproduced, constitute the one uniform and invariable standard of value by which all other pianos are judged and appraised.

Steinway Grands, at $900.00 and upward.
Steinway Uprights, at $550.00 and upward.

are finished in ebonized and natural woods and also made to order in cases of special design.

Steinway Pianos in specially designed cases, hand-carved and hand-painted. On sale in the Steinway Art-Piano-Rooms.

Pianos in Greek and Colonial designs and in Renaissance cases of the periods of Louis XIV, XV and XVI in gold, satinwood, mahogany, prima vera, marquetry, oak and enamels in delicate shades, the case of each instrument an original work of art.

STEINWAY HALL, 107 & 109 E. 14th St.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
And Fine Jewelry.

Attention is called to our several grades of TIME-KEEPING WATCHES, all made specially for our house, and bearing our name.
(EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.)

Diamonds and Fine Gems a Specialty.

SIDE VIEW

"The Benedict" Perfect Collar and Cuff Button.
In gold, extra heavy rolled gold, and sterling silver.

END VIEW

NOTE—THE GENUINE BENEDICT BUTTON has the name "BENEDICT," and date of patent stamped upon it. A SET OF FOUR MAKES AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.

BENEDICT BROTHERS, Jewelers,
Broadway and Cortlandt Street, N. Y. (Established 1819.)

SICK MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

The Suicide of George Avery, Formerly a Brooklyn Resident.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Dec. 12.—George Avery, formerly a real estate agent at Blue Point, but more recently a resident of Brooklyn and in business at 235 Broadway, Manhattan, killed himself here this afternoon.

Mr. Avery was sent here two weeks ago by a physician, as he had been suffering from nervous prostration. He complained constantly of pains in his head. To-day he went into a barnyard and shot himself. He regained consciousness for a short time, but made no statement. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum.

AN ALLEGED ANARCHIST CLUB.

Attention Called to It by a Probably Fatal Accident.

An Anarchist rendezvous, the police allege, was unearthed last night through the almost fatal burns received by a member of the club at 181 Madison Street. Policeman Ryan was patrolling his post, when he heard yells proceeding from the building, and entered. Louis Mazer, who has been out of work for some time, was permitted to occupy the headquarters of the Anarchists, in the rear room on the first floor. He attempted to start a fire with benzine, and his clothing ignited.

The policeman succeeded in putting the fire out. On removal to Gouverneur Hospital Mazer was found to be suffering from burns which may prove fatal. The police found the watchman of the alleged club, and they say he admitted that he was a member of the organization, and that an Anarchist newspaper was also published and sent out from that number in Madison Stret.

Contract for New Cornell Building.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University to-day awarded to Driscoll Brothers of this city the contract for building the new medical college on Cornell Campus. The building will cost $125,000, and when finished will, it is said, be the handsomest on the campus. It will have all the latest improvements. The building will be situated next to the College of Law, and will nearly complete the large quadrangle of university buildings. The contract calls for the completion of the work so that it will be ready for use in the Autumn of 1902.

Iowa Convent Destroyed by Fire.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Dec. 12.—Early to-day the Sister of Mercy Convent, the largest frame building in the city, was burned to the ground. The flames spread so rapidly that several of the sisters were slightly burned before they could make their escape. All of their personal effects and the large library used in the parochial school, where 150 pupils attended, were consumed. Only $3,500 insurance was carried on the building. It is thought that the fire was incendiary, as a false alarm was turned in from another part of the town, thus delaying the arrival of the Fire Department. It is thought that it will not be rebuilt.

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SIDNEY SAMUEL A SUICIDE

New York Importer Kills Himself in Portland Hotel.

BROODED OVER LOVE AFFAIR

Was Once Engaged to Anita Vivanti Chartres, the Writer—Relatives Are Reticent.

According to the story told yesterday by friends in this city, a love affair was the cause of the suicide of Sidney Samuel, who until recently was a member and London manager of the firm of Samuel Brothers, exporters, of 54 Broad Street, who was found dead with a bullet in his brain in a hotel in Portland, Me., early on Tuesday morning. About two years ago he met and became engaged to Anita Vivanti Chartres, a woman of Italian birth, the author of books and poems, both in Italian and English, and of the play, "That Man," which was produced here at the Herald Square Theatre. On account of the objections made by his father, the young man broke off the engagement. Since then he had become so melancholy that at times it was necessary for his relatives to keep a watch on him.

The firm of Samuel Brothers was made up of Samuel and Lionel and Sidney Samuel. The family was originally a Spanish one, but moved to London many years ago. Sidney's father, Rabbi Israel, is at present one of the most prominent orthodox Jews in London. There are two other brothers in the family, Montagu, who is the New York manager for the firm, and who lives at Port Richmond, S. I., and a younger brother who is at present in London.

Samuel, who was thirty-five years old, was educated at the University of London. About two years ago, while in Paris, he made the acquaintance of the woman to whom he became engaged. She is said to be an extremely beautiful woman and is well known in theatrical circles in this country. She was formerly the wife of John Chartres, an Englishman, who was at one time London correspondent for The New York Herald. Shortly before she met Samuel she went with her husband to South Dakota, where they were divorced. Last June she came to this country, and it was expected at the time that she was going to marry Samuel.

Montagu Samuel, when seen yesterday, declined to say anything at all about his brother's suicide. Ex-Judge Olcott, who is his attorney, also declined to say anything about the matter.

A friend of the Samuel family who had known Sidney Samuel intimately both in this city and in London, but who was unwilling to allow his name to be used, said: "I had been afraid ever since the engagement was broken off that it would end this way. Mrs. Chartres was a Catholic, and Sidney's father was opposed to his son's marrying her for this reason. Ever since last July, when Samuel gave in to the wishes of his father, he has been melancholy and unlike himself, and I believe his mind finally became deranged through brooding on his disappointment."

From other friends of the Samuel family it was learned that the marriage had been settled upon and preparations for it were in progress when the engagement was broken off. At the beginning of last June Mrs. Chartres came to this country, expecting to be married. She lived for two months at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at the rate of $2,000 a month. At one time she bought nearly $2,000 worth of clothes, charging them to the hotel, which extended her credit for that amount.

Before leaving for Paris, Mrs. Chartres presented a claim to her former fiancé for about $8,000, which she claimed to have spent in coming to this country, buying her trousseau and making other preparations. This was paid without the slightest question by Samuel with a check drawn on his father in London. It is said that Samuel was anxious to make a much larger monetary reparation for the breaking off of the engagement, but that Mrs. Chartres refused to accept anything more.

Samuel left New York last week, announcing that he was going to Boston, where he said he would take a steamer to England to spend the holidays with his father in London. The next that his relatives heard from him was the announcement that he had committed suicide in Portland.

The firm of Samuel Brothers is known both in this city and in London as Samuel Hermanos "Hermanos" being the Spanish for brothers. The firm also has offices in the City of Mexico, where Lionel Samuel has his residence.

Mrs. Chartres, who is at present supposed to be in Paris, is principally known in this country in connection with her play, "That Man." Mrs. Chartres claimed that Mrs. A. M. Palmer, who produced the play here, spoiled it by making an alteration in the fourth act, and applied for an injunction to prevent her from producing it. The fight in court, in which Mrs. Chartres was beaten, attracted considerable attention at the time.

BROTHER WILL GO AFTER BODY.

Samuel Was Well Supplied with Funds Before He Killed Himself.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 12.—A telegram has been received by the police from Montagu Samuel of 54 Broad Street, New York, brother of Sidney Samuel, who committed suicide at the West End Hotel yesterday. The message closed: "Kindly wire steps necessary to take charge of remains."

Word was sent to the brother to come here at once and the body probably will be given into his care. Nearly all of the dead man's clothing bears the marks of London tailors, and down to the last practically were of the finest quality. On his person were $82 in money and a letter of credit on Brown, Shipley & Co. of London for £600. Of this £150 had been drawn.

PLUMBER COLLINS INSANE.

He Had Tried to Shoot a Policeman for Alienating Sweetheart's Affections.

Roger Collins, the plumber of Long Island City who was held for trial Tuesday on the charge of attempting to shoot Policeman Day of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, began to act queerly in the Harlem prison yesterday morning, and was transferred to Bellevue. Collins had declared in court on Tuesday that he did not attempt to shoot the policeman, but was trying to ascertain whether or not the policeman had alienated the affections of his sweetheart.

Early yesterday morning Collins began beseeching the doorman of the prison to tell him whether or not he had alienated the affections of his sweetheart. The doorman could not make Collins understand that he was not Policeman Day, and finally called an ambulance.

MARINE SOCIETY DIFFERENCES.

Friends of Capts. Newbury and Randall Displease Nominating Committee.

The committee to nominate officers for the Marine Society for the ensuing year met yesterday afternoon. A printed ticket had been sent to the members of the committee headed by Capt. A. J. Newbury for President, and Capt. H. R. Randall for Vice President. If elected these two members would be Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor. Several members of the committee were displeased at the action of the friends of the above-named persons, which was the cause of the failure to make nominations.

There was some little feeling shown by the friends of Capt. Newbury when a member of the committee announced the fact that he as Vice President of the Marine Society and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, voted to pay Gov. Delehanty $1,000 out of the Harbor treasury for his expenses to Washington to enable him to secure relief from duty in the navy and retain his place on Staten Island. Capt. Trask, who declined renomination for President of the Marine Society, objected to the Delehanty appropriation, and it was one of the causes of friction between him and the other Snug Harbor Trustees.

Another meeting of the Nominating Committee will take place Dec. 17, and it is a matter of grave doubt if Capt. Newbury succeeds in being promoted to the Presidency.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. A. H.—The New York Historical Society is open to visitors on week days from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. To use the books and manuscripts of the society, however, it is necessary to have a card from a member.

X. Y. Z.—It is customary for Congress to adjourn three days before Christmas and to reconvene three or four days after New Year's.

BACHELOR WOMAN HAS RIGHTS

Court Decides that Landlord Cannot Lock Her Out Before Midnight.

A bachelor woman has a perfect right to remain away from her home until midnight, and if her landlord refuses to permit her to carry a night key he must, at least, respond to the bell and let her into the house. This was the ruling made yesterday by Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court. The case was that of Miss Florence Abell against Jacob A. Ondrak.

Miss Abell is a dressmaker, and on Oct. 1 last she leased two rooms from Mr. Ondrak at 435 Fifth Avenue. She was to have the rooms until May 1 next. Under the conditions of the lease she was permitted to use the rooms as sleeping apartments as well as for her work as a dressmaker.

Miss Abell claimed that on the night of Nov. 10 she had to stand in front of the house for over one hour before she could get in, and on the night of Nov. 13 she waited from 11 to 12 midnight, and then went to a hotel. She had a key to the inside door, but her landlord refused to give her a key to the outside door, and she wanted the Court to compel him to do so.

In his defense Mr. Ondrak said that the house had been largely given over to business purposes, and many thousands of dollars worth of valuable goods were stored in it, and as a result the outside door was locked as a matter of precaution.

In giving his decision Justice Andrews said that the Court could not compel the defendant to give Miss Abell a key to the outside door. "I think," he added, "that the plaintiff is entitled to an order requiring the defendant to permit her access to the house at all reasonable hours, and he should have the door opened promptly up to 12 o'clock midnight, whenever she rings the bell."

MANY TRIALS IN MATRIMONY.

Husband Who Had Fifth Wife and Wife with Fourth Husband Cannot Agree.

The truth of the ancient adage that marriage is a lottery was attested in a striking manner yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court, where the troubles of Elias Littledor, a tailor, of 169 Essex Street, and his wife, Fannie Littledor, of 72 Smith Street, Brooklyn, were given an airing.

The court proceedings began with an old-fashioned family row between husband and wife, during which each made strenuous efforts to get at each other's hair.

"Judge," said Court Interpreter Schwartz, in a discouraged voice, as he led the old couple up to the bar, "what do you think? This is the man's fifth wife and the woman's fourth husband. Their main trouble seems to be that they remind each other too much of their former partners—they are so different. There were so many things that they reminded each other of that they have concluded that they cannot live together. Now the wife wants support, and the husband says he is willing and anxious to give her $3 a week."

The Magistrate questioned them further, and found that they were determined to live apart. The husband, who was adorned with a long gray beard, which gave him a patriarchal appearance, declared that during his long and varied career in the field of matrimony, up to the time of his last venture, he had had complete success, and was always regarded as a model husband. His first four wives had consecutively, before they departed, blessed his name with their last breath.

The woman, when it came her turn, represented that, until she had tackled Littledor she had had unvaried success with husbands. Each of her other three husbands had departed this world with their respective heads on her arm. She intimated to the Court, through Schwartz, that her long periods of matrimonial tranquillity had made her a trifle careless in choosing life partners, and in no other way could she account for having picked out Littledor as No. 4.

The husband was ordered to pay the $3 a week to his wife, and the old couple separated and went their several ways.

WOES OF A COSTA RICAN.

Accused of Absconding, He Protests His Innocence—Traveled as His Wife's Servant.

Lying ill in the Tombs, as a result of the sudden transition from the warm Costa Rican climate to the freezing temperature of the United States, Jose Antonio Martinez, a merchant planter of Puerto Limon, ignorant of the charge against him, is awaiting his arraignment in the Centre Street Court this afternoon.

Martinez was arrested as he landed, with his wife, "Josefa Fabuccio," from the steamer Athos Tuesday. His wife is at the Hotel America. Martinez traveled as his wife's servant.

Martinez is held as an absconder. He had with him drafts for $7,002 on London and Berlin banks; $527 in Mexican silver, and a number of Colombian gold coins. Martinez declared that the money was his and his brother's, and that he was on his way to Spain for the benefit of his wife's and his own health.

"I have been engaged for fourteen years in the cattle raising business between Costa Rica and Colombia," he said. "I left the Province of Chiriqui, Panama, for Costa Rica on Oct. 6. My wife, who has been sick for six months, and is not yet entirely recovered, accompanied me. We were going to Spain for our health. I have always conducted my business in a regular way, and I am really not guilty of having done wrong, or of even causing any suspicion of wrongdoing. My reputation is well established in Costa Rica, and has been for twenty years. My house in San Juan de Costa Rica bears a good reputation, and I feel sure of my release."

R. S. Durant of Howe & Hummel, who is Martinez's lawyer, said that in view of the vagueness of Consul Gruder's cable, on which Martinez was detained, he did not know with what Martinez was charged. "He has debts amounting to about $2,000 in Costa Rica, and it may be that these creditors, thinking he has left the country for good, asked the American Consul to cause his detention as an absconding debtor. Martinez says he traveled as the servant of his wife in order to get a cheaper steamship rate."

THEFT TO REPAY KINDNESS.

Homeless Man, Relieved by Rev. Mr. Bostwick, Later Robbed the Church.

William Smith, homeless, went to Calvary Chapel, at 229 East Twenty-third Street, Tuesday, and told the Rev. Mr. Bostwick that he was cold and hungry. The minister took him into the chapel and gave him a suit of warm clothes. This kindness was requited by Smith, according to the testimony given in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, by his returning at night and robbing the church.

A policeman saw Smith at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in front of the chapel with a bundle in his arms. He also had a brass baptismal ewer in his possession. He was likewise wearing a vestment belonging to the church. He was arrested for robbing the church.

The young men of the locality held a meeting in the chapel on Tuesday night, as is the custom. Smith entered and secreted himself in the upper portion of the chapel and was locked in. During the night he looted the clothes closet and then broke open a side door to get out.

Smith protested against the charge of burglary, maintaining that he had not broken into the chapel, but had broken out of it. He was held in $1,000 bail.

ADORATION OF THE SACRAMENT.

Perpetually Exposed Now in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste.

For the first time in the United States the perpetual adoration of the blessed sacrament was inaugurated yesterday morning in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, East Seventy-sixth Street near Third Avenue. Pontifical mass was celebrated by Bishop Brondel of Montana and the sacrament removed from the tabernacle and exposed to view. Archbishop Corrigan officiated at the ceremonies of exposing the sacrament.

The church was crowded with a fashionable congregation, which included Miss Anne Leary, whose generosity brought about the inauguration of the new form of worship in this country; Miss Elizabeth Lumis, the Misses Delmonico, Mrs. Martin B. Brown, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, and Mrs. Dr. Brosch.

At the conclusion of the services the priests and a large part of the congregation went to the basement of the church, where the relics of St. Anne are kept, and where worship before them was carried on. Later in the afternoon the visiting priests were banqueted by their local brethren.

CITY PURIFICATION WORK

Labor Representation on the Committee of Fifteen Approved.

Reports of Political Purposes Denied by Mr. Baldwin—The Committee of One Hundred.

The four vacancies in the Committee of Fifteen, which were created by declinations to serve, were not filled yesterday, and the Sub-Committee of Five had not, it was stated on authority, decided on any one in the place of those who failed to qualify. No arrangement had been made last night for the second meeting of the main committee.

William H. Baldwin said that while the sub-committee might have four men in view to bring the committee up to its quota, it would be unfair to name them, as they might decline, and a wrong construction might be put on this. In regard to the political character of the committee, Mr. Baldwin said he was correctly quoted as follows:

I don't know any one on the committee who wants to make it a campaign body and go into the Mayoralty election. That assuredly is not what I am in it for. I have been in this movement for the eradication of vice for a year, and this committee has been appointed for a similar purpose, and not for a political end.

Bishop Potter had nothing to do with its formation; the organizing of other leaders for political action had nothing to do with it; the appointment of the committee happened at the same time—a mere coincidence, that's all. What we shall do may well have political effect, but direct political action is the last thing to enter our minds.

It was regarded as probable that one of the vacancies will be filled by a man closely identified with or acceptable to organized labor. This action is favored by Charles Stewart Smith. Mr. Smith added that he fully indorsed all that Bishop Potter has said on the subject.

Interest was manifested yesterday in the Committee of One Hundred, which opened headquarters in Room 70 at the Bible House. Its membership includes Henry George, the Rev. Dr. W. D. P. Bliss, Charles F. Adams, John S. Crosby, Dr. R. Heber Newton, and John Ford, and it aims to establish a federation to act on social and civic problems. One of its circulars says that the movement is not in opposition to the Committee of Fifteen, but to consider definite measures needed for civic and social betterment, press them before legislative bodies, and demand the enforcement of such as may be legalized. A call has been sent out to trade and labor unions and reform societies.

A public manifestation of the movement will be at the dollar dinner at the Grand Central Palace on New Year's eve, when Edwin Markham will read an original poem.

WORSE THAN SHYLOCK.

Boylan Demanded $5 for Return of a Trick Bird Which Had Escaped.

"You are an Irish Shylock, and the original Shylock would pale in contrast with you," said Magistrate Brann, addressing Michael Boylan, a beer bottler of 352 East Seventy-sixth Street, who had been brought before him yesterday morning.

Mrs. C. F. Meller, a handsome woman, elegantly dressed, of 1,232 Madison Avenue, was the complainant. She had a trick canary bird, a wedding present from her husband, which was allowed to fly at will about the room. One day last week it flew out of an open window and fell into the areaway, where Boyle picked it up, carried it home with him, and put it in a cage.

Mrs. Meller offered him $1 for the cage he had bought, and $1 additional for his trouble. Boylan held out for $5. Magistrate Brann ordered him to return the bird to its owner.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE.

Two Public Meetings in Carnegie Lyceum and a Banquet.

The twentieth annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League opens to-day in the house of the City Club, in West Thirty-fourth Street. Besides the general sessions at the club there will be two public meetings at the Carnegie Lyceum and a banquet at the Hotel Savoy.

At the banquet Bishop Potter, Vice President of the league, will preside, and the speakers and guests will include Gov. Roosevelt, ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh, Oscar S. Straus, George L. Rives, Wheeler H. Peckham, Charles J. Bonaparte, F. H. Gillette of Massachusetts, and Richard Henry Dana of Boston.

At Carnegie Hall to-night Carl Schurz will preside, and among the speakers will be Mr. Bonaparte, William Dudley Foulke of Indiana, and the Rev. Dr. Rainsford.

THE "TERROR OF THE ORANGES."

Richardson Used Both Pistol and Razor When Making a Friendly Call.

William Richardson, colored, better known as the "Terror of the Oranges," left his home in Orange, N. J., Tuesday afternoon to make a call on William Sommers, at 41 Maxwell Place, Jersey City. As a precaution he took along his razor and pistol.

Within a few moments after he reached Sommers's house Richardson felt impelled to bring both his weapons into play. He began by shooting Sommers in the arm. He then brought his razor into action, and slashed the arm of Pleasant Brown, a boarder, who had become mixed up in the unpleasantness. Richardson then took a shot at Mrs. Sommers, missed her, and hurried back to his home in Orange, where he was arrested late Tuesday night.

Richardson was brought back to Jersey City yesterday morning for trial. There is a warrant against him for assault committed in Newark a few days ago.

Lewis C. Van Riper Surrenders.

Lewis C. Van Riper, who, with John B. McKenzie, conducted a discretionary brokerage business at 11 Broadway, and who has been sought by the police since the arrest of C. W. Morgan, surrendered himself to Magistrate Zeller in the latter's office yesterday. Van Riper is said to have composed and sent broadcast circulars advising prospective investors to place their money with C. W. Morgan & Co. Van Riper was held in $5,000 bail for examination with Morgan and McKenzie yesterday afternoon in Jefferson Market Court. Bail was furnished by Joseph A. Flynn of 157 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Condition of Lieut. Hobson.

At the Presbyterian Hospital it was said last night that Lieut. Hobson was improving.

The addition of water, still or carbonated, to "Canadian Club" Whisky does not affect the delightful flavour and unmistakable aroma peculiar to it, no matter how great the dilution. For this reason a High Ball made with "Canadian Club" is a delightful and satisfying drink.

Every bottle bears over the capsule an official stamp of the Canadian Government guaranteeing age and genuineness.

ELECTRIC CARS HEATED.

President Vreeland Says He Doesn't Know Why Current Was Not Turned on Sooner.

After three days of cold weather the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday began to heat the cars on all its electric lines. The Broadway cable cars remained unheated. President Vreeland said in explanation that the heaters in the cable cars were of a peculiar kind. "There is a system of pipes running through each car," said he, "and these pipes are filled with a specially prepared water which circulates through the pipes and is heated by a stove in the car. If we once fill these pipes we have to continue keeping the water hot to prevent it from freezing in the pipes. If we started this heating now the cars would be overheated as soon as a warm spell would come along. Therefore we have to wait until the weather is more settled before we can safely commence to use those heaters."

Asked why the electric cars had not been heated during the first days of the cold spell, although in their case the heat could be turned on and off by a switch in the power house, President Vreeland said he did not know. Probably the Superintendents at the power houses had not thought it cold enough. When he was asked whether there was not a rule of the Board of Health prescribing at what temperature cars must be heated, President Vreeland said: "There is such a regulation, but I don't know exactly what temperature is prescribed at which cars must be heated. The rule is quite complex, but I believe the temperature mentioned is somewhere around 45."

According to the reports of the Weather Bureau the temperature has been continuously below 32, the freezing point, since 6 P. M. on Sunday last.

ZEIMER PLACED ON TRIAL.

May Thompson Testifies Regarding a Fraudulent Divorce Case in Which She Acted as Co-respondent.

Henry Zeimer, who, with W. Waldo Maison, as alleged, made a business of procuring divorces upon false testimony, was placed on trial yesterday before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, charged with subornation of perjury in the suit for divorce of Mrs. Byrde G. Herrick against William C. Herrick.

The divorce decree in this case was obtained upon the evidence of May Thompson, who swore upon the stand yesterday that Zeimer had told her that she was to act as co-respondent. Miss Thompson frequently smiled at the jury and Assistant District Attorney Gordon, who is prosecuting the case. Zeimer assisted Amos C. Evans, his counsel, in the examination of the witnesses.

Assistant District Attorney Gordon said in opening that the State would endeavor to prove that Zeimer, in November last, induced May Thompson to swear that she had lived with Herrick at 250 West Forty-third Street for several months, when in reality she had never seen Herrick. Mr. Gordon also said that he would show that Miss Thompson appeared as co-respondent in other cases. This statement was objected to by Zeimer's counsel and was stricken from the record.

Miss Thompson stated that she lived at 152 East Twentieth Street.

"What do you do for a living?" asked Mr. Gordon.

"I have done clerical work, sewing, and detective work," was the reply, with a smile.

"Did you ever see Zeimer in the offices of Royal & Maison, at 239 Broadway?"

"Often. But I saw Maison oftenest. I was employed there as stenographer."

"Did you ever see Royal?"

"Never."

"What talk did you have with Zeimer on the 8th of November, the day you testified before Referee Hubbard in the Herrick case?"

"Zeimer told me that I was to appear in the Herrick case as co-respondent. He said that I was to say that I had lived with Herrick in a flat in Forty-third Street and that I knew him well, and I asked him what would happen if it was discovered that this was untrue. He said that the referees were always looking out for their money, and that the case would just be thrown out of court and that would be all."

At this point court adjourned.

DINNER TO A BANKER.

Mr. Delafield of the Park Introduces Vice President Thorne.

Richard Delafield, President of the National Park Bank, gave at the Union League Club last night a complimentary dinner to Gilbert G. Thorne, a Vice President of the bank. Mr. Delafield chose this method of introducing Mr. Thorne, who was originally connected with the Northwestern National Bank of Indianapolis, and recently joined the official staff of the Park, to New York banks and bankers.

Fifty covers were set for the occasion. Of those present were:

Richard Delafield,	George Spencer Hart,
Gilbert G. Thorne,	Joseph J. Kittel,
C. B. Alexander,	T. Suffern Tailer,
Stephen Baker,	Seth M. Milliken,
Otto T. Bannard,	Charles R. Flint,
Edward J. Baldwin,	Samuel Spencer,
S. G. Bayne,	W. McMaster Mills,
Frederic Foster Carey,	George S. Hickok,
Henry P. Davison,	A. G. Loomis,
Anson R. Flower,	Percival Kuhne.
William P. Hamilton,	Henry Marquand,
J. C. Hendrix,	William H. Porter,
Francis L. Hine,	Hermann H. Cammann,
A. Newbold Morris,	Frederic de P. Foster,
Daniel O'Day,	William B. Dinsmore, Jr.,
H. B. Parsons,	James Stillman,
Albert H. Wiggin,	N. Parker Shortridge,
W. Rockhill Potts,	Gates W. McGarrah,
Louis M. Schwan,	Granville W. Garth,
Charles Scribner,	Cord Meyer,
James W. Tappin,	Nicholas F. Palmer,
Edward Townsend,	Stuyvesant Fish,
William C. Gulliver,	Lowell M. Palmer.
Alexander Laird,	

The dinner was a private one. Addresses were made by Messrs. Delafield and Thorne and several of the guests.

SUSPECTED WIFE A SUICIDE.

Husband Threatened Divorce Suit After Finding Man in Her Room.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Early this morning Mrs. Flora Wickham terminated her unhappy married life of only two years' duration by deliberately shooting herself with a 32-calibre revolver. The dead woman's husband, J. Emmet Wickham, is the owner of a large business block in this village, on the top floor of which he dwelt. For the past few months they had practically lived apart, each occupying a separate room and dining at a hotel at different times. The cause is said to be Mr. Wickham's familiarity with another woman of this village, which he described as undue jealousy on the part of his wife.

About 9:30 o'clock last evening Mr. Wickham's suspicions were aroused by the darkness in his wife's room. He inserted a key in the lock, but it refused to turn. Rapping the door lightly, he was admitted by his wife, and found in the room an employe of the Erie Railroad, an acquaintance of Mrs. Wickham of several years' standing. An altercation occurred, and Mr. Wickham summoned his attorney, O. P. Howell, with the idea of inaugurating a divorce suit at once.

Mr. Wickham then retired, after which his wife wrote a letter to her father, James Mollineux of Milford, Penn., imploring his forgiveness, and stating as the reason of her rash act that she could not bear the disgrace of a divorce suit. About 4 o'clock this morning the report of a revolver awakened Mr. Wickham, and hastily entering his wife's room, he saw her seated in a large rocker with a revolver in her right hand. A bullet hole was in her right temple and a pool of blood on the carpeted floor. Coroner Joseph Harding was called and took charge of the body.

For twenty years previous to their marriage Mrs. Wickham was employed at the Fowler and Delaware Houses, which Mr. Wickham then conducted. She was thirty-nine years of age.

Lieut. Cox Ordered to Guam.

Lieut. Leonard M. Cox, assistant to Chief Engineer P. C. Asserson at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been ordered to Guam to superintend the work of building the new naval station to be established there. The Navy Department, it is said, will spend about $1,000,000 on the work. Lieut. Cox, who lives in Brooklyn, will, it is thought, be detached from the local yard on Jan. 1 and given a month's leave of absence before leaving for Guam.

Tiffany & Co.

Diamond and Gem Merchants and Dealers in Artistic Merchandise

The many Christmas purchases made last week prompt Tiffany & Co. again to remind patrons that they will consult their own interests by making early selections while the stock is rich in choice and dainty objects that cannot be duplicated before the holidays.

Articles purchased will be held for future delivery if desired.

Paris Exposition, 1900, Awards
3 Grands Prix and 22 Additional Medals

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

STECK

There is a distinctive individuality to the tone of the Steck Piano.

It is Recognizable at Once.

THE EXCELLENCE OF MANUFACTURE IS GENERAL; IT COVERS EVERY PART.

The durability of the Steck Piano is remarkable.

WAREROOMS,
No. 11 East 14th St.

Interesting Booklets sent for the asking.

TANK HAD POISONOUS GAS.

It Was Sold to Miss Taintor for Oxygen and Made Her an Invalid.

Frances Russell Taintor, daughter of H. F. Taintor, President of the Taintor Manufacturing Company, has commenced an action in the Supreme Court against the Charles Besseler Company to recover $7,500 damages for injuries received in a peculiar way.

Miss Taintor was suffering from pneumonia last Summer and went to the Lake Placid Club, in the Adirondacks, for her health. Her physician prescribed the inhalation of oxygen gas as one remedy for her. She purchased a tank, No. 4,661, of supposed oxygen from a druggist at the lake and used a portion of the gas. She alleges that it was really a combination of chlorine gas with oxide of nitrogen gas, a combination "by which she was permanently injured and her life put in jeopardy." She is now an invalid in her apartments at the Murray Hill Hotel.

In her complaint Miss Taintor declares that the Charles Besseler Company put up and sold tank No. 4,661.

The defendant's counsel, Richard T. Greene, gives an outline of the defense. He declares that the tank was not sealed up, and that it was possible for the tank to have been tampered with, or even emptied and then refilled.

TRANSPORT MEN DISMISSED.

Eight Officials and Clerks Dropped by Order of Quartermaster General.

There has been a "shakeup" locally in the Army Transport Service, and eight officials and clerks at the Government pier, foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, have been dismissed. The men dismissed were dropped from the service by an order to Major C. A. Devol from Quartermaster Gen. M. J. Luddington.

At the Government pier in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon it was said that the officials dismissed were Marine Superintendent Ira Harris, Supervising Engineer Gardner M. Simms, Second Engineer J. A. Scott, Deputy Chief Stevedore J. J. Flunkett, and four clerks. Superintendent Harris and Engineer Simms each received a salary of $4,000 a year.

The reason assigned for the dismissals is that the work on the transport Kilpatrick having been completed and that vessel, with the Buford, having been transferred to the Pacific fleet, there was a consequent reduction in the volume of business to be transacted in this port. The men dropped from the service were selected for dismissal, it is said, because they drew the largest salaries.

Shipping men were of the opinion that the dismissals indicated that the Government contemplated a total or partial suspension of the transport service between this port and Cuba and Porto Rico. Ship owners would be pleased if the West Indian transport service was done away with altogether. It is claimed that it has been an easy matter to obtain passage on the transports for the islands, at a cost little exceeding the cost of meals on the ships. Besides this, a great deal of freight is carried by the transports.

Capt. Ira Harris is an Annapolis man and served for some years in the navy. He resigned but joined the volunteer branch of the service at the outbreak of the Spanish war.

PROF. COHN A CHEVALIER.

Member of Columbia Faculty Honored by French Government.

Prof. Adolph Cohn, the chief of the French Department of Columbia University, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France for eminent services to French literature. Prof. Cohn was decorated a Coralivre della Corona d' Italia by the late King Humbert in 1897. He was born in Paris in 1851, and was educated at the Lycées Bonaparte, from which he was graduated in 1868. In 1873 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the Ecole des Hautes Etudes. He came to America in the capacity of a private teacher.

He was appointed tutor at Columbia in 1882. In 1884 he went to Harvard as an assistant professor, but seven years later he returned to Columbia to become the head of the French Department.

Civil Service Protects Fire Marshals.

Justice McAdam and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday decided that Robert A. Breckinridge, who was dismissed from his place as Fire Marshal on the grounds that his position was abolished, was protected by civil service rules. If the verdict is confirmed, Breckinridge will demand his reinstatement. A Tammany man was appointed in his place the day after his dismissal.

Divorce Decrees Granted.

Justice Lawrence yesterday signed a decree of divorce in favor of Flora M. Blaney against Charles E. Blaney, the theatrical manager. Mrs. Blaney is to get $2,000 cash and $20 a week for the support of their two children. Lillian Douglas Sloan was given a divorce from her husband, David Sloan, a horse trainer and cousin of J. Tod Sloan.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

NOTICE: Beginning Saturday the Store Will Remain Open During the Evenings.

Get Here Early, Please.

Come during the mornings—early as possible—the earlier you arrive the easier you can make your selections. There's physical comfort in being ahead of the crowd.

Our aisles are free from all obstructions. We've taken the centre counters away for your convenience.

The Store Is Overflowing with Beautiful Merchandise Suitable for Holiday Presents. Lowest Prices and Best Variety.

Special News Concerning Carpets---In Annex.

This is Carpets' dull period. Most dealers yield to that fixed idea and cease trying for business. We reverse the normal tendency—offer extra inducements in order to stimulate trade. For example:

Our prices for all grades of Carpets are lower than others ask. Both they and we usually charge for making, laying and lining.

We will make, line and, within the limits of Greater New York, lay all Carpets and Linoleums free of charge that are bought here between now and December 31st. This exception should appeal to the economical.

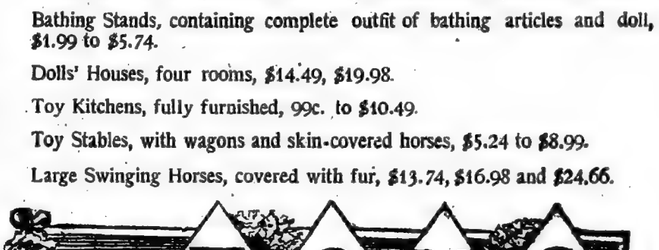

Our 88c. Dolls are triumphs. They are superior to the ones sold elsewhere at $1.00. We know because we've made thorough comparisons.

Bisque heads, eyes that open and close, full-jointed bodies, measuring 18 inches, in shoes and stockings—88c.

Better than any dollar Dolls on the market.

Jumeau Dolls, dressed in silks and satins, $10.49, $12.98, $22.98 and $27.49.

Jointed German Dolls, undressed, from 19c. up to $10.98.

Trunks and Boxes, containing Dolls' Wardrobes, 99c. to $7.49.

Basket Stands, containing Dolls' Wardrobes, $2.74 to $6.99.

Dolls' Toilet and Dressing Tables, trimmed with satin and lace, with complete toilet outfit, $7.49 to $13.98.

Sideboards and Fancy Boxes, containing Complete Tea Sets, $2.59 to $8.24.

Bathing Stands, containing complete outfit of bathing articles and doll, $1.99 to $5.74.

Dolls' Houses, four rooms, $14.49, $19.98.

Toy Kitchens, fully furnished, 99c. to $10.49.

Toy Stables, with wagons and skin-covered horses, $5.24 to $8.99.

Large Swinging Horses, covered with fur, $13.74, $16.98 and $24.66.

Largest Stock Of Toys In New York. Lower Prices Than Ever Before.

Magnetic Toys,	Games,	Ten Pins,
Mechanical Toys,	Blocks,	Horse Reins,
Automatic Toys,	Puzzles,	Whips,
Inert Toys,	Tops,	Canes,
Magic Lanterns,	Banks,	Guns,
Steam Engines,	Tea Sets,	Rocking Horses,
Hot Air Motors,	China Sets,	Swinging Horses,
Doll Houses,	Pewter Sets,	Cabriolets,
Stables,	Christmas Trees,	Trucks,
Grocery Stores,	Tricycles,	Milk Wagons,
Butcher Shops,	Velocipedes,	Sand Carts,
Punch and Judy,	Bureaus,	Fire Engines,
Theatres,	Bedsteads,	Hook and Ladders,
Horses on Stands,	Chairs,	Hose Carts,
Pianos,	Sofas,	Patrol Wagons,
Tool Chests,	Wardrobes,	Chief Wagons,
Printing Presses,	Stoves,	Villages,
Drums,	Trumpets,	Farms,
Horns,	Soldiers,	Noah's Arks,
Bicycles,	Rattles,	Trains.

CHRISTMAS SILVERWARE IN GOLD AND SILVER PLATE AND STERLING SILVER

MERIDEN COMPANY, SILVERSMITHS, INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO. Successor.

MADISON SQUARE, WEST. 208 FIFTH AVE. 1128-1130 BROADWAY. 9-11-13 MAIDEN LANE.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The GREAT ANSWERER of Christmas Questions

THE always present problem is *"What Shall It Be?"* Tired Brains have worried over it. Days of hunting hither and thither have failed to answer it. The joy of giving is marred by the tiresome labor of seeking and finding nothing to satisfy. For many years the brains of Wanamaker's experts have been solving this problem—seeking, gathering, displaying the broadest variety of the world's choicest goods that is displayed under any one roof in the world. And this is not a hodge-podge of hurried-together Christmas plunder. It is the culmination of a year's planning by two score complete and permanent stores—each one with its own individual chief who is personally responsible for having the best stock of his particular goods that the markets of the world can supply. For instance:

The Wanamaker *Book Store* is not matched by any exclusive book store in the world.

The *Piano Store* offers the Chickering—the world's finest piano—and such a variety besides as is not shown in any other piano store.

Handkerchiefs—greatest variety of pure linen handkerchiefs that comes to America.

Oriental Rugs—the broadest, choicest, most distinctive and artistic collection to be found anywhere.

But the story cannot be told in detail.

Here under one roof all holiday shopping can be done in the most satisfying way. Most conveniently, most promptly, most economically.

After seeing Wanamaker's display, you know that the best has been seen; and after buying here you know that the lowest price for equal goods has been paid.

Lest you forget how broad is the variety of goods here to choose from, we give this hint of the lines that offer distinctly appropriate holiday gift-things:

TOY STORE—Six in one
BOOK STORE—Largest in America
JEWELRY and SILVER STORE
ART GOODS and BRIC-A-BRAC
PICTURE STORE
STATIONERY STORE
MEN'S FURNISHING STORE
MEN'S CLOTHING STORE
CANDY STORE—Best Candies—Biggest Variety Anywhere
HANDKERCHIEFS
WOMEN'S SUITS and WRAPS
FURS—Magnificent Variety
PIANOS—Chickering and Others
AUTOMOBILES and BICYCLES
REGINA MUSIC BOXES
CAMERAS—And Supplies
TYPEWRITERS
FURNITURE STORE
ORIENTAL RUGS
JAPANESE GOODS
CLOCKS
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR
DRESS GOODS
SILKS
LINENS
LAMPS and ONYX TABLES
FANCY WORK
SPORTING GOODS
UMBRELLAS
GLOVES
SHOES
MEN'S and WOMEN'S HOSE
LEATHER and FANCY GOODS
GIRLS' DRESSES and WRAPS
PERFUMES and TOILET GOODS
OPERA GLASSES

DRESS GOODS

Here is a group of pretty stuffs that will make the best of presents. They are the choice sorts usually scarce at this time of year—weaves and colors are those most wanted and usually picked out early in the season. Serviceable as well as beautiful—woven with a crisp, firm touch and finish. Note the prices:

At 50c a yard—36-inch All-wool Crisp Serge, in blues, browns, castors and cardinals.
At 65c a yard—45-inch All-wool Granite Cloths, in blues, browns, castors and cardinals.
At 65c a yard—45-inch All-wool Crisp Serge, in blues, browns, castors and cardinals.
At 75c a yard—44-inch All-wool Granite Cloths, in blues, browns, castors, grays and cardinals.
At 75c a yard—50-inch Habit Cloths, in blues, browns, castors, greens and cardinals.

Tenth street.

FURS

The crisp air has brought out your furs, or emphasized the need of them. Here are suggestions for your own use, and hints of delightful holiday gifts; all fairly priced, as you see.

Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs, trimmed with tails, at $5, $6.50, $10.50 to $35.
Electric Seal Scarfs, extra long, with full tails, at $6.
Dyed Raccoon Cluster Scarfs, with 8 large tails, at $8.
Collarettes of black Astrakhan, trimmed with 6 tails, at $9.
Collarettes of Dyed Opossum, with high storm collar, at $9.
Stone Marten Scarfs, at $16.50 and $20.
Natural Baum Marten Scarfs, at $20.
Electric Seal Collarettes, with tab fronts; full shawl collar, at $22.50.
Electric Seal Eton Coats, at $37.50.
Persian Lamb Coats, at $65 and $90.
Persian Lamb Coats, trimmed with chinchilla, at $125.
Genuine Seal Coats, at $200 to $350.

Flannel Waists

Choose anywhere in this broad assortment of stylish, excellent warm waists with the positive assurance that you're obtaining a very good value. For instance: This one at $1.75 is the kind that usually sells for a dollar more—is selling to-day at $2.75 elsewhere. Various good colorings; tastefully made up.

Then there's this particularly attractive group for which we're asking $3 for choice. There are values among these lots up to $7. Most of the waists are the regular $5 and $6 qualities. None is worth less than $4.

Handsome styles, too, at $1.50 and up to $8. All of these will be boxed neatly if you desire it.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

SHOE NEWS

If you know exactly what you want, and it isn't in this list, and you're willing to pay a little more to get it, visit our regular shoe store, and still buy it for less than ordinary. But if you can pick what you want from this list you'll get the best shoes ever bought for the money. Read on:

Men's and Boys' Shoes—

750 pairs of men's snoes that sold originally at $3, $4 and $5 for **One Dollar a pair.** They are tan shoes in kid and calf but of the finest construction. With no fault but their color—if that's a fault. In nearly every size.

12,000 pairs of men's shoes **at $1.90, $2.45 and $2.85**—saving you at least a third, often half their value. Patent and enameled leather, box and wax calf and kidskin.

204 pairs of boys' shoes that are worth $1.50 to $2 a pair, at **Seventy-five Cents.** Odd sizes—smallest 12, largest 5; heavy calf lace shoes with heels; all black.

3,800 pairs of box calf lace shoes worth $1.75 and $2, now **$1.25 and $1.50 a pair.** The leather is chrome tanned; the soles of solid leather and the work thorough and good looking.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street, opposite this building.

Women's Shoes—

$3.50 Shoes at $2—Kidskin mostly; some heavy leathers; handsome dress shoes of a well known brand.
$2.50 Shoes at $1.40—Black kidskin; lace and button; half a dozen toe shapes to choose from.
$2.50 Patent Leather Shoes at $1.80—Lace and button; modish shapes, and as durable as patent leather ever is.
Children's Rubbers, 20c—just half price; sizes 7 to 2.
Lamb's Wool Soles, 13c—just half price—patent binding.
Women's Felt Slippers, $1—Romeo cut, with fur trimming.
Women's Felt Slippers, 35c—Black, with felt soles.

Basement, Fourth avenue side.

BOOKS in Sets

These are the works of standard authors, without which no library is complete; and without having read which, no one can be said to be familiar with best literature. Two editions to select from—the cheaper one being made to our special order, and remarkable value.

Charles Dickens' Works, 15 vols., $5.25; cheaper edition, $3.75.
Bulwer's Novels, 13 vols., $4.75; cheaper edition, $3.50.
Waverley Novels, 12 vols., $4.25; cheaper edition, $3.50.
Thackeray's Works, 10 vols., $3.75; cheaper edition, $2.50.
George Eliot's Works, 6 vols., $2.50; cheaper edition, $1.35.
Charlotte Bronte, 6 vols., $1.35.
Rudyard Kipling's Selected Works, 6 vols., good edition, $1.50.

Main floor and Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

The French Store

"Au Petit Paris." A bijou shop on the second floor, where is shown the exquisite lingerie for which the French are noted; the beautiful silk waists and petticoats, the wrappers and tea-gowns, dressing sacques, French garters, and so on. All French, all elegant, all different in coloring, in shape, in trimming from our own best American efforts in this line. There's much that is wholly new in that pretty little shop just now. Specially gathered for this holiday season. New designs in needlework, new trimming effects—an almost extravagant use of lace everywhere; new cuts in garments of every character.

Imported directly from Paris, yet priced lower than you could buy these goods right in Paris to-day.

Prices, Silk Waists, $14 to $65; Dressing Sacques, $4 to $50; Silk Petticoats, $23 to $75; Tea Gowns, $8 to $150; Short Flannel Petticoats, $2.50 to $20; French Garters, 38c to $3.50.

Imported Corsets

The Lillian is another new model. This is a long-waist corset with high bust and short hips. Made of white coutil. A very graceful model, and an exceptionally good quality too, for $2.75. Here's a fine Lillian corset of white and drab coutil, with low bust, bias cut, long over abdomen, at $3.50. Same model in black sateen, at $4 each.

A lot of new girdles of the Lillian brand are attracting interested attention. Shown in pretty delicate shades. $3. Some of satin at $5.50 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Dresses

Dainty and pretty are these frocks for little girls, and well suited to the childish grace of their wearers. There's an added recommendation in the price of these two groups—each is priced at fifty cents below its value. And the Christmas thought is in evidence in the pretty box in which each one is put up.

At $1.50, worth $2—Dresses of percale, in pretty colorings; tastefully trimmed with bands of pique.
At $2, worth $2.50—Dresses of gingham, in pretty colorings; vests of white pique; revers, collar and cuffs trimmed with braid. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Mackintoshes

And Rain Coats. A most varied gathering here of all sorts of storm-defying garments. They're all priced reasonably. Mackintoshes, in all the new styles, as low as $3, and up to $10. Cravenette storm garments, navy blue and black—though intended for inclement weather they are attractively made—$10 to $16.50. Three-quarter-length rain coats, with box back; they're stylish as well as durable; a lot of them have been reduced from $20 to $15 each.

Then there's the Raglan rain coat. Yes, it's a woman's coat. Decidedly swell, too; navy blue, Oxford gray, tan and olive, $12 to $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

Foxy Grandpa

You know Foxy Grandpa, of course; but did you know that all these pictures of the escapades of Grandpa and the boys were collected in book form? It's one of the jolliest books of the season, for little folks and grown-ups, too. Price, 50c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Basement Store

Holiday gifts and everyday needfuls side by side—splendid offerings—rare chance to save money for gifts, and make gift-money buy almost double.

$1 Silks at 45c—
Striped taffetas, warp printed taffetas, Canalae taffetas, in green, pink, blue, castor, gray, cardinal; hardly two alike in style; a waist pattern of 4 yards costs but $1.80.

25c Figured Denim at 17c—
2,000 yards of figured denim, used especially for screens, couches, pillow tops, curtains, etc.; all good patterns and colorings from new stock.

$1.25 Elderdown Sacques at 75c—
In various solid colors. Full front, fitted back; edges crocheted with zephyr. Closes with 2 frogs and ribbon. Flat seams, union stitched.

Girls' Mackintoshes at $3.25—
"Zenda" mackintoshes of plaid-back serge with double-detachable cape and velvet collar; lengths 34 to 50 in.; regularly sold at $3.75. Nicely boxed for holiday giving.

35c White Lawn Aprons at 25c—
Many different styles; all of fine sheer lawn; some embroidery trimmed; some with plaits.

Two Lots of Lillian Corsets—
$1.75—Lillian corsets, black sateen, medium bust; regular value $2.75.
$3.50—Lillian corsets of coutil and sateen, medium bust, whalebone, white and black; regular value $5.25

Men's Overcoats

A *Fur-lined Overcoat* is a luxury that many a Christmas donor adds to a man's wardrobe. We have a most sumptuous collection; priced far below the cost of equal garments bought at the furrier's. Prices, $65 to $190.

Men's Ulsters of all-wool Oxford-mixed frieze, with fancy plaid lining, with wide satin facing, at $15. The best ever offered at the price.

This special offering of *Men's Sack Suits*—broken lots, about two hundred suits, in all; sold regularly at $12, $13.50, $15 and $16.50. To-day choose for **$10** a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

A Remarkable offering! We've been righting stock, and this is our method of doing it in a jiffy.

We find about two hundred Sailor, Middy and Russian Suits that have accumulated in odd sizes; including some of the best styles shown this season. They are of blue serge and cheviots; and were priced at $6.50 to $10. To-day choose for

five dollars

Single and double-breasted suits of checked and striped cheviots, that sold at $7.50 to $10; now at **$5** a suit.
Vest Suits in very latest styles, in fancy stripes and checks; sizes for 8 to 16 years; were $8.50 to $11; now **$7.50** a suit.
Same thing happened with Boys' Reefers. Made of kersey and melton cloth; some trimmed with braid—handsome coats for boys of 3 to 8 years. Prices were $8 to $12; now choose for **$7.**
Some of our very best Box Overcoats, of olive, tan and gray cheviots—very dressy garments; were $10 and $12; now at **$8.50.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's GLOVES

Whatever a man's winter glove-needs may be, we can satisfy them from among our broad stock. Does he want gloves for dress functions, afternoon or evening—weddings, receptions, opera, dance? We can supply them. Does he need them for walking, driving, or primarily to keep his hands warm? We can give him the glove of his choosing. Our own gloves meet every possible shade of demand—but if he has his favorite make, they're here, too, that is, if they're reliable.

But perhaps his opinion is not to be asked—we will help you to pick out His Christmas present, and will cheerfully exchange the gloves afterwards, if they don't suit him.

Some hints from a wide field:

Royale Gloves, our own make, one-clasp, in tan, red, brown, black, white; $1.50
Victoria Gloves, our own make, in tan and black, $1.85.
One-clasp, tan, out-seam and pique, and black or white round seam gloves, $1.
Fleece-lined Gloves, $1 and $1.50. Coaching Gloves, lamb lined, $2.50 and $3.50. Reindeer Gloves, squirrel lined, tan and gray, $6. Fur Gloves, $2.75 to $17.50.
Dents' Gloves, one-clasp outseam, in Havana and Manila shades; pique and sable reindeer.
Fownes' one-clasp walking, pique and "Grip" driving gloves.
Perrin's one-clasp gloves in tan, pique and round seam; gray mocha, with or without silk lining.

Broadway.

Indian Baskets

Indian basket makers are growing extinct. The new generation does not have the patience for the tedious work; and paleface invention has supplied tin vessels for many purposes that baskets were woven to serve. Those that are made are being gathered into curio collections; and the product of the old squaws who still know the art is bought almost as quickly as made.

We have obtained, under favorable conditions, a collection of twenty-seven baskets made by the squaws of the fierce Apache tribe. So tightly are the willow fibres woven that the baskets are water-tight. The designs and decorations are typical of the tribe by which they are made.

Curio dealers are getting prices up to $500 for baskets of no more artistic or historical value than some in this present collection. An opportunity such as this is rare.

They serve decorative purposes in cosy corners and studios as well as being curios. An artistic friend will appreciate such a holiday gift. Prices, $2 to $60.

Basement.

Pocket Books

There's always some one among your circle of friends who needs a new pocket book, and Christmas is a splendid time to supply the deficiency. A Christmas present that is at the same time handsome and practical, is worth two of the inappropriate kind. Only trouble is, it's rather perplexing to choose among so many attractive varieties of pocket books as there are here. Let us tell you about some of them:

Combination Pocket Books—

Of morocco, genuine seal, alligator, walrus and grain leather. Some with double change pockets, some with sterling silver corners, others with bright and gray finished mountings of aluminum. 45c each.
Of real seal leather throughout; lined with calf. $1.
In colors, handsomely mounted in sterling and silver gilt. $1.
Of suede-finished alligator skin, sterling gilt trimmings. $2.
Of walrus and fancy leathers; some with 14k. rolled gold plated mountings. $4.50 to $5.
Of gray or black lizard's skin; mounted in sterling or 14k. rolled plate, $3 to $11.
Of walrus, beautifully mounted, $2.75 to $8.50.
Of antelope skins, with handsome, heavy mountings in old silver, or gold plated on sterling silver. $7.50 and $6.25.
A handsome collection of imported purses and pocket books, 85c to $12.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Parlor CHAIRS Underprice

A splendid collection of fancy Parlor Chairs is here—wall chairs, reception chairs, arm chairs and corner chairs, in fact, almost every sort. In mahogany and imitation mahogany, in all sorts of covers, carved or inlaid.

But to-day's stirring news comes from about twenty-five chairs, mostly in mahogany frames, some handsomely inlaid; upholstered in the best possible manner, and covered with silk damask; at these sharply reduced prices:

$11 Chairs for $7 — $18 Chairs for $12 — $20 Chairs for $14
$15 Chairs for $10 — $18.50 Chairs for $12 — $20 Chairs for $15

Fourth floor.

Fine French SCREENS

Stock adjustments logically follow busy holiday selling. The upholstery man thinks they ought to precede it. He seems to wait for this period to rush a lot of exceptionally attractive offerings before the holiday shoppers. The bargain thought is uppermost in all his doings just now. Just these handsome screens for to-day's illustration. The list is much too long to attempt to print. It comprises a broad variety—each piece reduced from a quarter to a half in price.

Some 3-fold screens, with panels of denim, in various colorings, at $6.75. They were $9.50. Some with embroidered denim, at $9—were $18.
Screens with Flemish oak frames, Oriental tapestry panels, at $27.50—were $40.
Beautiful 4-ft. screens, with mahogany frames, at $40—were $60. Some at $25, though $50 was yesterday's price. Some at $35, instead of $70.
Handsome Louis XV. screens, with French walnut frames, hand-painted panels, glass tops, at $75, instead of $125.

Third floor.

SILVERWARE

Sterling Silver Table Ware fills many a delightful Christmas box. It is an ideal suggestion for housekeeping friends or relations. We have a superb variety of late and effective patterns, from the best manufacturers. This suggestion of prices:

Bonbon Dishes, $2.25 to $11.25 — Trays, $3.25 to $40
Candlesticks, $4.50 to $15.75 — Water Pitchers, $30 to $50
Sugars and Creams, $13 to $26 — Salad Bowls, $16 to $78
Bread Trays, $13.50 to $36 — 4-piece Tea Sets, $40 to $65
Butter Dishes, $4.75 to $15 — 5-piece Tea Sets, $100 to $175.
Complete variety of Forks and Spoons, at $1 an ounce.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Lace Curtains

Reduced in quantity. Reduced in price. Little lots for which there'll be little to pay—if you'll be prompt in making your selection. Renaissance and Irish Point Lace Curtains—all comparatively new, all faultless.

Renaissance Curtains at $6 instead of $9, at $8.50 though $12.75 was moderate, at $9.75 for a grade that was reasonably priced at $14.50.

Irish Point, white and ivory, in a half dozen grades, at $4 o $6.25—all about a quarter under regular.

Third floor.

The Art Club

One royal Christmas gift, or twenty-five refined and highly artistic presents. Or as many less gifts as you wish to send, and a splendid addition to the beauty of your own home as well, and

ONLY $1 of your Christmas money to Pay on the Purchase

That is what this Art Club offers. The portfolio of 25 Masterpieces of American Art is a collection of reproductions of copyrighted paintings, each one the acknowledged masterpiece of its originator. The portfolio contains—

23 Photogravures, and
2 Genuine Water Colors

Each of the highest character of artistic workmanship.

The whole cost does not represent half the value of the portfolio; and one dollar down and three dollars a month for twelve months is the modest cost of this magnificent art collection.

Shown in the Picture Store, Fifth floor.

If you can't come to the store to-day cut out the coupon below and mail to us at once.

December 13th, 1900.

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York.

Enclosed find One Dollar and references. Please send for my inspection and approval, one set of *Masterpieces of American Art.* I agree to return the portfolio within five days, or pay for same on your regular terms of $3 a month.

Name _____

T—12—13 *Address* _____

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL

Imposing Ceremonies at the National Capital.

THE PRESIDENT TAKES PART

Military Parade and Review at the Capitol—Many Governors Present—Senator Hoar's Speech.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—With imposing ceremonies the National capital to-day celebrated the centennial anniversary of the founding of the seat of the Federal Government in Washington. The exercises combined a military parade, a review by the President from the east front of the Capitol, and orations in the hall of the House of Representatives, where a brilliant audience was assembled. By act of Congress the day was made a National holiday in the District of Columbia, the Government departments were closed, business was suspended, and the whole city gave itself over to celebrating the capital's natal day.

President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet took prominent part in all the exercises, and with them were the chief executives of a large number of the States and Territories of the Union, the Senators and Representatives in Congress, the judiciary of the United States Supreme Court, the Ambassadors and Ministers from foreign courts, the heads of the army and navy, and a great outpouring of the people.

Although Washington is the scene of many celebrations, it is seldom that one has occurred here of greater brilliancy in its outdoor features or of more impressiveness in its ceremonial exercises at the Capitol and at the White House. Early in the day the President received the Governors of States and Territories at the White House, and the model for a new and enlarged White House to commemorate to-day's exercises was unveiled with suitable addresses. At 1 o'clock the President was escorted to the Capitol, where he reviewed a parade headed by Lieut. Gen. Miles and including the full military strength of the capital, regulars and militia.

The ceremonies at the Capitol began at 3:30 P. M. and included addresses by Senators Daniel of Virginia and McComas of Maryland; Representatives Payne of New York and Richardson of Tennessee; and a historic oration by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. A reception by the President to the Governors of States at the Corcoran Art Gallery to-night closed the festivities.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The exercises of the day began at 10:30 o'clock with a reception at the Executive Mansion, given by the President to the Governors of the States and Territories, their ladies, and the members of their staff. The East Room, the Red, Green, and Blue Parlors, the corridors and staircases, had been tastefully decorated with flowers and foliage plants in great numbers and in the flood of electric light presented a spectacle of rare beauty. The distinguished guests began to arrive at the mansion some time before 10 o'clock and half an hour later all of the large public rooms were comfortably filled, the brilliant military uniforms of the staff officers adding much to the spectacular effect of the scene.

As the President and party entered the west corridor, the Marine Band Orchestra, in dress uniform, struck up "Hail to the Chief." Gov. Roosevelt of New York, who had been spending an hour with the President in the library on the second floor, came down a few minutes later and joined the other Governors in the Red Parlor. As the orchestra struck up the inspiring strains of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" the reception began, the preparations being made by Col. Bingham, United States Army. Following is a list of the Governors present.

G. W. Atkinson, West Virginia; W. D. Bloxham, Florida, (represented by Col. F. Q. Brown;) C. M. Barnes, Oklahoma; D. W. Jones, Arkansas; J. A. Mount, Indiana; C. S. Thomas, Colorado; E. W. Tunnell, Delaware; L. M. Shaw, Iowa; Llewellyn Powers, Maine; F. W. Rollins, New Hampshire; F. M. Voorhees, New Jersey; J. H. Tyler, Virginia; M. A. Otero, New Mexico; F. Steunenberg, Idaho; William A. Stone, Pennsylvania; E. Scofield, Wisconsin; D. L. Russell, North Carolina; Theodore Roosevelt, New York; A. E. Lee, South Dakota; N. O. Murphy, Arizona; William Gregory, Rhode Island; J. W. Smith, Maryland; W. M. Crane, Massachusetts; J. L. Heard, Louisiana. Gov. Stephens of Missouri was represented by Governor-elect Dockery and the Lieutenant Governor. Gov. Stickney of Vermont was represented by Adjt. Gen. W. H. Gilmore.

Following the reception, Col. Bingham exhibited his model of the proposed enlargement of the Executive Mansion and explained its details. The plan, he said, consists, in a word, of buildings about the size of the present house, one on the east side and one on the west side of the White House grounds, connected to the present mansion by curved wings—the quadrangle being completed by rebuilding the conservatories at the south end of the grounds.

H. B. F. MacFarland, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, then delivered an address on "The Development of the District During the Century 1800-1900." Gov. Shaw of Iowa closed the speechmaking at the White House with an address on "The Development of the States During the Nineteenth Century."

The addresses were concluded at about 11:40 o'clock, when the President and the members of the Cabinet retired to the state dining room, where luncheon was served to the invited guests. Among those present were the members of the United States Supreme Court, the Governors of the States, their ladies, and their Chiefs of Staff; the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate; the District committees of Congress, the Washington Historical Society, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, members of the American Institute of Architects, and a large number of distinguished citizens of the District.

THE PRESIDENT HEADS THE PARADE

The great public spectacle of the day was the parade and escort of the President from the White House to the east front of the Capitol, where the President reviewed the marching thousands. At the head of the parade rode Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Chief Marshal, in full uniform. His staff included many prominent officers, mounted and in uniform, presenting a brilliant appearance.

Vying with the Presidential party in the interest excited was the notable procession of Governors of the States and Territories, with their staffs and military escorts. This gave a touch of individual interest to the people from many States, and the Chief Executives were warmly welcomed all along the line of march. The Governors marched in the order of the admission of the States to the Union, Gov. Tunnell of Delaware coming first.

The head of the escort reached the Capitol about 2 o'clock. As it moved along Pennsylvania Avenue there was tremendous cheering. The Presidential party was a centre of attention. The President sat in an open victoria, smiling and lifting his hat to the salvos along the line. With him sat Senator Hale, while the Cabinet officers followed in carriages and shared in the ovations.

The President alighted at the Senate wing and was greeted by waiting committees. The reviewing stand was resplendent in the National colors, in the midst of which rose an artistic stand provided for the President. He occupied a large leathern chair, the members of the Cabinet and Governors sitting at either side in tiers of chairs.

As the parade swung into the plaza a mighty cheer went up, and as the various divisions of the procession passed the reviewing stand the regulation salute to the President was given and returned.

The first salutes were exchanged between the President and Lieut. Gen. Miles, the latter giving a sweep of his sword and looking toward the President, who raised his hat. Back of Gen. Miles came a flag escort bearing a tattered American flag which had seen service in the Spanish war. The President took off his hat and stood uncovered as the flag passed. Again each time "Old Glory" passed the President stood with bare head, while the acknowledgment to the various commanding officers was the conventional salute.

Just after passing the reviewing stand Gen. Miles had a slight mishap, a break in his horse's saddle girths giving him a fall. The saddle girth suddenly parted, permitting the saddle to turn on the animal, and Gen. Miles was seen to fall sidewise. The horse did not plunge, and an officer sprang forward. Gen. Miles saved himself from being thrown with force, and suffered nothing save the inconvenience and annoyance of the accident.

EXERCISES IN THE CAPITOL.

After the parade came imposing exercises in the hall of the House of Representatives, where gathered as distinguished a company as its walls had ever held. As a spectacle nothing could have been more imposing or impressive. The bright sun streaming through the ground glass ceiling, on which were the arms of several States, flooded the hall with light, and heightened the effect of the gowns of the ladies in the galleries, the glistening uniforms on the floor, and the elaborate scheme of decoration which submerged the hall in a sea of color. Never before in the history of the House has the staid old legislative hall, with its severe gold and white galleries and its plain marble rostrum, been decorated to anything like the extent it was to-day. A company of Jackies from the Government yacht Dolphin had literally swathed the hall in flags. The fronts of the galleries were hidden by them, the brass railings which marked off the lobbies were festooned with them, and the Speaker's marble rostrum was covered with them. Not more than half were American flages, and this fact was at first rather startling until the full beauty of the color scheme dawned upon the spectators. From the galleries every other flag was that of a foreign country.

Next the executive gallery on the right was the imperial black, white, and red of Germany. The crested flag of Austria-Hungary, the tri-color of France, the royal ensign of Russia, the green, white and red of Mexico, and even the red and yellow of Spain were there. But below, circling the hall, and wailing in the distinguished assemblage, were the glorious buff and blue under which the Continental Army of Washington had achieved the independence of the American Republic, while fronting the audience back of the Speaker's desk hung the beautiful silk flag of the Republic, and from it, stretching away on either side over the paintings of Lafayette and Washington, blazed the Stars and Stripes. The flags of the Continental Army, many of which were old and tattered, had been brought from the War Department for the occasion.

The President and members of the Cabinet were the last to enter the hall. They were escorted to the chairs reserved for them by President McFarland of the District Commissioners. Meantime the speakers of the occasion had taken places facing the assemblage at the desk immediately below the presiding officers. When all had been seated, Speaker Henderson called the gathering to order and briefly explained the purpose of the celebration.

Everybody rose and stood with bowed head while Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the Senate, offered an impressive invocation in his wonderfully rich and vibrant voice. The speaker then turned the gavel over to Senator Frye, who called the joint assemblage to order and introduced Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, the minority leader of the House, who delivered the opening address on the transfer of the seat of Government from Philadelphia.

In concluding, Mr. Richardson quoted the profoundly impressive invocation to the future prosperity of Washington and the capital which President Adams uttered in his message to the first Congress which assembled in this city, as follows:

May this territory be the residence of happiness. In this city may that piety and virtue, that wisdom and magnanimity, that constancy and self-government which adorned the great character whose name it bears be forever held in veneration. Here and throughout our country may simple manners, pure morals, and true religion flourish.

The address of Mr. Payne of New York, the floor leader of the majority in the House on "The Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia," received marked attention. Senator McComas of Maryland followed with an address on the "History of the First Century of the National Capital." It also was well received.

The fervid eloquence of Senator Daniel, who spoke on the "Future of the United States and its Capital," frequently aroused the assemblage to applause. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts concluded the exercises with a finished and scholarly historical oration.

SENATOR HOAR'S ADDRESS.

In opening, Senator Hoar spoke impressively of the antiquity of the European capitals compared with the youth of that of the American Republic. London, he said, had been a centre of civilization for more than 1,200 years; Paris the seat of Government for thirteen centuries; Berlin for nearly four, and Vienna for seven centuries.

"And yet," said he, "there are few places that can show for any one century more than three products of architecture that equal the Capitol, the Washington Monument, and the Congressional Library. If we can add to the glory of Washington three such structures only for each coming century, we need not be ashamed of comparison with any foreign city when Washington shall have reached the same age. If God spare the Republic, what may we not hope for Washington?

"These three structures, unrivaled as they are, each for its respective class, are more interesting still for what they typify. The monument to the Father of the Country is but a simple shaft. It marks a narrow spot. It commemorates a single human character. But the spot it marks, as was said, Mr. Speaker, by one of the most accomplished men who ever sat in your chair, 'is a prime meridian.' The prime meridian of universal longitude on sea or land may be at Greenwich or at Paris or where you will. But the prime meridian of pure exalted human character will be marked forever by yonder obelisk. Integrity and patriotism are to be measured by nearness to it or departure from it. The whole city is in a larger sense a Washington monument. It were better that the great name should pass forever into oblivion and be forgotten unless the walls of this building where we are assembled, dedicated to legislation and to justice, also bear honorable witness to the character and influence of him who laid its corner-stone."

With sweeping strokes Senator Hoar then proceeded to paint the great achievements of the country, the glories which had crowned it, the ordeals through which it had passed, the growth of literature, art, and science which had advanced with the years, and concluded as follows:

"The men who wrought this great work are gone—most of them. A few of their companions and coadjutors survive to behold the dawn of the new century and give their counsel to the people who are to carry on its work, as a few of the companions of Washington beheld the beginning of this, and inaugurated its great accomplishment on the principles of the revolution. Their work also is about done. They seem to survive for a brief period only that the new century may clasp hands with the old, and that they may bring to the future the benediction of the past."

The exercises were concluded at 6:15 P. M. After dissolving the joint session, Senator Frye turned the gavel over to Speaker Henderson and the House immediately adjourned.

The concluding feature of the celebration was a reception to-night at the Corcoran Art Gallery from 8 to 11 o'clock, attended by the President and several members of his Cabinet, Governors of the various States and their staffs who participated in the day's events, and a large contingent of official and resident society.

President McKinley, accompanied by Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock and Private Secretary Cortelyou, arrived about 9:30 o'clock. They were met at the door by the Reception Committee, and were escorted to the balcony, where the President sat for fifteen minutes in conversation with the Chairman of the Reception Committee, watching the moving throng below. Mr. McKinley was given a hearty reception by the crowd.

CHILD DROWNED IN A TUB.

Mother Was Sleeping in an Adjoining Room at the Time.

George Van Blocon, ten months old, living with his parents at 2,476 Eighth Avenue, was drowned yesterday afternoon by falling into a tub of hot water. The child's mother had been washing all day, and at 5 o'clock left a tub of hot water on the kitchen floor while she went to have a sleep in an adjoining room. She left the child in charge of his seven-year-old brother, Paul.

Paul was playing about a rocking chair when the chair accidentally tipped to one side, throwing the baby into the water. Paul ran into the room where his mother was sleeping and awakened her. She rushed into the kitchen, but the child was already dead when pulled out of the water.

Tenement House Commission.

The Tenement House Commission held an executive session last night in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. Chairman De Forrest said that there was nothing to be given to the public except that the commission had held its last public session, and will meet in private in the future. He said that at these future executive sessions the commission would consider the mass of information it has gathered and seek a conclusion to be presented to the Legislature in January.

Dies Suddenly on Broadway.

A seedy looking man strolled out of a clothing store at Broadway and Canal Street yesterday afternoon, and as he reached the sidewalk he fell suddenly to the ground. He was dead when Policeman Crum, who saw him fall, got to him. He had only 99 cents in his pocket, and no papers by which he could be identified. He was apparently about forty years old, had brown hair and mustache, and blue eyes.

ATTORNEY BECK'S TELLING REPARTEE

Puns on Bishop Potter and Andrew Carnegie at a Dinner.

Jolly Meeting of the Pennsylvania Society—Dr. Paxton Says Money Making Is a Virtue—Mr. Carnegie Talks.

Nearly 300 loyal sons of Pennsylvania sat at table at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening for the second annual dinner of the Pennsylvania Society of this city. The New Yorkers were reinforced by quite a number of the residents of Philadelphia, who came over to add to the cheer of the occasion. The Presidents of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Huguenot Society, Maryland Society, Canadian Society, St. George Society, New England Society, St. Nicholas Society, Ohio Society, St. David's Society, Pennsylvania German Society, Holland Society, Southern Society, and the Deputy Commander of the Mayflower Descendants were guests.

Bishop Potter, President of the Pennsylvania Society, presided, and on either side of him were James N. Beck, Assistant Attorney General of the United States; James A. Beaver, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania; Andrew Carnegie, Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker of Philadelphia, the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton of this city, and the Presidents of the various societies. After the speaking had commenced, Winston Churchill, M. P., who lectured at the hotel during the evening, and his manager, Major Pond, came in.

Bishop Potter recalled his father's long service as a Bishop in the State, and said that, though he himself had been born in Schenectady, he had lived in Pennsylvania, and the associations were dear to him. The Bishop called for a toast to the President of the United States, which was drunk standing. The orchestra played "America," and a chorus, welling out in great volume, sang a verse of the old hymn.

In introducing Mr. Beck, Bishop Potter caused a laugh by referring to his long training as a speaker in the convivial halls of oratory. "Beck came with nothing to say," added Bishop Potter, "and spent some time in Philadelphia in learning how not to say it."

Mr. Beck said there was but one occasion in Biblical history that he could recall in which a lawyer had gotten the best of a clergyman. That was the time, he said, when Elijah, the law giver, had a little conflict with Balaam. "But I'm only a potter's vessel [laughter] and liable to be broken to pieces in the encounter. If I'm here as a victim to be thrown to the lions I can only say that such a victim is never in a position to be broken after such an encounter."

Here Mr. Carnegie, who was sitting next to Mr. Beck, made a reference to the Prophet Daniel. Quickly turning to him, Mr. Beck remarked: "As Mr. Carnegie is such an eminent authority on profits I'll not contradict him. [Laughter.] The only difference between myself and Mr. Carnegie is that he hopes I'm poor and I am certain that I am poor."

Mr. Beck presently touched on politics and went on to say that Philadelphians are not so slow in that game as New Yorkers seem to think. He said that a man who had rendered the party much service went to Gov. Beaver and asked for a position as janitor in the State House. The Governor said to him: "You are an excellent man, but the position is filled." "The politician, very disconsolate," said Mr. Beck, "wandered along the banks of the Susquehanna. He saw a body brought from the water, and to his surprise he saw that it was that of the man who had been appointed to the place that he wanted. He did not lose any time, but ran to the Governor and said he wanted the place. The Governor replied blandly, 'There is no vacancy.' 'But,' says the applicant, 'I saw that man taken out of the water.' 'Yes,' replied Gov. Beaver; 'I have just appointed the man who saw him fall in.'

When the laugh had subsided Mr. Beck remarked:

"So you in New York can teach us nothing new in politics."

Speaking directly on his toast, "The United States," Mr. Beck contrasted the difference in power of this country between eighty-five years ago, when the British burned Washington, and the present day. He said that eighty-five years ago, when the Government wanted $5,000,000, it was obliged then to offer a bonus of 30 per cent. and guarantee 7 per cent. interest additional.

"Nobody had enough faith in the Government at that time," said Mr. Beck, "to give it the money which it had to have, and the offer went begging until a Philadelphia banker, who, I am sure, did not have that amount himself, stepped forward and took the whole five million."

The contrast was most striking, he said, between then and now, when the United States is loaning money abroad and New York is rapidly becoming the financial centre of the world. Later on the speaker said that at the Bench and Bar dinner in London, at which he was present, the Attorney General told him that it was a most fortunate event for England that the United States severed herself from the mother country.

Andrew Carnegie said in part: "We hear of the threatened dethronement of Pennsylvania from the empire position as a manufacturing State. The seat of empire is to move South, or it is to move West, but so far as the speaker sees, there is no danger of removal. Several regions are 'going to be' the seats of steel manufacture. This reminds me of the story of the old Pittsburg gentleman fond of speeding his trotter, who was finally dusted by some of the younger generation.

"He slipped away secretly to Kentucky to get a horse that would restore his supremacy. He was shown over a long string of high-bred horses of the past, with their records, then over an equally long string of their progeny, and regaled by tales of what they were going to do. It was a warm day, and the old gentleman stopped and, wiping his forehead, said: 'You have shown me the 'have dones' and you have shown me the 'going to do's,' but what I am here for is 'an iser.' Pennsylvania is the iser.

"In one respect I have been disappointed about Pennsylvania. She was at the beginning of the Republic the Empire State, but lost that title and was far behind New York until the last few decades, when she began gaining, and has gained every decade steadily upon New York.

"It is sad, Mr. Chairman, to see how immaculate virtue goes unrewarded in this wicked world! In political matters there is no State suffers so much from this cause, none is so immaculate, so splendidly, purely virtuous as our own State of Pennsylvania. The party managers may have doubts of New York, doubts of Indiana, even doubts of Ohio, but they know that nothing can tempt Pennsylvania from the true faith, and, knowing that she will do right, they ignore all her claims.

When Mr. Carnegie had concluded, Bishop Potter introduced Winston Churchill. Mr. Churchill said: "I have strong ties which bind me to America. My grandfather, Leonard Jerome, was an honored citizen of your city, and my mother was born and raised here.

"The idea of an alliance between England and the United States is outside the realm of practical politics. What we should look to is a closer friendship. There is now existing between the two countries a broad understanding of good fellowship which the citizens of each country should do all in their power to develop.

"There are two points in which England and the United States show their common blood. One is the prejudice that exists in both countries for hitting a man in the front. Now, philosophically considered, there is no reason why you should not hit a man with whom you are at war at any point which comes between you. But Anglo-Saxons do not look at it that way.

"Another strong point of resemblance is that we both wash. The educated American, like the educated Englishman, has a fondness for plunging his body into water which is not characteristic of any other white race. We are, in truth, divided by an ocean of salt water, but we are united by an ocean of soap and water.

"A cleanly and cleansing force—that is what England and America should be. It is for them to pour through civilization a stream of cool, clear water of good sense and natural, honest, progressive feeling.

"We English have our difficulties and you have yours, but the Anglo-Saxon character, stubborn and unflinching, will wear down all difficulties, and by its influence on civilization will increase the happiness of the world."

The Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady followed Mr. Churchill. He said that Philadelphia did not appreciate her great men, which was the reason so many of them came to New York.

Dr. John R. Paxton made the concluding address. In speaking of what Pennsylvanians had accomplished Dr. Paxton said Mr. Carnegie had built more monuments to his philanthropy than had been erected to the glory of Washington. In explaining why so many Pennsylvanians had come to New York Dr. Paxton said:

"Most of us came here to make more money. In this age money talks—money is 'it.' It is not strange that it should be so. We talk about money, we praise the man who has plenty of it, write about him, and print his picture in the papers. What everybody praises everybody wants. Each age has its summum bonum. That of our age is money. If John D. Rockefeller had lived in the age when asceticism was the fad he would have been the greatest hermit of his time, but, living in our age, he is the greatest money maker.

"The pursuit of money is not so bad as some make out. No man is ever more innocently employed than when making money honestly. The making of money, unlike other passions, causes no remorse. Making money is a clean habit. It promotes longevity. All misers live long. You can't kill them. The avaricious generally die of dry rot."

Turning to Bishop Potter, Dr. Paxton said: "The making of money is not so bad, Bishop. What is the underlying cause of vice on the east side? Poverty. Bishop Potter, our brother, has undertaken a crusade against east side vice. We must rally to his side and help him purify New York. We must see to it that virtue can walk the streets of our city unmolested."

Other speeches were made by ex-Gov. Beaver, who spoke on "The State of Pennsylvania," and Judge Pennypacker on "Pennsylvania Germans."

DISTRICT WORKERS HONORED.

Lincoln League Gives a Banquet to Messrs. Adler and Murray.

The Lincoln League celebrated the recent Republican victory in the Eighth Assembly District last night with a banquet given in the Broadway Central Hotel in honor of Charles H. Murray and Charles S. Adler. Nearly 600 covers were laid. A letter of regret was read from Gov. Roosevelt. Among the guests of prominence were Gens. Francis V. Green and James R. O'Beirne, Abe Gruber, Edward Lauterbach, Alderman Elias Goodman, and Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott and others.

Toastmaster Otto A. Rosalsky announced that the toast, "The State of New York," would be responded to by Abe Gruber. Mr. Gruber staid in part:

"I find myself assigned to the toast, 'The State of New York,' and I find myself too short to cover the territory. I feel, moreover, that the committee acted wisely in choosing my senior partner, ex-Gov. Black for that job, and I am sure were he here he would do justice to the subject. I will speak to you instead on the Republicans of the Eighth. On election night it must have been the proudest feather in the cap of Gen. Francis V. Greene to realize that he had won the victory in the Eighth Assembly District. The victory was the second biggest Assembly District majority that was scored by the party, and that in the heart of the enemy's country.

"I would fear that I had not done justice to the occasion did I not read to you a poem which I have made. If you will allow me I will read it to you:

The workers ever pin their faith
In Charley Adler of the Eighth,
And when you see them in a hurry
It is to honor Charley Murray.
Republican gods, spare from sad fate
The bully workers of De Ate.'
And when you cut and pass the pie
Keep them in mind and in your eye.

"Gentlemen," the little speaker said, raising his voice until it fairly filled the room, "those are sentiments lightly put, but I predict the day that the Republican Party will know regret if it does not insist that wherever it is in power not a single appointee other than a Republican will hold office."

The other toasts of the evening were, "The Republican Party," by Gen. James R. O'Beirne; "The City of New York," by Gen. Francis V. Greene; "The Legislature," by Nathaniel A. Elsberg; "The Republican Club of the City of New York," by Charles Treat; "The Eighth Assembly District," by Otto A. Rosalsky; "The Soldiers of Our Party," by Leonard A. Snitkin, and "The Young Men in Politics," by Max Franklin.

COLUMBIA SOPHOMORES DINE.

The Guests of Honor Captured Freshmen Whose Diet Was Milk and Starch.

The annual dinner of the Sophomore Class of Columbia University was held last night at the Majestic. About 150 members of the class were present. The guests of honor, who provided the evening's entertainment, were freshmen who had been captured by the "sophs" yesterday afternoon.

All day the sophomores were on the outlook for stray freshmen—the class officers preferably—and before 4 o'clock they had made captives of E. S. Whitin and O. R. Houston, respectively the President and Secretary of the class. The capture of Houston was made easy through his ignorance of the wiles of the enemy. As he was coming out from one of his classes a sophomore approached him, shook hands, and proposed a walk. The freshman agreed, and five minutes later he was being whirled away in a cab to an empty coal cellar.

At the dinner the hapless freshmen sat hungry-eyed in the midst of the good cheer and refreshed themselves with a pale blue mixture of milk and starch, especially prepared for their benefit. A number of their classmates gathered in front of the hotel in the hope of assisting them to escape, but a band of second-year men dispersed them.

TRIUMPH OF SOPHOMORES.

New York University Cane Rush Fiercely Contested—Three Men Succumb.

The members of the sophomore class of New York University last night rejoiced at a victory over their rivals, the freshmen. This latest victory was earned in the annual cane rush, which took place earlier in the day. The class gathered at Gould Hall Dormitory early in the evening and, singing and cheering, the members marched about the campus defying attack from the freshmen.

At the cane rush the new rules were in force. Each class selected three men to hold the cane in mid-field while the remainder of the two classes were assigned five yards away, and at a pistol shot rushed for the cane. The men selected as cane men were: 1903—Moore, Twidy, and Weil; 1904, Raldiris, Lyon, and Moss. The rush was the hardest and fiercest in the history of the university, and three men succumbed. They were restored to consciousness with little difficulty, however. When time was called, hands were counted, and the upperclassmen won by 19 to 15.

CREDIT MEN'S DINNER.

The business meeting and banquet of the New York Credit Men's Association, held last night at the Drug Club, 100 William Street, was attended by more than 100 members representing nearly every important branch of the trade. The President of the association, A. H. Watson, acted as toastmaster. After dinner addresses were made by R. S. Ramsey, President of the Hide and Leather Bank; Richard Young of the Richard Young Company, and William R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association of New York.

The speakers united in the sentiment that the success and even safety of mercantile houses of to-day rest and depend on good credit associations. It was agreed that all business associations should hasten the development of a banking system with New York as the centre of all banking exchange which involved immense credits abroad. It was further agreed that the merchants of New York should go to the Legislature and demand the money to deepen the Erie Canal.

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Genuine with blue signature: Justus Liebig

MR. COMSTOCK IS ACCUSED

F. Norton Goddard Tells of Queer Alliance Against Policy Bills.

Senator Grady the Choice of Mr. Comstock to Kill a Measure—Mr. Comstock Calls Goddard Names.

F. Norton Goddard, who was instrumental in introducing into the last Legislature a bill making it a felony for any one to have in his possession paraphernalia used in writing policy, which bill was defeated largely through the opposition of Anthony Comstock, said yesterday that he had been deceived at the time regarding Mr. Comstock's motives in the matter. He now accuses Mr. Comstock of having formed an alliance with Senator Grady. "In order," said Mr. Goddard, "to ally himself with Senator Grady, Mr. Comstock deceived, and, in fact, lied, to Mr. Theron G. Strong and myself."

Mr. Goddard referred to the case of Edward Johnson, who yesterday pleaded guilty to writing policy slips, and was fined $75. In this case Mr. Goddard distrusted Mr. Comstock, who suggested to Charles P. Bleney, attorney for the prosecution, and also to the Court that the defendant be given a light sentence, as his offense was slight.

"The circumstances," continued Mr. Goddard, "hardly admit of a doubt that Mr. Comstock and the defendant's attorney had agreed together that the men would plead 'guilty,' and Mr. Comstock that he would agree to a fifty-dollar fine."

When Anthony Comstock was shown Mr. Goddard's statement he said with considerable indignation: "That man Goddard is the most notorious liar I know of.

"Why, if the bill that Theron G. Strong drew up had gone through it would have enabled these men to carry on their business on the street, in their hats.

"With reference to the Johnson case, there was only evidence to show that the man had sold one policy ticket. He was not the real culprit.

"Goddard is a dangerous man. He is dangerous because he meddles with matters he don't understand, and don't scruple to make statements about me that are untrue."

DOODY TRIAL RESUMED.

Justice Marean's Admission as to Immunity for the Contractor.

The trial of Daniel Doody, a contractor, on a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed in connection with, the trial of Robert W. Fielding, Deputy Commissioner of City Works of the old City of Brooklyn, accused of conniving with Doody to defraud the city, was resumed yesterday in the Kings County Court. The chief witnesses examined were Supreme Court Justice Josiah T. Marean, ex-District Attorney Hiram R. Steele, and Assistant District Attorney Martin W. Littleton. A good part of the day's session was taken up with the reading of testimony given by Doody in the trials of Theodore B. Willis and other City Works officials in 1899.

Justice Marean testified to the part he took in the City Works Department cases while he was District Attorney. He told of conversations he had had with Doody about percentages alleged to have been paid by the contractor to Fielding in connection with contracts. The witness said, on cross-examination, that there had been an informal understanding between all parties interested that no criminal or civil action would be taken against Doody in consideration of his having turned State's evidence.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:16	Sun sets..4:33	Moon rises...	..

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..12:43	Gov. Isl'd...1:17	H. Gate...3:19	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..12:38	Gov. Isl'd...1:10	H. Gate...3:06	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Fernfield, Azores	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

Kong Frode, Inagua	12:00 M.	
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15.

Athos, Jamaica, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caledonian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Cienfuegos, Santiago	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curytiba, Baracao, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamb'g	.....	11:30 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Curacao, &c	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westhall, Argentine Republic	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Kitts, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 20 up to Dec. 29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Dec. 29, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 13.

Acanthus, Colon, Dec. 2.
Assunta, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 8.
Georgic, Liverpool, Nov. 30.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Dec. 2.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 27.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Nov. 29.
Lyander, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Majestic, Liverpool, Dec. 5.
Motka, Huelva, Nov. 22.
Oranje, Nassau, Port au Prince, Dec. 8.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Dec. 11.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 12.
Redruth, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 29.
Trier, Bremen, Dec. 1.
Xenia, Copenhagen, Nov. 23.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 13.
Leon VIII., Cadiz, Nov. 30.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Dec. 2.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 3.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15.

Cuffe, Liverpool, Dec. 4.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 14.
Hekla, Christiansand, Dec. 1.
Hildebrand, Para, Dec. 3.
Ponce, San Juan, Dec. 10.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Dec. 9.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Dec. 1.
Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 8.

SUNDAY, DEC. 16.

Colorado, Hull, Dec. 2.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 1.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 15.
Hugenden, Havre, Dec. 1.
La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 8.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Dec. 11.
Minnehaha, London, Dec. 6.
Nubia, Stettin, Nov. 29.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 6.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 7.
Iberian, Liverpool, Dec. 5.
Vincenzo Florio Gibraltar, Dec. 3.

Arrived.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Dann, Antwerp, Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 P. M.

SS San Marcos, Young, Boston, to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Griffin, Leith, &c., Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Kurrachee, (Br.,) Liddle, Antwerp, Nov. 18, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Waccamaw, Pickett, Georgetown, S. C., Dec. 9, with lumber to the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Cannons, London, Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 P. M.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) McKenzie, Glasgow, &c., Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS British King, (Br.,) Riddle, Antwerp, Nov. 24, with mdse. to

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Some Sober Second Thoughts About "Janice Meredith."

Mary Mannering as a Star—The Amateur Actors—Explanation of First Night "Booing" in London.

Mary Mannering in her new capacity of "star" actress is in no wise different, artistically or personally, from the former "leading lady" of Daniel Frohman's permanent company. She is always charming, and she rarely fails to secure just the right effect in a scene or passage of a play when the dramatist has fairly met the actor half way. That is to say, Miss Mannering is a good actress when she has a good part.

She was a wholly good actress in "The Late Mr. Castello," "Trelawney of the Wells," and "The Manoeuvres of Jane." She acts remarkably well in some of the scenes of the new "romantic drama," "Janice Meredith," which Edward E. Rose has tinkered for her out of cold remnants of Paul Leicester Ford's novel. What a delightful episode that is, for instance, in which Janice makes the best of her predicament with her "soldier." Those scenes with the sentinel are as good comedy as any lately written, and they are acted charmingly.

There is some good material, too, in the jumble of Act II, particularly Janice's break down after her wild frolic with the British officers, and the conventional and preposterous, but still theatrically effective, climax in which Janice throws oil on the burning fire of British wrath by mounting a chair and proposing the health of Washington. Most of the third act is actable, but all of the last act, (to speak quite as politely as is consistent with the truth these notices of plays and actors always aim to tell,) is silly twaddle.

But let it be said, at once, that thousands of "nice" folks already like the play, even its needlessly scrappy and involved and barely intelligible first act, and are so particularly pleased with it because it is well suited to entertain the youngsters who are coming home from school for the Christmas holidays. It is "clean," bless its heart! this "Janice Meredith" is, as clean and wholesome as the story of the Three Bears, and it is full of pretty pictures. Wallack's Theatre will be fairly jammed at every performance Christmas week.

Wherefore, it makes very little difference, perhaps, that the play, as a whole, is rather feeble and incoherent, and that it might be made so much better with a little pains. Why was it necessary to introduce the miniature, to make Brereton a "bondman," to fill a whole act with vague illusions to things in the book that are of no consequence in the play?

But there is no reason to worry, from an artistic point of view. These inartistic rehashes of current novels have almost had their day. It is sad news, with the holidays at hand, to hear of so many traveling troupes concerned with this kind of theatrical commodity, returning to "reorganize"—sad for the poor actors, but good news for the cause of dramatic art.

Miss Mannering will probably never be a great actress, though she will be popular so long as she retains her youthful charms. She has no largeness of resource. There is a confusion of outline and a weakness of expression in her work always when the part itself does not strongly bear her up. Her best remembered predecessor in the Lyceum company, Georgia Cayvan, had comparatively few first-rate parts throughout her brilliant career as a leading actress in modern drama. How much her exquisite taste, ingenuity, and tact, and keen observation, did for innumerable second and third-rate roles! But Miss Mannering in such roles is merely commonplace, just as she is in the purely inconsequential episodes of "Janice Meredith," substituting motion for action, and producing no definite effect. Personal charm can do wonders, but even that fails sometimes. However, it is a matter of fact that a star actress ought to have an artistic play, and doubtless Miss Mannering's manager will try to find such a one for her second venture.

Meanwhile, for the reasons above noted, the theatrical show at Wallack's is likely to be very profitable.

The amateur actors are always busy at this season of the year, but their doings are not often accounted of public importance nowadays. The Strollers, however, are so much more than merely amateur actors, are so aggressive and ubiquitous, that what they do is news, and it is well to bear in mind that their term of annual performances at the Waldorf-Astoria is not yet finished, and that they have striven hard to improve the piece called "The Cruise of the Summer Girl," and their own acting of it, since their "first night." The production has been successful in a pecuniary sense, and some worthy charities have thereby substantially benefited, while, in an artistic sense, the dancing and singing, and some of the comic acting, have been noteworthy.

The young men of St. Francis Xavier College, who always have a dramatic entertainment about Christmas, will produce this year in the college hall an adaptation of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" of Molière, called "The Upstart." The Rev. Charles F. Jones, S. J., made this translation and alteration of a French dramatic classic, and one of its odd features will be the suppression of the women in Molière's play. Instead of a wife Monsieur Jourdain will have an uncle, the Marquise will become a Marquis, the maid servant a valet. The heroine, Lucille, is suppressed altogether, but the fun and philosophy of the comedy will all be retained, and the production will be elaborate.

One good reason has been put forward in the London newspaper discussion of the frequent baiting of the author on theatrical "first nights," for the growth of the practice. It is said to be aimed less at the author than at his ill-advised friends and the manager's employes who go to first performances solely to applaud, and do so, with vehemence, in the right and wrong places, whether the piece is good or bad. If that is true, the existence of the spirit of opposition in the galleries of the London theatres is not an unmixed evil. There is entirely too much unjustifiable applause of actors and plays in our own theatres.

MISS TRACEY'S RECITAL.

A Small Audience Applauds Her at Mendelssohn Hall.

Miss Minnie Tracey, lately a prima donna soprano of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. A small audience, evidently composed largely of friends of the lady, assembled to hear her and applauded her in a most amiable manner. Miss Tracey's experiences in the opera company were unfortunate. She appeared as Elsa without proper rehearsal and, suffering from extreme nervousness, was unable to do herself justice. She doubtless hoped by yesterday's recital to demonstrate that her ability was greater than that displayed at her début. It may be said that yesterday she certainly was heard to better advantage than in the opera. She has a voice with a light color, but an abundance of body. It is a big voice and one of agreeable quality. Its tones yesterday were much steadier than they were on the last occasion on which THE TIMES's musical reviewer heard her. Miss Tracey, furthermore, is not without temperament, and her singing shows that she has had experience in her profession.

It may be, however, that the experience has not always been beneficial. If it had not been her fortune to find her career in theatres, where work is more plentiful than artistic progress, she might have taken a higher position. Her method, too, is susceptible of improvement. More use of the nasal resonance chambers would benefit her tone quality, which is now brilliant rather than mellow. Her programme yesterday contained songs by Gluck, Bachelet, Gabriel Fauré, Hahn, George, Massenet, Schubert, Schumann, Grieg, Lundberg, Nevin, Dvorak, Howland, and Leroux. The group of small songs, following the air from Gluck's "Iphigenie en Tauride" showed the French song writers in their most trivial style. Such songs do not seem to be worth while when there are so many good ones floating about. Mr. David Manney, violinist, played the Wilhelmj fantasy on themes from "Parsifal," and smaller compositions by Schumann and Wieniawski. Mr. Luckstone played the accompaniments excellently.

"Carmen" at the Opera.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night "Carmen" was given for the last time in English. This is the final week of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company, and the opera is changed at every performance. Consequently, Bizet's popular work came along in its turn last night. The performance was much better than the last previous one of the same opera. Miss de Lussan returned to the title rôle. The house was full, and the prima donna was in excellent voice and humor. The result was that she gave a very spirited interpretation of the part. The audience evidently enjoyed it, and she was very heartily applauded.

Mr. Brozel repeated his manly and vigorous impersonation of Don José, but his voice was not in the happiest possible state. Miss Van Studdiford was once more the Micaela, but she was plainly tired and not able to keep on the key. Her impersonation, however, was not without charm. The Escamillo was Mr. Whitehill. Signor Sepilli conducted the performance.

Edward Lloyd's Farewell Concert.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Edward Lloyd, the well-known tenor, gave a farewell concert last evening at the Albert Hall. He was enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Lloyd's voice shows no diminution of power or quality; but he is tired of public life, and is retiring to raise fancy cattle.

A HOLIDAY BURLESQUE.

Weber & Fields Announce a Special Christmas Bill.

Pending the production of a new burlesque, Weber & Fields will introduce what they term a holiday novelty next Thursday night at their music hall in the shape of a series of skits upon the several recent dramatic successes. The burlesque of "Arizona" will be taken off and replaced by a pot-pourri of fun combining a continuation of "Fiddle-Dee-Dee," and a running travesty embracing bits from local attractions. The entire cast will be utilized in the new offering, which will include first a scene burlesquing the principal episode in "The Gay Lord Quex," with Fay Templeton and De Wolf Hopper in the leading rôles. This will be followed by a burlesque of "The Royal Family." It will take in all the principals now appearing with the company, with Lillian Russell and Charles J. Ross as the principal figures.

David Warfield will add another character to his repertoire, appearing as the Queen, and wearing, necessarily, all the feminine attributes to the part. Lew Fields is to be the King, resplendant in the costume of the period, and Joseph Weber is to play the Prince in befitting attire with the usual stomach pad in place. John T. Kelly will be the Cardinal.

In this skit there will be introduced, among numerous other things, a burlesque of the double sextette in "Florodora" portrayed by Weber, Fields, Warfield, and three of the prettiest girls in the company.

Edgar Smith has written the skits and John Stromberg has composed the music. Julian Mitchell is giving his customary attention to the staging and Bessie Clayton has invented a new dance.

VAUDEVILLE LICENSE REFUSED.

Park Circle Amusement Company Is Denied a Writ of Mandamus.

The Park Circle Amusement Company will not be able to open up the vaudeville theatre at Sixtieth Street and Broadway. Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down an opinion denying the company's application for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Police Commissioners to issue a concert hall license to the place. The Paulist Fathers were actively opposed to the issuing of the license and protested to the Police Board. Evans & Mann, who are the managers of the new enterprise, had fitted up what was formerly a bicycle academy at an expense of $12,000, for the purpose of conducting vaudeville shows. When the concert hall license was first refused by the Board of Police Commissioners the proprietors of the new theatre applied to the Supreme Court for an order compelling the board to issue the license. It was contended that, as the license fee had been paid for, and that, as the place met all the requirements under the law, the board was compelled to issue the license. The Justice, in disposing of the case, said that the law gave the board the right to accept the money and then return it in case a license was refused.

Sothern to Resume His Tour.

E. H. Sothern, who was compelled to abandon his tour in Baltimore on account of a wound received on his foot in the duel scene of "Hamlet," has made such progress that his manager, Daniel Frohman, has issued notices to the members of Mr. Sothern's company requesting them to report for rehearsals next Monday at the Lyceum Theatre. With Virginia Harned, who will continue during the present season as Ophelia, Mr. Sothern will resume his tour at the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis, on Dec. 24. The following week a three weeks' run of "Hamlet" in Chicago at Powers's Theatre will begin.

HELEN BAIRD DIES IN ST. PAUL.

Was Leading Woman of "The Man from Mexico" Company.

Miss Helen Baird, the leading woman of Broadhurst Brothers' "The Man from Mexico" Company, died yesterday morning at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn. Miss Baird was taken ill with typhoid pneumonia on Nov. 18 while the company was playing in Butte, Mont., and was sent on to St. Paul from that point for treatment. It was thought for a time that she had overcome the disease, but she had a relapse, and sank gradually until her death yesterday morning.

Miss Baird was born in this city twenty-five years ago. She began her career about five years ago in vaudeville. She appeared with Donald Robertson in "The Man with the Iron Mask," and two years ago appeared in a small part with Ada Rehan's company. This year she was engaged to play the leading female rôle in "The Man from Mexico" in support of George C. Boniface, Jr.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

Heavy Romantic Play of Last Week Succeeded by Comedy.

"Das Grobe Hemd," a volksstück by C. Karlweis, which made its first appearance last evening at the Irving Place Theatre, comes appropriately as an antidote to the preceding play of "Rosenmontag." Perhaps it could better be called the ameliorating sauce for the meat served upon Herr Conried's theatrical table. "Rosenmontag" was a serious play touching upon an important social question in Germany.

In it a young army officer, unable to marry the girl with whom he is in love because of her poverty and low rank in the social scale, with her departs this life, that they may be together in another, if not in this world. The sauce of last night's play was a comedy, in which the two pairs of lovers, in spite of poverty and German social conditions, determine to take each other for better or worse and love in a cottage, or whatever is synonymous for that condition of bliss in Vienna, the scene of the play.

This serious state of affairs did not continue, however, a scheming papa having deceived the lovers in regard to his loss of fortune. Under other conditions the author would undoubtedly have prevented the sentimental turn of affairs or sent the young people to America, a proceeding which, a German critic said last week, would have been more sensible than suicide for the young officer in "Rosenmontag."

It was Gustav von Seyffertitz's play last night. That is equivalent to saying that it was interesting and amusing, for Herr von Seyffertitz rightly deserves the name of chief comedian of the Irving Place Theatre. He held the centre of the stage throughout the evening, and even the stage setting was his. "Das Grobe Hemd," ("The Coarse Shirt,") the name of the play, comes in figuratively, referring to the condition of a working people to which the young people of the family will be reduced when poverty comes.

This is the bright idea of the father, Schöllhofer von Seyffertitz, who pretends to speculate and lose his fortune for the moral benefit of his children. Adolf Zimmerman is Max, one of these, and he may have been cast for the rôle to show that he can act without good clothes. He did appear in one act with a collarless shirt and torn coat. But his was a most respectable appearance of poverty.

Maria Eisenhut was the daughter Franzi and Ada Merito Christine Winkler, who gladly offered her hand, heart, and fortune to the impoverished Max. Willy Frey and Johanna Claussen-Koch did good work, and there was a funny scene in the last act in which Franz Kierschner, the "pantoffelheld," as the Germans call it, slipper hero, made a declaration of independence, and after twenty-seven years of bondage freed himself from the domination of his shrewish wife.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mr. John Hare will give a professional matinée of "The Gay Lord Quex" at the Criterion Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 18.

When "The Village Postmaster" is presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre on Dec. 24, it will reach its one thousandth performance, and in honor of the event handsome souvenirs will be distributed.

Gilbert Gordan, who was identified with Daly's Theatre as Treasurer for a number of years prior to the change of management after the death of Augustin Daly, has secured the position of Treasurer of the Casino.

Miss Josephine Hall has been engaged by Manager E. R. Reynolds for the Jefferson De Angelis engagement at the Broadway Theatre, which begins on Monday, Dec. 24. She will have a prominent role in "A Royal Rogue."

Anna Held will spend the next week in taking a much-needed rest and recuperation at Lakewood, and on Christmas Eve, when she reopens in "Papa's Wife" at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, she has arranged for a Christmas celebration on the stage after the performance.

Raymond Hitchcock, who recently was identified with May Irwin's company when "The Belle of Bridgport" was being presented, has been engaged to play the part of a crushed tragedian, subsequently the proprietor of a dime museum, in the forthcoming production of "The Burgomaster."

John Findlay has been loaned by Daniel Frohman to Broadhurst Brothers to play the part of Dr. Jack in the production of "The House that Jack Built," which opens at the Madison Square Theatre Dec. 24. Mr. Findlay replaces Herbert Ayling, and upon this same occasion George Henry Trader will replace Alfred Klein in the part of Percy Huntington.

Elizabeth Marbury, through her counsel, applied to Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court yesterday, for an order restraining Samuel E. Rork, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, and Stryker Williamson from producing the play known as "The Rounders." Miss Marbury appears as attorney for Henri Heugel and Paul Emil Chevalier, owners of the play from which the English version has been taken.

POLICE HUNTING FOR PRICE.

Disappearance of the Man Whose Sweetheart Killed Herself.

The police of the Morrisania and Tremont Avenue Stations are looking for Eugene Price of 2,066 Ryer Avenue, who disappeared late Sunday night after the funeral of Minnie Gerhardt of 627 Eagle Avenue, who committed suicide by taking carbolic acid last Thursday while he was visiting her at her home. Price was known as the sweetheart of the dead girl, and while the police have no specific charge to make against him, they have been started on a hunt by several of her neighbors, who say that he may be able to tell why the girl committed suicide.

Last Thursday there was a party at the Gerhardt house, and Price remained after the other guests had gone. After talking with him for a while the girl arose and left the room for a few moments. When she returned she announced that she had poisoned herself. She died a few moments later from carbolic acid. Price refused to talk about the matter. On Sunday the funeral of the girl took place. Price had sent a large wreath, and was there himself.

Immediately after the funeral he told Fred Glazier, a brother-in-law of the dead girl, that some one in the house had been trying to blackmail him. Glazier, upon hearing this, seized hold of Philip Huebner of 690 Elton Avenue, and after a struggle threw him out of the house. Late that night Huebner returned and told Glazier that Price was at his house talking with his sister. This threw Glazier into a rage, and with a younger brother he started for Huebner's house. They found Price there with Miss Huebner, and a fight followed. Several of the neighbors who had been attracted by the noise charged Price with having something to do with the death of the girl. Price disappeared that night and has not been seen since.

Lulu Gerhardt, a younger sister of the dead girl, started out on a hunt for him the following day, armed with a horsewhip and a bottle of carbolic acid. She did not succeed in finding him, but has kept up the hunt every day since. Yesterday the police of the Morrisania Station were notified by several people that there was something suspicious about Price's disappearance, and they have instituted a search for him.

WANTS $50,000 FOR AN EYE.

Workman Garcia Says His Sight Was Destroyed by an Imperfect Tool.

Anthony Garcia has begun suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to recover $50,000 damages for the loss of his left eye. Garcia says that he was employed as a boilermaker's helper in the shops of the defendant company in Jersey City.

Garcia on Feb. 6 last with a hammer struck a tool called a "fuller," while his mate held it. A piece of steel, he claims, was chipped from the "fuller" and struck him in the eye, which had to be removed. The sight of the right eye was also affected. Garcia claims that the company was negligent and responsible in furnishing him with an imperfect tool.

TROUBLES OF THE KELLYS.

Begin with the Big Roosevelt Meeting and End in Court.

It all happened because the Kelly Association of West Thirty-seventh Street could not get into Madison Square Garden on the night Gov. Roosevelt spoke. If the Garden had not been so crowded the Kellys, who are all colored, would not have marched, disgruntled, back to their quarters, and the trouble that ensued would have been averted.

Kelly with his wife and a delegation of friends and relatives of both sexes marched in the parade on the night of Oct. 26, but, being far down the line, found the "full house" sign up when they reached Madison Square. Back to Thirty-seventh Street Kelly marched his cohorts. In Special Sessions yesterday he alleged that Hydrant Inspector Charles Linnear, a Democrat, used disrespectful language to Mrs. Kelly. At any rate, Mrs. Kelly brought a lighted torch she carried into contact with Linnear's head, and Kelly added his bulk to the fray. Kelly says Linnear had a knife. Linnear denied this strenuously. Kelly was fined $25.

New Alabama Mining Project.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 12.—James Weisel, former Cashier of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, is at the head of a projected industrial enterprise which, it is proposed, will engage extensively in the mining of coal and iron ore and the quarrying of dolomite in the Alabama field. The projectors, who are principally capitalists of Baltimore, Md., and Allentown, Penn., have already secured, by option and otherwise, 10,000 acres of coal land on which there are several openings. Mr. Weisel is now in the East. It is stated that he has about closed the negotiations, and the deal will materialize in the near future.

Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 12.—It is specifically denied here on the authority of the Directors of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, who were in session in New York yesterday, that there will be any changes in the personnel of the Birmingham officers of the company. Reports to that effect have been rife ever since the origination of rumors of efforts on the part of the Standard Oil Company, the American Steel and Wire Company, and other concerns to obtain control of the Tennessee company. These rumors have also been denied.

Eleventh Army Corps Dinner.

The annual banquet of the Eleventh Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac took place at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Col. Augustus C. Hamlin of Maine, who presided, introduced the following speakers, who related experiences of camp life; Gens. Franz Sigel, Orlando Smith, James Grant Wilson, Gen. Horatio C. King, and Capt. Jewett of Ohio. Among those present were Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Gen. L. P. di Cesnola, Gen. J. T. Lockman, Job E. Hedges, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Julius Chambers, Capt. J. W. Miller, U. S. N., Demetrius N. Bofassi, Consul General of Greece; Count Corinaldi, Attaché of the Italian Embassy, and William L. Andrews.

THE UNION OF LIBRARIES

Trustees Take an Important Step Looking to Consolidation.

All Local Institutions May Come Under One Management—Branches for Public Schools.

The Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, at their monthly meeting, held yesterday in the Astor Building, Lafayette Place, took active steps looking toward consolidating with the New York Free Circulating Library.

The matter of the consolidation of these two most important libraries in the city has frequently been mentioned from time to time, but yesterday was the first time it was formally brought before the Trustees of the Public Library. The action taken is considered as the first step toward the consolidation under a single management of all the libraries of New York.

After discussing the resolutions passed by the Trustees of the Circulating Library last Tuesday offering to consolidate under certain conditions, the Public Library Trustees yesterday passed a set of resolutions expressing appreciation of the spirit in which the proposal was made and offering to make every effort to bring about the consolidation. The resolutions referred the subject of consolidation with the Free Circulating Library "and any other corporation engaged in circulation in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx" to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee thus has power to consider the whole matter and report upon details. Although the committee of the Circulating Library was given full power to act, the matter will, as a matter of law, have to be referred back to the Trustees before the consolidation can be actually effected.

Another matter which was regarded as of great importance was the proposition for the establishment of branch libraries in the public schools. A communication on the subject had been received from President O'Brien of the Board of Education at the November meeting and referred to the Executive Committee. The committee conferred with the school authorities, and last Monday President O'Brien sent another letter, in which the Board of Education agreed to furnish the necessary accommodations for libraries in eight public school buildings in the Borough of Manhattan, and to provide for the payment of the necessary attendants, lights, &c., the library authorities to furnish books for reference and circulation, also periodicals and newspapers. The Board of Education further agreed to make appointments of attendants subject to the wishes of the library authorities, and the latter to be allowed to make such rules regarding such attendants' duties as they may see fit.

The Library Trustees at yesterday's meeting, in a set of resolutions cordially approved President O'Brien's suggestions, and appropriated $8,000 to be used in establishing and maintaining such branch libraries as an experiment during the twelve months beginning Jan. 1 next. The Executive Committee was given the power to settle the details of the scheme with a committee of the school, consisting of Miles M. O'Brien, John G. O'Keefe, Abraham Stern, and Vernon M. Davis.

After the meeting Mr. Rives said it was the opinion of the board that the scheme might develop into something of great magnitude, but that it was felt that the work should be taken up at first in an experimental way until the best methods can be determined.

GOULD YACHT ATALANTA SOLD.

Venezuelan Government Pays $125,000 for the Vessel.

George Gould's steam yacht Atalanta, after long negotiations, has at last become the property of a South American republic. Venezuela, however, is the purchaser of the yacht instead of Colombia. Possessio was formally transferred to the Venezuelan Consul General in this city yesterday afternoon, when Napoleon Bolet Peraza, special Commissioner for his Government, paid $125,000 to Mr. Gould's agents.

Under the supervision of Consul General Gonzalez the work of the Atalanta's conversion to a gunboat will begin at once. Her armament, as planned, will consist of four six-pounder guns and one fifteen-pounder, the latter to be placed forward. Some minor changes will also be made in her interior and cabin plan, but it is expected to have the converted yacht ready for commission within four weeks. Her chief occupation in Venezuelan waters, according to Mr. Bolet Peraza, will consist of service in State ceremonials and in the observance of international courtesies.

Colombia, by the definite transfer of the Atalanta to Venezuela, loses the deposit of $35,000 paid as earnest-money. A change in the Colombian Administration and the jealousy of political factions led to the lapse of the supplementary payments until long past the expiration of the option, and about one month ago the Colombian agents notified Mr. Gould that they would abandon any claims to the yacht.

TRIPPED ON SCHOOL STAIRS.

Mrs. Schmidt Thinks Boy's Play Caused Her Son's Death.

The mother of Charles Schmidt, thirteen years old, of 503 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, has requested the Coroner to investigate the cause of the boy's death, which occurred in Mount Sinai Hospital on Nov. 14.

Schmidt was admitted to the hospital suffering from injuries reported to have been received by falling downstairs. His mother said last night that her son went to the public school in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, and that on Nov. 8 he was tripped by a boy while coming down the steps.

COURT ATTACHES' SALARIES.

Brooklyn Employes Granted Increases by the Supreme Court Justices.

The raising of the salaries of a number of the Supreme Court attachés in Brooklyn by the Justices of the court has occasioned a lot of gossip about the Kings County Court House. Certain court officers have had their salaries increased.

Thomas Shevlin, Captain of the Supreme Court officers, who is a brother of James Shevlin, the Brooklyn Democrat leader, has had his annual salary raised from $1,800 to $2,500. The Supreme Court Justices, in explaining the raise, say that they merely took advantage of the law which gives them the power to make increases, if a majority of those on the bench agree that they are deserved.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S POWER.

Test of the Act Appointing Deputies to Prosecute Election Fraud Cases.

The legislative act authorizing the State Attorney General to appoint deputies to prosecute cases of alleged election fraud is to be tested in Kings County as to its constitutionality.

Ex-Police Justice James G. Tighe of Brooklyn announced yesterday afternoon that he had begun proceedings with this purpose in view. The matter will come up in the Supreme Court on Saturday. Mr. Tighe contends that all such work within the county is provided for under the regular duties of the District Attorney, and that there has been no act repealing the duties of the District Attorney's office.

This conflict of authority in the local courts, Mr. Tighe believes, is sufficient to render the act providing for the appointment of State deputies unconstitutional. It is said that the proceedings, brought nominally by Mr. Tighe, have been inspired by the Kings County Democratic organization.

Ex-Messenger Boys Accused.

Four discharged Postal Telegraph Company messenger boys were held in $500 bail in the Centre Street Court by Magistrate Flammer yesterday on complaint of Manager Charles W. Harlan, who said that the boys had been collecting money upon false representations that it was to be used for the purpose of giving an entertainment for the benefit of the boys. The boys were Joseph Perrine of 50 Oliver Street, Edward Dunn of 357 Pacific Street, Brooklyn; William Fairbrother of 17 Stone Street, Brooklyn, and Joseph Denefon of 111 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

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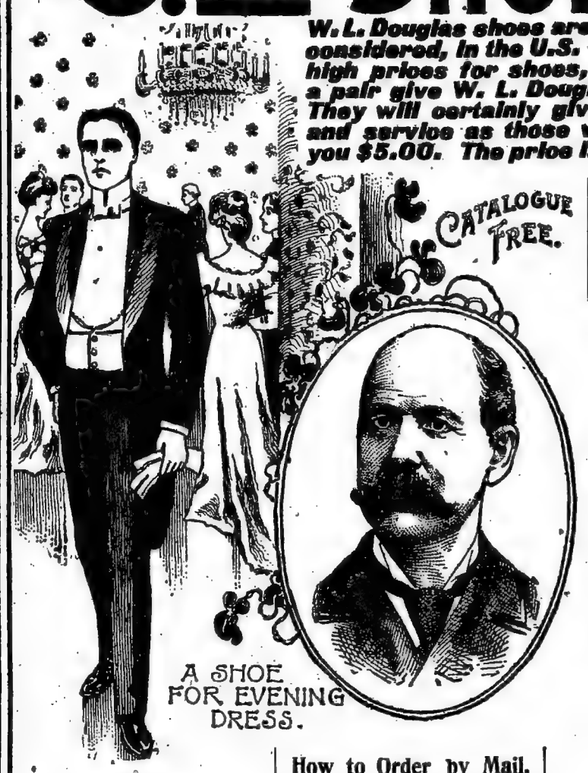

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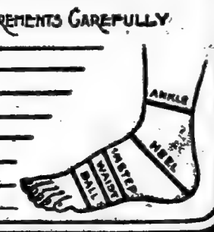

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KILLED HERSELF IN HALLWAY.

Josephine Noirjean Called at Friend's House to Commit Suicide.

Josephine Noirjean, or Eckhardt, a well-dressed young woman, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in the hallway of a tenement house at 48 Greenwich Avenue by taking acid. The woman gained entrance to the hallway by ringing one of the bells at the entrance. She then walked up to the third floor, where she seated herself on the bottom of the stairway leading to the floor above. She drank the acid and dropped the bottle, the noise of which brought Mrs. J. E. Starr to the door of her flat. She saw the woman's lips were burned by the acid, and asked her why she had taken it.

"I came here to see a widow," she remarked, and then became unconscious. Dr. Kennedy of St. Vincent's Hospital was called, but the woman died while he was working over her.

Later she was identified, and her mother was notified at her home, 276 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. The mother said that the dead woman lived there. In January last she married William Eckhardt and went to live in Brooklyn. In March last they moved to One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Manhattan, and lived there until May, when Eckhardt, after a quarrel with his wife's mother, disappeared. The woman left her home yesterday morning to visit friends on Greenwich Avenue.

Arraigned by Men of Devery's Staff.

Detectives Darcy and Schoenith of Chief Devery's personal staff arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday Joseph Lenox of 2,027 Third Avenue and Charles W. Parker of 136 West Thirty-sixth Street, charged with maintaining gambling houses at 14 South Street and 219 Greenwich Street, respectively. The men were arrested on warrants issued by Magistrate Flammer. The detectives said that they had visited the two places, playing roulette, Klondike, and other games. The men were admitted to bail in $1,000 pending further examination.

HOW LIND LOST VOTES.

Carelessness of Democrats Said to Have Cost Him 15,000.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Globe, (Dem.)

It appears that on the vote for Governor, at least 15,000 votes were thrown out because the ballots were marked for both Lind and Lucas, the Socialist-Democratic candidate. In Le Sueur County 384 votes were thus thrown out. Of the Congressional candidate Heatwole, (Rep.,) polled 1,978 votes, Schaller, (Dem.,) polled 2,141, and Lowe, (Middle of the Road Pop.,) polled 24. But on the vote for Governor Van Sant polled 1,783, which is 190 votes less than Heatwole received, and these 190 votes were evidently cast for Lind. But in spite of the fact that 190 Republicans voted for him in preference to Van Sant, Lind only polled a total of 1,947 votes in the county, or 194 votes less than Schaller, which is explained by the fact that 384 votes were thrown out on account of being marked for both Lind and Lucas. In the same manner about 325 votes were thrown out in Scott County, Waseca about 300; Stearns, 450; Carver, 250; Meeker, 150, and there is probably not a county in the State where there were not at least a hundred votes thrown out for this same reason. A total of 15,000 is therefore putting it very low.

That all those whose votes were thus thrown out really intended to vote for Lind cannot be questioned. Every Socialist-Democrat knew that Lucas was his candidate and therefore had no occasion to make such a blunder. It was the men who had never heard of Lucas and the Socialist-Democratic Party that were misled and for them the blunder was a very natural one. Such a man, wishing to vote the straight Democratic ticket, would just glance down the ballot and put his mark wherever he saw the word Democrat, and let it go at that.

An Aitchless Tale.

From The London Globe.

Another very aitchless tale comes from the same source as the 'opping flea. This is a description of the common bat: "This is a creature of the 'ouse by night, no 'ands to 'old by, no 'orns to 'urt with, but Nature 'as given 'im 'ooks be'ind to 'itch 'imself up by."

DOCTOR ON INSANITY.

Said He Thought All Men Insane on Some One Subject.

From The Baltimore Sun.

One of the older members of the Baltimore bar tells this anecdote of the late Severn Teackle Wallis, as illustrating the cleverness and sarcasm of Mr. Wallis:

Mr. Wallis was defending the will of a wealthy testator, and, as the lawyers say, when the estate is large a lawyer "will wrestle with a will with a will." A prominent physician was called to testify for those contesting the will. The doctor became very restless under the lengthy and exhaustive cross-examination of Mr. Wallis, and finally he petulantly exclaimed:

"Oh, Mr. Wallis, I believe the testator was insane."

Mr. Wallis kept his temper and said quietly: "Doctor, you are the first person who has ever intimated in or out of court that the testator was insane. Why do you say he was insane?"

"I believe," the doctor replied, "that every man is more or less insane on some one subject."

"Is it your deliberate professional opinion," Mr. Wallis then asked, "expressed here in court under oath, that every man is more or less insane on some subject?"

"Yes," the doctor replied. "I will say here under oath that from my reading, knowledge, and experience, I believe that every man is more or less insane on some one subject."

Then Mr. Wallis said in that fine tone of sarcasm for which he was noted: "Doctor, has it ever occurred to you that you are insane on the subject of insanity?"

Immediately the doctor fired up and exclaimed: "But, Mr. Wallis, I am not insane."

Mr. Wallis arose and said: "Doctor, according to your own sworn theory, you must be insane on some subject. I pronounce you insane on the subject of insanity."

Court, jury, and spectators laughed aloud, and nothing more was said about the testator being insane.

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THE STATE OFFICIAL VOTE

Mr. McKinley's Plurality Is 143,606, Majority 96,072.

Odell 111,126 Votes Ahead of Stanchfield, Who Led His Ticket by 15,347.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The State Board of Canvassers has finished the canvass of the State vote in the last elections. The vote shows that but four of the sixty-one counties cast a majority of votes for Bryan. They were New York, Queens, Richmond, and Schoharie. Onondaga County gave the largest plurality for the Republican ticket, 9,033; St. Lawrence, second, 9,595; Chautauqua, third, with 8,660, and Oneida, fourth, with 6,393.

The Prohibition, Socialist Labor, and Socialist-Democrat Parties have sufficient votes to go on the next election ticket without a petition.

Five cities went Democratic: New York, Niagara Falls, Dunkirk, Elmira, and Oswego.

The vote by counties for the first Elector on the Republican and Democratic tickets, and for Governor, is as follows:

	Presidential Vote.			Vote for Governor.
Counties.	Butler, (Rep.)	Cook, (Dem.)	Odell.	Stanchfield.
Albany	23,477	18,747	23,183	19,071
Allegany	7,199	3,623	7,117	3,677
Broome	10,383	6,652	10,288	6,735
Cattaraugus	9,944	6,225	9,860	6,320
Cayuga	10,327	6,330	10,196	6,478
Chautauqua	15,320	6,660	15,115	6,797
Chemung	6,929	6,529	6,852	7,006
Chenango	6,359	4,040	6,305	4,101
Clinton	6,322	4,288	6,151	4,456
Columbia	6,482	4,945	6,387	5,039
Cortland	4,897	2,773	4,819	2,845
Delaware	7,631	4,641	7,521	4,705
Dutchess	11,938	7,687	11,722	7,917
Erie	44,779	39,837	44,235	40,261
Essex	5,069	1,992	5,042	2,023
Franklin	6,311	2,963	6,279	2,995
Fulton	7,232	3,676	7,131	3,763
Genesee	5,383	3,268	5,303	3,307
Greene	4,381	4,267	4,345	4,327
Hamilton	650	511	639	520
Herkimer	8,105	5,397	7,929	5,555
Jefferson	11,884	6,779	11,709	6,894
Kings	108,985	106,221	106,220	108,575
Lewis	4,312	2,852	4,263	2,944
Livingston	5,608	3,877	5,501	3,993
Madison	7,177	5,674	7,058	5,776
Monroe	26,699	19,612	25,454	20,805
Montgomery	7,310	5,128	7,152	5,311
Nassau	6,988	4,324	6,900	4,436
New York	153,033	181,799	147,922	185,986
Niagara	9,356	7,733	9,103	7,993
Oneida	19,213	12,820	18,549	13,483
Onondaga	24,328	14,995	23,674	15,097
Ontario	7,702	5,649	7,499	5,853
Orange	14,138	10,180	13,942	10,385
Orleans	4,967	2,851	4,599	2,906
Oswego	11,195	6,902	11,081	6,678
Otsego	7,894	6,140	7,842	6,194
Putnam	2,221	1,346	2,200	1,369
Queens	12,341	14,740	12,104	14,913
Rensselaer	17,087	13,450	17,009	12,839
Richmond	6,047	6,751	5,884	6,919
Rockland	4,189	4,020	4,131	4,101
St. Lawrence	15,293	5,698	15,204	5,784
Saratoga	9,598	5,913	9,456	6,073
Schenectady	6,775	4,779	6,511	5,099
Schoharie	3,863	4,317	3,837	4,338
Schuyler	2,691	1,892	2,511	1,977
Seneca	3,785	3,459	3,675	3,573
Steuben	12,417	8,874	12,283	9,132
Suffolk	9,583	5,701	9,427	5,871
Sullivan	4,399	3,629	4,372	3,655
Tioga	4,746	3,036	4,686	3,096
Tompkins	5,410	5,252	5,303	5,349
Ulster	11,340	9,351	11,254	9,459
Warren	4,826	2,542	4,788	2,589
Washington	8,213	3,356	8,130	3,411
Wayne	7,057	4,475	7,890	4,537
Westchester	21,271	16,426	20,806	16,890
Wyoming	5,030	2,897	4,980	2,947
Yates	3,427	2,196	3,362	2,273
Total	821,992	678,386	804,059	693,733

McKinley's plurality over Bryan is 143,606. The Social Labor ticket received 12,622 votes; Prohibition, 22,043, and Social Democrat, 12,869, thus making McKinley's majority over all 96,072.

The vote for Governor gives Odell a plurality of 111,126, 32,480 less than that of the leading Elector. His total vote was 804,859, as against 693,733 for Stanchfield, who received the largest vote on the Democratic State ticket, while Odell received the smallest on the Republican. Further than this, Stanchfield received 15,347 more votes than did the leading Elector on the Democratic ticket. The latter also ran behind every other Democratic State candidate.

Of the other candidates, Woodruff, for Lieutenant Governor, received 809,234 votes, against 689,829 for Mackey, (Dem.,) making a plurality of 119,405 for Woodruff.

McDonough, (Rep.,) for Secretary of State, led the State ticket, both in number of votes received and plurality over his opponent, Norton. McDonough received 812,222 votes; Norton, 686,468; plurality, 125,754.

Knight, (Rep.,) for State Controller, received a plurality of 124, 635. His vote was 811,828, and that of Atwater, (Dem.,) 687,195.

Jaeckel, (Rep.,) for State Treasurer, led Judson (Dem.) by 124,402 votes, their respective votes being 811,713 and 687,313.

For Attorney General, Davies (Rep.) received a plurality of 124,357, with a vote of 811,688. The vote for Conway (Dem.) was 687,331.

The plurality for Bond, (Rep.,) for State Engineer, is 122,700, he having received 811,009 votes, as against 688,300 for Stuart, (Dem.)

The Prohibition ticket averaged about 22,000 votes on the various candidates. The Social Labor highest vote was 13,672 for Governor, and the Social Democrat vote was 13,493 for Governor.

EXTRA SESSION IN MICHIGAN.

Legislature Meets to Enact a Law Taxing Corporations on Cash Value of Property.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 12.—For the third time in two years the State Legislature convened here to-day in special session called by Gov. Pingree. Consideration of a measure taxing railroads, telephone and telegraph companies, express companies, and other forms of corporate property on the cash value of their property instead of specifically upon their earnings, as under the present law, is the object of the session.

In his message to the Legislature Gov. Pingree urges in explaining his reasons for calling the special session that this Legislature is more familiar with the subject of taxation than the next Legislature will be; that therefore the debate need relate only to the provisions of the law under consideration; that they have passed the Atkinson bill, (which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court,) and that their work at this session is merely the reenactment of that law, with such changes as may be deemed advisable.

The Governor asserts that a conservative estimate of the taxes that would be paid by the railroads under the proposed law, if assessed on actual cash value at the average general rate of taxation in the State, as the Constitutional amendment adopted at the last election provides, would be more than $2,250,000, as against $1,240,845, the taxes received for the year 1899, which were assessed specifically on the roads' earnings.

He submits the report of the expert appraisers who have been at work for the past three months on the property of thirty of the smaller railroads in the State, explaining that the appraisers have not yet finished their work.

Representative Cheever of Detroit will introduce the tax bill to-morrow. It is modeled after the former Atkinson bill and provides that the State Tax Commission shall constitute a Board of Assessors, and that all franchises and intangible property shall be taxed, as well as physical property.

DELAY IN ELECTION CASES.

State Official Blames District Attorney's Office—Mr. Gardiner's Reply.

Deputy Assistant Attorney General Hammond and Assistant District Attorney Gordon had a sharp verbal encounter in Recorder Goff's courtroom yesterday concerning alleged delay in the trial of violations of the election laws. Mr. Hammond stated that the Assistant District Attorney had publicly stated that the cases were of no importance, and that it did not make much difference whether they came to trial immediately or not. Mr. Hammond made this statement in the form of a complaint to the Recorder, and said that routine cases were hastily moved for trial whenever any election cases were on the calendar, thus crowding the election cases out of the way.

Mr. Gordon, who was in the courtroom, took exception to Mr. Hammond's statement and, jumping to his feet, indignantly denied it in toto.

"I have made no such statement," he said, hotly. "I am in perfect accord with the Attorney General in this matter, and desire the disposal of the election cases as heartily as he does."

Recorder Goff stated that he would direct the District Attorney not to interfere with the placing of the cases on the calendar in their regular turn. In addition he designated Thursday and Friday of each week upon which no cases but election law violations would be tried until the entire seventy awaiting trial are disposed of.

PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

The Republican Caucus Will Select a Candidate Jan. 1.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 12.—Announcement is made to-day that the Republican caucus to agree upon a candidate for United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of M. S. Quay will be called to meet on Tuesday night, Jan. 1, at 8 o'clock. The Legislature meets in biennial session at noon that day.

The Republican caucuses to select candidates for Speaker of the House of Representatives and President pro tem. of the Senate will meet, it is stated, the previous night. The Republicans have a majority in both branches, but both factions of the Republican Party are claiming control of the Legislature, the anti-Quay Republican leaders asserting that they will be in the ascendency by reason of an alliance with the Democrats.

The Legislature will vote for United States Senator on Jan. 15.

ONE NEW SMALLPOX CASE.

Large Number of Typhoid Cases Shown in Official Report—Col. Murphy's Explanation.

James Nelson, a laborer, of 517 West Forty-second Street, was found last night to be suffering from smallpox. He was removed to Willard Parker Hospital. Every one in the house was vaccinated.

Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Dillingham said that there were thirty-nine persons afflicted with the disease on North Brother Island, and there had been three deaths from the disease there. Eight patients had been discharged from the island cured.

The weekly report of the sanitary authorities for Dec. 1 is of interest, because it shows that the annual prevalence of typhoid fever at this season is more than twice as severe as it was of even date last year. The report, with a comparison with 1899, is:

	Week Ending Dec. 1, 1900. Cases.	Week Ending Dec. 2, 1899. Cases.
Typhoid fever	110	53
Smallpox	34	2
Phthisis	221	199
Diphtheria	244	260
Croup	14	7
Measles	95	275
Scarlet fever	117	149

Col. Michael C. Murphy, Health Commissioner, said last night that there was nothing extraordinary, or that should cause anxiety, in the record of typhoid fever cases last week.

"You can say from me," he added, "that the people of New York need not be in the slightest degree alarmed about typhoid fever. We have no local typhoid. The number of cases of last week is, it is true, more than double that for the corresponding week of last year. This is due to the long, open and warm Autumn, which has kept people in places where they caught the disease, which has developed here. That's all there is about it. New York is just the place at this time for people who drink typhoid-infected water to come."

The statement is made in the report that the condition of Croton water has improved both as to temperature and elements as shown by analysis.

Carried Infection to Hoboken.

Louis Semple of 259 Eleventh Street, Hoboken, was yesterday removed to the hospital for contagious diseases at Snake Hill, suffering from smallpox. He is the father of Sarah Semple, the little girl who was stricken by the same disease two weeks ago. Semple and his family came from the infected district of Manhattan shortly before the child was stricken. He has been working up to Monday in a hat factory in Willow Avenue, where 200 workmen are employed.

TYPHOID SPREADS IN PRISON.

Twenty-three Cases in Sing Sing—Arthur Harris of New York Dies from It.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Arthur Harris, a convict in the State prison here, died from typhoid fever this evening. He was sent up under a two years' sentence six months ago from New York on conviction of forgery. His record in the prison was good.

There has been a further increase in the typhoid cases, and there are now twenty-three convicts ill. Several other prisoners show the first symptoms, but are not yet sick. Warden Johnson said to-night he now looked for a total of about thirty cases. He thinks those now being taken sick contracted the disease before the Croton water was discontinued in an unboiled state.

Whole Family Down with Typhoid.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—The family of William H. Strickland, 69 Delaware Avenue, Ocean Grove, is sadly afflicted. Yesterday morning, Genevieve, the five-year-old daughter, died of typhoid fever, and the other six children are down with the same disease.

THE MANITOU'S COAT OF ICE.

Liner Shows Signs of a Stormy Passage from London.

Wrapped in a coat of ice, the Atlantic Transport liner Manitou steamed up the bay to her pier yesterday morning. To her must be accorded the distinction of being the first vessel to reach port this Winter clad in the picturesque garb that is indicative of a frigid atmosphere on the high seas. With her bridge rails, bulwarks, winches, stanchions forward, and other deck fittings covered with the frozen brine, her superstructure made a beautiful picture, as she slowly proceeded to her berth in the North River.

When the liner docked, her officers, in response to inquiries as to the weather encountered, reported the passage as one of unusual roughness. From her departure from London, on Nov. 29, until the shores of America were sighted, gales and high head seas of tremendous size and terrific strength had been encountered.

The fiercest gale encountered was on Monday and Tuesday of this week, when the wind attained a velocity of over seventy miles an hour. The weather was intensely cold all the way across, being accompanied with snow squalls on many occasions.

DUTY ON HAWAIIAN GOODS.

Importers' Suit Involves Question of the Time of Annexation.

In the case of William H. Crossman & Brother against the United States, argued yesterday before Judge Townsend in the United States Circuit Court, is involved the question as to whether or not the Hawaiian Islands came under the Constitution and laws of the United States immediately on the passage of the joint resolution of annexation on July 7, 1898, and before the act of April 30, 1900.

Crossman & Brother imported merchandise from Honolulu April 26, 1900, and duty was assessed under the tariff act of 1897. The importers claimed that at the time of their importation the Hawaiian Islands were a part of the United States, and their goods therefore were not dutiable.

The joint resolution of Congress of July 7, 1898, contained this clause:

Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States Customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands the existing Customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and all other countries shall remain unchanged.

The importers claim that this clause is unconstitutional because the Constitution provided that "the duties, imposts, and excises" shall be uniform throughout the United States. Judge Townsend reserved decision.

Attachment Against Defaulting Clerk.

An attachment for $18,000 was issued yesterday against Allerton Merritt, the clerk who disappeared on Aug. 6 last after having embezzled $26,000 from the Weehawken Wharf and Warehouse Company, of which he was a bookkeeper, receiving $10 a week. The clerk had a fad for collecting rare books and pictures. He had nearly $3,000 worth of books at the office of the warehouse company, and these were attached by the Sheriff, as well as some at his home. The attachment was also served on two booksellers, who, it is claimed, have books owned by Merritt.

ODELL AND THE CHARTER

Governor-Elect Not Committed to Revision Plans.

Attends Mr. Rives's Luncheon to Commissioners—A Letter of Gov. Roosevelt's Criticised.

George L. Rives, Chairman of the Charter Revision Commission, yesterday gave a luncheon at his home, 14 West Thirty-eighth Street, to the members of that body and Governor-elect Odell. All attended with the exception of Commissioners John D. Crimmins and C. C. Beaman.

The report of the commission was discussed at length, but the Governor-elect would not commit himself for or against any of the recommendations. It is understood, however, that Mr. Odell favors some of the recommendations, and will make the report the subject of a special message to the Legislature.

Mr. Rives read a letter he received yesterday from Gov. Roosevelt, in which he says in part:

I have referred the copy of the proposed charter amendments drawn up by your commission and have read them very attentively. It lies with the incoming Executive and Legislature to decide whether or not they shall be enacted into law; but I desire personally to express to you my very high appreciation of the value of your work. The amount of hard and exacting labor entailed by your task was very great, the opportunity for disagreements equally great. You are to be congratulated because your commission have been able to come to a unanimous decision, and still more because this decision has received the hearty support of the far-seeing and thoughtful men of the community.

Without committing myself on every specific change you recommend, I desire to say that in my judgment there can be no question as to the desirability of your scheme of amendments taken as a whole, and of the betterment they will work in our scheme of municipal government.

Some politicians said last night that Gov. Roosevelt should not have written such a letter. When a TIMES reporter asked Governor-elect Odell his opinion concerning it, he said:

"Really, I do not care to discuss it."

Mr. Odell went to Washington last night, where he will remain until Sunday, going then to Newburg. He will be in the city again the latter part of next week.

CITIZENS' UNION'S DENIAL.

New Association in Eighth District Repudiated—Party Influence Alleged.

The officials at the Citizens' Union's headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street, repudiate the so-called Citizens' Union Association of the Eighth Assembly District, incorporated at Albany on Tuesday. The incorporators are Bernard Lazones, Louis Friedel, Isaac Marks, Abraham Friedel, Charles K. Lebeck, Albert Lazarus, and Jacob Lazarus.

Thomas A. Fulton, the Secretary of the Citizens' Union, said yesterday:

"We have no knowledge of the persons named. They certainly had no authority from the Central City Committee to form an association. The new organization does not disturb us in the least."

Another member of the Citizens' Union charges that the new organization in the Eighth District is the work of people in close touch with the Republican organization.

HAWKES TO SUCCEED HESS.

The Republican Leader in the Twenty-fifth Insists Upon Resigning.

Charles A. Hess, for several years the Republican leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, insists on resigning the leadership. He tendered his resignation last week, but the district organization declined to accept it.

The members of the County Committee for the district will meet at county headquarters this afternoon, when McDougall Hawkes, Vice President of the County Committee, will be selected to succeed Mr. Hess.

Mr. Hawkes is in Europe, but he will be represented by Assemblyman John A. Weekes.

Referring last night to his purpose of retiring from the leadership, Mr. Hess said:

"I have concluded positively not to stand for re-election as leader of the Twenty-fifth District. I cannot afford to do so. Its duties took me from my business, and the labor of the position involved too much sacrifice of time which should have been devoted to more important matters. My successor will have my cordial support."

REPUBLICAN CLUB STIRRED.

Gen. Tremaine's Candidacy for President—Mr. Gibbs's Reply to Charges.

There is trouble in the Republican Club. The report is that the Nominating Committee has named Gen. Henry E. Tremaine as the candidate for President to be supported by the "regulars" at the election next month.

Senator C. M. Depew is the present incumbent, but he declined to be a candidate in the face of certain opposition.

Ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott will be named by the opposition, and his supporters declare openly that Gen. Tremaine is the candidate of National Committeeman Fred S. Gibbs, who wants to secure control of the club for party purposes.

Mr. Gibbs was blackballed when his name was first presented for membership, but at a subsequent meeting he was elected. When the reports in circulation were called to his attention yesterday he said:

"I do not aspire to the control of anything that is dead. The idea that Gen. Tremaine is my candidate is all wrong. As a matter of fact, I favor Judge Olcott. He stands now, and always has stood, for all that represents machine politics. When he is elected President of the organization the latter may become a useful Republican machine annex."

Some politicians say that Mr. Gibbs made this statement to secure votes for Gen. Tremaine.

REV. DR. SMITH VINDICATED.

Bride Was Not Weeping When Annie Castka Was Married.

The Rev. Dr. Victor C. Smith, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Faith, in East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, appeared before Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday as a witness in the action brought by Mrs. Annie Castka for annulment of her marriage. The testimony was so convincing that the action was withdrawn.

Annie Castka swore last week that her father had forced her to marry Frank Castka. Justice Lawrence abruptly adjourned the case until yesterday, saying he wanted an explanation why ministers married weeping brides.

Dr. Smith said: "It is not my habit to marry weeping brides. There were neither tears in the eyes nor voice of the plaintiff when I married her to the defendant. The party all seemed merry; in fact, so merry that I had to rebuke them for their hilarity."

"Did you notice any reluctance on the part of the bride?"

"None."

After some unimportant testimony, Justice Lawrence said: "I must refuse to grant a decree. The clergyman who married the pair has told a very clear and convincing story." Then the Justice gave the counsel permission to withdraw the action.

FOR FATAL ASSAULT, $1,000.

Damages Awarded to a Husband for Death of His Wife from an Attack.

John Lievnow, as administrator for Alice Lievnow, his wife, recovered a verdict of $1,000 yesterday in the Supreme Court in a suit brought against Leopold Baumann & Co., furniture dealers, of 1,421 Third Avenue, for damages in assault. The assault was committed in September, 1899, at the home of the plaintiff, 116 University Place. Four men in the employ of the furniture dealers attempted to take away some furniture which the Lievnows had bought on the installment plan. There was a small amount due to the defendants, although a payment had been made two days before.

When Mrs. Lievnow offered resistance David Dringer, one of the employes, knocked her down and kicked her, of the effects of which attack she died three days later. The trial lasted two days and a half and the jury was out for three hours.

NEWS OF NEW JERSEY

ROBBED OF NEARLY $1,000.

A Scotchman Who Took Two Drinks for a Chill Found Dazed and Penniless.

On Tuesday afternoon Andrew Morrison, apparently dazed, and without any money, was found walking on the Newark turnpike, just outside of Jersey City. Yesterday he was able to tell his story. He is a resident of Glasgow, Scotland, and arrived here on Saturday to inspect the Vaugh Sanitarium at Deckertown, N. J. He expected to return to Glasgow next Saturday. He went to Jersey City on Monday, intending to go to Deckertown by the Susquehanna and Western Railroad. He had with him nearly $1,000. He got on the wrong train, and was put off at West End Station.

Morrison says that while waiting for a car he became chilled and went to Carmino Balbo's saloon, where he took two drinks. From that moment he remembered nothing. To Detectives Pearson and Lynch Balbo denied that Morrison had ever visited his saloon. Thomas Ryan of 851 Newark Avenue told the police he had seen Morrison and Balbo in the saloon counting money Morrison had taken from his pocket. Balbo did not return the money to Morrison. Two other witnesses corroborated this statement, and Balbo was locked up.

Morrison said that when he entered the saloon he had one five-hundred-dollar note, three one-hundred-dollar notes, and nearly $200 in small bills.

QUEER BUSINESS MIX UP.

Silk Plant Bought at Sale by a Foreman —Creditors Astonished.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 12.—Rudolph Cohen, silk commission merchant of New York; the Neuberger Silk Company, Kearns Brothers, silk dyers, and Haenlonen Brothers have engaged counsel to protect their interests in connection with the failure of Henry Schippers, a silk manufacturer, who commenced business here about a year ago. Schippers made an assignment two weeks ago, but on the same day the plant was sold under foreclosure of a chattel mortgage. The mill is running as before, with the old proprietor acting as foreman and the old foreman as proprietor.

When Schippers began operations, he hired Charles Goldman as foreman, and a few days later Goldman advanced Schippers $1,000, taking a chattel mortgage on the property in the mill as security. Goldman was a member of the silk firm of Benz & Goldman that went into bankruptcy a little over a year ago. The assignment by Schippers was a surprise to some of the creditors, but the sale of the plant under foreclosure on the same day annoyed them, but they were astounded when they learned that Foreman Goldman and Proprietor Schippers had changed places. The financial statement given by Schippers in the assignment was: Liabilities, $3,700; assets, $1,148.

Several of the creditors attended the foreclosure sale and were surprised when they found that Goldman bid more than the mortgage for the plant.

LICHTENSTEIN'S STRATEGY WON.

Now the Bodies of His Father and Mother Are Buried Side by Side.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—After trying for two weeks to obtain his father's body by peaceful means, Jacob Lichtenstein of Bedford Street, this afternoon, with the aid of a Justice of the Peace and Constable, gained entrance to the cemetery in which the elder Lichtenstein had been buried. A keeper who for the two weeks had been on guard at the locked gates to prevent the disinterment was lured away.

Solomon Lichtenstein was buried in October last by the New Jersey Burial Lodge in the Acudatte Achim Cemetery, East Orange. Mrs. Lichtenstein died two weeks ago, and her son wanted to disinter his father's body and place it beside his mother in another cemetery. The burial society refused because the President thought Lichtenstein was withholding $60, believed to have been bequeathed to the society. Accompanied by an undertaker, two grave-diggers, a Constable, and Justice of the Peace William N. Rapp, the son had the guard lured away, disinterred the body, and took it from the cemetery.

ASKED TO GIVE UP DANCING.

Church Requests Miss Marshall to Resign or End Her Dancing Classes.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—The Trustees of De Groot Methodist Episcopal Church have asked Miss Edith Marshall of 78 South Twelfth Street to resign membership in the church or give up a dancing class for children which she recently organized. Miss Marshall's mother is organist in the church.

The young woman says she has not made up her mind yet what she will do, but declares she will be guided entirely by her mother. She declares she will never go to De Groot Church again.

PORTO RICAN LEGAL QUESTION.

Right to Recover Under American Law for Injury Done There to be Settled.

Francis Garrity has sued, in Hudson County, N. J., Edward Jenks and Francis Bowen for damages for an accident that happened at Porto Rico where the defendants were building a pier. The foreman motioned the crowd to stand back until a photograph of the work could be taken, but the workmen, mistaking the signal, removed the supports. A beam struck Garrity, who was an employe of the firm, breaking his leg. After his return to Jersey City he brought suit for $10,000 damages.

Plaintiff's counsel claim that American law prevails in Porto Rico. The defense will be that the Spanish laws were in force at the time of the accident, and that under the Spanish law a workman cannot sue his employer for damages.

Missionary Society Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—At the annual meeting of the American Church Missionary Society held to-night in Trinity Episcopal Church these officers were elected for the year: President—Gen. Wager Swayne, United States Army, New York; Vice Presidents—the Rev. Dr. E. T. Perkins, Kentucky; the Rev. R. C. Booth, New York; the Rev. J. H. Elliott, S. T. D., Washington; the Rev. E. W. Appleton, D. D., and Lewis H. Redney, Philadelphia; Joseph Packard, Jr., Maryland; Joseph Wilman, Virginia; Treasurer—J. Hill Browning, New York; Secretary—the Rev. W. Dudley Powers, D. D., New York.

Plans to Purify the Passaic.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—A committee of fifteen was appointed by the Board of Trade to-night to consider plans for the disposal of sewerage in the Passaic valley and to attempt this Winter to secure legislation on the subject which would be carried into practical effect. George W. Tompkins was elected President of the board to succeed Richard C. Jenkinson, and other officers elected were: Vice Presidents, Joseph Coult, George R. Gray, Franklin Conklin; Secretary, R. T. Quinn; Treasurer, James E. Fleming.

Boy Killed by a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—James Brady, sixteen years old, of 74 Pennington Street, was struck by a passenger train at the Miller Street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-night while crossing the tracks. Both legs were cut off and the boy died at the St. Barnabas Hospital an hour later.

Woman Frozen to Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—Catherine Rogers, a poor widow who lived alone in a room at 66 Dawson Street, was found unconscious in the room to-night by neighbors. There was no fire in the room, and the woman was taken to St. James's Hospital, where she died. Physicians at the hospital said she was frozen to death.

Chicago Paper Sold at Auction.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The Illinois Staats Zeitung, a leading German newspaper, was sold at auction to-day to Mrs. Margherita Raster, widow of Herman Raster, who was editor of the paper from 1867 to 1890. The property was bid in for $50,200, subject to a mortgage of $150,000. Mrs. Raster was one of the heaviest creditors. The company will be reorganized at once.

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd.

HAVE now on display in their show rooms a number of important purchases made by them at the Paris Exposition. In the display will be found pieces representing the best efforts of three famous Government Potteries,

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MUNICIPAL LEAGUE MEETS.

Fourth Annual Convention Opens at Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 12.—The fourth annual convention of the League of American Municipalities met here to-day in the Auditorium. The Mayors were welcomed in addresses by Gov. M. B. McSweeney of this State and by Mayor Smyth of Charleston. Response was made by the President of the league, Mayor Henry V. Johnson of Denver.

The morning session was opened by the annual address of President Johnson. The first topic for discussion was, "What Policy Is Best to Use in Enforcing the Law Pertaining to Saloons?" on which subject Mayor Chappell of Columbus, Ga., read an interesting paper. M. N. Baker, editor of The New York Engineering News, read a paper on "Sewage Disposal Problems," and Consulting Engineer Thomas C. Perkins of Hartford, Conn., made an address on "A Practical Illustration of Municipal Ownership in a New England Community of 10,000 Inhabitants."

This evening the Mayors and civic officials and engineers are attending a reception at the City Hall, given by the Governor of the State and the Mayor of this city.

Large numbers of municipal officials have arrived here on every train since last night. Among them are the Mayors of Columbus, Ohio; Peoria, Ill.; Mayor Samuel Jones (Golden Rule Jones) of Toledo, Ohio, with a party of eighteen; Mayor Woodward of Atlanta, with a party of six; Mayor Stephens of East St. Louis, with twenty-two visitors; City Clerk Cramer of Camden, N. J., in a special car, with a party of fifteen; President William S. Alexander of Wilmington, Del., City Council, with twenty-five others; George V. Maltby of Jamestown, N. Y., with a delegation of five citizens, who will invite the league to meet next year in their city, and Alderman Berry of Detroit, with six city officials, who will work hard to elect Mayor Mayberry of that city President of the league.

JUDGMENT AGAINST CITY.

Consolidated Ice Company Recovers $143,763 for Land Condemned.

A judgment for $143,763 was entered against the city yesterday in favor of the Consolidated Ice Company on a claim for the assessed valuation of property taken by the city for a public park between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets and the East River. The award of the Commissioners of Appraisal was confirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court last February, but Controller Coler refused to pay the award.

The ice company then brought an action in the Supreme Court for the recovery of the award. Corporation Counsel Whalen on Monday last consented to allow the judgment to be entered, and this was done yesterday.

BUSINESS MEN'S RESOLUTIONS.

The Board of Trade and Transportation Considers National Questions.

At the monthly meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation held yesterday there was considerable difference of opinion expressed on a number of resolutions and several were laid on the table.

The first of the measures to be opposed was the resolution asking Lyman J. Gage to remain at the head of the Treasury Department. This resolution was presented by Mr. Wiley from the Executive Committee. After discussion the resolution was amended so as to express "the earnest hope" of the board that Mr. Gage would remain in office. The resolution was still opposed, and after more discussion was referred back to the Executive Committee.

A resolution was adopted asking Congress to make the volume of the currency more responsive to the requirements of trade and to insure the perpetuity of the gold standard.

The board also took strong ground in

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1900.

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NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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THE SENATE AND THE TREATY.

The Senate killed the arbitration treaty with England, a convention that embodied the intelligent spirit and deep moral conviction of the American people. It holds under advisement, with intent to kill, the reciprocity treaty with France, which would extend our commerce and stimulate our industries. It may to-day kill or maim the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

We hope it will neither kill nor maim. It is impossible that any Senator should have been convinced or influenced in his judgment by the arguments of the war party. The canal is worth building as an open waterway for the commerce of the world in peace and war. It is not worth while to build it as a war measure. To look upon the construction of it as primarily a war measure is an indication of mental inversion, an attempt to make the worse appear the better reason. The support of the Davis amendment has indeed been attempted by arguments and appeals that affront the intelligence of the Nation. No good cause was ever so bare of respectable advocacy.

For the treaty as negotiated there stands the Administration, the President, and the Secretary of State, who have made it the expression of a sober National policy, determined upon with deliberation, with full knowledge of all the facts, some of which cannot be known to the Senate, and with a wise regard for the interests and the honor of the United States. For it there is the certainty that its ratification would remove the only considerable obstacle to an immediate beginning of the work of building the canal. For it is the high purpose of assuring the continuance of friendly relations with that great nation whose good understanding with us is the chief contemporaneous guarantee of the peace of the world. For the principle it involves we have given our binding pledge.

The people have just expressed their confidence in the Administration. If the Senate does not share that confidence it ought to be able to give prevailing reasons for the want of it. Within its chamber attempts have been made to graft deformity upon the sound body of the treaty. It has engendered and justified the offensive suspicion that some of its members seek not merely the defeat of the treaty, but the death of the canal project itself.

To-day the Senate comes to the test in the vote on the Davis amendment. It will be a National misfortune, a repulse for straightforward and honorable procedure, and probably a deathblow to the canal if ratification shall be made meaningless by the adoption of this incongruous and unacceptable amendment.

MR. CLARK'S VINDICATION.

It is plain that Mr. CLARK of Montana is not to be allowed to get into the United States Senate without more trouble than he had expected. The alert and untiring Senator from New Hampshire has in effect given notice that any new application will be considered in the light of the facts brought out in the inquiry into the first election.

It will be remembered that Mr. CLARK, when it became certain that he would not be admitted, because of the methods he had adopted to secure his seat, resigned from the Senate, and that he then held that this action took the whole matter entirely out of the jurisdiction of the Senate. Mr. CHANDLER thinks otherwise. It is greatly to be hoped that Mr. CHANDLER is correct as to the law. He undoubtedly is as to the need of protecting the Senate from Mr. CLARK'S participation in its counsels. The question in which the people of the country are interested is not whether Mr. CLARK'S first election was not vitiated by his practices, but whether he was not personally disqualified by those practices for association with the members of the Senate, and for taking any part in the exercise of the high powers with which they are intrusted. It is a matter of far less consequence to the Nation whether the ordinary conditions imposed on the election of a Senator have been observed than it is that such men shall be kept out of that body. This is especially the case when the badness of the men take the form of corrupting the expression of the popular will in the manner shown in the case of Mr. CLARK.

The people of Montana are, of course deeply discredited by the fact that such a man is able, after the exposures of last session, to come again to the door of the Senate with a demand for entrance and credentials to back the demand. But we are not wasting any sympathy on the people of Montana. They cannot deny that they are negatively at least responsible for their plight. They cannot complain if Mr. CLARK is accepted as representing the actual standard of political decency in their community. But the people of the whole country have a right to insist that they shall not be forced to accept him as a member of the Senate if it can be helped.

WHERE IS THE MAYOR?

Has this city a Mayor? Is he alive, at large, and awake? If we have a Mayor who is alive, at large, and awake, we should like to know whether his attention has at any time been called to the state of public morals in the lower east side of this city and whether he has ever considered his official powers and duties in relation thereto.

Meetings have been held, committees have been formed, and organizations effected to undertake the work of purification. The newspapers have for weeks been full of the subject. Public indignation is aroused. The criminals themselves and their police accomplices and protectors are alarmed. The only quiet person in the community is the Mayor—if there really be a Mayor.

The charter puts into the hands of the Mayor an axe. It is called the power of removal. With that dreaded instrument he can always cause the laws to be enforced and corruption to be punished. A Mayor who could not prove charges of inefficiency and neglect of duty, if not more grave offenses, against the present Police Commissioners would be a very poor sort of Mayor. The Governor would give his approval with alacrity—there need be no fear about that.

There are a dozen motives any one of which, it would seem, ought to be potent enough to move the veriest human clod of a Mayor to some show of interest and activity in these times—ordinary decency, common morality, pride, respect for public opinion or the fear of it, self-respect, the obligation of his oath, political expediency, a rudimentary or vestigial sense of the attributes that differentiate men from the beasts, the cheap joy of getting the better of the better element, a sudden, impulsive desire to show that he is not a clod, the desire, even, to show that he is alive and at large. Some of these stimuli, surely, ought to prick the Mayor into action.

At any rate, the mental and moral pathologists ought to get hold of him while this mood lasts. They don't often have such a chance.

AMERICAN "INFANTS."

The whole theory of the Ship Subsidy bill is that Americans cannot compete with Englishmen or Germans in building and running ships. If any American were told that he was inferior in brains, energy, and business ability to the average Englishman or German, he would resent the statement as an insult or pity its author as a prejudiced and ignorant persons. Yet the evidence that the American people, and especially the American business class, are at least the equals of any other people is far more complete and convincing than the evidence can be in the case of individuals. Why is it that the confidence in himself and respect for himself which is so strong in each American seems to vanish when the question of aid from the Government is raised?

In the speech made by Mr. JAMES J. HILL, the President of the Great Northern Railroad, at Chicago on Saturday, some striking instances were given of the capacity of the American people to do the very things Congress is asked to vote money for more cheaply and better than they are done elsewhere in the world. Take water transportation on the lakes. Certainly the building of ships for that purpose in American yards suffers in comparison with foreign building as much as any other kind of shipbuilding. Labor for running the steamers is notoriously higher than it is in England. Yet, according to Mr. HILL, it costs only one-fourth as much to carry ore on the lakes as it costs to cary it in British waters, and only one-tenth as much to carry coal. In land transportation somewhat different conditions prevail, but the rate of seven mills per ton per mile charged in this country is not more than one-third the rate charged on the Continent of Europe, whether by privately owned lines or by State lines. Clearly the American people, for one reason or another, do understand the business of transportation and know how to make it pay in the long run. Why, if they were left free from Congressional interference, should they not get their share of the international trade? It is the opinion of Mr. HILL that they would do so. He is not in favor of subsidies, though we presume that he would not decline his part in them if they were thrust on him.

The reliance of our people, however, is not on the subsidies that Congress may take out of the pockets of some to enrich others. It is on the native energy and intelligence of the people themselves, such as Mr. HILL himself has shown. In his speech he told how a few years since he was visited by some Japanese manufacturers, who he found were using short staple India cotton in their mills. He offered to send them some American cotton to mix with their India cotton. "The result was that in two years every available foot of ship space on the Pacific was engaged by the middle of December until the next August." Another instance is thus recounted:

> In October, 1896, a number of our steel friends felt they would have to shut down some of their mills. I asked them if they would not bid on steel rails for Japan. The contract called for prices delivered at Yokohama. They said, "How could we get them there?" I told them we could give them a rate, and we did so, and they made the bid and they got the contract.

As the Ship Subsidy bill approaches a vote, such facts as these are beginning to tell on the public opinion of the country. The West, especially, is getting restless, and the Republican papers are protesting that the party should not be asked to carry the weight of special legislation for a small number of favored Eastern interests. We by no means are without hope that this most absurd and inexcusable measure may be defeated. If it can be blocked in this session, we are confident that it will be.

ANTI-"ANTI-SEMITISM."

One scarcely expected to see in St. Petersburg a demonstrative rebuke, implying organized sentiment, to anti-Semitism. Considering the attitude of Russian law and Russian officialdom toward the Jew, the riot occasioned last Thursday by the presentation of an anti-Jewish play in the Russian capital is most remarkable. But the demonstration is not, as one might gather from the cable dispatches, a reaction against long ages of Jewish persecution—the attempt to reform the attitude of the State toward a persecuted class—but simply the outward manifestation of the idea held by an educated and philosophical body of students that anti-Semitism as at present defined represents a dangerous force at work at the very base of the existing order of things. This force, which had its inception in the Dreyfus case in France, has been augmented and unified during the Boer war, until it now includes the reactionary elements in all the larger European States, whether known under the names of Anti-Semitic, Clerical, Anglophobe, Nationalist, or a combination of all.

It is a long call from DREYFUS'S Island to St. Petersburg, from 1895 to 1900, and yet in the protest of St. Petersburg students against a play calculated to arouse race hatred was also a protest against perpetuating those conditions which made the Dreyfus case possible. When the fact that DREYFUS had been illegally convicted dawned upon the candid French mind, the men who considered it a public duty to have the case reopened were met by the ejaculations of "What! would you again arouse an anti-Semitic storm?" And it was this bogy which the Nationalists, Clericals, and Royalists flaunted in the faces of those whose only aim was to secure justice for the individual; and, when the word had lost its power to alarm, they all banded themselves together under the name of "Patriots" and openly attacked the Government, which at the eleventh hour had rescued the country from their sinister influence. How complete the rescue was has just been shown by the absence of any general anti-republican, anti-British feeling in the demonstrations which have just signified the personal sympathy of France toward Mr. KRUEGER.

There have for some time been indications that these reactionary elements, these factions, rearing themselves against the universal idea of truth and justice, of freedom of thought and action, were not confined to France. It was only when the South African war came that it was revealed that anti-Semitism was merely a means to promote some sort of union of action among the various Clerical and anti-Liberal elements on the Continent which could be concentrated and directed against Great Britain as the supreme representative of all those things which the reactionists of every country in Europe vociferously denounced. And, unconsciously or not, inspired by the same underlying principles of protest which identify the reactionists abroad, Mr. BRYAN conducted a campaign in this country which struck a peculiarly responsive note among the irreconcilables of Europe.

The appearance of international reaction upon the stage of the world's politics constitutes a factor which has so far escaped the eye of the political economist. It has nothing in common with existing Governments, nor does it seek, like Socialism, a general, reciprocal, and co-operative equality. Still, it is a movement which, in Europe at least, cannot but cause monarchies to examine themselves in the light of modern progress, and to strengthen their stability by supporting all those liberal and forward tendencies which are so abhorrent to the reactionists.

THE CITY AS AN INFRINGER.

A judgment has been entered against the City of New York for $818,074.32, with interest from May 14, 1897, being the amount of damages awarded the trustee of the successor of the assignee of an inventor named KNIBBS, for the use by the city of a device applicable to steam fire engines. The patent to KNIBBS was granted in May, 1864, and is very much broader in its scope than the present rules of the Patent Office would permit. The invention is undoubtedly useful. It consists of a relief valve in the discharge nozzle of the pump by which the water discharged, when impelled under greater pressure than the hose will carry, opens a clog-pass for itself and is returned to the suction pipe. The object of the device was to permit any of the streams discharged by a steam fire engine to be cut off without interfering with the other streams, or bringing an undue strain upon the hose lines. It was undoubtedly a useful improvement in attachments for power pumps. The same result could be reached by a dozen mechanical devices wholly different from that used. Mr. KNIBBS's patent was drawn, as to its first claim, to cover the principle of the invention, independent of the specific means by which the result was attained. Such a claim would be impossible of allowance under the rules of practice now enforced, and a patent which should contain such a claim would not be sustained by the courts. Nothing is better established in Patent Office practice than that an inventor is entitled to his invention; that to establish his invention he must show a way of attaining the result described, and that if he wants to cover other means he must take out other patents.

The principle underlying the invention of KNIBBS was applied to all steam fire engines as a necessary detail of construction. In this way it was adopted and used by the New York Fire Department. Suits to recover what the owners of the patent alleged to be due them were begun in 1877. The details of the litigation are unimportant. In 1897 a decision sustaining the patent was obtained, and a Master appointed to determine the amount of profits. Those for whom it has interest will find it indexed as CAMPBELL vs. The Mayor, &c., 28 Blatchford, 67, 9 Fed. Rep. 500; 47 Fed. Rep., 515. The Master, after a critical examination, reported that the city had profited by the use of the invention to the amount of $28,336. This was probably fair and just—it was certainly liberal. It probably represented a good many times what the inventor would have been extremely glad to take for the local rights, but that is of no consequence. Exceptions were taken by both parties. These exceptions were argued before Judge WHEELER in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, who, on the 14th of May, 1897, rendered a decision to the effect that, by the use of KNIBBS's device, the city had saved $183,394.32 in hose, $28,336 in machinists' wages, and over $606,344 in salaries of men. The sum of these colossal economies, $818,074.32, was the award. This judgment, though rendered three and a half years ago, has just been entered. Interest and costs will bring the amount for which the city stands as a judgment debtor well over a million dollars.

It is not the province of a newspaper to review the opinion of so learned a jurist as Mr. Justice WHEELER. We may respectfully suggest, however, in the language of Solon Shingle, that $818,074.32 "is a lot of money," especially when rounded out with costs and interest for three and a half years. The lay mind is incapable of appreciating the judicial acumen which is capable of weighing economies practiced on so large a scale in a balance so delicate as to determine a saving in the item of hose alone of $183,394.32 during a period of fifteen years and four months.

We think the award of the Master, $28,336, was extremely liberal, and that the representatives of the city were warranted in taking exception to it as excessive. Had it been sustained it would have been abundantly compensatory to the owners of the patent, who long ago extinguished the rights of the inventor in the outcome of the suit against New York when $10,000 was accepted from the City of Troy for the local right of use. We incline to the belief that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals will promptly reverse Judge WHEELER and confirm the report of the Master. The maintenance of a Fire Department is not a gainful occupation for the city. It is extremely doubtful if any of the theoretical economies discovered by Judge WHEELER were, or could be, realized. It would be equitable for the city to pay an amount representing a fair royalty upon the device claimed in KNIBBS's patent, and then to recover the same from the companies building steam fire engines which appropriated the device without license and embodied it in their constructions.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Even a great poet, using his powers with the most serious intention, can make himself ridiculous if he chooses an unfortunate subject or expresses an absurd opinion. M. EDMOND ROSTAND—about whose greatness there is no question—has just chosen the unfortunate subject, expressed the absurd opinion, and made himself ridiculous. He has contributed to Figaro a long string of verses in which he advises Mr. KRUEGER to go and see Queen WILHELMINA and get her to accompany him on a tour of the European Courts in search of aid, assuring him that every door will open to them and that their combined plea cannot fail of success. The value of this suggestion has been made evident by the events of the last few days, and the laughter which ROSTAND'S verses will excite arises, not from the badness of the verses—they are the reverse of bad—but from the fact that he has ignored the real character and appearance of the Boer leader and rashly posed him as a heroic figure—a new Oedipus beside a new Antigone. Now the little Queen of Holland, on a pinch, might play the rôle of Antigone—in parlor or boarding school theatricals—but the portly KRUEGER, with his pipe and his inseparable tall hat, with his mysterious fortune constantly clamoring for explanation, and with his well-known record for combining an archaic religion with a very up-to-date facility in the exploitation of strangers in particular and everybody outside of his own family in general—he is hardly a person to justify a poet's frenzy or to win the expensive admiration of Kings. EDMOND ROSTAND, however, is no ALFRED AUSTIN. In an evil moment he can talk nonsense, it seems, but his words as words are charming. As proof, here are two of his stanzas:

Alors, tu poseras ta lourde et large paume
Sur l'épaule de cette enfant,
Et vous vous en irez de royaume en royaume,
Couple que son rêve defend!

Et ce sera si noble et d'une telle ligne,
Si déchirant et si charmant,
Qu'Antigone, du fond de l'ombre, fera signe
A Wilhelmine, doucement!

—Certain facts and phenomena that were noticed yesterday in the old building on Elm Street, where the Board of Health is now giving free vaccination to all who will accept that slightly disguised but immensely valuable blessing, produced a most favorable impression on the observer's mind. It happened that this particular observer had never before been brought quite so close to the operations of a municipal department, and his expectations, based on the abundant criticisms of the City Government, were the reverse of high. He was both surprised and confused, therefore, when he saw, not only that the work in progress was not only good in itself, but that it was performed with no less courtesy than care. The operating doctor would not have manifested a more kindly personal interest in each object of his beneficent skill if he had been bestowing it upon clients from whom he was to receive a portly fee instead of upon those who paid nothing and were not particularly grateful at that. And, assisting the doctor by recording the applicants for protection and instructing them as to the necessary preparations for the needle, was an equally admirable policeman. He, too, though indistinguishable in appearance from the typical burly and rubicund guardian of crosswalks and corners, was a model of manner and patience. Especially notable was the gentleness with which he calmed the apprehensions of an incomprehensible Italian woman, evidently from the top floor of a rear tenement, and seconded her efforts to quiet her puny baby. The officer's bearing was that of the natural gentleman in the presence of a woman and mother who was frightened and helpless. No clearer evidence than he furnished could have been given of the often admitted, but hardly realized, truth that the average individual policeman has good intentions and a habit of carrying them into practical execution when circumstances—and his superiors—will permit. It is a great pity that this vaccination station is on a street so secluded, and in a building the old age of which is so uncomely. The business done there is excellently done, and if the attention of more people were drawn to the what and the how of the daily proceedings in that gloomy—and, alas! not too thoroughly ventilated—old school room, respectable New Yorkers would deny more frequently than they do that everything is as bad as bad can be in the conduct of the city's affairs.

—Very simple and obvious methods of overcoming difficulties and annoyances are sometimes curiously slow in suggesting themselves. The truth of this statement was illustrated by a reader of THE TIMES who came up into the office one day this week to complain that, since our establishment of a rule against the return by news dealers of unsold copies of the paper, he had often been unable to secure on his way to business his favorite source of information as to the doings of the world. He took one copy of the paper at his home, he said, but that he was accustomed to leave for the edification of the other members of the family, buying another for himself on the way to the elevated station. He doesn't go down town, however, till the morning is well advanced, and at that time of late he has often found the newsstands well supplied with the papers he doesn't want and destitute of the one he desires. This, our troubled friend declared, was a real hardship, and he more than intimated that we ought to abandon our new rule. The reality of the hardship was cordially admitted, but his deduction was gently questioned. "Why not," it was asked, "take two copies of the paper at home instead of one?" and then it was pointed out that to do so would involve no extra expense whatever, and would mean merely the substitution for one habit of another open to no possible objection on the score either of inconvenience or complexity. Our visitor thought a moment, and, with the remark, "Queer I didn't think of that before," went on his way in apparently complete contentment. Our system of outright sales and no returns is a good one, commendable on many practical grounds, and reprehensible on none. It probably costs us a few sales every day, but it does away with the wasting of a considerable amount of good black ink and good white paper, both somewhat expensive, and it does not necessarily inflict annoyance on a single reader, regular or occasional. With no reasons for abandoning the rule, therefore, and with dozens for keeping it up, we will continue to say, "No returns."

—Among the questions brought to us by the mails yesterday was this one: "Is Mr. RICHARD CROKER'S birthday a legal holiday in New York?" The signature was preceded by a "Yours, patriotically," and with only that for aid we are left to conjecture whether our correspondent is a sincere seeker for information or a sarcastic and cynical individual of pessimistic tendencies whose assumption of ignorance is merely the expression of disgust with the general tendencies of Tammany rule. Of course, Mr. CROKER'S birthday is not a legal holiday—yet. It may be one in time, and then, again, it may not. It is more than doubtful if Mr. CROKER himself will ever make any effort to attain this particular form of honor and recognition. There would be little or nothing in it for him, and it is his habit to grasp after the substantialities of wealth and power, leaving fame, as much as possible, to convenient friends who know how to combine ambition with docility. And even if Mr. CROKER did want a legal—of illegal—perhaps that would suit him better, on general principles—even if he did want an illegal holiday all his own, the present condition of metropolitan sentiment is not such as to encourage him in hoping for the immediate fruition of his desire. Mr. CROKER'S popularity is not at this moment quite coextensive with the city limits. To be cruelly frank, it seems to have been shrinking rapidly of late, and it now covers only a few out-of-the-way holes and corners. And upon every one of these holes and corners there are fixed the fierce eyes of many energetic sanitarians, amateur and professional, all firmly determined on making a final and complete clearing-up of the remnants. By the bye, Mr. CROKER was born on Nov. 24, 1843. Perhaps our correspondent didn't know that, either. Nov. 24, much as our climate has been mitigated in recent years, is still apt to be chilly, and, therefore, unsuited for public ceremonies and rejoicings. All things considered, we can only add to our denial that New York now has a Croker Day, in its calendar a modest prophecy that if it ever does have one, the anniversary will mark, not Mr. CROKER'S birth, but the date of his final severance of all relations, political and personal, with this city. That would be an event moderately well worth celebrating.

SAM SMALL'S REMARKS ON CUBA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in to-day's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the so-called Evangelist Sam Small vents his spleen on the people of Cuba by saying, "They are immeasurably inferior to the Southern darky." I also see that he was arrested in Havana for contempt of court; he calls this "a peculiar Cuban custom." Let me assure Mr. Small that there is nothing peculiar about this custom, but that it is the accepted procedure in such cases in this State, as in other civilized countries.

As for his opinion about the Cubans, I quote from THE NEW YORK TIMES of Nov. 21, 1900. Secretary of War Root, responding to a toast in Santiago the day before, said: "From newspaper reports I had come to imagine that the Cubans were only partially civilized, and I am agreeably surprised to find an enlightened people." And this he said after having made an extensive tour of the island.

Now my reason for writing this letter is not that I consider the so-called evangelist of much importance, but that you have given his interview prominence in to-day's issue of your paper, and many may be misled on a subject upon which it is well that we should be properly informed at the present time, so that we may judge the Cubans justly.

It is such articles as this, when reprinted in Cuban papers, that create false impressions and engender bad feeling between the Cubans and the Americans.

JOSEPH ROURA.

New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

NEW YORK CITY, COSMOPOLITAN OR PROVINCIAL?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your brief "Topic of the Times" of to-day, speaking of the intense satisfaction of all the other cities—Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and the like—over the abandonment of the Naval Arch by the people of New York, and assigning adequate reason therefor, induces me to say: A few days ago that journalistic curio, The Springfield Republican, evidently enraged by the failure of its strident anti-imperialistic utterances to obtain any recognition of importance, had a lengthy article in which it derided New York for still having a few lines of horse cars, some old wooden piers, uninviting approaches by land and water, &c., concluding, therefore, that New York is a provincial city. It gave New York little or no credit for its pre-eminence in population, wealth, and business enterprise, educational, art, and musical advantages, humane and philanthropical spirit and institutions, international as well as domestic trade, quick communication with all parts of the world by the finest steamships afloat—from which and many other circumstances a more truthful, just, and logical writer would conclude that New York is not only the metropolis of the country, but the most cosmopolitan city existing to-day and that ever did exist.

And, so far as street passenger traffic is concerned, New York has had for over twenty years the first elevated roads ever constructed, has had cable roads for about eight or ten years, and is now busily engaged in changing to electricity on the elevated and in putting in the first underground trolley ever put in anywhere. The overhead trolley has been in operation in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, and Richmond for years, and the principal reason it has not been put in in Manhattan is that the people did not want it and the authorities discouraged it, thus compelling the traction companies to solve the storage battery or sub-trolley system. A better informed paper than The Republican and a juster editor would know and admit these things, and the wisdom of delay in this matter has already been amply demonstrated.

The rural or provincial editor, when he comes to the discussion of New York, attempts that which he does not understand and would better leave alone, for it is only those who have resided here for years and mastered the subject who are competent for the task. For no other city has anything like the possessions and advantages that this city has, as all who come from other cities, after sufficient residence here, frankly and freely admit; and I have never seen an exception, having questioned many, no matter what their prepossessions or previous residence.

Travelers assure me that in no city of this country or the world can they get around so easily and comfortably by street conveyance as in this, it not being necessary, except in rare cases, to patronize a horse car at all. And, by the way, if it be not an impertinence, what has New York done to build up the educational and other advantages of other sections of the country, especially New England, and what has she ever got for it except slander and misrepresentation, especially by the bucolic editor? And what about her generous help to other people everywhere in the day of distress? These things would seem to be proper subjects for consideration by the rural editor who ignorantly or maliciously calls New York a provincial city, mad, perhaps, because his illogical and intemperate preachments are not allowed to control all things, both terrestrial and celestial, but fall impotent and unheeded upon the adjacent vacuity.

"A very fine sermon this morning, a very fine sermon," said young Mr. Muttonhead to Dr. Johnson, as they emerged from the church door.

"That may be so, Sir, that may be so," replied the sarcastic Dr. Johnson, "but it is impossible for you to know."

And this is the category the crossroad editor often finds himself, or, rather, is found, in, (Mr. Muttonhead's, I mean.)

ANON.

New York City, Dec. 6, 1900.

TRIUMPH OF SAFE POLICIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The speeches of Lord Salisbury and the American Ambassador at the Guildhall banquet on the 9th of November accentuate in a significant manner not only the good feeling which already exist between the two nations which they represent, and which we all confidently hope may continue to exist and to increase, but they bring to mind more vividly the importance of those two great events which have just taken place coincidently in England and America.

Te return of Lord Salisbury and of President McKinley to office have a very similar bearing upon the welfare both of England and the United States. It marks the approval of the great majority in these two countries of those principles and political doctrines which have during the last years produced the prosperity and advance of the masses, and it insures for another period the continuance of those precepts and the consequent blessings that are to be derived from them.

In the United States the return of the Republican Party to power means not only the return of that larger and broader politic which has marked the external relations of the Government during the last four years; it means also the uninterrupted policy of a sound financial system, retained upon the present gold standard. It means the rejection of the dangerous doctrine of Mr. Bryan for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, a doctrine which, if Mr. Bryan had been elected and it had been carried into effect would have upset the entire currency of the United States, and brought misery and desolation into countless communities and homes. It is therefor that the more conservative elements of both nations have every reason for self-congratulation and satisfaction that those dangers of a radical legislation upon vital questions of National interest have been thus forestalled and avoided.

There is another matter, it seems to me, for congratulation and satisfaction also in the fact that the platform upon which Mr. Bryan stood in the United States as a candidate for the President was rejected and finally defeated, including the pro-Boer resolutions and sympathy. To all those who have really at heart the interest and the advisability of increasing those friendly relations which now exist between the two Governments of England and the United States, and who bear in mind the action taken by the British Government among the European powers during the war between the United States and Spain, any such resolutions of sympathy in the programme of a party platform were alike distasteful to their political feelings and to their sense of a friendly neutrality.

I take pleasure in adding to that of the majority of the American people my own expression of satisfaction at the defeat of such precepts and at the return of other and more solid principles of political good faith, and the desire of binding together more closely those kindred interests and relations which are alike the hope and the strength of these two great factors of the Anglo-Saxon race. CHARLES GIBSON.

Paris, Nov. 26, 1900.

REASONS FOR PROTESTANT APATHY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters which almost daily appear on your editorial page are a source of much interest, discussing, as they do, various matters; but the subject of great import, to me, is that of the Christian religion, and I am glad that you so freely give space in your admirable paper to the publication of so many contributions bearing on this vital matter, but to which not many men give much attention.

I am a Protestant; but I find much to criticise and condemn in the way we have forsaken Christlike precept and example and have substituted ceremonies and usages, which are a hindrance rather than a help to the Gospel's advance. I refer at this time to the matter of religious apathy, which several contributors have so forcibly brought to your readers' attention. One cannot be honest and deny that this indifference is a reality; and I regret to have to say that it is confined almost wholly to the Protestant churches. There is never an effect without a cause in nature, and this rule holds good in the affairs of men. The Protestant apathetic condition is admitted, and I do not believe that the cause is found in the fact that churches harbor hypocrites or do not employ trained, talented men to preach and preside. In many churches I believe the apathy is the product of the fact that the church buildings, supposedly dedicated to God, and therefore consecrated structures, are prostituted to base and worldly usages. I well remember, when a boy, witnessing and taking part in plays and entertainments on stages built over the altar, in the old, country church—"Among the Breakers," ludicrous pantomimes, dialogues of such a farcical nature as to convulse the audience, which would express its appreciation of "its money's worth" by hand clapping and stamping of the feet. Oyster suppers and festivals were events which polluted the church, much the same as New York's garbage robs old ocean of its primeval purity to-day.

I am now attending an evangelical church, where recently an "entertainment" was given of such a nature as to cool the religious sentiment of an enthusiast. But what must be the conclusions of those who are not very much troubled concerning the welfare of the soul, and who live within the influence of such a church? On the Lord's day the sacred and soul-stirring hymns, as sung by the congregation, and the prayer of the minister are wafted by the winds across the street to the open window, where, perchance, may be sitting the indifferent one, but on Monday night there falls upon his ear the sound of revelry and boisterous approbation of something said or done on a stage in the same building whence, but a few hours before, came an influence which stirred the heart and prompted the thought, "I ought to be a Christian."

But some pastors are spiritually minded, and where such a one is holding forth the church building is used for the sole purpose of worship; and, having been connected at one time with such a church, I can testify from experience that apathy was quite foreign to our nature there.

The true Church of God is a spiritual body, having visibility, consisting only of those regenerated by the Holy Spirit and baptized on a personal profession of faith. How, then, can we misuse and hold up to ridicule the church by diverting its purposes into base and wanton practices? The Roman Catholics are absolutely consistent in maintaining a standard of reverence for the church building, and some of the Protestant denominations might well emulate their Romish contemporaries in this regard, and apathy would not be such a prominent factor in the discussion as to why pews are empty and why sermons never "hit the mark." H. E. SCOFIELD, Layman.

West Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 9, 1900.

CHURCH APATHY DISCUSSED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The subject of "Church Apathy" is, indeed, most important, and one worthy of serious thought and action. It would seem to me that "Layman" is about right when he says that ministers, like poets, are born and not made; that theirs is a "calling" rather than a "profession," and that, in this dollar-worshipping age, we want men of high ideals and ability, men whom we can look up to and respect for their integrity and broad-mindedness, rather than men who pander to the prevailing sin of the day, viz., the glorification of place and wealth rather than that of character.

Then, again, so many ministers preach in such a mournful strain that, as a friend of mine aptly voices it, "I do not go to church because I usually come away with such a dejected feeling, and I have enough troubles of my own without having them added to by listening to doleful sermons."

There are also men, (unlike many "pious frauds" who regularly attend church,) whose conscious makes cowards of them, and who, while robbing the widow and orphan during the week, have sense of honor, feelings of remorse, or pale cast of thought sufficient to prevent their worshipping the Lord in the beauty of holiness and righteousness on the Sabbath. These latter we must certainly respect more than the former, of whom there are so many. It may also be added that perhaps golf playing and cycling have something to do with non-church attendance. Certainly it is a fact that, compared with the increase in population, churchgoing is sadly on the decrease, and, as this is a matter of vital importance to all, it is one which demands our best consideration and remedy. NITRAMA.

New York, Dec. 9, 1900.

Bells as a Public Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested in your article on "Bells as a Public Nuisance." I have a tender recollection of boyhood days, when I used to lie on the hillside and listen to the chimes of the village church in the valley below. In such a case the bells fitted in with the surroundings, and no one could possibly object to them. How different, however, is the point of view of the sufferer in the sick-room, racked with nerve destroying pain.

I feel so strongly on this matter that I trouble you with an inquiry as to the correctness of the report that the new cathedral which is being built on Morningside Heights is to be equipped with a peal of bells which shall be superior in weight to those of the Cathedral of St. Patrick. I trust that this report is not correct, because St. Luke's Hospital is only a block or so away from the cathedral, and it would be the refinement of cruelty to a large number of the patients if the cathedral bells were rung frequently.

New York, Dec. 10, 1900. C. C. S.

The Times as Spokesman.

From The Newark Daily Advertiser.

Not in the length and breadth of this land is there a printed publication which will not agree with our esteemed contemporary THE NEW YORK TIMES in its position, courageously taken, for the remission of the tariff upon paper and pulp used in books and newspapers. The tax has nursed an infant industry into a giant, which seizes every publisher by the throat and wrings from him an exorbitant price. The tariff does not afford protection in the true sense of the word, but it shields extortion.

The statesman who beats down this unjust and indefensible tax will deserve and receive the famous approbation of every newspaper in the land, irrespective of its politics.

NUGGETS.

Preliminary Negotiations.

Husband—What are you going to get me for Christmas?

Wife—How much are you going to give me to spend?—Syracuse Herald.

Had a Sweet Sound.

Small Jimmy—Say dem lubly words once more.

Smalier Gladys—I said I don't want you to be wastin' your money on me for ice cream and sweets any more.—Boston Globe.

Devious Weighs.

"How many pounds are there in a ton?" asked the teacher.

And the timid, clean-faced boy with a patch in his trousers timidly suggested:

"It depends a good deal on where you buy your coal."—Washington Star.

The Universal Ego.

"Some men," said the quoter, "are born great; some achieve greatness, and—"

"And the great majority," the cynic interrupted, "believe they come under either or both of those heads."—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

Meaningless.

Mr. Hubb—Nonsense! I do not see why I should take any notice of the epithet he applied to me. It meant nothing.

Mr. Penn—What! Why, the man called you a blithering idiot.

Mr. Hubb—Exactly; and there is no such word in the English language as blithering.—Philadelphia Press.

CHUM WITH OLD NATURE.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

When weary and worn with the trials of earth and life looks exceedingly blue,
When appetite fails and the angel of sleep seems shirking its duty to you,
When health's rosy flush has died out from your face and dim is the light of your eyes,
And the breast that once glowed with the fires of delight now serves as a well-spring of sighs,
Don't picture a vision of coffin and flowers and silence and crape on the door,
Of sober-faced women and men all in black and hearts that are bleeding and sore,
But shed all your troubles and cast a dark cloak of forgetfulness over the pile
And seek those magnificent hills over there and chum with old Nature a while.

The doctors will feel your weak, fluttering pulse and scan the expanse of your tongue,
Will listen with ear to your bosom to hear if you're short, whole or part, of a lung,
Will dose you until you are weary of life with potions and powders and pills,
And stuff your poor stomach with nauseous drugs and stuff your breast pocket with bills,
Seek not for relief by the medicine route, but pack up your roughest-old duds,
Treat the friend who protests near the tail of his coat with a series of leathery thuds,
Turn your back on prescriptions and patented slush so worthless and damnably vile,
And fly to the mountains, where heaven prescribes and chum with old Nature a while.

There is life in the breeze that will kiss your wan cheeks, there is health on the wings of the air,
There is food in the wonderful scenic display for the soul that has famished on care,
There is music most sweet in the song of the brooks and a laugh in their silvery spray
As it gleams in the light of the cheery old sun like a shower of jewels at play,
And the frost in the air whets the appetite down to an edge that's as keen as a knife,
And the blood in the veins seems to dance with delight to the music of newly born life;
The despondency cloud that has ruled on your face will yield up the throne to a smile,
If you'll just pull your freight for those mountains so grand and chum with old Nature a while.

MORE CRITICISM OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Acrimonious Debate in House of Commons on Boer War.

Mr. Bryce Denounces Sir Alfred Milner —Report on Supply Agreed To.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Considerable irritation was aroused during yesterday's debate on supply in the House of Commons.

Sir Robert T. Reid, Q. C., (Liberal,) Member for Dumfries Burghs, painted a gloomy picture of the conditions in South Africa. He said that after a fourteen months' war, costing £5,000,000 a month, anarchy was prevalent, famine was threatened, and that might be followed by a native rising. An attempt to place the colonies under military rule, he added, would imperil the very existence of the empire. He thought the time had arrived for offering the Boers terms not inconsistent with British dominion. All ideas of unconditional surrender should be discarded.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, (Liberal,) Member for South Aberdeen, followed on similar lines. He suggested granting general amnesty to the Boers now in arms as legitimate combatants. The Government, he added, had no right to treat the Boers as rebels. The negotiations, Mr. Bryce also said, should not be intrusted to Sir Alfred Milner, (the British High Commissioner,) who was the object of almost universal distrust, including that of at least half the Queen's subjects in South Africa.

The Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War, hotly challenged the statements anent Sir Alfred Milner. He declared that, whatever else it might do, the Government would never weaken the power or the responsibility possessed by Sir Alfred.

Sir Robert Reid's speech, Mr. Brodrick asserted, was impracticable, unwise, and mischievous. He went out of his way to gratify the Queen's enemies. The Government was perfectly willing to offer terms for surrender, so long as it could not be interpreted as proof of weakness and thereby cause a prolongation of the guerrilla warfare.

After further recriminations the report on Supply was agreed to.

TRANSVAAL TO BE TAXED.

Chancellor of Exchequer Promises It Shall Pay Large Part of Cost of the War.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—In the House of Commons yesterday, in the course of the discussion in Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, promised that a considerable portion of the cost of the war should be obtained from the Transvaal.

He added that a Treasury commission was about to proceed to the Transvaal to ascertain its assets and their taxable capacity. Sir David Barbour, continued the Chancellor, had been selected for this task.

Sir David Miller Barbour, K. C. M. G., was a member of the Council of the Governor General of India from 1887 to 1893; was Royal Commissioner to inquire into the conditions and prospects of sugar-growing colonies in 1896, and recently Commissioner to inquire into the finances of Jamaica.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

Resolution Favoring Abolition of Landlordism Passed.

DUBLIN, Dec. 12.—The National Convention resumed its sessions to-day. John E. Redmond presiding.

After resolutions had been adopted amending the constitution of the United Irish League and making the Nationalist Convention an annual fixture, William O'Brien made himself still more popular with the delegates by moving a strongly worded resolution in favor of the abolition of landlordism in Ireland and the transfer of the soil to the occupying proprietary.

Ireland's struggle, Mr. O'Brien declared, should continue unceasingly until the landlords were forced to abandon their present intolerable system of dual control. One branch of the Irish League would devote its time to bringing to the doors of landlords, land grabbers, and their castle allies the inconvenience of landlordism.

The resolution was adopted amid the utmost enthusiasm.

Resolutions appealing for funds from America and elsewhere, to be used against jury packing and for the propagation of the Irish language, were adopted.

The convention also adopted a resolution inviting Thomas Sexton and Michael Davitt to return to Parliament.

The subscriptions announced to the Parliamentary Fund included £100 each from the Hon. Edward Blake and The Freeman's Journal.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Commenting upon the Nationalist convention's resolution to abolish dual ownership, The Daily News says:

"The impracticability of dual ownership is too hastily assumed; but the union of Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. T. W. Russell in a demand for general compulsory purchase makes a formidable combination, which may bring the Ulster Protestants into political agreement with the Home Rule Catholics."

The Daily Chronicle, which urges the Government to take steps for the complete buying out of the landlords, says:

"The time must come when the plunge will be inevitable, and just now it would come as one of those graceful concessions for which Lord Salisbury's foreign policy is much more noted than his domestic policy."

The Standard expresses the belief that John E. Redmond will decline the leadership at the next session of Parliament.

"TIM" HEALY NOT DOWNCAST.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Timothy M. Healy is not a whit disturbed by his exclusion from the Irish Party. He has neither the intention of resigning nor of forming an opposition section. He is avowedly hostile to John Dillon and still more so toward T. P. O'Connor, who, Mr. Healy alleges, is behind the whole movement, and he is sincerely hopeless of the cause of Ireland. In the course of a lengthy interview Mr. Healy said:

"I care nothing for the expulsion. Inasmuch as such action and scenes hurt our cause, I shall take no notice of the resolution, nor, if I can help it, will any of my Parliamentary supporters. My constituency passed a vote of confidence in me last Friday. I shall acknowledge it and continue to do the best I can to help Ireland on the lines I have pursued for the last twenty years.

"Yes, I shall look upon Mr. Redmond as my leader and follow his wishes. But the O'Brien crowd is not likely to let Mr. Redmond continue long in the leadership."

Mr. Healy, in a letter to his constituents acknowledging a vote of confidence, says:

"The seasoning which comes to a campaigner of old service converts even the rubric of the gloomiest executioner into a source of gayety. Indeed, I find so much fun in poor William O'Brien that I freely forgive him all his incantations."

ELEVATED TO THE PEERAGE.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Sir Matthew White Ridley Ennobled.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Secretary in the last Cabinet, have been elevated to the Peerage.

Czar Grateful for Foreign Sympathy.

LIVADIA, European Russia, Dec. 12.—Emperor Nicholas now takes his meals with the Empress. His Majesty is deeply touched by the solicitude for his recovery displayed not only throughout Russia, but also throughout the countries of Europe, and particularly America, whence many letters have been received, mostly from private persons, containing advice and suggestions as to treatment.

New Swedish Railroad Opened.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 12.—The Orebro-Krylbo Railroad was formally opened to-day by Crown Prince Gustaf.

Influenza Rages in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The influenza has begun to rage in Berlin.

POWERS AGREE AS TO CHINA.

Conditions Outlined by von Buelow on Nov. 19 Only Slightly Modified.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The negotiations of the powers in regard to the joint China note were concluded satisfactorily on Tuesday.

All the powers agree to the conditions as outlined on Nov. 19 by Count von Bülow, the German Imperial Chancellor, with the exception of the introductory clause, saying that the demands are irrevocable, which is eliminated.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail, wiring on Tuesday and confirming the reports of the agreement as to the collective note, says that a committee of representatives of the powers has been chosen to regulate the conferences with the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

ORDERS TO AMERICAN WARSHIPS.

Only Two Vessels to Remain in Pe-Chi-Li Waters During Winter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—With a view to avoiding the danger of having any of the United States war vessels caught fast in the ice in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, at the mouth of the Pei River, during the Winter, the Navy Department has reduced its representation in that quarter to two ships.

One is the Monocacy, which has been ordered into a mud dock in the Pei River, near Taku, where she will serve as a station ship. She will be frozen in tight, but will be perfectly safe in her dock from the ordinary vicissitudes of the Winter. The other vessel is the New Orleans, which has been turned into a dispatch boat for the time being, plying between Shanghai, Che-Foo, and Taku at regular intervals. She will be kept clear of the ice at Taku as far as possible, and will not be expected to enter the river mouth in case of danger.

The army transport service has landed all the supplies deemed necessary to carry Gen. Chaffee's troops comfortably through the Winter, so that it will be unnecessary for any of those ships to enter the Pei-Ho. Gen. Humphrey, the Quartermaster in charge, has established a new base at Shang-hai-Kwan, which, while located on the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, is said to be approachable by chipping all through the Winter, and which is connected with Peking by a fairly good road.

Officers' Quarters in Peking Burned.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The Lokal Anzeiger has a special dispatch from Peking saying that fire has destroyed the quarters of a number of officers about a thousand paces from Count von Waldersee's residence.

SULTAN WAS VERY AMIABLE.

Displayed Much Friendliness to the American Guests at the Dinner Last Monday.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 11.—The Americans were the only foreigners at the dinner given at the Yildiz Kiosk on Monday. The Sultan sat between the Grand Vizier and the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Lloyd C. Griscom, and showed unusual cordiality. His Majesty's display of excessive friendliness for Capt. Colby M. Chester of the United States battleship Kentucky is attributed to his desire to demonstrate that the visit of the Kentucky to Smyrna has produced no irritation.

Capt. Chester sailed for Smyrna to-day in order to join the Kentucky. Prior to his departure he thanked the authorities for his agreeable visit, of which, he added, he will retain the most pleasant memories.

Some question has arisen in regard to an alteration of the clause in the contract for building a cruiser for Turkey in the United States, concerning the supply of ammunition, but no importance is attached to it.

BERLIN BANKER ARRESTED.

Refused to Give His Private Fortune to Bank's Creditors.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—Herr Heinrich Schmidt, a Director of the Prussian Hypothekan Aktienbank, was arrested because he had refused to surrender his private fortune to secure the bank's creditors.

The large Berlin banks held a meeting to-day and organized a syndicate for the protection of the creditors of the Aktienbank. This action is intended to check the return of obligations to other mortgage banks now in progress and causing much uneasiness in financial circles.

THE TABOGA TO BE RETURNED.

Will Be Handed Back Uninjured to Owners by Colombian Governor.

COLON, Colombia, Dec. 12.—Gov. Alban of the State of Panama, who returned to the City of Panama to-day, will hand back uninjured to her owners the British steamer Taboga, which was seized last month by the Colombian Government to transport an armed expedition from Panama to the port of Buenaventura, and was there used in the bombardment of the rebel position on Points Bazan and Soldado.

Official dispatches have been received from Gov. Alban announcing that, after a three days' engagement, Tumaco, the former stronghold of the insurgent movement, was reoccupied by the Government troops on Dec. 4, and that the Gaitan, the rebel steamer, has been destroyed.

Milan May Marry American Heiress.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says a rumor is in circulation in the Austrian capital that ex-King Milan is about to become engaged to Miss Atzel, an American heiress.

Servian ex-Minister Sentenced.

BELGRADE, Dec. 12.—M. Genchits, ex-Minister of the Interior, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for lèse majesté and publicly insulting the Government.

King Oscar's Condition Much Better.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 12.—The condition of King Oscar is so much improved that it is expected he will be able to resume the reins of government in a few days.

American Missing from Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—August Von Gravenhorst, an American and an architect, has been missing since Dec. 1. He was last seen in this city.

STATE TROOPS AT THE FAIR.

Mobilization Plan Proposed for the Pan-American Exposition.

The State Board of Managers of the Pan-American Exposition, to be held in Buffalo next year, was in session at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday.

One of the propositions discussed was the mobilization of all the State troops at one time at Buffalo. It received the hearty approval of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, who attended the meeting. Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., of Buffalo, concurred in the plan. The State Commission will wait on Governor-elect Odell at an early day to secure his sanction. The cost is estimated at $500,000.

The board will reconvene at 10 o'clock this morning.

Actor Faversham Not So Well.

Dr. John A. Burke, who is attending William Faversham, the actor, who was operated upon for appendicitis, said last night that Mr. Faversham was not quite as well yesterday as he has been. Mr. Faversham is not yet out of danger.

Trial of Peter Austin Begins.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Peter Austin, the Stormville farmer who killed his farmhand, Charles Brower, fourteen years ago and threw the body into an old well on his farm, was placed on trial in the county court here to-day, under an indictment for murder in the second degree. The crime was not discovered until August last, when a new owner of the farm was cleaning out the well, and found the skeleton. When Austin was arrested he confessed that he killed Brower, but said he did so in self-defense. He will go on the stand to-morrow and show the jury three scars on his legs which he says were inflicted by Brower's knife in a scuffle.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A fresh, if not an entirely novel, diversion is now dividing the interest and attention of the modish world. This is the Christmas shopping, which this year, seemingly more than ever, is crowding the streets and stores. The hostesses who have their receptions this and next week are feeling the effect of the shopping craze, and these as well as other entertainments will not be as well attended from now on to Christmas itself.

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The calendar for to-day is fairly well filled with incidents and events. There will be a number of receptions, including those to be given by Mrs. John Wolfe and Mrs. Grenville Kane of 110 East Thirtieth Street, the first of two for Miss Sibyl Kane; by Mrs. Edward N. Crosby of 163 Madison Avenue for her granddaughter, Miss Nina Floyd Crosby; by Mrs. W. H. Davidge a third day at-home for Miss Frances Davidge; by Gen. and Mrs. Joseph Jackson of 138 East Thirty-fourth Street for Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jackson, Jr., and by Mrs. William Fraser of 36 East Sixty-fourth Street.

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The event of the day, however, will be the First Assembly Ball at the Astoria. This promises to be the most brilliant and successful ball that the "Matriarchs" have ever given. For weeks past the small army of débutantes have been anticipating the event, and dressmakers have been busily engaged in making gowns for fair wearers. The decorations, as is usual at the Assembly balls, will not be elaborate, and, in fact, the fair faces of the girls and their dainty frocks, contrasting with the richer stuffs and deeper shades of the matrons' gowns, will be sufficient decoration. The guests will enter by the private entrance of the Waldorf on Thirty-third Street, and will go to the east foyer, which is to be lined with palms. They will then, after leaving their wraps, proceed through an avenue of palms in the corridor to the west foyer, where Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, and Mrs. Charles A. Post will receive. The walls of this foyer will be draped with garlands of smilax and roses, and the sides will be banked with palms. The front of the box tiers of the main ballroom are to be draped with garlands. The boxes in the upper tier will not be used. They will be filled with palms and chrysanthemums. Supper will be served soon after midnight, after informal dancing, at small tables in the Astor gallery. After supper the cotillion, which is to be led by Craig W. Wadsworth, will be danced. The favors will be simple and tasteful, but not rich. For the women there will be satin work bags, decorated with flowers, and for the men boutonnières of flowers to match those on the bags.

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There are to be a number of dinners given to-night from which the guests will go to the Assembly ball. Mrs. Luther Kountze of 5 East Fifty-seventh Street; Mrs. Albert B. Boardman of 40 East Fifty-third Street; Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones of 116 West Fifty-fifth Street; Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., of 9 East Twenty-sixth Street, and Mrs. John Sloane of 883 Fifth Avenue, will be among the hostesses at their dinners.

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At the marriage of Miss Adeline Pierson and Edward Walker Scott, Jr., on Jan. 9, Miss Pierson will have in addition to the two bridesmaids whose names have already been given in this column—the Misses Julia Pierson and Marie Hamilton—two others, Miss Laura Lee and Miss Josie Isham. Mr. Scott's best man will be his brother, George Cole Scott. The names of his ushers have already appeared in this column. Dean Robbins of all Saints' Cathedral, Albany, will officiate at the ceremony, which will be at 4 P. M., at Gen. Pierson's residence, 20 West Fifty-second Street. The wedding is to be a small and quiet one, and there will be no reception.

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The Amateur Comedy Club is to produce Pibeor's "The Cabinet Minister" at the Berkeley Lyceum to-night and also to-morrow and Saturday evenings. The amateurs will include, among others, Miss Marie Huntington, daughter of Mrs. Charles R. Huntington; Mrs. Francis Lansing Pruyn, Mrs. James Duane Livingston, Miss Georgie Shippen, Arthur M. Blake, Jacob Wendell, and Evert Jansen Wendell.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell (Miss Mary Dwight Foote) have closed their home, Lakelawn, at Cazenovia, and with their young son have gone to Washington, D. C., where they will spend the Winter.

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Cards are out for the two large receptions to be given by Mrs. Charles Thorndike Parker (Miss Susan de Forest Day) at her residence, 17 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Monday and Tuesday of next week. Mrs. Sanford Bissell has sent out cards for three dinners in December. Mrs. John C. Jay and Miss Eleanor Jay have issued cards for a reception on Friday, Dec. 21, at their apartment, 155 West Fifty-eighth Street.

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Capt. Warren C. Beach and Mrs. Beach have issued invitations to a dinner at their residence, 585 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday, Dec. 20. This dinner is to be given in honor of Miss Elisa Strong and her fiancé, William V. B. Kip. Miss Strong and Mr. Kip, Miss Gladys Whitin and Thomas E. Peters, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison are all having series of dinners given in their honor. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Allen Townsend of 237 Madison Avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short of 20 West Thirty-seventh Street are also to give dinners on the 20th. Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon of 20 West Tenth Street has issued invitations for two dinners on Dec. 27 and Jan. 3, respectively.

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An engagement of interest to many New Yorkers has just been announced in Cincinnati. It is that of Miss Clara Longworth, daughter of the late Judge Nicholas Longworth, and Albert Comte de Chambrun. The Comte de Chambrun is a brother of Pierre Marquis de Chambrun, who married Miss Mary Nichols, a daughter of the late George Ward Nichols and Mrs. Bellamy Storer.

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Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and his daughters, the Misses Alice and Helen Morton, are booked to sail for Europe on Saturday next, where they will join Mrs. Morton and Miss Lena Morton.

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The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Robinson (Miss Lizzie Beach) are congratulating them on the recent arrival in their household at Newport of twins. The latest information is to the effect that mother and children are prospering.

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Mrs. George Gould spent the early days of the week with Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at the latter's house in this city. Mrs. Gould will give one of the large Christmas house parties at Georgean Court, at Lakewood. P. F. Collier is planning a series of runs for his Monmouth County Hounds during Christmas week at Lakewood, if the weather permits. Another large Christmas house party will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at Ophir Farm. The members of the Hempstead colony, with few exceptions, will be in their houses over Christmas, and there will be much gayety there. There will be several house parties also at Cedarhurst, and it begins to look as if the Christmastide would be spent out of town by the majority of the men and women of New York's modish world.

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One of the largest of the coming-out receptions of the season was given yesterday afternoon by Dr. Octavius A. White and Mrs. White, (Miss Elizabeth Chanler,) at their residence, 1,011 Madison Avenue, to introduce their granddaughter, Miss Helen White Stevens, a daughter of Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn. The day was the forty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of Dr. and Mrs. White, and for that reason was selected by them for the bringing out of their eldest grandchild. Miss Stevens is a direct descendant of Gov. Winthrop of Massachusetts and Gov. Peter Stuyvesant of New York, being the eighth in direct line from the last, and is a cousin of Winthrop Rutherfurd and Mrs. Henry White, wife of the Secretary of the American Legation in London. Her father was the late Alexander H. Stevens, a son of Dr. Alexander H. Stevens, who married Miss Lloyd of Lloyd's Neck, L. I., a granddaughter of James Lloyd, appointed by King James as the original Lord of the Manor. The guests were received by Mrs. White, who was gowned in black velvet, and Miss Stevens, assisted by Mrs. White's two daughters, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens. The débutante wore a frock of white point d'esprit over white satin, with fluffy frillings of chiffon, and carried a bouquet of roses. Mrs. Mostyn was gowned in black lace over white, pailletted, and Mrs. Stevens was in gray silk with steel trimmings. The girls who assisted in receiving were the Misses Sibyl Kane, Anita Boulton, Nellie Hard, Lena and Julia Fanshawe, Katharine G. Pratt, Molly Lefferts, Elsie Schefer, Marion Low of Brooklyn, Eleanor Swayne, Chloise Hatch, Charlotte H. Prime, Helen Olyphant, Bertha Wurts of New Haven, Dorothy Edwards, and Ella De Peyster. The house was handsomely decorated with greens and flowers, and there was music by a quartet of banjoists.

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Mrs. T. Addis Emmet of 89 Madison Avenue gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Sibyl Kane. Miss Kathleen Emmet presided. The table was decorated with yellow flowers, and covers were laid for fourteen. The guests included the Misses Kathleen Neilson, Rita Barbey, Helen Kountze, and Lily Oelrichs.

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The Oriental tea given yesterday afternoon by Ernest Rudolph Gunther, at his apartment, 1 East Forty-first Street, was largely attended. Mr. Gunther's sister, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, assisted in receiving. There were an Arabian band, a real Turk to serve coffee, and a real Japanese to serve tea. There were also a geisha girl, who sang to an accompaniment of the national music, and a howling dervish. There were also an Egyptian woman and a Ceylonese, the latter of whom performed interesting sleight-of-hand tricks, and the former of whom gave several Egyptian songs. Among Mr. Gunther's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown, Mrs. Van Duzer, Miss Julia Van Duzer, Mrs. Oscar F. Livingston, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Edward N. Tailer, Mrs. Walter Crosby, Miss Nina Floyd Crosby, Mrs. Augustus Field, Peter Moller, Mrs. James F. Ruggles, Robert Varnum, C. Stacey Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Fanshawe, Mrs. Eastman Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Conkling, Mrs. Robert Rutherfurd, and the Misses Rutherfurd.

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W. Bourke Cockran gave a large dinner in the Astor dining room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last evening in honor of Winston Spencer Churchill. The dinner was a hurried one, due to the fact that before its conclusion Mr. Churchill had to leave to deliver his lecture in the Astoria ballroom. As the guests wished to hear him they also repaired to the ballroom. Among the guests were Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, and Lady Cunard.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 12.—Col. De Lancey Astor Kane was here to-day looking for a cottage for next season.

Henry F. Eldridge has returned to New York after a brief visit here.

Col. and Mrs. H. F. Eaton have returned from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French at Tuxedo.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot and Edwin S. Cramp are having extensive improvements made to their estates.

Dr. W. C. Rives is here from New York.

Mayor-elect and Mrs. F. P. Garrettson have returned from Cuba.

Miss Dorothy Potter has gone to New York for an extended visit.

THE YALE BICENTENNIAL FUND.

Committee Issues an Appeal for the $1,000,000 Still Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 12.—The Committee on Funds for the Yale bicentennial to-day issued a call to the alumni and undergraduates for the sum needed to pay for the auditorium vestibule and the two bicentennial buildings, which it was originally proposed to have completed in time for the celebration next October. The deficit is $1,000,000. President Hadley, in his appeal, says:

"The favorable conditions prevailing in the business world and the renewed confidence in the Yale spirit among graduates seem to make the present an auspicious time for completing the bicentennial fund of $2,000,000.

"In addition to conditional pledges of $250,000, the total amount of subscriptions to the funds of the university received since the starting of the bicentennial movement has been over $900,000, of which nearly one-third has been for special objects. But Yale cannot feel satisfied with the result as long as there remains a large body of graduates which has not responded to her appeal."

DECLARED DEAD BY COURT.

Now Dr. Franke of Tennessee Writes He Is Alive and Prosperous.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTOON, Ill., Dec. 12.—Dr. Franke, a prominent physician of Toms Creek, Tenn., has written telling his brother that he is alive and prosperous, although his relatives have mourned him as dead for seventeen years.

Twenty years ago John Franke was a rising young physician in Newton and a member of a wealthy family. He left to seek a new location, and, although his relatives sought tidings of him, none came. His father dier, and in settling up the estate Franke was officially declared dead by a decree of the Circuit Court, and every one concluded that he was actually so. He assigns no reason for his action.

Branford Poorhouse in Bad Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12.—Branford people are thoroughly aroused over the report made by the State Board of Charities on the condition of the town's poorhouse. The almshouse is in much need of repair, and six inmates are exposed to the weather on account of the cracks in the building. One old woman inmate had her foot frozen in the recent cold snap because of insufficiently heated rooms. The farm is run on the contract system on $2.50 a head, and the six paupers, the manager, and his seven children are forced to live on this $15 a week. Repeated demands on the Selectmen have met with no response, and public sentiment has reached the boiling point.

Ballot Machine Makers in a Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 12.—A certificate of incorporation of the United States Standard Ballot Machine Company was filed in the County Clerk's office to-day. The incorporators are Henry A. Strong, Edward Bausch, Gustav Erbe, Carl F. Lomb, Daniel B. Platt, Charles Von Vorhis, all of Rochester; Arthur C. Wade and Frank E. Gifford of Jamestown and Alfred J. Gillespie of Atlantic, Iowa. The corporation is practically a ballot-machine trust, and takes in both the Standard Ballot Machine Company of Rochester and the United States Ballot Machine Company of Jamestown. The capital is $1,000,000, divided into ten thousand shares.

Reorganization of Boston Police.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—A shakeup in the Inspectors' office at Police Headquarters this afternoon has resulted in the retirement to station duty of Inspectors Howard, Bogan, Collins, and Knox, all men of long service and widely known. The intention is to fill their places with young and bright men, the pick of the force, for the better protection of the public. There has not been a reorganization of this office in many years.

Disposition of Red Cross Funds.

The Trustees of the National Red Cross Relief Committee, in whose hands was placed the remainder of the funds placed with the Red Cross National Committee when it closed its work at the end of the war, have in turn distributed the funds and adjourned indefinitely. The organization will be maintained, however. The Trustees had $17,500 on hand last October, but the greater part of the sum has been used for the maintenance of nurses in the Philippines and in China and for hospital supplies.

Started for Work and Disappeared.

Ashmead G. Maxwell of 116 Lexington Avenue and employed by the American Type Company, at 2 Duane Street, has been missing since the morning of Dec. 7 last. Maxwell is a single man. He left his room to go to his office, and nothing has since been seen of him. No reason can be given for his disappearance. When last seen he carried a gold watch and about $25. Maxwell is described as being about 5 feet 8 inches tall, with sandy hair and mustache, brown eyes, and very bald. When last seen he wore a dark, striped suit.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Ferriday—Mitchell.

The wedding of Henry McKean Ferriday and Miss Elsie Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell, was celebrated at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension. The bride, who entered the church on her father's arm, was gowned in white satin, trimmed with point lace, and wore a tulle veil caught to her coiffure with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley, and had no attendants. Mr. Ferriday's best man was Raleigh Gildersleeve, and the bride's young cousins, Willie Van Winkle and John Van Buren Mitchell, acted as ushers. Relatives only were invited to witness the ceremony, which was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 31 East Fiftieth Street. The house was charmingly decorated by Hodgson with greens and cut flowers, sickles of pale pink roses being used. Mr. and Mrs. Ferriday have gone South on the bridal tour, and on their return, about Christmas time, will reside at their new house, 106 East Sixty-fifth Street.

Riker—Leverick.

In the Union Evangelical Church at Corona, Queens, at noon yesterday, occurred the wedding of Miss Carrie Dunton Leverick, daughter of Charles D. Leverick of Corona, and John Lawrence Riker of 27 East Sixty-ninth Street, Manhattan. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William J. Peck, the pastor of the church.

The maid of honor was Miss Matilda G. Leverick. The bridesmaids were the Misses Marion G. Bradford, Clara Bradford, Margaret Robinson, Edith Carpenter, and Annie May Riker. Henry I. Riker was best man. The ushers were Edward W. Ditmars, John H. Buck, Samuel T. Gilfort, Henry N. Arnold, Rufus R. Groves, and Allan H. Whiting.

The bride was attired in white satin and wore a veil. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lillies of the valley. Following the ceremony there was a reception at Fairmount, the Colonial mansion in which the Leverick family lives.

McKune—Obry.

A very pretty wedding took place at Sherry's at 8 o'clock last night, the contracting parties being Clarence Stephens McCune of this city and Miss Jeanne Victorine Obry of Scarsdale, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. H. O'Neil of Rockland, Mass., and was witnessed by a large number of guests. The maid of honor was Miss E. Daloz of Boston and the matron of honor was Mrs. J. J. Rooney.

The bride, gowned in white satin trimmed with applique lace, was followed by the Misses Daloz, Sondheim, and Tyler, as flower girls. The bridegroom had for best man William E. Johnson of St. Paul, Minn., while Colton Reed, William E. Wilmerding, J. J. Rooney, and Paul Turner acted as ushers.

The newly married couple will leave to-day for Old Point Comfort, Va., and Asheville, N. C., on their wedding trip.

Griffith—Menken.

Dr. Frederic Griffith, son of David R. Griffith of Philadelphia, and Miss Lucile A. Menken, daughter of Mrs. S. A. Menken of 805 Fifth Avenue, were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Hon. Henry R. Beekman, a Justice of the New York Supreme Court. Miss Menken's maid of honor was her sister, Miss Ray Menken, and Dr. Griffith's best man was his brother Robert Griffith. There were no ushers, and relatives and intimate friends only were invited to the ceremony and reception.

Norman—Little.

NEWPORT, Dec. 12.—The wedding of Miss Augusta Little, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. W. McCarthy Little, to Col. Reginald Norman took place at noon to-day at All Saints' Chapel. As the family of Col. Norman is in mourning on account of the recent death of his father and brother, there was only a small number of guests, but these included representatives of the leading families in Newport, of the army and navy, State officials, and guests from Providence and Boston. The Rev. Dr. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity Church, Newport, officiated. The bride was given away by her father. She was attended by her sister, Alice Little, fourteen years of age.

The best man was the bridegroom's brother, George H. Norman. The ushers were Messrs. Stuyvesant Leroy, John Bolt, Roland K. King, and J. Neilson Howard. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Edward D. Bolt.

Col. and Mrs. Norman will sail for Europe on Saturday, and their wedding journey will comprise a tour of the world. They will return to Newport early next Summer.

Stone—McCormick.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—Herbert Stuart Stone and Miss Mary Grigsby McCormick, both of Chicago, were married here to-day, their wedding being one of the social events of the present season. The marriage took place at noon in Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, the guests including practically all the social leaders of Baltimore and many of equal prominence from other cities. The Rev. Thomas Hall of New York officiated, assisted by the Rev. John Timothy Stone of Brown Memorial Shurch. Melville E. Stone, Jr., brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, and Miss Carrie McCormick, sister of the bride, was maid of honor.

The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast at Cloverdale, the beautiful home of Mrs. Walter B. Brooks, grandmother of the bride.

The bride is the daughter of William G. McCormick of Chicago and the bridegroom the son of Melville E. Stone, formerly of Chicago, now residing in New York. Both bride and bridegroom are prominent and popular in the social circles of Chicago, where they will take up their residence on their return from an extended bridal tour.

Gailot—Hunter.

Special to The New York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 12.—F. Gailot, a prominent merchant of Miami, Fla., and Miss Annie Hunter of New York, were married here yesterday at St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

An Independence Hall Relic.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A well-known Admiral, who did notable service in the war with Spain, told a good story on himself when in town recently. He came to the city during the restoration of Independence Hall for no other purpose than to secure one of the original bricks of the historic structure. One day he visited the hall and told the caretaker who he was and what he wanted. That official, willing to do a favor for such a distinguished person, wrapped up one of the bricks and handed it to the Admiral, who was profuse in his thanks. Upon his arrival in Washington the Admiral gave further evidence of his gratitude by writing a letter to Director Riter, expressing thanks to him. What was his surprise the next day to receive a call from the caretaker who had given him the brick, with the statement that if he did not bring it back to Philadelphia he would surely lose his job. Reluctantly the Admiral returned the cherished brick. A short time after he received the identical brick, accompanied by a slip of paper, on which was written, "Silence is golden."

The Late-Coming Storms and Cold.

From The Harrisburg (Penn.) Patriot.

For several years past the severity of our Winters appears to have been drifting more toward Spring. That is to say, that while formerly Thanksgiving Day was cold enough for skating and the wearing of Winter apparel, and a fortnight before Christmas the sleigh bells were jingling, the ice man now waits until January to harvest his crop, and our dreadful blizzards fall upon and smite us in February. The most terrific blasts have come to us in recent Winters in later December and January, while our heaviest snowfalls have occurred in February.

Imported Worms Into Arizona.

From The Phoenix (Arizona) Republican.

Several years ago John B. Montgomery planted an orchard in what is now known as Montgomery addition. Mr. Montgomery reasoned that his trees would grow better if the soil were kept loose and open. At that time there were no earthworms and few bugs. He sent back to Arkansas for a large consignment of angleworms, and when they came he sowed them throughout his orchard. They are now found all over the southwestern part of town and almost anywhere between the river and that part of the city west of First or Second Street.

WAFFLE SEASON HERE.

"The Waffle Lady" Visits the Woman's Exchange and Goes Away Satisfied.

The waffle season is in full swing at the Woman's Exchange, Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street. The season does not open until cool weather sets in, which means a long wait for the waffle devotees who return to town early. The waffles at the Exchange are something to dream of, and to be a habitué of the Exchange and one of its waffle eaters marks the connoisseur. One of these devotees was at the Exchange yesterday. She is a little lady, who lives in one of the big hotels, not far from Forty-third Street. She has been waiting with impatience since July for the regular Exchange waffle opening.

In the middle of that month she wrote a note to the managers, which read something like this:

Ladies: Will you kindly inform me, on the inclosed directed postal, at the earliest possible moment, when you are ready to serve waffles, to oblige THE WAFFLE LADY?

That was not the signature, but it might have been. As the waffle season was not then in sight, no response was made, and in a few weeks another letter was received, which was a duplicate of the first, and also inclosed a directed postal. Then came another and another, at intervals of about three weeks. It is just possible that on account of this strong pressure from the outside the waffle season opened earlier than usual. At any rate, the big waffle opening day arrived, and so did the "waffle lady," who had been notified in due time. She made her appearance at 12 o'clock, but she was not then ready for waffles.

"You can't do real justice to waffles at 12 o'clock, after a late breakfast," she remarked, sagely, and waited.

At intervals she was notified when a table was vacated in the Exchange's always crowded dining rooms, but she was not ready. At 2 o'clock the "waffle lady" sat down and began her long-expected treat. For the soup, fish, meat, and dessert courses she took waffles. An order of waffles is one round, four-piece cake from the waffle irons, and the ordinary order at the Exchange takes one order of waffles. But this is not the waffle devotee.

When the "waffle lady" left the dining room at last there was a look of supreme contentment on her face.

"I think," she said, tranquilly, "that the maids began to look a little surprised when I ordered the fourth waffle. But I only ate six."

It is not only on culinary dainties like waffles that the Exchange makes its fame and the fortunes of its contributors. There is a woman on the other end of the Exchange line who is devoted to hash. She is not an eater, but a maker, and sends many quarts of hash to the Exchange each week. It is famous corned beef hash, and the woman who consigns it, who is a widow, has her four little children clothed for church and school for this whole Winter to come through her proceeds from the Exchange hash.

The annual Christmas sale is now in progress at the Exchange, and an unusual number of pretty things of all kinds are on exhibition.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. John C. Acheson.

Dr. John C. Acheson died at his home, 220 East Seventeenth Street, early yesterday morning. He had been ill abqut six weeks and his death was due to valvular heart trouble.

Dr. Acheson was born in New York City in 1832. He was graduated from New York University in

BASEBALL ON OLD PLAN

A Twelve-Club League May Be in Existence Next Year.

TO OFFSET JOHNSON'S SCHEME

Players' Association Heard by Club Managers, but No Formal Report Has Been Made.

The practicability of a renewal of the old plan of embracing twelve baseball clubs in the National League, which was abandoned only last year by the dropping of the Baltimore, Washington, Louisville, and Cleveland clubs, was considered seriously yesterday by the promoters of professional baseball, in the National League's annual meeting, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

This proposition was made and supported, it was said, by some of the strongest men in the League, with the one purpose of forestalling the operations of "Ban" Johnson and his new American League, by occupying the most valuable part of the territory which Johnson hopes to enter, namely, by reviving the National League teams in the cities that were dropped when the circuit was reduced from twelve to eight cities. Johnson, according to his announced plans, had arranged to include Baltimore and Washington in his American League, and was credited with having already entered into agreement with McGraw and the Robisons, who were to control the Baltimore franchise.

The argument advanced by the old League managers was that if the National League went back to the former arrangement of twelve clubs, taking in the cities that had been dropped, Johnson would be shut out, or at least, even if he had any idea of going on with his American League, would be confronted with the certainty of a hard and losing fight. The return to the old order of things is a perfectly feasible matter for the National League, as that body still controls the baseball parks in the four cities where National League baseball was abandoned. The League managers have not yet decided upon their action in the matter, but the twelve-club plan was the subject of much corridor gossip in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and the general conduct of the League managers was such that there could be no doubt of their having recovered from the terror that Johnson's plans, coupled with the talked-of strike by the ball players, caused earlier in the meeting.

The promoters of baseball certainly presented a more confident front when the threatened troubles were under discussion, and for the time seemed to have lost sight of Johnson and the American League. There was all the usual mystery about the proceedings, however, and league and committee meetings followed each other so rapidly that the enthusiasts in the corridors could not even guess at what was going on.

FREEDMAN AT THE MEETING.

Andrew Freedman was present at the league conference, as representative of the New York Club, for the first time since the baseball people assembled. The subject of players was the chief matter discussed, and in that connection the players themselves, through the committee representing the Protective League of Professional Baseball Players, had the hearing that they asked for the day before. This was at 11 o'clock in the morning.

A special League committee, composed of J. I. Rogers, John T. Brush, and A. H. Soden, heard the demands of the players, presented by another special committee, appointed by the players, whose representatives were Hugh Jennings, first baseman of the Brooklyn Club; Clark Griffith, pitcher of the Chicago Club; Charles Zimmer, catcher of the Pittsburg Club, and Harry Taylor, attorney for the players' organization, formerly first baseman playing with the Louisville and Baltimore Clubs.

At the request of the players, this hearing was public. The representatives of the players, in presenting their case, said they wanted it understood that they were merely offering suggestions for a basis of agreement between the National League and their own body, and then specified three subjects, to which they asked the League to agree. These were, first, that the term of contracts of players with clubs be limited to a stipulated number of years, three, four, or five, all contracts to end after the expiration of the term agreed upon, leaving the players free to enter into new contracts at their pleasure; second, that the "farming" of players be forbidden by an agreement that no player should be bought, sold, or exchanged into another club without his written consent to such transfer, and, third, this being offered as a suggestion, that a limit be fixed on the number of players that any club should be permitted to hold on its reserve list.

The players' side having been presented, Col. Rogers made a speech in terms generally flattering to the players. He was followed by Mr. Brush, who opposed the players' organization, alleging that it was in the nature of a secret society. This Mr. Taylor denied vigorously. Mr. Taylor took advantage of the occasion to touch on "rowdy" baseball in this connection, and declared in positive terms that the owners of the clubs and not the players themselves were responsible for such outbreaks. The owners and managers of the clubs had the remedy in their hands, he said, and if they did not see fit to stop the abuse they alone were responsible. The managers present looked at each other, but did not reply. Players Zimmer and Jennings also spoke in defense of their alliance. The meeting ended with the promise of the League Committee to submit the players' propositions in writing to the League. The representatives of the players were very confident after the conference, and made the admission then that several of their number had been to Philadelphia the day before to talk with "Ban" Johnson, and make sure of the support he had pledged them some time before. They took the ground that if the National League did not make the concessions they desired, they could fall back on Johnson and his new American League.

LEAGUE MANAGERS MEET.

A meeting of the National League was called a short time after the open conference, and until about 2 o'clock the League managers were in session. When an adjournment was reached, a meeting of the League's Circuit Committee followed immediately. Then it was that the announcement was made that the League meeting had refused to grant any one of the players' demands. None of the members would permit himself to be quoted on the subject, but it was stated that this action was decided upon after a written communication setting forth demands by the Protective Association, which had been presented at the League meeting and set forth the players' demands in a form utterly unlike those stated at the conference of the committees. The new form of the players' demands, it was said, contained five stipulations, which were as follows:

First—That club owners are not to have the right to "reserve" players at a salary less than that provided for the ensuing year nor for more than three years.

Second—That clubs are not to buy, sell, assign, trade, lend, accept, select, or claim the services of any player without his written consent.

Third—That clubs are to pay the fees of physicians attending players who are injured in actual play in the clubs' service.

Fourth—That no player shall be suspended more than three times in a season without play, or for more than two weeks at a time.

Fifth—That an Arbitration Committee, one member to be chosen by the players, a second by the League, and a third by the first two, shall pass on all disputes.

The league managers declined to announce their decision on the contract offered by the players last night, but promised to give an answer some time to-day, probably this morning. One of the league officials said of the players' demands that the men could not expect to get all they asked. He declared his belief that they had asked much, but would be glad to accept a very little. The managers were particularly opposed to the change limiting the term of contracts.

The players asserted that the communication sent to the league meeting, which was an abstract of the contract they wish the league to accept, was virtually identical with the propositions made at the committee meeting in the forenoon. They refused to amend or change their terms in any way, and as the league, according to members, is as firm in the determination to reject the contract, it looks very much as if a deadlock will result. The players apparently were indifferent as to the action of the league, seeming to believe that they were secure with President Johnson and the American League. Nevertheless, they waited with some anxiety for the league to announce a decision.

In the matter of securing players for next season the New York Club has nominally obtained two men—Pulsifer, outfielder, and Conroy, first baseman—from the Norfolk Club of the Virginia League, but whether it really has the men remains to be determined. The Norfolk Club holds that it controls Conroy, as he was assigned to that club by the league last Spring, but Conroy has refused to go near Norfolk since, and it is a question whether he will accept the new transfer. S. H. Cunningham, owner of the Norfolk Club, is in New York, with a claim of $2,000 for the sale of the pitcher Mathewson to Andrew Freedman for the New York Club, but the validity of the claim is doubtful, though Mathewson played a few games with the New York team last Summer.

The Brooklyn Club is to get Siever, the left-handed pitcher, and Elberfeld, the shortstop, from the Detroit Club, supposedly in exchange for Casey, the third baseman, who was loaned to Detroit last season, and who, it is now settled, is to remain with that club.

WORK ON CUP DEFENDER.

It Is Anticipated that New Yacht Will Be Ready by May.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 12.—The work of collecting the material for the new cup defender is progressing satisfactorily, and there is little doubt but that she will be afloat and rigged by the first or middle of May, a month sooner than in the case of the Columbia. The 1899 champion will not be brought here until just before the new boat is ready for launching, as there is little to be done to her except scraping and painting. If the plans of those in charge of the two boats are carried out, both yachts will be sailing their first trial races off Newport before May 20, which will give the new boat nearly ten weeks' tuning up before the New York Yacht Club cruise, during the first week in August.

The nickel-steel frames for the new boat are being turned out in Steelton, Penn., and orders have been given to push the work if possible ahead of other contracts.

The Vanderbilt seventy-footer Rainbow will probably be put over the last of this week, so that the actual work of starting the new boat will be begun next week, with every prospect that Christmas will see her well under way.

The blocks for both the Belmont syndicate and the Lawson cup defenders will be made by Walter Soloman & Sons of Providence. This firm made the Columbia's blocks, and yesterday signed a contract for those in the Boston boat.

Every scrap of news regarding the Lawson boat is eagerly read in this city, and almost as much interest is taken in her as in the Herreshoff production.

Compass Explained to Yachtsmen.

Forty members of the Yachtsmen's Club gathered at the clubrooms, in West Forty-third Street, last night to hear an informal lecture by John L. Bliss on "The Compass and Its Adjustment." Mr. Bliss explained in an interesting manner the various types of compasses and the theory of the earth's polarization. He then gave a demonstration of the magnetizing of iron and steel vessels and its effect upon the action of the compass, ending his lecture by practical instruction in methods of adjusting the instruments. Among the yachtsmen present were Commodore Hazen L. Hoyt of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, C. T. Pierce, C. P. Tower, John Hyslop, C. D. Mower, F. B. Jones, E. M. MacLellan, and Ward Dixon.

Notes for Yachtsmen.

S. M. Jarvis's steam yacht Priscilla, which with her owner and a party aboard left New York Nov. 18 on a West Indian cruise, was reported at Havana Monday.

Dr. Lewis A. Stimson of the Century and University Clubs is the purchaser of Charles Smither's schooner yacht Fleur de Lys, the transfer of which was announced Tuesday. The yacht will continue to fly the burgee of the New York Yacht Club.

FAST HORSES IN HOT BRUSHES.

Tilts on the Speedway Were Few but Very Lively.

The light harness brigade had only a small representation on the Speedway yesterday afternoon, but those who did venture on the road included some of the most noted of New York's amateur reinsmen, and there were several sharp tilts of speed between fast and well-known horses.

The match arranged between the trotter Alice Barnes, (2:11½,) driven by E. Smathers, and The Monk, owned by Fred Gerkin, drew quite a crowd of spectators, who anticipated a hot race, but Alice Barnes was late in putting in her appearance and the race was postponed until 1:30 o'clock Saturday week. The Monk found another opponent in Azote, (2:04¾,) driven by David Lamar, and in a lively brush passed the winning post a half length before Azote.

C. K. G. Billings's strong stable of fast road horses was well represented by Hontas Crooke, 2:09; Rightwood, 2:16¾, and Ellert, 2:11. For want of others to measure speed against them, Ellert and Rightwood were sent on a smart spin, and Rightwood, holding his stable companion all the way, won by a length. Nathan Straus was out with Alves, 2:09¾, and, challenging for a brush with Alice Barnes, who had just arrived, raced nip and tuck with her for a quarter of a mile, after which Alves drew out and won the trial by a length.

Mr. Smathers was not content with the beating his mare got, and seeking another test, had the consolation of finishing with Alice Barnes's nose at Alves's throatlatch. Alves again winning. Hontas Crooke, failing to find other game, was sent a rattling brush against Rightwood, and beat him out even more easily that Rightwood beat Ellert, Hontas Crooke finishing three lengths before his stable mate.

Green Pacer Prince D. Sold.

MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 12.—C. R. Bantley of Buffalo purchased the horse Prince D. here to-day for $3,000. He came prepared to pay even more, for he regards the animal the best green pacer in the world.

Prince D. is six years old, and is a horse of great promise.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Mile and twenty yards—Mitt Boykin, 109, (Cochran,) 1; Dan Cupid, 109, 2; Yoloco, 105, 3. Time—1:44¾. Five furlongs, handicap—Money Muss, 120, (Van Dusen,) 1; Admiral Pepper, 98, 2; Fake, 107, 3. Time—1:02. Six furlongs—Charlie O'Brien, 99, (Dale,) 1; Master Mariner, 99, 2; Alex, 103, 3. Time—1:13. One and a sixteenth miles, handicap—General Mart Gary, 108, (Dale,) 1; Ida Ledford, 98, 2; Mint Sauce, 117, 3. Time—1:48½. Mile and twenty yards—Admetus, 116, (Caywood,) 1; Petit Maitre, 106, 2; Lindenella, 104, 3. Time—1:44¼. Six furlongs—Tom Kingsley, 107, (Dale,) 1; Dick Furber, 99, 2; Castine, 101, 3. Time—1:28.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Five furlongs—Sizenvine, 102 pounds, (O'Connor,) 1; Intrepido, 115, 2; Estellada, 105, 3. Time—1:02½. Mile—Topmast, 103, (O'Connor,) 1; Opponent, 101, 2; Whaleback, 101, 3. Six furlongs—Bernota, 97, (Dominick,) 1; Sad Sam, 100, 2; Galanthus, 97, 3. Time—1:14. Mile and a half—Campus, 102, (Dominick,) and Koenig, 101, (J. Miller,) ran a dead heat; Gauntlet, 102, 3. Time—2:34½. Mile and a sixteenth—Bangor, 114, (Coburn,) 1; Wax, 97,2; Alice Turner, 85, 3. Time—1:46½. Seven furlongs—Lothian, 103, (Dominick,) 1; Dunblane, 110, 2; Monrovia, 103, 3. Time—1:27½.

Columbia Freshmen Track Team.

Columbia University freshmen have organized a freshman track team, the first that has been at the university in several years. The men have gone into training for the different events as follows: Hurdles, E. A. Daly, F. A. Selvage, E. D. Oppenheimer, and J. S. Maeder; jumps, E. H. Updike, S. C. Pilcher, H. R. Minor, and L. E. Goldberger; distance runners, W. R. Tyler, T. F. Cook, E. L. Walheim, C. R. Carlson, R. A. Heignez, A. Weisman, F. R. Howland, and S. T. Voplank; sprints, S. M. Day, R. A. W. Carlton, A. J. Arkell, E. Wile, W. F. Rollins, A. L. Kahn, W. P. S. Earle, and E. B. Lyford; weight events, R. S. Stangland, E. C. Vogel, and A. J. Akin.

Brooklyn's Skating Season Opened.

Brooklyn's ice-skating season opened last night, after many weeks' delay, when the Clermont Avenue ice-skating rink threw open its doors for the season. There was a large attendance of members of the Skating Club of Brooklyn, of which Latham A. Fish is Executive Chairman. Monday evenings have been reserved for the use of the club's members. To-day the public sessions will begin. Among those present last night were Mr. and Mrs. Latham A. Fish, Miss Fish, Miss Loomis, Andrew W. Peters, Carroll J. Post, Jr., John H. Hallock, Mr. and Miss Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Tyler, Miss Burris, Mr. and Mrs. Kryn, Charles J. Maguire, Miss Peabody, and Mr. and Mrs. Barton.

American Century Wheelmen Officers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The Election Committee, American Century Wheelmen, announces the following result of the election of National officers of that organization, just concluded:

President—Charles W. Heaton of Cleveland; First Vice President—C. E. Bonnell of Chicago; Treasurer—William F. Hoest of Chicago; Member Board of Control—A. L. Katz of Chicago.

The committee declares "no election" in the cases of Secretary, Second and Third Vice Presidents, and two additional members comprising the Board of Control. These vacancies will be filled by appointment of the President.

The annual meeting of the Wheelmen will be held at the Holland Hotel, Cleveland, Dec. 29, continuing throughout the following day.

BILLIARDS BY AMATEURS

Games in A. A. U. Tournament at Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

SCHMITT AND HENDRICKS WON

New York Player Made Same Average as in the Previous Game When He Won from Bostonian.

Charles G. Schmitt of Chicago, and John A. Hendrick of this city, were yesterday's winners in the two games of the National Class B billiard tournament now in progress under the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Both games were very closely contested, but neither was productive of sensational billiards.

The evening game, in which Mr. Hendrick met and defeated Frank Billiter, the Minneapolis player, was by far the more interesting of the two. Mr. Billiter fought hard up to the last few innings, and Mr. Hendrick played a beautifully steady game. His average was exactly that made in his previous game, 6 2-3 points, and considerable significance was attached to the coincidence by the spectators who had also seen his other match. They agreed with Mr. Hendrick when he said at the conclusion of the game last night:

"Well, I seemed to have reached my speed both times."

Mr. Billiter won the bank and opened the game with a break of three points, answered with two carroms by his opponent. Through the fifth inning the Minneapolis man continued his lead, but Mr. Hendrick wormed the balls together when he came to the table for the sixth time, and in best balk-line style ran up a string of 25 buttons before a slightly misjudged draw shot forced him to resign the cue ball. Successive runs of 17, 21, and 14 points in the eighth, ninth, and tenth innings put him still further in the lead, but the disadvantage only stirred his opponent to better efforts.

The tenth and eleventh innings brought Mr. Billiter an aggregate of 36 points, and left the score 93 to 75 in the New Yorker's favor, a margin which, within a few points, was preserved until another run of 25 in the twenty-fifth inning sent Mr. Hendrick's score up to 176, and left his opponent 39 points behind. For the next eight innings Mr. Billiter's play outclassed that of his opponent. Two runs of 17 and one of 4 points brought his score up to 204 in the thirty-third inning. When Mr. Hendrick came to the table for the forty-third time, he had a lead of only 3 points. From this stage to the end of the game, however, the Minneapolis man's game fell off badly, while that of Mr. Hendrick's gained in steadiness. He ran out the 300 points in the forty-fifth inning with an unfinished break of 6, leaving Mr. Billiter with a score of 242.

The style of the two players presented a marked contrast. Mr. Hendrick, who shares alone with Albert Cutler among the six contestants a mastery of the balk-line game, made his runs by the most delicate nursing and fine slow draws. His second run of 25 points, in the twenty-fifth inning, showed particularly his effective nurse, and rare execution of long draw shots. Only once did he resort to open-table play, and that only briefly. That experiment was made in the course of a break of 11 points in the twenty-third inning. Mr. Billiter, on the contrary, played habitually an open game, and only once tried nursing successfully. This once was in the twentieth inning, when he ran up 13 points. Mr. Billiter, however, played in better form than he has shown at any time in the tournament. His execution of difficult cushion shots was frequently brilliant, and a long massé in the twenty-second inning brought long applause from the gallery. The scores:

Hendrick—2 0 1 7 0 25 5 17 21 14 1 0 4 2 1 15 7 0 0 10 3 0 11 5 25 0 5 18 0 1 4 5 9 10 4 9 10 18 3 1 2 12 2 0 4. Total, 300; average, 6 30-45; high runs, 25, 25, and 21.

Billiter—3 6 0 1 11 4 10 1 3 14 22 1 9 1 3 0 9 1 2 13 0 7 4 12 0 9 0 5 14 17 0 5 17 4 4 2 0 3 0 5 4 2 1 13 0. Total, 242; average, 5 17-45; high run, 22.

Charles G. Schmitt, the Chicago Athletic Association champion, and William Paige of Boston, played the slowest game of the final round yesterday afternoon. It was redeemed in interest only by the closeness with which it was fought up to the very end. Mr. Paigue led narrowly up to the seventieth inning, when the score stood 251 to 282 against the Chicagoan. Mr. Schmitt then gained the lead by a break of 9 in the next inning, and ran out the game winner by a margin of 14 points. Considerable discussion between the players during the game also marred its interest. The scores:

Schmitt.—6 1 9 2 9 2 0 19 2 0 1 0 0 2 0 9 2 0 0 5 1 5 2 6 3 9 7 1 3 0 2 11 2 0 12 3 6 7 1 3 0 3 1 27 0 3 9 2 11 0 2 0 6 4 4 8 12 2 0 6 1 0 5 4 0 0 3 11 0 0 9 3 6. Total, 300; average, 4 8-73; high run, 27.

Paige.—3 10 1 10 4 5 9 0 2 17 3 0 1 24 31 0 1 2 17 3 6 9 0 0 1 0 1 3 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 1 0 1 15 0 5 1 0 6 9 9 7 1 5 0 2 11 2 0 12 3 6 7 1 3 0 3 0 0 8 0 3 1 2 0. Total, 286; average, 3 70-72; high runs, 24 and 31.

Eight games of the fifteen scheduled in the final round of the tournament have now been played. In number of games won, Messrs. Hendrick, Cutler, and Kellogg are tied for first place, each having won the two games which he has played so far. Mr. Cutler, however, leads in point of highest single average, and he is considered the most likely candidate for first prize in the tourney. The following table shows, in brief, the records of the six contestants in the final round:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	High Run.	Single Average.
J. A. Hendrick	2	0	48	6 30-45
A. G. Cutler	2	0	46	9 21-31
W. W. Kellogg	2	0	41	5 30-54
C. G. Schmitt	2	1	80	5 45-51
Frank Billiter	0	2	25	5 17-45
William Paige	0	4	33	4 38-44

Frank Billiter, the Minneapolis champion, will play William Paige of Boston this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Albert G. Cutler of Boston will meet Charles G. Schmitt of Chicago at 8:30 to-night.

Princeton Hockey Team Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 12.—Capt. R. D. Little of Princeton University, the intercollegiate tennis champion, and who, incidentally, is a very aggressive hockey player, brought thirteen tiger cubs to Philadelphia to-night to try conclusions at the Ice Palace against the Quaker City septette. The Orange and Black was defeated by the apparent one-sided score of six goals to one. The line-up:

Quaker City.	Position.	Princeton.
Rhodes	Goal	Paul. Brown
Huston	Point	Sheffield, H. Little
Gorman	Cover Point	Little
Orton	Rover	McAlpine
Varney. Devine.	Centre forward.	Purnell, Ogden
J. Devine	Right forward.	Poe, Honans
Rogers, De Motte.	Left forward.	A. Alexander, H. Alexander, Shafer

Goals—Devine, (3,) Rogers, German, De Motte, R. D. Little. Referee—Mr. Brock of Yale. Timekeeper—Mr. Ballingall. Time—Fifteen-minute halves.

Daly Beat Sloan at the Traps.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Tod Sloan, the jockey, took part in the events of the opening day of the annual live-bird shoot at Burnside. Phil Daly, Jr., Sloan's rival in shooting events in the East, was also one of the field, and as between the two young Daly carried off the honors, making straight scores in two of the events. In point of attendance the shoot was the best ever held at the park. Hefelke, Daly, Daniels, Neal, Potts, Linderman, Mackie, and O'Brien made the best scores.

In the first event, at seven birds, Daly shot a straight score, Sloan getting but three. In the next, at ten, each killed eight, and in the last event, at fifteen, Sloan bagged eleven, while Daly again had a clean slate.

At the Inter-State Park Traps.

Harold Money of the Queens Gun Club won the fifth weekly match for the Inter-State Park Handicap from a field of six at the Inter-State Park traps yesterday afternoon, making his string of twenty-five without a miss. T. W. Morfey and J. H. Daniel each missed his seventeenth bird and withdrew. Several sweepstakes also were shot.

The list of winners in the series to date is as follows: J. B. Daniel, S. M. Van Allen, J. J. Fanning, and Harold Money. The summary:

The Interstate Park Handicap, 25 Birds, Handicap Rise.—Harold Money, 30 yards, 25; A. H. Fox, 30 yards, 23; C. M. Lincoln, 28 yards, 21; Hawkeye, 26 yards, 20; J. B. Daniel, 30 yards, 16, (withdrew;) T. W. Morfey, 30 yards, 16, (withdrew.)

Novel Contests on Horseback.

Brooklyn society was well represented at the home of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club last night, when the indoor season was formally opened by a novel series of contests on horseback and what was participated in by a number of young men and women led by Charles F. Stubbs. John B. Lund won the jeu de barre. A thread and needle race was also part of the programme.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New York Athletic Club Team Won Two Games from Fidelias.

The New York Athletic Club bowlers won two of their three matches with the Fidelia team in the National League tournament on Starr's alleys last night, and were defeated in the third match by only five pins. The scores:

FIDELIA B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	NEW YORK A. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Dr. Timm	195	169	188	Brien	150	168	198
Koster	165	161	183	Booth	175	201	178
Esthermel	130	206	155	Bell	175	148	192
Foege	169	219	168	Kl'g'h'fer	183	192	158
Amann	145	193	172	Arnold	159	236	174
Total	804	948	846	Total	842	943	900

The Home City team were a man short in the North Side League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace Alleys last night, and practically forfeited three games to the Knickerbockers. The scores:

Home City B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Knickerbocker B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Winter	152	173	158	La Forest	188	171	222
Conlin	172	138	183	Geisler	181	208	199
Dennison	156	119	144	Vieser	110	165	168
Slawter	151	146	131	Snyder	162	136	197
				Meyer	206	201	163
Total	631	576	616	Total	847	881	949

The Corinthian five outrolled the Bleecker and Germania teams in the American National tournament on the Germania alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Germania Bowling Club—L. Sauer, 180; Shaw, 145; Nolte, 135; Hayes, 150; C. Sauer, 139. Total, 786.

Corinthian Bowling Club—S. Walter, 181; Clinch, 215; Brocher, 170; Reese, 144; Schaeffer, 148. Total, 858.

SECOND GAME.—Bleecker Bowling Club—Bean, 195; Bonneau, 188; Rosenberg, 190; Rockey, 134; Ritter, 201. Total, 908.

Germania Bowling Club—L. Sauer, 164; Shaw, 126; Nolte, 137; Hayes, 147; C. Sauer, 187; Total, 761.

Third Game—Corinthian Bowling Club—S. Walter, 183; Clinch, 193; Brocker, 170; Reese, 214; Schaeffer, 164. Total, 924.

Bleecker Bowling Club—Bean, 169; Bonneau, 203; Rosenberg, 216; Rockey, 145; Ritter, 161. Total, 894.

The Phoenix team defeated the Empire City and Bank Clerks' fives in the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 167; Hunt, 193; Bulrath, 157; Church, 196; Clute, 180. Total, 893.

Empire City Bowling Club—Naugle, 144; Braistead, 150; Knuble, 190; Sullivan, 158; Gross, 202. Total, 844.

SECOND GAME.—Empire City Bowling Club—Naugle, 172; Braisted, 175; Knuble, 154; Sullivan, 179; Gross, 178. Total, 858.

Bank Clerks' Bowling Club—Miles, 190; Grant, 169; Jenkins, 171; Kennedy, 144; Hill, 203. Total, 877.

THIRD GAME.—Bank Clerks' Bowling Club—Miles, 186; Grant, 155; Jenkins, 168; Kennedy, 136; Hill, 193. Total, 838.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 193; Hunt, 180; Bulrath, 145; Church, 169; Clute, 180. Total, 867.

The Corinthian bowlers won from the Lafayette and Cyclone teams and the Lafayette beat the Cyclones in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 168; Holmes, 141; Warmer, 176; Zollinger, 193; Holden, 138. Total, 816.

Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 134; Dieckman, 135; Haus, 187; Wenderer, 174; Darrell, 177. Total, 807.

SECOND GAME.—Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 151; Dieckman, 148; Haus, 161; Wenderer, 188; Darrell, 205. Total, 853.

Cyclone Bowling Club—Le Beau, 144; Miller, 138; Schoales, 126; Prior, 171; Setzer, 189. Total, 768.

THIRD GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—Le Beau, 152; Miller, 162; Schoales, 148; Prior, 121; Setzer, 185. Total, 768.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 226; Holmes, 148; Warner, 150; Zollinger, 171; Holden, 176. Total, 871.

Only two games were rolled in the Twenty-third Regiment tournament last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Company E—Cook, 132; Shepherd, 105; Gasson, 124; Donman, 132; Caldwell, 155. Total, 648.

Company H—Robinson, 182; Bowle, 104; Miller, 127; Rust, 129; Phyfe, 124. Total, 666.

SECOND GAME.—Company E—Cook, 137; Shepherd, 145; Gasson, 126; Donman, 210; Caldwell, 105. Total, 723.

Hospital Corps—Himes, 69; Ives, 173; Napier, 118; Pierson, 172; Allison, 148. Total, 669.

Four games were rolled in the Life Insurance League tournament, on Ehler's alleys, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Reeves, 149; Dabble, 125; Ames, 137; Jacobus, 141; Cadiz, 168. Total, 763.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Rand, 127; Carshaw, 130; Whitney, 125; Cluff, 157; Simpson, 146. Total, 685.

SECOND GAME.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Rand, 104; Carshaw, 157; Whitney, 163; Cluff, 158; Simpson, 131. Total, 711.

Germania Life Insurance Company—Hubarth, 165; Amheister, 137; McDowell, 105; Kruse, 166; Leyser, 120. Total, 693.

THIRD GAME.—Germania Life Insurance Company—Hubarth, 143; Amheister, 114; McDowell, 146; Kruse, 179; Leyser, 162. Total, 744.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Reeves, 126; Dabble, 129; Ames, 155; Jacobus, 140; Cadiz, 168. Total, 718.

FOURTH GAME.—Mutual Life Insurance Company—Babcock, 144; Carbonell, 152; Mendeville, 130; Garrison, 168; Sorenson, 152. Total, 746.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Jamison, 113; Cheshire, 132; Whitney, 145; Cluff, 150; Simpson, 118. Total, 658.

Spalding Literary Union Team No. 1 won two matches in the Archdiocesan Union League tournament on Thumann's Colonial alleys last night, defeating Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 2 and Columbus Catholic Club No. 2. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 2—Donohue, 161; Stiffani, 156; Gentle, 141; Ford, 122; Bynne, 174. Total, 754.

Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 2—Kelly, 184; Smith, 102; Harris, 143; Hayes, 106; Daley, 128. Total, 663.

SECOND GAME.—Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 2—Kelly, 130; Smith, 144; Harris, 165; Hayes, 124; Daley, 132. Total, 695.

Spalding Literary Union Team No. 1—Schaefer, 193; Corrigan, 166; Davis, 203; Shannon, 135; Powers, 119. Total, 816.

THIRD GAME.—Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 2—Donohue, 107; Stiffani, 113; Gentle, 108; Ford, 138; Bynne, 163. Total, 629.

Spalding Literary Union Team No. 1—Schaefer, 147; Corrigan, 165; Davis, 127; Moran, 138; Powers, 157. Total, 734.

The Arlington team outrolled the Echo and Amersfort fives, and the Amersforts beat the Echoes, in the Greater New York tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Echo Bowling Club—Healy, 159; Brown, 131; Jewell, 132; Van Slyck, 210; Dinsmore, 173. Total, 805.

Amersfort Bowling Club—R. Bennett, 190; Ryder, 164; B. Bennett, 182; S. Wilson, 160; Buck, 161. Total, 857.

SECOND GAME.—Arlington Bowling Club—Harloe, 173; Addicks, 166; Maass, 138; Wichern, 171; Oliver, 159. Total, 807.

Echo Bowling Club—Healy, 178; Brown, 103; Jewell, 127; Van Slyck, 181; Dinsmore, 128. Total, 717.

THIRD GAME.—Amersfort Bowling Club—R. Bennett, 170; Ryder, 177; B. Bennett, 155; S. Wilson, 161; Buck, 171. Total, 834.

Arlington Bowling Club—Harloe, 148; Addicks, 171; Maass, 183; Wichern, 188; Oliver, 204. Total, 894.

All three teams broke even in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Fern Council—Thomas, 148; Haff, 175; Johnson, 126; Swan, 146; Waldmann, 140. Total, 735.

Long Island Council—Egelhoff, 146; Thorn, 181; Rhoades, 150; Brooks, 167; Judge, 170. Total, 814.

SECOND GAME.—Dauntless Council—F. Wannemacher, 213; H. Bellmer, 122; Engels, 159; C. Bellmer, 164; H. Wannemacher, 151. Total, 809.

Fern Council—Thomas, 146; Haff, 177; Trimmer, 190; Swan, 158; Waldemann, 152. Total, 823.

THIRD GAME.—Long Island Council—Egelhoff, 163; Thorn, 121; Rhoades, 166; Brooks, 168; Judge, 155. Total, 773.

Dauntless Council—F. Wannemacher, 146; H. Bellmer, 200; Engels, 156; C. Bellmer, 160; H. Wannemacher, 183. Total, 839.

Bowling Games To-night.

The schedule of games in the principal local tournaments this evening is as follows:

Columbia League Tournament — Dolando, Friendship, and Cyclone Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem League Tournament—Audubon, Colonial, and Empire Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National League Tournament—Roseville Athletic Association and Fidelia Bowling Clubs. Starr's alleys.

American National Tournament—Metropolitan, Glendale, and Arlington Bowling Clubs. Starr's alleys.

North Side League Tournament—Prospect and Bronxdale Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Companies F and H. Armony alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League—Norwich Union, Underwriters, and Home Fire Insurance Companies; German-American, Lancashire, and Liverpool, London and Globe Fire Insurance Companies. Reid's alleys.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island Tournament—Twenty-sixth Ward, Tamaqua, and Greater New York Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Bank Clerks' League—Knubel's alleys.

Twenty-third Regiment Tournament—Company A against Company F; Company C against Company D; Company C against Company G. Armory alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League Tournament—Pro Patria, Bushwick, and Iolanthe Councils.

Trouble in the Air.

Bloomer—Wheeler says there's trouble in the air; what's the matter?

Sprockett—Punctured another tire, I suppose.—Yonkers Statesman.

If you'll look in at all the high priced tailor shops you'll find nothing but rough faced overcoatings.

Rough and grey—that's the swagger thing. Don't let that fact get side tracked.

Here's something surpassing good:—

A loose, square shouldered, rough grey overcoat—with wide shapely sleeves—satin shoulders, worsted body lining—$18.

Other coats $12.50 to $50.

Every other thing to dress you well.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

ANOTHER EIGHT FOR EUROPE.

Dauntless Crew Will Be Sent Abroad If They Win National Regatta.

At the annual dinner of the Dauntless Rowing Club, which was held at the arena last night, it was decided to send the senior eight-oared crew of the club to England to compete in the Henley regatta in 1902. This crew, which accomplished the unusual feat of winning as juniors, intermediates, and seniors, during the past season, is still in training, and is confidently expected by the club to win the National championship in the senior class during the season of 1901.

It will then spend another year in training for the Henley event, and will attempt to capture that blue ribbon of the aquatic world in the following Spring. The junior eight will go into training on Jan. 1, and will be coached by "Davy" Roach. The announcement of this ambitious programme was received with great enthusiasm at the meeting last night.

Seventy-six of the eighty-eight active members of the club were present at the dinner last night. The following officers were unanimously elected to serve during 1901: President—H. W. Walter; Vice President—John J. Shea; Secretary—Frank C. Osmers; Treasurer—E. H. Anderson; Captain—James W. Trainer; First Lieutenant—Charles V. Warmuth; Second Lieutenant—Hans Siebeneicher; Trustees—H. E. Lippincott, A. Nelson, Charles P. Rogers, Edward C. Conlin, Charles H. Wilson, and A. B. Mamlok.

COLUMBIA'S ROWING CLUB.

Proposed Plans Promise the Maintenance of the Sport.

The committee composed of graduates and undergraduates appointed some time ago at Columbia University to organize a new rowing club on the plan of the Newell and Weld Clubs at Harvard has made its final report on the matter and submits a constitution for the proposed organization.

It is proposed to abolish the old rowing club, to which free membership was open to all students in the university, and form in its stead a club with an initiation fee and annual dues. In regard to the change, the following statement is made: "Unless the undergraduates, by combined effort and by themselves providing a reasonable amount of funds, give prompt evidence of their willingness to promote a form of sport which has always maintained the highest standard of the life of the university, rowing will surely fail."

Ten dollars has been fixed upon as the amount of the initiation fee, and it is hoped that this will attract a

WOMAN'S FURNITURE SEIZED.

The hearing in the case of Samuel G. Moore, President of the Moore Toilet Soap Company of 86 Broad Street, charged with obtaining through conspiracy with Dr. John Vories and Dr. John Wharton the furniture and chattels of Mrs. Louisa Lyman, a boarding-house keeper and a relative of the late Henry Ward Beecher, ended yesterday in the Yorkville Court, where Moore was held in $5,000 bail for trial. Vories and Wharton have not yet been apprehended.

Mrs. Lyman kept a boarding house in East Seventeenth Street, and had Vories as a boarder. She had borrowed $200 from a credit house, giving as security a chattel mortgage on her furniture, valued at about $8,000. Vories got this mortgage transferred to him, and then, with Moore and Wharton, it is alleged, induced Mrs. Lyman to move with them to a house in East Fifteenth Street. After she had moved to the house, the three alleged conspirators seized her furniture and ended by ejecting her from her house.

Miss A. C. Fiske of the Legal Aid Society became interested in the case and brought proceedings against Moore and the doctors.

Moore had a number of witnesses in court yesterday to show that the furniture was not worth any more than the face value of the mortgage upon it, and that he was justified in seizing it. But Magistrate Pool refused to listen to any of this testimony and held Moore for trial.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.60
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.25
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	7.50
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71@72c; No. 2 red, 72@75c; No. 2 corn, 37½@37¾c; No. 2 yellow, 37½c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@23½c; No. 2 white, 25½@26c; No. 3 white, 25¼@28c; No. 2 rye, 49@50c; good feeding barley, 40@47½c; fair to choice malting, 50@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.61; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.65; mess pork, per barrel, $11.25@11.37½; lard, per 100 lb, $7.15@7.17½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $6.25@6.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.00@6.70; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; sugars, cutloaf, $6.22; granulated, $5.70; confectioners' A, $5.55; Off A, $5.40; clover, contract grade, $10@10.25.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—A matter about which opinions were very much divided yesterday was the question as to whether export transactions actually reached 180 loads, as reported in some quarters, or did not exceed 50 to 60 loads, as conservative houses believed. A careful investigation of all the circumstances at the close led to the conclusion that anything over a hundred loads at seaboard and interior points might be regarded as extreme, and perhaps wide of the mark. Sentiment locally and throughout the country was more strongly bullish during the day, not only on the export news, but because of continued small Northwest receipts, another good flour inquiry, unusually large seaboard clearances, and anxiety among short interests. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 88⅝c, nominal; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 90⅜c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84⅛c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 82¼c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 81⅝c; No. 2 red, New York, 78¾c, afloat; No. 2 hard, New York, 77⅝c, Dec. 10 to 20.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 71c; December, 71c; January, 71½c; May, 73⅝@73¾c; No. 2 hard, 68¼@69c. Corn, No. 2, cash, 36c; December, 35c; January, 35c; May, 35¼@35⅝c. Oats, No. 2, cash, 23½c; December, 23½c; May, 24½@24¾c. Rye, 47c.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 12.—Wheat, cash, No. 1, hard, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, 71½c; No. 2 Northern, 62½@67¼c; No. 3 Spring, 53½@60¼c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾c; December, 71½c; May, 75½c. Corn, 35¾c. Oats, 23½@23¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 12.—Wheat, cash, 73c, December, 71⅝c; May, 74⅝@74½c; on track, No. 1, hard, 75c; No. 1 Northern, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 68¼@70¼c. Flour stronger; first patents, $4@$4.10; second patents, $3.80@$3.90; first clears, $2.90@$3; second clears, $2@$2.10. Bran in bulk, $11.50@$11.75.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Northern, 73½@74c, No. 2 Northern, 71½@72½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 50¾@51c. Barley steady; No. 2, 49c; sample, 43@56c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; low grades, $2 to $2.10. RYE FLOUR—Quiet; fair to good, $2.80@$3.05; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.45. CORNMEAL—Steady; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40 as to brand. BAG MEAL—Quiet; fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 87@89c. FEED—Steady; Spring bran, spot, $16.50; sacks, to arrive, $16.50@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $15.75; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$16.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; cornmeal, $25; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	76⅝	77	76⅝	77
January	77⅜	77¾	77⅜	77¾
March	79 5-16	79⅝	79¼	79⅝
May	79 1-16	79 11-16	79	79⅝
Corn—				
December	45	45	45	45
January	...	...	...	43¾
May	41⅞	42¼	41⅞	42¼
Lard—				
December	...	...	...	$7.50

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	70	70¼	70	70½
January	70⅝	71⅛	70⅝	71⅛
May	73⅝	74⅛	73¼	73⅝
Corn—				
December	36⅞	37½	36¾	37¼
January	...	...	...	35¾
May	35⅞	36¼	35⅝	36⅛
Oats—				
December	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21½
January	...	...	...	21¾
May	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
Lard—				
January	$6.82½	$6.85	$6.80	$6.85
May	6.90	6.90	6.87½	6.90
Ribs—				
January	6.20	6.22½	6.20	6.22½
May	6.25	6.32½	6.25	6.32½
Pork—				
January	12.15	12.17½	12.15	12.15
May	12.10	12.10	12.07½	12.10

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.—Spot cotton, moderate business; prices 9-32d lower; American middling fair, 5 11-16d; good middling, 5⅝d; middling, 5 9-32d; low middling, 5 3-32d; good ordinary, 4 27-32d; ordinary, 4 19-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,200 bales American. Receipts, 28,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, December, 5 12-64d sellers; December-January, 5 9-64d sellers; January-February, 5 7-64d sellers; February-March, 5 4-64@5 5-64d buyers; March-April, 5 2-64@5 3-64d sellers; April-May, 5d buyers; May-June, 4 62-64d buyers; June-July, 4 60-64d sellers; July-August, 4 57-64@4 58-64d sellers; August-September, 4 55-64@4 56-64d sellers.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $12@$13; family, $15.50@$16.50; short clear, $14. BEEF—Mess, $9@$10.50; family, $10.50@$11.75; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $13.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—Bacons, 9½c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies weak; smoking, 9c; 10 lb, 8½@8¾c; 12 lb, 8¾c; 14 lb, 8c, pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c; pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4⅞@5¼c. LARD—$7.50; city lard, $7.05; refined lard, South America, $8.25; Continent, $7.60; Brazil, kegs, $9.25; compound, city, 5⅞@6c; Western, 5¾@6c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6½@6¾c; city lard stearine, 7¾@8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.—Exchange—Beef—Extra India mess, 67s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 72s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 46s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 38s 6d; American refined, in pails, 39s 6d. Bacon —Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb, 48s; short rib, 18 to 23 lb, 48s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 40 lb, 48s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 47s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lb, 45s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 47s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 81s 6d. Cheese—American finest, white, 51s 6d; American finest, colored, 52s 6d.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
December	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70	5.80
January	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80	5.85
February	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90	5.95
March	5.95	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00	6.05
April	...	...	...	6.00@6.05	6.10
May	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.05@6.10	6.15
June	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.15	6.20
July	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.15	6.20
August	...	...	...	6.10@6.15	6.25
September	6.15	6.20	6.15	6.15@6.20	6.25
October	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20@6.25	6.30

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.25, and in bulk, $4.76; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.66; refined cases, New York, $8.75. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, 28c; prime Summer yellow, 31c; off Summer yellow, 30½c; prime white, 35c; prime Winter yellow, 37@37½c; linseed, American raw, 60c; linseed, American boiled, 62c; Calcutta raw, 35c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 62@64c.

METALS.—Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants, $10; lake copper, ingot, $17; tin, $26.25; exchange, lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.20.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 16-32c; muscovado, 3 29-32c; molasses, 3 21-32c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.30; tar oil; bbls, $4.60. Spirits of turpentine, 41½@42c. Rosin, common to good strained, $1.70; E, $1.80; F, $1.90; G, $1.95; H, $1.95; I, $2; K, $2.10; M, $2.30; N, $2.60; W G, $3.10; W W, $3.40.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 12.—Spirits of Turpentine—Steady, 37½@37¾c; receipts, 68 casks. Rosin—Steady, $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 461 bbls. Crude Turpentine—Firm, $1.40 and $2.30; receipts, 72 casks. Tar—Steady, $1.40; receipts, 902 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 12.—Spirits of Turpentine—Dull, 38c; receipts, 618 casks; sales, 200 casks; exports, 180 casks. Rosin—Firm: I, K, M, 5c up; receipts, 4,095 bbls; sales, 3,265 bbls; exports, 754 bbls.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Receipts: Rosin, 280 bbls; turpentine, 75 casks; exports, none.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 12.—Turpentine—Firm, 37½c. Rosin—Firm, unchanged.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BOWLBY & BECKER.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn yesterday received four more writs of replevin, aggregating $5,250, against Bowlby & Becker, manufacturers of women's waists at 506 Broadway, in favor of the following creditors: Louis Reichenbach & Co., $2,849; A. D. Juilliard & Co., $1,717; James Talcott, $435, and John H. Sweetser, $240.

DIRINGER & GREENBERG.—Judge Leventritt of the Supreme Court has appointed Simon Greenberg temporary receiver of the assets of Diringer & Greenberg, tailors of 821 Sixth Avenue, in a suit brought by Mr. Greenberg against Nathan Diringer for a dissolution of the partnership. The firm was founded on Sept. 27 last, and they disagreed on Nov. 19.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

HENRY CASTELLANO.—Henry Castellano of 2,016 First Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,624 and debts due him $1,000.

JOSEPH H. COFRADE.—Joseph H. Cofrade of Philadelphia was yesterday adjudged a voluntary bankrupt in the United States District Court. Liabilities, $64,478.78; assets, $160.88.

OWEN MCELROY.—Owen McElroy, saloon keeper of 246 Eleventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,323 and nominal assets, consisting of the fixtures, mortgaged for $2,900 to a brewer, and stock $25. He has been in this line six years.

JULIUS WERNER.—Julius Werner, restaurateur, formerly of 156 William Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $13,307, due to 67 creditors, and assets $96.50, consisting of cash deposited with the Edison Illuminating Company $35, cash in bank $1.50, a worthless debt $60. He began there in February, 1898, and gave up three months ago.

DANIEL J. O'CONNOR.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Theodore M. Taft temporary receiver of the assets of David J. O'Connor, liquor dealer at 149 West Forty-second Street, in bankruptcy, on the application of Beadleston & Woerz. The object of the receivership is to reopen the saloon and continue the business, so as to preserve the lease. The receiver is authorized to receive such offers as may be practicable for the purchase of the leasehold, good-will, license, &c.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to eleven bankrupts, among whom were Byron C. Howell of 10 Barclay Street, one of the organizers of the North American Dredging and Improvement Company, whose liabilities were $177,530; Albert Krumenaker, beer bottler, of 512 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, liabilities $61,247; Rudolph Bohm of 128 East Ninety-fifth Street, formerly of Bohm Brothers, manufacturers of pearl buttons at 472 East Houston Street, liabilities, $104,160; S. & H. Goodman, Samuel Einhorn, Max Stockert, Julius Schiedorn, Henry Hart, Henry Tapper, Maurice Boom, and Mary E. Ball.

Receiver for a Commission Firm.

Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has rendered a decision on the application for a receiver for the assets of Waterman & Co., produce commission merchants, at 210 Washington Street, in a suit brought by Osmond M. Waterman against Samuel Waterman and Max Waterman, for a dissolution of the partnership, so that the interests of all the litigants will be best promoted by granting the motion and appointing Sarah Waterman receiver upon her giving a bond of $5,000. She is a sister-in-law of Oscar M. Waterman, who is a physician.

Judgment Against George A. Ballantine

Judgment by default for $7,788 was entered yesterday against George A. Ballantine in favor of Paquin & Co. of Paris, France, balance due on account stated on June 1, 1900. The summons in the suit was served on Mr. Ballantine at the Waldorf-Astoria on Oct. 5.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARCHIBALD, Frank D.—Peter Doelger	$360
ADAMS, Hugh W., and the Randolph Iron Company—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	943
BALLANTINE, Minnie H.—Benjamin Altman	522
BALLANTINE, George A.—Paquin & Co.	7,788
BERNHARD, Therese—John Flian and another	287
BULMAN, Alvin D.—Byron Z. Warren	905
CODY, James A., Richard J., and William J.—M. W. Dittmar	259
CORNU, George—J. H. Scheel	423
DAVEY, William H. K.—Isaac Brandon and others	225
DALTON, John—D. Gaffney	97
DUTZI, Carl—Obermeyer & Liebman	510
DALY, Peter H. J.—J. C. Rodgers	203
DI BELLO, Licia—New York and Harlem Railroad Company, costs	116
DE SMIDT, Louis and Louisa—Elise Beck	124
DE SMIDT, Louis and Louisa—Annie M. Beck	114
DUESS, Ludwig—E. Dieckerhoff and others	181
ELM, Isaac P., Krause and another	320
ERICKSON, Alfred—G. Testa	119
FINKLE, Alexander F.—A. Jacoby, costs	73
FANTINO, Carlos—German-American Provision Company	133
GRIFFIN, Charles—F. Straus	604
HANLEY, William H.—J. F. Crocker	141
HANNA, Oliver S., executor, &c.—J. N. Brown and another	278
HILLARY, Mary—Brown Brothers	1,611
HERMAN, Frank—E. H. Lyman, Commissioner, &c., costs	515
HAMMER, Alfred—A. Davis and another, costs	22
HOFFMAN, Adam—G. Schwartz	225
HALLER, J. Frederick—H. F. Duffy	136
HAAS, Leopold, Jacob K. and Leopold S. Weiner, and Henry Lichtag—C. Rouse	1,642
JACOLITTY, Emanuel, as surviving partner, &c.—D. Gaffney	70
KALISKY, Sigmund S.—Loveweil Shoe Company	517
KEIL, William C.—S. Burkeiman	119
KLEIN, Philip—C. V. Fornes and another	244
KLUG, Leonore and Simson W.—J. Janowitz	245
LILIENTHAL, Maude—I. Stern and others	523
LOHRMANN, Edward and William—C. Miller and another	30
LUSTGARTEN, Celia—J. Kulla	894
LOVE, Gerald and Henry W.—J. M. Seward	556
LOEB, Leo—L. Sinsheimer	1,238
MILLER, Isaac B.—H. Simms	4
MAYER, William W., and Edwin W. Stern—I. H. Bernhard	786
MEAGHER, Timothy P.—G. F. Houblein and another	40
MCGUIRK, Sarah E.—H. Michel	33
MCLOUGHLIN, John and James—F. Streep	71
NAGLER, Aaron—E. Dieckerhoff	181
PERRIN, Jabe P.—G. E. Schloss and another	130
POETZSCH, Otto—D. Gaffney	73
REINECKE, Katie—C. Haase	120
RANKIN, William E.—W. H. Robinson	322
ROBINSON, Charles L.—New York and Texas Steamship Company	425
ROMERO, Bolivar E.—Beadleston & Woerz	1,444
ROTHSCHILD, Samuel—R. B. Poucher	255
ROTHSCHILD, Samuel—O. A. Farley	98
REINHARDT, Louis—M. Elkin and others	213
ROBERTS, Thomas—A. Meyer and another	179
SCHOLMANN, Anton—M. Klocke	473
SABISTON, Colin J.—A. L. Brown	280
SILVERMAN, Harris—H. Levy, costs	50
SCHULTZ, David—Carrie Berger	87
SHERIDAN, Theresa A. S.—E. Teron	369
SMITH, Samuel W. B.—M. Lersch	346
SMITH, William K.—O. Frommel and another	111
TOELBERG, Niels—P. Delgrosso	73
VILLAUME, Henry—W. J. Weise	457
VAN CLIEF, Clorinda—H. McAuliff	515
WEILBACHER, Frank—W. H. Ashley and another	413
WHIPPER, John F.—M. Lynakey	72
WILSON, John—J. Canavan and others	2,514
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Lafaro, by guardian, &c.	250
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—I. Straus and others	77
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. McGee	160
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—E. T. O'Hara	189
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—The Consolidated Gas Company	143,763
CONSOLIDATED EXPRESS COMPANY—Jane A. Wallace	426
THE HALCYON HOTEL COMPANY—A. S. Higgins and another	160
ERSTE DEUTSCHE LOGE KRANKEN Unterstutzen Verein—Max Cooper	60
THE BLACK RABBIT CLUB and Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland—H. H. Lyman, Commissioner, &c.	1,084

Surrogate Notices.

WEEKS, JULIA A. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA A. M. WEEKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, W. Holden Weeks, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January next. —Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1900.

WILLIAM H. WEEKS, Administrator.

W. HOLDEN WEEKS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy19-law6mTh

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
(STEWART BUILDING,)
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 8, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1900 that I assume to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

before the first day of January, 1901, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon all taxes remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1900, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected in addition to the amount thereof, and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1901, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the first day of October, 1900, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1900 were delivered to said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 916 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALEXANDER J. GOLDAND, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alexander J. Goldsand, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Dec. 3, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Ccurt House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

NO. 2,799.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX GOMBOSSY, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Max Gombossy of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1900, the said Max Gombossy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 12th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES McKIM, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James McKim, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Dec. 11th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAK WACHTER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isak Wachter, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 7th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Dec. 26th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

Surrogate Notices.

GIBIER, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL GIBIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of J. J. Karbry O'Kennedy, their attorney, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated September 5th, 1900. EMIL A. NEREsHEIMER, CHRISTINE DE R. COEURET, Executors. J. J. KARBRY O'KENNEDY, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. s6-1aw6mTh.

HAVEMEYER, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. HAVEMEYER, late of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, South America, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of June next.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1900. WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, Executor. HENRY H. WHITMAN, Attorney for Executor, 41 Wall Street, New York City.

HODGINS, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HODGINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bilger & Nixon, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on or before the 10th day of March, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of August, 1900. DANIEL DONOVAN, Executor. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City, (Borough of Manhattan.)

HOFF, IGNATZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IGNATZ HOFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 42 West 61st Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1901.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1900.

ANDREW WEIS, LAWRENCE SCHLOSSER, Executors.

JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Executors, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d13-1aw6mTh

PETH, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PETH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Foley, Wray & Taylor, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New York the 20th day of June, 1900. ELIZABETH PETH, Administratrix. FOLEY, WRAY & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 71 Wall St., (Manhattan,) New York. je21-law6mTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK by the grace of God free and independent.—To the Attorney General of the State of New York, the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and to any and all heirs at law and next of kin, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown, of LEON ROUVANT, late of the County of New York, deceased; also the wife (if any) and husband (if any) of any and all of the heirs at law and next of kin, if any there be, of said Leon Rouvant, deceased, who may have died subsequent to the death of the testator, said Leon Rouvant, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Fanny Rouvant of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of May, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Leon Rouvant, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are required to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of December, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto af- [L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2nd day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. JAMES FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

n8-1aw6wTh

TIFFANY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TIFFANY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Baldwin & Boston, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 2d, 1901.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1900.

BELMONT TIFFANY, Administrator.

BALDWIN & BOSTON, Attorneys for Belmont Tiffany, 11 Broadway, N. Y. City. au2-1aw6mTh

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE W. PETERS and another, as executors, &c., plaintiffs, against WILLIAM PHELAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in West Morrisania in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, now the Borough of the Bronx, New York County, being part of the lot known and designated by the Number 3 on a map of property of the heirs of the late Samuel J. Sherwood, deceased, bearing date April 17, 1877, made by C. E. Morrison, Civil Engineer, of which a copy of said map is filed in the Register Office of the City of New York, as Map of Reference Number 805. The premises hereby conveyed are bounded and described from said map as follows:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of said lot Number Three (3) and at a point where the dividing line between Lot Number Two (2) on said map and said Lot Number Three (3) touches or intersects the northwesterly side or line of Butternut Street, now Walton Avenue, as laid down on said map running thence northwesterly along the said dividing line between Lots Number Two (2) and Three (3) one hundred (100) feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with said Butternut Street, now Walton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southeasterly on a line parallel with the said dividing line between Lots Number Two (2) and Three (3) one hundred (100) feet to the said northwesterly side or line of Butternut Street, now Walton Avenue, and thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side or line of said Butternut Street, now Walton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with one-half of the adjacent street to the centre thereof, subject to public use.—Dated New York, December 4, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

HENRY K. DAVIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, less the amount taken by the City of New York:

181st St.

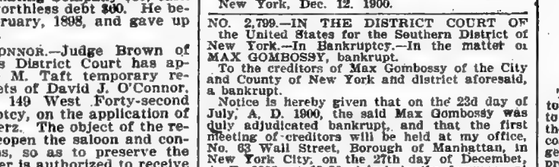

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,293, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $175.62, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $940 and interest. Since the making of the mortgage herein foreclosed 20.5 square feet, approximately, have been taken by the City of New York from the front of the premises hereby advertised in the proceeding relative to the opening of Walton Avenue.—Dated New York, December 4, 1900. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

d6-2w8wTh&F&d22

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDWARD HIRSH and HENRY HIRSH, plaintiffs, against MARIE COOK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on November 26th, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred feet; thence westerly inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and along said centre line, one hundred feet; thence southerly and again parallel with said street fifty feet; thence southerly, in line at right angles to said One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, seventy-four feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; thence easterly, along said northerly side of One Hundred

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
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Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin.
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11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
22 W. 33d St., op. Waldorf. | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
667 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas Sts.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
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Execute Commission Orders, PURCHASE OR SALE,
Stocks, Bonds, Wheat, Cotton.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Telephone, 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds dated January 1st, 1897.
Notice is hereby given as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1901, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105½, with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

71	111	343	380	495
90	182	363	398	501
106	282	368	457	562

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
By H. A. MURRAY, TREASURER.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1900.

WANTED!
ATLANTIC TRUST CO. STOCK.
Chas. Minzesheimer & Co.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
35 WALL ST. 17 BROAD ST.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,216,626.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND L. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-Pres. James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P. H. M. Francis, Sec. W. Edmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PLAN of Reorganization of the Hampton Roads Hotel Company has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, and filed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
H. M. DE LANOIE,
Secretary of the Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Unlisted Securities a Specialty
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD 4% BONDS FOR sale at 105 and accrued interest. FINANCIER, Box 214 Times Office.

WE LOAN MONEY TO MERCHANTS IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

FINANCIAL.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.
Second Mortgage Bonds.
All the second mortgage bonds of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, being one thousand bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 1,000 inclusive, which mature January 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after January 2d, 1901, at the Continental National Bank of New York. Interest on same will cease at their maturity.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.
Twenty bonds of $1,000 each of Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, Tracy City Branch, Nos. 181 to 200 inclusive, which mature January 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after January 2, 1901, at the Continental National Bank of New York. Interest on same will cease at their maturity.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.
Call for Bon Air Branch Bonds.
Notice is hereby given that all the outstanding bonds, being 114 of $1,000 each, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, BON AIR BRANCH, will be paid on presentation at the Continental National Bank, No. 5 Nassau St., New York, on and after January 2d, 1901. Said bonds are dated July 1, 1887, and payable July 1, 1917, but provide as follows:
"This bond and any other of this issue are redeemable by said Railway at its own option at any time after the lapse of ten years from the date hereof."
This call is made under the provision of the Bond and Mortgage above quoted, and interest on said BON AIR BRANCH bonds will cease after January 1st, 1901.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.
N. Y., Dec. 11, 1900.

Referring to the above advertisements, we are prepared to offer for a limited time in exchange for these bonds:

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5% Gold Bonds, Due 1928.
TERMS UPON APPLICATION.
Hallgarten & Co.,
28 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

LAST OPPORTUNITY
to secure Treasury Stock of THE
"TRIPLER LIQUID AIR COMPANY"
at $7.00 a share—(par value $10), full paid and non-assessable.
BOOKS CLOSE DEC. 18TH.
This company was awarded the "Grand Prix" at PARIS; its patents in the United States and in all foreign countries are BROAD, FUNDAMENTAL, EXCLUSIVE and UNASSAILABLE.
It has placed the manufacture and use of Liquid Air on a commercial basis as a motive power for Automobiles and Engines, Refrigeration, Chemical agent and aid to surgery. Its rapid and increasingly profitable development all over the civilized world is unquestionably a matter of the near future. THIS COMPANY ABSOLUTELY CONTROLS THE WHOLE LIQUID AIR FIELD.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
25% cash; balance in 3 monthly payments. No order filled for less than TWENTY shares.
Make all checks payable to
GERALD M. FENNELL & COMPANY,
Fiscal Agents for the United States,
11 Broadway, New York.
Orders filled at $7, if mailed by the 18th.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,
N. E. Corner Toone and Second Streets.
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md., December 13th, 1900.
By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders that One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, ($125,000,) or such sum, more or less, as may be deemed expedient, will be expended in the purchase of the Capital Stock of the Canton Company of Baltimore, for cancellation, in accordance with its Charter.
All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to Sell Stock."
All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 27th day of December, 1900, will be considered for the purchase of shares offered at the lowest price, the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.
W. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

Meetings and Elections.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 UNION SQUARE.
New York, December 11th, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Henry Breunich, M. S. Buttles, Henry Bischoff, Henry-Bischoff, Jr., P. Henry Dugro, Adam Fahs, Samuel D. Folsom, John Fish, John J. Gibbons, John G. Grissler, Charles Goeller, Henry Iden, Jacob Siegel, B. J. Ludwig, Charles Ottmann, Louis C. Raegener, Herman H. Ries, R. Rodriguez, Jacob W. Scheu, Nicholas Schultz, Geo. H. Stonebridge, Jr., Edward Uhl, Frederick Wagner, Adam Weber, Geo. W. Cornell.
Inspectors of Elections:
Ph. Bolender, H. F. Bruning, Ths. R. Sager.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, will be held at the Company's office in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 27th day of December, 1900, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on December 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of December 28th, 1900.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
1370. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Liberty National Bank
OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 12, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking house, No. 143 Liberty Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
NEW YORK.
December 10th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
7 Nassau Street,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1:00 P. M.
A. H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the American Beer Cask Company, 12 Stone St., on Thursday, December 20, 1900, at 4:30 P. M., to elect a Board of Directors of the said company and to consider and pass upon such other business as may come before the meeting.
LUDWIG STETTHEIMER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLders of the Central Brewing Company for the election of Directors will be held on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, at 11 A. M., at the principal office of this Company, in the Corporation Trust Building, No. 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. B. T. KEARNS, Prest.
C. W. KNOCHE, Secy.

December 3d, 1900.
The annual meeting of stockholders of Wm. F. Untegrove & Bro., will be held at the offices of the corporation, 465 East 10th St., New York City, on Monday, December 17th, 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. M. A. HULL, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 12, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid Feb. 5, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on December 24, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend, and for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of stock for voting trust certificates, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 24, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 10, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 12, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Dec. 24, 1900.
On Feb. 5, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
The Voting Trustees having dissolved the Voting Trust, to take effect January 2d, 1901, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will not be reopened.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY.
234 Fifth Ave.,
Branch Office, 66 Broadway,
New York, December 11, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from net earnings, on the capital stock of this Company, payable January 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record December 20, 1900. Transfer books will close December 20, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen January 2, 1901.
FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey,
No. 71 Broadway, New York, December 10, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 2, 1901, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon December 17, 1900.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the preferred stock of the Company will be closed upon December 17, 1900, and reopened January 3, 1901.
The dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the common stock, declared on January 29, 1900, payable January 2, 1901, to the holders of the common stock of record December 17, 1900, will be paid on January 2, 1901, as declared.
For the purpose of paying said dividend, the transfer books of the common stock of the Company will be closed on December 17, 1900, and reopened January 3, 1901.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company,
NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., and an extra dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. were declared, payable on and after December 31st, 1900, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, December 15th, 1900, at one o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, December 15th, 1900, at one o'clock P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, January 2d, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New York, December 12, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 129.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of January next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of December instant.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of December 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of January 2nd next.
M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

Otis Elevator Company.
71 Broadway, New York City, Dec. 11, 1900.
The Board of Directors of Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 PER SHARE upon the preferred stock of the company, payable at this office on and after Jan. 12, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 22, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business Dec. 22, 1900, and will be reopened at the opening of business Jan. 14, 1901. LYNDE BELKNAP, Treasurer.

Sloss Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, out of the earnings for the quarter ending Nov. 30th, payable January 2d, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 20th, and reopened on the morning of January 3d, 1901.
J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, 11th December, 1900.

American Beet Sugar Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND—NO. 6.
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York.
Dec. 4th, 1900.
A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 6) of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company has been declared, payable on January 2d, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1900.
Cheques will be mailed.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 8, 1900.
A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies) at this office, on the 2d day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

American Sheet Steel Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed as to the preferred stock from December 24th, 1900, to January 15th, 1901, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treas.
New York, Dec. 4, 1900.

Fifth Avenue Trust Company,
Fifth Av. and 43d St.
New York, Dec. 13, 1900.
A dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared on and after January 2, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 20, 1900. The transfer books will close on Dec. 20, 1900, at 12 M., and reopen on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
HERBERT H. SWASEY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 32 Wall Street, New York, December 12th, 1900.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, and THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, January 7th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Monday, December 17th, and reopen on Monday, December 24th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

NEW SUPREME COURT RULES.
A Few Changes Which Will Interest Lawyers and Litigants.
The new rules governing the practice in the Supreme Court, which were formulated by the Justices of the Appellate Division, were filed in the County Court House yesterday. The rules will go into effect on Jan. 1 next.
Some of the marked changes are as follows: Under these rules the call calendars for the Trial Terms will be called in Parts III. and VIII., instead of III. and VII., as at present.
Under the present rules lawyers could have their cases retain their positions on the calendar for a considerable time, providing they had other court engagements. Under the new rules the Justices will not hold cases more than three days.
In Special Term the calendar will hereafter be called in Part III., instead of Part IV. It has been the custom for the Justice presiding in Part III. to hear all demurrers. In the future the Justice can send demurrers to any part of the Special Term. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has, under the old rules, sat every third Monday of each month to hear cases on appeal from the City and Municipal Courts. Under the new rules the Appellate Term will sit only on the first Monday of each alternate month, beginning with January.
The new assignment of Justices in the Supreme Court for 1901 will make some material changes. The new arrangement contemplates giving all the Justices opportunities in different parts of the court. The plan of assignments for several years past was such as to confine certain Justices almost entirely to either the Trial, Special Term, or Chambers. The new assignments give all an opportunity in the different branches of the court, and the matter of appointment of referees and receivers will in the future be more evenly divided among the different Justices.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 12	330,072
To date this year	121,201,278
Corresponding date last year	165,096,662

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 12	$5,145,500
To date this year	$514,006,460
Corresponding date last year	$804,358,940

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½@6 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Lake Erie & W.	2¾
Am. Express	4	L. E. & W. pf.	3½
Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Met. Street Ry.	⅞
Am. S. & W. pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅞
Am. Tin Plate	1½	Mobile & Ohio	2½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1½	Nat. Salt	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Nat. Steel	1⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	1½	Nat. Tube	⅛
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	3
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅞	Rep. Steel pf.	⅛
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	Rio Grande W. pf.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	St. J. & G. I.	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅛	Texas & Pacific	½
C., St. P., M. & O.	1	Union B. & P.	¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	U. B. & P. pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	U. S. Express	2
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅝
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅛
Del. & Hudson	1	West. Union Tel.	1¼
Del., L. & W.	⅛	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅞
Federal Steel	⅛	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅛
Federal Steel pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Ice pf.	1	North. Pac. pf.	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	Pacific Mail	¼
Anaconda Copper	½	Peoria & East.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	2	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Consol. Gas	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Ev. & T. H.	½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
General Electric	1	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Laclede Gas	½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Lake Shore	10	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
N. J. Central	1⅝	U. S. Rubber	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1	C., C., C. & St. L. gen. A	2¼
Chi. & Erie 1st	2¼	C., C., C. & St. L. 4s	2¼
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s	1	Col. South. 4s	1½
C., M. & St. P. gold 7s	11½	East. Tenn. reor. lien	1½
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. 7s	3½	Hous. & T. 4s	1½
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	2½	Ill. Cent. W. L. 4s	1¼
		N. Y. Starch 1st	1¼
		N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
		Peo. & East. inc.	1

Bonds Declined.

B., Q. Co. & S. 5s	1	Green Bay deb., A.	1
B., W. & W. 5s, t. r.	1½		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Buoyancy ruled in the stock market yesterday, and at the close of the day substantial advances appeared throughout the list. The buying, as on the previous day, was on a large scale, with prominent financial and banking interests conspicuous as purchasers. London, also, was a large buyer, taking in all, on balance, fully 45,000 shares of the internationals. Sentiment generally was much more hopeful than for some time, the continued assurances of prominent banking houses that no money stringency need be feared being in large measure responsible.

The strength of the market was not in specialties nor in spots, but was general to the list, the coalers, the Grangers, the Pacifics, the steel stocks, and nearly all the industrials advancing. Further evidences that the Western interests who recently were bearish on the market have changed their position appeared in the buying for Western account, principally in Atchison, Burlington, St. Paul, Rock Island, Southern Pacific, and the steel stocks.

STEEL STOCKS were, with the exception of Tennessee Coal, among the strongest on the list, Steel and Wire and Tin Plate leading in the advance. The buying of Steel and Wire was attributed to Mr. Keene, Mr. Gates, and Western operators. Tin Plate stock, it is declared, is to be put on a 5 per cent. dividend basis in a few days. A report also is that the price of tin plate has been advanced to $40 per ton and that the tin can combine is assured of success.

Tennessee Coal was depressed in the afternoon on a revival of the story, so often denied, that the dividend on the stock is to be reduced or passed.

***

GRANGERS were advanced under the leadership of Burlington, which was particularly strong on buying for Boston and Western account, the buying being understood to be in connection with the bond-refunding plan of the company. There was good buying also of St. Paul and Rock Island, but Northwest seemed to be under pressure in spite of the fact that the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock and the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock were declared.

***

ATCHISON, issues were bought both for Western and for home account. A much better feeling on the securities followed the publication of a dispatch from Vice President Barr, declaring that the strike of the telegraph operators was practically ended, and that the company had all the men it needed.

***

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE shares were advanced by buying for leading inside interests, while at the same time there were purchases from a source which gave rise to much comment in the Street. Welles, Herrick & Hicks, who are now so prominent in the Steel and Wire Company dispute, bought the Wheeling stocks steadily all day, while they had been purchasers also the day previous. The buying is understood to be for Standard Oil interests, for whom Welles, Herrick & Hicks often act, and is said to be in connection with some Standard Oil plans relating to the Ohio coal trade.

***

COAL STOCKS were rather irregular, marked strength appearing at some times and a disposition to sag at others. This was attributable to profit taking and to the conflicting reports in respect to the Pennsylvania Coal Company deal, which, however, is generally regarded as finally completed.

***

NORTHERN PACIFIC Directors met yesterday and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, removing, by the insertion of the word "quarterly," the doubt of some skeptics that the stock was not on a 4 per cent. basis. Earnings were said to be more satisfactory than had been expected, in view of the crop shortage. The same interests who were heavy buyers of the stock when it was advanced from below 50, were in the market yesterday as purchasers.

***

SOUTHERN RAILWAY shares were steadily absorbed during the day by brokers usually acting for Morgan interests. In the first week of December total earnings amounted to $680,370, an increase of $37,160.

***

NORFOLK AND WESTERN'S decline was in the face of a statement showing for the first week of December earnings of $290,[illegible], an increase of $50,230 as compared with the same period last year.

***

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY held well on the report that Big Four had placed an order with the company for 1,500 cars, and Ontario and Western for 575 cars. Other small orders were also reported.

***

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE was favorably influenced by the increase of $44,200 on the December earnings, as reported yesterday.

***

The Directors of Minneapolis and St. Paul treated the Street to a surprise yesterday by declaring the regular dividend on the preferred stock, and also a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock, an increase of one-half of 1 per cent. over the last dividend.

***

The advance in Western Union followed the publication of the statement of earnings of the company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, the figures making a better showing than generally had been anticipated. The balance (estimated) for the quarter is $1,460,960, as compared with $1,355,360 a year ago; while after allowing for dividends a surplus (estimated) will be left of $243,960, as against $138,370 in 1899, and $17,930 in 1898. The actual net revenues for the quarter ended Sept. 30 were $1,705,755; bond interest took $239,040, and dividends $1,217,001, leaving a surplus for the quarter of $249,714.

During the day the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. was declared.

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The buying of Wabash preferred by Gould brokers was responsible for a story in circulation that new traffic arrangements had been made with several important systems on a basis altogether satisfactory to the Wabash officials. These officials declined to discuss the report.

***

A concerted effort was made by room traders to break the market on the late trading, and in the endeavor to accomplish this a variety of disturbing rumors was put out. One was of serious foreign complications suddenly sprung up over the Chinese situation. But beyond a temporary reaction, the reports had no effect, and closing prices were not only strong, but generally the best for the day.

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A meeting of the Directors of International Silver was held yesterday, but no action was taken on dividend matters.

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Money continued easy yesterday, at one time falling as low as 4½ per cent. Most of the day's loans, however, were made at 5½ per cent.

DISCUSSING FOREIGN LOANS.

Wall Street was more or less interested in the reports from London and Berlin yesterday, telling in the one case that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has been given power to borrow by means of Exchequer bonds or Treasury bills, and in the other that the German Government may shortly be in the market for a loan of $100,000,000. Bankers here, asked as to the probability of any of the loans being placed in this country, said that it was rather too early to discuss the matter, because not only of the money market conditions here, but because of lack of knowledge of the terms of the proposed loans.

EXCHANGES TO CLOSE DEC. 24.

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, in response to a petition presented by the members, voted to close the Exchange on Monday, Dec. 24, thus giving a clear holiday from Saturday noon until Wednesday morning.

The Consolidated, Cotton, and other Exchanges will also close in like manner.

COTTON CROP ESTIMATE.

Latham, Alexander & Co. yesterday issued an estimate of the cotton crop of the United States for 1900-1901. To obtain the data 3,800 letters were on Dec. 1 mailed to selected and reliable correspondents—banks, bankers, cotton commission merchants, brokers, proprietors of public gins, railroad officials, and planters—covering every cotton-growing county in the South. Up to yesterday 2,285 replies of average date Dec. 6 were received. The circular says the letters show as follows:

The average of 218 letters makes the decrease in Alabama 13 per cent.; the average of 249 letters makes the increase in Arkansas 8 per cent.; the average of 16 letters makes the decrease in Florida 15 per cent.; the average of 419 letters makes the decrease in Georgia 4 per cent.; the average of 63 letters makes the decrease in Louisiana 8 per cent.; the average of 332 letters makes the decrease in Mississippi 20 per cent.; the average of 253 letters makes the decrease in North Carolina 4 per cent.; the average of 197 letters makes the decrease in South Carolina 6 per cent.; the average of 82 letters makes the decrease in Tennessee 10 per cent., and the average of 45 letters makes the increase in Texas, &c., 10 per cent.

The estimated figures, therefore, are:

	Crop 1900-1901.	Crop Last Year.
Alabama	909,420	1,044,000
Arkansas	650,000	750,000
Florida	43,500	50,000
Georgia	1,254,640	1,309,000
Louisiana	575,000	625,000
Mississippi	1,168,500	1,230,000
North Carolina	538,560	561,000
South Carolina	865,740	921,000
Tennessee	351,450	355,000
Texas	3,250,100	2,591,000
Total	9,766,910	9,436,000

Two thousand and three correspondents report that the crop has been more rapidly marketed, or shipped to market as quickly as in former years.

Two hundred and eighty-two correspondents report that a larger quantity than last year has been held on plantations and in towns and cities for higher prices.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

According to the monthly blast furnace statistics of The Iron Age there has been, for the first time since June 1, an increase in the production of pig iron, the capacity of the coke furnaces at work on Dec. 1 being 222,067 tons weekly, as compared with 207,381 tons on Nov. 1 and 288,771 tons on June 1. Coke iron stocks have declined to 80,250 tons during November, so that the statistical position has grown much sounder during November.

On the general situation The Iron Age says:

Some contracts for next year's supply of coke have already been closed, but since they are at delivered prices, it is impossible to judge closely what the figure at oven was. It is understood that the producers of the Connellsville region are holding for $1.80, while in the Pocahontas district $1.05 was done some time since. The price is now $1.75. The demand for coal is now so heavy in this district that the collieries are indifferent as to the coke business. In the New River district the asking price is $2.50.

It is understood that the ore interests of Lake Superior are to meet toward the end of January, so that probably nothing will be done until then. Good news to makers of pig iron comes from one branch, whose requirements have been very light this year, and that is the cast iron pipe industry. Authorities in the trade report that not for many years has the demand for large pipe, 24-inch to 60-inch, been so large so early in the season as now. New York and Brooklyn led off with 30,000 tons some time since. This week the Boston Water Board received bids for about 5,250 tons, and the Sewerage Board of the same city is in the market for 7,500 tons. While the prospects for tonnage are good, there is, however, a very sharp struggle for supremacy going on between the consolidation and the outside interests, and very low prices are being made.

The billet trade is very quiet, and while the export shipments on old orders continue very large, very little new business is being taken. As a matter of fact, that is true of the whole line of iron and steel products, with the possible exception of rails and of structural material. The European makers are thoroughly aroused, while the buyers show great timidity, in view of the sharp decline which has taken place. In some few cases exporters did, when placing orders, secure the option to sell in this country, and some tonnage is thus being resold here, but it is not important in any branch.

The general outlook does not encourage the belief that the export movement will be as heavy as it is now, unless very considerable sacrifices are made. The large interests avow that what is absolutely necessary in this direction will be done to keep a footing.

In the rail trade further large sales have been made, the most notable, of 80,000 tons for the Vanderbilt lines, being distributed among four mills. The report that the Norwegian railroads had given an order for about 12,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in a few outside stocks yesterday presented much life, but the market as a whole was little more active than on the earlier days of the week. Prices were irregular, but the general tendency of the market was upward, and net gains outnumbered the day's losses. The copper stocks held more prominent positions than on any recent day, but the most active issues were found among the industrials. The market was strongest at the close, when several sharp advances occurred, and most issues closed at about the best prices.

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INTERNATIONAL PUMP was especially prominent by reason of sharp advances in both issues. The earnings of the company were reported to be very satisfactory, but in both the common and preferred stocks the sharp advances were followed by rather heavy reactions. The former sold as high as 29¾, but closed at 28⅞, while the preferred, after selling as high as 78, closed at 76½ bid. Trading in the preferred stock amounted to about one thousand shares, and the common stock sold to double this amount. Both issues were yesterday placed on the regular list of the Stock Exchange, and trading in them will to-day be transferred to that market.

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ELECTRIC BOAT was active and strong. The advance in the preferred stock was particularly notable, this issue selling up to 47, and closing at 47 bid, a net gain of 5 points. The common stock sold up to 25¼, and closed with a net gain of 1¼ points.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER, on transactions in about 2,500 shares, sold up to 20¼, and closed with a net gain of half a point at 20 bid. Similar advances occurred in most of the other copper stocks.

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CALIFORNIA COPPER, which has not been actively traded in for some time, showed a total for the day of about 2,000 shares. On these transactions the quotation advanced from 1⅝ to 2.

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UNION COPPER, which has been somewhat weak for several days, recovered to 5, on transactions in about 1,000 shares. The Treasurer of the company stated yesterday that the company's concentrating plant will probably be put in operation next Monday. A considerable amount of ore is ready for the concentrator, the capacity of which is 150 tons a day.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred continued its upward course, and after fairly active trading, closed at 67½ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. The bonds were also strong, and although not as active as on Tuesday, made a larger net gain than on that day. St. Louis Transit also enjoyed a large advance, selling up to 20½, and closing there, with a net gain of 1½ points. The amount of stock offered for sale seemed relatively small.

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CRAMPS' SHIPYARD sold at 77½, a fractional decline from the previous day's price.

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GENERAL CARRIAGE was active, and recovered the loss made during the last two or three days. It sold up to 5⅛ and closed at 5 bid, a net gain of three-fourths of a point.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 12. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 11. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	26	27½	26	27½
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	73	79	78	79
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	6¾	7¼	8¼	7¼
American Bicycle pf.	28	29¼	28	...
American Bicycle bonds.	74½	76	74½	76
American Bridge	43	43⅝	43	44
American Bridge pf.	92	93	92	93
American Chicle	78	82	78	82
American Chicle pf.	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10	10½	10	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	37	38	37	38
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	89½	90¼	90	91
*American Thread pf.	4	4½	4	4½
American Woolen	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
American Woolen pf.	75½	76½	75	77
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8⅞	9	8⅝	9
Arlington Copper	5	7	5	7
British Columbia Copper	20	20¼	19½	19¾
British Exch. 3s	98	99	98	99
California Copper	1⅜	1⅞	1½	1⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5½	5	5½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30½	31½	30½	31½
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	69	73	69	73
Combined Asphalt	45	48	45	48
Con. Ry. L. & E.	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
Con. Rubber Tire	2	5	2	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	25	32	25	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	18	18½	17½	18½
Crucible Steel pf.	78	78½	77	78
Cramps' Shipyard	77	78	77	78
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6	6½	5⅝	6¼
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	24½	25	24⅝	24⅞
Electric Boat	24	25	24	25
Electric Boat pf.	47	48	42	45
Electric Vehicle	18½	20	19	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	35	45	35	45
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅝	3	2⅝	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke.	...	...	19	...
General Carriage	...	5¼	4¼	4½
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97½	99	97½	99
German Treasury 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Hall Signal	40	...	8	...
Havana Commercial	8½	9½	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf.	40½	48	42	46
Hudson River Tel.	115	118	115	118
Illinois Transportation	⅞	1½	⅞	1½
International Pump	28	29½	28	28⅝
International Pump pf.	76½	77½	74⅝	75¼
International Silver pf.	35	40	35	40
Inter-State Oil	77	77¼	76½	77
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2⅝	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	50	60
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	...	½	...
Kings Co. El. L. & P.	135	139	135	139
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
†Markeen Copper	1	2½	1	2¼
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	13	14	13	14
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	16½	18	16¼	16
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
National Sugar	103	106	103	106
New England Transport.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
N. Y. Transportation	6¾	7¼	10¾	11
Otis Elevator	27	29	27	29
Otis Elevator pf.	87	89	87	89
Peo., Dec. & Evansv.	1⅛	1¼	1	1⅛
Pitts., Ben. & Lake Erie	28	28⅝	28¼	28⅜
Retsof	32	...	32	...
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80½	81¾	80½	81¼
Safety Car Heat & Light.	120	122	120	122
St. Louis Transit	19½	20½	19¼	20
Seaboard Air Line 4s	72	73	72	73
Seaboard Air Line	10⅜	11	10⅜	11
Seaboard Air Line pf.	28½	29	28½	29
Sheet Steel pf.	72	73	72	72½
Southern Light & Trac.	30	32	30	32
Standard Coupler	36	40	36	40
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	785	790	785	790
Storage Power	11	13	11	13
Tennessee Copper	17	19	17	19
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	3¼	4	3½	4
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	53	60	55	60
Union Copper	4⅞	5	4½	4⅝
Union Typewriter	35½	36	35½	36½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	85¼	85½	84⅞	85
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	67½	...	66¼	66⅜
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3	5	5	6
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	34	37	...	37
Westinghouse Air Brake.	362	375	363	375
Worthington Pump pf.	110	113	110	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st pf.	102¼	102½	102½	...
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d 110	117	118	117	118
Broadway Surface 5s	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102¾	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	230	231	230	231
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101¼	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	106½
Columbus Railway	32½	35	32½	35
Columbus Railway pf.	89	92	89	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	27	30	27	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	78½	80	78½	80
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s	86½	89	87	90
New Orleans Traction	22	...	22	...
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	295	298	295	298
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	83	84	83	84
North Jersey St. R. R.	24½	25½	24½	25½
Orange & Pas. V. bonds.	93	95	93	95
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116¾	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906.	113¾	114¾	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	34½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	...	68	...	68
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	...	55	...	55
Con. Gas of New York bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	...	80	...	80
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	19	21	19	21
Denver Gas 5s	63	65	63	65
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	62	70	62	70
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s. 97	100	97	100	
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	105¼	106	105¼	106½
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	14	12¼	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	65	66	67	68
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	108	105½	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co. 5s	56	58	56	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Jos-ph (Mo.)	31	38	...	38½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	...	50	...	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	90	77	81
Standard Gas, New York.	131	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	151	153	150	153
Standard Gas 5s	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	9	10	9	10
Western Gas	96	100	96	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	106½	107½	106½	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19½	21	20	20½
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	94	97	94	97
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	30	31½	30	31½
Union Ferry bonds	91	92	91	92

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64@65. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 20 15-16d per ounce, and in New York at 64½c. Mexican silver dollars at 50¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Consolidated Imperial sold at .01, 500 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.35, 500 Gold Dollar at .24, 800 Jack Pot at .72@.75, 300 Portland at 3.25, 300 Sierra Nevada at .30, and 1,000 Work at .23, seller 10.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week Dec.	$44,033	$46,201	$35,372
From July 1	935,404	952,723	755,198
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,438	6,952	6,678
1st week Dec.	651,000	629,000	591,000
From Jan. 1	28,023,443	26,910,811	23,981,362
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,476	1,445	1,445
1st week Dec.	287,261	307,396	269,636
From July 1	6,905,186	5,885,541	5,397,347
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	711	648	648
1st week Dec.	140,500	131,000	118,700
From July 1	2,468,268	2,335,498	2,088,295
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	930
1st week Dec.	128,661	125,497	113,164
From July 1	3,104,553	2,986,508	2,586,899
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
4th week Nov.	150,518	155,630	140,442
Month	394,193	440,096	419,872
From July 1	2,055,184	2,168,987	2,094,908
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
1st week Dec.	108,660	98,932	66,481
From July 1	2,130,692	1,878,263	1,258,841
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
1st week Dec.	100,379	97,738	97,837
From Jan. 1	3,847,645	3,846,279	3,646,539
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
1st week Dec.	14,409	15,649	11,857
From July 1	392,471	313,628	266,308
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,140	3,033	2,988
1st week Dec.	592,020	547,820	469,385
From July 1	12,361,695	12,309,242	10,506,644
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	643	508	366
1st week Dec.	62,289	56,735	56,356
From July 1	1,436,518	1,381,400	1,080,429
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
1st week Dec.	608,000	571,000	549,000
From Jan. 1	28,164,696	26,084,208	24,801,262
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Dec.	23,000	20,000	15,000
From Jan. 1	1,259,839	1,181,757	1,207,641
NORFOLK AND WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,552	1,551	1,561
1st week Dec.	290,497	240,264	224,061
From July 1	6,855,430	5,977,292	5,073,451
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
1st week Dec.	29,089	27,110	19,695
From Jan. 1	1,384,512	1,114,654	901,911
ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,659	1,402	1,262
1st week Dec.	166,712	140,111	138,515
From July 1	4,800,581	3,512,580	3,176,605
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,440	6,293	6,240
1st week Dec.	680,379	643,213	547,649
From July 1	14,791,485	13,936,591	12,292,081
TOLEDO AND OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
1st week Dec.	50,207	44,329	39,288
From July 1	1,140,313	962,291	859,214

ANN ARBOR for October—

Gross earnings	186,658	147,384	126,850
Op. expenses	117,878	127,966	97,942
Net	40,780	19,378	28,908
From Jan. 1:			
Gross earnings	1,411,082	1,352,848	1,215,601
Op. expenses	1,134,109	986,709	984,293
Net	276,973	365,639	280,308

CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF for October—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	412,889	204,913	207,886
Op. expenses	220,237	124,881	95,356
Net earnings	192,651	80,132	112,519
Fiscal year ended Oct. 31:			
Gross earnings	2,925,276	1,959,091	966,185
Op. expenses	1,776,708	1,224,189	552,519
Net earnings	1,148,568	734,902	431,666
Int. and taxes	352,566	258,000	94,566
Surplus	796,002	458,902	337,100

KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM for October—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	182,553	164,202	123,672
Expenses	107,497	106,941	89,239
Net	75,056	57,261	34,433
Surplus	59,136	41,128	17,926
Gross, 4 months	602,844	536,803	406,097
Net, 4 months	189,142	150,549	78,291
Surplus, 4 months	126,388	86,487	8,239

SOUTHERN MISSOURI & ARKANSAS for November—

Gross earnings	16,777	16,038	9,313
Op. expenses	9,000	9,300	.....
Net	7,777	6,738	.....

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL & IRON COMPANY for the quarter ended Nov. 30—

Profit from operations	$224,265
Deductions for depreciation and charges to extraordinary repair and renewal fund	27,173
Net earnings	$197,092
Three months' accrued interest on bonds	$50,644
Three months' proportion of taxes	6,202
	56,846
Balance	$140,246
Actual surplus carried over Aug. 31, 1900, after payment of dividends	425,189
Balance	$565,435
Dividend on preferred stock for quarter ended Nov. 30, 1900	114,000
Surplus	$451,435

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY for the quarter ended Dec. 31, the figures for the current year being partly estimated—

	1900. (Est.)	1899. (Act.)	1898. (Act.)
Net revenue	$1,700,000	$1,579,486	$1,459,194
Bond interest	239,040	224,120	224,373
Balance	1,460,960	1,355,366	1,234,821
Dividend	1,217,000	1,216,996	1,216,987
Surplus	248,960	138,370	17,934
From July 1—			
Net revenue	3,405,755	3,246,053	2,980,431
Bond interest	478,080	448,240	448,546
Balance	2,927,675	2,797,813	2,537,885
Dividends	2,434,001	2,433,987	2,433,972
Surplus	493,674	363,826	103,913
Prev. surplus	8,458,204	8,066,927	7,963,235
Total surplus	8,951,878	8,430,753	8,067,148

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways, reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in December, showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Canadian Pacific	$38,000
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	9,500
Chicago Great Western	1,164
Hocking Valley	9,728
International and Great Western	2,641
Louisville and Nashville	44,200
Minneapolis and St. Louis	5,564
Missouri Pacific	82,000
do. do. Central Branch	3,000
Norfolk and Western	50,233
Ohio River	1,979
St. Louis and San Francisco	26,601
Southern Railway	37,106
Toledo and Ohio Central	5,878
Total increase, 14 roads	$317,630
Increase previously reported	154,854
Total increase, 25 roads	$472,484

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The following showed decreases:

Alabama Great Southern	$2,168
Chesapeake and Ohio	20,135
Kanawha and Michigan	1,240
Total decrease, 3 roads	$23,543
Decrease previously reported	119,386
Total decrease, 6 roads	$142,929
Net increase	$329,555

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
92½	92⅝	6,117	Amalgamated Copper	93	93	91¾	92¼	— ⅛
21½	21⅝	2,200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	21⅞	22	21½	21⅝	.....
68¾	68¾	555	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	68½	68¾	68½	68¾	.....
31¼	31½	300	American Cotton Oil.	31	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
91	92	500	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
36⅞	37¼	100	Am. District Tel.	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
166	170	305	American Express	166	168	166	168	+4
40½	41	550	American Ice Co.	41¾	41¾	41	41	.....
68	70	350	Am. Ice Co. pf.	70	70	69	69	—1
...	8	590	Am. Linseed Co.	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
39	39½	210	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	.....
...	4½	100	American Malting Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
25	26	150	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
54⅜	54⅞	12,420	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	56	56	53⅝	54⅞	— ⅛
96	96⅜	600	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97	97¼	97	97	— ⅛
30¼	30⅝	4,875	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	30	31½	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅜
78	78½	700	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	78	78½	78	78¼	+ ⅛
43⅝	44	37,630	Am. Steel & Wire	42½	45	42½	43⅝	+1½
86½	87¼	2,600	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	87	88⅝	86⅞	87½	+1½
126½	126¾	18,564	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	126⅝	127½	126	126¾	.....
115	115½	240	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115⅝	116¾	115⅝	115⅝	+1½
48¾	49	28,813	American Tin Plate	47⅝	50¼	47⅝	49	+1½
89	90	2,080	Am. Tin Plate pf.	89⅝	90	89⅝	90	+1¼
107¼	107½	5,690	American Tobacco	107¼	108	107	107½	.....
47⅝	48⅛	1,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	48¼	48¼	47½	47⅞	+ ⅛
39½	39⅝	17,395	At., T. & S. F.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	39½	+ ⅛
84⅞	84½	20,170	At., T. & S. F. pf.	84½	84⅝	84	84⅛	+ ⅛
80⅝	81	1,950	Baltimore & Ohio	80⅞	81	80⅜	81	+ ⅜
85¼	85½	2,320	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	85¼	86¾	85	85⅝	.....
73⅝	73⅞	34,955	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72⅞	74½	72⅝	73⅝	+1½
8⅝	9	100	Brunswick City	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
58⅜	58⅝	100	Canada Southern	59⅜	59⅜	58⅜	58⅜	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	9,820	Chesapeake & Ohio	38⅛	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅛
39	39¼	7,130	Chicago & Alton	39¼	40	39	39¼	— ⅛
76⅜	77	1,911	Chicago & Alton pf.	76½	77	76¼	76⅜	+ ⅛
137⅝	137⅞	18,245	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136¾	137⅞	136¾	137⅞	+1½
..	97½	300	Chicago & East. Ill.	97¼	97½	97¼	97¼	.....
122	250	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½	.....
14⅜	14⅞	1,860	Chicago Great West.	14⅞	15	14¾	14⅞	.....
79½	79⅝	820	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	79⅛	80	79⅛	80	+1⅛
39½	39½	1,350	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
91¼	91½	30	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	92	92	92	92	.....
23	23½	900	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	23⅜	23½	23	23½	.....
58	58⅝	1,100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	58	58½	58	58½	+1
127⅞	128	26,560	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	127½	128⅝	127⅜	127⅞	+ ⅛
179	180½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	180	180	180	180	.....
169	170½	900	Chicago & Northw.	169⅞	170	168¾	168¾	—2
...	...	200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	212	212	212	212	.....
115⅝	115⅞	6,370	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	115⅝	116⅜	115⅜	115⅝	+ ⅝
121	122	400	Chi., S. P., M. & Om.	122	123	122	123	+1
...	...	1,540	Chi. Term. Trans.	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	.....
...	...	1,930	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32½	32½	31½	31½	— ⅛
67	67½	2,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅜	67⅜	— ⅛
112	113¼	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	— ⅛
51½	52	5,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	52¾	52¾	51½	51½	— ⅛
120	122	250	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	122	122	122	122	.....
7	7½	1,720	Colorado Southern	7	7½	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
43⅝	44	2,210	Col. Southern 1st pf.	42⅜	44¼	42⅜	44¼	+1½
18	18½	2,035	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17½	18⅝	17½	18¼	+ ⅛
16	17	300	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
190	190	1,672	Consolidated Gas	191	191	190	190	— ⅛
35⅞	36	4,100	Con. Tobacco Co.	35⅝	35⅞	35⅛	35¼	— ⅛
89⅝	89¾	1,600	Con. Tob. Co. pf. div.	89¾	90¼	89⅝	89¾	+1
119	119¼	7,738	Delaware & Hudson	119	119¾	118¾	119	+1
184½	185	280	Del., Lack. & West.	185	185	185	185	+ ⅛
25⅜	25½	1,110	Denver & Rio Grande.	25⅜	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
80½	80½	1,960	Denver & R. G. pf.	80⅝	80⅝	80¼	80½	— ⅛
...	...	200	Detroit City Gas.	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
5½	5½	350	Dul., S. S. & At.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	800	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	13½	14⅝	13½	14½	+ ⅛
17⅛	18	28,515	Erie	17½	18	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
48¼	48⅜	21,695	Erie 1st pf.	48¼	48⅝	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	29½	6,000	Erie 2d pf.	29	30	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
103⅞	104½	100	Erie Tel. & Tel.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞

SAVINGS BANKS' INTEREST

Comments on the Bowery Institution's Recent Increase.

AIDED BY ITS GREAT SURPLUS

Other Banks Find It Difficult to Earn Four Per Cent.—The Tendency Downward.

Presidents of savings banks interviewed yesterday were all of the opinion that the action of the Bowery Savings Bank in raising its rate of interest from 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent. was not indicative of a general tendency to increase the interest rate on savings deposits. On the contrary, they all agreed that the tendency was to a lower rate of interest. It was freely predicted that some of the newer savings banks which are now paying 3½ per cent. would before long be compelled to reduce their interest rate to 3 per cent. The action of the Bowery Savings Bank, it was said, was purely individual, and was due to the fact that this bank was abnormally prosperous.

The Bowery Savings Bank formerly paid 4 per cent. Two years ago the bank officials decided that prudent management demanded a reduction to 3½ per cent. interest. At this rate the surplus of the bank grew steadily until now it amounts to $7,000,000. This is said to be as large if not a larger surplus than that carried by any other savings institution in the city. There are a number of savings banks of the first rank which do not carry a larger surplus than $2,500,000 to $3,000,000. With a surplus of $7,000,000, with securities such as cannot easily be acquired by the newer banks, with increased earnings for the past six months, and with a prospect of four years of stable financial conditions, the Bowery Bank was undoubtedly justified in making the increase, other bankers say, and they will not be surprised if that bank is able to keep its rate of interest at 4 per cent. for several years to come.

But, notwithstanding the Bowery Bank's action, the other savings banks, which have not heretofore been paying 4 per cent., are not thinking of increasing their rate, as far as was learned. The savings banks, which have heretofore paid 4 per cent. and which will continue to do so, are the Bank for Savings, the Seamen's, the East River, the Irving, and the Metropolitan.

The interest in savings banks as declared every six months, and the rate made is on the deposits for the six months preceding. There is no obligation upon a savings bank to maintain a rate of interest larger than six months. The rate paid is, of course, influenced by the earnings.

When President William C. Sturges of the Seamen's Savings Bank was seen and asked whether the action of the Bowery Bank indicated a general tendency, he said:

"The tendency is rather downward than upward. Banks cannot pay more interest than they earn, and the earnings of banks are steadily growing less. Prosperity increases the number of depositors in savings banks, because when the country is prosperous there are more people working at better wages, and consequently more people who have a chance to save. But when there is no stringency of money the earning power of money decreases. Securities which pay 3½ and 3½ per cent. are now considered desirable securities, while formerly securities which paid 4½ and 5 per cent. could be obtained. We have paid 4 per cent. for many years, but that fact is not binding in the future."

"Has there been a very large increase in the number of depositors in savings banks in the past few months?"

"Well, not remarkably large as compared with a year ago, but there has been an increase. Our deposits over drafts for this year are greater than last year's. The reason for this increase is that the wage-earning class is earning more money than formerly."

Joseph Bird, President of the Manhattan Savings Bank, said: "Our bank pays 3½ per cent., and we find no warrant for increasing this rate. A bank cannot pay out more than it earns, and it is difficult for a savings bank to earn 4 per cent. on its money at the present time. Take United States 4 per cent. bonds to get them you have to pay from 10 to 12 per cent. premium, so that they net much less than 4 per cent. Formerly we were able to get bonds which paid as high as 7 per cent. Such bonds are now out of date. Then, too, every savings bank is obliged to keep a large fund on deposit in banks and with trust companies in order to meet daily demands. Upon such deposits we earn only 2 per cent. So you can readily see how difficult it is for a savings bank to pay more than 3½ per cent. to depositors. It can't do it unless it has a large surplus and an unusual line of securities."

President Andrew Mills of the Dry Dock Savings Bank said:

"The action of the Bowery Bank cannot be taken as marking a probable tendency to the general payment of a higher rate of interest. The Bowery Bank is an old bank with a big surplus and has probably had a very successful year. I can only speak for our own bank, and I will say that our earnings do not justify us in increasing our rate of interest. There has undoubtedly been a considerable increase of depositors in savings banks. The last report of the State Bank Examiner showed that there were 1,050,000 depositors in savings banks in New York State. I guess the number will now reach 2,000,000."

James McMahon, President of the Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank, was quite emphatic in his opinion that the tendency was to a lower instead of a higher rate of interest. He said:

"Banks now find great difficulty in getting hold of securities of the kind they are restricted to by law, which will pay them 4 per cent. If they can't earn 4 per cent. they can't pay 4 per cent. to their depositors. Take Government bonds. The new Government bonds pay 1.74 per cent. and 2 per cent. Municipal bonds pay 3 and 3.05 per cent. State bonds, 2.75 per cent.; or, at the most, 3.20, which is on the bonds of States which defaulted on their interest some years ago; railway bonds, 3 and 3.25 per cent., unless you can get hold of old issues, which pay 3.50 per cent., and you have to pay a premium for those, and then have mortgages and loans at 4 per cent., which is a good rate. We have $32,000,000 out on mortgage.

"Our bank, which has been paying 3¾ per cent., will be enabled to continue that rate because we have been able to get hold of a good paying line of securities. But the newer banks are finding it harder than ever to pay 3½ per cent., and, in my judgment, many of them will have to come down to 3 per cent. before long."

FIDO'S FALL INTERRUPTS COURT

Dog Picked Up with Slight Injuries at Bottom of Ventilator Shaft.

Fido, the little skye terrier belonging to Thomas C. Wisker, janitor of the County Court House, succeeded in thoroughly upsetting the dignity of the courts yesterday afternoon. It was about 3 o'clock, and every person in the courtroom was getting sleepy. Three of the court attendants sat inside the rail.

The case of Lawrence against Lawrence was on, and Mr. Lawrence had just started to tell how his wife had eloped with another man, when there was a crash, a rattle and bang, then clouds of dust came flying out of the ventilator shaft. "Ki-yi! Ki-yi!" came in plaintive tones from the interior of the shaft. Then there was a long-drawn-out wail, followed by complete silence.

Justice Lawrence sprang from his seat, and the witness jumped from the stand and started for the door.

The three court officers did not stop until they had reached the corridor. The noise had been heard outside and three policemen ran into the courtroom crying, "Where is he? Is he killed?"

Meanwhile word had been carried into other parts of the courts that a man had fallen down the ventilator shaft and had been killed.

Justice Lawrence ordered the case resumed, and for about twenty minutes the witness continued to give his testimony. Just as he was about to answer a question, the "ki-yi-ing" started up again, and this soon turned to howls.

Rap! rap! came the Justice's gavel, as he said to one of the attendants:

"I wish you would go and find the janitor. Unless he comes forthwith, I will be compelled to adjourn the court."

The janitor and his assistant came in, each armed with screw drivers, and they soon had the iron grating over the opening in the ventilator shaft removed. Lying at the bottom of the shaft was little Fido, the pet of the janitor's children.

"Is the dog any the worse for wear?" asked the Justice, as the janitor carried his pet outside.

"I guess not," was the reply.

Fido lives up near the roof of the court house along with the janitor's family. Another inhabitant of the court house is "Paddy," the cat. Fido and Paddy are not on friendly terms, so when the cat wandered up to Fido's precinct, which is the roof, the dog gave chase. The ventilator shaft opens almost flush with the roof, and the cat ran toward it. Fido followed. The cat leaped over the opening, but Fido miscalculated the distance, so he fell sixty feet straight down to the courtroom below.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN BANKS.—In April, 1896, the members of the firm of William MacFarlane & Co., engaged in manufacturing "gum silk," and relatives of the members, organized in New Jersey the National Silk Label Company. On April 25 the silk company made a bill of sale of its property to MacFarlane & Co. in consideration of $1 and the assumption of all the debts of the corporation. On April 27 MacFarlane & Co. made a general assignment to one Richardson, who took possession of the property assigned, which included personal property at 81 Grand Street, in this city. On July 29, following, the Garfield National Bank got judgment against the firm for $14,760, and levy under execution was made on goods which the silk company on the 25th of April had at 81 Grand Street, and which by bill of sale it had sold to MacFarlane & Co. The proceeds of the sale of these goods on Sept. 29, amounting to $12,875, were paid to the Garfield National Bank to apply on its judgment. On Sept. 22, 1896, the National Broadway Bank brought suit to set aside the assignment because fraudulent as to the creditors, and on the 20th of July, 1897, got judgment in its favor, but nothing was realized. On Nov. 6, 1896, the Broadway Bank sued the Garfield National Bank and others to set aside the bill of sale as being fraudulent, and to compel the Garfield National Bank to account for the proceeds derived from the sale. Judgment was granted in plaintiff's favor. The Appellate Division, in this city, has now reversed that judgment, holding, by Justice McLaughlin, that as the Garfield Bank held a valid judgment against MacFarlane & Co. when the levy was made upon the property, both the title and possession of which was at that time in the company, a legal lien was acquired upon such property, which ripened into a legal title when the sale was made. The silk company then had neither title nor possession, but at most the right to reclaim possession by rescinding the bill of sale upon the ground that there was either no adequate consideration for it or that it was made with intent to hinder, delay, and defraud creditors. The creditors or stockholders might also rescind upon the same ground, but as long as it remained in full force and effect MacFarlane & Co. had a revocable interest not only as against the silk company, but its creditors, stockholders, and others. The bank, after the proceeds of the sale had been delivered to it, was substantially in the same position as it would have been had MacFarlane & Co. made no assignment, but instead had sold the property itself, and after receiving the proceeds of the sale, paid it to the bank in satisfaction of the debt.

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STOCK BROKERS SUED FOR FRAUD.—W. T. Foote, Jr., secured an attachment against property of Charles M. and Horace C. Ffoulke, in an action by him to recover $8,200, stated in the attachment orders to be "as damages for breach of contract." The plaintiff claimed the return of moneys which he alleged the defendants obtained on their representations that they had certain dealings in stocks for him, which resulted in an indebtedness to them, as shown by accounts rendered, which he paid. These transactions, Mr. Foote now asserts, never occurred, but were feigned by defendants for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining the money which he seeks to recover. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, has affirmed the attachment order, holding that the action was properly brought for money had and received, and not for conversion. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented, saying there was no evidence of a waiver of the tort. He holds that, on the contrary, an execution against the person could issue as matter of right upon any judgment obtained under the complaint.

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LEASE OF HOTEL SAN REMO.—Michael Brennan, who seven years ago leased the San Remo Hotel to Thomas B. Gale, recovered judgment in a suit in the Supreme Court against the latter for an accounting. Mr. Gale claimed that by the agreement between them Brennan and himself were to submit their difficulties to arbitration, and that the matter was being investigated by arbitrators when the action was begun. By the agreement, Gale was to rent the hotel for ten months, at a rental of $3,000 a month, the amount subject to be increased. The surplus, upon a statement to be rendered of the receipts, after paying expenses, was to go to Mr. Brennan, up to $4,000, monthly. The Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham. The agreement was held to be in the nature of a joint venture, and the trial court is held to have acted well within its discretion in refusing to examine the accounts, to determine whether there were any profits to go to the plaintiff; and the plaintiff was entitled to an interlocutory judgment.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Corners on Broadway and Lenox Avenue Sold for Improvement—812 Broadway Sells Well.

The Livingston estate has sold, through J. Romaine Brown & Co., the southwest corner of Broadway and Fiftieth Street, a plot 50.5 by 77.10, now occupied by old buildings. This property has belonged to the Livingston estate for nearly fifty years, having been purchased by Clermont Livingston in 1853 for $7,500. It is said that the present purchaser, whose name is withheld for the present, will erect an apartment house on the plot.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the estate of John H. Sherwood the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a plot 100.11 by 100, to a builder for improvement with a seven-story apartment house.

M. Lindheim & Co. have sold for J. L. Smith to a client, for $78,000, the six-story apartment house 40 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 37.6 by 86 by 100.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for John S. Spencer the four-story brownstone front dwelling 129 West Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 55 by 100.

Negotiations have been concluded for the purchase of the plot, 61.9 by 100, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, by the Knickerbocker Trust Company from the Barney-Sheldon syndicate.

Augustus D. Juilliard is the buyer of the building at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, sold by Henry Corn. Mr. Juilliard gives property in the city and some lots in Weehawken in part payment.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for W. T. Emmet to M. L. B. Cooper the five-story American basement dwelling 12 East Ninety-fifth Street, 16 by 100.8.

It is reported that John C. Umberfield has sold the five-story American basement dwelling 314 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 20 by 100.11.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine the frame buildings 216 East Eighty-third Street, on lot 19 by 102.2.

Stuyvesant Wainwright is the buyer of the dwelling 50 East Seventy-sixth Street, sold last week by Herbert A. Sherman for William M. Evarts.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for M. L. & C. Ernest the three-story dwelling 12 Washington Terrace, to Edward C. Cunningham.

The Hudson Realty Company has bought from Charles Laue, for $48,000, the southwest corner of Delancey and Clinton Streets.

Schneider & Bachrach have bought from Moritz Kellner the front and rear tenements, 62 Avenue A, 24.1 by 100.

Hall, Jr., How & Co. have sold the following lots: For John Toumey, the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 25 by 100; also, for J. H. Borchers, the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 100; also, for Max Freund, the southwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 25 by 100; also, for Max Freund, the lot on the east side of Eleventh Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 25 by 100.

Tuoti & Co. have resold for Mandelbaum & Lewine, to Jappole & Werner, the eight four-story, four-family tenements, 212 to 220, and 224, 230, and 234 East Ninety-seventh Street.

Woodcock & Britt have sold for Julia F. Lemke, to Josephine A. Budke, the four-story brick dwelling, 49 Horatio Street.

The northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100.11 by 100, was transferred yesterday by Joseph Hamershlag to Joseph A. Farley, who has secured a building loan of $100,000 on the property.

The Auction Room.

The bidding for the property, 812 Broadway, between Tenth and Twelfth Streets, sold at action yesterday by William M. Ryan, for the executors of the estate of Max Weil, was the best that has been heard in the salesroom in many months. The opening bid of $80,000 was advanced rapidly to $100,000, at which point the competition narrowed down to Brokers M. H. Beringer and B. M. Strauss. By raises of $100 and $250 these two carried the price to $110,000, at which figure Mr. Strauss retired, and Mr. Beringer took the property for $110,100. After the sale Mr. Beringer said that he had made the purchase for Joseph and Alexander Graf, who are now tenants of the building.

Other properties belonging to the Weil estates, 64 to 68½ Bowery, and 147 West Tenth Street, were disposed of at good figures. It was necessary, however, to withdraw the property, 112 Franklin Street, for lack of a sufficient bid.

Complete results of yesterday's auction dealings are given below:

By William M. Ryan.

Executors' Sale.

812 Broadway, east side, 149.4 feet south of Twelfth Street, 25 by 116, five-story stone building, with store; to Joseph and Alexander Graf $110,100

64, 64½, 66, 68, and 68½ Bowery, west side, 25 feet north of Canal Street, 14, 13.8, 19.8, 19.8, and 13.10, respectively, by 100, five three-story brick buildings, with stores; to Louis Simon and S. Grossner 86,750

147 West Tenth Street, north side, 66 feet east of Waverley Place, 20 by 95 and irregular, three-story dwelling; to David Lippman 10,500

By William M. Ryan.

149, 151, and 153 Wooster Street, west side, 145.2 feet south of Houston Street, 74.8 by 100 by 74.7 by 100, eight-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 216,000

By Philip A Smyth.

440 Washington Street, southwest corner of Desbrosses Street, 21.10 by 82.3 by 21.10 by 82.10, six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Henry and Hyman Sonn 50,000

By James L. Wells.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 150 by 103, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Sarah Greenbaum 18,250

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

113 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 180 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William A. Butler..... 6,700

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund L. Mooney, referee, 252 East Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $10,957.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 100.11, feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50 by 74.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,884.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Bevins, referee, 2,269 Bathgate Avenue, west side, 182.3 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 45.2 by 175, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,336.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H Williams, referee, 211 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 421 feet west of Second Avenue, 15 by 90, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,478.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 357 West Fifty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick and stone flat, 25 by 87.2; Monk & Gillies of 92 Eighth Avenue, owners; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $22,000.

Bronx Park Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21 by 44; Joseph Diamond, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,500.

Thirteenth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street, for a one-story brick storage house, 40 by 180; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, foot of Whitehall Street, owner; Snare & Truest of 39 Cortlandt Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Rutgers Place, north side, 26.6 feet west of Clinton Street, to a four-story brick tenement and baths; L. and S. Michelson of 130 Avenue D, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 25 North Washington Square, to a two-story brick stable; Clement March, premises owner; C. A. Donohue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 256 West Thirty-sixth Street; to a three-story brick dwelling; Annie T. Scott, premises, owner; Cordine, Kent & Jardine, architects; cost, $500.

No. 109 Duane Street; to a five-story brick building; Manhattan Real Estate Association of 309 Broadway, owner; Richard Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 638 Sixth Street; to a two and three story brick synagogue and baths; Congregation Ahamath Jeshurun, premises, owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Ninth Street, northeast corner of Avenue C; to a five-story brick dwelling, with stores; Jane Spueng of 322 East Fourth Street, owner; Henry Rochmoltz of 292 Delancey Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 57 Sixteenth Street; to a four-story brick tenement and store; Christian J. Wahmann, premises, lessee; Abraham Goldsmith of 35 Nassau Street, owner; Kurtser & Rohl, architects; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Wednesday, Dec. 12.

AVENUE A, w s, 48.1 ft s of 5th St, 24x100; John J. Astor to Joseph Lahres, (R S $18) $18,000

BROOK AV, e s, 149.7 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x95; Selma Veit and another to Anna L. Fussemann, (mtg $5,000, R S $1)... 1

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 36.7x93.8x34.6x105.11; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Annie M. Durning, (mtg $24,000 and taxes, R S $6) 6,000

BROOME ST, 291, s w corner of Eldridge St, 21.10x87.6; John Pia to David Cohen, (R S $30) 30,000

BROOME ST, 291, s w corner of Eldridge St, 21.10x87.6; David Cohen to Hyman Adelstein and another, (R S $34.50)..... 34,500

CHURCH, 1,213 s w, 333.6 ft n of land of Eliza Berrian, being part of Lot 82, map of farm of Mary C. P. Macomb, at King's Bridge, —x200—33.6x200; Caroline W. Gardiner to Mary Maloney 7,000

FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 104, map of Washingtonville, 33x151.8; Charles Dapping to George Hill, (mtg $2,500) 1

HOUSTON ST, 140, s w corner of Eldridge St, 25x75; Fannie Cutner to Louis Bachrach, (R S $10, mtg $28,000) 100

HOUSTON ST, 26, n s, 25x105; Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, to Abraham Kornbluth, (R S $55) 55,000

KING AV, w s, 50 ft n of Bowne St, 50x100; Annie C. King to Belle Hammond, (R S $1.50) 900

LOT 485, Bronx, map of Mapes estate; Owen and Mary Murphy to Adolphus L. Rake, (R S 50c) 1

LOTS 59 to 65, 65A and 66, map of Prospect Hill estate, at Fordham; Anna M. Steers and Lucretia V. Steers, (mtg $10,000, R S $1) 1

PERRY ST, 67 and 69, n s, 37x95; George W. Greene to Elly O. Anderson, (R S $10, mtg $30,000) 1

PLEASANT AV, e s, 220 ft n of Flower St, 40x100; Edson J. Hanford to Mary Poldow, (R S $3.50, mtg $1,800) 100

PARCEL begins at s e corner of Plot 33, map of villa sites at Riverdale, 100 ft w of Riverdale Av and 418.7 ft n of lands of Abraham Isaacs Isachsohn, runs w 100.8 to centre of Babcock Av x s —x e 177.9x n 230; Max Marx to John H. Thorn, (R S $2) 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 105th St, 100.11x100; Joseph Hamerschlag and another to Joseph A. Farley, (R S $70, mtg $85,000) 1

ROBBINS AV, e s, 250 ft s of 147th St, 25x100; Anthony McOwen to Egidio Doforo and another, (R S $3.50, mtg $2,000) 1

ROGERS PLACE, 901, w s, 16.8x71.10; Mary Poldow to Martyn Popczynski, (R S $2, mtg $2,800) ..... Exchange

ST. ANN'S AV, 417, 24.11x97; Seba Bogert to Robert J. Ferris, (R S $8,500) 1

VILLA AV, 238 to 242, 50x121.7x50x120.5; Maria G. Del Gaizo to Maria Guerre, (mtg $6,000, R S $7) 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 55.3 ft n of 184th St, 15.1x30x15x33.5; also Washington Av, w s, 70.3 ft n of 184th St, 15.1x86.2x15x84.10; Morris E. Sterne to Edward A. Landon, (R S $1) 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 49th St, 25.5x100; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer to Ernestine Apfel, (mtg $27,000, R S $5) 1

3D AV, 1,517 and 1,519, e s, 51.1x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Henry Keilus, (R S $52, mtg $48,200) 1

4TH AV, 46, w s, 20x53.2x21.3x90.10; 4th Av, 48, w s, 20.2x53.2x irregular; Jacob Metzger to John B. Hahn, (R S $60, mtg $9,000) 1

5TH AV, n w corner of 127th St, 49.11x100; Stanley H. Bevins, referee, to Isaac Metzger, (mtg $92,273, R S $13.50)..... 10,380

5TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to James J. Van Alen and others, trustees, (R S $16)..... 16,000

5TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to James J. Van Alen and others, trustees, (R S $16)..... 16,000

5TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to James J. Van Alen and others, trustees, (R S $16)..... 16,000

5TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to James J. Van Alen and others, trustees, (R S $16)..... 16,000

9TH ST, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x85; John H. Judge, referee, to Samuel Greenfeld, (R S $22.50) 22,500

9TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x85; Samuel Greenfeld to Nathan Kohn, (R S $7, mtg $18,000) ..... Omitted

16TH ST, 206 East, 19x103.3; 16th St, 210 East, 19.1x103.3; Addison Ely and another, trustees, to Howard Van Sinderen, (R S $35, mtg $22,000) 34,350

21ST ST, 218 and 220 West, 46.10x105.5x 46.10x104.5; William A. Schley to Charles L. Brookheim, correction deed..... 1

29TH ST, 246 West, 25x32.7x25.1x35.4; George Gray, by guardian, to James Morrison, Jr., 1-6 part, (mtg $400, R S $1) 800

29TH ST, 246 West, 25x32.7x25.1x35.4; John J. Schimmel and others to James Morrison, Jr., 4-5 part..... 4,000

46TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 40x100.5; Adrian H. Larkin, referee, to Mary G. Richardson, (R S $37.50)..... 37,500

49TH ST, 347 West, 25x100.5x irregular; Martha McCune to William J. McClelland, quitclaim..... 1

55TH ST, 238 East, 25x100.5; Herman Heunsch to Jacob Leicht and wife, (R S $14) 1

57TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Charles W. Doherty and others to Nelson D. Stilwell, (R S $57.50)..... 40,000

68TH ST, n s, 419 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.5; Frank K. Kohler to Charles W. Anderson, (mtg $22,500, R S $20) 3,500

75TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; Jacob M. Newman to James H. Benedict, (R S $17.50) 500

80TH ST, n s, 227.10 ft w of Avenue A, 17.10x100.2; N. B. McSorley to Samuel L. Cooper, all liens 1

89TH ST, 50 ft e of West End Av, 16x100.8; Ida S. Stevens to M. L. Ernst and another, (R S $9, mtg $13,500)..... 100

94TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of 4th Av, 50x100.8; Nathan H. Heyman to M. J. Cunniff, (R S $30) 1

117TH ST, 415 West, 18x100.11; Carrie S. Kennedy to Joseph W. Dugan, (R S $2, mtg $22,000) 1

117TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 200 x100.11; Samuel Starr to Max Danziger, (R S $42, mtg $54,000)..... 62,000

124TH ST, s s, 154.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18x100.11; Roger A. Pryor to Leopold May, (R S $8) 8,000

128TH ST, s s, 397.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11; Isaac L. Smith to Katherine H. Huntington, (R S $33, mtg $45,000) 1

139TH ST, s s, 552.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 92x100x92.1x100; Samson Lachman and another to Hugh Kiernan, (R S $9.50)... 1

Recorded Leases.

BOWERY, 18, and 3 Pell St; Ellen Cavanagh, executrix, to Willie Li Bue & Co., 5 years $1,500

MADISON ST, 89; Harry Sandler and another to Jacob Peskin, 3 years..... 2,808

MAIN ST, s w corner of Bay Av, City Island; Honora McDonald to United States of America, 10 years..... 600

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 117th St; Rose Frensdorf to Louis Dreier, 3 years 1,200

WEST ST, s e corner of Morton St; List & Lennon to United States of America, 10 years..... 14,000

1ST AV, e s, 65 ft s of 5th St, 21.6x87.11; John J. Astor to George Stanger, 20 years 1,000

3D AV, n w corner of 138th St; Charles H. Meyer to Carl Bohmler, 5 years..... 288

8D AV, 1,922, s w corner of 105th St; Isaac Friedenheit to Fisher & Bryan, 9½ years..... 2,900

77TH ST, 369, Henry Unrich to Edward and James McGinnis, 5 years.....$1,440, 1,500

120TH ST, 178 to 182 East; Patrick Lenihan to Sigmund Wolk, 2 5-12 years..... 720

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and Abram Avrutine to American Mortgage Company; Broome St, s w corner of Eldridge St, 1 year..... $25,000

BALDWIN, Charles L., and Ollie A. Green to City Mortgage Company; Melrose Av, s w corner of 163d St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 500

BASCH, Amanda, to Solomon Frankel; Monroe St, 107, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

BASCH, Amanda, to Robert D. Jeffreys; Monroe St, 107, 5 years 28,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to Sarah A. Wright; 180th St, s s, 20.1 ft e of Mapes Av, new lines, 3 years..... 3,500

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to John, Jr., and Amanda Bussing; John tenants; Mapes Av, old, e s, 93.2 ft s of 180th St, new line, 3 years..... 3,000

CARROLL, James W., to George Ehret; Madison Av, 1,768 and 1,770, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

CLANCY, Bartholomew J., to Beadleman & Woerz; Columbus Av, s w corner of 104th St, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

COHEN, Zillah P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 25th St, 238 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 6,500

COHN, Theresa, to Mary L. Campion; Rivington St, n e s, 22.3 ft n w of Essex St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

CUNNIFF, Michael J., to Nathan H. Heyman; 94th St, s s, 255 ft w of 4th Av, 2 months 22,000

DANZIGER, Max, to William F. Dunning; 117th St, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 54,000

DIEHL, John, to Hudson City Savings Institution; 7th Av, 388, 5 years, 4 per cent 14,000

DONFRIO, Egidio, and another, to James F. Donnelly; Robbins Av, e s, 250 ft s of 147th St, installments 750

EDELMUTH, Isaac, to Mine Goldsmith; 127th St, n s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 6 per cent. 2,500

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Advent to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Broadway, n e corner of 93d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 93,000

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Joseph Hamerschlag and another; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 105th St, 1 year, 6 per cent...100,000

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Joseph Hamerschlag and another; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 105th St, 1 year, 6 per cent... 75,000

FISHER, Thomas, and another to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 3d Av, 1,922, saloon lease, demand 5,000

GRAESSLE, Anna, to Coleman Benedict; Avenue A, w s, 62 ft n of 18th St, 2 2-12 years..... 1,000

GREENFIELD, Samuel, to Lillian Stengel; 9th St, 338 East, 5 years 18,000

GUERRE, Maria, to Maria G. Del Gaizo; Villa Av, 238, 10 years, 6 per cent..... 2,080

GUERRE, Maria, to Maria G. Del Gaizo; Villa Av, 242, 10 years, 6 per cent..... 2,090

GUERRE, Maria, to Maria G. Del Gaizo; Villa Av, 240, 10 years, 6 per cent..... 2,090

HAMMOND, Belle, to Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; King Av, w s, 50 ft n of Bowne St, installments 2,250

HEIDERMAN, Julius J., to Frederick Scholz; Southern Boulevard, 2,293, 3 years 4,500

KEILUS, Henry, to American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, 1,517, 3 years..... 35,000

KEILUS, Henry, to American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, 1,517, 4 years, 6 per cent 3,000

KEILUS, Henry, to American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, 1,519, 3 years..... 35,000

KEILUS, Henry, to American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, 1,519, 4 years, 6 per cent 3,000

KIERNAN, Hugh, to Samson Lochman and another; 139th St, s s, 552.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 2 years 7,250

KORNBLUTH, 291, s w corner of Eldridge St, 21.10x87.6; John Pia to Richard M. Hoe and another; Houston St, 26, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000

KRANZER, Nellie, to Johanna Kroder; Cherry St, n w corner of Oliver St.... 12,000

LAHRES, Joseph, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 2d Avenue A, w w, 48.1 ft s of 5th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 13,000

LEICHT, Jacob, to Herman Heunsch; 55th St, 238 East, 1 year..... 7,000

MARX, Morris, to Alice S. Townsend; Delancey St, n s, 87.6 ft e of Ludlow St, 5 years 15,000

MAY, Leopold, to Anna J. Randell; 124th St, s s, 154.6 ft w of 1st Av, 2½ years.. 7,000

MEEHAN, Ellen, to George Farrell; 146th St, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 months 800

NEWMAN, Mary A., to Sigmund Mendelsohn; 3d Av, n w corner of 65th St, leasehold, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 9,000

REICHER, Anna M. E. C., and others to American Mortgage Company; 6th Av, 153, 11-25 parts, 4 years, 6 per cent.... 93,000

ROSEN, Abraham, to Edward A. Price and others, executors, &c.; 113th St, 138th West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 24,000

ROSEN, Abraham, to Bradley & Currier Company; 113th St, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, installments..... 7,000

SCHMITT, Magdalena, to Frederick Schmitt; 82d St, s s, 106.6 ft e of 1st Av, 1 years 2,600

SCHNUGG, Johanna J., to Amalie Schleinberger; 1st Av, e s, 25.8 ft n of 91st St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SEDGWICK, Meta R., to Paul Tuckerman; 36th St, 129 East, 2½ years..... 9,000

SMITH, Frances A., to Rossalie Wiemer; 47th St, 218 East, 1¼ years, 6 per cent. 2,000

STERN, Flora L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 78th St, 110 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

STILWELL, Nelson B., to Charles W. Doherty and others; 57th St, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 2 years..... 40,000

STONE, Louis, to Felicia Lwor; Canal St, 195 and 197, ⅛ part, due May 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,000

TAYLOR, John, to Bank for Savings; 11th Av, 540, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

UNDERHILL, Anna M., to William T. Innes and Henry L. Centre; 20th St, n s 175 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent... 1,350

WERTHEIM, Leo, to Johanna Kroder; Delancey St, s s, 33.4 ft w of Cannon St..... 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DONOHUE, John, to Alexander J. Busby. Nom.

HALL, Ernest, executor, &c., to Henry Hillebrecht $3,018

HALL, Ernest, executor, &c., to Mary Stradinger, (two mortgages)..... 2,588

HALL, Ernest, executor, &c., to Henry Hillebrecht 818

HOTCHKISS, Edward H., to Rufus L. Robinson, Jr. ..... Nom.

RINTELEN, Elisabeth, to Twenty-third Ward Bank 3,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Newburg Savings Bank..... 23,000

VAUSE, William F., to Catherine Walsh, (two mortgages) 1-10 part..... Nom.

WATSON, Robert C., and others, executors, &c., to William M. Kingsland..... 40,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 208.6 ft n of 173d St, 50x95; Frederick Robinson against Patrick or Catherine Donley, owner; John J. Murphy, contractor..... $75

BEACH AV, n w corner of Dawson St, 125x100; Rudolf Gersmann against Vito Marcantonio, owner and contractor.....

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

CORNERS.

We have for sale throughout the city a number of very desirable corner houses, with stores suitable for liquor, grocery, or any business requiring good corner location. No brokers.

HALL J. HOW & CO.,
171 Broadway.

CORNERS.—Very choice, well-located corner properties for sale at bargain prices:
Willis Av. $45,000
Amsterdam Av. 50,000
Columbus Av. 150,000
Eleventh Av. 25,000
For prime investments call on
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

A 5-STORY AND BASEMENT TENEMENT; A1 condition; all rented; best paying investment in city; great bargain, as owner must sell; no brokers; principals only. P., Box 204, 1,289 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—2 5-story flats on East 83d St., in good order; price, $20,000 each; mortgage, $13,000. F. CRAWFORD, owner, 101 West 99th St.

PRIVATE HOUSE, (4-STORY.) IN THE WEST Seventies; leased one tenant; price $30,000; exchange for country residence. GEORGE NINER, 29 Broad St.

BARGAINS.—Bronx lots; Woodycrest Av. corner; Fordham Heights plot; three Woodlawn corners; others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

BARGAIN!—Only $1,500 cash, elegant 5-story double tenement, 20 families; perfect condition; fully rented; price, $14,500; mortgage, $13,000; rental, $1,650. REXER, 31 Nassau St.

BROADWAY, (LONG ACRE SQUARE.)—A choice plot for sale, or will lease for term of years. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 55 West 33d St.

LOTS NEAR BRONX AND PELHAM PARK, fronting Eastern Boulevard and Pelham Road. Coming speculative section. Bargains. S. CONE, owner, 115 Broadway, Room 48.

ATTENTION!—Only $1,500 cash, beautiful new 5-story double tenement, 2 stores; always rented; price, $18,000; mortgage, $10,500; rental, $2,000; bargain. REXER, 31 Nassau St.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS! PLOTS NEAR Broadway, 140th to 146th St., with loans. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

MODERN DWELLING, 128TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.; must be sold at once. JACOB A. KING, 81 East 125th St.

DESIRABLE LOT IN 123TH ST., 5TH AND Lenox Av., near rapid transit. 85 West 128th St.

11-STORY, BASEMENT AND SUB.—Broadway, near Astor Place; rentals, $23,200; safe investment. SNEDEKER, 300 Broadway.

BOULEVARD, SOUTHEAST CORNER, BELOW 43d St.—110 feet Boulevard, 144 on street. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

24TH WARD.—Several tracts of desirably located acreage, for sale or exchange. OWNER, 20 Broad St., Room 1,002.

6TH AV. CORNER, HARLEM.—$60,000; leased, one tenant, $4,400; pays $2,600 net. CRANE, 187 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in West 22d St.; only $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—Pearl, near Centre; 3,000 square feet; 4-story lofts; $20,000; easy terms. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

WEST 50TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—50x100; 3 brownstone houses; bargain; $40,000. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

7 LOTS.—25x100; East 72d St., near Avenue A; must be sold. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

$17,000—10% NET; PRIVATE HOUSE; W. 15TH; sacrifice; offer wanted. DUROSS, 242 W. 14th.

BARGAIN.—Easy terms; three-story single flat. GOELLER, 3d Av. and 134th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

QUEENSBOROUGH IS THE MOST VALUAble from an investment point, and the cheapest in price of any of the Boroughs of New York City. We have the best and cheapest. A single lot or one hundred acres, a five dollar bill or a half million, can be invested with us and bring the best results. Let us prove it to you. WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE FACTORY, LOT 200x238, FOR sale or lease; end of 39th and 40th Sts., South Brooklyn; 32 feet water, low tide. PIERSON & WOLFFE, 35 Nassau St.

212 CORNELIA ST.—Full 2-family 2-story and basement frame house; examine it and make offer; no reasonable offer refused. KETCHAM BROS., 1,565 Broadway, Brooklyn.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Three-story and basement 12-room house, $3,500; easy terms. Brownstone house, Park Slope, $5,000. BEARDALL, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—Good modern 3-story brownstone dwelling; fine condition; Park Slope; desirable location; easy terms. L. H. POTTER & BRO., 81 Flatbush Av.

EQUITIES IN SEVERAL PIECES; GOOD INcome property in all sections of Brooklyn for lots or unincumbered private house. FORMAN & WHITLOCK, 1,238 Broadway, Brooklyn.

NEW 7-ROOMED HOUSES; IMPROVEMENTS; furnace, sewer; easy terms; $2,300. BEARDALL, 11 Willoughby St.

STUYVESANT SECTION, — 2-story basement stone, same as new house, $5,500. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

15c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL properties on North Shore of Long Island, 55 acres, 1,800 ft. of fine shore front; good bathing and safe anchorage. No nuisances near. Large springs of fresh water. Many fine old trees. Forty-five minutes from house to 34th St. Ferry. Suitable for both Summer and Winter home. Can be divided into two or more parts. Prices $2,000 to $3,000 per acre. Address F. N. WRIGHT, Manhasset, L. I.

35 ACRES, $1,400.

The biggest bargain, the greatest speculation on Long Island; 9-room house, barn, 2 orchards; land all cleared and tillable; half cash, balance mortgage. OWNER, Box A 174, Times.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ICE HOUSE, 80x200; LAKE, 40 ACRES; RAILroad siding; farm, 180 acres; $12,000. CONDICT, 40 Wall St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PORT CHESTER, NEAR STATION AND Sound; 1½ acres; 13 rooms, all improvements; $17,500. PERRY, 309 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FARM, 126 ACRES, 10 TIMBER; 18-ROOM house, 2 barns; farmhouse; plenty fruit; productive soil; 1 hour from city; cost, $35,000; must sell to close estate; price, $10,000. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, ESTABlished 1868, has many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country property for sale and exchange; also, flats, tenements, apartment houses; free and clear lots and country places. It will pay to call or write for full particulars.

DESIRABLE EXCHANGES.—Beekman Hill dwelling; Orange residence; Washington Heights dwelling; Dutchess County farm; income-paying tenements; Brooklyn dwelling; exchanges negotiated. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

FREE AND CLEAR, MANHATTAN, BROOKlyn, "vacant" for farms, income, and country residences. JOHN DONNELLY, 59 Liberty St.

SEVERAL WEST SIDE DWELLINGS FOR free and clear country or city equities. FINN, 115 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

50 Entire Buildings, 100 Lofts, with or without power. D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, N. Y.

6TH AV., 258.—Large floor; 6ix rooms; modern improvements; elevator; showcase; steam heat. Bing janitor's bell.

FACTORY, POWER, RAILROAD SWITCH, Sprinklers, cheap labor, low freights. W. LAWTON, Kingston, N. Y.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 401 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores with plate glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

16TH ST., 327 WEST.—Large store with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

HAMILTON ST., 16½.—Large store, with plate glass front and three dwelling rooms; $15; cheap

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 368 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

159 WEST 102D.—Clean, finely furnished, complete for housekeeping; six rooms and bath; [illegible] WILLIAMS.

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OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.

Nature and man have done their best for you at Grantwood. In the finest region about New York, directly on the Hudson, and only 20 minutes via 14th and 42d St. Ferries and Hudson Traction Co's R. R. 15 minutes from 125th St. Ferry and Trolley. With perfect water works and sewer system, electric lights, macadam streets and all modern conveniences, this is the place that will appeal to your fancy and to your best judgment when you see it. Only a small initial payment required and

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covering principal and interest; we will build for you house like above, or we will build for you in any style on similar terms. Size of plot, 50x100. House has nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large full-width porch, finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; polished oak staircases, nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c.

Write or call for photographic views and maps of picturesque Grantwood and full particulars.

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JUST COMPLETED.

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Ave. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.

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Adjoining private house on 102d St.

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BRANDT & KIRBY, Agents,
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THE TUXEDO. HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
Northwest corner Lexington Av. and 118th St.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, &c., &c. Suites of five and six rooms and tiled bathroom. All outside rooms; rents, $35 and $40 per month. Superintendent on premises.

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112 West 44th St.
2 large light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom $40
Elevator—Hot water—Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

MANHATTAN AV., 27, (NEAR 102D.)—Elegant apartments of eight extra large, light rooms, bath; single house; hot water; steam heat; oak woodwork; nickel plumbing; handsomely finished throughout; 4th floor; $35 to $45. Janitor.

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$38.—HALL, ATTENDANCE, STEAM HEAT, hot water supply; tiled bathroom, exposed plumbing, porcelain tubs and sinks; eight rooms and bath. Janitor, 230 West 122d St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

11 MANHATTAN AV., (NEAR 101ST.)—Fine single 8-room and bath apartments; steam heat, hot water; clean rents. ROBERT RANKIN, 35 Manhattan Av., (102d.)

135 WEST 46TH ST.,
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Second flat, seven rooms and bathroom, $55.
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849 WEST END AVENUE, NEAR 102D Street; 8 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; in select locality. Rent $65. No children. See janitor.

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WANTED—Furnished apartment; 3 or 4 months from Jan. 1 for housekeeping, or where there is a restaurant; location, 23d St. to 59th St., 6th to Park Av. G. S., 397 State St., Albany, N. Y.

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SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 96TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $58. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

117TH ST., 360-366 WEST, NEAR MORNINGside Park.—Handsomely decorated, six rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, private surroundings; near Columbia University and convenient to cable and elevated. Rent, $25, $27. References.

FOUR ROOMS AND BATH, HEATED, HOT water; overlooking Morningside and Central Parks; small families adults; no dogs; $18 to $20; references. 303 West 111th St.

BETHUNE ST., CORNER HUDSON.—Four rooms, bath; modern conveniences; free until Dec. 25. Ring T. Donnelly's bell.

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JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH AV. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

58TH ST., 368 WEST.—Steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; $40.

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368 HICKS ST.—Desirable apartments of two rooms; prices, $7.

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64TH ST., 138 WEST.—Four stories and extension; two bathrooms; open plumbing; prime condition; rent, $1,500; caretaker; examine. FINN, 115 Broadway.

142D ST., 568 W.—8 rooms, bath, handsomely decorated; buffet, steam heat, hot water, gas range, stationary icebox; laundry; finest location; rent moderate.

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PARTY WILL RENT WHOLE OR PART OF completely furnished residence on Lenox Avenue corner; very desirable for physician or dentist; reasonable rent. OPPORTUNITY, 2,025 5th Av.

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BARGAINS—New and second-hand upright pianos; fine makes, all improvements, mahogany, walnut, oak, or rosewood cases; fully warranted; $125 up; open evenings. WHITNEY & CO., 112 West 125th St.

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Pianos to rent at $4. Sold on easy payments. Slightly used, $75. Tuning, repairing, exchanging.

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STEINWAY, CHICKERING AND OTHER high-grade uprights, $95 upward; $10 down, $6 monthly; rents, $3 upward. O. W. WUERTZ, 1,514 3d Av., (85th St.) Open evenings.

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26 inch,—Imported Handles of Sterling Silver,—polished or French grey finish,—Tortoise Shell,—French Gun Metal inlaid or overlaid with Gold and Silver,—Amber, Cornelian, Gold and Silver trimmed Natural Wood, Pearl and Ivory, Real Ebony, Crystal, long Pearls, extra length Gold and Silver.

28 inch,—Real Stag horn with heavy Gold and Silver Mounting, solid Silver hooks, Cape of Good Hope horns,—Ivory hooks inlaid with Silver,—Rosewood, Partridge, English Ash, Furze and Box-wood.

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Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch

Sat. Aft., Dec. 15, at 2:30,
Programme:
GOLDMARK, Symphony No. 2 in E flat, op. 35; BRAHMS, Concerto for Violin; TANEYEFF, Overture to "The Oresteia of Aeschylus, op. 6; LISZT, Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2. Soloist,
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Mr. Franz Kneisel

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Mme. Melba; MM. Ed de Reszke, Plançon, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 19, at 8—TANNHAEUSER. (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plançon, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 21, at 8—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 22, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mme. Melba, Ed de Reszke, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
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VOL. L...NO. 15,892. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE CANAL TREATY AMENDED

Senate Votes to Change Hay-Pauncefote Agreement.

Defense Clause Adopted by 65 to 17—Many Amendments Offered—To Proceed with Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In accordance with previous agreement, the Senate in executive session took a vote at 3 o'clock to-day on the amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty authorizing the United States to defend its interests in the canal. The Senate did not close its doors until 2 o'clock, and there was then left only one hour's time for discussion of the provisions of the amendment. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, 65 votes being cast in favor of the amendment and 17 against it. The negative votes were as follows:

Bard, (Rep., Cal.)	McEnery, (Dem., La.)
Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.)	McBride, (Rep., Ore.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Money, (Dem., Miss.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Mason, (Rep., Ill.)	Wellington, (Rep., Md.)
McCumber, (Rep., N. D.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)
	Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)

After the amendment offered by the committee was passed upon various other amendments received the attention of the Senate for a brief time, but none of them was acted upon.

The committee amendment which was adopted is a provision to be inserted after Section 5 of Article 2 of the treaty, and is as follows:

It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this article shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order.

OTHER AMENDMENTS OFFERED.

The committee amendment no sooner had been adopted than various Senators took the floor to suggest further amendments. The one which probably attracted most attention was offered by Senator Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) and is as follows:

Nothing in this treaty shall be construed to prevent the United States from acquiring sufficient security and sovereignty, or to prevent it from building, operating, maintaining, controlling, and defending the said canal, (referring to the proposed Nicaraguan Canal,) or for any other purpose that the United States may deem for its best interests.

Other amendments were suggested by Senators Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) and Thurston, (Rep., Neb.) Senator Thurston's suggestion provides that the United States may defend the canal, and Senator Tillman's makes the committee amendment adopted by to-day's vote subject to all the provisions of Article 2. This would have the effect, it is believed, of nullifying the provision of Section 7 of the article providing against the fortification of the canal. Other amendments were offered striking out Sections 3 and 7 of Article 2.

Senator Teller, (Sil. Rep., Colo.,) said that if Senator Elkins's amendment should be adopted he would not press his amendment for the modification of Section 7 so as to omit provision against the fortification of the canal.

Senator Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) in charge of the bill, was not slow to recognize the futility of trying to secure further consideration for the treaty, as amended, during to-day's session, and as soon as the amendments were all submitted he moved an adjournment until to-morrow, which motion prevailed.

SENATOR ELKINS'S SPEECH.

Previous to taking the vote on the committee amendments Senator Elkins occupied the greater portion of the Senate's time with a speech advocating radical alteration of the treaty. He announced himself as favorable to the committee amendment, but said that to his mind that amendment did not go far enough to meet the wishes of the American people. He believed, he said, that if the canal was to be constructed by the Government of the United States, the people would demand complete and absolute control over the canal itself, and also the right to exercise their judgment as a nation not only in acquiring property in connection with the canal, but, if need be, in securing sovereignty over it.

He contended that to pursue this course involved no violation of international rights, and in defense of this position said the United States had made an offensive and defensive treaty with France in 1778, and soon afterward had repudiated that obligation. He also cited other precedents and authorities, some of them being from English sources, in support of this position. He argued, in short, that changed conditions warrant a change in conduct and in position.

The speech was listened to with much interest, and at its conclusion a motion was made to have it made public. Objection, however, was raised, and the order was not made.

After the Senate adjourned for the day the Republican Committee on Order of Business held a session to decide upon the future line of action with reference to the treaty as amended. After this committee had concluded its conference Senator Lodge, who was with the committee, stated that the Senate would proceed with the treaty, and that he would continue his efforts to have it ratified.

CHANCES OF THE TREATY.

The amendment was adopted by a majority so decisive as to insure the ratification of the convention if the supporters of the amendment stand for the treaty in its changed form. Among those Senators who voted for the amendment there is not discovered any feeling of triumph, except as to the mere vote. As the treaty is still under consideration it is impossible to quote any Senator as to its chances for ratification, although in private they sometimes discuss the importance and necessity of asserting military control over the canal in a way that indicates a lack of familiarity with arguments heard outside of the Senate.

"We have gone so far as to adopt the Davis amendment," said a Senator who was opposed to that amendment, "and to-morrow we may go further and approve the Teller amendment. There are still other amendments, and I see no reason, if the United States wishes to undertake to assure the neutrality of the canal alone, instead of securing it with the approval of the powers, why we should not adopt other troublesome amendments."

The Teller amendment may not prove to be so strong as the Davis amendment, and it is possible that all the others to be voted on will be defeated. The Teller proposition breathes defiance to British opinion and to treaty stipulations made by the United States with Great Britain, and treaties in force, as between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and other European powers touching transit privileges across Nicaragua. It does not appear that much time has been spent in the Senate in discussion of the obligations resting on Nicaragua and Costa Rica under treaties made by those countries with France, Spain, and Italy. That they must be considered before the way is clear for the United States to go into Nicaragua is admitted by conservative Senators, while with others the suggestion to first decide to build the canal and then to get rid of the obstacles of this kind has had a good deal of force.

Some of the Senators are disposed to entertain the belief that the Davis amendment was favored by the people who are interested in the completion of the Panama Canal because they fancied that the passage of any amendment would impair the prospects of the Nicaragua Canal bill. If the Panama Canal interest has been at work, it has conducted its campaign with a good deal of discretion, and if the adoption of the Davis amendment was important to their success, they have won a great victory.

While the Department of State is disappointed with the action of the Senate, and the President is understood to have agreed absolutely with his Secretary of State in desiring the adoption of the treaty without amendment, it may also be asserted that the treaty, in its amended form, will be accepted if Great Britain is content to exchange ratifications with the Davis amendment incorporated. While that is conceived to be possible, it is regarded as impossible that Great Britain should assent to the Teller amendment or to any amendment that seeks to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer convention by methods unusual in diplomacy.

TO ABROGATE THE OLD TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Money (Dem., Miss.) to-day introduced a resolution in the Senate providing authority for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by diplomatic negotiation. Following is the text of it:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to consider the expediency of opening negotiations with the Government of Great Britain for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, with assurance that such action on his part will meet with the hearty consent and support of the Senate.

BRITISH PAPERS' COMMENT.

Most of Them Postpone Discussion—Some Show Disappointment and Bad Feeling.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The adoption by the United States Senate of the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty yesterday is evidently regarded as far too weighty a matter for hurried comment by the London morning journals. Accordingly The Times and most of the other papers will postpone until to-morrow their editorial treatment of the question in its present phase. The Daily Chronicle, however, publishes a short note, in which it says:

"The news is very serious indeed. It means, in a word, that the jingoes and Anglophobes of the United States Senate have triumphed, and that we are back again to-day where we were at the time of the Venezuelan imbroglio and President Cleveland's insolent and provocative speech. The better feeling manifested during the Spanish-American war has been shaken by pro-Boer sympathies, and it is now swamped by self-interest.

"The American's intend to fortify the canal in spite of the treaty engagement to the contrary. We cannot possibly stand by and allow the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be thus imperiously set aside. The good relations between the two countries must of necessity be gravely menaced. This is the outcome of Mr. McKinley's re-election. Worse could hardly have happened if Mr. Bryan had been returned."

The Daily Graphic remarks: "We have no doubts as to the result. Anglo-American statesmanship will find an amicable solution of the difficulty created by American jingoes. We fail to see, however, how the Clayton-Bulwer treaty can be got rid of without the Mosquito territories reverting to Great Britain."

The Standard observes: "It is more of a rebuff for President McKinley's executive than for Great Britain. England cannot possibly accept the Hay-Pauncefote treaty thus amended, and it would be insulting to the people and Government of the United States to assume that they would either denounce the Clayton-Bulwer treaty without offering an equitable equivalent or contemplate the gross illegality of disregarding it.

"There will be time enough to consider the abrogation of the treaty when Washington formally tenders a suggestion, which would certainly be approached by Great Britain with every desire to assist the United States to carry out a project highly beneficial to American commerce, but it cannot be supposed that we would abandon our treaty rights without solid consideration in return."

The Morning Post, after contending that England, in negotiating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, was acting virtually as the representative of all the maritime powers of the world, says:

Should the United States denounce the treaty, there is no means known to international law of upholding it. The only known method of inducing a State to accept an obligation of which it is tired is the method of compulsion. That method is out of the question and will hardly be proposed; but it will be open to Great Britain alone, or in conjunction with other maritime States, to consider whether another canal, not under the control of the United States, may be worth the making. In this matter British interests are identical with the interests of all the maritime powers save the United States."

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Henry Norman, Liberal, member for South Wolverhampton, will ask a series of questions with a view of extracting the views of the Government on the Nicaragua Canal and cognate matters.

WOULD LIKE TO BE SENATOR.

Congressman Hitt of Illinois Is a Candidate for Mr. Cullom's Seat in the Upper House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Representative R. R. Hitt of Illinois, who is Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, and who has been a member of the House of Representatives since the Forty-seventh Congress, has announced himself as a candidate for the Senate. This is accepted here as an indication that the chances of Senator Cullom for a re-election are not so assuring as to exclude other candidates from participation in the contest without appearing to unfairly crowd the Senator.

Many offers of support have come to Mr. Hitt from members of the Legislature, who are inclined to find a new candidate, and his letters and telegrams sent out to-day are in response to such offers. Mr. Hitt has been a popular man in his own district, which is largely Republican, and he has met with success in various public capacities in which he has been employed. Should he reach the Senate, his experience as a careful, diplomatic officer would be highly appreciated, and unquestionably would secure for him a place on the Committee on Foreign Relations, in which he undoubtedly would reflect credit upon his State.

Illinoisans say that there is some probability that Mr. Hitt's personal popularity will serve to unite the factions in the State. The opposition of Gov. Tanner to Mr. Cullom is said to be telling against him, although that gentleman is confident that he will be able to unify the Republican forces and secure his own re-election. It is not likely that Mr. Hitt will make a strenuous fight for the Senatorship, and his friends say little more will be necessary than for him to announce himself, as he has done to-day, to quickly develop his strength as a compromise candidate.

To Washington in Five Hours

From New York, Royal Blue 5-hour trains, leave foot of liberty St. 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited"—no excess fare—at 2:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 midnight. Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier. Best dining car and café car service in the world.—Adv.

SUGAR TRUST OPPOSITION

Arbuckles to Build Another Big Plant in Brooklyn.

Present Capacity Has Also Been Increased—Philadelphia Capitalists Preparing to Enter the Field.

New opposition to the American Sugar Refining Company—the Sugar Trust—has developed and is developing. It comes from two sources, and if what the financial district now hears is right, it was fear of this opposition and a realization of the effect it might have upon the trust's revenues that induced the Directors of the company, at their meeting in President Havemeyer's residence, the other day, to declare only the regular quarterly dividend and not to increase it, as generally had been understood would be done.

The twofold opposition comes first from the Arbuckles, and second from Philadelphia interests; and the seriousness of both is admitted by Herman Sielcken, who is at the head of the Sugar Trust's coffee business, and who is generally credited with being closer to President Havemeyer than any other man in the trade, and by an official of the National Sugar Company. Briefly outlined, it may be said that the plan of the Arbuckles, who recently have increased their capacity from 3,000 to 4,500 barrels per day, is to build a new refinery equal in capacity and every other respect to and adjoining the present one in Brooklyn. The plans have all been decided upon, conferences to discuss the matter having been held almost every day for a week past.

So far as the Philadelphia opposition is concerned, not so much of a definite nature is known, but what Wall Street hears is that the new opposition will be headed by the Harrisons, formerly of Harrison & Frazer, and that among the interests in the company will be Samuel R. Shipley, W. W. Gibbs, and the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia.

Herman Sielcken, discussing the matter, said yesterday:

"I have heard it stated that the Arbuckles propose to build a new refinery, and, from what information I can obtain, I believe it to be a fact. They recently increased the capacity of their present plant to about 4,500 or 5,000 barrels a day, and, emboldened by their success, it seems they propose to go into the business further. Of course, they are good, strong people, and, having plenty of money, can do as they want.

"I have heard the story of Philadelphia opposition, also, but I think you are wrong if you say it is Philadelphia people who will direct the company. My information is that New York and Baltimore capitalists are also in and that the company is to be incorporated in New Jersey in a day or two. However, I don't fear that company so much as I do the Arbuckles, who are practical sugar people.

"As to what Mr. Havemeyer knows of the matter, I don't know, as he doesn't do much talking."

On the same subject an officer of the National Sugar Company says:

"I have heard the story of Arbuckles intending to build a new refinery for two or three days, and, according to my information, they will carry out their project, for they have unlimited capital to do whatever they choose in the matter. It will be bad for all of us, for already there is too much sugar made. A new refinery will mean increased competition, and probably, therefore, a reduction in prices and a renewal of the trade war. As for the report of Philadelphia opposition, I don't know anything about it."

At the office of Arbuckle Brothers, James N. Jarvie, told of the story, said:

"I won't listen to it any more; I won't talk about it. We will increase our capacity if we want to without consulting any one else or without parading our affairs before the public. I refuse absolutely to talk on the matter."

President Havemeyer, who was at his office for about an hour only, would not discuss the report.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday Sugar Trust stock declined 1½ points on trading in 25,000 shares.

WANTS OIL COMPANY PUNISHED

Texas Court Is Asked to Adjudge Waters-Pierce Concern in Contempt—Congressman Bailey Involved.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 13.—Judge David A. McFall, Democratic member-elect of the State Legislature, to-day filed a motion in the District Court here asking that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which is the Southern branch of the Standard Oil Company, be declared in contempt of court for continuing to do business in Texas after it had been found guilty of being a trust and enjoined by the United States Supreme Court from doing business in this State. He also asks for the appointment of a receiver for the company pending a settlement of this new phase of the case.

It is asserted that J. W. Bailey was largely instrumental in securing the readmission of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company to the State after it had reorganized, and Judge McFall announced to-day that, in addition to the proceedings in court, he would ask for a legislative investigation of Mr. Bailey's alleged connection with the readmission of the corporation to Texas, and if it should be found that he was guilty of improper conduct, he will urge that he be defeated for United States Senator.

The reopening of the controversy over the readmission of this company to Texas has stirred up the State Democratic leaders.

$1,300 FOR CONSCIENCE FUND.

Amount Represents 30 Years' Interest on $2,400 Out of Which the Government Was Defrauded.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—C. E. Sapp, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Louisville district has just received $1,300 as interest on $2,400 out of which the Government was defrauded about thirty years ago. The principal was paid to Mr. Sapp last year by a man who appeared to be a minister. He said he lived in another State, but would not give his name. He represented that he was acting for certain persons who had defrauded the Government out of $2,400 in whisky tax matters and that they wanted to make restitution. Mr. Sapp suggested the conscience fund, whereupon the stranger paid him over the money in five and ten dollar bills.

Last week the same man reappeared and said his friends had concluded to pay interest on the principal, as they felt so good over that transaction. Mr. Sapp said he would accept any rate the man would pay, and $1,300 was turned over to him, for which he receipted. This was about 2 per cent. per annum, but Mr. Sapp thought it was so much money found for the Government.

Torpedo Boat Makes a Record Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 13. — The torpedo boat Bailey has made the fastest trip on record between New York and Newport. Her time was 5 hours and 32 minutes. She made the run between Sands Point and Bartlett's Reef in fifty-six minutes, which beat the record made by the steam yacht Kanawha, which held it until the Bailey wrested it from her Wednesday. Capt. Miller of the Bailey was Captain of the Kanawha when she made the run.

The Christmas Number of The New York Herald

will be a newspaper par excellence. Out Sunday, December 16, 1900. Four exquisite art sections, containing forty beautiful pages in color and half tone. Order it without delay.—Adv.

PANIC ON ELEVATED TRAIN.

Detective Arrests Two Men at Point of a Pistol—Are ex-Convicts, and Had a Bag of Loot.

The arrest of two well-known characters at the point of a pistol by a Central Office detective on a crowded car of a Sixth Avenue elevated train as it neared the Thirty-third Street station yesterday afternoon created great excitement among the passengers of the train, who thought that the officer was a highwayman. The prisoners were marched from the station with a large bag of loot, through a crowd of hundreds of spectators who had been attracted to the scene by the commotion in the train.

Detective Sergeant John T. Reith, who was coming down town on a Harlem train, saw two men whom he recognized board the train at Fifty-third Street. One of the men had a bundle, which he placed under the seat between himself and his companion. At the Forty-second Street station the detective noticed that they were preparing to leave the train and determined to arrest them. He went out to the platform of the car and disclosed his identity to the guard and told him he was about to arrest the two men. He asked the guard to delay the departure of the train at the Thirty-third Street station and to summon policemen from the Thirtieth Street Station or anywhere he could.

Reith then returned to the car, and as the two men arose to leave, he confronted them with a drawn revolver and ordered them to sit down again, as they were prisoners. The men were so nonplused that they just sat and stared at their captor, who stood over them with his revolver leveled at them. The passengers, many of whom had arisen to leave the car, thought Reith was a highwayman, and then ensued the wildest confusion. Women began to scream and men to scramble over each other to get out of the car. The passengers in the other car of the train became panic-stricken in turn, and when the train came to a standstill with a warning whistle from the locomotive scores of persons fled from the cars to the platform. This collected a big crowd at the foot of the station stairs. The arrival on the scene of a detachment of police from the Thirtieth Street Police Station increased the excitement. The police reached the platform just as Reith was marching out his two prisoners at the end of his revolver.

The men were taken to the Thirtieth Street Police Station, where they gave their names as Harry Weller, twenty-two years old, a cloth cutter, and George Walters, twenty-seven years old, who gave no occupation. Both refused to give their addresses.

They were later taken to Police Headquarters, where they were recognized as men with long records, who have served several terms in prison, and whose pictures are in the Rogues' Gallery. In the bundle were found two gold watches, a pair of gold and a pair of silver bracelets, two gold chains, gold cuff buttons and earrings, a silver box, a satin-lined Prince Albert coat and vest, gold pens and pencils, and a miscellaneous assortment of clothing.

THE MAJESTIC'S ROUGH TRIP.

Big Liner Encountered Gales and Heavy Seas Throughout.

The arrival of the White Star Liner Majestic last night marked the end of the roughest passage that vessel has experienced in years. From port to port, gales and storms of varying strength, accompanied by heavy seas, united to make the voyage as unpleasant and as disagreeable as possible. The seas were of tremendous strength, sometimes mountainous in size, staggering the great vessel with the fury of their onslaught; at other times being of the short, choppy kind that make ocean travel the most disagreeable. Capt. Smith readily corroborated the stories of the seasick passengers when asked about the trip.

"It was the worst possible," he said. "We had variable, unsettled weather all the way across, abating only for short intervals on one or two occasions. For four days we made less than 400 knots, which is very poor speed for the Majestic. From 1:30 o'clock P. M. of the 7th to 8 o'clock P. M. the following day we had to run at half speed. It was the roughest, and also the longest, passage the Majestic has made in six years."

Rumors were current of a panic on board the liner on the night of the 11th. According to A. Wishart, a cabin passenger, at 11:30 o'clock a shock and a rolling of the vessel occurred which startled the passengers. Many of them left their cabins to ascertain what the matter was, but he added that no excitement resulted. Capt. Smith said that he remembered no unusual shock on that night. The vessel was plowing through heavy seas, he said, but she was not in danger, and he had heard of no alarm on the part of the passengers.

Most of the passengers, of whom 354 were in the cabin, were compelled to remain below practically the entire trip.

Among those on board was Sir Martin Conway, the explorer and mountain climber. "I have just returned from Bolivia," he said, "and after a fortnight in England, ran over here for a short, friendly call. I've quit exploring and climbing mountains. I am getting too old. It's time for younger men than I to do that kind of work now." He will remain in this country only for a week or so, returning either on the Majestic or the Oceanic.

Others on the Majestic were Burton Alexander of the British Embassy at Washington, W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., W. H. Cortelyou, S. R. Lippincott, Jr., Ian Malcolm, M. P.; Capt. De Moleyns, Miss Edna G. Della-Torre, Dr. C. W. Niles, Sir Charles Ross, Claude Stanhope, and Mrs. John C. Westervelt.

TROUBLE IN NEW HEBRIDES.

Missionaries and Converts in Danger of Massacre—Request for American Warship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Rev. James F. Hill of Cannonsburg, Penn., visited the White House and the State and Navy Departments to-day and asked the President and Secretaries Hay and Long to have a warship sent to the New Hebrides.

Mr. Hill is a member of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. He was accompanied by Representative Ernest F. Acheson of Pennsylvania. According to Mr. Hill's statement of the case, an uprising of the heathen natives against the Christian natives is threatened. He says that the unconverted savages number 60,000 and the converts are not over 20,000 strong. The former have avowed their intention to wipe out Christianity from the islands. Mr. Hill asserts that the lives and property of the American missionaries in the islands are in danger.

The President advised Mr. Hill to draw up a statement of the case in writing, and promised that it would be submitted to the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

DR. MACDONALD WANTS OFFICE.

Is a Candidate for President of State Commission in Lunacy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—Friends of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald are urging his appointment by Gov. Odell as President of the State Commission in Lunacy, to succeed Dr. Wise, resigned. His backers say he is well qualified to fill the place, as he was President of the commission from 1894 till he resigned, Feb. 17, 1897, with his term uncompleted.

Dr. MacDonald is a recognized authority on the treatment of the insane, and his previous experience in the care of the insane renders him by far the most conspicuous candidate for the place. Dr. Frederick Peterson has also been suggested as a prominent candidate for the place. The salary is $7,500 and $1,200 a year for traveling expenses.

Evidence of Good Breeding

and refinement—to order with your lunch or dinner a bottle of Evans' Ale or Evans' Stout.—Adv.

TRAIN ROBBED IN A NEW ORLEANS SUBURB

Masked Men Attack Chicago Limited on the Illinois Central.

PASSENGERS NOT MOLESTED

Conductor Shot in the Back—Mail and Express Cars Blown Open with Dynamite.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13.—The Chicago Limited on the Illinois Central, due to arrive here at 7:15 o'clock to-night, was robbed at Carrollton Avenue, on the outskirts of the city, by masked men. The mail and express cars were blown open with dynamite and the former was rifled of its contents. Conductor Kennebreu was badly wounded. He was shot in the back because he did not obey orders to uncouple the train. None of the passengers was disturbed, and they knew nothing of the robbery until the heavy charge of dynamite was fired. Then they pulled down the blinds and kept quiet. A large squad of police and detectives arrived at the scene in a few minutes and succeeded in arresting six men, who are held at headquarters. Four of them are negroes.

It is not known just how many men took a part in the robbery. They all wore short, black masks, and are supposed to have boarded the train at Kenner, the last stop before New Orleans. The leader of the gang evidently got on in front of the mail car, next the tender. The plan was well laid, and when a point near the railroad crossing at Carrolton Avenue was reached the leader crawled up over the coal tender to the engine, and, covering the engineer and fireman, ordered them to stop the train. They complied. The other men jumped from the train.

Conductor Kennebreu also left one of the rear coaches and was immediately covered by several revolvers. He was ordered to uncouple the train. He did not step quick enough, and a bullet was fired in his back. The robbers then uncoupled the train back of the tender, and the leader, who was still on the engine, ordered the engineer to "pull out." The engineer complied, and kept "pulling out" until ordered to stop, half a mile away. Here the leader of the gang jumped off and hurried away in the darkness.

Meantime the rest of the gang was hurrying matters, and, after a demand on the express messenger and mail clerks to open up, which was not complied with, big charges of dynamite were placed under the cars and touched off. The express car was badly shattered, but the express officials claim the robbers got nothing there. The mail car was not badly injured, but an entrance was effected, and all the mail pouches were cut open. Some seventy-five or one hundred pieces of registered mail were carried away.

While this was going on the flagman of the train escaped and went down the track to flag another train. He was met by the robbers and relieved of his watch. Railroad and city detectives and United States Secret Service men by the score are working on the case.

BARON LEHMANN IN BALTIMORE

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—Baron Lehmann of Holland, to whom it was rumored that Miss May Brown, the daughter of ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland was engaged to be married, arrived in Baltimore to-night and dined with Mr. Brown at the latter's residence. Later Mr. Brown took his guest to the Maryland Club and introduced him to the members. It is probable that the Baron will remain in Baltimore several days. He met Miss Brown while she was traveling with her father last Summer in Europe, and entertained them on his yacht.

Upon the return of the Browns a month ago the ex-Governor denied the rumors of an engagement, but admitted that he and his daughter had met the Baron while abroad.

Miss Brown inherited a fortune from her mother. She and her father own considerable real estate in Chicago. Baron Lehmann is also wealthy.

PACKERS BUY A SALT MINE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Armour & Co have decided to be independent of the National Salt Company, and with that end in view have bought a salt mine of their own and will proceed immediately to work it.

The mine is in the great salt beds, near the St. Clair Flats, north of Detroit, where the trust itself operates large properties. The mine yields about 400 barrels a day, or about 112,000 pounds, an amount equal to the packing firm's consumption each day. In the vicinity a refinery will be erected, where the salt will be prepared for packing uses and put up in parcels for delivery at the Armour plant in Chicago.

Armour & Co. will be able to bring the salt to the top of the mine for 15 cents a barrel. The empty package costs 30 cents, and the freight to Chicago amounts to 5 cents a barrel.

WINSTON CHURCHILL AT YALE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 13.—Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P., the young English war correspondent, received an enthusiastic welcome here to-night. Mr. Churchill arrived in this city at 4 o'clock and was immediately taken in charge by the Yale undergraduates, a committee of whom, headed by Capt. Gordon Brown of the Yale football team, showed the visitor about the college. Mr. Churchill was later entertained at the University Club, where hundreds of undergraduates met him.

This evening Mr. Churchill lectured before the university set at the Hyperion, among whom was Lieut. Gov. Woodruff of New York, and was received with much applause. Dean Francis Wayland of the Yale Law School, whose guest Mr. Churchill is, introducing him. Mr. Churchill's talk was mostly of his own experiences in escaping from Pretoria a year ago yesterday, and of his flight to Delagoa Bay. Mr. Churchill spoke feelingly of the bonds between England and America.

He was given a reception at the graduates' club later in the evening.

BURNS FIGURE OF MR. McKINLEY.

Italian in London Takes Vengeance on Pin-Studded Wax Effigy.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Daily Express publishes the following statement:

"An Italian from Soho (a district in the heart of London) burned a pin-studded wax effigy of President McKinley on the doorstep of the United States Embassy last evening.

"He said he was a brother of Guido Mazaro, who was lynched in Louisiana, and was avenging the death of his kinsman. On the approach of the police he bolted."

Freed and Arrested the Same Day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Dec. 13.—Homer L. Sarvis arrived here to-night from the Western Penitentiary, at Allegheny, Penn., where he this morning completed four and one-half years for burglary and was known as Woodruff. He is charged with the murder of Frank L. Henderson, a grocer, in this city, in April, 1893, while Sarvis and his gang were burglarizing his store. The Sheriff made the arrest on Woodruff's discharge. In waiving technicalities Sarvis signed his own name to the legal document. A reward of $1,000 was offered by the city for his capture.

The Finger of Fame

points unerringly to Evans' Ale.—Adv.

NEW MUSEUM FOR BOSTON.

Mrs. "Jack" Gardner Contemplates Giving Her Splendid Art Collection to the City.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The announcement is made in The Transcript to-night that Mrs. John L. Gardner contemplates giving to the City of Boston for a free public museum the Italian palace which she is building and all its contents. This means that one of the finest private collections of paintings, statuary, bronzes, and metal work in America may be the property of this community.

Among the paintings are many which would of themselves give distinction to a museum, but the pictures form only a relatively small part of the extraordinary collection of works of art which Mrs. Gardner has accumulated. A museum of considerable size is necessary to hold her treasures in the line of sculpture, bronzes, gold, silver, iron, and other metal work, wood carving, arms and armor, furniture, tapestries, and embroideries. In its comprehensiveness the collection, when publicly exhibited, will be a revelation to American art lovers.

TWO BIG RAILROAD DEALS.

Vanderbilts Declared to be Seeking Control of Wabash.

According to all the reports in Wall Street important developments are pending in the affairs of the Erie and the Wabash Railway, though their exact nature has not yet been disclosed.

What is currently reported, however, and what in well-informed quarters of the Street is regarded as reasonable, is that new and powerful interests are buying into both systems, with a view, if not to change of control, at least to closer working relations with other companies. According to the reports Pennsylvania Railroad interests on the one hand and Vanderbilt interests on the other have bought each 100,000 shares of Erie stock within the past ten days. While this would by no means give control, it is said that with former holdings it would give the new interests a large voice in the affairs of the Erie Company, and would assure harmonious working relations among the Morgan-Vanderbilt-Pennsylvania interests.

In respect to Wabash, it is declared that the present buying of the stock is by the Vanderbilts, who are anxious to obtain control of the property, or, failing that, to have a determining voice in its affairs. For some time Wall Street has heard of some such purpose on the part of the Vanderbilt interests, and it has been remarked that the shares of the Wabash were much more active than in ordinary times. Yesterday, for instance, on the Stock Exchange, more than 24,000 shares of the preferred and over 13,000 shares of the common were traded in, the former at a net advance of 1½, and the latter at a net gain of ⅞.

In like manner the Erie issues were the leaders of the market, the first preferred rising 3⅜ points, the second preferred 3⅝, and the common 2¼, total transactions in the three amounting to over 150,000 shares.

At a meeting of the Erie Directors yesterday James J. Hill, President of Great Northern and a Director of Baltimore and Ohio; Norman B. Ream of Chicago, also a Director of Baltimore and Ohio, and Robert Bacon of J. P. Morgan & Co., were elected Directors to succeed Messrs. Quintard, Goodwin, and Williamson. Pennsylvania interests, it will be recalled, are now a factor in the Baltimore and Ohio.

Official information of the above reports is not forthcoming, but it is pointed out that the exigencies of the case may be responsible for this, just as it was for the early denial of the transfer of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Premature publication of the story has more than once affected final plans in Wall Street.

PROF. J. J. ABEL INJURED.

May Lose Sight Through Accident at Johns Hopkins University.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—Dr. John J. Abel, Professor of Pharmacology in the Johns Hopkins University, was seriously injured last night by an explosion. He is now confined to the Johns Hopkins Hospital with very discomforting facial injuries, and is threatened with blindness.

While Dr. Abel was working with a diminished pressure apparatus, used for the purpose of securing a partial vacuum, it is thought that a sudden influx of gas into the chamber caused a sufficiently heavy pressure to burst it, and the flying fragments struck Dr. Abel in the face.

Dr. Abel is the associate editor of The Journal of Experimental Medicine, and is regarded as one of the leading American authorities in the field of physiological chemistry and pharmacology.

RUBBER CO. INCORPORATED.

New York and Richmond Capitalists Interested in the Venture.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 13.—The Hydro Carbon Rubber Company, composed of Richmond and New York capitalists, was chartered in the Richmond Circuit Court to-day. The company is to have its principal offices in this city, and the chief business is to be the handling of rubbers, hydro-carbons, gums, ozocerite, and waxes. A general export business in these goods is to be conducted. The capital stock is $1,500,000 and may be increased to $5,000,000. Provision is made for the issuance of both common and preferred stock, and the company is allowed to hold 5,000 acres of land in Virginia.

The officers of the company for the first year are: President—Samuel H. Roulton of New York; Vice President—Philip Safford of New Rochelle, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer—Dinbomir R. Mestaniz of New York. The paint of the company is to be in New York.

DINNER TO GOV.-ELECT ODELL.

Entertained at Washington by Former Associates in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Representative Lucius N. Littauer gave a dinner at Harvey's to-night in honor of Gov.-elect Odell. The plan was to give Mr. Odell's former associates in Congress an opportunity to congratulate him on his election and extend their good wishes for his administration. Secretary Root and Senator Platt, who were invited, sent regrets, but Senator Depew was present and made the first speech of the evening after Mr. Odell.

Nearly the whole New York delegation in Congress was present, and, in addition, Representative Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, Representative David H. Mercer of Nebraska, Appraiser Israel F. Fischer, Judge Hooker, Representative-elect George N. Southwick, Shipping Commissioner Joseph M. Dickey, and Charles G. Bennett, Clerk of the Senate. Mr. Littauer presided. Representative Cannon spoke for Mr. Odell's former associates in Congress, recalling reminiscences of their service and wishing Mr. Odell success in his administration. Similar speeches were made by a number of others.

To-day's Menu:

Steak, or Oysters—and a bottle of Evans' Ale.—Adv.

TWO RECEIVERS FOR LOAN ASSOCIATION

Banking Department's Action Against the Anglo-American.

GRAVE CHARGES OF COLLUSION

Counsel for the Pennsylvania Shareholders Accuse the Department and Criticise Supt. Kilburn.

A second application for the appointment of a receiver for the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association was presented yesterday before Justice Maddox in Brooklyn. The application was made by Deputy Attorney General W. E. Kisselburg on behalf of the people at the instance of the State Banking Department.

Justice Maddox decided last night to grant the application, and announced at his home in Brooklyn the appointment of Capt. Joseph M. Dickey and Edward B. Dickinson as receivers. The appointment of two receivers was a surprise, and the failure of Col. W. J. Youngs, Gov. Roosevelt's private secretary, to be named was another surprise. It was understood that Col. Youngs was slated for the place.

Capt. Joseph M. Dickey is a resident of Newburg. He is a brother of Justice William D. Dickey and is said to be a close personal friend of Governor-elect Odell. Mr. Dickinson is a resident of New York City.

A CHARGE OF COLLUSION.

The attorneys for Pennsylvania shareholders who made the first application for a receiver in the Federal Court about ten days ago express their belief that the proceedings yesterday were the result of collusion between the State Banking Department and the officers and Directors of the Anglo-American Association, and they will so represent at the hearing before Judge Lacombe to-day to determine the Federal Court's jurisdiction.

They base their belief of collusion on the following points: First—That State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn up to within a few days has in print expressed his confidence in the solvency of the association and the ability of the Directors to get it safely out of present difficulties. Second—That the Banking Department instigated the proceedings for a receiver begun yesterday, and Clarence W. Francis, one of Mr. Kilburn's assistants, in an affidavit supporting the application, declared his belief that the association was insolvent. Third—That the association's attorneys, who have fought the application for a receiver in the Federal court, appeared in the proceedings yesterday and gave their assent to the appointment of a receiver under the Banking Department's application.

The Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association is probably the largest association of its kind in the United States. It has shareholders in many of the States, and its liabilities are over $2,000,000. The officers of the association are: President—Thomas L. James; Vice President

combe to call to the attention of this court the situation in the Federal Court. We have no desire on our part to delay or to obstruct either the Federal Court or the State Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction to appoint a receiver, and leave this court to act in the premises as it may think its duty."

SHAREHOLDERS' COUNSEL'S PLEA.

Mr. Winslow, of the firm of Russell & Winslow, came into the Court House as Mr. Hornblower was finishing his statement, and when opportunity offered, asked the Court for permission to make a statement, saying that his firm was solicitors for those stockholders who had filed the bill in the Federal Court.

Mr. Kisselburg and Mr. Hornblower both objected to this, but Justice Maddox asked Mr. Winslow to proceed.

Mr. Winslow stated that his clients had filed their bill in the Federal Court on Dec. 4, and that an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed had been set for hearing on Dec. 7, but that, at the defendant's request, the hearing had been postponed until to-day. He said there was no contention that the Federal Court did not have jurisdiction of the parties, but that the defendant's attorneys claimed that it had no jurisdiction of the subject matter of the suit.

He said that the proceedings in the Federal Court were not brought for the purpose of dissolving the corporation under the statutes of New York, but was for the purpose of taking possession of its property, marshaling its assets, and distributing them pro rata among all its stockholders, no matter whether they were residents of New York or of other States—this to be done as soon as creditors, if any, are paid. This proceeding, he said, was not under any statute of New York, but pursuant to the general equity jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Courts, which is the same in all States.

He read from the case of Towle vs. the American Building Association, (61 Federal Report,) a decision by United States Judge Grosscup holding that the Federal Court, and not a State court, was the proper forum for such a proceeding. He also cited the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (Vol. 177, United States Reports, Page 51,) as showing that the Federal Court had exclusive jurisdiction to appoint a receiver for the association if a bill for that purpose were filed in that court before any similar bill was filed in the State court. He also said that from an examination of the authorities he was satisfied that the United States Court had jurisdiction of the subject matter of the suit, and that his clients, being residents of a State other than New York, had the right under the Constitution and laws of the United States to have the association's affairs settled in the United States Court.

Justice Maddox took the matter under advisement, and did not announce his decision to grant the application and name the receivers until late in the evening.

William Hepburn Russell, the senior counsel for the shareholders who began proceedings in the Federal court for the appointment of a receiver, when asked his opinion of the proceedings begun before Justice Maddox by the State Superintendent of Banks, said:

BANKING DEPARTMENT ACCUSED.

"I think those proceedings show collusion between the officers and Directors of the Anglo-American Association and the Banking Department. The object sought is to keep the matter under the control of the State courts, in the hope that the officers and Directors can be saved from their liabilities on the second mortgages which they accepted and also on the fictitious dividends which they ordered paid. If there was no collusion, how else can the change of front made by the State Superintendent of Banks be reasonably explained? He has declared in interviews, and in a letter of his to a shareholder of the company, printed in a Buffalo paper, his belief in the association's solvency. Now the Banking Department asks for a receiver on the ground that the company is insolvent. In his letter, which bore the date of Dec. 6, Mr. Kilburn said:

"'An investigation was at once instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the real estate, and an appraisal of the property in Buffalo and other places showed that the real estate was worth at least the amount at which the company carried it, and I am confident that most of the real estate is good property, and that, with careful handling, it will pay out the amount at which the company carries it upon its books.'

"In the same letter, further on, he says:

"'I am informed that certain shareholders have begun an action for the appointment of receivers for the corporation. I regret that this action has been taken, because it was my opinion that the carrying out of the plan proposed by the Directors would prevent the sacrifice of the property of the corporation.'

"Now the Deputy Attorney General, upon the request of the Banking Department, begins proceedings for the appointment of a receiver, and one of the grounds upon which a receiver is asked is that the company is insolvent. Furthermore, the attorneys for the association who have heretofore been opposing the appointment of a receiver give their assent to the proceedings.

"The papers filed with Justice Maddox yesterday are a clear admission of the necessity for a receiver, and we shall use them to-morrow before Judge Lacombe in the United States Federal court to sustain our claim that a receiver ought to be appointed. If Judge Lacombe decides that the Federal court has jurisdiction, which we do not think admits of serious question, we will get a receiver from the Federal court, because the Federal court will be the court of prior jurisdiction, the first action having been begun in that court."

Russell & Winslow have received a number of letters from shareholders in the Anglo-American Association since the proceedings for the appointment of a receiver were instituted, in which the writers express their amazement at some of the allegations made in the bill of complaint. The most surprising revelation seems to have been the showing that several of the prominent men who were officers in the association, and whose names were used to float it, did not own any stock in it, or only a small amount.

OFFICERS OWNED LITTLE STOCK.

In a statement which the Anglo-American Association made to the Banking Department of Connecticut about two years ago it appears that Thomas L. James, the President of the association, did not own a share of the association's stock; J. D. Vermeule, the Vice President, held only 26 shares; George M. Hard, Treasurer, 26; A. H. Gilbert, Secretary and general manager 81, and C. F. Lounsbury and Charles Gerding, who are in the Board of Directors, none. Since that time Mr. James bought ten shares of the company's stock, and Messrs. Gerding and Lounsbury also acquired small amounts. The largest shareholder in the association is Edward Thompson, the law book publisher, who resides at Northport, L. I. Mr. Thompson holds stock to the amount of $50,000. President James has been receiving a salary of $2,000 a year from the association.

Charles A. Dyson, attorney for the association, when seen last evening and informed of the statement made by Attorney Russell that he believed the proceedings begun before Justice Maddox bore the marks of collusion between the association and the Banking Department, said:

"Of course we deny that, absolutely."

"How comes it that the association now consents to the appointment of a receiver?"

"The statement of Mr. Hornblower to the court explained that. We still maintain that the association is solvent, but of course now that actions against the association are being started in various places we believe the best interests of the association and of its shareholders will be subserved by the appointment of a temporary receiver."

"In what other cities have actions against the association been instituted?"

"An action has been begun in Buffalo, and I understand one has been brought in Pennsylvania. I have not as yet received a copy of the papers in the Pennsylvania case."

"Will you contest the jurisdiction of the Federal court before Judge Lacombe to-morrow?"

"I can't say. I have prepared myself very carefully on that point, but in view of what has happened since we raised the point of jurisdiction I don't know what position we will take on the subject. We will file with Judge Lacombe a memorandum exactly similar to that we filed to-day with Justice Maddox."

The proceedings before Judge Lacombe in the Federal court to-day will commence at 2 o'clock.

Agricultural Commissioner Appeals.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—An appeal has been taken by Commissioner Welting of the State Agriculture Department from the decision of Justice Bischoff, declaring unconstitutional the law prohibiting the use of preservatives in cream, butter, milk, and cheese other than salt in butter, spirits in cheese, and sugar in condensed milk. The decision was rendered in an action brought against John S. Bieserker of New York City. Justice Bischoff held that the law was unconstitutional because it not only prohibited the use of deleterious, but also of wholesome and healthful preservatives.

Notice to Readers of New York Times.

Orders for the delivery of THE NEW YORK TIMES to either residence or place of business may be made by postal card or through telephone Cortlandt 1861. Any irregularity in delivery should be immediately reported to the office of publication.—Adv.

SIX TEAMS LEFT IN RACE

Two Six-Day Riders in the Hospital for Treatment.

OLD RECORDS NOT IN DANGER

Madison Square Garden Thronged with Crowds Who Cheered the Cyclists on Their Weary Way.

The Score at 2 A. M.

	Miles.	Laps.
Pierce and McEachern	1,865	3
Elkes and McFarland	1,865	3
Gougoltz and Simar	1,865	2
Fisher and Frederick	1,864	7
Ryser and Kaser	1,864	7
Waller and Stinson	1,864	4
Babcock, riding singly	1,466	5
Gimm, riding singly	1,456	8

Old team record, 1,901 miles.

Six teams continued the whirl of excitement and sport for several thousand enthusiasts and loud-mouthed rooters yesterday in the fourth day of the six-day bicycle race at the Madison Square Garden. The spectacular interest in the contest, even if last year's records are further and further away every hour, and with the procession of riders curtailed to a half dozen, continues to increase as the limit of endurance is approaching, and for the first time since the start the upper galleries were crowded to standing room last night, and a number of women were noticeable in that upper region.

The chief feature of the twenty-four hours closing at midnight was the transfer of Aronson and Turville from bicycle competitors to the less exciting position of hospital patients. The former now lies in the New York Hospital with a bad contusion of the spine, while Turville is at Bellevue with a badly cut thigh and other body lacerations. Neither man is severely injured, however, but each will need careful treatment for a few days.

The six men left on the track rode at a slower, more measured, pace than on any previous day. The slowest hour of the race was between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when the leaders covered but 16½ miles. This was increased to about 18 miles later in the day, but it never rose much above that figure.

The record established by Miller and Waller last year is becoming further and further away. At 6 o'clock in the morning the leading teams, Pierce and McEachern, and Elkes and McFarland, were 16 miles and 3 laps behind the record, and at 11 o'clock last night the record was 34 miles and 9 laps in the van, their score being 1,810 miles and 1 lap.

OLD RECORD STILL STANDS.

All hope of equalling the old figures has been abandoned, and the riding of the twelve survivors was characteristic of the fact. The physician who examines the men several times a day said last night that every man on the track is in suitable condition to finish, and he denied the rumors that had been circulated to the effect that Fischer, McFarland, Waller and one or two others had shown temporary aberrations of mind. The men's faces all looked tired and pinched, their eyes were bloodshot, and Elkes' features were badly drawn.

The disaster of Wednesday night was responsible for the dropping of Turville and Aronson. There was fear at one time that Aronson had sustained a bad fracture of the spine, but the physicians at the New York Hospital last night said that no serious results were likely to ensue, and with rest and proper treatment Aronson would be all right within a week or ten days.

Turville, although his thigh was badly cut and he was generally shaken up, came out in the early morning hours and made a painful effort to wheel around the track, but the injured muscles kept him in agony, at every revolution of the pedals, and he had to be carried off, and at 5 o'clock in the morning it was announced that he had left the race. Shortly after that he was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he will remain for two or three days.

The management decided to allow Babcock Aronson's partner, and Gimm, the companion of the injured Turville, to continue the race individually, neither man to ride more than twelve miles an hour, for seventh place, which gets $150. Babcock rode a few miles during the day, but as he was ten miles ahead of Gimm, he acted the part of spectator for the rest of the day, ready to go on if Gimm showed a desire to contest the position. Babcock's score ended yesterday with 1,466 miles and 5 laps, while Gimm's record was 1,456 miles and 8 laps.

McFARLAND'S BAD PLIGHT.

McFarland's right leg, which has been badly cut in the different falls, in which he has always had the misfortune to be one of the victims, pained him severely yesterday, and when the men were satisfied with an easy pace, he rode mile after mile pedalling only with his left leg. Elkes, who looked nearly as fresh at the forty-eighth hour as the first, showed the strain very perceptibly yesterday, his face having a pinched, careworn look. McEachern and Pierce occasionally shot out with little dashes of speed, and with the exception of inflamed eyes, appeared to have plenty of enduring power in reserve. Simar and Gougoltz were both riding strong and made a few spasmodic efforts to pick up their lost lap. Elkes and McEachern adopted the policy of blanketing the Frenchmen, which they really fear. The former usually kept the lead, holding either Simar or Gougoltz to third place and blocking every effort of either to force a spurt.

Waller, who shared with "Charley" Miller last year the position of bicycle hero among the gallery watchers, continued to drop behind more and more during the day, and the 9 o'clock score found him, for the first time, relegated to end place. Early in the day he was but three laps behind the leaders. At 7 o'clock in the morning one of his tires burst with a loud report, and, as is always the case when such accidents occur, the others dashed forward to gain what they could. Waller lost a few seconds before he could get on Stinson's machine, and meanwhile the leaders were two laps ahead. Only one lap was counted against Waller.

The special races were the only really fast features of the evening and they elicited spontaneous enthusiasm. "Major" Taylor rode an unpaced half mile in 0:55 2-5, and it was stated afterward that he had been engaged to go to Australia and efforts are being made to have him go to Paris. "Jimmy" Michael rode five miles, paced by his motor tandem cycle. As usual, he stuck to the rear wheel at every lap and finished in 9:46 3-5, doing the last mile in 1:46 3-5. Rudolph Muller and Hugh McLean, two of the six-day racers who had to retire on account of the disability of their partners, rode a five-mile pursuit race. Notwithstanding Muller's reputation, which he feared would be disgraced when Aucoutrier, his partner, left the contest, McLean caught him in two miles and nine laps, the time being 7:03 1-5.

An amateur race was a novelty, being run between P. G. Van Cott of the Nassau Wheelmen and George T. Schrieber of the Harlem Wheelmen. The race was three miles, run in heats. Van Cott won the first, Schrieber the second, and Van Cott took the third in 2:25 3-5. Similar events will be held to-day.

LOOKING AFTER ARMY CLOTHING.

Inspectors Sent to Philadelphia to Examine Goods Made There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Quartermaster General Ludington has sent three additional Inspectors to the Schuylkill Station, at Philadelphia, to investigate the kind of supplies that are furnished to his department there. Supplies accepted at this station are distributed to posts in different sections of the country, and in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Gen. Ludington's actions led to reports that a scandal of large proportions had been unearthed, and that the clothing furnished to the soldiers was practically worthless. Gen. Ludington, however, says that these reports are exaggerated. Some of the clothing made at Philadelphia has been found to be in poor condition, but it is not known whether it is the fault of the contractors or whether the clothing complained of is old stuff that was bought some time ago and not used. It is to find out the facts that the Inspectors have been sent.

The clothing was made by a large Philadelphia firm, but its name has not been made public. Secretary Root says that he knows nothing about the matter.

UNION COLLEGE ALUMNI MEET.

Hold Their Annual Banquet and Elect Officers—The College's Opportunity.

The alumni of Union College held their thirteenth annual reunion and banquet last night at the Hotel Savoy. The dinner was largely attended, and many of the old alumni were present. Of these the oldest was George W. Clarke of the class of 1840, and some of the members of every other class were also at the table down to a number of undergraduates who made the air ring with the college yells and college songs.

Daniel M. Stimson, the President of the Alumni Association, presided, and there were many toasts on varied topics, the glory of Alma Mater being the chief consideration in all of them.

Andrew V. V. Raymond, President of the college, spoke to "Alma Mater." He called particular attention to the fact that Schenectady, the town in which the college is located, has become in recent years one of the greatest manufacturing cities, especially in the line of electricity, in the United States, and that therefore the college faces a magnificent opportunity for the development of a School of Engineering, especially electrical engineering.

In this connection President Raymond called attention to the fact that Union was the first of all the colleges to introduce an engineering course. Mr. Raymond also spoke strongly for the establishment of a civil service school in the college, where men could be trained to meet the requirements of growing conditions in the country that, he said, must now be numbered among the great world powers.

Edward Cary spoke to the toast "What Shall We Do with It?" and said, to his understanding, "it" meant the education which Alma Mater gave and the far wider reaching education which this fitted college men to obtain. Its real worth, he said, was as a preparation, and as such it was precious in any walk of life. It would not only aid in making a man successful, but, what was more important, would help him to make better use of his success.

Amasa J. Parker, President of the Albany Law School, now a part of Union, spoke to "Law," sketching a history of the law school. J. Newton Fiero spoke to "Brother Alumni," Prof. William Wells, whom the undergraduates cheered as "Billy," responded to "The Faculty," Dr. Joseph D. Craig to "Medicine," Edward P. White to "A More Perfect Union," and William H. McElroy spoke on "The Influence of Patent Office Reports Upon Contemporaneous Longevity." Mr. McElroy, whose speech was a humorous one, said his topic was no more germane to the occasion than a song and dance at a funeral. Referring to a letter of regret from Russell Sage that had been read by President Stimson, he said he has missed this postscript: "P. S.—Inclosed please find my check for $50,000 for Union College."

At the business meeting preceding the banquet the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Frederick W. Seward, '49; First Vice President—The Rev. Dr. Charles D. Nott, '54; Second Vice President—Gen. J. Rufus Tryon, '58; Secretary—Edgar S. Barney, '84; Treasurer—Bayard Whitehorne, '82.

JEWELS IN LOST TRUNK.

Police Trying to Solve Mystery of Its Disappearance — Belonged to Mrs. Norman Whitehouse's Mother.

The police are investigating the loss of a trunk containing property valued at many thousands of dollars, which disappeared in transit from the Long Island ferry to West Twenty-third Street on Dec. 4. It was the property of Mrs. C. Terrell, mother of Mrs. Norman Whitehouse of 10 West Thirtieth Street.

On the day named Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse and Mrs. Terrell left their country home at Westbury, L. I. They had three trunks, one of which was marked "C. Terrell." In it were many valuable jewels, and Mrs. Terrell intended taking them to her home at Richmond, Va.

At Long Island City the trunk was placed with other baggage on one of Gaffney's express wagons and at the Twenty-third Street Ferry it had disappeared. When the driver's attention was called to the matter he at first declared that he had not received it. Then he said that it had been stolen or had fallen from the wagon en route.

Mr. Whitehouse, who is a brother of Worthington Whitehouse, thinks the property was stolen by some one who had knowledge of its valuable contents. He has offered a liberal reward for its recovery.

AGAINST THE MORMON CHURCH.

Utah Democrats Are Trying to Force It Out of Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 13.—Letters are being sent to prominent Democrats all over the State asking them to attend a convention to organize a fight on the Mormon Church influence in politics. The proposition is to reorganize the Democratic Party as a straight anti-Church party and fight until the Church keeps its finger out of politics. The convention will be held here between Jan. 1 and 15.

The Salt Lake County Committee and prominent Mormons are incensed at the way the leaders have sold out the State. Evidence of how this was done is being collected and will be disclosed later.

THE ALABAMA GOES TO SEA.

Battleship Off on a Trial Trip—Will Come to New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The United States battleship Alabama sailed to-day from the League Island Navy Yard for New York, where she will await further orders. She will make a trial trip on the run, which will begin as soon as she passes out to sea.

After the sea trial is completed the vessel's course will be shaped further out to sea to avoid shipping, as all of her guns and turrets are to be tested and report made to the Navy Department as soon as the vessel reaches New York. If the report is satisfactory, it is probable that the battleship will be ordered to Hampton Roads to join the North Atlantic Squadron.

BRYAN DENIES ALLEGED DEAL.

Has No Trade with D. E. Thompson as to the Senatorship.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 13.—Both William J. Bryan and D. E. Thompson make unqualified denials of the truth of the story printed in New York wherein they are alleged to have arranged a Republican fusion deal whereby they could be elected to the United States Senate from Nebraska.

Mr. Bryan said: "There is not a word of truth in it. I have other plans."

Mr. Thompson, who is a Republican and a candidate for the Senate, said: "This story is not true. I am making combinations with no one; certainly not with a Democrat. You cannot make my denial too strong."

To Consider Clark Case To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, has called a meeting of that committee for to-morrow, to take up the Montana Senatorial case. Mr. Clark, who was appointed Senator by the Acting Governor of the State while the Governor was absent, and Mr. Maginnis, who was appointed by the Governor upon his return, are both in Washington awaiting the decision of the Senate.

Mr. Cutting to be Re-elected.

It is said that at the meeting of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union next Monday several members at large will be chosen. It was stated yesterday that R. Fulton Cutting will be re-elected President of the Union.

Will of James Roosevelt Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The will of James Roosevelt was filed in the Surrogate's office in this city to-day. It was sealed, and its contents are unknown, but the affidavit relating to the transfer tax shows that the entire estate is given to the widow and two sons of the deceased, with the exception of a legacy of $1,000, which is given to Elsifie McEachan, a servant. It is generally believed that the property will exceed $500,000 in value. The citation is returnable Dec. 22. The will was filed by Lawyer John Hackett, attorney for the estate.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Daly Dead.

Elizabeth Therese Daly, widow of Denis Daly and mother of ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly and of the late Augustin Daly, died on Wednesday at the residence of the ex-Justice, 19 East Sixty-second Street. She was in her eighty-ninth year. The funeral will take place at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Yonkers, this morning.

NEW CENTURY WELCOME

Plans Perfected and Resolutions Drawn by Mr. Guggenheimer.

Open House and Receptions at the City Hall—The Greeting to the New Year.

Plans for a novel new-century celebration, to be held at the City Hall, were perfected yesterday. President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council has taken up the matter and is preparing resolutions asking the Municipal Assembly to appropriate $2,000 for the affair.

The plans so far perfected are to have the front of the City Hall decorated with flags and bunting and thousands of electric lights, formed in stars, with bunches of red, white, and blue lights. At midnight the electric display will be held, and on the stoop of the City Hall several thousand singers will congregate to sing out the old and welcome the new century.

An attempt will be made to have Mayor Van Wyck present, and he will be asked to break his rule of refusing to take part in celebrations unless of an official character.

All New Year's Day there will be "open house" at the City Hall. Receptions will be held in the meeting rooms of the Board of Aldermen and the Council. Mayor Van Wyck will also be asked to receive all visitors in his office from 9 o'clock to noon.

The resolutions prepared by President Guggenheimer call for a joint committee of the Municipal Assembly to take charge of the affair. At the meetings of the Municipal Assembly on Tuesday next efforts will be made to have all the members present. The charter requires that four-fifths of all the members of both branches of the local legislature must vote for appropriations for celebrations. The votes of twenty-four members will be needed in the Council. President Guggenheimer said yesterday:

"The new century should be ushered in fittingly, and I trust that the Municipal Assembly will make the small appropriation necessary for the expenses. Mayor Van Wyck will be requested to take an active part in the ceremonies and to receive all visitors in his office on New Year's morning."

Controller Coler said yesterday that he favored the suggestion for a new century celebration, but that he would not favor an appropriation for that purpose. He said the celebration could be arranged without calling on the Municipal Assembly for money.

MARY L. McLEAN'S WILL.

Estate of Dewey's Mother-in-Law is Devised to Her Children.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The will of Mary L. McLean was filed to-day for probate. The will is dated Dec. 17, 1896. To John R. McLean, son of the testatrix, a special silver tea service, marked "Washington McLean," is bequeathed. All household furniture and personal effects, with the exception of a certain watch and ring, are left in equal shares to Mary McLean Bugher (now Ludlow) and Mildred McLean Hazen (now Dewey.) A gold watch studded with diamonds and a solitaire diamond ring are left to Emily Beale McLean, daughter-in-law of the testatrix.

The remainder of the estate, it is provided, shall be divided equally among the three children, John R. McLean, Mary McLean Ludlow, and Mildred McLean Dewey.

WOMAN DETERMINED TO DIE.

Mrs. Smith Took Paris Green, Laudanum, and Carbolic Acid.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Gordon Smith, aged fifty years, living in Macedonia, committed suicide yesterday in a sensational manner. She had been secretly for some days past preparing the clothing needed for her burial, and when all was ready first took paris green, then a quantity of laudunum, and ended with swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid. It was evident that she took all three poisons so closely together that the fatal effects of one had not an opportunity to be felt before she took the others.

A note left to the family explained that she had committed suicide and telling where her grave clothes could be found. Mrs. Smith was held in the highest esteem, and no explanation for the act can be given except that her mind had become deranged over thinking about death.

$50,000 FIRE IN WEBSTER.

Women Leap from Second-Story Window of Burning Building.

WEBSTER, Mass., Dec. 13.—The worst fire Webster has known in twenty-five years occurred to-day, when the Tracy Block, a three-story structure, and the largest business building in town, was burned, entailing a loss estimated at $50,000. Several young women, who were in the building, had narrow escapes, and two of them, one with hair and clothing ablaze, leaped from a second-story window. An awning over the first floor windows broke their fall, so that they could be caught as they descended, by those who were assisting in putting out the fire. Neither of them was seriously hurt by the leap, but one, Mabel Highlands, was severely burned.

The principal losers were John W. Dobie, proprietor of the Boston Dry Goods Store, and D. B. Murdock & Co., shoe dealers. Lucien Mansfield, who occupied the third floor, also was burned out. All who suffered damage, including George Tracy, owner of the block, were insured.

BANK ROBBERY IN OHIO.

Thieves Hold Off Citizens with Guns and Get Away on a Handcar.

SHANESVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 13.—Four masked men, discovered in the act of dynamiting the vaults of John Doerschuck's private bank early to-day, drove off all who attempted to interfere, and got away with between $3,000 and $4,000.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine about 3 o'clock A. M. awakened John Rhodes, who lives opposite the Doerschuck bank. Rhodes saw two men working at the vault doors, while two others stood guard at the main entrance of the bank building. Rhodes, revolver in hand, rushed into the street and was met by a volley from the sentinels. He held his ground, however, until his weapon was empty. Mary Knowles, a relative of Banker Doerschuck, heard the shooting and raised a window of her room, only to draw the fire of the robbers.

Dozens of the inhabitants appeared by this time, but most of them were unarmed and were forced to conceal themselves by the shower of bullets which greeted every newcomer. In the course of half an hour the robbers managed to remove the doors of the vault and pried open the money drawers. They hastily dumped all the specie into bags and, leaving the bank, backed through the streets to the tracks of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Road. A hand car was secured, and the men disappeared toward Baltic.

A trace of blood was found leading from the bank. Alarms were sent out in all directions by telephone. A few hours later it was announced that the hand car had been found abandoned between here and Baltic. Bloodhounds were secured and a large posse at once started on the trail. It is believed the gang is the same one which recently looted a bank in Seville.

A BREEZE OF SPRING IN WINTER.

I'm going to sing a little song
About a great Perfumer,
He knows full best of all the throng
To please the good consumer.

From north to south, from east to west,
Wherever you may go,
Those perfumes that are very best
Are made by ED. PINAUD.

Rare Violette de Parme I sing,
The queen of all, remember,
A violet-laden breath of Spring
Borne into chill December!

Christmas Glassware

SINGLE PIECES AND SETS IN CASES

Gifts for Library, Toilet or Dinner Tables

DORFLINGER

915 Broadway and 36 Murray St., New York

KNELT AS IN PRAYER, DEAD

Woman Found at Her Bedside with Bullet in Her Heart.

Had Taken Her Life in Hotel Where She Registered as Pauline Foster—May Be Pauline Feste.

A young woman, supposed by the police to be Pauline Feste, killed herself at the Grand Union Hotel, Forty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, some time yesterday afternoon by shooting herself in the left breast. Just who the woman is will not be learned until the various letters and will left by her are opened. Her name is guessed at by the police from the fact that she had an insurance policy in her possession made out on the life of Pauline Feste and calling for $1,500.

The suicide went to the Grand Union Hotel on Tuesday last and registered as "Pauline Foster, Hartford, Conn." She was assigned to Room 307, on the third floor, and as she had no baggage, except a small hand bag, she was asked to pay for her room each day. The woman attracted notice by her particularly sad countenance.

On several occasions she looked as if she had been weeping, as her eyes were red and bloodshot. She was in and out of the hotel yesterday morning, and about 10 o'clock she obtained a quantity of letter paper and envelopes and went to her room. That was the last seen of her alive.

At 5 o'clock last night, as usual, one of the bellboys went to her room with her daily bill. The room was dark and no response came in answer to his rap. Using his pass key, he went into the room and turned on the electric light. Then he saw the woman kneeling by the side of the bed as if in prayer, with a large revolver lying by her side.

The boy gave the alarm, and the hotel detective, H. J. Shendin, and Dr. Richardson, the surgeon, came to the room. They found that the woman was dead. Before doing the shooting she had removed part of her clothing, so as to give the bullet a free path to her heart. The weapon used was old and rusty. The Coroner's office and the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station were notified and took charge of the body.

In the hand satchel were found a number of sealed envelopes. One was addressed to "Ernest Feste, 800 Bayonne Street, New Orleans;" another was addressed "Paul Feste, Crystal City, Mo." Both of these were stamped ready for mailing. An unstamped letter was marked "Ernest Feste, Present." The insurance policy was also in the satchel. This policy may disclose more particulars about the young woman, but under the new law the police who had it in charge would not give out all of its contents last night. They said the policy showed that the holder was twenty-seven years old.

An assignment, presumably that of the policy, and dated Dec. 3, 1900, was found, by which "Pauline Feste of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York," makes a transfer to Augustine Pollock. From these papers the police believe the woman to be Pauline Feste, although the suicide may really be the assignee of the policy, Augustine Pollock.

Another letter in the small bag, the police said, was addressed to "Miss Lucy Pollock, 111 Rue Daunaler, Point du Jour, Paris, France." This letter was properly stamped, ready for mailing. A very bulky envelope is marked, "My will." The only other thing in the bag was a small bottle partly filled with a dark, thick liquid with a very pungent odor. In her purse was $1.15.

The body was removed to the Morgue late last night.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13.—Ernest Feste laughed to-night when a telegram announcing the suicide of Pauline Feste was shown to him. He would say nothing. He is a decorator and came here from Missouri a few days ago. The woman is not known here. Ernest Feste had heard of the affair by private telegram, and is in telegraphic communication with another brother, either in New York or St. Louis. He refuses all information.

THINK THEY LODGED CHANLER.

Police of Mount Vernon Believe He Slept in the Station.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The police of this city are confident that a well-dressed stranger to whom they gave lodging on Dec. 11 was John Armstrong Chanler, who escaped from Bloomingdale Asylum on Nov. 28. The stranger put in his appearance at about 9 o'clock. He approached the desk where Sergt. Beckwith was on duty and asked politely for a place to sleep over night. Sergt. Beckwith took his name and address, which he gave as James Burns of Newark, N. J., and escorted him down stairs. The Sergeant had noticed from his manner that the lodger was a man of culture, and instead of locking him in the room with the common tramps put him in the woman's cell, where there were clean beds and linen for him to sleep on. For this the man thanked the Sergeant fervently. He arose early the next morning and departed without saying anything more about himself, except that he was going to New York.

The authorities now believe that Chanler is roaming about the country under an assumed name, and in order to escape scrutiny sleeps at Police Headquarters each night. There is a belief among some people that the missing millionaire's relatives know where Chanler is, but this they deny.

On the day Chanler boarded the train for New York at Mamaroneck he gave the agent a letter to mail. The agent remembers that it was addressed to 18 Wall Street, New York.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Colder, rain or snow, winds northerly.

The northern storm has moved to the Maine coast, while the Southern one was apparently central last night over the northeastern section of the Gulf of Mexico. The Northwestern disturbance is slowly disappearing, while another has appeared on the North Pacific Coast. Local snows are indicated from the lower lake region eastward and rain in the South Atlantic States, extending through the Middle Atlantic States; elsewhere generally fair weather will prevail. To-morrow snow is likely in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Eastern lower region, and rain near the South Atlantic Coast. It will be colder in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and also in the middle slope. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be brisk west to north. On the South coast they will be northeast to east, becoming high. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to West Point.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	49	34	37
6 A. M.	47	34	36
9 A. M.	43	35	40
12 M.	53	42	47
4 P. M.	54	47	48
6 P. M.	51	46	46
9 P. M.	44	42	43
12 P. M.	40	39	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....41¾
Weather Bureau.....38¾
Corresponding date 1899.....47¾
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 49 degrees at 2:35 P. M. The minimum temperature was 32 degrees at 12 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 29.92; at 8 P. M. it registered 29.81. The humidity at 6 A. M. was 71 per cent.; at 8 P. M. it was 87 per cent.

New York's Leading Fur Establishment!

Open Evenings, Commencing Saturday, Until Christmas.

HALL

Open Evenings, Commencing Saturday, Until Christmas.

Some Tempting Bargains in Furs

—To-day and Saturday—just to force competition. At these Special Prices everybody can afford to buy our Furs—a solid investment for many years to come.

Sealskin and Persian Coats.
Sealskin Coats, $125 to $275
Persian Lamb Coats, $75 to $200
Broadtail Persians, $175 to $350
Electric Seal (Coney,) $25 to $50
Dark Eastern Mink Capes, $175

Storm Collars.
Dark Eastern Mink, $35 to $75
Persian Lamb, $20 to $40
Sealskin, $25 to $75
Chinchilla, $50 to $100
Beaver, $15 to $35
Black Marten, $15 to $35
Mink, $16 to $25
Alaska sable (Skunk,) $15 to $35

Misses' & Children's Furs.
Children's Fur Sets, $3 to $5
Misses' Fur Sets, $5 to $15
Beaver Muffs, $8
Nutria Beaver Muffs, $5
Nearseal Muffs, $2.25
Krimmer Muffs, $5.50

Fur Lined Overcoats,
best melton and kersey cloths, lined with mink, sable, or muskrat, trimmed with otter, beaver, Persian lamb, or sealskin,
$65 to $250

Sealskin Gloves, $8 to $16
Sealskin Caps, $5 to $18
Coachmen's Capes, $9 to $75
Men's Muffers, $4 to $16

Fur Scarfs.
Dark East'n Mink, $19 to $100
Hudson Bay Sable, $35 to $75
Chinchilla, $32 to $50
Brown Fox, Double, $15 to $60
Blue Lynx Cluster, $15 up
Mink, $5 to $25
Black Lynx, $20 to $75
All Colors of Fox, $10 to $30
Alaska Sable, (Skunk), $5 to $30
Electric Seal, (Coney), $4 to $7
Black and Cinnamon Bear Boas, $25 to $50

New Large Muffs.
Dark East'n Mink, $18 to $45
Chinchilla, $25 to $35
Alaska Sable, (Skunk), $7 to $12
Mink, $9 to $20
Sealskin, $18 to $30
Persian Lamb, $5 to $25
Black Lynx, $15 to $30
Brown Fox, $12 to $25
Beaver, $6 to $18
Blue Lynx, $15 up
Electric Seal, (Coney), $3 to $5

Garments in a complete line of sizes from 32 to 50 bust. *New Catalogue Mailed Free.*

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Av.

(BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.)

Jewelry Notes

Some of our most recent productions are set with opal or turquoise matrix. These beautiful stones readily adapt themselves to the designer's fancy, and the results achieved are most satisfactory.

Baroque pearls have in the past been unappreciated, but the "new art" has brought them into use, and visitors to our establishment will find these odd pearls, set in a variety of artistic designs.

One of the interesting developments of the present revival of art in jewelry, is the use of the long-neglected cameo. The present indications seem to warrant the belief, that this fine product of the stone carver's skill will soon come into deserved favor. We display a few choice examples.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son
Jewellers
56 West 23d St.

Open Evenings Dec. 17 to 24.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

Papers Relating to the Subject Read at Charleston Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 13.—At to-day's session of the convention of the League of American Municipalities, Mayor J. A. Jones of Fargo, N. D., read a paper on "Street Improvements, Whether They Should Be Done under the Contract System or by the Municipalities as the Employer of Day Labor."

At the night session Lawson Purdy, Secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association, read a paper on "Assessment and Collection of Taxes and on Limitation of the Taxing and Debt Creating Powers of Municipalities." Sanitary Inspector Craven of New York City spoke on the "Collection and Disposal of Garbage in a Sanitary and Economical Manner, and on the Present Incineration Inventions and the Cost of Operating Them." Frank C. Mason of Brooklyn discussed "The Fire Departments of Our Cities; Their Progress and Their Needs."

Denver, Colorado Springs, Grand Rapids, Detroit, and Jamestown, N. Y., all wish the honor of the next convention.

Gen. Bates on Booz Inquiry Board.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Owing to the fact that Col. Gillespie, who was named as a member of the Military Board investigating the Booz case, is in Porto Rico, and, therefore, unable to reach West Point in season to begin the inquiry at the appointed time, Dec. 15, the Secretary of War has replaced him on the Board by Paymaster General A. E. Bates. Major Gen. Brooke, who will be President of the Board,

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK PANIC CONTINUES

Speculators Take Advantage and Bargain for Deposit Books.

Some Secured at Big Discount—Second Day's Withdrawals, $128,677—Support Offered to the Bank.

The run on the Harlem Savings Bank continued all day yesterday from the moment the doors were thrown open up to the time the policemen in charge of the crowd announced that no more money would be paid out for the day, and that the sidewalks must be cleared. All day long two paying tellers pushed huge wads of bills at the frightened depositors, and as fast as the heap of greenbacks inside of the cages melted down, as fast armfuls of packages of bills of all denominations were brought up from the vaults and stacked up around the tellers. Before the bank closed its doors at 3 o'clock $128,677 had been paid out in addition to the $150,000 of the day before, and 362 accounts had been added to those closed.

Despite the fact that Bank Examiner Kilburn and all the officers of the institution declared the bank sound, the depositors refused to be assured. Many of them had taken their place in the line at 6:30 o'clock in the morning. Made up of all nationalities, it was also a suspicious crowd. None trusted another, and if by chance an outsider offered a word of encouragement for the bank, word went along the line that the bank had sent delegates to mingle with the people to try to instil false hopes. Fanned by the general spirit of unrest the excitement amounted almost to a panic.

The earlier arrivals fought with each other for vantage points along the line. That was before the police arrived. By the time eight officers under a Roundsman appeared on the scene from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station the line extended five to six men thick from the entrance of the bank on Third Avenue to 100 feet east on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. There were many pinched and anxious faces and the policemen, realizing the strain, treated the crowd as gently as possible. In many cases, however, men crowded so savagely that they were hauled out of the line and sent back to the foot. A number of women carrying babies, and not a few feeble, old women, were noticeable. One woman with a baby remained on her post for five hours, when owing to exhaustion and excitement she began to weep. A man at the head of the line sent word that he would trade places with her, and she was happy.

Promptly on the opening hour the officers of the bank appeared, ready to pay all who came. Payments were made at two windows instead of at three, as on the day before, because the officers decided that the more readily people could draw their money the more would pile up outside to remove their deposit, causing extra work and annoyance, only to bring it back in the next few days, when it would dawn on people that the bank could not be broken. In the meantime, the heaps of money displayed on the tellers' desks was intended to convey an object lesson. It was announced early in the day that the bank had $650,000 in cash in its vaults ready to pay out and that if necessary the Trustees would meet at a moment's notice to sell securities or to negotiate a loan.

On the sidewalk, curiously watching the excited line, were a number of depositors who had come to gaze on the scene.

"I've got $3,000 in there now, and if I had $5,000 more I'd go in there and soak it this minute," said one of these depositors. "Why, a man went in there this morning and negotiated a loan for $5,500. That does not look as if the bank had not money enough, does it?"

"Dat's vat I say. But you see der peoples is all a ignorant lot of foreigners, vat can't even speak der Enklish lancquach, und dey don't know er punk from a hole in der groun'," said a stalwart naturalized citizen.

Another class of men who had full confidence in the soundness of the bank were a gang of speculators who went about shouting that they would buy any account for spot cash. At first these men marched up and down the line, engaging people in conversation and driving bargains to take over the accounts for a 10 per cent. discount. Later, when competition waxed keen, they openly shouted their offers. While the speculators were driving their end of the game, individuals who may or may not have been in league with them, circulated reports that the bank might close its doors at any minute. The word quickly passed along the line, and excitement rose to fever heat. A number of sales of this kind were made. One depositor sold his bankbook, credited with $500, for $450. Another sold his account of $200 for $180. In each case the principals in the transaction refused to give their names to the reporter, fearing he was some bank spy who might spoil the bargain. A number of heavier depositors who watched the sales of the bankbooks tried to interfere. In several cases they beat the sharks, but in others they were mistaken for bank delegates, and their interference served the wrong way.

Only once was a ray of hope cast to the waiters. How the rumor was started is not known, but it was afterward in part verified by President Tooker. The bank, it was said, had ready on election day $600,000 to handle a run which it was expected would follow in case Bryan had been elected.

Nearly all the Trustees of the bank had assembled in President Tooker's office at the opening hour. It was decided at the conference to continue paying off every depositor who wished to withdraw. When President Tooker arrived he found a stack of mail two feet high awaiting him. Many of the letters were communications from other banking concerns and business houses expressing sympathy, confidence, or offers of assistance. Others were letters from depositors expressing confidence in the affairs of the bank, and still others were letters from cranks, most of which were anonymous.

President Tooker, commenting on the situation, said:

"After the statement of the State Bank Examiner I did not expect there would be anything like a run to-day. We are in a position, however, to satisfy every demand. We have had offers of assistance from dozens of the most solid institutions in the city, and we could realize on our securities practically 100 per cent. We are still investigating the source of the rumors that led to the run, but up to now have not been very successful."

Mr. Tooker characterized as ridiculous the report that one of the reasons for the run was the withdrawal of money by the Chemical-A. Arthur League. "Four ladies of the League were in here this morning," said he, "and to show their confidence in the bank brought $500 to deposit."

Vice President Michael Duff said:

"What worries me now is this new thing of book selling. We take an interest in our depositors and don't care to have them lose their money foolishly."

AN ERROR HELPS GOSLIN.

Saved from Arrest and Judgment by Change of a Letter.

The use of the letter "J" for "G" has proved a lucky thing for Alfred R. Goslin, the promoter, who has had more or less prominence in the courts for several years. By the striking of the wrong key on a typewriter, Goslin was saved from arrest and from the payment of a judgment.

George W. Holman, May 16 last, obtained an order of the Supreme Court for the arrest of Goslin on a claim for $1,630, Holman alleging that he had been defrauded out of that amount. Goslin was arrested on June 1 and taken to the Sheriff's office. His counsel, House, Grossman & Vorhaus, discovered that one of the court papers which had been served on Goslin read, "George W. Holman vs. Alfred R. Joslin." They at once went before Justice Bischoff and had the order of arrest vacated, the Justice deciding that there was really no warrant issued for Goslin.

Nothing further was done in the case until Nov. 27, when Noah & Seeley, counsel for the plaintiff, took judgment by default against Gosnin for $1,957.88. When this was done, Goslin's attorney went into court again and asked that the judgment be vacated. Yesterday an order was handed down vacating the judgment and declaring it null and void. Counsel for Holman propose to appeal from the order.

Bishop Littlejohn's Birthday.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Dec. 13.—Bishop A. N. Littlejohn, the head of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, celebrated the seventy-seventh anniversary of his birth to-day at the See house. Owing to his somewhat feeble health there was no reception or formal observance. The only persons in the house to-day were the Bishop's daughter, Mrs. Bird, and Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, who is the guest of Bishop Littlejohn.

PRISONER'S RUDE AWAKENING.

Lone Vagrant in a Prison Van Jarred by Collision with a Trolley Car.

John Hubbard, no home, who had been sentenced to the Island as a vagrant, was the sole occupant of the big prison van which left the Harlem Prison early yesterday morning on its way to the Yorkville Prison gathering up the morning crop of human derelicts for the workhouse. The lone passenger had settled himself comfortably and had dropped into a gentle slumber when he was rudely awakened.

The prison van, while bowling down Third Avenue, had been run into from behind by a rapidly moving trolley car at Fifty-sixth Street. The van was thrown with great force over against an elevated railroad pillar. One of the hind wheels of the vehicle was smashed to pieces and the sides were badly battered.

The driver, James McGrath, who had been thrown to the street, but was not hurt, hurriedly pulled open the door of the shattered van expecting to find his prisoner badly hurt.

"Are you hurt?" inquired McGrath.

"Nop," responded the prisoner; "but wouldn't it jar you?"

Hubbard was escorted to the Yorkville Prison on foot, while the motorman of the car which did the damage put on speed and escaped.

FALLING WALL WRECKS STUDIO

Many Statues and Models Belonging to W. O. Partridge Damaged.

The studio of Walter O. Partridge, a well-known sculptor, noted for his work on the Dewey Arch, was partly demolished early this morning and a number of valuable models and statues were destroyed. Mr. Partridge's studio is at 150 West Thirty-eighth Street. In the rear of that building excavations have been made for a new building about to be erected. Shortly after midnight it was noticed that the walls of the studio were cracking and beginning to sag. It is thought that the walls must have been partially undermined, for they gave way steadily until they crashed into a heap, sending tons of debris into the studio.

Mr. Partridge had been at work on a valuable marble statue of Christ and St. John, an order from a seminary. The figures were struck a glancing blow, but, as near as could be judged in the wreckage, they escaped serious damage. A bust of Lieut. Peary, the Arctic explorer, was demolished, and a bust of Abraham Lincoln and many valuable models were buried in the ruins.

The adjoining studio of G. Moretti, the Italian sculptor, was also damaged, but, as the owner was not on the scene, the extent of the damage could not be learned.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

Two Representatives of Organized Labor Appointed to Fill Vacancies.

The announcement that the sub-committee of the Committee of Fifteen, originally appointed by Charles Stewart Smith, had selected four men to fill four of the five vacancies created by the retirement of Messrs. Tappen, Carter, Iselin, White, and De Forest, was made yesterday by W. H. Baldwin, Jr., who was designated as the spokesman of the full committee.

"The four men to fill the vacancies," said Mr. Baldwin, "have been chosen, and I expect a meeting of the Committee of Fifteen will be held to-morrow afternoon at Mr. George Foster Peabody's office, in Pine Street. Then the names of the new committeemen will be made public. I can say that two of the men will be representatives of organized labor."

"Will one of them be James B. Reynolds?"

"Effort to discover the names of the new committeemen by a process of elimination will not be successful. I will, however, say that Mr. Reynolds has not been selected and will say no more."

Bourke Cockran said that he was not one of the new committeemen. Jacob H. Schiff, Chairman of the committee at its first meeting, would not discuss the selections in any way.

Guesses in regard to the two labor representatives were many, but those which selected W. J. O'Brien, President of the Granite Cutters' Association, and A. J. Smith, President of the Central Federated Union, were regarded as having basis of probability.

A DUTCH PROTEST OF 1664.

Petition to Suppress Kissing Games and "Pulling the Goose."

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Among the ancient Dutch records of Ulster County which have been translated by the official translator of the Holland Society, under the supervision of Judge Clearwater of this city, is one especially interesting, entitled, "The Supplication of the Consistory of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to the Magistrates at Wildwyck." The document is dated Feb. 12, 1664, and is signed by Dominic Harmanus Blom.

It states that the consistory, moved by their consciences, petition the Magistrates of Wildwyck with all proper humility that the public, sinful and scandalous Bacchanalian festivities of the days of Shrovetide, ("descended from the heathen from their idol Bacchus, the god of wine and dunkenness,") which are near at hand, may be prohibited. That they fear "if the people still indulge in such scandalous sins as those of Shrovetide, they will more and more provoke God and bring his wrath on the settlement," which had been destroyed by the Esopus savages during the previous year.

The Magistrates referred the supplication to Gov. Stuyvesant, who issued an order forbidding the festivities. The festivities consisted of a great variety of kissing games, and of a game called "Pulling the Goose." On such occasions the goose, whose neck and head had been perviously smeared with grease or soap, was fastened by a rope between two poles. Horsemen then entered the lists, and riding at full gallop, made an attempt to seize the prize. They would often miss their mark and fall to the ground. He who succeeded in bearing off the prize was declared King of the Festival, and all present drank at his expense at the tavern.

DOODY CRITICISED ACTRESSES.

The Contractor's Counsel Tries to Prove that He Is Insane.

The trial of Daniel Doody, contractor, for perjury growing out of the case of Robert W. Fielding, who, as a public official, was indicted for conniving to defraud the old City of Brooklyn, was continued in the County Court yesterday. Jere Wernberg, counsel for Mr. Doody, said that he would show that the defendant was of unsound mind.

After reviewing the alleged corruption that existed in the Brooklyn City Works Department in 1897 Mr. Wernberg attacked District Attorney Clarke for the methods he had pursued in getting information from Doody. Mr. Wernberg said that he would show that his client really lost his memory and was indicted because of an impaired mind. Doody, he said, went home one night and took an infant from its bed; when discovered by the family he was trying to teach it to play checkers.

Mrs. Mary A. Doody, wife of the defendant, described the happiness that had existed in their home until about ten years ago, when one of her sons was drowned; the accident, she said, marked the beginning of Doody's mental troubles. He became moody and has been melancholy for ten years. The witness said that on one occasion her husband took her and several children out driving. After throwing them out of the carriage by his recklessness he left them without a cent, to get home as best they could.

Then Mrs. Doody told of her husband's peculiar actions at the theatre. On one occasion he insisted on going out during the performance.

"He said the actress had a big mouth," said Mrs. Doody.

"Who was the actress?"

"Blanche Walsh, I think."

"On another occasion," said Mrs. Doody, "he insisted on leaving the theatre while an act was in progress because he objected to Ada Rehan's appearance."

The trial will be continued to-day.

New Defendant in Aqueduct Suit.

Justice Andrews yesterday granted permission to Irving T. Bush, acting for Controller Coler in the taxpayers' suit to recover the $700,000 paid by the city on Aqueduct contract claims, to bring in Walston H. Brown, receiver for Brown, Howard & Co., as a party defendant. A motion to make the law firm of Kellog, Rose & Smith, who obtained the judgment against the city, also defendants, was denied. Controller Coler filed an affidavit that the law firm received as a fee 20 per cent. of the $700,000.

G. A. BALLANTINE'S DEBTS

Entry of the Jacquin Judgment May Cause Complications.

The Debtor Had a Written Agreement with Creditors Concerning All His Obligations.

The entry of the judgment for $7,788 against George A. Ballantine, noted in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, may result in making a very great legal mixup, as far as Mr. Ballantine's creditors are concerned. They had all entered into an agreement by which they were to receive their money in three annual instalments, the first to be paid next month. There was general surprise yesterday when the fact became known that Lawyer Emile Schultze, Jr., had taken judgment on the claim of Jacquin & Co. of Paris. At the same time this judgment was entered another in favor of Benjamin Altman for $522 was entered against Minnie H. Ballantine, the wife of George A. Ballantine.

Mr. Ballantine is a son of the late Peter Ballantine, a Newark brewer, who left a very large fortune. When Peter Ballantine died he created a trust fund from which George A. draws a substantial annual income. The young man has been twice married. His first wife was Mabel Lothrop of Boston. He took her abroad to live, and the Paris judgment is a reminder of this trip. It was while abroad that Mr. Ballantine created somewhat of a sensation by applying in the French courts for a divorce from his wife, naming an attaché of the United States Embassy. He obtained his divorce and then returned to this country. It was in 1896 that he announced his intention to marry Mrs. Minnie Howe Parry, the widow of a Baltimore business man and a daughter of James S. Chambers of Germantown, Penn. The announcement of this engagement led to a quarrel between Mr. Ballantine and Grace Henderson, an actress, in which a revolver played a prominent part. Mr. Ballantine and Mrs. Parry were married on Aug. 28, 1896, at the Waldorf.

For some time they have been living quietly at 10 East Seventy-seventh Street, and it was their removal from there that precipitated the present judgments. For some months Mr. Ballantine realized that the debts he had created during his life abroad and the early period of his second marriage here were such that he could not conveniently meet them. His counsel, Gould & Wilkie, accordingly prepared and had printed an agreement between Mr. Ballantine and his creditors. This agreement provided, among other things, that on Jan. 25, 1901, when he received his allowance from the trust fund, creditors were to get a certain portion of their claims. Another payment was to be made in January, 1902, and the entire indebtedness wiped out in 1903. Just how much this indebtedness amounted to the lawyers concerned decline to say, but it is known that a bond for $70,000 was executed and placed in the hands of a law firm representing the creditors and that this bond was to guarantee the first payment.

This agreement was in a fair way to be carried to the end, when Mr. and Mrs. Ballantine gave up their home in East Seventy-seventh Street and sent their furniture to the Manhattan Storage Warehouse Company. This was about ten days ago. Inquirers at the house ever since then have been informed that Mr. and Mrs. Ballantine had sailed for Europe. As a matter of fact they are staying at the Holland House.

The first to discover their change of address was Benjamin Altman, who had a bill against Mrs. Ballantine. This bill was for $469.71 for goods purchased by Mrs. Ballantine from May 3 last to June 5. Shipman, Larocque & Choate, counsel for Mr. Altman, at once began an action in the City Court to recover the money. The papers were served on Mrs. Ballantine at the hotel and judgment, including costs, was taken by default.

Mrs. Ballantine has considerable money in her own name, receiving a large income from a fund with the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, and she is also said to have a large deposit at the Plaza Bank in this city, and orders were issued to attach the fund. Meanwhile Mr. Schultze heard of this proceeding, and as he had a confession of judgment from Mr. Ballantine on the Pacquin & Co. claim, he immediately entered this and issued on it.

Mr. Ballantine's counsel declined to talk about the situation, but a lawyer who knows the facts said: "The situation now is that Mr. Ballantine may take advantage of the bankruptcy law and thus clear himself of the debts. The trust fund from which he gets his income is so tied up that his creditors could not reach it, and all he would have to do would be to turn over his jewelry and a few other small items and be free. Instead of doing this in the first place, he tried to be fair with his creditors and give up a very large portion of his income each year for thiee years for their benefit."

[illegible] against him may cause other creditors to take the same course and as a result break the agreement made only a short time ago."

Mr. Schultze, counsel for Pacquin & Co., declined to talk about the case only to say that he had obeyed the instructions of his clients.

HENRY ZEIMER'S TRIAL.

Employes of the Alleged Divorce Will Testify for State.

Testimony detailing the methods pursued by Lawyer Henry Zeimer in obtaining for Mrs. Byrde G. Herrick a divorce from her husband, William C. Herrick, by means of the admittedly false testimony of May Thompson, was given by both women during Zeimer's trial for subornation of perjury in General Sessions yesterday. Mrs. Herrick and Miss Thompson had previously made exhaustive statements of their knowledge of the case to the District Attorney, the substance of which has already been made public. Their testimony yesterday was but a repetition of these statements.

Zeimer's counsel, Amasa Evans, attacked the credibility of the Thompson woman's testimony and moved the dismissal of the case on the ground that guilt had not been proved. Should the Recorder deny this motion, he asked that the jury be directed to return a verdict of acquittal. Recorder Goff took both motions under advisement.

August Belmont Better.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 13.—August Belmont, who is ill with typhoid malaria, is reported by Dr. C. G. J. Finn, his attending physician, to be slightly improved this afternoon, although the crisis has not been passed. Two trained nurses are in attendance.

New Capitol for Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 13.—The Mississippi Capitol Commission this afternoon let the contract for the new State House to Wells & Wells of Chicago for $831,000. The contractors agree to commence work Jan. 1 and complete the work within twenty-eight months.

MOTHER-IN-LAW DEFEATED.

John Sullivan's Appeal for Protection to Magistrate Cornell Produces Results.

"Your Honor," said John Sullivan, an electrician of 16 Clark Street, as he stood at the bar of the Essex Market Police Court, behind two policemen and shook his fist defiantly at his mother-in-law, Mrs. Annie Griffiths, who stood glowering at him, "if you don't protect me from that woman, there's going to be trouble. She's been assaulting me long enough. I won't stand for it."

"Look at that eye, your Honor," went on the enraged husband, displaying an optic with a dark blue halo around it. "Just look at that eye, will you? She did it. And it's got to stop," and Sullivan took a determined step behind one of the big policemen as his mother-in-law advanced toward him.

"This man Sullivan is no good," she said to Magistrate Cornell. "He married my daughter simply to get the insurance on the life of her first husband. Every thing he gets he blows."

"I want protection, yer Honor," interrupted Sullivan again. "She came to my house with a knife and fork in her hands and threatened to do me up. She beats me whenever she sees me, and if it is not stopped there's going to be serious trouble."

Again Mrs. Griffiths assailed her son-in-law's character, until finally the daughter, who was in court, took her husband's part. Sullivan, with renewed courage, came from cover and for a time a family fight was imminent. The Magistrate quelled the disturbance and put the mother-in-law under verbal bonds to keep her hands off Sullivan for six months.

THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

Senate Votes to Adjourn To-day—Little Chance for Tax Bills.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 13—At 2:45 this afternoon the Senate, by a vote of 17 to 11, adopted a concurrent resolution providing for final adjournment of the special session to-morrow.

While it is thought that the House will refuse to concur, the Senate's action is considered as showing that the taxation bills cannot pass that body, if they do the House.

LAWYER PINCUS ON THE RACK.

Judge Newburger Questions His Right to Practice Here.

Lawyer Abraham Pincus, whose name was mentioned by Isaac Blumberg in connection with the disappearance from the District Attorney's office of a two-thousand-dollar note, was subjected to a rigid examination by Judge Newburger yesterday concerning his license to practice law in this county.

Pincus was sent to England by Blumberg, who had been swindled, he claims, to the extent of $70,000 by Musher, to fix matters up with the latter. Pincus returned as Musher's counsel.

Pincus, on the stand yesterday, was asked by Judge Newburger when and where he was admitted to the bar. He replied that he was admitted in Brooklyn in 1895. He did not remember if any certificate had ever been filed, and was unable to find his name in a list handed him by the Judge.

The Judge asked him if he thought his conduct in assisting Musher was proper, in view of the fact that he represented Blumberg.

He replied that Judge Goldfogle knew what he was doing. He further testified that he did not know that it was common rumor that he was implicated in the disappearance of the note, and that he was never so informed by the District Attorney.

"Did you call upon Musher alone in the Tombs?" the Judge asked.

"Yes; and Judge Goldfogle knew I was there."

Assistant District Attorney Cowan asked Pincus if he did not remember being accused by him of knowing where the note was. Pincus said he did not.

Judge Newburger directed that a copy of Pincus's testimony be sent to the Bar Association for action.

ROENTGEN SOCIETY MEETS.

Scientific Men Discuss the Value of the X-Ray.

The first regular meeting of the Roentgen Society of the United States opened yesterday in the Grand Central Palace. Besides the members in New York, about two hundred delegates were present from other States. The meeting discussed the value of the X-ray as a therapeutic and pathological agent. In connection with the meeting was the most perfect exhibit yet placed before the public. It embraces static machinery of the most recent make, coils for generating and Crook's tubes of recent invention.

Dr. Heber Robarts of St. Louis and Dr. J. Rudis-Jicinsky of Cedar Rapids were re-elected as President and Secretary Treasurer, respectively. Other officers elected were: First Vice President—Dr. G. P. Girdwood of Montreal; Second Vice President—Dr. Bender; Assistant Secretary—Dr. Price.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS DEBATE.

Its Representatives Defeat Those of Columbia in First Annual Contest.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The University of Pennsylvania won the first annual debating contest with Columbia University at the Academy of Music to-night. The question discussed was, "Resolved, That the United States should establish a system of graded subsidies, based upon mileage traveled by registered American vessels while engaged in foreign trade. According to the agreement, the question this year was submitted to Columbia by Pennsylvania, and Columbia, having the choice of sides, elected to defend the negative. The contestants were Horace Stern, 1902, Law; Judson C. Rosebush, Department of Philosophy, and Lester B. Johnson, 1901, Pennsylvania, and J. W. Parks, 1902, Law; C. C. Tuttle, 1902, Law, and L. M. Wood, 1902, Law, for Columbia.

The Columbia team presented a strong and logical case, while Rosebush and Johnson, for Pennsylvania, showed a slight tendency to wander from the subject under discussion. Stern, the other Pennsylvanian, however, presented a magnificent argument. His conclusions were exceptionally strong, bringing together in a masterly manner all the threads of the discussion. The judges, after a short consultation, awarded the contest to the Pennsylvanians. The judges of the debate were Judge George Gray of the Circuit Court of the United States; James P. Sterrett, ex-Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and James M. Beck, Assistant United States Attorney General.

Baptist Social Union Election.

The Baptist Social Union gave a dinner last night in the banquet hall in the Manhattan Hotel, at which Rush Rhees, President of the University of Rochester, was the guest of honor. At the annual election which followed these officers were chosen: President—Charles E. Hughes, Fifth Avenue Church; First Vice President—George Leask, Epiphany Church; Second Vice President—D. L. Wilcox, Mount Morris Church; Secretary—Harry Canfield, Madison Avenue Church; Treasurer—D. C. Link, Calvary Church.

UNIQUE GIFTS *of* GRAND PRIX SILVER

A NUMBER of original and exclusive designs in handwrought Silverware, especially appropriate for *WINTER WEDDINGS* and the *HOLIDAYS*, can be selected now for any specified delivery.

These productions have the distinction of being similar in character to those recently awarded the GRAND PRIX at PARIS as representing the highest attainment of the modern Silversmith.

GORHAM CO., Silversmiths
Broadway & 19th St., N. Y.

SLAIN BY CRAZY SHOPMATE

George Schaeffer Fatally Shot at the Sohmer Piano Factory.

The Homicide, After Wounding Another Man, Flees to East River and Plunges In.

David Schrenk, a cabinetmaker in the Sohmer piano factory, Astoria, went insane yesterday at noon, and without the slightest warning shot and killed a fellow-workman and seriously wounded another. He then ran at top speed to the East River, snapping his revolver at a policeman who tried to oppose him, and plunged into the water. He was rescued and locked up, after which he again appeared perfectly calm and rational.

The dead man is George Schaeffer, while the wounded workman is George Becker, who is now in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

Schrenk, Schaeffer, Becker, and ten other men worked together on the fourth floor of the Sohmer factory. When the noon whistle blew, these, with four others, sat down on their benches to eat their lunches. The men had just gotten their luncheons spread out when, according to Becker, who tells the clearest story of the tragedy, there was the sound of steps on the side of the room where Schrenk and Schaeffer were, but which was hidden from Becker by some machinery. A moment later there was a shot, followed by the sound of a heavy body falling. A second later Schrenk came into view around the machinery. He had a revolver in his hand and his lips were moving, but no sound came from them. He caught sight of Becker, and raising his revolver, fired two shots at him, both of which missed. Becker jumped up and held his bench in front of him as a shield. Schrenk tried to wrench the bench from his fellow-workman, and, failing, fired around it at short range. The bullet entered Becker's left arm. Becker fell to the floor, and as he did so Schrenk exclaimed, "I have just one shot more," and fired at the prostrate man, but missed. Then, with the pistol still in his hand, he ran down to the street and headed for the river. He met Patrolman Gerrity on the way, and the officer, noticing the revolver, tried to stop him. Schrenk snapped the revolver at him and passed on, while the officer gave chase. Reaching the river, the man plunged in and struck out for the centre of the stream, but the current carried him down stream and back toward a pier. Gerrity and a boatman, who had rowed out into the stream, rescued him.

Meanwhile the terrified employes in the factory found Schaeffer lying on the floor dead, with a bullet hole in his temple. Becker was lying on the floor groaning. The dead man was taken to Tallou's morgue.

As soon as Becker had identified him, Schrenk was taken to the Seventy-fourth Precinct Station, where he drew a pipe out of his pocket and began to smoke. He said nothing and did not appear greatly interested in the proceedings. He is fifty-one years old, married, and lives at 411 East Sixty-fifth Street, Manhattan. Schaeffer lived with his wife and children on Wilber Street, Dutch Kills.

It is said that Schrenk had not spoken for some months, but the cause is not known.

At Schrenk's residence, 411 East Sixty-fifth Street, it was said last night that Mrs. Schrenk had gone to Astoria to see her husband. Neighbors said that recently they noticed that Schrenk was acting strangely. They said that frequently he would walk through the hallways singing and talking to himself.

NEW CASES OF SMALLPOX.

Health Board Reports Four Persons Stricken—Italian Scares Clerks of the Department.

Four new cases of smallpox were reported yesterday to the Board of Health. Besides these cases, two suspected cases, which were discovered on Wednesday and isolated in the Reception Hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, developed unmistakable symptoms of the disease, and were immediately sent to the pesthouse.

Three of the smallpox victims who were discovered yesterday had been residents of houses from which smallpox patients have been previously taken. One of them gave the officials in the offices of the Board of Health a scare yesterday morning. He is an Italian named Mazzia, and is able to speak very little English. He entered the offices of the Health Board and wandered all through the rooms before he met any one who would listen to him. From what he said it was supposed that he wished to report a case which he thought might be smallpox, and he was sent to Dr. Blauvelt. As soon as the doctor saw him he seized him by the arm and hurried him into his private office. He examined him for a few moments, and then declared that he had a well-defined case of smallpox.

This announcement caused considerable alarm among the clerks, although they had all been vaccinated. The offices were at once fumigated and sprinkled with disinfectants. When an interpreter was found it was learned that Mazzia had boarded for several days at 306 West Sixty-ninth Street with an Italian family, in which several cases of smallpox were discovered ten days ago. When the Health Board officials examined the place they did not learn that any such person as Mazzia had ever lived there.

The wife and brother-in-law of John Mitchell, who was taken to North Brother Island suffering with the smallpox on Thanksgiving Day from 256 West Sixty-eighth Street, developed unmistakable symptoms of the disease yesterday and were removed. They are Edith Mitchell and George Menier. When Mitchell was found to have smallpox the members of the family would not allow themselves to be vaccinated.

The other case of smallpox which was reported yesterday was that of Mary Bratten at 313 West Seventeenth Street. Her case was reported to the Board of Health early in the afternoon, and as she showed unmistakable symptoms of the disease she was immediately removed to North Brother Island.

James Nelson of 517 West Forty-second Street, and Mrs. Carter of 117 West Sixtieth Street, who were removed to the Reception Hospital on Wednesday, were found to be suffering from the disease yesterday, and were also sent to North Brother Island.

Cause of Typhoid at Sing Sing Found.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—Dr. Robert T. Irvine, resident physician at Sing Sing Prison, has notified the State Board of Health that he has discovered the cause of typhoid fever among the prisoners. He found that the water supply pipe for the prison was broken. This pipe runs through and around some old-fashioned buildings that have outside closets. The doctor says that the drain is an old-fashioned covered one instead of being a hermetically sealed iron pipe.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

3:55 A. M.—108 to 114 Wooster Street; Friedberg Brothers; damage slight.

4:30 A. M.—240 East One Hundredth Street; Louis Cohen; damage, $100.

5:10 A. M.—1,405 Second Avenue; Andrew Dunnig; damage, $400.

5:35 A. M.—118 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Keenan & Collins; damage, $10.

5:35 A. M.—263 West Thirtieth Street; A. Schinner & Sons; damage, $15.

9:50 A. M.—79 Sheriff Street; Lazar Schlinger; damage, $10.

11:10 A. M.—333 West Twenty-sixth Street; Rock Cabaro; damage, $50.

11:30 A. M.—254 West Eighty-fourth Street; Robert W. Taylor; damage, $25.

11:45 A. M.—95 East Third Street; Charles Velter; damage slight.

1:10 P. M.—785 Third Avenue; E. Beinhauer; damage slight.

2:35 P. M.—163 East Eighty-ninth Street; John Hein; damage, $20.

3:15 P. M.—210 Stanton Street; Jacob Shereher; damage, $50.

6:00 P. M.—344 East Thirty-sixth Street; Mary Fitzpatrick; damage, $200.

7:00 P. M.—437 West Forty-fifth Street; William Gordon; damage, $500.

7:15 P. M.—537 West Thirty-ninth Street; Mary J. O'Neil; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—532 West Forty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7:30 P. M.—402 East Tenth Street; Abram Goldman; damage, $100.

7:35 P. M.—630 Morris Avenue; Harry Irvington; damage, $50.

8:45 P. M.—159 Monroe Street; Thomas Bruner; no damage.

B. Altman & Co.

In addition to very complete lines of

MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

are showing an unusually choice assortment of Smoking Jackets, House Gowns, French Bath Robes and Robes de Chambre . . . . . .

Smoking Jackets, . . $4.00 to $35.00 Each.
House Gowns, . . . 4.00 " 80.00 "

(Men's Department left of Sixth Avenue Entrance.)

STRIKERS WANT TO ARBITRATE.

Enlist Aid of Colorado's Acting Governor—Santa Fe Officials Say There Is Nothing to Arbitrate.

DENVER, Dec. 13.—Lieut. Gov. Carney, who is acting Governor in the absence of Gov. Thomas, was waited upon at the Capitol by a committee of telegraphers, who desired to discuss at length the existing strike on the Santa Fé Railway and to ask Mr. Carney to lend his assistance in bringing about an early settlement. After the subject had been carefully gone over, Mr. Carney signified his willingness to request the officers of the railway to arbitrate the difference. A telegram was sent by Mr. Carney to Chairman Walker of the Board of Directors of the Santa Fé and President Ripley as follows:

"In behalf of the people of the State of Colorado, after due investigation, the locked-out telegraphers of your railroad are absolved from any complicity in recent outrages upon certain employes who have taken the places of the men of this State. The interests of the people of the State and the patrons of your road would be materially subserved were the differences existing between the management and the telegraphers submitted to arbitration and settled as speedily as possible."

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 13.—President Ripley of the Santa Fé, who is here, replied to the message of Acting Gov. Carney as follows:

"Have given your suggestion most careful consideration, and regret that circumstances preclude compliance. The striking telegraphers hitherto employed on our lines in Colorado did not strike because of any grievance against the company. On the contrary, by the course they pursued they violated their obligations, technical and moral, obligations which on our part have been fully lived up to in every respect.

"The company has not charged strikers with committing outrages on employes. The public and the authorities of law must judge as to who is guilty. Under all the circumstances it is manifest that the time for arbitration has passed."

In speaking of the matter Mr. Ripley said: "As far as the Santa Fé road is concerned the strike is a closed incident. The time for argument or arbitration is past. The places of the strikers have about all been filled, and the strike has ceased to give the officers of the road any serious concern."

Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors, expressed similar views.

GETTING OPERATORS HERE.

Eleven Out of One Hundred Applicants Ready to Replace Strikers.

About 100 telegraph operators appeared at the United States Hotel, at Fulton and Pearl Streets, yesterday morning in answer to the advertisement published in the morning papers asking for telegraphers for out-of-town work. Each applicant was ushered into the presence of J. W. Williams, before whom he was required to demonstrate his ability by manipulating a telegraph key. An agreement was then submitted stating that the applicant was to take the place of a striker. The agreement went on to say that the salary would be from $45 to $70, according to the ability of the operator.

Of the 100 applicants who called, only 11 signed the agreement. It was said that they only signed to learn the exact state of affairs. It is the general opinion among the operators that the men are wanted to be sent to take the places of the operators who struck recently on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad.

ARCHITECTS IN SESSION.

American Institute Will Make Efforts to Beautify Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The American Institute of Architects began its thirty-fourth annual convention to-day in the banquet room of the Arlington Hotel. About seventy-five members were present, including the President, Robert S. Peabody, and the Secretary, Glenn Brown. Mr. McFarland, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, delivered an address of welcome. In his annual address President Peabody, speaking of the architecture of the National capital, said that no city was more full of architectural warnings, and none better exemplifies in its buildings what is and what is not architecture. "One," he said, "does not need a professional education to feel mortified at the sight of certain buildings that have been thrust upon these beautiful highways in comparatively recent years."

The Board of Directors in their annual report censured certain members of the Institute for alleged unprofessional conduct in connection with the competition for the selection of an architect for the Pennsylvania State Capitol. On motion a committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Boring and Post of New York, Coolidge of Boston, Eames of St. Louis, and Glenn Brown of Washington, to formulate and present to Congress for passage a bill providing for the appointment of a committee to consider and recommend a comprehensive plan for the architectural improvement of the National Capitol. The remainder of the session was largely devoted to routine business.

The main feature of the day's proceedings was the consideration of resolutions offered by W. S. Eames of St. Louis relating to the proposed construction of an addition to the Executive Mansion. These resolutions ask Congress that before any alterations or additions to the mansion are undertaken that body call to its aid architects whose education and experience have been of such character as will give assurance that the changes proposed will neither mar the present beauties of the house nor fail to obtain satisfactory results from the work undertaken.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LEXINGTON, Va., Dec. 13.—The Buena Vista Fire Clay Brick Plant was destroyed by fire to-day. A roof was being put on a new kiln, and it caught fire. The flames soon spread to the entire plant, and the machinery works, the valuable part of the plant, are a total loss. The plant is owned by the Southern Clay Product Company. The loss is $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

HIGHEST QUALITY POSSIBLE

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BALLANTINE BREW.

From choosing the grain to the finished product every step is taken with the utmost care.

India Pale Ale.
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Old Burton Ale.
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That's the List. Leaders All.
On Draught or in Bottles.

P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark, N. J.

Solid Silver Holiday Gifts

Are always prized, always appropriate.
In addition to the more elaborate and expensive sets we have a full collection of single articles suitable for ladies or gentlemen.
For beauty of design and perfection of finish our silverware is unsurpassed.

Reed & Barton

SILVERSMITHS,

41 Union Square, N. Y.,
6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store.

Is It *Hard to Decide Upon* GIFTS for MEN?

Not so at Wanamaker's. Not only are thousands of ideal gifts for men displayed here, but they are of such proper and refined character, selected with such expert care, that no woman—even if doubtful of a man's likes and dislikes—can go wrong, in the selecting. No exclusive store anywhere has a better showing of Men's House Coats, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, and other wearables. Same is true of Watches, Jewelry, articles for the Toilet, Smoking Requisites, Golf Goods, Musical Instruments, or Easy Chairs. Some special news is told below:

Holiday Offering of Men's HOUSE COATS

More than a thousand of these luxurious House Coats or Smoking Jackets go on sale this morning at little above *half price.* And there are few more showy or satisfying gifts for men. We count it rare good fortune to be able to offer them just when you want them most.

The manufacturers who are the largest producers of House Coats in this country were shrewd enough to want to sell all they had before Christmas, and so the offer came. The loss they were willing to take brings these splendid gains to the holiday buyers who share these handsome coats.

They are made from all-wool reversible cloths, in plain and fancy styles. Priced as follows:

560 Coats Reduced from $6 to $3.50
258 Coats Reduced from $8.50 to $5
212 Coats Reduced from $11 to $6.50

No other equally cheap offering of House Coats has been made in this city for many years.

WATCHES

We had our list with the *Jules Monard* watches—the most perfect in the world. Jules Monard is the only watchmaker of the old school that still gives his personal touch to the final adjustment of every watch that bears his name.

Then we have chosen as carefully each one of the lower grades all along the line. These price hints:

Men's Watches—
Jules Monard watches, in 18-k cases, $100 and $125.
The "Wanamaker Special"—the best watch in the world for the money—in 14-k cases, $50.
14-k Waltham or Elgin watches, $22 to $88.
25-year gold-filled watches, $15 to $19.50.
Gun Metal Watches, $3.50 to $18.
Nickel watches, $1.75 to $5.50.

Women's Watches—
The Jules Monard watches, $75 to $125.
Fine Swiss chatelaine watches, in gold, $14 to $75.
Enameled chatelaine watches, $7.50 to $12.
14-k Waltham or Elgin watches, $18.75 to $88.
Silver chatelaine watches, $5 to $14.
25-year gold-filled watches, $12.75 to $14.50
Gun metal watches, $4.75 to $27.

Broadway and Tenth.

Men's Jewelry

This is a jewelry store in itself—a large, well-appointed, splendid store with unsurpassed collections of goods of unsurpassed excellence. In but one point do we differ from the high-grade, exclusive jewelers—prices. You'll appreciate that difference.

A word as to men's jewelry for holiday gifts:

Gold Links, $3 to $54
Gold Studs, $2.25 to $4.75
Gold Fobs, $4.50 to $29
Silver Match Boxes, $1.25 to $4.75
Silver Cigar Cutters, 50c to $1.75
Silver Mounted Flasks, $5.50 to $25.
Gold Scarf Pins, $1 to $75
Gold Chains, $8 to $31
Gold Lockets, $3.75 to $57.50
Silver Cigarette Cases, $5 to $11.25.
Silver Pocket Knives, $1.25 to $8
Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth Street.

Men's Overcoats

Yesterday's word was of the high-grade top-coats, our assortment of which is unexcelled. But we feel hardly less pride in this broad variety of excellent, inexpensive coats. Some coats at $8.50—that's a little enough price for almost any use, and it buys an overcoat that would ordinarily be considered unusually good value at $10. It's of all-wool frieze; Oxford mixed; neat plaid lining; good looking and good wearing

Handsome, durable coats at $10 and $12. And at $15 the most popular overcoat we ever knew—rough-faced cheviot Raglans. Some also of excellent frieze. A splendid Raglan, too, at $20. It's of rough cheviot in Oxford mixed herringbone pattern.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Umbrellas

Here are three groups. All comprising handsome umbrellas suitable for holiday gifts—all specially good values. This one is $2. It's of Union taffeta. Choice of various natural wood handles—some silver trimmed. Here's an all-silk umbrella that's marked $3. It's usually marked much higher elsewhere. Equally true of this third group. They're of extra quality silk, with handles of silver-trimmed natural wood, staghorn and ivory. Fine stylish umbrellas, that are decidedly cheap at $3.75 and $5.

Broadway.

The Picture Store

No more interesting corner of the big establishment just now than the picture store. There have been exceptionally successful efforts in the gathering of holiday pictures. This is a sort of headquarters each season for seekers of water colors for Christmas gifts. The collection of them is finer than ever—$20 to $275. Broad assortments, too, of etchings, plain and colored photogravures, carbon and platinum photographs. A very interesting new feature in the latter is first placed on view this morning.

These are *genuine* platinum photographs, shown in twelve good subjects. The frames are dead black with rims of bright silver. The lights and shadows of the picture, however, are carried out on the frames they enclose, producing a unique and very pleasing effect. The smallest—8 x 13 in., inside of 2-inch frame—is $7. Various other sizes up to 18 x 28 in. inside of 3-in. frame, at $22.50.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Vuitton's Trunks

Here is the opportunity to give an ideal holiday remembrance to a friend that is traveling or going abroad. A constant reminder. The best trunks in the world, as every European traveler knows, are those made by Louis Vuitton of Paris—light, durable, beautifully trimmed. No need to wait till you get to Paris to buy them, for all styles are here. $43.50 to $87.

Fifth floor, Tenth street.

Children's Books

Wanamaker's Young People's Library is a series of 117 carefully selected books. They are well printed and neatly bound. About 5x8 in. in size. Any one of them, or groups of them, will make very acceptable Christmas gifts. The price is 35c a volume. In the series are these best books of noted authors:

Thirty-nine by Henty.
Twenty-one by Lucy T. Mead.
Six by Oliver Optic.
Eleven by Ed. S. Ellis.
Five by Rosa Carey.
Six by Ballantyne.
Two by Horatio Alger.
Two by Hawthorne.
Four by Captain Bonohill.
Four by Winfield.
Two by Mrs. Prentiss.

Book Store, Ninth Street.

Gift Suggestions in MEN'S WEAR

If all furnishings for men were alike you could buy them anywhere that it was most convenient. But they are not. Probably by far the largest quantities of these goods are made for indiscriminate selling—the rest are made for the particular dealers; and the most particular Men's Wear Store in Greater New York is Wanamaker's. Our chiefs go to Paris and London frequently, thus keeping constantly in touch with the latest foreign goods, as well as American. Nowhere else is there equal variety of the finest goods made for men. And nowhere else where goods of equal character are sold are prices as universally low as here.

These suggestions:

Neckwear—
From London and Paris—silks for scarfs to order, priced according to shapes wanted, $1.75 to $5.
English Squares, light and dark fancy figured silks, $1.50 and $2.50.
Imperials, 50c, $1, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.50
Puffs, 50c and $1.
Tecks, 50c and $1.

Suspenders—
Silver buckles, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.
Plain silks, plated buckles, 50c, $1, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.50.
Fancy silks, plated buckles, 50c, $1, $1.50, $2.50 and $2.75.
Imported fancy silk web suspenders, $2.75.

Mufflers—
Plain, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $4.50.
Fancy, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4.50, $5, $6, $7.

Collars and Cuffs—
Linen both sides; all the popular shapes, $1.50 a dozen. Cuffs, same quality, $2.75 a dozen.
Imported collars, $2.75 dozen. Cuffs, same quality, $4.50 dozen.
All the best shapes of Earl & Wilson's and Cluett, Peabody & Co.'s, collars and cuffs are here.

Evening Dress Protectors—
Silk and satin, quilted, with and without collar, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3.
New idea, which is plaited and falls gracefully about the neck, then falling away in wide folds. $1.50, $1.75, $4.50, $5 and $6.50.

Mens' Bath Robes—
Blanket bath robes with Raglan sleeves, made in our own factory. $3.75, $6, $6.50, $8 and $10.
Eiderdown robes, $5 and $7.50.
Terry Robes, $3, $3.50, $5, $6, $7.50, $8.50 and $10.

Mackintoshes—
$5—Plain navy blue and black serge.
$7.50—Brown covert cloth.
$10—Plain navy blue and black serge; also brown wool mixed.
$12.50—Plain navy blue and black cashmere; also brown wool mixed.
$15—Plain navy blue and brown kersey cloth.
$22.50—Plain navy blue unfinished worsted; also tan kersey cloth.
Cape coats, $5, $10 and $20. Plain navy blue and black serges; all have velvet collars; all seams sewed and cemented.

Shirts—
White, $1, $1.50, $2 and $3.
Colored—Percales, $1, $1.50; madras, $1.50 and $2.

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Six Remarkable Offerings of DRESS GOODS

Such news as to-day's is rare at any time; but was probably never matched before when Christmas buying was at its height. The goods are new and handsome, in best colorings—the prices are startling.

Variety is broad enough to meet the need of every girl or woman.

Black Pebble Cheviots are in lively demand just now—especially such a grade as this lot of 900 yards. It is firm and lustrous goods in proper weight for tailored gowns. 50 inches wide. The quality sells regularly at $1.25 a yard. The price now is 55c.

Black Figured Venetian Cloth. About 750 yards of an high-grade imported fabric of lustrous wool; twelve attractive designs. 42 inches wide. Regularly 85c a yard. Price, 50c.

Plain Camel's-hair Cheviot. In this lot of 800 yards are various attractive color combinations—stylish. The goods are 36 inches wide, and sell usually at 40c a yard. Price 15c.

Plaid-back Cloths. These are of the usual walking skirt weight, and in the popular gray mixture; 4 designs of black-and-white plaids on the back. 54 inches wide. We have 800 yards in two kinds of weaves—cheviot twill and cheviot crash. One is a $1 quality—the other $1.25. Price for choice, 60c a yard.

Camel's-hair Granite Suiting. Good colorings in combinations with black; some of garnet, of brown, of castor, and of navy blue. 50 inches wide. $1 quality. The price, 50c.

Mixed Cloth Suiting. Seven desirable color-mixes—shades of brown, blue and green. A very popular dress fabric, 36 inches wide, that would be reasonably priced at 50c. Price, 31c.

A GIFT that Is an *All-year-round* Delight to the Whole Family and their Friends *for a Lifetime.*

A Regina Music Box

There is scarcely any other one thing that could carry as much real benefit to the home as a Regina Music Box. In the first place, it makes most perfect and charming music. Second, it requires neither musical knowledge nor skill to operate. Third, it requires nobody to sacrifice their own pleasure for the balance of the company.

It plays for the children—makes them happy; cultivates their taste for music; and gives a refining touch to the development of their characters.

Heretofore the possession of a Regina Music Box has been restricted by the price that had to be paid. Now

Our CLUB PLAN *Makes It Very Easy to Buy*

The only payment that has to be made before Christmas is $4 and upward, according to what box is selected—the balance in easy monthly payments.

Do You Know Any Other Christmas Present that Gives so Much Pleasure and is so Easy to Buy?

Hear them play at the store; or write for full information about the instruments and terms.

Basement.

Diamond Jewelry

The Wanamaker diamond collection is notable for the high character of the stones, as well as the superb manner in which they are mounted. We were fortunate early buyers, before the rise of a year ago; and the saving goes to you as fully as it came to us. These hints of pieces and prices:

Single stone diamond rings, $7.50 to $250.
Clusters and fancy combinations of Diamonds, and Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Pearls, Opals, Turquoises, Garnets and Amethysts, $12 to $255.
Brooches, single stones and all the latest fancy combinations, including Turquoise Matrix, Baroque, Pearls, etc., $25 to $400.
Scarf Pins, $7.50 to $75.
Lockets, $7.50 to $140.
Earrings, $14 to $189.
Studs, $6.50 to $63.
Links, $9.50 to $54.

Broadway and Tenth.

About FURS

Primarily designed for protection against the cold. But there's another important element—that of proper style, without which the costliest of fur garments would be undesirable for wear. This is a very large stock we've gathered here, a splendidly varied stock. There's not a piece in it that's not in absolutely correct style—the latest approved.

Besides that, every piece is fairly priced. You pay only for the furs themselves—nothing added for name:

Dyed Opossum Collarettes, with high storm collar, at $9.
Black Astrakhan Collarettes, trimmed with tails, at $9.
Capes of Irkutz Sable, a strong, durable fur, at $30 to $125; coats of same fur, at $80 to $150.
Short Coats of Electric Seal, with collar and revers of blended mink, at $45; with chinchilla, at $55.
Persian Lamb Coats, at $65 and $90.
Persian Lamb Coats, trimmed with chinchilla, at $125.
Seal Coats, London dyed skins, at $200, $265 and $275.

Second floor, Broadway.

Velour Jackets *Reduced*

For the winter's wearing, no other out-door garments have equaled velour jackets in popularity. Women were quick to recognize the artistic possibilities of these rich, effective wraps, and bought them by the hundreds. That's the reason for this opportunity—a lot of about thirty-five, mostly one or two each of styles which we don't intend to renew, but all in the latest and best designs of Europe and America. These have been variously priced up to $35, but now they're marked for quick selling at

Twenty-five Dollars Each

Also an attractive group of Eton jackets, in fine black or tan kersey, handsomely braided or with broadcloth applique. Until to-day they have been priced at $26, $27.50 and $32—now they're

Twenty Dollars Each

Second floor, Broadway.

Two Glove Stores

Two mighty good stores, too, as many men and women hereabout are ready at any time to testify. This was a great glove centre a generation ago, and we're doing our best to sustain that greatness.

The Women's Glove Store should have the first word. There's been frequent inquiry for the new Victoria, unfortunately delayed. They're here now in pique and round seam, all shades, and black and white. $1.85 for this perfection in kid-glove-making.

The Royale, glace and suede, pique and round seam, is a very excellent glove at $1.50.

And the Princess May—most everybody knows how good a glove it is—the best we know of in a kid glove at $1.

Men's Gloves are in a store all to themselves—Broadway front of the Men's Furnishing Store. Every new and desirable glove in the market will be found there.

Dent's Gloves, all styles, at $1.85 to $3.75.
Perrin's Gloves, at $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $2.25.
Fownes' Gloves, at $1.50, $2.25, $2.50 and up to $6.
Royale Gloves, our own make, one-clasp, in tan, red, brown, black, white; $1.50.
Victoria Gloves, our own make, in tan and black, $1.85.
One-clasp, tan, cut-seam and pique, and black or white round seam gloves, $1.
Fleece-lined Gloves, $1 and $1.50. Coaching Gloves, lamb lined, $2.50 and $3.50. Reindeer Gloves, squirrel lined, tan and gray, $6. Fur Gloves, $2.75 to $17.50.

Women's Kimonos

Americans find much to admire and commend in the skill and cleverness and originality of the Japanese. Their fashions, however, don't awaken much enthusiasm here. The Kimono is the exception. Whatever coziness and comfort and convenience generally the Kimono affords is due the Japanese—with some help from manufacturers here at home.

Some very effective styles here of flannelette, neatly striped in pink and white, with broad borders of contrasting color, at $1.50 each. Some also in solid color flannelette, with plaid borders, at $1.75 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Warm Robes

There's a feeling of comfort imparted through just a mere viewing of these luxurious bath or negligee robes of eiderdown. That feeling is not at all disturbed on learning how they're priced. A splendid robe may be had for $3.25. Various solid colors; neatly bound with satin; 2 silk frogs and girdle. At $4.50, some attractive robes of striped eiderdown—a particularly good value. Pretty, soft, warm. Solid color ripple eiderdown robes at $5.

Other styles up to $13.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOOK CASES

Has husband or father some worthy but homeless books that should be housed for his convenience and their better health? Here is opportunity for a most worthy and acceptable holiday remembrance.

We have a splendid stock—over a hundred styles to select from in all the popular woods. The oak is in several finishes; and the mahogany is in both dull and polished finish. Some very handsome Colonial designs are shown, and others that are elaborately carved. There is an ample price-range from the medium-priced sorts and through those that are finer to the most expensive.

Oak, $7.50 to $145 Natural Birch, $12 to $32
Mahogany, $20 to $235

This particular word of these:

At $7.50—Golden oak; 4 shelves; glass door; 54 in. high, 24 in. wide.
At $10—Imitation mahogany; 3 shelves; 1 door; 47 in. high, 30 in wide.
At $10—Golden oak; 2 sliding doors; 4 shelves; 54 in. high, 32 in. wide.
At $12—Golden oak; 2 doors; 4 shelves; 47 in. high, 35 in. wide.
At $12.50—Golden oak; 1 door; 4 shelves; 57 in. high, 30 in. wide.
At $15—Imitation mahogany; 1 door; 4 shelves; 59 in. high, 30 in. wide.
At $16.50—Golden oak; 1 door; 4 shelves; 49 in. high, 35 in. wide.
At $19—Golden oak; 2 sliding doors; 4 shelves; 60 in. high, 42 in. wide.

These cases are well built and nicely finished; moulded edges and door frames; quartered oak fronts, and the best goods we know of at the prices.

Fourth floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HANNA DEFENDS SUBSIDIES

Makes Long Speech in Senate on the Shipping Bill.

A MERE QUESTION OF BUSINESS

Denies American Liners Would Receive $304,090 Each—Questions by Senators Vest and Clay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—For nearly three hours to-day Mr. Hanna of Ohio addressed the Senate upon the pending Ship Subsidy bill. While he has spoken heretofore on the floor of the Senate, his effort to-day really was his first formal speech to the body since he became a member of it.

Since coming to the Senate Mr. Hanna has devoted much time and labor to the preparation of the Ship Subsidy bill, and as he is regarded by his colleagues as one of the best informed public men on the question, his speech was given unusually close attention. Senators on both sides of the chamber remained in their seats throughout the delivery of the address. He spoke without manuscript, and his delivery at all times was forcible and intense. At the conclusion of the speech he received the cordial congratulations of many of his colleagues.

Mr. Hanna's speech was in a sense a reply to that delivered a few days ago by Mr. Clay (Dem., Ga.). Like Mr. Clay, Mr. Hanna is a member of the Committee on Commerce, from which the measure now pending was reported to the Senate.

In opening his address, Mr. Hanna said that in his remarks Mr. Clay had brought into question the motives of those who had assisted in the preparation of the pending measure. As a member of the Maritime Committee, as well as a member of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Hanna said he felt it his right and duty to explain the work of those committees.

"For myself," he declared, "I resent the imputation that any other motive than those of interest in our country and good public policy actuated the committees."

Mr. Clay interrupted Mr. Hanna to disclaim any such imputation.

Taking up the bill Mr. Hanna said the pending measure was believed to be the most practical legislation that could be enacted upon the subject. He then sketched rapidly the rise of the shipping industry of the Great Lakes. He had, he said, been connected with that industry for nearly forty years, and had seen it grow from a comparatively insignificant beginning to its present condition of unparalleled greatness. He recalled the time nearly a third of a century ago when the ship Escanaba carried 600 tons of iron ore from Escanaba to Cleveland. To-day, he said, there were steamers on the Great Lakes which were carrying 6,000 gross tons in one cargo.

He maintained that this great shipping industry on the lakes had been fostered and protected by salutary and wise navigation laws. To the advantage of these laws was added the liberal appropriations made by Congress for the improvement of the harbors of the Great Lakes.

Continuing he declared that in order to build up the American merchant marine it was necessary to have not only capital and experience, but it was necessary likewise "to afford our foreign carrying trade protection—some kind of inducement—by law." If this protection should be afforded, the growth of the American merchant marine would be on a par with the growth of the shipping industry on the Great Lakes.

DECLINE IN AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Discussing the rise and fall of the American merchant marine, Mr. Hanna declared that the beginning of the decline in the industry was coincident with the outbreak of the civil war.

Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.) interrupted the Ohio Senator to challenge his statement that the civil war caused the decline of shipping. He declared the decline had begun as far back as 1855. In reply, Mr. Hanna reviewed the history of the American merchant marine from the establishment of the Nation until the present time. He maintained that the decadence in American shipping had begun in 1860, and not in 1855, as the Missouri Senator had asserted. He declared that, in the circumstances, there was not to-day a question so important to the maritime nations of the Old World as the prevention of American competition on the high seas.

"This marine industry," Mr. Hanna said, "is promotive of our National prosperity and at the same time is one of the bulwarks of our National defense. The foreign commerce of the United States is four times larger to-day than it was in 1860, and yet the proportion of the foreign carrying trade is now less than one-third what it was in 1860. This is a most humiliating decline in a great National industry."

After paying a high tribute to Senator Frye for the work he had done during his public career in the interest of American shipping Mr. Hanna said of the pending subject: "There is no popular question which appeals so strongly to the American people as does this one of building up the sea power of the Nation. It is a simple question of business as affecting the investment of capital, although there is a phase of it that appeals to the patriotism of the American people."

Adverting to the amount of the subsidy which would be drawn by the vessels of the American International Navigation Company, Mr. Hanna said he did not propose to evade any of the slanders or calumnious assertions of anybody in connection with this matter. He declared that the four ships of the American Line, which are carriers of mail had not made a net dollar since they came under the American flag. He challenged the assertion of Mr. Clay that each of the fast vessels of the American Line would draw $304,090 annually from the proposed subsidy.

Mr. Clay directed the Ohio Senator's attention to the testimony of Mr. Clyde, a steamship owner, before the Commerce Committee, in the course of which he stated the American Line vessels would receive that amount of subsidy.

"I am not using Mr. Clyde's figures," replied Mr. Hanna, "but my own." Thereupon Mr. Vest called attention to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Navigation, and one of the strongest advocates of the pending measure, also had said the American Line vessels would receive $304,090 annually from the subsidy.

After asserting that his figures showed that the American Line would receive less than $280,000 a year each, Mr. Hanna declared that with the subsidy the vessels of that line would not earn as much as was earned by the vessels of the Cunard and White Star lines under the mail subsidies received from Great Britain.

"There is no profit in that line," declared Mr. Hanna, "and there never will be a profit under present conditions."

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) inquired if it was true that even with the subsidy the American Line vessels would not earn as much as the vessels of the Cunard and White Star lines. Mr. Hanna replied that he believed it was. "Then I'd like to know," said Mr. Lindsay, "what good policy there can be in passing this bill if the subsidy is insufficient?"

Mr. Hanna's reply was contained in a long argument, in which he explained the fundamental principles of the pending measure.

AUXILIARY SHIPS IN WAR.

Mr. Hanna dwelt at length upon the desirability of having a large merchant marine to draw upon for auxiliary ships in case of war.

"Will all ships auxiliary to the naval power of the United States," inquired Mr Vest, "such vessels as transports and supply ships, participate in this proposed subsidy?"

"I do not think so," replied Mr. Hanna.

"Then," retorted Mr. Vest, "the language of the bill ought to be changed."

Referring to what he termed the newspaper attacks upon the pending measure, Mr. Hanna declared that the men who took the responsibility of the bill before the people were entitled to as much courtesy and consideration as were the critics of the proposed legislation. "Where will you look for the accomplishment of the desire to re-establish the American merchant marine?" inquired Mr. Hanna, "but to the men who have given their lives to the consideration of the question?"

After dwelling at length upon the efforts of the maratime nations of Europe to prevent the investment by Americans of capital in the unbuilding of an American marine and urging that the proposed construction of the Nicaragua Canal was, together with the rehabilitation of this country's marine power, only a part of the great problem of transportation, Mr. Hanna said that no plainer proposition than that contained in the pending bill ever was presented. It would attract capital and lay the foundation for a great industry. The enactment of the measure into law, he urged, would benefit materially the shipbuilding industry and increase the demand for labor in every department of business and commerce.

"We must either find foreign markets for our surplus products," Mr. Hanna declared, "or we must curtail our productions of agriculture and manufactures one-third. Think what that would mean. It would mean the throwing out of employment of thousands and tens of thousands of men and the consequent increased competition for employment."

Continuing Mr. Hanna maintained that the recent achievements of the United States had placed this country in the front line of nations and all citizens were proud to know that it was respected everywhere. "In this position as a world power," he demanded, "shall we shrink from responsibility on questions that are defensible from every standpoint of reason and business? When we see this opportunity open to us to possess ourselves of our share of the foreign markets, (or more than our share, for when the American people start in any direction they generally get what they go for,) why should we not avail ourselves of it?"

Mr. Hanna, as he brought his speech to a conclusion, maintained that the question involved in the discussion was much broader than the lines of the bill wrote it. The measure was not designed to benefit any particular class or industry, but to advance the interests of the whole country. The passage of the measure would enable the United States to avail itself of the trade advantages offered in the Orient, and he declared that if it did not seize those advantages other powers would. In the event of war among any of the great maritime powers, which now were carrying 94 per cent. of American foreign commerce, Mr. Hanna asserted, the interests of this country would be paralyzed and the situation would be deplorable and ruinous.

"But," said he, in conclusion, "in my appeal to the American people for the re-establishment of the great shipbuilding industry I want to put it on higher grounds than mere dollars and cents. It is away and beyond that point in patriotism and pride in our National life. As to the popularity or unpopularity of this measure, I stand here to say that every line of it is in the interest of the American people. Upon that basis I make my appeal for its passage, and leave the question in your hands."

NEW EXTRADITION TREATY.

Existing Agreement with Great Britain Amended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A treaty has been concluded between the United States and Great Britain amendatory of the existing extradition treaty and intended to correct certain imperfections in that instrument developed by recent experience.

The changes do not materially affect the scope or principles of the existing treaty, the chief item in the list being a provision classifying as a crime subject to extradition the obtaining of money under false pretenses. At present the treaty makes extraditionable the reception of money obtained under false pretenses, and as the omission of the principal in the crime is a manifest absurdity, the amendment is made.

GEN. LEE'S NAME APPROVED.

New York University Senate Acts on Veterans' Protest—University Appointments.

The New York University Senate recently received a protest from the Association of the Survivors of the Sixth Army Corps in Washington, D. C., against the placing of Gen. Robert E. Lee's name in the Hall of Fame. Gen. Lee's name was among those selected by the judges, among whom were included university Presidents, jurists, and publicists. The protest of the Sixth Army Corps Survivors was that Gen. Lee, who was an officer in the United States Army, deserted his Government in the face of the enemy, and was not, therefore, an example worthy of emulation.

The University Senate, after considering the protest, announces that it is too late to make any change in the list; and, moreover, that the Senate, agrees with the decision to give Gen. Lee a place among the American immortals.

Dr. John E. Weeks, who for ten years has occupied the position of Lecturer on Ophthalmology, has been appointed to a professorship in the same department. Dr. Maltby Babcock and Andrew H. Green have accepted seats in the University Council.

RUNAWAY ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Frightened Horse Takes to the Sidewalk—Children in Danger.

A horse attached to a light carriage owned by George A. Sipp of the Harlem Stables and driven by John McTiernan of 208 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, became frightened by the bell of a motor vehicle at Sixty-first Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon and ran away. The horse took to the west sidewalk and ran to Sixtieth Street, throwing McTiernan out. At Fifty-ninth Street the animal narrowly missed crashing into a cross-town car and was caught by Patrolman Kiernan of the East Fifty-first Street Station.

McTiernan escaped injury. After brushing his clothing he drove the horse back to the stables. Several nurses who were out on the avenue with their charges narrowly escaped being run down.

EDITH VAN BIEL'S ESTATE.

Dispute of Auctioneer and Lawyer Over Her Furniture.

Surrogate Thomas will hear a motion this morning to vacate a restraining order served on Samuel Kreiser, the auctioneer, which prevents him from disposing of a quantity of furniture he purchased.

After the death of Edith Van Biel, who was injured while driving with Newton Stachelberg, a lawyer, Joseph D. Hart, applied to the Surrogate for letters of administration on her estate, claiming that he was the principal creditor and that she owed him for two years' legal services. The woman had considerable valuable furniture in a flat on upper Broadway, and, as Hart says, jewelry worth about $10,000. The jewelry was in a safe deposit vault.

The woman's father, Benjamin Boycott of Altoona, Penn., came here and arranged with Mr. Kreiser to take the furniture, he agreeing to pay Mr. Boycott $1,125. Hart found this out and obtained the restraining order

ARRESTED FOR BEING BLIND.

Magistrate Rebukes Complaining Witness Against Cabot.

Because Dominick Cabot, totally blind, who earns his living selling lead pencils, rolls his sightless eyes in an unpleasant manner, Mrs. Alice Peters of 27 Irving Place had him arrested yesterday and haled to the West Side Court on a charge of being a public nuisance. Mrs. Peters explained to the Court that her daughter, who was in ill-health, was much annoyed at the way the blind man rolled his eyes, and she thought it wrong that he should be allowed in the public streets to annoy people that way.

The blind man, when asked what he had to say, replied that he did not know what he had been arrested for. He said he was selling pencils at Fourteenth Street and Irving Place, as he was compelled to do in order to support his mother and sister. Magistrate Zeller then turned to the woman.

"Madam," he said, "that man is totally blind, and he cannot help it that he has a vacant stare. It is a great misfortune, and I am surprised that you should come into court with such a complaint. The man is discharged."

MOOSE FOR THE ADIRONDACKS.

Association for Restoring the Big Animal Elects Officers.

The Association for Restoring Moose to the Adirondacks held its first meeting yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Board of Trade. The purpose of the association is to restore and try to obtain such legislation as will protect the moose in the Adirondack Mountain Preserve. The following officers were elected: President—Warren Higley; Treasurer—Frank S. Gardner; Secretary—Harry V. Radford; Vice Presidents—John L. Hill, Gen. C. W. Tillinghast, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Col. W. F. Fox, William C. Whitney, E. J. Chase, W. West Durant, William T. Hornady, A. M. Church, David Bankus, Jr., William K. Boardman, Henry S. Harper, Frank S. Black, Adelbert K. Steel, J. F. Alids, George Stevens, and Leslie Kernan.

It was stated that Dr. Webb has offered to turn loose in the Adirondacks a herd of moose which he keeps in a ten-thousand-acre park there if the association procures protective legislation. For the purpose of securing such legislation a committee of three was appointed, with Assemblyman Frank J. Price as Chairman.

REDUCTION OF WAR TAXES

Discussion of the Matter Closes in the House To-day.

Bartholdt of Missouri Will Ask to Have the Tax on Beer Made $1.50 Per Barrel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The debate upon the War Revenue Reduction bill continued in the House to-day. It was dull and featureless. Those who spoke were Messrs. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.,) Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) Boutell, (Rep., Ill.,) McClellan, (Dem., N. Y.,) Newlands, (Sil., Nev.,) Levy, (Dem., N. Y.,) and Underwood, (Dem., Ala.) Mr. Bartholdt criticised the action of the Ways and Means Committee in not making a deeper cut in the tax on beer, and gave notice that he would offer an amendment to reduce it to $1.50 per barrel.

General debate upon the bill will close at 2 o'clock to-morrow, and Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) the floor leader of the majority, expects the bill to pass before adjournment to-morrow.

Mr. McClellan, member of the Ways and Means Committee, was the first speaker. He said he regretted that the majority had not taken advantage of the present opportunity to reform our whole scheme of internal taxation. He thought there was a general agreement among gentlemen of all parties that internal taxation should be levied for revenue purposes only. This bill, he said, was necessarily patchwork, as all internal revenue bills must be until the whole internal revenue system is recast. Our present internal revenue system was really the outgrowth of the civil war.

Mr. McClellan spoke of the history of modern tax reform in Great Britain, Prussia, Holland, and New Zealand to show how in these four widely separated countries the same problem was solved in substantially the same way. From this he inferred that the solution must be applicable to existing conditions in the United States. He argued that there should be a balance in the budget. There was no necessity for a surplus; that with a scientific system of taxation the rates could either be lowered or raised to very nearly meet the appropriations.

A correct scheme of taxation, he contended, would include a progressive legacy tax and a progressive excise tax upon certain occupations, and an indirect tax on distilled spirits, beer, and tobacco at a rate somewhat below the maximum revenue-raising point. With such a scheme it would be possible by a slight increase or decrease of the rate of one or more of these taxes to greatly increase or decrease the revenues, and that, for emergency purposes, Congress always could fall back upon the customs duties.

Mr. Grosvenor followed. He recalled the statement of ex-President Cleveland that unnecessary taxation was unjust taxation. He planted himself, he said, upon that doctrine and proceeded to argue that the pending bill was framed upon it. The Republican Party, throughout its history, he said, always had acted upon this theory. He called the attention of the Democrats who were criticising the inequalities of the present measure to the fact that after the civil war they had resisted the abolition of the duties on tea and coffee.

The Republican Party, he said, while in power, had never shown a deficit of the Treasury. When questioned about the old story that ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster was preparing to issue bonds just before the Cleveland Administration came into power, Mr. Grosvenor said that the bonds were ordered prepared after consultation with Senator, afterward Secretary, Carlisle. Subsequently Senator Carlisle changed his mind and the preparations were discontinued.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.,) asked for Mr. Grosvenor's authority for this statement.

"Mr. Foster," replied Mr. Grosvenor, "has made the statement over and over again, and Mr. Carlisle has never denied it."

"Mr. Carlisle," retorted Mr. Wheeler, "has repeatedly stated that he knew nothing about the proposition to issue bonds."

Mr. Newlands, who at this point got the floor, said that justification of the retention of any features of the War Revenue act rested upon the fact that another war had followed the Spanish war. The Spanish war had been fought in vindication of the rights of man, for free government, and to free a people from oppression. The present war was for the purpose of suppressing the aspiration of a people for independence. While the minority protests against this war, it realized that as the result of the recent election the present policy of the Administration would continue with its train of extraordinary expenses. While it protested, it would not harass. Mr. Newlands then proceeded to argue that the proposed reduction in taxation was not sufficient, that even with the estimated extraordinary expenses a much deeper cut could be made.

Speaking of the general principles of taxation, Mr. Newlands argued that the taxes now levied on bank capital and stock should be extended to all great industrial combinations, and that such corporations should be required to make complete statements regarding their capital, earnings, gross and net; salaries, &c.

Mr. Levy, in a short speech, argued that the pending bill did not go far enough. He was in favor of wiping out surplus revenues.

Mr. Hill, taking advantage of the latitude allowed in debate, discussed at length some proposed amendments to the present currency law. He called attention to the reference in the President's message to the desirability of further legislation to insure the parity of gold and silver. The result of the late election, Mr. Hill said, he construed as an imperative order to Congress to further amend the law so as to insure the maintenance of the gold standard and place it beyond the power of any man or Administration to break it down.

Mr. Underwood said that the present was an opportune time for an equitable adjustment of the burdens of taxation so that one interest should not be unjustly oppressed. Had he the power, he said, he would discriminate, if there was to be discrimination, against the idle holders of idle wealth, not against productive wealth and enterprise. In the pending bill unproductive wealth was absolutely untaxed.

Mr. Bartholdt then proceeded to assail the proposed reduction on beer, which, he contended, was not sufficient. He gave notice that at the proper time he would offer an amendment to reduce the tax on beer to $1.50 per barrel. He argued that the result of the oppressive tax on beer had seriously depressed not only the brewing industry, but all allied interests.

Mr. Boutell also criticised the bill. He disliked it, he said, not so much for what it did as for what it failed to do. He recalled the words of the Republican leaders when the War Revenue act was passed to the effect that it was strictly a war measure and would be repealed when the war was over. To keep faith with the people, he declared, the pledge then made should be redeemed. He thought this could be done by abolishing the taxes one-third now, one-third July 1, 1901, and one-third Jan. 1, 1902. Mr. Boutell said, however, that even if his views did not prevail, he would vote for the bill.

PENSION BILL COMPLETED.

Carries About $145,250,000—To be Reported Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Pension Appropriation bill was completed to-day by the House Sub-Committee on Appropriations having it in charge, after a hearing from Commissioner of Pensions Evans.

It carries about $145,250,000, of which about $144,000,000 is for pensions and the balance for administration. It will be reported to the full committee to-morrow and get before the House probably Saturday.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

When the House met it adopted a resolution on motion of Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) the floor leader of the majority, for a holiday recess from Friday, Dec. 21, to Thursday, Jan. 3.

Representative Burleigh, (Rep., Me.,) introduced a reapportionment bill fixing the membership of the House at 387 and providing that in redistricting members shall be elected as far as possible from contiguous territory.

Representative Dalham, (Rep., Cal.,) introduced by request a series of bills for public improvements in Hawaii. They include bills for a site for a Government building at Honolulu to cost $120,000, for a Post Office at Hilo costing $16,000, a customs office costing $6,600, and for the establishment of a lighthouse service in Hawaii.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Fairbanks (Rep., Ind., offered a joint resolution from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds directing the appointment by the President of the Senate of three members of that committee and by the Speaker of the House of five members of the same committee of the House to constitute a joint commission to ascertain a feasible location for and the probable cost of a Hall of Records to be located in the District of Columbia. The resolution was adopted.

OFFICE FOR JOHN W. YERKES.

President Names Defeated Candidate for Governor of Kentucky to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The President to-day nominated John W. Yerkes of Kentucky to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Yerkes had previously been nominated to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Kentucky, which nomination was to-day withdrawn.

In the late election Mr. Yerkes was the Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky and was defeated by Gov. Beckham. At the time of his nomination Mr. Yerkes was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth Kentucky District. He held this office until some days before the election, when, feeling certain of victory at the polls, he resigned. A few days after the election Mr. McKinley tendered to Mr. Yerkes his old position, but the nomination had not been acted upon by the Senate when the new nomination was made to-day.

Mr. Yerkes is a native of Kentucky, born in Lexington, April 1, 1854. After graduating from Centra College he studied law at the University of Michigan, received his degree in 1877 and immediately began the practice of law in Danville, Ky. He entered politics early in his career, but never held an elective office. As Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee from 1891 to 1896 he did much to place his party in a strong position and aided materially in one of the hottest campaigns in the State, which resulted in the defeat of P. Watt Hardin by William O. Bradley, who was Governor from 1895 to 1899.

Mr. Yerkes has been professor in the law department of Centra College since 1894, and since 1892 has acted as attorney for the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway.

REBELS SWEARING ALLEGIANCE.

In Panay 1,000 a Day Coming In—Aggressive Movement Planned.

MANILA, Dec. 13.—Gen. Kobbe, with the Twenty-eighth Volunteer Regiment, Col. Birkheimer commanding, landed at Kagayan, on the northern coast of Mindanao, Monday, and reinforced the six companies of the Fortieth Volunteer Regiment stationed in the town. An aggressive movement had been planned.

From Iloilo it is unofficially reported that the insurgents in that part of the Island of Panay are swearing allegiance at the rate of 1,000 a day. The arrests of many prominent insurgents started the movement, which seems to be becoming universal at Jaro, Molo, Mandurriao, Arevela, and Iloilo.

Considerable sums of money and large quantities of supplies have been captured by the Americans.

NEW CABLES IN PHILIPPINES.

The Burnside to Begin Laying 600 Miles Next Week.

MANILA, Dec. 13.—The United States cable ship Burnside next week will proceed to Damuguete, Island of Negros, to begin the laying of 600 miles of Government cable to connect Negros, Mindanao, and Jolo. Negros and Cebu already have cable connection with Iloilo and Manila.

The new line will extend from Damuguete to Oromaueta, Misamis, Iligata, and Tagoloan, all on the north coast of Mindanao. A land line will connect Misamis and Tigum and the main portion of the cable will extend from Tigum to Zamboanga and thence to Jolo.

At present there is scarcely any telegraphic communication with Southeastern Luzon, owing to the persistent wire cutting. It is proposed eventually to connect that section and the larger islands adjacent by cable with Manila.

FOR A PHILIPPINE POLICE.

Commission Appropriates $150,000—Other Measures Passed.

MANILA, Dec. 13.—The Taft commission has passed an act authorizing Gen. MacArthur to establish police in the cities and towns and appropriating $150,000 for their maintenance.

Commissioner Wright (who is assigned to supervise the establishment of a constabulary, among other duties) said the establishment of a local police force was a necessary feature of civil government and was approved by the military government.

An act was also passed providing for the retention in office of the Municipal Councilors elected under order of the Military Governor, until a general municipal law was passed. The terms of some of the Councilors expire in January. The elections have been suspended.

Finally a bill was passed directing the Civil Service Board to examine and report on the readjustment of the salaries of civil employes.

The commission discussed also the schedules of the Tariff bill, the rates being generally unchanged from the present figures inherited from the Spanish régime.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers, will proceed home and there await orders for the convenience of the Government.

Capt. Philip G. Wales, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Duchesne, Utah, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, and by letter to the Commanding General Department of the Colorado.

Navy.

Cadet J. E. Mathews is detached from the Washington yard and ordered to duty on the Tecumseh.

Changes of officers on the Asiatic Station:

Capt. O. W. Farenholt is detached from Yokohoma Hospital and ordered to command the Monadnock.

Commander F. Hanford is detached from the Solace and ordered to duty as Commandant of Cavite Station.

Lieut. F. L. Sawyer is transferred from the Monadnock to the Monterey.

Lieut. W. D. Brotherton is detached from the Princeton and ordered to the Solace.

Lieut. G. F. Cooper is detached from the nautical school at Manila and ordered to the Monadnock.

Lieut. O. W. Koester is transferred from the Solace to the Albany.

Lieut. Yates Stirling is transferred from the Celtic to the Paraguа.

Lieut. A. Althouse is transferred from the Paraguа to the Solace.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack is transferred from the Castine to the Brooklyn.

Ensign C. P. Burt is transferred from the Yosemite to the Albany.

Ensign H. J. Elson is transferred from the Yosemite to the Pampanga.

Ensign W. G. Roper is transferred from the Solace to the Albany.

Ensign W. M. Falconer is transferred from the Solace to the Culgoa.

Cadet J. K. Taussig is detached from Yokohama Hospital and ordered to the Nashville.

Cadet W. Smith is transferred from the Solace to the Albany.

Cadet H. G. Cocke is transferred from the Solace to the Albany.

Assistant Paymaster D. M. Addison is transferred from the Yosemite to the Petrel.

Lieut. R. H. Townley, retired, is detached from the Monadnock and ordered to the nautical school at Manila.

Capt. G. C. Reid, United States Marine Corps, is detached from Cavite Station and ordered to the Albany.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Chicago has sailed from Montevideo for Buenos Ayres.

The Wilmington arrived at Aden yesterday.

The Wheeling has left Bremerton for the Mare Island yard.

The Scorpion has arrived at Santo Domingo.

The training ship Hartford has left Port of Spain for Puerto Cabello.

The torpedo boat Bailey has arrived at Newport.

The Scindia has left Hongkong for Colombo.

The Leonidas is at Lambert's Point.

The Farragut has left San Diego for Magdalena Bay.

The Hannibal is at Port Royal.

The Wompatuck has arrived at Hampton Roads. She will proceed to the Norfolk yard to complete repairs.

The Eagle has left New London for Norfolk.

The Frolic is at the Norfolk yard.

The Pompey has left Port Said for Aden.

The Nero has arrived at Cavite.

Nominations in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Major Henry C. Ward, Twelfth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb, Twenty-third Infantry, to be Major.

Capt. Thomas F. Davis, Fifteenth Infantry, to be Major.

First Lieut. J. L. Hines, Second Infantry, to be Captain.

First Lieut. G. H. B. Smith, Fourth Infantry, to be Captain.

Second Lieut. G. D. Jarrett, Twelfth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

PRELATE ARGUES FOR THE ARMY CANTEENS

Archbishop Ireland Appears Before a Senate Committee.

Says Post Exchanges Aid the Cause of Temperance and Good Morals in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day the hearing on the Army Reorganization bill was continued, and in addition to a number of army officers, Archbishop Ireland and Bishop McGoldrick were heard. The two prelates spoke only on the provision of the bill prohibiting the establishment of canteens or post exchanges. Both pronounced the provision unwise, and expressed the opinion that the canteen is conducive to the interests of temperance and good morals in the army.

Archbishop Ireland based his remarks especially upon his observations of affairs at Fort Snelling, near his home, at St. Paul. He said that he was sure from all that he had seen and heard among the soldiers that the canteen is a powerful factor in the protection of the soldiers from outside temptations of all kinds, and he did not accept the theory that the canteen brings to the troops temptation that otherwise would not come to them.

The Archbishop said further that, judging from his observations and experience at Fort Snelling, "it is useless to try to prohibit absolutely the use of liquor. If you try to be too severe and do away with it altogether in the army, the men will find it in ways that are illegal and more harmful."

He added that since the canteen had been established at Fort Snelling fewer men are found drinking outside the reservation than formerly. In other words, after paying day at the fort, many of the men would be found in St. Paul, and the next day many of them would turn up in the police courts. He also spoke of what he designated "miserable saloons along the border of the military reservation, which furnish the soldiers not only with liquor of the worst kind, but everything else that makes for iniquity." He said:

"I am myself a total abstainer, but when it comes to dealing with the people at large, I think the only satisfactory and successful way is to eliminate the danger as far as possible, and to reduce drinking to the minimum, to advocate moderate temperance."

Senator Burrows (Rep., Mich.,) asked a question concerning the canteen as a temptation to young men in the army who had never partaken of liquor before entering the ranks.

"That sort of man in the army is rather a rare article," the Archbishop replied, "but if the rare article does turn up, as it may, and if a man is found in the army who has been able to resist the temptations of the saloons in ordinary life, I think he will be able to resist the evils of the canteen."

Major Romeyn, a retired army officer, also spoke for the retention of the canteen. The officers who are now in the service who were heard were Gen. Ludington, Quartermaster General, who advocated provisions for an increase in rank in his corps; Gen. Lieber, Judge Advocate General, who asked for an increase of the number of officers; Gen. Greely, Chief of the Signal Service, who asked for a company organization in the Signal Service, and Col. Guenther, senior Artillery Colonel, who advocated a regimental organization for the artillery arm. Col. Guenther also took a positive stand in support of the canteen.

Senator Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) gave notice of an amendment he will propose to the Army bill, providing that all original vacancies in the army which shall exist immediately after the passage of the act shall be filled by the selection of at least one-half of the persons to fill them from among the officers of volunteers, and the remainder from regular army officers.

FRENCH FARMERS BUNKOED.

Desmartin, Who Enticed Them to America, Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Poorer in purse but richer in experience ten credulous French farmers, hailing from a suburb of Paris, returned to their native land on La Bretagne at the expense of the Government yesterday, leaving behind the cause of their misfortunes, tight in the clutches of American officials.

Celestin Desmartin, the aforesaid cause, a graduate of a Parisian agricultural college, came to America five years ago. Last Summer he returned to France, and wrote to one of his former instructors that the States were a farmers' El Dorado. He wished ten able-bodied young French candidates for agricultural honors to accompany him to this land of promise. Only those, however, with sufficient funds to pay passage, railroad fare, and purchase necessary tools need apply, he added.

Ten venturesome youths volunteered and placed in Desmartin's hands $55 each to pay their passage. This would have secured each second-cabin accommodations. The ten came over in the steerage. Desmartin had a cabin. Arrived in New York they put up at the Hotel Guille. Before the ten had time to get on their land legs, Desmartin had obtained a number of highly colored seed catalogues which he disposed of to his protégés for $10 each. They were, he explained, highly instructive treatises on horticulture. The next day Desmartin told his followers that not even disturbances could be raised in New York, but that in Philadelphia, where grass grew in the streets, there were many openings. To Philadelphia the company started, first paying to Desmartin $25 with which to buy railroad tickets. At Paterson, N. J., Desmartin led his farmers from the train, and said that it would be well to rest there until the next day. When the trusting ten awoke next day they found a brief note from Desmartin saying that he was called away to consult the Weather Observer. A friendly French barber of Paterson, after shaving each at a cost of 40 cents per man and buying drinks at their expense, sent them to the French Consul in this city who caused Desmartin's arrest.

The latter was convicted of larceny in Special Sessions yesterday and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

BROOKLYN WOMAN A SUICIDE.

Miss Fields Brooded Over the Death of a Former Suitor.

Miss Anna A. Fields, fifty years old, daughter of John J. Fields of Brooklyn, committed suicide at her home, 116 Lefferts Place, some time between 11 o'clock Wednesday night and 7 o'clock yesterday morning, by inhaling illuminating gas. Her family is a prominent one in Brooklyn. Besides Miss Fields's father, mother, and brother, two married daughters of Mr. Fields, Mrs. H. H. Butts of 150 Lefferts Place, and Mrs. C. T. Cox of 41 Brevoort Place, were in the house at the time of the suicide.

The family declined to give any cause for the suicide, but the police say that Miss Fields has been afflicted with some slight mental disorder for the last two years. The police also intimate that moodiness over the death of an old friend, who was once looked upon as a suitor for Miss Fields's hand, had something to do with the suicide.

According to information given to the police, Miss Fields developed melancholia two years ago. It was not thought to be serious, but upon finding that she did not improve, the family decided to send her to New York to the Hotel Majestic, where she could be under the care of Dr. William B. Pritchard. Having shown some signs of improvement, she was taken home to Brooklyn of Thursday of last week. Mrs. Helen Hermas, a trained nurse, accompanied her. It was soon seen that Miss Fields had not entirely recovered; she was frequently morose, and the nurse watched her almost constantly.

Miss Fields on Wednesday night retired about 11 o'clock. Early yesterday morning the nurse went to Miss Fields's room. Upon opening the door she was almost overcome by gas. Miss Fields was found with a rubber tube attached to the gas jet in her mouth. A doctor who was called said that she had been dead some time.

Mr. Fields is a wealthy rubber manufacturer, whose factory is situated in Jersey City. The family home is one of the landmarks of the Seventh Ward, a picturesque colonial house.

Ehrich Bros.

Greatest Holiday Success.

A Most Elaborate Toy Display

Beautiful Assortments of All Good Sorts of Holiday Gifts.

In every nook and corner of these five extensive floors there are gift things of exceptional interest. Rarest beauty is here from every centre of industry known to the world. Taken as a whole it's an industrial exposition rarely equalled anywhere, and never surpassed. The showing merits your attention, first, because it is instructive and entertaining; secondly, because it offers rarest economy chances and almost endless variation for the selection and purchase of Christmas remembrances.

A Toy Store Success Beyond all Precedent.

Santa Claus Gives Toys to Children Accompanied by Parents.

Enjoyable Concerts from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

Come and see this new Toy Store. Nearly three-fourths of the entire floor space filled almost to overcrowding with the most perfect art and mechanical effects from home and foreign markets. We have imported novelties that will be found in no other store in America. Engines, mills and toy vessels operated with real steam or spring mechanism. Hill-climbing automobiles, mechanical dancers, clowns, birds and animals, all priced remarkably low. And don't forget the doll section—the largest, most beautiful display in New York. Anywhere from 5c. to $25 you can buy artistic effects that will bring joy to the hearts of young mothers.

Cloisonne Vases and Boxes.

Bric-a-Brac Section, 2d floor.

Delightful Oriental shapes and colorings, surmounted by clever designs, such as only the handicraft of the Orient can produce—there's little more to say of this Cloisonne showing. The shipment reached us nearly a month late, which accounts for radical price reductions. There are various articles and several sizes and shapes of each. As a hint of values we mention vases and fancy boxes below:

12.00 Vases at 7.98 | 8.00 Vases at 5.98 | 5.50 Vases at 3.50 | 1.75 Boxes at 75c
10.00 Vases at 6.98 | 7.00 Vases at 4.98 | 2.50 Boxes at 1.48

Other Bric-a-Brac Offers

A beautiful and widely varying assortment of every reliable and deftly made home adornment. This is a showing the attractiveness of which cannot be depicted in print. It must be seen. Curio and music cabinets, desks and tables of dainty design and most artful finish; handsome clock sets, rich Sevres Vienna vases; curios that cannot be passed unnoticed by lovers of such unique collections; all here in numbers reinforced for Holiday selection.

Second floor, 22d street side: please remember that.

Holiday Books.

$1.00 Volumes at 29c.

Berkeley Library, printed on fine laid paper, illustrated with photogravure frontispieces and other illustrations, bound in different colors of English cloth, gilt top, ribbon marker, illuminated title page in two colors. Regular price $1 per volume. Monday's sale price 29c. Here are a few of the titles:

Adam Bede, Alhambra, The Bondman, David Copperfield, Faust, Ivanhoe, Kipling's Poems, Lady of the Lake, Longfellow's Poems, Romola, Peter Simple, Rienzi, Rob Roy, Scarlet Letter, Twenty Years After, Tennyson's Poems, Vanity Fair, Wormwood.

For Boys and Girls.

The best assortment of Boys' and Girls' Books at the lowest prices. Of the large variety we mention the following at random:

TRUE BEAR STORIES, Joaquin Miller. Illustrated. The author tries to show in this book the bear as he is, not the traditional bear of the story-books..... 89c

Sophie May's Stories for Young Folks, Dolly Dimple Series, Little Prudy Series..... 48c

THE LITTLE DREAMER'S ADVENTURE, by Frank Samuel Child.

THE HOUSE WITH SIXTY CLOSETS, Frank Samuel Child.

TWO LITTLE STREET SINGERS, by Nora A. M. Roe.

WITH LAWTON AND ROBERTS, by Elbridge S. Brooks.

IN DEFENCE OF THE FLAG, by Elbridge S. Brooks.

THE NOANK'S LOG, by W. O. Stoddard

KWANG-SU A CHRISTIAN?

Word to that Effect Received by German ex-Court Chaplain.

The News Supposed to Have Come in Letters to Dr. Stoecker from Count von Waldersee.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—In to-day's session of the Reichstag, the last before the Christmas holidays, Dr. Stoecker, former Court Chaplain, declared, with reference to the situation in China, that he had received private letters asserting that the reason the Empress Dowager hates Emperor Kwang-Su is that the latter has actually become a Christian, having been converted by British and American missionary books that came under his eye.

At the close of the session Dr. Stoecker was interviewed, and gave a number of corroborative details. His informant is supposed to have been Count von Waldersee, with whom Dr. Stoecker is on terms of intimate friendship.

EMPRESS DOWAGER'S OFFER.

Said to be Willing to Pay Indemnity of £40,000,000 and to Make Other Concessions.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—"Information has reached the Wu-Chang Viceroy," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Standard, "that the Empress Dowager has agreed to accept the following peace conditions:

"The early return of Emperor Kwang-Su to Peking; indemnity to the amount of £40,000,000; the right of each legation to maintain a guard of 2,000 troops; and the appointment of a foreign adviser to each province of the Empire.

"Director Gen. Sheng has received a telegram from Sian-Foo asserting that the Empress Dowager is about to start for Cheng-ti-Foo, in the Province of Szé-Chuen.

"Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have received the Empress Dowager's permission to take the imperial seal from the Forbidden Palace and to use it in the negotiations."

Dr. Morrison, wiring to The Times from Peking on Tuesday, says:

"The general opinion is that China will willingly accede to the terms of the collective note, and, trusting to dissensions among the powers, will hope that time will give her an opportunity to evade its conditions.

"The question regarding the credentials of Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching is being adjusted.

"For the second time Russia has officially notified Count von Waldersee of her intention to withdraw all her troops from the Province of Pe-chi-Li and to restore the railway to the allied forces before the Russian New Year's. North of the Great Wall the Russians will retain the Niu-Chwang Railway, pending a settlement of their claims to compensation for expenses alleged to have been incurred while holding the railway south of the wall."

The Times, commenting upon a dispatch from its New York correspondent, who alleges that the American public is not able to form a clear idea of the actual state of affairs in Peking and who gives a report that there are still some differences between Washington and Berlin, says:

"New York is not in a worse case than the public everywhere else. Whether the consciousness that this perplexity is in a great measure due to the character of the telegraphic information continually emanating from Washington is a cause of pride or of dissatisfaction to the Americans we are not at present in a position to surmise."

The Morning Post publishes a dispatch from Peking, dated Dec. 12, which seems to show that there is still a considerable divergence of views among the representatives of the powers. The correspondent says:

"M. Pichon (French Minister) is most strenuous in demanding the punishment of the guilty officials. The policies of France and Russia are by no means identical. France and Germany seem to be acting more nearly on the same lines, although entirely independent. The United States is also acting alone. Russia, France, and the United States, while united generally, will in fact act separately on certain points.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The latest news from Peking, from official sources, is that Great Britain has signified a willingness to sign the agreement reached by the foreign Ministers, with a slight amendment, which is said to be rather in the nature of a mere change in form rather than an amendment of the scope of the agreement in any material point. It was the understanding that Great Britain was the only power that was holding back, and as, according to the advices received here, the slight changes made, or proposed to be made, do not conflict with any of the principles held out for by the United States Government, from the point of view of the State Department, there seems to be no substantial obstacle to an almost immediate termination of the negotiations concerning the preliminary agreement.

Mr. Conger's last advices to the State Department indicated very clearly that the German Minister at Peking was living up to the spirit of the promise of the German Government to temper its demands for the imposition of the death penalty upon Princes Tuan and Chuang, Duke San, and other Boxer ringleaders. It was upon this very point that the United States made the issue with Germany and Great Britain, and was said to have prevailed, so that if any demand is still made by Germany in the line indicated it is contrary to Mr. Conger's reports and would be distinctly a surprise to the State Department. Therefore the officials are fully prepared to hear at almost any moment that the plenipotentiaries at Peking have signed the agreement and that the latter has been laid before Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang.

AGREEMENT NOW TRIPARTITE.

Japan Subscribes Unconditionally to Anglo-German Convention.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The correspondence relating to the Anglo-German agreement has been laid before Parliament.

Japan alone of the powers invited to join made special inquiries of Germany and Great Britain concerning the agreement. Japan then replied that the "imperial Government, having received assurances from the contracting parties to the effect that, in adhering to the agreement in question, Japan will be placed, in relation to such agreement, in the same position it would have occupied if it had been a signatory instead of an adhering State, does not hesitate to formally declare that Japan will adhere to such agreement, and will accept the principles embodied therein."

The assurances of Germany and Great Britain alluded to are not given. The replies of the other powers do not differ from the previous announcements.

Wants Information About Looting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Representative De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) to-day introduced a resolution asking the Secretary of War for information as to "what, if any, protest, objection, criticism, or suggestion Gen. Chaffee or any other American officer in China made or offered concerning looting or other action or conduct deemed inhuman, dishonest, dishonorable, or improper; to whom directed or addressed, and on account of what facts or information and how received or replied to, and with what result; and what, if anything, the War Department did or suggested to Gen. Chaffee or other officers, or directed to be said or done in reference thereto." The resolution refers to the reported friction between Gen. Chaffee and Count von Waldersee.

Tuan Disguised as Buddhist Bonze.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 13.—According to The North China Daily News, Prince Tuan escaped from Tung-Kuan Pass in the disguise of a Buddhist bonze, with shaven head, bound for Western Mongolia to join the assistant Dalai Lama at Kokonor. He was subsequently traced to Lan-Chow, capital of Kan-Soo, through which city he passed, still in the garb of a Buddhist pilgrim bonze. He was last heard of from Ting-Sia, the native city of Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang, under whose protection he is alleged to have traveled.

Chinese Mission Station Reopened.

The Secretary of the Episcopal Missionary Society, in this city, yesterday received a cablegram from Bishop Frederick R. Graves, the Bishop of Shanghai and the lower Yang-tse Valley, stating the station in the Province of Hupeh had been reopened. This is said to be the first case in which regular missionary work has been resumed in the interior of China since the Boxer movement became acute.

Inflammatory Placards in Hongkong.

HONGKONG, Dec. 13.—The city was placarded to-day with statements inciting the people and the members of the secret societies to unite and rise in January and drive out all the foreigners. Crowds gathered around the placards, but no actual outbreak is reported.

Two Hundred Chinamen Drowned.

CANTON, Dec. 13.—The falling overboard of a man from a passenger boat on the West River, near Ho-Kow, led to a rush of some 400 passengers to the side of the vessel, which caused her to sink, over two hundred persons being drowned.

GERMAN STUDENTS TO KRUEGER.

Address of Sympathy Being Prepared at All the Universities.

BERBIN, Dec. 13.—The students of all the German universities are preparing an address of sympathy to be presented to Mr. Krüger.

As the result of a mass meeting at Hamburg, the friends of the Boers at that place have sent to the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, a strongly worded disavowal of the German Government's policy as regards the Transvaal.

BRITISH SEARCH FOR TREASURE.

PEKING, Dec. 12.—A few days ago the British troops were notified of the existence of a large amount of treasure twenty miles northwest. Col. Tullock and a hundred men left here to-day to investigate the truth of the report. Col. Tullock requested, however, that fifty extra men be detailed. It is believed that a large amount of gold and valuables was buried at that point by persons connected with the Chinese Court in the recent flight.

The information regarding the treasure was received from a former Court official.

Princess Aribert's Divorce.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The Government of Anhalt has officially published the decree divorcing Prince and Princess Aribert of Anhalt, accompanied with the statement that the divorce has been granted in consequence of their mutual desire.

Bavarian Councilor a Suicide.

MUNICH, Dec. 13.—Herr von Posschinger, a Bavarian Crown Councilor, committed suicide here to-day. He was addicted to the use of morphine, and for some time had been regarded as verging on insanity.

Freedom of Limerick for Krueger.

LIMERICK, Dec. 13.—The Corporation of Limerick to-day conferred the freedom of the city upon Mr. Krüger. The two members who opposed the proposal were howled down.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

Mr. Healy Objects to Wall Street "Unscrupulosity" Having Anything to Do with It.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—In the debate in the House of Commons yesterday on the second reading of the War Loan bill, the Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt lengthily criticised the Government's financial makeshifts. He said the Ministers would have strenuous support in making the Transvaal share the cost of the war. But, he pointed out, the gold mines were the only source of revenue, and the attitude of the mine-owning capitalists was well known. They would not pay for the war except on compulsion, and the capitalists were masters of South Africa, controlled its politics, and would be supreme in the new colonies. If the Government wished to obtain anything from the Transvaal toward the cost of the war it would have to face the "Kaffir circus" in South Africa and London, and it would require all the courage of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Colonial Secretary and all the integrity of Parliament to cope with the matter.

Sir William contended that, judging from the present prospects, the cost of British rule in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony would be far greater than Boer rule had been. He estimated that Gen. Baden-Powell's police would cost £4,000,000 a year, a sum equal to the last Transvaal Budget.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that possibly the new colonies could not bear any part of the cost of the war for a year or two after the war ended, but he had in mind the future development of the Transvaal's vast wealth, and had made the falling in of the various loans at such periods as would enable the Government to see what burden might be imposed on the Transvaal. In any event, no unreasonable demand would be made. Without expressing a final opinion, he thought that direct taxation of the profits of the mines was a question deserving the most careful consideration.

Timothy M. Healy, (Irish Nationalist,) Member for North Louth, asked how much of the new loan was to be floated in Wall Street. He added:

"I strongly object to the association of Wall Street in British national interests. When we have the unscrupulosity of Wall Street on top of us we shal pay dearly for the small sum saved the country in discount. The whole cost of the war should be placed on the Transvaal."

The supplementary War Loan and Appropriation bills were then passed to a second reading.

A wide field was covered in the House during question time, but the matters touched upon were largely uninteresting. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain said Great Britain had proposed to establish cheaper postage with the United States, but Washington was not prepared to entertain the matter.

Sydney Cranborne, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Office, said he regretted Canada was excluded from the most favored treatment by Germany. But, he explained, in the absence of a commercial treaty between Great Britain and Germany, there was no remedy at present.

Joseph Powell Williams, the former Financial Secretary to the War Office, answering a question, said 182,460 horses and mules had been landed in South Africa since the war began.

Mr. Healy's interpellation as to the number of asses sent to South Africa was not answered.

Lord Cranborne, reverting to the subject of the contracts for the Uganda Railroad bridges going to America, said the American company would build thirty bridges, using 7,000 tons of steel. The contracts totaled up 135,000 tons.

W. R. Cremer (Liberal), representing the Haggerston Division of Shoreditch, wanted to know if, after the American bids had been found to be the lowest, the British firms had received an opportunity to revise their tenders.

Lord Cranborne, replying, said it was not fair to the lowest bidder to invite other bidders to revise their prices.

REDMOND AGAIN IRISH LEADER.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—The members of the Irish Parliamentary Party yesterday unanimously re-elected John E. Redmond Chairman for the present and coming sessions. The motion was made by Patrick McDermott and seconded by William O'Brien.

On taking the chair, Mr. Redmond was warmly applauded.

Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, Bart., and Messrs. Donelan, Patrick J. O'Brien, and Burke were appointed Whips.

HICKS-BEACH NOT A PEER.

Title Has Been Conferred on George J. Goschen.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The statement that the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has been elevated to the Peerage is erroneous. The Right Hon. George J. Goschen and the Right Hon. Sir Matthew White Ridley are the two members of the late Cabinet upon whom Peerages have been bestowed.

Dock Laborers at Callao Strike.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 13.—A strike of dock laborers at Callao, the port of Lima, began yesterday. There is a complete suspension of work, involving large loss and delay. The British steamer Cacique, which left New York Oct. 16, has experienced great inconvenience to-day. At a meeting of the authorities of the prefecture, the customs officials, the dock owners, and the steamship agents a resolution was adopted to offer the strikers an increase of 20 cents a day, but this proposal has not been accepted yet.

American-Built Bridge in Burmah.

RANGOON, British Burmah, Dec. 13.—The Gokteik Viaduct, in the Shan Hills, the highest railroad bridge in the world, has been successfully completed by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and formally handed over to the Burmah Railway Company.

FOUGHT IN YANKEE TROOP

Two of Brabant's Cavalrymen Here from South Africa.

Only Flag that Waved Over Wepener During Siege an American One with Seventy Stars.

Among the arrivals on the White Star liner Majestic last night were two troopers of the famous British fighting organization in South Africa known as Brabant's Horse. They were J. Stonewall Jackson of Centre, Texas, a relative of the Confederate General, and Horace J. Robinson of Brockville, Ontario. Both saw the hardest kind of service in the Boer war, having taken part in no fewer than forty-nine engagements. Robinson was recommended for the Victoria Cross. An act of great personal bravery at the siege of Wepener won for him the coveted recommendation. A comrade named Roberts had been wounded, and in order to procure a stretcher for him it was necessary to cross an open veldt a quarter of a mile wide to a hospital, where the medical supplies were kept. Robinson volunteered to get the stretcher and succeeded after running the gantlet of the Boer fire. Both of the men enlisted at Cape Town, going across at their own expense.

"I enlisted as a trooper in Fourth Troop, Squadron M, of Brabant's Horse," said Robinson. "This troop was known as the 'Yankee Troop' owing to the fact that all of the men, with two or three exceptions, were Americans. It was commanded by Capt. Jesser-Koop, a Crimean veteran, who for forty-one years has been in the active service of the Crown. We were in forty-nine engagements, taking part in many of the most prominent and hard-fought battles of the war. Our first fighting was at the siege of Wepener, where we saw seventeen days of the severest kind of fighting. There were 1,500 men on our side engaged, while 15,000 Boers were reported to be in the surrounding country. Every once in a while emissaries from them would come into our lines and demand our surrender. Well, the world knows by now what our answer to that demand was. During the siege a place called Jammersburgh Drift was so exposed that nobody hankered after getting the job of protecting it. As luck would have it, however, it fell to our lot to fill the breach, and there we staid for seventeen days.

"In Aliwal North, near Wepener, there lives an American named Onderdonk. Mrs. Onderdonk, in order to show her patriotism, made an American flag, which was the only flag that flew during the seige. It waved from a staff on the roof of their home. A peculiarity of the banner was that it had seventy stars on it. I didn't find out the reason for the insertion of the extra ones. But be this as it may, when the British troops finally relieved the place she presented the flag to the Yankee Troop. Of course, they couldn't refuse it, but it went through the war nevertheless. Trooper Ben Johnson of Austin, Texas, has the banner, and is on his way to this country with it.

"At Komatipoort we got mixed up with the Boer Irish Brigade, and drove them into Portuguese territory. They were good fighters, and it was lucky for the Boers that they had such people to teach them how to fight."

Jackson's story was similar to his comrade's. He said De Wet was the Boers' best commander, and when informed of his escape from the column of Gen. Knox, indicated that he was not much surprised. He did not consider Botha a man of very unusual strength, and declared that the stories of Lord Kitchener's cruelty and coldheartedness were not true.

MILNER NOW ADMINISTRATOR.

His Appointment as Chief Official of the Two Boer Colonies Gazetted.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 14.—Sir Alfred Milner has been gazetted Administrator of the Orange River and Transvaal Colonies.

No man connected with South African affairs has been more harshly criticised recently than has Sir Alfred Milner, but the British Government has all along declared that it puts absolute faith in his ability and judgment, and his appointment as Administrator of the two Boer states—the announcement of which came the day after a bitter attack on him in the House of Commons—is evidence that no amount of criticism has resulted in destroying this opinion.

Sir Alfred Milner is the son of a physician who married the daughter of a Governor of Malta. He was first educated in a German school, and then at King's College and at Oxford. At Oxford he took almost every prize attainable, and gained the reputation of being the ablest scholar the university turned out in his time. On leaving Oxford he entered the ranks of London journalists as assistant editor of The Pall Mall Gazette. He contested Harrow in the Liberal interest in 1885, and afterward became private secretary to the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1889 he was appointed Under Secretary of Finance for Egypt.

Since then Milner's reputation has steadily grown, and he has held more and more important offices. In Egypt he was in the position of a pupil of the famous Lord Cromer, and his most important book, "England and Egypt," was the result of his work in that country.

It was in 1897, on the breakdown of Lord Rosemead, that Milner was appointed Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner of South Africa. His new appointment will give him supreme power over the part of the British Empire now the centre of interest for the whole world.

BRITISH DISASTER RUMORED.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Daily Express publishes a rumor of a serious disaster to the British arms.

According to this report, the Boers attacked the camp of Gen. Clements, in the Barberton District, capturing the camp, killing a number of British officers, and taking prisoners all the British troops, including four companies of the Northumberland Fusilliers.

The story is not confirmed in any quarter and is not generally believed.

Kitchener Wants Australians Back.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 13.—Lord Kitchener has cabled to the authorities of South Australia asking that the wounded Imperial Bushmen who are now convalescent prepare to return to South Africa.

Grave Charge Against an American.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail reports the arrest at Worcester, Cape Colony, of Harold Darringale, alleged to be an American, on a charge of fomenting an Afrikander rebellion. "The arrest," says the dispatch, "has made a great sensation, and startling disclosures are promised."

More Canadians Sail from Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 13.—Another contingent of Canadian troops started on their way home to-day on board the Rosslyn Castle. They received an enthusiastic send-off.

Still Hoping for Andree's Return.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 13.—The brother of Prof. Andree, the missing arctic explorer, who attempted to reach the north pole in a balloon, resides at Gothenburg, from which place it is announced that, hoping for Andree's return from the polar regions, he has deferred opening the latter's testament for twelve months.

New Swiss President Elected.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 13.—The Vice President of the Federal Council, Ernest Brenner of Basel, has been elected President of Switzerland for 1901, in succession to Walther Hauser of Zürich. Dr. J. Zemp of Lucerne, who was Chief of the Department of Posts and Railroads, has been elected Vice President.

Nordenskjold Antarctic Expedition.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 13.—The Antarctic expedition headed by Dr. Otto Nordenskjold will start in August.

FRENCH AMNESTY BILL

Dreyfus Case Charges Repeated in Debate in Chamber.

FIRST PARAGRAPH ADOPTED

It Deals with Persons Condemned Owing to the Famous "Affaire"—Amendment Excludes Treason Cases.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the first paragraph of the Amnesty bill, which deals with cases arising out of the Dreyfus affair, was adopted by a vote of 329 against 244. An amendment excluding cases of espionage and treason from the amnesty was adopted by a vote of 296 against 248.

The voting was preceded by a lively debate, growing out of a species of indictment pronounced by Ernest Joseph Bréton, (Socialist,) Deputy for Dieppe, against Esterhazy, Henry, and du Paty de Clam, who, he said, were the real traitors.

Despite the disapproval of Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, who objected to the introduction of personalities into the debate, M. Bréton proceeded to denounce the various Ministers of War who had refused revision in the Dreyfus case—Gens. Gonse, de Boisdeffre, Mercier, and Billot—and to accuse Gen. Billot and M. Méline, former Premier, of having been cognizant of Lieut. Col. Henry's forgery, notwithstanding their denials.

M. Méline, replying, protested against the charge, and said that under his Ministry no new facts came to light to justify revision. He asserted that Gen. Billot had done right in enforcing respect for law.

Ex-Premier Brisson said that when he was apprised of the facts of the Henry forgery he decided that revision was necessary, and he honored himself for this decision. [Cheers.]

M. Méline, who spoke again, denied that Gen. Billot had protected Esterhazy or was aware of Henry's forgery.

M. Brisson retorted:

"M. Méline is right in saying that the forgery was deposited in the Foreign Office, but he and M. Hanotaux (ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs) should have called the attention of their successors to the existence of such an important document. They neglected this duty."

M. Méline rejoined:

"Attention was not called to it because no importance was attached to it. I understand the granting of revision when once the forgery became known. The Dreyfus affair has now been judged, and must not be reopened. The country will not tolerate it."

Lucien Millevoye, (Republican Nationalist,) one of the Deputies for the Department of the Seine, opposed any amnesty which excluded those persons who were defendants in the proceedings before the Senate sitting as a High Court.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, retorted:

"The Chamber has already refused amnesty to those persons. As to the Dreyfus affair, the Chamber has manifested a desire that it should be forever buried. The Government now looks to the future, and presents this measure in order to prevent a renewal of discord. I ask the Chamber to put an end to fatal divisions in the country by voting the amnesty."

The votes were then taken.

The Amnesty bill was passed in the French Senate last June 1. The measure prevents further criminal proceedings arising out of recriminations in the Dreyfus case, with the exception of Capt. Dreyfus himself. An amendment to include him in the amnesty was voted down in the Senate by 238 votes to 34.

The inclusion of Dreyfus would, on the one hand, have involved his restitution to all his rights as an officer, and, on the other hand, would have deprived him of the right to seek a revision of his case.

PARIS CRIME-RIDDEN.

Close of Exposition Throws Thousands Out of Work, and They Join Ranks of Thieves and Murderers.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The close of the exposition, throwing thousands who were dependent upon it for a living into the streets, has created abnormal criminal conditions in Paris. The sensation caused by the murder of the man whose body was found in two parcels in the streets here, as cabled Dec. 4, which affair is still wrapped in mystery, has directed attention to the dangerous state of things in the outlying quarters of Paris, which are infested by bands of footpads and hoodlums who terrorize the residents. The papers are filled with accounts of their nightly exploits.

Two respectable workmen were attacked a few nights ago by four prowlers, who, after picking a quarrel, almost decapitated one of the workmen and stabbed the other in the abdomen. None of the murderers has yet been traced.

A feature of these nocturnal attacks is that they are very often not accompanied by robbery, but are perpetrated, apparently, by bloodthirsty criminals, frequently by boys in their teens, the oldest of whom is seventeen years of age, gagged and assaulted a girl recently and then dragged her to the canal side with the intention of drowning her, when passers-by rescued the girl.

The bands frequenting Belleville style themselves "Apaches." They have committed a number of atrocious and cowardly attacks. Another and similar band is called the "Amandiers."

A gang of thieves recently attacked a street car in a populous southern district and robbed the passengers. An important electric car line serving the suburbs of St. Denis and St. Ouen has refused to run its cars later than 8:30 in the evening on account of the danger, and it was announced to-day that the Prefect of Police had decided to place a couple of policemen on each street car running in the suburbs after 8:30 P. M., and that he had also decided to create a special corps of picked men to be stationed in the dangerous wards, such as the ward where the severed body was discovered. Moreover, in order to secure murder clues, the police for several nights have raided the disorderly districts and have made large hauls of criminals wanted on other charges. A raid yesterday evening led to no fewer than 347 arrests.

In fairness it must be said that the present condition of crime is largely due to the numbers of workmen, street hawkers, and others who came to Paris, attracted by the exposition, and who are now walking the streets out of work. It is estimated by the statistician of the Central Labor Bureau that in twenty-five trades 212,000 men out of 510,000 are out of work.

The officials of the Prefecture of Police calculate that 2,000 sufferers from the closing of the exposition have joined the criminal army.

Appointments at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 13.—Charles W. McAlpin of the class of '88 and a member of the firm of D. H. McAlpin & Co. of New York City, was to-day appointed by the Trustees of Princeton University to the recently created office of Secretary of the University. This office was created at the commemoration day meeting of the Board of Trustees to meet the requirements of the constantly expanding business correspondence of the university. Prof. Andrew Fleming West, Giger Professor of Latin in the university, was selected to the new office of Dean of the graduate school.

Griffiths's Shortage May Be $1,000,000.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 13.—Regarding the shortage of George R. Griffiths, deceased, Clerk of the Board of Education for thirteen years, The Enquirer to-day alleges the deficiency will exceed half a million and may reach one million. The Enquirer asserts also that Griffiths did not get all the money himself. His death may prevent the experts who are examining the books from ever discovering the true amount of the shortage.

Policemen Dropped from the Force.

The Police Board, at yesterday's meeting, dismissed from the force five policemen and accepted the resignation of another, all of whom have been before the board on charges of being intoxicated at some time or other and of being off post and neglecting their duties. The dropped officers are James D. Moriarty, Daniel O'Neill, Peter Flanagan, Job Deacon, William E. Maher, and William Hoe.

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CONDITION OF GERMAN BANKS.

Berlin Financier Says No Serious Trouble Is Imminent.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—Reports published in the United States asserting that there is a financial panic, or something approaching it, in Germany greatly exaggerate the facts of the case. This evening a leading financier, intimately acquainted with the situation in all its aspects, made the following statement:

"Last October two mortgage banks in Berlin, namely, the Prussian Hypotheken Aktien Bank and the Deutsche Grundschuld Bank, institutions having the same Directors, got into financial difficulties through illegal loans to their own subcompanies for real estate speculations. Since that time the obligations of all mortgage banks have been offered heavily on the Berlin Boerse. In accordance with an unwritten law prevailing here, each bank has purchased its own obligations as these have been offered, but the two institutions named became unable to do so, as the offerings have caused a heavy drain upon the funds of the banks affected.

"A Government investigation showed that the condition of the Deutsche Grundschuld Bank was absolutely rotten. The investigation with reference to the other institution is still progressing. The bank's affairs are very complicated, but its real estate assets are sufficient to save it and to secure the creditors. Hence the syndicate, formed by most of the Berlin banks for the protection of creditors, will be able to reinstate the Prussian Hypotheken Aktien Bank. The organization of the syndicate has already affected the Boerse reassuringly, for the shares of the Prussian Hypotheken Aktien Bank gained 7 points to-day.

"The obligations of the other mortgage banks, however, continued to be heavily sold, quotations breaking moderately. I do not believe any serious trouble will result from the affair, for the other mortgage banks are in excellent condition, their business methods being strictly legal with respect to real estate loans. Hence, whatever the fate of the two banks named, the trouble cannot spread very greatly."

Further developments are expected Dec. 31, when the meetings of creditors occur and the reports of the investigations are submitted.

Banking houses with Berlin connections refused yesterday to take a serious view of the panicky condition of German mortgage loan banks, which correspond, in point of safety, to the savings banks of this country. The fact that there was no disquieting cable news was taken to indicate that the Deutsche Bank and its associates have been able fully to meet the situation.

A member of one of the prominent firms said yesterday that the system of German mortgage bond issues was far more perfect than that in vogue here, and that, if one bank had gotten into difficulties, there was no more reason to believe that the whole system would crumble than there was to believe that the savings bank system was bad here when there was a run on one bank. The German Government, he said, exercised the most rigid control over the bond issues of the mortgage companies, which extend throughout the empire.

PETER AUSTIN FOUND GUILTY.

Jury Returns Verdict of Manslaughter in Second Degree—He Tells How He Killed Brower.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Peter Austin was convicted to-night of manslaughter in the second degree for killing a man named Brower fourteen years ago. The jury went out at 5 o'clock and returned the verdict at 9 o'clock this evening. He was not surprised at the verdict, as he expected to be convicted, and he received the announcement calmly. Austin was remanded for sentence to-morrow.

An appeal probably will be taken to the Court of Appeals, which will be asked for the first time to decide a novel point of criminal law. Charles A. Hopkins, counsel for the prisoner, said this evening: "The verdict is illegal. The jury was bound either to find the man guilty of murder in the second degree, as indicted, or to acquit him for this reason. The statutes stipulate that no indictment can be found for a felony of any nature except murder five years or more after it has been committed. In this case fourteen years had elapsed. The Grand Jury wanted to indict Austin for manslaughter, but the District Attorney advised them of the law, and they thereupon returned a presentment for murder in the second degree.

During the trial to-day Peter Austin, the accused man, gave a graphic version of his killing of Brower. They were riding in the defendant's wagon on the night of July 2, 1886, when Brower attacked him with a knife. He knocked him out of the wagon, and he lay there. "I drove home and told my wife that I had probably killed Brower," said Austin. "I was afraid to tell the authorities, because I was afraid I would be hanged. I have never attended school and cannot read nor write. So that night I went back to the field, found Brower's body, and threw it in the well."

Mrs. Austin testified in corroboration of her husband's testimony. She said that Brower once declared that he would marry Effie if he had to put the whole family out of the way.

INTERNATIONAL PATENTS.

Recommendations of Conference Recently Sitting in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13.—The International Conference for the Protection of Industrial Property, at which United States Assistant Patent Commissioner Walter H. Chamberlin and Lawrence Townsend, United States Minister to Belgium, were the American representatives, adopted the following resolutions:

First—The period of exclusive rights, previously fixed at six months for [applications for] patents and three months for industrial designs, models, and trade marks, is extended to a year for the first named and four months for the second named.

Second—Countries signing the convention enjoy reciprocally the protection accorded by each country to its own citizens against unfair competition.

Third—Patents cannot lapse because they are not put in circulation, except after a minimum delay of three years, dating from the first application in countries where the patent is allowed and in cases in which the conditions of the patent do not justify causes of inaction.

Heavy Fire Loss in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—The building, foundry, and machinery of the Lane & Bodley Works, at John and Water Streets, were burned to-night, the total loss being from $200,000 to $250,000. They were large manufacturers of sawmill machinery, traction engines, and many other articles, and about 200 men will be thrown out of work. Capt. Packer of the Fire Department was seriously injured while working at the fire. The building and machinery were partially insured.

Vassar Observatory's New Publication.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 13.—The Vassar College Observatory has just issued its first publication. It is entitled: "Catalogue of the Stars Within One Degree of the North Pole and Optical Distortion of the Helsingfors Astro-Photographic Telescope, Deduced from Photographic Measures." It is by Caroline E. Furness, assistant in the observatory. The Director of the observatory is Prof. Mary W. Whitney, the successor of Maria Mitchell.

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MICHAEL J. MULHALL DEAD.

Was One of the Best-Known Statisticians of the Century.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Michael G. Mulhall, the statistician, is dead.

Michael G. Mulhall was one of the best known of British statisticians of this century. He was born in 1836, being the third son of the late Thomas Mulhall, a lawyer of St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. He was educated at the Irish College, Rome, and afterward went to South America. In 1861 he founded the Buenos Ayres Standard, the first paper printed in English in South America. Returning to Europe he settled in Dublin, and became a contributor to the reviews and scientific magazines, his more important work of this kind being for The Contemporary Review and for Section F of the British Association.

In 1884 Mr. Mulhall was elected a member of the Committee of the British Association, and attended the Anglo-American Scientific Congress, held that year in Philadelphia. Mr. Mulhall's principal works are "The Progress of the World," issued in 1880; "The Dictionary of Statistics," (1886,) of which the fourth edition appeared last year, and "The Industries and Wealth of Nations," (1896.)

Mr. Mulhall's wife, Marion Mulhall, is well known as a writer of books of travel and historical essays.

Montreal Man Sentenced for Fraud.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—Donald McGillis, one of the three Directors of the Montreal Cold Storage Company who were indicted for fraud, was sentenced to-day to three years in the penitentiary. Of the other directors, McCulloch is out on bail, the jury having disagreed in his case, and Chisholm is in hiding somewhere in the United States.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:17	Sun sets	4:34	Moon rises 12:09

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	1:33	Gov. Isl'd	2:09	H. Gate	4:05
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	1:28	Gov. Isl'd	1:56	H. Gate	3:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kong Frode, Inagua	12:00 M.	
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gwent, Gibara	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15.

Athos, Jamaica, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caledonian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Cienfuegos, Santiago	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curytiba, Baracao, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamb'g	.....	11:30 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:00 A. M.	
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Curacao, &c	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	9:30 A. M.	
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westhall, Argentine Republic	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

Jamestown, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Algonquin, Charleston	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Colon	1:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Kitts, &c.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Havana, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at

NO BAR TO LAWSON BOAT

New York Yacht Club Will Allow Boston Yacht to Compete.

TRIAL RACES MAY BE OPEN

Trusteeship of the America's Cup Will Not Be Affected Unless Foreign Yacht Is Victor.

The New York Yacht Club will not refuse to admit Thomas W. Lawson's yacht to the trial races for the defense of the America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger. This may now be safely assumed. Although there exists undeniably a hostility to Mr. Lawson among a few individual members of the club, sentiment in favor of the admission of the Boston boat to competition with the New York syndicate's yacht and the old defender Columbia has grown daily since Mr. Lawson's announcement of his intentions. The personnel of Mr. Lawson's advisers has furthermore done much to gain favor for him among New York Yacht Club members.

But, aside from this general drift of feeling to the side of the Boston boat, the special Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club, which has in charge all arrangements for the trial races, desires, both in the interest of sport and from motives of prudence, to select as a defender against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II. the best American yacht afloat. To bar from competition any legitimate aspirant for the honor of defending the cup would therefore be inconsistent with their own wishes as good sportsmen and responsible trustees of the "blue ribbon of the sea."

The syndicate of New York Yacht Club members that have subscribed for the trial defender now building by the Herreshoffs, at Bristol, will also accept cheerfully the competition of the Boston boat. President James Stillman of the National City Bank, one of the most prominent members of the syndicate, when asked yesterday if the Lawson boat and the New York boat would meet in the trial races, replied:

"Why not? I hope they will."

"But will not the fact that Mr. Lawson is not a member of the New York Yacht Club interpose some difficulties to the entry of his boat?" he was asked.

"On that point," continued Mr. Stillman, "you must ask some member of the Regatta Committee who is more familiar with the intricacies of the rules than I am. But as for the trial races," he concluded, with a smile, "the more the merrier."

ENTRIES TO BE INVITED.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., the prospective manager of the New York yacht, expressed in almost identical terms this welcome to the Boston aspirant when it first became definitely known that Mr. Lawson intended to build a trial defender. It is generally believed among yachtsmen that Mr. Duncan and Mr. Stillman represent the sentiment of the New York syndicate.

It is more than unlikely that the Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club will be called upon to take special action in regard to the admission of the Boston boat to the trial races. It is thought by yachtsmen here that the more probable course of the committee will be to invite entries from all Class G yachts, that is, sloops or yawls of defender dimensions, in the announcement of the trial races which they may arrange. The only entries with reasonable chance of success would, of course, be the two new trial defenders and the old Columbia.

Some discussion was caused yesterday among yachtsmen by a suggestion that if the Lawson boat should win in the trial races the trusteeship of the America's Cup might be transferred by him to another club—the Hull-Massachusetts, for example—of which he was a member. Such a course would be impossible under the Deed of Gift, which specifically assigns the possession of the cup to the New York Yacht Club, to be held in trust as a "perpetual challenge cup for friendly competition between foreign countries." The trophy can depart from the New York Yacht Club only in the event of its being won by a yacht representing some foreign yacht club. Furthermore, the individual yachtsman has no status with regard to possession of the cup. Another provision of the Deed of Gift says: "It is distinctly understood that the cup is to be the property of the club, subject to the provisions of this deed, and not the property of the owner or owners of any vessel winning a match."

The New York Yacht Club syndicate's yacht which Hereshoff is now building may not be nameless much longer. A close friend of W. Butler Duncan, Jr., the yacht's manager, said yesterday that the name "Eagle" had been all but definitely selected for the boat, although the announcement of the choice would probably be withheld until the absent members of the syndicate can be heard from. The choice of names, so it was said, lay between America and Eagle, and the latter was finally given the preference only because it was desired to have the original winner of the cup stand in isolation so far as names are concerned.

DOUGLAS MADE LOW SCORE.

Travis One Stroke Behind Leader in Preliminary Round for Atlantic City Golf Club Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 13.—The third semi-annual golf tournament of the Atlantic City Country Club began on the links at Northfield this morning with a high-class list of entries. The morning was an ideal one, and the links could not have been in better condition.

Walter J. Travis, the amateur champion, headed the entry list, and was paired with Joseph G. Thorpe of the Oakley Country Club, Boston, runner-up for the amateur championship of 1896. Findlay Douglas, amateur champion of 1898, and W. H. Davis, Lakewood, the winner of this tournament last December, were another notable pair. Douglas made the thirty-six holes in 87 and 80, a total of 173, beating Travis by one stroke. Travis now holds the Atlantic City Cup, which is the chief prize offered.

Work and Brereton, two of the club's committeemen, were the first pair away, driving off at 9:30. Travis and Thorpe were fourth, and each drove nearly 200 yards, the Bostonian using his short, jerky swing, having a little the better ball. Davis drove a screamer, but it was outdistanced by the terrific tee shot of his partner Douglas. The first day's scores follow:

ATLANTIC CITY CUP.

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: F. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 50 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE TERMS OF THE COLLECTIVE NOTE.

The demands made upon China in the collective note drawn up by the representatives of the Powers at Peking, which it has been somewhat prematurely reported that the Powers have accepted, are deeply interesting and worthy of careful study from two points of view. It is of interest, first, to observe the nature and extent of the penalties imposed on China as the direct atonement for the violent and outrageous acts committed by her people and Government officials. We shall learn in that way what punishments the Ministers thought commensurate with the wrongs they had suffered and within the power of the nations to inflict. A graver interest attaches to the measures of security for future peaceful intercourse with China, for these, if executed, will determine the status and control the destiny of the great empire, and profoundly affect the history of the world.

The punitive clauses of the collective note require that an Imperial Prince shall conduct an extraordinary mission to Berlin to express the Emperor's regret at the murder of the German Minister, and that a monument shall be erected on the scene of the assassination bearing an inscription in Latin, German, and Chinese, a further and lasting expression of the Emperor's regret. In the place of this latter penalty and humiliation the usage between Powers upon a footing of equality would prescribe a formal salute to the flag of the offended nation. But, as we shall see, the note is very far from treating China as an equal of the Powers. In the original draft of the note it was further provided that the death penalty should be inflicted upon Princes TUAN and CHUANG, Duke LAN, YING-NIEN, KANG-YI, CHIAO SHU-CHIAO, TUNG-FUH-SIANG, YU-HSIEN, "and other ringleaders, whose names will be given by the representatives of the Powers." After this major demand the requirement that China shall pay a just indemnity to Governments, corporations, and individuals, and erect monuments in foreign cemeteries which have been desecrated may be passed over as of subordinate interest. But it is now understood that "severe punishment" has been substituted for the death penalty.

It is highly improbable that the Imperial Government would have either the disposition or the strength to cut off all the heads called for by the Ministers. All of them rest upon thick necks and powerful shoulders, and most of their wearers have troops at their backs. If the Emperor's Government cannot or will not punish these high personages the Powers will have to catch and punish them—a work of imposing difficulty. We suppose the Ministers had thought of all that. The punishments prescribed in the note are no heavier than China deserves, no more severe than justice and example demand. But are the Powers prepared, is the United States prepared, to undertake indefinite war in China?

Guarantees of future security are exacted by provisions of the note demanding that the importation of arms into China shall be prohibited until further notice; that each power may maintain a permanent legation guard in Peking and place in a state of defense the quarter where the legations are situated; that the Taku forts and all others commanding the approach to Peking from the sea shall be razed; that the Powers shall have the right to occupy points agreed upon among themselves for the purpose of keeping open communication to the capital; that in all sub-prefectures the Imperial Government shall for two years post decrees proclaiming the penalty of death against all who belong to any anti-foreign societies, recording the punishments inflicted for violations of that decree, and making Viceroys and provincial and local authorities responsible for public order under penalty of degradation for life; that the Chinese Government shall enter into negotiation for the amendment of commercial treaties, and that the Government shall be bound to reform, in a manner determined by the Powers, the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Foreign Office, and the Court ceremonial for the reception of foreign Ministers.

China ceases to be a sovereign nation the moment she assents in principle or detail to these demands. It is evident that a Power that permits other Powers to step in and prescribe her internal laws is no longer sovereign, independent, and equal with the rest. She has become subordinate, she is controlled from without. Under the present Manchu dynasty of Ta-tsing (sublime purity) the laws of the empire are contained in the Ta-tsing Huei-tien, or code of the dynasty, and the administration of public affairs is committed to the Interior Council, under whose orders the seven boards of Government act, corresponding to our departments at Washington. The laws and customs to be observed by the people are enforced by the Li-Pu board.

We may suppose that the subjects of the Emperor are reasonably contented with the liberties they enjoy under this system. It is sufficiently manifest that one of their privileges in the past has been membership in anti-foreign societies. Now come the Powers with their collective note demanding that they shall be permitted to amend the municipal law of China in such a way that the exercise of former privileges shall be made a crime punishable with death. China manifestly abrogates her sovereignty in permitting the limits of the privileges of her subjects to be traced by foreigners, and it is further evident that neither she nor all the Powers together would have the ability to enforce the decree save at absolutely prohibitory cost. In the text of the collective note as made public by Count VON BUELOW last month the demands were declared to be irrevocable. It is now reported that this word has been stricken out—that is, the terms are open to discussion between the Powers and China. In the interest of peace and the taxpayers, upon whom falls the ultimate burden of attempting to enforce the unenforcible, it is fortunate that the views of the Ministers are made subject to revision.

At the same time, it is plain that a momentous event in the historical development of the nations of the world is preparing to be accomplished. The overthrow of the Manchu dynasty and the restoration of pure Chinese Government might save the empire and make the loss of sovereignty a temporary misfortune. This is improbable. The Chinese are doubtless about to lose the right of the free hand in regulating their internal and external affairs. Subjugation will only hasten decay, and in the case of a vast and undeveloped empire in this age of active public conquest and private exploitation, when the drones and the incapables are being driven out of their fallow estates by the busy and eager workers, decay will be arrested not far in the future by dismemberment, partition, and the industrial dominance of the men of the living nations.

ENGLAND'S PRUDENT CURTIUS.

A country less phlegmatic, less prone to respect traditions than the United Kingdom, would hardly suffer the political party of opposition, distracted and disrupted though it be, to remain through a most important period in national history without any visible authoritative head. But the ancient race of the Curtii seems to have died out in the British Liberal Party, and to have yielded its place to another, the head of which would sound the depths of the abyss before jumping into it. This is strictly in accordance with the temperament of the times, and Lord ROSEBERY, by maintaining his character as a cautious Marcus Curtius, while he keeps the Government guessing as to how or when he will take the leap, will at the same time thoroughly acquaint himself with the landscape and formulate those conditions in which he will consent to make the "sacrifice."

Quite naturally, the Government would have him take the leap at once as the leader of the imperialist section of the Liberal Party, and thus perpetuate disunion among the Opposition and leave the way open to his own political extinction. Naturally, too, the latter contingency strongly appeals to that section of the Liberals who are still unreconciled to the present state of affairs in South Africa, although so far they have no rational rule of action upon which to unite. The phrase "Little Englander" covers them adequately. Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, speaking at Dundee the other day, was undoubtedly right in declaring: "Of one thing you may be quite sure, that Lord ROSEBERY will never come back to put himself at the head of a section." But the words that followed seem to require some modification in the light of the former Liberal Prime Minister's own utterances. Sir HENRY continued:

> I am certain of this—that if he enters public life again he will come back to the whole party, the whole Liberal Party with which he was associated before, to the party with all its healthful shades of opinion, which, after all, are only indications of a healthy intelligence. He will come back to that party, with its different shades of opinion, now not nearly so deep in color and so diversified as they were when Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE himself were able to work with them.

The import of this is clear. Sir HENRY and his friends would have Lord ROSEBERY dissociate himself from imperialistic ideals and become a mere figurehead of Liberalism, a puppet incapable of individual action, pulled hither and thither by strings in the hands of the Liberal politicians. And the curious thing about Sir HENRY is that he fails to see that his own refusal and that of other Liberals to unite upon the new condition of things as produced by the Salisbury Cabinet and the army in South Africa form, for the present, between them and Lord ROSEBERY, a chasm which the latter has no intention of crossing. They must come to him. His whole career in the Liberal Party—his opposition to certain views of Mr. GLADSTONE, both in regard to the African problem and the Irish question—protests against such a retreat, even if we had no recent assurances of his revulsion toward it.

In his Rectorial address before the University of Glasgow the other day, he expounded the mission of the British Empire along broad and healthful lines. The empire, he said, "has often used the sword, it could not exist without the sword, but it does not live by the sword." It was not of course by accident that he took for the theme of his address "The British Empire," of which Englishmen are "the tenants in fee, of which we inherit the responsibility and the glory," that empire which "represents to us our history, our tradition, our race," and which "is for us a matter of influence, of peace, of commerce, of civilization, above all a question of faith."

There is nothing of the Campbell-Bannerman or Morley type of Liberal in all this. Or, take his speech in the House of Lords at the opening of Parliament; here we find him attacking the Government upon its own ground of expansion and criticising simply the methods employed. That speech, which was delivered with much eloquence directly at Lord SALISBURY, made him, for the time, the actual champion of the Opposition. There is no doubt that he is ready to assume the technical obligation. It all depends upon the ability of the irreconcilable portion of his party to look upon new imperial conditions from his point of view. Then he will take the leap with a serene mind and in the perfect confidence of a safe issue, for himself at least.

LIBELING A COMMUNITY.

The letter of the Directors of the Indianapolis Gas Company to the stockholders explaining why they are not earning dividends is seriously misleading and an insult to the citizens of Indianapolis. It will doubtless have quite the opposite effect from that intended, and instead of creating public opinion in favor of the introduction of meters, it will cause consumers to harden their hearts against the company and oppose every measure it proposes.

The facts are these: As shown in our editorial columns a few days ago, the Indiana supply of natural gas is failing. Originally delivered under a pressure of 325 pounds to the square inch, its pressure now at the wells is only about 60 pounds greater than that needed to hold back the salt water which saturates the strata contiguous to the Trenton limestone in what is geologically known as the Cincinnati Arch. The franchise under which the Indianapolis Gas Company is working permits it to distribute natural gas for fuel at contract prices, without meter measurements. When gas was plenty this arrangement was satisfactory to all in interest; as the supply failed and the pressure declined, it became extremely unsatisfactory to consumers, and the apparatus installed in public buildings, stores, and dwellings, adapted for high pressures, did not permit gas enough to pass at low pressure to meet the necessary requirements of consumption. So they did what any one would do under like circumstances—assisted the company to fulfill its contract obligations by "boring out their mixers"; which means they enlarged the openings through which the gas had access to the chamber in which it was mixed with atmospheric air before passing to the burners. To denounce this as a wholesale theft of gas by the best citizens of Indianapolis is safe enough, perhaps, when applied to a community, but in the case of an individual it would come very near to libel.

The trouble with the Indianapolis Gas Company is that which afflicts most corporations engaged in the distribution of this natural gas fuel in cities—they have not enough gas to go round, and cannot get enough at practicable cost from new wells or by new systems of mains. The shrinkage of the Indianapolis Company's earnings of $110,000 during the past year is due to the fact that a great many customers, unable to get the gas needed, and for which their contracts provided, have abandoned gas and resumed the use of coal. The "serious financial losses" with which the company is threatened, due to the exhaustion of their gas supply, are to be regretted, but the situation will not be improved by misrepresentation. Natural gas is not wasted by consumers. They neither overheat their houses nor overcook their food simply to burn gas; and they never inconvenience themselves by permitting it to leak if they can help it. To say that three-quarters, or any other proportion, of Indianapolis consumers are now "using more gas than they pay for" under unmetered service contracts, made when the supply was abundant and the pressure three times that of the present delivery, is not only nonsense, but it is an outrage on the people of that city to make such a statement. If it should result in cutting down the net earnings of the company still further by causing large numbers of consumers to give up gas and return to coal, it need not surprise the stockholders as much as it probably would the Directors.

LONDON AND NEW YORK PARALLELS.

It is interesting to know, on the authority of municipal officers in the exchange of views and experiences, that the great City of London has problems of municipal administration which are closely akin to those which have not reached a satisfactory solution in New York. At the recent conference between representatives of the London City Corporation, of vestries and of district boards with reference to the formulation of rules for the better management of streets and street traffic, many interesting facts were presented and discussed. The first resolution offered related to the aptitude of refuse and garbage collectors for scattering ashes and light refuse all over the neighborhood, and powdering pedestrians unlucky enough to pass to leeward, just as is done here. We have been told how much better these things were done in London, and how promptly and effectually the British householder would resent, and put a stop to, the practices here tolerated without protest.

A recommendation that the County Council be asked to make a by-law requiring that proper provision be made for access to the receptacles for house refuse, so that collectors would not have to scale area railings or descend by ladders to basements, was next passed. From this we learn that if the London collectors of house refuse scale railings and descend ladders to reach the receptacles they are required to empty, they are vastly more athletic and altogether more accommodating than their American congeners. We also learn that at whatever inconvenience to collectors, the London refuse bins or vessels are kept on the householder's premises, and not on the sidewalk awaiting collection. An effort was made some years ago by the New York Health Department to reform the ash barrel and swill pail nuisance, and the Sanitary Code was amended to provide that such vessels should be kept within the stoop line. We confess some surprise at finding it to be the sense of the conference "that house refuse should be removed daily, when practicable"; that "the hour for removal should be 9 o'clock, and not 10 as at present," and "that in the opinion of the conference, the sanitary authorities should be empowered to employ a sufficient number of scavengers, or contract with any scavengers, whether a company or individuals, for collecting and removing trade refuse of an offensive or noxious nature from any premises within their district, at a charge to be fixed by the local authority, or, in the event of dispute, by a Police Magistrate." We had supposed that these matters were long ago settled in London.

Snow removal is also a problem in London as well as in New York. After a long and animated discussion a motion was voted down to the effect that the act requiring local authorities to remove snow from the footpaths should be repealed, and that the pre-existing ordinance requiring the occupants of property to clean their sidewalks should be restored and enforced. The practice here is to require the occupant of premises to clear the sidewalk and gutters promptly after every snowfall; but in the case of unoccupied property no one does it. This constricting of the sidewalk to a narrow footpath at every vacant lot or unoccupied house is an evil which could be reformed here with conspicuous advantage to the public.

With regard to street nomenclature, the conference adopted, after some discussion, resolutions which may be summarized as follows: (1) That in the opinion of the conference the best method of showing the names of streets on buildings is by means of painted or enameled metal nameplates at the corners and intersections of streets; (2) that the best method of showing the names on lamp posts is by means of opal tablets in the public lamps, the letters being burnt in the glass itself; (3) that the names should be attached to the lamps or lamp posts in such a manner as to be visible both by night and by day; and (4) that the names of thoroughfares should be placed at all intersections of cross streets."

The underground-pipe problem is a live issue in London as well as in this city. Without discussion the conference gave expression to the opinion "that in all new leading thoroughfares subways should be constructed, in which the water, gas mains, and other pipes could be placed."

In all of the questions discussed by the conference the good people of New York can join "hands across seas" with the equally good people of London. If our ideal of London's immeasurable superiority to New York in dealing with the practical problems of municipal administration is shattered, it will only serve to bring us a realizing sense of the fact that a city is a city, on whichever edge of the Atlantic it may chance to be situated, and that human nature is much the same in London as in New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Kansas school teachers are on the verge of a desperate revolt against the textbooks that have been imposed upon them by the educational authorities of the State. We have already made some mention of troubles caused by mistakes in the histories specially prepared for use in the Kansas schools, but it seems that the evil is a general one, due to no local prejudices in regard to recent events, but to ignorance and incompetence on the part of those who write the textbooks, and to the exercise of political influence by those who control their selection. At a recent teachers' convention in Sumner County, one of the speakers protested that it was "an outrage upon the ability of the Kansas teachers and a stigma upon their intelligence to be compelled to teach what they know to be a bungled mess of garbage from the pens of amateurs." And the alternative to the use of the books provided is imprisonment, apparently, for the angry orator continued: "Imagine one of our best teachers floundering in the county jail because he had dared to use a decent text instead of the desiccated remnant of antiquity which bears the name of 'Hotze's Physics!' What a roar of indignation would come from our farmer friends should the Legislature adopt uniformity of farm implements, and then a farm implement commission, consisting of politicians only, should adopt the scythe as the standard reaper, the wheelbarrow as the standard conveyance, the hoe as the standard cultivator, a flail and canvas as a standard thrasher. The textbook commission has done worse." The official excuse is that the books selected were the best of those presented for examination, and it is no wonder that the comments of the teachers on that excuse were somewhat too heated for repetition at a distance. The situation, if accurately described, is certainly a shameful one.

—Col. WEBB C. HAYES, son of the late ex-President, after serving in China on the staff of Gen. CHAFFEE, has returned to this country with the party that escorted the remains of Col. LISCUM. He declared, in an interview secured this week by a Chicago reporter, that of all the foreign forces engaged in the relief of Peking and the subsequent operations in the surrounding territory, only the Americans observed the rules of civilized war and have a right to feel proud of their achievements. Fighting at least as well as the best of the others, the Americans, according to Col. HAYES, killed only in battle, while the rest seemed eager to improve on the lessons in savagery received from the Chinese. "I believe," said the Colonel, entering into details, "that the French troops were the worst in this respect. They killed for the mere fun of killing. The Russians killed as a matter of policy. It seems to be part of the expansion policy of the Russians to clean up a territory which they expect to seize, and that was their main reason for slaughtering the Chinese. It was the same with the British troops from India, for the British policy is much the same. The Germans did not arrive until after most of the killing was done, but they killed people officially. Everybody joined in the killing but the Americans. We leave China with clean hands." The inclusion of the British in this condemnation, and especially the explanation of the crimes charged to them, decidedly lessens the weight of Col. HAYES's condemnation. To "clean up a territory"—that is, to exterminate its native inhabitants—has never been British policy in India or anywhere else, and there is no conceivable reason why it should be adopted in China. There has, however, undoubtedly been a lot of indiscriminate and useless slaughter by several of the foreign forces, and there is legitimate cause for pride in the generally admitted fact that our men have stolen not at all and have killed only for the best of excuses.

—An appeal which every member of the Order of Elks ought to hear and heed has just been sent out by the Colorado Springs Lodge. Members of this lodge who have recently returned from a trip through the northwestern part of Colorado, the region recognized as the rendezvous and feeding ground of probably the greater part of all the elks still left in the United States, reported that these splendid animals are now the objects of the relentless pursuit of men who hunt, not for sport or for meat to eat or sell, but for teeth out of which to make the ornaments worn by this widely extended society. In one case they heard of nineteen elk slain for their teeth alone, the best of which, even in the hunting country, are valued at $25 a pair. The members of the Colorado Springs Lodge have therefore not only resolved to abstain hereafter from wearing or trafficking in the teeth of elk, but they have earnestly requested all other lodges to take the same action. "It is the sense of this lodge," they say, "that loyal Elks everywhere should and will co-operate in this movement, so that it shall be quickly known to those unprincipled and unsportsmanlike individuals, who, for a paltry consideration and in defiance of the law, are hastening the destruction of this noble species, that no further profit will inure to them from so blameworthy a practice." They add, on the principle doubtless that confession is good for the soul: "The unprecedented destruction of elk, both in and out of season, has been caused solely by the demand and present high price for their teeth; and the species is in imminent danger of extermination, unless the premium that we, as Elks, have thus blindly placed on their destruction be quickly and entirely removed by our united and individual refusal to be participants in this crime." The course taken by the Colorado Elks does them credit. To give $25 a pair for the teeth of any animal is to make certain the speedy killing of the last representative of its species.

—One hardly knows whether to feel more of indignation or of pity for the people who are tumbling over each other in frantic efforts to withdraw their money from the Harlem Savings Bank. Their anxieties and consequent mental sufferings are real and intense, despite the fact that they are merely the victims of ignorant imaginations, working on the idlest of idle rumors, and therefore some sympathy must go out to the poor creatures, but, on the other hand, they are disgracing the city as well as themselves by the gross stupidity of their conduct, and on that ground they are proper objects of anger. At first thought, it seems as though the bank ought to save its depositors from their self-imposed losses of interest, and from the dangers incidental to the possession of unaccustomed sums of unneeded money, by insisting upon the notice of withdrawal for which the by-laws of all such institutions provide, but it must be remembered that this is a precaution which savings banks are wisely loath to take, and to which, as a rule, they resort only when failure to do so would endanger the general safety of the community. No such condition exists at present, and the bank is fully justified in paying, as it easily can, according to entirely credible authority, all demands as presented. It might do well, however, to imitate the action of the Bowery Savings Bank, which, when subjected a few years ago to a run as senseless as this one, warned the participants in the run that no deposit from them would ever again be accepted. This brought a good many of the maniacs to their senses at once, and it probably drove a little wisdom into the thick skulls of the rest. Certainly no bank wants to do business with persons who have proved their inability to hear reason and whom any stray whisper can throw into a panic of fear. Circumstances might easily arise when such people could peril the safety of an institution entirely sound.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE POLICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to make a plea in favor of discrimination with regard to the men and officers of the present police force?

In many ways the police of New York are remarkably efficient. The record for courage made by men in uniform in stopping runaways and rescuing the victims of fires is a record of which any New Yorker may well be proud. New Yorkers are quick to recognize the merit of any one who distinguishes himself by one brilliant act of heroism. Possibly we are a little apt to overlook the less conspicuous members of the community, both in and outside the police force, who may be plodding along the narrow path beneath the burden of a really strenuous life.

It is always easier for one who is not a reformer to criticize a condition of affairs than to suggest a remedy. An old New Yorker, if a little inclined to be skeptical, might even doubt whether Supt. Byrnes did not accomplish better results on the whole than some of his accusers. The condition of affairs which is complained of so loudly to-day is exactly what was foretold by Byrnes as the result of ill-advised police regulations. No doubt, a single-headed police force, as recommended by Byrnes years ago, would be an improvement. A man like Gen. Wood, for instance, in absolute command of the police, might accomplish wonders. But what is needed most is some inducement for honest and able men to join the force and crowd out the evil-doers.

In reading of the inability of the clergy and the reform agitators to agree upon any concerted plan of action, one is tempted to question the wisdom of continually exploiting the corruption and inefficiency, either real or imaginary, of the entire uniformed force.

Is there not a danger that the force may become further demoralized, and the disorderly class emboldened by indiscriminate charges against the civil authorities?

Only yesterday I noticed a policeman arresting a hopelessly intoxicated woman, who was staggering about with a baby in her arms. The officer was as gentle as possible with the woman, who berated him, of course, with all sorts of vile language, and finally offered him money to let her go.

In her disordered brain there remained only one fixed idea, that money alone was necessary to secure immunity from police interference in New York.

No doubt this idea prevails very largely among the entire criminal class, and yet it is possible that the police themselves are not entirely responsible for this impression. The reformers have inculcated the same belief in the minds of all classes. Personally, I have no knowledge of the extent of the venality among the force. My position is merely that there are exceptions to all rules. It may be that there are honest and capable individual members of the police who are sadly in need of a word of recognition from their fellow citizens.

It is perhaps worth remembering that even Sodom and Gomorrah, to which Dr. Parkhurst compares New York, might have been saved if ten righteous men had been discovered within the city limits. If Dr. Parkhurst could discover a few righteous men besides himself, we might yet be spared the painful spectacle of the city "simmering in its own juice." I would not be understood as desiring to shield the guilty for it seems important in the present crisis, if possible, to avoid confounding the righteous with the criminals.

FAIR PLAY.

New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

MERITS OF THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one feature of the report of the Commission on the Revision of the Charter which has not received the discussion which it merits.

The one thoroughly good feature of the present charter is the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The report of the Commissioners concedes this, for it says: "Whatever dissatisfaction may have been felt with any other city authority, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has been pre-eminent for capacity, efficiency, and integrity."

A practical man, having said this, would follow the remark with the clause: "We have, therefore, determined not to change the constitution of this board."

The commission, however, apparently on the assumption that any body, if it is called by the same name, will have its merits, proceeds to constitute an entirely new body, and I fancy that this new body will not smell as sweet to the average taxpayer.

There is not only no past experience which leads one to think that this new body will try to safeguard the taxpayer, but according to the first draught of the report printed the commission concedes that the Presidents of the boroughs who are to be members of the new board, with the old name, will be more inclined to favor expenditures than retrenchment, for it says they are officers who are "at the head of great administrative agencies charged with the duty of spending large sums in the development and improvement of the particular localities they have been elected to represent."

It is probable that we will see in this new body, where each Borough President will be trying to get what he can for his own borough, the log-rolling with which we are familiar in Congress, where one member votes for the useless expenditure of money to turn a creek into a river, or an arm of the sea, in order to get money for a Post Office on a Western prairie.

The one principle which experience has taught is that the larger the constituency the better the class of man elected to office. Every member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should be elected by the whole city or be appointed by the Mayor. The Corporation Counsel and the President of the Tax Board are much more likely to be valuable members than those who are to replace them in the new body.

This principle explains why the Board of Aldermen, composed chiefly of the small fry among the local politicians, has for fifty years been a discreditable body, and should have been abolished in favor of the Council, or legislators representing even larger constituencies.

The position of the New York taxpayer is not promising now. If the body which now protects him from the innumerable schemes for wasting the public funds is abolished in favor of the new body, his position will be perilous. V. N.

New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

Athletics at College.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in yesterday's issue on "Victorious Harvard" sounds a timely note of warning, and I should like to join in a protest against the athletic infatuation among students and graduates, and against the countenance and encouragement given to athletics, as now practiced, by those in authority, to which is largely owing the extreme degree to which the craze was grown, so that serious embarrassment is caused to students of moderate means who do not like to refuse but who cannot afford to meet the incessant demands made upon them.

I remember the time when I, too, thought the world revolved about college athletics, but I look back to that as my period of swaddling clothes, a period which I thoughtmen generally outgrew. Now I do not care a copper whether Yale beats Harvard or Harvard beats Yale. And yet I am not indifferent to the name and fame of my Alma Mater, but my interest centres in its intellectual life. It makes a great difference to me whether she stands pre-eminent for scholarship; whether she, as a leader of the Nation's intellectual strength, is bravely and loyally holding up the love of truth and of the ideal as a beacon to mark the path of progress for those who are striving for better things. And I sorrow when I see the highest aims obscured and lost sight of in the infatuation of animal strength and dexterity. YALE GRADUATE.

New York, Dec. 10, 1900.

Plan to Encourage Shipbuilding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read your article on the Ship Subsidy bill in to-day's TIMES, and wish to suggest a plan for encouraging shipbuilding without a subsidy. An act of Congress allowing a rebate of 5 or 10 per cent. of duties on all goods imported in ships built in American shipyards by American workmen, under the superintendence and direction of the Navy Department, for American owners, commanded by American officers, manned by American sailors, and sailing under the American flag, would do the job.

There would be a great scramble to build American ships; the Navy Department would see that they were adapted to naval service in time of war, and the people, instead of being taxed for subsidies, would have their taxes on importations reduced.

WILLIAM GREGORY JONES.

New York, Dec. 11, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Good Intent Thwarted.

"Ma, I bought you some candy down town."

"That was kind, Tommy; where is it?"

"Well, Ma, I was so long comin' home on the cars that it didn't last till I got here."—Indianapolis Journal.

Art.

"What kind of paintings did you say they were, Frances?" said a mother to a small daughter who was describing a "view" to which she had been invited.

"They were these impressionless paintings, mamma."—Detroit Free Press.

Struck It Rich.

"Yes, that Billikins who used to be regarded by most of the people around here as being a little off has struck it rich. They say he's made over $100,000 during the past year."

"Holy smoke! What did he do? Write a historical novel or get out a new goose book for children?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Natural Causes.

"As I understand it," remarked the stranger, as the procession disappeared over the hill, "the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes."

"Yes," replied Rattlesnake Pete, "you see, he was naturally slow, and so wus slower with his gun than th' other fellow; which made it very easy to get a quick verdict."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

Misunderstood.

Uncle Reuben—I jes com' t' town t' git a couple o' sideboards, an' tho't I'd drap in t' see you.

City Niece—Why, Uncle Reuben, what do you expect to do with two sideboards in your house?

Uncle Reuben—Say, I'm talkin' about my farm wagon; what air you talkin' about?—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

THE BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

Life's beautiful things are so many,
So free to the humblest one,
That even to count them for thought's delight,
Ah, surely, we'd never be done!
But only because of their plenty,
Because they are ours when we will,
We value them lightly as common and cheap,
And our souls are unsatisfied still!

Reaching out for the things of our dreaming,
With vision so stubborn and blind,
That the rapture which calls to us day by day
Is too near for our seeking to find;
Oh, the loss of it all, and the pity,
And the yearning and hunger and pain,
That we live in a world full of beautiful things,
The beauty of which we disdain!

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE MEETS

Preliminary Appointments in New Dependencies Commended.

Carl Schurz's Warning Against Official Pretense of Reform—Dr. Rainsford Criticises New York Society.

The twentieth annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League began yesterday at the City Club, 19 West Thirty-fourth Street.

In the morning there was a joint meeting of the General and Executive Committees. Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore presided, with George McAneny as Secretary. At the afternoon session the nominations for office were made, and the election will take place to-day. The report of the Executive Committee was also deferred until to-day. Mr. Bonaparte then read the report of the Special Committee on the Civil Service in Dependencies. It was, in part, as follows:

It is, therefore, with much gratification that the committee is able to report an apparent recognition of these truths by the National Administration, and desires to organize the civil service of our dependencies upon the basis of appointment for merit and tenure during good conduct and efficiency. This has been manifested in the first place by the character of those appointed to high office in the countries we thus hold.

We have further to note with satisfaction the course of the Philippine Commission, by which, if it be persevered in, the merit system will be established in the islands of that archipelago at least as thoroughly and consistently as in any department of Government, Federal, State, or municipal, in the Union.

The ruling of the several departments that the provisions of the Civil Service Law and Rules, being applicable proprio vigore to Federal offices established in the dependencies which would be classified if within the United States, is also a matter to be noted with satisfaction by the friends of good government.

In this connection a serious and delicate question has arisen respecting the status of natives of Porto Rico under the rule restricting admission to the competitive examinations to "citizens of the United States." By the terms of the bill establishing a civil government in Porto Rico, they are recognized as "citizens of Porto Rico, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States." This designation which mutatis mutandis would be perfectly applicable to an inhabitant of the District of Columbia, and in itself certainly in no wise excludes American citizenship, has, nevertheless, been held by certain officials to shut them out from the competitive examinations under the civil service law.

The situation of the various territories brought under the control of our Government as a result of the late war with Spain is in some respects very anomalous, has already given rise to grave problems in National policy and Constitutional law, and may yet be productive of results which no one can now forecast with any confidence. But there are, however, certain general principles of government whose recognition is essential to the success of any scheme of administration in these lands. If those principles be disregarded our rule can be neither beneficial nor creditable to us, and must be a source of misery to their inhabitants.

If we forget that public office in those countries is a trust for the sole benefit of their inhabitants; if we make their civil service a place of refuge for needy American politicians with damaged reputations or current coin to pay partisan service, and further support for the dependents and satellites of our public men; if, in short, we repeat the errors of our reconstructional period without the excuse of inexperience which may be pleaded for those errors, and place the Government of the land we have conquered in the hands of carpet-baggers, sure to be neither more competent nor more scrupulous than those of the decade after the civil war, such conduct were mildly criticised if called "a crime against civilization and humanity disgraceful to our Republic."

It would seem that a precedent of great force for the determination of this question could be found in the practice of the commission admitting to examination tribal Indians, who, it is well established, are not citizens of the United States." (Elk vs. Wilkins, 112 U. S., 94.) Since, however, the right of the commission to admit natives of Porto Rico to its examinations has been questioned, the committee suggests the advisability of an amendment to the rules which will permit this, at least in the case of offices to be exercised within the island. That its inhabitants should be debarred from competition for such places they regard as wholly inconsistent with justice and sound policy.

The report of the special committee on superannuation was read by E. H. Dana of Boston. It will be held for publication later. The reports of the committee appointed to inquire into the action of the United States Civil Service Commission in denying access to its records was referred to the Council. The Secretary, George McAneny, reporting for the Committee on Congressional Action, referred in particular to the Veteran Preference bill now pending in Congress, and to which measure the League is strongly opposed.

In the evening Carl Schurz, Charles J. Bonaparte, William Dudley Foulke, and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford addressed the members of the League at Carnegie Lyceum. Mr. Schurz said in part:

"We have had to do with various Republican and various Democratic administrations, National, State, and municipal, some of which were honestly solicitous to advance the cause of civil service reform, so that we found in their conduct much to praise, which we did most gladly and heartily. But even these sometimes considered us quite unreasonable and disagreeable when to the praise of their good acts we joined, never without regret, our criticism of their occasional slips, our evident duty being to judge, not whether whatever done was difficult or politic, but whether it was genuine civil service reform or not.

"Civil service reform must never permit any one intrusted with power to think that a faithful observance of correct principle in one case can serve as an excuse for a violation of it in another. It must never tolerate tricks of spoils politics under the guise of the forms of the merit system to be passed off as the genuine article. For it must never forget that more harm is done to the cause of civil service reform by false pretense of it than by open attack on it under the unsullied spoils flag."

Mr. Bonaparte said that every American professional politician who "is in politics for what he can get out of it," who makes his living, or advances his interests by pretending to serve the public, no matter what he may call himself, is opposed to civil service reform. And, added the speaker, it is quite right that he should be opposed to civil service reform; if he were not, this would show that the reform was futile.

Mr. Foulke explained the working of the spoils system, and suggested as a remedy that the Constitution be altered so as to extend the Presidential term and make reelection impossible. He was convinced that ultimately a civil service reform would come to Washington from Manila.

Dr. Rainsford said he had recently visited several of the universities throughout the country, and he had found all the young men heartily in favor of civil service reform. The general public, however, was, he thought, indifferent. Talking politics was frowned upon at New York dinner tables, "society preferring to talk balderdash."

The meeting will wind up to-night with a dinner at the Savoy.

LABOR AND THE TRUSTS.

American Federation Refuses to Agree to Radical Resolutions.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—The conservative element in the American Federation of Labor was dominant throughout to-day's proceedings of the convention. Two resolutions championed by the radical element were voted down by overwhelming majorities. One was a bitter pronouncement against trusts and monopolies in general and the other a declaration in favor of the co-operative commonwealth and Government ownership and control of all means of production and distribution. For both of them much more moderate substitutes were adopted after long debate.

Throughout the debate the proponents of the resolutions claimed Socialism as the only solution of the industrial problems; trades unionism, they said, would last as long as the competitive system prevails, but the competitive system should be done away with and the co-operative commonwealth should take its place.

President Gompers and his colleagues, who opposed the resolutions, took the ground that the federation should not be committed to any political party and that Government ownership is at this time an impracticable theory, with no definite plan for development into a working system.

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY BALL

Society Was Out in Force at the Waldorf-Astoria.

A Ball of the Debutantes—Craig Wadsworth Led the Cotillion—Prominent Women and Their Handsome Gowns.

The first Assembly ball of the season took place last evening at the Astoria. For several years, and since the Patriarchs passed into history, the first Assembly ball has been looked upon as the real opening of the Winter season in New York. The Assemblies are the only large subscription balls remaining of the many that were formerly the meeting places for New York society, and the only ones where the members of the several almost distinct sets into which fashionable New York society is now divided meet on the same floor and in the same atmosphere. For this reason the first Assembly, in particular, has come to be a ball of the débutantes, and the small army of fair girls who are informally introduced at teas and receptions during late November and early December make their first bow to society in general at the Assembly.

For the first Assembly ball New York society finally returns from country to town, and there were persons present last night at the Astoria who have not been seen in town since last Spring. For weeks past the event has been eagerly anticipated, and a host of dressmakers have been busily at work preparing the gowns which adorned so many fair wearers last night.

The Assembly of last evening was a larger and more brilliant ball than for many years past, and, in fact, one of the largest in the history of the organization, which was founded in 1881, nineteen years ago. It was also marked by the presence of a larger number of debutantes, daughters of the most prominent families in New York, than any of its predecessors. The floral decorations, which, at the last moment, were altered from the original plan and given a Christmas flavor, were more elaborate than last year.

There were a number of new patronesses, most of them young matrons. The guests were received by four representative women, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin. As usual at the first Assembly, there were a number of strangers and foreigners present, guests of the patronesses, who are also subscribers. Lander's and the Hungarian Bands played alternately for the dancing, the supper was sumptuous, and the cotillion a spirited one.

The patronesses who were absent for various reasons were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Edmond L. Bayliss, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Ward McAllister, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, and Miss Whitney.

The ball was not an early one, and it was long after 11 o'clock before it was under way. There was an unusual number of dinners last evening, for the most part given to the débutantes at the ball, and nearly every one was late in arriving. Among the givers of these dinners were Mrs. John Kounze, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Lewis G. Jones, Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. J. P. Edwards, and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett.

The guests entered by the west door of the Waldorf, on Thirty-third Street, and passing up the broad marble stairway, entered the east foyer of the Astoria. This stairway was draped with Southern smilax. The hallway to the women's dressing room, the east room, was garnitured with Christmas greens, holly, and Southern smilax. The corridor leading to the large ballroom was decorated with palms and smilax, and the west foyer was done in palms and smilax, brightened with poinsettia, the Mexican Christmas flower. The rotunda was draped with smilax and roses. There were no flowers used in the ballroom. The boxes in the upper gallery were filled with masses of palms, and the fronts of the box tiers were draped with Southern smilax, which was also festooned over the mirrors, in front of which tall palms were placed.

The women who received stood in the large foyer adjoining the ballroom, and the guests, after greeting them, passed into the ballroom. Mrs. Ogden Goelet of the Reception Committee wore a gown of pale green velvet, trimmed with lace and chiffon, simply made but rich. She wore magnificent diamonds and pearls. Mrs. Charles A. Post wore a gown of black velvet, trimmed with point de Venise, and diamonds and pearls. Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore a charming gown of pink satin, heavily embroidered in silver. Her ornaments were pearls. Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin was in a rich gown of white brocade, with lace.

Dancing was general until after midnight, when supper was served in the Myrtle Room and Astor Gallery at small tables, decorated with pink roses. No attempt was made to decorate these supper rooms. The menu was as follows:

Chaud.
Consommé de Volaille.
Terrapene Philadelphia.
Huitres a la Béchamel.
Canards sauvages back.
Froid.
Filet piqué a la Jardiniere.
Aspic de foie gras.
Mayonnaise de Volaille.
Salade de Homard.
Sandwiches a la Reine.
Glaces de fantaisie.
Petits fours. Fruits.
Café.
Moet and Chandon.
Imperial Brut.
Apollinaris.

The cotillion began at 1 o'clock. It was led by Craig Wadsworth dancing with Mrs. John Jacob Astor. There was only one favor figure, and the favors for the women were large salmon pink satin workbags, trimmed with silver lace, and decorated with bunches of artificial flowers of various sorts, and for the men boutonnieres of flowers that matched those used upon the bags.

Dancing was kept up until a very late, or rather early, hour. It was nearly 4 o'clock before the last carriage rolled away from the Waldorf.

There were a number of guests from out-of-town. Among these were Gen. Herbert Eaton and Mrs. Eaton (Miss French) of England, guests of Mrs. Charles H. Marshall; Miss Marion Peabody and Miss Dorothy Forbes of Boston, guests of Miss Whitney; Lowell Blake of Boston, guest of Mrs. Edward Post; Mrs. William Travers of Newport, and Miss Alison Turnbull of Morristown, N. J., guests of Mrs. Cutting; Miss Bradshaw of England, guest of Mrs. Minturn; Miss Marjorie Lea of Philadelphia, guest of Mrs. Luther Kountze; Miss King of Newport, and Mrs. Codman of Boston, guests of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones; Miss Flower of New Orleans and the Count and Countess de Laugier-Villars, (Miss Carola Livingston,) guests of Miss Louisa L. Kane; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, guests of Mrs. Edmund L. Bayliss; Count Corrinaldi and Count Prat, the Italian Vice Consul, guests of Mrs. Thatcher Adams, and Miss Ethel Wright of London, and Prince Henri de Croy of Belgium.

The presence of so many débutantes was the feature of the ball, and these fair girls were the objects of great interest. This was the first ball in the history of New York society to be graced by the presence of triplet débutantes, who were the Misses Ethel, Elsie, and Edith Cryder, the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, and the trio were followed by all eyes throughout the evening. Some of the more prominent débutantes and their gowns follow:

Miss May Goelet was in white lace over silk, the bodice of gold brocade, and a long sash and girdle of gold brocade. There were sprays of gold wheat ears on the shoulder of the bodice, and the same in the coiffure.

Miss Florence Twombly wore a frock of white satin and tulle, decorated with pink crush roses.

Miss Katharine Pratt was in white chiffon, embroidered in white and trimmed with pale blue velvet and daisies, with daisies in the coiffure.

Miss Frances Coster Jones was in a delicate rose and mauve liberty satin, en princesse, covered with mauve chiffon and embroidered with Empire wreaths in silver.

Miss Nathalie Schenck was gowned in pale blue satin, trimmed with chiffon and lace.

Miss Leila Bryce wore a frock of white mousseline de soie trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Miss Edith Church Post wore a gown of white lace over silk trimmed with pink roses.

The Misses Edith, Elsie, and Ethel Cryders were gowned alike in white silk embroidered in silver.

Miss Marie de Neufville wore a white lace gown over pale yellow spangled with gold, and a sash of cloth of gold.

Miss Marion Howard Armstrong was in a frock of white silk gauze, trimmed with white lace, the skirt combined with cloth of gold and lace.

Miss May Goelet was in a frock of yellow silk, trimmed with chiffon and lace.

Miss Eleanor Morris wore a gown of white liberty satin tulle, trimmed and decorated with pink roses.

Miss Sibyl Kane wore a simple frock of white tulle over silk, lace-trimmed.

Miss Margaret Robison was in delicate green satin trimmed with white lace.

Miss Caroline Belmont De Saulles was gowned in white satin, veiled with chiffon and flounced to the knee with fluffy chiffon frills. The simple tucked bodice was banded in to fit the figure with broad cream satin ribbons, that tied in the back and formed a long sash, and the neck bodice was finished with frillings of the chiffon, headed with rose quillings of the same material. In her hair was a white jeweled aigrette.

Miss Nathalie Henderson wore a frock of white satin, the skirt trimmed with flounces of white net, delicately touched with gold. The corsage was also embroidered in white and gold, and in her hair she wore a white aigrette, touched with gold, and sprays of lilies of the valley on the left shoulder.

Miss Louise Hollister was in white satin, trimmed with chiffon fluffs of tulle and white rose petals.

Miss Sydney Stuart Henop was in white tucked liberty chiffon, and wore on her left shoulder a huge knot of pale mauve and light blue satin.

Miss Grace Seeley Henop was in accordion plaited chiffon.

Miss Nina Floyd Crosby wore a gown of white satin, embroidered in gold.

Some gowns worn by the older girls were as follows:

Miss Bryce wore a frock of light blue tulle and lace, over taffeta.

Miss Beatrix Jones was gowned in white satin, the bodice decorated with a lace scarf.

Miss Sibyl Kent Kane was in a costume of white satin, the corsage embroidered in silver, tulle trimmed.

Miss Georgette Kidd wore a nile green frock of corded silk, trimmed with cream guipure and a girdle of mauve velvet, and an antique necklace cabuchon of emeralds and amethysts.

Miss Alice Morton, in white satin, trimmed with lace and tulle.

Miss Augusta de Peyster was in corn colored crepe sprinkled with chenille dots of the same shade, with white lace butterflies on the shoulders, the skirt draped at one side and trimmed with narrow yellow velvet.

Miss Ella De Peyster wore a frock of pale green chiffon, covered with delicate white lace, and a bunch of blush rose on the shoulders.

Miss Helen Morton, in black tulle over black taffeta.

Miss Cecil Boardman wore a princesse gown of white satin, trimmed with lengthwise applications of heavy lace, and wore in her hair a white marabout feather.

Miss Helena Parsons wore a gown of black velvet trimmed with white lace.

Miss Evelyn Parsons was in a Pompadour silk frock, the designs being tiny wreaths of roses, and on the left shoulder was a pink rose, from which long streamers of black velvet fell to the foot of the gown. In her hair she wore a single pink rose.

The older as well as the younger matrons at the ball were remarkably well gowned.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly wore a gown of white satin embroidered with black jet, and pearl ornaments.

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster was in pale hellotrope crepe de chine, trimmed with old lace; the yoke and leaves of the lace, on both bodice and skirt, were caught by bunches of violets.

Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman was in black and white lace. The costume was finished with a long sash of pale blue crepe, and she wore a blue and white aigrette in her hair.

Mrs. Charles R. Henderson was in pink satin, heavily embroidered with gold.

Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt was in black panne velvet and point lace.

Mrs. Spotwood Schenck wore black lace over white silk.

Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones wore a gown of white satin trimmed with lace and embroidered with silver, and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Lloyd Bryce's gown was of white lace over white silk and her ornaments were pearls.

Mrs. Clinton Gilbert was gowned in white satin, trimmed with point lace.

Mrs. George Gould was in a gown of pale blue satin, embroidered in silver. She wore a diamond aigrette in her hair and all her famous pearls.

Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison wore a remarkably beautiful gown of white silk gauze. The bodice and skirt were trimmed with garlands of tiny pink roses made of taffeta silk. The sleeves were formed of a latticework of narrow pink velvet and white lace.

Among the 450 guests present were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wirding,
Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest,
Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden,
The Misses Burden,
Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster,
The Misses de Peyster,
Mrs. William Beekman,
The Misses Beekman,
Lady Bache-Cunard,
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr.,
The Misses Gurnee,
The Misses Gerry,
Mrs. J. Clarkson Jay,
Miss Jay,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs,
Miss Oelrichs,
Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs,
Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
Miss Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie,
Mrs. P. H. Butler,
Miss Susan Butler,
Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane,
Miss Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze,
Miss Kountze,
Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Street,
Miss Street,
Mrs. H. F. Kean,
Mrs. C. H. Marshall,
Miss Josephine Johnson,
Schuyler Schieffelin,
Kenneth Robinson,
Cecil Landale,
Richard Peters,
Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer,
Mrs. T. M. Adams,
John Iselin,
The Misses Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Iselin,
The Misses Barbey,
Mr. and Mrs. McCormick,
The Misses McCormick,
Ex-Gov. Morton,
The Misses Morton,
Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer,
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cary,
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duer,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Macky,
Mrs. Frederick Neilson,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Kemp,
Miss Kathleen Nelson,
Mrs. Whitney Warren,
Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese,
The Misses Fitzgerald,
Mrs. James Speyer,
Mr. and Mrs. T. Oakley Rhinelander,
Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould,
Burke Cockran.
Montgomery Strong,
Wainwright Parrish,
Goelet Gallatin,
Barclay Kountze,
Robert L. L. Gerry.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Doings of Players, Singers, and Composers in Various Places.

The third act of "Siegfried" was given at one of the Châtelet concerts in Paris on Nov. 25. The correspondent of a London paper says: "The spacious Châtelet Theatre was literally packed from floor to ceiling this afternoon, and I could not see a vacant seat in any part of the vast building. The performance was not only eminently satisfactory, it was in most respects of high excellence. The act had evidently been very carefully rehearsed, for the orchestra, the very backbone of the performance, was admirable throughout. Nor could any fault be found with the solo singers. The fine scene for Erda and Wotan which opens the act received full justice from the trained voices of Mme. Olga de Roudneff and M. Ballard, the latter of whom found a fit partner in the Siegfried of the second scene. Mr. Cazeneuve, who sustained the part of the hero, has a voice of sympathetic quality, and he has the rare merit of speaking his words so distinctly that not a syllable is ever lost.

"He was joined in the final scene with Brünnhilde by Mme. Adiny, who sang the rôle with a passionate fire worthy of all praise. The sentiment and unflagging energy she infused into her part did not prevent her from being absolutely note perfect, and when the difficulty of the music is taken into consideration, this is no slight praise. Mme. Adiny was specially recalled at the conclusion of the long act, and then M. Colonne came in for a genuine ovation most richly deserved. In the earlier part of the programme M. Leopold Godowsky, a pianist of great technical proficiency, gave an excellent performance of Tschaikowsky's first concerto, which was originally introduced to the Parisians by Rubinstein. M. Godowsky plays with true musical feeling, and he made a genuine hit." The success of M. Godowsky in Paris is not at all surprising. They have few pianists over there with such power and brilliancy of style.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's new "Te Deum," for the proclamation of peace, which is now in the hands of the printers, will be published by Messrs. Novello. Nothing has yet been settled concerning Sir Arthur Sullivan's new Irish opera, but, although only two numbers are fully scored, the opera is otherwise so complete that it will almost certainly be produced at the Savoy. It is rumored that the task of finishing the orchestration may be intrusted to Mr. Ernest Ford, who was one of Sullivan's favorite pupils at the Royal Academy of music, and was chosen by the composer to conduct "Ivanhoe" in 1891.

According to Mr. Spark, the Secretary, "The Beauty Stone," which was the least successful of the Savoy operas, was originally intended for a Leeds Festival cantata. It is difficult to comprehend how it could have been utilized for such a purpose. Mr. Spark likewise understands that Sir Arthur had almost completed another cantata for Leeds. Every one will hope that this is the case. Moreover, in a glimpse behind the scenes Mr. Spark discloses a highly interesting fact. At the last festival Sullivan was in indifferent health, and, in view of the risk of his breaking down, an arrangement was made with Dr. Stanford and Dr. Cowen to take his place in case of need. Possibly coming events may thus have cast their shadow before.

It may not, by the way, generally be known that Sullivan at one period of his career advertised for pupils. The following appeared in The Musical World (a paper now defunct) on May 11, 1861:

"Mr. Arthur Sullivan begs to inform his friends that he has returned from Germany. All communications regarding pupils, &c., to be addressed to his residence, 3 Ponsonby Street, Pimlico, S. W."

An interesting letter appears in The Musical Times, in which Sir Arthur Sullivan defends, in a song from "Box and Cox," the use of consecutive fifths. He declares this to be one of those cases in which a rule must be broken for the sake of the effect gained, adding:

"The melody and bass are each moving independently in a sort of fixed progression; if fifths turn up it doesn't matter, so long as there is no offense to the ear, and I confess that the phrase you quote doesn't hurt me."

Sir A. C. Mackenzie has been at work for some time on an opera on the subject of Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth," and the finishing touches to the score were completed a week or so before the recent production of Goldmark's opera on the same subject by the Carl Rosa company.

The general opinion on Goldmark's setting seems to be that the composer found himself hampered by the limitations of the domestic story, in which pathos, humor, and a touch of tragedy are so admirably blended. The book which Mr. Julian Sturgis has provided for Sir A. C. Mackenzie perserves the quaint and delightful character of Caleb Plummer, and the "flowing bowl" in which the toymaker pretends to drown his sorrows is made the subject of a leading motive in the music. It is early days to speak of its production, but it is hoped that a hearing of the work will be arranged for before next season. Julian Sturgis, it will be remembered, wrote the lyrics for Sullivan's "Ivanhoe."

A very interesting sketch of Thomas Attwood, who was the only Englishman privileged to be numbered among the pupils of Mozart, appears in the December issue of The Musical Times. Sir Frederick Bridge is the fortunate possessor of some music exercises which show corrections and notes in Mozart's handwriting, and two of these are reproduced in fac simile. A letter from Mozart's widow—afterward Mme. Nissen—is full of quaint English, and begins "Mrs. Nissen, once Mozart, is truly happy to hear from her old friend Mr. Attwood."

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Second Concert of Its Fifteenth Season in This City.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave the second concert of its fifteenth season in this city at Carnegie Hall last night. The audience was one of that kind which is now familiar at these concerts. It comprised the best elements of musical appreciation to be found in this metropolis, and when those elements are assembled they make something worth consideration even by those other cities which regard New York as the unmentionable place. The programme performed last evening was one characteristic of the catholic taste of Mr. Gericke and the adaptability of his men. It consisted of the first symphony of Brahms, the piano concerto of Schumann, the fourth part of Smetana's cycle of symphonic poems descriptive of his native land, the part entitled "From Bohemia's Groves and Meadows," and the overture to "Tannhäuser." The solo performer in the piano concerto was young Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Russian.

That this programme afforded a fine and stimulating variety of styles must be apparent to the merest tyro in musical art. Yet it was all of the romantic epoch, and so kept the hearer constantly in the receptivity of a succession of emotional states. At the same time, it cannot be said that there was no appeal to the intellect, for the Brahms symphony is not to be heard with comfort by the light-minded. It is a profound work, and it has its puzzling passages. The last movement, for example, is not to be grasped with facility at a single hearing. But these are not the days of puzzles in Brahms. Most of his great works are thoroughly well known to this public, and at a Boston Symphony concert one may count upon finding all the "Brahmslaner" in their purple and fine linen.

They had a feast of reason and a flow of soul last night. The orchestra has never played anything better here than it played the symphony. It has one weak fault of lush mellowness, while at the same time it was so sonorous and so rich in muscularity that it quite satisfied the tonal sense. In phrasing, attack, precision, and unanimity the orchestra was at its best in the performance of the first number. The finale was genuinely inspiring. And what a lovely, sympathetic, and poetic reading it was that Mr. Gericke gave us! Sometimes we have little joy of this conductor's meditative interpretations, but he was filled with the divine afflatus when he studied this C minor symphony of Brahms, a work which must lie close to his heart, or he could never have breathed the breath of life into his reading as he did last night. The audience was quick to perceive the excellence of his work, and the applause for it was loud and long.

The Smetana composition has not been heard here very recently, and not often at any period. It is a rich color picture, in which the composer lets loose the pigments of the modern orchestral palette upon a set of themes evidently borrowed from the National storehouse or made in imitation of some of its contents. It is a bright, genial, highly tinctured work, sunny in mood, and easy to hear because it calls for no penetrative analysis. Such music, music of the mead, the dance, and the holiday faring, gives a most effective contrast when two such introspective numbers as the Brahms symphony and the Schumann piano concerto are on the programme. The work was admirably played, but the performance of it did not efface the impression made by that of the Brahms music.

In the Schumann concerto Mr. Gabrilowitsch was heard at his best. Honesty compels the addition that he was also heard at his worst. His conception of the entirety of the composition was Mendelssohnian. It was most polite and gentlemanlike. There was nothing in it to "bring the blush of shame to the cheek of modesty." Certainly not many listeners could ever before have heard such a tame and deliberate performance of the last movement. The first movement was better done, and parts of it the young man played excellently, for example, the cadenza, which, though devoid of the proper fire, was done with intimacy of detail and a nice appreciation of its song-like quality. The slow movement was read commendably, but there was a want of atmosphere in it. The corners of the nuances were too much in evidence. The thing did not flow; it did not sing. But this methodic articulation of a melody is one of Gabrilowitsch's idiosyncracies. He may get over it when he assumes more authority. The orchestra and he were at odds not a little of the time in the concerto, and this made the entire performance deficient in smoothness.

R. G. KNOWLES ARRIVES.

Vaudeville Actor and His Wife Will Play the Keith Circuit.

R. G. Knowles, the vaudeville artist who came to this country under contract to B. F. Keith, arrived yesterday a passenger on the White Star liner Majestic, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Knowles's last appearance in this city was with Augustin Daly's forces, after which he went to London with Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown" company.

"During my engagement in this country," Mr. Knowles said last night, "I will appear in a new monologue, which has been tried in London, where I called it 'Trifles That Trouble a Traveler.' It is descriptive of a trip around the world, depicting the various characters one meets. After my American tour, which is for a period of four weeks, I shall return to England and fill engagements which call for my appearance in London and the provinces up to 1903, after which I shall retire from the stage permanently."

Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel and their daughter also arrived as passengers on this steamer. They will fill a concert engagement in this country, during which time Miss Henschel will make her début on the concert stage.

Notice to Readers of New York Times.

Orders for the delivery of THE NEW YORK TIMES to either residence or place of business may be made by postal card or through telephone Cortlandt 4861. Any irregularity in delivery should be immediately reported to the office of publication.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Friday will again bear out to-day its reputation as an off day in the society world, and the fact that it is the day after the Assembly ball will also make it still duller. It was nearly 4 o'clock this morning before the fair loiterers had left the Astoria ballroom, and it will be midday before those who danced the cotillion and who do not have to rise early will make their appearance. On the social programme for to-day there are only two receptions, one a coming-out for Miss Dorothy Edwards, to be given by her mother, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, (Miss Waterbury,) at her residence, 12 East Forty-sixth Street, and the other the second of two receptions to be given by Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder for her younger sister, Miss Marie de Neufville. The evening will bring the second performance of "The Cabinet Minister" by the Amateur Comedy Club at the Berkeley Lyceum, and the first meeting of Mrs. Church's dancing class—the Friday Evening Dances—at Sherry's.

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The engagement is announced of Cary Talbot Hutchinson, formerly of St. Louis, and who is also well-known in Baltimore, although for some years a resident of this city, and Miss Susan M. Dimock, a daughter of Henry F. Dimock and a niece of ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, Mrs. Dimock having been Miss Susan Whitney. Mr. Hutchinson is a member of the University Club, the Westchester Country Club, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Southern Society. He is related to several prominent families in this city.

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The wedding of William H. Dixon, only son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Dixon, (Miss Evelina Babcock,) and Miss Josephine T. Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams, (Miss Sarah W. Peters,) will be celebrated in Grace Church on Jan. 30 by the Rev. Dr. Huntington. Miss Williams will have her cousin, Miss Lulu Peters, as her maid of honor, and the Misses Marion Fish, Anna Dodge, Evelyn Parsons, and Florence Twombly will be the bridesmaids. Mr. Dixon will have as his best man his cousin, Woodward Babcock, and has selected for his ushers Samuel F. Babcock, Jr., Searle Barclay, Maxwell Stevenson, Richard H. Williams, Jr., Bradish Johnson, Jr., and H. H. Hollister, Jr. The wedding will be a large affair, but the reception will be limited to relatives and intimate friends only. Mr. Dixon is a grandson of Samuel F. Babcock.

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Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese have issued invitations for a small dance on Christmas Eve, at Mr. Breese's famous Carbon Studio, 5 West Sixteenth Street. The dance will have certain novel features, and will have a Christmas flavor.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer (Miss Elder) will give a dance on the evening of Dec. 26 for their young daughters, Miss Adeline and Miss Electa Havemeyer, which will be attended by members of the younger set. This dance will be the first notable entertainment that Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer have given in their beautiful residence, East Sixty-sixth Street. The guests on that evening will, many of them, for the first time have an opportunity to see the wonderful paintings and art objects which fill the rooms and hallways of the mansion, and which Mr. Havemeyer has been collecting for many years. There will be a cotillion and handsome favors.

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The first meeting for the season of that popular organization known as Mrs. Church's dancing class, and which will take place, as usual, at Sherry's this evening, promises to be largely attended. The membership of this class is full, and there is a goodly waiting list. The list of patronesses has already been published in this column.

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Eliot Gregory, the author of that delightful series of essays, "Worldly Ways and Byways," and who is so well known in New York society, made his first appearance as a lecturer at the residence of Mrs. Hazen and Miss Herriman, 143 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, last evening, before Mrs. Field's literary club. Mr. Gregory read an interesting and amusing paper, entitled "Conversation versus Chatter."

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The Amateur Comedy Club, of which Jacob Wendell, Jr., is the President, and whose other officers are: James Lees Laidlaw, Vice President; Frederick W. Wendt, Secretary; John P. Conover, Treasurer, and Harrison B. Hodges, stage manager, gave last evening at the Berkeley Lyceum, the first of three performances of Pinero's comedy, "The Cabinet Minister." The principal parts were taken by Harrison B. Hodges as Sir Julian Twombley, Mrs. James Duane Livingston as Lady Twombley, Henry C. Quinby as Brooke Twombley, Miss Pauline Cory as Imogen Twombley, Miss Marie Huntington as Countess of Drumdurris, Mrs. Francis L. Pruyn as Lady Euphemia Vibart, Evert Jansen Wendell as Macphail, Arthur M. Blake as Valentine White, Miss Georgie Shippen as Mrs. Gaylustre, and Jacob Wendell, Jr., as Joseph Lebanon. The play was well staged and unusually well acted, even for the clever amateurs of the Comedy Club. The performance will be repeated this and to-morrow evenings.

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The report current yesterday that former Queen Liluokalani of Hawaii was ill with typhoid fever yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital had its origin in the fact that Mrs. Hubert Vos, wife of the portrait painter, is at the hospital and ill with fever. Mrs. Vos, it will be remembered, was born in Hawaii, the daughter of a Scotchman and a native Princess. She first married John L. Graham, son of the late Malcolm Graham of this city. After securing a divorce from him, she married Hubert Vos, a Dutch artist, who became naturalized here last year. Mrs. Vos, who has been very ill, is improving.

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Announcement of the marriage of Joel Wolfe Thorne and Miss Phillips, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips of Englewood, N. J., and which took place last July, has only recently been made known. Mr. Thorne is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thorne of 8 East Fifty-fifth Street, and who have a country place at Millbrook, N. Y. Mrs. Thorne was Miss Phebe Van Schoonhaven. The news of the marriage has made a mild sensation, as Mr. Thorne was very well known in the younger or dancing class set.

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Mrs. John Wolfe and her daughter, Mrs. Grenville Kane, who are occupying this Winter the Eugene Van Rensselaer house, 110 East Thirtieth Street, gave yesterday afternoon the first of two receptions to introduce Miss Sibyl Kane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane. Receiving with Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Kane, and Miss Kane were Miss Nathalie Schenck, Miss Daisy and Miss Elsie Nicholas, Miss Marie de Neufville, Miss Helen White Stevens, and Miss May Gallatin. The guests were representative of old New York society and of the Tuxedo colony, where Mr. and Mrs. Kane have lived for many years.

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Mrs. Edward N. Crosby gave at her residence, 165 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon a reception to introduce her granddaughter, Miss Nina Floyd Crosby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Floyd Crosby, (Miss Louise Sutton.) Miss Crosby was assisted in receiving by the Misses May Sands, Ella de Peyster, Katharine McClure, Helen Latting, Katharine G. Pratt, Alice de Goicouria, and her cousin, Miss Beatrice Crosby, and Miss Ethel Whitney. Miss Crosby was gowned in white crêpe de chine, trimmed with lace, and Mrs. Crosby was in black velvet and lace. Mrs. Crosby's daughters, Mrs. William Howard Doughty of Troy, Mrs. S. S. Beach Jones, and Mrs. John Lindley, and Miss May Crosby, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. F. V. B. Crosby, were present at the reception.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman gave a dinner of fourteen covers last evening. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. T. Lyman Porter, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Thornell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Soley, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Motley, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapin.

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Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder (Miss Elizabeth Ogden) gave a dinner, which was followed by an impromptu dance, at their residence, 43 West Ninth Street, on Wednesday evening, for their triplet daughters, the Misses Edith, Elsie, and Ethel Cryder, who are débutantes of the season. It was not a formal introduction of the Misses Cryder, who made their first bow at the Assembly last night. A number of the younger set were present.

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It was announced on Wednesday that the wedding of Irving Brokaw, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Brokaw, to Miss Nannie Inman would take place on Jan. 8. The notice should have read Clifford Brokaw, son of W. V. Brokaw of 825 Fifth Avenue.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 13.—Saturday afternoon Capt. and Mrs. French E. Chadwick of the War College will give a reception at the college, during which the guests will have an opportunity of viewing the portrait of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, painted by Vinton.

Mrs. F. P. Garrettson returned from New York this evening.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot wil go to New York Saturday for a visit, while her cottage is being improved.

A record at the City Hall shows that William Starr Miller has sold his cottage and land on Bellevue Avenue to George B. DeForest of New York for $20,000.

Max Agassiz is the guest of Roland King.

Miss Ruth Hanna's Debut.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 13.—New Year's night will be a great occasion for the Hanna family and Cleveland society, for on that night will be given the coming-out party of Miss Ruth Hanna, youngest daughter of Senator and Mrs. Hanna. The function will be the largest and most elaborate ever held in Cleveland, and society is somewhat startled by the fact that it will be in the big Chamber of Commerce Hall, instead of at the large Hanna home in Lake Avenue.

CHARITIES' AID ASSOCIATION.

Reports Read and Officers Elected at Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting.

Prof. George F. Canfield presided yesterday at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the State Charities' Aid Association at the United Charities' Building. In his address he called attehtion to the urgent need of funds both for general purposes and in lifting children who are public charges out of pauperism by placing them in families.

A report was read by Mrs. W. H. Morse, Vice President of the New York County Visiting Committee, on the condition of charitable institutions in Manhattan and the Bronx, in which the urgent needs of the Department of Public Charities were stated to be: A new Harlem hospital; separate hospitals for phthisis cases; three nurses' homes, one at the City Hospital, one at Randall's Island, and one at the Almshouse; a small municipal lodging house for women and children, and a convalescent hospital.

Other reports read were: On the condition of the Kings County Hospital and Almshouse, by Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen; on the eleven State hospitals for the insane, by Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler; on consumption and its relation to pauperism, by Dr. George G. Wheelock, Chairman of the Committee on Hospitals; on an effort to secure a system of cumulative sentences for those convicted of disorderly conduct, vagrancy, or public intoxication, by John A. McKim; on providing situations for mothers with infants, by Mrs. Henry Oothout. Treasurer Charles S. Fairchild reported an income of $12,353.33 and expenditures of $12,714.92. Secretary Homer Folks gave an account of the placing of homeless children in families, and the Assistant Secretary, Miss Mary Vida C. Clark, gave a brief account of each of the State charitable institutions.

The association elected this Board of Managers for the year of one year: Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen, Miss M. Kate Brice, Miss Helen C. Butler, Prof. George F. Canfield, Joseph H. Choate, Charles S. Fairchild, and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton.

For a term of two years: Dr. Charles Hitchcock, Francis C. Huntington, Charles H. Marshall, John A. McKim, Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. Henry Oothout, and Mrs. William B. Rice.

For a term of three years: Carl Schurz, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Felix M. Warburg, Dr. George C. Wheelock, Alfred T. White, and Miss Mary Hatch Willard.

The board elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President—Prof. George F. Canfield; Vice Presidents—Mrs. William B. Rice, Joseph H. Choate, and Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler; Treasurer—Charles S. Fairchild; Librarian—Mrs. Henry Oothout.

MYSTERIOUS TRAIN ROBBERY.

Postal Clerk Found Nearly Killed—Mail Pouches Were Rifled—Two Suspects Arrested.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Dec. 13.—A bold robbery on the Cotton Belt Railway occurred to-day at Bassett's, Texas, thirty miles south of Texarkana, on the train coming north, in which Postal Clerk John N. Dennis was almost killed and the mail pouches of his car rifled of their contents. The train left the Bassett's water tank at 6 A. M. The express and mail cars were separated from the others, but the train crew soon had them coupled up again. In the run from there to Texarkana the coaches were uncoupled twice in a very mysterious manner. Upon the arrival of the train here the United States transfer clerk went to the door of the mail car and knocked for the postal clerk to open it. No response was given from the inside. Officials then forced an entrance to the car, and were astonished to find the clerk, John N. Dennis, stretched upon the floor apparently dead. A hurried examination showed that the registered packages had been ripped open and robbed of their contents, the most valuable of which were in the Waco-Memphis through pouch.

A physician was sent for, and it was found that Dennis was alive, but unconscious. An ugly wound in the top of his head told the story. Two hours later he was taken to the hospital, where he revived sufficiently to give the details of the robbery.

Just as the train started at Bassett's Dennis went into the mail car to stir up the fire. When he closed the door he saw two men standing by the stove, one of whom dealt him a terrible blow over the head with a heavy fire shovel. The first blow felled him, and he was then quickly beaten into a senseless condition. He knew nothing more until he was revived in the Texarkana Hospital. He is in a critical condition.

Examination of the car showed that the robbers gained entrance by crawling through a small trap door in the floor of the vestibule. In the vestibule is a crank with which a person can uncouple one car from another, and it is believed it was the intention of the robbers to disconnect and get control of both cars. It is impossible to tell what the robbers secured, but it is believed they made a good haul. Officers are on the case, but there is little to work on, as the men could have left the car at three different places before the train arrived here.

Word reached here at noon that two suspects have been arrested at Naples, near the scene of the robbery, but none of the stolen packages was found. Dennis is an old and trusted mail clerk.

NEW LEADER IN THE 25TH.

Charles A. Hess Is Succeeded by Mc. Dougall Hawkes.

McDougall Hawkes was yesterday selected as Republican leader in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District to succeed Charles A. Hess. This action was taken at a meeting of the members of the County Committee from the district held at 1 Madison Avenue and will be ratified at the annual meeting of the County Committee next week.

Mr. Hawkes, who is in Europe, was represented by Assemblyman John A. Weekes, Jr. Mr. Hess presented the name of Mr. Hawkes, and the nomination was seconded by William H. Wadhams. The motion was unanimously adopted.

William S. Duch Kills Himself.

William S. Duch, twenty-eight years old,

NEW RAPID TRANSIT PLAN

Two Lines Instead of One Proposed for Bronx Borough.

Extension from Lenox Avenue May Cross the Harlem and Run Under Jerome Avenue.

A plan now being considered by the Rapid Transit Commissioners to make some important changes in the subway beyond One Hundred and Forty-first Street developed yesterday afternoon after the regular meeting at which a petition was received from over 300 residents and property owners of the Bronx asking for an extension of the road on or near the line of Central or Jerome Avenue. The petition, which was signed by Edward Elliott, recited that under the present plans of the tunnel road the part of the borough in which the signers live is left without adequate transportation facilities, and they wish direct transit down town.

For some time the Commissioners and Chief Engineer have been considering a project to extend the road along Lenox Avenue, from One Hundred and Forty-first Street across the Harlem and out Jerome Avenue, the terminus to be practically on a line with Bronx Park. If this is brought about it will be done by suspending the building of the link at the Lenox Avenue curve to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, and with the money which would have been used for this construction build the proposed Jerome Avenue extension.

The project includes the erection of the elevated part of the subway from One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, as at present proposed, to the terminus at Bronx Park, making connection temporarily for the residents of that portion of the Bronx with the Third Avenue elevated road at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. The Borough of the Bronx would thus have two lines, where at least for the present, before the agitation was begun by Bronx residents, but one was seriously considered. The two lines would in this case be entirely separate, the Jerome Avenue people and those living in adjacent territory getting down town by way of the west side line. It is proposed, according to Mr. Parsons, who briefly outlined the foregoing, to immediately begin the construction on the elevated part of the line under the present plans, that is, that portion running from Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, out Westchester Avenue, Southern Boulevard, and Boston Road to Bronx Park, terminating at a point near the new Zoological Gardens, and have it ready for the public next year.

The proposition now is at best tentative. It includes, however, the plan originally mapped out to have an independent east line, branching out from Forty-second Street, and the rapid transit people see a possibility and even a probability before long of bringing about this improvement in New York's system of rapid transit.

It will probably be several weeks before the tentative plan is accepted or rejected. The words "temporary suspension" used by Chief Engineer Parsons in speaking of the connecting link between Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street are taken by many to mean abandonment, but Mr. Parsons yesterday refuted this idea.

At the meeting yesterday President Orr stated that he had been over the work with the Chief Engineer and was satisfied with the progress made to date. Mr. Orr then asked if a pro rata amount of speed in construction had been kept up in reference to the stipulated time of four and a half years to complete the road. Mr. Parsons replied that, while some of the subcontractors were relatively a little behind on the basis of time computation, this loss would be made up and that the road would be completed in the time specified. Some of the contractors, he added, will complete their part of the tunnel ahead of time.

Delays so far have resulted from the difficulties the sub-contractors have had in assembling their plants, but next Spring will see every sub-contractor going ahead steadily. Long before that time many engineering difficulties will have been solved, including the Broadway extension plans from the trades.

A hearing will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the City Hall, Board of Aldermen's chamber, on the proposed change of line at Fort George.

ABSENCE OF FIRE ESCAPES.

Tenement House Commission's Committee Makes Report.

"From a study of these facts, shown by this inspection, we cannot escape the conclusion that the enforcement of the fire-escape laws in this city is of the most lax and inefficient kind."

This arraignment is that of ex-Fire Chief Hugh Bonner and of Lawrence Veiller, respectively a member and the Secretary of the Tenement House Commission, to which they report as a sub-committee of the commission on the inspection, in regard to fire escapes, of tenement houses in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The report states that since 1862 the law has required that all tenement houses existing and to be built shall have adequate fire escapes. There are 80,000 such buildings in the city, and it became necessary for Messrs. Bonner and Veiller to limit their investigation, so that in Manhattan they confined themselves to the Seventeenth Ward, which is bounded by Rivington and Fourteenth Streets and Third Avenue and Avenue B, and in Brooklyn to that portion of its Seventeenth Ward known as Greenpoint. In Manhattan each block was taken up in detail, and when a tenement was found without fire escapes in front it was inspected. In Brooklyn each residence building was inspected.

In Manhattan 920 houses were examined. Of these 98 tenements, or 15 per cent., had no fire escapes at all and 535 had no front fire escapes. There are 2,877 tenements in the ward, so that 23 per cent. of them had no front fire escapes. Of the houses without front escapes, but with rear balconies, 350 had two families on each floor and 32 had two, three, and four, and in some cases six and seven, families on a floor. In buildings with more than two families on a floor it is apparent, the report says, that a number of families had absolutely no chance of escape in case of fire.

The 535 tenements with no front escapes sheltered 4,305 families of 21,525 souls. In 36 per cent. of the structures the floors of the fire-escape balconies were of wood, which, in case of fire, would burn away. In only 16 per cent. were there stairs to connect the balconies, 71 per cent. having but vertical ladders. Such ladders are seldom, in case of fire, used by women and children, who have to be rescued as if there were no fire escapes. In support of this assertion the sub-committee furnishes reports from Fire Chiefs. In 53 per cent. of the cases the fire-escape balconies were found clogged with incumbrances, and in only 13 per cent. was there any semblance of their being kept clear. In 36 per cent. of the cases the openings in the balconies were covered with boards or other obstacles.

Attention is called to the absence of front fire escapes on the better class of flat buildings outside of the Seventeenth Ward, especially on First, Second, Third, Sixth, and Eighth Avenues and cross streets in Harlem. Front and rear fire escapes are urged for every tenement in the city, both in the interest of imperiled tenants and lifesaving firemen. The absence of front escapes is ascribed to the pride of the architect and owner, who do not like to have their artistic sensibilities offended. All tenement house fire escapes should, in the opinion of the committee, have stairs with flat steps and a hand rail. The Building Department regulations require this, but for some years the modification of vertical ladders has been permitted. This department, however, insists on stairs with hand rails for Bowery lodging houses with from 80 to 80 men, while vertical ladders are sanctioned for tenements with 100 to 150 men, women and children. The balcony is generally too narrow. Window to window escape gratings are condemned. The danger from clogged escapes is plainly set forth. The responsibility for their existence is divided among the Fire and Building Departments, so that the law is not enforced properly, and when there is an arrest Magistrates are loath to fine or imprison a poor offender.

In the Greenpoint district, in Brooklyn, 806 houses were examined. Of them, 861 were tenements, of which 283 had no fire escapes, although 242 were wooden structures. Of the 378 tenements with fire escapes only 4 per cent. had front balconies. Rear balconies were found on 266 buildings. On 91 buildings were apologies for fire escapes—a vertical ladder suspended in mid-air by two iron brackets at each story. These were in many instances incumbered with boards, which served to make receptacles for flower pots or boxes. Such buildings, the report says, should be considered as without fire escapes. The balconies on 12 per cent. of the 281 houses were connected by stairs, and in 87 per cent. by vertical ladders. In 53 per cent. the floors of the balconies were of wood. The balconies were more or less incumbered with household articles.

BROOKLYN TRANSIT RUMORS.

Report That President Rossiter Is to be Succeeded by Edward A. Maher Denied by the Latter.

It was stated yesterday in Wall Street by persons whose relations to the parties involved place them in a position to know that a successor to Clinton L. Rossiter, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, will be chosen at the annual meeting on Jan. 17 next, and that Edward A. Maher, now President of the Union Railway Company, known as the "Huckleberry" road, is slated for the place.

This reported determination to change the management is said to be the outcome of the Brady interests in Rapid Transit gaining control. Mr. Brady's interests formerly lay with the Vanderbilt-Flower coterie, but he is understood to have transferred his allegiance to the Whitney-Ryan combination of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, who are known to favor a change of management in the Brooklyn roads.

Mr. Maher himself declared last night that he knew of no such plan, and that the reports were not true. It had been asserted that Mr. Maher would be succeeded as President of the Union Railway Company by Thomas W. Olcott, a brother of Frederick P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company. Mr. Olcott is now Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Company.

It was also stated that there will be a change in the Brooklyn company's Directorate. A number of the present Directors will resign, and Thomas F. Ryan will take the place of one of these. A close friend of Mr. Brady will be another Director.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The Executive Committee of the Society of the Cincinnati, of which District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner is Chairman, will hold a business meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria to-day, it being the one hundred and first anniversary of the death of Gen. Washington, the first President General of the order.

The representation will include men well known in their respective States. Nicholas Fish is Secretary of the committee. The other members are Thornton Kirkland Lothrop of Massachusetts, Charles Isham of Connecticut, Talbot Olyphant of the New York Society, Henry Schenk Harris of the New Jersey Society, Francis Marinus Caldwell of Pennsylvania, Oswald Tilghman of Maryland, John Cropper, President of the Virginia Society, and James Simons, LL. D., President of the South Carolina Society.

The principal business of the meeting will be the revival of the New Hampshire, Delaware, North Carolina, and Georgia State societies. The committee will lunch at the Waldorf-Astoria, and in the evening the members will dine as the guests of Col. Gardiner at the Union League Club, and afterward will listen to an address at the Genealogical and Biographical Society by Col. Gardiner on "The Order of the Cincinnati in France."

WOMAN DIES BEFORE A CROWD.

The sight of a priest administering extreme unction to a dying woman in the street drew a large crowd of spectators at Houston and Mulberry Streets yesterday morning. The woman, who was identified after she had expired as Mrs. Theresa Bohming of 134 East Houston Street, was found sitting on a doorstep by a policeman. When the officer asked her what the matter was she told him in a business-like way to hurry and get a priest, as she was dying.

The policeman, without more ado, did as he was bid, and brought Father Romano of the Church of Our Lady of Loretto, in Elizabeth Street. The officer then summoned an ambulance. Father Romano arrived just in time. As the last words of the religious rites had been spoken the woman's head sank on her breast and she was dead. At this moment the ambulance dashed up, and the surgeon made his way through the crowd. When he pronounced the woman dead the men in the crowd, including many Hebrews, took off their hats and bowed their heads.

It was evident that the woman was on her way to work somewhere when she was taken ill, and sat down on the doorstep.

To Fight the Window Glass Trust.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 13.—The meeting of the Independent Glass Manufacturers, which has just come to a close in this city, promises to have a marked effect upon that industry in the United States. Practically every independent glass manufacturer in the country attended in person, or was represented by proxy at the meeting. The preliminary steps were taken toward the formation of a strong and complete organization, the purpose of which will be to force the American Window Glass Company, better known as the Window Glass Trust, to make terms with the Independent Manufacturers. Otherwise, a war to the death will be inaugurated.

The Will of Halcyon Skinner.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The will of Halcyon Skinner of Yonkers has been admitted to probate in the Westchester County Surrogate's Court. Mr. Skinner was recently killed at a grade crossing in Yonkers. The testator bequeaths $500 to St. John's Riverside Hospital, $200 to the Women's Christian League and Union, and $300 to the First Unitarian Church Society of Yonkers. Charles E. Skinner and Albert C. Skinner of Yonkers are the executors.

Doings of College Athletes.

Stanford and California Universities have decided to engage none but graduates as athletic coaches after the present college year.

Both of Harvard's boathouses are now closed for the Winter, and the boat builders are busily engaged in repairing the shells and barges.

The following men have been elected officers of the Yale Freshman Navy: President—Charles E. Reeder of Toledo; Vice President—Thomas Blagden of Washington, D. C.; Secretary—Willard Burr Soper of Bloomington, Ill.

A class in boxing, under an authorized instructor, has been formed at Tufts College, and the Faculty has decided to permit the time spent by students in the boxing class to apply as part of the required college work in physical training.

Cornell freshmen have responded in great numbers to the call for crew candidates. One hundred and twelve men are now receiving indoor instruction in handling an oar. Coach Courtney and ex-Capt. "Freddy" Colson have the freshmen in charge.

Harvard hockey candidates will this year have exceptional advantage in the way of practice. Two new ice rinks 180 by 80 feet have been built at Soldiers' Field, and one of these will be reserved exclusively for the use of the hockey team in the afternoons. The Harvard schedule will probably include games with Yale, Princeton, and Brown.

The Cornell University Athletic Association will give a dinner at Ithaca to all track team candidates Saturday evening, the purpose being to bring the men together to talk over plans for the season. Manager Blair, Capt. Hastings, and Trainer Moakley have many innovations under consideration, the most important of which is the building of a new outdoor board running track similar to the ones now in use at Harvard and Dartmouth. The management also plans for an open road race, to take place a few days after the end of the Christmas vacation. The distance will be about five miles, and the race will be open to long-distance runners of all the colleges and preparatory schools. The real work of the track team will begin immediately after Christmas, when the men will begin to get in shape for the big Spring meets. Among the Spring events which Manager Blair is arranging are those with Pennsylvania, Princeton, Columbia, Syracuse, and one of the large Western colleges. It is also the plan of Capt. Hastings and Trainer Moakley to have a handicap meet in the Spring, similar to the one held two years ago, and to invite all the best college athletes to take part in it.

Basketball has received official recognition at Harvard for the first time this year, and a schedule of eighteen or more games will be played during the Winter. The Yale team will be met at New Haven on Jan. 19, Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H., on Feb. 2, and negotiations are now under way for games with Williams, Amherst, Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania. A freshman as well as Varsity team will be picked, and the 1904 team will probably play a championship match with the Yale youngsters. J. K. Clark '2l., who played on the Yale basketball team, has been elected Captain, and J. F. Jennings, 1901, has been elected manager of the Varsity team. Besides these two men, the following have been retained on the squad: G. B. Fenwick, 1M.; J. W. Gillis, 1902; C. M. Underwood, 1G.; S. Lehmann, 1902; J. H. Barnes, 2G.; R. C. Dorr, 1904; J. C. Linehan, 1904; W. L. Hanavan, 1903; L. C. Moore, 1902; G. H. Fernald, 1903; E. H. B. Humphreys, 1903; H. J. Fitz Simmons, 1903; L. A. Rogers, 1902; L. L. Bigelow, 1903; J. R. Wiseman, 1902; J. T. Doyle, 1903; E. N. Hunting, 1903; M. E. Grush, 1903; C. G. Montross, 1902; J. H. Brown, 1903; E. B. Roberts, 1903; M. V. Taylor, 1L.

AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Cutler and Paige Won in Yesterday's Games at Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Albert G. Cutler, the young Boston expert, and William Paige, Boston's other representative, were winners of the two games played yesterday in the National Class B billiard tournament, now in progress at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club under the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union. Neither game resulted in high averages, but both were so closely contested that interest on the part of the spectators ran higher than on any previous day of the tournament.

The afternoon game, which brought together Mr. Paige and Frank Billiter, the Minneapolis champion, was the more sensational of the two. This was due to the splendid brace which in the last few innings brought Mr. Paige into the lead from a handicap of more than eighty points and won for him his only victory in the final round of games. The final score stood 300 to 257, against the Minneapolis man, who had been picked as an easy winner.

Since Mr. Paige's arrival in New York two weeks ago he has played far under the form which he was reputed to possess. The regular spectators of the tourney had, in fact, begun to believe his Boston reputation to be based on myths. But he gained his stroke and true speed yesterday, surprising the gallery late in the game with an exhibition of as fine and nervy billiards as the series has brought forth.

At one stage of the game Mr. Billiter led by 87 points, and it was not until this handicap stared the Bostonian in the face that he settled down to steady work. Then he handled his cue with the touch of a master. Apparently at home with either the close balk-line style of game or wide open-table play, he piled up the caroms by alternate close and open work. His gathering shots, in particular, were opportune and deftly executed.

For nearly forty innings the game went Mr. Billiter's way. On his first time at the table the Minneapolis man ran up a string of thirteen buttons, and in his fourth inning he clicked off forty-seven caroms before resigning the cue ball. This is the third highest run of the tournament, being exceeded only by one of 56 points made by A. D. Ferguson in the qualifying round, and by one of 48 points which Albert Cutler ran up in Tuesday night's game. Strings of 14, 15, 19, and 29 supplemented this brilliant break for the Minneapolis man, while Mr. Paige dallied carelessly along, making frequent goose eggs and infrequent breaks of double figures under 20. In the thirty-eighth inning the score stood 230 to 150 in Mr. Billiter's favor.

Then it was that the Bostonian got down to work. In the thirty-ninth inning he gathered the balls in pretty balk-line style for a break of 15 points, and a string of 10 more followed in his next turn at the table. Then came runs of 26, 35, and 38 points. In sixteen innings he ran out the game from the 150 mark. Mr. Billiter's play in the meantime fell off as rapidly as that of his opponent had been strengthened, and when Mr. Paige brought the game to an end with an unfinished break of 12, in the fifty-fourth inning, he was left 43 points to the rear.

The scores of the game follow, the play being at 14-inch balk line, with the anchor nurse allowed:

Paige—0 10 0 0 2 0 0 7 0 5 8 3 5 9 1 10 1 1 6 1 6 10 1 0 5 1 3 10 0 5 6 15 10 4 0 26 1 0 35 0 5 0 1 1 38 2 12. Total, 300; average, 5 30-54; high runs, 38, 35, 26, and 20.

Billiter—13 1 3 47 6 4 0 4 7 19 1 0 0 29 1 15 0 2 8 6 2 1 4 6 0 2 6 6 0 0 0 4 12 14 0 3 3 1 6 0 1 3 0 5 0 3 0 4 0 3 2 2. Total, 257; average, 4 45-53; high runs, 47 and 29.

When the young Bostonian, Albert G. Cutler, and Charles G. Schmitt of Chicago came together for the evening game, the spectators were prepared for one of the fastest games of the tournament.

Brilliant shots were frequent, but so were misses on apparently the most facile shots, and it was only the spurt which brought Mr. Schmitt's score within a few points of his victor's during the later part of the game that redeemed it in interest.

Mr. Cutler won the bank, but a run of 13 by Mr. Schmitt in the first inning gave him a bare lead up to the twelfth inning, when a run of 29 points put him well in advance of the Chicagoan. Runs of 25 in the fifteenth, and 38 in the seventeenth innings, assured Mr. Cutler the advantage through the remainder of the game. Between the fortieth and fiftieth innings, however, Mr. Schmitt ran up two breaks of 21 points, and one of 15 points. This brought his score up to 262, while that of Mr. Cutler was only 14 points more. Mr. Schmitt had done his best work, however, and when the Bostonian ran out the game with an unfinished break of 12, his opponent's score was left at 275.

Cutler—3 1 8 0 0 4 1 8 0 6 2 9 0 0 25 1 38 0 1 11 1 1 9 5 3 0 2 5 1 0 6 36 0 1 2 1 9 9 3 7 4 7 3 21 1 1 0 1 0 2 8 0 5 9. Total, 300; average, 5 25-55; high runs, 38, 36, 29, 25, and 21.

Schmitt—13 5 6 0 2 0 2 3 0 2 3 3 2 4 0 5 17 1 9 18 1 2 1 16 1 0 10 2 1 4 0 3 5 4 7 6 2 20 0 21 6 21 3 2 15 0 6 0 3 2 8 0 5 0. Total, 275; average, 5 5-54; high runs, 21, 21, 21, and 20.

W. W. Kellogg of Chicago and Frank Billiter of Minneapolis will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and John A. Hendrick of this city will play Albert G. Cutler of Boston at 8:30 o'clock to-night.

McGOVERN BEAT GANS.

Colored Fighter Was Counted Out in the Second Round at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—"Terry" McGovern won another victory to-night, when he knocked out "Joe" Gans of Baltimore after two minutes and five seconds of fighting in the second round of what was to have been a six-round bout. Gans put up a very poor exhibition, and was never in it at any stage of the game. McGovern started rushing him at the sound of the gong, and never let up until Gans was counted out. Gans never delivered an effective blow during the fight. George Siler was referee.

McGovern fought from start to finish. His blows went home straight to the mark.

During the first round Gans never attempted to mix it. He never made an effort to use his left counter, for which he is so famous, and did nothing but back away with a scared look on his face. In the second round he attempted to fight a little at the opening, but soon resorted to his backing tactics, attempting no return blows and making no effort to block the hot ones which McGovern sent in on his mouth and face. As he was rolled on the floor time and again after every rush McGovern made, he looked around with a helpless expression, as though he had no idea whether it was part of the proceedings for him to rise or remain where he was. On the last knock-down he was on his back for six seconds, rolled over on his face, rose to his left knee, and remained in that position until Siler tapped him on the shoulder, telling him that the fight was over and that he was a loser. He was lifted and was able to walk in a feeble manner to his corner.

As McGovern, smiling and waving his hand, turned toward his corner he was picked up in the arms of his manager and seconds and carried bodily to his chair. In an instant the ring was thronged with cheering McGovern adherents, who gathered around the Brooklyn boy's corner and cheered him again and again. McGovern, panting a little from his exertions, but with no marks of any kind, started to put on his clothes. "He only hit me once," said McGovern, "and that was in the first minute of the first round. He poked his left into my mouth good and hard, but I knew I had him on the next exchange."

FOOTBALL TEAM THEIR GUESTS.

A reunion of the Alumni Association of Columbia College, at which Seth Low was the principal speaker, and the members and coach of the football team of 1900 were the guests, was held last night at Sherry's. Over 100 members of the association, among them Theodore Sutro, John B. Pine, Secretary of the College Board of Trustees; Fred S. Banks, Howard Van Sinderen, and Edward Mitchell, were present. All the speeches made contained congratulations for the football team, and dealt principally with college affairs.

J. Howard Van Amringe, who introduced Seth Low, made a short speech on the necessity for a new College Hall for Columbia, and he read a set of resolutions to the effect that the whole Alumni Association should be formed into a committee for the purpose of raising money for a new hall. These were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Low complimented the football team on its success during the past season, remarking that it was only one instance of the rapid growth of Columbia University.

"When I was graduated from the college it is safe to say that there was no one there who did not come from New York or the immediate vicinity," he said. "At the present time we have students from all over the United States."

Cornelius Dunlea Dead.

Cornelius Dunlea died at his residence, 155 West Seventy-seventh Street, on Wednesday, at the age of forty-seven. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country twenty-five years ago. Some years ago he became a member of the firm of A. B. Farquhar & Co., and was engaged in the introduction of agricultural implements abroad. He leaves a wife and one son.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Santa Fe Directors Re-elected.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 13.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company this afternoon the four Directors whose terms had expired were re-elected. They are Edward J. Berwind, New York; R. Somers Hayes, New York; George A. Nickerson, Boston; A. C. Jobes, Wichita. The San Joaquin Valley and Santa Fé Pacific were formally consolidated with the main company.

Brief Railroad Items.

Robert Bacon and James Stillman have been added to the committee of financiers who are to advise the Western Railroad Presidents in regard to the maintenance of rates.

The subject of interchangeable mileage tickets was discussed at a meeting of Western Passenger Agents. The opposition to the plan to increase the minimum mileage is so strong that the scheme will probably have to be abandoned.

Many improvements are to be made in the passenger and freight service of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, which was recently leased by the Baltimore and Ohio.

The engineers of the Chicago and Great Western are reported to be making surveys which confirm the belief that this line will shortly carry out its intention of entering Kansas City over its own rails. At present it uses the tracks of the Kansas City Northwestern under a lease the terms of which are not favorable to the lessee. Besides, the grades on the leased line are quite heavy in many places, making a very costly haul.

A secret session of railroad Presidents was held yesterday at the headquarters of the Trunk Line Association. None of those who attended would say what business had been transacted. Chairman Goddard said they had only come together for a little chat. The following were present: President Truesdale of the Lackawanna, President Walter of the Lehigh, President Callaway of the New York Central, and Vice President Prevost of the Pennsylvania.

LIFE SAVERS REWARDED.

Gold Medal for Boy Who Rescued 120 at Hoboken Fire.

Frank Rattemacher, sixteen years old, of Hoboken, N. J., was last night presented with a gold medal by Col. Wesley Jones, President of the United States Life Saving Corps.

Rattemacher is credited with saving 120 lives, unaided, at the time of the burning of the Hoboken docks on June 30 last. While the North German Lloyd steamships were burning the boy, who was in a large rowboat, the Terror, many times went through the smoke and close to the flames of the burning vessels and rowed men ashore. Four times his boat was overturned.

For similar services Philip Hepkel, also of Hoboken, received a silver medal.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HYMAN LIBEDINSKY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Hyman Libedinsky, jobber in dress goods at 98 Hester Street, show liabilities $5,619, and assets $658.

HENRY E. BROWN.—Schedules of Henry E. Brown, dealer in drugs and chemicals at 50 Beaver Street, show liabilities $1,605; nominal assets, $1,062, and actual assets, $837.

LAURA STERNBERG.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker receiver of the assets of Laura Sternberg, dealer in millinery at 1,446 Third Avenue.

WILLIAM H. EBLING, JR.—William H. Ebling, Jr., dealer in real estate at 801 Cauldwell Avenue, Bronx, made an assignment yesterday without preference to Samuel P. Tull of St. David's, Delaware County, Penn. Mr. Ebling has been interested in building operations for the past three years.

Out of Town.

BRINKERHOFF & CO.—The paint concern of Brinkerhoff & Co. of Paterson, N. J., filed a deed of assignment in the County Clerk's office at that place yesterday. The assignee is Rayton E. Horton, who represents most of the creditors. The papers are made by Helena Brinkerhoff, trading as Brinkerhoff & Co. The assets are placed at $10,000. The liabilities are given at $8,500, and consist entirely of the claims of paint supply houses in New York.

MAX AND MORRIS APT.—Max Apt and Morris Apt, trading as Apt Brothers, in Philadelphia, were adjudged voluntary bankrupts in the United States District Court there yesterday. The liabilities of the firm are scheduled at $113,020.13, and their only assets are said to be wearing apparel valued at $100. Counsel said that the firm was obliged to become bankrupt on account of a fire which destroyed its place of business several years ago. The insurance companies in which the firm was insured, he said, resisted payment of the indemnity, and gave $20,000 or $30,000 less than the amount insured by the policies. The firm resumed business, but in about two months was obliged to make an assignment.

THE F. HORMANN & SON COMPANY.—A petition was filed in Common Pleas Court No. 2, at Philadelphia, yesterday, by F. Hormann and F. W. Hormann of the F. Hormann & Son Company, Elizabeth C. Hormann, the Consumers' Oil Company, and Samuel B. Gilpin & Co., asking for a receiver. In the petition it is stated that the defendant corporation has an authorized capital stock of $150,000, of which 10,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, constituting a capital stock of $100,000, have been duly issued, full paid and non-assessable, and the property consists largely of real estate and the plant, known as the Jefferson Glass Works, including the material and stock on hand, the bills and accounts receivable. The corporation is indebted upon bills payable and for merchandise to the amount of $37,000, and upon open book accounts to the extent of $8,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PATRICK TWOMEY.—Patrick Twomey, residing at 2,063 Bathgate Avenue, with a place of business at 2,065 Bathgate Exchange, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,708, and no assets. He was formerly a liquor dealer.

BOWLBY, KLEIN & BECKER AND BOWLBY & BECKER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Bowlby, Klein & Becker and Bowlby & Becker, manufacturers of women's waists at 506 Broadway, by Myers, Goldsmith & Brenner for the following creditors: Samuel Eisenman & Co., $890; Cohen Brothers, $121, and Arnold B. Heine & Co., $99. It was alleged that they are insolvent and have transferred merchandise and accounts to the value of $3,000. Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has removed the stock on numerous writs of replevin.

FRANCIS H. SMITH.—Francis H. Smith of 177 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $37,359, and nominal assets of $22,318. Of the liabilities $21,500 are secured by mortgages and by a life insurance policy. The life insurance policy is for $20,000, payable to his wife and children, and is held by E. C. Church as security for a debt of $7,500. Mrs. Smith holds a chattel mortgage on paintings for a debt of $6,500, and she also appears in the list of unsecured creditors for $9,000 borrowed money. The assets consist of the life insurance policy and debts due him of $2,318.

ROLLINS GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Rollins Gold and Silver Mining Company of 156 Fifth Avenue, by the following creditors: Charles W. Warren of Middletown, Conn., $2,055; Mary E. Warner of the same place, $5,241, and Frank Brainerd, Trustee, of Portland, Conn., $6,054, all the claims being on notes. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and on Dec. 5 admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. This is the third petition which has been filed against the company, the others having been filed on Nov. 15 and Dec. 5, 1899. William J. Walsh represents the present petitioners.

FREDERICK HERZIG.—Frederick Herzig, manufacturer of infants' and children's cloaks at 120 and 122 Wooster Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $27,643 and nominal assets of $26,661, consisting of merchandise, $6,500; accounts, $14,066; fixtures, $600; lots at Woodville, Long Island, $2,000; fifty-eight shares of stock of the Westchester Land Company, $200; cash on hand, $5; cash in banks, subject to liens on unpaid discounted notes, $3,290. There are seventy-five creditors, the largest being the People's Bank, $10,000, which has $1,690 on deposit. Mr. Herzig has been in business for twenty-five years, was formerly in the fur trade, and started the present business in October, 1899. Lewinson, Kohler & Schattman, his attorneys, said that the failure is primarily due to ill-health for the past year, and his condition is such that his doctor and family will not permit him to go on any longer. A meeting of creditors will be held and a settlement offered. Judge Brown has appointed Peter Alexander receiver of the assets.

Confessed Judgment to His Lawyers.

José Antonio Martinez, otherwise known as Domingo G. Martinez, confessed judgment yesterday for $7,515 in favor of Howe & Hummel, lawyers. The confession stated that on Dec. 11 he employed them as attorneys in certain legal proceedings which had been brought against him, to defend him, and he agreed to pay them $7,500 cash. Execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Rinn, who served it on the authorities at Police Headquarters. Mr. Martinez was recently arrested on his arrival here from South America by detectives from Police Headquarters.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APEL, Adolph—The People, &c.	$800
ANDERSON, Kathleen B.—The First National Bank of Pensacola, costs	123
AMEMMAN, William F.—John M. Raymond	88
BELL, Thomas H.—Brooklyn Slate Mantle Company	670
BELL, Thomas H.—Brooklyn Slate Mantle Company	1,195
BENSON, James J.—Joseph Constantian	150
BORNSTEIN, Morris—D. O. Haynes & Co	25
BUTLERS, David S.—William G. McAdoo, as assignee, &c.	143
BERNSON, James J.—Joseph Lewinsky, costs	10
BRINKERHOFF, William E.—S. Hecht	40
BUTLER, Jacob D.—The North American Trust Company	1,041
CARASSALE, Egisto and Julia—G. De Lise	842
COLER, Bird S., as Controller, &c.—B. Rolf, costs $1,171, and	13,193
CURRY, John C.—Paul H. Kraus	65
COHEN, Louis—O. L. Solomon and another	36
COHEN, Louis, and Samuel Schwarzbarth—N. Lacher	110
CARTER, George T.—J. C. Bukman	1,527
DE RYTHER, Mary, or Mrs. Jules—J. Goodwin	145
EDWARD, William D.—C. B. Barker & Co., Limited	119
FOX, Walter—E. J. Lenahan	1,651
FOWLER, Anderson—Kate J. Collins	2,446
FRANK, John—The People, &c.	800
GARCIA, Faustero F.—American Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company	152
GOLDSTEIN, Gussie, Herman, Michael, and Joseph—Ascher Osteman	973
GEORGE, Hannah—H. D. Cochrane	194
HESS, Hannah—G. F. Swift and another	573
HOPE, Mary E. P.—A. Finelite	170
HERZFIELD, J.—C. Thalheim	99
HEACOCK, William S. B.—C. Golla, administrator, &c.	94
ISMAN, Mark—J. W. Keller, as Commissioner, &c	40
JOSEPH, Abraham A.—D. Mahler	125
JONES, Emma L.—W. H. Jones	619
KIRBY, David D.—F. R. Barlow, costs	143
KALTENBORN, Louise B.—New York Bill Posting Company	250
KOPPER, Frederick—J. C. Groff	198
KAHN, Isidor—D. Cohen	163
KALISKE, Sigmund S.—Frank D. Lambie & Co	197
LOCKS, Young—E. B. Marks	74
LORSCH, Charles—William Cohen	25
LAWALL, Edmund S., and Arthur C. Searles—Scott McLanahan	528
MOSS, Herman, and Benjamin—Hoepfner & Wuest	248
MULVANEY, Mary C., administratrix—R. S. Morris	210
MARKS, Solomon, and Abraham Rosenbloom—F. N. Du Bois	1,586
MANDELSTEIN, Morris—A. Sanuini	187
MARTINEZ, Jose A., or Domingo G.—William F. Howe and another	7,515
McCORMICK, Stephen, Jr.—D. Fitzgerald	28
NOON, Ellen—J. Best	248
O'HALLORAN, Daniel and Mary—H. C. Green	43
PILLER, Saul—S. Mayer & Sons	37
RUEHL, Adolph—United Electric Light and Power Company	299
RUEHL, Adolph—United Electric Light and Power Company	106
RUEHL, Adolph—United Electric Light and Power Company	303
RUEHL, Adolph—E. N. Elmore	29
RATKOWSKY, Abraham—T. J. Dunn	285
REINHARDT, Therese—Filan & Kane	287
STRASSNER, George—J. Walter	517
SCOFIELD, Glenn M.—L. H. Quackenboss	413
SEARLES, Sarah W.—M. W. Waterman	1,798
SCHANDEL, John J.—S. P. Bates	752
SROKA, Louis and Bety—J. Elchner	631
SCHWARZ, Emma—S. W. Ehrich and another	95
SNELLING, Abbie E.—A. B. Yetter	212
SULLIVAN, Lizzie E.—J. W. Keller, Commissioner, &c.	51
THRALL, John E.—S. Pope and others, executors, &c.	631
TEMPLE, Edward P.—William H. Schmidt	521
TERENCE, Christopher F.—T. A. S. Sheridan	111
UNDERHILL, Alexander F.—L. Schepp	67
VON TAUBE, Gustave—E. P. Hatch	560
VOLLMER, Harry P.—L. C. Jagger and another	81
VAN VLECK, William C.—Anna C. Shanks	151
WALL, Thomas—W. P. Baker Company, (incorporated)	47
WOLFE, Max J.—M. Mass	147
WELLS, Adolph J.—W. H. Colburn	129
PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY—Daniel C. Potter, costs	108
AMOS PLEASURE CLUB and the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland—H. H. Lyman, as Commissioner, &c.	1,700
CLINTON H. SMITH COMPANY—J. Nathan	253
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—S. Dipaolo, costs	116
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—J. L. Fay	266
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Caruso	145

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER G. ARNOT, Bankrupt.—No. 3,009.

Notice is hereby given that Peter G. Arnot, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 7th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 26th, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 12th, 1900.

NO. 3,250.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LLOYD R. BLYNN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Lloyd R. Blynn of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Lloyd R. Blynn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 13th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARK CHAMBERS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mark Chambers of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said Mark Chambers was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 13, 1900.

NO. 3,243.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS NEWLAND and BARNETT NEWLAND, trading as Newland Brothers, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Newland and Barnett Newland of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Newland and Barnett Newland were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 13th, 1900.

NO. 3,264.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX OLITSKY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Max Olitsky of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Max Olitsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 13th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GUSTAV VEIT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Gustav Veit and the firm of Klotz, Veit & Company, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Gustav Veit was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON, Dec. 13, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M. C. BOYNTON & CO., (a corporation,) bankrupt.

Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., Jos. Shongood & Sons, United States Marshal's auctioneers, will sell this day, Friday, Dec. 14, at 10 A. M., at 26 and 28 Lispenard St., all assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' shirt waists, skirts, suits, jackets, capes, &c. Order of Hon. Benj. Barker, Rec'r. EPSTEIN BROS., Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway.

New York, Dec. 13, 1900.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between ALEXANDER TISHMAN and SAMUEL MOSKOWITZ, both of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, under the firm name of TISHMAN & MOSKOWITZ, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All demands on the said partnership are to be presented to Samuel Moskowitz for payment, he having assumed the said debts and purchased the assets.

Dated New York City, December 12, 1900. ALEXANDER TISHMAN. SAMUEL MOSKOWITZ.

Surrogate Notices.

ABBE, SARAH FULLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH FULLER ABBE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of B. W. B. Brown, their attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1900. WALDO F. ABBE, SUSIE A. MORSE, Executors. B. W. B. BROWN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace, their attorneys, at No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1900. J. SINCLAIR ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, Executors. RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CLENDENIN, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL CLENDENIN, late of Santiago de Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 3-5, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1900. HARRIET ORGOOD CLENDENIN, Administratrix. WILLIAM C. WILSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 35 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au10-1aw6mF

DAVOREN, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK DAVOREN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Victor J. Dowling, her attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1900. MARGARET DAVOREN, Executrix. VICTOR J. DOWLING, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mF

PEARSON, SAMUEL W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. PEARSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene H. Pomeroy, her attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of May, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the second day of November, 1900. ANNIE PEARSON, Admx. EUGENE H. POMEROY, Att'y for admtrx., 31 Nassau St., N. Y. n2-1aw6mF

RICHARDS, T. ADDISON.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Abner C. Thomas, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against T. ADDISON RICHARDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at its place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1901.—Dated New York, October 25th, 1900. CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executor, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

HEFFERNAN, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE HEFFERNAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wells & Snedeker, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1900. JAMES HEFFERNAN, JOHN J. TIERNEY, Administrators. o26-1aw6mF

ROGERS, ANDREW J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW J. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hitchings, Palliser & Moen, No. 100 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of June (1901) next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of November, 1900. FRANK LITCHENHEIM, MARY E. ROGERS, Executors. HITCHINGS, PALLISER & MOEN, Att'ys for Executors, 100 William Street, New York City. n30-1aw6mFri

STEINAM, LOUIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS N. STEINAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James, Schell & Elkus, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1900. JOSEPH L. STEINAM, Administrator. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Administrator, 56 Pine Street, New York City. jy13-1aw6mF

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.—JAMES L. MONTGOMERY, plaintiff, against ROBERT NATHANIEL BOYD, Edward R. McDermott, Julia Woodman, Henri Louis Bischoffsheim; and Edward Clifford Perkins and Thomas P. Fowler, as trustees of the American Estates Association; and William F. Dunning; and Edward McDermott, defendants.—Amended and Supplemental Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 10th August, 1900. OLIN & RIVES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To Robert Nathaniel Boyd, Edward R. McDermott, Julia Woodman, Henri Louis Bischoffsheim, and Edward McDermott:

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of November, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York.—Dated 5th of November, 1900. OLIN & RIVES, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—STEPHEN P. ANDERTON, plaintiff, against D. H. CHAMPLIN & COMPANY, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1900. PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant D. H. CHAMPLIN & COMPANY:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the twenty-eighth day of November, 1900.—Dated New York, November 28th, 1900. PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n30-1aw6wF&j11

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —REBECCA COHN, Plaintiff, against AARON J. COHN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Seventh Street with the westerly side of Lewis Street; running thence northerly along the westerly side of Lewis Street, seventy-four (74) feet; thence westerly seventy (70) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence southerly seventy-three (73) feet and one (1) inch to the northerly side of Seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventh Street seventy-nine (79) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Nov. 12, 1900.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

MORRIS CLARK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 54 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

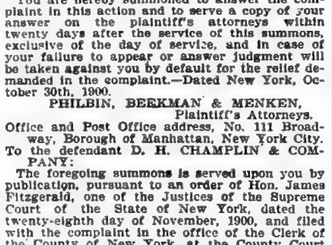

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,763.09, with interest thereon from the 2d day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $335.22, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $751.40 and interest. Said premises are to be sold subject to four (4) mortgages, aggregating $69,500 and interest.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

Dated New York, 12th day of November, 1900.

The foregoing sale is adjourned to Monday, December 17th, 1900, at the same hour and place. —Dated New York, Dec. 6th, 1900.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

d7-2aw2wF&M

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE A. BARKER and JACOB BERRY, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of George Bell, deceased, plaintiffs, against RICHARD KEEF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 28th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Seventh Street with the westerly side of Lewis Street; running thence northerly along the westerly side of Lewis Street, seventy-four (74) feet; thence westerly seventy (70) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence southerly seventy-three (73) feet and one (1) inch to the northerly side of Seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventh Street seventy-nine (79) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Nov. 12, 1900.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

MORRIS CLARK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 54 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,763.09, with interest thereon from the 2d day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $335.22, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $751.40 and interest. Said premises are to be sold subject to four (4) mortgages, aggregating $69,500 and interest.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

Dated New York, 12th day of November, 1900.

The foregoing sale is adjourned to Monday, December 17th, 1900, at the same hour and place. —Dated New York, Dec. 6th, 1900.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

d7-2aw2wF&M

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE A. BARKER and JACOB BERRY, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of George Bell, deceased, plaintiffs, against RICHARD KEEF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 28th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and two inches (102) from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eleventh Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with the said easterly side of Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and three feet (103); thence easterly and parallel with the said northerly side of Eleventh Street, twenty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly and again parallel with the said easterly side of Fifth Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred and three feet and three inches to the said northerly side of Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Eleventh Street twenty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 22d, 1900. EUGENE L. BUSHE, Referee.

Messrs. PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, attorneys for plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 17 East 11th St.

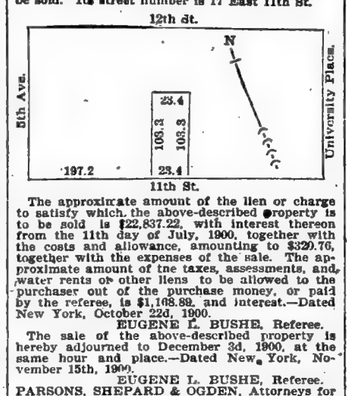

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,837.22, with interest thereon from the 11th day of July, 1900, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to $220.76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,168.82, and interest.—Dated New York, October 22d, 1900.

EUGENE L. BUSHE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to December 3d, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1900.

EUGENE L. BUSHE, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby further adjourned, to December 10th, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 3d, 1900.

EUGENE L. BUSHE, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d4-2aw2wTu&F&d19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MOSES MENDELSOHN and another, plaintiffs, against CURTIS M. THORPE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected or to be erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Being all that certain lot numbered 116 on a map designated as a "Map of a portion of the Dater estate, in the 23d Ward of New York City," as surveyed and laid out by John G. Van Horne, City Surveyor, and which said map was filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 23d day of February, 1894, and designated as Map No. 828, and which said lot is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Kelly or One Hundred and Fifty-second Street with the westerly line of Wales Avenue, and running thence northerly along said westerly line of Wales Avenue, and at right angles to said Kelly Street, fifty-eight and forty-five one-hundredths (58 45-100) feet; running thence still along the said westerly line of Wales Avenue, and in a northwesterly direction, forty-nine and seventy-three one-hundredths (49 73-100) feet to property heretofore conveyed by Simon Danzig and Sarah, his wife, and Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and Clara A., his wife, to Michael Cowen; running thence southerly and at right angles to the said northerly line of Kelly or One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and between Lot No. 116 on said map, on the one side, and Lot No. 115 on said map on the other side, and partly through a party wall one hundred and one and forty-four one-hundredths (101 44-100) feet to the said northerly line of said Kelly or One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; thence easterly along the northerly line of said Kelly or One Hundred and Fifty-second Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, Nov. 20, 1900.

JOHN E. BRODSKY, Referee.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 35 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

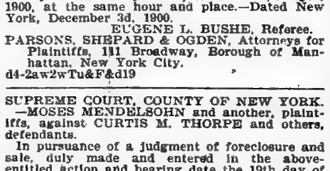

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,880.06, with interest thereon from the 19th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $389 80-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $877 71-100 and interest.—Dated New York, 20th day of November, 1900. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Referee.

n21-2aw3wW&F&d14

Referees' Notices.

217 WEST 134TH STREET.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—DAVID SEARS, Plaintiff, against GRACE COLT and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-three feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventeen feet, thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, thence easterly along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 22d, 1900.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

G. WILLETT VAN NEST, Attorney for the Plaintiff, 20 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 217:

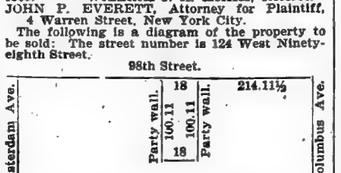

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is ten thousand four hundred and eighty dollars ($10,480,) with interest thereon from the 16th day of November, 1900, together with the costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and eighty-five 86-100 dollars, ($385.86,) with interest from November 20th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is one hundred and seventy-seven 92-100 dollars ($177.92) and interest.—Dated New York, November 22d, 1900.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

n26-2aw3wM&F&d17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HELEN D. ANTHON, plaintiff, against GEORGE D. BOGERT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, distant two hundred and fourteen (214) feet and eleven and one-half (11½) inches easterly from southeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with Ninety-eighth Street eighteen (18) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue, and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the party of the first part by the party of the second part by deed of even date with these presents, which are given to secure part of the purchase price of the said premises.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1900. WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 4 Warren Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: The street number is 124 West Ninety-eighth Street.

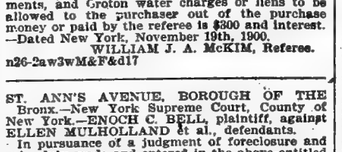

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,770.83, with interest thereon from the 23d day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $460.04, with interest from November 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Groton water charges or liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $300 and interest. —Dated New York, November 19th, 1900.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

n26-2aw3wM&F&d17

ST. ANN'S AVENUE, BOROUGH OF THE Bronx.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ENOCH C. BELL, plaintiff, against ELLEN MULHOLLAND et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 14th day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Monroe Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet five (5) inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Jackson and Monroe Streets; running thence southerly at right angles or nearly so to Monroe Street, eighty-seven (87) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly twenty-five (25) feet to a point distant eighty-nine (89) feet four (4) inches from the southerly side of Monroe Street; thence northerly again at right angles or nearly so to Monroe Street, eighty-nine (89) feet four (4) inches to the southerly side of Monroe Street; thence westerly along said southerly side of Monroe Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less; being known by the street number two hundred and sixty-six Monroe Street in said Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York.—Dated New York, November 27th, 1900.

ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

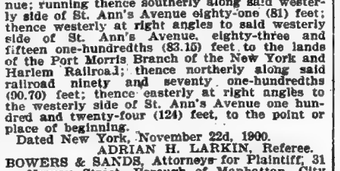

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $37,124.17, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $567.12.

The approximate amount of the prior liens upon the premises is $19,096.08.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

n28-2aw3wF&Tu&d14.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGIANNA L. COOK, plaintiff, against JENNY A. CORNWELL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, distant two hundred and fourteen (214) feet and eleven and one-half (11½) inches easterly from southeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with Ninety-eighth Street eighteen (18) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue, and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the party of the first part by the party of the second part by deed of even date with these presents, which are given to secure part of the purchase price of the said premises.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1900. WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 4 Warren Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: The street number is 124 West Ninety-eighth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,770.83, with interest thereon from the 23d day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $460.04, with interest from November 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Groton water charges or liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $300 and interest. —Dated New York, November 19th, 1900.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

n26-2aw3wM&F&d17

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FREDERICK AYER, plaintiff, against FRANK N. GILL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon; bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Maiden Lane distant one hundred and thirty feet three inches more or less easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Maiden Lane and the easterly side of Broadway, adjoining the land now or late of G. Storms and others, and running thence northerly and along said land seventy-seven feet and one inch to land now or late of James McBride; thence easterly along said last-mentioned land three feet eight and three-fourths inches; thence northerly still along said last-mentioned land nine feet nine and one-half inches to land now or late of J. Heard; thence easterly along said land now or late of J. Heard and land now or late of M. S. Prentiss and other land now or late of said J. Heard fifty-one feet four inches to land now or late of J. & J. Cox; thence southerly along said last-mentioned land nine feet eight inches; thence easterly still along said last-mentioned land two feet eleven and one-half inches; thence southerly still along said last-mentioned land seventy-eight feet five inches along the northerly side of Maiden Lane, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Maiden Lane two hundred and thirty-one feet six inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said premises being now and formerly known as numbers nine, eleven, and thirteen Maiden Lane, and being those which were conveyed to said Frank N. Gill by the New York Realty Company by deed dated April 30th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 41, Section 1, of Conveyances, Page 230.

And also all the personal property and fixtures belonging to the said mortgagors, the defendants Frank N. Gill and Alice Gill, now in said building, including all elevator machinery, cars, platforms, cables, and connections of the elevator plant, dynamos, engines, switchboards, wires, cables, and connections

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN High-Grade Investment Securities. Lists of current offerings sent on application. PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS. GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo.H.PRENTISS&CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 all Street. New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

EXCELLENT SERVICE.
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES.
CURRIER & BUNKER { NewYork and Boston,
Bankers and Brokers,
MEMBERS { New York Cons. Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange.
NO. 52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
103 STATE ST., BOSTON.
BRANCH OFFICES: { 21 Park Row, N. Y. 106 Summer Street, Boston.
10 Shares and Upward. Commission 1-16.

LEWIS A. MAY & CO.,
Members { N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
21 & 23 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office, Cor. 23th St. & Broadway
Connected by private wire.
MARGINS 5 TO 5 PER CENT. COMMISSION 1-16.
DAILY MARKET LETTERS and our new illustrated book, "WALL STREET," sent free.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT. T. STALLKNECHT, Vice-Pres. 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS. ERNEST EHRMANN, Treasurer. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins, James H. Post,
Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack,
Ernest Fhrmann, Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFTS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficeint Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19th, 1900.
At 12:30 O'CLOCK, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. Prefd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$100,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1898, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 50 and 75, two for $1,000 each, and Nos. 108, 144, and 165, three for $500 each.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after Jan. 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, Dec. 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PLAN of Reorganization of the Hampton Roads Hotel Company has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, and filed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
H. M. DE LANOIE,
Secretary of the Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

WE LOAN MONEY TO MERCHANTS IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

BURROWS LIGHT.

MOST WONDERFUL INVENTION OF THE AGE.

SAVES 75% IN GAS BILLS.

GIVES 10 TIMES STRONGER LIGHT.

CALL AND SEE IT.

BURROWS LIGHT CO.

202 BROADWAY.

Dividends.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
38 Broad St., New York, Dec. 13, 1900.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable Jany. 15, 1901, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on Dec. 31, 1900.
The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close Dec. 31, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Jan. 16, 1901, at 10 A. M.
S. W. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1900.
The above-mentioned dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be payable on Jan. 15, 1901, to holders of record at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1900, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close Dec. 31, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Jan. 16, 1901, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Fisheries Company.
135 Front Street, New York.
Nov. 30th, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ Per Cent. on the Preferred Shares out of the earnings, payable on and after January 1st, 1901, to holders of record Dec. 11th, 1900. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Dec. 11th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened January 2d, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
(Signed) WILLIAM R. MORSE, Treasurer.

Knickerbocker Ice Company.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 12, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 2, 1901, to stockholders of record of Dec. 15, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 12 M. Dec. 15, and remain closed until January 2, 1901. Checks will be mailed to stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York.
WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

Homestake Mining Company.
MILLS BUILDING, WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, December 13th, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 303.
The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for November, payable at the transfer agency in New York on the 28th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 304) of Twenty-five (25) Cents, payable at the same time and place.
Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

CORPORATION LIQUIDATING COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 1.
The first semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company has been declared payable on January 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 26th, 1900.
Transfer books will close on December 26th, 1900, at 3 P. M. and reopen on January 2nd, 1901, at 10 A. M.
JOSHUA T. BUTLER, Secretary.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 22d, 1900, at 3 o'clock M. and reopened on Wednesday, January 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on January 2d, 1901.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Dec. 12th, 1900.

American Sheet Steel Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed as to the preferred stock from December 24th, 1900, to January 15th, 1901, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treas.
New York, Dec. 4, 1900.

Manhattan Railway Company.
No. 165 Broadway, New York, Dec. 11th, 1900.
SIXTY-SEVENTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable at this office on and after Wednesday, January 23d, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, December 14th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Monday, December 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

National Steel Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on DECEMBER 31, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 12th.
The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from December 13th to 31st, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treas.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, December 12th, 1900.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, and THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, January 7th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Monday, December 17th, and reopen on Monday, December 24th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 13, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen January 3d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking rooms, No. 683-685 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Leather Manufacturers National Bank,
29 Wall St.,
New York, December 4th, 1900.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GATES W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

Empire City Fire Insurance Company,
50 Wall St., NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1900.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 3d instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke,	Henry W. Curtiss,
Charles H. Kerner,	Charles H. Leland,
Henry C. Mortimer,	Walter R. Wood,
John W. Condit,	David J. Burtis,
Lindley Murray, jr.,	Francis M. Scott,
Charles H. Lowerre,	J. Eugene Robert,
George M. Miller.	

For Inspectors of Election for the year 1901: Areunah M. Burtis, Wm. M. Farrington, Thomas B. Peck.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Co.,
45 Broadway, Room 95,
New York, December 7, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 2nd day of January, 1901, at the office of the company, corner of Greene and Grand Streets, Jersey City, N. J., for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting.
The polls will remain open one hour.
The transfer books will be closed from December 15th, 1900, to January 3d, 1901.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

ELM STREET OWNERS' FIGHT.

Mr. Coler Will Contest the Scheme to Secure the Refunding of Millions.

The property owners who have paid assessments for the widening and improvement of Elm Street will not have the money refunded if Controller Coler has his way. He will try and prevent the resolutions remitting $3,000,000 of assessments from passing the Board of Public Improvements. Controller Coler said yesterday that the plan to return the assessments was wrong, and that he would fight it in every way possible. He said that he attended the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements on Wednesday to bring the matter to an immediate vote and defeat it at once. This was prevented by the resolution of Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle, postponing the consideration of the matter for two weeks.
Controller Coler said yesterday:
"I would not be a bit surprised if the lawyers who have charge of this work have an agreement with the property owners whereby they will receive from 25 to 50 per cent. for legal fees. This would make a profit of about $500,000, and that would be pretty good money for such an easy matter. The lawyers would get the cash for their own pockets and the taxpayers at large would have to foot the bills.
"I heard that the matter was to be pushed at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, and I went there determined to defeat any such plan if possible. It has been laid over. I do not know what the final outcome will be, but I think we can defeat the resolutions.
"The debt-incurring margin of the city will be about $20,000,000 after the new budget goes into effect on Jan. 1. If this plan was put through, it would mean that $2,500,000 would be taken from that margin. The city would not gain anything by refunding the money already paid in for assessments, and it would be a clear waste."

PETITION FOR A NEW STREET.

To Run from Broadway to Lafayette Place—Club Quarters Threatened.

A plan for a new street to run through the block bounded by Broadway, Astor Place, and East Fourth Street was filed yesterday in the office of President Coogan. The petition for this improvement was signed by many residents and business men in the neighborhood. The street as planned runs through the building used for boxing bouts by the Broadway Athletic Club. The building was once an amusement place called "Old London Streets." It is proposed to extend the street at this time east only as far as Lafayette Place.
The Astor Library Building stands directly in the line of the proposed new street, and it is expected that when the new library building has been completed at Forty-second Street, the city will acquire the property and run the street through to Fourth Avenue. The petitioners asked the Local Board of Improvements to influence the Board of Public Improvements to approve the plan. A meeting will be held in President Coogan's office on Dec. 21 at 1 o'clock, when the matter will be discussed.

Want Receiver for a Gas Company.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13.—A petition has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas asking that a receiver be appointed for the Federal Natural Gas Company and that it be enjoined from disposing of any of its property or stock. The application was made by representatives of the Hocking Valley and Lake Erie Company. The applicants charge that fraud has been perpetrated, and that the purposes of the gas company were misrepresented to them in securing certain rights from the railroad company. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Evans, who set Dec. 22 for the hearing for receiver and permanent injunction.

Bank of England's Statement.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £110,000; circulation decreased £210,000; bullion decreased £99,792; other securities increased £98,000; other deposits decreased £1,874,000; public deposits increased £2,053,000; notes reserve increased £251,000; Government securities increased £11,000.
The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 41.66 per cent.; last week it was 41.80 per cent.
Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

Cotton Exchange Holiday.

The members of the Cotton Exchange yesterday voted to make Monday, Dec. 24, a holiday. The motion to close on Dec. 31 was lost.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Breslow-Weiss Cigar Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Leopold Breslow, Banna Breslow, and L. F. Weiss, New York City.

Reimmann-Garcia Bottle Company of New York City; capital, $500. Directors—A. A. Heavia and José Garcia, Brooklyn; A. S. Reimmann, New York City.

R. Louis Steiner Manufacturing Company of New York City; to manufacture gas and electrical fixtures; capital, $15,000. Directors—R. L. Steiner, Albert Lenz, and Matilda Steiner, New York City.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 13.—The Empire City Gas and Electric Company, capital $500,000, was incorporated here to-day. The company is empowered to supply heat, light, and power. The incorporators: George W. Lynch, Martin Cafiesch, and John T. Underhill, all of Jersey City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 13.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:
Northwestern Telephone and Telegraph Company of Carthage, N. Y., to construct and operate telephone, telegraph, electric light and power plants; capital, $2,000,000.
Tuckahoe Mineral Springs of Sunbury, Penn., to deal in mineral waters; capital, $80,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 13	725,012
To date this year	121,926,290
Corresponding date last year	168,150,070

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 13	$4,700,120
To date this year	$318,707,180
Corresponding date last year	$306,292,940

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@6 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. Gt. West	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	½
Erie	½	pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Mere. Marq. pf.	2
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	½
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	1½	Wabash	⅞
Nat. Biscuit	½	Wabash pf.	1½
Nat. Lead	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	¾	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. Malt. pf.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Smelt. & R.	½	Nat. Steel	⅞
Am. S. & R. pf.	1	Nat. Tube	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	North American	⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	Northern Pac.	⅞
Canada South	½	North. Pac. pf.	⅞
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	People's Gas	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Peoria & East.	¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	¾	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Pressed St. Car pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pullman Co.	1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Consol. Gas	2	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	⅝	Third Avenue	½
Federal Steel	1¾	Union Pacific	½
General Electric	1½	U. S. Leather	½
Hocking Valley pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Lake Erie & W.	½	U. S. Rubber	¾
Manhattan	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Met. Street Ry.	1½	Wisconsin Central	½
Minn. & St. L.	⅝		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & Erie 1st	3	St. P., M. & M., M.	
Erie gen. lien	1	C. 6s	3½
Ill. Cent., W. L. 4s	1¾	Tenn. C., I. & L., Tenn.	
N. Y., L. & W. 1st	1½	Div. 6s	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s	1	Wab. deb., B.	1¼

Bond Declined.

General Electric deb. 5s 1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday was under pressure all day long, room traders selling stock aggressively from the opening hour. Anticipation of a bad bank statement on Saturday and disturbing reports, not confirmed, of financial trouble in Berlin—one story told of a panicky condition in the German capital—were used as pretexts for the crusade against market values. Yet while prices sagged, they did not go off materially, while the buying was accounted better than the selling.
The coal stocks were the strongest on the list under the leadership of the Erie issues. Now that the Pennsylvania Coal Company deal is finally completed, Wall Street realizes its full significance. This Pennsylvania Coal Company transfer is, however, understood to be but the forerunner of other important developments in the general coal field.
Sugar Trust stock was a conspicuous security, showing marked weakness during the day. This was at first attributed to the reported continued illness of President Havemeyer, but after the close of business it developed that new opposition to the trust is threatened by the Arbuckle Brothers and by Philadelphia interests. It is now said that it was a realization of the seriousness of this opposition that was the principal reason for the failure of the Sugar Trust Directors at their meeting recently to increase the Sugar Trust dividend.
Though the Saturday bank statement will be unfavorable, it is noticeable that there has been no calling of loans to speak of.
The West continues a large buyer of stocks.

READING SHARES were bought by brokers credited, as on preceding days, with active dealings for Mr. Morgan and his friends. Interests identified with the property claim that it is in the strongest position of any of the coal roads, saying that, on the basis of the Pennsylvania Coal Company transfer, the 100,000 acres of coal lands of the Reading Company, bought thirty years ago by the then President Franklin B. Gowan, are now worth at the least $300,000,000.

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ATCHISON ISSUES continued to show strength, in spite of selling by room traders, who have been steady sellers of the securities since the telegraphers' strike began. Reports yesterday in respect to the strike were that it was practically ended. The earnings of the system for the first week in December show an increase of $56,000 over the same week last year.

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WABASH SECURITIES were decidedly strong and active under buying for London account and by brokers identified with one of the leading trust companies of the city. Beyond a repetition of the report that new traffic arrangements had been arranged for that would benefit the system financially, and that Vanderbilt interests had been recent buyers of the stocks, there was no development to explain the buying.

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ERIE STOCKS were the leaders of the market on the announcement that the purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, as reported, had actually gone through. The buying of all the securities was on a very extensive scale, much of it coming from Morgan interests.

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WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE shares were again bought by Standard Oil brokers, but beyond the statement that the buying was in connection with new plans of development of the Ohio coal fields, no reasons for the purchases were disclosed. Action is shortly to be taken on the first preferred dividend.

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STEEL STOCKS were inclined to sell off on profit taking, though no unfavorable news developed. In their weekly report on the iron trade, Rogers, Brown & Co. say:

The Eastern pig iron markets are more quiet, as was to have been expected after six weeks of great activity. The time of the year is approaching for annual inventories, and it is not expected that there will be further considerable buying until after the new year opens. Prices have remained firm. Furnaces for the most part are well sold. Virginia furnaces have been seriously hampered by lack of coke. The active demand for coal makes it undesirable for the coal companies to manufacture coke at present prices.
There has been a further decline in English iron, carrying Scotch brands to about 60 shillings. This is a drop of 10 shillings in about three months. Taking this in connection with the improvement on this side, it is not to be expected that the export trade will amount to much for some time to come. In finished forms, such as bridges, locomotives, wire, agricultural, and other machinery, etc., there is no sign of any considerable slacking in foreign demand. It is well understood in the trade that in the crude form of pig iron, steel billets, &c., only exceptional conditions admitted of business beyond narrow limits.
Evidence is plenty that the melt of iron is large in nearly all departments of the industry, and as the year draws to a close every indication points to a still larger consumption in the new year.

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The early strength of Delaware and Hudson yesterday, apart from the Pennsylvania Coal Company deal, was on the report that the next dividend on the stock will be at the rate of 6 per cent., instead of 5 per cent., as at present. This cannot be confirmed.

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The Finance Committee of the American Bridge Company yesterday recommended to the Board of Directors the declaration of a dividend of 2¾ per cent. on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 24, 1901.

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Call money yesterday fell to the lowest rate it has reached for some time, dropping at one time toward the close of the day to 3 per cent., and closing at 3½ per cent. The highest figure reached was 6 per cent., with most of the day's loans made at 6 per cent.

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No less than $10,000,000, representing Standard Oil dividends, will be paid out in a day or two.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Initial dealings on the Stock Exchange in International Steam Pump common and preferred shares.

Reports current in Chicago that a war in St. Paul-Chicago passenger rates is imminent.

Rejection of the only bid made for the $500,000 Baltimore City stock.

Members of the Coffee Exchange to vote on Monday next on the question of closing the Exchange from Saturday, Dec. 22, to Wednesday, Dec. 26.

According to Chicago advices, the earnings of the Atchison for the first week in December show an increase of $56,000.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 40 shares of Corn Exchange Bank stock at 365.

More than a majority of the stock of the Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad Company deposited with a Baltimore trust company under the offer of a banking house to buy the stock at $70 a share.

Increase of 1 per cent. to 4 per cent. in the semi-annual dividend declared by the Northern Central Railway on its stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@6 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.
Time money, 5 per cent. for thirty days, 4½ per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for three to six months. Mercantile paper, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.
Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $217,907,328; balances, $7,069,464; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $310,485.
Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3 15-16 @4 per cent. for short and 4 per cent. for three months' bills.
Foreign exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.81¾ for sixty days and $4.85¾ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80¾@$4.80⅞; demand, $4.84⅜; cables, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅜; commercial bills, $4.80@$4.81¼.
Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅜ and 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94 3-16 and 94⅞@94 15-16, and guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c premium; telegraphic, 5c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Money was undiminished to-day, owing to heavy Government disbursements. The improvement in the demand for Stock Exchange requirements and the possibility of gold shipments in the event of Continental exchanges turning adversely upheld discounts, though the tone was easier.
Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet, the weather having a depressing effect. Consols were fairly firm. The fact that there was no rise in the Bank rate helped them somewhat. It is believed, however, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer may have to raise more money before February.
Americans opened dull and steadied. There were a few fractional advances. The announcement of the dividend of Northern Pacific was followed by a few realizations. Eries were strong. Kafirs were easier on the disappointment caused by the failure of the British to capture Gen. De Wet.
Consols for money, 97⅛; consols for the account, 97⅝; Atchison, 41⅛; Canadian, 89⅞; St. Paul, 131⅞; Illinois Central, 128½; Louisvilles, 86¼; Union Pacific preferred, 84¼; New York Central, 146¾; Erie, 18⅝; Pennsylvania, 73⅜; Reading, 11¼; Erie first preferred, 50; Northern Pacific preferred, 85½; Grand Trunk, 6½; Anaconda, 9⅞; Rand Mines, 40.
Bar silver steady at 29 13-16d per ounce.
Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 15-16@4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4 per cent.
Spanish 4s, 80½.
The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £12,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 131.40; Madrid, 33.65; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 5.57½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened irregular. Rentes were in large demand, but they afterward reacted, internationals following. Portuguese were in great favor, but later they were generally heavy. Banks were weak, especially Banque de Paris. Industrials and tractions were easier. Rio Tintos relapsed sharply on the decline in copper. Kafirs reacted in response to London.
Three per cent. rentes, 102 francs 5 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 9½ centimes for checks.
Spanish fours closed at 70.02½.
The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 2,050,000 francs; Treasury accounts current decreased 15,575,000 francs; gold in hand increased 1,675,000 francs; bills discounted decreased 29,975,000 francs; silver in hand increased 400,000 francs.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—On the Boerse to-day home funds and internationals were firm, Spanish fours were easier, Americans and Canadian Pacifics were maintained, and locals were weak in sympathy with the decline in industrials.
Exchange on London, 20 marks 41½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 77.70. Cold was quoted at 33.85.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—There was a slightly better market for Linseed to-day, but, with this exception, the trading was without feature. Linseed common opened at 8¼, advanced to 8¾, and closed at 8½; the preferred ranged from 39¼ to 39¾ at the close. Biscuit common was firm around 37¾. North Chicago opened at 199 and closed at 198. Both Northwestern and Metropolitan Elevated were slightly lower. The latter sold at 84@83¼. Street's Stable Car brought 18. Northwestern Elevated 5s sold at 104½@104¾.

		High.	Low.	Close.
790	Linseed	8¾	8½	8½
387	Linseed pfd.	39¾	39¼	39¼
75	American Radiator pf.	107	107	107
225	American Strawboard	33	33	33
125	Chi. Union Trac. on pfd.	54½	54½	54½
3	Chicago City R.	260	257½	260
16	Diamond Match	131	130½	130½
107	Metropolitan El. pf.	84	83½	83½
730	National Biscuit	37¾	37½	37½
170	National Biscuit pfd.	92	91⅝	91⅝
19	Northwestern El. pfd.	79½	79½	79½
200	North Chicago	199	198	198
25	Street's W. S. C. Line	18	18	18

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The market was steady to-day, with continued strength in spots. Utah Mining lost ⅛ to 33¼, later 33⅜. Tri-Mountain ran up to 18⅞, later 18, and still later 18½, on comparatively large dealings. Other mining shares were decidedly dull and neglected. Masachusetts Electric continued in good demand, over 4,800 shares of the common selling in the morning, the price touching 25½; the preferred sold at 81. American Woolen also maintained interest. East Boston Land strengthened to 9⅝. Tube, Westinghouse, and some railway shares were in good request, and fair business was done in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Federal Steel, Atchison, and Sugar. American Telephone rose 2, to 156, in late trading. Baltic hardened ½ to 29. United Gas seconds rose 2, to 50. Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham incomes were in demand at 75@74. The market closed generally firm, with no diminution of the basic strength and prevailing confidence of the last week or so.
Money loaned at the Clearing House at 3½ per cent., and New York funds sold at par.
On call, new money is quoted at 4½@5 per cent., with the latter figure the more general. Collateral loans are quoted at 4½@5 per cent. On the very choicest collateral, money outside of National banks might still be obtained at from 4 to 4¼ per cent. for six months.
Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6½	7	Old Colony	3	4
Allouez	2¼	2⅝	Old Domin.	27¾	28¼
Arcadian	21	22	Osceola	72	73½
Arnold	4¾	5¼	Parrot	47½	48
Ash Bed	25	50	Quincy	168	170
Atlantic	26	27	Rhode Island	3	
Baltic	29¼	29½	Santa Fé	6	6½
Bost. & Mon.	325½	327	Santa Ysabel	2	2¾
Butte & Bos.	80	82	Shoe		33
Cal. & Hec.	800	805	Tamarack	280	282
Centennial	20½	21	Utah Cons.	33¾	34
Franklin	15	16	Washington	60	1
Humboldt		50	Winona	3¼	3½
Isle Royale	35	36	Wolverine	45

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday showed considerable activity, and was accompanied by a number of advances of importance. In some parts of the list prices were weaker than on the preceding day, but as a whole quotations were well maintained. The phenomenal advance in the stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company was discussed with much interest throughout the day. For the most part the strong issues were the stocks which for the past two or three days have held the places of most prominence. The copper stocks were fairly active but irregular.

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PENNSYLVANIA COAL attracted attention from the opening of the market until its close. From 600, which was Wednesday's bid for the stock, the bid was advanced to 615 before the first transaction was made. Then steadily and with extraordinary sharpness the price advanced 125 points to 740. The transactions made during this rise amounted to about 1,000 shares. At the close small lots of the stock were offered at 740, and 730 was bid, showing a net gain for the day of 130 points. The buying was said to be mostly for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co., and brokers usually acting for that house in the outside market were the chief buyers of the stock.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS again displayed much strength, and all the issues of this group advanced materially. The preferred stock sold up to 70, and closed at 69¾ bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. The bonds closed with a net gain of half a point, at 85¾ bid, and St. Louis Transit, after selling as high as 21¼, closed at 20¾ bid, against 20½ bid the previous day.

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RUBBER GOODS common, on transactions that aggregated about 1,000 shares, sold up to 30¾. The preferred stock made a net gain of a full point, closing at 81½ bid.

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ELECTRIC BOAT was irregular. It opened strong, but later in the day was in rather poor demand. The common stock sold at 24½ and closed at 24 bid, a decline of 1¼ points. The preferred sold early in the day at 46¼ and 46, but later was offered at 46½ with no better bid than 43. This was four points below the final bid of Wednesday. In neither of the issues were the transactions large.

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MEXICAN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION preferred was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares between 13½ and 13. It closed unchanged for the day at 13 bid.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA was firmer and fairly active. The common stock sold for about 1,000 shares between 6 and 6½, and closed with a slight net gain at 6¼ bid.

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AMERICAN BICYCLE common sold to the extent of 500 shares or more at 7. The preferred stock sold at 28.

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TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE was very weak. It sold at 3, and was afterward offered at that price, with 2½ bid. It showed a net loss of one point.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER showed trading in about 1,500 shares. It closed with a fractional net gain. The other copper stocks were relatively quiet.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 12. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem..	26	27½	20	27½
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf..	78	79	78	79
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	7	7½	6½	7¼
American Bicycle pf.....	28	29½	28	29½
American Bicycle bonds..	74½	76	74½	76
American Bridge	43	43½	43	43⅝
American Bridge pf.....	92	93	92	93
American Chicle	79		78	82
American Chicle pf.....	75	82	76	82
Am. Hide & Leather....	10	10¾	10	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf..	37	38	37	38
Am. Hide & Leather 6s..	89½	90¼	89½	90½
*American Thread pf....	4	4½	4	4½
American Woolen	21¼	22	21¾	22
American Woolen pf....	75½	76½	75½	76½
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
Arlington Copper	7		7	
British Columbia Copper.	20	20½	19½	19¾
British Exch. 3s.....	98	99	98	99
California Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	5		5	5½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.....	30½	31½	30½	31½
Central & So. Am. Tel..	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf...	70	75	69	73
Compressed Air	44½	45	44	45
Con. Ry. L. & E.....	11½	12	11⅝	12
Con. Rubber Tire	2	5	2	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf....	25	32	25	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	17½	18	18	18½
Crucible Steel pf.....	78½	79	78	78½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	78	77	78
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6½	6½	6	6½
Dist. Co. of Am pf.....	25	25½	24½	25
Electric Boat	24	26	25¼	26
Electric Boat pf.....	40	47	46	48
Electric Vehicle	18½	20	18½	20
Electric Vehicle pf....	35	45	35	45
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3	2⅜	3
Flemington Coal & Coke.	19		19	
General Carriage	5	5¼	5	5¼
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf....	97½	99	97¼	99
German Treasury 4s.....	100¾	100⅞	100¼	100⅝
Hall Signal	40		40	
Havana Commercial	9½	9¾	9½	9½
Havana Commercial pf....	40¾	43	40½	43
Hudson River Tel.....	115	118	115	118
Illinois Transportation ..	⅞	1¼	⅞	1¼
International Silver pf...	35	40	35	40
Inter-State Oil	77	77¼	77	77¼
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds...	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf..	¼	1	½	
Kings Co. El. L. & P...	135	139	135	139
Lorillard pf.....	100	105	100	105
Marison Copper	2½		2½	
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf..	13	14	13	14
Nat. Enamel & Stamp...	17	20	18½	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone....	5	12	5	12
National Sugar pf.....	103	106	106	106
New England Transport..	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
N. Y. Transportation....	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Otis Elevator	27	29	27	29
Otis Elevator pf.....	87½	88	87	89
Peo., Dec. & Evans.....	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Retsof, Rens. & Lake Erie	28½	29	28	28¾
Retsof	32		32	
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95	96	94	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.....	30½	36¾	30¾	36¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf..	81½	82	80½	81½
Safety Car Heat & Light.	120	122	120	122
St. Louis Transit	20¾	21	20¾	21
Seaboard Air Line 4s....	72	73	72	73
Seaboard Air Line.....	10¾	11	10¾	11
Seaboard Air Line pf....	28½	29	28½	29
Sheet Steel pf.....	72½	73	72	73
Southern Light & Trac...	30	32	30	32
Standard Coupler	39	40	40	42
Standard Coupler pf....	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J....	795	798	790	795
Storage Power	11	13	11	13
Tennessee Copper	17	19	17	19
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	2½	3	3½	4
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf....	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝
Union Typewriter	23½	24	23½	24½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf..	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	85½	85½	84⅞	85
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	67¼		69½	69¾
Va. Coal, I. & C.....	3	5	3	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	32	35	30	34
Westinghouse Air Brake.	370	385	390	400
Worthington Pump pf...	110	113	110	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.....	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102¾	102½	
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 5s....	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d....	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.....	230	231	230	231
Brooklyn B. & W. 5s....	101½	102½	103	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	104½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	32½	35	32½	35
Columbus Railway pf....	89	92	89	92
Con. Traction of N. J..	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.....	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	380	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. St. N. Av. 2d.	90	100	90	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry....	27	30	27	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	78½	80	78¾	80
Jersey C., Hob. & Paf..	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s...	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s.....	86½	89	87	90
New Orleans Traction....	22		22	26
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R. Sec. 5s....	198	205	198	206
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s.	83	84	83	84
North Jersey St. R. R.	24½	25½	24½	25½
Orange & Pas. V. bonds..	93	95	93	95
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steln. Ry. Co. 1st 6s....	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1996.	113¼	113¾	114½	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.....	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds..	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	34½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf..	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	¾	1	¾	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock....	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st.....		68		68
Central Union 5s, gtd...	108½	109¼	108½	109¼
Columbus Gas 5s.....	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark.....		55		55
Con. Gas of New'k bds..	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey..	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J..		80		80
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	105½	106	105½	106

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,641	1,524	1,524
1st week Dec....	$142,701	$137,532	$134,465
From July 1.....	3,160,057	2,741,642	2,730,571
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
1st week Dec....	77,095	74,122	61,109
From July 1.....	1,830,845	1,881,452	1,566,099
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
1st week Dec....	88,828	94,488	75,753
From July 1.....	2,144,012	2,263,475	2,170,661
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
1st week Dec....	34,362	35,223	29,716
From July 1.....	911,749	875,055	689,432
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week Dec....	5,828	7,253	6,682
From July 1.....	155,265	174,601	156,553
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	168	167
1st week Dec....	25,802	27,787	26,929
From July 1.....	645,585	663,405	575,978
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	3,707	3,703	3,707
1st week Dec....	533,330	548,381	....
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,323	1,266	1,219
1st week Dec....	135,620	134,716	126,186
From Jan. 1.....	6,650,439	5,905,668	5,694,091
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	610	584	582
1st week Dec....	64,800	68,000	50,150
From July 1.....	2,244,574	1,868,941	1,520,667
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
1st week Dec....	21,549	21,150	20,421
From July 1.....	530,990	501,750	....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
1st week Dec....	54,832	49,541	43,652
From Jan. 1.....	2,613,666	2,294,501	2,000,868
KANSAS CITY, SUBURBAN BELT for October—			
Gross	53,010	49,124	50,550
Exp. and taxes..	31,994	30,612	....
Net	21,016	18,512	....
Gross, 4 months..	198,086	196,137	....
Net	57,077	65,584	....
MEXICAN NATIONAL for October—			
Gross	617,976	634,199	575,561
Oper. exp.....	344,671	316,882	264,653
Net	273,305	317,317	310,908
Charges	189,096	175,278	....
Surplus	84,209	142,039	....
Gross, 10 months.	6,576,253	5,821,774	5,126,887
Net, 10 months..	3,091,143	2,800,037	2,391,989
Surplus, 10 mos..	1,256,088	1,284,516	....
OHIO RIVER RAILROAD for October—	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings...	153,239	128,595	24,644
Oper. expenses...	88,799	63,306	25,493
Net earnings....	64,440	65,289	*851
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31:			
Gross earnings...	1,213,152	970,128	243,024
Op. expenses	795,437	562,311	233,126
Net earnings	417,715	407,817	9,898

*Decrease.

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for October—			
Gross	480,194	610,990	506,922
Expenses	316,962	339,277	309,680
Net	172,232	271,713	197,242
Gross, 10 months.	4,692,802	4,309,376	3,705,393
Net, 10 months...	1,634,007	1,360,471	141,437
ST. LOUIS & NORTH ARKANSAS for October—	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross	7,152	6,559	
Net	2,074	3,871	*1,797

*Decrease.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for the four months onded Oct. 31—			
Net	1,612,717	1,241,424	371,293
Other income....	16,970	14,422	2,548
Total	1,629,687	1,253,846	373,841
Taxes & rentals.	109,904	80,894	29,010
Balance	1,519,783	1,174,952	344,831
Interest	750,147	723,608	26,539
Surplus	769,036	451,344	318,292
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for November—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	92,382	86,622	79,191
Oper. exp.....	74,384	68,735	59,846
Net	1,709	17,887	19,345
Charges	22,743	22,748	22,408
Deficit	4,745	4,861	3,063
Gross, 5 months..	509,441	480,600	432,038
Net, 5 months....	141,526	131,958	124,214
Surplus, 5 months	27,704	18,287	12,154

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.03	.04
Andes	.04	.07
Belcher	.15	.15
Best & Belcher..	.25	.24
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.32	.36
Challenge Con	.20	.20
Choller	.14	.13
Confidence	.55	.55
Con. Cal. & Va.....	1.40	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.11
Gould & Curry.....	.50	.50
Hale & Norcross.....	.19	.19
Julia	.02	.03
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.....	.03	.03
Mexican	.20	.20
Occidental Con	.04	.04
Ophir	.63	.62
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.12	.11
Savage	.08	.07
Sng Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.27	.26
Standard	3.05	3.10
Syndicate	.12	.10
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.21	.21
Utah Con	.05	.04
Yellow Jacket	.21	.21
Silver bars	.64½	.64½
Mexican dollars.....	50½@51¼	50½@51¼
Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Telegraph	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	34	34½	35	35¼
Alamo	11¼	12	11¼	12
Argentum	26½	27	25½	26
Anaconda	50	50½	50¾	51
Anchoria	75	100	75	100
Battle Mountain....	21	21½	22	24
Blue Bell	14¼	14¾	14½	14¾
C. O. D. Con.....	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾
C. C. & M.....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Columbine Victor...	11	12½	12¼	13
Dante	8¾	9	9	9½
Damon	12¼	12½	12	12¾
Elkton	185½	186	185¾	186
El Paso	42	42¼	42	42¼
Findlay	12	12¾	12	13
Golden Fleece	22	25	22	25
Gibson	22	25	22	23
Gold King	102	110	100	106
Gold Knob	11½	11¾	11½	12
Gold Coin	450	600	450	600
Gold Dollar	21½	22½	22¼	22¾
Garfield	7	9	7	9
Gold Sovereign.....	8	9	8¼	8¾
Gould Con.....	31	32	31	32
Hart	15¼	16½	16	16½
Ingham	22½	22¾	22½	23
Isabella	69	69½	67¾	69½
Independence	39	40	39	41
Jackpot	72¾	74	72½	73
Keystone	13	15	13	15
Last Dollar	71½	75	73	75
Lexington	13¾	13¾	13¼	13½
Mount Rosa	47	50	47½	50
Matos	17½	18	17½	18
Many Cashen	11	11¼	11	11½
Moon Anchor	15	28	15¼	30
National	9¾	9½	9½	9⅝
Nugget	26	26½	26½	26¾
Ophir	30	31	28	32
Orphan	10	15¼	13½	14
Pharmacist	9¼	9¾	9½	9⅝
Pinnacle	17¾	17¾	17½	17½
Portland	327	332	325	328
Rose Nicol	10¾	11	10½	11
Rawlings	17	20	17	20
Coriolanus	20¾	21	19¼	20
New Haven	8½	8⅞	8½	8¾
Ida May	24	25	24	25
Vindicator	130	135	130	135
Work	21	22	21¾	22
Zenobia	12	12½	12	12½

Nugget declares 1 cent dividend.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Dec. 13, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
144	150	60	Adams Express	145	148	145	148	.....
91⅝	91¾	4,400	Amalgamated Copper.	92	92	91¼	91¼	— ⅝
22	22⅞	5,314	Am. Car & Found. Co.	21⅝	22½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
68½	68¾	1,980	Am. C. & F. Co. pf..	68½	68½	68½	68¾	+ ⅛
168	172	327	American Express ...	167½	168	167½	168	.....
41	41½	1,800	American Ice Co.....	41⅜	41⅜	40	41	.....
8	8¼	1,225	American Linseed Co.	8¼	8¼	8	8	.....
39¼	39½	200	Am. Linseed Co. pf..	39½	39½	39¼	39¼	.....
25	25½	300	Am. Malting Co. pf...	25	25½	25	25¼	— ⅜
54¼	54⅞	8,660	Am. S. & R. Co.....	54⅛	55⅞	53⅝	54	— ⅞
95¾	96¼	2,020	Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	96¾	96¾	96	96	—1
30¼	30¾	4,475	Am. Steel Hoop Co...	31	32	30¼	30¼	.....
77⅝	78½	800	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	79	79	78	78	— ½
43	43¼	13,460	Am. Steel & Wire....	44⅛	44¼	42½	43	— ⅞
87	88	650	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	87½	87¾	87¼	87¼	— ⅛
124⅝	124¾	25,895	Am. Sug. Ref. Co....	126¼	126½	124⅛	124⅜	—1⅛
49¼	49¼	8,125	American Tin Plate..	49	50	48¾	49¼	+ ⅛
89	90	330	Am. Tin Plate pf....	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
107⅜	107½	7,030	American Tobacco ...	107¼	107½	106¾	107¼	— ⅛
130	140	40	Am. Tobacco pf.....	136	138	136	136	.....
47¼	47½	1,160	Anaconda Copp. M. Co.	47⅛	47½	47⅛	47¼	— ⅛
39⅝	39¾	22,116	At., T. & S. F.....	39¾	40	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
83¾	83⅞	13,183	At., T. & S. F. pf....	84	84¼	83½	83⅝	— ⅛
80	80¼	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio...	81	81	79⅝	79⅝	—1½
85	85½	800	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
72¾	73	30,625	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73⅛	74½	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅛
98	99	100	Brunswick City	98	98	98	98	.....
58½	58⅝	410	Canada Southern	58½	58½	58½	58½	— ⅛
37⅝	37⅞	5,570	Chesapeake & Ohio...	38⅛	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
38⅜	38⅞	3,000	Chicago & Alton....	39	39½	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅞
76½	76⅝	1,800	Chicago & Alton pf...	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅝	.....
136¾	137	5,800	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	137⅛	138	136½	137	— ⅞
97	97⅜	100	Chicago & East. Ill...	97¼	97½	97¼	97¼	.....
121	122	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf..	121¼	121½	121	121	— ½
15¾	15¾	9,530	Chicago Great West..	14⅞	15¾	14⅞	15½	+ ⅛
79½	80	900	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	78½	79¾	78½	79¾	— ¼
39½	39½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	.....
91¾	92	400	Chi. Gr. West., deb..	92	92	92	92	.....
23	23½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	23½	23½	23½	23½	.....
58	59	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½	— ½
126⅜	127	14,190	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	127⅜	128	126¼	126⅜	—1⅛
115½	116½	2,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	115⅞	116	115	115½	— ⅜
10½	11	500	Chicago Term. Trans.	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
31	31¼	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	31½	31½	31	31	— ½
67	67½	350	C., C., C. & St. L....	67	67	66¾	67	— ⅛
51¼	51½	2,320	Col. Fuel & Iron....	51⅞	51⅞	50¾	51	— ⅛
7¼	7½	3,150	Colorado Southern ..	7¼	7¾	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
43¾	44	900	Col. Southern 1st pf..	44¼	44¼	44	44	— ⅛
16	17	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron...	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
188¼	189	2,250	Consolidated Gas	189½	189½	186¾	188	—2
34½	34¾	2,860	Con. Tobacco Co.....	35¼	35¼	35	35	— ¼
88¾	90	200	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	90¼	90¼	89	89	.....
118	118½	1,900	Delaware & Hudson..	119¼	119½	118	118	—1
185	186	500	Del., Lack. & West..	185	185	185	185	.....
25½	25½	200	Denver & Rio Grande.	25½	25¼	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
79⅞	80	2,570	Denver & R. G. pf...	80½	80¼	80	80¼	— ¼
14¾	14¾	500	Dul., S. S. & At. pf..	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
18	21	66,405	Erie	18	21	18	20½	+ 2⅜
45⅞	52⅝	26,837	Erie 1st pf	45⅞	52⅝	45⅞	51⅝	+ 5⅜
29½	34½	20,100	Erie 2d pf	29½	34½	29½	32½	+ 3⅜
103¾	103¾	300	Erie Tel. & Tel.....	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	— ⅜
52⅝	53⅞	32,775	Federal Steel	52⅝	53⅞	51⅝	51⅝	—1⅛
77½	77½	550	Federal Steel pf.....	77½	77½	76¾	77	— ⅛
69½	70¼	200	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	69½	70¼	69½	70¼	+1¼
169¾	170	400	General Electric	169¾	170	169¾	170	—1½
53¼	53¼	420	Glucose Sugar Ref....	53¼	53½	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
38⅞	39	200	Hocking Valley	38⅞	39	38⅞	39	— ⅜
72	72½	900	Hocking Valley pf....	72	72	71½	71½	— ⅜
125¼	125	641	Illinois Central	125¼	125¼	125	125	— ⅛
73	73½	280	Internat. Paper pf..	73	73	73	73	.....
53⅜	53½	200	Internat. Power Co...	53⅜	53½	53⅜	53¼	+ ⅛
29½	29½	1,835	Internat. Steam Pump.	29½	29½	28½	28½	.....
77	77	560	Internat. S. Pump pf.	77	77	77	77	.....
19¾	19¾	100	Iowa Central	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅝	.....
44⅞	44⅞	100	Iowa Central pf.....	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅞
13	13⅛	900	Kansas City South. pf.	13	13⅛	12⅝	13	.....
37	38	50	Kansas City South. pf.	37	37	37	37	.....
40½	40½	1,160	Lake Erie & Western..	40½	40½	39¼	39½	— ½
109½	109½	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½	— ½
83¾	83¾	2,090	Louisville & Nashville.	83¾	83¾	82⅞	83¼

THREW AWAY GOLD PIECES.

Drunken Man with Large Bank Roll Arrested in Brooklyn.

Special Policeman Hanslein last night had his attention attracted to a crowd of men and boys at Grand and Roebling Streets, Williamsburg, who surrounded a middle-aged man, who was amusing himself by throwing away $5 gold pieces and watching the crowd scramble for them. Hanslein saw the man was drunk, and took him to the station, where he described himself as Conrad Anderson, and said he was forty years old. He refused to tell where he lived.

In the man's pockets were one hundred German notes, $1,550 in foreign gold coin, and $272 in American currency. There was also a bank book on the Seamen's Savings Bank calling for $4,000, as well as a passage ticket on a Hamburg line steamer sailing to-morrow. He was locked up for safe keeping.

Anderson first attracted attention by gathering around him a crowd, whom he harangued about his trip to Germany. After telling them that he had made a barrel of money as a contractor, he told them he would demonstrate it. He then pulled out a handful of $5 gold pieces and began throwing them to the people. There was a mad scramble for the money, and men, boys, and the few women who were in the gathering punched one another to get possession of the money.

This seemed to delight Anderson, who laughed heartily. It is not known how much money Anderson had thrown to the crowd before Hanslein interfered.

WHISKY IN THE CANDY.

Schoolboys Appear in Classroom the Worse for Liquor.

When Miss Greer, Assistant Principal of the public school on West Fifty-third Street, arrived at the school last Tuesday morning and began her duties she gradually became aware of the odor of whisky permeating the schoolroom. She became horrified, as the day wore on, to find that the odor increased, until the place began to smell like a barroom. When the first boys' class was called the approach of the members was heralded by an atmosphere so suggestive of the rum demon that the bewildered teacher began a rigid investigation.

This class was the spelling class, and when Frank Kalisch was given the word "notice," he hesitated a moment, and then responded:

"No-o, no, tsch, notsch."

James Sullivan could not spell the word at all, and the strong breaths and flushed faces of the two boys stamped them as the conveyers of the disreputable odor.

They confessed that they had been buying candy containing drops of brandy of Giovanni, an Italian, who keeps a candy store at 371 West Fifty-second Street. Miss Emma Egbert, the School Superintendent, was notified, and she sent for Detective Dale of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. The boys were sent out to buy some more of the candy, and they returned with 2 cents' worth—eight pieces. The candy was sent to the Board of Health for analysis, and word came back that it contained alcohol. Giovanni was arrested, and when arraigned yesterday in the West Side Court Miss Greer said that she would be satisfied if he were warned to desist from selling the children the wicked candies, and the Magistrate discharged him with a severe reprimand.

Patrick's "Secret Trust" Not Explained

The so-called "secret trust" agreement by which Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer now in the Tombs waiting trial for forgery, was to dispose of the bulk of the estate of William Marsh Rice was not made public yesterday as agreed by his lawyers two weeks ago when they filed the will, which gives Mr. Patrick nearly all of the millionaire's property. Max E. Harby, counsel for Patrick, says that the document will not be produced until Patrick is put on trial for forgery.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Active Dealing in Many Classes of Properties—The Day's Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for William Nelson to Louis Lese the plot, 75 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, together with an abutting lot on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 120 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

N. Brigham Hall & Son have sold for the estate of Charles Kerrigan to Henrietta M. Parker the four-story brick building 75 Washington Square South, 19 by 56.5.

The Broadway properties given by Augustus D. Juilliard to Henry Corn in part payment for the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street are Nos. 546 and 548, running through to Crosby Street, with a frontage of 50 feet on Broadway and 125 feet on Crosby Street.

David Stewart has sold for Oppenheimer & Hamershlag to a builder, for improvement, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 30 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 90 by 99.11.

It is reported that B. A. Williams has sold the five-story American-basement dwelling 22 East Ninety-fourth Street, 19 by 100.5.

M. Kamak has sold for M. J. Cunniff to Samuel Green the plot on the south side of Ninety-fourth Street, 95 feet east of Madison Avenue, 50 by 100.8.

Ada L. French has bought the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, 25.2 by 100.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for M. L. & C. Ernst to Charles H. Thornton the three-story brick and stone dwelling 13 Washington Terrace; also for M. L. and C. Ernst, 13 Washington Terrace; for $8,000, to Charles H. Thornton; also for Mrs. Oates the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Prospect Avenue, 100 by 100; also for Charles H. Thornton, 50 by 100, on the east side of Washington Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for $10,000.

William Stonebridge reports that he has sold for William De Mott a lot on the west side of Arthur Avenue, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Felix Ury the lot at the southwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 25 by 100; also, for Solomon Berliner, the plot at the northeast corner of King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 54 by 114.

Tlummer & Shurman have sold for James and William Bradley to an investor, the northeast corner of Sixty-ninth Street and West End Avenue, the five-story building, with stores and apartments, on lots 25.5-10 by 82, for $55,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

226 East Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Elliot Smith and others, trustees.....$11,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John H. Brewster, Jr., referee, 381 Broome Street, south side, 50 feet east of Mulberry Street, 25 by 123.3 by 25 by 121.6, three and five story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $5,385; subject to other mortgages for $25,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 591 to 595 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 180.4 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 81 by 124 by 90.8 by 83.3, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $17,124; subject to prior liens for $19,696.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James B. Lockwood, referee, Evelyn Place, south side, 150 feet west of Jerome Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $737.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McCabe, referee, 2,077 to 2,083 Lexington Avenue and 142 and 144 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, 99.11 by 60, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $63,698.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 9, 11, and 13 Maiden Lane, north side, 130.3 feet east of Broadway, runs east on Maiden Lane 56.6 by north 78.5 by west 2.11 by north 9.8 by west 51.4 by south 9.9 by west 3.8 by south 77, fifteen-story building. Due on judgment, $233,000; subject to another mortgage for $600,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, formerly Kelly Street, northwest corner of Wales Avenue, 25 by 58.6 by 49.8 by 101.5, four-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,169.

By Charles A. Berrian, receivers' sale, nine lots in the town of Pelham, Westchester County, situated on Pelhamdale Avenue and Manor Lane.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 220 St. Nicholas Avenue, for a one-story brick storage house, 44 by 39; Thomas Stokes of 572 West End Avenue, owner; D. J. Menton of 220 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,400.

No. 2,459 Washington Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 14; William Nelson of 1,023 Washington Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller of 1,462 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

No. 953 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, for a one-story brick shed, 9 by 7.6; Andrew Kitchen, premises, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $50.

Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 110 feet west of West End Avenue, for three seven-story brick and stone apartment houses, each 62 by 90.11; Rachel Axelrod of 111 Fifth Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; total cost, $320,000.

Alterations.

Walton Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a one-story frame stable and a one and a half-story frame dwelling; J. P. O'Donnell of 1,006 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $300.

Sixth Avenue, east side, Eighteenth to Nineteenth Streets, to a six-story brick store; Siegel-Cooper Company, owners; James M. Dodge, architect; cost, $7,500.

Westchester Avenue, south side, 14 feet west of Bergen Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; Richard Seigman of 45 West Forty-second Street, owner; A. Arctander, architect; cost, $800.

Hester Street, northwest corner of Baxter Street, to a five-story brick stable and a five-story brick tenement and store; Frederick Ochse of 209 Hester Street, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 239 and 241 Grand Street, to a six-story brick store and lodging house; James Brush of 99 Cedar Street, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $300.

Van Corlear Place, east side, 329 feet south of King's Bridge Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Charles Woehl, premises, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $150.

COL. ASTOR'S EAST SIDE BLOCK.

Sold at Request of Tenants, Who Got It at Their Own Terms.

The recording yesterday of the last of the deeds by which Col. John Jacob Astor transfers to various buyers the properties in the block bounded by Avenue A and First Avenue, Fourth and Fifth Streets has brought out some further facts regarding what was in many ways considered a remarkable real estate transaction. Douglas Robinson, through whose firm negotiations were conducted, said that the total of the considerations for which the fifty-two parcels were transferred is nearly $900,000.

Col. Astor had not thought of disposing of the block until he began to receive numerous requests from the tenants of the property asking that an opportunity to purchase be afforded them. Col. Astor acceded to the request, but only under certain conditions. He decided that the tenants must purchase directly from him, and that he would allow no middleman or operator to reap a handsome profit from the deal. Furthermore, it may be stated, he did not take advantage of the highest appraisals of the property, and it is a fact that the prices paid for the lots were those fixed by the tenants themselves.

The only stipulation that Col. Astor made was that the entire block should be taken. Some tenants were unable to buy the lots which they occupied, but in these cases, which were not numerous, Douglas Robinson & Co. found investors in the shape of trustees for estates, who were only too willing to acquire such property, and the entire block was absolutely sold.

REPORT OF SALE DENIED.

Old Real Estate Exchange Building Has Still to Find a Purchaser.

A report current yesterday was to the effect that the old Real Estate Exchange Building, 59 to 65 Liberty Street, had been sold by the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, which corporation acquired the property about two years ago. Henry Morgenthau, President of the company, said that no contracts had been signed, and that there was not even a verbal agreement which would justify him in saying that the property had been sold. Regarding the prospective buyer, Mr. Morgenthau would say nothing except that, so far as he knows, it is not the Chamber of Commerce.

It has been generally known for some time that this property has been among those favorably regarded by the Chamber of Commerce as the site for its new building. Morris K. Jessup, President of that organization, when inquiry was made last evening regarding the rumor affecting the Real Estate Exchange property, said that he knew nothing about it, and added that there was nothing to be said as yet about the site of the new Chamber of Commerce Building.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Thursday, Dec. 13.

ALLEN ST, w s, 100.2 ft n of Canal St, 25.2x85.7; John H. Judge, referee, to Nathan Greenberg, (R S $20.50).....$20,100

AVENUE A, n e corner of 76th St, 25x80; Lena Bodder to William Schlemmer, (R S 50 cents, mtg $19,000) 85

BERGEN AV, n w s, 100 ft n e of Rose St, 25x100; Marcus Messner to Maria Messner, (R S $3)..... 100

CHURCH ST, w s, 225 ft n of Duane St, New Street, 50x100; S. Juanita Davidson to Susan J. Witherell, (R S $4)..... 1

HUDSON ST, 575, w s, 24.10x76.1x25.2x75.11; J. George Flammer, executor and trustee, and others to Anthony McConmin, (R S $17)..... 16,950

MADISON AV, n e corner of 131st St, 25x95; Jane F. McMahon and George J. McMahon to Daniel Farrell, (mtg $34,200, R S $2)..... 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 98.3 ft s of 140th St, 31.10x—x25.11x111.11; Jennie Rosenthal to Morris Hyman, (R S 50c, mtg $21,000)

NELSON AV, s w corner of Wright Av, runs w 200 to Amundson Av z s 100 x e 200 to Prat Av x n 100 to beginning; Nelson Av, s w corner of Amundson Av, runs w 200 to Seton Av x s 125 x e 200 to Amundson Av x n 125; Lots 1 to 31, 60 to 66, Block 4, map of Edenwald; Lots 4, 5, 14, 15, 18, 19, Block 3, map of Edenwald; Lots 63 to 70, Block 30, map of Edenwald; John H. Eden to Walter W. Hammond, (R S $10)..... 1

PLEASANT AV, 275, w s, 12.8x74; Jennie Rosenthal to Charles Reyzah, (R S 50 cents)..... Omitted

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 57.4 ft n of 83d St, 54.11x130.3x50x107.6; Garrett M. Taylor to Peter A. Brock, (mtg $14,000, R S $1)..... 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 113th St, 100.11x100; Michael Cooper to Samuel Cooper, all liens, R S $10)..... 1

2D AV, e s, 80.11 ft s of 126th St, 20x80; James W. Hyde, referee, to Callahan McCarthy 8,000

3D AV, e s, 225 ft s w of Rose St, 25x100; Moise Geismann to Morris Krim, (R S $10, mtg $6,000) 1

4TH ST, n s, 287 ft e of 1st Av, 25.10x 96.2x irregular; John J. Astor to Frederick J. Feuerbach and others, (R S $17)..... 16,560

11TH AV, s e corner of 174th St, 25x100; J. Henry Borchers to Mary L. Walker, (R S $8)..... 100

18TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 50x92; Sarah P. Cobs and another to Charles Roffmann, (R S $11, mtg $52,500)..... 100

19TH ST, 427 East, 24x92; Maria Palumbo to Charles F. David, (mtg $12,500, R S 50 cents)..... 1

21ST ST, 25 and 27 West, 26.6x98.9; Alfred Pell to Herbert C. Pell, (R S $1)..... 1,000

21ST ST, 25 and 27 West, 26.6x98.9; Margaretta B. Pell to Herbert C. Pell, (R S $1)..... 1,000

39TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 24.1x98.9; 52d St, n s, 116.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5; 38th St, n s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9; Leonard Hofmann to Philip Hofmann, (R S $8)..... 1

65TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 40x100.5; Sarah and Simon Morris and others to Simon Morris, (all liens, R S $15)..... 1

90TH ST, 169 West, 20.6x102.2; John A. Holmes to George C. Comstock, (mtg $27,000, R S $2)..... 1

94TH ST, n s, 255 ft w of 4th Av, 50x100.8; Michael J. Cunniff to Samuel Green, (mtg $22,000, R S $6)..... 1

101ST ST, n s, 65 ft w of Broadway, 60x103.x—; David Marx to Henry Acker, (R S $31, mtg $20,000)..... 100

115TH ST, n s, 215 ft e of 1st Av, 30x100.10x irregular; Bernard Galewski and another to Joseph De Benedetto, (R S $17, mtg $5,500)..... 1

116TH ST, s s, 330 ft e of 2d Av, 15x100.10; Francis M. Platt to Bridget Gilson, (R S $4, mtg $7,000)..... 1

117TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Max Danziger to Geraldine Broadbelt, (mtg $54,000, R S $10,000).. 78,000

131ST ST, 624 to 629 West, 75x99.11; Elizabeth Balmforth to Crystal Hygiene Ice Company, (R S $14)..... 28,000

137TH ST, s s, 81.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100; Hugo F. Hoefler to Annie R. Smith, (R S $9, mtg $15,000)..... 1

143TH ST, 404 East, 25x100; Mary Walsh to George J. Lyons..... 7,000

151ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x99.11; John G. R. Lilliendahl to George A. Feld, (mtg $25,000, R S $23).. 1

159TH ST, s s, 99 ft w of 8th Av, 65.8x 98x50.11x98.3; Charles Reckling to William E. Streng, (R S $4,) all liens..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BARCLAY ST, 63; Herbert S. Sutphen to Masonic History Company, 5 years..... $700

BROOK AV, e s corner of 165th St; Annie M. Durning to Patrick Murphy, 3 years. 1,404

CANNON ST, 113; Esther Zeiger to Ignatz Bleich and another, 6 months..... 1,200

PEARL ST, 491; Robert Boyd to George Kurth, 5 years..... 1,000

RIVINGTON ST, 40; Maria Berliant to David Simon, 2½ years..... 300

2D AV, 129; David Bloom to Leo Lowry, 5½ years..... 820

2D AV, 129 and 131; David Bloom to Frederick Torkler, 2½ years..... 1,180

11TH AV, 609, n w corner of 45th St; Hugh J. Gallagher and another to Ann Owens, 7 years..... 1,200

118TH ST, 308 West; Henry J. Garner to Walter Webb, 10 years.....$1,500 to 1,650

Alterations.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ACKER, Henry, to Milton E. Oppenheimer; 101st St, n s, 65 ft w of Broadway, Due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....$42,500

ACKER, Henry, to Milton E. Oppenheimer; 101st St, n s, 65 ft w of Broadway, Due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.... 31,000

BACHRACH, Louis, to Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society; 85th St, 223 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

BACHRACH, Louis, to Mount Sinai Hospital; 86th St, 221 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

BECKER, Frank J., to Alexander Cash; 116th St, 129 West, 5 years, 4 per cent. 15,000

BERGEN, Angelique R., to Mary Van B. Vanderpoel, trustee; Avenue D, e s, 47.11 ft s of 9th St, 1 year..... 7,000

BLUM, Morris, to Louis S. Greenleaf; 2d Av, e s, 85 ft n of 51st, St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

BROADBELT, Geraldine, to Max Danziger; 117th St, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 200x100.11, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 88,000

BROADBELT, Geraldine, to Max Danziger; 117th St, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 200x100.11, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 19,000

BROCK, Peter A., to Joseph Hamershlag and another; Riverside Drive, e s, 57.4 ft n of 83d St, due May 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 35,000

BROCK, Peter A., to Michael Power; Riverside Drive, e s, 57.4 ft n of 83d St, due March 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 30,000

BUCKLEY, John J., to Leander S. Sire; Walker St, s s, 127.1 ft e of Elm St; also Walker St, s s, 101.8 ft e of Elm St, 3 years..... 60,000

CLARKE, George, to Nat C. Goodwin; 34th St, s s, 186.9 ft e of 8th Av, due Jan. 1, 1901..... 1,000

CRYSTAL HYGIENIC ICE COMPANY to Elizabeth Balmforth; 624 to 628 West 131st St, 5 years..... 15,000

DURYEA, Huldah A., to Henry H. Jackson and others, executors, &c.; 28th St, 124 East, 3 years..... 15,000

EBBBENS, Josephine G., to William W. Penfield; Pell Place, n w s, Lot 237, map of the Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 200

FEUERBACH, Frederick J. and Mary, and Louise Falk to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4th St, n s, 287 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.. 12,500

FRICK, John, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 43d St, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

GREENBERG, Nathan, to Edwin D. Morgan; Allen St, 21, 3 years..... 15,000

GREENBERG, Nathan, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; Allen St, 21, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,000

HEITZ, Charles F., to the Harlem Savings Bank; 102d St, s s, 118.4 ft e of Summit Av, 1 year..... 5,500

IRINGER, Lydia C., to John R. Planton; 2d St, 22 East, ¼ part, 3 years... 1,000

KAFKA, John, to Patrick Keenan, as Chamberlain, &c.; Lexington Av, 647, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

KAUFMAN, Abraham, to Thomas McCracken; Bristow St, w s, 75 ft n of Jennings St, rerecorded, 3 years..... 1,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to the American Mortgage Company; Baxter St, s w corner of White St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 65,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Benjamin J. Well; Baxter St, s w corner of White St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

KRIM, Morris, to Moise Geismann; 3d Av, s s, 225 ft s w of Rose St, 3 years..... 5,250

KURTH, George, to Conrad Stein's Sons; Pearl St, 481, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 896

LILLIENTHAL, John G., to the Citizens' Savings Bank; 151st St, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to John C. Orr and others; 93d St, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 1½ year..... 10,000

LOCKWOOD, Jared, to Frances J. Odell and others, trustees, &c.; Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft s of 161st St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

MACKAY, Henry G. and Maria E., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 19th St, s s, 100 ft w of Irving Place, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

MASON, William R., to Jennie Adam; 32d St, n s, 175.4 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

McCARTHY, Callaghan, to Tatrant Putnam, trustee; 2d Av, 2,430, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,500

McCONNIN, Anthony, to May B. Mills, guardian, &c.; Hudson St, 375, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 11,000

McTURCK, Ida B., to Sarah J. Briggs; 3d Av, s, 106.6 ft n of William's Bridge Road, runs e 103 to old Boston Road x s w 123 to William's Bridge Road x n w 66.9 to Avenue x n 106.6; 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

MORRIS, Simon, and wife to Annie H. Haft; 58th St, 422 and 424 East, 2½ years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MURPHY, Patrick, to George Ehret; Brook Av, s e corner of 163th St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,567

NAGLE, William, to Louisa I. Bailey; Lot 142, Block D, map of Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

NEUMANN, Henry, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,744 Madison Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

OWENS, Ann, to Hugh J. and Terence F. Gallagher; 11th Av, 609, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

PIFFARD, Charles J., to Charles Hopkins; 35th St, s s, 215 ft w of 5th Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

RAFFLOER, Louis, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Mulberry St, 133 to 137, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 45,000

RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to the Bradley & Currier Company; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 79th St, due June 11, 1901, 6 per cent..... 13,750

ROFFMANN, Carl, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 148 Forsyth St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 12,000

ROFFMANN, Carl, and wife to Ada Campion and others; 148 Forsyth St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

ROFFMANN, Charles, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 18th St, s s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 32,000

SCHMIDT, Henry and Hartmann, to Charles P. Howland; 119th St, s s, 195 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 25,000

SCHONEWEG, Anna, to Charles Hohl; 133d St, s s, 300 ft e of Cypress Av, 1½ years, 6 per cent..... 925

SENGENS, Margaret, individually and as executrix and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 7th St, 53, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 9,000

SNOWDEN, Ellen V., to Mary L. Ryonson; 48th St, n s, 170 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 3,000

SPERB, William, Jr., to the Union Dime Savings Institution; Broadway, n e corner of 74th St, due May 1, 1904, 4 per cent..... 90,000

WEBER, Gustav, and wife to Emma Klingsman; 84th St, 233 East, 5 years.. 7,000

WEILL, Rosa, to Ninth National Bank; 30th St, s s, 147.6 ft w of 1st Av, (due April 22, 1901)..... 4,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., and wife to George Haefner; Downing St, 25, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BURKE, Mabel, to Bennet Bernstein and another, executors, &c.....$15,000

DAVID, Charles F., to John Peters....Nominal

HOWLAND, Charles P., to Edwin Corning, trustee, &c., 13-25 parts..... 13,000

HOWLAND, Charles P., to Frances E. Quin, 12-25 parts..... 12,000

KISSAM, Jonas B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 24,000

MARTIN, Frank H., to Martin M. Pike....Nominal

RAFFLOER, Louis, and another to Louis Gordon and others.....Nominal

SYMS, Parker, executor, &c., to Alfred Jaretzki, all title.....Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Director, &c., of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church of Smithtown, L. I..... 5,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company.....Nominal

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company.....Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2 x99.1; De Paoli & Kelly against Joseph A. Stoll and Homer J. Beaudet, owners and contractors..... $1,224

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 90th St, 50.4x100; William H. Jackson & Co. against Nathan E. Clark, owner and contractor..... 3,087

CLINTON AV, e s, 25 ft s of 175th St, 100x100; Manhattan Heating, Lighting and Ventilating Company against Leonardo Liggio, owner and contractor; Nene Guidera, as attorney..... 850

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 91.11x—x123x151.11; Louis Vera against Morris Rosenberg, owner and contractor..... 100

2D AV, s w corner of 63d St, 100x175; Stephen Mesko against John J. Houlahan and Frieda Hart, owners; Max Janowsky, contractor..... 175

6TH AV, s e corner of 9th St, 43x77; Harry W. Bell against Johanna Bowman, owner; Thomas H. Smith & Co., contractors..... 45

8TH AV, 2,705; G. L. Schuyler & Co. against George Hoffman, owner and contractor..... 671

25TH ST, 317 WEST; Robert Elliott against estate of William C. Flammer, owner; C. F. Flammer, executor, &c.; William C. Flammer, contractor..... 50

109TH ST, 305 to 309 East; Charles Goell against Samuel D. Tomback, owner and contractor..... 900

136TH ST, 357 and 359 East; A. Ciscone & Brother against Robert H. Hamilton, owner and contractor..... 800

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av; 50x100; Charles E. Breihof against Charles Holdorf, owner and contractor..... 800

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 50x100; William E. Page against Charles Holdorf, owner and contractor..... 192

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 57.4 ft n of 83d St, 54.11x130.3x50x107.6; Joseph Hamerschlag and David E. Oppenheimer, with Peter A. Brock, 9 payments.....$35,000

117TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 200x100.11; Max Danziger, with Geraldine Broadbelt, 9 payments..... 88,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, e s, 97.8 ft s of 170th St, 24.4x100; the Queens County Savings Bank against George Stolz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. D. Gould & Brother.

CONVENT AV, e s, 19.11 ft n of 146th St, 16x50; Hamilton Bank of New York City against Martha A. Lynch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mooney & Shipman.

DALY AV, s w corner of Samuel St, 45x108x45x103.11; Jacob Schmidlapp against Elizabeth M. Meyer Hamilton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Hyde.

MONROE AV, n e corner of Jane St, 24th Ward, 100x100; Julius Goldschmidt against Cecilia or Celia Bachrach, executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. D. Peck.

PERRY ST, 97; Daniel Dressner against Lee Dressner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blumenthal, M. & R.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 74.10 ft n of 144th St, 24.11 x97; Armide V. Smith against Rufus L. Robinson, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Noble & Camp.

57TH AV, n w corner of 58th St, 37x—x98.9x125; Walker & Chambers against James R. Roosevelt and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Putney, Twombly & Putney.

34TH ST, n e corner of 10th Av, 20.10x74.1; Elizabeth C. Gassner against William J. Devlin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. Mercelis.

36TH ST, 155 to 163 West; Otis Elevator Company against Bessie de Tallyrand Perigord and another, (notice of attachment, &c.;) attorney, H. L. Evans.

36TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 41x98.9; Bradley & Currier Company against George W. L. Curtis and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

48TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Philip Goerlitz against Frederick Schumacher, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Brodsky.

140TH ST, s s, 152.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Bert S. Fuller against Meyer Beyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ehrich & Troll.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Supreme Court of the United States.

281—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. Ann, Warner et al.—Argument continued by Wheeler H. Peckham for the respondents, and concluded by Branch K. Miller for the petitioner. Leave granted to counsel for respondents to file additional brief and to counsel for petitioner to reply thereto within three days on motion of Wheeler H. Peckham for respondents. Motion for leave to file new appeal bond submitted by Branch K. Miller for the petitioner.

226—Frank M. Fairbank, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Argued by C. W. Bunn for the plaintiff in error and by Solicitor General Richards for the defendant in error.

129—The New Orleans Debenture Redemption Company of Louisiana, Limited, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Louisiana.—Argument commenced by J. F. Pierson for the plaintiffs in error and continued by Frank E. Rainold for the defendant in error.

Call for Friday: 129, 130, 43 and 44, 94, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141.

Calendars for Friday, Dec. 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

General calendar.

85—3d Av. R. R. Co. vs. Barton.
36—McCaffrey vs. The Vandercook.
37—Central R. R. of N. J. vs. same.
38—Frell vs. same.
50—Barrett vs. same.
58—U. S. vs. Boyd & Sutton Co.
73—Vandergrift vs. U. S.
78—Davies-Turner Co. vs. same.
81—Russman, Gallard & Co. vs. same.
83—Graef vs. same.
84—Herrmann & Guinzburg vs. same.
40—Wolfe vs. U. S.
43—In re Lesser Bros.
44—Stern Bros. vs. U. S.
45—U. S. vs. Downing.
46—In re Butler.
47—Ash vs. Frumier.
48—In re Ablowich.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

Customs appeals.

15—U. S. vs. Schoverling, Daly & Gales.
28—McGibbon vs. U. S.
30—Wildermann vs. same.
65—U. S. vs. Hensel, Bruchman & Co.
86—Hensel, Bruchman & Co. vs. U. S.
106—Calhoun, Robbins & Co. vs. same.
107—Renault & Niederstadt vs. same.
108—Stewart, Howe & May vs. U. S.
114—U. S. vs. Lee, Tweedy & Co.
116—Neuss, Hesslein & Co. vs. U. S.
119—U. S. vs. Churchill.
120—Train, Smith & Co. vs. U. S.
124—Nicholas vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

21—Rosenblatt vs. Frasher Tablet Co.
34—Crocker vs. Oakes.
65—Kilgour vs. Scott.
7—Brander Adjustable Hanger Co. vs. Waterbury Button Co. Issue of law.
9—McCabe vs. Cruikshank.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Schofield vs. Klein.
2—Farbenfabriken, &c., vs. Orlonta Chemical Company.
3—Patten vs. Glatz.
4—Burris vs. Pope Mfg. Co.
5—Continental Wall Paper Co. vs. Lewis Voight & Sons Co.
6—Bowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.
7—Thomson-Houston E. Co. vs. Stirling Meter Co.
8—F. L. Smith & Co. vs. Gates Iron Works.
9—Willard vs. Tribune Association.
10—Schlicht Heat, Light & Power Co. vs. Aeolipyle Co.
11—Same vs. same.
12—Bensall vs. F. J. Hamilton Mfg. Co.
13—Beckwith vs. Chesebrough Building Co.
38—Kittel vs. Domeyer.
40—Brox vs. Riker.
42—Rutzler vs. Todd.
13—Hohenthal vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
68—Eldridge vs. Patterson.
63—N. Y. Building Loan Co. vs. Rasmasson.
66—People, &c., vs. Reicherter.
67—Kearney vs. Pringel.
68—In re Reiss.
69—In re Metallic Cap Mfg. Co.
70—Norton vs. Weber.
71—Smith vs. Smith.
72—Burgoyne vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re public place at Tremont Av.
2—In re Mott Av.
3—In re Lind Av.
4—In re E. 160th St.
5—In re Elm St.
6—In re E. 175th St.
7—In re Trinity Av.
8—In re public place at E. 161st St.
9—In re E. 153d St.
10—In re E. 151st St.
11—In re E. 152d St.
12—In re E. 189th St.
13—In re E. 180th St.
14—In re E. 165th St.
15—In re E. 178th St.
16—In re W. 140th St.
17—In re High Bridge Park extension.
18—In re Merriam Av.
19—In re Macomb's Road.
20—In re Longfellow St.
21—Same.
22—Lynes vs. Parker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

2142—John P. K

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We have for sale throughout the city a number of very desirable corner houses, with stores suitable for liquor, grocery, or any business requiring good corner location. No brokers.

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CORNERS.—Very choice, well-located corner properties for sale at bargain prices:

Willis Av.	$45,000
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A.—ASKING $12,000; ANY TERMS; THREE-story, 18 foot brownstone dwelling; vicinity Madison Av.; 125th St.; fine condition; private block; sacrifice to quick buyer. G. A. BRIEL, 91 East 125th St.

BEST CORNER PLOT IN THE BRONX TO hold or improve at once; streets sewered, paved, &c., and paid for; location fine; size 100x115; price $55,000. V. T. HERVEY, 759 Melrose Av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—2 5-story flats on East 83d St., in good order; price, $20,000 each; mortgage, $13,000. F. CRAWFORD, owner, 101 West 68th St.

PRIVATE HOUSE, (4-STORY,) IN THE WEST Seventies; leased one tenant; price $40,000; exchange for country residence. GEORGE NINER, 20 Broad St.

BARGAINS.—Bronx lots; Woodycrest Av. corner; Fordham Heights plot; three Woodlawn corners; others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

LOTS NEAR BRONX AND PELHAM PARK, fronting Eastern Boulevard and Pelham Road. Coming speculative section. Bargains. S. CONE, owner, 115 Broadway, Room 48.

$23,000, $2,000 CASH, ELEGANT DOUBLE, near Lenox Av.; rents, $2,700; worth $27,000; sacrifice. McKEEVER, 1,701 Madison Av.

411 WEST 21ST ST.—Large, deep four-story brownstone, handsomely decorated; cheap. W. GILHOOLY, 5 Beekman St.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS! PLOTS NEAR Broadway, 140th to 145th St., with loans. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

MODERN DWELLING, 128TH ST., NEAR 7TH Av., must be sold at once. JACOB A. KING, 81 East 125th St.

DESIRABLE LOT IN 128TH ST., 5TH AND Lenox Av., near rapid transit. 85 West 128th St.

11-STORY, BASEMENT AND SUB.—Broadway, near Astor Place; rentals, $23,200; safe investment. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

BOULEVARD, SOUTHEAST CORNER, BELOW 63d St.—116 feet Boulevard, 144 on street. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

24TH WARD.—Several tracts of desirably located acreage, for sale or exchange. OWNER, 20 Broad St., Room 1,002.

FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in West 22d St.; only $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

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WEST 50TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—50x100; 3 brownstone houses; bargain; $40,000. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

7 LOTS.—25x100; East 72d St., near Avenue A; must be sold. SNEDEKER, 309 Broadway.

$17,000—10% NET; PRIVATE HOUSE; W. 15TH; sacrifice; offer wanted. DUROSS, 242 W. 14th.

BARGAIN.—Easy terms; three-story single flat. GOELLER, 3d Av. and 134th St.

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QUEENSBOROUGH IS THE MOST VALUABle from an investment point, and the cheapest in price of any of the Boroughs of New York City. We have the best and cheapest. A single lot or one hundred acres, a five dollar bill or a half million, can be invested with us and bring the best results. Let us prove it to you. WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

$750 CASH, PRICE $4,500, PAYS 16 PER CENT. clear on investment; actually worth $5,500; three-story single Philadelphia brick flat; 17 rooms; all improvements; newly decorated; halls carpeted; situated on Park Slope, block from elevated and trolley. C. N. MOODY & CO., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

ONE LEFT—2 FAMILY HOUSE, 2-STORY AND basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price $4,900; cash $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,249 Sterling Place; open; investigate.

SNAP—800 Monroe St., near Gates Av. L Station; 2-story basement brick dwelling; 10 rooms, bath; $1,000, mortgage $2,500. KETCHAM BROS., 1,565 Broadway.

BARGAIN—$2,250, easy terms, buys two-story, stone stoop, basement, cellar, brick house; improvements; Union St. RUSTIN & ROBBINS, 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—Good modern 3-story brownstone dwelling; fine condition; Park Slope; desirable location; easy terms. L. H. POTTER & BRO., 81 Flatbush Av.

EQUITIES IN SEVERAL PIECES GOOD INcome property in all sections of Brooklyn for lots or unincumbered private house. FORMAN & WHITLOCK, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

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NEW 7-ROOMED HOUSES; IMPROVEMENTS; furnace, sewer; easy terms; $2,300. BEARDALL, 11 Willoughby St.

STUYVESANT SECTION. — 2-story basement stone, same as new house, $5,500. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

LOT.—Or exchange, lot, 40x100, for cash; time; business section. WM. H. MARQUAND, 1,362 Fulton Street.

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NEW HOUSES IN OLD FLUSHING'S best neighborhood; only 30 minutes to Manhattan's business centres. These are finely built, low in prices, and offered on EXCEPTIONAL TERMS. Are homes for conservative people of refinement who at a moderate monthly cost desire something out of the common run. Call or write for full particulars. Realty Trust Co. 60 and 62 Liberty St.

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TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE, ABOUT 50 acres; 2,000 feet of water front; grand investment; near Lawrence and Far Rockaway, line of L. I. and trolley roads. T. O'KANE, 160 West 72d St., New York.

55 ACRES, $1,400.

The biggest bargain, the greatest speculation on Long Island; 9-room house, barn, 2 orchards; land all cleared and tillable; half cash, balance mortgage. OWNER, Box A 174, Times.

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FOR SALE.—One of the

BEST QUAIL SHOOTING

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ALL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE A SPECIALty; bargains and exchange all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

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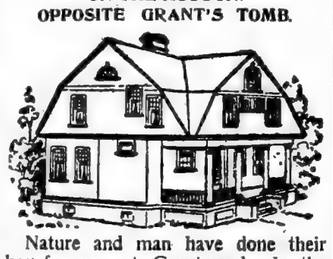

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THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, ESTABlished 1868, has many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country property for sale and exchange; also, flats, tenements, apartment houses; free and clear lots and country places. It will pay to call or write for full particulars.

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Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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THE IOWA,

135 West 104th St.

JUST COMPLETED.

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Ave. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.

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Choice apartments, 8 rooms and bath; heat, hot-water supply; hardwood trim; only two families in each house; rent $600. Apply on premises or

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THE TUXEDO, HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS. Northwest corner Lexington Av. and 118th St. PASSENGER ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, &c., &c. Suites of five and six rooms and tiled bathroom. All outside rooms; rents, $35 and $40 per month. Superintendent on premises.

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112 West 44th St.
2 large light rooms and bath.
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MARQUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator.—Hot water.—Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

MANHATTAN AV., 27, (NEAR 102D.)—Elegant apartments of eight extra large, light rooms, bath; single house; hot water; steam heat; oak woodwork; nickel plumbing; handsomely finished throughout; 4th floor; $35 to $45. Janitor.

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$38.—HALL ATTENDANCE, STEAM HEAT, hot water supply; tiled bathroom, exposed plumbing, porcelain tubs and sinks; eight rooms and bath. Janitor, 230 West 122d St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

93D ST., 102 WEST, OVERLOOKING PARK.—Marble and iron hallways and stairs; hallboys; all improvements; rents, $35 to $50. Superintendent, or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

11 MANHATTAN AV., (NEAR 101ST.)—Fine single 8-room and bath apartments; steam heat; hot water; cheap rents. ROBERT RANKIN, 35 Manhattan Av., (102d.)

153 WEST 46TH ST.,
between Broadway and 6th Av.
Second flat, seven rooms and bathroom, $55.
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Apartments to Let—Furnished.

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150 WEST 102D.—Clean, finely furnished, complete for housekeeping; six rooms and bath; hot water. WILLIAMS.

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WANTED—Fully furnished housekeeping apartment for two persons until Feb 1, between 26th and 59th Sts., Lexington and 6th Avs. Address Box 1, Hastings-on-Hudson.

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64TH ST., 128 WEST.—Four stories and extension two bathrooms; open plumbing; prime condition; rent, $1,500; caretaker; examine. FINN, 115 Broadway.

142D ST., 508 W.—8 rooms, bath, handsomely decorated; buffet, steam heat, hot water, gas range, stationary icebox, laundry; finest location; rent moderate.

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PARTY WILL RENT WHOLE OR PART OF completely furnished residence on Lenox Avenue corner; very desirable for physician or dentist; reasonable rent. OPPORTUNITY, 2,025 5th Av.

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4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

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4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

117TH ST., 360-366 WEST, NEAR MORNINGside Park.—Handsomely decorated, six rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, private surroundings; near Columbia University and convenient to cable and elevated. Rent, $25, $27. References.

FOUR ROOMS AND BATH, HEATED, HOT water; overlooking Morningside and Central Parks; small families adults; no dogs; $18 to $20; references. 308 West 111th St.

BETHUNE ST., CORNER HUDSON.—FOUR rooms, bath; modern conveniences; free until Dec. 15. Ring T. Donnelly's bell.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 118TH ST.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $30; handsomely decorated.

102D ST., 775 EAST.—Four light rooms; bath; all improvements; first floor; rent, $14. Janitor.

10TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

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58TH ST., 368 WEST.—Steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; $40.

Brooklyn.

368 HICKS ST.—Desirable apartments of two rooms; prices, $7.

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ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
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50 Entire Buildings, 100 Lofts, with or without power. D. W. HAYNES, 235 Broadway, N. Y.

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TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

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HAMILTON ST., 10½.—Large store, with plate glass front and three dwelling rooms; $15; cheap

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with pneumatic and cushion tires; steel tubular and solid gears; wire and wood wheels; highest grade of materials and workmanship at half price. We are manufacturers and building for the trade, and desire to close out a few on hand. It will pay you to buy now and store till Spring, as you will then pay double our price. Everything guaranteed the best. Call and examine. Dealers invited. DAMON & PEETS, 44 Beekman St.

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OLD GUARD BUILDING, BROADWAY AND 49TH ST.

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HIGH CLASS CARRIAGES
IN EVERY STYLE.
BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP HIS horses wishes to sell his Brewster buggy; is in first-class condition; can be bought reasonable. Call at Harnett's Stable, 15 East 30th St.

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ARTISTS FOR SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.
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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR THE HOLIdays for sale at low prices; especially old violins, 'cellos, basses, bows, and fine strings. PFEIFFER'S, 220 East 86th St.

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NOS. 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Classes and private lessons.
SEASON NOW OPEN.

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Leslie Rooms, 260 West 836 Street;
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Class and private tuition. See circular.

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STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
232, 234, & 236 WEST 47TH ST.,
near Broadway, separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE, &c. Boxing, shipping promptly attended to; estimates furnished. Telephone, 113-38th.

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A.—CONTENTS HOUSES, FLATS, PIANOS, Mirrors, Bronzes, Antiques, Carpets bought, spot cash. MURRAY, 156 East 126th St. Telephone 1299 Harlem.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONTENTS OF houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place

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LOST—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 11, 6th Av. elevated train, down-town, at Cortlandt St. station, two large envelopes, bearing the card of Roelofson & Horton, Boston, Mass., and containing papers of no value, except to owners. Finder please call or address Room 109, 6 Wall St. Reward.

LOST.—Small LEDGER; red leather cover. Reward, Room 4, 45 Liberty St.

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CLOTHING for Men, Women, and Children, ready to wear or made to order. Ladies' and Misses' Tailor-made Suits, Sacques, and Capes, Separate Dress and Rainy-Day Skirts, Silks and French Flannel Waists, Near Seal Sacques and Capes, and all kinds of Furs, Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry on easy weekly or monthly payments at lowest cash prices. No security required. Business strictly confidential.

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Without Security or Easy Payments.

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TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented; kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

THE LATEST.—Indestructible Records, 50c each; Talking Machines and Supplies, cut rates; Graphophone Grand, $40.00; A. T., $15.00; Eagle, $4.00; Concert Grand Records, 75c; Good Toy Machines, $1.00; Edison or Columbia Records, $3.50 doz. J. McILLYNNE, 202 B'way, Room 4.

A.—ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—Fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address WATCH SUPPLY CO., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS ON SMALL weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed; holiday goods a specialty. NATIONAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CO., 177 Broadway.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER NOVELTIES, oil paintings; weekly payments; lowest prices; goods selected now will be reserved until the holidays. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane.

THE "EXPRESS DUPLICATOR," MAKING 150 clear and distinct copies from one original; the best multicopier extant. BENSINGER DUPLICATOR CO., 123 and 125 Liberty St., New York.

SEWING MACHINES RENTED BY WEEK OR month; $2 monthly; Domestic, Singer, New Home, Willcox & Gibbs Automatic; all kinds repaired. WICHOLES, 276 8th Av., 24th St.

TYPEWRITER, (NEW,) $40; REMODELED Remingtons, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, No. 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED; EXpert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

DOCTOR'S GYNECOLOGICAL CHAIR; PERfect condition; unexceptionable opportunity for immediate purchaser. Call quickly. DOCTOR HUGHES, 229 West 42d St.

ANTIQUE HALL CLOCKS, MARBLE COLUMN Empire Clocks, China Closets, High-Back Chairs, Clawfoot Sofas, Ball Clawfoot Desks, Dressers, etc. MULLER, 445 East 52d St.

MISFIT CARPETS HALF PRICE.
BRING SIZE OF YOUR ROOM.
JAMES R. KEANE & CO.,
1,351-1,355 Third Av., between 77th and 78th Sts.

NAVAJO INDIAN RUGS, BLANKETS, CURIOS, burnt leather pictures, novelties. Wholesale prices. Capt. RIGGS, 41 University Place.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, SOLD; LOWEST prices; ribbons, stands free; expert repairing. DURANT McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

AT 344 6TH AV. AND 172 WEST 23D ST.—Foot Knitting Co.; stocking refooted; underwear repaired.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, SQUARE PIANO; HOTEL range; would exchange for cash register. RICCADONNA, 31 West 27th St.

WALTHAM WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELry, $1 weekly; article delivered on first payment. EXCHANGE WATCH CO., 187 Broadway.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY; WEEKly payments; reasonable prices; all goods guaranteed. JAMES BERGMAN, 37 Maiden Lane.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPEWRITER CO., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

PHONOGRAPHS, GRAPHOPHONES BOUGHT, exchanged, sold, cash or $1 week; gramophone plates $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER AND A NEW Franklin typewriter for sale. Call or address ROSE, 112 Greenwood Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two new Fulkerson Duplicate Printing outfits. F. H. WEBB, 290 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—New Century Typewriter, brand new, $50; cost $100; perfect order. MOORE, 143 Liberty St., Room 634.

STATIONERY, CANDY, CIGAR, AND TOY store; no agents. 1,275 1st Av., between 68th and 69th Sts.

SAFES.—Fire and burglar proof safes; lowest prices and best goods. GROSS & SONS, 332 Canal St.

HAT-CLEANING MACHINES; BUSINESS taught free. Write CHAS. COLTHUP, 84 2d Av.

Good Will and Interest for Sale.

Quick Buyer of stores, stocks, clothing, shoes, dry goods, &c.; city, country. WEISZ, 11 Lispenard St. Tel. 2847 Franklin.

SPOT CASH PAID

For stores and stocks of merchandise of every description; city or country. F. JACOBS, 384 Grand St.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

50 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

Manufacturing stock, new electric lamp, most perfect ever invented; economical, 98 per cent. efficiency; interchangeable for use on all current wires; of universal use; will have enormous sales and profits; in manufacture for unlimited demand; factory now fitting up in city; light on exhibition; capital, $1,000,000. Will sell limited number of $50 shares at ground-floor price, $10 each. Fullest investigation solicited. Call on or address THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

$2,500 CASH, BALANCE ($4,000) EASY TERMS. —Have clients (ladies) accidentally in possession of factory making patented goods at profitable prices; patents Europe and America; new machinery; big future; immediate opportunity for man of business; no triflers. ATTORNEY, Box 213, Times.

UNUSUAL CHANCE; INVEST $1,000; CORporation; with or without services; experience not necessary; act as manager; legitimate growing business. Call and see for yourself, 2,554 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

$2 for 1,000 Letter Heads, Bond Paper; 5,000, $9.00; cash with order. **M. B. ATKINSON, Printer and Paper Dealer, 1,127 Park Row Building, City.**

PRINTED LETTERHEADS, BILLHEADS, Statements, Noteheads, Envelopes, $2.00 thousand. Mail orders specialty. JAMES WATSON, 26 Church St.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS DESIRING TO PUT property on better earning basis address MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

I PAY 25% MORE FOR ALL KINDS OF MERchandise; city or country; business strictly confidential. I. ALDERMAN, 417 East 52d St.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SMALLEST WHITE TOY BULL TERRIER IN America; 2½ lbs.; sell cheap; all week. Miss HALL, 100 East 121st St.

COLLIE PUPS, 5 MONTHS OLD, PRIZE stock, pedigree; white and sable. DR. DICKEY, 172 East 123d St.

Bowling.

DRAKE'S OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE, 63 East 59th St.; bowling alleys; clubs or private parties; few nights left.

STARR'S ALLEYS, 308-310 WEST 59TH ST. Open games and club alleys. Meeting Royal Arcanum League.

Billiards.

BILLIARD, POOL, COMBINATION TABLES, supplies, repairs; prices low; honest goods. LAHM, manufacturer, 61 4th Av.

Lawyers.

DIVORCE $50 entire expense. Lawyer GEO. ROBINSON, 99 Nassau St.

Miscellaneous.

RESPIRATORIUM.—Great help to singers for hoarseness. Call and investigate. 132 East 23d St.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

26TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large, newly decorated rooms, with board, for family; rooms, with or without board; French cooking; table board; piano. RISS & LAFRENTZ.

29TH ST., 13 EAST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Sunny large and small front rooms; best location; exceptional table; references.

70TH ST., 134 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny room with excellent board; parlor, dining room; references exchanged.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Attractively furnished rooms, bath connecting; homelike surroundings; house and appointments first class; references.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Two rooms, singly or en suite; private bath; parlor dining room; table board; reference.

94TH ST., 73 WEST.—Large and small handsome connecting rooms, private bath, in select house; reference required.

95TH ST., 65 WEST.—Beautiful large, light second floor; private house; steam heat; excellent board; private table if desired.

99TH ST., 63 WEST.—Handsome second floor, parlor dining room; excellent table and attendance, select house; references.

128TH ST., 66 WEST.—One or more gentlemen can find good home in private family.

ATTRACTIVE SUITE, WITH PRIVATE BATH, with or without board; single rooms; all desirable locations; highest references given. LELAND BOARD DIRECTORY, 2 West 33d St.

WANTED—Two children to board; will have mother's care; reasonable rate; desirable locality. J. H., 807 Madison St., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

11TH ST., 121 WEST.—Steam-heated large room, hallrooms, furnished; conveniences; private family; gentleman; references.

24TH ST., 257 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front and back parlor and other rooms; also well-furnished in private house at reasonable rates.

24TH ST., 215 WEST.—Small and large rooms; also 2 rooms en suite; suitable for two or more gentlemen; bath; reasonable; private house.

30TH ST., 2 EAST.—Elegantly appointed house, one door from 5th Av.; superb rooms; gentlemen or couple visiting city, appreciating all the conveniences without expense of hotel; 'phone; Spanish spoken.

36TH ST., 67 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms, nicely furnished; private bath; also small room.

54TH ST., 241 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; well heated; hot and cold water; moderate.

39TH ST., 243 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; large, small, sunny; running water, bath; price moderate; private.

43D ST., 131 WEST.—Newly furnished sing rooms; steam heat, bath each floor.

47TH ST., 131 EAST.—Large front room; entirely new and handsomely furnished; private house; references exchanged.

61ST ST., 122 WEST.—Furnished rooms; double parlor; private family; $5. Holmen.

60TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large, light square room; steam heat; bath; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred; references. CURRAN.

82D ST., 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private house; gentlemen only.

88TH ST., 175 WEST.—Nicely furnished suite of rooms, second floor; private house; every convenience; breakfast optional.

90TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large front room, $2.50; also small room, $1.50; separate entrance; one flight. BENDER.

98TH ST., 205 WEST.—Furnished front room with bath, 1st floor. CLAY.

100TH ST., 200 WEST.—Large, light, pleasant room; one or two persons; private family; reference. Price.

104TH ST., 62 WEST.—Newly furnished suite and single rooms; tiled bath, steam heat; block from elevated station. Green.

104TH ST., 101 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; bedroom newly furnished; bath; private hall. NISBETT.

116TH ST., 321 WEST.—Cozy room, with parlor; home privileges; breakfast optional; terms moderate. STERNER.

126TH ST., 314 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large and small, $2.00 upward, with all conveni

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

In Midst of Christmas Shopping.

TO BUY AT FRIDAY PRICES

Is Equal to Finding Money.

COME IN THE MORNING IF YOU CAN

Friday Bargains
In Dolls
In Handkerchiefs
In Fancy Goods

French Double Jointed Dolls—24 inch—beautiful face and hair; worth $4.00 ..... 2.98
Large Dressed Dolls—Baby, Sailor and Fancy Dresses—two specials .98..1.98
A large variety of Dressed and Undressed Dolls—worth .98 ..... .69
Rag and Knitted Dolls—10 styles ..... .25
36 inch "Cinderella" Dolls—hand made wigs—movable eyes—slippers and stockings—best doll made 7.49
Complete line of Tool Chests. .98 to 2.98
Games, Blocks, etc ..... .17 to 1.25
Iron Toys ..... .19 to 2.98
Ladies' Emb'd Handk'fs—scallop and hemstitch—value .12½ ..... .10
Finer—elaborately emb'd ..... .25
Ladies' Silk Emb'd—50 styles ..... .19
Men's All Linen Hemstitch ..... .12½
Men's extra fine wide and narrow hems ..... .17
Men's Fine Linen H. S. Initial ..... .25
Men's Silk Hemstitch Initial ..... .39
Men's Silk and Worsted Mufflers ..... .49
Children's Col'd Hemstitch .....5 to .12½
Fancy borders—3 in a box ..... .19
Children's Initial—white or col'd H. S.—3 in a box ..... .25
Fancy Celluloid Albums—plush trim'gs—extension clasps—value 1.49. .79
Fancy Musical Albums—plush and gilt trim 4.49
Fancy Celluloid or Leather 1.98
Musical Albums—36 spaces—two tunes 3.69
Elaborate Celluloid Albums—68 spaces—2 to a page 4.98
Album Easels ..... .49
Fancy Bottles Perfume in Box ..... .19
Fancy Boxes Perfume—2 bottles ..... .24
Oak and Fancy Boxes Stationery ..... .49
Cabinets—4 quires—4 sizes ..... .98
14-Karat Gold Fountain Pens ..... .69
Cloth-bound Scrap Books—worth 50. .19
Boys' and Girls' School Bags .....9 to 1.98
Leather Bound, gilt-edged Diaries. .39
Brass Album Easels ..... .69
Desk Pads—Sterling Silver Corners ..... .69
Pearl Opera Glasses—finest achromatic lens—pearl and French gilt trim'gs—11 and 13 ligne—value 4.69 ..... 3.49
Still finer—15 and 15 ligne—value 6.89. 4.98
Tapestry Cushions—Oriental designs—heavy cord edge—value 1.98 ..... 1.19
Damask Cushion Slip Covers—fancy cord edge 1.49
Handsome Sofa Pillows—variety of styles and colors 3.98
Hand-painted and Fig'd Silk Head Rests—heavy silk tassels ..... .29
Hand-painted Silk and Satin H'dk'f and Glove Cases—ribbon and lace trim—all colors 1.98
Japanese Silk Lambrequins—gilt and floss emb'd—full length heavy knot fringe—best colors 3.98
Silk Table Covers—yd. square—silt and floss emb'd—knot fringe 1.98
Satin Pincushions—hand-painted lace and ribbon trim 1.39
Special purchase Manufacturers' Samples—Solid Gold Brooches and Lace Pins—Pearl, Turquoise, Rhinestone and other settings—also plain Roman or polished gold—value 2.50 and 3.00 ..... 1.98
Rhinestone Mounted Empire Combs ..... .98
Quadruple Plated Tea Sets—4 pcs 6.98
Quadruple Plated Fruit Stands—fancy glass dishes 1.98
4-inch extra quality Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon—bright, pretty shades—for Bows and fancy work—elsewhere sold at 24 cents ..... .19
3 to 5½ inch Fancy Stripes—light colorings for Neck Ribbons—also Satin and Gros Grains—bright, pretty shades—value .16 ..... .12½
"Heraldic" Match Racks—value .60. .49
"Old Smokers" Pipe Racks ..... .79
"Man in the Moon" Pipe and Match Racks ..... .98
(All of Artistically Colored Burnt Wood.)

Friday Bargains in
Boys' Wear
Girls' Wear
Babies' Wear

Boys' All Wool Flannel Waists—best colors—4 to 13 yrs.—were .69 ..... .49
Boys' Laundered Percale Shirts—best styles and colors—worth .75 to .98 ..... .49
Boys' Flannel Sailor Blouses—all wool—all colors—3 to 8 yrs.—worth .98 ..... .69
Boys' All Wool Oxford Frieze Overcoats—wide French facings—4 to 15 yrs 4.98
Boys' Frieze and Chinchilla Reefers—Best colors—plaid lined—velvet or high Storm Collar—6 to 15 yrs 3.98
Boys' Double Breast Suits—good, warm all wool fabrics for school wear—strongly put together—fit equal to the highest priced suit made—6 to 15 yrs.—value 5.00 and 6.00 ..... 2.98
Boys' Vestee Suits—best materials—this season's finest styles—3 to 7 yrs.—were 4.98 to 7.98 .....now 2.98 to 3.98
Boys' Frieze and Kersey Pull Down Caps—Oxford and Navy—Satin lined—worth .75 ..... .49
Boys' All Wool Sweaters—best colors. .98
Children's Fur Sets—Muff and Collar or Boa—white and fancy 1.49
Girls' 2-clasp fine Kid Gloves ..... .79
Girls' Heavy Kid Gloves—lined ..... .69
Boys' Kid Gloves—plain and fur top .. .49
Misses' Flannel Waists—all wool—all sizes—bishop or dress sleeve—button trim ..... .98
Girls' Cashmere Dresses—6 to 14 years—Royal, Red, Brown and Green—plaid silk yokes—fancy braid and button trim—value 2.98 ..... 1.69
Misses' Kersey Jackets—High scallop collar—new shape revers—double breast—finely tailored—carved pearl buttons—satin lined—value Five Dollars 2.98
Babies' Short Dresses—fine Nainsook and Lawn—lace and emb'y trim—6 months to 3 years ..... .98
Children's Corded Silk Bonnets—full poke effects—light and dark colors—sizes to 6 years ..... .98
Babies' Ripple Cloth Caps—full lace ruches, Fur and Ribbon trim—wide silk ties—elsewhere .65 ..... .49

Friday Bargains in
Gifts for Men

Gold Filled Watches—engraved cases. 5.98
Solid Silver Open Face Watches 4.98
Rolled Gold Watch Chains 2.98
Rolled Gold Charms and Lockets 1.49
Leather Dress Suit Cases—24 inch 2.79
Genuine Cowhide—brass lock—24 inch. 4.98
Genuine Alligator Tourist Bags—Vienna handle—calf lining—16 inch .. 3.98
Genuine Cowhide Deep Club Bags, calf lined, brass mount 2.98
Desk Blotting Pads—leather corners .. .69
Men's National Merino Half Hose ... .12½
Men's All Wool Camel's Hair Hose ... .25
Men's Fancy Striped Lisle Hose ..... .49
Men's Gray Mocha Gloves—real Mocha .98
Men's Fancy Suspenders in Boxes .... .49
Men's All Silk Mufflers ..... .98
Men's Silk Scarfs—4-in-hands and Imperials ..... .24
Men's Domet Night Shirts—extra long .49
Men's Full Dress Shirts—laundered .. .98
Men's Black Silk Full Dress Shields. 1.49
Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers ... .69
Men's Silk Umbrellas—plain and fancy handles 1.97

Friday Bargains in
Ladies' Wear

Taffeta Silk Waists—black, white and all the best shades—new rever front with buttons—Bishop sleeves 2.89
Handsome Novelty Silk Waists, with hemstitchings and cluster tucks—choicest shades—extra finish—worth $7 and $8 ..... 4.89
Fine All Wool Flannel Waists—tailor stitched pleats—all colors and black; worth 2.69 ..... 1.89
All Wool Flannel—Button trim ..... .98
Mercerized Sateen—plain and polka dot—full tucked front and back—colors and black; worth 2.50 ..... 1.69
Wool Cashmere Teagowns—four shades—full lined—round yoke—satin ribbon ruffles—new flare sleeves—worth $6 ...3.98
Fine Cashmere Teagowns—light fancy shades—elaborate collar of ribbon and lace—full lace ruffle—worth 8.98..5.98
Flanelette Wrappers—figures and stripes—shoulder ruffles—braid trim .. .98
Cambric House Dresses—light and dark—full skirt—braid trim 1.24
Fancy Wool Elderdown Robes—silk frogs and satin trim—value 3.98..2.98
Wool Elderdown Sacques—braided Sailor Collar—satin ribbon ruffle—value 1.50 ..... .98
With plain collar—crochet edge ..... .49
French Flannel Kimonas—wide silk bands—applique lace 3.98
Quilted Japanese Silk Dressing Sacques—silk both sides—best colors 4.98
Worsted Umbrella Capes 1.98
Hand Knit Wool Fascinators ..... .39
Silk and Wool Fascinators ..... .98
Fancy Shetland Shawls—extra size—best colors—natural fringe ..... .98
Silk and Zephyr Wool Shawls—all new shades—best styles 1.79
Double Wool Shawls—all colors—also Reversible Beaver—knot fringe...3.98
Chiffon and Lace Jabots—also Liberty Silk Bows—all colors—value .69 ..... .49
Liberty Silk Neck Ruffs—long accordion and sylvia ends ..... .98
Fur Scarfs—Sable, Imitation Stone Marten, Blended Mink, Electric Seal and Astrakhan—8 tails 3.49
Seal Storm Collars—tabs and tails 6.98
Blended Mink Muffs—large size 2.98
Fine Mink Scarfs—8 full sable tails—value $15.00 .....10.98
Ladies' Gassamers—wool finish—black and navy—full crescent cape—velvet collar 2.98
Ladies' Storm Raglans—velvet collar—latest English Rainy Day Garment...3.98
Mercerized Sateen Petticoats—corded Umbrella flounce—deep knife pleating—all colors and black 1.19
Fine Taffeta Silk Petticoats—deep Umbrella flounce—all colors 4.98

Friday Bargains
In Lace Bed Sets
In Curtains
In Table Covers
In Rugs

Hand-wrought Antique and Point de Calais Bed Sets—value $10.00 .....6.98
Irish Point Lace Curtains—showy designs—20 styles—were 5.50...3.98
200 pair Irish Point—30 styles 7.98
Scotch Lace—combination weaves—new designs—3½ and 4 yds. long 2.98
Plain Sheila and Ottoman Portieres—all colors—fringed top and bottom—value 5.98 .....3.98
Reversible mercerized Frou Frou Portieres—deep fringe—value 9.98 .....5.98
200 Odd Portieres of $3 to $10 qualities—suitable for couch covers and single doors ..... .98 to 2.98
Venetian Tapestry Table Covers—2½ yds.—tassel fringe—value 3.00 .... 1.98
Imported Velour Table Covers—1½ yds. square—value 5.50 ..... 3.98
Axminster Rugs—27x63 inch—high art colorings 1.98
Wilton Hall Runners—re-productions of finest India and Turkish Rugs—
3x 9 ft .... 9.98 | 2.3x 9 ft 6.79
3x12 ft .... 11.98 | 2.3x12 ft 8.98
Wool Filled Art Squares—
3x2½ yards..2.49 | 3x3½ 2.98
3x3 yards..2.69 | 3x4 .....3.49
Reds—greens—blues and wood tones—Complete Carpets—all reversible.

Friday Bargains
In Dress Goods
In Silks
In Wash Dress Fabrics

200 pieces desirable Dress Goods—38-inch all wool Henriettas, 45-inch all wool Serges, 50-inch all wool Cheviots, Black and colors—worth 60 to 75 cents. .49
Fine Fancy Dress Organdies—Hand-painted effects—New designs—worth .35 ..... .19
32-inch Fine Scotch Ginghams—beautiful styles—best colors—worth .24 ..... .15
Fancy Striped Velvets—colored grounds—also plain colors, including Black ..... .59
Light and Fancy Colored Taffetas and China Silks ..... .29
Black Brocade Indias and Gros Grains—also fancy Striped Taffetas .. .39
Silk Mercerized Moreen Skirtings—Suitable for fancy petticoats—All the leading shades—value .75 ..... .49
A very desirable Christmas Gift

Livery must be correct to the littlest detail.

If not what is it?

A monstrosity.

We are makers of correct livery.

A chilly coachman cannot be a skillful coachman.

Our coachman's great-coat is noted for its warmth.

No matter how large your house, no matter how many your servants, we're ready with house livery, even to the somewhat ultra Court livery.

Just as ready with all the good sorts of clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for the little chap of three or the old boy of ninety-three.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Holiday Gifts.

Sale of

All Silk Umbrellas.

Women's 26-inch, twilled silk, with long pearl and ivory silver trimmed handles,

$3.95 each,

value $5.00 to $6.50.

Women's 26-inch, twilled silk, handles of pearl, ivory and natural wood, with silver trimmings,

$2.95 each,

value $3.50 to $4.00.

Men's 28-inch, twilled silk, handles of ivory, horn and natural wood, with silver trimmings,

$3.95 each,

value $5.00 to $6.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Registered Trade Mk.

Initialed Handkerchiefs

At "The Linen Store."

About fifty different styles are offered—all imported, hand-embroidered goods of absolutely pure linen.

Ladies' Size.

25c., 35c., 50c., and $1.00 each.
Hems ¼ to 1 inch in width.

Men's Size.

25c., 40c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00 each.
Hems ¼ to 1 inch in width.

Children's Size.

Colored Borders and Initials, ½ dozen in an attractive box, 75c.
Also Embroidered, Lace Trimmed and plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs of all kinds at 10c. to $25 each.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street.

TRADE —41— MARK.

EVERYBODY'S WHISKEY
WHY?
Because it is a blend of absolutely pure whiskies, ripe and mellow with age. Bottled only by
L. J. CALLANAN.

$12 Chesterfield Vest of England Kersey Overcoat made for $25. BENSON'S Misfit Parlor, 60 E. 14th St.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

Cushions.

Covered with Art Tickings, Japanese Crepes, and Embroidered Silk, ... $1.00; Formerly $1.75.

Figured India Silk Cushions, . . . $2.00; Formerly $2.75.

Fine Down Cushions, covered with Tapestries or Velour, $3.00 to $5.00; Formerly $4.50 to $7.00.

Hand embroidered and handsome Japanese worked Cushions, ... $6.00 and $7.00; Formerly $7.00 to $14.75.

Umbrellas.

Women's 26-inch. Men's 28-inch.
Paragon frame, steel rod, close rolling,—covered with pure Twill Silk.
Handles:—26-inch,—a variety of novelty designs,—pearl, sterling silver, dresden and silver-trimmed or plain natural woods.
28-inch handles—all natural woods,
$1.95 each;
Value $3.50.

Silk Waist Lengths.

Fine quality Taffetas, and Novelty Silks,—a very large quantity,—various shades and colors.
In waist lengths,
$1.50 to $5.50 per pattern.

Gloves.

Men's and Women's.
Glace Kid,—pique sewn,—and Castor-beaver Street Gloves,
$1.00 per pair.

Sale of Coats.

Black Jackets,—various fine quality fabrics. Double-breasted or fly-front.

Handsome tailor models, finished with stitching, and silk or velvet facing and collar. All lined with silk,
$9.75 and $12.50;
Reduced from $12.50 and $20.00.

Three-quarter length Coats,—numerous models lined with silk,
$27.50 and $37.50;
Reduced from $35.00 and $55.00.

"Rainy-day" Suits,—Coat and Skirt,—plain or plaid-back Cloth,
$14.50;
Reduced from $22.50.

"Rainy-day" Skirts,—plain or plaid-back Cloth,
$5.50 and $8.50.

Black Dress Goods.

2nd Floor.

Dress Patterns of rich quality Black materials including all the fashionable plain and novelty weaves,
A very extensive and varied stock,
$3.00 to $10.00 per pattern.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

"To See, is To Appreciate."

Price-worthy goods in every department change looker to buyer.

Reductions in our fine Overcoats of the proper new cut—$35 buys 45 dollars worth—$30 buys 40 dollars worth—all with the best silk linings.

Our Oxford Gray Overcoats at all the between prices from $12 to $40 inclusive—and Raglan Overcoats, $15 to $25.

Our Every-day Suits are from newest patterns and color mixtures in Cheviots, $12 to $28.

The liberal mark down we've made in Boys' Suit-prices is worth immediate attention.

Furnishings, Hats, Shoes.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

One of the Woes

of Winter is baggy, ill-shaped, cumbersome underwear, that rides up and makes you wretched, besides spoiling the fit of your clothes. Why lay out for yourself a Winter of this misery, in addition to nerve destroying skin irritation? You have been through it all with wool, now try

KOTEDSILK.

Warm, light, perfect in fit and finish, non-irritating, mothproof.

See the word KOTEDSILK on every garment.

All Leading Stores, and KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., Millbury, Mass., or 70-72 Franklin Street, N. Y. City.

O'Neill's.

Misses' and Children's Dept.

Children's Box Reefers of cheviot, with inlaid velvet collars, variety of colors, value 6.00, . . . 4.98 Each.

Misses' and Children's Long Box Coats of fine Kersey, Tan, Castor, and other popular colors, value 18.00 . 14.98 Each.

Misses' Oxford Box Jackets, with stitched reveres, velvet collars and fancy pearl buttons, value 17.50 . . 13.98 Each.

Ladies' Flannel Waists.

Three Hundred Fine Flannel Waists, Plain and Fancy stripes, manufacturers' samples, some worth 5.00 each, others worth even more, all at the uniform price of . . 1.98 Each.

Ladies' Silk and Sateen Skirts.

Silk Skirts with graduated accordion plaited Flounce and dust Ruffle, good assortment of colors, formerly 9.00 . . 6.98 Each.

Mercerized Sateen Skirts, value 1.25 . . . . . 98c

Marine Skirts, value 4.00 . . . . . 2.98

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Our Liquidation Sale

(TO EFFECT REORGANIZATION)

presents a most unusual opportunity for procuring at greatly reduced prices the handsomest shaped, most fashionable, perfect fitting

Men's and Boys' CLOTHING,

thoroughly well made from the best and newest fabrics—our guarantee on every garment.

When you take these sterling qualities into consideration the following quotations become

More Than Interesting:

Men's Raglans	Now $15.00 to $40.00
Men's Overcoats	Now 15.00 to 40.00
Men's Suits	Now 15.00 to 32.00
Men's Trousers	Now 4.00 to 11.00
Young Men's Raglans	Now 13.00 to 22.00
Young Men's Overcoats	Now 10.00 to 20.00
Young Men's Suits	Now 11.00 to 22.00
Little Gentlemen's Suits	Now 4.00 to 10.00
Little Gentlemen's Overcoats	Now 5.50 to 12.00
Little Gentlemen's Reefers	Now 4.50 to 7.50

Furnishings and Headwear

have also been subjected to exceedingly attractive reductions.

All Stores Open Evenings Next Week.

Smith, Gray & Co.

New York Store, Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

Brooklyn Stores, Broadway and Bedford Avenue, Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue.

SOROSIS

TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

One of the very attractive merits of the Sorosis Shoe is the extensive variety of its models.

At this season of the year when demand is made in every variety of dress,—golf, walking, shopping, visiting and evening attire, the Sorosis Shoe is practically desirable in supplying all these needs.

For morning,—
Light oxford shoes,—for house wear,—medium weight street boots, made of fine Sorosis leather, with Louis XV. or opera heels and patent tips.

For afternoon,—
Patent calf boots, kid, enamel leather or box calf,—with Cuban heel and high arch,—suitable for walking.

For evening,—
Patent calf shoes or boots, thin sole, round or narrow toe,—Louis XV. heel.

Uniformly $3.50 per pair.
None genuine without the Sorosis label.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
Broadway and 11th St.

LIBRARY AND EASY CHAIRS. GREAT VARIETIES. TABLES
CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, 275 Canal St., nr. B'way.

$18 OXFORD RAGLAN, SILK LINED. MADE FOR $40. BENSON & CO., MISFIT PARLOR, 60 E. 14TH ST.

For Amusement Advertisements See Page 7.

For Amusement Advertisements See Page 7.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and cold; winds northerly.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,893. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1900.—Sixteen Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CHINA'S EMPEROR AGREES TO TERMS

Ten of the Conditions Acceptable, It is Said.

FORTS TO BE DESTROYED

Indemnity, Apology, and Permission for Foreign Troops to Hold Lines of Communication Among Them.

TIEN-TSIN, Dec. 14.—According to credible Chinese sources of information Emperor Kwang-Su will agree to the following ten demands of the powers:

First—Indemnity to the amount of 700,000,000 taels, (about $500,000,000,) payable within sixty years and guaranteed by the Ilkin.

Second—The erection in Paking of a suitable monument to the memory of Baron von Ketteler.

Third—An Imperial Prince, a near relative of the Emperor, to go to Berlin to apologize and express regret for the murder.

Fourth—Foreign troops to hold the lines of communication between Taku and Peking.

Fifth—Punishment of the Boxer officials.

Sixth—Candidates from districts where anti-foreign outrages have been perpetrated not to be allowed to compete in the Chinese examinations in Peking for five years.

Seventh—Abolition of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

Eighth—Foreign envoys to have access to the Emperor at all times.

Ninth—Importation of arms and ammunition into the Province of Pe-chi-Li to be abolished.

Tenth—The land and sea forts between Shan-hai-Kwan, Taku, and Peking to be destroyed.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—A private dispatch from Count von Waldersee says the negotiations for settlement with China are seriously under way, the initial obstacles having been overcome and full accord existing between the Ministers of the powers at Peking.

The Chinese plenipotentiaries, the dispatch also says, find no further difficulty in communicating with the Court direct, telegraphic connection now existing between Peking and Sian-Foo via Shanghai.

PEKING, Dec. 13.—Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching have sent an official notification to the Ministers that they have received the promised documents authorizing them to act on behalf of China in the peace negotiations and announcing that they are ready to proceed so soon as the Ministers desire.

The fact that Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British Minister to China, has not yet received authority from his Government to sign the joint note causes astonishment here, as it is felt that, all the other powers having agreed, there cannot be anything in the joint note to cause Great Britain to object sufficiently to make her refuse to sign.

Mr. Conger says he believes China will immediately accept the terms imposed, and that she has it in her power to comply with the majority of them before Spring, while the others can wait.

On account of the frost, neither will the Court be able to return to Peking nor will the troops be able to leave here until April, when, if the peace conditions are complied with, it is believed all the allied forces, except the legation guards, not to exceed a hundred men for each power, will leave Peking, remaining until the Autumn on the coast between Taku and Shan-hai-Kian. Mr. Conger personally believes that the Chinese have been taught a lesson by the looting.

Col. Tullock reports the discovery of the body of the man who gave the British information regarding the hidden treasure. He had been decapitated. The British have not yet reported the discovery of the treasure, but their return is expected to-morrow.

ATTACK A FRIENDLY GENERAL.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—"The Germans are still following a policy of 'extermination,'" says a dispatch to The Standard from Tien-Tsin, dated yesterday. It adds:

"A German force has just returned from an expedition against Gen. Mei (?) at Tsan-chow-Foo, on the Grand Canal, after routing his troops, plundering his baggage, and releasing some dangerous Boxer prisoners he had taken. These proceedings are regretable, as Gen. Mei has all along been active in suppressing the Boxers and defying the Empress Dowager."

The Times publishes the following from Tokio, dated Dec. 13:

"Japan's policy in China appears to be based equally on popular sentiment and political expediency. The barbarous behavior of the Russians, especially the atrocious treatment of women and children, amply confirmed from other sources, has produced intense disgust, which is enhanced by the silence of Western public opinion, in contrast with the severity of Western comment upon Japan's action at Port Arthur six years ago. Hence there is a distinct reaction here in favor of leniency toward the Chinese."

DETAILS OF THE COURT'S FLIGHT.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 14.—Papers from China that have reached here give interesting details of the escape of the Chinese Court from Peking.

According to these accounts, the Emperor, Dowager Empress, and party were insufficiently supplied with clothing and had no provisions of any kind. They were accompanied by an armed guard of 100 eunuchs. They reached one of the northern gates, which was closed by Chinese fleeing from the city. In order to prevent a delay the eunuchs fired several volleys upon the crowd, killing a considerable number, and then the carts conveying the Imperial party were driven over the bodies of the slain. By evening the cortège reached Hua-ia-Sien, where Magistrate Wu went out to meet it and escorted his imperial guests to his yamen.

The Empress, shivering with cold, begged the Magistrate to supply her with additional clothing. He replied that to his regret, being a Chinaman, he had no Manchu female attire available, whereupon the Empress said that it was no time for distinction to be made between Manchus and Chinese, and that she was quite willing to don Chinese clothes. The Empress proceeded to bewail her sad fate. "Never before," she said "in the history of the dynasty had Imperial persons suffered such dire humiliation and discomfort."

TO-DAY, SIXTEEN PAGES WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, 78¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27¼c; cotton, middling, 10c; iron, November, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 26c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
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Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Nothing Just Like It.
There is but one Pennsylvania Limited. It leaves New York for Chicago every day in the year.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages
Made of the tender meat of dairy-fed fat young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a two-pound package at once. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

DEPOSITORS IN HARD LUCK.

Drew $1,650 from Harlem Savings Bank and Lost $1,250—Run Checked.

The run on the Harlem Savings Bank, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, continued yesterday, though the number of depositors waiting to withdraw their money was much smaller than on the previous days. When the institution closed its doors for the day, at 3 o'clock, there were only a few outside, and President Charles Tooker gave out a statement that $110,000 had been withdrawn during the day, $3,000 taken in on deposit, and five new accounts opened.

One depositor, who thought his money was more secure in his own pocket than in the bank's vault, discovered his mistake too late, and is now mourning the loss of $1,250. The depositor was John Harmon, a produce dealer at 681 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street. He stood in the line for about two hours before he reached the paying teller's window, and then withdrew $1,250 which belonged to his mother and about $400 of his own money. In one pocket of his overcoat, he says, he placed his mother's money and in the other his own. Then, according to his own statement, made to Detective Buckridge of the West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, he started for the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station of the Third Avenue elevated road, near by. In going up the steps he put his hand in his overcoat pocket to see if his mother's money was safe, and was horrorstricken to find it empty. He did not know whether he lost the money or his pocket was picked.

Another incident, of a rather amusing character, was when an aged depositor of the bank named Mrs. Butler, who had withdrawn her money, came back to the bank weeping and declaring that the paying teller had not given her the amount which her bank book called for. On reaching the window Mrs. Butler thrust back the roll of bills she had received and told the teller to count it. He did so, and, comparing it with her book, found it to be correct. The woman would not believe it at first, but when there were pointed out to her two five-hundred-dollar bills, the first she had ever seen, which she had counted as twenty-dollar bills; with a number of twenties she had received, her sorrow changed to joy and she left the bank with a great load lifted from her mind.

As early as 7 A. M. a crowd of anxious depositors, about 70 per cent. of whom were women, gathered about the doors. The wind was especially keen on the corner where the bank is situated, and the crowd was shivering and blue with cold. Several sharpers, who had secured good positions near the head of the line, and, taking advantage of the anxiety of some of the more ignorant depositors, sold their places for as high as $5. One woman paid $2 for a position in the line seventy-five feet south of Third Avenue, on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. One shabby-looking individual with a position in the middle of the line was caught bargaining with a woman for it by a policeman. When the fellow failed to produce a bank book he was pulled out of the line and warned that if he was caught in the vicinity he would be locked up.

President Tooker, after the close of the bank, said that a story that the bank had sold securities to get money was not true in the sense it implied. Some Government bonds, he said, bearing a small amount of interest, were sold for the purpose of investing the money realized in securities paying a higher per cent. This, he said, was for the financial benefit of the depositors.

BIG STORM IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Much Damage to Telegraph Wires and Other Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—One of the most severe storms that ever visited San Francisco broke over the city at an early hour to-day and has raged in fitful gusts, rain and wind sweeping over the city with unusual violence, accompanied by thunder and forked lightning, a rather unusual occurrence in this city. During the height of the storm several houses were overturned by the wind, fences blown down, and other damage done. One of the great receiving tanks of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company was struck by lightning, the gas taking fire. No one was hurt in the explosion, but the tank was demolished.

During the storm this city was entirely cut off from telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies losing every wire out of San Francisco. The damage is being repaired rapidly. Some damage was done in the mountains, but nothing definite can be stated as to its extent. The telephone company also lost many of its long-distance wires.

So far no marine disasters of any moment have been reported. On the bay several boats were capsized, but no one was drowned, so far as is known. Several vessels dragged their anchors. Reports from points at short distances from San Francisco tell of buildings blown over and unroofed, chimneys blown down, and other damage done, but so far no fatalities are known. The storm ceased almost entirely at noon.

HENRY ZEIMER CONVICTED.

Jury in General Sessions Finds Divorce Mill Man Guilty.

Henry Zeimer, charged with subornation of perjury in inducing May Thompson and Mrs. Byrde G. Herrick to perjure themselves in the suit for divorce brought by the latter against her husband, W. C. Herrick, was found guilty in General Sessions yesterday, after the jury had deliberated for three hours.

Zeimer was convicted upon the evidence of the two women, who made full confessions to the District Attorney. Zeimer will be sentenced Wednesday.

PERISHED IN A SNOWSTORM.

Rochester Man Overcome While Returning to His Home.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 14.—The dead body of James M. Leonard, aged seventy-four, of 101 Jones Street, was found, frozen stiff, lying in the snow on the boulevard, three miles south of Charlotte Village, early this morning.

Mr. Leonard went to Charlotte last evening with the Odd Fellows of this city, to attend the exercises and witness the Past Grand contest held by that lodge of Odd Fellows at Charlotte. It is supposed that after the exercises he started to walk to the city. He probably became confused in the heavy storm raging at the time, and, being unable to make his way north on State Street, turned up a side street to the boulevard. Here he fell from exhaustion and died from exposure.

He had been Past Grand Master of Toronto Lodge of this city for the last forty-five years.

The "Pittsburg Limited," Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
Only $9.00 first class and $6.50 second class. New York to Pittsburg, via this train. Leave New York, South Ferry, 6:55 P. M. and Liberty Street 7:00 P. M., arrive Pittsburg 8:55 A. M. Pullman Buffet Drawing Room Sleeping Cars.—Adv.

EAST SIDE JEWELERS ATTACKED AND ROBBED

Both Are Knocked Senseless with Murderous "Blackjacks."

The Bold Robberies Occur at Widely Separated Points—Small Shopkeepers in a Panic.

Two bold robberies in east side jewelry shops, at widely divergent points, were affected within a couple of hours of each other yesterday, apparently by the same men. In both cases the victims were first attacked and rendered unconscious with a "blackjack."

At a few minutes before 10 o'clock two men entered the little jewelry shop of Julius Reisner, at 568 Second Avenue. The proprietor, a bachelor, lives in the rear of the shop. The men asked to see some watch chains, and Reisner took out a tray containing a number of a cheap variety.

"How much is that?" said one of the men, picking up a chain.

"Seventy-five cents."

"Well, I'll take it. Wrap it up."

The jeweler was about to comply when the man suddenly drew a "blackjack" from his pocket and struck him with it. The blow stunned him. A second and a third followed, and Reisner fell to the floor. Then the men carled him to the rear of the shop, tied his hands and feet, and gagged him. They then secured his keys, with which they opened the safe. This they rifled.

Some time later Reisner regained consciousness and succeeded in slipping the ropes off. He made his way to the street and told his story to a neighbor, who notified the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. An ambulance was summoned and Reisner was sent to Bellevue, where it was found that he had several scalp wounds and severe contusions of the body. When seen in the hospital, Reisner told the story of the attack. One of the men was tall, he said, with a black moustache, and the other of medium height, and smooth face.

"They got over $200 in cash," said Reisner, "and more than a thousand dollars' worth of diamonds and other jewelry."

About two hours after the attack on the Second Avenue jeweler, Zachariah Frank, an aged jeweler of 12 Market Street, looked up from the watch that he was mending to see a tall, black-mustached man standing before him.

"How much do you pay for eighteen-carat gold?" asked the man.

"Let me see the gold," said the jeweler, "You let me see your money first," was the reply, and then Frank grew suspicious. He is eighty-three years old, but is still a man of some strength. Ordering the stranger out, he tried to enforce tho order with a push. Some one on the outside closed the door and held it tightly. The stranger then pulled a blackjack from his pocket and struck the old man on the head until he fell senseless, the man's companion, in the meantime, coming in and gathering up several watches that were being repaired.

Frank, when he recovered, managed to crawl out into the hall, and a neighbor summoned the police of the Madison Street Station. The Jeweler was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where it was found that he had six scalp wounds. The old man lives with his two daughters. They were away at work when the robbery occurred.

Frank said last night that he was beaten and robbed a year ago. He believes that his assailants yesterday were the same men who visited his shop on the former occasion.

The frequency of robberies in small east side jewelry shops has occasioned great alarm among the proprietors. They believe that there is an organized gang at work.

A similar robbery in which two men were engaged occurred at 168 Cherry Street on Dec. 4. Robert Kelly, one of the men, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday.

TRAGIC DEATHS SHOCK PARIS.

Edmond Tarbe des Sablons and His Wife Expire Suddenly in Dramatic Circumstances.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Literary and social circles were greatly shocked at the announcement of the simultaneous death of M. Edmond Tarbé des Sablons, the well-known man of letters and playwright, and his wife, which occurred yesterday under unusually dramatic circumstances.

A servant, on entering their bedroom in the morning, according to regular custom, found M. Tarbé supporting his wife's head in one hand, while with the other he held a basin, into which she was vomiting blood. The servant withdrew at a sign from M. Tarbé that her services were not required.

An hour later, groans issuing from the room, a relative entered and found the lady dead in bed. M. Tarbé, seated in an armchair, was still holding the basin in his clenched fist. His eyes were closed, and he was moaning piteously, but was quite unconscious. In spite of incessant efforts to restore animation she died at noon.

The doctors certify that in both cases death was due to natural causes. The lady suffered from heart disease, and her husband died of apoplexy, caused by sorrow at seeing her slowly dying.

Edmond Joseph Louis Tarbé des Sablons was born in Paris in 1838. At one time he was music critic of Le Figaro. In 1868 he founded Le Gaulois with Henri de Pene and sold out his interest in it to Arthur Meyer in 1879. His novels include "Les Drames Parisiens," "Monsieur de Morat," "Barbe Grise," &c. He was also the author of "The Martyr," a play written in collaboration with M. d'Ennery, rehearsals for the revival of which he had been superintending during the last few days at the Comedie Populaire Theatre.

GEORGE A. FULLER DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—A dispatch from New York announces that George A. Fuller, President of the George A. Fuller Company, died in that city early this morning.

Through the efforts of Mr. Fuller the West saw the possibilities of high office buildings, and set about to have them. No other firm in the world, perhaps, has played so large a part in revolutionizing the building trade as the George A. Fuller Company, and to it primarily is due the credit of having originated many of the actual construction methods now in use. Twenty-eight of Chicago's largest buildings were erected by the firm under Mr. Fuller's personal supervision. Many of the World's Fair structures were built by him. The firm also erected some of the largest structures in New York, Boston, St. Louis, and Pittsburg.

George A. Fuller was born in Templeton, Mass., in 1851. He received his education in the common schools of Baldwinsville and Worcester, and entered Andover College at the age of seventeen. After being graduated from there he entered the Boston School of Technology, taking a special course of one year. His first business experience was in the office of his uncle, J. E. Fuller, an architect, of Worcester. A year later he entered the office of Peabody & Stearns, Boston architects, and at the age of twenty-five was made a partner, and took charge of the New York office.

Shot in Actress's Apartment.

Joseph Geller, who says he is employed in a piano factory at Tenth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, was shot and probably fatally wounded last night while visiting Sadie Dean, described as an actress, in her flat, at 600 Tenth Avenue. The woman, with Mrs. Mary Lee of 2,506 Eighth Avenue, and Mrs. Julia Lang of 218 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, were locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, after telling conflicting stories of the shooting. Geller was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where he said he didn't know which one of the women had shot him.

Ballantine's India Pale Ale is the perfection of a brew—pure, smooth, gently invigorating.—Adv.

WOMAN HELD FOR FORGERY.

Represented Herself as Heiress to a Mythical Estate.

Margaret M. Heppenheimer, twenty-six years old, wife of George Heppenheimer, a conductor employed by the Manhattan Railroad Company, of 246 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, was held yesterday at the Centre Street Police Court in $2,000 bail for examination on charges involving forgery. The complainants, Frederick B. House and Moses H. Grossman of the law firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, would have consented to the discharge of the prisoner, who confessed that she had forged a document, a check, and a note and signed their names to them. Magistrate Flammer, however, decided on an examination because of the gravity of the accusations. The complainants were moved to clemency by the fact that the woman has three children and is now in delicate health, while they waver between the opinion that her mind is affected, or that she was prompted by some one who had a foolish scheme to make money.

Mrs. Heppenheimer visited the offices of the complainants with a story about a mythical estate from which she and a supposititious mother were to derive $7,000. There were several interviews, and the prisoner at one of them stole a sheet of headed office paper and forged a certificate that the estate she spoke about would be settled at the complainants' office Nov. 26 last. The certificate was indorsed, "Amount awarded on the estate of Upton vs. Lonehan, now $25,750." Then she forged a check for $25,184 on the "American Surety and Trust Company" and a note payable in thirty days for $25,750, signed House & Grossman.

With these documents and an innocent neighbor, F. B. Tallman, an undertaker of 199 Edgecombe Avenue, to vouch for her as respectable—he was completely hoodwinked in regard to the "Upton" estate—she talked of buying securities and a home with Charles C. Dickinson of the Metropolitan Loan Company, and incidentally discussed a loan of $1,000 for emergencies. She went several times to Mr. Dickinson and told him various stories about the "settlement," and he was almost disposed to advance the money.

Mr. House, however, knew of her enterprise on Monday, and on Tuesday made preparations to thwart her.

She also interested a real estate agent of her neighborhood so that he took her to Abraham Gruber of ex-Gov. Black's law firm, to whom she told her story of being kept out of her money. On his advice she hired a safe deposit box at the Hamilton Bank, in Harlem, to safeguard the certificate, check, and note.

Mrs. Heppenheimer was arrested by Central Office Detective Gargan on Thursday night. Her husband, who was in court yesterday appeared to be acutely distressed. He said he could not account for his wife's actions, and that her arrest came on him like a thunderclap. The family live poorly, but have been considered honest. It appears, however, that the woman was involved in a doubtful transaction relating to a mortgage of her household furniture in 1898.

THREE BOYS DROWNED.

Were Skating on a Mill Pond at Finesville, N. J.—One Body Recovered.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Dec. 14.—Three boys were drowned in a skating accident at Finesville, some miles above this place, this evening. Two of the boys were sons of William Snyder, one seven years old and the other nine, and the third boy was a son of Elmer Doane, and was ten years old. The drowning occurred in the millpond in the village. They and others were out upon the ice, which had formed during the last few days.

Very few details have been received here as to what occurred, and reports are contradicted. One story is that one of the boys broke through the ice and the other two attempted his rescue and also went down, and another account says that the three were together, and were running across the pond when they came upon a hole and went through together. One body has been recovered.

The news was brought here to-night by a man who was sent down to bring the Coroner to the village in the morning, telegraphic communication with Lambertville being interrupted through the breaking of a wire.

NO FRICTION IN KINGS.

Lieutenant Governor Explains the Reported Split in the Brooklyn Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff arrived in Washington this afternoon. He has come to attend the dinner which Senator Depew will give to Governor-elect Odell to-morrow night.

Mr. Woodruff says that all is harmonious in the Brooklyn organization, and that all reports of friction are false. The story that he had a split with Michael J. Dady and Walter B. Atterbury arose from a comedy of errors. This is Mr. Woodruff's account of the origin of the mistake:

"Dady went off to Mexico after the campaign and said that if he got his Havana and Mexico contracts he would be too busy to undertake again the duties of Chairman of the County Committee and would not serve again. I got back after he left, and hearing that he had got his contracts, I assumed that he would not accept a re-election. In the meantime Atterbury told me that he would give up the County Chairmanship in favor of an independent Republican, for the sake of the effect on the Mayoralty campaign next year.

"The newspapers then printed stories about how Dady's absence was being taken advantage of to defeat him for re-election and how I was also trying to turn Atterbury down. Atterbury and I went ahead and canvassed the names of the leading independents, such as James McKeen, Willis L. Ogden, and others, and found that none who were eligible for the place were able to accept it. Atterbury then consented to serve again. Dady, having finished his business in Mexico, came back, and stories were at once printed about how he was 'rushing back' to fight for the Chairmanship. When he got back he came up to my house and said he was willing to serve again, and it was so arranged. The next night the district leaders met at my house and it was all settled, and Atterbury and Dady were unanimously re-elected."

CHARGE AGAINST TWO POLICEMEN

Roundsman and Patrolman Arraigned in Brooklyn for Extortion.

Roundsman Michael J. Lyman and Patrolman William H. Biggs of the Brownsville Police Station were charged with extortion in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday by Frederick Heinemann, a saloon keeper at East New York Avenue and Sackman Street. Heinemann alleges that the policemen visited his saloon and demanded $50 on threat of placing him under arrest for exposing a slot machine. Heinemann claims that he paid the money to escape arrest.

The saloon keeper afterward went to Police Headquarters in Manhattan and reported the matter. The accused men were suspended pending an investigation of the charges. Heinemann later obtained a warrant for their arrest. Counsel for the policemen in court yesterday entered a plea of not guilty for their clients and the examination of the accused was adjourned for ten days. Bail which they had furnished upon their arrest was continued.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
is the best. The grocers know it. Insist on having it. It is for your food. Pure and wholesome.—Adv.

Since the start in 1833 the Ballantine brewery has had the highest reputation. Every product unequaled.—Adv.

Leading clubs use Baltimore Club Rye Whiskey. McIlvaine & Baldwin, 16 Day St.—Adv.

SEVEN WERE KILLED IN NORMAL SCHOOL FIRE

Six of the Victims Girl Students of the Fredonia Institution.

Wire Window Screens Prevented Easy Access to the Fire Escapes—Nothing Saved from the Building.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Dec. 14.—From the smoldering ruins of the Fredonia State Normal and Training School, which was destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock this morning, one charred body has been recovered, and it is now certain that seven persons perished in the fire.

There were seventy-five young women students in the building, of whom six perished. The other victim was the aged janitor. The dead are:

FIZZELL, MAUD F., Bradford, Penn.
HATHAWAY, BESSIE, Cannonsville, N. Y.
JONES, IRENE, Busti, N. Y.
MORRIS, PHINEAS J., janitor.
STORMS, CORA, Boston, N. Y.
THOMAS, RUTH, Pike, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, MAE, Lake Como, Penn.

The young women occupied rooms on the third floor of the building in company with a matron. Those who succeeded in escaping did so by descending the fire escapes. The body recovered from the ruins is supposed to be that of Miss Storms. It was burned beyond recognition.

To account for the origin of the fire puzzles the local Board of Managers, as there was no furnace in the building, the heat being piped from a boiler two blocks away. The fire started in the private room of Janitor Morris, and was discovered by Charles Gibbs, assistant janitor, who notified Morris and then ran to the fire alarm station a block away. Morris evidently lost his life while fighting the blaze. Miss Fizzell was seen on the fire escape, and turned back into the burning building to save a diamond ring. The others who perished were suffocated, being unable to find the fire escapes.

It is stated that heavy wire screens were firmly nailed across the windows leading to the fire escapes, and the only way those who escaped saved their lives was by crawling through windows adjacent to the escapes and then creeping along the gutter of the mansard roof. Lawyers say there will be damage suits instituted against the State because of the screens.

A search for the bodies is being made as rapidly as possible, but it is slow work digging over the acre of débris, which is still burning. Principal Palmer estimates the property loss at $200,000, with $93,000 insurance.

Nothing was saved from the building, not even the personal effects of the young women or the records of the school. Grief-stricken parents are beginning to arrive.

School has been adjourned until Jan. 3, when classes will meet in the halls and churches of the village. Plans for a new and larger structure are already under way. The Legislature will be asked to make an appropriation.

CHINESE WEDDING FEAST.

Ceremony in Chinatown No Joke for Bride and Bridegroom.

Joss sticks, firecrackers, incense, skyrockets, tom-toms, and blue fire were the prime features in a genuine Chinese wedding which took place at 57 Bayard Street, in the Chinese quarter last night. The contracting parties were Mr. Henry Lum and Miss Di Hai. The bride was brought in a carriage from her home, at 21 Mott Street, completely blindfolded, a loose robe of crimson flowing from the top of her head to her sandaled feet. She is not allowed to see her intended husband until after a three days' term of "probation."

When the bride entered the room where the guests were assembled, an immense bunch of firecrackers was set off by one of the bridegroom's relations. Miss Hai was immediately taken in charge by her "sponsor," Miss Jose Ling, who is responsible for the bride's safekeeping for the next three days. She was then led into a side room, where she was seated, to remain a kind of silent partner to the whole business, while all the family relations made a glorious evening of it—all except the bridegroom. He had to go into another apartment and take off all the gorgeous Oriental wedding toggery which he had worn prior to the entrance of his fiancée. That ended his part in the programme.

These two personages being safely disposed of, the relatives and neighbors plunged into the dissipations of the wedding feast, which lasted until far into the night, while the happy bride and bridegroom, according to custom, languished in two separate rooms with nothing to eat.

WED IN HASTE, WIFE MISSING.

Commercial Man Meets a Young Woman on a Train and Woes Her.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Clifton Holmes, a commercial traveler, met a young woman on a New York Central train as it was coming out of Rochester. They fell in love with each other, though neither had ever seen the other before, and they got married at Auburn.

When Holmes entered the train he noticed a lady seated by herself. She appeared homesick and had evidently been crying. He became interested and succeeded in learning her name, Estella Cutter. Her home was in Chicago, but all her relatives were dead, and she was coming East to friends. Their interest in each other grew rapidly and when Auburn was reached they left the train, went to a minister's house, and were married.

They then returned to the station to take a train to Owego, but while he was looking after the baggage, she disappeared and no trace of her has yet been found.

Miners Strike at Blossburg, Ala.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 14.—Three hundred miners in the employ of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company at Blossburg have quit work pending an investigation by the Executive Board of the district into their grievance. Their complaint is that two negroes who have worked against the order to which the white mine workers belong, namely, the United Mine Workers of America, are employed at Blossburg and use their positions there to exert influence against the mine workers' organization. The mine workers have demanded the discharge of the negroes, but the company has refused to grant the request. The question raised is one of importance, as it involves the question of union men working in the same mine with non-union men.

New York Woman Buys Gold Mine.

Special to The New York Times.

GEORGETOWN, Col., Dec. 14.—The Griffith mine, one of the oldest properties in Clear Creek County, was sold to-day by Hood C. Maxwell to Hannah P. Tweed of New York for $500,000. The Griffith has always been a heavy producer of gold and lead. The new management will at once expend $25,000 in improvements.

California Excursions
In through tourist cars every day in the year. Two fast trains from Chicago via Chicago and Northwestern, Union, and Southern Pacific Railways. Best of everything. Tickets and information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Electricity in Railroading.
It is the active agent by which the Pennsylvania Railroad controls and protects its admirable train service.—Adv.

THE DURYEA WILL CONTEST.

Witnesses Testify to the Starchmaker's Alleged Dissolute Habits.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 14.—The hearing in the contest over the will of Edgar E. Duryea, the Glen Cove starch manufacturer, was continued here to-day before Surrogate Seabury.

The first witness called was Matthias M. Dodd of Seacliff. He said that on his way to and from his place of business he had seen Mr. Duryea frequently in the Glen Cove train during 1897, 1898, and 1899, and on almost every one of these occasions the latter seemed to be under the influence of liquor.

Max Hart, a New York real estate dealer, testified that he first met Duryea in a saloon at Fourteenth Street and Irving Place, Manhattan, where the starchmaker entered with four men and invited everybody in the place to "line up" at the bar. Everybody accepted the invitation, and had several drinks, when Duryea failed to find any money in his pockets. He drew out his check book, and, the witness believes, drew a check for $600. Witness said Duryea acted like an insane man, constantly boasting of his immense wealth.

Mrs. Annie Somershy, for six years a servant in the Duryea family, testified that she had once remonstrated with young Walter Duryea upon the dissolute habits of himself and father, whereupon the young man had discharged her on the spot.

Jacob E. Person, the family coachman, testified that the elder Duryea was nearly always drunk when he came home from New York.

Lizzie Deveny said that while she was employed as waitress in Dr. Hill's place, on Fifth Avenue, Mr. Duryea was there. She said he usually slept in an armchair, and always kept a bottle of whisky on the table. The witness said she had heard a conversation between Duryea and his son Walter in which Walter asked his father to put his sisters out of the house. The father said he would do so, as they annoyed him.

Charles R. Seabright, formerly a brakeman on the Oyster Bay branch of the Long Island Railroad, said he had often seen Duryea on his train, and had rarely seen him sober. On one occasion Duryea had almost succeeded in disrobing himself in the car before he could be restrained.

Several other trainmen, coachmen, house servants, and casual acquaintances added their testimony as to Mr. Duryea's alleged dissolute habits, after which the hearing was adjourned to Tuesday morning next.

MISSISSIPPI BOAT LOST.

Vessel Carrying Many Passengers Strikes a Snag Near New Orleans—All Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 14.—The Mississippi River steamboat Warren, loaded with a Christmas cargo for the plantations, was sunk last night by running into a hidden snag in the river twelve miles above the city, and is a total loss.

This was the chief trip of the season for the Warren, and there were on board a large number of passengers, planters, and their wives and children who had come to the city to buy Christmas presents.

The steamboat sank rapidly in the deep water near the landing. All the passengers were saved by being landed in small skiffs, although there were many narrow escapes. Soon after the last boatload had landed the steamboat's smoke stacks disappeared from view.

The passengers and crew spent the night on the narrow levee in the Willows and built fires to protect them from the cold until assistance came from the city.

FUTURE TRADE WITH CANADA.

Comment of Montreal Star on Editorial Article in The New York Times.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 14.—The papers here reproduce the editorial article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 12 on "Future Trade with Canada," and comment upon it. The Montreal Daily Star says:

"If there ever should be any improved trade relations between the two countries, it will be for business and not sentimental reasons. The Anglo-Saxon unity idea will never make the neighboring Republic forego one jot or tittle of what it considers its interests for the sake of reciprocity. We hope to see Canada act on similar business principles in a business manner. In many lines of commerce reciprocity might be had with advantage to both.

"While for years we offered our neighbors reciprocity in a generous list of articles, conditions are changing, and in many instances it would be more to the lasting advantage of Canada to work up her raw products at home. This may make us competitors with the United States, but we cannot afford to be mere hewers of wood and drawers of water to any country. In a word, though improved trade relations are always desirable between two adjacent countries, reciprocity is not nearly of as great importance to Canada as was once thought."

BIG FAILURE IN MINNESOTA.

Receiver Is Appointed for a Thrasher Manufacturing Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 14.—The United States District Court to-day appointed E. D. Buffington receiver for the Minnesota Thrasher Manufacturing Company.

The appointment is the result of an action brought by the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company against the thrashing company on a trust deed which secured an issue of $1,000,000. The defendant company had defaulted on $492,000 of this obligation.

EAGLE KILLED ON LONG ISLAND.

A Good Specimen Measuring Seven Feet from Tip to Tip.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, L. I., Dec. 14.—William H. Hallock killed an eagle near this place yesterday. It was flying at the time, and his first shot simply broke its wing.

After falling to the ground it made a hard fight, and the hunter had to dodge behind a tree while he reloaded his gun. Afterward he emptied both chambers into the bird and killed it.

It is a splendid specimen, measuring more than seven feet from tip to tip. Hallock will have it mounted by a taxidermist.

ELOPING GIRL CAPTURED.

Carried Off by Her Brother as She Was Being Married.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Dec. 14.—After having ridden horseback in the dark for a distance of sixty-five miles through the mountains, Miss Bessie Zepp, the daughter of Charles Zepp, a wealthy citizen of Big Stone Gap, and D. C. Williams of the same place arrived here this morning to be married.

They stopped at a minister's house, and just before the clergyman pronounced the words which would have made the couple man and wife, the girl's brother burst into the room, and, seizing her by the arm, put her back on her horse and started for home with her. The brother had ridden at a furious rate to overtake the eloping couple.

The Christmas Number of The New York Herald
will be a newspaper par excellence. Out to-morrow, Sunday. Four exquisite art sections, containing forty beautiful pages in color and half tone. Order it without delay.—Adv.

Fastest Train to California.
Through cars, New York to Los Angeles, without change. Particulars on application. Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square.—Adv.

SENATE VOTES FOR AN AMERICAN CANAL

Two More Amendments to Hay-Pauncefote Agreement.

ONE ABROGATES OLD TREATY

Other Strikes Out Invitation to Powers to Participate.

Senator Lodge Fails to Get a Date Set for a Final Vote—Secretary Hay to Remain in Cabinet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate has about won its fight for a strictly American declaration touching the canal across Nicaragua. When it finished its labors in executive session to-day every word that could be eliminated from the Hay-Pauncefote treaty so as to manifest a determination to act with entire independence of any other nation had been stricken out. The convention under discussion still remains the Hay-Paucefote treaty in name, but it is admitted to-night by some of the Senators who voted for the successive amendments that it no longer can be regarded as carrying out the objects sought to be reached by the treaty negotiated by Secretary Hay and Ambassador Pauncefote.

"The treaty will be ratified," said a Senator to-night who had voted for all the amendments. "Whether there will be an exchange of ratifications after Great Britain has looked at the changes we have made, is another thing. I would not say that that expectation is entertained by a majority of the Senate. The discussion has led a majority of Senators to decide that if the United States is to build a canal across the Isthmus it must be without the consent of any other nations than Nicaragua and Costa Rica. So, having decided to protect the canal after it has been built, we have further concluded to take care of it without the consent or assistance of the powers."

Another report which, in the nature of things, cannot be verified without getting at the secrets of the managers alleged to have the matter in charge, is that the passage of an American declaration touching the Nicaraguan Canal, the enactment of the Ship Subsidy bill, the completion of the Canal bill, and the approval of an apportionment measure, will all hang together at this session and all go through the struggle with pretty solid Republican support. The Subsidy bill, it is mentioned in its report, is to get about

the canal independently of all treaties either in force or pending.

Senator Spooner (Rep., Wis.) combated the arguments of Mr. Culberson. He said that he favored the canal and believed the United States should have the right to fortify and defend it, but could not accept the view that we should proceed in that great work in total disregard of the existence of the old agreement. Great Britain, he said, is a friendly power, and he would not consent to any ruthless proceedings, but would go at the work of preparing for the construction in an orderly way which would insure the support and good will of a kindred people. He therefore was an advocate of the pending negotiation.

He said that Great Britain on three different occasions had approached this country to secure the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but on each occasion the United States had declined the overtures. Therefore the proposition had been acted upon by the State Department without consulting Congress, but at any rate the incidents at least indicated the English attitude upon the question of abrogation.

Senator Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) spoke for the ratification of the treaty without further amendment. He said that he had even opposed the committee's amendment adopted yesterday, because, to his mind, the amendment is a concession to Great Britain which it is unnecessary to make. "It concedes," he said, "that without the amendment Great Britain would have the right to pass ships through the canal in time of war, and I am not willing to have the United States take that position. I think the treaty would have been stronger without the amendment." Mr. Lindsay also announced his willingness to treat with Great Britain for the total abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Senator McCumber (Rep., N. D.,) also favored ratification of the treaty without amendment.

Senator Elkins (Rep., West Va.,) repeated the views expressed by him yesterday for absolutely independent action in the construction of the canal, and in the operations of the United States in Central America. He said he had received many telegrams indorsing his position.

MR. HAY WILL NOT RESIGN.

Little Doubt that the President Will Refer the Amended Treaty to Great Britain for Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Since the action of the Senate to-day there have been all sorts of rumors about what is to happen to the treaty and to Secretary Hay. An earlier report was that the President intended to ask the Senate to return to him the mangled remnants of the Hay-Pauncefote instrument, so that short work could be made of it by dropping the effort to ratify it. Another report was that Secretary Hay, vexed beyond measure by the disregard shown for the President and himself in the mutilation of the treaty, would resign, and had, in fact, tendered his resignation.

Several Senators said to-night that they heard no suggestions in the Senate to-day that the President would withdraw the treaty. The President has conferred with the leading Republicans to-day and knows that the sentiment of the body is against the original treaty, and in favor of the association of the views expressed in the different amendments adopted. As the President has assumed the responsibility for Mr. Hay's work, and had asked the Congress to approve it, if there is any disrespect in the treatment of the Secretary of State it has all been addressed directly to his Chief.

As to the reported intention of Secretary Hay to resign, a high officer of the Department of State said that Mr. Hay had discounted the action of the Senate several days ago, and had denied the report that he intended to resign. He had expected that the Senate would amend the treaty, although he still considered the instrument offered better on most accounts than the one that the Senate intends to evolve. But he then declared, as he explained to-day, that he had not threatened to resign, and did not intend to express his disappointment by that action.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MR. HAY.

A Senator who disagrees with Secretary Hay in his opinion about the treaty, but who does not share the feeling he discovers in the Senate, says that undoubtedly there is Senate pressure to make the most of the action of the Senate on the treaty to bring about Mr. Hay's resignation. In some of the Republican papers, West as well as East, there has been a great deal of persistent criticism of Mr. Hay, right in the campaign he was assailed as having given away American rights in Alaska because he had assented to the temporary delimitation of the border between territory of the United States and Great Britain in carrying out a modus vivendi.

He has also been criticised for entering into reciprocity treaties, all of which the Senate has hung up, and there has been no let-up in the war upon him on account of the canal treaty since it was published. References to him have been made in the executive sessions impeaching his Americanism, and as all Secretaries of State hear of the talk in executive sessions in different ways, it is probable that Mr. Hay has received the very worst reports about himself.

"I do not believe Secretary Hay will resign," said a Republican Senator to-night. "Undoubtedly his resignation is desired by those who are responsible for the report. I do not believe there is a word of truth in it."

Secretary Hay has just extended invitations to his Cabinet associates to an entertainment in their honor in Easter week. This circumstance is pointed out as indicating his intention to remain in the Cabinet.

Several of Mr. Hay's fellow-Cabinet officers declared that nothing whatever was said at the Cabinet meeting to-day on this subject, and said even the treaty proceedings in the Senate were not discussed.

TO SEND TREATY TO ENGLAND.

Unless amended beyond any degree proposed in the Senate by the responsible leaders, and resolved into such form as to make it a discourteous matter to communicate it, the pending Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be submitted to the British Government by the President. The communication will be purely pro forma, for the Administration has not the slightest idea that the convention will be accepted by the British Government. If this belief is well founded, then the document will go into the limbo of treaties failed of ratification, its position comparing in some degree with the Olney-Pauncefote arbitration treaty.

The President might, if he regards the amendments made by the Senate to the treaty as objectionable, take upon himself the responsibility of administering the final stroke by simply withholding it from the British Government. There is precedent for such action in the disposal made of certain treaties by President Cleveland. But in that case the objection was all on the American side, while in the present it is assumed that Great Britain may be the party to whom the amendments are most obnoxious, and so might properly be accorded the privilege of passing upon them finally. That is the Administration view of the situation.

COMMENT BY BRITISH PRESS.

London Times Says It Would Be a Meaningless Formality to Present the Mutilated Treaty.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The morning papers generally comment on the adoption of the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

The Times, which regards the matter as a "check to President McKinley," suggests that "the new Senate, meeting in March, may not consider itself bound by the present vote," and says:

"In any case our course is perfectly clear. Mr. McKinley is well aware that it would be a superfluous and meaningless formality to present the mutilated Hay-Pauncefote treaty to her Majesty's Government. The proposal to give the United States military authority over the canal is analogous to that technicality reserved for Turkey under the Suez convention. It ignores such vital distinctions as that Egypt is a vassal of Turkey, and that the exercise of the authority in question requires to be sanctioned by the protecting powers under the Treaty of London.

"England has made a frank and liberal offer in the hope of removing any possible cause of discord, and, despite the action of the United States Senate, we believe the course of Great Britain is appreciated by the people of the United States. If concessions are refused, we can only express our regret. Our existing treaty rights remain untouched."

"No other construction can be placed upon the action of the United States Senate," says The Daily Chronicle, "than that Senators have deliberately made up their minds to force England into a false position and to make the refusal to ratify the Hay-Pauncefote treaty come from this side. President McKinley, as usual, shouts with the larger crowd.

"If the United States go out of the way to break treaty engagements, such conduct will come within the definition of an 'unfriendly act.' We are loath to think that the era of good relations with America is coming to an end, but if she were to take advantage of our complications in South Africa and China, after we had given our aid during her complications with Spain, we could neither desire nor trust her friendship in the future."

The Daily Chronicle publishes an article from a correspondent who contends that it would be rather to British interests than otherwise for the canal to be fortified. He says:

"Forts cannot protect a canal if an enemy operating against them has command of the sea, because the blockading squadron, beyond the range of the forts, can completely block the canal as a highway. It is difficult to understand why Great Britain objects and why the Americans desire to fortify, and it is rather unfortunate that the matter should have become one of principle.

"Germany, Japan, and Russia all have more cogent reasons to wish the canal unprotected than we have, because, if unfortified, it could more easily be seized to our detriment."

The Daily Telegraph says: "Nothing could be more unfortunate. The temper of the Senate is clear and unmistakable. It is quite possible that the result will be to postpone the construction of the canal for years. Great Britain has clearly defined rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

"At the same time it needs scarcely be said that her Majesty's Government will not display any dog-in-the-manger temper toward the United States. Proof of this had already been given, and will certainly be forthcoming again when the British Foreign Office is approached with respect to the Senate's amendment through the usual diplomatic channels."

The Daily News, which argues that the question is one primarily for the American people themselves, says the amendment denotes hostility to the canal quite as much as to England.

INQUIRY IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—In the House of Commons to-day the attempt of Henry Norman, Liberal, member for South Wolverhampton, to draw the Government on the subject of the Nicaragua Canal, failed, Lord Cranborne, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, contenting himself with replying to the effect that no communication had passed between Great Britain and the other European Governments with the view of eliciting whether they agree to regard as neutral a canal occupied and fortified by the United States.

No useful purpose, Lord Cranborne added, could be served at the present moment by replying to the other paragraphs of the question of Mr. Norman. These asked if Nicaragua accepted the United States Senate's committee view that the relationship of the United States and Nicaragua was analogous to that of Turkey and Egypt at the time of the construction of the Suez Canal, namely, the relationship of suzerain and vassal, and if the United States associated itself with the protocol signed at the London conference of March 13, 1871, to the effect that no power could liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty without the assent of the contracting parties.

ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The French Government will not offer objection to any action of the United States Congress regarding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. They prefer that the Nicaragua Canal should be neutral, but they appreciate the United States' strategic reasons for fortifying the canal, and France's interests are too small to induce the Government to interfere in any way in the matter.

It is thought, however, that while it is natural the United States should close the canal in case of war in which she, herself, is concerned, the canal might reasonably be expected to be left open in the event of a war between other powers. This, however, is only an expression of opinion.

SENATOR DAVIS'S IDEA.

He Explained the Meaning of His Amendment in a Private Letter.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—In regard to the meaning and justification of the so-called Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, H. H. Kohlsaat, editor of The Times-Herald, to-day makes public a private letter he received from the late Senator C. K. Davis. The letter bears date, "Committee of Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., March 12, 1900," and is in part as follows:

The amendment has this special advantage, that it was phrased as nearly as possible in the language of the Tenth Article of Treaty of Constantinople. Therefore, this amendment, so adjusted to the treaty of Constantinople, puts the British Government in the position where it must either accept the principle of the treaty of Constantinople, which Great Britain herself proposed, or flatly say that the lines of that treaty which are of advantage to Great Britain shall stand in our treaty, and that the lines of that treaty which are to our advantage, and may be disadvantageous to Great Britain, shall be obliterated from our treaty.

If the committee had framed their amendment on different lines, or in different terms, Great Britain could have said that we had departed from the treaty of Constantinople and introduced new principles. She would not have been correct in saying so, but she would have said it. My own object was to hold her as closely as possible to her own precedent.

The possessions of the United States, as to Texas, are less distant, and as to California, not much further distant from the ports of access of the Nicaragua Canal than are the possessions of Turkey at the lower end of the Red Sea from the port of egress from the Suez Canal. The idea that the two situations are not identical in principle, so far as the necessity of defense is concerned, is simply preposterous.

Article 10 of the treaty of Constantinople binds the parties to ask other States which have not signed it to accede to it. This the United States could not do, because to do so would be a violation of its policy as to European complications, steadily adhered to since Washington's farewell address. Article 8 and possibly some other articles in the treaty of Constantinople bind the signatory powers to watch over the execution of the treaty.

To do this would bring the United States within the concert of Europe as an active participating and possibly belligerent power. That which we cannot do as to Europe the Hay-Pauncefote treaty invites the European powers to do as to the Western Hemisphere. Introducing them as parties in control under certain contingencies, and all in violation of the Monroe doctrine.

GOMEZ THREATENS AMERICA?

Declares Only Practical Way to Drive United States from Cuba Is to Fight.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—It is reported that Gen. Maximo Gomez and Señor Juan Gualberto Gomez have declared that the only practical way to drive the Americans from Cuba is to fight. These two men, who for a long time were bitterly hostile, are now friends, and Gen. Gomez declares that he is entirely with his old enemy in sentiment as to the future of Cuba.

Predictions are freely made, especially among the Conservatives, that the Cuban Constitutional Convention will break up in a wrangle over the question of suffrage, the issue between universal and restricted suffrage being sharply drawn. The eastern delegates and the radicals from the western part of the island advocate giving the blacks the right to vote.

The convention committees are also wrangling as to the Presidential qualifications and as to the form of government, some advocating the Federal system and others the unitary, or centralized, system.

How pale you are! It's a pity to miss the full zest of health, for even a day; there is so much good in it!

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil should be as familiar as cotton and wool and linen and silk; it is so comfortable! No disagreeable taste.

We'll send you a little to try if you like
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Casperfeld & Cleveland
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Opposite Wanamaker's.

We announce a
Special Holiday Sale.

Ladies' Watches, same as illustration, at our Broadway Branch establishment. These watches are solid 14-kt. gold throughout, handsomely engraved, Waltham, Elgin or Geneva movement. Our price,
$17.50
Regularly sold at $25.00.

An immense assortment of Diamonds, Watches, Novelties in Gold and Silver, Opera Glasses, etc., at prices considerably under those of exclusive establishments.

OPEN EVENINGS.
Mail orders filled. Catalogue mailed free.

WILLIAMS ALUMNI DINE

College Education and City Reform Discussed Post Prandially.

Quaint Contract Read Showing What Was Once Expected of a Professor of Languages.

Love of Alma Mater was the dominating spirit that last night drew about the banqueting board in Delmonico's several hundred of the loyal sons of old Williams, the occasion being the annual dinner of the Williams College Alumni Association of New York.

Jacob F. Miller, President of the association, presided, and with him at table were President Franklin Carter of the college, Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia and Princeton, Robert Bridges of Princeton, the Rev. Dr. Henry P. Dewey, Francis Lynde Stetson, Bainbridge Colby, Ralph Marsh, Henry Loomis Nelson, J. Edward Simmons, Eugene Delano, Hamilton W. Mabie, Justice Rumsey, Augustus C. Brown, Stephen H. Tyng, the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Melvin Eggleston, Wilhelmus Mynderse, Dr. Vanderpoel Adriance, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Surrogate George B. Abbott, Frederick B. Jennings, and Henry Burden.

Mr. Miller, in an introductory address, defended a college education along general lines. He said that the cry now was, "What is the use of going to college?" It had been maintained that the chief characterisitic of the coming century was specialization. Many of the colleges had gone off with that idea and so lost track of the great uses and advantages of a college. Because this was a practical age, he was in favor of the old-fashioned way of educating men not to do anything in particular, but that they might be in a position to do anything they were called on to do.

President Carter next sketched the history of the college, pointing out that she led in the expansive history of the last century, and was the first in the list of colleges to engage a professor of French in this day, when French was counted in the list with dancing and hair dressing. Williams's professor of French, said Mr. Carter, taught only French, and in contrast to this he read the following contract which he said he had obtained under great difficulties, Dartmouth being the second college to have a professor of French, but not, as in the case of Williams, of French alone.

An agreement between the Rev. Dr. Eleazar Wheelock, President of Dartmouth College, and Mr. John Smith, late tutor of the same, with respect to said Mr. Smith's settlement and salary in capacity of Professor of the Languages in Dartmouth College.

Mr. Smith agrees to settle as Professor of English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, &c., in Dartmouth College, to teach which, and as many of these and other such languages as he shall understand, as the Trustees shall judge necessary and practicable for one man, and also to read lectures on them as often as the President, Tutors, &c., with himself shall judge profitable for the seminary. He also agrees, while he can do it consistently with his office as professor, annually to serve as tutor to a class of students in the college.

In consideration of which, Dr. Wheelock agrees to give him (the said Mr. Smith) £100 lawful money annually as a salary, to be paid one-half in money and the other half in money or in such necessary articles for a family as wheat, Indian corn, rye, beef, pork, mutton, butter, cheese, hay, pasturing, &c., as long as he shall continue Professor as aforesaid, and that he shall have these articles delivered to him at the same price for which they were usually sold before the commencement of the present war in America; namely, that he shall have wheat at 5s. per bushel, rye at 3s., Indian corn at 2s. 6d., fresh beef at 3d. per pound, salt beef at 4½d., fresh pork at 4½d., salt pork at 7d., fresh beef at 18s. per hundredweight, fresh pork at 26s., mutton at 3d. per pound, butter at 3d., cheese at 3d., bread at 2d., hay at 30s. per ton, pasturing for horse 30s., for cow 20s., and also to give him one acre of land near the college for a building spot, a deed of which he promises to give him whenever he shall request the same.

Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia, who made the next address, in speaking of the city reform movement, said that the University Settlement idea had not obtained as firm a hold as it should have obtained. "What we need," he said, "is not the whip of scorpions, but the friendly hand. What prevents our working side by side is ignorance the one of the other. The laborer who works with his hand and the one who works with his mind should understand each other."

Prof. Sloane said that the first step necessary in the general reformation was a change in the police force. Until that was regenerated, he said, there could be no forward movement of any account. If there was a unity of purpose and of ideas the college-bred men could, if they stood together, be a force for good that could not be combated.

Addresses were also made by Robert Bridges and the Rev. Dr. Henry P. Dewey.

PRINTERS VERSUS MACHINISTS.

Federation of Labor Committee Against Interference in the Dispute.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—The Committee on Resolutions of the American Federation of Labor reported to-day with reference to the dispute between the International Association of Machinists and the International Typographical Union as to trade autonomy. The committee recommended that the Federation of Labor refuse to interfere.

This precipitated a polemic battle between President O'Connell of the machinists, who opposed the committee's recommendation, and President Lynch of the typographical union, who supported it.

Mr. O'Connell protested against any proposition to force the machinists to join the International Typographical Union. "We maintain," he said, "that a man who takes care of a linotype machine mechanically is properly a member of the machinists' craft, and should belong to the International Association of Machinists."

Mr. Lynch argued in favor of only one union of workers in printing offices in order that the rights of the employes might be more advantageously maintained. "On the industrial field," he said, "we want to meet the employers as one organization. But any skilled machinist can be admitted to the International Typographical Union if he so desires. We have assumed and successfully maintained this jurisdiction and we are able to maintain it to the advantage of all who work in newspaper offices—a thing which the International Association of Machinists has not been able to do for its men employed in printing offices."

After a hard fight on the floor, a compromise was finally adopted, expressing regret at the alleged disposition of the Typographical Union to refuse arbitration, but still refusing to commit the Federation to interference in the strife between the two unions.

Fire Destroys Chicago Bicycle Works.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The Fowler Bicycle and Carriage Works in Carpenter Street were destroyed by fire to-night. Loss on building and contents amounts to $80,000.

FIGHT OVER BRUSH WILL

The "Healer" Who Witnessed It Defends Christian Science.

BOLDLY CLAIMS DIVINE POWER

Miss Brush Died Because She Did Not Understand the Faith, Mrs. Holden Declares.

The second day's hearing of the contest over the will of Helen C. Brush before Surrogate Fitzgerald attracted a large audience. Christian Science plays a part in the contest and many members of the First Church of Christ, Scientists, which will benefit to the extent of $50,000 if the will is sustained, were present. The will was drawn up by Lawyer George W. De Lano, a trustee of the church.

James E. Brush, a brother of the testatrix, who receives only $1,000 under the will, is the contestant. His charge is that his sister was mentally unbalanced, and, further, that members of the First Church of Christ exerted undue influence.

The hearing developed the fact that Christian Scientists never tell their age. When Mrs. Anna Holden, a "healer," and witness of the will, was asked how old she was at the first hearing, she answered: "Over thirty." When Mr. De Lano was asked his age yesterday, he hesitated, and finally replied: "I will say as Christ said: 'Before Abraham was, I am.'"

Mrs. Holden was cross-examined again as to the doctrines taught by Christian Scientists and how much influence these doctrines had on Miss Brush. The witness repeated her testimony that Miss Brush's death was caused by consumption July 7 last.

"Was Miss Brush a 'healer'?"

"I do not know whether she took patients or not, but she was qualified to do so," replied the witness.

"Was Miss Brush attended during her last illness by an ordinary physician?"

"She was not. She was a true believer."

"Don't Scientists die?"

"They do."

"What is the first question asked a person who is ill and wants the Christian Science treatment?"

"Have you dismissed your physician?"

"Can cancer, smallpox, and consumption be cured by Christian Science?"

"They can."

"Can all diseases of mankind be cured by Christian Science?"

"They can."

"How about surgical operations?"

"There are healers who do perform surgical operations."

The witness said she believed in Mrs. Eddy's book, "Science and Health," and Mr. Bower then read to her a number of extracts, giving accounts of alleged cures performed by Mrs. Eddy. One case was that of a Cincinnati man who had the bone of his foot crushed by a heavy timber. He wrote to Mrs. Eddy and immediately thereafter the injured bone began to heal. Mrs. Eddy claimed the credit for this cure.

"Do you believe that?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"I do."

"Did Miss Brush believe it also?"

"Yes."

"Do you believe that scientists have the power to cure consumption?"

"I do."

"How did Christian Science happen to fail in Miss Brush's case?"

"Because both the healer and Miss Brush did not thoroughly understand the principles of Christian Science."

Mrs. Holden was then questioned more closely about the will. It was developed that Miss Brush lived with a Miss Duncan, a healer, in Central Park West, and that Mrs. Stetson, reader of the church, and Mrs. Holden often called there. There were two wills executed, one on May 22 and the other on May 24. The first will was destroyed when the second was executed. Mr. De Lano met Mrs. Holden at the First Church on the day the first will was executed, and the two went to Miss Brush's apartments.

As to her own experience with Christian Science, Mrs. Holden said that she was suffering from consumption and asthma, and she was induced to become interested in Christian Science. As a result she declared she had been restored to perfect health.

"Christian Scientists don't claim the power to raise the dead, do they?" was asked.

"We have not done it yet. I have not done it," replied the witness.

Mrs. Holden became dramatic as she defended Christian Science. In reply to a question, she said that if the believer in its tenets lived a proper life all that Christ did on earth was within the "healer's" power.

Mr. De Lano, describing the drawing of the will of May 22, said that on the morning of that day Mrs. Stetson came to his office and said that Miss Brush wanted to execute a will. The witness drew up the will at about 11 o'clock that morning from memoranda which Mrs. Stetson gave him. In the afternoon he went to see Miss Brush with Mrs. Holden. Miss Brush read the will and signed it; then he and Mrs. Holden witnessed it.

At this point the hearing was suspended until Monday morning at 10:45 o'clock.

PAULINE FESTE'S SUICIDE.

Attributed to Financial Losses and Failure to Get Theatrical Engagement.

Loss of money in stock speculations followed by failure to secure theatrical employment, it is now believed by her attorney and her former landlady, caused Pauline Feste to put a bullet in her heart while kneeling beside her bed in the Grand Union Hotel Wednesday.

That Pauline Feste and a young woman who occupied the parlor and bedroom of Mrs. Churchill, janitress of 240 East Eighty-fourth Street, for three weeks, until Tuesday evening, are one and the same person, is confidently asserted by the latter, who has recognized the description of the dead girl and her effects as those of her former lodger. The young woman, says Mrs. Churchill, often spoke of having lost money by speculation. W. Henry Gardiner, an attorney of 222 East Eighty-fourth Street, who drew up for Miss Feste the assignment of the $1,500 insurance policy to her sister, Mrs. Augusta Pollock of Paris, said last night that Miss Feste, judging from her conversation, was evidently an actress and had lost much money in Wall Street.

Miss Feste's description tallies with that of a young woman who has of late been much seen around the theatres of Upper Broadway, endeavoring to obtain interviews with the managers.

The so-called will found in her hand bag, Coroner Zucca said last night, was merely a hasty scrawl of her last wishes. She wished her body cremated, it read, the proceeds to be paid out of the policy. The letter to Ernest Feste of New Orleans read in part: "Don't tell mother that I killed myself. If she should ask you, tell her I took a sudden cold and died of it."

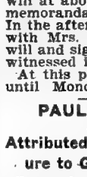

To a cocktail or any drink in which whisky is used "Canadian Club" adds a zest that is decidedly pleasing and satisfactory. The addition of other ingredients does not destroy the delightful flavour and aroma which distinguish "Canadian Club" Whisky

Every bottle bears over the capsule an official stamp of the Canadian Government guaranteeing age and genuineness.

M. Knoedler & Co.
Invite attention to their carefully selected collection of
Paintings of Various Schools.
Water Colors, Etchings, and Engravings.
355 FIFTH AVE., COR. 34TH ST., N. Y.

BILLIARDS BY AMATEURS

Kellogg and Hendrick the Winners in Yesterday's Games.

A. A. U. CLASS B TOURNAMENT

First Honors Will Be Fought Out Between Cutler, Kellogg, and Hendrick in To-day's Matches.

W. W. Kellogg of Chicago and John A. Hendrick of this city were the winners of the two games played yesterday in the National Class B billiard tournament now in progress at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Neither game developed great interest on the part of the spectators. The afternoon match, in which Mr. Kellogg met Frank Billiter, the Minneapolis champion, was the longest of the finale series, occupying three hours and running 73 innings. Better billiards were played in the evening game, but even then neither contestant did his best.

The evening game brought together Mr. Hendrick and Charles G. Schmitt, the Chicago Athletic Association champion. Mr. Hendrick had been picked as the winner, and he did win handily. A run of 32 points in the sixteenth inning, followed by a string of 22 more when he next came to the table, put him 17 points in the lead of his opponent, an advantage which he gradually increased to the end of the game. The game last night was Mr. Schmitt's last one in the tournament, also one of his hardest. Again his dead ball tactics and clever spread draws won him applause. The game was run out by Mr. Hendrick in the fifty-seventh inning. Mr. Schmitt was left at 253 points. The scores:

Hendrick—1 7 11 2 1 0 3 32 0 3 2 0 5 5 8 2 33 2 2 0 2 5 7 2 8 2 1 0 3 1 0 4 14 23 2 1 2 0 7 5 4 0 1 1 0 2 0 1 7 19 18 0 2 1 6 5 2. Total, 300; average, 5 15-57; high runs, 33, 32, 23, and 22.

Schmitt—0 0 0 2 5 8 17 10 10 0 5 28 20 6 0 0 15 1 0 0 0 4 6 10 1 0 4 2 2 0 1 0 15 2 5 1 1 2 3 12 2 6 0 3 3 8 0 10 3 19 8 0 2 0 3. Total, 253; average, 4 29-56; high runs, 28 and 20.

Mr. Kellogg played with poor judgment during the first half of the afternoon game, and the Minneapolis man led by a small margin until the 200-mark had been turned. The length of the game tired the patience of the players as well as spectators, and even the loser seemed relieved when it was brought to an end. It was Mr. Billiter's last game. He lost all five of his matches, and thereby takes last place in the tourney. The scores:

Kellogg—1 0 0 0 5 0 0 3 0 10 1 0 0 4 1 0 0 12 16 19 1 1 0 0 5 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 15 3 5 6 0 29 0 1 5 2 0 8 0 26 1 0 0 0 1 19 1 2 0 1 4 3 19 4 1 6 0 1 12 0 1 3 1 0 0 1 2 0 5 12 0 8 1 3. Total, 300; average, 3 51-53; high runs, 26 and 29.

Billiter—1 2 8 0 2 2 3 0 0 0 4 2 0 10 2 6 15 0 15 4 2 0 2 8 0 5 12 1 0 0 3 3 0 1 4 0 0 0 4 18 0 0 14 4 3 1 0 0 12 0 0 7 1 0 0 0 0 16 3 1 4 6 0 6 0 0 9 1 0 4 13 3 0 7 0 0 0 9 0 0 12 0. Total, 284; average, 3 38-82; high run, 22.

The following table shows the result of the final round of the tournament up to date, three games only remaining unplayed:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	High Run.	High Single Av'g.	Grand Av'g.
A. G. Cutler	3	0	46	9 21-31	...
W. W. Kellogg	3	0	41	5 30-54	...
J. A. Hendrick	3	0	48	6 30-45	...
C. G. Schmitt	2	1	50	5 45-51	4.50
William Paige	1	4	38	5 30-54	4.39
Frank Billiter	0	5	47	....	4.39

A. G. Cutler of Boston will meet John A. Hendrick of this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and W. W. Kellogg of Chicago will meet the loser of the afternoon game at 8:30 to-night. The final game of the tourney, unless there is a tie, will be played Monday night.

CYCLISTS' WEARY RIDE.

Six-Day Racers in Good Physical Condition, but Slow Pace Characterizes the Race. The Score at 2 A. M.

	Miles.	Laps.
Pierce and McEachern	2,299	5
Elkes and McFarland	2,299	5
Simar and Gougoltz	2,299	4
Kaser and Ryser	2,299	1
Fischer and Fredericks	2,299	0
Stinson and Waller	2,297	9
Babcock and Aronson	1,506	1
Turville and Gimm	1,499	7

Old record, 2,354 miles 9 laps.

Every new arrival at the six-day bicycle race in the Madison Square Garden last night looked at the riders curiously, as though half expecting to find another vacancy in the little procession of whirling wheels, or else to detect evidences of physical weakness. The question that was uppermost during the day was, "Will the men hold out?"

Dr. T. F. De Naouley, the physician who examines the men twice every day, said yesterday that every man on the track now was in good trim for a strong finish.

"The temperature and respiration of all the men are normal," he continued, "the former running from 98.4 to 99 degrees, while the pulse is from 66 to 84, the latter figure being reached when a man comes in from a lively spurt. It is rational to suppose that after such an ordeal, with irregular meals, loss of sleep and rest, the men would now be badly broken down, but, on the contrary, the physical condition of some of them is better than at the start."

It was clear to even the most impartial observer that sensational spurts were frowned upon. Several efforts of Gougoltz and Simar to recover their lost lap were effectually nipped in the bud.

The interesting little German, Kaser, was the star performer of the day, and he made the arches ring early in the morning and during the afternoon. Entirely unaided by his partner, Ryser, he gained two laps, riding each time as though he were as fresh as a daisy. These gains advanced the German team to fourth place, being two laps ahead of Fischer and Frederick last night, while Waller's desultory riding put his team half a dozen laps further in the rear.

Waller has done some of the queerest things in the race, and continued his antics yesterday, dressing in a business suit in the morning and walking around the ring for half an hour puffing a big cigar. Waller's training consists in doing about as he pleases, and he drinks whisky and Bass's ale. Several of the racers drink a bottle or two of ale a day, but milk, kumyss, and beef extract drinks are the usual beverages.

The special races aroused plenty of enthusiasm, but the long-distance racers often looked behind anxiously when they heard the puffing of "Jimmy" Michael's motor tandem in their rear. Michael made the paced five miles in 9:11 2-5, the last mile being 1:42 4-5. Champion "Major" Taylor broke his own record for an unpaced quarter of a mile, riding it in 0:25 4-5, his former record being 0:26 1-5. "Bobby" Walthour and H. McLean started in a two-mile pursuit race, but it did not last long, for Walthour overhauled his oppenent in 3 laps and 20 yards, time 0:43 1-5.

"Johnny" King of Newark and Sam Wheeler of Danbury, Conn., competed in a five-mile pursuit race, but at the end of 1 mile and 6 laps King caught Wheeler; time, 8:45 3-5. Daniel Sullivan of Dwight School and P. G. Van Cott of the Nassau Wheelmen gave an amateur mile exhibition, the best two out of three. Each won a heat and Van Cott took the third mile in 2:28 4-5.

BANK ROBBERS CAPTURED.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 14.—The gang of desperadoes that robbed Doerschuck's Bank at Bnanesville, Ohio, arrived at Bridgeport just before noon, on the Mas-

DIAMOND JEWELRY.

Most of the handsome brooches and pendants at our establishment are from our own exclusive designs and not to be seen elsewhere. Our exhibit is an interesting study for admirers of unique effects in precious stone jewelry.

Diamond Solitaire Rings, $5.00 to 500.00
Diamond cluster, with Pearl, Ruby, Emerald Centre, 35.00 to 750.00
Diamond two-stone effects, with small diamonds in ring shank, 50.00 to 450.00
Seven-stone diamond pendants, 50.00 to 250.00
Diamond and Pearl Brooches, 20.00 to 150.00
Diamond Sunburst Pins, 135.00 to 500.00
Diamond Solitaire Pins, 35.00 to 250.00

Open Evenings Till X-Mas.

A. Frankfield & Co. Jewelers, Importers.
52 West 14th St., Near 6th Ave.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Store Will Be Open Evenings Until Christmas.

GREAT DAY FOR GIFT BUYERS

Our Christmas assortments are by far the largest in New York. And about prices—just look at these for instance!

Reliable Fur Garments

With Very Exceptional Prices Attached.

A backward season gave us an opportunity to purchase a large lot of very good fur garments at a sacrifice price on the part of the manufacturer. Thus we can afford to quote some very exceptional bargain prices on goods which otherwise would sell for double this money. The goods are cut in the very latest styles, made of the best material and finely finished. Every garment guaranteed.

Near Seal Coats, 22.50.

Have the appearance of Alaska Seal. It would take an expert to distinguish them from the genuine Alaska Seal coat which costs $250.00. In fact these very garments are sold in a great many places as a special bargain at $50.00.

Near Seal Coats, 39.00, 48.00 and 58.00.

Some have Mink collars and revers, Persian Lamb collars and revers, Raccoon collars and revers, Sable Fox collars and revers, Beaver and Chinchilla collars and revers, Alaska Sable collars and revers; real value $60.00 to $85.00.

Persian Lamb Coats, 65.00.

To-day we place on sale Persian Lamb Coats, of best Leipsic Dye, finished throughout in the finest manner, newest and latest designs

Alaska Seal Coats, 125.00.

Real value, $250.00.

Eton Jackets, 25.00, 35.00 and 39.00.

Near Seal Eton Jackets, plain and some trimmed with Alaska Sable and Persian Lamb.

Also Muffs, Scarfs, Etc.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Gloves for Xmas Gifts.

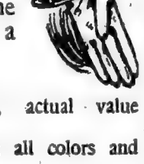

Gloves and Mittens for Every One—We have one of the most extensive assortments we have ever gathered. And have priced the goods very reasonably. You can't buy a better Xmas gift for a person than gloves.

Very Special in Men's Gloves.

At 39c—Of all wool astrachan; all colors, actual value 75c.

At 75c—Of fine kid and castor undressed suede; all colors and sizes; actual value $1.25.

Specials in Women's Gloves and Mittens.

At 59c—2-clasp glace kid; all colors and sizes; actual value $1.00.

At 85c—Full P. K. best quality glace kid; "Peerless" brand: all colors and sizes; these cost $13.50 to import per dozen; sold throughout the United States for $1.50.

At 25c—Silkoline Mittens. These are a fine double quality, with fancy back with silk bow attached.

At 49c—Fine all silk Mittens, fancy woven; put up in a fancy box; a variety of patterns to choose from; actual value $1.00.

Very Special in Boys' Gloves at 25c.

Of Astrachan; fleece-lined and Scotch wool knitted Gloves; all sizes and colors; actual value 50c.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts. | BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

sillon accommodation of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Road. Two of the gang were captured after a desperate encounter with officers and trainmen. Four others escaped, and a posse is pursuing them.

The gang boarded the train at Holloway. Officer Meister of this place heard they were on the train. He went to Wheeling Creek and entered the cars. He found the leader in the ladies' coach. The desperado drew a big gun and a fight was at once started, which continued until the train reached Bridgeport, when other officers got on. Two of the gang were overpowered, but the others jumped through the windows and made their escape.

During the fight men and women were frantic with fear, and many tried to jump from the windows while the train was in motion to escape the flying bullets. One of the men captured had $360 in cash, mostly bills, with several hundred pennies in a sack which has the name of the bank stamped on it. They had several bottles of nitro-glycerine, dynamite cartridges, fuses, and various burglar tools. The two refuse to talk or even give their names.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

Neglect of stomach ailments leads to serious consequences. The Bitters should be taken at the first symptom of
Constipation Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Biliousness.
Do not fail to try it at once if you would be cured.

International
Armor Brand
BOND 3-ply
HELENA 2¾-ply
BOULEVARD 2½-ply
NEW CREATIONS
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs.

TRADE —

HIS BIG "BEAT" GOT HIM INTO TROUBLE

Green Reporter Boasted He Was a "Good Fakir."

Couldn't Fool Doctors, Yellow Paper Abandoned Him, and He Is an Inmate of Bellevue Pavilion.

Thomas J. Munnock of New York and Connecticut, who described himself to the editor of a sensational newspaper the other day as a reporter and a "good fakir," is in the Bellevue Insane Pavilion, rapidly going crazy in devising means to get out. Incidentally, Mr. Munnock is at present a sane man, twenty-three years old, with a predilection for "yellow" stories, but he says he is now in the worst fix he was ever in. To make matters worse, the newspaper in question has abandoned him to his fate, and the doctors in Bellevue are enjoying themselves at the expense of their unwilling prisoner.

Young Mr. Munnock's reportorial experience has heretofore been largely confined to plain and ornamental "rubber-shoe" work on Connecticut local papers, although he says he is a New Yorker by birth. Occasionally he would send "tips" and tales of rural happenings to New York papers, but, becoming ambitious to spread out and to show the New York reporters some new things in their own line, he came back to town as a "free lance."

His adventures began last Monday, when he laid a brilliant scheme for a fine "beat," pictures included, before the Sunday editor of the paper. The scheme, in brief, was to feign insanity at the Hoffman House, and get himself arrested and committed to the Manhattan Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island, "just to show the public," he says he told the Sunday editor, "how a good fakir like myself can fool the insanity experts at Bellevue; and, of course, if I see anything wrong the story will be all the better."

The Sunday editor told him to go ahead, and if he got the story he would be well paid.

Mr. Munnock betook himself to the Hoffman House, and, assuming a wild-eyed appearance, asked in a loud tone for "Mr. Richard Croker," going through a certain form of gymnastics and incoherent speech, which appealed to him as being affected by insane people. The clerk called a policeman and the fakir was haled to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. His actions there convinced the Sergeant that he had a case for Bellevue and the young man was bundled into an ambulance and carted across town.

The sensational newspaper helped the story along by giving publicity to the Hoffman House episode, and reinforced it by sending a reporter to Charities Commissioner Keller with a story that he, the reporter, had a friend insane at Bellevue, and he would like to have Mr. Keller ask Dr. Allen Fitch to look after him and see that he was duly committed to the island. Mr. Keller was obliging enough to do so, being an old newspaper man himself. But he discovered things later and became, so it is said, "very sore" on the offending paper.

Until Thursday Mr. Munnock, who was then known as James W. McDonald, was "under observation" by Drs. Wildman and Fitch and Dr. J. R. Davis, the head nurse of Ward No. 38. Then, for reasons of their own and with smiles of satisfaction, they had their patient taken before Magistrate Zeller, who committed him for five days for "further observation."

Munnock simulated a form of insanity where the memory is at fault. He at first sat for hours on a bench in the ward, as if in a stupor; gave a few incoherent yells, and then sank back again with a dull, glassy, vacant stare, which, he now says, was "part of his insane repertory."

When examined, Munnock said at first he did not live in New York, but when the doctors said among themselves that they would have to send him away if he did not live in this county, the fakir struggled with his memory and recollected that his home was here. He told a story of being a faro dealer and a "bad man" generally. The doctors became suspicious right away and for four days put him through a course of questioning and "observation," which brought their patient to the verge of nervous prostration. Then, again, the sensational newspaper took no further steps to get him to Ward's Island, and that helped to further upset him. Thursday night the patient confessed the plot, whereat the experts went among themselves and laughed.

Yesterday a pale-looking young man, with hair wildly disordered and a scraggy red beard of a week's growth stood before Drs. Wildman and Davis and many reporters and begged to be released.

"The game's up," he said to Dr. Wildman for the hundredth time. "Youse fellows has got it all, and I want to get out. If I'd got up to Ward's Island I'd a-fooled youse fellows. Say, doctor, won't you telephone the editor and tell him I want to get out?"

"The only way you can get out that I see," said Dr. Wildman slowly, "is for the paper to swear out a habeas corpus. You lied to me. You admit that. Now, how do I know that you are telling the truth? Boy, you may be insane. We must further observe you."

"Say, if I don't get out of here soon I will go crazy," exclaimed Munnock, looking around for a friendly face. "Say, (to the reporters,) won't some of youse fellows go up and see the editor and tell him I'm still here and that the game is up?"

"The editor will know it soon enough," said Dr. Wildman lightly. "You can write if you want. Just as many letters as you see fit."

"Now, Munnock, what was your object?" asked Dr. Wildman for the benefit of the visitors. "What did you expect to find at the Island?"

"I wanted to show," was the reply, "that I could fool youse fellows who call yourselves experts."

Dr. Wildman laughed. "I have had twenty years' experience," said he. "We had you spotted ten minutes after you arrived. You did very well, though, when you sat on the bench for hours as if in a stupor, but you did not act like a stuporous person. You pretended to lose your memory, but an insane person doesn't do it in that way."

Munnock forgot his troubles long enough to laugh at the recollection of sitting on the bench, and remarked that he did that well.

Munnock, while admitting that the food and general arrangements at the Pavilion are excellent, is afraid if he does not get out soon that he will be shipped off to Philadelphia or some other place. Dr. Wildman left him with the hope that habeas corpus proceedings would be duly forthcoming, but he couldn't think of turning him loose otherwise until he had taken a further course of "observation." Munnock's stiff, straight hair stood up stiffer and straighter upon hearing the doctor's dictum, and he remarked pathetically that he is a married man.

At the office of the newspaper an editor said:

"He can stay there until hell freezes over, for all we care. We offered to take his story at space rates if he got it and we could verify it. Munnock is not on our staff."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 14.—The mill of the Southgate Woolen Company was gutted by fire to-day. The mill is owned by George W. Davis. The loss is very heavy, but will probably be covered by insurance. The total amount of insurance is $10,000.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 14.—Fire this morning totally destroyed the two-story frame building 60 Hanover Street, occupied by the Rochester Champion Button-Hole Company, together with contents. The loss is about $17,000 on building, silk stock, and machinery.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 14.—Fire to-day destroyed the Lewis Spring Works, in this city, and badly damaged the same firm's axle factory. The loss is between $50,000 and $60,000, fully covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:30 A. M.—127 Avenue A; owner, Aulia Bugermann; damage, $12,000.

4 A. M.—215 Water Street; owner, U. Monsell; damage, $1,000.

4:45 A. M.—57 Division Street; owner, Harrie Harsenoun; damage slight.

9:10 A. M.—141 East Fifty-third Street; owner, Mrs. Thumblesum; damage, $300.

1 P. M.—400 East Twenty-fourth Street; owner, Sable & Co.; damage, $10.

3:35 P. M.—72 Delancey Street; owner, Morris Broodkin; damage slight.

3:45 P. M.—335 East Thirty-seventh Street; owner, Foster J. Mahoney; damage, $25.

5:15 P. M.—364 Broadway; owners, Dorchenoss & Co.; damage slight.

6 P. M.—108 East Twenty-ninth Street; G. A. Miller; damage, $15.

6 P. M.—3,117 Third Avenue; S. Grossman; damage, $10.

7:20 P. M.—601 East Fifteenth Street; P. Glynn; damage, $10.

9:40 P. M.—487 First Avenue; Charles Brown; no damage.

9:40 P. M.—592 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

10 P. M.—145 Ridge Street; Louis Green; damage, $10.

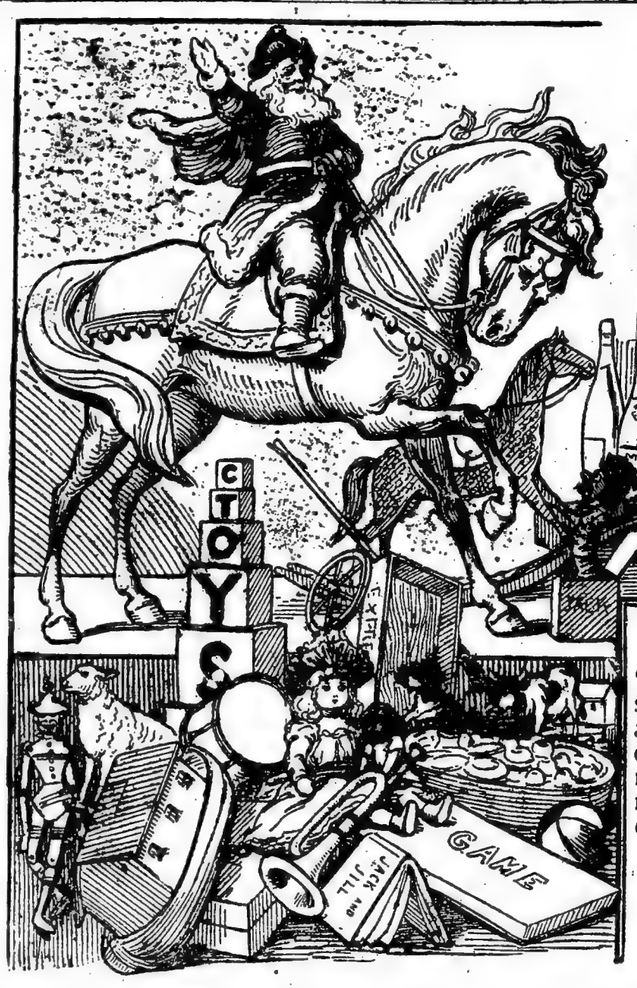

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

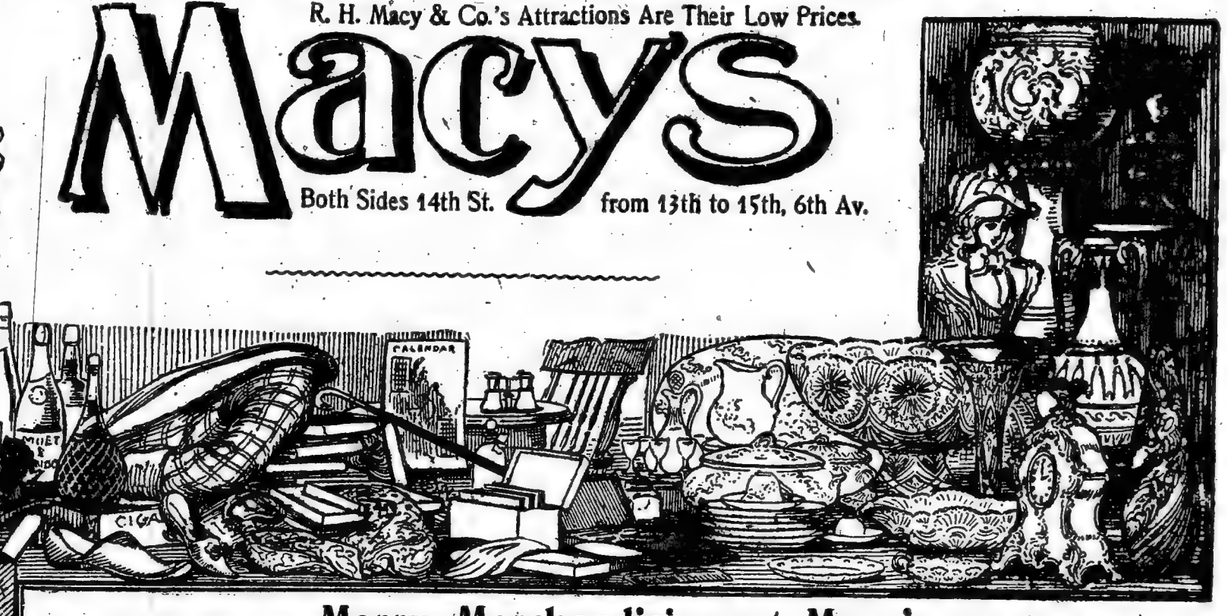

Merry Merchandising at Macy's.

"What shall I buy?" That's the brain-straining, peace-destroying, purse-involved problem. Thousands are in the shadow of doubt. Whether the beneficiary of your generosity is to be a man, woman or child, the Macy stores are brimming with helpful hints. It is beyond the limits of the level English language to describe the aggregation of Holiday goods assembled here. Every display provides added testimony of the well-known winning Macy method of uniting highest quality to lowest price. That has been the policy here for forty-five years. More pronounced now than ever. Large crowds buying readily, cheerily and happily are ample justification of our perennial claim that Macy's values are matchless.

Many elegant novelties are shown here of which no duplicates exist. They were imported expressly for Holiday presents and for obvious reasons are preferred by both donor and recipient.

Get a transfer card with your first purchase. When through buying from the various departments you may pay with cash or check, or have the goods sent C. O. D.

The Store Will Remain Open This Evening and Every Evening Until Christmas.

8 to 11 A. M. BEST TIME TO SHOP. 6 to 8 P. M.

We prepay freight charges to all shipping points within a radius of one hundred miles on paid purchases of five dollars or over. No charge for case, packing, carting.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORMERS HONORED

National League Greeted at Dinner by City Association.

BISHOP POTTER AT THE FEAST

Carl Schurz's Health Drunk Standing—Gov. Roosevelt Refers to His Work —Mr. McVeagh's Pleasantries.

Nearly 300 guests attended the dinner tendered in the Hotel Savoy last night to the Civil Service Reform League by the Civil Reform Association of New York. Bishop Potter presided, the retiring President of the league, Mr. Schurz, being absent.

Gov. Roosevelt, arriving two hours after the diners had been seated, talked for almost an hour about civil service reform and kindred subjects. Incidentally, he said that "most of the men on the New York City police force will be glad to do good work if you give them a chance."

Other speakers were Wayne MacVeagh of Pennsylvania, Oscar S. Straus, Charles J. Bonaparte, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia, William Dudley Foulke of Indiana, Civil Service Commissioner Collier, Senator N. A. Elsberg, and Harry Garfield of Ohio, son of the late President of the United States.

Bishop Potter's introductory consisted of a eulogy to Carl Schurz, whom he describes as one of the few men to whom the advance of the civil service reform movement has been largely due. He asked the guests to rise and drink the health of the absent leader, which was done amid much cheering and hand-clapping. Then the Bishop introduced Charles J. Bonaparte, referring to him and Mr. MacVeagh conjointly as "men of girlish coyness."

Mr. Bonaparte said that in future the work of the National Civil Service Reform League should be more constructive than critical.

At this point the Governor entered the room, and was greeted by a storm of cheers. In introducing him as the next speaker, the Bishop referred to the plan of the St. Nicholas Society to send to the Queen of Holland a vase with a pedestal surrounded by four statues, adding that some one had suggested that one of the statues should be a Rough Rider as represented by Gov. Roosevelt. Another had said that this would not be well, as the Governor was not dead yet.

"No, he's not dead yet, thank God!" said the Bishop. "Let me introduce to you the Vice President-elect of the United States."

What the Governor said, in part, was as follows:

"In this State we have done much for civil service reform within the last two years. We have had a good law put on the statute books—a law in some respects better than the National law. It is administered by three gentlemen who are disinterestedly devoted to having it executed, and are intelligently desirous of executing it aright. I, of course, have had little to do with the supervision of their work personally, but I do not disclaim the responsibility for what they have done.

"I accept, and insist on absolute responsibility for the things done by my appointees, be those things well or ill done.

"I am near the end of my term of office in this State. For the next years my life will be less strenuous. [Laughter.] But I am going out of office feeling that I have the right to come before you to-night and say that the State affairs are being conducted on a clean basis.

"From experience I will say that this association ought to have these chief aims: We should strive for a better standard of public service and should take purely non-political offices out of politics. Competitive examinations are only a means to our end."

Here the speaker told of the manner in which he had conducted examinations while at the head of the Police Department in this city.

"Some of you remember when I held that office," he said. "In fact, I think New York still has it in mind."

He went on to state that he thought strict written examinations proper in the case of admitting men into a department, but not in the matter of promotions.

"A test of that kind for promotion is no good," he said. "I remember that the Bishop here once recommended to me a certain Sergeant for promotion to a Captaincy. The Sergeant was Welsh. He is now a Captain. Another man who was recommended to me in the same way was Capt. Vredenburgh, whom the Paulist Fathers called to my attention.

"Maybe neither of them would have come under my eye for promotion had it not been for the words spoken in their behalf by the Bishop and the fathers. The examination test might not have brought them forward."

"Where are they now?" cried a voice from rear of the room.

"They're both Captains in the city," answered the Governor, "and wherever they are, you can bet your life that they're all right."

"I can tell you that most of the men in the police force of New York will be glad to do good work if you give them a chance. It is idle to expect the impossible from men whose livelihoods, as well as the livelihoods of their families depend on their not putting themselves in a position where the ones in power over them can break their necks.

"In this movement of ours the bulk of the people must be back of us to make the reform stick. In the long run legislators and executives will give heed to emphatic public opinion, the kind that is not to be misunderstood. But we must have the two qualities of decency and common sense. We must work in the largest sense to keep our movement on a high moral basis and also continue to see that it remains on a level of hard common sense."

Wayne MacVeagh was the next speaker. He said:

"The Governor has told us that the next four years of his life will be less strenuous. I want to surprise him by saying that a large percentage of his fellow-townsmen will hear that with perfect equanimity." [Applause.]

The Governor blushed, but Mr. MacVeagh went on:

"You all know that this Governor is a man who never leaves one office until he has his hands safely on another."

The speaker sat down and was applauded for some minutes, while the Governor did not seem to enjoy himself particularly. Then the Bishop rose and said he would like to know what these personalities had to do with civil service reform. Mr. MacVeagh took the floor again.

"I want to tell you something about the Bishop," he began, and the toastmaster looked uneasy. "Only an hour or so ago the Bishop said to me: 'I'm sorry you don't smoke.' I replied that I had not as yet contracted any clerical vices, for which I thanked God. Then I reminded the Bishop that there were ladies in the room and that he, therefore, ought not to smoke himself. He was perplexed for a minute, but then he said: 'I must smoke, and I know how to solve the difficulty. I have a lady friend in this room, and whenever I say anything to her she always answers: 'My dear Bishop, whatever you say is right.' Now you know how he happens to be smoking at the present moment without being discourteous to the ladies."

When the laughter had subsided the Bishop announced that this levity was unseemly, and introduced Oscar S. Straus.

"Mr. Roosevelt," Mr. Straus began, "has just been telling us how the civil service laws should only be applied in a very few cases." Although nearly everybody laughed at this, the Governor himself did not even smile.

Mr. Straus compared the civil service reform movement with the movement against slavery fifty years ago, and prophesied a like victory.

The other speakers made brief remarks, for it was nearly midnight when it came their turn.

GRAVE VIOLATIONS OF LAW.

Civil Service Investigating Committee's Report Attacks the Administration—Carl Schurz's Retirement.

At the meeting held yesterday in the City Club by the National Civil Service Reform League, Carl Schurz presided. A long report of the Executive Committee was read. When the time came to read the report of the Investigating Committee on Violations of the Law, it was announced that some of the revelations made were such as to show a condition of affairs very much more serious than is believed to be generally understood by the public or by most of the members of the league. The report will be condensed and given out for publication in a few days. It is said to contain an attack on the present Administration.

The league decided, on motion of Henry A. Richmond of Buffalo, to ascertain from its counsel how the enforcement of the civil service laws could be effected by the withholding of salary payments to officials appointed in violation of those laws.

At the open session of the league at Carnegie Lyceum in the afternoon, Daniel C. Gilman, retiring President of Johns Hopkins University, was unanimously elected President for the coming year, and resolutions were adopted expressing regret that Carl Schurz had felt compelled to decline a re-election after eight years of zealous and efficient service. Mr. Schurz responded to the resolutions, and assured the league of the continuance of his efforts in the cause.

The following Vice Presidents were elected: Charles Francis Adams, Joseph H. Choate, Grover Cleveland, Henry W. Farnham, Henry Hitchcock, Henry Charles Lea, Seth Low, Franklin MacVeagh, Bishop Henry C. Potter, and Archbishop P. J. Ryan.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and colder, winds northerly.

High pressure prevailed generally last night except in the extreme Northwest. Generally fair weather is indicated. It will continue comparatively cold throughout the East for the next two or three days. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk north to northeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—TIMES: 1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	38	28	27
6 A. M.	36	25	27
9 A. M.	35	16	22
12 M.	41	22	24
4 P. M.	44	26	25
6 P. M.	42	23	26
9 P. M.	41	19	20
12 P. M.	45	18	18

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square..... 22½
Weather Bureau..... 22½
Corresponding date 1899..... 40¼
Corresponding date for last twenty years.... 36

The maximum temperature yesterday was 26 degrees at 3 P. M. The minimum temperature was 16 degrees at 9 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.16, and at 8 P. M. it registered 30.34. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 56 per cent.; at 8 P. M. it was 41 per cent.

PET DOG LOVER'S TROUBLE

Architect Fryer Held Responsible for Debts of the Club.

He May Have to Pay Prizes Long Overdue—Elected Trustee Without His Knowledge.

William J. Fryer, the architect, is experiencing the inconveniences of being a lover of pet dogs and the unpleasantness of being elected a Trustee—without his knowledge—of an organization which later is dissolved, leaving him the only available person who can be sued. This situation has arisen out of the dissolution of the American Pet Dog Club, which, a year ago, had an exhibition in the Metropolitan Opera House.

There are several reminders of that exhibition still in existence in the way of unpaid prizes and other bills. Some of these have found their way into court, and in one of these actions, in which Mr. Fryer is a party defendant with the club, City Court Justices McCarthy, O'Dwyer, and Schuchman, sitting in General Term, handed down a decision yesterday. They held that the judgment taken against Mr. Fryer would have to stand.

This judgment was obtained by the attorney retained by the club to defend several actions brought against it, and who also collected some bills due the club. The lawyer did not deduct his fee from the money collected, and when the club dissolved he brought the present action.

The American Pet Dog Club gave its last exhibition at the Metropolitan Opera House Nov. 29 and 30, and Dec. 1, 1899. Many prizes were offered, and to all appearances the exhibition was a success. Nothing further was heard of the club until last March, when it was announced that the American Kennel Club had suspended Mrs. Walter Stanton, President of the Pet Dog Club; Mrs. C. Frederick Spaulding, Mrs. William Green, and Mrs. Robert K. Pritchard, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Robert Stokes, the Secretary, and, in fact, all the members of the club, because cash prizes to the value of nearly $3,000 had not been paid to exhibitors who had received awards. At the same time it was announced that the National Ladies' Kennel Association had been organized and that many of the members of the Pet Dog Club had joined the new organization.

Schuyler C. Hodge had acted as Superintendent for the Pet Dog Club at its exhibition, and he made an effort to have the prizes paid, and in fact did pay some bills out of his own pocket. It was about this time that William J. Woods, a lawyer, was retained by the club to look after a pressing claim for an electrician's bill.

The lawyer defended this and another action, and collected $100 due the club. He had expended some money, and his total bill was $60.63. The club did not pay it promptly, and he brought suit in the City Court. The process server in his affidavit of service says that when he handed the summons to Mr. Fryer the latter said:

"I don't know Mr. Woods, and I think it pretty small practice for a lawyer to serve me because I am a Trustee."

Mr. Fryer sent the summons to his counsel, John J. Gleason, and Mr. Gleason, supposing that Mr. Fryer wanted him to enter an appearance in the case, did so for "The American Pet Dog Club." A few days later he found out that Mr. Fryer claimed that he was not a Director of the club, so he withdrew his appearance, and at the same time Mr. Fryer returned the summons to Mr. Woods, saying that he had discovered that he was not a Trustee of the club. Later the judgment by default was taken against Mr. Fryer and the club. Mr. Fryer then appealed to the General Term of the City Court for relief.

In his affidavit Mr. Fryer says that he was only a member of the club, and not a Trustee; that about three years previous he was informed that he had been elected a Trustee, but he declined to serve, and he had no knowledge of any other election.

Mr. Hodge, in an affidavit made for Mr. Woods, says that Mr. Fryer was elected a Trustee at the annual meeting of 1899. He also says in his affidavit "that the corporation defendant owes about $3,000, and that under the law of the State, if the same be not paid, the Trustees are liable therefor, and that probably under those circumstances Mr. Fryer is not anxious to be considered a Trustee."

It is the prospect of being held liable for this indebtedness that is causing Mr. Fryer to fight the comparatively small claims of Mr. Woods, and he will take an appeal to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court to have the matter settled.

DOUGLAS BEAT TRAVIS.

Match Play Rounds in Atlantic City Golf Tournament on Northfield Links.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 14.—The match play rounds in the Atlantic City golf tournament at Northfield were inaugurated to-day under weather conditions that were far from favorable. The gale of wind that greeted the contestants handicapped the players out of all proportions, and the cold penetrated the golfers, so that golfing was not the keenest enjoyment. The sifting-down process of the second day's play has brought the contest to the semi-final and final rounds, and to-morrow the real struggle for the Atlantic City Cup will take place.

By far the most important match of the day was that between the present National amateur champion, Walter J. Travis, and former National amateur champion Findlay S. Douglas. Both had won their preliminary round matches in the morning, and were paired for the second round in the afternoon. They played consistent golf throughout, and Douglas defeated the champion at the home hole by 1 up.

This afternoon was the fourth meeting of Douglas and Travis this year. The first was here, in the Spring tournament, and Travis won 4 to 2. On the second occasion it was in the amateur championship tourney, and Travis won again by 2 up. The third time was two weeks ago at Lakewood and Travis won by 3 up and 2 to play.

The following are the cards of the Travis-Douglas match:

Douglas—										
Out	5	5	4	4	6	4	6	3	5	—42
In	3	3	7	5	6	5	4	6	5	—44—86
Travis—										
Out	5	6	5	3	5	5	7	3	4	—42
In	4	4	7	4	6	4	4	7	5	—45—87

Summary of the day's play:

Atlantic City Cup.—Preliminary Round—Robbins, St. Andrew's, beat Smith, Huntington Valley, 3 up and 2 to play; Wright, Huntington Valley, beat J. G. Thorpe, Oakley, 2 up and 1 to play; Travis, Garden City, beat Darby, 3&4; David's, 6 up and 5 to play; Douglas, Fairfield, beat McCawley, Merion, 6 up and 4 to play; Tappin, Westbrook, beat H. Fownes, Pittsburg, 4 up and 3 to play; Davis, Lakewood, beat Forrest, Philadelphia, 1 up; W. Fownes, Jr., Pittsburg, beat Bohlen, Philadelphia, 1 up; Ballard, Philadelphia, beat Seeley, Wee Burn, 1 up.

Second Round—Douglas beat Travis, 1 up; Robbins beat Wright, 3 up and 2 to play; Davis beat Tappin, 5 up and 4 to play; Fownes beat Ballard, 6 up and 4 to play.

Second Sixteen Cup.—Preliminary Round—Brooke, Westchester, beat Ennever, Baltusrol, 3 up and 2 to play; C. B. Fownes, Pittsburg, beat Remington, Huntington Valley, 2 up and 1 to play; Shackelford, Atlantic City, beat Adams, Williams, 1 up, (19 holes;) Work, Atlantic City, beat Harrison, Philadelphia, 1 up; Bennett, Atlantic City, beat Collins, Atlantic City, 1 up; Brown, Philadelphia, beat Pulver, Yountakah, by default; Taylor, Dyker Meadow, beat W. C. Fownes, Pittsburg, 4 up and 3 to play.

Second Round—Brooke beat C. B. Fownes 6 up and 5 to play; Shackelford beat Bereton 5 up and 4 to play; Brown beat Taylor, 2 up and 1 to play; Work vs. Bennett, unfinished.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. Asa S. Bushnell, Ohio.

HOLLAND—Count Tarnowski, Secretary of the Austrian Legation, Washington.

IMPERIAL—John W. D. Haines, M. P., Montreal.

GRAND—Lieut. Commander B. W. Hodges, United States Navy.

VICTORIA—Col. Thomas W. Cole, Chicago; Major William Forsyth, Scranton; Lieut. W. F. Smart, Boston; ex-Mayor F. W. McFarland, Denver.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

McAusland & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, notions, dress goods, and cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bischoff, E., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Stein, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Cortis, ginghams, 116 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. J. Becker, linens; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Lusk, linens and white goods; 115 Worth Street; Gilsey House.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Newman, dress goods; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Saratoga Dry Goods Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; C. H. Lewis, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Sampliner, A. W. & J. C., Cleveland, Ohio; A. W. Sampliner, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Walker, domestics; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; B. F. Oliver, linens; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Rossmore.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics; 57 White Street.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:17	Sun sets..4:34	Moon rises...1:06

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:21	Gov. Isl'd...2:59	H. Gate...4:55
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:20	Gov. Isl'd...2:49	H. Gate...4:45

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Athos, Jamaica, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caledonian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Cienfuegos, Santiago	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curytiba, Baracoa, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamb'g	.....	11:30 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Curacao, &c	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....
Westhall, Argentine Republic	.....	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	.....
	2:00 P. M.	

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

Ferfield, Azores	10:00 A. M.	12:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Demerara, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Roraima, St. Kitts, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Havana, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Santiago	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Trier, Bremen	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily up to 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 821, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 824, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 825, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 829 and up to Dec. 829, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Dec. 829, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 85, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Jan. 86.)

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mail from the Philippine Islands, China, and Japan arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched East Dec. 13, due in New York on the morning of Dec. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 15.

Assunta, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Dec. 2.
Cufic, Liverpool, Dec. 4.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 14.
Hekla, Christiansand, Dec. 1.
Hildebrand, Para, Dec. 3.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Dec. 2.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 27.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Nov. 29.
Lyander, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Motka, Huelva, Nov. 22.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Ponce, San Juan, Dec. 10.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Dec. 9.
Redruth, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Dec. 1.
Trier, Bremen, Dec. 1.
Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 8.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 3.

SUNDAY, DEC. 16.

Colorado, Hull, Dec. 2.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Dec. 13.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 1.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 15.
Hugendeu, Havre, Dec. 1.
La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 8.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Dec. 11.
Minnehaha, London, Dec. 6.
Nubia, Stettin, Nov. 29.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 6.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 7.
Comus, New Orleans, Dec. 12.
El Cid, New Orleans, Dec. 12.
Iberian, Liverpool, Dec. 5.
Vincenzo Florio, Gibraltar, Dec. 3.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 2.
Advance, Colon, Dec. 11.
Allegheny, Port Limon, Dec. 11.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Dec. 10.
Maraval, Port Spain, Dec. 12.
Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 12.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 17.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Dec. 6.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Betty, Gibraltar, Dec. 4.
John Sanderson, Sunderland, Dec. 5.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 18.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 11.
Phidias, St. Lucia, Dec. 12.
Vaderland, Southampton, Dec. 10.

Arrived.

SS. Santiago, Hathaway, Nassau, &c., Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 11:39 P. M.

SS Mae, McDonald, Mayaguez, &c., Nov. 30, with mdse. to New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Oranje Nassau, (Dutch,) Vinckers, from West India ports, with mdse. and passengers to Munhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS Xenia, (Dan.,) Holst, Stettin, &c., Nov. 21, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah, Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Vesper, Goslee, Philadelphia, via Raritan Canal, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Dorado, from New Orleans, reported anchored off Scotland Lightship last night, came up to the city this morning.

SS Drumcruil, (Br.,) Nicholson, Baltimore, Dec. 13, in ballast to Norton & Sons.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Dec. 1, with mdse and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:16 A. M.

SS Acanthus, (Br.,) Worrall, Colon, Dec. 2, with mdse. to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 A. M.

SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) Gomez, Barcelona, &c., Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Cebellos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Torlenskjold, (Nor.,) Thomassen, Progreso, Dec. 6, with hemp to Trebaud Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 9:25 A. M.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Schleemilch, Swinemunde, &c., Nov. 25, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dale, Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, Dec. 11, with mdse. to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., north, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Richm

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

LAST SATURDAY but One--Each Day the Rush Grows Greater---More COMFORT, Better *Satisfaction* Before the *Last Week's Rush* Begins. Come TO-DAY to *The Greatest of* CHRISTMAS STORES

HERE are the most magnificent stocks of staple and fancy holiday goods ever brought together; and the broadest variety of goods that is gathered under one roof anywhere. The most popular and inexpensive goods that you could wish, are here; so are the finest and most exclusive that are to be found in Europe and America.

Such a stock of Jewelry as is matched in none but the most aristocratic jewelry stores, and at much lower prices than must be paid there. A Furniture Store with such a variety of the popular gift pieces, such as chairs, desks, toilet tables, etc., as cannot be found elsewhere. A Book Store that has no equal. A Candy Store with such a vast assortment of pure candies and candy holders as is nowhere else. A Men's Furnishing Store that has more and finer Neckwear from London, Paris and America than any exclusive store. Same of House Coats and Suspenders. A magnificent collection of Art Wares, and Marble Statuary. Then such marvelous variety as is found nowhere else, of pocket-books and purses, photograph frames, belts and buckles, fans, toilet articles, perfumes, women's neckwear, handkerchiefs, and other popular gift-things for men and women.

Best of all is the surety of true worth and goodness that goes with every article bought at Wanamaker's. And this assurance gives a sense of satisfaction to recipient as well as giver. There is—there can be—no distrust of quality in any article that comes from Wanamaker's. Here the Christmas instinct which seeks the best of its kind for giving, is most fully satisfied; yet the broad and masterful Wanamaker methods serve you for less cost than is possible where transactions are less broadly and skillfully conducted.

The store's holiday service is run on the most perfect system that human effort can organize, to serve you promptly and comfortably.

The decorations form a delightful Christmas picture that should be seen whether you have a purchase in mind or not. The church towers upward at one end of the Rotunda, and chimes and organ alternate in delightful Christmas music. Cupids are ringing the bells of Christmas, and Santa Claus and the evergreens complete the beautiful picture. Welcome.

Men's Overcoats

This Raglan at fifteen dollars has been the most popular overcoat that we ever knew. It's been a task for weeks to keep up a satisfactory supply. The Wanamaker Raglan is different from the general run. Compare it and you'll appreciate the difference—in the price as well as in style. Of all-wool rough-faced cheviot, Oxford gray and black. Also of frieze, serge lined; satin sleeve lining. Various better grades of Raglans.

This coat at $10 is a very good value. Of all-wool black frieze; lined with heavy serge. Very dressy. Would be reasonably priced at $12.

And this Oxford frieze overcoat at $12 is as good as any $15 coat we know.

Then there's this broad-shouldered, full-back, straight-hanging coat of rough-faced Oxford cheviot at $15. Most other good clothiers would ask at least five dollars more.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Trousers

The ambition of the Wanamaker clothing store has steadily been to furnish the best possible value in worsted trousers. Hardly any doubt that this line at $5 excels. We don't know of equal value anywhere else. Most varied assortment of patterns, too—the latest, most tasteful designs that could be found. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

Dress has a certain moral effect on a boy. Neglected appearance often goes hand-in-hand with indifferent manners. Good clothing never makes a gentleman—it does help to develop the boy into a gentleman.

We'll help you to help your boy. And our charges will be very moderate. This boys' clothing store is splendidly equipped—was never more helpful as to variety nor as to quality. In the matter of value-giving these few hints:

Vestee Suits of blue cheviot; with V-front vest to come close up to neck; 3 to 8-year sizes. $5 each.

Double-breasted Suits of mixed or striped cheviots; silk sewed throughout; all seams well stayed; extra trousers with each suit; 8 to 16 years. Price, $6.

Russian Blouse Suits—a very popular style. Excellent wearing quality and stylish as well. For boys of 3 to 8 years. Various grades, at $5, $6.50 and $7.50.

Sailor Suits of blue serge cheviot; well made and neatly trimmed; sizes 3 to 12 years. A handsome suit for $5.

Swell Top Coats of frieze, in blue, brown and Oxford gray; sizes 4 to 16 years. Price $5; another quality at $5.50.

Stylish, durable, double-breasted reefers of blue chinchilla with notched velvet collar; lined throughout; sizes 3 to 12 years. Price, $6.50.

A Storm Reefer with high collar, buttoning close and high—a warm, serviceable, good looking coat, at $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

HOSIERY
Under-price

Here are several attractive lots—some suggest holiday presents; others are the practical sorts that men and women will buy for their own use. Prices in either case are unusually tempting.

Women's Hose—

At $1.50, from $2.25—Fine black pure silk stockings, with silk embroidered clock on the side.

3 Pairs for 50c, from 25c a pair—Fast black finely woven cotton stockings; double soles, heels, and toes.

Men's Half Hose—

At 25c, from 50c—Lustre cotton Half Hose, in fast black, tan, gray, cadet blue, cardinal, or purple.

And these French Lisle thread Half Hose, in fancy effects—

75c kind now 50c **Values up to $1.75, now 75c**

Values up to $1.75, now $1.

If you wish them for holiday giving we will put them in neat boxes without extra charge.

Broadway.

Silk HANDKERCHIEFS And Mufflers

There's a certain softness and richness about silken articles of dress which endears them perennially to the hearts of luxury-loving people. Take these silk handkerchiefs and mufflers, for example—people are buying them just now more than ever before. And, consequently, with the forethought which characterises the composition of Wanamaker stocks, our assortment of them is richer and wider, too, as befits the demand. Styles don't change materially, from year to year, in these conservative articles, but the newest ideas are all represented here:

Silk Handkerchiefs for Men—

Plain hemstitched, at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, and $2; with silk embroidered initials, at 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1. Colored border and fancy colored handkerchiefs, 50c, 75c, and $1.

Silk Handkerchiefs for Women—

At 15c—Plain white, hemstitched or embroidered in colors.

At 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1—Handsomely embroidered and trimmed.

Mufflers for Men and Women—

Black, cream and fancy colored mufflers, in great variety of patterns, at 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and $7 each. Broadway.

Women's NECKWEAR

It's a dainty showing, this holiday collection of pretty things imported for my lady's wear. Whatever is newest, freshest, most captivating in these combinations of ribbons, laces and other delicate fabrics is here. If your idea is to purchase them for Christmas gifts, you'll be sorely tempted to keep them for yourself:

Fichus, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, $1 and $1.10; of chiffon with accordion-plaited ruffle, $2.25 to $8.25.

Boas of taffeta and Liberty silk, and ostrich feather boas with chenille ends in black, gray, castor and white, $4 to $35.

Tailor-made neckwear, in many styles and combinations of color, 50c to $4.50.

Ruffs; neck ruffs with plaited ends, $1.

Jabots; lace trimmed, in black and colors, 50c to $1.

Broadway.

MUSIC and ATHLETICS

Seems to be a close association between the two. It is always easier to march behind a stirring band than to walk without such a stimulus. Even Indian clubs swing more smoothly in time to music. Hence there's a peculiar appropriateness in showing the implements of these two important pursuits in one corner of the basement. And a mighty interesting corner it is.

The great Orchestrion pours forth its Wagner or the Sousa marches upon delighted ears. Other smaller musical instruments, in great variety, are here. The Columbia Graphophone and the Zonophone demonstrate how successful "talking machines" can be, and there's a goodly collection of records for both. And the charms of the Regina Music Box are daily securing new members for the Regina Club.

Then, in the realm of the sporting goods, are cameras and photographic supplies of every description. There are pipes, pipe racks, in original designs, and smokers' articles generally. The Golf enthusiast will have many claims made upon his interest—golf clubs and balls of all well-known brands. There are some complete golf sets which are especially intended for Christmas gifts. Prices run from $3.50 to $25 a set, according to the assortment of clubs and balls they contain. Among the bicycles the 1901 Orient is pre-eminent, but second only to this 20th century model is the 1900 Orient, on which, together with the 1900 Rodman, Continent and Continental wheels, in all sizes for men, prices are greatly reduced. Motor vehicles are here, too, in various styles, propelled by steam or gasolene. Many are the appliances designed to supply the needed exercise indoors, when winter storms rage without. Here is mention of a few:

Whitely Exercisers, $1.50 to $4.

Punching Bags, $1.25 to $7.

Fencing Foils, pair, $1.50 to $5.

Patterson Exercisers, $1.50 to $3.

Boxing Gloves, set, $1.25 to $4.50.

Fencing Masks, $3 to $4.50. Basement.

Men's HOUSE COATS

This is one of the best offerings ever made before Christmas. Hundreds of wives and sisters have already planned to give husband or brother a house coat. This chance saves almost half the expected cost. Splendid coats—magnificent variety.

They are made from all-wool reversible cloths, in plain and fancy styles. Priced as follows:

Coats Reduced from $6 to $3.50
Coats Reduced from $8.50 to $5
Coats Reduced from $11 to $6.50

Second floor.

Concerning Offerings in Our Three Shoe Stores

The main store is handiest—we'll tell first of the doings there. Just a single specimen value each for men, women and children. Take a look at these men's shoes, that we're selling at $3.90—we'll be pleased to have a comparison with the usual $5 shoe. So will you. These are shown in patent and enameled leather, box and wax calf, kidskin and tan oil grain leather. All best new shapes—staple styles as well.

The Wanamaker-Reliable Shoe for women, is $3 a pair. They're better than any shoe we ever saw at anywhere near the price. All the best leathers. All the various weights for any sort of wear or weather. All the newest, best approved styles.

Excellent lines of boys' shoes—particularly those at $2.50 to $3.50. Durability and sightliness are essential features to every pair of boys' shoes in stock. No less care is given to them in form and finish than that which characterizes all our men's high-grade shoes.

Slippers for men, for women, for children—an unmatched collection of fine slippers commands the interested attention of holiday shoppers. Gathered to meet almost every fancy, to accommodate almost every purse.

In the basement, bargain shoes for women and children. Here are 500 pairs of women's button and lace shoes at $1—values run up to $3. A lot comprising a dozen styles of women's shoes, all sorts of good leathers, some brand-new, others from regular stock, values up to $5. Choice at $2.30. Children's shoes at 75c, 85c, 95c, $1 and $1.40. To every price add at least a third—for a fair valuation. Leggings of velvet, in the new colors, at $1.25—excellent value.

In the Bargain Store for men and boys, on the Ninth street corner of Fourth avenue, opposite the main store, are 12,000 pairs of Men's Shoes that are priced at an average of one-third under value. May require a little longer than usual to find just the style you wish, or to be properly fitted. The saving is worth it. The shoes are all desirable.

$1.25 FANCY SILK At 75c a Yard

This is a fortunate purchase of fine and beautiful silks that are superb for holiday gifts of dress or waist patterns. They have all the refined charm of the best $1.25 silks, and will give an effect as a gift that is far greater than their cost.

Many are in evening colors shot with white; in some cases the white forms the dot, the figure or the spray, on the pinks, olives and lavenders; sometimes the darker colors peep through. Then again black prevails and lighter colors peep through like little jewels in blue, green, red, gold, lavender—all on black. $1.25 silks at 75c a yard. Rotunda.

Under-price Goods
New Lots in the Basement Store

The holiday thought is apparent here and there throughout this miscellaneous gathering. But there is much, too, in which there is none of that sentiment. Just every-day-needed things to wear, and to use about the house. All of it is worthy, or it wouldn't be here. All of it is priced much under regular values:

Fancy China Reduced in Price—

The goods are comparatively new. The decorations very rich. The prices are a quarter under our regular fair prices. A wide variety of pieces for almost every use—in panel and Dresden effects—some of which are Salads, $1.50, from $2 each; Comports, $1.35, from $1.85; Cakes, $1.35, from $1.85; Celeries, $1.50, from $2; Candlesticks, 75c, from $1; Cups and Saucers, 65, from 85c.

25c Papeterie at 15c a box—

Men's, Women's and Children's Umbrellas—

Union taffeta umbrellas for men and women, various good styles of handles, at $1.25 each—regularly $1.75 and $2. Children's umbrellas at 75c and 85c—easily worth $1. Some at $1 that would be reasonable at $1.25. Good umbrellas for children at 50c each.

Boys' Short Trousers at 75c—

They would be cheap if priced at $1. We purchased 250 of these at a little price. They are made of a season's wind-up remnants. All well made, durable, good-looking trousers. For boys of 3 to 16 years.

Women's Collars at 5c—

These are soft turnover collars that would sell regularly at 25c and 35c. Soiled a little from too much handling. Consequently 5c each.

Women's 50c Combs at 25c—

They are dressing combs with heavy sterling backs.

$6 Fancy Lamps $4.50 each—

Large bodies, squat shape, floral decorations, light and dark grounds, gold-plated base and crown; all complete with 11-inch globes decorated to match.

Fancy ROCKERS

An ideal gift for mother, wife, sister, or friend. Hundreds of just such sorts as gift-seekers wish are shown in our Furniture Store—splendid variety, and most complete range of prices.

Rockers with and without arms, small sized or large, very plain or handsomely carved, wood or leather seats, upholstered seats and backs, Colonial designs or latest American, highly polished or dull finish; in fact, most any way you can desire.

These prices, from dozens more:

At $3, from $4.50—Golden oak; polished wood seat; medium high back.

At $3.75—Golden oak; polished wood seat; spindle back.

At $4.50—Golden oak; polished wood seat; panel back.

At $4.50—Golden oak; cobbler seat; high back; shaped arms.

At $5—Golden oak; high spindle back; cobbler seat; shaped arms.

At $5—Golden oak; high back; polished wood seat.

At $6—Imitation mahogany; high spindle back; high arms; polished wood seat.

At $6.50—Imitation mahogany; low panel back; polished wood seat.

At $8—Imitation mahogany; high Colonial back; polished wood seat.

At $10.50—Golden oak; polished wood seat; panel back in leather.

At $11—Golden oak; high back, with flat spindles; leather seat.

At $12—Golden oak; shaped back; heavy turned spindles; wood seat.

At $13.50—Golden oak; high back; leather seat and back.

At $15—Golden oak; high back; tapestry seat and back.

At $16—Mahogany frame; tapestry seat and back.

At $18—Mahogany; polished wood seat; panel back; handsomely inlaid.

At $20—Mahogany; polished wood seat; handsomely carved.

Fourth floor.

Wall PAPER

Does your Christmas scheme include new decoration for some part of your house? Is parlor, hall, library or dining-room cast for an appearance in festal garb? Time may seem a bit short from now until Christmas; but your orders for decorating, promptly placed with us, will be cared for in ample season.

You will find an inspection of our rich variety of beautiful designs in wall papers a decided help in making your choice. Once you have done that, we will do our part—promptly, reasonably and well. Third floor.

Flannel Sacques

These are French dressing sacques for women. Excellent quality of flannel—white with dots of violet, blue, pink or black. Two styles of making. Both are trimmed with ruffles of same material and one has scalloped edge; fitted back. The other has French back and is gathered at waist. Price $4. Little French Store, Second floor.

SILK WAISTS

Five attractive late styles of women's taffeta silk waists, all in newest shades, are offered at a couple of dollars less than regular prices New cording, plaiting and hemstitching effects. Some have bishop sleeves, with puff above the cuffs; some with dress sleeves.

Choice at $4.50. Regularly $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Knit Underwear

This concerns both men and women. It tells chiefly of medium-priced underclothing for both. All of it is of the same high character for which our underwear has always been known. Honest value, however low the price.

For Men—

$1—Heavy weight natural colored merino shirts or drawers; pearl buttons; seams covered; drawers with reinforced seats; 2 lengths of inseam.

$1.50—Fashioned and regular-made shirts or drawers; natural color in medium or heavy weight; drawers in short or regular length inseam.

$2.50—Medium or heavy weight, pure natural wool shirts or drawers; full fashioned and regular made.

For Women—

50c each—Fine ribbed cotton vests or drawers; vests have silk fronts; drawers, French band, side buttoned.

$1 each—Heavy weight merino vests or drawers; finished and trimmed with silk throughout.

$3 each—Silk-and-wool union suits, medium weight, white; low neck, no sleeves; high neck, long or short sleeves.

Broadway.

FUR SCARFS

And collarettes. So many handsome styles among these small pieces. So wide a choice at uniformly small prices. All furs upon which you may safely depend, even though they're less expensive than you had expected them to be. A partial list follows—just enough to give an idea of assortments and values:

Alaska sable neck scarfs, trimmed with tails, at $5, $6.50 and $10.50.

Dyed raccoon cluster scarfs, at $8 each.

Extra long electric seal scarfs, trimmed with tails, at $6.

Sable fox scarfs, finished with 2 large tails and claws, at $13; extra full, $20 each.

Seal collarettes, with border of cross fox, $100

Collarettes of natural lynx with tabs, finished with large head, at $35.

Persian collarettes, with collar and border of blue fox, at $50.

Persian lamb collarettes, with top collar and border of stone marten, at $75.

Broadtail collarettes, with long tabs; collar and border of chinchilla, at $125.

Second floor, Broadway.

BED LINENS

Here are some splendid linen goods in handsome new patterns, at the same old prices—the 25 per cent. market rise is ignored.

Hand-embroidered and hemstitched pillow cases—the work of the skillful, patient Irish peasants, the fame of which is world-wide; these pillow cases are in newest designs; 22x36 in. Price, $1.75 a pair.

Hemstitched sheets of fine German grass bleached linen, at $1.75 each, for three-quarter bed size; $2.25 for full bed size. Pillow cases to match, 22x36 in., at 45c each.

Linen bedspreads with beautiful hand-embroidery drawn work and hemstitching; size 80x100 inches, reduced thus: $10 from $15, $11 from $16.50, $12 from $18, and $19 from $27.50.

Fourth avenue.

Girls' COATS

For a holiday gift or for holiday wear, here is unusual opportunity to buy very pretty coats for girls, at a couple of dollars below their regular value. These—

Coats for girls of 6 to 12 years; of navy blue and brown boucle cheviot. Some have deep sailor collar trimmed with braid; others have velvet collar; box backs. Have been $8 and $8.50; now

six dollars each

Then here are very pretty Long Coats of plain cloth, in navy blue, red and brown; with box back; collar, double cape and sleeves trimmed with braid. Sizes for 6 to 12 years. Price, $5.

Extremely smart and stylish three-quarter box coats of best kersey, beautifully tailored; with double-breasted front, buttoned high to neck; semi-box back; velvet collar; handsomely lined with satin. Price, $10.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's DRESSES

These are for very little children—those of 6 months and up to 4 years. Choice is very wide. Almost any fancy will be found in this gathering. All pretty, all tasteful, all moderately priced.

There are two particularly attractive styles at $1. One is of colored lawn—a guimpe dress, with trimming of embroidery insertion. The other of a neat checked gingham, made in Mother Hubbard style, with yoke of drawn work and plaits, finished with hemstitched ruffle. 2 to 4-year sizes.

Some of white lawn at $1.25—very dainty, and a pretty Mother Hubbard dress of nainsook, finished with deep embroidery, at $2.35. This style for 1 to 3 years.

FUR HATS and Others

The frosty sparkle in the air brings this very modern application of fur to women's hats again into the foreground of popularity with a rush. And we are ready with a well-chosen display of stylish hats of chinchilla and mink. Some combine December with the roses of June, others are charmingly trimmed with velvets, pompons or aigrettes. Prices vary between $18 and $35.

Here likewise is a gathering of children's imported trimmed bonnets—quaint and childish, as befits their youthful wearers. They're reduced one-half, from $20 to $10.

Of children's headgear for wear on winter days there is a wide assortment. Some sorts and prices below:

Tam o'Shanters of camel's-hair, in plaid mixtures and solid colors, 50c and $1.

Toques of camel's-hair, in mixed and solid colors, 50c and $1.

Babies' Toques, in bright pretty colors, 35c.

Toques of heavy wool, in mixed and solid colors, 35c to $1.25.

Double Band Golf Caps, 65c to $1.25.

Polo Caps of plush, 75c, $1.25 and $1.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Silk Petticoats

Brand new, elegant petticoats of taffeta silk. Very attractively made up—well made and of good quality. Various shades—the newest colorings, of course. All made with plaited ruffle and small gathered ruffle; also dust ruffle.

They would be very fairly priced at $6.50. This lot is offered

Second floor, Fourth avenue. **At $5 Each**

Fine Umbrellas

There's hardly any more popular place in this building now, for holiday shoppers generally, than this splendid umbrella store. There's a wider assortment of fine latest styles in umbrellas, for both men and women, than ever before.

Prices run from 50c to $27.50. Best selling lines are around the $2 to $5 groups. And there's unusually good choosing among them, exceptionally good values. Numerous elegant new styles for men and women, that will interest seekers of suitable gifts.

Velour CAPES

In this collection of Capes of Velour du Nord, the height of luxury and richness in wraps is reached. The often misapplied term "artistic" may fairly be used in speaking of them; for they were designed and produced with the loving care that differentiates art from commerce. The fabric yields readily to variety in treatment, and lavish trimming with jet and braid. The exquisite designs are exclusive, and, with one or two exceptions, not duplicated. But these sumptuous capes have worn their welcome with us threadbare, hence these prices—a quarter below value:

Capes that were $48 to $130 now $36 to $97.50

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The Best Sort of a Christmas Box

is the one that contains a set of the Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas.

It's the best to receive, because it is of more real use than almost any other present you can think of.

It's the best to give, because it proves a life-long daily reminder of the giver. It's the easiest to buy—just now—because of the Half Price here, and the easy way of paying.

$1 is all you need spare from your Christmas money to secure the delivery of a complete set of the ten massive volumes—and a Century book-case and reading-desk, too, if you like. The rest of the Half Price you can pay monthly, a little at a time.

The "Century" isn't what you'd call *light* reading, for a set weighs 90 lbs.—Yet it's as fascinating a work as you'll find in all Bookdom, containing as it does "the sum of the whole world's knowledge."

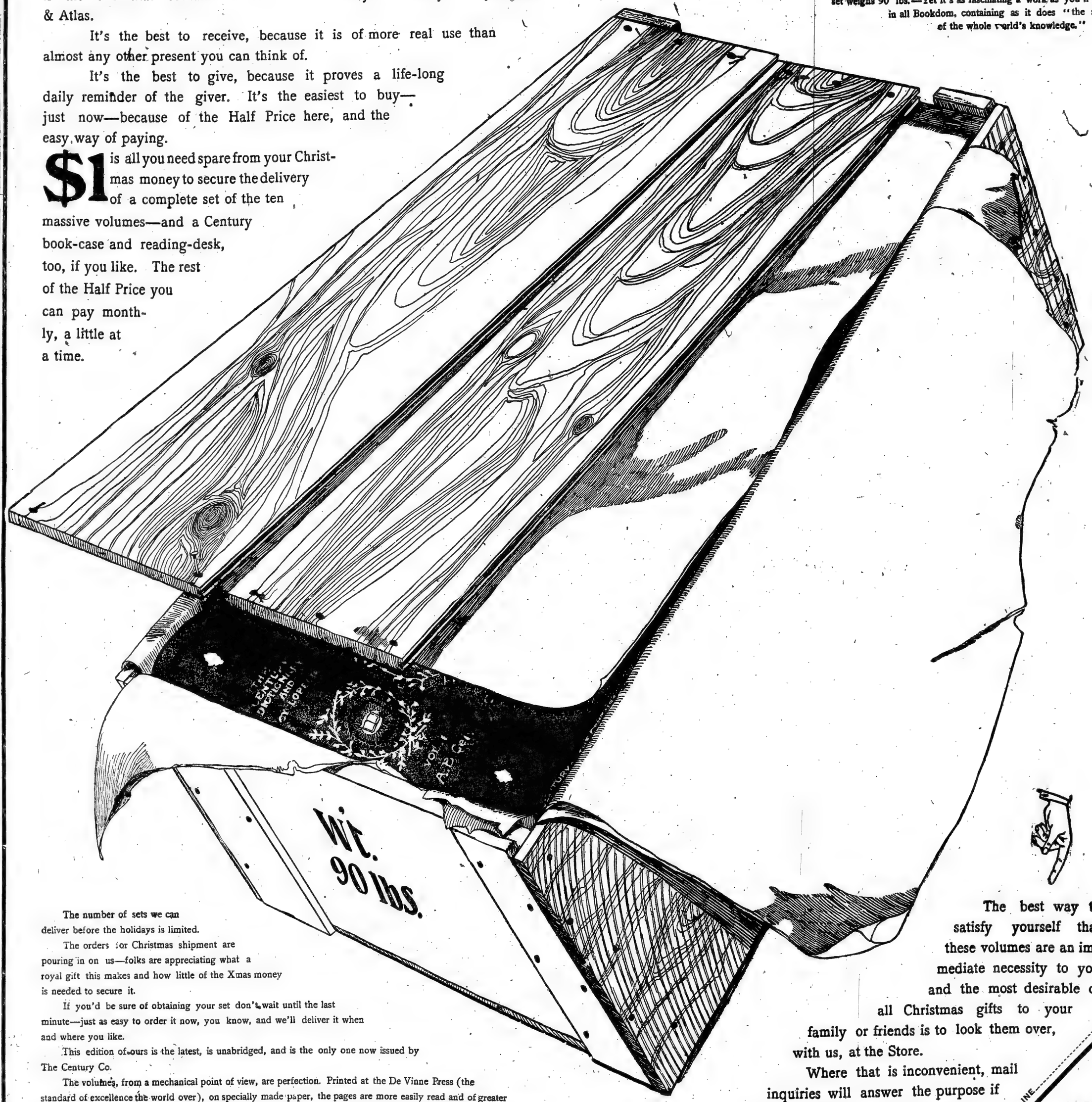

The number of sets we can deliver before the holidays is limited.

The orders for Christmas shipment are pouring in on us—folks are appreciating what a royal gift this makes and how little of the Xmas money is needed to secure it.

If you'd be sure of obtaining your set don't wait until the last minute—just as easy to order it now, you know, and we'll deliver it when and where you like.

This edition of ours is the latest, is unabridged, and is the only one now issued by The Century Co.

The volumes, from a mechanical point of view, are perfection. Printed at the De Vinne Press (the standard of excellence the world over), on specially made paper, the pages are more easily read and of greater artistic merit than those of any other reference work in existence. The bindings are at once handsome and durable, as befits volumes destined to be in constant daily use.

The Century Bookcase has been found a real necessity, as the massive volumes, needed for continual and instant consultation, are thus kept in the manner best adapted to quick reference. The case is of polished oak, standing just desk high, and is easily wheeled from one room to another.

There's no need for *any one* to try to get along without "the great work" now. There's a complete display at the Wanamaker store.

The best way to satisfy yourself that these volumes are an immediate necessity to you and the most desirable of all Christmas gifts to your family or friends is to look them over, with us, at the Store.

Where that is inconvenient, mail inquiries will answer the purpose if sent us promptly. The coupon in the corner will bring you full information if you mail it to us.

If you cannot call at the store, mail us this coupon.

JOHN WANAMAKER NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA.

TEAR OFF ALONG THIS DOTTED LINE

TEAR this corner off and mail it to-day to John Wanamaker, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Please send me (free) illustrated book of specimen pages from the Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas sample maps, full details of your Half Price offer, description of the bindings, etc.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

T 12-15

JUDGE WEPT, BOY MURDERER ATE CANDY

Young Stewart Indifferent to Affecting Scene in Court.

Fourteen-Year-Old Criminal Sentenced by Justice Fursman to Twenty Years in Sing Sing.

Pronouncing sentence of twenty years' imprisonment upon fourteen-year-old Alexander Stewart, the youngest murderer ever arraigned before him, Justice Edward L. Fursman, ordinarily grave and dignified, was so moved yesterday by the precocious depravity and utter indifference of the young prisoner that he bowed his head in his hands and wept bitterly, while the hardened court officers and hangers-on were visibly agitated. Justice Fursman is deeply attached to his own small grandson, who is about Stewart's age.

Struck on the head with a brick at the age of five, young Stewart has since been precociously vicious and wholly devoid of all moral sense, say the alienists appointed to examine him. An incorrigible inmate of every reformatory institution in the city, he has long exhibited signs of criminal degeneracy. While an inmate of the House of Refuge in September last he became enraged at his playmate, Edward Peisel, and elaborated a plan to revenge himself by killing the boy in cold blood. Upon pretense of wanting to play at shaving his mates, he induced Peisel to procure a shoemaker's knife from the shop, and, after compelling him to sharpen it for several minutes on the sole of his own shoe, Stewart tilted Peisel's head back and drove the knife deep into the lad's throat.

All efforts of charitable persons to effect his reformation were of no avail, the boy refusing to even talk to missionaries. Justice Fursman appointed a commission to examine into Stewart's sanity. The decision was reached that the boy was unquestionably sane. Justice Fursman accepted a plea of guilty of manslaughter Wednesday. He did not wish to send the boy to the electric chair, and was in a quandary as to what disposition to make of him.

When brought into court for sentence yesterday, Stewart, neatly dressed in knickerbockers, his head scarcely reaching to the railing near which he stood, was absolutely unimpressed by the solemnity of the scene. Justice Fursman gazed at the young criminal benignantly and with a catch in his voice, said:

"I do not suppose that anything I can say to you, young man, will be of any particular value to you hereafter. I am frank to say I had hoped you would be found insane, and you owe it to a humane District Attorney that your life is spared. The very atrocity of the crime you committed, its unparalleled cruelty and cold-bloodedness, was such as to make me think you insane."

Justice Fursman's emotion at this juncture overcame him, and, with streaming eyes, he dropped his face in his hands, while great sobs shook his frame. Court attendants moved uneasily, and the father, sister, and aunt of the boy wept violently. Stewart, indifferently drumming on the bar, allowed his gaze to wander listlessly past the bowed head of the black-gowned Judge and rest indifferently upon the panel of Justice behind him. Shifting his hands to his pockets, he furtively glanced at the officer, standing with tear-dimmed eyes at his side then slipped a piece of candy into his mouth. Mastering his emotion, Justice Fursman continued:

"I can do but one thing in your case; young as you are, you must go to State prison. You will be surrounded by good influences there. To a boy of your age there remains always hopes of recovery, and yet it is only just to say that the taint of the prison will always remain with you. The odor of the cell will cling to your garments forever. Yet, for your own sake and the sake of society, I feel that you should be put out of the way for a long time. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined for twenty years at hard labor in Sing Sing."

The Justice turned away to dry his eyes, and, with absolute unconcern, Stewart walked past his weeping father and sister, never vouchsafing them a glance, still munching his candy, and, passing over the Bridge of Sighs, in two hours was on his way to begin his long imprisonment.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Alexander Stewart, the boy murderer, arrived here at 3:02 P. M. The smallest suit of convict's stripes was brought out, and the trousers legs had to be cut down with a pair of shears before he could put them on, and the blouse was so big that it could have been wrapped twice around his little body. A special suit will be made for him. He was then placed at the rear of the smallest man in the lockstep procession, but he could not reach his shoulders with his hands, as the regulations require, and had to allow them to rest upon his waist.

The head keeper, who has been there twenty-five years, said the boy, with possibly one exception, is the smallest prisoner he ever saw brought into the place.

Commutation for good conduct will reduce the boy's term from twenty to thirteen and a half years.

Sixty Years in Prison for Murder.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 14.—Edward Oswald of this city, who murdered his wife and child in April, 1899, was to-day sentenced to sixty years at hard labor in the New Jersey State Prison by Supreme Court Justice Garrison. Oswald is thirty-six years of age.

FATHER CHASES LOVELORN SON

Aided by a Policeman He Overhauls Youth and Takes Him to Station.

Pedestrians along Fourth Avenue, in the vicinity of Thirteenth Street, yesterday morning had their attention attracted by the sight of a young man running at top speed up the avenue, followed closely by a fleet-footed man of elderly appearance, and he in turn by a big policeman.

The chase led up Fourth Avenue to Sixteenth Street, where the old man and the policeman overtook the fugitive. The trio proceeded to the Yorkville Court, where the prisoner was arraigned as Charles F. Goepel, Jr., of 287 Tinton Avenue. The elderly man explained that he was Charles F. Goepel, Sr., of 31 West Thirtieth Street, a manufacturer, doing business at 137 East Thirteenth Street. He asserted that for some time he had been annoyed by his son's queer actions, and was confident that his mental condition was not good.

It was brought out that the young man appeared at the East Thirteenth Street place of business yesterday morning as usual, and in some manner there arose a quarrel between father and son. The former threatened to have his son arrested, and the young man dashed to the street, followed by the father.

"I'm not insane," cried the young man when arraigned in court. "I am in love with a young woman, and I'm determined to marry her. My father does not like her, and that is why this charge is made against me. But I don't care what my father or anybody else thinks about her, I am determined to marry her." The young man gave the name of his sweetheart as Matilda Seamen, but refused to give her address.

He went on to tell how, six months ago, they had become very much attached to each other, and had agreed to marry, but their parents had objected and put every obstacle in their way. Since then, the young man admits, he has been "going the pace."

"Had they let me alone," he cried, "I would have been married now, and this would never have happened. As it is I am a wreck and am charged with insanity."

The prisoner was taken to Bellevue for examination.

POLICEMEN HEAVILY FINED.

Coyne Charged with Abusing a Citizen; Scanlon with Neglect.

The heaviest fines that have been imposed by the Police Board in many months were assessed at Thursday's meeting of the board on Patrolman Michael J. Coyne and James J. Scanlon of the Grand Central Station. Coyne and Scanlon were fined forty-two and thirty-five days' pay, respectively.

Coyne is the man who some time ago arrested the Rev. F. J. Clay Moran because the latter inquired why the officer treated an old man standing near the Grand Central Station as he did. Three charges were made against Coyne of being off duty without leave. Scanlon had charges against him of being in a saloon during working hours and of holding conversations with Coyne at a street corner.

"Paddy" Ryan Dead.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—"Paddy" Ryan, pugilist, who was defeated by John L. Sullivan, died to-day in Green Island, N. Y. Ryan was heavyweight champion before he lost to Sullivan in the fight in Mississippi. He won the title by defeating the veteran champion "Joe" Goss in a long battle. He never fought in the prize ring after being defeated by Sullivan.

LOAN COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

Anglo-American Officers Accused Before Judge Lacombe.

REFLECTION ON STATE COURTS

Pennsylvania Official Writes that Stockholders Fear Their Rights Will Not Be Protected.

Joseph M. Dickey and Edward B. Dickinson, who were appointed receivers of the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association by Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, qualified yesterday and took charge of the company's office in the Home Life Building. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the application made in the Federal Circuit Court by Pennsylvania shareholders for the appointment of a receiver came up before Judge Lacombe. When the case was called Deputy Attorney General Kisselburg asked leave to be heard.

"Have you intervened or given notice of intervention in this case?" asked Judge Lacombe.

"No, your Honor."

"Then the Court can't hear you."

William Hepburn Russell of the firm of Russell & Winslow, representing the plaintiffs, submitted a brief and made an address upon the subject of the Court's jurisdiction. Mr. Russell read a letter from Frederick W. Fleitz, Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania, who is one of the counsel for the complainants, in which Mr. Fleitz said:

I had hoped to be present on that occasion to make a statement on behalf of the many thousands of shareholders resident in this State who are practically obliged to look to the Federal court for a protection of their interests. I am satisfied that there is no way for them to protect themselves through the courts of this Commonwealth, and they have serious misgivings about the protection of their rights in the State courts of New York, in view of the standing and influence of the officers of the Anglo-American.

In the concluding part of his argument, in which he endeavored to convince the Court of the necessity of having a Federal receiver, Mr. Russell made grave charges against the officers and Directors of the association and the Banking Department. He said in part:

"I do not hesitate to say to your Honor, in view of the notorious proceedings in this case, that we invoke the jurisdiction of this court because we believe that here, and here alone, can the outside stockholders of this corporation receive the full protection to which they are entitled. Here is a bill that shows upon its face that the liabilities of this corporation exceed its assets; that the Directors and officers have committed various ultra vires acts and made ultra vires contracts; that the officers and Directors are men of great prominence in this community, and that the court that takes hold of the administration of this estate must do so with a firm hand.

"This bill shows that for three years past the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York has been allowing this association to send out reports covering up the facts about its speculative investments in real estate to the extent of some two or three millions of dollars. The affidavits filed show that at the annual meeting of the stockholders held in January, 1900, the President and Directors of the association made speeches to the stockholders, telling them that their money was invested in first mortgages, when, in fact, they were making speculative investments, and their pretended first mortgage loans were neither more nor less than pretended loans to an employe of the corporation, who was neither more nor less than a 'dummy' stockholder and 'dummy' borrower."

William B. Hornblower, for the association, said that Mr. Russell had gone far outside of the record.

"He has," said Mr. Hornblower, "impugned the good character of high State officials, and he has read a letter from the Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania, reflecting upon the courts of the State of New York, a highly improper proceeding."

Mr. Hornblower said he believed the receivers named by the State court were good men. One of them, Mr. Dickey, was a brother of a Supreme Court Judge, and the other, Mr. Dickinson, had made an excellent record in winding up the affairs of the Granite State Building and Loan Association. The attorneys for the association, he said, had no foreknowledge as to whom Judge Maddox would select as receivers. No sufficient cause, he said, had been shown why the Federal court should take charge of the association.

Judge Lacombe announced at the conclusion of the arguments that he would take the matter under advisement.

John D. Vermeule, Vice President of the Anglo-American Association, when asked yesterday about the charge of collusion between the company's officers and the State Banking Department, said:

"It is all bosh. Of course, if the enemies of the association and the politicians are determined to throw the association into the hands of a receiver, we can't help that."

EXPERT KINSLEY DENOUNCED.

Lawyer Goldfogle Calls Him a Rogue—Musher Convicted.

Congressman-elect Henry T. Goldfogle, counsel for Nathan Musher, on trial for forgery before Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, yesterday, bitterly attacked expert testimony in general, and particularly Handwriting Expert William J. Kinsley, who testified in the Molineux trial and who was also a State witness against Musher. Summing up his case, Judge Goldfogle said that Kinsley had testified that Musher had written the body of three checks, which Isaac Blumberg, recalled to the stand, swore that he had written. Kinsley, on the stand, he continued, was unable to correctly identify Blumberg's handwriting. Ridiculing the expert's poses in the witness chair, Judge Goldfogle said:

"Kinsley could not correctly tell the handwriting of a person, even if the liberty or life of the man he has sworn into the electric chair depended upon it. This man, who sends men to the electric chair and into the confines of State prisons, who is in the pay of the District Attorney, and upon whose evidence indictments are found, could not tell Blumberg's handwriting on the witness chair. Tell me whether, on the testimony of that fraud and fakir, you will send Musher to prison. I have used hard words, and I have nothing to take back. I tell you, the testimony of this man Kinsley has developed the fact that he is a rascal of the deepest dye.

"It is high time, for the protection of society and the rights of man, that juries should frown upon the testimony of these so-called experts. Things have got to such a stage that it becomes dangerous for any man to place himself at the mercy of these experts. No one is safe, not even the Judge presiding at this trial, if he was involved in any matter where handwriting was questioned. My heart has gone out to the hundreds of men who may have been convicted upon the testimony of Kinsley. I have not words enough at my command to picture what a rogue, rascal, scoundrel, and fakir Kinsley is, and I appeal to you, gentlemen of the jury, not to place the slightest reliance upon his testimony."

Mr. Kinsley said that it was his intention to consult his lawyer in regard to Judge Goldfogle's statements and to obtain redress if possible in the courts.

Musher was convicted by the jury of forgery in the second degree and will be sentenced Thursday next. He is a broker, twenty-four years old. He lived at 156 Henry Street. He was arrested in Europe on the charge of forging an indorsement to a note for $2,000 signed with the name of "Mo" Levy.

SHORT SHRIFT FOR ROBBERS.

Arrested, Indicted, and Sentenced Within Three Days.

Arrested on Wednesday, indicted on Thursday, and sentenced on Friday was the new record established by the District Attorney's office in the case of George Becker and Albert Green, colored, charged by Gottlieb Albrecht, a sixty-year-old resident of Meriden, Conn., with robbing him of a draft for $707, $180 in cash, and a gold watch and pin.

Albrecht came here Wednesday. In the evening he was pulled into a hallway in Greenwich Street and robbed. Detective Mokney captured Becker and Green as they endeavored to cash the draft at the office of Speyer & Co. They were arraigned on Thursday and indicted the same day. Before Judge Foster both pleaded guilty yesterday, and Becker was sentenced to Sing Sing for five years. Green, who is twenty-two years old, was sent to the Elmira Reformatory. Albrecht will sail for Europe to-day.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"I. K."—The thermometer has never registered 20 degrees below zero in the history of the local weather bureau.

Lieut. Hobson's Condition.

It was said at the Presbyterian Hospital last night that Lieut. Hobson was doing nicely.

MORRISON JURY DISAGREES.

Case Will Now Go Over Until the Spring Term.

ELDORADO, Kan., Dec. 14.—After being out four days the jury in the case of Jessie Morrison, tried on the charge of killing Mrs. Olin Castle, reported to Judge Shinn shortly after noon to-day their inability to agree. They stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction. The jury was at once discharged. The case will now go over to the Spring term.

POSTMASTER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Major A. C. Reinoehl of Lancaster, Penn., Found Dead in His Office.

LANCASTER, Penn., Dec. 14.—Major A. C. Reinoehl, Postmaster of this city and a prominent member of the Lancaster bar, was found dead in his office to-day, having committed suicide.

The gas jets were turned on full, and the crack under the door was stopped up by his coat, while cushions did similar duty at the windows. Financial troubles are ascribed as the cause.

Major Reinoehl was a member of the preliminary examining committee of the bar, and a meeting of that body was held in his office last night, adjourning at 10 o'clock, when he parted with his associates in apparently joyful mood. He was sixty years of age. He entered the civil war as a private and came out a Major. He had always taken an active part in politics and was Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth under Govs. Geary and Hartranft. He also was a member of the State Assembly in 1868, 1870, and 1871.

EXPRESS WRECKS WAY TRAIN.

Crashes Into It at Edgeworth Station, Penn.—Eleven Persons Hurt.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 14.—The day express, No. 8, from Chicago, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, at 6:30 o'clock this morning collided with the Leetsdale accommodation, east bound, at Edgeworth, Penn., near here. Both trains were wrecked, and eleven persons were injured.

The list of injured includes Oscar White, fireman of No. 8, fatally hurt; Dorsey Wise, baggagemaster on accommodation, will die; R. L. Stevens of New York, breastbone injured and unable to speak above a whisper; he is an invalid, and is in a serious condition, but is being taken home; J. E. Hansen of Chicago, hurt about the head and face; Mrs. Hansen, his wife; William Fischer, Ada Fischer, fourteen years old, his daughter.

A mistake in the signals, it is said, caused the accident. The accommodation had stopped at Edgeworth, and the passengers were thronging into the coaches when the heavy locomotive hauling the express came thundering up the track. The engineer applied the air, but was not able to stop the express in time to avert a collision, and the engine crashed into the accommodation train. The express locomotive plunged into the smoking car and coaches of the accommodation, which were thrown from the track. A large crowd ran to the assistance of the injured, and in a short time they were all extricated from their perilous positions and removed to the station and physicians summoned.

ATTACHING A MONUMENT.

Stone Which Marked Woman's Grave to be Sold for Debt.

As the outcome of a suit brought by a Brooklyn firm of monument makers, a monument which marked the grave of a woman in Bay Side Cemetery, South Woodhaven, has been removed and is to be sold to satisfy a judgment obtained by the makers.

The suit was brought in the Queens County Supreme Court by Charles and Gustave Benisch, monument workers, whose yards are at Jamaica Avenue and Crescent Street, Brooklyn. The Benisches claim that in June, 1898, they made to the order of Isaac Oppenheimer; then living on Madison Avenue, Manhattan, a monument which was placed over the grave of Oppenheimer's wife in Bay Side Cemetery.

The price of the monument was $140. Not receiving pay for the stone, as they allege, the firm brought suit, and obtained judgment for the amount claimed, the case going by default. A writ of attachment against the monument was issued, and it was seized. The monument is to be sold at auction at the yard of Benisch Brothers next Saturday.

Charles Benisch says that the suit was brought primarily with a view to testing the constitutionality of the new lien law, designed especially for the protection of men engaged in his line of business. The suit, however, he said, had not been defended.

COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN

Completed by the Appointment of Five New Members.

Ex-Judge Olcott to Forward Charges Against Inspector Cross and Capt. Herlihy.

The Committee of Fifteen was formally restored yesterday to its full numerical strength by the choice of five new members. One vacancy, hitherto unreported, was caused by the withdrawal of the Rev. R. L. Paddock of the Pro-Cathedral. The new members of the committee are:

Austen G. Fox, a lawyer, of 45 Wall Street, who is identified with the Citizens' Union and has been prominent as a public prosecutor in conjunction with the District Attorney's office.

George Haven Putnam, President of the G. P. Putnam's Sons' Publishing Company, who was foreman of the March Grand Jury, which considered vicious conditions.

Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia College, of the Educational Alliance, and President of the Tenement House Building Company.

W. J. O'Brien, President of the Granite Cutters' Association, who in 1899 was defeated as the Republican and independent candidate for Sheriff by W. F. Grell.

A. J. Smith, President of the Central Federated Union.

With Messrs. O'Brien and A. J. Smith the committee has, with Prof. Adler and Charles Sprague Smith, four members who are directly or indirectly allied to labor interests.

The announcement of the choice of two sub-committees on selection was made at a meeting of the committee at the offices of George Foster Peabody, which was attended by all of the eleven members, except the Rev. Mr. Paddock and Dr. Adler. Jacob H. Schiff called the meeting to order and Mr. Peabody was Secretary. The session, which was a secret one, lasted only a few minutes.

The next session of the committee will be on Wednesday afternoon next at Mr. Peabody's offices, when it will formally organize and a committee of three on plan and scope will report. The appointees on this committee will not be named. Mr. Baldwin said there would be no more withdrawals.

Ex-Judge Olcott will on Monday forward the formal charges and specifications against Inspector Cross and Capt. Herlihy, and the specific charges of insults to clergymen by the accused, to President York.

"I shall not," said Judge Olcott yesterday, "deal with sequestered vice, I shall not go into the resorts of the Red Light district. I shall deal with the open, flaunting polluting vice, patent to those who walked the streets of the Pro-Cathedral district. I shall have in view the demoralizing effect, the foul glaring features of the traffic which could be seen by all, old or young, going to and fro in the neighborhood. And as to the young, I shall be prepared to show the influences for evil on them by citing as results what public school children who saw and heard what was going on wrote on their school books.

"The specifications will be more direct against the Captain than against the Inspector; but what will be proved against Herlihy will be proved against Cross, as it was his duty to see what was passing in his district.

"I at first went to work to obtain my own evidence. But I freely acknowledge that soon valuable evidence poured in from the various purity associations. My charges would now be in the hands of the Police Commission but for evidence that came in late and had to be injected into the charges. I feel that I have a complete case, and that I shall prove that the accused were guilty of inefficiency and neglect of duty in not preventing what was seen by citizens of every degree."

Christian Endeavor Quarterly Meeting.

The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman presided at the quarterly meeting of the New York City Christian Endeavor Union, held at Central Presbyterian Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, last evening. The principal address was by the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark of Boston, founder of the Christian Endeavor Society. Mr. Clark's subject was "Christian Endeavor and Good Citizenship." He called upon members of the society, whether Republicans or Democrats, to vote for civic righteousness.

Tiffany & Co.

will keep their establishment open in the evening from Monday the 17th inst. until Christmas.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

A BOGUS "SALVAGE SALE."

Circular Offers Fine Goods at Very Low Prices.

A circular advertising "a sale of salvage goods from the White Star steamship Cymric" is being mailed to many private houses about the city. The document states that the bulk of the cargo of the Cymric, which was damaged by fire last August, has been turned over to "the wholesale trade" by "The London Marine Insurance Company," and that an agent of those who have acquired the valuable merchandise from the cargo will call on the recipient of the circular and sell the most beautiful articles for ridiculously low prices.

On one page of the circular are pasted three samples of cloth. One of these is "pure French silk," and is priced at $10 for twenty yards; another is labelled "pure Irish and French linen handkerchiefs, $1 per dozen"; the third is marked "pure Irish and French linen towels, $1 per dozen."

John Lee, Manager of the White Star Line office in this city, said yesterday that he had seen one several months ago, but that he had no idea who was sending them out. He added that they were certainly fraudulent. It was learned that there never was such a corporation as "The London Marine Insurance Company," which is named in the circular.

SMALLPOX STILL SPREADING.

Two New Cases Reported, Bringing the Total to Fifty-four.

Smallpox appeared yesterday in widely separated parts of the city. New cases discovered and removed to North Brother Island were those of Mary A. Ilgen, twenty-three months old, of 15 West Ninety-eighth Street, and Louise Temple, fifty-three years old, of 257 West Tenth Street. Disinfectors and vaccinators were at once sent into the neighborhood.

The doctors find less trouble in getting people to submit to vaccination than they did during the first days of the outbreak. Dr. Blauvelt, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, yesterday instructed men at work in a new district to try no coaxing or persuasion upon unwilling subjects, but if the offer was once refused, to pass on. The department keeps right on vaccinating at the rate of something more than 1,000 a day and supplying virus in hitherto unheard of quantities to physicians in private practice and to druggists.

There have been so far fifty-four cases taken to North Brother Island, and of these eight have been discharged as cured and three have died.

Smallpox Case in Jersey City.

Warrin Ferris, thirty-five years old, of 95 Larch Street, Jersey City, yesterday called on Dr. Charles F. Snyder of Summit and Pavonia Avenues. He said he was suffering from pains in the back. Dr. Snyder found that he was suffering from smallpox and that the disease was fairly well developed. Ferris was sent to the Emergency Hospital for Contagious Diseases, at Snake Hill, and the Health Board physicians at once vaccinated eighty-four persons living in the immediate vicinity of his home.

Lawyer Craig A. Marsh Injured.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 14.—Craig A. Marsh, Corporation Counsel of this city and one of the best-known lawyers in New Jersey, was badly hurt this evening. He was on his way home on his bicycle, and was riding down Park Avenue, when he came into collision with the wagon of Theodore Roundtree of New Market, who was driving in toward the centre of the city. Mr. Marsh was thrown and his scalp laid open. He was carried into the office of Dr. Endicott, who sewed up the wound.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE

UNION MADE

5000 DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE U.S.
62 RETAIL STORES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

OUR NEW BERLIN LAST

If you do not live near one of our retail stores, order direct from W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass. Shoes sent anywhere for $3.76. Catalog free.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold all over the U. S. Every black dot represents a town where they are sold by shoe dealers; every square block shows where W. L. Douglas' own $3.50 shoe stores are located. W. L. Douglas makes and sells more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in this country.

W. L. Douglas shoes are the lowest price, quality considered, in the U.S. If you have been paying high prices for shoes, the next time you need a pair give W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes a trial. They will certainly give you as much comfort and service as those which have been costing you $5.00. The price is low, the quality is high.

One pair of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes.

We use ROCK OAK Sole Leather and Fast Color Eyelets in all our shoes.

NEW YORK CITY STORES—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753-755 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Avenue; 974 3d Avenue; 2202 3d Avenue, cor. 120th; 220 West 125th St. BROOKLYN—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 6th Avenue; 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, corner Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave. NEWARK—785 Broad Street. PATERSON—195 Main St. ALBANY—27 No. Pearl St. ROCHESTER—206 E. Main St. SYRACUSE—228 So. Salina St. TROY—320 River St. UTICA—141 Genesee St.

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Overcoats in the popular Cambridge and Oxford mixtures.

Business Suits in all the new fabrics, in exclusive patterns and colorings.

Raglans from selected fabrics in Oxford, Cambridge and Steel mixtures.

For *Christmas Presents.* Dressing Gowns, House Coats, Umbrellas, Traveling Rugs, Sweaters, Cardigan Jackets, etc.

Fourth Avenue Astor Place / Lafayette Place

CITY MUST PAY RODGERS

As a Contractor He Violated Prevailing Rate of Wages Law.

Appellate Court Decides Against City Because No Penalty Was Inserted for Violation of Contract.

The Appellate Division yesterday, by a divided court, reversed the decision made by Justice Leventritt last June, refusing a peremptory writ of mandamus to William J. Rodgers to compel the Controller to deliver to him a warrant on the City Chamberlain for payment of $2,863. This was the amount earned by Mr. Rodgers under his contract for regulating and grading One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street from Amsterdam Avenue to the Boulevard. The payments were to be made in monthly installments, 70 per cent. of the amount to be paid for the work and the materials furnished and delivered. Although the provisions of the labor law were incorporated in Rodgers' contract with the city, he failed to comply with the requirement that he pay the prevailing rate of wages. Payment to the amount due him was therefore refused.

The facts were not disputed, but Rodgers rested his right on the claim that the provision in the contract was unconstitutional and therefore should be disregarded. Justice Ingraham, giving the prevailing opinion, concurred in by Justices Patterson and Hatch, says the drawing of the warrant by the city official to discharge an indebtedness was a ministerial act which it was proper to enforce by mandamus. Justice Ingraham comes to the conclusion that no fact is alleged in the Controller's affidavit which would make the right to receive the payment of the money doubtful. If Rodgers had agreed in the contract that in the event of his violating the labor law he would not be entitled to receive any money from the city, notwithstanding the fact that he had in other respects complied with the contract on his part, he had no doubt, Justice Ingraham said, but that such contract would be binding upon him. Whether the insertion of such a provision was required by an express provision of law or not seemed to be immaterial.

Rodgers or any other contractor could agree to work for the city without any compensation, and if he agreed to do so upon the happening of any contingency, there would be no reason for the city to pay for what he agreed to do for nothing. The right of Rodgers to receive the money therefore depended upon the terms of his contract with the city. After reciting the provision whereby the contract was to be void unless the provisions of the labor law were complied with, Justice Ingraham says that as these provisions were inserted under a requirement of law, not for the benefit of the contractor, it was for the city to enforce forfeiture, if it was to be enforced.

It was the general rule in the construction of contracts that where there was a provision in a contract by which it was to become void because of the failure of a party to perform a covenant, it was only at the option of the party for whose benefit such a covenant was inserted that the contract became void. * * * The right to avoid the contract or enforce this covenant must, therefore, be in the city as the contracting party for whose benefit and at whose request the covenant was inserted; and that being so, it was clear that the city could waive a violation of the agreement by the contractor, or at any rate the contract would not be avoided until the city had elected to avoid it, and gave notice to that effect to the contractor. As the city had failed to exercise its option to avoid the contract, it was still in force, and Rodgers as well as the city could enforce it. Justice Ingraham says in conclusion:

"I am satisfied that the Legislature has power to prescribe the form of contracts which shall be made by municipal corporation with those entering into contracts with it. No one is bound to enter into such a contract, or do work for a municipal corporation; but when he does, he must accept the terms of the contract as prescribed by law, and if he voluntarily makes a contract by which he is to receive pay only upon condition of his performing certain obligations, or doing the work that he agrees to do in a certain way, the contractor certainly cannot complain if the city refuses to pay except upon his compliance with the terms of his engagement. Where, however, the Legislature authorizes the municipal corporation to make a contract, under and by the terms of which the contractor is entitled to receive certain sums of money at certain stated periods, upon performing the work that he agrees to do, and the contractor performs the work which entitles him to a payment, no act of the Legislature can relieve the municipal corporation from the obligation to pay.

"The effect of a construction of this act as is asked for by counsel for the respondent would lead to the result, that, although a contractor had finished his work, and such work had been accepted by the city, if it should subsequently appear that the contractor had paid to one particular employe less than was subsequently ascertained to have been the prevailing rate of wages, then his whole right to receive from the city the amount that it was agreed should be paid, is swept away by force of this provision of the statute. I cannot believe that such was the intention of the Legislature, and I do believe that if it was intended, it was in violation of the Constitution and void."

Justice O'Brien gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt. Justice O'Brien says that where such serious questions of law, depending to some extent upon disputed questions of fact, are involved, they should be tried in an action rather than disposed of upon affidavits on a motion for a mandamus. Justice O'Brien adds that, in view of the express provision of the labor law, it would be seen that in handing the warrant over to Rodgers "there was something more involved than the doing of a merely ministerial act, and, as correctly urged by the respondent, 'it is rather a startling doctrine that a public officer can be compelled by mandamus to ignore or expressly violate the provisions of a statute.'

"Accepting as true, therefore, as we must on this appeal, the facts stated in the opposing affidavit, it would appear that the relator has not only been guilty of a breach of his contract, but that he has deliberately offended against the statute. And it is evident that his right under any form of remedy to obtain payment is not only disputed and denied by the defendant, but placed in serious doubt. Moreover, a disposition of the questions upon a summary application such as this would deprive the respondent of a proper legal advantage which he would have if the relator is compelled to resort to his remedy by action. Thus, it would be necessary for the relator to allege in the complaint, and, if the allegation were denied, to prove at the trial that he had faithfully performed all the terms and conditions of his contract with the city, including the provision therein by which he agreed to comply with the labor law. Upon his failure to make such proof, his right to the amount of the payment here sought would be seriously imperiled."

Justice O'Brien therefore comes to the conclusion that Rodgers should be confined to his remedy by action, to the end that all the questions, both of law and fact, may be formally and deliberately considered upon a trial, rather than here upon affidavits on a summary application for a mandamus.

LIMBURGER NOT A NUISANCE.

But Dissenting Judge Says a Pig Pen Gives Out Delicate Perfumery Compared with It.

Virginia Stuart Mackay Smith and others, who own the houses 413 and 415 West Seventeenth Street, in this city, failed on the trial of their action against Alexander Crawford and others to restrain the use of the adjoining premises, No. 411, for storing cheese, which it was claimed constituted a nuisance, and the Appellate Division yesterdal, by a divided vote, held that the decision below was right. The defendants, who were dealers in butter and cheese, stored many hundred pounds of these articles in their building. Testimony was given for the plaintiffs that the cheese gave off a disagreeable and offensive odor, which made the other houses uninhabitable. Witnesses for the defendants contradicted this. The Trial Justice decided that the business was "a lawful one, carried on in a lawful manner, and in a proper place." Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, Presiding Justice Van Brunt, and Justice O'Brien concurring, held that as there was sufficient evidence to sustain the finding of the trial court that the defendants did not maintain a nuisance, there should be an affirmance.

Justice Hatch, in a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Justice Ingraham, held that the evidence was abundantly sufficient to show that the business as conducted by the defendants constituted a nuisance. He referred to the fact that there were previously some stables, a blacksmith's shop, and a vinegar factory in the vicinity, but that did not destroy the locality as a residential neighborhood. "The invasion of the neighborhood by the defendants, and the introduction of their cheese business therein did, however, work a wondrous change," said the Judge. "And as I view this case, the working such change and the means which accomplished it created a nuisance. This fact, I think, appears from the testimony of the defendants. It is undisputed that, in addition to the American cheese which was stored by the defendants, they keep on hand from 500 to 5,000 pounds of Limburger cheese, about 30,000 pounds of Swiss cheese, together with considerable quantities of Brie and Roquefort cheese. It does not need proof to show that a strong, pungent, and penetrating odor issues from these compounds. The odor from Limburger cheese, when it is given fair opportunity to spread itself, is overwhelming, and unless the olfactory sense be educated to its liking, or deadened to its presence, it is about as offensive an odor as can greet the olfactory nerve of a human being. That premises are inhabitable in its continued exposed presence will not be generally believed, and when it is combined with the odoriferousness arising from the other cheese, we can readily see that a stench can be produced by the side of which the smell of hog pens and slaughter houses might be regarded as delicate perfumery.

"It is enough to say that language fails in description of such odor; and it is evident that the witnesses for the plaintiff were baffled in the attempt by lack of power to describe the overwhelming presence. * * * It needs no occult power to understand that a small quantity of Limburger cheese only is necessary to fill the atmosphere with smell. We have seen a single wagon containing a small quantity drive people from the street along which it passed, and we can readily understand that by constant use the wagons come to have a distinctive smell entirely their own."

ALDERMAN IN TIVOLI ROW.

Mr. McEneaney Protested Against Woman's Arrest and Wants to Give Bail.

There was a row at the notorious Tivoli, in West Thirty-fifth Street, shortly before midnight last night, in which Alderman E. F. McEnearney of the Twenty-sixth District, Detectives Binning and Boyer of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and Lou Baker, a woman well known in the neighborhood, were the principal actors.

According to the stories of witnesses McEneaney was sitting just inside the door of the place, where now "soft" drinks only are permitted to be sold, when the policemen seized the woman as she tried to enter. They have often arrested her before on charges of annoying pedestrians and picking pockets, they say, but she protested violently and the Alderman ran to her aid. "Let her alone," he said. "What are you doing?"

Binning said, "We are arresting her for coming in here without an escort."

"Well, she's with me. I'm her escort," said the Alderman.

Then the detectives started off with their prisoner, and before Sergt. Burns, at the station house, the Alderman produced his card and again insisted that she be liberated. He wanted to give bail for her, but Sergt. Burns told him that his card was not sufficient identification, and the Alderman left the station house, saying he would return later with friends.

BOY TRAMP'S ADVENTURES.

Says He Has Traveled 3,000 Miles in Less than a Year.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Fred Lewis is the name given by a bright boy who was to-day sent from this place to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. The boy was arrested last night after he had been up to the house of Miss Helen Gould. His story is that he was left an orphan when three years old, and for the next five years was an inmate of a home in Washington, D. C. When eight years old he was bound out to a farmer in Georgia. He claims not to have been well treated, so he left the farmer, and during a little less than a year, he has, if his story be true, traveled some 8,000 miles.

He was in California a few months ago. While on his way East some one suggested that he see Miss Gould, and said she would obtain him a good home. The boy found his way to Tarrytown, and went to Miss Gould's residence. She was in New York last night, and when he found she was not at home the lad cried. He says he traveled by stealing and begging rides on trains.

ENTITLED TO CHANGE OF VENUE.

Plaintiffs in Suit Against Cornelius Van Ness Win a Point.

The Appellate Division in this city yesterday reversed the decision made at Special Term last July, which refused to change the place of trial of the suit brought by their guardian on behalf of Harriet and Marie Harmon, to have it declared that property valued at over $1,000,000, which had belonged in her lifetime to Emma L. Van Ness, was subject to the execution of certain secret trusts. Mrs. Van Ness, who died in Cornwall, Orange County, several years ago, leaving real estate there worth nearly $100,000 and a large amount of personal property in New York City, gave all her estate, real and personal, to her husband, Cornelius H. Van Ness, to do with it as he might deem proper, without limitation as to his use of it, for his own or another's benefit; what remained, if any, to be held in trust for others.

The defendants named in the action, besides Mr. Van Ness, are Emma Louise Van Ness Day and "Alice Wood, also known as Alice Van Ness." It is claimed that the last named became acquainted with Mr. Van Ness through a conspiracy, she pretending to have hurt herself in a bicycle accident, and, after a brief interval, induced Mr. Van Ness to marry her. In reversing the order below, the Appellate Division, Justice Hatch giving the opinion, unanimously holds that, under Section 982 of the code, the defendants were entitled to have the place of trial changed. By the terms of that section, if the action affected title to real estate, the venue was local, and it mattered not that personal property situated elsewhere might be affected.

Heavy Passenger List of the St. Louis.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 14.—The American Line steamer St. Louis, which sails for New York to-morrow, has an exceptionally heavy passenger list for this time of the year, including Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, and Lord Clonmell.

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COULD NOT BE DETAINED.

Alleged Absconder Martinez Discharged —Bankruptcy Petition Filed.

Domingo G. Martinez, calling himself José Antonio Martinez, who was arrested by Central Office detectives as he landed from the steamship Athos on its arrival from Costa Rica on Tuesday, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Flammer. United States Consul Gruder at Panama cabled to Capt. McClusky to detain Martinez, as he was an absconder. No further advices having been received, the Magistrate decided that Martinez could not legally be detained longer.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against Martinez yesterday by Arnold C. Weil for three Panama creditors, viz., Moses D. Cardoze, $673; Morris Lindo, $889, and Ascoll Hermanos & Co., $1,003. It was stated that he has property here consisting of money and bills of exchange amounting to over $7,000. It was alleged that on Nov. 4 he concealed and removed his property from Panama, converted it into cash, sailed on the steamer Athos from Port Limon under the assumed name of José A. Martinez; that on Dec. 13 he transferred his property to Howe & Hummel by confession of judgment for $7,515 for legal services, and the confession of judgment was made to permit the concealment of the property from his creditors.

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WITHDRAW THE TREATY.

It is time for the President seriously to consider whether he should not withdraw the Hay-Pauncefote treaty from further consideration by the Senate. He would spare himself a personal humiliation and in our judgment would promote the public welfare by that course.

The defeat of the treaty in the Senate, the mere refusal to ratify, would give the President no ground for complaint, certainly none for offense. The Senate is a part of the treaty-making power and has a constitutional right to hold its own opinions and differ with the President. It would be most unbecoming in a President of the United States to exhibit a spirit of petulance over a disagreement between himself and that body which the Constitution makes his adviser in the execution of treaties. This is not in the least an occasion of that nature. It is no mere divergence of view that separates the President and the Senate. It is a fundamental difference in purpose, a complete unlikeness of intention in respect not only to the treaty but to the canal project to which it relates. He may and must tolerate the independent action of the Senate. Propriety forbids him to make any inquiry as to its motives. He is bound to treat its decisions with official respect. But propriety does not require and the voice of duty forbids that he should permit the Senate to involve his Administration and the American people in a National disgrace.

It must now be clear that the proceedings in the Senate tend toward a result that no sensitive American could contemplate without shame. It is not at all the adoption of the Davis amendment by the large majority of 65 to 17 that arouses apprehension. That vote affords no measure of the forces that oppose the wish and policy of the President, for many of the President's friends and supporters voted with the majority. Of course he would abandon the treaty at once if he understood that the Senate stood 65 to 17 against him. The serious question involved for the President and the real spirit of the Senate are brought into view by the following flood of amendments for which the Davis amendment opened the way. There the secret but determined hostility that has baffled the President and the Secretary of State makes itself known; and for the lengths to which it will go and the embarrassments in which it may involve him the President cannot afford to become in any way responsible.

What will be the position of the President if the treaty is at length ratified and returned to him, not as it was drafted and approved by him, but distorted, deformed, wrenched away from the safe principles that guided the negotiation that gave it birth and so viciously transformed that it would be an offense to present it to the British Ambassador for transmission to his Government? The President would have no choice. He sends a treaty to the Senate and it comes back ratified, even if not in its original form. He cannot throw it into the White House waste-paper basket. It would be farcical for him to return it to the Senate with his own amendments. He could not very well do anything but pass it on to the British Ambassador, with a blush.

We hope he will spare himself that blush, the country that shame. It is not for the President even to hint at what others may bluntly assert. The really formidable, uncompromising opposition to the treaty is opposition to the Nicaragua Canal itself. To the north lie the transcontinental railroads, to the south lies the French Panama Canal enterprise. They have their interests to protect. The results of their attempts to protect them are visible at Washington. Re-enforcing their jobbery and adding to the difficulties of the Administration is the senseless, bawling, empty-headed element that demands an "exclusively American" canal, a canal for war, built by us, fortified by us, and to be closed at our pleasure. The two together have command of the Senate by controlling more than one-third of its vote. As they could have prevented ratification without the Davis amendment, Senators who have no part in their obstruction were compelled to vote with them for that. They will now go further. They have gone further already; and before the treaty ever reaches the hands of the President they will have gone so far that his own acceptance of it will be impossible unless he is prepared to humble himself to a degree forbidden by self-respect, so far that his request for its acceptance by Great Britain would be inexcusable.

It is far better that the canal should wait until the Senate is in a temper more appropriate to the consideration of a great National undertaking, or until public opinion, which is now somewhat indifferent, shall have evinced an interest that will prompt a more critical observation of the conduct of that body.

After the withdrawal of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty two courses would be open to the President. He might undertake the negotiation of another treaty on the same structural lines, but with changes intended to meet the honest and defensible objections of the Senate. He might even accept the Davis amendment, if that is essential, and there is reason to suppose that it would also be accepted by England. It would be a glaring inconsistency, but there might prove to be much less in it than its advocates imagine. There is not much chance that such a revision, if sent to the Senate when it shall be convened in special session after the 4th of March, would be ratified. It would then be open to the President to approach the representative of Great Britain on the subject of an agreement to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. If that stands in the way of the canal let us get rid of it. But in Heaven's name let us get rid of it by means recognized as orderly and honorable among civilized peoples, not by procedures that would be rejected as infamous in a deliberative council of Chinese Boxers.

SENATOR HANNA'S PITIFUL PLEA.

Senator HANNA of Ohio is easily chief of the advocates of the Ship Subsidy bill. Senator FRYE, its nominal author, a gentleman of considerable ability, is, in comparison with Mr. HANNA, languid and inert. Moreover, the interest he takes in the measure is not nearly so intense. It is the interest of a partisan; Mr. HANNA's is that of a partisan and of a born and trained and, if he will pardon the term, a hardened trader. The Ohio Senator goes for his object with the sustained energy, the concentrated zeal, he manifests in his private business. We do not mean to imply that Mr. HANNA has the slightest financial interest in the subsidy scheme. We are not aware that he has. But he views it precisely as he would any large and difficult business enterprise, and pursues its accomplishment as he has been in the habit of following like matters of his own.

Naturally his temper, his manner of thought, and his methods of persuasion are rather those of the trader than of the statesman or the student of large politics. He ignores or belittles the facts that are against him, and where his case is weak he makes up for the weakness by the force and emphasis of his assertion. For instance, in his speech in the Senate on Thursday he made an indignant denial of the statement that the steamers of the American International Navigation Company would draw $304,000 a year each under the subsidy. When it was shown that these were the figures of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Commissioner of Navigation and the official champion of the scheme, Mr. HANNA still stuck to his denial. Finally he gave his own figures. They were $290,000. Of course, the difference was of no importance whatever, but it was enough to give Mr. HANNA an excuse for his impressive denial.

The Senator from Ohio dwelt with great earnestness on the splendid progress of the lake traffic in American vessels as compared with the decline of American shipping engaged in foreign trade. The implication is that the former has a monopoly conferred by law and the latter has not, and that if legislation gives aid to the latter it will advance as has the former. The inference is very weak. The American shipping on the lakes has no monopoly by legal enactment and most of it can have none. The progress it has made has been made under the pressure of intense competition for a rapidly increasing trade. The cost of building vessels and of running them is relatively as high for the lake trade as for ocean trade. What reason is there to suppose for an instant that subsidies from the Treasury would build up the ocean traffic because lake traffic has been built up without subsidies or any other legislative favor?

Mr. HANNA declares that in forty years our foreign commerce has increased fourfold, while our share in the carrying trade is less than one-third what it was in 1860. That is substantially true. Why is it? It is because other countries have done the carrying for us more cheaply than we could do it for ourselves. What is Mr. HANNA's remedy? To take money from the pockets of the taxpayers to provide the profits for American ships which he says, they cannot now earn. That is public taxation for purely private advantage. Mr. HANNA may deny it as strenuously as he chooses. He cannot change the fact. He might as well ask that we pay him money to enable him to make a profit in carrying his ores to market instead of having them carried at the same rates by a transportation company. In each case the beneficiary would be richer but the taxpayers would be poorer. If he insists that we should be enriching our own citizens by profits that now go to foreigners, the answer is that the same end would be reached by letting our citizens buy the foreign-built ships. The only difference would be that in the latter case no money would be taken from the taxpayers.

But Mr. HANNA is scared about what would happen if the people who are now carrying our immense foreign commerce should get to fighting among themselves. Then, he says, our foreign commerce would be paralyzed. Not at all. We should have the same remedy always open to us. Repeal our absurd prohibition of an American register for vessels bought abroad. Then, if England and Germany, for example, should go to war with each other and begin to destroy each other's merchant ships, our people could promptly buy all the ships they needed and take over the trade of the belligerents. Why cannot so shrewd a business man as Mr. HANNA see these things? Chiefly, we fear, because he is blinded by a deeply rooted notion, born of his protectionist education, that a people must get aid in some way from its Government. No people on earth is less dependent on such aid than are the Americans. What they really need is only an open and fair field of competition.

PUT HIM OUT.

There has been since the 6th of last month much ridicule of the Democracy because its leaders at Kansas City did not perceive that free silver was an "obsolete idea" and a "dead issue." I am certain, however, that the majority of that convention were then convinced of that fact and would have dropped the silver issue had it not been for the conduct of a majority of the delegates from New York under the lead of CROKER, who in that matter misrepresented the rank and file of the New York Democracy. I believe that had he permitted a minority report to be made by the Committee on Resolutions, the convention would have upheld it.—Mr. PERRY BELMONT in a letter to The Rochester Herald.

Is this not another first-rate reason why the Democrats of New York City should put this CROKER out? A leader who misrepresents his party, betrays his followers, and defeats the accomplishment of their wishes is abhorrent from every point of view. When he is permitted to continue in the leadership it is open to anybody to say without reproach or contradiction that although the leader may be false, the party is certainly foolish. Does any one but a fool go where he doesn't want to go when he is free to choose?

Mr. RICHARD CROKER is the official representative of every Democrat in New York, even of those that loathe him because no organization of Democrats in the city but the Croker organization has a word to say in conventions. There ought to be another, a Democratic organization formed to promote decent government and the supremacy of Democratic principles, not for plunder and pocket-stuffing.

The time is singularly propitious for forming a Democratic organization that will live—and go to conventions.

PRACTICAL TENEMENT-HOUSE REFORM.

The investigations of the Tenement House Commission seem to be leading to the conclusion that there is too much "shifting of official responsibility" under the present system, and that a tangible reform of the existing miserable conditions of tenement-house life can be secured only by taking all power relating to this class of buildings from the Health, Building, Fire, and Police Departments and vesting it in "a separate department, with a competent Commissioner and a well-selected corps of assistants."

That the present system works badly may be conceded without discussion. We are quite sure, however, that the remedy does not lie in the plan which is understood to be favored by the investigating commission. The responsibility should be centred, without doubt, but the further the oversight and regulation of tenement houses is separated from the Health Department the greater the opportunity offered for lax practices and a gradual lowering of the standards of construction and management. This is not because the Health Department is immaculate, but because mismanagement by it in this department of its work would be reflected in epidemics and an increased death rate, and there would be no escaping responsibility for the conditions which produced such results. It was a great wrong in this connection to take from the Health Department the control of lighting, ventilation, and plumbing in new buildings and vesting it in the Building Department. The reason for this change was that owners and builders of dwellings designed for a multiple tenancy wanted a wider latitude and better assurances of immunity in violating the law than the Board of Health would give them. They have had it for some ten years, with the result that there has been a distinct retrogression from the standards of 1885-90. What is known as the 1887 type of tenement house is so much better than thousands of those built since that date that it is not difficult to see why the Tammany influence was directed to the curtailment of the powers of the Health Board in holding speculative builders to the carrying out of approved plans and specifications.

In our judgment the most effective step which could be taken in the matter of tenement-house reform would be to restore to the Health Department the exclusive supervision and control of so much of it as relates to conditions affecting life and health. This would mean, practically, the re-enactment of Chapter 84, Laws of 1887, popularly known as the "Tenement House act." It was the best law we have had, or are ever likely to have. It fixed responsibility where it properly belonged, and if it had remained operative until the present time, it would have changed for the better all the remediable evils which are now under investigation. The co-operation of the Building, Fire, Police, and Street Cleaning Departments will be needed, and a new department attempting to work without such co-operation would be practically powerless for good.

Dr. MacDonald Not a Candidate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly correct the statement made by your Albany correspondent in this morning's TIMES, under the caption "Dr. MacDonald Seeks Office." The statement, so far as it relates to me, is absolutely untrue.

I voluntarily resigned the Presidency of the State Lunacy Commission in 1896, to resume private practice, after more than twenty-five years of continuous public service, and have no desire or intention of again taking up the burden I then laid down, and I have repeatedly so stated in response to the requests which have come to me recently from influential quarters to become a candidate for the office referred to.

CARLOS F. MACDONALD.
85 Madison Avenue, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1900.

EXCEPTIONS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

The cobbler doesn't cobble with a cob,
The gobbler doesn't gobble with a gob,
And the slouchy man or nobby
Who's afflicted with a hobby
Hasn't always had to get it playing hob.

The pickler doesn't pickle with a pick,
The tickler doesn't tickle with a tick,
And it doesn't always follow,
When there's ugliness to swallow,
That the stickler has to stickle with a stick.

DEBATE ON TAX REDUCTION

Strong Effort to Reduce Rate on Beer Fails Again.

1 CENT ON EXPRESS RECEIPTS

Clause Put Back in the Bill, with Proviso to Make the Companies Pay the Tax.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The House today adjourned without disposing of more than half the War Revenue Reduction bill. General debate closed at 2 o'clock, after which the bill was opened to amendment under the five-minute rule. A determined effort was made to reduce the tax on beer below the committee rate of $1.60 a barrel, but the Ways and Means Committee overwhelmed the opposition.

The committee, however, sustained two signal defeats. In connection with the beer tax Mr. Payne offered an amendment in the language of the bill passed by the House last session, designed to abolish the use of small beer packages, one-sixth and one-eighth barrels, but it was defeated by 85 to 94, after charges that its purpose was to crush the small brewers.

Another defeat occurred in connection with the amendment offered by Henry C. Smith of Michigan. The bill abolished the one-cent stamp tax on express receipts and telegraph messages, but retained the tax on railroad and steamship freight receipts. Mr. Smith's amendment restored the tax on express receipts and altered the form of the section so as to compel the company instead of the shipper to pay the tax.

The amendment precipitated a lively debate, in the course of which Mr. Smith made a personal allusion to a United States Senator who is connected with one of the express companies. Mr. Payne vigorously fought the amendment, but it was carried.

Mr. Maddox, (Dem., Ga.,) the first speaker to-day, warned the Republicans that under their policy there would be as great a necessity for a standing war fund as for a standing army of 100,000 men. He prided himself on the fact that he was one of the men who had consistently opposed the Spanish war.

Mr. Otey, (Dem., Va.,) in a characteristic speech, made an appeal for a further reduction of the "oppressive tax on tobacco." He said that 980,000,000 people used tobacco, 400,000,000 used coffee, 350,000,000 used opium, and 100,000,000 used tea. Exact statistics on the users of whisky he said he did not have. But it was beyond controversy that tobacco was the solace of the world. Nothing, he said, staved off hunger and thirst like "a chew of tobacco."

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) denounced the Republicans for failing to redeem the pledge made by the leaders when the War Revenue act was passed. They had then promised to repeal it as soon as the war was over. Mr. Sulzer was particularly insistent in demanding the total repeal of the additional tax upon beer. The brewing industry paid more tax than any other in the country. He said the onerous tax had driven many brewers out of business.

GENERAL DEBATE CLOSES.

Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.,) concluded the general debate for his side of the House. Mr. Dalzell (Penn.) closed for the Republicans with a comprehensive speech of an hour. He reviewed the events leading up to the Spanish war and to the enactment of the War Revenue act, pointing out that the then-existing tariff and internal revenue laws provided ample revenues to meet expenditures in time of peace.

The War Revenue act was placed upon the statute books to meet war expenditures. It was not limited by time because war always brings with it a train of extraordinary expenditures which do not terminate with the close of actual hostilities. In reducing the amount to be raised from the act, he said, the only fair questions were: How much revenue could be spared and which articles should be relieved of taxation? He proceeded to argue that a cut of $40,000,000 was the extreme limit consistent with safety, and that in making the reductions the Ways and Means Committee had made wise selections.

Those who sought the total repeal of the war taxes, he said, seemed to forget the extraordinary expenses that might have to be met in 1902. They made no provision for a River and Harbor bill, for big armor plate contracts, for subsidies for the merchant marine if the bill pending in the Senate should pass, for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and for the possibility that the Supreme Court might decide that the Constitution followed the flag, in which case the United States would have to refund all duties collected in the ports of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Better a surplus, he said, than a deficit. In his opinion it were better not to have gone beyond the thirty-million-dollar cut recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

He said the ten-million-dollar reduction on beer had been made as a concession to members on the floor. It would be, he said, be unsafe to reduce that tax another dollar. In conclusion, he said the Republican Party would continue from time to time so to adjust taxation as to impose the least burden upon the individual citizen and at the same time so guard and protect the Federal Treasury as to continue to make it the wonder and admiration of the world. This closed the general debate.

BEER MEN'S FIGHT IN VAIN.

The bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. As soon as the beer section had been reached half a dozen members were on the floor demanding recognition. Mr. Payne, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, from the committee offered an amendment to make the tax $1.60 per barrel flat instead of a discount of 20 per cent., as originally drawn.

Mr. Newlands (Silver, Nev.,) offered an amendment to reduce the tax to $1.20 per barrel. Mr. Bartholdt (Rep., Mo.,) sought to offer a further amendment to make it $1.50 per barrel, but was ruled out as being an amendment in the third degree. In support of his amendment Mr. Newlands argued that the tax on beer could be reduced and the taxes on the accumulated wealth of the country, for the first time placed under contribution, could be retained.

Mr. Payne opposed the Newlands amendment, which he said would make a reduction of $26,000,000 on beer, or a total reduction of $56,000,000. Such a reduction, he said, would necessarily create a deficit. The Newlands amendment was lost, 60 to 127.

Mr. Bartholdt then renewed his amendment, making the rate $1.50.

Mr. Allen (Dem., Miss.,) made a short and witty speech, closing, he said, his "great legislative career." He referred ironically to the need of keeping up taxation and spending more money. He raised a laugh by describing a walk in the fashionable quarter of Washington, and finding the palatial residences occupied by brewers. He opposed any further reduction of the beer tax.

Mr. Bartholdt and Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) spoke in favor of the amendment, which was defeated by 60 to 139.

Mr. Sulzer charged that the Republicans had obtained a large campaign fund from the brewers upon a pledge to repeal the $1 additional upon beer. They had been false to their promise, and he predicted that the brewers would repudiate them at the next election.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) said he had voted for the propositions to reduce the tax to $1.20 and to $1.50 per barrel. They had failed, and he would vote for the Payne amendment. But he protested that the refusal to give a further reduction was unjust to a great industry.

The Payne amendment fixing the tax at $1.60 per barrel was then adopted without division.

Mr. Stewart offered an amendment that unless the beer sold was made exclusively of malt and hops and so pronounced by Treasury Inspectors, the tax upon it should be $2 per barrel. Mr. Steel (Rep., Ind.,) made the point of order that the amendment was not germain, but Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) who was in the chair, overruled the point of order. Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.,) then moved to include barley in the ingredients of pure beer. This amendment was accepted by Mr. Stewart. The amendment was then defeated, 3 to 34.

Mr. Corliss (Rep., Mich.,) offered an amendment to require the cancellation of stamps by perforation. He said the object of the amendment was to prevent fraud, and that it was desired by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The amendment was adopted, 123 to 23.

FRACTIONAL BARRELS RETAINED.

Mr. Payne then offered as an amendment the bill passed by the House at the last session fixing the size of beer packages. He said it abolished one-sixth and one-eighth barrels. The amendment was vigorously opposed by Mr. Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.,) who declared that it was a compromise by which the big brewers agreed to accept the reduction to $1.60 per barrel provided this amendment was placed in the bill. The amendment, he said, would crush out the small brewers.

Mr. Barney, (Rep., Wis.,) Mr. Davidson, (Rep., Wis.,) and Mr. Green (Rep., Penn.,) also opposed the amendment. Mr. Payne denied that the amendment was in the interest of the large brewers. The only people who opposed it, he said, were the coopers who had stock on hand and wanted to work it off. The amendment was defeated, 85 to 94.

Mr. Newlands offered an amendment providing that every person, corporation, or firm engaged in manufacture whose gross receipts exceed $500,000 shall pay an excise tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent. on such receipts above $500,000, and that such persons, corporations, &c., shall make true and accurate returns annually to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as in the case of refiners of sugar and petroleum.

The purpose of the tax, Mr. Newlands said, was to make the great trusts and combinations pay a portion of the war revenue. Further, it would compel them to furnish the statistical information upon which Congress could act in the future.

Mr. Payne, replying to Mr. Newlands, said the gentleman from Nevada had signed a report in favor of reducing taxation $70,000,000, and now his first proposition was to increase taxation. The amendment was lost, 90 to 119.

Mr. Kitchin (Dem., N. C.,) offered an amendment to reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco and snuff from 12 to 6 cents per pound, the tax before the war revenue act went into effect. Mr. Payne opposed the amendment, which, he said, would cost the Government $17,000,000 in revenue. The amendment was lost, 79 to 106.

TAX ON EXPRESS RECEIPTS.

H. C. Smith (Rep., Mich.,) offered a substitute for the section requiring railroad and steamboat companies to affix a one-cent stamp to every receipt, bill of lading, &c., using the language of the section in the present law relative to telephone messages and including in the substitute provision for a tax of 1 cent upon express receipts. Mr. Smith charged that the express companies had been unpatriotic in refusing to bear their share of the war taxes by compelling their customers to pay the tax. He made a direct reference to a Senator of the United States who is connected with one of the express companies, and declared that when the law was passed that Senator had advised the company not to pay the tax.

Mr. Payne replied that the express companies had found that they could not pay the enormous tax and live. It was different, he said, with railroads, which shipped in large quantities. The Ways and Means Committee had carefully considered the subject and had decided to abolish the tax on express receipts and telegraph messages. He expressed regret that Mr. Smith had seen fit to make a personal attack upon a Senator of the United States.

Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.,) supported the amendment. He also referred to a particular express company, which, he thought, should be compelled to pay the tax if the tax was to be retained on railroad bills of lading.

Mr. Moody (Dem., Mass.,) declared that if the amendment prevailed, about 170 small express companies operating in New England would be driven out of business. The only equitable tax on express companies, he said, would be a tax on gross receipts.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.,) also opposed the amendment. He explained in detail the operation of the local express companies in Massachusetts and the onerous effect of such an amendment.

Mr. Newlands offered an amendment to the amendment, providing that the section should not apply to express companies whose gross receipts did not exceed $100,000. This was lost, 82 to 106.

Mr. Smith's original amendment was then agreed to, 123 to 106. The text of the amendment is as follows:

EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.—It shall be the duty of every railroad or steamboat company, carrier, express company, or corporation or person whose occupation is to act as such, to make within the first fifteen days of each month a sworn statement to the Collector of Internal Revenue in each of their respective districts, stating the number of shipments received for carriage and transportation, whether in bulk or in boxes, bales, packages, bundles, or not so inclosed or included, for which any charges whatsoever have been made, and for each of such shipments received for carriage and transportation, the said railroad or steamboat company, carrier, express company, or corporation or person whose occupation it is to act as such shall pay a tax of 1 cent, also on bundles or packages of newspapers when inclosed in one general bundle at the time of shipment.

Without completing the bill the House at 5:25 P. M. adjourned.

VOLUNTEERS TO RETURN HOME.

Gen. MacArthur Ordered to Begin Sending Them Back—Anticipating Action by Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Secretary Root and Adjt. Gen. Corbin appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs today to discuss the Army Reorganization bill. They informed the committee that it would be impossible to send home all the volunteers in the Philippines in accordance with the schedule now planned unless the bill was passed without delay.

As an earnest of his good intentions in this matter, Mr. Root has ordered Gen. MacArthur to send home 9,000 of the volunteers at once, but not to send any more until there are regular regiments ready to replace them. Whether any more are sent home before next Summer will depend entirely upon the action of Congress. It was made plain that the bill ought to be passed before the holiday adjournment, Dec. 21, if the volunteers are to return home as originally planned.

Gen. Corbin estimated that it would take six months to raise the new army, and as the troops in the Philippines cannot be ordered home until regulars are ready to take their places, a delay until January in passing the bill would mean that at least some of the regiments would not get home until after the expiration of their enlistments. A longer delay would mean the detention of more regiments.

If the soldiers are held in the Philippines until the expiration of their enlistment they will be entitled to travel pay, and their transportation to the United States will be enormously expensive. In addition it will arouse public sentiment against the Administration and Congress among the friends of the volunteers, who have been led to expect that they will all be home before their terms of service expire. Very few of them, so far as can be learned, are expected to reenlist.

The plans of the War Department for bringing home the volunteer troops are shown in the following cable messages:

Dec. 11.

MacArthur, Manila:

Send volunteer convalescents to the capacity of the next transport returning and a volunteer regiment by transport following. As you report 69,000 now, the Secretary of War directs that you start home the volunteer regiments until the force is reduced to 60,000, the number fixed before beginning reinforcement by regulars. Will send you regular regiments to further relieve the volunteers.

CORBIN.

Manila, Dec. 13.

Adjutant General, Washington:

With reference to your telegram of the 11th. The Thirty-seventh Infantry Regiment, United States Volunteers, sails on transport Sheridan, Jan. 1, and the Eleventh Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry, Jan. 15. The movement will continue as directed till completed. The Thirty-sixth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, is in the field and cannot leave at present.

Authority is requested to retain regular officers in the volunteer service whose regular organizations are here. Also, volunteer officers now assigned to special duty who so desire, with a view to muster out June 30. An important question of policy is involved, as the departure of volunteers almost renders it impossible to furnish officers for special duty, the necessities for which are increasing.

Transport Sherman leaves Dec. 15 with about 500 volunteer convalescents, and the transport Warren Dec. 22 with the same number. Any remaining will go on transport Sheridan Jan. 1.

MacARTHUR.

RETIREMENT WITH HIGHER RANK.

Secretary Root Urges Restoration of Army Bill Provision.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Secretary Root to-day sent a letter to Senator Hawley, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, urging that an effort be made to secure the adoption of the provision that any officer of the army now on the active list below the grade of Brigadier General, who served during the civil war, when retired be retired with the rank and pay of the next higher grade. Such a provision was contained in the House bill, but was stricken out.

Mr. Root inclosed a list of all the officers of the army who would be affected by the provision, showing that there are but 268 of all grades. A large proportion of them have already held and rendered service in the volunteer forces in the higher grade in which the provision would enable them to retire. Among them are many who have rendered conspicuous service as Major Generals and Brigadier Generals, and but for such a provision must now retire as Colonels or Lieutenant Colonels.

HOUSE REAPPORTIONMENT.

Bill Introduced by Mr. Hopkins and Resolution by Mr. Brosius.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Chairman Hopkins of the House Committee on Census introduced a bill to-day making the House membership 357 under the new apportionment, the same number as at present. Mr. Hopkins says his bill has no special significance, as coming from him as Chairman of the Census Committee, and will take its chances with other propositions.

The changes it makes are: Losses—One each, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia. Gains—One each in Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and West Virginia; two in Texas.

Mr. Hopkins has called a meeting of the Census Committee for to-morrow morning to consider the question of reapportionment.

Representative Brosius (Rep., Penn.,) introduced a resolution for a Constitutional amendment designed to permanently fix the membership of the House of Representatives at 357, the present number. The proposed amendment recites that the membership of the House shall remain at 357; that when a new State is admitted it shall have one member, which shall be in addition to the 357 until the next reapportionment, when it shall return to that number, and that the electors of each State shall have the qualifications of electors for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. Mr. Brosius says the present representation is bulky enough, and that future changes should be confined to readjusting the ratio of State representation without increasing the total.

FOR BOUNTIES ON FARM PRODUCTS.

Senator Allen Proposes a Substitute for the Shipping Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Allen of Nebraska to-day proposed a substitute for the pending Ship Subsidy bill providing for the protection of agricultural staples and American ships in the foreign trade by authorizing the payment of bounties on exports of agricultural products of the United States.

The substitute provides for a bounty of 10 cents a bushel on wheat, 50 cents a barrel on wheat flour, 10 cents a bushel on rye, 50 cents a barrel on rye flour, 5 cents a bushel on corn, 7 cents per cental on corn, 1 cent a pound on cotton, 2 cents a pound on hops, and 2 cents a pound on tobacco.

It also directs the President to arrange for the abrogation of all treaties in contravention with the proposed legislation.

THE NEW HEBRIDES TROUBLE.

Cabinet Decides It Is Not Practicable to Send Warships There.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—About the only subject of popular interest discussed in the very short Cabinet meeting to-day was the application of the Rev. James F. Hill of Cannonsburg, Penn., for Governmental aid in protecting native Christians in the New Hebrides Islands. The subject was brought before the Cabinet by Secretary Long, to whom application had been made for a warship in behalf of the missionary interests.

The islands lie about 1,000 miles east of Australia, and just north of New Caledonia. They have been under a divided French and British protectorate. There was a general disposition on the part of the Cabinet officers to do everything proper and possible to meet the request of the missionary interests, but it was found that to send a warship to this part of the world would require a trip of about 4,000 miles from the nearest American station, and the Navy Department has no vessel now available for such service.

It also was reported that French and British gunboats patrol these seas, and doubtless would seek to prevent any such attack upon the native Christians as is said to have been planned.

Club Invites Mr. McKinley to New York

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Depew, President of the Republican Club of New York, accompanied by E. A. Newell, William Brookfield, Arthur L. Merriam, and Henry Birrell, a committee from the club, waited on the President to-day and invited him to attend the annual banquet of the club in New York on Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday.

Federal Charters for Corporations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Representative McDermott of New Jersey to-day introduced a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that no State shall authorize or create corporations except those for banking and insurance, and that the Federal Congress shall pass general laws for the organization and control of corporations.

Faster Mails to Cuba.

Under a new arrangement mails for the Province of Santiago, Cuba, will be made up at the Philadelphia Post Office and forwarded to the island by steamships sailing from that city under the contract with the American Mail Steamship Company. It is believed in this way that considerable time will be saved over the practice of sending the mails from New York, as the Philadelphia ships deliver articles in Santiago in four days from that port and sail every week, while the ships of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, sailing alternate Thursdays, require seven or eight days to make the trip.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate has agreed to the House resolution providing for a holiday recess of Congress from Dec. 21 to Jan. 3.

In the Senate yesterday President Pro Tem. Frye announced the appointment of Senators Hanna, (Ohio,) Spooner, (Wis.,) and Jones, (Ark.,) to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President.

The House Committee on Judiciary to-day has reported favorably bills establishing two United States judicial districts in Kentucky and West Virginia, respectively, and making the requisite provision for additional Judges.

Senator Vest of Missouri yesterday introduced a bill for the establishment in connection with the Department of Justice of a National bureau of criminal identification. The enactment of the measure into law is urged by the Police Superintendents of the United States.

MANILA'S LIQUOR LICENSE LAW.

Differences of Opinion in the Commission, but Measure Is Passed.

MANILA, Dec. 14.—The liquor license law has passed the Taft commission, but the latter is radically divided on its most distinctive features, namely, the banishment of saloons from the Escolta and several other crowded streets and plazas.

Commissioner Wright offered an amendment leaving the authority for the removal of saloons in the districts in question to the Provost Marshal. The amendment received only the votes of Commissioners Wright and Ide. An amendment by Judge Taft, excepting certain streets and adding others, was adopted, Commissioners Wright and Ide voting in the negative. On the passage of the bill Commissioner Ide voted "No" and Commissioner Wright voted with the majority. If there had been a seconder Commissioner Ide would have offered an amendment forbidding the sale of liquor to soldiers.

An amendment was added extending the time for the removal of saloons from three to six months, namely, to July. One of the sections, increasing the cost of licenses, goes into effect Jan. 1, when the licenses expire.

During the arguments of Commissioners Wright, Ide, Worcester, and Taft in favor of closing the saloons they cited the liquor laws of Tennessee and Massachusetts as effective precedents for confining the sale of liquor to prescribed localities.

They also said the native police are ineffective to cope with the situation when soldiers are visiting Manila and becoming hilarious.

To be Shot for Sleeping at His Post.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., Dec. 14.—News has reached here in the form of an official communication from Gen. MacArthur that Lina Skinner, a former Southington boy, has been sentenced to be shot in the Philippines on Christmas Day for sleeping at his post when on sentry duty. The young man is a member of the Forty-third United States Volunteers. His father, John P. Skinner, who is seventy-one years old, is nearly heartbroken, and has left for Washington to plead with President McKinley for his son's life. Young Skinner has a wife, who is now employed as a clerk in a New York dry goods store.

College Women Meet To-day.

There will be a meeting of college women this afternoon at 3:30 in the Women's University Club rooms, 23 West Forty-fourth Street. The project of a clubhouse is to be discussed and a large attendance of college women is expected.

HITS AT WOMEN'S CLUBS

Robert E. Erskine Says They Serve No Good Purpose.

Members of the League for Political Education Decide by Ballot that He Is Mistaken.

A large gathering of New York club women were treated to a discussion of their favorite topic, the woman's club, yesterday morning at a meeting of the League for Political Education. The question for debate, as regularly put, was: "That club life offers to woman a desirable opportunity for social and intellectual development."

On the affirmative were Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepard, President of the Society of New England Women; Mrs. St. John Gaffney, President of the International Council of Women, and J. C. Pumpelly. On the negative were Mrs. Henry M. Sanders, President of the League for Political Education, an organization to which men belong, and which devotes itself to the political education of the people; Mrs. Almon Hensley, President of the Society for the Study of Life, and Robert Erskine Ely of Cambridge. Mr. Ely struck straight out from the shoulder, to use a technical term not to be found in women's club papers, and the fall of a pin could have been heard while he was speaking.

"Club life for women has come to have a technical meaning," said Mr. Ely. "Organizations like the Red Cross Society, the patriotic societies, and the League for Political Education do not mean to come under the head of women's clubs. These organizations have a specific work, men may belong to them, and they would not be admitted to the federations of women's clubs. The woman's club is composed exclusively of women, and generally of one class of women. They are women who have no particular occupation, women who have a certain amount of leisure, and they are not the women who have distinguished themselves in art, literature, or philanthropy. Women of this latter class would not have the time or strength, if they had the inclination, to join such organizations.

"One reason why the club is not good for women is that it is not socially enlarging. They meet in it women with the same interests as themselves, and for the best kind of enlargement there should be a meeting of people of different stations in life and different points of view. From an intellectual standpoint the club is not beneficial. Its members are naturally not experts, and subjects for discussion are given out without regard to the writer. Naturally in the preparation of papers there must be a resort to elementary histories and the encyclopedia, and members of the club spend time in listening to matter of this kind when they might be reading the valuable essays in which our reviews of to-day abound.

"Another bad effect is that the club gives women a false standard. The women poets, artists, and philanthropists, the women we delight to honor, have not come from the women's clubs. Such women feel that they can spend their time better in other ways, or treat the club with silent contempt. There is a call for women to do a larger public service. There is work for them in the educational system, in domestic science, where drudgery may be reduced to a minimum, and much of the work should be done by machine, and there is the municipal housekeeping, which is only the domestic housekeeping on a larger scale. This is work for women, but they cannot do it if their time and strength are given to other things."

"Did he really mean what he said?" gasped Mrs. Henry A. Stimson, a prominent Sorosian, as Mr. Ely closed his remarks.

"Why, it wasn't true."

"Shall we vote on clubs as they are or as they might be?" asked Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League, and she did not vote at all when told to vote on clubs as they are.

The vote stood 25 in the affirmative and 18 in the negative.

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERTS

First of a Series of Entertainments at Cooper Institute.

A series of musical entertainments called People's Symphony Concerts were begun last night in the hall of Cooper Institute. The object of these entertainments is to provide good music for persons of small means, and the prices are very low. It is hoped, as was explained by the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Potter in an introductory address, that the enterprise may eventually be endowed. The plan is a worthy one, and the audience which assembled last night and applauded the music was evidence in itself that the people are ready to do their share toward helping along the enterprise.

The concert last night was orchestral. The ensemble numbers were Bach's suite in D major, and Haydn's symphony in the same key. Between these two numbers Mr. Alfred E. Holmes, baritone, sang airs from Handel's "Judas Maccabeus" and "Semele," and Carl Grinauer, 'cellist, essayed Pergolese's "Tre Giorno," (incorrectly announced on the programme,) and two dances by Leclair. The orchestration for the 'cello numbers was provided by Carl Venth, who was the concert master of the orchestra last night. The conductor was Mr. F. X. Arens.

It is a pity that so commendable an enterprise could not be launched amid general rejoicings, but the concert last night gave rise in the minds of the judicious to nothing but regrets. The orchestra played very roughly, Mr. Arens showed little skill or judgment in conducting, and Mr. Grinauer's 'cello playing was depreciative of the beauty of

SEVERE BRITISH REVERSE

Gen. Clements's Troops Forced by Boers to Retire.

Reinforcements Sent to Clements, and Renewed Battle On at Last Report —Many Losses On Both Sides.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Lord Kitchener reports that after severe fighting with Commandant Delarey at Nooitgedacht, Gen. Clements's force was compelled to retire. Delarey had a force of 2,500 men. Four British officers were killed. The other casualties were not reported.

Gen. Kitchener's official dispatch to the War Office is as follows:

"Pretoria, Dec. 13.

"Clements's force, at Nooitgedacht, on the Magaliesberg, was attacked at dawn to-day by Delarey, reinforced by Beyer's commando, from Warmbath, making a force estimated at 2,500. Though the first attack was repulsed, the Boers managed to get atop of the Magaliesberg, which was held by four companies of the Northumberland Fusilliers, and were thus able to command Clements's camp. He retired on Hekpoort, and took up a position on a hill in the centre of the valley.

"The casualties have not been completely reported, but the fighting was very severe, and I deeply regret that Col. Legge and Capts. MacBean, Murdoch, and Atkins were killed. Reinforcements have left here."

Lord Kitchener also reported that the Boers made an attack and were repulsed at Lichtenburg, and that Gen. Letmer was killed. Attacks upon Bethlehem and Vrede were also repulsed, the Boers losing ten killed and fourteen wounded. Vryheid was attacked on Dec. 11.

Sniping continued when the message was dispatched.

The scenes at the War Office yesterday recalled those witnessed in the early stages of the war. A constant stream of excited people filled the lobbies, all seeking details of the disaster. The absence of the names of any of the officers of the Northumberland Fusiliers in Gen. Kitchener's dispatch leads to the fear that the four companies of the Fusiliers mentioned are in the hands of the Boers.

The officials of the War Office evidently expect a heavy casualty list, but they are hopeful, from the fact that the dispatch does not mention the capture of the Northumberlands, that such a great catastrophe has been escaped.

The scene of the fight is ominously close to Pretoria. Nooitgedacht is only twenty-two miles distant from that city.

"Mr. Krüger and Dr. Leyds, who dined this (Friday) evening at the palace," says the correspondent of The Daily Mail at The Hague, "on hearing of the British disaster at Nooitgedacht, were quite unmoved. Mr. Krüger said he thought the British would break their necks on the Magalies Berg, and he reasserted his complete confidence in ultimately forcing Great Britain to initiate an acceptable settlement."

Orders were issued at Aldershot, Malta, and other military centres yesterday to dispatch all the available mounted infantry to South Africa.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 14.—The battle still continues in the hills a few miles from Krugersdorp. Gen. Clements has asked for reinforcements, and mounted men, under Gen. French, have already started.

There have been many casualties on both sides.

It is estimated that the Boers number 2,800.

STANDERTON, Transvaal, Dec. 13.—Gen. Louis Botha is reported to be twenty miles from here with 1,500 men and one gun. He has called a meeting of the burghers for Saturday.

THE LATE COL. LEGGE.

Col. the Hon. Henry Charles Legge, reported killed in the fighting at Nooitgedacht, was one of the best-known officers in South Africa. His death will be a severe shock to Queen Victoria, to whom he was Équerry-in-Waiting. He was born on Nov. 4, 1852, being the second son of the fifth Earl of Dartmouth, who married a daughter of the Earl of Aylesford. He was educated at Eton, and in 1872 entered the army as a subaltern of the Coldstream Guards. He became Adjutant of the First Battalion of that famous regiment in 1878. His distinguished service in the Soudan campaign of 1885 gained for him the brevet rank of Major.

In 1884 Col. Legge married Miss Amy Gwendoline Lambart, daughter of Gustavus and Lady Fanny Lambart of Beau Parc, Ireland. He leaves one son and one daughter. The latter is named Victoria Alexandrina, after the Queen, who stood sponsor for her, in 1889.

In 1889 Col. Legge was appointed a Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen, and in 1893 Équerry-in-Waiting. He was a member of the Royal Victorian Order and of the Guards' and Carlton Clubs.

KNOX ENGAGED WITH DE WET.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—It is reported that Gen. Knox, co-operating with the British column at Reddersburg, has stopped Gen. De Wet and that a battle is proceeding.

The report adds that many of De Wet's followers have been captured.

BOERS THREATEN KOMATIPOORT.

LORENZO MARQUES, Dec. 14.—The British troops at Komatipoort are standing to arms in the expectancy of an attack by a Boer force of 1,500, which is in that vicinity. It is believed to be the intention of this force to make a dash upon the town.

The situation is regarded as serious.

A force of 150 infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and two guns was dispatched to the frontier this morning.

STATEMENT BY MR. COCKRAN.

Says He Has Not Changed His Views on the Boer War.

W. Bourke Cockran gave out a statement yesterday in reply to reports that he had changed his views on the Boer war and that his attendance at the Winston Churchill lecture was a public evidence of such a change. Mr. Cockran's statement is as follows:

"I cannot understand how anybody can regard my attendance at Mr. Churchill's lecture as an evidence of sympathy with the British invasion of the Transvaal. I certainly have not changed in the slightest degree my belief that the South African war is the greatest violation of justice attempted by any civilized nation since the partition of Poland. I could, however, have little confidence in the soundness of my own opinion on any disputed question if I were reluctant to hear the very strongest words that could be said in support of the opposite view.

"My opinion in this instance has been founded almost entirely upon the Blue Books published by the English Government, and if Mr. Chamberlain or Sir Alfred Milner undertook to discuss the question before an American audience, I would be among the most eager to hear him."

To be Peruvian Consul General Here.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 14.—The Government has appointed Oswald Tirado to be Consul General for Peru at New York. Elias Mujica is appointed Chancellor.

German Countess Charged with Arson.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Countess von Schlieben, well known in literary and social circles, has been arrested on suspicion of setting fire to her own villa.

The Elks to Get a Church.

A meeting of the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Jersey City was held last night to consider the proposition to sell the down-town church, known as the Tabernacle, to Jersey City Lodge, No. 211, B. P. O. Elks. The vote sustained the sale by 219 to 70.

Mr. Ottendorfer Not So Well.

It was said last night at the residence of Oswald Ottendorfer, in Central Park South, that his condition was not as favorable as on Thursday.

The worst Coughs and Colds can be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is the natural remedy. Even chronic Lung disease is benefited, and usually cured by its regular, persistent use. —Adv.

MINISTERS IN BUSINESS.

Lord Hardwicke Replies to the Reflections Cast Upon Him by Lord Rosebery.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—In the House of Lords yesterday the Earl of Hardwicke replied to Lord Rosebery's criticism in the House at the reassembling of Parliament on Dec. 7. Lord Rosebery referred to Lord Hardwicke, now Under Secretary of State for India, as being a member of a firm of stockbrokers.

Lord Hardwicke said that when he was offered the appointment he explained to Lord Salisbury and to Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, that though he would relinquish active business he could not sever his connection with his firm.

Ten years ago, Lord Hardwicke continued, he was left without a shilling, and he could not afford to sever his connection with the city, which had furnished him a livelihood, for the sake of a few years in office. While in office, however, he would not enter the Stock Exchange, and he would not take up his new duties until he retired from active business in January.

Lord Hardwicke then pointed out that Lord Rosebery's principle was not carried out by Mr. Gladstone, and he said that Lord Rosebery himself was a member of the Cabinet to which Mr. Gladstone appointed a gentleman who was a partner in a firm of cotton brokers as Under Secretary of State for India, and Bertram Currie, a banker in active business, as Finance Member of the Indian Council. At that very time the fall in the price of silver and cotton were the two principal matters the India Office had to deal with.

After Lord Rosebery had reasserted the correctness of his principle, Lord Salisbury took exception to the soundness of Lord Rosebery's views. He said Lord Rosebery had raised a similar claptrap cry against stock brokers as he had raised against Directors, who were not more guilty of commercial sin than others of the mercantile community. If no one connected with commercial business was capable of filling a Government post not only was a stigma cast upon an honorable profession, but the circle of men available for the service of their Queen would be seriously diminished. The field for the selection of Ministers was small. The doctrine invented by Lord Rosebery was of no value for any practical purpose.

War Loan Bill Passed.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—In the House of Commons yesterday the War Loan bill passed the committee stage.

REPORTED DEAL IN MARBLE.

Senator Proctor, It Is Said, Is About to Buy the Carrara Quarries In Italy for $10,000,000.

ROME, Dec. 14.—Representatives of Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont arrived at Leghorn this week, and are said to be closing up a deal through Gastaldi & Co. of Genoa, representing Alexander Konta, by which Senator Proctor is to take over the entire Carrara quarries. It is asserted that these, with his Vermont possessions, will give the Senator practical control of a large proportion of the marble output of the world.

The Carrara quarries heretofore have been controlled by a large number of small owners, who have been constantly warring with each other. The proposed consolidation, it is believed, would result not only in largely increasing the output of these important quarries, but would reduce largely the cost of production.

Negotiations have been in progress in London, but it is understood that Senator Proctor quickly took up the scheme. The price is understood to approximate $10,000,000.

THE ETRURIA IN A GALE.

Liner, Unable to Land Passengers at Queenstown, Goes On to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 14.—The Cunard Line steamer Etruria, Capt. McKay, which arrived off here from New York at midnight to-night, was forced to proceed to Liverpool without communicating with the shore or landing any of her passengers, owing to the heavy gale which prevailed at that time.

WILLIAMS ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Charged with Attempted Bribery During the Campaign.

Capt. Alexander S. Williams, Jr., of the Seventy-first Regiment, and a nephew of ex-Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams, was released in $1,000 bail in Long Island City yesterday afternoon, having been arrested on a charge of attempted bribery.

It is charged that he offered Frederick W. Bothmer a delegate to the Democratic Convention for Queens Oct. 9, $100 to refrain from voting for any other person than John H. Sutphin for the office of Court Clerk. Capt. Williams denied the charge.

Lord O'Hagan Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Lord O'Hagan is dead.

Thomas Towneley O'Hagan, second Baron O'Hagan, was born in 1878, and succeeded his father, the first Lord, who was twice Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, in 1885. He was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and afterward entered the army as a subaltern in the Grenadier Guards, of which regiment he was a Lieutenant at the time of his death. The title descends to the late Peer's brother, the Hon. Maurice Herbert Ignatius Towneley O'Hagan, who will come of age in fifteen months.

Famous Castle Near Mons Burned.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 14.—The Château Bel Oeil, near Mons, the castle and Summer residence of the Prince of Ligne, dating from 1146, has been destroyed by fire. The paintings and most of the principal works of art which it contained were saved. The Princess of Ligne noticed an odor of burning wood last evening, and told her father of it, but he paid no attention to the matter. The château was burned during the night.

Communication.

17 E. 71st, Dec. 14, 1900.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sir: In your review in yesterday morning's paper of the lecture by Mr. Churchill the night before you inform us that in an interview between your reporter and Mr. Churchill he stated that he had never written any letter in which he stated, referring to the Boers: "We had a 'good bag' to-day, ten killed, seventeen wounded." Now, Richard Harding Davis, one of the Reception Committee to introduce Mr. Churchill, who also attended the lecture, has himself written a book on the campaign in South Africa entitled "With Both Armies." On Pages 129 and 130 he says: I quote verbatim: "The charge of the Fifth Lancers as described by an officer of the regiment in a letter home as 'good pig sticking' consisted, so the Boers say, of the Lancers stabbing the wounded German and Dutch volunteers as they lay on the ground waiting for the ambulances as they raised their hands for mercy. One Swiss hotel waiter was brought in here from Elandslaagte with a bullet wound in the knee, which had brought him to the ground, and seventeen lance wounds in his body, which he had received from apparently each Tommy who rode over him. But so far as I can learn what hurt the Boers more than the stabbing of the wounded men on the ground is that one unfortunate line in the English officer's letter who described the charge as good 'pig sticking.' It is the ill-breeding and useless callousness and brutality of that remark which the Boers cannot understand. But his phrase was with rare lack of taste copied widely in all the English newspapers. The fact that this was done shows in itself how since the war the taste and judgment of many people in England has fallen below the old standard, and has become hardened and distorted. We see it also in the fact that in one of his letters Mr. Kipling speaks jauntily of 'A good killing,' and Winston Churchill, than whom there is no one among English correspondents for whom I entertain a higher regard, writes: 'We had a good bag to-day, ten killed, seventeen wounded.' The question of veracity is between Mr. Davis and Mr. Churchill.

EDWARD VAN NESS.

—Adv.

WOULD OUST MR. COOGAN

Lawyer Asserts Borough President Has Forfeited His Position.

VOTED AT SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

This Fact, Which Is Admitted, Declared to be a Violation of the Charter—Salary May Be Withheld.

President James J. Coogan's right to hold the office of President of the Borough of Manhattan has been challenged. A lawyer has written to Controller Coler stating that President Coogan voted at the last election at Southampton, L. I., and by this act he forfeited his right to hold his five-thousand-dollar job in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan.

President Coogan acknowledges that he voted at Southampton, but contends that he has not forfeited his office and will continue to draw his salary until ousted by the courts. The wording of the section of the charter is explicit. Lawyer Joseph Fitch in his letter to Controller Coler yesterday said that the Finance Department would be held liable for any further payments of salary to President Coogan because he was not legally in office. Section 382 of the charter prescribed that "There shall be a President of each borough, who must be a resident thereof at the time of his election and remain a resident thereof throughout his term of office."

A clause in this section reads:

Any vacancy in the office of President caused by removal from the borough or otherwise, shall be filled for the unexpired term by an election to such vacancy made by a majority vote of all members of the Municipal Assembly then in office representing said borough, and in case of such vacancy it shall be the duty of the Mayor forthwith to call such members in session for such an election and to preside thereat. A President of the borough may be removed by the Mayor on charges, subject to the approval of the Governor of the State of New York.

President Coogan made public the letter from Lawyer Fitch, after Secretary Baker, who represented the Finance Department in the absence of Controller Coler in Boston, made it plain that the matter could not be kept a secret.

President Coogan said:

"Yes, I voted in Southampton on Nov. 6 last. I have a mother-in-law eighty-one years of age who was very ill, and I wanted to be near her all the time. That is why I acquired a voting residence in Southampton."

"Your mother-in-law is still alive?" he was asked.

"Yes, Sir," was the reply.

"Where is your residence now?"

"I live at 599 Fifth Avenue. That is my only residence, and that is in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan."

"Do you intend to demand your December salary from Controller Coler?"

President Coogan peered over his eye glasses and smiled.

"I don't need the money," he said.

"What will you do if Controller Coler holds up your salary?"

"I will do nothing. I don't need the salary."

President Coogan said he would let other people take the initiative in ousting him from office and that he intended to hold on to the job as long as he could. He said that the estate of William Lynch, of which he is manager, paid the city $36,000 in taxes every year.

"Do you pay personal taxes in New York?" was asked.

President Coogan brought out a bunch of tax bills. He did not open them. He said:

"I pay all taxes here."

At the Department of Taxes and Assessments it was found that President Coogan has not paid any personal taxes for two years. When this was told to President Coogan, he said:

"Yes, I swore off my personal taxes in 1898. I did not swear off the taxes on the ground of my being a non-resident, but on the ground that the equity I held in property was offset by mortgages."

Controller Coler will return from Boston to-day and the question will then be decided whether President Coogan will receive pay for December. It was said yesterday that in view of the notice served on Controller Coler he would be compelled to withhold President Coogan's salary until the matter of his right to the office was decided by the courts.

INSURANCE ORDER FAILS.

Receiver Appointed for the Chosen Friends in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 14.—To-day Attorney General Taylor, Auditor of State Hart, and Supreme Recorder T. B. Linn of the Order of Chosen Friends, with their attorneys, appeared in the Superior Court, where the State asked for a receiver for the Chosen Friends, alleging that the order is insolvent. Supreme Recorder Linn admitted that the facts set out in the application are true. The State then asked that Thomas Yount Chief Secretary in Linn's office, be named as receiver.

The Court refused to name Yount, because he is a certificate holder in the order. It appointed Cyrus J. Clark of this city as receiver. Bond was fixed at $5,000.

The filing of the suit will affect thirty States of the Union, as the association has been authorized to do business in that number. In the application for the receivership, which is a voluminous document, the fact is set out that the association is insolvent and unable to meet the death claims now outstanding. These claims aggregate about $300,000, and came to light through an examination made by George U. Bingham, expert of the Indiana Insurance Department, last Wednesday.

One of the primary causes of the failure of the organization was the great loss sustained in the Galveston disaster. The claims arising out of the death of members in the ill-fated city aggregated about $60,000. The examination also revealed that an official had defaulted to the amount of about $30,000. The order is secured by a bond in one of the bonding companies.

H. H. Morse of 10 Wall Street, New York, is the Supreme Councilor of the order. It was stated yesterday at the office of Mr. Morse that the dispatch from Indianapolis was the first intelligence that had of the application for receivership. The officer mentioned as in default was William B. Wilson, Supreme Treasurer, of Newark, N. J. Mr. Wilson died of cerebral apoplexy on the 31st of October, after an illness of a few weeks. He joined the order when it was in its infancy, and was sent to Newark to manage the interests in that city, Jersey City, Paterson, and Elizabeth. He held many offices in the order.

It was also stated in Mr. Morse's office that the order was established May 28, 1879, in Indianapolis, and admitted both men and women as members. It insured in four grades—A, $500; B, $1,000; C, $2,000; D, $3,000—and was an assessment company. It has paid up to Oct. 31, 1900, in benefits (7,027 deaths) $12,638,189.50, disabilities (912) $588,630, and old age disabilities (342) $440,330.75; total, $13,767,150.25.

WILLIAM C. TEASDALE WEDS.

Octogenarian Rose Grower's Homestead Now Has a Mistress.

Lights glimmering through the windows of the old Teasdale homestead, at 1,168 Fulton Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, where all was formerly dark at night, recently started the neighbors to gossip, and led to the discovery that William C. Teasdale, the aged master of the house, had taken a wife more than a month ago, without telling them anything about it. Mr. Teasdale is eight years old, and the woman of his choice was Mrs. Sara Ann Tremper of 1,077 Washington Avenue, a good-looking widow, fifty-five years old. They were married by the Rev. Victor C. Smith, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Faith, in East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, on Nov. 12, the ceremony being performed in the rectory immediately adjoining the church. The names of the rector's wife and of M. J. Wells appear as the witnesses.

This is Mr. Teasdale's third marriage and his wife's second. He was born in England, but came to this country while a young man. Mr. Teasdale has occupied the homestead where he is now spending his honeymoon for the last sixty-five years. He prospered as a hatter, and retired from business long ago, and for the last fifteen years has devoted himself to the cultivation of roses, until in the Summertime the rose garden upon his property is one of the sights of the borough. His flowers have drawn many prizes at floral exhibitions, for he raises more than seventy-five varieties, and one of them, the Teasdale Beauty, has achieved considerably more than local renown.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This will be a more or less busy day, especially for Saturday, which, except at the height of the season is generally not so well filled with events as other days. There will be several receptions this afternoon and a number of dinners this evening. Mrs. James A. Scrymser (Miss Mary Prime) of 107 East Twenty-first Street will give this afternoon a coming-out reception for her niece, Miss Charlotte H. Prime, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Prime, (Miss Anna Rhoda Gilbert.) Mrs. William Fanshawe (Miss Jessie Jerome) of 13 East Forty-fifth Street will introduce her two daughters, the Misses Lena and Julia Fanshawe, at a large reception, and Mrs. William B. Beekman (Miss Kate Parker) will give a large reception to introduce her younger daughter. Mrs. James Betts Metcalf will give the second of two receptions to introduce her niece, Miss Hildegarde Beste of Summit, N. J., and Prof. W. H. Burr of 151 West Seventy-fifth Street will also give a reception to introduce his daughter, Miss Marion H. Burr. Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman (Miss Irene Stoddard) of 35 East Fifty-first Street will give a large reception.

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The most notable dinner of the evening will be given by Mrs. Astor at her residence, 842 Fifth Avenue. The dinner will be for young people and will be one of thirty covers. The dinner was originally planned in honor of Miss Helen Roosevelt and Miss Sarah Van Alen, but Miss Roosevelt will not be present owing to her mourning for her grandfather, James Roosevelt.

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Mrs. Stephen Edward Nash (Miss Isabel Coggill) of 115 East Fifty-seventh Street will give this evening a dinner for her daughters, the Misses Isabel and Edna Nash. The guests will be a number of the season's débutantes. Another important dinner will be given this evening by Mrs. George Crocker in honor of her daughter, Miss Emma Ruth Crocker, who returned on Wednesday from Germany, where she spent some months studying music. The dinner will be one of twenty-six covers and the guests will be young people.

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The Lucania, which sails to-day for Liverpool, is again, as she was last year, the Christmas ship. She is the last boat sailing which can land her passengers and mails, weather permitting, in London by Christmas Eve. The Lucania has for this season of the year a long list of passengers, and among those booked to sail on her are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Bent, Edward H. Brown, H. M. Gillig, Count Henri de Montebello of Paris, John R. Milholland, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Norman (Miss Little) of Newport, Baroness de Pallandt, Count Tarnowski, Secretary Austro-Hungarian Legation at Washington, and C. C. Worthington of London.

***

The Kaiser Wilhelm II., which, like the Lucania, sailed from this port a year ago yesterday on her first Winter trip "from lands of snow to lands of sun," and whose first port will be Gibraltar, has booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Appleton and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Babcock, Dr. E. Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lawrence Babcock, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron, (Miss Mary Turnure,) F. Marion Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lane Eno, Mrs. Davison, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Helen and Alice Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McDonough and two children, the Rev. H. O. Riddel and Mrs. Riddel, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Southgate, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gordon of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Smith, Dr. John B. Solly, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wickham, and Mrs. John Wister and two daughters of Philadelphia.

***

Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder gave yesterday afternoon the second of two receptions at her residence, 50 West Eleventh Street, to introduce her younger sister, Miss Marie de Neufville. There received with the débutante the Misses Helen Kountze, Laura Swan, Edith Church Post, Lena Fanshawe, and Gertrude Wood. The débutante wore a gown of pale blue Renaissance lace over pale blue liberty gauze.

***

Miss Dorothy Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, (Miss Waterbury,) was introduced at a reception given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Edwards at her residence, 12 East Forty-sixth Street. The débutante was assisted in receiving by a number of girls, among whom were the Misses Anita Boulton, Mary Lefferts, and Helen Stevens.

***

Several dinners were given last evening, from which the guests went to the Friday Evening Dance at Sherry's. Among the hostesses at these dinners were Mrs. William A. Jenner of 125 East Sixtieth Street, and Mrs. Henry Hoyt of 2 East Seventy-fifth Street.

***

Miss Alice Howland, daughter of ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, has arranged for the production of a little play entitled "The Three Misses Biddle" at the Berkeley Lyceum on Dec. 20 for the benefit of a charity. Miss Janet de Kay, Frederic Woodruff, and other well-known young men and women will take part.

***

The first meeting of the Friday Evening Dancing Class, better known as Mrs. Church's Class, was held in the large ballroom at Sherry's last night. There was general dancing until 10:30, when the cotillion began. J. Montgomery Strong led, dancing with Miss May Beekman. The favors were bunches of artificial roses of various colors for the girls, and ash receivers of Japanese lacquer and china for the men. This class now numbers 260, and there is a long waiting list. Among the guests at last night's dance were Mrs. Hugh Ervine of Holland, the Vicomte Braggioni, Miss Hammond of Savannah, Ga., and Wilson Drake of Virginia. Among the new members are the Misses Edith Mills, Charlotte H. Prime, Estelle Houghton Flower, Marion H. Armstrong, Edith Whitney, Minna Lentilhon, Katherine Schley, Mary Cole, Madge Niles, Mary Arden Parrott, Bessie Lamont, Evelyn King of Garrisons-on-Hudson, Hildegarde Beste, Edith Stetson, Madelein Cary, Augusta Robbins, and Miss Whitney, and Morgan Colt, Stuart Wolcott, Rutgers Miller, Sawtelle Prentice, Ord Preston, Charles P. Hungerford, Dr. Charles E. Riggs, United States Navy; William Moorhead Vermilye, George A. Phelps, Wentworth Crüger Bacon, E. H. Blanchard, Peter Blanchard, Dr. Ernest V. Hubbard, Evelyn Poor, Warren Mayo, Herbert Lawrence, Walter J. Whipple, Paul Metcalf, Artemus Ward, Jr., J. Butler Wright, Langdon Geer, Clement Cleveland, Charles Skidmore, Alfred Wagstaff, Donald Campbell, H. S. Schley, Dr. Preston Satterwhite, Guy Forbes, Lewis A. Gillet, Roger Williams, Maitland Armstrong, James C. Burnett, James Weeks, Joseph B. Forbes, Henry Babcock, Thomas Arden, Harwood Huntington, and the Messrs. Butler. The Committee of Arrangements of these dances is made up of Augustus Ireland, James R. Pierson, T. B. Arden, Wolcott Robbins, Wade Chance, Charles E. Kneeland, and others, with Montgomery Strong as Chairman. Alexander Hadden is to lead at the next cotillion, which will be danced on Friday of Christmas week.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Winston Spencer Churchill's lecture at the National Theatre was the fashionable event of this afternoon. Lord Pauncefote and the members of the British Embassy were present. The speaker was introduced by Chauncey M. Depew, who later was the host at an informal dinner party at the Corcoran House. Among the guests were the Governor-elect of New York and Mrs. Odell, in whose honor Mr. Depew will give a large dinner party to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Clifford Stevens Walton gave a tea in honor of Mme. Calderon, wife of the newly arrived Minister from Peru. Assisting the hostess and guest of honor were Mrs. David Hill, wife of the First Assistant Secretary of State; Mme. Godoy, wife of the Secretary of the Mexican Embassy; Mme. Pezet, wife of the Secretary of the Peruvian Legation; Mrs. W. G. W. Veazey, the mother of the hostess; Mrs. George Rhuston Howell of Philadelphia; Miss Cromwell, and Miss Fendall.

Miss Katharine Bradford, second daughter of Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, United States Navy, made her début to-day at a large tea given by her mother at the Washington Club. Mrs. Seldridge and Mrs. Higginson assisted in receiving.

Bishop Potter is expected to come from New York to-morrow for a three days' visit to the Rev. Dr. Mackey-Smith, the rector of St. John's Church, where Bishop Potter will preach on Sunday. Dr. and Mrs. Mackey-Smith will give a large dinner in the Bishop's honor on Monday evening.

Hugh K. Norman's Will Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 14.—The will of Hugh K. Norman was filed in the Probate Court this morning. It is dated Nov. 16, 1888. Mr. Norman leaves all his estate to his wife, Dorothy Prindall Norman, and names George Norman Weaver and George H. Norman as executors. Both of these decline to serve, and the widow petitions that she be appointed administratrix. The will has attracted much attention here, as Mrs. Norman left her husband and sued him for divorce. She and the Norman family, however, are on good terms, and it is stated that there will be no contest.

WANTED RED-HAIRED GIRLS.

Capt. C. H. Riggs Secures Three Employes by Advertising.

The following advertisement, which was published yesterday, caused considerable excitement in the vicinity of University Place and Ninth Street:

WANTED.—Stenographer; also girls, other positions; must have red hair.

The young women who answered it were all making for the building at 41 University Place, and their advent was noted from the windows of many of the cafés and hotels near by. The heads of hair that came in reply to the advertisement ranged in hue from a ruddy gold to the deepest auburn, and they arrived in such numbers as to disprove, for the nonce, the more or less generally accepted adage about the appearance of white horses.

"Capt." C. H. Riggs was the man who wanted the red-haired girls, and he got more than he could find places for. He dresses like Buffalo Bill and sells Indian curios.

"I've been trying to get a red-haired stenographer for two months," the Captain said, "and I've had a hard time to do it, though there seems to be plenty of them for other kinds of work."

Asked why he favored them, he said: "I think they are brighter. They take hold better, and I like to see them about me, too."

He soon chose a stenographer from among his callers, who were looked upon with disdainful glances by a black-haired young woman, who was tapping a typewriter in the corner of the office, and then put two others to work in different capacities. He next announced that he had filled all the important vacancies, and only had places for a few more little girls who would work for $3 a week.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George Lord Day.

George Lord Day, a member of the old New England family of that name, died yesterday morning at a private hospital in this city of the results of an operation performed two days ago. Mr. Day was born in this city in 1860. His father was Henry Day, a lawyer of high standing, and his mother was Phoebe Lord Day, a daughter of Daniel Lord, founder of the well-known law firm of Lord, Day & Lord. Mr. Day was a graduate of Princeton and delivered the Latin salutatory address of the class of '82. Later he studied law and entered his father's firm, of which he became a partner soon afterward.

The firm had charge of many large estates, among them that of the Astors. When Mr. Day's father died he was succeeded by his son as trustee under the will of William Astor. Mr. Day was an ardent fox hunter, and it was in November, 1894, while engaged in a chase of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club in Long Island, that he received injuries which very nearly cost his life at the time. He was trying to take an unusually high fence when his horse fell, throwing him heavily. Although he finally recovered, he found it necessary to retire from the practice of his profession.

After that he became interested in yachting. He had built for himself the schooner yacht Endymion, with which in July last he broke the yacht record for the run from Sandy Hook to the Needles, making the trip in 13 days and 20 hours. At the opening of the Spanish war, Mr. Day was on his yacht near Lisbon, Portugal, and he had to use considerable strategy to escape capture by the Spaniards.

In 1896, in England, Mr. Day married a young Frenchwoman, Adèle Mittant, who survives him. His marriage caused quite a sensation at the time, and estranged him from his family, who objected to it.

Mr. Day was a member of the Lawyers', Manhattan, University, Racquet, Princeton, Union, New York Athletic, Meadow Brook Hunt, and New York Yacht Clubs, and of the Bar Association and the Down Town Association.

Richard Leverich Wyckoff.

Richard Leverich Wyckoff, an old resident of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 532 Clinton Avenue, that borough. He was born in Brooklyn in 1813. When a young man Mr. Wyckoff engaged in the hardware business, retiring in 1860. About 1843 Mr. Wyckoff was elected to the State Legislature on an independent ticket from the First Assembly District, Kings County. He served in the old Volunteer Fire Department of Brooklyn, and was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites. Mr. Wyckoff is survived by a son and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD RYAN, a pioneer resident and millionaire merchant of Hancock, Mich., died at that place yesterday.

ASHER DELANCY ENSIGN, a dealer in stocks and bonds, having an office at 52 Broadway, this city, died Thursday, at his home at Greenwich, Conn. He was about sixty years of age.

THOMAS JORDEN, Receiver of Taxes of the town of Rye, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in Port Chester of apoplexy. He was born in Port Chester forty years ago, and was very popular in Westchester County. He leaves a wife and eleven children.

WICKHAM BALDWIN, a wealthy farmer, of Babylon, L. I., died at his home Thursday of Bright's disease at the age of seventy-two. He was descended from one of the oldest families in Western Suffolk, being a son of Amos and Ann Baldwin. Forty years ago he bought the farm where he afterward resided. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

JAMES TUCKER died at his home, 92 North Eighteenth Street, East Orange, at noon yesterday of paralysis. He was stricken Thanksgiving Day while walking on Broad Street, Newark. Mr. Tucker was born in Newark, in 1844. His father was a member of the leather firm of Halsey & Tucker of Newark. After leaving his father's firm, Mr. Tucker became identified with several firms in the hatting business, and was identified with the hatting trade at the time of his death. He married Miss M. C. Calhoun of Rahway, who survives him.

HAMILTON HARRIS, an ex-State Senator, and for many years the counsel of the New York Central Railroad, died yesterday in Albany. He was born in 1820, and in 1845 was admitted to the bar. He took up practice in Albany and became, in 1854, District Attorney of Albany County. He was also a member of the State Legislature for many years. He was prominent in politics, and was Chairman of the Republican State Committee from 1864 to 1875. From 1865 to 1875 he was President of the State Board of Capitol Commissioners. He served in the State Senate from 1875 to 1879, and was Regent of the New York State University.

John Addison Porter Sinking Rapidly.

PUTNAM, Conn., Dec. 14.—John Addison Porter, ex-secretary to President McKinley, has been failing rapidly through the day, and the end is thought to be near.

DINNER TO PROF. WOODBERRY.

A dinner was given to Prof. George Edward Woodberry, head of the department of comparative literature of Columbia University, last night at Sherry's by the present and former students in his classes. The occasion of the dinner was to celebrate the tenth year of Prof. Woodberry's connection with Columbia. About 130 students sat down to the banquet tables.

Joseph M. Proskauer of the class of '90 was the toastmaster. In stating the purpose of the assemblage, Mr. Proskauer said that it would be impossible to define the limits of Prof. Woodberry's influence on the students of Columbia. He presented Prof. Woodberry with a book of vellum containing tributes paid him by Columbia men at different times. Prof. Woodberry in his response said that he had formed many ties in Columbia, but what bound him most to the college was the responsive students.

Tributes to Prof. Woodberry as a man and a teacher were paid by Seth Low, J. H. Van Amringe, Hamilton Wright Mable, Stephen H. Keating, A. V. Williams Jackson, Harry Thurston Peck, John Kendrick Bangs, and Lindsay Swift.

Notice to Readers of New York Times.

Orders for the delivery of THE NEW YORK TIMES to either residence or place of business may be made by postal card or through telephone Cortlandt 4861. Any irregularity in delivery should be immediately reported to the office of publication.—Adv.

Christmas Gifts

Baskets of Stationery
Exclusive Novelties in Leather and Bronze—Brass Inkstands, Desk Pads, Engagement Calendars, Carved Wood Cravat Racks and Tobacco Jars.

Dempsey & Carroll

26 West 23d Street *The Society Stationers* New York

HEIR TO $40,000 MISSING.

John Christie, Jr.'s, Relatives Want to Divide a $100,000 Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 14.—For five years the estate of John Christie, amounting to $100,000 or more, has remained undivided because one of the heirs cannot be found. The missing man, who is the heir to $40,000 from the estate, is John Christie, Jr., and his brother, James A. Christie, a well-known politician and business man of this city, is now searching and advertising for him throughout the country.

When the elder Christie died twenty years ago he left no will, and the youngest of his five children, two sons and three daughters, did not become of legal age until five years ago. In the meantime the oldest son, John, had developed a roving disposition, and at the time the estate was to be divided could not be found.

If John Christie is not heard from shortly the other heirs will ask the courts to declare him legally dead, and proceed to divide the $100,000.

FIRE DESTROYED RARE FLOWERS.

John Crosby Brown's Orange Mountain Greenhouses Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 14.—Rare orchids, palms, and chrysanthemums to the value of several thousand dollars were destroyed in a fire in the big greenhouses of J. Crosby Brown, the banker, at his residence on top of the Orange Mountain, at 1 o'clock this morning. The blaze, which is supposed to have been caused by overheated pipes, was discovered by Policeman Tims, and it was due to the alarm given by him that the house and other buildings were not destroyed. When the firemen arrived they did not have water pressure enough to do more than keep the fire from spreading to other buildings on the place.

Mr. Brown and his family are at their Winter residence in New York. The banker is an enthusiastic collector and floriculturist, and his conservatories contained specimens of some of the finest orchids and chrysanthemums known.

Jesse James's Brother Acquitted.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 14.—Charles James, the alleged brother of Jesse James, the noted outlaw, was acquitted to-day, in the Somerset courts, of stealing an engine from Charles Van Nostrand's steam launch at East Millstone. James Donnelly, who was arrested with him, confessed that he stole the engine himself and that James had nothing to do with the robbery. Donnelly was sentenced by Judge Schenck to one year at hard labor in State Prison.

ARCHITECTS TAKE ACTION.

Ask Congress for a Commission to Group Buildings Artistically.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The American Institute of Architects to-day selected Buffalo as the city

Steinway

Steinway & Sons announce that their Holiday stock of pianos in specially designed cases is now open to inspection in the Steinway Art-Piano-Case Rooms at Steinway Hall. Lovers of decorative art are cordially invited. As each case is an original creation, the number of these instruments is necessarily limited. Intending purchasers are therefore advised to make an early choice.

Steinway & Sons beg to call the attention of their customers to the considerable length of time necessary for the manufacture of art-piano-cases to match particular pieces of furniture or after original designs, and respectfully urge the need of ample allowance when placing orders for instruments required for special occasions.

STEINWAY & SONS
107-109 E. 14th St.
Near Union Square

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys.
Since we have advertised the
Genuine "Stuttgarter" Sanitary Underwear
we have not only increased our sales of these goods, but learned from personal interviews with customers that the "Stuttgarter" Underwear is really health-protecting. The "Stuttgarter" Underwear is made in Germany from the finest natural wools. Famous physicians in all parts of the world recommend the "Stuttgarter" Underwear to persons susceptible to Chills, Colds and Rheumatism. Complete lines on sale at our four convenient stores.

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Outfitters to Men and Boys
FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers.
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Artistic Creations
of every description for house-furnishing and decorating. Furniture, Rugs, Antiques, Metal Work of exceptional merit and the beautiful products of Favrile Glass.
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333 TO 341 FOURTH AVENUE
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Those seeking Christmas Gifts bearing undoubted evidence of beauty and merit, and at a fair price, will find much to interest them at our studios,
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Mantels, Tiles, Open Fireplaces.
We offer an elegant and varied assortment of
Useful Holiday Gifts
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ANDIRONS, FENDERS, FIRE SETS,
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Brass Wood Holders, Bellows and Brushes. In fact, everything for the Chimney piece.
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STERLING SILVER ONLY.
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American Store Stool Co., Howard & Crosby Sts. Just East of 434 B'way. 'Phone, 2303 Spring.

DIRECTORS LIBRARY AND CLUB TABLES.
CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, 275 Canal St., near B'way.

Society of the Cincinnati Meeting.

At the meeting yesterday of the Society of the Cincinnati the Executive Committee decided to revive the New Hampshire, Delaware, Georgia, and North Carolina State societies of the organization. The meeting was followed by a dinner at the Union League Club, at which Col. Gardiner was host. In the evening the members and guests attended a lecture by Col. Gardiner at the Genealogical and Biographical Society, at 226 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Mr. McKinley Nominates Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The President to-day nominated the following to be Postmasters:

New Jersey—G. C. Hinchman, Dover; Reuben Abel, Bernardsville; Thomas Graham, Point Pleasant.

New York—R. G. Bennett, Tuckahoe; Sadie M. Johnstone, Woodside; Jay Jackson, Pine Plains; F. F. Hawley, Caldwell.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

New York Methodists Will Try to Raise $1,250,000.

Concerted Effort to Wipe Out Debts Contemplated—New Pastor for St. Thomas's.

Local Methodists have organized for a big money campaign. Some trouble has been had in harmonizing all elements, but it has been done. Unlike the plan of American Methodism as a whole, local Methodists will set themselves no stint. They will merely start out and get all they can. Two years will be needed to complete the task.

A joint committee consists of Bishop Andrews, Chairman; the Rev. Dr. C. W. Millard, Presiding Elder; the Rev. Dr. Joseph Pullman, Presiding Elder; the Rev. Dr. F. M. North, and the Messrs. J. M. Cornell, S. W. Bowne, Anderson Fowler, A. H. De Haven, and A. S. Newman. These gentlemen represent the New York, the New York East, the City Mission, and all other interests, and it is purposed to take into the movement the churches east of Third Avenue which belong in the New York East Conference. The New York district extends as far north as Peekskill.

The debts of all Methodist churches within the limits named amount to about $760,000. An effort is to be made to pay all of these off. But conference claimants, St. Christopher's Home, and the New York Deaconess Home and Training School are to come in. The last named are to be endowed, if the money can be raised.

There have been named also Public Meetings, Literature, and Spiritual Work Committees. The last named is intended to work along the lines of the commission at the head of which is Bishop Thoburn, and it aims at getting new members into the churches. The plan of work is to hold public meetings, to circulate literature, to enter into a comprehensive plan of pulpit exchanges, and by conferences with official boards of all churches to see that every Methodist in New York gives something. About $1,250,000 will be needed to do all that is in mind. Speaking of the undertaking, Presiding Elder Millard said yesterday:

"New York Methodists have been said to be behind some others in the country in entering upon the Twentieth Century Thank Offering movement, but exceptional conditions are to be found here, and it may be we shall make progress fast enough once we are started to overtake our faster rivals. Three conferences come into New York, and so a division of the field is difficult."

While no definite announcement is likely to be made until after Easter, it is pretty well settled already that the new rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, to succeed the late Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, will be the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, the rector of St. John's Church, Washington. Such selection is held by all to be the logical one. The Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith was assistant at St. Thomas's for six years, and married in that congregation.

He is well known in this city, having been Archdeacon of New York for six years, quitting that position to go to St. John's, at which church he has been eminently successful. He is a native of New Haven, and entered the ministry in 1876. His first work was in Grace Church, South Boston, coming from there to St. Thomas's.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Dec. 23, 1900.

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SUBJECT.—Parable of the Pounds.—Luke, xix., 11-27.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Every one of us shall give account of himself to God.—Rom., xiv., 12.

That all men are invited "to eat bread in the kingdom of God" was set forth by our Lord in two parables—"The Great Supper," (Luke, xiv., 15-34,) and "The Marriage of the King's Son," (Matt., xxii., 1-14.) That all who belong to that kingdom will be rewarded. He also set forth by two parables—that of "The Pounds" and that of "The Talents," (Matt., xxv., 14-50.) The acceptance of the Gospel invitation—"Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest"—marks the entrance into that kingdom. The distribution of the rewards will be made when "all appear before the judgment seat of Christ; that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad." (2 Cor., v., 10.)

The conditions of the invitation—and the way in which it is received—we have already considered. The character and the conditions of the rewards now come before us. As the two parables setting forth the invitation, emphasized—the one, the relation of those invited to the invitation—and the other, their relation to him who invited them—so these concerning the rewards declare that they are determined—the one by the relation of the servants to their lord—and the other by their personal abilities. In both cases, however, the servants did not labor for the purpose of securing the rewards, any more than those who were invited, labored to secure their invitations. Both the invitations and the rewards were free—unexpected—and gracious.

Like the parables of "The Great Supper" and "The Marriage of the King's Son," the two parables of "The Pounds" and of "The Talents" are, in many respects, very similar—so much so that some have considered them as one. A slight examination, however, shows that they were two entirely distinct parables, spoken under very different circumstances, for very different purposes, to very different audiences, in different places, and at times separated from each other by an interval of at least several days. The parable of "The Talents" will come before us hereafter. That of "The Pounds" alone demands our attention now.

It was spoken in Jericho, and probably at the house of Zaccheus. It was not addressed especially to him, however, but to the multitude at his door. This multitude was made up of dwellers in Jericho, and of those who had come into the city with Jesus. These strangers were at first a small band of devout Jews who had started from beyond Galilee, in obedience to the law of Moses, (Deuteronomy, xvi., 16,) to attend the Passover Feast. By accessions from every town through which they passed this little company had become a large caravan. Jesus and His apostles had been traveling with it, probably, for several days. It was now about to set out on the last stage of its journey to the Holy City, which was only a few hours distant.

A TIME OF GREAT EXPECTATION.

It was a time of great expectations with the apostles. When they should reach Jerusalem they fully believed that Jesus would proclaim Himself—King—and then all of their hopes would be realized. Although He had time and again—as we have already seen—taken them aside to tell them that He must suffer, and die, and rise again, yet the only impression made upon their minds was simply that there would be difficulties and dangers to be encountered in setting up His throne, but eventually—"on the third day"—He would rise to power. This was their controlling thought—the staple of their conversation.

This idea was held also by many others besides the apostles. It was, in fact, the popular idea. At the time they entered Jericho it must have been very intense among the members of this company, both because of infection from the spirit of the apostles and because of what they had seen and heard, from day to day, themselves.

All this Jesus knew perfectly well—for "He knew all men" (John ii., 24)—and now was His chosen opportunity to correct it. He was just closing His interview with Zaccheus, and saying of him in the hearing of all, "This day is salvation come to this house, forasmuch as he also is the son of Abraham. For the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." (Verses 9, 10.) This was thus a public declaration concerning His host and Himself—that the publican had received "salvation," and that He had "come to save." The multitude, probably, interpreted it as simply a foretelling that His mission was to "save" all of the "Sons of Abraham" from the dominion of Rome.

But "as they heard these things, He added and spake a parable, because He was nigh to Jerusalem, and because they thought that the Kingdom of God should immediately appear," (v., 11.) The purpose of the parable was, therefore, to make it clear as possible that, instead of being about to meet their expectations, there would be a long interval before He would sit upon the throne of His glory in undisputed power.

The parable itself was based on historical facts with which all of His hearers were familiar. They knew that in all parts of the Roman Empire it was customary, if not necessary, for those who claimed, or desired, to have jurisdiction in the conquered provinces to repair to the Imperial City to have their titles and authority confirmed by the Senate or the Emperor. Thus, they know that in their own land, "Herod the Great hastened to Rome to obtain the kingdom of Judea from Antony, which, having received, he was solemnly proclaimed King of the Jews. By the last will and testament of this monarch, his son, Archelaus, was constituted ruler of Judea, Samaria, and Idumea, yet could not enter upon his Ethnarchship until his dignity was confirmed by Augustus. Accordingly he went to Rome—literally 'into a far country, to receive for himself a kingdom'—but the Jews, knowing his purpose, sent thither fifty ambassadors to entreat Augustus that Archelaus might not be made their King, and were so far successful that, though Augustus confirmed him in his government as Ethnarch, he would not invest him with the regal name and dignity." (Bishop Stevens.)

HE REFERRED TO HIMSELF.

It was no strange thing therefore to which Jesus called attention when He said in His parable, "A certain nobleman went into a far country to receive for himself a kingdom and to return." They did not know, however, that in that "nobleman" He referred to Himself.

The parable, however, was not told simply to declare that He was going away, but also that the interval, until He should return to reign, was not to be spent either in vain regrets or careless indifference, or in longing expectations, but in active service. As loyal, loving, subjects they were to be as attentive to the interests of His Kingdom during His absence as when He was present with them. So He said of this nobleman, "He called his ten servants and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them—Occupy till I come," or as the Revised Version states it—"Trade ye herewith till I come." (v., 13.)

It is not to be supposed, however, that "ten servants" were all that this "nobleman" had, or that he selected from the whole number only "ten" to receive his special gifts and confidence. On the contrary, the number "ten" is used only in a symbolical sense as expressing the whole number of those who served him, just as the whole "covenant" of God given to Moses is said to be simply "the ten words." (Ex., xxxiv., 28, margin.) It is a common form of expression in the Scriptures. In like manner the "ten pounds" which he delivered to his servants was not a small portion of his possessions, but the whole; the interests of his whole dominion. They were to care for them during his absence in his stead and for his benefit.

And every one, it will be noticed, had an equal share in this trust. Each one received a pound, and each one recognized it as not his own, but his lord's. The trust was committed to them and received by them, as "his servants." They were not "friends" of whom he could only ask a favor. Neither were they "vassals" on whom he could lay heavy burdens. But they were his loyal subjects who looked to him as their rightful lord and master, whose every interest was bound up with the prosperity of his kingdom, and in whose loyalty he could trust with perfect confidence. The trust committed to them, therefore, is not as in the parable of "The Talents," "to every man according to his several ability." (Matthew, xxv., 15.) But all stand on the same level. To all alike, and to all equally, is intrusted the common welfare, and the honor of their lord, for they are "his servants."

The exact application intended by our Lord of this condition of affairs, is not made known to us, but it may be suggested that it is a significant representation of God's dealings with men. When He created him, He committed His whole creation to his care, (Genesis, i., 28-30,) virtually saying to him, "Occupy till I come." (Psalms, viii., 4-9.) This trust He has never as yet taken from Him. To use for Him, therefore, the life given him in the world as the creature of God, and so in the highest sense "His servant," is a trust which rests equally upon every one, in every age, in every clime, and in every condition.

TOLD THEM WHAT TO DO.

What specific things these servants of the "nobleman" did with that which was committed to them we are not told. They were simply directed to trade with it, but how was left to their own judgment and free action. The term "trade," however, is borrowed from a fair and honorable mercantile transaction, by which the two parties interested are mutually benefited. In such a transaction the articles exchanged, although differing in character, are considered of equivalent value, but that which each receives is of more importance to him than that which he gives in exchange for it. Thus the interests of both are promoted by the transaction.

This is the relation of man to man everywhere. The great business of the world is simply a matter of exchange—a giving and a receiving—and all with which men "trade" belongs to the God and Father of us all. No man can say that that which he has is his own, excepting in a very limited and comparative sense. In his daily life he is simply using that which has been given him only for a season. For whatever he receives by the use of it some one else should receive an equivalent; it should benefit some one else, and be to the interest of God's supremacy in the world, just as much as it benefits him. So the servants of this "nobleman" were expected to care for the trust committed to them, and to "occupy" till he came.

In fulfilling this trust it is evident that the conduct of these servants was determined by certain definite considerations. Some of them were deeply impressed with the thought that they owed everything they had to him whose right it was to reign over them. They were "his servants." The one ambition of each one, therefore, was to advance his interests in everything with which they were connected, as far as it was in their power. They recognized, however, that some could not do as much as others because of natural infirmities, or force of circumstances, or lack of opportunities, or because of youth and inexperience. But each one was bound to do, and glad to do, whether old or young, learned or ignorant, rich or poor, bond or free, what he could, and all that he could. This was a controlling thought. It was based on their estimate of their lord and of their relation to him.

In addition to this sense of personal responsibility, each one was evidently impressed with the thought of his own perfect freedom. He could do with his pound just as he pleased, trade with it, squander it, wrap it in a napkin, or hide it in the earth. No restriction was placed upon him as to how he should trade, or in what he should trade. What he did, therefore, was not of compulsion, but voluntarily and gladly.

A JOYFUL EXPECTATION.

Moreover, these servants were evidently firmly convinced that their lord would certainly return clothed with majesty and power. This was not a dread apprehension, however, but a joyful expectation. And as they saw his property increasing in their hands, this expectant joy was realized in their daily lives. So they lived and labored filled with glad anticipations.

In all this we have the work—and the motives—of God's true servants depicted, as they go in and out in the world fulfilling His will.

There is another fact also brought before us in the parable. The "nobleman" at last returned, and "then he commanded those servants to be called unto him, to whom he had given the money, that he might know how much every man had gained by trading." (V. 15.) Then it was found that in the hands of some the gain had been tenfold, in those of others five, and probably in various other proportions in the hands of others. Each one was rewarded according to his gain, and the ground of his reward was his faithfulness.

It is no mere play upon words, however, to say that "faith-ful" is only a short way of saying "full of faith." For the "faithfulness" of those who were rewarded was due to the fact that they were controlled in all that they did by an abiding faith in their lord—in their own responsibilities—and in a confident expectation of his return. But he who had no such faith—who had an altogether wrong conception of the character of his lord and of his own relation to him—was stirred to no effort. With great self-complacency and self-indulgence, he wrapped his pound in a napkin, satisfied to return it to his lord with no increase. Instead of reward he received only rebuke, and that which had been intrusted to him was given to another who had been more faithful.

Thus while the children of God will be judged and justified according to their faith, they will be rewarded according to their works, (Heb., vi., 10; Luke, xiv., 14,) for their works grow out of their faith.

But there were others in the dominion of this "nobleman" who made no pretense to be "his servants." They openly and persistently proclaimed that they would not have him reign over them. Now he proclaims that he will not have them under him, and they are brought forth to be slain. It is a foreshadowing of that great day when men shall cry "to the mountains and the rocks, fall on us, and hide us from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb; for the great day of His wrath is come, and who shall be able to stand?" (Rev., vi., 12-17.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What parables set forth the invitations of God, and His rewards, and what is said of them?

Are the parables of "The Pounds" and of "The Talents" the same, and to whom was that of "The Pounds" spoken?

What were the expectations of the time, and how were Jesus' words probably understood?

How did He make it clear that His kingdom was not to be immediately set up, and on what was His parable founded?

What feature of His parable illustrated how the time of His absence should be employed?

What did the number "ten" mean as applied to the servants, and to the pounds?

On what relationship was the giving and the receiving of the pound based?

What application of the parable is suggested, and what is said of it?

From what is the term "trade" borrowed, and how does it apply to the relation of man with God?

What different considerations regulated the conduct of these servants toward their lord.

What was the ground of their rewards, and what is said of the word "faithful"?

What was done with those who would not have this lord rule over them?

300 BIRDS BURNED.

Poultry Perish in Fire Which Also Destroyed Cigar Factory.

George Knipper's cigar factory, at 721 Ann Street, West Hoboken, was destroyed by fire yesterday, together with a large poultry building in the rear of it, belonging to Charles Bernhammer of 718 Angelique Street, which contained 300 chickens, ducks, and turkeys.

The fire was caused by an overheated stove. The loss on the factory is estimated at $2,500.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Frederick Von Shrader, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed from New York City to Racine, Wis., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley is relieved from duty at Fort Yates, North Dakota, and will proceed to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Navy.

Commander F. P. Gilmore is detached from the Puget Sound Naval Station, Dec. 26, and ordered to the Asiatic Station for command of the Glacier, sailing Dec. 29.

Lieut. Commander D. H. Mahan is detached from the navy yard at Washington, Dec. 19, and ordered to the Puget Sound Naval Station, Dec. 28.

Lieut. Commander W. M. Irwin will proceed home and wait orders when discharged from the Mare Island Hospital.

Ensign L. Shane is detached from the Wampatuck and ordered to the North Atlantic Station.

Naval Cadet C. T. Wade is transferred from the Foote to the Wampatuck.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. M. Wheeler is transferred from the Kearsarge to the Alabama.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. W. Richards is detached from the Alabama and ordered to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. L. Pleadwell is detached from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and ordered to the Kearsarge.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The gunboat Villalobos left Iloilo to-day for Cebu.

The Scorpion has left Santo Domingo for San Juan, going by way of Macaria and Samana.

The Eagle is at Norfolk.

The Vicksburg arrived at Port Said to-day.

The Potomac has arrived at Port Royal. She is to tow Coal Barge No. 2 to Cienfuegos, Cuba.

The Choctaw has left Newport for New York.

Religious Notices.

Doctrines of the New Church

(Commonly known as "Swedenborgian.")

A course of Sunday evening lectures at the Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., bet. Park & Lexington Avs., as follows:

Dec. 16—"The Awakening of Spiritual Life," by the Rev. Wm. L. Worcester.
Dec. 23—"Christianity and Orientalism."

Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 8 o'clock. Public are invited. The subject of the Pastor's sermon in the morning will be:

The Vision of Human Life: Its Evolution and Involution.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Address by Frank Moss, Esq., on "The Churches and Civic Righteousness" at evening service. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches, 11 and 8; evening, "The Suggestive Voice of Change in Theological Thought, Creeds, and the Church's Attitude Toward Amusements."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Anxiety for Souls"; 7:45 P. M., "Fast Life: Its Quick End," second in course on "Prodigals of To-day." Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Dr. Rush Rhees, President of the University of Rochester. Prayer meeting Monday and Friday evenings at 8.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach at both services; morning, 11; evening, 8.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square.—Morning, Dr. Judson; evening, Dr. Schauffler, for Young People.

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Religious Notices.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St.

Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. At 5 P. M., Bible Class, conducted by William H. Thomson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8. A choral society will be organized in the Chapel at 8 o'clock this evening, (Dec. 15.) All desiring to become members are invited.

FISK JUBILEE SINGERS.
Will sing at the SUNDAY AFTERNOON PRAISE SERVICE, 4 o'clock, BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway, cor. 34th St. Address by REV. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., of Metropolitan Temple.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 83d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Services morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:45. The pastor, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, will preach in the morning the concluding sermon in the series on "Building a Working Faith." "What is it to be a Christian, now that the era of scientific criticism has passed by?" In the evening, Rev. Dr. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka, author of "In His Steps," will preach.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 4.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. the fifth sermon in the series to women; subject, "Women in the State"; evensong, 8 P. M. Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach on "Manifestations of God in Present Day Affairs."

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Dr. Burrell will preach at both services.
Morning subject—"The People of That Way."
Evening subject—"The Dull Heart in the Presence of Sorrow."

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D. Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Dr. Mackay will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Andrew Hageman, 8 P. M. Midweek meeting, Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. Lectures on the "Pilgrim's Progress."

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th St.
8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., morning prayer; preacher, the rector. 4 P. M., evening prayer; preacher, the Rev. Dr. Niles, rector of St. Paul's, Sing Sing.

Religious Notices.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "CHRIST AND THE COMMON PEOPLE"; evening: "THE EXPOSITION AT PARIS, AND NATIONAL STANDARDS OF GREATNESS." Music of France.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Musical service, 4 P. M.
Anthem: "Lord, for Thy Tender Mercy's Sake," Farrant. Offertory, from "The Holy City," Gaul. Evening service, 7:45 P. M.
Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communion, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. Choral CELEBRATION, 10:30. Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 27E RUE Est.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10 h. ½ du matin et a 8 h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., Below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector.
Services 8, 11 A. M.; 4, 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion at 11 o'clock; evening prayer and sermon, 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church will preach in the morning.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF St. James, Corner Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St.—Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service 11 A. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES DEC. 16.—37th St. Methodist Episcopal Church, East of 3d Av.—Services all day; good speakers; special cornet music; solo by Neuman Hunt. All welcome.

AT ST. ANDREW'S, 5TH AV. AND 127TH ST.—Reached conveniently by all lines running north. Dr. Van de Water will preach both morning and night on "The Minister and the Ministry," and will talk to children at their service at 4 P. M.

People's Church 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

Religious Notices.

Metropolitan Temple Parish.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—DR. CADMAN AT 11 AND 8.
Dr. Sabine at 4 P. M. on Reformed Episcopal Church. Meetings every night.

JANE STREET CHURCH, near 8th Avenue.—Rev. T. S. Bond at 11 and 8.

PERRY STREET CHURCH, near Greenwich Street.—Holy communion at 11, with address by Dr. Belcher. Rev. Geo. E. Mayer at 8.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE
Grand Concert To-night. Special Artists.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The pastor, Dr. J. O. Wilson, will preach at 11 and 8; evening subject, "Esau and Co.—Modern Members of the Firm"; to-night free organ recital by Mr. Southwick, assisted by Mr. Eugene Tavamer, cello, and Mr. J. Henry McKinley, tenor.

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison Av. and 126th St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., pastor.—10:30, sermon by the pastor; 7:45, sermon by Rev. F. D. Gamewell of Peking. Subject: "The Providence of God As Shown in the Relief of Peking."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by pastor.
Evening subject, "The Wedding Ring."
Fourth in a series for young people.
Prayer service, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St.
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.
Services Sunday, Dec. 16.
Dr. Babcock will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school 9:45 A. M.
Young men's Bible class 10 A. M.
At 8 P. M. service for students to be addressed by Dr. Howard Taylor of London, England.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway, Rev. Whton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith preaches; 4:30 P. M., afternoon service. Dr. Smith preaches; 8 P. M., evening service, preaching by Mr. Lowrie. Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 55th St., Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M., at which the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, recently of Peking, will deliver an address; at 4 P. M. the Rev. Ernest F. Hall will preach; young people's meeting at 8 P. M. The public is cordially invited to all services.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 83d St.—Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "God's Chastening"; 8 P. M., "Scientific Progress of the Century."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Bible school in chapel 10 A. M. Classes for adults.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER of 9th Av. and 31st St.—Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, pastor-elect, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "The Citadel of Christianity." Evening: "Optimism or Pessimism—Which?" Christian Endeavor prayer at 7 A. M. Reception in the lecture room on Tuesday evening from 8 to 10. All are invited.

Presbyterian Hospital.

The thirty-second anniversary of the PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL will be held on Saturday, December 15th, at 3 P. M., at the Hospital, entrance on Seventieth Street and Madison Avenue. Address by the Rev. Geo. T. Purves, D. D.
The Hospital will be open for inspection from 1:30 to 6 P. M.
The public are invited to attend.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Rev. Arthur M. Brown, D. D. Weekly service Wednesday evening, 8 P. M., conducted by the Rev. A. F. Shauffler, D. D.

The "Old First" Church,
5th Avenue, 11th to 12th Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D.,
11 A. M.—"God on Guard."
4 P. M.—"The Footprints of Heroes."
WELCOME!

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible class at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. You are invited.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway, corner 68th St.—Rev. Wm. C. Stinson, D. D., the pastor, will preach; 11 A. M., "Christ or Confucius the World-Conqueror?"; 8 P. M., "The Passion for Fortune and Fame."

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee will officiate.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, West of 8th Avenue.—Rev. John H. Elliott will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. W. C. Weeden will sing.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches 11 A. M.
"Science and Prayer."
Shakespeare lecture at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner of Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. Sunday school, 10 o'clock; in chapel; entrance, Park Av. All cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture on "A Religion for the Whole Man."

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 148 West 21st St., Evening, 7:45, Rev. James O'Connor, Pastor. Address by Rev. A. Fagnoni, D. D., a distinguished priest. Subject: "Objections to Roman Catholicism."

DETECTIVE TODD B. HALL
of the Baltimore Police Force will give some of his remarkable experiences at the West Side Auditorium, 318 West 57th St., Sunday, 4:15. Men's chorus of fifty voices under the direction of Mr. Tait Ewen Morgan.

LUCY MADISON LEHMANN,
THE NOTED CONTRALTO,
will sing. All seats free. For men exclusively.

Disciples of Christ, 119th St., Bet. Lenox and Fifth Avs.
J. M. Philputt, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Pleading for Sodom." 7:45 P. M., "The Gif

BALL PLAYERS DEFIED

National League Rejects All Their Claims and Demands.

A LIMIT PUT ON THE CLUBS

Managers Agree that the Membership Shall Not Exceed Sixteen—Magnates' Meeting Ended.

The National League of managers of professional baseball clubs yesterday completed the business on hand at the first session of their annual meeting by bidding defiance to the players' alliance and all threatening bodies, presumably including "Ban" Johnson's new American League. Then the meeting in the Fifth Avenue Hotel adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, to finish out the annual meeting some time in the Spring.

The action of the club managers was both sudden and positive. As anticipated in the reports of the meetings published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the managers rejected in a most decisive manner the application of the Protective Association of Professional Baseball Players. This application, made by a committee of players headed by the ex-baseball player Harry Taylor, now lawyer for the players' alliance, was first heard in a public meeting, and later an abstract of the contract asked by the players was submitted to the League meeting. As a matter of fact, the demands made in public and in the abstract of the document prepared by the players were not similar. This fact was pointed out after the first consideration of the League, whereupon the players asked for another hearing and declared that they wished only for the concessions asked for in the public hearing. This second request was considered by the League, and the ultimatum, embodied in a resolution which was drawn with the assistance of a yellow leather-covered unabridged dictionary, which was still in evidence when the resolution was made public, was as follows:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the three requests made orally by Attorney Harry Taylor in a public meeting have been so merged in and confused with a large number of new and radically different proposed changes in our players' contracts, which also affect the National agreement, it is impossible intelligently to differentiate them, and that the adoption of such proposed amendments would not only be prejudicial to the individual interests of the clubs, but would, we believe, be destructive to organized baseball.

All requests for a clear interpretation of this resolution were rejected by individual members of the National League. They would only say of the matter, while the Dictionary was removed by a bell boy, that it dismissed the claims of the players and finally settled that matter.

Among the other business transacted by the meeting was the official award of the baseball pennant to the Brooklyn Baseball Club, the adoption of a resolution by which all notices of release of players shall be announced by telegraph instead of by letter, and the re-election of all the members of the old Committee on Arbitration.

A resolution was adopted providing that umpires shall be scheduled equally with the clubs, each umpire to officiate at an equal number of games through the season. This was explained as meaning that the umpires chosen should follow the schedule of games for the season, the changing of umpires being subject to the old rules. It was also agreed that the baseball schedule for 1901 shall begin on April 18 and end on Oct. 6, ten games being played by each club of the League with each other club, divided as in the old agreement. It was further agreed that games should be played in the East on June 17, a holiday in Boston, May 30, and Labor Day.

In connection with the National League's plans to economize, a resolution was adopted whereby it was agreed that it shall be illegal for any club to carry more than sixteen players. After the meeting it was said that this resolution was aimed particularly at the Brooklyn Club. To this the members of the Protective Association of professional baseball players dissented. Charles Zimmer of the Pittsburg Club, who is President of the P. A. of P. B. P., and Hugh Jennings of the Brooklyn Club, Zimmer's associate on the players' committee, were unqualified in their expression of opinion that the resolution was aimed at the players directly and was meant to terrify them into rushing to the League managers to sign contracts, each hoping, by hurrying, to get into the club before the limit of sixteen players was reached. The players seemed confident, in spite of the action of the National League managers, and have not yet given up hope of success. Immediately that the League's decision was announced in the morning, the players communicated with Harry Taylor, their attorney, who is in Buffalo, and made arrangements for a meeting to be held, probably on Sunday. Then they will arrange to present their claims in a new form to the League at the Spring meeting, and will sit back to await results.

Before the League meeting adjourned George Tebeau, T. F. Hickey, and C. J. Beall were heard on an application that the territory contained in Kansas City, Minneapolis, and St. Paul be conceded to them as part of the Western Baseball League. The concession was made, which raises the Western Association to an eight-club league. At the same time the National League, at the request of the same petitioners, raised the Western League to Class A.

No mention of Ban Johnson and his new American League was made according to official announcement, and the meeting adjourned without having taken action on the promise of a baseball fight. Johnson is still in Philadelphia, and patrons of baseball are waiting for him to make the next move toward bringing on a conflict.

No Princeton-Harvard Baseball Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 14.—According to an announcement made by the university baseball management to-day, Princeton and Harvard will not meet on the diamond next Spring. Harvard was willing to schedule only two games, while Princeton urged that three games should be scheduled, so that in case of a tie when two of the games were played a third game would decide which team was the better. At Harvard's request last season, but two games were scheduled, and, as each team captured one, as both the Crimson and Tiger players also won two games from Yale, the question of which team should properly claim the championship was quite in doubt.

MANAGER FOR COLUMBIA.

E. D. Morgan to Direct the Old Cup Defender in Trial Races.

E. D. Morgan, ex-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and one of the best known of racing yachtsmen, will manage the old defender Columbia in the trial races against the new boat building by Herreshoff for the New York syndicate. C. Oliver Iselin's refusal to accept further responsibility in the international races for the America's Cup left the Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club in a difficult situation, as none of the yachtsmen approached was willing to devote his time next Summer to the rather thankless task of managing the trial horse for a new boat that occupied the centre of public interest. Mr. Morgan, who owns the Columbia jointly with C. Oliver Iselin and J. Pierpont Morgan, was finally induced to solve the difficulty by assuming the management himself.

The Columbia will be sailed in the trial races by Capt. "Charley" Barr, her skipper during her successful defense of the America's Cup against the Shamrock.

Harlem Wheelmen Elect Officers.

The annual election of the Harlem Wheelmen, held at the clubhouse, 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, resulted in a victory for the regular ticket, as follows: President—George J. Cooke; Vice President—John Furlong; Secretary—Thomas A. Roe; Treasurer—John H. Valentine; Captain—Edward A. Daily; Governors, to serve two years—Thomas O'Reilly, Edward J. Byrne, Paul P. J. Donvan, August C. Nanz, John Farrell, George W. Fisher, Harry J. Collins. Unusual interest was taken in the contest, 132 votes being cast.

Gaelic Football Game for Trophy.

The Gaelic football game between the Sarsfields and Meaghers, which is to be played at Celtic Park, Long Island City, to-morrow afternoon, promises to be one of the hottest of the year. This game will decide the ownership of a silver cup which the same teams played for last July. That game resulted in a draw.

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Many Trotters and Pacers Furnish Sport on the Famous Course.

Speedway drivers seem very reluctant to give up their favorite pastime, for they turned out in force yesterday despite the cold weather and spent a very lively afternoon on the stretch behind their fast-steppers. The roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07, driven by Dr. Randall, proved himself to be in the very best of condition. She was started in a number of brushes, and without a single exception won every one of them. About the closest brush she had was with the old favorite, Jack, 2:12, driven by Dr. Gill, and the handsome little pacer Ada P., 2:09¾, driven by David Lamar. Jack got a little the best of the start and was away like a flash. Nearing the first quarter post both Ada P. and Moth Miller closed the gap and the three pacers came down the stretch nose and nose. When within a hundred yards of the finish Jack attempted to make a spurt, but his opponents were equal to the occasion, Moth Miller even gaining a little, which won the race for her. A blanket would have covered the three horses as they crossed the line.

The brown pacer Little Barefoot, 2:18¼, driven by William Clark of Yonkers, had several hot brushes and beat Amboy, 2:18, driven by M. Beakes, two heats out of three.

Honor Bright, driven by John F. Cockerill, carried Ada P. to a break, and Little Barefoot, (2:18¼,) covered a very fast half with the bay pacer N. T. B., (2:21¼,) driven by James Kennedy, who lost the brush by a length.

The last brush of the afternoon was between Jack, (2:12,) and Moth Miller.* Jack got the better of the start and held it until the stretch was reached, when Moth Miller passed the big pacer and beat him out by an open length. Louis Victor, a new trotter on the Speedway, with a mark of 2:10, showed off his speed to good advantage and won several very creditable brushes.

Among those on the road were Charles Welland, driving the bay mare Gallent; George Coleman, driving Hattie Walters, (2:22¼;) George C. Benton, driving a team of black pacers; George Spear, driving the bay pacer Beacon Light, (2:26¼,) and Robert Newman, driving his fleet little green pacer Lady Glenn.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—Mile—Dan Cupid, 12½ (Mitchell,) 1; Judge Magee, 121, 2; Uhlers, 121, 3. Time—1:50¾. Six furlongs—Sunro, 103, (May,) 1; Saint Bluff, 108, 2; Fleet Wing, 108, 3. Time—1:20½. One and one-eighth miles, selling—Ben Chance, 95, (A. Weber,) 1; Silver Coin, 104, 2; False Lead, 105½, 3. Time—2:04. Mile—Monk Wayman, 105, (Dale,) 1; Ida Ledford, 94½, 2; Frangible, 100, 3. Time—1:47¾. Seven furlongs, selling—Scrivener, 103, (Ransom,) 1; Acushla, 104½, 2; Mitt Boykin, 100, 3. Time—1:35. Six furlongs, selling—Belle of Orleans, 108, (Dale,) 1; Orion, 106, 2; Jim Gore II., 103, 3. Time—1:20.

English Jockeys Should Be Censured.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Earl of Crewe, in an address before the Gimcrack Club, at York City, last evening referred to the "American invasion," of the English turf and said it was not fair to confine censure of unjustifiable practices to the American jockeys, as the English jockeys were also guilty of rough riding.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Spartan Bowlers Win Two Matches in National League Tournament.

The Spartan team won two of its three matches with the Germania five in the National League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

SPARTAN B. C.				GERMANIA B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Maier	177	183	161	Nolte	105	181	145
Reutsch	212	193	177	Shaw	164	198	210
Dohn	149	185	142	Fitch	153	130	142
Schilling	151	149	167	Hayes	244	156	168
Gerdes	176	176	154	C. Sauer	116	145	168
Total	865	891	801	Total	782	816	833

Fordham Council won two of its three matches with Morrisania Council in the opening games of the Royal Arcanum Bowling tournament of the Borough of the Bronx, on Pump's North Side Palace alleys, last night. The scores:

MORRISANIA C.				FORDHAM C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Goin	121	138	145	Lape	163	146	130
Hanlon	150	139	116	Beekman	131	100	143
Valentin	178	141	119	Stocker	140	102	...
Wundship	65	...	...	Smith	...	...	136
Holden	...	125	155	Loos	137	111	136
Chabe	188	145	147	Chanf,r'd	148	155	140
Total	672	688	682	Total	719	614	709

The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen won two games in the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Linwood Bowling Club—Daley, 161; Kennedy, 169; Courtney, 146; Schult, 225; Tindale, 177. Total, 886.

Lotus Bowling Club—Munsie, 146; Cruger, 134; Fleming, 190; J. H. Furdy, 188; W. T. Furdy, 158. Total, 816.

SECOND GAME.—Lotus Bowling Club—Munsie, 179; Cruger, 127; Fleming, 135; J. H. Furdy, 142; W. T. Furdy, 281. Total, 764.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 144; Cook, 180; Crum, 147; Kitchelt, 190; Cantrell, 168. Total, 829.

THIRD GAME.—Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 127; Cook, 153; Crum, 151; Kitchelt, 208; Cantrell, 178. Total, 817.

Linwood Bowling Club—Daley, 167; Kennedy, 138; Courtney, 134; Schult, 160; Tindale, 180. Total, 779.

In the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night, the Morris Club bowlers maintained their lead by winning two matches. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Morris Club Bowling Club—McDonald, 200; Schwager, 172; Briggs, 174; Gibson, 151; Tompson, 149. Total, 846.

Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 170; Dumble, 145; Meyer, 174; W. Mulford, 169. Total, 858.

SECOND GAME.—Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 148; Dumble, 177; Coulter, 107; Meyer, 168; W. Mulford, 138. Total, 738.

Grove Hill Bowling Club—Voight, 139; Soffel, 140; Robitzek, 183; Eckstein, 171; Ireland, 163. Total, 794.

THIRD GAME.—Grove Hill Bowling Club—Voight, 189; Soffel, 171; Robitzek, 173; Eckstein, 158; Ireland, 171. Total, 862.

Morris Club Bowling Club—McDonald, 191; Schwager, 183; Briggs, 212; Gibson, 193; Tompson, 157. Total, 936.

The Fidelias lost two games by narrow margins in the American National tournament on the Germania alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Dr. Timm, 148; Koster, 181; Rothermel, 168; Foege, 183; Amann, 145. Total, 820.

Rosedale Bowling Club—C. Sievers, 165; Belmer, 197; Mesloh, 187; Kessler, 153; A. Sievers, 137. Total, 839.

SECOND GAME.—American Owl Bowling Club—Hempel, 177; Talluserc, 169; Moore, 174; Wichterman, 185; Reiman, 174. Total, 879.

Fidelia Bowling Club—Dr. Timm, 155; Koster, 177; Rothermel, 178; Foege, 149; Amann, 212. Total, 871.

THIRD GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—C. Sievers, 169; Koster, 183; Mesloh, 149; Foege, 246; A. Sievers, 178. Total, 925.

American Owl Club—Hempel, 169; Talluserc, 179; Moore, 149; Wichterman, 168; Reiman, 170. Total, 835.

Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 1 won two games in the Archdiocesan Union League tournament on Thumann's Columbia alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 1—Ferril, 165; Boyle, 201; Fox, 133; Daney, 128; Schultz, 190. Total, 817.

Spalding Literary Union Team No. 2—Powers, 143; Stilger, 134; Henunger, 108; Claney, 132; Marsh, 106. Total, 822.

SECOND GAME.—Spalding Literary Union Team No. 2—Powers, 163; Stilger, 146; Cole, 173; Clancy, 138; Markey, 113. Total, 723.

Holy Rosary Catholic Club—F. Cunnion, 121; Rice, 151; Going, 82; McGowan, 108; McConologue, 103. Total, 524.

THIRD GAME.—Holy Rosary Catholic Club—F. Cunnion, 151; Rice, 106; Going, 135; McGowan, 110; McConologue, 130. Total, 632.

Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 1—Ferril, 165; Boyle, 159; Fox, 125; Daney, 203; Schultz, 146. Total, 798.

The Manhattan team won two games in the Long Island League tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Manhattan Bowling Club, 905; Kings County Wheelmen, 881.

SECOND GAME.—Kings County Wheelmen, 842; Prosperity Bowling Club, 933.

THIRD GAME.—Prosperity Bowling Club, 893; Manhattan Bowling Club, 913.

The Palace bowlers won two games in the Greater New York tournament on the Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club, 934; Palace Bowling Club, 938.

SECOND GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club, 947; Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum, 886.

THIRD GAME.—Palace Bowling Club, 944; Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum, 867.

Fulton Council won two games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Nassau Council, 771; De Witt Clinton Council, 707.

SECOND GAME.—De Witt Clinton Council, 699; Fulton Council, 719.

THIRD GAME.—Fulton Council, 807; Nassau Council, 725.

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Skating Is Here

The outlook for Winter skating never was better. Already the ponds all around New York are frozen and it probably will be but a few days before parks here are full of skaters.

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COLUMBIA'S CREW FINANCES.

Rowing at the University Is in a Healthy Condition and No Debts Exist.

Ex-Manager W. A. Oakley of the Columbia crew made public yesterday his report of the rowing finances of the university for the past season. It appears from the report that the expenses of the year were $8,553.50, and that this amount was covered by receipts from different sources which foot up to the same sum. Notwithstanding the evenness of the report totals, there was said to be a favorable balance of $675.21, but unpaid bills left over from last year reduced this profit and left a deficit of $407.54, which has been made up by the new manager, O. W. Erdal, so that Columbia will begin work in the Spring with a clean sheet.

Toward the end of the report is given a comparative statement of the receipts and expenses of the year. It seems that there were several special sources of income to cover additional expenses of repairing the launch. The statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Actual receipts	$8,553.50
Accounts receivable	339.00
Total	$8,892.50

The foregoing are classified as follows:

Ordinary receipts, (the usual sources of income)	$7,126.59
Unusual receipts, (belonging especially to the season of 1900)	1,765.91

EXPENSES.

Total actual payments	$8,553.50
Bills payable	207.60
Total	$8,760.10

These are classified as follows:

Ordinary expenses	$6,347.45
Unusual expenses	2,412.75

"The analysis," says the report, "is of importance as showing that, had the rowing interests begun the season unincumbered by the deficit of the preceding year and by the need of extraordinary repairs to the launch, due to several years of previous use, the graduate and undergraduate subscriptions would have been ample to cover all proper expenses of the crews. The dissolution of the Columbia University Rowing Club in October, 1899, just before the date of the payment of its annual dues, usually amounting to about $2,000, deprived the crew of a fund out of which the unpaid bills of 1899 and the unusual expenditures upon the launch might have been paid. This was in some small part made good by a contribution of $500 from the new athletic association.

"The results of the season's work, however, seem to justify the statement that the crews can easily be maintained out of graduate and undergraduate subscriptions."

The report has been received with a considerable degree of satisfaction by the undergraduates, for it is the first time in many years that Columbia has finished the rowing season with a clean balance sheet.

J. P. Morgan Sells the Algonquin.

Ex-Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club has sold his auxiliary schooner yacht Algonquin, through Manning's Yacht Agency, to John H. Flagler of this city. The Algonquin, which was formerly called the Gadabout, was designed by J. Beavor-Webb, and built at Montreal in 1892. Her principal measurements are: Length over all, 98 feet; on the water line, 76 feet; beam, 17 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet 6 inches, and draught, 10 feet. The yacht now lies at the Poillon yards, South Brooklyn, where new machinery is being installed. She will be enrolled in the fleets of the New York, Larchmont, and American Yacht Clubs, of which Mr. Flagler is a member.

Yale Basket Ball Team Reinstated.

The Yale 1901 basket ball team, which was disqualified by the Amateur Athletic Union for playing an unregistered game on Dec. 8, having applied for registration in the union and agreeing to comply with its rules, has been reinstated by the governing organization.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against ROBERT McNEILL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24 day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-second Street distant one hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, and running thence westwardly along Thirty-second Street fifty feet; thence northwardly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred and thirty-nine feet five inches, to land now or late of Samuel Osgood; thence southeasterly along the land of Samuel Osgood fifty feet one inch to a point distant one hundred feet westerly in a straight line from Seventh Avenue; thence southwardly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-one feet ten inches to Thirty-second Street, at the place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1900.

ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

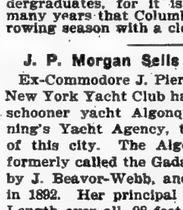

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $40,875, with interest thereon from 1st day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.44, with interest from December 3d, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,800.63 and interest.—Dated New York, December 4, 1900.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

PAGE, LOUISE N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE N. PAGE, late of the County of New York, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 23rd day of November, 1900. ABRAHAM GRUBER, Executor. WILLIAM H. BONYNGE, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH C. LEVI, as trustee, against FRANKLIN BIEN, as substituted trustee, &c., and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the sixteenth day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situate in the City of New York, on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, being part of a lot known and designated by the letter R, and by the number four hundred and twenty-five on a certain map, filed in the office of the Register, of the City and County of New York, entitled Map of the residuary real estate of Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, deceased, in the City of New York, as partitioned by the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the suit of Gerard Stuyvesant against Hamilton Fish and Rutherford Stuyvesant, October 21st, 1848, which map is certified by the said Commissioners, and a copy whereof is annexed to the report of the said Commissioners as filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, which lot is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street distant four hundred and thirty-six feet northwardly from the Second Avenue, and running thence northeastwardly on a line parallel with the said avenue ninety-two feet; thence southeasterly on a line parallel with the said street fifteen feet; thence southwestwardly on a line parallel with the said avenue ninety-two feet to Seventeenth Street, and thence northwestwardly along Seventeenth Street fifteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Julian I. Morrison by Lucas L. Van Allen, referee.

Dated New York, October 25, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

HARRY H. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 211 East Seventeenth Street:

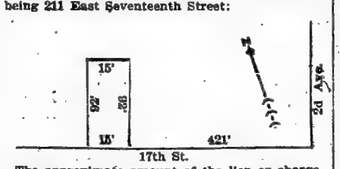

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,614.44, with interest thereon from December 18, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $640.45 and interest, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $813.60 and interest.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, November 26, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated November 16, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, December 6, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated November 26, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, December 13, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated December 6, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Friday, December 28, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated December 13, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JAMES B. FITZGERALD, plaintiff, against MARIA A. WUYTACK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 19th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and known and designated as lot number fifty-two (52) on a certain map entitled "Map of property belonging to William Elliot Zborowski on Webster and Crestline Avenues, in the 23d and 24th Wards of the City of New York," which map was made by E. H. Holden, City Surveyor, and was dated May 1st, 1890, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 21st day of June, 1898, and is known as map number 241, which said lot is bounded and described as follows, namely, on the east by Webster Avenue, twenty-five feet; on the north by lot number fifty-one (51) on said map, ninety feet; on the west by lot number twenty-five (25) on said map, twenty-five feet, and on the south by lot number fifty-three (53) on said map, ninety feet, and said premises being more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Webster Avenue distant two hundred and thirty-six feet and six inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Webster Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, (not yet opened,) and running thence westwardly at right angles to Webster Avenue ninety feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Webster Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and again at right angles to Webster Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety feet to said westerly side of Webster Avenue, and thence northwardly along said westerly side of Webster Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, with the buildings and improvements on said lot erected, be the said distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, November 28, 1900.

FREDERIC E. PERHAM, Referee.

THOMAS HOOKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 4 Warren Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above, the street number being 1,361 Webster Avenue:

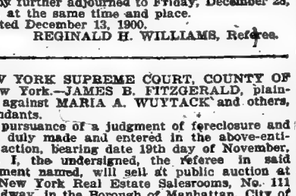

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,122.91, with interest thereon from the 15th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.40, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $661.50 and interest.—Dated New York, November 28, 1900.

FREDERIC E. PERHAM, Referee.

n30-2aw3wF&St&d21

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE A. BARKER and JACOB BERRY, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of George Bell, deceased, plaintiffs, against RICHARD KEEF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 28th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, in the centre of a party wall, distant two hundred and fifty-two (252) feet three (3) inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue; and running thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westerly, and parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; and thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 10th, 1900. LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

M. M. FRIEND, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 11 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being No. 158 East 118th Street:

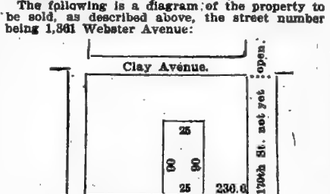

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $17,432 31-100, with interest thereon from 28th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $545 20-100, with interest from November 28th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,136 and interest.—Dated New York, December 10th, 1900.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

d15-2aw3w&Ja

Surrogate Notices.

DOWD, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOWD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 25 Spring Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of June, 1900. JEREMIAH ARCHER, JAMES J. SLEVIN, Executors. BENJ. B. KENYON, Attorney for Executors, 346 Broadway, New York City. jy14-1aw6mSa

KING, DAVID M. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID M. R. KING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Roswell H. King, No. 32 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of September, 1900. MARY E. KING, Administratrix. ROSWELL H. KING, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MACURDY, EMMELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMELINE MACURDY, late of Mount Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, deceased, who died leaving personal property within the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated New York the 31st day of August, 1900. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 16-32 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. sep1-1aw8

HARRISON, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL HARRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Nos. 214 and 216 East 52d Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of January, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of June, 1900. MICHAEL HARRISON, Jr., THERESA HARRISON, CECILILIA A. PULLEYN, Executors. KETCHAM & OWENS, Attorneys for Executors, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. je30-1aw6mS

HOWARD, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN HOWARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sheaman & Sterling, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, Nov. 17, 1900. WILLIAM V. S. THORNE, ALFRED M. TOWNSEND, Executors. SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Executors.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:35 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A.M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

8:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsbur

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS.
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 201 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 and Street. 208 Montague St.
New York. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
88 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO REDEEM
The Mortgage Bonds of The Procter & Gamble Company.
Office of the Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1900.
Notice is hereby given to the owners and holders of the first and only mortgage bonds of The Procter & Gamble Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, and doing business at Cincinnati and Ivorydale, Hamilton County, Ohio, that said company has, in pursuance of the right reserved in said bonds and the mortgage securing them to redeem the said bonds on any interest day after the 1st of July, 1900, determined to and will, on January 1, 1901, at the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway of said city, redeem each and all of said bonds, numbered from 1 to 2,000, both inclusive; all owners and holders of either or any of said bonds are requested to present their bonds at said time and place or cause the same to be so presented, for redemption; provision has been made for depositing the necessary funds, and the same will be on deposit with said Trust Company to make such redemption at said time and place by paying interest on each of said bonds to the date so specified, together with the principal of each bond and ten per centum premium thereon; and in accordance with the reservation so made in said bonds and mortgage, interest will cease at the date so specified for the redemption thereof.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
By WM. A. PROCTER, its President; D. B. GAMBLE, its Secretary.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK,
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins.	Henry O. Havemeyer.
Frank H. Platt.	Hosmer B. Parsons.
George R. Sheldon.	Albert G. Jon Fg.
Edward Fire.	William H. Leisenen.
Peter Doelger.	Eugene Kelly.
William Halls, Jr..	Edwin Warfield.
James D. Layng.	Elverton R. Chapman.
William R. Grace.	Charles C. Fornes.
Hugh Kelly.	Frank R. Lawrence.
Charles W. Morse.	Jas. Ross Curran

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PLAN of Reorganization of the Hampton Roads Hotel Company has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, and filed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
H. M. DE LANOIE,
Secretary of the Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—Multiple Valve Coupling Co. stock. INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, 11th Floor, Room 15, American Surety Building, 100 Broadway.

WE LOAN MONEY TO MERCHANTS IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, December 15th, 1900.
The undersigned beg to announce that they have intered into a copartnership under the firm name of
J. F. PIERSON, JR., & CO.,
with Mr. DE RUYTER HOLLINS as special partner.
The firm will assume the obligations of PIERSON, BRAND & CO., which entered into voluntary dissolution on December 15th, 1900.
Offices of the firm will be located at No. 11 Wall Street, where it will transact a general Stock Exchange business.
J. FRED PIERSON, Jr.,
Member of New York Stock Exchange.
WILLIAM A. CAMPBELL,
DE RUYTER HOLLINS,
Special.

Dec. 15th, 1900.
The undersigned beg to announce that they have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of O. J. BRAND & CO., at 18 Wall Street, for the transaction of a general Stock Exchange and Bond business.
O. J. BRAND,
A. S. H. JONES.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19th, 1900.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.

$2,000 Michigan Central R. R. (Detroit & Bay City Div.) 1st mtge. 5 p. c. ref. bds., 1931.
$2,000 Cinn., Indapls., St. L. & Chi. Ry. gen. 1st mtge. 4 p. c. reg. bds., 1936.
$5,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. (Penn. Div.) 1st mtge. 7 p. c. reg. bds., 1917.
$2,000 N. Y., Providence & Boston R. R. gen. mtge. 4 p. c. reg. bds., 1942.
$2,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. 1st mtge. 5 p. c. bds., 1922.
$1,000 N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. 1st mtge. 4 p. c. reg. bd., 1937.
$1,000 Chic., St. Louis & Pittsburg R. R. consld. mtge. 5 p. c. reg. bd., 1932.
$1,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Chic. & Pacific Western Div.) 1st mtge. 5 p. c. bd., 1921.
$5,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pacific Ry. 1st mtge. 6 p. c. reg. bd., 1917.
$2,000 Chic., St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. consld. mtge. 5 p. c. reg. bds., 1951.
$1,000 West Shore R. R. 1st mtge. 4 p. c. reg. bds., 2361.
$2,000 Morris & Essex R. R. consld. mtge. 7 p. c. reg. bds., 1915.
$3,000 Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark R. R. 1st mtge. 7 p. c. bds., 1909, (Union Trust Co. certf. of dep.)
160 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
528 shs. International Express Co.
$5,000 Iowa & Illinois Coal Co. bds., (Atlantic Trust Co. certf. of deposit,) and $300 funded coupon bond $22.
1 membership Shelter Island Golf Club.
50 shs. Southern National Bank, (90 p. c. paid.)
42 shs. Menantic Steamship Co., £250 each, (managed by Messrs. T. Hogan & Sons, No. 21 State St., New York City.)
22 shs. Menantic Steamship Co., £500 each, (managed by Messrs. T. Hogan & Sons, No. 21 State St., New York City.)
6 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
30 shs. National Bank of North America.
4 shs. Bank of New York.
5 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
3 shs. Avon, Geneseo & Mt. Morris R. R. Co., guar. stock.
35 shs. Morton Trust Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
100 shs. Shelby Iron Co.
10 shs. Hamilton Bank.
10 shs. Hartley School, "Limited."
34 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. City Trust Co.
$3,000 City of Galveston 5 p. c. bonds.
$1,000 American Lithographic Co. 1st mtge. 5 p. c. bds., 1921.
$1,000 Lehigh & N. Y. R. R. Co. 1st mtge. 4 p. c. bds., 1945, (hypd.)
$2,000 Rochester Gas & Electric Co. consld. mtge. 5 p. c. bds., 1912, (hypd.)
$5,000 Ohio Mining & Manfg. Co. 5 p. c. noncum. income mtge. bds., 1949.
500 shs. Economic Postage Association.
142 shs. Erie & Pittsburg R. R. 7 p. c. guar.
$22,000 Mutual Fuel Gas (of Chicago) 1st mtge. 5 p. c. gold bds., guar., 1947.
8 shs. Leather Mnfrs.' Nat. Bank.
7 shs. Fourth National Bank.
1 sh. Bank of New York.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DECR., 19th, 1900.
At 12:30 O'CLOCK, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW RWAY CO.,
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. Prefd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1896, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds.
THE SALE OF THE ABOVE SECURITIES WILL BE ADJOURNED TO WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1901, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, December 8, 1900.
To the Stockholders of the New York Loan and Improvement Company:
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York Loan and Improvement Company will be held on Tuesday, the eighth day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said Company, Rooms 306-308, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from One Million Nine Hundred and Seventy Thousand Nine Hundred ($1,970,900) Dollars, consisting of Nineteen Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine (19,709) shares of the par value of $100.00 each, to One Million Seven Hundred and Thirty-nine Thousand Five Hundred ($1,739,500) Dollars, consisting of Seventeen Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety-Five (17,395) shares of the par value of $100.00 each.
C. T. BARNEY,
J. O. BAKER,
H. F. DIMOCK,
JOHN J. McCOOK,
FRANCIS L. SILL,
A. H. BARNEY,
C. H. PAYNE,
JAMES R. HAY,
} A Majority of the Directors.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey,
No. 71 Broadway, New York, December 10, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 2, 1901, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon December 17, 1900.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the preferred stock of the Company will be closed upon December 17, 1900, and reopened January 3, 1901.
The dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the common stock, declared on January 29, 1900, payable January 2, 1901, to the holders of the common stock of record December 17, 1900, will be paid on January 2, 1901, as declared.
For the purpose of paying said dividend, the transfer books of the common stock of the Company will be closed on December 17, 1900, and reopened January 3, 1901.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, will be held at the company's office in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 27th day of December, 1900, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on December 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of December 28th, 1900.
GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

New York, December 14th, 1900.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY will be held at their Main Office, No. 234 Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday, December 26th, 1900, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of acting upon the proposed purchase of a site for the Main Office of the Company.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FREDERICK GORE KING, Secretary.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
NEW YORK.
December 10th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.—Four and One-Half Per Cent. Loan. Interest due January 1st, 1901, on bonds of this Loan will be paid at The National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close December 20th, 1900.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. Louis Railway Company. Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company.—Extended Five Per Cent. Loan.
Interest due January 1st, 1901, on the bonds of this Loan will be paid at The National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close December 20th, 1900.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New York, December 12, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 129.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of January next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of December instant.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of December 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of January 2nd next.
M. T. WILBUR,
Treasurer.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, November 30, 1900.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. out of surplus net earnings has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 16, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 28, 1900.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M., on Friday, Dec. 28, 1900, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Thursday, Jan. 17, 1901.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 6.
A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 31, 1900.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Company.
A quarterly dividend of 1¼% (37½ cents per share) on the preferred stock and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record December 20th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from December 20th to December 31st.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 8, 1900.
A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies) at this office, on the 2d day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Knickerbocker Ice Company,
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 12, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 2, 1901, to stockholders of record of Dec. 15, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 12 M. Dec. 15, and remain closed until January 2, 1901. Checks will be mailed to stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York.
WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10th, 1900.
Seventh Quarterly Dividend.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after Janv. 2, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close on December 15th, 1900, at 12 M., and reopen on Wednesday, Janv. 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
FRANK WASHBURN, Secretary.

American Sheet Steel Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed as to the preferred stock from December 24th, 1900, to January 15th, 1901, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treas.
New York, Dec. 4, 1900.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., ($1.00 per share,) payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 29th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

The National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey.
New York, December 12th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 2, 1901.
The transfer books will close on December 20th, 1900, and reopen on January 3rd, 1901.
F. D. MOLLENHAUER, Treasurer.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Third Common Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared dividend No. 3 of ONE PER CENT. on the Common shares out of the earnings, payable January 15th, 1901, to holders of record January 5th.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, January 5th, at 12 o'clock, and reopened January 15th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
December 4th, 1900. Transfer Agents.

THE MANUFACTURERS' TRUST COMPANY, 198 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.—DIVIDEND No. 18. The Board of Directors, at its regular meeting held December 5, 1900, declared the usual quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) and also an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%,) payable January 2, 1901, out of the undivided profits for the year 1900. Transfer book closes December 22, 1900, at 12 M. and opens January 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, December 12th, 1900.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, and THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, January 7th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Monday, December 17th, and reopen on Monday, December 24th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., New York, will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, December 19, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Jan. 1, 1901, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1901, at 10 A. M. W. G. BROWN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, Dec. 13th, 1900.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING VALley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, December 19, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1st, 1901, and will reopen January 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1900.

Williamsburgh Trust Company.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has been declared, payable Jan'y 2d, 1901, to shareholders of record at the close of business Dec. 20, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 21st, 1900, to Jan'y 2d, 1901, both days inclusive.
W. ADDISON FIELD, Sec'y.

American Chicle Company.
A dividend of 1½% on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of 2½% on the Common Stock of this Company, have this day been declared, payable on Dec. 31st next, to all stockholders of record at 12 noon on Monday, December 24th.
The transfer books will close at 12 noon, the 24th, reopening on January 2d next, at 10 A. M.
HENRY ROWLEY, Treas.

COTTON EXCHANGE RULES.

The Soliciting of Business—A Broker Suspended for Six Months.

The New York Cotton Exchange managers ruled at a meeting on Thursday that when a member receives an order to buy and another order to sell on the same day, the commission charge shall be $5; also that there is no infringement of the commission law where a Stock Exchange house, which is also a Cotton Exchange member, solicits business through an employe in charge of a branch office, and also that an agent cannot be employed by more than one firm, neither can he be in business for his own account and at the same time be an employe.
The managers have found Charles F. Schneiker, a broker, guilty of the violation of the Exchange rules and have suspended him for six months from Dec. 19. The complaint was made by John Collins, who alleged that Mr. Schneiker traded for Mr. Collin's clerk without the written consent necessary to make such trade.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 14	1,238,174
To date this year	123,164,464
Corresponding date last year	166,745,007

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 14	$5,197,900
To date this year	$523,905,080
Corresponding date last year	$808,156,040

Money rate: Collateral loans on call 4@5½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & R.	1	Int. Pump pf.	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	⅝	Ken. City So. pf.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Lake Erie & West.	2
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅞	Lake E. & W. pf.	1½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Tobacco	1½	Manhattan	1⅝
Anaconda Copper	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	1
At., T. & S. F.	1⅛	Minn. & St. L.	¾
At. T. & S. F. pf.	1⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3½
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	1⅝	Missouri Pacific	1
Brunswick	1½	National Lead	1½
Canada Southern	½	Nat. Lead pf.	1⅜
Ches. & Ohio	½	Nat. Steel	1
Chi. & Alton	2½	Nat. Tube	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅝	N. J. Central	⅝
Chi. Great West.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1¼	N. Y., O. & W.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1⅞	Norf. & West.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	2½	Northern Pacific	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	3½	North. Pac. pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Pennsylvania	⅝
Chi. & N. West.	1½	People's Gas	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Peoria & East.	¾
C., C. C. & St. L.	⅝	Pressed Steel Car	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Reading	2½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	1	Southern Pacific	1
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅛
Del. & Hudson	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Del., L. & West.	2½	Texas & Pacific	1⅜
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅝	Union Bag & P. pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & Atl.	⅛	Union Pacific	1⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Federal Steel	1	U. S. Rubber	1½
Gas & El., B. Co.	1½	U. S. Rubbers pf.	2⅞
General Electric	¾	Wabash	3⅞
Great North. pf.	1	Wabash pf.	2½
Hocking Valley	½	West. Union Tel.	1
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	Wis. Cent. pf.	¾
Illinois Central	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	⅝	National Biscuit	½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1	National Biscuit pf.	⅞
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	⅝	National Tube pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Int. Paper	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. Co. 6s.	2	Green Bay deb., A.	2
B., Q. Co. & Sub. 5s.	1	Tenn. C. & I., B., 6s.	1
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s.	1	Third Avenue 5s.	1
Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	1	V. M. gen., stamped.	6
Det. City Gas 5s.	1	Wabash 1st.	1½
Gen. Elect. deb.	1½	Wabash deb., A.	2⅜
		Wabash deb., B.	2⅜

Bonds Declined.

Kings Co. El. 1st.	1	Texas Pacific 2d.	2

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Under the leadership of the coal stocks and the standard railway shares the stock market yesterday took on a tone of aggressive strength—showed, in fact, stronger than at any time since the few days immediately following the election. Prices advanced throughout the entire list, the gains in some instances being most substantial, with the close buoyant and at the best for the day. In the early trading sentiment was encouraged by the higher prices sent over from London, an extreme gain of 2 points being recorded in Wabash preferred. These higher figures were followed by large buying orders for London account, fully 50,000 shares being taken on balance. At the same time the large financial interests and Western operators, who recently have been conspicuous as purchasers, came into the market as buyers on a very large scale, this showing in the total transactions for the day, which ran up above 1,200,000. Money remained comparatively easy all day, with the close at 5 per cent.—which was considered significant in view of the fact that there is no money market to-day; loans carrying over until Monday.

St. Paul was the leader of the market, marking a net advance of 3½ points, while gains of a point or more were made in such securities as Burlington, Reading first and second preferred, Northern Pacific, Delaware and Hudson, Baltimore and Ohio, Atchison preferred, Missouri Pacific, and other standard stocks.

The industrials in the late trading shared in the advance, Steel and Wire being conspicuous, with a net gain of 1⅞ points.

The bank statement to be issued to-day is awaited with much interest. According to the preliminary figures, the banks have lost in cash to the Sub-Treasury during the week fully $5,000,000, but to offset this they have gained slightly from the interior, while it is understood there has been some gain in local cash, though how does not appear. In any event, general expectation is that surplus reserves will be considerably reduced, though the extreme view that they may be wiped out is not credited.

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ST. PAUL was the market leader, advancing on buying for Western account, the name of President Hill of Great Northern being heard in this connection. It was said, indeed, that Mr. Hill is to enter the St. Paul board, but Chairman Roswell Miller declared that he knew nothing of the report. The buying is said to be on advance information that the stock is to be put on a 6 per cent. dividend basis. This report has been heard for some time, but cannot be confirmed.

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BURLINGTON followed closely behind St. Paul in point of leadership. The buying which advanced the stock came principally from Boston, from which city private advices told of good progress made by the company in its bond-refunding plans.

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STEEL AND WIRE AND TENNESSEE COAL were the leaders of the steel stocks, the former advancing on buying credited to John W. Gates and the latter rising sharply on short covering. It is now declared that Steel and Wire is certain of at least a 5 per cent. dividend this coming year, while in some quarters it is stated with much positiveness that the present rate of 7 per cent. will be maintained. The stock will sell ex-dividend of 1¾ per cent. on Monday.

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ATCHISON shares advanced on investment buying, the shorts in the securities fighting the advance all the way up. There was much short selling of the stocks about a week ago when the telegraphers' strike was announced and the interest thus created remains uncovered.

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WABASH securities were bought steadily all day both for home and London account, and it was again stated positively that Vanderbilt interests were buyers of the shares. President Ashley of Wabash, however, said during the day: "So far as I know, outside interests have not purchased Wabash. Our transfer books do not show anything to indicate buying by Vanderbilt or other interests."

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WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE shares were advanced by the same buying that lately has been in evidence, coming from Standard Oil brokers. As to what the purpose is, no information is forthcoming beyond talk of some pending developments in the Ohio coal fields.

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In all the Pacific issues there was good buying. Northern Pacific showed most strength, and in connection with the advance in the stock it was declared that announcement is shortly to be made of some new relations with Great Northern. Missouri Pacific, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, is soon to go on a dividend basis—this from official sources.

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All the Vanderbilt stocks were strong, brokers usually acting for Vanderbilt interests being buyers of the issues. Next week is meeting week for action on the dividends on the stocks, and in the Street favorable action is looked for. It is not believed, however, that there is any foundation for the report that the dividend on New York Central is to be increased.

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Morgan buying was responsible for the large advances in the Reading issues, the first preferred gaining 1⅝ points and the second preferred 2½. In coal trade circles it is declared that the Reading's coal lands alone are worth at the least $300,000,000, and that it occupies the strongest position of any company in the coal field. Friends of J. P. Morgan were quoted yesterday as saying that a 4 per cent. dividend rate is assured on the first preferred stock.

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The decline in the Erie shares was on London selling, the prices for the Eries from there being much below the closing quotations here. This, it was said, was due to the fact that enough stock had been acquired for the purposes contemplated, and hence that inside support was withdrawn.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Steady improvement continues to show in every line of trade. While there have been no radical developments during the present week, there has been a steady and consistent improvement which in the business and financial world is regarded with much more satisfaction, because more healthful, than is the case when the developments show in the nature of a boom.

More seasonable weather is reported throughout the country, and wholesale and retail trades alike, particularly in clothing and dry goods, have benefited as a result. In iron and steel nothing but encouraging reports are heard, telling not only of strengthening prices, but of large orders placed or to be placed.

Collections are reported very good, and it is a noticeable fact that notwithstanding the predictions of dear money, there is an abundance of available cash for legitimate business purposes and at reasonable rates.

STEEL MEN IN CONFERENCE.

An informal conference of Federal Steel and Steel and Wire officials was held in the offices of the Federal Steel Company yesterday, but no information on the subject was given out. It is understood, however, that the trade situation generally was discussed and that contracts between the two companies were arranged.

THOMAS F. RYAN'S DENIAL.

In relation to a report that he was to enter the Board of Directors of Brooklyn Rapid Transit as a representative of Metropolitan Street Railway interests Thomas F. Ryan said yesterday: "I know nothing about the report that I am to be elected a Director of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The board is composed of strong and capable men, and I could not add anything to its strength."

EARNINGS OF RAILWAYS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day publish the following tables of railway earnings:

FIRST WEEK OF DECEMBER.

	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$44,033	.....	$2,168
Ann Arbor	31,819	$3,282	.....
B., R. & Pitts.	97,231	18,003	.....
Canadian Pacific	651,000	.....	38,000
Central of Georgia	142,701	5,169	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	287,261	.....	20,185
Chi. & East. Illinois	140,583	9,525	.....
Chicago Great Western	128,861	1,164	.....
Chi., Ind. & Louisv.	77,095	2,973	.....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	800,917	.....	52,089
Chi. Term. Transfer	28,601	4,490	.....
C., N. O. & Texas Pac.	88,828	.....	5,660
C., C., C. & St. L.	371,186	23,687	.....
Peoria & Eastern	43,767	.....	3,093
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel.	34,362	.....	861
Col., Sandusky & Hock.	22,146	2,926	.....
Denver & Rio Grande	220,000	16,000	.....
Duluth, S. S. & At.	43,064	.....	1,888
Evans. & Indianapolis	11,829	.....	1,425
Evans. & Terre Haute	25,803	.....	1

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

AMERICAN WOOLEN for the first time in several days showed considerable activity, and both the common and preferred stocks closed with net gains. The latter advanced to 77¾ and closed there with a net gain of 2¼ points. Over 500 shares were traded in. The common on somewhat larger transactions advanced to 21¾ and made a net gain of one-half a point.

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PITTSBURG, BESSEMER, AND LAKE ERIE was fairly active around 29 and at the close was 29 bid, a fractional net gain. Early in the day it was reported from Pittsburg that the preferred stock still unissued, which amounts to $500,000, would be distributed as a stock dividend to the common stock holders of record at the close of business to-day. The report was not confirmed, but it was widely disseminated. The feature of the trading was the number of cash sales made for the apparent purpose of procuring the stock before the books close to-day in case the report should prove true.

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SINGER MANUFACTURING.—It was learned yesterday that it is proposed to increase the capital stock of the Singer Manufacturing Company from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000, the new stock to be distributed as a stock dividend to present holders. This will be equivalent to a stock dividend of 200 per cent. At the offices of the company it was stated that the officers had nothing to say in regard to the matter, but it is known that a circular calling a meeting to be held next Monday to ratify the increase in stock was issued about a week ago to the stockholders. During recent years the company has paid very large dividends, which have resulted in high prices for the stock. In 1898 30 per cent. in dividends was paid, and last year the dividends amounted to 100 per cent. Since the beginning of this year only 5 per cent. quarterly has been paid, and for a time this caused a considerable falling off in the price of the stock. Recently, however, the quotation has advanced rapidly, which is explained by the plan to declare such a large stock dividend. Yesterday 725 was bid.

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PENNSYLVANIA COAL was quieter than on Thursday, but a fair amount of stock sold during the day at 750.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 14.		Dec. 13.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	28	27	26	27½
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	79	80	78	79
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	6¾	7¼	7	7½
American Bicycle pf.	28	20	28	29½
American Bicycle bonds.	74½	76	74½	76
American Bridge	43	43⅝	43	43½
American Bridge pf.	92	93½	92	93
American Chicle	79	74		
American Chicle pf.	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10	10½	10	10¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	37	38	37	38
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	89¼	90½	89½	90½
American Thread pf.	4	4½	4	4½
American Woolen	21¾	22	21¾	21⅞
American Woolen pf.	77⅜	78	75½	76½
Am. Typefounders.	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
Arlington Copper	5	7	5	7
British Columbia Copper.	20	20½	20	20¼
British Exch. 3s	98	99	98	99
California Copper	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5½	5	5½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30½	31½	30½	31½
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	69	73
Compressed Air	44	46	44½	46
Con. Ry. L. & E.	11⅛	11⅞	11½	12
Con. Rubber Tire	2	5	5	8½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	25	32	25	30
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	17	17⅛	17½	18¼
Crucible Steel pf.	79	80	78	78½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	78	77	78
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6⅛	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	25	26	25	
Electric Boat	26	27	24	28
Electric Boat pf.	45	46½	43	44½
Electric Vehicle	19¼	20	18½	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	35	45	35	45
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅜	3	2¾	3⅛
Flemington Coal & Coke.		19		19
General Carriage	4¾	5	4¾	5
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97½	99	97½	99
German Treasury 4s.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100⅜
Hail Signal	40		40	
Havana Commercial	7½	9¼	8½	9½
Havana Commercial pf.	40½	43	40½	43
Hudson River Tel.	115	118	115	118
Illinois Transportation				
International Silver pf.	35	40	35	40
Inter-State Oil	77¾	79	77	77¾
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.		1		1
Kings Co. El. L. & P.	135	139	135	139
Lorillard pf.	105	106	105	106
Manhattan Copper	1	2½	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	13½	14	13	14
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	4	12	5	12
National Sugar pf.	102	103½	103	106
New England Transport.	3	3¼	3½	3⅝
N. Y. Transportation	⅝	1	⅝	1
Otis Elevator	26	27	27	29
Otis Elevator pf.	80	89	87½	88
Ped., Dec. & Evansv.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	28	29½	28¾	29
Retsof				
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93½	95	95	96
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30¼	30⅜	30½	30¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	81½	82	81½	82
Safety Car Heat & Light.	118	120	118	120
St. Louis Transit	20	20½	20¾	21
Seaboard Air Line 4s	72	73	72	73
Seaboard Air Line	10¾	11	10⅝	11
Seaboard Air Line pf.	28½	29	28½	29
Sheet Steel pf.	72⅝	73	72½	73
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	36	40	36	40
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	802	810	795	798
Storage Power	11	13	11	13
Tennessee Copper	17	19	17	19
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	3	3¼	2½	3
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅞
Union Typewriter	35½	36	35½	36½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	86½	86⅞	85¼	85½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	69	69¼	69¼	69⅜
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3	5	3	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	34	36	32	35
Westinghouse Air Brake.	366	370	380	385
Worthington Pump pf.	110	113	110	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	230	231	230	231
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	180½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	32½	35	32½	35
Columbus Railway pf.	88	90	88	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	27	30	27	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	78½	80	78½	80
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21½	20	21½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s.	88½	89	87	90
New Orleans Traction.	22		22	
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	195	198	195	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	83	84	83	84
North Jersey St. R. R.	24½	25½	24½	25½
Orange & Pas. V. bonds.	93	95	93	95
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119	118	120
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	114½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	30	40	30	40
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906.	114½	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac. Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	34½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	¾	1	¾	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st		68		68
Central Union 5s, gtd.	103½	103½	103½	103½
Columbus Gas 5s.	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark.	95	96	95	96
Con. Gas of New'k bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80		80	
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	21	19	21	21
Denver Gas 5s	63	65	63	65
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	62	70	62	70
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	95½	97½	97	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	108¼	109	108¼	109
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	14	12¾	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	63	65	64	65
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st.	112¼	114	111	114
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s.	105½	106	105½	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	59	55	58
Nor. H. L. H. & P. 5s.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Ga.) 5s, 1930.	101	99	101	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38		38½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock		50		50
St. Paul Gas bonds.	75	80	77	81
Standard Gas, New York.	131	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	151	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st.	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	9	10	8	10
Western Gas	98	100	98	100
Western Gas 1st 5s.	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19½	21	19½	21
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	84	87	84	87
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s.	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.	94¾	96	94¾	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st.	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry.	80	81	80	81
Metropolitan Ferry 6s.	109	110	108	110
Union Ferry	30	31½	30	31½
Union Ferry bonds.	91	92	91	92

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 14, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
145	149	100	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	.....
90⅜	90⅞	18,453	Amalgamated Copper	91¾	91¾	89⅞	90⅞	.....
22¼	22⅝	1,420	Am. Car & Found. Co.	22½	22⅝	22	22¼	+ ⅜
69	69¼	2,400	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	68½	69	68½	69	+ ½
31	31½	25	American Cotton Oil	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	.....
170	175	60	American Express	170	174	170	174	.....
41¼	41⅜	800	American Ice Co.	41	41¼	40½	41⅜	.....
7⅞	8¼	400	American Linseed Co.	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
38⅞	39⅛	640	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	39	39¾	38½	39⅞	+ ⅜
5½	5⅝	100	American Malting Co.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
25½	25½	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25¼	25½	25½	25¾	.....
54⅛	55	26,120	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	54	55⅛	52¾	55	+1
96½	97	810	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	95⅜	97	95⅜	96⅞	+ ⅞
30½	31	1,750	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	30	31	29⅞	31	+ ⅝
77½	78½	50	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	.....
44⅝	44⅞	9,110	Am. Steel & Wire	43⅝	44⅞	42⅝	44⅞	+1⅛
87⅜	88	350	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	87	87⅞	87	87⅞	+ ⅜
124⅜	124⅝	40,050	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	123½	124¾	122⅝	124⅝	— ⅛
114½	115½	160	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	— ⅜
49¼	49½	3,200	American Tin Plate	48½	49½	48¼	49½	+ ⅜
89½	90	425	Am. Tin Plate pf.	90	90	89⅞	89⅞	.....
108½	108⅝	14,086	American Tobacco	107	109	106¼	108⅝	+1½
47	47⅞	930	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47	47⅞	46⅝	47⅝	+ ⅝
41	41⅛	49,343	At., T. & S. F.	39¾	41¼	39⅝	41	+1¼
85⅞	85¾	41,888	At., T. & S. F. pf.	83¾	85⅝	83⅜	85⅜	+1⅝
81⅞	81½	4,963	Baltimore & Ohio	80	81½	79⅞	81½	+1⅝
85½	86	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	84¾	85¼	84¾	85¼	.....
74	74⅛	17,715	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72½	74½	72½	74½	+1⅝
175	177	230	Brooklyn Union Gas	175	175	175	175	.....
10	10¼	910	Brunswick City	9	10¼	9	9⅞	+ ⅛
58⅝	59¼	3,100	Canada Southern	58½	59⅜	58¼	58⅝	+ ⅛
87	88	300	Canadian Pacific	86⅞	86⅞	86¾	86⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	38⅝	5,220	Chesapeake & Ohio	37⅞	38⅝	37½	38⅛	+ ⅛
40½	40¾	3,370	Chicago & Alton	39	40⅝	38¾	40⅛	+2⅛
77½	78	2,895	Chicago & Alton pf.	76¾	77	76¾	77	+ ¼
138⅜	138¾	22,700	Chi., Ind. & Quincy	137	138¾	136¼	138⅝	+1⅝
...	...	200	Chi. & East Ill., ex d.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95½	+ ¼
...	...	60	Chi. & East Ill. pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½	.....
16	16½	6,217	Chicago Great West.	15⅞	16¼	15⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
79¾	79⅞	1,300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	79⅞	80	79½	79⅞	+ ⅛
39¾	40	1,800	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	39½	40⅜	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
91⅞	92	390	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	92	92	92	92	.....
25	25½	8,800	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	23½	27	23½	25⅝	+1⅝
60½	61	3,295	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	59¼	64	59	60½	+2¼
130¼	130⅝	80,830	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	128⅜	130⅝	126⅝	130¼	+3½
180		680	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	180	181	180	181	+1
169	170	350	Chicago & Northw.	169¼	169¾	169¼	169⅞	+1½
116⅜	116⅞	11,870	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	115¾	117	115½	116⅝	+1½
120	122	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	122	122	122	122	—1
172½	180	200	Chi., St. P. M & O. pf.	172½	172½	172	172	— ½
31	32	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	31	31	31	31	.....
67½	67⅝	2,100	C., C., C. & St. L.	67	67⅞	67	67⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	51¾	4,750	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	50½	51½	50¼	51⅞	+ ⅝
7⅞	7¾	7,680	Colorado Southern	7¼	8	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
44⅞	45¼	4,420	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44	45¼	43¼	45½	+1½
18⅝	19	900	Col. Southern 2d pf.	18¼	19	18¼	19	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
189	193⅜	1,010	Consolidated Gas	188½	192⅝	188½	189	+1
35⅞	36	2,035	Con. Tobacco Co.	34½	36	34½	36	+1
90	90½	650	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	90½	90¼	89½	90	+1
120¼	120⅞	6,850	Delaware & Hudson	118	120⅞	118	120½	+2¼
187	189	2,436	Del., Lack. & West.	185	187⅝	185	187⅝	+2½
...	25⅝	1,900	Denver & R. G.	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
80⅜	80⅞	2,650	Denver & R. G. pf.	80	80⅞	79⅞	80⅜	+ ⅛
6	6¼	1,900	Dul., S. S. & At.	5¼	6¼	5¼	6¼	+ ⅛
16½	16⅝	2,850	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15	16⅝	15	16½	+1½
19⅞	20	35,200	Erie	19⅝	20½	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
51	51	29,575	Erie 1st pf.	52	52	50½	50½	— ⅝
31⅛	31⅞	4,850	Erie 2d pf.	31¼	31⅞	31	31⅝	— ⅛
80	81½	18	Evans & T. H. pf.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	.....
52⅛	52⅝	12,460	Federal Steel	51⅞	52⅝	51½	52⅝	+1
76⅝	77	870	Federal Steel pf.	76⅝	77¼	76⅝	77¼	+ ⅛
27	27½	200	Ft. Werth & R. G.	27	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
71½	71¾	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	71½	71¾	71½	71¾	+ ⅛
170	170⅝	600	General Electric	170	170⅝	170	170⅝	+ ⅝
53	53	330	Glucose Sugar Ref.	53	53	52½	52½	— ½
180½	182	2,315	Great Northern pf.	180	182	180	182	+1
109	111	25	H. Claflin Co.	109	111	109	111	.....
39	40	2,110	Hocking Valley	39	40	39	40	+ ⅛
72⅜	73	1,303	Hocking Valley pf.	72⅜	73	72⅜	73	+1½
80	80	80	Homestake Mining	80	80	80	80	.....
125	125⅞	1,560	Illinois Central	125	125⅞	125	125⅞	+ ⅞
22½	22½	500	International Paper	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
52¼	53⅛	1,700	Internat. Power Co.	52¼	53⅜	52¼	53⅜	+ ⅛
28½	28⅝	671	Internat. Steam Pump	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
77	77½	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
20¼	20½	200	Iowa Central	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
19⅜	19⅝	200	Kanawha & Michigan	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
13	13½	100	Kansas City Southern.	13⅛	13½	13⅞	13⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	38½	4,038	Kan. City South. pf.	37	38½	37	38½	+ ⅛
4	4½	200	Keokuk & D. M.	4	4	4	4	.....
41	41½	2,225	Lake Erie & Western.	39¾	41½	39⅝	41½	+2
110½	111½	380	Lake Erie & West. pf.	109⅞	111	109⅞	111	+1½
84¼	84½	10,321	Louisville & Nashville.	82⅝	84½	82⅝	84½	+1
108¼	109⅞	10,495	Manhattan El., ex div.	108¼	110	108¼	109⅞	+1⅝
167	168	300	Met. Street Railway.	166¾	167½	166¾	167½	+1
13½	13⅝	1,500	Mexican Central	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
67¼	67½	400	Minn. & St. Louis	66¾	67¼	66¾	67¼	+ ⅛
102	103	185	Minn. & St. L. pf.	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	+ ⅛
20	22	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	17	20	17	20	+3½
50	55	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	50	50	50	50	—3
14¾	14¾	2,780	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
39⅝	40	6,560	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	39¾	40½	39¼	40⅛	+ ⅛
60¼	61⅛	34,910	Missouri Pacific	60¼	61⅝	60¼	61⅛	+1
37⅝	37⅞	688	National Biscuit Co.	37⅝	37⅞	37	37	— ⅛
90¼	91	115	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	+ ⅛
20	20	1,225	National Lead Co.	20	20	20	20⅜	+1⅛
92½	93⅞	937	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	92½	93⅞	92½	93⅞	+1⅛
37⅝	38⅛	1,515	National Steel Co.	37⅝	38½	37⅝	38½	+1
93¼	93¼	100	Nat. Steel Co. pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	.....
61¼	62¼	1,400	National Tube Co.	61¼	62	61	61⅞	+ ⅝
103	103⅛	300	Nat. Tube Co. pf.	103½	103¼	103	103¼	+ ⅛
145	145½	2,650	New Jersey Central	145¼	145¾	144½	145¼	+ ⅛
141¾	142¼	3,230	New York Central	141¼	142¼	141¼	142¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	17⅞	4,300	N. Y., C. & St. L.	15¾	17⅞	15¾	18	+2⅛
105	105	300	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	105	105	105	—1
47⅞	47⅞	950	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	47¾	47⅞	47½	47½	— ⅛
27⅝	29	56,725	N. Y., Ont. & West.	27⅝	29	27⅝	28¾	+1½
42½	43⅝	2,200	Norfolk & Western.	42½	43⅝	42	43⅝	+1½
19	19	1,710	North American	19	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
73	73	28,300	Northern Pacific	71½	73⅜	70¾	72⅞	+1½
82½	83½	1,901	Northern Pacific pf.	82½	83½	82¼	83½	+1½
68¾	69¼	11	Pacific Coast	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ¼
42⅞	43	320	Pacific Mail	42⅞	43	42⅞	43	.....
725	750	11	Pennsylvania Coal	725	725	725	725	.....
142½	143	15,915	Pennsylvania R. R.	142½	143	141⅜	142⅞	+ ⅝
98	98⅜	5,320	People's Gas, Chicago.	98	98⅜	98	98⅜	+1
11⅜	11⅝	125	Peoria & Eastern	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅜
34	34	300	Père Marquette	34	34	34	34	+ ⅛
69	69	100	Père Marquette pf.	69	69	69	69	.....
49⅝	50¼	620	Pressed Steel Car.	49⅝	50¼	49⅝	50	+1
200	200	100	Pullman Company	200	200	200	200	— ½
22⅜	24	36,625	Reading	22⅜	24	22	23¾	+2⅛
68⅜	68⅝	90,050	Reading 1st pf.	68⅜	68⅝	66	68	+1⅝
34⅝	36⅞	39,450	Reading 2d pf.	34⅝	36⅞	34⅝	36⅞	+1½
16	16	16	Republic Iron & Steel.	16	16	16	16	+ ¼
63¾	64	740	Rep. I. & S. pf., ex d.	63¾	64	63½	63½	— ½
93	93	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	95	95	95	95	— ¼
8¼	8½	200	St. J. & G. I.	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
62	63	650	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	63	62	63	+ ⅛
19¼	19⅝	5,800	St. L. & San Fran.	19¼	20⅜	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
75	76	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	75	75	75	75	+ ⅛
49½	50¼	3,825	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	49½	50¼	49½	50¼	+ ⅛
15¾	16	300	St. Louis Southw.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	.....
38	38⅝	2,824	St. Louis Southw. pf.	38	38⅝	37¾	38¼	+ ⅛
24	24	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	24	24	24	24	—1
42	43	43,320	Southern Pacific	42	43	41⅞	42¾	+1
17⅞	18½	17,295	Southern Railway	17⅞	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
67⅝	68	7,800	Southern Railway pf.	67⅝	68	67½	69	+1½
5¼	5¼	100	Standard R. & T.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
60	62½	18,540	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	60	62½	58¾	62	+2
21¾	23⅜	43,160	Texas Pacific	21¾	23⅜	21½	22¼	+1⅝
116	118	300	Third Avenue	116	116	116	116	.....
17⅜	18	300	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	— ⅛
73⅜	75	500	U. B. & P. Co. pf., ex d.	73⅜	75	73⅜	75	+1
71¾	73¼	20,075	Union Pacific	71¾	73¼	71½	73	+1⅝
81⅜	82	3,897	Union Pacific pf.	81⅜	82	81	82	+ ¼
13⅞	13½	2,985	United States Leather.	13⅞	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
29	29¼	4,300	United States Rubber.	27¼	29	27¼	29	+1¾
79	82½	1,474	U. S. Rubber pf.	79	82½	79	81¾	+2½
12	14

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifty Avenue and 52d Streeet Corner Bought by Flake & Dowling.

Large Deals in Vacant Property on Central Park West and Amsterdam Avenue—Other Sales.

The plot 125 by 100 at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street has been sold by the Barney-Sheldon syndicate to the New York Realty Company, (Flake & Dowling.) This transaction completes the resale of the property in the block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, formerly owned by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and purchased by the syndicate about a year ago. The sale to Messrs. Flake & Dowling was negotiated through Richard M. Montgomery & Co.

Slawson & Hobbs, in conjunction with W. E. & F. B. Taylor, have sold for Francis P. Burke to David H. King, Jr., for $225,000, the plot at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Seventy-fifth Street, 102.2 by 123.9.

Sauer, Gross & Hebener have bought from the Marsh estate, through W. P. Mangam, the plot of about sixteen lots, including the entire westerly block front on Amsterdam Avenue, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets, and extending 182.2 feet in depth on the former and 193.11 feet on the latter. The purchase price is said to be about $300,000. The buyers will erect apartment houses on the lots.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for John W. Pirsson to A. Ruth, for improvement, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 241 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 44 by 100; also, for Patrick Ward, the lot at the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that W. A. Wallace has bought from the Muller estate the three-story dwelling 319 East Twentieth Street, 20 by 92.

John H. Berry has sold for Robert Wallace, for about $23,000, the five-story double flat, with stores, 335 East Seventieth Street, 25 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have sold for W. H. Taller the private stable 161 East Seventy-third Street, 25 by 100.

John Deitz is the buyer of the plot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fiftieth Street, sold by the Livingston estate.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for a Mrs. Oates the plot at the northwest corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 100 by 100; also, for Charles H. Thornton, the plot on the east side of Washington Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 50 by 100.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Harry Overington the four-story brownstone front dwelling 1,988 Madison Avenue, 20 by 85.

F. J. Wood has sold for Martin L. Henry and Louis Gates to George W. Brimmeyer the dwelling 1,989 Anthony Avenue, 24.11 by 100, for Charles Bjorkegren, the two-family dwelling 2,440 Valentine Avenue, 25 by 150.

Ranald H. Macdonald announces that he has taken into partnership Joseph F. Egan, and that the business formerly conducted at 62 West Thirty-third Street will be continued by Ranald H. Macdonald & Co. at 41 West Thirty-third Street.

Lalor & Berdinger have sold for J. C. Lyons the seven-story fire-proof apartment house on the west side of Park Avenue, 52 feet north of Eighty-first Street, known as the Messina, 944 Park Avenue, 52 by 100, to a client, Arthur Bloch.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

381 Broome Street, south side, 50 feet east of Mulberry Street, 25 by 123.6 by 25 by 121.4, three and five story brick and frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Dillon B. Burnett.....$27,650

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

80 to 305 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 204.4 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 61 by 75 by 83.3, three five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Enoch C. Bell.....51,125

By James L. Wells.

Fulton Place, south side, 150 feet west of Jerome Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Robert T. Meeks, as guardian.....750

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

2,077 to 2,085 Lexington Avenue and 142 and 144 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, 99.11 by 60, seven-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Jacob Schattman and others.....122,000

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, formerly Kelly Street, northwest corner of Wales Avenue, 25 by 58.6 by 49.8 by 101.5, four-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to J. L. Young.....20,000

By Charles A. Berrian.

Nine lots in the Town of Pelham, Westchester County, situated on Pelhamdale Avenue and Manor Lane; receivers' sale, to M. E. Fay.....420

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Park Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street, for a six-story brick stable, 76.8x100; estate of John Webb, West Brookfield, Mass., owner; Post, Briggs & Chamberlain, West Brookfield, Mass., architects; cost, $50,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, Boulevard, One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, for a three-story brick and stone clubhouse, 39 by 100; Columbia University, owner; McKim, Mead & White, of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 51 feet west of Arthur Avenue, for two one-story frame storage sheds; Ignazio Calcaterra of 2,352 St. John Avenue, owner; H. A. Rapp of 514 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $60.

Briggs Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 40; Henry Brodhead of 1,236 Washington Avenue, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost, $3,250.

Alterations.

Fifteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Avenue B, Unionport, to a one-story frame shed; Magdalene Werner of 352 West Fortieth Street, owner; Joseph Werner, architect; cost, $25.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; Edward Wennes of 128 East Ninety-third Street, owner; J. Kastner & Son, 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $200.

No. 355 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick loft building; John L. Hamilton of 346 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; H. G. Knapp of 348 West Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Second Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-second Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; H. H. Ottenberg of 191 Rodney Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 2,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 67 Washington Street, to a four-story brick church, dwelling, and shop; Mary E. A. Wendel of 175 Broadway, owner; cost, $250.

No. 385 Bowery, to a three-story brick store; R. Languth, premises, owner; F. Q. Smith of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $75.

No. 58 West Twenty-second Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; estate of Minnie Lespinasse of 1,368 Broadway, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $1,500.

Grand Concourse and Boulevard, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a one-and-a-half-story frame stable and barn; Ellen Hardy, premises, owner; Frederick Jaeger of 717 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Plans for Columbia's New Hall Filed.

The plans for the new building to be erected by W. E. Dodge for the students of Columbia University and to be known as Earl Hall, which have been described in detail in THE NEW YORK TIMES, were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architects McKim, Mead & White. The cost of the structure is estimated at $100,000. Norcross Brothers have the contract for the masonry work on the building.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration;

Friday, Dec. 14.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of Bush St, 25x92.3x22.9x100; George D. Kingston to Josephine I. Smith, (mtg $3,000, R S 50 cents).....$1

CONCORD AV, new avenue, s e corner of St. Joseph St, 262.6 to St. Mary's St x 100; also Concord Av, s w corner of St. Joseph St, 237.9x125.6x162.1x100; Max Weil to Alice R. Strauss, (mtg $11,287 and taxes, R S $11).....100

EAGLE AV, w s, 221.6 ft s of 150th St, 19x89.3; Max Flurscheim to John Vanoni and wife, (R S 50c, mtg $6,000).....1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 124.10 ft s of 145th St, 17.6x90; Harold W. Shonnard to Clara E. Shonnard, (mtg $12,000, R S $3).....1

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 451 ft w of the Southern Boulevard, 75x—x74.11x103; also Fairmount Place, s e corner of Marmion Av, 98.11x38.1x42.6x85.7; Mary Griggs to Melvenia Griggs, (R S $2).....100

FOREST AV, e s, 164.7 ft n of Home St, 20.1x135; Charles F. Hagemeyer to William H. Hanisch, (mtg $5,000, R S $4.50).....1

FULTON AV, e s, 271.8 ft n of Kossuth Av, 33x101.5; Samuel A. Swart and others to Edward G. Hill.....810

GRAND ST, 474, 25x100; Morris Cukor, referee, to Harry Cohn, (mtg $18,482, R S $22.50).....22,500

GOERCK ST, e s, 250 ft n of Delancey St, 25x99.4; Maria J. Tice to Clara C. Davis, (R S $5, all liens).....1

JEROME AV, w s, 125 ft n of Wolf Place, 50x140; Samuel Werner to Gilbert M. Speir, (R S $6, mtg $3,000).....9,000

MADISON AV, e s, 94 ft n of 87th St, 16.8x62.3; Gilbert M. Speir to Samuel Werner, (R S $17.50).....Exchange

MADISON AV, e s, 81.10 ft n of 75th St, runs n 20.2x e 100x n 0.1x e 6x20.4x w 105; Meyer Jonasson to Thomas S. Ackerson, (R S $40, mtg $15,000).....40,000

MONROE ST, 103, n s, 20.5x100x26.2x100; Michael Fay and another to John Kafka, (R S $6, mtg $31,000).....1

ONDYKE AV, e corner of Verio Av, 194.7x100x148.5x110.2; Helene Vaubel to Kathchen Elm, (mtg $2,500, R S $7.50).....100

RIDER AV, n w s, 150 ft n e of 130th St, 55x125x18.9x115; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Arthur C. Chesley and another, (R S $4.50).....4,200

RIDER AV, w s, 205 ft n of 138th St, 25x125; Charles F. Peet to Arthur C. Chesley and another, (R S $4.50).....4,500

RIDER AV, e s, 205 ft n of 138th St, 55x125x18.9x115; Ada Frazier to Arthur C. Chesley and another.....1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 157th St, 25x100; Abraham Lazarowitz to David Peitz.....1

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 123.10 ft s of 155th St, runs s 101.6x w 104xs 66.3x w 106.8 to St. Nicholas Av x n 167x e s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent, and other property.....111,000

WEST END AV, n e corner of 87th St, 22.8x100; Andrew F. Victor and others to Francis J. Riley, (R S $36).....1

WHITE ST, s w corner of Baxter St, 45.5x75.1x55.7x75.11; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer, (R S $30, mtg $70,000).....

2D AV, 2,106, 25x75; Maria J. McCann, executrix, &c., to Charles E. McCann.....1

2D AV, e s, 75 ft n of Houston St, 25x65; Josephine Vogel to F. William Sommer, ½ part, (mtg $7,500, R S $3.50).....1

7TH AV, 389, 20x100; John Diehl to Annie M. Diehl, (all liens).....

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th St, 25x100; John Tuomey to Nelson D. Stilwell, (R S $5, mtg $4,000).....100

4TH ST, n s, 187.4 ft e of 1st Av, 26.6x96.2; John J. Astor to James K. Gracie and another, trustees, &c.....$16,980

4TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Avenue A, 24.1x96.2; John J. Astor to James K. Gracie and another, trustees.....15,413

4TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, &c.....16,000

4TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, &c.....16,000

4TH ST, n s, 162.11 ft e of 1st Av, 24.5x96.2; John J. Astor to Fanny M. Robinson.....15,626

4TH ST, n s, 112.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to James R. Roosevelt.....16,000

4TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, &c.....16,000

4TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Avenue A, 25.6x96.2; John J. Astor to Douglas Robinson and others, trustees, &c.....16,320

4TH ST, n s, 175.11 ft w of Avenue A, 24.9x96.2; John J. Astor to Fanny M. Robinson.....15,840

5TH ST, s s, 262.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, &c.....16,000

5TH ST, s s, 212.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to Anna R. Cowles..16,000

5TH ST, s s, 187.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to James K. Gracie and another, trustees, &c.....16,000

5TH ST, s s, 112.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to James R. Roosevelt.....16,000

6TH ST, n s, 218 ft e of Avenue B, 25x90.10; Max Radt and another to Benjamin Gabrilovitz, (mtg $10,000, R S $5.50).....100

6TH ST, s s, 213 East, 25x90.10; Catharine C. Schwalbe and another to Max Radt and another, (R S $7.50).....1

11TH ST, 426 East, 25x94.8; Maria J. Tice to Clara C. Davis, (R S $5, all liens).....1

14TH ST, s s, 444 ft e e of 1st Av, runs s w 55.1x e 29.10x n w 25, with Stuyvesant St; Mary J. Tice to Clara C. Davis, (R S $5).....1

26TH ST, 410 and 414 West, 46x98.9; Margaretha Kruse, individually and as executrix, to Alphonzo E. Pelham, (R S $18.50).....1

28TH ST, n s, 56 ft w of 4th Av, 22x74.1; William I. Washburn, referee, to Eliza L. Ensor, (R S $19.80).....19,250

55TH ST, 28 West, 20x98.9; Mary E. Kidd and others to Charles I. Hudson, (R S $15, mtg $15,000).....30,000

53D ST, 238 East, 20x100.5; Hyman Adelstein and another to Maurice Cohen, (R S $7, mtg $10,000).....13,000

71ST ST, 263 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.4; Margaretha Reck and another to Louis Lese, (R S $4).....3,750

72D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2, 1-3 part; Harold D. Keller and others to Charles Crosser, (R S $3).....1

72D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2; Marie A. Hoppe to Charles Nosser, (R S $8,) 1-3 part.....1

103D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Cleofland Q. Freeman and others to Daniel McL. Quackenbush, (R S $5).....1

104D ST, n s, 335 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Maria J. Tice to Clara C. Davis, (R S $5).....1

105TH ST, 211 and 213 West, 66.6x100.11; Anna G. Plumer to Frederick W. Thone, all liens, (R S $15).....1

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Edwin B. Stanton to Francis Crawford, (R S $27, mtg $94,000).....1

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Francis Crawford to E. B. Stanton, (R S $58, mtg $62,000).....1

115TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 100x100.11; Jacob D. Butler to Geraldine Broadbelt, (R S $24, mtg $42,000).....66,000

118TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Maria A. M. Finke to Henry J. Abrahams, (R S $1, mtg $18,500).....1

140TH ST, n s, 40 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 99x99.11; David E. Oppenheimer and another to Charles J. Blomquist, (R S $31.50).....1

164TH ST, 703 East, 20x100, with use of alley adjoining; John Delahunty, referee, to Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, (mtg $2,600, R S $2).....1,800

Recorded Leases.

CHRYSTIE ST, 77; Charles Gaetjens to Charles Sergansky, 15 years.....$1,500

CLINTON ST, 107; Rudi and another to Charles Wertheim, 20 years.....7,500

MADISON AV, 2,095, s e corner of 132d St; Henry Dohrmann to William Goetze, 5-5-12 years.....900

MADISON ST, 331, n w corner of Seaman St; Felice Schapiro to Samuel Epstein, 3 years.....900

9TH AV, 573; Jacob Kissling to William Eifers, 5 years.....1,080—1,800

15TH ST, 329 and 323 East; Julius Saizstein to Israel Lapidus, 5 years.....4,200

15TH ST, 31 to 35 West, fourth loft; Peter Dooley to Mary Katz and others, 3 years.....3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ASCHER, Albert, and wife to Sadie B. Clocke; Lot 55, map of St. Raymond Park, 1 year, 6 per cent.....$250

BAISLEY, George P., and Thomas B. Watson to the Dollar Savings Bank; Silver St, n s, 42.7 ft e of West Farms Road, 1 year.....2,400

BAISLEY, George P., and Thomas B. Watson to the Dollar Savings Bank; Silver St, n s, 67.8 ft e of West Farms Road, 1 year.....2,400

BAISLEY, George P., and Thomas B. Watson to the Dollar Savings Bank; Silver St, n s, 50.1 ft w of Roselle St, 1 year.....2,300

BAISLEY, George P., and Thomas B. Watson to the Dollar Savings Bank; Silver St, n s, 25 ft w of Roselle St, 1 year.....2,300

BAISLEY, George P., and Thomas B. Watson to the Dollar Savings Bank; Roselle St, w s, 145.5 ft n of Silver St, 1 year.....2,200

BAISLEY, George P., and Thomas B. Watson to the Dollar Savings Bank; Roselle St, w s, 56.8 ft s of Poplar St, 1 year.....2,200

BAISLEY, George P., and Thomas B. Watson to the Dollar Savings Bank; Roselle St, e corner of Poplar St; and 4 adjoining lots, 1 year, 5 mortgages, each.....2,200

BAUMANN, Johanna, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 6th Av, 110 and 112, two months, 6 per cent.....2,000

BECK, Rosie, to Louis Schuss; Ridge St, e s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....4,000

BING, Leo S., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 114th St, 104 to 108 West, 5 years, three mortgages, 4 per cent., each.....19,000

BLOM, Wolf, to Timothy M. Cheeseman, executor, &c.; Monroe St, 103, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....26,000

BLOMQUIST, Charles J., to David E. Oppenheimer and another; 140th St, n s, 40 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....32,500

BLOMQUIST, Charles J., to David E. Oppenheimer and another; 140th St, n s, 40 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....31,500

BRENNAN, William, to Mary J. Mondorf, guardian, &c.; 10th Av, w s, 49.4 ft s of 72d St, due Jan. 27, 1903, 4 per cent.....5,000

BROADBELT, Geraldine, to Jacob D. Butler; 115th St, s s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent.....24,000

CHESLEY, Arthur C., and Julia C. Hertsch to Mary S. Hynes; Rider Av, w s, 150 ft n of 138th St, 80x125 to e s Mott Haven Canal, with all title to said canal, 3 years.....4,500

COHN, Harry, to George E. Chisolm; Grand St, 474, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....30,000

COHN, Harry, to American Mortgage Company, Grand St, 474, 1 year, 6 per cent.....3,000

COHN, Harry, to Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Stone; Grand St, 474, due Jan. 14, 1903, 6 per cent.....2,500

FREESE, Peter, to William F. Decker; Webster Av, e s, 425 ft s of 171st St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....3,000

FREESE, Peter, to William F. Decker; Webster Av, e s, 441.8 ft s of 171st St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....3,000

FREESE, Peter, to William F. Decker; Webster Av, e s, 458.4 ft s of 171st St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....3,000

GABRILOVITZ, Benjamin, to Hyman Adelstein and another; 6th St, 613, 1 year, 6 per cent.....12,000

GABRILOVITZ, Benjamin, to Hyman Adelstein and another; 6th St, 613, 1 year, 6 per cent.....6,500

GOETZE, Wilhelmina, to Beadleston & Woerz; 2,095 Madison Av, lease, demand, 6 per cent.....3,000

GOLDSTEIN, Annie, to East River Savings Institution; 176 Stanton St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....20,000

GOLDSTEIN, Annie, to Israel Epstein and another, executors, &c.; 176 Stanton St, demand, 6 per cent.....9,000

HASSLER, John A., to Henry and Louise Garlach, executors, &c.; 234 Broome St, 5 years.....14,000

HEIDTMANN, Ernst, to George A. Macdonald; 161st St, n e corner of Eagle Av, 2 months, 6 per cent.....2,100

HILL, Edward G., to Horace P. Gates; Fulton St, e s, 271.8 ft n of Kossuth Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....400

KRUMMEKER, Josephine and Peter, to Cyrille Carreau; Elizabeth St, 44, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....1,500

KUNZENMANN, Joseph, to Rosa Brandt; 11th St, 327 to 331 East; also, 2d Av, 178 to 213, 1 year, 6 per cent.....500

LEVI, Emil, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 110 West 114th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..19,000

LYMAN, Kate V., to Ambrose K. Ely; 1st St, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, ¾ part, 1 year.....1,000

METZNER, William and Max, to Jacob Englec; 107th St, n s, 350 ft e of 3d Av, 10 years.....7,000

MICHBACHER, Solomon, to Excelsior Savings Bank; 72d St, 227 to 231 East, 1 year.....70,000

NOSSER, Charles, to Serena Wronkow; 72d St, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....13,000

NOSSER, Charles, to Lulu Rice; 72d St, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent.....2,000

PELHAM, Alphonzo E., to Leonard H. and Estelle Best, executors, &c.; 412 and 414 West 26th St, 5 years.....12,000

PELHAM, Alphonzo E., to Margaret T. Martin; 412 and 414 West 26th St, 1 year.....3,000

RILEY, Francis J., to Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen; West End Av, n e corner of 87th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....36,000

RUBENSTEIN, Rosie, to Elizabeth Finelite; Eldridge St, 143, demand, 6 per cent.....1,000

SCHORER, William B., to Matilda Kaufmann; Anthony Av, e s, 236 ft n of 176th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,500

SEAMAN, William I., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; St. Nicholas Av, 888, 1 year.....11,000

SEAMAN, William I., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; St. Nicholas Av, 886, 1 year.....10,000

SEAMAN, William I., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; St. Nicholas Av, 880, 1 year.....28,000

SEAMAN, William I., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; St. Nicholas Av, 882, 1 year.....12,000

SEAMAN, William I., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; St. Nicholas Av, 884, 1 year.....10,000

SEAMAN, William I., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; St. Nicholas Place, w s, 133.10 ft s of 155th St, 1 year.....29,000

SHERMAN, Julia, to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Lexington Av, 92, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....1,000

SMITH, John P., to Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church; 33d St, n s, 72 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....4,000

STANTON, Edwin B., to American Mortgage Company; 109th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, due March 14, 1902...2,500

STANTON, Edwin B., to American Mortgage Company; 109th St, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, due March 14, 1902....2,500

STANTON, Edwin B., to American Mortgage Company; 109th St, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, ½ year.....2,500

STANTON, Edwin B., to American Mortgage Company; 109th St, s s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, ½ year.....2,500

STANTON, Edwin B., to American Mortgage Company; 109th St, s s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, ½ year.....21,000

STANTON, Edwin B., to American Mortgage Company; 109th St, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years.....21,000

STANTON, Edwin B., to New York Security and Trust Company; 109th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years.....21,000

STANTON, Edwin B., to New York Security and Trust Company, 109th St, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years.....21,000

WERNER, Samuel, to Gilbert M. Spier; Madison Av, e s, 84 ft s of 87th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....12,248

WERNER, Samuel, to Julia S. Wright; Madison Av, e s, 84 ft s of 87th St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BACHMAN, Moses, to Moritz L. and Carl Ernst.....Nominal

DIAMOND, Joseph, to John F. Steeves...$200

FRAZER, Alexander, and another, executors, &c., to Alexander Frazer and another, trustees.....19,000

GABRILOVITZ, Emil, and others, trustees, &c., to Emil E. Gabler.....Nominal

GABLER, Emil E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.....18,000

JOSEPH, Herman, to John Kafka, recorded.....Nominal

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Fourth Universalist Society.....25,000

NEW YORK CITY CHURCH EXTENsion and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Josephine G. Holton.....5,000

TERNAN, Elizabeth, to John V. McDermott.....1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 60th St, 100 x100; Stein, Cohen & Roth against John Appleby, owner; Columbus Amusement Company, contractors.....$651

CAULDWELL AV, 815 to 821; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against William H. Ebling, Jr., owner and contractor.....3,362

CAULDWELL AV, 815 to 821; J. P. Duffy & Co. against William H. Ebling, Jr., owner; Samuel J. Best, contractor.....119

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 300 ft s of 161st St, 100x100; Masons' Supplies Company against William H. Ebling, Jr., owner; Samuel J. Best, contractor.....438

CLINTON ST, 234 to 238, and Monroe (Rutgers Place) St, 150; Seward Engineering Company against Abraham J. Roginsky and David Perlman, owners and contractors.....350

MADISON AV, n e corner of 92d St, 62x100.8; Otis Elevator Company against William H. Ebling, Jr., owner and contractor.....1,790

PARK AV, n w corner of 130th St, 99.11 x99.1; James C. McGuire against Charles W. Hall, owner and contractor.....5,682

PARK AV, s w corner of 131st St, 99.11 x99; James C. McGuire against Charles W. Hall, owner and contractor.....4,503

UNION AV, e e corner of 151st St, 87.6 x90; Samuel R. Fee against Mabel M. Moore, owner and contractor.....151

UNION AV, s e corner of 151st St, 87.6 x90; Michael Regan against Mabel M. Moore, owner and contractor.....49

WEBSTER AV, 1,294 to 1,296; Samuel Engel against Adolph Wexler, owner and contractor.....150

03D ST, s w corner of 2d Av, 175x100; Jake Lew against John J. Houlihan and Frieda Hart, owners; Max Yanowsky, contractor.....171

119TH ST, 434 to 446 East; Paul G. Tismer against the Church of the Holy Rosary, owner; F. H. Gottlieb, contractor.....72

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 50x100; New York Slate Works against Charles Holdorf, owner and contractor.....132

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

6TH ST, 613; Hyman Adelstein and Abram Aventine with Benjamin Gabrilovitz, 10 payments.....$12,000

140TH ST, n s, 40 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 99x99.11; David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag with Charles J. Blomquist, 11 payments.....32,500

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 865; Otis Elevator Company against Bessie de Tallyrand Perigord and another, (notice of attachment, &c.;) attorney, H. L. Brant.

HESTER ST, 43, 45, and 45½; Harry and Jacob Fischel against Gilbert F. Ackerman and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

LOTS 1 to 41, inclusive, except lots released, being Nos. 11, 12, 16, 43, 51, 52, 94, 97, 98, 127 to 133, 138 to 141, 151, and 153 to 158, on map of Seneca Park, Westchester; Paul Halpin against George P. Shirmer, individually and as administrator, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. H. & J. A. Young.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 196; Union Dime Savings Institution against Jacob D. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

48TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; Samuel W. and Julius S. Ehrich against Patrick Fitzsimmons, individually and as executor, &c., (action to restrain from conveying, &c.;) attorney, J. Lehmann.

113TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 50x78.11x irregular; Lambert Suydam against August Jacobi and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. J. Wise.

115TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 100x100.11; George F. Vietor against Jacob D. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. McCreery.

117TH ST, 174 East; Charles E. Scott against Michael Coffey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wyatt & Trimble.

135TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11x99.11; triangular plot; Daniel J. Griffith and others, executors, &c., against Morris J. Simon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. P. Beach.

142D ST, n s, 274.6 ft w of Broadway, 15.6x99.10x irregular; John R. Sparrow against Peter O'Rourke and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. A. Coan.

169TH ST, s s, 42.6 ft e of Stebbins Av, 21.6x63.11x19.7x61.5; Gustav H. Schwab, executor, &c., against Alfred Ericson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eustis, Foster & Coleman.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Supreme Court of the United States:

140—James M. Ludden, plaintiff in error, vs. Walker Winston, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

141—Frederick A. Baker, plaintiff in error, vs. Stephen Baldwin.—Continued per stipulation.

129—The New Orleans Debenture Redemption Company of Louisiana, (Limited,) et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Louisiana.—Argument continued by Frank E. Reinald for the defendant in error and concluded by J. F. Pierson for the plaintiffs in error.

130—Pacific Coast Steamship Company, petitioner, vs. the Bancroft-Whiting Company et al.—Argued by Thomas R. Reed for the petitioner and submitted by Milton Andros for the respondents.

43—Entimio Montoya, &c., appellant, vs. the United States et al.—Argument commenced by William B. King for the appellant and continued by Assistant Attorney General Thompson for the appellees.

Call for Monday, Dec. 17: 48, 44, 340, 419, 96, 136, 137, 138, 130, and 45.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Monday: 704, 810, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—First Department.

People ex rel. William J. Rodgers, appellant, vs. Bird S. Coler, as Controller, &c., respondent.—Order reversed, with costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $50 costs. Opinion by Ingraham and O'Brien, JJ.; (O'Brien, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.

David Thomson, as trustee, &c., appellant, vs. American Surety Company of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Thomas Nelson, appellant, vs. Edward S. Hatch, impleaded, &c., respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted before another referee, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Louisa C. Pursley, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Edgemoor Bridge Works, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.; (Ingraham and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

Virginia S. M. Smith et al., appellants, vs. Alexander Crawford et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and Hatch, JJ.; (Hatch and Ingraham, JJ., dissenting.)

Walter M. Jackson, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Aultman & Taylor Company, appellant, vs. Frederick J. Syme, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ.; (Ingraham, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Nineteenth Ward Bank, appellant, vs. Manhattan Railway Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

In the matter of acquiring title to Morris Avenue, &c., in re Theodore Sattler et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinions by Ingraham and Hatch, JJ.; (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Harriett B. Harmon and another, respondents, vs. Cornelius H. Van Ness, individually and as executor, &c., appellant, and Emma Louise Van Ness Day and another, defendants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Hatch, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Barrett Chemical Company, appellant, vs. Julius Stern, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Amelia Gorman, as executrix, respondent, vs. Daniel E. Finn et al., appellants.—In Action No. 1, judgment affirmed, with costs to the respondents. In Action No. 2, judgment modified by inserting the sum of $571.03 as the amount of the recovery, in the place and stead of $677.25, and as so modified affirmed, without costs to either party. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Charles Matteson et al., respondents, vs. Albert R. Palsner et al., appellants.—Judgment as to all the defendants reversed and new trial granted, with costs of appeal to each separate set of defendants to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Walter S. Craven vs. Lyman G. Bloomingdale.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Julius Meyers vs. City of New York.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Peter Fiebiger et al. vs. Socialistic Co-operative Association.—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

Socialistic Co-operative Association vs. Henry Kuhn et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Sarah A. Bly vs. Edison Electric Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Louisa Lage vs. Pauline Kruger.—Motion granted.

Louis Klinger vs. Herman Markowitz.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Samuel Bank vs Herman Markowitz.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

William Vanson vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Leon Abbett et al. vs. Charles A. Blohm and another.—Motion denied.

Charles L. Dimon vs. Martha Keery.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Consider Parish vs. New York Produce Exchange.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Versinigte Finsel-Bahn vs. John Bard Rogers.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Frank J. McGowan vs. Giveen Manufacturing Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Maria Hulseberg, deceased.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Charles E. Schuyler.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Carrie W. Sibley vs. Richard C. Sibley.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

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Navy Blue Wide Wales, Black Clay Diagonals, Fancy Worsteds, Tweeds, Cheviots and Cassimeres—Double Breast—Two and Three-piece—all of fine quality, perfect cut and tailoring—possessing every attribute that makes a stylish, Dressy Suit—7 to 16 years—3.98..4.98..5.98..7.98..9.98

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Genuine Russian Calf—two styles..... .98
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Excellent for School.

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Veal calf—with heels—heavy extension soles—medium toe—12 to 5½—challenge any elsewhere at 1.75.....1.48
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Bulldog—long amber stem; worth 2.50 1.89
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With carved animals.....5.74 to 6.49
Each in handsome case.

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Real amber mouthpiece..... .98
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Each of the above in case.

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White Lawn—deep hemstitch hem—fine tucked ruffle—or fancy border with pleated ruffle ..... .79
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Handsome allover emb'y Shams—inserting and ribbon—finish with bows. 5.49
Still more elaborate to $14.98.

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At Half Price.

Styles to suit the smallest Infant and other little tots up to six years—Finest qualities—exquisite styles—beautifully trimmed with fine furs, ribbons, laces or chiffons—white, pink, blue and dark shades—only one of each style—

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Finest Satin Lambrequins—silk lined—elaborately embroidered by hand in heavy floss—3 yds. long—extra deep—value $30.00 and $35.00....16.98 and 18.98

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In Restaurant.....12:30 to 2:00 P. M.
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Pianola Recital
TO-DAY
Saturday, December 15, at 3 P. M.

SOLOIST:
Mr. Isodor Schnitzler, Violinist.
Admission Complimentary to All.
PROGRAM:

William Tell Overture.....Rossini
Aeolian Orchestrelle.
Serenade Op. 43.....Mendelssohn
Pianola.
Allo Molto Appassionata.....Mendelssohn
(From Violin Concerto, Op. 64.)
Mr. Schnitzler.
Feramors-Lichtertanz.....Rubinstein
Pianola.
March Religious, Op. 15.....Guilmant
Aeolian Pipe Organ.
Legende.....Wieniawski
Mr. Schnitzler.

The Pianola is a practical Christmas present which will bring pleasure to the entire family throughout the year. Aside from an enjoyable entertainment, the recital will afford you an opportunity to hear the Pianola and to judge its qualifications for satisfactorily deciding your most important gift question.

The Pianola is a piano player, i. e., it enables every one to play upon the piano at will any selection he desires to hear. It is not necessary for the player to know one note from another, yet he has all the pleasure of hand-playing because he controls the expression which is the soul of music.

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A very fine collection of best quality fabrics, Bedford Cords, English Coverts and Standard fashionable Dress Goods,—including a large quantity of French Crepe cloth,
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Light, medium and dark shades. Accordeon pleated flounce with ruche, or lace-trimmed ruffles,
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Glacé Kid,—pique sewn,—and Castor-beaver Street Gloves,
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Our Oxford Gray Overcoats at all the between prices from $12 to $40 inclusive—and Raglan Overcoats, $15 to $25.

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$5.00 Shoe for Men

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In black kid, black calf, enamel leather and patent leather, double and single soles, linen and leather lined.

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Come old folks and young, parents and children, boys and girls, and the babies and make merry with our Santa Claus. HE HAS A PRESENT FOR EACH CHILD.

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"Warmers" for men—overcoats and suits—in almost every good cloth and cut; some priced so low that they too come under the head of "gifts."

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Annual Financial Review

The New York Times

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1901.

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ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.)
Mme. Melba; MM. Ed de Reszke, Plançon, Sizes, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 19, at 8—TANNHAEUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Termina and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plançon, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 21, at 8—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 22, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mme. Melba, Ed de Reszke, Gilibert, and Saleza, Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 22, at 8, at Popular Prices—AIDA, (in Italian)—Mmes. Susan Strong and Homer; MM. Scotti, Journet, and Imbart de la Tour. Conductor, Flon.
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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1900. TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

There appears to be a monopoly in this country not only of the translation of "L'Aiglon," but also of its original text. Brentano's, as we have already stated, has secured control of all the copies presented in French in this country, while the translation is owned and copyrighted by R. H. Russell. The latter will issue a beautiful edition de luxe of the play about Dec. 29. This is a special edition of Mr. Louis N. Parker's translation in verse as presented by Miss Maude Adams. The widespread demand for the book has apparently developed a considerable call for a splendid edition of it. The book will be printed on heavy paper, with portraits of Miss Adams in the part, and will be bound in purple leather and stamped in gold with Napoleonic emblems.

A new life of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, written by Dr. R. F. Horton, will be published next week by E. P. Dutton & Co.. It will form one of the volumes in their Saintly Life Series. The first volume of this series, "Elizabeth Bease Nichols," was published early in the year, and received most favorable comment. Dr. Horton is said to portray the great poet laureate from an ethical and religious point of view, with explanations how these traits reveal themselves in the poet's verse. The volume will contain a number of illustrations, including several interesting portraits.

A new volume from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage is in active preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is a collection of lectures included in the title "The Passing and the Permanent in Religion." The author, by a series of views of great religious periods in the history of the world contrasted with the formative influences of Christianity, attempts to show what has survived through all upheavals as well as what has come into religion only to pass out again after having produced some definite effect.

"Devil Tales," by Virginia Frazer Boyle, which was published a short time ago by Harper & Brothers, has excited a great deal of serious interest among American folklorists As explained by the author, the stories are perhaps as near the African traditions as anything that has yet been written, for they were told to her "by her Mammy, who had learned them from her Mammy, who had learned them from her Mammy." This brings to mind a very interesting coincidence. The late David Dwight Wells once told us that in reading a story by Joel Chandler Harris he had recognized the incidents in it as those which made up a legend that had been told to his grandfather by an aged West Indian negro who was born in Africa. There was this exception, however: in the transition from Africa to America the leopard had become Br'er Rabbit, and the other animals in the original legend had undergone a similar metamorphosis. It would be interesting if some African traveler should find time to tell the public about the "originals" of Mr. Harris's stories.

John Lane will shortly publish a new edition of "The Spanish Conquest in America," by Sir Arthur Helps, edited by Mr. Michael Oppenheim. This book is very important, although no edition of it has been easily available for some years. Sir Arthur will probably best be recalled as the editor of the Queen's Journal of Her life in the Highlands, although he wrote a great many books himself, and was a most active literary man between the years 1855 and 1875.

A narrative poem by William Young, who dramatized "Ben-Hur," is in press for publication early in January by R. H. Russell. It will be brought out under the title of "Ah, What Riddles These Women Be!" and is said to be partly dramatic and partly satirical. Mr. Young, it may also be recalled, is the author of "Wishmaker's Town" and the two dramatic poems "Pendragon" and "Ganelon," which, followers of the stage will remember, were produced by the late Lawrence Barrett.

There will be no American edition of Ernest Vizetelly's translation of Zola's "Work." The Vizetelly version will be published in England and Australia. The book here will be brought out through a translation made by Mrs. E. W. Lattimer, and will be entitled "Labor," Harper & Brothers having recently secured the full serial and book rights to the story. Mrs. Lattimer is well known as a translator of French books, her name being particularly identified with those of Balzac.

Sportsmen who are artists, or artists who are sportsmen, will be interested to hear of a book which has recently been completed by J. G. Millais, son of Sir John Millais. It will bear the title "The Wildfowler in Scotland." The author tells us that from childhood he has made a special study of the pursuit and natural history of the wildfowl that frequent British coasts. He began armed with that enemy of law and order, the catapult. Then he was promoted to a small twenty-bore, and now is almost a veteran wildfowler. The present work deals entirely with the pursuit of ducks found in Scottish waters. Mr. Millais hopes later to write of the natural history of these ducks and their changes of plumage.

Although the word "sampler" is of frequent occurrence in old English novels, as well as in early American fiction, and specimens of its work are often the most cherished heirlooms in American families to-day, it is a little singular that hitherto no serious attempt has been made to deal with the evolution and history of this form of embroidery. As a matter of fact, the sampler affords a most interesting insight into the education, art, and morals of a past age, and Longmans, Green & Co. are to be congratulated that they have secured a book on the subject written by competent authors. It is entitled "Samplers and Tapestry Embroideries," by Marcus B. Huish, LL. B., together with the "Stitchery of the Same" by Mrs. Head, and "Foreign Samplers" by Mrs. C. J. Longman. The edition will be strictly limited to 600 copies for England and America. Each volume will be illustrated with thirty reproductions in color by a new and most successful process, and forty illustrations in monochrome.

In an address on James Lane Allen's latest novel, just delivered by the well-known Unitarian minister, Dr. John W. Chadwick of Brooklyn, he quotes Dr. Edward Everett Hale as saying that "The Reign of Law" is worth more to our liberal cause than all the sermons that our ministers have written for a twelvemonth." While not indorsing this sweeping inference against the sermons, Dr. Hale's views, indorsed by Dr. Chadwick and recently also by Dr. Minot J. Savage, are not without interest as opposed to the somewhat violent handling which has been accorded to the hero of the story and its author by the Brothers of Christ, the sect to which the novelist affiliates the hero in the story.

Students of political history of contemporary Europe will be glad to learn that Prof. Seignobos's work on the subject will shortly appear in an English translation. The author, who is one of the greatest authorities in France, tries to make the reader comprehend the phenomenon of political life of Europe in the present century by explaining the organization of the nations and Governments.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

The Sumptuous Volume About Him Written by Sir Walter Armstrong.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by **Russell Sturgis.**

Two years ago (see THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for Nov. 19, 1898,) there appeared in these columns a review of the work on Gainsborough and his place in English art by Walter Armstrong, Director of the National Gallery, Ireland. The volume whose title is given below is by the same author, who still occupies the same position in the artistical and official world, although his dignity has been enhanced, at least for the British public, by the grant of a new title. The book is a close copy of the Gainsborough volume, so far as its external appearance, its paging, its illustrations, and the like are concerned; nor is the treatment of the personal and the artistical subject very different. There is the same simple and direct way of telling the story and the same convincing general and particular truths about fine art. Since R. A. M. Stevenson's death, our author is the most useful English writer on critical questions.

Our review of 1898 urged the extreme importance in all discussions of fine art of the recognition by writer and reader of the fact that the language of fine art is peculiarly different from that of literature, and that the difficulty of translation of an idea from one language into another is so great as to be comparable only to translation from an Oriental language into an Occidental one, or the reverse. The merit was ascribed to Mr. Armstrong's prose of doing all that could be thought possible to explain to the reader of English what the reader of the art-language finds therein. It is some small gratification to find the same doctrine preached in almost so many words in the course of the present interesting volume as if (though it is not to be stated as a probability) the author of these two books had found himself entirely in agreement with the writer of the review cited.

In a very different way it is gratifying to find the present work a continuation of the former one in the matter of this setting forth of the principles of fine art. The general principles having been laid down in the former volume, the second volume deals rather with the special application of them to the case of Sir Joshua Reynolds. If there is any fault to be found or any exception to be noted it is in this that the faulty habit of painting, which Reynolds gradually adopted, and which has resulted in the loss to the world of the majority of his important pictures, for—though the canvas and the impasto are there—the color design has vanished; that this bad habit is not fully explained. The fact is recognized, but it does not appear that pains have been taken to describe the faulty method, which has resulted so fatally, nor has sufficient stress been laid upon it as a means of warning the modern student against the too hasty conclusion that Sir Joshua Reynolds's pictures, many of them, were never more attractive in color than they now are. As compared with Gainsborough's art that of Sir Joshua Reynolds was faulty, rather than feeble, in technique. When important pictures by both of these great artists, contemporaries and rivals of each other, were first seen by the world of London, it would have been nothing more than matter of opinion on the point of even the shrewdest and most technically well-taught observer to have said boldly that the processes employed by the one artist were better or worse than those employed by the other, but the passage of much less than a century has sufficed to make this distinction clear and to leave the massive and simple work of Gainsborough untouched, while the delicate manipulations of Reynolds have suffered fatally from time even without undue exposure to untoward influences.

No doubt it was felt that it would have been a rash thing on the part of one not employed every day in the practice of painting to attempt to write for a public almost wholly ignorant of what painting is any serious description of technical processes. At least, there is to be found no other lack of thoroughness in treatment of Reynolds's art. Not only in the chapter entitled "The Art of Reynolds" and beginning on Page 157, but, in the chapters devoted to the life of Reynolds and afterward to the teaching of Reynolds, there is a frank and unhesitating way of attacking the artistic problem which cannot fail to be a gratification to the well-instructed reader. In this respect, if the book is a little less markedly an art treatise than is the one on Gainsborough, that can be only because there was said in the former volume what needed most to be said, and, secondly, because the personal subject of Sir Joshua is more interesting than that of Gainsborough. There is much more about the President of the Royal Academy, the friend of Johnson and Goldsmith and Garrick, the deaf celebrity with his famous ear trumpet and his pleasant way of avoiding disagreeable arguments, the author of

*SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. By Sir Walter Armstrong, Director of the National Gallery, Ireland. With seventy-eight photogravures and six lithographic fac similes in color. Pp. xii-351. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. London: William Heinemann. MCM.

the well-known "Discourses on Painting" and the "Dialogues," then there was of the retired and somewhat unsocial Gainsborough. And then the mere fact that Sir Joshua has to be considered as a lecturer to students and the layer down of rules for the practice of art intended to be final and binding upon all who heard them makes the new volume different from the old one as needing to be a piece of criticism upon a literary and would-be critical performance as well as upon a life of diligent painter's work. This part of the work is quality well done. It must be read in connection with the analysis of Reynolds's own personal character as set forth in other parts of the book, but that which is said on Page 139 and in the paragraphs immediately following, as to the position taken by Reynolds, show how wholly in error was his assumption that painting could be treated by itself. "The notion of collating one art with another occurred to him but once, and then he made a most unhappy use of it. It never struck him that a theory of art which might fit a picture but would be absurd if applied to a teapot could not be a universal theory. He examined phenomena, and when he had collected a certain number of these from famous works of art he concluded that they were the causes of excellence. Raffaelle was great, Raffaelle painted draperies in the abstract, not silks and velvets, ergo, abstract draperies are the cause of greatness. In all seriousness that is too often the fashion of Sir Joshua's reasoning." Those passages are to be found on Page 182 of this volume, and they are not different in tone or purpose, although perhaps more compressed in significance, than the whole body of this piece of criticism. It is finally said that the experience of the century has refuted Reynolds as a teacher, and the interesting problem is plainly stated, to find out how a man who could leave us so many delightful pages of art was so unsatisfactory as a theorist. "It is common to nearly all artists from Leonardo downward, who have played with the pen," and the solution or partial solution of the problem follows, and is as satisfactory as it could be made in the brief space allotted. After all it was not the purpose of this volume to deal with so vast a problem as that!

It will be seen, then, that the new volume is in every respect a fitting sequel to the former one. Indeed, they could stand together as Volume I. and Volume II. of a work on the English painting of the eighteenth century. If a third volume should deal with Richard Wilson, and with Romney, Morland, John Russell, and their contemporaries, and a fourth volume with Hogarth, considered rather as a painter and as the beginner of British painting than as a preacher of morality in the form of satire, we should have a historical treatise on art which would require no apologies.

The pages from 1 to 150 deal with the life of Reynolds, and are divided into seven chapters. The reader will naturally turn to those pages in which is related the social life which Sir Joshua led in common with the literary celebrities of his time. Of this much is drawn from the pages of Boswell, confirmed as it were and elucidated by Reynolds's own "Dialogues." It is in one of these dialogues, by the way, that the famous remarks are made for which readers often search the pages of Boswell, (Johnson's remarks about the extreme impropriety of quoting a man against himself: "You tease me, Sir. Whatever you may have heard me say, not longer ago than last Wednesday, at Mrs. Thrale's table, I tell you I do not say so now; besides, as I said before, you may not have understood me, you misapprehended me; you may not have heard me.") Oddly enough Dr Johnson appears on the whole more agreeable in the "Dialogues" than in the reports of his professed admirer and toady, the immortal biographer.

Throughout these pages of biography there is, however, no neglect of the artistic part of Sir Joshua's life, which was after all nearly the whole of it. There never was a more diligent workman; and if he confined himself to portraiture and to the social and professional popularity, which gave him wealth and renown, ignoring the much wider field and the more purely artistic life of his great rival, the biography of so able a man pursuing so narrow an existence is not the less interesting.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

"Sharps and Flats," by Eugene Field, published to-day by Charles Scribner's Sons, is a two-volume work of selections of prose and verse collated by Slason Thompson. The selections have been made with considerable care, and perhaps better than anything else represent the exhaustless gayety of Mr. Field's daily life. Here, for example, is a skit on "The Débutante," a sort of parody on "The May Queen":

Have you got the jellies made, Mother?
Are the sandwiches au fait?
Are the salads wrought and the wine all bought
For the splurge on New Year's Day?
You look serene as a regnant Queen,
But there'll be some hitch, I fear,
For I'm to receive this year, Mother—
I'm to receive this year.

JAMES MARTINEAU.

Mr. Jackson's Biography of a Great Teacher and Leader.*

This volume does a lasting service to thought, character, and spiritual religion in America. No biography of more intrinsic value has this season afforded. An Englishman of wide fame, in many respects Dr. Martineau was without a peer as a religious and philosophical teacher and devout champion of pure theism. He had the distinction of belonging to a family of intellectual giants, and he came naturally enough by his bent to themes erudite and scholarly. He illustrated in his life, that covered nearly the decades of a century, Hazlitt's definition of genius—"the capacity for work, work, work." Never was there a more industrious scholar, nor one whose varied activities extended over so vast a length of time or wide a range of subjects. His biographer deals with him as a man, a religious teacher, and a philosopher.

He was a man of varied and multifarious occupations. How he ever accomplished as much as he did, and through so long a period of years, one can hardly conceive. He was at one and the same time minister of a metropolitan church, occupant of a professor's chair, and constant writer for the press and maker of books. With a mind biased toward scientific training and the scientific method of the modern thought movement, and educated for a secular profession, his profound convictions led him into the Christian ministry. Ordained among the English Presbyterians, he was at one time under the ban of public opinion and on the edge of a trial for heresy in the Unitarian Church.

Many delighted to sit reverently at his feet as he fought the battles of religion against the assumptions of so-called scientific theories, partaking with joy of his triumphs as he upheld a noble theism over against the baneful errors of pantheism. Yet it must be sadly confessed multitudes beheld with sorrow and real heart pain the path he blazed for the treading of his intellectual nature, so far apart from the point of view held sacred in New Testament theology and revealed religion. His thoughts on inspiration, revelation, the scope of the Bible, and the nature and mission of Jesus are at variance with the cherished faith of many who reverence his genius, love him for his passion for the love of God and all truth, and delight in his enthusiasm for religion and the indwelling presence of God in the heart of man.

In his "Types of Ethical Theory" Martineau reveals how his heart hungered for something besides mere "scientific conception" of God and the universe. "It was the irresistible pleading of moral consciousness," he writes, "which first drove me to rebel against the limits of the merely scientific conception. It became incredible to me that nothing was possible except the actual. The secret misgivings which I had always felt at either discarding or perverting the terms which constitute the vocabulary of character—'responsibility,' 'guilt,' 'merit,' 'duty'—came to a head, and insisted on speaking out and being heard; and to their reiterated question, 'Is there then no ought to be other than what is?' I found the negative answer of Diderot intolerable, and all other answer impossible." He found just here that determinism must be given up and the doctrine of causation revised. To follow him all through would be to restate the whole history of the philosophy of religion. Its chapters open vistas on knowledge, cause, the intellectual and moral aspects of the universe, personality, pantheism, freedom, and immortality.

But hear him as he utters his wonderful credo in the face of scientific and agnostic skepticism: "If you place me face to face not with an infinite living spirit, but only with what is called 'the Great Necessity,' what enthusiasm do you expect the vision to excite? Can there be a more paralyzing spectacle? and shall I fling myself with passionate ardor into the arms of that ghastly physical giant? It is impossible: homage to an automaton universe is no better than mummy worship is to one who has known what it is to love and trust and to embrace the living friend. In short, a human soul so placed would itself be higher than aught it knows within the immensity and could worship nothing there without idolatry." Thus his wonderful sentences roll on until he reaches the climax of perfect communion between the heart of man and the heart of God.

Following his biographer is like treading the wonderland of Swiss scenery, the vale of beauty, the emerald lake, the Alpine glow, the white and vaulted temple kissing the stars, the avalanche's awful thunder—then the majestic stillness of those eternal hills, where, from intellectual altitudes, the breath of heaven blows through your being.

The portrait of such a mind has a thousand different aspects. Dr. Martineau's acquisitive power was great and varied. With all his joyousness there was ever in his written word an undertone of sadness. But when the battle was hottest and those who differed from him criticised with keenest blade, he was ever cheerful, dignified, and with a sweet reasonableness.

Says his biographer, and the picture is well worth cherishing:

To him as to all men were the tides of the spirit, "its ebbs as well as its floods"; yet failing to meet him on the Mount of Beatitudes we should have looked for him on the slopes of Sinai, and wondered not to find him there.

It was my privilege to form acquaintance with him in extreme age. Of course I expected to meet a scholar; but a scholar may be a Johnson. I knew I was to confront a thinker, but a thinker may be a Schopenhauer. I held him a man of genius, but a genius may be a Byron or a Carlyle.

The thought of meeting one so crowned with honors was attended with natural anxieties. Two hands extended in welcome, a gracious smile, a cordial word, and all anxieties were gone. The happy discovery was made that his greatness was of the kind that lifts, but does not overpower. A saint, a hero, a sage—and habitué of the academy, who thrilled to the Categorical Imperative, and who knelt at the Cross.

As a higher critic of the New Testament, Dr. Martineau has gone to extremes that few of those to whom Jesus Christ is the manifestation of the Father and the image of His person, and dearly cherished and adored as the Resurrection and the Life would care to follow. He turned from both an infallible Church and an infallible Book to his own infallible consciousness, though he would never admit as much. He believed in the continuous revelation of God to the inner spirit of man. A large truth, but needing to be conserved with care. It is true that God does not cease to reveal Himself in the soul. But that does not preclude the intrinsic value of the incarnation. It is the divine man, speaking with the authority of the Infinite who guides the soul out of the maze and madnes of sin into the haven of forgiveness, peace, and harmony with God.

As the champion of an exalted theism, Dr. Martineau deserves the gratitude of humanity. The century has not witnessed so bold and original a thinker, and one whose virile arguments have so completely routed the pretensions of agnosticism and unveiled their shallowness. In his chapters on "God and Cosmos," and "God and Conscience," Mr. Jackson has exhibited Martineau at his best. Indeed, these second and third chapters of Book III., are the finest in the volume. They show the massive strength of the mind that wrestled with the problems that revolve around the idea of God, the designing Will in the universe, the freedom of human will, and immortality.

Right thinking must come very near Dr. Martineau's position when in his ethical doctrines he compares two criteria of judgment. They are prudence and conscience. Prudence is the guiding principle in the utilities; conscience our light in settling between conflicting motives. Prudence never yet saved a soul, or a world. Growth in excellency is not mere escape from vicissitudes. Might rules in the world and would rule, alter it as you please. But what do we mean by might? It is not always physical, it may be, yea, in the higher activities it must be spiritual. What sentiment was it that made Cromwell's Ironsides invincible? and led William of Orange to victory over the vastly superior forces of Spain?

No pretense is made that the true, or right, because overmastering sentiments meet with no impediments. To the world Calvary proclaims defeat. The Huguenots and the Waldenses were humiliated to the dust. But wait. What does the closing decade of the nineteenth century proclaim? Christianity, the teachings of the Victim of the Cross triumphant. Protestantism regnant. The martyr of one age the hero and leader of the next. Savonarola hanged and burned, his ashes tossed upon the sea, rushing tides mightier than Savonarola alive and with regal eloquence making the Florentine populace bow before him, as the wheat bends its golden head before the Summer breeze. Listen to Martineau's own words:

Can anybody name a good cause which, not locally, but in the world at large, has perished and had no resurrection? Intervals of suspended animation there may be, but the final mortality of the 'better part' I must utterly disbelieve. When we say of the baffled reformer, 'He was born before his time,' we confess our assurance that his time must come, and betray the fact that for us at least it has already come.

Among Martineau's many essays, reviews, and books may be mentioned as most worthy the consideration of those who really want to make the most of themselves in this world and the next, "Endeavors After the Christian Life," "Types of Ethical Theory," "Seat of Authority in Religion," and "Study of Religion." Would that the lofty arguments and pure sentiments that inspire many of his pages could be brought to the attention of multitudes of young men in America who are stricken with moral malady.

The taint of agnosticism, and a blank, hopeless, godless life rest upon so many of our youth, who imagine it a sign of "the smart set" to display total ignorance of virtue, and at the same time be steeped in the vulgarity of vice.

If there is no Supreme Will whose dictum is authority in the world, if there is no conscience shedding its lustre on the path of right and duty, how may we hope for good citizens who on occasion will sacrifice self at the call of patriotism?

Physical science and material culture will not keep the nation from the bottomless pit. Physical force, as it displays itself in the myriad forms in which science delights in arraying nature, has accomplished much for society. But the material is not all. Nor is this when co-operating with the mental the highest force the world knows; for then the preponderance of brute strength and mental force would always mean victory. There is another force called moral, or spiritual force, which arises from the conscious service of right and truth, and this when supported by religious faith may make weakness an impregnable fortress or an invincible escalabar.

In short, this book is a study, not only of a man, but of one of the most powerful religious movements of the nineteenth century. One does not, therefore, make a mistake in commending this volume to the attention of the thoughtful, because of the great personality of which it is a portrait, and because of the world-wide thought which proclaim him as belonging not to a little sect, but as a triumphant leader of the Church universal.

*JAMES MARTINEAU. A Study and a Biography. By the Rev. A. W. Jackson. Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown & Co. $3.

A Perfect Collection of Poe's Works.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The literary and daily press have joined in asserting that the McKee library, recently dispersed in part, contained the "only absolutely perfect Poe collection ever gathered together." According to Webster, the word perfect means "without defect or lack; complete." Such a definition the McKee collection did not meet, for it failed to include these important Poe items:

The Prose Romances of Edgar A. Poe, No. I. [All published.] "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" and "The Man That was Used Up," (8vo, Philadelphia, 1843.) Only two copies known, one of which, with a collection of newspaper and magazine clippings, was, in 1894, catalogued at $250. It was sold and its present whereabouts is unknown. In the Stedman-Woodberry editions of Poe's works the editors say of "Prose Romances": "The edition is of great rarity and has not been seen by the editors."

Baltimore Saturday Visitor, Oct. 12, 1833—This contained the first publication of "MS. Found in a Bottle," for which Poe received a prize of $100 offered by that journal for the best story.

American Museum for September, 1838, containing "Ligeia." This precedes The Broadway Journal publication of the story by nearly seven years.

American Museum for December, 1838—"How to Write a Blackwood Article" and "A Predicament, (The Scythe of Time.) a Pendant to the Preceding Tale."

Philadelphia Saturday Chronicle and Mirror of the Times, May 18, 1839. This contains the very first publication of "The Devil in the Belfry."

Saturday Evening Post, (Philadelphia,) Nov. 27, 1841. "Three Sundays in a Week."

Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, June 21-28, 1843. "The Gold Bug."

(Philadelphia) United States Saturday Post, Aug. 19, 1843. "The Black Cat."

The New York Sun, April 13, 1844. "The BaBoon Hoax."

The Flag of Our Union, 1849. "Hop-Frog."

Philadelphia Saturday Museum, March 4, 1843. "The Sleeper."

Undoubtedly the McKee library represented the nearest approach to a perfect Poe collection, past or to come. The foregoing simply shows that, no matter how long the purse, human life is too short for a perfect book collection in any one direction. Especially is this true in the case of an author like Poe, who published nearly all his tales repeatedly, both in periodicals and in volumes, often revising the text. When one considers the fact that no files exist of such periodicals as The Flag of Our Union and The Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, and that other obscure publications which harbored Poe items escape the closest search, he is moved to the conviction that even the millions of a Rockefeller might be unable to get together the "perfect Poe collection."

EDWARD J. NELSON,
New York, Dec. 10, 1900.

A Lesson for Schoolgirls.*

Brenda is disobedient, a trifle cunning, conceited and of a jealous disposition. In fact, Brenda is a disagreable girl. The author intends that Brenda shall be an example of a girl whose traits are not to be followed. As to Belle, that young lady is somewhat of a toady. There are four girls who make up the club. The club would not be so exclusive if it were not for Brenda, who is a petty tyrant. When Julia, who is Brenda's cousin, comes to Boston, she is excluded from membership. Julia has many winning traits, and all the girls, Brenda and Belle excepted, are fond of her. The prattle of young ladies of fifteen or sixteen Helen Leah Reed follows most amusingly. All the characters go to a fashionable school, and are fortunate in having an excellent instructress. A little waif, Manuel Rosas, excites the sympathies of the girls. Much space is given to the description of a charity bazaar, which is managed in the interest of the Rosas family by the club of four. Brenda's services are rather more ornamental than practical.

In the course of the story the author introduces much that is interesting about old Boston. There is a sketch of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, with an interview, the latter unquestionably drawn from an actual meeting with the author of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Young aspirants for athletic fame, the football players of the colleges, find a place in this story. There are ever so many useful lessons imparted in the book, and one is about English composition. It may be that in the latitude of Boston there is the prodigal use by young ladies of the word "nice." In New York the younger representatives of the gentler sex are lavish with "perfectly splendid." In "Brenda" there is to be found the soundest advice as to the distribution of charity. Brenda was only a wayward girl, and in time let us hope that all her faults were corrected. The illustrations are capital.

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*BRENDA, HER SCHOOL AND HER CLUB. By Helen Leah Reed. Illustrated by Jessie Willcox Smith. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

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JAY, A DOG.

His Observations Chronicled in San Francisco.*

This volume, which bears the imprint of San Francisco publishers, Messrs. D. P. Elder & Morgan Shepard, will be found most attractive by all children who are lovers of animals, and even more so by the children of a larger growth into whose hands the volume may happen to fall.

The typography and illustrations of the volume are remarkably good, the latter being used as a sort of half title to each chapter, sometimes also containing the opening words of its first paragraph. Each chapter also opens with the most curiously attractive little initial, which investigation shows to be a very small reproduction of the full-page illustration. The book is issued in three editions, the ordinary issue, the "children's edition," which is most attractively bound in gay fabrics, at $1.50 per copy, while a small edition is bound in old brocades and silk and is to be had at $2 each. The copy before us is one of those intended for children and is most attractively bound in a cream-gray ribbed cotton, stamped with a pretty all-over design of elaborately patterned rings in red and blue, the colors blending in one harmonious whole. The titles for both side and back are pretty paper labels printed in black, with considerable use of red lines, its cover lining being heavy silvered paper. The paper on which the volume is printed is soft and of an agreeable tint, and the book is unusually well made, opening freely, without the slightest strain upon its back, its whole manufacture reflecting great credit in every way upon its publishers and printers, the work having been done at the Murdoch Press.

The observations of the dog, Jay, which give title to the book, form the subject of its first chapter; the second chapter continuing these observations. The first portion will be found to explain, from the dog's standpoint, the meaning of the five great wags, which are most minutely described; for Jay, or his creator, who claims, like Seton-Thompson, to understand the animal language, wishes to make us understand "a dog's nature, his thoughts, pleasures, and feelings." So we find the first wag is one of "deep love" for his master or other friend; "the great joy wag" is of a like nature, "sure the master is there, well, happy, and loving you"; the "wag of alertness" explains itself, as does the "dream wag," which Jay tells us, however, is very strange and interesting, adding that the "scratch wag" may be considered unimportant, but he thinks "to get a pleasure without hurting any one else, or injuring yourself, is perfectly right, and scratching your back hurts no one and gives you a great happiness."

The next chapter discourses upon the mystery of smell, and also formulates laws for a dog's behavior, ten in all, which Jay thinks will bring peace and happiness to him. These laws are fine from beginning to end, and in most cases could well be observed by the master as well as by the dog. Only the limitations of space prevent giving them in full:

Be kindly toward all, giving love to a few. * * * Greet all friends with the eyelight of gentleness and smiles * * * and so make the day sunny-warm. * * * Do not bear about with you the rigid tail of suspicion or the back bristles upward, thereby opening many hearts to hatred and misunderstanding. * * * Make friends, for the more you have the greater will be your power and the happier your days. * * * Go about your business with modesty and dignity, but with an erect tail and a sure purpose of doing it well. * * * Eat enough to keep you well, and get some extra good things if you can, but carefully avoid gorging. * * * Seize all the joy you can that robs no other; for happiness is the south wind of the heart's health.

But Mr. Shepard seems to understand his children and love them quite as much as he does animals. The two following chapters contain the thoughts of Barbara, who says she is what she is because of her name:

It is sad and full of thought; it has many "a's." If you will say slowly "Bar-ba-ra" I am sure you will see that what I say is true. I would have been quite different if my name did not sound so heavy and slow. Betsy is what she is because of her name. She is gay, bright, and full of easily started laughter. Betsy—"Bet" brings smiles and "sy" quiet and merry words. Altogether, she is gay, but not in any way silly, only her mind turns to bright colors, and happiness she sees over everything. * * * I wish I could be Queen of the World, with a right to rule things as I wish. Because horses cannot speak and ask cruel men not to treat them the way they do. Because dog's eyes are so soft and beautiful and follow their masters around, and cannot speak or explain when they try so hard to. Because men put animals in cages to look at—poor things that have always had lots of room and have been kings in their own country. Because so many children are unhappy, and no one helps them to get long days of joy. Because everything is so hard and rough and cruel.

Chapter IV. contains the adventures of Barbara and Frank, a horse, while the rest of this fascinatingly strange book is about equally divided between children and animals. One chapter contains a boy's dream, who, on awakening, remembered he had been a horse for the day. "I was no less a boy, and better, because the dream had come to me." Jay's observations, too, about colors, smells, and moonlight, his antipathies and contempts, gives us a deep insight into the dog nature, while the concluding chapter tells a beautifully idyllic story, "The Heart of a Boy," of which Jay is again the hero, which should win for the book many friends.

Indeed, this is a volume which can never be read with indifference. It will either be cast impatiently aside, as utterly uninteresting, by those for whom it has no message, or be counted as a delightful revelation of the animal nature by its other readers. It would seem that all lovers of Mr. "Jungle Books," "Wild Animals I Have Known," and "The Heart of the Ancient Wood," all strangely alike, and yet widely different, would come to be counted among the latter class.

*OBSERVATIONS OF JAY (A DOG) AND OTHER STORIES. By Morgan Shepard. San Francisco: D. P. Elder & Morgan Shepard. 1900. Regular edition, $1. Illustrations. Pages 142.

Brooklyn's Municipal Library System.

Brooklyn, it is said, has been slow to demand library privileges. However true this may be, certainly she has not been equally slow in appreciating those privileges when once they were obtained. The Brooklyn Public Library has for its object the development of a municipally controlled institution on the lines of the largest possible free circulation of books, and under the new régime has progressed rapidly. Its municipal control gives to Brooklyn the honor of proclaiming as her own the only municipal library in Greater New York; the Long Island City Library, while being conducted upon the same lines, is much less extensive, and the New York Free Library is still to some extent under corporative control. The definition of a free library, as given by the State Board of Regents, voiced by Mr. Melvil Dewey, is "one owned and controlled by the city."

One year ago last February the library came under municipal authority, and Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, who was formerly chief librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library, was placed at its head. Mr. Bostwick is a graduate of Yale College and has taken the degree of Ph. D. He is well known in library circles, being extensively affiliated with library interests. He has twice occupied the Presidency of the New York Library Club, and is now President of the Long Island Library Club.

The library is the product of the Brooklyn Public Library Association, the association in turn being the outcome of the interests in free library extension, as upheld and proclaimed by the Woman's Library Association, of which Mrs. Mary E. Craigie was chief pioneer.

At the time of the city's assumption of the library it consisted of the main branch, at 26 Brevoort Place and Bedford Park Branch. Since that time there have been added five branches: Williamsburg, 380 Bedford Avenue; East, 29 Pennsylvania Avenue; South Brooklyn, 1,147 Fourth Avenue, and Flatbush, 5 Caton Avenue, opened as Flatbush Free Library, and transferred to Brooklyn Public Library in January last. The last branch established is Prospect Branch, at Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park, used at first as a station for traveling library department, and later become of the same character as the other branches. The situation of this branch, which is an important one, is but temporary, the site chosen for its permanent quarters being at Sixth Avenue and Third Street.

Originally the library contained some 20,000 volumes; to-day there are 50,000 volumes. The library's worth is best judged by the city's recent appropriation of $80,000 for its next year. This is twice the amount appropriated last year. To this $20,000, conditionally available, may be added, to be used for maintenance of established free circulating libraries, when they shall be acquired as branches of the Brooklyn Public Library. The libraries alluded to are New Utrecht, Fort Hamilton, Bay Ridge, and Union for Christian Work. This, combined with the establishment of as many new branches as the appropriation will permit, will result for Brooklyn in one of the finest library systems.

Throughout the library the open shelf system prevails, and is considered by the librarian to be the most desirable method, particularly where the borrower's interest is concerned. The loss, in his estimation, which is a natural outcome of such a plan, is in every way compensated for by the actual good accomplished.

At the main branch, which is also the building of administration, there is a most successful children's department, situated on the ground floor. The building is modern in its appointment and most attractive. Each branch, in so far as possible, is conducted, especial requirements of localities being considered, upon the model of the main branch, the children's department included, even when it is only possible to reserve a corner of a room for them.

The Traveling Library Department, which is at the main branch, is under the direction of Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, Assistant Librarian. The privileges of this department for schools, literary clubs, &c., are just beginning to be realized, and will be more used by them as the advantages become known.

It is Mr. Bostwick's object to co-operate more and more, not alone with schools, but with all institutions of learning and progress. It is a matter of encouragement to him that the reception of the library branches has been most enthusiastic, the borrowers being all the time on the increase; and whereas ordinarily in the establishment of a free institution gifts of money, &c., are a proof of progress, the greatest possible evidence for the future success of the library lies in the ability of the people to appreciate their own needs; the consequent demand being best supplied and strengthened by one who, having already been helped by the institution, in turn becomes interested. An actual gift of money from one not appreciative of the library's privileges does not voice to the same extent the people's progress in culture. Mr. Bostwick is an advocate for complete organization in the administration of the library.

The apprentice class in connection with the library, while it is under the control of the librarian, is more directly under the supervision of Miss Theresa Hitchler, the library's chief cataloguer. It is an institution of merit. Six months' free service to the library entitles the applicant, after passing civil service, to take competitive examination for entrance on the force of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Beginning with the main branch, each library will eventually contain an art and a music department. Unity of purpose and determination in pursuit of the highest interest of the institution committed to their charge is upheld to the entire force of the Brooklyn Public Library by its chief librarian.

Aubrey Beardsley's Later Work.*

Last year Mr. Lane published the early work of Beardsley in a massive volume, which, printed on imitation Japan paper, with colored insets, was a notable piece of bookmaking. Now the later work has been published in every way in as sumptuous a manner as the first volume. The cover design which Beardsley intended for his "Venus and Tannhäuser" has also been used on the second volume, as has the title page drawing, which is one of Beardsley's best decorative designs.

The Mlle. de Maupin drawing, an exceedingly beautiful design in color, has been well chosen for the frontispiece. It is reproduced in photogravure, but not in color, though we believe it will be in the special edition of this book to be published soon. The other de Maupin drawings, we agree with Mr. Symons in his essay on Beardsley, show a decided falling off. The illustrations for "Manon Lescaut," "Madame Bovary," and "La Dame aux Camélias," though rather slight, little wash drawings, quite enter into the spirit of these amorous French romances. All of the "Rape of the Lock," "Savoy," "Volpone," and fragments of the privately printed Lycistrate drawings are also given among the reprinted designs, which also include a number of the "Morte d'Arthur" and "Bon Mots" drawings, book covers, posters, and miscellaneous drawings.

Though but 15 of the 174 drawings are new to Beardsley admirers, a few of these show Beardsley at his best, and make the book invaluable to the collector. The first drawing, "Withered Spring," is rather similar to the one which closes the volume, "Soleil Couchant," (almost exactly like one of the "Morte d'Arthur" drawings given.) Both of these drawings are pretty roughly drawn, but possess a good deal of merit.

Quite different in execution are the drawings of "Dante in Exile" and "The Virgin and Lily." These are quite equal to any of Beardsley's drawings. The ease and repose of the first with the verses make an extremely decorative page. The other, showing the Virgin and Child surrounded by kneeling worshipers, is another beautiful drawing. The posing of the figures is exceedingly well done, and the lower paneling and thin line surrounding the drawing and curving over the top of the drawing rather suggest a stained glass window and a Burne-Jones influence. The portrait of Molière also takes rank with Beardsley's finest work. Molière's dreamy eyes and great shock of hair surrounded by a clever arrangement of light and shade stand out prominently in the picture from his black figure and the black curtain hanging across the picture from top to bottom. One of the two colored plates, "Hermaphrodites," shows a partly draped female figure, the modeling of which is superb and the pose graceful. The delicate tints employed greatly enhance its value. The portrait of Miss Ada Sundberg, a pastel in most violent colors, a design intended for "Lucian's True History," which fortunately was not used, a very good pencil sketch of Dante's head, a characteristic drawing from the frontispiece for the "Sixth Satire of Juvenal," a little sketch, "I Saw Three Ships Sailing By," with no merit, and two designs from the covers of Beardsley's copy of "Tristan und Isoide" with some others, close the list of hitherto unpublished drawings.

Mr. Lane's plan to call the two books "The Early Work" and "The Later Work" was a good one, since two volumes were necessary to include so many of Beardsley's drawings, and he carried out his plan well. The drawings for both volumes were well chosen and are masterpieces of reproductions. We congratulate Mr. Lane in permanently preserving the greatest of all black and white artists' work in sumptuous and perfect form.

A Capable Boston Man.*

As a hero, Quincy Adams Sawyer is the master of all possible situations. He brings down the house when he whistles like a mocking bird, and as to his fighting capabilities, such are his pugilistic accomplishments that in three rounds he knocks the wind out of the village bully. Sawyer is a Boston man, and so nothing less could have been expected of him. He is a gallant man, too, so all the girls in the quiet New England village fall in love with him. He is literary and discovers the talents of Miss Alice Pettingill. There is a very original old gentleman in the romance, who has peculiar ideas on marriage and on the killing of poultry. At the conclusion the author makes every one happy, for there are innumerable marriages. There is one matter in the story which seems by no means necessary, and it is the advertisement of certain new romances to be written, which announcement has little to do with the current incidents of the fiction.

*THE LATER WORK OF AUBREY BEARDSLEY. Demy 4to. $10 net. London and New York: John Lane.

*QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER AND MASON'S CORNER FOLKS. A novel. A Picture of New England Home Life. By Charles Felton Pidgin. 8vo. Ornamental cover. 586 pages. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Company. $1.50.

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A NEW LIFE IN SUMPTUOUS FORM.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. By Worthington Chauncey Ford. Memorial Edition. In Two Volumes. Royal Octavo, pp. xiv, 303; ix, 303. Charles Scribner's Sons.

It would be difficult to approach the discussion of Mr. Ford's text in these volumes without a preliminary note on the form given to it by the publishers. Brought out with the collaboration of the Goupils, of Paris, it is characterized by some of the features adopted in the making of those splendid folios on Queen Elizabeth, Cromwell and Prince Charles Edward Stuart which have challenged admiration for their artistic as well as for their literary qualities. Portraits in colors of Washington and his wife serve as frontispieces for the volumes before us. Many portraits in full page photogravure plates are included, and others, on a smaller scale, appear at chapter endings. Some of the paintings are now reproduced for the first time. Paper and presswork are of the choicest character. We have here, in short, not only a biography of Washington, but a picture gallery exhibiting his more important contemporaries, the whole presented with every circumstance of artistic luxury.

Mr. Ford, who has had other dealings with his theme, is well versed in its literatur... ...ly fair to his predecesso... ...ays, "Washi...

The opening paragraph of a four-column review of Mr. Ford's "Washington" by Royal Cortissoz, in the New York Tribune, November 24th.

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COLONIAL DAYS.

A New and Interesting Volume by Miss Smith.*

Chronicles of ancestors dead and gone possess, in general, interest only for their direct descendants, unless drawn from the lives of historical stars whose lights still shed a radiance down to our own days. But Miss Helen Evertson Smith, in submitting to the public a volume of colonial data gleaned from her own and other family records, invites not alone the sympathy of those who trace kinship with the sturdy settlers in the United States, but of all students of historic lore. In speaking of her long companionship with old papers and her intense interest in family traditions, the author says: "All the persons of whose simple ways of living I have tried to give glimpses seem as familiarly known to me as are the dear relatives through whom so much that concerned their ancestry was transmitted to me. And why should it not be so? The old letters are still pulsing with the inner life of those who have merely stepped beyond the curtain. Their loves, their fears, their hopes, their aspirations, their faiths, their daily occupations—did not these things form the real men and women?" The success of Miss Smith's volume will doubtless arise from the fact that it treats of matrons and maids, fathers and sons, whose energies, patience, and faith laid the foundations of our great Republic, showing them in their home lives or discharging public duties, just as we tread our divers paths to-day. It is the touch of human nature, gracefully depicted, amid statistics of what our forefathers wore or ate and drank, that holds the reader's interest throughout the book. Among thousands of letters and a multitude of manuscripts and diaries, it took a keen tact and fine sense of discrimination to sort out the most pertinent data to give an adequate idea of "Colonial Days and Ways."

Miss Smith is particularly happy in her method of narrative; you feel that her work has been a labor of love, that the brave, capable men and women she tells us about were worthy of time and trouble being expended in transcribing their lives for later generations. Among the amusing incidents in the book is the account of a wedding in 1726. The bridegroom was the Rev. William Worthington, the bride Temperance Gallup, (granddaughter of the pioneer Capt. John Gallup, who had been a man of much influence among the Mohicans.) The friendly Indians had transferred to the son the allegiance they had given the father. The wedding feast was to last two days, and great preparations had been made to cater to the expected guests; long tables were spread with a confusion of meats, fish, side dishes, and vegetables, followed "as an innovation" by a second course of "coffee, pies, puddings, and sweetmeats"; tankards filled with spiced hard cider were passed from hand to hand; also brandy and burgundy. On the first day "the people of quality," the near-by clergymen, and family friends were served; on the second morning the "commonalty" began to assemble at 9 A. M., and tables were served to successive guests until evening. The programme for this day was nearly altered by "a motley but grave and decorous procession of apparently interminable length" that dawned upon the stupefied household's vision. It was the remnant of the Indian tribe that came expecting welcome; brave, squaw, and pappoose. With the prompt decision that characterizes most successful men, Mr. Gallup sprang upon the stone horseblock and proceeded to make an impromptu speech. He assured "his children" that they were welcome, very welcome, but that they had mistaken the day; that the morrow was when they were expected; and on the following day the whole host came back, beplumed and blanketed in their best, and none went hungry or thirsty away." To accomplish this feat, immense iron kettles of clam and fish chowder were cooked out of doors; likewise, wild ducks were stewed with onions; "three young hogs, of about a hundredweight each, were roasted whole, also out of doors," and big bags of Indian meal pudding, thickly studded with dried plums, were cooked in the house, the pudding sauce, made of West Indian molasses, butter, and vinegar, was served by the pailful; great baskets were filled with roast potatoes and bread; barrels of hard cider and rum completed the bill of fare.

This peaceful invasion of the Mohicans was rather a contrast to the former raid of the redskins, in the days when each pioneer built his house with a view to possible attack from their common enemy.

The hardships cheerfully endured by our forebears are carefully noted by Miss Smith. The wind howled through the rafters of the early homestead; the heavy bed hangings were actually necessary to keep out the biting cold; the weekly-bath, which was scrupulously taken by every inmate of the house, entailed much trouble in the heating of water in great iron kettles over open fires; church going meant often miles of travel by wagon or on foot, including, in Winter, long hours of sitting in a bitterly cold edifice, the heating of churches being unknown in those times. The colonists also had to depend upon their individual skill to furnish lights, soap, wool, dyes, shoes, clothing, and wooden utensils, besides baking and brewing, and raising their own farm stock for home consumption. Whether it was the thrifty huysvrouw of a Dutch household in New Amsterdam, or a Puritan matron in a New England homestead, or the graceful hostess of a Huguenot home in New Rochelle, the various women administrators in the domestic kingdom notwithstanding the differences of creed and race—resembled each other in their zealous care of their households, their patient endurance of hardships, their kindly thought for their neighbors, while the fathers and husbands of these women, whether settled north, south, east, or west, were fine types of brave, honorable men, who openly upheld and said their prayers.

Life in a Colonial manor or parsonage was filled with daily duties and simple pleasures, and, despite discomforts and some dangers, our ancestors seemed to get more true enjoyment out of existence than the wear and tear of to-day allows us. Informal dances, parties, and husking bees brought the young people together frequently, and some wore fine imported coats and gowns, others home-made clothes. Tailors were looked down upon in those days, and few took to that trade; consequently customers had to wait the local tailor's pleasure, and the case of a student is recorded who before a new suit was completed had outgrown it. One interesting fact is stated in connection with a literary club that flourished at Sharon, Conn. It was founded in January, 1779, the Rev. Cotton Smith being Chairman. The design of the club was to "promote a taste for the study of Belles Lettres and of Logick, and to gain some skill in the useful freeman's art of debate." The club continued its regular meetings from January, 1779, to May, 1780, when a "Miscellany" under the name of "Clio" was started. To its columns each club member was expected to make at least one contribution in every second or third number. The club, it appears, continued in active operation for twenty years or more. Miss Smith affirms that hitherto it has been believed that the first purely literary club was the one started by Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney in Hartford, Conn.; in the early years of this century, and adds that, until some other claimant arises, she will give Sharon the honor of being the mother of literary clubs in the United States. Among the notable personalities who live again in the pages of "Colonial Days and Ways" is the Rev. Cotton Mather Smith, whose fame as an eloquent preacher was outlived by the remembrance of his pastoral work. During an awful smallpox Winter, in intensely bitter weather, he and his heroic wife banished themselves from their home for three months, living in an outhouse, so that they could minister to the sick and dying without endangering their neighbors or family. An amusing incident is related in connection with a mischievous boy whom the pastor befriended. For some fault the lad had been forbidden to attend service on Sunday. While the sermon was in progress a general chuckle crept through the congregation. The preacher stopped and looked around as the commotion increased; every one was looking in his direction, yet not at him. An old slave who solved the mystery, stepped from the topmost gallery upon the top of the sounding-board hanging over the pulpit and picked up a pet black and tan dog, which the boy in punishment had decorated with a pair of the parson's best bands and sent off to church. The dog had reached the sounding-board and gravely seated himself over the head of his unconscious master.

In the closing chapter of Miss Smith's delightful book she relates how the same parson on a certain Sunday in late October, 1777, preached a wonderful sermon on the text, "Watch, what of the night? The watchman saith the morning cometh." He spoke as if inspired, picturing an oppressed people struggling for liberty against fearful odds, speaking of late reverses until his congregation was in tears. Then suddenly his tone changed. "Our weakness," he said, "is the Lord's opportunity. * * * He has promised to succor those who look to Him for their help. He is faithful who has promised. * * * Behold the morning now cometh. I see its beams already gilding the mountain tops; its brightness is already bursting over all the land." He closed his Bible and stood with uplifted hand. Then, during the silence following, fell a hasty clatter of horse's hoofs. Reaching the church door, anxious eyes watch the rider as, dismounting, he hurries inside, his spurs clanking on the uncarpeted floor and up the pulpit stairs. The parson, flushed with the joy of a hope fulfilled, read out these words: "Burgoyne has surrendered!" and "then burst into honorable tears." The next moment he and his whole congregation joined in a prayer of thankfulness.

*COLONIAL DAYS AND WAYS. By Helen Evertson Smith. New York: The Century Company. $2.50.

Mr. Frederic H. Sawyer, a well-known Englishman, has just written a book entitled "The Inhabitants of the Philippines," in which he declares that the Filipinos fight much fairer than the Boers, while their treatment of prisoners of war, both Spanish and American, has every evidence of humanity. The author, who, as a civil engineer, has had a great many years' experience in traveling through the Philippines, has had exceptional opportunities of observing the native life and character. Although he stands up for the Filipino reputation, he does not advise the Americans to withdraw from the islands. He draws up a plan of reconciling American supremacy with native autonomy and recommends it to President McKinley's consideration. Considerable space in the book is devoted to the religious character and prejudice of the natives, which should be found of value to missionaries engaged in work in the Philippines. The book will be published in London by Sampson, Low & Co., and whether it will be presented in an American edition depends upon the outcome of negotiations that are now being carried on with a well-known New York house.

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RUSSIA AGAINST INDIA.

Mr. Colquhoun's Volume on the Struggle for Dominion in Asia.*

The name of the author of the book "Russia Against India," Archibald R. Colquhoun, is so well known as that of a writer on the Far East that he needs no special introduction. But he must be defined as among those observers who have resided and traveled in the East and acted as correspondents for the press, who feel that the Home Government of the British Empire lacks vigor and initiative, and is not only losing its trade but its prestige and its preponderance in Asiatic affairs.

This book deals specifically with what to the party to which our author belongs seems the greatest menace to England's power in the East, namely, the progress Russia is making toward the occupation of Asia, and, more specifically still, toward the conquest of India at an early day. Through the blindness of England to her designs and her failure to arrest Russia's progress at a frontier now available, namely, Afghanistan, which if taken and held might defeat the persistent scheme of Russia, and which, if now lost to her, can never be regained, India is to be lost in the not distant future

Travelers and those whose occupation is writing for the public often feel the influence of local events and hear opinions expressed which alarm them. Being on the spot is sometimes a disadvantage, because while personal observation may be essential in matters of detail, in large matters, involving the affairs of two Governments at the outset and of two continents at the conclusion, the view of the trained statesman which embraces the whole problem is the important one.

The book before us is a strenuous assertion that Russia, having now occupied all Central Asia, is at the border of Afghanistan, awaiting a favorable moment to occupy it, and thus become a neighbor of India, which could be taken into its net at some other favorable moment.

In addition to this danger, Russia, having completed the Trans-Caspian Railway along the northern border of Persia to Kushk, is ready to push southward to the Indian Ocean at some moment when England's hands are tied, possessing herself of Beloochistan or of Eastern Persia, and thus commanding the Indian Ocean. This is only a step toward the far greater goal of acquiring all Asia Minor, and toward the final end of all her schemes, the possession of Constantinople, the ancient seat of her faith, and then the occupation of the ancient seats of civilization, and, of course, taking up both the holy cities of Western orthodoxy, destroying Zionism and Romanism at one blow.

While this southing is going on, the eastward tendency is not to be neglected. Russia, in addition to bridging Siberia from the Atlantic waters to the Pacific, will extend her Central Asian line from Andijan, in Eastern Turkestan, its present terminus, through Chinese Thibet, till it reaches the Yangtse River, that river sacred to British trade, and takes away that trade through the back door.

These are large projects, and remind one, somehow, of the real estate advertisements at Omaha a few years since, when the maps of city lots about Omaha left very little land in Nebraska for the plow.

However, Mr. Colquhoun is very strenuous about it, and in this volume makes out his case with little reference to the real strength of the British Empire—which he wishes to rouse from its Ministerial and Governmental apathy.

To writers of his habit Russia is always the Northern Colossus or the Russian Bear or some other metaphorical and imaginary being. This Colossus "is more Oriental than European," though there is not a particle of Oriental blood in the Russian veins. Russians have no more Oriental tastes than Britons, nor any worse habits; and as for sympathies the case is probably about even. Russia is always personified by writers of this party; it has a continuous mind, a definite deep design, and has a hunger for land that surpasses anything known in Britain, though there is not a particle of evidence that Russia wants India or ever had any designs upon it.

People who write such conventional and surface sketches as this volume contains about the history and development of Russia never remember, if they ever knew, that Russia's growth is the development of a race under territorial conditions almost as free as in the United States; that this is both a natural and an inevitable process for which no forged will of Peter the Great, no Minister or Government, nor any Bear is responsible.

A power expanding is always an unwelcome spectacle to its neighbors. But when that power builds for the uses of the civilized world a Siberian Railway, at a cost which strains every financial nerve, we ought to say our thanks. When that power rescues what was once the garden of the world, Central Asia, now arid and nearly peopleless, from its fate, and puts a railroad through it, with the fair design of another way out to the future scene of the world's greatest activities—the Pacific—we ought again to say our thanks.

And if England will not build the railway which is feasible, connecting the Mediterranean with not only the Indian Ocean but with India, Siam, and China, along the lower shores of Asia, we hope Russia will. England would be the chief gainer by it.

Our author's book is largely made up of an account of the tribes of Central Asia, not very pertinent to his subject or of much value, and of the Russian conquest of those provinces, correct enough, but not complete enough to be valuable to the student, lay or military.

The idea of the conquest of India is not a new one. It has been discussed for a generation, and was as well understood twenty years ago as it is now. Its consummation is much less likely than even ten years ago. The reasons for this opinion are many, but they are simple. India is not the India of a generation ago. The steps taken to insure her loyalty to England are not alone military. They are the wise administrative measures taken in India for her benefit, which, while not doing away with all private dissent, are working a mighty change in India. These are principally the great railway system, the water supply for private use and irrigation on a large scale, the extensive sanitary measures, and the development of those object-lessons in cultivation, manufactures, economics, and schools which lead India on to her great future.

Russia could not pose as India's "deliverer." The character of her administration is now understood. England's will be preferred.

The last ten years have witnessed a marvelous unification of the British Empire, so that to-day instead of England's being in a decline, near her end, as has been said, she is an empire with a united front, not to be lightly reckoned with.

And we can forecast that the navy of Great Britain would find Russia more vulnerable than she now is if she appears at a port on the Indian Ocean, as she is already at Vladivostock and Port Arthur; that, in a word, Russia becomes more and more vulnerable by as much more as she extends her lines. Besides, her finances are already strained to the breaking point, and without money there can be no war with England.

The other consideration is the play of National politics in Europe—a game in which "check" may be called on a dozen different gambits. All the European nations, instead of England alone, are now interested in the future of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and the future of Russian expansion will not depend upon England but upon the will of the whole of Europe and of the United States.

GEORGE H. WARNER.

*RUSSIA AGAINST INDIA. The Struggle for Asia. By Archibald R. Colquhoun. With special maps. 12mo. Pp. vii., 246. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.60.

Mark Twain at the Aldine Club.

The reception and dinner which the Aldine Association gave to Mark Twain on Dec. 4 was the most notable event of the kind that has ever taken place at that club. Although one of the stormiest nights of the season, the rooms of the club were thronged at an early hour, and the large dining room became so inadequate that some forty persons had to be seated in an adjoining apartment, whence they emerged with their chairs when the speaking began.

The occasion was also notable for the men who were present. Among these were Bishop Potter, Joseph Jefferson, F. Hopkinson Smith, James W. Alexander, John Fox, Jr., Winston Churchill, Brander Matthews, Richard Watson Gilder, John Kendrick Bangs, Albert Shaw, Robert Bridges, Clarence C. Buel, George Haven Putnam, Charles Scribner, George P. Brett, Arthur H. Scribner, Frank H. Scott, Edward Bok, William W. Ellsworth, Frank N. Doubleday, Col. G. B. M. Harvey, Major James B. Pond, Robert W. Smith, Winfield S. Moody, Fletcher H. Bangs, Ernest D. North, Charles F. Chichester, Laurence Hutton, Hamilton W. Mable, Henry Loomis Nelson, F. A. Deneke, Augustus Thomas, Capt. Joshua Slocum, David A. Munro, and Francis W. Halsey. The speeches were made by Bishop Potter, Joseph Jefferson, Mark Twain, James W. Alexander, George Haven Putnam, Capt. Slocum, John Kendrick Bangs, John Fox, Jr., and Augustus Thomas.

The dinner was remarkable for the decorations of the rooms. These had been arranged by Alexander W. Drake. Mr. Clemens and Mr. Mable, the toastmaster, were framed in by a pilothouse, from the corners of which were suspended colored lights and the cornice of which bore the name of Alonzo Child, the name of one of the steamboats which Mr. Clemens used to pilot on the Mississippi River. The walls were festooned with hanging moss, and here and there were suspended oranges, gourds, and other Southern growths, while catfish were sailing about in aquariums.

Mr. Clemens found in these decorations the principal themes for his speech, which was reminiscent and constantly delightful. When the dinner was first arranged, an understanding was entered into with Mr. Clemens that the speeches should not be reported. He felt that the public tributes already paid to him fully supplied the public needs. The committee, while differing from him, respected his wishes, and THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW must do the same.

A Guide to Artistic Paris.*

In the preface to his two volumes on Paris the late Grant Allen says his object is not to direct the stranger through its streets and boulevards, nor yet to give him practical information about hotels, cab fares, tramways, or other every-day conveniences, but rather to supply for those tourists who travel as a means to culture a guide to and an adequate description of the artistic sights and scenes of the French capital. He writes:

The general plan pursued will be somewhat as follows: First will come the inquiry why the town ever gathered together at all at that particular spot. * * * Next * * * why the town grew to social or political importance, and what were the stages by which it assumed its present shape. Thirdly, why it gave rise to that higher form of handicraft which we know as Art, and toward what particular arts it especially gravitated. After that we will take in detail the various strata of its

*PARIS. By Grant Allen. Illustrated with 82 photogravures and half-tone plates. 16mo. Pp.—about viii.-280 per volume. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3 per set.

growth or development, examining the buildings, and works of art which they contain, in historical order, and tracing the causes which led to their evolution.

Following this plan the volumes are most comprehensive in their scope and include in their pages nearly all that can possibly interest the educated visitor to Paris. Beginning with the Ile de la Cité as the nucleus about which the city has been built, Mr. Allen follows the growth of Paris step by step, telling the story of its development and repeating many of the legends which have been handed down for years immemorial and are even still accepted.

With a careful study of this edition the visitor is not likely to overlook much of artistic merit to be seen in the French capital. Notre Dame has its history sketched from its beginning to the present day, and Mr. Allen's book becomes a perfect guide to all of its points of interest. But it is in the Louvre that he lingers longest and with most apparent delight. Here he repeats not only his own judgment, but that of most of the best critics upon the sculpture and paintings exhibited.

The volumes are artistically bound in a pretty shade of green cloth, lettered in gold and bearing on their covers a golden shield upon which is pictured a dark blue and white ship at full sail. There are eighty-two illustrations, many of which are reproductions of the best pictures in the Louvre, while others represent specimens of famous and beautiful architecture.

Gen. Shields.*

Gen. James Shields was one of the notable Irishmen who have given their strength and ability to the service of the United States. His biography calls him the greatest Irishman who ever trod American soil, yet during his army lifetime and the score of years that have elapsed since his death there has not appeared any biography till now.

The author of the volume before us is the Hon. William H. Condon, who disclaims any pretensions to literary ability, but undertakes to narrate impartially the story of his hero's life. That he has put into the work a good measure of that Celtic impetuosity and enthusiasm that helped to make the subject of his memoir a brilliant soldier is perhaps no detriment to it. The loyalty of a sincere admirer may not suggest infallibility of judgment in mere detail, and yet may present on the whole a more spirited and lifelike portrait than a mere analyst could give.

We learn that Gen. Shields came of a fighting Irish family. Behind him were Athlone and the siege of Limerick and the battle of the Boyne, and before him Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec and Winchester. While a boy at Athlone he showed an early predilection for military pursuits, one of his precocious exploits being the marshaling of a company of young companions to do battle with a neighboring contingent, and routing his opponents by a bayonet charge. The leader of the opposing forces at the time was afterward known to the world as Commander McVeigh. A duel, or rather an attempted duel, is also among the events of that early period. Acquaintance with an old soldier put him in the way of becoming an accomplished swordsman, and from him he procured books that gave him his first idea of military science.

Some years later, when young Shields was in America, and subjected to the active animosity and ridicule of some of his neighbors, he nearly engaged in a conflict which, if persisted in, might have resulted disastrously to the American people. The challenge was out and accepted; the weapons chosen—swords—put his adversary at a decided disadvantage, though he had a longer reach and exceedingly vigorous muscles. The name of Shields's opponent on this occasion was Abraham Lincoln, whose gallantry in trying to protect Miss Todd from the consequences of a very immature letter that she had written, by taking the blame of authorship upon himself, nearly involved him in a battle for which Shields was probably better fitted. The cause being removed by judicious action on the part of the seconds, peace was restored.

Entering with all his natural activity into political life, the subject of the biography served in various offices, and in a comparatively short time became Auditor of the State of Illinois. At the end of two years he was appointed by the Governor to the position of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, from which Stephen A. Douglas had resigned. Abraham Lincoln, John D. Palmer, Lyman Trumbull, and a score of other well-known men practiced at the Illinois bar while he was upon the bench. He resigned his office to accept from President Polk that of Commissioner General of the Land Office at Washington.

"The language of Shields's resignation as Land Commissioner proclaims the soldier," says his biographer. On July 1, 1846, he received his appointment as Brigadier General, serving successively under Gens. Taylor, Wool, and Scott. He commanded the First Brigade. There were incidents in the Mexican campaign that were both brave and romantic, chivalric, and soldierly; a limited review will not afford space for them. The author gives much space and care to the narration of the battle of Winchester, during the civil war, in which the Mexican veteran was pitted against Stonewall Jackson and succeeded in wringing a victory from that redoubtable warrior. Jackson falling back from Winchester toward Staunton, simultaneously with Johnston's retreat from Manassas, was followed by Shields till the Confederate force was within fifty miles of Johnston, when Shields, by the ruse of a retreat, drew Jackson back to Winchester. Shields posted the greater part of his command in hiding about two miles from Winchester. A skirmish between the ostensible rear guard of the Union force and the Confederate cavalry, but with no decisive result, occurred on the evening of March 22. Following this, Gen. Banks, confident that Jackson would not venture to attack again, withdrew to go to Washington, but Shields waited, and had the satisfaction of defeating his very able adversary. There is nothing in the account which pretends to add new evidence to the story of that fight as told in various reports and histories. The author has collected that which has already been made public, and offers no new analysis, but there is no uncertain note in his condemnation of the injustice by which Gen. Shields was practically suspended from his command soon afterward, nor can any reader be uncertain regarding his estimate of Secretary Stanton.

Throughout the book there are interspersed sketches of other eminent men whose lives were in touch at various times with that of Gen. Shields. There are also added to the narrative proper a goodly collection of speeches and addresses which were delivered by the hero from time to time. The sub-title of the book is the descriptive line, "Hero of Three Wars and Senator from Three States," the States being Illinois, Minnesota, and California. The book, which is illustrated, is printed by the Blakely Printing Company's Press, Chicago.

*LIFE OF MAJOR GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS. Octavo. By the Hon. William H. Condon. Printed by the Blakely Printing Company, Chicago.

The January number of The Critic will inaugurate the beginning of its third decade. The appearance of the periodical will be somewhat changed, as the pages hereafter will each have two columns instead of one. The principal feature of the number will perhaps be the "Letters of Congratulation" sent in from many literary sources. An elaborate review of Mr. Howells's literary recollections will also form an appropriate feature. There will be an article by Gen. Stanley Lee and the young Japanese writer, Adachi Kinnosuké, will review Hearn's "Shadowings." Mr. Christian Brinton has a paper on Whistler, his idiosyncrasies and his genius, with a curious caricature by Ernest Haskell.

An important folio of plates for artists' work is being published by Longmans, Green & Co. It is entitled "Living Anatomy," by Cecil L. Burns, R. B. A., and Robert I. Colenso, M. A., M. D. The pictures are the reproductions of photographs of models in various positions, over which an artist has drawn the muscles to which, in drawing or painting, it is necessary to give prominence.

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HINTS FROM THE MAIL BAG.

Stedman's "Anthology."

GEORGIA CLAY, New York City, thinks Mr. Joseph Jacob, in his article on Mr. E. C. Stedman's "An American Anthology" in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 24, has made some assertions, which, she says, "cannot fail to evoke criticism. It is very evident that Mr. Jacobs has not given the 'Anthology' an exhaustive reading, and certainly his spirit was not in touch with that which compiled such a work. Mr. Stedman has not compared English and American poetry, but has simply shown the progress of our country during the past century, and the idea advanced by Mr. Jacobs that individuality is lacking in anything American is laughable in its absurdity. If he will inquire in editorial sanctums, he will find, too, that the 'hymnal' meter is rarely accepted, and that the oddity of any verse is its first recommendation, provided the thought be worth the effort.

"He is also mistaken in thinking that Mr. Stedman lowered his standard in his late work—on the contrary, he has merely striven to be just, and to give credit to those nameless singers who once or twice in their lives may have reached the heights. Mr. Jacobs forgets that our American dialects, in themselves, give individuality to each State. We have Bret Harte, Will Carleton, Frank Stanton, Howard Weedon, and Paul Lawrence Dunbar. Are they not individual—would any one call their poetry 'English,' except that it is clothed in dialect forms of that language?

"Poe alone would refute his entire argument, and this he remembers at the last moment, just before he 'finishes' poor Longfellow, in true pugilistic 'knockout' style.

"Finally he sums up in one tremendous 'left-hander,' aimed at Mr. Stedman: 'The moral of it all is that there is no such thing as American poetry.'"

On this same subject ALLAN C. HAMILTON, also of New York City, writes: "Mr. Jacobs has apparently mistaken the main object of the book. The very fact that songs like 'Home, Sweet Home' and 'Life on the Ocean Wave' are well known, and yet not well known as American productions, would illustrate the necessity of emphasizing the position that American poetry and poets occupy in the literature of the world.

"A defense of the poets unmentioned by the critic I leave in the hands of more able brethren of the pen—and no doubt these will not be backward, but a few self-contradicted remarks in the article may be touched on here. Mr. Jacobs objects to the absence of the 'American' note, and in the same breath mentions descriptions of American scenery, fauna, and flora in the poems; and then throws in a slight reference to our dialect poems, which 'have the stamping of their locality and race tolerably evident.' It is not the present object to dilate on our dialect poets, but to inquire if Mr. Jacobs—being an Englishman—is capable of judging these essentially American writers, whether favorably or not?

"The term poetry is universal; as for American poetry, there is none, any more than there is English poetry. There is poetry written in Anglo-Saxon by American and English poets; and none of the American singers is trying to break away from the 'general tradition of English poetry'—though they are blamed for not doing so in an earlier part of the same article. The special object of the 'Anthology' is intended to show the progress of poetry in America—and to combine it with the 'Victorian Anthology' would not accomplish this; for, close as we are bound to English literature by tradition and our common language, America is not part of England, and American writers must stand on their own merits."

GEORGE TURNER, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "While recently reading 'An American Anthology,' I accidentally discovered the absence of the name and the work of John Godfrey Saxe! This being more than a typographical error and more than a carping critic's discovery of the omission of an author he admires but who is not popular even with the magazines, I write to inquire if you have noted the omission and know the reason therefor? The preface tells us of an American poet now living abroad (who is he, I wonder?) who declined the honor of appearing in the 'Anthology,' but the genial Saxe is yet further abroad these dozen years and more, so it does not apply to him."

"Sentimental Tommy" and "Tom Sawyer."

KATHARINE HILLARD writes: "Just now, when 'Sentimental Tommy' has been fairly installed as one of the immortals, it is interesting to compare his tricks and his manners with those of his illustrious predecessor, Thomas Sawyer, Esq. In two passages of 'Tom Sawyer' are the resemblances between the two characters peculiarly striking. I have no idea of insinuating that Mr. Barrie is in any sense of the word a plagiarist, but these coincidences are at least to be numbered among the curiosities of literature. Could anything be more like 'Sentimental Tommy' than Tom Sawyer's behavior when he had been (for once unjustly) punished by his aunt, and knew she was longing to make it up with him, but refused to recognize her tearful glances. 'He pictured himself lying sick unto death and his aunt bending over him beseeching one little forgiving word, but he would turn his face to the wall and die with that word unsaid. Ah, how would she feel then?' And as he thinks of himself as drowned, and carried home to her cold and white, 'he so worked upon his feelings with the pathos of these dreams that he had to keep swallowing, he was so like to choke.'

"The other passage is where he and Joe Harper do the Robin Hood business. 'The blast of a toy tin trumpet came faintly down the green aisles of the forest. Tom flung off his jacket and trousers, turned a suspender into a belt, raked away some brush behind a rotten log, disclosing a rude bow and arrow, a lath sword, and a tin trumpet, and in a moment had seized these things and bounded away, barelegged, with fluttering shirt. He presently halted under a great elm, blew an answering blast, and then began to tiptoe and look warily out, this way and that. He said, cautiously, to an imaginary company:

"'Hold, my merry men! Keep hid till I blow.'

"Now appeared Joe Harper, as airily clad and elaborately armed as Tom. Tom called:

"'Hold! Who comes here into Sherwood Forest without my pass?'

"'Guy of Guisborne wants no man's pass. Who art thou that—that—'

"'Dares to hold such language,' said Tom, prompting—for they talked 'by the book,' from memory. And then followed a terrific combat, with appropriate language, ending in the (perfunctory) death of Robin Hood, who would have made a splendid end had he not fallen back upon a nettle and sprung up too gayly for a corpse. So that we can say that even if Mark Twain's Tommy is like a pencil sketch beside Mr. Barrie's oil painting of his Tommy, at least the pencil sketch came first—so long before, in fact, that the ungrateful world has half forgotten it."

Long Words and Sentences.

S. E. F., Baltimore, Md., writes: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 24 M. F. L., anent 'honorificabilitudinity,' says: 'I have seen the word in the form under discussion in an old burlesque English comedy, but am unable to find it now.' I wonder if the writer was not thinking of Costard's honorificabilitudinitatibus. (Shakespeare's 'Love's Labour's Lost,' Act V., Scene I.) One should not paint the lily, but Costard could have scored a greater lesquipedalian success by saying honorificabilitidinitatibusque.

"In my boyhood they used to have me spell transmagnificandubandandeceality. Does any one know whether this monster also has a literary setting?"

H. W. BEALL, New York, writes: "The example of long sentences quoted in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 8, from Hubbard's 'Indian Wars,' is long simply because it is badly constructed. By rearranging and leaving out periods the whole of Macaulay's history could be made one sentence on the style of Mr. Hubbard's."

Some Refreshing Books.

"E. B. G.," New York, writes: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 10 it was suggested that the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW should fill a shelf of 'refreshing books,' on which your correspondent placed Mrs. Seton-Thompson's 'A Woman Tenderfoot.' Among recent nature studies there is one that seems to me to stand alone and pre-eminent, 'The Heart of the Ancient Wood,' by Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts. The book is steeped in the charm and mystery of the primeval forest, and through its rhythmic lines one seems to hear the beating of Nature's heart. It is a story that none but a poet could have written. Though it tells of the lives of animals, it is not—like so many animal stories—mere glorified natural history; it shows the wood folk in sympathetic relation with humanity in the person of Miranda, and on almost every page are touches of tender human sympathy, flashes of poetic intuition, and haunting phrases.

"The special charm of this book lies in its delightful story of how Miranda made friends with the furry dwellers in the wilderness. The giant she-bear, Kroof, the companion and protector of Miranda, is an animal unique in fiction. She is far more real than the animals of Kipling, because there is nothing impossible in her relation with Miranda; one feels that she 'might have happened.'

"It is impossible in a brief letter to more than touch upon this story here and there, to refer to the beauty of its style, its pervading, though never-mentioned, symbolism, and the strong and human love story which grows out of the meeting of the child-woman, Miranda, with the young hunter and trapper, Dave—the natural enemy of all her friends among the furtive folk. The battle in the heart of Miranda between her growing love for Dave and her loyalty to the animals whose kindred have been his prey, forms the latter half of one of the most charming idylls in our language. And then the beauty and the pathos of its happy ending! It is safe to say that the most hardened novel reader will lay aside this book with moist, though smiling, eyes."

JANE MARSH PARKER, Detroit, Mich., says: "First of all on that shelf will be Lewis Carroll's 'Rhyme and Reason,' with the delicious nonsense of 'The Hunting of the Shark: An Agony in Eight Fits.' The sixty-five unique illustrations will 'rest tired hearts' when all else fails. Then E. S. Martin's 'Windfalls of Observation,' (and anything he has published in book form,) must have room—and 'Dreamthorpe'—certainly—by Alexander Smith. Ah! there is a soothing poultice for a tired heart. 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,' Mr. Dooley in any shape, and Austin Dobson's verses. That's my ordinary diet for any temporary disarrangement of psychic digestion—sometimes varied with bound volumes of Life. The 'Best Things from Punch,' recently issued, would be an invaluable addition to the 'shelf of refreshing.' Turning over the pages of the early volumes of The Atlantic Monthly and browsing lazily is what one tired out heart that I know always does when she wants a soul tonic—a sure brace for mental exhaustion."

Senator Davis as an Author.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON, whose name has recently been much before the public as the author of "Senator North," writes: "It is not known to the public generally that the late Senator Davis wrote and had printed and bound two monographs of remarkable merit and interest, one on Hamlet, the other on Mme. Roland. Both were the result of deep thought and study, enriched by fancy, and written with the distinction of style which marked all that he wrote. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Davis will now publish these studies, and give the world an opportunity to judge for itself of

a literary gift known so far only to few. I doubt also if his lectures on international law have been published. Although the subject is not ordinarily one of great fascination to the general reader, I have read them more than once, so delightful could Mr. Davis make any subject by his charm of style and the play of his fancy. The only possible fault is a touch of rhetoric here and there, but this he once explained to me was a tribute to the younger minds who attended his lectures. In the statesman we lost a man of letters who unquestionably would have left an enduring name, but statesmanship is of so much greater importance than letters that we have no right to complain. Still, as no one appreciated his literary abilities more than his wife did, I am sure that their publication is only a question of time."

The Origin of Lucretius's Madness.

J. L. ELDRIDGE, Rensselaer, N. Y., calls attention to a slight error in Mr. Ferris Greenslet's article on Lucretius, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. He writes: "We do not, as he states, derive our information as to the alleged madness and death of the poet from St. Jerome, but from Eusebius, who, in his 'Chronicon,' relates the circumstance in the following terms: 'Having been driven to madness by an amatory potion, and having composed several books in the intervals of his insanity, which Cicero afterward corrected, he died by his own hand in the forty-fourth year of his age.'

"St. Jerome (Epist. Dissuas. ad Rufinum) speaks of a woman named Lucilia who drove her husband mad by giving him a love philter. Some writers have conjectured that the cases are identical, but proof is wanting."

"Hamlet" and "L'Aiglon."

MADGE EVERETT, New York City, after witnessing the Bernhardt-Coquelin company in its presentation of "L'Aiglon," writes: "Verily does Francis Charles, Duke of Reichstadt, in his black garb, resemble another dreamer in suit of sable, another hesitating non-doer of planned deeds, and that other a certain Hamlet, Prince of Denmark; each of royal birth and heir to a throne, which a relentless fate forbids his mounting; each the son of an unworthy mother, and the adorer of a dead father; both unhappy in their royal cages; Hamlet pining to avenge his father's foul death, Francis burning for revenge upon the conquerors who sent his father into exile.

"Beside the horror of Hamlet's misery, the shame, the doubt, the revenge that spelt the murder of his mother's husband, the unhappiness of Francis is almost as naught. But to himself it is none the less real. He is also a mere youth, a stripling, too weak for a grief so shameful as that of Hamlet.

"At this point of contrast the parallel lines widen, as do they also in the tenor of the love shown the dead parent. Hamlet's affection is more than filial; it is love based upon esteem for the King's virtues, upon a recognition of the good and noble, as well as kingly qualities in his father. Not so with the Duke of Reichstadt. His reverence, his admiration, his passion, are for the fighter, the conqueror, the Emperor. Enthusiasm may sweep the onlooker away upon its imaginative tide, but reason will logically maintain that it is not Napoleon his father, but Napoleon the Spirit of Battles, at whose shrine Charles Francis worships, with Flambeau as faithful acolyte.

"Each of the two plays under consideration has a touch of the supernatural. To both dreamers appear the spirits of the dead; to the Dane a ghost crying for revenge, to the French boy a host of voices and shadowy forms calling and beckoning for his life, as expiation for their countless unnamed graves."

Onward, Christian Soldiers!

W. H. DANIELL, Madison, Conn., writes: "On Page 905 of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is an article copied from The Boston Watchman wherein the Rev. James H. Ross gives information regarding the hymn, 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' which received such a magnificent setting from Arthur Sullivan. Mr. Ross states that 'it was first published in 1885 in The Church Times, an organ of the Church of England.' In 1870 I was choirmaster of the Church of the Advent, Boston, and made frequent use of this hymn to the setting by Dr. Dykes. In 1875, being then choirmaster of All Saints' Memorial Church, Providence, R. I., I made frequent use of the hymn to Sullivan's setting. Also I have a copy of 'Hymns, Ancient and Modern,' published by E. P. Dutton & Co. of New York in 1871, where Hymn 385 will be found to be the one in question."

First Editions.

SILVANUS J. MACY, Avon, N. Y., referring to Mr. John D. Champlin's article on "First Editions" in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 1, writes: "I trust publishers will establish what should constitute an edition numerically excepting, of course, special editions, such as édition de luxe, &c. I notice an advertisement of 'The Master Christian,' which contains the following: 'First edition (for America and England) 150,000, probably the largest first edition of a novel ever printed.' Publishers might adopt the plan of stating first edition of 1,000, 10,000, or 100,000, as the case may be. I would call attention to another matter for the consideration of publishers, and that is that the date of publication should be on the title page. I have in my library several books in which the date of publication is omitted."

Another "Best Book."

D. I. G., New York, writes: "Your issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 8 was, to say the least, a remarkable one, and will certainly gain for you the esteem and gratitude of those of your fellow-townsmen who are interested in contemporary literature. Your list of the one hundred best books of the season was an especially welcome feature. However, in reading over the fiction portion of it I was surprised and disappointed, as I presume most serious readers of fiction will be, to find no mention of Mr. Zangwill's new novel. Without going into a controversy as to the merits of 'The Mantle of Elijah,' it would seem that its author's position in the world of letters would entitle a new book by him to be placed in a list giving what is purported to be the best twenty-seven novels of the season."

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AT ALL THE BOOK STORES

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A Flaw in Our Republicanism.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A single sentence in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW suggests a criticism that may appear trivial if considered only in connection with the case in point, but the principle involved has a wide and important application. Your announcement of a forthcoming book to be published on both sides of the Atlantic describes it as the love letters of an unknown girl that "poured forth her soul," &c., in a wonderful manner, and that "it is quite certain that she came of a distinguished family." This at once raises in my mind the blunt question, "What of it?" Are the passions of love and the sufferings and sacrifices that sometimes accompany it essentially different with a member of a distinguished family from the same things when experienced by a member of a family that is not distinguished? If the English publisher can appeal more powerfully to his public by assuring them that the strictly anonymous heroine came of a distinguished family, let him do so. But when the same consideration is presented to American readers, it appears to assume that there is something un-American in American sentiment and sympathy. If our fellow-citizens who come suddenly into possession of great wealth must continue to spend some of their millions in buying rubbishy titles for their daughters, there is no help for it. They satirize themselves by never marrying their sons to daughters of titled families. But we ought at least to keep out of American literature and American criticism everything that is so un-American as to be anti-American. The number of our readers has increased enormously in the past few years, and most of them need some guidance. It is the short, critical paragraphs that are read, not the long reviews, and the writers of such paragraphs would do well to realize what a powerful influence they may exert.

ROSSITER JOHNSON.

New York, Dec. 8, 1900.

Modern Dutch Art.*

The editor of this collection does well to lead off with Anton Mauve. None of the other Dutch artists represented has the same delicate distinction and poetic insight. The score or so of illustrations from his work are sufficient to show his narrow range, his melancholy temperament, his discriminating vision, and his uncertain hand. Those unfamiliar with his personal history will not be surprised to learn from the rather trivial biographical study accompanying the pictures that he was subject to fits of extreme depression, balanced by periods of high spirits; that until the last five years of his life, when he came under the influence of Millet—whom he called "the sculptor Millet"—he was careless alike of anatomical construction and of modeling; that he rebelled against masters, and that he was a rapid worker.

Twelve of the nineteenth century painters of Holland are noticed in the present volume most of them little known to the American public. The text is by different writers, but is characterized by a uniformly light and airy familiarity not altogether in harmony with the serious directness of the Dutch art. It is startling, for example, to find the biographer of Gerke Henkes, whose grave and beautiful picture "The Philosopher" is reproduced in photogravure, announcing at the start his intention of revenging himself upon Henkes for having galloped him about the garden before he was old enough to talk at a pace that left him no breath for screaming. "I mean to tip him unceremoniously out of his cradle," says the author, "shake up his brains, and hold him up to the world to be gazed at from every point of view. Let him protest as much as he likes, let him kick and try to scream, for I will take good care that he cannot, for his lungs shall also be empty of the necessary air, he, too, will be forced to silence." All of which promises the reader an excitement that is not forthcoming, the subsequent article being writ in ink from which the gall is left out, and presenting Henkes as a mild-mannered, obstinate, hard-working painter leading the most uneventful of lives.

The two hundred and odd illustrations are what give the book a value, but the text, where it cannot be ignored, is at least amusing.

*DUTCH PAINTERS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. With Biographical Notices. Edited by Max Rooses, Curator of the Plantin-Moretus Museum, Antwerp. Translated by F. Knowles. With 8 etchings by Ph. Zilcken, 6 photogravure plates, and over 200 other illustrations. Pp. viii.-258. 4to. Cloth. London: Sampson, Low, Marston & Co., Limited. 1900. Price, $16.

The Delineator for 1901.

Those features which of late have been more than usually prominent in The Delineator—fiction, special illustrated articles, and literary papers—will be more than ever conspicuous in the columns of this periodical during the coming year. The distinct field, however, covered by The Delineator, that of fashions, will be interpreted in the usual interesting and up-to-date manner, but with renewed energy, owing to the recent establishment of London and Paris bureaus of correspondence. Among the authors whose stories will appear in the early numbers of 1901 are Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Francis Lynde, Charles G. D. Roberts, Elmore Elliott Peake, Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, Grace Marguerite Hurd, and others. There will be special illustrated articles by Mrs. Leland Stanford, Miss Helen Gould, and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, while a series entitled "The Pageants of Cities Series," will be contributed to as follows: "Paris," by Eliot Gregory; "London," Sir Walter Besant; "Florence," Edith R. Crosby, and "Moscow," George Kennan. The series called "Stories of Authors' Loves" will include "Charlotte Brontë," "Dante Gabriel Rossetti," and "Charles Dickens," while a series of papers on "Child Life" will be contributed by Dr. Grace Peckham Murray.

A Revelation in Book Making

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Since the beginning of the present book buying season the sale of "Monsieur Beaucaire" has steadily increased. So great has been the demand that the publishers have gotten out three large editions within the past few weeks and another edition of 10,000 is now in the press. The cause of the popularity of *Beaucaire* is not hard to discover. The Boston Herald calls it *"one of the prettiest and best books of the year."* Book News says *"its outward and visible form is uncommonly harmonious with its inward grace."* The Sunday School Times says *"The grace and beauty of it will linger many a day."* Other words by other good authorities.

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MAGAZINE WORK.

Literary Aspirants versus Celebrities.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In one of those "Talks at the Mermaid"—which were never reported—'tis said that Ben Jonson asked Shakespeare if, as he said, "all the world's a stage" and "all the men and women players merely," who, then, were the spectators? Shakespeare had his quip ready and answered in an impromptu epigram, the gist of which was that they were "both actors and spectators," too. Something of the same sort must be admitted to-day concerning readers and writers for the papers and magazines. It is not men (and boys) only, but women and girls, and babies even, who are born with a fountain pen instead of a gold spoon in the mouth. So naturally they take to the writing trade and thence to "editing" something or other till they are soon able to talk as learnedly and loftily of the canons of taste in authorship and literature as the best of them. And yet I would, by a canon as rigidly righteous, a law of writing as strict and severe, a command as peremptory, and a menacing "Thou shalt not" as forbiddingly stern as that which excludes all but "celebrities" from the magazine, prohibit all "babes," whether learned or not, from instructing us graybeards in the business of the world, its art and its literature. I think it a shame and a scandal that such things should be permitted. And I would go as far as any one, even forbidding young girls to learn their letters till the age of discretion, if that would put a stop to the cacoethes scribendi, the writing itch, and its most unhappy consequences. But our female children are not alone to blame in the matter. We have educated ourselves into the habit of thinking that as all are free and equal in this land of liberty so all are equally qualified to instruct others, whether they know anything or not. For, since all read, why should they not all write? If writing and publication suppose readers and subscribers, too, the writers must also be readers and educate themselves for writing as they go along. And as every trade has its own secrets, it must have been with a joyful anticipation that readers who are writers also by trade hailed the article on "Editing a Magazine" in the last issue of THE REVIEW. In these "Confessions of an Editor," although very few secrets of the sanctum are revealed, one fact of rather momentous importance is brought out. It is a fact which most readers have long suspected and believed, but which has never before been so openly avowed.

It is now for the first time proclaimed from the housetops that the determining factor of success in magazine writing and the grand criterion of all effort is, not the merit of the writing, but the authority or influence of the writer. In a word, celebrity! The only exception noted is that of story writing, because that requires "a certain sort of inspiration," which, unfortunately, is not confined to "celebrities." As for poetry, it is hardly worth mentioning. That is only used for "chinking up," where a quatrain or a quatorzain may serve to eke out the page at the tail end of a prose article. Yet, as our editor blithely remarks, the poets, in spite of these drawbacks, continue to "pipe on" for the very love of piping, and not because anybody cares to listen. The cheerful remark is ventured that probably "all the great poets are dead," and that appears to account for the lack of all interest in poetry, because if there were any demand for it the publisher and the magazine editor would surely know. Truly, as Coventry Patmore somewhere says, "Ill singing 'tis when there are none to hear." But I am inclined to think there never was a time when the great poets were not dead—to living publishers and magazine editors in their day. The greatness of great poets, at least of the greatest, is not known, and appears to be undiscoverable till they are dead and gone. And if Shakespeare was "so great as to be invisible to his contemporaries," we may infer the same to be measurably true of Homer, of Dante, and of Milton, the "blind old schoolmaster, who wrote a long and tedious poem called 'Paradise Lost.'"

So really it makes nothing against the great poets that they are not recognized by the "able editor" of their day. Probably the greatest poet America ever had—the greatest in promise if not in performance—died almost unknown and unrecognized the present year. His name was Richard Hovey. True, he was fast becoming a "celebrity," though he was not one strictly speaking when the fatal shears ended his life. He was merely one of a thousand "literary aspirants," whom, according to the firman, it is the especial business of the magazine editor to keep out. Knowing then what he was and what he had done—quite as much as Tennyson or Longfellow at his age—we can fairly measure the amount of "celebrity" required and attained by a man who had just won his entrée to the magazines. Nothing less can be accepted, and, presumably, nothing more would be required.

The fact, then, for the benefit of young writers and "literary aspirants" everywhere should be blazoned in every paper and magazine throughout the land. Take notice! Mark the criterion: "In the first place the chief duty of the successful magazine editor is to keep the literary aspirants out of his paper and to get celebrities in." In other words, you shan't go into the water till you have learned to swim.

No, that's hardly fair to THE SATURDAY REVIEW editor. He does allow, and even encourage, the "literary aspirant" to splash round in the newspaper swimming pool to his heart's content. But he says nothing of the mediocre verse, the long-winded stories, the heavy politico-economic essays, and the endless war material which, ad nauseam, all and sundry, are crammed down the throats of readers, for it is "Take this or nothing" from our "celebrities," who alone have the entrée and the monopoly of the magazines. That explains it all. We know now the origin of the "Sentimental Tommies" who inflict their tommyrot on the magazines. We know the Zangwills and the Zolas, the Cranes and the Corellis, the Poultney Bigelows and Harding Davises, the Richard Le Galliennes et id omne genus, and we are wearily and heartily sick of him altogether.

And Conan Doyle? "Steek your gab," man. Let us hear the last of these Boer wars, and of you, too, till you can write something worth reading, or do something worth writing. Discover the north pole or stand upon your head—you are not enough of a "celebrity," and I fear never will be, to bore us with your inanities.

But there's a chap in the Far East by the name of Lafcadio Hearn whom I would like to see and hear more of. And scattered over the world are many others, men of hidden and haunting genius, who are not "celebrities," but whose acquaintance I would be proud to make. And there are still some forgotten books and authors worth all the magazine trash ever printed, and yet almost as obscure as this writer, who is not even

A LITERARY ASPIRANT.

Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1900.

Every Author an Editor.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Every author is an editor. I make this assertion deliberately and after giving the theory herein set forth long and earnest thought. The editor of a magazine is the man who reads the numberless manuscripts thrust upon him and chooses a certain few as being available for his publication. The author is an editor, because he chooses from the numberless ideas, some the product of his own brain, some advanced by a friend, others by the witnessing of some, perhaps trivial, incident, and, perchance, others by overhearing this or that conversation, certain ones around which to weave a romance.

Does any author live who has written something upon every idea advanced in the numberless ways the idea has of attacking the brain? Certainly not! Does any editor live, or ever has lived, who has sent to his compositors every manuscript that came into his hands? Certainly not! For example: I have a friend who advances an idea upon which he wishes me to build a romance. He is certain that his idea is a perfect gem of thought; he is confident that a host of readers will be enraptured over any story that might be founded upon his idea. Perhaps they would; but for numerous reasons I do not think his idea available for my use. One reason may be that I have recently written a story upon just such an idea; so I tell him at once that his is not available; then, again, I might tell him that I would think it over and decide definitely at a later date. Another reason for the unavailability of the idea may be, to my way of thinking, that it is meritless. I might tell him so frankly—and offend him; so the chances are I would tell him that I would think it over.

Now, how do I, as the editor who chooses the material for stories to send to the magazines, compare with the editor who chooses the stories to send to his subscribers? The comparison is identical.

Let us fit the first of the reasons heretofore given for an idea's unavailability to an unavailable manuscript. I send a manuscript to the editor of a certain magazine; the chances are about nine out of ten that the idea embodied in my story has been the feature of some story already submitted to that particular editor; or, I will say that this editor has received nine manuscripts founded on my plot; eight of these he has returned to the writers, retaining but one—probably the first one. Now, what right have I to find fault with that editor for rejecting my manuscript any more than the man whose idea I rejected because I had already written a story upon the same thought has to be angry with me? Hasn't he as much right to say to me, "It would make a better story than lots you have written," as I would have to write to the editor, "It is a better story than lots you have printed in your magazine"? So much for reason for rejection number one; let us consider number two.

I send another manuscript to another editor, being thoroughly incensed against the first. This second story is really a good one, but the editor is unable to pass upon it immediately after reading. He puts it in his desk, thinking that if at any time he is short-run he will use it. Two months pass, and still I neither see my story in print nor hear a word from the editor about it. It happens that about this time another manuscript comes into his hands embodying the same principal idea that mine does. This last manuscript happens to be better in literary construction than mine. Of course it wouldn't do to print both, so mine comes back to me. Now, have I any more right to vigorously upbraid that editor for returning my story after holding, until I had arrived at the conclusion that it had been accepted, and then dashing my hopes by its return, than had the man reason to upbraid me for leading him to believe that I would build a romance upon his idea, and then disappoint him after he had indulged in the happy anticipation of the day when he would read in some magazine the story founded on an idea which was the production of his brain? Again, certainly not!

And now we come to the third reason why the idea advanced by my friend is unavailable for my use as a story writer,

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in comparison with my story being unavailable for the editor's use as an entertainer of the public. This third story, to my way of thinking, is simply immense; nothing so wonderful ever written. I feel certain that it will meet favor with the first editor who peruses it—in fact, if it does not, I will at once come to the conclusion that the editor does not know his business. But alas! The return mail sees the return of my manuscript. I look eagerly for some word of explanation for the return of my treasured budget of thought, but I find none. The truth of the matter is that the editor failed to unearth a single point of genuine merit in my entire five thousand words, and he, a very sympathetic man, lacked the necessary courage to tell me the plain truth. Would I have felt kindly toward him had he written but two words—"lacks merit"? And yet, what other words would have expressed the simple truth? But had he done this, my anger would have known no bounds, and had I known the editor to be other than the proprietor of the publication, I would doubtless have written the proprietor a letter demanding the immediate discharge of the offending editor.

Have I any more reason for penning that editor a letter censuring him for his unfathomable meaning; his disgraceful conduct in returning my manuscript, which I know to be a literary gem, in the manner he has done than the man who advances me an idea upon which I make no comment, has reason to censure me if I do not immediately commence the construction of a romance upon the idea that he considers a gem of thought, and yet in which I have failed to discover any merit? Not a bit. Would he thank me if I told him frankly that his idea possessed not the least particle of true merit? I hardly think he would.

Hence I repeat that every author is an editor, for as the editor must choose a certain few of the many manuscripts thrust upon him, just so must the author choose a certain few of the many ideas thrust upon his brain—some advanced by friends, but many more the product of his own ever watchful mind, upon which to build the romance that he hopes will please the editor.

So let the author-editor look upon his disappointments with a just amount of reason, and when he thinks he has cause to "growl," say to himself, "Am I not an editor to choose ideas as this man is an editor to choose stories? Must he not choose them as I choose ideas, choosing for the welfare of his magazine as I choose to further my success as a writer?"

I have submitted to editors manuscripts under all of the aforesaid conditions—and countless others—but an editor has yet to receive from me a letter censuring him for not performing his duties according to my wishes, for after my first hour of disappointment, I calmly reason to myself that I am an editor, and away goes my manuscript again, leaving behind it the hope that it may escape all the conditions it has encountered on former journeys.

J. H. B.

New Castle, Penn., Dec. 10, 1900.

Russia in Literature.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The writer of the article entitled "The Literature of Russia," published in your issue of Dec. 1, gives us a very misleading idea of the subject in hand. I have not read the book of Mr. Veliszewski, and cannot tell how correct the reviewer is in his estimate of it; but his remarks on the Russian language and literature are startling to anybody who is acquainted with either. Those who have taken the trouble to study Russian have found much beauty and wealth of expression in the language. Prosper Merimée, the French author, who was familiar with it, made the statement, more than a generation ago, that the mere fact of possessing so magnificent a language insured a glorious future to Russia. Neither the Russian language nor Russia itself can be said to be in a state of "asphyxia," as the reviewer expresses it.

The Russian language attained its full development and perfection in the early part of the nineteenth century, principally through the genius of two great poets—Pushkin and Lermontoff—who were contemporaries of Goethe and Schiller, and may be said to occupy their respective places in the literature of Russia. Pushkin died in 1837 and Lermontoff in 1841. On the 26th of May, 1899, the one hundredth anniversary of Pushkin's birth was observed in Russia, and throughout the whole length and breadth of the Russian Empire there was not a town or village that did not respond to the occasion by erecting schools and statues and founding scholarships and medals in his honor.

In St. Petersburg a new department was founded at the Academy of Sciences, with six professorships, devoted to the study of Russian literature and philology. In many of the provincial towns normal schools and scholarships were established bearing his name. In the Province of Thernigoff alone fifteen institutions of this kind were erected. As far as Siberia, in Tomsk and Irkutsk, Pushkin's memory was honored in this way. To enumerate all that was done in Russia to perpetuate the memory of her national poet would fill many pages. I do not think that any other nation has ever done so much to honor a gifted writer. Yet Pushkin's name is almost unknown here, although I am told that his works are translated into English.

The fact that some Russian writers were obliged to live abroad, and consequently became better known to Western Europe, does not prove that there were no other writers in Russia. Some of the best among them have never been abroad. Gogol, the inimitable humorist, "behind whose laughter the tears can be felt," was one of them. A score of names could be mentioned, all distinguished, all dear to the heart of a Russian, who fill the time between Pushkin and Tolstoi. That their works are not translated here is not their fault, nor is it their loss.

In conclusion let me quote the words of a Russian veteran in literature, journalist and author, A. S. Sooverin:

I am only a Russian writer. I have earned this title, and would not exchange it for any other. I love our literature because it is truly Russian; Christian in its spirit, full of charity and helpfulness toward our weaker brethren, shedding tears of loving sympathy over their unhappy lot. Ours is a grand and beautiful literature, which can proudly take a stand by the side of that of any other nation of Western Europe. There are still much poverty and suffering in Russia, but there is also in our land the strong spirit of national pride, of devotion to the ruler and to the country, and confidence in our own strength. * * * It is this spirit that has made the Russian Empire and placed it on solid foundations. The more freedom this spirit attains, the easier life will become, and the more fruitful will be our work.

As a Russian writer I have the firm faith that the empire will keep pace with Russian literature, in sharing its ideals, realizing them, or even forestalling them. Literature is the great congress of our land—whose vote cannot be corrupted.

J. F. MINDELEFF.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1900.

Some Short Stories.*

Who "pinched" Mrs. De Vaux's diamond locket—and that little trinket worth $1,000? Mrs. De Vaux had a bad way of fainting in the street. To swoon in New York at the corner, say, of Twentieth Street and Broadway, is certainly a hazardous performance. People swarmed round the fainting lady, and when she revived, her watch, chain, and locket were gone. It looked bad for Miss Isabella Hall, who had just come from Mexico, for when she was searched, the chain was found in her pocket. The policeman gathered up Miss Hall and she was sent to the Tombs. If it had not been for Robert Purvis, the young lady might have been serving out a term of imprisonment to-day. Purvis went to some place of amusement, and even when there, seeing the show, his mind was full of the nice girl who was under arrest. Then he looked around him and saw a woman who bore the strongest resemblance to Miss Hall. His suspicions were at once aroused. He had a talk with a detective. It was a case of mistaken identity. The girl from Mexico was innocent, and the true culprit owned up, for the diamond locket was found in the possession of the girl who had frequented the variety show. Another story is about an actress who is tired of the shilly-shallying of her suitor, Mr. Stillmane. Dora proposes that their marriage should take place at once. Stillmane becomes quite convinced that the knot had better be tied, and so, post-haste, the nuptial ceremony takes place. In the volume there are some nine short stories.

*"THE GIRL FROM MEXICO, AND OTHER STORIES AND SKETCHES. By Miles G. Hyde. 8vo, cloth. 184 pages. New York: Isaac H. Blanchard Company.

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TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1900.

"EXCLUSIVE" LITERATURE.

It is a pretty sound theory of literature that almost everything written and printed is designed to be read, and that no writer of fiction and belles lettres feels the worse for having a large instead of a small number of readers. The "exclusive" fellows in literature may be very fine fellows and rarely gifted, but they are not often exclusive from choice. It may be human for them to attribute the poor circulation of their writings to their superior taste and to pretend to think they do not care for popular approval. But every artist, though he may devote his life to art pure and simple, is happier if fame comes to him while he lives and with it brings fortune. Good books are not written to be neglected.

The writer of a communication in The Evening Post the other day declared his opinion to the contrary, however. His text was that every true artist abhors the popular "style." If that term is to be applied to certain flamboyant and grotesque writers who have lately managed to occupy somewhat too large a share of the public attention, it is a good enough text. But after all, the success of these works of fiction that a few sensitive artists think so puerile is really a sign of an improved public taste. They are much better books, and much nearer the standard of good literature, than the works of fiction most of their voracious readers used to devour. They are stepping stones in the cultivation of many an intellect from lower and coarser to higher and finer things.

But did not Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, have the "popular style"? Their books were eagerly read and widely circulated in their lifetime. Does any true artist disparage their merit or abhor their popularity?

"Walter Pater," says this "exclusive" critic, "could undoubtedly have surpassed 'Ben Hur' or 'Quo Vadis,' but he preferred to write 'Marius' without the slightest hope of its being popular." Pater, whose style was far from being pure, and whose fame is not likely to live very long, could have written "Ben Hur" just about as easily as Gen. Lew Wallace could write "Appreciations."

THE COLLEGE DINNER.

This is the season of college dinners, the season that might have been celebrated by Swinburne in his melodious line as to the "day that loses, the night that wins."

The primary professed purpose of the college dinner is the joyous reunion of men in various stages of elderliness to renew the memories of student days, sing with changed voices the student songs, the literary and musical defects of which are compensated by the resurgent zest of the singers, and generally to have as good a time as prudence and family obligations will allow. It is a perfectly reasonable and wholesome purpose, and in this big town, where even the smaller colleges can usually muster a goodly number of alumni, it is carried out with a good deal of energy and success.

The primary and avowed purpose of the college dinner, however, is not the sole one or even the chief one. One real aim of the devoted sons of the college, in most cases, is to get together and give the President and the professors a chance to report the fortunes of the college, to explain their plans, to define their principles and theories and appeal to an interested body of hearers in behalf of the work in their charge. It is in the dining hall under the influence of the social and other stimulus that the pursestrings are loosened by reflex action from the warmed cockles of the heart. Nor is this device to be in any degree contemned. It is a curious fact in the strenuous commercial and financial struggle of American life that American education of the higher order is supported in the main by voluntary contributions, and on the whole richly supported. We might well imagine that the worship of the dollar, so freely attributed to Americans in lands where the colleges are mostly maintained out of the taxes, would keep us from such generous giving. But there are two facts that tend against this conclusion. One is that Americans who have never had the advantage of college education are shrewd enough to realize their lack, and ready to give in order that the young men succeeding them shall not suffer in the same way. The second is that American college men are pretty good at making money themselves, and in giving to colleges are simply providing for the spread and perpetuation of something that they know how to prize.

It is of course to the latter class that the college dinner especially addresses itself. But this class are not mere givers. They are veritable guides and philosophers as well as friends. They take part, through their alumni associations, not merely in the support of their colleges, but in shaping their policy and fixing their aims. It is this that has given such vitality to the American college and has sustained it in such numbers and variety. It is easy to criticise the standard of some of them and to point out the disadvantages of the confusion that exists among them. But it must be remembered that they are the spontaneous product and gradual evolution of a system of absolute freedom. If we find among them the defects due to their origin we find also that they serve varied needs on account of that origin, and the service far more than offsets the defects. The alumni associations are the outcome of that universal and efficient instinct of co-operation that has done so much for the United States in every field of activity. The college dinner is in a way the annual meeting of the shareholders in the noble and unselfish enterprises in which they are engaged. It is none the less effective for being, as a rule, extremely jolly.

A LIBRARY SIX MILES FROM A TOWN.

The most remarkable feature of the Weis Library is its location. It stands at the junction of two country roads known as the Valley and the Thomas Road, in Millcreek Township, Erie County, Penn., about six miles from the City of Erie.

Its immediate surroundings are a well-kept grass plot, dotted here and there with flower beds, and neat gravel walks, bordered on each side by roses and hardy hydrangeas. Beyond these are acres of fields and pasture land, with a background—viewing from the front of the building—of woods, along which runs a shady lane to a near-by farmhouse.

Sixty acres of this beautiful country belong to the library, generously given in his will, together with the money necessary to build and furnish the building, by John Weis, a prosperous farmer, who lived the greater part of his life on the farm upon which the library now stands, and died there in 1892. In addition to the gifts already mentioned, John Weis made provision for the maintenance of the library by giving several houses to be rented and used by the Trustees for that purpose.

The kind and generous forethought of this man was productive of other provisions of much importance to the visitors of Weis Library. Though the exterior of the building is not elaborate, being a square brick structure, plain but neat, the interior arrangements bear evidence of having been devised by a person thoroughly acquainted with the practical working of such a library as the building was intended to accommodate.

A portion of the hall is occupied by the Weis Library Post Office, that being a most convenient place for the families in that portion of the country to get their mail. The reading room, entered directly from the hall, is furnished with three long tables, upon which can be found all the late magazines and periodicals, together with several farm papers, which are doubtless of much interest, as well as instructive to the patrons of the library. On the walls of the reading room are several racks, well filled with all the Erie, Buffalo, and other daily papers.

Adjoining the reading room is the book department, containing about 2,000 volumes of history, fiction, and reference books, all of which are free to be taken from the library by any responsible persons. The book department contains also the private library of John Weis, which is composed of not more than fifty volumes, some of which are over one hundred years old.

The third floor of the building is fitted up as a public hall, where people in the neighborhood or sleighing parties are at liberty to enjoy themselves, so long as they comply with the rules of the Trustees. The basement is furnished as a dining room for picnic parties. It is supplied with tables, benches, cupboards well filled with all necessary dishes, a stove, and fuel.

Everything is kept in order by the custodian, who also acts as librarian. He lives with his family on the second floor of the building, and has two rooms in the basement.

Every department of the Weis Library is free to the public on every day but Sundays and holidays, the only requirements being a strict adherence to the rules of the Trustees, which call for perfect quiet in the reading room, a fine for the abuse of books taken from the building, no liquor, dancing, or games of chance to be indulged in by parties enjoying the use of the public hall or grounds, and the giving of at least forty-eight hours' notice by parties larger than ten in number wishing to use the basement. Everything in the management is done very systematically, according to the wishes of John Weis, who owed a great part of his success in life to his ruling characteristic—that of doing things systematically and with great care. Had he been a man of less prudence, economy, and perseverence, there would be no Weis Library, and the people in that neighborhood would have no such opportunity of gaining a knowledge of good literature.

Who can tell what benefits may some day be derived in other farming neighborhoods from the example and generosity of this man? His deed is worthy of attention even from those who will never visit the building that stands in the fields six miles from Erie as a monument to his memory and a potent inspiration to the world at large.

HALF AN HOUR WITH CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

It was soon after the publication of "A Little Journey in the World" that I met Charles Dudley Warner at a field night of the University Club in Baltimore.

He was there as the guest of Richard Malcolm Johnston, through whose friendship I was granted more than the courteous moment to which time and numbers limited Mr. Warner's acknowledgment of compliment and introduction that evening. For everybody was talking about his book, and everybody wanted to meet him. He stood under the arch leading into the library, his thin, dark face, aquiline features, rather long hair, and dreamy gray eyes a picturesque contrast to Col. Johnston's square, rusty-red face, snow-white, close-cropped head, and bright, blue eyes—the gentle reticence of his manner subdued almost into impassiveness by the other's soldier-like warmth and unconventionality. I thought him looking very tired, and afterward he told me that this reception was the fag end of a breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, each one longer and more ceremonious than the other, and that the only drawback to the pleasure of a visit to Baltimore was the fabulous capacity for food demanded of a man.

Two impressions are most vivid in my memory of him—the unfailing courtesy with which he responded to every platitude and bore the most irrelevant interruptions, and the patience with which he listened to my crude criticisms of his book. "A Little Journey in the World" was one of the first novels to take up the Wall Street speculator and the New York leader of fashion, and at the time of Mr. Warner's visit to Baltimore we were busy fitting Henderson and Margaret to various prominent men and women in New York. Margaret herself had been an object lesson to me—as she was, doubtless, to other women absorbed in the idly busy life of a large and gay society—and I welcomed the opportunity to probe the genesis of her creation and question some of the lines of her development. I tried to tell Mr. Warner something of what the book had meant to me, and the freedom from vanity and self-consciousness with which he listened and answered made my talk with him one of the most delightful half hours of my life.

Among other things, I asked him if it was true that the youngest Astor bride was the original of Margaret. "No," he answered; "I wish I could point to one original. Margaret is simply the embodiment of what I see around me every day—the promise of a noble and beautiful womanhood withering in the grasp of our great National evil."

"Wealth? Society?" I asked, a little puzzled. "Making haste to be rich and being rich in haste."

I suggested that it was not only in America that men speculated. He smiled. "As a Nation we are the greatest speculators in the world, and our women share the profits of our speculations as the women of no other country do. Margaret is an American woman—possible only in and to America." Then, with a sudden smile lighting his eye, "I must tell you the greatest compliment I ever had paid any of my work. Just after the Harper appeared in which Henderson's railroad swindle and Margaret's outburst of righteous indignation are chronicled, I had a letter from a woman in Brooklyn, a good Baptist, begging me to bring Margaret to their weekly prayer meeting, because, 'She's not too far gone yet to be converted.'"

"But why did you let her die?" I exclaimed. "I can't forgive you that!" His eyes softened and darkened. "Because I was so pitiful of her," he said; "because I could not let her reach her legitimate end."

I said I agreed with his Baptist friend that Margaret was too good not to be better. He shook his head. "Graft a New England conscience upon a sensuous temperament with occasion and opportunity to stifle the one and indulge the other, marry them to a Henderson, and the result is almost a foregone conclusion."

"But she might have saved Henderson."

"In a book—not in New York. You forget she was in love with him."

"THE WIT OF OTHER MEN."

In the interesting paper on "Misquotation," in THE REVIEW for Nov. 17, the author refers to Wordsworth's exquisite lines:

Will no one tell me what she sings?
Perchance the plaintive numbers flow
For old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago.

In this article they are spoken of as belonging to Wordsworth's "Solitary Reaper," and authenticating the fact from memory, I thought so, too. But I was a little surprised to find in a paper on "Expression in Poetry," in The National Review for September, the same stanza quoted by the author of the article—the Rev. H. C. Beeching—as from the "Highland Girl," which is, "What shall I say? Strange, upon my honor!" Both the writer in THE REVIEW and the one in The National Review make their statements of the source of the quotation with calm authority. In THE REVIEW the writer on "Misquotation" puts special stress upon the lines, for they have been, to his sorrow, misquoted. Mr. Beeching follows his quotation, which he uses happily as an illustration of "genuine poetry," with the following paragraph:

If we take these lines to pieces, we may be tempted to say it is the prosiest verse ever written; "old," "unhappy," "far-off," are words of an everyday vocabulary, and "Will no one tell me what she sings"? might occur in almost any drawing room conversation. But if we are content not to take the passage to pieces, if we are content to receive it and let it make its own impression as a whole, we must acknowledge it to be a perfect rendering of the effect on the poet's mind of the wild, vague, sad Highland music. A good proof of poetical adequacy is that such lines cannot be paraphrased.

Confusion in the placing of this quotation seems sadly confounded. I have no copy of Wordsworth to refer to at the present moment, so I am in a state of indecision as to which authority is correct. The odds in my mind are fairly in favor of "The Solitary Reaper." It seems strange that such contradictions should occur and of such well-known lines. But are they well known? It is much as a familiar face in a crowd, whose name has slipped the memory. The quotation is, so to say, not shopworn. The delicacy of the sentiment has the faint uncatchable sweetness that wakens response and charm. Is it possible one doesn't know to which poem this exquisite word picture belongs? Fancy not knowing which of Shakespeare's heroes said, "To be or not to be"? or "I dare do all that may become a man," or where "Ring out, wild bells," "Pleasures are like poppies spread," &c., are to be found! They are well quoted, well known, and obvious. But the things that are less handled by the idle crowd, that are rather the finer meanings which the "few discern, and a very few feel burn," are of importance enough, for those who appreciate to inform themselves concerning.

I fancy there are few of us who have not striven to recover from inner consciousness the "fugacious" word that eludes capture to complete some dimly remembered quotation—the word that is necessary, but that dances just beyond the grasp and vexes with its erratic gleam the futile pursuit. We try to persuade ourselves we have made the correct choice, but we know we haven't.

Misquotation is a serious thing. To glean vagrantly from the fields of literature without sufficient interest to be accurate and authentic in one's transcription of the borrowed passage is indolence—perhaps worse.

"To know is something," and to know thoroughly is something more. Careless quotation mars the charm which the perfect fusion of words and sentiment gives and which requires exact rendering.

There are those who misquote through indolence as well as ignorance, and quotations are often attributed to the wrong sources. The persistent effort to cast Sterne's "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" upon the charity of the Bible is to be remembered. The rose does not smell as sweet by any other name, and a quotation should not be used unless it is rendered impeccably from the text of the author.

If one would quote and evidence familiarity with "Shakespeare and the musical glasses," let him by all hazards be sure of his authority, and able to appreciate sympathetically the bearing of the apposite word upon the meaning and the melody of the text. The trouble is comparatively little—indeed, verifying a quotation is a pleasure to a certain contingent of book lovers, and the correct placing from memory of the quotable fragments of literature is an enviable one.

"Quick thy tablets memory."

It has been said that "the happy application of a verse from Virgil was worth a talent." If one would make memory, indeed, a paradise from which, as Richter says, one may not be driven, one should be very careful in the search for possible error when one quotes from, let me say, "Plautus and the rarer poets."

MAY HARRIS.

THE WEEK IN ART.

Christmastide is not usually marked by much activity in the New York art world in the way of public or private exhibitions. The dealers are too much occupied in supplying the needs of the purchasers of Christmas gifts, and the public is too busy preparing for the festival and the succeeding holidays to have time to devote to art displays. With the remarkable business prosperity of this year, however, there are more little exhibitions, club displays, &c., than have ever been held at this time of the year.

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The Union League Club is holding its second monthly art display. The Lotos Club has just concluded its initial display for the season. The Black and White Club's third annual exhibition at the Duran-Ruel galleries closes this evening. Joseph Lindon Smith of Boston is showing a number of original pictures and copies of Egyptian, Italian, and Grecian architectural masterpieces at the Architectural League rooms. There are some canvases by Arthur B. Davies at the Macbeth Gallery, Ben Foster's interesting and forceful landscapes are at the Crist-Delmonico, Augustus Franzen's strong portraits at the Oehme, Paul de Longpré's California flower water colors at the Knoedler, Walter L. Palmer's Winter landscapes at the Avery, and some old masters at the Durand-Ruel gallery.

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In addition to these numerous, varied, and interesting club exhibitions and "one-man" displays, the dealers' galleries are more than usually well stocked with old and modern foreign canvases and American pictures of note. T. B. Blakeslee has some remarkably good examples of the early English, Flemish, and Dutch schools. There are some good Barbizon canvases at Oehme's, Schaus's, Knoedler's, and Avery's; a rarely good lot of Monets and others of the French impressionists at Durand-Ruel's, while the lovers of American landscapes will find examples of the best home painters, as well as of the best foreign artists, at Clausen's and Kraushaar's. At Tooth's, modern English art is best represented, and the new Dowdeswell gallery has some unusual examples of the Italian primitives and other old masters.

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It is not easy to understand why the Art Committee of the Lotos Club should have made a joint exhibition of Alexander Blumenstell's fan blades, painted by over threescore noted modern foreign and American artists, and a well-selected collection of the landscapes of R. A. Blakelock, one of the most original, poetical, and strongest of American painters. The two exhibits jarred. The fan blades are essentially decorative and slight in themselves. The Blakelock landscapes are large in conception, thoughtful and beautiful in tone and color. The guests of the club members, who thronged to the exhibition, and especially its feminine part, raved over the fan blades, and the exquisite tonal dreams of poor Blakelock were comparatively neglected.

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The Blumenstell fan blades should have been shown by themselves or in conjunction with a display of modern decorative works. Mr. Blumenstell has given years to the formation of his collection, and it is a unique as well as valuable one. Each blade has been painted by a modern foreign or American artist of ability and reputation, of some characteristic subject. Vibert, of course, for example, contributes a Cardinal; Casanova, a monk; Beraud, a Paris street scene, and Clays, a Dutch marine. The ivory lends itself well to some of the brushes, and not so well to others, but the collection, as a whole, is a delightful and instructive one.

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It is too late a day to discuss the work of R. A. Blakelock, or to agitate the question of his place among American landscapists. There are those who place him in the rank with the great trio of Inness, Wyant, and Homer Martin. There are those who consider him inferior to these landscapists, and merely an eccentric colorist. There can be little dissent, however, from the general proposition that he possesses both originality and force, and that is perhaps the best estimate which accords him a place by and for himself as a painter who, while his range is not so wide as that of Inness, Wyant, or Martin, his brush less responsive than theirs, and his treatment a little monotonous, still with them has something of their insight into nature's varied moods and much of their poetic sympathy and feeling. Most of the Blakelock landscapes at the Lotos Club display came from the collections of Catherine Lambert, George A. Hearn, and William Macbeth, and, with few exceptions, have been seen at this or that gallery or exhibition. They need no description now. Perhaps the best and strongest were the "Moonlight Night," the "Indian Encampment," "Moonrise at Sunset," and "Silvery Moonlight." These, with their fellows, are rarely fine tone and color dreams, filled with that imagination which in Turner so inspired Ruskin, and are all the work of a man who has the true artistic soul.

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An exhibition of paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith at the gallery of the Architectural League in Fifty-seventh Street began on Dec. 7, and will continue until Dec. 24. It is the first exhibition of Mr. Smith's work in New York, but has been shown in Boston, where the painter resides; at the St. Botolph Club, and at the Museum of Fine Arts. The work has been appreciated to such an extent by the artist's friends and acquaintances that he has had very little of it at any time in his possession, and the paintings shown are, with a few exceptions, loaned. As painting Mr. Smith's work has been well said to belong to the mode of representation. In this respect it is that to which art lovers are accustomed. The old masters painted thoughts, not sights. They give ideas, not impressions. In so doing they stand above modern artists. No one appreciates this difference more fully than Mr. Smith himself, for he is not merely a painter, but a student and lover of the great art of the past, which is the subject matter of almost all of his work. Spending much of his time in Italy, in Greece, and in Egypt, he has chosen to paint from the masterpieces of architectural design and of sculpture instead of painting the people or the landscape, life, or nature. It rarely happens that a painter of ability chooses to paint from works of art instead of from nature. Most painters prefer to do what they call "original work." When it comes to the painting of sights to the definition of visual impressions it makes very little difference whether the subject be the Ilaria of Jacopo della Quescia or Mrs. B., who wants her likeness done. It is just as much of an achievement to paint well the Colossi of Aboo Simbel as to paint the natural rock from which they have been cut, or the sands of the Lybian Desert under which they have been buried. As painting Mr. Smith's work is good. He has a good sense of form, of light, and color. The "Barga Pulpit," the doorway of St. Mark's in Venice, with the columns of black marble; the Ilaria already referred to, the "Nike" from the Acropolis at Athens, the studies of Aboo Simbel, outside and inside, are all good and faithful reproductions. His most recent and in every way most difficult piece of work is the sculptures of the so-called Alexander sarcophagus, in Constantinople, in recognition of which work the painter was decorated by the Sultan. These are all good paintings as well as accurate illustrations.

As illustrations they have a special educational value. In appreciation of this the Trustees of the Boston Museum have recently purchased the representation of the Alexander sarcophagus.

Mr. Buell Has a Word with John Morley.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The gratuitous fling at the memory of Paul Jones which Mr. John Morley found inclination to embody in a line of his "Cromwell," though perhaps annoying, will hardly seem formidable to those acquainted with the character and mental habits of Mr. Morley himself. The late Artemus Ward used to say that "if a fellow can't attract public attention by any other means, he can always fall back on committing a nuisance!"

A keen sense of this happy alternative has been exhibited with more or less obtrusiveness from time to time throughout Mr. Morley's career. In his own country he is the prophet, par excellence, of that creed of querulous politics whose average devotee Disraeli once described as "the enemy of every man but himself and the friend of every country but his own." However, neither in that nor in any other respect does he differ from the professional "reformer," either in England or in this country. One of Dr. Sam Johnson's definitions was:

"Patriotism: 1. Love of country; 2. The last refuge of a scoundrel." In our time some humorous lexicographer might define: "Reform. The last resort of a political outcast," viewing the word, of course, in its secondary sense as applied to the "professional" type.

The professional "reformer," as typified in John Morley, is by no means a complex organism. On the contrary, it is among the simplest—and, by the same token, the cheapest. The necessary elements are merely a fair command of language, money enough to provide literary leisure, and the temperament of a common scold. These given, the rest follows. In Mr. Morley's case the mischief has been somewhat aggravated by frequent spasms of sentimental statesmanship and petticoat politics in England during his lifetime, and these have from time to time enabled him to append himself to the coat-tails of Gladstone in a relation not unlike that between Agamemnon and Thersites.

The present healthy and virile trend of English politics, however, so completely exorcises Mr. Morley from current attention or importance that he is driven away back into history to find a scolding ground. I think the two columns you gave up to him last Saturday were more than he is entitled to—on this side of the water at least. He may, however, still be worth a stickful.

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1900.

Portraits of Christ—A Letter from Gen. Hawkins.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 8 there is a correspondent's answer to a request for information about the personal appearance of Jesus. It is without qualification a long ago discredited account, which was never seriously considered. Until I read this communication I had believed that this description of Christ, attributed to "Publius Lentulus, President of Judea, in the reign of Tiberius Caesar," had been discarded as being unworthy of belief, and was somewhat astonished to see it set forth as a fact.

In the Dictionary of Christian Biography, by Smith and Wace, may be found the following brief mention of the Lentulus statement: "The reported author of an apocryphal letter to the Roman Senate about Christ. It gives mediaeval ideas about Christ's personal appearance." This is a careful condensation of a now generally accepted belief.

It is not known that there was ever such an official in Jerusalem as President, or that a man named Lentulus ever occupied an analogous position. We do know, however, that during the reign of Tiberius Caesar, Pontius Pilate was Governor. Up to this time there has been made no discovery of any drawing, painted portrait, bas-relief, statue, bust, stamp on coin, or written description of Christ of which there is any truth whatever of its having been done during His life or after His death by any one who saw Him while He was alive.

Several supposed counterfeit presentments have, from time to time, been brought to the notice of scholars, but which, upon examination, proved to have had no connection with the personal appearance of the Saviour.

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

New York, Dec. 11, 1900.

A Letter from M. D. Conway.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The Lentulus letter is one of the most successful "fakes" in the history of religious fraud, because of its beauty. Rossetti's "Head of Christ," which has long been my cherished possession, was, I believe, painted under the inspiration of this pretty invention, and if the appearance of Jesus had not been too rigidly conventionalized when it was devised, (fifteenth century,) no doubt the pretended letter would have marked its reappearances during its five centuries in other beautiful works. Had it only been as artful as it is artistic it would be the masterpiece of fabrications and Christian historians might to-day be defending instead of repudiating its pretensions. The old inventor imprudently put Lentulus in a city where no such person ever was, gave him an office that never existed, and made him write about Christus Jesus, an appellation unknown during the lifetime of Jesus and evidently taken from the New Testament. The adventures of the hoax have been tracked by Gabler, Herzog, Dr. Robinson, Schaff, and others, and there is a good summary in McClintock & Strong's "Cyclopaedia." The original is given in this cyclopedia, and those familiar with Latin will find it amusing and instructive to compare the old letter with what it has become at the close of the nineteenth century, as quoted in your issue of Dec. 8. The "Son of God" (vocant filium Dei) in the first sentence has become "offspring of the immortal God, (more Romanilike,) the "red beard" has been suppressed, the "changing and brilliant eyes" are now blue, and a considerable number of adjectives have been added. It is to be hoped that your correspondents —Miss Florence Lindsay and Mr. Spencer Robertson—will let us know the source of their translation, for it is worthy of comparative study as indicating the causa causans of the fiction.

Nothing is more certain to scholars occupied with Christian history, whatever their creeds, than the fact that not one scrap or sentence written during the lifetime of Jesus, by Jew or Gentile, contains any allusion to Him whatever, or even to His existence; also, that of all the writings about Him after His death not one has been traced to a contemporary.

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

Not Older Than the Fourth Century.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent, H. M. Miller, on Page 822 of your issue of Nov. 24, is perfectly correct in his impression that no description of the physical characteristics of Christ have come down to us from His time. None of the evangelists gives us the least hint with respect to the personal appearance of Christ.

The one you print on Page 890 is found in a Latin letter, which pretends to have been written by Publius Lentulus, a contemporary of Pilate and President of the people of Judea, (no such office existed,) and sent to the Roman Senate. This letter was first discovered in a manuscript copy of the works of Anselm, in the twelfth century, and is certainly not older than the fourth century. Another description is found in the works of John of Damascus, in the eighth century, and a third in the church history of Nicephorus, fourteenth century. Besides these traditions may be mentioned the two so-called pictures of Christ—that sent by Him to King Abgarus and that imprinted on the handkerchief of Veronica. According to the legend, St. Veronica was a pious woman of Jerusalem, who when Christ passed by her on His way to Golgotha, took off her head covering and handed it to Him in order that He might wipe the blood and sweat from His face, and when He returned the cloth His features had become impressed upon it. Isn't this the first account of instantaneous photography on record?

C. S. CAMPBELL.

Owego, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1900.

Many inquiries have been made as to whether Deacon Bradbury, in Mr. Edwin Asa Dix's novel of that name, is a real character and was drawn from any one whom the author personally knew. Several attempts have also been made to locate Felton, the Vermont village where the events described in the book took place. Mr. Dix, however, states that the Deacon is not drawn from any actual personage whatever, and that, to the best of his knowledge, there is no village of Felton, under that or any other name, in New England. Intending pilgrims may therefore spare their journey.

A PROPHECY.

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MAJOR ANDRE.

William L. Stone Writes in His Behalf.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a recent "History of Westchester County" there is reference to Major André, in which the author, as if André were a living person instead of a cool, dispassionate review, attacks his character with such apparent personal venom that I beg of you space in which to refute some of his allegations.

There are many instances given in this work (as a general thing accurate) regarding André wholly untrue, all of which space prevents me from contradicting, but among them the author states that André was a sneak; that his three captors were "simple and honest country boys," that the gold watch taken by them from their captive Washington allowed them to retain as spoils of war; that André was totally devoid of honor, and that therefore his statements to Major Tallmadge were utterly false; and, finally, that André was of a very superficial and volatile character. The author also alludes in a very unbecoming manner to the fact of André's cherishing, as a most precious memento, a miniature of Honora Sneyd, by whom before his departure from England he had been rejected. But, as this latter charge has no relevance to the matter we are now considering, I shall not allude to it further.

First, then, if André was a "sneak," what would Nathan Hale, who on the gallows regretted that he had "only one life to give for his country," be called? The principles for which they both suffered were precisely the same. Spies have to be employed by each opposing army, and if persons voluntarily enlist for this dangerous service, and thus take their fate into their own hands, I really do not see how they are to be called "sneaks," besides other appellations of like character. Of course, we are all very glad that André did not succeed in accomplishing his object, (as the British were that Nathan Hale did not,) and the action, a few years since, of Dean Stanley, when in this country, under the glamour of his host, Cyrus Field, in erecting a monument to André at Tappan, may not have been in the best of taste. Still, from André's standpoint, I can easily see that a high ideal of duty urged him on in the same way which actuated Nathan Hale. Therefore, I ask, where, in the abstract, is the difference in the conduct of these two?

Again, referring to the statements made by André regarding the actions of his three captors, Paulding, Van Wart, and Williams, I will quote from a letter of Gen. King, written from Ridgefield, Conn., June 17, 1817, to a friend of my father. Gen. King prefaces his letter by stating that "I was the first and only officer who had charge of André while at the headquarters of the Second Regiment of Light Dragoons, which was then at Esquire Gilbert's at South Salem. He was brought up by an Adjutant and four men belonging to the Connecticut militia under the command of Lieut. Col. Jameson from the lines near Tarrytown, a character under the disguised name of John Anderson. He looked somewhat like a reduced gentleman. * * * While we were walking together he said he must make a confidant of somebody, and knew not a more proper person than myself. * * * After passing Crumpound, and thinking himself past all danger, he was assailed by three Smithmen near Tarrytown, who ordered him to stand. He said to them: 'I hope, gentlemen, you belong to the lower party.' 'We do,' says one. 'So do I. * * * I am a British officer on business of importance, and must not be detained.' Thereupon one of them took his watch from him and ordered him to dismount. The moment that was done he said he found he was mistaken and must shift his tone. He then said to them, 'I am happy to find I am mistaken. You belong to the upper party, and so do I, and, to convince you of it, here is Gen. Arnold's pass,' handing it to them. 'Damn Arnold's pass,' said they. (Lovely and honest and unsophisticated peasants, were they not?) 'You said you were a British officer. Where is your money?' "Gentlemen, I have none about me,' he replied. 'You a British officer, pooh! A gold watch and no money! Let us search him.' They then examined his saddle, but found none. Says one, 'He has his money in his boots. Let's have them off and see.' In his boots they found papers, but no money. He said he saw they had such a thirst for money he would put them in a way to get it. They answered, 'If we deliver you at King's Bridge we shall be sent to the Sugar House and you will save your money.' He says, 'If you will not trust my honor two of you may stay with me and one shall go with the letter I will write. Name your sum.' The sum was agreed upon, but I cannot recollect whether it was 500 or 1,000 guineas, but I think the latter was the sum. They then held a consultation for a considerable time, and finally decided that if he wrote a party would be sent out to take them, and then they would all be prisoners. Thereupon they took him to the commanding officer on the lines, but retained his watch until Gen. Washington sent for them to Tappan, and made them restore the watch to Major André.

"Thus you see, had money been at command after the imprudent confession of Major André, or any security given that the British would have put confidence in, he might have passed on to Sir Henry Clinton's headquarters with all his papers and Arnold's pass into the bargain."

Now, the fact that André related all these circumstances regarding his capture in so much detail to Gen. King only two or three hours after he was taken prisoner and when everything was fresh in his (André's) mind would seem to be conclusive.

And, lastly, in regard to the allegation by the author of "The History of Westchester County" that André was not only not an honorable man but of a very volatile disposition I cite the following: A non-commissioned officer named Lamb, who served under Burgoyne and was taken prisoner at Saratoga, published in 1809, after his return to Dublin, a very interesting volume entitled "Journal of Occurrences During the Late War in America," marked by great shrewdness and keenness of observation. He gives many curious details of the Revolutionary War, not the least of which is a hymn from the pen of Major André, "written," says Lamb, "a few days previous to his execution. As the work is exceedingly rare, I here transcribe it from my copy. This hymn is well worthy of a place in our sacred metrical collections. The hymn, it seems to me, in its poetic grandeur, depth, and sublimity may not unfavorably be compared with Bernard de Cluni's 'Dies Irae,' a hymn which, as you are aware, at once took rank as the first of the hymns of the Middle Ages, and which has been compared by a German writer to 'a blast from a trumpet of the resurrection'":

Hail, sovereign love, which first began
The scheme to rescue fallen man!
Hail, matchless, free, eternal grace,
Which gave my soul a Hiding Place.

Against the God who built the sky
I fought with hands uplifted high,
Despised the mention of His grace,
Too proud to seek a Hiding Place.

Enwrapt in thick Egyptian night,
And fond of darkness more than light;
Madly I ran the sinful race,
Secure, without a Hiding Place.

And thus the eternal counsel ran,
Almighty love, arrest that man!
I felt the arrows of distress;
And found I had no Hiding Place.

Indignant justice stood in view;
To Sinai's fiery mount I flew,
But justice cry'd with frowning face,
This mountain is no Hiding Place.

Ere long a heav'nly voice I heard,
And Mercy's angel soon appear'd,
He led me in a placid pace,
To Jesus as my Hiding Place.

On Him Almighty vengeance fell!
Which must have sunk a world to hell.
He bore it for a sinful race,
And thus became their Hiding Place.

Should sevenfold storms of thunder roll,
And shake this globe from pole to pole,
No thunderbolt shall daunt my face,
For Jesus is my Hiding Place.

A few more rolling suns at most,
Shall land me on fair Canaan's coast,
When I shall sing the song of grace,
And see my glorious Hiding Place.

WILLIAM L. STONE.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1900.

Henry Holt & Co. have just had to issue another impression (the ninth) of Mrs. Helen Kendrick Johnston's "Our Familiar Songs and Those Who Made Them."

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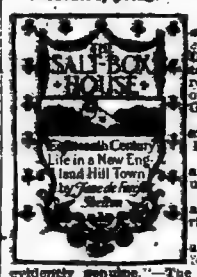

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The man who enters his wife's dressing room is either a philosopher or a fool.—Balzac.

A woman never commands a man, unless he be a fool, but by her obedience.—Turkish Spy.

Women know at first sight the character of those with whom they converse. There is much to give them a religious height to which men do not attain.—Emerson.

A man should choose for a wife only such a woman as he would choose for a friend were she a man.—Joubert.

Would you hurt a woman most, aim at her affections.—Wallace.

A woman's hopes are woven as sunbeams; a shadow annihilates them.—George Eliot.

If woman did turn man out of Paradise, she has done her best ever since to make it up to him.—Sheldon.

When a woman pronounces the name of a man but twice a day there may be some doubt as to the nature of her sentiments; but three times!—Balzac.

Women know by nature how to disguise their emotions far better than the most consummate male courtier can do.—Thackeray.

The sweetest thing in life is the unclouded welcome of a wife.—Willis.

The one who has read the book that is called woman knows more than the one who has grown pale in libraries.—Houssaye.

A beautiful and chaste woman is the perfect workmanship of God, the true glory of angels, the rare miracle of earth, and the sole wonder of the world.—Hermes.

The only true and firm friendship is that between man and woman, because it is the only affection exempt from actual or possible rivalry.—A. Comte.

The woman who is resolved to be respected can make herself to be so, even amid an army of soldiers.—Cervantes.

A woman's preaching is like a dog's walking on his hind legs. It is not done well, but you are surprised to find it done at all.—Johnson.

Woman's power is over the affections. A beautiful dominion is hers, but she risks its forfeiture when she seeks to extend it.—Bovée.

No man knows what the wife of his bosom is—no man knows what a ministering angel she is—until he has gone with her through the fiery trials of this world.—Washington Irving.

If you would make a pair of good shoes, take for the sole the tongue of a woman; it never wears out.—Alsatian Proverb.

The highest mark of esteem a woman can give a man is to ask his friendship, and the most signal proof of her indifference is to offer him hers.—Anonymous.

Men bestow compliments only on women who deserve none.—Bachi.

A beautiful woman with the qualities of a noble man is the most perfect thing in nature.—La Bruyère.

In wishing to control her empire, woman destroys it.—Canabis.

It is difficult for a woman to keep a secret; and I know more than one man who is a woman.—Lafontaine.

The woman who throws herself at a man's head will soon find her place at his feet.—Desnoyers.

You see in no place of conversation the perfection of speech so much as in accomplished women.—Steele.

A fan is indispensable to a woman who can no longer blush.—Anonymous.

The happiest women, like the happiest nations, have no history.—George Eliot.

Women give entirely to their affections, set their whole fortunes on the die, lose themselves eagerly in the glory of their husbands and children.—Emerson.

In ail ill-matched marriages the fault is less the woman's than the man's, as the choice depended on her the least.—Mme de Rieux.

Women divine that they are loved long before it is told them.—Marivaux.

There will always remain something to be said of woman as long as there is one on the earth.—De Boufflers.

Woman's happiness is in obeying. She objects to men who abdicate too much.—Michelet.

I will not affirm that women have no character; rather, they have a new one every day.—Heine.

A woman is like your shadow; follow her, she flies; fly from her, she follows.—Proverb.

An old woman is a very bad bride, but a very good wife.—Fielding.

Marriage has its unknown great men as war has its Napoleons, poetry its Cheniers, and philosophy its Descartes.—Balzac.

I received money with her, and for the dowry have sold my authority.—Plautus.

When women love us they forgive us everything, even our crimes; when they do not love us they give us credit for nothing, not even for our virtues.—Balzac.

A man can keep another person's secret better than his own; a woman, on the contrary, keeps her secret though she tells all others.—La Bruyère.

"I like women," said a clear-headed man of the world, "they are so finished." They finish society, manners, language. Form and ceremony are their realm. They embellish trifles.—Emerson.

A beautiful woman with the qualities of a noble man is the most perfect thing in nature; we find in her all the merits of both sexes.—La Bruyère.

It is a misfortune for a woman never to be loved, but it is a humiliation to be loved no more.—Montesquieu.

Women like brave men exceedingly, but audacious men still more.—Le Mesle.

There are twenty-four hours in a day, and not a moment in the twenty-four in which a woman may not change her mind.—De Finod.

A man is in general better pleased when he has a good dinner than when his wife talks Greek.—Johnson.

Life is not long enough for a coquette to play all her tricks in.—Addison.

There are few husbands whom the wife cannot win in the long run by patience and love.—Marguerite de Valois.

Nothing is so embarrassing as the first tête-à-tête, when there is everything to say, unless it be the last, when everything has been said.—Roqueplan.

On great occasions it is almost always women who have given the strongest proofs of virtue and devotion.—Montholon.

God bless all good women! To their soft hands and pitying hearts we must all come at last.—Holmes.

The hell for women who are only handsome is old age.—Saint-Evremond.

The man that lays his hand upon a woman, save in the way of kindness, is a wretch whom 'twere gross flattery to name a coward.—Tobin.

Woman knows that the better she obeys the surer she is to rule.—Michelet.

One must have loved a woman of genius in order to comprehend what happiness there is in loving a fool.—Talleyrand.

The man who lives in indifference is one who has never seen the woman he could love.—La Bruyère.

Tell a woman that she is beautiful and the devil will repeat it to her ten times.—Italian Proverb.

A woman's whole life is the history of the affections. The heart is her world; it is there her ambition strives for empire.—Washington Irving.

A woman's friendship borders more closely on love than man's.—Coleridge.

If a wife can induce herself to submit patiently to her husband's mode of life she will have no difficulty to manage him.—Aristotle.

In buying horses and in taking a wife shut your eyes tight and commend yourself to God.—Tuscan Proverb.

We meet in society many attractive women whom we would fear to make our wives.—D'Harleville.

I don't want a woman to weigh me in a balance; there are men enough for that sort of work.—Holmes.

Women, like Empresses, condemn to imprisonment and hard labor nine-tenths of mankind.—Tolstoi.

Women commend a modest man, and like him not.—Proverb.

A woman is more influenced by what she divines than by what she is told.—De Lenclos.

There is no mortification, however keen, no misery, however desperate, which the spirit of woman cannot in some degree lighten or alleviate.—Lord Beaconsfield.

There is nothing a man of good sense dreads in a wife so much as her having more sense than himself.—Fielding.

*WOMAN AND THE WITS. Epigrams on Woman, Love, and Beauty. Collected and edited by G. F. Monkshood. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 174. New York: A Wessels Company.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

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THE SETTLEMENT AFTER WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. By M. J. Farrelly. 8vo. Pp. xv.-221. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.60.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES, FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS AND AUTHENTIC SOURCES. A Reference Review. By H. H. Van Meter. 12mo. Pp. 432. Chicago: The Liberty League, 166 South Clinton Street.

OUTLINES OF THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By T. N. Toller. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-218. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.10.

HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE NETHERLANDS. By Petrus Johannes Blok. Part III. The War with Spain. Translated by Ruth Putnam. With maps. 8vo. Pp. xi.-543. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

SURVEYS, HISTORIC AND ECONOMIC. By W. J. Ashley. 12mo. Pp. xxvii.-476. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE SPANISH CONQUEST IN AMERICA. By Sir Arthur Helps. 12mo. Pp. xxxviii.-389. A new edition, edited with an introduction and maps by M. Oppenheim. In four vols. Vol. I. New York and London: John Lane.

THE WORLD'S BEST ORATIONS FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME. David J. Brewer, Editor. In ten vols. Vol. X. 8vo. Pp. xix.-4,105. St. Louis and Chicago, Ill.: Ferd P. Kaiser.

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REMINISCENCES OF OXFORD. By the Rev. W. Tuckwell. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 288. London, Paris, and New York: Cassell & Co. $2.

THE ENGLISH UTILITARIANS. By Leslie Stephens. In three volumes. 8vo. Pp. viii.-326. Vol. I., Jeremy Bentham; Vol. II., James Mill; Vol. III., John Stuart Mill. London: Duckworth & Co. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $10 per set.

POETRY, MUSIC AND ESSAYS.

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THE THREE WITCHES. By Mrs. Molesworth. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 278. Edinburgh and London: W. R. Chambers, Limited; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50.

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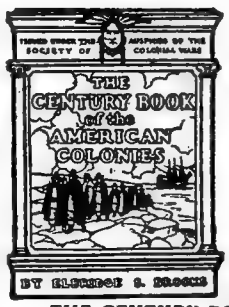

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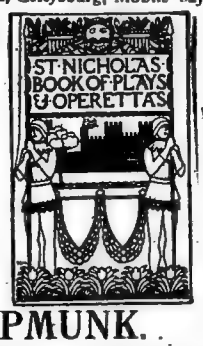

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Pre-Raphaelite Ballads.*

Four of William Morris's shorter poems have been bound together in a little book printed on good paper and decorated in that black and white style which but for Morris would probably not have existed, although he is not responsible for its varying phases. Pre-Raphaelite describes these ballads of "The idle singer of an empty day," for they have the haunting beauty, elusive in meaning, characteristic of that wave of thought and feeling which inspired Rossetti, Burne-Jones, and Morris himself. Take the refrain, "Two red roses across the moon." What does it mean? Is it only a chance song that captivated the knight with its recurring mystery? Or is it perhaps the crest of the lady's house? Suppose that it means nothing and sternly mark it worthless, yet can any one who has met it coming strangely back at the end of every stanza forget how it sings itself? Then the ballad "In Praise of My Lady" extols a woman whose hair and neck and eyes are so like the features of a Rossetti painting that one remembers instantly how Rossetti drew and painted the face of William Morris's wife again and again. Pre-Raphaelite also is the last ballad with its bright tourney, and gay, braggart laugh, "Hah! Hah! la belle jaune giroflee," and the gentle turn at the end where, as he is crowned, the victorious knight seems to see his lady's

Quiet head bow'd o'er the gillyflower bed.

Whoever will may read, although perhaps not in this setting, for the edition is limited, and so it is to the ornament which surrounds the poems we must turn.

The poster is immediately suggested by the borders with which Mr. H. M. O'Kane has decorated this little volume of Pre-Raphaelite ballads. Broad patches of white on black ground are used boldly, and there is not a trace of the delicate intricacy which gives mystery to a pattern, except, perhaps, in the design where two roses blended on a crescent moon are repeated with sprays of leaves curving between. This is the best border in the book, yet three of the other four are attractive, and there is no touch of mediaeval seriousness in any one of them, which is well, for the lack of it forms a part of their right to be placed side by side with latter day ballads.

It is by four quaint illustrations, however, that the ideal Mr. O'Kane is seeking in decorative art is most clearly indicated. Something odd, and lately become fashionable, has happened to his figures of men and women. They are part Pre-Raphaelite and part poster, with emphasis on the poster, which last means that they have been treated as birds and flowers are when worked into design. Mr. O'Kane indicates, rather than draws, robes and limbs and hair. His rivers do not really look like rivers, but only stand for them, and while experiments of this sort are legitimate they are dangerous since they verge on affectation.

On the whole, in spite of many faults, (among them a proof-reader's error on the last page,) Mr. O'Kane is to be congratulated that his work has a quickly apparent charm, and that amid a multitude of pitfalls he has succeeded in giving Morris's ballads a suitable setting, for the first and last thing that strikes the reader is (whether Morris would like it or not) an atmosphere of fitness.

Capt. Humfreville's Twenty Years Among Our Hostile Indians.*

What strikes the reader of "Twenty Years Among Our Hostile Indians" is the poor estimate the author has of the Indian. The only merit granted to the redman is his courage. A fair animal is he, but beyond that he possesses no single trait to be admired:

> There was in the Indian nature a trait of intractability not found in any other portion of the human race. Unlike the negro, he could not be enslaved. The Spaniard in the early days of discovery endeavored to enslave the Indian; the result was that he died in his chains. He was the same when I first knew him as he was then—unamenable to the law and impatient of restraint. So far he had shown himself incapable of even a veneer of civilization. He might be brought up in the midst of civilized surroundings and educated, but at the first opportunity he would relapse into his original barbarism.

The present condition of the Indians—the "wards of the Nation," as they are designated—the author thinks is not a happy one. Once they had arms, horses, and mules and hunted and lived on the choicest game. They have become "miserable specimens of humanity, with hardly enough to eat, not enough clothing to cover their bodies, and with inadequate means of shelter. The Indian population has been greatly reduced during the last forty years." Ideas as to the Indian population vary, since the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs disputes the generally accepted statement that the Indians are dying out.

The author thinks it is a mistake to believe that the Indians of the Far West have had any oratorical gifts. The untutored child of nature "can have no vocabulary." Then his ideals are materialistic. "The alleged masterful speeches at council fires and pathetic appeals to the justice of the white man, protesting against intrusion on Indian hunting grounds, belong to fiction, not to fact." But Capt. Humfreville of course is writing of the Indian of the plains—not of the Iroquois nor of Logan.

In various chapters Capt. Humfreville presents the traits, customs, and habits of the Indians. It was the Captain's experience to have faced in fight many of the various tribes he writes about. Sometimes to exchange shots with an enemy may engender mutual respect, but the author has no trace of liking for his once savage foe. There are chapters on the Sioux Nation, on the Comanches, the Apaches, and the various tribes. All the noted encounters between the troops of the United States and the Indians are graphically described. Full space is given to the battle of Little Big Horn and the wiping out of the entire force under the lamented Custer. That was the American Majuba Hill tragedy. The account of the fight with a band of Indians always was a close thing. The Indian was the superior of the white soldier as far as mobility was concerned. Far from his base, the cavalryman was as often as not half starved, and his mount in a worse condition than his rider. The adventures of some of the noted frontiersmen are given. How the Overland Mail and the Pony Express worked their way through all dangers, chased for hundreds of miles by bands of Indians, finds a record in this volume. The prints are of unusual interest.

Mr. Finck's "Songs and Song Writers."*

The publication of books designed to lead to a higher appreciation of music goes merrily on, and in this good work the Scribners are conspicuous. The second volume of The Music Lover's Library, of which the first was published some time ago, now lies before us. It is Mr. Henry T. Finck's discussion of "Songs and Song Writers." This little volume covers a large amount of ground. Mr. Finck has aimed at giving a comprehensive survey of the field and one cannot help feeling that his motto was, "Let no song writer escape." For the information of the general reader this plan was by no means the worst that could have been devised. It enables the author to put before his readers a vast amount of information, which he would otherwise have to collect from a number of books. The work is a very clear and unmistakable expression of Mr. Finck's personal opinions of the songs and the composers whom he mentions. Those who are acquainted with this gentleman's writings on music are aware that he has little respect for conventions and less for the general consensus of opinion. He says what he thinks, and he says it with great frankness. A good many music lovers will find their pet ideas assailed with no little acridity by the author, and some of the canonized saints of music are treated with confident irreverence. No one can accuse Mr. Finck of leaning upon other musical commentators for his views. He is originality personified.

There may be some room for regret that the author of this work has made it so direct an expression of his independence of thought, for the reader will in some cases be forced into a controversial mood. But, on the whole, the volume will find a place for itself. Books on this topic are few and unsatisfactory, and we must be grateful for this attempt to fill what is really a long-felt want. The place of honor is naturally accorded to Schubert. Here Mr. Finck is at one with the judgment of the leading musical critics of the world, both past and present. Since the genius of Schubert was first recognized there has never been any material difference of opinion as to his mastership of the form which he established, namely, the art song. Mr. Finck very properly insists on the aesthetic value and superiority of the song composed through to that in which one melody does duty for the setting of all the stanzas. He calls attention to Mozart's "Veilchen," which is generally accepted by historians as the first real art song in the development of music, but he with equal propriety notes that Mozart's work was only experimental and that it was not accepted by his contemporaries nor his immediate successors as a model.

Loewe and the art ballad, of which he was the greatest exponent, are treated after Schubert. Mr. Finck finds that Loewe had genuine dramatic talent and that he showed it most eloquently in his harmonies and his accompaniments. The author believes that he was deficient in melodic invention, that he had enough melodic ideas to furnish forty songs, but not 400 which he wrote. Mendelssohn, the author finds, had sentiment only skin deep. He is never able to stir the soul, but is always graceful and pleasing. Mr. Finck gives a passing shot to the overestimation of Mendelssohn in England and declares that in that country Mendelssohn kept greater names off concert programmes, "as Brahms does to-day."

Schumann Mr. Finck praises as he deserves, though he naturally does not regard him as the equal of Schubert. He narrows Schumann down to some twenty masterpieces of vocal music, which will seem to Schumann's lovers a small number. The author's well-known admiration for Franz is warmly expressed in the many pages devoted to that writer. We are inclined to think that Mr. Finck is somewhat severe in his views as to the want of appreciation for Franz. His name has been familiar to concertgoers in this city for a good many years, and his best songs have been heard very often. It is quite certain that the man who wrote "Im Herbst" had the true genius for song writing. The author is well known as one of the most determined opponents of Brahms, and his criticism of that composer's songs will not astonish any reader. It must have given

*PRE-RAPHAELITE BALLADS. By William Morris. Illustrated by H. M. O'Kane. Small 4to. New York: A. Wessels Company. $2.50.

*TWENTY YEARS AMONG OUR HOSTILE INDIANS. Describing the Characteristics, Customs, Habits, Religions, Marriages, Dances, and Battles of the Wild Indians in Their Natural State, Together with the Entrance of Civilization Through Their Hunting Grounds, and the Fur Companies, Overland Stage, Pony Express, Electric Telegraph, and Other Phases of Life in the Pathless Regions of the Wild West. By J. Lee Humfreville, (late Captain United States Cavalry.) Fully illustrated from original photographs. Decorated cover. 475 pages. New York: Hunter & Co.

*SONGS AND SONG WRITERS. By Henry T. Finck. The Music Lover's Library. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

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A Romance of Trouble.*

Ought Mr. Hervey White's "Quicksand" to be defined as the wail of human miseries? There are so few gleams of sunshine in the romance. Of all the personages there is barely a single one in the story who has not his or her hours of poignant agony. It is only Hiram Stubbs who is finally fairly happy, and then he has made the sacrifice of his life-long affections. The Hinckleys as a family must have been the victims of some unfortunate hereditary vice. They had lived in New Hampshire for years. They were honest, industrious, and pious, but their religion was of the narrowest kind. The first catastrophe was when the eldest daughter went astray. After that the Hinckleys became unfortunate. Adelaide's sin was concealed by her mother and father. They assumed the duties of father and mother to Adelaide's illegitimate child. New Hampshire was left, for necessarily there was a scandal, and a new home sought in Iowa. But misfortune follows the Hinckleys. There is a suicide, and the Hinckleys, or what was left of them, go to Kansas.

Possibly "Quicksand" will shock the feelings of many who follow particular creeds, for the author is not sparing of ridicule when describing certain ceremonies, such as that of immersion. Around Hubert, the son of the unfortunate Adelaide, much of the interest of this strange romance is centred. Through him the obstinate old grandmother hopes to bring about the regeneration of the family. Hubert is to be educated for the ministry. So that the lad shall go to college the whole family deprives itself of many necessary things. After graduation the young man marries, without the consent of the family, and, worse than that, is indifferent to religion. His wife turns out bad, and how it was brought about is a decided blemish in the novel. Hubert commits suicide. Some of the speculations in "Quicksand" are bitter when directed toward women.

Perhaps the title of this romance might as well have been "Quagmire." Having said our worst about the character of Mr. Hervey White's fiction, it would be unjust did we not comment on the literary skill shown, and we may express our regret that a more happy theme had not engaged the attention of the novelist.

*QUICKSAND. By Hervey White. 8vo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

A Twentieth Century Utopia.*

In his "Looking Backward" Edward Bellamy was probably the first person to voice the idea of a co-operative system of social reform resulting in an ideal state of existence, but Edward Bellamy is dead, and no steps have even been contemplated to so much as seriously consider the practicality of his ideas. To-day Bradford Peck again takes up the theme and advances his ideas and suggestions whereby the world may be operated on exactly the same principles, and with the same ease and facility, as an ordinary department store. Mr. Peck is a prosperous merchant of Lewiston, Me., and it is from the operations of his own business that he has evolved the plans whereby he would revolutionize the world.

Besides its purpose of giving publicity to Mr. Peck's ideas, the book is to perform the greater function of founding the Treasury Department of the organization which is to be known as The Co-operative Association of America, for all the proceeds of its sale will be given by its author toward this end, and all who are interested in the scheme, as graphically described by Mr. Peck, are cordially invited by him to contribute to the fund. The literary style of the book we cannot criticise, since its author makes no pretensions to any skill in writing, a fact which he distinctly states in his preface, but which is, nevertheless, easily discernible upon a glance through the book.

Mr. Peck's theories, however, we fear, are not practical. They sound well in the telling, but are not likely to operate so easily if put into active execution. Seen through rose-colored glasses, the scheme is one of marvelous simplicity, however, and calculated to result immediately in the eradication of the system of numerous trusts, by the establishment of one universal trust whose motto might easily be said to be "Each for all and all for each."

The principles upon which the organization is to be conducted are all clearly set forth in Mr. Peck's book. Every branch of industry is to be represented, each under its own individual head, but all under the common direction of the main executive officers of the association. There will no longer be "the old-style microbe breeding currency," but the distribution of wealth will be adjusted by the means of individual coupon books, each coupon representing different denominations of currency. Whenever a child is born his name is placed on record at the Treasury Department, and he is given a number and a book. The child is allowed an account of $120 per year, which amount is increased at stated periods until his graduation from school. By the time he reaches man's estate the corporation has placed upon him a fixed value of $1,500 per year, the amounts to be increased in accordance with the merits of each individual. Since the same principle is pursued in regard to the women of this Utopian period every member of the association becomes self-supporting from his entrance to his exit from life. Every child is immediately taught some trade, and upon leaving school is at once pressed into the general service.

We regret our space is so limited as to render it impossible to go into further details regarding Mr. Peck's remarkable scheme. He has not neglected any of the vexed questions of the hour, but with the utmost ease has met and mastered issues over which other men have labored for years. Not even the servant question has escaped him in his general solution of knotty problems. The volume includes many maps and pictures illustrating the simplicity of the construction of ideal cities upon the sites of some of our, at present, poorly constructed towns.

Mr. Peck's optimism already sees these changes effected within the next quarter of a century, but we trust we are not stamping ourselves misanthropical when we express a doubt that neither this generation nor even the next will live to see the American Co-operative System in active operation.

*THE WORLD A DEPARTMENT STORE. A Story of Life Under a Co-operative System. By Bradford Peck. With Illustrations by Harry B. Wilkinson. 12mo. Pp. xv.-311. Lewiston, Me.: Bradford Peck. Boston: 564 Washington Street.

Morley Roberts's Latest Novel.*

If it be difficult to fix what is precisely Mr. Morley Roberts's point of honor as far as politics is concerned, the extreme brightness of his "Lord Linlithgow" cannot be questioned. The text bristles with the quill-like epigram. There is shown, too, a thorough acquaintance with the methods and the ways of great newspapers of London when important political measures are being discussed. As to the main episode in the romance, that has to do with the actions of Mr. Murray Harford. Murray was a young man of great promise in politics and trusted by the supreme head of the party, and so owed fealty to Lord Linlithgow. In the possession of the Radicals there were certain incriminating letters, and these were held by one Henry Pole. Pole had no right to keep these letters, which had been placed in his hands. Often asked to give up the letters, he had always refused. Pole knew that if the letters of Eustace Loder were ever made public the ruin of the Radical Party, of which he was the chief ornament, would follow. It is then that Murray Harford is, in a measure, ordered to obtain these letters. The task is a disagreeable one. Murray knows the precedents of Pole. They had been to the same college, and there had come about early antipathies. Pole refuses Murray's request. Then the emissary of Lord Linlithgow adopts other measures. He finds out that Pole, who is a married man, has a liaison with Lady Cradock. Murray makes that ugly thing serve his purpose. He threatens Pole with an exposure. As Pole belongs to that particular party which advocates the highest morality, he is frightened, and hands over the letters. Pole is, after all, a degenerate and given up to the use of morphine tabloids and brandy. The letters once secured, the triumph of Lord Linlithgow follows. The cant and rascality of the party to which Pole belonged all England acknowledges.

But what of Murray? His action? Does it savor of blackmail? What is blackmailing? According to the accepted definition it is extortion by means of intimidation. As a particularly bright woman in the romance expressed it, if Murray had used his fists, and knocked Pole down and then taken the letters from him by force, that would have been quite another thing. It would have been an action which most Englishmen would have applauded. Murray now feels qualms of conscience. He is in love with the beautiful Helen Lancaster, and that young woman is the soul of honor. She hears stories of how Murray obtained the fatal letters. She questions her lover's sense of right. All these untoward events affect Murray. He asks himself: "Do politics, like pitch, defile the man?" Does Helen's love for Murray waver? She has been brought up in a stiff and starchlike school. Many lies are told Helen by Murray's enemies. But love triumphs in the end, for Helen comes to him when he is suffering from something like brain fever and brought about by his mental worry.

As a political romance "Lord Linlithgow" is wonderfully clever. The author often has what the French call "le mot juste." Would not Mr. Hanna understand what is "the exact psychological moment" in politics? We read ever so much to-day about that necessity for sweetness and dove-cooing in relation to foreign politics. There was the party Pole belonged to, and "he would have carried international politeness to the point of national extinction." Are we to find fault with Mr. Morley Roberts because he writes about "the standard of invective attained in a Presidential campaign in the United States"? Can we deny the many ugly phrases which were bandied about but a month ago? Entirely apart from the merit of the political parts of the romance, the love episodes are of the prettiest.

*LORD LINLITHGOW. A novel. By Morley Roberts. 8vo. Pp. 318. New York: Harper & Brothers.

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Ten thousand copies of Ralph Connor's Western story, "Black Rock," were sold by its publishers, the Revells, last week. More than 200,000 of his two books, "Black Rock and "Sky Pilot," have been sold. It has been made known before that Ralph Connor is the Rev. Charles W. Gordon of Winnipeg. But how did he happen to become "Ralph Connor"? How did he happen to write at all? The second question may be answered first. He was discouraged over the appropriation that had been made by a certain missionary committee for work in the mining camps of Western Canada. He went, disheartened, to the editor of The Westminster, a weekly published in Toronto. This editor told him to wage his campaign for the mission funds through his columns, and to do it in the form of a story. Mr. Gordon had lived among the people he wanted to help, so was able to tell of them with perfect confidence and fidelity. He wrote his first sketch. It is now the first chapter of "Black Rock." The editor was delighted with it. A name for the story was easily found. But what should the author be called? The signing of his real name at the time might have provoked criticism from the Mission Board—might not have been considered as in keeping with the conventions of the clerical calling. What name shall it be? The question was sent to Winnipeg. At the last moment a telegram came: "Sign sketch Cannor." Cannor? "That would not do," said the Westminster editor in telling of the event. "That would betray the face of a mask. He must have a proper name. But why Cannor? Perhaps the operator made a mistake. Should it be Connor? More likely. But he must be given a Christian name. What shall we christen this new-born Canadian littérateur? Frank, Chris, Fred? No, none of these would suit. Here it is, Ralph. Ralph Connor. And it was so. When he got his copy of The Westminster in Winnipeg that week, he saw the cross page heading 'Tales from the Selkirks,' by Ralph Connor. What he said to himself as the world was yet to know him, has not been told. No one was by to hear. 'I meant Cannor,' he wrote a day or two afterward. 'Ralph Connor isn't bad—rather Irish for me, but I guess I can stand it. I'll try to live up to it.' And so it was Ralph Connor was found."

In view of the cordial reception that Mr. Maurice Thompson's "Alice of Old Vincennes" is receiving as one of the best selling books of the day, the experience of a recent traveler in Indiana might be accepted as another proof of the old saying that "a prophet is without honor in his own country." In passing through the town which serves as the scene of the story the stranger spoke cordially of the tale to several residents. "Alice of old Vincennes," said one brusque old farmer. "What's her t'other name? I never heerd on her." It was explained that she lived only in the pages of a book. "Who writ it?" was the next inquiry. "Maurice Thompson," came the answer. "Maurice Thompson," mused the old man. "Dunno him. There's ol' Abe Thompson's boys living up the State, but I never heerd as there was a Maurice among 'em." "You don't read much?" inquired the traveler, gently. "Read?" said the old man, scornfully. "Young man, I raises corn."

Mr. Morgan Shepard of the firm of D. P. Elder & Morgan Shepard, San Francisco, has published a rather unique book for young children. The story was originally told to a "real, live little girl," and was received with such appreciation from that quarter that he has since printed it for the benefit of other little girls. "Mary Blue and Brown Man" is the interesting name of the little book, which has a sub-explanatory title of "A Bedtime Story for Little Ones." Mary Blue's wonderful experience with the gentleman in brown is quite the tale calculated to interest wide-awake young ladies of a tender age, whose bedtime has an unpleasant habit of coming too soon. The book is bound in exceedingly highly tinted Japanese cloth, profusely decorated in yellow and red chrysanthemums and green leaves, with a considerable sprinkling of gold.

As a souvenir of the woods in which the Brown Man resides, long, brown fibres, like the inner bark of a tree, are pasted on the fly leaf, while every page is decorated in quaint and grotesque sketches fully illustrating the wonderful rhyme. Its title page is a marvel of red and black, and a bookmark, consisting of a string of colored beads with an Oriental-looking coin attached, lends it a most mysterious air. The printing is the work of the Stanley-Taylor Company of San Francisco, and the text is in good, clear black type. The little volume comes boxed, and is sold for 75 cents a copy.

A curious story is being told concerning the facts which caused the publication of one of the most popular novels of the day. Some months ago Dodd, Mead & Co. heard that John U. Lloyd, a prominent chemist in Cincinnati, had written a rather remarkable story. He had no idea, however, of committing it to print. It had been composed purely as a solace and an amusement, and the manuscript was being bound to tuck away in his library, where it was to remain until his death. The publishers of course begged permission to see it. On reading it they immediately recognized it as a novel of great force, individuality, and interest. The author was unknown, and the risk may at first have seemed hazardous. The story was called "Stringtown on the Pike," and "serialized" in The Bookman. So deep was its effect that before the date of its publication in book form 10,000 copies had been sold—a remarkable feat for an author then almost unknown. A second edition was put on the press and sold within two weeks of the date of publication; a third and fourth edition were sold in the next weeks, while the fifth edition is now selling and a sixth is in preparation, all within one month from the date of publication. An explanation of the growing popularity of this book is doubtless the fact that, above all, the American novel reader is fond of characters that have human interest. We are told by the publishers that of the hundred or more notices, public and private, received by them but three are adverse, and these three amounted virtually to praise.

Mr. Richard Whiteing, author of "No. 5 John Street" and "Paris of To-day," who fell ill immediately after writing the latter work, is gradually recovering his strength. Although able to work again, he finds himself easily fatigued, and has to lay down his pen at frequent intervals. A change of air is expected to do much toward restoring his old-time vigor. His recent breakdown had its origin in overwork.

Lord Frederic Hamilton's editorship of The Pall Mall Magazine came to an end with the Christmas number, which is just issued. It is pleasant to read in it the following kindly good-bye to him:

> The proprietor and those associated with the editorial and art departments of the magazine take the opportunity of recording their high appreciation of Lord Frederic Hamilton's services, and their regret, in which they feel sure that the readers of the magazine will join, at his relinquishment of a position in which he has done so much to maintain the best traditions of English periodical literature.
>
> It might have been added—"and to copy from the great American monthlies their most conspicuous features."

We learn that Mr. Rudyard Kipling is trying his hand at a play, but the subject at present is "wrapt in mystery." The technique of the stage, however, is so different from that of the novel that it does not always follow that a novelist can easily become a successful playwright. Still, among others, Mr. Anthony Hope, Mr. Joseph Hatton, Mr. J. M. Barrie, Mr. Jerome, Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, Gen. Lew Wallace, and Mr. Eden Phillpotts have done well, and Mr. Crawford is doing well at a second trial, whereas Mr. Zangwill and Mr. Gilbert Parker, M. P., have not been so successful. Mr. Barry Pain's play is still unfinished. Mr. Frankfort Moore has written some sparkling "curtain raisers," but his comedy of "Nell Gwynne," already produced in America, has not yet seen the light in London. Three "Poor Nellies" at once on the London stage would be a phenomenon.

Dr. Conan Doyle is taking a short holiday in Scotland, after delivering two thoughtful and interesting speeches in London at the Authors' Club and the New Vagabonds. The London Times gives an almost verbatim report of the first speech, but seems to have been scarcely fair to Dr. Doyle with reference to the Burdett-Coutts and hospital scandal part of it. Dr. Doyle was scrupulously careful to do justice to Mr. Burdett-Coutts, and to admit that the latter must, if necessary, have seen many hard things with reference to the treatment of the sick and wounded. "But then," said Dr. Doyle, "there must always be hard things in war." Mr. Burdett-Coutts says Dr. Doyle ought to have gone to the overworked commanding medical officer, Dr. Wilson, and have tried to get things remedied. The medical officer had so much to do that it was impossible for him to know all that was going on. When any abuse was brought to his notice, he at once did his best to put it right. All Dr. Doyle said was that Mr. Burdett-Coutts "did himself very comfortably." As a speaker, Dr. Conan Doyle is said to have greatly improved. This may be accounted for by his electioneering practice at Mid-Edinburgh, where he made fifty-seven speeches in one week.

The headline in a New York paper the other day, "Slain by London Hooligans," calls renewed attention to a book published in this country by Henry Holt & Co., entitled, "The Hooligan Nights." Hooliganism is the name applied to the actions of a band of hoodlums who operate in Whitechapel, London, and whose inspiring spirit, it is said, was Alf Hooligan, the hero of the book in question. It would appear, however, that young Alf was a milder type of Hooligan than that which is now terrorizing the east of London. But we remember that Mr. Clarence Rook, the author of the book, had much to say on the genus as a whole. He is now regarded as an expert on the subject, and, according to the London papers, is being pursued for advice by both the ecclesiastical and civil rulers of the city. "The Hooligan Nights" was a portrait of young Alf which has delighted many readers and has shocked many more. The deeds, however, described in it are mild compared with those now taking place among the panic-stricken inhabitants of London's great East End.

According to Mr. P. E. Roberts, who has just finished editing the second volume of the late Sir William Hunter's "History of India," there are still great opportunities for original work in the writing of British Indian history from the seventeenth century onward. The East India Company's "Court books," extending without a break from 1639 to the year of the suppression of the mutiny, he describes as "a mine as yet comparatively unexplored." These records are preserved in the India Office Library. The "mine" has already been partially explored by Sir William Hunter, for his narrative of events during the first Stuart Kings, the Commonwealth, and the Protectorate. It was Sir George Birdwood who,

more than thirty years ago, first set the example of research among the original records. After him came Mr. G. W. Forrest, Mr. Pringle, Mr. C. R. Wilson, and Sir Henry Yule.

Persons who have read "Earthwork Out of Tuscany," and "The Forest Lovers," and "Little Novels of Italy" can hardly imagine the author to be a drudge in the British Civil Service. Probably, however, he is about as much of a drudge as Charles Lamb was under the same system. The appearance of Mr. Hewlett's "Richard Yea-and-Nay" revives interest in this author, but the recounting of his career will destroy the illusions of those who have grown envious while believing him to be an errant virtuoso in literature and art who could travel and work at times and places which proved most alluring to him. We are indebted to Mr. James MacArthur, the London representative of Doubleday, Page & Co., for much of the data of the following sketch of Mr. Hewlett's career: Maurice Hewlett was born in 1861. He attributes much of his literary bent and skill to his father, but speaks indifferently of the influence of school and college life. Most of his days were given to reading and scribbling, and he left Oxford without obtaining a scholarship. "I wasted my time," he says of this academic period. "I dreamed, I tried to do things too big for me, and threw them up at the first failure. I diligently pursued every false god. I don't think I was very happy, and I am sure I was very disagreeable. I doubt now if I was ever a boy except for a short period, when by rights I should have been a man." While still under twenty he went to London and applied himself to a steady grind at blackletter law—a study hereditary in his family ever since his great-grandfather left his Somerset home and settled in London, but one that was compulsory in Mr. Hewlett's case. In 1888 he married, and in 1890 was called to the bar. Subsequently his health failed, and an enforced tour abroad aroused in him a strong desire to enter the field of literature. Upon his return he began lecturing at South Kensington and University College on mediæval themes, wrote reviews, and in 1895 published his first book, "Earthwork Out of Tuscany," through G. P. Putnam's Sons. Shortly afterward there was issued a poem by him, called "The Masque of Dead Florentines," with illustrations by Mr. J. D. Batten. The year in which he received his Civil Service appointment saw another volume of poems from his pen, "Songs and Meditations," and yet another contribution inspired by the muse, "Pan and the Young Shepherd," was lodged with Mr. John Lane. But while the manuscript of the latter hung on laggard wing at the Bodley Head, The Macmillan Company published "The Forest Lovers," which at once caught the taste of the reading public on both sides of the Atlantic. This was in 1898. "Little Novels of Italy" appeared a year ago from the same house.

A short time ago we presented an extract from a letter written by Rudyard Kipling to Mr. Frank T. Bullen in response to a request that Mr. Kipling should write the introduction to Mr. Bullen's "The Cruise of the Cachalot." Mr. Kipling declined the invitation principally on the grounds that everybody who had a knife ready for him would take pleasure in sticking it into Mr. Bullen. Doubtless Mr. Bullen has appreciated the advice given, for his new work, "The Men of the Merchant Service," published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, is dedicated "To Rudyard Kipling in grateful recognition of both his wonderful genius and his great kindness to the author."

A short time ago a New York paper requested certain great men to write articles for it. Some declined to do so, among them Mr. Herbert Spencer, who sent a touching epistle as follows:

My state of health is such that I am able to do an extremely small amount of work. The task of bringing up to date such of my books as most need revision will probably never be achieved, and even the partial achievement will be made possible only by excluding all abstractions. Daily a large part of the little energy remaining to me is frittered away in correspondence, and I now find I must make the rule absolute against all letters save those of immediate personal concern.

This is very interesting. Unfortunately it is not new. Substitute the words "Mr. Herbert Spencer's" for the word "my," and we have verbatim et literatim a copy of one of the circulars which Mr. Spencer has been sending out from his home in Brighton for the last half dozen years. Doubtless there are many of Mr. Spencer's would-be correspondents in this country who have copies of the same document. There is, however, in some of them a personal touch, for the latest edition of the circulars has this paragraph added:

"Mr. Spencer hopes that this explanation will excuse him from giving a more direct answer to the communication of ——." Evidently the want of a shorthand secretary and typewriter has been most adequately overcome by the great English philosopher.

Somebody, it seems, has been accusing Mrs. Craigie of plagiarism. But, according to The London Chronicle, the accuser has curiously failed to grasp the plagiarism's point. One young lady says to another in "Robert Orange": "The great vice of the present day is bravura, an attempt to do something beyond the truth." A puzzled reader looked up bravura in Murray's New English Dictionary. But Mrs. Craigie had been there before him. For what did he see? To illustrate the use of the word was given the identical sentence that sent him there: "The great vice of the present day is bravura—an attempt to do something beyond the truth." And the reference at the end of the sentence was to a number of Blackwood's Magazine in 1815. The dictionary student was, of course, delighted with his discovery, and very respectably tolerant about the theft. But he might, had he looked closer, have seen in it merely the illustration of a favorite Disraelian method. If Disraeli found a sentence he liked in the Hon. George Smythe's speeches, he put it forthwith into the mouth of one of his "Coningsby" characters, and when the Duke of Wellington died his panegyric, delivered in Parliament, contained an acknowledged passage from a eulogy pronounced on a French General by M. Thiers.

Many Lovable Animals.*

Tenderly and gracefully the author of "Nigger Baby and Nine Beasts" tells of the love existing between a girl and various animals. It is for the most part in California, where the episodes take place. Some ten of the stories are so natural that they look as if they were the actual experiences of a young life. "Nigger Baby" is a splendid colt, and so named because of her color. It is the little girl to whom the colt belongs who breaks in the young creature. Nigger Baby worships her mistress, and returns all the caresses lavished on her. The family of which the little girl is a member is forced to move away, and Nigger Baby is sold. The colt is of a famous lineage, her dam having won many races. The colt brings a large price, but her young mistress is broken-hearted. The new owner of the colt is a young lady celebrated for her horsemanship. Nigger Baby is not happy. The colt mistrusts her new owner, and this want of faith is mutual. The young person who thinks she knows all about a horse does not like Nigger Baby's proud ways, and determines to subdue her. For the first time in her life, Nigger Baby feels the whip and the spur. The conclusion of the equine contest is that the young lady has a bad fall. Nigger Baby is not deemed safe, and is sold. Then an uncle of the little girl buys the horse and restores her to her first mistress, and there is joy once more.

There are lovable cats, burros, and bears in the volume. "The Yellow Tramp" is the story of a cat and its restoration to civilization. This paragraph found in "The Yellow Tramp" is fully worthy of quotation:

I have often wondered why so many of the inscrutable, wise actions of animals are recorded of mongrels and of the lowly ones in life. Perhaps adversity best develops rare and sweet intelligence. The human law doubtless holds good down in the other world. The petted, pampered ones require no keen insight, no subtle knowledge, in their downy existence, and Nature does not squander her gifts.

Alma Florence Porter has written a charming book, not for the holiday season alone, but one to be enjoyed at all times.

*NIGGER BABY AND NINE BEASTS. By Alma Florence Porter. Initials and Illustrations by Gustave Verbeek. Nine Animal Stories Founded on Truth. Decorative cover. 151 pages. New York: The Bee Publishing Company.

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Rochester Impressions.*

Rochester, N. Y., must be a pleasant place to live and die in if Mr. Robinson's impressions of the town, as set forth in "Rochester Ways," could be borne out by the judgment of the author. Probably they can, but the attempt to do so would turn a most charming series of meditative, philosophical sketches into a guide book of trivialities. The quality of Mr. Robinson's work is fine, and whether he writes about a street procession, trolley cars, or a prayer meeting, his charm of diction is always present and almost forces one to believe that the affairs of Rochester, its landmarks, and the coming and going of its inhabitants, are of National if not of world-wide importance. To have produced and maintained such an illusion denotes a style of no mean literary merit. Mr. Robinson's Rochester is an elysium, and Mr. Robinson is one of its citizens. We know not whether he or Rochester should be envied the more. Possibly Rochester. However, it may be that the envy should be bestowed on Mr. Robinson; he obviously believes every word he has written.

*ROCHESTER WAYS. By Charles Mulford Robinson, author of "Third Ward Traits." 16mo, pp. 70. Rochester: Scranton, Wetmore & Co.

Theatrical Biography.*

There is nothing new in the handsome reprint of the first volume of the well-remembered Actors and Actresses' Series of Messrs. Matthews and Hutton, except that the various biographical sketches of the Kembles and their contemporaries are illustrated with good reproductions of famous portraits. The whole series, in five volumes, is to be reproduced, and the new publishers seem to have begun their part of the work uncommonly well. The book is handsome, the type and printing as good as can be.

This volume contains biographical sketches of Cooke, Sarah Siddons, John Philip Kemble, Munden, Miss Farren, Dora Jordan, Elliston, the elder Mathews, Charles Kemble, T. A. Cooper, Liston, C. M. Young, Miss O'Neill, and Master Betty. Appended to each is a rich and varied selection of anecdote and criticism chosen from contemporary writers of the highest repute.

*ACTORS AND ACTRESSES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. The Kembles and Their Contemporaries. Edited by Brander Matthews and Laurence Hutton. New illustrated edition. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Within one week after publication, the first edition of "Oriental Rugs," by John Kimberly Mumford, published by Charles Scribner's Son, has been exhausted. Owing to the time necessary in the color-plate work, the second edition cannot be ready much before February. It is quite astonishing that so many persons should be interested in the study of rugs.

The fifth edition of "Lyrics," by John B. Tabb, issued this week through Small, Maynard & Co., is the only one free from misprints.

"The Moriscos of Spain; Their Conversion and Expulsion," by Henry Charles Lea, is being published this week by Lea Brothers & Co. Since the elaborate essay of Dr. Michael Geddes, in 1714, there has been no attempt to present to the English-speaking reader a connected account of the long tragedy which culminated in the expulsion of the Moriscos from Spain in 1609 and 1610. Incidentally, the story illustrates nearly all the causes and influences contributing to the national self-destruction of Spain.

A new edition of Prof. Ernst Haeckel's "The Riddle of the Universe" is contemplated by the publishers, Harper & Brothers. The demand for the book, notwithstanding its philosophical and scientific style, is said to be steadily increasing.

The current number of Collier's Weekly is an elaborate Christmas issue containing an exceptional array of stories and illustrated articles written by well-known authors. In the pictures, the color work is especially noteworthy as illustrated by A. B. Wenzell in his pictures about the pathetic little Christmas story, "St. Gervase of Plessy," by Maurice Hewlett, author of "The Forest Lovers." There is also an exceedingly striking double-page picture in color by Howard Pyle entitled "The Flying Dutchman."

For the coming year, Bird-Lore will expound a plan for the study of birds designed to tell teachers and students just what to teach and just what to study at the proper season. Ornithologists throughout the country will contribute important articles dealing with those birds which may be best studied in certain months.

We are informed that, although The Macmillan Company has ceased to act as the publishers of the International Monthly, that does not mean that this periodical has been suspended. In the future all communications for it should be addressed to The International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.

The current number of The International Studio contains some very fine color work. There is a reproduction in colors of an evening effect at the Paris Exposition, by Henri Rivière; a reproduction in colors of a chromo-xylograph entitled "Tiger," by J. G. Battón. "The Windmill," by Edgar Wilson, is also reproduced in color. Among the articles are an appreciation of "A. D. Peppercorn," by the late R. A. M. Stevenson; "Garden Making, Second Part," by E. S. Prior, with thirteen illustrations; "Old Chased and Embossed Steel Work," by Starkie Gardner, with fifteen illustrations. The exhibition series is continued with an article on "Austrian Decorative Art" by Gabriel Mourey.

A second edition of Brooks Adams's "American Supremacy in the World's Politics" is just announced by The Macmillan Company. It is interesting to learn from The London Spectator that, although the subject of his book is the decay of England and the rise of America, it has received much praise from the English press for its impartial attitude.

Two thoroughly artistic books are in active preparation at Truslove, Hanson & Comba's of this city. One is an interesting reprint of "The Club; or, A Grey Cap for a Green Head," by James Puckle, with an introduction by Austin Dobson and fifty illustrations from the celebrated designs by Thurston, cut on wood by the foremost engravers of the early part of the nineteenth century. The second book is "Art Crafts for Amateurs," by Fred Miller, author of "Training of a Craftsman," with numerous illustrations. This volume is an interesting example of bookmaking, as the author's originality and practical knowledge are shown in his own illustrations extending even to designs for the cover.

There has just been added to The Macmillans' Library of English Classics a three-volume edition of "The History of the Valorous and Witty Knight Errant Don Quixote of the Mancha," by Miguel de Cervantes, translated by Thomas Shelton. The same publishers are also bringing out in two volumes Henry C. Morris's "History of Colonization from the Earliest Times to the Present Day," and Henry St. John Thackery's essay, "The Relation of St. Paul to Contemporary Jewish Thought," which was awarded the Kaye prize for 1899.

The current number of The Little Chronicle, Chicago's illustrated newspaper for young people, contains an article on "The World and the Weather Department," in which is an account of the typhoon which destroyed the Yosemite. There is also an article on "The Rise of the Tiber" and its results in the Eternal City. The commercial conundrum for the week is, "Why Doesn't the Flour Trade Get Its Share of Prosperity in Good Times?"

Doubleday, Page & Co. have issued for the benefit of their authors and would-be authors a little leaflet entitled "A Note to Authors on Some Technical Matters." Everybody who intends to write for publication should peruse this brief exposition of essentials. There is one provision which usually exists in the contract between publishers and authors which gives abundant excuse for the publication of the leaflet in question. It reads: "Expenses of author's corrections exceeding 10 per cent. of cost of composition shall be charged against the author's account." A proper observance of the advice given in "A Note to Authors" would make this clause unnecessary, for we have a full description of "Technical Matters," "Suggestions for Preparing Copy," "Proof Reading," "Galley Proofs," "Page Proofs," &c. The whole matter may be summed up in one sentence: Authors, prepare your copy, in accordance with accepted rules, as you would have it appear in print.

"The Protestant Episcopal Almanac and Parochial List" for the coming year has just been issued by Thomas Whittaker. It is a most convenient and valuable book for all those connected in any way with the Episcopal Church in America. Lists of the clergymen, churches, and parishes of the United States are given in full; there are, too, brief data concerning all Episcopal institutions such as colleges, hospitals, homes, settlements, &c. While convenient to the layman, to the priest it is indispensable.

There are two marked features in the édition de luxe of "David Harum." One is the book itself as a specimen of fine bookmaking, the other is the illustrating. The text throughout is printed in two tints. There are nine copper plate photogravures, and some seventy black and whites in half tone by B. West Clinedinst, and other text designs by C. D. Ferrand; they in their reddish brown tints have a softness and suggestion not found in the mere black and white reprints. D. Appleton & Co. have issued an artistic little leaflet descriptive of this edition.

The rapid growth of that class of literature known as "privately printed books" has inspired Cooke & Fry to extend their field and responsibility beyond merely taking the author's manuscript on one day and returning him a number of printed volumes on another. While the authors of these books are still glad to avoid the responsibility incurred as to the selection of paper, illustrations, type, binding, and general typographical make-up, they are, moreover, in many cases eager to be relieved of the responsibility of placing their books before the public. Cooke & Fry, therefore, will in the futufe give their attention to the sale or distribution of books published by them if desired to do so by the author.

A remarkable record is being made by "Wild Animals I Have Met," written by Mr. Seton-Thompson. The book now stands first on the list of Charles Scribner's Sons' "big sellers," 71,444 copies having been disposed of. This fact is, of course, a subject for congratulation to the author. But when we consider his theme and style, the American public is also to be congratulated. The fact that over 70,000 persons—more than read the average novel—have found joy in "Wild Animals" shows the prevalence of a most healthful literary atmosphere.

Whether through accident or by design, the way in which "Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller, is being brought before the public is something new in the way of exciting curiosity and interest about a book. The publishers of the novel have just issued a leaflet which contains the critical opinions of men and women well known in American letters. Probably no piece of contemporary fiction has been honored to such an extent. Among those who have read "Eben Holden" and who are enthusiastic in its praise are William Dean Howells, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Mary E. Wilkins, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Rossiter Johnson, John Hay, John D. Long, Amelia E. Barr, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Margaret E. Sangster, Alexander Black, Sarah Orne Jewett, and others.

Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing this week a volume of sermons on Shakespeare, edited by the Rev. George Arbuthnot, Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon; "Stray Thoughts on Character," by Lucy H. M. Soulsby; "A Critical Examination of Irish History, from the Elizabethan Conquest to the Legislative Union of 1800," by T. Dunbar Ingram; a new edition, enlarged and revised in te[illegible] and illustrations, of Ashton Rollins Willia[illegible]s "History of Modern Italian Art," and "The Book of the London International Chess Congress, 1899."

That Capt. Slocum's great adventure in "Sailing Alone Around the World" is appreciated in naval circles is shown by the fact that his book has recently been added to the list of works included in the crews' libraries on American men-of-war.

The approaching anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase lends a pertinent interest to Hezekiah Butterworth's new historical story for young readers which has just been published by D. Appleton & Co. under the title "In the Days of Jefferson." A number of striking and romantic events in Jefferson's early life have been utilized by the writer in a tale of considerable interest aside from its historical worth.

"Deacon Bradbury," Mr. Edwin Asa Dix's recent novel of New England life, touches the Christmas note in the concluding chapters, and may therefore be fairly included in the season's holiday books. Regarding the episode of the Bradbury girls making Christmas wreaths to be sold in the cities, as well as to decorate the house for their brother's homecoming, it is a fact that Vermont furnishes a large proportion of the enormous number of evergreens sold annually through the East during holiday time.

"Vaudeville and Other Things," by "Bunny," is being published as a handsome illustrated comic portfolio for the little ones by Isaac H. Blanchard Company. The book contains the well-known series of "The Champion Drummer Boy," "Rough Rider Sam, the Arizona Crack Shot," "The Champion Bread Cutter," and several others.

R. H. Russell will present early in January an exquisite reproduction of drawings by Albert Durer, with appropriate text by Fitzroy Carrington, under the title of "The Apocalypse."

A series of analytical readings under the direction of the John Prendergast School of Literary Training will be begun at 150 Carnegie Hall this afternoon, when an unpublished lyric poem, "Via Crucis," by John Prendergast, will be read and analyzed by E. Lyell Earle, Ph. D. This

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school has been established, it is said, "for the benefit of those numerous aspirants to literary fame who lack the practical knowledge and training necessary for the work they would undertake."

R. H. Russell will issue next week a souvenir of Mary Mannering in "Janice Meredith." Like all the Russell souvenirs, this will contain sixteen pages of heavy plate paper, filled with beautiful reproductions of Miss Mannering in scenes from the play.

An important scientific book, written in a popular way, is in active preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons under the title of "The Method of Evolution," by H. W. Conn. This book is based on the fact that "during the last fifteen years the attitude of students toward this whole doctrine has been almost revolutionized by the unexpected results arising from the modern studies of heredity."

A very amusing number of Le Rire, whose famous issue of last year's "V" la les English" is still remembered, has just been received by Meyer Brothers & Co. This time it is entirely devoted to Oom Paul, and, of course, ridicules the English Army. Caren d'Ache is the artist. These publishers have also received the following books from Paris: Paul Bourget's "Un Homme d'Affaires," Gyp's "La Pais des Champs," S'Amand's "Napoleon III., (1862-3,)" Bentzon's "Tchelovek," Serao's "L'Aventureuse," Lavedan's "La Valse," Delano's "Supreme Pardon," and Montegut's "La Fraude."

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Miss Sara Hammond Palfrey's "King Arthur in Avalen," issued by the W. B. Clarke Company, is divided into three parts, the title poem occupying only the first eighteen pages, and being followed by "The Churchyard," a collection of verses literally memorial, being faithful sketches of the persons whose initials or names head them. James Jackson Lowell, one of those nephews, "Handsome and young and not too knowing," whom Lowell lamented; Lowell himself, Dr. Holmes, Longfellow, and Andrew Preston Peabody are among those here commemorated. The latter two-thirds of the volume are given up to miscellaneous verse, of which the strongest note is bravery, undaunted acceptance of life as it is, and brave hope for the future. There is some condemnation of war in general, and of the Spanish-American war in particular, but although the verses are not unwomanly no one would take them for a woman's verses, so simple and direct are they. Take, for instance, "Two Wishes," the first stanza containing the cry of the youthful poet, the feminine poet; the second, the author's own thought:

Nay, to live!—to serve God and man,
With warm hand and a dauntless breast,
Till the battle of life is won,
And never to dream of rest,
Till the whole of my work is done!
To stand in the field and reap
Till the sunset has gone to sleep,
And voices grow faint and few,
And my blood runs cold in the dew,
Till the twinkling beckoning stars are come,
And clear sounds the Master's call,
Then to follow the last of my comrades home,
With the fullest wain of all!

There is no doubt about the feminine element in a little book appearing almost simultaneously, Miss Katharine Eleanor Conway's, "The Way of the World and Other Ways." Nobody but a woman could hate the characters of her own creation as vigorously as Miss Conway hates the scandalmongers who almost drive her heroine into the grave. The story has attracted much attention among Irish Catholics, partly because many of the lesser personages are well-known men and women, their names barely disguised by the change of a letter.

Having started "Eben Holden" in pursuit of "David Harum," Boston tries another rustic novel in "Uncle Terry," by Charles Clark Munn. This is partly a story of the Maine coast, partly an account of a young countryman's adventures in the city, and the loves of a country schoolmistress and a young aristocrat. Uncle Terry sometimes indulges in a sententious saying, and a very good one it generally is, but the descriptions of the Maine coast and the two love affairs are the chief matters in the novel. It has one rather uncommon merit, in that it contains a little sermon to boys just beginning to earn money and prone to think it manly to throw it away, and, although plainly meant for adult readers, any Sunday school Superintendent will find it a highly salutary book for boys. The book is published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, who also issue "On to Peking," by the indefatigable Mr. Stratemeyer, who sends one of his Philippine and Cuban heroes thither. The same firm issues "Plain Instructions in Hypnotism and Mesmerism," by A. E. Carpenter, a lecturer who for thirty years has striven to show that the two conditions mentioned in the title are produced by perfectly natural means, easily understood by any one. He hates Christian Science, and his last chapter attacks it vehemently.

The really important book, Capt. Mahan's "The Problem of Asia," will receive less than proper attention from the general reader until the holidays are over. As all of its three papers have appeared in magazines, this is of less consequence than if they were quite new. They are "The Problem of Asia," from Harpers, and "Effect of Asiatic Conditions Upon World Politics," and "Merits of the Transvaal Dispute," from The North American Review. The volume has no index, but it has a perfect table of contents analyzing each essay.

Capt. Mahan's publishers, Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., are also bringing out "In and Around the Grand Canyon," by one who for some ten years has been exploring the ground. It is profusely illustrated, and, although plainly issued as a guide, contains so much that is curious that it really should be read by all who profess to care for scenery.

"The Cardinal's Rose."*

"The Cardinal's Rose" is a good, old-fashioned, stirring story of mystery and adventure; old-fashioned, however, only in its plan, for there is an intense modernity in its method, the mystery being introduced by a cinematograph in a variety performance, and followed up in automobiles and with sundry fin-de-siècle inventions.

It is absurd to cavil at the probabilities in such a tale. All the reader has a right to demand is that the author shall take him well in hand and make him believe in the improbable, or, more correctly, in the impossible. This Mr. Sutphen does at once with a realism as splendid as that of his cinematograph itself. Unfortunately, we somewhat slip from his grasp as he unfolds the nature and purpose of that mysterious scene enacted upon the pier at Dover. One's imagination readily follows a daring flight into the unknown, or a skillful fitting of familiar facts in the strangest of mosaics; but it is hard to yield to the too-frequent requirement of recent romancers, to fly in the face of our school text books, and to wedge imaginary realms into our map of Europe and imaginary royalties into our historical tabulations. In "The Cardinal's Rose" we scent the crime as eagerly as Sherlock Holmes himself, but when it pretty well resolves itself into "a page of politics," and the most promising criminals become fairly good fellows, after all, our interest flags, and we wish Mr. Sutphen had proceeded upon his lines of a capital detective story without mixing it up with the distinctly tiresome affairs of Aetolia and Soulia.

Nevertheless, he has written a fine narrative, of penetration and of courage, and, it is needless to say, he has written it well. Moreover, although wholly original in its concoction, there is a delightful reminiscent aroma about it, as though there had simmered in it the literary equivalent of the bouquet of sweet herbs beloved by the chef. We distinguish the flavor of Poe; there is just a soupçon of "Called Back" or of "Oblivion"; and, certainly, Baron Herker's qualities are suggestive of that most charming of villains, Count Fosco. No word of "The Cardinal's Rose" is, in the smallest degree, an imitation, only an agreeable reminder of long-past and half-forgotten joys, adding to the pleasure with which one reads a well-conceived, and, upon the whole, a well-carried-out novel of intricate plot and of not a little "shuddery delight."

An Unfortunate Heroine.*

If the man with the "high-bred features" who wrote a signature on the register of the hotel at Patesville, N. C., had not assumed the name of Warwick, then most of the troubles the author of "The House Behind the Cedars" describes would not have occurred. The so-called "Warwick" was John Walden, and through his veins ran negro blood. The romance Mr. Charles W. Chesnutt has written is a singularly distressing one. The theme treated is the not uncommon one of a handsome girl, John Walden's sister, who, on account of her negro origin, suffers all kinds of misfortunes. Mr. Chesnutt presents in an interesting way the claims of our colored brethren, and the injustice done them. The question of social equality is always a difficult one. The beautiful and well-bred Rene always seems to be out of place. George Tryon, the white man, falls in love with her; then by accident learns of her negro origin and breaks with her. Then comes the mulatto Jef Wain. Mr. Chesnutt has no liking for the man who is neither black nor white. There is no one faithful to poor Rene save Frank Fowler, the negro cooper. He finds Rene by the wayside, ill, bereft of her senses, and he cares for her during her last moments. True is it that: "There are depths of fidelity and devotion in the negro heart that have never been fathomed or fully appreciated." Mr. Chesnutt's two centres, around which the story revolves, are not far enough apart. In the episodes of action the personages are always stumbling over one another. Rene runs away from Tryon, and then falls right into his arms. When the man tries to evade the woman they come once more across each other.

A Good Historical Romance.*

The lady who writes "The Chevalier de St. Denis" is to be thanked for the moderation she displays. You may read ever so many chapters of the story and nobody is killed. To spit through a man per page is the modern habit of fiction manufacture. The temptations, too, were so great in a novel dealing with the times of Louis XIV., when Lauzun flourished. Taking the early Colonial period when the French held Canada and Louisiana, this affords Alice Ilgenfritz Jones the opportunity to present many historical personages. The hero, St. Denis, sees service in Spain, is made a prisoner, and is carried to Mobile. Then he starts afresh and goes to Mexico. When in France he falls in love with a Spanish woman, and the handsome Senorita de Villescas finally becomes Mme. St. Denis.

*THE CARDINAL'S ROSE. A Novel. By Vaux Tassel Sutphen. Illustrated. In one volume. Pp. 372. 12mo, cloth. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

*THE HOUSE BEHIND THE CEDARS. By Charles W. Chesnutt. 8vo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

*THE CHEVALIER DE ST. DENIS. By Alice Ilgenfritz Jones. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

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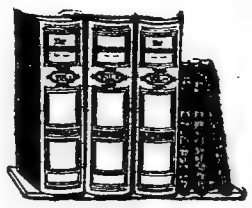

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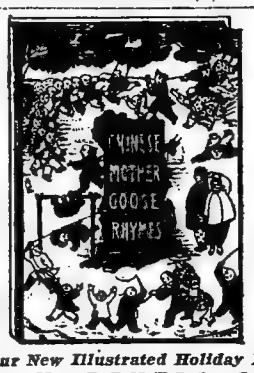

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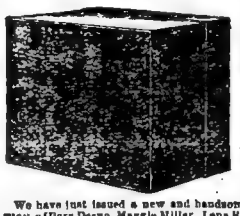

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Nothing is yet known of the date of the appearance of Mr. Kipling's new novel. It will be called "Kim," not "Kim of the Rishti," and will appear in Cassell's Magazine, presumably somewhere about the beginning of the new year. Cassell's Magazine has lately been entirely remodeled. It was formerly of the shape and general character of the monthly parts of Chambers's Journal, but it is now a sixpenny magazine of the same size as the other sixpenny monthlies, of which it must prove a dangerous rival, as it is well written, well illustrated, and admirably edited.

***

Mr. Bernard Capes has published a new novel called "Joan Brotherhood." It has all the characteristics of Mr. Capes's other books. That is to say, it is a delightful story, with live people moving through its pages. Mr. Capes still adheres to his somewhat artificial style, and this is really the only blemish of the book. If he would write good, straightforward English, his books would be all the better for it. Juggling with words should be left to writers who can do nothing else.

***

Robert Buchanan still lies in much the same state as when he was first stricken. He can say one or two words, and evidently recognizes his friends, at least some of them. That he still survives gives some little reason to hope that his paralysis may be due to a clot on the brain, which will slowly absorb. Still, the chances of his recovery are exceedingly small, and his friends do not allow themselves to entertain any real hope that he will ever rise from his bed.

***

Mr. Alfred Austin some time ago made an onslaught on Mr. Kipling's poems, which he regards as vulgar and brutalizing in their effect. It is a pity that the de jure Poet Laureate should thus betray his dislike of the man who is recognized among all English-speaking people as the de facto Poet Laureate. Granting for the sake of argument that all that Mr. Austin says is true, he is nevertheless the last man in England who ought to say it. His criticism of Kipling's poems will be universally ascribed to jealousy, and it is to be feared that in this instance the universal verdict would be strictly true. At any rate, what he wrote about the Kipling verses was in extremely bad taste and worthy of Miss Corelli rather than of Mr. Austin.

***

Mr. Louis Becke has published two novels this season. The second of them, "Edward Barry," is a story of adventure in the South Sea, with a delightful mystery pervading the first three-quarters of the book, and plenty of bloodshed and adventure sprinkled all through it. It is eminently readable, and the reader will learn considerable of the ways of pearl fishers and of native divers. Nobody knows the Pacific as Mr. Becke knows it, and nobody writes of it in a more delightful way.

***

The Pall Mall Magazine has a new editor, Mr. Halkett, who is credited by the newspapers with the intention of rejuvenating the magazine. I fail to see how a magazine which is as young as The Pall Mall can need any such process. Mr. Astor has spent money upon it lavishly, with the ambition of making it the first illustrated magazine in England, and he has paid liberal prices to the best magazine writers. Whether the new editor will make any new departure in the conduct of the magazine remains to be seen.

By the way, Mr. Astor is soon to publish a volume of short stories. To my mind it is extremely creditable to a millionaire to spend his money in founding and conducting magazines and newspapers rather than in trying to build palaces, illustrating the fact that a man's taste may deteriorate just in proportion as his fortune increases. Mr. Astor also deserves credit for amusing himself with literature rather than with race horses and steam yachts. I have read more than one excellent short story written by Mr. Astor, and I trust that his new books will prove that he has written many that I have not seen.

***

One of the new novels that has pleased me especially is Mr. Maurice Hewlett's "Richard Yea-and-Nay." Of course, as the title implies, it is a historical novel, but then no one need believe in the accuracy of its history, and therefore it is as interesting as if it were all pure fiction. In it the reader will find the same charm that fascinated the readers of "The Forest Lovers." Mr. Hewlett does not write exclusively for the young persons, and staid people who have not been case-hardened by reading women's novels may possibly find passages in the book that are rather plain spoken. But that will not injure it in the estimation of those who can appreciate the fine artistic instincts of Mr. Hewlett and his skill in telling a story. He gives to his stories the pure atmosphere of romance, the absence of which in many novels dealing with the age of knighthood makes them unreal. "Richard Yea-and-Nay" will doubtless be published in America. If it is not, the reputation of American publishers for knowing a good thing when they see it will suffer.

***

Mrs. Campbell Praed's "Watch in the Night" has decided merits. I do not like the Theosophical part of it, and it is rather late in the day to import that particular variety of rubbish into any novel. Still, there is much in the book which is clever, and the plot is well conceived and well developed.

***

The press has promptly recognized the unusual merit of Mr. Zangwill's "Mantle of Elijah." Although I greatly admire it, I am rather pleased to see that several of the critics find fault with the epigrammatic way in which some of Mr. Zangwill's people habitually speak. The epigram is the curse of the brilliant writer. He cannot be content to suffer his men and women to talk as men and women actually do talk, but he is perpetually representing them as saying smart things. We never meet in real life either men or women who constantly speak in epigrams. There may from time to time appear an individual who speaks in that way, but if so he is promptly killed by an intolerant and exasperated community. Why, then, should a writer sacrifice truth to his desire to write brilliant and quotable sentences? "The Mantle of Elijah" would be far better than it is if the people in it spoke as English men and women speak. It would not perhaps impress us with the same conviction of the exceeding brilliancy of Mr. Zangwill, but it would certainly impress us as a more artistic and better novel.

***

Perhaps the best-selling book of the season is Mr. Doyle's South African war book. It bids fair to rival the sale of Sherlock Holmes's adventures. This is due partly to the author's popularity as a novelist, partly to the subject of which the book treats, and partly to the conviction that Mr. Doyle is an intelligent man who can be trusted to tell the exact truth about things that passed under his own observation. This and Mr. Winston Churchill's book are far and away the best books that the war produced, and they will be accepted by the future historian as most valuable aids.

***

Mr. Richard Harding Davis has rubbed the British public the wrong way in his letters and magazine articles concerning the Boer war. No one objects to Mr. Davis's sympathy with the Boers. Like all other men he has a right to his own opinion concerning the matter. But it seems to be thought by his English readers that he should have hesitated before giving to the world as actual facts the absurd assertions of Boer men and women as to the conduct of British officers. To charge British officers while prisoners in Pretoria with habitually and grossly insulting Boer women is not the sort of thing that commends itself to impartial people of any nationality, much less to the British public. I am afraid that when next Mr. Davis visits London he will fancy that the climate has grown somewhat colder. In fact, he will probably find it very nearly arctic.

***

One of the London publishers has devised a means whereby books can have both cut and uncut edges at one and the same time. At least that is virtually what is claimed for his new device. There prevails a curious delusion that people like books with uncut edges merely that they may have the pleasure of cutting them. The true reason is that in England the book that is bound in boards is not considered to be bound at all, and every rich man who is fond of books carefully binds board-covered books over again. This he can do, provided the edges are not cut, and that is the reason why so many book lovers insist upon having their books with uncut edges. I do not exactly comprehend the publisher's invention just mentioned, but unless it leaves books in a condition to be rebound it will not meet the exigencies of the case.

W. L. ALDEN.

Lamb's Apology for Drinking Too Much

A "hitherto unpublished letter" from Charles Lamb to his physician appeared recently in The Lawyer of London:

I should apologize to you and Mrs. A. for being absolutely carried home upon a man's shoulders through Silver Street, up Parson's Lane, by the Chapels, (which might have taught me better,) and then to be deposited like a dead log at Gaffar Westwood's, who, it seems, does not "insure" against intoxication.

Not that the mode of conveyance is objectionable. On the contrary, it is more easy than a one-horse chaise. Ariel in the "Tempest" says:

> On a bat's back do I fly
> After sunset merrily.

Now, I take it that Ariel must sometimes have staid out late of nights.

But then, you will say, what a shocking sight to see a middle-aged gentleman-and-a-half riding upon a gentleman's back up Parson's Lane at midnight. Exactly the time for that sort of conveyance, when nobody can see him—nobody but heaven and his own conscience.

I thought he would have let me down just as we got to Lieut. Barker's coal shed, (or emporium,) but by a cunning jerk I eased myself, and righted my posture. I protest I thought myself in a palanquin, and never felt myself so grandly carried. It was a slave under me.

My sister has begged me to write an apology to Mrs. A. and you for disgracing your party. Now, it does seem to me that I rather honored your party, for every one that was not drunk (and one or two of the ladies, I am sure, were not) must have been set off greatly in the contrast to me. I was the scapegoat. The soberer they seemed.

But still you will say (or the men and maids at your house will say) that it is not a seemly sight for an old gentleman to go home pick-a-back. Well, maybe it is not. But I never studied grace. I take it to be a mere superficial accomplishment. I regard more the internal acquisitions.

The great object after supper is to get home, and whether that is obtained in a horizontal posture or perpendicular (as foolish men and apes affect for dignity) I think is little to the purpose.

The end is always greater than the means.

E P D & C.

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Neglect of George Eliot.

Mr. W. C. Brownell, in a remarkably fine paper on George Eliot, contributed to the current Scribner, observes that her name in these days is scarcely even the subject of literary allusion, and questions what has become of the vogue but yesterday so great. Granting, he says, that we have our own fiction of the day, all the great novelists, Thackeray, Dickens, Jane Austen, Reade, Trollope, Charlotte Brontë, every one but Bulwer and George Eliot still retain their old fascination. Leaving Bulwer quite out of the matter, he questions why this should be. "This neglect into which so little negligible a writer as George Eliot is fallen, is one of the most curious of current literary phenomena."

Mr. Brownell thinks this a most interesting question, this apparent neglect of a once popular author, particularly so as involving as well a consideration of the remarkable woman whose books are under discussion. He thinks that one reason for this neglect lies in the fact that people, both in and out of books, are less interesting from a purely intellectual standpoint than they once were thought to be. When George Eliot's novels were first given to the world psychological fiction had the charm of novelty, and for novels which keep us thinking all the time, novelty is an important element, because such stimulus is necessary to give the matter that zest that can alone sustain the close following of continuous thought.

That George Eliot stands at the head of psychological novelists, occasionally equaled, but within narrower limits, by Mr. Hardy, and in subtlity and fine shades of meaning by Mr. Henry James, no one will dispute. Mr. Brownell tells us that George Eliot's characters have a specifically intellectual interest, our attention being so concentrated upon what they think that we hardly know how they feel, or even if they feel at all. Her characters are always immensely interested in their own mental furniture, and do a lot of thinking. Her dramas are usually intellectual—the soul, the heart, the temperament, in fact, the whole nature, play a subordinate part. Her plots turn on what her characters think, being individualized almost entirely by their mental differences; their evolution is also mental; their change, development, or deterioration coming about in consequence of seeing things from a different standpoint. Their troubles are largely mental; even their courtships, like that of Esther and Felix Holt, being mainly an interchange of "views." Yet it must be allowed that it is the temperament, and not the mentality, of the characters of fiction which makes them completely and for all time interesting to us. Mr. Brownell says:

> Sociology rather than psychology is its auxiliary science—because, no doubt, sociology is hardly to be called a science at all. Thought is a universal and automatic process compared with feeling, than which it is far less idiosyncratic and particular. It is comparatively impersonal. It does not distinguish individuals with any oversalient sharpness. Other things being equal—which perhaps they rarely are, but that is nothing—people think very much alike. It has been remarked of the insufficiency of argument that a legislative vote was never changed by a speech. The mind is far less recondite than is generally imagined, except in so far as it is complicated by feelings. * * * The soul is always interesting, in its traits, its potentialities, its mystery, whatever its incarnation. It is permitted us to believe, but even if therefore the statement had been a supercilious supposition, George Eliot would have demonstrated its soundness—that there are many of our fellow-creatures whose minds hardly repay study.

One result of this undue attention George Eliot pays to the mentality of her characters is that in her novels nothing ever happens, or, at least, very much less than in the world of any other novelist of the first rank.

> Sometimes nature intervenes, as in the flood of "The Mill on the Floss." Sometimes there is a catastrophe of a human but impersonal order, as in "Romola." Nothing dramatic is evolved out of the action that is a resultant of the forces of character, for of these forces the intellectual only and not the passional have been elaborately dealt with. The infanticide in "Adam Bede" is a barely concrete excuse for the structure of moral analysis erected upon it. The intensest incident inspired by love—before George Eliot certainly a not neglected element of fiction—is the kissing of Maggie's arm by Stephen Guest; though the tragedy of this book is too splendid to suffer from any limitation, Mr. Frederick Myers notes that the only love letter in all the novels was written by Mr. Casaubon. There are whole chapters of mental analysis leading up to Dorothea's marriage, and the marriage itself takes place off the stage and is chronicled in a line. Nothing is more characteristic than the way in which the catastrophe of "Daniel Deronda" is treated. George Eliot leaves the telling of it entirely to Gwendolen.

George Eliot's characters are too speculative, too little imaginative in origin and suggestion, but while we cannot or do not sufficiently feel with them, yet they are perfectly original. Mr. Brownell says every one would have developed the same types upon quite different lines; no one else could have created these characters but George Eliot, "they being the travail of the mind, the incarnation of an idea, not the image of a vision." Of Gwendolen he says that we cannot help seeing the machinery of the author's mind throughout the process of her development, she being the result of logic rather than literature.

> She is an essay, with illustrations, on the egoistic girl to whom her own personality is of immense, of absorbing, importance, who counts wantonly on imposing it, and who "falls on dark mountains" and comes to infinite disaster, in thus following out the uncompromising law of her development, when she comes in contact and into conflict with the crushing forces of circumstances, and finds the world quite other than her pigmy and peremptory conception of it—finds it not only not ductile, but pitilessly despotic. Nothing could be finer than such an idea, nothing more interesting than the essay, with its incarnating illustration, in which it is expressed. * * * With all her characterization, * * * Gwendolen is imperfectly exteriorized. Always in exteriorization George Eliot's touch shows less zest than in examination.

Mr. Brownell says George Eliot's style is like the snakes of Ireland. Having thus no style, no one will ever read her for pure love of the reading. Her marked individuality, however, gives her a manner, characteristic enough, it is true, but which so lacks order and movement that it cannot by any possibility be called style; nor is it a happy manner. But of modulation, or of decoration of any sort, she shows no trace, the result being, as Mr. Brownell says:

> Thus there are no "passages," either "fine," or in any way sustained, in her works; at least, I think of none, and if any exist, I suspect they are put into the mouths of some personage with whom they are in character, in which case they would be sure to be very well done indeed. Every sentence stands by itself—by its sententious self. Therefore "the wit and wisdom" of the author are crystallized in phrases, not distilled in fluid diction. Their truth strikes us sharply, penetrates us swiftly; the mind tingles agreeably under the slight shock, instead of glowing in expansive accord and dilating with gradual conviction. Often these sentences have the force, the ring of proverbs—of those of Solomon, too, rather than those of Sancho Panzo. Some of them, on the other hand, have the air less of the sibyl than of "saws," and suggest the wiseacre more than the philosophic moralist. At times they have the trenchant crispness of La Rochefoucauld; at others, even in the novels, the unraveled looseness premonitory of the appalling Theophrastus Such.

Mr. Brownell thinks her environment largely accountable for the lines upon which the evolution of her genius proceeded. The intellectual side of Mary Ann Evans suffered in its harmonious development from Mr. Lewes's influence, her whole development seeming to have proceeded on lines increasingly inharmonious with her natural endowment. Her ardent temperament was suppressed instead of developed and controlled; her nature, which was sensitive to impressions, being trained and hardened by systematic reflection, and her unusually strong faculty of observation weakened by her becoming more and more of a recluse.

Mr. Brownell, at much length and most interestingly, reviews George Eliot's character and literary output, reminding us that she was—and to a typical degree—a woman; a member of the subjective sex, she was the most subjective of novelists, and that in any estimate of the woman and the writer this must not be forgotten. She was also a moralist, and one of the first class. So carefully has this paper been prepared that we would like to follow every phase of this essay, taking it up step by step, but we can only add Mr. Brownell's final summing up, which is as follows:

> But with whatever limitations, her position as a classic is doubtless assured. There are types of human character of which she has fixed the image in striking individual incarnation for all time; and her philosophy is of an ethical cogency and stimulant veracity that makes her fiction one of the notablest contributions ever made to the criticism of life. It is none the less true, to be sure, that her survival will mean the surmounting of such obstacles to enduring fame as a limited imaginative faculty, a defective sense of art, and an inordinate aggrandizement of the purely intellectual element in human character, which implies an imperfect sense of the completeness of human nature and the comprehensiveness of human life. But no other novelist gives one such a poignant, sometimes such an insupportable, sense that life is immensely serious, and no other in consequence is surer of being read, and read indefinitely, by serious readers.

Livingstone's Friend Oswell.*

The name of William Cotton Oswell, one of the mighty hunters and pioneers of African exploration half a century ago, is practically unknown to the present generation. With Livingstone and Murray he traversed African wastes previously impassable to Europeans, and discovered the River Zouga and Lake Ngami. Livingstone at that time—1849—was comparatively inexperienced, while Oswell had spent years in persistent travel and had become the most dashing and successful explorer of his time. Livingstone, with unresisting progress and a devotion to missionary labors, monopolized public attention, and by his frequent and elaborate descriptions of his journeys and achievements was constantly in the public eye up to the time of his death, in 1873. Oswell, on the other hand, shrank from publicity, could not be induced to prepare an account of his travels and experiences, and, notwithstanding his eminent services to geography, his work soon began to pass into oblivion.

He returned to England in 1852, and by an unfortunate combination of circumstances was prevented from resuming his career as an explorer. He saw service in the Crimea in 1854 and 1855, and then traveled extensively in North and South America and the West Indies. Marrying in 1860, he passed the remaining thirty-three years of his life quietly in a country village. He was not forgotten, however, as Sir Samuel Baker and other celebrated travelers and explorers recognized him as the pioneer African explorer and delighted in paying homage to his valor and skill. His wonderful experiences had to await his death before they could be chronicled. He kept no diaries and made a practice of destroying all his papers. Save with his wife and children, he had no regular correspondence, and he rarely talked of what he had seen and done. From this condition of things it can be seen that the preparation of this biography must have been a difficult task. In fact, it is surprising that so much material has been collected as is found in the present volumes. The narrative is mainly based upon the correspondence which passed between Oswell and his friends and relatives. These letters are quoted at length and are supplemented by such details of his life as the correspondence does not reveal. The brief extracts from the private journal of Livingstone, which are here presented for the first time, while interesting, are not sufficiently so to add particular value to this work.

To many this form of biographical record makes most unsatisfactory reading. It is, as a rule, wearisome, and notwithstanding there are here recorded tales of hunting that appear to border on the impossible and are most fascinating, yet we cannot but feel that it requires a perusal of too much uninteresting matter to get at the kernel of interest in the life story. If the deeds of this mighty Nimrod had been described in a brief story, shorn of all the family small talk and commonplace, we would have had a narrative which would undoubtedly have been of remarkable interest. The author of this work, with a sense of parental admiration and filial reverence, has prepared a memorial which will certainly be treasured by the intimate friends and admirers of William Cotton Oswell, but which will scarcely be considered a concise or attractive record of his life or which will find a place in the list of popular biographies.

*WILLIAM COTTON OSWELL, HUNTER AND EXPLORER. The Story of His Life, with Certain Correspondence and Extracts from the Private Journal of David Livingstone, Hitherto Unpublished. By W. Edward Oswell. With an introduction by Francis Galton. Portraits, maps, and illustrations. In two volumes. Vol. I., pp. xxiv.-366. Vol. II., pp. xii.-366. 8vo, cloth. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $4 per volume.

Edmund Clarence Stedman.

Even at the Authors' Club it is no common occurrence to see assembled such a distinguished group of the exponents of literature and art as gathered the other evening to do honor to Mr. Stedman on the successful completion of his "American Anthology." The exercises were marked with that fine appreciation of the appropriate and the sympathetic which characterizes the words and actions of men who have achieved well-earned fame in literary toil. From the able and elegant address of Mr. Stedman to the words in prose and poetry uttered in his honor, from those present who sent regrets for their absence in well-turned phrases of esteem and cordiality, everything and everybody were in perfect keeping with the occasion. There was not a jarring note in the entire programme.

Mr. George Cary Eggleston introduced the guest of honor, who returned thanks to those who had deemed him worthy to be thus received, and to the makers of American literature in general, whose achievements had furnished him with a theme so attractive to him that he had devoted the leisure of an absorbing financial life to its exposition. Then Mr. Rossiter Johnson, Secretary of the club read letters from absent ones, which included tributes from the Secretary of State, John Hay; W. D. Howells, Judge H. E. Howland, James Whitcomb Riley, Edward Eggleston, Donald G. Mitchell, Prof. Henry Van Dyke, and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. Then came the spoken tributes of those present: The reading of a poem by Charles Henry Webb and speeches by R. H. Stoddard, Mr. S. V. White, Ripley Hitchcock, and William Winter, who, in verse and prose, spoke of the poet's art and mission in general and of Mr. Stedman's attributes in particular. A sonnet, composed for the occasion, was read with much grace and feeling by Stephen Henry Thayer.

Among those present were George Haven Putnam, William W. Appleton, Dr. James H. Canfield, Richard Watson Gilder, Charles de Kay, Recorder Goff, Spencer Trask, William Ordway Partridge, Alexander Young, Duffield Osborne, Oscar S. Straus, Prof. F. H. Giddings, William Young, Henry Abbey, Alexander Black, Albert F. Houghton, Col. William C. Church, Cyrus O. Baker, Levi Holbrook, C. F. Mieletz, Winfield S. Moody, Prof. T. R. Price, Dr. Thomas L. Stedman, Prof. George E. Woodberry, Capt. A. T. Mahan, Frederick Dielman, the Rev. John W. Chadwick, F. Hopkinson Smith, S. P. Avery, C. E. Carryl, J. Wells Champney, the Rev. Robert Collier, Loyall Farragut, Easton Johnson, Thomas Moran, and Frank H. Scott.

Mr. Stedman has been stopping in town during the past few days making preparations for a trip to Bermuda—his first small outing in several years. He sails this morning at 10 o'clock.

D'Annunzio's "Fuoco."

"T. E. G.," New York, waxing indignant at Mr. Alden's friendly mention in his letter of Nov. 17 of D'Annunzio's latest book, "Fuoco," writes: "It seems strange that more serious denunciations of the book have not been forthcoming by English critics. In French they have been numerous enough. But, instead of this, we have a respectable and presumably reliable moral American reveling in its beauty, entirely ignoring its character, except in saying that it is 'not admirable,' and 'that regarded as a romance it is hysterical.' He points to, and is affected only by, the 'beauty of description,' the 'mystery and charm' of Venice! The 'poetry and sentiment' in the descriptions (which are perilously exquisite) are felt through the medium of the disgusting sensuality of the author as hero, and are to be found only by wading through his impossible thoughts and utterances, and seeing them only in this setting. That the scheme of this book, and its whole execrable conception, can be lightly disregarded, put out of thought by two words, 'not admirable,' and the beauty extolled to an uninitiated public, is a crime. 'Admiration,' though 'reluctant,' is a poor word for such literature! One longs for strength to righteously denounce it, or for a scorn which would shrivel it out of existence."

A new juvenile book comes from the music publishers, M. Witmark & Sons. It is entitled "Daddy Long Legs Fun Songs," and is illustrated. There are twenty little melodies. Each song is on a different subject. The volume has appeared in the large music and book stores. "Daddy Long Legs Fun Songs" is a juvenile book, good at any time in the year.

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FRANCIS B. HAYES, New York, speaking of the distinguishing features of a Southerner's speech, writes: "There are three especially noticeable—his soft pronounciation of 'i' and 'ou' in such words as 'vice' and 'house,' the use of 'like' for 'as,' and 'do like I do,' for 'do as I do,' and his 'reckoning' where a New Yorker would 'guess,' and a Bostonian 'suppose' or 'think.' At least, this is a generally accepted rule, but some things have happened recently to discredit it in my estimation.

"I was in the home of some fellow-Southerners recently, and there met a young lady from Ontario, whose Southern-like pronounciation of 'ice,' 'like,' 'wife,' 'house,' 'south,' &c., caused remark. Several of us went to hear a lecture delivered by a Canadian scholar and were much impressed by the softness of his 'i's' and 'ou's.'

"In the current issue of one of our medical journals are articles written by a Canadian in which this expression occurs: 'The pus becomes thin and whitish, like it was at first.' That reads 'like' it had been written by a Southerner.

"It has been said that the English heard in Virginia and the Carolinas is more like the classic language of the Albion Isle than anything else spoken in this country. Can it be that the old English pronunciations and expressions are preserved in the Far North and the South, while the 'American' language has been developing in the more 'hustling' communities?"

Good Literature Always New.

S. T. K., Easton, Penn.: "I must disagree with Mr. Wilstach in what he says in his article on 'Two Kinds of Readers' in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 1. He writes: 'Nearly all of our modern authors lack the essential style and literary polish which so distinguishes the writers of past generations.' This, I know, is a common complaint, but yet I mention it because Mr. Wilstach seems to have forgotten it; and this something which we call style and literary polish is necessary for any author who desires to have his name live. It makes no difference how new and original is the subject matter of a book, if these qualities be lacking then its fate is sealed; that is, it will have no standing in the ages to come. One cause, perhaps, for the crudities and eccentricities in our modern writers is a horror of being thought 'old fashioned,' but they do not seem to recollect that good literature is good literature whether written to-day or a century ago, and that the true literary man rarely caters to the popular demand.

"It may be foolish to refuse to read anything new simply because it is new, but, thinking it over, I am not inclined to blame Ambrose Bierce, whom Mr. Wilstach mentions, for doing this. In fact, Mr. Bierce redeems himself, in a way, for perpetrating on the public a collection of nightmares which is warranted to raise the cold shivers. I am referring to an early work of his also mentioned by Mr. Wilstach.

"Without wishing to be pessimistic, I fear that, in spite of the tremendous sales many of our publications receive, our age will be considered remarkably sterile."

The Exasperating Hero.

MARION JORDAN, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "Surely English novelists just now take no pains to make the heroes of their tales attractive. If we consider for a moment Mrs. Humphry Ward's Manisty in 'Eleanor,' Bernard Shaw's Trefusis in 'An Unsocial Socialist,' and Barrie's Tommy in 'Tommy and Grizel,' we will find at once three of the most exasperating men the reading public has been asked to consider for some time. We feel ready to cry out with one of the heroines, 'I hate men!' after spending a few hours with these three specimens of mankind.

"The pity of it is that, despite the cold selfishness of the first, the fickle inconsequence of the second, and the insincere poses of the third, each one is provided with two more or less lovable women who are perfectly willing, nay, almost dying, to have a chance to put up with their follies, whatever they may be.

"Manisty is a nervous, excitable, selfish man, who can be wonderfully charming at times and wonderfully sulky at others. He makes a fizzle of writing a book on Italian matters, breaks his cousin Eleanor's heart, and finally persuades an unsophisticated New England girl to burden herself with his self-willed power, practical weakness, his fastidious demands, his brilliance and folly.

"Bernard Shaw's Trefusis exasperates us along other lines. He deliberately runs away from his bride of six weeks because he says she interferes with his work, and six weeks of honeymoon is all he can stand. This, perhaps, would not prove more than the reader could believe if he had consistently retired to a spot where he could give himself up to days of uninterrupted labor. But when next we meet him he has camped next door to a girls' college, and under the disguise of a workman, to disarm suspicion, he flirts with the college girls in the intervals between his stirring up strife with the tenants on Sir John's land

"Barrie's Tommy is our old friend, 'Sentimental Tommy,' grown a fat and famous writer, but unable to draw a single sincere breath. Everything he does is a pose to produce an impression on some one. Grizel suffers from the beginning to the end of the book on account of his insincerity. When she cannot stand it longer she goes out of her mind and comes back to her senses to find herself married to an unselfish, though unloving, Tommy. But relief soon comes, for Barrie conceives the only fitting end for the 'exasperting hero,' and gently hangs him on a picket on the wall as he attempts to follow lady Alice—hangs him by the collar of the good doctor's coat, and hings him until he dies. It is always a comfort to have the punishment fit the crime!"

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

"W. B. R.": "Where can I get a book called 'The Rescue of an Old Place,' which tells about an experiment upon an 'abandoned farm,' and please tell me something of its author."

Mary Caroline Robbins's "Rescue of an Old Place" is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. at $1.25. She was born in Calais, Me., in 1842, the daughter of James S. Pike, (later United States Minister to the Netherlands.) She edited, with Gail Hamilton, Wood's Household Magazine, 1871-2, and has written at intervals for leading newspapers and magazines. She studied water colors with R. Swain Gifford, and visited Italy in 1874-5 to pursue her work in art. She has since written on that subject and on landscape gardening. She is the wife of Dr. J. H. Robbins of Hingham, Mass.

"INQUIRER," New York City: "Will you kindly tell me something about Frances Hodgson Burnett? Was she not divorced within the last two years? If so, was she married again, and who is her present husband? Where is she now living, and does she still write under her old name? Also something about Amélie Rives; did she not marry a Russian Count after her divorce from Mr. Chanler? Where is she and does she still write for publication?"

Frances Eliza Hodgson was born in Manchester, England, Nov. 24, 1849, and removed with her parents to Tennessee in 1865. In 1873 she married Dr. Burnett of Washington, obtained a divorce in 1898, and married Stephen Townsend, an English actor, a year later. Her first successful book was "That Lass o' Lowrie's," a powerful tale of Lancashire life. Among her other works are "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "A Lady of Quality," &c. Her two addresses are Maytham Hall, Rolvenden, Kent, and 1,770 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C. Amélie Rives, (born in Virginia in 1863,) whose first husband was John Armstrong Chanler, is now married to Prince Troubetzkoy of Russia. She has written little in recent years.

GEORGE R. TUCKER, Chestnut Hill, Penn.: "Can you conveniently print a sketch of Mrs. Ritchie and give a list of her works?"

Anne Isabella Thackeray, the eldest daughter of the novelist, was born in London June 9, 1837. She contributed to The Cornhill Magazine and other periodicals from 1860. She married Richmond Thackeray Ritchie Aug. 2, 1877. Her address is The End House, Wimbledon. She is the author of "The Story of Elizabeth," 1863; "The Village on the Cliff," 1867; "Five Old Friends," 1868; "To Esther," 1869; "Old Kensington," 1873; "Toilers and Spinsters," 1874; "Bluebeard's Keys," 1874; "Miss Angel," 1875; "Madame de Sévigné," 1881; "Miss Williamson's Divagations," 1881; "A Book of Sibyls," 1883; "Mrs. Dymond," 1885; "Records of Tennyson, Ruskin, and Browning," 1892; letter press to "Alfred, Lord Tennyson, and His Friends," 1893; "Chapters from Some Memoirs," 1894; "Lord Amherst," (with R. Evans,) 1894. She edited the latest edition of her father's works, and has written introductions to many books, including "Cranford," "Our Village," "Castle Rackrent," &c.

"W. S. R.," New York City: "Where can I get the complete works of Richard Realf?"

Funk & Wagnalls, New York City, $2.50.

"F. M. C.," Albany, N. Y.: "Can you tell me through your column, 'Queries and Answers,' where I may obtain criticisms, editorials, or any information in regard to 'light opera of to-day,' its composers, and merits, considered from a musical standpoint? I have De Koven's criticisms published in a late number of The Century, but wish for further information."

No book has been published on light opera, and our correspondent will be unable to get this information except as it may be gathered here and there from the files of old publications. Percy Fitzgerald operas, which may be had from the Lippincott's, (if not out of print.)

C. S. CAMPBELL, Owego, N. Y.: "In answer to the inquiry made by David M. Drufy, I would say that 'Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau' was written by Sir Robert Bond Head, K. C. H., born Jan. 1, 1793, in Kent, England. He served with the Royal Engineers at Waterloo and Fleurus. In 1825 he went to South America, and from what is now the Argentine Republic wrote 'Rough Notes,' describing trips across the Pampas and Andes, which gained for him the name of 'Galloping Dick or Galloping Head.' He was Governor of Upper Canada in 1835-1837, and put down the rebellion there in those years. His works are chiefly of travel, written in an amusing and graphic style. Besides the one mentioned above, written in 1833, his principal books are 'Life of Bruce, the African Traveler,' 1844; 'The Emigrant,' 1846; 'Stokers and Pokers,' 1850; 'The Defenceless State of Great Britain,' 1850; 'A Fagot of French Sticks,' 1851; 'A Fortnight in Ireland,' 1852; 'Descriptive Essays,' 1856; 'The Horse and Rider,' 1860, and 'The Royal Engineers,' 1870. Some time before his death, which occurred July 20, 1875, he was granted a pension of £100 for his services to literature. In answer to H. Scherer, New York City: John Hauvill, (Jean de Hautville, c. 1150-1190,) was a monk belonging to the Abbey of St. Albans, who distinguished himself as a writer of Latin poetry, studied at Oxford, traveled over a great part of Europe, resided a long time in Paris, returned to England and entered the Order of St. Benedict. His principal production is a kind of mock heroic poem, in which he describes the travels of his hero Architrenius, or Archithrenius, and satirizes the vices and follies of the world. The work was published in 1577, and is now very rare. Some specimens of his poetry are to be found in Warton's 'History of English Poetry.' Of John Wallis's 'The Tree of Life' I can find no trace. The Poem 'Good Cheer,' quoted on page 821, by 'F. C. F.,' is the motto of The Tribune Sunshin Society, and has motto of The Tribune Sunshine Society, and has that paper every day for four or five years. I have forgotten the author, but The Tribune has given his name several times. If this is a case of 'thought transfer,' it hung fire' a long time."

"L.," Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "What recent books on the Transvaal can I get in this country?"

A number of books on this subject have lately been published in London, but most of them would have to be imported. THE SATURDAY REVIEW will give a list of these works if our correspondent desires. Among those that can be readily secured here are "The Transvaal War," by J. Westlake, the Macmillan Company, 40 cents; "Transvaal and the Boers," by W. E. G. Fisher, Charles Scribner's Sons, $4.20; "The Transvaal Outlook," by A. Stickney, Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50; "The Transvaal: A Condensed History of the South African Republic," Rand, McNally & Co., 40 cents; Churchill's "London to Ladysmith via Pretoria," Longmans, Green & Co., $1.50; Wilkinson's "Lessons of the War," Lippincott, $1.25; Van der Hoogt's "Story of the Boers Narrated by Their Own Leaders," Harper & Brothers, $1; "South Africa and the Transvaal War," by L. Creswicke, Putnam's Sons. Volumes I. and II., $2.50 each, and "Selected Official Documents of the South African Republic and Great Britain: A Documentary Perspective of the Causes of the War in South Africa," edited by Hugh Williams and F. C. Hicks, (supplement to the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, July, 1900. $1.)

Wanted and to Exchange.

H. S. RUDDY, 7 Canfield Place, Rochester, N. Y.: "I will exchange first nine volumes 'Philistine' for the 'Knickerbocker' Shakespeare."

J. F. CLEVELAND, Jr., Whitney, N. C.: "I desire two copies of 'Adventures and Travels of Simon Suggs,' published by Peterson in 1848."

WILLIAM W. NISBET, Carleton Building, St. Louis, Mo.: "I have a lot of duplicate copies of 'The Philistine' that I would like to exchange for others to fill up set. Would like to get any of Horace Fletcher's works."

A. KNOX, Post Office Box 155, Stapleton, N. Y.: "Wanted, Roscoe's 'Chemistry' in eight volumes; also other standard chemistries. Please mention description, &c., with lowest prices."

Mrs. MARY R. WOODWARD, 429 North Locust Street, Hagerstown, Md.: "I have for sale old Boston papers, one of March 12, 1770, others from 1800; old almanacs and Boston playbills from 1852; autographs of Daniel Webster, Wendell Phillips, and many in theatrical profession."

P. B. REDFIELD, Fairfield, Conn.: "Wanted, Vol. I. of Lossing's 'Field Book of the American Revolution,' New York, 1852, or I will sell Vol. II."

THEODORE M. BARBER, Box 144, Pittsburg, Penn.: "Wanted—'Sir Frederic Leighton,' by Ernest Rhys; 'The Binding of Books,' by Herbert P. Horne; fac similes of illuminated manuscripts, especially those published by Curmer; fine works on Chicago Exposition. For Sale—'American Book-Prices Current,' 1895 to 1898, inclusive; 'Fisherman's Luck,' de luxe; Dr. Brown's edition of the "Rubaiyat," limited to 300 copies; Vedder's 'Rubaiyat,' de luxe, limited to 100 copies, published at $100; 'The Philistine,' complete set, eleven volumes, unbound; Roycroft books, as follows: 'The Legacy,' by Hubbard; 'Time and Chance,' by Hubbard; 'A Dream of John Ball,' one of 100 on Whatman paper; 'The Deserted Village,' one of forty specially illumined, with twelve water-color sketches; 'Sesame and Lilies,' with many pictorial initials; 'The Roycroft,' quarterly, No. 1. All of the above volumes and magazines are in perfectly fresh condition. Offers and correspondence solicited.

J. P. CULLEN, 376 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I wish to dispose of fifty Illustrated London News at 15 cents; fifty Black and White at 15 cents, eleven Sphere and eleven Graphic at 25 cents; also 100 sketches taken during the last 300 years, (at 15 cents,) and probably fifty-two parts of Cassell's 'Illustrated History of England,' at 25 cents."

H. ROOSEVELT OSTROM, 2,183 Broadway, New York City: "I want to secure theological works by Harnack, Farrar, Schaff, Smith, Wace, and Mahan, and Howard Malcolm's 'References to the Principal Works in Every Department of Religious Literature,' (Boston, 1868,) and will give in exchange the following books, which are almost new: 'David Harum,' Tolstoi's 'Resurrection,' 'To Have and To Hold,' 'Richard Carvel,' 'Reign of Law,' Weyman's 'Shrewsbury,' Black's 'Daughter of Heth,' 'The Gentleman from Indiana,' Hobson's 'Sinking of the Merrimac,' and 'Red Pottage.' I also wish to obtain a copy of the Cambridge Bible for schools and a good Bible commentary."

Della Robbia.*

This volume is a credit to the series. The reproductions of Luca della Robbia's low reliefs are exquisite and suffer a minimum loss of charm through the absence of the color. The biographical part of the text is of necessity scanty, as there are few documents relating to the artist's life, and what there are show it to have been "a life of frugality and labor, without passions and adventures, except those connected with scientific discoveries and experiments." The catalogue of the works accomplished during the long, industrious working period is compiled with great care and is the fullest that has yet been given to the English public. "All the works attributed to the Robbias in the smaller towns of Italy are now for the first time scheduled and described," the author says, and there is a list of the unauthenticated and disputed works of the Robbia family, with the opinions of various authorities. Among these unauthenticated works is a medallion owned by the author and attributed by competent judges to Luca della Robbia himself, which has all the beauty of a composition by Raphael and much more individuality and interest of expression than are found in any but Raphael's earliest drawings. The illustration faces Page 60 and would in itself make the book a possession to be prized.

A supplementary chapter by the editor of the series defines Luca's position in Italian art, ranking him as a man apart, hardly to be compared with his contemporaries on account of the originality of his production. While he did not actually invent his famous process of enameling terra cotta, he discovered the method of applying the enamel to great surfaces of massive sculptures with almost perfect results, and after him, although his nephew continued to produce beautiful works, there were never any equal to his own in excellence. The "bottega" died out, to be revived in our own day only for "the mere copying of other people's ideas and without any original force at all."

"We can at this day hardly realize how great was that movement which we term the Renaissance," Mr. Williamson says, "or how far-reaching its results; but in the use of Luca's work to beautify the houses of Florence we see one side of its activities, that of rendering lovely even the most ordinary of the very streets along which people went. Luca's enamelled work was permanent, indestructible, clean, and unaffected by weather or storm, and all these qualities made it the perfect thing for its purpose that it was." And his inalienable love of beauty in form and spirit made his art the most endearing of his great century."

"To the Healing of the Sea," by Francis H. Hardy, published by Drexel Biddle, is said to be popular among the brokers of the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges. Possibly the explanation is that Mr. Hardy, who was once a broker, has attempted to get even with some of his old friends on 'Change by writing them into a story.

*GREAT MASTERS IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE. Edited by G. C. Williamson, Lit. D. "Luca Della Robbia," by the Marchesa Burlamacchi. With 41 illustrations. Pp. xv.-126. Post 8vo. cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

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Mrs. Earle's Volume on Stage Coaches and Taverns.*

Alice Morse Earle has added one more to her interesting series of books treating of the various phases of Colonial ways and days, all the more valuable as preserving for us the manners and customs of a period long since passed away, before its quaint customers and odd phases are entirely forgotten.

Mrs. Earle's book contains between four and five hundred pages, well printed on a glossy paper, necessary both for the text and for the full-page illustrations which add so thoroughly to the book's interest. These pictures are very numerous, covering all sorts of subjects, including reproductions of views of the taverns, Puritan ordinaries, inns, travelers' rests, and other designations for the hotels of those early days; many beautiful old signboards, taprooms, furnishings, flip glasses, loggerheads and toddy-sticks, cider jugs, and mugs; beautiful old hand-bills, old stage coaches, a one-horse shay, bits of landscape, and, in fact, a thousand and one old Colonial relics; two especially noteworthy illustrations being one of an old passenger pung, and of an old winter stage, which looks as if it might have been most comfortable in the intensely cold days with which our forefathers had to contend.

The text of the book touches upon all phases of stage coach and tavern experiences, describing old customs and ways, and weaving into the general account all sorts of old stories, both grave and gay.

Some of the laws governing taverns were of the oddest. These inns were not intended primarily for the convenience of travelers, being especially suited to the comfort of the neighborhood—a sort of club, in fact. Unknown travelers had to have their names given to the Selectmen, who, if they thought these strangers at all detrimental to the community, or likely to prove a burden upon it, had the power to warn them out of the neighborhood. In 1631 the Magistrates of Massachusetts Bay, in consequence of too much levity at weddings, passed a law prohibiting dancing on such occasions at public houses.

It seems odd to read in Mrs. Earle's pages that the use of tobacco in early Colonial days was regarded as far more degrading and wicked than was drinking. Both the planting and use of tobacco were forbidden, the latter being permitted in small quantities; "for phisick, for preservacion of the health, and that the same be taken privately by anncient men." No one was allowed to use tobacco in any public house, nor could any one take tobacco "publicquely," or in his own house, or anywhere else before strangers. Two men were forbidden to smoke together, nor was it allowable to smoke within two miles of the meeting house on Sunday. It is even more astonishing to read that in some New England towns, even a few years ago, smoking was prohibited on the street, travelers being greatly astonished on being asked to throw away their cigars. Drake, writing in 1886, said that he knew men then living who had been fined in the Boston courts for smoking on the streets; while in Connecticut in early days, a great indulgence was permitted to travelers—"A man might smoke once a day during a journey of ten miles."

Tavern-keeping in the old days was as much resorted to by women for self-support as is keeping boarders in our own time. The women of those early days were skilled in business matters and competent to manage affairs, so that we find record of many licenses being granted women to keep "victualing houses, to draw wine, and make and sell beer." These ordinaries increased so fast, however, that in 1675 Cotton Mather said that every other house in Boston was an ale house. While this was of course exaggerated, in the year 1714 that city, with a population of nearly 10,000, contained 34 ordinaries, 12 of which were kept by women; 4 common victualers, of which 1 was a woman; 41 retailers of liquor, of whom 17 were women, and a few cider sellers; so that the supply seems quite large enough in proportion to the number of the city's inhabitants.

By the close of the seventeenth century the word "ordinary" was passing out of use, all but a few old-fashioned folks calling such houses taverns—the word "inn" being very little used in America.

In the Middle Colonies ordinaries and taverns were as common as in New England, but in the South there were but few towns and villages, so that hospitality was general, every planter's home becoming an inn, freely opened to travelers, and a hout charge. But as early as 1688 so many small drinking houses existed in Virginia that laws had to be passed restricting the number in each county to one at the Court House, and possibly one at the ferry; the magistrates trying to restrict the sale of drinks to beer and cider.

The book contains interesting descriptions of New York City's inns, and especially of the New York City Tavern, 71 and 73 Pearl Street. After 1748 taverns multiplied in New York, the English rule being shown by the names of these taverns, "Thistle and Crown," "Rose and Thistle," "The White Lion," "The King's Head," and many others. "The Province Arms" was most noteworthy, as was "The City Tavern," which filled the entire block between Thomas and Cedar Streets. A picture of this house, taken from an old blue and white plate, supposed to date from 1826, shows a man sawing wood on Broadway! This famous house was kept by two old bachelors, Jennings and Willard, the latter of whom was never away from his post, and even said never to sleep. When Niblo opened an uptown coffee house and garden it was thought a matter of courtesy that Willard should be at the housewarming. When the time came to start it was discovered the latter had not owned a hat for years, and that two blocks away from home had the effect upon him of being in a strange city. The New York Tavern, in South, now William Street, between Pine and Cedar, was the house of the first half of the eighteenth century. Here in 1736 a great ball was given in honor of the Prince of Wales's birthday, and so the book goes on, describing some of the best known tavern landlords, all over the country, the meals provided for guests, odd details of this last feature being taken from a journal of a trip from Boston to New York and return, taken on horseback in 1704, by a Boston widow, Sarah Knight, who also has much to say about other discomforts suffered at the inns of the day.

"Kill-Devil"—or Rumbullion—"made of sugar cane distilled, a hot, hellish, and terrible liquor," filled so important a part in the history of travels and tavern sojourn that it is not surprising to find two chapters devoted to Barbadoes liquor, or Barbadoes brandy, or brandywine, or rhum, to mention a few of its names. Increase Mather wrote: "It is an unhappy thing that in later years a kind of Drink called Rum has been common among us. They that are poor, and wicked too, can for a penny make themselves drunk."

Limitations of space forbid touching upon other interesting features of this book, so rich in historic interest, as, for instance, the gradual rise, development, and wane of the stage coach, which, in a wealth of detail, readers will find set forth in Mrs. Earle's pages, the interest of her text being only seconded by the beauty and value of its illustrations.

*"STAGE COACH AND TAVERN DAYS. By Alice Morse Earle, author of "Home Life in Colonial Days," "Child Life in Colonial Days," and other social and domestic histories of Colonial times. (Long verse.) Fully illustrated. Pp. xvi.-449. New York: The Macmillan Company; London: Macmillan & Co., Limited, 1900. $2.50.

Early New York Houses.

Mr. Francis P. Harper of No. 14 West Twenty-second Street, this city, has recently published "Early New York Houses," with historical and genealogical notes by William S. Pelleteau, containing fifty full-page illustrations and a number of small vignettes of old New York buildings, both public and private, and a number of interesting head and tail pieces, all of historic interest, the latter being the work of Mr. C. G. Moller, Jr., whose sketches have added greatly to the interest and beauty of the book. One of these head pieces shows a number of the city's old church spires, its corresponding tail pieces showing old leather fire buckets. Other head bands show beautiful old candlesticks, old door knockers, old andirons, old lanterns of the most curious and elaborate patterns, and old warming pans, most of the subjects treated being rare specimens, which are of much historic as well as of artistic interest.

The book is issued in ten parts, all of which are ready for delivery, at $1 per part, or the completed work in cloth binding at the same price as for the parts, $10, the edition being limited to 300 copies. Twenty-five copies have been printed on Japan paper, with a duplicate set of plates, at $3 per part, both editions being sold in sets only.

The text is interestingly written and well printed, the full-page illustrations, in a brown tint, having been made by a new process requiring two printings. Mr. Pelleteau has made early New York City the subject of enthusiastic study, his present notes being the result of long investigation of local history, the subjects chosen, both for description and illustration, being for the most part inaccessible to the general student, his principal aim having been to preserve to future generations accurate reproductions and interesting accounts of localities and buildings which no longer exist, but whose history is an interesting portion of our city's chronicle—one of his great objects being to point out exactly where ancient buildings stood, a point too often neglected in books of like character.

All good local history must of necessity be largely a history of families as well as of old customs and buildings long since passed away, so that this book should make a strong appeal to old New Yorkers, if only from a genealogical standpoint.

The parts are attractively bound in paper, showing sky-line silhouettes from the Brooklyn shore of the New York of 1750 and of that of 1900, while the entire work has been very properly dedicated to the memory of William Kelby, late Librarian of the New York Historical Society, "whose labors of careful, patient, and successful research have been equaled by few—surpassed by none."

Early New York Maps and Views in the Library of Congress.

A very dainty little volume has recently been issued of which there are 32 copies on imperial Japan paper and 170 on Holland paper. The title is "James Lyne's Survey; or, as It Is More Comonly Known, the Bradford Map," by William Loring Andrews. It is a reprint of an article published in The Bookman for July, 1900.

The author's introduction is a quotation to the effect that "Truth is the highest thing that man may keep," and on Page 28 he says, "To point out to others their mistakes is not an agreeable task." I feel convinced from the above quotations that Mr. Andrews will not take exception to a few corrections and also to some information on a subject to which he has devoted considerable scholarly research and imparted much information. I object, however, to the positive statement which he makes as to only one or two copies of certain maps and engravings being known, as it is misleading to the student and does not show sufficient research. The good people of New York City, cosmopolitan to a vast degree, sometimes are rather indifferent as to seeking information from outsiders, forgetting that our National pride in the greatest city in the Union would spur us on to accumulate much information which the great metropolis may sometimes overlook.

The map division of the Library of Congress, containing as it does over 60,000 maps and several thousand atlases, should be a field of research known to all students. For the specialist not to have explored its great collections seems an indifference which is incomprehensible. The map of New York City by Maerschalck, known as the Duyckinck map, which Mr. Andrews notices and reproduces in facsimile and of which he says: "This map is of even greater rarity than the Bradford map, as one of the two copies known is in a very imperfect condition," is in the Library of Congress in a very perfect condition, and the "Prospect of the Colledges in Cambridge in New England, by William Burgis," also in most excellent condition.

I refer to these two cases only, as I do not wish so much to criticise Mr. Andrews's various books as to bring to the notice of those interested in New York views and maps, some that I have recently examined in the Library of Congress. It is well known that the first view of New York City is found in a small anonymous pamphlet published by Joost Hartgers at Amsterdam in 1651. This pamphlet, exceedingly rare, should belong to every collection relating to early New York. Two views of New York are found in the first edition of Donck's Beschryvinge van Nieuw-Nederiant published at Amsterdam in 1655. One, an "inset," at the foot of the small map, and another in Page 9. The second edition, published the following year, has only the map containing the inset view and not the plate in Page 9. The title pages of both editions state "Met een pertinent kaertje van't zelve landt verciert," &c.

Mr. Andrews in his book entitled "New Amsterdam" says that "the (first) edition of Van der Donck, 1655, has at Page 9 a copy of the Hartgers plate. This edition contains (no) map. The second edition, 1656, has a map of Nova Belgica at Page 4, 12 by 7½ inches in size, with the view of Nieuw Amsterdam op t'Eylant Manhattans, in the lower right-hand corner." The words in parentheses in this quotation are the author's. The copy referred to is in the Lenox Library and must therefore be an imperfect copy.

The map of Vischer entitled "Novi Belgii" in the Library of Congress is unique as containing the date and place of publication, "Amsterdam, 1650." Asher, Muller, Andrews, and others give a presumable date to the original map between 1650 and 1656. Asher says, "this map is very scarce; in fact, I know of no copy in the hands of a private individual." The date of this Vischer map in the library settles a long controversy, and the inset view of New York City becomes the third known instead of the second as generally supposed.

I could devote many pages to describing the views by Allard, Montanus, Ogilby, Popple, and others, and some manuscripts of especial interest made during the Revolutionary times, but I trust that what I have already mentioned will interest the student of New York history and induce him to continue his research a little further than his own city.

P. LEE PHILLIPS.

Library of Congress, Washington, Dec. 12, 1900.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,893. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1900.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE CANAL TREATY STILL UNDER FIRE

Senate Refuses to Fix a Day to Vote on the Agreement.

ITS FATE SEEMS SETTLED

President and Mr. Hay Believe It Is Certain Great Britain Will Reject the Amended Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON Dec. 15.—Friends and foes of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty are agreed about one thing. There will be no treaty. The instrument negotiated by Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote and since mutilated in the Senate, and to be still further mutilated by sustaining the committee amendments that are considered already virtually part of the treaty, is not only not likely to be accepted as a treaty by Great Britain, but is intended to be so changed before it leaves the Senate that there will not be any possibility of its acceptance by the British Government. The President and Secretary Hay believe it is almost certain to be rejected by Great Britain.

All the votes taken thus far, as stated yesterday, go to make what the majority of the Senate describe as "a strictly American treaty." Senators who have voted for amendments in and out of committee admit that the adoption of the amendments threatens to render the negotiations that produced the treaty absurd, void, and of no effect. They also agree that after the treaty is ratified by the Senate in such shape as it may be given it must go back to the power with which it was negotiated. A respectful time will be allowed for the return of an answer.

It is not expected that the Salisbury Ministry will approve a treaty that denounces the Clayton-Bulwer treaty while pretending to modify it; that converts a plan for a neutralized canal into a scheme for a fortified canal, principally constructed for military exigencies, and that specifically rejects the proposition that the leading powers shall be asked to support us in maintaining a neutral commercial channel between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The same result that is to be brought about after the Senate's manner could have been reached, if is maintained, by rejecting the treaty, but the programme as it looks to some Senators could not be satisfactorily carried out in that direct and comparatively inoffensive way.

DEFEAT FOR OTHER MEASURES.

Senator Teller said a day or two ago to a colleague: "We have three shelves waiting in the Senate for three important measures—the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the Nicaragua Canal bill, and the Ship Subsidy bill." Two prominent Senators, speaking of this to-day, expressed the belief that the shelves would be filled in the predicted manner. One of these gentlemen said that he doubted whether there was any intention of agreeing to a treaty since a short time after it was submitted to the Senate. He expressed the belief that, while the ratification would not be strong enough to secure approval for the proposition to complete that work. It was influential enough, in company with the railroad corporations opposed to a canal, to bring about the defeat of any canal scheme whatever.

"When the treaty is shelved," said he, "there will come delay about the canal bill. The canal bill and the bill to develop the merchant marine would follow each other naturally and as a part of a like scheme. But delay until after the holiday recess in the passage of any of these measures means that there will then be no time to dispose of them; they will be dropped for the session, and next year may be taken up anew or neglected, according to the sentiment that is found to prevail in the country.

It is considered to be just possible that abrogation of the "Clayton-Bulwer treaty" will be attempted after Great Britain has refused to give further consideration to the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The expectation does not appear to be a sanguine one, and the almost unanimous opinion among Senators is that the ratification of the treaty, carrying the amendment adopted in the senate and the others referred to be made by the Foreign Relations Committee, will mean the death of the canal question for this session.

There is good Senatorial authority for the statement that there was no absolute necessity for postponing a vote until next week, but that there was a desire on the part of the supporters of an American treaty to ascertain through the press the effect upon the public mind of the action of the Senate in asserting an independent stand in the matter. The comment made upon this explanation by a Senator who disapproves of the extraordinary conduct of the Senate is that it is calculated to strengthen the growing belief in a settled policy of defeat to the principal measures now before the Senate.

The treaty will not be withdrawn. Neither the President nor the Secretary of State has ever had any intention of taking such action. After all the amendments that occur to the Senate have been made, the treaty will be submitted to the British Government.

FUTURE OBSTACLES.

Some of the consequences of the action now being taken by the Senate are becoming apparent. One of them is the view of persons close to the Administration that if America is to build the canal it may be necessary to adopt the policy for which Senator Elkins is clamoring—the conquest of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. These two countries have a constitutional prohibition against ceding any part of their territory. They consented to the construction of the canal on the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but would not go any further.

The State Department induced Nicaragua and Costa Rica to make protocols with the United States agreeing to negotiate for the canal and to adhere to the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. An attempt is being made just now to show that this provision was inserted in order that the protocols might fall if the treaty was rejected by the Senate. The truth is that this was the most concession that could be extorted from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. During the negotiations they stood out against binding themselves to anything more. They were willing to consent to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but to nothing which was indefinite or left a possibility of interference with their territory.

It is asserted that a plain intimation was given by these countries that to yield anything more would be to court a revolution.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica can of course be compelled to yield to the superior force of the United States. Their Governments will, however, be placed in the dilemma of choosing between making a resistance to the United States or violating their own constitutions and arousing a revolution.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

When the Senate went into executive session to-day Senator Lodge, (Rep. Mass.,) in charge of the treaty, made another effort to get a day set for a final vote on the treaty and the amendments to it which have been suggested by various Senators, but he did not succeed.

The proceedings consisted of a brief speech by Senator Teller, (Silver, Col.,) in which he suggested the substitution of the word "abrogate" for the word "supersede" in the first of the amendments reported yesterday by the Committee on Foreign Relations, the effect being to declare the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated in express terms. He then made an argument in support of this suggestion, contending that any nation has a right to abrogate a treaty entered into with another nation. He said that if the committee intended the old treaty to be abrogated that word should be used.

When Mr. Teller concluded, Mr. Lodge renewed his efforts to get a time fixed for a vote. Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) stated that the time should be named for a vote on the treaty he would also insist that there should be an understanding that there should be a vote taken on the Nicaragua Canal bill at the same time. When, however, Mr. Lodge renewed his suggestion for fixing a time Senator Morgan said nothing further about a vote on the Canal bill.

Senator Allen (Pop., Neb.,) objected outright to the first proposition for a vote upon the treaty at a time to be named, and when Senator Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) asked if a vote could not be had to-day on some amendments to the treaty, Senator Money (Dem., Miss.,) objected. He said that, being the only member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations who wholly opposed the treaty, he felt that he was entitled to ample time to state his objections, and added that he meant to state them if it became necessary for him to occupy the entire time between to-day and the date fixed for the Christmas adjournment. He said that if there was an effort to drive him he would undertake to occupy all this time.

Senator Aldrich responded that he had no desire to drive Senator Money or any one else, but that his only desire was to get the treaty out of the way of other matters.

At this point Senator Allen suggested the absence of a quorum, and the roll was called. A quorum appearing, Senator Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) moved to adjourn, but the motion failed by a vote of 29 to 30.

After this little flurry there was a general consultation among individual Senators, and when, on the motion of Senator Lodge, the Senate adjourned a few minutes later there was a good deal better feeling than had prevailed previously. After the session Senator Lodge expressed himself as confident of securing an agreement to vote before the holiday adjournment.

MORE AMENDMENTS OFFERED.

In addition to the amendments to the treaty suggested by the Committee on Foreign Relations, the following have been offered by individual Senators:

Amendment proposed by both Senators Elkins (Rep., West Va.,) and Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)—Insert at the end of Section 3 of Article 2, to follow the amendment proposed by the committee and adopted in committee of the whole, the following: But nothing contained in this treaty shall be construed to prevent the United States from acquiring at any time sufficient territory and sovereignty over the same upon which to build, manage, operate, defend, fortify, protect, and control said canal, or for any other purposes as the United States may deem best in its own interests.

Amendment proposed by Mr. Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.)—Amend by striking out Article 3 of the proposed convention.

Amendment proposed by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.)—To amend Article 1 by striking out the word "under" in line 13, Page 2, and inserting the word "by"; strike out the words "auspices of the" at the beginning of line 14 and the words "either directly" at the end of the same line, and by striking out the following in lines 15, 16, and 17: "Or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through subscriptions to or purchase of stock or shares," so that when thus amended the article will read as follows:

Article 1.—It is agreed that the canal may be constructed by the Government of the United States at its own cost, and that subject to the provisions of the present convention the said Government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

Amendment proposed by Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)—To amend by striking out the amendment reported by the committee and adopted in Committee of the Whole and inserting at the end of Article 2 the following: "It is agreed, however, that none of the foregoing conditions and stipulations of this article shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing, by its own forces, the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

Amendment proposed by Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.)—Amend by striking out Section 7 of Article 2 of the proposed convention.

Senator Mason (Rep., Ill.,) gave notice of the following amendment, which he said he would offer Monday next, when he would address the Senate upon the subject:

"If the Government of the United States shall construct at its own expense the said canal, then nothing herein contained shall prevent the United States from protecting said canal in any way it may deem best for the interests of the United States."

OPINION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Foreign Office Officials, It Is Said, Are Inclined to Reject Any Changes in the Treaty.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—In view of the events in South Africa it is scarcely surprising that the public refuses to be cajoled into taking a burning interest in the Nicaragua Canal, in spite of the American cable dispatches, which break the records for length and seriousness. The London Times's correspondent to-day makes a passionate comparison between the present stage of affairs and that which existed at the time of the Venezuela dispute, and bitterly arraigns President McKinley and the Senate. Yet Lord Pauncefote has not cabled a word to the Foreign Office, which only heard of the vote on the Davis amendment through other channels.

Such pessimistic and indignant cable messages as most of the London dailies are receiving from their American correspondents find no responsive echo in Downing Street, where deprecation is freely expressed of these cabled efforts to apprise the British public of how badly the Senate is alleged to be treating their Government.

The Foreign Office officials, while expecting the treaty to be amended, were frankly surprised at the size of the majority, which served more than anything else to open their eyes to the fact that there was no truth in the cabled statements that the railroad interests were solely responsible for the opposition, or that irrational jingoism had suddenly become epidemic in the United States. There exists in the Foreign Office a sane appreciation of the American objections to building the canal and not being allowed to fortify it.

"Yet, at the same time," to quote an official, "we do not see why the treaty which we made with the people whom we believed to be the responsible representatives of America should be treated so cavalierly by the Senate. We do not regard the present issues as of any great importance, for we doubt if the Nicaragua Canal will ever be a paying investment, and whoever builds it, it will be of little use to England, either in peace or war. What we do regret is the apparent hopelessness of making treaties with a country whose Senate takes such opposite views to those it empowers to act in its behalf.

"There seems to be an impression in America that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was secured by the cuteness of the English representative and gave England an unfair advantage. That view has never existed here. In fact, rather the reverse. However, we shall not bother our heads about the matter till the Senate finishes its labors, and we receive the results through diplomatic channels. We are anxious to know what America really does want, and until we know, it is absurd to surmise what to do.

"However, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty worked satisfactorily for years, and as new treaties seem to cause dissensions in America, maybe it is just as well if we are obliged to revert to the former agreement, the bindingness and equity of which we have never for a moment doubted, in spite of our concessions in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty."

Although the mass of English comments on the Nicaragua Canal question undoubtedly represents the views of a large section of the public, it must not be considered in any way official, or even semi-official.

A special cable dispatch from Washington complains that the London dispatches dealing with the Nicaragua Canal do not give any indication of the views of Lord Lansdowne, the Marquis of Salisbury, or any person in authority. It may be said that Lord Lansdowne has been given every opportunity to communicate his views on the matter, but he has definitely refused, remarking that he did not wish to attempt to interfere, covertly or otherwise, in the formation of American public or legislative opinion. He has not even discussed the canal in his frequent conferences this week with United States Ambassador Choate.

Great Britain's decision, doubtless, will be arrived at only after a Cabinet conference. What Lord Lansdowne will advise his fellow-Cabinet Ministers to do depends entirely on the final shape in which the treaty is returned. As the matter stands, it would be equally unsafe to say he will counsel its rejection or acceptance, though, if he follows the ideas which at present prevail among the prominent Foreign Office officials, he will fall back on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and reject any modifications of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

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LONE CHILD'S LONG JOURNEY.

Harold Gledhill, Aged Five, Shipped from England to an Uncle in Mount Vernon.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 15.—Harold Gledhill, a child of five, who was tagged in Manchester, England, and shipped to John Johnson, his uncle, who lives at 189 Stevens Avenue, Mount Vernon, is the youngest child that ever crossed the ocean alone. When the boy reached the Barge Office he had a tag attached to his coat addressed "Care John Johnson, Mount Vernon, N. Y. State, U. S. A."

Little Haroid, who is an orphan, lived at 65 Drewsick Street, Manchester, England, with his aunt, who decided to send him to his uncle, a boss plumber here.

Passage for the youngster was secured upon the Majestic, which sailed from Liverpool. The boy, who was intrusted to the care of officials on board the boat, was known as the "King of Steerage."

Nothing was too good for the little one aboard the ocean liner. The women passengers, who had learned the story of the boy's life, cared for him on the trip across.

The Majestic reached its pier in New York City yesterday and Johnson was there to meet his nephew. The boy when he saw his uncle did not want to go with him. He wanted to stay with Mrs. Strucklen, the matron of the Immigration Bureau. After much persuasion the boy was induced to follow a passenger who had been kind to him, and when outside of the Barge Office he was taken in charge by his uncle, who gave him several toys. He then said he was satisfied.

AUTOMOBILE SOMERSAULTS.

Occupants Thrown in Opposite Directions, but Not Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 15.—While Frederick Parsons, a motor vehicle dealer, and Civil Engineer William B. Pierce were speeding in the outskirts of this city yesterday, their automobile ran away and turned a complete somersault in the air, landing upside down.

The men were hurled in opposite directions; but escaped the slightest injury. Strangely enough, the machine was uninjured and did not take fire. It was moving at a thirty-mile clip at the time.

DINNER TO MR. ODELL.

Senator Depew Entertains Governor-Elect in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Senator Depew gave a dinner to-night in honor of the Governor-elect and Mrs. Odell, who are making a three days' visit here. The additional guests were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff of New York, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. McComas, Senator Hanna, Senator Kean, Mr. and Mrs. Sereno E. Payne of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. Audenried, Miss Kean, Miss Cockrell, Miss Patton, Gen. Corbin, and Lieut. John R. Edie, United States Navy, Miss Paulding, niece of the Senator, doing the honors.

Senator Depew took this occasion to announce the engagement of Miss Paulding and Lieut. Edie. They were naturally the recipients of the congratulations of all present. Mr. Edie is a native of Washington, was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1880, and is now on duty in Washington. No date is mentioned for the wedding. It is likely to take place next Summer.

GREENWICH LIBRARY FUND.

Managers Trying to Raise $5,000 in Order to Secure Conditional Gift.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 15.—Greenwich has a handsome library building erected by Mrs. A. A. Anderson of New York as a memorial to her mother, Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank. Now the managers of the Library and Reading Room Association are engaged in what will probably prove a successful effort to raise $5,000, the balance of a $25,000 endowment fund by Jan. 1, to make the library free permanently. When Andrew Carnegie lived here two years ago, he was a frequent visitor to the library, and after he returned to his New York home, he sent the Rev. Washington Choate, the President of the association, a check for $500 with which to purchase new books.

Shortly afterward Nathaniel Westerell gave the association a sufficiently large sum of money to enable the managers to make the library free for two years. There were then 82 subscribers at $2 per year. Just as soon as it was made free the list of those taking out books began to increase, and now it is 1,472. Not long ago a New Yorker, whose name the Directors will not make public, offered to give $10,000 to an endowment fund of $25,000, provided the balance was raised by Jan. 1.

Promises of $10,000 more were soon secured, among them $3,000 from John W Hendrie, who died last month, and the managers are hopeful of raising the other $5,000 necessary. There may be a question whether they will receive the $3,000 promised by Mr. Hendrie, as he made no mention of it in his will, and the matter will be in the hands of the executors of the will, who are his two brothers.

PRIEST SAVES THE EUCHARIST.

Church Was Burning and Father Spigardi Risked His Life for the Host.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15.—Father Spigardi risked his life this morning to save the Holy Eucharist from destruction in his burning church. The effort almost cost his life. He was rescued by the firemen soon after he had fallen unconscious in the middle of the church. In his hands he still clasped the ciborium containing the Eucharist.

The church was filled with smoke and flames when the priest arrived from his pastoral residence. He entered the structure bodily, wrapping his cassock about his head. He had obtained the object of his search, but was unable to retrace his steps out, as the neat had become intense and the smoke had filled his lungs. Pressing the ciborium close to his breast he attempted to escape, but was overwhelmed.

The firemen, learning that the priest was in the church, entered and rescued him. He soon recovered.

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FIRE ROUTS HOTEL GUESTS.

Cold Weather Hampers the Firemen at a Fifth Avenue Blaze.

The six-story brick building, 1 East Fourteenth Street, and which, with the Hanover Hotel, occupied the Fifth Avenue block between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $35,000.

The firemen had their first experience with the cold weather. Soon after the water had been turned on it froze on the asphalt pavement on Fifth Avenue, making it exceedingly difficult for the horses of Water Tower Company No. 2 to pull the truck within range of the flames. After the truck had been placed some of the escaping water reached the intricate machinery used for operating the nozzle, froze there, and caused the firemen no little inconvenience. The hose of Engine Company No. 3, used for feeding the tower, became frozen to the pavement, and was released only after the firemen had chopped the ice with an axe. As the last piece was cut away the twenty men who were holding the hose lost their foothold and slid on the ice several feet.

The guests in the Hanover Hotel became greatly frightened at the volumes of smoke pouring through their windows, and many of them carried their valuables and trunks to the street. One woman, it is said, carried three trunks out of the building. Many of the guests were prepared to go to theatres. They rushed out of the place in their evening dress. The fire did not reach the hotel.

The damaged building is owned by the Blanchford estate. The top floor is vacant, as are the first, third, and fourth floors. The fifth floor, where the fire started, is occupied as a workshop by A. Popkin & Co., makers of mantels, and the second floor contained a quantity of furniture owned by Joshua Gregg, who once occupied the building.

BATTLESHIP ALABAMA HERE.

Successful Test of Sea-Going Qualities, and of the Big Guns at Sea.

The new battleship Alabama arrived in port and anchored off St. George, S. I., last night. She sailed from League Island, Philadelphia, Thursday afternoon to test the seagoing qualities, the turrets, guns, and other mechanical attachments of the vessel. The trip was most successful, the ship behaving splendidly at sea, while the test to the armament and engines showed them to be in good working order.

The Alabama left Delaware Breakwater at 11 o'clock Friday night in very thick weather, and until 4 A. M. yesterday morning encountered a strong northerly wind. The vessel was kept under easy steam at a speed of about 13 knots.

Between 10 o'clock A. M. and noon the turrets and guns were tested. The 13-inch guns forward and aft were fired eight times, two discharges from each of the four guns being fired. Capt. Willard H. Brownson, the commander of the battleship, said:

"The gun tests were in every way satisfactory. The turrets were found to be in perfect order, in fact, the entire mechanism of the ship worked perfectly. The behavior of the engines could not have been improved upon, and although a stiff breeze prevailed all day the Alabama made perfect weather."

The Alabama will probably go to the navy yard to-day or to-morrow to await orders and take on a supply of torpedoes. The ship is now practically completed, and will, in all probability, sail for the South in a few days to join the North Atlantic Squadron, under Rear Admiral Farquhar. Exclusive of officers, the crew consists of 500 men.

The funnels, instead of being fore and aft, as in the other vessels of the navy, are athwart ship, which gives the Alabama a distinct individuality. This battleship is a sister ship of the Illinois and Wisconsin. The armament consists of 4 the teen-inch guns, 2 in each turret, fore and aft; 14 six-inch guns, 17 six-pounder quick firers, 6 one-pounders, also quick firers, besides 1 field piece and 4 machine guns. The ship is fitted with 4 torpedo tubes.

HARVARD STUDENT'S PLIGHT.

His Infatuation for an Actress Led Him to Disguise Himself and Get Arrested.

William Kibby, who says that he is a Harvard student, was arrested last night and locked up in the Clymer Street Police Station, Brooklyn, charged with masquerading on the street with a false beard. The arrest was made from the Amphion Theatre, where there is a company said to containia young woman with whom Kibby was infatuated.

Manager Cohen of the company said that Kibby and five other Harvard students had met this actress in Boston, and that they had hired a special car for the past two weeks at an expense of $125 a week, and had followed the company over its entire route. Last week, according to the manager, five of the students returned to Harvard, leaving Kibby behind. Kibby visited the performances regularly until last Tuesday night, when, during a scene when the theatre had to be darkened, he lighted a match while sitting in the front row in the orchestra. Manager Cohen said that the young man was ejected from the theatre, and was told not to return.

Kibby, he says, tried again and again to gain entrance, but finding it useless, finally decided to disguise himself. He appeared last night at the theatre with a bunch of red whiskers attached to his chin. The ticket agent recognized him, and in the argument that followed tried to pull off the whiskers. It was found that they were glued fast. Policeman Power of the Clymer Street Station was called in, and on complaint of Cohen took the offender to the station house.

There it was found that the whiskers were so firmly affixed that they had to be removed gradually by soaking them with alcohol. Kibby was locked in a cell in default of bail, while the actress was looking for a bondsman.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Architect Bernard's revised plans for the projected University of California buildings have been accepted by the Regents.

They contemplate an expenditure of about $10,000,000. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, the donor of the plan, says that work will be started soon on the mining building.

TELEPHONING WITHOUT WIRES.

Successful Experiments Carried on at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—Telephoning without wires was successfully accomplished this afternoon by transmitting the voice across the Mississippi River near the Franklin Avenue Bridge, Minneapolis, a distance of over 1,000 feet. As a result the methods of telephoning now in vogue may be revolutionized.

One hundred and fifty feet of copper wire were strung in parallel lines on either side of the river. The first experiment was tried with five volts. Words could be as distinctly understood as over the ordinary telephone. Other batteries were then attached five at a time, finally cutting in twenty volts on one end of the line, with five on the other. The operator at the five-volt end could not only understand what was being said to him but could hear others talking on the bank of the river near the transmitter. The experiments will be continued Monday.

"Superb!" Exclaims the candid critic as he holds up a bottle of EVANS' ALE.—Adv.

A Champagne Triumph.
Unsurpassed and remarkable quality of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry is cause of 109,321 cases imported to Dec. 1 in 1900, or 72,169 cases more than any other brand. Special attention is called to the remarkable quality of the Extra Dry.—Adv.

BRITISH LOST HUNDREDS

Disaster at Magalies Berg One of the Worst of the War.

Four Companies of Fusiliers Captured After Ammunition Gave Out—Joubert's Son Among Boer Killed.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The following report from Lord Kitchener was received at the War Office yesterday morning:

"Pretoria, Dec. 14.

"Clements brought in his force to Commando Nek, unopposed. The casualties were, I regret to say, heavy; killed, five officers and nine of other ranks; missing, 18 officers and 555 of other ranks. These latter were four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who were stationed on the hill, and some yeomanry and other details sent up to support them. Names and nature of wounds are being telegraphed from Cape Town.

"Broadwood's brigade took no part in the engagement. The Boers suffered severely."

Later, Lord Kitchener, under date of Dec. 15, sent the following:

"Clements has come to see me. He says the four companies of the Northumberlands held out on the hill as long as their ammunition lasted. The Boer force attacking the hill was 2,000 strong, while another force of 1,000 attacked Clements's camp. By 6:20 A. M. the hill was carried. Reinforcements of one company of the Yorkshires failed to reach the top. Clements's retirement was carried out with regularity, but as many native drivers bolteu, a considerable amount of transportation was lost. All the ammunition not taken away was destroyed. He reports that all behaved very well.

"Broadwood has gone to Rustenberg, and supports Oliphant's Nek, which has been reinforced.

"A flag of truce which has come into Commando Nek from the Boers says Joubert's son was killed, and further reports their losses very heavy."

Gen. Kitchener's supplementary dispatches confirm Friday's most pessimistic fears, and demonstrate that the catastrophe is among the worst of the war. The matter was brought up in the House of Commons yesterday, but the Secretary for War, the Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, had no information to add, except that the wounded numbered six officers and forty-five men.

This astounding and utterly unexpected reverse, the news of which was broken to the nation exactly one year after Gen. Buller's defeat at Colenso, effectually disposes of any hope that the war in South Africa is nearly ended, and completely shatters the myth that the operations there were merely of a guerrilla nature. As Mr. Lloyd-George (Liberal) said in the House of Commons:

"This is one of the most severe reverses suffered by the British, and it is quite evident that the war will drag on for many months to come. De Wet is making England the laughing-stock of the world. We have 210,000 men in the field, yet we are unable to protect ourselves from disaster at the hands of small commandos drawn from a pastoral population."

It is a curious coincidence the Northumberlands are known as the "Fighting Fifth." The Second Battalion, to which the captured companies belong, was one of the heaviest sufferers at Stormberg a year ago. The regiment has often been pronounced by home and foreign critics to be one of the finest in the British Army. All the forebodings and criticisms which Colenso gave rise to a year ago have been resurrected by the disaster at the Magalies Berg.

The War Office has nothing to do but "grin and bear it" and trust to time. Until Gen. Kitchener's forces are transformed into mounted infantry and the mounted police get to work, Mr. Brodrick sees little hope of improvement in the military situation.

Whoever was responsible for the surrender at the Magalies Berg is likely to suffer, for the new War Office officials are determined to make examples of Generals or any other officers guilty of gross mismanagement, or worse, such as that which it would seem, must have occurred at this last defeat.

The public, apparently, is little affected by the fresh troubles. Soldiers are still eager to go to South Africa, the news from the Magalies Berg having resulted in offers from volunteer regiments to proceed to the front.

In contrast with the apparent insufficiency of the troops to master the situation in South Africa comes a revelation of the military resources at home still at the disposition of the Government in to-day's announcement that 40,000 troops will be sent from Aldershot to London to participate in Lord Roberts's triumphal entry on Jan. 3.

REVERSE FOR DE WET.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Lord Kitchener reported yesterday as follows:

"Knox drove de Wet north to the Thaba N'Chu-Ladybrand line, which was held by our troops. De Wet's force, about 3,000 strong, made several attempts to get through during the day, assisted by a force of Boers operating from the north. These attacks were driven back, though some of the Boers from the south were able to get through the line."

Wiring later, Lord Kitchener reported that while passing the lines in the neighborhood of Thaba N'Chu de Wet's force lost considerably. The South African Light Horse and Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry captured a fifteen pounder, taken at De Wet's Dorp, a pompon, several wagons with ammunition, twenty-two prisoners, and some horses and mules. A portion of the enemy had not been able to pass north.

DEMANDS BULLER'S PUNISHMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The newspapers see prearrangement in the recrudescence of Boer activity everywhere, the object being to strengthen Mr. Krüger's hands, while the fact that the news of the Magalies Berg disaster comes on the anniversary of the battle of Colenso furnishes the editors with an excuse to demand the head of Gen. Buller.

The St. James's Gazette declares it has reason to credit The National Review's recent statement that Buller, after his first failure to drive the Boers from the Tugela, counseled Gen. White to surrender Ladysmith. This paper holds Buller alone blamable for the disasters of the Tugela campaign, and says:

"When comparable blunders occurred in the navy a court-martial immediately meted out justice. Why, therefore, should not the same rule hold good in the army?"

KRUEGER AND HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

Conversation After Dinner Friday on Agriculture and Ethnology.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 15.—The dinner given by Queen Wilhelmina at the palace last evening was private. Mr. Krüger sat next to her Majesty, opposite the Queen Mother and Dr. Leyds. Only the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting were also present. Afterward Mr. Krüger and Dr. Leyds conversed for half an hour with the Queen in the drawing room, mainly on agricultural and ethnological conditions in South Africa.

When Mr. Krüger was apprised of the contents of Gen. Kitchener's latest dispatch, chronicling such a great disaster to the British, he expressed the liveliest satisfaction and said he thought the fact that the news coincided with the anniversary of the battle of Colenso was an excellent augury for the Boers.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Count von Bülow is still bitterly attacked by a majority of the press on account of the non-reception of Mr. Krüger here. Evidently the anti-British sentiment is much stronger in the nation than the Emperor and Count von Bülow suspected.

BERNE, Dec. 15.—M. Manzoni, who introduced a resolution demanding that Great Britain accept arbitration with the Transvaal, announced to-day that the National Council declined to act thereon.

BOTHA TO SUE FOR PEACE?

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Standerton, Transvaal, dated Dec. 14, says that Gen. Louis Botha is at Ermelo, taking a peaceful attitude and informing the burghers that the time has come to submit to the inevitable.

It is expected that Botha will shortly make overtures for peace.

Great Crowds Will Greet Roberts.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Thousands of people are preparing to invade London to welcome Lord Roberts home. The number of spectators of "Bob's" march to St. Paul's, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, on Jan. 5, is likely to break all records. The officials are already besieged for tickets for the thanksgiving service, and window owners are anxiously awaiting the announcement of the line of march.

Quakers to Ask Clemency for Boers.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Society of Friends of the United Kingdom is about to memorialize Lord Salisbury, protesting against the burning of homesteads, causing great suffering to women and children, as a means of checking the destruction of railways or effecting the submission of combatants. This, the memorial will say, is a reversion to the inhuman methods of ancient and mediaeval warfare.

SANITATION OF BARBER SHOPS.

Implements Must Be Sterilized, Clean Towels Furnished, and Barbers Be Clean in Person.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 15.—Because several residents of Mount Vernon are suffering from "barber's itch," said to have been contracted in the city, the Board of Health proposes rigidly to enforce new sanitary measures in all barbers' shops.

According to Dr. George C. Weiss of the Health Board, an inspection will be made of each shop to see that all razors, combs, brushes, and clippers are sterilized in antiseptic solutions after each separate use. Among other rules, a separate clean towel shall be used for each person; the use of sponges is prohibited; every barber must wash his hands after shaving each person; all soap must be pure, and running water must be provided. Other regulations order the washing out of each shaving cup, the brushing of head rests, and prohibit the use of powder puffs.

A set of the rules must be posted conspicuously, and Inspectors will arrest all violators, who will be prosecuted for a misdemeanor. Some of the barbers say they will have to go out of business, as the rules are too stringent.

WANTS BACK CHURCH HE GAVE.

J. E. Scripps of Detroit Says It Was Understood that No High Church Services Were to be Held.

DETROIT, Dec. 15.—James E. Scripps, who built Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church, a handsome stone structure adjoining his home, at a cost of about $90,000, and who delivered it to the Episcopal charge of Bishop Davies of the Diocese of Michigan about three years ago, some time ago wrote a letter to the Wardens and Vestrymen asking them to return the property to him. This request has not been complied with, and Mr. Scripps has instructed his attorney to prepare a bill in equity to ask the courts to compel the Wardens and Vestrymen to turn the property over to him.

Mr. Scripps claims that the church was built and delivered with the understanding that no High Church services should be held therein. This understanding, Mr. Scripps claims, has been violated, and he has withdrawn from the church in consequence. He demands the return of the property in order that the services for which it was designed may be held there. The Rev. Walter Hughson, the rector, is now considering calls from Sandusky, Ohio, and Morganton, N. C., as a result of differences with Mr. Scripps.

POSTMASTER ON THE RACK.

New Orleans Paper Demands Resignation of J. R. G. Pitkin.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—In a scathing editorial, an afternoon newspaper to-day demands the resignation of J. R. G. Pitkin, the New Orleans Postmaster, on the ground that he has violated the postal laws by sending improper matter through the mails. The case has attracted wide attention for a week past, and though the local papers have published none of the details, it has been the one topic of conversation in all the clubs for days.

It is understood that the paper referred to will take the matter up with the Louisiana Congressmen and Senators, and demand that he be dismissed. Mr. Pitkin has already been approached on the subject, and shows no inclination to give up the office.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING DAMAGED.

Several Young Men Rescued from Burning Structure at Utica.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The fine building of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city was damaged $15,000 by fire, which was started by a match carelessly thrown aside in the basement at 5 o'clock to-night. The main entrance to the building was blocked by flames and smoke, and the thirty young men in various parts of the upper floors seemed for a time in great peril. Six who were exercising in the gymnasium, on the fourth floor, were taken from a window by the firemen.

One of these was a son of Congressman James S. Sherman, who slid down the extension ladder in his trunks and jersey. John K. Doan, Secretary of the association, crawled down the main stairs on his hands and knees, and on the way found a boy overcome by the smoke, whom he carried out. The loss is covered by insurance.

Hit by Silver Dollar and May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Antonio Castic was struck on the head with a silver dollar on Tuesday night. It was thrown at him by Anthony Strasaewski in the course of a quarrel. Castic is in a precarious condition at the County Hospital to-day. Blood poisoning has set in, and, according to the physicians attending him, death will result. Strasaewski, who was released on bail the day following the assault, has been rearrested by Capt. Shippy of the South Chicago Station.

Faster Than Ever to California.
Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. via the shortest route Chicago and Northwestern, Union, and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 6:45 P. M. third day. Best of everything. Double drawing room sleeping cars, buffet, library car (with barber) and dining cars. Full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Fastest Train to California.
Through cars, New York to Los Angeles, without change. Particulars on application. Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square.—Adv.

All the Eloquence and Melody of Father Prout is in EVANS' ALE.—Adv.

DEVERY'S BIG SHAKE-UP OF THE POLICE

Two Deputy Chiefs, Six Inspectors, and Twenty-two Captains Transferred.

TITUS SUCCEEDS McCLUSKY

Defiance of President York, It Is Said, Inspired the Chief to Make the Changes—Hugh McLaughlin's Cousin Sent to Queens.

Chief William S. Devery "shook up" the Police Department yesterday, and the official seismic phenomena were acute and affected the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, and Brooklyn. In the upheaval two Deputy Chiefs, six Inspectors, and twenty-two Captains and Acting Captains were transferred.

Capt. Price from the Grand Central Station to Elizabeth Street, the Chinatown precinct, not by any means an unimportant command. The transfer will, however, deprive Capt. Price of a district where the duties of looking after the traveling public are pleasant. The Sixth Precinct was, however, under the charge of a Sergeant, and there had for some time been talk of putting it in the hands of an efficient Captain.

Chief Devery arranged for the transfers with his chief aid, Sergt. John F. Flood, by telephone and at intervals, and some of the orders he sent, with the announcement for the public that the transfers were "for the good of the service" and that was all he would say about them, were countermanded. Commissioner Abell, who is classed as the Republican Croker Commissioner, was with Chief Devery on Friday night in private conference, and he admitted yesterday that they had discussed the changes and that he had suggested some of them, "in the interest of the service."

At first it was ordered that Capt. John W. England go from Central Park to One Hundredth Street, and Capt. Schmittberger from One Hundredth Street to Bronx Park, and Acting Captain Hammond from Madison Street to Central Park. After a long interval which suggested that friends of Capts. England and Schmittberger had received a "tip" and interceded with the Chief, the orders in regard to them were countermanded, and Hammond was shifted to Bronx Park.

PRESIDENT YORK'S OPINIONS.

President York was not favored by the Chief in being furnished with a copy of the transfer list. When it was shown him by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES he studied it closely, his eyes opening wider as he reached the bottom of the list, and he smiled grimly.

"I have nothing to say," he remarked "Ask the Chief about this. He does the transferring."

Mr. York would not entertain any question relating to Hugh McLaughlin and Deputy Chief McLaughlin. Afterward he made this statement, as speaking for himself alone:

"What, if any, reason there is for the transfer of Deputy Chief McLaughlin I do not know nor can I imagine. He has tried in every way to manfully discharge his duties, and in my opinion has succeeded very well, considering the difficulties surrounding him. The transfer of the Captains in Brooklyn precincts is beyond my understanding.

"Captains were sent back to precincts from which they were transferred some time ago because the conditions that then existed in their precincts were not what they should have been, and the results from the change showed the wisdom of them. If they are now sent back to those same precincts because it is expected that their short absence has improved their power of vision as well as their power to preserve better conditions in their precincts, I do not know.

"I do know, however, that the changes in the conditions brought about by Capts. O'Reilly, Reynolds, Leavy, and Driscoll in their precincts were decidedly for the better, and that better conditions have continued while they have been in the precincts.

"The power to make these transfers however, is vested in the chief executive officer of the department, and with him the responsibility rests. Time will determine the effect of them.

"As to the change in the Deputy Chief, in my judgment, this power rests alone with the Police Board. So that there shall, however, be no contention upon this point, I have communicated with the Corporation Counsel, asking his opinion as to the power of the board in this matter."

POLICE OFFICERS WILL NOT TALK.

Commissioner Abell possessed a complete record of the transfers when he was visited. He was in a facetious mood and declared that while he would not talk of the transfers, Chief Devery was wholly within his duty and powers in ordering them.

Inspectors Kane, the Grants, Brooks, Druhan, and Murphy, and the twenty-two Captains affected by the "shake up" would not talk of the action of the Chief. Deputy Chief McLaughlin refused to say anything in regard to it, but Deputy Chief Clayton said he was "pleased at the change." Those of the Chief's staff who did not suffer by his action were mute. First Deputy Chief Moses W. Cortright had little to say "A good soldier obeys orders. I was not consulted about the transfers. That's the Chief's business," was his comment.

Capt. McClusky arrived at his new post, the Grand Central Sub-Station, at 5:45 o'clock last evening. He signed the blotter and then left, saying he would not return during the night. The Captain refused to say anything about his transfer.

President York said yesterday that Capt. Herlihy would probably be tried before Inspector Cross on the charges that ex-Judge W. M. F. Olcott is preparing. Inspector Cross has not yet retained counsel, but Capt. Herlihy will be defended by Louis J. Grant, who has acted in this capacity in 90 per cent. of the trials of superior officers within the past fifteen years, and has secured many reinstatements in cases of dismissal from the force.

Capt. Titus, the new Chief of the Detective Bureau, reached Police Headquarters at 5:30 o'clock P. M., and remained about half an hour. He was met by Sergts. Morris and Trainor, who were Capt. McClusky's right-hand men, and shown about his new quarters. Capt. Titus remained some time in what will be his private office, and then made a tour of the building, meeting a number of old acquaintances. Capt. McClusky had left before the arrival of Capt. Titus.

Capt. Walsh, who was sent to Wakefield, assumed charge at 6 o'clock. He turned out the platoon and made a brief speech, in which he introduced himself as a policeman, and asked the men under him to do their duty.

Capt. Price was seen last night at the Elizabeth Street Station. He said:

"You may say for me that you found me here at work. I have just taken a survey of the office, after a tour around the precinct, and enjoyed a look-in at those fine paintings of steamboats plying their way up the Hudson, which you see up there on the wall. Here's a letter in choicest Chinese rag-time, too. I can't read it, but if I had a flute I'd play it.

"That wedding last night you held off for me until I came here," he said, turning to Capt. Walsh; "but it's all right. I'll see the happy bride when the three days' grace are up."

Devery to Go Sure, Says McLaughlin.

Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Kings County, was seen last night at his home, but refused to discuss the police shake-up. Later in the evening, when speaking to a close friend, he said:

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. Three things are perfectly clear to my mind: Death, the Day of Judgment, and Devery's retirement."

A Police Scandal of Gross Significance.

From The Brooklyn Eagle of Yesterday.

The transfers of Deputy Chiefs and of Captains in the Borough of Brooklyn, made to-day by the police authorities in Manhattan, are published in this issue of The Eagle. They have but one significance. It is that the gamblers, pool sellers, and maintainers of houses of vileness over here have secured the scattering of officers who tried to break up their business, and who did keep it in bounds, and that they hope by the changes which have been made to resume their pernicious activity without serious interference.

The men who have been "sent out" know why they have been "sent out." The men who have been "brought in" can hardly be under any doubts as to why they have been "brought in." The public opinion will be unanimous that these changes have been made to enable revenue from rottenness, under the sale of law, to be resumed here on the old scale, and that all chances have been taken on its resumption, to arouse moral sentiment of the people, and the oncoming of the Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Eagle will not be misunderstood when the remark is made that there is no reason to regret this proceeding. The proceeding will force the dullest or the most apathetic clearly to understand it. It cannot be mistaken. It means that the political powers in Manhattan, behind the police, who live on the marketing of crime and by blackmail upon protected infamies, are out of money, need it, and are bent on having the money which they need. Difficulties in the way of getting it in New York County have sprung up. A campaign for cash in Kings County has been ordered to occur, and may now be expected to occur, all along the line. We have little doubt that it will be carried on without serious denial, and with considerable success, until the men who are to profit by it have lost the power to carry it on, by the passage of new laws, or by the arbitrary removal of their tools who are now in place, or of the Mayor who put and holds in place the appointive officials who keep these tools in place.

Devery's defiance of public sentiment on the eve of election, for which Gov. Roosevelt called down Mayor Van Wyck, who, in turn, called down Chief Devery, was not more audacious and was less corrupt than is this act of transfer in this community to-day, under the circumstances which exist and under the purposes for which it has been made. The Governor of New York, who is still Theodore Roosevelt, certainly has the power again to call Mayor Van Wyck to account, and Mayor Van Wyck certainly has the power to call the Commissioners to account, who, in turn, have the power to call Devery to account for this abominable act.

We do not know that it will be well to do so. The people are within a few days of the coming in of their new State Government. The Legislature can, and should, pass a law to make such an abuse of police power, in the interest of crime and against the morals of mankind and to the shame of law, impossible. If the Legislature will not do that, then the people can call it to account, and the remedy will be in their own hands at the next election. We have little doubt the Legislature will follow the line of political interest in this matter, for it will also be the line of moral duty and of public approval. We know of no honest Democrats who will not rejoice, if a Republican Legislature and a Republican Governor can be made the instrument of smashing the régime of corruption, which is called the present Police Department of the City of New York.

While we are on the political aspects of this subject, and, as it is a matter of government, politics must be regarded as necessarily connected with it, we wish to say that the Democratic organization of Kings County was represented by, and did secure, the appointment of the men who have been transferred, and was represented by, and did promote, the decent action which they took here to drive crime to cover, and to break up the alliance between infamy and Government that has now been flauntingly renewed. If the Democratic organization here is true to its instincts and to its interests, it will protest against this flaunting renewal of the sale of law and of the prostitution of justice, and it will carry its protest not merely to the limit of party action, but, if necessary, beyond it.

It cannot line up with Tammany for infamy without going down with Tammany in infamy. We do not believe it will be willing to do so, and we shall hope that it will have the courage not to do so. That, however, is for the organization to determine. Its determination will not affect the action of the people, unless that determination be in line with their action and with their intention, and their action and their intention are to destroy, root and branch, the conditions and the men that have defied decency in Brooklyn, punished honest police officers here for doing right, and brought in instruments that are expected to be pliable enough to make government mean the same as crime for the enrichment of politicians and for the lucrative annexation of vice as an annex to administration in this community of churches and of homes, which is alike the most moral and the most independent collection of human beings on whom the sun shines to-day.

The worst or the boldest was perhaps desirable. It has come. Now let the recoil be awaited with confidence by the decent and the honest and not without terror by the criminal or the weak. For the recoil which has been challenged cannot be prevented, and, when it comes, it cannot be withstood or allayed.

IRISH BRIGADE BANQUET.

Col. Lynch Wants to Debate on South Africa with Lieut. Churchill.

The annual banquet of Meagher's Irish Brigade Association was held last evening at the Sturtevant House. The brigade included the Sixty-ninth, Sixty-third, and Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, and later on the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania and the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts. Capt. O'Connell presided. Col. Arthur Lynch, commander of the Second Irish Brigade in the Boer army, was one of the guests. When introduced Col. Lynch made an address, in which he said:

"I estimate that at the present time the Boers have 15,000 men in the field at least. It would appear, also, that the Boer forces are being reinforced. If that is true, the reinforcements must come from the Afrikander population in the British colonies. And if it really is true that they are taking the field, England will never overcome them."

Col. Lynch, during the evening, announced his intention of challenging Winston Spencer Churchill to a joint debate of the issues involved in the South African war, to take place in Cooper Union or other place to be agreed on.

SAYS TRAINMEN WILL STRIKE.

Telegrapher Declares Santa Fe Men Will Go Out To-day.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 15.—According to a striker who reached here from Topeka to-day an order for a sympathetic strike of the trainmen on the Santa Fé system will be issued at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen unless the officials of that road in the meantime settle their differences with the telegraphers now out. This action, it is said, was decided upon at Topeka at a secret meeting of officials of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, Order of Railway Trainmen, and Order of Railway Conductors.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 15.—President Dolphin of the Order of Railway Trainmen, when shown the dispatch from Kansas City late this afternoon saying that the trainmen on the Santa Fé system would strike in sympathy by 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon unless the company should arbitrate its differences with the operators, said it was a "pipe dream." He said the trainmen had indorsed the action taken by the strikers, but further than this nothing had been done.

ACCIDENT TO THE CUFIC.

White Star Liner Loses Propeller—Being Towed to Queenstown.

HOLYHEAD, Wales, Dec. 15.—The British steamer Bohemian, Capt. McCallum, from Boston Dec. 5 for Liverpool, reported this afternoon having spoken the White Star liner Cufic, Capt. Caven, from Liverpool Dec. 4 for New York, with her propeller lost. The Cufic was ninety-eight miles from the Fastnet, in tow of the British steamer Throstlegarth, making for Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 15.—The Cufic has passed Kinsale in tow. She signaled that she had lost her propeller. Tugs have gone to her assistance.

BELATED KAISER WILHELM II.

Steamer Scheduled to Sail for Mediterranean Yesterday Arrived Last Night.

The belated North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II., which was scheduled to sail from this port for the Mediterranean yesterday, arrived early last night and anchored off Stapleton. Rough weather, in which gales predominated, from the Azores to port was responsible for the delay.

Among the passengers were C. H. W. Buck, Prof. John W. Burgess, Dr. G. H. Cochran, H. L. Crawford, A. M. Davis, L. S. Gillette, Col. Jacob L. Greene, Dr. W. P. Porter, J. C. Rowell, Carl Seiffert, D. S. Watson, J. H. Whithouse, C. Frederick Burchardt, and P. H. Spaulding.

Daughter of Duke of Rutland Drowned.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The body of Lady Katherine Manners, eldest daughter of the Duke of Rutland, who had been missing since Friday, was found in a fish pond in the grounds of Belvoir Castle to-day.

The Lady Katherine Selina Janetta Manners, eldest daughter of the present (seventh) Duke of Rutland, was born Nov. 25, 1886. She was unmarried. Her mother was, before her marriage, Miss Janetta Hughan, and is the Duke's second wife.

The German Imperial Princes.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Crown Prince William is developing into an excellent shot, like his father. In the Springe Fields yesterday afternoon he shot eight boars, Prince Joachim, the youngest of the Imperial Princes, will be ten years of age on Monday next, when he will ceremoniously enter the First Regiment of Foot Guards at Potsdam, according to Hohenzollern tradition.

Miss Rockefeller and Fiance Sail.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—The Cunard Line steamship Campania, which sailed from this port for New York to-day, has on board E. Parmelee Prentice of Chicago and his fiancée, Miss Aita Rockefeller.

Paris Police Very Active.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The purification of Paris by the police continues. During the last two nights 967 arrests were made. A few of the prisoners were released.

SIX DAYS' RACE ENDED

Americans, Elkes and McFarland, the Winning Cycling Team.

ONLY THREE PAIRS FINISH

Madison Square Garden Packed with Enthusiastic Crowds Who Cheer the Riders—Kaser's Money Held.

Teams.	Won.	Miles.	Laps.
Elkes and McFarland	$1,500	2,628	7
Pierce and McEachern	1,000	2,628	7
Simar and Gougoltz	750	2,628	6
Kaser and Ryser	500	2,586	4
Fischer and Frederick	350	2,532	0
Waller and Stinson	250	2,308	1
Babcock and Aronson	150	1,506	1

Record, 142 hours, 2,733 miles and 4 laps, held by Miller and Waller. Elkes and McFarland, therefore, were 104 miles and 7 laps behind the record.

America, first, represented by Harry Elkes and Floyd McFarland; Canada, second, represented by Burns Pierce and Archie McEachern; France, third, represented by Caesar Simar and Jean Gougoltz, and Germany, fourth, represented by Karl Kaser and Fritz Ryser. In that manner the leaders finished the six-day bicycle race at 10:05 o'clock last night, in the Madison Square Garden, which thus assumed a strong international tone. There were no sensational features, and the closing hour was not marked by any dazzling efforts on the part of the Frenchmen to regain the lap they lost early in the week. The three teams, for only six riders stuck to their weary journey to the finish, wheeled around the track at an easy pace, evidently content with their positions.

Waller quit the race early in the morning and his partner, Stinson, left with him. They had the sixth place secure without further work. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Fischer and Frederick withdrew, and at 7 o'clock the two Germans, Kaser and Ryser, quit. The three leading teams, with frequent changes, continued the slim bicycle procession. Even during the last hour they rode slowly, only registering 15 miles and 1 lap, one of the slowest hourly records of the entire race.

When the pistol sounded for the last five minutes there was a quickening in the line. Elkes, who had been riding for the better part of the hour, gave way to McFarland, and the latter kept the lead, followed by Pierce and Gougoltz. Pierce made a grand effort for two laps to shoot ahead of McFarland, but it was no use, and amid a pandemonium of yells, whistles, waving of hats and banners, McFarland passed the finishing line about 4 feet in advance of Pierce, who was about 6 feet ahead of Gougoltz.

On the main floor people stood on benches, tables, chairs, and the railing to see the finish. Two women fainted in the crush, and there were many falls from broken tables, but no serious injuries resulted. Huge floral offerings were presented to the victors, and each team, waving the flag of his country, then rode around the ring separately.

While the finish was closer in respect to the positions of the winners than last year, the race wound up over 100 miles behind the record established by Miller and Waller, and from a spectacular standpoint it was less interesting to watch. A year ago seven teams kept constantly whirling around the track, and Miller and Waller won by a clean lap.

So far as the success of the six-day race is concerned, different observers will give different opinions. Financially, in which the management is chiefly concerned, it has been far from a failure, for the profits over and above the prize money and all expenses, have been variously estimated from $30,000 to $35,000. The price of admission was advanced to $1 last night, but that did not deter the enthusiasts from packing the Garden to its utmost capacity. Not a seat could be found at any price by 9 o'clock, and the rear of the galleries were black with rows of standing men.

ARONSON STILL DISABLED.

On the other hand, the three teams that contributed the bulk of the sport and excitement after the noon hour were a lamentable falling off from the fourteen teams that started so blithely five minutes after midnight on Monday morning. The race has been characterized by more casualties than any previous six-day bicycle race held in this city. Three of the riders, Bleecker Turville, and Aronson, have been subjects for hospital treatment. The latter is the only one who has not yet recovered from his injuries, and he is liable to remain for several days in the New York Hospital, suffering from a contusion of the spine. Turville limped into the Garden last night on a heavy cane, having left Bellevue Hospital during the day. He occupied a box during the evening.

A close inspection of the men was not an edifying spectacle, either. Every man had been liberally dosed with stimulating drugs, Gougoltz and Simar favoring frequent sips of champagne. Their faces were lifeless, the muscles drawn and pinched, and eyes badly bloodshot. Every man was suffering from bronchical trouble to a greater or less extent, due to the smoky atmosphere and dust in the Garden.

Fischer and Frederick quit the race at 4 o'clock with the score of 2,532 miles to their credit. In their last hour they wheeled 23 miles, one of the best records of the day. With Waller and Stinson out, 200 miles behind, as neither of the latter had been on the track since a little after midnight, Fischer and Frederick were sure of sixth place, and the $250 was it was worth. They celebrated their retirement from the track by drinking a big bottle of champagne with Pons, the champion wrestler.

Frederick, who had been considered almost worn out, furnished a sensation early in the morning by making a tremendous spurt, and after fast riding for two miles, he gained a lap. The absence of Fischer removed the funny man from the track, for he has done more clownish acts than any other racer, winding up his series by appearing in an enormous black wig which nearly covered up his entire face, early in the morning.

The crowd was thrown into a mild fit of consternation at 8:30 o'clock last evening when Elkes fell from his wheel after rounding one of the steep turns. He slackened his speed too much and tumbled down the inclined track. Gougoltz and McEachern, the only other ones riding then, made a spurt, but Elkes was soon back, none the worse except a bad discoloration of his white shirt with the American eagle and United States shield embroidered gayly on the back. He sustained no loss in distance.

Gougoltz and Simar were irritable all day long, and after their failure to make a lap in the morning they were at swords' points with each other until the finish. The attempt to regain the lost lap occurred at 6:30 o'clock in the morning, and gave the sleepy spectators a decided eye-opener. Simar, by a magnificent spurt, managed to get a lead of one-half a lap. McFarland, Pierce, Kaser, and Fischer were riding, and their relays were quickly brought up. Gougoltz relieved Simar and increased the lead, actually completing the lap, but as Simar came to relieve him the latter failed to pass his wheel when the change took place, and by the rules this lost the nearly earned lap. Gougoltz blamed Simar, and the men were in bad humor for the rest of the day. Gougoltz fell in the afternoon, due to one of his tires being punctured, and brought McFarland down with him. Neither was hurt and no laps were lost.

Attachment Against Kaser.

A feature of the six-day bicycle race that did not appear for spectacular interest occurred immediately after the contest finished. Papers in an attachment suit for $749 in favor of the R. H. Wolff Bicycle Company were served upon Karl Kaser, the German, who, with Ryser, got fourth place and a $500 prize. At the same time papers attaching the money were served upon the managers of the race, James C. Kennedy and Pat Powers. A representative from the law firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter served the papers. It resulted in a temporary withholding of the money from Kaser, and a few days will be given the latter to answer. It is claimed that the money is due the R. H. Wolff Company for bicycles sent to Kaser while he was agent for the firm in Switzerland in 1898. Kaser, who looked perfectly well after the race, affected to know nothing of the matter when questioned, and his trainer said that he was acting for him in the matter, but declined to say more.

Lieut. Hobson's Condition.

At the Presbyterian Hospital, where Lieut. Hobson has been ill for some time, it was said last night that he was resting comfortably and improving rapidly.

GOLD JEWELRY.

We have many unique designs in Solid Gold Lockets, Charms, Sleeve Links, Lorgnette Chains, Hat Pins, etc. They are tasteful and inexpensive Holiday Gifts.

The following find favor with many:

Brooches and Lace Pins,	$2.50 to $25.00	Rings from	$1.50 to $25.00
Charms and Lockets,	$1.25 to $18.00	Scarf or Bonnet Pins,	$1.25 to $10.00
Lorgnette Chains,	$7.50 to $35.00	Sleeve Links,	$3.00 to $18.00
Hat Pins,	$2.00 to $15.00	Vest Chains,	$10.00 to $50.00

Open Evenings till Xmas.

A. Frankfield & Co. Jewelers. Importers.

52 West 14th St., Near 6th Ave.

STATE PROTECTION OF GAME.

Father and Son Will Have to Answer for Having Dead Mongolian Pheasants in Their Possession.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Dec. 15.—Game Protector Willett Kidd of this city has been instructed by State Game Protector J. Warren Pond to institute proceedings against Joseph W. Wickham and his son, Frank Wickham, of New Hampton, Orange County, for violation of the game laws. Wickham, Sr., is charged with having in his possession four dead Mongolian ring-necked pheasants, while Frank is charged with shooting one of the birds which, according to law, are protected until 1905.

Mr. Wickham is alleged to have purchased in a New York market two cocks and two hen birds and brought them up to a taxidermist, to mount for him. Frank Wickham is said to have shot his bird on Snake Hill, near Denton, on or about Nov. 12, and the matter leaked out after he had taken his bird down to the taxidermist to be stuffed. It was through his bird that his father's birds were discovered. The punishment is $85 for each bird, which includes $25 for each one taken, and $60 additional as a penalty.

Josiah Conklin, who also killed a pheasant, has settled his case by paying the fine and costs, about $85.

Less than two years ago C. W. Chapin, the owner of the park situated in the central part of Sullivan County, liberated 250 ringed neck or Mongolian pheasants for the purpose of stocking the country. Mr. Chapin first secured a few pairs from the Pacific slope. These he confined and secured an average of forty eggs from each female bird. The eggs were then set under hens and about 4,000 young pheasants were hatched. They are adapted to our severe climate and very prolific. It was through Mr. Chapin the long limit protection was accorded.

NEW ORLEANS SEWERAGE BONDS

Bankers Form a Pool and Bid 104.619 for Four Per Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 15.—Bids for the purchase of the New Orleans sewerage and drainage bond issue were opened today. The amount of issue depends upon the rate of interest at which the bonds are disposed of. If the bonds had been accepted at 3 per cent. $16,000,000 would have been issued. If at 4 per cent., $12,000,000.

A pool, composed of five New Orleans banks, the New York Security and Trust Company, and Edward C. Jones & Co. offered to take $12,000,000 at 104.619 premium, to bear 4 per cent.; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $5,000,000 at 4 per cent., at 102.05; the Canal Bank, $1,500,000 at 3½ per cent., at par. There were a number of small bids similar to the Canal Bank's bid. The offer of the pool will probably be accepted Monday.

Disappointment is expressed over the bids, as it was thought that the bonds could be sold on a 3½ per cent. interest basis, in which event the city would realize $14,000,000 from the sale.

MAINE'S BIG GAME SEASON.

Closes with a Record of 3,113 Deer and 138 Moose Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Dec. 15.—The big game season in Maine closed to-day, and the record shows that there have been shipped through Bangor from the great game region north and east of the city 3,113 deer, and 138 moose, which is a decrease of 331 deer and 1 moose from the season of 1899.

This has been the best season, with the exception of 1899, on record. The falling off in the kill is attributed to various causes. In the first place, there have been fewer hunters, owing to the Presidential campaign, then the weather conditions were for the most part unfavorable, and only 150 fawns were killed, as compared with last season, when 500 were taken through Bangor in one month.

The season has been prolific of shooting accidents. On Oct. 18 W. L. Pond of Torrington, Conn., was mistaken by his brother-in-law for a deer while hunting at Namhakanta Lake, and shot and instantly killed. Oct. 21, at Patten, Harry Hillicker of Lowell, Mass., was accidentally shot and killed by his companion, Joseph Hubert of Augusta, Me. Oct. 26 Harry Knight of Brownville was shot and seriously wounded at Schoodic Lake, his companion, John Trimmons, mistaking him for a deer. Nov. 26, at Chester, W. E. Walcott of Lincoln Centre missed a deer and the bullet inflicted a fatal wound on Fred Grant of Eddington. Dec. 6 A. G. Sturtevant of Foxcroft was found dead in the woods, supposed to have been killed by a stray bullet.

A young man from New York, name unknown, was seriously wounded by the accidental discharge of his rifle while shooting on the Allegash.

Rear-End Collision at Earl's Station.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 15.—A rear-end collision occurred this morning between two freight trains on the Pennsylvania Division of the Central Hudson at Earl's Station, six miles south of this city. A train was standing awaiting orders. A flagman went back to warn an approaching train. He was too late, and the rear train, pulled by two engines, crashed into the caboose of the first train, eleven cars of which were derailed. The five cars between the two engines of the rear train were derailed. The first engine was badly damaged, and the caboose of the first train was demolished. The engineer and fireman of the first engine of the rear train jumped, as did a brakeman.

Mob Disperses After Making Terms.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 15.—At Westville this afternoon a daring attempt was made to lynch Charles Haverson, a young white man confined in the jail under sentence of death for murdering a prominent merchant named Ammons several months ago. The mob was composed of nearly a thousand people. The Sheriff and citizens made impassioned appeals for the life of Haverson, and the mob finally agreed to disperse on condition that if the Supreme Court should grant a new trial and a change of venue the people would be given notice when Haverson was to be taken from the county.

Two Hurt by an Exploding Range.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 15—William J. Underhill and Harry Kling attempted to make a fire in the range in Underhill's house, on Lafayette Avenue, about 10 o'clock to-night. The water back exploded, and both men were badly injured. All the brick work about the range was blown out and every window in the house destroyed. Underhill was badly cut and bruised about the face and body, and Kling was cut about the face and head and his leg broken.

Coeducation for Negroes.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 15.—The Board of Trustees of the Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, an institution supported by the State for the education of negroes, to-day decided to admit negro girls to the college. This is the first attempt that has been made in Mississippi to give a practical education to females of the race. A fifteen-thousand-dollar dormitory is to be erected for their accommodation.

Answer to a Correspondent.

AMATEUR.—A local authority on billiards says that in a push shot the cue remains on the cue ball after the impact with the object ball. It is therefore a foul.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN DEAD

Partner in Law Firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

Taught School for Three Years After Graduation—Wrote a Treatise on the Alabama Claims.

Charles Cotesworth Beaman, who had been for more than twenty years a law partner of United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate in the firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, died of heart trouble last night at his home, 11 East Forty-fourth Street. He had been ill since Wednesday last. Up to the time he died, however, which was just after 9 o'clock, his sickness was not thought incurable.

Maine was Mr. Beaman's native State. He was born in Houlton on May 7, 1840, the son of a Congregational minister. Entering Harvard College in 1857, he was graduated four years later, after which he taught school in Massachusetts for three years.

He then entered the Harvard Law School, which he left after two years to become the private secretary of Charles Sumner and at the same time a clerk of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

His practice of the law began in 1867, when he went into the office of Dickerson & Evarts, of which Edward N. Dickerson and William M. Evarts were the members.

Seven years after that time he married the daughter of Mr. Evarts, becoming soon thereafter a member of the law firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. This concern was succeeded by the firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

While in Washington with Mr. Sumner, Mr. Beaman made a careful study of the Alabama claims, and he published a treatise called "The National and Private Alabama Claims, and Their Final and Amicable Settlement."

In 1872 President Grant appointed him Solicitor for the United States before the Geneva Tribunal. Later he was Examiner of Claims in the Department of State.

On Oct. 7, 1898, Mr. Beaman was nominated for a Justiceship in the Supreme Court of this State by the fusion convention that sprung out of the allied movement against Tammany Hill in that year.

He was a member of various clubs of the city, among them the Union, University, Union League, Century, Metropolitan, Down Town, Players, Republican, Riding, and Harvard Graduates.

The family that survives him consists of his widow, his three daughters, and one son, William Evarts Beaman. The daughters are Mrs. Mary Holmes, wife of Edward Jackson Holmes of Boston, and Misses Helen and Margaret Beaman. William S. Beaman, lawyer, of 99 Cedar Street, is his brother.

No arrangements for the funeral have been made as yet.

DEATH OF MRS. BRICE.

Passed Away on the Second Anniversary of Her Husband's Demise.

Mrs. Catherine Olivia Melly Brice, widow of Calvin S. Brice, died at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at her home, 693 Fifth Avenue, her husband having died just two years before to the day.

The cause of Mrs. Brice's death was Bright's disease, with which she had been afflicted for a long time. Last Winter she passed in California, endeavoring to regain her health, and her last two Summers were spent in the Adirondacks. Between the seasons she had lived here since her husband's death.

Mrs. Brice was born in Mansfield, Ohio, fifty-nine years ago. Her father was Lucius Melly, by whom she was sent, while still in her teens, to the Western University at Oxford, Ohio, the family having meanwhile moved to Lima, Ohio. She was graduated with honor, and in after years gave to the Oxford institution many large gifts, one of them being $50,000. She was then made a Trustee of the university.

For a few years after she left college Mrs. Brice taught school, the most part of her work in that direction being in Terre Haute, Ind. It was while there that she was married, in 1890, to the late United States Senator. When her husband became a Senator, in 1890, his family came into social prominence, having been widely known both here and in the West, however, before that time. While in Washington they occupied the Corcoran house, in which Senator Depew now lives. In Newport, their home was the villa called Beaulieu, built by William Waldorf Astor. Both of these establishments were given up after Senator Brice's death.

Mrs. Brice was as well known for her interest in charitable enterprises as for her social position, and there are many benevolent institutions in this city and elsewhere that have benefited by her generosity.

She is survived by five children. They are Capt. Stewart M. Brice, now in the City Council; Capt. W. Kirkpatrick Brice, John Francis Brice, and the Misses Helen and Catherine Brice. John Francis is at present a student in the Harvard Law School.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at the family home on Fifth Avenue, and the burial will be in Lima, Ohio, where Senator Brice was interred.

LAFAYETTE POST DINNER.

Twentieth Anniversary of Its Organization Celebrated.

Members of Lafayette Post, 140, G. A. R., celebrated with a dinner their twentieth anniversary last evening at the Murray Hill Hotel. Col. Allen C. Bakewell, Commander, presided. Adjt. Wilbur F. Brown and Joseph Blossig acted as masters of ceremony.

Among the guests were Past Commander in Chief Albert D. Shaw, Past Department Commander Joseph Kay, Col. Davis S. Brown, Col. Greenfield, Robert Hellfert, and Justice James A. Blanehard.

Commander Bakewell, Past Commander in Chief Shaw, Past Commander Kay, Adjt. Wilbur F. Brown, Col. Scott of the Eighth Regiment, Jeremiah Thompson, J. H. Melise, Col. Charles F. Homer, Junior Vice Commander Everts, Dr. John S. White, Edmund Hendricks, and Past Commander Josiah Long made speeches.

Suicide of a Butler.

Augustus Jansen committed suicide sometime yesterday in his room in the Putnam House, 371 Fourth Avenue, by cutting his throat. The suicide was not discovered until shortly before 6 o'clock. Jansen went to the hotel Friday night. His body was discovered by the hotel clerk. The police say the man was a cab driver, but he was known to the hotel people as a waiter or butler. He stopped occasionally at the hotel, always taking the cheapest room in the house. A number of letters found in his pockets highly recommended him as a butler.

Train Plunges Down Embankment.

DES MOINES, Dec. 15.—News was received here to-night that an engine, twelve cars, and five men plunged down a fifty-foot embankment on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, near Murray, Iowa, to-day. John Doxie was killed, and the four other men, names unknown, were badly hurt, two probably fatally. A trestle gave way under the train's weight.

New York's Leading Fur Establishment!

Open Evenings till Christmas. HALL Open Evenings till Christmas.

Holiday Sale of Furs.

Sealskin Coats, 20 and 22 inches deep, high flaring collar, large revers, jaunty and stylish XX quality, special, $125

Sealskin Coats, Fine XXX quality, 20 to 22 inches deep, large collar and revers, special, $175

Sealskin Coats, Fine, short, thick, close nap, newest styles, some plain, others trimmed, handsome XXXXX quality, special, $200

Persian Lamb Coats, XXX quality, made of choice selected skins, handsome brocade lining, large flaring collar and revers, wide facing, special price, $75

Persian Lamb Coats, XXXX quality, newest designs, trimmed prettily with odd steel buttons and buckles, special, $100

Broadtail Persian Jackets, Trimmed with dark Eastern mink collar and revers, worked in stripes, also with chinchilla, handsome brocade lining, close, glossy curl, selected skins, special $175

Electric Seal (Cony) **Jackets,** Made of the finest selected skins, London dyed, fine, close, thick nap, finished like a sealskin coat,

XXX quality, $25
XXXX quality, $30
XXXXX quality, $35
Ex Ex Selected, $45

MUFFS.

Dark Eastern Mink Muffs, five stripes, $18
Mink Muffs, four stripes, $15
Mink Muffs, three stripes, $11
Mink Muffs, two stripes, $9
Chinchilla Muffs, clear and blue, large size, $25
Sealskin Muffs, large size, extra fine selected pup skins $18
Alaska Sable (Skunk) **Muffs,** extra fine, $7
Fine Black Lynx Muffs, $15
Fine Brown Fox Muffs, $12
Electric Seal (Cony) **Muffs,** $3
Beaver Muffs, $6

Misses' and Children's Furs.

Children's Fur Sets, from $3 to $5
Misses' Fur Sets, from $5 to $15
Beaver Muffs, $6
Near Seal, $2.25
Nutria Beaver, $4.50
Krimmer, $5

Fur Robes and Rugs

of every description, Tiger, Leopard, Jaguar, White, Black, Brown, Cinnamon and Grizzly Bear, Red, Gray and Cross Fox, Panther, Wild Cat Tiger Cat and hundreds of other kinds mounted and unmounted, at prices ranging from $5 to $200.

Handsome Dark Eastern Mink Storm Collars, Worked in stripes, with extra full cluster dark mink tails, beautiful brocade lining, special, $35

Persian Lamb Storm Collars, Fine close glossy curl, with full cluster of tails, special, $25

Alaska Sable (Skunk) **Storm Collars,** Heavy, thick, rich fur, full cluster of tails, special, $15

Fine Dark Eastern Mink Scarfs, Worked in stripes, full cluster of large dark mink tails, special, $16

Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs, With eight beautiful tails, special, $35

Chinchilla Scarfs, Clear, thick fur, rich and blue, trimmed with cluster of tails, special, $32

Long Double Brown Fox Scarfs, Long fur and glossy, three yards long, shaped at neck, special, $30

Alaska Sable (Skunk) **Scarfs,** XX quality, $5
Alaska Sable (Skunk) **Scarfs,** XXX quality, $8
Alaska Sable (Skunk) **Scarfs,** XXXX quality, $10
Alaska Sable (Skunk) **Scarfs,** XXXXX quality, $12
Mink Scarfs, XX quality, $5
Mink Scarfs, XXX quality, $8
Mink Scarfs, XXXX quality, $12
Mink Scarfs, XXXXX quality, $15
Blue Lynx Collars, With 8 beautiful tails, special, $15
Black & Cinnamon Bear Boas, 3 yards long, extra heavy, full fur, special, $25
Black Lynx Scarfs, special, $16

Brown Fox Scarfs,
XXX quality, $12
XXXX quality, $15

Electric Seal (Cony) **Scarfs,** $4

Fur Lined Overcoats, best melton and kersey cloths, lined with mink, sable or muskrat, trimmed with otter, beaver, Persian lamb or sealskin, $65 to $250.

Sealskin Gloves, $8 to $16
Sealskin Caps, $5 to $18
Coachmen's Capes, $9 to $75
Men's Mufflers, $4 to $16

Garments in a complete line of sizes from 32 to 50 bust.
*New Illustrated Catalogue

WU-TING-FANG DINES AT THE LOTOS CLUB

Members and Men of National Repute Greet Him.

TRIBUTES TO HIS ATTITUDE

His Reference to the Great Crisis and His Gratitude to America and Americans.

The Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Lotos Club last evening, and several hundred members of the club gathered to welcome him.

The club rooms had been decorated with special reference to the occasion. The walls were almost covered with holly and mistletoe. The guests' table was placed beneath the arch that connected the dining rooms. From a network of green the yellow banner of the Chinese Empire was suspended, its lower folds sweeping the red, white, and blue banner that hung beside it. Candles shed their light under yellow shades, and the menus were encased in yellow covers, adorned with a black dragon. The page within bore in a panel a portrait of the Chinese Minister.

Beside the portrait was the following inscription in another panel:

"Dinner in honor of Wu Ting Fang, His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, Spain, and Peru, by the Lotus Club, New York, Dec. 15, 1900."

The Minister sat at the centre of the long guest table. He wore a sky-blue robe, with garnet overdress. On his right sat Andrew Carnegie, Frank R. Lawrence, the President of the club, was on his right. Others at the guest table were Chou-Tsz-Chi, Chinese Vice Consul in New York; Lock Wing of the Chinese Legation, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Rear Admiral Barker, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Wayne McVeagh, Dr. Felix Adler, Charles R. Flint, Dr. W. W. Walker, and Almon Goodwin.

While the dining was going on Minister Wu added his signature to the cards for the guests. The ices were served in miniature mandarin caps like the one worn by the guest of honor throughout the dinner.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President Lawrence, in introducing the Minister, said:

"If we were perfectly educated, we should to-night address our guest in his own language a compliment which he undoubtedly would extend to us if our positions were reversed, and if we were visiting him in his native country.

"The name of China has of late been very prominently before the world; and in connection with China and its problems scarcely any name has been more prominent, and no name has been more favorably before mankind, than the name of the very distinguished gentleman whom we have the honor to entertain this evening.

"The people of this and other modern countries, vaunting their civilization, have long been accustomed to send persons to China and elsewhere who feel endowed with a mission to teach. But if they would give attention sufficiently to the subject and abandon the idea that their civilization is the only civilization, they would find, upon a very moderate study, that from China and its people Europe and America have a very great deal to learn.

"The problems which affect the relations of that country with the rest of the world are the most serious for discussion here. But surely it would be impossible to find a man better qualified to assist in their solution than the gentleman in whose honor we assemble.

"Was ever a man confronted by difficulties greater than those which have surrounded the Chinese Minister to this country during the present year? And did ever any man prove himself more capable of dealing with them?

"It required the civilization of many centuries to produce a diplomat so accomplished.

"The Chinese Minister has done much to conquer our people, not by force of arms, but by a very forceful and agreeable personality, by taking part in things in which we like to excel, by contributing delightfully to our magazines, and by addressing assemblies of our people upon such occasions as that of the opening of the Art Gallery presented to the City of Pittsburg by our friend and fellow-member, Mr. Carnegie.

"Perhaps, as time goes on, we shall know more about China, and China will know more about America. And if all the nations are to learn each from the other and are each to adopt from the others whatever may be best, the country of our guest has, so far as we know, produced no man more capable of contributing toward a better understanding than his Excellency, Wu-Ting-Fang."

THE MINISTER'S REPLY.

During the course of President Lawrence's speech, Minister Wu was industriously taking notes on a tablet which lay in front of him, and when he was finally announced amid great applause and the diners rose to drink his health, the Minister bowed right and left with a low salaam as the applause continued. His address also was punctuated with applause and laughter.

"I am deeply sensible," said the Minister, "of the honor done me to-night in the shape of this splendid banquet, and I am grateful for the cordial manner in which I have been received and for the kind words spoken by your Chairman. I rejoiced to hear the cheers with which you greeted this toast, not only because it was a compliment to me, but because I was convinced that the cheers showed your sentiments of good will to my country. As long as I live I will never forget this memorable occasion.

"I was surprised when I received the invitation, but when I heard the name of the club I could do nothing but accept, as it seemed to me a connecting link between me and this club. Of all the plants in China the Lotos is the one we most appreciate on account of its purity. [Laughter and applause.]

"I asked a gentleman sitting next to me why you had chosen this name for your club, and he told me that here is where gentlemen come for rest and recreation; so, naming it the Lotos Club, I think you have chosen an appropriate title. As I said, in China we appreciate the lotos, not only because we eat it, but if it is put in water the mud does not stick to it, but it remains as pure and fresh as ever. [Laughter.]

"For this reason we Chinese call the lotos the superior among plants, and in China we call the best men, the most studied men, lotos, and associations are formed under this name. So I accepted the invitation because I wanted to be in the company of the superior men of the United States." [Cries of "Good! Good!" and "You ought to have been an Irishman!"]

Mr. Wu then sketched the crisis of last Summer, and told of the sleepless nights it had caused him. He said that he did but his duty to his country and his countrymen, and that in a time when everybody was excited and ready to believe the slightest rumor that came from China, he was proud to have been in a position to urge them not to be hasty, and that they had believed him when he said that authentic news would be received.

"When I was fortunate enough to get the first authentic news from Pekking from Minister Conger [great applause] and lay it before the State Department," said Mr. Wu, "it gratified me that, although the people of Europe thought it was a forgery, the people and the press and the officials of this great country believed it was true. I was sorry to see that the people and the press of Europe believed that my news was a fabrication, and that the Chinese could not tell the truth.

"From my boyhood I have learned in the classics of Confucius that in dealing with others our words should be sincere. I can conscientiously say that I have always acted up to that injunction. [Applause.]

"It is sometimes said that the gentleman who is sent abroad as Minister is to lie for the purpose of lying for their countries. This might be true in two or three cases, but I firmly believe that diplomatists act honestly, for while a falsehood may be useful for the time, the truth will sooner or later come out, and then there will be trouble all around. I believe thoroughly that honesty is the best policy.

THE DIPLOMATIST'S ATTITUDE.

"I may compare a diplomatist trying the cause of his country before a foreign nation to the lawyer at the bar laying the cabse of his client before the Court. It will not do to deceive the Court and the jury.

"No respectable lawyer would stoop to this. [Laughter.] I believe that the lawyers are all honest. I would be the last one to say anything against a profession to which I have the honor to belong. So I say that diplomatists ought to be honest and straightforward.

"Without a just tribunal, it is true, the best lawyer may lose his case, but it was my honor and privilege to plead the cause of my country before a just tribunal. To the straightforwardness of your Government, headed by your wise President and Secretary of State, is due what has been accomplished.

"Theirs is the credit, not mine. [Applause.] To the people of the country is the credit also due, for I understand that they indorsed the action of the Government and its wise and humane policy almost unanimously.

"In our classics we have a saying that the people should be made to follow without asking reasons. This is inapplicable to your people because on every question they are intelligently informed, and I have found them pre-eminently lovers of fair play. [Great applause.]

"This, gentlemen, is a wonderful Nation. Last week at the centennial in Washington I heard Senator Daniel say that ancient history had no precedent, and modern history no parallel, for the United States of America. This is a grand sentiment and a true one. [Great applause.] You have no ancient history, but you have been making history. It starts with Washington and has been enriched by Lincoln and Grant, and that of the present day embellished by the names and deeds of my friends, Miles and Dewey, and last but not least by William McKinley. [Loud and long cheering.]

"But we foreign diplomatists do not understand your politics. At least, I do not. Speaking for myself, I must say that I have never been able to master the intricacies of '16 to 1' or the 'full dinner pail.' These things are too deep for my dull understanding. But what I understand is that no matter what party may happen to be in the White House, the glory of the Stars and Stripes will not in any event be allowed to grow dim. [Great applause.] As long as you have at the head of your Government such men as William McKinley, you will command the respect of all the nations of the world.

"In concluding, I want to quote another sentiment of Senator Daniel. He expressed the hope that Washington would one day be the capital of a Universal Republic. I think I have fathomed his deep meaning. It is this, that the position and just policy of your Nation will be recognized and prevail among all the different nations and the City of Washington be the centre and seat of universal peace, justice, and truth. [Great cheering.] When that day comes, and I hope it will not be far distant, the superior men of this country, led by the members of this club, will be those to bring about the happy state of affairs. Gentlemen, I think you for your honor to me and to my country."

After remarking that Mr. Wu had come nearer than any man to fathoming the objects of the Lotos Club, President Lawrence introduced Lieut. Gen. Miles. Gen. Miles, after paying a high compliment to the guest of the evening, said he had given at least a new idea in regard to the lotos flower when he spoke of placing a stalk of it in water, and from the results of which it increased.

"In this country," said Gen. Miles, "we call that watering the stock, but until the present I never knew that the Lotos Club was the author of that plan."

Gen. Miles told of his friendship for Mr. Wu, and how the Chinese Minister had labored to keep alive the hospitable relations between this country and his own. He told of the difficulty of the Minister's position at a time when a mistake might have been fatal. Then he paid a glowing tribute to the valor of the American soldier in the Far East, who he said had stood as a wall against plunder and rapine.

Rear Admiral Barker, who was the next speaker, said that the very presence of the guest of the evening in the face of recent events not only showed the regard in which he was held, but the regard held for his country. He said that he had once heard a clergyman say that he wanted no better proof of the beauty of Chinese character than the fact that "Honor thy father and thy mother" was one of its most deeply grafted principles.

"I believe in Christianity," said the Rear Admiral, "but I do not believe that we today are living up to the teachings of Christ. You know that it was Christ who said: 'Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth.' Who are the meek?" he asked, and from all parts of the room came the cry, "Here we are."

"Meekness," said Rear Admiral Barker, "I have found to be one of the great characteristics of the Mongolian race. I have seen it all over the world wherever these people are. Always patient, long suffering, and industrious. It has frequently come to my mind that the time may come for the fulfillment of this prophecy when this great race may overrun the earth and take our places. Patiently they thrive and expand, and it may be that peacefully they will conquer."

President Lawrence said that every speaker came near to defining the characteristics of the Lotos Club. He then introduced Dr. Felix Adler as the next speaker.

Dr. Adler said that he had made it a rule not to accept invitations for Saturday night, but in this regard he was like the Yale professor, who, having made a similar resolve and broken it, explained the breach by saying that the invitation had been a great temptation, and that the only thing he was unable to successfully resist was temptation. Dr. Adler said that in this instance he must confess to the same weakness.

DR. ADLER APPLAUDED.

"Gen. Miles has referred to a problem, and we are facing it within a few weeks of the twentieth century," said Dr. Adler. "What is that problem? It is that of extending the ethics between man and man, and making that same code applicable between nation and nation. Here is a country 4,000 years old, and, in spite of the stationary character of its civilization, the tree is laden with fruit.

"A country fabulously rich, so much so that a recent author has said that in a space 230 miles long and 30 miles wide there is enough coal and iron to supply the world for 200 years. A country fabulously rich, truthful, frugal. The problem is how to keep away the hand of the greedy, the cormorant ready to pounce upon this land and its wealth, and how to teach the world the respect for this great nation. [Great applause led by Mr. Wu.]

"I take heart in the wise policy of our own nation, and in the fact that China has an Emperor who is in full sympathy with progress, and it is my hope that this great ruler's hands may be strengthened in his work of determining the destinies of his country and of his people.

"In these days when so little is thought of individualism the work of this grand man, our guest, is a testimony to the strength of manhood and personality. It is right to send missionaries abroad and to offer to the world our science and our religion, but not to force it on them; but it is also right for China to send to us this grand example of her civilization.

Wayne MacVeagh was next called upon. He said that he was utterly irresponsible for what he said after he sat down to dinner and he was glad of it. He said that Minister Wu would never receive a more genuinely American compliment than that which he received as the guest of the genuinely American club. The club, he said, had always stood for the merit of the individual member.

"Of course," said Mr. MacVeagh, "men get into the club who really ought not to get in. I was struck with astonishment to see Andrew Carnegie here, and yet this club does not disdain poverty. But nobody is perfect in his calling, and I even once listened to a severe criticism of Gen. Miles in which the critic said that Miles had urged his horse over the Confederate breastworks and engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy, a thing which, the critic said, no General had a right to do.

"I trust that I may be pardoned a serious word even in this presence. We are confronted with a conflict of two diverse civilizations, and the heart of the country and the world has been moved and pained by the excesses which have happened in that country which his Excellency represents. Any nation, large or small, has a right to say 'We don't want your teachers or your merchants or your missionaries.'

"Any nation has a right to remain isolated and have that isolation respected. I don't believe it is right to kill people in an effort to make them accept either our teachings or our merchandise, but when a nation says she will accept another's merchants or missionaries then she must be held responsible for their safety. We have not treated the Chinese well here. It is one of the blots on our civilization that we have not, but that is nevertheless no excuse for her to treat us badly.

"The first news of the safety of our Minister came from our guest. I was in Europe at the time, and when all Europe insisted that this news was false, I told them it was true, knowing too well the character of Wu-Ting-Fang to believe otherwise. Now that the safety of the Ministers has been assured what a Christian can mean by a punitive expedition I cannot see.

"The stories of plunder and the details of rapine make me almost ashamed of my religion. No nation has a right to do what Europe is doing to-day. I believe that China has suffered infinitely more at the hands of Christian nations than we have suffered at her hands."

President Lawrence announced that one of the rules of the Lotos Club was that no man was so poor or so unfortunate that when attacked he might not be heard in his own defense. He then called on Andrew Carnegie.

ADDRESS OF MR. CARNEGIE.

Mr. Carnegie said of Mr. MacVeagh that as he was a Philadelphian he did not wonder at his being unable to grasp the situation, which would explain the reason of his (Carnegie's) membership in the club.

"This is as near heaven," said Mr. Carnegie, "as we can get on earth, and it has been said that it is not easy for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. But I am not here as a rich man, but as a poor author. When the committee had been told that I was the author of several books they said, 'Oh, is that the fellow. Well, he is poor enough as an author,' and so I was elected by a unanimous vote."

Mr. Carnegie paid a marked tribute of respect to Minister Wu, who, he said, had done as great a work for his country as Lincoln had done for the United States. He said that he had grave doubts of the advantage of a paid propaganda sustained by guns and ships.

That, he said, was not Christ's way. The way to go as the friend of the Chinaman, to tell him if he was dihturbed in mind how peace had been found by others, but not to force that peace upon him at the point of the musket. That was not the way, he said, to spread peace and gaad will on earth.

"I agree," said Mr. Carnegie, "with Harrison and Cleveland in their ideas of Americanism. America to-day occupies a pre-eminent position. She stands between China and the robbers of Europe and her mission is to bring about the reign of peace."

Charles R. Flint, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and Job Hegee also made addresses. Minister Wu later was introduced to many of the club members, and initiated into the mysteries of the club crypt.

CAPTIVE HAWK SET FREE.

Perched on a Tree of Broadway's Graveyard He Ignores the Assaults of His Enemies.

On one of the bare branches of a large tree in the old graveyard around St. Paul's Chapel a huge chicken hawk roosted yesterday afternoon and philosophized on the peculiarities of mankind. Away off in the outskirts of Trenton one of these, his enemy, had caught him and placed him in a cage in spite of his fierce struggles. He had then been sent on a long journey in a dark compartment with a lot of low-bred birds and other disagreeable animals. On his arrival in this strange city he had been placed in a window, where he was stared at by the passers in the street. Then another hawk was placed in his cage, in whom he recognized an old rival, but with whom he soon became friends.

For a week they lived in the same cage, longing for their freedom, watching the sparrows in the trees of the old churchyard, and waiting the opportunity to escape. All this time he and his companion suffered the tortures of Tantalus, for above them, beneath them, around them, yet completely out of their reach piped a hundred fat, young chicks that were being raised for the market. Then the other hawk died, and the proprietor had wonder of wonders, opened his cage, bidding him to seek the woods.

"I was afraid he would die, too,' said the man, "and he was a lot of trouble; so I let him go."

The hawk had flown up to the old tree and settled on a branch in his favorite attitude. Over in the corner of the Park the sparrows whom his appearance had frightened were excitedly chirping and fluttering. On the street stood a crowd of boys, men, and women. The boys threw stones at him, and one of the girls mistook him for a cockatoo. This, however, did not bother the hawk. He sat there and enjoyed the keen air of the wintry unmindful of the crowd or the sparrows, and wondered at his regained freedom and deliberated whether to fly. Then, as the sun was dropping behind the tall buildings he rose with great rush of his wings and sailed majestically away over the roofs and chimneys toward the west.

GUY C. DEMPSEY BANKRUPT.

"Queen" Lavinia's Brother's Liabilities $9,487, Assets Nil.

Guy C. Dempsey of 850 Eighth Avenue, a lawyer and brother of Queen Lavinia Dempsey of the Holland Dames, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,487 to nineteen creditors and no assets.

Among the creditors are John H. V. Arnold, $3,127 for legal services; Thomas A. Crockett $1,523 for carpenter's work, Lavinia H. Dempsey $500, Mooney & Boland Detective Agency $173 for services, William J. Kinsley $94, services as handwriting expert prior to Aug. 2, 1898. He also owes for coal $723; books, $665; borrowed money, $1,850; clothing, $300; carriage hire, $19.

BOSTON BRIDE MISSING.

Woman Last Seen with Her Also Disappears.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The police of this city and a number of private detectives are searching for Sophie Huykil Maloof, an eighteen-year-old Syrian girl, who was to have been married at noon to-day. Her trousseau, which cost $275, although paid for, is at the store where purchased. The police traced her to a Syrian café, from which she departed for home yesterday afternoon, according to the story of Naszar, the proprietor.

Her prospective husband, Joseph Malloof, then asked for assistance of private detectives. To-day they learned that Mrs. Naszar, wife of the restaurant proprietor, was in company with the Maloof girl all the afternoon visiting stores and making purchases. Mrs. Naszar was very affectionate toward the girl, publicly embracing her from time to time.

When the police went to the Syrian café to interrogate Naszar and his wife, both were missing, and it was stated that they left in a hurry for New York.

COLUMBIA'S BIG BUDGET.

The budget of the expenses of Columbia University, which has been prepared for the year ending June 1, 1901, shows that it will cost more than $1,000,000 to run the university during that period. For educational and administrative purposes the trustees have appropriated $946,837; for interest on bonds and other debts, $111,181.80, and for interest and expenses on the Williams Bridge, Loubat, and other university property, $52,245.

It is estimated that some other small expenses, together with the above amounts will bring the total for the year up to $1,200,000. As this exceeds the expense of any previous year by nearly $400,000, it is seriously feared that the annual deficit will be far in advance of previous years.

The deficits of each year are usually covered by individual gifts and by the guarantee fund of the university. The Treasurer of the university in his last statement reported that the trust fund for this year is $1,270,080.75—an advance of $115,830.91 over the fund in 1899.

Suit Against Alleged Whitecaps.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—Because, as they allege, they were taken from their house in the night and beaten by whitecaps, Benjamin W. Evans and Miss Emma White to-day brought suit in the Federal Court against eleven prominent citizens of Hart County for damages amounting in the aggregate to $100,000. Each of the plaintiffs sues for $50,000. The defendants are Agnus L. Alford, Florence M. Carter, John A. Dickerson, Solomon M. Bobo, Samuel W. Peer, E. Berry Benson, J. D. Methison, Harold M. Griffin, D. A. Perritt, L. E. M. edith, and John R. Stevens. Evans is now in South Carolina. One of the defendans is a bank President, and others are merchants and farmers.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and cold; fresh northerly winds.

The severe storm which swept the Pacific Coast States Friday was central last evening north of Montana. In advance of this storm southerly winds have been attended by a rapid rise in temperature on the eastern Rocky Mountain slope and in the Missouri Valley. East of the Mississippi River the temperature continued low, and in the Atlantic Coast districts, the lake region, and the Ohio Valley the evening temperatures were 10 to 16 degrees below the seasonal average. Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh from north to northeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	51	13	18
6 A. M.	47	12	16
9 A. M.	44	14	19
12 M.	37	19	21
3 P. M.	34	25	24
6 P. M.	33	24	26
9 P. M.	29	22	25
12 P. M.	26	20	24

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows: Printing House Square, 24½; Weather Bureau, 18; Corresponding date 1899, 39; Corresponding date for last twenty years, 34.

The maximum temperature yesterday was 26 degrees at 4:30 P. M. The minimum temperature was 12 degrees at 6 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.56, and at 8 P. M. it registered 30.47. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 78 per cent., at 8 P. M. it was 60 per cent.

HE RENOUNCES CITIZENSHIP.

Frenchman Who Says He Has Suffered "Spoliations" Since Naturalization Sends Back His Papers.

Clerk John H. Loos of the Naturalization Bureau of the Supreme Court, has received a letter from a Frenchman renouncing his American citizenship, to which Mr. Loos finds himself unable to reply. The Frenchman, whose name is Jean Pierre Guinet, has affixed his certificate of citizenship to his letter, but Mr. Loos says he has no power to cancel it, and does not know how Guinet can obtain relief. The letter is as follows:

156 West Fourteenth Street,
New York City, Dec. 8, 1900.

To the Bureau of Naturalization, New York City Hall:

Gentlemen: I, undersigned, respectfully return that paper of naturalization.

From the time that I received it, instead of getting the protection like a citizen, I have received only insults, persecutions, tortures, and spoliations. I beg to inform you that for receiving such treatments I would prefer never to be your citizen, and beg you, gentlemen, give the due information and never consider me any more like such. Let me told you, gentlemen, that I came in your country a free and honest man and that I want to remain free and respected. I am, gentlemen, of yours the very respectful. J. P. GUINET.

Guinet was naturalized by Justice Truax on Oct. 5, 1899. He stated that he had lived in New York for seven years, and in the United States for seven years; that he could read and write the English language; that he had read the Constitution of the United States, and that he considered he would be a good and worthy citizen.

"Do you know the form of government we have here?" Guinet was asked by Justice Truax.

"Yes," was the reply; "the same as in France."

Clerk Loos says the only way Guinet can renounce his citizenship is by committing some act of treason to the United States, or by getting himself into prison on some charge for which conviction will deprive him of his rights as a citizen.

At the house at 156 West Fourteenth Street it was said last night that no such man as Guinet lived there, nor was he known to any one in the place. The name does not appear in the Directory.

INVENTOR SENT TO BELLEVUE.

Mrs. Hasbrouck Says Her Husband Is Insane—He Threatens an Exposure.

John C. Hasbrouck, inventor of the Hasbrouck Fire Extinguisher, threatens to expose in the Yorkville Court this morning a scheme whereby he is to be committed to the insane asylum so, he alleges, his wife can secure his money.

A call was received at Bellevue Hospital last evening for an ambulance to go to Hasbrouck's house, 114 East Twenty-fifth Street. Dr. Sullivan of the hospital, who was sent, found in a room on the third floor Hasbrouck, his wife, one son, and Dr. Fitch, the Bellevue Hospital insanity expert. Dr. Sullivan says he was told to take Hasbrouck to the hospital, as he was insane. He refused to do so without the proper commitment papers, and returned to the hospital.

Later a call was received from the East Twenty-second Street Police Station for an ambulance, and Dr. Pulsifer was sent to the station house. There he found Hasbrouck with his wife and Dr. Fitch in a carriage outside. Dr. Pulsifer was told that Hasbrouck was insane, and that his wife had made a charge of insanity against him. Accompanied by Patrolmen Monahan and Healy, Dr. Fitch and Mrs. Hasbrouck, the inventor was taken to the hospital.

Before being taken to the insane pavilion, Hasbrouck said that his wife was conniving to put him away so as to get his money. He said that two years ago his wife had "railroaded" him to a sanitarium near Stamford, Conn., but that he had escaped and had since lived with his wife and two sons in the Twenty-fifth Street house.

Hasbrouck was at one time a broker, in addition to being the inventor of the fire extinguisher bearing his name.

Mrs. Hasbrouck said that her husband had caused her a great deal of trouble. He had been drinking, she said, and she and her two sons and the other occupants in the house were afraid of him.

WOMEN TO HAVE A CLUBHOUSE.

College Alumnae to Unite as the Women's University Club.

A number of representative college women met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Woman's University Club, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, to consider the subject of consolidation in some form, with the specific object of obtaining and maintaining a clubhouse. Barnard, Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Cornell, Radcliffe, and Michigan University organizations were among those represented. This matter has been under consideration for over a year, and the different college organizations have been asked to obtain the consensus of opinion in regard to this step from their members.

After considerable discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

That an association shall be formed of college alumnae possessing a degree, to which all women college graduates shall be eligible, and whose especial object shall be the possession and operation of a clubhouse in New York City.

Motions to admit undergraduates were tabled. Several of the individual college clubs have active members who are undergraduates. A committee, consisting of the President, Secretary, and one other member from each organization, was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws. The new organization, it is expected, will be called the Woman's University Club, and will be modeled along the lines of the Boston College Club. There are some 700 women represented in the organizations interested. Mrs. Truman J. Backus of Brooklyn presided yesterday. Mrs. William Henry Hayes, Acting President of the University Club, received authority to call the meetings of the committee appointed.

PRESIDENT EXPELLED FOR $1.

Court Orders Mrs. Keller's Reinstatement in the Damen Chor.

Mrs. Minna Keller, wife of Conrad Joseph Keller of 1,095 Union Avenue, was expelled on Dec. 28, 1899, from the New Yorker Saengerbunde, a German singing society, or rather, from the Damen Chor der New Yorker Saengerbunde, which is the ladies' branch of the organization, although no charges were made against her. Mrs. Keller was at the time the President of the Damen Chor, which decided to celebrate the jubilee of the Saengerbunde on Nov. 15, 1899, by presenting the male members of the association with a silk flag. Mrs. Keller was authorized to collect subscriptions.

The flag was purchased and presented, but whispers were round among the Damen Chor that Mrs. Keller had failed to account for $1 of the subscriptions received by her. She demanded an investigation, which proved that she had accounted for the dollar, but while absent from a meeting on Dec. 28, 1899, she was expelled. Through her lawyer, August Wagener, she brought suit for reinstatement, and Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, after hearing testimony, directed that she be restored to all the rights and privileges of membership.

Mrs. Keller now threatens a suit for damages against the members of the Damen Chor who expelled her.

WOMAN HELD FOR SHOOTING.

Sadie Dean's Story of How Gellar Was Shot Denied by Other Women Witnesses.

In the West Side Police Court yesterday morning Sadie Dean of 600 Tenth Avenue was charged with having shot Joseph Gellar, a cabinet maker, in her apartments last Friday night. After the shooting the detectives arrested, besides the Dean woman, Julia Lang, forty years old, and Mary Lee, forty-five years old, of 218 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and William Tompkins, who, with his wife, lives on the same floor with the Dean woman in the Tenth Avenue house.

Gellar is in the Roosevelt Hospital in a precarious condition. Contradictory stories were told of the affair by the various parties. The Dean woman said she took a revolver from the closet to show to the Lee and Lang women, who were visiting her, and that it was discharged and Gellar was hit. The other two women denied that they were in the room when the shot was fired. Tompkins said he heard the shot from his own apartments, and went to the scene of the shooting. He then called the police.

The Dean woman was held without bail for examination to-morrow, and the other two women and Tompkins were sent to the House of Detention.

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Open Evenings.

WEISBECKER WAS DISTURBED.

His Employes Were Vaccinated and Some Started a Rumor of a Smallpox Epidemic.

Vaccination received a setback in Harlem yesterday, and the Board of Health will have difficulty in re-converting at least one man to recognize the virtues of the virus. The man is Charles Weisbecker, a wholesale butcher in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Market, where he employs several hundred men to handle meats.

Some time ago Mr. Weisbecker thought it would be proper to have all his men vaccinated. Therefore he sent to the Board of Health for virus and doctors, and pretty soon the left arms of all his men began to swell and Mr. Weisbecker was happy.

He remained happy up to yesterday when it dawned on him that his trade had been falling off steadily, and that he failed to do practically any business. He was much puzzled, when shortly after noon one of his customers rang him up on the telephone.

"How are the smallpox patients getting on?" the customer asked.

"Smallpox? We have no smallpox here," Mr. Weisbecker answered, much puzzled.

Then came other telephone calls, fast and furious, until it was discovered that some one had circulated a story of a smallpox epidemic in Weisbecker's market, and all because the employes had been vaccinated. When Mr. Weisbecker returned to his home, at 127 Seventh Avenue, he found a bundle of letters and postals from friends who were anxiously inquiring whether he had been stricken by the dread disease or whether he had allowed any one with smallpox to handle his meats. When seen last night, Mr. Weisbecker said:

"Well, of all experiences, this is the worst."

DINNER TO MR. ROBLEE.

Tammany Men Honor the President of the Seneca Club.

Milton Roblee, the proprietor of the Hotel Bartholdi, was the guest of honor at a banquet in his hotel last night given by members of the Seneca Club and members of the Tammany organization of the Twenty-fifth District. Mr. Roblee is President of the Seneca Club. The banquet room was decorated with National flags, as well as with those of other countries, and the tables were beautified by clusters of American Beauty roses. Sousa's Band furnished the music during the evening. The dinner itself was an elaborate one, and handsome souvenirs were given.

Charles E. White acted as Master of Ceremonies at the banquet and Robert Hobart Davis acted as toastmaster. The speeches were all complimentary to Mr. Roblee. Augustus T. Docharty made the principal address, and said in part:

"Milton Roblee has attracted to himself a large circle of friends and acquaintances during his residence in this city of the past ten years, and as proprietor of the Hotel Bartholdi he has made for himself a name and reputation which have become a household word to the people of New York. Why? Because of his geniality, his well-known kindness and good-fellowship and the method he has always adopted in dealing with those with whom business brought him in contact. Thus it is that his name and fame have become well known here."

WOMAN PLUCKY FIRE FIGHTER.

She Saves Three Hothouses and Is Complimented by the Firemen.

Three hothouses in North Bergen, N. J., were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Three other hothouses were saved by Mrs. Heins, who kept them deluged with a large garden hose while her husband ran half a mile to summon the only fire company in the township to the scene.

She kept at the work even after the firemen arrived, and was warmly complimented on the success of her exertions as a fire fighter.

MURDERER CLEVERLY CAUGHT.

Engineer Recognized Him on Railway Tracks and Invited Him to Ride.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 15.—Lee Boyler, colored, who is wanted in Salem County for the murder of Oscar Hendrickson at Woodstown, was captured in South Amboy last evening.

He was walking along the tracks of the Camden and Amboy Railroad when recognized by Engineer Elias Stratton. The engine was stopped and the negro invited to ride. He was taken into the yard at South Amboy, and, under the pretense of getting him warm, he was kept in a flag shanty while Chief of Police Minnick was notified. Boyler denied that he was the man wanted.

WIFE GONE; FARMHAND, TOO.

Duncan Says She Forged His Name to Checks—She Leaves Three Children.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 15.—John Duncan of Rhode Hall, near this city, caused the insertion in a local newspaper to-day of a notice stating that his wife having left him he warned all persons against harboring her at his expense. Duncan is a wealthy farmer of Rhode Hall, and his wife left him mysteriously Thursday night. The fact that a German farm hand also disappeared at the same time has given rise to a report that there has been an elopement.

Mrs. Duncan went to the residence of a colored family on the night of her disappearance with her baby girl, aged about one year, and told them that she was going to spend the night with a sick neighbor. She asked them to care for the baby. That was the last seen of her around Rhode Hall.

Her husband has learned that she used his name to get considerable goods in this city, Cranbury, and other places. It is also alleged that she forged checks in his name on the National Bank of Cranbury. She leaves behind, besides the baby mentioned, two boys, aged seven and eight years.

John G. Rolston Hangs Himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 15.—John G. Rolston, who is in the employ of the New York Biscuit Company as a salesman, committed suicide this morning at his home, 56 Cleveland Street, Orange, by hanging himself to a beam in the cellar. Rolston had been in ill-health and it is believed was mentally unbalanced because of business troubles. Rolston was fifty-two years old. For many years he was Superintendent of the First Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School in New York. A widow and two daughters survive him.

Dr. Morrison's Money Recovered.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 15.—Dr. Andrew Morrison of Glasgow, Scotland, who had knockout drops administered to him in Jersey City Monday afternoon, during which he was robbed of $800, has had $600 of his money recovered for him by the police, who refuse to say how they secured it. Dr. Morrison had been in this country studying the gold cure system, and intended opening a sanitarium for the practice of that cure in his native city. He is stopping with Mr. and Mrs. William Brown of East Second Street, this city.

Scotch Iron Works May Be Idle.

GLASGOW, Dec. 15.—The Scotch iron and steel manufacturers are said to be considering the closing of their works during January in view of the scarcity of orders and the high price of fuel.

BEST & CO

ULIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Gifts for Children.

A walk through our store will probably be the easiest way to solve the problem of what to buy for the Children's Christmas. Here are a few illustrations:

Boys' House Coats, in appropriate plaids and checks, and of plain blue or brown, with check or plaid lining, facings and cuffs, silk bound or with corded edge, sizes 6 to 16 yrs., *$3.75 to $7.50.*

Boys' Military Capes, of blue cloth, lined with red, sizes 4 to 10 yrs., *$7.75 to $10.50.*

Fancy Double-Breasted and Single-Breasted Vests, in bright colors, of silk and wool, and of fancy plaid cheviots, sizes 8 to 16 yrs., *$4.00 to $6.50.*

Dress Suit Cases for Boys, sole leather, finished with brass lock and rivets; colors, black, tan and green, also Texas steer, silk lined, at prices from *$3.00 to $7.25.*

Neckwear for Boys and Youths—Tecks, Four-in-Hands, Imperials, Puffs, Bat Ties, Butterfly Ties and Bows, especially selected for the holiday season; special tecks, puffs, four-in-hands and imperials, *39c.*

Umbrellas in great variety, from strong school umbrellas to the dainty cardinal and Royal blue silk, with jeweled, Dresden and pearl heads, *65c. to $6.50.*

Pajamettes for Boys and Girls, in all the pretty colorings, with loop fastenings on the jacket. Flannelette, warm and comfortable, sizes 2 to 8 yrs., *75c.*

Girls' Furs—Collarettes, Cluster Stoles, Muffs and Sets in fashionable furs, correct style and proper shapes for children and misses. Grey Krimmer Sets, stole and round muff, *$10.75.*

Babies' Short Coats, crepon eiderdown, box back, double-breasted, hood and belt of eiderdown; colors, gray, tan, red and white, sizes 1, 2 & 3 yrs., *$4.85.*

Babies' Short Velveteen Coats, box back, double-breasted, collar trimmed with band of satin, six rows of stitching, cuffs finished to correspond, lined with sateen; colors, blue and brown, sizes 2 & 3 yrs., *$7.50.*

Babies' Wrappers, made of white cheesecloth and tufted with blue, pink or white zephyr; they are inexpensive and very useful for night and day wear or after bathing. *$1.20*

Same style of wrapper in nun's veiling, solid colors, white, pink or blue, *$1.80.*

Babies' Worsted Toques, in white, pink, light blue and combination colors, *50c.*

To Weigh the Baby—Scales and Willow Baskets, detachable, *$5.00.* Basket trimmed with tufted pad, and bow of pink or blue satin ribbon, *$8.50.*

Gloves and Mittens, manufactured expressly for us—wide hand and short fingers, narrow hand and long fingers. Lined Gloves and Mittens, Wool and Cashmere Gloves, Golf Gloves, Driving Gloves, Scotch Wool Gloves, Infants' Mittens, etc.

Boys' Wool School Gloves, *25c.*
Double Mittens, *25c.* pair.

Wool Lined Arctics, extra high cut, wool lined, 7 to 10½, *$2.00;* 11 to 2, *$2.25;* 2½ to 7, *$2.50.*

Spring Heel Rubber Boots, extra high cut, light weight, 8 to 10½, *$2.00;* 11 to 2 *$2.50.*

Also, a carefully selected and very attractive assortment of Toys, Dolls, Books and Games, for children of all ages—at low prices.

60-62 West 23d Street.

SENATOR PLATT ON POLITICS.

Talks on County Committee, Mayoralty Campaign, and Nicaragua Canal Bill.

National Committeeman Gibbs and Chairman Ten Eyck of the Executive Committee of the County Republican organization discussed with Senator Platt at the Fifth Aven

HOUSE ACTS ON WAR TAX REDUCTION BILL

Passes It After Taking Off the Tax on Express Receipts.

ALSO PASSES PENSION BILL

Appropriation Bill Carrying $145,145,230 Goes Through Without Debate in Thirteen Minutes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The House to-day passed the War Revenue Reduction bill. The opposition sought to recommit the bill with instructions to report back a measure reducing the revenue at least $70,000,000, and including a provision for an income tax so drawn as to escape an adverse decision of the Supreme Court. The motion failed, 131 to 155. Thereupon the bill was passed without the concurrence of the minority, who refrained from voting.

The amendment placed in the bill yesterday to tax express receipts was defeated on a yea-and-nay vote, 125 to 139.

The Pension Appropriation bill, carrying $145,145,230, was passed in exactly thirteen minutes.

When the debate opened, Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) moved to reduce the amount of property exempt under the Inheritance Tax from $10,000 to $5,000. Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) in charge of the bill, spoke in opposition, saying that, personally, he thought the Inheritance Tax should not have gone into the original act, as the States generally, and especially the Eastern States, levied heavy inheritance taxes. But if it was to remain, he was opposed to reducing the exemption to $5,000. The amendment was lost, 45 to 83.

Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.,) then offered an amendment providing that the inheritance tax should not be levied on the estates of persons who died prior to June 13, 1898. He said the amendment should be adopted to clear up and to prevent false construction of the language of the present law. The amendment was adopted, 91 to 33.

Mr. Newlands (Silver, Nev.,) offered a modification of the amendment he presented yesterday to tax industrial corporations whose gross receipts exceeded $500,000 one-twentieth of 1 per cent. upon such receipts, and requiring such corporations to file complete statements as to their receipts, taxes, wages paid, &c. His purpose, he said, was to reach the great aggregations of wealth.

"The real purpose of this amendment is to apply an inquisition to corporations, is it not?" demanded Mr. Pearce, (Rep., Mo.)

"It's purpose," replied Mr. Newlands, "is both to raise revenue and to secure information upon which to base regulative legislation."

"Has the gentleman changed his mind since he signed the report saying the pending bill would raise too much revenue?" asked Mr. Payne.

"My objection to the pending bill," responded Mr. Newlands, "is twofold. It raises too much revenue, and it does not raise it from the proper sources."

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) opposed the amendment. He expressed the hope that the House would not attempt to make inroads upon industrial corporations without investigation by the proper committee of the House.

"If you will frame an amendment that will reach every corporation or every income I will vote for it," observed Mr. Newlands, amid applause.

Mr. Grosvenor said he might favor an income tax if it were Constitutional, but he said it was futile to discuss an income tax after the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) supported the Newlands amendment. He was in favor of compelling the big corporations to bear their share of tax burdens. He favored a graduated corporation tax. The amendment was lost, 75 to 105.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) thereupon moved to strike out the tax of 10 cents per pound on tea. He characterized the tax as unjust and extortionate, and appealed to the members to support the amendment in the interest of the "breakfast table" and the "five o'clock tea."

Mr. Payne opposed the amendment. The tax on tea, he said, raised about $9,000,000 of revenue, and for ten years had been asked for by the tea trade. Some of the importers who had a large supply of tea in bond, he said, were naturally in favor of repealing the tea tax. This amendment was also defeated—55 to 76.

Mr. Levy (Dem., N. Y.,) offered as a substitute for the bill a bill fixing the tax on beer at $1.50 per barrel, 6 cents upon tobacco and snuff, and repealing all the other sections of the War Revenue act. The substitute was defeated, without division.

After the bill had been reported to the House, Mr. Payne demanded a separate vote on the Smith amendment placing a tax of 1 cent on each express package. On a yea-and-nay vote the House reversed its action of yesterday and defeated the Smith express receipt tax amendment—125 to 139.

Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) on behalf of the minority, then moved to recommit the bill, with instructions "to forthwith report a bill reducing the revenues under the War Revenue act at least the sum of $70,000,000, the taxes remaining to be apportioned so as to more equally and justly distribute the taxes and to remove them from the articles most nearly the necessaries of life, and which enter most generally into consumption." He asked that the committee also include in the bill "a provision so framed as to accomplish the just ends of an income tax, and yet escape the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases growing out of the Wilson tariff law."

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) observed facetiously that the motion was subject to a point of order. "It instructs the committee to report back an income tax provision that will circumvent the decision of the Supreme Court," said he. "Plainly, that is requiring the committee to perform an impossibility."

The motion to recommit was lost, 131 to 155. The bill was then passed, the Democrats refraining from voting.

It was agreed that Monday, after suspension business was out of the way, be devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. On motion of Mr. Barney (Rep., Wis.,) the House then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill. Mr. Barney stated that there was no new legislation in the bill. It was an exact copy of the bill for the current year, both as to language and amount. It carried $145,145,230.

The bill was read through and passed without debate or amendment in exactly thirteen minutes.

REAPPORTIONMENT QUESTION.

Tentative Vote in Committee Favors Retention of the Present Membership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—One reason has appeared why the Census Committee of the House is not likely to be as prompt in getting through a reapportionment of Congressional membership as the Census Committee of the Fifty-first Congress. The committee is divided, a vote to-day showing one majority in favor of the plan of Chairman Hopkins to continue the present membership of 357 in the next apportionment. On the proposition to revise representation strictly in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution, by depriving States of members when they deprive part of their population of the right to vote, the committee was to-day found to be unanimously in favor of passing that mandate over and fixing representation on the basis of population.

The votes that were taken to-day are referred to by members of the committee as having been merely tentative. If the division is unaffected by criticism upon members from their own districts, it is possible the bill introduced by Mr. Hopkins and embodying the plan to continue the representation at 357, will be approved. A caucus will be held before the bill is taken up, and predictions are heard that the bill will then be changed so as to provide an increase of no more than thirty members, which will bring it somewhere between 357 and 387. With 387 members no State will lose anything. The programme talked of this afternoon was to have the caucus Monday night and to bring in the bill agreed upon on Tuesday. With the Southern representation problem dropped, it is hoped to get prompt action.

Should the caucus of the committee refuse to change the representation, it is not improbable that the House may take the matter into its own hands. According to Mr. Hopkins's plan the seven States of Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, and Virginia will each lose one member. These States are likely to make common cause against a bill that will cut down their representation. Together they command 72 votes. If the Democrats stand solidly against the scheme to keep the present representation, their votes, added to those of Republicans from these seven States, will bring the minority up to a majority. Then New York and Pennsylvania expect to get at least three and two additional members respectively, and may prefer the extension of membership. Mr. Hopkins's plan gives New York only one additional member and none at all to Pennsylvania.

The objection of the Census Committee to increasing membership is that the House is now too large and the present membership crowded. This was Mr. Reed's opinion, and it led him to prepare a design for packing the members more closely together without desks in order that they could better hear and be heard and to constrain them to attend to business other than correspondence while in their places.

HAWAII'S DELEGATE SWORN IN.

Explains to the House Matters Arising Out of His Two Marriages.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Hawaii's delegate, Robert W. Wilcox, was sworn in in the House to-day, notwithstanding the petition filed by citizens of Hawaii opposing his admission. On being asked about the objection raised to him on the ground of his marriages, he said that his first marriage, to an Italian, had been annulled by the Pope before his second marriage to a Hawaiian Princess, and that he had been informed that the Italian Court had also annulled the marriage at that time. After the second marriage he had discovered that the courts had not acted in the divorce case at that time, but the action was taken afterward.

With reference to his being a royalist, he declared that, although he had been a supporter of the Queen, he was now an American citizen, as were other native Hawaiians who had formerly supported the Queen, and that they were satisfied with the new state of things, realizing, as proved at the recent election, that as American citizens they enjoyed greater privileges than under the former conditions.

LOOK FOR ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Many Congressmen Ask for Berths for Their Constituents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—There does not appear to be much doubt that the Army Reorganization bill will soon become law. Secretary Root should have found proof of this in the character of the visitors at the White House to-day. Many Senators and Representatives called upon the President to bespeak for constituents anxious to serve their country the promise of appointment to the new army when organized. To all these applications the President answered that he would give them consideration.

The applicants were not exclusively Republicans. Among those who admitted the nature of their errand to the White House were Senator Pettus and Gen. Shelley and Representatives Underwood and Latimer of the Democrats. All applicants are informed that in reorganizing the army it will be the effort to retain as many as possible of the volunteer officers now on duty in the Philippines and to promote wherever possible from the ranks rather than to send out new officers without field experience. After that, vacancies will be filled from War Department lists of civilian applicants.

NEW ROOMS IN THE CAPITOL.

Congressional Committees Will Have Better Quarters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Occupying the space formerly occupied by the Congressional Library in the Capitol, there are now twenty-eight light, airy, attractive rooms of various sizes, but none very small, fourteen of which are assigned to the use of the Senate and fourteen to the use of the House of Representatives. The location of these rooms, equidistant between the extreme wings of the building, and their newness and freshness, make them very inviting to committees now assigned to rooms in the basement on the terraces.

This morning the Senate Committee on Rules undertook to carry out a distribution of the fourteen rooms assigned to that body, but the pressure proved to be so great that it was decided to take more time to consider the applications. Priority of application may have something to do with success in trying for good positions in the Senate, but seniority of service overweighs all other considerations, and will tend to give the preference for these rooms to senior Senators.

The House distribution has not yet been made. As several of the House committees are now doubled up in small rooms and ill-lighted and ventilated rooms at that, some of them never penetrated by the light of day, the occupation of these new rooms will be a great relief to many members of the House.

Report on Torpedo Boat Stockton.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The report of the naval board appointed to conduct the official trial of the torpedo boat Stockton has reached the Navy Department. It will be remembered that the Stockton failed by a slight margin to make her speed requirement. The board reports the seagoing qualities of the Stockton to be good, the vibration under high speed comparatively slight, and the workings of machinery, engines, and manoeuvring gear satisfactory. It attributes the first failure to an accident, and says the vessel has a mean speed of 25.79 knots.

Promotions in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The appointment of Col. John F. Weston as Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Brigadier General, vice Gen. Eagan, retired, has resulted in the following promotions in the Subsistence Department: Lieut. Col. John J. Clague to be Colonel, Major William L. Alexander to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. George B. Davis to be Major. The vacancy in the list of Captains will be filled by the promotion of a First Lieutenant of the line not yet selected.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Noble H. Creager, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Santiago, to take effect upon the arrival at that place of the transport McClellan, and is assigned to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on that transport, and will report by letter to the General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, New York City.

Second Lieut. John Campbell, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 24, his services being no longer required.

Capt. William T. Wood, Eighteenth Infantry, will remain on recruiting duty at Chicago until further orders as an assistant to Capt. Robert P. P. Wainwright, First Cavalry.

Orders of Dec. 10, honorably discharging First Lieut. Edward T. Balch, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, from the service of the United States Dec. 31, are revoked.

Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, will proceed to New York City on officials business pertaining to the Subsistence Department.

Second Lieut. George W. Cochnower, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 14.

Navy.

Capt. C. S. Sperry is detached from the Bureau of Equipment, and will wait orders.

Lieut. F. L. Chadwick is assigned to duty on the Kearsarge by order of Dec. 12.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The flagship Chicago has arrived at Buenos Ayres.

The training ship Topeka left Naples to-day for Algiers.

The torpedo boat Foote sailed from Newport for Boston, but was obliged to return to port on account of bad weather.

The Hartford has arrived at Puerto Cabello.

The Wilmington has sailed from Aden for Colombo.

The Atlanta has left Bahia for Montevideo.

The transport Buford, which carries over 800 recruits under Col. Kline to the Philippines, arrived at Colombo to-day with all well on board.

The transport Algoa left Nagasaki this morning for San Francisco.

The animal transport Arab is undergoing repairs at Nagasaki.

The transport Kintuck will sail to-morrow from Seattle for Manila with 812 horses and mules, about 2,000 tons of grain and feed, and eighty employes of the Quartermaster's Department.

Suspended Sentence System a Success.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Satisfactory results are reported in the system recently inaugurated in the navy and marine corps under which certain officers under sentence by court-martial are released from arrest and restored to duty on probation, the execution of the sentence remaining in abeyance during good behavior.

TALL POKER YARN TOLD

Sixty-Thousand-Dollar Game at the Waldorf, It Is Said.

Players Reported to be John W. Gates, Col. Drake, Henry Well, and Jacob Field—Big Bets on "Four Flush" Hands.

Sporting circles last night were listening with interest to the latest tall tale of a limitless poker game, played Friday night in the Waldorf-Astoria, in which, it is said, more than $60,000 changed hands.

It is said that the parties to this ten-hour sitting were John W. Gates of the American Steel and Wire Company, Col. John Drake, the well-known turfman; Henry Well, whose wife recently secured a divorce, and Jacob Field, also well known in sporting circles.

Messrs. Gates and Drake left the Waldorf yesterday, and Messrs. Well and Field could not be seen to confirm the story of the game. By those who claim to know, it is asserted confidently that the game was played in the rooms of one of the players; that it was a "bluffers' battle royal," and that when the chips and checks were cashed John W. Gates was $60,000 to the good.

Proprietor Boldt and Manager Thomas knew nothing of any such skyscraping game. Oscar, the omniscient, shrugged his shoulders and muttered, "I no knows?" Detective West settled the matter to his own satisfaction by declaring positively there hadn't been even a bellboy game of penny ante in the house in two months.

Yet along the Rialto the wonderful hands that were held were being talked of, and one bluffing encounter is related with much relish. It goes about like this: "Mr. Field was dealing for a jack pot."

The pot had been sweetened until enough lay in the centre of the table to stock a small racing stable. Mr. Drake opened with a pair. Everybody staid. The gentleman on Mr. Drake's left took one card.

The next player took three. Mr. Gates took one. The opener made a big bet. The next man raised it a few hundred. The next player saw the raise. Mr. Gates raised again, and back and forth went the raises until the dealer and one other of the party dropped out.

Mr. Gates and the player who took one card still raised each other. Each had apparently drawn for a straight or a flush, and seemingly each had filled. Finally when a neat pile of checks had topped off the chips, Mr. Gates's vis-à-vis called.

"Four flush, queen high," Mr. Gates is said to have remarked, calmly, shoving his chair back.

"Mine's own jack high," returned the other dolefully.

TARRED THE WRONG MAN.

Colorado Vigilance Committee Makes a Serious Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

WALSENBERG, Col., Dec. 15.—The Vigilance Committee at Pictou, the big Colorado Fuel and Iron Company coal camp, organized to ferret out the numerous robberies which have occurred lately, got hold of the wrong man Friday night and before they had found out their mistake they had him tarred and feathered, and in a condition bordering on insanity.

Friday night one of the committee saw a negro with a bundle under his arm. Chase was given, but the man escaped. Another of the committee ran across a negro closely resembling the first one. Despite his struggles and protestations of innocence they bound him and carried him over to a tar kettle that still had hot and had been used in tarring a roof. His clothes were torn from his back and a coating of tar administered, then some feathers were applied.

The man was Henry Burton, one of the most respectable in the camp and one that the company trusted implicitly. He was taken to a saloon and the committee proceeded to scrape off the tar as best they could. They took some skin off with it, and when they had finished, the man was almost crazed with agony. Then he was filled with liquor, some money placed in his pocket, and two men carried him home.

MIDSHIPMEN'S PROTEST OF '63.

Original Draft of a Petition Drawn Thirty-seven Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Charles P. Greenough of Boston has given to the Navy Department a document which he bought at public auction some years ago, containing the signatures of the midshipmen of the Naval Academy in 1863. It is a petition addressed to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, protesting against bringing into the Navy a large number of volunteer officers.

The petition, which is in the handwriting of De Long, of Arctic fame, appears to have been signed by every midshipman then at the academy. Among them was Bradford now a Rear Admiral. The names of Chadwick, Folger, Goodrich, Dickens, Wilde, Davis, Train, and others who have since distinguished themselves in the service also appear. The department has sent this interesting paper to the Naval Academy to be preserved in the library there.

First Porto Rican Bill Passed.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 15.—The House of Delegates to-day passed unanimously its first bill. The measure, which was introduced by Delegate Todd, declared that membership in the House of Delegates is incompatible with holding other public office.

Gen. Davis Leaves Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 15.—The Military Department of Porto Rico ceased to exist at noon to-day with Gen. Davis's departure on the transport Crook for Newport News. The American colony turned out en masse and gave Gen. Davis an ovation. Troops F and H of the Fifth Cavalry and 102 other passengers sailed on the Crook.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Judson C. Clements of Georgia, to be Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, (a reappointment.)

Nimrod S. Walpole of Pueblo, Col., to be Indian Agent of the Jicarilla Agency, in New Mexico.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. — The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New Jersey.—Oceanville, Watson Conover; Wildwood, W. B. Livezey.

New York.—Canadea, T. B. Russell; East German; C. E. Fernald; Lotville, E. F. Palmer; Meridale, E. S. Bisbee; Monsey, H. E. Elsworth; New London, G. E. Wright; South Berlin, C. L. Miller.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

A bill was passed by the Senate amending the criminal laws of the District of Columbia relative to the deposit of money as surety.

The House Committee on Library reported favorably the bill of Representative Otey, (Dem., Va.,) for a monument to Gen. Andrew Lewis, Continental hero, to be erected at or near Salem, Roanoke County, Va., and appropriating $5,000 for the same.

Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) gave notice when the Senate convened that on Jan. 12 he would present resolutions relative to the death of his colleague, Cushman K. Davis, and ask that business be suspended to pronounce eulogies on the distinguished services of the deceased.

Sued for Patent Infringement.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 15.—An action has been brought in the United States Circuit Court by the International Postal Supply Company of New York against George G. McAdam, Postmaster of the City of Rome, for damages on an alleged patent infringement. The charge is that the canceling machine used in the Post Office at Rome is an infringement on patents held by the complainant. The case is returnable before Judge A. C. Coxe, in this city, Monday, Jan. 7.

Missing Lightship Still at Sea.

WOOD'S HOLE, Mass., Dec. 15.—The lighthouse tender Azalea, which was dispatched Friday morning in search of the missing relief Lightship No. 88, which was passed twenty-nine miles from her station on Nantucket Shoals by the British tank steamer Aureole, at Philadelphia, returned to-day, having been unable to locate the lightship. She will resume the search.

SUING A WATER COMPANY

The Crystal of Richmond Threatened with Mortgage Foreclosure.

Private Consumers in the Borough Charge the Officials of the Company with Extortion.

The Atlantic Trust Company, as trustee, through its attorneys, Alexander & Colby, has brought suit in the Supreme Court against the Crystal Water Company of Edgewater, Staten Island, and the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, to have foreclosed a mortgage which it holds against the water company for $743,000, together with the unpaid interest on the same, amounting to $44,580, one half of which was due on Jan. 1 last and the other half of which became due on June 1 last.

The Mercantile Trust Company is impleaded as a holder of a second mortgage on the property of $89,000, such claim being subordinate to the lien of the holder of the first mortgage, to foreclose which the action is brought.

According to the complaint, which was filed yesterday with the County Clerk of Richmond County by Bainbridge Colby and served on the counsel for the water company, Taylor & Seymour, the Crystal Water Company is engaged in the business of maintaining water works, pipes, mains, and other plants and fully authorized by law to hold property mortgaged by it to the plaintiff.

The water company on July 1, 1890, issued bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, payable in twenty years and bearing interest at 6 per cent. At the same time the company executed and delivered to the Atlantic Trust Company its mortgage or deed of trust, conveying to the latter all its rights, franchises, and privileges, lands and other property set forth in the mortgage.

On this mortgage the first default in the payment of interest was made on Jan. 1, 1900, when there became due $22,290, and another payment of a like amount became due on June 1, both being unpaid. The mortgage provided that should there be default in the payment of the interest for ninety days after it became due, then the whole of the outstanding bonds should, at the option of their holders, become due, and the lien created by the mortgage might be enforced for the whole debt.

In the prayer for relief filed by the plaintiff the court is asked to appoint at once a receiver for the company, subject to the order of the court. The usual injunction to restrain the defendant water company or its officers from interfering with the property is asked for.

Other legal actions growing out of the suit in foreclosure are to be taken in the near future to further conserve the interests of the plaintiff in the property in question. Alexander & Colby refused yesterday, however, to state what further actions were contemplated.

There has been more or less trouble in and about the water company lately following a reorganization of its Directorate. The company supplies the village of Edgewater, and a number of other villages in the northeastern part of Staten Island. Several weeks ago a vigorous protest was entered at a meeting of the Richmond Borough Board of Public Improvements against granting concessions to the water company. The citizens who made the protest declared that the company was using its power under the contract made with the old village Trustees to wring from private consumers all the money possible, that the officers were unfair, and that they treat the consumers with such insolence and flow of improper language that it is not safe for a woman to visit the office. The water company had asked permission to lay new and larger mains in the Serpentine Road on Gryme's Hill. Action was postponed.

As an instance that the company is making money and is in a position to pay its obligations, it is shown by the statements of consumers at the meeting that efforts had lately been made by the officers of the company to double the cost of water. Michael Brisk, a Stapleton business man, said that a meter had been put in his place, and that besides his rate had been raised from $30 to $60 per annum. It is said that instances of this management had their effect in bringing on a foreclosure action. Louis Rosenfeld is President of the company.

SMALL BID AT TAX SALE.

D. F. Keyes Agrees to Pay Taxes on Piece of Land for one Decillionth of an Inch of It.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—The smallest bid ever received by the State at a tax sale was made to-day, when D. F. Keyes of Ononta put in a bid for one decillionth of a square inch in a piece of property in Richmond County. The manner of selling lands at a State tax sale is this:

When the land is put up for sale, the bidder offering to pay the tax for the smaller portion of the land gets a title to the land for which he agrees to assume the tax. In most cases the bidder simply agrees to pay the tax for the whole piece of land. If the land is particularly desirable, there is apt to be considerable competition and the amount of land is bid down.

The lowest bid ever received before to-day was for one octillionth of an acre to pay a tax of $154.38. To-day there was some lively bidding for a piece of land in Richmond County. Mr. L. Keyes was the owner of the property, and he wanted to bid it in to clear the title. He kept on bidding down until he got to his limit on decimals, and then when his opponent went him one better, his son, D. F. Keyes, jumped into the breach and bid one decillionth of a square inch. His bid in plain English means that for one decillionth of a square inch of this property he will pay the taxes amounting to $60. Keyes got the property.

In the French system of numeration, commonly followed in the United States, a decillion is the eleventh power of a thousand. It is represented in Arabic numerals by the figure 1, followed by 33 ciphers. In English numerals a decillion is represented by 1, followed by 60 ciphers.

BANKRUPTCY LAW AMENDMENTS.

Present Congress Will Not Consider Proposed Changes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Senate and House Committees on Judiciary have reached an agreement to postpone consideration of the Ray bill, for the amendment of the bankruptcy law until next Congress. The bill was drawn on the recommendation of the National Association of Referees, the members of which were appointed under the terms of the bill. It provides remedies for defects in the law so far as they have come to the surface, but there are now bankruptcy matters before the United States Supreme Court, the decision of which may make necessary other amendments than those suggested.

Another reason for postponement is found in the fact that it is not generally believed there is sufficient time during the short session for the careful consideration demanded by a question so involved as the bankruptcy law.

CUBAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Figures Show that Bulk of Island's Trade is with This Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Division of Insular Affairs, War Department, makes public to-day a statement of the trade of Cuba for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. Merchandise to the value of $71,681,187 was imported during the year, composed in the greater part of food products and manufactured articles. Of the total importations $34,347,008 worth came from the United States.

The importation from Porto Rico amounted to $1,611,337, and over $5,000,000 worth came from Central and South America. The total importation, including gold and silver, was $76,869,813. It is set forth that since the date of American occupation, July 17, 1898, up to the end of the last fiscal year, imports to the value of $113,846,602 have entered the ports of Cuba.

The value of exports of merchandise from Cuba during the last fiscal year, most of which were products of agriculture, is set down at $45,228,446. The total exportation of gold and silver amounted to $4,258,208.

The total exports from the island since it passed into the possession of the United States amounted to $61,594,328.

The meanest extravagance is cheap clothes. We sell nothing that you cannot afford to buy.

Special sale of overcoatings, embracing the newest novelties, the green gray, blue gray, brown gray and Oxford gray, Cheviots and Friezes, overcoat to order, satin lined, $20. Raglan or Chesterfield, $25. Special sale of fancy Worsteds and English Cheviots, suit to order, $16. Prince Alberts made of Vicuna Thibet, silk lined and faced, $23. Imported trouserings, $6. Our full dress Tuxedo, at $30, is special value.

Samples, Fashion Review and Measuring Guide mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

J. J. HILL DENIES REPORTS.

Says He Has Not Resigned Great Northern Presidency and Is Not in Any New Combination.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 15.—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, to-day made the following statement in answer to the reported absorption of the Erie Road, the report of his resignation as President of the Great Northern, and the allegation that he will take up the work of organizing a trans-continental line, taking in the Erie as a connecting link:

"As to my resignation and the taking up of the work of the organization of a new trans-continental line, the story is nonsense. The fact is, a few friends have joined me in an investment in the Erie Road, which is good property and capable of being made into a paying investment, as has been done with the Baltimore and Ohio. So far as trying to organize a great combination of lines across the continent is concerned, there is absolutely nothing in it. Such an undertaking would be too great for any person to handle, and besides that, it is impracticable. The conditions are too diverse to warrant any such attempt. In the East and the West the business conditions are too far apart to put them under one management. Things must be taken as they exist. The whole proposition is nonsensical.

"As to my retiring from the Presidency of the Great Northern, I was re-elected to that position at the annual meeting of the road in October, and there is no likelihood of my getting out of it. I would be glad to be relieved of some of the burdens of the work, but do not see any immediate prospect of any changes looking to such an event. I went into the Erie as an investment, and not to increase any burdens. The road has for a long time been kicked about, but lies in a section that makes for tonnage, and it is to be improved in such manner as seems most likely to bring good returns on the investment and make it a permanently good paying property. But the whole story of a gigantic combination is the veriest rubbish."

WILL BUY MORE COAL MINES.

Philadelphian Says Morgan Interests Will Acquire Holdings of Coxe Brothers & Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The purchase by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. of the Pennsylvania Coal Company in the interest of the Erie Railway is looked upon in anthracite circles in this city as but incidental and preliminary to a still greater and closer alliance between the anthracite interests. It is said that the next move of the Morgan interests will be to purchase the anthracite interests of Coxe Brothers & Co. in the Hazleton field, and that several offers for the property had already been made.

The tonnage of this firm, together with that of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad, owned and controlled by it, is almost as large as that of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, its percentage of the tonnage allotment being 3.50, compared with 4 per cent. for the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Having secured these two interests the most dangerous independent competitors in the anthracite coal trade would be removed. An authority on coal matters says:

"With the Morgan interest practically in control there could be an entire rearrangement of the present situation so far as the geographical distribution of anthracite is concerned. Instead of each anthracite carrier invading the territory of the others, flooding it with coal and dividing tonnage rates, each would confine its distribution within its legitimate territory, due consideration being given to its proportionate share of the entire territory.

"The Reading, for instance, instead of shipping large quantities of anthracite to the West, there to come in competition with other companies, would confine itself purely to its own territory, which embraces the country reached by its own lines and New England. In this manner the railroad would receive the entire freight tonnage receipts upon the company's output of coal, and at the same time would have the benefit of staple prices for its coal."

SHORT LINE TO TIDE WATER.

Combination Hopes to Make Quebec a Leading Port.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—The Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad is to become an important link in a vast transcontinental system of railways controlled by the Canadian Northern. McKenzie & Mann, contractors, who are financing the scheme, have mapped out a route which will shorten the distance to tidewater by more than 1,000 miles for all Northwestern freight destined to European markets. The McKenzie & Mann roads already connect Winnipeg and Port Arthur, and they expect to be operating trains between these points next September.

From a perfectly reliable source it was learned yesterday that the builders have made an alliance with the other capitalists in Ontario and Quebec who are in control of an air line from Parry Sound to Quebec, where one of the first Winter ports of the world will be established. The shortening of the line by about 800 miles is counted on to give Quebec an advantage over New York and other American ports.

Cascade Tunnel to be Opened To-day.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 15.—The famous new Cascade Tunnel of the Great Northern Railway will be open for traffic to-morrow, the first trains running through it on that day, and doing so regularly hereafter. The train which left Seattle to-day will be the first to pass through the tunnel, that which left this city yesterday being the first of the west-bound trains to do so. The new large 150-ton engines will be used in the tunnel for the present, burning coal which is almost entirely free from sulphur, and therefore well fitted for tunnel use. Later electricity will probably be used through the tunnel, but the plans have not yet been perfected.

W. A. Clark Buys Mexican Mines.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 15.—W. A. Clark of Montana has, it is announced here, completed the purchase of the mining property in Mexico, offered by the Rosario Mining Company of this city, for $800,000. The mines are gold and silver producers, and are in the State of Chihuahua. They have been worked since 1835.

B. Altman & Co.

FUR DEPARTMENT. (Second Floor.)

Black and Silver Fox, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable and Chinchilla Skins, From which selections can be made for Neckpieces, Muffs, Etc. . . . . .

Alaska Sealskin, Broadtail and Persian Lamb Coats, Sable, Mink and Ermine Capes, Fur Lined Garments.

The following Furs will be offered on Monday, December 17th, at Special Prices:

FINE PERSIAN LAMB COATS, . . $115.00
FINE PERSIAN LAMB COATS with Mink or Chinchilla Collar and Revers, . . 135.00
ALASKA SEALSKIN COATS, $220.00 & 290.00

Alaska Sable Scarfs,	$5.75 & 8.75	Alaska Sable Muffs,	$5.50 & 8.25
Mink Scarfs, . .	7.25 " 9.00	Mink Muffs (3 stripes), .	8.75
Dyed Brown Fox Scarfs,	8.50	Dyed Brown Fox Muffs, .	9.50
Blue Lynx Scarfs, .	17.50	Chinchilla Muffs, . .	18.00
Black Lynx Scarfs, .	16.50	Blue Lynx Muffs, . .	17.50
		Black Lynx Muffs, . .	16.50

IMPORTED MODEL GARMENTS AT REDUCED PRICES.

PERSIAN RUGS

In Medium and Small Sizes.

Many choice specimens of the best weaves, including Persian Silk, Kirmanshah, Iran, Tabriz, Bokara, Saruch, Daghestan, etc., are offered at REDUCED PRICES.

These Rugs are appropriate as Artistic Holiday Gifts.

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Third Floor.

A collection of Antique Oriental Embroideries, suitable for the decoration of Studios, Corners, etc., is offered at Greatly Reduced Prices.

On Monday, December 17th, a number of pieces of Decorative Oriental Furniture will be offered at Greatly Reduced Prices.

SWINGING SEATS, Carved Walnut, Pearl inlaid, with Hanging Chains, Formerly $39.00, To be $25.00

BOMBAY ROSEWOOD TABLES (Octagon and square), hand carved, Formerly $22.00, To be $12.50

LARGE FOLDING ARM CHAIRS, inlaid with Pearl, Formerly $38.00, To be $25.00

FOLDING ARM CHAIRS, Formerly $26.50, To be $16.50

KORAN STANDS, inlaid with Pearl, used as Music Racks, Magazine Holders, etc., Formerly $11.50 to $18.50, To be $6.75, 8.50, 10.75

WALL BRACKETS carved and inlaid, Formerly $5.00 to $8.00, To be $1.90 & 2.25

DAMASCUS CARVED TABOURETS, Formerly $16.50 and $38.00, To be $12.50 to 21.00

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

FEDERATION OF LABOR ADJOURNS

Samuel Gompers Re-elected President at Louisville Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 15.—The twentieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor adjourned sine die to-night after selecting the City of Scranton, Penn., for the next year's convention. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Samuel Gompers, New York, cigarmaker, re-elected; Secretary—Frank Morrison, Washington, printer, re-elected; Treasurer—John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill., tailor, re-elected; First Vice President—James Duncan, Boston, granite cutter; Second Vice President—John Mitchell, Indianapolis, miner; Third Vice President—James O'Connell, Washington, machinist; Fourth Vice President—Max Morris, Denver, retail clerk; Fifth Vice President—Thomas F. Kidd, Chicago, woodworker; Sixth Vice President—Dennis A. Hayes, Philadelphia, glass bottle blower.

These officers will compose the new Executive Council of the organization. Mr. Duncan, who was Second Vice President, succeeds First Vice President P. J. McGuire of Philadelphia, who voluntarily retired on account of ill-health.

AMERICAN BRIDGE IN INDIA.

Structure in the Shan Hills a Remarkable Engineering Achievement.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The Gakteik Viaduct, built by the British Government in the Shan Hills of Burmah, India, as part of the railroad from Rangoon, Burmah, through Mandalay into China, which, as announced in an Associated Press dispatch, has been accepted by England, is the work of the Pennsylvania Steel Company of this city. The construction of the viaduct is regarded as a most remarkable engineering achievement.

The bridge spanning the Gakteik Gorge is 2,260 feet long and 320 feet high over the deepest part. The bridge is built entirely of steel. It has 18 supports of lattice steel work, 140 feet apart. The supports vary in height from 20 to 320 feet, and the base of the highest covers 135 feet on each side.

Altogether about 40,000 tons of steel were used. Shipments of the material were made during July, August, and September of last year. Three freight steamers were required to carry the steel. About forty American mechanics, the most skilled obtainable, went along to Burmah, more than three hundred natives being hired to aid in the construction of the bridge. Work was begun Jan. 30 of this year and completed in November. Bridge building companies of the world competed for the contract.

IS BUYING NO QUARRIES.

Senator Proctor Says of Reported Carrara Deal "Nothing in It."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Senator Proctor of Vermont, who was this morning referred to in a dispatch from Rome as arranging for the purchase of the quarries of Carrara, Italy, for $10,000,000, protested with laughter to-day that there was "nothing in it."

"Oh, those fellows are trying to hold me up," he said, "and give the papers a chance to make fun of me. All there is to the matter," continued the Senator, who did not appear disposed to be very explicit in his discourse about the reported negotiations, "is that my attention was directed by some men over there to the fact that these quarries might be purchased. I sent word over to have a man look at them. I don't know any more about it."

THE SOCIAL PROGRESS LEAGUE.

The Social Progress League has appointed a Campaign Committee to prepare a programme for its part in the next municipal campaign. This committee consists of Edward Thimme, Chairman; L. D. Mayes, Paul Thielke, Dr. D. Austin Kelly, and J. F. Nubel.

The league will try to unite all organizations in favor of municipal reform.

The league's demands in its platform include complete separation of municipal affairs from National politics. Impartial enforcement of all laws, three-cent

CUBAN RAILWAY PROGRESS

Sir William Van Horne Returns from Inspection Tour.

Object of the New Line to Santiago—Anxiety of Cubans for Established Government.

Sir William Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, arrived in this city yesterday morning from Cuba, and in the evening continued on his journey to Montreal.

Sir William Van Horne has been to Cuba in the interests of the New Jersey corporation known as the Cuba Company, which is now building a railroad through the eastern half of the island from Santa Clara to Santiago. When seen at the Manhattan Hotel last evening, Sir William said:

"Work on the railroad has been commenced, and the entire length of the line has been surveyed. The road will go from Santa Clara to Santiago, and later it may be extended to Baracoa. I expect that 335 miles of the road will be open for traffic in eighteen months. The object of the road is to connect Santiago with the western part of the island.

"The need of such a railroad has been felt for the past forty years. The people have asked for it repeatedly, but the authorities took no heed until now private enterprise has undertaken to build it. I regard its construction as the first step toward the development of the eastern part of the island.

"The conditions under which the company is building the road are unusual owing to the political circumstances. It possesses no privileges or rights now, for by the terms of the Foraker resolution all applications for public concessions of railroads, &c., must be referred to the United States military authorities. In consequence, we are proceeding on the basis of a private railroad doing business on its own ground. Of course, we understand that when the road is completed we could not open it for public traffic without the sanction of the authorities, but we trust that in eighteen months' time some settlement as to the future government of Cuba will have been reached, or, if not, that Congress will recognize the fact that the Foraker resolution is handicapping industrial enterprise in Cuba, and afford relief.

"The right of way has been cheerfully accorded to us for nothing by the owners of the property through which our line passes, and the reports that there is local hostility against the road are untrue. The interests behind the Cuba Company are nearly all in New York. No railroad is connected with the scheme, although railroad men as individuals are interested.

"We are utilizing native labor, but all our material and rolling stock will come from the United States. It is our intention, also, to import laborers from Spanish Galicia and the Canary Islands. They make excellent colonists, and they will be encouraged to settle on both sides of the railway.

"I travelled a good deal in Cuba, and I think it is the richest country I have ever seen. The time will surely come—that is, when yellow fever has been stamped out on the seaboard, as it has been already in the interior, when Cuba will be the Riviera of the United States. Wealthy Americans will build villas there by the hundreds and enjoy an ideal Winter residence.

"I do not think the idea of the Cuban generally accepted in the United States is quite the correct one. I have found him both energetic and intelligent. As to the poorer classes, they may look ragged and forlorn, but you may be sure they have more savings concealed among their rags than an American of the same class would have.

"There has been a distinct improvement in health conditions in the island since the American occupation. I visited Havana, Santiago, Cienfuegos, San Luis, and other cities, and found them perfect models of cleanliness. The streets are kept far cleaner and the sanitary conditions are much better than in many American cities. No one who saw Santiago during the war would recognize the place now, so much is it improved. The natives understand that this is due to the American régime, and they appreciate it.

"The feeling of the Cubans toward the United States is hard to define. I talked with a large number of substantial Cuban business men, but it is difficult to know what their real sentiments are. They hardly know themselves. It may be defined as a kind of impatience, a longing to have a definite form of Government, to be either American or Cuban, in other words to 'know where they are at.' Of course, the solid business men distrust the firebrands. They say they have had enough of war; what they want is a long period of peace in order to develop their wonderfully rich country.

"I certainly think that the United States has every reason to feel gratified that it sent Gov. Gen. Wood to Cuba. Naturally he has stepped on the toes of some influential men there, but on the whole, he has done admirable work, and the Cubans themselves have recognized this."

ANOTHER EAST SIDE ROBBERY.

Mrs. Zagon Bound and Held in the Store While Companion Steals Diamonds.

A daring daylight robbery, the particulars of which have just come to light, was perpetrated at 11 o'clock last Tuesday morning, when the auction and jewelry store of Isidore Zagon, at 60½ Delancey Street, was robbed of diamonds valued at $400. The proprietor of the shop had gone away on business, leaving his mother, Mrs. Sarah Zagon, in charge.

Zagon had not been gone long when a young man entered and asked if the "Boss" was in. Mrs. Zagon replied that he was not, and the visitor then inquired if they repaired jewelry. The man was so obviously making a hasty examination of the premises that Mrs. Zagon became suspicious and told him to come around later, when her son was in. The man went out and joined two companions on the street, a short distance from the store. The three conferred together, and finally one of them took his stand near the street corner, while the other two entered the Zagon shop. The neighborhood is a thickly populated one and scores of people were passing to and fro.

Mrs. Zagon was again asked if the "Boss" was in. "No, no!" she exclaimed, now thoroughly frightened, and attempted to push the two men out of the door. One of them then seized her by the throat and forced her to the floor. He knelt on her chest and gripped her throat until she was almost strangled.

Meanwhile the other man opened the show window and took five diamond rings. The man looked further through the stock and apparently saw nothing else desirable. He signaled to his companion, who released Mrs. Zagon, and the two rejoined their companion on the street and all went down Allen Street.

A moment later Mrs. Zagon, with blood streaming from her mouth and nose, staggered from the store and ran down the street shouting "Thieves." A number of persons ran in the direction that the men had taken, but the robbers could not be found.

When Zagon returned and heard of the robbery, he reported it to the Eldridge Street Police Station. He was directed to Police Headquarters and detectives were put on the case, but thus far nothing has been accomplished.

$30,000 FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Five-Story Building at Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street Destroyed.

A fire yesterday afternoon in the five-story brownstone building at the northeast corner of Fulton Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by Henry Carson, a grocer, caused much excitement.

The fire started in the cellar of the building and is thought to have resulted from an overheated furnace. The ground floor was used as a grocery, and there was a large assembly hall and meeting rooms on the upper floors. The flames spread rapidly, but were kept in the building. The loss, said to be covered by insurance, was about $30,000.

Printing Plant Damaged by Fire.

Fire that originated early last evening in the steam printing plant of Lipschitz Brothers, on the fourth floor of the six-story building, at 170-178-180 Grand Street, caused damage to the amount of $5,000 to the firm named. The blaze was confined to the printing plant. Its origin is unknown, as there was no one in the shop after 5 o'clock.

Dress Goods.

An attractive sale of Dress Fabrics, suitable for Holiday gifts, will be the leading feature of Monday's business in our Dress Goods Department. Quality considered, the prices will be the lowest named by any store. Here are a few of them:

200 pieces Albatross, all wool, just arrived; all the new high shades, as well as black, are included in the lot; priced for Monday at, per yard, 39

200 pieces Albatross, all wool, extra quality; all the new shades of the season; priced for to-morrow at, per yard, 48

100 pieces Albatross, all wool, 46 inches wide, extra fine grade, heavy quality; all the new shades; priced for to-morrow at 75

Albatross is to-day the most popular and fashionable fabric in the market for waists, tea gowns, children's dresses, and for evening wear. There is no other fabric so becoming, so effective, or that tints so beautifully. These are the qualifications that have made it so popular and scarce—scarce everywhere but here, where you can select from 500 pieces.

Also a special display of Dress Patterns, neatly banded and boxed, at prices ranging upward from 2.70

Also a special display of Embroidered Fabrics for waists and dresses, neatly boxed, ranging in prices from $1.75 up to 20.00

Also a special display of the newest Embroidered Fabrics for waists, ranging in price from $3.25 down to 89

Cigars and Pipes.

If he smokes, get him a box of good cigars for a Christmas present, or another pipe to add to his collection. We will cheerfully give you the benefit of our experience when making your selections, and will warrant anything you buy here to be just as represented, and if you have ever dealt here you know that our warrant means your money back if your purchase is not satisfactory. Read what we offer:

Cigars.

La Belle Bonita—Key West, finest grade clear Havana, Cuban made, Regalia Cabinet, box of 50, 5.75
Puritanos Finos, box of 50, 4.50

Manhattan—Finest quality clear Havana, Cuban made, Matinees, box of 50, 2.25
Conchas Bouquet, box of 50, 3.50
Perfectos Especiales, box of 25, 2.75

La Simpatica—Clear Havana, wrapper and filler, Conchas Especiales, box of 50, 2.45
Puritanos, box of 50, 2.75

Boxes of 25 Cigars.

At 75c., 1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and up to 5.50.

Pipes.

French Briar Pipes "bent well" and straight shapes, first quality, in good cases, assorted sizes, at 50

French Briar Pipes, bulldog shape, first quality, solid silver trimmings, in fine leather case; $1.50 value at 95

French Briar Pipes, bulldog shape, solid silver and 14-kt. gold rolled mountings, real amber mouthpieces, in fine plush-lined cases, a choice at 1.50

French Briar Pipes, "bent well" shape, in fine chamois case, solid silver band, real amber mouthpieces, $2.50 value at 1.75

Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, real amber mouthpieces, bulldog, London and bent shapes in plush lined cases; values up to $4.00; a choice for 2.50

Groceries.

The World's Pure Food Mart is again ready to supply your holiday wants with the GOOD THINGS gathered from all quarters of the Globe.

Our stock of Staple Goods, too, is almost endless in assortment and prices—well, here are some of them, judge for yourself:—

FLOUR—"Siegel Cooper" XXX best Minnesota Spring Wheat Flour, bbl., 4.45
CORN—"Pontiac" Cream Sugar Corn, 8
BEANS—Boston Baked Beans (plain or in tomato sauce), doz., 90c.; can 8
CANNED FRUIT—"Milford" Brand, fancy selected California Fruit, packed on the estate when fruit is perfectly ripe, in heavy refined sugar syrup; Lemon Cling or Yellow Crawford Peaches, Bartlett Pears, White or Black Cherries, Green Gages or Egg Plums, can, 18
ORANGES—California Navel or Seedling Oranges; doz. 25
PEAS—"Hazel" brand Early June or Marrowfat Peas, 11
MACKEREL—Fancy, fat XXXX Mackerel; plump, tender, juicy fish; 10-lb. pail, 1.15
HAMS—Armour's delicious mild sugar cured ham, lb., 11
ASPARAGUS TIPS—Cooper's choice white and tender Asparagus Tips, can, 12
CELERY—Choice Kalamazoo Celery, bunch, 10
SAUSAGE—Choice selected Cervelat Sausage, lb., 12
LAMB—Forequarter choice Canada Spring Lamb, lb., 9
CORNED BEEF—Chuck Corned Beef, lb., 7
COFFEE—Mocha and Java, "Popular Blend," exquisite in flavor, delicious aroma, full bodied, dry roasted coffee, 4 lbs., $1.00; lb., 28
Fancy Golden Santos, fresh roasted daily, 10 lbs., $1.50; lb., 16
TEAS—Green, Black or Blended Teas, regular 70c. and 80c. grades, 5 lbs., $2.00; lb., 43
CEREALS—Fancy Southern Granulated Hominy, kiln dried Oat Flakes or Yellow and White Cornmeal, 20 lbs., 48
LEMONS—Large, thin skinned, juicy Messina Lemons, doz., 15
NUTS—New importation (crop of 1900), fancy Mixed Nuts, lb., 15
RAISINS—Fancy Table Raisins (clusters,) lb., 25c., 20c. and 15
New Crop, choice large California Loose Muscatel Raisins, lb., 9
MAPLE SYRUP—"Milford" brand, absolutely pure Maple Juice, gal. can, 95
½-gal., 50c.; ¼-gal., 27
FIGS—New Importation Figs, just arrived on steamer (crop of 1900) direct from the growers in Smyrna, fancy, for Crown Smyrna Figs, lb., 10
PEEL—New Importation (crop of 1900) Candied Lemon, Orange, and Leghorn Citron Peel, lb., 15
PRUNES—Just received direct from Santa Clara, Cal., (crop of 1900), carload new choice, large, meaty fruit, 20-lbs., 1.00
RICE—Choice Carolina Rice, 20 lbs., 1.00
CORN STARCH—"Milford" brand, 1-lb. pkge., 5
IMPORTED PEAS—"Petit Pois" (fins), per tin, 16
IMPORTED MUSHROOMS—"Champignons," tin, 18
MOLASSES—Old-fashioned open-kettle, New Orleans, gal., 50
Evaporated Peeled Peaches, 2 lbs., 25
CAPE COD CRANBERRY SAUCE, 2-lb. can, 12
BAKING POWDER—"Hazel" brand, absolutely pure, ½-lb. can, 15
PLUM PUDDING—"Hazel" brand (old English style,) can, 19
SOUP—Peerless Condensed Soups, all kinds, per doz., 75c.; per can 7
SALMON—"Merrimac" brand, fancy Columbia River, per can, 12
STARCH—10 lbs., best family Gloss Starch, 37
SOAP—Siegel-Cooper Co.'s Scouring Soap, 10 cakes, 25
Hazel Family Soap, full pound, 5

Umbrellas.

Useful presents are most appreciated, after all, and what more useful present could you select than a good umbrella? And good umbrellas will cost you less here than elsewhere.

For Women—A splendid collection of all that is new in umbrellas, every piece fashioned with full regard to beauty and durability. Prices range from 97c apiece to 18.00

For Men—A striking collection of fine umbrellas, embracing every desirable make and style of umbrella known to the trade, at prices ranging from 97c apiece to 18.00

For Boys and Girls—A good assortment, in 22 and 24 inch sizes, with a splendid variety of handles, at prices ranging from 59c to 2.25

On all Purchases of $5 or more
WE PREPAY FREIGHT
To Any Railroad Station Within the Following States:—
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Leather Goods

will make extremely suitable Christmas presents for men or women—presents that are well within the means of the average purse.

Genuine Seal All Leather Pocketbooks and Golf Purses, with sterling silver fancy initials (any letter), at 75

Mounted Pocketbooks, at prices ranging from 25c to 10.00

Cigar and Cigarette Cases, of genuine cow hide and seal, satin lined, with fine frames, spring catches, very neat cases, at 1.00

Cigar and Cigarette Cases, of various makes and styles, at prices ranging from 1.25 up to 6.50

Combination Pocketbooks, of real alligator, seal, morocco, calf or walrus, guaranteed all leather, full calf lined; all the newest and most popular shades; hundreds of styles to choose from, at upward from 98

Chatelaine Bags, a full stock of these useful bags, in all sizes, shapes and leathers at prices ranging from 48c to 10.50

Real Seal Chatelaine Bags, leather lined, with outside handkerchief pocket and covered frame; full sized bags at 1.35

Furniture.

A handsome piece of furniture would be appreciated in any home, and if bought here will cost you but little. Just note the special offers for Monday:—

Handsome Morris Chairs, in golden oak or mahogany finish, highly polished, can be adjusted to several positions, some have foot rests, some have beautifully carved frames and all are made with reversible cushions, covered in new designs of Wellington velours and Belgian velvets; for to-morrow at the following prices:—
At 5.00, actual value $7.50.
At 7.50, actual value $11.00.
At 9.90, actual value $14.00.
At 11.75, actual value $17.00.
At 12.50, actual value $18.00.
At 14.75, actual value $24.00.

Parlor Tables, handsome designs in golden oak and genuine mahogany, piano polished, some beautifully inlaid with fine French marqueterie, have shaped legs and shelf; for to-morrow at the following prices:—
At 3.50, actual value $5.50.
At 6.00, actual value $9.00.
At 9.00, actual value $12.00.
At 12.00, actual value $15.50.

Gilt Parlor Chairs, covered in damask or brocatelle, seat and back tufted, handsomely finished in gold leaf (not bronze); actually worth $5.50, special at 2.95

Parlor Stools, artistically designed, in golden oak, mahogany finish and Flemish oak, of excellent manufacture and finish, with seat upholstered in new designs of figured tapestry; actually worth $3.00, special to-morrow at 1.25

Handsome Armchairs, crotch mahogany veneer back, inlaid with fine French marqueterie; have best steel springs and are covered with a fine quality of satin damask; actually worth $9.00, special at 3.95

We have a few handsome Gold Frame Parlor Suits that we will dispose of at about half value. Ask to see them!

Walking Sticks.

Our present collection was selected especially for the Holiday trade. It is a fine one and very moderately priced.

Men's Walking Sticks—all the latest and best kinds, at from 50c. each to 12.50

Boys' Canes—everything that's new and likely to please the little fellows; economically priced at from 19c. to 1.25

Ladies' Suits.

We offer for Monday, as a very special inducement, a wholesale dressmaker's fine costumes at $29.50.

There are 35 pieces in the lot, and the lowest priced one was sold at wholesale for $30.00.

In Dress Skirts

we place on sale for to-morrow

Women's Pebble Cheviot Skirts, with flounce, trimmed with stitched velvet band, headed with silk braid; most exceptional value at 5.00

Also the balance of our great purchase of fine Silk, Chiffon and Velvet Skirts, valued at $35.00 to $125.00, at 15.00 to 55.00

In Our "Fur Dep't"

sales have increased enormously in consequence of large reductions from regular prices. Thousands of dollars' worth of furs purchased by us recently at a great discount from usual cost will be placed on sale to-morrow—at the following prices:—

$100.00 genuine Persian Jackets for 57.00
$35.00 Nearseal Jackets for 19.75
$25.00 Electric Seal Jacket for 14.75
$13.50 Mink Muffs for 9.75
$10.00 Alaska Sable Scarf for 5.90
$14.50 Mink Scarfs for 9.75
$7.50 Imitation Stone Marten Scarfs for 3.90
$5.00 Brook Mink Scarf for 1.95
$5.00 Brook Mink Muffs for 1.95

Our Wine Department

carries only the World's best products bought direct from the most reputable producers in the trade. You also have OUR absolute guarantee of satisfaction in every respect or your purchase money to be refunded.

G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne; regular price, per case, $32.00; this sale, per case qts., 28.50
"Prince" America's best Champagne, regularly fermented in bottle after French process, and equal to many imported high priced wines, case, 12.00
St. Julien, vintage 1893, very fine California Claret, per case 12 qts., 2.50
Puritan Zinfandel, from the Puritan Wine Co., per case 12 qts., 3.50
Pontet Canet, imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux, per case 12 qts., 6.00
St. Emilion, imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux, per case 12 qts., 7.00
Laubenheimer, type of light Rhine wine, per case, 12 qts., 2.85
Rudesheimer, Imported Rhine Wine, from Burkhardt & Soehne, Deidesheim-a-R., per case, 6.00
Friar Sauterne, from Friar Wine Co., Cal., equal to many imported Haute Sauternes, per case, 3.50
California Port, Sherry, Sweet Catawba, Muscatel, Angelica, Tokay, according to age, per gal., $2.00, $1.50, $1.25, $1.00 and 85
London Dock Jamaica Rum, very old, gal., 3.00
Glenlivet Scotch Whiskey and Jameson's Irish Whiskey, gal., 4.50
Cooking Brandy, from Natoma Co., Cal., gal., 2.75
E. Remy Martin Cognac, imported in glass from France, gal., 6.00
E. Remy Martin Cognac, imported in glass from France, bot., 1.25
Old Crow and Pepper Whiskey, gal., 2.50
Monticello Rye, 1893, gal., 3.00
Finch's Golden Wedding Rye Whiskey, 8 years old, 3.50

On all Purchases of $5 or more
WE PREPAY FREIGHT
To Any Railroad Station Within the Following States:—
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

THE BIG STORE. A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.
MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

Do Your Christmas Shopping at Once.

Every day you wait means just so much less to choose from and greater crowds to make shopping uncomfortable. When there is everything to lose and nothing to gain by waiting, why wait?

Our holiday stock is the greatest any store in the world has ever collected under one roof, and our prices—as always—emphatically the lowest!

Until Xmas Open Evenings.

Our Jewelry Store,

one of the largest, best stocked and most perfectly organized stores of its kind in the country—has prepared conscientiously for the great demands our patrons will make on it for their Xmas shopping—and is ready with assortments of Diamonds and other precious stones, solid Gold Jewelry of all sorts, Sterling and Plated Silverware, Novelties and Opera Glasses, Clocks, Watches and Table Cutlery, such as but few establishments in all America can boast of. Not many people can consider themselves judges of these things, and the buying must needs be done upon faith. You can buy safely here—for not only will we warrant everything we sell—not only are our prices absolutely the very lowest in town—but we are right here to make good every statement—every promise—and to give back the purchase price—should you have any real or fancied cause for dissatisfaction. For Monday we offer special:—

Diamond Jewelry.

Diamond Solitaire Rings, 14 carat, Tiffany or fancy mountings, weighing ½ carat and over; exclusive jewellers' price $50; our price 30.00
Solitaire Diamond Rings, in plain and fancy Belcher setting, large stones, beautifully cut and worth $25.00; our price, 12.00
Diamond Cuff Buttons, solid gold, dumbbell style, with diamond centres, very handsome and worth $12.00; our price, 7.25
Diamond Brooches, a great and dazzling collection of pretty styles, from $8.25 to 140.00
Diamond and Pearl Princess Rings, 3 beautiful pearls, surrounded with 18 fine cut brilliants; exclusive jewellers' price $275.00, our price 200.00
Cluster Ring, genuine turquoise, surrounded with 14 fine cut diamonds; exclusive jewellers' price $150.00, our price 90.00

Quadruple-Plated Ware.

Tea Set, 5 pieces, quadruple-plated and beautifully engraved, coffee pot, teapot, sugar, creamer and spooner; worth $15.00, to-morrow at 9.75
Tea Set, 4 pieces, quadruple-plated, highly polished, teapot, sugar, creamer and spooner; regular price $13.50, to-morrow at 8.00
Candelabra, 5 light, quadruple-plated, highly polished; worth $8.00; to-morrow at 6.00
Fruit or Nut Bowl, extra large size, quadruple-plated, highly polished, gold lined, handsomely embossed; worth $7.00, to-morrow at 5.25
Fruit Dish, quadruple-plated stand, with pink glass bowl; worth $3.75, to-morrow at 2.95
Cup and Saucer, quadruple-plated, highly polished and gold lined; worth $2.75, to-morrow at 1.75
Butter Dish, quadruple-plated, satin engraved; regularly sold at $2.25, to-morrow at 1.25
Cake Basket, quadruple-plated, satin engraved; worth $3.00, to-morrow at 1.95
Candlesticks, quadruple-plated, highly polished, embossed trimming; worth $2.00, to-row at 1.25
24-piece Set Rogers A1 extra plate, 6 knives, 6 forks, 6 tea and 6 table spoons, in a fancy lined box, to-morrow at 5.75

Watches.

Ladies' Chatelaine Watch and Pin to match, beautifully enamelled in colors, Swiss movement, complete in case for 5.75
Ladies' Solid Silver Watch, fancy engraved cases, Swiss movement; regularly $2.75, to-morrow 1.95
Ladies' Solid Gold Hunting Case Watches, small size, Waltham, Elgin or Molly Stark movement; regular price $25.00, at 18.50
Ladies' Handsomely Engraved Hunting Case Watches, small size, case guaranteed for 25 years, fitted with the Molly Stark movement; regularly $16.00, at 10.75

Sterling Silver.

Sterling silver and gold filled Hoop Bracelets, with 8 heart pendants; worth $2.25, at 1.25
Teaspoons, sterling silver, handsome fancy patterns, 6 in a fine leatherette case, price 2.95
Sterling Silver Preserve Spoon, gold lined bowl and fancy handles; worth $4.00, at 2.95
Cold Meat Fork, sterling silver, plain and gold lined, with fancy handles; regularly sold at $3.75, price 2.75
Child's Set, Sterling Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon, in fancy lined case; regular price $4.75, at 3.75

Novelties.

Powder Jars, fine cut glass, with gold-filled jewelled cover; worth $4.50 each, at 2.75
Imported Cigarette Cases, fancy oxidized, with enamelled figures; very unique; worth $1.75, at 1.00
Belts, fancy silver and gilt tinsel, with handsome buckles, stone set; worth $2.00, choice at 98
Rhinestone Combs, very brilliant, mounted on imitation shell; fully worth $2.00, to-morrow, 1.25
Real Shell Empire Combs, extra heavy, all the new shapes; real value $2.00, our price 98
A complete line of Toilet Articles, Manicure and Desk Pieces, at the lowest possible prices.

Opera Glasses.

Premier and Chevalier Glasses, with long handles, beautifully enamelled, in rich colors and Dresden effects; warranted fully achromatic and considered cheap at $18.00, here at 10.75

Books for the Holidays

We have gotten together for the Holiday Season a collection of books that worthily represents the World's best literature from its early history down to the present day—a collection that is bound to please all minds, all tastes and all purses. It is so well classified and so conveniently arranged throughout our great Book Department that it becomes a very easy matter to make a proper and satisfactory selection, and in this you may have the assistance of our large staff of polite and intelligent salespeople. And on every book bought here we can save you something. Just look over these selections and observe the great difference between publishers' prices and our prices:—

Popular Edition of Books in Sets.

The People's Standard History of the United States, from the Landing of the Norsemen to the Present Time. By Edward S. Ellis, A. M. Complete in 6 volumes embellished with hundreds of magnificent illustrations, many of which are in colors.
We have only a limited number of these sets at a very special price, as follows:
The Full Morocco Edition was published at $30.00; we sell it for 11.75
The Half Morocco Editicn was published at $25.00; we sell it for 9.75
The Cloth Edition was published at $15.00; we sell it for 6.00

Hawthorne's Complete Works, 8 volumes, bound in cloth, gilt top, good print and paper, published at $10.00, our price 6.00
Works of James Russell Lowell, 6 volumes, bound in cloth; published at $10.00, our price 6.00
Works of Oliver Wendell Holmes, 8 volumes, bound in cloth; published at $10.00, our price 6.00
De Quincey's Complete Works; published at $12.00, our price 7.50
Shakespeare, Handy Volume Edition, 13 volumes, flexible cloth, boxed; published at $7.50, our price 2.50
Shakespeare, popular Edition, 4 volumes, bound in cloth, boxed; our price, per set, 95

Bibles, Prayer Books, Religious Books and Articles.

The Loving Service Series; published at 35c., our price 25
A few of the titles:
The Living Christ.
As Thy Days.
The City Without a Church.
Cup of Loving Service.
Pax Vobiscum.
Greatest Thing in the World.

The Golden Counsel Series, bound in white, stamped in gold; published at 75c., our price, per volume, 25
A few of the titles:—
Gold Dust.
Precept Upon Precept.
Christian Living.
Drummond's Year Book.
Shadow of the Rock.
Line Upon Line.
Silence and the Voice of God.
Jesus Only.
Keble's Christian Year.

Episcopal Prayer Book and Hymnal, 2 volumes, round corners, gilt edges, per set 80
Reference Bible, Divinity Circuit, gilt edges; our price, 50
Family Bibles for $1.80 to $15.00.
Key of Heaven, bound in leather, gilt edges; our price, 25
Pocket Prayer Book, bound in leather, red under gold edges; our price, 30

Finely Illustrated Books.

A Tale of Two Cities, Green Room edition; published at $2.50; our price 1.75
Romeo and Juliet, Green Room edition; published at $2.50, our price 1.75
Vanity Fair, Green Room edition; published at $2.50, our price 1.75
The Three Musketeers, Green Room edition; published at $2.50, our price 1.75
Gems of Modern Art; published at $2.00, our price 75
America, Picturesque and Descriptive, by Joel Cook; photogravure illustrations; 3 volumes; published at $7.50; our price 5.00

Poetry.

Longfellow's Poetical Works, 8vo, bound in cloth, beautifully illustrated; published at $2.50, our price 1.75
Whittier's Poems, 8vo, bound in cloth, illustrated; published at $2.50, our price 1.75
A beautiful Holiday Edition of the following favorites, nicely illustrated; published at $1.50; our price, per volume 45
Evangeline,
Hiawatha,
Courtship of Miles Standish.
Another very choice edition of Popular Poems, published at $1.25; our price, each 35
Mabel Martin,
Lucile,
Lay of the Last Minstrel,
Lady of the Lake,
Childe Harold,
The Princess,
Enoch Arden.
Lyrics of Love and Nature; illustrated; published at $1.50; our price 30
XXIV. Bit of Vers de Societe, with 12 full page illustrations by H. W. McVickar; published at $1.50; our price 30
Father Ryan's Poems, bound in cloth; published at $2.00; our price 1.35
Rosaries, from 10c. to 3.00

Books for Boys and Girls.

Grimm's Fairy Tales, Gulliver's Travels; two volumes in box; our price, per set, 35
Aesop's Fables, Arabian Nights; two volumes in box; our price, per set, 35
Tom Brown's School Days, Tom Brown at Oxford; two volumes in box; our price, per set, 35
Andersen's Fairy Tales, Black Beauty; two volumes in box; our price, per set, 35
The Henty Books; 38 titles to choose from; special for to-morrow, per volume, 18
A Series of Books for Boys and Girls; hundreds of titles to choose from; published at 75c.; our price, per volume, 35
A few of the titles:
Lost in the Wilds—Ellis.
Good Luck—Werner.
Water Babies—Kingsley.
Six to Sixteen—Ewing.
Teddy—Otis.
Messenger No. 48—Otis.
Poor and Proud—Optic.
Try Again—Optic.
Little by Little—Optic.
Aunt Diana—Carey.
Olive Latimer—Meade.
Christmas and New Year's Cards, a very large assortment, at from 3c. to 3.00
Calendars, the most complete assortment in the city, from 5c. to 4.00
Writing Paper, handsome boxes, fine quality paper and envelopes, per box, from 10c. to 5.00

The stores will be crowded from now on—your personal safety must not be overlooked—and was not lost sight of when THIS store was built.
THE BIG STORE IS FIREPROOF,
being the only large retail store in New York city enjoying this distinction.

Albums, Toilet Sets,

Collar, Cuff and Handkerchief Boxes, &c.

We have all kinds of Christmas presents for all kinds of people. Here, for instance, are the very kind of presents that will be most acceptable to many people, especially the ladies. Just note the reasonableness of the prices, too.

Celluloid Photograph Albums, will hold 30 cabinet photographs, pretty designs on cover, with gilt edges; a choice of two styles, at 1.50
Celluloid Photograph Albums, will hold 28 pictures; fully 100 different patterns from which to make a selection; a choice for 2.50
3-piece Toilet Sets, in fancy boxes—brush, comb and mirror; a choice of several styles at 98
Many others ranging from 98c. to 35.00
Toilet and Manicure Sets, in satin lined boxes—brush, comb, mirror, nail file, button hook, rouge pot and cuticle scissors; several styles at 2.50
Collar and Cuff Boxes, satin lined, a choice of colors, with place for handkerchiefs at bottom of boxes, at 98
Handkerchief Boxes, Glove Boxes, Necktie Boxes, and Collar and Cuff Boxes; a choice to-morrow at 50
Fancy Celluloid Work Boxes, containing crochet hooks, thimble, scissors, &c.; also Jewel Cases, with colored linings and places for watches and rings; a choice to-morrow for 50

Practical Presents

for Practical Women,
all greatly reduced in price for to-morrow's sale.

Heavy Flannelette Night Gowns, with double-faced backs, at 50
Black Sateen Underskirts, of an excellent quality, with double umbrella corded flounce, at 98
Givernaud's Taffeta Petticoats, two lots, with corded ruffles or knife plaiting on flounce, at 4.25
Givernaud's Taffeta Petticoats, a handsome variety, all shades; some worth up to $12.00, a choice to-morrow for 7.50
Eiderdown Bath Robes, with satin bound collars and cuffs, silk frogs, &c., at 2.95
All-Wool Ripple Eiderdown Robes, full back, with girdle and satin bindings, at 3.95
All-Wool Eiderdown Sacques, with crochet edges, at 69
Women's Flannelette Wrappers, with wide flounced skirts, excellent patterns, bretelles and braid trimming; worth fully $6.00, on sale to-morrow at 69
Handsome Wrappers, of heavy quality, in various styles, very full and prettily trimmed; specially priced for to-morrow at 1.25

A Camera,

a Tripod and a complete Developing and Printing Outfit, for $3.75.

Here's a Christmas gift without an equal at the price—everything needed for the taking and finishing of a good photograph, all for $3.75. The outfit consists of

Our Famous "Fountain" Box Camera—Takes pictures 4x5 inches; has all the improvements of the higher priced cameras. Made to retail at $6.00 apiece. We bought 1,000 of them at an exceedingly low price, hence our ability to make this startling offer. The developing and printing outfit is made up of:
2 Rubberoid Trays,
2 Doz. Printing Papers,
1 Doz. Card Mounts,
1 Tube of Paste,
1 Doz. 4x5 inch Dry Plates,
1 2-oz. Glass Graduate,
1 Rubber Roller,
1 8-oz. Bottle Toning Solution,
1 8-oz. Bottle Developing Solution,
1 lb. Hypo.,
1 Folding Tripod,
1 Metal Ruby Lamp,
1 Printing Frame,
1 Instruction Book.
(This Camera and Outfit would cost you $7.50 if bought separately.)

Our Photo Supply Dept.

carries constantly in stock full and complete lines of the best makes of Photo Supplies, at the lowest market prices; also,

Everything in Cameras,

from the little 80c. "Brownie" Camera up to the "Long Focus Wide Angle or Telephoto $50 Camera." You save money on everything you buy here!

Housefurnishings.

The great basement store is resplendent with just the sort of things that will delight the good housewife; you combine the useful with the beautiful if you select a few Xmas gifts there—and you'll certainly save some money—enough to buy one more present than you thought you could afford. These are a few specials—for Monday:—

Fancy Work Baskets, several different styles, pretty designs, in assorted colors; special at 25
Fancy Work Baskets, in beautiful colors and pretty designs, with cover; special at 45
Candy Baskets, in assorted colors; special at 10
Standing Work Baskets, 4 different styles to select from, all beautifully colored; special at 65
Scrap Baskets, 10 different styles; special at 25
Chafing Dishes, of solid brass, nickel plated, with asbestos lamp and wrought iron stand; special at 2.25
Chafing Dishes, made of brass, beautiful in design, entirely nickel plated; special at 3.25
Teapots, nickel plated, copies of the latest sterling silver teapots; special at 1.40
Five o'clock Tea Kettles, entirely of brass, pretty shapes, richly finished; special at 1.35
Pudding Dishes, nickel plated, with beaded ends, 2 pint size; special to-morrow at 1.00
Blacking Cabinets, made of hard wood, with carpet top; special at 75
We also have a large assortment of Blacking Cabinets at 1.00, 1.25, 1.45 and 1.65

Metallophones

resemble Xylophones in appearance, but produce clearer, sweeter music. We have secured a lot of them for the holidays and will place them on sale to-morrow at prices lower than they can be bought for elsewhere. Each instrument is packed in a neat box, with two hammers, and book of instructions. These are the sizes and prices:

8 keys,	15	22 keys,	69
10 keys,	19	25 keys, (chromatic,)	85
15 keys,	32		
18 keys,	38		

Dolls, Toys and Games.

Only a day and a week till Christmas Eve! Have you bought the children's toys yet? If not, don't delay or you may be disappointed in securing just what you want. Our big stock is still complete, owing to constant watchfulness and frequent additions of brand-new Toys. Nowhere in Greater New York will you find its equal to-day in quantity, quality, variety, or low prices. And nowhere else can you make your selections with such comfort, owing to the size of this big Toy Department, the breadth of its aisles, and the number of attentive, competent salespeople in attendance to assist you in your purchases. Monday's special offerings will prove profitable reading to all who are interested in either children or toys. Here they are:—

Dolls.

Dressed Dolls, 13 inches long, with pretty bisque heads, long flowing curls, nicely dressed in silk and satin; a choice for 33
Dressed Dolls, 16 inches long, with bisque head, movable eyes, long curls, full set of underclothing, shoes and stockings, at 95
Kid Body Dolls, 15 inches long, cork stuffed body, pretty bisque head, movable glass eyes, flowing curls, some with centre parted, sewed wigs; complete, with shoes and stockings; a choice for 85
Kid Body Dolls, 13 inches long, with jointed hips and knees, glass eyes and long curls on pretty bisque head, shoes and stockings, at 39
"Santa" Jointed Dolls—17 inches long, highly polished body, jointed wrists, ball jointed elbows, arms and knees; handsome bisque head with moving eyes and full sewed wig, with long flowing curls; at 89
"Santa" Jointed Dolls—22 inches long, same as above, at 1.95

Toys.

Mechanical Railway—Includes engine, tender and 2 passenger cars, 21 pieces straight, circular and cross track, packed in strong box, 12x17 inches; special at 1.95
Mechanical Trolley Car, made of steel, nicely painted, operated by clock work; special at 1.50
Wash Set—Folding table, horse, tub, wringer, pail, &c., made of hard wood and decorated, large size at 29
Noah's Arks, 14 inches long, neatly painted and well filled with animals; special at 19
Toy Piano, 18 key style, finished in rosewood or white enamel, and packed in a nice pasteboard box; special at 1.25
Trimmed Doll Bed, made of steel, 24-inch size, with mattress, coverlet, 2 pillows and canopies with lace, special at 1.00
White Enamelled Cradle, 24 in. long, 14 in. wide, neatly trimmed with gilt, special at 75
Soldier Suit, with full complement of uniform, sewed on red, white and blue card, which closes as a box, special at 45
Children's Rocker, made of hardwood, large size, has high back, at 39
Boys' Velocipede, made of malleable iron, nicely enamelled, has bicycle saddle and handle bars; special at 1.00
Tricycle, made of malleable iron, strong and durable, shaped seat, covered with red plush, at 3.25
Electrical Dancers—A new toy, with two comical dancing figures, will run five hours continuously; complete with battery for 85
Steam Horizontal Engine with brass boiler, two wheels, 8 inches high and 4 inches long, at 1.00
Magic Lantern, 11 inches high, nicely finished, good lens, lamp slides, &c., at 65
Printing Press—The Bonanza, with type, roller, ink, cards

CHICAGO'S VICE CRUSADE

Few Believe Administration Is Honest in Efforts at Reform.

POLICE CHIEF LEAVES TOWN

Goes to New Orleans Races While Grand Jury Is at Work—Democrats Face Defeat Next Spring.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Alarmed by the attitude of the opposing elements, the city administration has at last made some attempt to remedy certain evil conditions of life as found here. No one has very much confidence in the good faith behind these efforts at reform, and it is plain to most people that no remedy will be had while the present influences are still in power. The connection between flagrant violators of the law and the city administration is quite patent to any one not affected with moral strabismus.

At the order of the Mayor women were forbidden to frequent certain down-town saloons which have become notorious through the robberies which have occurred there, and through being the scene of the downfall of many young persons. These places, many of them fitted up in flash style at great cost, have heretofore been furnished with music. They contain wine-rooms and private apartments where befuddled men are robbed by the harpies who frequent them. The saloons have been filled nightly with depraved characters of both sexes, who have made the theatre district a disgrace after nightfall. For about a week the women were unable to gain admittance to these resorts. Now, however, they are flocking back, but only "soft" drinks are served to them at present.

That these blots on the city's life have been permitted to exist without their paying some one for the privilege is too much for sophisticated belief. An evidence of their influence with the administration is to be found in the fact that one Police Captain who had been instrumental in trying to keep these resorts within the bounds of decency has been transferred to a district where his morals are more in keeping with those of the other inhabitants.

The scandal in which the Police Department has found itself involved, and in which the connection between certain high officials and a firm of loan sharks has been clearly established, to say nothing of the disgraceful exposure of the frauds perpetrated upon the Merit Board by would-be Lieutenants, was the subject of a stirring charge to the Grand Jury by Judge Gibbons, who indicated clearly, although he mentioned no names, that the jury might find its duty in indicting certain officials of the department. He referred to the "rampant" condition of crime here, and said that the officials guilty of allowing the existence of such a state of affairs should be punished.

His charge to the jury was almost coincident with the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Chief Kipley, who shortly after daybreak one day packed his grip and left the city for New Orleans, without informing his family, the Mayor, or his assistants where he was going. He is still there attending the races. It is positively asserted and as positively denied that he has resigned. Speculation as to his successor still goes on in spite of Mayor Harrison's firm assertion that Kipley is still Chief.

Kipley has long had as an enemy Robert E. Burke, the deus ex machina of the administration—the Oil Inspector and political boss, whose word is law here as Croker's is in New York. Burke only permitted the appointment of Kipley as a favor to Harrison. He has waited for an opportunity to replace him with Luke P. Colleran, Chief of Detectives, a man who is not on speaking terms with his Chief, as, indeed, many of the Inspectors are not. The disorganization of the force is nearly complete. There is insubordination and disrespect for duty in many instances, and one policeman has charged Kipley with extorting $200 in connection with a robbery here some months ago. The Merit Board is going to investigate this charge, and the State's Attorney promises to prosecute it if it is warranted by the evidence.

In addition to this there has appeared a detective who, it is said, acted as a go-between in the Baxter police investigation in 1899, and who says he will testify against Kipley before the board. He promises to produce evidence that he was employed to steer away witnesses who might give testimony adverse to Harrison and Kipley. He holds a number of receipts for money paid to witnesses who thus refused to take the stand and tell what they knew. The names of Harrison and Kipley both appear in the receipts. Judge Gibbons is at work on additional instructions to the Grand Jury, and State's Attorney Deneen promises to make use of all the material he has as soon as the Grand Jury concludes its work.

The city administration approaches the Spring election handicapped by all these things, and by two terms in which little good has been accomplished and much harm done. Not only will the Democratic bosses have to face the consequences of their four years' work, but they must meet the growing factional fight with the Hopkins wing of Democracy, and they must battle with the Republicans, stronger than they have been in more than six years.

The redistricting of the city by wards, a measure for which has passed the Council, will enable the Lorimer-Jamieson-Haney-Smyth combination to control twenty-five of the thirty-five yards under this scheme in any city or county convention. The greatest fear that they have at present is that Mayor Harrison will veto the ordinance. One curious effect of the redistricting is that many of the old bosses are now in new and strange wards.

Another heavy handicap with which the administration will enter the fight, and one which will tell severely against it with the taxpayers, is the fact that it will begin the new year with a deficit of no less than $1,000,000 to overcome. Reports from the Board of Election Commissioners are awaited with concern, for fear that another $400,000 may be added to the columns of debt. As a result of this bleak prospect, a cry for the most rigid economy has gone out to all the departments. The most liberal sum to be gathered from the tax levy does not place the city's share at more than $5,000,000. From this the deficit, whatever it may be, must be deducted.

This deplorable state of finances is the result of the extravagance of the Council in appropriating $7,000,000 nearly a year ago, in the expectation that it would come through the County Treasurer's office. Early in the Summer came the announcement from the Board of Review that there would be a horizontal cut of 30 per cent. The result of this was the dismissal of 800 employes of the city. Even this drastic measure failed to make up for the expenditures authorized under the budget.

A further result of this stringency will be that few if any public improvements will be undertaken during the coming year. Unless the Supreme Court reverses the decision of the lower tribunal in the bond case, there will be no available source for the bridge-building fund—to carry out sadly needed improvements. There is no doubt that the report of the Board of Election Commissioners will increase the deficiency at least $500,000. It is estimated that the City Controller will have to prune $1,000,000 from the listed expectations.

There is little doubt that the four big steamers now being built for the Counselman syndicate will take grain cargoes from Chicago to European ports on their initial trips. It is regarded even by those interested in the boats as an experiment, and if it is not successful the boats will be used in other lines of traffic. Whether the question of time for the voyage is the important one for insurance on cargoes. The lake vessel owners who have sent their ships to the seaboard this Fall have paid an insurance of from 4½ to 5 per cent. on the single trip from Lake Erie to New York. Such high figures on grain will be considered as prohibitive, as compared with the low rates from Atlantic seaboard points.

The State Pawners' Society, which runs the newly established Pawners' Bank, has, after a little more than a year's existence, found it necessary to increase its capital stock from $100,000 to $200,000. In this short time this is the second increase in stock. The capital is now four times its original figure. Notwithstanding the first increase, the society had to borrow $30,000 three months ago to meet the demand for loans. In his annual report President Farwell says:

"Considering the first year's results, the Directors have no hesitation in saying that the stock will no doubt earn 10 per cent., and that semi-annual dividends of 6 per cent., the maximum allowed by law, may safely be looked for." He also estimates that within a few years $500,000 capital will be needed. During the first year 17,161 loans were made on collateral of all kinds, of which 9,949 were redeemed. The re-

"Standard of Highest Merit"

FISCHER PIANOS.

We call attention to our large assortment of GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOS, cased in rare and choice woods.

Several special Designs for the Holiday Season.

PRICES REASONABLE.

OPEN EVENINGS

From December 15th to 24th inclusive.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS

33 Union Square—West,

Between 16th and 17th Sts., New York.

Once More

we tell you, and we make no misstatements, that only *STRAIGHT* Whiskies like

Old Crow Rye

can be pure. Blended (mixed) are neither pure nor wholesome. Gold Medal, awarded at Paris, 1900, for purity.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Wine Merchants,

Established 1853. New York.

deemed loans amounted to $140,576.25 and the outstanding loans amount to $117,214.50.
R. B. P.

CRIMES OF A DAY IN CHICAGO.

Record Includes the Theft of $1,000 in the Post Office.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Events of the past twenty-four hours show that the reign of crime has not been checked. William J. Calhoun, late of the National Inter-State Commerce Commission, was robbed of his overcoat in Judge Tuley's courtroom. A man reached through the cashier's window at the Post Office and got away with $1,000 in currency.

In sight of the Englewood Police Station Mrs. William H. Harnwright was robbed by two masked men.

For the third time in a month the flat of Dr. H. C. Mackey was robbed of money and jewelry.

Armed with revolvers and daggers, two well-dressed men entered the saloon of Myer Lewis, Seventeenth and State Streets, early last night and held the proprietor at bay behind the bar while they broke open the cash drawer and took $50.

Two burglars were found in the house of Mrs. M. Miller. They ran away, and were fired at by a policeman. Blood on the walk indicates that one was shot, but both escaped.

Mrs. Amelia Meyer, a handsome woman, was arrested as a shoplifter. A store detective says he caught her stealing gloves. In her room over $2,000 worth of goods was found. She is a stranger, but wore specially made clothes in which to place her stealings. She tried three times to commit suicide.

Several highway robberies of minor importance were reported to the police.

TO SUCCEED 'CHOSEN FRIENDS.'

New Fraternity Will Reinsure Risks of the Defunct Order—Western "Treachery" Charged.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—Detailed plans for the Standard Fraternal Association, which it is intended shall reinsure the members of the Chosen Friends, so far as possible, were made public to-day by those who are at the head of the new organization, which is designed to be the successor of the defunct fraternity. A meeting will be held in this city next Tuesday, at which there will be present Louis A. Steber of St. Louis, Dr. C. A. Burhans of Cincinnati, Albert Rosengartner of Louisville, G. L. Smith of Chicago, W. G. Gibson, T. B. Linn, and Gilford A. Dietsch of this city.

At this meeting the plans already decided upon by the officers of the new order will be indorsed. All those called to the meeting have been prominent in the Chosen Friends, and will hold official capacities in the new order. The officers of the Standard Fraternal Association will be as follows:

Past Supreme President—Joseph Clark, Jr., New York; Supreme President—W. F. Gibson, Indianapolis, formerly of San Francisco; Supreme First Vice President—S. C. Wallis, San Francisco; Supreme Second Vice President—A. Rosengartner, Louisville, Ky.; Supreme Secretary—T. B. Linn, now Supreme Recorder, Chosen Friends, Indianapolis; Supreme Treasurer—L. A. Steber, St. Louis; Supreme Medical Examiner—Dr. C. A. Burhans, Cincinnati; Supreme Marshal—David Sanders, San Antonio, Texas; Supreme Warden—G. H. Pfersch, Hoboken, N. J.; Supreme Guard—P. H. O'Brien, New Haven, Conn.; Supreme Vidette—G. L. Smith, Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 15.—Nathan B. Kilimer, acting Supreme Treasurer of the order of Chosen Friends, whose office is in this city, said this afternoon that he believed the application for a receiver for the Chosen Friends in Indianapolis yesterday and the simultaneous announcement by the Supreme Recorder, T. B. Linn, that members of the order would be taken into a new Western fraternal order, to be nothing more than a deep laid plot to wreck the Chosen Friends and secure members for the new order.

"It's a fraud, an absolute Western fraud, just as I suspected when I first heard of it," declared Mr. Kilimer. "Although the order was in bad shape and had unpaid death claims of members who were killed in the Galveston storm to the amount of about $70,000, it had been agreed to solicit new members to meet the deficiency, and we had every reason to believe the order would have pulled through if it had not been for this Western treachery."

The published report to the effect that the late William B. Wilson, who was the Supreme Treasurer of the order, confessed that there was a shortage in his accounts, is received with incredulity by his friends in the office here. They say that if there was a shortage it could not reach anything like $34,000, the sum stated by Supreme Counsellor H. H. Morse yesterday, and they refuse to believe that the dead man used any of the money for his own purposes.

Miss Sadie Wilson, a daughter of the late Grand Treasurer, said to-day that about the middle of last August her father sent his books by express to Indianapolis for the purpose of having them audited. After a wait of five or six weeks the books were returned with a letter from the examining officials of the order saying that the books were found to be correct.

At the offices of the Sick Benefit Society and the Loan and Savings League it was said to-day that Mr. Wilson's accounts with those concerns were in good shape.

"DIPLOMA" DEALER PUNISHED.

Chicago "Doctor" Gets a Year in Prison and a $500 Fine.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—"Dr." James Armstrong, President at various times of the Metropolitan and Independent Medical Colleges, and the Illinois Health University, was to-day sentenced by Judge Kohlsaat to serve one year in Joliet and pay a fine of $500. Armstrong was found guilty of using United States mails to defraud.

Testimony adduced at the trial showed that Armstrong's institutions were devoted entirely to the selling of "diplomas." Blank "diplomas" were sent by the dozen to various places, including many foreign countries, and there disposed of.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Suggestions by C. C. SHAYNE.

From now until the holidays most men are too busy to "shop" in a vague search for an appropriate gift and many are forced to realize that our hearts are bigger than our purses at this particular time of year, when all regard it as a duty and a pleasure to remember in some substantial way those who are dear to us.

Few there are, however—and very few—who have not the time and means to gratify, to some extent, at least, the sentiment which possesses us and grows as the holidays approach. But the real perplexity of the question presents itself:—What shall it be? What article will be the most expressive of the sentiment, and, at the same time, come within the range of our purse strings?

Furs naturally suggest themselves to the minds of the thoughtful, and the following list will doubtless meet, both in price and character, the wishes of all:—

$10 TO $15

will buy muffs of beaver, Japan fox, Thibet, coon, Persian lamb; scarfs of stone marten, Thibet, mink; ladies' sleighing hood; black goat robe; handsome rug; sealskin cap or pair of gloves.

$20 TO $25.

Scarfs and boas of Persian lamb, mink, fox, sable or lynx; natural otter and Alaska sable (skunk); muffs of Persian lamb, otter, mink, fox, &c.; large sleigh robes, mats and rugs, sealskin cap or pair of gloves; cloth circular capes, lined Siberian squirrel, 24 inches deep.

$35 TO $50.

Muff of chinchilla, Hudson Bay sable, dark mink, otter, broadtail; the new blue or black lynx muff; boas and scarfs of Hudson Bay sable, with tails; the new Florentine collar; Persian lamb storm collar; fur-lined circular; new silver lynx Merode collar, with long tabs; Alaska sable (skunk) storm collars; long mink boas.

$75 TO $100.

Mink wrap, long tabs and cluster of tails; black lynx wrap, long tabs; natural beaver capes; ermine cape, 9 inches deep; Hudson bay sable muffs or neck pieces; mink neck pieces; storm collars, with cluster of tails; men's fur-lined overcoats; Russian sable boa, natural blue fox cluster collars; the new fox double boa; mink collar with cluster of tails; red fox robe; handsome black Thibet robe; Hudson Bay sable muff and boa, with cluster of tails.

$125 TO $150.

Persian lamb coat; high rolling collar and revers; mink cape; long Alaska sable cape; ermine opera cape; fur lined ove coats; Russian sable scarf or muff; rugs of tiger, leopard and polar bear; black bear robe, &c.; Hudson Bay sable (muff and boa); dark mink long boa and muff; sealskin cape; fur lined and trimmed Newmarkets; handsome mink cape; Russian sable boa or muff; opera wrap; set of beautiful chinchilla.

$200 TO $250.

Alaska sealskin jacket; sealskin cape; Russian sable scarf or muff; Alaska sable cape, 30 inches deep; sealskin carriage robe; black bear robe; mink lined otter or Persian lamb trimmed overcoat; Alaska sealskin coat, large collar and revers; Persian lamb coat, collar and revers of chinchilla or mink; Royal ermine opera cape; Hudson Bay sable boa, three yards long; mink lined overcoat, unplucked otter collar and revers; extra large cub bear robe.

$300 TO $400.

Mink lined overcoat, collar and cuffs of unplucked otter; otter robe, 63x52; overcoat of Hudson Bay otter, collar and cuffs of same; Persian lamb lined and trimmed overcoat; Alaska sealskin coat, best quality; Alaska sealskin cape, deep ruffle and collar of mink, 27 inches deep; silk opera cape, handsomely embroidered, lined with royal ermine, deep ruffle of lace, rolling collar of white fox; Russian sable muff, boa or collarette; baby lamb coat or Persian lamb Juno coat, trimmed with sable.

$500.

Hudson Bay otter cape or overcoat; baby lamb cape, 27 inches, deep ruffle and collar of mink; Russian sable muff and boa. Hudson Bay sable Victorine; Hudson Bay sable carriage robe; Polar Bear Rug, one of the largest in the United States, pure white.

For **$750** you can buy a beautiful Russian sable muff; gentleman's Hudson Bay sable lined and trimmed overcoat; a good set of Russian sable (muff and boa).

For **$1,000**, extra large muff of Russian sable; a boa, three yards long, or a handsome Hudson Bay sable fur lined and trimmed overcoat. From **$1,500** to **$2,500** will buy sets of Russian sable (muff and cape or long boa). Victorines and Talmas—for **$3,000, $4,800, $6,500**, and the handsomest in New York for **$7,750**.

Store open until 9 o'clock evenings until Christmas.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant,

42d st., bet. Broadway and 6th ave.

MAN HUNT IN MAINE.

Officers Go After Pete Fountaine, a Notorious Old Poacher—To Bring Him in Dead or Alive.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 15.—The most exciting man hunt that has been undertaken in Northern Maine since the United States Marshals went to storm the fortress of George Nadeau, away up the St. John River, is now in progress, Game Warden Herman Templeton and Guide Ben Woodward of Kineo having started for Baker Lake to capture "Old Pete" Fountaine, the king of all poachers. For forty years has "Old Pete" set the laws and the Wardens at defiance, and in that time every officer of any reputation has tried to bring him to Bangor for trial. Some have found his camp in the deep woods, but, somehow or other, when they got there the old man had disappeared.

Warden Templeton has always been at odds with "Old Pete," and last Summer something happened that stirred the Warden up to the effort of his life to capture the outlaw. While Templeton was cruising around in the neighborhood of Baker Lake one day a shot rang out and a bullet passed so close to his head as to take his cap off. He immediately paddled ashore and searched the woods for the man who had fired the shot, but in vain. Templeton suspects that the bullet came from "Old Pete's" rifle.

Late in November Warden Templeton applied to the State Game Commissioners for authority to go after "Pete" and bring him out, dead or alive. It is not known what reply the Commissioners made to this proposal, but it is certain that Templeton and Guide Woodward, armed and equipped for a long hunt, have gone north.

Capturing "Pete" Fountaine is looked upon as a rather dangerous job, but Templeton and Woodward are men afraid of nothing, and they can shoot as quickly and as straight as can "Old Pete." The outlaw has a camp near Baker Lake, and his line of traps extends for fifty miles north to the Allegash. He may be at home when the Wardens reach the lake, and he may be away tending his traps. Wherever he may be, the arrival of the officers will be made known to him at once by some of his numerous friends. The only way to get him will be to surprise him, and then, as the woodsmen say, "The old critter's likely to shoot."

Many are the offenses charged up against "Pete," including smuggling, and the result of the hunt for him is awaited with great interest and considerable apprehension.

RUN ON BANK ABOUT OVER.

About 1,000 Depositors Have Taken $450,000 from Harlem Institution.

Depositors in the Harlem Savings Bank continued to withdraw their accounts yesterday, but it was evident that the scare was practically over. At noon when the doors were closed there remained only a few persons in line. It did not seem to trouble them very much that they would be obliged to wait until Monday to obtain their money, and with the exception of one or two excitable women all left quietly, and when questioned as to their opinion of the bank, said that they had no doubt that it was perfectly safe, but that they would feel more easy with the money in their possession.

President Charles Tooker said that in his opinion the run was about over. As near as he could estimate about 1,000 depositors out of about 35,000 on the institution's books had withdrawn their accounts, which aggregated $450,000, of which $34,000 was taken out yesterday.

French Vice Consul Shoots Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Paul Antoine, Vice Consul of France and Acting Consul, shot himself through the head last night, and will probably die.

Store Open Every Evening Until Christmas.

And Now the Word is "Rush!"

Those of you who have waited with your Christmas shopping "Till the last dog is swung off" must now make the best of these *seven fleeting days*. We'll help you all we can. And this is what we purpose to do—place before you every possible convenience for your comfort and profit. We will keep the store open every evening until 10 o'clock. We will give you the most rapid deliveries in New York! Everybody who shops at Bloomingdale's will be assured the best store service in the world. Our assortments of Christmas goods are the greatest in New York, and this week the store is exceptionally full of rare and fascinating values.

Purchased at the Paris Exposition.

Art Wares Recently Imported.

One of the handsomest collections of art goods ever brought into the United States. Many of the specimens were in collections which received the Grand Prix or gold and silver medals. From this collection you will be able to select Xmas gifts of rarity not exceeded by any specimens in the United States, and at prices far below those customarily asked for such goods.

From the French Exhibit.

We purchased some of the handsome specimens of Limoges Enamelled Paintings, one entitled "The Difficult Passage," which is an exquisite piece of art.

Handsome Sevres Vases, mounted on gold bronze, handsomely decorated, etc. Exquisite Point Lace Fans, mounted with white pearl. Also Fans of handsome Duchesse Lace; Bronze Figures and Miniatures; also specimens of Legres Art Glassware, which received the Grand Prix.

From the Italian Exhibit.

We purchased some of the finest Mosaic Paintings, by such celebrated artists as D. Lamponi and others of equal celebrity. Also art Bronzes, including one by Anzo Pandiana, of Milano, entitled "The Hunt," price of which is $250.00.

From the Russian and Australian Exhibit.

We purchased an extensive collection of Bronze Art Goods, such as handsome Vases, Cigar and Cigarette Receptacles, Pin and Ash Trays, Inkstands, Clocks, Match Safes, Candelabras, Electric Lamps, Paper Stands, etc. The prices of these goods range from $5.00 to $50.00 each.

Fine Sevres Vases—Special!

We were fortunate enough to secure 500 pairs of fine French Sevres Vases at very exceptionally low prices. They are artistically painted; many exclusive designs; mounted with green onyx and some with white. Some of these were exhibited at the Paris Exhibition. The entire lot will be placed on sale beginning to-morrow as follows:

Lot 1—At **5.00**, value 10.00.
Lot 2—At **5.75**, value 11.00.
Lot 3—At **8.75**, value 13.00.
Lot 4—At **11.50**, value 20.00.
Lot 5—At **11.50**, value 18.00.
Lot 6—At **12.98**, value 25.00.
Lot 7—At **18.50**, value 35.00.
Others ranging in price from **19.00** to **100.00**.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Women's Fine Neckwear.

A stock comprising about 2,000 pieces for you to make selections from. We are reducing it, and so you will find some very rare Bargains all through the lot; in fact, many articles are selling below cost. The stock comprises in part fancy chiffon and lace Jabots, Stock Collars of chiffon, lace and velvet; silk and Crepe de Chine Scarfs, velvet string Ties, real lace Berthas of point applique and duchesse, exquisite Hair Ornaments, all colors, combining use of velvet, satin, tinsel and aigrettes; Chemisettes of tucked mousseline de soie, trimmed with tinsel and fancy buttons; graceful Fichus of chiffon and other effective materials; Liberty silk Neck Ruffs, very full Pompadour effects and long pleated ends, with and without chenille ornamentation; fluffy Feather Boas, black and gray. Come see the stock and note the prices!

Main Floor, 59th St. Section

Very Special in Handkerchiefs.

Here's a stock of handkerchiefs which comprises about $50,000 worth of goods. It is an almost endless collection, and exceptionally fine for you to make selections from. The items below indicate special values for this week.

For Women.

Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, 75c. to $1.25 Per Box—With cambric centres, put up in ½ dozen fancy Boxes. A finer assortment with linen and cambric centres at $1.50 box.
Initial Handkerchiefs, 50c. to $1.45 Per Box—All pure linen, in several attractive styles of hand-embroidered letters; ½ dozen in fancy box.
White H. S. Handkerchiefs, $1.25 Per Box—Pure linen, ¼, ½ and 1 inch hems, put up in boxes containing ½ dozen. A substantial and attractive gift.
Fancy Handkerchiefs, from 12½c. to 50c. Each—Lace and embroidery effects, sold in any desired quantity to suit purchaser.
Finer Ones from 75c. to $2.75 Each.
Lace Edge Handkerchiefs, $2.25 to $5.00 Each—A very choice collection; equal in point of beauty to real lace.
Children's Handkerchiefs, 17c. to 50c. Per Box—Immense line, put up in ¼ dozens, in attractive boxes.

For Men.

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs from 98c. to $1.98 Box—Put up in handsome fancy boxes, containing half dozen.
Cambric Handkerchiefs, 75c. to $1.00 Box—Hemstitched and initialled; in fancy boxes of half dozen.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, $1.25 to $2.90 Box—Pure linen and initialled; in fancy boxes of half dozen.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 50c. per Box—200 dozen; plain white cambric in fancy boxes of half dozen.
Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c. to 98c. Each—Plain and initialled, 1 and 1¼ hemstitched hems.
Mufflers, 50c. to $2.98—A very choice collection; in lovely color combinations and plain black and white and cream.
Real Lace Handkerchiefs, from 68c. to $45.00 Each—Handsome collection; made under special contract for us only; patterns are simply works of art, comprising finest specimens of Duchesse Pointe and Brussels Pointe.

Main floor, 59th Street Section.

China and Bric-a-Brac.

Also Decorated Lamps and Glassware on the Third Floor.

Inspired by the great success this department has enjoyed so far this season, we have made additions and improvements, and have begun a sale for this week which we are sure will prove the greatest in the store's history. Notice these prices. They mean savings of a fourth and a third in every instance. You will do well to make selections for Xmas gifts from this immense stock.

Beautiful, imported lace **Bisque Figures, 25c., 49c., 98c., 1.49.**
Imported Majolica **Tobacco Jars and Steins, 24c., 49c., 75c.**
Imported **Bisque Figures and Groups, 10c., 24c., 49c., 98c., 1.49.**

Dinner Sets.

At 7.45—American porcelain; 112 pieces; pretty floral decorations; handles gold stippled.
At 9.95—English porcelain, with pretty underglaze border decorations; 130 pieces.
At 12.95—Thin Carlsbad china, assorted decorations; handles gold stippled.
Dinner Sets in a large variety, from **5.45** to **100.00.**

Also our ten special tables of fine imported **Bric-a-Brac**, marked very low. Your choice of pieces at **95c., 1.45, 2.45, 2.95, 3.95, 4.95, 5.95, 6.95, 7.95.**

Tea Sets.

At 4.95—Thin Carlsbad china, 56 pieces; floral decorations; all pieces gold lined.
At 5.95—Thin Limoges china; very pretty decorations; 56 pieces; handles gold stippled.
Tea Sets in a large variety, from **2.75** to **30.00.**

Also a large assortment of fancy cups and saucers, fruit plates, fancy dishes, bowls, hand-painted salad and lobster dishes, chocolate, tete-a-tete sets, berry and ice cream sets, tobacco jars, beer steins and sets, fancy cuspidors, toilet sets, French and Bohemian and domestic glassware; also a complete line of American Cut Glass, all marked at moderate prices.

Very Special in Fine Bric-a-Brac.

Exceptional values throughout a very extensive assortment of Fine Art Goods, such as pieces in Teplitz, Carrara and Castilian marble busts and pedestals, hanging plaques of all descriptions, Sevres ware, German and French Bisques, Austrian and German Terra Cotta.

Third floor, 59th St. Section.

Taffeta Silk Underskirts.

Just the thing for an elegant Christmas gift. There's not an assortment existing which compares to this in beauty and low price. In the lot are underskirts of the latest colors, such as ciel, nile, petunia, apple and olive greens, coral, cerise, old rose, tan, cardinal, Parma violet; all made in the latest styles. View the goods, you then cannot help but make a selection.

At 3.95—Of good quality taffeta silk, made with Spanish flounce corded.
At 5.50—Of the best quality taffeta silk, full size, made with accordion plaited flounce, finished with ruffle and having drop skirt and dust ruffle of silk. value $7.50.
At 6.50—Of the best quality taffeta silk, full size, made with accordion plaited flounce, with top vandyked, finished top and bottom with ruche, drop skirt and dust ruffle of silk; value $10.00.
At 8.50—Of the finest quality taffeta silk, made with deep accordion plaiting, edged with four-inch ruffle, trimmed with two ruchings, drop skirt and dust ruffle of silk; value $13.50.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Three Fine Gifts.

Here are three articles from the basement, which are exceptional in value:

Black Iron Dragon Candlestick, with colored candle and shade, complete **29c.** Complete assortment of all the popular styles and colors in Candles and Candle Shades at extremely low prices.

Large assortment of brass and nickel plated **Swinging Tea Kettles**, from **$1.84** to **$3.98.**

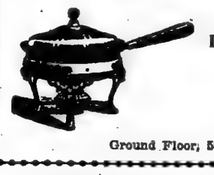

Chafing Dishes, in all the newest designs, ranging in price from **$2.34** to **$6.14.**

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COLLEGE EXAMINATION BOARD.

Treasurer, Assistant Secretary, and Chief Examiners Announced.

The election of the Treasurer and the Assistant Secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board of the Middle States and Maryland, together with the Board of Examiners for the present year, were made public yesterday by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University.

The Treasurership of the board has been accepted by Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Bank of Commerce. As Associate Secretary, the board has chosen Dr. William E. Waters, who has entered upon his duties. He is a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1878.

The chief examiners for 1901 are as follows: Chemistry—Prof. Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University; English—Prof. Francis H. Stoddard of New York University; French—Prof. A. Guyot Cameron of Princeton University; German—Prof. M. D. Learned of the University of Pennsylvania; Greek—Prof. Herbert Weir Smyth of Bryn Mawr College; History—Prof. Lucy M. Salmon of Vassar College; Latin—Prof. Charles E. Bennett of Cornell University; Mathematics—Prof. Henry Dallas Thompson of Princeton University; Physics—Prof. Edward L. Nichols of Cornell University.

FIRST CATHEDRAL MARRIAGE.

Wedding of Mr. Walt and Miss Monell at Morningside Heights.

At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, at Morningside Heights, Miss Mary Goodrich Monell, daughter of the late John F. Monell, was united in marriage yesterday afternoon to Frederick S. Walt of this city by the Rev. John Marshall Chew, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Newburg.

The wedding is the first one held in the new cathedral, and took place in the crypt, before the Tiffany altar. By reason of serious illness in both families, a large wedding was given up. The bride was given away by J. N. Weed of Newburg, an old friend of the family. Edwin Tatham of this city acted as best man, and Miss Masters of Dobbs Ferry was the attendant of the bride. There were no ushers nor musical service.

A few intimate friends were present. The bride's step-mother, Mrs. Caroline E. Monell, now eighty-six years of age, was also present. Mrs. Monell was formerly the wife of Andrew Jackson Downing, the projector of Central Park. Mrs. Walt is well known in this city and at Fishkill Landing. The bridegroom is well known in legal and literary circles. He is a member of the Union League and Reform Clubs and the Bar Association, and for several years resided at the Union League Club. His office is at 10 Wall Street.

Business Man's Wife Found Dead.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 15.—Mrs. Ferdinand B. Smith, wife of a well-known business man of this city, was found dead late this afternoon at Tailsome Hill, a suburb of this city. It is the opinion of the medical examiner that death resulted from an overdose of morphine. There are many punctures on the woman's arms, probably made by a hypodermic syringe. The body was removed to the Morgue, where it was identified this evening by Mr. Smith and his daughter.

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BIG CHINESE ARMY APPROACHING PEKING

French Report 10,000 Men Advancing on the Imperial City.

BRITISH FOUND NO TREASURE

Col. Tullock's Expedition Was Ineffectual—A Dying Boxer's Prophecy.

PEKING, Dec. 15.—The French report the approach on the Chinese Imperial City of 10,000 men, Pao-ting-Foo, the French garrison, fifteen miles west, being attacked by the advance guard.

They have appealed to Li-Hung-Chang, and demand that he prevent the march of these troops owing to the peace negotiations.

Col. Tullock has returned here. He reports having had an exciting experience. His detachment was fired upon eight miles from Peking. He could not discover the assailants, as they used smokeless powder and modern guns.

He camped for the night at a place called Kao-li-Ying, eighteen miles from here, meeting with slight opposition, but he was informed he would be attacked the next day by Boxers from Deh-hal-Ying, and sent for reinforcements. Fifty men under Lieut. McPherson, of the Twenty-sixth Beloochistan Regiment, were sent to his assistance. Immediately after their arrival Tullock attacked the town, which had to be entered by the use of scaling ladders. In the attack McPherson distinguished himself. He led the scaling party, which reached the town, jumped down into the place, and emptied his revolver, killing five men. He then drew his sword and defended himself until his men arrived in force and saved him from certain death.

Col. Tullock speaks highly of the Lieutenant's action. He says he believes he did a deed which merits the Victoria Cross, in his jump to what was apparently certain death, in order to let his men, who were coming up the ladder, arrive. Fortunately the Chinese had only a few carbines, and were bad shots, and none of the British troops was wounded during the fight. Forty Boxers were killed, a number wounded, and many were captured and brought to Peking.

Owing to the killing of the informer no treasure was obtained.

Tullock says the people of Peking do not realize the contempt in which they are held in the country districts. He adds that one of the wounded Chinamen said while dying: "You can kill me, but you cannot kill the Boxer movement, which will exist until every foreign devil in China is killed."

The railroad opening, which was to have taken place to-day, has been postponed, owing to the road not being ready for traffic.

As cabled from Peking, under date of Dec. 12, a few days previous to that time the British troops were notified of the existence of treasure twenty miles northwest of Peking, and Col. Tullock, with 150 men, left Peking last Wednesday to investigate the truth of the report. It was stated that a large amount of gold and valuables had been buried by persons connected with the Chinese Court in the latter's flight from the Chinese capital.

The following day, Thursday, Col. Tullock reported the discovery of the body of the man who gave the information regarding the hidden treasure. He had been decapitated.

BRITISH ATTITUDE DOUBTFUL.

Minister at Peking Forbidden to Sign the Joint Note at Present.

PEKING, Dec. 15.—The British Minister, Sir Ernest M. Satow, has received a communication to the effect that at present he is not authorized to sign the joint note.

He expects definite instructions to-morrow.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—A special dispatch to Le Temps from Shanghai says Prince Ching denies the statement that the Chinese Court will return to Peking. He is also quoted as saying that China will pay a yearly indemnity, but will not make a loan.

THIBET WANTS TO BE FREE.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 15.—The Rev. Robert Jeffray, who has just returned from six years' mission work in China, says that he is in possession of information that Thibet is anxious to cast off the yoke of China, and has been making overtures first to Great Britain and then to Russia to help her.

She has invited both of these nations to open Thibet to the commerce of the world.

THE GERMAN EXPEDITIONS.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—A dispatch from Peking under date of Dec. 14 says the Rohrscheidt column found a quantity of arms and ammunition at Tsang. Several fifteen-centimeter guns, still packed in cases, were also found.

Private dispatches from Peking say Lieut. Count von Wintzingerode and Capt. von Usedom have been severely injured by accidents, that Lieut. Dusterberg, in a skirmish near Pao-ting-Foo was killed.

It is added that the Manchu Gen. Fang was captured with great booty.

MANY ARRESTS IN CARACAS.

Fifty-six Prominent Men Charged with Plotting a Revolution.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 15.—Advices received here from Demerara, British Guiana, under date of Dec. 5, announce the arrest in Caracas, Venezuela, of fifty-six prominent Venezuelans on the charge of plotting a new revolution.

The arrests, it is added, have created great excitement.

THE TABOGA BACK AT PANAMA.

British Vessel Received by Guard of Honor and Saluted.

COLON, Colombia, Dec. 15.—The British steamer Taboga, (which was seized last month by the Colombian Government to transport an armed expedition from Panama to the Port of Buenaventura, where she was used in the bombardment of the rebel position on Points Bazan and Soldade,) has returned to Panama. She was received by a guard of honor and was saluted by a battery.

The British gunboat Pheasant, detailed to inquire into the seizure of the Taboga, has not yet arrived at Panama.

It is understood that the seizure of the Taboga by the Colombian Government will be amicably settled by the payment of a reasonable indemnity to the company owning the steamer, as the charter of the company provided that its steamers could, under certain circumstances, be used by the Colombian Government to transport its troops.

Testimony in Sternberg Case Ended.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The Presiding Judge in the Sternberg case announced in court to-day that Herr Popp, Sternberg's bureau chief, and Miss Souchard, an important witness, had fled to parts unknown. The testimony in the case was concluded to-night, and the trial will end during the coming week.

Crimes Against Children in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Referring to the awful conditions which the Sternberg case has shown to exist, the papers comment on the Emperor's official statistics for 1899-1900, showing an increase of 15 per cent. since 1897-8 in crimes against children. There were 3,569 sentences for such offenses alone.

Count von Goetzen's New Post.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Count von Goetzen has been ordered to receive a brief training at the Foreign Office, until he starts, in March, to assume the Governorship of Dares-Salaam, German East Africa. Before he leaves there Emperor William, with whom the Count studied at school and at Bonn University, will promote him to the rank of Major, to obviate any unpleasantness at his new post.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

Member Denounced for Declaring that British Troops Have Ill-Treated Boer Women.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Parliament was dismissed to-day, until the middle of February, with the reading of the shortest Queen's speech ever written. It was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the expenses incurred by the operations of my armies in South Africa and China."

The proceedings to-day in the House of Commons were a repetition in miniature of the debates of the brief session. The Ministers were heckled, the war was virulently denounced, and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain was further attacked. But the war funds were finally voted after the Secretary of State for War, the Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, had given an assurance that the Government, during recess, would cordially co-operate with Gen. Kitchener in an endeavor to end the war.

Particularly stinging were the remarks of John Bryn-Roberts, (Liberal,) member for the South Elfion Division of Carnarvonshire. He declared that the British treatment of the women of South Africa was an outrage on civilization, and that it was blasphemy to hold Christian services in St. Paul's in connection with the return of Lord Roberts while there were such proceedings in South Africa.

Mr. Brodrick hotly denounced Mr. Bryn-Roberts's charges, asserting that it was criminal to make allegations which could not be proved, but which, however, would be telegraphed to South Africa to increase the discontent existing there. He held up Mr. Bryn-Roberts to the censure and reprobation of every member of the House of Commons. These remarks were greeted with cheers.

Mr. Brodrick then repeated that the Government did not desire to pursue a policy which would make it more difficult for the Boers to cease fighting, and that the Government abided in the declarations of Mr. Chamberlain.

The session was suspended until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when both houses met and were prorogued.

WANTS PRO-BOERS BOYCOTTED.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The scorn and ignominy with which certain Liberal members of Parliament who are avowedly pleased by the Boer successes, are regarded by the major part of the community has by no means decreased.

At a pro-Boer meeting yesterday at which the Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney presided, Gen. Kitchener's name was greeted with cries of "Villain!" "Butcher!" "Beast!" while mention of Steyn and De Wet elicited loud cheers.

The Pall Mall Gazette to-day editorially declares that such men as Messrs. Courtney, Bryn-Roberts, and Lloyd-George ought to be put in coventry and be boycotted by any self-respecting Englishman. The expedient, severe as it is, is likely to meet with approval in all quarters, not excluding the moderate Liberal journals. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, does not escape criticism for tacitly permitting his alleged followers to take up such an avowedly anti-British attitude.

SMALL LOSS ON EXPOSITION.

Deficit of 2,000,000f.—Less than in Case of Either of the Preceding Paris Shows.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The official report of the finances of the exposition shows a loss of 2,000,000f.

The total of expenditures is 116,500,000f. The receipts amounted to 114,500,000f.

The loss is less than in the case of either of the preceding expositions.

MORE COMMISSIONERS SAIL.

Few of the American Officials of the Exposition Remain in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The American liner St. Louis, which sailed from Cherbourg this afternoon, took nearly all the members of the American Commission to the Paris Exposition who had not previously departed. Major Brackett, Secretary of the commission, and the accountants will, however, remain for a time in order to effect a final settlement of accounts.

While the American exhibits have not yet been entirely removed from the exposition grounds, with a few exceptions all have been boxed, the contracts providing that they shall be removed by Dec. 26. It is believed that the steamer Prairie will sail with the Government exhibits the first week in January, going to New York, and leaving there the exhibits in the art department, and then proceeding to Baltimore, where she will unload. Major Brackett said this morning he hoped everything would be closed up and he would be able to depart by the middle of January.

LOW ESTIMATE OF AMERICANS.

The Daily Mail Year Book Says There Are No Public Men Here of Conspicuous Merit.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—"The United States have many able men, but no one of conspicuous merit." This statement appears in The Daily Mail Year Book, just issued to compete with Whitaker's Almanack, under the section devoted to the world's chief statesmen. While it is not an inspired or a particularly erudite publication, it unfortunately represents the bulk of press and public opinion in the United Kingdom.

Nothing so well explains the attitude of the British press toward American action in Nicaragua, China, and other quarters of the globe as this crude revelation of its estimate of American public men. It is this underlying, though seldom expressed, belief which permeates the editorials now so frequently devoted to the policy of the Washington Government.

How utterly this is at variance with the opinion of the Foreign Office and the highest Government officials here is apparent from the fact that in almost every recent case where the English papers have attempted to advise or to forecast the attitude of their Government toward propositions suggested by the United States, they have taken exactly the opposite line from the course eventually pursued by Lord Salisbury and the Marquis of Lansdowne. This lack of sympathy between the administration leaders and the administration papers seems to broaden daily.

TO STEER SUBMARINE CRAFT.

Marconi System of Exclusive "Tuning" Said to be Successful.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The British Admiralty has thoroughly wakened up to the importance of submarine and similar methods of warfare. It has arranged to test Varica's (?) invention for steering torpedoes and submarine boats by means of the system of wireless telegraphy operated by Alfred C. Higgs, the United States Consul at Weymouth. The United States Naval Attaché, Commander Clover, is following up the matter closely. Germany has made an offer for the German rights.

The invention has been considerably altered since it was first shown to the German Government. The inventor now expresses the belief that the danger of interference, or "jamming," as it is technically called, has been eliminated. As recent Marconi experiments prove, instruments not exactly tuned to the same note can have no influence over others, regardless of the power of the batteries. Mr. Higgs provides each torpedo with a different note and directs it from a ship or the land, or under water, toward the object it is desired to destroy, by means of the same current whereby wireless messages are transmitted.

Judgment Against Duke of Manchester.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Judgment for £250 was entered in the Queen's Bench Division to-day against the Duke of Manchester for wine and cigars supplied by a city merchant. The claim was undefended.

Richard C. Washburn's Will.

The will of Richard C. Washburn, President of the Hudson County National Bank, Jersey City, was filed for probate yesterday in the office of Surrogate James T. Lillis. The estate is valued at $300,000. The property is divided between the testator's three sons, but the youngest, Neil C. Washburn is to receive only the income from his share until he is thirty years old. The two eldest sons, Uriah F. and George T., who are members of the firm of Washburn Brothers, are made the executors. Mrs. Washburn is not named in the will, as she was amply provided for by an ante-nuptial agreement.

Notice to Readers of New York Times.

Orders for the delivery of THE NEW YORK TIMES to either residence or place of business may be made by postal card or through telephone Cortlandt 4861. Any irregularity in delivery should be immediately reported to the office of publication.—Adv.

NAT GOODWIN AS SHYLOCK.

"The Merchant of Venice" to be Revived—Maxine Elliott to Play Portia.

Nat C. Goodwin announces that when he returns to this city to fulfill his annual engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre in February it is his intention to give a spectacular revival of "The Merchant of Venice." Mr. Goodwin in a recent interview on the rôle of Shylock, which he will portray, said:

"My nearest ideal of the character was played by the elder Kean, which at the time made a deep impression upon me, and another one which has almost passed from my memory was that of Possard, the distinguished German tragedian, but I desire it understood that the conception which I shall portray will be entirely different from any that has been given heretofore. I fully realize the important step I am about to take, and realize that it is a wide departure from the line of work the theatregoing public have been accustomed to see me in, but nevertheless I hope to present a Shylock that will find favor with the public."

It is more than probable that an all-star cast will be secured to present the play, at all events Maxine Elliott will be seen in the rôle of Portia.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING ACTORS.

Stage Hand Arrested at the Harlem Opera House.

James Murray of 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, sometimes known as "The Monk," and employed as a stage hand in the Harlem Opera House, was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station last night, charged with grand larceny.

For some time past actors and actresses playing at the theatre have missed jewelry and wearing apparel. Last evening Detective Enright impersonated a stage hand and watched Murray. Enright said he saw Murray enter the dressing room of Jesse Mulward, a member of one of Frohman's companies now playing at the theatre, and placed him under arrest.

A search of the house where Murray lives resulted in the finding of an overcoat alleged to be the property of Manager Yager of the company which had been stolen three days ago.

Florence Kahn, a member of Richard Mansfield's company, which played at the theatre a few weeks ago, lost a dress.

Play to Stop, Company to Disband.

"The Sprightly Romance of Marsac," the comedy in three acts by Molly Elliot Seawell and William Young, which was presented in this city for the first time on Dec. 3 at the Theatre Republic as a vehicle for exploiting Maclyn Arbuckle as a star, will after the performance on Dec. 29 temporarily cease to appear. The management announces that it is compelled to disband the company because of its failure to secure a theatre in this city.

Londoners Flock to Hear "Patience."

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The death of Sir Arthur Sullivan has had a curious effect on the popularity of "Patience" at the Savoy. It has so stimulated interest in the composer's work that the audiences are exceeding the records of the first production of the opera, a score of years ago.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., has engaged the French eccentric dancers, Les Colinis, to appear with Anna Held in "Papa's Wife," commencing Christmas week at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn.

Ada Deaves, Lilian Coleman, Knox Wilson, and William Riley Hatch and James T. Kelly are new engagements for "The Burgomaster," the musical comedy to be produced at the Manhattan Theatre on New Year's Eve.

The advance sale of seats for Charles Frohman's production of "Alice in Wonderland," with Ellaline Terriss and Seymour Hicks in the leading parts, which is to be presented next Wednesday night at the Vaudeville Theatre, London, has reached over $16,000. It is Mr. Frohman's intention to bring the production to America after it finishes its engagement in London.

Miss Olga Nethersole will appear for the first time as Magda Schwartz in Sudermann's play, "Magda," at the National Theatre, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Dec. 27. The version to be presented is that prepared by Miss Nethersole herself, and is in three acts. George Wharnock will play the part of old Col. Schwartz, and G. Harrison Hunter will be the Councilor von Keller.

By to-morrow evening the entire Maurice Grau Opera Company will have arrived in this city after their five weeks' preliminary engagement. Some of the principal members of the company arrived last night, others are expected this evening, and the remainder to-morrow night on a special train, which will bring those who sang principal rôles in the last performance, the chorus, the orchestra, scenery, and properties.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 15.—This afternoon Capt. and Mrs. French E. Chadwick of the War College held the first reception at the college, which was very largely attended by their friends from Newport and the army and navy folks. In the library an opportunity was afforded the many guests to view the lifelike painting of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, the founder of the college. The painting was secured through the private subscriptions of the friends of the college.

The following telegram was received from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett:

The Secretary and myself heartily congratulate the college on possessing a portrait of its distinguished founder, to whom the service owes a debt of gratitude, and extend our personal good wishes to Rear Admiral Luce.

HACKETT.

The Automobile Company has been granted a license for conducting a parcel delivery service about the city for the delivery of Christmas packages.

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence have gone to New York.

Whitney Warren arrived from New York for a brief stay.

Miss Skinner will close her cottage on Red Cross Avenue Tuesday for the Winter and go to New York.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Cropper entertained at their first dinner party of the season this evening in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Simons of Charleston, S. C. To meet them were Dr. and Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Merriam, Gen. and Mrs. Greely, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. Chatard, Gen. Ernst and Mr. John A. Kasson.

Marshall Gasquest of New York gave a young people's dinner this evening at Rauscher's, complimentary to William Gordon Crawford of New York, and Miss Kathleen Beale Owen of this city, whose marriage will take place Jan. 24. Justice and Mrs. White chaperoned the company, which included Miss Christine Owen, Miss Sheridan, Miss McKenna, Miss Harlan, Miss Wallace, Mr. Zelenoy of the Russian Embassy, Acosta Nichols of New York, Robert E. Lee, Jr., and Walter Davidge.

Mrs. Astor's Dinner Dance.

Mrs. Astor gave last evening at her residence, 842 Fifth Avenue, a dinner of thirty-two covers. The dinner was for young people, and was originally planned for her two granddaughters, Miss Helen Roosevelt and Miss Sarah Van Alen, débutantes of the season. Owing to her mourning for her grandfather, the late James Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt could not be present. The table was decorated with a centrepiece formed of a raised mirror, on which was placed a boat-shaped centrepiece of silver, filled with several hundred American Beauty roses. At either end of the table were placed huge vases in silver repousse, also filled by Hodgson with American Beauty roses. The silver service was used throughout. Mrs. Astor's guests included Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor, and the Misses Lily Oelrichs, May Goelet, Gladys Brooks, Florence Twombly, Sarah Van Alen, Marion Fish, Rosamond Street, Leila Bryce, Nora Iselin, Eleanor Jay, Blight, Twombly, and May Van Alen, and Prince Henri de Croy, Baron Alliotti, R. L. Gerry, Lawrence Gillespie, Craig Wadsworth, James de W. Cutting, Harry Lehr, Henry Clews, Jr., Henry Lanman Bull, and Messrs. d'Hauteville, Burden, and Livermore. Lander's Orchestra, which was stationed in the hall, played during the dinner, and after the dinner there was an informal dance in the picture gallery.

Aiken Country Clubhouse Opened.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 15.—The Aiken Country Clubhouse was opened to-day. William C. Whitney, President of the club, arrived in his special car, accompanied by Miss Dorothy Whitney, Mrs. and Miss Bend, Harry Payne Whitney, Alexander Gunn, and James A. Burden, Jr.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER PASSES AWAY

Editor of The Staats-Zeitung Had Long Been an Invalid.

Soldier and Revolutionist in Europe, He Fled to This Country and Took Active Part in Its Affairs.

Oswald Ottendorfer, the editor and proprietor of the New York Staats-Zeitung, died yesterday afternoon, after a lingering illness, at his residence, 150 Central Park South. Mr. Ottendorfer's death was not unexpected, as he had been suffering for many years from a cerebro-spinal affliction, which kept him in an invalid's chair and which more than once brought him so close to death's door that his life was despaired of.

Mr. Ottendorfer was one of the most prominent American citizens of German birth, and as the editor of the Staats-Zeitung, which he built up, he wielded a large influence among the German-American population. Although a Democrat by political conviction he was independent in his views, and during the last two National campaigns supported the candidate of the Republican Party. Mr. Ottendorfer made a fortune with his newspaper, but a large part of his money he gave to charitable institutions and public libraries.

Mr. Ottendorfer's early life was one of romance and excitement. He was born in Zwittau, a small Moravian town on the Bohemian frontier, Feb. 26, 1826. His father was a manufacturer and factory owner in good circumstances. Oswald was the youngest of six children.

The family, while he was still a child, went to live in Galicia, one of the Polish provinces, and it being intended that young Ottendorfer should have as broad an education as possible, he was sent to live with a married sister in Brünn, the historic capital of Moravia.

Here he was educated after the systematic German fashion until he was twenty years old, when he went to Austria's famous university at Vienna.

It was intended that he should enter the public service, and he was therefore matriculated in the faculty of jurisprudence. After a year of hard study, he was transferred to the university at Prague, that he might learn the Czech language, as well as law. The year 1848 was spent in Vienna, and it was intended that the young jurist should finish his course at Padua, the Venetian university, Venice at that time belonging to Austria.

The Winter of 1847-8 was one of agitation in all the universities of Europe, and the students everywhere prepared to obtain by force the liberties which were otherwise denied to them. Mr. Ottendorfer was active in this movement to overthrow the Metternich Government and joined the Von der Tann volunteer corps, which in the first Schleswig-Holstein war participated in several engagements with the Danish forces.

A POLITICAL EXILE.

During the uprising in Vienna he was First Lieutenant in the battalion that was commanded by Robert Blum. He subsequently joined in the popular revolution in Saxony and Baden, after the failure of which, to escape capital punishment, he fled to Switzerland, and from there came to the United States in one of the small merchant vessels of that time, arriving at this port in the Spring of 1850, just half a century ago. Mr. Ottendorfer in 1865 made an effort to visit his native country, but permission was refused on the ground of the anti-Austrian attitude assumed by The Staats-Zeitung.

"They were shortsighted," said the great editor once in speaking of the incident, "or they would have given me a chance to visit the empire and see for myself whether my views were wrong and where they should have been modified. I did visit the country in 1869, and had occasion to modify my impressions somewhat, owing, however, to the changes which had been brought about since 1866. Königgrätz and the war of 1866 did Austria good and accomplished for it just what Sedan and the war of 1870 did for France."

On reaching this city Mr. Ottendorfer was obliged to obtain employment in a factory as a common laborer. After many trials a subordinate place was offered to him in the counting room of the Staats-Zeitung. The paper was then owned by Mr. Jacob Uhl, who died in 1852, and J. A. Neumann was its editor.

Upon his death the entire management of the property devolved upon his widow, who had previously been active in the business management, and who was possessed of great business tact and energy.

The succeeding years were ones of great prosperity for the paper, a fact due in no small degree to the presence of Mr. Ottendorfer, who in 1838 had been made editor in chief in the office. The acquaintance thus formed between the two leading spirits of the paper resulted, in 1858, in their marriage. Although no children were born to them, their home was not lacking in the attractions of youth; several sons and daughters of Mrs. Ottendorfer by her former marriage found in Mr. Ottendorfer a fond parent. He at once became prominent through his gentlemanly manner which he introduced in his paper while "Rowdy Journalism," so much ridiculed by Charles Dickens, was still ruling.

The great success of The Staats-Zeitung after Mr. Ottendorfer assumed control has been due not only to his indomitable energy and practical ideas of journalism, but also—and chiefly so—to his personal integrity and devotion to certain political principles to which the great majority of German-Americans are unalterably attached.

A man of pronounced opinions and a leading spirit in the political affairs of the day, it was but natural that Mr. Ottendorfer should draw upon himself considerable political antagonism; nevertheless, he always secured a respectful hearing. He partook in a high degree of that characteristic of the German-American population which has gained for them in politics, as in business, a reputation for clear-headedness and independence.

Mr. Ottendorfer for this reason was never a pronounced partisan. He was a thorough student of history, and, while he embraced American institutions with his whole heart, he was fully alive to the dangers which beset them through the doings of politicians and the tendencies of our political and economical development. By the frank statement of these dangers and their causes Mr. Ottendorfer frequently incurred severe criticism, especially on the part of the native population, many of whom attributed his attacks to a lack of reverence for existing institutions. But history proved, so Mr. Ottendorfer argued, that constitutional guarantees equally promising in times gone by had been overthrown by overconfidence in their stability.

In common with many fellow-Germans who came to America simultaneously with himself, he joined the Democratic Party because he saw in it those principles which promised best to preserve free government, the foremost of which is the principle of decentralization. He warmly defended the compromise measures proposed before the war, believing that they presented the only chance of a peaceful solution of the question of slavery.

According to his belief, compromise under a Democratic system of Government was absolutely necessary to prevent conflicts which must overthrow that system. As a champion of liberty in the Old World he was an intense hater of slavery, but at the same time his devotion to the Union did not permit him to endanger its institutions by supporting a radical policy of emancipation.

Consequently he became an ardent supporter of Stephen A. Douglas, with whom he sustained most friendly relations. But when all peace measures failed after the election of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Ottendorfer saw no other way for the preservation of the Union than by the subjection of the Southern States by military force, and was foremost among the War Democrats. It was largely due to him that his party succeeded in electing as Mayor of this city in 1863 a German-American, Godfrey Gunther.

In 1864, 1865, and 1866 Mr. Ottendorfer spent a part of the year in Europe, and when the Prussian-Austrian war broke out, in 1866, he attended it all through as an eye witness. When the Franco-German war broke out, the dreams of his youth—a united Germany—rose before him, and he enthusiastically organized relief societies for the wounded German soldiers. He was foremost in arranging for a fair which resulted in a clear profit of $1,000,000. When that war was over and the German peace festival was held he was one of the chief orators.

AGAINST RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

At the close of the war of the rebellion he was consistently opposed to the reconstruction policy of the then dominant party. He was bitterly disappointed also with the record of the Democratic Party, and was notably opposed a few years later to the corrupt practices which so thoroughly tainted the name of the party in the local organization. For this reason he withdrew in 1871, thoroughly disgusted, from the Democratic Party. He was a member of the famous Committee of Seventy which brought order out of chaos after the overthrow of the Tweed régime. In October, 1871, Mr. Ottendorfer appeared as the speaker of the anti-Tammanyites before the Rochester Convention, protesting against the admission of the Tammany delegation.

The support of Mr. Greeley by the Democracy he regarded as a thoroughly un-Democratic proceeding, and actively participated in the movement to nominate an independent Presidential candidate.

Mr. Ottendorfer always strongly urged the abandonment of party lines in the selection of candidates for municipal offices, and any independent movement looking to the overthrow of Tammany rule was sure to receive his hearty support.

He never cared for public office, and the only offices he ever held were those of Regent of the University of New York and Alderman and Supervisor. As a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1872 he was an earnest advocate of those reforms in municipal administration which had become necessary as a result of the doings of the Tweed Ring. In 1874 his friends nominated him for the Mayoralty, and, notwithstanding the want of organization, he received nearly 25,000 votes. In 1875 Gov. Tilden appointed him a member of the committee for the revision of the city charter.

Mr. Ottendorfer warmly supported Mr. Tilden for the Presidency in 1876, and, with several other prominent Democrats, went to New Orleans in November of that year to prevent, if possible, the vote of Louisiana being changed in favor of the Republican candidates. He was so much disgusted by the intrigues of the politicians in New Orleans that he telegraphed to his paper that the very existence of the Union was endangered by the corrupt acts of these intriguing politicians. Mr. Tilden disappointed Mr. Ottendorfer, and The Staats-Zeitung was opposed to his renomination in 1880.

He was always a stanch supporter of Mr. Cleveland, who he believed represented what is best in American political life.

He was one of the Presidential Electors of the Democratic Party for the State of New York in 1892, when Mr. Cleveland was elected President for the second time. During the McKinley-Bryan campaign of 1896 Mr. Ottendorfer supported the Gold Democratic platform and was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Palmer and Buckner ticket.

During the last National campaign Mr. Ottendorfer was at first inclined to favor Mr. Bryan. As an ardent anti-imperialist he was opposed to the theory of expansion, believing that by the possibilities of militarism the country's institutions and the people's liberty were most seriously threatened. But when Mr. Bryan in his letter of acceptance declared his continued belief in free silver, Mr. Ottendorfer became convinced that the greatest danger to the country lay in the impairment of its financial basis and credit, and he announced his intention to support Mr. McKinley.

While The Staats-Zeitung has continued to reflect Mr. Ottendorfer's views, he himself within some years ago from active newspaper work and from public life. But regularly every Friday, even up to within a few weeks of his death, the heads of the various departments of his paper met at his house in editorial council to talk over the affairs of the office and to decide upon lines of action. About ten years ago the business department of The Staats-Zeitung was given up to the management of Herman Ridder, who has for the last few years undertaken a large share also of the responsibility of the management of the editorial department of the paper.

Mr. Ottendorfer before his death arranged for the continuance of the business without any change. Edward Uhl, the present Vice President of the corporation, succeeds Mr. Ottendorfer as President of The Staats-Zeitung Publishing Company.

HIS NUMEROUS CHARITIES.

Besides other charitable gifts, Mr. Ottendorfer gave $300,000 to build and endow an educational institution in his native town in Austria. Some years ago he established the Ottendorfer Free Library in Second Avenue, in this city, at an original cost of $50,000, which has been augmented by annual gifts. With his wife, who died in 1884, he established in 1873 the Home for Aged Women. This institution was for some years situated at Astoria, L. I., but it was found to be too small for its purpose, and, a serious want being felt for a home for old men and chronic invalids, Mr. Ottendorfer erected, at the corner of Tenth Avenue and One Hundred and Ninetieth Steet, new buildings, which were dedicated in October, 1889, the institution receiving the name of Isabella Home, in memory of a dead daughter of Mrs. Ottendorfer. The expense and endowment of the institution amounted to $800,000. Mrs. Ottendorfer contributed $40,000 to an educational fund, built the woman's pavilion of the German Hospital at a cost of $75,000, and gave $100,000 for a German dispensary.

In 1883 she received a gold medal from the Empress of Germany in recognition of her many acts of charity. In her will she left additional sums for charitable foundations and bequeathed $25,000 to the employes of The Staats-Zeitung.

For years Mr. Ottendorfer had made an annual gift to each employe of the paper of 10 per cent. of his yearly salary. Mr. Ottendorfer was a Director of the German-American Bank, the German Savings Bank, the German Hospital, and of the German Society. For a number of years he was the President and an active member of the Liederkranz. He was also an incorporator of the Germania Life Insurance Company and the Germania Fire Insurance Company, and started the German Legal Aid Society.

The children of Mrs. Ottendorfer are Edward Uhl, Vice President of The Staats-Zeitung Publishing Company; Mrs. Emma Schalk, wife of Adolph Schalk, the retired brewer, of Newark; Mrs. Matilde Ridl von Riedenstein, wife of Friedrich Ridl von Riedenstein of Dallnitz, near Carlsbad, Austria, and Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer, widow of Carl F. Woerishoffer of this city.

The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. The arrangements have not yet been completed, but the services will probably be held at Liederkranz Hall, Fifty-eighth Street, near Park Avenue, and the interment will probably be in Greenwood Cemetery.

J. ADDISON PORTER DEAD.

Was Secretary to President McKinley Until Failing Health Caused Him to Resign.

PUTNAM, Conn., Dec. 15.—John Addison Porter, ex-secretary to President McKinley, died at his residence here shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon. He had been sick for many weeks with a malignant intestinal disease. An operation which was performed nearly two months ago served to stay the progress of his malady, but could not entirely arrest it, and it has been evident for a long time to his family and near friends that he was slowly growing weaker. His condition, however, was such that he was able to sit about the house, and on last Wednesday he went for a drive.

On Thursday he was attacked with a severe sinking spell, and never rallied from it, being unconscious much of the time until his death. Shortly before the end came he recognized the members of his family, who were at his bedside, and bade them farewell.

John Addison Porter was born in New Haven April 17, 1856, and was the eldest son of Prof. John Addison Porter, first Dean of the Yale Scientific School, who died when he was ten years old. His mother was Josephine Earl Sheffield, the daughter of the founder of the school, and he was also a nephew of the late Judge William Walter Phelps, with whom he became closely associated in business and politics. Graduating from Yale in 1878, he devoted himself for a number of years to journalism and literary effort, though in politics he was long the devoted follower of Major McKinley. He was connected with The New Haven Palladium, The New York Observer, The New York Tribune, and other papers.

In 1883 he married Miss Amy E. Betts of New York. He then went to Washington, where he established a book publishing business, and was for a time a special Senate committee clerk. While there he wrote a monograph on "The Corporation of Yale College," published in 1885, and the following year produced a book, "Sketches from Yale Life," which attracted considerable attention.

He became editor and proprietor of The Hartford Post in 1887, and the paper prospered. Mr. Porter's first appearance in public life was in 1892 as a member of the lower house of the Connecticut Legislature for Pomfret. This town is one of the most aristocratic Summer resorts in New England, being the home of many influential families. So much notice did his work bring him that the following year he was a prominent candidate for Governor of the State, and was offered but declined the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Twice subsequently did he go before Gubernatorial Conventions and show considerable strength.

Mr. Porter was the first President of the McKinley Club of Hartford, the first McKinley club of the country, which was organized in 1893 with 25 members, and which in three years had grown to 700. While the Republicans of the State seemed wildly enthusiastic over Thomas B. Reed for President, Mr. Porter was quietly fostering the McKinley movement, and it is said that it was mainly due to his efforts that seven out of the State's delegation of twelve to the St. Louis Convention were for Major McKinley.

Shortly before President McKinley's inauguration, the entire Congressional delegation of the State indorsed Mr. Porter for the position of Ambassador to Italy, and the President-elect invited him to Canton, and on Feb. 3, 1897, the announcement was made that Mr. Porter would succeed Henry T. Thurber as the President's secretary, and to lend dignity to the position the title was changed to "Secretary to the President."

Mr. Porter was always much interested in college matters, and, while not himself famous as an oarsman, he took a leading part in the agitation in favor of inter-university and other boating contests at New London, with the ultimate view of an annual carnival similar to the Henley regatta.

He was a tall, stout man, of imposing figure, until his health became permanently impaired by a severe illness nearly two years ago. He frequently had to be relieved of the onerous duties of his office, and finally tendered his resignation, which the President reluctantly accepted, to take effect on May 1 of the present year. He leaves a wife and two children.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Hamilton Harris.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Hamilton Harris, ex-Senator, Regent of the university, and attorney, died Friday morning at the age of eighty-one. To the last he was engaged in the active practice of his profession, and was practically stricken while arguing a railroad damage case early in the present week. At the close of his argument he retired to his home, and two hours later lost consciousness. He sank rapidly, and life passed away just before noon on Friday. The immediate cause of death is given as blood poisoning, originating from a bruise on the leg.

Hamilton Harris was born at Preble, Cortland County, N. Y., May 1, 1820. He was graduated from Union College in 1841. In the Autumn of 1845 he was admitted to the bar, and from that time down to his death his name appeared constantly in the reports of the highest court in the State. He came to Albany in 1845 and opened offices. In the Fall of 1853 Mr. Harris was elected District Attorney of Albany County, serving until Jan. 1, 1857.

In 1850 he was elected a member of the Assembly from Albany County. He was a member of the Republican State Committee from 1864 to 1870. He was elected President of a new Board of Capitol Commissioners in 1865, serving until 1875. The same year he was elected to the State Senate. In 1877 he was re-elected. In 1885 he was chosen Regent of the University of the State of New York.

He retired from politics several years ago, and devoted himself wholly to the practice of law. The funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the family residence on Broadway.

Gustav Rothenberg.

Gustav Rothenberg, senior member of the dry goods firm of Rothenberg & Co., 34-42 West Fourteenth Street, died at his residence, in West Seventy-first Street, yesterday morning of typhoid fever. He was born in Hanover, Germany, forty-three years ago. He came to the United States in 1882 after serving the regulation time in the German army. He entered the employ of Meyer Jonasson & Co., and made such rapid progress in business advancement that in 1886 he became a member of the firm of Blumenthal Brothers & Co., manufacturers of suits and cloaks, 452 Broadway. He continued with this house until Jan. 1, 1890, when he purchased the business of Ludwig Brothers, in Fourteenth Street, and which developed into the firm of Rothenberg & Co. Mr. Rothenberg was a member of the Harmonie and Freundschaft organizations. He is survived by a widow and four children.

Edgar Pinchot.

Edgar Pinchot, for some years a resident and business man of this city, died on Friday at his home, Milford, Penn. He was born in Milford seventy-five years ago, and was a son of Cyril Pinchot, a native of France. Edgar Pinchot came to this city in 1857 from Milford, and from 1859 until 1874 he was engaged in the wholesale drug business at 214 Fulton Street, his firm being Pinchot & Bruen.

Mr. Pinchot retired from active business in 1874 because of ill-health. Although not a lawyer, Mr. Pinchot was appointed to a Judgeship at Milford by the Governor of Pennsylvania about ten years ago to fill out an unexpired term. He was an active Republican. Mr. Pinchot is

PLANS FOR CUP DEFENSE

Three Yachts Will Contest the Right to Race.

SHAMROCK II. TO MEET WINNER

Secrecy Maintained on Both Sides of Atlantic Concerning Two Contestants for the Yacht Trophy.

It is now two months since the arrival on this side of the Atlantic of Sir Thomas Lipton's second challenge for the America's Cup, and plans preparatory to the real work of the defense have been completed only within the past week. Sir Thomas, with the valuable experience of defeat behind him, spent a year of thought upon means for improving his chance of success before issuing his challenge. The New York Yacht Club's officers, as trustees of the famous trophy, proceeded with confident deliberation in their planning for its defense. The clamor of the general public, and of even the rank and file of the club, for news of some definite action was disregarded. It was a full month after the arrival of Sir Thomas's second challenge before a syndicate of club members was formed to subscribe for a new yacht to defend the trophy, and only two days ago that arrangements were completed for the management of the old defender Columbia in trial races with the new boat.

There has been, however, one sensational element in the preparations for the defense in striking contrast to Sir Thomas's year of planning and the New York Yacht Club's deliberate and rather secretive course. This was the altogether unexpected announcement by Thomas Lawson, the Boston stock broker and financier, of his intention to build a boat to compete against the New York syndicate's yacht for the honor of defending the cup. Nebulous when first announced, ten days ago, the plans for the designing, building, and sailing of the Boston boat are now complete. The many details essential to preparation for such an undertaking were worked out with a dash that has done much to sweep the sympathy of the general public toward the new-comer, although his rather ruthless disregard of a precedent, which has hitherto confined aspirants for the privilege of defending the cup to members of the New York Yacht Club, earned him some condemnation.

FIVE YACHTS PREPARING.

There will stand forth, then, in the preparations for the international races that are to mark the semi-centennial of the winning of the cup by the old schooner America, three figures of prominence, namely: Sir Thomas's new challenger, Shamrock II., and the two rival trial defenders. Of minor interest are the two older boats, Shamrock I. and Columbia, which last year occupied the centre of the yachting stage. These two will be used as trial horses, respectively, for the new challenger and new defenders.

The cursory and occasionally conflicting reports which have from time to time been given out regarding the plans and progress on both sides of the Atlantic have confused even well-informed yachting men. The following paragraphs are accordingly given in summary of situation as it now is:

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge, as last year, came through the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. All arrangements for the international races will, accordingly, be agreed upon jointly by representatives of the New York Yacht Club, as the defenders and trustees of the cup, and of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club as challenger. The New York Yacht Club has appointed a special committee of nine members for the purpose of arranging the details. This committee is made up of men experienced in the conduct of international races, including, as it does, Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, ex-Commodores E. D. Morgan, E. M. Brown, and J. Pierpont Morgan; Vice Commodore August Belmont, Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, S. Nicholson Kane, and C. Oliver Iselin. Early in the Spring it is expected that the Royal Ulster's representatives will meet with the New York Yacht Club's committee in this city, and the dates, courses, and special rules governing the races will then be agreed upon.

The challenge expressed preference for a series of the best three out of five races, and for the first three races suggested the dates Aug. 20, 22, and 24, the remaining events, if any be required, to be sailed on corresponding days in the weeks following. These dates, which are earlier than any set for America's Cup races since the contests between the Madeleine and Countess of Dufferin in 1881, will probably be agreed upon finally at the meeting of the two committees. There is also no doubt that the races will again be sailed over thirty-mile courses, alternately triangular and "to windward and leeward," off Sandy Hook. From unofficial sources there have been suggestions of a removal of the scene to Newport, but tradition, simplicity of tidal conditions, and Sir Thomas's expressed preference all pull toward a continuance of the races off Sandy Hook.

OLD RULES WILL GOVERN.

The rules adopted will in all probability be identical with those governing last year's races, with the exception of the time limit for starting.

Of Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger, Shamrock II., it is known that she is to be designed by George L. Watson, managed by W. G. Jameson, sailed by Capt. Edward Sycamore, and that she is now building. Where the yacht is being constructed is secret to her owner, designer, and builders, and, with this secret, there rests also uncertainty as to the material from which the yacht will be constructed. There are now under way at the yards of Henderson & Co., at Fairlie, Scotland, a yacht of challenger size from designs by George L. Watson, but there is also building at Denny & Co.'s yards, at Dumbarton, a yacht of similar dimensions from the boards of the same designer. One is for Sir Thomas, and the other for the Prince of Wales, but which is which no one but the principals has yet learned. The Henderson boat is to be built of composite material; that is, she will have nickel-steel frame, with wooden planking, while the Denny boat is to have a metal hull. The question of builders has therefore more than casual significance in the case of the new challenger. Both of the yachts are being built behind carefully guarded doors, so that Sir Thomas and his designer may be able to keep their secret. As to the lines of the new Shamrock, inference has been drawn from Watson's latest boats, notably the Sybarita, that she will have a greater beam than any previous challenger, and that her curves will flow more gently than in the typical smart-looking, sharply-turned British cutter. Her sail spread, according to report, will be enormous, greater than that of any previous challenger, and economy of weight will be sought elsewhere than in the spars. The new Shamrock, it is expected, will be afloat by May 1, and will be tuned up in the Solent in trial races against the old Shamrock, which is now being refitted in her cup-race form for that purpose.

Of the two new defenders the one that has been ordered by the syndicate of New York Yacht Club members was designed by "Nat" Herreshoff, and will be built at the Herreshoff yards, at Bristol, R. I. The subscribing syndicate is made up of August Belmont, James Stillman, Oliver H. Payne, and Frederick G. Bourne, of this city, and Henry Walters of Baltimore. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., who managed the Defender in the trial races against Columbia last year, is to be the manager of the new boat, and Capt. Urias Rhoades, a native American, who sailed the Defender last year, will be her skipper. Work has already been begun on the new yacht at Bristol. It is known that her hull will be of Tobin bronze, but absolutely nothing is known by outsiders regarding her lines or sail plan. The usual Herreshoff secrecy has so far proved impervious to seekers after information. The successive defenders turned out by "Nat" Herreshoff, however, have shown a progressive increase in beam, increase in overhang, and decrease of underbody. His boats of the smaller classes turned out during the past season showed these same differences over the craft he designed last year. It is consequently argued with show of reason that the new defender will have a somewhat longer forward overhang and a slightly broader beam than the Columbia, and that her underbody will be cut away more sharply than in the older boat. Her sail area, it is believed, will certainly not be smaller than that of the Columbia. The new yacht will in all likelihood be called Eagle. She will be ready for trial races early in May, a full month earlier than the Columbia was.

The Boston trial defender will be owned solely by Thomas Lawson, who is a member of the Hull-Massachusetts Yacht Club. E. B. Crowninshield is her designer and she will be built by the Lawleys of South Boston. Capt. "Nate" Watson, a Yankee yachting skipper of long experience, will be her sailing master. Associated with Mr. Lawson as active managers of the boat and in an advisory capacity will be Charles Francis Adams 2d, C. E. Hodges, Robert W. Emmons, Frank Crowninshield, and Dr. Henry Bryant, all of whom are amateurs of the highest ability, experience, and standing in Massachusetts yachting. The lines of the new boat, which, after work has begun, will not be kept secret, according to Mr. Lawson's promise, are sure to prove of interest to all yachtsmen, for they will embody the ideas of a successful young designer whose experience, however, has hitherto been confined among racing craft to the smaller classes. So far no word has escaped Mr. Crowninshield regarding the chief features of the new yacht's design, but, drawing conclusions from his smaller boats, yachtsmen expect to find a more conservative type than that of Herreshoff's recent racing machines. They expect a shallow boat, but one with less forward overhang and somewhat more body to hang the heavy lead keel upon. Her sail plan, it is thought, will be less conservative, exceeding in area, perhaps, that of the Columbia. The Boston boat, it is promised, will also be ready for racing by May 15. The two new yachts and the Columbia will come together shortly thereafter in the first of their series of trial races.

Boston Yachtsmen Met.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The Executive Committee of the new Boston cup defender, which committee is composed of local yachtsmen, who will take charge of the new boat at the request of Mr. Lawson, held a meeting this afternoon at the office of Designer Crowninshield and discussed the boat in a general way with Mr. Crowninshield. Sailmaker Wilson was present with samples of duck made especially for the Boston boat. In getting up the material and in the make of the sails his experience of thirty years' practical experimenting and sailmaking will be relied on. After the meeting one of the members of the committee said:

"Yacht naval architecture has now developed to a point where the leading designers are working along the same lines, and it is my opinion that there will be a great similarity in the type of boats built by the different designers here."

The speaker added that Mr. Lawley, who has the contract, states that work will begin under a shed which is to be built at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, next week. About the design itself, the committee is working upon the lines which showed good results in the Columbia, and is taking special care in preparing for emergencies. The gentleman quoted is a member of the New York Yacht Club.

It is the opinion of those in touch with the committee having charge of the Lawson boat, that the committee thinks Herreshoff will have a wider and longer over-all boat in the new defender than he had in the Columbia, and it would not be surprising if the Lawson boat and the New York syndicate boat were but a few inches apart on the extreme beam dimensions, the shape of the lateral plane, the area of wetted surface, and with about the same displacement. The situation is about that Mr. Herreshoff is working on known data and on an improved Columbia, while Crowninshield is working on a boat which he believes will beat the Columbia.

Work on Defender Progressing.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 15.—Work progressed all day on the mold for the new defender's lead keel at the Herreshoff's shop and to-night it is about one-third completed. It has not yet been put upon the cradle, and will not be until it is entirely finished. This, it is expected, will not be until next Tuesday night. Then the mold will be stayed in position, banked with red clay, and made ready to receive the molten metal. There is much anxiety concerning the non-arrival of the lead from the West. Ninety-five tons were ordered from Colorado, and it is known that it was shipped from Chicago several weeks ago. It has been sidetracked somewhere between here and Chicago, but the railroad officials seem to be unable to locate its present whereabouts. The angle iron for the frames is expected early next week. All work is, however, kept back pending the arrival of the lead.

CRESCENT A. C. AT THE TRAPS.

Two Gunners Tie for Third December Cup Shoot.

The third weekly shoot for the December Cup at the Crescent Athletic Club traps yesterday afternoon resulted in a tie between L. C. Hopkins and Dr. H. L. Keyes, each with a total of 46 targets. Hopkins had a handicap of 9 added to his score at the expert traps and 8 at the Magau traps. Dr. Keyes had the same allowance as Hopkins at the expert traps, but received 1 less at the Magau traps. The tie will be shot off in the regular match next Saturday.

The weekly trophy shoot was won by W. G. McConville, who scored a double victory, as his tie of the preceding week with G. W. Hagedorn was decided in his favor by the same scores. The shoot for a panel of stuffed game was won by C. S. S. Remsen. A number of sweepstakes also were decided. The summaries:

December Cup, 25 targets, expert traps, and 25 targets, Magau traps, handicaps.

	Expert Trap.			Magau Trap.			G'd
Name.	Hit.	H'p.	T'l.	Hit.	H'p.	T'l.	T'l.
L. C. Hopkins	14	9	23	15	8	23	46
Dr. H. L. Keyes	12	9	21	18	7	25	46
C. S. S. Remsen	22	2	24	20	1	21	45
F. B. Stephenson	15	4	19	21	3	24	43
W. G. McConville	11	12	23	9	10	19	42
H. M. Brigham	22	2	24	15	2	17	41
W. W. Marshall	11	6	17	12	5	17	34
Dr. H. L. O'Brien	11	5	16	11	4	15	31
Dr. Carroll	11	0	11	19	0	19	30
C. Kenyon, Jr.	11	6	16	14	4	18	28
G. Rasmus	15	6	21	Withdrew.			

Trophy shoot, (Stein,) 15 targets, expert trap, handicaps.—W. G. McConville, 7—8—15; E. Banks, 14—0—14; F. B. Stephenson, 12—2—14; H. M. Brigham, 12—1—13; G. W. Hagedorn, 12—1—13; C. G. Rasmus, 9—4—13; G. Stephenson, Sr., 9—4—13; Dr. H. O'Brien, 8—3—11; W. W. Marshall, 7—4—11; Dr. H. Keyes, 4—6—10; C. Kenyon, Jr., 6—3—9; Dr. Carroll, 7—0—7.

Trophy shoot, (panel,) 15 targets, expert trap.—C. S. S. Remsen, 14—1—15; G. W. Hagedorn, 12—1—13; Dr. H. L. Keyes, 7—6—13; H. M. Brigham, 12—1—13; L. C. Hopkins, 7—6—13; Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 8—3—11; C. Kenyon, Jr., 8—3—9.

Sweepstakes, 15 targets, expert traps.—L. C. Hopkins, 7; G. W. Hagedorn, 7; C. Kenyon, 4; Dr. H. O'Brien, 4. Shoot off—Hagedorn, 7; Brigham, 6.

Sweepstakes, 5 pairs, Magau traps.—E. Banks, 9; C. S. S. Remsen, 8; G. W. Hagedorn, 7; Dr. Carroll, 7; C. Kenyon, Jr., 6; Dr. Keyes, 6; H. M. Brigham, 5; F. B. Stephenson, 5; C. G. Rasmus, 3; W. G. McConville, 2.

Sweepstakes, 15 targets, Magau traps.—H. M. Brigham, 15; C. G. Rasmus, 11; W. W. Marshall, 10; F. B. Stephenson, 10; Dr. Carroll, 10; W. G. McConville, 8.

Sweepstakes, 10 targets, expert traps.—H. M. Brigham, 9; G. W. Hagedorn, 7; C. Kenyon, 4; Dr. O'Brien, 3; L. C. Hopkins, 3.

Sweepstakes, 15 targets, expert traps.—G. W. Townsend, 11; F. B. Stephenson, 11; W. G. McConville, 6; W. W. Marshall, 5.

Sweepstakes, 10 targets, expert traps.—F. B. Stephenson, 9; E. Banks, 8; H. M. Brigham, 7; C. G. Rasmus, 6; Dr. Carroll, 5; Van Cise, 4.

Sweepstakes, 10 targets, expert traps.—H. M. Brigham, 10; C. G. Rasmus, 9; Dr. Carroll, 4.

Welch Wins at Inter-State Park.

R. A. Welch of the Carteret Gun Club scored a win in the weekly shoot of the New Utrecht Gun Club for a Mauser rifle at the Inter-State Park traps yesterday afternoon, making a total of 18 birds killed and 1 miss. A ten-bird sweepstakes also was decided. The scores:

Mauser Rifle Contest, miss and out, two misses in 30 or 29 yards, 0 misses at 28 yards.—R. A. Welch, (30 yards,) 18; C. M. Lincoln, (28 yards,) 10; T. H. Chapman, (28 yards,) 9; C. A. Lockwood, (29 yards,) 4; S. B. Jay, (29 yards,) 1.

Sweepstakes, 10 live birds, $5 entrance, handicap rises.—Annie Oakley, (27 yards,) 9; C. M. Lincoln, (28 yards,) 8; Capt. Jack, (28 yards,) 8; C. A. Lockwood, (29 yards,) 7; Gustav Grisar, (28 yards,) 7; J. Welch, (30 yards,) 5.

Flushing Gun Club Shoot.

Edward J. Clarke looked like a winner at the shoot of the Flushing Gun Club, held on the grounds of the organization midway between Flushing, L. I., and Jamaica, yesterday, until the shoot off, but he failed after tieing with Capt. William A. Sands and A. Doncourt, to stop his eleventh bird. The main event was at 23 birds per man. A series of sweepstake races followed, in which Hendrickson, Doncourt, Clarke, and Capt. Sands and Knapp garnered most of the money in sight.

Cox Won Glen Cove Club Medal.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Dec. 15.—Stephen Cox became the custodian of the handsome medal offered by the Glen Cove Gun Club for the best record in its trap-shooting events of the season, in the programme decided to-day on the club's grounds here. In the main event, at twenty-five birds, Walter Campbell was the runner-up to Cox, losing on the shoot-off, after a tie with the winner.

Indoor Football a Failure.

Two elevens, exponents of indoor football, met in the American Horse Exchange, at Fiftieth Street and Broadway, last evening, prepared to entertain, as they hoped, a large crowd of spectators. About 100 people sat awaiting the contest at 25 cents a head. The management said that, as there was only $12.50 in gate receipts, the game could not proceed unless sufficient money for the rent was forthcoming. The teams could not raise the amount needed, and so the game did not take place.

ATHLETES GAMES INDOORS

Annual Contests of Columbia University in 8th Regt. Armory.

EVERY EVENT WELL FILLED

New West Side's Sprinter Runs a Dead Heat in the Sixty-Yard Dash with Fried.

Columbia's athletes held their second annual indoor games at the Eighth Regiment Armory last night, and, despite a late start, ran off a lengthy programme of events in excellent style. Trials were necessary in most of the track events on account of the large number of starters. The open sixty-yard handicap run had thirty-nine entries, necessitating six trials and a final for its decision. The final resulted in a dead heat between T. J. Fitzpatrick of the New West Side Athletic Club and H. Fried of the Star Athletic Club. Fitzpatrick won in the run off by a slight margin.

The most interesting of the events was the interclass relay race, in which teams from the senior, junior, and freshman classes competed. Each team was composed of four men, each of whom ran two laps, or an eighth of a mile. The senior representative, Van Case, led throughout the first two laps, giving an advantage of about three yards to Meehan, who succeeded him.

Martin, 1903, was second and Goodwin, 1904, third. This order was maintained by the second relay during their first lap, but in their second lap Carlton, 1904, passed Martin, 1903, and gave his class second place in that relay. In the third relay the order was, 1901, 1903, and 1904, only a few yards separating the three runners. The last relay was entered upon in this order, but Ogden, 1903, passed Barker, 1901, in the first half lap, and had gained a lead of three or four yards when he slipped on the turn and fell, losing what appeared to be a certain victory for his class. The finish was: Barker, 1901, first; Martin, 1904, second; Ogden, 1903, third.

Another relay race was run between teams representing the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Regiments, respectively, but the event lost much of its interest on account of the ease with which the Twenty-second Regiment team won, after leading throughout the entire race. The final quarter was run by M. W. Long for the Twenty-third Regiment, and W. S. Edwards for the Twenty-second. It was thought that Long might win the race for the Brooklyn regiment, but Edwards' advantage of about thirty yards was too great to be overcome, and the Twenty-second Regiment man won by an ample margin.

It had been hoped that Long would make a record in his quarter mile, but the timers were so engrossed in watching the race that they neglected to take the time of his start.

Notable individual performances were the winning of both the hurdles from scratch by S. Barker, 1901, and C. B. Marshall's (1902, L.,) good win from scratch in the closed mile handicap event. The summaries:

Sixty-Yard Run, Open Handicap.—First trial heat won by C. Hieronimus; R. T. Campiglio, Xavier Athletic Association, (18 feet,) second. Time—0:06 1-5. Second trial won by O. Sauer, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (16 feet;) O. Landarues, New West Side Athletic Club, (18 feet,) second. Time—0:06 1-5. Third trial won by W. H. Powers, Columbia University Athletic Association, (17 feet;) G. Cozenas, College of the City of New York, (14 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Fourth trial won by H. Fried, Star Athletic Club, (12 feet;) J. A. Meehan, Villanova College, (16 feet,) second. Time—0:06 1-5. Fifth trial won by T. J. Fitzpatrick, New West Side Athletic Club, (16 feet;) W. Delgado, Young Men's Christian Association, (5 feet,) second. Time—0:06 1-5. Sixth trial won by W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (8 feet;) P. A. Sayles, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (11 feet,) second. Time—0:06 1-5. Race resulted in a dead heat between Fitzpatrick and Fried, Powers third. Time—0:06 1-5. Run-off won by Fitzpatrick. Time—0:06 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap, Closed.—Won by C. B. Marshall, 1902, L., (scratch;) W. P. Rollins, 1904, (scratch.) Time—4:45 2-5.

Sixty-Yard Handicap, Closed.—First trial won by E. Hoffman, (6 feet;) W. J. Wile, 1904, (5 feet,) second. Time—0:07. Second trial won by W. H. Powers, 1902, (2 feet;) W. P. S. Earle, 1904, (1 foot,) second. Time—0:06 4-5. Third trial won by M. B. Dean, 1903, L., (scratch;) J. F. Thompson, 1905, S., (2 feet,) second. Time—0:06 4-5. Fourth trial won by V. Godwin, 1904, (5 feet,) P. M. Lennox, 1903, P. and S., (3 feet,) second. Time—0:06 4-5. First semi-final won by Earle, Thompson second. Time—0:06 4-5. Second semi-final won by Dean, Godwin second. Time—0:06 3-5. Race won by Earle, Godwin second. Time—0:06 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap, Open.—Won by J. J. Farrell, Twenty-fourth Regiment, 10 yards; C. L. Brady, Xavier Athletic Association, (85 yards,) second; E. M. Carette, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—4:35 1-5.

Exhibition One-Mile Run.—By E. J. Hjertberg. Time—4:41 1-5.

Half-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by R. M. Underwood, Thirteenth Regiment; H. J. Bartholomew, Columbia University, second; L. V. V. Sweeny, College of the City of New York, third. Time—2:16 1-5.

60-Yard Hurdle Race, (Hurdles 2 feet 6 inches,) Open Handicap.—First Trial—Won by S. Barker, Columbia University, (8 feet;) C. McClellan, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (scratch,) second. Second Trial—Won by T. J. Fitzpatrick, New West Side Athletic Club, (12 feet;) H. Arnold, Twenty-second Regiment, second. Time—0:07 3-5. Third Trial—Won by G. M. Riemer, Twenty-third Regiment, (scratch;) R. Bailey, a New West Side Athletic Club, (9 feet,) second. Time—0:07 1-5. Race won by Barker, Fitzpatrick second, Riemer third. Time—0:07.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap, Closed.—Won by C. A. Baker, 1902 L., (30 yards;) G. C. Atkins, 1902, (15 yards,) second; C. L. Hopkins, 7—6—13; Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 8—3—11; C. Kenyon, Jr., 8—3—9.

60-Yard Hurdle Race, (Hurdles 3 feet 6 inches,) Handicap, Closed.—First Trial—Won by S. Barker, 1901, (scratch;) J. T. Hannemann, 1902, (9 feet,) second. Time—0:08 4-5. Second Trial—Won by W. H. Powers, 1902, (3 feet;) D. A. Menocal, 1903, (12 feet;) second. Time—0:09. Race won by Barker, Powers second, Hannaman third. Time—0:08 4-5.

One-Mile Military Relay Race, Teams of Four Men.—Won by Twenty-second Regiment team, Edwards, Sayles, Arnold, and McLoughlin; Twenty-third Regiment team, Long, Dalton, Turner, and Robbins, second. Time—3:38 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap, Closed.—Won by J. A. McAneny, 1902, 7 yards; J. Arkell, 1904, 15 yards, second; W. J. Carlin, 1903L, 15 yards, third. Time—0:55.

Inter-Class Relay Race, Teams of Four Men, Each to Run Two Laps.—Won by Class of 1901 team, W. P. Van Cise, J. A. Meehan, F. P. Delgado, and S. Barker; Class of 1904, second, V. Godwin, R. A. W. Carlton, S. M. Day, and W. P. S. Earle; Class of 1903, third, C. Martin, C. W. Kennedy, H. R. Steeves, and M. B. Ogden. Time—2:22.

Pole Vault, Handicap, Closed.—Won by F. P. Whitaker, 1904, scratch, with an actual vault of 10 feet 1 inch.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap, Closed.—Won by B. Johnson, 1903L, scratch, with an actual put of 40 feet 6 inches; J. B. Stewart, 1901, 14 inches, second, with an actual put of 35 feet 5½ inches.

CO. I WON THE TOD CUP.

Athletes Earned a Sweeping Victory in the Seventy-first Regiment's Armory Games.

The men from Company I swept almost everything before them in the annual Fall athletic games of the Seventy-first Regiment, which were held last night in the armory, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. For the fourth consecutive time the J. Kennedy Tod Cup, which is awarded each year to the company team scoring the greatest number of points, fell to their possession. Eight first prizes and 50 out of a possible 90 points were won by the Company I boys. Theirs was also the victorious team in the relay race. Company K, with 15 points, took second honors in the meet.

Company I's sweeping victory was due to the speed and strength of three members of her team—G. T. Fitzgerald, P. B. McCahill, and J. W. Slawson. McCahill finished easily first in the two sprints and the hurdle race. "Garry" Fitzgerald clipped one and three-fifth seconds off his own and the armory record in the mile run, and the 220-yard hurdle and quarter mile runs, while Slawson took care of the field events with like satisfaction to his company. These three men were responsible for I's eight firsts, while A. W. Stone and C. Beatus brought up the total score by seconds and thirds in the 65-yard sprint and the 220-yard hurdle and quarter mile.

Nearly 3,000 spectators, more than half of whom were women, filled the galleries of the armory, and with the music of the regimental band to heighten the excitement of the contests, the games were run off with lively interest. The many trial heats of the 65-yard run were the first events of the programme, and it took seven of them to reduce the thirty-five men entered to the fourteen contestants admitted to the semi-finals. McCahill showed his mettle by winning his trial heat in :07 1-5, the best time made in the seven heats. The final he won easily, finishing a full six yards ahead of his nearest opponent, who was C. Beatus, another Company I man.

Fitzgerald first came to the front in the quarter-mile scratch run, in which all the contestants were accoutred with knapsack, blanket, and gun, in heavy marching order. Out of eight starters in this event, the second on the programme, all but three fell by the wayside under the weight of their accoutrements. Fitzgerald led the three by a good eight yards at the finish, while R. W. Taylor of Company K passed R. J. Sayles of Company H on the last lap, and finished second by scarcely more than a stride.

The one-mile handicap run, in which Fitzgerald covered the distance from scratch in 4:57 1-5, and thereby broke his own and the armory record, proved the best event of the evening from an athletic standpoint. Fitzgerald ran a heady race, taking the lead in the eighth lap and finishing a full twenty yards to the good. In the relay race Company I's team displayed equal generalship, and had the event won after the first relay.

The obstacle race, which closed the programme, furnished the greatest amusement to the spectators. This event consisted of a one-sixth-mile run of two laps around the circular track. At intervals were stations, hurdles, barrels, and a net. The barrels had to be crawled through, and the net had to be crawled under. J. Waring of Company F, took the lead after the first hurdle, but H. Rabing of Company D passed him in the last fifty yards, and won by a bare stride. The summaries:

Sixty-five-Yard Handicap Run.—First heat won by T. J. Gallagher, Company K, (10 feet,) S. J. Doorley, Company K, (10 feet,) second. Time—0:07 4-5. Second heat won by C. Beatus, Company K, (2 feet;) A. C. Taylor, Company K, (7 feet,) second. Time—0:07 3-5. Third heat won by F. B. McCahill, Company I, (6 feet;) W. J. Scott, Company E, (7 feet,) second. Time—0:07 1-5. Fourth heat won by W. A. Stone, Company I, (4 feet;) W. J. McCay, Company A, (6 feet,) second. Time—0:08. Fifth heat won by W. J. Dwane, Company I, (6 feet;) C. J. McGrath, Company B, (9 feet,) second. Time—0:08. Sixth heat won by G. W. Swift, Company H, (10 feet;) A. J. Dings, Jr., Company B, (9 feet,) second. Time—0:08. Seventh heat won by H. Sussman, Company H, (12 feet;) F. C. Gunther, Company H, (9 feet,) second. Time—0:07 4-5. First semi-final heat won by S. J. Doorley, Company K, (10 feet.) Time—0:07 1-5. Second semi-final heat won by W. J. Scott, Company E, (7 feet.) Time—0:07. Third semi-final heat won by F. B. McCahill, Company I, (6 feet;) C. Beatus, Company I, (2 feet,) second; S. J. Doorley, Company K, (10 feet,) third. Time—0:07 2-5. Fourth semi-final heat won by W. A. Stone, Company I, (4 feet;) T. J. Gallagher, Company K, (10 feet,) second; W. J. Scott, Company E, (7 feet,) third. Time—0:07 3-5. Final heat won by F. B. McCahill, Company I, (6 feet;) C. Beatus, Company I, (2 feet,) second; W. A. Stone, Company I, (4 feet,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.

220-Yard Handicap Hurdle Race.—Won by F. B. McCahill, Co. I, (7 yards;) S. H. Jacquin, Co. C, (3 yards,) second; W. A. Stone, Co. I, (scratch,) third. Time—:32.

Half-Mile Run, Scratch.—Won by G. F. Fitzgerald, Co. I; A. H. Abels, Co. C, second; A. J. Dillon, Co. I, third. Time—2:23.

440-Yard Run, Scratch, Heavy Marchnig Order.—Won by G. F. Fitzgerald, Co. I; R. W. Taylor, Co. K, second; R. J. Sayles, Co. H, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap Bicycle Race.—First Heat—Won by G. Pettit, Co. K, (75 yards;) W. H. Fordham, Co. E, (55 yards,) second; F. Sells, Co. G, (70 yards,) third. Time—1:09 2-5. Second Heat—Won by George H. King, Co. D, (scratch;) J. Minnaugh, Co. I, (65 yards,) second; W. H. Fordham, Co. E, (55 yards,) third. Time—2:45 2-5.

50-Yard Sack Race, Handicap.—First heat—Won by G. H. King, Company D, 4 feet 6 inches; F. H. Moore, Company C, scratch, second. Time—0:08 2-5. Second heat—Won by C. W. Boynton, Company K, scratch; F. W. Wadebrock, Company K, 5 feet, second. Time—0:08. Third heat—Won by T. J. Gallagher, Company K, 5 feet; P. B. McCahill, Company I, 4 feet, second. Time—0:08. Final heat—Won by T. J. Gallagher, Company K, 5 feet; C. W. Boynton, Company K, scratch, second; G. H. King, Company D, 4 feet 6 inches, third. Time—0:08.

Obstacle Race, One-Sixth Mile.—Won by H. Rabing, Company D; J. Waring, Company F, second; E. F. Greis, Company B, third. Time—1:28 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by G. F. Fitzgerald, Company I, scratch; A. S. Corbett, Company E, 100 yards, second; A. H. Wells, Company C, 75 yards, third. Time—4:57 1-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—First heat—Won by T. J. Gallagher, Company K, 12 yards; C. Beatus, Company I, 4½ yards, second; A. J. Dillon, Company I, 9 yards, third. Time—0:26 4-5. Second heat—Won by F. B. McCahill, Company I, 9 yards; W. J. Duane, Company I, 4½ yards, second; R. E. Heun, 8 yards; third. Time—0:27 4-5. Final heat—Won by F. B. McCahill, Company I, 9 yards; T. J. Gallagher, Company K, 12 yards, second; C. Beatus, Company I, 4½ yards, third. Time—0:26 1-5.

Relay Race, Two-Thirds Mile.—Won by Co. I, C. Beatus, W. A. Stone, G. F. Fitzgerald, and F. B. McCahill; Co. K, T. J. Gallagher, R. W. Taylor, C. W. Boynton, and A. C. Taylor, second; Co. C, S. H. Jacquin, A. H. Abels, S. B. Butler, and P. H. Moore, third. Time—0:33 3-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. W. Slawson, Co. I, 5 feet 2 inches; J. G. Pohalski, Co. F, (5 feet, second; A. C. Taylor, Co. K, 4 feet 11 inches, third.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by J. W. Slawson, Co. I, 31 feet 5 inches; F. H. Moore, Co. C, 30 feet 1 inch, second; J. Disbrow, Co. G, 29 feet 5 inches, third.

The H. S. Hart Benefit Programme.

All arrangements have been made for the sporting show at the Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the family of the late Hugh S. Hart, and from all indications the affair will be a notable success. Effort has been made to gather the past and present champions of every branch of sport which can be put upon the stage in attractive style. Great interest is attached to the meeting of Jeffries, the champion heavyweight pugilist, and Ernest Roeber, the champion wrestler of the world, in a catch-as-catch-can contest. It is not thought that Jeffries possesses enough science to actually throw Roeber, but there is considerable speculation as to how long he will be before the wrestling champion will overcome the strength of the latter and the latter's shoulders will be pinned down to the mat. There are other features of almost equal attraction. Paul Pons, the French champion, who is now matched with Roeber for the world's championship, has offered $500 through W. A. Brady to any man that he cannot throw in one hour. There are said to be two or three well-known wrestlers willing to meet Pons, and the first that comes will receive the opportunity.

Scientific sparring will be another feature. Jim Corbett will put on the gloves, and Tom Sharkey, Peter Maher, Gus Ruhlin, and many others almost equally prominent will take part in the show. Rolando, the rival of Sandow, also will appear. The programme follows:

Wrestling—"Jim" Jeffries, champion pugilist, vs. Ernest Roeber, champion of the world; Paul Pons, French champion, all comers, for $500; George Bothner, lightweight champion, vs. Phil Brown, the Irish giant; Hugh Leonard, New York Athletic Club instructor, vs. one of his pupils; Gustave Estel of Vienna vs. Frederick Mohl of Zurich, for $100 a side.

Sparring.—James J. Corbett with Will Lester, Tom Sharkey, Gus Ruhlin, Peter Maher; Matty Matthews with "Jimmy" Handler, George McFadden with "Billy" Smith, Prof. "Mike" Donovan with George Scheugler, "Kid" Levy of New Orleans with George Holden.

Bag Punching.—Fred Graveur, champion 1898; Kelly brothers, and "Johnny" Dunn's unknown.

Strength.—Rolando.

Rowing.—Edward Hanlon and "Davy" Roach.

Handball.—Phil Casey vs. Athletic Instructor E. J. Gianninni.

Bicycling.—"Mile a Minute" Murphy vs. Albert.

Broadsword.—Prof. Koch, New York Athletic Club, vs. one of his pupils.

Columbia May Play Stanford.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The University of California football team will meet the Columbia 'Varsity eleven of New York in this city on Christmas and in Los Angeles on New Year's Day. The arrangements, which had nearly been completed, for Columbia to play Stanford University, fell through, but the Californians are assured that the Eastern players will accept the terms they offer.

At the Columbia football quarters, in West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, it was said last night that no negotiations were being held with the University of California for a game during the Christmas holidays, but that Manager Shoemaker was still in correspondence with the management of the Leland Stanford University eleven.

Flushing Hunt Club's Run.

Special to The New York Times.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 15.—A number of prominent Flushing people followed the hounds to-day at the informal drag hunt of the Flushing Hunt Club, the start being made on the old Bowne farm. A pack of eight imported rox hounds led the riders at a merry clip, and as the country is rough, some fine jumping was witnessed. Miss Emily Bell, on Minne, her thoroughbred bay mare, was first in at the death, and was followed by H. G. Murray on his hunter, Jack o' Hearts. A hunt luncheon was served at the Oakland Golf Club house after the run. Among those who were out were H. G. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Renwick, Morgan Grace, James C. McMurtrye, Miss Willetts, Miss Edith Embury, Mr. Edward Popham, Miss Otterson, Edward Gage, Miss Sarah Leavitt, Joseph Grace, Miss Beatrice Pell, William R. Grace, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Meirere, Thomas Willetts, Jr., John H. Turpin, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Carroll, Miss Amy Talbot, and Miss Emma Rodman.

Barrett Leaves Southern Railway.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—It is announced here that J. H. Barrett, General Superintendent of Transportation of the Southern Railway, has resigned. He will identify himself with an important Northern line.

DOUGLAS WON GOLF TROPHY.

Davis of Lakewood Beaten in the Final of Atlantic City Club Tournament.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Dec. 15.—Findlay S. Douglas of the Fairfield Golf Club won the chief trophy to-day in the golf tournament of the Atlantic City Country Club by beating W. S. Davis of the Lakewood Club by a score of 4 up and 3 to play. The weather was fair and cold.

The real struggle of the Fall golf tournament of the Seashore Club began this morning with the semi-finals for the Atlantic City Cup, the chief trophy of the tournament. Findlay S. Douglas met A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's, and W. C. Fownes, Jr., Highland, was paired with L. Davis, Lakewood. Last April Davis beat Douglas, and much interest was manifested this morning in the result of the semi-finals, the impression being that the two would meet again in the finals this afternoon.

A good-sized crowd followed the players over the course, despite the biting wind which swept across the links.

Douglas in his match with Davis showed an improvement all through the tourney in his putting. The cards read:

Douglas—										
Out	4	5	4	4	5	4	7	3	5	—41
In	4	4	6

BASEBALL BADLY MIXED

Players Determined that League Managers Will Abdicate.

CONFERENCES WILL BE HELD

National League Further Defies Players by Announcing a Cut in Salaries for Next Year.

The next move toward solution of the tangle in professional baseball, and settlement of the differences between the National League managers and the players, in all probability, will be announced to-day, and the result of a conference between Charles Zimmer, Clark Griffiths, and Hugh Jennings, the members of the committee representing the Players' Protective Association, and their lawyer, Harry Taylor, in Buffalo. The committee telegraphed to Taylor and arranged for a conference immediately after the League managers threw out the players' demands for modification of the terms under which players are signed, and the consultation is expected to take place to-day. The players, who left New York Friday night, directly after the adjournment of the League meeting, could not say at that time what would be their future plan of action, but all agreed that, though beaten so far, and utterly defied by the club owners and managers, they would not give up the fight. The concessions the players ask are only those mentioned in the open meeting early in the week, which were that the "farming" of players be abolished, that the term of contract under which a club may hold players be limited to a stipulated number of years, and that the players shall have some say in the matter before their services are sold or traded off by the managers holding them under contract. These concessions seem only reasonable and in accord with accepted ideas of individual right, but the League managers, under the pretext that the requests made publicly and those preferred later in a written abstract of the new contract asked by the players, did not agree, rejected the players' overtures in positive terms, and practically defied the ball-tossers to better their condition by carrying out the talked-of strike, or affiliating with "Ban" Johnson and his new American League. How far the managers went in ignoring the players is illustrated in the treatment which a communication, addressed by the players' committee to A. H. Soden, Chairman of the committee which heard the players, following the first refusal of the League to concede what the players asked. This concerned a proposition by the players to present an amended petition.

The Players' committee never heard a word about their communication until the League meeting was adjourned Friday night, when Chairman Zimmer was informed by Mr. Soden that the appeal came too late to be considered, and so had not even been presented to the League. As matters now stand the real fight is postponed until the February meeting of the League, when players' contracts must be renewed. The League managers hold that the option clause in existing contracts binds the players for next year. In that connection, so sure are they of holding the players, that they actually adopted a resolution providing for a reduction all around in the salaries to be paid for the season of 1901. The players, by their statements, are prepared to hold out against the renewing of contracts, and, in fact, are bound to hold together by their agreement when the Protective Association of Professional Baseball Players, whic.. is as follows:

Each member, by signing his name hereto, promises and agrees to enter into no contract or agreement of any kind with any professional baseball club or association where players are members of this association or the owner or any representative theerof, unless said contract or the form thereof has been approved in writing by the attorney for this association.

Another matter of interest to patrons of baseball is the agreement by the League, in the form of a resolution, providing that no club shall have more than sixteen players under contract, and that in case more players are signed, the latest of the sixteen engaged at that time shall be released to keep the number down to th stipulated limit. Persons who profess to know baseball politics argue that this resolution was a bit of strategy aimed at the Brooklyn Club by managers of other teams, who expect to strengthen their clubs by snapping up such of last season's champions as the sixteen limit would cause Brooklyn to release. That is ever-said. The resolution was for the special benefit of the New York and Cincinnati Clubs, which are badly in need of good players. A weak point in the rule, however, is that no penalty is provided for violation of the agreement and therefore it is most improbable that the Brooklyn Club will arm its opponents by giving up a part of its strength.

Harvard Slights Princeton's Team.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 15.—The Harvard management gave out a statement today relative to the printed reports from Princeton in regard to the break in negotiations between the two colleges. It says:

"The report that the negotiations for baseball games between Princeton and Harvard have been broken off is correct. The fact that Princeton demanded three games or more made it impossible to arrange our dates."

Among the athletic circles at Harvard it is said that the root of the trouble is that Princeton considered the Harvard series as championship games, while Harvard looked at them only as practice games in developing its team, with the idea of defeating Yale.

Southern Baseball League Formed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—The Southern Association of Baseball Clubs was formed in this city to-night, and, although only seven clubs have been accepted, the baseball men went into session at the Kimball House at 9 o'clock this evening for the purpose of completing the organization.

The cities granted franchises are New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Little Rock, and Shreveport. The promoters of the league hope to secure either Atlanta or Mobile as the eighth club, but do not believe that it will be possible to complete the circuit before Monday.

Rusie Signed with Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 15.—Amos Rusie stated to-day that he had signed with President J. T. Brush of Cincinnati, to play with the Cincinnati team next season. He stated he would assure Brush a stronger club this year than in the past. His pitching arm is in good condition, and it will need little training. He expressed the desire to play with Cincinnati, but objected to playing with the New York team.

ATHLETICS IN COLUMBIA.

Report of the Faculty Committee Shows a Flourishing Condition in College Sports.

The Faculty Committee on Athletics at Columbia has submitted its first annual report to President Low. Among other things, the report estimates that 1,600 students of the university went into sport for its own sake, which number includes only those men who were selected as members of the different teams. Those who actually participated as team members in the different games were 461, apportioned among the several branches of sport as follows: Track team, 109; boat crew, 80; gymnastic team and strength tests, 69; lacrosse team, 47; baseball, 40; football, 36; cycle team, 29; hockey team, 21; golf team, 12; swimming and water polo teams, 9; tennis, 6; fencing team, 3.

Contained in the report is a summary of all the athletic contests in which the university participated in the course of the year, including the names and schools of the students taking part and the results of the different events. It appears, from the report, that "representatives of the university have participated in eighty games, races, or meets with students of other colleges or universities or of athletic associations, in addition to twenty-two contests in which freshmen have been engaged, and twelve home games." Particular emphasis is laid on the victories of the strength test team as it was truly representative of the university as a whole, including men from all of the different schools.

It is planned to have sets of rules and directions printed and distributed among the managers, Captains, and members of the different teams, which will provide for the exclusion of any element of professionalism in the athletics of the university and will be strictly enforced. President Low's attitude toward college sport and purity in athletics is expressed in his annual report, as follows: "Such sports make men of temperate lives the students' heroes; they help large numbers of men to pass safely through the critical period of young manhood; they develop self-restraint, self-discipline, courage, staying power, and many of the qualities that tell powerfully in the battle of life; they offer to the educator an instrument whose training value no wise man will neglect. The problem is to check as many as possible of the abuses of intercollegiate athletics and to develop all that is good in them."

In the Faculty Committee for the coming year, Prof. James F. Kemp will take the Chairmanship, which was vacated by the resignation of Prof. F. R. Hutton. The other members will be Prof. George W. Kirchwen of the School of Law and Prof. George E. Woodberry of the Department of Comparative Literature. Dr. Watson L. Savage, while not serving on the committee, will act as its Secretary and as a means of communication between the students and the Faculty.

ADELPHI WON AT HANDBALL.

Beat Latin School of Brooklyn Five in Six Games.

Adelphi Academy scored a victory yesterday morning in its own gymnasium over the team from the Brooklyn Latin School in the first round of the tournament for the decision of the Handball Championship Cup of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League. The conditions were best five in nine games, and only six games were played, the home team winning five of them and taking the first round of the tourney. The best contested game of the series was one between R. L. Mason of Latin School and R. S. Kelly of Adelphi, in which but three points separated the players at the finish. The summaries:

First Game.—J. W. Ketcham, Brooklyn Latin School, defeated Robert S. Salter, Adelphi Academy, 21 to 17 points. Second Game—E. B. Humpstone, Adelphi Academy, defeated R. L. Mason, Latin School, 21 to 8 points. Third Game—R. S. Kelly, Adelphi Academy, defeated R. L. Mason, Latin School, 21 to 18 points. Fourth Game—E. B. Humpstone, Adelphi Academy, defeated J. B. Brinsmade, Latin School, 21 to 15 points. Fifth Game—E. B. Humpstone, Adelphi Academy, defeated J. W. Ketcham, Latin School, 21 to 5 points. Sixth Game—R. S. Kelly, Adelphi Academy, defeated J. B. Brinsmade, Latin School, 21 to 19 points. Final Score—Adelphi Academy, 5 games; Brooklyn Latin School, 1 game.

Umpires and Scorers—Archie Jelliffe, Adelphi Academy, and R. L. Barber, Brooklyn Latin School.

Athletic at New York University.

This year will be the banner year in athletics at the New York University, if present indications count for anything. The financial standing of the Athletic Association was never better. According to the Treasurer's report every one of the four teams turned over a balance to the Athletic Association. The sums turned in were: Football, $115; baseball, $182; track, $40; gymnastic, $67. This leaves the association without a single cent of indebtedness. Next Wednesday the Executive Committee of the Athletic Association will meet for the purpose of ratifying the elections of Captains and managers for the year. The men slated for positions are: Football Captain, undecided, Manager Charles L. Thorne, 1902; baseball Captain, Charles A. Taylor, 1901; manager, William A. Young, 1901; track Captain, Samuel S. Jones, 1902; manager, T. W. Metcalfe, 1901; gymnastic team, Captain undecided, Manager Harry C. Magnus, 1901. The gymnastic team will open the season on Wednesday evening, when the annual gymnastic exhibition will be given in the gymnasium at University Heights. After the Christmas recess the track team will begin the indoor athletic contest for the Bank's Cups. The candidates for the baseball team will begin indoor work after the midyear examinations.

More Money for Columbia Athletics.

Active measures are being taken by the students of Columbia to relieve the strained financial situation of the athletic association made public by the report of the general athletic Treasurer. Every effort is being put forth by the student body to make up to the guarantors of Manhattan Field the amounts which they lost through the small profits of the season. A committee composed of managers and assistant managers has been organized to solicit subscriptions from the undergraduates, and about $1,000 has been secured in this way. In regard to the report of the football manager there is a general feeling among the students that the team was managed on much too grand a scale, and that the money which was consumed in lavish expenditures should have been used toward paying the rent of Manhattan Field. The sentiment prevalent among the student body is expressed by The Spectator, the undergraduate weekly paper, which speaks editorially as follows: "Under the circumstances, economy would have been a credit to a manager and parsimony a virtue. We hope that a sense of the fitness of things will gradually dawn upon us here at Columbia, and that we will hesitate before we spend money which, unspent, could be not unwisely devoted to the paying of our debts."

Students to be Assessed for Athletics.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 15.—A committee appointed recently by the managers of the various athletic organizations of Yale University to devise a plan by which the system of financial support of athletics may be improved issued a public letter this morning suggesting that, instead of giving indiscriminately for different athletic purposes, as at present, each student in the university who can afford it be assessed a small sum, probably between $5 and $10 each year. The amount of the assessment, the committee says, could be determined by making an estimate of the sum needed yearly by all the different organizations and deducting from this the amount which may be reasonably expected to come from football and baseball games. Attention is called to the fact that under the present system the contributions are not sufficient for the support of athletics. The committee believes the plan suggested will remedy this.

Columbia's Basket Ball Schedule.

Manager Rol E. McGrue of the Columbia University basket ball team is gradually shaping the season's schedule of games. The roster will surely include contests with the University of Pennsylvania, Yale, Harvard, and Dartmouth, while games with Tufts, Wesleyan, Williams, and Rutgers are being considered. An effort is being made to make the Yale game a social as well as an athletic success. It is planned to have the contest take place early in January at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. A game between the freshman team and some prominent preparatory school is being arranged for the same evening. After the contest a concert will be given by the Glee and Mandolin Clubs, and a dance will be held in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's theatre. An effort was made to secure a trip up the Hudson for the holidays, but owing to the lateness of the organization of the team, the plan had to be abandoned.

C. C. N. Y. Athletic Meet.

An indoor meet will be held by the Athletic Association of the College of the City of New York on the evening of Jan. 6. In the arrangement of the programme the first events decided will be the handicaps open only to students of the college.

NEW YORK HOCKEY TEAM WON.

Princeton Seven Beaten by Three Goals at St. Nicholas Rink.

Three goals to none, in favor of New York, was the score in the hockey game played last night at St. Nicholas Rink between the Princeton University seven and the Hockey Club of New York. The college boys, though strong in defending their own goal, showed considerable lack of offensive work. As a result, the puck hovered about in the visitors' territory for the greater part of the game, and only once or twice approached dangerously near to the New Yorkers' goal, and when it did come within shooting distance the fine playing of Phillips between the posts brought to naught all attempts at a score.

The play started off rather slowly in the first half. The puck sailed back and forth in long flights from one end of the ice to the other, and there were none of the sharp, fierce scrimmages which characterize a fast game. Finally, after about four minutes of play, Huntington, defended by Leo, avoiding Poe and Alexander, rushed down the ice and sent the little black disk spinning between the flags. Score—New York, 1; Princeton, 0.

After this Princeton braced up and blocked all attempts at a score until Russell, the fast New York forward, by a series of brilliant rushes pushed the puck to within five yards of Princeton's goal, and then shot for an easy score. Play remained in Princeton's territory for the rest of the half, but no more scoring was made. The half ended with New York, 2; Princeton, 0.

In the second half, Princeton started in with a rush, determined to tally if possible. Three times the puck flew straight at the New York posts, but Phillips was there, and it did not pass between them. After a few minutes, however, the New Yorkers worked the play over the line into Princeton's territory and kept it there. Brown's play for the Tigers was magnificent. Six straight shots at his goal he blocked, but on the seventh he failed, and the disk, impelled by De Casanova's stick, slid by him for a score. In the remaining half minute of play no score was made, and the game ended with New York, 3; Princeton, 0. Line up:

Hockey Club, N.Y., 3.	Position.	Princeton, 0.
Phillips	Goal	Brown
Cunningham	Point	H. Little
Curnan	Cover point	R. Little
De Casanova	Forward	Poe
Huntington	Forward	Alexander
Leo, Lockman	Forward	Purnell
Russell	Forward	McGalpin

Goals—Hockey Club of New York, Huntington, Russell, and De Casanova. Referee—Mr. Howard Walton. Time of halves—15 and 10 minutes.

MAKE-UP OF HOCKEY TEAMS.

Sevens in Coming Season's Championships Are Evenly Matched.

The first championship game of hockey this year will take place next Thursday, when the sevens of the New York Athletic Club and the Hockey Club of New York will meet in the St. Nicholas Rink. Now that the season's opening is so close at hand, those who follow the sport are beginning to estimate the various teams' chances for success this year. The factor which will figure most in the battle for supremacy is the number of veteran players from last year that each team will have.

The seven of the Crescent Athletic Club, which made the splendid record last season of ten games won and none lost will be very nearly unimpaired. Garvie, Drakely, McKenzie, Dobby, and Wall are to be in the game again, while Liffiton, a veteran of the Brooklyn Skating Club, will be one of the new men. The Crescents won the championship last year and are confident of doing so again.

The New York Athletic Club, which closely followed the Crescents last season, will retain the three clever forwards, Howard, Hornfeck, and Beiden, and will have undoubtedly the best primary defense in the league. With O'Donnell, Hunt, and Fenwick, the team feels that it can give the Crescents a closer and possibly a more successful struggle than last year.

The Hockey Club of New York, which began so well and finished so poorly, will with the exception of S. Phillips, have the same line-up as last season. The team, however, has apparently no very good chances of finishing prominently.

The St. Nicholas Skatink Club's seven, practically the only team composed entirely of American players, has the best members of last year's aggregation again, together with some good new men. Hayward, at goal; K. Gordon, and D. Gordon, and Walton, all forwards, and Livingston, at cover point, are playing. Shiras Campbell, Captain of Yale last year; "Crit" Ayres, the old Princeton full-back, and Wylie, an interscholastic player, are among the new men.

The Brooklyn Skating Club's seven, which practices with the Crescent team, has developed considerably in team play, and may continue the winning pace it set toward the end of last season.

The Naval Reserves, the rear guard of last season, are not in the league. Their place has been taken by the Quaker City Hockey Club of Philadelphia. George Orton, the old Pennsylvania runner, plays on the team and manages it. The seven, Orton says, includes a number of fast and expert Canadian players, but the definite line-up has not yet been decided. It is generally conceded that the team should finish among the leaders.

Columbia's Hockey Practice.

As the opening of the intercollegiate season approaches, Columbia's hockey players are getting down to the hardest sort of practice at the St. Nicholas Rink. Columbia's schedule is so arranged that all of her games will be played at this rink, so that the players will know their ground. The squad which began work with about forty players has been cut down nearly half, and now twenty-two men are trying for positions on the team. Thus far the work has been characterized by the same fault that appeared in last year's team—that is, lack of united defense and slow and inaccurate work on the part of the backs. Every effort, however, is being directed toward eliminating these shortcomings. The players who have been retained on the squad are as follows: E. W. Putnam, I. F. C. Ropes, E. J. Reid, F. M. Benedict, R. L. Von Bernuth, D. McKee, F. M. Becket, G. A. Lawrence, S. Brown, W. G. Lindsay, D. S. Hudson, C. E. Bartow, A. J. Akin, E. A. Akin, A. Wolff, E. Boggs, Shall, G. A. Olyphant, S. Campbell, H. W. George, F. K. Baxter, T. E. Duden, C. A. Dana, and G. E. Eyer.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Cold Weather Did Not Prevent Some Spirited Brushes Between Local Trotters and Pacers.

There were a number of good brushes on the Speedway yesterday afternoon before the biting north wind, that began to pick up the dust on the hard dry roadbed about 4 o'clock, drove the horsemen and their favorites homeward. Conspicuous among the gathering was the bay trotter Copeland, 2:09½, driven by M. Spires. In several warming trots up and down the stretch the animal showed remarkable speed, and had just started in what promised to be a very lively brush when the wagon lost one of its tires, which prevented all further brushing.

The handsome little bay mare Rival, 2:17½, was in fine form and speed, but was not quite fast enough for a very racy looking green mare driven by M. Ayers. The race was one of the best of the afternoon, the first quarter being remarkably fast, the pair trotting side by side. After the first quarter post had been passed Rival took a lead of half a length, but was unable to hold it against a burst of speed shown by the green mare, who passed her opponent and crossed the finish line a half length in the lead. Green Mountain was in the road with Riverton, 2:23¼, and the mare Louise Mac, 2:09¼, to the pole. They made a very fast team, and showed the way home to several trotters and pacers who tried to come down the stretch with them.

David Lamar, driving the speedy little colt Royalto, and Jack Curry, driving Edward D., had several interesting heats, Edward D. won the first heat very handily, taking the lead in the stretch and holding it to the finish, where he crossed the line a winner by at least two open lengths. The second heat proved just the reverse, Royalto taking first place near the finish, and winning easily. The bay pacer Elsinora, 2:12½, driven by John Hallihan, was in good form, and had several tilts with Fred W., driven by Charles Weiland, with honors about even. Among others on the road were George Coleman, driving Baby Bemeica, 2:26½; George Spear, driving the famous trotter Alice Barnes, 2:11½; H. Riley, driving Commodore Porter, and Charles Newman, behind a pair of bay pacers.

BOXING TO STOP IN CHICAGO.

Legislation Against the Game on Account of Gans-McGovern Fake Fight.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The News to-day says: "Chicago's sporting fraternity is now convinced that the Gans-McGovern fight was one of the greatest fakes ever pulled off in this city. In connection with it William H. Arthur, Assistant Corporation Attorney, made public the following to-day:

"Last Tuesday a man came to my office with $8,000 in greenbacks, which he offered to wager at 8 to 5 on McGovern. He was a colored gambler, and we questioned him. Finally he said there was an agreement out that Gans was to quit before the fifth round. He said he had seen it in writing before he would risk a cent."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur, at the request of Alderman Patterson, to-day drew up a resolution severely condemning prizefights, and calling upon the city officials to suppress all kinds of boxing in the city. This will be presented to the Council at its meeting Monday night, and it was said around the City Hall to-day that there was no doubt of its passage.

Ice Yachting at Orange Lake.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The ice yachting season opened up this afternoon on Orange Lake, which is covered with ice five inches thick. H. S. Ramsdell sailed his boats Midget and Tony, and George E. Trimble speeded the Eolus. Racing will begin next week. The fourteen yachts of the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club are ready for the Winter sport.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Improving Conditions Shown in Large Investment Purchases.

CHOICEST LOTS FIND BUYERS

Sales by Brokers—Broadway and Bowery Properties Bring Good Auction Prices—This Week's Offerings.

Two investment purchases of valuable mercantile parcels within a week, several deals involving the finest class of unimproved property, as well as a goodly amount of business of the ordinary variety, appear to indicate that the revival of the last fortnight is of more than temporary character.

Following closely his sale of the building 122 and 124 Fifth Avenue, Henry Corn disposed of his recently completed structure at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street to Augustus D. Juilliard, and Charles A. Gould, who is by no means a newcomer in New York real estate, added to his holdings by the purchase of 830 Broadway from the Mela Realty Company.

The sale of the last of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum property—the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street—to Flake & Dowling is taken to mean the abandoning of the scheme to erect a gigantic apartment hotel on that property, which occasioned considerable alarm only two weeks ago. The proprietor of the apartment hotel allowed the option on the corner to expire, and it is believed that Messrs. Flake & Dowling, who already own a sixty-foot frontage near by on the south side of Fifty-second Street, will resell the corner plot in residence sites. In connection with this transaction it is interesting to note that the resale of the Orphan Asylum block by the syndicate has been accomplished just within a year—contracts for the purchase by Mr. Barney and his associates having been signed on Dec. 28, 1899.

Other dealings of the week in vacant property were notable in that they involved especially desirable parcels. One of the few remaining plots on Central Park West, the northwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street, was bought by David H. King, Jr. Builders Sauer, Gross & Herbener acquired the entire block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets, while at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street the old Sherwood mansion property will soon be the site of a modern apartment house.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer to George Sutherland the four-story brick dwelling 39 East Ninth Street, 25 by 92.3, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold. The purchaser will alter the structure into a store and loft building.

It is reported that Well & Mayer have sold the two five-story double flats 923 and 925 Park Avenue, 25 by 100.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for Weber Brothers to Ludwig Braun the five-story tenement 515 East Twelfth Street.

Joseph Blerhoff has sold to a Dr. Graef the four-story dwelling 24 West Ninety-first Street, 18 by 100.8.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have resold the three five-story brick tenements 166 to 170 Mulberry Street, 73.3 by 100, purchased by them at auction last week.

Broker Alfred V. Amy has sold the three-story brick dwelling 253 West Twenty-fourth Street, 20 by 82, for about $20,000.

Eliza M. Anstalt has sold, for about $15,000, the four-story brick building 221 East Forty-sixth Street, 26 by 100.5.

John Peters has sold for Margaret and Henry Beck to Louis Lese, for improvement, the lot 418 East Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100.

S. B. Goodale & Son, with Stephan F. Hart, have sold 125 West Forty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 19.2 by 82, for Medora Saltus, to Herbert L. Constable.

Joseph Levy & Son have brought about the trade of the six-story building with stores, 350 West Forty-first Street, 25 by 98.9, for the lots 726-8 Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 98.9, the amount involved being $54,000.

Broad Exchange Building Leases.

Frederick Southack & Co. and George R. Read have already written leases in the new Broad Exchange Building to the amount of $200,000, and for terms ranging from three to twenty years. The building will be ready for occupancy on May 1 next, and among those who will become its tenants are Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Flint, Eddy & Co., Sharpe & Bryan, Tobey & Kirk, E. Ellery Anderson, Irwin Stumpe, the Standard Trust Company, and the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company. The Standard Safe Deposit Company has leased for a long term the entire basement on the corner.

The Auction Room.

The successful sale of the Well estate's holdings, 812 Broadway and 64 to 68½ Bowery, relieved an otherwise uninteresting week in the salesroom. The competition for both parcels was of the liveliest sort, and the price in each instance, if anything, surpassed expectations. The bid for 812 Broadway, $110,100, compares favorably with appraisals made before the sale, while, if current reports are correct as to the figure which the executors of the estate would have accepted for the Bowery property at private sale, they have every reason to be satisfied with Wednesday's auction price of $86,750.

Voluntary offerings of any importance are lacking in this week's list. Incidental to winding up the affairs of the Tradesmen's National Bank, the six-story structure known as the Florence Building, at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and First Street, on a plot 81 by 84, will be sold to-morrow. On Tuesday Richard V. Harnett & Co. will sell by executors' orders the plot, 51 by 128, running through from Third to Lincoln Avenue, just south of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and the flat at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street. A partition offering announced by William M. Ryan for Friday includes 204 and 946 Seventh Avenue and 245 West Thirty-first Street.

There were recorded last week 301 mortgages, for $4,303,639, of which 96, for $1,085,275, were at 5 per cent.; 125, for $1,408,534, were at more, and 80, for $1,816,850, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 289 mortgages, for $4,386,366, of which 93, for $1,263,835, were at 5 per cent.; 123, for $1,561,156, were at more, and 73, for $1,561,375, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 217 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 183 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,856.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 216.1 feet west of Park Avenue, 19.6 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,725.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. A. Bliss, referee, 241 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 214.11 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,230.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale; Stanley D. Bevins, referee, Lewis Street, northwest corner of Seventh Street, 74 by 79.8 by 73.1 by 70.11, two six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,998; subject to other mortgages for $69,500.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles W. West, referee, 232 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 360 feet east of Third Avenue, 19 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,795; subject to another mortgage for $6,500.

By McVickar & Co., sale by order of the liquidating committee of the Tradesmen's National Bank, Second Avenue, northeast corner of First Street, 31 by 84.3 by 67.3 by 75.6, six-story iron-front building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 2,068 Fifth Avenue, west side, 80.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 19.6 by 75, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,209.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, Fulton Street, west side, 400.1 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,400.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 3,310 Third Avenue, east side, 230 feet north of Boston Road, 16.5 by 45.9 by 16.9 by 39.3, one-story frame store; 907 Boston Road, west side, abutting on the foregoing, 16.9 by 50, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on 3,310 Third Avenue, $1,731; on 907 Boston Road, $3,320.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, 20 East Twelfth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 19.9 by 103.6, five-story brick flat; Third Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, running through to Lincoln Avenue, 51.4 by 128.10 by 50 by 117.5, vacant; 2,628 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 28 by 92.8 by 25 by 79.11, five-story brick flat, with two stores.

By James L. Wells, trustee's sale, Park Avenue, east side, 144 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, two lots, each 22 by 111.9; Canal Place, west side, abutting on the foregoing, on lot, 25 by 111.9.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Edward B. Whitney, referee, 209 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 167 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,967.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 555 to 563 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Alexander Avenue, each 25 by 100, five four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $8,691.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, Anthony Avenue, northwest corner of Minerva Place, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $987.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 538 and 540 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 92, one and two story brick buildings; 530 and 532 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 350 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 92, frame sheds, and vacant. Due on judgment, $1,896; subject to another mortgage for $24,000.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.—By James L. Wells, partition sale, Peter A. Shiel, referee, Second Street, Unionport, north side, 305 feet west of Avenue A, 100 by 108, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, 11 First Avenue and 72 First Street, being the southwest corner, 28 by 57.11 by 38.2 by 58.10, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,953; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 209 West Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 140 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 102.2, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $21,931.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 46 to 52 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $10,980; subject to other mortgages for $85,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Thompson, referee, 795 and 797 St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 51.1 by 75.10 and irregular, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $125,942.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene L. Bushe, referee, 17 East Eleventh Street, north side, 197.2 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 23.4 by 103.3, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $23,157.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, 2,364 Wilkins Place, southeast corner of Jennings Street, 25 by 100, two three-story frame flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,198.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Thomas Kilvert, referee, 744 and 746 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Fortieth Street; 49.4 by 100, two four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, Stephen S. Marshall, referee, Willis Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 50 by 106, vacant.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 2,904 Decatur Avenue, east side, 252.8 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, 50 by 120, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,539.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 436 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 475 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $1,010, subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 557 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 301.7 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; 563 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 246.9 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on each, $14,199.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Bevins, referee, 2,289 Bathgate Avenue, west side, 182.3 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 45.2 by 175, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,836.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, 384 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet west of Suffolk Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emanuel S. Cohn, referee, tract of about 67 acres at the junction of the road from Eastchester to Westchester and Sawmill Lane. Due on judgment, $51,727.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.—By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 294 Seventh Avenue, west side, 125.4 feet north of Twenty-sixth Street, 19.8 by 90.9, four-story brick building, with store; 346 Seventh Avenue, west side, 39.9 feet north of Twenty-ninth Street, 19 by 64, four-story brick building, with store; 245 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 225 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Peter R. Olney, referee, 523 to 531 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 800 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11, five four and five story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $115,281.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alfred Lauterbach, referee, 68 Edgecombe Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 20 by 68, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,296.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Frederic E. Ferham, referee, 1,361 Webster Avenue, west side, 236.6 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, (proposed,) 25 by 90, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,541.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, Myrtle Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 100 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,853.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Zilly, referee, 431 Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 103.7 by 110.6 by 100.11 by 87, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,037; subject to other mortgages for $70,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Irving N. Tompkins, referee, Sixth Street, Wakefield, north side, 205 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 50 by 114, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,580.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham Joseph, referee, Marion Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, 50 by 90, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,278.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 268 and 288 Monroe Street, south side, 75 feet west of Jackson Street, 25.1 and 25, respectively, by 87.6, two-story brick dwelling on 268; 268 vacant. Due on judgment, on 268, $1,907; on 268, $2,798.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Broadway, for two seven-story brick flats, each 50 by 90.11; Geraldine Broadbelt of 62 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,181 Broadway, architect; total cost, $180,000.

Nos. 26 and 28 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, for two five-story brick flats, each 25 by 86.4; Mary Cahill of 12 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; total cost, $50,000.

No. 72 East Broadway, for a six-story brick store and lofts, 13.7 by 67.4; Max Dorf of 86 Division Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 1,456 to 1,460 Broadway, for a three-story brick store and lofts, 56.1 by 85.5 by 100.6; M. S. Korn of 37 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $20,000.

Broadway, southwest corner of Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for a three-story brick hotel, 104.2 by 71.2 by 98.10; Charles Weisbecker of 181 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; F. L. Shea of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $45,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 533 and 535 West Thirty-third Street, to a one-story brick shop; White Manufacturing Company, premises, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 836 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; Clara Decker of 841 Forest Avenue, owner; J. W.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

PIANOS

3 Special Bargains FROM OUR Factories.

4 MEDIUM SIZE UPRIGHTS

Plain cases, full scale, all improvements, **$160**

9 FULL SIZE UPRIGHTS,

Very handsome designs, rich, full tone, practice attachment, all modern improvements, **$225**

6 ART UPRIGHTS,

Beautiful Sterlings in richly designed cases of rare woods. Perfect Pianos of unquestioned reputation and well worth $150 to $200 more than our special price, **$325**

1 STERLING BABY GRAND.

A perfect little beauty that has been heard in several local concerts during the past month. Its full concert tone will please you. **$475**

Several Used Uprights,

"not delapidated antiques," but modern Uprights—newly finished and perfectly repaired—Prices, $125, $150, $175 and up.

Every Piano Sold by Us Is Fully Guaranteed and May Be Exchanged if Not Satisfactory.

OUR MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN IS BOTH FAIR AND LIBERAL.

The STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.

53) FULTON ST., Brooklyn.

(Open Evenings Until Xmas.)

BOSTON ICE DEAL A FACT.

Officers of the Company Admit that the Trust Has Acquired a Controlling Interest.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—In the face of persistent rumors which have been in circulation here for several days, the officials of the Boston Ice Company, which controlled the bulk of the ice business in this city, today admitted that the American Ice Company of New Jersey has purchased a controlling interest in the Boston company. Details are withheld. The capital of the Boston Ice Company is $500,000.

The stories which have been heard for more than a month have given many alleged details of the deal, the price paid being placed as high as $2,000,000. President R. W. Hopkins will not admit the correctness of this statement. The apparent disinclination to discuss the matter is explained by the officers by the statement that the Boston Ice Company is a close corporation and the public is not interested in its doings.

The Boston Ice Company was organized soon after the civil war. From time to time various smaller concerns were absorbed, until the Boston Company controlled by far the greater part of the business in this city. In Summer 500 men are employed and 2,000 tons of ice a day are handled. The company has paid dividends as high as 30 per cent., although of late years the rate has not exceeded 10 per cent. The company has extensive icehouses in various parts of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

It has been understood for the past two years in the ice trade of New England that the American Ice Company, which practically controls the ice business of the Atlantic Coast cities, save Boston, desired to obtain a foothold here, particularly in order to afford an advantageous outlet for its Maine ice, the company having bought up the majority of the icehouses on the Kennebec River two years ago. Each time negotiations were opened, however, the deal fell through, and about ten days ago, when the story reached Boston that the purchase had been made on Dec. 1, but would not be announced until Jan. 1, it was positively denied.

The rumor refused to down, however, and last night it was revived from the Maine ice district, controlled by the American Company. Then President Hopkins and Treasurer Bartlett of the Boston Company admitted that the controlling interest had been sold.

It is understood that the New Jersey corporation has been able to make very advantageous arrangements for rail transportation from Maine to Boston, and that negotiations already are in progress for it to obtain docking facilities here as well. Under the new deal the present officials of the Boston Ice Company will stay in charge of its business in this city.

STOLE HIS MOTHER'S HORSE.

Twice Before Strebel Took the Same Animal and Once Was Convicted.

Benjamin Strebel, alias Yackers, of Maspeth, L. I., was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with grand larceny, and in default of $1,000 bail was committed to jail. The prisoner's mother, Mrs. Sophie Strebel, a florist in Maspeth, accuses him of stealing a horse valued at $150, the third time the animal has been stolen in eighteen months. Twice before Strebel sold the horse, and for the second offense his mother prosecuted him and he was sentenced to one year in the Kings County Penitentiary.

His time expired a few weeks ago, so Strebel went back to his home, where he was put to work in a greenhouse. Early yesterday morning he tried to sell the horse to Henry Meyer, a grocer at Rodney and South Fourth Streets and was arrested.

MR. BOUTELLE'S CONDITION.

Congressman's Physician Gives Out a Written Statement.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 15.—A special from Washington says:

"The exact condition of Congressman Charles A. Boutelle's health has been given in writing by Dr. Edward Cowles, Superintendent of the McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass., in connection with the proposition to place him on the retired list of the navy. Dr. Cowles says:

"'Mr. Charles A. Boutelle has been a patient in this hospital since Dec. 27, 1899. His mental disturbance, disorder of speech, &c., are symptomatic of brain disease associated with chronic renal and cardiac lesions. There has been a decided improvement in the mental condition. The patient is intelligent in the expression of his own thoughts and in the understanding of those of other persons except for the remaining mental disturbance, which at times besomes aggravated.

"'The future progress of Mr. Boutelle's illness depends upon that of the renal and cardiac disease and further cerebral changes. At the present time the indications are not so favorable as formerly for a degree of recovery of which there has appeared reason for being hopeful; but his mental improvement is likely to continue, and he may be expected to become well enough to return to his own home. In my opinion, he should never resume the cares of active life, nor undertake any business responsibility, and he may live but a few years.'"

Brooklyn Advertisements.

A. D. Matthews Sons

One of the many attractions at the Paris Exposition was a rare piece of Art Nouveau. Three Egyptian figures grouped together, which move by electric power. This piece of Art we have secured and it is placed ON EXHIBITION IN OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT, on the third floor. To those who were unable to be present at the Paris Fair this will convey a little idea of the magnificent display of Art. Owing to an unexpected delay at Custom House we were unable to display last week as advertised.

SILVER WARE.

A complete and comprehensive line of the best makers of Silver-Plated Ware. Compare our Silver Ware with any other house in Greater New York, and such comparisons will both convince and establish more firmly in your mind our low prices, reliability for quality, style, excellence of workmanship and finish, as well as assortment.

Candelabras, Fern Dishes, Plateaus, Coffee Sets, Baking Dishes, Celery Trays, Bon-Bon Dishes, Gravy Boats, Soup Tureens, Punch Bowls, Water Tilters, Nut Bowls, Chocolate Sets, Salad Dishes, Tea Sets, Fruit Dishes, in fact, everything that is newest and best.

Quadruple Plated Baking Dishes, satin finish, highly burnished, cover, special, $2.69

Quadruple Plated Water Pitchers, burnished finish, fluted design, beaded edge, capacity 2 quarts, special.....$2.98

Quadruple Plated Bon-Bon Baskets, pierced silver, burnished finish, special.....$1.98

Quadruple Plated Soup Tureens, burnished finish, fluted design, ebony handles, capacity 2 quarts, special.....$4.25

Rogers' A1 Plate Soup Ladles to match, 98c

Quadruple Plated Bon-Bon Baskets, plain silver, gold lined 98c

Quadruple Plated Sugar Basket, with ruby gold decorated glass dish.....98c

Quadruple Plated Chocolate Pots, plain burnished finish, fluted patterns, special, $2.39

Quadruple Plated Fern Dishes, pierced silver, green enamel crock lining, special, $1.98

Artificial Fern Fillings, most natural and artistically arranged, special.....$1.75

Quadruple Plated Flower Pots, with growing palms, large size, 98c; small size, 39c

Quadruple Plated Nut Bowl, gold lined, burnished finish, fluted design, beaded edge, special $1.98

Quadruple Plated 3-light Candelabra, Colonial style, special.....$2.98

Silk Shades, all colors, with candle and holder, complete.....25c

Quadruple Plated 4-piece Tea Sets, consisting of tea pot, sugar bowl, gold-lined spoon holder and cream pitcher, satin finish, artistically engraved, with burnished shield on both sides, special.....$5.48

Quadruple Plated 4-piece Tea Set, burnished finish, fluted design, beaded edge, 2 styles to choose from, special.....$6.75

Quadruple Plated 4-piece Tea Set, satin finish, handsomely engraved or burnished finish, fluted design, beaded edge, 3 styles to choose from, special.....$8.75

Quadruple Plated Round Waiters, to match sets, special $2.25, $2.98 and....$3.39

OUR SPECIAL. "THE UNIQUE."

Rogers' A1 plate fancy pattern set of 26 pieces, in silk-lined case, 6 Dinner Knives, 6 Medium Forks, 6 Tablespoons, 6 Teaspoons, Sugar Shell and Butter Knife, complete **$5.75**

QUADRUPLE-PLATED TOILET SETS.

Large Handle Mirror, Hair Brush, with fine bristle, and Dressing Comb, in case, complete, special $4.98; others at $5.48, $5.75 and.....$8.98

The greatest values ever offered in Silver Plated Toilet Sets. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

Quadruple plated Jewel Cases, old English designs, pink or blue, silk linings, special 98c

Quadruple plated Collar Button Boxes, special .....39c and 48c

Quadruple plated Collar and Tobacco Boxes, special 98c

Quadruple plated Shaving Set, burnished finished, fluted designs, cup gold lined, fine camel's hair shaving brush, special, $2.98

Quadruple plated Hair Receiver, special, 25c and 45c each

Special Sale of Ebonized Sterling Silver Mounted Hand Mirrors, Hair Brushes, Whisks, Combs and Military Brushes, 3 styles of Hat Brush, special at **35c.**; regular value, 75c. Centre table, main aisle.

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

We call your attention to our superb stock of Sterling Silver Novelties, which include every notable novelty of the day. The following are a few interesting items:

Sterling Silver Shoe Horns, Shoe Buttoners, Nail Files, Curling Irons, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Tweezers, Cuticles and Corn Knives, large handsome handle, our own exclusive design, 48c; smaller size, same pattern 25c

Sterling Silver Back Brush and Dressing Comb, in case, $1.98; extra large size, $3.39

Infants' Sterling Silver Back Comb and Brush, in leatherette case, special, 75c and 98c

Sterling Silver Pocket Knives, two blades, special, 25c; four blades.....48c

Sterling Silver Handle Mirror, large size, in various designs, special, $4.98, $5.39, $6.48 and up; small size.....$3.25

Sterling Silver Manicure Sets, Nail Polishers, 2 Salve Jars, with Sterling Silver Cover, Nail Scissors, Nail File, Button Hook, Shoe Horn and Tooth Brush, artistic new designs, 8 pieces in case, complete $2.98

Sterling Silver Toilet Set, five pieces, in handsome leatherette case, Handle Mirror, Hair Brush and Comb, Hat and Cloth Brush, heavy repousse pattern, complete $8.98

Sterling Silver Back Hair Brushes, new designs, finest bristles, $1.48 to.....$7.98

Sewing Set, in heart-shape case, Sterling Silver Handled Embroidery Scissors, Thimble and Emery, complete.....98c

Sterling Silver Back Cloth Brushes, $2.48 to $4.48

Sterling Silver Mounted Dressing Combs, special, 39c, 48c, 69c, 75c and.....98c

Large Size Whisks, sterling silver top and shoulders, good quality whisks, special, 98c

Puff Jars, extra large, sterling silver cover, special 75c

Sterling Silver Match Safes, special, at 69c and 98c

Extra Heavy, gold lined, polished or French gray finish $1.25

Sterling Silver Back Hat Brushes, finest bristle, 75c; extra large size.....$1.25

Sterling Silver Mounted Pumice Stone, with ring, special 48c

Vinaigrette, cut glass, sterling silver screw tops, 25c and 39c; hinge top.....48c

Tooth Powder and Tooth Brush Holders, with sterling silver cover.....25c

Salve Jars, sterling silver cover, special, 10c; large size 25c

Pocket Combs, sterling silver mounted, in leather case, 25c each; large size, 48c each

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN TRIES SUICIDE.

Despondent, She Blows Away Part of Her Skull with a Shotgun.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Miss Mary Curtis of Mayville, N. D., made a desperate attempt to end her life to-day at Jennings, La., and may die as the result of a self-inflicted wound. She has been in Jennings for some weeks. Recently she became despondent. Yesterday she secured a muzzle-loading shotgun, loaded it with powder and shot, and, standing it upright, placed her head over the muzzle and pulled the trigger. The charge tore away a portion of the skull, exposing the brain. She was not familiar with the quantity of powder required, and had not used sufficient to drive the shot through the skull.

By using a silver plate as large as a half dollar piece to close the wound, the doctors hope to save the girl's life.

THIEVES LOCK UP A MARSHAL.

Then Proceed to Blow Open Safes in an Illinois Town.

BRIGHTON, Ill., Dec. 15.—Five men, posing as tramps, were permitted to lodge in the lockup here last evening. During the night they overpowered the Town Marshal, locked him in a cell and broke into the private bank of Blodgett Brothers. Several charges of dynamite were exploded, but the vault, which contained a large sum, was only partly wrecked, and the men gave up trying to secure it. The general store of Edward Butler was next visited. Here the safe was blown open and several hundred dollars secured.

The men were entering another store when an alarm of fire was sounded from Butler's. In the meantime the robbers escaped. A posse, with bloodhounds, is in pursuit.

WANTS ARREARS OF ALIMONY.

Mrs. Steinebach Accused Her ex-Husband of Contempt of Court.

Mrs. Mary W. Steinebach, who on April 26, 1899, secured a decree of separation from her husband, Ferdinand F. Steinebach, on the ground of his desertion of her, applied to Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday for an order adjudging him guilty of contempt of court for his failure to pay her $384 arrears of temporary alimony, which had fallen due before she got her decree. Steinebach asked that the order awarding temporary alimony to his wife be modified, as he was unable to pay it.

Mrs Steinebach, when she commenced her suit, was allowed $18 a week alimony. Her husband was at that time a member of the firm of Plock, Steinebach & Murray, marble workers, which afterward went out of business on account of financial difficulties.

Steinebach was adjudged in contempt and sent to jail for non-payment of the $18 a week, but was released after four days, and the alimony reduced to $15 a week. When she got her decree $12 a week permanent alimony for herself and her three children was awarded to Mrs. Steinebach.

Mrs. Steinebach claimed that her husband was well able to pay the arrears of alimony, and was now carrying on the marble business, but on the pretense that he had sold it to his sisters for money loaned by them.

Justice Leventritt declined to make an order modifying the amount of alimony to be paid by Steinebach, but said he would not punish him for contempt unless, after examination of the affidavits, he found he was in a position to pay.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:18	Sun sets..4:34	Moon rises...2:03

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:07	Gov. Isl'd...3:44	H. Gate...5:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:15	Gov. Isl'd...3:42	H. Gate...5:38

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Ferfield, Azores	10:00 A. M.	12:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Demerara, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Adria, Inagua	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	...	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	...	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Kitts, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Havana, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Comal, Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Santiago	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trier, Bremen	...	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Comanche, Charleston	...	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick Ga	...	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily up to 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer American Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 29 and up to Dec. 29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Dec. 29, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 05, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Jan. 06.)

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mail from the Philippine Islands, China, and Japan arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched East Dec. 13, due in New York on the morning of Dec. 18. Also that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong, Nov. 17; Shanghai, Nov. 21; Yokohama, Nov. 28, and Honolulu, Dec. 7, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Coptic, were dispatched East, at 6 P. M. Dec. 11, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 16.

Bulgaria, Hamburg, Dec. 2.
Cuffe, Liverpool, Dec. 4.
Colorado, Hull, Dec. 2.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 1.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 15.
Hugenden, Havre, Dec. 7.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Nov. 29.
La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 8.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Dec. 11.
Minnehaha, London, Dec. 6.
Nubia, Stettin, Nov. 29.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Prinz Maurits, Port au Prince, Dec. 9.
Redruth, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 6.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Dec. 1.
Trier, Bremen, Dec. 1.
Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 8.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 3.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 7.
Comus, New Orleans, Dec. 12.
El Cid, New Orleans, Dec. 12.
Iberian, Liverpool, Dec. 5.
Vincenzo Florio Gibraltar, Dec. 3.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 2.
Advance, Colon, Dec. 11.
Allegheny, Port Limon, Dec. 11.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Dec. 10.
Maraval, Port Spain, Dec. 12.
Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 12.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 17.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Dec. 6.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Betty, Gibraltar, Dec. 4.
John Sanderson, Sunderland, Dec. 5.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 18.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 11.
Phidias, St. Lucia, Dec. 12.
Vaderland, Southampton, Dec. 10.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Jamestown, Norfolk, Dec. 19.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Dec. 7.

Arrived.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:48 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Andrews, Bristol, &c., Nov. 26, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Lynalder, (Br.,) Waring, Manila, &c., Sept. 18, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Hogemann, Genoa, &c., Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:35 P. M.

United States battleship Alabama, from Philadelphia and sea trial, passed in Sandy Hook at 4:19 P. M.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Janssen, Rotterdam, Nov. 28, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Saginaw, Hale, Providence, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Kars, Philadelphia, Dec. 14, in ballast to J. M. Ceballos & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., north northeast, moderate breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Seminole, for Jacksonville.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Proteus, for New Orleans.
SS Clenfuegos, for Santiago, &c.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Daphne, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Caledonian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS British King, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Holein, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Toronto, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Gwent, (Nor.,) for Banes.
SS Manitou, (Br.,) for London.
SS Lucifer, (Br.,) for London.
SS Athos, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Philadelphia, for La Guayra, &c.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Fos, (Nor.,) for Pensacola.
SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Mercator, (Ner.,) for Progreso.
SS Andes, (Br.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.
SS Curityba, for Matanzas, &c.
SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Concho, for Key West and Galveston.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Loesewitz, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day at 7 A. M.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

A Week to Christmas. Come Now and in Earnest!

The Store Will Be Open Days and Evenings, Including Christmas Eve.

YOU MAY not safely delay longer—even this magnificent gathering of merchandise will begin to show the inroads of vast buying soon. We would have you see the store at its best, enjoy its fullness and its beauty, profit by its economies. We cannot make the welcome wider than it will be always. We can and do urge you to come early in the day, early in the week. There is comfort such as no other store service can match, breadth of opportunity approached nowhere.

And these special features neither you nor the children will want to miss:

A Statue of Maude Adams. Life size, cast in 14 kt. gold and just from the Paris Exposition.

The Wonderful Toy Store and the Santa Claus Play. The old Saint visits the homes of rich and poor alike. So many thousands want to see the play that admission will be by ticket only, the tickets to be had for the asking at the gold statue in the Carpet Store.

The Model Kitchen. Cost $2,500 to build—an object lesson to all housekeepers.

The Oriental Room—full of soft colorings and quaint and pretty decorations for cozy corner or den. Hints here for holiday gifts.

How the Largest Store in the City Receives Its Cash. The largest pneumatic tube room in the country.

Art Gallery, Restaurant. Resting and Writing Rooms for men and women, a Big Orchestrion for the children—dozens of other things too numerous to mention.

Thousands of Toys in a Wonderful Toy Store.

The whole fourth floor of the West Building wasn't big enough, so it spread out into the Central Building, the biggest, jolliest, busiest Toy Store that ever was. There is "Doll Row"—a regular street where the Dolls—hundreds and hundreds of them—live, where the dolls' houses and furniture and clothes and everything that goes to make dolls and girls happy may be found.

There are the mechanical Toys that "really, truly" work and the animals that call, even a big tigress with cubs who roars when any one goes near enough to pull a string in her neck. There are the games and the wagons and sleds and skates, and there is the Santa Claus play, too—performances every five minutes or so. The most Toys and the most different kinds of Toys and

The Lowest Prices Which Such Toys Cost Anywhere.

Sleds. We have about 100 boys' Coasters with steel frames and runners, length from 36 to 42 inches; the $1.50 and $2.00 kinds at 98c

Girls' Sleds, extra large size, extra strong and very attractive 98c

Finest quality Sleds, $1.98, $2.49 and upward

Baby Sleighs in American and Russian styles, from.....$4.98 to $11.98

Chairs. Children's cobbler and cane seat Chairs, full size, oak finish.....98c

Cradles. Dolls' Cradles.....10c

Larger size Cradle.....24c

Dolls' Rockers and High Chairs, very pretty, 24c

Dolls' High Chairs, finest qualities, 98c. and $1.49

Children's Desks, 98c., $1.49, $2.49, $3.98 and upwards

Doll Trunks, 49c., 98c., $1.49 and upward

Chautauqua Blackboards finished in oak, 98c

Chautauqua Blackboards, finest quality, extra finish, linen chart.....$1.49

Crokinole Boards, regular 79c. kind, for..49c

Archerena Game Boards, from $1.98 to $3.49

Spelling Boards, universal make, regular 69c kind 49c

Parcheesi.....47c

Air Rifles, Daisy make, 79c.; Repeaters, 98c

Dewey Engines, No. 999, the largest and finest American Engine made, 98c.; Coaches, 80c

Steam Upright Engines, 24c.; larger sizes, 49c. and 98c. and upward

Dolls. Kestner jointed Dolls, 16 inches long, with sleeping eyes, shoes and stockings, sewn wig, price 89c

Dolls' Trousseaux.....98c. to $10.00

Dolls' Houses, Theatres and Stables, from 98c. to $14.98

Printing Presses, regular 98c. kind for..59c

White Enameled Furniture. Desks, large sizes, piano finish, attractively decorated, regular $7.98 styles, for $3.98 and $4.98

Dressing Tables in white and in rich gilt, artistically decorated, regular $7.98 kind, for.....$4.98

White Enameled Bureaus, $1.29 kind for..98c

Iron Beds for dolls, large size, regular $1.90 and $1.25 styles to choose from, at...89c

Magic Lanterns, 69c. kind for.....39c

Magic Lanterns, $1.50 kind for.....98c

Ice Skates. Peck & Snyder, all clamp Club Skates, special.....49c. and 75c. pr

Peck and Snyder all clamp Club Skates, welded and hardened, nicely decorated and nickel plated...$1.79, $2.29 and $3.39

Peck & Snyder ladies' Club Skates, 98c., $1.39, $1.98, $2.69, $3.69

All clamp Hockey Skates, welded and tempered steel.....$3.98

Racing Skates, 16 in. or 18 in. runners, nicely nickel plated.....$2.29 pr

Fourth floor, West Building.

Thousands of Handkerchiefs---Little.

Of lace and fine linen, from France and Switzerland and Ireland and Germany—never was there such a wonderful cosmopolitan showing. Thousands already have flown into usefulness and yet more thousands of these dainty squares make special price offering now. Packed in pretty gift boxes if you wish, too.

For Women. Lace edged, lace inserted, embroidered corners, each one on separate card.....10c

Pure linen, embroidered all around, some hemstitched, others lace edged.....12½c

All linen hand and Swiss embroidered Handkerchiefs, hemstitched and lace edged. 19c

New Swiss designs in scalloped edges, usual 25c. quality, 3 for 49c., neatly boxed; 6 in box.....97c

For Men. Jap. Silk Handkerchiefs, ½ inch, 1 and 1¼ inch hems.....25c

Pure linen, printed border, hemstitched Handkerchief.....12½c

Jap Silk initials, either small or bold letter, 49c

Hemstitched cambric Handkerchiefs, elaborate open-work letter, 6 in box.....75c

Children's white hemstitched, lace inserted corner and worked initial, 6 in box....39c

Lace Handkerchiefs. Real Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs, with pure linen centres, sheer cloth, neat, medium and showy designs, in a large variety of patterns; values $1.00 to $15.00 at....75c to $10.50

Point Gaze Handkerchiefs, exact copies of the real pretty patterns and dainty effects, lawn and pure linen centres; values 98c. to $7.50, at.....49c. to $4.98

Main floor, centre, Central Building.

Spring Dimities---First Showing.

The Irish looms have been busy for months that this showing should be here in time for the holiday buying—"a breath of Spring on a Winter day." More than two months ahead of time the Dimities for 1901 are ready—not a dozen patterns hurried through any way, but a complete showing of the countless designs, the dainty and charming conceits on tinted and white grounds that are to be worn next Spring. As delicate as a gift of violets in midwinter—but vastly more practical are these Dimities. Choice at 22c. a yard.

Other Spring Cottons Little Priced.

10,000 yards of new Spring Ginghams, fast woven colors; stripes, checks and plaids; specially low priced at.....9c. a yard

Cotton Dress Patterns in Boxes.

Silk and cotton polka dot Waist Fabrics, the silk dots on old rose, reseda, heliotrope, canary, light blue, pink, oxblood, white, gray, etc. Full Waist Patterns.....$1.10

Percale Dress Patterns in the newest designs.....98c. to $1.50

500 Dress Patterns of corded Ginghams, white with colored corded stripes; far below their value by the yard; patterns of 11 yards each for.....98c

Main floor, West Building.

Men's Oxford Overcoats, $13.50

Regularly $18 and $20.

Still enough of these splendid Coats to tell about—though we can't promise after to-day.

Materials are undressed worsted coatings in plain and rough effects and in the dark Oxford colorings that are hard to get in Coats for a little price. These are not usual little priced Coats—that's the reason. Cut is the half box style, medium length; lining Princess or Victoria serge; the sleeves of all and the shoulders of some lined with satin.

The Season's Opportunity at $13.50.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

Silks Less Than Cost to Make.

Manufacturer made too much, wanted to realize quickly and the silk came here because it is absolutely perfect and an extra fine quality that we can recommend. So to-morrow the silk store will have

2,800 Yards of $1 Colored Crepe de Chine, 62c.

These Crepes de Chine are made of fine, strong, lustrous silk, and every piece is absolutely without flaw. Colors are all the most desirable ones, including white, cream and black.

Silk Waist Patterns for Holiday Gifts—Almost Half.

500 Waists Lengths of Fancy Taffeta Silks, containing from 3 to 5 yards each, packed in a handsome box. This season's freshest and most wanted styles and priced instead of $2.50 to $10.00 at.....$1.40 to $5.00

Main floor, West Building.

Men's Clothes to Measure

$30 to $40 Dress Overcoats, $25.
$32 and $35 Suits to Measure, $25.

Time enough to have them done before Christmas, too, if you come to-morrow. Workmanship will be of the best which the Tailoring Store does—wonder if you know how many of Brooklyn's best dressed men are fitted out here? Materials are the freshest of the season's patterns, all worthy, smart fabrics. Two bargain offers, in fact.

The Overcoats will be made of high grade cheviots, vicunas, meltons and kerseys, in all the fashionable colorings and weaves, and in fit, style and finish they will have the general effect of the best of custom made garments. The lining will be a heavy satin that will give satisfactory wear.

The Suits will be made of Rock Mills cheviots and cassimeres in checks, plaids, stripes and overplaids that are bright, new and handsome. Made in either sack, cutaway or English walking coat style and guaranteed to suit you.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

Fancy Shades in Linings

No store ever gathered so many fancy shades as this. But then there is no Lining Store that does so many notable things as this anyway. Just a note of an especially attractive lining fabric—"Niontosilk," the maker calls it. It is a mercerized sateen, with a rich silk surface, and is used extensively for fancy work. Over thirty shades.....24c. a yard

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

Hosiery for Little.

Women's fast black cotton Stockings; double soles, heels and toes.....19c

Children's fast black, ribbed cotton Stockings; double knee, heel and toe; heavy and strong and much underpriced, at.....9c. a pair

Men's fast black navy and tan Socks, with white extracted dots, rings and fleurs de lis; also some fancy stripes; full 25c. value, at.....15c. a pair

Third floor, front, Central Building.

Slippers.

Men's and Women's—dozens and dozens of different sorts—most from the very best Slipper maker that we know anything about and the very best of his work, too. All at prices smaller than the smallest for equal values elsewhere—where choice is narrower, too. No wonder this is the best Slipper Store.

For Men. Seal goat Opera Slippers, chamois lined, hand made, very fine and light $3.50

Monkey skin Slippers, new and very desirable for ease and comfort, hand made, chamois lined, straight last.....$3.98

Tan and black Faust hand made Slippers, kid lined.....$2.90

Tan and black Romeo and Opera Slippers, turn soles.....$1.49

Boys' and Youths' tan Romeo and opera Slippers, 6 to 10½, no heels; 11 to 5½, with heels.....$1.49

Boys' and Youths' tan and black opera Slippers, 2½ to 5½, $1.35; 13 to 2, $1.24

Second floor, rear, East Building.

For Women.

Strap and Opera Slippers, in patent leather, vici kid, plain and beaded; all kinds of heels, from ½ inch to 2 inches high.....$1.23 to $4.90

Red and black felt Romeo Slippers, soft soles, fur and braid trimming.....$1.98

Red and black felt Opera Slippers, soft soles 98c

Worsted Slippers, in combination colors 69c

Children's Boots. Children's spring heel storm king Rubber Boots, 6 to 8, $1.75; 8½ to 10½, $1.98; 11½, pair, $2.49

Second floor, West Building.

Umbrellas .. Matchless

And Little Pricing Exceptional

The largest of Umbrella Stores and the largest gathering it has ever assembled. Handles come from a dozen different countries—there is advantage in wide selection when you are choosing a gift. Prices are smallest—great quantities that go quickly make that possible.

Women's 26 inch pure silk Umbrellas, close rolling, handles of mother of pearl and ivory, with gold and silver trimmings.....$5.48

Women's 26 inch pure silk serge Umbrellas, with sterling silver trimmed pearl and shell handles.....$4.98

Women's 26 inch pure silk Umbrellas, close rolling, handles gun metal with inlaid silver, tortoise shell with either gold or silver inlaid, carved smoked ivory with silver trimmings, carved white ivory with gold trimmings, $6.98 to $22.98

Men's 28 inch pure silk Umbrellas—handles are sterling silver trimmed, natural woods, also stag horns and ivory. $4.98

Men's 28 inch pure silk Umbrellas—handles are the finest imported French horns with beautiful trimmings.....$7.48

Men's 28 inch pure silk Umbrellas—handles are the choicest imported and domestic novelties.....$9.98 to $20.00

An immense variety of Children's Umbrellas from.....48c to $4.98

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Yachting.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.

Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue for down-town office, 54 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

A NEW GUIDE TO LOCAL INSPECTORS' EXamination of masters and mates, containing all the work; by mail, $1; applicants for license prepared for examination. R. M. PUGSLEY, 110 Nassau St., New York.

Frank Bowne Jones, 29 Broadway. Steam and Sail Yachts of all sizes.

ALL CLASSES OF STEAM VESSELS, YACHTS, tugs, launches, &c., designed and for sale; light-draught vessels a specialty. M. HUBBE, Naval Architect, 17 State St.

HUNTINGTON & SEAMAN, YACHT BROKERS, 220 BROADWAY, (ST. PAUL BLD.,) N. Y.

YACHTS FOR S

Brooklyn Furniture Co.

The Problem of Gift Giving.

It can readily be solved if you make your selections from our **IMMENSE STOCK.** Such elegance and usefulness and the large variety of styles as it presents can be seen nowhere else. A gift bought here will be appreciated by the recipient and you will be delighted at the **REASONABLE PRICE.**

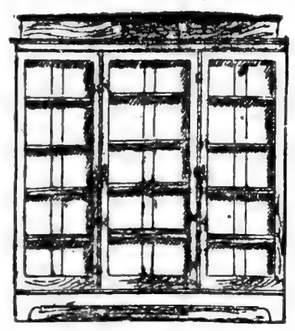

$18.00 For this handsome three-door Book Case, solid quartered oak, highly polished double thick plates, adjustable shelves, neat carvings, 60 inches wide, 72 inches high, cheap at $24.00. Book Cases start at $4.00.

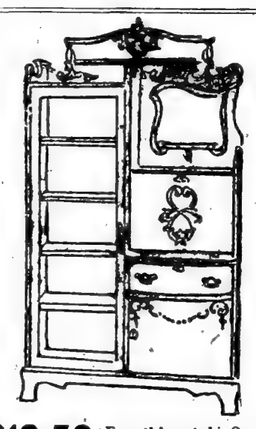

$10.50 For this style Quartered Sawed Oak Combination Book Case and Desk, handsomely carved, fancy shaped French Bevel Plate Bric-a-Brac Shelves, new golden oak finish.

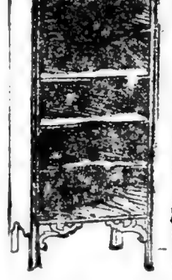

$4.50 Handsome mahogany Music Cabinet, with brass rod and gallery, adjustable shelves, large size and very roomy.

$9.00 For this fine Solid Oak Bureau Desk, large size, cast brass trimmings, complete, with all the necessary fixings and finely polished.

$4.00 Golden Oak or Mahogany Finish. This is an excellent Table and is worthy of the consideration of any one wanting a good, solid, well-built and handsome parlor or Centre Table.

$9.00 Very pretty Divan, highly polished mahogany, with marquetry panel, upholstered spring seat and covered in a fine silk damask.

OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL CHRISTMAS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SPECIAL CREDIT.

Brooklyn Furniture Co.,

Furniture, Carpets, House Furnishings,

559 to 571 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PIANOS

Beautiful UPRIGHT $5 monthly until paid **$190**

FREE: Three months' piano lessons given free to every purchaser of one of these pianos this month.

Sacrifice sale of used pianos; price cut to sell them out this week; read the prices, then call and examine them.

UPRIGHTS & SQUARES

$15	Hawley	$2 monthly until paid
20	Stodart	2 monthly until paid
30	Nunns & Clark	3 monthly until paid
40	Haines Bros.	3 monthly until paid
55	Decher	3 monthly until paid
70	Sohmer	3 monthly until paid
90	Steinway & Son	4 monthly until paid
125	Weser Bros.	5 monthly until paid
175	Chickering	6 monthly until paid
210	Bradbury	6 monthly until paid
240	Weber	6 monthly until paid
300	Steinway & Son	6 monthly until paid
50	Organs, $18 to $48	$2 monthly until paid

Pianos Rented **$2** Monthly Upward.

GOETZ & CO

81 to 87 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.

ONE BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.

Open Evenings Until 10 O'Clock.

Great Players Score Great Successes When they use the

WISSNER

PIANOS.

So Do Amateurs.

THE WISSNER is adapted for the Home Player as well as the Concert Player.

Make the Christmas OF 1900 MEMORABLE

We subjoin specimen list of over

25 Second-Hand Upright

PIANOS

distributed at our various warerooms.

Many of them would make most acceptable presents.

CHICKERING, $115;
KNABE, $135;
STEINWAY, $185;
WHEELOCK, $90;
BRADBURY, $113;
HALLETT & DAVIS, $85.

$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.

OPEN EVENINGS.

BROOKLYN, Cor. Fulton & Flatbush Ave. | NEW YORK, 25 East 14th St.
JERSEY CITY, 80 Montgomery St. | NEWARK, 599 Broad St.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn

Santa Claus' Headquarters.

EARLY SHOPPING DESIRABLE.
OPEN EVENINGS.

CHRISTMAS POINTERS.

Below you will find a list of Useful Articles for Christmas Gifts, every one of such a character that it certainly will be appreciated.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets, from $3.98 up to $25.00.
Ladies' Silk Velour Jackets, from $14.00 to $50.00.
Ladies' Silk Plush Jackets, from $14.00 to $25.00.
Ladies' Mackintosh Cloaks, from $2.98 to $10.98.
Ladies' Cloth Capes, from $3.98 to $29.98.
Ladies' Silk Plush Capes, from $4.98 to $25.00.
Ladies' Silk Velour Capes, from $14.98 to $25.00.
Ladies' Electric Seal Capes, from $19.98 to $55.75.
Ladies' Electric Seal Jackets, from $22.98 to $44.98.
Ladies' Silk Waists, from $3.98 to $12.98.
Ladies' French Flannel Waists, from $1.98 to $4.98.
Ladies' Suits, from $7.98 to $20.00.
Ladies' Dress Skirts, from $3.98 to $20.00.
Ladies' Sateen Petticoats, from 98c. to $4.98.
Ladies' Silk Petticoats, from $6.98 to $23.00.
Ladies' Tea Gowns, from $4.98 to $7.98.
Ladies' Eiderdown Robes, from $2.89 to $3.98.
Woolen Shawls, from 69c. to $7.98.
Misses' and Children's Jackets, from $2.98 to $17.50.
Children's Wool Dresses, from $1.98 to $8.98.
Children's Mackintosh, Cloaks, from $1.98 to $3.98.

FURS. FURS.

DO NOT PASS THESE BY.

Ladies' Fur Neck Scarfs, from $1.98 to $20.00.
Ladies' Fur Collarettes, from $2.98 to $19.98.
Ladies' Fur Muffs, from 98c. to $19.98.
Ladies' Fur Sets, $8.98 to $38.00.
Children's Fur Sets, from 98c. to $3.98.
Misses' Fur Sets, from $4.98 to $12.98.

DRESS GOODS.

Desirable Goods Suitable for Christmas Presents.

French Cloth.

Another lot of 156 pieces yard-wide all-wool French cloth in old rose, light blue, turquoise, cardinal, garnet, new blue, royal blue, marine, grays, browns, greens, and black; 37½c. per yard; value, 49c.

Henriettas, Poplins and Serges.

38 to 45-inch all-wool Henriettas, Poplins and Serges, in old rose, violet, lavenders, helio, reseda, greens, castor, fawns, silver gray, cardinal, etc.; 50c., 59c., 75c., 79c., 89c., 99c., and $1.10 per yard.

Granite and Satin Panne Cloth.

Another lot, some 8,000 yards, fine All-Wool Granite Cloth, in the new French colorings, at 79c. per yard, instead of 95c.

Satin Panne Cloth, sponged and shrunk, in all the latest shades, 89c. per yard; actual value, $1.35.

Homespuns.

52-inch All-Wool Homespuns, the 85c. quality, marked to 69c. per yard.

Dress Flannels.

50 pieces all-wool Dress Flannels in browns and tans, full 36 inches, 25c. per yard; good value at 49c.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

We have the Assortments! We have the Correct Styles! We sell at possibly Lowest Prices!

Now prepare for cold weather and select some of the most useful presents in the Boys' Clothing Department.

FOR MEN.

Men's Bath Robes, Smoking and House Coats.
Men's and Boys' Mackintoshes and Rubber Coats.
Men's and Youths' Overcoats and Pants.

FOR BOYS.

Suits to fit Boys, 6 to 16 years, at $1.98, $2.98, $3.50, $3.98, etc.
Three-piece Suits, with vests, 10 to 16 years, at $3.98, $4.50, $4.98, $5.50, etc.
Boys' Tuxedo and Vestee Suits, 3 pieces, 3 to 8 years, at $1.98, $2.98, $3.50, $3.98, etc.
Sailor Suits, 3 to 10 years, blue, with various combinations, $2.29, $2.98, $3.98.
Long Pants Suits, 14 to 20 years, largest selections, at $5.95, $6.95, $7.95, etc.
Separate Long Pants, for young men, 14 to 20 years, at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
Top Coats, all colors, 3 to 16 years; over 1,000 coats to select from, $3.00 to $5.00.
Reefers for Small Boys, 2 to 8 years; many styles at $1.98, $2.98, $3.98.
Reefers, Chinchilla, Ulster or Storm Collars, 7 to 16 years, at $4.50.
Young Men's Overcoats, 14 to 20 years, Oxfords, from $5.95, $6.95, $7.95, $8.95, etc.
BOYS' HATS AND CAPS at special reduced prices.

For Little Boys.

Flannel Waists and Flannel Blouses, Embroidered Lawn Blouses, Boys' Kilt Suits, Boys' Velvet Suits, Boys' Russian Blouse Suits and Overcoats, Knee Pants, etc., etc.

Clothing Dept., 2d Floor Front.

Good Things to Eat in Brooklyn's Best Grocery Department.

(BASEMENT.)

If all Groceries were of the same quality, you could buy at the most convenient store. "But qualities are not all the same." The average dealer does not watch qualities as close as we do. Nowhere else where Groceries of equal merit are sold—are prices as low as here. "Let us supply your Christmas Wants?"

Grenoble Walnuts, pure, Mayette's "fancy stock," per pound, 15c.
Mixed Nuts, all new and best quality, per pound, 15c.
Soft-Shelled Almonds, splendid quality and plump meat, per pound, 20c.
Paper Shelled Almonds, "fanciest kind," per pound, 25c.
Seeded Raisins, large new fruit, per package, 12c.
Imported Connoisseur Cluster Raisins, per pound, 18c.
Imported Royal Table Cluster Raisins, per pound, 30c.; 2-pound box, 58c.
"Fancies Cleaned Vostizza Currants," new and best, per pound package, 15c.
New Leghorn Citron, large clear quarters, per pound, 15c.
Best Imported Orange and Lemon Peel, per pound, 15c.
New Wiesbaden Stuffed Prunes, 1-pound wood trunk, 47c.
Fancy Stuffed Dates, best dates and nuts only used, per box, 29c.
Fancy Turkey Figs, 2-pound boxes, per box, 23c.
Fancies Turkey Figs, large size layers, per pound, 18c.
Mince Meat, "Pure Food Brand," best meat, spices, and fruit only used in this brand; per 5 pound glass jar, 65c.
Plum Pudding, "Gordon and Dilworth's" 1-pound tin, 19c.; 2-pound tin, 35c.
Plum Pudding Sauce, "Clear Punch," medium size bottle, 15c.; large, 25c.
Fancy, large Cape Cod Cranberries, per quart, 10c.
Salted Almonds and Pecan Nuts, per package, 10c.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Linton Pharmacy of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—T. W. Linton, H. F. Malarky, and W. P. Case of New York City.

Jewett & Co. of Buffalo to manufacture stoves and ranges; capital, $150,000. Directors—F. D. Locke, N. H. Jewett, and F. H. Williams of Buffalo.

Goff, Crary & Smith Company of Binghamton, to manufacture leather and rubber goods; capital, $100,000. Directors—Henry A. Goff, T. B. Crary, and D. A. Smith of Binghamton.

The Press Artists' League of New York City, to conduct an art sale and exhibit business; capital, $5,000. Directors—George M. Baxter, T. M. Moore, and E. Z. Parker of New York City.

The Klawqua Company of Patterson, Putnam County, to manufacture patent medicines; capital, $15,000. Directors—George F. Dykman and E. Stanley Sloat of Patterson, and J. E. Towner, Jr., of Brewster.

Albany Cottage Association of Cliff Haven, Plattsburg; capital, $8,000. Directors—John H. Farrell, John T. McDonough, Charles Tracey, and John T. McNamara of Albany, and the Rev. John T. Driscoll of Fonda.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 15.—The American Machinery and Export Company, which is capitalized at $250,000, filed articles of incorporation to-day with the County Clerk. The company's plant will be located at Garwood, near this city. The incorporators are Edward A. Simmons and William E. Smith of Garwood, and James P. Powers of Elizabeth.

Overdue Vessels Arrive at Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Some of the overdue steamships from foreign ports entered Boston Harbor in a bunch this morning. The Virginian, Capt. Prentiss, was out from London since Nov. 30 and was four days overdue; the Saxon King sailed from Antwerp on Nov. 26, and was about the same length of time behind her schedule, while the Ontario was out from Hull since Nov. 28. Another vessel to arrive was the British cable steamer Minia, which came in from the sea. All of the incoming vessels met heavy weather.

Ontario and Western to be Extended.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 15.—It is stated here on good authority that the Ontario and Western Railroad has decided to extend the Ellenville branch to Kingston at the earliest possible date.

GRAHAMS POLLEY'S DEBTS.

He Files Petition in Bankruptcy—Liabilities $128,110, Assets $27,150.

Grahams Polley, formerly Treasurer of the Hoffman House Corporation, who gives his last place of business and residence at Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $128,110, and nominal assets of $27,150 in debts due him by three persons, the largest amount being $25,000 from Ronald T. McDonald.

Among the creditors are Edward S. Stokes, 91,000, of which $36,000 is a judgment on two notes, and $55,000 on four notes; James D. Leary, $30,000, notes and money advanced, of which $27,588 is in judgment; John F. Polley, $3,000, alleged claim secured by bond and mortgage on 117 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn; H. Steele, $2,500, alleged claim for money loaned; C. G. Gunther's Sons, $500, for merchandise. Supplies and legal services make up the balance of the liabilities.

Rescued the Dog, Broke His Kneecap.

Charles J. Murray of 667 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street had his right knee cap fractured last night while saving the pet terrier dog of seven-year-old Elsie Carey of 207 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. The dog was in danger of being run over by a north-bound Willis Avenue car at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street. Murray saw the dog crossing the tracks ahead of the car. He picked it up and in returning to the sidewalk stumbled and fell, fracturing his knee cap.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.: J. R. Gallagher, upholstery goods; E. P. Lawrence, domestics; 52 Franklin Street.
Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.: W. K. Jones, furnishing goods; W. F. Johnston, notions, 258 Church Street; Westminster Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.: R. M. Wallace, domestics and dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.: W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; Murray Hill Hotel.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn—Prices Always the Lowest.

Our Store Will Be Open Evenings Until Christmas.

VERY SPECIAL OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

New Spring Foulards for Christmas Gifts.

To-morrow we shall show our first arrivals of Foulards for Spring, and we promise a rich treat in these beautiful new goods. The demand for these favorite Silks for Christmas gifts has become more marked every year. Our opening prices will be **75** cts., **85** cts. and **$1.00** per yard. Not a yard of anything that is not the newest.

Centre Counters, Dress Goods Dept.

Irish Dimities Just Out of the Custom House.

Dimities in December may sound a little out of season, yet we have had demands for such goods for Christmas gifts, for several years past. To-morrow we will show a very choice lot, all just imported, at **22** and **25** cts. per yard.

Also Percale and Gingham Dress Lengths in the brightest and best printings, at **95** cts, **$1.00** and **$1.25** each.

Cut Prices on High Class Black Dress Goods.

Black Venetians, 52 inches wide, guaranteed pure wool, good weight for tailor gowns, **68** cts. per yard; value $1.10; the best offer in Black Goods this year. Five yards will make a dress.
Brocaded Melrose Cloths, $1.95 goods, reduced to **$1.45.**
Escurial Silk and Wool Grenadines, $2.65 goods, at **$1.75.**
Unfinished Poplins, $1.45 goods, at **$1.00.**
Soutache Grenadines, $3.95 goods, at **$2.95.**
Silk and Wool Japonettes, $2.50 goods, at **$1.95.**
Brilliantines, excellent grades, 45-inch goods, at **50** cts., instead of 65 cts., and **75** cts., instead of 95 cts.

More Velvet Waist Lengths for $1.38.

All Fancy Velvets, in pretty designs, beautiful and serviceable, three and a half yards in a box, **$1.38**; value $4.50.

Fine Broadcloth Dress Lengths.

In shades of red, gray, navy, green, olive and castor, all wool, fine goods, **$4.00**, instead of $7.50; for full dress lengths.
Other patterns at **$2.65, $2.95, $3.45, $3.75, $3.95, $4.50, $4.75** and upward.

Christmas Presents in the Cloak Department.

Three hundred fine French Flannel Waists, in shades of rose, Nile green, red, navy, cadet, white and black, with white fronts, in a pretty box, at **$2.95** each; value $5.00.
RAINY DAY SUITS, in black and colors, some of the best styles shown this season, made of pebble Cheviot, Covert and Kersey in double breasted, blouse and tight fitting styles, **$15.00**, instead of $25.00.
MACKINTOSHES for ladies and misses, in various styles and colors, the $3.50 and $5.00 kind, for **$2.95**, and the $5.00 and $7.00 kind for **$3.95.**

Special in Smoking Jackets for Monday.

A desirable lot of Men's Smoking Jackets, made of good double-faced cloth, in brown, black, blue and green, with plaid collar and cuffs, well made and bound with satin, fastened with silk frogs, usually sold at $5.00; our price, **$3.50.**
MEN'S ROBES, Blanket and Eiderdown, made in our own workrooms in a variety of styles and colorings, **$2.75, $4.00, $6.50** and **$7.50.**
SUSPENDERS, silk and satin, put up in handsome boxes, make handsome gifts. Special. All Silk Suspenders, with sterling silver mountings, with French kid ends to match, **$1.50.**
NECKWEAR—50 ct. Tecks, Four-in-Hands and Imperials, all silk, **25** cts. each.
Extra fine quality Silk Imperials, Four-in-Hands and Tecks at **$1.00, $1.50,** and **$2.00.**

Table Linens for Holiday Gifts.

Fine Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, nicely boxed, in sets of one Cloth and one dozen Napkins to match. Cloth 2 yards wide and 2 to 3 yards long, **$4.50** to **$10.00** per set.
Complete assortment of hand-drawn Japanese and Mexican Squares, Tray Cloths, Buffet Scarfs and Doilies, at popular prices.
An elegant assortment of hand-embroidered Irish Linen Scarfs, Tray Cloths, Centrepieces and Lace Trimmed Table Cloths.

Main Floor, Annex.

Oriental Rugs at Reduced Prices.

Anatolians, Shirvans and Carabaghs, average size, 3.3x4.5, at **$4.50, $6.50, $7.50** and **$8.50**; values $12.00 to $15.00.
Bokharas, Kazaks and Daghestans, average sizes 4.2x5.10, at **$18.00, $20.00, $22.50** and **$25.00**; values $30.00 to $35.00.
Ladiks, Irans and Cashmere, **$30.00, $35.00** and **$40.00**; values, $50.00 and $60.00.
Kirmans, Serebends and Tabriz, **$50.00, $75.00** and **$95.00**; values $150.00 and $200.00.
Afghans and Cashmeres, very choice designs, average size 7.9x10.11, **$70.00, $75.00** and **$85.00**; values $100.00 and $150.00.

Third Floor.

Bedding Department Spe

Excellent White Wool Blankets, double bed size, $3.00 per pair.
San Genoa White Wool Blankets, extra large, **$4.50** per pair.
Fine California Blankets, extra soft wool, 6½ lbs. weight, **$10.00** per pair.
A splendid assortment of Satin and Marseilles Counterpanes, white and colored, from **$2.25** to **$7.50** each.
Choice assortment of Brass and Enameled Bedsteads.

Third Floor.

A Good Stationery Special.

A box of fine Writing Paper and Envelopes, a sterling silver Letter Seal (on which we will engrave your initial) and a stick of Sealing Wax, any color, for **75** cts.

Toilet Articles.

Men's Military Brushes, genuine bristles, mounted on Ebony, Olive or Foxwood, **$1.00** and upward.
Perfumeries from Roger & Gallet, Le Grand, Guerlain, Piver, Atkinson, Lubin, Pinaud, Lundborg, Colgate and Hudnut, put up in an attractive form for the Holidays.

Great Sale of Umbrellas for Holiday Gifts.

The finest selection of Umbrellas for the holiday trade that we have ever made will be opened to-morrow. The goods are all new and bright, made to our order, and the prices are extremely low.
You will find Union Taffeta Umbrellas, 26 and 28 inches, with fine Congo, furze and Weichsel handles, all with cases and tassels, at **$1.25, $1.50** and **$2.00.**
All pure silk Umbrellas, 26 and 28 inches, with natural Congo Penang, furze and Weichsel handles on close rolling steel rods, at **$2.50, $3.00** to **$5.50.**
All pure silk serge Umbrellas, 26 and 28 inches, with handsome sterling silver trimmed handles and Paragon frames, at **$3.00, $3.75** to **$5.00.**
26 and 28 inch Umbrellas with choice handles of smoked ivory, pearl, cloisonne, gun metal, silver and gold caps, white ivory, pearl, deposit, etc., from **$2.25** to **$15.00.**
A complete line of Children's Umbrellas, from **50** cts. upward.
Also a choice assortment of men's Walking Sticks.

Trimmed Millinery, Half Price Sale.

Ladies' Hats, Bonnets and Toques, the latest correct styles and materials, reduced one-half in price—$7.00 to $10.00
The remaining stock of Children's Hats, at $3.00 to $5.00 —less than half of original prices.
You should not fail to se our beautiful assortment of Hair and Dress Garnitures.

Gloves at Remarkably Low Prices.

Ladies' heavy Suede Gloves, pique sewn, **90** cts.; worth $1.25.
Misses' Glace Kid Gloves, embroidered backs, **$1.00**
Boys' Castor Gloves, **$1.00.**
Men's Castor Gloves, $1.25 quality, **$1.00.**
Men's Wool lined Mocha Gloves, **$1.65** and **$2.00.**
Men's Fur lined Gloves, **$2.25** and **$2.75.**
Men's White Worsted Gloves, **45** cts.

SPECIAL TO-MORROW.

Ladies' Silk Mittens, with fancy back, one pair in a box, **45** cts.

Real Duchesse and Point Lace Handkerchiefs.

Just received, a beautiful line of these goods from Switzerland, also fine French hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs from Paris. They are our own special designs, and cannot be had elsewhere. The French embroidered are from **$1.25** to **$18.00.** each, and the Duchesse from **$2.25** to **$28.00** each.
Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs, laundered and ready for use, 6 in a box, **75** cts.
Ladies' all pure Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched and embroidered, also with lace edges, **25** cts.

Something Especially Good in Pocket Books.

A manufacturer's special lot of red Lizard Combination Pocket Books, calf lined, with inside frame, and finely finished, value, $2.50, at **$1.25.**

Leather Suit Cases, $4.50.

Genuine Cowhide Suit Cases, in tan and russet, sizes 22 and 24 inches, linen lined, copper rivets, brass lock and catches, some with strap fastenings, regular $6.00 Case, at **$4.50.** Initials painted on these Cases free of charge, if desired.

Children's and Misses' Shoes for Christmas.

What more useful present can you give to children than a pair of our well made, perfect fitting Shoes? We have a splendid assortment, the best that can be sold at the prices.
Infants' Kid Shoes, sizes 2½ to 6, **75c., $1.00** and **$1.25.**
Children's Kid Shoes, sizes 5 to 8, **$1.00, $1.25** and **$1.50.**
Misses' Kid Shoes, sizes 11½ to 2, **$1.75, $2.00** and **$2.25.**
Misses' Patent Leather Shoes, lace, kid top, **$2.50.**
Little Men's Shoes, sizes 9 to 13½, **$1.75.**

English Hosiery at Special Prices.

A lot of Ladies' I. & R. Morley's fast black Cotton Stockings, with double soles, high spliced heels, **25** cts. per pair, instead of 35 cts.
80 dozen Ladies' I. & R. Morley's fast black Cotton Stockings, with double soles, high spliced heels, all hand seams, **35** cts. per pair, or **3** pairs for **$1.00**; regular price 45 cts. per pair.
40 dozen Men's Cotton Socks, also Mercerized fancy striped Cotton Socks, regular 50 ct. quality, reduced to **35** cts. per pair, or **3** pairs for **$1.00.**

Muslin Underwear Department Suggestions.

Gowns of fine quality Muslin, V neck, bias hemstitching and embroidered ruffle, **75** cts.
Corset Covers, French shape, bias hemstitching, lace, beading and ribbon, **75** cts.
Worsted Fascinators, all colors, **39** cts.
Worsted Circular Capes, full ripple, all colors, **$1.35** to **$1.85.**
Ice Wool Squares, white, black and gray, **39** cts. to **$1.25.**
Cardigan Jackets, zouave style, **85** cts.
Short Jackets, to waist, 2 sizes, **95** cts.
Mexican Jackets, **$1.50** and **$1.65**; with sleeves, **$1.85** and **$2.25.**
Silk Jackets, quilted, with cotton and wool wadding, **$2.50** to **$7.00.**
Ladies' Worsted Slippers, plain colors, **75** cts.; combination colors, **95** cts.; Juliette, colors, **$1.10.**

Specials in Lace Curtains and Tapestry Goods.

Ruffled Robbinet Lace Curtains, lace edge and insertion, **$2.50** and **$3.00**, were $3.50 and $4.00.
Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, **$6.25, $8.50** and **$10.00**; were $9.00, $12.00 and $13.25.
Irish Point Lace Curtains, **$5.00, $6.00** and **$7.00.**
Nottingham Lace Curtains, **$1.00, $1.50** and **$2.00**—especially good values.
Tapestry Portieres, fringed top and bottom, **$3.00** to **$5.00**; were $4.00 to $8.00.
Tapestry Couch Covers, fringed, Bagdad stripe, **$2.25**; were $3.00. Extra wide Covers, **$3.50.**
Tapestry Table Covers, very special, 4-4, **35** cts.; 6-4, **$1.40**; 8-4, **$2.00**; 10-4, **$2.60**; 12-4, **$4.00.**

Third Floor.

Lute String Lining

Comes in solid black only, and is sold exclusively by us in Brooklyn. It is, without doubt, the handsomest black cotton Lining we have ever seen; it is as brilliant as silk, is quite as serviceable, and about half the price: 37 inches wide, **37** cts. per yard.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Harthausen, Germany; Capt. Tauscher, Berlin.
CONTINENTAL—Major John Ryan, United States Army.
GRAND—Capt. F. W. Foster, Fifth United States Cavalry.
HOLLAND—William Garrett, Philadelphia; Prof. A. G. Bell, Washington.
MANHATTAN—Ex-Gov. John Gary Evans, North Carolina, and H. M. Flagler, Florida.
WALDORF-ASTORIA—Count Pulkler, Germany.

A One-Cent Grand Army Rate.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Railroad officials of the Western Passenger Association announced to-day that they will make a one-cent rate for the Grand Army Encampment at Denver next year providing the Executive Committee of the Grand Army, at its meeting in Denver Monday, agrees to postpone the date of the encampment to September. Up to this time the roads have refused to make a one-cent rate, maintaining that, owing to the heavy tourist business during the Summer, they could not handle the encampment business at the rate demanded without a heavy loss.

Detroit Street Roads Reorganized.

DETROIT, Dec. 15.—The street railways of Detroit have again been reorganized under a new consolidation which will be known as the Detroit United Railway Company, with a capital of $12,500,000. Henry A. Everett of Cleveland and his friends will control 40 per cent. of the stock. The deal was arranged in New York a few weeks ago at a conference of the principal stockholders of the corporations.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DOMINGO G. MARTINEZ.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Theodore M. Taft receiver of the assets of Domingo G. Martinez of Panama, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on Friday. It was stated that the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters had returned the money and drafts, between $5,000 and $6,000, which were seized when Mrs. Martinez was arrested, to Mr. Martinez on the 14th inst.

WILLIAM H. EBLING, JR.—Eleven additional mechanics' liens, aggregating $66,952, were filed yesterday against William H. Ebling, Jr., real estate dealer of 891 Cauldwell Avenue, who made an assignment on Thursday. Ten of them, aggregating $60,-206, were filed on the property at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-second Street, the largest being in favor of Grisslers & Son, $23,646; Wells & Newton Company, $14,140; John J. Radley, $6,770; Oberg & Blumberg, $6,618. One was filed on property at the northeast corner of Cedar Place and Cauldwell Avenue for $6,752 in favor of the Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company.

Out of Town.

JOHN D. MEISTER.—John D. Meister, wholesale hardware agent, of Buffalo, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday morning. His liabilities are given as $17,724.54, with $13,044 in securities. His unsecured liabilities are set at $18,715.54. His assets are scheduled at $2,591.67.

W. W. COOPER.—Judgment was entered yesterday in Philadelphia against W. W. Cooper, on a judgment note for $1,048.62, dated Sept. 28 last. With the note an attachment was issued summoning the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York, the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., the Home Mutual Insurance Company, and the Greenwich Insurance Company of New York as garnishees. The total damages claimed are $1,114.68.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ADOLF MOSKOVITZ.—Adolf Moskovitz of 256 East Seventh Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,050 and no assets. He was formerly a liquor dealer.

ASHER DANN.—Asher Dann, bartender, of 307 Ninth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $25,182 and no assets. The debts were contracted partly in 1895, when he was a tailor on the Bowery, and partly in 1896 in Brooklyn in the liquor trade. He is surety for $500 for John Hammond as Treasurer of the American Ice Company Benevolent Association.

JOHN E. SCHARSMITH.—John E. Scharsmith of 507 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $192,524 and assets consisting of fifty shares of stock of the John E. Scharsmith Building and Constructing Company, of which he was President, and which has ceased to do business, the stock being of no value. Of the liabilities, $159,050 are secured by bond and mortgage on real estate and $33,474 are unsecured to fifty creditors, principally for building materials, money loaned, legal services, &c.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. R. KING MANUFACTURING COMPANY—B. F. King	186
ARTESIAN WELL-DRILLING COMPANY—H. Schwarzwahler and others	105
ADVANCED GROCERS' COMPANY—Security Trust and Life Insurance Company	192
BAUMANN, Louis—Leo M. Sachs	45
BURNS, George K.—Everett M. Brawley	86
ELY, Henry J. and Sarah A.—S. Weill	110
BRADY, Alois L.—R. Lawless	273
BALLANTINE, George A.—Charles J. Richter and another	141
BYRAN, Thomas W.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	104
CLARKE, James W.—Traders' National Bank of Scranton, Penn	157
CLARKE, James W.—Traders' National Bank of Scranton, Penn	151
CLARKE, James W.—Traders' National Bank of Scranton, Penn	142
CLARKE, James W.—Traders' National Bank of Scranton, Penn	198
CLARKE, James W.—Traders' National Bank of Scranton, Penn	132
CLARKE, James W.—Traders' National Bank of Scranton, Penn	428
COOK, Edgar T.—J. S. Hill and another	123
COHEN, Abraham H. B. Claflin Company	304
DALE, Eugene L.—H. C. Manheim	222
DAVID STEVENSON BREWING COMPANY—E. L. Winters	409
DAVIS, Hattie—J. T. Haverty, costs	14
EIKEN, Jacob, and Isaac Singer—A. Nexter and another	26
FOSSIER, Marie—Isidor Bleiman and another	119
GIACOBBE, Pasquale, by guardian—R. Hewitt, costs	70
GOULD, Howard—F. D. Mowbray	5,322
GENET, H. Willock—J. Irwin	345
GOTTLIEB, Henry, Joseph A. Stoll, and Homer J. Beaudet—William Buess	474
HANAUER, John—Charles Oerter	318
HOCK, William—Citizens' Bank	154
HOLTZER, Max—M. Cohen	334
JULIAN, Louis E.—J. Berkowitz	74
KOCH, George—J. Kaudel	32
KAISER, Charles—J. H. Meyer and another	132
KEERY, Martha C. L. Dimon, administrator, &c., costs	163
LA DUE, Charles H.—D. J. M. O'Callaghan	383
LAMPE, Henry—The H. B. Claflin Company	223
LOWENTHAL, Gabriel L., as Marshal, &c.—I. J. Milbury	368
McCRARY ICE MACHINE COMPANY—F. Dolsch	648
NEUVILLE, Jean C.—R. Foster	97
O'CONNOR, Charles—J. S. Bernheimer and others, executors, &c.	702
PETERSON, John—The Bronx Company, costs	139
ROY, Frank A., individually and as administrator—J. P. Huggins	2,704
REAGAN, Louise—United Light and Power Company	84
ROSENTHAL, Rebecca—Acker, Merrall & Condit	92
SAUNDERS, Cole—Martin B. Brown Company	30
SALM, Richard E.—Toni Gebhardt	95
SCHMITT, John B.—J. W. Butler	443
THE CLUB STABLES—George Schuckman	269
TOLER, Hugh K.—H. P. West, administratrix, &c.	122
TUDINI, William L.—P. Creola	91
TULNICK, Abraham L.—H. B. Claflin Company	212
UNITED STATES MACKINTOSH COMPANY—B. F. Jayne	2,025
URBECK, Fanny—Paul Hirschfield	35
WEINGART, Joseph—J. H. Meyer and another	152
WAPPANS, Frederick—C. D. Bell	271

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

McVICKAR & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,
will sell at auction,

Monday, Dec. 17, 1900,

at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom,
111 Broadway,
by order of the Liquidating Committee of the TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York,
Wm. H. Woolverton, David H. Bates, Julius Kaufmann,

The Choice Investment Property
KNOWN AS THE
FLORENCE BUILDING,
N. E. Cor. 2d Ave. & 1st St.

Six-story and basement iron-front building; on lot 81x84.3½x irregular. Lodge-room furniture complete for seven rooms; carpets, etc. Court-room fittings. Well rented.
Title guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Maps and further particulars at Wool Exchange Building, or the auctioneers, 24 Nassau, 1,368 Broadway, 246 East Houston St., 111 West 125th St.

McVICKAR & COMPANY, Auctr's

Will sell at auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1900.
Absolute, without reserve,
451 Lenox Avenue,
between 132d and 133d Streets.

3-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, containing 10 rooms and bath; lot, 16.8x74. Title guaranteed by Lawyers' Title Guarantee Co. Photographs and further particulars at offices of auctioneers, 24 Nassau St., 111 West 125th St., 1,368 Broadway, 246 East Houston.

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, AUCT'R,

will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. J. A. McKim, Esq., Referee.

BEDFORD PARK,
24TH WARD NEW YORK CITY.

DECATUR AVENUE, east side, 252.8 ft. north of Southern Boulevard, two-story attic and cellar frame house, with plot of ground 50x120 feet. Maps and full particulars with ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 93 Nassau Street, or Auctioneer, No. 141 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, TUESDAY, DEC. 18, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S AND PUBLIC AUCTION SALE.
20 EAST 12TH ST., 5-story and basement brick flat and lot, 19.9x80½x103.6.
3D AVENUE, East Side, 75 ft. south of 136th St., and running through to LINCOLN AVENUE, Plot 50x117x128.
3D AVENUE, N. E. CORNER 141ST ST., 5-story and cellar brick flat with stores and lot, 25 on avenue x92.8½ on street.
SAMUEL KEELER, Attorney for the Estate, 4 Warren St.
BACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executor, 99 Nassau St.
Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

will sell at public auction at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, THURSDAY, DEC. 27, noon, the following desirable Bronx Borough Properties near "L" Station and Trolley Lines:

1971 Washington Ave.,

west side, 112 ft. n. of 178th St., 2-story frame dwelling and 2 lots, each 25x107.

12 Lots, 179th St. & Belmont Av.

Nine on southeast corner, three on w. s. Belmont Av., about 135 ft. s. of 179th St., extending to Hughes Av.

2 Lots at Van Nest.

On n. s. Columbus Av., about 130 ft. south of Brookdale Av., each 25x100. (map of Downing estate.) Maps and particulars with Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, and M. F. McGOLDRICK, Attorney, 156 Broadway, N. Y.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE, by order of Supreme Court, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, DEC. 18, NOON.

3 Choice Building Lots

belonging to estate of Montagnie Ward, dec'd.

Near 138th St. Station,

Bronx, New York City.

PARK AV., east side, about 778 feet north of 138th St., two lots, each 25x111.9 feet.
CANAL PLACE, (formerly Mott Haven Canal,) one lot, 25x111.9 feet, adjoining above.
Maps and particulars with GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, attorney for Trustee, 120 Broadway, and James L. Wells, auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20TH, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT, PARTITION SALE.
DAVID McCLURE, ESQ., REFEREE.

5-story brick store and apartments, with lot,
NO. 384 GRAND STREET,
between Norfolk and Suffolk Streets.

For maps, etc., apply to Henry B. Wesselman, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 115 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

FOR SALE

(For Removal)

Stewart Mansion
N. W. Cor. of 5th Av. and 34th St.

This magnificent Marble Building can be re-erected at a small cost in city or in country. Apply to JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET,
BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.

A very attractive medium priced house, in thorough order. Can be bought at a very reasonable figure. (8355)

GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., at 23d St., Or 60 Cedar Street.

69th St., near Madison Ave.
Full-width house; large rooms.
Offering good opportunity for modernizing.

A special list of selected dwellings, for rent or sale, will be sent on application. (8541)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Av., near 23d St., or No. 60 Cedar St.

CORNERS.

We have for sale throughout the city a number of very desirable corner houses, with stores suitable for liquor, grocery, or any business requiring good corner location. No brokers.

HALL J. HOW & CO.,
171 Broadway.

$6 PER WEEK TOTAL COST—A model house, meeting every requirement for refined people; splendid neighborhood, in the city; with all conveniences; but above all, low in price and offered on terms which will interest you, costing to carry less than rent; these are new; eight or ten rooms; gas, electricity, running water; only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre; they are out of the common and worthy of your consideration. Write for particulars to L., P. O. Box 2,678, N. Y. City.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 88TH ST.

Choice 20-foot extension dwelling in most perfect order throughout; foyer hall; immediate possession; small amount of cash required; would trade for country place.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 PINE ST. AND 570 5TH AV.

Free and Clear.
Choice Investment.
Lower West Side Apartment House.
Two stores, 28 apartments.
Well Rented: No Vacancies.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
116 W. 42d St. Tel. 795-38.

A BARGAIN ON QUICK SALE; VERY DESIRable 4½-story American-basement dwelling, No. 253 West 100th St.; hardwood trim throughout; open sanitary plumbing; two baths; gas fixtures; asking $20,000; want offer; easy terms. HOWARD G. BADGLEY, NO. 149 BROADWAY.

EXCELLENT FOR INVESTMENT.—Desirable flat property on 47th St., near 8th Av. Always full. Rental, $3,700. Price, $35,000. Full particulars given. Small running expense. S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th St.

MANHATTAN AV., 29, NEAR 102D, 19.5x85x100; five-family single house; all improvements; mortgage, $17,000 at 4½ per cent.; sell cheap for cash; submit offer. ROBERT RANKIN, 35 Manhattan Av., 102d St.

A.—ASKING $12,000; ANY TERMS; THREE-story, 18 foot brownstone dwelling; vicinity Madison Av.; 127th St.; fine condition; private block; sacrifice to quick buyer. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th St.

BEST CORNER, PLOT IN THE BRONX TO hold or improve at once; streets sewered, paved, &c., and paid for; location fine; size 200x115; price $55,000. V. T. HERVEY, 759 Melrose Av.

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Not New Jersey or Brooklyn, but mainland of New York; 40 minutes from 42d St., 6th Av. "L"; high ground; no mosquitoes or malaria; healthiest locality; $5 monthly. BANNAN, 1,123 Broadway.

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LOTS.—Bronx bargains; Tremont, Woodycrest, Phillips, & Wells, Tribune Building.

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FOR SALE—2d Av. investment, between 21st and 22d St.; size, 20x100. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

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ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCES IN MURRAY Hill section; prices ranging from $15,000 to $75,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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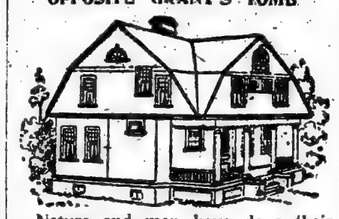

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SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Dec. 16th, at 11:20 A. M., at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.—Dr. Felix Adler will deliver the second of a series of lectures on the Founders of Great Religions. Subject: "Mohammed." All interested are invited.

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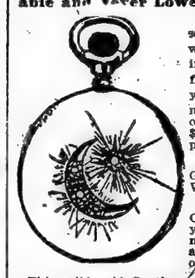

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24TH ST., 257 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front and back parlor and other rooms; also well-furnished in private house at reasonable rates.

24TH ST., 215 WEST.—Small and large rooms; also 2 rooms en suite; suitable for two or more gentlemen; bath; reasonable; private house.

30TH ST., 2 EAST.—Elegantly appointed house, one door from 5th Av.; superb rooms; gentlemen or couple visiting city, appreciating all the conveniences without expense of hotel; 'phone; Spanish spoken.

43D ST., 131 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; steam heat, bath each floor.

46TH ST., 151 WEST.—Very pleasant hall room; heat, gas, bath; also large second-story front room, suitable for two; all conveniences; moderate; gentlemen only.

46TH ST., 349 WEST.—Large front room, heated; hot and cold water; gentlemen; reference; $4 a week

47TH ST., 131 EAST.—Large front room; entirely new and handsomely furnished; private house; references exchanged.

48TH ST., 240 EAST.—Elegant large and small connecting rooms; all conveniences; handsome private house; moderate.

50TH ST., 77 WEST.—Furnished front office; southern exposure; desirable location for dentist; references; attendance.

58TH ST., 242 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; bath; separate or together; references; central. ROHWEDDER.

64TH ST., 141 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, with dressing room; superior table; good neighborhood; private family.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large, light square room; steam heat; bath; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred; references. CURRAN.

66TH ST., 12 WEST.—Beautiful parlor and bedroom for rent; bath; steam heat; every convenience. LEONE.

71ST ST., 119 WEST.—Large and small heated rooms, near "L;" homelike; bath; hot water; telephone. TURNER.

78TH ST., 175 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large sunny room, steam heat, bath, suitable two gentlemen; also single room; very moderate; references. CRANSTON.

83D ST., 129 WEST.—Sunny third floor front room; all conveniences; also small room; private family; breakfast.

86TH ST., 235 EAST.—Large, pleasant room in private house; central location; gentleman. N.

90TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large front room, $2.50; also small room, $1.50; separate entrance; one flight. BENDER.

94TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; dressing room; all conveniences; select house, well located; excellent home table; Southern family; reasonable price; references.

97TH ST., 67 WEST.—Large furnished room; all conveniences; suitable one or two; reference; moderate.

98TH ST

Horner's Furniture.

EVER-WELCOME GIFTS.

There can be no more serviceable Gift, nor one that will prove a more constant reminder of the giver, than any one of the following lines, all of which are marked at specially attractive prices for the Holiday season:

Writing Desks,	Lounges,
Dressing Tables,	Work Tables,
Fancy Tables,	Easy Chairs,
Cheval Glasses,	Gilt Chairs,
Parlor Cabinets,	Inlaid Chairs,
Music Cabinets,	Rockers,
Curio Cabinets,	Shaving Stands,
Bookcases,	Pedestals,
Leather Screens,	Jardinieres.

Everything in Vernis-Martin Furniture.

High-Class Art Ware.

Mantel Clocks.

The famed Elliott Chime Clocks.

Genuine worth at moderate outlay awaits the buyer at every turn, combined with largest choice in each and every line.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

INQUIRY INTO DEATH OF INSANE PATIENT

Three Bellevue Nurses Who Had Charge of Hilliard Suspended.

STRANGLED, DR. DONLON SAYS

Three of His Ribs and the Hyoid Bone Broken—A Violent Patient, Superintendent O'Rourke Says.

The death of Louis H. Hilliard, the Bellevue insane patient who, according to Coroners' Physician Donlon, was strangled on Tuesday by three Bellevue nurses, was investigated yesterday by Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller in person. In consequence, the Commissioner discharged T. R. Davis, Edward Dean, and Charles Marshall, the three nurses employed in the insane pavilion who were with Hilliard when he died. Later the Commissioner rescinded the discharge order and suspended the men pending an investigation, to be held to-morrow at 11 o'clock in his office.

Hilliard was the patient whose body was taken from the insane pavilion to the Morgue on Tuesday night. The man died in a fit of violence, it was reported, while struggling with the nurses. Dr. Moore, the physician in charge of the pavilion, reported the circumstances to Coroners' Physician Donlon, who made an autopsy, which showed that three of the man's left ribs had been broken—one of them directly over the heart—and also that the hyoid bone, or "Adam's apple," had been broken, indicating that the man had been strangled.

Superintendent O'Rourke of the hospital said yesterday that he had caused an investigation of the supposed assault, and had submitted his report to Commissioner Keller. Mr. O'Rourke said that, besides the principal injuries which Dr. Donlon had discovered, he had also found a number of bruises on the man's body. The Superintendent said that the record book of the insane pavilion shows that when Hilliard was received he had a contusion over the right eye, an abrasion of the left shoulder, chest, and both legs. No mention regarding the broken ribs and the broken hyoid bone appears on the record. Mr. O'Rourke said also that, as all patients when admitted are subjected to a careful examination, the nurses must explain how Hilliard came by the injuries which caused his death while under their charge.

The statements of the three nurses and Dr. Moore, which were made to Mr. O'Rourke and were forwarded by him to Mr. Keller, all say that on the night of Nov. 12, Hilliard refused to eat anything and started in to attack the nurses and all about him. An effort was made to subdue him, but that was found impossible. The nurses then tried to force him into a straitjacket, but could not. He fought the nurses to a standstill. They finally decided to let him do what he pleased so as to tire him out. For nearly ten minutes he writhed and twisted on the floor like a gymnast trying to do contortions. Then he jumped to his feet, but fell to the floor again, lying perfectly still.

The nurses examined the body and found the man had ceased to breathe. Dr. Moore was hastily summoned, and injections of strychnine and atrophine and whisky were administered. The man did not respond to this treatment, and artificial respiration was resorted to without avail. He steadily sank and expired.

Commissioner Keller said: "It is no easy matter to clear up, for you must remember the witnesses to the affair are all persons of more or less ill-balanced minds. I don't believe these nurses intentionally mistreated this man, but there is no doubt in my mind that he died because of the treatment he received from the nurses in their attempt to subdue him. From this hour, hereafter no patient shall be struck by any of the nurses for any cause whatever. For a nurse to strike a patient will be equivalent to a discharge."

The Commissioner wished to examine the nurses at once, but found they had been summoned by the Coroner. When asked how the hearing would be conducted to-morrow, Mr. Keller said:

"I wish to determine the exact condition of the man at the time he was brought to the hospital and whether or not the hyoid bone in the throat and the ribs were broken. The history book at the hospital is a little bit uncertain and unsatisfactory on this point. If the nurses fail to satisfy me that no more force than necessary was used to subdue the man, they will be discharged."

Superintendent O'Rourke said: "The three men, Davis, Dean, and Marshall, were nurses who bore excellent records with us. All three were strapping big fellows, very powerful, and were especially picked for the work among the insane, because they had to cope, if necessary, with any violent madman. The work in that department is frequently dangerous. The patients possess all the cunning of wild animals, and when in one of their tantrums are as ferocious and as powerful as only a madman can become. Under such circumstances it frequently happens that when a patient breaks out it means simply a hand-to-hand encounter. When a full investigation is made we may find that the nurses were after all not responsible for the injuries. It is simply a case of 'suspending judgment' until more is known."

Hilliard was forty-one years old and lived at 304 Seventh Avenue. On Monday he walked into the Old Slip Police Station and shouted that he was worth millions of dollars and that he had unlimited money in France. He was sent in a Gouverneur Hospital ambulance, in charge of a policeman and Surgeon Rosensohn, to Bellevue Hospital. Here he was put into the insane pavilion. It was impossible to examine him carefully, as he fought the doctors and nurses. He fed out with both fists and more than one of the nurses was knocked down by his blows. That was twenty-five hours before he died."

Dr. Donlon said that in his opinion Hilliard had been smothered. The breaking of the hyoid bone would, under circumstances, be enough to cause strangulation.

Coroner Fitzpatrick, who has the case in hand, said that an inquest would be held and an investigation made, the day of the inquest to be determined upon shortly. He said that no arrests had been made. Superintendent O'Rourke has been asked to prepare a report of an investigation to be submitted to the Coroner.

Hilliard's wife called at the Morgue yesterday morning and had her husband's body removed to her home.

Le Boutillier Brothers

5000 SILK WAISTS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

ONE-THIRD BELOW COST.

Made of superior quality Taffeta Silk, black and colors, handsomely tucked, hemstitched and corded; new long waist effect, single or double Bishop and Dress Sleeves,

$3.98 and $4.95

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—Mrs. Louisa C. Pursley recovered judgment for $4,000 in her suit, as administratrix, against the Edgemoor Bridge Works, for damages for the death of her husband, Charles S. Pursley, who was killed in April last year by the collapse of a scaffold structure which measured over fifty feet high, erected in the Harlem River. The deceased was in the employ of the defendant, and it was claimed that it had negligently failed to provide a safe and suitable place for him to work. The case turned upon whether the method of construction adopted in the erection of the scaffold was reasonably safe. The Edgemoor Bridge Works were under contract to erect a steel bridge across the Harlem River, and stone piers were built, between which temporary scaffolds were constructed, intended to support the steel girders. On the top of longitudinal timbers, or stringers, tracks were placed, on which ran a traveler, or crane, weighing thirty tons, which was used for hoisting timbers from below. Mr. Pursley, who had some experience in bridge and scaffold building, was at the time at work in a boat below the traveler. It was sought by the company to explain the accident by showing that just before, some workmen had drawn bolts from the stringers, thus breaking the chain of beams which reached back to the bulkhead. On the other side, it was claimed the proximate cause of the accident was faulty construction of the scaffold, because the piles were not properly driven. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion of the Court, Presiding Justice Van Brunt and and Justice Hatch concurring, comes to the conclusion, upon an exhaustive consideration of the case, that there was sufficient evidence to submit to the jury the question of defendant's negligence, and plaintiff's freedom from contributory negligence, and that the judgment should be affirmed. Justice Ingraham gave a dissenting opinion, saying it was by the negligence of other employes of the defendant, who were decedent's fellow-workmen, that the traveler was placed upon a portion of the structure not sufficiently braced, and in consequence of that negligence the structure gave way and Pursley was killed. Because it thus was negligence of a fellow-servant, and not of the master, the defendant could not be held liable. Justice McLaughlin held there should be a reversal because of the improper admission of evidence, in that a witness was allowed to say that the structure was not properly built, and that the scaffold was not safe. These, Justice McLaughlin said, were questions which must be determined from the facts, and not from the conclusion of a witness, no matter how learned or skilled he might be in the construction of scaffolds.

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MRS. DANIELS AND HER LAWYERS.—William B. Daniels died pending a suit brought against him by Lilyon B. Daniels, in Arapahoe County, Cal., to annul a divorce decree which she said he had obtained against her by fraud. Then, in 1891, she sued W. C. Daniels, son and principal legatee, and also trustee of her husband's estate, in a Federal Court, in Colorado, claiming one-half of his estate of $2,000,000, as his surviving widow. She made an agreement with Hatch & Warren, as her lawyers, whereby they were to prosecute the suit and defray all expenses, and she assigned 30 per cent. of her claims to the firm, which claims they had authority to compromise. Hatch & Warren then arranged with Thomas Nelson, whereby the latter was to share in their contract with Mrs. Daniels. Mrs. Nelson agreed to pay certain sums to enable Hatch & Warren to carry it out, and he advanced $7,000 up to October, 1891. Soon after Hatch & Warren wrote to Nelson requiring another payment, within a month. Mr. Nelson was afterward informed by Mr. Warren that the money was not needed. Subsequently Hatch & Warren wrote to Nelson that because of his failure to pay $1,000 more, the agreement was void. The claim of Mrs. Daniels against her husband's estate was never prosecuted to judgment. Mrs. Daniels was informed in September, 1892, that the firm of Hatch & Warren had been dissolved, and that the provisions of the contract with her had terminated. A suit brought by Mr. Nellson, in the Supreme Court, in this city, to recover back the moneys he had paid to Edward S. Hatch and Lyman E. Warren, was tried before a referee, who dismissed the complaint. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, has reversed the judgment, saying the referee had misconceived the character of the action. Instead of being an equitable action to rescind the contract, it was an action at law to recover damages for breach of the contract. As to the claim of Mr. Hatch that the abandonment of the contract with Mrs. Daniels was in pursuance of a scheme on the part of Mr. Warren and others to deprive him of the benefits to be derived from it, the Court says the redress for that, if any exists, must be against the parties who worked the wrong.

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CLOSING OF MORRIS AVENUE.—When proceedings were instituted on behalf of the city recently for opening a new street, called Morris Avenue, from Tremont Avenue to Park View Terrace, Theodore Sattler and others, who owned lots upon the old Morris or Monroe Avenue, which for many years had been open as a public street, petitioned to the Supreme Court, under the laws of 1895, asking that the Commissioners of Appraisal and Estimate, appointed in the proceedings, be directed to determine the compensation which should be made to them for loss or damage sustained by the discontinuance or closing of the old Morris Avenue, upon which their property abuts. The decision below, refusing the application, has just been reversed by the Appellate Division. The former Morris Avenue, though long used as a street, had not been opened under any proceedings instituted by the city. The Court holds, by Justice Ingraham, that the filing of the map of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards by the municipal authorities, under the act of 1890, discontinued the old street, and that the owners of the abutting property on that street were, under the act of 1895, entitled to compensation from the city for the injuries sustained in consequence. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented.

Seeks a Larger Allowance.

A motion by Lawyer Lehman, as counsel for Mrs. Julia M. Mollenhauer, for an increase of allowance pending the action for divorce brought against her by her husband, John W. Mollenhauer, son of the head of the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company, was argued yesterday before Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. In September last Justice Herrick allowed Mrs. Mollenhauer $10 a week alimony. Her counsel claimed yesterday that since that time Mrs. Mollenhauer's circumstances had undergone a change, and that she could not get along on only $10 a week. Ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway opposed the motion.

The worst Coughs and Colds can be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is the natural remedy. Even chronic Lung disease is benefited, and usually cured by its regular, persistent use. —Adv.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT CORNERSTONE LAID

Gov. Roosevelt Officiates at the Riverside Park Ceremony.

ADDRESS BY GEN. A. D. SHAW

Volunteers, He Says, Founded the Nation, Under Washington, and Preserved It, Under Lincoln.

"We've mothing but a memory to warm us."

The speaker, referring to the rather frigid climatic conditions at Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth Street yesterday, where the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument was about to begin, wore no uniform.

An old man in faded blue standing beside him turned quickly: "I don't believe you're a veteran," he said. "Nothing but a memory, indeed! Look at this," pointing to the tattered flag he was holding, "and that." His finger was directed toward the point where the shaft erected to "the man of peace" broke the horizon line.

A cannon roared a salute, and on a tall flagstaff that had been reared a little to the south of the monument site the Stars and Stripes were run up, fluttering in the breeze. That marked the beginning of the ceremony, which took place in a spot where everything united for picturesqueness. And when Bishop Farley began the prayer, the bared heads of more than 1,000 Grand Army of the Republic veterans, the women and school children bowed in silence, made a spectacle of unusual solemnity and impressiveness. At the conclusion of the prayer the band of the New York Catholic Protectorate struck up "Yankee Doodle," and cheer after cheer went up.

The oration of the day was delivered by Gen. Albert D. Shaw, who said that the American Revolution was an epoch of National formation, and the struggle of the sixties marked a second and even more perilous era of National preservation. In both, he said, volunteers were the heroes of the hour. History, he said, will make clear the fact that the volunteers under Washington founded our Nation, and the volunteers under Lincoln preserved and perpetuated it, and that they are the proudest product of all the ages.

"I have placed our volunteers," continued Gen. Shaw, "both of the Revolution and of the rebellion, first in the honor line, as is right and just, but back of both periods stood the loyal masses of our countrymen and our countrywomen, an impregnable reserve, doing the no less useful and equally as important duty of sustaining the armies in the field and the families at home, with a devotion that stamps them as worthy compatriots in the best work of the ages.

"The monuments we raise to our Union heroes are not memorials of conquest, but signify the Nation's appreciation of the victors who saved it in the supreme crisis of its fate. Those who matched our valor on every battlefield of the war did so with a courage as true and a heroism as pure as our own. They faced death for a cause they held dear, and died like brave men in the defense of what they believed to be their precious rights. That they were sadly wrong is the world's judgment, but at the same time, as soldiers they won the admiration of friend and foe. We are all American citizens now, and juster judgments have followed the lapse of years."

Gen. Shaw paid tributes to the memory of Lincoln and Grant, which were received with prolonged cheers, and concluded with an appeal to all to prove worthy of the civilization the soldiers and sailors have preserved to us.

A chorus of school children sang "Columbia" and "Tenting To-night," many of the veterans joining in the refrains.

Gov. Roosevelt, who was present to lay the cornerstone, after the cheers his appearance evoked had subsided, said, in part:

"I am glad to have the chance to say a word or two, especially since I see here these school children, the representation of the next generation, which will do its work well or ill as it does or does not follow the standard the soldiers of the Republic have set.

"Any one who has ever carried arms for a great idea must ever after have the capacity for higher things—those that make for real greatness in our National life. You, I am sure, will respond gladly to any appeal in time of peace or war. Honor to volunteers and regulars alike, to those who fought on sea and land.

"Now let us, the younger generation, pay to the heroes the homage of trying to emulate their deeds, by so shaping the life of this Nation that it may be seen that their sacrifices were not in vain."

Then Gov. Roosevelt placed his hand upon the cornerstone, the creaking of a windlass began, and the stone was lowered into place. The Governor smoothed the first layer of cement that gave the cornerstone of the Sailors and Soldiers' Monument a permanent place.

The monument was designed by Charles W. and Arthur A. Stoughton and Peter E. Duboy. It will be of white marble, eighty feet in height and eighty feet above the level of the river. It will cost $250,000 and will commemorate the part taken by the soldiers and sailors who went from this city and lost their lives in the army and the navy.

NEW BRIDGE'S BIG CABLES.

Work of Sketching Them Soon to Begin—Last Saddle for the Structure in Place.

The last saddle for the new East River Bridge was placed in position yesterday on the Williamsburg side, and the work in laying the cables will be begun in a short time. The Roebling Company of Manhattan has the contract for this work. Footbridges will be constructed, so that it may be carried on rapidly.

According to the Chief Engineer of the Roebling Company, there will be four cables, nineteen inches in diameter, each containing 10,000 wires. The weight of the cables alone will be about 4,500 tons. When they are made they will be divided into 37 strands containing 282 wires. It is the intention of the company to lay the four cables at one time, stringing the wire back and forth from each side of the river. Eighth strands will be made simultaneously. The wires will be paralleled and will be adjusted to the original guide wire. As soon as 282 wires have been taken across the river and adjusted, they will be tied together in a bundle, which is called a strand, and which will be in a higher position than it will finally occupy. The strands will have an open eye or loop at the end, which will go around a casting called a cable shoe. Each shoe rests against a temporary link about three or four feet back from the permanent pin in the base. Powerful apparatus will be necessary to lift it from the temporary rollers on top of the saddle into the saddle. This work will be necessary for each of the thirty-seven strands. When the strands are all completed they will be formed into a cylindrical cable by large steel clamps, which serve also to hold the suspenders which connect the floor system to the cables. This operation of adjustment will be performed from temporary footbridges.

LEAVING THE BARGE OFFICE.

The transfer of the Bureau of Immigration from the Barge Office to the new station on Ellis Island began at noon yesterday. No immigrants will be landed from incoming steamships to-day. It is expected that it will require un... to-morrow morning to complete the transfer.

The bureau expects to be ready for work in its new quarters at 8 A. M. to-morrow, and the first immigrant is expected to appear for examination at that time.

Stern Brothers

Monday and for the remainder of the week desirable and appropriate

Articles for Holiday Gifts

Cloak Departments

Ladies' Jackets double-breasted and fly-front, silk lined, $6.95, 9.75

Golf Capes of Reversible Cloths, $5.75, 7.50

Mackintoshes with single and double capes, $2.98, 3.65

Fur Departments

A special purchase of Ladies' Extra Quality **Persian Lamb Coats** $98.50

with Baum Marten or Chinchilla Collar and Reveres, $129.50

Ladies' Muffs	Black Coney	$1.25	Electric Seal	$2.50
	China Seal	$1.85	Alaska Sable	$6.85
Neck Scarfs	China Seal	$2.85	Alaska Sable	$6.50
	Electric Seal	$4.38	Brown Fox	$10.50

All-wool Dress Goods

Plain Colors, Fancy Mixtures and Novelty Effects Per Dress Length $2.35, 2.75, 3.15, 3.45

Black Fabrics In Plain and Fancy Weaves Per Dress Length $2.75, 3.10, 3.50, 3.95

Also Domestic Ginghams and Percales, Per Pattern $1.00, 1.10, 1.25

Imported Scotch Ginghams Per Pattern $1.50, 1.75, 1.95

Linen Departments

Large assortments of Tea Cloths, Scarfs, Centre Pieces and Doylies, Hand Embroidered, with drawn work, or lace trimmed, also Hemstitched and Fringed Lunch and Dinner Sets in Boxes; Hand Embroidered Pillow Shams, Pillow Cases, Bed Spreads and Sheets

And in addition will offer to-morrow

Renaissance Lace Trimmed Linen

Centre Pieces $1.25, 1.98, 2.50, 3.25

Scarfs $3.95, 4.88, 5.75

Tea Cloths $3.75, 5.90, 6.75

Exceptional Values in

Men's Underwear & Sweaters

Norfolk and New Brunswick Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers	Value $1.37 each	95c
Norfolk and New Brunswick Heavy Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers	Value $1.75	$1.25
English Natural Wool Medium or Heavy Shirts and Drawers	Value $2.50	$1.95
Extra Fine English Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers	Value $3.25	$2.73
Men's Sweaters		$1.95
Boys' & Children's Sweaters		$1.25, 1.48

Misses' & Girls' Apparel

Reefers	of English Kerseys and Cheviots 6 to 14 yrs.	Formerly $8.90 to $12.90	$6.95
Coats	Three-quarter length, of English Kerseys, satin lined, 8 to 14 yrs.	Formerly $12.90	$7.95
Jackets	of English Kerseys and Oxfords 14 to 18 yrs.	Formerly $11.50 to $16.95	$9.75
Long Cloaks	of Kerseys or Cheviots sizes 4 to 14 yrs.	Formerly $11.50 to $21.75	$8.90 / $12.90

Men's House Coats & Robes

Tuxedo Coats	of Extra quality double-faced cloth, satin binding, corded edge	Value $9.50	$5.75
Smoking Jackets	of tricot cloth, trimmed with quilted satin facings,	Value $6.50	$4.95
	of Imported Matelasse	Value $11.50	$8.90
Blanket Robes	of California Jacquard or striped blankets	Value $7.50	$4.95
	of Fine Polka Dot Blankets, sailor collar, plaited back,	Value $9.75	$6.95

Extraordinary Reduction Sale of

Lace Curtains & Stores

in one and two pair lots, all grades

33 % Below Previous Prices

Artistic Gifts Appropriate for the Holidays

Bric-a-Brac and Art Objects *Third Floor*

Unusually large display of choice specimens Real Bronzes, Limoges Enamels, Clock Sets, Old Silver, Miniatures, Electric Light Bronzes, Curio, Parlor and Music Cabinets, Writing Desks, Tea, Sewing and Card Tables, Pedestals.

Men's & Women's

Silk Umbrellas

26 & 28 in. twilled silk, close rolled, Natural and Silver Trimmed Handles, Value $2.75 $1.95

26 & 28 in. twilled silk, close rolled, long Pearl and Ivory, also Crook Ivory and Horn handles, trimmed with sterling silver Value $3.75 to $5.00 $2.95

26 & 28 in. Extra quality Silk, Ivory and Pearl Handles, Heavily mounted with sterling silver Values $6.50 to $8.75 $3.95 / $4.95

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Owing to the contractors' delay, our new buildings cannot be put in shape for the Holiday Trade.

It is a great disappointment, and naturally entails on us a very heavy loss, as our buyers having purchased largely in anticipation of this extra space, thereby compelled us to place these goods in temporary storage, we, therefore, will offer this week at quick selling prices the greatest aggregation of Fancy Articles suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

EVER SEEN IN GREATER NEW YORK.

SILK REMNANTS AND LOOM ENDS.

Nearly four thousand of them in lengths from ½ yd. to 12 yds. will be sold at prices ranging from 25c. to 50c. per yard, instead of 50c. to $1.50.

They represent some of the best fabrics and designs shown this season.

A great many bright and evening colors, also some very desirable textures in Black Silks are in the lot.

UMBRELLAS, THE BEST THING FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

A large variety of English Gloria Umbrellas, with a fine assortment of fancy handles, at 98c., value $1.50.

Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, large assortment of fancy handles, at $1.75, value $2.50.

Ladies' and Men's Twill Silk Umbrellas, English natural handles, 26 and 28 inch, very special value, at $1.90

Women's Silk Umbrellas, 26 inch, Pearl, Ivory, Silver, Horn and Sterling Silver trimmed handles, regular value $4, at $2.95.

700 Extra Fine Umbrellas, magnificent assortment of very choice handles, value $6 to $8, for $4.95 each.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Vantine's Oriental Sandal Wood Perfume, 50c. 1 oz., 75c. 2 oz., postpaid.

Vantine's

ORIENTALISTS & JEWELLERS
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Send for "Objects of Art and Utility from the Far Away East"—free.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Main Floor.

The Vantine Lamps

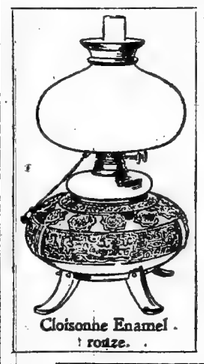

Cloisonne Enamel Bronze.

In the Curious and Beautiful Wares of the East, Library and Banquet Sizes.

DAMASCUS BRASS, JAPANESE BRONZE, and FINE PORCELAINS.

$5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 8.50 up.

SHADES AND GLOBES IN NEW AND UNIQUE COMBINATIONS OF METALS AND GLASSWARE.

Second Floor.

Oriental Divan Cushions.

An extraordinary variety, embracing Cushions of every size and proportion, filled with the best materials and covered with

$1.75 to 25.00

Turkish and Indian Prints and Rare Turkish and Indian Embroideries.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL FUND.

The Contributions to the Auxiliary of the Saturday and Sunday Association.

Mrs. James Speyer of 257 Madison Avenue, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following list of contributions to the Woman's Fund to date, and adds that the returns give promise of the largest collection in the history of the Auxiliary:

Mrs. W. D. Sloane.	$250	Mrs. Marion Story..	20
Mrs. E. F. Shepard.	250	The Misses Hendricks	20
Mrs. F. J. Emery...	250	Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen	20
Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer	200	Mrs. A. Huntington.	20
Mrs. Annie Battin..	100	Mrs. H. O. Mayo..	20
Mrs. H. R. Winthrop	100	Mrs. W. L. Skidmore	15
Mrs. C. Alexander.	100	Mrs. L. S. Wolff..	15
Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn	100	Mrs. W. P. Knapp..	15
Mrs. W. H. Osborn.	100	Mrs. Morris Loeb..	15
Mrs. Perry Belmont	100	Mrs. G. Blumenthal.	15
Mrs. B. Brewster..	100	Miss Mary N. Lawrence	10
Mrs. J. Speyer....	100	Mrs. Wm. Robison...	10
Mrs. H. Wertheim.	50	Mrs. F. S. Smith...	10
Mrs. G. H. Warren.	50	Mrs. E. W. Bass..	10
Mrs. C. C. Jackson.	50	Mrs. H. H. Landon.	10
Mrs. F. M. Warburg	50	Mrs. A. N. Morris.	10
Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore	50	Mrs. P. Hayden....	10
Mrs. J. B. Lawrence	30	Mrs. D. D. Lord....	10
Mrs. E. L. Bayles..	30	Miss C. H. Clarkson	10
Mrs. A. Zabriskie.	25	Mrs. S. Keyser....	10
Mrs. J. L. Barclay..	25	Mrs. Chas. Kellogg..	10
Mrs. A. M. Hoyt..	25	Mrs. H. F. Dimock.	10
Mrs. T. K. Gibbs..	25	Mrs. D. C. Blodgett.	10
Miss Mary Van Winkle	25	Mrs. B. Winthrop..	10
Mrs. A. P. Stokes.	25	Mrs. E. Matthews..	5
Mrs. E. N. Gibbs..	25	Mrs. G. B. Satterlee.	5
Mrs. Geo. Crocker.	25	Mrs. E. D. Trowbridge	5
Mrs. C. F. Hoffman	25	Mrs. H. W. Hayward	5
Mrs. E. C. Gregory.	25	Mrs. Louis Binsse..	5
Mrs. J. H. Lazarus.	25	Mrs. F. G. Gurham.	5
Mrs. E. J. De Coppet	25	Mrs. B. L. Swan, Jr.	5
Mrs. J. L. Stickney.	25	Mrs. P. D. Cravath.	5
Mrs. Marcus Daly.	25	Mrs. H. Rosenthal..	5
Mrs. I. Wormser..	25	Mrs. Louis Stix ..	5
Mrs. E. Asiel.....	25	Mrs. W. S. Opdyke.	5
Mrs. C. A. Low....	25	Mrs. S. H. Russell.	5
Miss O. A. Bliss...	25	Mrs. George Trowbridge	5
Miss Penfold.....	25	Mrs. Herbert Pell..	5
Mrs. G. F. Baker..	25	Mrs. W. E. Curtis..	5
Mrs. C. Whitman...	25	Mrs. H. M. Day....	5
Mrs. M. Seligman..	25	Mrs. F. Hermann..	5
Mrs. J. C. Hoagland	25	Mrs. I. Wallach....	5
Mrs. G. E. Dodge..	25	Mrs. F. A. Dana...	5
Mrs. G. Winthrop...	25	Mrs. F. Morris.....	5
Mrs. D. C. Blair...	20	Mrs. W. A. Smith..	5

The "Soph Show" of Columbia.

The annual "soph show" of the sophomore class of Columbia University will be presented Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights of this week at Carnegie Lyceum. The play, which is entitled "Professor Whimsical," was written by Leonidas B. Westervelt, a member of the class of 1903. The men who will take part in the play are R. C. Kiethly, G. C. Abbott, C. W. Ostrom, Malcolm Currie, R. H. Wyld, M. Wallstein, D. Colie, G. S. O'Laughlin, and G. T. Bambach.

WATERS PIANOS

All the new **Waters Uprights** have 7 1-3 octaves, 3 strings to a note, full iron frame, finest ivory keys, repeating action and three pedals. They excel in **fine tone,** solid construction, careful workmanship and great durability.

If you desire to purchase a strictly high grade piano, with all the improvements, **at a reasonable price,** call and see us, or send postal for catalogue of **Waters Pianos,** with full illustrations and descriptions, also reduced prices and terms on our new **3-year system** of payments, giving you three years' time without interest.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL JAN. 1ST.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

Advance in Second Cabin Rates.

The steamship lines operating between this country and Canada, Great Britain, and Ireland advanced their second-cabin rates $2.50 per capita yesterday. The increase is due to a conclusion reached on the subject about ten days ago. The lines concerned are the American, White Star, Cunard, Allan, State, Anchor, and Dominion.

Sunday December 16, 1900 | Daily, 1 Cent. | **The New York Times.** | Sunday, 3 Cents. | Part Two Pages 15-28

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

The Best BOOKS—The Least PRICES.

Library of Famous Novels—Geo. P. Putnam's superb holiday $1.95 edition, at *$1.25.*

Putnam's "Washington Irving" Books, artistic bindings, magnificent illustrations, deckel edges, indented letterpress, colored borders—each work in 2 volumes, *$2.95*—usually $4.30.

Eccentricities of Genius, by Maj. Pond, *$2.30*—published at $3.50.

Works of Theo. Roosevelt, handy size, neat bindings:—
Naval War of 1812, 2 volumes, *65c*—usually $1.00.
Winning of the West, 6 volumes, *$2.50*—usually $3.00.
Rough Riders 5 volumes, *$1.75*—usually $2.50.

Standard Dictionary indexed, *$4.50*—Love Letters of a Musician, *$1.25.*
Werner's Universal Educator, bound in full sheep, rare value at *$1.29.*
The New Stoddard Illustrated Books, choice at *98c.*
Handy Classics, charming, artistic bindings, *12½c.*—usually 19c.
Standard works, variety of titles, half calf, *69c.*—usually $1.00.

POPULAR LIBRARY SETS, in cloth and half calf, printed on excellent paper, new, clear type, worthy to adorn any library. Finest values of the season:—

	Cloth.	Half Calf.
Dickens, 15 volumes,	*3.95*	*13.90*
Thackeray, 10 volumes,	*2.85*	*10.50*
Eliot, 6 volumes,	*1.65*	*8.90*
Scott, 12 volumes,	*3.60*	*14.70*
Macaulay's England, 5 vols.,	*1.25*	*4.90*

Poets, handsome gift editions, *$1.00.*

Nelson's Teachers' Bibles, 250 of our regular $1.25, $1.45 and $1.85 styles; Monday at *75c.*

Nineteenth St. Sixth Ave. Twentieth St.

OUR CHRISTMAS CORNUCOPIA.

To finally settle all doubts and bring wavering minds to a quick decision.

For Women—Jewelry and Sundries.
Watches, Rings, Chains, Lockets, Pins, Brooches, Bags, Bag Tops, Bracelets, Ornaments, Hair Slides, Purses, Shell Goods.

For Men—Jewelry and Sundries.
Watches, Rings, Links, Fobs, Match Safes, Scarf Pins, Cigar Cases, Cigar Cutters, Flasks, Emblems, Tie Clasps, Pocket Knives.

SPECIALS.
WOMEN'S Gold Filled Chain Bracelets, $1.50 and **1.25**
MEN'S Gun Metal Watches, guaranteed movements, $5.00 and **8.50**
MEN'S Solid Gold Sleeve Links, dumb bell designs..... **2.25**

For Women—Fancy and Leather
Fans, Buckles, Opera Glasses, Opera Bags, Lorgnettes, Hand Bags and Chatelaines, Dressing Bags, Pocket-books, Card Cases, Desk Sets, Music Rolls, Albums, Tablets, Toilet and Jewel Cases, Finger Purses, Belts.

For Men—Fancy and Leather
Pocket Knives, Safety Razors, Shaving Sets, Suit Cases, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes, Card Cases, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Flasks, Cigar Cases, Toilet Rolls and Shaving Pads.

Miscellaneous Fancy Gifts
Reading Glasses, Clocks, Photo Frames.

SPECIALS.
Large handsome leather Writing Tablets, black and colors..... **1.25**
Unequalled line of Pocketbooks, in all novelty leathers, superbly silver mounted..... **98c**
Men's solid leather Suit Cases, examples of all that is choice and high grade **6.00**
A collection of Sample Gift Clocks, Candelabra and Thermometers, 311 pieces in all—at
50 CENTS on the Dollar.

Miscellaneous Hollowware Gifts.
Tea and Coffee Sets, Bread Trays and Boats, Cake and Fruit Baskets, Butter and Bacon Dishes, Tureens, Coffee, Tea and Chocolate Pots, Tilting Pitchers, Crumb Sets, Vegetable Dishes, Chafing and Fern Dishes, Candelabra, Trays.
(Sterling and Plated.)

Miscellaneous Flatware Gifts.
Teaspoons, Forks, Knives, Fruit Knives, Berry Spoons, Preserve Spoons, Ladles, Salvers.

SPECIALS.
Rich open work Silver Bread Boats, **2.75.**
Pearl Handled Fruit Knives, with Sterling mounts, **6 for 2.50.**
Lot of quadruple Plated Ladles, Fish Knives and Forks, etc., value $1.25, at..... **89c**

For Women---Toilet Silver
Hair Brushes, Powder Jars, Hand Mirrors, Vinaigrettes, Dressing Combs, Glove Stretchers, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Files, Polishers, Knives.

For Men---Toilet Silver
Military and Cloth Brushes, Whisk Brooms, Dressing Combs, Hat Brushes, Shaving Mugs, &c.

SPECIALS.
Regular 50c. Sterling Hooks, Files, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Darners, Paper Cutters, Blotting Rolls and Seals; Monday **35c**
Men's full sized, real Ebony Military Brushes, sterling mounted, finest bristles; per pair, in box **2.00**

For Men or Women---Stationery.
Sterling Mounted Ink Stands, Mucilage Bottles, Calendars, Pens, Pencils, Paper Cutters, Seals, Stamp Boxes, Letter Holders and Bill Files. Gold Pens and Pencils, Latest Fountain Pens, Sterling Mounted Leather Stationery Articles, Stationery Cabinets and Modern Correspondence Calendars, Christmas Cards and Booklets.

SPECIALS.
Sterling Silver Penholders and Pencils, **48c**
Whiting's Superfine Note Paper in handsome box, 2 quires, envelopes to match **49c**

Miscellaneous Toilet Accessories.
From Gelle Freres, Legrand, Pinaud, Rogers & Gallet, Guerlain, Lubin, Colgate, &c. Soaps. Complexion Specialties, Perfumeries, put up for holiday giving in pretty boxes.

SPECIALS.
High class Perfumes in boxes, 2, 3 and 4 bottles..... **25c**
S., C. & S. Individual Guest Soap, 6 in box **25c**

For Women—Neckwear Gifts.
Chenille Boas, Liberty and Mousseline Boas, Lace Collars, Lace Scarfs, Stock and Tie, Jabots, Fichus, Collarettes, Bows, &c.

SPECIALS.
Satin and Velvet Stock Collars..... **20c**
Satin and Liberty Stock and bows..... **45c**
Chenille and Taffeta Boas..... **1.85**

For Men—Holiday Furnishings.
Castor, Kid, Dogskin, Fur and Wool Gloves; fur lined, silk lined and fleece lined Gloves, Driving Gloves, Street Gloves, Mittens, Wristlets.
Umbrellas, natural, Cape Horn and ivory handles—plain twist, Congo and Weichsel effects—Walking Canes in all the most popular woods; Umbrella and Cane Sets, in presentation box.
House Coats, Bath Robes and Lounge Gowns, English Silk Mufflers, Dress Protectors; Suspenders, with sterling buckles (in boxes); Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Half Hose, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Dress Shirts, Silk Underwear.

SPECIALS.
28-inch pure Silk and Union Taffeta Umbrellas, choice line of silver trimmed, natural and horned handles..... **2.98**
Imperials, Tecks and Four-in-Hands, regular 50c grade, great variety of fashionable effects..... **35c**
Fancy Half Hose, in lisle and cotton, stripes and silk embroideries..... **31c**
4-ply pure Irish Linen Collars, all the new shapes, 6 for..... **55c**
Cuffs to match, 6 pairs for..... 95c

For Men and Women—Handkerchiefs
A soaring arch of Handkerchiefs that springs from either side of the main aisle is, in its way, suggestive. Every arch has a keystone. This stock has several—reliability, discerning taste, low prices and magnitude of assortments that throws all former Holiday doings into the shade. We know no safer place to buy the Christmas Handkerchiefs.

SPECIALS.
WOMEN'S pure linen hemstitched hand emb. initials, 85c. for 6—each **15c**
WOMEN'S pure plain linen hemstitched, 70c. for 6—each..... **12½c**
WOMEN'S all linen, emb. and lace trimmed, 1.45 for 6—each..... **25c**
MEN'S pure linen, fine hemstitched, 70c for 6—each..... **12½c**
MEN'S all linen hemstitched, hand embroidered initial, 1.10 for 6—each **19c**

For Women—Welcome Gifts.
Tea Gowns, Peignoirs, Kimonas, Aprons, Bathrobes, Silk Petticoats, Bridal Sets in matched pieces, Silk Waists, one in a box; Flannel Waists, one in a box.

For Infants—All Applicable.
Long and Short Cloaks, Robes, Bonnets and Caps, Lace Dresses, Kid Bootees, Lace Bibs, Sacques, &c.

Specials.
Eiderdown Wrappers, in colors **2.50**
French Flannel Waists, one in a box **2.75**
Silk Waists, one in a box..... **3.98**
Infants' Normandy Bonnets, all colors..... **50c**
Bengaline Poke Bonnets, beaver trimmed..... **1.98**

For Women---Gloves and Umbrellas.
Kid, castor and dogskin Gloves; street and evening Gloves—fur and fleece lined.
Umbrellas, pure Silk and Twill Silk, fancy ivory, horn and natural handles, crook, straight; novelty and Princess effects.

SPECIALS
GLOVES—Prix seam dogskin; also castor, suede and kid..... **98c**
UMBRELLAS—In all silk and Union Taffeta; all sorts of fancy handles; good frames..... **1.95**

OFFICERS' SWORDS AND CAVALRY SABRES.

A peculiar interest attaches to those War Relics, apart from their exceptionally low prices. The Swords are in magnificent preservation—price $1.25. The Sabres are $1.00.

FOR WOMEN—HOLIDAY SMALL FURS.

Electric Seal Muffs, 2.95.
Russian Bear Muffs, 4.25.
Brown Coon Muffs, 5.75.
Alaska Sable Scarfs, 5.75.
Alaska Sable Muffs, 7.50.
Sable Fox Scarfs, 7.50.
Sable Fox Muffs, 7.50.
Mink Muffs, 2 striped, 10.00.
Brown Coon Scarfs, 10.00.
Persian Muffs, 10.00.
Sable Fox Scarfs, 12.00.
Sable Fox Muffs, 12.00.

Nineteenth St. Sixth Ave. Twentieth St.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Lyons Silks.

A. C. & Co. will show this week a special invoice of advance styles in

Silk Fabrics

Specially designed for Spring and suitable for Dinner, Reception and Ball Costumes.

Ondoyant Imprimée Faconné,
Mousseline Imprimée and Brochée,
Brocaded Crêpes,
Rich Metal Effects, etc.,

In very choice novel designs and coloring.

Broadway & 19th Street.

LAKE ROUTE TO MONTREAL.

Lloyds' Representative Says the Waterway Is in Some Places Less than Fourteen Feet Deep.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—A Buffalo syndicate was organized over a year ago to build elevators in Montreal and to run a line of steamers between that port and the great lakes for the purpose of conveying grain to the seaboard. W. J. Connors of Buffalo and some of his associates were here during the week seeing the members of the Government in regard to this matter.

It appears that when the syndicate entered into its contract with the Government they were assured of a fourteen-foot waterway all the way from the lakes to Montreal. As the canals were constructed to this depth, and were only being finished, there was evidently no doubt upon that point. Indeed, no one seemed to question it, since it would have been utter folly to deepen the canals from twelve to fourteen feet if this depth did not prevail in the river portions.

It now turns out, or at least it is asserted by certain parties who are supposed to have some knowledge whereof they speak, that there are several points in the river below Prescott and elsewhere that will not permit a vessel drawing more than twelve feet to pass through. Letters have been written to the department in Ottawa calling attention to this, and stating that vessels drawing more than twelve feet had to lighten before they could get to Montreal.

Capt. W. J. Donnelly of Kingston, a representative of Lloyds, writes that there are not fourteen feet navigation in the river. He says that at different points there are great shoals of rock in the bed of the river, over which vessels have to pass, and where it is impossible to get even twelve feet of water. This, therefore, being the case, the Buffalo syndicate asserts that it is no use for its placing a fleet of steamers on the river and lake when fourteen feet cannot be obtained. Their agreement calls for a fourteen-foot waterway from the Government, and capitalists would not be induced to put any money into the scheme if this was not the case. Indeed, the capitalists whom they intended approaching in regard to the matter have already been advised that there is no such depth, and consequently refuse to put up the money.

An extra foot for navigation purposes means a great deal. In this case it practically means that with it a company might be formed to cope successfully with the existing routes from Buffalo to the seaboard, while without it it would be impossible to do so. For years there have been twelve-foot waterways, and the reason for increasing the depth to fourteen feet was to attract more of the traffic which was finding an outlet by Buffalo and the American seaports to the Old World. The history of all this is too well known to require any recapitulation here; it is enough to say that after the expenditure of millions of money and years of hard work in deepening the canals, which was first commenced twenty-five years ago by the late Sir Alexander Mackenzie, it has now been discovered that Canada is not much further ahead in its project for diverting the grain trade of the West by the St. Lawrence waterways than it was in the first instance, because the river beds will not permit of more than twelve feet draught, and some assert that even that cannot be had at certain points between Prescott and the City of Montreal.

When this condition of affairs was brought to the attention of the Minister of Railways, A. G. Blair, by the members of the Buffalo syndicate, he was in no mood to believe them. Still, they produced what appeared to be credible evidence. He assured them that when he started pushing through the work of deepening the canals, after being appointed to office in 1896, he was told by the Chief Engineer of Canals, Collingwood Schreiber, that the necessary depth of water was in the river. He had no knowledge of the facts himself, but he was satisfied that the officials of his department knew, or ought to know, what they were talking about. Mr. Schreiber was sent for by Mr. Blair, and, it is said, asserted in the presence of the Minister that there were fourteen feet navigation all the way from the great lakes to Montreal, and upon that point he was perfectly satisfied, no matter what any one else might say or assert to the contrary. He went on to say that he had all the facts before him, that he had personally visited many times all the points referred to, and was certain that those who had stated otherwise were grossly mistaken.

Mr. Blair was placed therefore in a rather difficult position. His chief engineer, and a man who has been in the department for a quarter of a century or more, insisted that everything was all right and as stated by him in the first instance—namely, that there were fourteen-foot waterways throughout; on the other hand, experienced navigators deny that there was, producing what appeared to be good evidence that what they said was correct. After looking into the whole matter fully Mr. Blair has decided to have a steamer loaded at Port Arthur next Spring, when navigation opens, drawing fourteen feet of water, and to have it run through to Montreal without moving any of the cargo. If the steamer succeeds in reaching there all right then it will be shown that there is sufficient water in the river, and if not it will be high time that the Department of Railways had a new Chief Engineer of Canals.

BRYAN TO BE AN EDITOR.

Nebraskan Will Establish a Weekly Paper to "Keep in Touch with Social and Political Problems."

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 15.—In announcing his plans for the future, W. J. Bryan makes the following statement: "I have for several years had in contemplation the establishment of a weekly newspaper, and this seems an opportune time for undertaking it.

"Intending to devote my life to the study and discussion of public questions, I have chosen this method because it will best accomplish the purposes which I have in view. Through such a paper I shall be able to keep in touch with social and political problems. The paper will, at the same time, if successful, provide an income sufficient for my pecuniary needs, and this kind of work will allow me more time with my family than I have been able to enjoy for several years past.

"I expect to lecture occasionally, especially in college towns, where I can speak to students, but my principal work will be done with the pen, or perhaps I should say, with the pencil.

"The paper will be called The Commoner, and will defend the principles set forth in the Kansas City platform. The first issue will appear in January. I shall be proprietor and editor."

Buy China and Glass Right.

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

Genuine Imported

Terra Cotta Figures

at **50c.** **On the Dollar.**

We have just consummated with one of the largest importing houses in this city the purchase of their stock of genuine Terra Cotta figures, busts, groups, &c. We wish to particularly emphasize the fact that these figures are the genuine imported Terra Cotta, and not the imitation which is made in this country. Careful comparison will at once show the superiority in modelling, coloring, &c., of these figures to the less expensive ones, which are nothing more than a very poor imitation. It is particularly fortunate that we were able to buy these figures just at the height of the holiday season and at the special price of 50C. ON THE DOLLAR. Rather than keep these goods and sell them at the regular price, we have decided to turn the entire lot over immediately, and offer them to you at exactly ONE-HALF THE REAL VALUE. There are in all nearly 100 pieces, from the small pieces a few inches high to the large, magnificent groups of two and three figures. We simply mention a few of the different subjects, giving size, slight description and price. For decoration there is nothing more desirable than these figures.

SAPHO. A beautiful figure in artistic colorings, dark red and green, standing on base, height 28 inches; real value $56.00, special price..... **$28.00**

ARABS. Two figures in natural coloring, one with dark red cloak, standing on green pedestal, height 32½ inches; value $68.00, special price..... **$34.00**

SERVING MAID. Beautifully modelled single figure, holding a tray suitable for cards, with dark green pedestal and vase on top, height 41 inches; real value $72.00; special price..... **$36.00**

GRUPPE BYZANTINER. Two figures in combined tints of yellow, maroon, green and gold, beautifully modelled, height 35 inches; value $66.00; special price..... **$33.00**

EGYPTIAN BUST. In dark red, green and gold, height 10 inches; value $6.00, special price..... **$3.00**

MOORISH BUST. Beautifully colored and artistically modelled, height, 14½ inches; value $12.00, special price..... **$6.00**

TURKISH FIGURE. "The Harp Player," in bright red, blue and green coloring, with gold throughout, height 20½ inches; value $22.00, special price..... **$11.00**

EGYPTIAN BUST. "The Water Carrier," height 23½ inches; value $19.20, special price.. **$9.60**

EGYPTIAN BUST. Richly colored in dark green with gold ornamentation; height 27 inches, across shoulder 21 inches; value $72.00, special price..... **$36.00**

ARABIAN BUST. Representing figure with sunflower on head and shoulder of bust; height 22 inches; value $14.40; special price..... **$7.20**

$5,000 WORTH OF CUT GLASS AT SPECIAL PRICES. A large manufacturer recently came to us, offering us his entire stock on hand, consisting of rich cut glass punch bowls, salad bowls, fruit dishes, bon-bons, &c., at the most advantageous reduction. Space will not allow us to enumerate the articles. The goods will be unpacked, exhibited and ready for sale Monday morning. Those wishing to give cut glass as Christmas presents will find good picking here.

Goods held for delivery at any date desired. Stores open evenings.

50-54 West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

CLOSE TO CHRISTMAS

and we are giving, as usual,

THE BEST VALUES IN NEW YORK

Throughout our stores, overwhelming business, not only in Holiday Specialties, but in all regular departments, testifies to Right Goods at Right Prices

Thousands of Dolls for Good Little Children

Santa Claus has just shipped in another great lot, and among them are some of the prettiest that have yet come from his workshop.....Just read how reasonably we will sell:—

2,000 DRESSED DOLLS..... .98
Dainty little maidens, in fancy Lawn and Silk or Sailor Suits, also Quaker Boys and Girls, Sailor Boys, Baby Dolls in long dresses, and "Cake Walkers"—each in box—wonderful value.

3,000 UNDRESSED DOLLS..... .98
The best in New York for the money—20 inches long—curly hair, closing eyes, full jointed, lace stockings, fancy slippers—also Kid Body Dolls—same size—all 98 cents.

SPECIAL SALE DOLLS.....at 49 cents.
Dressed and Undressed—Red Riding Hoods, Infant Dolls, Sailor Boys and Girls, School Girls and Fancy Silk-Gowned Dolls, dressed complete from Hats to Shoes—each in a box—also 14 and 16 inch Jointed and Kid Body Dolls—bisque heads, fine hair, closing eyes—all 49 cents—worth nearly double.

Other Dressed Dolls—all sizes..... .25 to 29.98

LIFE-SIZE DOLLS.
Cinderella and Handwerck—beautifully modelled, with lovely faces and finest hand-made wigs—4.98.....5.98.....7.49

These prices are not matched anywhere for sizes and qualities!

Dolls' Wigs—real hair—hand made—full thick curls..... .59 to 1.49

Dolls' Dresses, Hats, Shoes and Stockings, Carriages, Go-Carts, High Chairs; also Games, Blocks and Iron Toys—Hundreds of Styles at Lowest Prices!

Holiday Sale of Children's Books

Andersen's and Grimm's Fairy Tales—Tom Brown's School Days—Uncle Tom's Cabin and Swiss Family Robinson—cloth bound..... .49
St. Nicholas Story Books—handsome covers..... .39
Mother Goose Rhymes—board cover... .12
Santa Claus Story Books—paper and board covers..... .10
Linen Picture Books—large pictures, with and without reading..... .24 to .34
Painting and Col'd Picture Books..... 7
Scrap Books. Scrap Pictures. | Stamp Albums. Autograph Albums.

Holiday Sale of Handkerchiefs

Thousands and thousands and thousands of every kind and quality that could be wanted for man, woman or child....Silk, Linen, Lawn—Embroidered, Hemstitched, Initialled or Lace Trimmed—singly or in boxes—a stock that far surpasses any that we have shown at any previous holiday season.... To facilitate selections, department has been doubled in size, duplicate stocks being in separate sections—Here are some of the specialties:—

Fine Emb'd Handkerchiefs
Sheer, pure linen—handsome designs, with fancy scallop edges—special values—
69 cent qualities..... .39
79 cent qualities..... .49
98 cent qualities..... .69
1.98 qualities..... .98
2.50 qualities..... 1.49
Above concessions in price are due to our clearing up an importer's small lots.

Ladies' Emb'd Handk'fs—scallop and hemstitch—value 12½..... 9
Ladies' Sheer Linen—lace trim..... .25
All Linen Hemstitch .....worth 25 .17
All Linen Hemstitch.....worth 15 .12½
Hemstitch, with Initial.... .12½..25..39
Emb'y and Lace trim....worth 17. .12½
Men's All Linen Hemstitch.... .12½..17
Men's Linen H. S. Initial..... .12½ to .25
Men's Silk Hemstitch Initial..... .39
Children's Col'd Hemstitch..... 5 to .12½
Fancy borders—3 in a box..... .19
Children's Initial—white or col'd H. S., Three in a box..... .25

Also AT ONE HALF and ONE THIRD less than regular prices, an importation of EMBROIDERED SILK H'DK'FS elaborately worked in designs up to three inches deep—white and colored.

Value.	Special.	Value.	Special.
1.98	1.49	.79	.49
1.39	.98	.59	.39
.98	.69	.49	.25

Holiday Sale of Lace Novelties

Handkerchiefs—
Real Duchesse and Renaissance..... 1.19 to 12.98
Oriental and Applique Lace.. .79 to 1.98
Point de Paris, Val. and Mechlin..... .19 to .49
Handsome Renaissance Bureau Scarfs—elaborate designs—20x60.... 2.49 to 5.98
Renaissance Doilies to match—Variety of styles—5 to 9..... .12 to .59
Renaissance Squares—18 inch.. .89 to 2.35

Holiday Sales in All Departments

Be reasons what they may, the fact remains that we are daily making purchases of the best of merchandise suitable for gifts at prices enabling us to give Values that prove irresistible to customers.....If it ever paid to buy here, it does now, when everybody is wishing dollars would do double duty.

Holiday Sale of Ladies' Jackets, . . . 6.98

were 11.98 and 13.98
Double Breast Box—Stylish Oxford Frieze—velvet or high collar—fine grey satin linings to harmonize with cloth—elegantly tailored—perfectly shaped—all sizes—
Price 6.98—values 11.98 and 13.98.
A true Christmas sensation!

Holiday Sale of Rich Fur Garments

This season's newest, handsomest styles.

NEAR SEAL JACKETS
Eton, Automobile and Box styles—with and without fur revers and high collars—handsomely lined—value $35.00.....23.98

NEAR SEAL JACKETS
Short, medium and long—large collars, revers and facings of genuine Mink, Sable, Beaver and Persian Lamb—actual worth $50.00 and $60.00....39.98

PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS
Fine selected skins—genuine Mink collar and full front facings—worth $125.00.. 99.98

NEAR SEAL CAPES
extra long—with and without Sable Collar—richly lined—worth $37.00.....29.98

Holiday Sale of Fine Underwear

Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin—trimmed with fine laces, insertings, hemstitchings and embroideries; just the kind of garments one likes to give and receive.... They were bought below regular prices and will be sold accordingly:—

AT 79 cents
Cambric and muslin Night Dresses—fancy styles in yoke or empire effects—with lace, embroideries, insertings and hemstitch tucks—usually 1.10 to 1.25.

AT 1.25 . . . Fine Nainsook and Cambric Night Dresses—trim'd in daintiest manner with Val or Point de Paris laces, reverings and tucks—lace edge ruffles—ribbon bows—worth 1.98.
Other Handsome Gowns at 1.98 and 2.98
All below Regular prices.

AT 69 AND 79 CENTS—Fine Drawers—extra qualities laces and embroideries—pretty fancy styles—regularly sold at 89 and 98 cents.

AT 1.25 . . . Showy White Skirts—deep flounce with cluster of fine tucks and two and three insertings of Maltese or Point de Paris lace—a remarkable value.

AT 1.98 . . . Cambric Dancing Skirts—flounce with rich emb'y or four insertings and five inch ruffle of Point de Paris lace—as handsome as most Three dollar Skirts.

Holiday Sale of Artistic Pictures—14x20 inches.

daintily colored in exact reproductions of oil—tinted Mats—made to sell at 50 cents..... .10
At Leather Goods Dept.—Main Floor.

Holiday Sale of Real Lace Curtains

300 pair Fine Irish Points—artistic and showy designs on strong bobbinet—white and ecru—values $6.50 and $8.00—special. 4.98 and 5.98

Magnificent designs in Irish Points—elaborate bordegs, fully 20 inches wide, with heavy cushion and floss work in large flower scroll and fancy designs—centres well covered with vines and detached figures—worth $15.00 to $20.00..... 9.98 to 14.98

Point de Paris Curtains—4 yds. long—Renaissance effects on extra fine Net—detached figure centres—value $15.00.... 11.98

A magnificent range of Scotch and Nottingham Lace Curtains—made of best Egyptian Yarn in the new combination effects that result in such wonderful copies of Real Laces—3½ and 4 yards long—
1.98..2.49..2.98..3.98..4.98

At above range of prices the grandest assortment ever shown by any house in America—a choice of designs that has never been equaled—dainty and filmy, or showy and heavy—whatever your want—it can be filled here.

Holiday Sale of Fine Rugs

High Class Smyrnas—all wool—old Red—Crimson and Blues—Oriental Designs—

9 x12 feet	were 16.98; Now	**14.98**	
7½x10½ feet	were 14.98; Now	**12.98**	
6 x 9 feet	were 10.98; Now	**8.98**	

As our former prices were already low the opportunity to buy at present quotations should not be missed.

We also offer another grade of Smyrnas—all reversible—at specially low prices as follows—6x9 ft..... **4.98**
7.6x10.6 ft..... **7.49** 9x12 ft..... **9.98**

SMYRNA MATS—new assortment—
14x30..... .39 21x45..... 1.09
16x32..... .59 21x54..... 1.59
18x36..... .79 30x60..... 1.98

HALL RUNNERS—
Smyrna—9 to 12 feet long.... 3.98 to 6.49
Wiltons and Axminsters—
9 to 12 feet long.....6.79 to 11.98

Holiday Sale of Mohair Plush Rugs

Figured effects, in rich, solid colors..... **4.98**
Sizes 27x54 and 30x60—were 6.98 and 7.98.

From now until Christmas,
MUSIC EVERY DAY BY
Waldman's
Imperial Hungarian Orchestra
In Restaurant..12:00 to 2:00 P. M.
On Main Floor. 2:30 to 6:00 P. M.
7:30 to 10:00 P. M.

EMPRESS DOWAGER'S MANY PERPLEXITIES

Area of Chinese Troubles Shown by Comparison with America.

Peking May Yet Prove the Safest Place for the Court—Russia and Manchuria.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Oct. 23.—The Empress Dowager is a firm believer in the first law of nature. Much as she says she would like to return to Peking, and grievous as have been the hardships of absence, she intends to feel assured of her personal safety, if not of the recognition of her sovereignty and of its continuance, before trusting herself within foreign lines. Since the Emperor is still subject to her will, he may be expected to say "Me, too," to anything she proposes.

Imperial presence, while lending to negotiations possible added importance, really promises more benefit to the Chinese than to the foreigners. Demands may be made and met quite as readily by the negotiations with the imperial family away as at Peking. Royalty itself could not participate in the conferences. On the other hand, if those in authority were within easy reach, the spectacle of helplessness thereby presented would exercise undoubted influence toward leniency on the part of the powers. The disposition to make terms of some kind with somebody, inspired though it may be by the distrust of each other by European Governments, and checked and vexed as it has been by the conduct of the imperial household and the German military policy, has lost nothing by delay. It certainly seems stronger than before in some respects, for while excuses are not sought for the connivance of the Empress Dowager at anti-foreign outrages, events have piled upon her uneasy mind such a load of troubles as to make her almost an object of pity.

THE POWERS' ENCROACHMENTS.

There is enough similarity in the configuration of China and the United States to make possible by comparison a territorial outline of affairs that has given and may well give the Empress Dowager grave concern. If Maine were to dip southward at Bar Harbor and carry a coast line due south for 150 miles, the peninsula thus formed would resemble Shen-King, the district of Manchuria which the Russians possess. Port Arthur and Talien-Wan are at the southern tip of the peninsula. With reference to the United States, their location corresponds to one about opposite Portsmouth, N. H. The peninsula incloses the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li. When the Russians got this coast advantage, the British acquired Wei-hai-Wei, which corresponds to Provincetown on Cape Cod. Lately the British have taken possession of Shan-hai-Kwan, whose location is like that of Portland, Me. As the peninsula coast abounds in reefs, the Russians can make no important demonstration except by going out into the gulf within hailing distance of Wei-hai-Wei, and at the north British eyes are also on them at Shan-hai-Kwan. The German station of Kiao-Chow may be said to be at New Bedford, quite handy for a sortie against any power with serious designs in these waters. When Port Arthur, Wei-hai-Wei, and Kiao-Chow passed under foreign lease, the Empress Dowager had virtually permitted Europe to put spies at her own door. Taku is situated like Boston, Tien-Tsin like Worcester, Peking like Albany, and Pao-Ting-Foo like Hartford. If there were an island skirting the coasts of the two Carolinas it would be like Formosa, which Japan now owns. Great Britain already had an island in what corresponds to Savannah Harbor in Hongkong. When the northern leases were exacted France got Hai-Nan, which lies relatively as Cuba would if moved within the Gulf of Mexico, and, as France was in virtual control of territory corresponding to the Gulf States west of Florida, and including Texas and Arkansas, the choice parts of the empire were fairly well preempted.

With so much gone, indeed, the Empress read all trade signs in the Yang-tse Valley as indications that this section, too, the very heart of China, was in danger of foreign domination. The Yang-tse may be compared to Chesapeake Bay, and Shanghai, on a branch river, to Washington. Westward therefrom for 1,700 miles, and covering a region averaging quite 300 miles in width, foreign commercial enterprise, reaching eagerly out, impressed her as a clutch for her most lucrative possessions.

This territorial condition and the forebodings it excited furnished the basis for the comprehensive plan, initiated at Court, for getting rid of all foreigners in China. Help might have been expected in about every one of the seventeen provinces if the scheme had received time to ripen, for the foreigner has always been hated where he is least seen or known, namely, throughout the interior and western provinces, which embrace a territory as large as the Mississippi Valley, Manchuria, corresponding to Maine, Upper Canada, and Nova Scotia, would gladly have joined in such a crusade, as a check to the encroachments of Russia, and Mongolia, a region like Canada and British Columbia, and inhabited by drovers and herders, was quite Chinese enough in its character and anti-Russian enough from its experiences to lend willingly such help as might be needed in that quarter.

SMALL AREA OF HOSTILITIES.

When the Boxers spoiled the great game in hand, it was in a territory not much larger than New England. Actual hostilities have covered a much smaller area, resistance having been offered practically nowhere except along the line of a trifle more than 100 miles from Taku to this city. The excursions by foreign forces from Tien-Tsin and this city are as if hostile troops or ships had skirted the coast from Boston to Portland, meeting only scant resistance at the Pei-Tang forts, (at Marblehead) had run down to Tulu, (Fall River,) destroying that unresisting town; and had applied the torch to various settlements from Albany to Hartford and from Worcester to Hartford, representing the expeditions from Tien-Tsin and from this city to Poa-Ting-Foo.

In going to Sian-Foo, the imperial family has made a journey that may be compared to one from Albany to Pittsburg or Cincinnati The Boxer and Mohammedan troops who went along as escort levied upon the entire route for their support, and, in addition, are taking what they needed for maintenance, they helped themselves to loot as despoilers. An enemy could not have treated the country or people much worse.

So scandalous was the behavior of the troops that as far back as August men from the rear column came back here, having deserted because the front column had stripped the country of all there was to eat. Later on the Boxer escort, proving such a terror to the inhabitants along the way that they threatened resistance, is said to have been ordered out of the imperial column by the Empress Dowager and to have been diverting itself since then in the north wherever pillage might be gathered.

The Court's flight thus threw into dismay a populous region, hitherto peaceful and prosperous. Many of the inhabitants who ran away on account of raids of troops are now clamoring for their right to return and enjoy their own. The Empress could take of them nothing that they so much desire as her leave, and the din of that demand is sounded generally in the distracted ears. Since Sian-Foo is safe from foreign invasion, the report that she contemplates moving down into Sze-Chuen Province—like moving from Cincinnati to Memphis—means that she has become alarmed over the confusion into which her troops have thrown her own people. She is much better protected from invasion where she is than would be at Cheng-Tu, Sze-Chuen, for there she would approach the territory of French encroachment. The French have gone ahead without European interference. When the account is made up, it will be found that Indo-Chine, as the French designate their possessions, includes about as extensive and as promising a slice of China as any foreign power either controls or covets.

ADROIT RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

It may be that the imperial authorities love and trust the Russians. Certainly Russian diplomacy has been most adroit. Professing to wish to further the work of peace, it has left to other powers the idle but probably necessary task of guarding this deserted city, in order to strengthen its hold in Manchurian territory. Nominally Russia has in Northeast China only a bit of reef-bound peninsula, but if any other power were to move in that direction, it would find a land corresponding to Maine, Upper Canada, and Nova Scotia garrisoned and perhaps defended against all comers, by Russia. The natives in that section have destroyed Russian railroad property, believing that if the railroad were completed the entire section would go with it.

That is the meaning of the Manchu uprisings—a protest in force against the absorption of a vast territory by a foreign power. The fact that Russia is an ambitious nation, and that it may need Manchuria, has not appealed nor does it appeal with favor to a people from whom the present dynasty sprung, and whose influence is still so powerful that it shares equally with all the provinces of China proper combined the direction of public affairs. If the imperial mind is at ease about Russia and accepts without reserve the bland professions from that quarter, the Czar is to be congratulated on the exalted character of his Foreign Office.

This city may yet be found the safest refuge for the Court. Coquette as the Empress Dowager may with the invitations to return here, and convinced as she must be that by so doing she will place herself in foreign control, if she yet chooses that course it will be through fear of her own people greater than that in which she holds the enemy

Her New England is held by strangers; her Middle States are terrorized and in disorder; her Gulf States have suffered an invasion which, if peaceful, seems firm and permanent Through the Canton district there are riots, culminating in an explosion at the Viceregal residence, intended to cut off that official's career. Canton is located like Augusta. The region northward has become so rabidly anti-foreign that the missionaries and some of the merchants have fled to Shanghai, where fresh foreign troops have lately been landed and a foreign fleet guards the water approaches. All through the section corresponding to Virginia, Tennessee, Upper Alabama, and Mississippi, and Lower Missouri and Kansas unrest and apprehension prevail.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Expatriated Misanthropist, Doubtful of His Country's Destiny, Cured When He Views Its Starry Folds.

A middle-aged New Yorker, who had been in poor luck, poor spirits, and poor health for some time, fell so far into the dumps that he could not be pulled out. He became a misanthropist, a pessimist, and a croaker. He soured on everything. He thought the world was as bad as it could be. He got to dislike even his own country, until he disliked it very grossly. He believed that it was going to pot. He denounced the Government as corrupt, the President as a sham, the officeholders as a pack of rascals, Congress as a chatterbox, and the old Republic as played out. His dislike of everything in his native land grew so strong at last that he could not bear the sight of its flag; got angry when an organ grinder played "Yankee Doodle," and declared that, if the American Navy were to salute him he would shoot it on the spot. There wasn't a shred of patriotism anywhere about him. He even went so far once as to say that George Washington had been cracked up more than he deserved.

His illness became so threatening that the doctor told him he must take a sea voyage, forget all about his own blighted country, and spend a few months abroad on the Riviera, where, in the genial airs of the Mediterranean, he might get straightened out.

So he got across the ocean and was taken to Nice, where his abode was at a big French hotel. He soon found that the place was uncomfortable, that French ways were unfamiliar to him, that French edibles and potables did not suit him, that the French servants were greedy, that the French hotel keeper was exacting, and that the French doctor did not seem to understand his case. He felt that he was in a foreign land, very foreign and lonesome to him. It was too "Frenchy."

He had lain ill there for about a couple of months, still unreconciled to his own forsaken country, when one day something happened. He heard the boom of cannon. He sprang from his couch. He was told that a great warship of the American Navy had arrived at Villefranche.

"Americaine?" he asked eagerly.

"Oui, Monsieur!"

He was thrilled by the news; his pulse beat more rapidly; he could not help it. Thoughts of his far-off native land came into his desolate and foreign life. He seemed to be transformed.

Next day he was out. Hark! Is somebody whistling "Yankee Doodle"?

Seeing a darky in some kind of American naval garb, with the name of the American warship on the band of his cap and a diminutive American flag on the breast of his blue woolen shirt, he hailed him, hurried toward him, grasped his hand proudly, clapped him on the back, spoke to him, and put questions to him.

"But maybe, Sir," said the merry black patriot, as he asked his name, "I might have a card for you." The darky took from a small letterbag which he carried an envelope bearing the stranger's name and containing a large card, by which a far-famed Rear Admiral of the American Navy invited him to an afternoon party on board the United States flagship, while at the foot of the card of invitation he saw the words: "Boats will be at the landing at Villefranche."

It was a new and charming experience to him. He had not known that it was customary for American naval commanders on touching at a foreign port to issue complimentary invitations to some of their countrymen living there.

His joy was unconfined; he seemed to be floating in the air; he was overcome by an impulse to make his way to that landing at once.

As he approached it, the band of the flagship was playing "The Star-Spangled Banner"—yes, playing it in French waters, on the shores of the purple and gleaming Mediterranean. Hark! He was in an ecstasy. Not on earth was there any other such music. He sang the words with fervor. Look! See! For he saw floating over the warship the American flag, the loveliest flag, as it now seemed to him, that ever fluttered in the breeze, the flag of his own, his native land. He wept for joy. "My country forever!" Old times had come back again.

A boat sent by the Rear Admiral took him aboard the flagship. The Rear Admiral welcomed him. Was there in all Europe such another hero? He thought he heard the strains of "America"; he wanted to clasp the flag to his bosom. His patriotism was emotional. It seemed to him that he was again in "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

All was well with him now. It was the transformation of one who had fallen into the dumps at home and cast off patriotism because of poor luck, poor spirits, and poor digestion.

And when the day came for that afternoon party aboard the Rear Admiral's flagship, when he saw there American life, American beauties, American naval officers, the American flag, and American provender, wasn't he happy? and didn't he join in the dance? and didn't he wish he was once more in his own star-spangled country?

He has now got back to New York, cured of croaking, out of the dumps, free from pessimism, misanthropy, gloomy. When he landed here he shook fervidly the hand of an old-time chum who met him, and said:

"This is my own loved country, and a man is sure to love it all the better after he has wandered on foreign shores."

"The proud Stars and Stripes, the American flag,
'Tis the flag of our freedom and power;
The flag of our sires, the flag of our love;
The flag of our soul every hour."

DISPENSARIES KEPT BUSY.

Liquor Traffic Through Them in South Carolina Has Reached Immense Proportions Recently.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 15.—During the past three months the liquor traffic through the dispensaries has grown to tremendous proportions. It may be that since the victory of the dispensary in the August primaries over the combined opposition it has been accepted more generally as an established State institution, and is drawing the patronage of those who heretofore imported their drinks. But whatever the cause, the sales have jumped up in a manner to insure largely increased assets for the county and municipal governments.

The Dispensary Board buys monthly supplies needed for the succeeding month. The supplies ordered for the holiday trade show that more drinking is expected this Christmas than ever before in the State's history. The order includes among other things nearly 2,500 barrels of whisky. This is mostly of the cheap grades of rye and corn. Then there are thousands of cases of all kinds of fine goods. The total orders aggregate $600,000

Although the local dispensaries buy up and collect old bottles and flasks, and they are used several times over, an idea of the magnitude of the business is furnished by an order given to a Pennsylvania glass factory. It is for one hundred and fifty carloads of flasks—millions of them. They will come down in five trains and will, it is said, be the largest single shipment of merchandise ever sent South. Tons of cork and tin foil are also ordered.

THE HAGUE IN HOLIDAY GARB

Reign of Santa Claus Celebrated Throughout the Netherlands.

QUEEN'S LATEST PHOTOGRAPH

Preparations for the Royal Marriage—Description of the Wedding Gown—Young Ruler's Popularity.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 1.—This morning appeared the latest photographs of the Queen of Holland. It was as if all at once it had rained queens, for not only those shops that usually sell photographs flooded their windows with them, but all the "notion" shops, candy shops, and book shops sold them just as fast as the buyers could squeeze in to lay down their money.

Every one was eager, and no wonder, for it is a speaking likeness of the Queen. It is not in the least flattering, and, although her Majesty is bedecked with costly jewels, she has the expression of her everyday self, and one sees just that half smile whenever she comes before her people.

I saw it this afternoon, when on the road to Schweningen I met the royal carriage taking Queen Wilhelmina and her mother, who seems never to leave her side, for their afternoon drive. They go always immediately after luncheon, which meal is evidently partaken of with all absence of ceremony, for it was 1:45 when I met them, and a long way from the palace. It is said that the Queen keeps to the old-fashioned Dutch hours, and I know for a fact that her caterer must send in every day several menus to the Queen, and that, much to his disappointment, she selects always the plainest dishes.

She rises exceedingly early, rarely after 7, and it has created considerable talk among her Ministers, who are none of them of quite the youthful fibre as her Majesty, and who often in Winter go shivering over to the palace before the sun is very far up.

REIGN OF SANTA CLAUS.

It is now the season of Santa Claus in Holland, and shops and streets are full. Added to the interest of Santa Claus, the Queen's pictures, and wedding souvenirs, are the colors of the Transvaal. These bedeck all that is purchasable, from glorious silk flags intertwined with the orange, down to covers of candy boxes. Even the "borst plaatjes," which are the special sweets for the season of Sint Nicolaas, are laid out in rows of red, white, blue, and green. It makes a really pretty combination, the green seeming to blend in harmony the blazing hues of red, white, and blue. It is very amusing to see the big Sinte Klaasjes, as certain very spicy and crisp cakes are called, standing in rows in the windows, with Transvaal sashes around their shapeless waists.

There are new-comers this year to the Sinte-Klaas society. Usually, only the old, old pattern of cake—the Vrijer and the Vrijster (lover and sweetheart)—are on sale, but this year Oom Paul, with a lovely big hat—a la for the small boy—and the trim, soldierlike Lord of the future Prins Gemaal have joined that old-fashioned pair, and fly the colors "of the oppressed" on hat and breast.

But what is always the most amusing feature at Sint Nicolaas time is the youthful enjoyment of the people, and to see clergymen, Ministers of State, scholars, doctors, clubmen, and society swells buying sugar horses, cocks, and rabbits and offering one another a "taste" from his particular paper bag, the "suiker beestjes" growing visibly less as friend encounters friend on the street. They laugh and joke over the various specimens of sugared art and go about in crowds, entering the shops for the fun of buying a whole string of chocolate hearts. Truly the Continental man has a boyish streak that neither the English nor the Americans show on such occasions, although, on the reverse side, when the serious afairs of life are to be met with, I find him more sober and painstaking.

Every nook of the town is alive to-day, and after the hours of school it is risking your life almost to walk the streets. Firstly, the streets are narrow, especially where the shops are. Then, whole families turn out from the haunts of the working classes—with grandma, in addition to a good round number of "jongens en meisjes." As every family in Holland is blessed with a dog or two, this parade sets forth, and there is often a lively time around the shop windows, particularly at that moment when the "yaller dog" of the Groene wegje happens to meet his special rival of the Oranje-Plein!—these being two of the most popular tenement districts of The Hague.

But all are welcome at Sint Nicolaas time, and that worthy gentleman goes forth through the streets on a white horse, in the robes of a Bishop, with a Pope's hat on his head, dispensing cakes and candies in the midst of an admiring crowd. The Bishop-Santa Claus is followed by what the Dutch call the "Zwarte Knecht," a black body servant, who carries switches for the bad ones among the crowd. Of course, the boys are singled out, but, with a boy's quickness, the blows are usually dodged, and the "yaller dog," which is always curious to see all that goes on, is sure to get the switch—and his vote of thanks adds to the noise, as well as the merriment, of the boys from the Groene wegje.

At midnight only do the shops close, and all day long the streets are filled with young and old to make welcome the visit of Sinte Klaas.

THE QUEEN'S WEDDING GOWN.

Preparations for Queen Wilhelmina's marriage go on, although the date has not yet been announced. The wedding gown, however, is being embroidered by the willing fingers of young girls who are at work in the Society of "Kunstnaaldwerk" (art needlework) of Amsterdam. It is to be of the richest white satin, with the lion of the Netherlands embroidered in gold. This is a very graceful and picturesque wild beast, this lion of the Netherlands, being en profile, with one paw extended as he rises on his hind legs to look over—well, we will say the whole world, for when he sprang into existence Holland was a mighty land.

Everywhere societies are being formed to contribute to the feasts of the wedding time. If all one hears is true a separate palace will have to be built to hold the presents that are being proposed for her Majesty's wedding day. One must not forget that Queen Wilhelmina has been a true child of the nation, and has grown up very simply, and done pretty much what other girls have done. There has never been any arrogance in her attitude toward her people. The attitude of each of her Ministers has been that of a father toward his daughter.

I overheard a remark the other day which goes to show how the young Queen is respected. The name of a young married woman, who had caused considerable talk, was suggested as a lady in waiting to the Queen:

"No," rejoined some one, "our young Queen must not have women about her whose influence is other than elevating!"

A good many changes must of necessity take place in the household of the palace after the wedding. The Queen's mother must leave her child and go to live elsewhere.

For some months past the small palace in the Lange Voorhout has been undergoing repairs. The group of cherubs that flutter over the top peak of the façade have one by one appeared from under the hand of the stone cutter with clean faces now and their tiny wings glistening white, whereas before they held in their folds the dust and dirt of many years. All along the window edges fine stone trellis work appears which no one ever knew existed under the thin covering of moss which, on account of the constant moisture, gathers on wood and stone everywhere in Holland. Velvet green moss-covered trees line the wide drive that leads from this palace down the length of the Voorhout, which means—before the woods. The Voorhout is on one end of the Fourhoovfeld, which was, in olden days, the field for tournaments. Here it is that the Queen mother will live, not far from, but still separated from, her child.

HERTOG HENDRIK'S ABODE.

There is now great excitement over the coming of Hertog Hendrik to take up his abode in Het Huisten Bosch. This, as will be remembered, is where was held the Peace Conference. Situated in the upper end of the beautiful wood, Het Huisten Bosch makes a delightful home, and before another week passes Hertog Hendrik will likely find it one. He must become a Hollander before he marries, and, in order to do so, must first have a household in Holland. The only thing we have heard, however, of his "lares et penates" is the sending of nine blooded horses to The Hague; for, after taking a look at the Queen's stables, His Highness was not heard to utter many compliments on her Majesty's choice in horses.

There are many opinions as to what is best befitting as a wedding gift from the nation to the Queen. Some suggest a new palace; some a national park. Others want a Summer villa, or an opera house. This last appeals to many, for the present opera house in The Hague is a deplorable pile, with no stage equal to the proper setting of light opera, and as to theatres, there is none in the Residentie. The players take "off nights" with the French opera—in what is called the Schonnburg—and it is rather difficult to decide which is the worse performance of the two.

But, notwithstanding, when the dark days come on in The Hague, as soon as the St. Nicolaas fun is over, the people who must be amused crowd for seats at the most trivial performances, for the evenings are terribly long in Holland, and it is hard work for those who like to be on the go to come home before 4 o'clock in the afternoon to sit in lighted rooms and to get happily through the interminable evening. The general dining hour is half-past 5.

Those who love home, however, whose taste for better things than poorly given comedies brings them gladly in from the damp atmosphere that makes Holland a dreary place in the dark-day season, for such it is delightful to get in and find a big blaze of turf on the hearth, with the cat snugly purring on the rug and the kettle singing to suggest the tea hour, the soft light of the lamp from under the shade of lace, a generous chair, an inviting book, or a friend who has come in to chat. To such the evenings seem not too long within the truly comfortable Dutch home.

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

This was the clever way in which a well-groomed, well-poised, and self-reliant young woman disposed of one of the genus "masher" who tried to force his unwelcome attentions on her. It happened on a recent afternoon on an Eighth Avenue surface car. When the young lady boarded the car all the seats were occupied. A rather flashily attired young man ostentatiously proffered his seat. When the young lady accepted he clung to the strap hanging directly in front of and over her head. From this point of vantage he leered at and ogled the lady to her manifest annoyance. When she arose to leave the car at One Hundred and Eleventh Street he followed. Rain had begun falling, which, to the "masher" seemed a manifest opportunity for him to achieve his conquest. So, raising his umbrella, as he left the car, he remarked to her: "I see, Miss, that you have no umbrella," at the same time stepping forward to offer the protection afforded by his.

"It seems to me that you are a person with remarkably keen powers of observation," icily observed the young woman, as she gathered up her skirts and started off on her homeward journey.

It was all she had to say, but it effectually disposed of that "masher," who stalked rapidly in the opposite direction, to the great amusement of the single observer of the little comedy.

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It's only the appearance of an opportunity that shows the general desire for vaccination felt all about town. Last Sunday a doctor called on one of his patients in an up-town apartment house. When her needs had been ministered to, the husband, a busy man during the week days, asked the physician if he happened to have any vaccine points with him. He had. So the husband was vaccinated. While this operation was in progress the nurse in attendance loosened the sleeve of her dress, and, turning to the husband, said: "With your permission, as I have not been vaccinated in five or six years," and she, too, was vaccinated. The cook came next, and her needs were attended to. Then the man of the house thought of the elevator boy, who had said he had never been vaccinated. He went to the janitor to get permission to visit the doctor, and brought back with him a request that the doctor would also vaccinate the janitor. That, of course, he was willing to do. So, with only the opportunity that all wanted available, five persons in one apartment were vaccinated. A sixth would have been had not the janitor's wife been away making a Sunday call on one of her friends.

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Members of the Automobile Club of America are seriously talking of running a public coach in the Spring from one of the fashionable hotels in town to one of the country clubs, probably the Ardsley. If the scheme matures it is to be carried out on the same plan as that employed by the gentlemen who indulge in four-in-hand public coaching, and the projectors of the scheme expect to get fully as much fun out of it. A machine that shall be a reproduction of a handy break, and that will seat about a dozen persons, is to be constructed for the purpose of the run, and various members of the club will take turns at the levers on different days of the week. There has been some talk of making the run from here to Philadelphia, as was done by a public coach a few years ago, but some of the hard roads to be traveled and the necessities for recharging the machine will probably result in a decision to have the run confined to points within a few hours of the centre of town. Manipulators of the machines are sure that the days of coaching are numbered, in this city at least, and probably in Newport. They think they will be able to provide a substitute that will be taking with the public. To the laymen, aside from the fact that it will be more expensive and a bit more exclusive, there does not seem to be much in favor of an automobile trip as against the ordinary journey on a trolley road car.

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One of the latest schemes of a clever woman forced to earn her own living is establishing herself as a bird doctor. Canaries are her specialty, and she has established a hospital where she attends to the ills of these pets. Broken limbs, disordered digestive apparatus, catarrhs, and fevers are treated by the woman with benefit to the birds and profit to herself. Other song birds and house pets, and even the repulsive parrot, are treated for their ailments by this bird doctor, who is said to be the only woman in the world making a specialty of this business. So well established is her fame in this direction that she makes visits to Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities when called, and has established a regular clientele there, as well as here, among dealers who make the handling of birds an incident to their other business, as is the case at some of the department stores.

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Such brisk, snappy mornings as those of the past few days bring the roses to the cheeks of the young women who are taking lessons at four-in-hand driving in the Park. One of these pupils recently had a party of seven men on the coach she was tooling through the drives, no other woman being in the party. She did not appear to be more than eighteen years of age, but she handled her team with all the skill and sang-froid of a professional, and thoroughly enjoyed the sport. Even the crush and crowd of Fifth Avenue at high noon had no terrors for her, as she threaded her way down to the Waldorf, having no fear of automobiles, bicycles, or horse-drawn traps of the various sorts that moved through the avenue during what was for her a sort of triumphal procession. Morris E. Howlett, the Parisian coachman, is one of the instructors who is now putting the finishing touches to the handling of fours by some of the young ladies who have taken a fancy for this sort of thing, and who want to know the latest wrinkles as practiced on the other side of the water. A young lady from Chicago who contemplates a social season abroad is one of his pupils, as a coaching trip is to be part of her European education.

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One young woman managed to create the sensation she evidently intended yesterday when she walked down Fifth Avenue and into the shopping district. Stitched around the left sleeve of the huge automobile coat she wore was a wide band of crêpe, such as coachmen wear when the family of the owner of his team is in mourning. That the mourning of the young woman was very sincere did not appear from any of the rest of her toggery, as there was neither crêpe nor any other sort of black goods about it, her gown being of a pale purple and her hat resplendent in the huge colored flowers which women affect at this time. She didn't appear to be an actress on an advertising tour. Possibly she was trying to be a leader of fashion. She was certainly "the cynosure of all eyes," as the writers of the Laura Jean Libbey school like to put it.

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If you would be thoroughly up to date in the dietetic fads you must make your midday luncheon of either bread and milk, crackers and milk, or some one of the many prepared "health foods" and milk. Milk is the inevitable thing. What goes with it is a side issue. This modest sort of meal is now being served at all of the fashionable resorts. The reason for it seems to be the belief among the women that the milk is "the best thing in the world for the complexion." As every woman goes in for a healthy complexion as a necessity in these days of golf and riding to hounds and automobiling, those who do none of these things have taken to the milk diet as a means to supply what vigorous exercise brings to her sisters. There is one sensible thing about this fad. It certainly does no harm, even if no direct good results from it.

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While little is heard about it here in New York, there is really one of the sharpest of recent "rate wars" in progress among the Sound steamboat lines between here and Providence. The fight is really for the Boston trade, but as the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has a monopoly of that part of it from Providence to Boston which is by rail, that end of the fight practically amounts to nothing. Time was when the fare by the boats between here and Providence was $4. Then there came into being an opposition line, which cut the rate to one-half of that sum. When that was met by the old companies, the new one again cut the figure in half. That opposition boat runs but three days a week at the $1 rate, the older lines having a monopoly of the business at double that price on the other three days. Recently, to meet the cut rate, one of the boats of the old line has been put on the route for three days a week during the winter with a rate of 75 cents for the trip. As there is little sentiment among people who are looking for the cheapest route, this newest competitor is having all the passengers it can carry. Merchants who have business up Providence or Boston way are as large patrons of the boat which offers the lower rate as are the very poorer classes who are forced to travel. They are also rejoicing over the rumor now afloat that the new-comers for the traffic talk of reducing the fare to Providence to 50 cents. If this is done, it will make it possible to make the trip from here to Boston for $1.50, an even lower rate than that which prevailed during a somewhat similar rate war nearly a generation ago.

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For those who wish to be ludicrously extravagant in their Christmas present giving some of the exclusive shoemakers have provided a way. At least one concern in town is making a specialty of white or pale tinted satin slippers for my lady. Clever designs painted in oils are supplemented with decorative work in seed pearls and tiny diamonds, the whole set off with buckles in which small gems glisten. The cost of these trifles is limited only by the measure of the pocketbook of the investor.

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Hotel people and those in the shopping districts have been extracting no end of fun out of the recent visit of Manchester and his bride, accompanied by the elderly spinster who has been the press agent for the Duke for a couple of years, and who still continues to act in that capacity for the pair of strawberry decorated notorieties. Every detail of the doings of the precious pair was duly bulletined for the eyes and ears of a world supposedly waiting to know all about their performances. The real fun seems to have come to the clerks in the shops where the Duchess condescended to spend a few thousands of Pa Zimmerman's dollars. Accompanied by the social press agent she flitted about from shop to shop as if she was a Princess of the royal blood. Once inside an establishment the press agent in a megaphonic voice would announce to a clerk, but really for the benefit of all in the shop, that "her Grace" would not care for this or that; that such a color was not suitable to "her Grace's" complexion. Every possible change was rung on that her Grace business for listening ears. Let the poor little bride slip away from the wing of her chaperon—and the clerks say the latter took good care that she should do it every few moments—and shrilly there would arise a cry of "Will your Grace step this way a moment, please, as I am sure this is just what you want?" and that sort of thing from morning to night. All this, of course, attracted attention to the retiring little Ohio girl, who does not seem to be a bad sort at all if allowed to be a lady, as her instincts incline. But with this shouting and fussy press agent attending her the Duchess had anything but a pleasant time of it in securing her Winter costumes. Her agent was a source of almost endless amusement to the shop people. Now the clerks, when they are not too busy, are having all manner of fun among themselves imitating her airs and the methods adopted to attract attention to her charge. One of the few jolly incidents of the rather monotonous lives of the clerks has gone with the departure of the pair to Cincinnati.

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Ordinarily New York gets its crop of chestnuts and walnuts from this State and New England. This year in both sections the crop was one of the smallest known, and the supply of both nuts in the local market has been very small. Chestnuts are practically out of the market already, and what few walnuts there are to be had come from Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, and even the further Western States.

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It appears that there are fashions in fruits as well as in other things in this life. Last year for example there was a constant and paying demand for Jamaica oranges. All that were imported met with ready sale, and there were large profits for both growers and importers. California navels were the only rivals to the Jamaica fruit, and the Florida orange was in disrepute. This year all this has changed. Jamaica fruits are in such poor demand that they are a drug in the market, and no money is made in handling them, as compared with last year. Every one wants Florida fruit, in spite of the fact that Florida oranges so far this year are more like lemons than oranges in flavor, while the Jamaicas are far sweeter and more palatable. California fruit of all sorts is asked for on all sides as well. People in the fruit district are puzzling their brains to try to find a solution for this sudden change in the tastes of their customers. What the reason is no one of them can say. They call it a whim, and let it go at that.

MAN FROM BOSTON SURPRISED.

Found in the Street After "Just One More," His Money Gone.

"You were drunk and lying in the street last night," said Magistrate Hogan, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning, addressing Frederick Carroll, who says he hails from Boston.

"Is that so, Judge?" replied Carroll, in amazement. "That's news to me. The last thing I can remember is ordering one more drink in Tom Sharkey's. I had had two. I was surprised to find myself in jail this morning. I failed, however, to find $280 that I had in my pocket last night."

"What did you drink at Tom Sharkey's?" inquired the Court.

"You can search me, Judge; I don't know. All I know is that it was wet."

"Three dollars," said the Magistrate, and Carroll, having no money about him, was led below.

Ball of the Old Guard.

Preparations for the Old Guard annual ball, to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House, Jan. 24, are already well advanced, and it is believed that the affair will be one of the most brilliant in the history of the organization. Several Governors of near-by States are expected to be present, and military organizations from Boston, Charleston, New Haven, and other cities.

The music will be by the two Old Guard bands, numbering in all 200 pieces. The grand march, which begins at midnight, promises to be a gorgeous spectacle, for the decorations planned will embody many novel features. The demand for boxes at the armory at Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, exceeds that of any previous year.

Christmas Watches

For Sale Cheaper This Week Than Small Jewellers Buy Them.

Diamond Jewelry left with us by a well-known diamond importer to sell for him this week for 1-3 less than diamond stores charge for them. Every diamond guaranteed. Only a few mentioned here.

LADIES' SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RINGS.
1 karat.....$60
¾ karat..... 45
½ karat..... 30
¼ karat..... 15

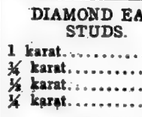

DIAMOND EAR-STUDS.
1 karat.....$70
¾ karat..... 50
½ karat..... 35
¼ karat..... 18

LADIES' CLUSTER DIAMOND RINGS, $7.50 to $200.00

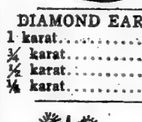

DIAMOND EARDROPS.
1 karat.....$65
¾ karat..... 45
½ karat..... 32
¼ karat..... 17

DIAMOND BROOCHES. About 1 karat of diamonds, $75. Many other designs, from $15 to $500.

Diamond Link Buttons. Large assortment, extra heavy weight, $3 to $75.

Diamond Studs.
1 karat....$50 | ½ karat....$25
¼ karat.... 37 | ⅛ karat.... 12

Diamond Lockets, $4 to $60. Half the regular retail price. Large assortment, extra heavy weight.

Diamond Scarf Pins, $5 to $50. One-half the regular retail price. Large assortment, finest made.

GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS.
1 karat.....$60
¾ karat..... 45
½ karat..... 30
¼ karat..... 15

Ladies' American Watches, (small sizes, for girls), regulated for carrying; can be returned if unsatisfactory.
Solid silver . . . $4
Gold filled . . . 5
Solid 8-kt. gold . 9
Solid 14-kt. gold. 15
Written Guarantee.

Diamond Inlaid Watches, (Single Diamond in Star Setting.) Solid 8-karat Gold, $15. Solid 14-karat Gold, $20. Written Guarantee

Diamond Inlaid Watches. (Crescent and Star, "Four Diamonds.")
Solid 8-karat gold . . $18
Solid 14-karat gold . . . $25
Written Guarantee.

Gentlemen's Watches (small size for boys), regulated for carrying; can be returned if unsatisfactory; all American make.
Nickel.....$2
Silverine..... 3
Gold filled..... 5
Solid silver..... 6
Written Guarantee.

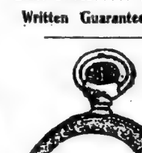

Waltham and Elgin Makes. The best 14-karat, gold filled.. $15
Solid 8-kt. gold..... 20
Solid 14-kt. gold..... 25
Written Guarantee. Every watch timed and adjusted for carrying.

Opera Glasses.
Morocco covered.....$2
Oriental Pearl..... 3
Several fine pairs $5 to $10.

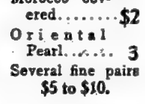

Solid Gold Jewelry, left here by a manufacturer to sell for him this week at factory prices, which are less than one-half you will have to pay at jewelry stores. "Every article guaranteed." Only a few mentioned here.

LADIES' SOLID GOLD FANCY STONE RINGS, $2 to $15. "New Christmas styles."

GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD SEAL RINGS, $3 to $20. New designs this fall.

Solid Gold Lockets, $5 to $18. The best made. Extra heavy weight, large sizes. "Opens for pictures."

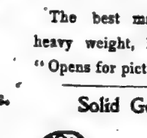

Solid Gold Link Buttons, $2 to $10. (Not worthless, light weight buttons.) These are all extra heavy and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

LADIES' SOLID GOLD BROOCHES, $2 to $25. "New Christmas designs." Plain and fancy stone inlaid. Will last a lifetime. Extra heavy weight.

BUDDHIST LEADERS' LETTER ON CHINA

Japanese Priests Address Ecclesiastics of the World.

MISSIONARIES ARE BLAMED

Declared Responsible for the Outbreak Through Not Confining Themselves to Religious Work.

Six high priests of Buddha, representing the Great Japan Buddhists' Union, at their headquarters, at Kenninji Temple, in Kioto, Japan, have issued a circular letter in connection with what its signers describe as "The Chinese Emergency." It is addressed "To All the Ecclesiastics in the World."

The document, prepared by these leaders of the different sects which embrace the religion of Buddha, deals with the causes which led to the recent anti-foreign uprising in China, and suggests a possible solution of the troubles there. It gives a careful analysis of the Chinese character, and lays the principal blame for the difficulties at the doors of the foreign missionaries, apparently upon those who are non-American. Copies of the circular have been sent to the several countries of Europe, North and South America, and to the British colonies. A copy, translated into English, was received in this city yesterday. The letter says in part:

"We, the Buddhists of Great Japan, beg to inform our revered ecclesiastical brethren in the world that the disturbances in China having now reached their climax, her national prestige is at stake, her administration is virtually held in abeyance, and, moreover, the Boxers being still at large, the fundamental statutes of the country have fallen into utter disorder. It is true that within men of public spirit are not wanting, who, with the utmost energy and enthusiasm, are endeavoring to avert the present situation, and that without some of the friendly powers are ready to assist them in their cause. Yet there is hardly any prospect for the restoration of the empire to its former condition, and 400,000,000 souls are virtually at a loss to know what course to take. Under these circumstances the social distress as well as moral corruption have now reached a pitch too serious to be described in detail. How and when is such a disorganization to be remedied? How is it possible for us who have pledged ourselves to undertake the work of salvation to remain silent with folded hands?

"The question justifies itself when we consider that the present complications in China are likely to affect to a serious extent the interests of the whole world. Still more forcibly does it appeal to us when we consider that the disturbances in China are supposed to have had their origin in the workings of religion. Although in regard to schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the Middle Kingdom in future we have to look to the mutual negotiations between the proper authorities of China and of the powers, yet we are fully convinced that the work of eradicating the roots of evil and consolidating the permanent welfare and peace of China must necessarily be placed in the hands of the propagandists of religion.

"With these views on the situation we, the followers of Buddha, out of friendly feelings toward China as a neighbor, in discharge of a duty obligatory upon us as preachers of religion, and more particularly from the sense of a responsibility devolving upon us in connection with religion in China, have thought it expedient to submit our sentiments to the consideration of ecclesiastics throughout the world; inasmuch as we are perfectly confident that the benevolent and generous ecclesiastics of the world, pardoning our audacity and removing the barriers now existing in respect of differences in religion, will accede to and sympathize with our proposals for the sake of the welfare of the Chinese people and the tranquillity of the world at large.

THE DUTIES OF MISSIONARIES.

"Religion embodies a supreme path to be followed by men, and therefore the propagators of its doctrine ought never to be disturbed by temptations existing beyond the pale of religion. If, yielding to restrictions imposed by society, they are to change the spirit of their instruction in respect of the difference or peculiar circumstances of a country, its race, civilization, and customs and manners, or are to endeavor to accomplish ends other than those dictated by the legitimate principle of religion, by imbuing themselves in human ambition or intrigue, they must virtually be regarded as having lost the footing on which their fundamental principles require them firmly to stand.

"There can be no denying that the sincerity as well as enthusiasm displayed by the ministers of the Christian churches in China is anything but insignificant. They have not only succeeded in establishing churches in every territory and distributing their preachers in the various provinces, but also secured, by dint of unremitting efforts, suitable machinery for the salvation of the souls of the Chinese people by instituting schools, libraries, hospitals, poor asylums, orphanages, kindergartens, printing as well as publishing offices, all of them absolutely indispensable for the development of civilization, and all magnificently equipped and maintained for the furtherance of social welfare in China. The Chinese, however, contrary to expectation, have not only failed to appreciate the favors bestowed upon them by the foreign missionaries, but have destroyed church buildings, persecuted ministers, and taken the lives and property of Christians, with little or no thought of consequences—in short, their violence and cruelty have known no bounds.

CAUSE OF TROUBLES IN CHINA.

"Surely there must be substantial reasons for such an anomaly. Whenever we reflect upon the circumstances we cannot but express our profound regret for the deeds of the missionaries in China. In investigating the cause of the anti-religious spirit of the Chinese, we find that apprehension and terror entertained toward the foreign missionaries were virtually the origin of their implacable hostility. They have perceived that these missionaries have secured for themselves an immunity calculated to subvert their established customs and manners; they have also recognized in their attitude a tendency to ignore the statutes of the country, and a desire to accomplish the most selfish ends by the oppression of the Chinese Government and people. They have, moreover, supposed that the foreign evangelists in China have arrogated to themselves the power of protecting the followers of their creed in utter disregard of the latters' criming itv under the laws of the State, whereas non-believers, though legally innocent, were frequently entrapped into crime. Under these circumstances they were led to the conclusion that the foreign missionaries in China have been exerting their energies for the accomplishment of a certain obnoxious ambition by spurring on the bewildered rabble of the country, and with this object in view made their chapels and cathedrals a sort of asylum for criminals.

"The Chinese began to entertain the idea that the missionaries were intimately connected with the foreign policy of their own countries, and that, having made themselves instrumental in carrying out the intrigues of their own Governments, they must have imbued them with some sinister design, such as the extension of territory, along with the development of commerce. They saw with gross apprehension that in respect of foreign machinations the missionaries were the first to come followed by Consuls, with Generals at their backs, and they have formed that behind the man who had come with a Bible in his hand stood a warrior armed with a spear and a sword.

"To this is to be attributed the cause of suspicion as well as apprehension on the part of the Chinese; in this is to be found an element of provocation for the recent insurrection in China.

A SUGGESTED REMEDY.

"Such being the case, we, the Buddhists of Japan, cannot but express our desire that all the ecclesiastics in the world would, in conjunction with us, recognize the above fact—a fact which clearly shows that the missionaries in China have proceeded far beyond the fundamental principles of religion—and devote their energies to formulating a plan by which the suspicion as well as the apprehension harbored by the Chinese against the foreign missionaries may be speedily removed. Unless such a scheme be adopted, the 400,000,000 of souls are certain to degenerate into a state of overwhelming distress and affliction, and the East Asian firmament is permanently to be darkened with clouds of disaster and insurrection. We, as disciples of Buddha, can hardly restrain our fear and lamentation at such a prospect, when we think of the Great Truth shining above and of 400,000,000 souls groping below.

"But how is the fear and apprehension on the part of the Chinese to be cleared away? On this question we Buddhists are prepared to submit two proposals to the propagators of religion in the world for their sincere acceptance and approval. The first is, that the ecclesiastical authorities in the world should exercise their influence in restraining the missionaries in China from proceedings which are likely to create suspicion on the part of the Chinese as to the existence of their secret connection with the foreign policy of their own countries. They should, for instance, be withheld from inducing their own Governments to carry out schemes conducive to successful aggrandizement at the expense of China, on the plea of persecution inflicted—a plea frequently resorted to whenever more or less suffering has been inflicted on them by the Chinese. Nor should they be allowed to claim compensation for damages incurred, as they hitherto have done, for nothing can be more incompatible with the true principles of religion.

"When, some time ago, a Japanese Buddhist temple at Amoy was burned by the Chinese, we Buddhists, being desirous to persuade the home Government to refrain from pressing the Chinese authorities on this particular account, have renounced all claims for damage, and this we did simply with a view to the discretion which we ought to exercise in the interests of religion.

"The second proposition we have to submit to our venerable brethren consists in withholding the missionaries in China from all forms of procedure which might possibly be regarded as disturbing the social institutions of China.

"They must, in fact, be prohibited from any line of conduct subversive of the ancient customs and manners of China, or derogatory to her laws, or liable to be recognized as producing abuses of misprision through partiality displayed toward the converts as against non-believers—proceedings which can in no way be reconciled with the legitimate doctrine of religion. True, the Chinese civilization is as yet rudimentary, and improvements may, in many respects, be necessary in the customs and manners of the country. Still, nothing can be a greater mistake on the part of foreigners than to attempt to overthrow the whole organization at one blow, with a view to substituting their own customs and manners."

ART AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

For its December loan exhibition the Union League Club presents another interesting small display of foreign and American paintings. The exhibition is catholic in scope and ranges from a portrait by Ferdinand Bol, recently shown at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, an early Dutch picture attributed to Rembrandt, a splendid portrait of a man, by the old Swiss artist Jean Grimoux, a follower of Rembrandt, and a Ruysdael marine, through a beautiful George Morland, a charming example of Sir Thomas Lawrence, a portrait of Mrs. Stock, to a dexterous studio interior by Fortuny, another clever interior by Munkacsy; to a good Jacque, a Jongkind, two Cazins, a Harpignies, an example of the modern English landscape school by B. W. Leader, and an example of the modern Dutch school by Albert Neuhuys, to American canvases by W. P. Ryder, Edward A. Bell, the decorative figure painter, and Thomas Moran.

There is certainly food here for all tastes, and it is not an uninstructive task to study the methods and characteristics of painters of such widely contrasted schools and separated periods. The three American pictures show up well. Thomas Moran's portrayal of the Shoshone Falls of Snake River, with their frame of towered cliffs, the waters plunging below them into the depths, all in a crystal clear atmosphere and under a blue sky mottled with fleecy clouds, is not only strong and bold, but painted with a sensitiveness to and appreciation of the grandeur of nature that inspires as well as awes the spectator. "The American Turner," as Mr. Moran's admirers often call him, has produced no stronger and finer landscape in many a day. The example of Edward A. Bell, "The Sun Bath," which shows a woman and child seated on a divan, the latter in full sunlight, is a distinct advance. Mr. Bell has heretofore been known by somewhat dreamy decorative figure canvases which, while pleasing, have not been overstrong. In this last work he paints more boldly and braver in his low color keys and softer schemes for high lights and strongest color. The sunlight effect is unusually good. The example of W. P. Ryder, a marine, "Moonlight," is characteristic, but too sombre in color and lacks spontaneity.

Of the foreign pictures the Fortuny "The Amateurs," which has been seen in New York before, is brilliant and dexterous to a high degree. It is one of those studio interiors with accessories which he loved so well to paint, and makes the Munkacsy, also an interior—a Parisian house, with a child and dogs—seem weak. The Jacque is one of the best shown here in some time, a characteristic "Shepherd and Flock," and the Jongkind, "A Dutch Canal," is fairly good. Little can be said of the two examples by Cazin, and the venerable Harpignies is not at his best in "Evening at Herrison." The modern English school is represented by a landscape by B. W. Leader, engravings from whose works are so popular. This example is lacking in atmosphere, has little sentiment, and is hard in color. Delightful are the two examples of the early English school—a landscape by George Morland, broadly and strongly handled and rich in tone, and the splendid portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, notable for its graceful and easy drawing and rich color. Of the early Dutch school the portrait by Ferdinand Bol, "A Lady," has a remarkably attractive and beautiful color scheme of light yellowish brown. The "Portrait of a Man," by John Grimoux, while a reflection of Rembrandt and Van Dyck, is both strong and clever. The display will be open to members of the club to-day and to-morrow.

PAINTINGS BY W. DE L. DODGE.

William de Leftwich Dodge, a young American artist who attracted some attention a few years ago by his decorative canvases, has recently returned from Paris, where he went after his marriage to Miss Fannie Pryor, daughter of ex-Judge Pryor, some four years ago, for further study and work, and is holding an exhibition of some sixty-five of his recent canvases, together with a number of original colored illustrations for reproductions in certain publications at the American Art Galleries.

Mr. Dodge, while he shows progress and improvement in these recent works over that which brought him some reputation here some years ago, has not yet, as the French say, "arrived." He was always a vigorous if not too careful draughtsman, and the present paintings show that he still possesses strength in this respect. His color sense is still undefinable; almost all of the pictures shown are painted in an extremely high key and have vivid sunlight effect, but they are dry, devoid of atmosphere, and, for the most part, frankly impressionistic, without the delicacy and softness of color which the great leaders of the modern impressionistic school of France possess. The artist has studied Alma Tadema, as well as the French impressionists, and one of the largest and best of his paintings, a huge decorative canvas, entitled "The Eighth Olympiad, a Grecian Festival," might almost be an Alma Tadema enlarged for a drop-curtain. There are good drawing, fine composition, and some excellent painting of details, particularly of the mosaic floor and the polished table on which the dancer poses, in this work. It is, however, dry and lacking in atmosphere. The most pleasing to the writer of the larger canvases are the decorative "Gathering Flowers," the "Music Lesson," with its charming sunlight effect; the "Chrysanthemums," which has a fine color scheme well worked out; "La Cigale," with excellent effect of sunlight through the leaves; "La Sainte Ivresse," which has good drawing and flesh tones; the "Evening Dance," notable for the fine drawing of the figure and the soft light on the head and shoulders of the female figure, and the portrait of "Mother and Child," painted at dusk, which has a clever lamplight effect and much sympathy.

There is a touch of the modern French theatricalism in most of Mr. Dodge's work, notably his larger canvases. The huge painting, "Last Days of Tenachtitlan—the Conquest of Mexico by Cortez," is dramatic to a degree, picturing a scene, which, according to Wilson and other authorities, could never have occurred. The canvas shows the result of careful archæological study, is splendidly composed, and has fine distance, but it is hard and cold in color. Like the "Olympiad," it would make a good drop curtain. In the picture "Orpheus Singing," Mr. Dodge simply riots in yellows. There are several marines which are low in key and cool in color. They are among the best work shown, having fine movement and good feeling, but they, too, are hard and cold. Of the illustrations, particularly those for the reproductions of a book on the grand operas, there is not much to be said. They are sketches, and while they have a certain spirit, are not attractive. The exhibition will remain open for some days. In connection with it are shown in an upper gallery the remarkable collections of butterflies, formed by Prof. Denton of Wellesley, Mass., and which received the gold and silver medals in the Department of Social Economy at the Paris Exposition.

AMBASSADOR WHITE'S ADVICE TO AMERICANS

Address at the Thanksgiving Day Dinner in Berlin.

Details Many Causes for Optimism at Present Time—Germany's Influence on the Culture of America.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Following is the speech delivered by Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, at the Thanksgiving Day dinner of the American colony in Berlin this evening:

"It is, of course, entirely superfluous for me to give an assemblage like this any information or advice regarding the history, purposes, and manner of conducting a Thanksgiving dinner.

"But I may at least simply remind you that this is, of all things, a family festival. Such has always been its character. The President of the United States, you will observe, lays stress on that characteristic of it in his proclamation. The Governors of the various States do the same thing in theirs. In each of these documents it is clearly indicated that citizens are expected to assemble for the expression of their thankfulness, in families.

"Obedient to this view, the American colony to-night assembles as one family. You will therefore, each and all of you, consider yourselves as bound together by the bond of brotherhood, all, in fact, as sons and daughters of that allegorical personage so dear to caricaturists as 'U. S.,' our beloved Uncle Samuel.

"Whether you come from the shores of the Atlantic or of the Pacific, from the borders of the Great Lakes or of the Gulf of Mexico, whether your forefathers came to America in the Mayflower at the beginning of the seventeenth century, or in the floating palaces of the Hamburg-American Line or the North German Lloyd, at the end of the nineteenth, or, indeed, whether you have ever been in America at all, all of you here are for the time to consider yourselves as members of the family.

"This is the first injunction. The second is that the keynote of the whole gathering is to be thankfulness and gladness. Whether you belong to the class referred to conventionally in the newspapers as 'our honored fellow-citizens,' or be simply a young person just beginning to make your way in the world; whether you be rich beyond the dreams of avarice or afflicted by nervous doubts regarding the arrival of your next remittances; whether you are rejoicing over the election of Mr. McKinley or lamenting the defeat of Mr. Bryan, each and all of you to-night are expected to be thankful and happy. If the latter class of our fellow-citizens who are present, should be Democratic members of the family, find any difficulty in complying with this injunction, I commend them to the kind attention of the Republicans present, who certainly can afford to be helpful and generous.

CAUSES OF THANKFULNESS.

"Had it not been done so earnestly and eloquently in the hearing of so many of you, I would gladly point out a multitude of things for which we here to-night have a right to be thankful; but I will be merciful, and content myself with mentioning very few. To those present who represent the industrial and commercial interests of our country, there is surely cause for thankfulness in its present condition. I must, of course, avoid every tendency to a political argument, but I think we will all agree, now that election is over, that our country has never been so prosperous from a material point of view. And for this we all ought certainly to be thankful.

"Then, should I would remind those who are interested as students in the pursuits of science, literature, and art that never was greater progress making in these fields than at the present time. The change for the better which has taken place within the last few years is enormous. During two months of the past Summer I had the pleasure of returning to the United States and of visiting several of our intellectual centres, including two or three of our larger universities, and I was amazed, as every one must be who visits them, at the wonderful progress they are all making in the extension of libraries, laboratories, buildings for every purpose, and, most of all, in the growth of their faculties and of their student bodies. Let me remind you that the statistics published at the end of last year showed that more than $60,000,000 had been given during that year by various individuals almost entirely for the promotion of instruction and studies, and this by no means includes all that has been given. The same stream of munificence continues, enlarging as it flows onward. To those, then, who are here as students in the university, or in the technical schools, or in the schools of art, there is every reason for thankfulness that the field before them in the United States grows larger and larger and more and more attractive.

"To those who are engaged in various branches of political and economic study, as well as to those engaged in the schools of theology and law, I may say that never in any nation have more interesting problems been awaiting solution than in ours at the present moment. Never has there been a better opportunity for devoted, patriotic service in the proper development of the institutions of our country than is now afforded us. For this those of you embarked in these studies, and, indeed, all of us, ought to be thankful.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

"I may also remind you that there is cause for great thankfulness in the relations of our own beloved country with all foreign powers at this moment, and especially with Germany. While the United States, obedient to its traditions, has kept out of all entangling alliances with foreign powers, it has co-operated with them, and is to-day co-operating with them earnestly and fully in the greatest effort ever made for the advancement and protection of civilization in the Far East. I may at least say in regard to this, that from first to last, during the whole series of operations in China, the most kindly feelings have prevailed between the United States and Germany. And I may add that these still prevail. In all discussions which have taken place between the United States and Germany regarding the best method of bringing about a peace which shall be the beginning of a great new era for China and the whole world, each of these two powers has shown itself not only anxious to do what is really best, but perfectly friendly and conciliatory. I think it is a matter for thankfulness that so good a spirit exists, and that it gives us hopes for a speedy and happy solution of the great questions involved.

"I am aware that there is considerable complaint among Americans residing abroad. It is frequently said to me by our countrymen that the United States is but little understood among the nations of the European Continent; that the tone of many of the newspapers which we daily see here is anything but friendly, and thus they pervade to prevent our country from anything but a favorable point of view. Reference is frequently made to wonderful statements to be found in some of these papers. Among these pieces of information have been in recent years statements that American children are brought up generally in hotels; that there has been a fashion among ladies to wear jewels not only upon their hands but upon their feet; that in some parts of America there has been a great mania for giving splendid funerals to household pets, such as cats and dogs. During the recent war with Spain some of these journals insisted constantly, and, indeed, to all appearance demonstrated, that Spain must be victorious; that as all Americans are rascals and care for nothing but money, our National ships of war would be found unseaworthy, our cannon worthless, our projectiles stuffed with sawdust, and our soldiers and sailors mongrels who could not stand for one moment against the noble Castilians who were fighting in the service of the grand old Spanish monarchy. Most striking of all, my attention was once called to an article of a pseudo-philosophic sort, in a very enterprising German journal, in which it was demonstrated that the Spanish women were vastly better educated than the American women, and that their love for attendance on the bull fights was really but a proof of their gentleness.

"Some Americans, too, are very much vexed to see all sorts of unfavorable reports—the garbage, in fact, of our larger capitals—carefully swept together by correspondents and displayed in sundry German journals, as exhibiting the normal condition of American society, and I am reminded from time to time that the American press is very remiss in not making reprisals, and that it would find an admirable field in reporting sensational trials now going on in this city.

PRESS CALUMNIES DO NO HARM.

"But allow me to say that I am not in favor of making any such reprisals. In fact, I see nothing in all this which should ruffle our tempers. It reminds one of the story of the big, burly countryman, whose high-tempered wife, in her ebullitions of temper, was accustomed to say very unpleasant things to him, and even to beat him, pinch him, and pull his hair; whereupon he remarked to a neighbor, who attempted to sympathize with him, that he did not mind these attacks in the slightest; that they did him no harm and seemed to do her a great deal of good. I think that is a philosophic frame of mind in which an American can afford to regard the calumnies of the sort which are lavished upon his country in sundry presses of the Continent. Indeed, here, too, I think I may point out a cause for thankfulness, for there is an old proverb to the effect that you find the most clubs and stones under the best apple trees, and I think this proverb applies in this case to our own country.

"But such things, after all, do not, I am sure, represent the feelings of Germans in general toward our country. We have strong evidences to the contrary. All here certainly have cause for thankfulness to this country of their temporary residence. No matter how unpleasant some pessimistic or cynical criticisms may be which you encounter here, we are all of us vastly indebted to the Government and people of this country for the great opportunities that are given us here in every field, and especially to the large part of this body who are engaged here in studies in literature, science, and arts. Nowhere are more splendid opportunities afforded; nowhere are they more freely thrown open to all. This very morning I saw a statement of the millions on millions that have been and are to be appropriated to the great museums of Berlin in the domains of science and art, and these are open just as freely to the American student as to the German.

"While Great Britain is generally known and honored as the mother country of the United States, Germany, from an intelectual point of view, is becoming more and more a second mother country; her influence is strongly to be seen in all our universities and technical schools; more than any other country she has aided in developing them and making them what they are—a vast force in the development of American civilization.

"Therefore, I call upon you to recognize heartily our indebtedness to the two great nations there represented, to the United States and to Germany; and I propose to you and ask you to drink with all the honors to the health, happiness, and prosperity of the President of the United States and of his Majesty, the King of Prussia and German Emperor."

LIBRARIES IN NEW JERSEY.

Growth of the Movement for Free Circulation of Books.

TRENTON, Dec. 15.—The lethargic and indifferent action of the past fifteen years, which marked the beginning and the struggles of the free-library movement in New Jersey, has given place to general activity on the part of the friends of free libraries. The erection of new buildings and the current expenditure of a million and a half of dollars are evidences that New Jersey will enter the twentieth century with a progression that will compare favorably with that of other States which have been making quick strides in the same direction.

Within a few years some twenty municipalities have decided to be taxed for the support of free libraries. The State has equipped forty-eight traveling libraries and has created a State Library Commission to encourage the creation of small libraries in rural communities. The expenditures for a new library in Newark and another in Jersey City amount to $700,000. New buildings are also being secured in Trenton, Orange, East Orange, Madison, Paterson, Passaic City, Bloomfield, and Hackensack.

Sixteen years ago Frank P. Hill inaugurated the first free library in connection with the Paterson Library. In recent years others have come forward with generous gifts. Andrew Carnegie gave East Orange $50,000; William M. Johnson of Bergen, now First Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, gave $50,000 for the new free library in Hackensack; Congressman Charles Nelson Fowler of Union County is to erect a new building, completely equipped, for Elizabeth; the family of the late Dr. William Strickler has given Orange a hundred-thousand-dollar library building; Mrs. Mary E. Ryle continues her generosity to the Paterson Library, now being extended; J. N. Jarvie is preparing to help Bloomfield, and D. W. Ills has endowed the Madison Library.

The new Newark Library will be ready for occupancy about February. The total cost will be $400,000. The library has always exceeded the other library ventures in the State, having about 70,000 volumes. This number is to be greatly increased when the new building is occupied. It will be filled with pictures, all originals, and by artists of national and some of world-wide fame. There will be hundreds, possibly several thousands, of them, and they will be in oils, in pen-and-ink, in water colors, and in all the mediums used by the artists of to-day. The pictures are to be loaned by Charles Scribner's Sons & Co. of New York for an indefinite period.

The progress of the free library movement in Jersey City has been phenomenal. For some time the success of the enterprise was handicapped by the limited conditions under which the library was operated. It has been forced to occupy the basement of the Hudson Bank Building, which is in the business section and away from the residential. This defect of locality was partly remedied by the distributing stations in sixteen parts of the city. The cost of the new Jersey City Library will be $260,000 when it is occupied, which will be in a few weeks. They have a handsome building of Connecticut granite and buff brick. It is a four-story building, covering an area of 46 by 190 feet, in the residential part of the city.

Trenton has laid the foundation for its new free library. It was only last year that the city voted to accept the free library act. The cost for the building and ground will be $100,000. It will stand on historic ground, the site of the old Trenton Academy having been chosen. The Trenton Library Trustees have available a rather peculiar bequest. It is the gift of Charles Skelton, who was a shoemaker, who served two terms in Congress. He was nominated on the Democratic ticket and did not have the least idea of being elected, but during the last two days of the campaign the drift was to him. He showed his gratitude by leaving several properties in trust for a free library, but stipulated that the money should not be expended for any works of fiction. The new Trustees are going to use it for books of reference.

Ferdinand Roebling of the company which built the Brooklyn Bridge is going to give a library of selected books of a grouping similar to that which won the prize at the Chicago Exposition.

The oldest library in the State is that of Burlington City, which four years ago ceased its corporate interest and became a free library, supported by municipal appropriation. This library comes down from Colonial times and its charter, which still hangs in the building, bears the seal of George II.

There are seventy-seven libraries in New Jersey, nearly all of them so-called free libraries, many of them supported by dues and subscription.

These libraries circulate 1,604,000 books a year. With the enlarged libraries it is estimated the circulation will be about 2,000,000 next year.

Another indication that the interest in books is rapidly growing is shown by the demand for the traveling libraries which the Federation of Women's Clubs was instrumental in inaugurating. There are now forty-eight of these libraries going the rounds. Thirty have made the round trip of forty-four towns.

The State Library Commission is thoroughly up to date, and will in the future sterilize all the books in the traveling libraries and will urge that all library books be sterilized as a precaution against the spread of disease. A circular bearing on this subject is soon to be issued by the State Board of Health to the trustees of all the free libraries.

Skinner Not Sentenced to be Shot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Inquiry at the War Department discloses the fact that a record is on file there in the case of Linas Skinner, a Connecticut volunteer, who is reported in the news dispatches to have been sentenced to death in the Philippines for sleeping on post. In fact, the records of the department show that, up to date, no American soldier has, during the recent campaign, or, indeed, throughout the Spanish war, been sentenced to death for sleeping on post.

CHRISTMAS IN MT. LEBANON

Syrian Christians Celebrate in Their Own Way.

Abstain from Animal Food for Forty Days—Worship in an Unheated Dark Church.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MOUNT LEBANON, Syria, Nov. 1.—Murfaa el Mylade, meaning the eve of the Christmas fast, that is, the 14th day of November, is the last day on which Oriental Christians may eat animal food until the 25th of December. The said day, therefore, is observed as a high carnival on which even the very poorest make a desperate effort to secure butcher meat or fowl and make elaborate and sumptuous meals. A good deal of drinking and frivolity is apparently associated with the Murfaa. On the 15th day of November begins the period of the Christmas fast of forty days, that is, the total abstinence from milk, eggs, butter, fish, and all manner of animal food. People subsist on bread, olive oil, olive berries, pickled turnips, and pulse, (Daniel, i., 16.) Under pulse is included hammuz, a variety of peas, beans, and lentils, which reminds one of the pottage which Jacob cooked, rice, and several other kinds of grain.

The juvenile part of the population seems to prefer dried figs, or figs dried and boiled in grape syrup, also grape syrup pure and simple, which is the grape juice expressed and boiled, varying in consistency, for it is found almost as liquid as water and sometimes as thick as cheese.

On Dec. 24 the butchers resume business, and the activity in the trade is more manifest than on the Murfaa, and the people make their purchases of meat and begin to prepare meals, though they may not taste anything of animal food until the following morning.

Some time between 1 and 3 A. M. of Christmas Day church bells start ringing, and the people begin to wind their way from the various houses through the narrow, dark, and often muddy lanes to the church. We accompanied some of them on more than one occasion in past years to this service. "The sacred edifice" looked at from the outside is of an immense size and of imposing appearance; in height it is a skyscraper, but inside it is void even of the most ordinary comforts. We are 3,000 feet above the Mediterranean, with the snow-clad hills in full view, and in this church the people stand on the stone floor. Most of the windows are without glass, and the wind howls and the rain beats fruiously outside. A few tapers and oil lamps relieve the darkness somewhat. The priest and the choristers or deacons mutter, chant, or scream the service in a manner more dead than alive. How many American Christians would attend service of this kind under such conditions? The service lasts from two to three hours, and then there is a rush for the various homes, where the meal which has been longed for for forty days, and had been many hours preparing, is enjoyed.

During the day friendly festive visits are made and received, presents exchanged, quantities of confections eaten, and gallons of arak (whisky) drunk.

The 5th of January is Barmool-il-Retase, (the eve of Baptism day.) From the earliest hours children scatter themselves over the neighboring country in fields and woods, industriously searching for "bachoor mariam," (incense of Mary,) which is the root of a certain flowering plant like the cyclamen. This root is usually the size of an average potato.

On their return to their respective homes they slice these roots and string them on a linen cord. By this time the mothers have prepared, from ordinary cotton, two or three bunches of wicks, and about dark knead about a pound of flour without yeast or leaven of any kind. This dough is packed in a white napkin, and attached to the strings of cyclamen roots, the wicks and bunches of a species of thyme, and the whole cluster is hung on a tree outside. Then all manner of leaven which can be found about the premises is thrown away.

Shortly after midnight a stranger may be awakened by the deafening noise of boys emerging from nearly every home and threading their way through every lane, till finally they begin to meet in groups at the fountain, where they shout at the very top of their voices, "St. John baptizeth thee and the Lady Virgin thy godmother." Each of them is carrying a "bachoor" that is no other than the cluster that was hanging from the tree made up of the thyme twigs, cyclamen roots, the wicks, and leavenless dough.

Suddenly they rush to the trough below the spout, dip this cluster three times, then march away some distance; then return, dip again, still shouting, "St. John baptizeth thee," &c. This goes on till the break of day, and then the bachoor is fastened again on the tree and the performance is repeated on each of the two following mornings. On the third day the mother takes her parcel of dough most reverently, and in dead earnest declares that the unleavened dough had miraculously become pure leaven. Woe to the unbelievers. She then sifts many pounds weight of flour, mixes it with the newly made pure leaven, and kneads it, and, sure enough, the dough does rise. A piece about the size of an orange is separated from the mass and kept to propagate the leaven during the next twelve months, while the rest of the lump is shaped into cakes of various forms, fried in the sweet olive oil, and served up as meals to the household on that day and during the following three or four days.

G. B. H.

A GIGANTIC INCUBATOR.

Remarkable Developments in the Dairy Farming Industry in Australia—Hatchings Giving 50 Per Cent.

The rapid expansion of the demand for Australian poultry, combined with the possible immense future of the Australian poultry export trade, is leading to some remarkable developments in the dairy farming industry in Australia. Hitherto China has enjoyed the reputation of utilizing the incubator system on the largest scale, but that distinction is now being secured by New South Wales, which has not only the largest duck farm in the Commonwealth, but also probably the largest incubator in the world. The farm and incubator are situated at Botany, near Sydney, the latter, according to a Sydney paper, having a capacity of 11,440 duck eggs, or 14,080 hen eggs.

The incubator, which was designed and constructed by its proprietor, with the aid of an ingenious local mechanic, is on the hot-house principle; in fact, it is a hot-house. It stands in the open and is constructed of ordinary pine weather boards, with a corrugated iron roof.

The egg trays each hold 130 duck or 160 hen eggs, and there are four of these end to end in eleven tiers, one above the other, on either side of the room, or a total of 88. Moisture is supplied in pans beneath the bottom tiers of trays. The heat is supplied by means of steam pipes from a boiler, which is kept constantly going to furnish motive power for the various works in connection with the establishment. Two steam pipes run along under the lowest set of trays each side. The floor is composed solely of beds of rich black loam.

In some respects the new system has eclipsed the ordinary incubator. For instance, the average of bad eggs, when tested, has been three to four to the tray. The first hatchings gave 43 per cent., and the proprietor considered that those about due would go about 50 per cent. So far this season his incubators have given from 10 to 80 per cent., and since he began hatching in June (the Australian midwinter) he has lost over 8,000 eggs in incubation. At present he has about 5,000 ducklings which he is bringing on for the Australian Christmas market.

One recommendation of the new system is its cheapness. As a matter of fact, it costs virtually nothing, as the excess of steam from an engine boiler furnishes all the heat required. The boiler only consumes 9s. worth of fuel per month. Should the hitherto successful results be maintained, the ordinary incubators now in use will be dispensed with, and another mammoth incubator constructed in their place. A few of these later would speedily enable New South Wales to export immense quantities of ducks and poultry to the world's markets.

Express Messenger Arrested for Theft.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 15.—Rosso C. Hoffman, a messenger for the Adams Express Company, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having stolen fourteen diamonds valued at $2,500. The gems were found on his person.

GIFTS FOR THE SEASON.

Every one would suppose that every woman—every man, for that matter—in the city or out of it had everything needful in the way of silver for the toilet table and that there would be no wants to supply this year. But the opposite is the fact. More people are to have gifts of toilet silver this year than ever before. One reason for this is that in times past people have allowed themselves to be carried away by the cheap silver on the market, and it has always proved unsatisfactory. It shows its cheapness on its face, does not keep clean or clean well, and there has been a reaction against it. Finer silver and handsomer pieces are being bought for the toilet table than ever before.

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Very elaborate sets of toilet articles are being sold entire and may cost any amount, some handsome sets selling for $1,500 and more. These include everything that could be desired for the toilet table—mirrors, brushes, bottles, the smaller articles, and handkerchief and glove boxes—all of silver.

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The finer toilet articles are hand-wrought, genuine works of art that are a permanent joy to the possessor. Among these the most refined are the engraved pieces, and etched silver is also beautiful. The machine ornamented silver that is turned out by the gross does not please people who like good workmanship. It is more satisfactory to have one good piece of silver than half a dozen cheap pieces.

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People are turning more and more to pretty fancy boxes, and the silversmith has taken note of this tendency. Handkerchief and glove boxes of solid silver come in beautiful designs. They are large and commodious, velvet or satin lined, and sell for from $100 to $150. These are new and popular.

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A handsome calendar, new this year, which is set in silver mountings, is a church calendar, with blanks for engagements. The calendars are of fine hand-made paper, with broad margins of a churchly red, with the exception of that part where the days of Lent come in, where the edges are of purple. This is to denote to my lady that the engagements she jots down on those days must be of a seemly, sober character. With the purple-edged leaves before her, she cannot pass over one of the serious forty days to be devoted to good works. The calendars are made to stand or hang. The mount can be replenished with new calendars each year. The lessons and psalms for each day are given, with Church seasons and changes of the moon.

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The martelé or the hand-wrought silver, in fine French gray, is not new in this country, but it is always beautiful. In American workmanship it took the prize away from the Frenchmen at Paris this year. People who are familiar with it know that it is beaten into shape and the design worked out entirely by hand, the workman turning out an entire article, whatever it may be, from a plain sheet of metal. All sorts of things come in this silver, articles for the table in designs of varying elegance, smoking sets, and other articles in common use. There is nothing more beautiful in the line of silver.

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Smoking sets, which are attractive, are in ivory, stained a warm brown and mounted in silver, with a silver tray.

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The most massive tobacco jar on record is a genuine elephant foot, made up with an elaborate silver cover. That is a design which cannot easily be duplicated.

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Pretty new things in the way of candy jars are graceful shapes, tall and slender, the cover tapering up to a point, and the jar proper tapering down to the stem, which is supported by a standard. They are of silver over glass, usually colored. The silver is perforated, or in an open-work design, showing the glass through. These have been popular in Paris, and only a few have been made in this country.

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Other new and attractive things in the way of silver have followed the fashions in games. Bridge whist sets come in silver cases, and, with the game at the high-water mark of popularity, are going like hot cakes. There are bézique sets, dominos in silver boxes, and pearl poker chips, also in silver boxes.

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The beauty seeker has learned that the bath is a great revivifier, and one of the popular articles in silver this year is the sponge cup. These come in all sizes, and those most in demand will hold great sponges as big as cabbages. They are pretty things, these sponge cups, and they are lucky mortals who will receive them Christmas.

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There are many varieties of liqueur sets in silver and glass, which are among the popular gifts for men. Champagne handles, which fit on to the bottle, are attractive and not expensive.

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"L'art nouveau," as applied to jewelry, is after the style of Lalique, the Frenchman who has made the many curious designs in which celebrated people have expressed their and his original ideas. With the popular use of semi-precious stones in jewelry people are getting an artistic standard in their ornaments that was not possible when only the intrinsic value of the stones was regarded.

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The baroque pearls can be counted in this class. They are to be found in as many beautiful color tones as the regular pearls, and their irregularity adds to their charm. They are made up in some beautiful pieces of jewelry.

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Nothing can really equal a genuine pearl, and it has few competitors. Some in the handsome pieces of jewelry this year are so large that they have the appearance of soap bubbles which have accidentally fallen. In pink shades they have the appearance, some of them, of bits of sunset clouds. With all their delicacy some of these large pearls are too conspicuous to be in really good taste in an ornament.

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This is the time of year when the jewelers with good names are receiving requests for boxes. It is so much more satisfactory to send a gift in a box upon which is the name of a good maker. The boxes are not to be had for love or money unless they are sent with purchases, when they are sometimes used a second time. This is a dangerous practice, however. Just after the holidays comes the time when the shopkeepers are besieged by people who bring boxes which bear their names, but contain goods from cheaper shops. The gift receivers who have had duplicate gifts are trying to exchange them. This is a contingency which the g

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Observations on the Recent Brief Session of Parliament.

A NEW FORM OF OPPOSITION

"Break with the Financial Gang," Cry the Reactionary Liberals.

Indifference of England Toward China and the Canal Bargain—Connaught to Replace Lord Roberts By and By—The Indian Problem.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Dec. 15.—Our brief Parliamentary session has ended as anticipated. The Government has obtained its £16,000,000 almost without demur, and, superficially, it would seem, goes on a holiday as strong as before the houses met. Mr. Chamberlain has beaten off his assailants and the official Opposition has once more surrendered to the Imperialist faction, so much so that critics taunt it with being really in Lord Rosebery's hands, in spite of all protests to the contrary.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, indeed, has proved too weak for his post of mere amiable platitudinarian and there is an undercurrent of agitation on foot to have him replaced once more by Sir William V. Harcourt. Sir William alone among the old chiefs of the Liberal Party has stood forward in the fight, and his two speeches were both powerful essays of financial criticism, but none of the leaders of the Opposition except Sir Robert Reid and Messrs. Bryce and Edmund Robertson squarely face the South African problem and demanded a sweeping change in the policy. Much denunciation was indulged against Sir Alfred Milner, and small men and big clamored for his recall, but the prevalent feeling in the public mind is that the whole show was to a considerable extent futile.

One must not always judge by appearances nor can one accurately gauge the drift of popular sentiment by merely perusing the speeches as reported in the newspapers. Talking with the members over affairs I get quite a different impression from what known events convey. A new form of opposition is said to be gathering in force and to portend much trouble to the Ministry within its own fold when the House meets again. Expression was given to the dominant feeling by young Arthur Markham, a large colliery proprietor and son of a man whom I knew as one of the stanchest Liberals and most upright of men in his time. The watchword is, "Break with the financial gang." No settlement can be possible in South Africa while everything is ordered by Rhodes, Eckstein and Company. It is useless to talk of peace in the conquered states or between the races while all the posts in the annexed territory are filled with dependents, creatures of the De Beers ring.

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THE PULSE OF THE HOUSE.

These sentiments are excellent, but how far they are to be productive of practical results I would not venture to estimate. From my point of view the House of Commons is still alarmingly out of touch with the country. Elected on a stale register, with false issues put before constituencies, it flounders without definite aim and dissipates its energies in what may be called guerilla warfare.

Neither the House nor the Ministry can have a long life under such conditions. A resolute Opposition would not have been trapped by Chamberlain's specious talk about "conciliatory measures" of Crown Colony Government, &c. The news trickling through on most days from the seat of war or from Cape Town indicates that passions are ever rising in South Africa, and that sterner measures are contemplated by the new commander in chief, whose career has certainly hitherto avoided any illustration of the quality of mercy. Equally impossible would it have been for Chamberlain to rout his foes when confronted in the Commons with a circumstantial story setting forth the extent to which his wife, sons, daughters, brothers, cousins, nephews, and relatives generally were profiting by the enormous military and naval expenditures of the country. Yet the man simply danced upon his enemies and cowed them into silence. As mere rhetoric his performance was brilliant and the tactics displayed by him in his defense might render him a worthy opponent of De Wet could he be dispatched to the front to take command of the columns continually exhausting their transport in trying to hunt that Boer leader down.

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THE APATHY OF THE COUNTRY.

One would not mind so much the feebleness of Parliament and the confusion of a cross current continually dissipating its energy were the country showing signs of intelligent appreciation of the principles underlying public morality. It seems to do nothing of the kind. If anything, the masses appear to grow in indifference, and, although a minority of those who think becomes daily more numerous, more outspoken and resolute, it also wastes its strength because unguided. The crowded meeting in London last night hissed Rhodes and cheered Steyn. To what good?

I cannot hope to convey to you the extent of our present indifference to every public question outside this South African one. An apt illustration, however, may be found in our reception of the news from your side about the action of Congress over the Nicaragua Canal bargain. Terribly inflaming messages from New York are printed in our newspapers and the alarm drum is beaten by paragraphists absolutely in vain. Nobody, so far as I can measure, seems to care a straw what you do about this canal, and I would not venture to say that Lord Salisbury will make much of a disturbance should you decide to uphold the Monroe Doctrine in all its vigor and treat the projected waterway as a purely American affair.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is harped upon and we are warned that unless we bestir ourselves and shout, not only will it go, but the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as well, and not one man in a hundred knows or cares to what these compacts really refer.

It is the same in all directions. I am privately assured by a man who has passed through the Chinese troubles that the powers are only at the beginning of their misfortunes in that country, but it is quite useless to put forward this view in a mixed company. Two or three people may assent in a vague sort of way and some extremist will perhaps venture to assert that it is a jolly good thing, too, that there should be a mess, since we are out of it and the French and Germans in. But the majority will turn to other subjects, tacitly or openly admitting that they neither know nor care anything about China. It is drift and drift at all points, and the absorbing care about this South African running sore, which we seemingly can neither cauterize nor heal, submerges all other thoughts. Well may the French publicists say among their friends that they are glad to see England's hands full, since, while they continue so, the rest of the world can do as it likes. There is an involuntary tribute to our influence conveyed in this view, but it is none the less unpleasant for that.

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THE ANGLO-PORTUGESE ENTENTE.

Let us try a change of subject. A great deal of fuss has been made this week over the salvolatilized speechifyings in Lisbon. They are thought to portend important concessions to us at Delagoa Bay sure to be valuable when peace is restored. We are alleged to have given Portugal money with which to pay the railway award, which is nonsense—though perhaps De Beers did—and to have obtained in return the rights over that East African port to the exclusion of other nations. I doubt even this, and if, as is hinted, a great company is to be formed to take over the alleged concession Portugal has given England, you may be quite sure Germany will have a finger in it.

The Germans, indeed, have been this week openly proclaiming their strict adhesion to business principles in dealing with this country. "We had nothing whatever to gain by receiving Krüger," Count von Bülow, with the frankness of Bismarck, stated in the Reichstag, but a good deal to get from England by giving the old man the cold shoulder. Von Bülow is quite right. We have not even fight enough left in us to resent his subordinate's announcement that a request equivalent to a command had been conveyed to a firm engaged upon the manufacture of new artillery for us to refrain from fulfilling the order. What floods of ink would have been spilt in denouncing Germany over this attitude had we been able to look about us and take note of the slights and insults to which other powers seem free to subject us.

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LORD ROBERTS'S POSITION.

We begin to understand why Lord Roberts is coming home to assume the post of Commander in Chief at the War Office. He is to be the warming pan for the Queen's son, the Duke of Connaught. This had been suspected all along and is now generally admitted. His little lordship is too old and, apart from mere soldiering, is quite too insignificant a man to be placed in the charge of this important post at a time when great changes in our army organization are in contemplation. The work would be altogether beyond his strength, so Lord Roberts is to have the Duke as adjutant, and presently, after a decent interval, he will step aside loaded with honors and pensions and Connaught will reign in his stead.

I wonder whether the nation will object to this quiet little family arrangement. It used to make noise enough about poor old "Umbrella George," as the Duke of Cambridge was nicknamed owing to some episode in the Crimea, real or imaginary, but we are tamer now, and unless popular sentiment swings around it is possible enough that Connaught may become a dictator of the army and executant of reforms calculated to make it a body more than ever held apart from the control of Parliament and the nation without any serious protest. Court Ganymedes assure us that the Duke is a very respectable man, unaffected by the usual social vices that incrust royalty, and there certainly is a remarkable absence of scandalous society gossip in connection with his name. But he is not a man of any particular ability either as an administrator or a leader of troops.

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LONDON MUNICIPAL REFORM.

I have not mentioned our new London Borough Councils since they assumed power over us, but it is cheering to know that they are doing first rate as imitators of our fine old cobwebby city corporation. Their reputation for consuming excellent dinners and for wearing gorgeous robes is already considerable, but the bill has not reached us yet, and our feelings therefore are still of unmixed admiration.

Is it not remarkable, as a further illustration of the essentially parish vestry character that may sometimes permeate even an imperial race, that Parliament should have met and separated without, as far as I know, a single word having been uttered about India? Not even a question was asked regarding the numbers, over 10,000,000, who have perished by famine or the condition which is starving the cultivators still alive. The great peninsula committed to our care might have been another planet for all the thought the House of Commons bestowed upon it.

From that country also, I regret to say, private advices are anything but comfortable. Our worst enemies could not have the heart to triumph over us at the sight of the complicated problem we must face there, almost immediately, if the great imperial fabric of our viceregal splendor is not to be irremediably tarnished.

A. J. W.

THE CHRISTMAS SHIP SAILS.

Mail Packages Amounting to 23,252 Carried by the Lucania.

The Cunard liner Lucania, which sailed for Queenstown yesterday, had the honor of again winning the title of the "Christmas ship.' That the title was not misapplied, was shown by the extent of her mail cargo. There were 23,252 packages in 2,013 sacks. This was the largest cargo of mail that has ever been transported across the Atlantic by an east-bound vessel.

While England was the destination of the great bulk of the packages, every European country was also well represented in the addresses.

ARCHITECTS IN DISFAVOR.

Three Members of American Institute Receive a Hint to Resign.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—At the last session of the American Institute of Architects the committee to pass upon certain charges of unprofessional conduct preferred against three members of the Institute made its report. After reciting that "the Board of Directors, in view of the findings of fact presented in the cases of Henry Ives Cobb, George Edward Harding, and William Tyson Gooch, have found the parties guilty of unprofessional conduct and of conduct prejudicial to the best interests of the profession, but have permitted them to remain fellows of the Institute in good standing and in full enjoyment of all the privileges of membership," the committee recommends that it be resolved that "the continued membership in the Institute of persons adjudged guilty of unprofessional conduct is repugnant to its members, and is an anomalous condition," and that copies of the resolutions be sent to each member of the Institute.

The alleged unprofessional conduct of Messrs. Cobb, Harding, and Gooch was in connection with the building of the State House at Harrisburg, Penn., to replace the structure destroyed by fire.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Albert Wheelon, to be Register of the Land Office at Pierre, S. D.

Henry E. Cutting, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Pierre, S. D.

Second Lieut. James Hanson, Fourteenth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

James E. Boyd of North Carolina to be United States District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina, which appointment was made during the recess of Congress.

A HISTORIC "BLACK BOOK"

Curious Volume in the Library of Columbia University.

Record of Misdeeds of King's College Students for Five Years Prior to the Revolution.

Carefully stored away in the vaults of Columbia University Library is a small leather-bound book which in its way is the most curious in the whole collection of nearly half a million volumes. The name which has been given to this interesting piece of literature is "The Black Book," and this is seen to be particularly appropriate, for on the title page is written: "Book of Misdemeanors of King's College, New York." It includes a period of four years prior to the Revolution, dating from January, 1771, to August, 1775. Shortly after this latter date, or in April, 1776, the college buildings were taken for military purposes and work was not resumed until 1784.

The various entries were made by a Visitation Committee, composed of members of the Board of Governors, and show the different attempts made at securing discipline and order among the unruly students and the modes of punishment to which the culprits were subjected. Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and other early notables attended the college about this time. They are not mentioned in "The Black Book," showing that they must have been exceptionally good or, at all events, adepts at escaping detection.

The first record shows that the modern college boy comes honestly by his sign-stealing propensities. It reads as follows:

"Shreve, Abrahams, Bogert, confined in college for taking tea cups out of another student's room, and denying that they knew anything of them. N. B.—Shreve, the most culpable. Liberated." In the next entry a "publick" reprimand is recorded against Shreve, who is charged with the heinous offense of having come through a hole in the college fence at 12 o'clock at night. Under the date June 22, 1771, is the entry: "Shreve suspended by the President for coming over the college fence at ½ past 11 o'clock, last night." Later on, however, he was reinstated in the college, was graduated in 1773, and afterward became a minister.

In 1772 is entered: "April 28, Robinson spit in the Cook's face, kicked him, and otherwise abused him; of which he—the cook—complained to the Governors as they came out of chapel, after hearing the students of the senior class for their degrees." On May 1 a committee meeting was held for the purpose of looking into these charges, but Robinson had absented himself from college without leave. Three days later, however, on May 4, justice was meted out to him as follows: "The committee met again on the same business, when Robinson, for insulting and ill-treating the Cook, & also for neglect in his collegiate exercises, of which the professors complained, was confined by the committee after being publickly reprimanded, & ordered not to go beyond the college Fence for the space of two week; also to perform such exercises as the President should assign him, besides attending his class at recitation, &c., as usual."

On July 8 of the same year is entered the following: "Douglas, for stealing 8 sheets of paper and a penknife, was reprimanded in the college hall before all the students, and after having his gown stripped off by the porter, he was ordered to kneel down and read a paper containing an acknowledgment of his crime, expressing much sorrow for it, and promising amendment for the future. He was forbidden to wear his gown or cap for one week." During this same month, which seems to be especially full of mischievous deeds, there is a record against three students "who had gone over the college fence the preceding Tuesday, between the hours of 9 and 4 P. M., to bathe."

One practice which was frowned upon by the committee was card playing, although it was much practiced among the students. On June 30, 1773, is this entry: "Seaman, Remsen, Kissam, Van Beuren, and Read, for playing cards in the college, presented to the Committee of Visitation July 12. Ordered by the committee that Van Beuren and Read, as not having transgressed more than once, have exercises set them adequate to their offense, and that Seaman, Remsen, and Kissam, being old offenders, be re-presented to the Board of Governors at their next meeting."

The cook does not seem to be the only one to suffer ill-treatment at the hands of the students, as we see by the following entry: "July 13, 1774. Rapalye, primus, suspended by the President, till the next meeting of the Governors for using Mr. Harpur in the most scandalous manner, and making use of the most indecent language." And on July 21: "Rapalye—being duly convicted of the charge before ye Board of Governors—was sentenced to be expelled."

The last entry in the book records a sentence which was most characteristic of the time: "August 4, 1775, ordered that Bayard and Gavan for being deficient each in 2 exercises, and also for frequently absenting themselves from recitations, be confined within the college walls from next Monday till the Friday following; and also besides their usual academical exercises translate No. 316 of The Spectator into Latin, and get by heart 40 lines from the Beginning of Book 1, Sec. 1, of Horace. In case of Failure or Neglect in any of these Particulars to be immeadiately presented to the Board of Governors for Degradation of Expulsion."

Eight months after the last entry was made the college buildings were given over to the American troops, and when the college reopened, in 1784, the record was not continued.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. GILLIG.

Sealed Decree in the Case Against Her Husband, Harry C. Gillig.

Mrs. Amy C. Gillig has been granted an absolute divorce from her husband, Harry C. Gillig, formerly Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The referee's report is sealed, and the name of the co-respondent is not disclosed.

Mrs. Gillig is the daughter of the late Charles Crocker of San Francisco. She was first married to R. Porter Ashe, the California turfman and lawyer. She obtained a divorce from him about ten years ago. There was one child, which was given into the custody of Mr. Ashe. Mrs. Gillig is an enthusiast for French bulldogs, and has exhibited many of the breed in various dog shows. She is a sister of Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, N. Y.

Mr. Gillig is a member of the New York Yacht and the Manhattan Clubs, and was until recently a member of the Calumet Club.

FIGHT FOR MOTHER'S ESTATE.

Robert S. Putnam Sues His Brother Israel for a One-Third Share.

The fight between Robert S. Putnam and his brothers, John Risley Putnam and Israel Putnam, the sons of the late Supreme Court Justice of Saratoga, for the possession of the estate left to their mother by her father, Robert M. Shoemaker, a Cincinnati millionaire, who died in 1885, was carried on in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Russell, when the suit of Robert S. Putnam, to have him declared entitled to a one-third share of her property, was brought to trial.

Mrs. Mary S. Putnam, the mother of the plaintiff and of the defendants, died on Sept. 28 last, and disposed of her property by will to her son Israel, who was a Lieutenant in the United States Army, and whom she visited in the Philippines. Mr. Shoemaker, by his will, provided that his executors were to sell his property, and, having retained control over it for two years, were then to divide it share and share alike between his five children, of whom Mrs. Putnam was one. He, however, made a further provision, by which Judge Putnam was to manage Mrs. Putnam's share, which was to descend to her children in equal shares at her death. Judge Putnam died in October, 1899, and since then there has been no trustee of the estate, which consists of valuable real property in Saratoga, and about $100,000 in the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company.

The question raised was whether the main provision in Mr. Shoemaker's will, directing that the executors divide his estate equally between his five children at the expiration of two years after his death, did not nullify the subsequent provision providing that the share left to Mrs. Putnam was to be created a trust fund, of which she was to have the income for her life, and which was to be equally divided between her children on her death.

Justice Russell reserved his decision.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.

Pretty silk-covered coat hangers can be bought for $1.25. Portable hangers can be bought for the same price and they are treasures for the traveler. No one who has not seen the bad effects of hanging coats and jackets from hooks, been bothered by broken loops and stretched collars can appreciate the convenience of these things as they deserve. There are three of them which come in a neat little case, and being adjustable, they are shortened to convenient size for carrying, and take up only the smallest amount of room in a traveling bag.

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Little traveling needle cases come in the smallest imaginable space in a tiny case the shape and size of a doll's opera-glass case and that of a small doll. In one side of the case is a thimble—a silver thimble, can be substituted for the one in the case if desired—and in this is one tiny spool containing black thread, and in the other side is another little spool, made small to fit the space and the occasion, while in a little flannel leaf on the inside of the top of the case are a few needles. This is, of course, only a temporary affair for use to catch up a rent which must receive attention at once. But the little case is so dainty and attractive and small that it is a treasure. It can be carried without inconvenience in the purse. The cases are in bronze, black, and other colors of leather. They cost 50 cents.

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Small square leather workboxes are made with special spools, and in a small compass carry a large variety of silks and threads and all the implements that a traveler who was not going into the dressmaking business could need for a long visit, trip abroad, or Winter or Summer vacation.

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A pretty little traveler's inkstand has a leather case in the shape of a man's hatcase.

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Pretty little calendars are in the form of little slates with wooden frames, the figures in white on black. There is a separate card for each month. There is a leather back and rest to the little slate. They cost 50 cents and are put up in little pasteboard boxes, and are dainty little gifts.

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The prettiest thing in name cards for luncheons or dinners are petals of flowers in tinted cardboard, crumpled exactly as the petals of genuine roses would be. One of these at each plate to agree with roses, which form the table decoration, is very pretty and dainty.

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The Lawson pink is out in silver. It forms the decoration of silver toilet articles and makes a most effective design.

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The candle which is sure not to allow an iota of wax to fall upon the carpet is in the form of a little silver lantern with colored glass. The lantern is of the exact design of that which John in the country takes out to the barn to feed the horses at night or to go down into the cellar for apples and cider. It is not half the size, however, and it certainly costs double the money.

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The last penny in the slot machine is a bank for the children. It is made of gun metal. Put a penny in the slot and a lever which is pressed will register the amount the bank contains. It will register up to $5, and opens with every 50 pennies deposited. There is no registering unless the penny first goes into the slot. The bank costs $1.

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A rubber company has out a genuine Harlem goat, said to have been designed by a famous Harlem artist. The reproduction is perfect in every respect, and not only of the Harlem, but of the Brooklyn goat, which is to be found in the colonies of Brooklyn's little Italy. The goats are only 50 cents, and there has been a run on them this month by Harlem and Brooklyn parents. The only criticism which can be made to the animals is the voice. It is a little tin whistle squeak, not to be distinguished from that of a cat or a cow or a little rubber baby.

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Ermine is the fashionable fur for dolls this season.

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In every crowded shopping district in the city the automobile is to be found endangering the tempers of shoppers. It is the twenty-five-cent automobile of the street vendor, and has now been on the market for some time.

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Playing cards never came in prettier and cheaper little leather cases than this year. They range in price from less than a dollar a pack in a case to—well, one may pay any price for them. But pretty cases and very good cards can be found at reasonable prices.

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Fancy playing cards come in such beautiful designs that it is strange that people do not think of them more often for gifts. The fine cards in fancy designs are somewhat expensive, but they make charming gifts to the lover of cards.

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Wash gloves that come in kid are new and cost only $1.75. They have the appearance of a regular glacé kid. They come not only in white, but in colors and in black, and all will wash equally well. They are put upon the hands and washed in soap and water and allowed to dry on, and they have the appearance of brand-new gloves.

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Clocks are to be seen on most of the fine stockings now. Some girls who like fancy work are buying stockings for Christmas gifts and working the clocks upon them. These gifts are often made appropriate by having the favorite flower of the recipient, her name flower, or something of that kind in the work.

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In stylish flannel shirt waists, big rings are found in many of the best designs. These are woven in the flannel, but the girl who is working the clocks on the stockings has bought a plain waist of flannel of a stylish make for her sister. On the front of the waist of this she is working rings in a simple stitch. She makes a series of rings in threes, marking them herself with a small spool, three linked rings, one upon the other, the links set well apart. The waist is of a pale lavender, and the rings are worked in different shades of purple which blend. It is stylish and pretty, and no other waist in the city will be quite like it.

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Pretty ribbons are picked up in the shops and bought in one and a half and two yard lengths, and the girl who is clever with her needle embroiders the ends for gifts for her friends.

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Pretty things in tea cozies are in coarse linen in stylish shades. They are heavily embroidered. There is white upon yellow and upon gray and yellow upon different soft shades of blue. A stylish cozy has animal designs, quaint figures of birds in white, the ground work of solid embroidery in a soft pink, the design being emphasized by an outline stitch of black.

BOOZ INQUIRY ON TO-MORROW.

Military Court Will Open Investigation at Late Cadet's Home.

The Military Court of Inquiry into the alleged hazing of Cadet Booz will go Monday to Bristol, Penn., to examine the parents of Booz, and on Tuesday they will go to West Point to examine Col. Mills. The Court of Inquiry consists of Gen. John R. Brooke, Gen. A. E. Bates, and Gen. J. W. Clous. Young Booz died at Bristol recently, and it has been charged that his death was due to treatment he had received at the hands of other cadets while a student at the West Point Military Academy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Speaker Henderson announced in the House to-day that Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.,) had resigned as a member of the Booz investigation committee and Mr. Dick (Rep., Ohio,) was appointed in his stead. Mr. Dick becomes Chairman of the committee. Mr. Dick, however, is disinclined to serve and says he will consult Speaker Henderson before determining his course. In case he accepts the committee will meet early next week and arrange a programme of procedure.

Capt. Thomas R. Adams, Fifth Artillery, has been detailed to duty as Recorder of the Court of Inquiry of which Gen. Brooke is President, to inquire into the alleged hazing of ex-Cadet Booz.

RAID BY SYRIAN ROBBERS

Christians Accused by Mohammedans Who Terrify a Town.

Preparing for a Siege—Influential Greeks in Prison—Foreign Consuls Taking the Matter Up.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHWEIR, Mount Lebanon, Syria, Nov. 1.—Burge Saffita is a modern village built on the ruins of an ancient Hittite town, and contains a burge or a tower of great antiquity, from which it takes its name. It lies several hours' ride northeast of Tripoli, in the heart of the district which for the last half century has been the scene of American missionary enterprise.

In this village lives an opulent and influential Greek Orthodox family named Belt Bashure, under whose roof the writer has dwelt since last Spring. Two weeks ago a messenger arrived in Burge Saffita covered with dust, and informed the Belt Bashure that in Tell-el-Aadis, a village between Saffita and Tripoli Mohammedan horsemen, including several hundred Arab spearsmen, armed to the teeth, had assembled and were threatening the Christians. It was said they might be expected at any moment to swoop upon Burge Saffita and wipe the place out of existence.

The Bashure summoned their dependents—that is, those who plow their fields—and put them under arms. Few had any expectation of a victory over the Tell-el-Aadis invaders, but it was hoped we could stand a siege until relief came.

The Monastery of Mar Elias, within the bounds of the village, was favorable for the defense, so the women and children were huddled together and as many of the live stock as could be accommodated brought in. The remembrance of recent Armenian massacres did not reassure every one, but the Superior of the monastery made up his mind to kill at least twelve before he should himself suffer "martyrdom." Nobody expected to escape death, but everybody was busy devising means to put out of the way as many of the enemy as possible before his own turn came.

The threatened attack, however, never came. It appears that the Mutserrif of Tripoli got wind of the affair and before the raid began proceeded to Tell-el-Aadis and induced his coreligionists to abandon the contemplated attack against the Christians. He argued that they had better leave the matter in the hands of the authorities and that the Sultan's Government would in due time bring the offenders to justice. "Moreover," he said, "your victory over the Christians would certainly be a very costly one." These arguments finally prevailed, and soon afterward it was learned what had caused the anger of the Mohammedans.

It appears that shortly before sunset of the day preceding the uproar a stranger entered the village of Tell-el-Aadis and inquired if the Begawat were at home. The word "Begawat" meant the gentlemen of the house of Aboud, who are the Mohammedan aristocracy of Tell-el-Aadis. The stranger was told that the Begawat were in the guest chamber.

"I am bringing them two loads of tobacco," said the stranger, "and I should like to know if there are any Custom House officers in the neighborhood who might seize the stuff."

The stranger was told there were no officers in the village and that he might bring in the tobacco as soon as he liked. The same evening, about two hours after sunset, fourteen horsemen surrounded the guest chamber. One of the party advanced to the front door, where he found one of the Begawat, on which he fired five times, but only wounded him severely. Then he went on into the chamber, where he saw two more of the Begawat. He shot one of them dead, while the other escaped by a back door. The robbers then captured three of the best horses and got safely away.

The Mohammedans of Tell-el-Aadis immediately accused the Christians of Burge Saffita of being the robbers. Five of the Bashure family are now in prison in Tripoli. The priests and the Bishops of the neighborhood of Saffita are trying to secure the influence of the foreign Consuls so that at least the prisoners may have a fair trial either in Beyrout or Constantinople. C. N. Lischine, Consul General of Russia in Syria, supported by his French colleague, is said to be very much interested in this affair.

The Mutserrif of Tripoli, who, as stated, restrained the Mohammedan horsemen from attacking Burge Saffita, has been summarily dismissed by the Porte, so also the local commander in chief in Damascus for some share he had in the business.

This unfortunate affair is the general topic here, and many fear the incident will be followed by serious consequences.

The Porte itself is not free from perplexity in dealing with the affair, for if they should clear the Christians the Mohammedans of the district will be enraged, and especially the more ignorant and less scrupulous among them; if, on the other hand, they should condemn the Bashure family, there will be the Consuls to reckon with.

E. S.

HEARD IN THE ELEVATOR.

Lawyers Sanguine of Victory Cheer Their Clients on Aerial Flights.

If the average elevator man in the great down-town office building had the time and inclination to jot down in diary form the fragments of conversation dropped by the various tenants on the flying trips between floors during a month, a week, or even a day, the collection would make a weird and fascinating volume. It would contain little flurries in stocks and bonds and collateral securities, schemes for consolidation, hints on the developments of mining properties, hopes of inventors, plans of promoters, a tinge of romance, a little happiness, a hint of sorrow, bits of literature, of art, of science, of history, a glimpse of architecture, of agriculture, of pedagogy, of medicine, and a flood of legal lore.

Whether it is because there are so many more lawyers in the big office buildings or whether they make more trips up and down on the elevators during the day or whether they are more given to dropping remarks of "shop" than their fellow-tenants during their aerial passages has never been satisfactorily figured out, but the fact remains that elevator lore fairly reeks with an atmosphere of legal proceedings. The mind of the average elevator man is saturated with habeas corpuses, certioraris, and mandamuses taken in homeopathic doses, and the very elevators are steeped in "lis pendens" and demurrers.

These scraps and fragments of legal sentences, caught between floors, often pass between counselors, but the vast bulk is conferred in a loudly confidential tone by the lawyer upon the client. To the casual auditor the burden of the sentences is of an exceedingly hopeful and optimistic character. It would seem as if the trouble and sorrow of the world had just been somehow satisfactorily arranged in court, and the average listener begins to wonder how the other parties to these various suits ever had the nerve to take their cases into court at all. Sometimes the clients look bewildered, too, but happy, and there is no doubt or discouragement or suspicion in the mysteriously worded remarks of the lawyer in the elevator. Just as the listener is becoming fascinated by the fearful and wonderful phrases, the speaker and his client reach their floor and alight, after which another attorney begins to comfort his client and so on to the top floor.

"Exemplary damages are ours without a doubt, for having secured the extinguishment of the estate I secured a writ—"

"I made him agree to a joinder of issue, insisting that it was an equitable conversion, as there had been an executory contract per se—"

"I will mandamus him to-morrow and will get an order to show cause—"

"—and if they enter a demurrer we will come back with a bill quia timet—"

"—Oh, that answer was filed long ago. They haven't got a leg to stand on if it comes to a question of—"

"—the writ of certiorari did the busi—"

"—If we cannot file a bill of survivor and supplement, why, of—"

"—not the least trouble to replevin. Oh, certainly we'll give them two weeks to answer the summons. Now, when that party et al.—"

"—it was a lis pendens and it was vacated forthwith. I insisted that it was an equitable conversion—"

"—when it came to an examination of title—"

And so the story runs all day, and will go on as long as the world is troubled and clouded with man's inhumanity to man.

FOR WOMEN'S WINTER GOWNS.

Corduroy is one of the materials which is universally becoming, and its revival is always welcome. This is a corduroy season, and many of the handsomest suits of the Winter are made from it. It comes in all colors and shades, and is made in all sorts and conditions of suits, from the elaborate street gown worn with handsome furs, to the bright-colored golf frock.

But the most popular thing in corduroy is black. It has not been possible to fill the orders for black corduroy this year, and many women are without them simply because they have not been able to obtain the material. They are not only popular now and worn as suits, but they promise to continue in popularity well into the Spring, and they are most satisfactory made into separate skirts. After the black the blues, browns, and tans vie with each other in popularity. There is a medium shade in the blues, a bright dark blue, the Napoleon blue, which is a popular shade whether because of its own merits or the popularity of "L'Aiglon" it will take something more than a dress expert to tell. Matelok, a blue with a purple tone, is another popular shade, and the dark navies are in demand.

In the brown there are some attractive shades—Java, which is dark; beaver, tabac, which is very dark; the Nordore, a golden brown, and there are light shades. The bright colors are also popular, and there is the girl who wears a golf suit of bright golf red, the old hunters' pink, and the shades of red run through crimsons and maroons, with rosa, which is a soft shade really something of a mauve, and old rose which has the same tones, but is darker. All these colors are made up in full suits, and not only in the corduroy, but in velutina, which is also popular, pretty, and durable.

Metallic velvet is a new special product, and makes up stylishly in many ways. It is in black and white—white dots and tiny figures of various kinds on the black ground—printed, but in such a manner that they are permanent. Some of the tiny white dots come in groups, and others are at regular intervals apart. The latter are the most popular, perhaps because a model suit has shown the good effect of that pattern.

A pretty material in this line for fancy waists is in Persian designs, the material twenty-two inches wide, and $1.25 a yard. With the velvet finish these soft patterns are particularly attractive. They are all in light tones—soft blues and grays and lavenders. There is a tendency to use them for evening gowns, which will be seen later in the season.

For the most elegant evening gowns just now there is nothing more beautiful than the velvets and the mirror velvets, the mousseline velvets, as they are called from their softness, are used in all the soft pastel shades. These mirror velvets are used for all purposes, and modistes and milliners are united in singing their praises. They will fold and twist and hang in the most delightful of folds, and they will not crush. The same material is used for suits and hats, and there is no danger of the difference of a shade in matching when both come from the same piece.

For suits the black is popular, but the colors are made up quite as often. There are dark green and dark red, which are popular; a few browns of different shades, castor, and a soft and pastel blue, which has silver tones, is also popular for street frocks.

Panne velvets were never more popular than this year, and are used for trimming, for whole suits, and for separate waists. These latter are in the fancy figured pannes. The panne in raised figures are beautiful and effective, and the velour du sabre has a raised figure with a plush-like effect, the nap pricked up as the name implies.

Another velour has fine raised stripes, and is in black and white, with a cut-out snowflake dot in white or in colors. These are stylish things, made up for both waists and suits. They are quite new this year, and consequently were by women who like originality, and it will take another year before they will become common enough to be called popular.

For her velvet jacket my lady buys velour du nord, a heavy velvet which comes with a thick nap. It is to be found in fine quality in black, and is used only for jackets, elegant coats, and wraps. It is the material which, combined with sable and chinchilla is something to dream of. There is another velvet of a fancy design which is also used largely for coats. It has an irregular cut-out design, which gives it the effect of baby lamb.

DOG A THIEF CATCHER.

Capt. Titus Welcomed by an Old Friend in Eldridge Street Station—"Yaller's" History.

When Capt. Titus, after two years' absence, was ordered back to the command of the Eldridge Street Police Station, he found at least one old friend to welcome him. This was "Yaller," a very small, meek-looking dog of a nondescript color which the policemen in the station house are kind enough to call yellow. "Yaller" jumped up on Capt. Titus when he entered the station house for the first time after his absence, frisked around him, and behaved himself altogether in a way which made it impossible for any one to mistake his joy.

"He's all right if he isn't very pretty," said the Captain when the little dog had tired himself out with his demonstrations of joy and subsided in a corner. "He's the only dog on the police force so far as I know who has ever caught a prisoner."

"Yaller" gained his reputation as a thief catcher one warm Summer evening about three years ago. At that time he was a self-invited and rather unwelcome guest at the station house. He had been in the habit of prowling about a small grocery store on Eldridge Street, just opposite the station house, and when the store was closed by the owner, who moved back to Italy to spend the rest of his life in retirement, he was left without a home. He invaded the station house for food and shelter, and at first was not received very hospitably. One of the Sergeants, however, treated him kindly and allowed him to come inside the house when he was at the desk, and the little dog soon learned to know when he was in charge. At such times he sat at the open door of the station house gazing pensively at the big tenements across the way. At other times he kept discreetly out of sight, knowing that the only welcome he would receive from the policemen would be an occasional kick.

One night when his friend, the Sergeant, was at the desk, "Yaller" was seated at the door as usual. A man snatched a pocketbook from a woman's hand a little distance up Eldridge Street and started down the street past the station house on a run before the policeman on post could reach him. He came flying past the station house with his pursuer over a block behind and with an excited crowd following. This was the golden opportunity of "Yaller's" life, and he seized it with all the strength of his jaws.

As the man rushed past the station house a streak of brownish yellow shot through the air. The next moment the fugitive let loose a shriek that made the Sergeant behind the desk jump up from his seat and aroused every one in the neighborhood. When he reached the street he saw a mass of something rolling about in the gutter and a policeman pounding it vigorously with his club. A moment later the mass resolved itself into its component parts. One part was a small dog with a very determined expression of countenance and a big piece of cloth grasped firmly between his teeth. The other part was a thoroughly frightened man with a part of his garments missing. He was dragged into the station house, locked up, and a few months later sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

Meanwhile "Yaller," his captor, had become a well-recognized member of society. Since that time he has been allowed perfect liberty to come and go as he pleases in the station house. Every new policeman who comes to the precinct is told of his exploit and treats him, thereafter, with all the respect due to a "plain clothes man."

At 12 and 6 o'clock, when the men are turned out to relieve those on duty, the dog marches out with the others and stands at attention before the Sergeant's desk. He listens to the orders read out by the Captain with proper decorum, and when the men file out attaches himself to a patrolman whose post lies in front of a restaurant. There he is sure to receive a bone or something eatable. After satisfying his appetite he returns to the station house to wait until the next platoon is turned out. Lately he has been growing fat and unwieldy, but he has never been known to fail yet in his duties as a regular member of the police force of the city.

MEXICAN DRAWN WORK

Its Possibilities and the Difficulty of Obtaining It.

Trials of a Woman Who Has to Deal Directly with the Capricious, Pleasure-Loving Workers.

People have not yet learned the possibilities of Mexican drawn work. They do not know either of the increasing difficulties in getting it and in getting it at so-called reasonable prices. For the actual value of the work, double the prices which have been obtained would be reasonable. A little Southern woman up town, who may be called a movable exchange for woman's work, and who makes a specialty of this drawn work in its finest lines, told some interesting things about it the other day.

Much of the work that comes to this part of the country comes through a middleman—who is a woman—who makes a business of getting the work from the Mexican women, lives in Mexico to look after it, and, incidentally, it may be said, has her hands full. The work from the time it first became popular has been marvelously cheap in price. The Mexicans live simply, they do the work with ease, and have been taking what they could get for it. Now all this is changing. The fine workers are beginning to understand the full value of their efforts. They say to the purchaser: "You get good prices for our work that you sell, and we expect more money for it ourselves."

As in other lines of work, the best workers are not numerous, and to keep the market supplied with the finest work it is necessary to pay for it. And with their growing independence the Mexican women are becoming more variable and uncertain to deal with. In some cases they demand, with the materials given them, half of the money they are to receive for the completed work. This is unfair, but the poor middlewoman is obliged to pay the money demanded of her or the work will not be undertaken, and she has the orders of her customers to fill.

Even with the money paid there is no certainty that the work will be done as promised. The middlewoman, after waiting a proper length of time and hearing nothing from the workers, makes a trip out of the city to their homes to see what is the matter. Sometimes she will find that not one stitch has been taken or a single thread drawn. The Mexicans are a pleasure-loving, care-free people, and the money paid for the work has gone for merrymaking, and not only is the work not completed, but the worker may refuse to do it at all. If she does there is nothing to do but count the money paid up to profit and loss and hope for

THE FRANCO-BRAZILIAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

A Practical Vindication of the Monroe Doctrine.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

JOHN BASSETT MOORE,

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On the 1st of the present month a telegram from Berne appeared in the press briefly announcing that the Government of Switzerland had on that day rendered an award upon the boundary between Brazil and French Guiana, and that its decision was favorable to Brazil. This simple announcement marked the termination of a long-standing dispute, the importance of which, as affecting the extent of European dominion in America and the actual and potential control of navigable waters, has been little understood outside the countries immediately concerned in it. That it was appreciated by them may be inferred from the ability, the learning, and the careful preparation which they caused to be bestowed upon its elucidation. The French claim, originally covering about 150,000 square miles, embraced in its final form about 100,000, an area more than twice as

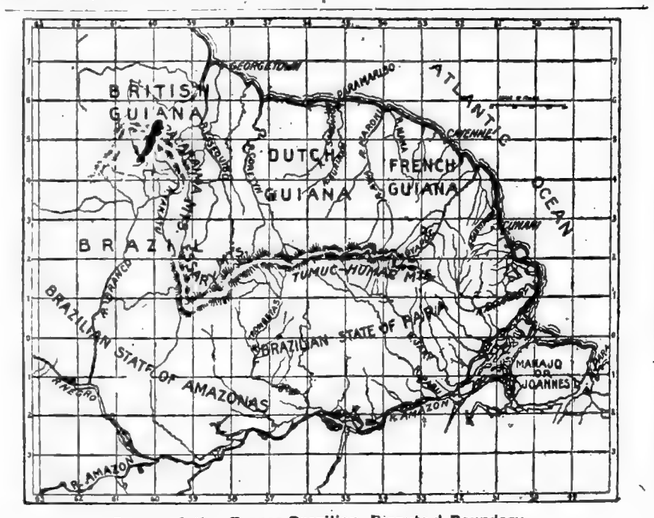

Scene of the Franco-Brazilian Disputed Boundary.

great as that of the State of New York, while in its southward reach it touched the mouth of the Amazon. In opposing this claim, Brazil may be said to have stood for an American cause and the Monroe Doctrine, and the vindication of her position by the arbitrators' award is an event worthy of attention.

The disputed territory, now adjudged to Brazil, lies in that vast region, north of the Amazon, which the Spaniards called Guiana, (Guayana,) and out of which were carved Portuguese Guiana, French Guiana, Dutch Guiana, and British Guiana. In the late arbitration Brazil stood as the successor of Portugal, to whose title she succeeded on becoming independent. On the north the territory lately in dispute is bounded by the River Oyapoc, or Vincent Pinson, and the Tumuc-Humac Mountains; on the south, by the River Araguary and a line drawn westerly therefrom; on the east, by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by the Rio Branco. The determination of the title to the territory thus bounded involved practically two questions, (1) that of the boundary on the seacoast under Article VIII. of the Treaty of Utrecht, and (2) that of the boundaries of the hinterland.

The dispute between France and Portugal as to boundaries in Guiana began in the seventeenth century, after the occupation by the French of the Island of Cayenne in 1676. The Portuguese were established at Para as early as 1616. In 1625 they had several missions and forts on the northern bank of the Amazon, and between 1623 and 1632 they expelled, by order of the King of Spain and Portugal, the English and Dutch settlers, who had erected forts in that region. In 1637 Philip IV. of Spain, III. of Portugal, annexed to Brazil the territory lying between the Amazon and the River Vincent Pinson. In 1646, six years after the independence of Portugal was proclaimed, the Portuguese expelled the Dutch from a post which they had established near the mouth of the River Cassipore, southeast of the mouth of the Vincent Pinson or Oyapoc.

In 1697 a diplomatic discussion was entered upon at Lisbon between the French and Portuguese Courts, originating in the arrest by the Portuguese of Frenchmen who in 1682 began to cross the Oyapoc to trade with the Indians in the region north of the Amazon. The French Governor of Cayenne claimed the Amazon as the southern boundary of the French possessions, and Louis XIV., espousing this pretension, directed him to seize all the Portuguese forts and settlements north of that river. He was able to take only the fort of Cumau or Macapa, which the Portuguese recovered a month later. By a provisional treaty signed at Lisbon March 4, 1700, a part of the contested territory was neutralized. In 1702, however, Portugal became the ally of Great Britain, the Dutch Republic, and the Emperor, against Louis XIV., in the war of the Spanish succession, and the Franco-Portuguese dispute as to boundaries in South America thus found its way into the deliberations of the Congress of Utrecht. In the negotiations that ensued, Portugal had the support of Great Britain. Lord Bolingbroke, who was then Secretary of State, not only advised Louis XIV., through the British Ambassador at Paris, of the Portuguese claim to the Oyapoc, but also intimated that France would be required to renounce any claim of an avenue of approach to the Amazon country as well as any claim of a right to navigate the river in common with the Portuguese. Louis XIV. accepted these conditions, Portugal on her part abandoning all claim to certain forts and territories which the allies had promised her in Spain. As to boundaries in South America, the treaty between France and Portugal, concluded at Utrecht April 11, 1713, contained, (Article VIII.,) on the part of Louis XIV., an express renunciation of all rights and pretensions to territories situated between the River Amazon and the River "Yapoc, (Oyapoc,) or Vincent Pinson."

In 1723 the Governors of Cayenne began to contest the position of the River Oyapoc, claiming at first that it was the Cassipore, or Cachipour, and afterward that it was the Mayacaré, the Calçoene, or Carsemenne, and, finally, the Carapaporis. They alleged that the word Japoc, Oiapoc, or Oyapoc, was a generic name of the Tupy language for "river" or "canal," and that the only definitive name in the treaty was Vincent Pinson, which designated in the old maps a river near the Amazon; but they did not then lay claim to the hinterland, to which France afterward asserted title. During the French Republic and the empire, new boundaries in Guiana were imposed on Portugal, but the treaties by which this was effected were expressly set aside by the additional articles between France and Portugal, signed at Paris May 30, 1814, and by Article CVII. of the Vienna Congress treaty, June 5, 1815, it was provided that "the River Oyapoc, the mouth of which is situated between the fourth and fifth degrees of north latitude," as claimed by Portugal, should form the boundary, which was to be amicably delimited "conformably to the precise meaning of Article VIII. of the Treaty of Utrecht." To that end a convention was entered into between the two powers Aug. 28, 1817. By this convention the position of the Oyapoc was again precisely stated, in accordance with the Portuguese position, and the boundary was carried along that river to the point where it strikes the parallel of 2 degrees 24 minutes north latitude, while the western limit of the French territory is placed at a point somewhat less than the fifty-sixth degree of longitude west of Greenwich. Commissioners to carry this agreement into effect were appointed by Portugal, but not by France, and the convention remained unexecuted.

In 1822 Brazil became independent. In 1835, a revolution having broken out in Para, the Government of Louis Philippe established a military post at Amapa, and the Governor of French Guiana informed the Governor of Para that France had decided to take possession of the territory between Oyapoc and Araguary, in accordance with the treaty of Amiens of 1802. On the ground that Portugal was not a party to that treaty, and that her title to the territory was confirmed by later, as well as by earlier, agreements, Brazil protested against the occupation. On Dec. 11, 1838, Lord Palmerston instructed Lord Granville, then British Ambassador at Paris, to draw the attention of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the treaty of Utrecht, of which Great Britain was a guarantor, and to the Vienna treaty of 1815 and the Paris convention of 1817, and to say that, as the territory plainly appeared to belong to Brazil, her Majesty's Government, as then advised, was inclined to think that the French Government would perceive that the local commanders had gone too far, and that the occupation ought not to be continued. The British interposition was seconded by the American Minister at Paris, and the French Government in 1840 ordered the withdrawal of the post at Amapa. In 1841 it was agreed that the territory should be neutralized, pending negotiations; but the diplomatic discussion did not begin till 1855, and it ended in the following year without result. France then claimed as the "Yapoc," or Vincent Pinson, a stream called Carapaporis, above Cape North, and a line parallel to the Amazon as far as the Rio Branco.

In 1894 the discovery of gold in the disputed territory attracted large numbers of foreigners, and in the following year the Governor of French Guiana sent a force to seize the village of Amapa, in the neutralized territory, and to liberate a Brazilian negro, who, having accepted from the Governor an appointment as honorary Captain, was arrested by the commander of the local Brazilian forces. A French gunboat dispatched to the scene of the difficulty met with serious resistance, and a bloody fight took place between the French and the Brazilians. It was this incident that induced the two Governments to endeavor to arbitrate the boundary question without delay.

The treaty of arbitration, the result of long and complicated negotiations which began in Paris in 1895, was signed at Rio de Janeiro, April 10, 1897. As arbitrators, the parties chose the Swiss Federal Government at Berne. In the first article of the treaty, relating to the boundary on the coast, the French now claimed the Araguary or Araway; and the arbitrators were authorized to designate, as the "Yapoc" or Vincent Pinson of the Treaty of Utrecht, either the Oyapoc, the Araguary, or any intervening stream. Brazil adhered to her claim of the Oyapoc.

As to the hinterland, Brazil claimed (Treaty of Arbitration, Article II.) the parallel of 2 degrees 24 minutes north latitude, from the Oyapoc to the Dutch frontier, as laid down in the Paris convention of 1817. France claimed a line parallel to the northern bank of the Amazon, from the source of the principal branch of the Araguary to the confluence of the Rio Branco with the Rio Negro; the thalweg (deepest channel) of the Rio Branco, from its mouth to a point on the parallel of latitude running through the westernmost point of the Acaray Mountains; and a line along that parallel, eastward, to the point last mentioned. The arbitrators were authorized to accept either of those claims, or to adopt, as an intermediate boundary, a line "from the principal source of the river declared to be the Yapoc or Vincent Pinson," to the Dutch frontier, along the crest of the Tumucumaque or Tumac-Humac Mountains.

The parties to the arbitration were required to submit and exchange their cases and evidence within eight months after the ratification of the treaty. Another term of eight months was allowed for the submission and exchange of their replies or counter-cases; and, pending the rendition of the award, which was to be given within a year after the presentation of the replies, the arbitrators were allowed to call for further information and evidence.

The members of the Swiss Federal Government, forming the Tribunal of Arbitration, were Messrs. W. Hauser, President, and E. Brenner, Vice President, of the Confederation; and Councillors E. Müller, A. Deucher, J. Zemp, R. Comtesse, and E. Ruchert. Councillor E. Müller, late President, was charged with the duty of making the report, on which he worked assidiously for a year. An excellent lawyer himself, he had the assistance of some of his country's most learned men, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Von Salis, Professor of Law in the University of Berne; Drs. Stoel and Früh, Professors of Geography in the University of Zurich, and Drs. Burkhardt-Finster and Schweiger, Professors of History at the Universities of Basel and Zurich, respectively. The award, however, represents the collective judgment of the seven members of the tribunal, by whom it is signed.

The case and reply of France, which were presented through the French Embassy in Berne, were prepared in Paris by a commission composed of M. Legrand, late Minister to the Netherlands; Prof. Vidal de Lablache, Mr. Gabriel Marcel of the National Library, and other competent persons. The Marquis de Monciar, late Minister to Venezuela, and Mr. Albert Grodet, once Governor of French Guiana, were associated with Mr. Bihourd, the French Ambassador, as counsel. The French statements and documents occupy three volumes, accompanied by an atlas containing thirty-five maps.

Brazil was represented by a special Minister, the Baron de Rio-Branco, who acted in a similar capacity for his country in the arbitration of the Misiones boundary question with the Argentine Republic, before President Cleveland, in 1894-5. A second time he has made his cause successful and has established, by painstaking and tireless research, accurate and profound learning, and luminous demonstrations, his fame as a great historical geographer, easily holding, among those who have turned their attention upon South America, the first place. His statement and reply, in behalf of Brazil together fill thirteen volumes, including three atlases, with about 200 maps, (covering a period of 400 years,) and an album of photogravures of original manuscripts. The collection of maps is of the greatest interest, containing among other things, copies of important manuscript maps never before reproduced, and is the most luxurious publication of the kind ever made. Several old parchment maps in the British Museum, or in other libraries, public or private, in Europe, are reproduced with the rich illumination and profusion of gold and silver of the originals.

J. B. MOORE.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE CONGO-GERMAN EAST AFRICAN FRONTIER.—The agreement just arrived at in Berlin between a representative of the Belgian Government and the German Government in regard to the disputed frontier line in East Africa has not excited any apprehension in British diplomatic circles, although by it an end is put to all idea of connecting the British spheres in North and South Africa in accordance with the Kimberley treaty of 1894. There was a clause in this treaty which leased to Great Britain a strip of land between Lakes Tanganyika and Albert Edward, but owing to strong protests raised by Germany this clause was canceled and the Belgians, who would have profited by the lease, secured a quid quo pro through another clause. Moreover it was found by exploration parties that the land in question was not within the Congo Free State territory, but in German East Africa.

Negotiations for the settlement began in January, 1900, when M. Beernaert, Minister of the Congo State, visited Berlin. As a result Commissioners were named to delimitate the boundary. It is said that, although the position of the Congo State was strong diplomatically, it was weak morally, for the Germans had enforced pacification among the hostile tribes in territory that had been evacuated by the Congo State people, and with Belgium's recognition of German supremacy over that territory is annulled the lease clause in the original treaty.

Great Britain, it is believed, will make no remonstrance against such an adjustment, for the Government has been informed that the territory affected by the rectification, although only 175 miles in length, is full of active volcanoes and other natural obstructions, which would render the laying of a railroad there a matter of extraordinary expense, if, indeed, it could be done at all.

After the Belgian-German agreement has been properly confirmed and the frontiers of the British spheres, north and south, and of the Congo Free State and German territory, west and east, it is the intention of the British Government to lease from the Congo Free State a strip of land connecting its spheres which will be more suitable for roadway purposes than the strip mentioned in the Kimberley treaty of 1894.

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THE NEW MILITARY JUSTICE IN FRANCE.—The new order of things in the administration of French military affairs begun by Gen. de Galliffet, the Minister of War, and continued by his successor, Gen. André, are said to show most remarkable results in the department of military justice. Statistics have just been issued for the year 1899. They show that the number of men brought before courts-martial for that year was 3,852, out of whom 2,192 were condemned. Three of these were condemned to death, but the sentence was not executed. For insubordination 879 men were tried and 618 convicted, while 814 were accused of theft and 672 of them condemned. The number of men tried for striking their superior officers was 643, and 590 were found guilty; while 381 men were tried for desertion, of whom 328 were condemned. The percentage of convictions secured, as compared with the number of the accused, is greater than any year since 1871-2.

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MEASURES FOR PENAL REFORM IN ITALY.—The bill for the reform of the Italian penal system, as recently presented to the Chamber by Signor Granturco, the Minister of Justice, consists of three parts. The first abolishes the institution known as "domicilio coatto," or a colony to which Anarchists and other dangerous persons are sent, where they are allowed considerable personal liberty under the supervision of the police. The second introduces "conditional punishment," an arrangement similar to the French Béranger law, which allows offenders to escape the penalty attached to a first offense on condition that they do not offend a second time. This part of the bill also contains provisions intended to save young delinquents from preliminary imprisonment while their first offense is being inquired into, and obliges the Magistrate when inflicting a conditional condemnation severely to warn offenders.

The third part of the bill deals with habitual criminals, who are divided into three classes according to their character. The least dangerous are placed under police supervision; the more dangerous are relegated to a penal settlement in Italy, where they are obliged to work either in gangs or singly; the most dangerous are transported to Assab, in the Red Sea, where they are obliged to work in gangs for three years before being allowed to work singly. None of the provisions of the bill is applicable to political crimes, but the measure expressly declares that "crimes which cause the death of, or harm to, one or more persons, or which are committed with means such as fire, pillage, or devastation," are not to be considered political offenses.

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THE FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAMME CRITICISED.—A writer in Le Journal des Débats, who is said to be a former Minister of Marine, criticises M. Fleury Ravarin's report to the Budget Committee of the Chamber on the French naval estimates. The proposed programme provides for the building of 28 first-class battleships, 24 armored cruisers, 52 destroyers, 263 torpedo boats, and 38 submarines.

This scheme, the writer in the Débats says, would be well enough if France ever intended or could expect to strike at Great Britain's main naval forces. He points out, however, that such tactics in the event of hostilities would be suicidal, owing to Great Britain's superiority in equipment for building battleships and to her immense advantages as regards facilities for coaling. France could only hope, even supposing the increase of her navy were to be effected at a higher ratio than in the case of her rival, to be able to meet the latter on equal terms at sea for years to come, if ever. The writer concludes that the policy of preparing to engage naval forces twice or thrice as powerful as the French and backed, moreover, by immense resources in building yards and coal mines is absurd and deplorable.

France's only hope, the writer believes, lies in straining every nerve to form a fast secondary fleet. Great Britain's vulnerable point, as shown by the Americans in 1812, is her enormous merchant fleet which her navy would never be able efficiently to protect. In the event of war the first blow which France would have to strike would be at British shipping; for this the fastest possible cruisers are needed; whereas, the naval estimates provide for the laying down of a number of battleships exceeding by four that of cruisers.

The writer concludes by saying that the attempt to construct a fleet which could hope successfully to cope with that of Great Britain is as ridiculous as any military scheme for the invasion of the island, and the amassing or a swarm of submarine craft, the efficacy of which has not yet been fully demonstrated, is more ridiculous than either. What France needs is a secondary fleet made up of small, swift cruisers.

THE CONSTITUTION

AN ORGANISM, NOT A MECHANISM.

An oft-quoted statement of the late Mr. Gladstone embodies a rank fallacy:

"As the British Constitution is the most subtle organism which has proceeded from progressive history, so the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

Equally fallacious is the statement of Herbert Spencer that our instrument of National Government was "obtained by a happy accident, not by normal progress."

The Constitution of the United States is as much an organism and the product of normal progress as that of Great Britain. It is a development, a growth, and it will continue to grow and to adapt itself to the needs of an expanding Nation as long as our Government endures. It has a continuing vitality, and is not an indurated fossil. It contains a skeleton, the framework of the Republic, which has been little changed, but upon that has been molded in the last hundred years a system which is not yet complete, and to whose development there is no fixed limit. The British Constitution is the creation of the British Parliament. The American Constitution is the creation of the Supreme Court, operating upon the work of the Convention of 1787 and the acts of Congress ever since that date. The process is as truly normal, it is quite as conservative, and it is more harmonious in its results, than that which has been going on at Westminster Hall.

And the work of 1787 was not "struck off at a given time," but was the product of a hundred and fifty years of Colonial experience. It was an evolution from the forces and environment that were making a new Nation through the long gestation of germs planted by the most venturesome and enterprising spirits of a daring age. It had its roots in the first trading charters of the infant colonies. Generations of strenuous men had wrought from royal and parliamentary grants local systems of government which strained constantly upon the authority from which they derived their being, and nurtured independent statesmanship. The necessities of their situation, the need of a common defense, and the exigencies of the general welfare led to many efforts at union of action.

When the inevitable break with the mother country came, hastened by a blind policy of oppression and coercion, the Colonies set to making Constitutions for themselves adapted to the requirements of independent States. The brain and purpose of the time were devoted to Constitution-making, putting in from the lessons of a long and hard experience from Massachusetts to Georgia. Years before the convention at Philadelphia they had been working upon plans for associated effort and united action, learning wisdom through mistakes. In the midst of the Revolutionary struggle the Continental Congress was two years in devising and adopting the articles of confederation, and it took three years more of agitation and debate in the separate States to get them fairly accepted. Then they had a fatal lack of cohesion and failed to secure that "perpetual union between the States" which was their avowed purpose.

Forced by the consequences of that failure, and taught by the experiences of the Colonies and States, the assembled wisdom of the new Nation struggling for life sat in Philadelphia from May to September in 1787, giving form to the results of a political evolution which had reached a critical stage. It was not "struck off," but laboriously wrought out, and almost every provision can be traced to its source in pre-existing material. The whole instrument contained little more than 4,000 words, and can be presented in ten moderate pages of clear print. To make it acceptable to the reluctant States the first Congress proposed ten amendments, which were speedily ratified by the Legislatures. But the Constitution of the United States then existed only in embryo. It has had its real development since, and it is destined to a continuous adaptation to its purpose.

It is commonplace to say that the framers of the Constitution builded better than they knew. Conscious of their inability to see into the future, timid about every departure from what had been tried and proved, and unable to agree upon anything but the most essential provisions of a general Government, for the union of States, they put together a skeleton, covered only with sufficient elastic tissue to give it action. Their enforced self-restraint was equivalent to the highest wisdom, and it was fortunate for the Nation. The Constitution as we have it to-day has been made since their time, and few realize to what extent it is the work of that continuous body of learning and wisdom, the Supreme Court.

For a long time the other departments of the Government were jealous of acknowledging the decisions of the Supreme Court as authoritative over them, and the States were equally so in cases where Federal laws and Constitutional principles were involved. It was regarded as a tribunal for the final determination of the rights and claims of citizens within its jurisdiction, and more than once public authorities refused to comply with its decrees, which it had no power to enforce. But in the determination of the rights and claims of citizens it was compelled to pass upon the validity of statutes under the Constitution, and gradually its authority to do so came to be acknowledged, and its decisions to be respected as settling the "supreme law of the land."

It is only in the last forty years that the Supreme Court has appeared in its full panoply as the molder of the Constitution of the Republic. The tendency of its decisions for forty years before was to weld the union of States into a Nation, and to stifle the doctrine that it was only held together by a compact of independent sovereignties; but it took a civil war and some amendments of the Constitution to give full effect to the process of making the Union indissoluble beyond question. From that time the august tribunal appeared in the full splendor of its powers, and commanded acquiescence in its authoritative utterances from Legislature and Executive, and from the States and the people. Since then it has been engaged in bringing out the full significance and adaptability to all requirements of those few articles and brief sections which we call the American Constitution. It has clothed the barely covered skeleton of 1787 with the fullness of vitality and vigor which enables the Nation to meet every emergency an untrammeled power; and it has extinguished that doctrine of strict construction which would have mummified the creation of "The Fathers", and made National progress possible only by revolution.

But there can be nothing arbitrary or dangerous in the exercise of the ultimate judicial authority. Dominating as it has become, it is still subject to the enlightened opinion and will of the people. It has no way of enforcing its decrees upon executive officers or upon States. Its very composition and most of its jurisdiction are subject to the power of Congress. States successfully defied the Dred Scott decision. President Lincoln disregarded a writ of habeas corpus issued by the Chief Justice. The composition of the court was changed before the war powers of the Government could be fully developed for the suppression of rebellion. The filling of vacancies was forbidden, and certain jurisdiction was withdrawn to prevent interference with reconstruction when Congress and President were at odds with each other. The number of Judges was increased, and special appointments were made to secure an affirmation of the power of Congress to make Government notes a legal tender for the payment of private debts. Decisions in certain cases have been obviously determined by the exigencies of the National life and the force of public opinion, and they could be changed by the same influences. Incidents like these may be regrettable, but they may also be inevitable, and they are among the factors that help to adapt the Constitutional provisions to their essential ends without wrenching the framework of the Government. They admit the force of public opinion to the judicial chambers to aid in molding the Constitution. But in the main the independence of the Court has been unimpaired and has been rendered safe by the learning, wisdom, and unimpeachable integrity and patriotism of the Judges. Our method of developing a National Constitution is quite as safe and sound as that of mere parliamentary action which prevails in England.

Some of the broad results of constitution-making by interpretation and liberal construction are but just now appearing, and others are yet to appear. By the exercise of implied powers and the authority to make and enforce laws "necessary and proper for carrying into effect" all the powers vested in the Government or in any department or officer thereof, rebellion could be suppressed, war could be carried on and the union could be made "perpetual." Out of the power to regulate commerce, the unforseeable forces of railroads, telegraphs, and steamships could be brought into subjection to national authority and made subservient to the general welfare. And the mere power to establish Post Offices and post roads could furnish authority to suppress riots and break up strikes when they interfered with the movement of the mails.

The acquisition of territory beyond the limits of this continent will give new occasion for a judicial adaptation of the Constitution to the purposes of a growing Nation, and there is little doubt as to the course which the necessary interpretation will take. The precedents of the past already point the way. A fundamental question never yet explicitly decided relates to the wide distinction between the Union of States which constitute the Nation and the territory which is "property belonging to the United States." What is, or what are, the United States? Chief Justice Marshall said of this phrase in 1820: "It is the name given to our great Republic, which is composed of States and Territories. The District of Columbia or the territory west of the Missouri is not less within the United States than Maryland or Pennsylvania, and it is not less necessary on the principle of our Constitution that uniformity in the imposition of imposts, duties, and excises should be observed in the one than in the other."

But this was not an adjudication of the court. It was the dictum of a Judge delivering an opinion in a case which did not involve the question of the meaning of United States or of the uniformity of imposts, duties, and excises. The term "United States of America" was first the style of a confederacy, and was adopted in the Articles of Confederation, where it could only apply to the States which united in a compact. It may be loosely applied to the entire domain over which the jurisdiction of the Nation extends, as well as to the Nation itself, but the plain language of the Constitution implies that the Nation in which the sovereignty resides consists of the States, and the States alone. It may own territory and it may exercise jurisdiction beyond its limits, but it is the States united. The term is always used in the Constitution as a plural—the United States "are," and treason consists in levying war against "them" or in adhering to "their" enemies. Only States and their people were to be represented in the Congress which exercised the legislative power of the Nation, and only States were to take part in choosing the President, who was to be intrusted with its executive authority.

There are no "citizens" except of the United States and of the States which constitute the Nation, and it is to them alone that the privileges and immunities of citizenship are guaranteed. The original Constitution, assuming that there was no distinction between citizens of States and citizens of the union of States, contented itself with declaring that those of each State should be entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens in any other State. Citizenship was first defined in the Fourteenth Amendment: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." Birth or naturalization and residence must be in the States. In prohibiting slavery the Thirteenth Amendment declares that it shall not exist within the United States, "or any place subject to their jurisdiction," making a clear distinction between the Nation, consisting of States, and places under the jurisdiction of that plural entity. Citizens, whose right to vote cannot be denied or abridged "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," as well as those whose privileges and immunities as such cannot be abridged, and who cannot be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, do not include the inhabitants of territory belonging to the United States, unless they have acquired citizenship by birth or naturalization in the States of the Union.

That this would be the judgment of the Supreme Court cannot now admit of doubt. It has already decided that the United States can constitutionally acquire territory by conquest or purchase in the exercise of the right to declare war, raise and support armies, maintain a navy and to make treaties, and as an inherent function of National sovereignty. The Constitution gives Congress the "power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States," and the Supreme Court has held that this power is "general and plenary." It scarcely admits of doubt that it will consistently hold hereafter that Congress may provide for the government of possessions outside of the United States, on this continent or elsewhere, in any way that their condition and the condition of their inhabitants may require. It may dispose of such possessions in any way that the interests of the Nation or the will of the people may demand. It follows of necessity that the rule requiring that all imposts, duties, and excises shall be "uniform throughout the United States" has no application to territory. Not only the law relating to Porto Rico, but the elaborate act for the government of Alaska adopted at the last session of Congress, proceeds upon that assumption with entire safety.

In building our harmonious fabric of Constitutional law upon the framework erected by the Convention of 1787 and the additions put upon it by amendment, the Supreme Court has not only developed the implied powers of the Government, but it has followed out the intent of the separate provisions and of the instrument as a whole. It has even consulted the necessities of the situation as related to the great purposes declared in the preamble.

It has been contended that the restrictions upon the powers of Congress and the guarantees of the rights of the people contained in the first eight of the amendments adopted in 1790 must be observed in dealing with our new territorial possessions. There is not the least likelihood that it would be so held by the Supreme Court, because it was the intent of these to protect the people of the States which were asked to ratify the work of the convention from encroachments of the central power, which had just been created, and of which some of the States had a jealous fear. The article relating to trial by jury says that in criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury "of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law." This clearly implies that these guarantees are intended only for the States and their people, and have no application to the territory belonging to the United States or to their inhabitants. At all events, if the Supreme Court shall say so, as it undoubtedly will, that will become the meaning of the Constitution.

There are other unsettled questions of construction to come up. The Court has already so construed and applied the Fourteenth Amendment as to save it from much of the destructive effect that was intended by its framers, which shows that it may avert consequences as well as bring them about. It has held that, apart from discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, the qualification and regulation of the right to vote remains in the States, though the election of members of Congress may be regulated by National law. But if an attempt should be made to reduce the basis of representation in certain States on the ground that this right has been in some way abridged by qualifications of the suffrage not based directly upon race distinction, how would the court deal with the question? It is safe to say that it would make the attempt of no effect.

But is not this process of developing and molding the Constitution by legislative acts and adjudication thereon by the Supreme Court, subject to the influence of public opinion, a perilous one? Is there safety for our institutions in establishing the doctrine that the sovereignty of the Nation, composed of the States which are represented in Congress, and which chose the Chief Executive, may exercise its sway over an empire of territorial possessions, unrestrained except by the convictions and purposes of the people of that Nation? To say that it is not safe is to doubt the capacity of the people for the control of their own Government. It is to deny the destiny of the United States to take that "equal" as well as "separate station" among the powers of the earth to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them. It is to declare that what the crowned republic of Great Britain is achieving for the advance of civilization and the unification of mankind, the uncrowned republic of America is unfit to share in.

Whatever the expansion of our interests and of our influence through the possession of territory in other parts of the world, the power of Government, the sovereignty of the Nation, will still reside in the enlightened and progressive people of the United States, whose Union cannot be added to without their consent. They will determine the "course of empire," so far as it takes its departure from the Western world; and if they are not equal to their destiny as rulers of the Nation in its relations to the rest of the earth, neither will they prove equal to their destiny as a self-governing people in their domestic affairs.

At all events, their opportunity for development and progress is wide open before them, and the Constitution of the Fathers does not bar their way. The document of 1787 is not a fossil or a mummy; neither is it a fetich to be worshipped in its rude simplicity. It indorsed the embryo of a nationality with latent and dormant capacities of which those who deposited it there never dreamed. Through the instrumentalities there blindly provided, it has developed with the growth and advancement of the people to the glorious proportions which we now behold; and it is destined to a further development, which will enable it to fulfill a grander mission in the earth than the most ardent prophet can yet foresee.

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WEBER PIANOS

Letter of Maurice Grau to the Manufacturers, dated June 4, 1900:

Gentlemen:

It is my wish, and that of the Opera Company, that the Weber Piano shall be used at the Opera House next season as heretofore. The magnificent Concert Grands which you have sent us for the Sunday night concerts have more than confirmed the impression that in tone quality, power, and carrying capacity the Weber has no superior in the world. The leading artists of the Company have privately expressed to me their delight in the instruments (both Grands and Uprights) furnished for their private use, and it is the unanimous verdict that for concert-work, as well as for accompanying the voice in singing, the Weber piano is unequalled.

Very truly yours,
MAURICE GRAU.

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ANNIVERSARY OF A HOSPITAL.

Celebration of the Foundation of the Presbyterian Institution.

The thirty-second anniversary of the foundation of the Presbyterian Hospital was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the dispensary hall of the hospital. A number of the patrons were present.

John S. Kennedy, the President of the Board of Directors, occupied the chair. Four members of the choir of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church sang an anthem, after which Dr. George T. Purves read the Scripture lesson and delivered an address, in which he spoke of the life of Christ and said that the work which had been done by the Master when on earth was paralleled by that done by the hospitals. He closed with an appeal to the patrons to continue their support of the hospital. Nurses were detailed at the close of the meeting to escort the visitors through the building.

MRS. HEPPENHEIMER'S ARREST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The story regarding Mrs. Margaret M. Heppenheimer in this morning's TIMES is in some respects incorrect, and I respectfully ask that you give the same prominence to this correction that you did to the original article. The facts are briefly that a woman came to my office, introduced by a gentleman of good standing, who asked that in consequence of her destitute circumstances and merely as a matter of charity I advance $1,000 on a check which she had purporting to be signed by House & Gressman dated one week in advance. This I refused to do without first ascertaining from the company on which it purported to be drawn that the check was good. I found that it was not. She did not get anything whatever from me, and I had the makers of the check notified that their forged check was in circulation.

I never contemplated advancing a single dollar except upon a thorough investigation and the finding that everything was correct, and accordingly was not and could not have been deceived by the representations made. While he other papers which she bore gave every evidence of genuineness to the transaction to such an extent that other gentlemen were sufficiently misled as to put themselves to considerable inconvenience and some expense on her account, instead of being misled by her dream of wealth, as implied by your article, I am certainly entitled to the credit of exposing the fraud, notifying the law firm interested, and thereby preventing any one from making losses on account of the transaction.

CHARLES C. DICKINSON.

New York, Dec. 15, 1900.

Lecture on the Passion Play.

The Rev. Charles H. Scholey will deliver an illustrated lecture on the Passion Play on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 7:45 P. M., at the Union Theological Seminary.

HOMELESS BOYS AMBITIOUS.

Criticism of President Guggenheimer Answered by Superintendent Heig.

City Council President Randolph Guggenheimer talked to the members of the League for Political Education yesterday about the 3,000 homeless boys in New York City. It is in the proper education of these boys, he said, that the social and political evils of the future can be healed. Mr. Guggenheimer took exception to the lodging houses of the Children's Aid Society, which, he said, though good in themselves, made it possible for a boy to live on 15 cents a day, and, being practically supported, the boy lost the power of looking out for himself and had not a proper ambition. He illustrated this by saying that two boys had lived at these lodging houses for nineteen years. For the benefit of self-supporting girls, he thought legislative action should be taken fixing a minimum rate of wages for their protection.

When Mr. Guggenheimer's remarks were repeated last evening to Superintendent Rudolph Heig of the Brace Memorial, in Duane Street, Mr. Heig immediately protested that they were without foundation.

"No boy has been here for nineteen years," said he, "nor for anywhere near that time, and I believe I may safely say the same of all the houses of the Children's Aid Society. The average stay of a boy here is not over a year at the outside. By that time they have generally attained to sufficient prosperity to enable them to take a furnished room, living entirely on their own resources and with the ambition, which Mr. Guggenheimer fears that our work tends to kill, sharpened to rise in the world.

"Mr. Guggenheimer's statement that a boy's living here on 15 cents a day, which he calls being practically supported by us, tends to lessen the boy's ambition, is not in the slightest degree borne out by the experiences and records of the house. Some of the boys, as a matter of fact, frequently find it difficult to make 15 cents a day. If a boy comes here without money, do we turn him away? No; we set him to work at something about the house—sawing wood, sweeping, &c., to make him earn his living and also to ascertain what he is good for. We have trusted boys for as much as $10, and rarely has a boy failed to pay the money back. Besides paying for their keep, many of them lay up money, and when the sum reaches $40 or $50, put it in the bank. There is no lack of ambition, and I do not believe there is a place in the world where homeless waifs with their own way to make, are more ambitious to rise than are the boys here.

"Judging from the great number of boys who have been sheltered here at one time or another, and who are now making good livings, it is plain that such criticism as Mr. Guggenheimer is reported to have uttered is unjust."

National Guard Code.

The Board of Officers of the New York National Guard, Major Gen. Charles F. Roe President, to consider proposed amendments to the Military Code, will meet at Fifth Brigade Headquarters next Tuesday. Officers who may have any amendments to suggest can send them addressed to Col. Frederick Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant General, at Fifth Brigade Headquarters, up to Tuesday.

Lieut. Carnochan Resigns.

First Lieut. Gouverneur M. Carnochan, Assistant Inspector of Small Arms Practice, on the staff of Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, has resigned, and it is understood will be appointed on a br

The New York Times.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 16, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

WHO IS SHOCKED?

In beginning his address at Ann Arbor ex-President HARRISON took pains to disclaim any intention to make a legal argument. The address supports the disclaimer by strong intrinsic evidence.

If Gen. HARRISON had been making an argument before the Supreme Court in support of the proposition that the Constitution follows the flag, and that therefore the people of the Philippines and Porto Rico are citizens, he would not have wasted the time of that eminently unsentimental bench by such an appeal as this:

> If the Constitution relates only to the States and their people then all things prohibited in the States may be done in the acquired territory, and this view of the Constitution is shocking. And if it could be done in Porto Rico, why could it not be done in Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Alaska?

Who is shocked by that view of the Constitution? It is good law to say that when we speak of the States of the Union we mean also the Territories. They are a part of the National domain, not exterior possessions. Yet the Federal Government may not exercise within a State the right of eminent domain, that is, the taking of private property for public purposes, a right which it exercises within a Territory, with or without the action of the Territorial Government. The laws passed by Territorial Legislatures are subject to the approval or disapproval of Congress. The Legislature of a Territory is, in fact, a body to which Congress has delegated powers that are to be exercised under its supervision. The people of a Territory may in convention assembled adopt a Constitution satisfactory to themselves, yet Congress may refuse to recognize it.

The Constitution does not give Congress power to treat States in that way. Yet has anybody ever really been shocked because things prohibited in the States may be done in the Territories? Except for the purpose of opposing the Administration, have sensible and sober-minded persons ever really been shocked by the proposition that the President or Congress may do in the Philippines what the Constitution forbids them to do in the States?

It would, indeed, be shocking if the President or Congress should attempt to govern the Philippines in a despotic and oppressive manner, without any regard for the Bill of Rights—say as Spain governed them prior to the cession. The American people know very well that no President, no Congress, will attempt that. So they refuse to be shocked. Between what a monster and a fool might do and what any President trusted by the people will do is so great a gulf that persons standing securely on the hither side of the proposition are quite beyond the effective radius of the shock. Of course, every anti-imperialist in the country instantly jumps up to say that the Government of MCKINLEY is worse than the Government of Spain, because we are killing off the Filipinos. So the Government would use the military arm to kill off men who should rise in rebellion against its lawful authority in New York or Michigan, where the guarantees of the Constitution have full force and effect.

The American people, being sensible, have recently expressed their belief that the President can be trusted. They know that as soon as the rebellious spirit that actuates a small fraction of the Filipinos has exhausted itself the work of civil administration in the islands will proceed in the temper of the President's instructions to the commission. They know, in other words, that the blessings of free institutions will be conferred upon the Filipinos under American rule just as fast as and just as far as they become capable of understanding and enjoying them, and that under Spanish rule they never would have enjoyed anything of the kind. An unprejudiced mind is not shocked by that situation, and would not be even if ex-President HARRISON was right about the law.

DANIEL WEBSTER, who was something of a hand at expounding the Constitution, declared that "the Constitution cannot be extended over anything except over the old States and the new States that shall come hereafter, when they do come in." Until that time Congress was the source of their Government. The slaveholders at one time eagerly seized upon Gen. HARRISON'S doctrine, the doctrine that the Constitution of its own force extends to the Territories. They wanted, as BENTON put it, to carry the Constitution, "the slavery part of it, into the Territories, overruling and overriding all the anti-slavery laws which it found there, and placing the institution there under its own wing and maintaining it beyond the power of eradication either by Congress or the people of the Territory."

Courts are sensible as well as the people. They are never shocked by anything. They may even approve and give their lasting supreme sanction to conditions that have prostrated the anti-imperialists.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

The influence of OSWALD OTTENDORFER in the public affairs of this country has been large and salutary. It was an appreciable gain for us to have a German of his strong character and right-minded views come here to become a citizen and do his life work. His death deprives journalism of one of its sound leaders, and the city and country of a man who from conscience and habit sought to array himself upon the better side of public questions.

Mr. OTTENDORFER was firm, but enlightened, confident of his own opinions, but altogether tolerant of the opinions of others. His newspaper sometimes took and held positions that seemed to be distinctively German-American, as opposed to American, but it supported them with a fervor and hearty conviction that proved that its conductor felt them to be the best Americanism—better even than that of the Americans themselves. He was qualified by his abilities, by his long experience, by his love of country, and by his philosophy for criticism upon the things done and attempted by the people among whom he lived, and one of whom he was. Criticism from Mr. OTTENDORFER had the quality of self-criticism. He aimed to mend, not to wound.

Even in his age and retirement he has been a conspicuous figure in the life and movement of the city. On questions of public interest Mr. OTTENDORFER'S views were sought and valued. He was to the last a working force for the moral and political betterment of the city. Good causes could command his support. He had in abundance that regenerating quality, completely lacking in the make-up of some of the greatest and best-known men in New York, called public spirit. He was informed, felt an interest, and wanted to do something whenever reforms were on foot.

And in the conduct of his newspaper as well as in his personal relation to public affairs, Mr. OTTENDORFER was guided by high principles. It was sound journalism, self-respecting, courteous, just to the reader and to itself. It was an honorable, active, and useful life that has come to its end.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MERIT SYSTEM.

Twenty years have brought many changes for the better in the civil service of the United States, and the National Reform League, which has just held its twentieth annual meeting in this city, may fairly congratulate itself on the progress of the cause for which it has worked.

It is difficult even for those who were at the time familiar with them to realize how many and gross and vulgar were the abuses that were tolerated twenty years ago, and accepted either as proper or as inevitable, which now are abolished or practiced clandestinely. Take one conspicuous instance. All the offices were then filled from one party, nominally as the reward of party service, but often as the reward of service to intriguers in the party, and often also as the result of the most shameful and corrupt personal favoritism. Of course this is not wholly reformed, and some of the ground that was gained has been lost in the first term of Mr. MCKINLEY'S Administration, but the conditions are very much better than formerly. Practically all the subordinate positions in the departments at Washington and the great body of those in the larger offices throughout the country are now filled without regard to party by appointees selected by impartial tests. In the departments, for instance, there are now numerous men and women appointed, on their merits solely, from the Southern States, under the Republican Administration in which Mr. ROOSEVELT was at the head of the Civil Service Commission. Twenty years since that would have been as impossible as anything in politics could be. It works perfectly well, and both the service and the politics of the country are the better for it.

Although the change in the National service is most prominent, that which has taken place in this State is even more remarkable in some respects. To-day the merit system is intrenched in the Constitution of the State and is imposed by a law even more exact and consistent than that of the United States. The benefit has been incalculable. One of the natural and most salutary results has been the development of the system itself along the lines of practical administration. At the dinner of the league on Friday evening Gov. ROOSEVELT, to whom the cause owes a heavy debt, referred to the necessity of practical common sense in the work, without seeming quite to realize to what extent it prevails in the service over which he presides. He mentioned, for example, certain tests of actual work which he regarded as better than those of a written competitive examination. Tests of precisely that character are constantly applied in the selection of employés in the city service, where they are at all possible. And the system has even gone a step beyond what the Governor advocates in the fact that "general intelligence" is now tested solely by questions relating to the duties of the position sought. This evolution of the merit system is one of the signs of its permanence. It has become an essential and ineradicable element in the management of the affairs of a great public business. If it were not so, we may be sure that we should not find so thorough, intelligent, and efficient application of it under a commission appointed by Mayor VAN WYCK.

There still lingers in the mind of the public a vague suspicion that the doctrine of the merit system is a counsel of perfection. Even the Governor who has done so much for it seems to think that it needs a little restraint lest it seek too much. But he is in the thick of many fights, and perhaps does not see the facts as clearly as less intensely interested observers. Our own judgment is that the merit system has made the remarkable progress it has made because it is not a matter of theory but of practical business. It is the simplest, most effective, and most economical mode of administering public offices, and it is the hard common sense, the direct and practical instinct of the American people for doing things that need to be done, that has carried it so far and will carry it further. That it tends not only to efficiency but to cleanliness and honesty in the service and to more rational and decent politics does not, we suppose, work against it in the minds of the American people.

THE FRENCH AMNESTY BILL.

There is a two-fold interest attached to the action of the French Chamber last Thursday in adopting the first paragraph of the Amnesty bill and an amendment excluding cases of espionage and treason from grace. It places the cause célèbre forever beyond the realm of political discussion, and it leaves the verdict of the High Court of Justice in regard to those treasonably inclined persons DEROULEDE, GUERIN, and MARCEL-HABERT untouched.

The individual rights of DREYFUS remain intact. In fact, it is a question whether any amnesty law could modify them. He may, according to due process of law, proceed to secure his complete rehabilitation, although such action can be followed by no criminal prosecutions, no matter what the future revelations in his case may be. Of course, this is not complete justice, as the Socialist Deputy from Dieppe forcibly pointed out in the debate, nor is it complete justice to prevent men like Lieut. Col. GEORGES PICQUART and MM. ZOLA, REINACH, and GOHIER from seeking to obtain adequate punishment for the men who committed crimes against them. But for the sake of national tranquillity the line had to be drawn somewhere, and as M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU said in his address to the Senate last June:

> The situation was simple. A verdict had been given. It had been accepted. On this side all was over. But other criminal actions remained pending, ready to reawaken the whole drama, while powerless to change its dénouement. Should we allow them to continue, with that outburst of passions of which even here we still find attenuated echoes? We do not think so.

The men who have suffered for the cause of truth and justice have been asked to make a personal sacrifice for the sake of France which they should consider it an honor to assume, leaving history, to which they have given a sure basis of judgment, to deal with the criminals of the General Staff. Ironically a similar request has been made to the champions of MM. DEROULEDE, GUERIN, and MARCEL-HABERT. They, however, are not likely to acquiesce. It does not matter. But the Dreyfus case itself has at length been shorn of all appendages. It is now a matter solely between the condemned and pardoned man and the Supreme Court of Appeal.

BUSINESS, CERTAINLY.

The Montreal Daily Star, in commenting on our recent article on the future of trade with Canada, says: "If there ever should be any improveed trade relations between the two countries, it will be for business and not sentimental reasons."

To that statement we cordially subscribe. It is true that it is easier to do business with a people whose sentiments are like our own, and whom we respect and like; but the end of all business is profit, and no "sentimental reason" that interferes with that ought to be entertained or is at all likely to be.

The error that the United States has made in the past, and one from which our Canadian friends are not altogether free, is in thinking that in trade one party must necessarily lose what the other party gains. This is so far from being true that the only solid foundation for permanent trade is the profit of both parties. To secure this, freedom is needed. If practical freedom existed for commerce between the two countries, we have not the slightest doubt that business would steadily and rapidly increase, and that both we and our neighbors would reap benefit from it.

CHRISTIANITY AND CONFUCIANISM.

It is amusing, if not exactly enlightening, to watch the course of discussion upon the address of our honored guest, WU-TING-FANG, upon the differences and the resemblances between Christianity and Confucianism. To many readers the address seemed a sincere and intelligent endeavor to apprehend the meaning of Christianity upon the part of one who had not been reared in it, and who of course rejected its supernatural sanctions. By such an observer, Christianity may and indeed must be treated as a system of morality, and compared with other systems which either do, or, like Confucianism, do not, claim any supernatural sanctions. No intelligent Christian can take offense at the essay of a foreigner and a "heathen" to compare the Christian religion with his own in its tendency to promote human happiness.

This is what Mr. Wu has done, and in doing has aroused the wrath of those who really ought to know better than to be moved to anger. Out of "comity," doubtless, he did not make the most of his case, and politely refrained from adducing modern instances to prove his propositions. If he had not been thus restrained, he could have made much of what is now going on in his own country. For it is not disputed that at least a hundred Chinamen have been killed by professors of Christianity for every foreigner who has been even injured or intimidated by the disciples of CONFUCIUS. But the Chinese Minister confined himself to what appeared to be the tendencies of the two religions, or rather of the two moralities. When he said that Christianity was impracticable, he said no more than has been said by many men brought up in it, who have not professed to be its opponents. FITZ JAMES STEPHEN, for example, in his "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," has given a list of Christian precepts the literal execution of which he declares to be not merely impracticable but undesirable. And when Mr. WU asserts that Christianity is less useful, so to speak, than Confucianism, he is evidently paying a high tribute to it.

At least we should think so if his remarks on this head had not brought upon him so much animadversion from the religious press. What he meant to say was that the imitation of CHRIST was more difficult than the imitation of CONFUCIUS, that the Christian virtues, as BURKE said of the "severe and restrictive virtues," were held "at a market almost too high for humanity," and that men would not aim at a mark they despaired of reaching. But this also has been said by writers who passed for Christian and devout. In a memorable passage of "In Memoriam," TENNYSON sings:

> What keeps a spirit wholly true
> To that ideal which it bears?
> What record? Not the sinless years
> That breathed beneath the Syrian blue.

This is the poetical expression of what Mr. WU has been saying in prose, and been berated for saying. He need not be too much downcast, nor take his critics for authorized exponents of theoretical Christianity, any more than the leaders of the "punitive expeditions" in his native land for authorized exponents of applied Christianity.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Every American must have some interest in what is officially known as the "Executive Mansion" of the President of the United States, but has been unofficially known, for much more than half of the century of its duration, as the "White House." The building is a dignified dwelling of its class and time, and is worth respecting and preserving on account of its architectural merit as well as of its historical associations. It is commonly supposed to have been copied from a country seat in Ireland. The resemblance is not very close, but it is perceptible. HOBAN, the original designer of the White House, was an Irishman, and doubtless he had in his mind some reminiscences of the architecture of his native island, though it is extremely unlikely that he had accurate drawings of any Irish building, which he reproduced.

At any rate, he produced a building, whether or not he reproduced it, of which we are all proud and have reason to be proud. It has been occupied by every President of the United States excepting only the first and greatest, though he presided over the laying of its corner-stone. It is, in fact, in a completed, or at least habitable state, just a hundred years old this year. Such being its titles to regard, the American people may well be disquieted to have it intimated, on the high authority of the American Institute of Architects, which has just had its annual convention in Washington, that there is a proposition, upon the part of "a ring of army engineers," to vandalize the venerable mansion. We think we can reassure our countrymen on this point, and can even assure them that the opposition of the institute to the project in question proceeds rather from a feeling of trades-unionism on the part of that body than from any more artistic sentiment. Certainly the plans prepared under the direction of Col. BINGHAM do not in the least lack reverence for the existing White House, which has, without question, been practically outgrown. Not only is HOBAN'S building kept absolutely intact, but the additions made to it are upon lines which are distinctly indicated in the actual building, in which the necessity for future extension is clearly recognized. Moreover, the detail of the existing building is, with one important exception, literally copied in the extension. There is also a minor exception in the fluting of the columns in the wings, which are left smooth in the existing building, but this is just what was done by WALTER in the Capitol extension, and what nobody thinks of blaming him for doing. The wings are withdrawn so as to leave the old building the most conspicuous as well as the central feature. We might wish that they had been diminished in height as well as recessed in plane. But the lowering would evidently be incompatible with the retention of "the order," the columns of the portico. And in retaining the order we think there can be no reasonable question that the designer has been well advised.

The one incongruity to which we have alluded is the crowning of the terminal round pavilions with cupolas, which do undoubtedly detract from the proper predominance of the central portico as the most conspicuous feature of the building. The explanation of these incongruous features is that it would have been impossible without them to secure the desired accommodations in the upper story of the wings. The explanation is not, in our judgment, a justification. We think the architectural requirement should in this case be allowed precedence of the practical, and that the roofing of the wings should nowhere be allowed to be visible above the balustrade. With this change, it seems to us, Col. BINGHAM'S project promises a highly satisfactory result. Most certainly it does not deserve the implied reproach of vandalism passed upon it by the American Institute, for nothing could be more deeply reverential of the existing White House than this project for its extension. We can account for that reproach, as we have suggested, only by assuming that the attention of the institute was not directed to the question what it was that it was proposed to be done, but was engrossed by the question who it was that was proposing to do it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That very far from preponderating fraction of all Englishmen which has recently acquired the habit of bathing as frequently and as thoroughly as the primitive facilities that still content it will permit continues to be so vastly astonished at its own emergence from grimy barbarism that for some time to come we must expect to hear, every now and then, talk of the kind in which Lieut. WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL indulged at the dinner of the Pennsylvania Society. Without the slightest apparent suspicion as to the good taste of his remarks, the amiable Lieutenant ran on at great length about the superior cleanliness of Englishmen and Americans as compared with all the rest of the world, and pictured them as advancing hand in hand from land to land, introducing the bath tub wherever they go and so elevating reluctant nations to unwonted heights of civilization. In a concluding burst of eloquence he declared that "the educated Englishman, like the educated American, has a fondness for plunging his body into water which is not characteristic of any other white race, and though we are, in truth, divided by an ocean of salt water, we are united by an ocean of soap and water." Fortunately all this was very funny, for it was also rather outrageous and just a little disgusting. The fact that Lieut. CHURCHILL was pleased—or forced—to credit Americans with the ablutional merits he rashly claimed for his own people shows the weakness of his contention in regard to other folks. We being a wildly heterogenous lot, anything that characterizes us is evidently the mark, not of a race, but of an evolutionary status. Whatever his birth or color, the man who has progressed a certain distance on the road toward complete enlightenment realizes and secures the advantages and pleasures of personal cleanliness, and the differences of the several varieties of humanity in this direction are inappreciable. The sooner that Englishmen cease talking about their baths, the sooner will it be easy to believe that they like them. There are probably twenty real bath tubs in America for every one on equal areas in England, and yet that fact is utterly ignored as a topic of polite conversation in this country. Why can't the Britishers be similarly reserved with respect to the intimate secrets of the toilet?

—According to The Electrical Review, "passengers entering or leaving New York by the Grand Central Station are congratulating themselves and the managements of the railroads centring there upon the great improvements that have recently been made in that structure. The improvements are real, and it is probably true that the passengers are congratulating themselves on the ground that they are lucky to get any consideration at all from these particular corporations, but we haven't heard them congratulating the managements for having made belated and inadequate additions to the facilities of the station. But The Electrical Review can be severe as well as overkind, for it follows up its compliments with some remarks about the policy that permits the use of coal-burning motors in the Park Avenue tunnel. "Some of these days," it says, "somehow, somebody will convince the managements of the loss they are now incurring by operating steam locomotives in these tunnels, and they will believe the truth. Lately they appear to have resembled the Board of Managers of the London Underground Railway, who solemnly determined, a year or two ago, after having spent years in consideration of the matter, to experiment with electric traction and see if it would work! It is stated that they are still experimenting, while the enterprising people who went ahead and built the 'twopenny tube,' or Central London Underground Railway, and equipped it with American electric traction apparatus, are getting all the business. There is a good and worthy moral in this story." What is that good moral? That the possibilities of stupidity are as great in New York as in London? But everybody knew that long ago.

—Hurrah for the torpedo boat Bailey! It is announced with a modest brevity, which shows her officers to be as remarkable as herself, that on Wednesday last the Bailey, while on a casual trip from New York to Newport, made the run between Sands Point to Bartlett's Reef in fifty-six minutes. For fear that the unnautical reader may not appreciate what an amazing achievement this was, it is worth while to tell him that Sands Point—on the north shore of Long Island, just opposite New Rochelle—is in longitude 73 degrees 43 minutes west, and Bartlett's Reef Lightship, at the entrance to New London Harbor, is in longitude 72 degrees 7 minutes west. The latitude of both is practically 41 degrees north. The difference of longitude, 96 minutes, amounts in that latitude to 72.5 nautical miles. Now, if the Bailey went 72.5 nautical miles in fifty-six minutes, and did it without straining either her boilers or the conscience of her navigator, she is certainly a most estimable craft, well calculated to fill with angry and hopeless jealousy all the naval architects of Europe.

—Having given expression in this column to the feeling of irritation naturally inspired by the groundless panic of the Harlem Savings Bank's ignorant depositors, it is only fair to admit that another view of their conduct can fairly be taken—a view that shows them acting entirely within their rights. So long as the bank does not insist on demanding the notice of withdrawal for which its by-laws provide and which is fully explained in all its pass-books, it is under the compulsion of established and recognized custom among such institutions to pay all deposits on demand. That, of course, is exactly what the Harlem Bank is doing, and objection could easily be made to the criticism to which the depositors have been subjected. Neither in the bank or out of it is there anybody with a real right to ask the frightened people why they are taking out their money, or to scold them for the mistake they are undoubtedly making. What they are doing is their own business, and, so long as the bank officials do not think it advisable to postpone payments and thereby give, or rather force, an opportunity for reflection, the depositors are only exercising an unquestionable privilege when they throw away their interest for six months and risk the loss of their capital by carrying it about in their pockets or hiding it under mattresses. It is their interest and their capital, and however foolish they may be, they are hurting nobody except themselves. Judgment as to the adequacy of motives is risky business at best, and the reality of fear has nothing to do with the substantiality of its cause. These poor Harlem people are afraid, they are willing, apparently, to make considerable sacrifices to get their money back into their own possession, and, in the existing circumstances, they are acting well within their rights. That is the other view of the case, and whoever takes it will refuse to second the suggestion that they should be punished by deprivation of the privilege of returning their deposits when their panic is over.

NO NEED OF SMALLPOX SCARE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call your attention to and to protest against the thoughtless and frequently malicious practice of circulating exaggerated rumors as to the prevalence of smallpox in the city, particularly concerning hotels. Such people do not realize that by their conduct they prevent strangers from visiting the city, cause the postponement or abandonment of social functions, and, in many ways, hurt the best interests of their city.

The number of cases actually occurring are perhaps not more than many a European city has to deal with continually, and our excellent Board of Health has been able to cope with the matter and have the same under thorough control.

As a matter of fact, there is not a hotel in the city with a single case, nor has there been one—rumors to the contrary notwithstanding—the best proof of which is that the Board of Health and the papers would have known and published such, as well as all other cases, and this fact should be persistently published in all the papers in order to assure intending visitors to the city that they run no risk in coming here, and allay the fears of our own citizens.

JOHN J. CRAWFORD.
New York, Dec. 14, 1900.

SHOULD STOP COPYING PICTURES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Saturday last you comment on this very interesting topic, one of great importance to artists and the general public. The idea of stamping copies on the back is also done in Australia (where I have just come from) in the national galleries of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, but this does not prevent fraud, as it is possible to paint over such indelible printing, and another way practiced is to remount the copy on another and usually older canvas, and when done well will defy an expert. The brain stealer (copyist) gets there every time he is desirous of doing so, and no precaution can prevent copies being sold to the public as originals. The only way to do is to prevent copying altogether. It is an old-fashioned idea, to suppose that copying helps the student—to understand a great work requires artistic knowledge, and judgment, that is from a technical point of view, and the would-be artist can learn more painting from nature either landscape or figure, than by copying.

It is true that the conditions of traveling scholarships have compelled clever students to copy old masters, mostly against their will; but I have never heard of any ordinary diligent copyist who painted a great original work or became famous. The artistic mind learns all the methods and absorbs all there is in a work of art by observation, and not copying, for until one has acquired a good technical training it is impossible to even see intelligently the picture before him.

Many alleged artists, especially on the Continent, make their livelihood out of copying pictures for this and other countries, and also sell numbers of them to visitors. Probably the woman quoted as painting for thirty years the "Immaculate Conception," had a standing order for all she could do, and this instance proves what I say above. It is an injustice to the public and to the artist who created the work. Stop it.

A. HENRY FULLWOOD.
Greenwich, Conn., Dec. 2, 1900.

A PLEA FOR THE ARCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Admitting that the present arch has been removed for obvious reasons, is there any good reason why a community which pretends to so much cultivation and refinement in matters of art and criticism should permit its permanency to fail, and thus affront the navy, Mr. Dewey, and all the artists who gave so much energy and talent to its construction, forming a most noble tribute to every elevating and worthy influence to which art can be applied?

Surely we are a strange people, if we can so soon forget that when our naval successes were of vital importance to our country's honor, Dewey was the "right man in the right place." Therefore no subsequent act of his could diminish the quality of his service to the Nation, and no testimonial be too good for the occasion of his welcome home in safety.

He has said with modest sincerity that he "had only done his duty in his own way," (God bless him!) No doubt he would prefer that the arch should be known as the naval arch, but that is the least of our trouble, which is that we are going to lose what we ought to keep. A "thing of beauty" which would be a "joy forever," to all observers for the years and generations in which it would stand; glorious in sunlight, in the shadows of early evening impressive beyond description, and at all times immortal in its angelic beauty.

Let all who love truly what the arch represents join hands and hearts at once to continue the subscriptions required to make it permanent in some fitting place, if, indeed, any such can be found, where the city will not dig it out after it has been erected, and may no earthquake come as punishment for possible fickleness and ingratitude.

L. M. D. W.
New York, Dec. 10, 1900.

THE CITY'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Springfield editor who referred to New York as "provincial" because within its great limits a few evidences exist of former days,' such as an occasional horse car and some inferior piers, evidently does not know much of the city's history. A few of its achievements may not be out of place.

In 1807 Robert Fulton demonstrated in the waters of New York the practicability of the steamboat, and the pioneer steamboat line was founded in New York.

In 1825, when New York was a less important town than Philadelphia, two of its brilliant citizens, De Witt Clinton and Gouverneur Morris, projected and carried out the plan of uniting the lakes and the ocean by building the Erie Canal, an undertaking that not only transformed a number of villages into flourishing towns, but made Manhattan the first city of the land.

In 1832 a New York medical student named Sheppard evolved the twin-idea of the one-cent newspaper and the newsboy. He interested Greeley in his plan. The latter opened a printing establishment in order to publish the newspaper, which, owing to various causes, lived only two weeks and three days. Greeley, however, kept up his printing establishment. Nine months later an enterprising journalist launched The Sun as a one-cent journal. In 1834 Bennett issued The Herald. Greeley put forth The Tribune in 1841. Associated with him was Henry J. Raymond, who in 1851 founded THE TIMES. Thus the cheap press—cheap in price but wonderful in every other way—was ushered into existence in New York City.

In 1844 one of New York's citizens, Samuel F. B. Morse, presented the world with a new marvel, and in 1857 two other worthy sons of the metropolis, Cyrus W. Field and Peter Cooper, conceived and executed the idea of connecting New York and the capitals of Europe by wire. Neither of these enterprises is likely to be termed "provincial."

In Battery Park stands the statue of John Ericsson, a New Yorker by choice, if not by birth. Four plates adorn the pedestal bearing images of his four greatest achievements—the monitor, the steam fire engine, the rotary gun carriage, and the Princeton, the pioneer ship of our steam marine. The liberality and sympathetic encouragement of a great New York iron company rendered the production of these wonders a possibility.

On lower Broadway there is a tall building which bears a tablet. Those who pause a moment may read that this building is the "earliest example of skeleton construction," the entire weight of the walls and floors being borne and transmitted to the foundation by a framework of metallic beams and posts. No one who looks at the towering pile will consider it "provincial."

The story might be made longer and more varied, but perhaps these few little items will serve to show that the city occasionally develops a spirit of proper enterprise.

ALBERT ULMANN.
New York, Dec. 13, 1900.

Complaint of Dangerous Driving.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most conspicuous instances of the demoralization of the police is utter neglect to enforce the ordinance which prohibits driving across intersecting streets at a speed of more than three miles per hour, about as fast as a man can walk. One has only to stand at any crossing of Fifth or Madison Avenues to observe how true the statement is. I have frequently had to stand for several minutes waiting for a favorable opportunity to dart across.

Such inhuman recklessness deserves the severest censure, and a few arrests, even if fines were not imposed, would stop this hourly menace to human life. The mere raising of the hand of a policeman brings the whole galloping cavalcade to a stop, and shows how easy it is to enforce this much-broken ordinance. A few timely observations of THE TIMES at this juncture could hardly fail to lessen an evil which is certainly growing worse.

AN INDIGNANT CITIZEN
New York, Dec. 14, 1900.

Reform in the Teachers' Profession.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent communication to your paper I remarked on the shameful neglect in our public schools of the physical and moral sides of education. I am pleased to learn that others have recognized the necessity of reform. The press should interest itself in this matter, and changes might be wrought in less time than usually is required "to reform."

Another matter, generally overlooked, should be brought to the public attention. I refer to the case of male teachers. It is rarely found that a male teacher will say to you: "I intend to make teaching my vocation for life." He will, in nine cases out of ten, let you understand that he is a pedagogue pro tempore only. Teaching brings him bread and butter while he is preparing himself for the law, medicine, or some other profession. Teaching is a means to another end—seldom undertaken primarily for its own self. Insufficient recompense is the cause; spiritless and negligent work the result.

To the statement that there is not enough money in teaching, the reply might be made that there are scores of male teachers on the waiting lists, eager for appointment. No denial of this assertion is made. But the man who is content to make teaching his profession, as it is to-day, must be without ambition, unprogressive, and very conservative.

To make teaching a truly desirable profession, its tone must be raised by required examinations and increased salary. A reformation cannot be instituted too quickly. The people of New York should have the subject constantly brought to their notice; then, perhaps, something may come of it.

E. C. H.
New York, Dec. 13, 1900.

Political Liberty Society.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 12, 1900, you refer to a protest by some gentlemen against Mr. C. C. Hughes's use of their names as officers of a proposed "American Liberty League," which, he says, is in process of formation and may develop into a third party. For reasons best known to himself, he is selecting for his proposed league a name somewhat like the name of a society already organized, having an Executive Committee of twelve members. The society to which I allude is the Political Liberty Society, of which the officers are the following: William J. Meagher, President; A. L. Cochran, W. H. Condon, and J. G. Lazarus, Vice Presidents; Morris W. Hart, Secretary; Sigmund Horkimer, Treasurer; Daniel J. M. O'Callaghan, Chief Organizer, and John M. Gitterman, John E. Kevill, Annie M. Lovett, C. B. Ludekins, M. D., and C. V. McConologue, Jr., the other members of the Executive Committee.

This society (the Political Liberty Society) is not a political organization nor a political party, nor will it become such, its plan being to conduct a campaign of education only. No one can become a member of the society unless he or she signifies in writing his or her approval of its declaration of principles and contributes to its funds an initiation fee of 25 cents; so that no one has ever been or will be claimed as a member of the society without his or her full authorization and consent.

DANIEL J. M. O'CALLAGHAN.
New York City, Dec. 13, 1900.

Merging of States Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A just solution of the question of Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico would be reached by annexing them, respectively to Utah and Colorado; each of these States would gain a Congressman and that section of the country would gain two votes in Congress and in the Electoral College. This is all that even their wonderful progress entitles them to. By the recent census Colorado had 539,700 population; add New Mexico's 193,777 and we would have a State with 733,477. Utah had 276,565, add Arizona with 122,212, and this would give a total of 398,777. These would be fairly average States. There should be no more failures like Nevada.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory should come in as one State, with a total population of 790,205.

ADJUSTER.
Chicago, Dec. 12, 1900.

What Does It Mean?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date I find a letter from Prof. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton University, from which I quote the following passage: "I have written to The Post protesting against the annexation of my name to support the conquest of the Boer Republic without consent."

Query: Have not all conquests been made without consent"?

Or does Prof. Van Dyke mean what he says?

Or does he say what he means?

JOHN PHIN.
Paterson, N. J., Dec. 13, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Excellent Prospects.

The Heiress—Oh, papa! The Duke has proposed.

Papa—H'm! What are his prospects?

The Heiress—He says he can settle with his creditors for a shilling on the pound!—Brooklyn Life.

A Professional Statistician.

"How did you come to be a professional beggar?"

"I ain't no professional beggar. I'm employed to git up statistics on how many heartless people they is in this town."—Chicago Record.

All He Paid for It.

She—Have you any knowledge of palmistry?

He—Oh, yes!

"How much?"

"About $2 worth, I think I got."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Real Victim.

"There's no doubt," said the suburbanite householder, "that we have been needing butterine legislation a long time. It was only the other day my grocer sold me some old and rancid country butter for good butterine. I made him take it back, too, quick!"—Chicago Tribune.

"FOR THE CITY!"

Loved of the Manitou, jeweled with rills
Lay Manahatta of laurel-browed hills;
Bowered in forestry, flowered with glades,
Boast of the sagamore, joy of the maids.
Hither the Hollander came from the main;
Blossomed his villages, rippled his grain;
Joyous and generous, earnest and true—
Sturdier, worthier, land never knew.
Hate thrilled the warriors! Blended in strife
Arrow and musketry, sabre and knife.
Search not the right and wrong; idle the toil.
Conquered and conqueror—both loved the soil.
Deep in a city's heart slumber the braves.
Was it worth fighting for?
Answer! ye graves!

Cannon and culverin bellow and roar,
Armies of tyranny sweep to the shore.
Scabbard and bayonet shimmer and ring.
"Forward! my grenadiers. Charge! For the King!"
Hessian and Waldecker plied them at bay;
How might our yeomanry stand to the fray?
Bitterly, sullenly—blow paid with blow,
Slowly they yielded the land to the foe.
Seven long years 'neath the arrogant heel!
Ransomed, at length, from the burden of steel,
Gloried our Isle, where, in desperate fight
Fell the first drops in our struggle for right—
Hallowed with blood to the Northernmost crags.
Was it worth fighting for?
Answer! ye Flags!

Girt with her waters and crowned with her towers
Rises, majestic, this City of ours;
Strong in the keep of her sentinel forts,
Tryst of the keels of a myriad ports,
Ringing with traffic and golden with gain,
Joying in conflict of spirit and brain,
Giving to all with her bounteous hands—
Guarding the gate of the Nation she stands.
Sink every litleness! Strike with acclaim!
Tear from her escutcheon the bearings of shame!
Say! Will ye leave her to basest of thralls—
Bond to the jackals that lurk in her halls?
Sport of their avarice, prey of their greeds?
Is she worth fighting for?
Answer! with deeds!

—ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

FAITH AND PRACTICE.

PROBLEMS OF CITY CHURCHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in to-day's issue dealing with "The Problems of City Churches" gives expression to some plain truths which the "lay intelligence" perceives, but is unable, many times, to put into words. Your readers should be, and no doubt many are, like myself, grateful for your definite presentation of some of the problems the Church has to face.

When the Church of Christ has a clear understanding of her origin and mission she will be found faithful and efficient, both in large cities and country villages. Her minister who has a clear vision of his calling will, as things go to-day, be "forced to decide whether he shall make the spiritual or the temporal welfare of his church a first consideration," and his decision will be in harmony with his marching orders—"Preach the Gospel"—and the means employed in the prosecution of his calling those provided by his Commander, the Lord himself.

The Church, indwelt and energized by the Spirit of God, is the representative on earth of Christ, her head; her mission is one of blessing, to be a channel of life. Herself, taken out of the death and sin and degradation in which the world lies, she is to carry the great blessings found to all mankind. The how-is-it-to-be-done question is what is bothering the clerical fraternity and Church leaders.

Surely, He who is responsible to give light and guidance to His church has not left her to the vagaries of "Mr. Worldly-Wise Man." The Church, as instituted, is unique, stands alone, is in the world to give of her fullness, not of the world nor its beneficiary. And when the Church has deviated and sought certain social strata and reached after power that does not belong to her, she has failed. Nor do I understand it as part of her mission to build costly edifices by the thousands, sumptuously appointed, with most expensive machinery—organ, choir, flowers, and what not—until, as you truly say, Mr. Editor, "the second phase of the difficulty is that the church accommodations exceed the requirements of the devout as by about 16 to 1.

"Fixed charges and running expenses can be met 'only by attracting and holding large and liberal congregations, which must be attracted and held by other means than the devout are likely to find edifying.' And great care must be exercised "not to interfere with anything innocent and proper which will attract those who are needed to fill the pews and help swell the church revenues. On the 'lay intelligence the difficulty which the churches in large cities are experiencing is perfectly intelligible." M.

New York, Dec. 10, 1900.

Ignorance in the Pulpit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apathy in the churches, which some of your readers are discussing, may be traced to many causes, and it occurs to me that Bishop Potter, in his sermon on Sunday at the Church of All Angels, hinted very strongly at one of them. In this age of free libraries and cheap books it is surprising that some of the clergy should discourse before intelligent men and women, as if they were indeed "babes and sucklings." As an instance I have heard a certain clergyman in this city refer to Omar Khayyam as the celebrated Arabian poet, and yet this reverend gentleman assumes to be an authority on Oriental literature!

It was this same man who, in speaking of Toplady and certain incidents in his life connected with his writing the hymn, "Rock of Ages," quoted two lines from one of Charles Wesley's most popular hymns as an example of Toplady's spiritual utterances. At another time he declared most emphatically that the most recent conclusions of scientific men (he said scientists) proved that stones were living matter; that the stones used in the church building, and the common rocks of the earth were all alive. I regret to say that he did not mention the names of the "scientists" who made this wonderful discovery.

At another time this delightfully ingenuous preacher assured his auditors that the Pilgrims supplied their larders by hunting buffalo in the New England forests a few centuries ago. It is needless to say that he seldom preaches a discourse in which he does not make some statement calculated to make the judicious grieve. If it is an "intolerable impertinence"—as the Bishop says it is—for a man in the pulpit to mispronounce a common Scripture name, what may be said of him who constantly makes such outrageous blunders as those mentioned above? CHURCHMAN.

New York, Dec. 10, 1900.

ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question is often asked, "Why do the masses not attend church?" We think it is because church members themselves need reconversion to Christ, almost as much as those outside the church are in need of original or first conversion. Let the pastors, by gentle persuasion and faithful admonition, urge their own members to live nearer the Christ life, and let all the faithful pray often and fervently for an especial blessing of God upon those who name the name of Christ, that they may come closer to their divine ideal. Then, when we have in our churches a membership of men and women who are consecrated to do the will of God, willing to make sacrifices that the lives of others may be made nobler and holier and happier, it will not be necessary to urge the masses to come to church. They will flock to us of their own accord, realizing then, as they cannot now, that the Church is just the friend they need and wonder how they lived without it so long.

We do not think that church attendance (in itself) constitutes Christianity, but the Christian religion will never become widespread or universal without the Church. God has intended that she shall be the instrument in His hands of bringing the world to Christ, so let us, as church members, throw off the spell of indifference which seems to have bound us hitherto, and which delays so sinfully the approach of God's kingdom upon the earth.

Miss EVA COOMBS.

New York, Dec. 14, 1900.

YELLOW JOURNALISM IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have had yellow journals in the State, but hitherto the Church has been free from anything of that sort. Perhaps if we had more of it in all the Churches there would be less complaint about "apathy" in the Churches. It would be strange if, after all, it should prove to be the cure which has been earnestly sought by many, but discovered by none. Imagine, if you can, The Observer becoming a "yellow journal" even to save the Presbyterian Church from that apathy which is indicative of the approach of death.

About a month ago the Venerable R. H. Weller, D. D., of Wisconsin, was consecrated Bishop in the Church of God according to the form and manner of the Episcopal Church. It may not be generally known to your readers that the Episcopal Church is regarded as the "roomiest" Church in America, and this is in some sense true because she welcomes all who hold to the faith of the undivided Catholic Church, and always magnifies the importance of the old Latin maxim now freely rendered in English as follows: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity." Her doors, however, have been so wide open that some have crept in unawares, even to the teaching office, who now openly boast that they may read into the Church's creed what is not there, and read out of it what is, and these men call themselves "Broad Churchmen," but nobody knows why, for they are not broad, but narrow, and in that respect and in that only, like their ancestors of the sixteenth century. It was this so-called "Broad Churchmanship" which lately inspired two hitherto respectable Church newspapers to call the consecration of a Bishop a "circus," and the eight Bishops concerned therein "ritual anarchists," and the justifying cause is found in the fact that the Bishop of Fond du Lac in his own cathedral exercised the liberty possessed by every Bishop outside of the Roman Catholic Church in arranging the details of the service, which included incense and lights and kneeling at the recitation of the mystery of the Incarnation in the creed. The Bishops also wore the cope and mitre which belong to their order. A ring was put on the finger of the new Bishop and a cross hung about his neck, and he received the kiss of peace from his consecrators, after which he walked around the church, blessing the people, meekly kneeling in their pews. Had the ritual on this occasion been of the plainer sort, and the sermon in accord with "Unitarian Episcopalism," there would have been no protest, at least from the same quarter.

A LAYMAN IN FAVOR OF LIBERTY UNDER LAW.

New York, Dec. 10, 1900.

CHRISTIANITY AND CONFUCIANISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a human duty to regard Minister Wu-Ting-Fang with good-will and to compare notes with him, as he has volunteered to do with us. I cannot—and assume that few among us can—appreciate, however willing, Confucianism at its true value. And I must also assume that Mr. Wu cannot, nor his co-religionists, appreciate Christianity at its true value. I am quite willing to accept his presentation of Confucianism, and quite unwilling to accept his representation of Christianity. As it is, there is no new thought in Mr. Wu's dissertation, no evidence that he has thought out these things for himself. They are only the criticisms that may be heard from the man in the street any day.

It may be possible that every follower of Confucius is a Confucian, but among the followers of Christ not every one is a Christian. Mr. Wu must be fully assured of this from the sympathy of his audience breaking out into laughter at his travesty of the teaching of Jesus on the treatment of enemies. His Excellency subsequently said: "The world is gradually coming to Confucius!"

Mr. Wu marks out certain precepts of Jesus and takes it upon himself to say of one that "no sensible man ever lived up to it"; of another, that "there is no likelihood that men in this world will ever attain it," and of another, "I have never yet met a Christian who lived up to it." The statement is made that Jesus Himself did, and many believe it. It is, moreover, thought by many that such precepts could only be conceived by and proceed from the heart that practiced them. To any other they are inconceivable. And even now we see them regarded by many besides Mr. Wu as romantic and Utopian.

Mr. Wu puts the teachings of Confucius in opposition to the teachings of Jesus, and it is no sooner done than the marked antithesis is seen. Jesus says, "Love your enemies," and Confucius says, "Love your friends and requite your enemies with justice." Are the evils which humanity suffers to be helped by this? Jesus meets that precept and says that the very worst of men observe it. For what is justice? I should like to hear the Confucian definition of it. How is it arrived at? Who shall say what it is? Here the transcendent beauty and greatness of Jesus' teaching is seen. He knew that what is called justice for an offense committed is an impossibility. There are no scales that can weigh it. He regarded sin, as it is called, not as an offense against law, but against man, and to be requited by the immeasurable law of love, which is the only justice. The Being whom He taught men to worship as the Father He held to be the source and fountain of justice, and He "makes His sun to rise on the evil and on the good and sendeth His rain on the just and on the unjust." He, therefore, urges men to the same perfection.

Mr. Wu deprecates the conduct of the missionaries, whom he represents as "crying for vengeance" in China, while they are but demanding Confucian justice, of which he approves. In doing which they are going right in the teeth of the religion of Jesus, with which practices His teaching should not be confounded. The religion of Jesus is a religion of doing good, not of reasonings and disputations. The law of Christian life is sufficient for all circumstances, and for the settlement also of the matters now open in Mr. Wu's country, by a principle more beneficent and on a basis more secure than by the precepts of Confucius.

It is a strange and pitiable spectacle that in the metropolis of a Christian civilization, a disciple of Confucius should provoke an intelligent audience to laughter by an attempt to hold up to ridicule the teaching of Jesus on that subject which is its crowning distinction and glory.

A. BLACKWOOD.

Irvington, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1900.

THE EVIL AND THE ERRING.

DUTY OF THE CHURCH MEMBER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in last Friday's issue, entitled "The Churches and the East Side," ought to be read by every church member of Greater New York. We have heard much lately, and much that is true, about the apathy of the churches, which, in plain English, means the apathy of the church members. How different would be the state of affairs if our churches, preachers and people, were to take an active part in public affairs, especially in denouncing and protesting against the many evils that daily confront them, evils that are contrary to law, yet permitted to exist and flourish because honest, law-abiding citizens do not care to complain, but, rather, treat the matter as if it were none of their business.

The conditions of things on the lower east side have certainly been deplorable, but they would have been even worse were it not for the great influence for good which has been maintained by the Pro-Cathedral and our city mission churches, as well as by the different educational settlements and institutions. For some years past, owing to the immense tide of foreign immigrants who have settled on the lower east side, and the entire change caused thereby in the population, the churches have been moving away up town, one by one, to get into more congenial localities. The churches I have named, and a few others, still remain, and are doing good work, and their ministers do not all preach to empty benches, but their fight against evil is carried on against tremendous odds. It is very true, as our friend Mr. Jacob Riis has said, "One half the people do not know how the other half lives," and we would venture to add that Mark Twain, the humorist, who has so recently extolled our City Government, knows more about the jungles in Africa, India and Australia than he knows about the evils that exist in certain parts of New York City.

But, Mr. Editor, to return to the subject of your article. I would say, as I have already said on different occasions, if there were two or three public-spirited men in every church of Greater New York, Catholic and Protestant, who would protest against law-breaking and every form of evil that tends to degrade our people and bring reproach upon our city, it would not be long till we would be able to say, seriously and with excusable pride, what Mr. Clemens has in all probability said sarcastically and humorously—that we have one of the best governed cities in the world. M. R. B.

New York, Dec. 8, 1900.

TO GIVE HOPE TO THE ERRING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suppression of vice on the east side is at present one of the most absorbing topics of public interest. The compulsion of the police to abstain from receiving bribes to protect it, and to enforce the laws against it, is rightly the first step in the crusade for its overthrow.

But all vice is not confined to the east side, nor will the first step accomplish the desired end. It is a good sign that thinking men, the leaders of the movement, are looking forward to ultimate results, and reminding those whose interests they are enlisting of the far-reaching nature of the work for purifying the morals of the city.

I was glad to read Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s address to his Bible class a few days ago, in which he said that "the dreadful conditions prevailing on the east side can in some measure be relieved if Christian people will go thither and preach Christianity, and act it, toward the unfortunates who are suffering and groveling there." This is most true. And I have often wondered why some of our philanthropic millionaires, and I believe there are many of them, have not already done something in this way, by erecting, equipping, and endowing a refuge and home for that most unfortunate class of women who "suffer and grovel" in vice on the east side and elsewhere. What an instrument for far-reaching good might a large, cheerful, warm, well-lighted home prove to be, where food and lodging could be had at a minimum price, or gratis in cases of necessity. Where there would be a warm welcome, ready sympathy, a helping hand stretched out to those desiring it, and a way opened to reform, self-respect, and a new life.

I know there are institutions already of this character, sustained by churches and societies, but they are all hampered by lack of funds and interest, and so obliged to work in a small way, in obscure corners, and are comparatively unknown. What is needed is a large, attractive, well-located home, something on the scale of the Mills Hotels, so extensive and prominent as to force itself upon the notice, and be itself an advertisement to those whom it is designed to reach. I know, too, the immense practical difficulties in the way of successfully administering such an institution so as to avoid imposition, to reach and influence the outcast, and to secure permanently beneficial results. But wise forecast, and patience and perseverance, could doubtless overcome them all. And I know also the deep-rooted prejudice that exists against those who have sinned and fallen in this way. Yet they are all part of our common human race, all somebody's daughters, somebody's sisters, and all have become what they are through the sin of men. Moreover, while many no doubt are "very far gone from original righteousness," not a few are possessed of many redeeming traits of character, gratitude, generosity, kindliness, weak rather than wicked; many, also, have become what they are largely through unfortunate environments, and know no way out of them; some have a hearty desire to escape from their surroundings, and yearn for a better and purer life.

Surely, no better field for Christian missions and philanthropic work can be found than among the "unfortunates" in our streets and at our doors. Whatever is accomplished is so much gained in purifying the very depth and source of the evil. Nor are the difficulties and discouragements so very great after all. Let us remember that He who knows far more than we do about the qualifications for the kingdom of heaven opened the door of hope much wider to "publicans and harlots" than to some who thought they were walking in garments much whiter and more undefiled. A. B.

Somerville, N. J., Dec. 12, 1900.

CHURCH AID IN CITY REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The evils of our City Government are notorious. Bishop Potter's letter to the Mayor emphasized only the one most discreditable development of a system that is bad through and through. We have been wont to put a goodly portion of the blame for existing conditions upon our immigrant population, to the ease of our consciences, but, as one of the speakers at the recent meeting at Cooper Union pertinently remarked, it is our civic administration that corrupts and degrades the immigrant and debases his ideal of all American institutions. It has been properly questioned whether it was expedient for the Church and clergy, as such, to take a prominent part in the proposed crusade against vice; but there is no question that Church, clergy, and laity should feel a moral responsibility for these ills that lie at our very doors, and should do all that in them lies to mend matters.

Were there famine, epidemic, or disaster anywhere in the world, the appeal to the Church would be answered. Here in our own city are conditions that should, merely on account of the human sin and misery they entail, call as effectively for all the help that the Church can give as famine in India or flood in Texas. It is right to give, to work, and to train workers for missions to barbarians in the far-off regions of the earth, and it is surely also an equal duty to help those who are literally and in very truth our neighbors, whose families and social life are being daily smirched and tainted by the vice and immorality fostered by our civic misgovernment. If help for these is not a work for Christians, it is hard to say what Christian work should be.

The help that is most needed and that the membership of the churches can best give is the careful, thorough, and conscientious study of the situation, to learn more about these social ills and the methods that must be employed to better them. There is the best reason to believe that if the public understood the conditions that have caused these evils they would cease to exist. They are peculiar to our American cities. Chicago is as bad as bad can be, New York, and Philadelphia cannot boast over either. Other American cities have Governments of varying degrees of inefficiency and corruption, tempered by periodical crusades of reform. This state of affairs, coupled with the fact that our urban population is constantly increasing, makes the problem of good city government second to no other of our day and land. It is hoped that we may elect an honest and competent Mayor next Fall, but no thoughtful person believes that this will solve the problem or do more than secure us a breathing spell. The present conditions are the fruit of something inherently wrong in our system of city government. No permanent improvement is to be made, it is essential that the problem be understood by at least a majority of our citizens. The churches should include in their membership the larger proportion of the conscience, education, and intelligence of the community. These factors should be brought to bear upon the solution of the problems involved in the matter. These qualities, in which the churches are rich, they should freely enlist for the sake of their poorer neighbors and their own home city. It is ignorance of causes and conditions that has brought us to this pass; it is knowledge and intelligence that must save us.

Already there are many ministers interested in this and allied subjects who preach and lecture and write for civic reform and a higher municipal life. It would seem, though, that the subject should be taken up and studied more systematically and thoroughly by the laity. Before we can hope for practical results a considerable body of our citizenship must understand what is needed and be able to diffuse this knowledge among the voters at large. It should be possible to organize in every congregation a club or class of thoughtful men and women who would study this subject as carefully as men study to fit themselves for any profession—as earnest as our forefathers studied the problems of representative government at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. If the minister lacks time or the vocation to lead or teach such a class, there should be found some well-informed man who would be sufficiently interested to give one evening a week to the conduct of such an undertaking, and who would make it a matter of conscience to do it well. There should be real teaching and real study. The best works on the subject should be taken as text books, and the daily happenings bearing on the problems studied should be collated and discussed.

If only a small class in each congregation were engaged in this sort of practical investigation of the question, it would have a wonderful effect in diffusing general information and arousing general interest in the solution of our problems of municipal government. Next Fall should be but the first battle of a long campaign—a campaign that should not end until our American cities are placed on a plane of permanent good government, and these clubs should be the nuclei of permanent organizations to work for and until that end is accomplished. Tammany has clubs and associations innumerable to promote its evil ends of misrule. The better elements of the community should be enough in earnest for good government to organize and keep up their organizations until we have here a city government of which we need not be ashamed.

This proposed plan is based on the modern theory that the best charity, the wisest philanthropy, and the most hopeful work for humanity is the study and improvement of social conditions rather than the continuing relief of the victims of those conditions. It is better to remove the causes that produce paupers than to give alms. It is good work to help the man who has fallen among thieves, but it is better if good Samaritan, priest, and Levite can unite to secure such a police administration as will break up combinations of and combinations with thieves. The times change and the needs of humanity change. New occasions teach new duties. The Church founded by Christ was not intended to confine itself to righting only wrongs then prevailing or to methods of relief then in vogue. Wherever and whenever men need help there is a field for the Church, and he who gives time and thought and study to solving the hard problems of humanity and to securing happier conditions for the poor and ignorant does thereby the work of the Church.

Do not those churches that fail to interest themselves in the many new needs of our modern social environment hurt themselves? Are not many who would be valued members of the churches repelled because they find there no sympathy with the causes they have most at heart? If the Church is to keep her hold on the world, must she not seize with enthusiasm each new avenue of good to men as it opens? Can any church which recognizes no form of church work, no method of doing good unless sanctified by time and long usage, keep in touch with humanity in this time when our social structure is evolving into new forms and combinations and the forces that make for goodness must grapple for the life with problem after problem, each new and all unsolved?

THOMAS CONYNGTON.

New York, Dec. 14, 1900.

AS TO SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

THE TRAINING OF THE YOUNG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pertinent plea of "F. D. H." for State support of private schools is plausible and obviously sincere. Whatever be our opinion of the problem, we sympathize with one who so ardently desires moral and Christian training of the youth of our country. A free State must depend for preservation not alone on intelligent citizens, but on citizens who fear Him that ruleth in the kingdoms of men and giveth them to whomsoever He will.

Secular education has to do with the intellect, and it is a question whether it makes men better. In refining the intellect it may in some degree lift us above the grosser things of our lower nature. Can secular education do more? It has nothing to appease a guilty conscience or support an approving one. If we go back to a period when the human mind achieved many of its noblest conquests, to the time of Aristotle, Plato, and Socrates, to Greece or Rome in the height of their civilization, and mingle with great men of the academy and the lyceum, we shall find that great delicacy of taste may go hand in hand with great moral defects; that the human mind may be developed to the utmost and yet men be bad. Man needs more than a trained mind. Man needs the working of a mightier power in the mysterious alembic of his heart.

Trees have largest growth in their early days. Men are like trees, in that they have their largest growth when young. If we would do much for either man or tree, we must work during the period of largest growth. If a sapling be crooked we may straighten it and make it grow straight. If it be straight, we may bend it and make it grow crooked, but we have little or no power over it after it has become a tangled and gnarled oak. When man is young, we may control him as readily as we control an oak. The material in hand is plastic and easily molded. Here, then, should we do our work, here lay the stress, here let fall the ictus, for "where there is anything growing, one former is worth a thousand reformers."

Youth is the period when character is formed. So true is this that all the influences of after years do but little more than modify the instructions given, the impressions made, and the character formed in childhood. Now and then a great Christian man falls, and we say that he must have been carried down by a Niagara of temptation, when the real cause may be traced back to youth. In our journeyings through woods we come across a once towering tree prostrate on the ground. Curiosity prompts a seeking of a cause, and we find that when the tree was a sapling a sharp instrument was drawn across it. Nature, in its ministry of healing, with air, moisture, and sunshine, had done all it could to heal the wound, but there never is perfection of repair, a scar, evidence of weakness, remained, and when a hurricane swept through the woods a giant of the forest fell because of a defect in its youth. How true of men, sometimes of men who have occupied a large place in our heart's chamber of worthies!

A pebble in a streamlet scant
Has turned the course of many a river;
A dew drop on a baby plant
Has warped the giant oak forever.

It may be observed that Christian training of children in the home has become a lost art. With here and there a noble exception, the Christian training of children is given over to a half hour of Sunday school. Here a child is under the care of a well-meaning, self-sacrificing, zealous person, whose zeal is hardly according to knowledge. Young men trained in a high school find the instruction of the Sunday school so inane that they leave it in disgust. No wonder teachers and parents find it hard to hold them. Why do not collegebred men come forward and offer to help? Why do not persons trained to teach take classes? Why so hard to get Superintendents and teachers of Sunday schools? A reason may be found in the fact that one fears lest, in becoming a Superintendent, he may his ignorance of the higher critic's canons of exegesis, and who has courage sufficient to make public his ignorance of a matter so important? Others do not take a class because they do not know what to teach concerning the creation, the physical beginning of man, the fall, the flood, and the modern philosophy of redemption. And the children receive little or no adequate Christian training anywhere.

The thousand and one presents for children at this season of the year prompt inquiry into a philosophy of it. What has given rise to a custom so widespread and so beautiful? One may believe that it had its origin in the fact that wise men brought presents to the Child who, at this season, was born in a stable and cradled in a manger, and unless we bring to the children of our time an endowment of mind and heart, worthy of the Child of Bethlehem, may God save the Church and the State.

There is no reason to despair. God is not dead. His cause is not weak. It is moving on, conquering and to conquer. The opposing forces of earth cannot stay its march one hour, but we may well hail the hour when those set to teach us shall put fewer stumbling blocks in our way.

New York, Dec. 13, 1900. PILGRIM.

CATHOLICS AND SCHOOL FUNDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you will pardon me for again intruding upon you I would ask to say a word in reference to your editorial of yesterday morning upon the subject of "Roman Catholics and the Schools."

First let me express my appreciation of the admirable spirit and tone of the article. I view the question quite differently from what THE TIMES does; but if all questions of a controversial character were discussed in the same fair, courteous manner by all parties the cause of religion and comity would be immeasurably advanced.

The points to which I would ask your attention are these: You say:

> It is evident from the discussion in our columns as well as from the utterances of prominent Catholic clergymen that there is making something like a concerted movement for the agitation of the claim of their Church to a portion of the money raised by taxation to be devoted to the support of the schools of the Church."

On the previous day, Sunday, the 9th, you had been good enough to publish in your columns a letter from me on this subject. So far as my voice is concerned in this matter, pardon me for saying that no one knew that I wrote, or had any thought of writing, to THE TIMES, or to any other paper, on this or any other subject. I had recently noticed an editorial, and at about the same time a letter, from a non-Catholic in THE TIMES on this subject, and I was impressed with the thought, as I have often been, that the Catholic position was misunderstood. I do not think that there is, or could well be, upon the part of Catholics, any "concerted movement for the agitation of the claim of their Church to a portion of the money raised by taxation to be devoted to the support of the schools of the Church." And if you will carefully investigate you will find, I think, that the "utterances of prominent Catholic clergymen" upon this subject have been very few for a long time past.

I speak of the "claim to a portion of the money raised by taxation," not, of course, to the duty of Catholic parents to send their children to schools in which religion and morals are taught. I have the pleasure of knowing many Catholic clergymen of this city, and it is many a day since I have heard one of them even allude to this subject, unless it were perhaps to speak with gratification of the success which had met the Catholic effort to build up and maintain schools in which something more than mere secular education is imparted, in spite of the many difficulties with which they have been confronted. I believe their idea is that this question will eventually work itself out equitably and satisfactorily, and that when the people, thoughtful people, come to realize by experience the result of irreligious—i. e., exclusively secular—education, upon the youth of the country, they will conclude that some other agency than the State is essential to the mental and moral training of the rising generation, if the best results are to be anticipated. We say, and we say well, "God and our country." We should not forget that unless God is loved and honored, the country will be neglected and dishonored.

The other point in your editorial to which I would call attention is this. You say:

> They are in fact trying to introduce for their own benefit a policy that was formerly worked in part at least for the benefit of the Protestants, and was abandoned as unfair and opposed to the spirit of our institutions.

It does not seem to me that this is a fair or correct presentment of the case. The "policy that was formerly worked in part at least for the benefit of the Protestants" was essentially different from that proposed by Catholics to-day. The "religious observances" to which you refer were common to all schools receiving State aid. The Catholic suggestion imports no such idea. It would leave the public schools as they are, for the benefit of those who are satisfied with the education imparted in them. But it would have the State, while maintaining these purely secular schools, say to the people: "Build your own schools, if you will, such of you as choose to do so; and when you have them thoroughly equipped and furnished and populated with your children, place them under our supervision—as to matters of construction, sanitation, efficiency in secular education, &c.—and if your work is found satisfactory, if you are accomplishing all that the 'public schools' are doing, you who are paying your share of the school tax may justly claim a per capita share of the money devoted to educational purposes."

In other words, because your children spend a quarter of an hour in reciting the prayers and singing the hymns which for generations have been heard in Catholic schools, or devote half an hour a day to the study of Christian doctrine and Christian morals, you shall not be placed upon a different footing, as to the cost of education, from your fellow-citizens who are satisfied with the teachings of agnosticism. F. D. H.

New York, Dec. 11, 1900.

CATHOLICS AND SCHOOL TAXES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "Roman Catholicism and the School Funds" is evidence enough, if your columns had not already furnished abundant proof, that you are ready to discuss both sides of this burning question. While I have no doubt I should agree entirely with the position of THE TIMES in the ultimate disposal of this question, I am inclined to ask whether the closing statement of your editorial will bear examination, namely, that "there is no reason why it should not seek that aid if it wishes," referring to the Roman Church and the school fund.

The chief reason that makes it difficult to discuss this question with the liberality which ought to pervade discussions between churches is that the Roman Church is something more than a church. It assumes certain claims of authority over the State and in the State that render it a political as well as a religious institution. That is strikingly illustrated in another article in the same number of THE TIMES, in which the opinion of Archbishop Ireland as regards the return of the temporal power to the Pope is given. It is precisely this encroachment of the Church upon the State in all the history of Romanism in Europe and the perversion of the State's life by that encroachment that renders thoughtful Protestants critical of movements of the Roman hierarchy. This is not a question of religion, not an issue of faith, of church government, or church ordinances, but nothing less than an issue between the American principle of government which demands the absolute separation of Church and State and the Roman principle which demands the authority of the Church in the State.

This question of the use of our school funds grows directly out of the more fundamental issue. It is simply impossible that a division of the funds can be made according to denominations without destroying absolutely our present principle of free schools. It has been tried in England, but it is there, of course, a simple effort to compromise between the theory of the State which includes the Church and the growing principle of popular liberty. It may be doubtful which of these principles will win in America, but there is no doubt that they are two distinct and mutually exclusive principles. One or the other must yield. They cannot be compromised. I agree with you wholly in the advantage that the present system is to the Roman Church, but as long as the more Papal portion of the Roman Church does not accept this position so long will the contest continue and the effort be renewed from time to time to strike at the foundation of our free-school system on behalf of church schools, supported in part or altogether by taxation.

Every move in this direction is an invitation to bring back upon America the dreadful evils that have resulted in every country of Europe from a union of the Church and State. I should be loth to argue with any bitterness against the religious principles of the Romanists, heartily as I dissent from them, but I think that one might be excused if one should argue, even with some bitterness, against political dogmas which account for so much of the misery of European history, and against which our theory of Church and State, our one original contribution to political history, was formulated. CITIZEN.

New York, Dec. 10, 1900.

SOME CITY PROBLEMS.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with deep interest that every lover of his country and citizen of this great city witnesses the present movement in the direction of "Reform" and "Righteousness." The difficulties which lie in the way of this movement are certainly huge and apparently insurmountable. Surely it becomes a necessity that before attacking the very reprehensible state of things now existing, we carefully ascertain the causes which have led to this condition. The popular and universal answer and cry to this is "Tammany." Well, proximately, it is Tammany, her chief and satellites—but who had any right to expect anything else from that source? Do not all New Yorkers know well the "works" that organization has ever produced? Have we or can we forget the great predecessor of Croker—Tweed and all the evils he wrought and produced? I repeat, when this agency of evil was installed in power over the now great City of New York, no one who had any judgment whatever could have anticipated any other result than the present disgraceful state of things.

Who placed this vile crew in possession of all that is valuable to this city? I answer Thomas C. Platt and Benjamin F. Tracy. Let them shuffle and plead as they will, these two men, for their own personal and selfish purposes, deliberately and with a full knowledge of the necessary fatal consequences, threw this great city into the hands of Tammany Hall and its parasites. Just imagine the vast, extended good that placing this city and its government in the hands of so upright and talented a man as Seth Low for the years upon its new charter went into effect would mean. How well we know that every act and movement of his administration would only have for its object the supreme good of the city. How difficult it would really be to overcome this good, even if evil-minded officials or a subsequent change in administration were to attempt it. Think how multiplied all exertions are and must be to have overcome the corrupt, dead, and protected processes of evil which Tammany rule has instituted. Knowing that this must be the normal result of the adoption of Tammany rule, Mr. Thomas C. Platt, evidently seeing that Mr. Low would not be a pliable instrument to perpetuate his (Platt's) boss rule, and that with the example and results of an independent ruler divorced from politics, the people might become alive to the desirability of also discarding the boss system equally from State politics, induces the highly respected B. F. Tracy, honored by the President and with a notable career, to offer himself as a candidate in opposition to Mr. Low. Both of these men, well knew that it was not possible for either candidate to be elected with a divided anti-Tammany vote, and yet with this knowledge they summoned all their partisan forces, and with all the powers exercised by a party so powerful as the Republican Party in this State, the order went forth. Mr. Low was defeated. Tammany triumphed, and we now suffer irreparable injuries. These two men are to blame for it. It may be that no human tribunal will visit upon them the punishment which is their due, but, for one, I believe at the bar of God they will have to answer for a flood of crime and injustice which flows directly from their schemes and acts. I think for these acts no right-minded citizen ever can or ever should forgive them.

When I heard our honored citizen, Abram S. Hewitt even suggest in the Chamber of Commerce: "If we could get Mr. Croker to order Mr. Van Wyck and Mr. Van Wyck would order Devery, and Devery would order his Captains, we could have these evils remedied in thirty days," my blood boiled in indignation to think that it was true. So, likewise, when I see the slime of the snake already manifested in the delicate suggestions of "Going slow," "Gathering all the forces," "Not mounting guard," &c., which would not be acceptable to Mr. Platt," &c., ad nauseum, I feel that the only hope of the citizens of New York to effect any permanent reform is first to get rid of all bosses. It is true that Republican bossism is more decent. It does not show its evil quite so plainly and conspicuously, but in some respects in the insidious manner it cloaks its evil, in the successful way it induces many otherwise upright men to do as desired and instructed for the good of the party, &c., it is really worse than the more evident evil. Who of the large number of respectable Republicans who voted for Mr. Tracy realized in the least that he was virtually casting a vote for corruption, injustice, and robbery?

I cannot believe that the mass of voters of this city are corrupt, or even other than good citizens, and I believe that they mean and desire to act for the good of this great city and its people. Let us, then, make it a watchword. No politics in city affairs for any reason or purpose, and no bosses under any circumstances. A. F. H.

New York, Dec. 11, 1900.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Charles Stewart Smith has answered the questions that, through the courtesy of your journal, I put to him; but his answers are not such as to satisfy me—or those who think with me—that he has discharged his important function wisely or well.

If I understand the spirit of the meeting at which Mr. Charles Stewart Smith was empowered to name a Committee of Fifteen, it was the intention to have all the people represented thereon, and not a fraction only, and, inasmuch as the committee would have no standing before the community excepting such as it derived from its representative character, it was essential that the plain people should have been recognized in the appointments. We are now told, indeed, that this will be done, but what reason have we to believe that the duty which should have been done yesterday and was not will be done to-morrow?

This initial mistake, of so marked a character, was instantly followed by another. Mr. Charles Stewart Smith appointed these fifteen gentlemen without securing permission to use their names, and thus violated a law of social intercourse, with which he was perfectly familiar. The reason he gives for his conduct is no less extraordinary than the conduct itself. He says he knows that his friends Messrs. Rhoades, Kennedy, and Orr would not have served if he had first consulted them, but his intention was to compel them to accept by nominating them without their consent, and thus subject them to the pressure of public opinion. If Messrs. Rhoades, Kennedy, and Orr can receive this explanation with satisfaction, they are very complaisant indeed, for, in my judgment, Mr. Charles Stewart Smith's words might be construed as an implied impeachment of their moral courage, and, if I agreed with this construction, I should regard these gentlemen as ineligible to serve as leaders of this movement.

I note also with surprise the action of the ten members who accepted service on the committee. Although the committee was plainly not yet constituted, and the ten members were unable to perform any act at all, they held a meeting and elected Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, at whose hands they had received their appointments, a fellow-member. I should be glad to have an explanation of this action—to be informed under what authority it was taken and whether the vote was unanimous or not; and this leads me to express the hope that, in order to protect the rights and privileges of the minority, as well as for the information of the public, an exact record of the proceedings of the committee will be kept.

I write under the assumption that the campaign against vice is to be conducted by this committee in the name of and on behalf of all the people; that any citizen, therefore, has a right to point out what he conceives to be mistakes in the organization or action on the part of these gentlemen—not for the purpose of unreasonably criticising their acts or motives, but for the purpose of strengthening their hands and helping the cause that we all have so much at heart.

It is proper to add that Mr. Charles Stewart Smith must be credited with two excellent appointments—men who possess the confidence of the public and represent an important body of our fellow-citizens. I refer to Prof. Felix Adler and Mr. Jacob H. Schiff. These gentlemen are known as earnest, sincere, and practical philanthropists, who will do all that can be done to bring about a better condition of public affairs and to make this movement effectual in the repression of vice.

Would that Mr. Charles Stewart Smith had appointed thirteen other such men as these! FRANCIS M. ROSER.

New York, Dec. 14, 1900.

MR. FRYE AND THE SUBSIDY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The speech of the Hon. William P. Frye of Maine in the Senate of the United States on Wednesday, Dec. 5, as published in The Congressional Record, indicates that the best effort has been made to favorably present all that can be said in favor of a very bad bargain, which is an effort upon the part of the advocates of the Subsidy bill to obtain from the United States Treasury $9,000,000 per annum under the guise of promoting the commerce and increasing the foreign trade of the United States, and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports, and seamen for Government use when necessary.

Great stress has been laid upon the fact that our ships cost 25 per cent. more than those of Great Britain and Germany. Mr. Frye said: "Why do we find ourselves in this unfortunate and humiliating condition as to our foreign trade? In my opinion there can be but one answer. Our ships costing 25 per cent. more than those of England and Germany." Mr. Frye is wrong. Our ships do not cost 25 per cent. more than those of England and Germany, but an American citizen is compelled to pay more than 25 per cent. over English and German quotations, not that they cost more, but that the American yards demand extravagant prices over those of foreign competitors.

Mr. Frye mentions twenty-five names selected by him as a committee, some of them shipbuilders and shipowners, experts, required for intelligent conclusions. Among the names he mentions that of Mr. Charles H. Cramp, the well-known shipbuilder of Philadelphia. Mr. Frye could not select one more intelligent or more capable to express an opinion regarding the shipbuilding industry of this country. In fact, Mr. Charles H. Cramp is without a peer in his line of industry. His knowledge of detail in all matters connected therewith indicates that fifty years of active life assiduously applied to this one particular line permits him to stand out as a shining light. And the writer speaks from a personal knowledge based upon many important interviews with this gentleman. It is owing to all of the above that great consideration should be given to any expression of opinion, or to any writings referring to the subject of ship construction. Mr. Frye appointed Mr. Cramp one of the committee and must therefore give consideration to any expression emanating from him.

Therefore, in view of the above, it is necessary that Congress become conversant with an article written by Mr. Cramp in The North American Review in 1892, in which he asks himself the following question: "Can you build a ship to do the work of the City of New York or the Majestic or the Columbia for the same cost?" i. e., the same as the cost of those ships. Mr. Cramp answers himself as follows: "To that question I would reply, 'Yes, or within as small a margin as would be likely to prevail in a similar case between any two British shipyards.

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY

Congratulations may be offered this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to:

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Ireland, (Miss Adelia Duane Pell,) Dec. 22, 1868.

Senator George Peabody Wetmore and Mrs. Wetmore, (Miss Edith Kateltas,) Dec. 22, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry De B. Parsons, (Miss Frances Walker.) Their tin wedding, Dec. 16, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Jennings, (Miss Brewster,) Dec. 16, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph de Tours Lentilhon, (Miss Louise Everelit,) Dec. 16, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, (Miss Fannie Tailer.) Dec. 17, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham Lusk, (Miss Mary Woodbridge Tiffany,) Dec. 20, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Leopold Schmidt, Jr., (Miss Gertrude Treadwell Townsend,) Dec. 20, 1899.

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The influence of the coming holiday season is more than ever marked upon the social world to-day, and will be increasingly felt from this morning on. For the first time in some weeks past, days more nearly blank now begin to appear on the social calendar, and the minds and energies of the men and women of fashion will for a time be devoted to Christmas shopping, outings, and arrangements rather than to entertaining and entertainment.

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On Thursday next the advance guard from the country schools and colleges of maidens and youths coming home for the Christmastide will begin arriving, and the welcoming of the young people by their friends and families, and the family reunions which Christmas always brings will fill the hours and days. Yesterday brought about the last of the more notable coming-out December receptions, which, with such a large army of débutantes, have been the prominent features of the season thus far. There will be several dances during the week at private houses, two or three dancing class meetings, and the annual junior ball of Columbia University at Sherry's. The week will also bring the wedding of Thomas E. Peters and Miss Gladys Whitin at Grace Church on Wednesday afternoon, which, with the further weddings the following week of Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Hillis Wynkoop on Dec. 27, and of Charles F. Hoffman and Miss Zelia K. Preston at Tuxedo on Dec. 29, will close the list of December's fashionable marriages. The Columbia Sophomore theatricals will take place at the Carnegie Lyceum on Wednesday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings of this week, when the comedy of "Professor Whimsical" will be produced.

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There will be more entertaining out of town than in, through the Christmastide. The more notable of the Christmas house parties will be those to be given by Mr. and Mrs. George Gould at Georgian Court, Lakewood; by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at Ophir Hall, Westchester County; by Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, at Hempstead, and by several of the Lenox villa owners. There will also be numerous smaller house parties in all the suburbs, while open house will be kept at the Tuxedo, Cedarhurst, Meadow Brook, and other country clubs. A fancy masque is planned to take the place of the annual dance on New Year's eve at Tuxedo. If the cold weather continues the members of these house parties will enjoy to the utmost skating, tobogganing, and other outdoor Winter sports. If ice and snow are not provided, they will make merry indoors, and all indications point to a remarkably merry Christmastide in the country. Mr. and Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter have included a number of New Yorkers as members of the large house party which they will entertain over the holidays in an old Virginian mansion at Warrenton, which they have leased for the time.

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In town there will be a number of Christmas dances and other entertainments. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese will give a Christmas Eve dance at the Carbon studio which will have novel features, but, as said before, New York society will spend as much as possible of Christmas week out of town. Among the Christmas dinners in town will be one of thirty covers at Sherry's, at which the guests will all be members and relatives of the family of Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander.

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For seventeen years, or since that eventful night in November, 1883, when the Metropolitan Opera House was first opened, the initial appearance in this city for another season of the European song birds, has, with the exception of the season following the burning of the first opera house, and the Winter of 1897-8, when no opera was given, been perhaps the most important event of the Winter social season in the metropolis. This first night, on Tuesday next, promises therefore to be the most beautiful and brilliant scene imaginable. There have been many changes in the list of boxholders, but these changes, and particularly in the parterre row, which is the "holy of holies" from the social standpoint, have been such as will make the box showing more notable than ever before. The Vanderbilts will on Tuesday night, with the exception of the immediate family of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, emerge from their period of mourning, and there is the greatest curiosity as to who will be the guests of the better-known box holders.

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While there will be new forms and faces in many of the boxes and seats, there will be ghosts in others of these seats and boxes, and these will even walk the corridors, unseen by the many, but making their presence felt by the few. A glance at the list of boxholders reveals in a marked manner the significant changes that have taken place in New York society during the past seventeen years, or since the Metropolitan Opera House was first opened. The names of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, W. Emlen Roosevelt, August and Perry Belmont, Miss Annie Leary, Mrs. Astor, Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Adrian Iselin, Levi P. Morton, H. I. Barbey, James J. Van Alen, Eldridge T. Gerry, Egerton L. Winthrop, J. G. Haven, George S. Bowdoin, W. Bayard and R. Fulton Cutting, Luther Kountze, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, and Thomas Hitchcock in the parterre row, and of Miss Breese, Mrs. Jefferson Coddington, and John Burling Lawrence in the grand tier, are the sole remaining ones to represent the families who were at the head and front of New York society hardly a score of years ago. The tide of newly acquired wealth, particularly from the West and Far West, has swept away many of those names which were formerly considered the bulwarks of New York society's citadel. To recall the past of New York society, particularly in the old Academy of Music days, when the Rutherfurds, Stuyvesants, Rhinelanders, Schermerhorns, Suydams, and other old New Yorkers were the chief patrons of the opera, and when the few boxes of the old Academy formed the holy of holies, one must this year search the list of holders of orchestra stalls, and even then will look in vain for some of these old family names.

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In the orchestra stalls will be found, among other representatives of old New York families of music lovers, Henry Parish, Miss M. Penniman, Miss De Ruyter, Mrs. W. L. Suydam, Mrs. J. E. Emmet, G. G. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. J. Van Doren, W. V. S. Oddie, John T. Conover, Albert Hendricks, Warren Delano, Alfred Wagstaff, A. C. Zabriskie, Miss Roosevelt, A. H. Schermerhorn, George B. Post, W. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Van Wyck Brinckerhoff, Augustus P. Montant, Mrs. M. E. Leavitt, Frank Sturgis, R. W. Taller, J. J. Townsend, Mrs. John W. Minturn, A. A. Hecksher, James Hude Beekman, M. B. Metcalf, and John Robb.

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It is not necessary to give the list of the names of box and seat holders who are new comers in New York and whose name is legion. This column is not a genealogical record nor a financial agency report. The significance of the comparatively small number of old New York family names whose owners will be prominent this season at the opera, considered by the public the meeting place of representative New York society men and women, will be appreciated by the social student and observer, and it "points a moral and adorns a tale."

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At the opening of the opera on Tuesday night the most prominent women, and those who, presumably, will be the most beautifully and richly gowned, will be Mrs. Ogden Goelet, who returns after some years of absence; Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. George Crooker, and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr. All the more prominent débutantes of the season will also be present. Although many of the more notable women have boxes and seats for other than the opening night, it has become a custom for those sharing the boxes and who chance to have them for the opening night to invite their less fortunate fellow box holders for that event. So it is that the Opera House on Tuesday night will present in the boxes almost all of those men and women who will attend the performances on different nights during the season.

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There are still a few débutantes to come out, and the receptions are not all over. Perhaps the most notable private entertainment is the dance to be given by Mrs. Bayard Cutting for her niece, Miss Caroline Wilmerding. Mrs. Alfred Ely, who was Miss Helen Rutherfurd, will give a dance, also on Friday evening, at Sherry's, for her daughter, Miss Helena Rutherfurd Ely. To-morrow evening Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon will give a dance at her residence, 719 Fifth Avenue, for her daughter, Miss Sophie Langdon, and Mrs. Louis P. Henop will also give a dinner, followed by a dance, at Sherry's, for her daughter, Miss Sydney Stuart Henop.

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The dancing classes which meet this week will be the Fortnightly at the Astoria, Les Cendrillons on Thursday, the 20th, at Sherry's; the second Saturday Junior Cotillion, at Delmonico's, and Mrs. Huntington's class, which will also have its second meeting at Delmonico's on Saturday evening.

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As usual, Mrs. Astor began her series of state dinners last evening, or the third Saturday in December. Mrs. Astor will be followed by Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, who usually choose Tuesdays for their dinners. It would look as though the dinner, next to bridge whist, would be the popular form of diversion among the older set this Winter. The débutantes, of course, devote themselves to the dance.

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Wednesday afternoon will bring the wedding in Grace Church, at 3:30 o'clock, of Thomas E. Peters of Gloucester, England, and Miss Gladys Whitin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Whitin, (Miss Lucy A. Morgan.) Miss Whitin was to have been introduced this season, and has spent most of the last two years abroad. She was a pupil of the Farmington School, and most of her wedding attendants were her fellow-students. Miss Whitin's maid of honor will be Miss Caroline Nichols of Worcester, Mass., and her bridesmaids are to be the Misses Cecil Boardman, Juliette Hubbell, and Charlotte Sillman of New York, Susan Franklin of Baltimore, Louisa Weightman of Philadelphia, and Angelica Thompson of Troy. Mr. Peters's best man is to be Harry M. Ward, and the ushers selected are W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., a cousin of the bride; Stowe Phelps, C. Morton Whitman, Templeton Johnson of Staten Island, Dwight Taylor, and Edwin Sands. The Rev. Dr. Huntington will officiate. After the wedding Mr. Peters will take his bride to India, and next Summer they will go to their English home. Mr. Peters gave his bachelor dinner at the University Club last evening, and Miss Whitin will give a luncheon to her attendants on Tuesday.

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The wedding of William H. Dixon and Miss Josephine T. Williams is to be celebrated in Grace Church by the Rev. Dr. Huntington on Jan. 30, and as already announced in this column, Miss Williams, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Williams, (Miss Sarah W. Peters,) will have her cousin, Miss Lulu Peters, as maid of honor, while her bridesmaids are to be the Misses Marion Fish, Florence Twombly, Anna Dodge, and Evelyn Parsons. Woodward Babcock is to be his cousin's best man, and the ushers selected are Searle Barclay, Jr., Richard T. Williams, Jr., H. H. Hollister, Jr., Bradish Johnson, Jr., Maxwell Stevenson, and Samuel F. Babcock, Jr., a cousin of the bridegroom.

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The past week was rich in its offering of débutantes. There were yesterday, as usual on Saturday, many teas, and the assembly showed an array of "buds" larger than that of any former year. There are still several prominent débutantes to be introduced, notably Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb, daughter of Dr. Seward Webb; Miss Florence Twombly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly; Miss Kathleen Neilson, daughter of Mrs. Frederic Nelson Neilson, and her cousin, Miss Dorothy Hinckley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker Hinckley, (Miss Rosalie Neilson.)

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The first of Les Cendrillons will be danced at Sherry's Thursday evening. The dances are from 9 until 12 o'clock, and the cotillion is started not later than 10. The patronesses this year are Mesdames John S. Barnes, Charles T. Barney, Charles C. Beaman, Prescott Hall Butler, Stanford White, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Anson Phelps Stokes, Charles H. Stebbins, J. Kennedy Tod, Prescott Hall Butler, Francis G. Brown, Francis H. Cabot, Frederic J. de Peyster, Eugene Delano, R. J. Cross, Morgan Dix, James S. Edgar, Charles Phelps, Junius S. Morgan, Nathaniel T. Robb, John G. Neser, Alfred Pell, J. W. Miller, Henry E. Howland, Alfred M. Hoyt, H. R. Hoyt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Julian W. Robbins, Beverly Robinson, Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., James T. Gardiner, Louis P. Henop, and James A. Scrymser. These dances have always been popular and successful affairs, and this year there will be a larger number than usual for débutantes present.

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The first rehearsal of the operetta of "Old King Sol," the joint work of Mrs. Albert Hendricks and V. S. Rothschild, who wrote the music and words, respectively, will be given at the Harmonie Club on Friday evening, and the first performance will take place on Saturday evening. Both principals and chorus are being frequently rehearsed, and the presentation promises to be most successful.

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The Rubinstein Club, of which Frederick W. Devoe is President, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge is Vice President, Mrs. William R. Chapman is Secretary, and William R. Chapman is conductor, will give the first of its three subscription concerts for the Winter in the Astoria ballroom on Thursday evening. The club has for the past fourteen years occupied a unique place in New York's musical life as a women's singing club. Its concerts are private affairs, and combine the vocal with the instrumental element. This season there are to be no complimentary tickets. The active membership of the club is limited to seventy-five members, and includes many of the leading concert and church soloists, and also a number of well-known amateurs and singers.

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There will be given on the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 3, in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria, under the direction and leadership of Victor Harris, a new song cycle by Liza Lehmann, entitled "The Daisy Chain." This cycle of child-songs includes poems by Alma-Tadema, Robert Louis Stevenson, and others, and the singers are to be Miss Marguerite Hall, Mrs. Seabury C. Ford, Mackenzie Gordon, and Myron Whitney, Jr. The new song cycle, although in the same form as "In a Persian Garden," which, by the way, will be repeated at this performance by the original singers, is different in matter and form from its predecessor. David Mannes, the violinist, will render compositions by Godard and Ries in the intermission between the two song cycles.

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Miss Alice Ward, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Carter, arrived on the Majestic on Thursday. Miss Ward will remain over the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ward, at Brookline, Mass.

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Mrs. Waldo Richards of Boston will give a reading from Booth Tarkington's novelette, "Monsieur Beaucaire," at the residence of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes at 3:15 P. M. to-morrow afternoon.

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Mrs. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris (Miss Katharine Clark) and her sister, Mrs. Everett M. Culver, are to give two large receptions in February. These will be given at ex-Senator Clark's apartments, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. Culver is to give a small musicale at the apartment this afternoon.

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The cards for the two large receptions which were to have been given to-morrow and Tuesday afternoons by Mrs. Charles Thorndike Parker (Miss Susan De Forest Day) at her residence, 17 West Fifty-seventh Street, have been recalled owing to the sudden death of her brother, George Lord Day, on Friday morning last.

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Mrs. Chares Bulkley Hubbell (Miss Emily Allen Chandler) of 20 West Eleventh Street has sent out cards for a reception on Friday, Dec. 21, when her two daughters, the Misses Juliette and Margaret, will be presented.

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The first meeting this season of Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt's dancing class—the one including débutantes—was held last evening in the large ballroom at Sherry's. Among the patronesses of this class are Mesdames Frederick Gallatin, Arthur M. Dodge, Spotswood Schenck, Louis P. Henop, Henry L. Morris, Charles R. Henderson, and William Iselin. The cotillion was led by Edward Tinker, and the favors were shuffle, mirrors and pompon headresses for the girls, and for the men large pansies, backed with shaving paper, and Napoleon sashes. Among the dancers were the Misses Henderson, Robinson, Gallatin, Robison, Langdon, Twombly, Schenck, Pratt, Lefferts, Stevens, Morris, and Messrs. Moran, Goelet, Gallatin, Barclay Kountze, Langdon Schroeder, Robert Livingston, Artaur Street, and Beverly Robinson.

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Mrs. Joseph Bond Beall of 109 West Fifty-fifth Street gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence to introduce her youngest daughter, Miss Florence Beall. Among those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. E. Ross Grubb, Miss Mary Grubb, and Miss M. S. Grubb of Philadelphia; Miss Baxter, Miss Deshler, Miss Gertrude Lucqueer Lane, Miss Elise Postley, Miss Timmerman, Miss Lucy Froment, Miss Constance Berry, and the débutante's older sisters, the Misses E. L. and Ethel Grubb Beall. The débutante wore a gown of white chiffon embroidered in silver. Mrs. Beall will give a dinner on Thursday for the débutante, at which the guests are to be young people.

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Thomas E. Peters of England gave his farewell dinner at the University Club last night. His guests included his best man, Harry M. Ward, his ushers, W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., Stowe Phelps, C. Morton Whitman, Templeton Johnson of Staten Island, Edwin Sands, and Dwight Taylor. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Morgan are cousins of Miss Whitin, whom Mr. Peters is to marry on Wednesday next. Prince Troubetskoy and David Lannon were also guests.

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Mrs. William Fanshawe of 13 East Forty-fifth Street gave a large reception at her residence yesterday afternoon to introduce her two daughters, the Misses Julia and Lena Fanshawe. The Misses Fanshawe, who were gowned alike in white peau de sole and chiffon, were assisted in receiving by the Misses Margaret Robison, Nathalie Wells, Anna Dodge, Edith Greenough, Emily Grugan, Julia Edwards, Edna Loew, and Eleanor Swayne.

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At the reception given yesterday afternoon at her residence, 55 Fifth Avenue, by Mrs. William B. Beekman, Mrs. Beekman was assisted in receiving by her two daughters, the Misses Heloise and Catharine Beekman, Mrs. Charles Montant, Miss Dorothy Hinckley, Helen Rutherfurd Ely, and Ethel Du Bois. Mrs. Beekman was gowned in black silk. Miss Heloise Beekman was in pale blue silk trimmed with lace, and Miss Catherine Beekman was in a delicate gray crêpe de chine.

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Mrs. James Scrymser (Miss Mary Prime) gave a reception at her residence yesterday afternoon to introduce her niece, Miss Charlotte H. Prime; Mrs. James Betts Metcalf gave the second of two coming-out teas for her niece, Miss Hildegarde Beste of Summit, N. J., and Mrs. Edward McL. Mash gave a dinner for her daughter, at which the guests were young people. Another débutante tea was that given by Prof. W. H. Burr of Columbia University, at which his daughter, Miss Marion H. Burr, was introduced. Mrs. Luther Kountze gave a tea yesterday afternoon at her residence, 5 East Fifty-seventh Street, for her daughter, Miss Helen Kountze.

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Echoes of the first Assembly Ball on Thursday night last are floating through the drawing rooms, and many interesting little details that escaped publication on the morning following the ball owing to its lateness, are being discussed. The ball was the largest that the "Matriarchs," as the fifty subscribers who give the Assemblies are called, have ever held. It was exceptionally late in starting, and many younger women who had been at the various large dinners held before the event drove up and down the avenue, some for nearly an hour, fearing to be the first arrivals. The crush was so great, soon after midnight, at which hour the majority of the guests appeared to arrive together, that it took a long time for the guests to reach the supper rooms and obtain seats. There was very little dancing before supper. The cotillion did not begin until 1:30 o'clock. There were no new figures, and Craig Wadsworth, who led, kept his temper remarkably well under trying circumstances.

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It was evident early in the ball that the young matron did not intend to resign her place this year to the débutante. Notwithstanding the large number of débutantes present, the men, for the most part, flocked about the younger married women, some of whom, to quote an older woman present, "had the time of their lives." Mrs. John Jacob Astor was easily the belle among the younger matrons of the evening, and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin was also surrounded by admirers. Mrs. Ogden Goelet, of the older matrons, had perhaps the most attention, and was warmly welcomed after her absence of some years from New York. Of the débutantes, Miss Nora Iselin, Miss May Gallatin, Miss May Goelet, Miss Hester Hone, Miss Katharine Pratt, Miss Cecil Beardman, and Miss Frances Jones were perhaps the belles. Each débutante had a certain following of relatives and family friends who saw to it that she met the right people and had a good time. The triplets, the Misses Elsie, Ethel, and Edith Cryder, were, of course, objects of much attention. Their gowns were of white mousselin, laid in accordion pleats, and veiled with overdresses of white satin, delicately embroidered in silver. In their coiffures they wore sprays of white heather tied with silver ribbon.

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One of the most beautiful gowns at the Assembly was worn by Mrs. Frederic Neilson. It was composed entirely of pale pink panne velvet, with a design in pink roses, made exceedingly simple, and was as chic and effective as it was simple. Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin wore a marvelous gown of pale pink satin, embroidered heavily in pink, with extremely bouffant chiffon flounces at the bottom of the skirt, edged with rose quillings of the same material. In her coiffure was placed a tiara of diamonds, ending in points, so that the effect seen from the front was that of a crown. Mrs. Ogden Goelet's gown was almost the same in style and effect as that of Mrs. Iselin, save that it was delicate green in hue. She wore a broad collar of pearls and strings of pearls drooped over the corsage and were caught up on the left shoulder with a clasp, headed with an immense diamond. From the shoulder, over the arm, depended a single string of five pearls, ending in a pendant composed of one immense diamond as large as the proverbial robin's egg. Mrs. Clarence Mackay's gown had a train of white satin heavily brocaded in black velvet, the front of the skirt was covered with lace, which was caught up on one side with a huge crescent of diamonds. The bodice was of black and white brocade, and in her hair she wore a tiara of turquoises and diamonds. Miss Frances Coster Jones was in one of the most artistic of the many beautiful gowns worn. It was cut en princesse and composed of mauve chiffon, embroidered in silver wreaths over silk.

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At the ball to be given by William C. Whitney at his residence on the evening of Jan. 4, Worthington Whitehouse will lead the cotillion, dancing with Miss Helen T. Earney, in whose honor the ball is to be given. Mr. Whitehouse will also lead the cotillion at the ball to be given on the evening of Friday next by Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, in honor of her niece, Miss Caroline Wilmerding, and will dance with Miss Wilmerding.

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The large dinner to be given at Sherry's by Mrs. Louis P. Henop for her younger and débutante daughter, Miss Sydney Stuart Henop, will take place to-morrow evening and will be followed by a cotillion. There will be about ninety guests, and the cotillion will be led by Alexander Hadden, dancing with Miss Sydney Henop. There will be pretty favors, and the dance will be over early, so that those present at the dinner can go on to the dance given by Mrs. Woodbury Langdon at her residence, 719 Fifth Avenue, for her débutante daughter, Miss Sophie Langdon.

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The recent première of "The Second in Command" in London was a brilliant one. Among well-known people present were Lady Carnarvon, who was very well dressed; Lady Reay, Mrs. Bradley Martin, and Mrs. Carl Meyer, both wearing some fine diamonds; Lady Dorothy Nevil, Sir Edward Sassoon, and Sir George and Lady Lewis, who are both enthusiastic theatregoers. Evening cloaks, specially designed for "first nights," are becoming quite a distinctive feature, something rather more striking and even conspicuous being often seen on such occasions.

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Sunday night music has become a fashion in London. It was the Gallery Club at the Grafton Galleries which started it first, and now at Prince's Restaurant every Sunday night after dinner there are elaborate concerts with really good singers, as well as Boccili's Band. Another Sunday night club is being started, and seems likely to become a popular resort.

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The latest engagement, which is causing a good deal of interest in social circles in England, is that of Lord Carrington's daughter, Lady Marjorie Carrington, and Charles Henry Wellesley Wilson, the eldest son of Mr. Charles Wilson, M. P., of Warter Priory. Mr. Wilson is a nephew of Arthur Wilson of Tranby Croft, and his father is the member for Hull, while on his mother's side he is connected with the Duke of Wellington, she having been a Miss Wellesley. His two sisters are Lady Hartopp and Lady Chesterfield, while Lady Marjorie is the eldest of Lord Carrington's five daughters. She is only in her twentieth year, and is a bright and pretty girl and a general favorite.

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There was a carnival at Niagara, in London, on Dec. 12, when prizes were given for the best fancy dresses. A certain number of people remain faithful to the older rink, and of late Mrs. Ellis, Lady Coke, Ronnie Moncrieffe, Count Badeni, Lady Helen Vincent, and Lady Falmouth have been among the visitors. An international skating carnival is announced to take place at Niagara in February, which is to last three days, and several of the foreign champions are to compete.

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"The curious incident in connection with the lost jewels innocently appropriated by the Duchess of Manchester's maid recalls the fact that some of the most magnificent and historic jewels in the world are in the possession of Americans," says The London Mail. "Mrs. Bradley Martin has some of the French crown jewels, some of which are also the property of Mrs. Astor, who has a diamond ornament which once belonged to Diane de Poictiers. The Duchess of Marlborough has the famous Ouff pearls, once the property of Catherine of Russia; Mrs. Clarence Mackay has some curious rings which formerly adorned a Hindu Rajah; Mrs. George Vanderbilt has a wonderful rope of rubies unsurpassed by anything of the kind, while Mrs. Webb has a rope of pearls which rival in beauty those of Queen Margherita. Mrs. Oglivie Haig has some magnificent jewels, and those of Comtesse Boni de Castellane and Lady Curzon of Kedleston are also very fine. America, too, boasts of one of the most, if not the most, artistic jeweler in the world."

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There is a great preponderance of Americans over Britishers at all the Riviera resorts at present. Among the latest arrivals at Mentone are Lord and Lady Overtoun, Sir Alfred and Lady Revan, the Misses Hammond, Mrs. Hay-Drummond, and Mr. and Mrs. Eardley-Wilmot. Sir Henry and Lady Ogle and Capt. Albert Hay are at Nice, and Jack Jaffray, who used to be a well-known cross-country rider before his health gave way, is staying at Monte Carlo. The Empress Eugénie is expected shortly at her villa at Cap Martin, and Queen Isabella of Spain has taken La Bastide, Lord Salisbury's villa at Beaulieu, which is said to be for sale.

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A very good Winter season is beginning at Rome; the weather is springlike, and visitors are fast arriving. The Piombino Palace, in the Corso, at present occupied by the United States Ambassador, or else the Villa Malta is likely to be the future residence of the Dowager Queen of Italy. The Duke d'Alençon and his daughter and son-in-law are now staying in Rome, and were received in a private audience by the Pope the other day with the honors of a sovereign.

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There are prospects of a very good season at Cairo this Winter, and already a great number of rooms have been engaged at Sheppeard's Hotel, while parties have been formed to go up the Nile. Lord and Lady Newborough are going there to spend the Winter, and so are Lord and Lady Leven and Melville. Although the height of the Cairo season is usually not attained until after Christmas, it is well started. The river season opened by the departure of a large tourist steamer on the 13th inst. with twenty-three passengers on board—a very goodly number for the maiden trip. W. Waldorf Astor only reaches Cairo in January, and he intends chartering a dahabeah, if he has not already done so, for the Nile journey. Helouan, which is situated some sixteen miles south of Cairo, is again well to the front. The sulphur baths there prove the great attraction, and among its earliest visitors are Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Lady Blanche Morris. Nearly the whole of the extensive fleet of dahabeahs has been engaged, and, provided the state of the Nile permits, the Father of Rivers is evidently to be well patronized during the coming Winter. Although considerably better than last year, the state of the river is far from reassuring. Something like consternation prevailed in Cairo when it became known some few days ago that the railway line south of Nagh Hamadi had been washed away for nearly a kilomètre. It would appear that the native detailed to watch the rise of the water in an enormous storage basin failed in his duty, and finally the pent-up water topped the bank, the whole structure collapsed, and the flood spent its fury on the railway embankment. Communication by rail with the whole of Upper Egypt is therefore out of joint. The first tourist train from Haifa to Khartoum leaves the former place on Dec. 20. There is now quite a good hotel at Haifa, and the hotel in Khartoum will be ready for the reception of visitors early in January.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer of 1 East Sixty-sixth Street are to give, as announced in this column on Friday, a dance at their residence on the evening of Dec. 26 for their daughters, the Misses Adeline and Electa Havemeyer. It will be for young people.

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Among the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at Ophir Hall during the past week have been Baron Herman of the German Embassy, at Washington, and Count Maximilian Puckler of the princely German house of that name, one of the Masters of the Court to the Emperor of Germany, and whose wife, countess Helena von Der Schulenburg, was for several years one of the ladies in waiting to the Empress Augusta Victoria.

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John Winston Churchill, M. P., was recently given a dinner by his cousin, Mrs. Jondan Mott. Among those invited to meet him were Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) Charles Longfellow, D. O. Mills, Frank Riggs, Whitelaw Reid, James Parker, and G. W. Smalley.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Prof. Edward Howard Griggs will deliver a lecture on "The Force of the Personal Ideal" at the residence of Mrs. Charles Robinson Smith, 34 West Sixty-ninth Street, on Saturday evening, Dec. 29.

The annual entertainment of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Orange, which is the principal social function of the season there, will this year take the form of an operatic performance. "The Mikado" has been chosen, and Arthur L. Stahlschmidt will conduct and manage the production, which will be given entirely by amateurs.

Mrs. Frank Russak of this city, formerly Miss Marie Barna, has been visiting her mother in California, and was last week the guest of honor at a reception given by her old schoolmates of the Mills College Club in Century Hall, San Francisco. Mrs. Russak has been receiving much attention from her many friends and former associates in California.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John Betts Calvert recently celebrated their crystal wedding at the home of Mrs. Calvert's mother, Mrs. John D. Mairs, 15 East Fifty-seventh Street. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion with palms and flowers. A dinner was served to the immediate family and other relatives. A reception followed, which was largely attended. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Mairs, Dr. and Mrs. L. Emmett Holt, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mairs, Miss A. B. Hays, Mrs. David Dows, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander E. Orr, Dr. and Mrs. James Nels, Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Mornay Williams, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Bitting, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders, Mrs. William A. Cauldwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edison, Dr. and Mrs. Carroll Dunham, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Shaw, the Rev. John A. Ingham, Miss Helen Gould, Mr. John T. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Marston, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Conger, Mr. and Mrs. David C. Link, Mr. George M. Bayne, Dr. and Mrs. George H. Fox, Mrs. Warren Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Hopkins, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Haviland.

The College Women's Club gave a benefit concert and subscription dance for the scholarship fund, at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, Tuesday evening, Dec. 11. The active members of this society are composed only of ladies who have graduated from Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, and other women's colleges. Associate members are elected as in all other societies. The members of the College Women's Club and their friends were received by the President, Miss Irwin-Martin, who was beautifully gowned in white with pearl ornaments; Mrs. Angus Cameron, wife of former Senator Cameron; Mrs. George P. Lawton, and Mrs. Theodore Sutro, who wore a most becoming costume of pink crêpe chiné and silver ornaments. After the formal introductions to the President and the women who received with her, a delightful concert was given. It was the first performance of Mlle. Marie Schade, a pupil of Grieg. Others were Miss Mary Helen Howe, soprano; Robert Hosea, basso; Miss Frances Miller, soprano; Elliston Van Hoose, tenor, and Froken Bokkel Lasson. At the dance which followed the musicale, the proportion of men to women was about four to one. It is seldom that at any public ball in New York more men are found seeking partners than women, but this dance proved that college women, instead of frightening away the young men, are really more attractive to them than the usual society girl. A large profit was derived from this concert and dance, and this will aid in sending some deserving girl to college for an education.

A SOUTHERN ENGAGEMENT.

Miss Sophy Hazeltine Betrothed to Judge Randolph Tucker.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—The engagement is announced of Miss Sophy Hazeltine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mayo Hazeltine, to Judge John Randolph Tucker of Virginia, grandson of the late St. George Tucker and a grandnephew of John Randolph of Roanoke. It was at a house party last Summer that Judge Tucker and his fiancée met for the first time, despite the fact that they are second cousins.

Miss Hazeltine, through her mother, who was a Miss Dallas, is a grandniece of Vice President George M. Dallas, who was also Minister to Great Britain and Russia, and she is a cousin of the Duchess of Portland, who was Miss Winifred Dallas-Yorke. She has lived abroad most of the time since her début a few years ago, is an artist of marked ability, and an accomplished musician.

No date has been fixed for the wedding, which will, it is expected, take place in the early Spring. Judge Tucker is at present Circuit Judge of Bedford and Roanoke Counties, Va.

Escaped from a Sleepy Policeman.

Michael Cashman of 740 Tenth Avenue was taken to Roosevelt Hospital from the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station at 2 o'clock Friday morning, suffering from alcoholism, and Policeman Baglan was set to watch over him. At 8 o'clock in the morning Baglan fell into a cat nap and the prisoner, seeing his chance, promptly jumped from the first-story window and escaped. Baglan awoke a few minutes later and immediately started on a hunt for the patient. He found his man three hours later in a hallway on West Fifty-third Street. Cashman was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday morning by Baglan, who constantly kept a firm grip on him. The prisoner was fined $3.

Lathers Win a Strike.

The Journeyman Wood Lathers' Union announced yesterday that its members in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx have won a strike for the abolition of piecework, the eight-hour workday, and $3.50 a day. Six hundred lathers were involved in the strike, which lasted four days.

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Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Etc.

Watches, Rings, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons, Lorgnette or Watch Chains, Match Safes, Cigar Cutters, Tie Clasps, etc. Sterling Silver Novelties, Opera Glasses, French and American Clocks in great profusion, etc.

Fancy Furniture.

Den, Hall, Easy, Morris or Desk Chairs, Novelties in mahogany, oak or Art Nouveau, Bachelor and Smoking Tables, Tabourets, Bookshelves, Pipe Racks, Plate or Spoon Racks, Mug Shelves, etc.

Men's Furnishings, House Coats, Etc.

Neckwear, Fancy Suspenders in Boxes, Full Dress Shields, Pajamas, Fancy Night Shirts, House Coats, Blanket and Bath Robes, Cardigan

AT THE THEATRES

Farewell to "Cyrano de Bergerac" and a Welcome to Coming Plays.

Doubtless the inevitable flood of discussion of Coquelin's acting in "Cyrano de Bergerac" may have tired a few unappreciative souls without converting them to a righteous understanding of its merits. Doubtless there are still very worthy and occasionally amiable folks who like to think Rostand's drama inferior in literary quality and dramatic spirit to the late John Baldwin Buckstone's "Sea of Ice," if not actually to the French play from which that popular melodrama of our easily satisfied parents was deliberately cribbed. And what does it matter if both Coquelin and "Cyrano" are likened to "the fourthly in a Scotch sermon" a thousand times when those who have ears to hear and eyes to see and hearts to feel and the gift of comprehension have enjoyed the performance and will ever enjoy the memory of it?

Such a revelation of artistic sensibility and good taste, of perfect proportion in speech and action, of humorous, sentimental, heroic, and impassioned expression, of pictorial grace, will never lack its full measure of appreciation. A right-minded backwoodsman would see some of its merit and feel something of its power and charm.

Coquelin is a rare artist, and his portrayal of Cyrano is his rarest, finest, and greatest work, the culminating achievement of a noble artistic career. As for Edmond Rostand, he will be accounted in the future among the great poets and dramatists of his era. His genius has been well schooled. His art is eclectic. The influence of Molière and Marivaux and Beaumarchais; of Hugo and the great Dumas, of Shakespeare, and even of Schiller, may be traced in his work without the employment of uncommon critical skill or an extraordinary memory. But Rostand does not imitate the poets whose spirit he has assimilated. His style, his graces of expression, his pervasive humor, his view of human nature, are all distinctly his own.

Of this week's two plays in which the distinguished French artists will appear at the Garden Theatre, one is frankly a show piece built by an expert in stagecraft to exhibit the amazing virtuosity of a greate actress. While the other, "La Dame aux Camélias," has more claim to respect as a work of art than "La Tosca," yet without the great scene of Act III., Armand's theatrical outburst in the ballroom, and the death scene to move the susceptibilities of common folks, this play of the younger Dumas would never have survived. The germ of it is an error.

As the "romantic revival" in the contemporary theatre reaches its most extravagant stage, one who has had to endure all the examples of romance and sublimated and perverted romance it has brought forth begins to sympathize cordially with William Dean Howells in his attitude toward romance, and to call him blessed. The concatenation of incidents in the new play at Wallack's is so absurd that it seems extraordinary that intelligent men and women should be engaged in lending the thing form and color for the entertainment of other men and women who are not all hopelessly unintelligent. In the old romantic drama there was generally a semblance of reason and some sort of logic. Here the playwright deliberately gets his good folks in a scrape and then cynically releases them by means of a mere picture.

The Continental officer, tried by court-martial and about to be put to death, in accordance with the invariable custom of the British Army, by commissioned officers armed with property pistols, is rescued not by some new and unsuspected device of the beautiful heroine, as he logically should be, but by the sudden appearance of the "old Continentals in their ragged regimentals," Washington having obligingly set history and common sense at naught by having given all his attention, after a remarkably quick passage of the Delaware, to the solving of this problem of melodrama.

Mr. Edward E. Rose would doubtless contend that he has craftily led up to precisely that influx of armed patriots through holes in the wall, and the customary doors and windows, in what may be called the "owl" movement of his third act, and the scene of the droll dictation of the letter which the heroine writes and chucks out of the window to the hidden patriot who hoots like an owl.

That dictation is a famous scene. The captured patriot declaims to his captors to the effect that if his hands were untied he would take his pen in hand and write so and so, and the alert heroine thereupon takes her pen in hand and does write so and so, with so much ado that the house cat, if not elsewhere occupied at the time, would surely have guessed her purpose, though the British officers who crowd the room never suspect her.

Let us be fair to "Janice Meredith," however. It is a collection of charming pictures. It has a decent story. The children and the "young girls" will like it. It glorifies Gen. George Washington! It has one delightful bit of comedy when Janice is placed under the eye of a special sentinel with an expansive grin.

It brings back to us also, Mary Mannering, who is a lovely and charming woman and looks particularly well in the costumes of the Revolutionary period. Her portrayal of Mr. Paul Ford's heroine, transferred to the drama from the novel, is not to be very seriously considered as art, though it has a few positively delightful passages, but it will be liked while it is on view.

We are to have on view here soon an unusually large number of modern English comedies, for one batch, including "Mrs. Dane's Defense," by H. A. Jones; "The Wedding Guest," by J. M. Barrie, and "The Second in Command," by Robert Marshall. "Lady Huntsworth's Experiment," in which Daniel Frohman's actors will appear at Daly's late this week, is a few months older than any of these, but is likely to be found as smart and entertaining, as novel in its story, as vivacious in its dialogue, and as true to life as the best of them.

E. A. D.

THIS WEEK'S PLAY BILLS.

Three New Productions Are Scheduled —Holdover Pieces Doing Well.

At the Garden Theatre, Mme. Bernhardt will be seen in the title rôle of "La Tosca" to-morrow night. Wednesday matinée and evening and Saturday evening M. Coquelin will appear as Baron Scarpia. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings and Saturday matinée "Camille" will be given. On Thursday evening the Weber & Fields stock company will introduce its holiday novelty, which consists of a potpourri embracing bits from "The Gay Lord Quex," "A Royal Family," and "Florodora." The following evening—Friday—Daniel Frohman will present "Lady Huntsworth's Experiment" at Daly's.

The continued plays hold their places firmly as a rule. "L'Aiglon" has started on the last two weeks of its engagement with Maude Adams at the Knickerbocker Theatre. "David Harum" will celebrate its one hundredth performance to-morrow evening at the Garrick Theatre, and souvenirs will be given away to mark the event. John Drew, in "Richard Carvel," at the Empire Theatre, is nearing the end of the longest engagement he has ever played in New York City. It is his most successful engagement also. He will remain at the Empire two weeks longer, and will give an extra matinée on Christmas Day. On Monday, Dec. 31st, the Empire Theatre Stock Company will begin its regular Winter season at the home theatre, appearing in Henry Arthur Jones's new play, "Mrs. Dane's Defense." "A Royal Family" has been performed at the Lyceum for a period of four months, and the probability is that it will remain there well into the new year. What its succeeding play will be Charles Frohman prefers to withhold for the present.

"Hodge, Podge & Co." does not show any material change in the attendance at the Madison Square Theatre, which is probably due to the fact that this will be the last week of Mr. Dailey's two months' engagement. On Friday night the one hundredth performance will be given and appropriate souvenirs will be given away, and on Dec. 24 the Broadhurst Comedy Company will make its first appearance in the new farce entitled "The House That Jack Built." "The Gay Lord Quex" will be the play at the Criterion only three weeks longer, as the announcement is made that Miss Julia Marlowe will make her appearance in the new play, "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

Jerome Sykes as Foxy Quiller will terminate his engagement at the end of this week at the Broadway Theatre, and likewise the "Star and Garter," in which the remarkable French jugglers are seen, will conclude its run in this city next Saturday night at the Victoria. The Agoust family will then be seen with Peter F. Dailey's company. Augustus Thomas's excellent play, "Arizona," was to have concluded its remarkable season in this city at the Herald Square Theatre Saturday night, but the time has been extended, and the company will remain during Christmas and New Year's week. Miss Ada Nethersole will make a return visit in "Sapho" to the Harlem Opera House, at only for a week's engagement; she will then go on a tour through the country.

Mary Mannering has, from all appearances, scored an individual success at Wallack's Theatre in the dramatization of "Janice Meredith." During the past week the box office statement showed very nearly capacity for every performance, and the advance sale is the largest ever recorded at Wallack's. The Nell Swynne play, "Mistress Nell," does not seem to be forgotten in these busy shopping days, as the little Savoy Theatre is very nearly filled to its capacity at every performance. "Sweet Anne Page," with Miss Lulu Glaser, is one of the few musical plays now before the public, which will be continued for a short period longer at the Manhattan Theatre. At the Bijou Theatre new life has been inspired by the success achieved by Miss Irwin's new play "Madge Smith, Attorney." In contrast to the last play, "The Belle of Bridgeport," two members of her company have good individual parts, and both Mr. Sparks and Mr. Martinette occupy a portion of the programme with a song each. The breakfast scene in Act II., where the singing is done, and the court-room scene in Act III., are quite entertaining.

The success which Karlweis's comedy, "Das Grobe Hemd," with Mr. Gustav von Seyffertitz in the leading part, scored on Thursday last, has induced Manager Conried to keep it at his Irving Place Theatre for the entire week. "Die strengen Herren," ("The Strict People,") will have its first production in this country on New Year's Eve. "Florodora" is proving to be a Casino success, and to-morrow night this tuneful piece will enter on its sixth week, with a constantly increasing business. The libretto has had an overhauling with the result that the comedy has been toned to the American point of view. It will run indefinitely at the Casino.

James O'Neill's season in "Monte Cristo," at the Academy of Music, is now drawing to a close, Christmas week marking the end of its existence in New York. Two weeks more will be given over to "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac," at the Theatre Republic, after which Miss Viola Allen will make her first appearance in this city with "The Palace of the King." To-morrow evening will usher in the last week of "Lost River," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, after which the play will go to other cities.

The plays reproduced at other theatres this week are uncommonly attractive in the main. "Never Again," Maurice Campbell-Hiers and Anthony Mars's farce, comes to the Murray Hill Theatre. This play proved one of the most emphatic successes the Donnelly Stock Company achieved last season. Wilson Barrett's drama, "The Silver King," is this week's occupant of the American Theatre. The play has been in preparation for several weeks, and will be presented with an entirely new equipment of scenery and accessories.

The Grand Opera House has Smith and De Koven's comic opera, "The Highwayman," with Katherine Germaine in the principal rôle, created by Camille D'Arville. This will be the first time the opera has been presented in New York since its run at the Broadway Theatre. The suburban part of the city is to have at the Metropolis Theatre that thrilling drama called "The Ladder of Life." The Dewey will have the City Club Burlesquers as its attraction, and as a special attraction new living pictures will be exhibited. The melodrama entitled "The American Girl," will be offered at the Third Avenue Theatre.

An attractive holiday programme will commence at the Eden Musée the coming week. It will be arranged to be of special interest to children as well as to grown people. An extra feature will be James R. Adams's Pantomime Company in "Humpty-Dumpty." This pantomime will be full of laughable incidents and holiday features. Cinderella and the glass slipper will be shown in the moving pictures, which bring in fairies and mystery. Other interesting moving pictures will be shown hourly, and the afternoon and evening concerts will attract lovers of music. Among the wax groups many additions are being made, and the interior of the Musée will present a holiday appearance.

THE VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

Many Old Favorites Retained by the Continuous Houses—Few New Features.

The vaudeville and music halls offer for their attractions this week nothing of an extraordinary kind, except at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, where Jean Marcel's living pictures and bas-reliefs of famous classical sculptures are retained. B. F. Keith's programme at the Union Square Theatre will include Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar in "A Close Call," with the comical cock fight; McIntyre and Heath in "The Georgia Minstrels," which is so funny that it has outlived countless imitations; Felix and Barry, in an eccentric comedy and acrobatic act, which is far above the average; Foy and Clark, in their latest bit of hilarious nonsense, "The Spring of Life"; Leo Dervalte and his spiral paraphernalia, and Jueman and Adele, in "The Door Key," are some of the attractions, while a special engagement for one week has been made of Clayton White, Marie Stuart and company in their successful sketch, "Dickie."

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, in addition to the Marcel pictures, will be found Ezra Kendall, Staley and Birbeck, the musical blacksmiths, in their transformation act; Lottie Gilson, Charles Grapewin and Anna Chance, in the farcical skit, "Above the Limit"; Juggling Johnsons, who are retained for a second week; Les Dumonds, Parisian street singers, and Horace Goldin, clever magician. A programme of vaudeville replete with comedy features has been arranged for this week at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. Billy Clifford and Maude Huth will be seen in their amusing skit "The Chappie's Visit," and the Russell Brothers are to offer their farce, "The Irish Servant Girls." The other laughing features number a dozen, and include Walter Le Roy and Florence Clayton in "Hogan of the Hansom," Alice Pierce, the mimic; Lew Sully, the blackface jester, and Genaro and Bailey. Della Fox will appear at Proctor's East Fifty-eighth Street Palace this week, and John Kernell is sure to keep his audiences in the best of humor with his bright monologue. Among the many other headliners are the Olympia Quartet, singing comedians; Clarice Vance, the Southern singer; Falke and Semon, well-liked musical artists; Caswell and Arnold, the clown and acrobat. Harlemites will see the best programme of the season this week at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, when the Four Cohans will appear in George M. Cohan's new farce, "The Governor's Son." Their associates are Yorke and Adams, the Hebrew impersonators; Sager Midgley and Gertie Carlisle, in "After School"; Ethel Levey, singing comedienne; Zeno, Carl, and Zeno, the daring aerialists, and Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Neuville.

This Sunday's afternoon and night bill of the Hashim management at Koster & Bial's offers final opportunities to witness there for some time Ezra Kendall, Pauline Hall, Jennie Joyce, Gussie McKee, the Potter family, Genaro and Bailly, Almont and Dumont, Ward and Curran, and the Brothers La Nole. Included in the Sunday programme also are Tim Cronin, Herbert's dogs, Juan Caciedo, Lawrence and Harrington, and Sharp and Flatt, who are held over for the new bill to be presented for the first time Monday afternoon, with Gertrude Haynes and her Choir Celestial as the principal feature, and the Donovans, Irish farceurs; Williamson and Stone, blackface comedians; the Matweefs, whirlwind dancers; McBride and Goodrich, eccentric funsters; Bickell and Watson, Dutch comiques, and Stella Lee, comedienne, associate entertainers. Violet Friend, the newly arrived English singer, is attracting large audiences to the New York Theatre. The bill for the coming week is quite up to the standard of entertainment offered at this house, and includes many vaudeville favorites.

The attractions at Huber's Museum will be numerous, as usual, this week, but especial atention has been paid to the bill in the theatre. In this department Mr. Huber offers for the first part a troupe of twenty Southern darkies, who will appear in a black-face minstrel show. For the second part a reproduction in moving pictures of the Corbett-McCoy fight will be the chief item, in which there will also be several vaudeville turns. In the curio halls, Baker's trained pigs will be the principal feature, Giovani's birds, the Arabian Trio, gun drill and dances; Ada Briggs, the mammoth fat woman; Blondell, the human volcano; Capt. Fisher, the tattooed juggler; the Hamilton Sisters, sword experts, and a number of others are to be seen.

The patrons of Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall will heartily welcome the programme offered for the coming week. A great many head-liners have been engaged to present their well-known specialties. Isabelle Urquhart in "Even Stephen," an act which has won favor wherever it has been presented; James O. Barrows, John Lancaster, and company in the dramatic comedy "Tactics"; Ed Latell, the popular musical comedian; O'Brien and Havel, in their funny absurdity, "The Newsboy and the Maid"; Louise Gunning, the singer of Scotch songs; the three Deltorellis, novel acrobatic musical burlesquers; Clark and Angeline, two Judges, acrobats, and Cobb and Edwards are on the bill.

NOTES OF THE FOREIGN STAGE.

The famous Mlle. Georges, principal actress of the Comédie Française in Napoleon's hour of triumph, who lived to be old and fat and ridiculed, but still to have a wealth of remembrances for consolation, has been made the heroine of a four-act comedy, with songs, which bears her name as its title. Victor de Cottens and Piérre Weber are the authors, and it has been acted at the Paris Variétés. The plot turns upon the admiration of the First Consul for the lovely actress, the jealousy of a rival actress, Mlle. Duchesnois, and the historic conspiracy of Les Tulipes Blanches, in which the royalist Marquis de Rochencourt hoped to kidnap Napoleon in time to prevent the establishment of the empire. A detective of Fouché, disguised as the Prince de Montefiasco, baffles the conspirators. There is a scene in the historic greenroom of the Comédie Française. The music by Varney is said to be taking, and the piece has made such a pronounced hit that its translation for our own stage seems only a matter of time.

The famous actor of elegant men of fashion and heroes of romance, Worms, has finished his term of service at the Comédie Française and is about to retire to private life. He was sixty-three years old last March, but his powers of expression have not deteriorated, and his recent acting in the congenial rôle of Carlo Buffo in "Hernani" has been enthusiastically praised. The critics seem to have been impressed more than ever by the variety, beauty, and just expression of his delivery of the famous long soliloquy at the tomb of Charlemagne. This is one of Worms's official last appearances. According to the revered tradition, he will be seen in each of his most famous characters before he finally steps out of the scene of his triumphs.

"La Bourse ou la Vie," the new comedy by Alfred Capus, at the Paris Gymnase, seems to be bright and "up to date," and fairly decent in its substance, if not in its spirit. The heroine is that rara avis in French comic drama of the present hour—a good woman. But she is also a fool, and she induces her husband to live far beyond his means, and then to try to re-establish his finances through a partnership with an adventurer, which lands him in jail. The prison scene is thought to be highly amusing. The penal institution is new and a model of its kind. The rooms are beautifully furnished, the fare is so good that people outside go there when they want a particularly good dinner, the cigars supplied are of the best quality, the Governor is a charming man who has known all his "guests" at the best clubs, and the only unhappy individual is the head jailer, a university graduate, whose misfortune is that he has remained an honest man.

Martin Harvey has been arguing before the Playgoers' Club in London for such amelioration of the practical censorship exercised by the Examiner of Plays as will permit the treatment of Biblical subjects on the English stage. He argues that there is no objection to the use of such themes in painting and poetry.

Mrs. Kendal continues to say all the old things about the educational value of the theatre and the beauty of goodness in all walks of life. Only the other day, at the opening of an English provincial theatre, she told the apocryphal old tale of the youth who was lured to honesty by seeing "The Ticket of Leave Man," and supplemented it with an anecdote of her own about a bad man and woman who, seeing Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in "The Squire," promptly got married. The moral in this is vague, but presumably it is prodigious.

HARVARD'S FRENCH PLAYS.

This Year's Performances to Consist of Works by Hauteroche and Labiche.

The Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard has accustomed all lovers of French literature to expect every year a French play put on the stage by the students of Harvard University and members of the Harvard Cercle Français. Last year a comedy by Cyrano de Bergerac was played. This year, a one-act comedy by Hauteroche, a contemporary of Molière, "Crispin Médecin," and a small play by Labiche, the modern author, "Un Jeune Homme Pressé," were selected. The casts are as follows:

"Crispin Médecin," comedy in one act by Hauteroche, arranged by J. Truffier of the Comédie Française:

Mirobolan	A. Champollion, 1902
Géralde	L. Wilmerding, 1901
Crispin	P. B. Haviland, 1901
Lisidor	H. Schenk, 1903
Un Chirurgien	L. de Koven, 1904
Simon	L. de Koven, 1904
Féliante	R. B. Bowie, 1902
Alcine	F. Watson, 1902
Dorine	F. B. Thompson, 1903
Lise	R. K. Thorndike, 1902

"Un Jeune Homme Pressé," comedy by Eugene Labiche:

Dardard	W. D. Haviland, 1903
Ponbrichet	P. D. Haviland, 1901
Colardeau	A. S. Dikey, 1902

The ballets, which in former years were a feature of the Harvard Cercle Français plays, have been omitted this year, as the two plays are too long.

Tickets for the performances, which will take place at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, on Dec. 17, and at Union Hall, Boston, Dec. 20 and 21, are to be had on application to the President of the Cercle Français, Robert Goelet, Jr., Claverly Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

New Keeper for Oak Island Station.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 15.—Israel Van Nostrand has been appointed keeper of the Oak Island Life Saving Station in place of Capt. Charles E. Arnold, who resigned recently on account of poor health after twenty years' service. Van Nostrand has been Man No. 1 at the Hemlock Life Saving Station for many years.

Locomotive Blows Up, Killing Two.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The boiler of a Lehigh Valley engine which was hauling a string of freight cars at Cheektowaga exploded last night, flying clear of the tracks and turning end over end. Engineer William Smith and Fireman James Kelly were instantly killed. Both lived in Buffalo.

Indians Killed by Gasoline.

CANNON BALL, N. D., Dec. 15.—An Indian family, consisting of War Bonnet, his wife, and four children, was burned to death last night from an explosion of gasoline. Another family of father, mother, and one child was frightfully burned, and probably will die.

AMONG MUSICIANS

Features of the Week Just Ended—Opening of the Fashionable Opera Season.

A lovely week in the world of music was that which has just come to an end. Those of us who cherish the high art of tones will think of it in the coming week, for on Tuesday night the fashionable opera season comes to crush the life out of honest music. Art must then be hurled into the outer darkness, where there are not diamonds and laces and low corsages. Money is the deity that shapes the destiny of all that is true and beautiful in this dear land of ours, and money "talks out loud" at the opera. It is not the opera that counts for anything. It is the social aspect of the thing. The world goes to the opera because society goes, and society goes because there it can be seen and envied of all the world. But for poor music, the Cinderella of the arts, no one cares a rap. On Tuesday night the same old people will sing the same old tunes in the same old way, and will be applauded by pretty much the same people (not old) from nearly the same seats and boxes. It will not require much of an effort of the imagination to think that the thing has never stopped, that there was no Summer vacation, no exodus to Paris, no return from Newport and the green hills of Berkshire. Mr. Daniel Daly, the eminent basso parlando, might sit in an orchestra stall in his customary meditative attitude and sing "Nothing New" with perfect suitability.

"Romeo et Juliette," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Aïda," Melba, Salesa, Nordica, Van Dyck, Dippel, Plançon, Edouard de Reszke—and Bauermeister; that is the outlook for the first week of opera. And when these high priests and priestesses of the yellow temple in upper Broadway begin their sonorous ministrations, all music other than theirs must retire into comparative insignificance, for between singer-worship and the desire to bask in the glow of the diamonds of the ladies whose names always lead the list of those present, music for music's sake will have little space in this town.

And that is what this complainant means when he deposeth that last week was a lovely one in the world of music. For it was made bright by the song recital of Mme. Sembrich and the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and Mr. Franko. Several persons have expressed surprise that the writers on music were so generally agreed in their glowing praises of the song recitals of Mme. Sembrich. "Does she sing any better in a recital than in the opera?" asked one. Well, the question was not quite relevant, for Mme. Sembrich was praised as enthusiastically for her operatic work at times as for her song recitals. But when the opera was the subject of comment there were others to be mentioned, and Mme. Sembrich could not have exclusive consideration. Furthermore, when a woman is such a consummate artist as this one she can never be heard to such advantage in the frippery surroundings of the slipshod performances of opera at the Metropolitan as she can on the concert platform, where her pure and lofty art can shine out in the sweet refulgence of its own brilliancy unclouded by any vaporous atmosphere. There is no need to add anything now to the comments made on these recitals. They were memorable.

It was a pleasure to note the presence at them of many singers, and of some of the singing teachers. It is always a pleasure to note any evidence of willingness on the part of a singer or a musician to learn anything from another. The question is often asked of this writer, "Would you not think that So-and-So would learn something from hearing Jean de Reszke or Such-and-Such from hearing Sembrich?" To which the reviewer has only one answer: "No; I have been in this business a good many years, and have met only two musical performers in all that time who were willing to admit that some one else in their own line was great, let alone better than they, and therefore able to teach them anything. Those two performers had retired."

Sopranos praise all the great contraltos, but they do not see any other great sopranos. Each one thinks there is only one. The same thing is to be said of tenors. They praise the baritones and the basses. And the violinists praise the pianists and vice versa. But when Mr. G. W. Smith of the English opera company goes to hear Jean de Reszke sing Romeo, he spends the entire evening in pointing out to his friend just where Jean does it wrong, and explaining how G. W. Smith does it differently and much better. And when Miss Jane Deppe of Bronx goes to hear Dohnanyi play Beethoven and Brahms she does just the same thing as Mr. G. W. Smith does when he goes to hear Jean. So when this writer saw certain singers and singing teachers at the last Sembrich recital, he knew that they went to learn something, for they all did learn something, no matter what they may have said to their friends.

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Another feature of the music of the past week was the admirable concert of old music given by Mr. Sam Franko at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Franko deserves well of his countrymen for planning these delightful entertainments. In these days of musical turmoil, when composers are seeking to make effect by the employment of instrumental masses and by painting vast tonal color pictures, it is altogether healthful for us to hear this old-fashioned music in which the musical ideas were conceived in sunshine and set forth in the limpid transparency of an instrumentation as simple as it is satisfying. For enjoyment to-day it is only necessary that these works shall be heard as they were designed to be heard—namely, performed by a small, well-balanced, and accomplished orchestra in a small audience chamber.

Mr. Franko's plan embraced these essential features, and he has thus far carried it out admirably. His orchestra, composed of material heard in the old American Symphony Orchestra, and still employing that name, has done excellent work, playing with just the right spirit, with charming delicacy of tone and nuance, and with a general appreciation which bespeaks fine musicianship. Mr. Franko is growing in public esteem.

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One of the curiosities of a season of music is the behavior of many persons who may be supposed to be music-lovers or at least to wish it to be thought that they are. The peculiarity of their conduct consists in their unwillingness to recognize the fact that any noise or movement in a concert hall is a disturbance to others who are listening to the music. It is a familiar fact that people in masses will not care for their own interests and that guardians have to be appointed to see that these are protected. If there is a fire, for example, and walls are falling, with a great strewing of bricks and stones and pieces of broken glass, the crowd will not of its own accord stay away from the immediate neighborhood of the danger, but must be kept away by the police.

Similarly it is true that in a concert room not one person in a hundred, who may arrive in the course of the performance of an instrumental number or the singing of a song, will wait till it is over before proceeding to his seat. He will stalk down the aisle, glare indignantly at the occupants of the aisle seats, if his chances to be beyond them, force them to rise to let him pass, go to his seat, turn it down with a clatter, and seat himself with the air of one who has only done himself a simple justice. An excellent opportunity for a display of public consideration in this matter was afforded the other day at Mr. Franko's matinée concert in the Lyceum Theatre. The auditorium is not built in such a way that late comers can be kept outside of it till the conclusion of a number, and the ushers of the house endeavored to move as noiselessly as possible in showing people to their seats. All the noise that was made was by auditors, not by the ushers. But how graceful it would have been in those late comers to wait till the end of a movement before going to their seats!

At Carnegie Hall the ushers stand at the heads of the aisles during the progress of music and decline to allow people to pass. They are frequently treated to some harsh English because of their refusal to allow the audience to be disturbed. But some of the old frequenters of the house have found a way to beat the ushers. The law prevents the locking of the two large doors leading from the corridors into the sides of the auditorium, and some attendants at concerts calmly walk around to these doors, enter, and proceed to their seats, while the ushers helplessly watch them from the heads of the aisles.

It must be added that the Carnegie ushers are not themselves guiltless in the matter of disturbing listeners to music. Both Mr. Paur and Mr. Gericke, when conducting orchestral works in that hall, are in the habit of rapping for attention before they begin a movement. Then they wait for silence. Now, the ushers, instead of ceasing to show people to their seats when the signal is given, invariably wait till after the music begins, so that the opening measures of many compositions are interrupted by the eager rush of belated ushers down an aisle. And the Carnegie ushers are not at all light of foot.

Again, in the use of programmes, many persons are very inconsiderate. Most of the programmes are printed on paper that rattles, and many persons persist in selecting as a suitable time for turning these crackling sheets of paper a piano passage in some work of delicate fancy. And then there is the good lady who prefers fanning herself violently to taking off her superfluous wraps. She is usually without a fan, and she uses her programme, so that one often hears just behind his head the swish and rattle of a paper windmill, always just a little out of rhythm with the music. These are all small matters, but most of the annoyances of life are small matters. Yet they are annoyances, and one should not willingly inflict them on others, even though the act of doing so increases his own comfort.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Second Matinee Concert at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday.

The Kneisel Quartet will give its second afternoon concert in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday next at 2:15 o'clock. The programme will be as follows:

Quartet, G major, Op. 77 No. 1.....Haydn
Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte, Op. 47, ("Kreutzer,").....Beethoven
Quintet for Strings and Pianoforte, Op. 44.....Schumann

The pianist will be Mr. Harold Bauer, who will make his first appearance in New York at this concert. He comes to this city from Paris, where has won a large measure of success. English by birth, he is twenty-seven years old, and has studied with Paderewski, giving up the violin, on which he was also a player, at the latter's advice, to devote himself wholly to the piano.

The "Kreutzer Sonata" of Beethoven, which Mr. Kneisel and Mr. Bauer will play, is one of the most noted of the master's works in the sonata form. It was composed in 1803, the year in which he wrote the "Waldstein" sonata for piano solo and began the "Eroica" Symphony; except that the last movement had been written the year before and intended for the violin sonata in A, Op. 30 No. 1, but discarded from that as "too brilliant." The sonata now called by the name of the eminent violinist, Rudolph Kreutzer, because of its dedication to him, was written for a young violinist, George August Polgreen Bridgetower, whom Thayer calls "a handsome mulatto," son of a negro father and a German or Polish mother, who had made a reputation in England as an infant prodigy, had later been taken into the service of the Prince of Wales—the "First Gentleman of Europe"—and who at the age of twenty-four was visiting Germany. He gave a concert in Vienna on May 24, 1803, for which he had commissioned Beethoven to write a violin sonata. The composer, with an aversion that he always manifested to writing to order, had delayed finishing the work, greatly to Bridgetower's anxiety, which turned out to be well founded, for he had to play the theme and variations forming the second movement from Beethoven's own almost illegible manuscript because there was no time to copy it. The first draft of the sonata was dedicated to Bridgetower, but soon after it was written Beethoven had a falling out with him, and at its publication it apeared with a dedication to Kreutzer. On the title page Beethoven described it as written in a "very concertante style, like a concerto."

Schumann's Pianoforte Quintet, Op. 44, belongs to that notable "chamber music year" of his life, 1842, when he put aside song writing, with which he had busied himself entirely the year before, and devoted himself to the production of the three String Quartets, the Quartet for Piano and Strings, and the attempt at a piano trio, published as the "Fantasiestuecke," Op. 88. It is one of the best known of all his compositions, to which chamber music players and their audiences recur with ever renewed joy, and bids fair to be one of the most enduring of them because of the spontaneity and beauty of its invention, its sheer splendor of tone, and its perfection of form, embodying altogether some of the highest flights of Schumann's imagination. He speakes in his letters of one of its most characteristic qualities when he said in 1843 "there is a right stirring life in it," and of its performance at a private matinee, "it produced a stirring effect."

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

The Second Afternoon Concert Given at Carnegie Hall.

The second afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place yesterday at Carnegie Hall. The programme consisted of Goldmark's second symphony, the Brahms concerto for violin and orchestra, Sergei Taneyeff's overture to the "Oresteia" of Aeschylus, and Liszt's second Hungarian rhapsody, orchestrated by Müller-Berghaus. The solo performer was Franz Kneisel, the concert master of the orchestra. The Goldmark symphony is an unfamiliar work, though it dates from 1887. It was first performed in this country by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Mr. Gericke, in Music Hall, on April 7, 1888, and was made known to New Yorkers by the Philharmonic Society, under Theodore Thomas, at the Metropolitan Opera House, on Nov. 16 of the same year.

On that occasion we remarked that "not even the remarkable fact that the second movement is written in the awe-inspiring key of A flat minor will save the symphony from oblivion." But we had not counted on Mr. Gericke's early affection lasting all these years and bringing it back to us now. It was worth hearing again, if only for renewing the old impression that the composition shows a native commingling of Hungarian peasant melodies with the splendid coloring and Hebraism of the composer's operatic music. There is a touch of the Czardas in the second movement, and a frank employment of popular melody and popular instrumentation in the trumpet solo of the trio of the scherzo. This solo, by the way, was beautifully played yesterday. The scherzo is decidedly the best movement of the work. The first movement is well made, but too long in the working out; the second is tiresome, and the third is deficient in ideas. But the coloring is fine, and it is a pleasure to hear such good scoring.

The Taneyeff composition was heard for the first time here. The work is the prelude to a trilogy, the libretto, of course, being taken from the trilogy of Aeschylus. The composer's scheme is easily discerned. The first part of his overture depicts the remorse of the avenger Orestes, who has slain his mother for the murder of his father, and his torture by the Eumenides. Then comes the stroke of vengeance upon him. All this is painted by stormy music of the darkest and most foreboding kind, closing with one of those explosive climaxes used so often when a blow has to fall. Then comes a musical delineation of the new era of peace and justice under the tribunal of the Ephors, established by Apollo and Athene. This gives the composer opportunity to let loose the riches of his upper strings and his harp glissandos. The work is well made, richly and eloquently instrumented, large in its mood pictured, and lacks only the incisiveness of two or three commanding thematic ideas to make it great. But, alas! the deficiency is vital. The composition was splendidly read and played.

It is not necessary now to enter upon extended comment on Mr. Kneisel's interpretation of the Brahms concerto. Few in the audience knew that the artist was suffering intensely yesterday from a headache and fever, for he played with his customary surety of intonation, beauty of tone, and sympathy with this music. He was loudly and frequently recalled for the performance.

THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

The Musical Art Society announces that its first concert will be given on Thursday evening next. The programme offers the most beautiful example of a capella music, namely the Missa "Papae Marcelli," by Palestrina, which revolutionized the music of the Church, and of which, when sent in 1563 to Pope Pius IV., the enraptured Pontiff declared "that the apostle of the Apocalypse must have heard such music sung by the triumphant host of angels in the New Jerusalem." Fritz Kreisler and David Mannes will play the Bach concerto in D minor for two violins. Mr. Kreisler will also play the adagio from the Bach concerto in E major. The full programme is as follows:

In exitu Israel.....Samuel Wesley
Salve Regina.....F. X. Arens
Two Bohemian Christmas Carols.
Adagio from concerto for violin, E major.....J. S. Bach
Fritz Kreisler.
Missa Papae Marcelli.....Palestrina
Concerto in D minor for two violins..J. S. Bach
Fritz Kreisler, David Mannes, with accompaniment of string orchestra.
Letztes Glueck, Im Herbst.....Brahms
Spring song.....Kopylow
Sunrise.....Taneyef

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The third concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place at Carnegie Hall on Saturday night, preceded by the usual public rehearsal on Friday afternoon. The programme:

Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
Symphony, No. 6, "Pastoral," op. 68.....Beethoven
Concerto for piano, B major..Henry Holden Huss
Mr. Henry Holden Huss.
Fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini"..Tschaikowsky

The concerto for piano by the well-known American composer, Mr. Henry Holden Huss, will be a novelty in New York, though it has been previously performed by the composer with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Boston and under Mr. Van Der Stucken in Cincinnati. Tschaikowsky's "Francesca da Rimini" had its first hearing in this country at a concert of the Philharmonic Society just twenty-two years ago. As it has not been repeated in New York since that time, the work will be quite a novelty to the majority of the audience.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

The regular Winter season of opera in French, German, and Italian will begin at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday night. Operas, as usual, will be given, as far as possible, with the original text. The announcements for the first week are: Tuesday, "Romeo et Juliet," Mmes. Melba, Bridewell, Messrs. Saleza, Edouard de Reszke, Plançon, and Sizes; Wednesday evening, "Tannhäuser," Mmes. Termina, Strong, and Olitzka; Messrs. Van Dyck, Plançon, and Bertram; Friday, "Lohengrin," Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink, Messrs. Dippel, Bertram, Muhlman, and de Reszke; Saturday afternoon, "Romeo et Juliet"; Saturday night, "Aïda," Mmes. Strong, and Homer, Messrs. De la Tour, Scotti, Journet, and Muhlman.

HANSLICK ON LOUIS SAAR.

A friend of Louis V. Saar of this city recently sent some of his compositions to Eduard Hanslick, the famous Viennese critic of music. Thereupon Prof. Hanslick wrote the following complimentary letter:

Sincere thanks for the transmission of the compositions of Louis V. Saar. He is a decidedly talented and well trained, serious composer. His compositions for the piano, Op. 23, disclose his preference for Schumann and Brahms, which is, to my mind, a matter for praise rather than censure. Best of all, I like the Intermezzo in G flat. Saar demonstrates his excellent schooling, especially in the Variations, Op. 29, of which, however, there are too many not to have a monotonous effect. The songs are very melodious and of a very natural expression, which is getting to be rarer every day. "Sternlein," ("Little Stars,") "Thränen und Seufzer," ("Tears and Sighs,") have especially pleased me, as indeed all of his naïve songs, which are of a cheerful character.

Thanking you again, yours,
EDUARD HANSLICK.

Vienna, Nov. 20, 1900.

The Return of Jean Gerardy.

After an absence of several years from this country, Jean Gerardy, the celebrated Belgian 'cellist, makes his reappearance on to-morrow afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. His present tour is under the direction of Charles L. Young, and includes all the principal cities. Assisting Gerardy will be Aime Lachaume at the piano. The programme to be rendered is as follows:

Concerto, A minor.....Saint-Saens
Concerto, D major.....Joseph Haydn
Adagio.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

PROCTOR'S

Five Beautiful Theatres Devoted to High Class Continuous Vaudeville—A Policy Established in 1883.

Play Houses

By F. F. PROCTOR, Sole Proprietor & Manager. J. Austin Fynes, General Manager.

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JEAN MARCEL'S LIVING PICTURES. ART REPRODUCTIONS.

2ND TRIUMPHANT WEEK AT **PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. THEATRE.** TWICE DAILY, AT 3:45 AND 9 O'CLOCK P.M.

THE PRESS TRUMPETS THEIR PRAISES;

THE HERALD SAYS...." MR. PROCTOR MUST BE CONGRATULATED FOR PRESENTING MARCEL'S LIVING PICTURES. EACH ONE WAS A WORK OF ART."

ALAN DALE SAYS...." THE BAS-RELIEFS ARE THE BEST THINGS OFFERED. NOTHING FINER OF THE KIND HAS BEEN SEEN IN THIS CITY. THESE JEAN MARCEL LIVING PICTURES ARE DISTINCTLY WORTH ATTENTION."

THE SUN SAYS...." MARCEL'S PICTURES ARE A DISTINCT IMPROVEMENT UPON EXHIBITIONS OF SEVERAL YEARS AGO. THE HARMONY OF COLOR WAS AWAY BEYOND WHAT HAD BEEN EFFECTED HERETOFORE. THE GROUPS OF STATUARY WERE EVEN MORE REMARKABLE."

THE WORLD SAYS...." A SPLENDID NOVELTY FROM EUROPE. NOT THE SLIGHTEST MOVEMENT OF THE MODELS IN ANY OF THE POSES."

THE PRESS SAYS...." MARCEL'S PICTURES ARE THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF ARTISTIC POSING EVER SEEN IN THE CITY."

EXTRA STAR ATTRACTION AT PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE., **EZRA KENDALL** THIS WEEK.

NEW YORK'S MOST POPULAR AND MOST ORIGINAL MONOLOGUE COMEDIAN.

23D ST.

12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
TO-MORROW & ALL WEEK

CLIFFORD & HUTH
Favorite Comedy Artists.

LEW SULLY, the minstrel jester; CONWAY & LELAND, the one-legged acrobats; the KALATECHNOSCOPE.

LE ROY & CLAYTON
In "Hogan of the Hansom."

FISHER & CARROLL, Irish comedians; MAXWELL & DUDLEY, MARIE ROSE.

RUSSELL BROS.
"The Irish Servant Girls."

DONOHUE & NICHOLS, song and dance artists; McCLOUD & MELVILLE, MAY EVANS, PICTORIAL TOURS, OTHERS.

PRICES ALWAYS 50c, 25c & 15c.
Continuous Concert To-day.
1 to 10:45 P. M.

DELLA FOX, J. W. Albaugh, Jr., & Co., Geo. Evans, Review Comedy Four, Louise Gunning, Les Dumonts, etc.

5TH AV.

Broadway & 28th St.
12:30 sharp to 10:45 P. M.
TO-MORROW & ALL WEEK
2d Triumphant Week.

JEAN MARCEL'S LIVING PICTURES
Bas-Reliefs That Are Amazing Examples of Perfection in Posing. Artistic! Beautiful! Refined! THE PRESS TRUMPETS THEIR PRAISES.

EZRA KENDALL
Funniest of All Monologists.

GENARO & BAILEY, HORACE GOLDIN, YOUNG AMERICA QUINTET.

STALEY & BIRBECK
Wonderful Transformation Act.

CHAS. GRAPEWIN & ANNA CHANCE, THREE DUMONDS, JUGGLING JOHNSONS, COAKLEY & HUESTED, ARTHUR AMSDEN, CHAS. ULRICK, KALATECHNOSCOPE, and LOTTIE GILSON, The Little Magnet.

BROADWAY'S LOWEST PRICES, 25 & 70c. Box Seats, $1.00.
Continuous Concert To-day.
2 to 10:45 P. M.

Marcel's Living Pictures, Milton & Dolly Nobles, Russell Bros., Alice Pierce, Lew Sully, etc.

PALACE.

58th St. & 3d Av.
2 to 10:45 P. M.
TO-MORROW & ALL WEEK

DELLA FOX
In Operatic Selections.

OLYMPIA QUARTET, singing comedians; RAMZA & ARNO, the KALATECHNOSCOPE.

JOHN KERNELL
The Irish Genius.

FALKE & SEMON, musical comedians; REED'S BULL TERRIERS, WILLARD REED.

CLARICE VANCE
The Best Singer of Coon Songs.

CASWELL & ARNOLD, the clown and acrobatic girl; COLLINS & NORTH, FOREIGN TRAVELS, Others.

BARGAIN PRICES: Afternoons, 15c & 25c to all parts of house. Evenings, 15, 25 & 50c.
Continuous Concert To-day.
2 to 10:45 P. M.

McIntyre & Heath, Mark Sullivan, Ed Latell, Elizabeth Murray, Conway & Leland, etc.

125TH ST.

125th St.
2 to 10:45 P. M.
TO-MORROW & ALL WEEK

FOUR COHANS
Vaudeville's Greatest Favorites, in "The Governor's Son."

SAGER MIDGLEY & GERTIE CARLISLE in "After School"; MR. & MRS. AUGUSTIN NEUVILLE, CHAS. B. WARD.

YORKE & ADAMS
"Just Two Plain Jews."

ZENO, CARL & ZENO, daring aerialists; THE BRUNELLES, KALATECHNOSCOPE.

ETHEL LEVEY
in New Vocal Selections.

THE HELSTONS, E. BLODGETT, PICTORIAL TRAVELS, &c.

HARLEM'S LOWEST PRICES: Afternoons, 15 & 25c to all parts of house. Evenings, 15, 25 & 50c.
Contipuous Concert To-day.
2 to 10:45 P. M.

Long & Cotton, Fisher & Carroll, Horace Goldin, Three Lukens Bros., Musical Kleists, etc.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
Last 2 weeks. Matinées Wed. and Saturday.
JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, cor. 38th St.
MAUDE ADAMS — LAST TWO WEEKS. Evs. 8. Mat. Sat., 2. L'AIGLON. EXTRA MATINEE XMAS.
MONDAY, DEC. 31—ADA REHAN IN "SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY."

Charles Frohman's JOHN HARE. **CRITERION THEATRE** Broadway and 44th St. EVES. 8. MAT. SATURDAY. THE GAY LORD QUEX.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way.
Last week. Mats. Wed. and Saturday.
PETER F. DAILEY — 100th Time Friday—Souvenirs. HOGAN, FOGAN & CO.
Dec. 24, THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
100th Time, Monday, Souv. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST TWO WEEKS.
EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES AT 2.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
MME. SARAH BERNHARDT and M. COQUELIN
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY EVENINGS, WEDNESDAY MATINÉE. — LA TOSCA.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY EVENINGS, SATURDAY MATINÉE. — CAMILLE.
NEXT WEEK—FAREWELL WEEK
HAMLET.

Mme. SARAH BERNHARDT & M. COQUELIN APPEAR AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.

Seats for the entire season now on sale at the box office, and at regular box office rates at Ruliman's, 111 Broadway, and at Tyson's hotel offices.
DEC. 31, E. S. WILLARD, in David Garrick.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Begins 8:30.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
4th Week — LAST 4 NIGHTS — LAST 4 NIGHTS — LAST 4 NIGHTS — 4th Week
THE MAN OF FORTY
of the 4-act Modern Society Comedy,
NEXT FRIDAY EVENING,
for the holiday season, the new comedy—which ran over six months in London, last season—entitled
Lady Huntworth's Experiment
By R. C. Carton, author of "Lord & Lady Algy" and "Wheels Within Wheels."
THE CAST WILL INCLUDE:
Hilda Spong, Cecilia Loftus, Mrs. Charles Walcot, May Robson, John Mason, William Courtenay, Jameson Lee Finney, Grant Stewart, and Wm. F. Owen.
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. EXTRA MAT. NEW YEAR'S DAY.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEES XMAS AND NEW YEARS.
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

TO-Night 12 BIG ACTS 12 MATS. WED. & SAT.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL 125 ST. & 7 AVE.
NEW WEEK. ISABELLE URQUHART & CO.
James O. Barrows & Co., Ed Latell, Louise Gunning, O'Brien & Havel, etc.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat. Only.
THE LAST TWO WEEKS Lulu Glaser
SWEET ANNE PAGE.
SEATS NOW XMAS MAT. AND NIGHT.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL Mats. Tues., Sat., 2
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesque of ARIZONA
*** Next Thursday, Burlesques of THE GAY LORD QUEX and A ROYAL FAMILY.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
MANHATTAN DAILY (Except Mon.) 25c. Evs. 8:15, 25, 35, 50c.
The Silver King.
TO-NIGHT—BIG SUNDAY CONCERT. Great Bill

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Mat. Sat. | XMAS
Telephone 2224 Mad. Evg. 8:20. | MAT.
Second Week—BIG HIT.
MADGE SMITH
ATTY.
MAY IRWIN Funmaker extraordinary and joke cracker plenipotentiary to the American people. Nothing funnier seen on the stage than the breakfast scene in act 2 and the court scene in act 3.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Sire Bros. Mgrs. Dunne, Ryley & Fisher's
PRETTY & LIVELY PRESENTATION, BACKED NIGHTLY WITH THE ELITE.
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BEAUTIFUL GIRLS, COSTUMES, SCENERY, MUSIC.
Unparalleled Star Cast.
WILLIE EDOUIN, EDNA WALLACE HOPPER, CYRIL SCOTT, FANNIE JOHNSTON, R. E. GRAHAM, MAY EDOUIN.
Seats now on sale for Xmas and New Year's.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 47th St. just west of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Tel. 3940-38.
Last 2 Weeks. A Comedy in 3 Acts by Molly Elliot Seawell & Wm. Young.
Christmas Matinee. THE SPRIGHTLY ROMANCE OF MARSAC
Introducing Maclyn Arbuckle

MONDAY EVG., DEC. 31ST.
VIOLA ALLEN
In Lorimer Stoddard's Dramatization of F. Marion Crawford's Story,
IN THE PALACE OF THE KING
Sale of seats begins Mon., Dec. 24th. Mail orders addressed to treasurer filled in order of rec'pt

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BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Matinée Saturday at 2:10.
JACOB LITT .....Proprietor
LAST WEEK.
The Klaw & Erlanger Opera Co. Introducing JEROME SYKES In De Koven & Smith's New Opera
FOXY QUILLER
MAMMOTH ORGANIZATION OF 150 PEOPLE.
UNDER STAGE DIRECTION BEN TEAL.
SIG. A. DE NOVELLIS, MUSIC DIRECTOR.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

MONDAY, DEC. 24. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS and Company in the New Operatic Comedy,
A ROYAL ROGUE.
SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS.
Book by Chas. Klein. Music by W. T. Francis. Sale of seats begins Thurs., Dec. 20, 9 A. M.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. 2.
One Block East of Grand Central Depot.
3rd YEAR YEAR YEAR YEAR YEAR — MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c — HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.

THIS WEEK. THIS WEEK.
NEVER AGAIN.
The Greatest of Comedies.
HENRY V. DONNELLY AS "RIBOT."
XMAS WEEK. EVENING PRICES, 25, 35, 50. LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

WALLACK'S
B'way & 30th St. Evenings at 8:30.
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Xmas Day at 2:15
FRANK McKEE PRESENTS
MARY MANNERING
IN
"JANICE MEREDITH,"
Dramatized by Paul Leicester Ford and Edward E. Rose.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. 3RD & 4TH AVS.
GRAND POP. TO-NIGHT PRICES 25 & 50c.
JOE WELCH. {GERTRUDE HAYNES} & Choir Celestial, BLANCHE RING, JAS. RICE MONDAY GLENROY STANLEY & WILSON, IRVING JONES, RAE & BROSCHE, WILSON & LEICESTER, MADDEN & KILLENBECK Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Mat. & ALL WEEK. CITY CLUB BURLESQUERS!
COM. TOMW MON.
FIRST PRODUCTION KILYANIS LIVING PICTURES
Outdone by Signor A. Operti.
NEW BURLESQUE—GREAT VAUDEVILLE.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
Management.....Sam S. Shubert
Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed and Sat.
LAST WEEK BUT 2
ARIZONA
Secure XMAS Seats. — Reserve NEW YEAR Seats.
By Augustus Thomas.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. at 8. Mats. at 2.
One Week, Commencing To-morrow Evg.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY
Last appearances in New York City of
OLGA NETHERSOLE
In Daudet's Classic, Dramatized by Clyde Fitch,
SAPHO
DEC. 24th—MRS. LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA.

14TH STREET THEATRE Near 6th Ave.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Matinées Dress Circle & Entire Orchestra Circle, 50c.
LAST WEEK. LOST RIVER.
TO-MORROW NIGHT—SOUVENIRS.
Saturday Night—Last Performance.
Next Week—THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
MONDAY, DEC. 24, (opening night,) 1,000th Time. HANDSOME SILVER SOUVENIRS.
SEATS READY. Extra Mats. Xmas & New Year's.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
HUNGARIAN PEASANT BALL — FRIDAY, JAN. 4TH — Village Life, Csikos and Hussars, on Horseback, Four-in-Hand Driving, Mock Marriages, Divorces and Jail in full operation. Tickets at Tyson's, Ruliman's, leading hotels and office of Hungarian Peasant Ball Association, 320 Broadway. Telephone, 555 Franklin.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wednesday Afternoon, December 19th, at 3 o'Clock,
Violin Recital
Fritz Kreisler

PROGRAMME
Suite .....Back
Praeludium—Adagio—Allemande—Corrente.
Concerto No. 2, F sharp minor.....Vieuxtemps
(a) Largetto .....Mozart
(b) Allegretto .....Nardini
(c) Sarabande .....Corelli
(d) Serenade Espagnole .....Chaminade-Kreisler
Non plu Mesta.....Paganini-Kreisler
Rec. seats, $1 & $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Management Henry Wolfsohn.

CARNEGIE HALL
MADAME
SEMBRICH
under the auspices of the Women's Aid to the George Junior Republic No. 1.
(By arrangement with Mr. C. L. Graff.)
MR. ISIDORE LUCKSTONE AT THE PIANO.
Farewell Song Recital — Saturday Aft. Dec. 22 at 3:15
"Per la Gloria d'Adorarvi," Buononcini; "Zingarella," Paesiello; "C'est mon ami," Marie Antoinette; "Freudvoll und Leidvoll," Beethoven; "I Attempt from Love's Sickness," Pursell; "O, Mistress Mine," Old English; "Der Muller und der Bach," Schubert; "Er der herrlichste von Allen," Schumann; "Standchen," R. Strauss; Des Glockenthurmers Tochterlein, "Niemand hat's geschen," C. Loewe; "Che to fatto," Neapolitan; "Kan fru Hallingdalen," Norwegian; "The Coolin," Irish; "Gai lon la," French-Canadian; "Das Muhlrad," "Spinnliedchen," German; "Dumka Gdrie to jedziesz," "Krakowiak," Polish; "Dalekaia i Blyskaia," Little Russian.
Prices—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50; boxes, $15, $25.
Tickets on sale Mon., Dec. 17, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
Opening Night Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 8.
ROMEO ET JULIETTE; (in French.)
Mme. Melba; MM. Ed de Reszke, Plançon, Sizes, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 19, at 8—TANNHAEUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plançon, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 21, at 8—LOHENGRIN. (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 22, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mme. Melba, Ed de Reszke, Gilibert, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 22, at 8, at Popular Prices—AIDA, (in Italian)—Mmes. Susan Strong and Homer; MM. Scotti, Journet, and Imbart de la Tour. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 23, First Grand Popular Concert.
Seats now on sale at BOX OFFICE, OPERA HOUSE, and at BOX OFFICE RATES at Tyson & Co.'s and Ruliman's, 111 Broadway.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM
Visit the Early Shows and Avoid the Crowds.
ALL NEW STAR ACTS THIS WEEK.

Grand Carnival of Old-Fashioned Minstrelsy.
MOORE'S COLOR D MINSTRELS
Genuine Southern darkies and Creole Cake Walk.
CORBETT-McCOY FIGHT.
Full six rounds and knockout.
BAKER'S TRAINED PIGS.
Musical trio of porcine comedians, and 20 others.
THEATRE. 2 Co's. Sunday Concerts

CARNEGIE HALL
MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH . . . Director
CHORUS OF 60 ARTISTS.
FIRST CONCERT, Thursday, December 20, at 8:30. MISSA PAPAE MARCELLI, Palestrina; Songs by Brahms; Old Christmas Carols, etc. CONCERTO FOR TWO SOLO VIOLINS, J. S. Bach.
FRITZ KREISLER,
DAVID MANNES and a selected String Orchestra.
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT
CHRISTMAS CONCERT
FRANK DAMROSCH . . . Director
Saturday, December 29, at 2:30.
CARNEGIE HALL.
March from Christus, Liszt. Christmas Songs, Cornelius; Pastoral Scene from
MESSIAH
Pastoral Symphony, "There were Shepherds," "Glory to God," "Hallelujah Chorus."
SOLOISTS AND FULL CHORUS.
Tickets now on sale at office of both Societies, 388 5th Ave., (36th St.)

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 5th, at 3 o'clock,
Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 12th, at 3 o'clock,
Third and Fourth Piano Recitals by
Gabrilowitsch
Tickets $1 and $1.50, on sale Monday, Dec. 24th, at Schuberth's, Union Square.
EVERETT PIANO USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL Thursday Afternoon **Dec. 20** at 2:30.
First Piano Recital in N. Y. by HAROLD
BAUER
Programme: Beethoven, Sonate, Op. 111; Mendelssohn, Etude, B flat minor; Gluck-Brahms, Gavotte; Chopin, Fantasia, Op. 49; Schumann, Carnaval; Chopin, Etude, C sharp minor; Liszt, La Leggieresza; Balakirew, Islamey.
Res. seats $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Management .....LOUDON G. CHARLTON

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, December 21, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, December 22, at 8:15 P. M.
Program:
Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
Symphony, No. 6, "Pastoral".....Beethoven
Concerto for Piano, B major.Henry Holden Huss
Performed by the composer,
Mr. HENRY HOLDEN HUSS.
Fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini".Tschaikowsky
Tickets now on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Ruliman's. Seats, 75c. to $2; boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Chamber Music Matinee.
TUESDAY AFT., December 18, at 2:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by MR. HAROLD BAUER, PIANO
His First Appearance in New York.
PROGRAMME: HADYN, Quartet, G major, op. 77, No. 1; BEETHOVEN, Sonata for Piano and Violin, op. 47, (Kreutzer Sonata;) SCHUMANN, Quintet for Piano, Two Violins, Viola and Violoncello, E flat major, op. 44.
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL 28th Season, 1900-1901.
Oratorio Society — Frank Damrosch Conductor.
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES
The Messiah
SOLOISTS:
Wednesday Aft. Dec. 26, at 2. Sopr. Mme. Lillian Blauvelt. Contr. Mrs. Morris Black.
Thursday Evg. Dec. 27, at 8. Tenor Mr. H. Evan Williams. Basso Mr. David Bispham.
Reserved seats 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15. On sale Mon., Dec. 17, at box office.

1884. 1900.
THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE DRAMATIC ARTS and EMPIRE THEATRE DRAMATIC SCHOOL.
Franklin H. Sargent, President. A practical training school in connection with Mr. CHARLES FROHMAN'S Empire Theatre and traveling companies. Apply to E. P. STEPHENSON, Gen'l Mgr., Room 145, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM 57th Street and 7th Avenue.
"CHILDREN'S THEATRE."
Christmas Plays for Young Folk.
"THE FOREST RING,"
a 3 act play of FAIRYLAND.
ORCHESTRA OF CHILDREN.
Opening Thursday Afternoon, DEC. 20 at 3 o'clock and Every Afternoon at the same hour

3D AVENUE THEATRE. Matinée Monday. Melodrama—AMERICAN GIRL.

KEITH'S

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. E. F. ALBEE - - - General Manager.
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
JOSEPH HART & CARRIE DE MAR: "A Close Call."
McINTYRE & HEATH: "The Man from Montana."
FELIX & BARRY: "The Vaudeville Craze."
FOY & CLARK: "The Spring of Youth."
BUOMAN & ADELE: "The Door Key."
WILL H. FOX as "Paddewhistle."
LEO DERVALTO, Spiral Ascensionist.
FOUR RENTONS, Rural Comedy.
SATSUMA, Japanese Juggler.
BIOGRAPH: Aguinaldo's Navy.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION: RE-ENGAGEMENT FOR ONE WEEK ONLY OF CLAYTON WHITE, MARIE STUART & Company, in "DICKIE."
CHRISTMAS WEEK. FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA IN TEN YEARS OF R. G. KNOWLES.

KOSTER & BIAL'S New Policy.
25c. Sunday Mat. To-day—To-Night at 8. Mat. Daily. Evening 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, $1.
25c. ORC. 50c.
Ezra Kendall, 5 Potter Family, Pauline Hall, Genaro & Bailey, Jennie Joyce, Bessie Taylor-Hickey, Gussie McKee, Juan Caicedo, Almont & Dumont, Herbert's Dogs, Ward & Curran, Tim Cronin, Sharp & Flatt, Bros. La Nole, Lawrence & Harrington, others.
25c. Daily Matinée Monday and All Week. Gertrude Haynes & Choir Celestial, Dolan & Lenharr, Maxwell & Simpson, Herbert's Dogs, Juan Caicedo, The Donovans, Williamson & Stone, McBride & Goodrich, Tim Cronin, Lawrence & Harrington, Sharp & Flatt, Bickell & Watson, Stella Lee, Clara Holiday, and others.
EXTRA! COMING! EXTRA! LOIE FULLER MONDAY, DEC. 31.
SEAT SALE OPENS DEC. 26, 9 A. M.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., B'way and 7th Av. Evgs., 8:30. Sat. Mat., 2:15. General Admission, 50c.
LAST WEEK
John J. McNally's Latest Vaudeville Farce,
STAR AND GARTER Introducing the Marvelous
AGOUST FAMILY
—AND—
FRANK McKEE'S COMEDY CO.
Organization of 60 People.
BURLESQUE OF DAVID HARUM.
Beginning Christmas Night. MARIE DRESSLER and company in the Musical Comedy, "MISS PRINNT."
METROPOLIS THEATRE, 142d St. & 3d Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "THE LADDER OF LIFE."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST 2 WEEKS
JAMES O'NEILL MATINEE XMAS DAY.
Liebler & Co.'s Massive Revival, MONTE CRISTO
Prices—25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Monday Afternoon, Dec. 17th, at 3.
GERARDY
THE WORLD'S GREATEST 'CELLIST.
Seats on sale at Schuberth's.
CHARLES L. YOUNG.....MANAGER

GRAND Opera House. To-night. THE HIGHWAYMAN, 10-25-50c
Pat Rooney, Hooker & Davis, Jennings & Alto, Howe & Scott, The 3 Lelliotts, The 3 Westons, others.

OLD-TIME PRIMA DONNAS

Enthusiastic Receptions Formerly Extended to Artists.

Recollections of Sontag, Alboni, Malibran, and Jenny Lind—Torchlight Parades and Serenades.

In the early days of opera in this city the arrival of a noted prima donna in the metropolis created, or was made to create, almost as much of a stir as did the recent visit of William J. Bryan during the Presidential contest. A grand reception was almost invariably extended to distinguished queens of song.

There was one element in New York in those days of a very picturesque character which was always ready to participate in a demonstration of this kind—the old Volunteer Fire Department. The "fire laddies" looked very striking in their broad black leather caps and red shirts, and were greatly addicted to torchlight parades, which were very effective and very popular. Whenever any notable personage or especial favorite of the world of song was announced as coming to the metropolis the volunteer firemen were always appealed to as assistants to do them honor, and they would enter into such demonstrations with as much energy, though perhaps not in such numbers, as when they turned out to do like honor to the Prince of Wales when he visited New York.

When the celebrated prima donna Sontag first visited the metropolis, there were two public receptions given her. The first was under the auspices of the Musical Protective Association of New York, when the members, nearly 200 in number, assembled one night at Niblo's Garden, and, accompanied by six engine and seven hose companies, the members attired in customary red shirts, with lighted torches in their hands, and almost every company headed by a band of music, marched in procession up Broadway and around Union Square to the Union Hotel, at which Sontag was staying, and there gave her a grand serenade, the bands of music, each in turn, after the exercises of the Protective Association, taking part in the demonstration. It was indeed a unique musical jubilee.

The second serenade was on a larger scale. Over 1,000 members of singing societies determined to do honor to the distinguished artiste, and having extended an invitation to the gallant firemen to assist on the occasion, it was estimated that nearly 15,000 men, women, and children thronged Union Square and vicinity to enjoy the serenade and witness the exhilarating spectacle.

Alboni and Sontag were rival prima donnas at the period referred to, and it so happened that they were both in New York on the night of this second Sontag serenade, Alboni, who had arrived only a day or two previously, being at the New York Hotel, on Broadway, near Bond Street. At the close of the Sontag demonstration some of the firemen suggested to the singing societies that it would be a gallant thing for them to pay their respects to the other distinguished lady, and the suggestion, met with unanimous approval. So the singers and the firemen, at the close of the Sontag programme, again forming in procession, marched down Broadway to the New York Hotel and there gave Alboni the unexpected compliment of a grand serenade more than an hour after midnight.

Señorita Garcia, afterward Mme. Malibran, during the first season of Italian opera in New York, was also received in a manner similar to the reception afterward extended to Sontag, but, in addition, Mme. Brugière, the then social leader of the metropolis, gave a grand masked ball in her honor at the Brugière mansion, 32 Broadway, opposite Bowling Green. Never had there been witnessed a more brilliant affair. Over three hundred guests appeared in elegant and appropriate costumes.

But, so far as prima donna receptions are concerned, the "ovation" to Jenny Lind, under P. T. Barnum's management, perhaps "out-heroded Herod." In order to add greater éclat to the occasion, Barnum arranged to meet the distinguished visitor at Quarantine, and with a few guests he proceeded on a tug to Staten Island, remained there Saturday night, and early on Sunday morning he was on board the steamship Atlantic shaking hands with Jenny Lind and her party of accompanying friends.

The Swedish Nightingale landed at the foot of Canal Street, and, as Barnum had well advertised the fact of her probable arrival on that Sunday, almost all New York turned out to greet the fair stranger. Barnum had arranged to have Canal Street turned into a sort of public garden, with flags, festoons, and flowers as decorations in great abundance. There was a tremendous crowd at the steamship pier, and cheer after cheer went up as Jenny Lind stepped upon the gangway to leave the steamship, and there was besides an accident. This "accident" was perhaps the best-managed part of the ovation. A man, shouting welcome at the top of his voice, in his eagerness to see Jenny, ventured too near the end of the pier and fell into the water. Instantly there was a great commotion, shrieking of women, &c. Poor Jenny, pausing where she stood on the gangway, came near fainting at this accident to one of her ardent admirers. Pitifully she besought those nearest to the dock to save the poor, dear man.

Just then a tall chap—whom Barnum had engaged for the purpose—plunged into the water and saved the venturesome admirer of the distinguished singer amid much cheering by the sympathetic spectators. Jenny was almost overpowered with delight, and opening a bag she carried in her arm, she requested Barnum, who was by her side, to have the hero of the occasion, the rescuer, brought to her, when she deposited in his hand two louis d'or, with two other similar coins to be given to the rescued man, which kindly act on her part of course, added to the enthusiasm of the crowd, while Barnum, like Brer Rabbit, "lay low and said nothing."

The great showman had a fine carriage awaiting at the wharf for Jenny Lind, and he rode outside, seated by the driver. Jenny wanted her manager to ride alongside of her in the coach, but Barnum declined the honor, not for the sake of modesty, but business. Owing to his previous extensive advertising of his face on bill boards everybody knew Barnum's appearance, and so when he was seen riding on the outside of the carriage, everybody said to everybody else, "Jenny Lind's arrived," thus giving Barnum—which he dearly loved and always catered for—a free advertisement.

Jenny Lind went with her suite to the old Irving House, and then Barnum industriously set himself to work for carrying out an arranged serenade for the following Monday night. More than 500 musicians, escorted by nearly 700 fire laddies, joined in a torchlight parade and serenade, and after the singers had sung and Jenny had smiled, the firemen and an immense throng of spectators joined in hearty cheers for the Swedish Nightingale. But Jenny went one better than a smile for the great honor paid her. She gave the firemen a donation of $500 to their Widows and Orphans' Fund, and the firemen, in return, gave Jenny a splendid copy of Audubon's "Birds of America," which she took to Sweden with her and which is now in the Royal Library at Copenhagen.

So well had Barnum worked up the Jenny Lind boom that from the day of her arrival the city went crazy over her. Almost everything offered for sale in shop windows had Jenny's name attached. There were Jenny Lind gloves, Jenny Lind bonnets and chemisettes, even Jenny Lind cocktails! There were Jenny Lind poems, too. Barnum offered a prize of $200 for the best ode to Jenny Lind. There were more than 800 sent in. The best of all was one by Bayard Taylor, to whom the prize was awarded.

The first ticket sold at auction for Jenny Lind's opening concert—at which Bayard Taylor's ode of "Welcome" was recited—was knocked down to a Broadway hatter, John N. Genin, for $225. In Boston the first ticket was bid for by Ossian E. Dodge, who also had a keen eye for notoriety, and he paid $625 for it, while W. C. Ross was the successful bidder for the first ticket sold at Providence, R. I. It cost him $650. The first concert given by Jenny Lind, held at Castle Garden on Sept. 11, 1850, averaged in receipts $10 per ticket and was stated to have yielded $27,860.

In the Jenny Lind venture Barnum made a great deal more money than he expected, but his venture was not unattended with plenty of trouble. Jenny Lind's immediate friends were constantly advising her that she ought to have a bigger share of the receipts than she was getting, and after a while Barnum got so tired of this constant nagging on the part of Jenny that he consented to a canceling of her contract with him. Then Jenny married a little Dutch musician named Goldschmidt, who had been instrumental in causing disturbance between her and Barnum, and who had managed also to win her heart, and she made a tour of the country, giving concerts on her own hook. But her husband did not prove to be a very good manager. Then Jenny wanted Barnum to come back to her, but the wily showman saw that they had "burst her boom," and, believing that lightning would not strike twice in the same place, he respectfully declined a renewal of the contract. Soon thereafter the Swedish Nightingale and her consort took their departure across the ocean.

The motive of Mr. Genin in outbidding competitors for the first Jenny Lind ticket provoked controversy. Finally A. Daniel came to judgment, and, deciding that Genin's action "wasn't a matter of feeling, but only a matter of felt," ended the discussion. The advertising enterprise of the Broadway hatter found imitators in almost every city visited by Jenny Lind.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Changes in Standing as a Result of the Week's Games.

RECORD OF THE TOURNAMENTS

Belvidere Team Moves from Third to First Place in the Harlem League Series.

Changes occurred in the leading teams in several of the local bowling leagues as a result of the past week's games. In the Harlem League the Belvideres jump from third to first place in consequence of having won both their matches of the week. In the American National tournament the Fidelias, having lost two games, drop from first place to third, the Columbia team taking the lead.

The Knickerbockers move from fifth place to second in the North Side League and the Orientals replace the Golden Rod team at second position in the National League.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament Philadelphia Council regain the lead which it lost to Bedford Council last week. The Franklin Trust Company displaces the Williamsburg Savings Bank in the lead of the Brooklyn Bank Clerks' League, and the Imperials move from third to second place in the Long Island League. The records of the principal tournaments follow:

NATIONAL LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Fidelia Bowling Club	20	7	977
Oriental Bowling Club	19	8	1,014
Golden Rod Bowling Club	14	7	1,002
Roseville Athletic Association	12	11	981
Metropolitan Bowling Club	13	8	1,011
New York Athletic Club	14	13	972
Berkeley Bowling Club	12	15	952
Spartan Bowling Club	9	12	987
Our Council, Royal Arcanum	9	12	948
Corinthian Bowling Club	10	17	959
Germania Bowling Club	8	22	925
America Bowling Club	3	15	889

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Columbia Bowling Club	13	3	940
Metropolitan Bowling Club	11	3	1,010
Fidelia Bowling Club	12	4	999
Corinthian Bowling Club	12	4	983
Monarch Bowling Club	10	4	1,013
Manhattan Bowling Club

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE EVE OF MARY.

Sing out, and with rejoicing bring
Shepherds and neatherds to their King—
Their King who lies in stable-stall,
With straw for all His plenishing;
Who in His hands most weak and small,
Doth hold the earth and heavens all:
Sing loud, the Eve of Mary!

Bring in the soft ewes and their rams,
And bring the little crying lambs;
This stable's wide enough for all.
Bring hither all the bleating dams,
And bid them crouch around the stall,
And watch the wonders that befall
Earth, on the Eve of Mary.

This mother-maid with drooping head
Hath but a straw-heap to her bed;
Yet, did she list, would angels come
And make a palace of her shed,
With myrrh and music bring Him home—
'Mid these glad mouths the one mouth dumb—
Here, on the Eve of Mary.

But rather would she lie below
Thatched roof, and hear the north wind blow,
And pattering footsteps of the rain,
Aye, rather would she play her throe
And take her joy: to quit all pain
His lips are on her breast again—
Sing low, the Eve of Mary!

Sing low, indeed: and softly bleat,
You lambing ewes, about her feet,
Lest ye should wake the Child from sleep.
No other hour so still and sweet
Shall fall for Mary's heart to keep,
Until her death-hour on her creep—
Sing soft, the Eve of Mary!
—NORA HOPPER in The North American Review.

THE DIVINITY OF KINGS.

From Longman's.

How the belief in the divine right of Kings—their former source of so much strength—arose in modern Europe, where the titles of dynasties have been so constantly disputed, it is very difficult to say; but the fact that it prevailed over so many disintegrating influences down to quite recent times, if even now it can be said to be extinct, is a signal proof of its tenacity and power.

Kings' titles commonly begin by force,
Which time wears off and mellows into right.

These words of Dryden are almost a literally true description of the general course of history, and yet for centuries the belief in the divinity of Kings was not only popular, but the notion was constantly invoked by philosophers and politicians of the absolutist type. Perhaps at all times the apotheosis of Princes has been a mental process congenial to mankind; otherwise it would be difficult to imagine how the Romans could ever have deified a group of Emperors who were either maddened by lust or deeply tainted with insanity. When a Roman Emperor died, the funeral rites were ended by letting fly an eagle to symbolize his flight to heaven; but the remark of Vespasian on his death bed that he felt that he was being turned into a god—ut puto deus fio—has a touch of sardonic humor which suggests that to a robust mind such as his the idea was essentially absurd. Yet it is probably from this deification of the Roman Emperors that the subsequent belief in the sacredness of kingship may be at least partially derived. At any rate, when after a long period of darkness and confusion there emerged that wonderful institution, the Holy Roman Empire, the old tradition of the sacrosanct Emperors was not forgotten. It is not difficult to see how the prestige of an empire, that loomed large in men's imaginations as the secular side of the visible Church, became encircled, as it were, in a halo of divinity.

THE BATTLES OF NATURE.

From The Contemporary Review.

We read the tablets of long ago which the geologist has deciphered for us, and we find them an endless story of battles. The successful species which occupy the great geological horizons have come out of great tribulation. The trilobites and stone lilies of the silurian period, the gigantic club-moss and fluted sigillarians of the coal age, the enormous ammonites of the jurassic and chalk epochs, the mighty elephants and majestic deer forms of the tertiary era, are magnates of the times and masterpieces of the struggle. They had been redeemed at a great price, even of a thousand species and tens of thousands of individuals, who fell short of the typical fitness and were killed out. These magnates, each in its turn, were pioneers of progress, like the scouts of a great army, and were caught in a physiological ambush.

The pedigree of the horse, in the most recent past, has been made out, traced shall we say, for a hundred thousand years before man came on the scene, (for Lord Kelvin has asked the geologist to hurry up, and not be too lavish with time, or we should have said 250,000 years before man.) The fleetness, grace, strength of the horse are owing to his ability to walk on one toe, to which have been correlated the wonderful instincts by which he has become the partner of man in his industries and struggles. He has been derived in almost a strict gradation from the two-toed, three-toed, four-toed, and five-toed ancestors, which flourished in the ages which preceded man. Myriads of individuals, and all the species and varieties, died out to make room for the one-toed selection, to enable this favorite to occupy the ground, unthwarted by crossing or by recurrence to average forms. He was redeemed at a great price, and has come through a great tribulation.

FRENCH CONTEMPT OF ENGLISH.

From The Nineteenth Century.

It was my good fortune to have an opportunity for considerable conversation with a young and distinguished (French) officer, and I was much struck by the quiet contempt with which he spoke of the recent achievements of the British arms, and by the eminent opinions which he quoted as his authorities. "Your navy is strong, but your army—you have no army," he would say, and then hasten back to praises of the fleet to cover the unguarded utterance. His opinion of the course of any future war between England and France was not without interest. They would draw away the fleet from the Channel, and if they could keep the sea clear for forty-eight hours a hundred thousand men might land in England. The war would then be over. "The English! I know the English," he would say. "We should kill a few, we should march on London and kill a few more, and when they saw that the others would stop fighting and pay. We know the English. Look at their surrenders in Africa. It is all arranged. But I hope there will never be a war. It would be a pity. I like the English very well myself. Oh, yes, it would be a flying column, but what of that? There would be very little danger, and we should make our ammunition at Woolwich. And then you have no army."

This appears to be the general opinion, and an utter want of comprehension of the difficulties of the South African campaign has completely shattered our military prestige.

SHELLS AND HUMAN NATURE.

From "How We Kept the Flag Flying," Donald Macdonald.

Early in the siege of Ladysmith an old Major, whose fighting record is beyond question, was lecturing his men on the folly of ducking to shell. "When you hear it, men, it's actually past, so that ducking your heads is quite useless." Just then came a hissing shell from "Silent Sue" close over the Major's head. He ducked. The men laughed, and the Major observed: "Ah, well, I suppose it's just human nature."

INDUSTRIAL LEADERSHIP.

From The Engineering Magazine.

The hero of the future is the Captain of industry, not the Captain of armies. The struggle is to produce the most, and most cheaply—not to destroy the most and the most quickly. The strong nation is the one whose manufactures and whose merchant marine reach furthest in supplying the needs of the peoples, and return best laden with the needed goods of other lands. The keynote of success, the secret of power, is economy—economy in production, in methods, in management. The vast growth of manufacturing establishments must be met by adequate growth and adjustment in administration. Organization must replace the individual supervision and control which was sufficient even to the great works of a half century ago. In the study of works' management lies the highway to larger success and wider influence than the material conditions of the past ever made possible. Before engineers and managers lie the duty of meeting the conditions—and the other great duty of using their influence and their power in the affairs of the nation, so that justice and wisdom may govern the State at home and abroad. The task is a responsible one, but home and foreign politics have proved, during the year just closing, the triumphant success which follows when the industry and commerce of the country speak clearly to its rulers.

THE DOUBLE LETTER.

From Notes and Queries.

The doubled letter is scarcely of use in any language. Sometimes we are purely inconsistent. Letter must have two t's, literal one. The double letter very seldom affects the pronunciation. Would it not be well to drop the double letter altogether? It would simplify spelling and save time, too.

MODERN JERUSALEM.

From Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Studied, then, from its thoroughfares, Jerusalem looks for all the world like a huge rambling fortress, with fighting towers and dungeon depths. On either hand, instead of lines of houses, you have formidable and continuous walls pierced with low doors and body-wide stairs and iron-caged windows. You cannot tell where one house begins and another leaves off, nor whether a certain opening leads to roof or courtyard or dwelling room. There is indeed one way to tell, that is to push boldly in and up along stairs and passages and see what you can see.

Whatever else you fail to do in Jerusalem, (and you are sure to neglect half the guide-book admonitions,) do not fail to study the streets from overhead, as many of them as possible. You can always find a viewpoint by a little searching. Take Christian Street about midday, when the sun lights both sides, and get your station on the arch near David Street, no matter if you have to do some clambering. Now look to the north, there where the greenish domes and white minaret rise. You see a straight way along the base of a high wall, window-pierced, with a lower wall on the other side, its stones old and grassgrown. Below you see two lines of flimsy awnings, tipped down like the visor of a cap, to shelter the booths beneath them from the white glare. You see donkeys, camels, sheep, peasants, soldiers, Greek Priests, Sisters of Charity, tourists, pilgrims, Turks, and all who live in Turkey, Syrians and all who visit Syria, veiled women, sheeted women, and beggars (you will see them all if you wait a little) moving to and fro, now lost under the awnings, now coming into the open. You can follow them between two sombre archways, the one that you are on and another, yonder where a cross wall stops your view. You can watch them until you tire.

"SANDWICH MEN," EAST LONDON.

Sir Walter Besant in The Century.

They walk between the boards all day long for a shilling. It is work which makes no demand upon them. They slowly and mechanically plod along, each following the man before him. If you watch the sandwich man you may observe that he looks neither to the right nor to the left. His face expresses no emotion of any kind; he feels no interest in anything. He is like the hermit, or the recluse, or the anchoret—inclusus. He is dead to the world; a man without friends, without money, without hope, without resources, without the power of work, without strength of mind to resolve, without will to urge him and to sustain him or to lead him out, has no further concern with the world. It is a moving panorama, a series of pictures on which he looks without interest; his own figure, which ought to be there, is not there. Newsboys shout their evening papers; the shops light up their wares till the whole street is a fairyland of treasures; the well-dressed people pass him in long procession; the carriages go up and down the road. To all the life around him, to all the sights around him, to the meaning of the show, and to the dance of life and death that fills the street, the sandwich man is indifferent. He has no ambition; he has no future to hope for, no past that he cares to remember; he lives only for the day.

PORTRAITS IN PUBLIC PLACES.

From Scribner's.

At the present time the conditions by which these portraits are acquired by the State or the institution which owns them are such that few could be made use of for a decorative end; and it is mainly, perhaps, because the community is the beneficiary, not the donor. Many of them are gifts of individuals, and may or may not be works of art. This is not surprising when sentiment instead of knowledge guides the gift. There may be a way, however, to overcome this handicap. It would be no invasion of the prerogative of sentiment if the preparation of these memorials were placed under the control of the authorities who should care for them and house them, or of a special committee which should select the painter—a committee whose concern it would be to know the best that was being produced in the portraiture of the day. On this board of selection, then, might be one artist of reputation, chosen annually, to act with them. This could doubtless be arranged, and the judgment of the professional painter who should thus act would be valuable on the further question of framing and placing the picture; for this all has to do with the harmony and beauty of the hall destined for this character of decoration or ornamentation. Do not let the fact be ignored that portraits well chosen and well placed may serve the purpose of noble decoration.

A CHRISTMAS DANCE IN DIXIE.

Br'er Abram, take dat fiddle and chune de ol' strings right—
Dey ain't no lady in de cabin flo' fer dancin' Crismus night—
En put some rozzum on dat bow, en let de music roll;
Fer de gals is comin' down de road lak' glory in yo' soul!

En heah come Sister Mandy—stan' dar en take yo' place;
Dey ain't no lady in de lan' got such a shiny face!
Br'er Rufus is yo' pa'tner: his foots kin kiver groun'!
Dey ain't no one kin beat him a-swingin' gals eroun'!

Strike up de ol'-time chune now—pat foot, en swing yo' head!
De chune dat makes de quadrille: en den play "Short'nin' Bread!"
En come in, Sister Sarah; han's 'roun', en take yo' chance!
De preacher's in a fidget, en de deacon's in de dance!

Han's 'roun'! en swing yo' pa'tners! Up ter de centre walk!
(De goodness en de gracious!—but don't dat fiddle talk!)
De preacher will be wid us fo' de night's out—I be boun'!
De ol' flo's des a-creakin' en de room's a-gwine 'roun'!

Come in—des ever'body—dar's room enough fer all!
Dance 'twell de winders trimble, en shake de roof en wall!
En put mo' rozzum on dat bow, en let de music roll;
Fer dis heah time is Cris'mus, en its glory in yo' soul!
—FRANK L. STANTON in Collier's Weekly.

TO DRAIN THE GHETTO.

Jacob A. Riis in The Review of Reviews.

The attempt to colonize Jewish immigrants had two objects—to relieve the man and to drain the Ghetto. In this last it failed. In eighteen years 1,200 families have been moved out. In the five months from October to March last 12,000 came to stay in New York City. The number of immigrant Jews during those months was 15,233, of whom only 3,881 went further. The population of the Ghetto reaches already 250,000. It was like trying to bail out the ocean. Within a year the projectors of Woodbine (N. J.) have taken the bull squarely by the horns with a proposition to reverse the programme entirely. Instead of arguing with unwilling employes to take the step they dread, they are trying to persuade manufacturers to move out of the city, depending upon the workers to follow their work. To that end they have formed an alliance with various reputable suburban land companies in Jersey, on Staten Island, and elsewhere, and offer to build homes for the families thus weaned from the tenements. Their plan, under which the operatives are able to become owners of their homes at little more than one-half the outlay for rent in the tenement, includes a cash payment of 10 per cent. The Hirsch Fund takes a mortgage for 60 per cent. of the purchase price at 4 per cent., the builder the remainder at 5 per cent. Thus the owner of a $1,100 cottage, with five rooms and bath, paying off the builder's mortgage in ten years, would be at a monthly outlay of $8, including taxes and insurance. At $10 a month he might have a six-room cottage, and at $12.50, the rent which he would ordinarily pay for a dark, three-room flat in Essex Street, a little mansion with seven rooms and bath. Farming does not enter into this scheme. It aims only at restoring the home.

MORDANT JESTINGS.

From The Cornhill.

Montesquieu boldly defined a lord as "a man who sees the King, speaks to the Minister, has ancestors, debts, and pensions."

Prudhomme chose in 1798 as his motto for his new "Journal des Révolutions de Paris": "The great only seem great because we are on our knees; let us get up."

When the Bien Aimé himself complacently said of the Farmers General—those wicked tax gatherers, the grasping publicans of old France—that they sustained the State, the Duc d'Ayen had the courage to answer: "Yes, Sire, as the rope sustains the criminal." The anecdote is, after all, but a preface to the familiar one of Voltaire, who, at the party when every one was telling robber stories, had nothing to say but "Once, gentlemen, there was a Farmer General," to receive the honors of the evening.

The times were, indeed, fast ripening or rotting to revolution. A woman's beauty and unscrupulousness could still fill Government offices with her friends, and her governess be trusted to keep their influence letters, and turn the point of any honest rebuff. The Chancellor Maupeou was talking one day to Mme. Lapelletier de Beaupré, who had persuaded all her many relatives in State berths to oppose the Chancellor's changes: "It is a great pity, Madame, women mix themselves in affairs they understand no more than geese." "And, don't you know," she answered, "it was the geese that saved the Capitol?" The wit would have put her right in the estimation of that strange world, if she had been a thousand time more in the wrong. So long as one was amusing!

THE DANCE OF THE CHRISTMAS TREES.

In the land where Santa Claus keeps house,
Where Jack Frost creeps as still as a mouse,
There is a whispering and a rushing
Like small rain falling, like full streams gushing,
To the horn of the wind, to the flute of the breeze;
'Tis the dance, the dance of the Christmas trees
In the far-off Christmas Tree Country.

In that far land, where the snow lies deep,
Men go stamping, with teams that creep;
With creaking sleds and with axes keen,
They go to gather the Christmas green.
Little green babies and sturdy trees,
Down they rush like a wild young breeze,
"Good-bye, my Christmas Tree Country!"

At night when the silence is profound,
The others foot their solemn round
With many a sparkling wreath of ice
And flaunting snow-plume point device,
And the little stars in their nightgowns white,
Sit up late to stare at the sight
In the far-off Christmas Tree Country.

The Northern Lights on the hills so bare
Tiptoe eagerly here and there,
Over tree-shoulders, trying to see
The Christmas trees dance solemnly;
The trees which did not go to town,
Keeping the feast among woods so brown
In the far-off Christmas Tree Country.
—FLORENCE EVELYN PRATT in Punch.

A WOODLAND SHARPSHOOTER.

From St. Nicholas.

What boy or girl who has ever gone nutting in October has not been arrested among the underbrush by a sound of fairy artillery, or even been hit on the cheek by a solid piece of ammunition in the shape of a glossy black seed? Looking about for your assailant, you see only a tall shrub, whose almost leafless branches are hung with fringes of gold, and wonder, perhaps, why those delicate blossoms mature at a time when most wild flowers have finished their season's work—when, as Bryant says:

"Frosts and shortening days portend
The aged year is near his end."

But look closer among those tardy gold fringes and you will see clusters of oddly shaped pods, some empty and yawning like miniature cannon, others still loaded and ready to fire their handsome little missiles when the right moment arrives.

This curious shrub, which takes a whole year to mature its fruit, is the witch hazel, or hamamelis—the same that we know as a bottle genius, ready to cure our cuts and bruises. To see how the shooting is done, it is worth while to bring a branch of the seed pods indoors and to study their mechanism more at leisure. As the fruit ripens, the outer coat of the pod separates from the inner, and this outer shell splits down from the top, while the elastic inner covering also splits, and its edges press on the seeds. This pressure in time expels the hard little nut in much the same way that an apple seed (almost identical in shape) is "fired" by the pressure of a boy's thumb and forefinger.

The witch hazel always impresses me as a very spirited plant, full of will power and energy, and determined that its children shall have a good start in the world. It is said that its seeds are sometimes thrown to a distance of forty-five feet, and while I cannot vouch for this, I do know that they will strike one very forcibly at a distance of twelve or fifteen. By this ingenious contrivance the young witch hazel folks begin life at a distance, where the ground has been neither shaded nor exhausted by the parent bush.

The witch hazel is common over all Eastern America, and any young naturalist may see it sowing its crops or lighting the woods with its elfin smile as late as Thanksgiving Day.

THE GODOYS.

From The Cornhill.

In the time of Maria Luisa there was a handsome young guardsman, called Diego Godoy, who fell violently in love with a tejedora, a weaver, of Segovia. Her parents, in fear of his fascinations, sent her away out of his reach. He was inconsolable, and his frequent vows that neither rank nor beauty should prevail upon him to be unfaithful to the memory of his tejedora piqued the vanity of every lady at the Court. Maria Luisa herself undertook to subjugate him, but plainly Diego was not born under a lucky star. She was at S. Ildefonso, and one day when out driving she saw a guardsman of her escort run away with and thrown from his horse. Perhaps she mistook him for the Godoy she already knew, for she exhibited so much terror that the unfortunate yet fortunate guardsman approached to thank and reassure her. He was Manuel Godoy, younger brother of Diego, and he found yet more favor in the eyes of the Queen. She accused the hapless and certainly innocent Diego of having made love to her, and he was banished by the King. Manuel Godoy was very young, but unusually well educated for a man of his class, besides being handsome and attractive. He became the ruler of Spain, and his power over Charles IV. and Maria Luisa lasted until their son Ferdinand snatched the reins from their hands twenty years later, to have them instantly snatched from his own by Napoleon.

SEEKING REST IN BIRMINGHAM.

From The Westminster Review.

My first sojourn was on the black country side of the great midland metropolis, and here I was between the devil and the deep sea in the matter of noises. The house in which I staid faced a road traversed by a steam tramway, the traffic on which goes on from early morning till late at night; while the back windows overlooked the London and Northwestern Railway, upon which, at this point, perhaps a hundred trains pass in the twenty-four hours. I was about to write "a hundred trains a day," but, unfortunately for the light sleeper, many of them pass in the night. Just as one gets to sleep an express rushes by with a noise like an avalanche, and rouses one with a start. When you have recovered from the fright, and are settling yourself for a second attempt at sleep, a goods train arrives on the scene, and shunts into a siding just under your window. You lie awake listening to the bump, bump, bump of the buffers, and the occasional whistle of the engine, wondering how long it will be before the wretched train moves on. At length it is gone, and, being past midnight, you feel you can safely turn over and settle yourself for the night. You drop asleep to the soft music of a tilt-hammer and the rushing of steam at a distant iron forge, to be roused again, perhaps, about 4 in the morning, by an early excursion train. Between 5 and 6 the regular traffic recommences, so you need not try to sleep again.

The regular dwellers in such localities get used to the distracting noises, and profess not to notice them; but in cases of illness they are a serious drawback. For myself, I was glad to escape, after a visit of a few days, to the quiet country on the other side of Birmingham, where the only hindrances to sleep were the usual country sound, or the distant rumble of a train. To show how much there is in use, however, I was almost amused to find that my sister, who has resided for many years in the house between the steam tramway and the railway, could not sleep here in the early mornings on account of the singing of the birds!

LONDON JACK.

From Our Animal Friends.

In a quiet part of southeastern London there is what is known as the "L. and S. W. Railway Orphanage." In this home there are 150 children whose fathers have died in the service of the London and Southwestern Railway. Eight thousand dollars must be found each year to meet the expense of feeding, clothing, and educating these boys and girls. Among the friends of the charity there is one who gives his time so willingly to the work of securing the means to carry on the enterprise that he has become famous. His name is London Jack.

London Jack is only a dog, but he has many times collected the money which has bought food and clothing for these fatherless little ones. He is provided with a brass collecting box, which is strapped on his back, and he looks not unlike a small packhorse as he makes his way through the crowded streets of London.

Since he began the work of collecting, Jack has returned over $800. In one month he secured $30 for his little friends, and on the one afternoon which is called "record day," he returned with $19 in his little knapsack.

But all work and no play, would make Jack a dull dog, so he has his time for sport. He is what is known as a retriever, a breed of dogs which have been trained in swimming and recovering things from the water. After his day's work Jack is taken down to the wharf by the River Thames and is allowed to splash in the water to his heart's content. It is a pleasant sight to see him swim far out in the river among the barges, grasp a stick which has been tossed there, and return and lay it at the feet of his master. This he does as faithfully as he brings back his daily contribution for the children of the orphanage.

ENGLAND AND BELGIUM.

From The Fortnightly Review.

One's own observation showed that the English had lost in many ways the popularity they once possessed in Belgium, and impartiality demands the admission that it was very much their own fault. "Our dear countrymen" are not seen at their best on the Continent, and the self-satisfied English colony in Belgium presents sharp contrasts with that Belgian society which ignores its existence. The typical Englishman does not adapt himself well to his surroundings, especially when the vehicle of communication is the French language. He is arbitrary, exacting, and a grumbler, and in the Belgium of former days he could live far better than in England at a very cheap rate. The wealth of Belgium of late has much increased, and with it the cost of living. It is a rich, prosperous community, spending a larger relative proportion of income on good living than is the case with us, and those who go to Brussels for economy find not only that it is difficult to practice, but that on that very account the English are of less importance in the eyes of Belgian shopkeepers than formerly. In old days the great majority, too, of visitors in Belgian hotels were English and Americans, who drink beer or water, but nowadays there are more Belgians, Germans, and French, and these are far more profitable customers, because they drink wine.

The value of the English visitor and tourist to Belgium has declined, while at the same time there has been no decline in their belief that they are indispensable to the prosperity of that country. Hence their comments at the expense of its people are vulgar and free, and as the majority of Belgians understand English, although they profess an inability to speak it, these comments, loudly expressed in public places, are often understood, and naturally resented. More serious cause of offense has been given by the accusation, believed by 99 Englishmen out of 100 to be true until quite recently, that "the Belgians ran away at Waterloo," and by the conversion in that connection into a phrase of contempt of the epithet "les braves Belges," which was first used by Prince Blucher as a title of praise and honor, and which raises a memory of Caesar.

THE LOST REPEATER.

From The Cornhill.

When Monsieur—the first Monsieur at the Court of Louis XIV.—discovered at his levée that his watch had been stolen, presumably by one of his valets, he finished dressing hastily, and, addressing them all, said: "Gentlemen, the watch strikes. Let us separate as quickly as we can." What a tact and finish was here! The spirit of Monsieur was admirably caught by the French gentleman of the time who, attacked by robbers at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, simply observed, "Sirs, you have opened very early to-day."

BETHLEHEM.

O Bethlehem, starred Bethlehem,
Bright with the Coronation gem
Upon thy brow through history,
Whose eyes have seen the mystery,
Hail brow and eyes and diadem—
Hail, Bethlehem!

O Bethlehem, Queen Bethlehem,
Of hallowed lap and diadem,
Thy Witness-hour, it is a star;
Thy hands are white as lilies are;
Thy song is sorrow's requiem,
Queen Bethlehem!
—RUTH McENERY STUART in Harper's Magazine.

CHINESE BANKING SYSTEM.

From The Forum.

The insecurity of Chinese houses and the danger from fire make banks of deposit a necessity. All classes in China have bank accounts. The business of the banks is to discount paper, to negotiate bills of exchange, to loan money on land or on personal property, and to buy and sell the precious metals. There is no Government limit to their establishment. They sell bills of exchange at short dates to any point in China. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and other foreign banks have largely interfered with the sale of foreign bills and bills running for a long time. The banks ordinarily, except in Peking, pay interest on deposits, sometimes on daily balances. They agree also to give the parties every facility for borrowing. The custom is that a depositor can obtain on his paper, as a loan, twice the amount of his deposit, but only for a few days' accommodation. Deposits may be withdrawn at will, and the interest, except in Peking, is allowed up to the date of withdrawal. The foreign banks also pay interest on deposits, but they stipulate for fixed terms. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation pays 5 per cent. on fixed deposits. The bank, for a consideration, guarantees the paper of its customers. It sometimes happens here, as elsewhere, that the deposits are ten or fifteen times greater than the capital of the bank.

There exists in Peking a clearing-house system which will compare favorably with that of New York. Each depositor receives from his banker a book with two columns, in one of which will be entered his deposits, and in the other to his debit all the sums he may disburse. He then sends all his creditors to his banker to be paid, and in the evening he sends his book to his bankers. The next morning the clerks of the various banks get together and indicate in their books the various sums that they are to disburse or to receive for their patrons. The balances are paid in cash or are left to stand over on interest until the end of the year. It is said that the banks assist each other in case of difficulty, and that they extend the time of payment to any solvent bank requiring it.

WHAT ENGLISH ROYALTY COSTS.

From Chambers's Journal.

The Prince of Wales draws £40,000 a year, an inadequate sum considering the public duties relegated to him consequent on the practical withdrawal of the Queen from public life. It is, however, supplemented by an annuity of £10,000 for the Princess of Wales and one of £36,000 yearly divided among his children. The Princess Royal, now Dowager German Empress, still draws her £8,000 a year from the British Exchequer. The late Duke of Edinburgh was voted £25,000 a year when he came of age. When he succeeded to the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg, one of the wealthiest inheritances in Europe, inconvenient questions were asked in the House of Commons as to the reasonableness of continuing a British annuity to one who had practically become a foreign Prince. Protest became so threatening that there was every prospect of the Government being defeated if they persisted in defending the payment. In this extremity a compromise was arrived at. It was announced that his Royal Highness had graciously foregone £15,000 a year, holding on to the odd £10,000, a sum paid up to the date of his death.

The Duke of Connaught enjoys his full annuity of £25,000 a year, in addition to his army pay. The Duke of Cambridge's annuity of £12,000 a year is augmented in the same direction. The Queen's three daughters and the widow of the Duke of Albany each draw pensions of £6,000.

These payments foot up to £168,000 a year. Added to the £385,000 of the Civil List, it completes a sum of something over half a million a year passing through the Queen's counting house as the national subvention of British royalty.

THE TREASURES OF ST. ILDEFONSO.

From The Cornhill.

In the Chapter Room two dull portraits of Philip and Elizabeth simper over the cupboard which contains the treasures. When the guide book mentions with a thrill that there are 12,000 diamonds in the monstrance, one yawns and thinks there are more in Mr. Streeter's shop. But the monstrance is really a beautiful cross of its kind, and, besides, is a splendid memorial of the great imperial days of Spain. For the gold and the jewels came from Mexico, and it was the work of a Mexican goldsmith. It was stolen by the French during the war of independence, but, strangely enough, left intact with all its 12,000 diamonds, for the English to take at Ciudad Real and return to its proper place. Besides the crosses there is a whole cupboardful of relics, the most curious being the staff of St. Elisabeth of Hungary, which was supposed to be a sovereign remedy for the Queens of Spain in their confinements, and was regularly conveyed by a deputation of canons to Queen Isabella II. when infants of Spain made their entrance into the world. The most interesting is the little wooden stool which St. Theresa carried about with her. For hers was a personality whose memory yet breathes a sweet and pungent perfume, such as legends affirm to have arisen from the bodies of older and less vital saints.

CHRISTMAS BELLS.

Softly silvern, and golden clear,
The passing bells of the passing year,
Ring out! ring out! O chimes!
A knell for the rose, and the Summer dead,
For the lavish Autumn full richly sped,
And the blossomy April times.

Softly silvern, O Christmas bells!
Your dinsome clamor or falls or swells
In a chorus richly ringing.
Hark! hark! it swells into upper air,
To join the stave, so fine, so rare,
The earth, the heavens, are singing.

Richly silvern and high and far,
As the dazzling gleam of a falling star,
Hark to the angels crying:
"Peace upon earth! Good-will to men!"
And bells from hamlet, plain, and glen,
In high accord replying.
—MARTHA McCULLOCH-WILLIAMS in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

ST. HELENA.

From The Imperial and Colonial Magazine.

In the old days—not good old days—when East Indiamen went round the Cape, St. Helena was a great port of call and of revictualing.

It was prosperous then, and when in 1815 Napoleon the Great came there as a prisoner its prosperity was at its zenith. The Government had no control over it. The island belonged to the East India Company, and it was only by arrangement with the Board of Directors that it could have been used as a place of deportation for the mighty Emperor. Why was it so well fitted for the purpose? It is in mid-ocean—a thousand and more miles from any continent.

Its coast rises up in precipitous rock from the ocean. Escape, save at the risk of a broken neck, would be almost impossible. Only at one place—Jamestown—on the northeastern coast—could any boat hope to land—and even there only if the elements are kind. This is not always so. There is the roller season. Great rollers come in from the South Atlantic, and often for days there can be little or no communication between an anchored vessel and the rough steps at the end of an embarkation quay. What St. Helena was between 1815 and 1821 it is now, a safe prison. But its prosperity is gone. No one goes there unless compelled by necessity. Once a month a Castle Union steamer calls for a few hours, lands and takes off the mails, discharges one or two officials, or receives them homeward bound, and that is all. Thus did I come to visit it the other day. The Governor was at the castle—a kindly Indian civil servant, certainly, ruling his little island on a moderate salary. There was a half battalion of West Indian troops under Major Westmorland—splendid fellows in gaudy trappings—and a few gunners. How wistfully they looked at the travelers!

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

From The Nineteenth Century.

In the early part of the present century there was, indeed, no possibility of doubt or disagreement on this subject, for did not every educated person know that the world was created in the year 4004 B. C.? More recently, however, while some leaders in our schools of science have reached the conviction that it is probable that mankind came into being about one hundred thousand years ago, others see reason to believe that this is almost as absurd as Archbishop Ussher's quaint chronology, and that there is little or no doubt that the human race has existed on the face of the earth for more than a million or even two million years.

The theory which would limit the duration of man's existence to one hundred thousand years is based mainly on the grounds that no human bones have been discovered anterior to the Quaternary epoch. But Sir Charles Lyell more than twenty years ago pointed out that although many hundred flint implements, including a large number of knives, had been collected in the alluvial sand and gravel in the valley of the Somme not a single human bone had been found therein. "The absence," he writes, "of all vestige of the bones which belonged to that population by which so many weapons were designed and executed affords a most striking and instructive lesson in regard to the value of negative evidence, when adduced in proof of the non-existence of certain classes of terrestrial animals at given periods of the past."

He also instances the case of the Lake of Haarlem, extending over 45,000 square acres, which the Dutch Government, by means of powerful pumps, converted into dry land in the year 1853. "There had been," he observes, "many a shipwreck and many a naval fight in those waters, and hundreds of Dutch and Spanish soldiers and sailors had met there with a watery grave, yet in the deposits which had constituted for three centuries the bed of the great lake no human bones could be found." One or two wrecked Spanish vessels, some arms of the same period, a few coins, and some shells were all that were discovered.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE NOSE.

From Harper's Bazar.

Very many young children have the bad habit of pushing small hard substances, as shoe-buttons, beans, or pease, into the ears or nostrils. A simple way to remove an object from the nose is to compress the opposite side and make the child blow his nose violently. If he will not do this, induce a sneeze by tickling the nostrils with a feather, blade of grass, or some fluffy substance. If this, too, is not successful, a little pepper or snuff will usually do the hard sneeze will probably remove the obstruction, but always keep the opposite side of nose compressed. If the trouble is in the ear, it is a little more serious, and the object more difficult to remove. Insects, bugs, beads, or small pebbles may be forced out by gently syringing the ear with warm water, or by pouring in a few drops of oil or glycerine. But if the object be large and so tightly wedged in that it cannot be easily removed with the fingers, do not tamper with it, but take the child to a good aurist. If the object be a pea or bean, it is better not to use a syringe, as the water will cause it to swell. An old and excellent way to remove these obstructions is to dip a camel's-hair brush, or small stick which has been tapered off to almost a point, in some stout glue; attach this to the offending body and allow the glue to harden, then gently draw it out.

SPANISH POLICY.

From The International Monthly.

Where they talk among themselves about the consequences of the colonial and American wars, they display their characteristic vigor and frankness in confessing that the loss of the colonies is a good riddance. They bitterly charge the colonies with having been a burden on their finances, a constant drain upon their best male population through army, navy, and emigration, a drag upon their resources of every kind, a source of weakness, and a clog in Europe, as they felt themselves sorely vulnerable in distant and chronically disaffected "provincias de ultramar," last, but not least, a cause of corruption and demoralization as the lawless and profoundly corrupt habits of their colonial administration of every kind had aggravated if possible the very unsatisfactory state of their own administration at home. They are of the opinion that the material advantages derived from the colonies by Spanish capital, industries, agriculture, shipping interests, were but a poor set-off against the greater evils of their rule beyond the seas. Their idea is, therefore, after a more or less prolonged period to settle down within their peninsula, become engrossed in the reorganization and development of the abundant resources of their soil and of their mines, to feed their trade in new channels, husbanding and concentrating all their energies and their spirit of enterprise, both in the peninsula and in fields nearer at hand, so they will after all in the long run, have improved their international position.

They illustrate their modern convention by pointing out, for instance, that their diplomacy will have henceforth not only a better vantage ground from which to go on trying to induce the Spanish-American republics to consent to closer relations, commercial and political, with the old mother country now that she has severed all connection with the New World, but also a better starting point for negotiations such as the Madrid Foreign Office is prosecuting with Minister Storer, to put the commercial and all relations between Spain and the United States on a better footing on the principle of reciprocity of concessions.

FOR THE BOERS.

From The Academy.

I was dug between the third and fourth ribs with the end of a penholder. I turned: my eyes traveled along the instrument of peace till they reached an outstretched arm, and, roaming up a magenta blouse, rested at last upon a homely, cajoling face. It belonged to a young woman, one of three seated behind a red-baize-covered table, on which were spread three tomes, the size of family Bibles, in process of being filled with signatures. "Témoignage de sympathie pour les Boers," said the young woman, again offering me the penholder. Well, I retired; I executed a strategic retreat. On the steps an incident happened that restored me. He was an old Frenchman, distinguished and courteous, and he had seen the whole incident. He advanced toward me; he raised his hat. He did not speak, but his manner had so exquisite a touch of apology and sympathy that the indignity of the past minutes faded into nothing. "That is not France," I said, waving toward the ribald and insulting scribblings. "That is not France," he cried. "Ah! we of the older generation have memories. We are not swayed by every wind that blows. We do not seek our opinions on the boulevards. We do not have a fresh hysteria with every moon, and bare our souls at the bidding of the loudest screamer. "I"—he breathed heavily—"I have seen the German flag floating over St. Denis; I—I have seen the German troops camped in the Champs Elysées. I speak for France, not for—those."

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:35 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For, Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PLAN of Reorganization of the Hampton Roads Hotel Company has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, and filed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
H. M. DE LANOIE,
Secretary of the Committee.

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at $7.00 a share—(par value $10), full paid and non-assessable.
BOOKS CLOSE DEC. 18TH.
This company was awarded the "Grand Prix" at PARIS; its patents in the United States and in all foreign countries are BROAD, FUNDAMENTAL, EXCLUSIVE and UNASSAILABLE.
It has placed the manufacture and use of Liquid Air on a commercial basis as a motive power for Automobiles and Engines, Refrigeration, Chemical agent and aid to surgery. Its rapid and increasingly profitable development all over the civilized world is unquestionably a matter of the near future. THIS COMPANY ABSOLUTELY CONTROLS THE WHOLE LIQUID AIR FIELD.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
25% cash; balance in 3 monthly payments. No order filled for less than TWENTY shares.
Make all checks payable to
GERALD M. FENNELL & COMPANY,
Fiscal Agents for the United States,
11 Broadway, New York.
Orders filled at $7, if mailed by the 16th.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficeint Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

The Exploration Co. of New York,
Mills Building, Wall St., N. Y.,
HAS FOR SALE
6% GOLD BONDS,
(Denomination $100, $500, $1,000.)
Price: Par and accrued interest.
Secured by one of its most valuable investment properties.

OIL—INVEST IN OIL— Greatest opportunity to make a great amount of money from small investment in Oil since the days of Pennsylvania Oil excitement. We have 1,900 acres of Oil lands near the great 7,000 barrel gushers in the wonderful Sand Fork Oil Fields in Lewis County, W. Va. Portion of our stock offered at 5 cents on the dollar. Money to be used in drilling wells. Property all paid for. Stock full paid and non-assessable. For further particulars address—
SAND FORK OIL & GAS CO.,
Peabody Building, Wheeling, W. Va.

WANTED—A WELL-ESTABLISHED NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE WITH LARGE CLIENTELE DESIRES $150,000 TO $300,000 EXTRA CAPITAL, EITHER ACTIVE OR SPECIAL; WILL PAY SIX PER CENT. ON AMOUNT FURNISHED AND GIVE SHARE OF PROFITS; SATISFACTORY REASONS FURNISHED. ADDRESS HOLT, BOX 104 TIMES OFFICE.

ARLINGTON COPPER STOCK.
A small block of stock for sale. Address "COPPER," Box 113 Times Office.

WANTED—From principal, $125,000 on mortgage; property appraised at $200,000; well leased. BAKER, 106 Lexington Av.

Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. are closed at the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., New York, will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, December 19, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Jan. 1, 1901, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1901, at 10 A. M. W. G. BROWN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, Dec. 13th, 1900.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING VALley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, December 19, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1st, 1901, and will reopen January 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1900.

Office of Buffalo Hump Mining Company,
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street,
New York, December 14th, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 2d to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 20th.
F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 21, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1901, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1900.

Williamsburgh Trust Company.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has been declared, payable Jan'y 2d, 1901, to shareholders of record at the close of business Dec. 20, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 21st, 1900, to Jan'y 2d, 1901, both days inclusive.
W. ADDISON FIELD, Sec'y.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 13, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen January 3d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The State Bank, 378 Grand St.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight Per Cent. upon the stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

Empire City Fire Insurance Company,
50 Wall St., NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1900.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 3d instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke,	Henry W. Curtiss,
Charles H. Kerner,	Charles H. Leland,
Henry C. Mortimer,	Walter R. Wood,
John W. Condit,	David J. Burtis,
Lindley Murray, Jr.,	Francis M. Scott,
Charles H. Lowerre,	J. Eugene Robert,
	George M. Miller.

For Inspectors of Election for the year 1901: Areunah M. Burtis, Wm. M. Farrington, Thomas B. Peck.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, will be held at the Company's office in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 27th day of December, 1900, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on December 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of December 28th, 1900.
GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
7 Nassau Street,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1:00 P. M.
A. H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking rooms, No. 683-685 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
70th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1900, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

Dec. 15th, 1900.
The undersigned beg to announce that they have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of O. J. BRAND & CO., at 18 Wall Street, for the transaction of a general Stock Exchange and Bond business.
O. J. BRAND.
A. S. H. JONES.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.
Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The local market has hardly as yet apparently "caught the bull step" that is on in New York. And yet the trading to-day was of good-sized proportions. The copper shares were inclined to drag much of the time, and none of them made any noteworthy gains.

Amalgamated was still the "soft" spot in the list, and at one time broke again to 80¾, but appeared to get inside support around 90, at which figure it closed. Butte lifted 2 points just at the close, to 82; Montana fell off as much, to 325; the South Range properties—Baltic, Trimountain, and Copper Range—were all sustained. The feeling on Baltic is, if anything, more confident than ever, and to-day's buying was most excellent. United States showed signs of fresh strength, gaining a fraction, to 10, on an inside demand. Parrot sold at 48 and 47¾, and Arcadian was up ½, to 21½.

In the general list the trading in Cochiti was active and the price at one time was up to 10½, but later it sold off to 10, and closed a fraction above that figure. The trading in Massachusetts Electric securities, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Northern Pacific, and Atchison reached large proprotions. The closing came active and generally firm.

At the local Clearing House to-day money loaned between the banks at 2½ and 4 per cent., all new loans being made at the last-named figure, and New York funds, in active request, sold at par and 5 cents premium.

The minimum rate for both call and time money is 5 per cent. Exceptionally strong names and collateral find a few buyers outside of banks at 4½ per cent. for four to six months.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	6¾	7	Old Colony..	3	4
Allouez	2¼	3¾	Old Dominion..	27½	28
Arcadian	21	21½	Osceola	72	73
Arnold	1¾	5½	Parrot	47½	48
Ash Bed.....	.25	.50	Quincy	167	172
Atlantic	26	27	Rhode Island ..		3½
Baltic	29½	29½	Santa Fé....	5½	6½
Bost. & Mon.	323	325	Santa Ysabel.	2¾	3½
Butte & Bos.	80½	..	Shoe		32½
Calumet & Hec.	800	810	Tamarack ..	283	286
Centennial ..	20¾	21	Utah Cons...	33¾	33¾
Franklin	15	16	Washington.	50	..
Humboldt ...	.50	..	Winona	3	3½
Isle Royale..	25¾	..	Wolverine ..	45½	46
Mohawk	22	23			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	247¾	..	Cent. M. pf.	62	..
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	137	138
Bost. & Me.	193½	196	N. Y. & N. E.		
Bost. & Pr.	..	300	6s.....	109	..
Bost. Elev.	155	156½	N. Y. & N. W.		
Bost. G. 5s	.79	83	7s.....	..	114½
Cent. Mass.	14	14½	West End....	93	93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & T.	166½	167	N. Eng. Tel.	126½	128
Chi. Stk. Y.	141½	143	C. S. Oil...	..	12
Dom. Coal...	38	39	Westinghouse		
Dom. C. pf.	112½	113¼	Electric ...	54½	..
Eric Tel....	101	102	Westinghouse		
Mex. Tel....	2½	2⅝	Elect. pf....	66	..

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.
Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The local market received another setback to-day in a further decline in Asphalt of America 5s to 61½. One week ago they were at 69. Last year they commanded 97. The present slump is due to an adverse decision affecting the title of the company to valuable asphalt beds in Venezuela. The decision is clearly against the Asphalt Company of America, and gives a portion of its property to a would-be competitor. Following close upon litigation over the pending consolidation with the National Asphalt Company, this latest development was a hard blow to public confidence, which manifested itself in heavy selling of the first 5s, as well as the issues of the National Asphalt Company, all of which sold at low-record prices.

Otherwise the Philadelphia market was buoyant, with emphasis upon Pennsylvania, the Readings, Lehigh Valley, and Choctaw. Pennsylvania Steel rose a point, to 75. Philadelphia Company returned to 41. International Powder, which sold yesterday at 8, now commands 9¾ bid. Marsden rallied to 7⅛.

The close was strong, at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry., Lt.	35	36	Lehigh Nav..	58¾	59
Cambria	20¼	20½	Lehigh Val..	27⅞	28
Choctaw	38¾	38⅞	Marsden	7	7¼
C. T., N. J.	59	60	North. Penn.	105	109
C. T., N. J., 5s.....	108¾	109	Penn. Steel..	74	75
C. T., Pitts..	25¼	25⅝	Pressed S. pf.	93	95
E. & P. 4s.	99¾	100	Peop. Tr. 4s.	108	108½
El. Stge. D..	80	85	Phila. & S..	29½	30
E. S. B. pf.	85	90	Phila. Trac...	99¾	100
E. Co. of A.	8⅞	9	Union Trac..	36¼	36⅝
H. & B. T..	18	20	U. Co's, N. J.	271¾	275
H. & B. T. pf.	49	50	U. Gas Imp.	12¾	12¼
			Welsbach Lt.	48	49

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Professional speculators taking pessimistic views of the business situation, working to create scares and upset the security market's equanimity, have been badly punished. Such traders became very bearish a fortnight ago over what they declared was the certain prospect of money market stringency; and at the beginning of the past week they were not only of positive opinion but united in aggressive attacks upon quotations. An extended short interest did exist throughout the market, and it materially increased up to a couple of days ago—it being the popular professional estimate that surplus reserves would be found exhausted with the issuance of yesterday's Clearing House bank statement. In some parts of the market concentrated adverse efforts resulted in rather substantial declines, but the stock list as a whole showed suggestive sturdiness, most of the standard stocks yielding not at all even when vigorous raids were specially made upon them: It was not, however, until Friday that more than negative strength showed; then actual buoyancy developed suddenly, and up to the close of business for the week there was continuing improvement attendant upon extraordinary activity. The exhibit of yesterday's market movement was equal even to the enthusiasm reflected in the record-breaking market that close followed the election.

When the weekly bank statement appeared it proved to be very different from any of the sensational forecasts. Instead of a reserve shrinkage of from seven to ten millions—such had been ordinary bear proclamations—there was shown an actual increase of some hundreds of thousands of dollars. This surprise was denounced as wicked manipulation, but the denunciation crowd could command scant sympathy, so cocksure and so violent had they been in their antagonism of every stockholding interest. Some had even been talking panic, insisting that money rates following this bank statement must of a sudden go rushing up to a point where wholesale security market liquidation would be enforced.

Very urgent seemed to be the buying in some parts of the market, and issues like those of the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific, as well as of the higher class stocks like those of St. Paul, Burlington, Pennsylvania, and the Vanderbilts, advanced easily and substantially. Yet veteran observers were disinclined to believe that the widely extended short interest was very much reduced by the covering purchases. Rather there seemed to be in some parts of the market stubborn resistance indicative of further increase in the short interest. European shorts, rather than the shorts of Wall Street's own bear traders, have been diminished. But that nevousness was pronounced in every bear quarter was one of the clear exhibits.

The security market disposition of those interests which are most influential in the financial world is not open to doubt. They do not hesitate to state with explicitness their confidence in the healthfulness of current business conditions. With practical unanimity they declare their expectation that National good times are to expand. Leaders of this calibre seldom talk much for publication, but the counsel they give to personal friends is unequivocal—counsel based on belief in the certainty of lasting business prosperity. But they act more than they talk—and the action of Mr. Morgan, Mr. Vanderbilt, Messrs. Rockefeller, James J. Hill, A. J. Cassatt, D. O. Mills, and the colleagues of such leaders, is now largely an open book. They are not affecting mystery. They are bulls—and that in the broader sense of what the Wall Street term denotes.

But this judgment is narrower than the coup warrants, for every one of the anthracite railroads has direct interests in the transaction by which independent production and threatened competitive transportation lines are eliminated. No obstacle now remains to the establishment of that policy of concentrated control in the coal trade of which Franklin P. Gowen and Thomas A. Scott once dreamed. A central selling agency is no longer obstructed. Increased profits are of easy accomplishment—and that, too, without the imposition of burdens upon the consuming public, so vast are possible operating economies.

Though, as yet, no sign is made of similar satisfactory development in the bituminous coal field, there also will appear before long the force and good sense of a unified interest and a concentrated control.

And what is in course of accomplishment in the coal trade is but suggestive of broader developments in the railway field as a whole—dominating financial influences combining for the maintenance of equitable transportation rates and the extinction of extravagances in management.

In some parts of the market weakness shows without any adverse manipulative effort being required to produce it. Amalgamated Copper, (the Copper Trust,) and the Sugar Trust are notable illustrations. It is theorized of them that insiders are working to get quotations down so as to be able to acquire cheap stock. If this be true, insiders are engaged in despicable proceedings—scheming to damage the interests of their own stockholders in order to profit personally. Amalgamated Copper, whose promoters have claimed Standard Oil support, went upon the Stock Exchange a fortnight ago at a figure something like ten points above where it is selling now—having scored an almost uninterrupted daily decline. In Sugar Trust insiders announce that they are worried over threats of new competition. What is in both of these properties clearer than anything else is that nothing about their affairs is clear. They are capitalized mysteries, blind pools; and the New York Stock Exchange is not courageous enough to make them—and the like of them—deal frankly and fairly with the public. Just for the sake of a few commissions the Stock Exchange licenses them to befuddle the public.

Meetings of important railways in the Vanderbilt list may have effective sequels within a few days. New York Central is able to make an extraordinary exhibit. There are to be developments in the Nickel Plate property.

A quiet report has it that Vanderbilt interests have acquired a substantial holding in the People's Gas Company of Chicago.

SATURDAY.

Stocks buoyant.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 15	818,519
To date this year	123,982,983
Corresponding date last year	167,245,268

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 15	$2,907,500
To date this year	$526,811,580
Corresponding date last year	$810,502,640

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Hocking Val. pf.	1¼
Am. Ice pf.	1	Illinois Central	1½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1⅝	Int. Paper	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Iowa Central	⅞
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Tin Plate	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1	Manhattan	⅞
At., T. & S. F.	1⅝	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	.5
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Mobile & Ohio	⅞
Brooklyn R. T.	1	Missouri Pacific	1
Brooklyn Union Gas	1	National Biscuit	½
Buff., R. & P.	3	National Salt	1¼
Canada South	⅝	National Tube	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	N. J. Central	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	½	New York Central	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	½
Chi. Great West.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. G. W. pf. A	1	Norf. & West. pf.	1⅝
Chi. G. W. pf. B	2¾	Northern Pacific	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	1¼	North. Pac. pf.	3
Chi., Ind. & L.	1⅛	Pacific Mail	1¼
Chi., L. & L. pf.	1	People's Gas	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅞	Pressed Steel Car	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	1
Chi. & N. West.	½	Reading	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Reading 1st pf.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Rep. Steel	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	1¼
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Consol. Gas	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Cont. Tobacco	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	Southern Railway	⅝
Del., L. & W.	1⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Texas & Pac. L. Tr.	1
Federal Steel	½	Union Pacific	2
Federal Steel pf.	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	¾
General Electric	1	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Great North. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	½
Hocking Valley	2⅝	Wis. Central	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅜	Kan. City So. pf.	¼
Am. Ice	⅜	U. S. Rubber	¼
Am. Smelt. & R.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅛
.....	½	.....	..

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	1½	L. V. of N. Y. 4½s, reg.	2
Ill. Cent. coll. tr. 4s, 1952	1	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Erie 1st	1	L. V. of N. Y. 4½s, reg.	2
Ill. Cent. coll. tr. 4s, 1933	1		

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

The stock market yesterday was buoyant and rampantly bullish. Prices went up with a rush all through the list under the stimulus of heavy buying for London account—fully 75,000 shares being taken by foreigners—and for the same large financial interests at home who lately have been conspicuous as purchasers. The fear of tight money had effectually disappeared, preceding the bank statement, but when that exhibit was presented, showing an actual increase in surplus reserves instead of the predicted large decrease, bullish sentiment spread, and commission house buying on a fairly considerable scale appeared. The close was easily at the best for the day, and very strong.

As on the previous day the standard railway stocks led in the advance, conspicuous strength developing in Northern Pacific, St. Paul, Great Northern, the Atchisons, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, and Nickel Plate second preferred. Coincident with the advances were heard many reports of "deals," "favorable developments," and the like. Nothing definite, however, was disclosed, but that closer working relations between some of the systems will shortly come to pass—eliminating rate cutting—railway authorities assert, is assured.

The industrial list also was strong. The steel and iron stocks were helped by the favorable reports of excellent conditions in the iron trade.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement, issued yesterday, shortly before the close of business, was an agreeable surprise. Instead of surplus reserves being entirely wiped out, as had been so freely predicted, there was an actual increase of $624,250, and this in the face of a loss of cash of about $4,000,000, specie decreasing $5,149,100, while legal-tenders increased $1,179,200. Loans decreased no less than $13,682,500, and deposits decreased $18,376,600. It was these decreases that so favorably affected the surplus reserve item, the legal requirements being reduced over $4,000,000 by the decrease in deposits.

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The stock market had been buoyant preceding the publication of the figures under the stimulus of very heavy buying. This buying increased when the figures were made public, with the result that prices closed decidedly strong and at the best for the day.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$792,760,000	$676,409,900	$708,555,800
Deposits	842,668,100	739,540,300	806,912,100
Circulation	30,724,300	16,086,300	16,341,700
Specie	137,635,300	141,230,600	164,325,100
Legal tenders	59,337,100	50,880,300	54,376,300
Total res.	$216,992,400	$191,910,900	$218,701,400
Reserve req'd	210,447,025	184,885,075	201,728,025
Surp. res.	$6,545,375	$7,025,825	$16,973,375

CONFIDENCE IN THE MARKET.

Herewith are views yesterday expressed to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES by Stock Exchange authorities, all practically agreeing that the new activity and strength in the stock market are warranted by business and financial developments:

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H. H. HOLLISTER, of Hollister & Babcock—The prosperity of the country is simply remarkable. There has never been anything like it. There is nothing but confidence, for we have killed all the bad things. Our tremendous exports of manufactured articles continue to increase. Intelligent concentration is going on in the management of railways and commercial enterprises, which means stability of rates, economy, and greater net earning powers. The schemes in the minds of the great financial and business leaders of the country that are now being developed are magnificent in their conception, and in their necessary results. It looks as if for the first time Europe has begun to buy our securities instead of to sell, as lately it has done. I expect to see the prices of securities during the coming year so high as to make one dizzy. At the present moment I think they are still selling on a conservative basis.

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FRANK K. STURGIS, of Strong, Sturgis & Co.—The only thing in the stock market situation that is to be watched between now and the first of the year is money. Everything else is absolutely favorable, and if no serious developments in the money situation appear—and at the present it looks as if none would—I think prices on the Stock Exchange will go considerably higher and will steadily improve after the new year. There is an immense amount of money being invested on waiting investment, and this cannot fail to influence prices.

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M. W. DOMINICK, of Dominick & Dominick—The market, in my judgment, is a great runaway bull market. Just think of it, there are $150,000,000 to be invested in the next few weeks, and that it will be, in fact, is being, invested is assured, for the country is so prosperous that there is no room for pessimism or doubt as to the future.

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F. M. DICK of Dick Brothers & Co.—The disposition of the market to remain quiet, although strong, owing to the fear of money complications, has been dissipated by the announcement of the purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal Company by Mr. Morgan. Almost thirty years ago, when Franklin B. Gowen bought for the Reading Railroad 100,000 acres of coal lands, he had in view every condition which exists to-day, but, unfortunately, for the company and the stockholders, he was a quarter of a century ahead of his time. Bankruptcy for the road and losses to the shareholders were the results. The acquisition of new collieries by the Ontario and Western and the purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal Company in the interest of the Erie emphasize the fact that anthracite lands are limited, and the prices paid for these newly acquired securities are virtually a guarantee of dividends on anthracite stocks. For three years the Reading Railroad has earned very much more than the dividend on its preferred stock, and the profits have been used to put the property in such shape that now it can mine coal as cheaply as any one. According to the figures of The London Statist, including betterments, sinking funds, renewals, &c.; the company earned $6,500,000 over fixed charges in the past year, and the dividend on the first preferred stock requires but $1,000,000. This is why Reading stocks have been heavily bought. Delaware and Hudson has beene more active and higher than for some time, and when we remember that it was formerly quoted on a parity with Lackawanna and above Jersey Central, with its dividend record being surpassed by few, it certainly looks attractive at the price. In fact, in my judgment, we will see higher prices all around. The prosperity of the country warrants them.

***

C. A. MORSE, JR., of George E. Armstrong & Co.—While the money situation has more or less deterred operators from making large engagements, it now seems to be sufficiently clear to give confidence for the new year. The supply of stocks in the Street is so small, because of recent withdrawals for investors, that one feels little hesitation in paying 6 per cent. or so for money for a short time. There is no question about the trade of the country being on an excellent basis, but even a more important factor, from the standpoint of a Wall Street dealer at the present time, is the imminence of a great number of important railway deals, which are likely to affect the leading systems in all parts of the country within the next six months. There is now a community of ownership of railroad properties in this country, such as has never before been known, and the

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Dullness prevailed in most outside stocks yesterday, and with very few exceptions the day's transactions brought little change in quotations. The market, however, was fairly strong, and changes in prices were nearly all on the side of advances. The notable strength of the Stock Exchange market was not reflected to any large extent in curb market transactions, and there were few if any developments of any importance directly affecting outside stocks.

***

ELECTRIC BOAT was one of the strongest of the industrials, although in this as in other issues the day's total was very small. Transactions in the common stock amounted to only about 500 shares, but these purchases proved sufficient to advance the price very considerably. Very little stock was offered, and after the last sale, which was made at 27, the stock was bid up to 28, and closed at that figure, with a net gain of two points. The preferred stock, in which only one sale was reported, closed with a net gain of one point at 46 bid.

***

STANDARD OIL advanced more sharply than on any day since the reaction which followed the advance which recently carried the stock to 825. It closed at 812 bid, a net gain of ten points. Transactions were light.

***

UNION COPPER was the most active of the copper shares and the only one of the group that advanced. It sold up to 51¼ and closed at 5⅜ bid, against 4⅞ bid on Friday.

***

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was also active, but it closed unchanged for the day at 20 bid.

***

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was in considerable demand and closed strong at 12 bid, a net gain of half a point. Relatively little stock was offered and the advance was not accompanied by any large transactions.

***

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was quiet and slightly lower than on the previous day. The common declined an eighth, closing at 6 bid, and the preferred ended the day a quarter of a point lower at 25¼ bid.

***

RUBBER GOODS was strong. Several hundred shares sold at 30¾, and the preferred stock was in demand at 81½, with little stock offered.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 14. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	26	27	26	27
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	79	80	79	80
American Bankn'te	47	50	47	49
American Bicycle	68½	71	69½	71¼
American Bicycle pf.	27	29	28	29
American Bridge	42¾	43	43	43⅜
American Bridge pf.	92¼	92¾	92	92½
American Chicle	69	70	70	70
American Bicycle bonds.	74½	76	74½	76
American Chicle pf.	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10	10½	10	10¾
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	37	38	37	38
Am. Hide & Leather 6s	89½	90½	89½	90½
American Thread pf.	4	4½	4	4½
American Woolen	21¾	22	21¾	22
American Woolen pf.	77¾	78	77¾	78
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	9
Arlington Copper	5	7	5	7
British Columbia Copper	20	20½	20	20½
British Exch. 5s	98	99	98	99
California Copper	1⅞	2	1¾	1⅞
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5½	5	5½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	31½	30	31½
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Firework pf.	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	44½	46	44	46
Con. Ry. L. & E.	12	12½	11½	11⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	2	3	2	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	22	25	22	25
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	17	18	17	17⅝
Crucible Steel pf.	79	80	79	80
Cramps' Shipyard	77	78	77	78
Dist. Co. of Am. 6 per cts.	65	70	65	70
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	25½	26	25½	26
Electric Boat	25	29	26	27
Electric Boat pf.	46	50	45	46½
Electric Vehicle	18½	20	18½	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	55	65	55	65
Electro-Pneumatic	2	3	2	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	17	20	17	19
General Carriage	41½	43	43	5
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97½	99	97	99
German Treasury 4s	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
Havana Commercial	7½	9½	7½	9½
Havana Commercial pf.	40½	43	40	43
Hudson River Tel.	115	118	115	118
Illinois Transportation	3	4	3	4
International Silver pf.	38	40	35	40
Inter-State Oil	78	79	77½	79
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Latdie Mining pf.	12	15	12	15
Kings Co. El. L. & P.	135	145	135	139
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
Markeen Copper	1	2½	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	13½	15	13½	14
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	20	25	20	25
Nat. Enamel & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Graphophone	5	12	5	12
National Sugar pf.	102	103½	102	103½
New England Transport.	3	4	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	6	7½	6	7
Otis Elevator pf.	26	27	26	27
Otis Elevator pf.	86	88	86	88
Peo. Gas. & Chem.	17½	18	17½	18
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	29	29½	29	29½
Ratsof	72	75	72	75
Ratsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93½	95	93½	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30½	30¾	30½	30⅝
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	81	82½	81	82
Safety Car Heat & Light.	117	118½	118	120
St. Louis Transit	20	20½	20	20½
Seaboard Air Line	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞
Seaboard Air Line pf.	10½	11	10⅝	11
Seaboard Air Line pf.	25	27	25	27
Sheet Steel pf.	72⅜	73	72⅜	73
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	36	37½	36	40
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	812	815	812	813
Storage Power	11	13	11	13
Tennessee Copper	17	19	17	19
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	3½	3⅝	3	3¼
Trenton Potteries	6	8	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	5⅛	5¼	4⅞	5
Union Typewriter	35½	36	35½	36½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	16	18	16	18
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	86⅝	87	85½	85½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	69	69¾	69¼	69⅝
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3	5	3	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	31	35	34	36
Westinghouse Air Brake.	380	385	380	390
Worthington Pump pf.	110	113	110	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	112	110	115
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	231	232	230	231
Brooklyn R. & W. E. 5s.	101½	101¾	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 5s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	32½	33	32½	33
Columbus Railway pf.	89	92	89	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	112½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. St. N. Av. 2d.	90	99	100	99
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	26	27	27	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	78½	80	78½	80
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21⅜	20	21½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	82½	83	82½	84
Nassau Electric 4s.	86½	87	86	90
New Orleans Traction.	22	23	22	
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	83	84	83	84
North Jersey St. R. R. 5s.	24½	25½	24½	25½
Orange & Pas. V. bonds.	93	95	93	95
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	35	40	39	40
28th & 29th St. 5s. 1990.	113½	114½	113½	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	115	115	115	115½
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35	34½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	2	1	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) pf.	68		68	
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s.	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	53		53	
Con. Gas of New York bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80		80	
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	19	21	19	21
Denver Gas 5s.	63	65	63	65
Essex & Hudson Gas	40	55	40	55
Indianapolis Gas	62	70	62	70
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	95½	97½	97	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	300	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
Newark, Amsterdam 5s.	104½	106	104½	106
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.	12	14	12	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.	63	65	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s.	105½	105½	105½	106
Nor. Hud. L. & P. Co. 5s.	55	58	55	58
Nor. H. L. H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego).	25	30	25	36
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38		38½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	91	93	93	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52	50	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80	77	81
Standard Gas, New York.	131	133½	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf.	151	156	153	156
Standard Gas 1st 5s.	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	9	10	9	10
Western Gas	96	100	96	100
Western Gas 1st 5s.	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19½	21	19½	21
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	34	37	34	37
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s.	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	30	31½	30	31½
Union Ferry bonds	91	92	91	92

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S con 2s, coup
25,000 105
U S 3s, registered
1,500 ..... 109⅞
Am Cotton Oil 4½s
1,000 ..... 98⅝
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s
26,000 ..... 102⅞
2,000 ..... 102⅞
20,000 102
Adjustment 4s
15,000 ..... 88¼
27,000 ..... 88½
29,000 ..... 88⅝
Atlan & Dan 4s
10,000 ..... 94½
Balt & Ohio 4s
12,000 ..... 100⅝
12,000 ..... 100⅝
Balt & Ohio 3½s
11,000 97
10,000 ..... 97½
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n
Div 5s
6,000 90
B'klyn Rap T 5s
1,000 107
B'klyn Un El 1st
10,000 ..... 97½
Cent of Ga con 5s
26,000 97
Cent of Ga 1st inc
20,000 ..... 53½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
5,000 ..... 100⅝
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
5,000 ..... 83½
C & O gen 4½s
50,000 104
Chi & Alton 3½s
33,000 ..... 85⅜
25,000 ..... 85⅝
30,000 ..... 85⅞
Chi & Erie 1st 5s
5,000 120
15,000 122
Chi, M & St Paul
gen 4s, Ser A
7,000&20F 114½
Col F & I gen 5s
22,000 ..... 97½
5,000 ..... 97¼
Col Mid 1st 4s
4,000 80
Col Mid 1st 3-4s
4,000 ..... 79¾
Col & South 1st 4s
5,000 85
Denver & Rio Gr
con 4s
5,000 ..... 101⅝
Dul & Iron R 1st
10,000 ..... 110¼
2,000 ..... 110¾
5,000 111
10,000 ..... 110⅜
Erie 1st con 4s
150,000 96
40,000 ..... 95⅞
62,000 96
10,000 ..... 95¾
Erie 1st gen 4s
15,000 ..... 82⅜
15,000 ..... 82⅛
1,000 83
7,000 ..... 82⅞
5,000 ..... 82⅜
21,000 ..... 82⅞
50,000 ..... 82⅜
50,000 83
Ft Worth & D C
1st
10,000 ..... 78½
Ft Worth & Rio G
1st 3-4s
4,000 68
Gal, Har & S A,
Mex & P Div
5s
10,000 100
4,000 ..... 100⅜
Gen Elec deb 5s
6,000 142
3,000 ..... 142⅝
Green Bay & West
deb ctfs, A
4,000 ..... 61¼
5,000 62
2,000 ..... 62¼
5,000 ..... 61½
3,000 ..... 61¾
Hl Cent 4s, 1952
5,000 104
Hl Cent 4s, 1953
17,000 ..... 103¾
75,000 ..... 103¾
15,000 ..... 103⅝
18,000 ..... 103⅝
15,000 ..... 103⅜
30,000 ..... 103⅜
20,000 ..... 103⅜
15,000 ..... 103½
35,000 ..... 103⅝
30,000 ..... 103⅝
Kings Co El 4s
5,000 88
Lehigh V con 4½s
10,000 ..... 111½
Registered
15,000 100
Louisville & Nashv
unified 4s
1,000 ..... 101½
Mex Cent 1st inc
10,000 ..... 28¼
25,000 28
1st 5s
2,000 122
Mex Cent 2d inc
25,000 ..... 11½
Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s
4,000 ..... 74½
5,000 ..... 74½
Total sales $2,987,500

Mo Pac trust 5s
27,000 ..... 99½
55,000 ..... 99½
5,000 ..... 99⅜
25,000 ..... 99½
Mob & Ohio gen 4s
10,000 ..... 86¾
Mob & Ohio new 6s
2,000 ..... 127½
N Y Cent & Hud
Riv, Lake Sh
col 3½s
24,000 98
Mex Cent col 3½s
2,000 ..... 96½
N Y Gas, El L, H
& P purchase
money 4s
1,000 ..... 94½
N Y, Ont & W ref
4s
10,000 ..... 106⅝
1,000 107
1,000 ..... 107½
N Y, S & W gen 5s
10,000 103
Norf & W con 6s
21,000 ..... 99½
41,000 ..... 99⅝
North Pac 4s
18,000 ..... 104⅞
North Pac gen 3s
16,000 ..... 70½
500 ..... 70½
115,000 ..... 70⅝
5,000 ..... 70½
15,000 ..... 70⅝
25,000 ..... 70⅝
North Pac Term
1st 6s
2,000 ..... 117½
Ore Short Line 1st
consol 5s
5,000 117
Panama s f 6s
5,000 101
Peoria & East inc
4s
15,000 ..... 41¼
Reading gen 4s
75,000 ..... 93½
25,000 ..... 93½
7,000 ..... 93½
30,000 93
3,000 ..... 92⅞
22,000 93
15,000 ..... 93⅜
Rio Gr W 1st 4s
23,000 ..... 100⅝
5,000 ..... 100⅝
3,000 ..... 100⅞
7,000 ..... 100⅞
Standard R & T inc
10,000 ..... 11½
4,000 ..... 11⅞
2,000 ..... 11⅞
4,000 ..... 11⅝
Tex & N O con 5s
4,000 ..... 100⅛
Union Pac 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 107¼
38,000 107
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 118
2,000 ..... 117½
1,000 ..... 117½
Wabash 2d 5s
5,000 ..... 108¼
8,000 108
Wabash deb, Ser A
10,000 99
Wabash deb, Ser B
3,000 ..... 87½
75,000 ..... 42¾
28,000 43
11,000 ..... 43⅛
Wab, Des M Div
5s
5,000 96
West N Y & Penn
1st 5s
2,000 122
Wis Cent gen 4s
6,000 87
5,000 ..... 87¼
15,000 ..... 87½
15,000 87
20,000 ..... 87¼

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64@65. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 64c. Mexican silver dollars at 50¼d.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .18, 400 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 100 Father De Smet at .40, 100 Horn Silver at 1.12, 300 Iron Silver at .75, 300 Isabella at .70, 1,000 Jack Pot at .74@.75, 100 Little Chief at .16, and 200 Portland at 3.25.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.40	Occidental	.03
Adams Consol	.20	Plymouth	.07
Belcher	.12	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Best & Belcher	.24	Potosi	.10
Breece	2.00	Quicksilver	1.25
Brunswick con	.15	Quicksilver pf	7.00
Caledonia, B. H.	2.00	Sierra Nevada	.25
Challenge Con	.18	Standard	2.85
Crown Point	.08	Small Hopes	.50
Chrysolite	.02	Union Consol	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. stock	.03¾	Victor	.26
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Yellow Jacket	.18
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Argentum Juanita	.25
Crescent	.08	Alamo	.11
Natalpa	.10	Anaconda	.48
Dunkin	.10	Crip. Creek Cons	.13
Deadwood Terra	.36	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.10
Daly	1.20	Golden Fleece	.20
Eureka Con	.15	Isabella	.68
Father De Smet	.35	Mollie Gibson	.28
Gould & Curry	.50	Mount Rosa	.45
Hale & Norcross	.15	Pharmacist	.09
Homestake	65.00	Portland	3.20
Horn Silver	1.12	Union	.08
Iron Silver	.70	Elkton	1.80
Julia Consol	.03	Findlay	.10
Kingston & Pemb	.10	Garfield	.07
La Crosse	.12	Jack Pot	.72
Leadville, Con	.06	Pinnacle	.15
Little Chief	.15	P. I. W. No. 2	10.50
Mexican	.20	P. I. W. No. 3	10.00
Moulton	.30	P. I. W. No. 4	9.25
Ontario	6.00	P. I. W., Grey F.	9.25
Ophir	.60		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$139,174,961
Gold	97,843,713
Silver	8,308,357
United States notes	10,530,699
Treasury notes of 1890	100,270
National banknotes	6,166,380
Total receipts this day	1,540,791
Total receipts this month	24,151,633
Total receipts this year	263,146,885
Total expenditures this day	1,395,000
Total expenditures this month	20,490,000
Total expenditures this year	259,379,537
National banknotes received for redemption	432,224
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	871,718
Customs	4,651,530
Miscellaneous	17,542

The condition of the Treasury, divisions of issue and redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION:

Gold coin	$290,926,379
Silver dollars	425,880,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,799,497
Silver bullion of 1890	57,735,503
United States notes	1,570,000
Total	$781,011,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$290,926,379
Silver certificates outstanding	425,920,000
Treasury notes outstanding	62,535,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,570,000
Total	$781,011,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$64,736,083
Gold certificates	36,157,630
Silver coin and bullion	4,945,881
Silver certificates	4,362,476
United States notes	10,530,688
Other assets	11,066,305
Total in treasury	$130,799,066
Deposits in National banks	97,227,315
Total	$228,026,382
Current liabilities	88,851,420
Available cash balance	$139,174,961

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 15, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
195	.....	25	Albany & Susquehan.	205	205	205	205	.....
90½	90¾	10,670	Amalgamated Copper.	90⅝	90⅝	82⅜	90¼	+ ⅞
220	221	1,000	Am. Car & Found'y Co.	222	224	222	224	+ 1½
69½	69¾	1,080	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	69	69½	69	69½	+ ½
40¾	40¾	1,700	American Ice Co.	40⅞	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
70	71	200	American Ice Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	+1
54⅝	54⅝	28,120	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	55½	55½	54¼	54½	— ⅜
98⅛	98⅞	1,800	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97⅞	98⅛	97	98⅛	+1⅝
31¼	31⅜	1,100	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	31⅛	31⅜	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	45⅞	12,425	Am. Steel & Wire.	45	45⅞	44⅜	45⅞	+ ¾
88⅛	88⅝	350	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	88	88⅝	88	88⅝	+ ⅛
126½	126⅞	10,290	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	124	126¼	124	126	+1⅝
49⅞	50	10,985	American Tin Plate.	49½	50	49½	50	+ ½
89¼	90	10	Am. Tin Plate pf.	89⅝	89⅞	89½	89½	.....
100⅞	110	13,840	American Tobacco	108⅝	110	108⅝	109¾	+1
47	47⅝	700	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47	47⅝	47	47½	— ⅛
54½	55	110	Ann Arbor pf.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
42¾	42⅞	54,000	At., T. & S. F.	41½	42⅝	41½	42⅝	+1⅝
86¼	86⅝	42,775	At. T. & S. F. pf.	85⅞	86⅝	85⅞	86⅝	+1½
82½	82⅞	5,500	Baltimore & Ohio.	81⅞	82⅝	81⅞	82⅝	+ ⅝
86½	86⅞	3,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	86	86¾	85⅝	86	+ ⅛
73¼	75¾	20,450	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74½	75¾	73⅞	75½	+1
175	178	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	176	176	176	176	+1
9¾	10½	400	Brunswick City	10	10½	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
79	80	250	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	79	80	79	80	+3
59⅜	59⅝	1,400	Canada Southern	59⅜	59½	59½	59⅝	+ ⅝
86⅝	87	50	Canadian Pacific	86⅝	86⅝	86⅜	86⅞	.....
38½	38⅝	7,100	Chesapeake & Ohio.	38⅜	38⅝	38½	38½	+ ⅛
40¾	40¾	2,725	Chicago & Alton	40⅝	40¾	40	40¼	+ ⅛
77	77½	2,380	Chicago & Alton pf.	77	77½	76¾	77½	+ ½
137⅞	139	11,425	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	138¾	139	138¾	138⅞	+ ⅛
..	..	300	Chicago & East. Ill.	96	96	96	96	+ ¼
..	..	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	121	121	121	121	+1½
16⅝	16¾	2,650	Chicago Great West.	16⅝	16¾	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
81	81¼	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	80½	80⅞	80½	80⅞	+1
42	42⅝	1,400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	40⅝	42¼	40⅝	42¼	+2⅜
93	93⅝	800	Chi. Gr. West. deb.,	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+1½
26¼	26½	1,600	Chi., Ind. & Louis.,	26	26½	26	26½	+1½
61	61½	614	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	61	61½	61	61½	+1
182	182¼	61,775	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	131	132½	130⅞	132½	+1½
180	185	250	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	181½	181½	181½	181½	+ ½
143½	143½	13,390	Chicago & Northw.	169⅞	170¾	169⅞	170⅝	+ ½
100¾	100⅞	9,150	People's Gas, Chicago.	90½	99⅜	100⅜	99¼	+1
58	58½	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
89½	90	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	89	89	89	89	.....
50¾	51	950	Pressed Steel Car.	50½	51	50½	51	+1
83	85	240	Pressed Steel Car pf.	84½	85	84½	85	+1½
200	201	300	Pullman Company.	200	200	200	200	.....
24¾	25	26,800	Reading	24⅝	25	23⅝	24⅞	+1
68⅜	68⅞	30,730	Reading 1st pf.	68⅜	68⅞	68⅜	68⅞	+ ½
36⅞	37	11,472	Reading 2d pf.	36⅞	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
16¾	17	966	Republic Iron & Steel.	16¾	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
63⅝	64¼	515	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	63⅜	64¼	63⅜	64¼	+1½
8¼	8½	100	St. J. & G. I.	8¼	8½	..	8½	.....
63	63½	400	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	62⅞	63	62⅞	63	.....
20½	20⅝	3,000	St. L. & San Fran.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅛
75½	76	202	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	50½	1,600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	16	725	St. Louis Southw.	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
38⅜	39	1,200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	38⅜	38⅞	38⅜	38⅞	+ ⅛
42⅜	42⅝	20,410	Southern Pacific	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅛
19	19½	26,600	Southern Railway	18⅝	19½	18½	19½	+ ⅝
69⅜	69¾	9,625	Southern Railway pf.	69	69¾	68½	69½	+ ½
5¾	5¼	110	Standard R. & T.	..	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
62⅜	62⅝	3,600	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	61⅞	62⅝	60½	62⅝	+ ⅜
22½	22⅝	7,000	Texas Pacific	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
17	17½	400	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+1
74	75	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	— ¼
74⅞	75	42,380	Union Pacific	73½	75	73½	75	+2
82⅝	82⅞	4,880	Union Pacific pf.	82½	82⅝	82⅛	82⅝	+ ⅜
13½	13⅜	1,060	United States Leather.	13½	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
74⅝	75	700	U. S. Leather pf.	75	75	74⅞	75	+ ⅛
28	28½	3,110	United States Rubber.	29	29	27½	28¼	— ⅛
80	81	730	U. S. Rubber pf.	82	82⅜	80	80	— 1½
13⅝	13⅞	6,035	Wabash	13½	13⅝	13	13⅜	— ⅛

CITY MUST PAY MONEY DUE TO CONTRACTORS

Appellate Division Decision a Defeat for Labor Unions.

Ends Fight Started Over the Prevailing Rate of Wages Clause in the Labor Law.

Controller Coler will to-morrow begin the payment to contractors of moneys which have been withheld on account of the legal fight over the prevailing rate of wages clause in the labor law.

Over 100 vouchers for sums ranging from $1,000 to $20,000 have been lying in Controller Coler's office because representatives of labor unions have claimed that the contractors violated the labor law. Dozens of suits have been begun by contractors, and the decision in the case of the People ex rel. William J. Rodgers vs. Bird S. Coler, as Controller of the City of New York, is viewed as a great victory for the contractors over the labor unions. The Appellate Division, in an opinion written by Justice Ingraham in the Rodgers case, holds that the wages law is unconstitutional, in so far as it gives the power to the Controller to refuse to pay for contract work done for the city because a complaint has been made that a few men, or hundreds of men, who have worked on the contract have not received the prevailing rate of wages. Justice Ingraham writes:

The clauses in the contract were inserted in pursuance of the labor law, and are not for the benefit of the contractor. They purport to regulate the actions of the contractor in performing the work under contract, and impose upon him in the performance of such work the obligation to pay his workmen what the contract calls the prevailing rate of wages, thus preventing him from making an agreement with his employes to labor upon the terms agreed upon between them. In the nature of things the contract could not be void ab initio. Failure to pay current wages is a matter which could only be ascertained after work under the contract was in progress. There is no provision which makes the relator's compliance with the obligation referred to a condition to his receiving the agreed compensation.

The effect of a construction of this act as is asked for by counsel for the respondent would lead to the result that although a contractor had finished his work, and such work has been accepted by the city, if it should subsequently appear that the contractor had paid to one particular employe less than was subsequently ascertained to have been the prevailing rate of wages, then his whole right to receive from the city the amount that it was agreed should be paid is swept away by force of this provision of the statute. I cannot believe that such was the intention of the Legislature, and I do believe that if it was intended it was in violation of the Constitution and void.

This opinion was concurred in by Justices Patterson and Hatch.

L. Laflin Kellogg of Kellogg & Rose, who has carried on the litigation for the contractors, said yesterday:

"The decision of the Appellate Division will put an end to the action of the Controller under the labor law, whereby, upon notice from walking delegates of labor unions, he has been obliged to withhold from the contractors large payments of money during the past six or eight months. Hundreds of thousands of dollars justly earned under contracts have been kept from the contractors, and many suits are now pending to compel payment of the money."

The decision, it was said, would give city contractors the right to make whatever terms with their employes they pleased, and, if the workingmen consented, payment for contract work could not be withheld for alleged violations of the labor law.

THE WAR UPON PEDDLERS.

Park Keepers Expect a Lively Cleaning Out at Seward Park To-day—Attitude of the Police.

Unfortunately for the people who had assembled in the neighborhood of the William H. Seward Park yesterday morning in the hope of seeing a "scrap," Mr. Clausen's emissaries, whom he had sent down there to drive away from the park fence the peddlers that have of late been unlawfully doing business on the sidewalks, found few of their intended prey on hand. With the few peddlers who were there it fared badly. They were cast bag and baggage to the opposite side of the street, for the emissaries had no jurisdiction beyond the outer edge of that sidewalk which adjoined the park fence.

"We are down here to put the fakirs across the way," said one of the park keepers. "After they are over there, we don't care what is done with them. The 'cops' may hang and quarter them then if they like."

There promises to be some fun to-day. As is usual on Sundays, there will certainly be on hand hundreds of the peddlers, and many of them, having been absent yesterday, will not have heard of Mr. Clausen's orders for their eviction. The emissaries will reach the scene of conflict as early as 6 o'clock.

"You see, it's this way," said one of the emissaries. "The peddlers are fighting with each other all the time, and they are not particularly fond either of us or the 'cops.' They claim that we are trying to keep them from making a living, and that the police have been making the getting of that living a rather expensive luxury. So when we push them over to the part of the street that is walled by the 'cops' they may be driven away from there, too. If they are, we shall see some trouble."

It is asserted that the police of the vicinity, having by reason of publicity been deprived of safety in exacting the daily taxes from the peddlers, will no longer afford to the latter any protection, and that in order to get revenge they will treat the vendors, their former victims, with scant courtesy.

With the park keepers pushing the peddlers on the one side and the police chasing them on the other, there will be nothing left for the poor peddlers to do but to retreat up the various side streets and establish their business headquarters elsewhere than along the fences of the park.

Such a result will, say the emissaries, be highly approved by the police, for, with the vendors out of the sight of the keepers, tribute may be exacted anew.

Among the few peddlers who did put in an appearance yesterday there was much angry talk. Some favored the keepers, and said that they were willing to move if only they could escape the police levies; some asserted that they had never paid anybody a cent. Others declared that they would rather pay any amount than leave the very lucrative territory of the fences.

Since the license formerly held by one Moritz Tolk, a henchman of Martin Engel, has been revoked, his enemy, Lazarus, is full of rejoicing. No longer, he cries, will this Tammany Captain undersell him. Tolk himself refuses to discuss the situation, but he intimates that the day of Mr. Lazarus has not yet come.

In the meanwhile some of the peddlers who can speak English, and are therefore acquainted in a measure with what is going on, are attempting to secure selling privileges in a vacant lot opposite the park fence. The promoters of the enterprise plan to turn the lot into a kind of gigantic and perpetual fair for the refuge of peddlers.

BOGUS LUNATIC IN COURT.

Minnick, Who Didn't Fool the Insanity Experts, Discharged.

Thomas J. Minnick, the young man from Connecticut who labored under the conviction that it was the easiest thing in the world for a newspaper reporter to be mistaken for a lunatic and who was completely disillusioned after getting as far as Bellevue Hospital on the way to the State Insane Asylum, was arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Hogan in the Yorkville Police Court.

According to his story, told in a humble and crestfallen way, he went to the editor of a New York paper and unfolded his scheme for fooling the public insanity experts. The editor, Minnick said, looked him over carefully and then said, in a burst of confidence:

"You can fool 'em all right, I guess. Go ahead."

Spurred on by this complimentary display of confidence, Minnick said he went ahead, beginning operations at the Hoffman House, where he fooled the clerks and later the policemen, but at the Bellevue pavilion the experts detected certain sporadic traces of intelligence about him, and this discovery quickly led to his undoing.

Dr. Fitch, one of the experts, who had taken compassion on the young man, was in court and asked that leniency be shown him for the sake of his wife and family. The Magistrate discharged Minnick with a severe reprimand.

THEIR TENOR NEIGHBOR.

Charm of Living Near a Great Artist Tested.

It was everything the advertisement had said—select neighborhood, five large, light rooms, and tiled bathroom; steam heat, electric elevator, butler's pantry, laundry, and steam driers. The two visitors, however, did not wax enthusiastic, and the elevator boy, who was showing the flat with the patient, far-away look common to those who have to deal with home-hunters, had mentally dismissed them as "a couple more blanked women amoosin' themselves."

But suddenly there was a diversion. From some point near at hand there came the sound of a voice—a voice of amazing richness:

"De miei bollenti spiriti, il giovanni le ardore—"

It trilled, and the women—who were evidently mother and daughter—gasped.

"Who—what is that?" asked the elder.

"That's Seener Boccalini practisin', mum," replied the elevator boy. "He's got the next flat to this."

The effect of this announcement on the visitors was described by the elevator boy to the night elevator boy that same evening as "flabbergasting." They drew aside to a corner of the room and engaged in agitated whisperings.

"Greatest tenor living next to de eszke; chance never occur again; you'll learn how to place your voice; perhaps even get to know him."

These were some of the arguments that the elevator boy overheard. Meanwhile there appeared on his face a grin that could only be described as sardonic. But the women did not see that.

"Where did you say the agent was?" at length inquired the elder woman. "Oh, Kemp & Ketchum. Well. Don't you think they would reduce the rent $5? Oh. Well. We'll go and see them."

Within two hours the mother and daughter had rented that flat.

They were installed in the flat, and were eagerly waiting again to listen to that wonderful voice. They waited all the evening, but only heard a young woman upstairs trying to sing "The Palms," with an accompaniment of one finger.

"Why. How silly, Ethel," at length exclaimed Ethel's mother, who had been reading the paper. "Signor Boccalini's singing to-night at Carnegie Hall." So they went to bed.

At about 2 A. M. they were awakened. It was the voice again:

"Oh, mio suspiro, oh, palpito
Dilletto del cor mio!
Le mie colle tue lagrima
Confonder-r-r-re degg' io—"

The listeners were enchanted, and the spell was not soon removed. In fact, it continued for three hours, and included selections from "La Traviata," "Otello," "Romeo et Juliette," and "Tannhaeuser."

The new tenants were a little sleepy in the morning, but as enthusiastic as ever. Signor Boccalini was not heard from until noon, when his rising was signalized by the "Parigi, O Cara," given with great force. He then remained silent until a little after midnight, when he went through the entire tenor part of "Aida," and finished with a selection from "The Bohemian Girl." He was evidently catholic in his tastes.

The following night there was trouble in the famous tenor's apartment. A friend had called on him early in the evening, and soon afterward a strong smell of garlic permeated the entire floor. The Signor and his friend afterward went out, and the Signor returned alone at 2 A. M. He appeared to be ill, judging from groans and sounds of anger that were heard in his rooms. Once he shouted "Infamia!" and then appeared to be overcome by a fit of hysterical weeping. Next he seemed to be engaged in smashing all his crockery and glassware, and then, after pacing his flat heavily for twenty minutes, subsided into silence.

The elevator boy stated the next morning that there was nothing alarming in these manifestations. The Signor was frequently affected that way after he had been out with a friend.

Nightly concerts, interrupted occasionally by one of the remarkable attacks described, went on for three weeks, and then Ethel and Ethel's mother both discovered that it was necessary to consult the family physician. The latter told them that they appeared not to be getting a sufficient amount of rest. After many confabulations and much screwing-up of courage, they determined to beg the Signor to put a time limit on his practising. The request was sent in the form of a most politely worded note, but it was not received in the same spirit.

"What!" the two women heard its recipient shout. "You tell them I moost sing. What they tink? Taney tink an Artist be quiet for them?"

Five large, light rooms in a select neighborhood are again to let. Tiled bathroom, steam heat, electric elevator, butler's pantry, laundry, and steam dryers.

PRESIDENT COOGAN'S POSITION

Republicans in the Municipal Assembly to Question His Right to Retain Office.

A resolution will be introduced at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen next week in regard to the right of President James J. Coogan to hold the office of President of the Borough of Manhattan because he declared at the last election that he was a resident of Southampton, L. I., and voted there.

The charter gives the Municipal Assembly the power to elect the successor to President Coogan if it is decided that by his voting in Southampton, L. I., he violated the charter provision, which declares that during his term of office he must remain a resident of the Borough of Manhattan.

The Republican members of the Assembly propose to place the matter before Mayor Van Wyck by the introduction of a resolution. Mayor Van Wyck is directed by Section 332 of the charter to call and preside at a joint meeting of the Municipal Assembly to elect a successor to any Borough President who moves his residence out of the borough which he was elected to represent.

Controller Coler did not return to his office from Chelsea, Mass., yesterday. It was said that a letter would be sent by the Finance Department informing President Coogan officially about the complaint which has been made by Lawyer Fitch that, as President Coogan voted in Southampton, he was not entitled to draw his salary.

On the receipt of President Coogan's answer the matter will be referred to Corporation Counsel Whalen for his advice.

UNIQUE DETECTIVE WORK.

Alleged Counterfeiters Discovered in California by Aid of a Field Glass.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service received a telegram today announcing the arrest in San Francisco of William Benton Fritch and Emmett Benton Fritch, father and son, on a charge of counterfeiting. On Tuesday of this week a workman high up on the new Post Office building at San Francisco noticed two men at work in a back room in a building some distance away. Occasionally one of the men came to the window and intently looked at an object in his hand.

The workman became suspicious and came to the conclusion that the men were counterfeiters and reported the facts to Mr. George Hazen of the Western Division of the Secret Service. Mr. Hazen procured a field glass and on Wednesday went up to the top of the Post Office building, where he watched the operations of the two men.

His observations confirmed the conclusions of the workman, and with a search warrant he went to the place and found two men "filling" ten-dollar gold pieces. The men were arrested and $3,200 in coin captured.

Prof. Starr to Study Indians.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Prof. Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago leaves to-day for a six months' trip among some of the unknown tribes of Mexico. The Lacandones, one of the tribes he expects to visit, are one of the least-known peoples in the Western Hemisphere. Prof. Starr will have the aid of three asistants, a photographer, plaster worker, and a guide. Much of the traveling will be through dense forests, and 800 miles of horseback riding will be necessary.

Municipal League Elects Officers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 15.—The League of American Municipalities, which has been in session here since Wednesday, concluded its business and adjourned today. The next convention will be held at Jamestown, N. Y. The following officers were elected: President—J. A. Johnson, Fargo, N. D.; Secretary—John McVicar, Des Moines; Treasurer—T. P. Taylor, Bridgeport, Conn. Mayor Ashley of New Bedford, Mass., was elected a Vice President and Alderman Goodman of New York a Trustee.

LOAN COMPANY'S TROUBLES

Judge Lacombe Will Not Appoint Temporary Receiver.

Affirms the Jurisdiction of the Federal Court—Anglo-American Must Now Answer Stockholders.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down his decision upon the application of James W. Carpenter and others for the appointment of a temporary receiver for the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association. Judge Lacombe's decision was as follows:

The questions raised here are important and not free from difficulty; they are of such a character as should ordinarily be disposed of at a final hearing, when the facts in the case are sifted out in proof. Frequently, however, in applications such as this, it becomes necessary for the court, in order to preserve the property from waste and rescue it from improper or improvident hands, to reach a prompt conclusion with regard to the questions presented, and, if such conclusion be favorable to the complainant, to appoint temporary receivers. The expeditious action of the State court, however, renders it unnecessary to undertake any summary disposition of the questions presented. Temporary receivers have been appointed by that tribunal who, it must be assumed, are eminntly fit and proper gentlemen to discharge the functions of that office, certainly no one upon this argument has criticised their selection. The property will undoubtedly be proper; safeguarded during the time which may elapse before final hearing.

If this court should then reach the conclusion that the case is a proper one in which to grant the relief prayed for in the bill, and that the testimony makes out a case calling for such action, it will appoint a receiver or receivers. Inasmuch as this court has jurisdiction of the subject matter before the action in the Supreme Court of the State was begun, the receiver appointed in this action, should one be so appointed, would be paramount, and the State court would undoubtedly, in conformity to the comity which exists between courts, direct its temporary receivers to turn over the property to whomever might be appointed receiver in the paramount suit.

For these reasons the application for the appointment of temporary receiver is denied.

Capt. Joseph M. Dickey and Edward B. Dickinson, the receivers appointed by the State court, when shown the decision of Judge Lacombe were not disposed to comment on it. Capt. Dickey said:

"We have no comment to make on the decision. It leaves us in undisputed charge of the Anglo-American Association's affairs. Mr. Dickinson and myself are practical business men, and we will proceed to administer the company's affairs with a view to obtaining the maximum returns to the stockholders at the minimum expense."

Russell & Winslow, the attorneys for the Pennsylvania shareholders who sought the appointment of a receiver in the Federal court, were entirely satisfied with the action of Judge Lacombe in leaving Capt. Dickey and Mr. Dickinson in charge.

Judge Lacombe having decided that his court has jurisdiction, it now devolves upon Messrs. Hornblower and Deshon, the attorneys for the association, to make answer to the complaint of the Pennsylvania shareholders. As soon as this answer is filed, depositions will be taken, and upon the proof presented Judge Lacombe will decide upon his final action.

PLANS OF THE METROPOLITAN.

Completing the Park Row Extension and Connections—To Abolish the Cable Next Spring.

The construction of the extension through Park Row to the Post Office of the Madison and Second Avenue electric lines is nearing its completion, and will probably be finished by the end of this week, and by Thursday or Friday next the terminals of these lines will be removed from the bridge entrance to the Post Office. When this is accomplished all the work planned for the connection of the various electric lines and the other improvements will be dropped for the Winter, to be taken up again next Spring.

The extension of the Madison and Second Avenue lines does not complete the Post Office terminal. This will not be done until next March. The loop over which the Third Avenue cars now run in front of the Federal Building will then be removed, and its place will be taken by three spurs, so that the cars can be switched back. Two of the five spurs, which will constitute the terminal of all the lines, will be connected with the Broadway line, and this will be the first work to be undertaken in March.

The connection between the terminal of the Eighth and Sixth Avenue lines at Canal Street and Broadway and the Madison and Second Avenue lines on Centre Street will also be commenced when the ground thaws out again.

Among the other changes which are to be undertaken next Summer is the installation of electricity in the place of the cable as motive power on the Broadway, Lexington, and Columbus Avenue lines. When this is done the Columbus Avenue cars will run straight up Broadway as far as Sixty-sixth Street, turning then into Columbus Avenue. The Broadway line will be connected with the Fifty-ninth Street crosstown line, and the Broadway cars will be run up Broadway to the Fort Lee Ferry.

The dead end cars of the Madison Avenue line no longer run over Lenox Avenue below One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street in order to get to the car sheds, as the connection of the Lenox and Madison Avenue lines has been completed through One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. In April a similar connection will be built with the Eighth Avenue line through One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, enabling these cars to reach the sheds without going over Lenox Avenue.

W. W. ASTOR CAN'T BE TAXED.

Justice Andrews, However, Refuses to Vacate Assessment on Bradley Martin's Personal Estate.

Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday decided that the personal estate of William Waldorf Astor in this city was illegally taxed by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the year 1899, when he claimed to be a resident of London. His personalty was fixed at $2,000,000.

Mr. Astor became a resident of London in 1895, but paid his taxes without objection until 1899. He then asked that the assessment be wiped out on the ground that he was a non-resident. He had not at that time become an English subject. When examined before the Tax Commissioners he swore he had given up his residence here and purchased a residence in London, and had no intention of again residing in this country.

No evidence was taken by the Tax Commissioners as against Mr. Astor's statements, but they held that there was no change in his status as a resident of New York since 1895, and that as he had continued to pay his taxes for four years from that time it was to be presumed he was still a resident of New York.

Justice Andrews says he is of the opinion that Mr. Astor's application for remission of taxation should have been granted, as his evidence was not contradicted, and there was no reason to believe that his testimony was not true.

"The provision of the tax law is not conclusive," says Justice Andrews, "as to the residence of any person. It merely provides that when a person has acquired residence in a district, and has been taxed therein, such residence shall be pronounced continuous for the purpose of taxation until he shall have acquired another residence in this State. The presumption, however, which the statutes declare shall be made in a cause like that of the relator can be overcome by evidence that the person in question has removed from the State. This evidence was given by the relator. Such evidence was not contradicted, and all the facts testified to by him tended to prove the truth of the statement that he had actually and bona fide changed his residence from the City of New York to the City of London in the year 1895. It follows that the prayer of the petitioner must be granted and the assessment for personal property of the relator for the year must be canceled."

Justice Andrews also handed down a decision refusing to vacate the assessment on Bradley Martin's personal estate for the same year, which was fixed at $200,000.

It was shown that he resided abroad a considerable part of the time each year since 1882, but paid taxes every year down to 1899. He maintained that he was a non-resident, but Justice Andrews holds that his condition as far as regards residence has not changed during the last eighteen years, and that he must still be considered a resident of New York.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

The Best Restaurant In Brooklyn.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Open Every Evening Till Christmas.

Real Enchantments of Christmas Week.

It is universally conceded that we are showing the best and largest assortment of holiday goods in greater New York—a display that's a revelation to all who visit us. Quality! that's assured! And what isn't quality worth to the one who really buys to give! Here you are absolutely sure hat representation means something—that the stamp Loeser is a guarantee of worth—that the aristocracy of genuineness is a vital part of our merchandise. It will be the most memorable of this store's memorable weeks—a Christmas hurry and energy electrical in force—but orderly and well arranged, assuring the quickest and pleasantest service. A matchless delivery—an army of helpers, prompt and willing to serve—the best, most modern and up-to-date systems that save your time—the best and most convenient restaurant—in short, everything done to make a visit here one of the not-to-be-forgotten pleasures of the holiday time.

Men's Furnishings Extraordinary.

House Coats and Robes at Lowest Ever Known.

We have bought nearly 2,000 house coats and about half that many bath robes and house gowns for this sale at the lowest prices ever known for equal qualities, and pass them along to you with the full extraordinary saving.

On the Second Floor.

AT $2.25—Wool cloth house coats, checks and plaids, value $3.50 and $4.00.
AT $2.95—Check cloth and plaid back house coats, value $4.00 to $5.00.
AT $3.75—Men's house coats, plaid back cloths, value $5.00 to $7.50.

On the First Floor.

AT $4.95, $5.50 AND $6.50—Men's plaid back and plain face, reversible cloth house coats, the popular coat of to-day, while the plain cloth and velvets and fancy Matelasse are not so popular; still, we have a fair lot of them. There is not a coat in the lot worth less than $7.50; just as many $8.50, $9.50 and $10.50 kinds and a few $12.00 to $15.00, all at the prices quoted above.

On the First Floor.

AT 50c.—$1.00 scarfs, new shapes.
AS $1.00 and $1.50—Men's $1.50 and $2.50 scarfs; packed one in a box.
AT 50c.—The best lot of silk suspenders ever sold under $1.00; one pair in a box.

On the Second Floor.

AT 29c.—The best lot yet of the 50-cent scarf, for to-morrow.

AT $2.75—Men's wool eiderdown bath robes, splendid patterns, cheap at $3.50.
AT $2.98—Men's wool blanket and fancy eiderdown robes, value $4.00 and $4.50.

AT $3.95, $4.50, $5.50, $6.50 AND $8.50—The very best lot of men's bath and house robes ever shown. The enormous quality we bought enables us to make such prices; true values $5.00 to $15.00.
AT $7.50—Men's $10 00 mackintoshes, from one of the best makers.
AT $12.00—Some $15.00 to $18.00 mackintoshes for men; all sizes, but not many of a kind.

AT $1.00—Men's fine silk suspenders, some with sterling silver buckles.
AT $1.00—Just fifty men's full dress protectors, black silk or satin, white satin lined; value $1.25 and $1.50.

AT 29c—Men's 50c. suspenders, pure silk ends; one pair in a box.

The Best Book Store.

A Great Reduction in Dutton Color Books.

Dutton's Color Books published in conjunction with Ernest Nister, London, and printed in Nuremberg, have long been the most artistic children's books produced.

We prepared as long ago as last April to make this sale by purchasing their overstock from last season. We have held them back until the last week before Christmas so that they would go with a rush, as they surely will at these prices:

	Pub. Price.	Our Price.
Little and Good	$1.50	.69
New Rhymes for Nursery Times	1.25	.59
Miss Browne	1.25	.59
Ups and Downs in Picture Town	.75	.29
Tumble Down Pictures	1.00	.48
Bright Eyes	1.25	.59
Story Teller	1.25	.59
Floral Painting Book	1.00	.49
Runaway Pictures	1.25	.59
Picture Pastimes	.75	.38
Pictures Everywhere	1.25	.59
Little Folks' Surprises	.75	.38
Land of Long Ago	2.50	1.05
Snow White and Rose Red	1.00	.49
Hop O' My Thumb's Wanderings	1.00	.49
In the Farmyard	1.50	.69
Happy Families	2.00	.98
Something for the Chicks	1.00	.48
Fox and Geese	1.00	.48
Bible Scenes and Sweet Stories of Old	1.25	.38
Little Bo-Peep	.20	.09
Little Boy Blue	.20	.09
Holiday Coach	.50	.15
Toys and Games, A, B, C Book	.75	.24
Pictures and Parables from the Bible	.25	.12
Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp	.25	.12
Sinbad, the Sailor	.25	.12
Comical Characters	.25	.12
Beauty and the Beast	.25	.12
Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves	.25	.12
Dick Whittington and His Cat	.25	.12
Sleeping Beauty	.25	.12

Harper's Young People's Series.

Published for years for $1.00 each, and not sold for less than 72c.

The publishers made a new edition, which is a better and more attractive book in every way than the old $1.00 edition, and we sell it for 39c.

Some of the authors are Kirk Munroe, James Otis, Lucy C. Lillie, W. O. Stoddard, Miss Mulock, all reduced from 72c. to 39c.

The New Mother Goose. Illustrated by Blanche McManus. 1.25 .25

The Children's Friend Series.

Nicely illustrated, attractive covers and very popular writers for young readers.

The series contains—

5 titles by Louisa Alcott, ea	.36
4 titles by Susan Coolidge, ea	.36
6 titles, J. H. Ewing, ea	.36
8 titles, Laura E. Richards, ea	.36
3 titles, Nora Perry, ea	.36
3 titles, O. G. Plymton, ea	.36
3 Christmas Stories, Mary C. Hyde, ea	.36
2 books, Louise Chandler Moulton, ea	.36
Hunter Cats of Connorloa. Helen Hunt Jackson	.36
Book of Heroic Ballads, selected by M. W. Tileston, author of Daily Strength for Daily Needs	.36
Nonsense Songs, Edward Lear	.36
Man Without a Country, E. E. Hale	.30

Little Books by Big Authors.

Reduced to	.24
Little Lucy's Wonderful Globe, Charlotte M. Yonge	.50 .24
Allan, the Hunter, Rider Haggard	.50 .24
Cruise of the Albatross, Grant Allen	.50 .24
A District Messenger Boy, James Otis	.50 .24
Pansy Billings and Popsey. H. H.	.50 .24
Bony and Ban, Catherwood	.50 .24
Stories and Pictures of Jesus	.50 .24
Sinbad the Sailor	.50 .24
Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves	.50 .24
The Fisherman and the Genie	.50 .24
Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp	.50 .24

Standard Sets. Wonderful Values.

Gibbon's History of Rome, 5 vols	$1.60
Green's History of the English People, 4 vols	1.30
Hume's History of England, 6 vols	1.80
Complete George Eliot, with Life, 6 vols	1.95
Washington Irving's Works, 6 vols	1.95
Les Miserables, Hugo, 2 vols	.99
Count of Monte Cristo, Dumas, 3 vols	1.32
Ridpath's History of the U. S. The best complete history in one volume	1.35
Taine's English Literature, 2 vols	1.48
Taine's English Literature, 1 vol	.49
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation	1.10
Edna Lyall's Works, gilt tops, 5 vols	1.80
Marie Corelli's Works, gilt tops, 5 vols	1.80
Cooper's Sea Tales, 5 vols., cloth	.72
Cooper's Sea Tales, 5 vols., ½ calf	1.25
Macaulay's Essays and Poems, 3 vols	.99
Macaulay's Essays and Poems, gilt top	1.10
Dickens complete, 15 vols	3.10
Dickens complete, 15 vols., gilt top	5.40
Hawthorne's Marble Faun, 2 vols., Roman edition, illustrated. Reduced from $2.24 to	1.95
Hawthorne's House of Seven Gables. Holiday Edition. 2 vols., illustrated. Reduced from $3.75 to	2.25
Complete Scott's Waverley Novels, 12 vols.	3.85
Complete Works, Hawthorne, 8 vols	7.48
Oliver Wendell Holmes, 8 vols	7.48
Complete Robt. Browning, 9 vols., Macmillan Pub. price, $20.00	7.48
Thos. Bailey Aldrich, 7 vols	7.48
Hans Christian Andersen, 10 vols	7.48
Self-Pronouncing Teachers' Bible. Large type. Reduced from $1.60, to	.93
Key to Heaven. Mor. bound	.25
The Prince of the House of David.	
The Throne of David.	
The Pillar of Fire, each 12mo., cloth, new author's edition, 25 cents each.	
A special in Victor Hugo, 25 vols., 140 photogravure illustrations. Pub. $70.00. Our price	35.00
Bulwer-Lytton, 40 vols. Profusely illustrated. Sold only by subscription for $80.00. We have a few sets only for	30.00
New Family Atlas	.95
Presidential Cook Book, adapted from the White House Cook Book	.39
Twentieth Century Cook Book, 3,300 Recipes	.69
Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass, with Autobiography. New Edition	.87
Peck's Bad Boy	.48
Remarks by Bill Nye	.48
Peck's Uncle Ike, new	.55
Mark Twain's Library of Wit and Humor	.48
Story of the Philippines. Murat Halstead	.55
Harper's Pictorial History Civil War, 2 vols.	3.25

Astonishing Umbrella Offer.

$3.25 for the Real $10.00 Ones.

Our Umbrella store is famous for never-heard-of offers—hence it is something more than remarkable to be able to give you the best yet. This lot of umbrellas (about 2,000 of them) are for men and women—the men's are all 28-inch, the women's 26-inch, covered with heavy English Levantine silk—the kind that wears and our guarantee for a year goes with them. Handles are genuine tortoise shell, Cape Horn, ivory, long pearl, gun metal, gold, silver and rare natural woods, all handsomely trimmed; are absolutely right in every detail. Umbrella history is made here; this eclipses anything done before, and Christmas week, 100—$3.25 for more than $10.00 worth.

79c. for $1.00 All-Silk Crepe de Chine.

A very alluring lot of 1,980 yards of 24-inch all-silk crepe de chine—a beautiful quality—complete line of shades—white, ivory, mais, azure, ciel blue, rose pink, nile, lilac, old rose, silver, ecru, tan, turquoise, reseda, cardinal and black, all at 79c.

REVERSIBLE BLACK PEAU DE SOIE—59c., 69c, 79c., 89c., 98c., $1.10 and $1.25 for regular 75c. to $1.50.

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS—39c., 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c. and 98c. for regular 55c. to $1.25.

RICH FANCY SILKS FOR WAISTS, PETTICOATS AND COSTUMES—69c. and 79c. for regular $1.25 to $1.50.

LIBERTY SATINS AND COLORED TAFFETAS—49c. for regular 75c.

BROCADED CREPE DE CHINE—$1.25 for regular $1.50 24-inch, light and medium shades, for fancy work, &c.

LACE STRIPED TAFFETA SILKS—69c., regular 98c. These are plain colored taffetas with lace stripes, and are pretty for waists.

In the Best China Store.

How easy it is to say best if you don't care—but what a boomerang if not really so! Our china store looks at itself in this sense as others see it. What a busy place now! How alluring with its unexampled showing of art pottery, cut glass, bric-a-brac, clocks, lamps, marbles, bronzes, statuary, just as exclusive, varied and extensive as the best specialist store! Worth a visit this week for prices and merchandise.

Lamps.

Ornamented lamps, decorated with best designs; all new goods, fitted with best burners, complete, globes to match; the sizes range from medium to the large, massive lamps, with 12-inch globes.

$2.98	regular	$4.50
3.75	"	6.00
4.98	"	10.00
5.98	"	12.00
6.98	"	15.00
12.50	"	25.00

Lamp Globes.

Handsome hand-painted lamp globes, tinted in various shades, overlaid with bold floral design; 10, 11, 12-inch are $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, instead of $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00.

At 50c., worth up to $1.50—A lot of 8 and 9-inch lamp globes, tinted and decorated with floral design.

Venetian Lanterns at Half.

For cosey corners and halls; a fancy link chain with each lantern.

89c.	regular	$1.75
1.25	"	2.50
1.50	"	3.00
2.00	"	4.00
2.75	"	5.00

Bric-a-Brac Less Than Half.

Austrian vases, graceful shapes, tinted in soft ivory-shaded grounds and decorated in delicate floral sprays, traced with gold.

29c.	regular	50c.
39c.	"	75c.
59c.	"	1.00
95c.	"	2.00
1.50	"	3.00

At 25c., 50c., 98c., $1.00—A table filled with pretty Leeds ware, consisting of candlesticks, match boxes, tobacco boxes in grotesque shapes; tiger heads, owl, alligator, elephant and many other ornamental and inexpensive what-nots.

Jardinieres.

Rich pattern jardinieres in soft brown blended into a deep orange, and terra cotta blended with green, artistically embossed,

7 inch size,	25c.	10 inch size,	89c.
8 " "	45c.	11 " "	$1.25
9 " "	59c.	12 " "	$1.75

Some solid colors, red, olive, pink, plain jardinieres, spiral ribbed, 9 inch, 75c.; 10 inch, $1.00; 11 inch, $1.25.

JARDINIERES AND PEDESTALS—Rich color effects, both English and American.

$3.00	regular	$4.50
5.00	"	8.50
8.00	"	12.00
8.50	"	15.00
15.50	"	21.00

Clocks Less than Half.

Small one-day American gold clocks, were $3.75 to $4.25, are marked at 98c. to $1.25.

FINE FRENCH CHINA FISH SETS, decorated in a superior style, some have tinted rims, gold trimmed. Fifteen pieces to the set—large platter, 12 plates, sauce boat and stand.

$14.40	regular	$18.00
16.00	"	20.00
20.00	"	25.00
28.00	"	35.00

Two styles of German china fish sets, solid color rims in red and Empire green trimmed with gold; neat border pattern, floral tracery work, solid color, edge gold trimmed, 15 pieces, $12.00; regular $15.00.

German China fish sets, neat border design representing garlands of flowers, tied with ribbon bow knots, in pink and blue tints, 15 pieces, $5.00; regular, $10.00 per set.

AUSTRIAN CHINA DINNER SETS, $11.98 from $15.00. Austrian China dinner sets, three different decorations to choose from. One set shows carnation pinks in their natural colors, the other sprays of roses, and still another decorated in the Dresden style.

Men's Overcoats $12.50, Regular $16.00.

This is another pleasantly profitable introduction to the superiority of our Men's Clothing Store. These are the fashionable Broadway Box, loose fitting, broad shouldered kind in demand just now; made of a good quality Oxford frieze; good serge lining, satin in sleeves; fitting and workmanship equal to the best; $12.50, regular $16.00.

TAKEN FROM INSANE ASYLUM.

Mrs. T. A. Niven Released from Middletown by Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

NEWBURG, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Thornton A. Niven of Monticello, Sullivan County, was discharged from the Middletown Hospital this morning by Judge Dickey. Mrs. Niven was a leader in social life at Monticello, and is the mother of Mrs. Jennie Lee Greene.

The troubles of her daughter so preyed on Mrs. Niven's mind that she suffered from acute melancholia, and about a month ago was committed to Middletown. Her brother, Lieut. Hobart L. Tremaine, United States Navy, retired, had her brought into court on a writ of habeas corpus. Her husband did not oppose her discharge, but Mrs. Niven elected to make her home with Lieut. Tremaine.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red .78½
Corn, No. 2 mixed .45½
Oats, No. 2 mixed .27
Flour, Minnesota patents $4.10
Cotton, middling .10½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio .07
Sugar, granulated 5.60
Molasses, O. K., prime .40
Beef, family 11.50
Beef hams 20.25
Tallow, prime .04½
Pork, mess 12.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb .06¾
Lard, prime 7.50
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 16.00
Butter, Western creamery .25½

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.80; straights, $3.10@$3.60; clears, $2.90@$3.30; Spring specials, $1.30; patents, $3.40@$3.85; straights, $3@$3.40; bakers', $2.20@$2.75. No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@71c; No. 2 red, 72½@74½c; No. 2 corn, 37c; No. 2 yellow, 37½c; No. 2 oats, 22½@23½c; No. 2 white, 25½@26½c; No. 3 white, 24½@26c; No. 2 rye, 49@50c; fair to choice malting barley, 50@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.03@$1.04; No.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh north to east winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. L...NO. 15,894. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1900.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MORE BRITISH CAPTURED

Boers Take 120 of Brabant's Horse Near Zastron.

Lose Heavily in an Engagement at Scheeper's Nek—Release 321 British Captives at Magalies Berg.

ALIWAL NORTH, Cape Colony, Dec. 15.—A party of Brabant's Horse, consisting mainly of raw recruits, engaged a superior force of Boers Dec. 13, near Zastron, Orange River Colony, losing 4 killed, 16 wounded, and 120 taken prisoners.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The following dispatch has been received by the War Office from Lord Kitchener:

"PRETORIA, Dec. 15.—Five officers and 316 men, Magalies Berg prisoners, have been released.

"The Boers surrounded and captured 120 of Brabant's Horse in a defile in the Zastron district.

"Col. Blomfield, moving on Vryheid, defeated the Boers with heavy loss, driving them from Scheeper's Nek and capturing a quantity of arms. The Scheeper's Nek movement occurred Dec. 13.

"The Boers who attacked Vryheid Dec. 10 lost 100 killed and wounded before they retired. The fighting lasted all day, the enemy drawing off at 7:30 P. M. The British loss was 6 killed, 19 wounded, and 30 missing. Our casualties include two officers who died of their wounds."

Wiring from Pretoria yesterday, (Sunday,) Lord Kitchener, after announcing that the released Magalies Berg prisoners have arrived at Rustenberg, says that the Boer force divided into two portions, one moving south and the other west.

KITCHENER CALLS FOR TROOPS

Sends Urgent Request for Every Available Mounted Man—London Anxious for News.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Lord Salisbury and his colleagues must to-day feel greatly relieved that Parliament was prorogued Saturday. A grim irony now attaches to Lord Roberts's description of the war as "over." Yesterday the War Office, for the first time in many months, remained open throughout a Sunday in response to the demand of public anxiety to learn the latest news.

Lord Kitchener is reported to have sent a fresh and urgent request to the Government to send out every available mounted man. With Gen. De Wet again escaped through the British cordon in the neighborhood of Thaba N'Chu, the serious affairs at Vryheid and Zastron, and the Magalies Berg disaster confronting the British people, they may well begin to ask, as they do, why Lord Roberts is allowed to come home.

The Colonial Office announces its decision to enlist five thousand men, instead of the one thousand previously asked to be recruited in Great Britain for Gen. Baden-Powell's constabulary, which shows that recruiting in South Africa is less active than had been anticipated.

Dispatches from Lorenzo Marques asserts that all the Boer forces are plentifully supplied with ammunition, but terribly in want of food and clothing.

THE MAGALIES BERG FIGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Magalies Berg affair is described as follows in a dispatch to The Standard from Rietfontein:

"The scene of the engagement was a horseshoe-shaped depression. The Northumberlands occupied the centre, Gen. Clements's camp was pitched 1,000 yards lower down at the eastern point of the horseshoe, and Col. Legge's camp was about 800 yards distant.

"Gen. Delarey's 1,000 men, against whom Gen. Clement had fought repeated actions, were suddenly, unknown to Gen. Clements, reinforced by 3,000 men from Warm Baths, under Commandant Doyers. At daybreak Col. Legge's picket descried what seemed a fresh force of British troops eighty yards distant. The strangers were challenged. They replied with a volley, revealing 400 Boers in khaki. The firing became heavy, and the noise aroused Col. Legge's troops, who arrived just in time to save the outposts from capture.

"A furious engagement ensued. Artillery was brought up, and it compelled the Boers to retire. Col. Legge, following up the withdrawal, was shot dead by a bullet through his head.

"Gen. Clements and his staff soon arrived. The staff suffered severely, but Gen. Clements appeared to have a charmed life.

"While mounted men were driving the enemy back along a slope covered thickly with Boer dead, a deafening rifle fire suddenly broke on the plateau above. The signalers heliographed that the Northumberlands were being attacked. Gen. Clements, convinced that they would easily hold their own, disposed the remainder of his forces on the flanks and rear of his two camps.

"At 4:30 A. M. a heliograph from the western peak announced that the Boers were about to overwhelm the fusiliers. Gen. Clements was unable to send adequate help, but dispatched yeomanry to climb the precipitous hillside and create a diversion. Before the yeomanry could come into action the Boers had overlapped the Northumberlands and were in possession of the entire horseshoe, firing down on the yeomanry, intangled in the bushes and boulders.

"The Northumberlands made a magnificent defense so long as their ammunition lasted. According to the Boer accounts, many, even when resistance was hopeless, died fighting.

"Gen. Clements, now left with 700 men, made superhuman efforts against the bullets from the Boers, pouring over the peaks, and managed to save his guns and the camp equipment. He retired in splendid order, and at 4 P. M. started to march to Rietfontein, fighting a rearguard action all the way, arriving the next day at 4 A. M."

METHUEN TAKES BOER LAAGER.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Lord Methuen, according to a dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated yesterday, attacked and captured a Boer laager near Lichtenburg, Transvaal, Dec. 15, securing large supplies of cattle and sheep and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

BRITISH WAR OFFICE REFORM.

Committee Appointed to Consider the Matter Next January.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Secretary of State for War, William St. John Brodrick, has appointed a committee to deal with the question of War Office reform. The committee will consider the system of contracts and the possibility of further decentralization and more expeditious working.

The Chairman of the committee is Clinton Edward Dawkins of the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co. The other members of the committee are Sir Charles Glynne Earle Welby, who was private secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne, while the latter was Secretary of State for War; Col. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department, and formerly Secretary to the Royal Commission on Navy and Army Administration; George Stegmann Gibb, General Manager of the Northeastern Railway; Ernest William Beckett, Conservative, member of the House of Commons for the Whitby Division of Yorkshire, and William Mather, Liberal, member for Rossendale. The committee will meet in January.

Mr. Brodrick is warmly congratulated upon the appointments he has made. The committee is considered a strong one. Mr. Dawkins's administrative and financial ability are well known. Sir George Clarke is an ardent advocate of army reform. Mr. Beckett is a banker and an able financier. Mr. Mather is another shrewd business man. He is an engineer. Mr. Gibb is a capable railway organizer.

The only doubtful member is Sir Charles Welby, who has long been connected with the War Office, having been private secretary to the late Mr. Stanhope while Secretary of State for War, as well as to Lord Lansdowne later, and who is regarded as an upholder of the existing system.

Approval of the composition of the committee, however, does not imply approval of Mr. Brodrick's action. The Daily News and The Daily Chronicle, and even some Conservative papers, complain that the expedient of appointing a committee really means shelving urgent reforms.

Boers Will Settle in German Colony.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—According to the Lokal Anzeiger, fifty Cape Colony Boers, now in Amsterdam with their families, have been granted permission to settle in German Southwest Africa, the German Government having just assented to the purchase of lands by them in Damaraland and Great Namaqua Land. The Boers will leave Amsterdam Jan. 6.

William T. Stead Advises Krueger.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Mr. Krüger, at The Hague, received William T. Stead yesterday. Mr. Stead urged him to continue his tour of Europe and to go to America. The Boer statesman listened attentively, but declined to commit himself by any definite statement. It is reported that he is about to remove from his hotel to a private residence, as though contemplating a prolonged stay at The Hague.

Krueger Not Ready to Come Here.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 16.—In reply to a dispatch from Grand Rapids, Mich., inviting him to the United States, Mr. Krüger has wired that he has not arrived at any decision with regard to visiting America.

Report of Lemner's Death Confirmed.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A further dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Dec. 16, says that Lord Methuen has official confirmation of the report of the death of Gen. Lemner, the Boer commander.

HURLED FROM BROADWAY CAR.

Woman's Injuries Aggravated by a Collision Later with an Ambulance.

Margaret Gill, a laundress employed at the Imperial Hotel, was hurled from the platform of a Broadway car bound up town at Thirty-second Street last night and received injuries that may cause her death. Nora Seeley of 65 St. Nicholas Avenue, a companion of the woman, says they asked the conductor to stop the car, but he failed to do so. Miss Gill had started to get off the step, with the other woman close behind her, when she was thrown violently to the ground. The shock rendered her senseless.

Arthur Couse, the conductor, of 301 West Fortieth Street, was arrested.

An ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital, and examination by Dr. Youmans, the ambulance surgeon, showed that the woman's skull was fractured. She was placed in the ambulance, which went across to Fifth Avenue and down town. At Twenty-third Street the driver saw a car coming at rapid speed. He sounded his gong, but the gripman, failing to recognize the ambulance's right of way, rang his bell and made no effort to stop. A collision resulted, and one of the tires and several spokes in the ambulance wheels were broken.

Patrick J. Flynn, the gripman, of 833 Eighth Avenue, was arrested.

At the hospital it was said that the successive shocks had added to the seriousness of the woman's condition.

VASSAR'S ANNUAL DOLL SHOW.

Students Dress Hundreds of Toys Which Will Be Given Away in Several Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 16.—While the 700 students at Vassar are tussling with geometric tangles and conjugating verbs in various languages, they find time for acts of kindness and charity, one of which is the annual contribution of dolls for poor children. Dolls are purchased by the hundreds and arrayed in fine raiment by the students themselves, who believe that the value of the gift is enhanced by some personal sacrifice outside of the mere act of purchasing it.

The annual Christmas doll show at Vassar is one of the events of the students' life about which no shadows cluster. It is now being held in the officers' parlor, where 300 daintily dressed dolls are on exhibition. The show this year is unusually attractive.

A part of the dolls will be sent to the University Settlement in New York, and the rest to Chicago and to an Indian mission, except a few which are to be distributed in Poughkeepsie. Indian girls will find golden-haired, blue-eyed dolls dressed in long clothes a novelty, to be none the less appreciated.

The dolls represent to a certain degree the tastes and fancies of those who adorned them, and in this sense the display has a significance which some people might not think of. No statistics have yet been collected, however, of the influence for the higher education of women exerted by the Christmas dolls dressed at Vassar.

GIRLS WANT MORE TO EAT.

Students at Northwestern University Complain that They Do Not Get Enough Food.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—"Co-eds" at Northwestern University unanimously complain that they do not have enough to eat. The authorities at Woman's Hall contradict the girls' statement that the quantity of food is insufficient. In the meantime grocers and caterers of Evanston are flourishing, because of purchases made by the hungry young women. One of the girls said:

"We get tired of having oyster croquettes for dinner on three days a week, but we wouldn't care so much if there was enough. We have to patronize the stores almost every evening to get enough to eat. Several students who had rooms here have gone where they pay less and get better food."

Another said: "It is always good news to hear that a reception will be given to the Faculty of the university at the hall. We know then that we shall have a good meal for once."

Miss Patterson, matron at Woman's Hall, was indignant when she heard what was being said by the young women.

"The young women get the worth of their money," she said. "Any one who says she does not should be ashamed of herself."

NEW JERSEY COPPER MINE

Ten Thousand Tons of Ore Taken from Watchung Mountain.

NATIVE COPPER IS IN SHEETS

Concentrating Plant Will Be Built and Worked and Ore Then Shipped to the Smelter—Mine an Old One.

Copper in its native state has been found in Watchung Mountain, Bound Brook, N. J., and a mine has been opened and 10,000 tons of low-grade ore have been heaped on a dump to await the completion of a $150,000 concentrating plant now in course of construction. The mine has been developing for the last two years, operated by a number of capitalists, of which Josiah C. Reiff, President of the Phoenix Gold Mining Company and the American Copper Mining Company, is the representative.

The discovery of native copper came to the owners of the mine as a surprise. At the outset it was thought that, owing to the prevailing high price of copper, a low grade ore might be worked to the same advantage, as it is being mined at present in a number of old mines that have been opened throughout various sections of the State. From the beginning, however, Mr. Reiff says, a number of Lake Superior copper experts who were commissioned to examine the mine reported that the Lake Superior and the Bound Brook geological formations were very similar, and they predicted that native copper likely would be found.

When Mr. Reiff was seen last night at his home, in the Knickerbocker Apartments, at 247 Fifth Avenue, he said in answer to a question: "The discovery of native copper in New Jersey will come as a surprise to many mining experts who have held that no paying deposit of metal existed in that State. The idea of copper in Alaska or New Mexico or Arizona would have met with confidence, but as to New Jersey, the idea was that if any copper minerals existed there they would have been discovered long ago.

"Knowing this, I went about the work of developing very quietly. It was one thing to lead men to a hole in the ground and say, 'Look, down there is copper.' It was quite another to mine 10,000 tons of ore and to heap it on a dump and say, 'There's so and so much ore and if you understand mining, go down the shaft and examine for yourself and see if there is more of it.'

"The ore for the most part consists of the oxide and the carbonate of copper. It was predicted by the experts that when a depth had been reached sufficient to get below the oxydizing action of air and water on the ore, native copper would be found. This, however, none of us expected. But at a depth of 100 feet, at the end of an 800 foot drift, the native copper already showed plainly in the ore. It occurred in flakes and pin-head particles, perfectly distinguishable as copper even to the naked eye. A little lower down we found sheet copper imbedded in the mineral.

"The assay of the 10,000 tons was 3 per cent. In order to save freight in carting and transporting low grade ores to the smelters it is necessary to concentrate the ores at the mines, so that the useless portion of the ore is heaped on a dump, while only that part of it bearing copper is shipped. For this purpose a concentrating plant is in course of erection, and when it is complete we will begin to ship ore to the smelters.

"The discovery of the native copper in New Jersey is the most interesting information that will have come to the mining world in some time. Like many another mine that has been worked in Revolutionary days and has been unable to pay for itself, previous to the introduction of modern mining machinery, the Watchung Mountain mine was worked and abandoned long before this country was free. I managed to secure the affidavit of an old resident whose father had been imported to this country because of his knowledge of mining.

"From this document I learn that the mine was abandoned in those days because of water. Mining pumps at that time were unknown. But that was before the Lake Superior discoveries, and copper was scarce and high, and until the water became too much to handle the mine was worked at a profit.

"Then came an episode in the history of the mine which involves a bit of interesting history of copper itself. Early in the eighties came the electrical developments which demanded a tremendous output of copper. Then the Lake Superior mines were discovered. A French syndicate known as the Secretan Syndicate sent money here to buy up mines of the country. Under their manipulations the price of the metal advanced to something like 20 cents a pound, and at that point a number of mines that had been idle for years opened up and were able to pay well because of the high price of their yield.

"That was about 1887, and I bought the three miles of mining land at Watchung Mountain, intending to dabble with it and if possible to make it pay. But suddenly the French syndicate 'busted' and the price of copper 'flopped' from 20 to 8 cents, and I dropped out of mining copper.

"I never touched the mine again until shortly after the Spanish war, when copper went up with a rush and low-grade ores again became profitable. Ever since then I experimented and prospected, realizing that to induce confidence I would have to show the ore."

Watchung Mountain is a distant relation to the Orange Mountain range. It is six miles long and extends from Bound Brook to Pluckamin.

SENTIMENT ON CANAL QUESTION

Speeches on Hay-Pauncefote Treaty in Senate Show No Hostility to Great Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—According to the statements of several Senators to-day the speeches in the executive sessions upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty have not been characterized by hostility to Great Britain or a desire to provoke or offend British sensibility. "But," said one of the Republican Senators, "they have been growing more and more decidedly American, and the notion that any canal built across the Isthmus at Nicaragua should be absolutely under our control has gained acceptance with discussion. Those of us who are trying to amend it do not intend to make it impossible for Great Britain to accept it, but we are resolved that we shall have the same right to defend it in case of peril from war that the Sultan of Turkey or the Khédive of Egypt has to protect the Suez Canal."

"Is there not a difference; the Suez Canal is in the territory of the Sultan?"

"Yes, and the Nicaragua Canal will be in our territory if we obtain the concession we expect to get to entitle us to assert the right to protect. We propose to supersede the Clayton-Bulwer convention to accomplish this. If the British Government will not approve of supersession, we may abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The Senate does not see that any other nation has so large an interest in the canal as we must have, and cannot make out that our control can injure Great Britain in the least."

The same Senator and another in conversation with him admitted that they believe that adverse railroad influences were seeking to so amend the treaty as to make it offensive to Great Britain, not merely to provoke opposition from that quarter, but to so delay action that the Canal bill would have to go over until another session.

Burglars Blow Open Railroad's Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 16.—Three burglars broke into the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad station at Bethel early this morning, blew open the safe, and got away with its contents, about $60 in money, but left the tickets and mileage books.

Fast Trains to St. Louis

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, leave West 23d Street, New York, daily at 9:55 A. M., 1:55 and 5:55 P. M.—Adv.

MAY MAKE STRIFE FOR FRANCE.

Financier's Efforts to Save South American Investments Would Lead to Trouble with America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The territory until recently in dispute between Brazil and France, and which has been decreed to belong to Brazil, as described in Prof. John Bassett Moore's article in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES, may shortly become the subject of a dispute between France and the United States under the Monroe doctrine.

This territory, lying south of French Guiana in the Brazilian State of Para, and containing 100,000 square miles, was claimed by Brazil and France, and Switzerland was made arbitrator. Her decision was in favor of Brazil. It is now reported that some French financiers, anticipating that the decision would be favorable to France, had already invested their capital in this territory. They are now, it is said, trying to engineer a deal by which the French Government will buy this land from Brazil.

The State Department has absolutely no knowledge on the subject, except what is contained in a newspaper report. Its attention has, however, been called to the matter, and the attempt of the French capitalists to secure Government aid in getting their money back will be watched with interest. There is hardly any question, it is said at the department, that such action would be a violation of the Monroe doctrine, and would call forth a protest from the United States.

As long as the claim was in its original form, France might have maintained that she was simply rectifying her boundaries, and that the United States could not object to that. Even in that case, a rectification of boundaries which involved an area of 100,000 square miles would be closely scrutinized. France has, however, forfeited the right to make that claim by submitting the matter to arbitration by Switzerland and getting an adverse decision. The territory has been officially decreed by the Swiss tribunal to be outside the boundaries of French Guiana.

There is no evidence as yet that the French Government will take up the scheme. It is said to have the backing of powerful capitalists, but the French Government is much better acquainted with the provisions of the Monroe doctrine than these financiers, and it is doubted whether any persons, however influential, could induce the Government to take such a step. Should they do so, the Monroe doctrine would undoubtedly be invoked by the United States. The proposition does not contemplate the planting of a foreign colony there, but it does contemplate the extension of one, which is equally repugnant to the Monroe doctrine.

PICKED UP A BOTTLE, GET $25.

Thrown Overboard at Sea by an American, It Was Found by Two French Sailors at Etretat.

Twenty-five dollars are ready for any man who finds a champagne bottle floating in the Atlantic Ocean containing the card of ex-Alderman William A. Baumert, who lives at 26 Avenue A. So says ex-Alderman Baumert, who had already paid $25 to the finders of a similar bottle containing his card.

Mr. Baumert, who is a member of the firm of F. X. Baumert & Co., had a holiday last Summer for the first time in two or three years, and decided to go to Europe. He sailed on the steamship Lahn, on May 15, for a three-months' trip, occupying a stateroom adjoining that of Christian Werner, secretary to the German Consul in this city.

Before the steamship left her dock, a case of wine came from a friend for Mr. Baumert, and was carried to his stateroom. He shared it with Mr. Werner, and when the last bottle was disposed of, he took one of his cards and writing on the reverse side, "$25 reward for the person returning this card, W. A. B.," put it in the bottle, and, sealing the latter, threw it overboard. Then he did the same with another empty bottle. He returned on the same ship on Aug. 18 last, and forgot all about the bottles until a few days ago, he says, when he received a letter in French, of which the following is a translation:

Etretat, November 27, 1900.

Sir: While walking along the sands we perceived a bottle dancing on the waves, and we waited until the waves had cast it ashore, which very soon came to pass. Then we picked it up, and great was our surprise to see that the bottle contained a card. Not being familiar with the English language, we had it translated by an amiable citizen of the country, who rendered it to us in French. Not having the pleasure to know you, we hasten, nevertheless, to send it to your address. Accept our most sincere compliments. Two sailors of Entretat, a village in the Seine-Inférieure Department, France,

GASTON DALLIN,
PIERRE PAUMELLE,
of Tower Street, in Etretat, France.

The card was inclosed with this letter. On Saturday last, Mr. Baumert mailed a check for the $25 to the two sailors, with a letter wishing them a merry Christmas. He is now waiting to hear about the other bottle.

ROBBED WHILE AT DINNER.

Rabbi Hirsch Loses $500 in Jewelry—Exciting Chase of the Thieves.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—While Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch and his family were at dinner last evening, a robber entered the house, stole $500 worth of watches, jewelry, and other valuables and succeeded, in company with a companion, in escaping in a buggy.

John Tait, a neighbor, and the robbers exchanged shots, but none of the bullets took effect. A patrol wagon with ten policemen from the Stanton Avenue Station followed the robbers down Thirty-seventh Street and Calumet Avenue until the trail was lost at the railroad tracks in Thirty-second Street.

One of the robbers entered the house through a window in Dr. Hirsch's study, and made his way up stairs to the room of the rabbi's daughter. In answering a telephone call Miss Hirsch found her door locked, and heard a noise inside. Soon she heard a man drop to the porch and then pistol shots.

The robbers had made their plans leisurely and carefully. They made inquiries near by for the location of the Hirsch home, and drove up to the scene of their robbery as if they were merely making a call.

PEACEFUL USE OF CANNON BALLS

Old Projectiles from Governors Island to be Turned Into Machinery.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 16.—It was learned to-day that the purchasers of the yacht Defender, which beat Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III. in the cup races in 1895, are Mendel, Samuel & Sons, wholesale junk and iron dealers of this city.

They have also purchased from the Government all the old cannon balls and shells, weighing 5,635 tons, which had been piled up on Governors Island for years. The shells are to be broken up for old iron and used in making locomotives and machinery.

"Little Bat," a Famous Scout, Killed.

CRAWFORD, Neb., Dec. 16.—Baptiste Garnier, formerly an Indian scout, was shot and killed early this morning by James Hague Wood, manager of a saloon, in a dispute over a bar bill. Garnier, who was known in the West, and especially among army men, as "Little Bat," was a fearless scout. He rendered distinguished services in many important campaigns against the Indians. He lately held the post of chief officer in the Government Secret Service at Fort Robinson.

A Perfect Protective Policy.

The equipment of the Pennsylvania Railroad with the electric automatic signal system.—Adv.

GAS KILLS TWO MEN IN ADJOINING ROOMS

One Found Dead, the Other Dying, in a Boarding House.

Jet Had Been Turned On in Miles Novotny's Bedroom, and Gas Had Penetrated Into that of Henry B. Gibbons.

While an ambulance surgeon worked over the body of a young man found dead in bed with the gas turned on in the boarding house 23 West Seventeenth Street, yesterday morning, an elderly man in the adjoining apartment was dying because of the gas that filtered through into his room. It was only after all attempts to resuscitate the younger man had been abandoned and surgeon, police officers and friends had gone below stairs that the non-appearance of the older man was noticed. Then they went to his room. It was too late.

The younger man was Miles Novotny, and expert stenographer, employed in the General Appraisers' Stores. He was thirty-three years old and unmarried. Henry B. Gibbons, the other was over sixty years of age and of independent means.

Saturday night both men took dinner with the others. Nothing unusual was noticed about either. Shortly after Mr. Gibbons retired to his room, while Mr. Novotny went to the theatre. He returned, it is thought, at midnight and retired. At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning C. D. Lawrence, a guest of the house, passed by Mr. Novotny's door. There was a strong odor of gas, which he found came from the room. No response being given to his knocking at the door, he put his shoulder to it and burst it in. Novotny lay on the bed. Lawrence managed to turn off the gas before he was compelled to leave the room. It had been turned full on.

Policeman Grant Williams of the Tenderloin Precinct, on whose beat the house is, was called. He summoned a New York Hospital ambulance, which arrived with Dr. Youmans. The doctor and the policeman worked over Novotny without result.

A number of people were about the rooms during the time efforts were made to revive Novotny, but nobody appears to have thought of Gibbons in the next room, which was separated only by a door, whose warped edges allowed the gas to penetrate.

After fifteen minutes' hard work over Novotny, Dr. Youmans gave up the effort.

"Its no use," he said, "the man plainly was dead when I got here."

The doctor packed up his instruments and left. The policeman, having filled in his report, went away with him. The guests went down stairs to eat an uncomfortable breakfast. Their appetites were not of the best, and they had not been at the table more than ten minutes and were about to go up stairs again when F. L. Lawrence, a brother of the young man who had burst in the door, remarked to the landlady, Mrs. A. M. Miles:

"We don't all seem to be here."

Mrs. Miles glanced in sudden alarm into the frightened faces of her companions. The same thought was in the mind of each.

"Mr. Gibbons!" burst from the lips of a young girl at the end of the table.

There was a moment of hesitation and indecision, then all rushed to the stairs. The brothers Lawrence and Mrs. Miles dashed past the others up to Mr. Gibbons's room. In vain they knocked and called, and then, fearing the worst, forced open the door. Mr. Gibbons was unconscious, but his heart was still beating.

Policeman Grant Williams was found outside near the house. There was some delay before the coming of the ambulance. For twenty minutes Williams tried to induce artificial respiration, but Mr. Gibbons was dead when Dr. Youmans returned.

At the boarding house very little could be told about Henry B. Gibbons, as he had only been there since Friday. It was known, however, that he had lived at 23 West Twelfth Street. Edward D. James, who resides in the West Twelfth Street house, however, knew Mr. Gibbons well.

"For more than twenty-one years," said Mr. James, "Mr. Gibbons lived in this house. He was a bachelor, and was employed, I think, in the Second National Bank, where he managed to save up enough money to retire. We think he has a sister in the West somewhere, and a nephew in Albany, besides some relatives in Brooklyn of the name of Taylor.

"Up to a few years ago, Mr. E. N. Valentine, who now resides at 214 St. James Place, Brooklyn, lived there, and Mr. Gibbons always boarded with her. When I learned of his death to-night, my wife went to Brooklyn to inform the lady of his sad end, but she found Mrs. Valentine equally ignorant concerning his antecedents.

"Mr. Gibbons had been abroad a great deal during the last two years, having made three or four trips to Italy during this time. He sailed the last time on the 15th of July, and expected to remain abroad for a year, and we were much surprised when he returned on Thanksgiving Day. Last Thursday he informed us that he would sail on a German boat Saturday for Italy to spend the Winter season, and we thought he was on the ocean."

Miles Novotny had been a boarder at 23 West Seventeenth Street for about a year. He was formerly in business in Chicago. Envelopes were found in his room in the corner of which were printed his name and Chicago address, 613 Oxford Building, 84 La Salle Street. It was said that he had practiced law in Chicago, but there was no verification of this. Among the man's effects were found a number of letters from prominent officials in Washington, concerning his appointment as a stenographer. As he received a comfortably salary, no reason for suicide could be suggested.

The Coroner and the police were satisfied that the turning on of the gas was by accident, as the stop controlling a jet commonly lighted was not to one seldom used, which latter had been opened. A permit for the removal of both bodies to a near-by undertaking shop was issued by the Coroners' office last night.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Miles Novotny, an architect, lived on Lawndale Avenue in 1899. The name does not appear in the City Directory for 1900.

EAGAN AND THE LOYAL LEGION.

General Will Attempt to Have His Expulsion Set Aside.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Gen. C. P. Eagan, formerly Commissary General of the army, who has been pardoned and placed upon the retired list, has not fully recovered the status he occupied prior to his sentence for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Soon after sentence was imposed he was dropped from membership in the Loyal Legion, after his case had been under consideration in more than one stormy meeting.

It is intimated that Gen. Eagan will make an effort to regain his membership through friends who are members and believe that his rehabilitation entitles him to be restored to the Loyal Legion. Members of the society are not permitted to discuss with non-members the affairs of the organization, but it is ascertained that there will be opposition to accepting the action of the President as equivalent to a vindication.

Carnegie May Endow a School.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 16.—Andrew Carnegie is considering the gift of a sum sufficient to endow a school for librarians at Winona, Ind., and it is said he looks on the plan with favor.

The Train for Pittsburg.

Only $9.00 first-class and $6.50 second-class, New York to Pittsburg via Baltimore and Ohio R. R. on "Pittsburg Limited." Leave New York, South Ferry, 6:55 P. M., and Liberty Street 7:00 P. M., arrive Pittsburg 8:55 A. M. Pullman Drawing-room Sleeping Cars.—Adv.

GERMAN CADETS DROWNED.

One Hundred or More Go Down With a Training Ship.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—The German training frigate Gneisenau has foundered at the entrance to the port of Malaga, sixty-five miles northeast of Gibraltar, during a violent storm.

At the present time only the masts of the vessel itself are visible, and a large number of the cadets can be seen from the shore, clinging to the rigging. They are shouting and signaling for help.

The Captain and many of the cadets have been drowned. It is believed that forty who left in one of the ship's boats and have not been seen since are also lost.

The total loss is now thought to be no less than 100. Some dispatches say 140. Forty of those saved are badly injured.

The training ship had been at Malaga since Nov. 1, practicing with guns of large calibre. She had previously been at Mogador, Morocco.

At 10 o'clock this morning a review of the cadets was in order. The wind was extremely violent, and instructions were given to stoke up as rapidly as possible. But already mountainous waves had struck the ship, snapping the anchor chains. She was driven helpless toward the port and sank. The crew threw themselves into the sea and clung to the wreckage; but the majority quickly disappeared. Capt. Kreathman died at his post.

The Malaga lifeboat made heroic efforts and rescued fifteen, but the weight capsized the boat and twelve were drowned. The three others were saved by means of ropes thrown to them.

The port authorities saved many of the sailors. The survivors have been received at the hospital, the Hotel de Ville, and private houses.

According to The Naval Pocket-Book, the Gneisenau, which was built at Dantsic in 1870, was an iron vessel, sheathed with wood, and had a displacement of 2,856 tons. She was 242 feet 9 inches in length and 45 feet 11 inches in the beam, having a mean draught of 19 feet 8 inches and a coal capacity of 400 tons. Her speed was 13 knots. Her armament consisted of fourteen 5.9-inch Krupp breechloaders, two 3.4 inch quick-firers, one boat or field gun, and seven torpedo tubes. Her complement was 461 and she was used for training boys.

FOUND LASHED TO UPSET BOAT.

Two Men Rescued After Drifting a Day—Two Women with Them Succumbed.

MANITOWOC, Wis. Dec. 16.—The steamer Manhattan arrived here to-day with W. H. Shields and William McCauly, light house keepers on Squaw Island, and the bodies of Mrs. Shields and her niece, Mrs. Mary Davis. They were picked up Saturday afternoon in the lake, where they were found lashed to an overturned yawl.

They had been thus exposed since Friday, when they were capsized by a squall while sailing from the island to the mainland. Lucien Morden of Montague, Mich., was also an occupant of the boat when it capsized, and was drowned before he could be lashed to the overturned craft.

The two rescued men are badly frozen, and it is thought they may have to suffer amputation of their lower limbs. They were taken to the hospital here, where the following story of the terrible experience was told by Mr. Shields:

"Upon receiving orders to close the lighthouse for the season we prepared to leave the island, together with our helpers, Lucien Morden of Montague, Mrs. Shields, and Mrs. Mary Davis, my wife's niece. We left the island on Friday for the mainland, seven miles distant, bound for Harbor Springs. When out only a short time a heavy wind struck the sail of our boat, capsizing it and throwing us all into the lake.

"We all succeeded after much hard work in reaching the boat. McCauly and I lashed both women to the boat and then ourselves. Morden, the helper, had in the meantime become delirious and refused to be lashed or to attempt to save himself and soon after fell off the boat and was lost. My wife and her niece, McCauly and myself, lashed and clinging to the boat, were tossed about and suffered terribly from the cold and seas which washed over us.

"About seven hours after the accident happened my wife succumbed, being unable to longer endure the terrible conditions which the exposure to winds and seas caused. Mrs. Davis, after holding up for several hours after my wife's death, also succumbed, and only McCauly and myself remained alive, with the two dead women lashed by our sides, floating around the lake with no human being in sight.

"At one time we were within a short distance of the mainland and would soon have been washed on the beach, when to our dismay and horror the wind changed and we gradually drifted out into the lake again. Fortunately, however, as it proved, we were taken by the wind into the north passage, which is often taken by boats coming up the lake.

"In this manner we passed Friday night, suffering terribly from cold and hunger until Saturday at 1 P. M., when we succeeded in attracting the attention of the lookout of the steamer Manhattan. Although the weather was very rough the Captain of the steamer, after much manoeuvring, succeeded in rescuing us and also picking up the bodies of my wife and niece."

"WANT AD" FILLS A CHURCH.

Then a Western Pastor Talks to Girls About Their Habits.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The Methodist Church of Austin was filled this evening in answer to a want advertisement asking for 500 girls to attend the services.

"If I Were a Girl" was the subject of the sermon delivered by the pastor, the Rev. A. N. White. He said, in part:

"If I were a girl I would seek for the foundation principles that would bring to me a pretty face, form, and dress, without the use of paint or powder or arts of the tailor. I would seek to have a sound, healthy body, and in securing this I would be temperate in the use of caramels and 'fudges.' I would use more Indian clubs and tennis rackets and less of the dance racket."

The girls seemed pleased with the sermon.

AFTER WESTERN MARYLAND.

New York and Baltimore Capitalists Will Bid on It.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16. — Mayor Hayes last week stated that several parties had proposed negotiations for the purchase of the Western Maryland Railroad, the line from Baltimore over the Blue Ridge which the Vanderbilts once intended should be the outlet to tidewater of the South Pennsylvania Road. The Mayor, however, declined to give names.

It has been learned that a syndicate composed of New York and Baltimore capitalists in the Canton Company, which owns extensive tidewater facilities here, will be a bidder for the railroad. The Directors of the Canton Company who are said to be in the syndicate are D. D. Mallory, J. W. Widdendorf, Alexander Brown, George C. Jenkins, and W. B. Brooker, Jr., of Baltimore, and James B. Colgate, John D. Probst, William Baylis, and Ferdinand M. Thieriot of New York. The President of the company is Walter B. Brooks, Jr.

A change of ownership in the Western Maryland Railroad would mean that the tidewater extension, for which the road has a franchise, would be built. This would probably be extended to Canton, the eastern suburb of Baltimore, and the tidewater terminals of the road made there.

Baltimore City practically owns the road on account of its indebtedness to the city. Mayor Hayes advocates its sale.

Accidentally Kills His Brother.

LEROY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Lawrence Bryant, a five-year-old boy, was accidentally shot and killed by his ten-year-old brother this morning. The boys were playing with a loaded shotgun.

DEVERY'S SHAKE-UP ANGERS M'LAUGHLIN

"To Accomplish His Own Indecent Purposes," the Veteran Says.

"IN A CELLAR" WHEN HE DID IT

"Devery Will Be Buried Under the Ruins and Should Be Examined as to His Sanity"—May Sunder Political Machines.

Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader of the Kings County Democracy, at his home, 163 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, last night, expressed himself forcibly upon the police shake-up ordered by Chief Devery. The action of Chief Devery has aroused Mr. McLaughlin's indignation, and his expressions left no doubt that war to the bitter end between him and the Chief was now on. If Devery is sustained by Tammany a rupture of the political alliance with the Kings County Democracy is not unlikely, but it was evident from Mr. McLaughlin's talk that he believed Tammany would be so quickly and conclusively convinced of the unwisdom of Chief Devery's latest move that the unpopular work of the Chief would be undone.

Until he is certain that Tammany is behind Devery and means to sustain him, Mr. McLaughlin will confine his criticism to Devery. He is unsparing in his denunciation of the Chief. His chief difficulty in commenting upon Devery's conduct was to find adjectives strong enough to convey his deep sense of indignation. Mr. McLaughlin was informed that many explanations of the Chief's action were being offered, and was asked what he thought were the underlying reasons for the police changes. Mr. McLaughlin thought a few moments and said:

"There was an old woman once who went out on the street on a muddy day without any stockings. A man meeting her and noticing that she was in her bare feet said: 'My good woman, how comes it that you are walking about the street on such a day as this without any stockings?' And the woman said to him that she had tw

present conditions. I am here now, and shall try to do the work put before me to the best of my ability. I shall make no changes in the methods now in vogue. Whatever changes the Chief may have in mind he will make. I do not know that he intends changing things to any considerable extent. I shall continue to make public such matters as are of general importance, impartially and thoroughly."

MR. McLAUGHLIN'S STORY.

Tale Which Is Supposed to Refer to Chief Devery's Position.

Hugh McLaughlin told a little story yesterday which those who heard it were inclined to think alluded more or less to Chief Devery and Commissioner York. Said the "Boss":

"There was once upon a time a man at the bottom of a tree with a gun at his shoulder. There was another man up the tree. The man at the bottom of the tree smiled. The man up the tree looked glum. Then the man at the bottom of the tree fired at the man up the tree. The gun kicked and knocked down the man at the bottom of the tree. Then the man up the tree smiled. And the man at the bottom of the tree said to the man up the tree: 'You wouldn't smile if you were at this end of the gun.'"

NEW POLICE LEGISLATION.

Bill for a Single Head Police Department Will Be Pushed at Albany.

Probable police legislation and the real inwardness of the great shake-up in the department were about the only matters discused yesterday by politicians of both parties Ex-Justice W. N. Cohen had a long talk with Senator Platt on Saturday, and the former expects a conference with Governor-elect B. B. Odell to-morrow.

The police situation was summed up last night by political leaders thus: The Republican organization will not recommend to Mayor Van Wyck the appointment of any Republican to succeed Commissioner Jacob Hess, whose term will expire in a few days.

The Single-Headed Police bill will be pressed to early passage, probably becoming a law before Feb. 1, and Mayor Van Wyck is expected to appoint a Commissioner who will promptly remove Chief Devery.

If this is not done, a State police measure affecting all the cities in the State will be introduced, but its passage will not be hurried until it is seen there is no intention to retire Devery. Then the State measure will be passed and a State Commissioner will be appointed who will quickly dispose of Devery.

The bill prepared by ex-Justice Cohen proposing a non-partisan Bureau of Elections and separating it from the Police Board is certain to be passed.

WOULD NOT INDORSE DEVERY.

Protest in Labor Union on Attempt to Approve the Transfers.

An attempt was made at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union to rush through a resolution indorsing Chief Devery for his recent "shake-up." The resolution thanked Chief Devery "for his courageous action in disciplining the men under his control without consulting the politicians or political bosses."

A dozen delegates sprang to their feet at once. One man denounced the resolution as disgraceful to a body of working people. It was simply an attempt, he said, to whitewash Chief Devery, and the Central Labor Union should not be made a party to it.

"I can't see how any one can make it appear that Devery is entitled to any credit for the changes," said another delegate. "He only carried out the orders of Tammany Hall. You are crediting him with more originality than he is entitled to."

"Bah!" said a delegate at the back of the hall. "He was only trying to get square with the Hugh McLaughlin crowd in Brooklyn. We're not here to commend Tammany Hall or its actions."

The resolution was voted down unanimously.

EVIL CONDITIONS OF THE CITY.

Frank Moss Says They Exist Because They Are a Source of Gain to Officials.

In the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, last evening, Frank Moss addressed a congregation on "Civic Righteousness." Mr. Moss was introduced by the Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor of the church.

"Evil conditions exist," he said, "because they are tolerated by city officials, and oftentimes these conditions are a source of large gain and profit to the officials. There can be little hope until the Church sets about bringing about a condition of moral decency." He declared that he had heard politicians say that the people wanted a "wide-open city." He did not believe this, but city officials could hardly be blamed for maintaining conditions of great profit to themselves which made their re-nomination a powerful argument to believe they were giving the people what they wanted.

"Politics must be kept out of the Church," said Mr. Moss, "but when it is a question of whether young people shall be snatched from the path of virtue, whether 100,000 shall be gained by the forces of evil to every 10,000 saved by the Church, it is not a question of politics, but of religion. You would not have far to go from this church to-night," he said, "to find gambling houses, and young men in them. The officers of this city know where they are, and know that the law is being violated. Yet they do nothing."

As to New York, he said that "the shame of it is that people, especially the young, are being debauched by a system built, sustained, and enlarged by the officials of the Government as silent partners, and the shame is not lessened when we consider how slow, how tardy, how half-hearted the churches of all denominations have been in waking up to these conditions. In one of this city's newspapers, he said, is a column of advertisements for servant girls. If these are investigated they will be found to lead direct to an inferno."

NEW YORK NEEDED CRUSADE.

Dr. Peters Says an Agitation for Improved Tenements Is the First Reform Demanded.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, preaching the first of a series of sermons on "Municipal Reform," in the Sumner Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, declared that the cry must be "education rather than reform."

"An anti-vice crusade will not appeal to the masses of our citizens," he continued. "The first step in the direction of reform which will reform is to have human habitations in place of our denlike tenements. The death rate in Hester Street is 40 per cent. higher than the average made by the plague in Brazil, and throughout the tenement districts the deaths usually outnumber the births, so that if it were not for the continued stream of immigration the tenement-house problem would soon solve itself. The vast majority of our down-town and east side tenements are not fit to be inhabited; the landlords do not pretend to obey the laws of health, yet the tenants are paying large enough rents to yield landlords and estates from 15 to 40 per cent.

"There are many real estate agents who will not handle tenement property. The Astors, who have made it a rule of their real estate business to be satisfied with 4½ per cent., own no tenement property; neither do the Vanderbilts. There are scores of capitalists like them. The landlord is often an enormously wealthy estate which hires an agent, whose only business is to show a large balance of profits, and the poorer the tenements the larger the profits.

"Our large moneyed institutions which find it difficult to secure safe investments at 4 per cent. should take hold of this tenement question. Philanthropists, with big bank accounts, should look in this direction as a field in which to uplift their fellowmen. There is a greater demand for this class of benevolent investments in New York than there is for endless cathedrals, churches, colleges, or charity organizations. The greatest benefaction that could befall this city would be the replacing of our tenements by such buildings as the Victoria Square in Liverpool. All arrangements in the house are according to the demands of modern science. No room is smaller than 13 by 18 feet 6 inches; the ceilings are 9 feet in height. Three-room tenements rent for $1.44 a week, while one-room quarters are let at 54 cents a week. The total expenditure on the building was $268,000, and the returns are estimated at 4½ per cent."

LABOR ON VICE COMMITTEE.

Appointments Should Be Declined, a Delegate Tells the Central Body.

An attack on the Citizens' Committee of Fifteen was made at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by Daniel S. Jacobs of the cigarmakers. He began it by demanding to know if William J. O'Brien, delegate of the Granite Cutters' Union, and Andrew J. Smith, President of the Central Federated Union, who had been appointed to represent labor on the committee, had accepted the appointments.

"They were appointed as a compliment to labor," he said. "I don't think the invitation should be accepted. The Chamber of Commerce, from which the rest of the committee is drawn, represents all that is antagonistic to labor."

Matthew Barr of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers thought the invitation should be accepted.

O'Brien was not present at the meeting. Chairman Smith said he had not been officially notified of his appointment on the committee, and declined to talk about it.

POLICE VIOLENCE CHARGED.

Man Who Protested Against a Clubbing Ejected from Station.

Daniel and Cornelius Coughlin, brothers, walked along West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street late Saturday night. Their steps were unsteady, Daniel's so much so that Cornelius had all he could do to keep him on his feet. Policeman Thornton of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, saw their plight, and offered his assistance in getting Daniel home, but Daniel appeared to regard the offer as an unwarranted interference with his personal rights and pitched into him. Then Thonton decided to arrest Daniel, but the task proved a difficult undertaking. Within a block or two of the station house Thornton was met by several members of the midnight squad, who came to his assistance.

According to stories told later it became necessary to club Coughlin before he submitted to arrest. One of the witnesses to the clubbing was James T. Farrelly, a reporter, who was accompanied by a friend. He protested against what he charged was cruelty on the part of the police, and was beaten by the officers.

At the station house when arraigned before the Sergeant, Coughlin presented a pitiful appearance, and the friend of Farrelly, the reporter, who wanted to enter a protest against the conduct of the police, was thrown out of the building.

When arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday Daniel Coughlin, who said he was a laborer and lived at 617 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, appeared to have only a hazy recollection of the events which led to his arrest. He remembered having been beaten, but had no idea, he said, by whom. He admitted having been intoxicated. Magistrate Brann thought that Coughlin had been sufficiently punished and discharged him.

"The police are very apt to lose their heads in times of a shake-up," he commented.

DETECTIVE DESMOND IN JAIL.

Accused of Shooting McMullen, Who Had Taken His Badge and Stick.

Timothy Desmond, a detective attached to the Fifth Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday morning charged with shooting James McMullen, a shipping clerk employed by the Graves Paper Company, South Brooklyn. Both men live near Bay Seventeenth Street, Bath Beach.

When McMullen got home Saturday night he found the detective standing against the door. McMullen demanded to know by what authority Desmond was there, when the detective opened his coat and showed his badge. In a scuffle McMullen secured Desmond's pocket stick and badge. Mrs. McMullen came to the door with a baby in her arms. McMullen then went into the kitchen, followed by his wife and the detective. McMullen refused to give up Desmond's badge and stick. The fight was renewed, and Mrs. McMullen ran to the police station and notified the Sergeant.

She returned with a policeman and found McMullen on the floor with a bullet hole through his head. He was taken to the Norwegian Hospital in a dangerous condition. Desmond was arrested and in court yesterday was remanded without bail.

MANHATTAN CLUB'S PLANS.

Prominent Leaders to Meet at Its Foundation Anniversary—Mr. Whitney's Participation.

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the Manhattan Club will be celebrated on Saturday next, and it will be made the occasion of what may prove an important Democratic pow-wow.

Prominent among those who, it is said, will take an active part in the ceremonies are William C. Whitney, John D. Crimmins, Frederic R. Coudert, Charles W. Dayton, Ashbel P. Fitch, Perry Belmont, August Belmont, Bird S. Coler, Judge Truax, Thomas F. Gilroy, Hugh J. Grant, Jefferson M. Levy, J. Edward Simmons, and others who have been prominent in politics.

Leading Democrats of the city and State and from other States have been invited, but the list of possible guests is carefully withheld.

It is stated, however, that there is no intention of antagonizing the Democratic Club in anything that may be done, nor will those who stood by Mr. Bryan be ignored.

The main idea of the gathering is to revive the old status of the Manhattan Club as a factor in the Democratic politics of the State and Nation, with a possibility that more than passing attention will be paid to municipal affairs.

It is asserted that Mr. Whitney will play quite a prominent part in the movement and that he will be actively identified with the future of the club. Politicians are wondering whether Mr. Whitney proposes to re-enter active politics, but the general belief is that he will not figure largely in details.

City Club Appeals for Funds.

The Council of the City Club has issued an appeal to the general public for funds. In making the appeal it points out that what political work has been done has been at the expense of members of the organization, entirely outside the income of the social side of the club. The club in enumerating the many things it has accomplished, including successful opposition to bad measures, declares it originated the good government clubs, which brought about the formation of the Citizens' Union.

Ex-Policeman to Run for Assembly.

Friends of Thomas J. O'Brien, a retired policeman, who for many years was attached to the Essex Market Police Court, are grooming him for the Tammany Hall nomination for the Assembly next year in the Twenty-fifth District. He is said to have expressed a willingness to make the race, and wants to begin campaigning forthwith. A delegation of O'Brien's friends will present the matter to Leader George Scannell to-day.

Political Notes.

There will be an important meeting of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union to-night.

The district Captains in the Fifteenth Assembly District will give a dinner to the Republican leader, George W. Wanmaker, to-morrow night. It will be held at a fashionable restaurant in Upper Broadway.

The new Republican County Committee will meet for organization at Murray Hill Lyceum on Thursday. The present officers will be re-elected. George R. Sheldon will succeed the late John Sabine Smith as Treasurer.

Persons who were found at the Democratic Club yesterday ridiculed the published report that Lewis Nixon, President of the East River Bridge Commission, will succeed James J. Coogan as President of Manhattan Borough. All expressed a belief that Mr. Coogan will serve out his term.

ED. PINAUD'S, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Who makes the best soap in the world,
Does anybody really know?
With one accord the public cried:
"Of course we do; it's Ed. Pinaud!"

He makes the Violette de Parme,
Also the Royal Daisy fine,
The Ixora and the Noblesse,
And several others in this line.

The fragrant French Carnation Pink,
The Royal Lilac, sweeter still;
All have a choice of these perfumes,
So each may use the one he will.

'Tis Pinaud's soaps that take the prize,
They are delicate, fine, and pure;
He offers only first-class goods—
Of that his customers are sure.

They are found in every first-class store,
The trade all know them very well:
Ask for their finest Toilet Soap,
And Pinaud's is the only one they'll sell.

POLICEMAN RESCUES A WIFE.

Armed with Pistol and Stiletto Her Husband Drives Her Toward the River to Death.

With a loaded revolver in one hand and a stiletto in the other, Marie Rofle, an Italian, of 323 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, who had tired of his wife, marched her through the street and ordered her to jump into the East River last night. A few feet from the edge of the water Policeman Pretorius of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, with his revolver drawn, stopped the man and arrested him.

It is said that Rofle met another woman from his native country, whose attractions were greater than those of his wife. It is also said that his desire to be rid of his wife was the result of his wish to live with the other woman. Mrs. Rofle had been threatened several times by her husband.

It was bitterly cold, and there were no persons about at the time Rofle told the woman to start for the river. She walked through the street for some distance before several women and children on their way home saw the strange sight. They screamed when they noticed the revolver and stiletto, but they did not dare to interfere, and ran away without giving an alarm.

The woman walked on across Pleasant Avenue to Jefferson Park. She was going slower at every step, her fright half paralyzing her limbs. People now began to follow the couple, and one man left the crowd and told Policeman Pretorius. Pretorius drew his revolver and ran up. He saw the Italian's weapons as he came up behind him. Rofle did not see him, and the policeman caught him by the back of the coat and disarmed him.

The woman gave a little hysterical cry, though hardly realizing how near she had been to the water, which was now but a few feet away. The Italian tried to struggle with the policeman, but Pretorius easily subdued him and took him to the station and charged him with felonious assault. The woman ran back to her home.

STRIKERS' FRIENDS CUT WIRES.

Santa Fe Telegraph Operator Assaulted—Police Disperse Rioters.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Sympathizers with the striking telegraphers of the Santa Fé Railroad Company laid siege to the station at Willow Springs last night, and it seemed that a serious riot would ensue. The operator at the station was assaulted, the wires were cut, and a desperate effort was made to break into the building to destroy the instruments. The rioters were held in control by the local police, assisted by a body of citizens.

Several strike sympathizers gathered about the station the previous evening. The operator was told that it would be better for him not to report for another day. At dusk the next night the men began to assemble again. Within a few minutes there was a score of them. The crowd began pelting the station with stones, and several windows were broken. John Mulford, the operator, notified the local police. They were too few, however, to control the crowd.

Mulford had stepped to the platform to point out the leaders to the officers when he was assailed. One man attacked him with a lantern and felled him to the platform. The wires in the vicinity of the station were cut by men in the crowd, many of whom were supplied with nippers.

ARDMORE, I. T. Dec. 16.—At Dougherty, I. T., to-night unknown persons smashed the Santa Fé Station windows with stones and fired on the new operator. Marshals who were protecting the building exchanged several shots with the miscreants. No one was hurt.

EARTHQUAKE AT SANTIAGO.

No Serious Damage to the City—Excitement at the San Carlos Club.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 16.—There was an earthquake here last night about midnight, the most severe experienced in several years. It created a panic at the San Carlos Club, where a grand ball was in progress. It was preceded by a dull sound like a mine explosion. Two shocks were felt, the former being quite severe and the latter barely perceptible.

The ballroom at the club became a scene of frantic excitement. Several ladies fainted, and the people rushed into the streets expecting another and severer shock.

At Morro Castle a military ball was in progress, and the American ladies present had their first experience of an earthquake. They expressed great interest, but little fear.

Little injury was done in the city. Some dishes were broken and a few small buildings are said to have been slightly damaged.

SHOT HIMSELF ON FERRYBOAT.

Man Found Dying in the Cabin with a Bullet Wound in His Head.

When Charles Ward, a deck hand on the Catharine Street Ferryboat Republic, went through the cabins to see that all of the passengers had gone, after the boat had put into the Brooklyn slip at 8:40 o'clock last night, he saw a man sitting with bowed head in a corner of the men's cabin.

Thinking the man was asleep, he went over to arouse him. Then he saw that the passenger held a revolver in his hand, and there was an ugly wound in his right temple.

Ward reported the matter at the ferryhouse and an ambulance was called from the Brooklyn Hospital. The man died a few minutes after it arrived. The body was taken to the Fulton Street Police Station.

In the man's pocket was a newspaper on which in pencil was written the name John Dorick. He appeared to be about forty years old, was poorly dressed, and had dark hair and complexion. On the man's coat was Badge No. 574 of Longshoreman's Union No. 1, Branch 204.

BURNZ MURDER TRIAL.

Insanity the Defense of the Young Man Who Killed Station Agent Fellows.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The trial of Edgar C. Burnz for the murder of Herbert B. Fellows in Scarsdale on the night of Monday, Dec. 4, 1899, will begin in the Supreme Court here to-morrow morning before Justice Martin J. Keogh and a jury. An extra panel of 100 jurors has been drawn, which will give 150 from which to select a jury. The defense will be hereditary insanity.

Fellows was the station agent of the Harlem Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and also Postmaster at Scarsdale.

Just before closing up time three young men came in from the back country to see about some stock that had come from there. While they were in the station Burnz came in. After 9 o'clock Burnz and Fellows, who lived in the same direction from the station, started to walk home together. Fellows had a gripsack, in which he had, as usual, placed the money he had taken in at the station and Post Office. There was only $60, but Burnz may have thought there was much more. When a short distance from Fellows's home Burnz shot Fellows in the head. He fell upon the boardwalk, and, from the pool of blood found there the next morning he must have lain there some time stunned; then, regaining consciousness, crawled across the road to the other side among some bushes, where he died from loss of blood. His body was found there.

Burnz went to Tuckahoe and took a late train to New York. He went about the city next day enjoying himself on the money he had stolen, and at night went to the Madison Square Garden, where a bicycle race was in progress, and was there found and arrested.

Allen Print Works to be Sold.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 16.—After having carried on the business for sixteen years, the committee which has been running the Allen Print Works for the benefit of the creditors has decided to recommend that the company go into liquidation and that the property be sold at auction. This action will be taken, it is stated, within a few months. About 450 hands usually are employed, but the works have been shut down for the last three weeks.

Actor Faversham Is Better.

The condition of Actor William Faversham improved slightly yesterday. Dr. Burke, his physician, said that Faversham has been almost a dead man since his relapse of last Tuesday. He is better than he was then, however, but will require very careful watching, and he will have a long convalescence.

INDIANA NEGROES LYNCHED

Two Murderers Hanged in Jail Yard by Mob of 1,000 Men.

Arrested Same Day for Brutal Killing of White Man—Run Down by Bloodhound—One Confessed.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Dec. 16.—Two negroes, Jim Henderson and Bud Rowlands, who waylaid and brutally murdered and robbed Hollie Simons, a white barber, early this morning, were lynched in the jailyard by a mob of 1,000 frenzied citizens to-night. The negroes were arrested early, and although Rowlands's clothing had blood stains on it the men asserted they were innocent of the crime.

In the mean time Sheriff Clemens of Union County, Ky., arrived with a trained bloodhound in response to a telegraphic summons. When the dog was placed on the trail he followed it until he reached the house where Rowlands lived, six blocks from the scene of the murder, and went baying to the bed the negro had occupied.

This was enough for the excited citizens. Within a few minutes a mob of 1,000 howling, blood-thirsty men with sledge hammers, ropes, and guns were running to the jail. Sheriff Anderson and his two deputies made a stand and attempted to protect the prisoners. The officers were seized by the leaders of the mob, who disarmed them. The Sheriff was then locked in a room and placed under guard, but he stoutly refused to give up the keys or tell where the prisoners were hidden. Failing to get the keys the mob made a determined but unsuccessful attempt to break in the jail door.

By this time the would-be lynchers were in a perfect frenzy, and securing a telegraph pole, they rushed it as a battering ram, and caved in the side wall of the jail. The door of Rowland's cell was then quickly broken in with sledges, and he was dragged from the jail to the east side of the courtyard, where a noose was placed about his neck. He was given time to make a statement, in which he implicated "Jim" Henderson and another negro. Rowlands then begged piteously for mercy, but the mob swung the confessed murderer to a tree and riddled his body with bullets.

Leaving the body of Rowlands dangling from the limb of the tree, the mob rushed back to the jail and attempted to burst open the cell occupied by Henderson, but before the steel bars yielded to the blows of the sledges some one in the crowd fired upon the terrified negro as he crouched in the corner of his cell. A few moments more and the door of the cell was broken in. The negro, more dead than alive, was dragged at a rope's end to the Court House yard and swung on the tree beside the body of Rowlands.

Firing a parting volley at the swinging bodies, the mob, eager for another victim, hurried away to catch the other negro implicated by Rowlands in his confession. He was found at a hotel where he was employed as a porter. The negro escaped to the roof of the building, and Manager Debruler succeeded in convincing the mob that the porter had nothing to do with the crime, proving an alibi for him. The mob then dispersed apparently satisfied with its awful work of vengeance.

The negro's victim, Simons, was waylaid and murdered in the most brutal manner one square from the main street of the city as he was going to his home from his barber shop at 2 o'clock this morning. As was customary with him, he carried the receipts of the day at his place of business. The negroes were aware of this and evidently laid the plans accordingly. Crouching behind a fence, they awaited their victim.

When he approached they jumped from their place of concealment and attacked him from behind, striking him over the head with a heavy club with a large nail driven into the end of it. Although terribly beaten Simons made a desperate fight and his cries and struggles soon attracted two boys, who went to his assistance, but they were a moment too late; the victim having succumbed to the terrible beating.

The murderers then drove the would-be rescuers away and accomplished their original design—that of robbing Simons—securing a bag containing something over $40 from the prostrate form of their victim. They then made their escape.

Simon was terribly mangled; his skull was crushed in, his head and face being beaten into a pulp. Four gaping wounds showed where the spike on the club had punctured the dead man's skull and penetrated his brain.

Walter Evans, one of the young men who attempted to save Simons's life, and who afterward assisted in the removing of the dead man's body to his home, was greatly affected, and almost suffered nervous collapse. After witnessing the tragedy to-night he lost his reason. The dead man's wife is prostrated, and it is believed she will die from the shock.

Hollie Simons came here from Winslow, Ind., three years ago, and was a popular young man.

The feeling against the negroes was intensified by reason of the fact that within the past two weeks over a dozen houses have been robbed at Rockport, and Henderson and Rowlands were suspected as being the leaders in these robberies. The mob announced that in the case of all future robberies the guilty persons would be run down and lynched.

Many negroes left the city to-night, among them Joe Rolla. Those remaining are keeping themselves closely indoors. Eight other negroes were arrested as suspects, and would have been lynched had they not been able to prove alibis.

The mob was very determined. There was no demonstration except the firing of about twenty shots in the air to prevent the throng of bystanders from crowding up too closely.

After the lynching hundreds of the mob collected in the hotels and other public places and discussed it, making no attempt to conceal their connection with the affair.

MANY CLAIM SMALL ESTATE.

If Divided Among Them Each Would Get $2.50, Lawyer Says.

About 150 sisters, cousins, aunts, and other relatives are clamoring for a share of the small estate left by John I. Hunt, who prior to his death two years ago was a well-known resident of the Bronx.

He lived at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Bathgate Avenue, and his estate consisted of property in the Bronx valued at about $8,000. On this there was a mortgage of $1,700, held by the East River Savings Bank, several unpaid assessments, and two years' interest on the mortgage.

Mr. Hunt had two children. A daughter, Sarah, died in 1899, and a son, Edward, disappeared about ten years ago. Mr. Klugh, a lawyer of 1,066 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, has been advertising to find the missing young man, who is heir to what remains of Mr. Hunt's estate.

The lawyer said last night that he has been overrun with claimants, and he figures that if all are satisfied, they will each receive the sum of about $2.50.

The delightful flavour and unmistakable aroma peculiar to

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

especially adapt it to High Balls, as the addition of water, still or carbonated, does not affect its taste in the slightest degree, no matter how great the dilution. Used in cocktails or other mixed drinks "CANADIAN CLUB" retains the fragrant and delicious qualities which are peculiar to it.

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Opposite Wanamaker's.

Our progressive methods are already causing consternation among the high-priced jewelers. We believe in quick sales and small profits. Some of the specialties quoted below will certainly interest you as appropriate

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

DIAMOND PENDANT.
Beautiful brooch or pendant, illustrated above, contains 49 pure white diamonds, each one brilliant, weighing 6 carats. The design is exclusive and one of the showiest ever made; worth $425, special at $310

OPAL RING.
Fine Hungarian opal surrounded by 12 fine white full cut brilliant gems; gorgeous effect; special at $105

DIAMOND EAR SCREWS.
Pure white matched gems, very brilliant, flawless, 1½ carats; price $118

PEARL SCARF PIN.
An exquisite pear shaped Oriental pearl of rare color and perfection, eight grains, mounted with fine blue white diamond; unusual bargain at $95

Open Evenings.

Mail orders filled. Catalogue mailed free

CHANLER'S ASYLUM LIFE.

He Had a Large Fund When He Escaped—New Clue.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Interesting incidents concerning the life led by John Armstrong Chanler, who escaped from Bloomingdale Asylum on Thanksgiving Day, came to light to-day.

Chanler each week telegraphed for a large package of a special brand of Turkish cigarettes, for which he had a liking. Daily he purchased all the New York newspapers, and after cutting out all the articles pertaining to court and asylum cases he pasted them on the wall of his room. At the Macy villa it was learned that Chanler had a large sum of money when he escaped from the asylum, although the authorities knew nothing of this. He received a weekly income, and he saved most of this money. It was even hinted that he had probably been saving funds for months in preparation for his flight.

One of the attendants at the asylum left this morning for New Jersey to search the towns between Montclair and Philadelphia, as it was reported that a man answering Chanler's description had been seen in the neighborhood of Montclair.

NEW YORKER DIES ON A SHIP.

Charles C. Jackson's Body Landed at Gibraltar from Liner Columbia.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 16.—Charles Carroll Jackson of New York City, a saloon passenger on the Hamburg-American liner Columbia, which arrived here to-day, died of peritonitis aboard ship. The body was brought ashore here and is being embalmed for conveyance to New York.

Charles Carroll Jackson, who lived at 33 West Thirty-seventh Street, left for Europe on the steamship Columbia on Dec. 8. He was sixty-four years old. He was a son of Isaac Rand and Louisa Carroll Jackson. His father represented the United States Government at Copenhagen. His great-grandfather, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Charles Carroll Jackson was born in Philadelphia in December, 1836. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of '63, at which time he entered the navy, serving until the close of the civil war. In 1870 he came to New York and became associated with the firm of Aswald, Jackson & Brother. He married, in 1882, Miss Mary Van Nest, who survives him, as does one daughter, who is the wife of the Rev. Osborn Baker of Bar Harbor. Mr. Jackson was a member of the Union League and Metropolitan Clubs and of several charity organizations.

MOTOR VEHICLE STRUCK HIM.

Driver McWheeney Arrested for Collision with a Doctor's Carriage.

Thomas McWheeney, driver of a motor vehicle, was in Yorkville Police Court yesterday charged with having willfully run into and smashed the phaeton of Dr. Edmund Carleton of 62 West Forty-ninth Street.

Dr. Carleton appeared against McWheeney. He said that he was being driven along Fifth Avenue near Forty-fifth Street, by his coachman, Josiah Virgil, when he saw the motor vehicle bearing down on him. He asserted that his coachman turned in toward the sidewalk to avoid the motor, but that McWheeney continued in the direction of his phaeton and refused to turn out when he shouted to him to do so.

Dr. Carleton described the collision following and placed the injuries to his horse and the damages to his vehicle at $50. He stated that he desired to prosecute McWheeney and later to bring a suit for damages in the civil courts. A continuance, was granted until Tuesday afternoon despite the remonstrances of Dr. Carleton.

Fined for Taking Manager's Coat.

James Wilson, who as James Murray, a stage hand at the Harlem Opera House, was arrested on Saturday night charged with the theft of an overcoat and several other articles from the dressing rooms of the players, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. Some of the stolen articles had been recovered at his home, 600 St. Nicholas Avenue. They included an overcoat belonging to Manager Backus of the "Lord and Lady Algy" Company. The charge of larceny against Wilson was changed to disorderly conduct and he was fined $10.

Roland Reed Improved.

An improvement was shown yesterday by Roland Reed in his recovery from his illness in St. Luke's Hospital.

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant, Jeweler and Silversmith

Madison Square

Open evenings commencing Thursday, December 20

W. & J. Sloane

For Holiday Gifts.

A unique collection of

Antique Oriental Rugs

Comprising many beautiful specimens of various weaves,

Rare Silk Rugs,

Unsurpassed for decorative purposes.

Antique Runners

In a great variety for halls and stairs.

Broadway & 19th Street.

CHRISTMAS SILVERWARE IN GOLD AND SILVER PLATE AND STERLING SILVER

MERIDEN COMPANY, SILVERSMITHS, INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO. Successor.

MADISON SQUARE, WEST 208 FIFTH AVE. 1128-1130 BROADWAY, 9-11-13 MAIDEN LANE.

BARRETT'S FAMILY TROUBLES.

Wife, a Chorus Girl, Has Her Husband Arrested for Deserting Her.

William Barrett of 460 West Fifty-third Street, employed as an Inspector by the Fidelity and Casualty Elevator Insurance Company, was a prisoner before Magistrate Mayo in the West Side Court yesterday morning charged with abandonment by his wife, Mamie Barrett of 122 West Forty-seventh Street. Mrs. Barrett, who is in the "Hodge, Podge & Company" chorus, told the Magistrate that since her marriage two years ago, they had twice separated. She said that on the day after last Thanksgiving Day, her husband deserted her and broke up their home at 931 Amsterdam Avenue by having the furniture and bedding removed. She admitted that she had been away from home nearly two days just before this, but said that she staid away because of the harsh treatment she had received from Mr. Barrett.

Mr. Barrett's defense was that his wife had voluntarily left home. "As long as she is my wife," he said, "I am willing to support her, but I wish very much that she was not." He told Magistrate Mayo that he could prove that his wife had staid in a saloon one night drinking with another man until 4 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Barrett admitted that he held a responsible position, and received $30 a week, whereupon Magistrate Mayo told him that he must pay his wife $8 a week. Mr. Barrett was paroled until to-day, when he must furnish bond to insure the payment of the sum.

OLD FIGHT RENEWED.

Noonan Stabbed Barry, Who Wants to Administer His Own Punishment.

William Barry, a rubber worker, and Frank Noonan, alias Frank McLaughlin, who live in the Empire Lodging House, 2,260 Third Avenue, had a fight two weeks ago, which ended so unsatisfactorily to both that they renewed it last night at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue. Noonan quickly ended it by stabbing Barry under the right shoulder with a penknife. Barry was taken to Harlem Hospital, with a not very serious wound. Noonan escaped. Detectives Hawkins and Meehan went to the hospital to ask Barry about Noonan, but he refused to tell anything about his assailant, saying:

"Don't bother about him. I'll be out in a few days and settle the matter myself."

STILL FIGHTING IN COLOMBIA.

The Rebels Lose a Stronghold, but Are Not Dispersed.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 16.—Advices received from Colon, Colombia, to-day regarding the recent fighting between the Government troops and the insurgents at Tumaco, the rebel stronghold, which began Dec. 4 and lasted three days, the insurgents then evacuating the town, say that the withdrawing insurgent force was not dispersed. On the contrary, fears are entertained at Colon that this body of rebels will effect a junction with the force operating around Buenaventura.

Telegraphic communication with the interior has been suspended by Government order, and fighting is proceeding at various points, although without important results.

Both sides lost heavily in the battle at Tumaco. When the Government forces destroyed the rebel steamer Gaitan they also destroyed a large supply of ammunition.

Gen. Alban, Governor of the State of Panama, who was in command of the Government troops, left for Bogota after the evacuation of Tumaco and the destruction of the Gaitan.

FIVE BODIES FOUND IN RUINS.

Are Victims of Fredonia School Fire—Burned Beyond Recognition.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Bodies of five more victims of the Normal School fire were recovered to-day, making six that have been taken from the ruins. Those found to-day were charred beyond recognition, as was the one previously recovered. Workmen, while removing debris, found the five bodies at the foot of a fire-escape at the Terrace Street side of the ruins. They were piled across each other and burned almost beyond the semblance of humanity.

A ring upon the finger of one of the bodies gives a hope that it may be identified, but there is nothing by which the others can possibly be distinguished. It is proposed that all be buried in one grave and that it be marked by one monument, to be placed in the Fredonia Cemetery in memory of the victims.

Saloon Keeper Held for Forgery.

Edward Bruson, a saloon keeper at 11 First Avenue, was held for trial in $2,000 bonds by Magistrate Hogan in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, charged with forging the name of Herman Goetz to a check for $123. He is alleged to have cashed the check at the Hupfel Brewing Company's offices.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

Report for November Shows 4,560 Applications Dealt With.

The work of the United Hebrew Charities for November is summarized in these statistics, taken from the reports of the various committees and from the books of the society:

The total number of applications received and dealt with during the month reached 4,560, representing about 15,200 individuals. Of these, in the Bureau of Relief, 602 persons applied for the first time, and the cases which had been previously investigated numbered 2,494. Relief was refused for sufficient causes in 536 cases.

Regular monthly allowances were given to 356 cases not included in the number of applications here given. Ninety-seven persons were supplied with transportation to different parts of this country and Europe. Four thousand nine hundred and fifty-six garments, 573 pairs of shoes, and 210 articles of furniture and bedding were distributed. Sixty nights' board and lodging and 209 meals were furnished to homeless men and women. There were thirty-one free interments.

Seventeen bundles of clothing, consisting of 340 pieces, were distributed to mothers and infants; 1,370 visits were paid to 106 cases by the nurses; 106 persons were supplied with nourishing food; 589 office calls and 310 home calls were attended to by the physicians; 163 bottle of wine and liquor, 28 bottles of maltine, and 22 bottles of cod liver oil, also 23 orders for surgical appliances and 37 orders for groceries were distributed.

In the Employment Bureau there was a total registry of 1,464 applications. Work was found for 262, 78 refused work, and 619 failed to call after registering. Fifty were referred to the Auxiliary Society of the United Hebrew Charities.

Fifty-two subscribers enrolled themselves on the books, contributing $940. The receipts for the month were $18,454.00. The disbursements in the various departments for relief were $16,953.17.

$200,000 Fire at Norfolk Navy Yard.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 16.—The building occupied by the construction department at the Norfolk Navy Yard was completely destroyed by fire this evening. The building contained all the important papers, models, and plans of the construction department. Over 7,000 drawings and $100,000 worth of live oak timber were destroyed. Loss to building and contents over $200,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

An Unrivalled Assortment of

BROUGHAMS, DEMI-COACHES, LANDAUS, OMNIBUSES, ROCKAWAYS, HANSOM CABS,

All sizes and weights; best quality; Newest Designs; lowest prices for quality.

EVERY STANDARD STYLE OR NOVELTY IN PLEASURE VEHICLES

For Town and Country IN UNEQUALLED VARIETY.

Flandrau & Co.

372, 374, 376 BROOME ST.

4th Avenue cars pass door. Broadway cars to Broome Street.

When "Miller" Lamps are used Light from Kerosene Oil Is Best for the Eyes.

It is Steady, White, Bright, and can be had in just the position that is best.

Miller Lamps are Safe, Easy to Manage, Durable, Ornamental, and the Best Made.

Buy them for Gifts {Christmas, Wedding.

Made in four sizes

Glassware

CIGAR JARS
LIQUOR SETS

And many other gift suggestions for

Christmas

OPEN EVENINGS

DORFLINGER

915 Broadway and 36 Murray St., New York

"Mellowed by the stealing hours of time."—Shakespeare.

Maryland Club

Pure Rye Whiskey

It tastes old because it is old

CAHN, BELT & CO.
Baltimore, Md.

Tiffany Favrile Glass

In no other glass is it possible to obtain the richness in metallic lustres and marvellous color effects found in Favrile Glass.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 TO 341 FOURTH AVENUE
(Bet 24th and 25th Sts.) New York.

No more beautiful Christmas gifts can be found than the vases, bowls, etc., of Favrile Glass and the lamps of Metal Work and Favrile Glass.

The large pieces all bear the name Louis C. Tiffany in full, the smaller the initials L. C. T. Prices from two dollars up.

Christmas Gifts

RETIRING
FROM THE
CHINA BUSINESS

WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Porcelain, China, Faience, Parian, Bisque, French Bronze Cabinets and Enamels,

20% to 30% BELOW
WHOLESALE PRICES.

LE BOUTILLIER & CO.,
18 East 17th Street, near Broadway.

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Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis; to Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City. For full information apply to any railroad agent, call on or address E. M. JENKINS, City Passenger Agent, 319 Broadway, New York, or

F. H. LORD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago Great Western Railway, Chicago.

THE
"Household" Tool Chest,
With Tools Fit to Use.
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & CONGER,
150 & 152 West 42d St., 135 West 41st St.

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EVERYBODY'S WHISKEY

WHY?

Because it is a blend of absolutely pure whiskies, ripe and mellow with age. Bottled only by

L. J. CALLANAN,
41 and 43 Vesey St., New York.
SEND FOR COPY OF MONTHLY PRICE LIST.

H. N. SQUIRE'S SON.
Diamonds and Watches.
1 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

TO MAKE RAID ON CONGRESS

An Organized Effort to Get Action on Old Claims.

$500,000,000 THE GREAT PRIZE

Senator Money Says He Intends to Press His Bill for War Claims on Cotton on Every Occasion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—In the Senate on Friday, just before that body went into executive session, Senator Money of Mississippi made a motion to take up Senate Bill No. 602, which is a measure prepared to revive an old act to pay a large aggregation of claims, principally for cotton, made against the United States on account of the war of the rebellion. Mr. Money had an amendment to offer to the bill touching the application of the proposed measure, and when Mr. Lodge pressed for the executive session, Mr. Money objected rather argumentatively, and gave notice that he would press the claims bill on every occasion. The impression created upon other Senators was that the Mississippi Senator intended to secure the passage of the bill if he had to put it in the way of the most important measure or consume time that would otherwise be given to the discussion of public bills.

The calendars of both the Senate and the House are loaded down with claims bills. Should all be passed the Treasury would be so depleted that talk of a tax reduction bill would be out of the question. In the Senate the task of getting through "old soldiers," the measures that have been crowded over from one session to another, is facilitated by a tradition, cherished in the Committee on Claims, that a bill once reported by that committee shall be reported thereafter without discussion in committee, the assumption being that the work of one committee is conclusive upon that committee ever after. So the Senate calendar is decorated, or disfigured, according to the appreciation of the reader of it, with the titles of a regiment of "old soldiers," many of which have been coddled by Senators now dead and gone.

The aggregate amount sought to be obtained by the men behind these bills, who are not the original claimants, but the "heirs or assigns," is very large. The purchasers or borrowers of the right to press the Government can be found at any hour of the day in the corridors of the Senate or the House. Sometimes they are gentlemen of great piety and reputed respectability, but who are not above taking money if they can get members of Congress to pull it out of the Treasury for them.

It is learned from members of the Senate and the House that something like a foray by the backers of these many claims is expected before the session is over. The holders of the claims by some means known to themselves, have established a sort of combination, partaking of the character of a log-rolling association, by which they are determined to "hold up" the House and the Senate and secure the passage of their claims bills. It is estimated by a well-informed member of the House that if this combination should ever get its machinery in working order and pass all the claims it has scared up, it would take $.00,000,000 to pay them. Mr. Cannon says it might not be as much as that, but he admits "it would be plenty."

To make a successful raid, even if organized, the co-operation must be obtained of the Speaker and the Committee on Rules in the House, and the Finance Committee in the Senate. Fortunately for the taxpaying public, the Speaker has been for years a man who could stand up against all the "grafters" with swollen claims, and the Senate calendars show that that body has postponed a goodly number of the veterans. The threat to stop the Senate with the cotton claims has directed attention to the hunger of some of the claimants.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Canal Treaty and Subsidy Bill In the Senate—House May Take Up River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Senate will devote the greater part of its time this week to consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, if it should be necessary to do so in order to get the ratification resolution acted upon, and in case there is any surplus time it will be devoted to the consideration of the Ship Subsidy bill.

None of the appropriation bills can be reported to the Senate in time for consideration this week, or until after the holidays, and the same may be said of the Army bill. There will be an effort made to report the Army bill during the week, and it may be successful, but it cannot possibly be taken up before the Senate convenes after the holidays.

Senator Lodge is very hopeful of securing an agreement to-morrow to vote upon the treaty before the holiday adjournment next Friday. The present programme of the opponents of the treaty is to have Senator Money speak to-morrow, and other Senators of the opposition in succession. A number of speeches have been promised on the subsidy bill if opportunity offers.

The week in the House is not likely to be important, unless the River and Harbor Appropriation bill should be taken up Wednesday or Thursday. There has been no decision upon this point, however, the bill not having been yet reported to the House.

To-morrow is individual suspension day under the rules, but only a brief time will be occupied with suspension business. Several bills to divide judicial districts and the Lanham (Texas) claims bill probably will be passed. The remainder of the day, under an order made yesterday, will be devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. Tuesday has been set aside for the consideration of District of Columbia business.

REAPPORTIONMENT IN CONGRESS.

Agreement on the Bill Expected To-day—Indiana's Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Representative Hopkins expects that agreement will be reached on his Reapportionment bill to-morrow and that the bill will be passed before the end of the week. It will have the right of way.

Mr. Hopkins's bill provides for keeping the representation at its present figure—357 members. The Burleigh bill provides for an increase of 30, but there is no expectation that it will receive any consideration. An attempt is being made to put the figure at 373. This is in the interest of the Indiana delegation. That figure will be necessary to keep that delegation intact.

The argument which the Indiana people put forth is that if a change is made in their State it will be necessary to make a redistricting which will retire several of the most distinguished Republicans in Indiana and fill their places with Democrats. For example, Representative James A. Hemenway of the First District will surely lose his place if there is a redistricting. Only by the most violent gerrymandering could the Republicans prevent the addition of enough Democrats to the district to beat him.

TAX REDUCTION IN THE SENATE

Committee Will Not Take up Bill This Week—Pressure Expected from the Brewers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Aldrich said to-day that the Finance Committee of the Senate will not take up the Tax Reduction bill until after the holiday recess. The time of the Senate promises to be exhausted up to Thursday or later by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and then, until after New Year's, there will be almost a suspension of business in committees and out.

Before the House passed its bill, and when it called only for $30,000,000 reduction, Mr. Aldrich was positive in his declaration that the reduction would be much larger, going even so far as to intimate the probability of a sweeping away of all the internal revenue taxes that should not be retained permanently. Now he is more cautious.

"I have learned," he said, "that it is not wise to say what you hope to do unless you want to get into trouble. So I have nothing to offer in the way of prediction."

The Senate anticipates pressure on behalf of the brewers to still further reduce the beer tax, and members of the Finance Committee have heard intimations that the representatives of the brewing interest will urge a reduction that will bring the tax down to $1.50 a barrel and eliminate the sixth and eighth barrels.

Camerden & Forster

LARGE VARIETY FOR SEEKERS OF NOVELTY AND QUALITY IN

Art Objects for Gifts, etc.

DIRECT IMPORTERS FIRST-HAND PRICES.

Clocks, Statuary, Brasses, Knick-knacks, Quaint Novelties, &c.

273 Fifth Ave.,
Between 29th and 30th Sts.

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Rates to be About 40 Per Cent. of Those Now in Force.

MANILA, Dec. 16.—Most of the time of the Philippine Commission is now devoted to the Tariff bill. Judge Taft said to-day that, generally speaking, the new rates would be about 40 per cent. of the existing rates.

"It will be essentially a tariff for revenue," he remarked, "but some industries that are already established will be given protection. The commission is not considering the question of the constitutionality of taxing United States products. The precedents have been established in the case of Porto Rico and by the Military Government of the Philippines.

"The bill requires the washing of cotton goods, so as to eliminate the clay used by European manufacturers, which increases the weight. This will incidentally favor American goods. The rate on kerosene will be reduced from 11 cents a gallon to 4 cents. Some American goods will be admitted free, and almost all will come in at reduced figures."

OPERATIONS IN PHILIPPINES.

Insurgent Loses Small During the Past Ten Days.

MANILA, Dec. 16.—Advices from Iloilo, Island of Panay, reports that the American troops have been moving northward and westward for several days and that detachments of the Sixth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-sixth Regiments have been active near their stations.

The insurgent losses during the last ten days there have been five killed, several wounded, and forty taken prisoners. The Americans have lost two killed and three wounded. Large numbers of the natives, however, are swearing allegiance to the United States.

In various recent attacks and expeditions in Southern Luzon the insurgents have lost eight killed, seven wounded, and about twenty captured. The Americans have lost one killed and two wounded.

Gen. Wheaton reports that 430 natives have entered Calauan for registration.

CORPORAL SHOT BY OUTPOST.

Herbert Chase, Mistaken for Filipino, Killed by One of His Men.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The following was received by The Globe from James Sweeny, hospital steward with the Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry at Catbalogan, Samar Island:

"Corp. Herbert Chase, Company D, Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, a brother of Frank Chase of Pleasant Street, Marlborough, Mass., was shot and killed by Jake Henderson, private, Company C, Twenty-ninth Infantry, at Catbalogan, Samar Island, during the night of Oct. 27. About 300 American soldiers hold the town of Catbalogan, being constantly harassed by the insurrectos, under Gen. Lukban, on the surrounding hills. This led to strict orders to kill all natives out after dark. On Oct. 27, a rebel officer came into town under a flag of truce and delivered over Sergt. Rice and Corp. Allen of the Forty-third Infantry, who were captured last March. These men reported that the force of Filipinos besieging the town numbered 2,300, and that they were boasting of coming into town to kill all Americans.

"About 10 o'clock that night the Filipinos opened a heavy fire on the town. It was Corp. Chase's duty to reinforce the 'Gatling gun' squad, and the Filipinos were repulsed after a lively half hour's fight. When the firing had subsided, the Corporal stepped into the bushes, telling the sentinel, it is said, not to shoot. The order was forgotten by the excited outpost, and, as Chase started to return, he was shot down without being challenged, evidently being mistaken for the much-dreaded boloman. Jake Henderson was put into the guardhouse, and will be tried on the charge of manslaughter."

Chase was buried with military honors Oct. 28.

BOY ROASTED AND SCALDED.

Terrible Fate of a Child Who Sought a Toy.

Charles Rummel, seven years old, of 142 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, fell on the red-hot kitchen stove in his home yesterday, and was literally roasted to death. The boy had climbed on a chair near the kitchen mantel to get a toy, when he slipped and fell on the stove. He grabbed a can containing hot coffee and overturned it, the contents scalding him.

The boy's mother, who had witnessed the terrible fate of her son, became apparently too paralyzed with fright to do anything to save him. Her screams brought neighbors, however, who lifted the boy from the stove. Doctors were called, but the little fellow died an hour later.

Stabbed to Death by Footpads.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 16.—John Sterling of this city was stabbed to death shortly after midnight by one of three negroes who held him up while he was walking along the street. Sterling was accompanied by his uncle, Isaac Matthews, when the attack was made. The police arrested a large number of negroes on suspicion, and among them was Howard Davis, who admitted being with the man who attacked Sterling, but denied that he had anything to do with the stabbing.

Alleged Anarchist's Burns Fatal.

Louis Mayser, the alleged Anarchist who was burned Wednesday while lighting a fire with benzine at 181 Madison Street, died yesterday at Gouverneur Hospital. An Arnachist newspaper was issued from the place, the police say, and Mayser and his friends admitted that they were members of a club with "red flag" tendencies, who met at the headquarters.

Girl Drowned While Skating.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 16.—Edith Huff, aged eighteen years, was drowned last night at Milltown, near here, while skating with a young man named Leonard. The latter was rescued, but the night was so dark that the girl was lost. Her body was recovered to-day.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil has been the resort of all physicians, for more than 25 years, for mal-nutrition.

Mal-nutrition is failure to get new strength to be expended in bodily functions; it may be with or without acute disease.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Appropriate Presents for Riders and Drivers.

(Annex.)

There's a close association between the Macy Harness department and the gift-giving idea. Men and women who enjoy riding and driving will appreciate a present that counts in the equipment of such diversion. We print a short list which may prove helpful to hundreds who haven't remembered the fitness and practical character of such things.

Imported Riding Crops, 94c. $1.49, $1.99 and up to $10.32.

Imported Riding Whips, 74c, 99c, $1.57 and up to $8.99.

Straight Whalebone Driving Whips, $1.06, $1.88, $2.04 and up to $16.24.

Imported Lash Whips, with holly, bamboo, thorn and rabbit bitton sticks, $1.49, $3.24, $3.49 and up to $16.74.

Imported Dash Cases, with watch, $4.24, $5.63, $6.99 and $11.24.

Spurs, per pair, 78c, $1.19, $1.63 and up to $2.74.

Fur Driving Gloves, $1.84, $3.13, $3.74, and up to $9.24.

Fur Capes, $7.99 and $10.24.

Fur Collars, $1.96 and $2.99.

Fur Foot Muffs, $3.24.

Fur Robes, $4.99, $7.99, $9.61 and up to $22.61.

Footmen's Umbrellas, $3.74.

Carriage Heaters, $2.71, $3.72, $4.23 and $4.97.

Stella Music Box

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST AND SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES. EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.

The Stella has a Sweetness, Harmony and Volume of Tone found in no other instrument, and is the only music box using smooth steel tune sheets.

Prices from $26.00 to $300.00. Other styles from 25c to $1,200.00.

Musical Novelties from $4.00 up.

JACOT MUSIC BOX CO., 39 Union Square, N. Y.
Broadway and 17th St.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

And Fine Jewelry.

Attention is called to our several grades of TIME-KEEPING WATCHES, all made specially for our house, and bearing our name.

(EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.)

Diamonds and Fine Gems a Specialty.

SIDE VIEW

"The Benedict" Perfect Collar and Cuff Button.

In gold, extra heavy rolled gold, and sterling silver.

END VIEW

NOTE—THE GENUINE BENEDICT BUTTON has the name "BENEDICT," and date of patent stamped upon it. A SET OF FOUR MAKES AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.

BENEDICT BROTHERS, Jewelers,
Broadway and Cortlandt Street, N. Y. (Established 1819.)

THE JOURNALISM OF TO-DAY.

Rev. Dr. Reed Finds Much to Condemn in the Sensational Newspapers.

The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed, pastor of the Washington Square Methodist Church, preached a sermon last night on "The New Journalism" to his congregation. Dr. Reed dwelt upon the great changes that have manifested themselves in the making of a newspaper in the past fifty years, contrasting the journalism of Franklin, Greeley, and Weed with that of to-day, and touching upon the enormous outlays of money involved in the conduct of a great daily.

"The daily of to-day," declared Dr. Reed, "has a power that is illimitable and at the same time deplorable, inasmuch as a newspaper to-day can make or mar at its will. It supplies to-day a great many fields hitherto unknown to it, accomplishing detective work as well as the work of the interviewer, the reporter, and the editorial writer. Hitherto the editorial page was the attractive and most important page of a daily newspaper, but to-day it has so dwindled that it is often flippantly written, and does not serve the purpose which it was born to serve.

"The newspaper is an educator, whether it aims to be or not, and if a man is to be judged by the company he keeps, the same may be said of him regarding the newspaper he reads. Many of our newspapers of to-day are merely a chamber of horrors, a daily Mrs. Grundy. Three-fourths of them contain only tittle-tattle.

"A greater bane is our Sunday papers, and those papers which claim that edition form a new triumvirate of evil that is now at the fore.

"The freedom of the press is in some cases a curse. If a censorship is allowable during war time over even the United States mail, why might it not be placed upon the present almost unendurable conditions of journalism, and pay closer attention to the stuff that is going toward the spoliation of public morals?"

The Rev. Mr. Reed then stated that he considered the majority of the dailies of to-day directly antagonistic toward the evangelical faith, and leaning almost wholly toward secularism.

HARVARD'S CLASS OFFICERS.

The Seniors' Ticket Will Be Voted on This Week.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 16.—The nominations for class officers of the senior class of Harvard closed to-night. The class this year has returned to the plan of having the three leading societies—the Hasty Pudding, D. U., and the Pi Eta—combine and draw up a slate for the officers without any opposition.

The nominations drawn up for the committee this year from the various societies seem to meet with universal satisfaction. The election, which will take place Wednesday and Thursday of next week, will be only to decide a few minor points, as there is but one nomination for almost all the officers. The one contest will be between Capt. Reid of the baseball team and Capt. Hallowell of the track team for the position of third Marshal, as it is admitted that James Lawrence of the crew will be first Marshal and Capt. Daly of the eleven second Marshal.

The rest of the nominations are as follows: Secretary—H. B. Clark, New York; Poet—C. S. C. Arensburg, Fitchburg, Penn.; Ivy Orator—S. R. Dubois, New York; Oblist—J. G. Forbes, Boston; Orator—E. P. Chandler, Indian Orchard, Mass.; Chorister—N. H. Pride; Class Committee—O. C. Brayton of Burlington, Iowa; C. D. Daly, Boston; H. W. Hallowell, West Medford; L. W. Kendall, New York; J. Lawrence, Jr., Groton, Mass.; W. T. Reid, Belmont, Cal.; Class Day Committee—H. Blythe, Burlington, Iowa; H. W. French, Boston; G. A. Sawin, Cambridge; Photographic Committee—B. M. Brownell, New Bedford, Mass.; W. Cheney, Manchester, N. H.; S. G. Ellis, Lynn, Mass.; R. Fincke, Utica, N. Y.; W. T. Foster, Roslindale, Mass.; L. S. Jackson, New York; H. W. Keene, Lynn, Mass.

Dr. Anthony Schuyler's Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 16.—The vestry of Grace Episcopal Church has formally appointed the Rev. Alexander Mann as rector of that church to succeed his uncle, the late Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler. It is understood that the appointment is in accordance with an agreement made five years ago, when Mr. Mann became associate rector, that he was to succeed Dr. Schuyler when the latter retired or died.

Church's Novel Scheme to Raise Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 16.—A novel scheme has been adopted by the Washington Street Baptist Church here for raising money to make improvements in the church building. The scheme is the collection and sale of old newspapers. All the boys and girls in the Sunday school are employed in the work. For each 100 pounds of paper the children receive 5 cents. The papers are, in turn, sold by the church to a paper-box manufacturer for $9 a ton.

MEXICO'S FINANCES.

Minister Limontour Expects Only Small Surplus—Export of Silver Causes Trouble.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 16.—Minister Limontour's report of the financial condition of the country, made to Congress on the presentation of the annual budget, is a notable document. He estimates for the ensuing year a revenue amounting to $61,694,000, and expenditures of $61,677,990, and shows why he does not anticipate a large surplus for the coming year. He takes up the present financial situation, which is characterized by monetary stringency, and remarks:

"It is impossible to disregard certain economical phenomena and certain symptoms of the present business situation, which reveal a condition of uneasiness caused by the partial paralyzation of transactions, and which, to continue for a long time, would probably occasion a formal crisis in the commerce and industry of a large portion of the republic."

The Financial Minister estimates that in addition to $50,000,000 in cash deposited in banks the holdings of the general public in cash do not amount to more than $40,000,000, so that the total circulation of silver money may be estimated in the neighborhood of $90,000,000. Minister Limontour continues:

"It is not, therefore, strange that when suddenly the country's supply of cash was curtailed from 10 to 12 per cent. by the exportation of silver dollars business should have experienced some degree of paralyzation. There has been an unusual demand for Mexican dollars, and this demand has sensibly diminished the supply of metallic cash here."

The report shows that the formation of new stock companies for manufacturing and other purposes was a revelation to many business men of prodigious efficacy, of which instruments of credit are susceptible, and that a certain amount of speculation began, resulting in overproduction in manufacturing from which, in some lines, a natural reaction is experienced.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 16.—An early morning fire here destroyed the St. James's Hotel, gutted the shoe store of Police Commissioner Stanton, and department store of Quinn, Woodland & Co., resulting in a loss of $40,000; partially insured. The fire started in a cobbler shop in the rear of the shoe store and spread to the dumb waiter in the St. James's Hotel, occupied by Kelly & Sutcliffe, and owned by the Ney estate. The roof of the department store was soon ablaze, and the loss here will be the heaviest, principally by water.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Dec. 16.—The immense plant of Zschietsche & Sons, tanners, was totally destroyed by fire to-day. The cause of the fire is unknown. Loss, $180,000, fully covered by insurance. The flames scorched the big furniture plant of the Mattoon Manufacturing Company adjoining, whose loss will be several thousand dollars. Nearly 200 men will be thrown out of employment and the plant may not be rebuilt.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2 A. M.—364 East Eighth Street; Charles Gutterman; damage, $10.

6:20 A. M.—107 Hester Street; Morris Rosenberg; damage, $300.

10 A. M.—2,144 3d Avenue; Raphael Brothers; damage, $25.

10:30 A. M.—423 East Eighty-fifth Street; Samuel Kutz; damage, $10.

10:45 A. M.—411 East Eighty-fifth Street; Michael Wolf; damage, $20.

10:50 A. M.—130 Cedar Street, Mayer & Co.; damage, $100.

11:50 A. M.—Southern Boulevard and Briggs Avenue; Frank Dow; damage, $250.

2:15 P. M.—58 Norfolk Street; Wolf Edelstein; damage slight.

6:10 P. M.—246 West Firtith Street; Frank Corkley; damage, $50.

6:15 P. M.—439 Lexington Avenue; Alexander Von Below; damage, $5.

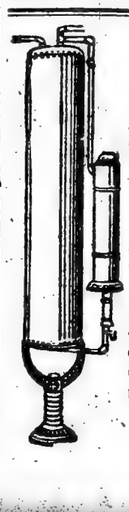

All the Water Needed for the Household

Expeditiously, Economically

HEATED BY GAS,

In Large or Small Quantities.

See the latest device,—compact, inexpensive easily attached to any ordinary boiler — at nearest office of

Consolidated Gas Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

These are gala days at Macy's. The store is overwhelmed with brilliant emblems of Christmas. Splendid displays that realize every child's dream of richness and happiness. A world of Toys and Dolls. Their variety, novelty and beauty baffle advertising. Too much color, and motion and diversity for dull types. They can't interpret the wonderful collections. Nothing but your eyes can do that. Come and see . . . . . .

Exceptional Blanket Values.

The mercury has dropped to the Blanket-time notch—with present prospects of descending to zero before these words get before the public. We are royally ready with Blankets. A huge, generous, imposing stock, bought during the summery days of late November from weather-worried manufacturers. There's not a tinge of exaggeration in the statement that we will save you a third. Come see the magnificent values:

Berkshire Wool Blankets, assorted borders, 10-4, $1.57.

All-wool California Blankets, 10-4 size, $2.99—11-4 size, $3.64.

California Lambs' Wool Blankets, 10-4 size, $4.69—11-4 size, $4.99.

Great variety of finer qualities—$5.63, $8.41, $9.69, $12.19 and $18.13—and the bargain element is as plainly manifest in all of them.

Down Comfortables

Comfortables, lined with pretty silk and filled with pure down—$7.99, $8.63, $10.63, $14.19 and $17.38.

Comfortables, lined with fine figured sateen and filled with down, $3.24

Wilton Rugs—Unusual Prices

These Rugs came from a manufacturer who wanted empty stock rooms when the New Year dawned. We had provided a large stock from other sources for your Holiday needs, but our buyer couldn't permit such bargains to pass. So here they are for you to choose from at extraordinarily low prices. Newest patterns and colorings—all were designed for next spring.

$31.50 kind at $20.98—8¼ x 10½ ft. | $35.00 kind at $24.98—9 x 12 ft.

Smaller sizes at prices equally attractive

Size 18 x 36 inches at	$1.49	Size 3 x 9 feet at	$7.84
Size 27 x 54 inches at	$2.93	Size 3 x 12 feet at	$10.49
Size 36 x 63 inches at	$4.68	Size 2½ x 15 feet at	$10.94
Size 2¼ x 9 feet at	$5.78	Size 4½ x 7½ ft. at	$11.79
Size 2¼ x 12 feet at	$7.74	Size 3 x 15 feet at	$13.21

An immense variety of Umbrellas, carefully and tastefully selected with your Holiday needs in mind. The collection is overtowering, far surpassing that of any previous season.

Silk and Silk-and-Gloria, imported hardwood handles in all shapes, with sterling silver and gold mountings, also pearl, ivory, cape horn and gun metal handles, artistically embellished with chased silver and gold.

Prices for all purposes—97c. to $14.98 is the range.

Sporting Goods.

Sporting Goods may now be found on the fifth floor. The growth of the business required more space than we could spare in their old quarters. For that reason they were whisked to their present higher and roomier location. A multitude of values—and every one of them is uncha.lenged by competition. The instance:

Striking Bags, made of extra quality leather, double seams, value $1.50; our price, 98c.

Boys' Boxing Gloves, 74c. and 98c. Men's Boxing Gloves, $1.19, $1.44 and up to $4.29

Adjustable Striking Bag Platform, $4.56.

Foot Balls, made of fine leather, pure gum bladder, $1.44, $1.69 and $1.94.

MacFadden's Pulley Exercisers, 84c. and $1.56.

Boys' Trapeze, complete, $1.24.

Swinging Rings, per pair, $1.49.

"Globe" Air Rifles, 63c.

"Atlas" Air Rifles, 98c.

Extension Roller Skates, 49c.

Buffalo Bicycle Skates, $3.98.

Peck and Snyder's Hockey Ice Skates, $1.41 and $1.98.

Peck and Snyder's Racing Ice Skates, $2.19.

Men's Extra Heavy All-wool Sweaters, $2.66.

Boys' All-wool Sweaters, $1.19 and $1.44.

A Perfect Whirl of Handkerchiefs.

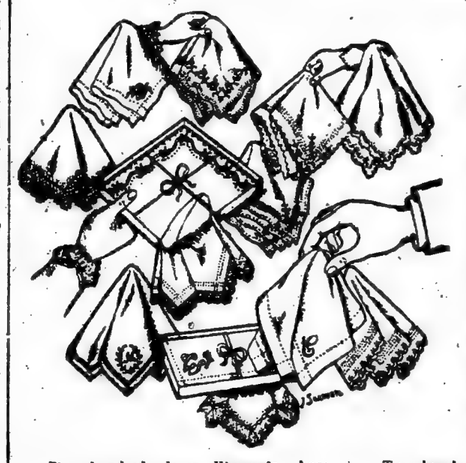

Our Handkerchief holdings are equal to the enormous Holiday trade. Our own factory at Belfast sends them by the thousands, and we are ever ready to draw upon other sources when favorable chances occur. The counters are now fluttered with myriad styles and qualities at prices that are not matched anywhere. For example:—

Five hundred dozen Women's Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs, 7c. and 9c.

Three hundred dozen Women's Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs, 19c., 22c., 47c. and 94c.

Two hundred dozen Women's Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 10c., 12c., 14c., 19c., 24c. and 29c.

Four hundred dozen Women's Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, 24c., 49c., 79c., 99c. and $1.24.

Two thousand dozen Men's and Women's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, very fine, worth from 35c. to 50c.; at 24c.

Men's Hemstitched Initial Linen Handkerchiefs, half dozen in fancy box, for $1.32 and $1.44

Dainty Wear-Things *Just Here from PARIS*

Tardy, but still on time, is this exquisite group of Lingerie from Paris. Lucky, too, for those who will do their buying this week; for here is variety still untouched; with daintiest, choicest garments still unpicked from. Some of the most exquisite pieces that Corne and others have made this season.

The *Paris Silk Waists* are a most brilliant group—the finest that have come from France—of rich taffetas, panne velvets, black nets and crepes, with the indescribable grace and beauty that Paris always sends. Most delightful gift-things. Prices, $14 to $65.

The *Paris Silk Petticoats*—with all the marvelous, filmy daintiness that those French designers only know how to give to brilliant taffetas, with the aid of laces and chiffons. All colors and black. Prices, $23 to $75.

Paris Tea Gowns—most charming of negligee attire. Made of dainty crepes, wool fabrics, silks, satins, chiffons, albatross and flannel. Prices, $8 to $150.

Placed in dainty gift-boxes if you wish. Little French Store. Second floor.

About FURS

There *were* a great many awaiting a cold snap before purchasing new furs. Last week's brisk selling here verified our surmise as to that. A very fair proportion of the procrastinators are making purchases from these excellent stocks. Here's broad assortment of thoroughly honest furs, made up in correct style, and properly priced. Some pieces as low as $4—and there's one garment, the price of which is a thousand times as much. And these in-between fur-prices:

Alaska Sable Scarfs, trimmed with tails, at $5, $8.50 and $10.50.
Sable Fox Neck Scarfs, with 2 large tails and claws, at $12 and $20.
Plain Electric Eton Coats, at $35.
Plain Electric Seal Coats, $37.50, $40, $50.
Cloth Capes; squirrel lined; suitable for carriage or evening wear, at $45 to $75.
Electric Seal Coats, trimmed with blended mink, at $45; with chinchilla, at $55.
Fine quality Black Astrakhan Coats, at $65.
Handsome Bear Sets; long boa with large muff, at $70.
Handsome Short Jackets, made from Persian paws, at $75.
Persian Lamb Coats, at $65 and $90.
Persian Lamb Coats, trimmed with chinchilla, at $125.
Plain Seal Coats, at $200, $265 and $275.
Second floor, Broadway.

Women's COATS *Newmarkets* in Particular

Style-setters are not always absolute. The creations of coat makers sometimes fail to gain the approval hoped for them. It's part of our business to study the preferences of coat and cape and cloak wearers—to give them the best, handsomest, most desirable styles. As, for instance, this matter of Newmarkets, primarily a tight-fitting coat. There was nothing in the way of trimming effects that could hold a place for them after our first few semi-fitting garments were exhibited. The close-fitting coat was at once supplanted. The loose garments—a bit mannish, hinting of the favored Raglan overcoat—receive unqualified endorsement from all visitors here. There's splendid assortment—all the usual fabrics.

At $23.50, three styles. These in tan and Oxford covert cloth and of double-faced cheviot, with velvet collar; the last with the Raglan sleeve. A very attractive Newmarket, in very similar style, at $25.
Another elegant Newmarket coat is in Empire style with Josephine Girdle,—a particularly graceful garment. This of tan kersey. Price, $35.
A coat of velour with lining of brocaded satin—very rich and stylish—is $100.
Second floor, Broadway.

SILKS at 75c Worth $1.25

Crisp, brilliant and beautiful—just from the mill, are these soft and exquisite Silks. They're all this season's patterns, and selling to-day in the best stores at $1.25. A four-yard waist pattern would cost in another store $5. Here, it costs only $3.

Still better saving, of course, on a dress pattern. Then there is superb variety to choose from; evening colors, as well as black with colors. One of the best offerings made this season. 75c a yard. Rotunda.

Eiderdown SACQUES.

In this wide assortment of pretty styles and good values, are two deserving of especial mention. One is a group of eiderdown sacques in various colors, all with full fronts and fitted backs, edges crocheted with zephyr, closing with frogs and ribbon; 75c each; were $1.25.

The other is a lot of ripple eiderdown sacques—two attractive styles. These are priced at $1.25 each. Were $1.75.

There's splendid choosing, too, outside of these special lines, at prices up to $4.25. We'll put up your selection in a neat box, suitable for giving, if you wish.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Holiday Pictures

Our Picture Store offers a broad array of refined gift suggestions. Carefully selected subjects of high artistic merit; all fittingly framed.

Etchings of landscapes, neatly matted; in gilt frames; sizes 14x28 and 17x26 in.; such as regularly sell for $2.25; here at $1.50 each.
Same style pictures, size 20x30 in.; regularly $3, at $2 each.
Autotypes in fine subjects, in gilt frames; plain, $5; colored, $3.75.
Pastels, in landscapes, winter and marine subjects, in various styles of frames; size 12x20 in., at $2.25; 20x24 in., at $3.75, $4.25 and $6, up to elaborate frames, 13 x22 in., at $11.50.
Photogravures in gilt frames; such subjects as Love's Dream, Home Sweet Home.
Burst of Melody, the Love Letter; plain, $12.75; colored, $15.
Other subjects, such as Gossips, Wayside Conversation, Age of Gallantry, and landscape views, in frames; plain, $18.50; colored, $23.50.
Platinum and Carbon Photographs, in various styles of frames; reproductions of famous pictures, $1.25 to $25.
A fine collection of Water Colors, in marine, Venetian and landscape subjects, from $20 to $275.
Fine imported Facsimiles of paintings, mostly in figure subjects, in original colorings, at prices ranging from $22.50 to $50.
Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Desk Furnishings

Have you thought of them in your Christmas gift planning? A handsome useful article, for either a man's or a woman's desk, will most likely be very acceptable. The social stationery store has a rich collection of beautiful new things for desk and cabinet and mantel.

Not all useful. These imported bronzes, for instance, serve no purpose other than beautifying the vicinity in which they're placed. A fine placque,—"The Bather"—is $18. A statuette,—"The Artisan"—is $25. Another—"Paquerette"—is $35. "An Alpine Accident" is but $7.

Glass cylinder paper weights, encircled with gilt bronze bearing new century date "1901," $2.
Rich glass inkstands, ornamental edges in filigree silver, $3, $4, and $5.
Various new designs in silver top inkstands and other desk adjuncts.
Broadway.

Books for Gifts

Good books are like good friends—the same always. Here are some good friends—just a small delegation representing a wide circle from which you may choose. A comparison of publishers' prices and ours, in this partial list, will be found interesting.

America. By Joel Cook. Illustrated; 3 vols.; 8vo, cloth; gilt top; $7.50. Our price, $5.50.
Rulers of the South—Sicily, Calabria, and Malta. By F. Marion Crawford. 2 vols.; 28 full-page plates, etc.; $6. Our price, $4.50.
William Shakespere. By Hamilton W. Mabie. Over 100 illustrations; 8vo.; $6. Our price, $5.
Old Virginia and Her Neighbors. By John Fiske. Illustrated; 2 vols., 8vo., gilt top; $8. Our price, $6.
Women of the American Revolution. By Elizabeth F. Ellet. Introduction by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. Eighteen portraits; 2 vols.; $4. Our price, $3.
Rambles in Colonial Byways. By Rufus Rockwell Wilson. Illustrated; 12mo.; 2 vols.; $3. Our price, $2.25.
Out-Door Pictures. Twelve facsimiles of water-colors; also, 12 half-tone engravings; 11x14 in.; $5. Our special price, $1.50.
Famous American Belles of the Nineteenth Century. By Virginia Tatnall Peacock. 28 full-page illustrations; 8vo.; $3. Our price, $2.25.
Ramona. By Helen Hunt Jackson. 25 photogravure plates; 2 vols., 8vo.; $6. Our price, $4.50.
Pilgrim's Progress. By John Bunyan. Illustrated by the Brothers Rhead. Edition de Luxe in colors; $5. Our special price, $2.
Book Store, Ninth street.
David Harum. By Edward Noyes Westcott. Illustrated edition; 70 full-page and text pictures by E. West Clinedinst; gilt top; $2. Our price, $1.50.
Richard Harding Davis. The Novels and Stories of Richard Harding Davis, (Olive Lether edition,) comprising Gallegher, and Other Stories; Soldiers of Fortune, 2 vols.; Cinderella, and Other Stories; The King's Jackal; The Lion and the Unicorn. 8 vols., each with photogravure frontispiece, flexible leather, gilt top; $6. Our special price, $2.75.
Eleanor. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Special holiday edition; 2 vols., 8vo.; $3. Our price, $2.25.
The Golf Girl. Four illustrations in color, by Maud Humphrey. Verses by Samuel M. Peck. Quarto boards. Our price, 40c.
Biddlecombe Fair. Drawings in color. By Pamela Colman Smith. Limited edition. Our price, $1.50.
Saracinesca. By F. Marion Crawford. Illustrated edition; 2 vols.; $2. Our price, $3.50.
London: As Seen by C. D. Gibson. With illustrations by the author. Large folio, 12x18 in.; $5 Our special price, $1.25.
Idyls of the King. Lord Alfred Tennyson. 60 original illustrations by the Brothers Rhead. Quarto; $3.75. Our price, 85c.
Overheard in the Wittington Family. Drawings by C. Allan Gilbert. Quarto. Our price, $2.25.

Store Open Evenings Until 10 o'clock—All this Week

Christmas SHOPPING On In Earnest

The time for study is over—the week of action is here. All Christmas problems must be solved at once; or the worry and disappointment will mar the pleasure of Christmas Day. Here are fullest answers to every possible question—

Gifts for the infant of a few weeks—
Gifts for the toddlers that begin to know things—
Gifts for boys ready for choo-choo cars—
Gifts for girls that want dollies to dress and furniture for doll housekeeping—
Gifts for little men and women who begin to take things more seriously—
And this means a world of puzzling answers. Then—
Gifts for brother or sister—
Gifts for father or mother—
Gifts for sweetheart or lover—
Gifts for aunt or uncle—
Gifts for grandfather or grandmother, who don't use things younger people do—
Gifts for sick folks and cripples, who have needs and pleasures distinctly their own—
Gifts to make the world brighter, jollier, more comfortable.

What a wonderful time Christmas is, to make the world remember the forgotten ones, and forget the petty dislikes and the unreasonable hatreds of the past; and bring peace and good-will before the starting of the New Year.

All the brains and skill, experience and power of this great organization has been preparing for a twelve-month to be worthy to help most fully to a glorious Christmas. To-day the store speaks for itself.

A Pre-Holiday Offering of LACE CURTAINS

Do the windows of the Christmas home need new dress? Here is opportunity to choose from some of the most exquisite curtains we have, as well as others all along the line to the dainty sorts at most modest prices—

Some at* HALF PRICE; *others a Third or a Quarter Under Value

Then you are not confined in the matter of choice. *More than six hundred pairs* are in the offering, and they include many patterns in each of the styles of curtains represented. It is a splendid opportunity—fine desirable draperies at real and positive savings.

These hints of variety and prices:

Brussels Lace Curtains—
The daintiest of laces; fresh and perfect in every way; about a quarter under-price. 119 pairs, in 16 different patterns at these prices, as well as others in between:
$8.50 Curtains now $6.35 pair — $20 Curtains now $15 pair
$9.75 Curtains now $7.35 pair — $26 Curtains now $19.50 pair
$11.50 Curtains now $8.50 pair — $35 Curtains now $26.25 pair
$16 Curtains now $12 pair — $56 Curtains now $42 pair

Arabian Lace Curtains—
42 pairs, in 10 different patterns, at these prices, and others between:
$5.75 Curtains at $3.85 pair — $20 Curtains at $13.35 pair
$10.50 Curtains at $7 pair — $90 Curtains at $60 pair

Ivory Irish Point Curtains—
247 pairs, in 37 different patterns—splendid variety here, and many at half prices; others reduced less, as the list shows:
$4.50 Curtains now $3 pair — $10 Curtains now $5 pair
$6.50 Curtains now $4.85 pair — $11 Curtains now $8.25 pair
$8 Curtains now $4 pair — $12 Curtains now $8 pair
$9.50 Curtains now $4.75 pair — $13.75 Curtains now $10.25 pair

Also a group of white and ivory Irish Point Curtains, with taffeta silk combinations in green, rose, yellow and pink; all at a third below their value:
$15 Curtains now $10 pair — $19.50 Curtains now $13 pair
$16.50 Curtains now $11 pair — $30 Curtains now $20 pair

White Irish Point Curtains—
49 pairs, in 11 different patterns, at these and other prices:
$5.25 Curtains now $3.95 pair — $9.75 Curtains now $7.50 pair
$6.75 Curtains now $5 pair — $18 Curtains now $12 pair

Tamboured Lace Curtains—
69 pairs, in 14 different patterns:
$4.50 Curtains now $3.35 pair — $8.50 Curtains now $6.35 pair
$7.25 Curtains now $5.50 pair — $11.50 Curtains now $8.65 pair

Renaissance Lace Curtains—
32 pairs, in 9 different patterns, at these and other prices:
$7.50 Curtains now $5 pair — $29 Curtains now $21.75 pair
$14 Curtains, now $9.75 pair — $95 Curtains now $72 pair
Third floor.

Men's HOUSE COATS *Fine Gifts Under-price*

Still splendid choosing from this special purchase of House Coats at little more than half price. There were more than a thousand in the lot, or this story would not be told to-day.

The styles and fabrics are the handsomest that are shown this season; yet these are the prices for which they can be bought:

$6 House Coats for $3,50
$8.50 House Coats for $5
$11 House Coats for $6.50

Do you know of a better gift for a man?
Second floor, Ninth street.

Gift Things in the JAPANESE STORE

A walk about these interesting collections of Oriental goods will be helpful in solving the gift question. Is there some one, as yet unprovided for, that has a penchant for things antique? A bit of Phoenician glass, that lay hidden for many centuries—said to have been given shape 500 B. C.—would doubtless be a welcome remembrance. Not often seen outside of a museum. We have a number of pieces of this wonderful ware.

Wicked, mysterious-looking weapons from the far-Eastern countries, make effective wall decoration for men's dens. Turkish pipes, curious dinner gongs, unique carved ivories and so on.

Of vases, a widely gathered assortment—15c to $75. Bronzes at $1.25 to $200. Cloissonne vases at 50c to $50.

And screens of every sort that Japanese genius could devise. Beautifully embroidered specimens reduced in price: $6.50, from $9; $7.50, from $12.50; $9.50, from $15.
Basement.

Fine PIANOS *Under-Price*

This splendid pre-holiday offering consists of a group of new and handsome pianos of high artistic character. Our Christmas collection has been broader than ever before—broader than that of any other piano store anywhere. Now we start in early to dispose of a number of styles that we cannot retain on our floors regularly; and we make this extraordinary offer just when it will best serve those who have the purchase of a piano in mind for Christmas. The price-concessions range from a saving of $75 to $175, on each instrument. Our fullest guarantee goes, of course, with each piano.

This list suggests the very positive profits for the prompt purchasers that share this special group:

A $700 Piano for $525
A $550 Piano for $417.50
A $500 Piano for $375
A $400 Piano for $300
A $325 Piano for $243.75
A $320 Piano for $240
A $300 Piano for $225

The names of these pianos are not given because we do not wish to cast discredit on instruments which must continue to be sold in the regular way at the full prices named. This means as much to the purchasers as it does to us and the manufacturers. The bargain is almost confidential—and will be over as soon as these few are sold.
Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Gold CABINETS

Here is the very head and front of Christmas suggestion from the Furniture Store. The luxurious furniture that carries sentiment with elegance; for the parlor of the mistress of a home, or the boudoir of a lady friend.

We make a splendid showing of this beautiful gold and bronze furniture. Principally shown in cabinets of various kinds, but also in fine parlor suites. There is probably no other assortment of the goods so large. We do not attempt descriptions, but name some of the prices to give an idea of the ample price-range. The cabinets we tell of are in all sorts of sizes and plain or elaborately carved; finished with glass shelves and glass or decorated doors.

Gold Parlor Cabinets, at $66, $68, $75, $78, $90, $92, up to $350.
Gold Curio Cabinets, at $40, $45, $53, $58, $60, $65, $100.
Gold Parlor Tables, at $43, $45, $78, $85, $100, $125, $150.
Vernis-Martin Parlor Cabinets, at $40, $45, $55, $56, $60, $75, $78, $100, up to $265
Vernis-Martin Music Cabinets, at $40, $42, $55, $65, $100, $115. Fourth floor.

Men's Sack Suits

This is the good word from our Custom Tailoring Store;

Sack Suits, made to measure, made to fit and well made, of fancy cheviot suitings in good, tasteful patterns, at $20 a suit, instead of $25 and $30, last week's prices.

Also a lot of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds from which we were making suits at $30 and $35 each. They were very moderate prices.

Choice Now $25

In many of these patterns, there is only enough for a single suit, in some, two. The earlier the call the better the choosing. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Neckwear

The absolutely correct dressers have learned the advantages of this Men's Furnishing Store. We welcome particularly the fastidious men. Our collection of neckwear, in exclusive designs and colorings, was prepared with just that sort of men in mind. They'll find it to their liking, we think.

There's been unusually hard study and work put into the subject of holiday neckwear. You'll find the variety to be unmatched, the qualities to be unmatched at the prices.

Of imported and domestic silks at 50c to $2.50—ready to wear. We'll make you a scarf to order, from a fine collection of exclusive fabrics, at $1.75 to $5.
Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Boys' Kilt Suits

The Boys' Clothing Store only has things for the big fellows of 3 years of age and over. These kilts for the chaps of 2 and 3 are close by—in the Infants' Store, where the mothers love to linger.

Some Russian blouse pique kilt suits, with sailor collar, belt and cuffs of blue linen, feather stitched, at $2 each. There are two very pretty styles at $3.25. One attractively trimmed with embroidery ruffle and white lawn plaited shield. The other with plaited jacket and skirt; and with trimming of neat embroidery insertion.

Other styles up to $6.50. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fire-place Fixings

The enthusiast who has these in charge has been making some investigations and comparisons. He's very sure that there's no collection equal to this, in point of variety or general excellence. Doesn't know either of prices anywhere nearly so low as ours. Very fine goods, all of it, from which these few quotations:

Brass Andirons, $3 to $65
Brass Fire Sets, $4.50 to $21
Brass Fenders, $6.50 to $21
Brass Folding Screens, $3.75 to $50
Brass Coal Hods, $4 to $9.50
Brass Wood Baskets, $8.50 to $10.50
Brass Coal Vases, $11 and $12
Brass Coal Grabs, $1.80 to $2.75
Brass Hearth Brushes, $1.85
Brass Wood Boxes, $19.50 to $48
Black Iron Andirons, $2.50 to $33
Black Iron Fire Sets, $2.25 to $36
Black Iron Fenders, $6.75 to $15
Black Iron Wood Baskets, $5.25 to $6
Black Iron Portable Grates, $2 to $8.75
Basement.

Clothing for Boys

To judge from the present indications, Christmas week in the Boys' Clothing Store is going to be a busy one. Seems as though so may mothers had never brought their boys to us to be outfitted as now. And it isn't easy to find a boy who can't be suited—or overcoated—from this splendid stock, now at its best.

Here are some of the particular attractions:

Russian Storm Ulsters; splendid coats for heavy weather, made long and full, with hood and belt. Of blue or Oxford frieze, with all-wool lining throughout. $8.50 and $11.
Overcoats for boys from 4 to 16 years, of frieze or cheviot, in good variety. $5, $5.50, $6.50, up to $15.
Veat Jacket Suits, of mannish cut, for boys of 9 to 16 years; in blue serge and mixed cheviots. $5, $6.50, $7.50, to $14.
Regulation Sailor Suits, sizes 4 to 12 years; made of storm serge, in approved nautical style. $5.50 and $6.50. Second floor, Ninth street.

Handkerchiefs

The selling is tremendous; but supplies are ample, and additional selling places have been provided to make selection more comfortable. Three counters on the second floor, one on the fifth, one in the basement and one in the Rotunda. If the main counters are crowded try one of the others—probably least crowd on the fifth floor.

We box the handkerchiefs neatly. One special lot of three pure linen handkerchiefs in dainty fan-shaped box for 55c.

But here is every sort of pure linen Handkerchiefs in the broadest variety in America, and best quality at the prices—plain or embroidered, at 12½c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1 each.
Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE
Ship Subsidy Bill.

Its True Inwardness and What It Means to Taxpayers.

They would have to pay over One Hundred Million Dollars, which would go into the hands of a few rich corporations.

The subject will be treated exhaustively in The Evening Post to-day.

Letters and telegrams from prominent men in every section of the country, expressing their opinions of the bill.

The Evening Post TO-DAY.

The sign of the season is "Give." You can give nothing finer than an Arnheim suit or overcoat.

Special sale of overcoatings, embracing the newest novelties, the green gray, blue gray, brown gray and Oxford gray, Cheviots and Friezes, overcoat to order, satin lined, $20. Raglan or Chesterfield, $25. Special sale of fancy worsteds and cheviots, suit to order, $16. Prince Alberts made of Vicuna Thibet, silk lined and faced, $23. Imported trouserings, $6. Our full dress Tuxedo, at $30, is special value.

Samples, Fashion Review, Measuring Guide mailed upon request.

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BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

Reed & Barton
SILVERSMITHS.
Holiday Presents

Silver,
In the many beautiful forms in which we present it, furnishes a most agreeable remembrance of the Holidays.

Household Silver.
Our designs are attractive and exhibit the refinement for which our work is noted.

Enameled Silver.
A superb assortment of enameled silver.

Toilet Articles.
Complete sets of articles for the toilet in Sterling Silver.

41 Union Square, N. Y.
6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

A Big Fact

No; no one has ever truly been disappointed in the purchase, sale or use of

Hunter Baltimore Rye

It is simply perfect for health and hospitality.

For the physical needs of women, when recommended, it is the purest tonical stimulant.

A. B. HART and FRANK MORA, Representatives, 15 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

EVERY DAY AND SUNDAY
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NINE CENTS A WEEK.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper it is well to Order It Delivered at Your Residence.

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY

Freezing Weather Fails to Keep Amateur Drivers Indoors.

TROTTERS AND PACERS OUT

Hontas Crooke and Ellert Indulge in a Lively Encounter, Which Was Won by the Latter.

Muffled in furs from their head to their heels, the Speedway brigade defied the biting cold and the cutting north wind of yesterday morning and furnished several hours of excellent sport brushing their crack trotters and pacers. Cold as it was, the crowd that gathered to witness the sport staid until the last brush.

Among the early arrivals was Fred Gerken's crack Speedway trotters, The Monk, 2:08¼. Following close behind came John F. Cockerill, driving Swift, 2:16½, and C. K. G. Billings of Chicago with his string of horses, among them being Rightwood, 2:16¾, driven by W. S. McCrea; the chestnut pacer Hontas Crooke, 2:09, and Ellert, 2:11, driven by Mr. Billings. On the way down the stretch Hontas Crooke and Ellert were started together by way of a warming heat. It proved, however, to be a very lively brush, as both animals appeared at their best, and neither seemed able to gain a lead. A spurt was necessary to win, and this Ellert made just at the proper moment and won by a head. Hontas Crooke, however, passed Ellert further down the stretch. About this time Dr. David Randall put in an appearance behind his roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07, who is looked upon by many as the fastest little animal on the road. There were immediately several proposals for a brush, but Dr. Randall chose his own company for a while, and turned to a good start with the famous trotter David B., 2:09½, by Young Jim. Moth Miller took the lead and held it to the first quarter post, where David B. seemed to strike his gait and closed the gap very rapidly. Both horses came down the stretch under the whip, but Moth Miller had a trifle too much speed, and was half a length to the good as the line was crossed.

The sidewalk brigade was anxious to see Hontas Crooke, and Moth Miller step together, and both drivers readily assented to the proposition. On the start both horses got away in fairly good shape, and a very fast quarter was covered nose and nose, when Moth Miller lost a boot and broke, thus spoiling her chances of winning.

The race of the morning had five starters, all of them star Speedway performers. They were Swift, 2:16; Ed Lock, Ellert, 2:11; Silvermaker, and The Duchesse. The start was somewhat ragged, but the horses closed up after the first quarter, and came down the stretch five abreast. Swift had a lead of half a length, with Ellert close behind, and Ed Lock a good third. Ellert made a desperate spurt to overtake Swift near the finish, but failed, and was passed by Ed Lock, who took second place from Ellert by a head, Swift winning by a short half length, while Silvermaker was a good length in front of The Duchesse. Later in the forenoon Nathan Straus took the reins behind the noted pacer Robert J., 2:01½, by Hartford, but did not seem anxious to step him, and only came down the stretch in company rush, when he beat Freeland, 2:17¾, driven by T. Goodman, by several lengths.

Jack, 2:12¼, the old Speedway favorite, driven by Dr. Gill, tried conclusions with Hontas Crooke, 2:09, Mr. Billings driving. Hontas Crooke had beaten Jack before, but not as bad as yesterday morning, when the chestnut pacer had at least a length and a half lead at the finish. Jack, however, did not appear to be in the best of condition.

Among the many on the road were Trainer Isaac Fleming, behind Page, 2:09¾; Dr. Hamilton, driving La Crosse Girl, 2:10½; W. Durando, driving Hopeful; Lydall Whitehead driving Saratoga Belle; F. R. Eckerson, driving Miss Gaddis; E. C. Kirkland, with the pacer Red Echo, 2:25¼; Fred Dietz, driving Miss Overton, 2:28¾; Charles Riley, behind Belle Esprit, 2:12½; J. P. Barter, driving Fulgilt; Christopher Hackett, Jr., driving King Tom; George W. Young, driving Dandy, and Charles Newman, driving Nelson and Baby Mine to the pole.

Big Price Expected for Hamburg.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 16.—Dr. Edward Hagyard, chief veterinarian on the Daly ranch in Montana, has telegraphed to his brother, Dr. John Hagyard, here, to come to the Daly farm and take his place while he goes to New York with the thoroughbred horses to be sold by the Fasig-Tipton Company in January. Dr. Hagyard says the get of Hamburg are a fine lot of colts, and that it is expected the horse will bring more than Mr. Daly paid John Madden for him. There is much speculation as to what he will bring, and some place the estimate as high as $75,000. Dr. John Hagyard will leave for Montana on Wednesday. It is believed that young Daly will continue his father's breeding interests, excepting the thoroughbreds.

The race mare Sourane, by Rayon d'Or, owned by August Belmont, and bred in England, has been sent to the nursery stud here, she having failed to train on. She may be bred to Henry of Navarre.

SIX-DAY RIDERS TO RACE AGAIN.

Unhurt by Long Grind, Cyclists Talk of Another Contest.

The long-distance bicycle racers who completed their six days' ride in Madison Square Garden Saturday night, yesterday drifted in and out of the hotel opposite the rear entrance to the hall where the contest took place, looking but little the worse for the trying grind they had been through. None of the men who finished was in really poor condition, a good night's rest having freshened up all of them to the point where their appetites appeared insatiable. They were still somewhat stiff and sore, even after having gone through the hands of Turkish bath attendants, and most of them spent the first day of rest lounging about the hotel office. The men of the winning team, Elkes and McFarland, who are stopping at the Bartholdi, both dropped in on their late opponents at the Putnam in the afternoon, accompanied by their trainer, "Tom" Eck. Elkes came out of the race much better than did McFarland, but the latter was so far from the wreck that report pictured him on the last day of the contest that Eck took pride in exhibiting him. Eck said that his reason for putting McFarland back in the race in the last hour was simply because he wished to prove to the public that the rider was not in danger of collapse. The trainer also denied in vigorous terms that he had administered drugs to stimulate the men, and said that all he gave them was half a pint of champagne each, forty or fifty minutes before the end of the race. McFarland insisted that he was as good as ever, but added that he would never again ride in a six-day race.

The man who came out of the race best of all physically was Fisher, who weighed exactly the same, after he finished, as before the race, 172 pounds. His partner, Fredericks, los nine pounds. Fredericks explained his absence from the Garden Saturday afternoon and failure to relieve Fisher when the latter's time on the track had been completed, by saying that from the time the race began he had wanted to go to church, but could not get the chance until Saturday afternoon. Then he hurried to attend the service in the nearest Protestant church, which was the Little Church Around he Corner, and staying to the end of the service, was late in getting back to the race. The French rider, Gougoltz, was so well satisfied with his achievement in the contest that he announced his intention of remaining in America to engage in cycle racing next season. Aronson, the young Swede, who was injured by a fall in the race, is still in the New York Hospital, but will be out in a day or two. All the riders remarked about the peculiar outcome of the contest, which left only sprinters in at the finish, all the veterans in long-distance riding having been worn down by the sprinters. This was the more singular, as the average pace through the six days was half a mile an hour slower than last year's record.

The prize winners will meet the managers of the race at the Bartholdi Hotel to-day, when the premiums won will be paid. The winnings of a number of the men will be increased by sums offered for passing certain records, and the foreign riders will also have their expenses and cost of transportation refunded.

A proposition was made to the bicyclists to go to Boston for a six-day race, to be held in the old Park Square Station, and all the men except McFarland agreed to enter if the contest is arranged, on condition that the race is for individuals. None wished to ride again in a team race.

Damp feet neglected,—then a cold and trouble. That's the way; but

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

MAKES ALL WELL AGAIN.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure In One Minute.

INDOOR ATHLETIC MEETS.

National Guardsmen and Associated Cycling Clubs to Hold Open Games.

The joint games of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York and Company E, Eighth Regiment, will be held on the two Saturday evenings, Jan. 19 and 26, at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The games will be open to all amateurs in good standing. The following events will be included in the programme:

Sixty-yard handicap dash, 300-yard handicap run, 880-yards novice run, one-mile handicap run, two-mile handicap bicycle race, one-mile handicap bicycle race, one-mile novice bicycle race, and five-mile pursuit team race.

The trial heats of the bicycle races will be held on the first night, Jan. 19, and the final heats and all athletic events will be held on the second night, Jan. 26.

Company G of the Ninth Regiment will hold its indoor games and reception at the armory, 125 West Fourteenth Street, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 12. The games will be open to all registered amateurs, whether members of athletic clubs or not. The following events have been provided:

Sixty-yard handicap run, 440-yard handicap run, 440-yard novice run, one-half mile handicap bicycle race, one-mile handicap bicycle race, one-mile handicap race, and two-mile handicap bicycle race. A 600-yard handicap run, open only to members of the Ninth Regiment, will also be included in the programme.

Entries will close Feb. 5 with A. J. Walsh, 346 West Seventeenth Street, or G. F. Murray, 125 West Fourteenth Street.

CUP DEFENDERS AT NEWPORT.

Yachting at the Resort Will Boom Before International Races.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 16.—The selection of ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan as manager of the Columbia in the trial races against the two new defenders has been well received here by persons interested in yachting, for it was on Narragansett Bay that Mr. Morgan began his career as a yachtsman. The Columbia will be moored between races in Brenton's Cove, not many yards from Mr. Morgan's house, which is built on a rock jutting out into the waters of the cove. Equal satisfaction is expressed here at the appointment of W. Butler Duncan, Jr., as manager of the new Herreshoff trial defender. The old professional catboat men of this vicinity, such as Capt. "Tom" Shea and Capt. William Chapin, are particularly enthusiastic over Mr. Duncan's selection. These catboat skippers have taught as boys many of the New York Yacht Club members the rudiments of sailing, and they watch with interest the yachting careers of the amateurs who were once their pupils.

A cordial feeling exists here toward Mr. Lawson's entrance of a third boat in the trial races. It is believed that with the three boats here during the Summer there will be no end of yachting for Newport. In fact, several yacht owners who have heretofore made it a practice to remain about New York during the earlier part of the yachting season have decided to bring their boats to Newport to watch the contest between the three flyers. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry will have his steam yacht Electra put into commission ear next Spring.

Ice Yachts to Race on Orange Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 16.—With the mercury near zero, a light wind, and five inches of smooth ice, everything points to excellent sport in the regatta of the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club, which is to be sailed Tuesday over courses on Orange Lake which were staked to-day. Four prizes have been set up for award in Tuesday's events. They consist of two silver cups, a piece of engraved silver plate, and a pennant. Mr. Higginson's yacht Aurora will join the half-dozen other club craft already in commission to-morrow afternoon, when her sails will be bent and her trial spin made.

BALL PLAYERS STAND FIRM.

Protective Association Through a Committee Announces that It Will Supervise Contracts.

The last gun before the establishment of an armed truce between the National Baseball League and the rebellious players, that is expected to continue until the February meeting of the League, was fired yesterday by the players. Then the committee, composed of Charles L. Zimmer, Chairman; Hugh Jennings, and Clark C. Griffith, representing the Protective Association of Professional Baseball Players, after consultation with Harry Taylor, attorney for the association, issued a statement concerning the refusal of the National League, at its meeting in this city last week, to consider the demands of the players for more favorable terms in the signing of players. This statement was as follows:

The refusal of the National League "magnates" to consider and discuss with us seriatim our requests as representatives of a protective Association of Professional Baseball Players, and their tailless resolution, which is probably intended to express in words their complete ignoring of said requests collectively, without any adequate reason therefore, seem to require us, as such representatives, to make the following statement to all the members of our association and to the public:

1. We shall continue to stand—as we have always stood—for the avoidance of a "baseball war," if that be possible.

2. We recognize and shall respect the inviolability of all actual contractual obligations.

3. No member of our association, who during the past season played last in the American League, shall at present sign a contract to play the coming season in the National League—or vice versa.

4. Pursuant to our by-laws, none of the members of our association shall sign a contract for the coming season which has not been approved by our association.

CHARLES L. ZIMMER,
HUGH JENNINGS,
C. C. GRIFFITH,
Committee.

The players assert that in spite of stories to the contrary, there have been no desertions to the National League, and say that no man who signed the players' agreement will consider any proposition for a contract until the issue between the players and the club owners has been settled. The players now, the committeemen asserted, have dropped from their demands all except the three matters mentioned in the open conference between them and the National League Committee last week, which are that the "farming" of ball players be suppressed; that the term of contracts be limited to a certain number of years—three, four, or five—and that the sale, transfer, or lending of players be forbidden unless the player to be transferred shall give his written consent to the transaction. No mention of Ban Johnson and his American League was made, other than the statement that there was a perfect understanding between their association and Johnson and his associates in the American League.

Ban Johnson still is in Philadelphia. He has said:

"The American League has never entertained the idea of putting a club in New York. I can assert positively, however, that teams will be placed in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington in the East. Those cities have been decided on. We will make up the circuit with clubs in Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Milwaukee, and Indianapolis.

"We are now at work arranging details, for our league has already been firmly organized, with plenty of capital. We anticipate no trouble in getting all the good players we want, and, in fact, have assurances that we will not have the least difficulty in that direction."

Boxing Bouts for Charity.

There have been doubts as to whether the many pugilists who have volunteered to appear at the benefit to be tendered to the family of the late sporting writer, Hugh S. Hart, will be allowed to spar on Tuesday night at the Grand Central Palace. The impression has got abroad that Corbett, Sharkey, Ruhlin, Maher, Mike Donovan, and many other prominent pugilists will only indulge in bag punching. This is not the case. The men have volunteered to put on the gloves and the exhibitions of sparring will be conducted without a ring, referees, or timekeepers.

The management does not pretend that there will be any contest with gloves, as the competitive part of the programme will be confined to the wrestling bouts, in which Ernest Roeber will try to throw Jim Jeffries; Paul Pons, the French champion, will meet all comers.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Brooklyn-Chicago Teams to Play a Series of Exhibition Matches.

The committee of delegates who will represent the bowling clubs of Brooklyn at the American Bowling Congress in Chicago next month, have arranged a series of games between the six Brooklyn teams which will be sent to the National championship tournament in connection with the congress and as many other representative teams of the borough. The matches will be rolled on the principal Brooklyn alleys.

In addition to the six Brooklyn teams representing the Imperial, Carleton, Palace, Monarch, Echo, and Prosperity Clubs, there will be six Manhattan teams from the Fidelia, Rosedale, Metropolitan, Corinthian, and Empire Clubs, making a total of twelve five-men teams from the greater city. In addition, there will be several two-men teams, besides the individual bowlers, which will probably bring the total number of the New York delegation to over a hundred.

The schedule of matches for to-night follows:

Final match for East Side Championship between American National and Harlem League teams. Germania alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Grove Hill, Corinthian, and Wang Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Lafayette and Eclipse Bowling Clubs and Harlem Wheelmen. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National Bowling League—America and Spartan Bowling Clubs. Starr's alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Bank Clerks', Palace, and Monarch Bowling Clubs. Germania alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Hyperion and Tremont Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Inter-Club Bowling League, Brooklyn—Brooklyn Bicycle Club and Carlton Club; Aurora Grata Club and Crescent Athletic Club; Columbian Club and Knickerbocker Field Club. Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Imperial, Queer, and Empire Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Long Island Bowling League—Orient, Atlantic, and South Paw Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Washington Irving, Brevoort, and Fort Greene Councils. Trainor's alleys, Brooklyn.

Exhibition match—Academy Bowling Club and Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. Academy alleys, Brooklyn.

Harlem Navy Bowling League Meets.

A meeting to organize the Harlem Navy Bowling League for the season of 1901 was held at Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys yesterday afternoon, and was attended by representatives of the following eight Harlem River rowing clubs: Friendship Boat Club, Dauntless Rowing Club, Lone Star Boat Club, Nassau Boat Club, Nonpareil Rowing Club, Harlem Rowing Club, Union Boat Club, and Wyanoke Boat Club.

The Seawanhaka and Ravenswood Boat Clubs of Brooklyn were admitted to membership, after which the meeting adjourned until Jan. 13, when the annual election of officers will be held, and a schedule arranged. It is expected that by that time teams will be entered from several of the five clubs not represented at yesterday's meeting—the Metropolitan Rowing Club, First Bohemian Boat Club, Atlanta Boat Club, Waverley Boat Club, and Hudson Boat Club, all of which were members of the league last year.

Dead Heat in P. A. C. Run.

The handicap cross country run of the Pastime Athletic Club over the Jerome Avenue course yesterday afternoon, resulted in a dead heat for first place, between J. McCarty, (3 minutes,) and E. J. Fagan, (2 minutes,) both of the Pastimes. R. Portner of the same club, (scratch,) was third; J. Lynch of the Star Athletic Club (3 minutes) was fourth, and J. Rathgabe, New York High School, (2 minutes,) was fifth. The distance was five and a half miles, and the time of the first men was 35 minutes.

Wednesday Talks at Yachtsmen's Club.

The Wednesday evening talks which have been held successfully at the Yachtsmen's Club in West Forty-third Street during the past three weeks will be continued throughout the remainder of the Winter. The following programme has been arranged: Dec. 19, "A Talk on Navigation," Capt. Howard Patterson; Jan. 9, "Marine Engineering," Prof. C. C. Thomas; Jan. 16, "Yacht Measurement," John Hyslop; Jan. 23, "Yacht Designing and Construction," Clinton H. Crane; Jan. 30, "Wrinkles of Yacht Racing," Newbury D. Lawton. An announcement of lectures for Wednesday evenings during February and March will be made later. R. B. Crowninshield will probably be one of the lecturers later in the season. He was to have talked before members of the Yachtsmen's Club this month, but was compelled to cancel his engagement because of his work upon Thomas Lawson's trial defender for the America's Cup.

The following yachtsmen have recently been elected to membership in the club: Dr. C. W. Schwartz, Cliff Haven Yacht Club; Lawrence D. Huntington, Jr., New Rochelle Yacht Club; E. C. Myrick, Rhode Island Yacht Club; Charles E. Lauriat, Jr., Hull-Massachusetts Yacht Club; John Taylor Humphrey, Hull-Massachusetts Yacht Club; R. W. Bartram, Bridgeport Yacht Club; Simeon Ford, American Yacht Club.

Seventh Regiment Rifle Matches.

Two matches were shot Saturday night by members of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club at the armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. The prone class match was decided first. In this event seven shots are fired standing and seven prone. All scores having the same numerical value constitute a class, and ties are decided by the best prone score. Five prizes were awarded in the following order:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
A. Stein, veteran	34	34	68
Sergt. A. Stevens, Co. F	33	34	67
Private H. W. Biddle, Co. K	31	35	66
Capt. W. J. Underwood, Co. G	30	35	65
Corp. A. E. Wells, Co. E	30	34	64

The non-expert match, which was shot second, was open only to those who had never made scores of 68 or better in an Armory Rifle Club match or in competition for the Abeel Trophy. Five prizes were awarded, as follows, seven shots being fired standing and seven prone:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private O. Wuerz, Co. C	33	34	67
Sergt. W. H. Evans, Co. G	32	35	67
Private W. B. Cragin, Jr., Co. I	32	33	65
Lieut. T. C. Wiswall, Co. F	32	33	65
Capt. W. J. Underwood, Co. G	32	33	65

The following riflemen qualified as sharpshooters Saturday night:

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Capt. W. J. Underwood, Co. G	33	34	67
Lieut. G. S. Towle, Co. D	31	34	65
Sergt. W. H. Evans, Co. G	32	35	67
Private W. B. Cragin, Jr., Co. I	32	33	65
Private W. N. Croxton, Co. G	33	34	67
Private T. B. Lockard, Co. D	30	35	65
E. C. Robinson, veteran	31	34	65

CAB IN PARK COLLISION.

Pugilist Passenger Not Injured—An Exciting Runaway Later.

Joseph Cook of 229 West Thirty-second Street was driving a cab containing the colored pugilist "Joe" Walcott of 112 West Thirty-first Street through Central Park last night, when at Seventy-fourth Street and the East Drive the cab came into collision with a brougham, in charge of John Lang of 8 West One Hundred and Fourth Street and owned by the New York Cab Company. The brougham contained a woman and a man.

Cook was thrown to the road by the force of the collision, but he was not hurt. The passengers were shaken up a little, but were not hurt, and the horses and carriages were uninjured.

Lang insisted that Policeman Parker should arrest Cook. His passenger, the man and the woman, were forced to get out on the drive and walk, while he accompanied the policeman to the Arsenal. Parker got into the cab with Walcott and Cook.

Near the Arsenal on Fifth Avenue Cook's horse ran away. He swerved in his flight so much that he ran the cab into a lamppost, smashing one shaft. The horse was held, and the party went on to the Arsenal. Lang was finally induced to withdraw his charge, and the cabmen drove off.

Montefiore Home Patients Entertained.

The Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of Montefiore Home entertained the patients at the Home yesterday with a concert arranged by Miss Dinkelspiel, a member of the Board of Governors of the league. The children of the Home rendered humorous songs and recitations under the direction of Charles Harris. On next Wednesday the league will hold its first domino in the Waldorf-Astoria, dancing to begin at 8:30 o'clock and unmasking at 10:30. There will be two more receptions at the Waldorf-Astoria during the Winter season.

New Publications. | New Publications. | New Publications.

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A Comple Edition of MR. JAMES LANE ALLEN'S Collected Writings.

THE CHOIR INVISIBLE, $1.50. THE REIGN OF LAW THE BLUE GRASS REGION, $1.50. SUMMER IN ARCADY, $1.25, A Tale of the Kentucky Hemp Fields. Illustrated, Cloth, 12mo, $1.50. *and FLUTE AND VIOLIN, $1.50.*

"Quaint, Humorous, Tender and Pathetic by turn."—*Daily Capital, Topeka.*

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FARMERS SUE THE CITY.

Want Damages for Injury to Their Land Through Wells of Brooklyn Water Supply System.

Lawyer George A. Logan of Brooklyn has filed with Controller Coler nine claims, aggregating $50,000 in amount, on behalf of Long Island farmers, for damages suffered by them through the operation of driven wells in the water supply system of Brooklyn.

The claims have been presented as a result of the recent decision by the Court of Appeals in the suit brought against the city by Benjamin F. Forbell, a farmer, to recover damages for the exhaustion of the underground water supply of his land. The farmers similarly affected awaited the final decision in the Forbell suit before taking action themselves. The decision was in favor of the plaintiff and the first of the claims expected to follow upon it are now coming in. It is expected that hundreds of these claims, involving several millions of dollars, will be presented.

Unless the claims filed by him are honored by the Controller, Lawyer Logan intends to bring suit against the city on behalf of his clients to recover the damages asked. These claims are presented by Edward A. Higbie, Alfred A. Higbie, Samuel Mills, Emma H. Mills, and George Bailey, of Springfield, and John Hendrickson, Joseph Hendrickson, John C. Hendrickson, and Thomas West, of Valley Stream. The claims are for damages sustained during the past six years.

The farmers allege that the operation of the driven wells at the Springfield and Forest Stream pumping stations has had the effect of lowering the underground water table on their land, and thus made the ground unfit for cultivation. They have been put to much expense by the necessity of the extensive use of fertilizers. Not alone have they suffered in this respect, they say, but their ponds, which have supplied them with ice, have been drained, and where formerly it cost them but 50 cents to harvest a ton of ice, they are now obliged to buy ice at the price of $4 a ton.

ALLEGED BROKER ARRESTED.

Adolph Bodesch Accused of Swindling a Woman Out of $385.

Central Office Detectives Barrett and McConville, in Centre Street Court, yesterday morning, arraigned on a charge of grand larceny Adolph Bodesch, who says he is a commission broker, doing business at 44 Broadway, and residing at 26 Third Street.

The charge against Bodesch, who was arrested at his office late Saturday afternoon, was made by Miss Emma Hoffman, a saleswoman, or 340 Washington Street, Newark, N. J., who affirms that on Dec. 19, 1899, she paid to Max Schwartz, an agent and manager in the employ of Bodesch, $385 to purchase stocks and dispose of them in her name. Bodesch on that occasion, she avers, told her he was a member of the Consolidated Exchange, and in order to satisfy her on that point sent Schwartz to show her the building. Since that time Miss Hoffman has received no return for her money.

Schwartz, who is now in Ludlow Street Jail, charged with selling bogus stock to Annie Danielson, a servant girl in Jersey City, has, Assistant District Attorney Byrne says, volunteered to testify in this matter against Bodesch, who, the police say, is an old offender. Magistrate Pleasmer committed him to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail for further examination.

BROKER IN INSANE WARD.

John C. Hasbrouck Committed to Bellevue at His Wife's Instance—He Accuses Her.

John C. Hasbrouck, who is well known in the city as a broker and as the inventor of a fire extinguisher, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning and committed to Bellevue Hospital, to which he was taken from his residence on Saturday night to be examined as to his sanity. He will be kept there for several days under the observation of Drs. Fitch and Wildman, the State examining physicians.

Mrs. Hausbrouck, when seen at her residence, at 114 East Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday refused to say anything about her husband. On Saturday she insisted that he should be taken to the hospital, and said that she was unable to live in the same house with him any longer. She said that he had been a heavy drinker for years and had squandered away two fortunes. Hasbrouck was very quiet at the hospital yesterday and gave no signs of insanity. He said that he was not insane and that his wife was trying to railroad him to an asylum.

Gifts for Flower Mission Wanted.

The rooms of the New York Flower Mission, 104 East Twentieth Street, will be open for their thirty-first Christmas season from Wednesday next to Saturday, inclusive. Evergreens, pictures, Christmas cards, fruit, and jelly for the island hospitals and insane asylums; clothing, delicacies, and supplies for tenement house sick, especially beef extracts and condensed milk; and toys and dollars for sick, crippled, or very poor children, and donations of money are requested.

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POST-GRADUATE HOSPITAL.

Annual Report Shows an Ambulance and Money Are Badly Needed.

The sixteenth annual report of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital for the year ended Oct. 31, finely printed and illustrated with half tones, has made its appearance. The scope of the Post-Graduate Hospital is wide: It has, among other departments, a nurses' training school, dispensary, hospital laboratory, lying-in department, babies' wards, and, in general, makes provision as far as its means will permit for the treatment of the worthy poor. The hospital, the report says, exists primarily for the sake of the medical school, and both being under the same roof, at Second Avenue and Twentieth Street, practitioners have easy access to the operations by specialists in wards as well as in dispensary and clinic rooms.

Like many other institutions engaged in charity work in the city, the Post-Graduate Hospital is in need of more funds. Through the gift of Harris C. Fahnestock, the Margaret Fahnestock Training School for Nurses has been erected opposite the Post-Graduate Hospital, as a part of that institution, giving it better facilities than ever for the training of young women. The Directors of the hospital in their report call attention to the great need of an indoor hospital and hope the necessary means for a new building may soon be forthcoming. An ambulance is also needed, and, while a sum is on hand for providing it, more money is required to make up the necessary amount.

The Treasurer's report for the general hospital shows disbursements of $90,788.48 and net receipts of $68,442.07, leaving a deficit paid and to be paid by the medical school of $22,342.41. The Directors also appeal to the public for an endowment of the Post-Graduate Hospital, and additional money is wanted for the babies' wards.

SHOT ON A YACHTING TRIP.

Gun Was Discharged Accidentally and Clarke's Face Disfigured.

Howard Peterson, owner of the sloop yacht Maggie Bell, accompanied by Philip Straudt of 333 West Fortieth Street, George Walker of 505 Tenth Avenue, James Blackwell of 437 West Forty-second Street, and George P. Clarke, 337 West Forty-second Street, Manhattan, and Nicholas Muller of Guttenberg, N. J., yesterday sailed on a fishing expedition.

Straudt, after they reached the shoals, got his gun and said he was going to take a shot a some sea gulls. Peterson convinced him that the birds were too far away to be hit. Straudt brought the gun back into the cabin, and it was discharged unexpectedly. The shot struck Clarke, and tore away nearly half of his face. The boat was immediately headed for Bay Ridge, and Clarke was taken to the Norwegian Hospital. Clarke said the shooting was entirely accidental. Straudt tried to kill himself, but was prevented by Muller.

New Catholic Church Opened.

The new Church of St. Jerome, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Alexander Avenue, was open to the Catholics of the Bronx yesterday morning. High mass was celebrated yesterday with the Rev. P. B. Cushion, pastor of the church, as celebrant. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Donlan of St. Agnes's. There was a very large attendance.

Splinter Causes a Boy's Death.

While walking bare-footed at his home Friday Joseph Tie, eighteen years old, of 1,696 Madison Avenue, got a splinter in one of his feet. It was removed, but blood poisoning set in, and he died yesterday in the Harlem Hospital. The splinter was a piece of wood less than half an inch long.

Old First Church Organ Concert.

William C. Carl will give a free evening organ concert in the "Old First" Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, to-morrow evening. This will be the annual Christmas-tide organ concert, and a special programme has been arranged. Mr. Carl will be assisted by Mrs. Ellen Fletcher-Caples, soprano, and Gwilym Miles, baritone.

In Aid of Prisoners' Families.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, on behalf of the Prisoners' League Department of the Volunteers of America, makes an appeal for money, food, and clothing to be given to destitute families whose needs are known through acquaintance with men in prison. The purpose is to visit the families on Christmas Day and give them help and comfort.

UNION DRINKS AND SMOKES.

Only Union-Made Beer and Cigars for Labor Delegates.

The Central Federated Union was in an uproar for two hours yesterday over union halls, union beer, and union cigars. There were complaints from various organizations that the letter carriers, the Actors' Protective Union, the Social Democratic Party, and other bodies were holding various entertainments in Grand Central Palace, which, it was declared, was a non-union place. Delegate Kelly said he had seen the lessee of the hall, who told him he did not care for organized labor. Other statements were made from which it appeared that few of the proprietors of public halls cared to have anything to do with organized labor, and in fact preferred to do without it.

The Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, the founder of the Civic Federation which had arranged to give a twentieth century dinner in Grand Central Palace on Dec. 31, said he had engaged Grand Central Palace for the dinner, but was willing to forfeit his advance payment and postpone the dinner rather than displease organized labor.

"While you go on spouting Sunday after Sunday about union beer and cigars," said Delegate Brown, "many of you go out after every meeting to a saloon across the way, and drink non-union beer and continue to smoke non-union cigars."

A resolution was passed calling on all affiliated unions to be on the lookout for non-union beer and to hire no hall unless a contract had been made with the Central Federated Union.

A resolution depriving of a seat in the body of any delegate, after July 1, 1901, who does not wear all union made clothing was referred.

It was decided to organize a section of the central body of trades engaged in work on the Rapid Transit tunnel. Delegates O'Brien, Pallas, and Friday were appointed a committee on this work.

Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union reported that $154 due to members of his union by a theatre which had closed last April had been paid when the union threatened to oppose the granting of a license for reopening the house.

KILLED BY FALL DOWN STAIRS.

Boarders Who Helped Sittig to Bed Didn't Know He Was Hurt.

Charles Sittig, who lived in a furnished-room house at 41 Bank Street, was found dead in bed at his home yesterday morning. About midnight several of his fellow-boarders, coming in, found him sitting at the head of the stairs leading from the first floor of the house. They called to him to get up and go to bed, and he tried to do so. He lost his footing and fell to the floor below, landing on his head.

The boarders picked him up and helped him to his room. He had a small scalp wound on the top of his head, but he told his friends that he was all right and needed sleep more than to have the wound dressed. So they washed the wound and put him to bed.

Coroner's Physician Williams, who examined the body, said that Sittig had fractured his skull.

Two New Cases of Smallpox.

Two new smallpox cases were discovered yesterday. The patients are Mrs. Min

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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THE POLICE "SHAKE-UP."

In a police force properly composed and properly governed there could be no possible need of such extended and sudden changes as have just been made in this city. Especially would it be impossible that such sweeping changes could be made without the approval and against the known wishes and judgment of the officials at the head of the force.

It will be said, and it is true, that the changes, with one exception, are within the discretion of the Chief, and that he is justified in disregarding the views of the President of the commission if he deems the interests of the force and of the city are promoted thereby. But it is absurd to suppose that the changes as a whole are made for any such motives, and since the President of the commission denounces them in no measured terms, one of two things is to be inferred, either that he is unfit for his place or that the Chief is unfit for his. The unfitness of both has been pretty well demonstrated. The unseemly conflict that has arisen confirms the demonstration, and in addition shows the utterly ineffective organization of the system.

President YORK intimates that the transfers of Captains to precincts from which their previous removal had been made in order to insure better enforcement of the law will result in the same evils that before existed. The Brooklyn Eagle, the leading Democratic paper in the borough, does not stop at intimations. It openly charges that the transfers in that borough and the introduction of men from this side of the East River are simply intended to make robbery easy. "The public opinion," it says, "will be unanimous that these changes have been made to enable revenue from rottenness, under the sale of law, to be resumed here on the old scale." It avows the popular intention in Brooklyn "to destroy, root and branch, the conditions and the men that have defied decency in Brooklyn, punished honest police officers here for doing right, and brought in instruments that are expected to be pliable enough to make government mean the same as crime for the enrichment of politicians and for the lucrative annexation of vice to administration in this community."

This is plain language. We do not suppose that any one at all familiar with the motives and the methods of police management in this city doubts that the explanation of The Eagle is substantially correct. It does not, of course, apply to all the changes, some of which appear to be merely useless, substituting for men of fairly good reputation others of like sort. But what unquestionably is true is that the transfers are largely in the pursuance of the general policy of Tammany toward vice in this city, a policy of collusion at times and intimidation at others, with a constant view to extortion in either case. It is a shameful piece of business. It ought to serve to arouse still more strongly the resentment and alarm of decent citizens, and to confirm their determination to put an end to the detestable and injurious rule of Tammany.

THE ROTTEN SPOT.

The rotten spot in the Subsidy bill is the foreign tonnage provision. The advocates of the bill not only cannot defend that feature, they will not even tell the truth about it. They persuade many very intelligent men to assent readily to the proposition that a subsidy for the encouragement of American shipbuilding is a good thing. Outside of the immediate beneficiaries of the foreign tonnage clause can they get nobody, even a fool, to assent to the proposition that the payment out of our public funds of a bounty to persons who buy their ships abroad is a good thing?

Who put that clause into the bill? Why was it put in? Why are payments under it restricted to foreign ships bought or contracted for prior to Jan. 1, 1900? Why was the qualifying limit of American ownership in foreign-bought vessels reduced from 80 per cent. to 51 per cent.? Every one of these questions would be fully and frankly answered if the bill was an honest one. They ought to be answered for the information of the taxpayers, whose money is to be used for the encouragement of foreign ship buying.

There is another question. It is vital, and no Senator or member of Congress should have the hardihood to get on his feet to speak for the Subsidy bill until he was morally and statistically prepared to answer it truthfully. How much of the annual subsidy fund of $9,000,000 will go to foreign-built ships bought or contracted for prior to Jan. 1, 1900? Will it be one million, two millions, three millions, or four millions? How much of the subsidy fund will be left for the encouragement of shipbuilding in American yards after the persons who were fortunate enough and far-seeing enough to make their contracts a year ago have had their share of it?

If the bill becomes a law these questions will be answered. There must be a public accounting for every dollar paid to every line and every ship. If then it shall prove that there was an ugly job in the bill, the loud outcries of publicity will ring in the ears of the chiefs of the Republican Party night and day. There can be no concealment then. And the outcries will be loudest right in the middle of the next Congressional and Presidential campaigns.

If certain private gentlemen have by large campaign contributions bought the privilege of writing that thieving clause into the Subsidy bill, we admit that the repudiation of the terms of the contract would now subject the chiefs of the party in power to much private vilification. But vilification by a private committee of twenty-five is attended with far less personal and political inconvenience than denunciation by the majority part of fourteen million voters.

WU-TING-FANG.

The Chinese Minister has certainly reason to feel considerable satisfaction with the series of cordial entertainments of which he has been the recipient of late. We have no means of knowing, and we are not sure that he has, what are his exact relations to the powers that be in his own land, but it is safe to say that at no time within the last year could he have gone back to his capital and made report on his conduct here, wise and faithful as it appears to Americans to be, without grave risk of losing his head. Perhaps it was a consciousness of this fact that made him speak so kindly on Saturday evening of the possibility of the United States becoming the leader of a republic of the world. It might well be a good deal pleasanter for upright, enlightened Chinese gentlemen to dwell under the laws of such a republic than under the decrees liable at any moment to issue from Sian-Foo.

But it is quite open to us Americans to believe that WU-TING-FANG does in fact represent the people of China better than he represents the Government of the Dowager Empress and better than the Empress represents her own people. We have the testimony of all the most intelligent and well-informed observers in China that the Emperor himself is convinced of the need of a just and liberal Government and ready to promote it. We have WU-TING-FANG among us to demonstrate that the Emperor can command the aid of able and experienced men, statesmen in their ideas and in their equipment, in carrying out such a policy. How much sympathy and support they and he would receive from the people of China, or exactly what it is that enables the Empress Dowager to usurp the powers that she abuses, we do not know. That would be a matter on which, if it were practicable, it would be very desirable to have the views of the Minister himself. Of course he cannot be asked to give them. We must be content with the fact that, while holding his commission from the actual Government, he avows principles and ideas quite opposed to those that have been acted on by that Government. But it is reasonable also to infer that he would not do even this if he had not confidence in the ultimate saneness of the policy of China. While there is a chance of that, it is the part of wisdom and of fairness to avoid everything that can reasonably offend and estrange the people of China.

THE RECENT BRITISH DEFEAT.

What at first glance makes the Boer victory at Magalies Berg significant is the fact that the Boers could have concentrated 2,000 men within twenty miles of Pretoria when for several months past, with the exception of the fluctuating hundreds that are accompanying BOTHA and DE WET in their puzzling manoeuvres, the bulk of the burghers in arms have practically been indulging in guerrilla warfare. Surprise, too, will be expressed that 573 British officers and men should be "missing" when only 14 of the original number attacked are known to be killed, although we are told that they fought until their ammunition was exhausted.

Two elements have of late been conspicuous in the war in South Africa. In the first place, there is the deadly long-range rifle of the Boer; in the second, there is the growing custom of the Boers to release their prisoners soon after capture.

In the battle of Dundee, Oct. 20, 1899, part of a squadron of the Thirteenth Hussars and the Mounted Infantry Dublin Fusiliers were captured by the Boers. Later in the year, Dec. 10, GATACRE retired from Molteno with 605 "missing" and only 2 killed and 26 wounded. By these instances public opinion has been somewhat prepared for the Magalies Berg affair. In each case the British fell into a trap, and to have continued the engagement would have meant certain death. In the early instances surrender entailed prolonged imprisonment; now it seems to involve only short detention.

That the men should, however, have been placed in a position that made surrender or annihilation inevitable, at this stage of the war, is a subject for different treatment, and conditions which explain do not excuse the incident. At the present moment the larger part of the British Army in South Africa is rendered practically useless by the consummate mobility of the enemy. The operative force, according to the plans of the new Commander in Chief, is being converted into mounted infantry. Things are in a period of transition. Reorganization is hampered from the fact that mounts are scarce, and when secured are available in their full strength for only a short time. Nevertheless, there is undoubtedly a sad lack of generalship evident.

LABOR AND THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

The committee appointed at the Chamber of Commerce meeting have certainly done wisely in filling two of the vacancies in their number by the selection of representatives of the labor unions. One of these gentlemen is already a member of the Tenement House Commission, as is also Prof. SELIGMAN, and the latter is an officer of the Educational Alliance, which has been active in the district where the evils to be fought are the most notorious. Another of the new members of the committee is Mr. AUSTEN G. FOX, who has had extensive and valuable experience as a public prosecutor, and still another is Mr. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM, who has served several times, and always efficiently, on the Grand Jury.

With this addition to its membership the committee should be especially strong. The accession of the officers of the trades unions is desirable for several reasons. They must be more familiar with the manner in which the evils affect the quarters in which the laboring men live, and they ought to be able to suggest practical methods for organizing resistance to them. In the long run the suppression of those forms and manifestations of vice that can be suppressed is a question of practical popular organization, and above all of organization among the laboring men, who constitute the majority of the voters of the city. We all know that the worst thing in connection with vice is its paid toleration and protection by the police, and that this exists by virtue of the connivance of the political authorities who are back of the City Government. Clearly this cannot be broken up without the active coöperation of the working men; and if their leaders can suggest how this can be secured without mere partisan advantage to the opponents of the present party in power, they will do an immense service to the whole community.

CONFIDENCE IN CUBA.

The enterprise described by Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE in our columns yesterday morning is a substantial proof of the promise there is in the future of the Island of Cuba more convincing than a volume of official reports.

Here is an association of capitalists building a railroad line across the island from Santiago on land where the right of way is cheerfully granted by private owners, through a region that must yet develop nearly all the trade that the road seeks, without the slightest guarantee that it will secure a charter to authorize its operation, and indeed without the existence of an authority that can surely be relied on to maintain such charter if it were granted. The capital required is considerable and the prospect of profit is entirely contingent.

Yet the gentlemen engaged, after a careful survey of the territory and an estimate of the possible trade that can be developed, the temper of the Cuban people, the chances of essential order and legality prevailing, are going ahead with the work. They do not undertake to say what the probabilities are of Cuban independence or of annexation. But they must be convinced that whether the one or the other shall be the ultimate outcome, the affairs of the island will be sufficiently well managed to permit the exploitation of its resources and the safe and regular pursuit of the industries that are involved in that process. In effect they are betting and betting pretty heavily on the future of the island.

THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.

Political economists will find little that is cheerful in the published French population returns for 1899. The excess of births over deaths amounts to only 31,000, or an increase of 0.20 per cent., which is the lowest figure reached since 1895, when deaths exceeded births by 17,000. It was then that the fears of French sociologists, which had accumulated during the first three years of the last decade of the century, owing to the successive decrease, found expression in certain forms of remedial legislation which placed nearly 100,000 on the right side of the ledger in the following year. Since then every sort of appeal, legislative as well as moral, has been made to the French people. Prizes have been offered by the Government to the fathers of numerous families, many of the obstacles in the way of marriage have been removed, and an attempt has been made to confine the annual levies of recruits to those who were neither married nor contracted in marriage, while the amount of capital possessed by an officer or his prospective bride in order that he might marry has been reduced. Apparently, however, the reforms have not been radical enough or have not yet been interpreted in the way that their promoters have wished, as the following table, covering the last ten years, will show:

Year.	Increase.	Decrease.
1890	....	38,000
1891	....	10,000
1892	....	20,000
1893	7,000	....
1894	88,000	....
1895	....	17,000
1896	93,000	....
1897	108,000	....
1898	33,000	....
1899	31,000	....
Total	810,000	85,000

In 1889 there was an increase of 85,000, and since then—although emigration from France amounts to a few thousand annually, and there is no source from which the outflow may be made up—the population of the country has been practically stationary. The total increase, as shown by the record of births and deaths, for the last ten years is only 225,000, which is very likely completely absorbed in emigration and in migration to the colonies.

Those Frenchmen who have the greatness and glory of their country at heart may well be apprehensive of these figures. EMILE ZOLA, in his last novel, "Fécondité," presented the problem in his usual blunt and terrible fashion, in which some of the causes tending toward the depopulation of France were set forth with all the remorseless exactness of a legal document. It is a subject which cannot be discussed at length here, but the figures alone form an eloquent item of contemporary sociological history which should be of interest to everybody.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN.

The very sudden death of Mr. CHARLES C. BEAMAN is a shock to a wide circle of friends and a serious loss to the best life of the city. Although Mr. BEAMAN had never held a public position of importance and must be regarded as a private gentleman doing modestly the duties that presented themselves to him, he was a force for honor, refinement, and right conduct of no mean value.

Especially will it be remembered of him that he made the pursuit of high aims and the maintenance of a high standard bright and pleasant to his associates. There was nothing gloomy or narrow or even dull in his bearing toward life. He had the rare gift of a keen and brilliant wit that never wounded unless the wound was challenged and deserved. His humor was the delicate and joyous expression of a nature instinctively loyal to the best and happy in it. His standing in his profession was the evidence of his unusual qualities of mind and character, and that he should have been cut off in the very prime of his achievement is a matter for deep and general sorrow.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In some comments made in this column the other day on M. ROSTAND'S Krüger poem, there appeared an unfortunate phrase—"the little Queen of Holland." That phrase was unfortunate, we learn from The Wilmington (Del.) News, which, evidently sneaking with an entirely kind intention, tells us that "WILHELMINA is not short, and she is no longer 'little,' but has definitely taken on the generous proportions of width and depth for which her countrywomen have been famous since the days of WASHINGTON IRVING. It is generally thought, too," continues The News, "that her spirit has kept pace in growth with her body. 'Oom PAUL,' might find, in case the poet's fancy was [sic] carried out, that his companion could be as determined as he is." To all this valuable and deeply interesting information The News gently adds: "Probably the writer of THE TIMES's paragraph has not seen WILHELMINA for some years." That, alas! is the exact and literal truth, the real explanation, not to be denied or qualified by any legitimate exercise of ingenuity, and therefore the confession of inaccuracy shall be no less frank than humble. But, after all, the mistake is in a way excusable. In these days of telegraphy and telephony, to say nothing of fast mail trains and steamers, the average paragrapher is sorely tempted to neglect the maintenance of his personal, face-to-face intimacy with European royalty, and, out of selfish regard for his own convenience, to content himself with such knowledge of Kings and Queens as he can secure by moderately frequent correspondence with them. Of course this is all wrong, and the danger of it is well illustrated by the deplorable error to which The Wilmington News has been forced to call our attention. In other days the blunder couldn't have occurred. Formerly paragraphers went about visiting their friends much more than they do now, and the present confidence in the labor-saving devices of scientific machinists did not exist. The world is improving, no doubt, but some of the improvements are at least in part to blame if paragraphers of the lazier sort occasionally forget that after not many years little Queens acquire "generous proportions of width and depth," and that a characterization is not always safe just because it is old and familiar.

—To describe as a crazy scheme that of extending Waverley Place across Broadway through to Lafayette Place would in all probability be a piece of injustice to the originators and promoters of the idea, for the chances are that they are not only quite sane, but have a shrewd and accurate conception how most profitably to dispose of real estate in the sale of which they are directly or indirectly interested. While the scheme is not crazy, however, it is not one to awaken enthusiasm in the general taxpaying public if that public should happen to give the matter its attention. Some people know, and others can learn from an inspection of a map of the city, that Waverley Place is a singularly unimportant highway, with a haphazard beginning in the mazes of old Greenwich Village, and running over to Broadway and coming to an abrupt termination there, simply because there was no definable reason for going any further. If it had continued on to Lafayette Place in the days of old, no harm would have been done, and no particular good, for that matter, for Lafayette Place, too, is a desultory sort of a street, the result, to all appearance, rather of accident than of intention. The continuance of Waverley Place to that bearing the name of our sometime amiable and picturesque ally would have one, and only one, substantial effect—the expenditure of an alarming amount of municipal money. It would not facilitate traffic from anywhere to anywhere in any appreciable degree, and, try as one may, it is impossible to see in the proposed "improvement" a cause for other than the most strictly and narrowly limited satisfaction. Every purpose that could be served by the suggested extension, as well as many more, is already served by Astor Place, which is only a few rods further up Broadway, and there, obviously, is the point where the changes, if any are needed, should be made.

—A Congregational church was dedicated in Chelsea, Mass., Friday evening, and in the course of the proceedings there was read a letter of regret from Admiral SAMPSON, who had been invited, but could not come. The interesting part of the letter was a long passage devoted to eulogy of Lieut. HOBSON. After describing, as calculated to turn the head of an older man, the reception which the Lieutenant received on his return from Santiago, the Admiral continued: "Can any one in the vast crowds that pressed about him then remember that he ever gave one sign of overweening pride? Did any one ever hear him speak of himself or his own deeds?" To this question there is but one answer, and that a negative. Then followed a fitting condemnation of calumnies, which the Admiral did not deign to specify. "A man," he wrote, "always of amazing coolness and self-control; marked through all these years that we have known him for subordinating self to duty, no matter how bitter the cost; never, even as a cadet, what is known as a ladies' man, yet did the yellow journals all at once choose to tell us that the habit of a lifetime had been set aside; that he had become in a moment totally different from the young man we had been so proud of. And did any one with common sense believe the tale? You do not, and I do not." The next sentence will be taken, possibly, as hinting at more mistakes than one. It ran: "Yet if, in our proneness as a Nation to hysterical judgment, we did accept the silly story, our credulity and fickleness and ingratitude could not alter such a character as his." Somehow, that is not exactly pleasant reading, all things considered. There is no fault to be found, however, with the conclusion of the Admiral's appreciation of his young friend: "He is, believe me, as strong as in his cadet days, when, a mere boy, he deliberately gave up, for the sake of stern principle, all the joys of popularity. He is as brave to-day, I know, while combating the weakness and torment of fever, and he will be as brave to-morrow, whatever life dares him to do or to suffer, as he was in the hour when he offered his life for his country." The reference to something that happened in the Lieutenant's cadet days will excite wide curiosity.

—Gen. MAXIMO GOMEZ is certainly a queer old man. One day we hear of his giving to the Cubans advice marked by all the wisdom and moderation to be expected of his years and his experiences, and again the Havana dispatches quote him as talking like a boy whose only knowledge of the world and the relative strength of different nations had been obtained while living on an islet in the great Zapata Swamp. Last week the veteran seems to have been in a mood unusually mad, for he is said to have declared that the only practical way to drive the Americans from the island was by force of arms. In other words, he wants—or at that particular moment wanted—his adopted countrymen to declare war against the United States. The suggestion is at once so absurd and so wicked that one is tempted to forget the long and often demonstrated fighting ability of Gen. GOMEZ, and to think of him as a degenerate Spanish politician, with a fatal facility for sonorous eloquence and no power either to see or to learn that many things have happened since the time when Spain ruled half the earth and filled the rest of it with well-justified apprehensions. What imaginable reason has the old General for wanting to drive the Americans out of Cuba? Knowing the Cubans as thoroughly as he does, and absolutely certain that they will be independent at least as soon as they are ready for self-government, for him to excite the little group of ignorant or unscrupulous irreconcilables by advising a war with the United States is nothing less than criminal—or would be if Gen. GOMEZ were not exactly what he is, a very old man, a hero brooding over innumerable wrongs and losses and failures, and anxiously aware that the result for which he has sacrificed so much must come immediately if he is to find in it his own reward. His impatience has some little excuse for occasionally verging on madness, and perhaps the wonder is, not that he has his days for empty ravings, but that he often counsels well and wisely.

WHY AMERICANS BELIEVE IN A FORTIFIED CANAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the plea of "An American" in your issue of to-day for an unfortified Nicaragua Canal, and admit that, if his premises are sound, he has proved his case. But his premises are unsound. The experience of the last few years proves them so. No great European power will observe a treaty of neutrality for an hour longer than its interests compel. War is the solvent of treaties. With the most modern, as well as the most ancient, of belligerents (military) necessity has no law. "An American" holds that a neutralized canal would profit the United States more than any other power in time of war. It would, therefore, be the business of a stronger naval power (or powers) at war with us to seize the canal, and it would be seized. England, France, or Germany (the latter after 1914) could and would do this if at war with us, singly or in concert, because the battle for it would be a sea fight, and we have no right to say that we could always whip superior force. On the other hand—and this, Mr. Editor, is where American common sense sees through the sophistries of the special pleaders—a canal fortified at its outlets would be impregnable to naval assault. The English before Cronstadt; the French in the war of 1870; our fleet before Havana; our futility before San Juan de Porto Rico, and our failure to carry Santiago de Cuba by naval assault, all prove this assertion. In Capt. Mahan's letters upon the canal question he has always dodged this point. It is a sore one with naval men, but the American people, as well as the Senate committee, appreciate it.

What would it profit the United States if, after England and Germany, say, had beaten our fleet and seized the canal, the other seventeen signatory powers, "An American" talks queerly of twenty signers in all,) what would it profit us, I say, if the other seventeen powers protested diplomatically? Nothing. The "seventeen" would be looking for "compensation elsewhere," not dreaming of helping us. It is the first thought of England, Germany, France, and Russia in China to-day. It was the chance which Kaiser Wilhelm improved in South Africa yesterday; it was the story of the treaty of Berlin after the last Russo-Turkish war. Believe in no treaty which you are not always strong enough to enforce; do not throw yourself down trusting to the first comer to pick you up; that is too uncertain; he may pick your pockets if it is dark.

A canal fortified at both outlets threatens no one that a fleet patrolling in the offing would not threaten. On the contrary, it would be one of the most valuable assets in the peace of the world. The European powers may build vastly greater navies than ours; all Europe afloat could not reduce our forts as fast as we could equip and maintain them at a fraction of the cost of an inferior fleet. Knowing this, they would all the more hesitate to engage the land defenses of our canal.

The above is the main point of this brief letter, for which, in the spirit of fair play, I ask you to find space, but I will say this further: The Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been the greatest stumbling block to the building of an isthmian canal; the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, if unamended, as proposed, will but continue the dead-lock. It will be a treaty under which the funds to complete the work will not be forthcoming. A slight reversal of the majorities in Congress and the whole scheme will collapse. One Congress may be cajoled so as to put its head in the lion's mouth, but the next is more likely than not to decline the experiment. The story of the Suez Canal is in point. A canal which we shall forbid ourselves to fortify is an invitation to disaster. CIVIS.

New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

Earthquakes a Menace to the Canal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one point in regard to the proposed Nicaragua Canal which, although constituting the most obvious objection to that gigantic work, has apparently been given the least attention. I allude to the earthquakes which are frequent and often severe in the mountain regions of Central America. A large lock constructed of masonry, the only available material, whether of cut stone or concrete, subjected to even a moderate earthquake would crack and disintegrate, and it would only require a slight shock to so tilt the dock that the gates must jam and refuse to perform their proper function.

It is possible that the commission may have considered plans for a form of lock which would be less liable to injury by earthquakes than the ordinary form, but I have seen no evidence of this, and if no such earthquake-proof lock has been devised, the construction of this enormously expensive canal would be a pure and lamentable waste of the public funds. Under the circumstances there would seem to be nothing more to do than to await the completion of the present canal across the isthmus, or in some way join hands with France in constructing a sea-level canal along the present line which would require but one lock—a tide lock at the Pacific end. THOS. L. CASEY,
Major Engineer, U. S. A.

Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 12, 1900.

BOER SYMPATHIZER'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say that, while I am a regular subscriber to your esteemed sheet, I am at odds with you on one subject, and that is your derisive treatment of everything which is favorable to the unfortunate race which has opposed its power to that of the whole British Empire. By what jure divino do you assume to know that "it is for the best interest of the world at large" that the greater should crush the less, and is the sympathy for "the under dog" entirely a forgotten instinct of the human breast?

If blood is still "thicker than water," it is humbly suggested that there is a relationship of government, as well as of kinship, and the greatest Republic of all ages could well afford to look with pity and with favor upon a heroic people striving to enforce the rights of two little republics to exist in the teeth of the wealth and martial force of the chief exponent of kingship, aristocracy, primogeniture, and other toys and fallacies and remnants of the Middle Ages.

Surely, a score of years hence, when calm reflection has performed "its perfect work," no finger will point with pride to a course which, if it had been adopted by the Europe of the last century toward our forebears, our starry flag would have been hidden forever by mediæval clouds.

"Passing by on the other side" always brings with it an excuse to salve the uneasy conscience, and especially is this the case where the money and corporate power strews gifts and flowers over the path away from duty. But enough has been said.

"Why, let the stricken deer go weep,
The hart ungalled play;
For some must watch while others sleep,
So runs the world away."

And we will go about our several ways of making or keeping wealth, on "the pursuit of happiness," while the "inhumanity of man to man" is exemplified in burning homesteads and beggared families, content that our National sympathies, in and without our public press, are virile only when their limits are confined to a little beyond the Gulf Stream and where sympathy and self-interest conjoin.

But, while I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, permit me to predict that the people whose ancestors could combat an Alva will not allow the worst that a Kitchener can do to appall or quench their patriot zeal. RICHARD S. HARVEY.

Nyack, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1900.

Football Finances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The revival of the preposterous report that the Columbia football team will be sent to California for a game during the Christmas holidays is most deplorable. Colleges are for study. Reasonable and wholesome athletics tend to encroach on study, especially when they take the form of great public intercollegiate contests. The interest and stimulus of these do, however, justify certain concessions. They cultivate the ambition for manly physical robustness and promote the college spirit, which is always worth cultivating. But when it comes to sending a company of students across the continent a month after the legitimate football season has closed, and at a time when their journey may be blocked by storms and when the anxiety of their friends in case of injuries would be painfully augmented by the distance and the risks of travel, then certainly the athletic issue is made altogether too "paramount."

And when such a scheme is urged on the ground of earning money to pay deficits in athletic expenses, it becomes not only blameworthy from the scholastic point of view, but to one who has any pride in our noble university unspeakably distasteful. There is something pathetic in the spectacle of a body of plucky students who have worked hard and well for their Alma Mater on the "gridiron" being goaded to further exertion and sacrifice of time avowedly for the sake of pecuniary profit. It does not seem fair to lay such a burden on these young though sturdy shoulders. Instead of depending on the football team to pay the very high rent of an athletic field, the university should provide one, as other universities do. If this chief strain were relieved, even with Columbia's lavish generosity to athletics in other directions, ends could easily be made to meet in the football accounts.

A LOVER OF STUDY AND SPORT.

New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

Influence of the Canteen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the two excellent articles published in your paper on the abolishment of the canteen as voted by the House, and I feel in duty bound to give my views on the subject from personal observation.

I cannot understand how such an intelligent body of men could have voted as the House did, even though pressed sorely by the demands of the Women's Temperance Society, (which is totally ignorant of the great harm it is doing.) For many years I have lived in army garrisons and have been daily in contact with the soldiers. I have often visited the canteen also and cannot imagine how any one who has investigated the subject can hesitate to believe that it has been a blessing and not a curse. There a self-respecting soldier when off duty can pass an hour or more reading his paper, chatting, and smoking with friends, and when so desiring have a glass of wholesome beer.

Soldiers must have something to vary the monotony of an army post, and surely it is far wiser and better that a decent place should be provided for them at home than that they should seek the saloons that abound in all towns near a garrison, where they not only obtain "doctored" drinks and bad liquor, but are exposed to many temptations far worse. I have witnessed sad examples of soldiers' trips to town and can truthfully state that not once have I ever witnessed any evil arising from the existence of the canteen.

In abolishing such an institution the injury to the welfare of our brave soldiers would be most demoralizing, and I trust that the Senate will carefully consider the testimonies that have come to them from men of experience all over our country in favor of the canteen before they are willing to inflict such an injustice. J. B.

Cold Spring, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1900.

NUGGETS.

As with Others.

She—Were you ever troubled with dyspepsia?

He—Yes; that's the way it affects me.—Yonkers Statesman.

Last Treatment.

Druggist—I hear you have given old Skinner up.

Physician—Yes; I turned the case over to a bill collector.—Chicago News.

After the Sultan's Way.

"Lemme have a tenner, Tom."

"All right, my boy. When can I expect to get it back?"

"Just as soon as I buy a battleship. Goodbye."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cheaper Lots Further Out.

Eastern Man—What! You want $2,000 for a lot in the suburbs of Dugout City? Why, I can buy better lots close to New York for half that.

Kansas Boomer—Oh, well, if you are willing to go out, I can sell you lots at the same price, and you won't have to go all the way to New York for 'em, either.—New York Weekly.

His Delayed Dinner.

"What makes dinner so late to-night?" he asked.

"Why, my dear," replied the woman who had been reading all the pure-food literature left at the house and printed in the papers, "the preparation of it was unavoidably delayed. The chemist who passes upon everything served at our table was late in coming to the house to make his daily analysis."—Chicago Post.

THE WISE CHILDREN.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

The children go loving this good old world,
Just loving it simple and true;
Filling it full of their own sweet dreams
And loving it—that's what they do;
To them it's a place to be happy in,
And they view it with shining eyes—
O grown folks, weary and wistful and worn,
Are not the children wise?

We grasp for the mean and the selfish things,
They hold to the dream and the play;
We toil for money that leaves us poor,
They're rich in a sunlit day;
We hate and suffer, they love and enjoy,
All under the self-same skies—
O grown folks, living a life so bare,
Are not the children wise?

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Among the members of the Grau English Opera Company which has just concluded its season at the Metropolitan Opera House, there is one baritone with a most decided idea of his personal importance. A virulent attack of what the boys call "chestivititis" caused him to rather ignore the people of the chorus and the employes at the front of the house alike. The latter, which includes the members of the Bull family, John, "Tom," and "Billy," and the veteran Schaad, began to ignore the existence of the singer, as a matter of getting even with this pompous personage. They saw no good reason why they should be compelled to do obeisance to him whenever he appeared in the lobby. The pompous baritone was a bit touchy, and finally approached one of the Bull boys and wanted to know the reason why he was so ignored. He was an outspoken person, this particular Bull, and allowed the singer to know that "the men at the front" did not fancy his high and mighty ways, and that cordiality on the part of the artists had been a characteristic of the members of all previous organizations they had had to do with. A couple of days later the baritone appeared at the Opera House, and there was a manifest change in his habit. He greeted all the employes at the front of the house most cordially, and even called them by their first names as he greeted them with a cheery "Good morning."

His greetings were returned with a sort of semi-cordiality which indicated a breaking down of the barriers. Finally, in an outburst indicative of the fact that he wished to establish friendly relations, the baritone remarked: "It being a bit chilly, what reason is there why it would not be a good thing to go across the street and warm the cockles of our hearts with a bit of Browne's warming compounds?"

The proposition seemed to meet with the heartiest approval, and "the men at the front" donned hats and overcoats and strolled across the way to the chophouse.

"What will it be?" asked the singer, who was so rapidly getting into the good graces of his companions, when they were lined up at the bar.

With a wink the head usher of the house said to the presiding genius at the bar, "Well, 'Billie,' I guess you had better give us the same as the last one."

Rapidly a half dozen champagne glasses were placed on the bar, and from the ice-box there came forth a quart of the best "fizz." With mouth open and eyes bulging, the baritone watched the operation, but was almost ice-incrusted when the employes raised their glasses with a toast for success to the singer in his forth-coming tour. With the best grace possible he drank his wine, and tried hard to disguise the fact that it was a bitter-sweet draught to him. Nevertheless he forked over the five-dollar bill he had to produce to settle the bill, and marched back across the street trying hard to look pleasant. Next season he will, if he sings here, buy the ale for "the boys in front" when he first reaches the city, and doff some of his pomposity at the same time. This will prevent every one in the company from having a laugh on him such as they have had since the story of the purchase of that bottle of wine leaked out among the men behind the scenes.

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There is a theory that "queer" people affect musical recitals. That is more or less true of a class who go to see rather than to hear, because "the best people" patronize concerts. Women have therefore a fondness for being near to such as these, even if they cannot be of them. One of the queerest of the queer was a man who attended the last of the recent recitals given by Mme. Sembrich. Just before the last number he and the rather overdressed lady whom he escorted left the hall. As they passed out to the street a bystander happened to overhear the comment of the man, whose criticism was both novel and unique: "Yes, my dear," said he; "she is certainly a magnificent singer, and I rather think I like her even better than I did Yvette Guilbert." The comment was repeated to Mme. Sembrich, and there is no incident of her recent experiences that she tells with more glee and thorough enjoyment than this decidedly unique one.

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"It makes me rather tired when people talk of the equality of the sexes," said a lady who gets her semi-weekly exercise in the gymnasium at that of the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association. "We have what would be a well-equipped little 'gym' in the building if there was some man to take hold of it and keep it in order when the women are not there. In theory there is a punching bag for us to warm up on. Some weeks, or months, ago, the straps that hold the bag in place were broken, and the members of several of the classes have complained of it and asked for repairs. The shower baths, movable affairs, that are adjusted to the regular feed pipes by rubber tubing, have become split and will not stay adjusted. Complaint was made about them and repairs asked for. Curtains in the dressing rooms have become torn and disarranged, so that the dressing rooms are not places of secrecy at all. Complaint was made of this and repairs asked for again. None has been attended to. Now, if there had been a man in charge, these things would have been mended at once. Miss Cory, the instructor, has complained as well as members of the several classes. That seems to be all the good it does. Women manage the place, and they are forever putting off this and that repair on the false theory that it is economy. The result is that a good 'gym,' which is the chief attraction of the house, is going to rapid decay. A man would not allow such a thing as this. He would see where the penny saved at once in the dollar saved at the end. But the well-meaning young women who run things are too constitutionally tired, too careless, or too engrossed in other things to give a second thought to the complaints made. So things are slowly but surely going to ruin. The business woman may exist, and she may be a success, but she certainly has failed to put in an appearance at the rooms of the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association. It is unfortunate, too, for the institution is doing a good work in its way. But it sadly needs some one with the snap and business head of a man who knows just how to do things at the right time and at the least possible cost."

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A city man was showing one of his friends from the country about town the other afternoon, and incidentally dropped into the Metropolitan Opera House. At the time there was in the lobby a portrait of heroic size of Bernhardt. A few singers also had their pictures displayed there, and the city man held forth on the merits and demerits of their performances just as if he knew all about them. His friend's eye was attracted by the Bernhardt picture, about which the city man had said nothing.

"And who is she?" asked the countryman.

"The greatest that ever happened!" exclaimed he of the city. "Take all the rest of the bunch and boil them down into one, and when you hear that one combined voice you get some idea of what her voice is. Why, man, when she sings in one of Wagner's operas the price of seats goes away out of sight, and they charge $5 for standing room in the gallery. Hear her sing once, my boy, and you'll forget all the other great singers that ever lived. Why, Patti herself was as an English sparrow alongside a nightingale to her."

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Outside of the rush to physicians for purposes of vaccination perhaps the most striking evidence of the fear of smallpox contagion has been evidenced in the public libraries of the city. Less time for reading during this universal holiday season has something to do with the decrease of patronage. That is always the case at this season. But the marked decrease, especially in those branches of the free public libraries near to the sections of the city where smallpox cases have been found is markedly and confessedly due to a fear that the germs of the disease may be spread through the circulation of infected books or the handling of magazines and periodicals in the reading rooms that have been handled by people who have been in contact with others who have had or have been exposed to the disease. The librarian at one of the up-town branches reports a temporary falling off of at least 25 per cent. in the circulation of books, and about that in the attendance at the reading rooms. To these latter many people who lack the comforts of a home go to seek warmth in this weather. It is fear of these visitors that keeps away many of the regular readers from the rooms. They do not know what microbes, germs, ptomaines, or other queer things these semi-homeless men and women may have left behind them. At all events, the careful visitors think it a good thing to avoid the possible risk. This the librarians and their assistants would dearly like to do also, but duty keeps them in their places, and they consequently are most in danger of innoculation with the dread disease. All these employes have been vaccinated in all the boroughs where free circulating libraries exist, and are thus as foreguarded against danger as it is possible for them to be. Doctors say that the danger of getting the disease from this source is of the slightest, though they approve of the protective measures that have been taken by the librarians. More danger, it is said, may come from the Sunday school libraries, where the scholars come in direct contact with the librarians who handle the books.

BRITISH BALK IN CHINA

Minister Satow Demands a Change in the Joint Note.

Its Character Not Made Public, but It Is Said to be Important—Surprise to Washington Officials.

PEKING, Dec. 16.—Definite instructions supplementing yesterday's communication from London have been received by Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British Minister, and he now demands a modification of a point in the joint note which the foreign envoys generally regard as important. This means further delay, as all the Ministers must communicate anew with their respective Governments.

Just what is the nature of the objection raised by Great Britain the Ministers decline to say; but they admit that the new demand will involve a good deal more diplomatic procedure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—It is definitely learned to-night that Great Britain had given unofficial assurance of her intention to sign the Peking protocol, and that preparations were being made to send the necessary order to Minister Satow. Information to this effect was given to the American Government about a week ago by Ambassador Choate. He reported that Great Britain was ready to sign the agreement, that it was entirely satisfactory to her, and that an order to that effect would shortly go forward to Minister Satow.

Then something occurred to change the attitude of the British Government. At first the State Department paid little attention to this, believing that the ordinary slowness of Downing Street was responsible. Later on their suspicions were aroused, and efforts were made to find out why the signature was being delayed, but all attempts proved futile.

Ambassador Choate has been able to give no explanation of the British action, nor has Lord Pauncefote. No official of the State Department will deny to-day that in his opinion something has happened during the past week, and almost certainly early in the week, which has induced Great Britain to withhold her signature. What it is no one will attempt to say.

RUSSIAN PLANS IN MANCHURIA.

Chinese Gratitude for Permission to Rule the Country.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to The Times from Peking yesterday, says:

"Li-Hung-Chang, at the instance of Prince Ukhtomsky, has wired to Emperor Nicholas an expression of Chinese gratitude for permission to rule Manchuria under Russian protection. This permission purports to have come from the Tsar, who is, of course, quite ignorant of the matter.

"Prince Ukhtomsky is leaving Peking within a few days, his mission having been accomplished."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, wiring Saturday, says:

"While the Ministers in Peking are haggling over the collective note, Russia has consolidated her power in Manchuria, which, under the guise of friendship, she is wresting from her deluded neighbor."

CHRISTIANS LEVY BLACKMAIL.

PEKING, Dec. 16.—The British are constantly receiving reports of dissatisfaction from the districts around Peking under their special charge.

The officer in command has informed Gen. Gaselee that armed bands of native Christians from the village of Sou-Ra-Noons, five miles southeast of Peking, are constantly moving about and levying blackmail.

The marauders are Catholics, led by a French missionary wearing Chinese clothing.

BOXERS ACTIVE NEAR PEKING.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—"Telegrams from the north," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, wiring Saturday, "report renewed activity on the part of "Boxers" in the neighborhood of Peking and Tien-Tsin. It is believed that certain foreigners are continuing a surreptitious business in arms, with the connivance of the Taotai of Shanghai.

"There are persistent rumors here that the foreign troops have arrived at Tai-Yuen-Foo."

The Morning Post publishes the following from its Peking correspondent, dated Saturday:

"The Boxer organization is nearly destroyed. There appears now to be no danger of a recrudescence of the recent troubles, although activity is shown in some unprotected places. The Boxer leaders were in reality not numerous, and most of them have been punished by the Chinese authorities."

FOUND ARMS IN CHINESE TOWN.

American Infantryman Captures Machine Gun Near Ho-Si-Woo.

PEKING, Dec. 16.—Yesterday, while a private of the Ninth United States Infantry was searching for two stray mules near Ho-Si-Woo, he arrived at a town where he found a rapid-fire machine with 5,000 rounds of ammunition, of which he took charge. He went back to the commander-in-chief station for the night, but on returning in the morning he found two loaded Winchesters, two other magazine rifles, and 1,100 rounds of ammunition. When leaving the town he was fired upon, but he did not return the fire. A village five miles southeast of Ho-Si-Woo has been fired upon by Chinese twice within half a mile of the mail station.

GERMAN TROOPS BACK IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—A portion of the German contingent that recently arrived from China was publicly received here to-day, in accordance with the express desire of Emperor William, great enthusiasm being displayed by the crowds that lined the route from the Lehrter Railway Station, which was beautifully decorated.

The troops bore the shot-riddled German flags which were taken into action at the storming of the Yalu forts, together with several captured Chinese flags and guns. The procession went to the Arsenal, where the Chinese colors were deposited.

Everywhere the men were greeted with tumultuous cheering.

In front of the Arsenal were Emperor William, the Empress, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, Count von Bülow, Imperial Chancellor; members of the general staff, and other persons of high rank.

After saluting the troops, the Kaiser inspected them, speaking to those who had been wounded or had received decorations, and then addressing all formally.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Express asserts that Emperor William, when complimenting the troops, said:

"After to-day the army and navy are one. The world shall know there the Emperor shook his Marshal's baton vigorously[y] that where I put my blue boys nobody shall remove them."

RUSSIA AND THE RAILROAD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 16.—The Official Messenger publishes an inspired statement as to the views of the Russian Government concerning the Yang-Tsun—Shan-Hai-Kwan Railroad, repudiating the charge that the Russians have acted illegally in holding the line, contending that Russia's action was necessitated by military considerations, declining to recognize the British as owners of the line, but admitting that they have the preponderating financial interest, and finally promising to restore it to the former administration after the foreign troops have evacuated the Province of Chi-li.

Notice to Readers of New York Times.
Orders for the delivery of THE NEW YORK TIMES to either residence or place of business may be made by postal card or through telephone Cortlandt 4861. Any irregularity in delivery should be immediately reported to the office of publication.—Adv.

GREAT BRITAIN DUNS TURKEY.

Wants Claims Paid—Action May Delay Settlement with America.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 16.—Owing to the success of the United States in pressing claims for compensation in connection with the Armenian disorders, Great Britain is now urging the Ottoman Government to pay similar claims put forward by British subjects. It is expected that energetic means will be taken to obtain a settlement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Contrary to the impression which, according to the Constantinople dispatch, prevails regarding the United States claims for indemnity against Turkey, the statement is made that no settlement respecting their payment has been reached. All this Government has secured up to this time is a series of promises to settle by the Ottoman Government.

The reported action of the British Government in urging its claims for compensation against the Turks because of the reported success of the United States in that regard is not calculated, in the minds of those best posted, to hasten the negotiations now progressing between the United States and Turkey, but on the contrary to hamper and retard them.

THE CUFIC SAFE IN PORT.

Disabled Liner Towed to Queenstown—Her First Officer Drowned.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 16.—The White Star Line steamer Cufic, from Liverpool, Dec. 4, for New York, was towed to anchorage here at 4 o'clock this morning by the British steamer Kansas City, which sighted the Cufic Dec. 9 in latitude 51.34 north and longitude 21.24 west, the day the White Star liner lost her propeller. Owing to the terrific weather it was impossible to connect the hawsers until Dec. 12. These parted in a fierce gale, and the Kansas City only succeeded in resuming towing the following day. The hawsers broke again last night off Kinsale, but after a short delay towing was resumed.

In one of the attempts to connect with the Kansas City, Mr. Crosby, Chief Officer of the Cufic, while trying to swim to a line attached to a buoy afloat from the Kansas City, was drowned, although a powerful swimmer.

The Cufic will await the arrival of tugs here, and will then proceed for Liverpool. She carries no passengers.

The Kansas City's machinery was strained, and there is a heavy list to the starboard. She will recoal and may resume within a day or two her voyage to New York, whither she was bound from Bristol after touching at Swansea Dec. 6, when she sighted the disabled Cufic.

Charles Stuart, Baron Blantyre, Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Charles Stuart, Baron Blantyre, Scotch Representative Peer from 1850 to 1892, is dead. He was born in 1818 and succeeded his father in 1830. He owned about 14,100 acres of land.

Denmark's Arbitrator Appointed.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 16.—Dr. Matzon, Professor of Law of the University of Copenhagen, has been appointed to represent Denmark in the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Scandinavian Prince Ill.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 16.—Prince Gustavus Adolphus, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, is ill with the diphtheria.

WOMAN BURGLAR SEEN AT WORK.

Talking of Women on the Street Gave Her the Alarm and She Decamped.

The police of the Morrisania Station are looking for a young woman who was trying to rob the cash drawer of Hesson's steam laundry, at 710 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, about midnight last night. She was frightened off by a party of four women and a man before she secured any money.

The women and man were returning from a reception and were passing the laundry when they were astonished to see the woman, who was dressed in black, trying to pry open the cash drawer inside. Laundry packages were scattered all over the place, and the woman was so intent on getting at the drawer that she did not notice those outside. The man left the women to watch her while he went after a policeman.

While the man was gone the women began to talk outside, and the woman inside heard them. She dashed out of the store and past them before they recovered from their astonishment. By the time the man came up with Policeman Sells of the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station the woman had disappeared. The drawer had not been pried open.

YOUNG GIRL COMMITS SUICIDE.

Was Despondent Because She Had Lost Her Employment.

Despondent over the loss of her place in a dressmaking establishment of this city Mary Schneider, a sixteen-year-old girl, committed suicide at her home, 781 Myrtle Avenue, Williamsburg, last night.

Mary and an elder sister came to this country about four years ago from Germany, where their parents live. They boarded at 781 Myrtle Avenue, with a family named Fogee. Four weeks ago the two girls lost their employment.

Mary, the younger girl, brooded over the fact. Her sister tried to console her, but last night while the two were preparing to go to bed the girl suddenly showed a vial of carbolic acid. Before her sister could prevent it she had drained the contents.

An ambulance was summoned from the Williamsburg Hospital, but the girl died two hours after arriving there.

It was said that both girls were thrifty and had snug bank accounts.

DIES IN A GREENHOUSE.

Brooklyn Man Stricken Suddenly with Fatal Heart Disease.

A well-dressed man entered a greenhouse at Utica Avenue and Degraw Street, Brooklyn, at 6 o'clock last evening.

"I'm not feeling well. May I sit down and get warm?" he said.

He was told to make himself comfortable, and he drew up a chair and sat down. A moment later he was dead.

The police of the Atlantic Avenue Station were notified and the body was taken to the Morgue.

From a card found in the man's pocket it was supposed that he was Jacob Zimmerman, an importing milliner, of 700 Broadway, Brooklyn, whose home is at 681 Willoughby Avenue.

When the police inquired at the house they were told that it was probably Zimmerman, as he was a sufferer from heart disease. He left his home at 4 o'clock to go for a walk, and had not returned. Up to a late hour no one had called at the Morgue to identify the body.

Anniversary of Deaf-Mute Mission.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 16.—A large gathering of deaf-mutes assembled in Trinity Episcopal Church last night, the occasion being the twenty-eighth anniversary of the establishment of the National Church Mission for deaf-mutes. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, founder of the first school for deaf-mutes in America. The announcement was made that the Gallaudet Home for Deaf-Mutes, which was burned a short time ago, is being reconstructed, at a cost of $48,000.

Towed in a Missing Lightship.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The United States Relief Lightship No. 58, which broke adrift from her anchorage at Nantucket Shoals during the recent gale, was towed into Breakwater to-day by the British steamer Lucilina, and is now anchored at Edgemoor, Del., the Government lighthouse station for the Delaware River and bay. After the lightship had been driven from her anchorage the fierce gale carried her 200 miles off shore. Her boiler sprung a leak and the Captain found it impossible to battle with the rough sea and accepted the assistance of the Lucilina. The crew suffered some from exposure.

Dr. Henry B. Fellows Dead.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Dr. Henry Barton Fellows, former Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College and for thirty years a professor in that institution, died at his home to-day. Dr. Fellows, who was in his sixty-fourth year, had been ailing for some time.

United States Daughters' Reception.

The United States' Daughters, 1812, Empire State Society, will give their annual honor day reception and luncheon on Wednesday at Delmonico's. Officers of the army and navy will be the guests of honor. Many prominent clubs will also be represented.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DEFENDED BY A JUDGE

Senator Thurston's Former Law Partner Its Champion.

Nearly Two Million Cases of Healing for Sickness Proves the Truth of the Scientists' Doctrine, He Declares.

Carnegie Hall was crowded yesterday afternoon for a lecture by ex-Judge Joseph Clarkson of Omaha, formerly a law partner of Senator Thurston, who is now devoting his time to his duties as a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of the First Church of Christ, in Boston.

His lecture was under the auspices of the eight Christian Science churches of this city, and the subject was "Christian Science Reveals the Kingdom of Heaven at Hand." The speaker, after saying that the world is in want of a religion more spiritual than most of those now followed, and that man, according to the tenets of the Scientists, is not really mortal, but immortal like God, he said: "Our proofs are actual personal experiences, than which no proofs are more cogent. Through Christian Science there have been, as well as can be estimated, nearly 2,000,000 cases of healing from sickness. In a large portion of the cases, perhaps the majority, physicians had abandoned or classed the sufferers as incurable.

"In thousands upon thousands of cases, bad habits, depraved tastes, sins of thought and deed, have been eradicated; worry and anxiety have been banished; poverty has been overcome; the dying and the bereaved have lost their terrors and sorrow, and to a great number of the vast army who march after the Christian Science banners, there has been born a keener consciousness of the joys of spiritual existence, a positive certainty of 'God with us' and to stay with us, and the resultant peace 'which passeth all understanding.'"

The speaker stated that the public had been deceived as to the real beliefs of the Scientists by malevolently disposed and false reports. Then he told of how Jesus had done all kinds of "so-called miracles," adding that the Scientists never admitted that there has ever been such a thing as a miracle, in the usual acceptation of the term, and that those acts which have been erroneously called by that name are in reality but results of the laws of God.

After declaring God to be as much on earth to-day as He was in Christ's time, Mr. Clarkson said that many of the recent healings of the Scientists had approached "in their marvelous character the healings wrought by Jesus and the Disciples." He added that the Scientists might have had some failures, but that the strength of a doctrine should rather be judged by its successes than its failures, especially when the latter are very few. Christ, said he, told His followers to go forth and heal the sick, thereby giving them the power so to do.

He told of the wonderful recovery of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, when she was ill in 1866, and was thought to be beyond hope of getting well. He said that she read of healings in her Bible, and immediately arose and walked, when it had been said half an hour before that she would die within the day; that, after her recovery, she started to study the Bible to learn how she had happened to get well, and that she had, as a result of her investigations, learned that there was such a thing as the principle of Christian healing and regeneration. Three years were consumed in acquiring this wisdom, and while the studies were in progress Mrs. Eddy, the speaker declared, was visited by "whisperings from God."

Toward the end of his talk the ex-Judge said that Jesus had never taught that God makes men sick, and that it is, therefore, impossible for such to be the case. Jesus, he added, was never sick Himself, because He was a perfect man. Men nowadays should be perfect, or as near it as possible, and then they would never have any physical ailments. Along with the attainment of perfection, there should be a wholesale vanquishing of sin, sickness, and death. The world at large, he declared, has been trying to down the Scientists, but it is no use; they will be believed in the end, as they are right and the world is wrong.

APOSTLES MADE MISTAKES.

Dr. Rainsford's Criticism of Their Report of the Second Coming—Reality of Hell Denied.

In his sermon at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford said that the teachings of Jesus Christ in regard to His second coming had been grossly misunderstood by the Apostles, that they had incorporated their mistakes into the New Testament, that the Church had been grossly misled; and, that the Prayer Book's teachings had been largely influenced by a muddled handling of the Bible, which did not discriminate between the spiritual teachings of Jesus and the concepts of men.

Dr. Rainsford said that the prophecies of the destruction of Jerusalem in the Gospel of St. Mark had been understood to include the promise that the Lord would come again within the generation of the Apostles. When He did not come St. Jude attempted to explain the apparent failure of the prophecy by saying that one day was with the Lord as a thousand years and a thousand years as one day.

"A delightful theological subterfuge," remarked the preacher, "a complete twisting of the meaning of Jesus."

The writer of the Book of the Revelation, Dr. Rainsford said, had also been misled in prophesying of the coming of the Lord. "He shall rule them with a rod of iron." "Scarcely," said the preacher, "could He get imagery more grotesque—the Lamb turned into a roaring lion."

"The comings of God," continued Dr. Rainsford, "are seen in all God's activity in the affairs of men. An age that thought of God as an outside God, a God of a few, was bound to misapprehend the teachings of Jesus as to God's ways with men. God is the God of the lust-ridden world, the God of the bad as well as of the good; not a God coming to His world from an outside place.

"There is no terrible judgment ahead, no physically burning hell. Judgment is a process here and now; salvation is a process here and now. There is no standing before an awful throne and the separation of impossible sheep and goats, but the separation is here and now, as men go on up, or slip down into the bog and mire."

WOMEN IN THE STATE.

R. Heber Newton Declares Their Rights Are Unassailable in Such a Sphere —Calls Them to Fight Vice.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton preached in the Church of All Souls on the subject: "Women in the State." His text was: "The inhabitants of the villages ceased, they ceased in Israel, until that I, Deborah, arose, that I arose a mother in Israel." (Judges, v., 7.) He said in part:

"Deborah was the Joan of Arc of Biblical times. The noble soul of a noble woman was stirred at the deplorable condition of affairs that existed, and she arose and freed the people. Many a land has a tale to tell of the influence of women in the State, though from the foundation of the world men have differed as to whether her influence has been for good or evil.

"The sphere of the State has been reserved by man unto himself from the earliest history, and he has always condemned woman to the home and to the Church, both of which he has always neglected himself. It has been said by some that woman's entrance into the affairs of State would only hurt herself, that she would only succeed in unsexing herself. Even St. Paul thought that woman should not be heard in the synagogue, and should only appear in public properly veiled. I think that we can safely trust Mother Nature in these matters. There is no danger of anything unsexing woman.

"Either woman is unfit for the State or the State is unfit for woman. Either the State is not divine or the woman is not divine. Which is it?

"Woman has every right in the State, for many questions that are to-day puzzling our lawmakers are but problems in home making, and this is woman's province, and could be solved by her very readily, where men are at a loss what remedies to apply. The tenement-house problem is nothing but a problem of home making and housekeeping, and I marvel when I see how few women are interested in this question. The liquor question, too, is one in which women are most vitally interested. Who is it who has to bear the abuse, the curses, and the privation that are attendant upon the drunken husband, save the woman?

"The vice problem is another in which women should be interested, and I would like to ask you beautiful women before me what you know about this question besides what you read in the daily papers. I may not tell you all that you should know about this matter, but I will tell you that there is in this city to-day an organized trade in the bodies and souls of young women—a trade as well organized as any in the city, and their agents are the first to meet the young women immigrants when they land on our shores. What have you done about it? Nothing. There is not a woman in this city who has made a single move. There has not even been a single women's mass meetin. Awake, O women of Israel!"

ARDSLEY'S BURGLAR STORY.

Respected Citizen Accused of Robbing His Merchant Friend.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 16.—There was lodged in the county jail here to-day under charges of burglary in the third degree a resident of Ardsley, heretofore highly respected. The charge is a most peculiar one. He was not placed in the regular ward for men, but was allowed the use of the women's department, that section of the prison having been vacant. He will be bailed in the morning.

For some weeks past the store of Wesley W. Brown at Ardsley has been often robbed. The thefts consisted of sugar, coffee, tobacco, cigars, and some fancy groceries. There was no forcing of windows or of locks. Each morning after a visit from the thief the doors and windows would be found just as they had been left the night before. Mr. Brown for a long time worked upon the theory that the thefts were perpetrated in the daytime. One night recently on closing he noted the condition of his cigar case, and in the morning found some cigars had been taken during the night.

Mr. Brown then called in Constable Eaton and Deputy Sheriff Travis, and told them of the robberies. The amount taken at any one time was not great, but the successive robberies were annoying, and the amount stolen in the aggregate was considerable, especially as the best cigars were usually taken. The officers questioned Mr. Brown, and he claimed that there was no key to his store unaccounted for.

A watch was set upon the store, and last night the Constable and Deputy, with Mr. Brown himself, made the arrest. The man, the two officers and Mr. Brown claim they saw enter the store and begin operations, is Isaac Lawrence. He is fifty years old, and well-to-do. He is unmarried, and lives with his mother, who is about eighty years of age. He looks like a prosperous banker, and always has had plenty of money.

Mr. Brown, Constable Eaton, and Deputy Sheriff Travis allege that they saw him open the door into the store with a key which they claim is a duplicate of the one in the possession of Mr. Brown. They assert that he had entered the store and was in the act of taking cigars when they pounced upon him. They refuse to say whether Mr. Lawrence made any statement to them. He was brought to the jail here and turned over to the custody of the Sheriff. The latter decided that he would not put the prisoner in the men's prison until such time as there was further warrant through an examination, and after a chance had been given to the accused man to make answer or furnish bail.

The arrest created something of a sensation at Ardsley when it became known who the accused man was. Mr. Lawrence's friends there declare their absolute unwillingness to believe the truth of the charge. Lawrence and Brown have been friends for many years and very intimate. Lawrence was an almost daily visitor to his friend's store, and the two men were much together in society.

Mr. Brown refuses to talk, excusing himself by saying that he will have to tell his story in court, and that will be all too soon. He seems to regret the arrest, but had no recourse, having called the officers into the case. The officers refuse to go into the case, saying they know nothing, except what they saw the Saturday night. No one could see Lawrence to-day, as he refused to receive reporters.

FOUND FREEZING IN HIS BOAT.

Capt. "Ted" of the Sloop Hustler Had Hands and Face Frostbitten.

Lying unconscious in the bottom of his sloop yacht The Hustler of Gravesend Beach, Capt. "Ted," the only name by which he is known at Coney Island, was found last night at the Iron Pier, Coney Island. He was covered with frozen spray, and his hands and face were badly frost bitten.

Early yesterday morning the Hustler, with a party of New York men on board left Gravesend for a fishing trip. At 10:30 o'clock last night William Stillwell, a hotel keeper, was asked over the telephone to send some men to get the yacht. He was told that it had become unmanageable, and was tied up at the Iron Pier. The passengers had gone back by train.

When the police arrived an hour later they found the Captain lying in the bottom of the boat. Four men were sent to bring her back to Gravesend.

WILL TALK OF ARBITRATION.

Employers and Labor Leaders Begin Conference in Chicago To-day.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Prominent employers of labor and labor leaders from all over America and several from abroad arrived in Chicago to-day to attend the arbitration conference, which opens at Steinway Hall to-morrow. The prime purpose of the conference is to discuss, and, if possible, name a joint National board on arbitration to settle important industrial and trades disturbances, such board to be representative of the labor organizations and the employers of labor.

Another duty of the board would be to frame and present to the State Legislatures and National Congress any subjects that might come up for permanent settlement, or to recommend to those bodies any propositions for compulsory, voluntary, or other arbitration.

Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation of Chicago, under whose management the conference is being held, said:

"I believe a joint National board will be appointed as a result of this arbitration conference. It would have to be a non-partisan body, of course, but with this precaution taken, I believe such a board would be a success."

CANALBOAT CAPTAIN DROWNED.

Capt. Joseph Buchanan of the canalboat Hamburg was drowned in the East River at 9 o'clock last night. His boat lies off Mott Haven, and yesterday he came to New York to see his friend Capt. Alger Crosby of the canalboat Mamie S. Gildersleeve, which is tied up at Pier 6 East River.

They had several drinks together in South Street, and finally Buchanan offered to sell his overcoat for $2 to Crosby. The latter only had $1 with him, he says, which he gave to his friend. He then asked Buchanan to go with him to the Mamie S. Gildersleeve, to get the other dollar. When they reached the boat a strong ebb tide was running. Crosby leaped aboard his craft in safety, but Buchanan slipped and fell between the boat and the pier.

Crosby gave the alarm, and, with the watchman at the pier and Policemen Ryan and Bailey of the harbor police, searched for the body, but without avail.

Mr. McKinley's Plurality in Michigan.

DETROIT, Dec. 16.—It is announced that the canvass of the election returns has been completed and shows that McKinley received 104,384 plurality in the State. The Populist candidate for President received 833 votes, the Prohibition candidate 11,859, Social Democrat 2,890, and the Socialist-Labor, 903. The plurality of Gov. Bliss was 79,384.

Fire at Oneonta, N. Y.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Dec. 16.—This afternoon the school building at the east end of the town, a frame structure two stories high, valued at $6,000, was destroyed by fire. Insurance, $4,500.

MAURICE GRAU RETURNS.

Declares that His Western Trip Was Extremely Successful—Unpleasant Episode in Lincoln.

Maurice Grau, in advance of his opera company, arrived home from Minneapolis at 10 o'clock last night, three and a half hours late. Mr. Grau was considerably under the weather, having a troublesome boil on his neck to contend with, and was not in a talkative mood. He was met at the Grand Central Station by Mrs. Grau, Miss Grau, and Mme. Theo. Mr. Grau waved off the interviewers with the briefest of accounts of his trip, and, with his wife and daughter, took a carriage and went immediately to his home, at 16 West Seventieth Street.

Mr. Grau said, however, that the trip was extremely successful, both financially and socially. The company in its tour of five weeks and two days traveled 8,000 miles and gave forty-one performances. The company appeared in only six cities during the trip, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Kansas City, Denver, Lincoln, Neb., and Minneapolis.

Mr. Grau was asked about the performance in Lincoln, where the audience were kept waiting two hours while Mr. Grau was arguing with S. Kronberg of Denver and Willard Kimball of Lincoln for the payment of his guarantee of $10,000. The tickets sold amounted to only about $5,000, and it was reported at the time that the local managers turned over the receipts to Mr. Grau promising to make good in the near future if he would not take his company out of town as he threatened to do.

"Oh, that was only an episode," said Mr. Grau; "the only unpleasant feature of the trip. They settled with me, and so everything was all right so far as I was concerned. Otherwise we had large houses in every city."

Mme. Melba will arrive from the West to-day in advance of the company to prepare herself for the opening night at the Metropolitan to-morrow, when she will appear as Juliet.

Mr. Grau was also asked if he had decided upon a supplemental season in this city for Mme. Bernhardt and M. Coquelin. He replied that that matter had not been settled yet, inasmuch as he had just arrived home and had not as yet had time to decide.

ARION CLUB'S CONCERT.

The Numbers of the Programme Greeted with Great Applause—Work of the Orchestra.

After months of preparation, the Arion Club, whose home is at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, held its second orchestral concert of the season last night. The concert hall was decorated with evergreens and red silk streamers, and the guests filled it to the doors.

Three of the numbers on the programme were heard in this city for the first time. They were von Spielmann's "Leid und Lust," which was rendered by the orchestra of fifty-five pieces, under the direction of Herr Julius Lorenz; Eduard Kremser's "Hymne an die Madonna," in which Herr August Granitza was the tenor, being accompanied by the orchestra and the club's männerchor, and Arthur von Henriques's "Wo der Weg zum Liebchen geht," rendered by Herr Julius Scheuch, baritone, together with the männerchor and orchestra. Each one of these selections was received with such applause that the performers were forced, despite the length of the programme, to come to the front with encores.

Fraulein Gertrude May Stein sang four songs—Joachim Raff's "Traum-König und sein Lieb," Brahms's "Mainacht" and "Ständchen," and Louis V. Sarr's "Come, Let Us Go to the Land." In the last three she was accompanied on the piano by Herr Saar himself. Last week Fraulein Stein sang the "Traum-König und sein Lieb" with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Nothing on the programme was received with more interest by the musicians present than Franz Liszt's "Concerto pathétique," for it had been known for some time that Richard Burmeister was arranging the orchestra and piano scores for this especial rendition, and there were many present who had come solely to witness the success of the effort. They went away well satisfied.

The programme of the concert follows:

1. "Von Spielmann's Leid und Lust." Vorspiel zum III. Aufzug der Oper "Der Pfeiferting."..... Max Schilling
   Orchester.
2. Hymne an die Madonna (zum ersten Mal)..... Eduard Kremser
   Tenor Solo, Maennerchor und Orchester.
   Tenor Solo: Herr August Granitza.
3. Traum-Koenig und sein Lieb..... Joachim Raff
   Frl. Gertude May Stein und Orchester.
4. Concerto pathétique..... Franz Liszt
   (Fuer Pianoforte und Orchester bearbeitet von Richard Burmeister.)
   Herr Richard Burmeister.
5. Zwei Maennerchoere a capella—
   (a) Kosakenlied (neu)..... Hans Hermann
   (b) Weihnachten..... Mathieu Neumann
   (Mit Solo Quartet.)
6. Lieder. Herr Julius Scheuch.
7. Aufforderung zum Tanz. Weber-Weingaertner Orchester.
8. Wo der Weg zum Liebchen geht (neu). Arthur von Henriques
   Baryton Solo, Maennerchor und Streich Orchester.
   Baryton Solo: Herr Julius Scheuch.
9. Drei Lieder.
   (a) Mainacht. (b) Ständchen. Joh. Brahms
   (c) Come Let Us Go to the Land. Louis V. Saar
   Frl. Gertrude May Stein.
10. Waechterlied aus der Neujahrsnacht 1200. Friedrich Gernsheim
    Maennerchor und Orchester.

FEAR AMERICAN COMPETITION.

German Steel and Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Greatly Alarmed.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has been much attacked in German industrial circles and in German newspapers recently because of the company's purchase of 1,000 tons of steel in the United States. At a public festival at Frankfort a few weeks ago Mr. Wiegand, the Director General of the North German Lloyd, defended the company from these attacks. In a report to the State Department, Vice Consul General Hannauer reports Mr. Wiegand as saying in his address:

> We have, during the six years past, paid to German industries 130,000,000 marks, ($30,640,000.) The order given to the American steel works, amounting to about 300,000 marks, is insignificant as compared with these figures. It is not to save 10 per cent. in price that this order was given to a foreign concern, but the Lloyd Company would not have reached its present position had it not utilized the improvements offered by outside manufacturers. We would like to see German industry brought to the utmost tension by foreign competition and not afraid to meet it at home; thereby the only possibility exists for us to maintain our place in the international contest for economic fitness.

Vice Consul General Hanauer also reports that the influx of American shoes into Germany and their increasing popularity have led to the Economic Committee of the German boot and shoe manufacturers, who lately met in convention at Berlin, petitioning the National Legislature to raise the tariff on imported shoes. The association claims that an increase in duty is necessary to protect their important industry, which at present turns out a yearly product value of 250,000,000 marks, or $59,500,000, and which employs 50,000 persons in over 1,100 manufactories at an average wage of about $3.80 a week.

Singing for Friendless Boys.

The Arminia German Singing Society assisted at the song service held at the Tompkins Square Boys' Lodging House last evening, greatly to the delight of a large company of boys, who had assembled at their usual Sunday night meeting. The Arminia Society sang some of its own selections and led in the singing of hymns, in which the boys joined. J. H. Steuhl adressed the boys briefly in German and in English.

Obituary Notes.

DR. CHARLES D. GUNDELL, a retired physician of Fair Haven, Mass., died in that town yesterday, aged sixty-six years.

WILLIAM STANHOPE CALLENDER, who was in the insurance business at 58 William Street, died yesterday in Morristown, N. J. Mr. Callender lived at 56 West Thirty-third Street, but on Thursday left the city to go to Morristown. He was a member of the Racquet and Tennis and New York Athletic Clubs.

CHARLES F. BIGELOW, Treasurer of the E. T. Smith Company, wholesale grocers, at Worcester, Mass., died last night at his home in that city from Bright's disease, aged forty-three years. Mr. Bigelow was interested in the militia, and had been a member of several local companies and of the several corps of cadets.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.—The fact that until 1897 for several years the birth rate in France had shown no great gain over the death rate created considerable discussion among sociologists, and even legislation was resorted to in order to remedy certain phases of the general tendency. The census returns for 1899, which have just been published, show the slight increase of 0.20 per cent. The births for the year recorded number 847,000, and the deaths 816,000, thus showing a net increase of 31,000, as against 38,000 in 1898, 108,000 in 1897, 93,000 in 1896, 30,000 in 1894, 7,000 in 1893, and 65,000 in 1889. In 1890 there was a decrease of 38,000, in 1891 of 10,000, in 1892 of 20,000, and in 1895 of 17,000.

The present increase of 31,000 is divided among the departments as follows: The Nord, 14,000; Finistère, 6,000; Morihan, 4,000; the Seine, 3,000, and Côtes du Nord, 3,000, while in forty-three departments out of eighty-seven, the deaths exceeded the births, so that but for Flanders and Brittany there would have been a net decrease.

The marriages in 1899 numbered 295,000, as compared with 287,000 in 1898. The divorces numbered 7,179, as compared with 7,238 in 1898.

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MOVEMENT FOR MILITARY REFORM IN BELGIUM.—The commission of thirty-six recently appointed by the Belgian Government to inquire into the question of military reform is about to hand in its report, which will cover the following questions: (1) International obligations, as applied to the question of Belgian neutrality; (2) the actual State of the defenses; (3) the present state of the forts; (4) the effective strength of the army on peace and war footing; (5) the duration of active service in the various military grades; (6) the number of the annual levy of recruits; (7) the redistribution of the military, and (8) the method of recruiting.

Although it is pretty well understood in Brussels that the commission will recommend no drastic reforms, except a reduction in the term of service and an increase in the yearly contingent, nevertheless the subject is being thoroughly thrashed out in the Belgian Chamber in anticipation of the forthcoming report. The Socialists, who advocate personal service and the abolition of the system of "remplacement," or purchase of a substitute, are attacking the Government on the ground that the commission is packed by militarists, while the Radicals and a few Moderates blame the Cabinet for taking refuge behind the commission and refusing to give a clear statement of its intentions. The Catholics, who for the most part favor the status quo, are led by M. Woeste, a politician of ultra-Conservative views, and have so far, with the help of the Moderates, won every Radical measure proposed, the Socialists' motion in favor of personal service being defeated by a majority of 16.

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THE LANGUAGE QUESTION IN MALTA.—The Italian press is at present greatly exercised over the recent statement made by the British Colonial Secretary in Malta, in which he informed the members of the Legislative Council that every means must be taken to make English the prevailing language on the island, at least as far as the departments of the administration were concerned. Owing to the fact that several Italian communities of the Mediterranean have in the last twenty-five years or so come under the jurisdiction of England or France, and owing also to the stream of emigration from the peninsula, Italy finds herself forced to struggle on all sides for the preservation of her beautiful language. In Corsica, Nice, and Tunis, the French are trying to substitute their tongue for it; in Istria, Trentino, Fiume, and Dalmatia the Austrians are endeavoring to replace it by the Slav and German tongues. Moreover, the Spaniards are trying to prevent Italian from gaining ground in South America, where there are large Italian colonies in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. According to the Italian press, however, it is the English language that is most feared in the Mediterranean, as the English merchants refuse to learn Italian in order to conduct their transactions, thus forcing the Italians with whom they have dealings to learn English.

It is expected in Rome that certain representations will be made to the British Government in regard to the matter, laying particular stress upon the fact that Italy has always been the loyal friend of England. In the meantime, a series of questions on the subject will be put to the Government by the Chamber. Prof. Alessio, a Venetian Deputy, will ask whether the Maltese statement is to be interpreted as implying a change in the direction of British foreign policy, or merely as an act of internal administration, while Signor Galli, formerly Under Secretary of the Interior under Crispi, will demand to know why a liberal and friendly power should oppose the use of the Italian language in Malta, and Signor Luporini of Tuscany will ask what steps are contemplated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in regard to the imposition of a foreign language on the Italian people of the island in question.

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THE COST OF THE GERMAN EXPEDITION IN CHINA.—The cost of maintaining the German expedition in China until March 31, 1901, has been estimated at 152,770,000 marks, ($39,192,500,) and the Imperial Chancellor has been authorized to raise this sum by means of the public credit. Owing to the demands from all quarters for particulars on the subject, the Financial Department of the Federal Council has made public the way in which the money will be expended. The War Department is to have 119,800,000 marks, the marine 28,857,000 marks, and the administration of posts and telegraphs 3,800,000 marks. The Bureau of Pensions will have 243,000 marks, while 70,000 marks will be expended for a medal for those taking part in the expedition. Criticism of the amount of the expenditure has not been appeased by the publication of the memoranda, it is said, but has been diverted toward inquiry as to whether the Government will ask for an indemnity for its unconstitutional action in spending money without the consent of the Reichstag. In many quarters it is declared that merely to make a retroactive request for approval of the expenditure in question would be a serious breach of the budget rights of the Reichstag. The estimate of cost is made up on the basis of the following force employed: 18,712 men, 582 officers, 120 ambulance officers, 161 superior officials, 27 subordinate officials,

EXPIRED DURING MASS.

Worshipper Stricken with Heart Disease in St. Joseph's Church.

The Rev. Father Dennis P. O'Flynn of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph, at Washington Place and Sixth Avenue, had just begun the celebration of the mass at 10 o'clock yesterday morning when he noticed John Kennedy, one of his parishioners, who sat in a pew near the front of the church. Kennedy's head had fallen back, he was deathly pale, and was breathing heavily. Father O'Flynn called one of his assistants, Father Malony, and told him to take Kennedy out of the church.

The father, with the assistance of the sexton, supported Kennedy to the vestibule, and Dr. J. H. O'Connell of 116 Waverley Place was called in. He told Father Malony that Kennedy had been stricken with heart disease and was beyond human help, and the priest anointed the dying man and administered the last rites of the Catholic Church. In the meantime the celebration of the mass proceeded, and at its close Father O'Flynn announced to the congregation that Kennedy had died.

The body was taken to the Charles Street Station and later to an undertaker's on Sixth Avenue.

John Kennedy was a retired truckman, seventy-four years old, and lived with his wife and two grown daughters at 47 Morton Street. He had been warned by his physician against excitement and hurrying, but in spite of this he dressed and hurried to church yesterday in order to be in time for the 10 o'clock mass.

BILL POSTERS AT WAR.

Detectives Lay in Wait for Midnight Workers and Capture Three.

It isn't the fault of F. J. Kelly that the rubicund face of May Irwin did not ornament the billboards in Broadway between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets yesterday morning for the benefit of Sunday pedestrians along that thoroughfare. Mr. Kelly meant to do the right thing for the Bijou Theatre, for which he has the billposting contract, but the Van Buren Bill Posting Company objected.

The Van Buren people own the space along that part of the street, but Mr. Kelly, being a bill poster of the old régime, sent his men out on Friday to paste about everything in sight, and that afternoon when Mr. Van Buren's inspector happened along that way he was horrified to see all the flaming paper of his firm buried from view. This caused the Van Burens a good deal of wrath, some new paper, and yesterday a visit to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, where a complaint was lodged.

"Those fellows are going to do the same thing to-night," said Van Buren's man, "and we want protection. How do you suppose we are going to keep our contracts if we don't show the paper?"

The Sergeant said he didn't know, but he would tell the Captain. The Captain detailed Detective Hibbard and Policeman Bradlot to bag the offenders. Just before midnight the policemen stationed themselves where they could watch the long board fence between the two streets without being seen. Presently an innocent-looking milk wagon, covered, hove in sight and stopped before the fence. The watchers were astonished to see a dozen men, with paste buckets, brushes, and rolls of paper pile out of front and rear, look up and down the street to see that the coast was clear, and then make for the boards.

"Hurry, louse," the policemen heard the man on the wagon say, and half the men taking brushes began to daub paste over the Van Buren paper. Presently Miss Irwin's visage began to decorate the fence and then the watchers made a rush, and the dozen fisters scattered, dropping their tools and paper, while the man in the wagon drove off at full speed. The officers caught three men, who were dragged to the station vigorously protesting that they had not done anything but work overtime. They gave their names as Timothy Coffey, Ennis Buckley, and John Connolly.

The prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Mayo yesterday morning charged with defacing property. A representative of the Van Buren Company telephoned asking for an adjournment until to-day, and the men were released on bail.

JEWISH REGIMENT FORMED.

May Be Admitted to the National Guard of the State—Many Members Enrolled.

About 500 young Jews, some of whom saw service in the Spanish-American war, met last evening at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory and were enrolled in an organization, which it is hoped by its promoters will be admitted to the National Guard of the State.

M. D. Gottlieb, the organizer of the regiment, who has enrolled 1,500 in the movement to form a distinctively Jewish regiment, presided, and Emil K. Fireinan, who acted as Secretary, made a speech, in which he referred to the record of the Jewish volunteers in the recent war, and said that in the formation of a regiment the Jews would show that they were not lacking in patriotism or bravery and were not afraid of militarism.

Dr. J. T. Sloninsky, who served in the Pennsylvania National Guard, explained the practical workings of the National Guard.

Mr. Fireinan said that Adjt. Gen. Hoffman was favorable to the project of a Jewish regiment, but that he feared the cost of equipping the men would be a bar to favorable action on the part of the State authorities, so it was proposed to obtain authorization to form a regiment and then raise a fund among the Jewish people of the city to defray the cost of establishing the organization. Mr. Gottlieb is to meet Adjt. Gen. Hoffman on Thursday morning at the State Arsenal to confer on the matter.

With the help of Alexander Edelman of Company B, Eighth Regiment, the men present were marshaled into files of ten and enrolled after they had vociferously voted down a suggestion that they be grouped into companies according to their nationalities. The recruits will be assigned to companies and will be drilled at Apollo Hall, in Clinton Street, where the first drill will be held on Monday evening, Jan. 14. Mr. Gottlieb will act as Colonel and Mr. Hireinan as Adjutant.

HARVARD STUDENT FINED.

An Actress's Efforts to Get Kibbey Out of a Cell.

William Kibbey, the Harvard student who was arrested Saturday night in the lobby of the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn, charged with masquerading with a false beard, was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday by Policeman Carroll and fined $10 by Magistrate Lemon.

After untiring efforts on the part of Pauline Chase, a member of "The Cadet Girl" company, Kibbey was finally released from a cell Saturday, August Miller becoming his bondsman. Miss Chase remained in the Clymer Street Station House, where Kibbey was locked up, until he was bailed, and the two left the station house together. After Kibbey's arrest Miss Chase appealed to Manager Cohen of the Amphion Theatre to go on his bond. He refused, and the woman then appealed to acting Captain Hayes to release the prisoner. August Miller was then called in, but refused to go on the bond until the prisoner gave as security for his appearance his diamond ring and gold watch and chain. Miss Chase was in court yesterday when Kibbey appeared. Kibbey is twenty-one years old and lives at 43 West Twenty-seventh Street, Manhattan.

PUT CHILD BEHIND A ROCK.

Henry Segol Arrested for Abandoning an Infant with the Measles.

Henry Segol, who sells newspapers, of 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, put a bundle behind a rock in the vacant lot on One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, between Park and Madison Avenues, yesterday afternoon, and ran. A man who saw it caused Segol's arrest. In the bundle was one of Segol's children, afflicted with the measles.

Segol had the child wrapped in some old clothes and a shawl. The child is a boy, ten months old. The infant was sent to the Harlem Hospital, Dr. Smith diagnosed his ailment as measles and notified the Board of Health. The child's condition last night was serious. Segol was locked up on a charge of attempting to abandon the child. He denied it.

This Climate Too Cold for Monks.

Because they were not able to endure the severity of the climate of Westchester County, the French Dominican monks who have had a church and monastery at Sherman Park for the last six years have returned to France. They have taken their students for the priesthood with them. The community at Sherman Park, including priests and novices, numbered about fifty. Now there are only half a dozen of the fathers left, and they are engaged in parish work only. It is the intention of the fathers to sell the institution to some religious order.

FARMER FOUGHT ROBBERS.

Carlson Broke the Leg of One Man Who Tried to Rob and Was Hurt Himself.

Farmer Carl Carlson of Marlborough, N. J., appeared before Magistrate Zeller, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, as complainant against Daniel J. Murphy, a bartender, of 107 Washington Street, and James Ford, a cabman, of 40 Greenwich Street. They invited Carlson to have a ride in a cab, and, he says, attempted to rob him when they reached Grand Street and West Broadway.

Carlson fought so effectively that one of Murphy's legs was broken. Carlson's face was badly damaged, and two of his ribs broken. Ford was getting down from his seat, the police declare, to assist Murphy, when Policeman Carroll of the Macdougal Street Police Station arrived and put a stop to the fight, making all three men prisoners. Murphy was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and will not be able to appear in court for six weeks. The case was adjourned until to-morrow. Carlson was sent to the House of Detention and Ford held in $1,000 bail.

A CHILD'S BURNS FATAL.

Her Father's Vain Efforts to Save Her—Played with Matches.

Nelly Reviewe, eight years old, of 327 East Seventy-fifth Street, played with matches at her home yesterday afternoon, and, her dress catching fire, she was so badly burned that she died, in the Presbyterian Hospital, a few hours afterward. Her father burned his hands slightly in trying to save her life.

The child was playing in the front room with her younger brother, Antony, when several matches ignited and set fire to her dress. The girl shrieked in fear, while the boy, shouting loudly, ran to his parents in the kitchen. The father hurried into the room where the girl was and attempted to tear the burning clothing from her body, wrapping a blanket around her when he saw he could not get the clothing off fast enough. He extinguished the fire, but not before the child's body had been terribly burned. She was taken to the hospital, unconscious. She died at 6 o'clock.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:19	Sun sets	4:34	Moon rises 3:02

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	3:52	Gov. Isl'd	4:27	H. Gate 6:23
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	4:10	Gov. Isl'd	4:33	H. Gate 6:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Ferfield, Azores	10:00 A. M.	12:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Demerara, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 18.		
Adria, Inagua	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Niagara, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Kitts, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.		
Belvernon, Inagua	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mae, San Juan	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oranje, Nassau, Taiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 20.		
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Santiago	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trier, Bremen		3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 21.		
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick Ga.		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily up to 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 19 and up to Dec. 29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Dec. 29, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Jan. 6.)

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from the Philippine Islands, China, and Japan arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched East Dec. 13, due in New York to-morrow morning. Also that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong, Nov. 17; Shanghai, Nov. 21; Yokohama, Nov. 28, and Honolulu, Dec. 7, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Coptic, were dispatched East at 6 P. M. Dec. 11, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 17.

Bulgaria, Hamburg, Dec. 2.
Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 7.
Colorado, Hull, Dec. 2.
Comus, New Orleans, Dec. 12.
El Cid, New Orleans, Dec. 12.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 1.
Hugenden, Havre, Dec. 1.
Iberian, Liverpool, Dec. 5.
La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 8.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Nov. 29.
Minnehaha, London, Dec. 6.
Nubia, Stettin, Nov. 29.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Dec. 9.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 6.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Dec. 1.
Trier, Bremen, Dec. 1.
Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 8.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 3.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Advance, Colon, Dec. 11.
Allegheny, Port Limon, Dec. 11.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 2.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Dec. 10.
Maraval, Port Spain, Dec. 12.
Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 12.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 17.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Dec. 6.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Betty, Gibraltar, Dec. 4.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 16.
El Rio, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 18.
John Elder, Sunderland, Dec. 5.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 11.
Phidias, St. Lucia, Dec. 12.
Vaderland, Southampton, Dec. 10.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Dec. 13.
El Norte, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Dec. 19.
Kansas City, Swansea, Dec. 6.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Dec. 7.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Dec. 7.
Consuelo, Hull, Dec. 9.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Dec. 9.
Inamaree, Algiers, Dec. 7.
Moonstone, Huelva, Dec. 12.

Arrived.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, St. Croix, &c., Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 11:05 P. M.

SS Vincenzo Florio, (Ital.,) Montano, Naples, &c., Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 12:56 A. M., 17th.

SS American, (Dutch,) Buts, Amsterdam, Nov. 30, in ballast to C. H. Randebroeck. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Dahome, (Br.,) Clark, Sourabaya, &c., Sept. 5, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:35 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., north, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Tordenskjold.
SS Iris.
SS Caspian, (Br.,) Aden, for Bombay, &c.
SS Duke of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Guyandotte, for Newport News and Norfolk.
SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.

By Cable.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool for New York, arr. at Queenstown at 11:15 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—SS Mainz, (Ger.,) Capt. Raetz, from New York for Bremen, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from Hull for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Brownless, from New York for Venice and Trieste, arr. at Gibraltar to-day.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Lowe, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

BORDEN FLATS LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Dec. 31, 1900, the characteristic of the fifth-order light at this station will be changed to flashing white every ten seconds. The station is on Borden Flats, Mount Hope Bay, Narragansett Bay, opposite Fall River.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 52, No. 195, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 32.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

Preferred cause.
99—Thomson - Houston Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.
General calendar.
35—3d Av. R. R. Co. vs. Barton.
36—McCaffrey vs. The Vandercook.
37—Central R. R. of N. J. vs. same.
40—Wolfe vs. U. S.
43—In re Lesser Bros.
44—Stern Bros. vs. U. S.
45—U. S. vs. Downing.
46—In re Butler.
47—Ash vs. Prunier.
48—In re Ablowich.
Motion calendar.
1—U. S. vs. One Pearl Necklace.
2—In re Kenney.
3—International Nav. Co. vs. British Ins. Co.
4—Mullin vs. U. S.
5—In re Lesser Bros.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.
21—Rosenblatt vs. Fraser Tablet Co.
34—Crocker vs. Oakes.
9—McCabe vs. Cruikshank.
7—Brander Adjustable Hanger Co. vs. Waterbury Button Co.
Issue of law.
6—Willard vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Association.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 48, Post Office Building, at 11:15 A. M. Customs appeals.
15—U. S. vs. Schoverling, Daly & Gales.
30—Wildermann vs. same.
78—Davies-Turner Co. vs. same.
81—Russman, Gallard & Co. vs. same.
83—Graef vs. same.
84—Herrmann & Guinsburg vs. same.
85—U. S. vs. Hensel, Bruchman & Co.
86—Hensel, Bruchman & Co. vs. U. S.
106—Calhoun, Robbins & Co. vs. same.
107—Renault & Niederstadt vs. same.
108—Stewart, Howe & May vs. U. S.
114—U. S. vs. Lee, Tweedy & Co.
116—Neuss, Hesslein & Co. vs. U. S.
119—U. S. vs. Churchill.
120—Train, Smith & Co. vs. U. S.
124—Nicholas vs. same.
126—U. S. vs. R. F. Downing & Co.
131—U. S. vs. Topham & Co.
132—O. G. Hempstead & Co. vs. U. S.
140—Douglass & Berry vs. U. S.
142—Paris, Allen & Co. vs. U. S.
144—R. F. Downing & Co. vs. U. S.
151—Kessler & Co. vs. U. S.
159—Davies, Turner & Co. vs. U. S.
162—Gillespie Brothers vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty calendar.
134—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Tugs Municipal et al.
148—Coastwise Line Co. vs. SS. Craigearn.
153—Hastorf vs. Ferryboat Burlington.
43—Smith vs. Booth.
175—Newtown Creek Tow Co. vs. Dumper No. 2, R.
178—Morrissey vs. SS. Tauric.
132—N. Y. & N. J. Tr. Co. vs. Tugs Wilson and Lindeman.
133—Tracy vs. same.
170—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Tugs Mamie Hoffman, &c.
156—Chappelle vs. St'mboat Massachusetts.
139—Otts vs. Canalboats Mahar and Burns.
121—N. Y. & So. B'klyn Ferry Co. vs. Tug Transfer No. 1.
182—Standard Oil Co. vs. Tug Dorothy Annan.
79—Bowning vs. SS. Elly.
150—Cardiff SS. Co. vs. Bowning.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court, Truax, P. J., Scott and Dugro, JJ.—Calendar for December term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Delafield vs. J. K. Armsby Co.
2—Lacey vs. Giles.
3—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Erdmann.
4—Hough vs. Maynard.
5—Torrens vs. Park.
6—Dittmar vs. Castellane.
7—Post vs. Schmerl.
8—In re Thoesen.
9—Last vs. Last.
10—German Exchange Bank vs. Mastkowitz
11—Marshall vs. Schnugg.
12—Ehrlich vs. Consol. Stock & Petroleum Exchange.
13—Jacobs vs. Salomon.
14—Battoclotti vs. Castelvecchi.
15—Kirkham vs. Bank of America.
16—Jennings vs. West Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Rochester.
17—Coulter vs. Supreme Court, I. O. of F.
18—Jaubert vs. Consol. Gas Co.
19—Bridgeman vs. Thorley.
20—Kottek vs. Salomon.
21—Conried vs. Witmark
22—Murphy vs. Smith.
23—Barr vs. Macdonald.
24—Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co. vs. Macdonald.
25—Albert vs. Albert.
26—In re King.
27—Hart vs. L. D. Garrett Co.
28—Goldstein vs. Goldman.
29—Pfeffer vs. Kling.
30—Schaffer vs. Lindenthal.
31—Lawrence vs. Lawrence.
32—Lytton vs. Doyle.
33—Platt vs. Gano.
34—In re Aldermen, &c.
35—Miles vs. Kase.
36—11th Ward Bank vs. Powers.
37—Berger vs. Berger.
38—McDermott vs. McShane.
39—Brox vs. Riker.
40—Giblin vs. Giblin.
41—Bub vs. Sattler.
42—Dolon vs. Leslie.
43—Spaulding vs. Epstein.
44—Dimon vs. Shewan.
45—In re Skillin.
46—In re Deene.
47—Lytle vs. Crawford.
48—Oppenheimer vs. Biagiotti.
49—Schoenberger vs. Feitner.
50—City of New York vs. Parnass.
51—Same vs. Spitzer.
52—Oglesby vs. Standard Shoe Machinery Co.
53—Hosmer vs. Darrah.
54—Payn vs. Westbay.
55—In re Papap.
56—Newcomer vs. Blaney.
57—Du Bois vs. Rosenberg.
58—In re Gunn.
59—Anglo-Am. Provision Co. vs. Noble.
60—Stein vs. Sturgis.
61—Skinner vs. Skinner.
62—In re Reliance Mutual Ins. Co.
63—Fox vs. Engel.
64—Garvey vs. Garvey.
65—Warren vs. Amer. Electrical and Maintenance Co.
66—Naylor vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
67—Davidow vs. Williams.
68—Kane vs. Hutkopf.
69—Goldman vs. Barr.
70—Perkins vs. Stelle.
71—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
72—Matteson vs. Van Tassel.
73—Sloman vs. Madden.
74—Same vs. Murphy.
75—Same vs. Baggott.
76—Onteora Community, Limited, vs. Crannsdorf.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—Kohler vs. Thoesen.
2—Martling vs. Wagner.
3—London vs. London.
4—Kissam vs. Pitt.
5—Kohler vs. Solomon.
6—In re Parsons.
Demurrers.
1503—Bosi vs. N. Y. Herald Co.
1491—Lowery vs. Collateral Loan Assn.
1492—Same vs. same.
1399—Belden vs. Wilkinson.
1381—Morgan vs. Bucki.
1508—Booth vs. Dodge.
1515—Fuller vs. Press P. Co.
1515—Pfister vs. Writer.
1516—L. D. Garrett Co. vs. Astor.
1517—Gleitmann vs. Gleitmann.
Preferred causes.
1652—Stewart vs. Feitner.
1655—Bishop vs. same.
1694—Higbie vs. Hewlette Land & Imp. Co.
1727—N. Y. & Bermudez Co. vs. Feitner.
2412—Haller vs. Haller.
1278—Dale vs. Feitner.
1578—Brown vs. same.
1579—Eggers vs. same.
1581—Andrews vs. same.
1582—Zollikoffer vs. same.
1563—Same vs. same.
1260—Colorado Midland Ry. Co. vs. same.
2097—Price vs. Meyer.
1690—Quinlan vs. Grubert.
2068—Fenton vs. Fenton
2195—Socy. of the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin vs. Feitner.
2357—Mendelsohn vs. Horne.
2394—Weil vs. Goazzia.
2386—Coe vs. Newman.
2413—Toplitz vs. Toplitz.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
2041½—Campbell vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
2107—Thackstor vs. Thackstor.
2110—Lippman vs. Low.
2145—Mathiasen vs. Barkin.
1823—Hall vs. Long.
2169—Gottschalk vs. Gottschalk.
1801—Deering vs. City of New York.
1772—Altieri vs. Green.
2105—Berg vs. Eager.
2175—Dornbusch vs. Costello.
1390—McLaughlin vs. Singer.
1679—Deeves vs. Stokes.
2137—Gellally vs. Raab.
2082—Cowan vs. Walker.
1337—Kellish vs. Higgins
1357—Same vs. same.
1815—Plummer vs. Getchell.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2186.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Fitschoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent frod ay calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on. clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Schwarzkopf, and Hooker for the People.
1—Walter Dunn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.
6442—Sackett Wall B'd Co. vs. Snow.
6042—Raftery vs. Reichardt.
7311—Heydenreich vs. Simmons.
7775—Com. Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Co. vs. Ferris.
7386—Kniffin vs. Saranac Lake Hotel Co.
8068—Ulrich vs. City of New York.
8188—Carpenter vs. Raymond.
8211—Eno vs. Hoey.
3294—Oppenheim vs. Davidson.
6519—Lyman vs. Emken
6531—Lyman vs. Rakapoulas.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III, Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar for Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.
1646—W. C. Loftus Co. vs. Bennett.
1647—Loftus vs. same.
2001—Turner vs. Schell.
1901—McInerney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5481¼—Flaherty vs. Carey.
1866—Miller vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
663—Stokes vs. Stokes.
8361—Karrigan vs. 9th Av. R. R. Co.
692—Woodward vs. Scheurer.
3674—Buchanan vs. Belsey.
1284—Grenolongc vs. Simon.
913—Kiernan vs. Kiernan.
1810—Horowitz vs. H. B. Claflin Co.
6148—Byrne vs. Eastman Co.
938—Ryan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8365—Widmann vs. F. W. McNeal Co.
1323—Schoen vs. same.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Lean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and XI., for trial.
1068—Rowe vs. Union Ry. Co.
1405—Collett vs. Mayor, &c.
2289—Grau vs. Wallace.
5214—Tyrell vs. Beckman.
7959—Ruland vs. Waukeshan Water Co.
921—Martin vs. Lyons.
1494—Barentzen vs. Pr. Pub. Co.
848—Collins' vs. Hutkoff.
849—Clemmons vs. same.
1009—Thomasmeyer vs. De Lehner.
2000—Larned vs. Witte Water Placer Co.
2105—Greenlie vs. Scribner.
2116—Blanchard vs. the R. U. Co.
273—Safren vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
2280—Jennings vs. Ordning.
2274—Kroll vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8372—Kochman vs. Baumeister.
8373—Schusterman vs. Schwartz.
497—Spofford vs. U. S. Nat. Bank.
1027—Oppenheim vs. Erlanger.
1838—Williams vs. Waytack.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and X. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Caroline Zinner, Herman J. Muller, Harry S. Kingsley, Rosa Hochfelder, John Bruns, Bryce Gray, Benjamin Webb, Estelle N. Van Wyck, Garrett V. R. Simmons.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1625—Helen C. Brush.
1511—Thomas W. Evans
1591—Catherine Wilton.
1592—Henry Ludlow Ritter.
1621—Emilie Bartels, (No. 1.)
1630—Same, (No. 2.)

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.
4382—Frank vs. Spiegelberg.
2125—Jansen vs. Consol. Gas Co.
1252—Kaminskt vs. Schaefer.
1900—Manning vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1750—Green vs. same.
2083—Phillips vs. same.
148—Traynor vs. same.
2227—McCready vs. Lindenborn.
5127—Crane vs. Bennett.
2037—Dawson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2316—McGrane vs. same.
5357—Hoes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1384—Fisher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1175—Fitzpatrick vs. same.
2983—Phillips vs. same.
148—Traynor vs. same.
2227—McCready vs. Lindenborn.
5127—Crane vs. Bennett.
2037—Dawson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2316—McGrane vs. same.
5357—Hoes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1384—Fisher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1175—Fitzpatrick vs. same.
1323—Schoen vs. same.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2405.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in General Term Room, second floor, Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2909—Peate vs. Richard.
1889—Birnbaum vs. Webb.
1908—Tierney vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1977—Lennon vs. Wright.
1985—Bernstein vs. Phillips.
1062—Blatt vs. Richard.
1930—Strauss vs. Zunger Paper Co.
437—Levy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3497—Heimer vs. Goldberg.
1010—Juilliard vs. Solomon.
1011—Price vs. same.
1012—Juilliard vs. Levin
1304—Cassidy vs. Cons. Ice Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1457—Krulich vs. Metzler.
1514—Lamothe vs. Wolff.
1938—Bailey vs. Kraus.
1943—Lyddy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1879—Gorrill vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1856—Schlechter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1949—Martin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1749—Littenberg vs. Littenberg.
1954—Shea vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1956—Levine vs. same.
1958—O'Neill vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1959—Elliot vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1960—McFadden vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1951—Haffin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
657—Sampson vs. Schmidt.
862—Meinhard vs. Kaufman.
1167—Kelly vs. Hogan.
1478—Cserl vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1481—Wade vs. same.
1595—McIntyre vs. Robson.
1605—Finn vs. Weir.
1747—Folkoff vs. Sullivan.
1755—Webel vs. Clark.
1876—Cranitsch vs. Walsh.
1610—Lewkowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1140—Defels vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1738—Moran vs. N. Y. Painless Dentistry Co.
2017—Stegman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2018—Hernandes vs. same.
2019—Thompson vs. Robert Biel Syndicate.

CITY COURT—Trial Term Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
2394—Marcus vs. Mishkind.
2164—Brewers' Journal vs. Schaefer.
3286—Ridings vs. Fulgora.
3472—Cahn vs. Hopkins.
3226—Schmidt vs.

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Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
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Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
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Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
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FINANCIAL.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the trustees of one hundred and thirty-Mogr First Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company for the Sinking Fund as provided in the mortgage to the undersigned securing the same, dated September 1st, 1880.
In the event of the Trustees not being able to purchase the bonds in accordance with the terms of Section 4, Article 2, of the mortgage, it will become necessary for the trustee to DRAW bonds BY LOT AT PAR.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 31st day of December, 1900, and should be directed as follows: Proposals for the Sinking Fund, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, E. S. Marston, President, 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York City.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
December 15th, 1900.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds dated January 1st, 1897.
Notice is hereby given as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1901, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105% with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

71	111	343	380	405
90	182	363	398	501
106	282	368	457	562

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
By H. A. MURRAY, TREASURER.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1900.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIANCE H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19TH, 1900.
At 12:30 O'CLOCK, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW RWAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. Prefd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. March, 1890. Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds.
THE SALE OF THE ABOVE SECURITIES WILL BE ADJOURNED TO WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1901, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

OIL.
THE CALIFORNIA-CHITTENDEN OIL CO.
CAPITAL STOCK $2,000,000.
own 1,010 acres located in Great Oil Belt of California. **Oil is now flowing on this land.** A block of 50,000 shares of this non-assessable stock is now offered for sale in lots to suit at $1.00 per share, par value $5.00. For particulars call or write,
WILLIAM H. COE, 71 Wall St., N. Y.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,216,026.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
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WE LOAN MONEY TO MERCHANTS IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 160 Nassau St. Office 732.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $3,500,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.
DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
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ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
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LEVI P. MORTON.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.
Second Mortgage Bonds.
All the second mortgage bonds of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, being one thousand bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 1,000 inclusive, which mature January 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after January 2d, 1901, at the Continental National Bank of New York. Interest on same will cease at their maturity.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.
Twenty bonds of $1,000 each of Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, Tracy City Branch, Nos. 181 to 200 inclusive, which mature January 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after January 2, 1901, at the Continental National Bank of New York. Interest on same will cease at their maturity.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.
Call for Bon Air Branch Bonds.
Notice is hereby given that all the outstanding bonds, being 114 of $1,000 each, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, BON AIR BRANCH, will be paid on presentation at the Continental National Bank, No. 5 Nassau St., New York, on and after January 2d, 1901. Said bonds are dated July 1, 1887, and payable July 1, 1917, but provide as follows:
"This bond and any other of this issue are redeemable by said Railway at its own option at any time after the lapse of ten years from the date hereof."
This call is made under the provision of the Bond and Mortgage above quoted, and interest on said BON AIR BRANCH bonds will cease after January 1st, 1901.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.
N. Y., Dec. 11, 1900.

Referring to the above advertisements, we are prepared to offer for a limited time in exchange for these bonds:
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5% Gold Bonds, Due 1928.
TERMS UPON APPLICATION.
Hallgarten & Co.,
28 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $4,500,000
Fiscal Agent of the
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CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
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HUGH J. GRANT. T. STALLKNECHT, Vice-Pres. 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, ERNEST EHRMANN, Treasurer. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant
	Henry Morgenthau.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PLAN of Reorganization of the Hampton Roads Hotel Company has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, and filed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
H. M. DE LANOIE,
Secretary of the Committee.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $1,800,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
AREAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.

Dividends.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
38 Broad St., New York, Dec. 13, 1900.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable Jany. 15, 1901, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on Dec. 31, 1900.
The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close Dec. 31, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Jan. 16, 1901, at 10 A. M.
S. W. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1900.
The above-mentioned dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be payable on Jan. 15, 1901, to holders of record at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1900, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close Dec. 31, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Jan. 16, 1901, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company,
New York, December 5, 1900.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend on the Preferred Stock of this Company of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share, payable February 1, 1901, to stockholders, as registered at the close of the transfer books on January 10, 1901. The transfer books for the preferred stock of the Company will be closed from three o'clock P. M. on January 10, 1901, until ten o'clock A. M. on February 2, 1901.
Dividend checks will be mailed to Preferred Stockholders whose dividend orders are on file at this office.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer, 59 Cedar Street, New York.

National Tube Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 6.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held November 20, 1900, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable January 2d, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, the 12th day of December, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Thursday, the third day of January, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New York, December 12, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 128.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of January next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of December instant.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of December 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of January 2nd next.
M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Company.
A quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½ cents per share) on the preferred stock and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record December 20th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from December 20th to December 31st.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Westinghouse Electric & Mf'g Co.
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day it was
RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared payable on January 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the Preferred Stock be closed on December 20th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and opened on January 3d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
T. W. SIEMON, Ass't Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
New York, December 12, 1900.
The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Preferred (formerly known as Second Preferred) Stock, and a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the common stock of this company, payable January 15th, 1901, at the Central Trust Company to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, 1900. Transfer books will be closed December 31st, 1900, and reopened January 16th, 1901.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Sloss Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, out of the earnings for the quarter ending Nov. 30th, payable January 2d, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 20th, and reopened on the morning of January 3d, 1901.
J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, 11th December, 1900.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 22d, 1900, at 12 o'clock M. and reopened on Wednesday, January 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on January 2d, 1901.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Dec. 12th, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., New York, will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, December 19, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Jan. 1, 1901, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROWN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, Dec. 13th, 1900.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING VALley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, December 19, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1st, 1901, and will reopen January 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1900.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, December 12th, 1900.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, and THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, January 7th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Monday, December 17th, and reopen on Monday, December 24th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 21, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1901, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH F HILL, Sec'y.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1900.

Williamsburgh Trust Company.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has been declared, payable Jan'y 2d, 1901, to shareholders of record at the close of business Dec. 20, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 21st, 1900, to Jan'y 2d, 1901, both days inclusive.
W. ADDISON FIELD, Sec'y.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
222 Broadway, New York, December 11, 1900.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record on December 20th, 1900. Transfer books will close December 20th, 1900, and reopen January 3d, 1901.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits..... $1,589,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	Brayton Ives,
Dudley Olcott,	D. O. Mills,
Geo. A. Hardin,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Ball,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer,	Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas,	Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons,	J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry,	George Coppell.

Indianapolis Gas Co.
First Mortgage 6s
DEALT IN,
SAMUEL H. BARROWS,
38 Broad St., New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ARLINGTON COPPER STOCK.
A small block of stock for sale. Address "COPPER," Box 113 Times Office.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE
is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of M. Groh's Sons (Incorporated) for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, December 26th, 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the office of the company, No. 238 West 28th St., in the City of New York. The transfer book will remain closed from the 16th day of December, 1900, until the 27th day of December, 1900.
Dated the 10th day of December, 1900.
M. GROH'S SONS, (INCORPORATED.)
By RUDOLPH H. SCHWARZER, Secretary.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
NEW YORK.
December 10th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1901, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
Chartered 1852.
95TH DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 11, 1900.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 16TH, 1901.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1901.
JONATHAN CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Dec. 15	$1,380,727,401	$53,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,986,290	61,614,358
*Dec. 1	1,169,856,345	47,477,291
Nov. 24	1,589,539,179	56,616,100
Nov. 17	1,546,382,773	54,659,891
*Nov. 10	1,070,984,767	45,286,315
Nov. 3	1,072,849,998	53,380,010
Oct. 27	1,141,667,500	53,273,726
Oct. 20	1,023,592,101	51,766,586
Oct. 13	926,820,551	52,582,350
Oct. 6	989,961,743	54,889,111
Sept. 29	836,384,300	43,249,635
Sept. 22	912,622,414	47,270,576
Sept. 15	747,650,336	51,714,574
*Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,056,450
Sept. 1	959,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	971,308,001	45,452,904
Aug. 18	736,760,299	49,980,774
Aug. 11	667,786,104	41,726,667
Aug. 4	782,061,788	55,383,359
July 28	753,779,500	45,311,780
July 21	785,578,094	46,704,063
July 14	865,929,881	51,182,189
July 7	933,138,447	56,344,104
June 30	980,910,627	60,314,484
June 23	842,062,268	49,580,384
June 16	878,370,496	49,458,370
June 9	838,061,696	54,623,259
June 2	820,976,655	49,240,800
May 26	905,215,330	55,921,961
May 19	1,006,863,479	61,884,228
May 12	995,726,213	54,580,513
May 5	1,155,701,031	72,506,381
April 28	1,064,446,657	48,974,241
April 21	1,195,364,041	76,001,661
April 14	1,080,414,173	60,447,958
April 7	1,270,896,966	94,745,389
March 31	1,116,124,033	62,429,219
March 24	1,070,885,960	47,934,706
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	983,389,761	50,598,191
March 3	1,020,735,849	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,590	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	925,315,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,106,832,089	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,652	59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,005,176,062	56,966,368
Jan. 13	1,097,626,402	53,654,808
*Jan. 6	1,146,108,228	62,735,567
*Dec. 30	980,802,665	46,539,980
Dec. 23	1,426,305,043	58,302,776
Dec. 16	1,349,644,928	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,008,435	45,117,036

*Five days.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. These figures are cabled weekly to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Dec. 13, 1900	£31,103,333	.....
Dec. 14, 1899	29,909,559	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Dec. 13, 1900	93,038,964	£44,420,908
Dec. 14, 1899	75,353,191	46,612,853
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Dec. 13, 1900	26,714,000	13,781,000
Dec. 14, 1899	25,085,000	19,922,000
RUSSIA.		
Dec. 13, 1900	72,024,000	6,022,000
Dec. 14, 1899	86,377,000	4,968,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Dec. 13, 1900	38,315,000	9,810,000
Dec. 14, 1899	32,314,000	9,517,000
SPAIN.		
Dec. 13, 1900	13,939,000	16,312,000
Dec. 14, 1899	13,609,000	14,175,000
ITALY.		
Dec. 13, 1900	15,385,000	1,742,000
Dec. 14, 1899	15,451,000	1,494,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Dec. 13, 1900	4,877,000	5,535,000
Dec. 14, 1899	3,787,000	5,905,000
BELGIUM.		
Dec. 13, 1900	2,981,000	1,491,000
Dec. 14, 1899	3,005,000	1,502,000
Total for week	£298,377,297	£99,093,908
Total preceding week	299,408,597	98,846,259
Corresp. date last year	284,751,750	97,095,853

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The character of Saturday's bank statement fully discloses that the much-paraded tight money bugaboo was more a freak of the bearish imagination than anything warranted by actual conditions or facts. Instead of surplus reserves being entirely wiped out, there was actually shown an increase, and this despite the preparations for the extraordinary disbursements to be made immediately after the new year, disbursements that, when made, will so swell the volume of money available for market and other purposes that, temporarily at least, money will be a drug upon the market.

As a matter of fact, all this talk of the possibility of money stringency emanated from sources the nature of which suggests not only that no exact information on the subject was known, but that conditions actually had been overdrawn and exaggerated, in the hope that holders of securities might be induced, through timidity, to sell. And that some selling did result as a consequence is undoubtedly true. That there was no reason for it is now disclosed. Bankers continue to insist, as they have all along insisted—their views from time to time appearing in these columns—that there will not only be no money stringency, but that in the course of a few weeks money will be cheap.

As for the stock market, it should go higher. All the conditions favor advancing quotations. The prosperity of the country is not at an end; it has but begun. Money, though active, is not dear, nor will it be. Investment buying on a large scale is steadily absorbing all good securities. The earnings of many of the companies whose securities are dealt in on the Exchange are larger now than ever they have been. And Wall Street cannot discount such conditions in a day or a week or a month.

Important developments in the Vanderbilt properties will be disclosed at the meetings of the Vanderbilt interests this week.

VANDERBILT LEADERSHIP.

Apropos of the meetings this week of Vanderbilt interests to take dividend and other action on the Vanderbilt securities, the following expression of opinion in respect to the Vanderbilt railway stocks by Mr. Henry Clews is both suggestive and interesting:

"All the Vanderbilt properties are sound properties. They have the Vanderbilt ring to them, which represents building up, and not pulling down, and it is for that reason that so much confidence is felt in anything that has the Vanderbilt touch. This has been so in the past, and that speaks for the future. Of course, there was some disappointment in Wall Street that the schedule of securities of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt did not represent more of the Vanderbilt stocks, but doubtless his brother's holdings are abundant to make up. The present head of the family in enterprise and in force is the nearest approach in that respect to the old Commodore, and security holders of the so-called Vanderbilt properties can fully rely upon the fact that what is necessary in the development of these properties that can be accomplished by enterprise and sagacity will not be wanting. It is for that reason that holders of these securities are largely permanent ones.

"Nothing has strengthened the confidence in railroad properties generally more than the feeling that prevails in connection with the wisdom of the management of the varied Vanderbilt systems. It has much helped to put American railroad securities upon their present basis of high prices, approximating in a great many instances similar properties of the railroads of Great Britain.

"I may say that the Nickel Plate securities, which heretofore have had very little market conspicuousness, are not unlikely to loom up as market leaders in very short order."

GERMAN MORTGAGE BANKS.

Financial Conditions in Germany Greatly Affected by Their Troubles.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—In financial circles last week attention was devoted chiefly to the affairs of the mortgage banks. The weekly financial reviews freely admit that the market was rapidly drifting toward panic until the syndicate of Berlin banks was organized for the protection of the holders of obligations of the Prussian Hypotheken Aktien Bank. The danger was inlensified early in the week by the announcement that the Pomeranian Hypotheken Bank and the Mecklenburg-Strelitz Hypotheken Bank would discontinue repurchasing their obligations. A great rush ensued to sell all other mortgage bank obligations, and so great was the apprehension that the published statement of the united mortgage banks, asserting that their own condition was perfectly sound, did not have an immediate effect.

Nevertheless, this statement and the organization of a syndicate quieted alarm, and at the end of the week the selling of obligations had markedly diminished and the general tone of the market improved.

The declines for the week in mortgage bank obligations ranged from 2 to 8 points, which means an enormous loss on the 6,000,000,000 marks of such securities circulating in Germany.

Yesterday morning the committee of holders of obligations of the Deutsche Grundschuld Bank published a statement showing that the most recent balance sheets of the institution were false and that during the last eighteen months 41,000,000 marks of first-class mortgages had been replaced by second class, mostly worthless. The committee asks the holders to take measures to avoid bankruptcy, thereby saving from 30,000,000 marks to 40,000,000 marks.

The mortgage bank affairs affected the money market, inasmuch as the banks have entirely withdrawn from the loan business and are borrowing, in order to repurchase their obligations. Private discount reached 4⅞ per cent. and call loans 4 per cent. The Reichsbank still expects to ma

STRUCK DOWN BY POACHERS.

Guard Attacked in Bronx Park and Beaten Into Insensibility.

Poachers have recently worked great havoc in the eastern portion of Bronx Park, not only by killing birds and squirrels but by cutting down trees for firewood. This portion of the park is in practically a wild state, and it is seldom that a policeman goes through it, so Chief Forester Michael, a short time ago, put several men on duty as a special patrol in this region morning and evening at the time when the depredations were most likely to occur.

William McGreevy, one of these guards, had an encounter at dusk on Saturday with two marauders, who, after beating him into unconsciousness, left him in the woods. He revived in the cold night air, and was able to make his way to the Zoological Gardens, whence he was sent in a carriage to his home at 450 Summit Street, bordering Park. It was said yesterday that he was in a serious condition, under a physician's constant care.

McGreevy reported that at about 4:30 o'clock, as nearly as he could recollect, he was passing through the woods when he heard the report of a gun, and following the direction of the sound, came upon a man who had just shot a gray squirrel. The little creature had been killed, but in falling had lodged in the branch of a tree, and the man was in the act of climbing up after it when McGreevy came upon him. The watchman was in uniform, with a shield and club, and the man came down with the squirrel and surrendered when called upon to do so. McGreevy was leading the prisoner away, when a confederate, whom McGreevy had not seen, stole up behind them through the trees and struck the guard a heavy blow on the head with the butt of a shotgun. McGreevy fell, dropping his club, and the two men then set upon him and kicked and beat him about the face and body until they left him for dead.

The matter was reported to the Bronx Park Police. McGreevy can give a good description of his prisoner, but says he did not get even a glimpse of the face of the man who struck him down from behind.

McGreevy is an employe of the New York Zoological Society, and has been stationed at the park for about a year. He is about twenty-two years old and unmarried, living with his father at the address given.

STABBED BY INSANE PATIENT.

Attendant at St. Lawrence Hospital Seriously Wounded.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 16.—A patient named Smith, at the St. Lawrence State Hospital, who was not considered at all vicious, yesterday made a murderous assault with a knife on an attendant named Cummings. Smith was in his room at the hospital pacing the floor and muttering: "I'll do it! I'll do it! The Lord sent me here to punish those that won't mind Him, and I'll do it!" Not being considered a vicious fellow, no especial attention was given to his mutterings. In the course of his duties Cummings passed through the corridor and saw Smith pacing the floor of his room and passed on.

Seeing Cummings pass and stop at a closet Smith stole up behind him and jumping upon his back drew his head backward, and with an old pocketknife stabbed him in the face. The blade entered the left side of the nose, and severing the eye, laying the cheek open. It was a slanting blow, and the point of the knife striking the bone, snapped the blade half off. Still holding to his victim, the insane man again struck the broken blade into the attendant's face, and completely encircled his head, laying open both cheeks, taking off the lower part of one ear, severing the muscles and nearly severing the head, and laying bare the base of the skull. The gash fortunately was too high upon the head to reach the jugular vein.

In spite of his injuries Cummings overpowered the patient and turned him over to other attendants who came to his assistance. Over 100 stitches were necessary to close Cummings's wounds. Though very weak from the loss of blood, he will recover, but will hereafter have a badly scarred face.

Doctor at Soldiers' Home Attacked.

BATH, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Dr. Oran W. Smith, Chief Surgeon in the hospital at the State Soldiers' Home, was violently attacked by two inmates, Francis Sayers, a hospital patient, and George Anderson of Barracks B., because the doctor admonished Anderson for bringing liquor to Sayers. Another inmate, an ex-policeman of New York, took a hand in the struggle, and Anderson and Sayers went sprawling on the floor. Dr. Smith was uninjured. Commandant Davidson dishonorably discharged Anderson from the home.

Excursions.

COOK'S HOLIDAY TRIPS,

Including Hotels and All Expenses.

Boston—3 days' Dec. 25.....$12.
Washington—3 days Dec. 27.....$12.
Washington and Old Point—6 days Dec. 27.....$20.
Florida—Jan. 16, 29, etc. Tours from....$65.
Bermuda—Jan. 16, 23, etc. Tours from..$92.

Programmes free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1185 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

MRS. CAROLIN'S MUSICAL BUREAU. ARTISTS FOR SOCIAL FUNCTIONS. 2 WEST 33D ST.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS for sale at low prices; especially old violins, 'cellos, basses, bows and fine strings. PFEIFFER'S, 220 East 86th St.

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T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
NOS. 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Classes and private lessons.
SEASON NOW OPEN.

MACDONALD'S KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway. —Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

PROF. D. C. LESTER.—Dancing and polite deportment. Colonial Hall, 101st St. and Columbus Av. Offices hours, 2 to 10 P. M.

PROFESSOR PAUL'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 111 East 125th Street.—Open afternoons, evenings; also Sundays; terms, $1.00 monthly.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av. WALTZ 135-137 West 125th St.

Lawyers.

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DRAKE'S OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE, 63 East 59th St.; bowling alleys; clubs or private parties; few nights left.

Miscellaneous.

AT 344 6TH AV. AND 172 WEST 23D ST.—Foot Knitting Co.; stocking refooted; underwear repaired.

RESPIRATORIUM.—Great help to singers for hoarseness. Call and investigate. 132 East 23d St.

Watches and Jewelry.

MAURICE RAINERS,
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES,
1,068 3d Av., bet. 63d and 64th.
Old Gold, Silver bought and exchanged.

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MRS. COHEN, 629 6TH AV.—Absolutely highest prices paid for ladies' street and evening costumes, jewelry, furs, &c.

MADAME BLUM.—Absolutely highest prices for ladies' castoff evening and street costumes; also furs. 759 6th Av.

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AN OPPORTUNITY IS PRESENTED FOR party controlling about $10,000 to obtain an important interest, with active position in staple paying business, yielding large annual profit; object to increase line; highest references. Address F., Box 114 Times Office.

$2 for 1,000 Letter Heads, Bond Paper; 5,000, $9.00; cash with order. M. B. ATKINSON, Printer and Paper Dealer, 1,127 Park Row Building, City.

AN INCOME OF 26 % IS SURELY REALIZED by investing only $8,000 in 21 Manhattan Real Estate. This is no speculation, but the most profitable investment in the market. Would not be sacrificed but for death in family. INVESTMENT, Box 141 Times.

FOR SALE—Established coal business, fully equipped, trestle, stables, building to handle hay, grain, and feed; easy terms. For particulars apply to E. C. QUACKENBUSH, Newark Av. and 7th St., Jersey City.

MONEY MAKER.—Merchant's Anti-stepladder, an indispensable commodity for stores; nickelplated; weight, 1¼ pounds; territory open. FIXEN, 72 Warren St., New York.

EXCEPTIONAL INVESTMENT; PERMANENT certain profits. For particulars call on or address MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

ADVICE FREE.—Patents promptly procured; Inventor's Guide FREE. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

CAPITAL AND PARTNERS SUPPLIED; business bought or sold; have splendid laundries. MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

PATENT FOR SALE—DOUCHE AND BEDPAN rest and back protector: TRABAUD, 9 Orchard St., Newark, N. J.

INSURANCE AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY selling my policies; largest commissions paid. JACOB A. KING, 81 East 125th St.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM Highly Improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain or platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St., received highest award Columbian Exposition.

WHICH WOULD YOU RATHER HAVE—AN experienced dentist, doing his own work, or a company, hiring irresponsible labor, changing oftener than the moon? For reliable painless dentistry call on DR. C. S. W. BALDWIN, 124 West 23d St., opposite French church.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GUSTAVE VEIT, individually and as member of the firm of KLOTZ, VEIT & CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Gustave Veit, individually and as a member of the firm of Klotz, Veit & Co., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Gustave Veit was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 15th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHRISTIAN D. BEDROSIAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Christian D. Bedrosian of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Christian D. Bedrosian was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 15th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIGMUND A. GUTMANN and LOUIS LICHTENSTEIN, individually and as partners of the firm known as S. A. GUTMANN & CO. and the firm of S. A. GUTMANN & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 3,231.

The undersigned, Sigmund A. Gutmann and Louis Lichtenstein, individually and as partners of the firm known as S. A. Gutmann & Co. and the firm of S. A. Gutmann & Co., bankrupts, of the City and County of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Sigmund A. Gutmann and Louis Lichtenstein, individually and as partners of the firm known as S. A. Gutmann & Co. and the firm of S. A. Gutmann & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX MICHAELIS and ANNIE TAYLOR, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Max Michaelis and Annie Taylor, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 4th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 26th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 15th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX KOHEN, known as Excelsior Mfg. Co., bankrupt.

Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., Joseph Shongood & Sons, United States Marshal's auctioneers, will sell on Wednesday, Dec. 19th, at 10 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard St., all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of clothing, woolens, linings, &c.; chairs, tables, boards, &c. Order of

BENJ. BARKER,
Receiver.

Summonses.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against ALFRED ERICSON and Elizabeth Ericson, his wife; Mary E. Neale, Alice H. Luce, individually and as trustee for the benefit of Alice H. Bondell under a certain deed dated 18 July, 1900; Alice H. Bondell, James Haley and Mary Coyne, Richard vom Hofe, Gerson Mayer, Donato Buongiorno, otherwise known as Donatus or Donatio Buongiorno; James Scanlan, Michael Scanlan, and Patrick Scanlan, composing the firm of J. M. & P. Scanlan, The Henry Elias Brewing Company, a corporation; The J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company, a corporation; Rand Drill Company, a corporation, and Consolidated Ice Company, a corporation, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 11 October, 1900.

LUIS JAMES PHELPS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To Alice H. Luce, individually and as trustee for the benefit of Alice H. Bondell under a certain deed dated 18 July, 1900, and to Alice H. Bondell:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, —Dated 21 November, 1900.

LUIS JAMES PHELPS,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. n28-1aw7wM

Surrogate Notices.

MARCH, FRANK P.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK P. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit and present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., No. 11 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1901, next.

Dated New York City, (B. of M.,) July 20th, 1900.

EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor.
Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 William Street, New York City, B. of M.
jy23-1aw6mM

SCHUMACHER, CHARLES AUGUST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York, jeweler, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 46 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1900. CHARLES A. SCHUMACHER, DAVID H. P. McCUTCHEON, HENRY W. SCHUMACHER, Executors of CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, deceased.
aug8-1aw6mM.

Surrogate Notices.

BENARY, ALBERT E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marguerite Benary, Gertrude B. Strachan, Robert H. Benary, Charles R. Ditson & Company, George B. Bond, American Credit-Indemnity Company, Leopold Ilfelder, Max Ilfelder, and Sigmund Levy, composing the firm of B. Ilfelder & Co.; William Tonk and Charles J. Tonk, composing the firm of Wm. Tonk & Bro.; George Schenck and Arnold Schlichte, composing the firm of Schenck & Schlichte; Jacob Hofer, Wilhelm Spaethe, Celluloid Company Fred Gretsch, Charles Bruno, doing business as C. Bruno & Son; Jacob Strauss and Carl Strauss, composing the firm of Strauss, Sachs & Co.; American Exchange National Bank, Louis Meisel, National Musical String Company, Angelo Mannello, Julius Kraft, C. F. Zimmerman Company, J. A. Evans, Permanent Receiver of C. F. Zimmerman Company; Rudolph Teschner, William P. Rettberg, and William L. Lange, composing the firm of Rettberg & Lange; Charles H. Jacot and Aristides H. Jacot, composing the firm of Jacot & Son; Mathias Hohner, Albin Otto, Edward Gossler, Samuel L. Lasher, Philip Hano, and Jacob L. Hano, composing the firm of Philip Hano & Co.; Bradstreet Company, Henry Hoseus, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, George D. Kuper, Charles P. Kuper, and Jacob E. W. Kuper, composing the firm of G. D. Kuper & Brothers; Henry C. Ryan, Park & Tilford, Michael H. Baron, Phonoharp Company, Frederick Menzenhauer, and Oscar Schmidt, composing the firm of Menzenhauer & Schmidt; Charles Spencer, Lucien A. Chapin, George Close, Joseph Dowden, John J. McKenzie, John J. Stratton, Robert V. S. Samuels, Assignee for the benefit of creditors of John J. Stratton; Johann Schick, Frances E. Winans, Elizabeth C. Van Rensselaer, and Estate H. Howard, composing the firm of Oelrichs & Co.; John Maulbetsch and George D. Whittemore, composing the firm of Maulbetsch & Whittemore; Carl Hoffman, George Minster, and Joseph Rose, doing business as Minster & Rose; George Wolf Plumley Company, Robert S. Gutman, doing business under the name of New York Mandolin Manufacturing Company; Buettell Brothers Company, F. G. Otto & Sons, James Weir, Jr., and James E. Weir, doing business under the name of James Weir, Jr., & Son; the Autophone Company, George W. Braunsdorf, doing business under the name of Manhattan Musical String Company; Snedeker Manufacturing Company, Louise Schneider, doing business under the name of Traugott, Schneider & Co.; Paul Richard Schmidt, doing business under the name of Hammer & Schmidt; Catherine E. Colburn and Alford W. Colburn, doing business under the name of A. W. Colburn & Co.; Rudolph Flistrup and Emanuel Hogenson, composing the firm of L. L. Flistrup & Co.; Koch Sons & Company, W. C. Horn, Brother & Company, Bay State Manufacturing Company, General Insurance Company of Dresden, S. S. Stewart and George Bauer, composing the firm of Stewart & Bauer; the Ricon Manufacturing Company, John E. Brodsky, As signee for the benefit of the creditors of M. J Paillard & Co.; William Herman Otto, Frederick Benary, executor of the estate of Ernst Benary; American Musical String Company, Christian Weiss, Jerome Thibouville-Lamy, Leopold Thibouville, Alfred Acoulon and Emile Beranger, doing business under the name of Jerome Thibouville-Lamy & Co.; Steinweg Printing Company, Edward Owen and Wilfred Owen, doing business as Edward Owen & Co.; George W. Wells, doing business as S. Wells & Sons; John W. Jacobus, Oscar Schmidt, Louis Pitzschler and Oscar Pitzschler, doing business as A. Pitzschler & Sohn; R. H. Woods, C. H. Congdon, F. C. Meinel, John Kahnt, the name being fictitious, the person intended to be cited being a co-partner in the firm of Kahnt & Uhlmann; John Uhlmann, the name being fictitious, the person intended to be cited being a co-partner in the firm of Kahnt & Uhlmann; Franz Edward Ludwig, John Ludwig, the name being fictitious, the person intended to be cited being a co-partner in the firm of Gebruder Ludwig, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 25th day of January, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Albert E. Benary, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of November, 1900.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Administrator, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. d10-1aw6wM

CASEY, MARGARET DE KOVEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DE KOVEN CASEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1900. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Executor. je25-1aw6mM

KOCH, HENRY C. F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. F. KOCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boardman & Boardman, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1900. ANNA C. KOCH, SAMUEL SLOAN, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry C. F. Koch, deceased, BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for executor, 155 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. d10-1aw6mM

KOHN, OTTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO KOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of November, 1900. DAVID KOHN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, city. n26-1aw6mM

WARREN, CATALINA S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles J. Warren, the next of kin of CATALINA S WARREN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Raymond Jenkins and Charles N. Lockwood of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Catalina S. Warren, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
d3-1aw7wM

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —REBECCA COHN, Plaintiff, against AARON J. COHN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Seventh Street with the westerly side of Lewis Street; running thence northerly along the westerly side of Lewis Street, seventy-four (74) feet; thence westerly seventy (70) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence southerly seventy-three (73) feet and one (1) inch to the northerly side of Seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventh Street seventy-nine (79) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Nov. 12, 1900.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

MORRIS CLARK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 54 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

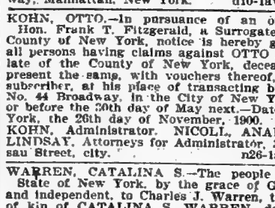

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,763.09, with interest thereon from the 2d day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $385.22, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $751.40 and interest. Said premises are to be sold subject to four (4) mortgages, aggregating $69,500 and interest.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.

Dated New York, 12th day of November, 1900. The foregoing sale is adjourned to Monday, December 17th, 1900, at the same hour and place. —Dated New York, Dec. 8th, 1900.

STANLEY H. BEVINS, Referee.
d7-2aw2wF&M

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HELEN I. ANTHON, plaintiff, against GEORGE O. BOGERT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, distant two hundred and fourteen (214) feet and eleven and one-half (11½) inches westerly from southwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with Ninety-eighth Street eighteen (18) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue, and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the party of the first part by the party of the second part by deed of even date with these presents, which are given to secure part of the purchase price of the said premises.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1900. WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 4 Warren Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: The street number is 124 West Ninety-eighth Street.

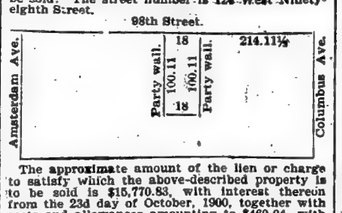

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,770.83, with interest thereon from the 23d day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $490.04, with interest from November 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water charges or liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $309 and interest. —Dated New York, November 19th, 1900.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
n26-2aw3wM&F&d17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM H. HULL, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and ISABELLE FRANKLIN, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street distant three hundred and twenty (320) feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly line of said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street with the easterly line of Third Avenue and running thence southerly or thereabout and in a line parallel with the easterly line of said Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches more or less to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-third and the said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets, thence easterly or thereabout along said centre line of the block between said One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets nineteen (19) feet, and thence northerly or thereabout and in a line parallel with said easterly line or side of Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches more or less to the southerly line of said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly or thereabout along the southerly line or side of said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street nineteen (19) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Marsden E. Perry by Elizabeth Beiser and Andrew Beiser, Sr., her husband, by deed dated June 2, 1869, and recorded June 7, 1869, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1093 of Conveyances, Page 494.—Dated New York, November 21, 1900.

CHARLES W. WEST, Referee.

BASSETT & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and described above:

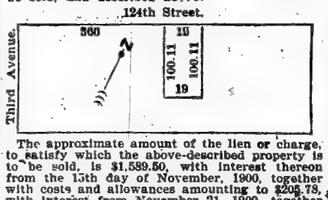

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,589.50, with interest thereon from the 15th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $205.78, with interest from November 21, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $318.62 and interest. The premises will also be subject to a prior mortgage, a lien on said premises, amounting to $6,500.00, with interest from November 17th, 1899.—Dated New York, November 21, 1900.

CHARLES W. WEST, Referee.
n26-2aw3wM&Fd17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARGARET KNOX, plaintiff, against JOHN M. BLAUVELT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York, and being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Central Avenue with the southerly side of Morris Street, as both the said avenue and the said street are laid down on a certain map entitled "Mortgage map of land belonging to Isaac T. Willis, being part of the farm belonging to Louis G. Morris, Esq. situate in the Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New York, dated Mott Haven, March 1st, 1869, E. Ross, Surveyor." Running thence southwesterly along the said easterly line of Central Avenue as laid down on said map one hundred twenty-eight feet and seventy one-hundredths of a foot, (128.70') thence easterly and parallel with said Morris Street, as laid down on said maps, one hundred sixteen feet and twenty-five one-hundredths of a foot, (116 25-100;) thence running northerly and at right angles to said Morris Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to said southerly line of Morris Street, and thence running westerly and along said southerly line of Morris Street eighty-five feet and ninety-two one-hundredths of a foot (85 92-100) to Central Avenue at the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said John M. Blauvelt in and to said Central Avenue and Morris Street in front of the herein described property to the centre line thereof. Subject, however, to the covenants against nuisances contained in a certain deed, made by Louis G. Morris to Isaac T. Willis, dated March 1st, 1869, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber No. 706 of Deeds, Page No. 71.

Dated New York, December 3, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 171 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

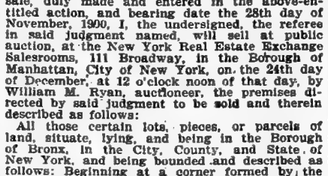

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,705, with interest thereon from the 23d day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to about $416, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is about $2,040. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage now thereon, on which there is owing $7,000 of principal with interest at four per cent. from May 24th, 1900, also to two other mortgages on which there is due and owing $17,000 of principal with accrued interest amounting on the day of sale to about $920, and which principal sum of $17,000 bears interest at six per cent.

Dated New York, December 3, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
d3-2aw3wM&Th&d24

Surrogate Notices.

HERBST, GEBHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gebhard Herbst, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin L. Brandner, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1900. ANNA M. HERBST, Administratrix. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Administratrix, 302 Broadway, New York City.
s17-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM H. F. CROCHERON, plaintiff, against EDWIN B. GROVE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The followng sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 217 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 183 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,856.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 216.1 feet west of Park Avenue, 19.6 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,725.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. McKim, referee, 124 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 214.11 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,230.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Stanley I. Bevins, referee, Lewis Street, northwest corner of Seventh Street, 74 by 79.8 by 73.1 by 70.11, two six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,908; subject to other mortgages for $89,500.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles W. West, referee, 232 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 360 feet east of Third Avenue, 19 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,795; subject to another mortgage for $8,500.

By McVickar & Co., sale by order of the liquidating committee of the Tradesmen's National Bank, Second Avenue, northeast corner of First Street, 81 by 84.3 by 67.3 by 75.6, six-story iron-front building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 2,008 Fifth Avenue, west side, 80.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 19.6 by 75, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,209.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, Fulton Street, west side, 400.1 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,400.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 3,310 Third Avenue, east side, 240 feet north of Boston Road, 16.5 by 45.9 by 16.9 by 29.3, one-story frame store; 967 Boston Road, west side, abutting on the foregoing, 16.9 by 50, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on 3,310 Third Avenue, $1,731; on 967 Boston Road, $3,320.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 88TH ST.

Choice 20-foot extension dwelling in most perfect order throughout; foyer hall; immediate possession; small amount of cash required; would trade for country place.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 PINE ST, AND 570 5TH AV.

EXCELLENT FOR INVESTMENT.—Desirable flat property on 47th St., near 8th Av. Always full. Rental, $3,700. Price, $35,000. Full particulars given. Small running expense. S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th St.

A.—ASKING $12,000; ANY TERMS; THREE-story, 18 foot brownstone dwelling; vicinity Madison Av.; 127th St.; fine condition; private block; sacrifice to quick buyer. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th St.

BEST CORNER PLOT IN THE BRONX TO hold or improve at once; streets sewered, paved, &c., and paid for; location fine; size 300x115; price $35,000. V. T. HERVEY, 759 Melrose Av.

LOTS $150 TO $400.

Not New Jersey or Brooklyn, but mainland of New York; 40 minutes from 42d St., 6th Av. "L"; high ground; no mosquitoes or malaria; healthiest locality; $5 monthly. BANNAN, 1,123 Broadway.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—14x56x102.6; three-story brownstone high stoop, west side; above 59th St.; bank mortgage, $7,500, at 5 per cent.; little cash required. J. F. McKEON, 370 Washington St.

27 WEST 88TH ST.—Four-story 20-foot-brownstone, box stoop, foyer hall; perfect condition; finest location. Apply to owner, Room 9, 245 Broadway.

INVESTORS!—TWO NEW APARTMENT houses, elegantly located, all leased; will pay 12 per cent. net; plots on and near Broadway. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Plot 50x100; on reasonable terms; with building loan to a responsible builder. S. H. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th St. (Fifth Avenue Hotel.)

THREE-STORY MODERN DWELLING; 11 rooms, two baths; will sacrifice; $3,000 cash; terms to suit; perfect order. M. J. NEWMAN, 147 East 125th St.

LOTS NEAR BRONX AND PELHAM PARK, fronting Eastern Boulevard and Pelham Road. Coming speculative section. Bargains. S. CONE, owner, 115 Broadway, Room 48.

BARGAIN.—West 15th St. private house, $18,000; sacrificed for $16,500 this week only. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

FOR SALE—20 Av. investment, between 21st and 22d Sts.; size, 20x100. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in West 22d St.; only $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

411 WEST 21ST ST.—Large, deep four-story brownstone, handsomely decorated; cheap. W. GILHOOLY, 5 Beekman St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

QUEENSBOROUGH IS THE MOST VALUABLE from an investment point, and the cheapest in price of any of the Boroughs of New York City. We have the best and cheapest. A single lot or one hundred acres. WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

WHEELER BROTHERS.

Investments Queensborough,
16 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.

ONE LEFT—2 FAMILY HOUSE, 2-STORY AND basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price $4,000; cash $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,240 Sterling Place; open; investigate.

SNAP—800 Monroe St., near Gates Av. L Station; 2-story basement brick dwelling; 10 rooms, bath; $3,000, mortgage $2,500. KETCHAM BROS., 1,505 Broadway.

$1,800 CASH WILL BUY FINE THREE-FAMily house; all improvements; 20 feet front, near Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Address D., 70 New York Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—Good modern 2-story brownstone dwelling; fine condition; Park Slope; desirable location; easy terms. L. H. POTTER & BRO., 81 Flatbush Av.

EQUITIES IN SEVERAL PIECES GOOD INcome property in all sections of Brooklyn for lots or unincumbered private house. FORMAN & WHITLOCK, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

WANTED—LOTS FOR PRIVATE DWELLINGS in exchange for good store property. Send particulars or call afternoons. MOE & CO., Third Avenue, 58th Street, Brooklyn.

$2,250, ONLY $100 DOWN DETACHED HOUSE, 7 rooms; all improvements; stable. STOOTHOFF, Eastern Parkway, near Montauk Av.

NEW 7-ROOMED HOUSES; IMPROVEMENTS; furnace, sewer; easy terms; $2,300. BEARDALL, 15 Willoughby St.

STUYVESANT SECTION.—2-story basement stone, same as new house, $5,500. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10d. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GREENWICH.—Large acreage property; on the ridge, finest elevation, overlooking the Sound; choice site for large country seat. J. W. ATWATER, 56 Liberty St.

ALL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE A SPECIALty; bargains and exchange all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BRONXVILLE, HARLEM RAILROAD, 28 minutes from 42d; lots near station $100 upward; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; easy payments. OFFENBACH, 97 East 116th.

PORT CHESTER, NEAR STATION AND Sound; 1½ acres; 13 rooms, all improvements; $17,500. PERRY, 300 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ICE HOUSE, 80x200; LAKE, 40 ACRES; RAILroad siding; farm, 180 acres; $12,000. CONDICT, 40 Wall St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

THOMAS F. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, HAS many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country Properties for sale and exchange. Flats, Tenements, Business Property, Lots, private Dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban Houses and Farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

DESIRABLE EXCHANGES. — Mount Morris Dwelling; Orange Residence; Brooklyn Dwelling; Income-Paying Tenements; Beekman Hill Dwelling, Elizabeth Residence, Washington Heights Dwelling; Others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

HAVE GOOD-PAYING HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, price $7,500, bank mortgage $1,800, 5 per cent. interest; will exchange for a farm in Nassau County, or suburban lots. For further information call TREAD, 202 East 23d St., New York.

SELL OR TRADE FOR WESTCHESTER property, 206x75, 5th Ward, Manhattan; mortgaged $20,500 at 4½ per cent.; 5 years to run; rented for $1,500 for 3 years. J., Box 102 Times Office.

LEBANON, NEW JERSEY.—Nine acres, house, barn, $2,600; mortgage, $600; make offer. K., 883 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

PROPERTY OWNERS WANTING BETTER earnings or an advantageous exchange call on MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

SEVERAL WEST SIDE DWELLINGS FOR free and clear country or city equities. FINN, 115 Broadway.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GRANTWOOD

ON-THE-HUDSON.
OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.

Nature and man have done their best for you at Grantwood. In the finest region about New York, directly on the Hudson, and only 20 minutes via 14th and 42d St. Ferries and Hudson Traction Co's R. R. 15 minutes from 125th St. Ferry and Trolley. With perfect water works and sewer system, electric lights, macadam streets and all modern conveniences, this is the place that will appeal to your fancy and to your best judgment when you see it. Only a small initial payment required and

$40 a Month

covering principal and interest; we will build for you house like above, or we will build for you in any style on similar terms. Size of plot, 50x100. House has nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large full-width porch, finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; polished oak staircases, nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c.

Write or call for photographic views and maps of picturesque Grantwood and full particulars.

Free Tickets to visit the property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co.
1,135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone 1087 Madison Sq.

LOTS: BRONX BARGAINS; TREMONT, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avenues, Fordham Road, three Woodlawn corners, others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL properties on North Shore of Long Island. 55 acres, 1,800 ft. of fine shore front; good bathing and safe anchorage. No nuisances near. Large springs of fresh water. Many fine old trees. Forty-five minutes from house to 34th St. Ferry. Suitable for both Summer and Winter home. Can be divided into two or more parts. Prices $2,000 to $3,000 per acre. Address F. W. WRIGHT, Manhasset, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ACCESSIBLE SUBURBAN LOTS WANTED—For improvement; Manhattan income property offered in exchange. GEORGE B. DOWLING, 189 Broadway.

WANTED—Upper Broadway property, improved or unimproved; within $500,000; diagram necessary. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

SMALL MORTGAGE WANTED FOR A SHORT time on a large tract of good paying land near city. PETER JAEGER, 69 West 106th St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent for Winter season; $300 monthly. W. D. STARR, 313 West 75th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

64TH ST., 133 WEST.—Four stories and extension; two bathrooms; open plumbing; prime condition; rent, $1,500; caretaker; examine. FINN, 115 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Apartments To Let

Irvington & Rockland

136 TO 142 WEST 16TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $55 and $60 per month.

St. John, Wavecrest and Cedarhurst,

35 TO 41 EAST 50TH ST.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $60 per month.

The Berwick,

315 TO 319 WEST 58TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated; rents from $45 to $50 per month.

269 West 136th St.

Gas ranges; seven rooms and bath; rents, $44 per month.

267 West 139th St.

Seven rooms and bath; steam heated; rents, $47.50 and $50.

272 West 139th St.

Corner apartments; all large, light, airy rooms; handsomely decorated, steam heated; 6 and 7 rooms and bath; rents, $42.50.

Janitor on Premises.

THE IOWA,

135 West 104th St.

JUST COMPLETED.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.

PAUL B. PUGH & CO., Builders and Owners.
STABLER & SMITH, AGENTS
674 COLUMBUS AVE., 93D ST.
TELEPHONE 79 RIVERSIDE.

BACHELOR AP'TS.

112 West 44th St.
2 large light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator—Hot water—Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

117TH ST., 360-366 WEST, NEAR MORNINGside Park.—Handsomely decorated six rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water; private surroundings; near Columbia University and convenient to cable and elevated; rents, $25-$27; references.

$38.—HALL ATTENDANCE; STEAM HEAT; hot water supply; tiled bathroom, exposed plumbing, porcelain tubs and sinks; eight rooms and bath. Janitor, 230 West 122d St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAF & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

254 MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—$50 for splendid second floor suite of two rooms and bathroom; caterer on premises. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., Broadway and 44th.

BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND BROADWAY, ON West 40th St.—Single flat, seven rooms and bathroom; $50. See janitor, 150 West 40th St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

ELEGANT APARTMENT DOWN-TOWN.—8 rooms and bathroom; all improvements; $38. 41 3d Av., near 10th St.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HICKS ST., 368.—Desirable apartments of two rooms; prices, $7.

Patents.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1865. Telephone, 2160 Cortlandt.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.

Enables dealers and investors to obtain the opinion of their own lawyers, and furnishes in addition the opinion of the Law Department; and in cases of doubt that of its Committee of Council, and a policy of Title insurance. Defends title at its own expense when assailed.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SINGLE FLATS AT 56 EAST 96TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $38. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 99d St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $26 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. w. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

43D ST., 225 WEST, Near Broadway.—Elegant single apartment, eight rooms and bath; modern improvements; steam heat; good light; very neat; rent, $45-$70. G. NICHOLAS, 1,483 Broadway, near 42d, or janitor.

43D ST., 250 WEST, Near Broadway.—Single flat; eight light rooms and bath; all improvements; $45. G. NICHOLAS, 1,488 Broadway, near 42d St., or janitor.

50TH ST., 154 EAST.—Handsome flat, 6 large light rooms and bath, steam-heated, $30; newly painted.

51ST ST., 250 WEST.—Neat flat, 6 rooms, bath; steam heat; modern improvements; rent, $40. G. NICHOLAS, 1,483 Broadway, between 42d and 43d Sts., or janitor.

122 WEST 135TH ST.—$21 and $24; all light; steam heat; hot water supply; six rooms and bathroom. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 118TH ST.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $30; handsomely decorated.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 118TH ST.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $30; handsomely decorated.

114TH ST., 305 WEST.—5 rooms; bath; hot water; all improvements; newly decorated. JANITOR.

10TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH AV.—3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

58TH ST., 368 WEST.—Steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; $40.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81-E. 125TH ST.

FACTORY, POWER, RAILROAD SWITCH. Sprinklers, cheap labor, low freights. W. LAWTON, Kingston, N. Y.

ALL THE UPPER PART OF 289 PEARL ST., 4½ lofts, to let; in good order; electric elevator. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

6TH AV., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

16TH ST., 423 WEST.—Large store, with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores, with plate glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

HAMILTON ST., 16½.—Large store, with plate glass front and three dwelling rooms; $15; cheap

DESK ROOM TO LET.—Inquire Room 915, Hartford Building, 41 Union Square. J. L. Manney.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 368 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Winter Resorts.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

LAUREL HOUSE, LAKEWOOD.

Open from October 1 to June 1.
A famous Resort hotel in a famous hotel resort.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. MURPHY, Assistant Manager.
GOLF AT TWO CLUBS.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE WALDO "ON THE HEIGHTS" 170 HICKS ST. NEAR PIERREPONT BROOKLYN

Newly furnished and Managed by Seattle.
Excellent Table. Reasonable Rates.
A Delightful Winter Home.
WALDO SPRAGUE, Proprietor.

Automobiles.

$350 ROGERS GASOLINE AUTOMOBILE; seats four; boilers, engines, Baxters, pulsometers, miscellaneous pumps, blowers, forges, radiators, chain hoists; exchanging. MASLINS, 165 First St., Jersey City.

Auction Sales.

James P. Silo, Auctioneer,

ANNOUNCEMENT.
GREAT TRU TEES' SALE AT AUCTION.

DIAMONDS AND OTHER MOUNTED GEMS,

Gold Watches and Novelties of the Jeweler's Art.

Including Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, and Pearl Brooches, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Rings, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Ear Drops, Chains, Lockets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Scarf Holders, Cigar Cutters, Charms, &c., &c.,
Together with the Handsome Showcases, in good order.

SALE COMMENCES TUESDAY, DEC. 18TH, at 1 o'clock P. M., and daily until the entire large stock is cleared off,
At the

SILO ART GALLERIES

48 Liberty St.

By order of GEORGE I. WOOLEY, ESQ., Attorney for the Trustees,
Lord's Court Building, 27 William St.
Also,
To close a private estate, and by order of Olney & Comstock, attys. for the mortgagees, Two Patent Phillips Repeating Watches, one pair Diamond Solitaire Earrings, one fine Stone Diamond and Ruby Ring, Marcus & Co.; one Diamond Watch and Pearl Scarf Pin, by Tiffany & Co. Other artistically mounted gems in variety.
Also,
100 pairs fine quality Opera Glasses.
On exhibition To-day, Monday, from 11 until 6.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

The entire stock of rich standard books contained in store at 148 FULTON STREET, near Broadway, will be sold at public sale, beginning at 12 o'clock every day, except Sunday, 8 o'clock evenings, and continuing every day next week until the entire stock is disposed of. Among other choice works are samples and remainders of the publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Appleton & Company, Harper & Brothers, Dodd, Mead & Co., and other leading book houses. Balzac, Hugo, Browning, Irving, Shakespeare, and many standards in choice editions, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Dictionaries, and Teachers' Bibles. Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, and Spencer; a few slightly damaged sets. Books now open for examination. Visitors invited. Sale positive and without reserve,
A. SANDERS, Auctioneer.
148 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

A. SANDERS AND ED SIMMONS WILL SELL to-day at 12 M. and 8 P. M. miscellaneous collection of books at 148 Fulton St. Sale peremptory.

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MEYERS, 207 WEST 23D ST.—Dogs, birds, gold fish; aquarium; dog and bird medicine; fine singing canary and cage, $2.60.

COLLIE PUPS, 5 MONTHS OLD, PRIZE stock, pedigree; white and sable. DR. DICKEY, 178 East 123d St.

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If you think your wife has the right to dress herself well in spite of the fact that you are only an honest working man;
If you think that keeping your children well dressed will help cultivate a taste in them for better associates and will tend to tear down the false bars between the plebeian and aristocrat;
If you think a well-furnished home and the responsibility of having honest debts to pay will improve your own moral tone and keep you away from the saloons and evil associations—
In short, if you think you have as much right to live for your money as well as anybody else and that you are a free man and the best arbiter of your own destiny, then connect yourself with

THE AARONSON CREDIT CENTRE,

who believe that an honest man is entitled to credit and who are perfectly willing to trust you.
Remember, this is a CREDIT CENTRE, where anybody and everybody can get anything and everything on credit.
MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS, ready made or to order; Top Coats, Reefers, Hats, Shoes.
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Without Security on Easy Payments.

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CONFIDENTIAL. ONE FLIGHT UP.

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MISFIT CARPETS HALF PRICE.
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TYPEWRITER, (NEW,) $40; REMODELED Remingtons, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone,) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

NAVAJO INDIAN RUGS, BLANKETS, CURIOS, burnt leather pictures, novelties. Wholesale prices. Capt. RIGGS, 41 University Place.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, SQUARE PIANO; HOTEL range; would ex

In summer we make ready for winter; perhaps that influenced us in our choice of two cloths of a very decided greenish tinge—we thought we were putting our best foot foremost.

But we haven't a leg to stand on: the cloth, though the best the best mills make, and turned into suits cut and trimmed in accordance with the quality of the cloth, ought to have sold at $32 and $25—haven't sold.

At $15 they will hustle out.

That's just one example of the way we've treated our entire fancy sorts suit stock—if you don't like greens you'll find browns, blues and reds.

Overcoats too.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
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1290 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

RAID ON PARK PEDDLERS

Driven Away from the Borders of William H. Seward Park.

PUSHED ALONG BY POLICEMEN

Peddlers Wept, Swore, and Wailed in Many Languages, but Park Keepers and Police Were Relentless.

Policemen and park keepers played battledore and shuttlecock with the peddlers along the Hester Street border of the William H. Seward Park yesterday morning. By 10 o'clock there was hardly one of the vendors in the forbidden territory, and the few who occasionally made spasmodic efforts to return to the park fence were hustled away with scant ceremony.

Mr. Clausen's representatives appeared at 6 o'clock. They had thought, not being familiar with the early hours kept by the peddlers, that their arrival at such a time would insure to them first possession of the field. But they were mistaken, for as soon as they were in sight they descried along the sidewalk at least 200 salesmen of eatables, tin horns, trinkets, light clothing, and every other kind of thing that is bartered on the streets of that quarter. Pushcarts were arranged in lines in the gutters, old women sat on the curbs with their baskets on their arms, and waited for the rush hours of trade, little boys and girls (for the fraternity of the peddling profession numbers in its ranks some of these) ran up and down, waving about their heads whatever they had to sell.

As the Park Commissioner's emissaries came around the corner there was a perceptible stir, for, although there were many who had never even heard of the plans to keep them off the sidewalk abutting the fence, there were some who knew what was in store for them. Those who did not know were not long kept in doubt, for the keepers waved in the air their light bamboo sticks, which they had brought along to instill fear into the hearts of the enemy, and began to drive all hands to the other side of the street.

On that other side stood a couple of policemen. Mr. Clausen had ordered his men to simply keep unobstructed the side toward the park fence, and they knew that, as soon as they had driven the vendors to the middle of the street, their duty was ended. Across the way was the realm of the "cops."

So it happened that, as the peddlers were shoved across, they were straightway pushed back again. The policemen yelled at them even more harshly than had the keepers, and in five minutes after the arrival of the latter all the pushcarts and other receptacles of merchandise were huddled together in the middle of the pavement, while the owners swore and wept and wailed in as many languages as there were at the Tower of Babel. They surged first one way and then the other, trying alternately to deposit their wares on the side of the keepers, and then on that of the officers of the law. At every turn they met with a repulse; invariably, either the canes of the Clausen emissaries or the clubs of the police frightened them back to the neutral ground in the middle.

Gradually, after their efforts to regain the lost position had been repeated many times without succes, one by one the peddlers edged away toward the neighboring side streets, and came not again within reach of their persecutors. Some of them, however, stopped trying to sell their goods and shouted defiance from the corners roundabout, calling down all evils on both police and emissaries, and asking in loud tones why it was that they were not to be allowed to "make a living."

There was no hostility between the two cohorts of guardians of the peace. Whenever there was a lull in the conflict keepers and officers chatted amicably together, and none of them seemed to be influenced to hostility by the unfavorable remarks recently made by the head of one of their departments about the workings of the other department. Both sides seemed to think it a huge joke that they could rout out of the neighborhood the vendors, for whom they professed a great aversion.

"To-morrow," said a keeper, "we are going to have a lot more fun. The fakirs are getting stubborn, and they will be likely to put up a little resistance. But we shall drive all of them away from the neighborhood before we are through."

"Yes," echoed a policeman, smiling as he howled at a peddler who was trying to slip around the corner and settle his cart in the forbidden territory, "yes, we'll fix 'em. They have been giving us a lot o' trouble all the time, and now the Park Commissioner has given us a chance to get even. Why, the up-town 'cops' don't know what trouble is. They just ought to have a sample o' this down here, and then they'd get enough of it pretty quick, with a thousand or more of these jackass peddlers littering up the street and making so much noise that a man can't even sleep."

The victory over the vendors was certainly decisive—for one day, at least. If they are beaten to a finish, the intelligent ones of them say that they are going to get the agent who manages a vacant lot on Hester Street to rent it to them, and that then all of them will congregate there and defy anybody who molests them. But, according to the park keepers, there are insurmountable objections, which the chief keeper described as follows:

"Even if they get the agent to let them have the lot, they can't stay there. As soon as they get in, the Health Department is bound to demand that they have a concrete pavement in the place. Then the Building Department will require that a shed of some kind be erected over the whole lot, and, last of all, the Department of Education will take a hand, for there is a public school next door, and the having a fakirs' paradise right under the school windows will be out of the question."

Where most of the trouble has been is along Hester Street, through the two blocks between Essex and Suffolk Streets, that being the northern boundary of the park. The other streets that surround the fence—Essex, East Broadway, and Suffolk—are somewhat, but not thickly, infested with peddlers.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CHURCH AND THE THEATRE.

Service for the Actors' Alliance—Plea for a Dramatic University.

A service was held yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, for the Actors' Church Alliance, by the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, rector of the church. "The Church's Message and the Theatre's Reply" was the subject of the sermon by the Rev. Walter Bentley, General Secretary of the Alliance, who held that the stage ought to be the Church's greatest ally in the work of the world's redemption.

"We try," said the preacher, "to relegate God to the domain of revealed religion, and what have we as the result in this city to-day—immorality, political corruption, 'your own pocket every time,' a debased press, and a degraded stage as the mirror of it all.

"Puritanism would divert people from art, which is worship, and it turns them to greed. It is true that the stage does deal out infection in spite of the protests of the pulpit and the travesty of the law—all because there is money in it, and an alliance of Church and stage is needed to strive after purity, not merely of the flesh, but of the spirit and to fight covetousness.

"The hope of the Alliance is to bring about the establishment of a great National dramatic university from which men and women shall be graduated for the work of interpreting, uplifting, and inspiring human life, so that the stage shall no longer be a refuge for pugilists and for women with a past."

The preacher said that the Alliance also hoped that some Church would adopt a suggestion recently made by Dr. Parkhurst and endow a theatre and show what can be done, for example, in a great east side playhouse fun on the right lines of true art.

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BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

Sale of Holiday Dress Patterns.
Commencing Monday, December 17th.

Entire accumulation of this season's plain and novelty Dress Goods,—from the Wholesale Stock, representing about 10,000 Dress Lengths.

$2.00 to $10.00 per pattern;
Usual Price $4.50 to $20.00.

House Coats.

Men's House Coats,—reversible Cloth, plaid back. Pockets, collar and sleeves faced with plaid.
Suitable for Holiday Gifts.
$4.00, $5.50 and $7.00;
Formerly $5.50 to $12.50.

Flannel Waist Lengths.

500 patterns. Various colors. 2½ yards long. Dotted, figured and striped.
$1.25 each.

Linen Department.

Lunch Sets. Hemstitched Cloths with one dozen Napkins to match.

2x2 yards,	$6.75	and	$8.00 per set.
2x2½ "	$7.50	"	$9.00 " "
2x3 "	$6.50	"	$10.00 " "

Damask Table Cloths.

2x2 yards,	$2.00	and	$2.40 each.
2x2½ "	$2.50	"	$3.00 "
2x3 "	$3.00	"	$3.75 "
5-8 Napkins to match,	$2.40	and	$2.75 per doz.
3-4 " " "	$3.00	"	$3.60 " "

Renaissance Scarfs, Centre-pieces, round and square D'Oyleys.

At very greatly reduced prices.

Blanket Department.

Eastern Wool,—300 pairs, $4.50 & $5.75 per pair.
Extra size,—fine California Wool, $7.50 & $9.00.
200 Blankets for wrappers,—new, handsome designs,—numerous colors,
$2.00 to $4.75.

Down Comfortables,—covered with Sateen or fancy Silk,—in a great variety of patterns.
Silkoline Comfortables.
$1.00 and $1.25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

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GREAT CLEARANCE SALE,

Consisting of odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, in all the different grades. Some we have made up into RUGS in various sizes, suitable for all kinds of rooms, with Borders, ALL AT REMNANT PRICES.
(Bring size of room.)

ORIENTAL RUG SALE!
Consisting of Antique Irans, Daghestans, Shirazes, Kazoks, Shirvans, and Anatolians, in two lots, at the uniform price of
$18.50 and $24.50 each.
In addition, a large collection of
Hall and Stair Strips, Single and in pairs to match, ranging from 3 ft. wide to 20 ft. in length.
Also a few very choice old pieces at proportionately low prices.

FURNITURE.
Many odd pieces for Parlor and Reception Room, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Divans, and Cabinets, in gold and other fancy effects.
Also Morris Chairs, Writing Desks, and large Writing Tables.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS in silk and satin damask.
CURTAINS in all the various grades and makes, Draperies, Sofa Pillows, Scarfs, &c.
ALL ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
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containing Reference Maps, Helps, etc., Divinity Circuit. Publisher's price, 2.50,
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Thirteen titles in half morocco binding, gilt top, fine quality paper. Publisher's price, 2.00,
69c each

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Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

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The O'Neill Ball Bearing Sewing Machine.
A new and popular style, light running, thoroughly protected from dirt and dust, oak or walnut drop head case made by one of the leading manufacturers in the United States. Complete with all attachments and a five year guarantee,
21.75
Same machine with box cover, 18.75.
The "Pacific" Sewing Machine, with drop head table of oak, five drawers, full set of attachments, and a five year guarantee. Regular price, 40.00.
Other styles at 13.50, 14.50, and 15.75.
16.50

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Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Dress Goods.

Special Holiday Offerings.

36-in. Plaid Dress Goods, at 25c
36-in. All Wool Serge, at 50c
36-inch All Wool Venetian Cloth, at 48c.
42-in. All Wool Cheviot, at 48c
42 " Diagonal " " 48c
45 " Fine Cheviot, " 65c
50 " Crispy Serge, " 75c
54 " Dress Cheviot, " 75c
In all the desirable colors, and black.

Dress Patterns.

A large variety of dress lengths, in fine imported goods, marked less than half their original prices. A special one, at
$2.95.
We put up dress lengths in boxes free of charge if customers desire it.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Sale of
Men's House Coats & Gowns.

Tricot Jackets,
all wool, with quilted satin collar, cuffs and pocket welts; colors, navy, seal, wine and myrtle,
$5.00.

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all wool, made from reversible cloths, trimmed with military braid,
$7.95.

Velveteen Jackets,
imported, made with plain stitched edges; colors, navy, seal, myrtle and wine,
$14.75.

Blanket Robes,
all wool, in stripes, plaids and polka dots,
$4.50, $5.50 & $6.95.

Dressing Gowns,
imported, all wool, made in England,
$10.50.

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O'Neill's.

WOMEN'S CLOTH JACKETS.
The newest shapes, short and long effects, all men tailored.
Black Diagonal Cheviot Jackets, short and jaunty, notched collar, reveres and facings of Peau de Soie, lined with black Taffeta,
9.98
Automobile Coats of excellent quality of Kersey, collar, reveres and cuffs finished with stitched velvet, lined with elegant quality of Satin,
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FUR JACKETS AND CAPES.
Electric Seal Coats, 20 inches long, full box fronts, high storm collars and reveres, lined with brown satin,
37.00
Canada Seal Capes, 30 inches long and 120-inch sweep, Alaska Sable Collar and Edge, full lined with brown satin,
37.50

MUFFS AND NECK SCARFS.

Red Fox Muffs,	6.75	Red Fox Scarfs,	6.75
Alaska Sable Muffs,	7.50 to 15.00	Alaska Sable Scarfs,	5.98 to 9.98
Sable Fox Muffs, with heads, tails and claws,	13.98	Sable Fox Scarfs, with six fine tails,	18.00

GLOVES.
A full assortment of Ladies', Men's and Children's Kid Gloves. Fur and Fleece Lined Gloves, Cloth Gloves, etc., at very attractive prices. These are special LADIES' TWO-CLASP GLACE KID GLOVES, all shades,
98c pair, value, 1.50
Men's Gray Mocha Gloves, value, 1.50, 98c pair.
A full line of Jouvin & Cie.'s celebrated Kid Gloves, including all the newest evening shades

DRESS GOODS.
The Great Sale of all-wool Scotch Plaid Dress Goods still continues! Thousands of yards comprising the finest color combinations, 48 to 54 inches wide, heretofore 1.25 to 2.00 yard,
59c yard
Also many exceptional values in Black and Colored Dress Goods appropriate for Christmas giving.

DRESS PATTERNS AT HALF USUAL PRICES!
A special lot comprising this season's most desirable styles and fabrics in lengths of 6 to 8 yards, at
2.00 to 5.00 a Pattern.

SALE OF LEATHER GOODS.
Ladies' Real Seal and Alligator Combination Pocket Books, some plain, others with handsome Sterling Silver corners, value, 75c,
49c each
Ladies' Combination Pocket Books in Walrus, Levant, Seal, Morocco and Alligator, latest shapes, plain and mounted in Sterling Silver, value, 1.49,
98c each

CHOICE NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS.
Bureau Scarfs and Sets, Ladies' Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, etc.

Open Evenings.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-MORROW EVG. AT 8,
ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.)
Mme. Melba; MM. Ed de Reszke, Plançon, Sizes, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 19, at 8—TANNHAEUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plançon, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 21, at 8—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 22, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mme. Melba, Ed de Reszke, Gilibert, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 22, at 8, at Popular Prices—AIDA, (in Italian.)—Mmes. Susan Strong and Homer; MM. Scotti, Journet, and Imbart de la Tour. Conductor, Fion.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 23, First Grand Popular Concert.
Seats now on sale at BOX OFFICE, OPERA HOUSE, and at BOX OFFICE RATES at Tyson & Co.'s and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Proctor's | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. {Clifford & Huth, Russell Bros., Le Roy & Clayton, Alice Pierce, Lew Sully, etc.
5th Ave. {Marcel's Living Pictures, Ezra Kendall, Staley & Birbeck, Lottie Gilson, etc.
58th St. {Della Fox, John Kernell, Clarice Vance, Olympia Quartet, Falke & Semon.
125th St. {Four Cohans, Yorke & Adams, Sager Midgley and Gertie Carlisle, Ethel Levey.

BROADWAY Last Week Mon., Dec. 24. Seat Sale Thurs., Dec. 20. Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:10. Matinée Saturday at 2:10. "FOXY QUILLER" With JEROME SYKES
JEFFERSON "A Royal Rogue" De ANGELIS and Co. Special Christmas Matinée.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Av. "Children's Theatre" Christmas Plays "THE FORESTRING" a 3-act Play of Fairyland. Orchestra of Children. Opening Thursday Aft., DEC. 20, at 3 o'clock, and every aft. at same hour.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINÉE TO-DAY. CITY CLUB BURLESQUERS. NEW LIVING PICTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. JAMES O'NEILL in MONTE CRISTO. PRICES, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Evs. 8:15.

Koster & Bial's 25c Daily Mat. Evgs. 25c. up. Boxes, $1. Gertrude Haynes, Dolan & Lenhaar, Maxwell & Simpson, Herbert's Dogs, Juan Caicedo, The Donovans, Williamson & Stone, 15 others.

KEITH'S HART & DeMAR. McINTYRE & HEATH. WHITE, STUART & CO. Felix & Barry, Foy & Clark, Will H. Fox.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BEST SEAT 50c. Ballet, Operetta, & 20 AMER. & EUROPEAN NOVELTIES. Concert Sunday Aft. and Eve.

GRAND Op. House. THE HIGHWAYMAN.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Eve. & Mat. Sat'y. The great laughing success "DAS GROBE HEMD." Comedy by Carlweis.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. T'l. 2224 Mad. Mat. Sat. Ev. 8:20. May Irwin's biggest hit. MADGE SMITH

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (ex'pt Mon.) 25c. The Silver King.

SAVOY 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat., Xmas, N. Y's. Henrietta Mistress Nell. CROSMAN

Despondent Gardener Tries Suicide.

Isaac Gilbert, a Bridgeport gardener, who had been seeking work in this city for several weeks, tried to end his life yesterday in the Rockland Hotel, 337 Third Avenue, by inhaling illuminating gas. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Gilbert had enough money to last him a few days when he came to the city. Finding no work he grew despondent. It is said that he will recover.

Amusements.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Begins 8:30.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
4th Week LAST 4 NIGHTS | LAST 4 NIGHTS | 4th Week LAST 4 NIGHTS
of the 4-act Modern Society Comedy,
THE MAN OF FORTY
NEXT FRIDAY EVENING,
for the holiday season, the new comedy—which ran over six months in London, last season—entitled
Lady Huntworth's Experiment
By R. C. Carton, author of "Lord & Lady Algy" and "Wheels Within Wheels."
THE CAST WILL INCLUDE:
Hilda Spong, Cecilia Loftus, Mrs. Charles Walcot, May Robson, John Mason, William Courtenay, Jameson Lee Finney, Grant Stewart, and Wm. F. Owen.
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EXTRA MAT. NEW YEAR'S DAY.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. At 8:30 Daniel Frohman. Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEES XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

WALLACK'S Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., & Xmas., 2:15
MARY MANNERING —IN— JANICE MEREDITH

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE AND BURLESQUE OF ARIZONA.
Next Thursday, Burlesques of THE GAY LORD QUEX and A ROYAL FAMILY.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. To-night 8:15. 33d & B'way. Sat. Mat. Only.
LULU GLASER LAST TWO WEEKS IN SWEET ANNE PAGE.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8. Only Matinée Sat., 2.
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—NEVER AGAIN.

Amusements.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wednesday Afternoon, December 19, at 3.
VIOLIN RECITAL
FRITZ KREISLER
Res. seats, $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Management ..... HENRY WOLFSOHN

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TUESDAY AFT., December 18, at 2:15.
Second Chamber Music Matinee.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by MR. HAROLD BAUER PIANO
(His First Appearance in New York.)
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA Last Week. 42d St. B'y & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Gen. Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat. p'cs, 50, 75, $1 No smoking or drinking at Mats. AGOUSTS—STAR AND GARTER
BEGINNING CHRISTMAS NIGHT, MARIE DRESSLER and Company in the Musical Comedy, "MISS PRINNT."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evry. Ev. at 8:15 Mat. Sat., 2. FLORODORA

HERALD SQUARE Every Eve. 8:20. Theatre. Mat. 2:20, Wed. & Sat. Only Two Weeks More. Holiday Seats Selling. Augustus Thomas' Masterwork, ARIZONA

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSÉE CINEMATOGRAPH. Xtra attractions. Charming Concerts.

REPUBLIC THEATRE 42d St., just west of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. Sat. & Xmas, 2:15. —Telephone 3840-38— Last 2 Weeks THE SPRIGHTLY ROMANCE OF MARSAC

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
LAST TWO WEEKS.
***XTRA MATINEE XMAS.
John Drew's Greatest Triumph.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW AS Richard Carvel.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MONDAY, DEC. 31—
CHARLES FROHMAN'S
Entire Theatre Company's Season
Presenting Henry Arthur Jones' Latest Success,
MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.
Seats ready Dec. 27, at 9 A. M.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th
CHARLES FROHMAN & CO. ..... PROPRIETORS
EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.
LAST 12 NIGHTS! LAST 3 MATINEES!
*** Seats for all remaining performances now on sale.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
IN EDMOND ROSTAND'S MASTERPIECE,
L'AIGLON.
Adapted into English by Louis N. Parker.
"Miss Adams's great victory a riot of enthusiasm."—Sun.
"Miss Adams was stirred to a depth of emotion that almost triumphed over sex."—Herald.
EXTRA MATINEE XMAS.
Saturday Night, Dec. 29, Farewell Night.

MONDAY, DEC. 31 ST, MISS ADA REHAN
IN PAUL KESTER'S COMEDY,
"SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY."
MANAGEMENT KLAW & ERLANGER
Seats on sale Thursday, Dec. 27th.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
Criterion Theatre, corner of Broadway and 44th St. Evenings, 8:00.
SIXTH WEEK.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN HARE,
MISS IRENE VANBRUGH and the LONDON GLOBE THEATRE COMPANY in A. W. Pinero's comedy, entitled
The Gay Lord Quex.
EVGS. AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY.
MONDAY, JANUARY 14—
JULIA MARLOWE in WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR ..... CONDUCTOR
Frl., Dec. 21, at 2 P. M. Sat., Dec. 22, at 8:15 P. M.
Program: Overture, "Oberon," Weber; Symphony No. 6, "Pastoral," Beethoven; Concerto for Piano, B major, performed by the composer, Mr. HENRY HOLDEN HUSS; Fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini," Tschaikowsky.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK. LOST RIVER. TO-NIGHT SOUVENIRS.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Corbett-McCoy Fight; Colored Minstrels. Theatre, 25c's.

Amusements.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
TO-NIGHT, 100TH TIME—SOUVENIRS
XTRA MATINEE XMAS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WM. H. CRANE
—in—
DAVID HARUM.
A STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE.
Dramatized by R. and M. W. Hitchcock from the novel of "David Harum," by Edward Noyes Westcott. Copyrighted 1899-1900 by D. Appleton & Co.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE. B'w. CHARLES FROHMAN ..... MANAGER
100TH TIME FRIDAY—SOUVENIRS.
THE GREAT LAUGHING TRIUMPH.
FRANK M'KEE PRESENTS
PETER F. DAILEY
IN THE BIG MUSICAL COMEDY,
HODGE, PODGE & CO.
PACKED FULL OF FUN.
Last Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
NEXT MONDAY
BROADHURST'S LATEST FARCE,
The House That Jack Built,
By G. H. Broadhurst, author of "Why Smith Left Home."
A GREAT CAST, COMPRISING
Thomas A. Wise, Mrs. Annie Yeamans, John Findley, Charles Cherry, Fred W. Peters, G. H. Trader, Harrison Armstrong, Roy Fairchild, A. L. Gisiko, Brandon Douglas, Anita Bridges, Grace Dudley, Jennie Yeamans.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
LAST TWO WEEKS.
EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEES AT 2.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
MME. SARAH BERNHARDT and M. COQUELIN
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night, Wednesday & Saturday Evenings, Wednesday Matinée, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday Evgs. Saturday Matinée, LA TOSCA. CAMILLE.
NEXT WEEK—FAREWELL WEEK.
HAMLET.
MME. SARAH BERNHARDT AND M. COQUELIN APPEAR AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.
Seats for the entire season now on sale at the box office, and at the regular box office rates at Rullman's, 111 Broadway, and at Tyson's hotel offices.
MONDAY, DEC. 31,
ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. E. S. WILLARD,
FIRST WEEK, EVERY EVENING.
DAVID GARRICK.
Matinées New Year's and Saturday.
THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY.
SEATS READY THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

CARNEGIE HALL
Farewell Song Recital
Sat. Aft., Dec. 22, at 3:15.
MADAME Sembrich
Under the auspices of the Women's Aid for the GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC
By arrangement with C. L. Graff.
Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $15, $25.
Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 15...	4,965,079
Same week last year.....	4,992,653
To date this year.....	123,982,983
Corresponding date last year..	167,245,268

Bonds for the week.....	$25,417,620
Same week last year.....	$11,175,000
To date this year.....	$526,811,580
Corresponding date last year.	$810,502,640

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@6; at three months, 5; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry	2¼	Kan. City South. pf.	1
Am. C. & F. pf.	2	Lake Erie & West.	5½
Am. Cotton Oil.	1	Lake E. & West. pf.	5
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	2¾
Am. Dist. Tel.	1½	Manhattan	2¾
Am. Express.	3¼	Met. Street Ry.	3¾
American Ice.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	3
Am. S. & R. pf.	2¼	M. & St. L. pf.	3
Am. Steel Hoop.	3¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Steel & Wire.	2½	Mo., K. & T.	2
Am. S. & W. pf.	3½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2⅛
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¼	Missouri Pacific.	5⅛
Am. Tin Plate.	5⅛	Mobile & Ohio.	2¼
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1⅞	National Lead.	2¼
Am. Tobacco.	4½	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	1⅝	Nat. Salt.	1⅞
At., T. & S. F.	1⅝	Nat. Steel.	4½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	3⅜	Nat. Tube.	2½
Balt. & Ohio.	2½	N. Y. Central.	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	5½
B'klyn Rap. Tr.	5½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1⅛
B'klyn Union Gas.	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3
Brunswick City.	1⅛	N. Y., Ont. & West.	4
Buff., Roch. & P.	5	Norf. & West.	2
Can. Southern.	1⅛	Northern Pacific.	6½
Ches. & Ohio.	1½	North. Pac. pf.	2⅝
Chi. & Alton.	2	Pacific Coast.	1⅜
Chi. & Alton pf.	1⅞	Pennsylvania	1⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	4	People's Gas, Chi.	2⅜
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Peo. & Eastern.	1
Chi. Great West.	2½	Pere Marquette pf.	2
C. G. W. pf., A.	2	P., C., C. & St. L.	2⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	3½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Chi., Ind. & L.	3	Pressed Steel Car.	2⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	4½	Pressed Steel C. pf.	2
C., M. & St. P.	6⅝	Reading	4
C., M. & St. P. pf.	3½	Reading 1st pf.	5½
Chi. & N. W.	5⅜	Reading 2d pf.	5½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3⅜	Rens. & Saratoga.	7
C., St. P., M. & O.	1	Rep. Iron & Steel.	1¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	Rep. L. & S. pf.	1⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	3⅝	Rio Gr. West	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Col. Southern.	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Col. South. 1st pf.	2⅜	St. L. W. pf.	1⅝
Col. South. 2d pf.	2½	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	1
Consol. Gas.	4	Southern Pacific.	2½
Cont. Tobacco.	3⅜	Southern Railway.	1½
Cont. Tob. pf.	2	Southern Ry. pf.	3
Del. & Hudson.	6⅜	Tenn. Coal & I.	4⅜
Del., L. & West.	6½	Texas Pacific.	2¼
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	2	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1¼
Des M. & Ft. D.	2	Third Avenue.	1⅜
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	Twin City R. T.	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2½	Union Bag & P.	1
Erie	3⅜	Union Pacific.	4
Erie 1st pf.	4⅜	Union Pac. pf.	2½
Erie 2d pf.	4½	U. S. Express.	2
Federal Steel.	2¼	U. S. Leather.	1
Federal Steel pf.	2⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅝
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	2⅜	U. S. Rubber.	2⅞
General Electric.	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Great North. pf.	6⅜	Wabash	4½
Hocking Valley.	3⅜	Wabash pf.	4½
Hocking Valley pf.	3¼	West. Union Tel.	3½
Illinois Central.	2	Wheel. & L. E.	1½
Int. Power.	2½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Iowa Central.	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅝
Kan. City South.	1⅜	Wis. Central.	1⅜
		Wis. Central pf.	2¼

Stocks Declined.

Lake Shore.	10	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3
N. Y. Air Brake.	3½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. Co. 6s.	2	Ft. Worth & D. C. 1st.	1
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1¾	Gila. V. G. & N. 5s.	1¾
Broadway & 7th Av. con. 5s	1	Green Bay deb., A.	1¾
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	1	Grand R. & Ind 4½s.	1¼
Cent. R. R. & Bank. Co. of Ga. 5s.	2⅝	Houston & Texas 4s.	1
Chi. & Erie 1st.	5¼	Ill. Cent. col. tr. 4s, 1952	3
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1	Ill. Cent., West. L. 4s	3
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 5s	1	Long Island F. 4½s.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gold 7s	11¼	Mex. Cent. 1st. inc.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P., C. & M. 7s	3½	Mil., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	2½	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	3⅝
Chi., M. & St. P., S'w'n 6s	2	Mut. Un. Tel. s. f. 6s.	4⅞
Chi., M. & St. P., C. & M. R. 5s.	1⅝	Nat. Starch 1st	1¼
Chi. & N'w'n s. f. deb. 5s, 1933.	2	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s, reg.	1½
Chi. & N'w'n gen. 3½s	2½	N. Y., L. & W. 1st.	1½
Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	1½	N. Y. S. & W. gen.	3
C., H. & D. s. f. 7s.	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, ctfs.	1
C., C., C. & St. L., C., W. & M. 5s.	2¼	North. Pac. Term. 6s.	2¼
Col. Mid. 4s	1	Peoria & East. inc.	2½
Col. South. 4s	1½	Reading gen. 4s.	1⅞
Detroit City Gas 5s.	3	St. L. & I. M. 4s.	1½
Duluth & I. R. 1st.	2⅜	Sherman, S. & S. 5s.	1½
Erie 1st con. 7s.	1¼	St. L. S'w'n 2d.	1½
Erie 1st con. 4s.	1½	St. P., M. & M., M. C. 6s	3½
Erie gen. 4s	2	So. Car. & Ga. 1st.	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s.	3½	Tenn. C. & I., Tenn. Div. 6s	1
		Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	2
		Third Av. 5s	1
		Wabash 2d.	1¾
		Wabash deb., A.	2
		Wabash deb., B.	4⅝

Bonds Declined.

Brook. W. & W. 6s, t. f.	1½	N. Y. Cent., M. C. 3½s	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	1	Norf. & So. 1st.	1¼
Int. & G. Nor. 2d.	1	Texas Pacific 2d	2

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 17.

American Coal Company—Books close for annual meeting.
American Steel and Wire Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Dominion Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New England Cotton Yarn Company—Books close.
Singer Manufacturing Company—Special meeting.
White Knob Copper Company—Books close for annual meeting.
William E. Uptegrove & Brother—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.

West End Street Railway, (Boston)—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Columbus Edison Company—Books close.
United Traction and Electric Company of New Jersey—Books close.

Thursday, Dec. 20.

American Beer Cask Company—Annual meeting.
American Steel Casting Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Ashland Coal and Iron Company—Dividend payable.
Booth Cotton Mills, (Boston)—Dividend payable.
Boston Towboat Company—Dividend payable Jan. 1 to holders of record this date.
Buffalo Humo Mining Company—Dividend payable Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.
Chicago and Alton Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Colonial Trust Company—Books close.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Commercial Cable Company—Books close.
Electric Storage Battery Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Hestonville Passenger Railway, (Philadelphia)—Dividend payable Jan. 1 on preferred to holders of record this date.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
Hurley Water Company of Hurley, Wis.—Bondholders' meeting.
Illinois Central Railroad—Books close for special meeting.
Iron Silver Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Knickerbocker Trust Company—Books close.
National Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Dividend payable on common.
Old Dominion Steamship Company—Books close.
Osceola Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg Stove and Range Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Union Ferry Company—Books close.
United Shoe Machinery Company—Books close.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Books close.
Williamsburg Trust Company—Books close.

Friday, Dec. 21.

American Screw Company—Dividend payable Dec. 31 to holders of record this date.
American Sheet Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Snuff Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Fifth Avenue Bank, Brooklyn—Books close.
H. B. Claflin Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Quincy Railroad Bridge—Books close.

Saturday, Dec. 22.

Jackson (Mich.) Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Otis Elevator Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
P. Lorillard Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Royal Baking Powder Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company—Dividend payable.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Victoria Coal and Coke Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 15, total transactions included 4,965,079 shares of stock, $25,417,620 bonds, including $209,620 Government and $49,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Dec. 16, '99.	Dec. 15, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	4,092,653	4,965,079	*27,574
Banks	.....	70	70

BONDS.

	Dec. 16, '99.	Dec. 15, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$10,970,600	$25,159,000	$14,188,400
State	25,500	49,000	23,500
Government	178,800	209,620	30,820

*Decrease.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

A FLOOD OF SHORT CREDITS

Foreign Exchanges Give the Credit Merchants No Peace — Discount Rigid at 4 Per Cent.—Possible Significance of German Bank Failures —Many American Securities Coming Home.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Dec. 16.—Christmas holidays are at hand and the money market is in a manner thankful. Its profits have been good during half the year, and both banks and discount houses will be able to make satisfactory dividend announcements in the beginning of next month. In other respects, however, the time has not been comfortable, and is perhaps less so now than at any period since the end of June. We struggle along amid a flood of short credits, which cannot be lent, as a rule, for more than 3 per cent., unless for more than twenty-four hours, when a conjunction of transitory demands may raise the figure to 3½ or 4 per cent.; and at the same time all leading foreign Exchanges are so threateningly adverse to us as to give our credit merchants no peace. We at the present moment are in fear about New York, Berlin, and Paris, and are unable to make up our minds which market threatens us most, but were inclined last week to turn our gaze most often to Berlin. So in fear the week closed with discount rigid at 4 per cent. and the banks sitting on their funds.

Conflicting estimates reach me about the extent of damage likely to arise through some insignificant-looking bank failures in Germany. All public announcements convey the impression that they mean nothing, but I am told privately that more trouble may be expected, accompanied by a sharp advance in money rates on all Teutonic markets, and not improbably by withdrawals of gold from London. Certainly all the markets I have named are ready to pounce upon and snap up any consignments of the metal that may be for sale here. My impression is that we shall lose gold to both Germany and France, but about your market there seems more reason to hesitate.

I am told that every steamer leaving

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 15, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Dec. 15. Bid.	Closing Sat., Dec. 15. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Dec. 15, 4,965,079.	Amount Capi'l Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Dec. 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 15, '00.
140 November 12.	114 January 6.	145	150	..	Adams Express Company	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	4	SA	145	150	141	150	110	182
*205 December 15.	*204 July 6.	195	..	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1900.	3½	SA	205	205	205	205	..	25
99½ November 23.	89⅝ December 15.	90⅛	90¼	— ⅛	Amalgamated Copper Company	75,000,000	Oct. 29, 1900.	12	Q	91⅞	93¼	89⅝	90½	..	51,150
25½ November 12.	12½ January 15.	22⅝	22½	+ 2¼	American Car & Foundry Company	30,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	½	Q	20¾	22½	20¾	22½	13⅜	15,731
69½ November 12.	57⅝ June 25.	69⅝	69½	+ 2	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	68	69½	68	69½	59	8,182
37⅝ April 7.	30 June 25.	31	31½	+ 1	American Cotton Oil.	20,237,100	Dec. 1, 1900.	3½	A	30½	31½	30½	31½	33½	1,255
100 April 5.	88⅝ September 19.	91	92	+ 1	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1900.	3	SA	91	91	91	91	95	625
87 November 27.	24⅞ January 4.	35	38½	+ 1½	American District Telegraph.	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1¼	SA	37	37	36½	36½	..	222
168 December 12.	145 January 18.	169	175	+ 3½	American Express.	18,000,000	July 2, 1900.	3	SA	164½	168	164	168	140	1,062
49½ April 4.	27⅞ June 26.	40¾	40⅞	+ 1½	American Ice Company.	22,939,100	Nov. 1, 1900.	1	Q	38½	41⅜	38½	40¼	32¼	8,472
78½ February 3.	60½ June 19.	70	71	..	American Ice Company pf.	13,440,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	70¾	70¾	69	70	75	750
16¾ February 6.	6 November 19.	7⅞	8¼	..	American Linseed Company.	16,750,000	..	..	..	7⅞	8¼	7¾	7¾	12¾	3,921
60 February 5.	36 November 20.	38½	39.	+ ⅜	American Linseed Company pf.	16,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	39	39½	38½	39½	52½	1,920
7⅜ January 2.	3 June 12.	5	5½	+ ⅛	American Malting Company.	14,500,000	..	..	..	4⅛	5¼	4⅛	5¼	7¾	200
31½ January 2.	15¾ June 27.	25	26	— ⅜	American Malting Company pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	..	26	26¼	25	25¼	37	1,050
56½ December 11.	34½ June 18.	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅜	American Smelting & Refining Company.	27,000,000	..	..	..	54½	56¼	52½	54½	34½	97,815
99 November 17.	85 June 26.	96½	96¾	+ 2¾	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	Oct. 9, 1900.	1¾	Q	96½	98½	95¼	98¼	85	7,639
50½ February 6.	17 June 25.	31½	31¾	+ 8¾	American Steel Hoop Company.	19,000,000	..	..	..	28	32	28	31½	40	17,560
88 February 6.	64¼ September 28.	77½	78¼	+ 1½	American Steel Hoop Company pf.	14,000,000	Oct. 31, 1900.	1¾	QO	77	79	76½	78	79	2,420
59⅞ April 2.	23½ June 25.	45¼	45⅝	+ 2½	American Steel & Wire Company.	50,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	QO	43	45¼	41¼	45⅛	37¼	108,070
95 February 16.	69¼ June 25.	88¾	89⅜	+ 2½	American Steel & Wire Company pf.	40,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	QO	85	89⅞	85	88⅝	91	4,950
137½ January 4.	96¼ March 3.	126⅞	126¾	+ 2½	American Sugar Refining Company.	86,988,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	QOOO	123⅝	127½	122⅝	126	130	133,974
118 July 14.	107 March 2.	115	115½	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	86,988,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	115	115⅝	115	115	113	600
50⅜ December 12.	18 June 25.	49⅞	50	+ ⅝	American Tin Plate Company.	28,000,000	..	..	..	45	50⅛	44⅞	50	26	70,590
90 December 12.	70⅜ June 25.	89½	90	+ 1½	American Tin Plate Company pf.	18,325,000	Oct. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	88	90	88	90	73	4,805
118 November 21.	84½ June 25.	109¾	110	+ 4½	American Tobacco Company.	54,500,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	106¼	110	106	109¾	93	68,498
140 February 15.	128 May 17.	150	140	..	American Tobacco Company pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	2	Q	136	136	136	136	141	40
54¼ April 8.	37⅞ June 25.	47	47⅜	+ .. ⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Company.	30,000,000	Oct. 27, 1900.	12	SA	47⅛	48½	46⅝	47⅛	38	5,690
23 December 5.	16 September 12.	20	24	..	Ann Arbor.	3,250,000	..	..	..	22½	22⅞	22½	22½	17¼	50
55 December 11.	40½ July 24.	54½	55	+ 1⅜	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	..	..	..	54	55	54	54½	43	1,297
42⅝ December 15.	18½ January 6.	42½	42⅝	+ 4⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	102,000,000	..	..	..	38¼	42⅝	37½	42⅝	19½	176,522
86¾ December 15.	58¼ January 11.	86⅜	86¾	+ 5⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	114,199,500	Aug. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	82⅜	86¾	82⅜	86⅝	69⅜	155,905
89½ April 19.	65¼ January 8.	82¼	82½	+ 3½	Baltimore & Ohio.	45,000,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	78¾	82¼	70	82⅜	53	25,443
90 April 16.	72⅜ January 9.	86⅞	86⅞	+ 1⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	59,227,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	84⅜	86¾	84⅜	86	74⅜	8,626
80½ April 10.	47⅛ September 25.	75¼	75½	+ 5⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.	45,000,000	..	..	..	70½	75⅝	70	75½	17⅝	157,388
181 November 19.	140 January 2.	175	178	+ 1	Brooklyn Union Gas.	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	4	SA	175	176	175	176	135	330
16⅝ January 25.	6¾ June 25.	9¾	10¼	+ 1⅛	Brunswick City.	5,000,000	..	..	..	8¾	10¼	8¾	9¾	13	1,620
80 November 17.	52 February 27.	79	80	+ 3	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	6,000,000	..	..	..	79	80	79	80	..	350
59¾ December 14.	47⅝ February 27.	59½	59¾	+ 1¼	Canada Southern.	15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	SA	58¼	59⅝	58¼	59⅜	50⅝	5,568
99¾ February 13.	84¾ September 26.	97	98	+ ½	Canadian Pacific.	65,600,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	96½	98½	96½	98⅝	92	450
39½ December 1.	24 June 25.	38	38¼	+ 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	60,533,400	Nov. 26, 1900.	1	..	37½	38⅝	37	38⅜	29⅝	39,070
42 December 1.	31 October 25.	40¾	40¾	+ 2	Chicago & Alton.	20,000,000	..	..	..	38¼	40½	38¼	40½	..	25,720
77¼ November 30.	65½ November 1.	77½	77¾	+ 1⅜	Chicago & Alton pf.	20,000,000	..	..	..	75¾	77½	75¾	77½	..	12,337
139 November 21.	119¾ January 10.	138¾	139	+ 4	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	98,865,800	Dec. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	134⅜	139	134⅜	138⅝	123⅛	68,240
109 March 27.	88 January 31.	..	..	+ ¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	9,197,300	July 2, 1900.	2	SA	97½	97¼	95½	96	85	1,000
125 August 15.	120 January 17.	..	..	+ 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	5,280,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	121¼	121½	121	121	122¾	110
16⅜ December 15.	9⅞ September 26.	16⅜	16¾	+ 2¼	Chicago Great Western.	21,810,000	..	..	..	14⅝	16⅜	14⅝	16⅜	13⅜	21,277
80½ December 15.	65¼ August 22.	81	81⅞	+ 3	Chicago Great Western pf.	11,871,800	July 31, 1900.	2½	SA	78	82⅞	78	80½	77	5,260
42⅞ December 15.	29 June 25.	42	42⅜	+ 3½	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	7,488,100	..	..	..	39½	42⅞	39½	42⅜	39¼	4,200
85¾ December 15.	61 June 18.	85	85⅜	+ 1¾	Chicago Great Western debentures.	20,075,000	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	82	85⅜	82	85⅛	80	4,000
39 April 18.	14 January 15.	38¾	39	+ 1¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	14,200,000	..	..	..	32	39	32	38⅞	17⅝	14,000
64 December 14.	46¾ January 22.	63	64	+ 1¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900.	3	..	61	64	61	63½	47¾	5,000

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 15, 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Bid. Dec. 15.	Closing Ask. Dec. 15.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Cap'l Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Dec. 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 15, '00.
132¼ December 15.	106½ June 25.	132	132¼	+ 6⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,147,600	Oct. 22, 1900.	2½	SA	126	132½	125⅝	132¾	118¾	208,625
181½ December 15.	169½ January 18.	180	185	+ 3½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	41,063,200	Oct. 22, 1900.	3½	SA	170	181½	170	181½	168½	1,580
171 December 11.	150¾ June 25.	169⅝	170⅛	+ 3⅝	Chicago & Northwestern	99,135,500	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	168⅝	171	168⅝	170⅛	157	5,110
212 December 6.	165½ May 9.	...	...	...	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	23,986,600	Oct. 5, 1900.	1¾	Q	212	212	212	212	198½	200
117⅝ December 15.	102 June 25.	117½	117⅝	+ 3¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	113¾	117⅝	113⅝	117⅝	109⅝	84,587
126 November 17.	110 October 9.	120	122	+ 1	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1900.	5	A	121	123	121	122	119	984
175 March 3.	172 February 8.	172½	180	— ½	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1900.	3½	SA	172½	172½	172	172	...	200
13⅝ April 27.	8¼ October 18.	11½	11⅝	+ 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer	12,000,000	.....	..	..	10½	11½	10½	11⅛	11¼	4,615
39¾ April 27.	28½ October 18.	32½	33⅝	+ 3½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	17,000,000	.....	..	..	29	32½	29	32⅝	29	8,480
68⅝ December 15.	55 June 19.	67½	68⅝	+ 1½	Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis	28,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	68⅜	68⅝	66¼	68	60	8,560
115 October 3.	103½ June 1.	113	114	— ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1900.	1¼	Q	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	100¼	200
54⅞ November 22.	29¼ September 24.	52½	52⅝	+ ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17,600,670	.....	..	..	52	52⅞	50¼	52⅜	41½	23,070
131½ January 17.	117 October 19.	120	122	...	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 8, 1900.	6	..	122	122	122	122	122½	380
8¼ December 15.	5 September 25.	8¼	8¼	+ 1½	Colorado Southern.	30,995,000	.....	..	..	7	8¼	6¾	8¼	5⅝	13,960
47¼ March 27.	26 September 22.	45⅝	45⅞	+ 2⅜	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	8,500,000	Feb. 18, 1900.	2	..	42¾	45⅞	42¾	45⅝	45	8,451
20¾ March 21.	14 September 24.	19¼	19½	+ 2⅛	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	8,500,000	.....	..	..	17½	19⅞	17½	19½	15½	3,721
81 April 2.	11¼ June 23.	16	16½	+ ⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	..	16	10½	16	16½	15½	900
201 November 17.	164 September 21.	190⅝	191½	+ 4	Consolidated Gas	71,598,700	Dec. 13, 1900.	2	Q	158	191½	186⅝	191	179½	9,565
38¼ November 21.	21½ May 21.	36¼	36⅝	+ 3⅝	Continental Tobacco Company	43,845,600	.....	..	Q	33¼	36½	33¾	36⅛	31½	22,325
95 November 20.	70 May 12.	90	90½	+ 2	Continental Tobacco Company pf.	48,845,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	88½	90½	88	90¾	80	6,834
122 December 15.	106½ September 20.	122	122¼	+ 6⅜	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	116	122	115¾	122	115½	33,705
189½ December 15.	171½ September 19.	189¾	190	+ 6½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	Oct. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	184	189½	183	189¾	178½	7,138
26½ December 7.	16¼ June 22.	26	26½	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	..	25½	26	25	26	18½	8,622
81⅞ December 15.	64½ June 18.	81¼	81⅝	+ 2	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	33,650,000	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	79⅞	81⅜	79⅝	81¼	70	15,100
19 March 20.	12 June 30.	18¼	18¾	+ 2	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	4,283,100	.....	..	..	16½	19	16⅜	18¾	16	2,500
98½ June 14.	89 September 25.	...	...	— ¼	Detroit City Gas Company	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	90⅜	90¼	90	90	97	1,100
6¾ March 5.	4 June 2.	5⅝	6¼	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	..	5¾	6½	5¼	6	6	2,350
17⅞ March 5.	12 July 16.	16¼	16½	+ 2½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	10,000,000	.....	..	..	13½	16¾	14½	16⅛	14½	4,650
21 December 13.	10½ September 26.	19⅜	19⅝	+ 3½	**Erie**	112,347,400	.....	..	..	16⅞	21	16¼	19⅞	12	170,850
62⅝ December 13.	30⅜ September 22.	50½	51	+ 4½	Erie 1st pf.	42,352,800	.....	..	..	40¼	52⅝	45⅞	50¾	34⅜	186,498
34½ December 13.	15 September 24.	32⅜	32½	+ 4½	Erie 2d pf.	16,000,000	.....	..	..	27½	34½	27⅜	31½	17⅝	57,910
123⅜ February 28.	101 January 3.	...	...	— ⅞	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Oct. 6, 1900.	1½	Q	104½	104½	103¾	103⅞	105⅞	1,300
54⅜ March 15.	38¼ October 9.	40¾	41	— ½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	41½	41½	40¾	40¾	42½	400
94½ April 19.	74 October 9.	80	81	— ½	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1900.	2½	..	80½	80½	80½	80½	...	118
57⅜ February 6.	28⅝ June 25.	53	53½	+ 2½	**Federal Steel Company**	46,484,200	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	51¼	53⅝	51	53½	51¼	208,550
78½ December 15.	60⅝ June 26.	78	78¼	+ 2⅞	Federal Steel Company pf.	53,231,000	Oct. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	76¼	78¼	76	78½	73¾	13,190
27¼ December 14.	15 June 1.	27	27½	+ ⅝	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,000	.....	..	..	26½	27¼	26½	27¼	...	800
81 July 17.	64 May 17.	...	...	+ 2⅝	**Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County**	2,000,000	.....	..	Q	60	71¼	69	71½	...	400
172 December 11.	120 January 10.	171⅝	172	+ 2	General Electric Company	19,702,080	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	Q	168⅝	172	169⅝	171¾	119	5,975
60 November 12.	44 May 15.	52½	52¾	— ¼	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	53	53¼	52¼	52¾	41	1,075
187 December 15.	144⅝ June 22.	186½	187½	+ 9⅝	Great Northern pf.	98,417,250	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	..	180	187	180	187	166½	9,627
47 December 6.	40 November 27.	...	...	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2½	..	40¼	40½	40¼	40½	...	12
115½ January 11.	105 October 29.	...	...	— ½	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	Q	110	110	110	110	112½	135
42⅝ December 15.	30 September 21.	42	42¼	+ 3⅝	Hocking Valley	10,356,800	.....	..	..	39⅜	42¼	38⅞	42½	32½	9,320
74⅞ December 15.	58 January 8.	74¼	74½	+ 3½	Hocking Valley pf.	13,284,600	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	71¼	74⅝	71	74¼	62	6,864
79½ November 30.	65 February 6.	70	80	..	Homestake	21,000,000	Nov. 28, 1900.	50c	M	80	80	80	80	72	25
127 December 15.	110 June 25.	126⅜	127¼	+ 2	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	2	SA	123½	127	123½	127	111	10,648
26½ November 9.	14½ March 6.	22½	23½	+ ⅛	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	22⅜	23	22¼	23	19½	1,200
75 November 12.	58 March 6.	71	73	..	International Paper Company pf.	22,539,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	73	73	73	73	66⅞	980
54½ December 15.	24 June 30.	53⅜	54½	+ 2½	International Power Company	6,400,000	.....	..	..	51⅞	54½	51⅜	54½	...	5,500
29½ December 13.	28½ December 13.	28	28½	..	International Steam Pump	12,262,500	.....	..	..	29½	28½	28½	28½	...	3,026
77¾ December 14.	77 December 13.	76	77	..	International Steam Pump pf.	8,650,660	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	77	77¼	77	77½	...	660
21¾ November 16.	11⅛ January 12.	20	20¼	+ 1½	Iowa Central	8,512,980	.....	..	..	19½	20¾	19½	20¾	12½	1,200
58 March 30.	39 September 27.	49¾	50	+ ⅝	Iowa Central pf.	5,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	44⅝	54	110
20 November 27.	10 January 2.	19½	20	+ ⅝	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	..	19½	20	19⅜	19⅜	11	1,700
17½ April 19.	7 September 10.	14⅜	14½	+ 1⅜	Kansas City Southern	29,993,500	.....	..	..	13½	14⅜	12½	14⅜	...	2,376
43⅞ April 3.	27¼ September 10.	37⅞	38	+ 1	Kansas City Southern pf.	21,000,000	.....	..	..	37¼	38¼	37	38	...	7,144
4 November 12.	3½ May 24.	4	4½	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,400	.....	..	..	4	4	4	4	...	200
80 January 5.	65 May 10.	69	72	— ½	**Laclede Gas**	8,014,400	Sept. 15, 1900.	2	SA	70	70	70	70	77½	400
42½ December 15.	20½ March 16.	42	42½	+ 5½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	..	36	42½	35⅞	42½	19½	7,630
111 December 14.	83¼ February 2.	110	111½	+ 5	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	July 16, 1900.	2	..	106	111	106	111	78	2,380
230 November 1.	206 April 26.	225	235	—10	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 28, 1900.	3½	SA	220	220	220	220	...	183
87⅜ April 2.	69¾ September 22.	84⅞	85	+ 2⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,600,000	Aug. 10, 1900.	2	SA	82⅜	85	82	84⅞	78½	40,347
114½ November 22.	84 June 25.	110⅝	110⅞	+ 2⅜	**Manhattan Elevated**	48,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1	Q	108½	111	108¼	110⅜	96¼	66,795
182 February 13.	143⅜ September 26.	168½	168¾	+ 3¼	Metropolitan Street Railway	45,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	165	165⅜	164½	166⅜	167	15,606
64⅛ November 21.	76 February 27.	82	84	..	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, pf.	7,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	2	SA	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	77	50
14¾ April 18.	10¼ January 8.	13½	13⅞	+ ⅞	Mexican Central	33,080,600	.....	..	..	13	14¾	13	13⅞	11	11,270
5 March 17.	2⅜ September 28.	4	4½	+ ⅝	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	..	3¾	4¼	3½	4⅛	3⅝	5,400
•115 June 8	105 July 23.	105	...	...	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1900.	2	SA	105	105	105	105	110	121
69¾ March 28.	45½ June 18.	67½	68	+ 3	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1½	..	64¾	68	64¾	67¾	60¼	4,585
104¾ November 10.	87½ June 18.	102½	103	+ 3	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	July 16, 1900.	2½	SA	100	102¾	100	102¾	91½	1,285
27 April 24.	14 September 20.	20½	21	+ 3¼	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	..	17	20⅞	17	20⅝	20½	1,000
69 April 24.	47 November 1.	54½	57	+ 2	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	..	..	50	55	50	55	50	500
14⅜ December 14.	9 September 19.	14⅜	14⅝	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	55,181,000	.....	..	..	13½	14⅜	13½	14⅜	11	7,040
40½ April 17.	25⅝ September 22.	40⅝	40¾	+ 2⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	13,000,000	.....	..	..	38	40¾	37⅝	40¾	32¾	48,364
62½ December 15.	38⅜ January 11.	62⅜	62½	+ 3⅜	Missouri Pacific	50,432,150	July 1, '93.	1	..	59¼	62½	59⅜	62½	41	88,185
48½ April 2.	35 June 25.	43¾	44½	+ 2¼	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,800	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	41	44½	41	44	40	2,500
40¼ February 7.	27⅜ June 18.	37	37½	+ ½	**National Biscuit Company**	29,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1	Q	37¼	37½	37	37½	33½	1,403
98 February 7.	79½ June 18	91	91¾	— ½	National Biscuit Company pf.	23,000,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	90¾	90⅞	90¾	90⅝	89	115
28½ February 5.	15⅝ August 11.	20½	21	+ 2¼	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	A	18¼	21	18¼	21	25	2,445
108½ February 20.	83 August 11.	93½	93½	+ 1	National Lead Company pf.	14,904,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	92½	93⅞	92½	93½	105	988
46 November 15.	32¼ October 19.	39½	40½	+ 1½	National Salt Company	7,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	37	39	36½	39	...	5,564
76¼ November 14.	69 November 5.	70⅜	72⅞	+ ½	National Salt Company pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	71	71	71	71	...	100
53½ February 6.	20 June 23.	38½	38⅝	+ 4½	National Steel Company	22,000,000	.....	..	..	34⅜	39	34¾	38¾	36⅞	20,864
97 February 6.	79⅜ June 26.	91	93½	+ ½	National Steel Company pf.	27,000,000	Sept. 29, 1900.	1¾	Q	94¼	93¼	83¾	93⅝	91	810
64½ November 19.	40¾ June 25.	62⅜	62¾	+ 2½	National Tube Company	40,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	60	62⅜	60	62⅜	...	10,250
105½ November 17.	86¾ May 14.	106¼	103½	+ ⅛	National Tube Company pf.	40,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	103½	103¾	103¼	103¾	...	1,820
37 April 30.	30 November 30.	30	32	..	New Central Coal Company	1,000,000	April 1, 1900.	2	..	30	30	30	30	...	100
150½ December 1.	115 January 6.	145½	145¾	+ ⅜	New Jersey Central	27,139,800	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	145	145¾	144⅛	145⅞	116	6,290
175 November 30.	112 September 25.	100	165	— 3½	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	Q	165	167	164	164	139	500
143⅜ December 3.	125⅝ June 25.	142⅞	143	+ 1⅝	New York Central	115,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	141⅝	143	141	143	128	23,562
215½ May 1.	210 October 8.	209	214	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	53,684,800	Sept. 29, 1900.	2	Q	212½	212¼	212¼	212¼	...	18
18⅝ December 13.	11 June 20.	18	18⅜	+ ⅝	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	..	17⅝	18⅜	17⅝	18	13	14,435
106 December 12.	75 June 20.	103	105¾	+ 5½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	5	..	100	106	106	105	...	1,780
48⅞ December 15.	29 June 20.	48⅞	49	+ 3	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	.....	..	..	43	48⅞	44⅜	48⅜	32½	18,950
29 December 14.	18¼ June 20.	28⅞	29	+ 4	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	..	27	29	24⅞	29	23	196,300
45 November 21.	22⅝ January 10.	43¼	43⅜	+ 2	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	..	41⅝	44	41¼	43¼	23½	14,810
82½ November 19.	67 January 8.	82	83	+ ½	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900.	2	SA	81¼	82	81½	82	67	610
21 November 21.	13⅝ January 23.	18⅞	19	+ ⅛	North American	39,776,300	.....	..	..	19	20¼	18½	18¾	14	14,895
76¼ December 15.	45⅝ September 29.	75⅝	76	+ 6½	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1	..	70	76½	69¾	75⅞	53	140,815
86⅝ November 20.	67 September 27.	84½	84½	+ 2⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	75,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1	Q	82	84½	82	84½	72⅝	15,395
31⅞ May 15.	25 May 21.	25	33	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co**	9,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1	Q	24	24	24	24	...	10
62 November 20.	46 May 12.	59	60	+ 1¾	**Pacific Coast**	8,820,600	Nov. 1, 1900.	1	Q	58	59	58	58¾	47¼	550
69½ October 15.	57 May 10.	65	67	— 3	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	Nov. 1, 1900.	1	Q	66	66	66	66	64¾	100
57 November 10.	25⅝ June 11.	43	43⅝	..	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	43	45⅛	42⅞	43½	40⅞	7,359
740 December 13.	•420 June 11.	725	...	...	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	4	Q	735	740	735	740	...	282
144⅜ November 19.	124⅜ September 20.	143½	143½	+ 1⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	151,700,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	3½	SA	142	143¼	141⅜	143½	131	79,506
111½ April 2.	81⅞ October 11.	100½	100⅝	+ 2⅞	People's Gas, Chicago	28,868,800	Nov. 24, 1900.	1½	Q	98¼	100⅞	97½	100⅝	103	47,335
12¾ December 6.	5 June 19.	11½	12	+ 1	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	..	11	12	11	11¾	5	1,085
34 December 12.	20 January 20.	33	34	+ ⅛	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	.....	..	..	33¼	34	33¼	34	...	700
69 December 13.	54½ March 22.	68	70	+ 2	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	.....	..	..	69	69	69	69	...	280
80½ January 2.	49¾ September 29.	56	58½	+ 2⅜	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	.....	..	..	57	59½	57	58⅜	75	800
94 January 8.	78 June 25.	88½	90	+ 3½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	22,649,200	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	87	90	87	89	87	1,400
58⅜ January 17.	32½ September 26.	50½	51	+ 2½	Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	Nov. 19, 1900.	1½	Q	49¼	51	49	51	54½	6,820
89½ November 10.	70¾ September 26.	83	85	+ 2	Pressed Steel Car pf.	12,500,000	Nov. 26, 1900.	1¾	Q	82⅜	85	82¼	85	85¼	1,720
204 December 3.	176 June 25.	200	201	..	Pullman Company	74,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	2	Q	201¼	201½	200	200	187	1,175
25 December 15.	15 September 22.	24¾	25	+ 4⅝	**Reading**	69,800,000	.....	..	..	20¼	25	20⅛	24¾	18¾	118,510
68⅞ December 15.	49 January 9.	68¾	68⅞	+ 5½	Reading 1st pf.	28,000,000	Sept. 10, 1900.	1½	SA	63¾	68⅞	63⅝	68⅞	52	364,418
37⅛ December 15.	23⅝ September 24.	36⅞	37	+ 5½	Reading 2d pf.	42,000,000	.....	..	..	31⅜	37⅛	31⅜	37	28	93,194
200 December 10.	200 December 10.	198	205	+ 7	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	July 1, 1900.	4	SA	200	200	200	200	200¼	180
27½ February 6.	8¾ June 25.	16¾	17	+ 1¼	Republic Iron & Steel	27,191,000	.....	..	..	15⅜	16½	15½	16⅜	10	8,471
70¾ February 6.	49 August 1.	63¾	64¼	+ 1⅝	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	20,306,900	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	64½	65⅞	63½	64¼	64½	5,679
95½ December 12.	80 January 16.	...	96	+ 1	Rio Grande Western pf.	7,500,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	94½	95¼	94½	95	88½	500
133½ December 11.	131¾ March 26.	133	137	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	133½	133½	133½	133¼	...	100
8⅞ December 6.	5 May 24.	8¼	8½	— ⅜	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	..	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8½	6⅞	1,000
63¾ December 7.	38½ May 26.	63	63½	+ ⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,491,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1	..	62⅜	63½	62	63	46	2,800
21½ December 6.	11⅞ June 26.	21	21¼	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000	.....	..	..	21½	21½	21	21	16	1,123
20¾ November 27.	8¾ June 25.	20½	20⅝	+ ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco	27,408,700	.....	..	..	19⅜	20⅝	19	20¼	9⅜	14,500
76 November 28.	64 September 25.	75½	76	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	75	75⅜	75	75⅜	70⅜	502
50⅜ December 15.	31½ June 23.	50½	50½	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	14,335,700	Sept. 5, 1900.	1	SA	49½	50⅜	49	50⅜	33¾	10,391
16¾ December 3.	8¾ June 20.	15⅜	16	+ ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	..	15	16⅜	15	16	11	3,225
39 December 3.	21⅞ June 23.	38¾	39	+ 1⅝	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	20,000,000	.....	..	..	36⅛	38⅞	36⅞	38⅞	23	14,724
26 November 21.	17½ October 20.	24½	25	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company	7,500,000	.....	..	..	23	24½	23	24	...	500
71 November 20.	59½ June 25.	69	70	+ 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company pf.	6,700,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	69	69½	68½	69	...	700
43¾ November 19.	30⅝ June 18.	42⅜	42¾	+ 2⅜	Southern Pacific	197,832,100	.....	..	..	41	43	40⅝	42¾	37¼	138,245
19¼ December 15.	10⅝ June 25.	19	19¼	+ 1½	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	..	17¾	19⅜	17⅝	19¼	11½	79,550
69⅜ December 15.	49¼ June 25.	69⅝	69⅞	+ 3	Southern Railway pf.	60,000,000	Oct. 16, 1900.	1½	SA	66⅞	69⅝	66½	69¼	53½	45,960
10¼ January 4.	4½ March 6.	5⅜	5½	..	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	..	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	10	710
108 February 2.	49 October 3.	62⅜	62¾	+ 4⅜	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	22,553,600	Nov. 1, 1900.	2	Q	59	64⅜	58½	62¾	80	101,495
22⅜ December 15.	13¼ June 25.	22⅜	22½	+ 2¼	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	..	20¼	22⅜	20	22⅜	15	71,910
17⅜ October 22.	11¼ January 17.	17	17½	+ 1¼	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	8,840,000	.....	..	..	16⅜	17½	16⅜	17½	13¼	700
135¼ January 3.	45½ March 2.	115	116	+ 1¾	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	..	114½	117	114½	116	126½	2,857
68½ January 24.	61½ July 5.	68	69	+ 1	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1½	SA	67	68	67	68	65⅞	1,335
25 February 7.	10 June 18.	18¼	18½	+ 1	**Union Bag & Paper Company**	16,000,000	.....	..	..	17⅛	18½	16½	18	21	2,140
77⅞ February 2.	56½ May 9.	74	75	+ ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Company pf.	11,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	76	77	73⅜	74¾	75¾	1,325
75 December 15.	44⅜ January 10.	74½	75	+ 4	Union Pacific	95,953,800	Oct. 1, 1900.	2	SA	71⅛	75	70½	75	45¾	113,560
83¼ November 21.	70½ June 23.	82¾	82¾	+ 2½	Union Pacific pf.	99,418,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	2	SA	80⅜	82¾	80½	82¾	72⅞	19,582
52 December 12.	45½ August 23.	51	53	+ 2	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1½	SA	51½	52	51½	52	47½	287
19 January 3.	7¾ June 25.	13½	13¾	+ 1	United States Leather	61,502,900	.....	..	..	12¾	13⅞	12¾	13¾	12⅜	16,268
79¼ November 12.	65 June 25.	74¾	75	+ 1⅝	United States Leather pf.	60,959,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	75	76¾	74¼	75	73⅜	5,376
44 January 2.	21 July 6.	28	28½	+ 2⅜	United States Rubber	23,668,000	Apl. 30, 1900.	1	..	25¼	29⅞	24½	28⅛	41⅞	34,651
101⅜ January 3.	77⅜ December 8.	80	81	+ 1	United States Rubber pf.	23,525,500	Oct. 31, 1900.	2	Q	78	83¼	77½	80	104	8,214

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 15, 1900

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Dec. 15, $25,417,020

	Week Ended Dec. 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104¼	104⅜	104¼	104½	22
American Cotton Oil 4½s	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99¾	8
American Dock & Improvement Co. 5s	117	117	117	117	3
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	74	75	74	75	8
American Tobacco scrip	99½	99½	99½	99½	1
Ann Arbor 4s	96	97	96	97	42
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s	102½	102¼	101⅞	102	361½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	88½	88½	88	88⅝	413
Atlantic & Danville 4s	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94¼	35
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	97	97½	97	97⅛	61
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	197½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90	90⅛	89¾	90	179½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	88¼	88½	88¼	88½	3
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	123	123	123	123	5
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	88	87⅞	87⅞	7
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	100	101½	99½	100½	62½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106	107	106	107	30
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	96	98	97¼	97¼	43
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust receipts	70½	70½	70½	70½	6
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	114	114½	114	114½	13
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	12
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109	109	108¾	109	9
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	97½	97½	96¾	97	230
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	53¾	53¾	53	53¼	96
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	16½	17⅝	15½	17	203
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	7	7	7	7	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	127½	127⅞	127¼	127⅞	25
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	83⅞	84	83¼	83½	128
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100	100½	100	100⅜	202
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Georgia 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	10
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	116½	116½	116	116¼	18
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	107	107	107	107	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	103¾	104	103½	104	82
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120¼	120¾	120¼	120¼	7
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85	85⅞	84⅝	85⅞	770
Chicago & Alton 3s, certfs	91⅛	91⅞	91¼	91¼	200
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111½	111½	111½	111¾	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102½	103½	102¼	102¼	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	114½	114½	114½	114¼	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	120	122	120	122	51
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	119	119	119	119	5
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	178½	179	178½	178¾	54
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	124	124	124	124	4
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul gold 7s	179	179	179	179	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mil. 7s	179	179	179	179	21
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chicago & Pacific 6s	132	132	132	132	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	114½	114½	114¾	114¼	8
Chi., Mil. & St. P., South. Minn. Div. 6s	120½	120¼	120¼	120¼	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southwest. Div. 6s	120½	120¼	120¼	120¼	4
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	121½	121½	121½	121¾	2
Chicago & Northwestern 3½s	109½	109¾	109¾	109½	12
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	40
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	109¼	109¼	109⅛	109⅛	20
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	132½	132½	132	132	3
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	93½	93⅝	93½	93½	29
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	120	120	120	120	5
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton s. f. 7s	115	115	115	115	5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101½	102	101½	101½	16
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & Mich. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	96½	97½	96½	97¼	155
Colorado Midland 3-4s	79	79½	79	79¼	111
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	79	80	79	80	6
Colorado & Southern 4s	84	85	83½	85	229
Consumers' Gas, Chicago, 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¼	101⅝	16
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	105¼	105½	105¼	105½	18
Detroit City Gas 5s	99	99	98	99	24
Detroit & Mackinac general 4s	88	88	88	88	10
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land gr. 3½s	30	30	30	30	22
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	110	111	110	110⅝	64
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	111½	112	111¼	111¼	13
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st con. 5s	118	118	117⅞	118	61
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102	102	102	102	16
Erie 1st consol. 4s	95	96¼	95	96	1,670
Erie general 4s	81	83	80¾	83	1,778
Erie 1st consol. 7s	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	5
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	108	108	108	108	12
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	77½	79¾	77½	78½	36
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	67½	68½	67½	68	41
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	100	100¼	99½	100¼	100
General Electric debenture 5s	141	142⅝	140½	142⅝	34
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 5s	104½	105	104½	105	37
Grand Rapids & Indiana 4½s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	1
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	59	62	59	61¾	42
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8¼	498
Hocking Valley 4½s	104¾	104¾	104½	104¾	24
Housatonic consol. 5s	135½	135½	135½	135½	1
Houston & Texas general 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½	32
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	116	116	116	116	12
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	104	104	104	104	5
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	92	92	92	92	1
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	2
Illinois Central 3½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104½	104½	103¾	103¾	7
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3½s	103	103	103	103	5
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	123	123	123	123	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	91½	92	91½	92	17
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	57	57	57	57	6
International Paper Co. 6s	108	108	108	108	11
Iowa Central 1st 5s	115	115¼	115	115¼	7
Kansas City Southern 3s	68	68¾	67¾	68¼	40
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	85½	86½	85½	86½	5
Kentucky Central 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	2
Kings County Elevated 4s	88	88	87	88	43
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	107	107¼	107	107	24
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	119½	119½	119½	119¼	8
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st gtd. 4½s	110½	111½	110½	111½	14
Lehigh Valley of N. Y. 1st gtd. 4½s, reg	111	111	109	109	25
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	102¾	103	102½	102½	10
Long Island unified 4s	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	19
Long Island Ferry 4½s	103½	103½	103½	103¾	1
Long Dock 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100¾	101½	100¾	101¼	15
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
Louis. & Nash., Mobile & Montgomery 4½s	111	111	111	111	1
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	105	105	104¾	104¾	14
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	5
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	121	122	121	122	3
Mexican Central 1st income	27	28¼	27	28	719
Mexican Central 2d income	13½	14	13½	13¾	226
Mexican International consol. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	14
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	135½	135⅝	135½	135⅝	3
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	125⅝	126¼	125⅝	126¼	18
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & refunding 4s	97	97¼	97	97¼	12
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	117½	117¾	117½	117¾	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	94	94⅝	93¾	94½	263
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	95½	95½	95	95	23
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	94	95	94	94¾	65
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	71¾	74⅞	71½	74¾	1,030½
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	115	115	115	115	2
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	119	119½	119	119½	53
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	99½	99¾	99¾	99½	21
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	99½	99¾	99½	99½	301
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	19
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	2
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	109	109	109	109	5
Mutual Union Telegraph 6s	112¾	113⅛	112¾	112¾	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	109	109¾	109	109¾	17
National Starch 1st 6s	106	106¼	106	106¼	6
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, coupon	98½	98	98½	98	604
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, reg	98¼	98½	98½	98½	13
New York Central general 3½s	111	111	110½	110½	7
New York Central Mich. Central, col. 3½s	98½	98½	98	98½	98
N. Y. Central, Mich. Cent. col. 3½s, reg	98½	98½	98½	98½	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s, reg	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	108½	108½	108¾	108½	17
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94½	94½	94	94½	82
New York, Lackawanna & Western 1st 6s	137½	137¾	137¾	137¾	10
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, certfs	196	196	195	195	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	106¼	107¼	106¼	107¼	21
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	99½	102	99½	102	222
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	10
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	131½	132¾	131½	131½	2
Norfolk & Western general 6s	133	135	133	135	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97½	98	97	98	129
Northern Pacific general 4s, coupon	97½	98	97½	97½	697
Northern Pacific general 4s, registered	97¾	98	97¾	97¾	1

	Week Ended Dec. 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	105½	105¼	104⅞	104⅞	154
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg	105½	105½	105½	105½	10
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	116⅞	117½	117⅛	117½	3
Ohio River general 5s	95	95	95	95	10
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102½	102⅞	102	102¼	75
Oregon Short line consol. 5s	117⅝	117¾	117	117	60
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	107⅛	107¼	107⅛	107¼	13
Panama sinking fund 6s	101	101	101	101	5
Pennsylvania 4½s	117	117	117	117	5
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	5
People's Gas of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	104	104	104	104	6½
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	94	94	94	94	8
Peoria & Eastern income	40	41¼	40	41¼	68
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	6
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s, trust receipts	100¼	100½	100½	100½	1
Reading general 4s	91½	93¼	91¼	93⅛	1,920
Richmond & Mecklenburg 4s	83	83	83	83	3
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100½	100⅞	100	100⅞	65
Rochester & Pittsburg 1st 6s	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	3
St. Joseph & Grand Island 3-4s	91	91¼	91	91¼	6
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	82¾	84½	82¾	84½	336
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	112½	113¼	112½	113	47
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s, stamped	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	1
St. Louis & San Fran., Central Div. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	4
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	90¾	91	90⅝	90⅝	85
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	93¾	94½	93¾	94½	103
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	71¼	72¼	70½	72¼	456
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 5s	135	135	135	135	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104	104	103½	103½	11
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 1st consol. 6s	143	143½	143	143½	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	119⅛	119⅝	119⅛	119⅛	10
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	79¼	79½	79¼	79½	26
Sav., Fla. & West., St. John's Div. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	1
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101⅞	101⅞	101¾	101¾	35
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛	12
Southern Pacific 4s	82	82¾	82	82⅝	405½
Southern Railway 5s	113	113⅛	112⅞	113⅛	206
Standard Rope & Twine income	11⅛	11½	11	11⅜	88
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	70	70	70	70	23
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	106	106	106	106	5
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	110½	112	110½	112	24
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	114	114¼	114	114	21
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104⅝	105	104½	105	76
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	4
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	80	80	80	80	15
Third Avenue 1st 5s	125	126	125	126	13
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 4s	98	98	97⅞	98	31
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	107½	107¾	107	107	171
United States Leather deb. 6s	112	112	112	112	5
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, guar. stamped	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
Wabash 1st 5s	116½	118	116	117¼	71
Wabash 2d 5s	106½	108⅛	106	108	45
Wabash debenture, Series A	97¼	99½	97⅛	99	88
Wabash debenture, Series B	38¾	43	38½	43	3,841
Wabash 1st, Des Moines Div. 4s	96	96	96	96	5
West Shore guaranteed 4s	115	115	114⅞	115	27
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	113½	114⅛	113½	114¼	51
West, New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	2
West, New York & Pennsylvania gen 3-4s	94	94½	94	94½	53
Western Union collateral trust 5s	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	2
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	105½	105½	105½	105½	15
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	89½	90½	89½	90	54
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheel. Div. 5s	113	113	113	113	5
Wisconsin Central general 4s	87½	87½	87	87¼	237

Total sales.....$25,159,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 15, 1900.

	Week Ended Dec. 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States of Mexico sinking fund 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	138½	138½	138¼	138½	40
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138	138	138	138	4
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115½	115½	115½	115½	10
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114½	115	114½	115	*184
United States 2s, coupon	104¾	105	104¾	105	85
United States 2s, registered	104½	104½	104¾	104⅞	20
United States 3s, coupon	109¾	110½	109¾	110	47
United States 3s, registered	109¾	109¾	109¾	109½	80
United States 3s, small	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	*2 1-5

Total sales.....$209,620

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 15, 1900.

	Week Ended Dec. 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tennessee settlement 3s	96	96	96	96	15
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	94¼	95⅝	94¼	95⅝	34

Total sales.....$49,000
Grand total.....$25,417,620
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	105	Nov. 8	104	Oct. 19	104⅜	Dec. 10
United States 2s, coupon	105⅛	Dec. 7	103½	May 8	105	Dec. 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	115	Dec. 14
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	115½	Dec. 11
United States 4s, 1925, registered	138½	Dec. 14	132⅝	Apr. 16	138½	Dec. 14
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138½	Dec. 3	131¾	Aug. 10	138	Dec. 11
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116½	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	113	Nov. 8
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116½	Mar. 7	112½	May 16	113	Dec. 5
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112½	Mar. 9	108⅞	Aug. 21	110	Dec. 14
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 13	108½	May 11	109½	Dec. 13
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	108¾	Apr. 30	100⅞	Dec. 15
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	98	June 5	96	Apr. 16	97⅛	Dec. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116¼	Mar. 8	106½	Jan. 8	110	Nov. 7
Alabama, Class B	109½	Oct. 6	109¼	Oct. 6	109½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C	102⅝	Sept. 10	102	Jan. 16	102⅝	Sept. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106½	June 5	106½	July 6	108	Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s	106⅝	May 21	104	Oct. 4	104	Oct. 4
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅝	June 7	93⅝	Sept. 29	96	Dec. 13
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96⅝	June 7	90	Sept. 8	90¾	Oct. 12
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6	Dec. 4	6¼	Dec. 7
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	95⅝	Dec. 13	85	Jan. 5	95⅝	Dec. 14

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 14, 1900	$9,568,213
Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	10,372,695
From Jan. 1, 1900	500,286,032
From Jan. 1, 1899	494,863,180

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 11, 1900	$9,732,491
Week ended Dec. 12, 1899	10,509,112
From Jan. 1, 1900	547,599,014
From Jan. 1, 1899	438,562,784

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 14, 1900	$20,717
Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	48,982
From Jan. 1, 1900	10,186,813
From Jan. 1, 1899	14,064,991

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 14, 1900	$7,000
Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	2,464,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,514,401
From Jan. 1, 1899	86,208,466

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 14, 1900	$13,717
Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	2,415,018
From Jan. 1, 1900	37,327,588
From Jan. 1, 1899	72,143,475

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 15, 1900	$2,417,008
From Jan. 1, 1900	36,320,592
From Jan. 1, 1899	14,496,464

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 14, 1900	$57,402
Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	163,258
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,808,681
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,899,261

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 14, 1900	$962,200
Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	731,005
From Jan. 1, 1900	50,946,719
From Jan. 1, 1899	44,374,220

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 14, 1900	$904,870
Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	568,047
From Jan. 1, 1900	46,438,038
From Jan. 1, 1899	40,475,058

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 14, 1900	$57,118
Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	208,350
From Jan. 1, 1900	15,186,693
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,964,252

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 14, 1900	$969,200
Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	3,195,005
From Jan. 1, 1900	98,460,719
From Jan. 1, 1899	72,957,784

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 14, 1900	$912,082
Week ended Dec. 15, 1899	2,986,655
From Jan. 1, 1900	83,274,026
From Jan. 1, 1899	54,993,532

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Dec. 15, 1900.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On Page 8 is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	97	Dec 7	90	Jan 3	97	Dec 12	96½ 97½
At., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995.A O	103	Mar 31	85½	Jan 4	102	Dec 15	102 102½
Do registered.....A O	100½	Sep 24	90	Oct 3	96½	Oct 8	.. ..
De adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995....Nov.	90	Nov 30	75½	Jan 10	88½	Dec 15	88½ 89½
De do registered.....Nov.	..	....	..	....	75½	De 11,99	.. ..
De stamped.....	84½	Nov 22	84½	Nov 22	84½	Nov 22	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946.J D	106	Apr 23	105	Dec 4	105	Dec 4	103 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J	97¾	Apr 4	92¼	Jan 15	97¼	Dec 15	97 97¼
Do g. 4s, 1948.....A O	102¾	Mar 27	97¼	Jan 9	100¾	Dec 15	100¾ 101
Do do registered.....	101	Apr 3	99¾	Oct 10	99¾	Nov 21	.. ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	91¾	Apr 6	85½	Sep 15	90	Dec 15	89¾ 90¼
Do P Jc.&M.Div.1st g.3½s,1925.M N	91	Apr 16	85	Sep 22	88¾	Dec 13	.. ..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	..	....	..	....	105¾	Oct., 95	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*F A	112	May 11	111	May 22	111	May 22	.. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 5, 99	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.M S*	114½	Jun 1	100	Jan 18	114½	Dec 13	113½ ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.....*F A	131	Apr 3	129	Jul 10	130¾	Dec 11	130 ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	128	Nov 17	124	Jun 29	128	Nov 17	127 ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd.g.5s,1943.*J J	..	....	..	....	108	Ap 14,97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	No 13,99	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	109	Mar 2	103	Jun 29	106¾	Dec 11	106¾ ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934.*A O	118¾	Aug 24	115	Jan 19	118	Nov 27	118 ..
Do do registered.....*A O	117¼	Aug 29	115	May 26	117	Nov 20	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14,97	.. ..
C.R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g.5s,1921.A O*	113½	Dec 6	113½	Dec 6	113½	Dec 6	113½ ..
Can. South., 1st gtd. 5s, 1908....*J J	109	Nov 20	105	Jul 3	109	Dec 14	100 ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	100½	Jan 24	106	Jun 12	108¾	Dec 12	.. ..
Do do registered.....*M S	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	.. ..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	92	Nov 13	87½	Jan 5	92	Nov 24	.. ..
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937.*M N	96¾	Dec 11	91	Jan 15	96¾	Dec 11	.. ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945..F A	120	Jan 15	117	Aug 16	120	Nov 20	119 ..
Do don. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	98¾	Dec 3	88¼	Feb 23	97	Dec 15	90¼ 97
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....*M N*	96	Oct 30	96	Oct 30	96	Oct 30	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g.5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	54	Dec 4	32½	Feb 24	53¾	Dec 15	53¼ 53¾
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct 1	18¾	Nov 15	9¼	Jan 3	17	Dec 14	.. ..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct 1	8½	Nov 15	4½	Jan 5	7	Dec 14	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946...*J J	..	....	..	....	95	De 27,99	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947..*J J	..	....	..	....	102	Jne 29,99	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J J	106	Oct 24	105	May 22	106	Oct 24	.. ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	111¼	Apr 10	106¾	Dec 4	108¾	Dec 4	100 ..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	130	Jul 5	130	Jul 5	130	July 25	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....J J*	128	Nov 16	117½	Jan 3	127½	Dec 13	123 ..
Do do registered.....Q J	125½	Nov 20	116	Jan 10	125¾	Dec 6	125¾ ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, 1912....Q Mar.	105	Aug 30	100	Apr 16	105	Aug 30	.. ..
Do consol 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910.....Q March	103½	Nov 28	100	Sep 4	102½	Dec 14	102 ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921...J J*	117	Dec 11	112¼	Jul 10	117	Dec 11	114½ ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908.A O	138	Mar 30	113	Oct 2	116¾	Dec 14	.. ..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	120	Nov 23	115¼	May 18	117½	Dec 6	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	121¾	Apr 16	115	Jan 5	120¾	Dec 14	120½ 121
Do do registered.....*M N	117	Jun 11	117	Jun 11	117	June 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	104	Dec 5	95¼	Jan 2	104	Dec 15	103¾ 104
Do do registered.....*M S	96	May 10	93	May 4	94½	Aug 23	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	107	Dec 5	101	Jan 3	107	Dec 10	106 ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	99½	Apr 5	92	Jul 3	98	July 23	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940..J J*	103	Nov 29	100	Jul 5	103	Nov 26	103 ..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941.*M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	Ap 29,99	105 ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	103	Feb 14	100¼	Mar 5	102	Dec 14	101½ ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	106½	Sep 24	104½	Dec 7	104½	Dec 7	.. ..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912..A O*	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949.....A O*	93	Nov 15	92¾	Nov 15	93	Dec 1	.. ..
Do certificates of interest.....	92	Dec 1	91¾	Dec 5	91½	Dec 14	.. ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J*	85¾	Dec 15	81½	Oct 25	85¾	Dec 15	83¾ 85¾
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	113¾	May 23	109¾	Jul 2	111½	Dec 11	111¼ ..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	103	Aug 14	100¾	Oct 2	101	Dec 3	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	112	Mar 30	108½	Jan 10	110¼	Dec 8	.. ..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	138	Nov 28	120½	Jan 18	138	Nov 28	.. ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	117	Mar 28	113¾	Nov 9	113¾	Nov 30	114¾ ..
Do do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	107	Mar 28	103	Jan 5	104¾	Dec 7	104¾ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	103	Sep 10	100½	Feb 2	102¼	Dec 10	102 ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S	102	Jan 31	100½	Oct 15	100½	Oct 15	100¾ ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	105¼	Nov 14	100¾	Jan 5	105	Dec 3	104½ 105¼
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927...*M N	113	Apr 23	108¾	Jan 2	111½	Dec 12	.. ..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	111½	Jne 2,99	.. ..
Han. & St Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	122	May 17	118½	Sep 27	120¾	Nov 28	121¾ ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	116	Mar 21	113	Jun 2	114¾	Nov 24	111½ 114
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	138	Jan 23	133½	Apr 10	134	Nov 15	134 ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	117	Apr 4	112	Jan 2	114½	Dec 13	114 115½
Do do registered.....M N*	115	May 11	115	May 11	115	Aug 28	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	115	Dec 8	105½	Apr 18	115	Dec 8	.. 115½
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910.J J*	117	Dec 7	113	Jan 24	116½	Dec 13	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	107	Dec 14	100	Jan 31	107	Dec 12	102 107
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	119	Dec 14	111½	Jan 12	119	Dec 14	118 120
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902.J J*	179	Dec 12	166¾	Jul 13	179	Dec 12	178½ ..
Do 7s, £, 1902.....J J*	172¾	Apr 10	172½	Apr 10	172¾	Apr 10	178½ ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	179	Dec 12	160¼	Jan 12	179	Dec 12	178½ ..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	179	Dec 12	166	Jul 11	178¾	Dec 14	178½ ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	174½	Nov 26	166	Jan 17	174½	Nov 26	178¼ ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	120½	Dec 10	116¾	Jul 12	120¼	Dec 10	119 ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	119¼	Apr 12	117¾	Feb 14	118¾	Nov 12	119¾ ..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	121¼	Jun 18	117¾	Jan 6	120¼	Dec 14	120¼ ..
Do 1st H & D. Div. 7s, 1910..*J J	127¾	Jan 29	124¼	Aug 15	126¾	Nov 13	128 ..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	111¾	Apr 5	109	Jul 19	109¼	Aug 9	111¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910...*J J	120¼	Apr 20	117	Jul 19	119½	Dec 4	120½ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	122¼	May 4	118	Jan 2	122¼	Dec 8	122¾ ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	124	Dec 11	120	Jul 25	124	Dec 11	124 ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.....J J*	111¼	Feb 16	110¾	Sep 10	110¾	Sept 10	112¼ ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s,1921.J J*	120¼	Nov 28	117¾	Jan 23	120¼	Nov 28	120¾ ..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921. J J*	120¾	Mar 16	117	Jan 3	119	Oct 18	120¾ ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	115¼	Jun 20	112	Apr 2	114½	Nov 13	115¾ ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924..*J J	..	....	..	....	137½	Jul 18,99	136 ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	115	Sep 4	110¼	Jan 2	114¾	Dec 8	116¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May,1989.J J	114½	Dec 15	100	Jan 10	114½	Dec 15	114¼ ..
Do do registered.....Q J	..	....	..	....	105¾	Fe 19,98	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	121	Sep 21	118	Jan 12	118¾	Dec 3	117 ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	122	Feb 8	120	Aug 9	120	Aug 9	120¼ ..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.....Q F	144	Mar 14	137½	Nov 3	137½	Nov 3	139½ ..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	112¼	May 17	106¾	Dec 3	105¾	Dec 12	106¾ ..
Do do registered.....J D*	111¼	Apr 2	106¾	Dec 12	106¾	Dec 12	106 ..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	119¾	May 10	114¼	Nov 15	116½	Dec 3	.. ..
Do do registered.....A O*	117	Mar 7	111	Oct 18	111	Oct 18	.. ..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110	Feb 10	107	Apr 26	108¾	Nov 23	.. ..
Do do registered.....A O*	107¾	Nov 22	107¼	Nov 22	107¾	Nov 22	.. ..
Do sink. fd. deb. 6s, 1933.....*M N	122	Apr 18	118	Nov 13	121¾	Dec 10	121 ..
Do do registered.....*M N	120	Nov 30	120	Nov 30	120	Nov 30	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	109¾	Oct 26	107	Jan 3	108	Nov 27	.. ..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	105	De 26,99	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O 15	119	Apr 7	116	Nov 2	116½	Nov 8	.. ..
Do do registered.....A O 15	..	....	..	....	117¾	Fe 7, 98	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926..F A 15	111¼	Mar 30	106½	Jan 23	108¾	Sept 21	.. ..
Do do registered.....F A 15	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110¾	Mar 21	105¼	Jan 9	109¾	Dec 12	.. ..
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	103	No 19,98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s,1901.J J*	103½	Feb 26	103¼	Feb 28	103¾	Feb 26	102 ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907.M N*	123½	Sep 21	120	Jan 4	120¾	Nov 10	120 ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	112¾	Apr 24	112¾	Apr 24	112¾	Apr 24	111 ..
Ottum.,C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909..*M S	111¼	Apr 24	110	Mar 20	111¼	Apr 24	111 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.....*M S	112¼	Apr 24	112¼	Apr 24	112¼	Apr 24	111 ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....*M N	139¼	Feb 10	133¾	Nov 14	135¾	Dec 12	135¾ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	107½	Nov 16	105	Jul 9	107½	Nov 16	108 ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929..*F A	127½	Jul 30	122¾	Feb 8	126¾	Dec 14	125¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924...J J*	137½	Aug 13	137½	Aug 13	137½	Aug 13	140 ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	139½	Apr 5	130½	Apr 5	139½	Apr 17	139 ..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112	No 13,99	.. ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	134	May 3	129	Jul 2	132	Dec 13	133 ..
Do registered.....J J*	132½	May 4	127	Jan 8	130	Nov 7	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	109¾	Dec 1	103¼	Jan 8	109¼	Dec 11	109 109½
Do do registered.....*J J	107¾	Nov 8	105¾	Feb 1	107¾	Nov 8	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905.*J J	96	Mar 31	96	Mar 31	96	May 25	97½ 99
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	86¾	Aug 2	86¼	Aug 25	86¼	Aug 25	.. ..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	98½	My 18,99	.. ..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	114	Feb 18	107	May 14	112	Dec 4	110 ..
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15,97	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930...*J D	136¾	Apr 10	131	Jan 8	134½	Dec 12	134 ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	135	Feb 9	131	Oct 3	133	Nov 27	134 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	133¼	Mar 21	127	Jan 10	129¾	Dec 8	130 ..
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	140	May 31	140	May 31	140	May 31	.. ..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	97½	Apr 17	91	Sep 29	93½	Dec 13	93 93½
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1919.M N*	..	....	..	....	106	Oct 4, 99	105 ..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	120	Feb 6	118	Jan 29	120	Dec 14	.. ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s,1921, coup.off.J D*	..	....	..	....	100	Oc 28,99	103 ..
Choc.,Okla. & G.gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1910.J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	.. ..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	117	Sep 20	115	Dec 14	115	Dec 14	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	113½	Sep 7	112¾	Oct 6	112½	Oct 10	.. ..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941.*M N	114	Apr 24	111	Nov 23	111	Nov 23	111½ ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993..*J D	102	Dec 5	94	Jan 2	101½	Dec 14	.. ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939...*J J	..	....	..	....	97	Jne 20,99	101 102
Do St.L. Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990..M N*	104½	Apr 26	100½	Jun 13	103½	Dec 6	103½ 104
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	99	May 4,99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.M S*	94	Oct 12	94	Oct 12	94	Oct 12	95 ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.J J*	..	....	..	....	83	No 22,95	.. ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	100¼	Dec 12	93	Jan 18	100¼	Dec 12	100 ..
C., I., S. L. & C.1st g.4s,Au.,1936.Q F	105¼	Apr 5	105	Mar 24	105½	Apr 5	104 ..
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	.. ..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g.5s,1928.*J J	115¾	Mar 21	114	Aug 17	114	Aug 17	116¼ ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	94½	Dec 5	84½	Jan 4	94	Dec 13	92 94
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	42¼	Dec 6	24	Jun 18	41¼	Dec 15	.. ..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	136	May 20	135¼	Aug 3	135¾	Aug 3	132½ 135
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	137	Apr 18	128½	Jul 24	134	Nov-21	134 137
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	..	....	..	....	105¾	No 24,99	.. ..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901.*A O	101¾	Dec 7	101¾	Oct 29	101¾	Dec 7	100½ ..
C., I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933...A O*	111	Sep 5	108	Jan 29	111	Sept 5	.. ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130	Feb 16	128	Jan 5	130	May 8	.. ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 5-4s, 1947.....J J*	70½	Dec 12	63	Jan 4	70¼	Dec 12	70 70½
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	80¼	Mar 26	71½	Jan 2	80	Dec 15	79 79¾
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*F A	87	May 31	78¾	Sep 26	85	Dec 15	84½ 85
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 96	.. ..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.
Del., Lack. & West. 7s,1907..M S*	124¼	Aug 14	122¼	Nov 10	122¼	Nov 10	129 ..
Dyr., R. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906...A O*	123	Feb 8	118½	Nov 15	118½	Nov 15	116¾ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.....*M N	140	Jan 20	136	Jan 4	137	Dec 6	135 ..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	107½	Feb 12	102¾	Oct 30	102¾	Nov 13	105 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	141¾	Apr 16	136	Jan 19	140	Oct 17	137½ ..
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	140	Oc 28,99	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	137½	Dec 15	133	Jul 18	137½	Dec 11	136 ..
Do registered.....J J	135½	Sep 14	135½	Sep 14	135½	Sept 14	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	122	Dec 6	119	May 1	122	Dec 4	122 ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923...*M N	108	Mar 7	103½	Oct 15	103¼	Oct 15	102 ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.M S*	148	Feb 13	146½	May 2	146¾	May 2	146 ..
Do registered.....M S*	141	Oct 22	141	Oct 22	141	Oct 22	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd.7s,1906.*A O	121	Sep 12	116½	Dec 5	116¾	Dec 5	116¾ 118
Do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	132	Jne 6,99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	115	Jan 12	111¾	Nov 22	112	Dec 4	112 ..
Do do registered.....*A O	113½	Aug 27	112¾	May 22	113½	Aug 27	114 ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*M N	148¾	Jul 16	147	Dec 4	147	Dec 4	146¾ ..
Do registered.....*M N	148¾	Jul 18	148¾	Jul 16	148¾	July 16	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936..*J J	101¾	Dec 7	96½	Jan 4	101¾	Dec 15	101¼ 101¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	109	Nov 21	108	Aug 29	109	Dec 3	106 ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928.....*J D	106½	Nov 28	101¼	Jun 18	103¼	Dec 13	105½ 107
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g.5s,1917.M N*	109	Feb 20	108¼	May 7	108¼	May 7	106 ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995..*J D	98½	Nov 20	98	Nov 19	98½	Nov 20	96 ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	90	Nov 24	76½	Jan 8	88	Dec 11	88¾ 89
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937...A O*	111	Dec 15	107	Feb 27	110¾	Dec 15	110 ..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g.5s,1928..*J J	..	....	..	....	92¼	Fe 11,98	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	115	Oct 22	110	Feb 16	115	Nov 1	115 ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N	113	Apr 18	107½	Jan 9	109¾	Dec 6	110 ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	118	Jan 24	116¾	May 22	117¾	July 23	118 121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	119½	Jan 4	119½	Jan 4	119½	Jan 4	120½ ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	116¾	Jun 25	113¾	Jan 5	116¾	Nov 21	110 ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	123½	Mar 30	123½	Mar 30	123¾	Mar 30	120½ ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	..	....	..	....	106¾	Ap 14,99	107 ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142	Jan 22	134½	Sep 5	140¼	Dec 15	140 ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	..	....	..	....	142	De 30,98	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	139¼	Feb 15	136¼	Jun 22	137½	Dec 11	137¼ ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 6, 99	.. ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s,Jan.,1909.A O	104½	Oct 22	104½	Oct 22	104½	Oct 22	103 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	123	Dec 13	114	Feb 5	122	Dec 15	114 ..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.&I.1st c.6s,1913.J J*	118	Sep 27	118	Sep 27	118	Sept 27	116¾ ..
N. Y. & Gwood L. gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Oc 27,98	108 ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996.*J J	96¼	Dec 10	87	Sep 28	96	Dec 15	96¼ 96
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	93¼	My 25,99	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.*J J	83	Dec 15	67	Jan 3	83	Dec 15	82¾ 83¼
N.Y.,Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937..*J J	111	May 5	107½	Jan 8	111	Dec 11	110 ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	99¼	Apr 6	98	Feb 28	99½	June 12	94 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	102	Dec 12	90	Oct 17	102	Dec 15	102 ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	113	Apr 27	106½	Jan 3	113	Apr 27	111 ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g.5s,1942..*J D	108	May 31	104	Jan 4	106¾	Nov 5	104¾ ..
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1910.A O	120	Mar 14	115½	Oct 2	117	Dec 4	.. 119
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933..*F A	..	....	..	....	65	No 10,97	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	125½	Jun 14	120	Jul 30	124	Dec 4	124 ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	110	Mar 27	102½	Oct 2	108	Dec 14	107 ..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923....*A O	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s,1930..*A O	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s,1926.*J J	108	Apr 18	100	Feb 16	105	Sept 25	.. 110
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920.A O*	125	Dec 3	120	Jan 17	125	Dec 3	124 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	108½	Apr 26	102	Jan 12	106¾	Nov 24	107 ..
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g.5s,1939.*A O	110	Apr 21	105	Jan 18	107	Dec 8	107 ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	100	Sep 6	100	Sep 6	100	Sept 6	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	..	....	..	....	80¼	May, 96	.. ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g.4½s,1941..J J	..	....	..	....	105	Mr. 11,98	.. ..
Ft.W. & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921.J D*	79¼	Dec 13	70	Mar 19	78¼	Dec 15	78 78¾
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5-4s, 1928..J J*	68½	Dec 13	55	Jan 4	68	D

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	J J*	115¼	Sep 8	112¾	Mar 12	115¼	Sept 8	115¼	..
St.L. & I.M. gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931	*A O	113¾	Dec 1	108	Oct 13	113	Dec 15	113½	113⅝
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped,1931	*A O	112	Nov 28	109	Oct 18	112½	Dec 10	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s,1929	J J*	94½	Dec 3	78	Sep 24	84½	Dec 15	84¼	84⅝
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s,1945	J J*	110¾	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J D*	130	Nov 23	122¾	Jul 3	127½	Dec 15	127	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	Q J	124	Apr 20	120½	Jul 31	120½	July 31	123	126¼
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	86¾	Dec 14	86¼	86½
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	F A	109½	Jun 11	106¾	Aug 9	109¼	Dec 12	..	100
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*J J	96½	Dec 3	90½	Dec 3	96½	Dec 3	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913	J J*	130¼	Nov 13	126	Jan 8	130½	Dec 6	128	..
Do 2d 6s 1901	*J J	100½	Jul 11	100½	Jul 11	100½	July 11	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*A O	109¾	Dec 11	104½	Apr 11	109¾	Dec 11	109	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917	*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.	*J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923	*J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915	A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J J	112	Apr 6	108¾	Oct 11	110	Dec 7	109¾	110
Do registered	*J J	111	May 25	109½	Jul 25	109½	Nov 23	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	108	Feb 21	104¾	Nov 14	105	Nov 26	105	..
Do do registered	M S*	107¾	Feb 1	105	Oct 26	105	Nov 21	..	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904	M S*	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21,98	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	103¾	May 14	101¾	Jun 6	103	Nov 7	101	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 25,98	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	103⅝	Apr 27	101	Jan 11	101	Dec 6	101	..
Do do registered	*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾	Au 1, 99	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	J J*	111½	Jun 12	108¼	Jul 6	110⅞	Dec 12	110½	111
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	112½	Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g.3½s,1998	*F A	98	Apr 9	95	Sep 6	96½	Dec 15	96½	97½
Do do registered	*F A	96½	Dec 10	94	Jun 5	96½	Dec 10	..	..
Do Lake Shore col.g.3½s,1998	*F A	99	Jan 27	95½	Sep 28	98	Dec 15	97¾	98
Do do registered	*F A	98	May 2	93	Oct 9	96	Dec 13	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	115⅛	Jun 22	110	Jan 2	115	Dec 14	115¼	..
Do registered	*J J	114½	Dec 12	110	Jan 4	114½	Dec 12	112	112½
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	110½	May 24	108	Jan 4	109¼	Aug 2	111¼	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear.Bl.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.,1940	J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	115⅞	May 2	115⅞	May 2	115⅞	May 2	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	101½	..
R.,W.& O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922	A O	129½	Feb 13	125⅞	Oct 1	126¾	Dec 7	126	127
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13,99	112	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	110	Oct 15	108	Oct 1	110	Oct 15	110	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	107½	Jul 3	106¾	Feb 3	107½	July 6	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	122½	Sep 28	121	Oct 25	121	Oct 25	120¼	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—									
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	121	Jan 13	119	May 3	119	Dec 7	118	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	116½	Apr 4	109¾	Dec 8	109¾	Dec 8	109½	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	114¾	Apr 17	111¼	May 31	112⅞	Nov 7	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	111¾	May 25	109	Dec 7	109¾	Dec 8	109¼	109¾
Do do registered	*J D	110½	Mar 17	110½	Mar 16	110½	Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd.,L.S.&M.S.,1901	*A O	..	....	..	....	108¼	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	130	Nov 14	129	Sep 7	130	Nov 14	126	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932	J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	143	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	100¾	Apr 19	104½	Nov 8	105¼	Dec 6	105	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	104¾	Apr 25	101⅞	Nov 22	102	Nov 30	101½	..
Do 6s, 1909	M S*	121	Aug 1	119¼	Apr 16	121	Aug 1	..	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	128	May 14	126	Oct 30	126	Oct 30	127	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	127½	Nov 8	127½	Nov 8	127½	Nov 8	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	106¼	..
Do registered		106½	Nov 26	106½	Nov 26	106½	Nov 26	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108½	Mar 28	104¼	Jan 3	107¾	Dec 11	107¾	..
Do registered	A O*	106¾	Dec 10	103½	Jan 3	106¾	Dec 10	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903	*J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	195	Oct 27	185¾	Jan 5	195	Dec 13	..	..
Do registered	....	..	....	..	....	187	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	....	189¼	Jun 11	185	Feb 27	189	Aug 4	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	135¾	Dec 12	132	Nov 7	135½	Dec 12	135	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	113¼	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	..	....	..	....	113	Jul 29,99	110¾	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992	M S	107¾	Dec 1	102	Jan 10	107¼	Dec 15	107	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	114¼	Sep 9	110	Jan 15	110¾	Dec 14	111½	112½
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	136	Sep 8	129	Jan 2	133	Dec 13	130	133
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	133	Mar 23	130	May 18	131½	Dec 10	131	134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	129¾	Oct 18	129	Oct 18	129	Oct 18	129	131½
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	107	Apr 16	95	Feb 14	101¾	Dec 11	..	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989	M N*	103	Dec 3	90½	Jan 3	99¾	Dec 15	99¼	99¾
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996	A O*	100	Jul 18	97¾	Jul 18	97¾	July 18	..	..
Do registered	....	97¾	Jul 18	97¾	Jul 18	97¾	July 18	..	..
N. P. Ry p.in.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997	Q J	105½	Mar 27	102¼	Oct 1	104⅞	Dec 15	104⅞	105
Do registered	Q J	105¼	Mar 13	101	Jun 22	104¾	Sept 18	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	72½	Dec 5	65½	Oct 18	70⅜	Dec 15	70⅝	70¼
Do do registered	Q F	70¾	....	..	....	70⅜	Dec 19	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	132½	May 3	131½	Mar 22	131½	Nov 23	130	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	88	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	125	Aug 29	109	Apr 19	112	Dec 5	113¼	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	113	Dec 4	97½	Apr 19	101	Dec 4	101	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	101	Mar 12	113	Aug 27	117½	Dec 15	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	120							
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	110	Jul 24	109	Apr 25	110	July 24	108	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	95½	Nov 22	90	Aug 13	95	Dec 12	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75	Apr 4	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	112	Nov 30	104¼	Jan 6	111	Dec 6	108¾	110
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	105	Jan 16	101	Dec 15	101	Dec 15	..	..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105	Oct 17	105	Oct 17	105	Oct 17	104	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	117	Sep 11	111½	Jan 10	117	Dec 12	116¾	117
Do registered, 1921	J J*	116	Oct 19	111½	Jan 19	116	Oct 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	124	Dec 5	121	Jul 10	124	Dec 5	121	..
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	M N*	103½	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103½	Mar 6	..	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A.,1942	J J	121	Oct 22	117½	Feb 2	121	Oct 22	124	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J	102	Nov 7	101¼	Apr 11	102	Nov 7	..	..
P.,C.,C. & St.L. cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940	A O*	117⅞	Aug 31	114	Jan 9	116½	Dec 7	116¾	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117¼	Sep 19	113⅞	Jan 12	116½	Dec 6	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	....	..	....	113	No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	109	Apr 12	106½	Apr 3	109	Apr 12	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A	101¾	Jul 14	100	Apr 10	100½	Dec 5	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	139¼	May 5	135	Jan 12	137⅝	Dec 6	137	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	137¾	Nov 27	135½	Aug 25	137⅝	Nov 27	135	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	134	Feb 15	131	Jul 9	131	July 9	131	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923	*M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944	*M S	117	May 1	117	May 1	117	May 1	116	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935		112⅜	Mar 7	109	Jan 12	112¾	Mar 7	..	..
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941	J J*	112½	Dec 11	108	Jan 15	112½	Dec 11	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921	Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130	Aug 28	130	Aug 28	131	133
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	101	Sep 19	98	Jun 6	101	Oct 31	98½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	137	Nov 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 26,98	..	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928	A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	112	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,99	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	116½	Jul 28	113½	Jan 16	116½	July 28	116	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	101	Jun 1	99¾	Jan 18	100½	Dec 11	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs		101½	Jun 12	99½	Jan 11	100¾	Dec 12	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	93¼	Dec 11	83	Jan 9	93¼	Dec 15	93	93¼
Do registered	*J J	88	Nov 15	87¾	Aug 28	88	Nov 15	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	100⅞	Dec 15	94½	Jan 4	100⅞	Dec 15	100½	101
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1917	A O	88¾	Sep 27	85	Feb 20	88¾	Sept 27	89	98
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	..	....	..	....	105	No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	81¼	Apr 25	71	Mar 9	78	Dec 3	78	..
Do guaranteed	J J*	94	Nov 12	92¾	Jul 30	94	Nov 12	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947	*J J	91¼	Dec 12	81	Jul 5	91¼	Dec 12	91¼	..
St. L. & S.F.2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906	M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15,99	111	113
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	113¼	Feb 15	110¼	Nov 2	111½	Dec 6	111	113
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	113½	Oct 3	110¼	Nov 7	111½	Dec 7	111	113
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919	F A*	..	....	..	....	113¾	July, 98	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	129	Dec 7	121¾	Aug 17	129	Dec 7	128	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	115¼	Nov 27	106	Jan 4	114⅝	Dec 15	114⅝	115
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	104	Apr 20	102¼	Oct 17	102½	Oct 17	103	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1906	J J*	90⅞	Dec 10	79	Jan 8	90⅜	Dec 14	90¾	91¼
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100	Jun 7	98¼	May 10	100	June 18	100	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O	95	Feb 19	90¾	Dec 11	90¾	Dec 11	90	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989	M N*	95¼	Nov 30	85	Jun 25	94½	Dec 15	94	94½
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989	J J	72¾	Dec 5	53⅞	Jan 10	72¾	Dec 15	72	72¼
St P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	121	Mar 12	116¼	Nov 2	118¾	Dec 8	118¼	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	121½	Apr 16	117½	Nov 8	119¾	Dec 14	119¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	143½	Dec 14	137	Jan 3	143½	Dec 14	143	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾	Fe 23,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	116¾	Apr 21	112¼	Jan 2	116⅜	Dec 5	116½	..
Do do do registered	J J*	115¼	Nov 20	115¼	Nov 20	115½	Nov 20	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	105	Apr 16	102½	Jan 2	103½	Dec 11	..	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	135	Dec 12	129½	Jan 10	135	Dec 13	133	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	118¾	Jun 6	116⅞	Oct 2	118	Dec 7	117	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s,1908	*A O	108⅝	Apr 19	108	Nov 30	108	Nov 30	106½	..
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 11,99	..	..
Do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,98	..	..
S. Fe, P. & F. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 20,98	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	112	Jun 9	112	Jun 9	112	June 9	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,1934	*A O	126½	Jan 13	125½	Jan 3	126½	Jan 13	125	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17,99	111	..
Do 3d. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	94½	Dec 12	94½	Dec 12	94½	Dec 12	94	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	106	Mar 28	100	Nov 14	102	Nov 27	102	103¼
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	85	May 2	62¾	Sep 15	83	Sept 17	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	104½	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—									
Do g. 4s, Cen. P., col., Aug., 1949	J D	85¾	Apr 5	76½	Sep 28	82¾	Dec 15	82¾	83¾
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	85	No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	100¾	Jan 23	97	Oct 10	100¼	Dec 14	100	100¾
Do registered	....	99¾	Jan 1	96¾	Jun 1	99¾	June 1	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5½s, Aug., 1929	J D	93¼	May 10	80¾	Oct 5	83¾	Dec 15	83	83¾
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	110¼	Apr 27	110	May 23	110	May 23	..	..
Do M. g. 5s, 1905	*J D	106¾	Feb 28	104½	Aug 9	105	Aug 15	106	106¾
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	102¾	Jan 11	97½	Nov 1	100½	Dec 15	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & M.7s,1909	J J	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1st. gtd., 1937	J J*	113½	Dec 6	109	Jul 13	113½	Dec 6	112	..

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	113	Feb 21	110½	Nov 26	110½	Nov 28	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	87	Mar 28	81	Aug 21	85½	Dec 14	85	..
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g.5s,1933	*M N	105	Mar 26	100	Jan 24	105	Aug 20	105	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	120½	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	..	....	..	....	134	No 22,99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	99	Jul 17	98¼	Aug 8	98¼	Aug 8	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g.4s,1943	*J J	80⅝	Mar 31	73	Jul 9	73½	Dec 13	79	79½
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	114¼	Dec 12	114¼	Dec 12	114½	Dec 14	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	105	Dec 15	101	Jan 2	105	Dec 15	..	..
S.P. of Ar.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch.,1900-10	J J	114¼	Jun 11	110	Jan 2	110	Oct 1	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	110	Mar 26	107	Oct 20	109¼	Dec 4	100	..
Do do Series B	....	110¾	Aug 24	110¾	Aug 24	110¾	Aug 24	109¼	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	....	112	May 28	110¾	Nov 24	110¾	Nov 24	111¼	..
Do 1st 6s, 1912	A O	119	Jul 27	117¾	Jun 8	119	July 27	119¼	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	107	Nov 27	105½	Jan 19	107	Nov 27	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	109¾	Mar 20	104½	Jan 10	107	Nov 13	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	99¾	Apr 5	94¾	Oct 20	94¾	Nov 15	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	116¼	May 19	116	Aug 3	116	Aug 3	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924	M N*	106¼	Apr 5	100	May 8	104¾	Dec 11	104	106
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	....	..	....	106	Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	113¼	Apr 10	106	Jan 8	113½	Dec 15	113	113⅛
Do registered	J J	108¾	Jul 30	107¾	Jul 27	108	Aug 3	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996	J J	109½	Apr 23	108	Nov 24	108	Nov 26	109½	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1933	M S	112	May 8	108½	Jan 10	111¼	Dec 13	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17,97	112¼	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	94⅜	Dec 10	93¼	Sep 13	94¼	Dec 15	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis.g.5s,1930	J J*	119	Nov 15	114¾	Feb 19	119	Dec 6	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	120½	....	..	Jan 2	118	Dec 14	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	125¼	Nov 15	113¼	Jan 16	125	Nov 27	124	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	124	Apr 23	118¼	Jan 2	124	Nov 21	122½	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	J J*	126	Apr 20	118	Jan 2	123½	Nov 26	123½	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	101¼	Jul 20	101	Jan 11	101¼	July 20	100	..
Do deb. 6s, stamped, 1927	*A O	106¾	Aug 25	104	Aug 14	109¼	Dec 7	107½	109¼
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	83¼	Dec 7	83	Dec 7	83	Dec 10	80	84
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	113	Nov 28	109	Jan 8	112½	Dec 5	113	116
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	113½	Dec 14	108	Jan 4	113½	Dec 14	113	116
Do serial, Series D	A O*	..	....	..	....	102	Oc 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E	*A O	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924	*F A	91¼	Sep 14	87	Jul 9	91½	Sept 14	92	94
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	119	Mar 31	114½	Jan 10	119	Nov 17	119	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	109	Apr 19	102	Jan 15	106½	Dec 10	106*	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J*	117	Jul 25	117	Jul 25	117	July 25	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939	A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Oct 2, 99	114½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	114½	Jul 2	113½	Sep 28	113½	Sept 28	115	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	..	..
Tex. & Pac., R. Div. 1st g.6s,1905	*M S	105	Aug 1	104¾	Sep 28	104¾	Oct 4	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	117	Nov 30	110½	Jun 25	114	Dec 14	113½	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	82	Nov 16	53	Mar 8	80	Dec 14	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	116½	Nov 28	105	Jan 8	115	Dec 6	112	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D	106¾	Nov 24	92¼	Feb 26	105½	Dec 12	..	106⅛
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	114	Nov 27	105	Jan 29	114	Nov 27	..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990	*A O	92	Dec 5	84½	Jan 2	92	Dec 5	..	100
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	86	Dec 5	78	Jan 3	86	Dec 5	86½	..
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916,t.r.	*J D	130¼	Jun 16	110	Jan 2	130¼

OUR LONDON CABLE

Continued from Page 1.

England for your side carries securities for delivery bought on this market. Ships have more offered them than they will take, a man said to me Friday, and unquestionably a large class of British speculative investors, who formerly played continually with your railroad stocks and who for the last year or two have been waiting a chance to escape, sell steadily, while the new public, a limited one now noisily playing, hops in one day and out the next.

No one buys to hold, and if such quantities of your stocks are going home to the extent of the money they represent, your hold over our money market must have weakened.

After all, however, these purchases can be but a trifle compared with the enormous trading balances always in favor of the States, so that if you want gold there can be no doubt of your power to take it, and we are practically helpless against our many creditors.

But for the shipments from India and Australia our slender stock would have been much reduced long ago, and the question with serious men is whether these dependencies can continue to produce enough to satisfy the demands upon us until events take a turn in our favor.

The riddle is unreadable at present, and the best we can do is to be thankful from week to week that the bank rate has not gone to 5 per cent. Even that thankfulness is tempered now by the ever-haunting fear that an advance may be sprung upon us any day, and that when it does come it may only be a halfway move to 6 per cent. A. J. W.

The Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 918,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 2,586,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 4,532,000 pesetas.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

ADVANCES.

Am. Agr. Chem.	1	Inter-State Oil	3¼
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	1	Mex. Nat. Con. pf.	1
Am. Chicle	3	Roy. Bak. Pow. pf.	1
Brit. Col. Copper	1	Standard Oil	32
Cramps' Shipyard	6	St. Louis Transit	3
Electric Boat	3½	Un. Ry's of St.L. pf.	5
Elec. Boat pf.	1		

DECLINES.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1½	N. Y. Trans	1
Compressed Air		N. E. Gas & C. 5s.	4
Electric Vehicle	1	Otis Elevator	1
Havana Com.	1	Otis Elevator pf.	2
Havana Com. pf.	1	Virginia I. C. & C.	2
Nat. Sugar pf.	1	Vir. I. C. & C. 5s.	2

Considerable irregularity developed in the outside market during the past week, and, generally speaking, transactions were on a smaller scale than during the recent past. The net results of the week as viewed from the final changes in prices were not as favorable as might be wished, but the market closed in probably better position than is indicated by the week's list of changes. Several substantial advances were made during the latter part of the week, and the market at the close was stronger than it had been on the earlier days. The outlook was made favorable by the very strong market that appeared on the board on Saturday, which strength was not reflected to any large extent in the outside market. As a rule the curb market is slower to respond to the factors that lead to a strong market than is the broader market on the Stock Exchange. Some of the week's changes were the result of special developments, but, all told, the news of the week did not play much part in the course of the market.

Among the notable announcements made was that a stock dividend of 200 per cent. will be given to the stockholders of the Singer Manufacturing Company. The announcement was one that naturally attracted much attention, but it can hardly be viewed as of general importance to the market because of the fact that the stock is so closely held that very few transactions are ever made. Somewhat recently the stock was offered down considerably, but within the last few weeks it has shown much strength. On Saturday bids of 800 for the stock were reported, which was an advance of 75 points over the bids quoted at the beginning of the week.

Pennsylvania Coal was active as a result of the sale of the property which was announced during the week, and on one or two days as much as a thousand shares of the stock changed hands on the curb. On the day the terms of the sale became known the stock enjoyed an advance of 125 points, and this was followed by a still further advance on the following day, when the stock sold as high as 750. These phenomenal advances were much in the nature of those which of late have frequently occurred in Standard Oil. During the past week this stock was generally strong, and at the close a net gain of 32 points appeared.

Among the other industrials that received special attention was Electric Boat, both issues of which advanced substantially. American Chicle common, owing to the declaration of a 2½ per cent. dividend and current reports in regard to the dividends likely to be paid on the stock during the coming year, advanced beyond any previously recorded price. It made a net gain of 3 points, closing at 80 bid, with little or no stock offered. A number of other industrials, however, were under some pressure and ended the week with net losses. Among these were Electric Vehicle, Havana Commercial, and Otis Elevator.

The copper stocks supplied a fair proportion of the week's business, and two or three issues of the group closed at substantially better prices than those recorded the previous Saturday. British Columbia Copper gained a full point, closing at 20 bid. Union Copper sold up to 5¼, and closed at 5⅛ bid, a net gain of half a point. During the week it was announced by an officer of the company that the company's concentrating plant would be put in operation very shortly, probably during the present week.

Consolidated Equipment was irregular during the week, but closed strong on over the previous week's quotation. Reports of important developments in the company's business were heard, but it was not announced just what the nature of these developments is. Insiders state that they will result in permanent benefit to the property.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	475	485
American Exchange	195	200
Astor	509	..
Bowery	300	..
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers'	88	95
Central	175	180
Chase	475	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3950	4050
Citizens'	145	150
City	490	495
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	300	305
Continental	135	..
Corn Exchange	365	..
East River	140	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2500	3000
Fifth National	225	..
First	3090	..
Fourteenth Street	150	175
Fourth	173	177
Gallatin	400	425
Gansevoort	60	..
German Exchange	200	..
Garfield	1725	..
German-American	130	..
Germania	500	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	400	430
Hide & Leather	125	..
Importers & Traders'	515	525
Irving	180	185
Leather Manufacturers'	220	235
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	300	..
Manhattan	270	285
Market & Fulton	230	240
Mechanics'	205	215
Mechanics & Traders'	95	105
Mercantile	215	..
Merchants'	170	175
Merchants' Exchange	125	..
Metropolis	600	..
Mount Morris	180	..
Mutual	150	..
Nassau	170	185
New Amsterdam	675	..

Continued on Page 7

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
Atlantic Coast Line com.	1	Jan. 10	.....	.....
Boston & Albany quarter	2½	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 13
Boston & Lowell	$4	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 1
Boston & Maine common (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn (semi-annual)	$1	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton Railway pf.	2	Jan. 10	Dec. 20	Jan. 11
Chi. & East. Ill. com. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Chi. & East. Ill. com. (extra)	½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Chi. & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Chi. Gt. West. debenture	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Chi. & N'western (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 7	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
Chicago & N'western pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 7	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Dec. 28	Jan. 7
Chic. & West. Indiana (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Cin., Ports. & Va. pf.	3	Jan. 10	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Denver & Rio Gr. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern	4	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 16	Holders of record	Dec. 28
Maine Central (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Manhattan Railway (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 24
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
New York & Harlem R. R.	5	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
N. Y., N. Haven & Hart. (quarter)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 1
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	Jan. ..	.....	.....
Northern Pacific (quarter)	1	Feb. 5	Dec. 24	Jan. 10
Pennsylvania & Northwestern	2	Jan. 10	.....	.....
Phil., Wil. & Balt. (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Rutland pf. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 1	.....	.....
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	2	Jan. 7	Dec. 22	Jan. 7

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chicago City Railway	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Dec. 21
Hestonville com.	$1	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Hestonville pf.	$1.50	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Nassau Electric R. R. pf.	4	Dec. 31	.....	.....
South Side El., Chic. (quarter)	¾	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Dec. 21
Twin City Rapid T. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
Union Passenger Railway (Phil.)	$4.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 30	Jan. 2
United Traction & Elec. Co. (N. J.)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
West End Street Ry. pf.	$2	Jan. 1	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
West Phila. Passenger Ry. (Phil.)	$5	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 15

BANK STOCKS.

Fifth Avenue (Brooklyn)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Fifth Avenue (New York)	20	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Fifth Avenue, New York, (extra)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Union (Brooklyn)	2½	Jan. 1	Dec. 26	Jan. 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

Colonial	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Fifth Avenue	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)		Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Girard (Philadelphia)	9	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Knickerbocker (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Manufacturers', (Brooklyn,) quarter.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Manufacturers', (Brooklyn,) extra.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Williamsburg, Brooklyn, (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
American Chicle Co. com.	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 21
American Chicle Co. pf.	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 21
American Express Co.	3	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 30
American Screw (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 21
American Sheet Steel pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 22	Jan. 16
American Snuff Co. pf.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Am. Steel Casting pf.	3½	Dec. 20	Dec. 8	Dec. 21
Am. Steel & Wire Co. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Am. Steel & Wire Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
American Strawboard (quarter)	1	Dec. 27	Dec. 15	Dec. 28
American Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 8	Jan. 3
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 8	Jan. 3
Am. Surety Co. (quarter)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 10
Am. Thread pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 1	Nov. 28	Jan. 2
Ashland Coal & Iron (quarter)	1½	Dec. 20	Dec. 15	Dec. 20
Booth Cotton Mills, Boston	$30	Dec. 20	Holders of record	Dec. 7
Boston Belting Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 1
Boston Towboat Co. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Buffalo Hump Mining Co.	1	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. (quarter)	$20	Dec. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 5
Castle Braid Co. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 14	Jan. 2
Celluloid Co. (extra)	1	Dec. 31	Dec. 14	Jan. 2
Chicago. Junc. Rwys. & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Chicago. Junc. Rwys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Chicago Telephone (quarter)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 3
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	8	Dec. 20	Nov. 30	Dec. 21
Columbus Edison Co. pf.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 22
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Commercial Cable (extra)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 1
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 12	Jan. 3
Corporation Liquidating Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Crucible Steel Co. pf.	1¾	Dec. 29	.....	.....
Dominion Coal pf. (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 17	Jan. 1
Electric Storage Battery pf.	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
General Electric Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 29
General Electric Co. (extra)	1	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 29
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	Dec. 26	Dec. 20	.....
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Dec. 26	Dec. 20	.....
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 14	Jan. 2
Iron Silver Mining Co.	10c	Dec. 20	Dec. 10	Dec. 24
Jackson Gas Co.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Knickerbocker Ice Co., Chicago, pf. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Maryland Coal Co. (semi-annual)	2	Dec. 29	.....	.....
Maryland Coal Co. (extra)	1	Dec. 29	.....	.....
Mergenthaler Linotype Co. (quarter)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Mergenthaler Lin. Co. (extra)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Mil. & Chic. Brewing pf.	2	Dec. 31	.....	.....
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
National Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 31	Dec. 12	Jan. 2
National Sugar Refining Co. pf.	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
National Tube pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 12	Jan. 3
New England Cotton Yarn Co.	$3.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
Niles-Bement-Pond	1¾	Dec. 20	Dec. 10	Dec. 21
Old Dominion Steamship pf.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Osceola Mining Co. (semi-annual)	$3	Dec. 20	Nov. 26	Dec. 24
Otis Elevator Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 12	Dec. 22	Jan. 11
Pennsylvania Steel Company pf.	1¾	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
P. Lorillard Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Pitts. Steve & Range pf. (quarter).	1¾	Dec. 20	Holders of record	Dec. 3
Quincy Railroad Bridge	5	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Royal Baking Powder Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Rubber Goods Mfg. common	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 15
Safety Car Heat & Lighting (quarter)	2	Dec. 22	Dec. 12	Dec. 26
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf.	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Street's West Stable Car Line pf. (semi-annual)	$3.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 4
Tamarack Mining (semi-annual)	$10	Dec. 28	Dec. 7	Dec. 17
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Union Ferry Co. (quarter)	½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Union Switch & Signal (quarter)	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quarter).	2	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11
United Fruit (quarter)	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	.....
United Gas Imp. Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 29
United Shoe Mach. Co. com.	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Dec. 31
United Shoe Mach. Co. pf. (quarter).	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Dec. 31
United States Brewing pf.	4	Jan. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Victoria Coal & Coke com. (annual).	10	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Victoria C. & C. pf. (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter).	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra).	3½	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Westinghouse Machine (quarter)	1½	Jan. 10	Jan. 1	Jan. 11
Westinghouse Machine pf. (quarter).	1½	Jan. 10	Jan. 1	Jan. 11
Western Union Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 2

MEETINGS.

	Books Close	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Beer Cask Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 20	Annual
American Coal Co.	Dec. 17	Dec. 28	Dec. 27	Annual
Bank of New York	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Central Brewing Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Central National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Chemical National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Chicago City Railway	Jan. 4	Jan. 16	Jan. 15	Annual
Chios's Umque Dairy Company	.....	.....	Dec. 26	Annual
Columbus Edison Co.	Dec. 31	Jan. 22	Jan. 21	Annual
Columbus Railway Co.	Dec. 26	Jan. 11	Jan. 10	Annual
Continental National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Cosmopolitan Range Co.	Jan. 5	.....	Jan. 12	Annual
Dry Dock, E. B'way & Bat. R. R.	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Hanover National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
H. B. Claflin Co.	Dec. 21	Jan. 11	Jan. 11	Annual
Henderson Bridge Co.	Dec. 28	Jan. 8	Jan. 7	Annual
Hurley Water Co. of Hurley, Wis.	.....	.....	Dec. 20	Bondholders
Illinois Central Railroad	Dec. 20	.....	Jan. 26	Special
Knickerbocker Trust Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 26	Special
Leather Manufacturers' Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Liberty National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Mechanics' National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Merchants' National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
M. Groh's Sons (Incorporated)	Dec. 15	Dec. 27	Dec. 26	Annual
National Bank of the Republic	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
National Broadway Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Nat. Butchers & Drovers' Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
N. Y. County National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
N. Y. Loan & Improvement Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Special
N. Y. National Exchange Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Ohio & Ind. Con. Nat. & Ill Gas Co.	Dec. 15	Jan. 3	Jan. 2	Annual
Singer Manufacturing Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 17	Special
Swift & Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 3	Annual
Western National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Western N. Y. & Penn. R. R.	.....	.....	Jan. 14	Annual
White Knob Copper	Dec. 17	Jan. 15	Jan. 8	Annual
Wm. E. Uptegrove & Brother	.....	.....	Dec. 17	Annual

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued from Page 6.

Banks—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
New York	300	..
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	130	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	130
Ninth	90	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	180	190
Pacific	165	180
Park	435	..
People's	225	..
Phenix	101	105
Plaza	475	..
Republic	220	230
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	310	..
Second	600	..
Seventh	180	..
Shoe & Leather	100	110
State	350	..
State of New York	135	..
Twelfth Ward	100	115
Union Square	225	..
Western National	400	410
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	225	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	220	230
Bankers'	195	204
Bowling Green	145	165
Brooklyn	410	425
Central	1900	2100
Central Realty Bond & Trust	270	300
City	320	335
Colonial	330	..
Continental	375	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1425	..
Fifth Avenue	425	..
Flatbush	165	..
Franklin	275	300
Guaranty	625	675
Hamilton	265	..
Kings County	360	..
Knickerbocker	400	..
Manhattan	350	..
Manufacturers'	300	320
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	425	475
Morton	475	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1300	1375
Nassau	185	195
N. Y. Security & Trust Fund	750	..
North American	215	225
People's Trust	290	310
Real Estate	300	..
Standard	220	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	410	420
Trust Company of America	205	210
Trust Company of New York	..	205
Union	1350	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	395	..
United States	1600	1650
Washington Trust	200	..
Williamsburg	195	205

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	20	20½
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	86	87
East River Ferry	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	97	99
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94⅝	95
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	65	80
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds	105	107
Union Ferry	30	32
Union Ferry bonds	92	94

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	108	..
Commonwealth	80	160
Continental	540	..
Eagle	230	..
Empire City	75	85
German-American	500	520
Germania	280	..
Globe & Rutgers	40	..
Greenwich	150	..
Hamilton	85	100
Hanover	130	140
Home	200	210
Kings County	140	..
Nassau	150	..
New York	80	95
Niagara	150	..
North River	130	..
Pacific	110	125
Peter Cooper	116	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	160	170
Stuyvesant	60	..
United States	110	120
Westchester	310	..
Williamsburg City	460	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	114	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock. 35		38
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	235
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	102	103
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102	103
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	113	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	231	233
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115	117
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	108	110
Buffalo Crosstown 6s	112	115
Central Crosstown	365	380
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	123	125
Central Park, N. & E. River	200	202
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	104½	105½
Christopher & Tenth St.	180	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	328	332
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	109
Columbus Railway	32½	35
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	120	130
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	118
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	109	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	106	109
42d St. & Grand St.	398	405
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	114½
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat	20	21¼
Nas. Elec. 1st 5s, Brooklyn	107	111
Nassau Electric 4s	86½	89
New Orleans Traction com.	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	84	86
Ninth Avenue	190	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	24½	25½
North Jersey Street Ry 6s	83	84
North Shore Traction com.	16	18
North Shore Traction pf.	84	86
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	86	95
Rochester Railway	20	22
Rochester Railway con. 5s	109½	110
St. Louis Transit	30	30½
Second Avenue stock	360	365
Second Avenue consol. 6s	118	120
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107½	107¾
Sixth Avenue stock	340	350

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Dec. 15. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
..	..	**American Beet Sugar**	15,000,000	.. ..	*28	Nov. 13	*23	Nov. 13	*23	Nov. 13, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1½	75	Nov. 17	75	Nov. 17	75	Nov. 17, 1900
160	170	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1900 4	160	Nov. 27	150	Sept. 24	160	Nov. 27, 1900
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	.. ..	4	Feb. 15	1½	Sept. 5	*3	Sept. 25, 1900
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	6,995,800	.. ..	*14	Sept. 20	*14	Sept. 20	*14	Sept. 26, 1900
94	97	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1¼	96½	Dec. 6	89	Oct. 3	96½	Dec. 6, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,685,000	Oct., 1900 1	..	..	..	..	100	Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	21	Feb. 15, 1899
118	120	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900 3	120	Nov. 7	95⅜	Mar. 31	119	Nov. 19, 1900
118	125	Bur., C. R. & Nor.	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1900 4	137½	Nov. 16	137½	Nov. 14	137½	Nov. 14, 1900
102¾	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1	*101⅞	Oct. 11	91¾	Feb. 26	*101⅞	Oct. 11, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.. ..	39⅝	Jan. 15	37	April 25	39	Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
25½	27	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	8,000,000	.. ..	30	Nov. 15	14½	Jan. 10	27	Dec. 7, 1900
62	66	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896 1¼	72	April 19	46	Jan. 2	60	Dec. 6, 1900
182	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	184	Dec. 3	*185½	July 3	*187½	Dec. 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	.. ..	2⅜	April 10	½	Nov. 20	1⅝	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	.. ..	3⅜	Mar. 20	¾	Sept. 24	⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.. ..	12⅜	May 3	9	Jan. 4	11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	.. ..	20⅞	Mar. 21	21	Jan. 5	29	June 12, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	.. ..	..	..	..	..	30	June 9, 1899
100	..	Commercial Cable	12,333,300	Oct. 1, 1900 1¾	*183	Jan. 17	*158	June 7	*175	Sept. 20, 1900
58	..	Consolidation Coal	10,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	52	May 9	50	Feb. 16	*52	Aug. 31, 1900
100	125	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1900 7	..	..	..	..	110	June 30, 1899
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1900 8¾	*400	Jan. 30	*395	July 5	*395	July 5, 1900
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	17	Nov. 22	14½	April 4	*14¾	Dec. 4, 1900
100	102	**Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.**	13,683,300	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	103	Nov. 14	98	Jan. 2	*103¼	Dec. 8, 1900
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Oct., 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	**H. B. Claflin 1st pf.**	2,000,300	Nov. 1, 1900 1¾	*102½	July 17	*101	June 28	*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1900 1½	*106	Sept. 12	*106	Sept. 12	*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Nov. 26, 1900 50c	..	..	..	..	*105	May 20, 1899
100	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1900 2	103¾	June 7	100¾	Sept. 25	*102	Nov. 7, 1900
4½	4⅞	International Silver	10,000,000	.. ..	10⅞	June 25	3¼	Aug. 2	4½	Dec. 5, 1900
16	17½	**Keokuk & Des Moines pf.**	1,524,000	July 2, 1900 50c	17½	Mar. 27	14½	Oct. 19	*14½	Nov. 10, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	7½	Nov. 9, 1899
14	20	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	40	Feb. 13	10	Nov. 20	15	Nov. 28, 1900
47	55	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	July 2, 1900 3	66	Feb. 6	50	Nov. 26	50	Nov. 26, 1900
96	100	**Lazlede Gas pf.**	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1900 2½	100	Jan. 4	96	Jan. 11	*100	Oct. 9, 1900
70	74	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896 1	89	May 5	47½	Jan. 4	60	Dec. 8, 1900
11	14	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.. ..	19¾	May 26	26¾	June 30	12	Nov. 24, 1900
77	84	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	June 30, 1900 2	81	Mar. 23	74	Sept. 18	79	Dec. 4, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sep. 29, 1900 5	..	..	..	..	*152	May 31, 1899
30	32	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,498,70[illegible]	.. ..	37½	April 5	24½	Jan. 29	31	Nov. 27, 1900
187	189	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	189½	May 8	124	June 25	188½	Nov. 19, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	45	June 20	43	June 27	45	June 29, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	3½	June 9, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Oct. 1, 1900 2	413	July 12	405	July 1	413	July 12, 1900
132	135	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1¼	134	Feb. 28	130	Feb. 2	*134	Dec. 6, 1900
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	.. ..	298	Dec. 3	298	Dec. 3	298	Dec. 3, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	88½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.. ..	..	..	..	..	7	Nov. 6, 1899
6	7	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900 30c	9	Feb. 5	6	Nov. 26	6	Nov. 26, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,357,500	July 2, 1898 1	..	..	..	..	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,155,400	July 2, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
85	92	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1900 1¼	89¾	Dec. 3	82½	Sept. 20	89¾	Dec. 4, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	..	..	..	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	..	..	..	..	*110	June 26, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,950	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 15	74	Jan. 15	74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	*117	May 16, 1899
184	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Oct. 2, 1900 1¾	188	Feb. 16	186	Mar. 10	*185	Nov. 5, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.. ..	2½	Mar. 29	1½	Aug. 1	1½	Sept. 5, 1900
..	..	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	July 16, 1900 ½	10¾	Mar. 28	7¾	Oct. 22	9	Nov. 30, 1900
65	..	**Rio Grande West.**	10,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900 5	65	Aug. 17	43¾	Jan. 27	65	Nov. 19, 1900
..	..	**Silver Bullion Certs.**	.. ..	.. ..	65½	Nov. 3	59½	Jan. 16	65½	Nov. 5, 1900
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	558,525	July, 1900 2½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.. ..	*14	April 11	*14	April 11	*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	*60	April 9	*60	April 9	*80	Apr. 9, 1900
8½	..	Tol., Peo. & West.	4,076,900	.. ..	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	10	Sept. 26, 1900
..	..	Twin City R. T. pf.	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1¾	146	Dec. 7	136	Jan. 2	146	Dec. 7, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 ½	..	..	..	..	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Oct. 10, 1900 2½	*272½	Jan. 11	*268½	Oct. 9	*268½	Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	.. ..	½	May 23	¾	May 22	¾	Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	.. ..	13½	Feb. 23	4	Mar. 23	*1¾	Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 20, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	130	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1900 ½	..	..	..	..	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Warren Railroad, Morris and Essex, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Long Island, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par.

Street Railways—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	110½	113½
South Ferry 1st 5s	108	109
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	34	37
Twenty-third Street	395	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	102½	103¼
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1998	114	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
United Rys. of St. Louis pf.	68½	69
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	86	86½
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113¾	114¼
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	108	110
Worcester Traction common	34½	35½
Worcester Traction pf.	107	108

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Am. Agricultural Chemical	26	27
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	79	80
American Bank Note	47	50
American Bicycle	6½	7¼
American Bicycle pf.	27	29
American Bicycle bonds	74½	76
American Bridge	43	43⅝
American Bridge pf.	92¼	92⅝
American Chicle	80	..
American Chicle pf.	75	82
American Hide & Leather 6s	89½	90½
American Hide & Leather	10	10⅜
American Hide & Leather pf.	37	38
American Press Association	60	70
American Thread pf.	4	4½
American Type Founders	57	62
American Woolen	21¼	22
American Woolen pf.	76¾	77¼
Anthracite Coal	8⅜	8⅝
Arlington Copper	5	7
Barney & Smith Car	15	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	103	106
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	20	20½
British Exchequer 5s	98	99
California Copper	1⅝	2
Cast Iron Pipe	5	6½
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	30¾	31¾
Central & South Am. Tel.	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	78
Chesebrough Mfg	350	360
Compressed Air	44½	46
Consolidated Equipment	12	12⅝
Consolidated Fireworks	10	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	60	70
Consolidated Rubber Tire	2	5
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	20	23
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106
Cramps' Ship and Engine Bldg.	77	78
Crucible Steel	11	12

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Crucible Steel pf.	79	80
Distilling Co. of America	6	6¼
Distilling Co. of America pf.	25¼	25½
Electric Boat	28	29
Electric Boat pf.	46	50
Electric Vehicle	18½	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	35	45
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	18	20
General Carriage	4½	4¾
General Chemical	58	60
General Chemical pf.	97½	99
German Treasury 4s	100	100¾
Havana Commercial	7½	9½
Havana Commercial pf.	40½	42
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	75	80
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Illinois Transportation	⅞	1¼
International Silver pf.	35	40
Inter-State Oil	78	79
Iron Steamboat	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65
Kings El. L. & P.	135	140
Lorillard pf.	100	..
Markeen Copper	1	2½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	13½	13⅝
Nat. Enameling & Stamping	17	20
Nat. Enameling & Stamp. pf.	80	84
Nat. Gramophone	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.	102	103½
New England Transportation	3½	3¾
New York Transportation	6	7
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	169	175
Otis Elevator	26	27
Otis Elevator pf.	96	98
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	29	29½
Procter & Gamble, new	320	330
Procter & Gamble pf.	200	210
Royal Copper	11	12
Retnof	29	32
Retnof bonds	74	78
Royal Baking P. pf., ex div.	93½	95
Rubber Goods	30½	30¾
Rubber Goods pf.	81½	82½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	117	118½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	72	73
Seaboard Air Line com.	10⅝	11
Seaboard Air Line pf.	28	29
Singer Manufacturing	750	..
Southern Light & Traction	82	85
Standard Coupler	34	37½
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½
Standard Oil	802	815
Storage Power	11	12
Swift & Co.	100	102

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Swift & Co 5s	101	105
Tel., Tel. & C. A., $10 paid	3⅛	3½
Tennessee Copper	17	19
Texas and Pacific Coal	80	90
Trenton Potteries	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	60
Union Copper	5½	5¼
Union Typewriter	35½	36½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	108	110
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	3	5
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s, 1949	34	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	365	370
Worthington Pump pf.	110	113

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	⅞	1
Buffalo City	6	9
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	..	68
Central Union 5s, 1927	106¼	107½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	105¾	106
Denver Gas	20	22
Denver Gas bonds	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	58	62
Grand Rapids	106	107
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	62	70
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	95½	97½
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	57	60
Lafayette Gas bonds	59	63
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	56	60
Madison (Wis.)	68	71
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1936	107	109
Mutual	295	298
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	108¼	108⅝
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	63	65
N. E. Gas & Coke	13	14
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	110	113
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	52	55
People's Gas & Elec., (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Oswego) 5s, 1950	90	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93
St. Paul (Minn)	..	80
St. Paul bonds	75	80
Standard (New York)	131	133
Standard pf.	151	153
Standard 1st 5s, 1908	115	117
Syracuse	8	10
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	88½	90
Western (Milwaukee)	96	100
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	107	109

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KEY TO BOND LIST.

The following is a list of bonds which do not appear in their proper alphabetical order in the "Complete Bond Quotation List" on Pages 4 and 5, but are here so arranged. Opposite each is placed the name of the system under which they are given in the table referred to:

Railroad Bonds.

Road.	System.
Alabama Central—	Southern Ry.
Alabama Midland—	Sav., Fla. & Western
Albany & Susq.—	Delaware & Hudson
Allegheny Valley—	Penn. R. R.
Allegheny & Western—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Am. Dock & Imp.—	Central of N. J.
Atlantic & Danville—	Southern Ry.
Atlantic & Yadkin—	Southern Ry.
Austin & Northwestern—	Southern Pacific
Battle Creek & Stur.—	Michigan Central
Beach Creek—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Belev. & Carondelet—	Illinois Central
Booneville Bld. Co.—	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Brooklyn & Montauk—	Long Island
Brunswick & Western—	Sav., Fla. & West.
Buffalo, New York & Erie—	Erie.
Buffalo & Southwestern—	Erie.
Carb. & Shawneetown—	Illinois Central.
Carolina Central—	Seaboard & Roanoke.
Carthage & Adirondack—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Ced. Rap., Ia. F. & N.—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Central Ohio—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Central Pacific—	Southern Pacific Co.
Chicago & Erie—	Erie.
Chicago & St. Louis—	Atch., Top. & Santa Fé.
Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans—	Illinois Cent.
Chi., St. Louis & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Cin., Sandusky & Cleve.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Clearfield & Mahoning—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Cleveland & Marietta—	Penn. R. R.
Cleveland & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Columbia & Greenville—	Southern Railway.
Col. & Hocking Valley—	Hocking Val. Ry.
Col. Connect. & Term.—	Norfolk & Western.
Dakota & Great Southern—	C., Mil. & St. P.
Dallas & Waco—	Mo., Kan. & Texas
Del. Riv. R. R. & Bdge Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Des Moines & Fort Dodge—	C., R. I. & Pac.
Des Moines & Minneapolis—	Chi. & N. W.
Detroit, Minn. & Toledo—	L. S. & M. S.
Eastern Railway of Minn—	St. P., M. & M.
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.—	Southern Ry.
Ellz., Lex. & Big Sandy—	C. & O.
Elmira, Cortland & Northern—	Lehigh Valley
Erie & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Escanaba & Lake Superior—	Chi. & N. W.
Fargo & Southern—	Chi., M. & St. P.
Fort Smith & V. B. B.—	St. L. & S. F.
Gal., Harrisburg & S. A.—	South. Pac. Co.
Georgia Pacific—	Southern Railway
Gila Val., G. & Northern—	South. Pac. Co.
Gouverneur & Oswego 1st gtd. g. 5s—	N. W. C.
Grand Rapids & Ind.—	Penn. Co.
Grey's Point Terminal—	St. L. Southwn
Hannibal & St. Joseph—	C., B. & Quincy
Housatonic R. R.—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Houston, E. & W. Texas—	Southern Pacific
Houston & Texas Central—	Southern Pacific
Iowa Midland—	Chicago & Northwest
Jefferson R. R.—	Erie
Kalamazoo, All. & G. R.—	L. S. & M. S.
Kanawha & Michigan—	Toledo & Ohio Central
Kansas City & Pacific—Missouri, Kan. & Texas	
Kansas Midland—	St. Louis & San Francisco
Kentucky Central—	Louisville & Nashville
Keokuk & Des Moines—	C., R. I. & P.
Knoxville & Ohio—	Southern Railway
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—	N. Y. C. & H.
Lehigh & Hudson River—	Central of New Jersey
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre—	Central of New Jersey
Leroy & Caney Valley—	Missouri Valley
Long Dock—	Erie
La. & Mo. River—	Chicago & Alton
Lo., New Albany & Chicago—	Chicago, Ind. & Lo.
Mahoning Coal—	L. S. & M. Southern
McKeesport & B. Varnon—	N. Y. C. & Hudson
Metropolitan Elevated—	Manhattan Railway
Michigan Central—New York Central & Hudson	
Midland of New Jersey—	Erie
Mil., Lake Shore & Western—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Madison—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Northern—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.
Mil. & St. Paul—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.
Minn. & St. L. gtd.—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Minneapolis Union—	St. P., M. & M.
Mississippi River Bridge—	Chicago & Alton.
Mohawk & Malone—	N. Y. C. & H.
Monongahela River—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Montana Central—	St. P. & Man.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas—	S. Pacific Co.
Morris & Essex—	Del., Lack. & W.
Nash., Flor. & Shef.—	Louisville & Nashville.
New H. & Derby—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. J. Junction R. R.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co.—	Penn. Co.
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach—	Long Island.
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake—	Erie.
N. Y. & Harlem—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y., Lack. & Western—	Del., L. & W.
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western—	Erie.
N. Y. & New England—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. & Northern—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Putnam—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach—	Long Island.
N. Y., Sus. & Western—	Erie
N. Y., Texas & Mexico—	Southern Pacific Co.
Northern Illinois—	Chicago & Northwestern.
Northern Ohio—	Lake Erie & Western.
Northern Railway, Cal.—	South. Pacific.
North Wisconsin—	C., St. P., M. & O.
Northern & Montreal—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ohio, Ind. & W.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Oregon Railway & Navigation—	Union Pac.
Oregon & Cal.—	Southern Pacific
Oregon Short Line—	Union Pacific.
Oswego & Rome—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P.—	Chi. & N. W.
Pacific of Missouri—	Missouri Pacific.
Perisacola & Atlantic—	Louisville & Nash.
Peoria & Eastern—	C., C., C. & St. Louis.
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., Fort W. & Chi.—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., McKeesp. & Yough.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Rensselaer & Saratoga—	Del. & Hudson.
Richmond & Danville—	Southern Railway.
Rochester & Pittsburg—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg—	N. Y. C. & H.
St. Louis & Cairo—	Mobile & Ohio.
St. Louis & Iron Mount—	Missouri Pac.
St. L., K. C. & N., St. Chas. Bge—	Wabash.
St. L. Merch. Bge.—	Term. R. R. of St. L.
St. Louis Southern—	Illinois Central.
St. Paul & Duluth—	Northern Pacific.
St. Paul & North. Pacific—	Northern Pacific.
St. Paul & Sioux City—	C., St. P., M. & O.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass—	South. Pac. Co.
Scioto Val. & N. E.—	Norfolk & Western.
Sherman, Shreveport & South.—	Mo., K. & T.
Silver Springs, O. & G.—	Sav., Florida & W.
South Carolina & Ga.—	Southern Railway.
So. & No. Alabama—	Louisville & Nashville.
Sunbury & Lewistown—	Pennsylvania R. R.
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.—	Del., L. & W.
Tebo & Neosho—	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
Texas & New Orleans—	Southern Pacific Co.
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Utah Central—	Rio Grande Western.
Utah Northern—	Union Pacific.
Utica & Black River—	N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
Verdigris Val., Ind. & W—	Missouri Pacific.
Virginia Midland—	Southern Railway.
Warren Railroad—	Del., Lack. & Western.
Wash., Ohio & Western—	Southern Railway.
Washington Central—	Northern Railway.
Western North Carolina—	Southern Railway.
West Shore—	N. Y. Central & Hudson.
West Virginia & Pittsburg—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Wilkesbarre & Eastern—	Erie R. R.
Wilmar & Sioux Falls—	St. P., M. & M.
Winona & St. Paul—	Chicago & N. W.

Miscellaneous Bonds.

Cahaba Cl. Min. Co.—	Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.
Chi. Gas Light & C. Co.—	People's G. & C. Co.
Clearfield Bitum. Coal—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Consumers' Gas Co.—	Peo. G. & C. Co.
De Bardeleben C. & I. Co.—	Tenn. C. & I.
Edison El. Ill., N. Y.—	N.Y. G. & E. L. H. & P.
Edison Ill., Brook.—	Kings Co. El. L. & P.
Equit. G. & Fuel—	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Fuel Gas Co.—	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Union Tel. Co.—	Western Union.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy and warmer; winds variable becoming fresh, south.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,895. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO VOTE ON CANAL TREATY

Senate Will Dispose of Amendments and Agreement Thursday.

Senators Believe Great Britain Will Accept the Treaty in Its Amended Form.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Just before adjournment, late this afternoon, the Senate gave its consent to a fixing of a definite time to vote upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Senators Money (Dem., Miss.,) and Mason (Rep., Ill.,) had occupied the time of the executive session in making speeches upon the treaty, and when Mr. Mason, who was the last speaker, concluded, Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) renewed his request to take a vote next Thursday. No voice was raised in opposition, and the unanimous agreement was recorded. The understanding is that the voting shall be on the amendments at 3 o'clock, and that the Senate shall continue in session until the first vote on the treaty itself is reached.

Senator Money's speech was a protest against the entire proceeding in connection with the treaty. He talked for two hours, contending for the right of the United States to act in this matter independently of other nations. He said that conditions had changed greatly since 1850, when the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was made, and added that while the interest of Great Britain in constructing a canal across the isthmus and in maintaining its neutrality had diminished greatly because of the construction of the Suez Canal, the interest of the United States in an isthmian canal had been vastly enhanced because of growing trade and our newly acquired possessions in the Orient.

Mr. Money asserted that while England demanded that the United States should not fortify the proposed isthmian canal, she herself had fortifications which practically control the Suez Canal. He called attention to the fact that the Hepburn bill provides expressly for the defense of the canal, and he asserted that the treaty should be defeated outright and the canal bill passed in its stead.

Senator Mason spoke in support of his suggested amendment authorizing the United States to defend the canal as it may deem proper in case it constructs the canal. He presented the arguments in support of our right to defend the waterway in concise and forcible terms, and received considerate attention. He corrected at the outset the impression that in his effort to have the treaty amended he is seeking to antagonize the Administration. Nothing, he said, was further from his thoughts, because he believed that in this, as in all other matters, the Administration had been entirely patriotic. His difference of view was due, he said, to a different conception of the way to reach a common end, that common end being the welfare of the American people.

He then proceeded to make his argument for the right to defend the canal if this country constructs it with its own money. He declared that the present instance furnishes the first precedent of a great nation being asked to agree not to defend a great public work, the construction of which it is contemplating. He did not consider that Great Britain should undertake to say what we should do in the matter.

"At the same time," he continued, "I would have it understood that I am not actuated in any position by any hostile feeling toward Great Britain, for, while I consider that country in the 'sere and yellow leaf,' I believe that we should deal with it as we would either the weakest nation or the strongest. In other words, our dealing should be on the plane of justice and the manly assertion of our own rights."

Mr. Mason said there was and could be no contention over the question of the right of the Nation to defend itself and its citizens and property, and he argued that the recognition of this right must enforce concession of the right to make precautionary defense. Not only, he argued, have we the right as a Nation to erect fortifications as a means of defense, but we have the right, according to international usage, to enter a neutral or friendly territory and there make assault if need be. This point he supported by the citation of authorities among others the case of the steamer Carolina, apprehended by British forces in American waters in 1838.

If the United States should construct the canal at its own cost, he said, it would have the natural right to defend it, subject only to its treaties with Costa Rica and Nicaragua. He contended that our natural right of defense is more definitely fixed under international usage than under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and said that our rights would be much stronger if the canal were built by the Nation as such than if constructed by private enterprise, even if the enterprise be American.

In spite of all the criticism in England of the amendment of the treaty and the reported belief at the Department of State that Great Britain will not accept the treaty as amended, the opinion prevails in the Senate that the treaty will be approved by the British Ministry, even as amended. It is certain that, if its rejection is threatened as the price of amendment, the menace will not defeat the amendments. The right to fortify may be given up by the members of the Senate who have been insisting upon a strictly American canal, but there will be no promise to ask the approval of other powers of our guarantee of neutralization.

English Press on the Treaty.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Daily Chronicle and the Standard publish editorials this morning on the Canal question, which are in a much more temperate tone than some of their former expressions. Both journals admit the difficult position of the Washington Government, and advocate "all reasonable concessions to the sentiment and interests of the American people with a view of preserving the Anglo-American understanding."

NEW NAME FOR SING SING.

Citizens of the Village Want the Place to be Called Ossining.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 17.—By a unanimous vote to-night the citizens of this place voted to petition the Legislature to change the name of the village from Sing Sing to Ossining, which is the name of the town.

To prevent the State prison at Sing Sing from taking on the new name of this part of the town it is proposed to erect a new station at the prison gate and remove the Sing Sing sign to it.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 78c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27½c.; cotton, middling, 10c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 25c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels.—Page 6.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
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Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

The delightful aroma of Ballantine's India Pale Ale comes from the finest hops in the world.—Adv.

TO RISE AGAINST TURKEY.

Osman Pasha Says an Army of 100,000 Men Is Ready to Deliver Kurdistan and Armenia.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The Matin publishes a dispatch from London giving an interview with Osman Pasha, a General of the Ottoman Army, who recently left Turkey clandestinely. The Turkish officer, who is a relative of the late Osman Pasha, the "Hero of Plevna," unfolded plans for ridding Kurdistan and Armenia of the yoke of Turkey.

Accompanied by his partisans, some of whom are in Europe, he will return to Kurdistan, where, according to his statement, the population, already secretly armed, only awaits his arrival to march as one man against the oppressor.

He says that the Ottoman Empire will be compelled to engage in one of the most formidable struggles in its history. He expects to be able to put into the field an army of 100,000 men, and is confident of rescuing the people from a state of anarchy and social abjection.

BRITISH CLAIMS ON TURKEY.

Doubt in Washington that Great Britain Will Succeed in Making the Sultan Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Officials who are conversant with Turkish affairs are rather skeptical of Great Britain's success in her reported determination to insist on payment of the Armenian claims.

The Constantinople dispatch announcing this intention says that it is "owing to the success of the United States." The prevalent view in official circles here is that the Sultan will be able to deny that the United States has had any success. He can claim that he has not paid the United States anything, but has simply ordered a warship from an American company. If it is asserted that this is simply a cover for the payment of the indemnity, the Sultan can reply that diplomats do not do business on information furnished by newspaper clippings.

This sort of procedure will not always protect Turkey, however. After the Sultan has bought his cruiser and paid for it, and the money has been turned over by the Cramps to the United States Government, Great Britain and other powers may inquire of the United States whether that company has paid the sum of $00,000 into the United States Treasury. If such an inquiry is made it can be positively asserted that a truthful answer will promptly be given. How, after that, the Sultan can longer persist in his policy of evasion is not understood, and some wonder is expressed why he should have chosen to employ a trick which was so certain to be fully exposed in the long run. The only explanation is that he is playing for time.

If the British design is to get the Sultan to pay the indemnity in the same way he has paid it to the United States, it is improbable that it will succeed. To pay the British claims he would have to buy more than one cruiser, and his plea is that Turkey is too poor to pay. All the powers which have claims growing out of the Armenian atrocities have long ago given up making the Sultan pay up, and the success of the United States is due simply to the dogged persistence with which the State Department and Minister Straus have hammered at him after settlement seemed hopeless.

ASKS GOVERNMENT FOR AID.

National Asphalt Company Wants to Prevent Confiscation of Its Lands in Venezuela.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Bonds of the National Asphalt Company fell from 40 to 33½ to-day, because of the action of the President of Venezuela, who on Dec. 13 attempted to annul the exclusive right of the company to mine asphalt in the State of Bermudez.

F. V. Greene, John M. Mack, George D. Widener, and George W. Elkins, officers of the National Asphalt Company, and large holders of the securities of that company and of those of the Asphalt Company of America, to-day issued a statement to the security holders of the two corporations explanatory of the recent proceedings in Venezuela.

In the statement they show that the Venezuelan Government in 1883 gave the exclusive right to dig and take asphalt from the State of Bermudez to the New York and Bermudez Company. Later the company acquired the asphalt fields in fee simple. The company is now owned by the National Asphalt Company and National Asphalt Company of America, the concession being for twenty-five years.

Repeatedly the Venezuelan Government has tried to take the property from the American companies, but has always failed. On Dec. 13 the President of Venezuela admitted that a commission had proved the company's clear right to the property, "but a few hours later he attempted by decree to annul our concession, cancel our mining rights, and give a portion of our property to others."

The statement concludes thus: "It seems hardly possible that the United States will allow the property of its citizens in a foreign country to be ruthlessly destroyed or confiscated under an executive decree issued in defiance of the decision of the highest courts of the country. All the facts and the documentary proof thereof have been placed in the possession of the Department of State at Washington, which is fully advised of the situation, and we confidently await its decision and action.

"Meanwhile the property remains in the possession of your agents and representatives, who will not fail to take all necessary and proper steps to prevent its being alienated or confiscated."

G. A. FULLER LEFT $3,000,000.

Distributed Estate Among Relatives, Wife and Daughters Getting Greater Part.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The will of George A. Fuller, who died in New York, distributes the estate among the near relatives, and leaves the greater part of it to his wife and two daughters.

The value of the estate is understood to amount to more than $3,000,000.

The beneficiaries named are A. Fuller and Amelia H. Fuller, parents of the testator, residing at Baldwinsville, Mass., $5,000 each; a brother, Eugene L. Fuller, of Chicago, $10,000; a nephew, Frank Fuller of Chicago, $2,000.

The residue of the estate is left to his wife, Ellen M., and two daughters, Grace B. and Allon Mae.

Boxing Gets a Blow in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The Council to-night passed Alderman Patterson's anti-boxing ordinance, and it is thought that the Mayor will sign it. It prohibits boxing of any kind within the city limits unless the exhibition is given without any charge for admission. If the Mayor signs it it may kill pugilism in Chicago, but there are serious doubts as to the right of the Council to prohibit charges being made for entertainments of any kind. Mayor Harrison favors boxing, and he may refuse his signature if he gets encouragement from the city Law Department to do so.

To Washington in Five Hours
From New York, Royal Blue 5-hour trains, leave foot of liberty St. 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited"—no excess fare—at 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 midnight. Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier. Best dining car and café car service in the world.—Adv.

BRITISH OBJECTION TO CHINA PROTOCOL

Omission of the Word "Irrevocable" Said to be Demanded.

But a Peking Dispatch to London Reports That Great Britain Urges Retention of Word in Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Great Britain's objection to the protocol drawn up by the Peking envoys is to the use of the word "irrevocable." This word is also obnoxious to the United States, and there is no doubt that Great Britain will have American support in her efforts to amend the protocol so as to omit this word. The objection means a long delay in the conclusion of the preliminary negotiations, but Great Britain is determined on the omission of the word "irrevocable," and with the support of the United States she will in all probability win. Otherwise she can and will block all the negotiations.

There is more behind the objection than appears on the surface. Great Britain, there is reason to believe, has grounds for suspecting that the word "irrevocable" has been inserted for the deliberate purpose of entrapping her and other powers into a position into which she does not wish to be drawn. The word commits the signatory powers to the commencement of hostilities in case a single clause of the demands is denied by China. The wording of the protocol is to the effect that all the demands made therein are irrevocable.

Having committed all the powers to an agreement of this kind, it would be easy for one power to so manipulate affairs that China would find herself unable to agree to some demand or part of a demand. In that case, a power which wanted war would be able to commit all the other powers to it, which could withdraw only without violating the terms of the protocol.

A singular and unexplained thing about the situation is that Great Britain does not seem to have been aware, when she first intimated that she would give her assent to the protocol, that the word "irrevocable" was in it. It was stated a week ago that she would agree to the protocol. Her objection now seems to have been made in such form as to give the impression that she has only just discovered the use of the word "irrevocable."

The United States takes the view that such a word will endanger the world's peace by making withdrawal or modification impossible; and will undoubtedly join in the protest.

A long dispatch was sent to Minister Conger this afternoon, informing him fully as to the course he is to pursue.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail, wiring on Sunday, says:

"Great Britain has instructed Sir Ernest Satow, I understand, to urge the retention in the joint note of the word 'irrevocable' and the inclusion in the preamble of a declaration that, 'until the Chinese Government has fulfilled the demands of the powers, Peking and the Province of Pe-chi-Li will not be evacuated by the allied troops.'

"It is rumored that Germany is warmly supporting the British proposal, and I believe a majority of the powers, and possibly all of them, will eventually accept the proposal, which is hailed here with delight."

CHAFFEE SENDS CHINESE FLAG.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Secretary of War to-day received from Gen. Chaffee, commanding the legation guard at Peking, a large, red-bordered yellow flag, made of the finest silk, captured by Troop L of the Sixth Cavalry in an engagement with Chinese imperial troops at Chang-ping-Chow, about thirty miles north of Peking, Sept. 4 last.

In the centre of the flag in white letters is the word "Chang," which means Chang-Chun-Fa, the commander in chief of the Province of Hu-Pe. At the side in black letters are the words "Commander in Chief of Advance Corps of Left Flank of Hu-Pe Army, of the Province of Hu-Pe," together with the titles "Cher-er-Ching" (distinguished) and "Pa-tu-Lu," (brave.)

KAISER THANKS HIS TROOPS.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Emperor William in his speech yesterday, upon the occasion of the reception given here to a portion of the German contingent which recently arrived from China, said to the returned soldiers:

"With anxious forebodings and heavy heart I witnessed your departure from the Fatherland. The efforts which awaited you could be foreseen. For what you have effected, I offer you my thanks in the name of the entire Fatherland. You have under all circumstances upheld your oath to the flag. I am firmly convinced that each has done his duty in the hour of need. You have not quivered, no hand has trembled. Thus were the victories gained. None among you can know with how great joy the news was received of your victories, in which the army and navy together were concerned.

"Yes, the great Emperor-King, by whose statue you have marched to-day, now looks down upon you. The help of God, which has hitherto been with us, will continue on our side also in the future."

His Majesty also referred to the troops who are still in the Far East.

FRANCE TO RETURN LOOT.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—By order of the Government a number of cases filled with Chinese loot, sent to President Loubet and others by Gen. Frey, (commander of the French marine force in China,) will be embargoed at Marseilles when they are unshipped.

This action of the French Government is evidently an outcome of the protest of Gen. Chaffee against looting, which called attention to the fact that the military forces were despoiling China of works of art. The Government here has come to the conclusion that the articles in the cases cannot be considered prizes of war, and that therefore, they do not belong to the soldiers who seized them.

More Trouble from Chinese Stoves.

PEKING, Dec. 17.—While a number of German officers were dining they narrowly escaped death from asphyxiation through the fumes from a Chinese stove. Four out of seven were partly insensible for more than half an hour. Fortunately all recovered. The stoves in this country are a constant source of danger.

EARL LI ILL AGAIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—A dispatch received here from Peking, dated Dec. 16, says Li-Hung-Chang is suffering from influenza.

The dispatch also denies that the Dowager Empress is going to Cheng-Tu, Province of Sze-Chuen.

ANOTHER FOLDING-BED VICTIM.

Wealthy Chicago Man Found Dead in His Bedroom.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Henry Bonn, a wealthy and retired tobacconist, who resided with his family at 4,808 Langley Avenue, was found dead in a collapsed folding bed by members of his family at 10:30 o'clock last night.

Bonn retired at 9:30 o'clock and nothing unusual was heard by the other members of the family during the hour that followed to indicate that an accident had occurred. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Right to the Point.
Service to St. Louis via the Pennsylvania Railroad suits the man whose time is valuable.—Adv.

BOERS AGAIN IN CAPE COLONY.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 17.—Seven hundred Boers have crossed from Orange River Colony into Cape Colony, near Aliwal North.

They have reached Kaapsdaal.

Aliwal North is about 110 miles south by east of Bloemfontein. Kaapsdaal is not marked on the United States War Department map.

BRITISH VICTORY REPORTED.

Boers Said to Have Lost Heavily in Big Battle at Orange River—One of De Wet's Guns Captured.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The report of another severe battle, resulting in a British victory, is current here.

According to the story, the fighting began at daybreak yesterday and lasted for several hours. The Boers, who numbered from 1,500 to 2,000 men, were surrounded at the Orange River and totally defeated, with very heavy losses in killed and wounded. It is added that a number of Boers were captured.

Gen. Kitchener, in a dispatch received by the War Office, confirms the dispatch from Aliwal North, Cape Colony, of Sunday night, announcing the capture by the Boers of a detachment of Brabant's Horse on Dec. 13, near Zastron, Orange River Colony. Lord Kitchener says 107 men were made prisoners on that occasion.

The Colonial Office, in announcing that Sir Alfred Milner succeeds Lord Roberts as administrator of the conquered territory in South Africa, says his taking up his residence at Johannesburg on account of his health must not be regarded as a settlement of the capital question.

MASERU, Dec. 16.—It appears that De Wet's force was twice repulsed before it broke through the British lines in the neighborhood of Thaba N'Chu.

In the third attack De Wet led in person. With a few determined men he charged and broke the British lines, the rest of the commando following. He was forced, however, to leave in the hands of the British a fifteen-pounder and fifteen wagons with ammunition and stores.

Commandant Haasbroek, with a commando and two guns, tried to get through Springkants Nek, but was driven back, losing forty men.

MAYOR OF ATLANTA ARRESTED.

Charged with Intoxication—Not His First Offense, and His Resignation Has Been Handed In.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 17.—Mayor James G. Woodward of this city has been arrested, and was locked up in the police barracks to-night on a charge of intoxication.

Some time ago, for the same cause, the City Council and Board of Aldermen threatened impeachment proceedings against Mr. Woodward, but upon promises that he would abstain from further offenses of the kind, no action was taken.

The Mayor tendered his resignation, and it was placed in the hands of Councilman Rawson, who holds it on condition that if the Mayor becomes intoxicated it shall be tendered for acceptance. The resignation was submitted this afternoon, but action was postponed until Friday.

RICH GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Great Strike in Montana—Large Particles Found in Ore from the Mary Nevin, Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 17.—A great gold strike has just been made at Virginia City by C. A. Damours, from Canada, who has had a lease and bond on an old quartz mine known as the Kearsarge.

In years past more than $120,000,000 in gold have been taken out of the placers of the gulch. Young Damours now believes he has discovered the mother lode. Experts who have been permitted to inspect his find say he has $1,000,000 worth of ore in sight now, and that the indications are that the greatest deposit of gold quartz in the known world has been uncovered.

Special to The New York Times.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Dec. 17.—Ore was shown in the hotels to-night from the Mary Nevin, on Rosebud Hill, which ranks with the richest ever found in the camp.

One specimen, two inches in thickness, displays particles of gold as large as a pea, and will assay $200,000 to the ton.

IMPRISONED IN A CAVERN.

Willard Holcomb of This City and His Guide in Terrible Situation in Indiana—May Be Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST BADEN, Ind., Dec. 17.—Willard Holcomb, a traveling man, representing the firm of Lieber & Co. of New York, is imprisoned in the Lost River Cavern, thirteen miles from this city. With him is Lafe Jones, a guide.

The two men started from West Baden early this morning to explore the cavern, which they were seen to enter by boat. A short time afterward the river began to rise so rapidly that the entrance to the cavern was closed. It is feared by some that Holcomb and his guide have been drowned. State Geologist Kendall, however, says the men, by seeking the higher levels of the cavern, may live several days if the supply of air does not become exhausted.

Frank Collier, a Chicago lawyer, who is here temporarily, as soon as the mishap was known, headed a rescue party. He has been engaged all day in floating food into the cavern on shingles and small boards, in the hope that some of the improvised rafts will reach the imprisoned men.

GREAT STEEL PLATE POOL.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17.—Negotiations are on foot and are declared to be certain of successful conclusion for the formation of a pool by fourteen of the largest steel plate manufacturing establishments in the United States.

Among the concerns included are named the Carnegie Steel Company, the Illinois Steel Company, the Federal Steel Company, the Lenkens Steel Company, the National Steel Company, and the American Steel and Wire Company. It is said that the Carnegie Company heads the list with 10 per cent. of the total business of all the mills.

The meetings for the formation of the pool have been held within the last two weeks in Chicago and Pittsburg. The pool is arranged on the percentage basis, and the country is divided into territories to be exclusively supplied with steel plates by the various members of the pool. The price agreed upon at the last meeting in Chicago was $28 a ton at Pittsburg, with conditions elsewhere equivalent to freight charges. The decision was also reached to do away with commission agents.

The pool affects the domestic market alone, all the concerns being on an equal footing so far as the foreign market is concerned.

Faster Than Ever to California.
Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. via the shortest route Chicago and Northwestern, Union and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 6:45 P. M. third day. Best of everything. Double drawing room, sleeping cars, buffet, library car (with barber) and dining cars. Full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Taste Ballantine's India Pale Ale. Notice the "body"; that shows the quality.—Adv.

THE CORONER ARRESTS INSANE WARD NURSES

Accused of Strangling Louis H. Hilliard, a Patient.

Affidavit of the Man Who Feigned Insanity—Commissioner Keller Charges Extreme Violence.

Clinton Marshall, one of the three Bellevue Hospital insane pavilion nurses charged last Wednesday by Coroners' Physician Donlon with having kicked and strangled to death Louis H. Hilliard, an insane patient, was arrested last night at the Bellevue Training School, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, by Coroner Fitzpatrick and three Central Office detectives and remanded by the Coroner to the Tombs. Warrants had been issued by the Coroner for the arrest of T. R. Davis and Edward Dean, the other nurses, and at an early hour this morning they were taken into custody at the hospital. They had been out until midnight. They were locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station House.

The arrests were made principally on account of the investigations of Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller, who, after giving the nurses a hearing at his office, Twenty-sixth Street and East River, discharged them from the hospital with the intimation that it was the Coroner's duty to make arrests.

An affidavit submitted to Coroner Fitzpatrick by one Thomas J. Minnock was also responsible for the issuing of the warrants. Minnock was the reporter who, acting for a newspaper, feigned insanity in order to be sent to Ward's Island to expose abuses which he fancied existed there. Minnock now claims that while detained in the Bellevue insane pavilion he was a witness to what he describes as the "deliberate kicking and strangling to death" of an insane patient by the three nurses.

Hilliard's body was taken from the insane pavilion to the Morgue on Tuesday night last. The man died in a fit of violence, it was reported, while struggling with the nurses. Dr. Moore, the physician in charge of the pavilion, reported the circumstances to Coroners' Physician Donlon, who made an autopsy, which showed that three of the man's left ribs had been broken—one of them directly over the heart—and also that the hyoid bone, or "Adam's apple," had been broken, indicating that the man had been strangled.

Commissioner Keller ordered an investigation for yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. At the close of the examination, after the nurses had been heard in their own defense, Mr. Keller said:

"The patient, Louis H. Hilliard, was brought into the pavilion, under the care of these three nurses, a comparatively well man. He was taken from the hospital twenty-five hours later a corpse. He died, the nurses told us, while in a vicious madman's struggle with them. When the Coroners' physician performed an autopsy he found that there were marks of violence upon the body which were not there at the time the patient was examined for admittance the day before. There were evidences of strangulation.

"It is a matter of record that Hilliard died within thirty minutes after the wrangle. The fact that the man's hyoid bone was not broken when he was admitted and that he could not have lived more than an hour with the bone in that condition resolved the case into the simpler one of calling upon the nurses to explain whether they used undue violence in suppressing the man or whether they were justified, as sometimes happens with violent patients, in using extreme measures in order to protect their own lives.

"I find in investigation that the nurses deny having used undue force. They claim that the man was extremely violent and dangerous. They deny having punched or kicked the patient and they are unable to suggest the least reasonable thing to explain how the patient received his broken ribs or how the hyoid bone, causing death, came to be fractured. However that may be, there is a rule in this department that neither violence nor brutality will be permitted.

"That there was violence here the condition of the man's body testifies. Nor do I think that the extreme violence here used was in the least justified by the circumstances. And, therefore, for the discipline of the hospital and the good of the patients in the institution I dismiss the three nurses, Davis, Dean, and Marshall."

The testimony of the nurses before Commissioner Keller was practically a repetition. Head Nurse Davis said in part:

"I first saw the man at about 2 o'clock on the day he died. I noticed from the instant I saw him that he was in an ugly mood.

"That afternon his wife came to see him, and that excited him greatly. At supper he refused to eat. I asked him to eat, when he uppercut me with his cup and knocked my glasses off. I grappled with him, and we went down, rolling over and over. Nurses Dean and Marshall arrived, and together we tried to hold the man down.

"Before we knew it he had broken loose and dashed into the lavatory. We chased him. He ran at top speed, and struck against a washbasin, which sent him headlong to the floor. We piled on top of him, hoping in vain to keep him down.

"When he fell he cut his head so that it bled. Then he jumped to his feet and dashed again into the corridor. He fell, striking his head and shoulders violently. He lay still and we left him. In a few minutes it dawned on me that he was not breathing right. We put him to bed. His pulse was very low and we sent for Dr. Moore, who came and pronounced the man dead."

RED LIGHTS IN THE SENATE.

Lamps Put Over Main Door to Act as Signals to Representatives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Senate has adopted red lights as signals, and the new display is exciting the interest of the latest visitors.

The occasion for the adoption of red lights was the desire on the part of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate to meet the convenience of many members of the House. Owing to the fact that the Senate has been of late much of the time in executive session, members of the House who had business at the Senate traveled across the building, only to be refused admission when they had reached the Senate door. Col. Ransdell thought of a way to save all this unnecessary travel. The main door of the Senate Chamber can be seen from the main door of the House, if visitors are not too numerous. Col. Ransdell had three electric lights inclosed in red glass bulbs placed right over the main door of the Senate. When the Senate goes into executive session a doorkeeper turns on the lights in these red lamps. A member of the House who starts out for the Senate at once sees these red lights and may postpone his visit until the lights are turned off.

MISSING DIAMOND RETURNED.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17.—The one missing diamond of the twenty gems stolen by Express Messenger Hoffman from the Adams Express Company was returned to Deputy Police Superintendent Rowe Sunday evening.

The Deputy Superintendent had guests at home Sunday evening, and just after the last of them had left a rap came at the front door of his residence. A small boy handed the officer a brown envelope, and, stating that there was no answer, disappeared. Deputy Superintendent Rowe opened the envelope and in it was the missing diamond. On a slip of paper were the words:

"This is the Adams Express Company's diamond."

The identity of the small boy is not known, and who sent the diamond to the Deputy Superintendent is also a mystery.

Few and Far Between
are the travelers who, having once used the Pennsylvania Limited, travel by any other train between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

WAR VESSELS IN COLLISION.

Torpedo Boat Porter Rams the Cruiser Montgomery at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

While seeking a berth in the Brooklyn Navy Yard upon her arrival from Newport Sunday afternoon, the torpedo boat Porter rammed the cruiser Montgomery. To eye witnesses it appeared as if the little flier tried deliberately to send the Montgomery to the bottom of the basin, but it is believed that the accident was caused by a failure of the engine telegraph to convey signals from the conning tower at the critical moment.

Rear Admiral Barker, Commandant of the yard, yesterday appointed a board of inquiry to look into the matter and fix the responsibility.

The Porter had been directed to moor alongside the Montgomery, which was undergoing repairs at the end of the yard near Dry Dock No. 3. Lieut. S. M. Strite was in command of the torpedo boat, and as she neared the cruiser he signaled to the engine room to slow down, but the order was not obeyed, and the Porter struck the ship a glancing blow.

The collision bent the Porter's stem about a foot over to port and broke several of her deck plates, and it will take about a week to repair the damage. When this is done the torpedo boat will probably join the North Atlantic Squadron in the West Indies.

THE LOSS OF THE GNEISENAU.

Official Dispatch Gives 136 as Number of Missing—Commander Rumored to Have Killed Himself.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—An official dispatch received here to-day from Malaga accounts for 314 survivors out of the 450 persons who were on board the German training frigate Gneisenau, which foundered at the entrance to the port of Malaga yesterday, while she was taking refuge from the terrible storm prevailing at the time.

It is rumored that the commander of the Gneisenau committed suicide when he saw all was lost. A nephew of the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, named Berndt, was among the saved, though he was injured in the head.

The first engineer, the assistant engineer, and a number of petty officers were drowned.

It is hoped that the guns, the treasure chest, and perhaps part of the hull will be salvaged.

The foundering of the Gneisenau has created a most painful impression in Berlin, following, as it does, the jubilant reception to the sailors and marines from China yesterday. The news spread rapidly through the city this morning. Great crowds thronged the Admiralty Building and the Ministry of Marine. Many touching scenes were witnessed.

Emperor William has received a telegram of condolence from the Spanish Queen Regent.

MALAGA, Dec. 17.—Of the 314 survivors of the Gneisenau, 39, who were injured, were transported to the local hospital; 125 sheltered in the barracks, and 150 lodged in the Town Hall. The municipality is providing food for all.

Members of the German colony and many Spanish ladies have offered to nurse the injured.

The flags over all the consulates are at half mast.

MADRID, Dec. 17.—Dispatches from Malaga confirm the statement that the Naval Commander there had warned Capt. Kretschmann of the Gneisenau of the approaching storm, and had recommended that he enter the port, but without avail.

The shock on the rocks is described by eye-witnesses as terrible. Many holes were driven in the vessel's stern, and she sank within ten minutes.

The Captain refused assistance. When a Spanish sailor got within a short distance of him and threw him a rope Capt. Kretschmann was so greatly agitated that he threw his sword at the sailor.

The first mate struggled for an hour against the waves, clinging to a piece of wood, but finally went down.

The Spanish gunboat Nueva España has left Cadiz to render assistance.

$425,000 FIRE IN CLEVELAND.

Big Plant of the Brown Hoisting and Machinery Company Almost Entirely Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17.—Fire entailing a loss of $400,000 and throwing 1,200 men out of employment practically destroyed the entire plant of the Brown Hoisting and Machinery Company early this morning.

Within half an hour after the fire was discovered six immense buildings, covering a space 300 by 500 feet, were in ruins. Only the firm's office building and pattern shop were saved.

Although the firemen had many narrow escapes from falling roofs and walls, no one was seriously injured. So quickly, however, did the flames spread before a high wind that many of the workmen were obliged to drop their tools and jump from windows to save themselves.

The fire originated in the shop of the Elwell-Parker Electric Company, which occupies a part of the Brown Building. An employe went into the paint room with a lighted candle. An explosion quickly followed, and the flames spread with lightning rapidity. Fifty employes of the Elwell-Parker Company had to run for their lives. Through the Brown Company's erecting room, plate shop, blacksmith shop, and shipping department the fire swept, driving the workmen out in haste.

Two additional alarms were sent in immediately, and twenty-three fire companies were summoned to the scene. Before they were fairly at work the roof of the erecting room had fallen in, and for thirty minutes afterward roofs and walls and heavy machinery kept crashing down. In thirty minutes every roof was down, and the fire had practically spent itself, because there was nothing left to burn but tangled ruins.

The firm's office building, a four-story brick structure, was hemmed in on three sides by blazing shops, but the Fire Department managed to save it, with its valuable plans and blue prints. By hard work the pattern room was also saved, and this will materially aid the firm in getting ready for business again.

Within two hours after the alarm of fire the officers of the Brown Company were figuring with contractors for the erection of new buildings. It is expected that they will be completed within four months. The Brown Company's plant was one of the largest manufacturing institutions in the city. The firm has several contracts for Government work and for foreign delivery. Among the machinery wrecked is a big order for the new Carnegie plant at Rankin, Penn., which was all ready for shipment. Where possible, contracts will be turned over to other firms for completion.

Five hundred men were at once put to work cooling the works and clearing them away. This work will be carried on night and day. President Fayette Brown estimates the company's loss at $400,000. It is fully covered by insurance, distributed among sixty companies. The Elwell-Parker Company lost $25,000, and has adequate insurance.

New Orleans Sewerage Bonds Awarded

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—Five New Orleans banks, the New York Security and Trust Company and Edward C. Jones & Co., comprising the pool which made one of the bids for the sewerage and drainage bond issue, received the award of the bonds to-day. They take $12,000,000 bearing 4 per cent. interest at 104.619.

Popular Tour to Washington Royal Blue Line.
December 27th. Only $12 round trip from New York City, all expenses included. Leave Liberty St. 10 A. M. Full particulars at all Royal Blue Line Offices.—Adv.

MR. McLAUGHLIN READY TO FIGHT TAMMANY

Again Hurls Defiance at Chief of Police Devery.

OPEN CHARGE OF CORRUPTION

Declares He Has Knowledge of Platt-Croker Negotiations—His Action Indorsed by Mr. Shepard—Wigwam Leaders' Denial.

Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader of the Kings County Democracy, is ready for an open fight with Tammany Hall. He is ready to fight a Croker-Platt combination, and from statements made yesterday by Mr. McLaughlin to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter it was made plain that the Brooklyn leader has known of the friendly interchange of views between the representatives of Richard Croker in New York and those of Thomas C. Platt.

Police Commissioner Henry E. Abell, a close personal friend of Thomas C. Platt, who was for years "Platt's man" in Albany, was sharply criticised by Mr. McLaughlin. He declared that money was made by "those who stand for thieves" in the Police Department, and how "honest men were removed to put dishonest men in their places."

That the Brooklyn organization is ready for a battle if the Tammany leaders want to wage one was made clear by Mr. McLaughlin. A personal friend of Mr. McLaughlin said, also:

"Chief Devery and the Tammany men seem to have forgotten that we have a District Attorney in Kings County."

This statement was made in the presence of Mr. McLaughlin, while the latter sat silent.

AGAIN DEFIES DEVERY.

A TIMES reporter saw Mr. McLaughlin in the afternoon, after he had had conferences with his leaders in the Willoughby Street Auction Rooms. Mr. McLaughlin said:

"I was incensed at the contemptible action of Chief Devery, and spoke my mind. If he was a man, why didn't he come right out and say that he had made the transfers for the good of the service and for the better government of the Police Department? Why did he hide in a cellar or in a garret when he made the changes?

"Have any of you men been able to find Devery to-day? Why don't he stand up like a man? Devery must have been reading of those cyclone cellars the people have in the West. Out there a man digs one of those places under his house. It is always ready, and when a cyclone comes along he goes into the cellar. When the blow is over he comes out, but often finds his house blown down and his place in ruins. Sometimes he gets into a cyclone cellar and the house blows down, and he never escapes alive from the ruins."

Commissioner Abell's name was mentioned. A friend of Mr. McLaughlin, who stood by the Brooklyn leader, said:

"That man Abell is tarred with the same stick as Chief Devery. Why, Abell is a member of the Ed. J. Milan Association, which gave a ball at Saengerbund Hall, in Brooklyn, a short time ago, and Commissioner Abell's name was on the list. It is a nice thing for

against an outrageous and shameful action."

"What will be done now?" was asked.

"What can be done? It remains to be seen whether the people will stand it."

"Will you favor a bill in the Legislature to get rid of Devery?"

"We will get rid of Devery," said Mr. McLaughlin, with a smile. "His action was outrageous. Devery will never succeed in any effort to force a corrupt rule on Brooklyn. I can say that the Brooklyn organization has had the confidence of the people for years. We still have the confidence of the people, I am sure."

Then the reporter said that Edward M. Shepard had made a statement for publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES that he was pleased to see that the Kings County organization was in sympathy with good government. Mr. McLaughlin was pleased, but he said nothing.

"Have Mr. Shevlin and Senator McCarren had a talk with you to-day?" was asked.

"Yes, they have been here. I want to say that I am speaking for myself in these matters. I am a free man. The Democratic leaders, such as Seymour, Tilden, Cleveland, and Hill, know that. The men around me are free men. They can do as they please."

A friend suggested to Mr. McLaughlin that there had been no exodus of Brooklyn political leaders to Manhattan.

"No; I guess not," said Mr. McLaughlin, laughing. "The leaders in Brooklyn wear no collars."

That Mr. McLaughlin will have the backing of every political leader in Brooklyn, with the exception of Michael J. Coffey, was made plain by the events of yesterday.

James Shevlin was at the Willoughby Street headquarters and had a long talk with Mr. McLaughlin. There was a rumor that some of the Brooklyn leaders would go to New York to demand the removal of Chief Devery and an explanation as to whether his action was taken with or without conference with the leaders who represent Mr. Croker. Mr. Shevlin disposed of these rumors by stating:

"We are not going to do any worrying over the matter. It is not our intention to demand any explanation of Chief Devery or Tammany Hall, but we do expect the Chief to give us his reasons for some of the transfers he has made. The matter will be investigated in a quiet way if light is not thrown on it. Whether Devery did this on his own responsibility or not I don't know, but I regard the transfer of the Brooklyn men as a certificate of their good character. I have not seen Commissioner York to-day, and I don't intend to. Neither do I intend to go to Manhattan to ask any of the political leaders the cause of the transfers."

MR. SHEPARD'S ATTITUDE.

That Mr. McLaughlin would have the hearty support of Edward M. Shepard and his followers is shown by a short statement dictated by Mr. Shepard for THE NEW YORK TIMES, as follows:

"I have known for many years that the Kings County organization was in sympathy with good government, and I am glad to have this further proof that the Brooklyn organization wants an honest administration of the Police Department."

Mr. Shepard has indorsed President York in the fight he has been making against Chief Devery's administration of police affairs.

Controller Coler declined to be interviewed as to what stand he would take in the event of an open fight between the Kings County organization and Tammany Hall. It is known, however, that Controller Coler would go to any extent to drive Mr. Croker out of political power and that his interests are all with the Brooklyn organization and Mr. McLaughlin, who demanded his nomination for Controller from Mr. Croker.

A statement was made by a politician who has the confidence of the Brooklyn political leaders that Mr. McLaughlin and his friends are all ready for an open battle with Tammany Hall and Senator Platt. There are many evidences on the surface that some combination of one kind has been formed. Many well-known politicians are outspoken in private conversation, but refuse to be quoted.

One plan which was talked of in Brooklyn yesterday was that Senator Platt, through his representative, Frederick S. Gibbs, had promised Mr. Carroll and other Tammany leaders to introduce a bill which will give the Presidents of the boroughs nearly as much power as the Mayor of the city. The Republicans hope that by this "deal" they can gain control of all the patronage of the Brooklyn departments. Tammany, in return for this concession, will be kept in power by the large majority in the Borough of Manhattan, and may also be able to elect a Tammany Mayor.

DEVERY TAKES A VACATION.

Quiet at Police Headquarters After the "Shake-Up"—Mr. York Questions the Corporation Counsel.

Quiet was yesterday the chief characteristic at Police Headquarters. Chief William F. Devery did not visit his office. According to his chief aid, Sergt. John Flood, he will at 8 A. M. to-day enter on a vacation of thirteen days, the balance of the leave granted to him last Summer. Sergt. Flood also stated that the Chief will not leave the city, but will use his time in rest and in preparing for and enjoying Christmas with his family.

Senior Deputy Chief Moses W. Cortright will be the head of the uniformed force during the absence of his superior, and will have all the powers of transfer possessed by Chief Devery. He will not exercise them to change the situation created by the "shake-up" of Saturday.

The telephone did not yesterday bring to Sergt. Flood any instructions of importance, and there will be no more transfers of superior officers. There will be a few transfers, in order to give the Deputy Chiefs and Inspectors who were shifted on Saturday such staffs as they may call for.

The Police Board could yesterday have held a meeting, as President York and Commissioners Sexton and Abell were at Police Headquarters. But there is a called meeting of the board to be held to-day, to consider a labor union complaint to the Factory Inspector that the labor law has been violated in the construction of the Bathgate Avenue Station House, and this will afford an opportunity for the transaction of any police business. Commissioner Hess, who has entirely rallied from his illness, will be able to attend it if the weather is fine. President York had an hour's conference with Commissioner Sexton in the afternoon. Commissioner Abell did not visit Mr. York, but when Mr. Sexton left Mr. York and went to his room Mr. Abell promptly called on him and had a private interview.

PRESIDENT YORK'S ATTITUDE.

"I will not," said President York, "discuss the transfers made by Chief Devery. I have not yet heard from the Corporation Counsel in regard to my inquiry as to the power possessed by the Chief to transfer Deputy Chiefs. I have no knowledge that Chief Devery is going on a vacation. He has the right to do so without communicating with the board, on the permission granted him some time ago. If he goes away, Deputy Chief Cortright will have the same power of transfer as the Chief.

"As to what the board may do, or as to what the future may bring forth, I make no forecasts. For myself, I have no reason to believe that I am in a false position. I am all right, so far as I can see. No, I don't care to say a word on the political aspect of the situation. I have nothing to say about Brooklyn and New York politics."

Mr. York's communication to the Corporation Counsel, of which he spoke, is as follows:

Police Department of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street.
New York, Dec. 15, 1900.

Hon. John Whalen, Corporation Counsel, Borough of Manhattan:

Sir: Section 320 of the charter in part provides:

"A Deputy Chief of Police shall be assigned to duty by the Police Board at Police Headquarters in the Borough of Brooklyn, and in the discretion of the Police Board a Deputy Chief of Police may be assigned to duty at Police Headquarters in each of the other boroughs."

Section 292 of the charter in part provides:

"That the Chief of Police shall assign to duty the officers and members of the police force, and shall have power to change such assignments from time to time, whenever in his judgment the exigencies of the services may require such change."

I respectfully ask to be advised whether under the provisions of the sections, as above quoted, the power to assign a Deputy Chief of Police, invested exclusively in the Board of Police, or whether the Chief of Police, as such, has power to make such assignment in his discretion; and whether, in a case where, by resolution of the Police Board, a Deputy Chief has been assigned to duty at Police Headquarters in the Borough of Brooklyn, the Chief of Police has the power to transfer the Deputy Chief so assigned without the authority and direction of the Police Board. Respectfully,

BERNARD J. YORK, President.

Deputy Chief Cortright, who is a Republican, said that he had not received formal notice of the intention of Chief Devery to take a vacation, but that in the ordinary course of police business he should on knowing of such absence announce it to the force.

"You would," Chief Cortright was asked, "have all the power of Chief Devery in the matter of transfers?"

"I certainly would."

"Will you exercise it?"

"In case of necessity."

"To the extent of altering the situation created by the 'shake-up' last Saturday?"

"I will do nothing to alter what may have been done by my superior officer."

"Not even if urged by the Board of Police or a member of it?"

"You have my answer."

"Has Chief Devery the power to transfer you?"

"I have not given the subject much study, but I suppose he has."

"Do you believe that the transfers of Saturday were for 'the good of the service'?"

"I have no opinion to offer on the subject, nothing to add to what I have said."

MR. SEXTON'S STATEMENT.

"My first knowledge of the transfers of Saturday," said Commissioner Sexton, "was when I saw the list. I had nothing to do with the changes."

"Even in the way of suggestion?"

"Not even in the way of suggestions with one of them."

"Were they wise changes and for the good of the department?"

"I do not care to express an opinion on that. The Chief acted on his own authority."

"Was Tammany Hall or any of its members at the back of the action?"

"I can only speak for myself."

"Will you say that Tammany Hall was not back of it?"

"No, I will not."

"Will you express an opinion as to the tendency of this action to further embitter the relations of Tammany Hall with the Kings County Democracy?"

"I must ask to be excused from talking on that subject."

Mr. Sexton added that he had read Hugh McLaughlin's comments on the transfers, and did not care to discuss them.

Chief Detective Titus received several floral tributes of congratulation yesterday, and showed them to Capt. McClusky, who called on him to go over unfinished business in the Detective Bureau and fully inform him in regard to it. Capt. McClusky had nothing to say except that he was "breaking in" at the Grand Central Station.

Ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott sent word last evening to President York that he could not forward the charges and specifications on which Capt. Herlihy will be tried until this morning. They will be acted on at once, and a day will be set for the trial.

TAMMANY MEN NOT PLEASED.

Disclaim Responsibility for Chief Devery's Action—Declare that Spite Instigated It.

The men left by Richard Croker to conduct the affairs of Tammany Hall while he is in Europe disclaim all responsibility for the action of Chief Devery in the recent police transfers.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said yesterday:

"I was not consulted about the recent transfers, and I knew nothing about the action of Chief Devery until Saturday evening."

"Do you know of any word being received from Mr. Croker about the matter?" was asked.

"No. I have received no message from Mr. Croker."

"Have you received the letter from President York in reference to the legality of Chief Devery's action in transferring Deputy Chief McLaughlin from Brooklyn?"

"Yes, I will give the matter careful consideration. I do not care to say anything at this time."

Charities Commissioner John W. Keller said:

"I did not know about Chief Devery's transfers until they were made."

"Were you consulted in any way?"

"No, and I do not want to say anything about the matter."

No other Tammany leader could be found last evening who was willing to say that he knew prior to Chief Devery's action what was about to take place. There was a feeling among the Tammany leaders that Chief Devery had overstepped the mark, and that he would have to take the consequences.

The claim was made by several Tammany leaders that Chief Devery had committed another blunder. When Chief Devery issued the order in reference to the McCullagh deputies the Tammany organization had to straighten the matter out.

Chief Devery was also charged with issuing the order prohibiting music in the large hotels without consultation with the leaders, and his action had to be nullified again.

The Tammany leaders did not seem satisfied with the prospect of a fight with Hugh McLaughlin and the Brooklyn organization. Chief Devery's action was said last evening at the Democratic Club to be the result of a personal spite against President York of the Police Board and Mr. McLaughlin, and that he made the transfers to put his Brooklyn enemies "in a hole."

The question as to how Chief Devery can be removed was discussed by the leaders last evening. According to the charter the votes of three members of the Police Board are necessary to remove the Chief.

Commissioners Abell and Sexton are counted on to support Chief Devery. While Commissioner Hess is sick even the Tammany leaders could not remove Chief Devery without specific instructions from Mr. Croker to Commissioner Sexton. Mayor Van Wyck has the power to go to a meeting of the Police Board and vote to remove the Chief, but he must have the support of two Commissioners.

John C. Sheehan said yesterday:

"It is apparent that the transfers made by Chief Devery were not made for the good of the service, but were made for the purposes of revenue. Chief Devery's record in the Police Department is well known. He makes moves for one purpose and one only. People know by this time what is back of every move which Devery makes."

CITY PURIFICATION PLANS.

The Committee of Fifteen to Announce the Scope of Its Work—The Tammany Committee.

W. H. Baldwin, Jr., said yesterday that the Sub-Committee on Plan and Scope of the Committee of Fifteen had reached a stage where a report could be rendered at the next meeting of the full committee, tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Baldwin also said that, in all probability, a public declaration of policy would be made at the close of the next session. He declined to express himself on the recent "shake-up" in the Police Department.

Col. Joel B. Erhardt, another member of the committee, and an ex-Police Commissioner, when approached on the same subject, said:

"The transfers in the Police Department mean nothing. Not a man who wears the blue does not know that this is the case. No more will be gained by these transfers than if in a corporation, which every one concedes to have been grossly mismanaged, and where a large number of the employes are corrupt, the clerks and tellers were removed from one desk or one room to another.

"Where have the Police Commissioners been transferred to? Where has Devery been transferred to?"

Chairman Nixon of the Tammany Committee of Five declined to make any comment on the "shake-up" in the Police Department beyond saying that the committee had had no hand in it, and that he did not know that the changes would tend to lessen or facilitate the work of the committee.

"The Tammany committee," Mr. Nixon, "feel sure that the 'Red Light' district is clean. It is now the duty of the investigators to turn their attention in other directions. A beginning will be made at once with Capt. Diamond's precinct, the East Fifth Street Station. Mr. Platzek and Commissioner Keller having appointed a committee to consult with Capt. Diamond and impress him with the necessity of stern methods for the suppression of vice."

BROOKLYN FORCE DEMORALIZED.

Deputy Chief Clayton Intimates that He Does Not Expect to Command There Long.

The Brooklyn police force was demoralized yesterday as the result of the transfers made by Chief Devery. Deputy Chief Elias P. Clayton, who was transferred by Chief Devery from Queens to Brooklyn, was at his post, but he gave out an intimation that he did not expect to stay there very long. He said:

"I am glad to be in Brooklyn, and I must admit that I feel it an honor to be at the head of the Brooklyn force. I have been in the department for twenty-five years, and I have lived in Brooklyn all my life. I have as much interest in keeping Brooklyn a clean place to live in as any other citizen, and I will do my duty here if it is only for a week, a month, or a year. I may not be here a week, but while I am here you can depend upon it that I will carry out the laws. I cannot do it alone, and I expect the co-operation of the Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants. If I know of any subordinate who will not cooperate with me I will try to compel him to do his duty."

Deputy Chief Patrick H. McLaughlin, according to his friends, does not expect to remain long away from his post in Brooklyn. When he left for Long Island City on Saturday he locked all his papers in his desk and took the key away. It is the custom of police officials to clear all papers out of their desks and leave the key for their successors. Whether the failure to leave the key was an oversight cannot be told. Deputy Chief Clayton has no desk at Brooklyn Headquarters at present.

Deputy Chief Clayton announced to the Police Captains that the customary weekly talks would be dispensed with, and that if there were any reasons why the Captains should be called together he would issue a notice.

Inspector James Kane, the friend of Richard Croker, who was detailed to duty in Brooklyn, had a talk with the Captains. There was a rumor that Inspector Kane was marked for further promotion, and that he would soon be made Acting Deputy Chief of Brooklyn. This would give the Tammany machine complete control of the police organization in Brooklyn.

It was said at Brooklyn Headquarters that raids would be made on all poolrooms and policy shops, and that the keeping of slot machines in saloons and other gambling devices would be stopped and the saloon men prosecuted. There were rumors also of more transfers in the Brooklyn force, but up to a late hour none had been announced.

DENIAL FROM MR. ODELL.

Police Transfers Not Due to Any Action on His Part.

Governor-elect Odell, who is at his home in Newburg, was called up on the telephone yesterday by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter and informed that a report was current in this city that he was supposed to have instigated the recent transfers in the Police Department.

"You can say for me," replied Mr. Odell, "that there is nothing in such a report."

Brooklyn Must Be "Worked."

From Brooklyn Eagle, Dec. 17.

Tammany is simply out of money. Supplies from shame run low in Manhattan, for folks are aroused there. Brooklyn must be "worked." The officers who would not "work" are sent away. Those relied on to "work" it are put in their places. Thus the compact was broken, and that is why it was broken.

PRESIDENT COOGAN'S POSITION

Controller Coler Thinks He Has Forfeited It, but Refers the Matter to Corporation Counsel.

Controller Coler stated to several friends yesterday that he was of the opinion that President Coogan had violated the provisions of the charter in voting at Southampton, L. I., and that he could not retain his office. When seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, Controller Coler said:

"I will refer the matter to the Corporation Counsel, by whose advice I will be guided. I hope that President Coogan will continue as President of the Borough of Manhattan."

The letter which the Controller sent to Corporation Counsel Whalen recites the claim set up by Lawyer Joseph Fitch, that, as Mr. Coogan voted in Southampton, he was no longer President of the Borough of Manhattan, having vacated that office by removal from the borough. Controller Coler also refers to the statement made in the letter by Lawyer Fitch that the Finance Department would be held responsible for payments of salary to President Coogan, and asks for advice as to whether Mr. Coogan should be recognized as the legal holder of the position of Borough President.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said he would give the matter careful consideration.

President Coogan said yesterday:

"It is making a mountain out of a molehill. I had no intention whatever of making my residence at Southampton, and would not have remained there had circumstances not compelled me to. I was expecting to return to New York about Oct. 1. I was the only man in the house, and when my mother-in-law, Mrs. Lynch, became seriously ill, I found it my duty to remain there. As I could not be in New York to vote, and as I had been in Southampton the necessary time, I cast my vote there."

A Tammany politician said yesterday that President Coogan had voted in Southampton in 1898 and 1899.

WILL BE HIS OWN LAWYER.

Louis A. Gourdain Will Defend Himself from Charge of Insanity.

Louis A. Gourdain startled the commission appointed to examine into his sanity yesterday by demanding that he be allowed to defend himself in the examination into his mental condition. Gourdain attained quite a little notoriety some time ago by subpoenaing Bishop Potter, J. Pierpont Morgan, Sarah Bernhardt, and many other prominent persons to attend his trial. He claims that he is being persecuted by Anthony Comstock, and that he wished to prove by several of those he subpoenaed that they would not believe Mr. Comstock's testimony on oath.

He is quite familiar with the banking laws of the country, he says, having been through a similar trial in Louisiana and having also been examined there as to his sanity and found sane. He conducted his own examination there. When Hugh O. Pentecost, assigned by the Recorder to defend Gourdain, visited him in the Tombs, he found him, he says, apparently perfectly sane.

"A man is insane in the eyes of the law," said Mr. Pentecost, "when he is mentally incapable of talking with his counsel. Gourdain, on that count, will be discharged any commission in a minute."

The commission, which is composed of Dr. J. E. Kelly, F. W. Pollock, and C. E. Campbell, never having been called upon to decide such a question before, referred the matter to the Recorder.

DEATH OF "COL." DUNPHY.

Peekskill Camp Canteen Proprietor Passes Away in Colorado.

News was received in Peekskill yesterday that "Col." William Dunphy had died in Colorado.

The Colonel was known to every National Guardsman who has gone to the State Camp at Peekskill for more than a score of years. He was the only man who ever obtained permission to run a canteen thereabouts. One thing for which the proprietor was celebrated was that he never sold drink to a drunken man, his instructions on that point being always carefully obeyed.

Born in Peekskill, "Col." Dunphy came to be one of the leading politicians of the place, being a Trustee of the village and a Commissioner of Highways, and holding other positions of public trust. He was the owner of a saloon, the profits of which, together with those of the canteen, made him a rich man.

When there was talk of establishing a State training camp, it was largely through the efforts of the Colonel that a site was chosen across the river from his native village. Later he suggested to the authorities that the militiamen, who were in the habit of crossing the stream and regaling themselves in his saloon, might be saved a lot of trouble if a canteen were established in proximity to the camp. Its location was fixed just outside, and it had ever since continued to be one of the pleasant sights toward which the embryo soldiers would cast their eyes on reaching the camp in Summer. Often attempts were made by other men to get the privileges of starting a rival canteen, but the Colonel's influence was strong enough to frustrate their efforts.

Valuable Naval Records Lost in Fire.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—It is said at the Navy Department that a serious loss has been suffered by the navy in the fire at the Norfolk Navy Yard yesterday. The money loss is of secondary importance. The fire destroyed valuable records that cannot be replaced, and many necessary plans which can only be replaced at much expense in time and money.

To Attend Mr. Ottendorfer's Funeral.

The funeral of Oswald Ottendorfer will take place this morning at Liederkranz Hall. At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York Press Club, held yesterday, resolutions of regret were passed and a committee was appointed by President William Cullen Bryant to represent the club at the services.

THE UMBRIA'S ROUGH TRIP

Big Liner Reaches This Port with Hurricane Deck Warped.

Encounters a Storm Which Keeps Passengers Below—Furniture Is Washed Overboard.

Heavy seas and rough winds buffeted the Cunard Line steamship Umbria so fiercely on her just completed trip from the other side that she arrived here yesterday with her sides looking as if they had not been painted for years, her deck railings battered out of shape in many places and most of her deck furniture missing altogether. Doubtless the latter is now floating about and being beaten into kindling wood by all the seas between here and Liverpool.

Leaving Queenstown on the 9th, the Umbria traveled only as far as the Banks before the rough weather struck her. From then on the passengers had to stay below decks most of the time. As evidence of the fierceness of the gale, the vessel's hurricane deck is warped for twenty or thirty feet along the port side, and the carpets in the main saloon and library, which were flooded by a big wave which burst through the skylight above, show long streaks of salt water stains.

Just after leaving Queenstown a stiff breeze met the ship from the west. Soon this developed into a veritable gale, and on the third day its velocity was so great that the vessel, usually a speeder, made but 178 miles. All during that time gigantic seas broke over the decks fore and aft, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Capt. Duffon and his officers kept in the right course.

It was at noon on Wednesday that a wave, more terrific than those which had gone before, dashed across the starboard bows and came battering into the centre skylight, which is just over the saloon and the library, the latter being a gallery from which one can look down into the saloon. Over the skylight were heavy shutters, but they gave way at the first impact of the wave, the splinters from them, together with fragments of broken glass, falling down into the saloon. Through the saloon run two large wooden ventilators, placed there when the Umbria was in the British transport service. One of these was cracked so badly by the same heavy sea that it had to be sawed off in the middle.

As it happened, there was nobody under the skylight when it fell in, nor, in fact, was a single passenger injured during the entire trip. Every one was kept closely below, for it was dangerous even to walk on deck for a few minutes at a time.

The thick iron railing on the bridge was bent considerably by the force of the waves, most of which came at the ship from in front and so struck that point with the greatest strength. It is thought by the officers that the remarkable buckling of the hurricane deck was caused by the impact of a wave from underneath, the sea having first dashed into the deck below, whence it was hurled up against the ceiling, causing the floor above (that of the hurricane deck) to be bent upward.

The longest day's run of the trip was on Sunday, when 454 miles were logged. Beginning on the 10th, the day when the storm became violent, the day's runs were respectively as follows: 10th, 393 miles; 11th, 330; 12th, 176; 13th, 330; 14th, 330; 15th, 312; 16th, and 17th, up to the Sandy Hook Lightship, 378. The time of the voyage was eight days two hours and twenty-five minutes.

The Minnehaha of the Atlantic Transport Line also arrived yesterday, and her passengers, too, told of very bad weather. Until Sunday the waves had free play over the decks nearly all the time, but there was no serious damage to the vessel, except for the salt crust on her sides and the beating to pieces of a few deck chairs.

James A. Bailey, the circus man, was one of those who arrived from Europe yesterday on the Umbria. He said that he would be here for ten days, at the Hotel Manhattan; that he came on personal business, and not for "the Greatest Show on Earth." Others among the passengers were Lloyd Carle, Capt. R. L. Keygate, H. H. Morgan-Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene O'Sullivan, Sir Anthony Thornbill, William Muir MacKenzie, Robert Nixon, Charles S. Noble, Commander L. Power of the Royal Navy, and Warren D. Rollins.

On the Minnehaha were Dr. W. R. Blue, Capt. J. Archer Harris, and C. J. Bentley. There were also aboard two horses for Cyrus C. Whitney, one of them a thoroughbred, and the other, according to the ship hands, an animal that was captured in Gen. Cronje's laager by the British.

TOBACCO IMPORTERS LOSE.

Decision in the Rothschilds' Suit Involving Rate of Duty on Wrapper and Filler.

Word was received in this city yesterday from Washington that the United States Supreme Court had sustained the case of the Government in the test suit brought by Rothschilds & Brother, relating to the payment of duty on wrapper tobacco under the Dingley Tariff act. The decision, it is said, will affect to a considerable degree the tobacco trade all over the country. When there is less than 15 per cent. of wrapper tobacco in a bale, under Paragraph 210 of the law, the duty on filler tobacco is 35 cents per pound and on wrapper tobacco $1.85 per pound, but it is provided that the higher rate shall be assessed on the entire bale if there is more than 15 per cent. of the wrapper tobacco in it.

The importers conceded that, under the Dingley law, if there were over 15 per cent. of wrapper it must pay the higher rate on the whole bale. They claimed, however, that if there were less than 15 per cent. of wrapper it should all come in at the rate for filler tobacco. There being the very material difference between 35 cents and $1.85 per pound to pay, it at once became the object of every importer under this contention to have just as near 15 per cent. of wrapper in a bale as he could without overstepping the limit. Then came the dispute.

Appraiser Wakeman had tobacco returned as being composed of so much filler and so much wrapper, and even when the latter fell below 15 per cent. of the whole, whatever there was of it was assessed at the higher rate. The importers protested and carried the case to the Supreme Court.

WOMAN ACCUSED POLICEMAN.

Honorably Discharged by the Court on the Charge of Pocket-Picking.

The arrest of a policeman on a charge of pocket-picking took place yesterday afternoon in a store on Sixth Avenue. The prisoner was Policeman Thomas F. Kiernan, attached to the Fifth Street Station, and the complainant was Mrs. Frances Connors of 619 East Fifteenth Street, who charged that Kiernan had stood beside her while she was making some purchases and had taken her pocketbook containing $6.

The arrest was made by Special Policeman Walsh of the store. Kiernan, who was not in uniform, demanded that he be searched then and there. This was done, but no pocketbook was found on him. Mrs. Connors stuck to her charge, however, and the officer was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he was again searched at his request. The woman insisted that he had robbed her, and Kiernan was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court and arraigned.

When Magistrate Zeller questioned the woman she said she could not swear that Kiernan had taken her purse, but as he was the only man near her, she thought that he did. On this evidence the Magistrate honorably discharged the policeman. At the Fifth Street Station House it was said that Kiernan was one of the best policemen in the precinct.

Rickety babies—there isn't the least necessity for them. Long before rickets appear, the baby has lost some weight. Then is time to call in the doctor. He'll order Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. The baby likes it; don't let him take too much, and upset his stomach.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

Steinway

Steinway & Sons announce that their Holiday stock of pianos in specially designed cases is now open to inspection in the Steinway Art-Piano-Case Rooms at Steinway Hall. Lovers of decorative art are cordially invited. As each case is an original creation, the number of these instruments is necessarily limited. Intending purchasers are therefore advised to make an early choice.

Steinway & Sons beg to call the attention of their customers to the considerable length of time necessary for the manufacture of art-piano-cases to match particular pieces of furniture or after original designs, and respectfully urge the need of ample allowance when placing orders for instruments required for special occasions.

STEINWAY & SONS
107-109 E. 14th St.
Near Union Square

DR. CADMAN MAY SUCCEED DR. BEHRENDS

Call from Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

Young Pastor of the Methodist Metropolitan Temple, in This Borough, Unanimously Chosen.

The Church and Society of the Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street, near Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, met last night and decided to issue a call to the Rev. Dr. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, Manhattan, to succeed the late Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends in the pastorate of the church. The call is a unanimous one. A joint committee of the church and society was appointed to wait upon Dr. Cadman and extend the call to him. In the event of his acceptance the committee is empowered to call a council for the purpose of ordaining him as pastor. A salary of $7,500 a year will be offered to him.

The report of the committee appointed to recommend a pastor was in part as follows:

Your committee fully realized that it could not hope to find another Dr. Behrends, but did hope to find a man who would build upon the broad and deep foundation laid by him; one who would attract and hold our young people, as well as the older members of the congregation, a man of broad culture, of deep piety, a firm believer in his mission to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ acceptably to the Central Church and this community, and willing to give himself unreservedly to the work of this great church.

We naturally looked for such a man first in our own denomination, but in discussing one and another, there were none found that were available, whom the committee could present to you with anything like unanimity. It has remained for us at last to find a man in the Methodist denomination to whom we have turned, and the more we inquired about him the more were we attracted to him.

A man of English birth, the son and grandson of clergymen, with strong Congregational leanings, inherited from a Congregational mother, Dr. Cadman was educated at Richmond College, London University, and was graduated with double honors, and then took a post-graduate course of a year in philosophy. He came to America about ten years ago, and took his first charge in a little town in the eastern part of the State. Soon after he was assigned to the Central Methodist Church of Yonkers, N. Y., and there his powers as a preacher and organizer were recognized. Six years ago he was assigned the difficult task of reorganizing some of the down-town churches in Manhattan, chiefly the one well known as Bishop Newman's Church, where Gen. Grant worshipped when in this city, and then known as the Central Methodist Church of New York City. Here he entered upon what has been known as "The Forward Movement."

By reason of changes in population this church, now known as the "Metropolitan Temple," corner of Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, had become reduced in membership to sixty. Our candidate was not only given the task of reorganizing this church, but had placed under him three other contiguous down-town churches with four assistants and two missionaries. During these six years over 1,300 members have been added to the church in the parish, new life has been infused into them, and he preaches to a full house morning and evening, while services in some form are being held every night in the week. His preaching is not of the sensational order, nor does it partake of the so-called evangelistic type, but he has a message which the people want to hear and they come.

At Mr. Cadman's home, 60 Seventh Avenue, last night it was said that he had gone to Tivoli, N. Y., and would not return until some time to-day. Mrs. Cadman, when told that the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn had called her husband as its pastor, seemed interested, but said she could not tell what action he would take in the matter. She was, however, sure he would deliberate long and carefully before leaving his present important field of labor. She said she had never heard him discuss the question of leaving Methodism for Congregationalism.

When it was remarked that there was some talk among Methodists that he was likely to be chosen as Bishop, she smiled and said: "I don't think there's any danger of his being made a Bishop in the next three or four years. It is not the custom to make Bishops of such young men. There are three conferences before the Bishops will be chosen, and no one can tell at this time who will be selected."

The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman is one of the youngest men in the conference, being only thirty-five years old. He possesses a forceful and magnetic manner and is of commanding presence. He is much in demand for lectures in various parts of the country, his topics being of a historical or literary character.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Annual Election of Officers Will Take Place Thursday.

The annual election of the officers of the Academy of Medicine will take place on Thursday, at No. 17 West Forty-third Street, and the liveliest kind of a contest is predicted.

The association has a membership of more than one thousand, and claims to be the wealthiest medical organization in the world, with a library that only two bodies can excel.

The position of President is considered one of extraordinary honor, and because of the desire to secure it, it has been the unwritten law of late years that no member should fill the presidency for more than one term.

Prof. William H. Thompson is the present incumbent of the office, and is seeking a re-election on the ground that matters he has undertaken have not been completed. He is opposed for re-election by Dr. Andrew H. Smith and Prof. Robert F. Weir.

The late Dr. A. L. Loomis was the last President to serve for two successive terms.

TRAIN HAD NO SLEEPING CAR.

Man Who Bought a Ticket for a Berth Sues Palace Car Company.

W. Seward Webb, as President of the Wagner Palace Car Company, was the defendant in a two-thousand-dollar damage suit tried in the City Court yesterday before Justice Fitzsimons. George W. Birnbaum, a travelling salesman, was the plaintiff.

It appeared from the testimony that in November, 1899, Birnbaum was traveling through Texas, and on the night of Nov. 3 he went to the office of the Wagner Palace Car Company at Dallas and purchased a ticket calling for a sleeping car berth on a train going to San Antonio. He paid $2 for the ticket, and when the train started he found there was no sleeping car. As a result he had to spend the night sitting up in a day coach. He declared that the coach was so cold that he contracted rheumatism and he was forced to discontinue his trip through Texas.

The defense was that it was not the fault of the Wagner Company that the sleeping car was not attached to the train, but the fault of the railroad company over which the sleeper was carried.

The jury failed to agree before court adjourned, and a sealed verdict was ordered returned this morning.

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

The Aeolian in A Midsummer Night's Dream

Soloist: Mr. GEORGE RIDDLE.

AT THE AEOLIAN HALL,
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, AT 3:30 P. M.

The most elaborate program ever performed with the Aeolian.

A Midsummer Night's Dream, a work that frequently appears in the list of programs performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra; the Theodore Thomas Orchestra of Chicago; the Damrosch Orchestra of this city; the Choral Symphony Orchestral Society of St. Louis, and the Soloist is always Mr. George Riddle.

The Aeolian Orchestrelle takes the place of the entire Orchestra.

Admission will be by ticket, which can be obtained without charge by letter enclosing a two-cent stamp for return postage, or by calling in person at the Aeolian Company's warerooms, 18 W. 23d St.

As the entertainment is one of great popularity, the number of tickets issued can supply but a small part of the demand. Those who do not wish to run the risk of being disappointed are advised to send in their application as soon as possible.

The Aeolian Co., 18 West 23d St.

COST OF PARK DEPARTMENT.

Controller Coler Gives Out His Fourth Itemized Statement Showing Per Capita Expense.

Controller Coler gave out yesterday his fourth itemized statement concerning the expenditures and per capita cost and other items of the city departments, taking the Department of Parks. He had previously given out similar statements, taking the Departments of Education, Fire, and Police. The object of the statements is to make the budget of 1901, readable for the general public, as in its regular form it is only understandable by those who issued it.

In the year 1890, the first taken up, the total cost, including expenses and salaries, was $1,072,700. The per capita cost for citizens then was .707, with a population of 1,515,300. That was for the Borough of Manhattan. The total cost dropped over $100,000 in 1891, and in 1892 dropped over another $100,000, to $894,363.32. It rose again after that gradually until 1897, when it reached the highest cost of any year since 1890, being $1,143,125. In 1898 it decreased nearly $400,000, as the budget for that year took in all five boroughs, and it had the low total cost of $763,404.50. The per capita cost that year was .380, dropping from .707 in 1890.

From that time until the budget for 1901, which is $1,082,840, it has gradually increased. The number of men employed by the department now is 965, compared with 791 in 1890. The appropriations for museums in the Borough of Manhattan have steadily risen since 1890, when they were $50,000, to $225,000 for the current year.

In Brooklyn the lowest total cost was in 1892, when it was $387,510, and since then, with the exception of 1896, when it took another drop, has risen until, in 1901, it is $500,398.45. The number of men employed in Brooklyn is 458, with a per capita cost of .368.

In the other three boroughs there are no parks separate, those in Queens being included with Brooklyn, and Richmond with Manhattan and the Bronx.

In a summary attached to the statement of separate boroughs Controller Coler gives out the totals for the greater city. Part of the total is as follows:

Year.	Aggregate Cost.	Per Capita Cost.	Aggregate Salaries.	Museums, Approximated.
1890..	$1,479,544.52	.595	$963,984.43	$50,000
1891..	1,339,846.42	.526	1,017,381.77	50,000
1892..	1,281,873.32	.479	1,003,766.31	50,000
1893..	1,404,081.16	.504	1,076,421.11	135,000
1894..	1,466,600.06	.511	1,095,574.27	160,000
1895..	1,477,545.39	.499	1,151,006.27	178,000
1896..	1,428,956.17	.467	1,184,942.07	190,000
1897..	1,642,201.97	.521	1,312,884.59	191,000
1898..	1,175,804.60	.362	799,647.13	220,000
1899..	1,493,860.00	.448	1,083,838.27	236,875
1900..	1,583,288.45	.453	1,120,111.26	261,875
1901..	1,583,288.45	.448	1,159,137.01	280,000

THE BURNZ MURDER TRIAL.

Jury Not Yet Secured for Trial of the Scarsdale Postmaster's Slayer.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The courtroom in the old Westchester County Court House was crowded this morning when the trial of Edgar C. Burnz for the murder of Herbert B. Fellows, Postmaster and station agent at Scarsdale, was begun before Judge Martin J. Keogh. It is understood that the defense will attempt to show that Burnz inherited insanity and was also a victim of excessive cigarette smoking.

Lawyer Prime, for the defense, challenged the whole panel of jurors on the ground that it was unconstitutional, as it had not been drawn under the general act. Judge Keogh overruled the motion, and the defense took exception. The Court then ordered the work of selecting a jury to proceed.

Both sides exercised every caution in selecting the jury. George W. Abrams of North Salem, a harnessmaker, answered the questions of both sides and was allowed to take his seat in the jury box as Juror No. 1. Richard Ostrander of Yonkers was excused because he was not a property holder. William H. Brown, editor of The Peekskill Blade, said he could render a verdict in accordance with the evidence, though he thought all murderers had emotional insanity at the time of the commission of the crime, and were not morally responsible. Editor Brown was allowed to take his seat in the jury box as Juror No. 2. Brown,

CHARGES AGAINST ASA BIRD GARDINER

Deputy Attorney General Accuses Him of Malfeasance.

IT MAY MEAN HIS REMOVAL

Has But Five Days in Which to Answer or Appear in Person Before the Governor.

Charges of misconduct and malfeasance in office have been preferred against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner by Deputy Attorney General John Henry Hammond. Only five days are given the District Attorney in which to answer or appear in person before the Governor in his own defense. Col. Gardiner received a copy of the allegations by special messenger from the Governor yesterday.

The District Attorney is charged specifically with interfering with the deputies of the Attorney General in the presentation of election cases to the Grand Jury and the prosecution thereof before Recorder Goff.

Col. Gardiner pronounces the charges groundless, but the belief among his assistants that the "Chief" is marked for sacrifice is almost unanimous. The short period of time given to answer the charges is declared by them to be an undoubted indication of Gov. Roosevelt's determination to remove Col. Gardiner. If the Governor had intended giving the District Attorney an impartial hearing, the Assistant District Attorneys say, he would have referred the charges to Governor-elect Odell instead of fixing Thursday, three days away, as the date for the District Attorney's answer to be in his hands, or Saturday as the last day upon which the public prosecutor could appear at Albany and personally defend himself. The Constitution provides that the Governor may remove the District Attorney when charges are made and the accused official has been given an opportunity to defend himself.

Eighty indictments were found by the October Grand Jury for violations of the elections law. Eighteen of those arrested are still in the Tombs awaiting trial. Of the fourteen cases placed on trial, one conviction has been had, seven have pleaded guilty, three were acquitted, one case was adjourned, and one is still pending. The jury disagreed in one.

Mr. Hammond alleged in court recently that Assistant District Attorney Gordon characterized the election cases as unimportant, and that the District Attorney's office endeavored to prevent the cases being put upon Recorder Goff's calendar. Mr. Gordon characterized Mr. Hammond's statement concerning him a falsehood. Mr. Hammond's other charges against the District Attorney include five specifications. In the case of John Lynch, held for trial on a charge of illegal registration, he claims that when Abraham Levy, defendant's counsel, sued out a writ of certiorari in the Supreme Court, the "District Attorney, for the purpose of preventing the appearance of the Attorney General, upon the return of the said writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, willfully and unlawfully failed to notify the Attorney General."

Further, Mr. Hammond says that for the purpose of bringing the Attorney General's office into ridicule and contempt, Assistant District Attorney McClelland stated in open court that it was the duty of the Attorney General to file the papers constituting the said return. Col. Gardiner's answer to this allegation is that he knew nothing about it, and that Abraham Levy caused the papers to be served. Mr. Levy makes affidavit to this effect.

Assistant District Attorney Unger also, says Mr. Hammond, unlawfully interfered with the Attorney General by refusing to supply the latter with subpoenas and blank certificates of attendance upon the Grand Jury, and also interrupted the Attorney General, on one occasion, when the latter was presenting a case to the Grand Jury. Mr. Unger says about this that Mr. Hammond did not apply in person for the subpoenas; that he did not know the messenger sent, and that he does not give subpoenas indiscriminately, anyway.

For the purpose of creating a prejudice against the Attorney General in the mind of the Honorable Recorder, continue the charges, Mr Unger stated in open court that the Attorney General was interfering with the District Attorney's office by trying to present to the Grand Jury "an election squabble that amounted to nothing."

That Col. Gardiner further willfully and unlawfully interfered with the Attorney General in the performance of his duties, Mr. Hammond is informed by a Tribune reporter, by characterizing the indictment of Chief Devery as an outrage by declaring that it would not hold water and that his signature to the indictment was a forgery.

Upon pretense of finishing a case in two hours, says Mr. Hammond, Assistant District Attorney McClelland put the case of Charles Mather on the calendar in Recorder Goff's court and consumed two and a half days in trying it, so that no election case could be disposed of during those days. In view of all which, and much more, he respectfully requests the removal of the District Attorney from office.

Col. Gardiner, when seen, said he knew nothing about the election trials except a passing conversation he had had with Mr Hammond, in an elevator, when the latter had asked for blank Grand Jury subpoenas.

"I told him," said the District Attorney, "that such were never issued by my office except when the names of the witnesses were first filled in, and that as the Attorney-General's subpoenaes were of equal force and effect with mine, I could see no propriety in complying with his request."

"My instructions to the professional staff have been to aid in all ways the Deputy Attorney General in the disposition of election cases," and I have never had the slightest reason to believe that my instructions were not properly carried out."

Assistant District Attorneys Unger, Gordon, McClelland, and McCann were instructed by the District Attorney to prepare answers to the allegations concerning them, and these will be incorporated into Col. Gardiner's answer, which it is expected will be in the Governor's hands within the specified time.

FRENCH AMNESTY BILL DEBATE.

Vote of Confidence in the Premier Passed by Chamber.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, in the debate on the Amnesty bill, M. Vazeille (Radical Socialist) moved an amendment excluding forgers and false witnesses from its provisions. He explained that ordinary criminals should never be allowed to profit by amnesty. "And," he added, "there is nothing viler and baser than forgery and lying testimony."

M. Vazeille said he did not desire to revive the Dreyfus agitation, but he did not wish the authorities to find their hands tied should a fresh fact come to light.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, replied that the effect of the amendment would be to stir up the whole affair again, and the Republican Party would find itself confronted by perils it has already overcome and which it would be unpardonable to resuscitate.

Continuing, the Premier said the Nationalist Party was opposed to amnesty, not in order to permit Dreyfus to establish his innocence, but to take advantage of the misunderstandings to which his doing so would give rise. It was easy to see through the Nationalists' game. The Dreyfus affair was the broth upon which nationalism was nourished. It desired to delay the realization of Republican reforms, and in voting for the Law of Associations the Government asked the majority to again inspire itself with the superior interests of the republic and not confound their votes with those of the worst enemies of democracy. He asked for the confidence of the Chamber.

The remarks of the Premier were greeted with prolonged applause.

Ex-Premier Méline (Republican) was here allowed to make an explanation with reference to M. Breton's assertion in the debate of Dec. 13, that the Italian Ambassador warned M. Méline of the Henry forgery. M Méline said it was the rule in all countries that in cases of espionage the word of a foreign Ambassador did not suffice. He justified his Government's refusal to allow a revision of the first Dreyfus court-martial on the ground that the investigation of documents made by Gen. Billot, the Minister of War at the time, indicated that Dreyfus was the culprit.

The Chamber then voted confidence in the Premier by the rejection of the amendment, the vote standing 341 to 90.

SCHOOLBOYS FOUGHT A FIRE.

Brigade of the Van Nest Catholic Protectory Kept Flames in Check.

The fire brigade composed of boy inmates of the Catholic Protectory at Van Ness successfully held in check what might have been a very serious fire at the institution yesterday, and after the arrival of the regular Fire Department from West Farms the youngsters did their full share in extinguishing the blaze.

The fire was discovered at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the roof of the boiler-house. The building is located within seventy-five feet of the female wing of the protectory, which, at the time, contained 650 girls, engaged in various occupations. The blaze was lively, the flames shooting high in the air.

The conflagration was distinctly seen by the girls, who however, displayed perfect coolness. They all formed in line and marched into the grounds, and thence to the main building, without the least display of excitement. The boys then lined up and went for the fire apparatus.

They were commanded by Foreman Galloway of the regular Fire Department, who is detailed at the Protectory in charge of the boys' brigade. The boys went to work like veterans, and largely through their efforts the flames were confined to the boiler house, the damage amounting to about $100.

STUART ROBSON'S ESCAPE.

Actor Nearly Hit by Two Bullets While on a Train.

DANVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17.—Stuart Robson, the actor, had a narrow escape from death yesterday while traveling on the Queen and Crescent Railway. Two revolver bullets, coming from a hill top near the tracks, passed through the windows of Robson's compartment and shattered the woodwork over his head. The authorities were immediately notified and arrested James Stout, one of the richest young men in this part of the State, who is charged with doing the shooting.

It is not believed Stout had any idea of trying to kill Robson, but he is thought to be mentally unbalanced and to have fired at the train for amusement.

FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL FORGER.

Secured Money on Bogus Checks—Recently Left Orphan Asylum.

Fifteen-year-old Nellie Moffett of 308 East Thirty-ninth Street was a prisoner in Centre Street Court yesterday, charged with obtaining $380 on forged checks. The girl has been only nine months out of an orphan asylum.

She lives with an aunt, Mrs. Kate Murray, and after her discharge from the orphan asylum obtained employment at $2 per week as a seamstress at 513 Broadway. Five weeks ago she gave up her employment, but told her aunt that her employer, Miss Leary, had gone on a vacation and had left her in charge of the business. Shortly afterward she presented checks for various amounts to the Merchants and Traders' Bank, which were cleverly forged.

In court she said that she had been compelled to forge the checks in order to pay $4 a week board, and support a small brother and sister.

She was held for further examination.

TO FEED 25,000 POOR.

Salvation Army's Big Christmas Dinner at Madison Square Garden.

Preparations are being made by the Salvation Army to give to 25,000 poor people of the city a big Christmas dinner. For the affair the Madison Square Garden has been engaged, and besides the eating, there are to be cinematograph pictures representing the Passion Play. Commander Booth Tucker will preside over the gathering.

The committee that is arranging for the dinner says that it is hoped to raise $10,000, fully $6,000 of which will be forthcoming from the various pots that have have been placed on the street corners and in some of the largest stores. One of the chief donations thus for has been $100 from Mrs. Collis P. Huntington.

Only about 15,000 of the diners are to come to the Garden, for the rest will be fed in their homes from baskets, each basket holding enough for a family of five people and the recipients being selected upon application, after furnishing good references.

AUSTIN FIGHTS FOR LIBERTY.

Man Who Killed His Farmhand Fourteen Years Ago Not Yet Sentenced.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 17.—Peter Austin, who killed his farmhand, Charles Brower, and threw his body into a well fourteen years ago, and who was indicted for murder in the second degree and convicted last week of manslaughter in the second degree, was arraigned before Judge Phillips today for sentence. Frank B. Lown, counsel for Austin, moved for his discharge on the ground that the statute of Limitations bars any conviction for manslaughter when committed on the date proved in these proceedings.

Mr. Lown read the section of the Penal Code which stipulates that "an indictment for a felony other than murder must be found within five years after the commission of the act." He said: "There is no reason to believe that the jury was actuated by any merciful consideration in finding this verdict. They simply determined the degree of crime of which he was guilty to be manslaughter in the second degree. Therefore, as the statute says that he cannot be indicted for that crime after five years, the prisoner should be discharged."

Mr. Lown asked that the sentencing be adjourned until Saturday, and Judge Phillips granted the request.

SMALLPOX IN SCHENECTADY.

Two New Cases Developed Yesterday—The Town Panic-Stricken.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Two more cases of smallpox developed in this city to-day, making three that are now being treated here, and the people of the city are panic-stricken.

At a hastily called meeting of the Board of Health this evening, all citizens were asked to immediately procure the vaccination of themselves and their families.

The Board of Education will be asked to meet at once and take steps to compel the vaccination of all pupils in the public schools and to appeal for co-operation in regard to similar action in the parochial and other sectarian institutions of the city. A pest house has been established, and Dr. Hall, who attended the first case that developed here, that of Henry Teller of Mount Pleasant, has been engaged to remain in the pest house to treat all cases.

The new cases to-day are those of Ernest Schwilk of 418 Union Street and Minnie Lasher of 319 Germania Avenue. The latter case was fully developed on Saturday, but it was not reported until to-day. Minnie Lasher and her mother, on learning that their house was to be quarantined and the patient removed to the pest house, attempted to escape, but were prevented by the guards.

"WHO'S T. C. PLATT?" JUDGE ASKS

Then Fines a Man with a "Pull" $50 for Threatening a Girl.

Although claiming to have much influence with Senator Platt, and having proved that he could have a policeman objectionable to him removed from Brooklyn to the wilds of Staten Island, young Henry Ayres, charged with sending threatening letters to Mrs. Mary Curry of 15 Debevoise Place, Brooklyn, did not escape being fined in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Ayres, who also lives on Debevoise Place, was arrested a short time ago on complaint of Mrs. Curry, who is a young widow. It was claimed that he was jealous of Policeman Thomas Fay, who paid attention to the widow, and caused Fay's transfer to Staten Island, so that he might not be near Mrs. Curry.

It was brought out that Ayres secured the transfer of Fay through Senator Platt. A letter written by the Senator to Ayres, informing him that a certain objectionable person, supposed to be Fay, would not give Ayres further trouble, figured in the case.

"Who is this T. C. Platt?" asked Justice Courtney of Ayres in court yesterday, referring to the letter mentioned.

"Why, the senior Senator from New York," returned Ayres.

"Oh, I see," said the court. "Are you responsible for the recent shake up in the Police Department, too?"

"No," replied the accused, seriously. "My influence doesn't extend as far as that."

Ayres was fined $50.

THE BOOZ CASE INQUIRY

Military Board Hears Testimony at Bristol and Philadelphia.

Physician Says Alleged Treatment of the Cadet Might Have Made Him More Susceptible to Disease.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The taking of testimony in the case of Oscar L. Booz, the former West Point cadet who died two weeks ago from injuries which his parents allege were inflicted at the West Point Military Academy, was begun to-day by the board of inquiry appointed by the Secretary of War. Three sessions were held in the course of the day, two at Bristol, the home of the Booz family, and a short session in this city in the late afternoon.

The members of the board, Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East; Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, and Brig. Gen. J. W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General, arrived at Bristol at 10:30 o'clock. They were accompanied by Capt. Dean, who acted as recorder. The inquiry was held in the pastor's study of the Bristol Presbyterian Church, the first witness called being W. H. Booz, father of Oscar L. Booz.

Mr. Booz stated that Oscar entered the academy on June 20, 1898. Soon afterward letters were received from him stating that he had been hazed. In August a letter was received in which he said he had been in a fight, and had received a pair of black eyes, and that he had been knocked out by a blow over the heart. Mr. Booz said he went to West Point to see his son, and told him he must stand it. Oscar told his father he expected to be hazed, but he did not want to be treated brutally. The father said Oscar did not want his mother to know how he was being treated.

Mr. Booz then told how Oscar had informed him that tabasco sauce had been forced down his throat. The witness started to deny the published statement alleged to have been made by Superintendent Mills of West Point, but he was stopped by Gen. Bates, who said they would later hear what Col. Mills had to say.

Continuing, Mr. Booz said when Oscar went home in the Fall of 1898, he was broken in health and was never well after that.

In answer to a question, Mr. Booz said he made no complaint. While in tents, the father continued, Oscar said the cadets would pull the blankets from him and pour hot wax from a candle on his body. Oscar spent all or last year at home in an endeavor to build up his health. In June of this year he accepted a position with a law firm at Philadelphia, but was compelled to give it up owing to his throat trouble.

In conclusion Mr. Booz said that Oscar would never mention any names. When he felt very badly he would talk of the brutal treatment to which he had been subjected, but never revealed the identity of his persecutors.

Mrs. Booz, Oscar's mother, said that her son never told a lie, or ever acted one. Oscar wrote to her that he liked the surroundings at West Point, but complained of the treatment he had received at the hands of the upper class men. He said the place was unfit for a young man who wanted to do right, and that parents should not send their sons there.

"The upper class men," Oscar wrote, "are brutes and bullies." At this point Mrs. Booz, trembling perceptibly, said that Superintendent Mills should be made to apologize for calling her son a liar.

Nellie Booz, a sister of the deceased young man, was next called. Her testimony related principally to a letter received by the family on Aug. 7, 1898, from Oscar. In it he told of the fight he had with another cadet, and that he fought until he was winded. The cadets began to taunt him and call him a coward, and said he was a disgrace to the corps. If he did not go into the fight, they said, the "Fellows would make life intolerable for him."

He thought it best for him to leave West Point, and asked his father for permission to resign.

Miss Booz, in answer to a question, said that Oscar told her that if he had not swallowed the tabasco sauce he would have been strangled. The others were holding him down and he could do nothing else.

Dr. Willis Weaver of Bristol, the next witness, testified that he has known the Booz family for sixteen years. He said when Oscar went to West Point he was in good physical condition. When he returned in October, he was pale, thin, and dejected. The witness did not prescribe for him until July, 1900, when he had throat under observation. He treated him for about four weeks, and then advised Oscar to see a Philadelphia specialist.

At this point Gen. Bates asked Dr. Weaver if tabasco sauce in large or small quantities would have caused disease in the boy's throat, but the doctor refused to answer, as it was expert testimony.

Gen. Clous, in answer to the doctor's question as to what the result of his declination to answer would be, said he was in contempt of court, but could not be punished.

The Rev. Dr. Alison paid a high tribute to the character of Oscar Booz. He said that after the young man had entered the Academy he received a letter from Oscar in which he told of ill-treatment and said it was hard to be a Christian at West Point, but he would stick to it at any cost.

After hearing other witnesses, the court adjourned, to meet in this city later in the day.

Gen. Brooke told Mr. Booz that if he had any further evidence to submit at any time the board would be glad to hear from him.

The board reconvened at the Lafayette Hotel in this city at 4 o'clock for the purpose of hearing witnesses residing in Philadelphia.

Dr. J. S. Cohen, a throat specialist, who attended Oscar Booz for some time last Summer, said that Oscar had tuberculosis of the larynx, and that when he came to this city for treatment his case was a hopeless one. He continued to treat the ex-cadet until the latter was unable to come to the city because of physical weakness.

In answer to a question whether a person could contract tuberculosis from an injury to the throat, Dr. Cohen said it could only come from a pre-existing cause. He had noticed that Booz had an old injury in the throat.

Dr. Cohen thought that if tabasco sauce had been forced down Booz's throat it might have made him more susceptible to the disease.

Sigmond S. Albert, who was a cadet at West Point for fourteen months, and was a classmate of Booz, was called. The young man at the very first question declined to answer. He had been asked to state in a general way what sort of hazing had been indulged in at the Academy. He was not afraid that he would incriminate himself, he said, but refused merely on the ground that at West Point there was a rule that no cadet should submit to hazing or stand by and see it done.

The members of the board could not see how West Point rules could govern the inquiry, but Albert would not answer direct queries, though information was to a certain extent extracted from him by a desultory fire of seemingly immaterial questions.

Albert said that Booz was not hazed any more than any other cadet. He was one of Booz's roommates while in camp, together with Anthony B. Burnham of Kentucky. Booz and others were made to do "ridiculous stunts," such as making the upper classmen's beds and "other unmanly and disgraceful" things. What these things were the witness refused to state, saying that it was none of the public's business. He told, however, of one night when some fourth year men were stood up in a tent and told to open their mouths and shut their eyes. They obeyed, and then some one squirted into their mouths what he believed to be tabasco sauce. He could not say whether Booz was one of the victims, as they all had their eyes closed.

Albert said he did not see the fight in which Booz was engaged, but noticed that after the encounter Booz was snubbed by some of his own classmates and upper-class men. He said Booz never complained to him of ill-treatment.

After some further unimportant testimony, the court adjourned to meet at West Point to-morrow afternoon.

INVALID SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Edwin C. Partridge Decided to Drown, but Changed His Mind.

Brooding over his ill-health, Edwin C. Partridge shot himself yesterday morning at his home, 358 West Twenty-second Street, and died a few hours later at the New York Hospital, Mr. Partridge, who was sixty-three years old, owned the house, in which he lived with his wife, son, and daughter, the family for a number of years having rented rooms to lodgers.

A letter to Mrs. Partridge was found in the bedroom. It was addressed and stamped ready for mailing. The letter said that by the time Mrs. Partridge received it her husband would be at the bottom of the river.

CITIZENS' UNION'S WORK

The Central City Committee Elects Delegates at Large.

Municipal Reform Organizatiogs Represented—Mr. Cutting Elected Chairman—Charter Amendments Indorsed.

The meeting of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union, at 42 East Twenty-third Street, last night, was marked by a large attendance. R. Fulton Cutting presided.

In addition to the district delegates already announced, there were present the following: Dr. Andrew J. Hussey of the Eleventh, R. H. Robinson of the Fifteenth, George R. Bishop of the Eighteenth, Josiah T. Newcomb of the Twenty-third, and Arthur F. Cosby of the Twenty-seventh.

Twenty-two Assembly districts were represented.

Delegates at large were elected, and it was pointed out that they not only represented the different political parties, but many of the most prominent reform organizations in this section. They number nineteen, and eleven more will be chosen. Those selected last night are:

MANHATTAN—Dr. Matthew Beattie, Republican, President of the City Vigilance League; R. Fulton Cutting, Republican, Central City Committee; Paul J. Fuller, Democrat, Central City Committee; Joseph Larocque, Gold Democrat, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy; Wallace Macfarlane, Democrat, President of the Reform Club; Robert C. Ogden, Republican, member of the Chamber of Commerce; Adolph Oppenheym, Republican, member of the Ethical Culture Society and City Club; Gustav H. Schwab, Independent, member of German Republican Club and Chamber of Commerce; Samuel Seabury, Labor, and follower of Henry George; Isaac N. Seligman, Republican, member of the Chamber of Commerce and Ethical Culture Society; John De Witt Warner, Democrat, member of Reform Club; Everett P. Wheeler, Democrat, President of the East Side Settlement.

BROOKLYN—A. J. Boulton, Bryan Democrat, President of the Stereotypers' Union and Secretary of D. A. 220, Knights of Labor; Henry A. Goulden, Bryan Democrat, and President of the People's Institute; Abner S. Haight, Republican, and member of the Chamber of Commerce; Ludwig Nissen, Republican, President of the Manufacturers' Association, and a member of the Union League Club; Willis L. Ogden, Republican, Vice President of the Republican Club, and a member of the Hamilton Club; George Foster Peabody, Democrat, member of the Committee of Fifteen and of the Chamber of Commerce; Henry Hentz, Republican.

BRONX—Fielding L. Marshall, Central City Committee.

The following committee officers were chosen: Chairman—R. Fulton Cutting; Vice Chairman—Henry Hentz of Brooklyn; Treasurer—E. R. L. Gould; Secretary—Thomas A. Fulton.

Three additional Vice Chairmen will be chosen as soon as the organizations in the other boroughs are perfected. Nominating committees are now at work there.

Mr. Cutting, in accepting a re-election as Chairman of the Central City Committee, thanked the delegates for the honor conferred. He asked the cordial aid of all in the municipal campaign. He expressed confidence in success next year, and said there was no doubt that a combination could be made that would surely overthrow Tammany Hall.

The Chairman was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee of nine, Committee on Finance, Committee on District Organization, and a Committee on Legislation. The last named is to devote its efforts to urging a modification of the election law regarding independent nominations.

General legislative matters will be placed in charge of the Legislative Committees of the City and Reform Clubs.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted approving the work of the Charter Revision Commission and pledging the efforts of the Union for the adoption of the amendments proposed by the Legislature. It was also resolved that a committee of five be appointed to carry into effect the pledge of the Union.

The next meeting will be held on Jan. 28, 1901.

THIEF ALTERED A BIBLE.

Took Bank Notes from Between Its Leaves and Made Cynical Changes in the Text.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 17.—A cynical sneak thief, not satisfied with mere robbery, indulged in vulgar satire by altering his victim's Bible in Omaha last night.

Hugh Hawthorn of 1,903 Farnam Street had deposited a number of banknotes between the leaves of his Bible. In all he placed $55 in the book, and fancied that it must be a hardened criminal indeed who would look for material wealth instead of spiritual riches among the sacred pages. But yesterday just such a degenerate discovered the money. Perhaps, softened by early recollections, the thief took only $25.

Before leaving Hawthorn's room, however, he made several alterations in the Scriptural text. Under one of the banknotes he found the Golden Rule, and with his lead pencil made it read thus: "Do others or they will do you." Another point he added a few words to the Fifth Commandment, and excused his particular conduct in this manner: "Thou shalt not steal more than enough for current expenses."

Hawthorn suspects a young man of the crime, and has confided his suspicions to the police.

NEGRO SAYS HE SHOT A MAN.

Surrenders Because Conscience Troubled Him—He Alleges Self-Defense.

Alfred Lowe, colored, a billiard marker of 492 Seventh Avenue, surrendered himself at Police Headquarters last night. He says he killed William Bentz, colored, in a fight on West Twenty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, on Dec. 11. Bentz drew a knife to stab him, and he said he was forced to shoot his antagonist in self-defense.

The West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station was informed, and the police there said they were looking for a man named Lowe, who had shot a man named Bentz, and Policeman Coughlin was sent to take the prisoner to the station. Lowe said he had been in the precinct, but had evaded the police. He said his conscience troubled him, though his act was done in self-defense. He was locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. Hill, books and stationery; 43 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, millinery and ribbons; 47 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Glimer Brothers, Winston, N. C.; T. L. Vaughn, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Kelly, linens and white goods; 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gross & Strauss, Worcester, Mass.; M. Gross, notions and ribbons; 138 Spring Street; Belvedere House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. S. Johnson, dry goods; 443 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Oppenheimer Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheimer, straw goods; Hoffman House.

Hills, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. Vedder, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Snellenberg, clothing; Hoffman House.

Snellenberg, D., Wilmington, Del., clothing; Hoffman House.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, silks and dress goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; S. J. McAnulty, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Gillen, H. J., Chicago, Ill., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. G. O'Brien, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Wakefield, silks and dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Halle, Schwarz & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Skall, furnishing goods; 106 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; L. Hutzler, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Crane, F. L., Scranton, Penn.; hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Mann & Anker, Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Annewalt Brothers & Co., Allentown, Penn.; W. H. Annewalt, hats and caps; Hoffman House.

Greif, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; M. Greif, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Notice to Readers of New York Times.

Orders for the delivery of THE NEW YORK TIMES to either residence or place of business may be made by postal card or through telephone Cortlandt 4861. Any irregularity in delivery should be immediately reported to the office of publication.—Adv.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Underwear and Hosiery

in all the desirable makes—at popular prices.

Hosiery in cotton, silk, wool and lisle thread—black and fancy colors.

Special—School Stockings, double knee, heel and toe, sizes 6 to 10; usual price 30c., now 19c.

UNDERWEAR.
Cartwright & Warner's.
Combination Suits.
White Merino and Natural Wool.
Ribbed Underwear.
Silk and Wool Underwear.

A lot of natural wool Shirts, Drawers and Pantalets, broken sizes, reduced to 35c. and 50c., worth double.

60-62 West 23d St.

Here's something you can stack up against any sort of weather in, and not feel a shiver—and it's stylish, too. Part of the original price left off—

Frieze overcoats, greys, dark oxfords, greenish greys, and brown, satin lined shoulders, worsted body lining, a big, warm dressy coat, special—$15.

All our fancy double breasted vests, that were $5 and $6, reduced to $2.50.

Give him one for Christmas.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy and warmer; winds variable, becoming fresh, south.

There has been a general and decided rise in the temperatures east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the South Atlantic States and Northern New York and New England, and they are 5 degrees to 23 degrees above the seasonal average. West of the Rocky Mountains they have fallen to 14 degrees, except on the Pacific Coast. There has been light rain and snow from the Upper Mississippi Valley and lake region eastward through the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, followed during the day by clearing weather in the Lower Ohio Valley and Western upper lake region. It will be warmer Tuesday in the Atlantic States, and temperatures will remain comparatively high elsewhere, continuing Wednesday. It will be cloudy Tuesday in the lower lake region, the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and in Western New England, with probably light rain or snow. With these exceptions, generally fair weather is indicated Tuesday and Wednesday. On the New England Coast the winds will be light and variable; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will become light to fresh southerly, and on the South Atlantic Coast they will be light to fresh and mostly easterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	—TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	33	15	16
6 A. M.	33	13	15
9 A. M.	35	14	19
12 M.	39	22	26
3 P. M.	42	28	30
6 P. M.	40	28	29
9 P. M.	38	24	26
12 P. M.	39	22	23

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	23
Weather Bureau	21
Corresponding date 1899	36
Corresponding date for last twenty years	34

The maximum temperature yesterday was 30 degrees at 5 P. M. The minimum temperature was 13 degrees at 6 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.44, and at 8 P. M. 30.35. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 64 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 61 per cent.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

5:15 A. M.—310 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; owner, Frederick Reeves; damage, $25.

7:40 A. M.—1,524 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

7:45 A. M.—7 East Forty-second Street; owner, Joseph Maibenk; damage, $250.

8:35 A. M.—495 Pearl Street; owner, Israel Block; damage, $250.

8:50 A. M.—248 Thompson Street; owner, Andrew J. Smith; damage, $100.

9:40 A. M.—324 Madison Street; owner, Nathan Winger; damage, $200.

9:50 A. M.—338 West Eighteenth Street; owner, Alice Grabb; damage, $50.

10 A. M.—1,637 Park Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

10:10 A. M.—162 Reade Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

10:40 A. M.—Unionport Road, near Westchester Avenue; owner, Catholic Protectory; damage, $100.

10:50 A. M.—1,132 Broadway; owner unknown; damage, $100.

12:20 P. M.—307 Rivington Street; owner, Morris Bakulle; damage slight.

12:50 P. M.—143 East Thirty-ninth Street; owner, Amelia Hill; damage, $300.

2 P. M.—715 Park Avenue; owner, Henry G. Marquand; damage, $250.

2 P. M.—234 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; owner, A. Hammond; damage, $100.

3:15 P. M.—404 East Eighty-third Street; owner, L. Kaufman; damage, $25.

3:15 P. M.—39 East Street; owner, Mark & Jacobson; damage, $2,500.

5 P. M.—25 Stanton Street; owner, Rosie Goldberg; damage, $25.

6 P. M.—7 East Twenty-seventh Street; owner, John J. Scammel; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 17.—A fire in Chicopee Falls early this morning destroyed three dwelling houses and rendered three families homeless. Some of the inmates had narrow escapes. Loss, $8,000.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Store Open Evenings.

We Sell Strictly For Cash.
No Store That Sells On Credit Is In A Position To Match Our Low Prices.

Diamond Jewelry.

We have a magnificent stock of Diamond Jewelry. It's well worth remembering. We do not claim that our Diamonds are intrinsically superior to those sold elsewhere. That would be mere bathos. Our plea for your preference is based on the fact that we secured our Diamonds at very low prices and are selling them on exceedingly narrow margins. Many another dealer would consider four times our profit fair merchandising. However, we sell Diamonds just as we do everything else—as low as possible.

Man's Gipsy Ring, set with one ruby and two brilliants, weighing 1⅛ kt., worth $150.00; at $112.49.

Man's Gipsy Ring, set with opal centre and two brilliants, weighing ¾ kt. less 1-6 4 worth $85.00; at $64.49.

Woman's Cluster Ring, large, fine sapphire centre and twelve brilliants, weighing ¾ kt., worth $120.00; at $99.42.

Woman's Three-Stone Circle Ring, containing one sapphire and two diamonds, weighing 2⅛ kt., worth $250.00; our price, $194.24.

Woman's Marquise Ring, medium size, sapphire centre, surrounded by twenty-four brilliants, weighing ¾ kt., worth $75.00; our price, $49.79.

Woman's Princess Ring, containing five rubies and twenty-four brilliants weighing 1¼ kt.—fine white stones—worth $135.00; our price, $97.49.

Brooch, set with beautiful white stones, fancy design, thirty-seven brilliants, weighing 2 kt., worth $175.00; our price, $124.49.

Pansy Brooch, set with fifty-nine fine white diamonds, worth $175.00; our price $149.24.

Diamond Sunburst, containing fifty-five brilliants, weighing 2½ kt., worth $175.00 our price, $139.24.

Diamond Links, set with white cut stones, from $5.69 to $31.24.

Silk Waists.

We'd as soon have you measure the goodness of the store by our Silk Waist values as anything else. Unmistakable bargains are abundant—prodigal. Here's a glowing group at $2.89, $3.49 and $5.24. The garments are well worth seeing—black and colored taffeta with cording, hemstitching and tucking. The higher priced ones are relatively as cheap.

Women's Silk Skirts.

The fluffy, dainty prettiness of a Silk Skirt appeals to nearly all women. Their ruffle and shimmer will be welcome on Christmas morning. This list makes choosing easy:

Taffeta Silk Skirts, trimmed with accordion plaiting and pinked ruche, finished with dust ruffle, $6.49.

Taffeta Silk Skirts, trimmed with two rows of accordion plaiting and pinked ruche, $6.49.

Taffeta Silk Waists, trimmed with accordion plaiting and two pinked ruches, finished with dust ruffle, $8.44.

And there's a tempting array at $8.89, $13.99, $17.49, $19.69 up to $29.99—all the newest Parisian touches of art and beauty.

Women's and Misses' Mackintoshes.

Women's Mackintoshes, made of wool cashmere, double texture, velvet collar, single or double cape, $2.99.

Women's Mackintoshes, made of wool cashmere, double texture, velvet collar, very full military cape, $3.99.

Women's Mackintoshes, made of wool cashmere, double texture, velvet collar, lined with silk, $5.99.

Misses' Mackintoshes, cashmere finished, velvet collar, single cape, $1.59; wool cashmere, double cape, $2.39.

Men's Bath Robes.

The experiences of former Christmases taught us the importance of Men's Bath Robes as Holiday merchandise. That's why we have provided so lavishly. Here are meagre hints of the last lots to arrive:

At $3.89, instead of $4.75—made of fancy striped eiderdown, colors that you'll like.

At $4.99, instead of $6.50—made of heavy, fleecy eiderdown, cloth-bound throughout.

At $6.24, instead of $7.50—made of extra weight double-faced eiderdown—luxurious!

At $6.74, instead of $8.00—made of rich camel's hair; Jacquard patterns in pretty tints.

At $7.99, instead of $10.00—made of camel's hair, red, gray, lavender, brown and blue; bound throughout with cloth and fancy silk cord.

$1.50 Neckwear, 74c.

One hundred d

Store Open Evenings Until 10 o'clock—All this Week

Whose CHRISTMAS PARCEL Isn't Ready To-day?

EACH day the pressure will grow greater. Stores will be busier; express companies will be over-burdened; Uncle Sam's mail will be over-taxed. The discomfort of buying, and the chance of loss or delay in sending will be double, later. Practically undiminished stocks are here to select from; much improved organization for packing and delivery; but you'll help us to best please you by doing your buying as early in the week as possible.

Cloth Capes Reduced

This is the best news of Cloth Capes that has been, or will be told for many a long day. Now, while wearing time is at its height, and the demand for these beautiful wraps the strongest, we ruthlessly reduce prices on the entire collection by a quarter of their value.

The capes are the finest productions of skilled Paris designers, and present an almost illimitable range of choice. The deft French fingers have made the most of the marvelous possibilities of the materials, the color play, and the full sweep of present day design, so that each cape differs from its neighbor in some one of these particulars, thereby entirely avoiding duplication.

Prices Were $30 to $95
Prices Are $22.50 to $71.25

All handsomely boxed for holiday gifts. Some descriptive detail of a few:

At $32.50, from $43.50—Of brown kersey; falling in closed plaits; elaborate design in black braid; flaring collar, edged with marten; lined with silk serge.

At $49.50, from $68—Of red broadcloth, with quadruple cape in Empire effect; closed plaits from shoulder, opening midway; jabot of white chiffon with beautiful applique design of red taffeta; trimmed with gold buttons.

At $56.25, from $75—Of castor kersey, three-quarter length; rich applique design of stitched taffeta; inlaid velvet collar of lavender velvet; lined with lighter shade of lavender figured satin. Second floor, Broadway.

Holiday Umbrellas
Many Kinds—All Bargains

Men's, women's and children's umbrellas, in a vast variety of handsome styles—an unmatched variety. The preparations for this season's selling have been on a much more extensive plan than ever before. That means much to those who've seen our previous displays. Better, too, as to values. Let these few specimens speak for the entire splendid gathering:

$2.50—Women's all-silk umbrellas with fancy handles of ivory, horn, pearl, Dresden, and natural wood; some with silver caps. Would be very moderately priced at $3.

$3—Men's silk umbrellas—extra good quality —fancy silver trimmed handles. Value $4.

$3.75—Women's fine silk umbrellas, with long ivory and pearl handles. Good value at $5.

The Wanamaker special umbrellas of silk, guaranteed for 2 years, are $5 for women's, $6 for men's; all have natural wood handles.

At $5—Women's umbrellas of extra fine, pure silk; handles of pearl, ivory, gun metal, gold, tortoise shell, and natural wood with silver trimming.

Men's umbrellas at same price, with handles of natural wood; silver trimmed; also of horn and ivory. Both men's and women's are easily worth $1.50 more.

Numerous good values for men, women, and children at 50c. to $2.

Umbrellas that fold to fit in dress suit case, at $5 each. Broadway.

SILK WAISTS

Two new lots—handsome styles all of them—fresh from the factory. We had them made especially for the holiday selling. They are all put up in neat boxes.

In one group—price $4.50 each—are waists of excellent taffeta, in various pretty solid colors and black. The very newest styles.

The other is a lot of solid black and solid white waists. Beautifully made. Entire waist of small plaits and hemstitching; bishop sleeve with puff above. These are $5.50.

Both of these are good values. In fact, of the many exceptionally attractive offerings here this season, there was none better than these. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fur Scarfs and Sets

Here's a sable scarf at $5, and here is a sable set at $500. The former of Alaska sable, the latter of imperial Russian sable. Those two items fairly illustrate the wide range of choosing in these splendid stocks. All good, dependable furs, in the best latest styles, and priced in the most reasonable way. Here are further fur hints from an unsurpassed gathering.

Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, trimmed with tails, at $6.50, $10.50, $15.

Mink Cluster Scarfs at $15, $17.50.

Sable Fox Double Scarfs, trimmed with 2 large tails, at $12 and $20.

Blue Fox Animal Scarfs at $20 and $35.

Natural Lynx Collarettes, long tabs, $35.

Silvered Lynx Collarettes at $40 and $50.

Mink Collarettes at $45, $50 and $65.

Extra Choice Cross Fox Sets, muff and scarf, at $85.

Extra Choice Fisher Set, large cluster scarf and muff, at $175. Second floor, Broadway.

House Dresses

All the usual fabrics are well represented in this gathering of women's dresses for home wear. Percales and ginghams in widest possible variety of patterns and colorings; black mohair and black sateen. At least a dozen styles. All with waist and skirt joined; some very plain, others attractively trimmed—with white braid or piped with white.

Neatly boxed for giving, at $1 to $4.50. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girls' MACKINTOSHES

Don't you think your young daughter or niece or sister would like to find a mackintosh among her presents on Christmas morning—that is, a *neat, stylish garment* such as these?

This "Zenda," for instance, in navy blue and garnet plaid back serge, double cape, velvet collar, at $3.25 each. Or the "Lenox," same colorings, but made with double-breasted circular cape, at $4. Perhaps she would like some of these golf mackintoshes best—they have deep circular capes with hood showing plaid. $5.

Lengths 34 to 50 in all styles. Your choice will be packed in a suitable holiday box. Second floor, Ninth street.

Handkerchiefs

The initialed kinds are in greatest demand for gifts. There is a most varied collection here. Pretty styles for the little folks, as well as the most tasteful designs for men and women. Numerous attractive novelties in colored borders and colored initials. And effective new styles in hemstitched silk handkerchiefs.

All are either pure linen or pure silk. Not a thread of cotton in these handkerchief stocks.

For Men—Pure Linen—
At 12½c each—Hemstitched and initialed. At 50c each—Two styles of initials.
At 25c each—Two styles of initials. At $1 each—French handwork.

For Women—Pure Linen—
At $1 dozen—Hemstitched and initialed. At 25c each—Two styles of initials.
At 12½c each—Two styles of initials. At 50c each—With neat initial.
At 75c each—French handwork.

For Men—Pure Silk—
At 25c, 50c, 75c and $1 each—Handsomely initialed and hemstitched.

CAMERAS

What better Christmas gift than a Camera? Through the long year it is an ever fresh delight to its possessor. Well-known scenes assume fresh charm, as his photographic instinct is developed along with his plates. The pleasure in after days, of turning back over the views of pleasant places, jolly groups, and all the happenings that otherwise would have passed into indistinct memories, goes with the camera.

Our collection of cameras and photographers' needfuls is complete. All best kinds are represented; and all supplies are of the most reliable sort. Among our stock of cameras we mention the following—all 20 per cent. below list prices.

Pocket Kodaks, 1½x2; loaded for 12 pictures; list $5, our price $4.

Bull's-eye Kodaks; No. 2, 3¼x3½; No. 4, 4x5; list $8 and $12, our prices $6.40 and $9.60.

Cartridge Kodaks; No. 3, 3¼x4¼, No. 4, 4x5 and No. 5, 5x7; list $20, $25, and $35, our prices $16, $20, and $28.

Eastman's Toning Solution; 4-oz. bottle, 25c, 8-oz. bottle, 45c.

Folding Pocket Kodaks; No. 1, 2¼x3¼, No. 1A, 2¼x4¼, Nos. 2 and 3; list $10, $12, $15, and $20, our prices $8, $9.60, $12, and $14.

A special camera, 4x5 in.; with one double plate-holder, $1.85.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Christmas MUSIC
To Echo *All Year 'Round*

It won't be Christmas without music, will it? Here is the *one* thing needed to give life and jollity to the Christmas festivities. Even if you have a piano, who wants to play it all day long? Then you can't move it into the nursery for the children to enjoy.

With a REGINA MUSIC BOX
EVERYBODY is Happy—*Children, Too*

Have it in the parlor for your guests to enjoy; then move it into the nursery for the children to dance to. It will give life and pleasure to the entire household, on Christmas Day, and every day, next year and for many years to come. You never tire of a Regina Music Box, for new tunes can be added all the time; including the latest music, as it comes out.

It is a Splendid Gift for Any Home

And it is extremely easy to buy, on the Wanamaker Club plan. Only $4, and upwards, to pay cash down—depending on what instrument you select—then easy monthly payments afterward.

It's hardly worth while to leave music out of the Christmas arrangements this time—it is so easy to have by joining the club.

See the Music Boxes in the Basement, or, if you can't come, write for full particulars *to-day*.

SLIPPERS
For Everybody

Have you had in mind any particular style of men's or women's or children's slippers? It's here, very likely. We can help you, if you're still undetermined as to the styles you'd like to have. It's a splendid stock—embracing the best, handsomest sorts of slippers that could be found. Take the matter of felt slippers—they're worn more generally now than ever. All these are of Dolge felt—the best that can be made.

There's a special lot of women's high and low cut felt slippers that go on sale to day at $1 a pair. Values up to $2.

Women's high-front toilet slippers; leather soles, at $1.25 a pair.
Women's felt Romeo slippers, at $2 a pair.
Men's black felt slippers, with felt soles, at 50c a pair.
Men's black and red toilet slippers; leather soles; extra felt lining; $1.50 a pair.
Men's red felt Romeo slippers, with felt trimming, at $2 a pair.

Just a hint of other sorts:

Men's kid opera slippers, well made and lined, at $1.25 a pair.
Men's Romeo style kidskin slippers, at $1.50 a pair.
Men's Russia leather Romeo slippers, welted soles, at $3.50 a pair.
Women's kid one-strap slippers, beaded toes, at $2 a pair.
Women's patent leather, vamp kid back slippers, at $1.50 a pair.
Women's patent leather and kid Louis XIV. heel slippers, at $2.50 to $5 a pair.
Boys' slippers at $1.25 to $2 a pair.

Women's SUITS

Two splendid offerings of Tailor-made Suits for women. For immediate wear, yet in advanced styles that will be ideal far into the spring. All are handsomely made and of choicest materials.

The prices are remarkable.

At $18—Suits worth up to $37.50—
Made of cheviots and homespuns, with blouse, tight-fitting and Eton jackets; some silk-lined throughout.

At $28.50—Suits worth up to $50—
Of fine cheviot and broadcloth; with various styles of jackets; all suits silk-lined throughout. Second floor, Broadway.

RUGS Under-Price
Ideal CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Every dollar that you put into a rug buys fullest value of appreciation from the friend that receives it. That's when you pay full price. Look how much more can be bought by the splendid offerings told of below.

For a housekeeper; for a girl's boudoir; for a young man's den, here are abundant suggestions at most unusual prices:

Smyrna Rugs—Rug sizes—
18x34 inches, 85c, were $1.15
21x45 inches, $1.25, were $1.65
26x45 inches, $1.75, were $2.25
30x60 inches, $2.15, were $3
36x72 inches, $3.15, were $4.25
48x84 inches, $5.15, were $7
30x33 inches, $1.35, were $1.85
36x40 inches, $1.90, were $2.50
48x54 inches, $3.35, were $4.50.

Smyrna Rugs—Carpet sizes—
6x9 ft., $11, were $14.50.
7½x10½ ft., $18, were $22.50.
9x12 ft., $23.50, were $28.50.
9x15 ft., $32, were $42.

Oriental Rugs—India—
9x12 ft., $108, was $160
12x9 ft., $125, was $165
12½x9¼ ft., $125, was $146
16¾x9¾ ft., $164, was $248
14¼x10 ft., $144, was $182
16¼x10 ft., $163, was $210
14x11 ft., $158, was $235
17¾x10 ft., $185, was $268
15¼x10½ ft., $165, was $245
16¼x10¾ ft., $185, was $265
14x12 ft., $169, was $255
15x11 ft., $166, was $248
14x12 ft., $170, was $255
15x12 ft., $198, was $286

Oriental Rugs—Ouchak—
18x12 ft., $200, was $310
11¾x9¼ ft., $90, was $148
12¼x9¼ ft., $90, was $170
12½x11¼ ft., $130, was $210

Third floor.

Women's DESKS

Here is a thoughtful gift suggestion—a gift that is as practical and gratifying to the recipient as it is effective in appearance. Every woman not already supplied frequently wishes for better facilities for writing and keeping her letters; yet a desk is just one of those semi-luxuries that one puts off buying whether they need to or not—and it is just these things that present seekers like to give.

There are one hundred styles to select from, taking in the most popular woods. Some are very elaborately inlaid, others are handsomely carved. Some in mahogany are in dull finish of Colonial pattern; in those in oak are some in wax finish. The finest desk of all is a Dutch inlaid mahogany at $250.

A word of some prices:

At $6.50—Golden oak; quartered oak drop lid; long outside drawer; French legs; well built and finished.

At $8, from $12—Quartered golden oak; open pattern; long drawer.

At $9 from $15—Imitation mahogany; drop lid; long drawer; French legs.

At $12—Imitation mahogany; carved drop lid; long drawer.

At $12—Imitation mahogany; mahogany veneered lid, inlaid; long drawer.

At $14.50—Quartered golden oak; ornamental top; drop lid; long drawer.

At $15—Quartered golden oak; drop lid; 2 long drawers; French legs.

At $16.50—Bird's-eye maple; drop lid; 3 long drawers; shaped legs.

$17.50—Quartered golden oak; drop lid; long drawer.

At $18.50—Mahogany; drop lid; long drawer; shaped legs.

At $20—Quartered golden oak; drop lid; 2 long drawers, with carved fronts.

At $22—Quartered golden oak in wax finish; drop lid; highly finished.

At $23—Flemish oak; long drawer; lower shelf; carved drop lid.

At $24—Quartered golden oak; 3 long drawers; handsomely carved drop lid.

At $25—Mahogany; drop lid, inlaid; swell front drawer; shaped legs.

Fourth floor.

Christmas CANDIES

No argument needed about candies—who'd think of Christmas without a jolly big supply? Only thing to decide is: Where is the biggest variety of purest, freshest, and most delicious kinds? Everyone that *knows*, and knows *all*, must say Wanamaker's.

The best Bonbons and Chocolates that finest and purest materials and most expert skill can make, at 60c a pound. There are none better at any price.

Bonbons and Chocolates, just as fresh and pure, but not requiring the most expensive ingredients, at 30c a pound.

Special Chocolates and Assorted Candies, at 20c pound. And ever so many more; as well as the boxes for them.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

DINNER SETS

This is a very opportune offering of rich, splendid chinaware, any set of which would surely be a most acceptable present. It's all of high grade—mostly French, one kind only being of fine Austrian ware—and new. Some of it came only a day or two ago, 'way beyond the time it was expected. This special collection will be displayed for your choosing this morning, with these special prices, which will doubtless help many to quick selection. Handsome and cheap as they are, they can't remain long.

Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets; 100 pieces; border decoration and all handles gilt; 10 sets at $18.50 each; were $25.

Chas. Field Haviland "G. D. A." Dinner Sets; 100 pieces; 2 pretty flower decorations, all handles gilt; 19 sets in one decoration at $20 each, were $25; 10 sets in another decorat on at $20 each, were $25.

Austrian china Dinner Sets, 101 pieces; festoon wreath decoration, blue border and all handles gilt; 27 sets at $15 each; were $20.

Blankets and Quilts

The falling temperature may remind some of us, during our Holiday shopping, that we have wants of our own. There's no virtue in planning for others to the total exclusion of our own needs. In the matter of bed-coverings, for instance. Maybe you've thought of them the last few nights. We thought of them early last spring—gathered in a most careful but very generous way. The finest blankets that are made are here—here at lower prices than are usual for equal goods. Down-filled comfortables that we make ourselves. Honestly made, and at a saving in cost, which is yours:

At $2.50 a pair—"The Elkins." A well-made, strong and warm blanket; wool filling and cotton warp; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

At $5.50 a pair—"The Columbia." Made of fine wool; finished soft and spongy; cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.

At $7.50 a pair—"The Torrington." Of extra fine wool; slightly in finish; cotton warp; 84x86 in.; 7½ lbs.

At $10 a pair—"The Waverly." Fine soft wool on spool cotton warp; 78x86 in.; 9½ lbs.

Down Quilts—
Some with sateen covering, figured both sides, at $3.50, $4 and $5.
Some with rich covering of China silk, one side figured, at $10 and $12.
Cotton filled comfortables, with silkoline covering, at 90c, $1.25 and $1.50.
Third Floor, Ninth Street.

Linen Table Pieces

They're an attractive addition to the rich holiday display—these handsome combinations of linen and Renaissance lace. The collection comprises five hundred center pieces, round and square, bureau and sideboard scarfs, all with linen center and Renaissance lace edge. They are extremely decorative, and specially priced—in some cases at less than half former values. Your needs can undoubtedly be met from among the gathering:

75c each—18-in. squares and 20-in. round centers; formerly priced up to $2.25.
$2.50 each—30-in. round and square centers; formerly priced up to $5.50.
$4.50 each—36-inch round and square centers; formerly priced up to $10.
$2.75 each—20x54-in. sideboard scarfs; formerly priced up to $6.
$3.50 each—20x54-in. bureau scarfs; formerly priced up to $7.50.
Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Fancy Bed-Muslins

Here are Sheets and Pillow Cases prettily hemstitched, that make excellent gifts for housekeeping friends. It is almost wonderful how much daintiness and finish can be added to these practical pieces at so little cost. You know how tedious the hemstitching is when done by hand; yet these are the prices, with the work all done:

Pillow Cases, with 3 rows of hemstiching and insertion—
42x38½ in., at 35c each.
45x38½ in., at 37c each.
Sheets to match—
63x99 in., at $1 each.
90x99 in., at $1.25 each.
Pillow Cases, with 5 rows of hemstitching—
42x38½ in., at 42c each.
45x38½ in., at 45c each.
Sheets to match—
63x99 in., at $1.12 each.
90x99 in., at $1.35 each.
Pillow Cases, with 7 rows of hemstitching and insertion—
42x38½ in., at 57c each.
45x38½ in., at 59c each.
Sheets to match—
63x99 in., at $1.30 each.
90x99 in., $1.58 each.
Fourth avenue.

Men's Suspenders

Silver buckle suspenders. Put up singly in neat boxes. Men generally will be pleased with such a gift. There'll be a great many recipients of suspenders, judging from the selling here.

There's a really wonderful variety of designs in these silver buckles. The web in all of these suspenders is silk, of course. Colorings and patterns here, too, to meet any taste. Calfskin ends. Durable as well as handsome. $1 to $3. Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Overcoats

That man is foolish who goes a-shivering or snabby these crisp days, on the score of overcoat economy. Here's the true economy—in our Men's Clothing Store. Whatever may be the sum you wish to give, it represents here the resultant of lowest price and most reliable quality. Witness, for proof thereof, these four overcoats priced in a manner generous to Our Public:

At $8.50—Of all-wool gray cheviot; plaid lined with velvet collar. Fully worth $10.

At $12—Of all-wool dark-gray frieze; with black satin shoulders; all-wool black diagonal body-lining, satin sleeve-linings; a very dressy coat that would be fairly priced at $15.

At $10—Of all-wool dark-gray frieze; satin shoulders and plaid wool body-lining; velvet collar. A good $12 value.

At $15—A newly-received Raglan, a splendid looking coat, of all-wool medium gray frieze; with big shoulders and loose back; full of style.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

Just at the outset of the cold weather comes this word of reductions in the stock of the Boys' Clothing Store. We have gathered up the broken lots of this season's suits and overcoats, and place them at your disposal at prices far below regular value. It's scarcely necessary to offer additional inducements to visit this corner of Wanamaker's—you show continually that you are alive to its value as the headquarters for stylish, reliable, yet low-priced clothing for boys. But this news should increase even the present attendance considerably.

At $4, formerly priced up to $10—Sailor, Middy and Russian Blouse Suits, in blue and mixed materials. Sizes 3 to 12 years.

At $5, formerly $6—Double-breasted Suits of mixed, striped or plain blue cheviot; with extra trousers; sizes 8 to 16 years.

At $7, worth up to $10—Reefers of fine quality of kersey; some trimmed with braid; splendid bargains at their new prices; sizes 3 to 10 years.

At $8.50, formerly priced up to $12—Overcoats of kersey and frieze; extremely stylish garments; sizes 4 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Diaries for 1901

Are you going to begin the new year, and the new century with a new undertaking—that of keeping a record of daily happenings; or are you going to continue a long-established custom in so doing? In either case, here's the place to come for your diaries. We can satisfy the man who confines himself to jotting down, here and there, items of importance, or the man who wants to write pages full, with diaries for all sorts of requirements between. Some of the kinds:

5c—The Wanamaker diary, 4½x7 in., neatly bound in red cloth; 3 days to page; with pages for cash account, addresses, and memoranda; and much valuable information.

12c—Vest pocket diary of leatherette, with map of the United States, postal rates, etc.

35c—Vest pocket diaries, 7 days to the page, with pages for cash account and memoranda.

Numerous other styles, up to fine pocket diaries handsomely bound in leather, with flap and extra pockets, at $2.25. Commercial Stationery Store, Basement.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SUPREME COURT HEARS THE PORTO RICO CASE

Argument Involving Status of Island Possessions Begun.

Counsel in Customs Case Before Federal Tribunal Maintains the Constitution Follows the Flag.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day argument was begun in two cases, the decision of which is expected to fix the status of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands and other insular possessions acquired through the war with Spain, with respect to the United States proper, to say whether their people are citizens, and to indicate whether the Constitution follows the flag.

One of the cases is that of John H. Goetze, who, in June, 1899, imported from Porto Rico a quantity of leaf tobacco into the United States through the Port of New York, and protested against the assessment of duty on the importation, claiming that the tobacco was not subject to duty because "Porto Rico at the time of the importation was not a foreign country, and because, therefore, the imposition of duties on goods brought from a place within the territory of the United States into a port of the United States is not lawful and valid under the Constitution."

The Collector of the Port and the Board of General Appraisers both ruled against him, as did the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, when Goetze took the case before that tribunal. From the opinion of that court the importer appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

The other case is known as the "Fourteen Diamond Ring Case." In that suit the claimant is one Manuel Pepke, who served as a soldier of the United States in Luzon, in the Philippines. While there he purchased or acquired the rings in question and brought them into the United States without paying duty upon them, some time in the year 1899, between July 31 and Sept. 25. The rings were seized May 18, 1900, at Chicago, by a United States customs officer as merchandise liable to duty which should have been invoiced, and was fraudulently imported and brought into the United States contrary to law.

An information for the forfeiture of the rings was filed on behalf of the Government June 1, 1900, to which the claimant pleaded, setting up that at the time he acquired the property Luzon was a part of the territory of the United States and that the seizure was contrary to the claimant's right as a citizen of the United States under the Constitution, and particularly under Section 2, Article IV., thereof, and he insisted that under Article 1., Section 8, Congress is required to see that all taxes and duties shall be uniform throughout the United States. To this plea the United States demurred, and upon hearing of the demurrer, the District Court gave judgment of forfeiture for the Government. This judgment the claimant removed into the Supreme Court by a writ of error.

The opening argument in behalf of Goetze was begun by Everit Brown of counsel for appellant. Mr. Brown rehearsed the main features as to the cession of Porto Rico, with the circumstances of the enactment of the tariff law of 1897 and the imposition of the duties on the goods of Goetze. The main contentions, he said, were that Porto Rico was not a "foreign country," as contemplated by the tariff act, and that Porto Rico was within the United States, so that an impost duty against the goods of Porto Rico would be in violation of the Constitutional provision that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

Mr. Brown remarked that counsel who had opposed this view had maintained that Porto Rico was a part of the United States only in a Pickwickian sense. It was conceded, he said, that "the people of the United States constituted an absolute sovereign Nation; that the power to declare and carry on war has been delegated by the people to its Constitutional agents, and to govern it and its inhabitants while it remains foreign territory, subject only to the rules and usages of civilized warfare under international laws."

It was also conceded, Mr. Brown said, that the people had delegated the power to add permanent acquisitions to its territory.

But with these concessions, Mr. Brown declared, the people had established certain Constitutional limits never to be transcended. This case was something more than one of ex proprio vigore. It went to the extent of denying the right of any branch of the Government to transcend the limitations laid down by the Constitution. He closed his introductory presentation of the case by referring to its momentous character, which he and his colleagues regarded as the most profoundly important that they ever had been called upon to present.

Mr. Perkins, also for Goetze, followed, taking up more particularly the Constitutional phases of the case. He spoke of the grave and serious interests involved, not only for the present but for all time in the future. It was only because of the extraordinary events which the Nation had participated in of late that this case had arisen.

Mr. Perkins maintained that the Constitution was in effect a power of attorney, and the question was as to what were those powers. The prosecution of the war to Porto Rico or elsewhere, or to the acquisition of this or that place, were all acts which must be brought within the powers of the Constitution. The metaphor as to the Constitution following the flag Mr. Perkins regarded as equivalent to saying that a man's shadow followed him. The first Constitutional point urged by Mr. Perkins was that "the claim of unlimited power in new territories is opposed to our entire theory of Constitutional government."

A large number of cases were cited to show the attitude of the United States Supreme Court on analogous issues in the past. An unbroken line of decisions, it was maintained, established that the prohibitory clauses of the Constitution apply in the government of the territory of the United States. In one decision, as late as last March, Mr. Perkins said that Justice Harlan had held that the seventh amendment to the Constitution, securing the right of trial by jury, applies to judicial proceedings in the Territories.

The other chief points advanced in behalf of the appellant were: "The treaty of Paris is not open to the construction that it provides for the governing of Porto Rico without regard to constitutional limitations, and as a country foreign to the United States. If it were possible to place that construction upon the treaty the provision would be void, as contrary to the Constitution, but this would not in any way prevent or affect the accomplishment or the usual results of annexation.

"If the tariff act imposes a duty or tax upon goods brought from Porto Rico to a place elsewhere in the United States after the annexation, the imposition is void as being in conflict with an express provision of the Constitution.

"When the treaty of Paris took effect Porto Rico ceased to be 'a foreign country' within the meaning of those words as used in the tariff act."

Mr. Perkins's argument was in progress when the Court adjourned until to-morrow, when Mr. Perkins will continue and the other counsel will be heard. The five hours on each side which the Court has allowed will extend the hearing through to-morrow and part of next day if all the time is occupied.

OTHER PORTO RICAN CASES.

Actions Arising Out of Levying of Duties to be Heard Jan. 7.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Chief Justice Fuller to-day advanced a number of cases involving the relation between the United States and Porto Rico so as to be heard with the De Lima case, in which this question is at issue. The De Lima case is set for Jan. 7, and will be argued by ex-Secretary Carlisle. It was at his instance that three of the cases were to-day advanced. Two of the cases so advanced are in the name of Dooley, Smith & Co., and both come from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.

In one case the action is brought to recover money exacted from them at Porto Rico as customs duties upon merchandise taken from New York to Porto Rico between the date of the ratification of the Paris treaty and the date of the enactment of the Porto Rican Civil Government act. In the other case the duties were collected after the Porto Rican law was enacted. A third case is that of Carlos Armstrong, coming from the Court of Claims and also involving the general question, and still another, that of Samuel B. Downs. In the last-named case Frederic Coudert, Jr., appears as counsel.

SHIPPING BILL GOES OVER.

Will Be Considered After the Holidays—Talk of Republican Opposition Still Heard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Ship Subsidy bill goes over until after the holiday recess, not, according to Mr. Lodge, because it has been sent back to committee to be patched up, nor because it has been abandoned, but because the Hay-Pauncefote treaty has the right of way until Friday; that on Friday Congress is to adjourn until after New Year's, and that it would not be possible to dispose of the Subsidy bill in one day.

Meantime the talk of opposition on the Republican side is still heard, and the promoters of the bill, in both Senate and House, are aware of the fact that the interest in the measure is confined to a limited area of country and the objections to it are found everywhere. The Democrats are making the most of the report that the Standard Oil Company is one of the interests demanding the passage of the bill, and is prepared to enjoy its earliest benefits.

The report was circulated here to-day that the Steering Committee of the Senate had sent the bill back to the Commerce Committee to be fixed up to meet the latest objections. Members of the committee deny this report, and say that it would not be necessary to return the bill in order to improve it by amendment.

The presence of Messrs. Hanna and Payne at the White House to-day gave rise to the report that they had called upon the President to inform him that strenuous efforts were needed on the part of the administration to secure a solid Republican vote for the Subsidy bill. The presumption was against the correctness of the report, and both visitors deny it outright. The verification of such a report would not assist the bill, for the Republican members who are in doubt about how they should vote on it are much more anxious to satisfy the expectations of their constituents than those alleged to animate the promoters of the Subsidy bill.

Senator Teller was quoted a day or two ago as having spoken of the Subsidy bill as doomed to be shelved. It is now learned that he must have been misunderstood by the person who reported him, for it is his belief that the Republicans will not only pass the Subsidy bill, but about every measure set down on the party programme of legislation to be put through. He does not regard the postponement until after the holidays as an indication of its failure.

ATKINSON ATTACKS THE NAVY.

Says He Is Glad There Is Difficulty in Getting Men for New Ships.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The Executive Council of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade declared in favor of the subsidizing of American shipping at its meeting to-day. The principal dissentient was Edward Atkinson, who came out flat-footed against the subsidy principle, and criticised the Government for its present policy in regard to the building of warships.

"We are making the mistake," said Mr. Atkinson, "of taxing our people for the building of a large navy that we do not need; that will be obsolete in ten years, and for the manning of which we cannot find enough men. The whole thing is wrong, and I am totally opposed to it."

Mr. Atkinson went on to say that he was glad the Navy Department did find it hard to get enough sailors and officers to man its new ships, and that there was nothing in the naval service that appealed to bright and ambitious men. Even those highest in the ranks got out of it whenever a favorable opportunity came.

G. A. R. BILL LOST IN THE HOUSE

Measure Giving Preference in Government Positions to Spanish and Philippine War Veterans Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—An attempt was made in the House to-day to pass a bill to give soldiers and sailors of the civil war, the Spanish war, and the war in the Philippines preference in the matter of appointment to and retention in positions in the executive departments of the Government, but it aroused opposition on the ground that for years to come it would practically shut out of the Government employ all civilians, and was overwhelmingly defeated.

The matter was brought before the House by Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio), who moved the suspension of the rules and the passage of the bill. A second was ordered to the motion by a vote of 67 to 34.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., La.) asked if it would be in order to move an amendment to strike out that portion of the bill providing that "Persons thus preferred shall not be removed except for cause, upon charges and after a hearing." The Speaker replied that it would not.

Mr. Bromwell then explained that the bill as originally introduced was the bill prepared by the G. A. R. It simply extended the provisions of the existing law giving preference to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the civil war, and the committee had further extended it to veterans of the war with Spain and of the war in the Philippines.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) asked why the soldiers of the Mexican war were not included. "In this era of good feeling, why not include the soldiers and sailors of all the wars?" he asked.

Mr. Bromwell replied that there was less reason for including the soldiers of the Mexican war now than when the original law was passed.

Mr. Gillett (Rep., Mass.), the Chairman of the Civil Service Committee, protested vigorously against the bill. He declared that the bill was improperly before the House. Speaking directly to the merits of the bill, he said that it was vicious, although drawn, doubtless, with good intentions. It would, he declared, practically shut civilians out of the Government service for years to come. It would place at the top of the preferential list all the soldiers and sailors of the war with Spain, regulars and volunteers alike, amounting to 200,000, the 100,000 now in the service and the 35,000 who would soon be enlisted under the army reorganization bill. It would, therefore, give preference to 350,000 men, and for many years would keep civilians off the rolls.

The regulars, he said, were not entitled to be in a preferential class. The soldiers of the civil war enlisted as a sacred duty. The regulars did not enlist for the same reason. Many of them went into the army because they liked the service. Why should they go to the top of the list? They were rewarded with pensions; why also reward them with preference of appointment in the civil service.

Mr. Hepburn also opposed the bill on the ground that it made an appointment a vested right.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) took the same position, and asked Mr. Bromwell to withdraw the bill.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) supported the measure, which he said had been asked for by every Grand Army post in the country.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.) opposed the bill because, he said, it would create a military caste. The soldiers fought to maintain a free government, the fundamental principle of which was equality before the law. He believed the soldiers of the country were entitled to the most liberal treatment; they were entitld to liberal pensions, but the Government service should be open to all. It was a slur upon the intelligence of the soldiers to give them this preference.

Mr. Sulzer attempted to force a yea and nay vote upon the bill, but failed, and on a rising vote the bill was defeated—51 to 105.

LOOKING FOR A LOST BILL.

Measure Passed by Congress During Last Session Seems to Have Disappeared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A few anxious persons are looking for a lost bill. Some odd accidents happen to Congress, but seldom, or never, before has a measure over which everybody concerned in legislation, from the first step to the last, totally disappeared just as it was due to become a law. On April 28 last, the House passed a bill to amend the revised statutes so as to provide for the holding of a term of the United States Circuit and District Courts at Winston, N. C., on the second Monday of July and January of each year. The occasion for it was that it would save the Government great expense and be a convenience to witnesses and persons living north of Winston.

This bill went to the Senate and was considered and passed by that body without objection, soon after its reception. It was duly signed by the officers of the Senate and the House, and the records show that on June 5 it was received at the White House and a receipt obtained for it by the messenger of the House. The interested persons hoped to hold a session of court at Winston next month, and it was desired to obtain a certified copy of the law before proceeding. The Department of State could not provide the certified copy because it did not have the law. It is not in the statutes of the session. It is not at the White House. It is lost.

Search is being made, and the President is personally interested in the hunt, for the records trace the bill to him, and make it disappear in the White House.

THE REAPPORTIONMENT BILL.

Measure Leaving Total Representation Unchanged Will Be Reported—Some States Affected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The House Committee on Census, by a vote of 7 to 6, agreed to report the Hopkins Reapportionment bill, leaving the total membership of the House at 357, as at present, and rearranging a number of State delegations. The bill will not be taken up until after the holidays. The only change in the bill was an amendment requiring that the several Congressional districts of the several States should be composed of "contiguous and compact territory." The purpose of the amendment is to prevent gerrymandering.

Under the bill the following States will lose one Representative each: Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, and Virginia. The following will gain one eacht Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and West Virginia. Texas will gain two Representatives.

Based upon present political divisions, neither party will gain advantage from the new reapportionment proposed in the bill. The Republicans will gain five and lose five, and the Democrats will gain three and lose three. The basis of representation will be one Representative for each 208,868 inhabitants.

It has been figured out that this retention of the present membership will not in the slightest manner affect the strength of the parties in the Electoral College. The object in keeping to the present membership was not to continue the last Electoral vote for ten years, but to avoid crowding the hall of the House. If adopted, the bill will be the first since the first apportionment that did not increase the total membership.

The Census Committee is confident that it can hold the Republicans to the proposition to retain the present membership. The holiday recess will give members a chance to consult their constituents with reference to the prospect of gaining, losing, or standing still in the House make-up.

CLARK CASE UP AGAIN.

Leads to an Argument Between Chandler (N. H.) and Jones, (Ark.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Montana Senatorial case again was brought to the attention of the Senate by an inquiry of Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, as to whether the Committee on Contingent Expenses was ready to report back the resolution authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to send for persons and papers in the investigation of the right of W. A. Clark and Martin Maginnis to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) explained that no action had been taken by the committee because of the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Jones, (Silver, Nev.,) and also of Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.)

In reply, Mr. Chandler thought the Senate had a right to an early report from the committee, and said he would be glad to know what had influenced members of the committee to delay action.

This aroused Mr. Jones, (Ark.,) who questioned the right of any Senator to demand the reasons which might influence the action of a member of any committee. He could not understand why Mr. Chandler should seek to punish him, and intimated that Mr. Chandler must have some personal interest in the resolution.

Mr. Chandler said there was no use for the member of the Committee on Contingent Expenses to put on any disguises. It was perfectly evident that no such treatment had ever before been given a resolution of the character of the one pending. The matter finally went over.

HOUSE ACTS IN BOUTELLE MATTER.

Adopts Resolution Placing Congressman on Navy Retired List.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—During the House session to-day Mr. Littlefield (Rep., Me.,) moved the adoption of a joint resolution to appoint Representative Charles A. Boutelle of Maine on the retired list as a Captain in the United States Navy. Mr. Littlefield said there was no exact parallel to the case of Mr. Boutelle, but there were eight instances in which Congress had placed officers on the retired list of the army and navy.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Ill.,) asked if Mr. Boutelle had not been re-elected to the next House.

Mr. Littlefield replied that he had, but that his condition had taken an unfavorable turn and that it would be impossible for him to serve. He said Mr. Boutelle undoubtedly would resign.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) said he was opposed to the principle involved in the bill, but realized the circumstances of the case, and he would not object.

The bill was passed.

Money for Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Indian Appropriation bill was completed to-day by the House Committee on Indian Affairs. It carries something over $9,000,000, the exact aggregate not yet being determined. The number of Indian agencies is reduced from fifty-two to forty-four, those omitted being the Lemhi, Idaho; Neah Bay, Washington; Nevada, Nevada; Quapaw, Indian Territory; Sac and Fox, Iowa; Siletz, Oregon; Sisseton, South Dakota; Tulall, Washington.

Bills to Punish Train Robbers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Two bills providing for the punishment of train robbers were introduced in Congress to-day. The one in the House, offered by Mr. Ray, (Rep., N. Y.,) provides the death penalty for those guilty of a "hold-up" in case the death of any person on the train results. In case no one is killed the penalty is made hard labor from twenty to forty years. The other bill, introduced by Senator Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) provides that any person convicted of train robbery in any of the territories of the United States shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall suffer the punishment of death.

Army Bill Goes to a Sub-Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day referred the Army Reorganization bill to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) and Harris, (Pop., Kan.)

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House yesterday passed a bill to refer to the Secretary of the Interior for investigation the claim of the State of Texas for moneys expended on public improvements in Greer County, before the decision of the Supreme Court placed it within the jurisdiction of Oklahoma.

The House also passed 102 private pension bills.

In the Senate Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.) introduced a resolution calling upon the Judiciary Committee to investigate and report to the Senate the facts in the matter of the charges against Judge Noyes of Alaska. The resolution is more comprehensive than that presented by Mr. Brick, (Rep., Ind.,) in the House, and covers allegations previous to the appointment of Judge Noyes. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was completed and reported by the House Military Committee. It carries $699,151, which is $246,598 below the estimates and slightly above the bill of last year. The largest items, outside of those for ordinary maintenance, are $46,000, for a south wing to the hospital, and $45,000, for engineers' barracks. The project for a hotel is omitted.

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, reported an Urgent Deficiency bill, carrying $182,500 for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, Indian Affairs, District of Columbia, and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. The bill was passed.

Bills were passed by the House to divide the States of West Virginia and Kentucky, each into two judicial districts.

The Senate bill to provide for an additional District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio was passed by the House. The bill is designed to relieve from duty Judge Ricks, who has been incapacitated for some time.

The Senate in executive session agreed to give its adhesion to the convention to regulate the importation of intoxicating liquors into certain regions of Africa.

"Standard of Highest Merit"

FISCHER PIANOS.

We call attention to our large assortment of GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOS, cased in rare and choice woods.

Several special Designs for the Holiday Season.

PRICES REASONABLE.

OPEN EVENINGS

From December 15th to 24th inclusive.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS

33 Union Square—West,

Between 16th and 17th Sts., New York.

POLITICS IN PHILIPPINES.

First Party Under American Regime Recognizes Sovereignty of the United States.

MANILA, Dec. 17.—The first political party under the American régime is in process of formation. Its principles have been embodied in a platform which will be shortly made public. It is understood that the declarations of the platform give the fullest recognition to American sovereignty, and also favor a considerable degree of native autonomy concerning internal and local affairs.

Several of the most intelligent Filipino leaders, who have been instrumental in bringing the matter to a head, have been in conference with those interested, and this evening the platform will be outlined to the Philippine Commission by Señor Buencamino, former Premier in the so-called Government of Aguinaldo, Col. Aquiles, and Dr. Frank S. Bourne, an American, formerly Chief Surgeon, with the rank of Major, and Health Officer of Manila.

Dr. Bourne was with Prof. Dean C. Worcester prior to the American occupation, and has confidential relations with the Filipino leaders.

The Commissioners are not likely to give public expression to their views regarding the formation of political parties, but the principles of the new organization, so far as made known, seem to be favored by intelligent Filipinos.

Skirmish with Rebels in Iloilo.

MANILA, Dec. 17.—Advices just received from Iloilo, Island of Panay, say that the insurgents Saturday night burned a large part of the village of Cabatuan. Assistant Surgeon Frederick A. Washburn, Jr., of the Twenty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, with eighteen men, held the principal buildings. A strong wind was blowing at the time. The Americans sustained no casualties.

Auditor for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A. L. Lawshe, Deputy Auditor for the Post Office Department, has been appointed Auditor for the Philippine Islands. Mr. Lawshe made an examination and report on the Cuban postal finances after Neely's alleged defalcation.

Ministers Bar Aguinaldo's Emissary.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The weekly conference of Baptist ministers at their session to-day refused to hear the appeal for sympathy and aid which Sixto Lopez, the emissary of Aguinaldo, desired to address them.

The Rev. Wayland Hoyt, who led the opposition to Lopez, said that to allow him to speak would virtually be acknowledging a traitor. The Rev. L. Sensholes urged that the Filipino be given a hearing. "All reports that we have had from the other side have been garbled," he said. "Would it not be better to give a hearing to this man that we may determine the truth?"

Discussion was cut short by referring the subject to the Committee on Hearings, and it decided that the request for an audience was declined.

PORTO RICO'S CUBAN CLAIM.

United States Cannot Sanction the Collection of the Debt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The State Department has rendered an opinion to the effect that the United States Government cannot intervene in favor of Porto Rico in the matter of her claim against Cuba for $2,500,000. The Spanish Government raised a loan to this amount from the Porto Ricans to help prosecute military operations in Cuba, basing the loan upon the revenues of the latter island. In substance, the decision of the United States Government is to the effect that, leaving aside the question of equity in this case, to sanction the collection of this claim against Cuba now would be to open the door to numberless other and larger claims, which would exhaust the financial resources of the island.

It is known to the authorities that most of the claims sought to be included in the treaty of peace at Paris, but resolutely excluded by the United States Commissioners, are not regarded by the claimants as dead by any means, but are simply held in abeyance, to be presented and enforced by the full power of foreign Governments, if that can be invoked by the claimants, as soon as the United States control of the island ceases.

AMERICAN OFFICER DEGRADED.

Capt. R. R. Steedman Tried by Court-Martial at San Juan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Capt. Richard R. Steedman, Eleventh Infantry, was tried by a general court-martial recently at San Juan, Porto Rico, on a charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

The court found him "guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and sentenced him to be reprimanded in general orders and reduced in rank fifty numbers on the list of Captains of infantry.

Bill for Woman Suffrage in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 17.—In the House of Delegates to-day Mr. Descartes introduced a bill granting unrestricted suffrage to women on the same terms as men.

MOSQUITO INOCULATION.

Experiments in Cuba to Guard Against Yellow Fever Successful.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Surgeon General Sternberg to-day received a cable message from Major Walter Reed of the Medical Department, stationed at Havana, saying that the recent experiments with mosquito inoculation have been entirely successful in 80 per cent. of the cases under treatment. These experiments are being conducted by Dr. Reed and other surgeons of the army near Havana, with the approval and aid of Major Gen. Wood, commanding the Division of Cuba. They are based upon conclusions reached by Major Reed and other medical officers, recently appointed to conduct scientific investigations with reference to the acute infectious diseases prevalent in Cuba.

So far the inoculation has been confined to Spanish immigrants intending to settle in Cuba and desirous of making themselves immune to yellow fever. These persons have voluntarily presented themselves for inoculation, with a full understanding of the nature of the experiment.

Bill Provides for Gens. Wilson and Lee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Senator Daniel of Virginia to-day introduced a bill authorizing the President to select from the Brigadier Generals of Volunteers two officers, without regard to age, and appoint them Brigadier Generals in the regular army, for the purpose of placing them on the retired list. This is intended to provide for Gens. James H. Wilson and Fitzhugh Lee.

President to See the Ohio Launched.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—President Scott of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, the builders of the new battleship Ohio, saw the President to-day and received his assurance that if nothing occurred to prevent he would go to San Francisco some time next May to witness the launching of the big vessel. The exact date has not yet been decided upon.

New Publications. | New Publications. | New Publications.

"FOR SUSTAINED INTENSITY AND GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION MARION CRAWFORD'S NEW NOVEL IS INAPPROACHABLE IN RECENT FICTION."

IN THE PALACE OF THE KING

A Love Story of Old Madrid.
By F. MARION CRAWFORD.
Author of "Saracinesca," etc.

Illustrated by FRED ROE.
75th Thousand.
Cloth, $1.50.

"The character drawing of the crafty Philip, the gay and dashing Don John of Austria, and the heroine, Donna Dolores is very strong, while the pictures of court life in the old palace at Madrid are thoroughly artistic. It is indeed a charming story."—*Cambridge Tribune.*

"It has the intensity, the dramatic action—the vivid portraiture, and the exquisite style in which its author leads among our novelists."—*Pilot,* Boston.

"Attractive and entertaining in every way."—*Argonaut,* S. F.

"Deserves to class among the best of Mr. Crawford's romances. . . . Several of the scenes are worthy to be called magnificent. . . . The story glows with the rich color of Spain. It invests with life an historic epoch. It will rank as one of the books of the year."—*News,* Denver.

"A CAPITAL STORY . . . . . FULL OF EXCITEMENT.—*New York Tribune.*

Send for the Christmas Catalogue of

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

VALUABLE PICTURE BURNED

Fire in a Fifth Avenue Building Destroys "The Last Meeting."

A Number of Lives Imperilled, but No One Injured—History of the Painting.

Draperies around the large painting "The Last Meeting," which for the last three months had been on exhibition at 1,132 Broadway, caught fire at 10:55 o'clock yesterday morning, and before the flames were extinguished they had gutted the building, destroying the picture and its accessories and placing half a dozen people in great peril. The building was next to old Delmonico's, at Twenty-sixth Street, and Broadway traffic was blocked for half an hour at that point.

Edward Bessinger of 221 East Thirty-second Street, a passer by, was the first to see the fire from the outside. He shouted an alarm, and Policeman Conboy of the West Thirtieth Street Station ran up. As they were struggling to open the door Miss Waters, the cashier, ran out with the money and tickets and was lost in the crowd. The flames filled the front windows, and a moment later the only others in the place, Henry M. Goggerty, thirty-nine years old, of 229 East Thirty-fifth Street, and William Lawson, twenty-seven years old, ran through the fire with their clothing ablaze. Bessinger and the policeman threw them down and helped them to roll over on the sidewalk to put out the fire, and they then took shelter in a big patent medicine establishment across the street, from which they were removed to Bellevue Hospital. Both were burned about the head and well-nigh delirious with pain and terror, but neither was seriously injured.

The building is a four-story brownstone structure, and connects on the ground floor with the similar building 210 Fifth Avenue. The upper floors of both were vacant, except that John Whitaker, the caretaker, has furnished an apartment on the top floor of the house on the avenue. He was at home, with his wife and their young Italian servant, whom he knows as Flora, when the fire started. They tried to make their way down stairs, but so dense was the smoke that it drove them back to their room and to the windows. As they leaned out they saw a hook and ladder truck pull up before the door. The crowd in the street shouted to them not to jump, and Mr. Whitaker replied that they did not mean to.

In a few minutes the firemen broke into the room where they were and led them to the street, having opened the windows on the floors below, so as to let the smoke escape. They were lustily cheered as they appeared, until, becoming tired of the attention they were receiving, they entered a cab and were driven to the Hotel St. Gothard, near by. The only other tenant of the two buildings was A. Mendelsohn, who recently opened the shop in the Fifth Avenue basement for the sale of paintings and curios, as a branch of his larger establishment. He was there with his clerks when the smoke rolled in.

Two alarms were sent in, and the streams from the engines froze as they reached the sidewalk.

The fire was practically out at 12:30, and at 2 o'clock Engine 14 received orders to stop throwing water into the wrecked Broadway front.

The police lumped the entire loss at $100,000, but this is probably excessive, as the building was very old fashioned. Mr. Mendelsohn said his loss would be about $2,500.

"The Last Meeting" was valued at $50,000 by its owners. It represented a dead man, supposed to have been dissipated, lying in his coffin, surrounded by the nude figures of former companions. It was of colossal size, and was the masterpiece of Giacomo Grosso, a young Italian artist.

W. P. Crary, head of a lamp company at 19 Warren Street, was the manager of the present exhibition. At his office yesterday it was said that the picture was owned by a company, in which a number of Italians were interested, and that the insurance upon it was only nominal. Crossed electric wires caused a small blaze in the gallery about a week ago, and the big fire is attributed to the same cause. The building in which the picture was shown was owned by Dean Hoffman.

LUNATIC AT Y. W. C. A. SALE.

Stranger Causes Excitement at Binghamton by Buying Entire Stock.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 17.—A lunatic at the "rummage sale" of the local Young Women's Christian Association Saturday night caused considerable excitement.

While the sale was proceeding a stranger walked in and surprised the women with an offer to purchase the entire stock outright. His bid of $44 was accepted, and the goods turned over. A man named Pethcal, who entered the room intending to make a purchase, was at once impressed as chief clerk in spite of his protestations. The proprietor, after instructing his unwilling employe to sell everything in sight for 5 cents, went out "to get a beer."

Pethcal called in the police, who later arrested the lunatic. He gave his name as Eugene Olmstead of Willow Point.

Court Fixes Duty on Glass Beads.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The United States Supreme Court to-day rendered decisions in the tariff cases of E. A. Morrison & Son and H. Wolf & Co., involving the classification of articles in imitation of precious stones. The goods were glass beads, and they were assessed by the port authorities at the rate of 60 per cent. as glass, whereas the importers contended that the duty should be 10 per cent., which is the rate of the duty on imitations of precious stones. The Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York decided in favor of the authorities, but the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed this finding. The opinion handed down to-day reversed that decision and affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court.

BOYS SWINDLE BROKERS

Pose as Messengers and Circulate Christmas Lists.

Other Methods by Which They Secure Money from Business Men in the Financial District.

The managers of the various telegraph companies which employ messengers in the financial district have announced their intention of taking active and stringent measures against the gang of what they call "grafters," who display much ingenuity in devising means to get money from the many banking and brokerage firms in that district.

The latest device of the swindlers is the Christmas lists, many of which have been circulating in the street for the past few days. In no case have the promoters of these schemes been the boys actually employed by the companies, but young men who were discharged for crooked practices, fortified with badges or cap pieces of the companies, have carried on their swindling operations.

The "grafters" make up a list with the usual Christmas and New Year's greetings and then head it with such names as J. P. Morgan, Henry Clews, John W. Gates, and other well-known men who are credited with gifts of $50 each, in order to induce the other bankers to subscribe. W. J. Knittle of the New York Quotation Telegraph Company, which is owned by the Stock Exchange, had two boys, Joseph Donelon and William Fairbrother, arrested several days ago. Their lists showed subscriptions of $112, of which $75 had been actually paid to the boys. In the police court they were discharged because the men whom they mulcted were too busy to appear against them.

Other lists in circulation and denounced as swindles are ostensibly for the boys employed by the Bankers and Brokers' Messenger Company, the American District, and the Postal Telegraph Company.

According to E. E. Stuart, President of the Brokers and Bankers' Messenger Company, the Christmas list is only one of the many ramifications of the grafting game that has been and is being carried on. The majority of the boys live or hang around that classic part of Brooklyn known as Smoky Hollow, where they have formed clubs with such euphonious titles as the "Skylark Club," the "X-Ray Club," the "Comet Club," and others. They gather in these organizations, and it is from them that emanate the various schemes for getting money without working for it.

Ever since the war tariff went into effect the boys have driven an enormous trade in revenue stamps used on stock slips. They have one of their number in a broker's office, who stands in, and messengers regularly employed by firms are also members of the gang. The stamps are taken off the slips, washed, and resold. Boys carrying these slips, which usually have attached to them stamps of the value of $2, are held up in the street or meet members of the gang in saloons or corridors of office buildings, where the stamps are removed and others substituted.

Another scheme is to engage a messenger for some brokerage house in conversation while they steal from him his checks or slips. One of the gang then runs around to the office for which these checks or slips were intended with the story that he found them in the street. A reward is usually the result.

Every once in a while members of the gang take around to the various offices tickets for raffles, entertainments, &c., for the relief of disabled messenger boys. These usually find a ready sale, being cheap. In every case these schemes have been swindles and the entertainments have not taken place.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major John M. Carson, Jr., Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed from this city to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Announcement is made of the retirement from active service Dec. 15 of Major Frank W. Hess, Third Artillery, by operation of law.

Capt. Solomon E. Sparrow, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Kingston, Rhode Island.

Capt. Charles M. Auguer, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect Jan. 11.

Capt. Harry L. Pettus, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed from Mobile to San Francisco and report not later than Dec. 25 to the General Superintendent of the Army Transport service at that place for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the transport Hancock, to relieve Capt. John J. Bradley, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, who, upon being thus relieved, will take temporary station at San Francisco.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander I. S. K. Reeves is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to the New York Navy Yard for duty in connection with the New York.

Lieut. N. E. Irwin is ordered to temporary duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office at Baltimore.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Admiral Remey, on his flagship, the Brooklyn, has sailed for Cavite from Iloilo, which had been his temporary headquarters for about a week.

The Alabama has arrived at Tompkinsville.

The Vicksburg has sailed from Port Said for Aden.

The Essex is at Hampton Roads.

The torpedo boats Porter and Ericsson have left Newport for the New York Yard.

The collier Alexander has left Cavite for Hongkong.

The gunboat Marietta arrived at Zamboanga yesterday, and the Villalobos at Cebu.

The training ship Hartford has left Puerto Cabello for La Guayra.

The Mayflower has sailed from San Juan for Port Jobos.

The Collier Caesar has left Aden for Port Said.

The Buffalo sailed to-day from Tompkinsville for the Delaware Breakwater.

The transport Sheridan arrived at Manila Dec. 15, and the Sherman sailed the same day for San Francisco.

The Kentucky has sailed from Smyrna on her way to Manila.

Army and Navy Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Army—Lieut. Col. John G. Clague, Assistant Commissary General, to be Assistant Commissary General, with rank of Colonel.

Major William L. Alexander, Commissary, to be Assistant Commissary General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. George B. Davis, Commissary, to be Commissary, with rank of Major.

First Sergt. Ralph W. Jones, Company H, Forty-fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant.

Navy—Passed Assistant Surgeon George H. Barber to be Surgeon.

Samuel Sayre Rodman of Kentucky to be Assistant Surgeon.

John Mosley Brister of Pennsylvania to be Assistant Surgeon.

Major Prime's Will Probated.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 17.—The holograph will of Frederick E. Prime of Huntington has been admitted to probate in the Suffolk County Surrogate's Court. The will was drawn on April 7, 1896, when the testator was a Major of the Engineer Corps, and was stationed at New York. He bequeathed his entire estate, consisting of $30,000 real property and $115,000 personal property to his father, Rufus Prime. As the latter has died, however, Templar Prime, a brother, and Miss Cornelia Prime of Huntington, a sister, inherit the estate.

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Solid Silver

Exclusively.

TRADE MARK STERLING

WHITING M'F'G CO.
Silversmiths,
Broadway & 18th St.
New York.

SUGGESTIONS.

I. We manufacture solid silver only, and of but one grade, that of Sterling 925-1000 fine, therefore the above trade-mark is a guarantee of quality as absolute as the Hall Mark of England.

II. Purchasers secure an entire freedom from false impressions to which they are liable where solid silver and plated ware are made in the same factory.

III. The question, "Is it silver, or is it plated?" is never raised concerning a gift bearing this *trade-mark*, as all wares so marked are solid silver and solid silver only.

OPEN EVENINGS
UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

WE HAVE REDUCED OUR $25.00 Solid 14-Karat Gold LADIES' WALTHAM WATCHES to $15.

GENTLEMEN'S SIZE.
$25.

Our $45.00 Diamond Rings Reduced to $25.

"All Styles."

You will never have this chance again. Solid Gold Jewelry at Factory Prices. Watch Chains, etc.

$8.00 OPERA GLASSES $3

KEENE'S WATCH STORE,
140 Fulton St., New York.
OPEN EVENINGS THIS WEEK UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

RETIRING
FROM THE
CHINA BUSINESS

WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Porcelain, China, Faience, Parian, Bisque, French Bronze Cabinets and Enamels,
20% to 30% BELOW
WHOLESALE PRICES.

LE BOUTILLIER & CO.,
18 East 17th Street, near Broadway.

Artistic Creations

of every description for house-furnishing and decorating. Our Furniture, Rugs, Antiques, Metal Work and products of Favrile Glass are universally recognized for their merit.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 TO 341 FOURTH AVENUE
(Bet. 24th and 25th Sts.) New York.

Those seeking Christmas Gifts bearing undoubted evidence of beauty and merit, and at a fair price, will find much to interest them at our studios.

Holiday Gifts

Household Art Goods.
Mantels, Tiles, Open Fireplaces.
We offer an elegant and varied assortment of
Useful Holiday Gifts
at manufacturers' prices.
ANDIRONS, FENDERS, FIRE SETS,
of all styles, in BRASS and IRON.
Brass Wood Holders, Bellows and Brushes. In fact, everything for the Chimney piece.

WM. N. JACKSON COMPANY.
UNION SQUARE (North),
29 E. 17th Street.

Useful Presents.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.
Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases

ENTONA CURES
Constipation and Hemorrhoids
At all druggists, 50c. a box or sent on receipt of price.
Write a postal to-day for FREE SAMPLES
The Entona Co., Dept. T., 61 Fifth Ave. N.Y.

LIBRARY AND EASY CHAIRS. GREAT VARIETIES. TABLES
CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, 275 Canal St., nr. B'way.

MORE INDIANA LYNCH LAW

Third Negro of Gang Which Killed a Barber Hanged by Mob.

Confessed That He Struck First Blow—Militia Ordered Out by the Governor Arrives Too Late.

BOONEVILLE, Ind., Dec. 17.—John Rolla, the third of the colored men implicated in the murder of Hollie Simons, the Rockport barber who was robbed before being killed, was hanged to a tree in the Court House yard by a mob of about 100 men from Rockport this evening. Two of his companions were lynched at Rockport last night for the same crime. Not a shot was fired, and everything was conducted as quietly as if the execution had been one under the sanction of the law.

Rolla was brought to this place this afternoon about 3 o'clock in charge of Sheriff Anderson of Rockport. Upon his arrival he was placed in a cell on the second floor of the jail and his presence was known only to a few citizens.

A few minutes after 6 o'clock a body of 100 men marched through the principal street to the jail and demanded that the prisoner be turned over to it. Deputy Sheriff Raymond Cherry was in charge of the jail. He declined to give up the keys and the mob at once began to batter in the wall of the jail with a telegraph pole.

Six members of the mob crawled through the hole, and with sledgehammers broke down the door of Rolla's cell, and soon the thoroughly terrified negro was in the hands of the men, who placed a rope around his neck. All left, again crawling through the hole by which they had entered, dragging the negro after them.

A few minutes were consumed in the march to the court-yard, the rope was thrown over the limb of a tree, and a hundred hands sent Rolla's body flying into the air. The loose end of the rope was tied to a tree, and as soon as the mob was sure that its work had been completed it left in as orderly a manner as it had entered the town.

None of the mob wore masks, and men apparently from every station in life took part in the lynching.

Rolla was implicated by Rowland, one of the negroes lynched last night at Rockport, but denied his guilt. He told conflicting stories, and it was learned that he was away from the Verandah Hotel, where he worked, about the time Simons was murdered. Confronted with this evidence, Rolla weakened and confessed his share in the crime, admitting that he struck the first blow and that the other two negroes helped him to kill Simons.

The militia from Evansville, ordered out by Gov. Mount, arrived at Booneville fifteen minutes too late, and the dead body of Rolla met their gaze as they marched into town.

The citizens of Rockport held a meeting to-night and formed an organization for the purpose of maintaining law and order and assisting the officers in the prosecution of criminals.

It was also resolved to make an effort to take municipal affairs out of politics. While the lynching was only incidentally discussed, the general sentiment of the community upholds the action of the mob in taking affairs in their own hands. There is no purpose to prosecute any one concerned in the mob.

NEGRO'S UNEASY CONSCIENCE.

Forges Check in an Unguarded Moment and Then Surrenders.

I. F. Wright, a negro of Matawan, N. J., was troubled by his conscience last night and determined to expiate his sins. He stopped a policeman at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, and asked to be arrested.

"Boss," he said, "ma conscience is troublin' me. Ah's forged a check fo' $85, an 'Ah wants to be 'rested."

The policeman took him to the West Thirtieth Street Station. There he explained that he had worked for one Gaston in New Jersey. Seeing a check on a desk he signed Mr. Gaston's name to it and gave it to a man to whom he owed money. He was seized with remorse before the check had time to reach the bank. He was locked up.

AMERICAN MONTE CARLO OPENS.

Clubhouse, Race Track, and Other Attractions at Chesapeake Beach, Which Governs Itself.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 17.—A resort which is intended to be an American Monte Carlo was opened to-day at Chesapeake Beach, a beautiful bluff on the Chesapeake Bay, in Calvert County, Md.

The sporting element of Washington and Baltimore is largely interested in the place, and large sums of money have been spent to make it attractive. A fine mile racetrack has been constructed, a hotel and clubhouse costing $100,000 built, and many other attractions provided. It is intended as a Winter resort for sporting men, where they may not only enjoy the allurements of the racetrack, but almost any other game. Safe anchorage for visiting yachts is also being prepared.

The new law incorporating the town of Chesapeake Beach is sweeping in its provisions. It begins by creating "the inhabitants of Chesapeake Beach, Md.," into a corporation "under the name and style of the Commissioners of Chesapeake Beach," which is given the usual powers of a town corporation. The charter practically lifts the beach out of the State of Maryland's control and turns it over to the Commissioners of Chesapeake Beach, who are to be elected by the residents of the place. The Commissioners, which, of course, means the company, regulate all licenses. The President of the Board of Commissioners is to have all the jurisdiction and powers of a Justice of the Peace except as to the recovery of debts.

The Commissioners may maintain an almshouse and compel the inmates to work for their support, may regulate market houses, suppress disorderly meetings, and make general police regulations. The sale of liquors is to be controlled by the company.

The Commissioners, upon application of the Chesapeake Beach Hotel Company, shall issue to the company, or to the person designated by it, as many licenses to sell liquor as may be required. The clerk of the court for Calvert County has no option, but to issue the number of licenses designated upon certificate from the Commissioners, each license costing $250 a year.

The roulette and faro rooms in the clubhouse are gorgeous apartments. Red and gold and again green and silver are the colors predominating.

The race track is the property of the New Maryland Jockey Club, with John D. Allen of Philadelphia President and E. B. Waugh Secretary. The races will begin Jan. 1. No sanction has been granted by the American Jockey Club for the races at the beach, and horses and their owners running there will be outlawed. A request was made upon the club to set aside its rule against Winter racing in this latitude and grant a sanction, but it was denied. Then Mr. Allen took another tack—that the horses be outlawed, but not the owners. Mr. Allen has no idea that his new scheme will be accepted, and is preparing to go ahead on an independent basis

TRAIN TRAFFIC DELAYED.

which were tanks filled with Pintsch gas in the Forty-second Street railroad yard yesterday afternoon when another engine hit the rear car, knocked tank and car over on the track, and damaged the engine. The accident delayed traffic till after 11 o'clock at night.

The Pan-American Express and the Chicago Express were delayed, and the trains on all schedules, including the express time, were stopped for from one to three hours.

Roland Reed Passes the Crisis.

It was said at St. Luke's Hospital early this morning that Roland Reed had passed the crisis of his illness and was now on the road to recovery.

Lieut. Hobson Much Better.

At the Presbyterian Hospital last night it was said that Lieut. Hobson had passed a comfortable day and was better than he had been at any time since admitted to the hospital.

William Faversham Improving.

Dr. John A. Burke said last night that William Faversham, the actor, was steadily improving, but that he was not yet out of danger.

Three New Smallpox Cases.

The Board of Health physicians yesterday discovered three new cases of smallpox. The victims are Edward Doyle, one and a half years, of 317 West Sixty-seventh Street; William Brennan, forty-three years old, of 302 West Sixty-ninth Street, and Evelyn Evans, twenty-four years old, of 258 West Twenty-fifth Street.

STECK

THE OLD RELIABLE.

PIANOS GUARANTEED BY ALMOST HALF A CENTURY OF SUCCESS AND ALWAYS CONCEDED TO BE ALL THAT AN ARTISTIC, HIGH-GRADE PIANO SHOULD BE BY THOSE WHO KNOW.

Several odd styles are offered at reduction from regular prices.

WAREROOMS, No. 11 East 14th St.

CLAIMANTS ASK MILLIONS

Money's Cotton Claim Bill for $10,000,000 but One of Many.

Seventy-seven Others Pending—Senator Says No Combination Exists to Raid the Treasury.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Senator Money's (Dem., Miss.,) intimation, on Friday last, to the Senate, that his cotton claim bill would have to be considered before the session is over, or something might happen, was not meant, according to the Senator's statement to-day, to be understood as a menace. But it had been so taken by leading members of the Senate and the House, with the result that attention was directed to the vast aggregate of pending and threatening claims.

The cotton claim bill, according to the report that supports it, calls for the disbursement of more than ten millions of dollars, and an omnibus bill waiting on a siding, having received the sanction of Senator Teller, (Sil., Col.,) would take $5,600,000 out of the Treasury. This is accounting for only two out of seventy-eight private-claim bills placed on the Senate calendar with the approval of the Committee on Claims of that body.

Mr. Money occupied a little of the time of the Senate this morning to speak to a question of personal privilege, to which he was provoked by publication of some reports about the Cotton Claim bill. He disavowed knowledge of any Senatorial combination to force the bill through, and objected to the overstatement of the amount involved, saying that there is only $4,992,000 in the Treasury to meet demands upon the fund.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) drew from Senator Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,) a member of the Committee on Claims, the admission that there is a rule or habit in that committee of permitting reports to be made on bills that have been reported favorably before. It is not considered necessary to make new investigations of subjects once favorably reported upon. The practice has continued, according to Mr. Stewart, for thirty years.

It came out during the debate that Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) had been told by Mr. Teller to put a claim in which he was interested on an omnibus bill that was to carry a number of claims favorably reported upon. The cotton fund, according to Mr. Stewart, was one held in trust by the Treasury to be distributed to the proper persons when they could be found.

The report of the Senate Committee on Claims, putting the Cotton Claim bill on the calendar in a preferred position, states in one of the many old reports that are reaffirmed that the fund in the Treasury awaiting disbursement to those who seek it is $10,512,007. Originally the fund reached $31,722,000, but $20,900,000 were covered into the Treasury in 1872. About $9,800,000 was paid to claimants and on judgments of the Court of Claims rendered in 1883 and in small amounts since.

The old payments from this captured and abandoned property fund were paid to loyal persons who had been deprived of their property without compensation. The bill now pressed permits the benefits of the bill and the distribution of the fund to claimants regardless of any statute of limitations or the loyalty or disloyalty of the claimant. It will admit to the consideration of the Court of Claims, for a short time, all claims which have been rejected or dismissed by the court. But it is distinctly provided that the decision of the Court of Claims is not to create any liability on the part of the United States, the getting of the money being left to be accomplished after the disposition of the court is ascertained.

Claimants who can trace their property into the Treasury are to get the full amount of it, and the balance is to be divided among those claimants who cannot identify their share in the Treasury.

It is possible, by making up bunches of claims into omnibus bills, to produce measures well-nigh superior to rules and presiding officers. The advocate of a claim in the Senate can very seriously interfere with business if he sets out to prefer his pet measure to everything of a public nature. When forty-five Senators can be interested in a big claims bill, they can hold up the Government indefinitely. Public opinion might discourage, but it would not necessarily defeat them.

The presiding officers of both houses are oppressed by these adventurous measures, back of which there are few or no real original claimants, but only the speculators who have secured the claims in a market constantly supplied through the distress of those who were original owners of the claims or heirs of the original owners. It is believed that no original claimant, so to speak, for the claims made in this bill now under discussion can be found, for the disloyal contributors to the captured and abandoned property fund never expected to recover from the Government.

CHAPLAIN JOHNSON'S ABSENCE.

The Archdeacon Says Son's Trouble Is Due to Overwork.

Archdeacon George R. Johnson of New Brighton, S. I., said last night he could not say where his son, Chaplain James L. Baron Johnson of the New York Fire Department, is at the present time. The last Archdeacon Johnson heard of his son was two weeks ago, when one of the members of the family received a letter from him. He was then in the sanitarium at Watkins. In the letter the son said his health was improving.

Archdeacon Johnson said he believed his son's mental and physical troubles were due to overwork. The young man had had a mania for going to fires all his life. Fires and Fire Department matters had been a fad with him and he was also a man who, when he had duties to perform, would not rest until they were performed

So far as the Archdeacon knew, there had been no trouble between his son and his wife, except that the wife had remonstrated against her husband going to fires at all hours of the night. His son had not visited the home on Staten Island since last Spring. He had, however, visited the family when it was in the mountains during the Summer a short time before he went to the sanitarium.

The Archdeacon said he did not believe there was any justification for the connecting of his son's name with the disappearance of any other person, and he did not believe the departure of a nurse from a New York hospital was in any way connected with the absence of his son.

The Hungarian Peasants' Ball.

The Hungarian Literary Society had a stormy meeting last night at 253 Second Street over the arrangements for the Hungarian peasants' ball and watch meeting to be held New Year's eve, at the Grand Central Palace. Sigmund Neustadt presided, and had his hands full keeping the younger faction from forcibly overvoting the older members of the society. The younger members advocated liberality of costume and games of mimic marriage and divorce. The older members insisted that the Hungarian laws of 100 years ago should be considered. After a vote the younger members won. The proceeds of the ball will go to swell the charity fund of the society for the benefit of widows and orphans.

Ehrich Bros. Ehrich Bros.

Restaurant open evenings while the store remains open.

Christmas Buying and Economy

Go Hand in Hand in the Ehrich Stores.

Restaurant open evenings while the store remains open.

Santa Claus and Toy Land—Fourth Floor. Store Open Every Evening Until Christmas.

Misses' and Children's Coats

Selling Here at Half and a Third.

Entire Stocks of New York's Two Largest Manufacturers.

Gustave Blum & Bros., 84 and 86 Greene St., N. Y. City.

Bauman & Sperling, 832 and 834 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New York Never Before Saw Such Selling.

These values crowded the misses' store all day long Saturday and until 10 o'clock in the evening. We had extra floor space, extra salespeople and extra cashiers to facilitate selling. Yet withal we must apologize for not planning broadly enough. There were little waits and inconveniences that we greatly dislike. Frankly, you overwhelmed us. We're better prepared now. Each new success leads to greater perfection in merchandising. Following unequalled offers in plenty for to-morrow:

1.95 FOR GIRLS' $5.00 REEFERS AND BOX COATS, fine materials, elegant styles, sizes 4 to 14 years.

2.95 FOR GIRLS' $6.00 AND $7.50 REEFERS AND BOX COATS, choice kersey and melton cloth, pretty fall colorings, richly tailored, sizes 4 to 14 years.

3.95 FOR $8.50 to $10.00 BOX COATS AND REEFERS, handsomely braided and fur trimmed, fine materials, sizes 4 to 14 years.

4.95 FOR HANDSOME $12.50 REEFERS AND BOX COATS, richly lined, plain tailored and fancy trimmed, sizes 4 to 14 years.

7.50 FOR GIRLS' REEFERS AND BOX COATS worth up to $20.00, very handsomely made and trimmed, some appliqued, others braided, sizes 4 to 14 years.

Girls' Three-Quarter Coats and Automobiles.

Sizes 6 to 14 years.

5.95 FOR $12.00 STYLISH THREE-QUARTER COATS, made of very fine kersey, full satin lined, richly tailored.

7.50 FOR $16.75 STYLISH THREE-QUARTER COATS, handsomely lined, made of finest imported kersey, in castor, red, blue and brown.

9.50 FOR $20.00 AND $22.50 THREE-QUARTER COATS AND AUTOMOBILES, fine kersey, richly lined in satin, new winter shades.

Misses' Fitted Jackets.

1.95 FOR MISSES' $6.50 FITTED JACKETS, stylish effects, choice materials, elegantly tailored, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

2.95 FOR $7.50 STYLISH JACKETS, richly tailored, fine materials, in black and new winter shades, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

3.95 FOR MISSES' $8.75 JACKETS, fine kersey and cheviots, notch and storm collar, finest tailoring, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

4.95 FOR $10.00 and $12.00 JACKETS, finest kersey cloth, in tan, castor, blue, black, handsomely lined, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

7.50 FOR $15.00 AND $16.50 MISSES' JACKETS, made of choice materials, newest winter shades, richly lined, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Misses' London Box Coats and Automobiles.

7.50 FOR $15.00 SWELL BOX COATS, made of fine kersey cloth, in tan, castor, blue and black, full lined, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years

9.50 FOR MISSES' $20.00 HANDSOME BOX COATS AND PALETOTS, swell styles, finest materials, full silk lined, elegantly tailored, sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

5.75 FOR MISSES' $12.50 BOX COATS AND PALETOTS, finest kersey and cheviots, some Oxford gray, handsomely tailored, sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

6th Ave. and 23rd Street. 6th Ave. and 23rd St.

THIEVES IN ST. PATRICK'S

Purses Stolen While Their Owners Were at Confession.

Policeman Believes That Women, and Even Little Girls, Are Among the Culprits.

The devotional fervor and the temporary renunciation of objects of dross by the feminine worshippers at St. Patrick's Cathedral have lately developed a new species of thief. As yet he has confined himself to the cathedral.

There are two days upon which the general public is given access to the confessional boxes that line the southern wall—Fridays and Saturdays. Upon these days the larger number of the penitents are women. It is their custom upon these occasions to lay whatever they may have in their hands in some one of the pews. As women carry their purses in their hands, frequently the purse is laid down with the packages. As the cathedral is open from early morning until 10 P. M., a considerable number of persons, some of whom are determined to lay up earthly treasure, pass through the edifice.

One young woman, who wouldn't tell her name, said, she said, just $11 for yielding to a good impulse.

"I had been shopping and was on my way home," she said, "when I remembered that it was confessional day. When I went in I laid some small packages down, and still with my purse in my hand, started for the confessional.

"I was half way there when the worldliness of going to lay bare my heart with money in my hand struck me.

"What would the father think of me if he noticed, I thought. So, back I went and laid the purse down with the other things. It was gone when I came from confession. But in its place lay an old purse, entirely empty."

Besides coming to use the confessional boxes the communicants regularly visit the well of holy water, which is also in the church's southern part. The parishioners are accustomed to have the holy water always in their homes. When they draw it naturally they lay their effects aside and frequently purses and packages are missing.

Special Policeman Rutledge recently found one purse with a number of small religious images intact. But its owner subsequently said that a sum of money had been taken.

Rutledge, who has been detailed to the cathedral for a number of years, thinks that not all of the cathedral thieves are men.

"Women and little girls," said he, "are among those taking advantage of the habit of laying aside purses. I have come to think that somewhere in New York a school exists for the training of young girls as expert pickpockets, and that the first course in their schooling is given here in the cathedral."

NEXT G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Denver Rejected as Place of Meeting, but Decision Will Be Fought.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 17.—The Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic had a special meeting to-day to decide upon a place for the next National Encampment, which will be held Sept. 10, 1901. The cities desirous of securing the encampment are Denver, Washington, Cleveland, and Pittsburg.

While no place was definitely chosen, the claims of Denver were rejected by a vote of eight to one. This does not settle the matter, for Denver's representatives say that they will fight the decision when the committee meets again Jan. 21 to make its final selection.

It was voted last Summer to accept Denver as the site provided that city would secure railroad rates of 1 cent a mile. This was the point on which the committee and the Denver representatives disagreed, the latter claiming that the rate is practically assured, while the committee refuse to accept the evidence.

SHOT WHILE STEALING.

Detective Seriously Wounds Negro Caught in a Store—Walked to the Station House.

Henry Johnson's attempt to rob the store of M. E. Fajus & W. B. Pahelram, importers of East India goods, at 15 East Seventeenth Street, will probably result in his losing his life. A private detective shot him in the head and stomach while he was trying to make his escape in the elevator.

There have been a number of attempts at robbery in this store, and as a safeguard the proprietors secured Charles Fromur, a private agency detective, to watch in the building at night. He has, he says, frightened away a burglar or two every night during the week that he has guarded the store, but it was not until last night that he had a really lively experience.

With the elevator man, who also spent the night in the building, the detective had gone to the third floor, when a noise from the basement was heard. The men listened. Then a buzzing sound from the elevator shaft told them that the burglar had disdained to climb the stairs and was riding up comfortably. The elevator stopped at the third floor, and the burglar entered the loft where the two watchers had concealed themselves. He tried the lights and then began to help himself to some rich silks, when Fromm cried:

"Stand, or I'll shoot."

The burglar, a negro, did not take the man at his word, but ran to the elevator. Fromm ran after him and caught him by the coat tails. Then the negro started the elevator on its downward journey, and it threatened to saw off the detective's arm, as he refused to let go the coat. Fromm then discharged his revolver twice at the negro, and the elevator man, gaining courage at the sound of his companion's shots, ran out and stopped the elevator.

Johnson exclaimed: "God, you shot me right through my stomach."

Fromm asked the man if he wanted to go to the hospital; he replied that he wanted to go to the West Twentieth Street Station. Fromm and his prisoner walked to the station, a distance of about one mile. There Johnson talked for several minutes and then became unconscious. He was then removed to the New York Hospital. Dr. Youman said he was in a critical condition.

To the police he gave his name as Henry Johnson and his address as 235 West Forty-fifth Street. It is believed he had accomplices.

Fromm, whose arm was badly cut by the elevator, was locked up by the police.

SMASHED WINDOW FOR FOOD.

Carl Hanson, a shoemaker, spent his last cent for food Saturday morning. He continued as he had been doing, to tramp the city for work, but got none. He threw a brick at a window to get arrested, but was not held in court, and he threw another through a $40 window last night in Harlem, was arrested again, and then got the first bite he had had to eat since Saturday.

Hanson is forty-eight. He came from Baltimore. He had a few dollars on arriving, but spent it in room rent and board while looking for work. Saturday evening he asked a Chatham Square baker for some bread, but was refused. Then he flung a brick at a pawnbroker's window, was arrested, and on being arraigned in Centre Street Court, was discharged, the window not having been broken and the owner refusing to prosecute. The man told his story to police and court, but he did not get any food. Last night he threw a brick at the window of Bernard Frumke's cigar store, at 2,117 Third Avenue, and took good care to smash it.

CASES OF SKIN GRAFTING.

Dr. Blackmar of Harlem Hospital yesterday, assisted by Drs. Mooney, Levy, and Bivings of the hospital staff, grafted a piece of skin 5 by 3 inches on the forearm of James Gaughan, twelve years old, who was admitted to the hospital on Oct. 12. The boy on that date was severely injured by a heavy iron girder which fell on his arm, badly lacerating it. The injury refused to heal, and yesterday a piece of skin was taken from the boy's leg and placed on the injured arm.

Dr. Haynes, one of the visiting physicians at the same hospital, earlier in the day grafted a piece of skin on the right arm and chest of Ellen Campbell, a child of three years, who on Nov. 14 was severely burned while playing about a bonfire. The skin was removed from the little girl's thigh.

DEMOCRACY'S FUTURE POLICY.

Will Be Bryan's Subject at Jacksonian Banquet in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 17.—W. J. Bryan, who will be the speaker at the annual banquet of the Jacksonian Club to be given Jan. 7, has announced that he will on this occasion talk about the future policy of the Democratic Party.

As this will be the first public declaration since the election of the late Presidential candidate's ideas on the future policy of the party, the speech will be one of National interest. The other speakers on the programme, which has been completed, will be Gov. Beckham of Kentucky and J. Hamilton Lewis of Washington.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Charles Weingart, Mannheim; Calderon Carlisle, Washington; A. D. Provand, London; Sir Anthony Thornhill, England; Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, Canada; B. A. Scott, Quebec; Wilfrid Randolph Boudnean, Ottawa; L. Victor Baughman, Baltimore.

CAMBRIDGE—Count and Countess Cassini, of the Russian Embassy, Washington.

HOLLAND—L. P. Waldo Marvin, Hartford; Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany; J. R. Arrias, Amsterdam, Holland.

MURRAY HILL—Judge Nathaniel Shipman, Hartford; C. T. Saxton, Clyde, N. Y.; James H. Manning, Albany; C. H. Dutton, Chester, England; J. Sursfeld, Paris.

IMPERIAL—G. Katsuda, Japan; E. V. Young, London.

GRAND—Judge Burr Nattice, Oneonta.

FIFTH AVENUE—The Rev. J. Addison Henry, Philadelphia; H. E. Wilson, London; ex-Senator A. P. Gorman, Maryland; Judge J. F. Parkhurst, Bath, N. Y.; Thomas W. Cridler, Washington.

NETHERLAND—W. E. Seddon, Baltimore; A. M. Matheson, Pittsburg.

SAVOY—Duke of Newcastle, England; A. F. Whitin, Whitinsville, Mass.

BUCKINGHAM—Gov. F. W. Rollins, Massachusetts; John R. McArthur, Washington.

MANHATTAN—W. L. Parker, Boston; A. N. Shaw, Baltimore; J. S. Colton-Fox, England.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman George N. Southwick, Albany; Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany; W. H. Harvey, London.

ASTOR—Robert Nixon, Liverpool; R. C. Clark, Mexico; A. L. Bagnall, Yokohama, Japan.

Brief Railroad Items.

Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Board of Directors, returned from a Western trip, during which he attended the annual meeting of the road's stockholders. He says that traffic is very heavy, fruit shipments from Southern California especially having broken all records.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has taken possession of the compressed air plant and motor system operated heretofore by the Compressed Air Company for the use of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Crosstown line.

Experiments with air motors sufficiently powerful to draw heavy trains are now proving satisfactory enough to warrant officials of the New York Central to seriously consider their adoption for local traffic.

A slight delay in the arrivals of trains at the Grand Central Station was caused early yesterday morning by the inability of an incoming train to make the flying switch. By 9:30 o'clock everything was again running smoothly.

The cold weather caused delays of various fast express trains from Western points, because of the great demand for steam wherewith to heat the cars which was made on the locomotives.

Rates are reported as being fairly well maintained in most of the territory of the lines belonging to the Presidents' Conference. Even in Kansas City, where most of the cutting on east-bound business has been done, freight agents are said to be refusing business at less than traffic rates to be moved after Jan. 1, 1901. This is supposed to be the first result of the Advisory Committee to the Western Presidents' Conference with power to punish rate offenders.

There was a large increase in east-bound shipments of grain last week, 1,414,000 bushels being carried out of Chicago by the railroads, as against 939,000 bushels for the previous week. Of this amount, the Erie, as usual, secured the largest individual share, carrying 393,000 bushels, while the combined Vanderbilt lines carried 513,000 bushels, the Grand Trunk 180,000, and the Pennsylvania lines 121,000 bushels. There was also an increase in flour shipments, which amounted to 89,960 barrels, as against 75,654 barrels for the previous week. Of these shipments the Vanderbilt lines carried 43,595 barrels, or nearly one-half of the total. Shippings of packing-house products showed a decline, only 19,667 tons being carried, as against 22,678 tons for the previous week.

PRIMA DONNA WOULDN'T SING.

Mme. Schumann-Heinck Got to Rochester Late and Refused to Fill Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 17.—Mme. Schumann-Heinck was to have given a recital here last night, and a couple of thousand people gathered in the Baker Theatre to hear her. To their astonishment, an employe of the theatre came forward and stated that the artiste had refused to sing. The house cleared as if by magic, and many expressions of disappointment were heard.

Mme. Schumann-Heinck sang on Saturday night at Milwaukee, and the Maurice Grau Opera Company journeyed east in a special train. The train was delayed between Detroit and Buffalo, and arrived in Rochester five minutes after the time advertised for the concert to begin. The prima donna protested that she was physically unable to sing. If it had been opera, she said, she would have made the attempt, but she required at least an hour's rest before undertaking the arduous task of a recital.

"Why did you not come by a fast train?" was asked.

"Ask Grau," was the answer, and the musicale managers mean to do so without delay, for they have lost $400 and disappointed all their friends. Edgar Strakosch, Mr. Grau's representative, said he had been all the afternoon trying to induce Mme. Schumann-Heinck to sing. This, however, she denied.

The musicale people say that it was Mr. Grau's duty to see that Mme. Schumann-Heinck got to Rochester in time to fulfill her engagement, and that they will look to him for compensation for breach of contract.

STRIKE ON TUNNEL WORK.

Contractor Says He Was Ordered to Employ Only Union Men.

According to a statement made by H. B. Seamans, Superintendent for Holbrouck, Cabot and Daly, sub-contractors for Section 3 of the Rapid Transit Tunnel, in Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon, walking delegates representing certain unions are interfering with workmen employed on the tunnel. He declared that on Dec. 6 Walking Delegate Parks of the Ironworkers' Union called upon him and ordered the discharge of all non-union men. Superintendent Seamans refused to accede to the request and immediately all the union men quit work. They were at once replaced and the work proceeded as usual.

Five days later, on Dec. 11, a small-sized riot took place on Fourth Avenue, near Nineteenth Street, and still later, last Saturday, there was considerable trouble on Fourth Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets. Policeman Waunders of the East Twenty-second Street Station had been detailed to keep watch and learn if possible who made the trouble. He was standing on the southwest corner of Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, when he saw Michael McMahon of 518 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a workman, knocked down by Charles Grady of 39 Vandewater Street. The policeman interfered and was immediately set upon by William Davis, who says he comes from Chicago.

With assistance, Grady and Davis were arrested, and yesterday were arraigned in court. After hearing the testimony, Magistrate Hogan reserved his decision. Davis claims that he is not affiliated with any union, and that he was only a looker-on.

An Ambulance Makes Quick Time.

Fred Kronawitz, in some way fell from the roof of his residence at 100 East Eighth Street yesterday afternoon, landing squarely on his head on the sidewalk. The building is four stories high. Kronawitz's skull was crushed in. An ambulance from Bellevue Hospital was summoned, and Dr. Mourning responded. The ambulance driver urged his horse to its utmost and beat all records in getting to the hospital. The boy was alive when he was borne into the operating room twenty-four minutes after he had fallen, but died last night.

Philippine Volunteers Coming Home.

MANILA, Dec. 18.—The homeward movement of the volunteers will begin on New Year's Day with the embarkation of the Thirty-seventh Volunteer Regiment. The Eleventh Cavalry will follow.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST LAWYER ON THE STAND

Mr. De Lano Cross-Examined in the Brush Will Case.

Tells How He Drew the Testament on Instructions from Mrs. Stetson—How a Citation Was Waived.

George W. De Lano, the lawyer and Trustee of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was placed under cross-examination yesterday in the contest over the will of Helen C. Brush, in which she left the residue of her estate, over $50,000, to the church. Her brother, who is contesting the will, alleges undue influence on the part of members of the church in inducing his sister to make the will. Mr. De Lano not only drew the will, but with Mrs. Holden, a "healer" of the church, acted as a witness. His direct examination was completed before Surrogate Fitzgerald on Friday last, and yesterday John M. Bowers, for the contestants, took a turn at questioning him.

Mr. De Lano first explained the two wills he had drawn for Miss Brush. He said that on May 22 last Mrs. Stetson, the first reader of the church, called on him and gave him memoranda as to how Miss Brush's will should be drawn. The will was executed, but it left nothing to Mary Hall Brush, the testator's sister, so on May 24 a new will was drawn, and this was also witnessed by Mr. De Lano and Mrs. Holden. At the same time the fact was brought out that Miss Brush had executed a will in 1889, about five years before she began to believe in Christian Science.

Mr. De Lano was asked how he happened to get possession of the will of 1889, and said that Miss Brush had written him to go to her former lawyers and get the will. He did so, and took it up to her on May 23, when she tore off the page on which her signature was placed. He put the balance of the will in his pocket, and took it down to his office the next day, when, after reading it, he tore it up.

"How long have you been a Christian Scientist?" he was asked.

"Twelve years."

"How long have you been a Trustee of the church?"

"Nine years."

"Matters in relation to raising funds for the church come before the Board of Trustees?"

"Yes, decidedly."

"Such matters are entirely within the province of the board?"

"Yes."

"You were considering the proposition of building a new church edifice about the time Miss Brush's will was drawn?"

"Yes."

"You were anxious to raise funds?"

"Yes."

"How frequently had you seen Miss Brush before her death?"

"Four or five times a week at the church."

"How frequently have you heard her speak in public?"

"Five or six times."

"You never called on her before you drew her will?"

"No."

"How long before making this will did you discover that Miss Brush was ill?"

"I don't remember dates. I noticed that her voice was weak for some time."

Mr. Bowers then examined the witness as to when he had first made the contents of the will public. Mr. De Lano, after mixing up his dates very badly, finally decided that, as Miss Brush died on July 7 last, it was on July 9 that he had spoken to her sister, Mrs. Southard, and told her that she was executrix under the will; and that on July 11 he met Mrs. Southard, Mrs. Findlay, and Mary Hall Brush in the apartments of the testator, at the Hotel Beresford, and read the will to them.

"Did you not then and there request the ladies to sign a waiver of citation, so as to allow the will to be admitted to probate at once?"

"I did not."

"Are you sure you did not?"

"I asked them if they were willing to sign. I did not request them to do so."

"I don't see the difference," commented Mr. Bowers. "By the way, was there any lawyer or friend present with them when you asked them to waive citation?"

"No; they were alone with me."

"Do you consider that it was a proper professional act on your part to ask the ladies to consent to the probate without their first consulting counsel?"

"I think it was proper."

"Did you ever do any business directly or indirectly for Miss Brush before you drew her will?"

"Never."

"You say that on the morning of May 22 Mrs. Stetson, the first reader of your church, brought you instructions as to how Miss Brush's will should be drawn?"

"Yes; about 11 o'clock in the morning."

"How long did she remain at your office?"

"Long enough for me to take notes as to how the will should be drawn."

"You remember destroying the will of 1889?"

"Yes."

"How about the legacies in that will?"

"Mrs. Southard received $8,000, and the brother and two other sisters $2,500 each. There were twenty-five or thirty small bequests."

"Was there any disposition of the residuary estate?"

"I don't remember."

"You remember about the specified legacies?"

"Yes; that is all."

"Of course, you understand that it is a very material point to the contestants to establish the facts of the residuary estate?"

"Yes, I presume so."

"How does the First Church of Christ, Scientist, get interest in her estate?"

"Under the residuary clause of her last will."

Mr. Bowers here took occasion to severely criticise the witness for failing to remember the same clause in the will which he destroyed, as the point was one of vital interest to the contestants.

"Did you not think it extraordinary for one woman to come to you and give you details and instructions as to drawing another woman's will?"

"I did not."

"Did you ever meet such a condition before?"

"I never did."

"Did you ever in your life have the chief officer of the principal beneficiary bring you instructions as to how the testator's will should be drawn?"

"I never did."

"Do you know a Dr. Pease, a healer?"

"He is a Christian Scientist, and every Christian Scientist is authorized to act as a healer."

"Are you healers authorized to depart from the teachings and precepts of Mrs. Eddy if a case is very serious and administer medicine?"

"No; we are not."

"If Dr. Pease did that he violated the tenets of your faith?"

"Yes."

"Did Dr. Pease sign the death certificate of Miss Brush?"

"I don't know."

"How do you healers get death certificates?"

"I don't know. I have never had to get one."

"At the last hearing in answer to a question as to your age, you said, 'Before Abraham was, I am.' What did you mean by that?"

"It is an answer I frequently make."

"Do you use it from any religious belief?"

"Yes, I may."

"And you consider it perfectly reverential, do you?"

"Yes."

The witness was then asked numerous questions as to Miss Brush's belief in Christian Science. He declared that she believed that she had been cured of pneumonia, and that consumption could be cured by the same method. He admitted that consumption was the cause of Miss Brush's death.

At this point the hearing was adjourned until to-day, the witness still being under cross-examination.

Society of the Genesee Dinner.

The Society of the Genesee will hold its third annual dinner on the evening of Feb. 11 next at the Waldorf, and efforts are being made to have the event a memorable one. Major Gen. Otis will be the guest of honor, and among those who have signified their intention of making addresses are Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Secretary of War Root, Major Gen. Corbin, Dr. David J. Hill, and Justice Werner of Rochester, Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals. Rossiter Johnson, first President of the Society of the Genesee will read a poem in honor of Gen. Otis.

LEAKE HEIRS SUE THE STATE.

Seek to Recover $86,608—How They Trace Their Relationship to John George Leake.

The State Court of Claims met yesterday in the City Court Building and took testimony in the claims of the heirs of John George Leake against the State. The action is to recover $86,608.35, the amount realized by the State from the sale of the property of Mr. Leake, which escheated to the State because he was supposed to have no heirs.

John George Leake was a lawyer of this city who died in 1827. He endowed the Leake-Watts Asylum, which stood where the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine is now being built. In addition to his property in this city, he was credited with owning land worth several millions of dollars, located in New Jersey.

At the time of his death it was supposed that he had no heirs, but about ten years ago several relatives turned up, and they retained Henry M. Heymann of this city and Thomas F. Hamilton of Saratoga Springs to look after their interests. Those interested in the present claims are Mrs. Clara Leake Ellison, wife of H. H. Ellison, druggist, of this city; Mrs. Clara Leake Reuter of New Rochelle, Mrs. Mary P. Evans and Mrs. Julia L. Perkins of Washington. These heirs claim descent from William Leake, and one of their chief pieces of documentary evidence is a diary begun by William Leake on Sept. 15, 1745. In this diary it is disclosed that William Leake and his brother, James Leake, served in the armies of Charles the Pretender and fought against George II. of England. The brothers were sentenced in 1749 to be "hung, drawn, and quartered," but this was later modified to banishment. This diary is considered a valuable historical relic, and the Scottish Historical Society has offered $6,000 for the same. Those claiming the estate do so from the fact that they are descended from Robert J. C. Leake, a son of William Leake, who was a cousin of John George Leake.

The case will be finally determined by the Court of Claims in January next, and counsel for the claimants believe they have a very strong case. They will soon start action in New Jersey for the recovery of the nearly $4,000,000 worth of property which they claim was part of the estate of John George Leake.

WOMAN'S INJURIES FATAL.

Gripmen Whose Cars Caused a Death Fined and Paroled.

Mary Gill, assistant housekeeper at the Hotel Imperial, who was knocked down by a cable car at Broadway and Twenty-third Street on Sunday, causing a fracture of the skull, died yesterday afternoon at the New York Hospital. The ambulance containing the injured woman was run into by another cable car while on its way to the hospital.

Patrick Flynn, the gripman of this car, as well as Arthur Conise, the gripman of the car which struck the woman originally, were arrested. When arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, Flynn was fined $10 for malicious mischief and Conise was paroled.

STREET PEDDLERS VANQUISHED.

Push-Cart Men Leave Seward Park and Quiet Prevails.

Everything was quiet in the vicinity of the William H. Seward Park yesterday morning, the push-cart men and trackmen who formerly used the border line of the park as their headquarters having been driven away entirely. The two stores on the park property have been tightly closed, and Foreman Petty of the park squad is only awaiting orders to tear them down.

The push-cart men seem to understand now that they will not be tolerated on park property, and are making the best of it. Some of them have taken advantage of the space offered on an empty lot opposite the park on Hester Street, near Essex, where they have erected their stands.

CORONER FAILED TO APPEAR.

Inquest Was Not Held in the Schaeffer Case, as Announced.

The inquest into the death of George Schaeffer, the piano worker who was shot and killed by David Schrank, at Sohmer's factory, at Astoria, was announced to be held at Jamaica yesterday morning. District Attorney Merrill and the attaches and detectives of his office went to Jamaica to attend the inquiry, as did a large number of the employes of the piano factory, who had been summoned as witnesses.

At 10 o'clock, the hour named for the inquest to open, Coroner Philip T. Cronin failed to appear. The District Attorney and his staff waited patiently for an hour, and then Mr. Merrill became highly indignant at the continued absence of the Coroner and finally returned to Long Island City, taking his assistants and detectives with him.

NEW METHOD IN EXCISE CASES.

Testimony of Policemen Who Arraign Barkeeper Placed on Record.

The recent complaints of the District Attorney's office that the Police Magistrates were too prone to discharge excise cases prompted Magistrate Hogan, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday morning, to have the testimony of two policemen who appeared before him with a case placed on record.

Policemen O'Connor and McGuire of the Fifth Street Station arraigned Gaetano Liggeo, a barkeeper at 445 East Thirteenth Street. The officers said they entered a rear room of the saloon on Sunday afternoon and saw two men eating macaroni with a glass of beer beside each of their plates. Liggeo said the two men in question were the proprietor of the place and a boarder. He said he refused beer to the policemen when they asked for it. The Magistrate asked the policemen if they went into the saloon proper, and they said they did not, because it was locked.

The Magistrate ordered the court stenographer to take down every word of this testimony and discharged the prisoner.

CLAIMS ON "CHOSEN FRIENDS."

Attachments Against the Order Secured Here and in Newark.

Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received five attachments aggregating $5,820 against the Supreme Council of the Order of Chosen Friends, which went into the hands of a receiver last week. Two of the attachments were obtained in this city by Sophia Anderson for $1,084, and by Martin T. Garvey for $2,700, and three were obtained in Brooklyn by Lizzie G. Brown, $1,800; Justina Speer, $780, and George O. Emmons, $540. They were served on the National Park Bank, where it is said there is $5,000 to the credit of the concern.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—The funds of the Order of Chosen Friends on deposit in the Essex County National Bank were attached to-day on behalf of the widow of John P. Grower. She has a claim of $1,700 against the order. The attachment will also protect as far as possible other persons in New Jersey who have death claims against the order.

MISS BONIFACE NOT ENGAGED.

Faints in the Office of Dr. McMaster—Friends Indignant.

Miss Rachel Boniface, a teacher in Public School No. 140, in Norfolk Street, was greatly surprised to find in her Sunday newspaper formal announcement of her engagement to Dr. Nathaniel G. McMaster, her family physician. She at once went to his office at 120 East Fifty-eighth Street to demand an explanation, and the physician told her that he had not caused the publication of the notice, and was as much at a loss to understand it as she was. The young woman fainted, and after Dr. McMaster had administered restoratives she was assisted to her home at 144 East Fifty-eighth Street, by her sister, who had accompanied her.

Her mother, Mrs. Lena Boniface, with whom she lives, yesterday caused a denial of the reported engagement to be published. Mrs. Boniface's friends are very indignant over the matter, and Bonford Boniface, a brother of the young woman, and Dr. McMaster held a long discussion as to the best way of discovering the identity of the person who gave out the report. Mr. Boniface declared that he would seek an order of the court requiring the newspaper which printed the announcement to produce a copy of the original manuscript in the hope of tracing the guilty person by the handwriting. Dr. McMaster said that he was satisfied that the bogus notice was a piece of feminine spitework.

NEWS OF NEW JERSEY

UNITED ELECTRIC'S TRIUMPH.

Reported Agreement with Dissatisfied Stockholders—The Trouble Prevented a Big Bond Issue.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—It was announced to-day that the United Electric Company had placated the local stockholders who have so long been in opposition to the policy of the corporation. The stockholders in question are Richard C. Jenkinson, James E. Howell, George F. Reeve, Julius S. Rippel, and Joseph Ward, Jr. It is said that a compromise was effected, but the basis was not made public. The settlement is of great importance to the company, which will now go ahead with important plans of expansion.

The differences between the company and the stockholders named began at the time of the organization of the corporation, in 1899. The United Electric Company absorbed the People's Light and Power Company and a number of other lighting concerns. The terms of the merger were that the stockholders of the People's Light and Power Company should surrender their holdings and pay 10 per cent. extra in cash, for which they should receive $1,750 in bonds of the new corporation for every $1,000 of the People's Company stock. This was not satisfactory to the stockholders named, and they have held on to their stock, preventing the company named, among other things, from issuing first mortgage bonds to the amount of $20,000,000.

THIEVES TACKLE AN APIARY.

Destroy Two Colonies of Bees and Get Some Honey, but Farmer Warns Them It Is Poison.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 17.—Thieves invaded John Herman's apiary on the Mattison Berry farm a few days ago, and he has issued the following in consequence:

NOTICE AND WARNING.

If the thieves who think they stole honey from my apiary eat any of it they will die. It is poison and not honey, but bee food.

The apiary contained twenty colonies of bees, which had been prepared to winter there. The thieves effected an entrance by tearing the lock from the door. They destroyed two colonies of bees in the attempt to get some honey, of which they obtained very little, as there was only enough left there for the bees to winter on, the crop of honey being taken out some two months ago.

The matter was reported to Chief Titus and Mr. Herman told him that the little food required to sustain the lives of the bees until Spring has been especially prepared with formic acid and honey. It is many times worse than knockout drops, he says. A reward of $10 has been offered for the apprehension of the thieves.

WOO AND WED IN RECORD TIME.

Couple Meet at Church Supper, Go Out and Marry, and Repast Is Turned Into a Nuptial Feast.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 17.—The village of Old Bridge is discussing the wedding of Robert Benson and Miss Kate Roller of that village. Last Tuesday evening the Methodist Church of Old Bridge conducted a supper in Crescent Hall there. Mr. Benson and Miss Roller met at this supper, and although they had not previously been engaged, decided some time in the evening to get married.

Leaving the hall, the young people secured a horse and buggy and drove to the village of Spotswood, two miles away, and called upon the Rev. William Chamberlain, pastor of the Spotswood Methodist Episcopal Church, who made them man and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Benson drove back to Old Bridge and returned to the hall in which the supper was being given. They informed their friends of what had taken place, and the church feast was turned into a merry wedding supper.

BATHGATE DIVORCE CASE.

Taking of Testimony Resumed in Jersey City Court.

Vice Chancellor Emery, at Jersey City, yesterday resumed the taking of testimony in the divorce case of James Bathgate, receiving teller of the Park National Bank, Manhattan, against his wife Grace on statutory grounds, Leland N. Atwood being named as co-respondent. The case was begun at Newark several weeks ago. Bathgate and his wife were married in Manhattan on April 13, 1897, and went to live at Hackensack. They separated Oct. 18, 1899. They have one child.

Several women friends of Mrs. Bathgate testified that Atwood had been in the habit of calling at Bathgate's house in his absence, and that on several occasions Atwood and Mrs. Bathgate went to the Hackensack River to bathe. Charles Krieger, the keeper of the bathing house, testified that there never was anything improper in their conduct on those occasions.

Mrs. Mary H. Voorhis testified that Mrs. Bathgate neglected her child to such an extent that witness was obliged to go to the house and wash and dress the child.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

TOMATOES FOR BROKEN SKULL.

Queer Remedy Applied to Injured Man's Head Astonished a Physician.

Dr. John Justin of West New York, N. J., is wondering whether or not he has added anything to his stock of medical knowledge by a visit he paid to Shady Side yesterday. He was summoned to attend John Slavick, whose head had been injured by a blasting accident in a quarry where he worked. The man's head had been bound up with a strange poultice, the like of which, Dr. Justin said, he had never seen nor imagined. On inquiry, he found it was composed of tomatoes, which Slavick's friends assured him were regarded as an excellent remedial agent in Hungary.

Dr. Justin found that Slavick's skull was fractured, and he ordered the patient removed to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken. Slavick's recovery is doubtful.

KNEW HE WAS GOING TO DIE.

Wife Laughed at Branbad's Premonition, but He Expired, the Same Day.

"I believe I am going to die to-day," said William Branbad of Fairview, N. J., to his wife, as he left the breakfast table on Sunday morning. Mrs. Branbad laughed at him, and told him that, as he was only thirty-four years old, he was foolish to entertain such an idea.

Nothing more was thought of the matter until Branbad went to his room at night, saying he would go to bed early, as he was tired. A few minutes after a strange noise was heard in his room. Mrs. Branbad and her eldest son ran up stairs. They found Branbad stretched on the floor. A physician who was summoned said that he was dead. Heart disease was the cause.

Drove Burning Wagon into River.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—Filipe Ponsito, a junk dealer, was driving along the river road at Avondale this morning, when a can of burning charcoal in the front of his wagon was upset and set fire to the load of rags and paper. Ponsito turned his horse from the road and drove into the Passaic River, going far enough into the stream for the water to cover his burning cargo and extinguish the flames.

State Senator-Elect Hudspeth Ill.

Robert S. Hudspeth, State Senator-elect for Hudson County, is seriously ill at his home, at Garfield and Lembeck Avenues, Jersey City. His physicians attribute his condition to overwork during the campaign.

Man Cut in Two by a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—Martin Dorsch of 238 First Street, Harrison, was struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad train at the First Street crossing to-night. He was cut in two. Dorsch was fifty years old.

Recruits for the Philippines.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Buffalo started yesterday on her long voyage to Manila, carrying recruits for distribution among the vessels of the fleet now in Chinese waters. The trip will consume about two months.

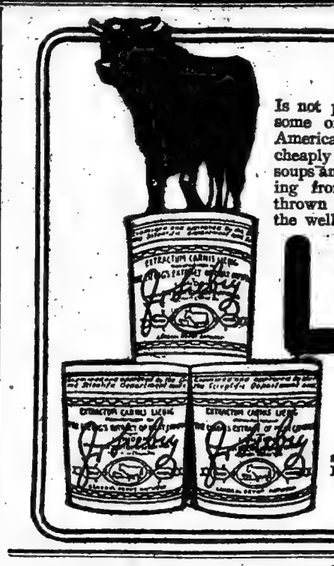

KITCHEN THRIFT

Is not practiced as effectively here as in some of the older European countries. American housewives could easily and cheaply prepare many of the delicate soups and entrees peculiar to French cooking from ingredients which are often thrown away, by using a tiny quantity of the well-known

LIEBIG

Company's Extract

OF BEEF

A dainty cook book by the famous cooking authority, Miss Maria Parloa, mailed free. Drop a postal to LIEBIG'S EXTRACT COMPANY, P. O. Box 2718, New York, N. Y.

CHINESE COUPLE MARRIED.

Alderman Marks Ties the Knot, but Refuses to Kiss the Bride.

Alderman Marks married Mr. Henry Lum, late of China, and Miss Dia Hia, a daughter of one of the exclusive Chinese families of Mott Street, in the City Hall yesterday.

Alderman Marks refused to kiss the bride. He helped out the Oriental bridegroom by slipping the wedding ring on the finger of the dainty young woman.

The scene in the "Cupid Chamber" of the City Hall was unique. Mr. Henry Lum did not seem to know much about the etiquette of civil American marriages. He kept on his hat in the presence of his bride while they were on the way to the platform to be married. He did not appear in fine clothes. In comparison with the dainty dress of the pretty bride, Mr. Henry Lum was shabby. Then, again, Mr. Henry Lum had to be shown the way to take his bride's hand. In fact, he absolutely refused to do so until told that it was a part of the American ceremony which had to be gone through.

The bride was dressed handsomely. Her gowns were of the richest silks, and her hair was arranged daintily in the Cleo de Merode style. On top of her wadded hair was a large bunch of beads.

From the Caucasian point of view this wedding has been rather long-drawn out, it having been begun as much as three days ago with a gorgeous ceremony last Friday night on Bayard Street in the Chinatown district, where everybody present, except the bride, enjoyed a sumptuous wedding feast. Since that time the parties of the first and second part have, according to Oriental custom, been undergoing a three days' term of "probation," consisting principally in abstaining from food. The bride has been kept blindfolded during that time in a room under the constant supervision of Miss Josie Ling, her "sponsor." The happy bridegroom fared but little better.

The bridal carriage drove up to the City Hall at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the bride was assisted to the ground by her "sponsor," who, according to the rules, could not let go of her charge until the final ceremony had been performed.

The bridegroom, dressed in American costume, and looking anxious and hungry, arrived in a separate conveyance.

AFLOAT WITHOUT A CREW.

Italian Captain Sights an Abandoned Brig with Cargo Intact.

When the Italian steamship Vincenzo Florio arrived here yesterday, her commander, Capt. Montano, reported that he had sighted on last Thursday, while about 250 miles northeast of Bermuda, the dismantled wreck of a brig that upon investigation proved to be that of the Electric Light, a Britisher. The wreck was first descried early in the morning. Through his glass Capt. Montano saw that her rudder was gone, her bowsprit snapped off close to the bow, her foremast broken at the deck, and her maintopmast entirely gone. He noticed with surprise that there were no men in sight on her decks and that her mainsail was still set, the breeze stretching it taut and carrying the vessel on a starboard tack.

As soon as the Vincenzo Florio was near enough, a boat was sent to the wreck to investigate. It was found that there was no one aboard. The cargo of case oil, rum, tobacco, and lumber was comparatively intact. The steamship sailed away and left the dismantled brig to drift whither she listed.

It was learned yesterday that the owners of the brig are A. D. Straus & Co. of this city, her agents being Swan & Son. The latter said that the Electric Light left here on Nov. 30 bound for Cape Coast and Acora, Africa. On board were eight men—Capt. C. Edwards, First Mate Clooney, Steward Alsopp, a second mate, and four hands before the mast. The agents said that they thought the crew had probably been picked up and taken to Europe, after abandoning their vessel when she became dangerous.

The Electric Light was built in Schulee, Nova Scotia, in 1880. She was of 293 tons burden, and was valued at $8,000, her cargo being worth about $15,000.

COMPLAINANTS FEAR DIVORCE.

The Failure of Witnesses to Appear Against Women Accused of Robbery Explained by Capt. Titus.

So many women have been arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court recently charged with robbery, their release following because the complainants were not in court, that when a particularly flagrant case of this sort came before Magistrate Zeller yesterday he lost all patience and sent for Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau. When the Chief of Detectives arrived in court, an hour later, the Magistrate asked him to instruct his men in such cases to inquire if the complainants really lived at the addresses they gave, and if not to place them in the House of Detention to insure their appearance in court.

Capt. Titus explained that the reason so many of the complainants in these cases failed to appear against the prisoners was that it would give their wives grounds for divorce. He said that while they caused the arrest of the women when the offense was first committed, and while they were in a passion over their loss, they almost invariably, after they had had time to think the matter over, decided to pocket their losses rather than appear as complainant in the case. He promised, however, that the instructions of the Magistrate should be carried out.

Memorial for Capt. Hoegemann.

Just before the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. arrived here, after her recent trip from Mediterranean ports, the passengers presented to Capt. Högemann a memorial which every one of them signed. In it they expressed their appreciation of "the admirable judgment and prudence" which had characterized the commander's management of the ship during the stormy voyage. "We are also," the memorial read at the close, "your most grateful debtors for a courtesy and thoughtful consideration for our comfort and pleasure that have never failed."

Dinner to Insurance Men.

H. A. Appelius, general manager of the Metropolitan Department of the New York Life Insurance Company, gave a dinner last night in the Hotel Marlborough to the newly elected officers of the agency department. These officers included Thomas Buckner, Fourth Vice President; John C. McCall, Secretary, and F. R. Perkins, Superintendent of Agencies. About sixty members of the staff were present.

Underwriters' Annual Banquet.

The annual banquet of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York will be held at the Hotel Savoy on Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1901. J. G. Schurman, President of Cornell University, and James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, have accepted invitations to speak. James Yereance is Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

SICK CHILD TURNED AWAY.

Experience of a Father Who Sought Treatment for His Little One from Hospitals and Physicians.

Pinched by bitter poverty and denied the services of several physicians to whom he applied for treatment for his sick child, Henry Segol, thirty years old, of 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, took the little one in his arms on Sunday afternoon and went from one hospital to another seeking admittance in vain because the child had measles. Discouraged at last, he sat down on a rock in a lot between Park and Madison Avenues, on One Hundred and Eighteenth Street to rearrange the shawls that were wrapped around the baby. A policeman appeared and arrested him. This at least was his explanation, given in the Harlem Court, where he was arraigned yesterday morning charged with attempting to abandon the child, and Magistrate Brann believed him.

Mrs. Kate Merk, janitress in the house in which Segol lives, said that two doctors had been called by him to see the child, but had gone away when they found that the father had no money. The child was finally taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station House, where the Sergeant sent for an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. The ambulance called, but the surgeon refused to take the patient, telling Segol to take it to the Maternity Hospital on West Fifty-ninth Street. The father carried the child there with all speed, only to be again refused. They vaguely intimated something about the Willard Parker Hospital, and Segol with his precious bundle started to look for the hospital. The janitress had accompanied him thus far, but she had to hurry home then, and left him.

Segol said he finally became confused from the cold and fatigue, and, thinking that his child was dying, started toward home. He sat down on the way to arrange the baby's clothes, and was arrested. He had several witnesses in court to bear him out in his statement that abandonment of his baby was furthest from his thoughts. The child was sent to the Harlem Hospital.

The Marine Society Ticket.

After a very stormy conference the Nominating Committee of the Marine Society, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce, placed the following ticket in the field to be balloted for on Jan. 14 next: President—A. J. Newbury; Vice President—David A. Scribner; Second Vice President—Benjamin F. Marsh; Secretary—Thomas M. Nichols; Treasurer—James J. Chamberlain; Attorney—William Allen Butler.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...7:19	Sun sets..4:35	Moon rises...4:00	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:36	Gov. Isl'd...5:09	H. Gate...7:05
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:00	Gov. Isl'd...5:22	H. Gate...7:18

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adria, Inagua	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Niagara, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Kitts, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Belvernon, Inagua	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mae, San Juan	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vincenzo Florio, Naples		

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Santiago	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trier, Bremen		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick Ga		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

Adirondack, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull		
Comus, New Orleans	*9:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cyrene, Brazil, &c.	6:00 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
Hekla, Christiansand	5:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Hildebrand, Para, and Manaos	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hermodas, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Iberian, Liverpool		
Maracaibo, Venezuela and Curacao	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London		
Morro Castle, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Key West and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		10:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

†TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily up to 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer American Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 19 and up to Dec. $29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Dec. $29, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Jan. $6.)

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from the Philippine Islands, China, and Japan arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched East Dec. 13, due in New York this morning; also that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong, Nov. 17; Shanghai, Nov. 21; Yokohama, Nov. 28, and Honolulu, Dec. 7, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Coptic, were dispatched East at 6 P. M., Dec. 11, and are due in New York to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 18.

Advance, Colon, Dec. 11.
Allegheny, Port Limon, Dec. 11.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 2.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Dec. 2.
Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 7.
Colorado, Hull, Dec. 2.
Comus, New Orleans, Dec. 12.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Dec. 13.
Hugenden, Havre, Dec. 1.
Iberian, Liverpool, Dec. 5.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 17.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Dec. 10.
Maraval, Port Spain, Dec. 12.
Nubia, Stettin, Nov. 29.
Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 12.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Dec. 9.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 6.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Dec. 1.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Dec. 6.
Trier, Bremen, Dec. 1.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Betty, Gibraltar, Dec. 4.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 16.
Ceria, Gibraltar, Dec. 4.
El Rio, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 18.
John Sanderson, Sunderland, Dec. 5.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 11.
Phildias, St. Lucia, Dec. 12.
Vaderland, Southampton, Dec. 10.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Dec. 13.
El Norte, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
Hermodius, Barry, Dec. 4.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Dec. 19.
Kansas City, Swansea, Dec. 6.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Dec. 7.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Dec. 7.
Consuelo, Hull, Dec. 9.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Dec. 9.
Incamaree, Algiers, Dec. 7.
Moonstone, Huelva, Dec. 7.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 20.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

Ardlethen, Rotterdam, Dec. 6.
Campania, Liverpool, Dec. 15.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 15.

Arrived.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Mills, Venice, &c., Nov. 4, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Fajolle, Havre, Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Southeast of Fire Island at 7:11 P. M.

SS Vincenzo Florio, (Ital.,) Montano, Naples, &c., Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 16th.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, St. Martens, &c., Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Bridges, Marseilles, &c., Nov. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5:18 A. M.

SS Dunbar, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Dec. 1, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M. Will load for Australia.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool, Dec. 8, and Queenstown, 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:41 A. M.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Robinson, London, Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville, Dec. 13, and Charleston, 14, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS El Cid, Quick, New Orleans, Dec. 12, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Excelsior, Maxson, Boston, to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Richmond, Catharine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Geesternunde, (Ger.,) Thielemann, Christiania, Nov. 28, via Shields Dec. 3, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 2:35 P. M.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol, &c., Nov. 29, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

WIND—

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE BETRAYAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE SENATE.

It was in the Kansas City platform of BRYAN that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was condemned as "a surrender of American rights and interests, not to be tolerated by the American people."

The Republican platform declared that the party of MCKINLEY favored "the construction, ownership, control, and protection of an isthmian canal by the Government of the United States." A complete exposition of this party pledge and the best argument we have seen in support of the policy it embodies and of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is contained in the Republican Campaign Text Book, an authoritative publication issued by the Republican National Committee during the Presidential campaign.

The United States Senate, under the leadership of a few Senators whose motives, having never been avowed, can only be surmised, has abandoned and repudiated the Republican position and gone over to the policy of BRYAN and the Kansas City platform. The party has been betrayed in the Senate, and voters who put their faith in the platform and the official, authoritative declarations of the Republicans have been deceived.

The preface of the Republican Campaign Text Book contains this declaration: "The purpose of this text book is to supply in a convenient form for reference the official and statistical data which will enable speakers and writers to demonstrate the accuracy and wisdom of Republican principles and the inaccuracy and unwisdom of those offered in opposition to them." In the argument in support of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which that text book contains we find the following principles and declarations officially and authoritatively set forth as a part of the promises and professions on which the Republican Party appealed to the people:

1. That the negotiation by Secretary HAY of the treaty now before the Senate "was a notable triumph of American diplomacy."

2. That the policy of the complete neutralization of the canal, in war and peace, has been "the uniform and unchanging policy of the United States Government from the very beginning." And in support of this declaration CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, the author of the Davis amendment, is quoted:

> No American statesman speaking with official authority or responsibility has ever intimated that the United States should assume a control of this canal for the exclusive benefit of our Government or people. They have all, with one accord, declared that the canal was to be neutral ground in time of war and always open on terms of impartial equity to the ships and commerce of the world.

3. That if the canal "is by international agreement placed beyond a possibility of rightful or legal attack the whole world is bound to respect its immunity"; and that, in the words of Admiral DEWEY, "to fortify it would simply result in making it a battle ground in time of war."

4. That the United States by her treaty with Nicaragua has agreed not to seek any exclusive privilege in connection with the canal, and that Nicaragua has agreed not to grant any such exclusive privilege to the United States or any other power. These agreements "in effect amount to perfect neutralization as regards an interoceanic canal."

5. That the condemnation of the treaty in the Kansas City platform as a surrender of American rights was made "either in abject ignorance of treaty obligations previously entered into by the United States, or it signifies a disposition to repudiate or ignore the solemn contractual obligations of the United States."

The Republican Party is expressly committed to the principle of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The Senators who are trying to kill the treaty by amendments which it is shameful for us to present to Great Britain and impossible for her to accept are betraying their party. The American people passed upon the treaty when they re-elected President MCKINLEY. The press of the country, including the greatest and most influential Republican newspapers, supports the principle of neutralization and demands the ratification of the treaty. Public opinion is defied, the President and his party are betrayed by the Senators who are stabbing the treaty to death.

As the leader of his party it is the political duty of Mr. MCKINLEY to see to it that the traitors are baffled and treason made odious. It is the public duty of President MCKINLEY to see to it that our good name is not stained and our friendly relations with England are not poisoned by the Senators who have undertaken to serve the interests secretly hostile to the treaty. They will not be content with amendments that he can accept, that England can accept. They are bent on defeating the canal project by defeating the treaty, and they are doing it in a most indecent manner. As the President has failed to command sufficient strength in the Senate to overcome the men who are betraying him and his party, the most dignified way out for him is to withdraw the treaty.

SUBSIDIES VS. SHIPS.

The most striking fact in connection with the so-called Ship Subsidy bill now before the Senate is that it is not in the least adapted to secure a single one of its professed aims.

It will not, if passed, encourage the building of American ships owned and manned by Americans and carrying American products to foreign markets. It will not reduce the freights on American commerce with other lands. It will not extend that commerce.

As our readers are well aware, we are entirely opposed to subsidies even if they are honestly intended to attain the ends above defined, and think that in any case they cost more than they come to, tax the many for the few, and in the long run confuse, demoralize, and retard enterprise. By so much more are we opposed to a scheme which, while pretending to serve these ends, does not serve them, but only adds to the profits of special interests. In this instance, not only does the bill seek these unjustifiable objects, but it was drawn up by a committee of gentlemen directly concerned and so shaped in the character of its provisions and the time at which its benefits should accrue, that the interests represented by its private authors can and will get exclusive advantage from its operation. We know of nothing in the history of recent legislation more openly and impudently defiant of the decencies of public action than this. It is a trick that could not be practiced in ordinary business life without subjecting its perpetrators to general suspicion and aversion.

As we pointed out yesterday, the provision for paying subsidies to foreign-built ships is in itself contrary to the avowed purpose of the measure. It is utterly in conflict with every idea ever put forward by the advocates of subsidies for American shipbuilding. Nevertheless, if subsidies were given to ships bought abroad by any and all Americans, say, for the next twenty years, on the sole condition that an equal number of ships of the same kind should be built in America, it is conceivable that this would add considerably to the number of ships owned by Americans and to the number built here. That is not what this bill does. It gives subsidies only to the ships built or contracted for prior to the first of January, 1900. For what reason such peculiar and valuable privileges should be directly conferred on any class we do not know, nor have we seen any rational explanation of it by the advocates of the plan in Congress. It is easy enough to understand how it was proposed by the gentlemen who would reap the profit, but how any responsible man in public life could allow himself to be implicated in so transparent a prostitution of the public authority for private gain passes our comprehension.

We believe that this feature of the bill will produce its defeat. We do not think that Congress will have the hardihood to resist the strong public opinion that has sprung up since the true nature of the bill has been made known. But if the scheme should, by the means open to the wealthy corporations interested in it, be pressed through Congress, we shall hope that the President will veto it. It is a shameless attempt to pervert the principle of protection to American industry to which he has lent the force of his advocacy, and to loot the Treasury for private interests. As a true friend to an American mercantile marine, he should kill it.

OUR TERMS TO CHINA.

That is a curious announcement which was made yesterday, that the progress of the negotiations with China had been arrested by Great Britain. Great Britain has shown, all through this wretched business, so much amiability and so strong a desire that the action of the Western world, including Japan, should be harmonious, that an objection on her part would carry a very particular weight. This case is one in which it is proper to specify, and to say that any objection entertained by Lord SALISBURY would carry and would be entitled to particular weight.

There must be a natural and pardonable curiosity concerning the grounds upon which the veteran Premier has entered a caveat against the proceedings, we cannot in this case say of the "European concert," but of the civilized world. Nobody is better aware than Lord SALISBURY of the desirableness of united action and of the hopelessness of separate action. Great Britain would not have interposed objections at this stage unless they appeared to her vital. What were they?

This is an entirely legitimate and even necessary inquiry, which no material for a satisfactory answer has been vouchsafed. In fact, we have already had two opposed conjectural explanations, of which one was to the effect that the British Government was in favor of stiffening the terms of peace provisionally adopted, and the other that it was in favor of softening them. The latter seems to us to be intrinsically much the more probable. Lord SALISBURY himself, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, gave terse and epigrammatic expression to the really crucial question in our dealings with China, when he said that our efforts should not be directed to governing China, but to leaving it to be governed by the Chinese themselves.

If we assume that the present British objections to the allied proposals have been framed in accordance with this guiding principle, we can have no hesitation in assuming that they have been in the direction of removing obstacles to the successful Chinese government of China. And to say that is the same as saying that they have been directed to softening rather than hardening the original conditions. We must not impair whatever there is of national self-respect, which is only another name for patriotism, in the Chinese Empire. It is upon that that we must build if we are to have a Government in China with which we can live and do business in peace. It is inconceivable that the British official proposals can have had any other end in view, whatever may have been the individual expressions of Englishmen "in positions of greater freedom and less responsibility." No nation concerned has anything like the experience of Great Britain in successful dealing with alien races, as no living statesman can be compared, in that experience, with Lord SALISBURY. If it shall appear, as to us it seems bound to appear, that, in insisting that we shall not disable China from governing itself, Great Britain is at one with the United States, the fact will be a tribute, from the most authoritative source, to the wisdom with which our own State Department has been directed from the very beginning of the Chinese troubles.

JUDGE BEEKMAN.

It has not often happened to this community to lose within the week three citizens so useful and distinguished, in their respective ways, as Mr. OTTENDORFER, Mr. BEAMAN, and Judge BEEKMAN. Nay, the loss is the more striking and affecting because their several ways of serving the community of which they formed a part were really the same way. They were all three men remarkable and eminent in the one civic virtue in which New York is so commonly described as being deficient. They were all three distinctly and eminently men of public spirit.

Perhaps the reproach proceeds largely from the peculiar conditions of the city which, for three-quarters of a century, has presented more attractions than any other in the United States to the seekers for fortune and fame throughout the country. The alert and active minded and ambitious of all parts come here to find the largest and the fairest arena for their talents. New York is not to them a sacred place, not even always a home, but only an arena. It has not, and for obvious reasons, been even so successful as Chicago in impressing upon its prosperous inhabitants the duty they owe to the place in which they get their livings. The most obvious of the reasons is, perhaps, that nobody, so to speak, was born in Chicago. It is necessarily and exclusively to the "Outlanders" that Chicago owes its prosperity and even its existence. Accordingly, it is the Outlanders who feel a responsibility for its civic conditions which cannot be felt by the Outlanders in New York, which was the first city in the United States before any of them was born. There has been, for all these years, and there is still, a temptation to them to regard themselves, as BURKE said the English in India regarded themselves, as "birds of prey and passage."

All honor to the immigrants to New York who do not thus regard themselves, but hold themselves as much responsible to the community in which they have cast their lots, and as much responsible for its civic conditions as if they had been born into it. Such an immigrant was Mr. OTTENDORFER, from Germany. Such an immigrant was Mr. BEAMAN, from New England. But the case of Judge BEEKMAN was different. He was a New Yorker of the New Yorkers, a "Manhattanese," to use FENIMORE COOPER'S nomenclature, of the Manhattanese. And we may even suppose that he felt the current insults to the Boers of South Africa, and the race they represented and from which he was descended, in which so many writers for the press so complacently indulge themselves, almost as personal affronts. At any rate, public spirit, as to the affairs of this municipality, was with him not a reason so much as an instinctive obligation. He felt a stain upon the good name of the city like a wound. He could not help taking an interest in public affairs and feeling a responsibility about them. And whatever conspicuousness came to him in consequence was not of his seeking, but an incident of the performance of his civic duties. It was "all in the day's work."

That the recognition should have taken the form of judgeship was to the advantage of the public. Nobody who knew him, even before he was a Judge, could have failed to be impressed with his "judicial temper," with his reluctance to deliver an opinion until he had made up his mind, with his reluctance to make up his mind until he was in possession of all the relevant facts, with the caution and the equity of his mind. He said once, after he went on the bench, "It must be a very bad man who does not try to be a good Judge." Those who are most cognizant of the detail of his judicial work will in due course put on record their estimate of it. But it should be emphatically said by laymen that he was primarily a fair-minded, public-spirited, and useful citizen.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Considerable space in all the London papers is filled just now with letters from correspondents, who complain bitterly of the constant shaking of their houses, due, they say, to the passage, some eighty feet below their foundations, of the trains of the Central London Railway. The suddenness with which this chorus of lamentation has started is almost enough to suggest that those participating in it did not fully realize the severity of their sufferings until American capitalists undertook to improve the transportation facilities of the English metropolis. At any rate, the writers show a curious unanimity in agreeing that the vibrations caused by the existing road must be endured, since it is worked in the manner authorized by Parliament, while they all protest against the construction of new lines to carry the trouble into districts that have as yet been spared. It is not claimed that the safety of any buildings has been endangered. The worst charges brought against the deeply buried trains are that a few china ornaments have been jarred from mantelpieces, and that nervous people find it difficult to sleep in houses directly over the line. That doesn't seem to be a very high price to pay for quick, cheap, and comfortable transportation in a city that until a comparatively recent period had to depend almost entirely on cabs and busses, but for some reason or other more than a few Londoners are making a great fuss about their newly discovered grievance, in the evident hope that their outcry will render difficult —and expensive?—the acquisition of new franchises for underground roads. There is, however, presumably some substance in the complaints, and it may be worth while asking whether our own tunnel trains are to create the same annoyance. The nature of the ground traversed probably determines the amount of disturbance. It is said that in London the worst effects are felt where the road goes through beds of gravel, and the least where these are replaced by clay. In New York the alternations are chiefly between sand and solid rock, and possibly neither will transmit vibrations as readily as gravel does.

—There are many and entirely satisfactory devices for ascertaining the number of revolutions made by a wheel in a certain time, and any of these can be adapted to tell the speed per hour or minute of a moving vehicle, but it is not so easy to find devices that will indicate from moment to moment the rate at which a wheel is revolving or a vehicle moving. An ingenious method of doing this is reported by The Automobile Topics as having been invented abroad. As described, the machine consists of a series of differently colored disks, or sectors, so arranged that they present to the eye a tint varying with the rate of revolution. These tints, it is said, can be identified with the speeds that produce them with some approximation to accuracy by making tests at given speeds and noting the colors that result. It seems as though the approximation might be exact if each color produced by each elevation of speed were painted for comparison just outside of the moving disks. No details of the invention are yet at hand, but the plan is apparently practicable, and if so it is easy to think of many uses to which it can be put. The mystery is that a European, and not an American, should have lighted on an idea so simple, especially as the principle of it has been known for many years to everybody who has paid even the slightest attention to optics.

—Our attitude with respect to the Anglo-Boer war moved a correspondent whose letter we published yesterday to ask sternly: "Is sympathy for the 'under dog' entirely a forgotten instinct of the human breast?" Our correspondent's own views are a sufficient and negative answer to this inquiry, but really we think that he might more profitably have asked both himself and us whether the "under dog," as such, ever did or ever does deserve the very large amount of sympathy he always gets. To be quite frank, that "under dog" is a rather tiresome beast, and it may fairly be doubted if, in at least a large minority of cases, he isn't just where he ought to be. Before extending sympathy to him it is well to investigate the circumstances that brought him into his uncomfortable position. Little dogs are not a bit less inclined to bad conduct than big ones, and, though their lack of size and weight does give them immunity from punishment in many instances when it would do them much good, yet, when worst comes to worst, and the big dogs, their patience exhausted at last, stand over them threatening instant retribution, then the little dogs assume the airs and utter the cries of martyrs. Weakness is not a virtue and strength is not a crime—necessarily or even usually. All things considered, there is probably more frequent abuse of weakness than of strength, and, taking the world over, the underness of any particular dog, instead of justifying a presumption that he is right, warrants a strong suspicion that he is wrong. As for the Boers and the British, there is some reason for doubt, just at this moment, which of the two is the under dog. We all know which is the bigger of the two, but that one could find use for a little sympathy himself.

Cold Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has the Board of Health gone out of business, or is it paid to keep its eyes shut to the daily outrages perpetrated on the residents of this city by that octopus, the Metropolitan Railway Company? The present outrage of cold cars goes on, and when complaints are made, no attention is paid, but we are informed by the President of the road either that he does not know why they are not heated or, as in the case of the Broadway cars, that there is some wonderful kind of water used in the heating that will freeze if the fires are not kept up. It strikes me that if it is cold enough to freeze the water, it is cold enough to keep the fire going to keep the passengers from getting pneumonia. A SUFFERER.

New York, Dec. 14, 1900.

NUGGETS.

As the Other Fellow Saw It.

Jack—What reason have you for wanting to marry Miss Willing?

Tom—I love her.

Jack—Pshaw! That's no reason; that's an excuse.—Chicago News.

Lucky Bingles.

"Bingles is a lucky man; his time goes right on whether he is waking or sleeping, sick or well."

"What is Bingles's business?"

"Watchmaker."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

What Things Seem Tending To.

"Thomas Tibbs is in a receiver's hands."

"What broke him up?"

"Oh, the tip system got started in his office and he had to pay extra for every bit of work his clerks did."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Exact Truth Exacted.

Caller—You look like a good and truthful girl. Tell me—is your mistress really out?

Domestic—She is, ma'am.

Caller—Where?

Domestic—At the elbows, ma'am.—Chicago Tribune.

ON THE HEIGHTS.

Nelly Bart Woodworth in Boston Journal.

Ay, on the heights at last, so far (so cold)
From warmth and love and all that makes life sweet,
With love's bright river flowing at my feet,
So far away 'tis but a thread of gold!

Before I reached the heights, heights that were heaven,
Could I have come heartwhole and rested here,
I passed such torturing ways, where far or near
I could not see, so low the clouds had driven.

And, oh, the brambles e'er I reached the pass!
My arms were torn, my feet are bleeding still,
My heart was pierced with cruel thorns until
The drops of blood lay on the meadow grass.

My soul is white, but see the crimson stain
Still oozing from my heart; the pain is o'er;
And all the sweetness—put me back once more,
And let me feel the old, old pain again!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Sarah Bernhardt Acts Floria Tosca at the Garden Theatre.

Coquelin as Cruel Baron Scarpia—Other Changes of Bill—Stage Gossip.

In their change of bill at the Garden Theatre last evening, the French actors did not bring forward a great imaginative work, but only a stirring and clever example of theatrical craftsmanship. "La Tosca" is an old piece now, and it has often been acted in New York, but still it is worth some sort of fresh examination this morning in view of the extraordinary quality of the new performance and the large measure of public interest manifested in the current representations of French plays.

Sarah Bernhardt takes up the title rôle again with positively no lessening of power or grace. Pictorially and dramatically, this portrayal is as fine as it ever was. In the scenes of the torture of Mario and the dalliance with Scarpia, last night, she moved the spectators profoundly. In that ingeniously devised sequence of fairly blood-curdling incidents beginning with the crushed and despairing woman's first thought of assassination as a way out of her dilemma, as her eye falls on the knife on the table, and ending with her catlike exit from the chamber of death after placing the crucifix on the body of her victim, she acted with matchless effect, producing the most powerful results without a hint of striving.

The novelty in this performance was the assumption of the character of Scarpia, the arch-villain, for the first time, by M. Coquelin. It is, by no means, a great rôle, or one in which the talent of the foremost French comedian is best illustrated, but the impersonation was of extraordinary interest nevertheless. Coquelin's conception of Scarpia is not a mere brute possessed of a low order of cunning. It naturally would not be. A man of quick intellectual habit, and great personal refinement, with a Machiavellian suavity when he needs to be suave to accomplish his purpose; a fellow full of device and assurance, touched in his pride rather than stirred to brutal rage by his Queen's rebuke; a man-of-the-world, immovable in his purpose, but not without a sense of humor and a hint of personal drollery in his own composition—such is the new Scarpia.

It matters very little, in the circumstances, whether this is or is not Sardou's Scarpia. Perhaps the scenes of Acts III. and IV. have been quite as effectively played when the actor of Scarpia sounded only one or two notes of lust and cruelty, firmly and loudly, and knew no light or shade. Probably inferior actors have often more strongly affected their hearers, both in the torture episode and in the scene of the wicked baiting of poor Floria.

Coquelin, however, finds a thousand notes, it seems, to sound in the gamut of Scarpia. He endows the monster with many recognizable human attributes. He is inimitable in all the denotements of little subsidiary traits. His diction is richly varied and his play of features as facile as ever and as graphic as possible. There is appreciable passion, too, in his acting, though he is more like Barnay than Pescara in his last scene. Wherefore this is a portrayal to be commended and to see for art's sake, as well as to satisfy one's curiosity.

Sarah Bernhardt, however, is the dominating attraction in "La Tosca." She is Tosca as truly as Coquelin is Cyrano. All the traits of Floria Tosca are vividly defined, but they are slowly developed at the beginning, after the favorite Sardou formula. She is fascinating and gifted, affectionate, trusting and tender; crafty, suspicious, and bitterly vindictive all at once, and the type is felt to be not unnatural or uncommon. She is shown to suspect her lover momentarily in the church scene of the first act, and her doubt is reawakened and played upon craftily by Scarpia in the second, wherein all her worst traits are quickly developed.

She goes to Mario's villa bent on vengeance, impetuously casting from her all tender regard for the man to whom she had sworn fealty a few hours before, and the moment of her realization of his innocence and the terrible havoc her needless jealousy has caused is one of the most thrilling in its clear exposition of human suffering in the whole range of modern drama. But it comes after two acts and a half of the most sluggish development and much talk.

"La Tosca," in those two and a half acts, is certainly not the least interesting of plays, but it is far from inspiriting. The genius of Sarah Bernhardt is held in check in all these passages and the irresistible charm of her personality is required to hold one's attention to the performance. One enjoys seeing her do many little things in a perfect manner and patiently bides his time.

Who ever cared for that emotionless conspirator, the brother of the Marchesa, who is driven to his death in the old Roman well? Who ever cared, indeed, for that feeble Queen of Rome and her gossiping Court, and the false news of the defeat of Bonaparte? For that matter, Mario himself, in his patriotic devotion to a theatrically uninteresting and hopeless cause, does not entertain us. Only the denotement of the traits of Floria and the development of the train of passions which lead to the capture of her lover by the spies and thence to havoc and desolation give the early episodes real dramatic value.

Thenceforward, however, the interest is steadily and vigorously upheld, and the affecting and stirring episode, in which La Tosca succumbs to her fear and affectionate sympathy with Mario and betrays the secret of his friend's hiding place while the artist is undergoing torture is the beginning of a series of well-wrought and powerful scenes culminating logically in a tragic climax.

One who has often seen Sarah Bernhardt has often seen her in more edifying performances than this. There is no need to specify. Of its kind, however, her Tosca is unequaled. One who sees it remembers some of its moments all his life. The frivolous public favorite stirred suddenly to jealous doubt by the likeness of the Magdalen in her lover's painting to the Marchesa, The distracted woman trying to bear herself calmly under Scarpia's cruel questioning at the villa! The murderess, after her mad harangue over her prostrate victim, washing the blood from her hand! The deluded creature, in the moment preceding the catastrophe, calling playfully to her lover, who has been shot dead, but whom she believes to be shamming, to turn and speak to her! No other actress who has trod the stage within the memory of men and women now living could do such things so well.

Dramatically the whole performance, apart from the principals, was respectable. Some of the scenery, though, was absurdly inadequate. The "back-cloth," representing an English country lane with a church, which did duty alike for the festival in the royal palace and the garden of Mario's villa was clearly not fit in a production for which the tickets cost $5.

MR. GERARDY'S RECITAL.

The Young Belgian 'Cellist Makes His Reappearance Here.

Mr. Jean Gerardy, the young Belgian violoncello player, who made his first bow to an American audience three years ago as a juvenile prodigy, has returned an adult performer, and yesterday reappeared in a recital at Mendelssohn Hall. His programme consisted of the following numbers: Saint-Saëns's concerto in A minor, two movements of Haydn's concerto in D major, a sonata by Boccherini, Schumann's "Abendlied," the familiar aria of Bach, and Popper's "Papilion." Mr. Aimé Lachaume, pianist, assisted him, and played a ballade and a scherzo by Chopin. There was an audience of fair size, and the applause was evidence that fondness for the uncommon playing of Mr. Gerardy was quite ready to resume its former proportions. It must be admitted, however, that the element of astonishment, so dear to the general public, can no longer enter into the enjoyment of his performances. It is in the general opinion one thing to hear a boy play and another thing to hear a man. But, of course, only the quality of the playing should be considered, and as a boy Gerardy played like a mature artist.

It would perhaps not be safe to say that his playing yesterday did not show any improvement, but there was none that forcibly impressed itself on the average hearer. The young man has a wonderfully large and opulent tone, especially in the lower register of his instrument, which he causes to sing with extraordinary beauty. He has, however, heard so much about the unusual power of his tone that he is easily tempted to force it to its disadvantage in the upper tones. Aside from this and an occasional slip in intonation, his work yesterday called for nothing but praise. He has a generous equipment of technic, and he treats his hearers to a contabile of uncommon richness and expressive quality. He plays with much feeling, albeit his temperament at times overrides his judgment. But this is one of the familiar faults of youth, and may be forgiven for the sake of its demonstration of the existence of the real flame. Mr. Lachaume played the accompaniments crisply and with discretion, and his solos were enjoyed by the audience.

GRAU COMPANY'S DELAY.

Afforded an Opportunity to Renovate the Metropolitan Opera House.

The inability to bring the Maurice Grau Opera Company into this city earlier than to-night worked to advantage in more ways than one. The eleven weeks' engagement concluded last Saturday night by the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company brought more wear and tear on the interior furnishings of the Metropolitan Opera House than this house had ever before been subjected to. It was therefore deemed advisable by the company to renovate the house, and with this object in view Superintendent Andrew Boyd of the Metropolitan Opera House and his assistants went to work early yesterday morning, and with brush and broom made many complete changes.

A vast improvement was made in the section occupied by the musicians. The brass open-work railing which surrounded the pit heretofore has been removed and a handsome wooden partition three feet high has been placed in its place, thereby shutting out a view of the musicians from the body of the auditorium.

The change will also give a more direct stage view to those occupying seats in the front part of the orchestra. Another important change will be noticeable at the Sunday evening popular concerts, when a new interior scene painted by Homer F. Emmons will be used, instead of the old bedroom scene from "La Traviata," which has always heretofore been brought into use.

A conference was held by Maurice Grau and Henry W. Savage yesterday regarding the recent English opera season, and while Mr. Grau was non-committal regarding the future of this kind of entertainment in the Metropolitan Opera House, he did say that the contract which existed between him and Mr. Savage terminated on Saturday last, and that their relations were of the most pleasant kind. Regarding a Spring season of the company, Mr. Grau said he was of the opinion if the organization was still in existence it may possibly come back.

After being delayed by various kinds of mishaps and snow blockades, Mme. Melba and Mme. Nordica arrived in this city last night at 10 o'clock. The remaining part of the organization, which was due here last evening, is expected early this morning, the train at a late hour last night being reported eleven hours late.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The change of bill brought Miss Olga Nethersole in her play of "Sapho," which will be continued for the remaining part of this week.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The tuneful Smith and De Koven opera, "The Highwayman," was revived last night, with a wealth of scenery equal to that of the original production.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Imaco's City Club Burlesquers presented their sketch called "Satan's Will," followed by good vaudeville numbers. Signor Albert Operti's new living pictures were exhibited for the first time.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Della Fox headed the bill of stars, her associates being John Kernell, the Irish Demosthenes; Clarice Vance, Caswell and Arnold, acrobatic girl, and the clown; Olympia Quartet, Falke and Semon, musical comedians, and others.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"The Silver King," a melodrama which won much popularity some years ago, proved a strong enough attraction last night to draw an audience that almost filled the theatre. Its various stirring incidents and realistic scenes were frequently and loudly applauded.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Maurice Desvalliers and Anthony Mars's amusing farce "Never Again," which proved so popular with the patrons of this house last season, was revived yesterday by the Donnelly stock company, which interpreted the different rôles in a capable manner. The performance throughout was given with considerable vim.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A fine bill is presented this week, headed by Isabella Urquhart, who presented her former success, "Even Stephen." The remaining part was one of a most varied kind, offering James O. Barrow, John Lancaster and company in a sketch called "Tactics," Ed Latell, the musical comedian; O'Brien and Havel, Louise Gunning, and many more.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—There are two leading attractions offered this week. They are the moving pictures reproducing the Corbett-McCoy fight and the revival of old-fashioned minstrelsy by J. H. Moore's New Orleans Minstrels. Besides these, the theatre also contains a company of vaudeville artists, and in the curio halls Baker's trained pigs, the Arabian Trio, and half a dozen other attractions.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—The Four Cohans made their first appearance yesterday in Harlem, presenting their sketch called "The Governor's Son." The rest of the programme was uncommonly interesting, and included Yorke and Adams, Hebrew comedians; Sager Midgley and Gertie Carlisle, in their specialty; Ethel Levey, vocalist; Zeno, Carl and Zeno, aerial artists; Mr. and Mrs. Neuville, and others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Manager Hashim presented a long and an interesting bill of variety to his two large audiences yesterday. Heading the bill are Gertrude Haynes and her choir celestial, who presents a full church choir of surpliced boys, assisted by Master James Haynes, the boy soprano. This specialty is but one of the many others in the bill, some of which include Dolan and Lenharr, Maxwell and Simpson, Herbert's diving dogs, Williamson and Stone, and others.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Vaudeville has had no more artistic specialty than is found in Jean Marcel's living pictures, bas-reliefs of famous classics which are now in their second week. Ezra Kendal was a new comer at this house yesterday. Others in excellence in a splendid programme were Staley and Birbeck, in a transformation novelty; Lottie Gilson, Charles Grapewin and Anna Chance in a farce; Les Domends, capital musicians, and Horace Goldin, magician.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—A host of good vaudeville specialties was offered in yesterday's programme. The entertainment included the Irish servants; Miss Marie Rose, who is the possessor of a sweet soprano voice; Le Roy and Clayton, Hogan of the Hansen, Clifford and Huth in the comedietta, "A Chappie's Visit"; Lew Sully, the black face jester; Alice Pierce, clever imitator of Mrs. Carter, Digby Bell, Guilbert, Duse, and May Irwin; John Donohue, and Mattie Nichols.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The programme arranged is one of much merit and interest. The house at both performances was filled to its utmost capacity, and the many interesting features were hailed with delight by the large audiences. The bill is headed by Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar and McIntyre and Heath. Mr. Hart and Miss De Mar repeated their former success called "A Close Call," and McIntyre and Heath kept the audience constantly laughing with their sketch, "The Georgia Minstrels." The others in the entertainment included Felix and Barry, acrobats; Foy and Clark, Leo Dervalte, and Bueman and Adele.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A framed bas-relief portrait of William H. Crane as David Harum was given away at the Garrick Theatre last evening in commemoration of the hundredth performance of that play.

Mlle. Kita di Lorenza, a French danseuse, has been engaged by the Hashim Brothers for her appearance at Koster & Bial's, commencing next Monday. She is expected to arrive on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to-morrow.

Willie Edouin's limited engagement with the "Florodora" company will terminate in five weeks, after which he will return to London. The management is negotiating with five prominent comedians, one of whom they expect to secure before the end of this week to play Mr. Edouin's part for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. John Philip Sousa, the wife of the bandmaster, is lying seriously ill with typhoid pneumonia in her apartments at the Hotel Netherland. Mrs. Sousa accompanied her husband on a shooting expedition to North Carolina, and it was while they were in that State she was taken sick and hurriedly brought back to this city.

DUKE OF NEWCASTLE HERE.

Wealthy Nobleman Greeted by His Brother, Lord Francis Hope.

Says He Has Come Here in the Interests of the High Church; Also to Travel and Fish.

The Duke of Newcastle, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas Pelham-Clinton, one of the wealthiest noblemen in England, arrived here yesterday on the Atlantic Transport Liner Minnehaha. His wife did not accompany him. As the ship warped into her berth a young man of English build and clear, ruddy complexion waved his hat from the dock, and in him the Duke recognized his brother, Lord Francis Hope, the husband of May Yohe. The greeting between the two was enthusiastic, notwithstanding that once many objections on the part of Lord Francis's family were made against his marriage with the erstwhile Broadway actress.

As soon as his baggage had been declared, the Duke and his brother got into a cab and were driven to the Savoy. A few minutes after their arrival they were joined by Lady Francis Hope, who arrived radiant, and presently departed to dress for dinner, leaving the brothers alone to talk over family affairs.

The Duke of Newcastle is a modest-appear man of thirty-seven. He walks with a limp, the result of an accident on the part of a careless nurse who dropped him when a child, and then, fearing to tell of the mishap, kept silence until her neglect nearly made of the Duke a life-long cripple. In stature the Duke is short, his head coming barely to the shoulder of his athletic and more manly looking brother, Lord Francis. He wears a slight moustache. His rent roll is upward of $200,000 a year, and he possesses upward of 35,000 acres of land and an ancestral residence that is one of the finest in England. At home the Duke is principally known as an earnest upholder of High Church doctrines.

When asked last evening if his visit had to do with church affairs, he smiled slightly and replied:

"Yes, it is true that I have come over here in the interests of the High Church, but I do not care to talk of my business at the present time. I have come largely for pleasure, as I am desirous of seeing something of America. I shall remain in New York a month at least, and then I will go to Florida. My intention is to remain there until April, spending the time in sight-seeing and fishing, after which I may go to Canada. I am anxious to see the Canadian Pacific country before my return home, but that matter I have not as yet decided."

The Duke evinced considerable interest in the news of the latest defeats of the British in South Africa, and remarked that the war was very sad. He feared, he said, that it might be prolonged indefinitely.

The Duke was asked about a rumor that he is here in connection with the establishment of a High Church paper. He showed some surprise and answered that he knew nothing of it.

He was formerly President of the English Church Union and has been for years working to the end that high church doctrines and a high church ritual shall commend themselves to the Nation at large, and his time and money have been largely devoted to the fulfillment of this desire. Part of his activity in this direction has been as a member of the London School Board, and he is a consistent advocate of a thorough religious training for the young. He is a patron of many monastic and semi-monastic associations.

He is also an enthusiastic archaeologist and has on various occasions used his purse and influence to preserve ancient historic buildings in the United Kingdom. His best-known work of this character was the purchase, soon after he succeeded to the title, of the ancient archiepiscopal palace at Croydon, Surrey.

This building, or rather collection of buildings, had since the time of the Commonwealth been neglected until it was in almost complete decay, and at the time the Duke bought it the great hall, one of the finest specimens of Plantagenet architecture in existence, was used as a laundry. The chapel, dating from Queen Elizabeth's time, with many exquisite carvings added by Archbishop Laud, was used as a girl's school. The Duke presented the palace to a Protestant sisterhood, which is gradually restoring it to its former condition. He had previously offered it to the Diocese of St. Albans, but the Bishop felt compelled to decline it.

GOOD NEWS FOR ITALY.

Accouchment of the Queen Said to be Expected in Six Months.

ROME, Dec. 17.—The Messagero asserts that the King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel, has informed the Premier, Signor Saracco, that the Queen will become a mother about six months hence.

When, a little over four years ago, Victor Emmanuel, the then Prince of Naples, instead of marrying, as had been hoped, one of the English Princesses, wedded the beautiful Princess Helena, daughter of the ruler of the little principality of Montenegro, there was considerable discontent in Italy. The fact that no children have as yet resulted from the union has not diminished its unpopularity, especially among the lower classes.

Victor Emmanuel succeeded to the throne on July 29 of this year, when his father, King Humbert, was assassinated by Bresci at Monza.

The announcement that an heir to the throne might be expected has been long awaited. Whether the dispatch from Rome is authentic is open to question, as the Messagero is not one of the semi-official papers.

New Canal in Russia Planned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—Belgian capitalists are planning a canal between the Volga and the Don River at the point where they are separated by only about sixty miles. The chain of hills on the right bank of the Volga offers a considerable obstacle, but one which is not considered unsurmountable. The cost is estimated at $35,000,000 or $40,000,000. Representatives of the Belgian capitalists will arrive here within a few weeks to negotiate with the Ministries of Finance and Ways of Communication. This canal will, if constructed, give the Volga, the greatest river in Europe, an outlet to the Black Sea and connect the Caspian and the Black Seas.

Anthrax Epidemic in German States.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The Imperial Health Office to-day published statistics of animal diseases in 1898, showing that twenty-four of the twenty-six German States were affected by anthrax. All the States were affected with foot and mouth disease and with wildfire among swine. Other diseases were very prevalent during the period covered by the statistics.

Medical Examinations in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The Imperial Government has sent to the Bundesrath a bill regulating entrance to the medical profession, prolonging the period of study to five years and enlarging the subjects upon which the examinations are based. The bill provides for one year of practical work before a license can be granted to practice.

Kaiser's Son Enters German Army.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—To-day being the tenth birthday of Prince Joachim, the sixth son of Emperor William, he entered the First Regiment of the Guards at Potsdam as a Lieutenant. The Emperor and Empress witnessed his first marching in the ranks.

To Sail for Here on the Teutonic.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—The White Star Liner Teutonic, sc

GOULDS REPUDIATE CASTELLANE'S DEBTS

Contend the Countess by Ante-Nuptial Pact Is Not Liable.

ANSWER IN BRIC-A-BRAC SUIT

Wife's Indorsement of Drafts Alleged to be Not Binding—Fraud and Non-Jurisdiction Charged.

Anna Gould, Countess de Castellane, is not, according to the contention of George J. Gould, responsible for the debts of her husband, and even if she did indorse drafts accepted by him, the indorsement was fraudulently obtained. This argument is made by Mr. Gould, as one of the trustees under the will of Jay Gould, in answer to the proceedings brought by Anton J. Dittmar, as assignee of claims held by Asher Wertheimer, a bric-à-brac dealer of London. This answer was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Charles A. Gardiner and Col. E. C. James, who represent the trustees of the estate of Jay Gould.

Mr. Dittmar, as assignee of Mr. Wertheimer, a few weeks ago obtained an injunction in the Supreme Court, under which the trustees of the will were prohibited from paying any of the income of the trust fund to the Countess de Castellane until the courts should determine the rights of the assignee of the Wertheimer claims to $377,295.26, said to be due on drafts given for large quantities of bric-à-brac. The injunction was, however, modified so as to allow the Countess an income of $250,000 a year.

George J. Gould was the only trustee who filed an answer to the complaint in the action. After denying that he is a resident of the State of New York, Mr. Gould goes into details as to why the trustees should not recognize the claims against the Count and Countess de Castellane, the principal contentions being as follows:

The defendants allege that by an ante-nuptial agreement entered into between the Count and Countess de Castellane it was therein agreed that their marriage should be under the status known in France as a separation of property and property rights.

These defendants further allege that, under and by virtue of the laws of the Republic of France, where the drafts and acceptances set forth in the complaint are made payable, the acceptance of a draft by a married woman, who has a separation of property, for her husband does not constitute a joint and several liability, and said liability is not regulated by the commercial law of France, but by the civil law; that under and by virtue of the civil law of France such an acceptance by a married woman under a contract for separate property jointly with her husband constitutes only a simple promise, and as such has no binding effect, and constitutes no charge upon her separate estate.

It is further alleged that the husband has no power to give his wife valid authority to accept such drafts. As to the accepting of the various drafts by the Countess de Castellane, the answer says:

By the law of the Republic of France, where said drafts were accepted and payable, and also by the terms of a certain ante-nuptial agreement between them, the said wife or her estate is not liable for the debts of her said husband, and he has no power to charge her separate estate with said indebtedness; that her alleged acceptance of said drafts were wholly without consideration, and were procured by fraud, and were and are fraudulent and void, as to her and her separate estate, and her interest in the income from the said trust fund in the hands of the trustees is not liable to the said Asher Wertheimere or his said assignee.

The answer also asserts that Mr. Wertheimer induced the Count de Castellane to purchase the bric-à-brac at an exorbitant price "by false and fraudulent representations, knowingly made by him, as to the character, antiquity, maker, cost, and value of the articles, with the intent to cheat and defraud the purchaser." It is further asserted that Mr. Wertheimer first assigned the drafts to Julius Cohen & Co., bankers of London, and that Mr. Dittmar has acquired no right to them. As a further defense, it is asserted that Mr. Wertheimer brought an action before the Tribunal of the Seine, at Paris, to recover the alleged debt, and the action is still undetermined, and that at the same time the Count and Countess de Castellane had begun action in the same court to have the sale of the bric-à-brac as well as the drafts given set aside on the ground of the "cheats and frauds hereinabove set forth."

From all this it is contended that the Supreme Court of this State has no jurisdiction over the debts of the Count and Countess de Castellane, and that it has no right to determine what income shall be allowed to her out of her father's estate. It is also stated that "there are other persons, who are, or claim to be, creditors of Anna Gould, Countess de Castellane, similarly situated with the plaintiff, who claims to be such a creditor."

After presenting this answer, counsel for the trustees asked Justice Blanchard for an adjournment of the argument to make permanent the injunction restraining the trustees from paying the countess more than $250,000 a year out of her income of $340,000. Samuel Untermyer of counsel for the plaintiffs agreed to the adjournment until Thursday morning, providing the stipulation as to the $250,000 a year should stand until then.

Neither the Count nor Countess has appeared by attorneys of record in the case, but it is understood that their affidavits as to the claim against them are on the way here, and will be used in the action.

MR. CLEVELAND ON POLITICS.

Says Democratic Party Has Abandoned Old Doctrines and "Wandered After Strange Gods."

ATLANTA, Dec. 17.—The Atlanta Journal this afternoon published an interview with ex-President Cleveland obtained by a staff correspondent at Princeton, N. J. Mr. Cleveland is quoted as follows:

"In my opinion the great need of the Democratic Party is a return to first principles. The Democratic Party has not been fatally disorganized, but it sadly needs rehabilitation on purely Democratic lines.

"What is the matter with the party? It has in my humble judgment simply wandered off after strange gods. A large mass of Democratic voters saw this before the last election. They remained quiet, but when the time came to vote they said, 'This is not Democracy,' and refused to support it.

"As I see it, it is the duty of Democrats everywhere to aid in the rehabilitation of the party. There are some signs of an insistence upon the necessity of a return to Democratic doctrines in the South, but they are not so general as I would like to see.

"With a sincere return to its old-time doctrine, the old-time victories of the Democratic Party will certainly be won."

Verona Club in Politics.

Seventy-five young men met Sunday at Odd Fellows Hall, 69 St. Mark's Place, and formed an organization called the Verona Club for the purpose of supporting an independent candidate for Mayor. The club will soon open headquarters in the Tenth Assembly District. The officers elected are: A. Gronich, President; Dr. M. J. Schuh, Vice President; G. Edelstein, Recording Secretary; Dr. J. Manisof, Financial Secretary; J. L. Amster, Treasurer; S. Goldberg, Sergeant at Arms. President Gronich yesterday consulted with R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, which will aid the club in its work.

LONDON'S SHELDONIZED PAPER.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The first issue of The Sun under the editorship of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple, appears this afternoon. The column in which the day's betting is usually published contains, under the caption "Latest News," "The wages of sin is death," and other well-known texts, followed up by a vigorous protest against gambling. The article declares, "If a paper cannot live six days without pandering to the gambler, the drunkard, and the sensualist, let it wither away."

In another editorial Dr. Parker urges the magistrates to "apply the cat and wipe out Hooliganism."

Otherwise the paper is much the same as usual, the advertising columns being filled with company prospectuses, and the news columns announcing "Another Ghastly East End Tragedy."

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION.

Conference Under Auspices of the National Civic Federation Begins in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—A conference on "Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration," under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, began here this morning. Steinway Hall was only half filled when the speaking began, but Secretary Ralph M. Easley of the Civic Federation declared that the numerous labor leaders present from various points of the country formed a good return on the invitations sent out. The conference has as its object the stirring up of public sentiment by means of discussion between employers of and representatives of labor, rather than of taking definite action, although it is not unlikely that some resolutions giving the sentiment of the conference on the best ways of dealing with industrial disputes will come up before the close of the meeting to-morrow night.

The conference was called to order by Franklin MacVeagh, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. In arguing that the line of demarkation between employers and employed is not growing more, but less, defined, Mr. MacVeagh said:

"The greed of wealth itself—the ambition for extreme and unrequired wealth—promises to undo itself, as any form of greed is so liable to do. More money than a man really needs requires distinction to make it desirable. Formerly wealth was generally distinguished. It was mainly associated with personal distinction, and made to support and maintain personal distinction. It also was not easy to get; and, therefore, it was more to be desired. It conferred more honor. Of late it has become so much more easy to get, and is so frequently associated with commonplace or objectionable personal qualities that one may look forward to the time when wealth will not necessarily confer either distinction or honor.

"It is when public opinion sets such men apart—as it does men of other distinctions—to be honored and envied, as it did Stephen Girard, for instance, that excessive wealth is truly worth the while. I only need to add that the normal disposition to honor and envy rich men is being strained to the breaking point, even at present, by the disappointing and disheartening quality of the latest crops of rich men."

Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, spoke about "Trade Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration Abroad." He confined his address to relating some of the latest attempts to adjust industrial difficulties through the efforts of voluntary trade boards of conciliation and arbitration, saying at its close:

"If men and employers meet in all fairness and kindness, and are careful to arrange for co-operation and mutual good, many of the differences can be and are constantly settled without hostilities of any kind. The best feeling exists, and disturbances have been few where the men are treated with proper courtesy and frank interest."

John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, was the next speaker. He was received with vigorous applause. He said his organization had favored for over ten years an adjudication of differences by conciliation and arbitration, and that there had not been a great strike in which the miners had engaged when they had not first tried to apply the principle of conciliation and arbitration. In the recent contest in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, Mr. Mitchell said, the mine workers' organization exhausted every honorable and every possible means before striking.

At the afternoon session E. D. Kenna, First Vice President and General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system, spoke. He said in part:

"When the employer of great numbers engaged in a business affecting the public can fill the places made vacant by strikers, the employer will win the contest, and where he cannot do so, the employees will win. The decision of the contest, therefore, will always revolve itself into two questions—how necessary is it that the employer shall continue in business, and how necessary is it that he shall employ the strikers? No amount of intimidation or persuasion will change the result, though it may postpone it, for the inexorable laws of supply and demand will control the decision."

To this talk, and more of the same sort in which Mr. McKenna was understood to refer directly to the Santa Fé telegraphers' strike, Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, protested in an address at the evening meeting. He held that unless an opportunity to reply was to be given the telegraphers, Mr. McKenna should have made no reference to the labor trouble on his railroad.

Chairman MacVeagh this evening appointed a Committee on Resolutions and Plan of Action. The committee will report to-morrow.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Manufacturers in Philadelphia Discuss the Advantages and Disadvantages of the Tariff.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The Industrial Commission began a special session at the Manufacturers' Club here to-day, and representatives of all the important industries in Pennsylvania have been invited to appear. The first witness was J. Gordon Grey, Secretary of the Manufacturers' Club and head of the firm of Queen & Co., manufacturers of optical goods.

Mr. Grey asserted that, despite the prosperity of the country, manufacturers had not participated in it to any extent. He gave as a reason for this the increased price of raw material, which, he said, prevented a proportionate increase in profit with the increase of business. Raw material costs more and wages are higher, he said, but the manufacturers are unable to secure relatively higher prices for the finished article.

Regarding export trade, Mr. Grey said business with South America was less than it should be. This was due, he said, partly to defective shipping facilities from this port, and partly to the lack of organized effort to get the trade.

Concerning the manufacturer of optical instruments, Mr. Grey said it was almost impossible to secure American skilled labor for this purpose. Foreign workmen are employed, and they instruct children. At the Zeiss factory at Jena, Switzerland, skilled workmen are paid from $4 to $8 a week, while in this country they receive from $15 to $21 a week. Despite this difference in the wage scale, Mr. Grey said, the foreign-made instruments are no cheaper than those made in this country.

The clause in the Tariff bill permitting the importation of these instruments free of duty when they are consigned to educational institutions has been a great disadvantage to the manufacturer, and its repeal would vastly benefit the American trade.

At the afternoon session Theodore Justice, an extensive wool manufacturer of this city, was heard. He stated that the United States supply of wool is steadily increasing under a protective tariff, while there has been a decrease in the wool crops of the Argentine Republic, Cape of Good Hope, and Australasia, all free trade countries. During the period from 1873 to 1884 the supply increased in these countries from 40 to 60 per cent. In the United States there was a tariff of 12½ cents a pound on wool at that time, and the supply in this country increased 100 per cent. This was evidence, Mr. Justice said, that with an adequate undisturbed protective tariff this country could soon supply the wants of the population.

From July 1899 to July, 1900, Mr. Justice continued, the American woolen mills had more work than ever before, employed more hands, and paid better wages. The price of clothing is higher now than during the free trade period, there being an increase of 75 cents a pound in scoured wool. This country is importing less wool than ever, Mr. Justice said, and with the decrease in imports there is an increase in American wool manufacture and in American employment.

SPAIN'S ROYAL BETROTHAL.

MADRID, Dec. 17.—Gen. Azcarraga, the Premier, in full uniform, read to-day in the Chamber of Deputies a royal message announcing the projected marriage of the Princess of the Asturias to Prince Charles, second son of the Count of Caserta. Subsequently, accompanied by the other Ministers, he proceeded to the Senate Chamber, where the message was again read.

A committee is drawing up a reply to the message, unanimously favoring the alliance.

It is reported, however, that at a private meeting this evening Señor Sagasta, ex-Liberal Premier, decided to vote against the marriage.

For some months it has been asserted in responsible journalistic circles in Spain that the Chief of the Dynastic Liberals, Señor Sagasta, despite his well-known personal devotion to the Queen Regent and to the Alfonsist branch of the Bourbons, would not refrain from stating in the Cortes, in the name of his party, that he must censure the marriage of the Heiress Presumptive to the throne to a Neapolitan Bourbon, son of a man who was Chief of Staff to the Pretender in the last civil war, when Don Carlos was confronted by Alfonso XII., father of the present King and the Princess.

JUSTICE BEEKMAN DEAD

Expired Suddenly While Opening the Door of His Home.

Had Started for County Court House, Became Ill, and Returned—Courts Adjourned on Receipt of News.

Henry Rutgers Beekman, a Justice of the Supreme Court, died suddenly yesterday morning in the vestibule of his own home, at 35 West Seventeenth Street. He had started for the County Court House when he became ill and returned home. Before he could use his latchkey and open the door he fell dead. Apoplexy was the cause. The Justice was feeling as well as usual yesterday morning when he had his breakfast. As customary, a cab was called at 9:30 o'clock to take him to the Court House, where he was to sit in Trial Term, Part VI. He got into the cab and drove away. It was about thirty minutes later when his wife saw what she thought was the same cab drive away from the house again. At the same time the door bell rang. Lying in the vestibule was the Justice. He was unconscious and was carried into the house. His brother, Dr. John N. Beekman, and Dr. Daniel M. Stimson were called. They found that he was dead.

It appears that after the Justice had driven down Fifth Avenue to Washington Square he began to feel very ill, and had the driver turn around, saying that he would go back to the house. When he reached the house he dismissed the driver and walked quickly up the steps. He stepped inside the vestibule and hesitated a moment, then reached for his keys. He suddenly reeled, but mustered strength enough to ring the bell, then fell forward on the floor. A passer by who saw him fall aided in carrying him into the house.

By a peculiar coincidence, just about the time the Justice died, two legal actions in which he was plaintiff were commenced in the Supreme Court, the papers being filed in the County Clerk's office. In both cases he appeared as trustee under the will of Charles H. Nellson, and Hannah M. Halpin was the defendant. The actions were for foreclosure sale under mortgage of two pieces of property at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Broadway. The late Justice Frederick Smyth had as referee sold these pieces of property to Mrs. Halpin. If the actions were filed after the death of Justice Beekman they will have to be started all over again.

Justice Beekman was born in this city in December, 1845. He was educated in Columbia College, graduating in 1865. He then entered Columbia Law School, and on completing his course was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was appointed Park Commissioner in 1884 by Mayor Grace to fill a vacancy. In 1886 he was reappointed for a term of five years, and made President of the board. The same year he was elected President of the Board of Aldermen and resigned as a Park Commissioner. At the expiration of his term of office Mayor Hewitt appointed him Corporation Counsel, which position he held until Mayor Grant appointed his successor. While he was Corporation Counsel he was active in the promotion of rapid transit, and subsequently, early in 1894, when the subject was taken up by the Chamber of Commerce, he drew the bill for that body which was introduced in the Legislature and ultimately passed. Under the commission created by that bill he was appointed as one of the counsel, and held the position until he was elected to the bench.

It was in November, 1894, that he became a candidate for the position of a member of the Superior Court on the ticket headed by William L. Strong, who was the candidate for Mayor. He was elected, and when the courts were consolidated by the new Constitution, on Jan. 1, 1896, he became a Justice of the Supreme Court. Prior to going on the bench he was the head of the law firm of Beekman & Ogden, now Philborn, Beekman & Menken.

As soon as the news of his death reached the County Court House the various parts of the Supreme Court and the Superior City Court were adjourned for the day out of respect to his memory, and the same courts will all stand adjourned on Thursday next, the day set for his funeral. There will be a meeting of the Justices of the Supreme Court at 1:30 P. M. to-day at their chambers, to make arrangements for attending the funeral and for memorial services.

Justice Beekman was married in 1870 to Isabella Lawrence, daughter of Richard Lawrence of this city. The widow and four children survive him. He was a member of the Century, University, City, Manhattan, Reform, and Democratic Clubs.

The funeral services will be held at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, at 9:45 o'clock Thursday morning, and the interment will be in the family plot at Greenwood.

THE POPE NOT PLACATED.

Declares in Allocution He Has Been Despoiled of His Just and Legitimate Sovereignty.

ROME, Dec. 17.—At the secret consistory held to-day the Pope appointed a number of Bishops, including Mgr. Keane, formerly Rector of the Catholic University at Washington, to the Archdiocese of Dubuque.

The Rev. Hermann Joseph Alesding was appointed Bishop of Fort Wayne, Ind., and the Rev. Joseph O'Reilly of Peoria Titular Bishop of Laredo, Texas.

The Pope in to-day's allocution thanked God, who had enabled him to accomplish the holy year. He went on to say, however, that many painful matters afflicted him, especially the conflict between Italy and the Church, resulting in a violation of Papal rights.

"Still graver things, perhaps, are to be apprehended," continued his Holiness. "It is truly a calamity that the Pontiff is despoiled forcibly of his just and legitimate sovereignty, which is closely bound up with the liberty of his ministry. The Pontiff is now held under the power of other men and subjected to their arbitrary will.

"Difficulties arise when we see the domination of Rome pass from one to another, as though it were a right instead of being the fruit of injustice. We wish the right of the Papacy to remain intact. We declare that neither time nor the succession of rulers can suppress or diminish the imprescriptible right of the Pontiff."

As announced last Sept. 5, the Pope, at about that time, sent to Mgr. Keane a Papal decree formally conferring upon him the rank, title, and authority of Archbishop of Dubuque. Mgr. Keane's full title previous to this was Titular Bishop of Ajaccio, Canon of the Lateran Basilica, and Consulator for American Affairs to the Propaganda. He succeeds the late Archbishop Hennessy.

HELD ON BROTHER'S COMPLAINT.

Charles Weatherby Accused of Drunkenness—Father Had Dropped Dead.

Charles H. Weatherby, forty years old, who gave his home as 207 West Eightieth Street, was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last night on the complaint of his brother, George, who charges him with being drunk and disorderly.

The prisoner's father, Charles Weatherby, died suddenly yesterday morning of apoplexy as he was entering the dining room in his flat in the Eightieth Street house. He lived there with his wife, four sons, and one daughter.

At 11 o'clock last night Patrolman Rathmaker was called upon to arrest the son. At the station house the complainant, George, told Sergeant Wade that his mother was prostrated. His brother had been drinking all day, and refused to be quieted. When the prisoner gave his address at 207 West Eightieth Street, the complainant denied that he lived there.

The dead man was until four years ago, when he retired, in the stove and furnace business at 281 West Lombard Street, Baltimore.

Charles—Rodgers.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Miss Emilie Amsdell Rodgers, daughter of Edward Hunter Rodgers, was married this evening to Frederick Hyatt Charles of Brooklyn. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, at 59 James Street, and the Rev. F. W. Lockwood, pastor of the First Baptist Church, officiated. Only relatives were present. The bride wore a very becoming traveling dress of brown cloth, with hat to match. There were no maid of honor, bridesmaids, best man, or ushers. After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast, and later in the evening the couple started on a wedding trip to Washington.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Three sudden deaths that have occurred since Thursday last will have their effect upon the social attendance at the opera this evening. Owing to the death of her brother-in-law, William Stanhope Callendar, who married Miss Teresa Anthon, and which occurred on Saturday at Morristown, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will naturally not be present in the brilliant house. Mrs. Alexander Van Nest and her daughter, Miss Mary Alice Van Nest, and Mrs. Richard Gambrill, who share a parterre box, will be prevented from attending by the death of Charles Carroll Jackson, who married Mrs. Van Nest's sister-in-law and Mrs. Gambrill's sister, Miss Mary Van Nest. Mr. Jackson died on board the German steamship Columbia, on which he had sailed with his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Girard Foster ten days ago. The news of his death came by cable from Gibraltar, the Columbia's first port. The death of Judge Henry R. Beekman, which occurred so suddenly yesterday in this city, will plunge the large Beekman family connection into mourning, and they will be missing at the opera. Mrs. Charles Thorndike Parker, (Miss Susan De Forest Day,) who has been thrown into mourning by the death of her brother, George Lord Day, has transferred her lease of Parterre Box 26 for odd Friday evenings to Mrs. Francis H. Leggett.

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The events and incidents of to-day, in addition to the opening of the opera, will be the second fortnightly dance at the Astoria, the second Assembly at Delmonico's, a performance of the comedy "Professor Whimsical," written by Leonidas Westervelt, by the Columbia College sophomores at the Carnegie Lyceum; a fair at the Waldorf in aid of the destitute blind, the second of two coming-out receptions, given by Mrs. John Erving for her daughter, Miss Justine B. Erving, and a reception by Miss Catherine C. Crosby and Miss Edith Carpenter, at 16 East Fortieth Street. Miss Gladys Whitin will give a luncheon to her bridesmaids and maid of honor; Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright has issued invitations for a card party at her residence, and among the dinner givers of the evening will be Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones.

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Amadée Depau Moran of 17 West Fifty-sixth Street will give a large dinner on the evening of Jan. 9 for his débutante daughter, Miss Rosalie E. Moran. The dinner is to be followed by dancing, and there will probably be a cotillion. The affair is to be for débutantes, and will not be a large one. Several other dinners are to be given on the same evening, notably one by Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., from which the guests will go to the dance.

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Mrs. William Seward Webb has issued invitations for a dinner on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 9, for her débutante daughter, Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb. The dinner will be given at her residence, 680 Fifth Avenue, and will probably be followed by dancing.

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The wedding of F. D'Oench and Mrs. Alice Grace Halloway will take place at the residence of the bride's father, William R. Grace, 31 East Seventy-ninth Street, on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

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Mrs. James F. Ruggles of 244 West Seventieth Street gave yesterday afternoon at her residence the second of two receptions for her niece, Mrs. Daniel E. Seybel. Mrs. Ruggles and Mrs. Seybel received. Mrs. H. H. Piffard and Miss Gurnee were at the tea table.

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Mrs. L. Hollingsworth Babcock of 53 West Thirty-seventh Street gave yesterday afternoon the last of three receptions to introduce her daughter, Miss Pauline Babcock. The débutante was assisted in receiving by Miss Sallie Cook and Miss Helena Rutherfurd Ely.

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The second Fortnightly will be danced to-night at the Waldorf. The cotillion will be led by Alexander Hadden, dancing with Miss Morris. The favors are to be paper knives of ivory and brass, pen wipers, paper weights, and ornaments for the men, and for the girls silk pompons, in various shades, for the hair and fancy belts. Mrs. Thomas S. Young, Jr., Mrs. Alexander Shaw, and possibly others of the patronesses are to receive.

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Mrs. John Erving (Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer) will give to-day at her residence, 17 West Fiftieth Street, the second of two coming-out receptions for her daughter, Miss Justine Bayard Erving. Mrs. Erving and the débutante will be assisted in receiving by Miss Erving, Mrs. Henry W. Cooper, and Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Thornell (Miss Clara E. Keyes) are to chaperon a party of young people, who are to be guests at Lakewood over New Year's. With their guests they will leave New York on Dec. 28, and will return after New Year's day. The party will include the Misses Thornell, Miss Violet Stewart, Miss Madge Niles, Miss Cecil Boardman, and several young men.

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Robert F. Collier was the host last night of a theatre party, and later gave a supper at Sherry's, in honor of Miss Sarah Van Alen. Mrs. Clement C. Moore chaperoned the young people.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis Philip Henop, who with their family are at present at the Buckingham Hotel, gave last evening at Sherry's, in honor of their débutante daughter, Miss Sydney Stuart Henop, a dinner of 100 covers, followed by a cotillion. The entire second floor was reserved, and the dinner was served at eleven tables in the banqueting hall. The tables had centrepieces of holly, and the corsage bouquets and the boutonnieres were of holly tied with red ribbons. The dinner, which began about 8 o'clock, was finished and cotillion was started in the small ballroom about 10. Alexander Hadden led, dancing with Miss Sydney Stuart Henop, assisted by Schuyler Schieffelin, who danced with Miss Grace Seeley Henop. The favors were ribbons and bells for the men, and for the girls there were artificial Japanese iris flowers, done in white and purple silk. These iris flowers had the foliage and stem attached. There was also a confetti and serpentine figure at the close, which was extremely effective. Mrs. Henop was gowned in white satin and chiffon, trimmed with lace; Miss Henop wore a yellow satin frock, trimmed with yellow and white maline, and her flowers were chrysanthemums, while Miss Sydney Henop was in white liberty chiffon. Her bodice was fitted by tiny tucks, and the skirt laid in accordion-pleated flounces, very fluffy and soft in effect. The guests were chiefly débutantes and the young men who dance, only a few older people being asked. Among those who were seated at Mrs. Henop's table were Mr. and Mrs. William Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Gardiner, and James K. Gracie. Another of the older guests was P. F. Collier, and among the young married people present were Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. William Dinsmore, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Peterson, Jr. The débutantes present included the Misses Kathleen Neilson, Florence Twombly, Leila Bryce, Sibyl Kane, Nathalie Schenck, Nathalie Henderson, Marie de Neufville, Marion Fish, Helen T. Barney, Rosamond Street, Helen Kountze, Mary Harriman, Rosalie Moran, Eleanor Jay, and Lily Helrichs. Of the older girls, there were the Misses Claire Bryce, Edith Hall, Alice Olin, Mary Gardiner, Laura Swan, Nellie Barnes, Mildred Stokes, Ethel Irvin of Paris, Louise Scott, Eva Barbey, Pauline Robinson, Carrie Edgar, Evelyn Parsons, Anna Dodge, Katharine Dix, Julia Rodgers, and the Misses Robb, Rutherford, and Whittaker. Among the young men were Searle Barclay, J. Insley Blair, Archibald Alexander, John Delafield, William Thorn, William Low, Langdon Irvin, Coster Wilmerding, Prince Henri de Croy, De Lancey Coster, Benjamin B. Moore, W Scott Cameron, Grosvenor Nicholas, Frederick Juilliard, Renwick Hurry, Kenneth Robinson, Herman and Beverly Robinson, Mansfield Patterson, Lowell Blake of Boston, Harry Robbins, Howard Dickinson, Richard Willing, Graham Stokes, Dongan de Peyster, De Ruyter Hollins, Philip Benkard, Robert L. Livingston, Marshall Kernochan, Victor Loew, George Brewster, Douglas Campbell, Phoenix Ingraham, Mansfield Patterson, Wainwright Parrish, and Rudolph Neeser.

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Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon (Miss Sophia E. Montgomery) gave, at her residence, 719 Fifth Avenue, last evening, a small dance in honor of her débutante daughter, Miss Sophie E. Langdon, who was presented at two coming-out receptions given recently. The house was handsomely decorated with palms, orange trees, and large vases of American Beauty and Liberty roses. There were five favor figures in the cotillion, which was led by Frederic Ashton de Peyster, dancing with Miss Sophie Langdon, and thirty couples took part. The favors were many of them handsome, and included the usual ribbons and bells, silver articles, frames, &c. among the guests were the Misses May Gallatin, Eleanor Morris, Ella de Peyster, Mary Harriman, Sibyl Kane, Nathalie Henderson, Nathalie Schenck, and Miss Hone, and Rudolph Neeser, Goelet Gallatin, and Messrs. Robinson, de Peyster, Delafield, and Harriman. Few of the guests arrived late from the Henop dinner dance at Sherry's.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm II., which arrived three days late on Sunday, will probably sail to-day. A list of those booked to sail on her and which includes ex-Gov. Morton and his daughters, the Misses Helen and Alice Morton, has already been published. Among those who arrived on the steamer and whose names have not been published were Prof. John W. Burgess and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Cram, Mr. and Mrs. Hardenbergh Crawford, Miss Isabel King, Mrs. Charles H. Lord, and Mrs. Charles McNamee of Biltmore, N. C.; Dr. W. P. Porter and Mrs. Porter, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse.

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The Sin-Som Club, which has a membership of sixty young men and women who are, with few exceptions, identified with the Southern set, attended the Lyceum Theatre last evening. The members assembled at the residence of Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, 116 West Seventy-second Street, and, after the play, enjoyed a supper at Delmonico's. This supper was served at an immense oval table. The matron in charge of last night's affair was Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones. The club will meet for its next theatre party at the residence of Mr. John Burling Lawrence, 128 East Thirtieth Street. Two later meetings will be held on Jan. 28 and Feb. 4, 1901. Among the members of the club who were present last evening were the Misses Lucile Bacon, Edith Brander Matthews, Hildegarde Neste, Florence A. Helm, Anne Tracy Turner, Mary Newbold Lawrence, Charlotte E. Huntington, Carolyn D. Eldlitz, Elizabeth F. Johnson, Nellie Lewis, and Mrs. James Lindsay Gordon, and Anson Baldwin, Walter L. Taylor, John S. Wise, Jr., Heth Lorton, Percy Jackson, George B. Lee, and Dr. George H. Bell.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The President and Mrs. McKinley are entertaining ex-Secretary and Mrs. Day of Canton, Ohio, who arrived at the White House to-day. The President gave an informal dinner party in their honor this evening.

The Minister from Costa Rica and Mme. Calvo gave a dinner to-night in honor of William L. Merry, United States Minister to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Salvador. The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the First Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, with several South American diplomats, were present.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackay-Smith gave a dinner to-night in honor of Bishop Potter of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Von Bruening have arrived, to spend the next two weeks with Col. and Mrs. Augustus C. Tyler of New London, who opened their Washington home last week. Mrs. Von Bruening has almost entirely recovered from her severe illness of the Autumn, and is accepting many invitations for her Washington stay. Mrs. Tyler will give a large reception to-morrow to introduce her second daughter, Miss Sarah Tyler.

The engagement is announced of Miss Keats Rodgers, only daughter of the late Capt. John F. Rodgers, to Horace Westcolt of this city. The wedding is to take place next Spring. Miss Rodgers and her mother have only recently returned from a protracted absence abroad, and are spending the Winter at the Richmond. Mr. Westcolt is a member of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs and of the Bachelors' German.

Mrs. Charles A. Murow, who recently returned from a two years' residence abroad, gave a large tea this afternoon, which brought together a fashionable company. Assisting the hostess were Mrs. Roy Stone, Mrs. Lowndes, Miss Mary Sheridan, and Miss Kennedy, Miss Biddle doing the honors of the tea table.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Cyrus Augustus Bartol.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The Rev. Cyrus Augustus Bartol, D. D., for nearly twenty-five years pastor of the West Unitarian Church here and for a quarter of a century an assistant to the Rev. Charles Lowell, D. D., formerly pastor of the church, is dead, after a two weeks' illness from bronchitis.

Dr. Bartol was born in Freeport, Me., on April 30, 1813, graduated at Bowdoin College when nineteen years old, and at the Harvard Divinity School in 1835. Nearly all hist active life was passed in the ministry of the West Church, he having been called thither in 1837 as junior colleague of Dr. Lowell. On the death of Dr. Lowell, in 1861, he became pastor. An honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Harvard University in 1859.

An important controversy in which Dr. Bartol took a leading part was that of something like a dozen years ago, when the proposition was made by New York Unitarians, and seconded in other parts of the country, that the Unitarians formally adopt a creed and a regular form of service. Dr. Bartol joined with many others in opposing any step which might in the least trammel freedom of thought and action among liberal Christians, and, in response to an invitation, about seventy of the principal clergymen and laity of the Unitarian denomination met at the meeting protest against such action. This gathering was the foundation of the famous Radical Club, now the Chestnut Street Club, which has such a brilliant history, and which during the first part of its existence met alternately at Dr. Bartol's and the Rev. John T. Sargent's, the two houses being only two doors from each other.

Among his works are "Church and Congregation," "Radical Problems," "The Rising Faith," "Principles and Portraits," &c. He had one child, Elizabeth H. Bartol, who has become well known as a painter. Dr. Bartol had lived during most of his life on Chestnut Street, in one of the quaintest and oldest houses of the West End.

Col. John G. Parke.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Col. John G. Parke, who was retired from the United States Army July 2, 1889, died at his residence here yesterday of a complication of diseases incident to old age.

He was born in Pennsylvania in 1827, and was graduated at West Point in 1845. His first active service was in the topographical engineers. He was in charge of the survey for the Pacific Railroad on the thirty-second parallel; he had to do with establishing the Northern and Southern boundary lines. He was commissioned a Brigadier General in the volunteers in the Fall of '61. He took part in the North Carolina campaign of Gen. Burnside, and also saw service along the South Carolina coast. He was Chief of Staff of the Army of the Potomac while Burnside commanded it, and was engaged at South Mountain and Antietam. After this his corps was sent to Kentucky and operated there in connection with the Army of the Ohio. Thence he proceeded to reinforce Gen. Grant before Vicksburg, and after the surrender of that place he commanded the left wing of the army under Gen. Sherman and participated in the pursuit of Johnston. He was temporarily in command of the Army of the Potomac during the battle of Fort Stedman. He came out of the war a Major General of volunteers.

After the war his most valuable service was accomplished in the office of Chief of Engineers in Washington. For nearly twenty years he had chief charge of the office work pertaining to the immense transactions of the Government in the improvement of rivers and harbors. He was also Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point for two years.

He leaves a wife, but no children. He had lived here many years. Funeral services will be held here Wednesday. The interment will be in Philadelphia.

Gen. Edward Fitch Bullard.

Gen. Edward Fitch Bullard died on Sunday night at his home, 397 Macon Street, Brooklyn, after an illness of two months. He was born Feb. 7, 1821, in Saratoga County, N. Y. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of this State in 1843 and to the United States Supreme Court in 1850. He was commissioned a Brigadier General in the National Guard of the State in 1845. On July 4, 1876, Gen. Bullard delivered the centennial oration at Schuylerville, N. Y., where Gen. Burgoyne surrendered. With his brother, Daniel A. Bullard, he was one of the Trustees who supervised the erection of a monument at Schuylerville to commemorate the surrender of Burgoyne.

Gen. Bullard was one of the original members of the American Bar Association, and was also a member of the Empire State Society, Sons of the Revolution. He had practiced his profession in every county in this State and also in many other States. His name was presented to the Republican State Convention in 1870 for nomination to the bench of the Court of Appeals. Gen. Bullard leaves a widow, four sons, Emanuel G., Edward F., Jr., Howard B., and Waldo E. Bullard, and one daughter, Miss Lillian G. Bullard. The funeral will take place this evening at the family residence.

Obituary Notes.

DAVID H. NICHOLS, Lieutenant Governor of Colorado from 1893 to 1895, died last night at his home, near Boulder, Col. He was born in Hardwick, Vt., in 1826. He was a veteran of the Mexican war. He had resided in Colorado since 1859.

HENRY VAUGHAN UPHAM, well known in the lumber trade, is dead, aged fifty-three years. For thirty years he was manager of the business of John W. Leatherbee. He was very prominent in Boston in Baptist church and Bible school work.

Capt. T. L. CHURCHILL, for many years one of the best-known figures in the insurance business in Boston, is dead. For many years he was one of the surveyors employed by the New England Bureau of United Inspection. He was about seventy-five years of age.

RICHARD JONES TIMPSON, who for thirty-two years had been in the employ of Tiffany & Co., in the diamond jewelry department, died on Saturday at his home, 192 Penn Street, Brooklyn, where the funeral was held last evening. He was fifty-nine years old, and leaves a son and three daughters.

JAMES R. MOSEMAN, a leather dealer, whose home was at 102 Hollywood Avenue,

RED BALL UP IN BRONX

Skaters Cover Van Cortlandt and Corona Lakes.

Ice in Fairly Good Condition in Both Parks—New Skate and Golf House Nearing Completion.

The skating season opened yesterday, when the red ball was hoisted at Crotona and Van Cortlandt Park Lakes in the Borough of the Bronx.

The signal had not been up an hour when the crowds began to arrive at Van Cortlandt Park by way of the New York and Putnam trains from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, and in the Jerome Avenue trolley cars from all parts of the Bronx. The ice was found to be in fairly good condition, with the exception of the extreme north end of the lake, where it had frozen in ridges and was rough and uneven. By 2 o'clock there were several hundred devotees of the sport gliding over the glittering sheet of white. This number was tripled after 3 o'clock, when the schoolchildren began to arrive in droves and made things merry. At night a couple of thousand men and women enjoyed themselves until 10:30 o'clock, notwithstanding that the light was very poor, there being only some gas lamps round the edges of the lake, instead of electric lights.

The new skate and golf house near Van Cortlandt Lake is not quite completed, but now that skating has started, the work will be rushed with all possible speed. With the completion of this structure the public will be placed in possession of one of the most comfortable of the city's free institutions connected with the Park Department. It will cost $18,500 and will accommodate about 1,000 people. Connected with it are shower baths, dressing rooms, curlers' rooms, golf rooms, lockers, a spacious skaters' room, a restaurant, and a café. The building is an artistic structure two stories high, having a frontage of 120 feet and a depth of 40 feet. Yesterday the old skatehouse on the edge of the lake was used, and the coffee and sandwich man who was at his old stand did a rushing business.

The ice on the curling pond just north of the charred remains of the famous old Van Cortlandt mill was in good condition, but will be scraped to-day, and then the curling teams will take possession and the rinks opened for the tournaments, several of which have already been announced.

The crowd on the ice in Crotona Park was far greater than that on Van Cortlandt Lake, for the reason that it was easier to reach and handy to three different trolley lines. The school children took complete possession of the lake, and it required the combined efforts of several policemen to keep them within bounds. At night several hundred skaters were on hand.

There was also good skating on Cromwell's Creek, at Jerome Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and many skaters on their way to Van Cortlandt Park stopped there to make sure of a spin on the ice. This place was rather dangerous in spots, and one youngster, who gave his name as Frederick Hyman and said he lived at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Melrose Avenue, broke through the ice while venturing too near the edge. The time was low, however, and he only went waist deep in black mud. He was pulled out very much scared, and went home shivering and received a vigorous warming on his arrival.

SHAMROCK II. IS LOCATED.

Yacht Building by Hendersons of Scotland Is Cup Challenger.

Doubt as to the builders of Sir Thomas Lipton's new cup challenger Shamrock II. has been cleared by a direct statement from Sir Thomas contained in a letter written by him to a friend in this city and received here yesterday. The Hendersons of Fairlie, Scotland, have been intrusted with the construction of the yacht. In his letter Sir Thomas, speaking of the two boats of cup challenger size designed by George L. Watson, and now in process of building, says: "The boat at the Hendersons is mine, and is the one which I expect to sail in the cup races. I have nothing whatever to do with the yacht building by Denny & Co., at Dumbarton."

The yacht now under construction at the Denny yards, it is assumed, is intended for the Prince of Wales, as he is known to have placed an order with Watson some time ago for the designs of a ninety-foot yawl for racing in the British and other European events next season. Special significance has been attached to which of these two new Watson boats was intended for Sir Thomas, for the yacht at the Dennys is to have a metal hull, while it has been given out that the Henderson boat is being built of composite material, that is, of nickel steel frames and wooden planking. If this report be true, the international races next year will furnish a contest between the two methods of construction—metal and composite—for both trial defenders are to have bronze hulls.

Columbia to be Ready Early.

The old defender Columbia, which is to compete next Summer in trial races with the two new candidates for the privilege of defending the America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger, will be afloat and in commission a full month earlier than her rivals. Ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan of the New York Yacht Club, who has been selected as manager of the Columbia in the trial races, said yesterday that the yacht would be refitted early in the Spring at the Hawkins yard, City Island, where she now is, and that Capt. Barr would have a crew aboard her by April 1. The Columbia will be tuned up at this end of the Sound before competing against the new boats. No steps have yet been taken to engage her crew, but ex-Commodore Morgan desires to secure, so far as possible, native American seamen.

Yacht Building Plant Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Dec. 17.—Fire yesterday morning destroyed the boatbuilding plant of Sammis & Dickerson, on the shores of Huntington Harbor. The yacht Helen, owned by Aldrich Sammis of Brooklyn, moored near the plant, is a total loss, as are also the catboat Enola, owned by the Rev. Samuel T. Carter; eight or ten small boats, and two sloop yachts from Stamford, Conn., the property of members of the Stamford Yacht Club, Lewis E. Tunnell and T. J. Halle. All of the contracts and plans for next season's boats also were destroyed. The firm will rebuild at once, and in the meanwhile has secured an office and workroom on Spring Street.

High-Priced Dogs for Brooklyn.

Two of the prize-winning bulldogs noted in Europe have become the property of John H. Mullins, Jr., of Brooklyn. The purchase by cable last week of King Kotopult, a winner in the best benches in England, was followed yesterday by the purchase of King Crib, a high-priced son of Bromley Crib, Richard Croker's great bulldog. The price for King Crib was stated to be $2,500, and for King Kotopult about $2,000. Mr. Mullins is the owner of the Bridge Kennels.

Wants State to Supervise Boxing.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Assemblyman-elect Charles F. Brooks announced today that he will introduce a bill in the Legislature which will put boxing under State supervision. Mr. Brooks says of his intended measure that under State control Inspectors can be placed at every ringside with power to stop contests at any time. Limitation of licenses and imprisonment of impostors is contemplated. Mr. Brooks said: "I believe the party in power favors all legitimate athletic sports."

Dr. O'Connell Shot in Fine Form.

On the grounds of the Hudson Gun Club at East Harrison, N. J., yesterday, at an invitation trap shooting tournament, Dr. Louis H. O'Connell of New York led the fields in every event except two, of which A. A. Alberts and Thomas H. Diffley took one each. Dr. O'Connell in addition to taking the individual honors landed his team a winner in the team race by five birds after a close contest.

Hockey Game in Pittsburg Off.

The Faculty Committee on Athletics of Columbia College has refused to permit the college hockey team to make its proposed trip to Pittsburg, to play against the Pittsburg Hockey Club, the college rules non-college teams except on the college grounds.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Harlem League Team Wins East-Side Bowling Championship—Other Competitions.

The final match for the bowling championship of the east side was rolled last night at the Germania alleys between picked teams representing the Harlem League and the American National tournament. The result was a victory for the Harlem bowlers, who won two of the three games very handily, losing one by six pins. As the American National team had won two of the three games in the first series, this made a tie on games, which, according to the rules governing the competition, was decided by the total number of pins in the entire series. This gave the championship to the Harlem League by a majority of 214 pins.

In the second game the Harlem team made a total of 1,065, which is the highest team total of the season on any of the local alleys. Of this W. Gerdes made 247, which is only a few pins short of the high individual score of the season. Lockwood and Kahlsdorf also tallied over 200.

The Harlem League team will meet the winners of the west side championship contest, to be decided to-morrow evening at Schlusings's alleys, in a final competition for the championship of Manhattan. The date of this final match is yet to be fixed. The scores of last night's games follow:

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	First Game.		Second Game.		Third Game.	
Name.	Pins.	S. Sp.	Pins.	S. Sp.	Pins.	S. Sp.
W. Gerdes	168	1 7	247	7 3	136	0 10
McDonald	177	3 5	194	3 6	191	2 8
Lockwood	171	3 4	223	6 3	157	1 6
Kahlsdorf	165	1 7	210	6 3	171	2 6
F. Gerdes	170	2 6	191	4 5	199	5 4
Total	851	10 29	1,065	26 20	904	10 34

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	First Game.		Second Game.		Third Game.	
Name.	Pins.	S. Sp.	Pins.	S. Sp.	Pins.	S. Sp.
Buchols	186	3 6	182	4 4	149	1 5
Koster	160	2 5	162	2 5	178	2 6
Rothermel	193	2 8	157	1 6	221	4 6
Foege	151	1 6	170	1 7	148	4 2
Lehrbach	167	1 7	162	3 3	201	5 8
Total	857	9 32	833	11 25	897	16 22

Grand totals.—Harlem Bowling League—First match, 2,747; second match, 2,820. Total, 5,567.
American National Tournament—First match, 2,766; second match, 2,587. Total, 5,353.

In the tournament of the Interclub Bowling League, which was continued on the alleys of the six Brooklyn clubs comprising the association, the Crescent Athletic Club beat the Aurora Grata Club by eight pins, the Carleton Club defeated the Brooklyn Bicycle Club by 221 pins, and the Knickerbocker Field Club won from the Columbian Club by 198 pins. The scores:

AT AURORA GRATA CLUB.

AURORA GRATA CLUB—First game, 772; second game, 807; third game, 717. Total, 2,296.
CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB—First game, 725; second game, 821; third game, 756. Total, 2,302.

AT CRESCENT A. C.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB—First game, 760; second game, 815; third game, 868. Total, 2,443.
AURORA GRATA CLUB—First game, 888; second game, 713; third game, 840. Total, 2,441.
Grand total—Crescent Athletic Club, 4,745; Aurora Grata Club, 4,737.

AT CARLETON CLUB.

CARLETON CLUB—First game, 875; second game, 868; third game, 867. Total, 2,610.
BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB—First game, 872; second game, 803; third game, 714. Total, 2,389.

AT BROOKLYN B. C.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.—First Game, 829; second game, 869; third game, 823. Total, 2,520.
CARLTON CLUB—First game, 806; second game, 844; third, 870. Total, 2,520.
Grand Totals—Carleton Club, 5,130; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 4,909.

AT COLUMBIAN CLUB.

COLUMBIAN CLUB—First game, 803; second game, 796; third game, 869. Total, 2,468.
KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB—First game, 882; second game, 843; third game, 889. Total, 2,614.

AT KNICKERBOCKER F. C.

KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB—First game, 776; second game, 849; third game, 779. Total, 2,404.
COLUMBIAN CLUB—First game, 719; second game, 832; third game, 801. Total, 2,352.
Grand Totals—Knickerbocker Field Club, 5,018; Columbian Club, 4,820.

The America bowlers of Elizabeth, N. J., won three straight games from the Spartan five in the National League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. Simon rolled only the three last frames in the first game. The scores:

AMERICA B. C.				SPARTAN.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Buehler	188	177	197	Schultz	166	201	155
Dieffenb'h	162	163	178	Rentsch	180	158	181
Cooke	170	186	173	Schilling	175	189	179
Lipp	197	179	140	Maier	158	167	154
Friedenthal	195	209	159	Simon	24	148	149
Total	911	914	887	Total	733	863	818

The Hyperion team won three games from the Tremont five in the North Side League tournament, on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night. The scores:

TREMONT B. C.				HYPERION B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
McAdam	134	155	..	Stiefel	151	202	184
Schultz	..	..	135	Krick	146	153	179
Walter	155	153	136	McKenzie	176	159	167
Thomas	144	128	150	Fechter	179	204	193
Fowler	154	125	150	Hermann	188	192	175
Dagner	167	157	100				
Total	754	718	761	Total	838	910	898

The Corinthian team outrolled the Grove Hill and Wang fives in the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Grove Hill Bowling Club—Potts, 158; Voigt, 166; Robitzek, 145; Soffel, 172; Ireland, 183. Total, 824.
Corinthian Bowling Club—S. Walter, 156; Clinch, 217; Zollinger, 188; Schaefer, 165; Tonjes, 133. Total, 859.
SECOND GAME.—Wang Bowling Club—Silberstein, 146; Koles, 135; Pinover, 143; Tobias, 190; Lederer, 154. Total, 768.
Grove Hill Bowling Club—Potts, 162; Voigt, 199; Robitzek, 187; Soffel, 175; Ireland, 143. Total, 866.
THIRD GAME.—Wang Bowling Club—Silberstein, 203; Strauss, 155; Pinover, 184; Koles, 147; Lederer, 136. Total, 825.
Corinthian Bowling Club—S. Walter, 185; Clinch, 155; Zollinger, 168; Schaefer, 153; Tonjes, 227. Total, 888.

The Lafayette bowlers defeated the Eclipse and Harlem Wheelmen teams in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night. The scores:

First Game.—Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 138; Delkmann, 160; Silberstein, 192; Wanderer, 189; Darrell, 182. Total, 861.
Eclipse Bowling Club—Brill, 189; Thron, 173; Kapp, 138; Staib, 178; Korndorfer, 180. Total, 858.
Second Game.—Eclipse Bowling Club—Brill, 140; Thron, 200; Kapp, 169; Staib, 154; Korndorfer, 153. Total, 816.
Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaug, 200; Veitch, 157; Fulle, 189; Du Bary, 134; Haigh, 213. Total, 843.
Third Game.—Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaug, 172; Veitch, 198; Fulle, 151; Du Bary, 138; Haigh, 139. Total, 798.
Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 151; Delkmann, 194; Silberstein, 180; Wanderer, 157; Darrell, 176. Total, 858.

All three teams broke even in the Greater New York tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Imperial Bowling Club, 911; Queer Bowling Club, 875.
SECOND GAME.—Empire Bowling Club, 792; Queer Bowling Club, 888.
THIRD GAME.—Empire Bowling Club, 920; Imperial Bowling Club, 919.

The Orient team defeated the Atlantic and South Paw fives in the Long Island League tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Atlantic Bowling Club, 778; Orient Bowling Club, 943.
SECOND GAME.—South Paw Bowling Club, 920; Atlantic Bowling Club, 799.
THIRD GAME.—Orient Bowling Club, 951; South Paw Bowling Club, 867.

Fort Greene Council won from Washington Irving and Brevoort Councils in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night. The score:

FIRST GAME.—Washington Irving Council, 858; Brevoort Council, 809.
SECOND GAME.—Fort Greene Council, 871; Brevoort Council, 865.
THIRD GAME.—Washington Irving Council, 802; Fort Greene Council, 808.

West Point's New Football Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Dec. 17.—Cadet Adam F. Casad of Kentucky will be Captain of next year's Military Academy football team. His election by a unanimous vote was announced to-day. Cadet Casad has done good work for his team during the past two seasons. He generally played half back, but on several occasions took the place of quarter back. The new Captain is a short, sturdily built young man. He stands high in the class of 1902, and is a general favorite with the entire corps.

WILL ENCOURAGE MARKSMEN.

National Rifle Association's Plans to Stimulate Shooting and Arrange an International Contest.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of America was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Gen. George W. Wingate, 20 Nassau Street, when a new Board of Directors and officers for the year were elected, and a considerable amount of accumulated business was transacted. The meeting was the first held since the reorganization of the association. Gen. Wingate presided. Of the old Board of Directors there were present Lieut. Albert S. Jones, who acted as Secretary; Gen. B. W. Spencer, Gen. Story, and Capt. E. L. Zalinski. Gen. Wingate called for an election of Directors, stating that by amendment to the by-laws the number had been increased to thirty-six, and that the term of office of the present Directors long ago had expired. He said also that his term as President had expired, and that as he had ceased to hold a commission in the National Guard, he wished to retire from the Presidency, which he had held for a number of years. He suggested Gen. Spencer as his successor. The election of Directors resulted as follows:

To serve one year, during 1901—Brig. Gen. George C. Lambert, Adjutant General, Minnesota; Brig. Gen. P. Farmer Wanser, First Brigade, National Guard of New Jersey; Major Gen. George Sharkley, United States Army, retired, New York; Major William Ely, President, Rhode Island State Rifle Association; Major S. S. Scheiffelin, First Brigade, National Guard of New York; Major Charles H. Gaus, Third Brigade, National Guard of New York; Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Assistant Secretary, New Jersey State Rifle Association; Dr. W. G. Hudson, President Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association; Nathan Spering, President Philadelphia Rifle Association; Harold Hutchison, Massachusetts Rifle Association; William Hoyes, Vice President New Jersey State Rifle Association, and Thomas Zeller, Zettler Rifle Club, New York.

To Serve Two Years, During 1901 and 1902—Brig. Gen. Thomas Jno. Stewart, Adjutant General, Pennsylvania; Brig. Gen. John S. Saunders, Adjutant General, Maryland; Col. Henry S. Dietrich, General Inspector Rifle Practice, Illinois; Col. E. C. Farrington, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, Maine; Col. Thomas E. Cooke, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, Iowa; Col. Charles A. Reid, Assistant Inspector General of Rifle Practice, New Jersey; Col. F. K. Patterson, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, Pennsylvania; Major C. H. Lauchheimer, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, United States Marine Corps; Capt. S. E. Allen, Fifth Artillery, United States Army; Lieut. Sumner Paine; D. L. F. Chase, President Massachusetts Rifle Association, and Gus Zimmerman, President Zettler Rifle Club, New York.

To Serve Three Years, During 1901, 1902, and 1903—Brig. Gen. G. W. Wingate, New York; Brig. Gen. B. W. Spencer, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, New York; Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, Col. James A. Frye, Col. James M. Rice, Northwestern Military Rifle Association; Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, National Guard of New York; Brevet Brig. Gen. and Lieut. Col. George F. P. Howard, National Guard of New Jersey; Major Frank L. Kimball, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, New Hampshire; Major James E. Bell, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, District of Columbia National Guard; Major Louis M. Rawlins, Fifth Infantry, Maryland National Guard; Capt. E. L. Zalinski, United States Army, retired, and Lieut. Reginald R. Sayre, Inspector of Small Arms Practice and Ordnance, Squadron A, National Guard of New York.

The following officers were elected: Honorary President—Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army; President—Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, New Jersey; Vice Presidents—Brig. Gen. G. H. Harries, District of Columbia, and Brig. Gen. John S. Saunders, Maryland; Treasurer—Nathan Spering, Philadelphia, and Secretary—Lieut. A. S. Jones, Passaic, N. J.

Gen. Spencer then took the chair and appointed the following committees: Executive Committee—Brig. Gen. G. W. Wingate, Brig. Gen. G. H. Harries, Brig. Gen. B. W. Spencer, Brig. Gen. John S. Saunders, Col. James M. Rice, Lieut. A. S. Jones, and Nathan Spering. Finance—Col. James A. Frye, Lieut. Col. George E. P. Howard, and Nathan Spering. Annual Competitions—Brig. Gen. G. W. Wingate, Lieut. Sumner Paine, and William Hayes.

Unfinished business left over from former meetings and new business then were taken up. A resolution approving the plan of an international contest in 1901 was adopted and the matter was referred to the Committee on Competition, the Secretary being instructed to communicate with all countries where rifle shooting is encouraged with the purpose of inducing them to send representative teams to the proposed contest in this country. Another resolution authorized the Secretary to prepare and have published a history of the National Rifle Association, together with an explanation of its purposes, with the view to increasing the association's membership.

The President was empowered to appoint a committee of three to revise the rules and regulations for rifle shooting contests. By resolution it was also decided that the National Rifle Association adopt and provide a form of medal, these to be struck off and offered as prizes for members' matches in all clubs, associations and military organizations affiliated with the National Rifle Association, and to be competed for at the annual meeting of each such organization.

After the meeting Secretary Jones issued an official statement, in which he said, in part:

"We propose to be aggressively active from now on in the interest of rifle shooting, and to make this sport one of the popular pastimes of the people. To do this will require State and Federal support. With this end in view it is proposed to have drawn up and introduced in Congress and in State Legislatures bills in support of ranges and a more comprehensive course of instruction for the organized militia. It is proposed also to break away from antiquated ideas and customs and to increase innovations in the way of running-man targets, disappearing targets, up-to-date skirmish matches, and other attractive features at annual meetings. The great difficulty confronting the association in its endeavors to bring about an international competition is the lack of funds. It has been proposed to make an appeal to the public for subscriptions toward defraying part of the expenses of holding the meetings. This question has been put in the hands of the Executive Committee."

ATHLETICS IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

Metropolitan Association Plans Championships in Ice Sports.

The quarterly meeting of the Metropolitan Public High Schools Athletic Association's Advisory Committee was held yesterday at the Thirteenth Street High School Building. The delegates present were: Manual Training High School, E. G. Vanderpoel and William B. Powell; Jersey City Public High School, Prof. Wilson; Manhattan High School, F. S. Anthony; Flushing High School, W. F. Beam; Commercial High School of Brooklyn, Prof. Todd; Bronx High School, Prof. Denbeigh. It was decided to pool the receipts from the league competitions for another season by which each team or school benefits equally in the purchase of the prizes.

The tie in the football championship existing at the close of the season was permitted to stand, and prizes of equal value were ordered to be presented to the Flushing High School, Peter Cooper High School, and De Witt Clinton High School, the teams in the tie. The by-laws were amended to provide for the annual meeting being held in future in March.

A plan to form a hockey league brought from all the schools of the league promises to enter teams, and apply for time at the local rinks. Skating championships, the first ever held by the league, will be conducted this season, and a full championship programme will be arranged.

The Chess Tournament.

Two games were played at the Manhattan Chess Club in the championship tournament yesterday. Delmar and Simonson and Raubitschek and Roething were the players. The former, a queen's pawn opening, was drawn after fifty-four moves, while the other game, an Evans gambit declined, was also drawn, fifty moves being recorded in this contest. In the Simonson-Delmar contest the former sacrificed an exchange.

Following is the record of the players:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Roething	3	1	Marshall	1	1
Simonson	2½	1½	Fiyn	½	½
Schmidt	2	0	Delmar	½	2½
Hanham	2	1	Biard	0	2
Raubitschek	1½	1½			

CLOSE BILLIARD CONTEST

Best Game of Class B Championship Series Was the Last.

TITLE GOES TO BEATEN MAN

Cutler Lost by Three Points, After Splendid Play, but His Average Gave Him Victory.

With a hotly contested game, in which John A. Hendrick of this city defeated Albert G. Cutler of Boston by a margin of only 3 points, the National Class B billiard tournament, which for the past two weeks has been in progress under the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, last night was brought to a close.

Mr. Cutler now stands the National Class B champion, W. W. Kellogg of Chicago is awarded second prize, and Mr. Hendrick third prize. In point of games won, however, all three men are tied, Mr. Hendrick's victory last night leaving each with a record of four games won and one lost in the final round.

According to an agreement entered into between the contestants last week, their standing in the tournament was decided upon a basis of grand averages for the last three games played. Mr. Cutler's grand average for these games is 7.19, Mr. Kellogg's 5.37, and Mr. Hendrick's 5.17. This represents fairly well the comparative ability of the three prize winners, as it has been estimated by spectators who have witnessed the entire series of games.

The prize for the best single average goes also to Mr. Cutler, while A. D. Ferguson takes the high single-run trophy for a run of 56 points made in the qualifying round.

The final game last night was by far the most closely contested of the tournament and had a sensational finish when Mr. Hendrick ran out his 300 points by an unfinished break of 18 and left Mr. Cutler with a score of 297. The number of spectators also was the largest of the series. When Referee Wilson P. Foss of Haverstraw, who holds at present the general amateur billiard championship, called the players to the table there were very few of the 400 arena seats in the cozy little theatre of the clubhouse that were not occupied.

Mr. Cutler won the bank and chose the white ball. Both men began play timidly. When he came to the table for the third time, Mr. Cutler clicked off 18 carroms before resigning the cue ball, and the New Yorker replied in his half of the inning with a run of 14 points.

The new champion struck his gait at this point, adding a break of 23 to his score in the sixth inning. It took Mr. Hendrick somewhat longer to get down to work, but in the ninth inning he got the balls together in clever style and worked gently away at the object balls until his twenty-first shot. Then he broke, and the score stood 59 to 47 in the Bostonian's favor.

The next fifteen innings witnessed Mr. Cutler's best work. Runs of 21, 27, 22, and 16 sent his score up by jumps, while smaller breaks of high single figures kept up the general average. His longest run, one of 27 points in the eighteenth inning, was accompanied by close and the most careful play after his first four shots had brought the balls together. He finally missed a fairly easy cushion shot after scoring on two difficult masses. Mr. Hendrick in the meantime played raggedly, far below the form he showed in previous games, and at this point, twenty-fifth inning the score stood 200 to 127 in the Bostonian's favor.

Six innings later the New York man began to play. Twenty carroms were clicked off by his cue in the thirty-first inning. This encouraged him, and three innings later his steadied nerves permitted him to run up 26 points. Still more encouraged, his string in the next inning numbered 32 more. Mr. Cutler in the meantime had dropped off greatly in his play, and at this point, the thirty-fifth inning, he led by only 11 points, the score standing 236 to 225. Two innings later Mr. Hendrick passed him, and the score was 252 to 249 against the Boston man.

The champion then braced himself, while the New Yorker fell into a fit of "the nerves" which lasted several innings. He led Mr. Cutler only for one inning, and a run of 24 points by the Bostonian in the forty-third inning put the score at 293 to 267 against the eventual victor. Every one expected to see Mr. Cutler run out when he next came to the table.

Instead, he went all to pieces and made a goose egg. Breaks of 4 and 11 points in the next two innings brought Mr. Hendrick's score up to 282. When the Bostonian came to the table for his forty-seventh time he missed his fourth shot, with only 3 points to go. Then Mr. Hendrick stepped up, and, amid the most nerve-shaking excitement among the spectators, ran out his needful 18 points, and won the game. The scores:

Cutler—1 0 18 1 0 23 0 2 14 0 6 6 21 6 1 7 1 27 4 22 0 12 7 5 13 0 3 2 0 5 1 0 5 16 4 6 7 7 2 11 0 0 24 0 1 0 3. Total, 297; average, 6 15-47; high runs, 27, 24, 23, 22, and 21.

Hendrick—0 7 14 0 0 2 0 4 20 8 0 9 5 4 12 0 1 0 0 0 14 0 1 9 1 0 7 1 9 0 1 0 20 1 8 2 6 32 8 10 2 3 2 1 0 7 0 4 11 18. Total, 300; average, 6 18-47; high runs, 32, 26, 20, and 20.

The following table shows the records and standing of the six contestants in the final round of the tournament:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	High Run.	High Single Average.	Grand Average.
A. G. Cutler	4	1	46	9 21-31	7.13
W. W. Kellogg	4	1	41	5 30-54	5.70
J. A. Hendrick	4	1	46	6 30-45	4.61
L. G. Schmidt	2	3	30	5 45-51	4.56
William Paige	1	4	38	5 30-54	4.39
Frank Billiter	0	5	47	....	4.39

Howison Challenges Morningstar.

Leonard W. Howison, the young Canadian professional billiard player, has challenged Ora Morningstar to a 1,000-point match at 14-inch balk line, for $250 a side. Mr. Morningstar has signified his desire to accept, and a date soon will be set for the contest. Two nights will be occupied in the match, which will probably be held at Daly's Billiard Academy.

Louisville Rejects American League.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17.—A meeting of those interested in baseball here to-night decided to decline the offer of Ban Johnson for the placing of a minor American League team in Louisville, and resolved to extend it no financial aid. Johnson J. McCloskey, who was formerly manager of the Louisville National League team, and who has good backing, has plans on foot for a Western League team in Louisville. McCloskey, through friends in the National League, has assurances that he can get the Louisville franchise. The new circuit proposed for the Western League is Louisville, Indianapolis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Joseph, and Denver. The National League still holds the lease on the park here, and is thus reserving it as its territory.

Princeton Wants Three Ball Games.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 17.—Manager F. H. Hall made the following statement to-day regarding the baseball differences between Harvard and Princeton: "For years Harvard has been urging that only two games should be scheduled, but we have always insisted that three games should be arranged, so that a tie would be played off. Last year we conceded to Harvard's demand for only two games, and each team won a game. I don't think there is any possibility of the two teams meeting next Spring, but I think the difficulty will be adjusted a year from now. If Harvard held to her two-game idea with Yale, she would have better grounds for demanding the same of us. We shall insist that three games be scheduled."

Cornell's Baseball Plans.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 17.—It is probable that Hugh Jennings, the Brooklyn first baseman, will continue to coach the Cornell 'Varsity nine this season. It is practically decided that he will enter the College of Law here for a three years' course, and will sign a contract to coach the baseball team during that time. The schedule of games has not been fully completed, but it is known that a game with Harvard has been arranged, to be played in Cambridge on Decoration Day.

Will Hear Water Polo Captains.

Chairman W. M. Brittain of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association, Amateur Athletic Union, has called a meeting of his committee for Friday evening. He has requested the Captains of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the New York Athletic Club teams to attend and furnish what information they can in relation to the water polo game they played last March in Madison Square Garden.

ROADSTERS ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Drivers Had Good Sport in Spite of Cold Weather.

There was some fast work on the Speedway yesterday afternoon by crack trotters and pacers. The crowd of road drivers was small, but very select, and every brush was hotly contested from start to finish, close finishes being the rule for the day. The noted bay pacer Noods Boy, 2:25¼, recently purchased by William Clark of Yonkers, owner of Little Barefoot, 2:18¼, did some unusually fast pacing and won the majority of tilts he engaged in. His first encounter was with Lady Allerton, 2:21¼, driven by George Coleman, who got a trifle the better of the start, but notwithstanding this advantage was not able to hold on in front. Noods Boy had a half-length to the good when the finish line was crossed. In a second heat Lady Allerton made a better showing, and gave Noods Boy a nip and tuck race to within a hundred yards of the finish, where she broke and spoiled her chances of winning.

Cobwebs, 2:12, known as the trotting king of the Speedway, showed some of his old-time speed with his owner, Nathan Straus, handling the reins. After several warming jogs, Cobwebs was turned several lengths behind Vera G., driven by Trainer Isaac Fleming. From the start Vera G. set a pace that taxed Cobwebs's speed to its utmost, and it was not until the stretch was reached that Cobwebs began to close the gap, but he was not quick enough and was beaten out by a head. Charles Welland's bay mare Salient was turned to a good start with Lady Allerton, 2:21¼, and they covered the first quarter nose and nose, when Noods Boy, 2:25¼, joined in the brush. All three horses came down the stretch under the whip, with Noods Boy still holding his lead and Salient a half a length in front of Lady Allerton. They finished in this order, Salient having increased his lead on Lady Allerton and lapping Noods Boy when the mark was crossed. The chestnut pacer Spinx S., 2:09¾, was in fine form and speed, the hard roadbed seeming to suit her exactly. Smathers, her owner, sent her down the stretch with Cobwebs, but lost the brush by a narrow margin. Noods Boy led the way home in a brush with the old favorite, Glenmere Boy, 2:14½, driven by J. Donnely. Pilot Evans, 2:13¼, driven by George Spear, tried conclusions with Spinx S., but broke before the stretch was reached.

Results on Winter Race Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 17.—The weather favored to-day's racing, but the track was slow. Results: Bloomfield, 103, (T. Kane,) was disqualified and the horses placed: Belle Simpson, 100, (Dale,) 1; Domage, 94, 2; Star Cotton, 95, 3. Time—1:45¼. Five furlongs—Animosity, 113, (Wilkerson,) 1; Divonne, 109, 2; Precious, 108, 3. Time—1:03. Mile and a quarter—Admatus, 115, (Flick,) 1; Silver Coin, 103, 2; Hood's Brigade, 99, 3. Time—2:12. Mile, handicap—Frangible, 88, (Flick,) 1; Ida Ledford, 96, 2; Mint Sauce, 116, 3. Time—1:43. Seven furlongs—Locust Blossom, 110, (Mitchell,) 1; Judge Magee, 114, 2; Herolcs, 114, 3. Time—1:31. Six furlongs—Sir Christopher, 109, (Mitchell,) 1; Diggs, 103, 2; Dousterswivel, 106, 3. Time—1:16½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Results at Tanforan Park: Five furlongs—Cougar, 108, (Mounce,) 1; Ada N., 105, 2; Courtier, 107, 3. Time—1:04¼. Seven furlongs—Hohenlohe, 107, (Mounce,) 1; Lamachus, 110, 2; Glissando, 107, 3. Time—1:38¾. Five furlongs—Toah, 105, (J. Waldo,) 1; Phil Archibald, 108, 2; Thracia, 105, 3. Time—1:04¼. Five furlongs—Espirando, 102, (Mounce,) 1; Genua, 102, 2; Mountain Dew, 109, 3. Time—1:03. Mile—Tappan, 100, (Dominick,) 1; Walkenshaw, 105, 2; Astor, 98, 3. Time—1:45¾. Seven furlongs—The Lady, 116, (Kiley,) 1; Prejudice, 100, 2; La Borgia, 100, 3. Time—1:32¼.

Prizes Paid to Six-Day Racers.

The six-day bicycle racers were paid off yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Bartholdi by J. C. Kennedy and P. C. Powers, who managed the race. The members of two of the teams were greatly dissatisfied with the treatment they received. They were Waller and Stinson and Louis Gimm and Charles Turville. The complaint of all four was that the prize money they received was less than they had been led to believe they would get. Messrs. Kennedy and Powers declined to make any statement concerning the matter.

"Major" Taylor to Race Abroad.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—"Major" Taylor, the colored bicyclist of Worcester, to-day signed an agreement to race in Europe during July and August of next year.

Champion Wrestlers Matched.

Paul Pons, the champion wrestler of France, and Ernest Roeber were matched yesterday afternoon to meet at some unnamed date within the next four weeks in a wrestling contest for the championship of the world. The match will probably take place in Madison Square Garden. It has been agreed that the contest shall be on a mat twenty feet square, with any hold allowed. Charles White nas been selected as referee. The contestants deposited $500 each, to be forfeited in case either withdrawn from the agreement. The articles of the match were drawn and signed by Robert Fitzsimmons for Roeber and Emile Regnier for Pons.

Golf Notes of Interest.

The meeting of professionals which was to have been held last evening at the Hungarian Hotel, Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, has been abandoned on account of lack of interest among the professionals.

The Boston Golf Club, which was organized about a year ago by the players who use the public links in Franklin Park, has disbanded and the $75 in the treasury is to be presented to Mrs. Campbell, widow of the professional, Willie Campbell.

H. F. Hill and T. D. Smith were the survivors in the final round of the tournament begun last week by the golfers in the University of Pennsylvania, for the 'Varsity championship. In the point contest H. M. Taylor won by 22 points. J. G. Lindsay and P. A. Castner were tied for second honors at 19.

David Kay, who was the professional at the Weston Golf Club last Summer, has been engaged by the Boston Athletic Association

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Supreme Court United States:

15—The United States, petitioner, vs. E. A. Morrison & Sons, and 16—The United States, petitioner, vs. H. Wolf & Co.—On writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Judgments of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed and judgments of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York affirmed and causes remanded to said circuit courts. Opinion by Justice McKenna. Dissenting, Justice Peckham.

69—Rothschild & Brother, appellants, vs. The United States.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Questions certified answered in the affirmative. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

12—Hunting Elevator Company, petitioner, vs. C. H. Bosworth, receiver of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company et al.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.—Decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs and decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois affirmed and cause remanded to said Circuit Court. Opinion by Justice White.

13—Jacob Rau, petitioner, vs. C. H. Bosworth, receiver of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company et al.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. Decree reversed, with costs and decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois affirmed, and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court. Opinion by Justice White.

14—C. H. Bosworth, receiver of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway, petitioner, vs. the Carr, Ryder & Engles Company.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois. Opinion by Justice White.

76—Baumann Brewing Company, appellant, vs. Harry Brister, Treasurer of the County of Jefferson in the State of Ohio.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Justice Harlan concurs in the result.

110—The Cincinnati Street Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles B. Snell.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brown.

296—Jack Davis, appellant, vs. J. E. Burke, Sheriff of Cassia County, State of Idaho.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Idaho.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

213—William B. Tyler, plaintiff in error, vs. the Judges of the Court of Registration.—In error to the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Massachusetts.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brown. Dissenting, Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Harlan, Justice Brewer, and Justice Shiras.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from Monday, Dec. 24, to Monday, Jan. 7.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

"Ordered that Rule 5, Paragraph 1, of the rules of this court be amended so as to read as follows: 'All process of this court shall be in the name of the President of the United States and shall contain the Christian names as well as the surnames of the parties.'"

"Ordered that the first sentence of Rule 12 of the rules of practice in equity be amended so as to read as follows: 'Whenever a bill is filed, the clerk shall issue the process of subpoena thereon, as, of course, upon the application of the plaintiff, which shall contain the Christian names as well as the surnames of the parties, and shall be returnable only at the clerk's office the next rule day, or the next rule day but one, at the election of the plaintiff, occurring after twenty days from the time of the issue thereof.'"

Original—Ex parte: In the matter of Alphonse Bowers et al., petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of certiorari granted and rule to show cause awarded, returnable Jan. 14 next.

253—Pin Kwan, petitioner, vs. The United States; 254—Ping Yik, petitioner, vs. The United States; 449—The United States, appellant, vs. Pin Kwan, and 450—The United States, appellant, vs. Ping Yik.—Motions to advance granted, and causes assigned to be heard as one case Jan. 14 next, after the cases already set down for that day.

507—The City of New Orleans, appellant, vs. Alphonse Emsheimer.—The consideration of the motions to dismiss or affirm is postponed until the record is printed, or so much thereof as will enable the court to act understandingly without referring to the transcript.

439—The Erie Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Albert L. Purdy. Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

508—Peter Hagan et al., petitioners, vs. The Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit granted.

98—Agnes A. Meyer, plaintiff in error, vs. George E. Fields, et al.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Maloy vs. Adsit, 175 U. S. 280.

507—Samuel B Dowes, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. George R. Bidwell.—Advanced and assigned for argument Jan. 7 next, after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., for the plaintiff in error.

501 and 502—Henry W. Dooley et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States, and 509—Carlos Armstrong, appellant, vs. The United States.—Advanced and assigned for argument Jan. 7 next, after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of John G. Carlisle for the plaintiffs in error and appellants.

420—Fred Lee Rice et al., appellants, vs. John C. Ames, United States Marshal.—Motions to dismiss or affirm, or to advance, submitted by Lynden Evans in support of motions and by S. T. True in opposition thereto. Motion to admit appellants to bail submitted by S. H. True for appellants.

157—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Tine Cohen.—Mandate herein stayed until the 15th of January next, on motion of Wesley L. Jones in behalf of counsel for respondent.

498—Margaret French et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Barber Asphalt Paving Company.—Motion to advance submitted by A. S. Worthington in behalf of counsel.

340—John H. Goetze, appellant, vs. The United States, and 419—Fourteen Diamond Rings, (Emil J. Pepke, claimant,) plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Leave granted to Alexander Porter Morse to file a brief herein on behalf of certain interested parties.

43—Entimio Montoya, surviving partner, &c., appellant, vs. The United States et al.—Argument continued by Assistant Attorney General Thompson and Kie Oldham for the appellees and concluded by William H. Robeson for the appellant.

44—Milton C. Conners, Jr., administrator, &c., appellant, vs. The United States et al.—Argued by William H. Robeson for the appellant and by Assistant Attorney General Thompson and Kie Oldham for the appellees.

340—John H. Goetze, appellant, vs. The United States, and 419—Fourteen Diamond Rings, (Emil J. Pepke, claimant,) vs. The United States.—Ordered that three counsel for the appellant or plaintiff in error be allowed to open the argument and one to close the same, and five hours allowed to each side, on motion of Edward C. Perkins for the appellant.—Argument commenced by Everit Brown for the appellant and continued by Edward C. Perkins for the appellant.

Call for Tuesday: 34, 419, 94, 136, 137, 138, 139, 45, 142, 143, 144.

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

Preferred cause.
98—Thomson vs. Houston & Co. vs. Lorain Steel Co.
General calendar.
86—3d Av. R. R. Co. vs. Barton.
46—In re Butler.
47—Ash vs. Prunier.
48—In re Ablowich.
49—Barney Dumping B. Co. vs. the St. Louis.
52—U. S. vs. Loeb & Schoenfeld.
55—U. S. vs. Legg.
57—Holmes, Booth & Haydens vs. McGill.
58—U. S. vs. Gabriel & Schall.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J. Opens in Room 47, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.
6—Edison vs. Am. Mutoscope Co.
94—Crocker vs. Oakes.
7—Brander Adjustable Hanger Co. vs. Waterbury Button Co.
Issue of law.
9—Brander Adjustable Hanger Co. vs. Waterbury Button Co.
15—McCormick vs. McDonald.
6—Willard vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Association.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.
623—U. S. vs. W. J. Matheson Co.
30—Wildermann vs. Schoverling, Daly & Gales.
31—Husaman, Gallard & Co. vs. same.
106—Calhoun, Robbins & Co. vs. same.
108—Stewart, Howe & May vs. U. S.
114—Tweedy & Co. vs. Lee.
116—Neuss, Hesslein & Co. vs. U. S.
119—U. S. vs. Churchill.
120—Train, Smith & Co. vs. U. S.
124—Nicholas vs. same.
126—U. S. vs. R. F. Downing & Co.
131—U. S. vs. Sourty, Topham & Co.
132—O. G. Hempstead & Co. vs. U. S.
140—Douglass & Berry vs. U. S.
143—Paris, Allen & Co. vs. U. S.
144—R. F. Downing & Co. vs. U. S.
151—Kessler & Co. vs. U. S.
159—Davies, Turner & Co. vs. U. S.
162—Gillespie Brothers vs. U. S.
165—Fisher vs. U. S
166—Wilbur vs. R & G Corset Co.
169—Vandergrift vs. U. S
170—McCreery vs. same.
177—Ing vs. Lesser.
183—Klipstein vs. U. S
186—Einstein, Wolff Co vs. same.
191—Lamb & Grisback vs. same.
196—U. S. vs Bruno & Sons
199—Schnabel vs. U. S
202—U. S. vs. Downing
203—Same vs. Cohen.
204—Same vs. Wilmerding & Bissel.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 98, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty calendar.
134—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Tugs Municipal et al.
148—Coastwise SS. Co. vs. SS. Craigearn.
153—Hastorf vs. Ferryboat Burlington.
43—Smith vs. Booth.
178—Morrissey vs. SS. Tauric.
182—N. Y. & N. J. Tr. Co. vs. Tugs Wilson and Lindeman.
133—Tracy vs. same.
170—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Tugs Mamie Hoffman, &c.
156—Chappelle vs. St'mboat Massachusetts.
139—Otts vs. Canalboats Mahar and Burns.
121—N. Y. & So. B'klyn Ferry Co. vs. Tug Transfer No. 1.
182—Standard Oil Co. vs. Tug Dorothy Annan.
79—Bowning vs. SS. Ely.
150—Cardiff SS. Co. vs. Bowning.
142—Warford vs. Staples Coal Co.
157—Meyer vs. Wittenberg.
2—Parsons vs. Patterson.
160—Olsen vs. Tug Genesta.
152—Slizer vs. Barge J. R. Coleman.
2—Berkoven vs. Canalboat Ida Meyer.
181—Burns vs. Ferryboat Texas.
183—Tracy vs. Barge Eureka No. 8.
184—Hudson Tow Co. vs. Barge Cambria.
185—Ford vs. Barge Westerland.
186—Hudson Tow Co. vs. Barges Empire et al.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 820, 821, 822.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, Ingraham, and Hatch, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
86—Hurley vs. Roosevelt et al.
62—Malloy vs. Man. Ry. Co.
57—Marks vs. Delliaglio.
67—Gilbert vs. Warren.
69—Mason Supplies Co. vs. Jones.
70—Casper vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
72—Dunn vs. Travis.
74—Whitehead vs. Heidenheimer.
77—City Trust Safe Deposit & Surety Co. vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
79—Rudd vs. Cornell.
75—Ebling vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5—Streubel vs. York et al.
60—Shimmel vs. Morse.
80—Streubel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
65—Herrick vs. Guarantor Finance Co. of Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Truax, P. J., Scott and Dugro, JJ.—Opens at 2 P. M. Appeals from the Municipal Court.
25—Reilly vs. McCormick.
43—Schwartz vs. Ariewitz.
45—United Elec. Light & Power Co. vs. Gr. Central R. E. & Imp. Co.
63—Crawford vs. Jaeckel.
69—Waite & Bartlett Mfg. Co. vs. Morton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Newcomer vs. Blaney
2—Du Bois vs. Rosenberg.
3—Matter of Quinn.
4—Anglo-Amer. Provision Co. vs. Noble.
5—London vs. London & Lang vs. Mead.
7—In re Wood.
8—Rolf vs. Coler.
9—Harrison vs. Met St. Ry. Co.
10—Haskell vs. same.
11—Katz vs. same.
12—Bacon vs. Grossman
13—Jacob Hoffman Br Co. vs. Beck.
14—Smith vs. O'Neill.
15—Krueger vs. Segelken.
16—Townsend vs. Jasper
17—Otis Brothers & Co vs. Riker.
18—Silverman vs. Tillman
19—People, &c., vs. Shields.
20—McEnroe vs. McEnroe
21—Stuyvesant vs. Early
22—Mitchell vs. Williams.
23—Greenlie vs. Scribner.
24—Woodruff vs. Alger.
25—Hunt vs. Cosgriff.
26—In re Vigna.
27—In re Sink.
28—Tuthill vs. Toplitz.
29—Sinks vs. Bell.
30—Rainey vs. Bass.
31—Scholder vs. Rehm.
32—Fuller vs. Beyer.
33—Hughes vs. Hughes
34—McDonald vs. Clausen
35—Bridgman vs. Thorley.
36—Bohnig vs. Bohnig.
37—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
3—Allen vs. De Nyse.
4—Livingston vs. Sire. Demerest.
41—Keller vs. N. Y Telephone Co.
60—Church vs. Standard R. R. Signal Co Preferred causes.
2357—Mendelsohn vs. Horne.
2394—Well vs. De Grazzis.
37—Schmidtke vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
55—Adams vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
63—Crawford vs. Jaeckel.
69—Waite & Bartlett Mfg. Co. vs. Morton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
1823—Hall vs. Long.
1801—Deering vs. City of New York.
1670—Deeves vs. Stokes.
2137—Gellally vs. Raab.
2082—Cowan vs. Walker.
1337—Kalish vs. Higgins
1357—Same vs. same.
1315—Plummer vs. Getchell.
2059¼—Berlinger vs. Baldwin.
2073—Leo vs. Leo.
2125—Smith vs. Sullivan
1443—Wellbrock vs. Olten
1458—Barry vs. Klingman.
1503—McCormack vs. Chambers.
2278—Blanchi vs. Peckham
2273—Finnigan vs. Finnigan
1633—Carroll vs. Carroll
1667—Lawlor vs. Bucklin.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2186.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Schwarzkopf, and Hooker for the people.
1—Walter Dunn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.
7820—Levering vs. City of New York.
8177—Unruh vs. Langel.
7704—Pell vs. McKay.
8223—Clarke vs. White.
7868—Goetchius vs. Harlam.
8210—Plump vs. Skelly.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar for Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.
1647—Loftus vs. Bennett.
2001—Turner vs. Schell.
4362—Frank vs. Spiegelberg.
2125—Jansen vs. Consol. Gas Co.
1252—Kaminski vs. Schaefer.
2083—Phillips vs. Met St. Ry. Co.
2227—McCready vs. Lindenborn.
2316—McGrane vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1284—Fisher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1175—Fitzpatrick vs. same.
1323—Schoen vs. same.
1886—Miller vs. same.
8364—Kartigan vs. 9th Av. R. R. Co.
3674—Buchanan vs. Belsey.
1284—Grenolonge vs. Simon
2386—Coe vs. Neuman.
2416—Pomeroy vs. Feltner.
2351—Schwartz vs. Lasperches
2093—Western Electric Co. vs. Feltner.
2402—Speir vs. Cunningham.
1293—Toal vs. City of New York.
1294—Goodwin vs. Inter State Casualty Co.
2353—Dimon vs. Keery.
2147—Hall vs. Nusbaum.
2087—McKee vs. same.
2171—Jegar vs. same.
2261—O'Rourke vs. Lenane.
2208—Rodewald vs. Townsend.
2276—Allen vs. Meyer.
2278—Roldan vs. Power
2295—Good vs. Hills.
2262—Papa vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2264—Sugarman vs. same.
2273—Bannon vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2405

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to to be sent from day calendar for trial Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—[illegible] J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and XI. for trial.
106—Rowe vs. Union Ry. Co.
2105—Greenen vs. Scribner
1405—Collett vs. Mayor, &c.
2293—Fennin vs. Marcus
2306—Carman vs. Ullman.
2312—Edison Elec. Ill. Co. vs. Zucker.
2320—Stellwagen vs. McCarthy.
2322—Lyons vs. City of New York.
2379—Watson vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and X. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Motion calendar. Called at 10:30 A. M.
1—J. Scott Aitken.
2—Ellen Mulligan.
3—Emma Appel.
4—James E. Cassidy.
5—Jane Thomas.
6—Bertha Janson.
7—Frank Yoran.
8—Annie Taylor Moran
9—Susan J. McDermott.
10—Annie Taylor Morgan.
11—Ludwig Heck.
12—Frank Yoran.
13—Emily Hauprick.
14—Charles L. Huntoon
15—Conrad Stein.
16—Margaret Lavery.
17—Emanuel Rentlinger.
18—Isaac Rothschild.
19—Mary Ann Brugmann.
20—Henry Hornstein.
21—Same.
22—Thomas Kelly.
23—James Mackin.
24—James Barry.
25—Ann Keelan.
26—Margaret Riordan.
27—George Heater.
28—Catharine Donahue.
29—Philip Metz.
30—Eugene Kelly.
31—Anthon Becker.
32—Eliza P. Sandford.
33—Gustav Muller.
34—Annie Klein.
35—Wm. H. Truman.
36—James Barry.
37—Luigi Miccio.
38—Jane Knight.
39—Alexander Frear.
40—H. Ramsdell Moore.
41—James Donaldson.
42—Philip Ahern.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills.
1624—Emeline B. Philbrick.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1625—Helen C. Brush.
1616—John Forrester.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
8334½—Bueb vs. Geratz.
1827—Benn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1413—Miller vs. Barth.
3108—Kuhn vs. Starin.
1254—Gorman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1469—Shaffron vs. Am. Stamping Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in General Term Room, second floor, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M.
2009—Peale vs. Richard.
1977—Lennon vs. Wright.
1985—Bernstein vs. Phillips.
1062—Blatt vs. Richard.
1304—Cassidy vs. Cons. Ice Co.
1965—Hagen vs. Northrop.
1823—Stiefel vs. Scheuer.
1070—Urban vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1971—Cummings vs. Pisle

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1943—Lyddy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1879—Gorrill vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1856—Schlechter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1949—Martin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1954—Shea vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1956—Levine vs. same.
1958—O'Neill vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1610—Lewkawitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1457—Krulich vs. Metzler
1749—Littenberg vs. Littenberg.
1960—McFadden vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3139—Craig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1606—Lamin vs. Crane.
1513—Springer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2020—Lambotte vs. Herts

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
3264—Garrett vs. Hatie
3149—Rankin vs. Reed.
3530—Bostwick vs. Switzer.
3474—Kreizer vs. Kilaotta.
3593—Barnes vs. Baldwin
6594—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2036.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gray for the People. Motions must be noticed for 10:30 A. M. All motions and ex parte matters will be disposed of prior to 11 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11 A. M.
1—David Marks.
2—George Talbot.
3—William Storms, Lawrence Hearn.
4—Richard Cooper, James Gallagher.
5—Charles Hunter.
6—John Graham.
7—John Milree.
8—James Reilly, John Carroll.
9—Edward L. Pape.
10—Maggie Fleming.
11—Antonio Lopardi.
12—Albert C. Albertson.
13—John Raftery.

Pleadings.
1—Samuel Beatty.
2—John Kenny.
3—Patrick Sullivan.
4—Charles Smith.
5—Martin H. Dwyer.
6—John Donnelly.
7—Charles Johnson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Deputy Attorney Generals Hedges and Hammond for the People.
1—Henry Williams.
2—John Doe, alias Daniel Skully.
3—John Doe, alias George Green.
4—William F. Casey.
5—Joseph B. Webb.
6—William King.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Gordon, Herrman, and Carr for the People.
1—James Doyle.
2—John Sawyer, indicted as Yan Sonya.
3—Patrick Shea.
4—Harry Jones.
5—Lorenzo Manzonite.
6—Emma Bolton.
7—John De Gross.
8—Charles Say.
9—Louis Charles.
10—James Kennedy.
11—George Price.
12—Barney Feinberg.
13—John Gorman.
14—John Keeley.
15—Michael D. Sullivan.
16—Samuel Schwartz, Louis Schwartz.
17—Charles Smith.
18—Lizzie Wright.
19—James Whalen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Blumenthal, and McCann for the People.
1—Wm. Finn.
2—Henry Cassell.
3—Max Nelson.
4—George Summers, John Bryan.
5—John Culhane.
6—Lung Saw.
7—William Neville.
8—Alberto Marchetti.
9—Santo Parisi, Raphael Napolitano.
10—Joseph Rheinstrom.
11—Edmund J. G. Tower.
12—James Manody.
13—Henry Meiers.
14—Michael Mullins.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Calvin S. Hunter vs. Francis Cawley—John H. Taylor. Lord & Thomas vs. John E. Du Bois—H. G. Ritter.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Merchants' Insurance Company vs. Falconer—Leo Lithauer. In re Pena Brothers—Frederick E. Perham. O'Rourke vs. Lenane—S. H. Weinhandler.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Pine vs. Gillmore—Arthur Hurst. Hutkoff vs. Dawson—Robert C. Morris. In re Stemper & Co.—R. M. Henry, Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company vs. Macdonald, (3 cases)—N. A. Elsberg. Barr vs. Macdonald, (3 cases)—N. A. Elsberg.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Young vs. Kilburn—M. W. Platzek

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Department.—Recess.

NOTICE.—On and after the first Monday of January, 1901, the sessions of this court will be held from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., as heretofore.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Herrick, J.; Part IV., Dickey, J.; Part V., Houghton, J.
3839, 3840—Glickerman vs. B. H. R. R.
[illegible]—Nichols vs. same.
3975—Braun vs. Nassau R. R.
[illegible]—Haig vs. Tuska
3905—Grauer vs. Rehrel.
4062—Oliver vs. B. H. R. R.
4065—Wright vs. Earl.
1954—Wilson vs. Fleckinger Co.
3731—Reinhard vs. B. Q. Co. & S. R. R.
3799—McClean vs. B. H. R. R.
4019—Mangioracina vs. B. H. R. R.
4020—McPhail vs. Curran.
4028—Wilkins vs. Beadleston & Woerz.
4035—Baer vs. same.
4068—Finkmore vs. same.
4071—Gardner vs. same.
4078—Herlihy vs. Fountain.
4074—Butler vs. Morrill.
4078—Crisci vs. Union Ry.
4080—Monahan vs. B. H. R. R.
4081—Burke vs. same.
4083—Lyons vs. same.
4088, 4085—Amato vs. same.
4084—McGovern vs. same.
4087—Aaronson vs. Garlin.
4088—Daverin vs. B. H. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:
4062—Bogin vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2729—Levy vs. Long Isl. R. R.
2856—Johnston vs. Harrison.
4096—O'Connell vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4097—Stainer vs. Bayer.
4099—Goldstein vs. B'klyn Rapid Tr. Co.
4100—Cropsey vs. Sutherland.
4104, 4105—McNamee vs. Eastern Brewery.
4106—O'Rourke vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4107, 4108—Bassett vs. same.
4109—Perks vs. same.
4110—Green vs. same.
4111—Topilzky vs. Frank.
4113, 4114—Laing vs. B. H. R. R.
4116—Mullady vs. same.
4120—Jordan vs. same.
4121—Goodstein vs. B'klyn Rapid Tr. Co.
4122—Rowoto vs. Union Railway.
4124—Flynn vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4126—Cohen vs. same.
4127—Ryan vs. same.
4128—Lowry vs. same.
4129—Ward vs. same.
4130, 4132—Crocker vs. same.
4131—Oberg vs. same.
4135—Zelcuko vs. Krakower.
4137—Rooney vs. Berg.
4138—Janower vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
4139—Schaefer vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4147—Brown vs. same.
4148—London vs. Met. St. R. R.
4150—Never vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4151—Woolsey vs. same.
4152—Ziebarth vs. McAvoy.
4153—Doris cs. Ochs.
4154—Hamilton vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4155—Maurus vs. Wing.
4159—Fleet vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4161—Albrecht vs. same.
4163—Martin vs. same.
4166—Gorsky vs. same.
4170—O'Loughlin vs. Bolen & Byrne Mfg. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4170.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term—For trials. Marean, J. Day calendar.
1092—Rapp vs. Rapp.
1230—Pfalzer vs. Hart.
1245—City of New York vs. Unsafe Chimney, &c., Pabst Brewing Co. et al.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term. For motions.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I., Aspinall, J.
The People vs. Brown. Same vs. Gardner.
Same vs. White. Same vs. Latuge.
Same vs. Gent. Same vs. Walsh, alias
Same vs. Rose. Reynolds.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II., Hurd, J.
The People vs. Daniel Doody.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.
The wills of Henry Walter, Catharine Pringle, William McKelvey, Rosanna Hickey, Mary E. Donegan, Mortimer A. Randel, Mary A. Doughty, Christian H. Ducker, Patrick Garsfield, and Edwin M. Rushnell.
The accounting of Gwen Garrity.
The revocation of letters of Robert Murrell.
The estate of Mary J. Cartelyou.
The guardianship of Vincent Ledwith.
Contested Calendar at 10:30.—81—Accounting of Gottlieb Klotz. 87—Will of Frederick Busick. 84—Will of Harrietta W. Brand.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—McLoughlin vs. Sproule et al.—Samuel S. Hinde. Hunt vs. Hayne et al.—James F. Quigley. Columbia Mutual Building and Loan Company vs. Woodhaven Junction Land Company—Townsend Scudder. Barlow vs. Burke—William Bradford.

Queens County Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Trial Term—Garretson, J. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
696—Short vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
703—Tillinghast vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1856—Schlechter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1949—Martin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1954—Shea vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1956—Levine vs. same.
1958—O'Neill vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1610—Lewkawitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1457—Krulich vs. Metzler
1749—Littenberg vs. Littenberg.
1960—McFadden vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3139—Craig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1606—Lamin vs. Crane.
1513—Springer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2020—Lambotte vs. Herts
75—Grieb vs. B. H. R. R.
76—Napis vs. same.
77—Lambke vs. same.
83—Sfevitzky vs. same.
485—Sussdiman vs. Met St. R. R. Co.
488—Shaw vs. B. H. R. R.
493—Hubble vs. Met. St R. R. Co.
505—Yeager vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R.
691—Foster et al. vs. Foster et al.
487—Askey vs. Bradley & Currier Co.
758—Begsinger vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 705.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE T. MAXWELL, plaintiff, vs. JAMES K. WHITTAKER, Harry B. Hollins, Fernando Yznaga, Frederick Edey, Bernard J. Burke, Brion N. Bush, Samuel W. Teague, Trenton Phosphate Company, Knickerbocker Trust Company, William C. Lown, Cassius M. Wicker, Edward A. Quintard, Lila Dougherty, Mary Newcomb, John A. Bowles, John A. Fulton, Mary W. Froman, John S. Kelley, Samuel Fulton, John Chipman, Joel B. Wolfe, George P. Cammann, William S. Edey, Charles L. Edey, Charles E. Edey, Henry Edey, Caroline Dietz; also, (the first names of each of the following defendants being fictitious, the real names being unknown to plaintiff,) Charles T. Atkinson, William T. Froman, Edward D. Bourne, Samuel G. Houston, David J. Wood, Daniel S. Wood, John O. Donner, William A. Fulton, Marcus E. Stratton, and Francis B. Smith, defendants.—Supplemental Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 1st, 1900. EUSTACE CONWAY, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Post Office address and Office 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Lila Dougherty, Mary Newcomb, John A. Bowles, John A. Fulton, Mary W. Froman, John S. Kelley, Samuel Fulton, John Chipman, Joel B. Wolfe, Caroline Dietz, Edward A. Quintard, also (the first names of each of the following defendants being fictitious, the real names being unknown to the plaintiff,) Charles T. Atkinson, William T. Froman, Edward D. Bourne, Samuel G. Houston, David J. Wood, Daniel S. Wood, William A. Fulton, Marcus E. Stratton, Francis B. Smith, and John O. Donner.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of November, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

EUSTACE CONWAY, Atty. for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARIE BLECHNER, plaintiff, against JOHN O'KEEFE, Mary O'Keefe, his wife; Sarah O'Keefe, William O'Keefe, Richard O'Keefe, heirs of John O'Keefe, if any, the names Mary, Sarah, William, and Richard fictitious, and the people of the State of New York, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 31st, 1900.

C. A. BURGESS, Plaintiff's Att

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Investment Securities.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 301 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street. New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Henry L. Wardwell. Edward L. Adams.
Telephone 3243 Broad.
WARDWELL & ADAMS,
STOCK BROKERS,
16 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Execute Commission Orders, PURCHASE OR SALE,
Stocks, Bonds, Wheat, Cotton.

Leonard H. Conant, C. P. A. James Grant.
Conant & Grant,
Public Accountants & Auditors
141 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

WE OWN AND OFFER SUBJECT TO PREVIOUS SALE
20,000 Long Island R. R. Co. (Pennsylvania)
First Consolidated Gold 5s, due July, 1931.
TO NET 3.70%.

80,000 Manhattan Railway Company
Consolidated Gold 4s, due April, 1990.
TO NET 3.80%.

50,000 Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.
General Mortgage Gold 5s, due September, 1937.
TO NET 4.25%.

70,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie R'way Co., Wheeling Division,
First Gold 5s, due July, 1928.
TO NET 4.30%.

Offerings of other first-class securities furnished on application.
Lincoln, Caswell & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
CHAS. T. WING & CO.,
BONDS,
18 Wall St., - - - New York.
2 KILBY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Telephone Numbers 2656 and 2657 Cortlandt.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $3,716,626 32
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust funds.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres. Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P. R. J. Chatry, Sec'y. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec. A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas. Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Wm. Barbour, H. S. Manning, Saml. A. Maxwell, Myron T. Herrick, Chas. F. Cutler, Emery McMillin, Jas. M. Donald, George Crocker, Edw. C. Schaefer, S. C. T. Dodd, Joel F. Freeman, Wm. H. Fogler, Geo. Blumenthal, Anson R. Flower, Jno. R. Hegeman, C. I. Hudson, Willard Brown, Philip Lehman, Edwd. F. Cragin, Geo. Bliss, Frank Jay Gould, Wm. A. Clark.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,
N. E. Corner Toone and Second Streets.
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md., December 13th, 1900.
By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders that One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, ($125,000,) or such sum, more or less, as may be deemed expedient will be expended in the purchase of the Capital Stock of the Canton Company of Baltimore, for cancellation, in accordance with its Charter.
All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to Sell Stock."
All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 27th day of December, 1900, will be considered for the purchase of shares offered at the lowest price, the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.
W. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 50 and 75, two for $1,000 each, and Nos. 108, 144, and 165, three for $500 each.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after Jan. 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, Dec. 1, 1900.

UNIONTYPEWRITER CO
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
J. S. STANTON,
16 BROAD ST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PLAN of Reorganization of the Hampton Roads Hotel Company has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, and filed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
H. M. DE LANOIE,
Secretary of the Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ARLINGTON COPPER STOCK.
A small block of stock for sale. Address "COPPER," Box 113 Times Office.

WE LOAN MONEY TO PEOPLE IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR
$3,555,000.00
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTOLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until
Wednesday, the 26th day of December, 1900,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,500,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
Principal payable November 1, 1940.

$1,610,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS.
Principal payable November 1, 1940.

$445,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND SITES THEREFOR.
Principal payable November 1, 1940.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
DECEMBER 11TH, 1900.

Meetings and Elections.

Empire City Fire Insurance Company,
50 Wall St., NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1900.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 3d instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:
John M. Burke, Charles H. Kerner, Henry C. Mortimer, John W. Cundit, Lindley Murray, Jr., Charles H. Lowerre, Henry W. Curtiss, Charles H. Leland, Walter R. Wood, David J. Burtis, Francis M. Scott, J. Eugene Robert, George M. Miller.
For Inspectors of Election for the year 1901: Areunah M. Burtis, Wm. M. Farrington, Thomas B. Peck.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Dexter Sulphite Pulp & Paper Company, Dexter, N. Y., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary, will be held at the Westminster Hotel, corner of 16th Street, and Irving Place, New York City, December 28th, 1900, at 2 P. M. Polls open at 2:30 P. M. and close at 3 P. M.
E. F. BERMINGHAM,
Treasurer and Secretary.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Henderson Bridge Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Henderson Bridge Company will be held at the Company's Office, Louisville, Kentucky, on the 7th of January prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 28th inst., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 8th of January, 1901.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 3d, 1900.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking rooms, No. 083-085 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FOR THE purposes of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Anthracite Coal Company, to be held in New York City on January 8th, 1901, that the transfer books of the said company will close at 3 P. M. on December 18th, 1900, and remain closed until January 9th, 1901.
R. L. CERERO, Secretary.

Dividends.

The Chicago & Alton Railway Co. First Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds.
Coupons No. 1, due January 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, December 26, 1900.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., New York, will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, December 19, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Jan. 1, 1901, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1901, at 10 A. M. W. G. BROWN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, Dec. 13th, 1900.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING VALley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, December 19, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1st, 1901, and will reopen January 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 21, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1901, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1900. JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y.

Williamsburgh Trust Company.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has been declared, payable Jan'y 2d, 1901, to shareholders of record at the close of business Dec. 20, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 21st, 1900, to Jan'y 2d, 1901, both days inclusive.
W. ADDISON FIELD, Sec'y.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
222 Broadway, New York, December 11, 1900.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record on December 20th, 1900.
Transfer books will close December 20th, 1900, and reopen January 3d, 1901.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 28.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO. will pay the regular quarterly dividend, No. 28, of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) per share, February 1st, 1901, to PREFERRED stockholders of record December 31st. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.
December 8, 1900.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 13, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen January 3d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR
$3,555,000.00
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTOLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until
Wednesday, the 26th day of December, 1900,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,500,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
Principal payable November 1, 1940.

$1,610,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS.
Principal payable November 1, 1940.

$445,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND SITES THEREFOR.
Principal payable November 1, 1940.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
DECEMBER 11TH, 1900.

Dividends.

NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY.
100 Broadway, Dec. 17, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the surplus net earnings a dividend of TWO AND FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. (2⅝%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, in full for the period up to Oct. 1, 1900, payable Jan. 24, 1901, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 10, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend, the Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Jan. 10, 1901, and reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 25, 1901.
AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY,
By H. SCHOONMAKER, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 17, 1900.
On Jan. 24, 1901, the undersigned will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO AND FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT., (2⅝%,) when received by them, among the registered holders of their Trust Receipts for Preferred Stock of the American Bridge Company.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Coupons due January 1st, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, December 26th, 1900.
OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The Board of Directors of the Chicago Great Western Railway Co. have declared the semi-annual dividend of $2.50 per share on the Preferred A stock for the half year ending with December, 1900, payable on the 31st day of January, 1901, to the holders of record on the last day of December, 1900, and in accordance with the contract pertaining to said stock, have ordered that the surplus earnings for said half year applicable for dividends on said stock shall be carried forward and held available for the dividend of the second half of the fiscal year ending with June, 1901.
The transfer books of the Preferred A Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1900, to the 1st day of January, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., December 8th, 1900.

Union Pacific Railroad Company. First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons No. 7, due January 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, December 26th, 1900.
All prior coupons are now payable by The Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.
The Books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 24, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The 10th semi-annual payment of $2.00 per share interest on the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company will be made, according to the contract pertaining to said stock, on the 15th day of January, 1901, to the holders of record on the last day of December, 1900.
The transfer books of the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1900, to the 1st day of January, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., December 8th, 1900.

United Shoe Machinery Company.
A quarterly dividend of 1¼% (37½ cents per share) on the preferred stock and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record December 20th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from December 20th to December 31st.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 6.
A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 31, 1900.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

The Chicago & Alton Railway Co.
A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on or after January 10, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1900.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. December 20, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 11, 1901.
Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
New York, December 17, 1900.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Tuesday, January 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, December 26, 1900. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on December 26, 1900, and will be opened on January 16, 1901.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

THE STANDARD GAS LIGHT COMPANY of the City of New York, 801-3 Third Avenue.
New York, December 14, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on December 21st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, December 22nd, 1900.
Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock M., December 22nd, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., January 2nd, 1901.
W. GREELEY HOYT, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT THE CORPORATION heretofore existing under the firm name of BOARDMAN & WILLIAMSON, is this day dissolved. FREDERIC A. BOARDMAN, JOHN WILLIAMSON, JR.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19th, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
$2,000 Mich. Cent. R. R. (Det. & Bay City Div.) 1st 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1931.
$2,000 Cinn., Indapls., St. L. & Chi. Ry. gen. 1st 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1936.
$5,000 Del. & Hudson Canal Co. (Penn. Div.) 1st 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1917.
$2,000 N. Y., Prov. & Boston R. R. gen. 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1942.
$2,000 Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$1,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1937.
$1,000 Chic., St. L. & Pittsburg R. R. consld. 5 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1932.
$1,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Chic. & Pac. West. Div.) 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1921.
$5,000 Chic., R. I. & Pac. Ry. 1st 6 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1917.
$2,000 Chic., St. L. & New Orleans R. R. consld. 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1951.
$1,000 West Shore R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 2361.
$2,000 Morris & Essex R. R. consld. 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1915.
$3,000 Sand., Mans. & Newark R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1909, (Union Trust Co. certf. of dep.)
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
528 shs. International Express Co.
$5,000 Iowa & Illinois Coal Co. Bds. (Atlantic Trust Co. certf. of deposit,) and $300 Funded Coupon Bond, A 22.
1 membership Shelter Island Golf Club.
50 shs. Southern National Bank, ex-div. of 90 p. c.
6 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
30 shs, National Bank of North America.
4 shs. Bank of New York.
5 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
3 shs. Avon, Geneseo & Mt. Morris R. R. Co. guar. stock.
$1,000 Calvary Cemetary, Greenpoint & B'klyn R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1907.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
500 shs. Shelby Iron Co.
10 shs. Hamilton Bank.
10 shs. Brearley School, "Limited."
34 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. City Trust Co.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Mt. Morris Bank.
$3,000 City of Galveston 5 p. c. bonds.
$1,000 American Lithographic Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$1,000 Lehigh & N. Y. R. R. Co. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1945 (hypd.)
$2,000 Rochester Gas & Electric Co., consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1912 (hypd.)
$5,000 Ohio Mining & Manfg. Co. 5 p. c. noncum. income Bds., 1949.
500 shs. Economic Postage Association.
142 shs. Erie & Pittsburg R. R. 7 p. c. guar.
$22,000 Mutual Fuel Gas (of Chic.) 1st 5 p. c. gold Bds., guar., 1947.
10 shs. Market and Fulton National Bank.
20 shs. Union Trust Co.
8 shs. Leather Manufrs. National Bank.
7 shs. Fourth National Bank.
1 sh. Bank of New York.
10 shs. Germania Bank.
12 shs. Holland Trust Co.
$6,000 Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin 6 p. c. sktg. fund gold deb. Bds., 1905.
$2,000 City of Milwaukee, Wis., 5 p. c. Bds., July, 1901.
40 shs. Publishers' Plate-Renting Co.
34 shs. Ninth National Bank.
10 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
$5,000 Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co. 5 p. c. (Ctfs. of Dep.)
100 shs. United Lighting & Heating common.
50 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
25 shs. Kings County Trust Co.
10 shs. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
$7,000 Fort Wayne Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Logansport & Wabash Valley Genl. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Low., New Albany & Chic. Ry. (Chic. & Ind., Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$2,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western Coal & R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., Guar., 1922.
17 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
20 shs. Kansas City, St. Louis & Chic. R. R. pfd. Guar.
$5,000 Pavonia R. R. Skg. Fd. Subsidy 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
Letters Patent of the Gould Equipment Company as follows, viz.: FRENCH, 212,023, March 10th, 1891; 241,790, 241,791, 241,792, 241,793, 241,794, Oct. 2d, 1894; BELGIUM, 94,079, March 31st, 1891; 112,068, 112,069, 112,070, 112,071, 112,072, Oct. 2d, 1894; SPANISH, 2,366 and 11,870, April 30th, 1891; AUSTRIAN, 12,328, August 6th, 1891, Vol. 41, Fol. 2,172; Vol. 44, Fol. 6,188, Dec. 1, 1894; Vol. 44, Fol. 6,203, Dec. 1, 1894; Vol. 44, Fol. 6,222, Dec. 4, 1894; Vol. 44, Fol. 6,572, Dec. 31, 1894; Vol. 45, Fol. 440, Feby. 5, 1895; GERMAN, 58,876, Sept. 18th, 1891; ENGLISH, 17,681, Sept. 17, 1894; 9,286, 9,287, 9,288, 9,289, May 10, 1894.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shares Apollo Incandescent Gas Light Co., $100 each.
799 shares Orchard Land Co., Limited, $100 each.
100 shares Pennsylvania Mining Co., $5 each.
30 shares Dennett's Surpassing Coffee Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
100 shares Canandaigua Water Works Co., $100 each.
$6,000 Troy & Greenfield Railway Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 24st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

CHRISTMAS ON 'CHANGE.
Preparation for an Elaborate Celebration of the Holiday Season.
Members of both the New York Stock and Consolidated Exchanges are preparing to have a big jubilee on Saturday next, when the Exchanges will close for a three-day holiday over Christmas, not to reopen until Wednesday morning. Each Exchange will have its own celebration, but from what can be learned of the preparations already made the jollification of the minor Exchange will, in point of enthusiasm, be little behind that on the larger board.
While it is not definitely decided, it is believed that the festivities on the Stock Exchange will be much after the nature of those of a year ago, which, however, because of the December panic, were not held until the new year. In all probability, a brass band will be among the attractions, discoursing sweet music for the edification of the members and spectators while the "incidents" are on, and then heading the grand procession, which later will march around the floor. A boxing match may also be one of the features, while the decorations promise to be on an elaborate scale.
The brokers are just in the mood for a jubilee. This is one of the few Decembers in which stocks have advanced, and in which money has been made by nearly all the members. Ever since election time the market has been booming, and many fortunes have been made. Only yesterday, for example, notwithstanding the rise of Friday and Saturday, about 2,000,000 shares of stock, including those not officially recorded, were traded in—almost a record breaker—with many quotations showing substantial gains at the close by the day. As a consequence the brokers are happy; their commissions have been large, and, in the case of the room traders, most of them have made handsome profits since election.

BIG BATCH OF IMMIGRANTS.
First Day in the New Headquarters a Very Busy One.
During their first day at the new headquarters on Ellis Island the officials of the Bureau of Immigration had a busy time of it. Before night they had received a total of 2,251 immigrants. On the Umbria came 105 Irish men and women, on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. 654, mostly Italians; the Victoria 631 Italians, and the Vincenzo Florio 861 more of the same race. The first person to be registered was an Irish girl, very fat and with bright red hair.
Some of Commissioner Fitchie's friends sent him in the afternoon an enormous horseshoe of white and red roses, with the compliments of the season. Assistant Commissioner McSweeney expressed himself as delighted with the new buildings, and said that in future the handling of immigrants would be as play to what it had been in the former restricted quarters at the Barge Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 17	1,487,686
To date this year	125,470,689
Corresponding date last year	168,775,316

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 17	$5,664,500
To date this year	$532,476,080
Corresponding date last year	$813,923,640

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2½	Keok. & Des M.	⅞
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	K. & D. M. pf.	2½
Am. Coal	1	Lake Erie & W.	¾
Am. Express	6	L. E. & W. pf.	½
Am. Ice	⅝	Man. Beach	4
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	Man. Elevated	2⅜
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	½	Met. St. Ry.	4¾
Am. Tin Plate	2½	Mexican entral	⅝
Anaconda Copper	⅝	Minn. & St. L. pf.	3
At. T. & S. F.	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	1
Brooklyn R. T.	2½	Nat. Lead	½
Brooklyn Un. Gas	2½	Nat. Steel	½
Brunswick	½	N. J. Central	1¼
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅛
Canada South.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., A	⅞	North American	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	⅝	Northern Pacific	2⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	North. Pac. pf.	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	2⅛	Pac. Coast	2½
Chi. St. P., M. & O.	1	Pennsylvania	⅞
Chi. St. P., M. & O. pf.	3	Pullman Co.	2¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅞	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅞	St. J. & S. F.	1⅝
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Cont. Tobacco	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1⅝	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	1½
Del., L. & W.	2	Southern Railway	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Third Avenue	2
Erie	⅞	Twin City R. T.	2½
Erie 1st pf.	4½	Union Pacific	5⅝
Erie 2d pf.	4½	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Federal Steel pf.	¾	West. Union Tel.	1
Glucose Sugar	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
Great North. pf.	1½	Wis. Central	1½
Int. Pump	½	Wis. Central pf.	¾
Kan. & Mich.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	½	Gas & El., Ber. Co.	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	⅝	Homestake Mining	3
Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	¾	Iowa Central	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Kan. City South.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	½	Nat. Tube	½
Am. Tob. pf.	½	Nat. Tube pf.	¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Chi. & E. Ill.	¾	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Chi. Great West.	½	Pacific Mail	2
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	People's Gas	1⅝
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2	Pressed S. C. pf.	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Rep. Steel	½
Consol. Gas	½	Wabash	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Wabash pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	¾

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., I. & L. ref. 6s..1 N. Y., S. & W. ...
C., R. I. & Pac. 6s..1 ...ac. 2d.....3
Long Dock 6s.....1⅝

Bonds Declined.

Det. City Gas 5s....1½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday broadened out considerably, and a number of issues showed fair activity. Prices advanced in sympathy with the Stock Exchange market, and closing figures in many cases showed substantial net gains. The several groups of stocks each supplied one or more active issues, and all told the market showed more life than it has on any recent day. Another stock which of late has been quite active was lost to the curb yesterday in the transfer of American Woolen to the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

***

AMERICAN BRIDGE for the first time in a number of days was in large demand. Trading in the common and preferred stocks aggregated about 10,000 shares, and in each issue the transactions were accompanied by substantial advances. The common sold up to 44½, and the preferred to 93¾, and both issues closed at top prices. The buying of the stock was scattered, and the demand seemed broad.

***

STANDARD OIL was active, and sold above the highest previously recorded price. The trading amounted to about 250 shares, which advanced the stock to 825¼, the previous record having been 825. A single share sold at 830.

***

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT showed considerable strength, and after selling as high as 13, closed with a net gain of half a point, at 12½ bid. It was traded in to the extent of about 3,000 shares. Much of the buying was said to be by those closely connected with the company.

***

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was fairly active, but irregular. The preferred stock advanced fractionally, closing at 25¾ bid, but the common ended the day with a slight net loss at 5¾ bid. Trading in the stocks probably did not exceed 1,000 shares.

***

UNION COPPER led the copper shares in point of activity as well as in strength. It sold up to 5¾, and closed at 5½ bid, a net gain of three-eighths of a point. An officer of the company was quoted as saying that the work done on the property has overcome the difficulties encountered in the early development and that the plant of the company is now in practical working condition.

***

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER, on transactions in something over 2,000 shares, sold fractionally above Saturday's closing bid, but made no net gain for the day.

***

TENNESSEE COPPER was traded in between 16½ and 17, which was slightly below recently recorded prices.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS reacted yesterday from the best prices of last week, and the preferred stock, as well as St. Louis Transit, declined substantially. They both lost a point or more.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE 4s sold to the extent of $20,000, at an advance of about a point over Saturday's quotation. As far as reported, there were no transactions in either the common or preferred stock.

***

RUBBER GOODS closed with a slight net gain at 30¾ bid. The preferred stock sold at 82¼ and closed at 82 bid.

***

ELECTRIC BOAT common, on the sale of 600 shares, declined 1½ points. The preferred stock sold at 45 and closed at 43 bid, a decline of several points from Saturday's final price.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 15. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	25	27	26	27
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf..	79	80	79	80
American Banknote	47	50	47	50
American Bicycle	6½	7¼	6¾	7¼
American Bicycle pf....	27	29	27	29
American Bridge	42½	45	43	43¾
American Bridge pf....	93½	94	92¼	92¾
American Chicle	83	..	80	..
American Bicycle bonds.	74½	76	74¾	76
American Chicle pf.....	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather....	10	10¼	10	10¾
Am. Hide & Leather pf..	37	38	37	38
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	89½	90¼	89¼	90½
American Thread pf....	4	4½	4	4½
Am. Typefounders.....	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Arlington Copper	6	7	5	7
British Columbia Copper.	20	20¼	20	20¼
British Exch. 3s.....	98	99	98	99
California Copper	1½	2	1½	2
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5½	5	5½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.....	30½	31½	30½	31½
Central & So. Am. Tel..	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf...	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	44	46	44	46
Con. Ry. L. & E.....	11¾	12	12	12½
Con. Rubber Tire	2	7	2	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf...	27	33	25	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	17	18	17	18
Crucible Steel pf.....	80½	..	79	80
Cramps' Shipyard	77	78	77	78
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5¾	6	6	6¼
Dist. Co. of Am. pf....	25¾	26	25¼	25½
Electric Boat	26½	28¾	28	29
Electric Boat pf.....	87	90	90	..
Electric Vehicle	16½	19	18¾	20
Electric Vehicle pf.....	35	45	35	45
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3	2¾	3
Flemington Coal & Coke.	18	20	18	20
General Carriage	4½	4¾	4½	5
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf....	97½	99	97½	99
German Treasury 4s....	100	100¼	100	100¼
Havana Commercial	7½	9½	7½	9½
Havana Commercial pf..	40½	43	40½	43
Hudson River Tel.....	115	118	115	118
Illinois Transportation..	⅞	1½	⅞	1½
International Silver pf..	35	40	35	40
Inter-State Oil	79	80	78	79
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds....	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	½	1
Kings Co. El. L. & P..	137	143	135	140
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
Markeen Copper	1	2½	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Constrdc. pf.	13½	13¾	13½	13¾
Nat. Enamel & Stamp..	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	12	15	12	15
National Sugar pf....	102	103½	102	103½
New England Transport.	3	3¼	3	3¼
N. Y. Transportation....	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
Otis Elevator	26	27	26	27
Otis Elevator pf.....	86	88	86	88
Peo., Dec. & Evansv....	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	29½	30	29	29½
Retsof	32	..	32	..
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93½	95	93½	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30¾	31	30½	30¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf...	82	87	81½	82½
Safety Car Heat & Light.	117	120	117	118½
St. Louis Transit.....	18½	19½	20	20½
Seaboard Air Line 4s....	73	74	72	73
Seaboard Air Line.....	10½	11	10¾	11
Seaboard Air Line pf....	28½	29	28¾	29
Sheet Steel pf.....	73½	74½	72¾	73
Southern Light & Trac...	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler.....	34	37½	36	40
Standard Cooper pf....	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J....	824	827	812	..
Storage Power.	11	13	11	13
Tennessee Copper.....	16½	17	17	19
Tel. Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	3	3¼	3¼	4
Trenton Potteries.....	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf....	55	60	55	60
Union Copper.....	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
Union Typewriter.....	35½	36	35½	36½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	86¼	86½	86¼	86¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	68	69	69	69½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3	5	3	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	34	35	34	36
Westinghouse Air Brake.	365	370	365	370
Worthington Pump pf....	110	113	110	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.....	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102¾	102½	102½	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d....	102½	103¼	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.....	231	233	231	233
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101¼	102	101½	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	32½	35	32½	35
Columbus Railway pf..	86	92	88	92
Con. Traction of N. J..	59	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.....	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry....	30	37	30	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	78½	80	78½	80
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey C. H. & P. 4s..	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s.....	89	87	89	90
New Orleans Traction...	22	..	..	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.....	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	83	84	83	84
North Jersey St. R. R..	24½	25½	24½	25½
Orange & Pas. V. bonds.	93	95	93	96
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein Ry. Co. 1st 6s....	116¼	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	30	40	30	40
28th & 29th St. 5s. 1909.	113¼	114½	113¼	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.....	110	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds..	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	34½	35¼
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf..	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

	15-16	1	⅞	1
Bay State Gas.....				
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock....	0	0	0	0
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st.....	..	60	..	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64@65. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 64c. Mexican silver dollars at 50¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .28, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.35, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .13, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .23, 500 Isabella at .72, 500 Mollie Gibson at .25, and 500 Ophir at .68.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$140,665,829
Gold	99,556,721
Silver	8,061,220
United States notes	10,986,497
Treasury notes of 1890	148,223
National bank notes	6,383,142
Total receipts this day	2,537,041
Total receipts this month	26,688,673
Total receipts this year	271,684,026
Total expenditures this day	1,720,000
Total expenditures this month	22,280,000
Total expenditures this year	255,149,533
Deposits in National banks	97,287,220
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	511,613
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	1,721,530
Customs	780,831
Miscellaneous	34,679

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$261,366,379
Silver dollars	426,265,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,727,497
Silver bullion of 1890	57,735,503
United States notes	1,570,000
Total	$751,664,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$261,366,379
Silver certificates outstanding	426,265,000
Treasury notes outstanding	62,463,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,570,000
Total	$751,664,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$64,428,461
Gold certificates	35,129,260
Silver coin and bullion	4,730,654
Silver certificates	3,930,566
United States notes	10,986,497
Other assets	11,295,218
Total in Treasury	$130,500,669
Deposits in National banks	97,287,220
Total	$227,787,889
Current liabilities	87,122,060
Available cash balance	$140,665,829

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Dec.	$37,710	$30,656	$24,971
From Jan. 1	1,596,808	1,488,988	1,379,519
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,456	5,134	4,862
1st week Dec.	643,296	585,421	575,392
From July 1	16,090,360	15,575,933	13,947,445
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	610	584	582
2d week Dec.	83,700	76,000	58,650
From July 1	2,328,274	2,044,041	1,574,317
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,542	6,397	6,154
2d week Dec.	828,223	809,625	785,077
From July 1	20,239,400	20,353,619	18,413,962
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,358	2,326	2,326
2d week Dec.	342,333	326,916	254,942
From July 1	8,232,972	7,985,933	6,700,598
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	950	950	....
2d week Dec.	92,955	86,923	88,204
From July 1	2,501,923	2,314,049	....
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for the month of October—			
Mileage	2,222	2,197	2,208
Gross earnings	1,690,773	1,448,202	1,538,523
Op. exp. and tax.	926,771	866,898	788,304
Net	764,002	581,304	750,219
Prop. exp. to gross	55%	59%	51%
Charges	289,313	287,277	285,588
Surplus	474,689	294,027	464,631
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	5,102,910	4,744,226	4,456,358
Op. exp. and tax.	3,277,677	3,073,592	2,713,413
Net	1,825,223	1,804,724	1,742,945
Charges	1,157,206	1,147,916	1,142,394
Surplus	668,027	516,808	600,551
Gross for October, 1897, $660,169.			

The following traction companies controlled by the Metropolitan Street Railway report to the State Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ending Sept. 30:

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY & BATTERY—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	154,564	163,932	163,369
Net	58,083	48,358	46,781
Surplus	26,097	15,914	16,702

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, CROSSTOWN—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross	94,349	84,989	7,660
Net	48,244	38,720	9,524
Surplus	34,225	24,900	9,325

FULTON STREET—

Gross	14,093	13,772	321
Net	6,487	5,762	725
Surplus	1,010	304	706

TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH STREETS CROSSTOWN—

Gross	40,499	42,264	*1,765
Net	16,227	19,438	*3,211
Deficit	4,856	1,506	3,350

*Decrease.

RAILWAY STATEMENT.

The following railways, reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in December, showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Ann Arbor	$7,054
Rio Grande Western	7,700
St. Paul	18,598
Wabash	15,417
Wisconsin Central	5,732
Total increase (five roads)	$54,501

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Brooklyn Iron Works Company; capital, $6,000. Directors—James McLachlin and Angus McLachlan, Brooklyn; Norman McDonald, New York.

John C. Post's Sons of Buffalo, to deal in paints, oils, and glass; capital, $30,000. Directors—James Post, Peter Post, and Henry Post, Buffalo.

Porsch Chemical Company of New York City; capital, $200,000. Directors—Joseph E. Porsch, Ottokar Porsch, and Herman A. Heydt, New York City.

Family Physician Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. A. Ochs, George W. Willis, and C. H. Guild, New York City.

Albion Cold Storage Company of Albion; capital, $50,000. Directors—Claus H. Behrenberg, Jersey City; William Hallock and B. S. Beckwith, Albion.

Waring & Fox Valve Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—John B. Waring, Orange, N. J.; Hugh L. Fox and Hugh C. Fox, New York.

Antiseptic Hot Towel Machine Company of Little Falls; capital, $1,000. Directors—Lorenzo O. Buckin, William F. Lansing, and William O'Rourke, Little Falls.

Legal Protective Association of Cattaraugus, to carry on a general mercantile agency; capital, $1,000. Directors—Henry L. Wachter, M. W. Cook, and De Ett R. Powell, Cattaraugus.

Rocky Mountain Paper Company of New York City, to manufacture paper and bi-products of same; capital, $1,850,000. Directors—Thomas H. Savery, William W. Pusey, and Samuel C. Biddle, Wilmington, Del.; Thomas Scattergood, Philadelphia; George W. Kenyon, Charles R. Smith, Newell Martin, Charles A. Tinker, and Henry L. Thornell, New York City.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Dec. 17, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
145	150	42	Adams Express	147	150	147	150	....
92⅝	93	22,237	Amalgamated Copper..	90¼	93¾	92⅝	....	+2⅝
22⅞	22¾	3,560	Am. Car & Found. Co.	22⅞	23	22½	22½	....
70	70¼	6,150	Am. C. & F. Co. pf...	69½	70¼	69½	70	+½
165	180	450	American Coal	165	165	165	165	+5
31¾	32	1,935	American Cotton Oil.	31½	32	31¼	31¾	+⅛
173	176	320	American Express ...	174	174	174	174	+6
41	41¼	1,600	American Ice Co.....	41⅜	41⅝	40¾	41¼	+⅝
70½	71	110	American Ice Co. pf..	70½	70½	70	70	....
7⅛	7⅜	310	American Linseed Co.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
37⅞	38½	540	Am. Linseed Co. pf..	39	39	38	38½	−1
5	5½	300	American Malting Co.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
25	26	500	Am. Malting Co. pf...	26	26	25¾	25¾	+⅛
54⅜	54⅞	18,710	Am. S. & R. Co.....	55⅛	55⅝	54	54⅝	+⅜
96¾	97	1,575	Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	98	98	96½	96½	−2
30⅝	31	5,750	Am. Steel Hoop Co...	31⅞	32	30¾	30¾	−⅝
77¼	78¼	800	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	77⅝	78	77⅝	77⅝	−⅛
....	....	200	Am. Steel & Wire....	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	....
42⅞	43	18,450	Am. S. & W., ex d...	43¾	43⅝	43	43	−⅞
87½	87¾	2,000	Am. S. & W. pf., ex d.	86¾	87⅛	86¾	87⅛	+¼
124⅝	124¾	15,465	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	126	126⅝	124½	124⅝	−1⅛
115	116	300	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½	+2½
52	52⅛	28,995	American Tin Plate..	50½	52¾	50¾	52⅛	+2⅛
89¼	89¾	150	Am. Tin Plate pf....	90	90	90	90	−⅛
109¼	109⅜	20,740	American Tobacco ...	110	110⅝	109	109¼	−⅛
135	138	450	Am. Tobacco pf.....	137	137½	137	137½	−⅛
22	22¼	870	American Woolen	22¼	22	22	22	....
76	76⅛	250	Am. Woolen pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	....
47⅝	48¼	6,450	Anaconda Copper	47	49¼	47	48¾	+¾
....	....	100	Ann Arbor pf	55	55	55	55	+¼
43¼	43¾	45,633	At., T. & S. F.....	43¼	43⅞	43¼	43¼	+⅛
86⅝	86⅞	37,210	At., T. & S. F. pf...	87⅝	87½	86⅝	86⅞	+⅛
82	82½	6,724	Baltimore & Ohio....	82¾	83	81⅝	82	−⅛
86¼	86⅝	1,135	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	86⅝	86⅝	86	86¼	+¼
77⅞	78	115,291	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76⅞	78¼	76	78	+2⅛
176	178¼	1,000	Brooklyn Union Gas.	178¼	178¼	178¼	178½	+2½
....	....	440	Brunswick City	10	10¼	10	10¼	+½
120	125	200	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	120	120	120	120	+1
60	60¼	7,100	Canada Southern	60	60⅞	59⅝	60¼	....
87¼	88	50	Canadian Pacific	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	....
39	39½	26,824	Chesapeake & Ohio...	38⅝	39¾	38¼	38⅞	+⅜
40¼	40½	5,261	Chicago & Alton	40⅜	41	40¼	40¾	....
77½	78	4,541	Chicago & Alton pf...	77⅝	78	77	78	+⅛
138¼	138¾	14,325	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	139¼	139⅜	138⅜	138⅜	+⅛
95½	96	100	Chi. & East. Ill.....	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	−½
16½	16⅝	5,000	Chicago Great West..	16⅝	16⅞	15⅞	16¼	+⅛
81½	81¾	484	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	81⅝	82	81⅝	81⅝	+⅛
41⅜	42	870	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	42⅜	42⅞	42¼	42⅞	+⅛
93⅜	94	250	Chi. Gr. West., deb...	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	+⅛
26⅝	27	4,810	Chi., Ind. & Louis...	26½	27½	26¼	26⅝	+¼
61½	62	4,378	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	61½	63¼	61½	62⅝	+1
132⅛	132¼	49,033	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	132⅝	133⅝	131⅞	132⅝	....
181	182	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	180¾	181	180¾	181	....
169⅜	170	1,550	Chi. & Northw. ex. d.	168	170	168	169½	+2½
117¾	118	11,250	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	118	119	117¾	117⅞	+¼
123	125	500	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	122	123	122	123	+1
175	181	100	Chi., St. P. M. & O. pf.	175	175	175	175	+3
10½	11¼	300	Chicago Term. Trans.	11⅞	11⅞	11¼	11¼	−⅛
33½	34	1,700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32⅜	33½	32½	33½	+⅛
70¾	70⅞	12,800	C., C., C. & St. L....	71	69⅜	70⅞	70⅞	+2⅞
113	114	60	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	114	114	112⅜	112⅜	−1
....	....	100	Cleve., Cin. & W. pf.	68	66	66	66	−2
52⅜	52⅝	5,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	53	53⅜	52½	52½	−¼
120	122	40	Col. Fuel & Iron pf..	122	122	122	122	....
8¼	8½	7,200	Colorado Southern ..	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
45½	45⅝	5,355	Col. Southern 1st pf..	45⅞	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	+⅛
19	19¼	200	Col. Southern 2d pf...	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	−⅛
16	16	400	Col. & H. C. & I....	16½	16½	16	16	−⅛
190½	191¼	2,745	Consolidated Gas.....	192	192	190¼	190¼	−⅛
37⅞	38	25,335	Consolidated Tobacco	38½	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+1⅛
91⅜	91⅞	2,235	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	91	92	91	91⅞	+1⅜
72½	73	210	Delaware & Hudson..	122⅜	123½	121½	121¾	−⅛
54	54¼	400	Del., Lack. & Western.	190	192½	190	191½	+2
29	29¼	1,450	Denver & R. G.	26⅜	26¼	26	26	....
76	78	100	Denver & R. G. pf...	81⅝	82¼	81⅝	81⅝	+⅛
20	20¼	100	Iowa Central	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	−⅝
44	44½	400	Iowa Central pf.....	45	45	44½	44½	....
20	20⅛	2,950	Kanawha & Michigan.	20	20½	19⅝	20½	+⅜
14⅝	14¾	1,200	Kansas City Southern.	14⅝	14⅝	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
38⅝	38¾	2,700	Kan. City South. pf..	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	....
4⅞	4¾	200	Keokuk & D. M.....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
17½	19	130	Keokuk & D. M. pf...	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	+2½
43	43¼	2,925	Lake Erie & Western.	43	43¼	43¼	43¼	+½
111½	112	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½	+½
70	72½	20	Long Island	69	69	69	69	....
85¼	85½	11,885	Louisville & Nashville.	85⅝	85⅝	84⅞	85½	+⅝
15	17	850	Manhattan Beach	13	16	13	16	+4
113	113¾	44,110	Manhattan Elevated .	111	114¼	111	113½	+2⅝
173½	173¾	18,160	Met. Street Railway..	170	174¼	169½	173½	+4⅝
14¼	14½	5,220	Mexican Central	13⅞	14¾	13⅞	14½	+⅝
3½	4⅛	500	Mexican National ctfs.	4¼	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
67⅞	68	750	Minn. & St. Louis....	67⅞	68	67⅞	68	+½
103½	104	800	Minn. & St. L. pf....	102½	103⅝	102½	103⅝	+1
19⅝	20½	300	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	20⅜	20⅜	19½	20	−⅝
14½	14⅝	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	....
40⅝	40⅞	8,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	40⅝	41	40⅜	40⅝	+¼
62⅝	62¾	22,550	Missouri Pacific.....	63	63½	62¾	62¾	....
44½	45	500	Mobile & Ohio.....	44⅝	45	44	45	+1
43	43½	2,925	Mobile & Ohio pf....	43	43¼	43	43¼	+⅛
111½	112	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½	+½
20	20	20	Long Island	69	69	69	69	....
85¼	85¾	11,885	Louisville & Nashville.	85¾	85¾	84⅞	85½	+⅝
15	18	850	Manhattan Beach	13	16	13	16	+4
111	114¼	44,110	Manhattan Elevated .	111	114¼	111	113½	+2⅝
170	174¼	18,160	Met. Street Railway..	170	174¼	169½	173½	+4⅝
13⅞	14¾	5,220	Mexican Central	13⅞	14¾	13⅞	14½	+⅝
3½	4⅛	500	Mexican National ctfs.	4¼	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
67⅞	68	750	Minn. & St. Louis....	67⅞	68	67⅞	68	+½
103½	104	800	Minn. & St. L. pf....	102½	103⅝	102½	103⅝	+1
19⅝	20½	300	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	20⅜	20⅜	19½	20	−⅝
14½	14⅝	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	....
40⅝	40⅞	8,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	40⅝	41

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Site Sold for Apartment House on West 116th Street—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold to John Bannen the plot of four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 143 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue. Mr. Bannen will erect thereon a seven-story apartment house, with stores, from plans by Neville & Bagge.

John N. Golding has sold for Charles A. and John F. Baudouine, executors, to Daniel S. Lamont, the stable 19 West Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Cornish & Anderson have sold for the Keane Estate, for about $33,000, the five-story flat 2,200 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 80.

S. Marcus has sold for August Oppenheimer to Louis Lese, for about $60,000, the two five-story flats 6 and 8 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 50 by 100.11.

The deeds in the recently reported trade between Henry Corn and Augustus D. Juilliard were recorded yesterday. Mr. Corn transfers the building at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street to Helen C. Juilliard and others, individually and as executors, for $750,000. The property 546 and 548 Broadway, running through to 80 to 88 Crosby Street, taken by Mr. Corn in part payment, figures in the deal at $462,500. A three-year loan of $250,000 at 4 per cent. interest made by the Bank for Savings on the Fifth Avenue corner was also recorded, while the Equitable Life Assurance Society has advanced $350,000 to Mr. Corn on the Broadway and Crosby Street parcel, due in two years.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

117 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 183 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, David Weld Sears..... $9,250

124 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 214.11 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Helen L. Ludington.....

Lewis Street, northwest corner of Seventh Street, 74 by 79.8 by 73.1 by 70.11, two six-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Daniel Farrell..... 76,750

2,068 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 380 feet east of Third Avenue, 19 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William H. Hull.....

By McVickar & Co.

Second Avenue, northeast corner of First Street, 41 by 84 by 47.3 by 75.4, six-story iron-front building; sale by order of the liquidating committee of the Tradesmen's National Bank; to Jacob Korn.....

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

2,068 Fifth Avenue, west side, 80.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 19.6 by 75, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the American Baptist Home Missionary Society.....

Fulton Street, west side, 400.1 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Eliza M. Hough.....

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, 20 East Twelfth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 19.9 by 103.6, five-story brick flat, Third Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, running through to Lincoln Avenue, 51.4 by 128.10 by 99 by 117.5, vacant; 2,828 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 28 by 92.8 by 25 by 79.11, five-story brick flat, with two stores.

By James L. Wells, trustee's sale, Park Avenue, east side, 144 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, two lots, each 25 by 111.9; Canal Place, west side, abutting on the foregoing, on lot, 25 by 111.9.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Edward B. Whitney, referee, 209 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 167 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,967.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 550 to 563 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Alexander Avenue, each 25 by 100, five four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $8,691.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, Anthony Avenue, northwest corner of Minerva Place, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $987.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 538 and 540 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 92, one and two story brick buildings; 530 and 532 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 350 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 92, frame sheds, and vacant. Due on judgment, $1,806; subject to another mortgage for $24,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Clinton Street, northwest corner of Grand Street, for a seven-story brick tenement, 50 by 75.5; Jacob Fischel of 197 Henry Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 173.1 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story and basement brick flats, 42 by 90.11; Louis Cohen of 65 East Ninety-ninth Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost of each, $38,000.

No. 127 Cannon Street, for a six-story and basement brick shop, 20 by 38; Dr. Schlesinger, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

No. 23 Orchard Street, to a five-story brick flat; A. J. Dworsky of 239 East Sixtieth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $100.

West Farms Road, south side, 200 feet west of Union Avenue, to a one-story frame store; Michael Breman, owner; W. C. Dickerson, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $100.

Ninety-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, to a four-story brick storage house; Jacob Ruppert of 1,639 Third Avenue, owner; Julius Kastner & Bolt of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 328 and 330 East Twenty-sixth Street, to a brick laundry; George and John Matthews of 333 East Twenty-sixth Street, owners; William J. M. Dobson of 5 Dey Street, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 48 and 50 Walker Street, to a five-story brick loft building; John Boyle, owner; John F. Kelly of 7 Platt Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Monday, Dec. 17.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft s of 180th St, 30x100; Jane Meehan and another to Annie Ormiston and another, quitclaim. $1

AUDUBON AV, e s, 20 ft s of 169th St, 50 x95; John S. Miers to Samuel Miers, mtg $3,000, R S $10,) re-recorded..... 1

BROADWAY, 546 and 548, and 80 to 88 Crosby St; Helen C. Juilliard and another, individually, and others, executors, to Henry Corn. (R S $462.50)..... 462,500

BRONX TERRACE, w s, Lot 1,233, map of Wakefield, 87.6x140; Catherine E. Allison to Robert Wallace, (taxes, &c., R S $2)..... 1

CHRISTOPHER ST, 117, n s, 25x90.6; Christopher St, n s, 109 ft e of Hudson St, 25x91; Robert Friedman to Israel Lippman, ½ part, (R S $6)..... 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 225 ft s of Tremont Av, 50x116; John Rumore to Jacob Leitner, (mtg $9,000, R S 50 cents)..... 1

HUDSON ST, 459 and 461, w s, 27x64x irregular; Henry Oberle to Daniel E. O'Neill, (R S $10, mtg $2,500)..... 1

HUDSON ST, 459 and 461, w s, 27x64x irregular; Hubert Oberle to Henry Oberle, ½ part, (mtg $2,500)..... 4,375

JOHN ST, s w s, ½ of Lot 15, map of East Tremont, 33x150; Thomas Barry and others to Nathan B. Levin, (R S $1.50)..... 1

LEGGETS LANE, now closed, e s, 63.2 ft e of Hewitt's Place and 225 ft n of 150th St, runs n 17.5x n 31.3x n e 67x n e 70.11x n 26.9x s e 80.1x s w 230x n w 84.4; also all title to lane; e s, 63.3 ft e of Hewitt's Place and 225 ft n of 150th St, runs n 17.5x n 31.3x n 67x n e 70.11x n 26.9x n w 19.10 to Hewitt's Place x s 1x s 38.2 x s w 69x n w 28.8x s 34x s 13.1x s 13.5; George F. Johnson to Charles H. Bull, (R S $4)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 20 ft s of 39th St, 19.7x75; Martha E. Reaney to James Bailey, (R S $6, mtg $14,000)..... 20,000

MANGIN ST, e s, 75 ft s of Rivington St, 21x100; Meyer Solomon to Felice Boccuzzi, (mtg $6,000, R S $2.50)..... 1

MONROE ST, 172, s s, 20x98; Joseph Oshinsky to Jacob Weinstein, (R S $9, mtg $21,000)..... 1

MOTT AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 165th St, 25.3x 100; Thomas Curran to Elizabeth Sullivan..... 1

PARK ROW, 77 to 81, e s, 40.6x64.3x33.9 x41.4; Henry Hart to Elizabeth Lyon, (R S $150, mtg $125,000)..... 150,000

ROOSEVELT ST, 78, n e cor of Batavia St, 23.9x29.3 x to New Chambers St x28.4x2.6x100.2; Batavia St, n w cor of New Chambers St, 2.5x2.6x4; William f. Cayen to Carmine Cava, (R S $16.50, mtg $25,500)..... 1

SILVER ST, 1 to 75.2 ft w of Roselle St, 50.1x104.5x2x100.9; George F. Baldey and another to Mark H. Brown, (all liens)..... 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 388 ft n of 167th St, 50x100; Sylvanus O. Phelon to August F. Schmidt, ½ part, (mtg $5,300, R S 50c)..... 1

UNION AV, w s, 146.10 ft n of 168th St, 183.11x138.8x184x132; Ferdinand Hecht and another to John O'Leary. (mtg $15,000)..... 1

WEST END AV, e s, 138.8 ft s of 96th St, 20.6x — x21.3x100; also West End Av, e s, 78.8 ft s of 95th St, 20x100; William E. Finn to Amelia R. Rogers, (R S $18, mtg $40,000)..... 1

WEST END AV, w s, 23 ft s of 80th St, 20x80; Adrian H. Larkin, referee, to Archer V. Pancoast, trustee. (R S $22).. 22,000

1ST AV, s e corner of 5th St, 21.9x67.2; John J. Astor to John P. Friedhoff and another..... 21,000

1ST AV, 2,129, 25x75; Concetta Marrone and another to Frank Garofalo, (mtg $11,000, R S $4)..... 14,050

2D AV, e s, w of Lot 693, map of Wakefield, 32.6x181.3x32.6x177; Annie McGrath to Blanche A. Murray, (R S $1) 450

5TH AV, e s, 25.8 ft s of 80th St, 21.10x 100; L. Napoleon Levy to Alister Greene, (R S $20)..... 1

6TH AV, 140, s w corner of 19th St, 27.10x160; Henry Corn to Helen C. Juillard and others, (R S $500, mtg $250,000)..... 750,000

11TH AV, s s, Lots 820 and 821, map of Wakefield, 100x228 to n s of 10th Av; Mary M. Bickford to Robert Wallace, taxes, &c., (R S $3)..... 1

11TH AV, s s, Lots 820 and 821, map of Wakefield, 100x228 to n s of 10th Av; Charles T. Wilson to Mary M. Bickford, (R S $1)..... 1

11TH AV, s s, Lots 820 and 821, map of Wakefield, 100x228 to n s of 10th Av; Francis F. Brennen and others to Mary M. Bickford, (R S $1)..... 1

2D ST, n s, 193.3 ft e of 1st Av, 24.4x 121.11; 2d St, n s, 292.3 ft e of 1st Av, 49.4x121.11; 2d St, n s, 366.3 ft e of 1st Av, 25.4x121.11x irregular; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenweiser, (R S 50 cents)..... Omitted

6TH ST, n s, 158 ft w of Av C, 25x90.10; Mary Bier to Jacob Bier, (R S $3.50, mtg $19,000)..... 1

9TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 85; Samuel Greenfield to Nathan Kohn, (mtge $16,000, R S $7)..... 1

17TH ST, 112 and 114 East, 50x92; Adelburt S. Vosburgh to Ernest B. Wintersmith, (mtg $156,000)..... 1

20TH ST, 132 West, 25x92; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenweiser, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

20TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x92; Sarah O'Neill, by guardian, &c., to George Pfister, (mtg $4,783, R S $5.50). 10,000

20TH ST, 333 East, 16.3x92; Augustus Van H. Stuyvesant to Isidore Jackson, (R S $9)..... 1

49TH ST, 354 West, 25x100.5; Gustav Barna to Kate Johnsen, (mtg $19,000, R S $11)..... 1

54TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 110.10; J. George Flammery, executor and trustee, to Ellen O'Neill, (R S $10). 9,000

62D ST, 223 West, 25x100.5; Mary M. Baldwin to Harry B. Baldwin, (mtg $15,000, R S $5)..... 1

62D ST, n s, 207 ft e of 4th Av, triangular piece; Anderson Fowler to Edward R. De Grove, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

68TH ST, 74, e s, 45 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Anna T. E. Kirtland, widow, to William Z. Larned. (R S $7.50) 1

70TH ST, 339 West, 21.11x100.5; Charles L. Leonori to George A. Kessler, (R S $25)..... 1,000

88TH ST, 336 West, 21x100.8; Gilbert M. Spier, referee, to Eugenie S. Joyce, (R S $5)..... 6,000

95TH ST, s s, 333 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.8; Mary Murphy to William H. Newschafer, (R S $23.50)..... 23,500

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 24.4x100.11; New York Realty Company to Isaac M. Berinstein, (R S $6.50, mtg $40,000)..... 1

108TH ST, 143 West, 25x100.11; Joseph Stader to Charles Stutz, (mtg $23,500, R S $4)..... 27,000

116TH ST, n s, 143.8 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 100x75.11; Thomas S. Walker to John Bannen, (R S $85)..... 100

133D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Frederick P. Rose and another to William O'Shaughnessy, (R S $5, mtg $15,000)..... 20,000

142D ST, n s, 245 ft w of Boulevard, 15x 99.10; Charles Donohue, referee, to Jennie Orr, trustee..... 8,000

153D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; George Schweebins to Christian Vorndran, (R S $4)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 1,472 and 1,474; William Wilson to Charles R. Scallen, 5 years 1½ months..... $3,000

GREENWICH ST, 753; Rebecca Fritz, executrix, to Joseph F. Evans, 3 years. 420

MORRIS AV, 544; Matthew Sullivan to Thomas McGrath, 5½ years..... 780 to 840

PINE ST, 30, room 21; Gould Hoyt to John McMahon, 3 years..... 300

WASHINGTON ST, 63; John Frohlich to Daniel J. Faour, 5 years..... 1,500

6TH AV, 738; Henry Jentes and another to Carlton Hotel Company, 3 6-12 years..... 2,460

9TH ST, 109 East; Elias Stone to Frederick Rohmeling, 5½ years..... 1,800 to 2,000

102D ST, 330 to 336 East; Daniel Daly to George Dumrauf and another, 5 years..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BANNEN, John, to Thomas S. Walker; 116th St, n s, 143.8 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... $80,000

BANNEN, John, to Thomas S. Walker; 116th St, n s, 143.8 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year..... 55,000

BANNEN, John, to Thomas S. Walker; 116th St, n s, 143.8 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year..... 10,000

BELL, Thomas H., to Alexander McMurray; Amsterdam Av, n e cor of 129th St, also all title to gore, being 66.4 ft o of Amsterdam Av 299.9 ft n of 129th St; due April 2, 1901..... 2,800

PELL, Alexander M., to Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; 31st St, 132 West, 8 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

BLEAKLEY, Blathine A. and Andrew, to German Savings Bank; Greenwich St, 270 and 272, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 21,000

BOCCUZZI, Felice, to Meyer Solomon; Mangin St, e s, 75 ft s of Rivington St, 1 year..... 1,000

BULL, Charles H., to George F. Johnson, Leggett's Lane, now closed, e s, 63.3 ft e of Hewitt Place and 225 ft n of 150th St; also all title to Leggett's Lane, now closed, e s, 63.3 ft e of Hewitt Place x225 ft n of 156th St, 3 years..... 2,500

CIMINO, Vito, and wife to Giovanni Lordi; Mulberry St, 110 and 112, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,500

CORN, Henry, to Equitable Life Assurance Society, Broadway, 546 and 548, extends to Crosby St, Due Jan. 1, 1903..... 350,000

CORN, Henry, to Bank for Savings; 5th Av, 140, s w corner of 10th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 250,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., and Thomas F., to Angelina Champlin; transverse road at East 200th St, n s, new line, 75 ft w of Valentine Av, 3 years..... 5,500

COSTELLO, Mary A., and Thomas F., to Elihu Thomson; transverse road at East 200th St, new line, 50 ft w of Valentine Av, 3 years..... 5,500

EAGER, Arthur W., to United States Life Insurance Company; 45th St, 59 and 61 West, due May 27, 1902..... 175,000

FOLSOM, John G., to Bowery Savings Bank; 123d St, n s, 283.4 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 4,500

FRANKENTHALER, Louis, to East River Savings Institution; 61st St, 326 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

FRIEDHOFF, John P., and Henry C. Meyer to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, s e corner of 5th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 15,750

GAROFALO, Frank, to Concetta Marrone; 1st Av, w s, 100.11 ft n of 109th St, installments, 6 per cent..... 650

GEIS, William V., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2d Av, 457, three-fourths part, 3 years..... 7,000

HANSEN, Niels, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; Amsterdam Av, e s, 25 ft n of 146th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

HANSEN, Niels, to Knickerbocker Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, e s, 25 ft n of 146th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent... 28,000

HASSLER, George, and Solomon Brill to Henrietta Hermann; Ludlow St, 75, 5 years..... 20,000

HASSLER, George, to Solomon Brill to John A. Hasler; Ludlow St, 75, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Thomas S. Ollive, committee, &c.; 20th St., 333, 1 year... 5,500

JOHNSEN, Kate, to Gustav Barna; 49th St, 354 West, 2 years..... 2,000

KESSLER, George A., to the National Savings Bank of Albany; 70th St, 259 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

LANG, Henry, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Washington Av, s e corner of 10th St, or Bathgate Place, demand..... 20,000

LEITNER, Jacob, to John Rumore; Crotona Av, w s, 225 ft s of Tremont Av; due December, 1900..... 1,000

LYNCH, Bernard F., to Bowery Savings Bank; Tremont Av, s s, 186.2 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

MALINTZKI, Maly, to Ellen J. Nevins; Jackson Av, w s, 351.1 ft n of 163d St, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

McGRATH, Thomas, to George Ehret; Morris Av, 540, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

McKEON, Johanna, to Emma C. Orr; 33d St, n s, 161 ft w of 8th Av, due May 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 2,000

McKEON, Johanna, to Emma C. Orr; 8th Av, w s, 74 ft s of 32d St, due May 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MOORE, Annie, to New York Savings Bank; 80th St, s s, 232 ft w of Av A, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 8,500

MU'LLER, Iloba, to John and Mathias Haffen; Central Av, e s, 150 ft s w from n line land of Elizabeth Nell, &c., runs s e 300 ft to w s of old Woodlawn Road, 1 year..... 4,500

MURRAY, Blanche A., to Annie McGrath; 2d Av, west ½ Lot 693, Map Wakefield, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 140

NEW YORK CITY CHURCH EXTENsion and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Franklin Savings Bank; King's Bridge Av, s w corner of Terrace View Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

OGDEN, Samuel B., and wife to Eliza J. Fountain and another, executors, &c.; 145th St, widened, n s, corner of Brook Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 29,000

OGDEN, Samuel B., and wife to Eliza J. Fountain and another, executors, &c.; 145th St, widened, s s, 50 ft e of Brook Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

OGDEN, Samuel B., and wife to Eliza J. Fountain and another, executors, &c.; 145th St, widened, s s, 75 ft e of Brook Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

OLCOTT, Susan B., to Broadway Savings Institution; 8th Av, 2,303, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

O'LEARY, John, to Ferdinand Hecht and another; Union Av, w s, 146.10 ft n of 168th St, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 891

O'NEILL, Daniel F., to Ellen F. Carragher, guardian, &c.; Hudson St, 459 to 461, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 8,000

O'NEILL, Ellen, to New York Savings Bank; 54th St, n s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

PETERSEN, Karen, to Anna Moore; 109th St, 1,076 East, and 1,075 Home St, due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 5,000

PFISTER, George, to Samson Lachman and another; 20th St, s s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 3,300

POLALSCHEK, Leopold, and Eva Powell to Isaac Meinhard and others, executors, &c.; Amsterdam Av, 822, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

POLALSCHEK, Leopold, and Eva Powell to Isaac Meinhard and others, executors, &c.; Amsterdam Av, 824, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

ROHMELING, Frederick, to George Ehret; 9th St, 109 and 109½ East, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

STOLZ, George, to Harlem Savings Bank; Prospect Av, s e s, 293.6 ft n e of Home St, 1 year..... 7,000

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Joseph Gabilsky; Monroe St, 172, 7 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Maty H., to Minnie L. Simon.... $1,250

DAY, Milton P., administrator, to Ira O. Miller..... 5,000

DE GROVE, E. Ritzems, trustee, to Kate Lloyd..... Omitted

DOWLING, Robert E., to New York Security and Trust Company..... 61,959

FARLEY, Thomas, to Albert Schafran.... 1,000

FOUNTAIN, Eliza J., to Gideon Fountain..... Nom.

GOODMAN, Urry and Max, to Bertha C. Goldstein..... 8,000

HARRISON, John P., administrator, to Cleveland S. Stilwell..... 2,500

KERNAN, Patrick, as chamberlain, &c., to Daniel L. and Mary B. Bradley.. Nom.

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Nannie S. Vanderpoel..... 3,500

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Irving Grinnell and another, trustees, &c..... 26,500

MARRONE, Concetta, to Henri Strasbourger..... 600

RUMORE, John, to Anna Fontine..... Nom.

SELIG, Charlotte, to Charles Thomson... 3,000

TATUM, Mary T., administratrix, to Joshua L. Barton..... 12,000

WEIL, Jonas, and Bernhard Mayer to Samuel Weil..... 2,000

WHELAN, Thomas A., executor, &c., to Francis X. Brady..... 2,000

WILENSKY, Nathan, to Urry and Max Goodman..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, n w corner of Dawson St, 125x100; Edward F. Walter against Vito Marcantonio, owner and contractor..... $725

BRISTOW ST, n e corner of Jennings St, 120x100; T. Watson Ringrose against Max Aubertel, owner and contractor..... 83

BROADWAY, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; Mitchell & Perry against Emilas Vigna, owner; J. B. Davidson & Co., contractors..... 465

CAULDWELL AV, s of 161st; Steinbach & Co. against Amelia Ebling, owner; William H. Ebling, Jr., contractor..... 775

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 197 ft n of 158th St, 75x100; George W. Martin & Co. against William Ebling, Jr., owner and contractor..... 1,260

FRANKLIN AV, s e corner of 167th St, 31.7x100; John W. Rapp against James T. Barry, owner; J. H. Dudley, contractor..... 117

LAFAYETTE PLACE, 23; Ferrazo & Martin against Anna Howard, owner; Mathesius & Carl, contractors..... 11,165

LAFAYETTE PLACE, 23; Felix Ferrago against Anna Howard, owner; Mathesius & Carl, contractors..... 550

MADISON AV, n e corner of 92d St, 100.8x62; Charles P. Simmons and another against William H. Ebling, Jr., owner and contractor..... 650

MADISON AV, n e corner of 92d St, 100.8x62; Steinbach & Co. against William H. Ebling, Jr., owner and contractor 3,600

MADISON AV, n e corner of 92d St, 100.8 x02; James McLean against William H. Ebling, Jr., owner and contractor..... 1,242

MADISON AV, n e corner of 92d St, 100.8 x02; Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Company against William H. Ebling, Jr., owner and contractor..... 2,697

MORRIS AV, 647; Mackenzie Brothers against Salvatore Spallone, owner; Henry Jaeger, contractor..... 856

RUTGERS PLACE, 11; Thomas-Roberts-Stevenson Company against Nathan Armschefsky, owner and contractor.... 61

RYER AV, 2,030; George W. Pouder against M. Morgan, owner; Thomas Morgan, contractor..... 9

SUMMIT AV, w s, 141 ft n of 165th St, 40x75; Antonio Guarino against Weinstick & Purdy, owners; George Schmitt, contractor..... 237

TRINITY AV, n w corner of 165th St, 75x95; John W. Rapp against Walter McLaughlin, owner; J. H. Dudley, contractor..... 81

TRINITY AV, n w corner of 165th St, 75x100; Kleinfeld & Katz against Sarah McLaughlin, owner; Walter L. McLaughlin, owner and contractor..... 675

TRINITY AV, n w corner of 165th St, 75x100; Consolidated Gas Fixture Works against Sarah McLaughlin, owner; Walter L. McLaughlin, owner and contractor..... 330

3D AV, w s, 200 ft s of 174th St, 50x 130; Thomas Mackey against John J. Steinman, owner and contractor; Julius Muller, contractor..... 600

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 50x100; Andrea Adamo against John Farrell, owner; the Pisciotta Company and Mark E. Stevens, contractors..... 32

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 50x100; Vito Adamo against John Farrell, owner; the Pisciotta Company and Mark E. Stevens, contractors..... 32

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 50x100; Giovanni Tomaselli against John Farrell, owner; the Pisciotta Company and Mark E. Stevens, contractors..... 73

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 50x100; Vincenzo Tomaselli against John Farrell, owner; the Pisciotta Company and Mark E. Stevens, contractors..... 41

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 50x100; Giuseppe Adamo against John Farrell, owner; the Pisciotta Company and Mark E. Stevens, contractors..... 115

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 50x100; Filippo Salemi against John Farrell, owner; the Pisciotta Company and Mark E. Stevens, contractors..... 36

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 50x100; Salvatore Cipola against John Farrell, owner; the Pisciotta Company and Mark E. Stevens, contractors..... 21

112TH ST, 24 to 36 West; Arthur E. Williamson against Morris J. Bernstein and Jacob Reiss, owners and contractors.... 1,300

124TH ST, 418 and 420 West; Mackenzie Brothers against Salvatore Spallone, owner; Henry Jaeger, contractor..... 1,428

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

MACDOUGAL ST, 106; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with James A. Lowe, 2 payments..... $18,000

34TH ST, 374 to 380 East; the State Bank, with Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, 7 payments..... 35,000

94TH ST, s s, 208 ft w of West End Av, 62x100.8; the Metropolitan Improvement Company, with Rachel Axelrod, 22 payments..... 55,000

94TH ST, s s, 176 ft w of West End Av, 62x100.11; the Metropolitan Improvement Company, with Rachel Axelrod, 22 payments..... 55,000

94TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of West End Av, 66x100.8; the Metropolitan Improvement Company, with Rachel Axelrod, 22 payments..... 80,000

116TH ST, n s, 143.8 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 75.11x100; Thomas S. Walker, with John Bannen, 20 payments..... 80,000

Lis Pendens.

BATHGATE AV, s w corner of 179th St, 75x 100; the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company against James Kennedy and others, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Olin & Rives.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 59.3 ft s of 120th St, 29.6x82.11x25.3x67.6; Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c., against Joseph Maio and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Fletcher.

4TH ST, s e s, 140 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100, Bronx; Christine E. Corrigan against Annie Campion and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fitzgerald & Stokes.

17TH ST, 39 West; Joseph W. Sanford, Jr., and others, against Charles A. Morford, individually and as executor, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

28TH ST, n e s, Lot 346, map of estate of Cornelius Ray and map of land of heirs of Thomas B. Clarke, 20th Ward, 25x98.9, leasehold; Charles Barth against Andrew Kreig and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Altmayer.

32D ST, 423 West; Grace E. Glaze against Charles R. Burke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kneeland, La Fetra & Glaze.

122D ST, 61 East; Edward L. Clarkson, administrator, &c., against Chessie E. Zeller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. M. Clute.

128TH ST, 19 West; John O'Connell against Elijah Humphreys and others, as committee, &c., (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. C. Quinby.

143D ST, s s, 418.9 ft e of 11th Av or Boulevard, 56.3x99.11, 3 actions; Henry R. Beekman, trustee, &c., against Hannah M. Haipin and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.

Surrogate Notices.

OTTIWELL, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. OTTIWELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Lambias, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of July, 1900. CHARLES S. HENSCHEL, HERBERT A. SHIPMAN, Executors. JOHN F. LAMBIAS, Attorney for Executors, 7 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy24-1aw6mTu

JOHN H. ROGAN, Receiver. Attorney for Receiver, 145 Nassau Street, N. Y.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

SILO ART GALLERIES,

43 Liberty St.

GREAT TRUSTEES' SALE at auction of

Diamonds and other Mounted Gems,

Gold Watches and Novelties of the Jeweler's Art,

Including Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, and Pearl Brooches, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Rings, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Ear Drops, Chains, Lockets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Scarf Holders, Cigar Cutters, Charms, &c., &c., Together with the Handsome Showcases, in good order.

By order of GEORGE I. WOOLEY, ESQ., Attorney for the Trustees, Lord's Court Building, 27 William St.

Also,

To close a private estate, and by order of Olney & Comstock, attys. for the mortgagees, Two Patent Phillipé Repeating Watches, one pair Diamond Solitaire Earrings, one fine Stone Diamond and Ruby Ring, Marcus & Co.; one Diamond Watch and Pearl Scarf Pin, by Tiffany & Co. Other artistically mounted gems in variety.

Also,

100 PAIRS FINE QUALITY OPERA GLASSES.

SALE COMMENCES TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) at 1 o'clock P. M., and daily until the entire large stock is cleared off. At the Silo Art Galleries, 43 Liberty St.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

The entire stock of rich standard books contained in store at 148 FULTON STREET, near Broadway, will be sold at public sale, beginning at 12 o'clock every day, except Sunday, 6 o'clock evenings, and continuing every day next week until the entire stock is disposed of. Among other choice works are samples and remainders of the publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Appleton & Company, Harper & Brothers, Dodd, Mead & Co., and other leading book houses. Balzac, Hugo, Browning, Irving, Shakespeare, and many standards in choice editions, Encyclopædia Britannica, Dictionaries, and Teachers' Bibles. Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, and Spencer; a few slightly damaged sets. Books now open for examination. Visitors invited. Sale positive and without reserve.

A. SANDERS, Auctioneer. 148 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

BY VIRTUE OF A CERTAIN CHATTEL MORTgage executed by Harry M. Wall to H. C. Bennett and Company, dated June 14, 1898, Louis Levy, Auctioneer, will sell to-day at 11 o'clock at numbers 73 to 83 Frost Street and number 387 to 391 Leonard Street in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, all the right, title, and interest which Harry M. Wall had on the 11th day of June, 1898, in and to the property mentioned in the schedule of said mortgage, consisting of machinery, tools, fixtures, &c., of a lithographing establishment, by order of the mortgagee.

C. WESTLEY, AUCTIONEER, SELLS EVERY evening, 730 Japanese high art and paintings. 78 East 125th St.

J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER, sells books and Bibles, 7:30 at night. 152 E. 125th St.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

8TH ST., 14 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Few fine, large rooms, with or without board; fine bathroom; hot and cold water; fine cuisine.

23D ST., 439 WEST.—Single room, with board, $5 and $6 weekly; refined surroundings; American family.

29TH ST, 13 EAST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Sunny large and small front rooms; best location; exceptional table; references.

32D ST., 39 WEST, THE NIBLOCK.—Rooms with board; parlor dining room. Between Broadway and 5th Av.

70TH ST., 105 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, southern exposure, front room; other rooms; convenient to all cars.

80TH ST., 110 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor, suitable for physician; breakfast optional.

90TH ST., 139 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, light; all conveniences; private family. HUMISTON.

94TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large sunny rooms in select house; reference required; table board.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Private family; few select boarders; excellent table.

LEXINGTON, AV., 833.—Nicely furnished large parlor floor; private bath; every convenience; other rooms; superior board.

Brooklyn.

WANTED—Two children to board; will have mother's care; reasonable rate; desirable locality. J. H., 807 Madison St., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

McVICKAR & COMPANY, Auctrs'
Will sell at auction, at the Real Estate Sales-room, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1900.
Absolute, without reserve.

451 Lenox Avenue,
between 132d and 133d Streets.

3-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, containing 10 rooms and bath; lot, 16.8x74. Title guaranteed by Lawyers' Title Guarantee Co. Photographs and further particulars at offices of auctioneers, 24 Nassau St., 111 West 125th St., 1,368 Broadway, 246 East Houston.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—ASKING $12,000; ANY TERMS; THREE-story, 18 foot brownstone dwelling; vicinity Madison Av.; 125th St.; fine condition; private block; sacrifice to quick buyer. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th St.

BEST CORNER PLOT IN THE BRONX TO hold or improve at once; streets sewered, paved, &c., and paid for; location fine; size 200x115; price $55,000. V. T. HERVEY, 759 Melrose Av.

LOTS $150 TO $400.
Not New Jersey or Brooklyn, but mainland of New York; 40 minutes from 42d St., 6th Av. "L"; high ground; no mosquitoes or malaria; healthiest locality; $5 monthly. BANNAN, 1,123 Broadway.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—14x55x102.6; three-story brownstone high-stoop, west side, above 59th St.; bank mortgage, $7,500, at 5 per cent.; little cash required. J. F. McKEON, 370 Washington St.

27 WEST 88TH ST.—Four-story 20-feet-brown-stone, box stoop, foyer hall; perfect condition; finest location. Apply to owner, Room 9, 243 Broadway.

INVESTORS'—TWO NEW APARTMENT houses, elegantly located; all leased; will pay 12 per cent. net; plots on and near Broadway. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

THREE-STORY MODERN DWELLING; 11 rooms, two baths; will sacrifice; $3,000 cash; terms to suit; perfect order. M. J. NEWMAN, 147 East 125th St.

LOTS NEAR BRONX AND PELHAM PARK, fronting Eastern Boulevard and Pelham Road. Coming speculative section. Bargains. S. CONE, owner, 115 Broadway, Room 48.

BARGAIN.—West 15th St. private house, $18,000; sacrificed for $16,500 this week only. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

FOR SALE—2d Av. investment, between 21st and 22d Sts.; size, 20x100. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in West 22d St.; only $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

ATTENTION!—Butchers, grocers; 8th Av. flat, near 116th St.; possession of store March 1. CRANE, 187 Broadway.

411 WEST 21ST ST.—Large, deep four-story brownstone, handsomely decorated; cheap. W. GILHOOLY, 5 Beekman St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

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QUEENSBOROUGH IS THE MOST VALUABle from an investment point, and the cheapest in price of any of the Boroughs of New York City. We have the best and cheapest. A single lot or one hundred acres. WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

WHEELER BROTHERS,
Investments Queensborough,
16 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.

ONE LEFT—2 FAMILY HOUSE, 2-STORY AND basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price $4,000; cash $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,249 Sterling Place; open, investigate.

SNAP—800 Monroe St., near Gates Av. L Station; 2-story basement brick dwelling; 10 rooms, bath; $3,000, mortgage $2,500. KETCHAM BROS., 1,565 Broadway.

$1,800 CASH WILL BUY FINE THREE-FAMily house, all improvements; 20 feet front, near Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Address D., 79 New York Av., Brooklyn.

EQUITIES IN SEVERAL PIECES GOOD INcome property in all sections of Brooklyn for lots or unincumbered private house. FORMAN & WHITLOCK, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

WANTED—LOTS FOR PRIVATE DWELLINGS in exchange for good store property. Send particulars or call afternoons. MOE & CO., Third Avenue, 50th Street, Brooklyn.

WE HAVE PROPERTY IN ALL SECTIONS TO rent, for sale, exchange; also money to loan. L. H. POPPER & BROTHER, 81 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$2,250, ONLY $100 DOWN, DETACHED HOUSE, 7 rooms; all improvements; stable. STOOTHOFF, Eastern Parkway, near Montauk Av.

NEW 7-ROOMED HOUSES; IMPROVEMENTS; furnace, sewer; easy terms; $2,500. BEARDALL, 11 Willoughby St.

STUYVESANT SECTION. — 2-story basement stone, same as new house, $5,500. PINCKNEY, 242 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

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FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL properties on North Shore of Long Island, 55 acres, 1,800 ft. of fine shore front; good bathing and safe anchorage. No nuisances near. Large springs of fresh water. Many fine old trees. Forty-five minutes from house to 24th St. Ferry. Suitable for both Summer and Winter home. Can be divided into two or more parts. Prices $2,000 to $3,000 per acre. Address F. W. WRIGHT, Manhasset, L. I.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE A SPECIALty; bargains and exchange all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

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BRONXVILLE, HARLEM RAILROAD, 28 minutes from 42d; lots near station $100 upward; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; easy payments. OFFENBACH, 97 East 116th.

PORT CHESTER, NEAR STATION AND Sound; 1½ acres; 13 rooms, all improvements; $17,500. PERRY, 309 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

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ICE HOUSE, 80x200; LAKE, 40 ACRES; RAILroad siding; farm, 180 acres; $12,000. CONDICT, 40 Wall St.

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THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, HAS many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country Properties for sale and exchange. Flats, Tenements, Business Property, Lots, private Dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban Houses and Farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

DESIRABLE EXCHANGES. — Mount Morris Dwelling; Orange Residence; Brooklyn Dwelling; Income-Paying Tenements; Beekman Hill Dwelling, Elizabeth Residence, Washington Heights Dwelling; Others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

HAVE GOOD-PAYING HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, price $7,500, bank mortgage $1,800, 5 per cent. interest; will exchange for a farm in Nassau County, or suburban lots. For further information call TREAD, 202 East 23d St., New York.

SELL OR TRADE FOR WESTCHESTER property; 285x75, 5th Ward, Manhattan; mortgaged $20,500 at 4½ per cent.; 5 years to run; rented for $1,500 for 3 years. J., Box 102 Times Office.

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PROPERTY OWNERS WANTING BETTER earnings or an advantageous exchange call on MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

SEVERAL WEST SIDE DWELLINGS FOR free and clear country or city equities. FINN, 115 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

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ACCESSIBLE SUBURBAN LOTS WANTED—For improvement; Manhattan income property offered in exchange. GEORGE B. DOWLING, 189 Broadway.

WANTED—Upper Broadway property, improved or unimproved; within $500,000; diagram necessary. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

SMALL MORTGAGE WANTED FOR A SHORT time on a large tract of good paying land near city. PETER JAEGER, 60 West 106th St.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT MORGAN & BROTHER'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
232, 234, & 236 WEST 47TH ST.,
near Broadway, separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE, &c. Boxing, shipping promptly attended to; estimates furnished. Telephone, 113-38th.

UNIVERSAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMpany, 202-208 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage of furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving, city or country. Telephone, 28-79th.

Lawyers.

DIVORCE $50 entire expense. Lawyer GEO. ROBINSON, 99 Nassau St.

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GRANTWOOD
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OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.

Nature and man have done their best for you at Grantwood. In the finest region about New York, directly on the Hudson, and only 20 minutes via 14th and 42d St. Ferries and Hudson Traction Co's R. R. 15 minutes from 125th St. Ferry and Trolley. With perfect water works and sewer system, electric lights, macadam streets and all modern conveniences, this is the place that will appeal to your fancy and to your best judgment when you see it. Only a small initial payment required and

$40 a Month

covering principal and interest; we will build for you house like above, or we will build for you in any style on similar terms. Size of plot, 50x100. House has nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large full-width porch, finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; polished oak staircases, nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c.

Write or call for photographic views and maps of picturesque Grantwood and full particulars.

Free Tickets to visit the property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co.
1,135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone 1087 Madison Sq.

LOTS: BRONX BARGAINS; TREMONT, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avenues, Fordham Road; three Woodlawn corners, others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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DWELLINGS
$75 a Month and upwards.
136th & 139th Sts., 7th & 8th Aves.

Several desirable, well-appointed dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.

64TH ST., 138 WEST.—Four stories and extension; two bathrooms; open plumbing; prime condition; rent, $1,500; caretaker; examine. FINN, 115 Broadway.

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HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent for Winter season; $300 monthly. W. D. STARR, 313 West 75th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

FACTORY, POWER, RAILROAD SWITCH, Sprinklers, cheap labor, low freights. W. LAWTON, Kingston, N. Y.

ALL THE UPPER PART OF 290 PEARL ST., 4½ lofts, to let; in good order; electric elevator. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

6TH AV., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

16TH ST., 423 WEST.—Large store, with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

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DESK ROOM TO LET.—Inquire Room 915, Hartford Building, 41 Union Square. J. L. Manney.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 368 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

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HOTEL EMPIRE
BROADWAY AND 63d ST., N. Y. CITY.
. . ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF . .
MODERATE RATES

THERE IS NO CROWD OR JAM. THE LOUNGER AND CURIOUS ARE ABSENT AND AN ATMOSPHERE OF REFINED CONGENIALITY PERVADES THE WHOLE ESTABLISHMENT. Within ten minutes of amusement and shopping centres. All cars pass the Empire.
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MINUTE FROM BROADWAY.
A select hotel for permanent and transient guests, convenient to leading theatres and shopping district. "L" station, and all car lines; rooms newly furnished and decorated; single or en suite, with or without private bath; steam heat, electric light, elevator.
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Winter Resorts.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND PLEASURE
In America's Great Winter Resorts
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Take the luxurious
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which comprises everything that is up to date and modern in the railroad world, and is the only solid train between the Mississippi River and San Francisco remote from the inconveniences of high altitudes and snow.
Special through trains consisting of sleeping and dining cars leave New York every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, connecting directly with the "Sunset Limited" at New Orleans.
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LAKEWOOD, N. J.
"A PERFECTLY APPOINTED HOTEL."
CUISINE UNEQUALLED.
ENVIRONMENT SUPERB.
The Lakewood golf links are famous throughout the land.
White for booklet and diagram of rooms.
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LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
Improved in all essentials since last season, with new Palm Room and other attractive features.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
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OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY
Situated on high elevation in the centre of the City of Hamilton, the capital of Bermuda. Send for booklet. **A. C. BROOKS, Manager, Hamilton, Bermuda.**

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LOST.—STOCK CERTIFICATE, Southern R. R. Preferred; payment stopped; reward. FRANK M. SHARPE, 100 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

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THE IOWA,
135 West 104th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.
PAUL B. PUGH & CO., Builders and Owners.
STABLER & SMITH, AGENTS
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126 East 34th St.
Eight rooms and bath, butler's pantry, servants' toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service and every modern convenience.
Superintendent on Premises.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, (new,) 404 and 406 Gold St., between Fulton and Willoughby; right in the dry goods section; 3 rooms and tiled bath; steam heated; hot water supplied; refrigerator; every room has outside window; resident janitor; private block; they just meet the demand for this section; rent $23 to $26. C. H. DENISON.

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112 West 44th St.
2 large light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

MARQUERITE,
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Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator—Hot water—Open plumbing. Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

$38.—HALL ATTENDANCE; STEAM HEAT; hot water supply; tiled bathroom, exposed plumbing, porcelain tubs and sinks; eight rooms and bath. Janitor, 230 West 126d St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAF & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

254 MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—$50 for splendid second floor suite of two rooms and bathroom; caterer on premises. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., Broadway and 44th.

BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND BROADWAY, ON West 46th St.—Single flat, seven rooms and bathroom; $50. See janitor, 155 West 46th St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

ELEGANT APARTMENT DOWN-TOWN.—8 rooms and bathroom; all improvements; $38. 41 3d Av., near 10th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 96TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $38. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.
4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.
21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.
4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.
New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

50TH ST., 154 EAST.—Handsome flat, 6 large light rooms and bath, steam-heated, $30; newly painted.

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ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 118TH ST.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $30; handsomely decorated.

114TH ST., 305 WEST.—5 rooms; bath; hot water; all improvements; newly decorated. JANITOR.

10TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH AV. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

58TH ST., 368 WEST.—Steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; $40.

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HICKS ST., 368.—Desirable apartments of two rooms; prices, $7.

Instruction.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

MISS LE BARON DRUMM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls; college preparation; boys in kindergarten and primary classes; reopened Oct. 4th. 40 West 72d St.

FRENCH LESSONS; EXPERIENCED PARISian teacher; references from schools and prominent families. PROFESSOR, 280 St. Nicholas Av.

SHORTHAND TAUGHT BY MAIL, $5 PER month. F. NELSON, Prin., 194 22d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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WINTER TERM
THE WINTER TERM OF THE
Clavier Company Piano School
BEGINS THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1901.
ENROLLMENT AND EXAMINATION DAY
JANUARY 2.
EVENING CLASSES IF DESIRED.
THE ONLY WAY PUPILS CAN GET THE FULL BENEFITS OF THE SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AND LOW TUITION RATES WHICH THIS SCHOOL OFFERS IN TECHNICAL AND MUSICAL TRAINING IS TO ENROLL AT THE PROPER TIME AND ENTER CLASSES AT THE BEGINNING OF A TERM. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN ON APPLICATION IN PERSON OR BY LETTER.
THE CLAVIER COMPANY SCHOOL,
26 WEST 15TH ST., NEW YORK.

MRS. CAROLIN'S
MUSICAL BUREAU,
ARTISTS FOR SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.
2 WEST 33D ST.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR THE HOLIdays for sale at low prices; especially old violins, 'cellos, basses, bows, and fine strings. PFEIFFER'S, 220 East 86th St.

NEW RECORDS for Phonographs and graphophone. Large stock just received from factory. Barkelew & Kent, 26 West Broadway, near Barclay St. Send for catalogue.

PIANO.—Experienced teacher, graduate Berlin Conservatory, desires pupils; best references. Address Miss A., 1,360 3d Av.

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VIOLIN PLAYING ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT pupil's residence or J. CHADOVITZ, Dumont Av., corner Osborn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISS EDITH ROBERTS, VIOLINIST, PUPIL of Shradieck. Address Box 1, 132 E. 23d St., for concerts and musicales.

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REMINGTON SQUIRE, MANAGER FOR LEADing musical artists, 125 East 24th St.

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T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
NOS. 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Classes and private lessons.
SEASON NOW OPEN.

MACDONALD'S KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., Near Broadway. —Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

PROF. D. C. LESTER.—Dancing and polite deportment. Colonial Hall, 101st St. and Columbus Av. Offices hours, 2 to 10 P. M.

PROFESSOR PAUL'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 111 East 125th Street.—Open afternoons, evenings; also Sundays; terms, $1.00 monthly.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av. 125-127 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

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FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

B. SILBERSTEIN, PRACTICAL FURRIER — Seal garments to order; latest styles; furs remodeled. 22 East 125th Street.

AD. WOLFF, 31 WEST 125TH ST.—Practical furrier; seal garments a specialty; altered and repaired; lowest rates.

Purchase and Exchange.

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONTENTS OF houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

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THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1865. Telephone, 2138 Cortlandt.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CREDIT

If you think that if you can afford to dress yourself as well as your neighbor with his bank account you have a right to make as good an appearance as you can;
If you think your wife has the right to dress herself well in spite of the fact that you are only an honest working man;
If you think that keeping your children well dressed will help cultivate a taste in them for better associates and will tend to tear down the false bars between the plebeian and aristocrat;
If you think a well-furnished home and the responsibility of having honest debts to pay will improve your own moral tone and keep you away from the saloons and evil associations—
In short, if you think you have as much right to live for your money as well as anybody else and that you are a free man and the best arbiter of your own destiny, then connect yourself with

THE AARONSON CREDIT CENTRE,

who believe that an honest man is entitled to credit and who are perfectly willing to trust you.
Remember this is a CREDIT CENTRE, where anybody and everybody can get anything and everything on credit.
MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS, ready made or to order: Top Coats, Reefers, Hats, Shoes.
LADIES' AND MISSES' Tailor-made Suits, Underwear, Dry Goods, Millinery, Capes, Cloaks, Furs, Watches.
DIAMONDS, ALL KINDS JEWELRY, FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

AARONSON
CREDIT CENTRE
62 BOWERY AND 157 CANAL ST., ONE FLIGHT UP.
Open from 8:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. **Open Saturdays from 4:30 afternoon to 11 at night.** Also Sunday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MONSTER BOOK SALE.
100,000 HOLIDAY BOOKS
AT YOUR OWN PRICES.
Everybody in New York for fifty miles around knows Lovering. His store is headquarters for book-lovers and book-buyers. Books to suit all tastes and all pocketbooks. Historical books, biographical, religious, scientific, books of travel, books of fiction, books for children, poetry, etc. Anything you want, and positively at the lowest prices. Encyclopaedias on sale for a song—Appleton's, Chambers', Britannica, and People's. Books and libraries purchased. Chambers' Encyclopaedia, 15 vols., $2.50.
LOVERING, 823 BROADWAY, Near 12th St.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY AFFORDED those who contemplate the purchase of furniture, bric-a-brac, works of art, &c.—Entire contents of a richly furnished private residence sacrificed regardless of cost or value; Gold Suit, Cabinets, Paintings, silk covered Chairs, Couches, Leather Chairs, magnificent upright mahogany Piano, $185, standard make and sold for $475 regular; richly carved oak Dining Room Set, complete, with tapestry covered Chairs, originally cost $900, sell $400; Cut Glass, superb Draperies and Lace Curtains, Brass Beds, Mahogany Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Desks, &c.; in fact, everything that is essential for completely furnished home; sold separately; no reasonable offer refused; must be sold at once. Monday and Tuesday, 128 West 73d St.

CREDIT
Ladies' and Gents' Clothing
Without Security on Easy Payments.
LENOX CLOTHING CO.
2,2s9 3D AVE., Near 125th St.
CONFIDENTIAL. ONE FLIGHT UP.

THE LATEST.—Indestructible Records, 50c each; Talking Machines and Supplies, cut rates; Graphophone Grand, $40.00; A. T., $15.00; Eagle, $4.00; Concert Grand Records, 75c; Good Toy Machines, $1.00; Edison or Columbia Records, $3.50 doz. J. McILLYNNE, 202 B'way, Room 4.

A.—ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—Fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address WATCH SUPPLY CO., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

R. V. HURD, LATE WITH WILLIAM MOIR, saves you money on diamonds, watches, and all repairing; old gold, jewelry, gems bought, exchanged or remodeled, 126 West 23d St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs.

THE "EXPRESS DUPLICATOR," MAKING 150 clear and distinct copies from one original; the best multicopier extant. BENSINGER DUPLICATOR CO., 123 and 125 Liberty St., New York.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS ON SMALL weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed; holiday goods a specialty. NATIONAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CO., 177 Broadway.

ANTIQUE HALL CLOCKS, MARBLE COLUMN Empire Clocks, China Closets, High-Back Chairs, Clawfoot Sofas, Ball Clawfoot Desks, Dressers, etc. MULLER, 455 East 52d St.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED; EXpert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

SEWING MACHINES RENTED BY WEEK OR month; $2 monthly; Domestic, Singer, New Home, Wilcox & Gibbs Automatic; all kinds repaired. NICHOLES, 276 8th Av., 24th St.

HARDMAN UPRIGHT PIANO, THREE PEDals; folding bed, mattress, chiffonier; all in curly birch; also pool table. Apply to owner, Room 9, 245 Broadway.

CREDIT WATCHES, $1 WEEKLY; DIAMONDS, silver novelties; lowest prices; strictly confidential; open evenings. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane; take elevator.

PHONOGRAPH SALE—Edison Gem Phonographs, $7.50; one to a customer while stock lasts. Barkelew & Kent, 26 West Broadway. Largest stock of records in the city.

MISFIT CARPETS HALF PRICE.
BRING SIZE OF YOUR ROOM.
JAMES R. KEANE & CO.,
1,351-1,355 Third Av., between 77th and 78th Sts.

TYPEWRITER, (NEW,) $40; REMODELED Remingtons, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

NAVAJO INDIAN RUGS, BLANKETS, CURIOS, burnt leather pictures, novelties. Wholesale prices. Capt. RIGGS, 41 University Place.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, SQUARE PIANO; HOTEL range; would exchange for cash register. RICCADONNA, 31 West 27th St.

WALTHAM WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELry, $1 weekly; article delivered on first payment. EXCHANGE WATCH CO., 187 Broadway.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY; WEEKly payments; reasonable prices; all goods guaranteed. JAMES BERGMAN, 37 Maiden Lane.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPEWRITER CO., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, SOLD; BEST MAchines; lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. DURANT McLEAN & CO., 205 Broadway.

PHONOGRAPHS, GRAPHOPHONES BOUGHT, exchanged, sold, cash or $1 week; gramophone plates $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

BEAUTIFUL FULL BLOODED WATER SPANiel bitch; age 2 years; cheap. Address W. B., PINCELL, Box 103 Times.

AT 344 6TH AV AND 172 WEST 23D ST.—Foot Knitting Co.; stocking refooted; underwear repaired

STATIONERY, CANDY, CIGAR, AND TOY store; no agents. 1,275 1st Av., between 68th and 69th Sts.

SAFE.—Combination; double door; 24x40x15; good order; used only six months. Room 27, 156 Broadway.

SAFES.—Fire and burglar proof safes; lowest prices and best goods. GROSS & SONS, 332 Canal St.

Good Will and Interest for Sale.

SPOT CASH PAID
For stores and stocks of merchandise of every description; city or country. F. JACOBS, 334 Grand St.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SMALLEST WHITE TOY BULL TERRIER IN America; 3½ lbs; sell cheap; all week. Miss HALL, 100 East 121st St.

MEYERS, 207 WEST 23D ST.—Dogs, birds, gold fish; aquarium; dog and bird medicine; fine singing canary and cage, $2.50.

COLLIE PUPS, 5 MONTHS OLD, PRIZE stock, pedigree; white and sable. DR. DICKEY, 172 East 123d St.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DRESSCUTTING, LADIES' TAILORING, MILlinery, thoroughly taught; $5 starts you. McDOWELL SCHOOL, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Special: Call this week.

LEFF & SCHOENFELD, LADIES' TAILORS and Furriers.—Suits made from your own material, $12.00 up; our material, $20.00 up; perfect fitting guaranteed. 242-244 6th Av.

MARY JUSTUS, 148 EAST 123D ST., FASHIONable dressmaker and ladies' tailor. Latest styles. Perfect fit guaranteed. Cheapest prices.

MADAME MILBINE, LADIES' TAILORING, 330 6th Av.—Skirts made without trying; fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Clothing.

MRS. COHEN, 620 6TH AV.—Absolutely highest prices paid for ladies' street and evening costumes, jewelry, furs, &c.

MADAME BLUM.—Absolutely highest prices for ladies' castoff evening and street costumes; also furs. 759 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

RESPIRATORIUM.—Great help to singers for hoarseness. Call and investigate. 132 East 23d St.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CREDIT

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If you think your wife has the right to dress herself well in spite of the fact that you are only an honest working man;
If you think that keeping your children well dressed will help cultivate a taste in them for better associates and will tend to tear down the false bars between the plebeian and aristocrat;
If you think a well-furnished home and the responsibility of having honest debts to pay will improve your own moral tone and keep you away from the saloons and evil associations—
In short, if you think you have as much right to live for your money as well as anybody else and that you are a free man and the best arbiter of your own destiny, then connect yourself with

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MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS, ready made or to order: Top Coats, Reefers, Hats, Shoes.
LADIES' AND MISSES' Tailor-made Suits, Underwear, Dry Goods, Millinery, Capes, Cloaks, Furs, Watches.
DIAMONDS, ALL KINDS JEWELRY, FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

AARONSON
CREDIT CENTRE
62 BOWERY AND 157 CANAL ST., ONE FLIGHT UP.
Open from 8:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. **Open Saturdays from 4:30 afternoon to 11 at night.** Also Sunday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Eye Classes Free
THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes, and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price.
KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours 9 to 6.
OPEN EVENINGS THIS WEEK UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY. Cash or credit. Reliable goods only, at moderate prices. Article delivered on first payment. Will send representative if desired. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND COMPANY, 19 Maiden Lane, second floor. Take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS. — REMINGTONS, SMITHS, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

RARE INVESTMENT.—Manufacturing stock, new electric lamp, perfect economy, adapted to all currents; will have enormous sales and pay heavy dividends; few $50 shares for sale at $10. Send for particulars at once. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Party with $5,000 to finance a proposition whereby $50,000 can be made this Winter. No speculation or risk. Chance of a century for right party. Particulars on interview to principals only. Address CALIFORNIA, Box 116 Times.

WOULD LIKE TO MEET DISCREET PARTY with $1,000. Have speculative scheme that will positively net enormous profit immediately. No chance of loss. Personal interview necessary. Address MORGAN, Box 115 Times.

FOR SALE—Established coal business, fully equipped, trestle, stables, building to handle hay, grain, and feed; easy terms. For particulars apply to E. C. QUACKENBUSH, Newark Av. and 7th St., Jersey City.

MONEY MAKER.—Merchant's Anti-stepladder, an indispensable commodity for stores; nickel-plated; weight, 1½ pounds; territory open. FLYNN, 73 Warren St., New York.

PHONOGRAPHS ON TIME; talking machines, all makes; cash or instalments. $1.00 a week. Latest records always in stock. Barkelew & Kent, 26 West Broadway.

$60,000.—WILL PUT UP EQUITY WITH PARty who has $20,000 to invest, to improve high-class business plot. Address BUILDER, Box 350, 1,289 Broadway.

EXCEPTIONAL INVESTMENT; PERMANENT certain returns. For particulars call on or address MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

ADVICE FREE.—Patents promptly procured;

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

Fancy Goods.

Gauze Fans,—spangled and hand painted, — white and black, ... $1.00;
Value $1.50.

Photo Frames, — French Gilt, — handsome scroll design, ... 50 cents to $1.50;
Formerly $1.00 to $3.75.

Cut Glass Flasks, — mounted with Sterling Silver, ... $1.45;
Value $2.00.

3,000 Sterling Silver Novelties, — Toilette Articles, Desk Accessories, etc.,
50 cents to $12.50 each;
Considerably reduced from usual prices.

Millinery.

Handsome Models for Street or Carriage Dress. Remainder of this season's stock.
$5.00 each.

Decorative Flowers, — Daisies, Snowballs, Autumn Leaves, Oleander,
25 cents per spray.

Men's Umbrellas.

300; 28 inch Umbrellas, — covered with fine quality, pure Twill silk.
8 rib, lock Paragon frame, steel rod:—
Heavy solid burnt Ivory handles, with sterling silver mountings.
A handsome article for holiday souvenir.
$4.75 each;
Value $7.00 to $10.00.

Sale of Handkerchiefs.

Commencing on Tuesday, December 18th.

One thousand Dozen. French, German, Swiss and Irish Linen, — including an Importer's Surplus Stock with large transfers from the Wholesale Department.
Embroidered, hemmed, hemstiched and initialed,
10, 12½, 25, 50 cents to $7.50 each;
Usual Price 20 cents to $12.50 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

The man that doesn't look at home in dress clothes looks out of place.

Homelike feeling is produced only by absolute correctness and perfect fit. We guarantee both.

Evening dress suits $30 to $50; Tuxedo coats $16 to $27.

Those little Eton or Tuxedo suits, the kind wanted at a moment's notice for Willie's party to-night or dancing school to-morrow, are here—and everything that goes with them.

Many of our Winter weight sack suits have been vaccinated with the virus of low price.

They are certain to "take" at present prices—$15 and $18.

Something for his stocking, be he 6 or 60.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d,
and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Men's Furnishing Dep't.

The New Parisian Muffler,

or neck Scarf. For Street or Evening Dress. Made from rich quality, Imported, Silk Squares,
$2.50 and $3.50 each;
Value $4.50 to $7.00.

James McCreery & CO.,

Twenty-third Street.

Stern Brothers

Exceptionally large and well selected assortments of articles for artistic house decoration or personal use and particularly suitable for the

Holiday Season

Silverware — Sterling Silver Toilet Sets, Standing Mirrors, Vases, Trays, Bon Bon Dishes, Smokers' Requisites and Articles for the Desk.

Oriental Rugs — Shirvans, Daghestans, Mossouls, Ganjis, Killims, Kirmans, Shiraz, Kazaks, Melez, Irans and Senas in small sizes. Afghan, Cashmere, Tebriz, Khorassan, Serapi, Fereghan, Modern Persian, Turkish and India Carpets.

Bric-a-Brac and Art Objects — Unusually large display of choice specimens Real Bronzes, Limoges Enamels, Clock Sets, Old Silver, Miniatures, Electric Light Bronzes, Curio, Parlor, and Music Cabinets, Writing Desks, Tea, Sewing and Card Tables, Pedestals.

West Twenty-third Street

SOROSIS

TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

At this season, when gifts are rife, both for intimates and dependents, — where the consideration of utility is a kindness,—the "Sorosis" Shoe is an ideal and most acceptable souvenir,

$3.50 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th Street.
Twenty-third Street.

O'Neill's,

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Useful Holiday Gifts in Fine China.

Dinner Sets.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 115 pieces, Gold traced, Violet and Pink Decorations, all large pieces,
15.98 Set.

English Porcelain Sets of 130 pieces, Underglazed Border Pattern, Violet decoration, exceptionally good value at
23.95 Set.

French China Dinner Sets, new shape and decoration, value 25.00,
20.98 Set.

Fine Austrian China Salads,
48c. upward.

Austrian China Vases, handsomely decorated, worth 1.25,
75c each.

Cut Glass Gifts.

A large assortment of the newest and finest cuttings at remarkably low prices.
A few specimen values:

Bowls, 8 inch	3.75
Celery Trays	4.25
Sugar and Creamers	4.98
Tumblers, doz.	2.65
Oil or Vinegar Cruets	98c.
Spoon Trays	3.50
Olive Dishes without handles	98c.
Vases	2.25
Covered Cheese Dishes	11.98
Claret Jugs	9.75

Chafing Dishes, 5 o'Clock Tea Kettle, Etc.

FULL LINE OF NICKEL-PLATED NOVELTIES.

Chafing Dishes	2.25 up
5 o'Clock Tea Kettles	1.48 "
Pudding Dishes	1.10 "
Carving Sets, 3 pcs., in case	1.70 set

Choice Novelties in Fancy Baskets at exceptionally low prices.

Choice Collection of Vases, Jardinieres, Pedestals, Bric-a-Brac, Etc.

☞ All cash purchases, except Sewing Machines, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Registered Trade Mark.

8550 Dozen Handkerchiefs

At "The Linen Store."

For the last week of Christmas buying we have provided the following lots, all of absolutely pure linen.

4000 dozen Ladies' lace trimmed and embroidered plain hemstitched and initialed Handkerchiefs at **25c.**

800 dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs including embroidered, lace edge and insertion, plain hemstitched and initialed, at **50c.**

250 dozen Ladies' hand hemstitched, fine hand embroidered and lace trimmed (some with real Valenciennes), at **1.00**

Also 3500 dozen of Men's hand initialed and hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at **25c.** and **50c.**

For gifts we will make up especially boxes containing one dozen assorted Ladies' lace trimmed and embroidered Handkerchiefs, at **$3.00, $4.00, $5.00** and **$6.00** a dozen.

OPEN EVENINGS DURING THIS WEEK.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d St.

...DOWNTOWN STORE...
The only one with a Full Line of
HOLIDAY GOODS.
TOYS. DOLLS. GAMES. BOXING GLOVES STRIKING BAGS. SKATES. FOOTBALLS. POKER SETS. DOG COLLARS. DOLL CARRIAGES. BANKS. HOBBY HORSES. EXPRESS WAGONS. STEAM ENGINES. SLEIGHS. MECHANICAL TOYS. CUTLERY. CARVING SETS. RAZORS.
The most novel of Novelties, as well as all the Standard Toys and Games.
Low Prices. Open Evenings. Quick Service.
JOHN G. HOPKINS & CO., 119 Chambers St.

TRADE —41— MARK.
EVERYBODY'S WHISKEY
WHY?
Because it is a blend of absolutely pure whiskies, ripe and mellow with age. Bottled only by
L. J. CALLANAN,
41 and 43 Vesey St., New York.
SEND FOR COPY OF MONTHLY PRICE LIST.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS
American Store Stool Co., Howard & Crosby Sts.
Just East of 434 B'way. 'Phone, 2303 Spring.

$18 Clay Cutaway, C. & V. Silk Lined, Made for $25. BENSON & CO., 60 E. 14th St., Misfit Parlors.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CAREY & SIDES

America's Largest CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.
80-82 4th Ave., JUST ABOVE TENTH ST.
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING
ON
CREDIT.
READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

This week puts every pocket book to the severest test. Let us assist in making your expenditures for presents less burdensome. OUR NO EXTRA CHARGE CREDIT SYSTEM is at your service for your clothes. This is our means of assisting you. WE DON'T WANT YOUR MONEY THIS WEEK.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Ready-Made Suits, Raglans, and Overcoats, $10, $12, and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20, and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50.
Dress Suits to Hire. Write for terms.
OPEN EVENINGS THIS WEEK.

DESKS.
Great Variety of style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW.
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

Silk Skirts.

Made of fine Taffetas, —finished with accordeon pleated, ruch edged ruffles.
Selected with a view to their sale as Christmas Souvenirs.
$7.75;
Value $10.50.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

SALE

Smoking Jackets

Japanese Habutai Quilted Silk Smoking Coats, Jackets and Robes.

Blue, garnet, brown magenta, and golden tan. Silk cord frogs and fastenings.

Short Coats,—plain, and embroidered, in Silk, — floral designs,
$3.75;
Value $5.50 and $8.50.

Robes,—full length,
$9.50;
Value $14.50.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

Infants' Coats and Bonnets.

Remainder of this Season's stock.

Colored Cloth Coats, including several varieties of Woolen Fabrics,—Broadcloth, and Velveteen.

Trimmed with all fashionable braids, stitching, lace and fur.

Sizes 2 to 4 years,
$4.50 to $14.00.

Bonnets,—white or colored,—sheer or substantial Fabrics.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

$15 OXFORD RAGLAN, DARK SHADE, MADE FOR $25. BENSON & CO., MISFIT PARLOR, 60 E. 14TH ST.

Act Promptly,

if you would be well and economically dressed.

Oxford Cheviot Overcoats, good value $12.
Oxford Frieze, silk sleeve lining, raw edges, two-inch cuffs, $15.
We are very strong on our $15 line of Overcoats.
Brown Gray Mixed Cheviot, velvet piping on cuffs—very stylish coat, price cut from $22 to $16.00.
Oxford and Black Elysian, piped edges, cut full and long, $20.
Soft Oxford Cheviot, wool lined and silk shoulder—splendid value, $24.00.

13th St. Store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

A Condition,

relating to the value of a large invoice of

Oriental Rugs,

enables us to sell

57 Bales of Rare Rugs,

Antique, Guendji,
Mousoul and Persian,
divided as follows:

Lot 1, $27 to $34
Lot 2, $17 to $22
Lot 3, $12 to $17
Lot 4,
$6.50 to $8.75.

About ½ price.

Goods reserved for Holiday delivery.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

SWELL GIFT THINGS FOR MEN.

We beat the dry goods houses all to pieces on both prices and assortments.

House Coats,
3.98, 4.98, 5.98.
Bath Robes,
3.49, 3.98, 4.98.
Knit Golf Jackets,
4.98 to 7.98.
Dress Shields, 98c. to 2.98.
Silk Suspenders, 98c. to 1.49.
Great piles of neckties of the newest silks, 19c., 35c., 49c., 79c.
Umbrellas, rare and quaint handles, 3.49 to 7.00.

Here is the place to make your Christmas money go a great deal farther than usual.

Amusements.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. Daniel Frohman, Manager.
Matinee Wednesday 2:15
LAST THREE NIGHTS
of the Modern Society Comedy, a Love Story in 4 acts, entitled
THE MAN OF FORTY
NEXT FRIDAY EVENING.
NEXT FRIDAY EVENING.
The New Comedy by R. C. Carton, Author of "Lord and Lady Algy" and "Wheels Within Wheels," entitled
LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT
With DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Extra Matinee New Year's Day.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman....Manager. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEES XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. | Clifford & Huth, Russell Bros., Le Roy & Clayton, Alice Pierce, Lew Sully, etc.
5th Ave. | Marcel's Living Pictures, Ezra Kendall, Staley & Birbeck, Lottie Gilson.
58th St. | Della Fox, John Kernell, Clarice Vance, Olympia Quartet, Falke & Semon.
125th St. | Four Cohans, Yorke & Adams, Sager Midgley and Gertie Carlisle, Ethel Levey.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Av. Christmas Plays.
"Children's Theatre" "THE FOREST RING"
a 3-act Play of Fairyland.
Orchestra of Children, Opening Thursday Aft., Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock and every aft. at same hour.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. Tues., Wed., Thurs. at 8:15 57th St. & 7th Av. Wed. at 2:15.
Sophomore Class of Columbia University Presenting
PROFESSOR WHIMSICAL.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2 AND BUR-LESQUE OF **ARIZONA.**
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE
Next Thursday, Burlesques of THE GAY LORD QUEX and A ROYAL FAMILY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Eve'g 8:20. Mat. 2:20 to-morrow & Sat.
Only Two Weeks More. Holiday Seats Selling.
Augustus Thomas' Masterwork. **ARIZONA**

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev., 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Xmas. **FLORODORA**

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Isabelle Urquhart & Co., James O. Barrows, Ed La Tell, Louise Gunning, O'Brien & Havel

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST TWO WEEKS. **JAMES O'NEILL** PRICES, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15. **MONTE CRISTO**

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. To-night 8:15. Sat. Mat. Only.
LULU GLASER LAST TWO WEEKS IN SWEET ANNE PAGE.

Koster & Bial's 25c Mat. Daily. Evgs. 25c. Boxes, $1. Gertrude Haynes, Dolan & Lenharr, Maxwell & Simpson, Herbert's Dogs, Juan Caicedo, The Donovans, 20 others.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Mat. Wed., Sat. Xtr. Mat. Xmas. Ballet & Amer. & European Vaudeville. Sund. aft. & ev. concerts. Dec. 24, "The Giddy Throng." Seats now selling.

KEITH'S HART & DeMAR. McINTYRE & HEATH. WHITE, STUART & CO. Felix & Barry, Foy & Clark, Will H. Fox.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (ex'pt Mon.) 25c. The Silver King.

O'Neill's

Useful Holiday Gifts

Sale of Lace Curtains and Portieres

Lace Curtains—
A special lot of Irish Points, choice designs, all new goods, value 6.00 to 8.00,
4.98 and **5.98** Pair

Portieres—
Two Hundred Pairs of Extra Heavy Solid Color Portieres, value 6.75 pair, on special sale to-day at
4.98 Pair

Sofa Cushions
Five Hundred Tapestry and Fancy Silk Covered Sofa Cushions worth from 2.00 to 9.00 each, on sale at
1.25, 2.50 and **4.98** Each

OPEN EVENINGS
6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.
ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.)
Mme. Melba; MM. Ed de Reszke, Plançon, Sizes, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 19, at 8—TANNHAEUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plançon, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 21, at 8—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 22, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mme. Melba, Ed de Reszke, Gilibert, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 22, at 8, at Popular Prices—AIDA, (in Italian)—Mmes. Susan Strong and Homer; MM. Scotti, Journet, and Imbart de la Tour. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 23, First Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Cremonini, Campanari, Gilibert, and Plançon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra and Chorus. In addition to a miscellaneous Concert Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Seats now on sale at BOX OFFICE, OPERA HOUSE, and at BOX OFFICE RATES at Tyson & Co.'s and Ruilman's, 111 Broadway.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Chamber Music Matinee.
THIS (TUESDAY) AFTERN. AT 2:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by MR. HAROLD **BAUER** PIANO
(His First Appearance in New York.)
PROGRAMME: HAYDN, Quartet, G major, op. 77, No. 1; BEETHOVEN, Sonata for Piano and Violin, op. 47, (Kreutzer Sonata;) SCHUMANN, Quintet for Piano, Two Violins, Viola, and Violoncello, E flat major, op. 44.
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wednesday Afternoon, December 19, at 3.
VIOLIN RECITAL
FRITZ
KREISLER
Res. seats, $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Management .....HENRY WOLFSOHN

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Thursday Afternoon,
Dec. 20, at 2:30.
First Piano Recital
HAROLD
BAUER
Seats $1.50, $1, on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Management.....London G. Charlton

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Chorus of 60 Artists.
FIRST CONCERT
Thursday, Dec. 20, at 8:30, Carnegie Hall.
MISSA PAPAE MARCELLI, Palestrina; songs by Brahms; Old Christmas Carols, etc. CONCERTO FOR TWO SOLO VIOLINS, J. S. Bach.
FRITZ KREISLER,
DAVID MANNES and a selected String Orchestra.
Tickets now on sale at office of Society, 388 Fifth Ave., (36th St.)

CARNEGIE HALL
Farewell Song Recital
Sat Aft., Dec. 22, at 3:15.
MADAME
Sembrich
For the Benefit of the GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC
By arrangement with C. L. Graff.
Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $15, $25.
Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Fri., Dec. 21, at 2 P. M. Sat., Dec. 22, at 8:15 P. M.
Program: Overture, "Oberon," Weber; Symphony No. 6, "Pastoral," Beethoven; Concerto for Piano, B major, performed by the composer, Mr. HENRY HOLDEN HUSS; Fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini," Tschaikowsky.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Ruilman's

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Eve. & Mat. Sat'y. The great laughing success
"DAS GROBE HEMD." Comedy by Carlweis.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Tl. 2224 Mad. Mat. Sat. Ev. 8:20. May Irwin's biggest hit. **MADGE SMITH**

O'Neill's

Artistic Furniture For the Holidays.

A large stock of the newest and richest designs at very attractive prices.

Corner Chairs.
Mahogany finish Corner Chairs, handsomely inlaid and covered in Damask, value 8.00,
4.98 each.

Rockers.
An enormous variety to pick from. For to-day—a special lot in Mahogany Finish and solid Golden Oak, high back, handsomely carved and inlaid, cobbler or wood seats, value 7.50,
3.98 each.

Desks
Mahogany finish and solid Golden Oak Desks, French legs, carved tops, handsomely polished, regular value 9.50,
6.98 each.

A large assortment of Vernis-Martin Cabinets and Tables, Pedestals, Odd Pieces, etc. at unusually low prices.

OPEN EVENINGS.
6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
Xtra Mat Xmas. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, cor. 38th St.
MAUDE ADAMS Evs. 8. LAST TWO WEEKS. Mat. Sat., 2. *L'AIGLON*
EXTRA MATINEE XMAS.

Charles Frohman's **JOHN HARE.** **CRITERION THEATRE** Broadway and 44th St.
EVES. 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
THE GAY LORD QUEX.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way.
Last week. Mats. Wed. and Saturday.
PETER F. 100th Time Friday.—Souvenirs.
DAILEY | HODGE, FOGGE & CO.
Dec. 24, THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way.
Evenings at 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Xtra Mat. Xmas. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
SARAH BERNHARDT AND M. COQUELIN
To-night, Thursday, & Friday Evgs., Saturday Matinée. **CAMILLE**
Wednesday Matinée, Wednesday & Saturday Evgs. **LA TOSCA**
Next Week—Farewell Week—HAMLET.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:10.
Last Week "FOXY QUILLER" Matinée Saturday at 2:10. JEROME SYKES. WITH
MON., DEC. 24, SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.
JEFFERSON **DE ANGELIS** in "A ROYAL ROGUE."
big cast, inc'g Josephine Hall, Henry Norman, Eva Davenport, Hilda Hollins, Chas. Dungane.
Sale of Seats, THURSDAY, DEC. 20th.

Hammerstein's **VICTORIA** 42d St. B'y & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Gen. Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat. p'cs. 50, 75, $1. No smoking or drinking at Mats.
Last Week. AGOUSTS—STAR AND GARTER
BEGINNING CHRISTMAS NIGHT, MARIE DRESSLER and Company in the Musical Comedy, "MISS PRINNT."

WALLACK'S Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., & Xmas., 2:15.
—IN—
MARY MANNERING | JANICE MEREDITH

14th Street Theatre, nr 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
LAST WEEK. **LOST RIVER.**
Next Week—THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
Monday (opening night) SOUVENIRS, 1,000th time

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. CITY CLUB BURLESQUERS. NEW LIVING PICTURES.

THEATRE REPUBLIC Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Xmas. at 2:15.
Last 2 weeks. The Sprightly Romance of Marsac.
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King." Dec. 31. Sale opens next Monday.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
Xtra attractions. Charming Concerts.

GRAND Opera House. THE **HIGHWAYMAN** Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8. Only Matinee Saturday 2.
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—NEVER AGAIN.

SAVOY 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat., Xmas, N. Y'rs. Henrietta Mistress Nell **CROSMAN**

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Corbett-McCoy Fight; Colored Minstrels. Theatre, 25c.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh south to west winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,896. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

CHIEF DEVERY AT HOME ON A VACATION

Not Disturbed, It Is Said, by the Criticisms on the "Shake-Up."

DENIAL FROM HENRY E. ABELL

Has No Son in the Cigar Business, and Is Not a Member of the E. J. Milan Association.

Chief William S. Devery went on his vacation yesterday morning. He did not, however, leave it to Senior Deputy Chief Moses W. Cortright to announce his season of rest from police duty to the force, but caused the following announcement to be sent to all commands and superior officers late on Monday night:

Dec. 17, 1900.

To all, in all boroughs:
From 8 A. M., Dec. 18, 1900, and continuing during the absence of Chief of Police William S. Devery on vacation, Deputy Chief Moses W. Cortright will be in command of the police force of this department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

WILLIAM S. DEVERY,
Chief of Police.

The Chief is at his own home, 310 West Twenty-eighth Street, and it is said that he is not disturbed by the situation created by his "shake-up" of Saturday. He may return to active duty before the expiration of the thirteen days of holiday yet due him from the leave granted by the Police Board last Summer, convinced that the wisdom of the changes he made "for the good of the service" will sooner or later be recognized. The Chief has resolved not to talk for publication on any subject, and particularly about the transfers.

For the first time since election day the full Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday. Commissioner Hess, who was prostrated by sickness Nov. 15, left his residence, 68 West Sixty-eighth Street, in a carriage with his secretary, E. V. Hines. When he arrived at his office he found a handsome bouquet of flowers on his desk from his staff, and the attachés of the Treasurer's office. He was very weak and complained of a headache, but greeted many callers. Commissioner Abell went to him, and they were joined by President York and held a private conference while Mr. Hess lay on a lounge. Mr. Hess sat through the routine meeting of the board, which lasted two hours, but he was so fatigued that he had to lie down for an hour before starting for home.

"The meeting," he said, "was a great strain on me. As to the police situation, I have not been able to follow the newspapers or to discuss it with any one, so as to inform myself fully, especially in regard to what the Chief did on Saturday."

The Bathgate Avenue Station House labor question was considered by the board. Contractor Leahy said he had not exceeded eight hours a day in employing the workmen and that he had paid the prevailing rate of wages. The only reference to the "shake-up" was in a verbal report by President York asking the Corporation Counsel as to the right of Chief Devery to transfer Deputy Chiefs. The Commissioners laughed over reports that Chief Devery had demanded in his resignation and that the board met to appoint Captains from the eligible list. After the meeting President York had a long private conference with Commissioner Sexton. The only echo of the transfers of Saturday was the shifting of the staffs of the superior officers who changed districts.

Commissioner Henry E. Abell explained that what he said while trying policemen in Brooklyn in the morning had no reference to the "shake-up." He said: "I did say, in regard to a policeman who failed to discover a burglary, that officers could not be everywhere; that there are only 7,000 policemen to cover this great city, and that at night not more than 3,400 can be on duty in all the boroughs. I also stated that we cannot get more men, and that if there were 10,000 men it would not be too many, and that when we asked for more we got 'roasted' in the newspapers."

"Do you approve of the transfers made by Chief Devery on Saturday?"

"I have nothing to say on that point."

"Do you regard them as for the good of the service?"

"No doubt the Chief thought so."

"But what is your view on the subject?"

"Well, I hope they will result in better police service."

"What do you say of what was said about you by Hugh McLaughlin or in his presence, as quoted in THE TIMES?"

"When it comes to knowledge, I do not know that he has said anything about me."

"Are you 'tarred with the same brush as Chief Devery,' as Mr. McLaughlin says?"

"I am not tarred with anything. But I am not offended at the remarks. I don't believe he said it."

"Are you a member of the Edward J. Milan Association?"

"I have no connection with it whatever."

"Is a son of yours in the cigar business, and has your name and influence as a Police Commissioner helped along his prosperity through the patronage of lawbreakers?"

"I am blessed with four sons. None is in the cigar business, none has profited as you state, none has had any interest in Coney Island."

"As to the Milan Association and the ball and my name being on the list of patrons, I'll explain. As is customary, those who got it up took the same liberty with my name as they did with those of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and others. I did not authorize it."

"What are your relations with President York, friendly, or are you, as it is generally stated, at war with him and keep out of his way socially?"

"Not the least particle of truth in those stories. We are on friendly terms. The story that he snubbed me by not recognizing my salutation in front of the Union League Club in Brooklyn the other day is utterly untrue."

"You were with him and Commissioner Hess to-day?"

"Yes, and the conference was a pleasant one. It was a friendly talk on police matters."

CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. HERLIHY.

His Trial for Insulting the Rev. Mr. Paddock Will Begin on Friday.

The charges preferred by ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott against Capt. John D. Herlihy were yesterday received and approved by President York. The trial will begin at 1 P. M. on Friday next.

The first charges include neglect of duty, conduct injurious to the public peace, inefficiency, and inattention to and disobedience and violation of rules in relation to restraining or repressing vice and in not suppressing the vicious conditions in the Twelfth Precinct, of which he was in command.

The second charge is based on the complaint of insult to the Rev. Robert L. Paddock by Capt. Herlihy. It is alleged that on April 26, 1900, at the Eldridge Street Station House Capt. Herlihy said to the Rev. Robert L. Paddock, who complained of vicious conditions, that he was sick and tired of such complaints from this clergyman, and that he was disgracing his cloth, adding that when he made such complaints he lied, and knew that he lied. The next day, in Inspector Cross's office, Capt. Herlihy, according to the complaint, charged the Rev. Mr. Paddock with being the cause of the conditions he complained of, said that he would be sorry that he ever got into "this business," and added: "If you want to present charges against me and bring me to trial I advise you to do it, and when you do I will show you up to the world as being one of the worst of them." Capt. Herlihy is also accused of failing to keep proper records of complaints made to him by the Rev. Mr. Paddock, James B. Reynolds, the Rev. A. J. Kerr, Edward Ridley & Sons, and many others of the nuisance which form the basis of the first charge.

Police Power a Trust to Cities.

Speaking at the Social Reform Club, 45 University Place, last evening, Frank Moss deprecated the introduction of the question of a State constabulary at the present time. He argued that the idea of State control of the police was theoretically sound, but said it was a question for some future time, when the organization in control at Albany is one that can be trusted more than the one now dominant there. "As a proposition in government, there should be some sort of State oversight of the police. The police power is a State power granted to the cities in trust. The State owes it as a duty to all to make life and property reasonably safe in all parts of the State. If there were a State board, honestly constituted, reasonably vigorous and effective, it could come and call Mr. Devery from his vacation, Mr. York from his quarrel, Mr. McLaughlin from his grievances, and the people who run poolrooms and other illegal resorts."

Plans of Committee of Fifteen.

The future plans of the Committee of Fifteen will be the object of lengthy discussion at the meeting of that body this afternoon. The report of the Sub-Committee on Plan and Scope will not be accepted, probably, without considerable debate. The sub-committee is made up of William H. Baldwin, Jr., Alexander E. Orr, and Charles Stewart Smith. Mr. Baldwin, who has been made the spokesman of the committee, declined to make public any part of the report in advance.

MOROCCO PAYS INDEMNITY.

American Claim of $5,000 for the Murder of Eszagui Settled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A message from United States Consul Gummery at Tangier informs the State Department that the Moorish Government has settled the claim of the United States for $5,000 indemnity on account of the murder of Marcus Eszagui, a naturalized American citizen, in Morocco last Spring.

Eszagui was of French birth, but the fact that he was naturalized as an American citizen relieved the French Government from the necessity of joining in the demand for indemnity. The Moorish Government pleaded as a basis for its first declination to pay the fact that the man was killed not by Moorish officers in a fight with the rabble. The claim for indemnity, however, was based on the failure of the Moorish Government to make any effort to arrest or punish the perpetrators of the murder.

The Navy Department, at the instance of the State Department, was making arrangements to send a naval vessel to Morocco to give moral support to the demands of the American Consul for a settlement.

SENATOR SULLIVAN MARRIED.

Mississippian, Defendant in a Breach of Promise Suit, Weds Mrs. Marie N. Atkins in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A closed carriage drove up to St. Stephen's Church, at Pennsylvania Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, this afternoon. Although not more than half a dozen persons had entered the church before the carriage arrived, it was rumored that a wedding was to take place, and several people were idling near waiting for a glimpse of the bride and groom. They were greatly astonished when the bridegroom emerged from the carriage and disclosed the well-known figure of Senator Sullivan of Mississippi, who is the defendant in a sensational breach of promise case.

A short time ago a young woman from Senator Sullivan's State entered suit against him, charging him with breach of promise under circumstances similar to those of the Breckinridge case. The suit has not yet been tried.

The bride was Mrs. Marie Newman Atkins, daughter of the late Dr. Newman, one of the best-known physicians of this city. She is the widow of Paul Atkins. Mr. Atkins died eight years ago, and after the period of mourning Mrs. Atkins became a prominent social figure in Washington, moving in the circle set as the daughters of ex-Senator Gorman of Maryland. Her brother, Dr. H. M. Newman, is well known as a physician in Washington. Mrs. Atkins is an attractive woman of thirty-one, and is said to possess considerable property in her own right.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. S. Caughy. Immediately afterward Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan left for his home, in Mississippi. After a protracted tour through the South and West they will live at the Ebbitt House, where apartments have been engaged.

Senator Sullivan is about to come up for re-election, and his friends intimate that the Leeton suit was timed so as to have a political effect. Miss Leeton was in the city some time ago, but is said to have left. While here she declared that she had not compromised the suit and meant to prosecute it with vigor. It is believed that she did not know of his intended marriage.

THOUSANDS OF DEER KILLED.

Experts Say About 6,000 Were Shot in the Adirondack Region.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—The Forest, Fish, and Game Commission has received the statistics of the deer hunting season just closed, which shows that the express companies shipped out of the Adirondack region 1,020 carcasses, 89 saddles, and 95 heads, representing 1,204 deer killed by hunters. Experts estimate that the actual number killed by residents and men employed in the lumber camps is about four deer for every one taken by the hunters, so that the total killed can be estimated with reasonable accuracy for the season.

The average weight of the undressed deer taken this season range from 250 to 294 pounds.

Alabama's Wire Nail Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 18.—Thirty-five wire drawers from Allentown, Penn., arrived at the Alabama Steel and Wire Company's works to-day, and the company started the operation of its nail mill at Ensley in earnest. The mill is already turning out 1,000 kegs of wire nails per day, and this output will be increased. The Carnegie interests made overtures to purchase the plant recently, but the offer was refused.

American Socialists in New Zealand.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—"Sixty American Socialist Democrats have landed here," says a dispatch to The Times from Wellington, "attracted by the settlement conditions under New Zealand's advanced legislation."

The "Pittsburg Limited," Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Only $9.00 first class and $8.50 second class, New York to Pittsburg, via this train. Leave New York, South Ferry, 6:55 P. M. and Liberty Street 7:00 P. M., arrive Pittsburg 8:55 A. M. Pullman Buffet Drawing Room Sleeping Cars.—Adv.

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Stocks Strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27½c; cotton, middling, 10c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 25c. Commercial World.—Page 14.
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PUSHING THE BOERS BACK

Invaders of Cape Colony Being Forced to Orange River.

CONSIST OF TWO COMMANDOS

The Burghers Reported to Have Defeated the Cape Rifles and Brabant's Troopers.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—"The Boers have raided Cape Colony at two separate points 100 miles distant," says the Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail. "One commando advanced upon Philipstown, between Colesberg and Kimberley. The other, supposed to be Herzog's commando, crossed the Orange River between Odendaal Stroom and Bethulie, northwest of Burghersdorp, its objective apparently being Cradock.

"Gen. Macdonald is engaging the invaders, who have no guns, twenty miles west of Burghersdorp. The latest news is that they are being slowly forced back to the Orange River, where a warm reception is being prepared for them."

Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated Dec. 17, states that all the British wounded in the engagement at Nooitgedacht have arrived there and are doing well.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 18.—The Boers who crossed the Orange River into Cape Colony, west of Aliwal North, on Saturday, encountered the Cape Rifles and Brabant's force, who retired with loss.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 17.—Details of the defeat of the British at Nooitgedacht indicate that Gen. Clements's entire force had a narrow escape from capture. The Boer plans were splendidly laid. If the main British column had tarried a little longer there would have been a complete success for the Boers, who exposed themselves undauntedly, yelling and waving their arms. Their rushes were only stemmed by artillery.

After the British retreat the Boers held a prayer meeting. Their hymns could be heard by the retiring British.

All accounts indicate a heavy Boer loss. Col. Legge exhibited splendid bravery. He shot five Boers with his revolver before he fell with three bullets in his body.

PREMIER'S GLOOMY SPEECH.

Lord Salisbury Declares Efforts to End War Successfully May Entail Great Self-Sacrifice.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—In his speech at the annual conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations yesterday Lord Salisbury alluded to the war in South Africa.

He told his hearers that if the British people wished to sustain the empire and maintain the glory of England untarnished, their efforts must not be slackened until that great enterprise was carried out, for on the issue thereof depended the glory and perpetuity of the empire. It might require a strenuous effort and great self-sacrifice. The present was a period of some anxiety.

"We do not know," said the Premier, "exactly what has taken place. We earnestly hope the issue may be better than the beginning. But we have to push it through. Maybe there are matters which have not been explained, and when explained it may be the subject of scrutiny as to the steps whereby the present results have been reached. But we must spare no effort whereby the glory and the maintenance of our empire may be achieved."

Lord Salisbury's gloomy speech causes much disturbing. The conservative press, reluctant to admit that the situation is worse, complains of the Premier's "needless pessimism."

The Daily News asks whether Lord Salisbury's utterances foreshadow the news of another reverse, and it suggests that the Government has received dispatches from Lord Kitchener asking for more troops on the ground that the war, instead of being finished, is entering upon a new and difficult phase.

All the papers are urging the Government to do everything possible to support Lord Kitchener. The Queen's message to the volunteers was evidently designed to soothe the general disappointment over their retention in the field. There are rumors current that the Government is not able to respond to appeals from South Africa to send out more regulars.

The abandonment of the Thanksgiving service in St. Paul's brings vividly home to the public the fact that there is still much work to be done in South Africa.

The Times, editorially denouncing "misguided leniency toward the Boers," says: "Such a concentration of Boers as brought disaster on Gen. Clements's force would not have been possible had we carried on the war as it would have been carried on by any other civilized nation."

NO THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The contemplated Thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral in connection with the return of Lord Roberts from South Africa has been abandoned, owing, as the Government announces, "to its being considered desirable to defer a general thanksgiving until the close of the operations in South Africa."

The programme now is for Lord Roberts to debark in the Solent, to visit the Queen at Osborne House on Jan. 2, to re-embark, and to land finally at Southampton, coming from that point to London.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS RESIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Numerous volunteer officers' resignations were gazetted last night. They consist of lawyers, physicians, and business men, who have urgently represented that their affairs are going to ruin. The War Office, on account of these representations, has let them off.

The Government publicly requests employers who have kept open situations for yeomanry, colonials, and volunteers to continue their patriotic efforts to minimize the sacrifices of these men in the service of their country.

The War Office has issued the Queen's thanks to the yeomanry, colonials, and volunteers, expressing her reliance that those abroad will continue to aid the regulars.

These measures are designed to quiet those in the field who are waiting to come home.

Germans Allege Brutal Treatment.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—At a meeting to-day of Pan-Germans protests were entered against the expulsion of Germans from the Transvaal. Some of the speakers so expelled alleged they were brutally treated by the British, and a Government inquiry was demanded.

Mishap to the Bailey on Speed Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 18.—The torpedo-boat destroyer Bailey started on her official speed trial this morning over the measured mile course in Narragansett Bay, with Admiral Rodgers and the Board of Inspection and Survey on board. She was doing some magnificent work, and at one time she was running at a speed of 30.5 knots an hour, when one of her cylinders became injured. She was slowed down and returned to the torpedo station because of the mishap. Her performance this morning is highly commended, and especially the absence of any great vibration while she was running at a high rate of speed.

Science and Art Exemplified.

A revelation, (as it were,) from the Brew House of C. H. Evans & Sons, Hudson, New York.—Adv.

MOTOR FRIGHTENS A HORSE.

Animal Runs Wildly Through a Crowd on Columbus Avenue.

A spirited runaway that landed two people in a hospital, injured three others, and jumped a Central Park parapet, the horse landing on the other side with a broken neck, took place last night from West End Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street. The horse belonged to B. Altman & Co., and was standing in front of a house in charge of a driver at the corner, when a motor vehicle which dashed by enveloped the horse in a jet of steam.

The animal took fright and started off at a run, turning the corner with the wagon on two wheels, and throwing out the driver, J. Corcoran. It tore down One Hundred and Sixth Street toward Central Park. Crossing Columbus Avenue the wagon struck a north-bound cable car. A wheel was knocked off the wagon, and the frightened animal tore on faster than ever.

Standing at the corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Sixth Street was a crowd waiting for a trolley car. Before all had time to get out of the way the animal knocked down three persons, one of them a man carrying a baby. Then the horse ran on, struck a lamp post which tore the horse clear of the wagon and sent him tearing along in a frenzy directly at the stone wall which surrounds the Park at that point. The horse tried to jump the wall, but when found was lying with a broken neck, unable to stir.

Meantime Driver Corcoran had picked himself up and, cut and bruised from a fall against an iron tree guard, ran after his horse. Where the horse had struck the crowd he found a policeman in charge bending over a number of injured.

An ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital was summoned, and Dr. Ogelby responded. He found Hattie Levy, twenty-eight years old, of 66 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, had been knocked down and trampled upon, and her arm had been broken. Her husband, David, who had been carrying a baby in his arms at the time, was bruised and cut. As he was struck by the horse he threw the baby out of harm's way into the crowd.

The little one had a scalp wound. Mrs. Annie Goldfarb of 117 East One Hundredth Street had been struck in the breast with the shaft of the wagon, and was severely bruised about the body and had her left leg broken. Both women were taken to the hospital. The others had their wounds dressed by the surgeon and were removed to their homes.

HORSE RUNS AWAY TWICE.

Was Being Driven Home After First Fright When He Bolted.

A horse owned by Robert Gnam of 204 East Twenty-eighth Street ran away twice yesterday, injuring one man the first time and two men the second time. They are William Wenker of 847 East Thirty-third Street, whose collarbone was broken; Paul Schriller of 847 East Thirty-third Street, whose head was cut, and Gnam, who received cuts on the head and bruises. The men were taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Wenker was driving the horse, at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, in the afternoon, when the animal ran away and hit a lamppost, throwing him to the sidewalk. The horse was captured by a policeman.

Gnam and Schriller claimed the property last night, and were driving home when the animal took fright at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and ran away again. He dashed down Fifty-ninth Street, against the wagon into an "L" pillar at Sixth Avenue.

When the collision came Gnam and Schriller were flung to the pavement. They were taken to the hospital in an ambulance, and the horse, which was stopped again by a policeman, was tied up in a stable with the still more damaged wagon.

IRON LION SCARES A DOG.

Chicago Department Store Image Throws Animal into a Fit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—"Sport," a Great Dane dog, owned by Godfrey Johnson, threw Christmas shoppers into a panic at Washington and State Streets this afternoon. Johnson brought the dog down town for exercise, and all went well with the man and dog until the corner of Washington Street was reached and the dog found himself beside one of the big iron lions that guarded the door of a department store.

The minute "Sport" saw the lion he went into a fit. With a howl of fear he bounded out into the middle of the street. In his dash for the street through the crowd the dog upset a half-dozen women, who carried arms full of purchases, and they added to the noise incident to the dog's discovery of the lion. Johnson had a hard time catching and quieting the dog, but many women will always believe that the animal was mad.

ELEPHANT CLIMBS THE STAIRS.

Ascends Three Flights of Steps After Taking a Drink and a Cigar.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Barney, a ton-and-a-half live elephant, walked into the Chicago Athletic Association this afternoon, waved the attendants to one side with his giant trunk, picked up an imported cigar from the cigar stand, and then started up the marble stairway. After he had ascended three flights of steps he made himself comfortable on the fourth floor, where he spent to-night munching hay.

Barney in his feat had the assistance of a stimulant, being "a little nip" of a gallon or so of whisky, well sweetened with molasses. He was then safely chained to a post on the gymnasium floor alongside four lions, a cage of snakes, raccoons, and a score of other wild beasts.

All of this animal aggregation was brought from the Lincoln Park Zoo early in the afternoon to form part of the "Monster Menagerie of Beasts Famous for Their Beauty, Ferocity, or Scarcity," which will be on exhibition to-night, when the clubhouse doors are thrown open on the "Second annual C. A. A. Circus."

The bills describe the show as "Multitudinous, Overwhelming, Indescribable Crush of Amazing Gymnic, Acrobatic, Spectacular, Aerial, and Hippodramatic Sensations."

POSTMASTER GIVES UP OFFICE.

Trouble with Woman Secretary Causes New Orleans Man to Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—As the outcome of an exposé of a sensational nature, J. R. G. Pitkin, Postmaster of New Orleans, has sent his resignation to the President. No charges had been made against Pitkin in the courts here, but revelations in connection with the arrest of his private secretary, a woman, who was charged by him with stealing papers and documents brought to light certain letters, claimed the woman to have been written by Pitkin and sent through the mails while he was Postmaster, the nature of which involved a violation of the postal laws.

There is no doubt expressed here that the President will accept the resignation. Already the office seekers are scrambling over the anticipated appointment.

This Year's Cotton Crop in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 18.—The estimate of the Texas Agricultural Department of the total yield of cotton in Texas this year was made public to-day. It is placed at 3,250,000 bales. This estimate is based on careful personal investigation on the part of Commissioner Jefferson Johnson and on reports received by the department from various points in the cotton belt of the State.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages

Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted sausage in perfection unless you have tried them. Beware of imitation.—Adv.

CHINA NEGOTIATIONS SEEM TANGLED UP

Cable Error in Official Dispatch Made the Muddle Worse.

BRITISH ATTITUDE NOT CLEAR

Mystery as to How the Word "Irrevocable" Got Into the Protocol—Envoys to Meet in Peking To-day.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—"Great Britain's proposed alterations in the preamble of the joint note have been practically accepted by all the powers," says the Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail, wiring Monday. "Both Russia and Japan, whose support was regarded as doubtful, have agreed. Only the attitude of the United States remains as yet not clearly defined, but the acquiescence of America is anticipated, and it is probable that the joint note will be signed and delivered to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries within three or four days. The German Minister has warmly supported the British proposal."

Just what Great Britain's "proposed alterations" are, or even whether she has recently insisted on any alterations at all, cannot be stated. The whole question of the joint note is at present wrapped in mystery, which the dispatches from Peking certainly do nothing to illumine.

Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador, had a long conference yesterday afternoon regarding the Chinese situation with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and subsequently Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, paid a visit to the Foreign Office. Secrecy is maintained as to the outcome of these consultations. What little could be learned from British and American sources varied considerably, the former expressing annoyance and anxiety, the latter maintaining that nothing serious was developing. Some slight explanation, however, was gathered as to the extraordinary tangle in which the Chinese negotiations have recently been.

It appears that, over a week ago, the powers came to an agreement to eliminate the word "irrevocable" from the joint note. Then, when it was believed that everything had been settled, objections were raised. It is reported that at first Great Britain, for the sake of harmony, although much against her will, agreed to reinsert the "irrevocable" clause. In this attitude, it is believed, she was supported by the United States.

Once more the joint note seemed on the verge of signature, when a misunderstanding arose in Peking. This confused the Governments and formed the subject of the dispatch from Secretary Hay which Mr. Choate transmitted to the Marquis of Lansdowne to-day. As the result of the interview, Mr. Choate has sent a long cablegram to Secretary Hay, in which he attributes the latest misunderstanding to an error in forwarding instructions—an error which occurred presumably through the cable company, and which caused Minister Conger and Sir Ernest M. Satow (the British Minister in Peking) to take opposite views, although their Home Governments were perfectly agreed.

The British Foreign Office officials now profess to be at sea as to whether the conditions are to be "irrevocable" or otherwise. They add that if the demands are to be "irrevocable" this in no way necessitates an enforcement of the demands by European troops. To such a course Great Britain cannot and will not agree.

Consequently, compliance with the "irrevocable" clause would be somewhat of a farce on the part of Great Britain, and this feature of the case becomes more interesting when taken in conjunction with the statement authoritatively made here that Great Britain and the United States are in the same boat in the joint-note negotiations.

PEKING, Dec. 18.—It is now understood that a meeting of the foreign envoys will be held to-morrow.

ROME, Dec. 18.—A Peking dispatch, dated to-day, says the Ministers at Peking will meet to-morrow, when, probably, a final agreement will be reached as to the text of the joint Chinese note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Peking dispatch to The Daily Mail of London, stating that Great Britain insists upon the "retention" of the word "irrevocable" in the protocol, is entirely erroneous. At the State Department it is suggested that either the correspondent was misinformed or his dispatch became distorted in transmission.

The United States has no interest in Great Britain's suggestion that garrisons be retained in Pe-chi-Li, for the American legation guard at Peking cannot be called a garrison, although it has been assisting in the work of the foreign detachments. This, however, is a secondary matter with Great Britain herself. Her main desire is that the word "irrevocable" shall be stricken out, because of the grave consequences which its retention would involve. In this the United States stands with her.

A mystery still unexplained is why, at the beginning of last week, Great Britain imagined that the word "irrevocable" was not in the protocol. There may be some interesting developments when this point is cleared up.

TUNG CONTROLS THE COURT.

Famous Mohammedan General Said to be Virtual Dictator—Is an Able Commander.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A Peking dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette, dated Dec. 17, says:

"The situation has not improved by the representatives of the powers having reached an agreement, as the scope of the negotiations is limited and the effect is neutralized. The allies have neglected to close the arsenals and factories at Han-Kow and Shanghai, and have failed to check the transmission of supplies of ammunition of the Chinese.

"Tung-Fu-Siang thus has every opportunity of rallying and equipping his army. He has secured the position of dictator, terrorizes the Empress, and controls all the movements of troops.

"It will be necessary to give the military operations of the allies a wider area."

"An experienced General with whom I conversed to-day," says the Peking correspondent of The Morning Post, wiring Monday, "considers a settlement by next Spring improbable. He foresees some danger of complications here that will disturb the peace of Europe."

Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang is regarded as by far the ablest and most powerful of the Chinese Generals. It is a remarkable fact, and one which perhaps explains his ability as a leader, that he is neither a Chinaman nor a Manchu, but was born in Central Asia among a Mohammedan people. This remarkable man's early career is unknown to Western writers upon China, but it is said that some ten years ago he was a Brigadier General in Aksu, Kashgaria. When he next appears on the scene it is in a more important capacity, that of the commander to whom was intrusted the task of subduing the Tun-Gan rebellion in the Province of Kiang-Su. It is said that he became known to the imperial authorities through having, while the Japanese war was in progress, brought a considerable force from Central Asia for the defense of Peking.

Tung was conspicuously successful in subduing the Tun-Gan rising, and was officially thanked in the Peking Gazette. He is a man of such great activity that he was unwilling to remain at Peking, and a special post was created for him—that of the command of the troops in Shen-Si, Shan-Se, and Kiang-Su.

Occidentals familiar with China declared last Spring, when Gen. Tung returned to Peking at the head of 10,000 troops, largely recruited from ex-Mohammedans, that this was a warning of coming trouble that ought not to be neglected. Since the anti-foreign outbreak came to a head, Tung has been the one commander who has achieved any success against the allies, and if, as is reported, he now controls the Imperial Court, the task of the powers may be a very serious one.

FRANCE TO RETURN ALL BOOTY.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—In addition to the order directing that the cases filled with Chinese loot, sent to President Loubet and others by Gen. Frey, Commander of the French marine forces in China, shall be embargoed at Marseilles when they are unshipped, the Government has decided that all objects, unless material of war, which have been seized or shall be seized by the French expeditionary force in China shall be restored, whether belonging to the Chinese Government or to private individuals.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES $1,500,000

University of Chicago to Use $1,000,000 for Endowment Fund—Freedom of Speech for Professors.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—At the convocation exercises of the University of Chicago today President Harper announced that John D. Rockefeller had made another gift of $1,500,000 to the institution.

Of thus sum $1,000,000 is to be used as an endowment fund and the university is to derive the benefit of the income of it from year to year. It is also stipulated that the $1,000,000 is to be in the university's name and is to be considered its absolute property for all time.

The balance of the gift is to be used for immediate purposes and for general needs. Mr. Rockefeller suggests that $100,000 of the $500,000 be used for the construction of a university press building, a large part of the structure to be devoted to a library.

Before making public Mr. Rockefeller's latest gift Dr. Harper upheld in emphatic terms the right of the professors of the University of Chicago to freedom of speech. The earnestness with which he declared that no donor might interfere with the speech of any of the instructors of the university, coming as it did, just before the announcement of an additional gift from Mr. Rockefeller, was especially significant. He said:

"Whatever may have happened in other universities, in the University of Chicago neither the Trustees, nor the President, nor any one in official position, has at any time called an instructor to account for any public utterances which he may have made.

"In order not to be misunderstood, I wish to say that no donor of funds to the university, and I include in the number of donors the founder of the university, Mr. Rockefeller, has ever by a single word or act indicated his dissatisfaction with the instruction given to the students of the university or with the public expression of opinion made by an officer of the university. I vouch for the truth of this statement, and I trust it may have the largest possible publicity."

FIRE TRUCKS HIT BY CARS.

Two Hook and Ladder Crews Meet with Accidents at the Same Hour.

Two hook and ladder trucks, responding to the same alarm of fire, were run into by street cars at almost exactly the same time, in different parts of the city, yesterday afternoon.

Hook and Ladder Truck No. 21, with quarters at 432 West Thirty-sixth Street, was struck at Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. Tillerman Martin J. Murphy was thrown to the ground, receiving a fractured hip and dislocated shoulder. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Both the car and the truck were seriously damaged and the passengers in the former were badly frightened. Traffic was delayed. James Kilcullen, gripman of the cable car, was arrested.

The other collision was at Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street. Truck No. 2, with quarters at Fiftieth Street and Lexington Avenue, was struck by a southbound electric car. It was hit fairly in the side and overturned. Driver Joseph Arencau being thrown from his seat. Other firemen saved themselves by jumping. Arencau was considerably bruised. The car stood the shock pretty well, but the truck will have to lay up for repairs. Motorman Thomas Foley was arrested.

BIG PRICE FOR ROAD BUILDING.

Union Pacific Will Pay $6,000,000 for Forty-five Miles of Track.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Dec. 18.—The Union Pacific Railroad has awarded a contract to Kilpatrick Brothers & Collins of Lincoln, Neb., to build forty-five miles of road from Evanston, Wyoming, on its main line to Salt Lake City. The price to be paid for the work is $6,000,000, and four years have been allowed in which to complete the task.

The route of the proposed road, which will shorten the distance between Omaha and Salt Lake over twenty-five miles, is through the most rugged part of the Wasatch Mountains. The work will be almost entirely in rock, and many tunnels will be constructed. Aside from being one of the largest pieces of work ever contracted by a Western railway, engineers regard the project as a stupendous undertaking.

RIPON COLLEGE'S NEW BUILDING

Ingram Hall, the Gift of O. H. Ingram of Eau Claire, Dedicated.

Special to The New York Times.

RIPON, Wis., Dec. 18.—Ingram Hall, to be devoted to scientific study, the gift to Ripon College of O. H. Ingram of Eau Claire, was dedicated here to-day with appropriate ceremonies. The building is a handsome structure, and will compare favorably with university buildings throughout the country.

Mr. Ingram, through whose generosity Ripon College has profited so much, is a representative lumberman of Wisconsin. He was left fatherless when eleven years old, and went from his home in Massachusetts to work for a New York farmer for his board and clothing. When twenty years old he began work in the New York woods for $12 a month. Then he became a Superintendent of log cutting, and from that drifted into mill building and removed to Wisconsin, where he has amassed a fortune.

OFFICER MAY DIE AT SEA.

Capt. Butler, Wounded in China, Sick and Homeward Bound.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Capt. Smedley D. Butler, the young officer who was so frequently mentioned for gallantry in the actions in China, is on the way to this country in a dangerous condition, and may not live to reach port. He is a son of Representative Butler of Pennsylvania and is a Captain in the Marine Corps.

Capt. Butler was wounded at the battle of Tien-Tsin, but recovered sufficiently to participate in the march to Peking, although far from well. At the taking of Peking he was again wounded. Subsequently he was attacked by typhoid fever. He was reported convalescent on Nov. 10, and on Nov. 11 was transferred from the shore hospital to the cruiser Brooklyn and sent to Manila. He again became ill, and was in a bad way when the transport Grant sailed from Manila on Dec. 1. He is on the sick list of that transport.

The Grant is due in San Francisco on Jan. 1, and Representative Butler is about to leave Washington for San Francisco in order to be there when the transport arrives and learn if his son is alive.

In Evidence!

A bottle of EVANS' ALE and Evans' Stout.—Adv.

As a Food 'tis Appreciated!

EVANS' ALE.—Adv.

SENATE EXPECTED TO RATIFY CANAL TREATY

Great Britain Will Approve It as Amended, It Is Believed.

FORAKER'S DEFENSE OF HAY

Says He Only Followed Policy of This Government—Canal Would Be Safe Without Forts, He Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Before the adjournment of the Senate to-morrow it is expected by the majority of that body that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty or what is left of that convention will be ratified, and the men who speak more confidently of the prospect are sure that the treaty, as amended, will be approved by Great Britain. Debate seems to have worn the Senate weary, for there were no Senators who desired to speak after 3 o'clock to-day, and the Senate adjourned for the last time before winding up the most interesting business it has had before it this session.

The tone of the majority of the Senators is not only confident, but it assumes that the British Government will be about as well satisfied with the treaty as it has been shaped in executive session as if the British Ambassador had himself, with the sanction of the British Foreign Office, suggested that the United States convert the instrument from one intended to secure a neutralized canal into one primarily to give the United States superior advantages for making war upon possible enemies.

A great deal of gossip has been heard here about the influences at work for the transcontinental railroads to prevent the adoption of any treaty or bill that will forward the Nicaragua Canal, and some talk has been made now and then about the sympathetic co-operation of the Panama Canal Company that would like to see the Nicaragua Canal scheme beaten in order to give the Panama canal a chance.

Local newspaper

canal even though it should not be fortified, for it was absurd, he said, to suppose that any enemy would attempt to sail its ships through a canal 175 miles long and owned, controlled, and policed by this country when actual hostilities were in progress. In this connection he referred to the fate of the Maine, which was on a peaceful mission and had been anchored in a harbor of a country with which at the time the United States was at peace.

Senator Morgan traversed much of the ground he had covered in his previous arguments in support of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. He referred to the protocols agreed upon between Nicaragua and Costa Rica regarding the canal, and said that the ratification of the Hay treaty is a debt we owe to them. Those countries, if they should see fit, might rise up and refuse to allow us to do anything; hence we could not afford to do anything that would offend them. For this reason he would have the neutrality of the canal assured and the pending treaty ratified.

REPORT ON CANAL SUBMITTED.

Senate Committee Strongly Approves Hepburn Bill—Cession of Land Would Destroy Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Senator Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals, to which was referred the preliminary report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, to-day submitted a partial report thereon, in connection with the protocols of agreements with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, relating to the proposed canal, which were submitted recently to the Senate. In the course of the report it is said that the statement of the Walker commission and the protocols referred to have a direct bearing upon what is known as the Hepburn bill, now on the Senate calendar. The report says:

"That bill is a declaration of the policy of the United States for a canal under control of this Government. It is the law of necessity rather than the expectation of profit or advantage to the United States that compels us to construct, own, and control a ship canal through Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and the geographical relation of those States to our country and the prestige of the United States among American Governments point to us as the power that must incur the expenditure and be invested with the authority to control the canal, as a maring highway for ships of all nations.

"The assured profits of this enterprise in money, calculated on a basis that is even much larger than is indicated in any report that has estimated the cost, are a sufficient justification of the expenditure that is necessary to acquire the right of way and to construct the canal.

"As the basis and precedent to the accomplishment of this great task of duty, the United States must first acquire from Costa Rica and Nicaragua by agreement the right to construct, own, control, and manage the canal. In doing this we must fully recognize their sovereign independence and authority over these countries, respectively, and deal with them without any attempt at encroachment on their national rights."

After discussing the Hepburn bill briefly, the report proceeds:

"This duty [that of constructing the canal] enjoined on the President is a distinct recognition of the sovereignty of those States and their ownership of the country through which the canal is to be constructed. The President is not empowered or advised to encroach upon the sovereignty of those States. The acquisition of the sovereign ownership of a tract of country, including the line of the canal, would separate Nicaragua into two parts, between which the sovereignty of the United States would be interposed.

CESSION OF LAND IMPOSSIBLE.

"An act more fatal to her autonomy cannot be conceived, and if her Government had the power to do this, under her Constitution, which forbids any cession of territory to a foreign State, the severance of her territory by such mutilation would destroy its territorial integrity, and with it the republic. Such an effort is beyond the purpose of the House bill, and is unnecessary to the enjoyment of any privilege or right that relates to the ownership, control, or management of the canal.

"The House bill deals with our own National policy, defining it clearly, and writes it on the statute book, which is the highest record of the political and international policy of the United States.

"In making this declaration of the policy and purposes of the United States, and in supplying the President with the means of executing the law, the House bill proceeds on the assumption that there are no obstacles in the way of its full, just, and peaceful enforcement. This line of action commends itself to all who sincerely desire to execute the will of the American people in the construction of a ship canal, placing its ownership, control, and management in the Government of the United States.

"If the Senate shall acquiesce with the House in the passage of this bill it would be a movement of such force as will draw after it the settlement of any international difficulties that may exist without friction or danger to the peace and good-will that exists between the United States and other nations."

The report declares that by the treaty of 1867 between the United States and Nicaragua the United States is prohibited from exercising a permanent military occupation of that State, but "we have the right to enter Nicaragua with military forces to protect a canal through the State at the request of Nicaragua."

Attention is directed to a treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua that contains the identical provisions of the American treaty of 1867.

"If that treaty remains," the report says, "Nicaragua cannot grant us the ownership, control, and management of a canal in her territory that is free from all military interference or control by Great Britain."

The report then discusses at length the operation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and refers to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty now pending in the Senate. The House, the report maintains, has the right to expect the Senate to take action upon the pending canal bill, and such action "is the proper way in which to preserve the honor and true dignity of the United States."

GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

Proceeding, the report says the passage of the Hepburn bill by an almost unanimous vote in the House must have called for a protest from Great Britain if that Government considers that any right of hers is in conflict with that measure. If the passage of that measure through the Senate calls forth such a protest, then will be the appropriate time for its consideration and for taking measures to answer it. Until then this country can never know the grounds of the objection that Great Britain may choose to make.

"The Senate, engaged in a negotiation with Great Britain which may or may not result in an agreement, cannot refuse to consider a bill so important to the country as the House Bill No. 2,538 merely to await the pleasure of one-third of that body. The Senate, as a part of the treaty-making power, has no more just right to suspend legislation and this subject than the President, who is the other part of that power, has to suspend legislation by his order."

Adverting to any supposed relation Costa Rica and Nicaragua may have to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the report declares:

"These States were not prohibited by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty from disposing of canal privileges or other entire territory, if their people so desire, to the United States or to any other power, for the reason that they are not parties to that treaty. If such was the purpose of that treaty, it failed, not only for that reason, but also because it was flagrant usurpation on the part of the great nations that made the agreement and was condemned, as it still is reprobated by the morality of nations.

"Whether we will abide by and perform such a covenant is a conflict between morals and manners that our people will not suffer to deprive them of commercial liberty, the security of peace, and the pursuit of happiness."

HAY DREW UP THE TREATY.

British Ambassador Accepted It Without the Slightest Change—Secretary to Fight His Enemies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—It was announced to-day that Great Britain had nothing to do with the drafting of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The treaty as it went to the Senate was exactly as Secretary Hay wrote it, without the slightest modification by Great Britain. This announcement was made at the State Department, and it is taken to indicate that Secretary Hay means to give battle to his enemies.

The Secretary does not wish any excuses to be made for him to the effect that he was forced into signing the treaty by Great Britain. He considers that there is nothing to apologize for in the agreement, and is willing to accept the full responsibility. By permitting the statement to go out that he and he alone is responsible for the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, that instead of being a Hay-Pauncefote treaty it is really a Hay treaty, the Secretary of State flings down the gauntlet to his enemies and expresses his willingness to fight for the justice of his cause.

This is the generally accepted interpretation to-night of the State Department's admission. It will come as a surprise to many of Mr. Hay's enemies, who have been in the habit of regarding him as too easy-going and amiable a gentleman to put up much of a fight. The scheme of elbowing a Cabinet officer out of his place by indirect attack, by hint, by often-repeated rumor that he would soon resign, is well known, and some of Mr. Hay's secret enemies expected an easy prey.

The only part which Lord Pauncefote had in making the treaty to which his name is attached, jointly with Mr. Hay's was to transmit it to his Government and to sign it. "It was accepted by the British Government," said the official who made the statement, "exactly as it was drawn up by the State Department. There was not the change of the dotting of an 'i' or the crossing of a 't.' When it reached the Senate it was exactly as it first came from the State Department, where it originated."

This puts an end to all rumors that the British Government forced or cajoled the State Department into signing the treaty. It was an American proposition, and it represented what the Secretary of State considered a fair, honest, and American treaty.

The State Department's frank statement disposes of all attempts to show that Mr. McKinley accepted the treaty as the best he could get. He knew what was in it while it was being drawn up, and when he transmitted it to the Senate he knew that it was a Hay treaty, not a Pauncefote treaty. He did not yield to it as a necessary but unpleasant concession to Great Britain, for he knew that it originated in his own State Department, and that there was not a single British suggestion or idea in it.

BRITISH OPINION CHANGING?

Fortification Question Said to be Not Material—Odd Comment by The London Times.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Henry Labouchère, discussing the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty in Truth, says:

"Although theoretically we are not masters of the Suez Canal, we are so practically, owing to our tenure in Egypt and our hold of the Red Sea. I do not think the United States Senate is wrong in inserting the Davis amendment.

"The questions are therefore, first, whether we ought to risk creating ill-feeling toward us on the part of the United States, and, second, whether we should not be gainers by the construction of the canal even if it were in the military occupation of the United States."

Having answered the first question in the negative and the second in the affirmative, he concludes as follows:

"Great Britain would be wise in accepting the amended treaty."

Sir Charles Dilke, in an interview published this morning in The Daily Chronicle, emphasizes the fact that other countries besides Great Britain are interested in the Nicaragua Canal. He points out that France is interested by treaty, and Germany by trading enterprises, so that the question cannot be treated, in his opinion, as merely one between Great Britain and the United States.

No great importance is attached by Sir Charles to the question of fortification or the position of the canal in time of war. He thinks the matter is essentially and entirely commercial, and that the fortification issue is being used as a "stalking horse for the public."

The Times, commenting upon the "misconception in the United States of England's calm attitude regarding the Hay-Pauncefote treaty," says:

"The idea that this calmness is due to indifference is absurd, and betrays a curious unfamiliarity with English habits and methods. We are not disturbed, simply because we cannot bring ourselves to believe that a one-sided denunciation of a solemn international agreement, solely and confessedly because it is inconvenient, will commend itself either to President McKinley, Mr. Hay, or the American people.

"If Mr. McKinley stands by the Hay-Pauncefote arrangement, the action of the Senate will not acquire international importance. He has just been re-elected and holds a strong position, and if he has the courage of his convictions he has only to exercise his undoubted Constitutional rights in order to render the proceedings of the Senate innocuous. If he appeals boldly to the people, can it be doubted that they would support him?"

COLOMBIA TO MAKE AN OFFER.

COLON, Colombia, Dec. 18.—Advices from Bogota say a Minister of Colombia will shortly proceed to Washington, there to enter into negotiations for opening the canal in course of construction across the Isthmus of Panama. Colombia reserving national sovereignty and guaranteeing free transit to the nations of the world.

FIVE TREATIES RATIFIED.

Senate Disposes of Minor Conventions in Short Order.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Previous to taking up the Hay-Pauncefote treaty today the Senate, for the purpose of clearing its calendar, disposed of several other treaties of comparatively little importance. Five conventions in all were ratified.

Among the documents thus disposed of was an agreement supplementary to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty itself and extending the time within which it may be ratified. Under the terms of the original treaty the time for ratification expired five months ago. The agreement favorably passed upon to-day extends the time until the 4th of March, during which the treaty may be completed. Senator Lodge, who had the matter in charge, manifested some anxiety over this treaty and evidently was relieved when it went through without a dissenting voice.

The other treaties which were ratified were as follows:

Extending for one year the time within which the commercial treaty with Argentina may be ratified.

Extending for a year the time within which the treaty with Great Britain for reciprocity with Jamaica may be ratified.

The new extradition treaties with Bolivia and Chile.

AMNESTY BILL PASSED.

Adopted by French Chamber by Big Majority After All Night Session.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The Chamber of Deputies, after an all-night session, adopted the Amnesty bill by a vote of 356 to 2.

The benefits of the measure extend to offenses connected with strikes, public meetings of associations, and the troubles in Algeria in 1897-8, in addition to cases arising out of the Dreyfus agitation.

The decision of the Cabinet to conclude the discussion met with much opposition from the Rightists, who desired a postponement until Thursday. This was largely due to the late sitting. Hours were wasted in voting by ballot, and, as time progressed, each vote showed the number of Deputies in the Chamber to be dwindling. Toward 2:30 A. M. it was found that there was no quorum, and it was necessary, in order to obtain a quorum, to open the sixth sitting. The ballot this time was valid, whatever the number of voters.

Under these conditions the bill was adopted. Four hundred and thirty-three Deputies were absent.

The only incident which aroused the somnolent Chamber was a violent attack by Joseph Lasies upon M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, who was accused of abandoning the Dreyfus family, out of which, M. Lasies said, the Premier had made a fortune.

Several times M. Lasies was called to order, and finally he was censured.

NEPTUNE TRANSFORMED.

Old Father Neptune appeared one day
'Mid the Nereids frolicking at their play,
Smiling, and shaven as smooth as a friar;
The Nereids gazed in astonishment dire.
But the kindly old King, with a nod and a smile,
Reassured them 'twas he, as he held up a phial:
"Extrait Vegetal, from the famous Pinaud;
It fell overboard just a few hours ago,
"And I couldn't resist, e'en my long beard to save,
The delight that it brings to one after a shave.
And here—" with a twinkle he tossed them a prize
That brought a quick sparkle of joy to their eyes:
And the mariners caught a faint shout from below
As the nymphs read the name on the package—PINAUD.
And each carried off, with a merry refrain,
A bottle of exquisite Violette Reine.

No Christmas Table COMPLETE WITHOUT
The World-Renowned Appetizer & Invigorator.

DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
The only genuine.
IMPORTED FROM
Port of Spain,
Trinidad, B. W. I.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND DOMESTIC SUBSTITUTES.

SOME CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PRACTICES

Cases of Contagious Diseases Not Reported to Health Board.

Witnesses in Brush Will Suit Also Show Persons Qualify as "Healers" for $100 Fee and a Two Weeks' Course.

When Christian Science healers treat contagious diseases they do not notify the Department of Health that such cases exist, as it is against the rules of their Church, although it is one of the laws and rules which are mandatory as to all regular physicians. This fact was brought out yesterday at the hearing of the contest of the will of Miss Helen C. Brush before Surrogate Fitzgerald. In addition to this violation of the laws, there were many other points in the practice of the "Scientists" disclosed, including the fact that it takes a fee of $100 and a two weeks' course for a person to become qualified to "heal."

It was also brought out that in addition to leaving the residue of her estate, worth more than $50,000, to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Miss Brush was induced by Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, the first reader of the Church, to donate over $6,000 to the Church, and also to loan it $5,000. The contest is made on the grounds that the "Scientists" used undue influence in order to get her to make these gifts.

George W. De Lano, the lawyer who drew the contested will and who is a trustee of the Church, finished his testimony on cross-examination. He said that Mrs. Stetson received a salary of $5,000 a year for her work as first reader, and that $1,500 was paid to the second reader.

"Do you know how much money Miss Brush contributed to the Church before her death?" he was asked.

"I don't know," he replied.

After this answer there was a legal fencing match between the lawyer-witness and John M. Bowers, counsel for the contestants, The Treasurer's books were placed in Mr. De Lano's hands, but he said he knew nothing about them.

"What do you know about the Church?"

"Everything."

"Is it not your duty as a Trustee and a member of the Building Committee to inquire as to the means by which a new church could be built?"

"It certainly is."

"Now, cannot you tell us about the subscriptions made by Miss Brush?"

"I cannot. The Treasurer knows all about them."

"Will this refresh your memory?" said Mr. Bowers, and he produced a check signed by Miss Brush, and dated Dec. 29, 1899. It was payable to Mrs. Stetson and called for $5,000. Mrs. Stetson had turned the check over to the Church.

"I do remember," said the witness, "that Miss Brush subscribed $5,000 at a meeting where there were twenty-five or thirty people present."

WITNESS TELLS HIS AGE AT LAST.

"What's your age?" suddenly asked Mr. Bowers. Heretofore the witness has replied:

"Before Abraham was I am."

"Do you really wish to know?" asked the witness.

"Certainly."

"Well, if you wish to know, I am fifty-five years old."

"Are you a healer?"

"I heal sometimes."

"You can practice as a healer without a certificate?"

"Oh, yes."

"Did you ever get a certificate?"

"Yes."

"Who presided over the class in which you studied?"

"Mrs. Stetson. That was about twelve years ago."

"Did you talk with Miss Brush about the disposal of her personal property, such as books, furniture, clothing, and jewelry, when you drew her will?"

"No, Sir."

"You knew she had these things?"

"Yes."

"You also knew that unless she made specific bequests of them they would go to the church as part of the residue estate?"

"Yes."

"Is it not usual for you to call attention of clients making wills to the law governing the disposal of property?"

The witness in a lengthy explanation said he did when the clients came to his office, but as the will of Miss Brush was an extraordinary matter, he did not call her attention to the law as to residuary legacies and what the residue included.

A letter from Miss Brush written to her sister, Mrs. Findlay, in January, 1899, was put in evidence. In this letter Miss Brush complained that her family criticised her because she had become a Christian Scientist.

Following this, William Rand, Jr., counsel for the church, and Mr. Bowers indulged in a controversy. Mr. Rand insisted that Mr. Bowers was trying to prove that his clients were "suffering from insane delusions" because they believed in Christian Science, and he wanted the Court to allow him to show how many members there were in the world. Mr. Bowers replied that already some of the witnesses had "shown themselves to be fanatics" and that he wanted to confine his inquiry to the First Church and its first reader, Mrs. Stetson, and show the methods used to obtain Miss Brush's estate. Mr. Rand was not allowed to go into a general discussion of the church.

Joseph B. Whitney, the Treasurer of the church, testified that in March, 1899, Miss Brush gave $25 to the church, on April 15 $1,000 more, and in December, 1899, the five-thousand-dollar check. All these sums were given through Mrs. Stetson.

Mr. Whitney also said that in February, 1899, Miss Brush loaned the church $5,000.

"What fee is paid to teachers of Christian Science in order to learn to become a healer?"

"The fee is $100. I paid that amount to Mrs. Stetson."

Ethelinda Dietz was the next witness. She testified that she had been taken to Miss Brush's home by Mrs. Stetson for the purpose of aiding in healing Miss Brush when she was ill of pneumonia.

"When did you first see Miss Brush?"

"It was in 1896."

"What did Mrs. Stetson order you to do there?"

"I was told to go and watch the case. That meant that I was to assist Mrs. Stetson, who was in charge of the case. When I first went to the house Miss Brush was only partially conscious."

GAVE "IMPERSONAL TREATMENT."

"What treatment did you give her?"

"The impersonal treatment."

"What was the matter with her?"

"She had pneumonia."

"What do you mean by 'impersonal' treatment?"

"In the third person, so to speak. I was representing Mr. Stetson. Sometimes I gave the audible treatment—that is, declaring aloud the statements we use, which are found in 'Science and Health.'"

"Where was Miss Brush when you went to treat her?"

"She was in bed, and she had a high temperature."

"How do you know her temperature was high?"

"By intuition."

"Have you ever been a trained nurse?"

"No."

"Did you perform the duties of a trained nurse while attending Miss Brush?"

"Yes."

The witness, in answer to further questions about attending Miss Brush, said that at the time her patient was living at 71 West Forty-seventh Street. She declared that Miss Brush's relatives showed prejudice against the treatment of Christian Science, and finally she was not allowed to go to the house. This was after Miss Brush had recovered. Finally Miss Brush moved away from her relatives and had only members of the First Church visit her.

"Have you ever treated contagious diseases?" the witness was asked.

"Yes."

"Did you make a report of such cases to the Department of Health?"

"No."

"What contagious diseases have you treated?"

"Diphtheria and measles."

"How many of each?"

"One case of diphtheria and three or four of measles."

"How about the diphtheria case?"

"That was by the 'absent treatment.' I received a letter telling me about the case."

"How did you treat the measles?"

"The parents of the children notified me that they were ill and I treated them."

"Have you ever reported such cases to the Department of Health?"

"No."

"Why?"

"It was not necessary."

"Did you ever have a physician helping treat them?"

"No, never."

"It's a custom of the Church not to report such cases?"

"Yes."

Counsel for the Church here interrupted the examination, declaring that the object of Mr. Bowers was to get evidence on which the County Medical Society could prosecute.

Miss Deitz said that she had learned to be a healer after two weeks' course under Mr. Stetson.

Agnes F. Bayle, who also attended Miss Brush, testified that she came here from England seven years ago in order to learn healing, and had taken the two weeks' course under Mr. Stetson. Both she and Miss Deitz made their living out of this occupation, charging $3 a day for their services. The witness said that she had gone to Miss Brush's house at the request of Mrs. Stetson, but that she did no real "healing," as that was left to Mr. Stetson because two "healers" could not work together on the same subject.

The witness was still on the stand when the case was adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

MR. DURYEA'S VIOLENCE.

Daughters Tell of Starch Manufacturer's Threats and Dissipation in the Hearing of the Contest of Will.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 18.—There was evidence of increased interest over the will of Edgar E. Duryea, the starch manufacturer, when the hearing was resumed this morning, before Surrogate Seabury. The three daughters of Mr. Duryea, Mrs. Eva D. Thelberg, Mrs. Grace Sprigg, both with their husbands, and Mrs. Marcia V. D. Cox, were present.

Mrs. Cox was called as a witness, and said that Lawyer Payne was an intimate friend of her father, and exercised an influence over him. He drew up her father's will. She said she knew of her father's bad habits as far back as 1894. He frequently came home at midnight, she said, and sometimes later. The witness said she left boarding school in 1892 and married in 1893.

On cross-examination Mrs. Cox said when she married Mr. Cox he was employed as a bookkeeper at $25 per week, and continued to be employed as such for two years after their marriage. She admitted that he had not since done any work, and that he went to China for his health, and that she did not see him for about a year and a half. She now supposed that he was in the Klondike.

She told of an invitation to her and her husband to dinner at the Glen Cove house. When dinner was served Mr. Duryea had not yet arrived home, and when he did come he was intoxicated and ugly. He invited them into the library, and there had a quarrel with Mr. Cox. The two men clinched and fell on the floor, and rolled out into the hall. Mr. Cox was on top, and was forced to hold Mr. Duryea down by the wrists for two hours and a half, until he promised that he would not carry out his threat to kill everybody in the house. Mrs. Cox and the other women were forced to leave that part of the house.

Mrs. Cox said that after her husband went to China she hired a flat in Fiftieth Street, New York, and invited her father to make his home there while in the city during the Winter. In the Summer she went to the Glen Cove House, and remained there about four months.

Mrs. Thelberg, one of the daughters, testified that after her mother's death Mr. Payne told her that she must get her mother's will, by fair means or foul, and that if she did not he would induce her father to disinherit her. His threats were of no avail. She was present on Sept. 28, 1899, when her father made his will.

She said Mr. Thelberg was a chemist in the employ of Duryea Brothers, in Glen Cove. He was introduced to her by her father. He afterward was chemist of the Standard Oil Company at Long Island City. She received $7,000 from her father when she transferred her share under her mother's will. She did not know how much her sisters were paid.

In July, 1896, while in the house at Glen Cove, she heard Mr. Payne and her mother talking in the parlor. Mrs. Duryea had been contemplating obtaining a divorce from her husband on account of his cruel treatment and his dissipated habits, and it was for the purpose of reconciling Mrs. Duryea to her husband that Mr. Payne had called on Mrs. Duryea. She told Mr. Payne that if he knew the trials and hardships of the family he would not interfere with her mother in this matter. Mrs. Theiberg was nervous when she returned to her place beside her husband and sister.

Mrs. Sprigg asked to be excused from testifying to-day, as she said she had got up from a sickbed to come down here, and after listening to the testimony of her sisters all day she did not feel able to go on the stand, and the case was postponed until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Lawyer Thompson still has twelve or fifteen witnesses to examine, and the case promises to go over into next year.

PALMER M. WOOD DEAD.

Cashier of the Post Office in This City Dies After an Injury.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Palmer M. Wood, cashier of the New York City Post Office, died at his home, in this village, shortly after noon to-day, aged sixty years. He was formerly Clerk of the Assembly. Death was due to cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Wood was knocked down by a team in this city two weeks ago, and did not recover from the shock. He went home Thursday night and failed very rapidly until the end came. He had been connected with the Post Office only a short time, and was not intimately known to his associates.

LAUDS MR. HARRISON'S SPEECH.

Best Yet Made on Expansion Question, ex-President Cleveland Says.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 18.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland was asked to-day if he had read Mr. Harrison's speech at Ann Arbor. Mr. Cleveland replied:

"I saw a liberal synopsis of it in some of the papers and regard it as the best deliverance yet made on the subject which it discusses. It seems to me that those who desire to acquaint themselves with the precise question involved and what territorial expansion means to our Republic and what it threatens our people, cannot possibly be afforded a better means of enlightenment than ex-President Harrison has furnished."

CUCKOO CLOCKS.

For Dining Room, Hall or Library, as an ornament and timepiece, the Cuckoo Clock cannot be equalled. We have them in all sizes and styles. Also full Crystal, Onyx and Travelling Clocks.

Small Cottage design Cuckoo Clocks $4.00
Same Size, Carved $5.00
Larger Carved Clocks $7.00
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With Strike or Repeating . . $20.00 to $100.00
Crystal Clocks . . $20.00 to $85.00
Brazilian Onyx Clocks $16.00 to $50.00

Open Evenings till Xmas.

A. Frankfield & Co. Jewelers, Importers.
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MEMORIAL FOR DR. STORRS.

The Rev. Washington Gladden and Seth Low Tell of His Many Good Qualities.

A large audience of representative Brooklyn people assembled last evening in Association Hall, Fulton and Bond Streets, to do honor to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs, at a memorial service held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. A. Augustus Healy, the President, made the opening address, and introduced the other speakers, President Seth Low of Columbia University, and the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio. The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Albert J. Lyman of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

Dr. Gladden said in part: "To the memory of one who uttered nothing insincere or fulsome, who never praised what he did not honor, and never spoke what he did not think, this hour is set apart.

"But it is difficult for one who reads these masterpieces of historical study and feels the comprehension which they display of the great principles of our National life—the splendid statesmanship which they evince—it is difficult, I say, under this impression, to refrain from the wish that Richard Storrs had remained in the office of Rufus Choate and devoted his life to those larger services of the State to which he must have been summoned. That wish is vain, and possibly profane. Doubtless the man followed the light that never fails, and the glorious fruition of his choice, which to-night we celebrate, reproves us for even whispering the thought."

President Low, in his address, said: "Dr. Storrs, in Brooklyn, was not only the eloquent preacher, the good pastor, and the representative citizen, he was also, here and elsewhere, a teacher. Brooklyn is the poorer since he is gone. It is not believed, however, that the death of such a man is all loss. Being dead, he yet speaketh; and there are doubtless multitudes still in Brooklyn and elsewhere who will be moved by the inspiration of his words and life to a better citizenship and a nobler manhood.

IN MEMORY OF JUSTICE BEEKMAN.

Courts Have Adjourned Until After the Funeral Has Taken Place.

Justice Van Brunt, the Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, yesterday adjourned that body until 10 o'clock to-morrrw on account of the death of Justice Henry R. Beekman.

In closing the court Justice Van Brunt said: "The loss of such a man is difficult to appreciate. It will be a great loss, not only to the bench which he adorned, but to the profession which he belonged."

The Justices of the Supreme Court have arranged to attend the funeral to-morrow morning. The Justices and attachés of the Supreme Court will meet in the vestibule of Calvary Church, at Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, at 9:30 A. M., and march up the aisle in a body to the seats reserved for them in the church. All parts of the court will be adjourned on that day.

The Board of Managers of the Manhattan Club passed resolutions of regret at his death. Members are requested to meet at the clubhouse at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning to attend the funeral.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN'S FUNERAL.

Funeral services for Charles C. Beaman were held yesterday at 10 o'clock from Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The Rev. Dr. Parks, rector of the church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church. The pall bearers were ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, Edward J. Jeffries, George L. Rives, James J. Higginson, George Blagden, James W. Alexander, Edward Wetmore, and Edward King.

In the church were delegations from the Union League, University, and Harvard Clubs, and from the New York City Bar Association, the latter having charge of the funeral arrangements.

After the services the body, accompanied by the family and a number of near friends, was taken by a special train to Windsor, Vt., where the interment will take place to-day.

DIES TO BAFFLE POLICE.

New Orleans Train Robber, Fearing Capture, Kills Himself.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 18.—With a gaping wound in the back and another in the left wrist inflicted by the police, Channing B. Barnes, train robber, drew the keen edge of a hunting knife across his throat in a swamp near this city to-day and ended his career.

Since the hold-up of the Chicago Limited Mail on the Illinois Central in the suburbs of this city Thursday night officers have searched in vain for two men who had escaped from them after a running fight near the scene of the hold-up. It was known that one was badly wounded and that he was compelled to drop a United States mail bag in his flight. In a swamp near by all traces of the men were lost, however.

Notwithstanding the officers felt sure the wounded man had not gone far, and to-day in the midst of the swamp they found his body. It bore two bullet wounds, one in the back, the other in the wrist. With a hunting knife the robber, knowing that his wounds were fatal and that escape from the swamp was impossible, had cut his own throat. In the pockets were found the watch of the conductor of the mail train, many registered letters, and a quantity of dynamite.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 18.—Charles W. Barnes, the father of Channing B. Barnes, the alleged train robber whose dead body is reported to have been found near New Orleans, resides here. Mrs. Barnes, the wife of Channing, is also here visiting her husband's parents. Both she and her father-in-law assert that Channing is in Spain and that he has not been near New Orleans.

Indiana Bank Robbed of $15,000.

HOPE, Ind., Dec. 18.—Kennedy's Bank was robbed early to-day by three men, who destroyed the vault with a heavy charge of nitro-glycerine, and secured, it is said, $15,000. So quietly was the job done that the robbers secured their plunder and were entering a carriage, which they had in waiting in a darkened part of the main street, on which the bank was situated, when their actions were observed by the operator in charge of the telephone exchange. The alarm was quickly spread and a posse of citizens began at once to scour the surrounding country. No trace of the robbers has been found.

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Lovers of Fine China and Glass will find at our establishment the largest and most complete exhibit of choice articles in Porcelain and Crystal suitable for Gifts to be found anywhere

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New York's Leading Fur Establishment!

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS. HALL OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Our Holiday Sale of Furs

Is beyond question the event of the day. As the week progresses the sale assumes Extraordinary proportions. Could it be otherwise with prices like these for the most Reliable Furs?

Sealskin and Persian Coats.

Sealskin Coats,	$125 to $275
Persian Lamb Coats,	$75 to $200
Broadtail Persians,	$175 to $350
Electric Seal (Coney),	$25 to $80
Dark Eastern Mink Capes,	$175 to $250

Storm Collars.

Dark Eastern Mink,	$35 to $75
Persian Lamb,	$20 to $40
Sealskin,	$25 to $75
Chinchilla,	$50 to $100
Beaver,	$15 to $35
Black Marten,	$15 to $35
Mink,	$16 to $25
Alaska Sable (Skunk),	$15 to $35

New Large Muffs.

Dark Eastern Mink,	$18 to $45
Chinchilla,	$25 to $35
Alaska Sable (Skunk),	$7 to $12
Mink,	$9 to $20
Sealskin,	$18 to $30
Persian Lamb,	$8 to $25
Black Lynx,	$15 to $30
Brown Fox,	$12 to $25
Beaver,	$6 to $18
Blue Lynx,	$15 to $20
Electric Seal (Coney).	$3 to $5

Fur Scarfs.

Dark Eastern Mink,	$19 to $100
Hudson Bay Sable,	$35 to $75
Chinchilla,	$32 to $50
Brown Fox, Double,	$18 to $60
Blue Lynx, Cluster,	$15 to $22
Mink,	$5 to $25
Black Lynx,	$20 to $75
All Colors of Fox,	$10 to $30
Alaska Sable (Skunk),	$5 to $30
Electric Seal (Coney),	$4 to $7
Black and Cinnamon Bear Boas,	$25 to $50

Misses' and Children's Furs.

Children's Fur Sets,	$3 to $5
Misses' Fur Sets,	$8 to $15
Beaver Muffs,	$6
Nubia Beaver Muffs,	$5
Nearseal Muffs,	$2.25
Krimmer Muffs,	$5

Fur-Lined Overcoats,

best melton and kersey cloths, lined with mink, sable or muskrat, trimmed with otter, beaver, Persian lamb or sealskin, $65 to $250.

Sealskin Gloves,	$8 to $16
Sealskin Caps,	$5 to $18
Coachmen's Capes,	$9 to $75
Men's Mufflers,	$4 to $16

Garments in a complete line of sizes from 32 to 50 bust. New Catalogue mailed free.

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Guard Chains

Attention is directed to our jewelled chains, set with Pearls, Sapphires, Amethysts, Opals, Diamonds, Topaz, Garnets, and Turquoises.

Gold guard chains $10.00 to $40.00. Pearl chains $25.00 to $200.00. Diamond chains $75.00 to $600.00. Amethyst chains $14.00 to $50.00. Topaz chains $20.00 to $45.00. Opal chains $16.50 to $100.00. Turquoise chains $28.00 to $100.00. Garnet chains $18.00 to $45.00.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son
Jewellers
56 West 23d St.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

NEW MINISTER TO TURKEY.

John G. A. Leishman Nominated—Selection Does Not Mean that Dispute with Porte is Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—John G. A. Leishman, now United States Minister to Switzerland, was selected to-day to be Minister to Constantinople, and his name was sent to the Senate by the President.

The appointment indicates that the United States is temporarily on friendly terms with Turkey, but does not indicate that the Armenian indemnity matter is settled. It will not be settled until the $90,000 owed by the Sultan is paid. But it is likely to be some time before this take place, and in the meantime it is regarded as desirable that the United States should be represented at Constantinople by a Minister instead of merely by a Chargé d'Affaires.

It is recalled that when Minister Straus came back to the United States and resigned, the impression was semi-officially given out that no Minister would be named to succeed him until the Turkish Government had met the American demands. After waiting a long time the Turkish Government itself was obliged to take notice of the diplomatic manifestation of the displeasure of the United States evidenced by the absence of Mr. Straus from Constantinople. Therefore it caused the announcement to be made that it had terminated the ministerial office of Ali Ferrouh Bey, the Minister resident here. To prevent the issue from becoming too acute it at the same time named Shekib Bey as Minister to Washington.

But Shekib thus far has not left Constantinople, and Ali Ferrouh Bey remains in Washington, although, as he frankly states, he is nothing more than a Chargé d'Affaires for the moment.

It is expected that Shekib Bey now will come to Washington, or that the former Minister will be recommissioned.

Oscar S. Straus, when seen last evening at his residence, 27 West Seventy-fourth Street, said:

"All the unsettled matters pending at the time of my appointment have been brought to a satisfactory stage, including the placing of a Consul at Erzeroum, the permit for the reconstruction of the college buildings at Harpoot, the right of our missionaries to travel in the interior of Turkey, which was interdicted after the Armenian troubles, and the reversal of the position taken by the Turkish Government regarding the liabilities for the Armenian indemnity, followed by the Sultan's thrice repeated promises to pay them, and finally the pending negotiations for the payment.

"The President, while desiring very much that I should return to Constantinople, was willing to respect my wishes to resign. He felt I had earned the right to remain at home as soon as my successor could be selected, which was done to-day.

"In fact," added Mr. Straus, "the Secretary of State, at the request of the President, wrote me only a few days ago expressing the President's desire on account of the difficulty in finding a suitable successor that I should return to Turkey, provided my duties permitted it, but I replied that that was impossible."

OTHER MINISTERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Arthur S. Hardy of New Hampshire, now Minister to Greece, Roumania, and Servia, to be Minister to Switzerland.

Charles S. Francis of New York, to be Minister to Greece, Roumania, and Servia.

Clarence L. Thurston of Nebraska, to be Secretary of the Legation at Buenos Ayres.

Charles Spencer Francis was born in Troy, N. Y. He is the only son of the late John M. Francis, who, with Henry O'R. T

BOOZ INQUIRY CONTINUES

Military Court Begins Taking Testimony at West Point.

FOURTEEN CADETS EXAMINED

All Deny that Brutal Hazing Occurred—They Describe the Methods in Vogue at the Academy.

WEST POINT, Dec. 18.—The military court of inquiry which began taking testimony in Bristol, Penn., yesterday, arrived at the Military Academy this afternoon and resumed the investigation of the charges of hazing and brutal treatment made by the parents of former Cadet Oscar L. Booz, who died a couple of weeks ago in his home, in Bristol, Penn.

Sixty-eight members of the class of 1902, to which Booz belonged until he resigned in the Fall of 1898, were summoned to the court and were brought in squads and kept in an anté-room in the academic building. Fourteen of them were examined during the afternoon, and all of them who knew Booz declared that his standing with his classmates was not very high, as they looked upon him as a coward.

Every one of the witnesses denied that any brutal hazing occurred, and two of them described the "bracing" and "setting-up drills" were only "correctional measures" and neither injurious nor humiliating. Every one of them seemed to give a straightforward story, and one and all denied that Booz had been interfered with on account of his religious belief or tendencies.

The first witness called was William A. Mitchell of the second class. In reply to Gen. Brooke he said he was subjected to hazing while in camp.

"Now, state exactly what did it consist of?"

"Well, it was bracing and exercising. It would all come under the form of exercising. It did not do me any injury, either physically or mentally."

The next witness was Henry M. Dallon of the class of 1902. He said he knew of no hazing of Booz and was not present at the fight between Keller and Booz. He said Keller was seconded by Cadet Spaulding and Booz by Cadet Tyler. He saw Booz after the fight and he had a smile on his face as if he didn't care.

Cadet Orfield N. Tyler was next examined. He said he was present at the fight.

"Was there a knock-out blow delivered?"

"Yes, Sir; Booz was hit in the region of the stomach, and when he was on the ground he said: 'The wind was knocked out of me.'"

"Was there any blow delivered in the region of the heart?"

"No, Sir."

"Was it a fair fight?" asked Gen. Clous.

"Yes, Sir, it was, although I told him that I did not think he acted exactly fair. The other man was smaller and lighter. He had asked me to be his second and I could not well refuse."

In reply to a number of leading questions by Gens. Clous and Brooke the witness said he had never been made to take hot sauces, but he had seen it given in the mess hall. It was given in a spoon, but not more than three or four drops. He never saw it given to Booz. He never knew of any one in his class being injured by hazing.

"Did you know of any hot grease being dropped on the body of any of the men in your class?" asked Gen. Bates.

"Yes, Sir. At night sometimes some one would come into the room and remove the clothes off the feet of the man in bed, and in examining the feet some drops of candle grease would fall on them."

"Was this dropping accidental or intentional?"

"Well, I think it was intentional, but it did not hurt much," was Tyler's reply.

Cadet Myron S. Crissy was then called. He gave the same description of the "hazing" he had received, as the previous witnesses, and said it was not severe and gave him no inconvenience. He did not know Booz well enough to know he had been in a fight.

Gen. Brooke asked the witness by what names the fourth classmen were known. In reply Cadet Crissy said:

"Well, they are called 'beasts' and 'plebes,' and they use these names themselves, and if they come in September they are known as 'Seps.'"

In regard to the tobasco sauce forced down the throats of fourth classmen, the witness said it was never done.

"Did you ever take any of it yourself?"

"Yes, Sir; on one occasion I was asked to hold out my finger, and some tobasco sauce was poured on it. I was told to lick it, but I licked the other finger and made a face. It was the face they wanted to see." This reply caused some merriment among those who heard it, and one of the Generals laughed.

Edmund L. Zane, another classmate of Booz, said he did not know Booz very well. When asked if he were ever hazed, the witness replied: "Yes, Sir; I was subjected to athletic exercises."

"Did you ever know any one to faint from hazing?" asked Capt. Dean.

"I have heard such reports, but I think the men only pretended to faint. Cadet Dougherty, a colored man, now a first-class cadet, who was made to stand up with his head thrown back, so that he was looking upward, and he wore a raincoat to keep him warm. Dougherty fainted, or rather, pretended to do so." Later on, the witness said that he had made Cadets Caldwell and Orr sit in a strained position on a chair for a couple of minutes about two days ago.

"Why did you do this?" asked Gen Brooke.

"Because they had helped themselves to dessert before the first classmen,' was the prompt reply.

Cadet Robert R. Ralston answered a number of questions as to the practice of making fourth-class men sit in a constrained position at the table, and he defined this as a "correctional measure," which was not hazing. He described the order in which the men were served at table, which was according to their grade.

"Then," said Gen. Clous, "if a man helped himself before an upper class man it would be considered an act of rudeness and impoliteness?" The witness replied: "Yes, Sir."

"Were you a fellow-communicant of Cadet Booz?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And has your attending to your religious duties lowered you in the estimation of your classmates or caused any one to speak disrespectfully of your reading your Bible?" was the next question put by Gen. Bates.

"No, Sir, it has not," was the earnest reply.

Cadet Wade H. Cernenter described what sort of hazing he himself went through in camp in '98. He said he was asked to do athletic exercises and bracing, but that he was asked to do nothing which humiliated him.

"Did you see Booz about the time he left the academy?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Do you know why he left?"

"Yes, he was low in his mathematics and his eyes were weak. His legs were also weak and he was not a strong man."

Stephen B. Vernon said he did not see the fight between Booz and Keller, but saw Booz afterward and his face was marked.

"What was his standing with his classmates?"

"He was considered a coward and his standing was not very high."

Before the next witness was sworn Gen. Clous made a motion that from the scope and character of the investigation it appeared to him that the Commandant of Cadets and Superintendent of the Academy should be present, as the evidence might involve their standing in the academy. Gen. Brooke then sent orderlies for Col. A. L. Mills, the Superintendent, and Lieut. Col. Otto Hein, Commandant of Cadets, and they were furnished with separate table and chairs.

Cadet John C. Pegram said that Booz was looked upon as a coward by his classmates, but was not interfered with on account of his religious actions or belief. Cadets John H. Gilbert and Edward Moran were the last witnesses called. They corroborated the evidence of the last witnesses and the Court adjourned at 6 o'clock, to reconvene at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SAY BRETH DIED FROM HAZING.

Family Asserts He Succumbed to Rough Treatment at West Point.

ALTOONA, Penn., Dec. 18.—John Breth, a letter from whose mother Mr. Booz wanted to submit to the military board of inquiry at Bristol, Penn., yesterday, was a son of ex-Mayor Samuel J. Breth of this city.

He was appointed to West Point by Congressman J. D. Hicks, also of this city, in 1897, and after a seven months' stay at the academy came home and died of typhoid pneumonia. Young Breth's family firmly believes that the severe treatment he received from the other students at West Point was the primary cause of his death, but no formal complaint was or will be made. Even Breth never complained of the hazing, any more than to refer to it guardedly.

"There is no doubt that John lost his life through the weakened condition he was in after being hazed," said a member of the family to-day.

ARTIST WILLIAMS ARRESTED.

Complainant Miss Ada Howard Says that She Was Attacked.

Pedestrians in the vicinity of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-third Street late Monday evening were startled to see a middle-aged man, clad only in his trousers, shirt, and stockings, and wearing no hat, accompanied by a stylishly dressed young woman, hurrying through the streets, stopping now and then to closely scrutinize the face of some passer-by. The mysterious pair entered every saloon that came in their way, took a hurried look around, and hurried out again.

At Fifty-third Street and Lexington Avenue the couple came upon a well-dressed young man who was walking leisurely along smoking a cigarette. "That's he!" exclaimed the young woman, and without more ado the elderly man pounced upon the young man and began beating him furiously. The younger after a sanguinary struggle broke away and ran at top speed to the house at 619 Lexington Avenue, closely pursued by the bareheaded man and the young woman. The fugitive dashed into the door and closed it in the face of his pursuer. The latter mounted guard on the stoop while the girl went to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station and returned with a policeman. After much knocking at the door the young man appeared and surrendered himself.

When arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday the prisoner gave his name as Charles T. Williams, twenty-five years old, an artist, of 619 Lexington Avenue, with a studio in the Lincoln Building, at 1 Union Square. The complainant against him was Miss Ada Howard, sixteen years old, daughter of Patrick Howard of 386 Park Avenue. The young woman was accompanied by her father, and made a charge of assault against Williams. The prisoner bore the marks of conflict with the elder Howard, his left eye being closed and swollen and he bore other marks of violence.

Miss Howard, according to her story, attended the Murray Hill Theatre on Monday evening with some friends, and afterward she walked with them to Fifty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, where she left them, going west toward her home in Park Avenue. As she reached the viaduct of the New York Central Railroad she heard hurrying footsteps of a man as if in pursuit of her. She ran to her home, and as she reached the stoop the man caught up with her. She had rung the door bell in the vestibule when he attacked her, threatening to shoot her if she screamed. She screamed nevertheless, and the man fled just before her father appeared at the door. She detailed her adventure to her father, and the latter, thinly clad as he was, ran out on the street with his daughter to find the assailant.

Williams, in his defense, told Magistrate Hogan that there had been a terrible mistake made. He said he had never seen Miss Howard before in his life, and had not followed or assaulted her. He said he never was so much surprised in his life as when the elder Howard sprang upon him. Williams's mother, a stylish appearing woman, was in court and denounced her son's arrest as an outrage. The case finally went over until to-day and Williams was held in $500 bonds.

NO DRINKING ON THE DOCKS.

Notices Posted at Lake Erie Harbors Forbid Laborers to Consume Liquor in Working Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Notices were to-day posted at all Lake Erie harbors forbidding the use of liquor on any of the docks. All who violate the order will be discharged. For many years, in fact, ever since ore handling became an industry, it has been the custom among many of the dock laborers to take their beer in the middle of the forenoon and again in the middle of the afternoon in working hours. In many instances they took it into the vessel's hold with them. The new order reads as follows:

"No beer or whisky or any intoxicating liquor shall be brought upon the company's property; no employe under the influence of drink will be permitted on the premises, nor drinking be permitted during working hours. No employe will be allowed to leave the dock without permission. Any person violating the above will be subject to discharge."

It is not yet known just how the new order will be received by the men. No trouble is expected, although probably some will not take it kindly. At the recent Cleveland conference the majority of the delegates from among the laborers agreed to it.

FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Chicago Conference Names Committee to Devise Means for Settling Disputes Between Capital and Labor.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The conference of employers and labor leaders held here under the auspices of the Civic Federation for the purpose of effecting a basis of permanent reconciliation between capital and labor ended its sessions to-night after adopting resolutions looking to the establishment of industrial peace. The resolutions recognize the fact that compulsory arbitration, aside from all other objections urged against it, is not at this time a question of practical industrial reform, and that such systems as are now in vogue do not seem to fully meet the requirements of the different interests.

The resolutions further recommended that the presiding officer of the conference appoint a committee to serve for one year, to be composed of six representatives of the employer class and six of the employe class, to be selected as nearly as consistent from the different sections of the country, for the purpose of formulating some plan of action looking to the establishment of a general system of conciliation that will promote industrial peace.

"We would also recommend," the report concluded, "that this committee of twelve be given power to appoint such auxiliary committees from the industries, trades, and professions as may seem best to promote the work of conciliation and education.

"We believe that this conference will have, in part at least, failed in its mission unless it strenuously insists that the proper time to arbitrate is not after a strike or lockout has been inaugurated, but before it has begun. We fully realize that all plans of arbitration will be unavailing unless we are all animated by a spirit of fairness and justice and are willing to open our eyes to such rights as belong to every citizen."

The report was adopted without debate, and Chairman MacVeagh appointed as members of the committee for one year the same men who constituted the Resolutions Committee, as follows:

A. C. Bartlett, Vice President Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.; Chicago; Henry W. Hoyt, President National Founders' Association; Herman Justi, Commissioner, Illinois Coal Operators' Association; G. Watson French, Vice President Republic Iron and Steel Company; E. D. Kenna, Vice President Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company; Chauncey H. Castle, President Stove Founders' National Defense Association; Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers of America; Martin Fox, President Iron Molders' Union of America; Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen; Henry White, General Secretary United Garment Workers of America; James M. Lynch, President International Typographical Union.

New Building for Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 18.—The General Electric Company this afternoon awarded a contract for one of the largest office buildings in this county. It will cost $250,000 and the builders will be the Prescott & Buckley Construction Company of Plattsburg. The building will have a frontage of 150 feet and will be 210 feet deep and six stories high.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

POLITICAL SUIT IN VERMONT.

Democratic Editor Sues for $500 for Supporting Republican Candidate—Hot Fight Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Dec. 18.—Carroll S. Page of Hyde Park, Governor of Vermont in 1900, and who failed of the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District last June because the five other candidates for the office united against him, has been sued by J. H. Livingstone of The Bennington Reformer, a Democratic paper, for $500. It is alleged that Page agreed to pay that sum in return for the support of that paper during the Congressional campaign, and that he has not done so.

Congressman H. Henry Powers, who was defeated for a renomination at the same time as Page, is counsel for Livingstone, and it is reported that he has said he would give $500 for the choice to crossexamine Page. They are the bitterest of political enemies. Page and Powers live in towns adjoining and have never agreed. In every effort to secure office that Page has made he has had to fight Powers.

Page is one of the best business men in the State, and is a shrewd politician. He has always been above reproach in money matters, and says that this suit is brought to damage his political future. The suit is brought in Bennington County, and will be tried next June. Page has not yet engaged counsel, but it is likely that ex-Senator Roger Hulburd will conduct his defense.

MR. ODELL'S APPOINTMENTS.

Governor-Elect Announces Personal and Military Aides.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Governor-elect Odell announced the following appointments this evening:

Governor's personal aides: William Littauer of Gloversville, with rank of Captain; Charles H. Sherill of New York, with rank of Captain; George F. Roth of Rochester, with rank of Captain; Edward S. Fowler of Brooklyn, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Governor's military aides: Capt. Charles Henry Ross, Eighth Regiment, New York City; Capt. John J. Byrne, Ninth Regiment, New York City; Major Charles O. Davis, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn; Capt. Charles L. De Beboise, Troop C, Brooklyn; First Lieut. Chauncey Matlock, Third Battery; Capt. Seymour Penfield White, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Buffalo; Capt. A. E. McIntyre, Twenty-fourth Separate Company, Middletown; First Lieut. W. L. Leland Thompson, Twelfth Separate Company, Troy; Capt. J. T. Sadler, Thirtieth Separate Company, Elmira; Naval Militia, Lieut. Commander Alfred Brooks Fry, New York City.

NEW JERSEY ASSEMBLY.

Republican Majority in Caucus and Elect Officers of the House.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 18.—The Republican majority of the House of Assembly met in caucus this afternoon in the Assembly Chamber.

W. J. Bradley of Camden was chosen for Speaker, and Vivian M. Lewis of Passaic leader on the floor. The other officials chosen were Charles H. Folwell of Burlington, for Supervisor of Bills; James Parker of Passaic, Clerk; George E. Poole of Morris, Assistant Clerk; George Powell of Essex, Bill Clerk; William Cole of Camden, Assistant Bill Clerk; Frank Tantum of Monmouth, Sergeant at Arms.

The caucus adopted a resolution commending United States Senator W. J. Sewell, and pledging the votes of the members to him for re-election.

CASSIDY WINS IN QUEENS.

Alderman Is Elected Chairman of Democratic General Committee.

The Queens County Democratic General Committee elected Alderman Joseph Cassidy Chairman yesterday. This result was somewhat unexpected. Judge Thomas C. Kadien, Mr. Cassidy's main supporter, is ill and was unable to attend. As the Cassidy faction was supposed to have a bare majority of one with Judge Kadien, it was expected the vote would be a tie. The committee met at the Democratic Club. Martin Major was named by the Madden faction, and Mr. Cassidy by his friends.

When the vote was cast Michael Contz of Flushing, who was counted with the opponents of Mr. Cassidy, voted for him, making the vote seven to five. Mr. Contz then voted for the remaining officers. Judge Kadien was chosen Vice Chairman; F. Diehle of Woodhaven Treasurer, and M. Contz Secretary. A committee on by-laws and one to secure new quarters were named.

This action is considered significant, as the Democratic Club is hostile to Mr. Cassidy. According to usage Mr. Cassidy should now become the leader of his party in Queens Borough. Leader Wissell was asked if he intended to surrender his position to Mr. Cassidy. He replied that he remained leader, and would continue to act as such.

LAKE NAVIGATION CLOSES.

The Season Has Been a Most Satisfactory One, and Next Season Promises Still More Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Navigation on the chain of great lakes closed to-day. The last vessel up-bound with coal has arrived at Milwaukee, and the few boats which were carrying iron-ore cargoes have reached their destinations at the lower lake ports. By Saturday all the vessels which came inside the harbors to-day will be laid up for the Winter, and the work of repairing and rebuilding will have begun. At Duluth there are nearly forty vessels in Winter quarters. Cleveland, too, has a notably large Winter fleet. Ice has formed at many points, thus making navigation practically impossible.

The marine season just passed has witnessed an unusually large number of disasters and considerable loss of life. Aside from this the year has been a most satisfactory one, nearly every line of traffic having developed over preceding years. The shipments of iron ore from the upper lake districts for the season closing to-day aggregate more than 16,500,000 tons. This shows an increase over last year in the output of the Lake Superior mines of about 1,000,000 tons.

Toward the end of the season a cargo of ore arrived at Ashtabula from the newly discovered Canadian mines of Michipicoten, Ontario. This marks a new epoch in lake traffic for next season, as it appears that these extensive mines of the Michipicoten range are to send a great deal of their ore to the Hanna docks at Ashtabula. If estimates are correct, the new mines will produce between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 tons annually, or more than the equivalent of all the ore that has been brought down the lakes from all the American mines in the past two years.

During the Winter months a number of very large lake vessels are to be built, and the coming season will probably see still greater fleets in commission.

ALDERMEN ACT ON BOND ISSUE.

Pass Hall of Records Measure After Being Cited to Show Cause Why Mandamus Should Not Issue.

The members of the Board of Aldermen were yesterday served with an order to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued compelling them to approve the issue of $2,250,000 of bonds for the construction of the new Hall of Records.

Alderman McInness, the Republican leader, was incensed because the lawyer for Contractor John Naughton had promised that the Board of Aldermen would not be mandamused. He said it was a breach of faith on the part of the contractor's attorneys. Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, said:

"If there ever was a gigantic steal it is this. It is a wonder that the people do not go before the Supreme Court and obtain a writ of mandamus restraining the board from voting this amount. It is ridiculous the way we are going with these things. The people complacently allow us to be compelled to vote for this steal—the worst I have ever known, and all for the decoration of a building that has only progressed as far as the ground floor. I can, however, take but one alternative and vote for the bond issue."

The motion to issue the bonds was carried at yesterday's meeting.

A resolution appropriating $80,000 for the removal and replacing of trees on Broadway where they interfere with the digging of the underground tunnel was brought up. Alderman Matthews stated that the trees could easily be preserved. It was stated that the work on the tunnel had progressed as far as the rows of trees on the north and south ends of the Boulevard, and that they were now being dug up. It was finally decided, on the motion of Alderman McInness, to hold a public hearing on the matter.

A resolution favoring the cutting off of the loop of the Rapid Transit Tunnel at Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street was referred to the Committee on Highways to give a public hearing.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant, Jeweler and Silversmith
Madison Square
Open evenings commencing Thursday, December 20

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Toys, Dolls & Games for Christmas.
Naturally the Children's Store is the first place to look for presents of all descriptions, suitable for the purposes of good old Santa Claus.
Those who look will not be disappointed. The things are here, in great variety, and at moderate prices.
60-62 West 23d Street.

BATHGATE DIVORCE TESTIMONY

Husband's Complaint Made "on Information and Belief"—Counter Charges by Witnesses.

Vice Chancellor Emery at Jersey City yesterday continued the hearing in the divorce suit of James Bathgate of the Park National Bank, Manhattan, against his wife, Grace.

Mrs. Barbara Bathgate, complainant's mother, testified that she had never witnessed any misconduct between her daughter-in-law and Leland N. Atwood, the co-respondent, but she knew that young Mrs. Bathgate received letters from Dr. Adams, a surgeon in the army. Her daughter-in-law once told her that Dr. Adams had called at the house, and Grace asked her not to tell "Jim," (her husband.) At another time Grace told her "Lee" had called, and when she asked who Lee was, her daughter-in-law replied that he was "the dearest boy in the world."

Miss Grace Bathgate, sister of complainant, testified that she had seen Grace, her sister-in-law, and Atwood smoking cigarettes together. She had also gone with them to the beach to bathe and did not consider her sister-in-law's conduct on that occasion exactly what it should have been.

"There was no surf," said witness, "but she clung tightly to Atwood as if she were in danger."

"Wasn't he teaching her to swim?" asked counsel.

"There was no need for that," was the reply. "She is an excellent swimmer."

Sarah Johnson, colored, who washed for Mrs. Bathgate, testified that she had seen Avice Carter, a servant, sitting in Bathgate's lap with her arms about his neck.

"Show us how he embraced her," said Lawyer Koester, who was standing near the witness.

"Like this," she said, throwing both arms around the lawyer's neck, to his confusion and the amusement of the Court and all others present.

H. J. Tenny of 241 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Manhattan, testified that after Avice Carter left Mrs. Bathgate's employ, she boarded at his house. His wife told him that Bathgate was responsible for the woman's board.

James Bathgate, the complainant, was the last witness. He said he had no personal knowledge of any misconduct on his wife's part, but made his complaint from information and belief. On one occasion, he said, he returned home and saw Dr. Adams doing a song-and-dance act for his wife in the hall. He watched the performance unobserved. It ceased promptly when he entered at a side door. He asked his wife not to receive calls from Dr. Adams after that, but she did not promise. The hearing will be continued to-day.

COMMOTION IN WOMAN'S CLUB.

Fur Stolen at Euchre Party and Sold Recovered—Name of Vendor Known.

Considerable excitement has been created among the members of the Woman's Club, Jersey City, by the announcement that a fur collarette belonging to Mrs. E. H. Leetch of 25 Belmont Avenue had been stolen while a euchre party under the club's auspices was in progress at Hasbrouck Hall, on the Heights, two weeks ago. As Mrs. Leetch was a guest, and not a member, the club paid her $12 for the collarette, the price she gave for it.

A few days ago Mrs. Leetch went to Manhattan to buy a new collarette. She called at the shop of a well-known furrier, and, to her great surprise, among the collarettes offered for her inspection was the one that had been stolen from her. The dealer doubted the statement, but Mrs. Leetch convinced him by a private mark on the collarette that she was right. The dealer said he had bought the article from a person whose name and address he took, paying $6 for it. The upshot of the affair was that Mrs. Leetch bought back her own collarette for $6.50, on condition that the name and address of the person who had sold the collarette should be given to her.

When Mrs. Leetch returned to Jersey City she laid the matter before the committee that had charge of the euchre party, and Mrs. Benjamin K. Curtis, Chairman, is making a thorough investigation. Neither she nor Mrs. Leetch would talk of the matter last night. They said that the club had decided to keep the names of the dealer who bought the fur and the person who sold it secret, at least until the inquiry is ended.

DIVORCE FOR DR. L. W. DODSON.

Wife Whose Sole Duty Was to be Agreeable Failed Signally, Referee Says.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 18.—William A. Lewis, as Special Master, to-day filed a report in the Court of Chancery recommending a divorce in favor of Dr. Louis W. Dodson of Jersey City. The divorce is recommended on the grounds of desertion.

The testimony developed a peculiar condition of affairs, which led the Master to say that Mrs. Dodson had no duties except to be agreeable, and in this she was a signal failure.

Dr. Dodson was Acting Superintendent of the New York State Hospital on Long Island and was forced to resign his position there because of his wife's conduct. According to the testimony she was arrogant and annoying and kept a pet dog, which was an annoyance to other officials of the institution. A similar condition of affairs existed in New York City, where the doctor started to practice medicine and had to give it up. He went to Jersey City.

The wife deserted him more than two years ago. She made no defense to the suit for divorce.

Tiffany & Co.
Union Square.
Open Evenings until Christmas.

COURT ORDER SERVED BY TRICK.

Process Server, Instead of His Wife, Kept Rendezvous with R. P. Lister.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 18.—The order of the Chancery Court requiring Robert P. Lister to pay his wife $50 a week alimony and $250 counsel fee has been served upon him. He refused service and kept out of the way of the process servers, but was trapped by a trick in which his own counsel was an unwitting tool.

Frank M. McDermott, Mr. Lister's counsel, was induced to consent to a meeting between the husband and wife in what purported to be an effort to patch up the troubles between them. Accordingly, Mr. Lister called at his counsel's office yesterday. A clerk was sent to notify Elvin W. Crane, Mrs. Lister's counsel, that Mr. Lister and his counsel were ready for the conference. When the clerk went back he was followed by a process server, who entered behind him, and, in Mr. McDermott's presence, served the order.

Mr. Lister and his counsel were highly indignant over the trick, but the order will now have to be obeyed.

Chosen Friends to Oppose Receiver.

NEWARK, Dec. 18.—It has been decided by members of the Order of Chosen Friends to contest the powers and rights of the receiver appointed by the Indiana courts. To this end a call was sent out to-day to all the councils of the order in New Jersey to send representatives to a meeting to be held here on Friday. A meeting of the councils in New York State will be held in New York City the same day. The question of reorganization of the order will come before these meetings.

Fire at an Asbury Park Hotel.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 18.—Fire started by an overheated furnace damaged the Tenny House at Grand and Sewall Avenues early this morning to the amount of $4,000. There were fifteen guests in the house, and at the first alarm they ran out without waiting to dress. No one was injured.

New Jersey's Profit from Corporations.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 18.—The State Board of Assessors in its annual report calls attention to the profit derived by the State from its corporation laws. The amount to be paid by the New Jersey corporations in the shape of taxes was $2,051,250.

AUTO-CAB KNOCKS OUT CAR.

Derails the Big Vehicle and Causes a Long Blockade on Broadway.

An automobile hansom put a Broadway car hors de combat, with the result that car traffic was blocked for nearly an hour last night.

The automobile speeded down Fifth Avenue and started to turn into West Twenty-fifth Street. It was going at a high rate of speed and struck Columbus Avenue Car No. 373 with such force as to throw it from the tracks.

The operator of the automobile drove on about his business, but the derailed car caused a blockade which extended to Thirty-second Street before a wrecking wagon righted matters.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., Dec. 18.—The trunk and bag factory of Cutter & Cutter of 22 Chauncy Street, Boston, was burned to-night. Loss, $40,000.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 18.—Fire at Elk Point, S. D., to-day destroyed the entire business portion of the town, involving a loss estimated at $150,000.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Fire to-night in the six-story Wakefield Building, on Canal Street, caused a loss of $150,000, most of which falls on N. Freedman & Brother, wholesale jobbers and men's furnishings, small wares, and notions.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 18.—Wilkesbarre Pier at East Providence, the property of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, was burned to-day and 2,000 tons of coal destroyed, causing a loss of $200,000. Three barges and two schooners which lay alongside the pier were towed to a safe place before they had been damaged. Included in the equipment of the pier were an elevator and four engines, all of which were destroyed. The fire is believed to have been put into the pier with some soft coal unloaded last night from the barge Felix from Philadelphia.

The wine-like fragrance and delicious flavour of
"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY
make a highball, cocktail, toddy, or any drink in which whisky is used, indescribably delicious and satisfying. "CANADIAN CLUB" in any form is highly grateful to the appreciative palate.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Both Sides 14th St. ... from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Shopping Jots.

Because impetuous buyers abound at this special period we don't tack on extra profits. The usual low price level is firmly maintained.

Quantities and varieties that would bewilder, were it not for the system and orderliness with which they are displayed.

You may have one or twenty presents to buy, and come here without a single clear idea. The merchandise on view appeals to every need, and idea will follow idea with marvellous rapidity. That's not all. Oftener than not the "appropriation" made for gift things will not be exhausted when you've chosen and paid.

At Macy's you frequently secure two presents for the amount you thought one would cost.

Good Wines—Annex.

Champagne, Theophile Roederer & Co.:—Red Label and Crystal Bottles, packed in small baskets, just the thing for a present:
Baskets of six quarts, $13.37.
Baskets of three quarts, $6.79.
Baskets of twelve pints, $14.37.
Baskets of twelve half pints, $7.69.
Case 12 quarts, $26.74.
Case 24 pints, $28.74.

Champagnes, George D'Orbel—our special importation, equal in quality to other imported wines, extensively advertised and sold at 50 per cent. more:—Red Seal, case pints, $19.99; case quarts, $18.49; case four dozen half-pints, $21.49.

Grand Duke Champagne, extra dry, made by the French process, four years in bottle; case of two dozen pints, $14.24; case of one dozen quarts, $12.24.

Genuine James E. Pepper Whiskey, five years old, aged in wood, per gallon, $2.64; bottle, 59c.

Old Jordan Whiskey, eight years old, matured in wood at the distillery, rich and mellow, sold elsewhere at $1.00 per bottle; our price, 64c.

One Star Rye Whiskey, gallon, $3.98; bottle, 97c.

Monogram Rye, eight years old, gallon, $5.38; bottle, $1.23.

Old Crow Whiskey, five years old, gallon, $3.24; bottle 78c.

Superior Old Jamaica Rum, gallon, $5.44; bottle, $1.24.

St. Croix Rum, per gallon, $4.19; bottle, 99c.

New England Rum, gallon, $1.94; bottle, 49c.

French Brandy—Societe Charentaise; equal in quality to Brandy sold elsewhere at $1.25 per bottle; our price, 99c.

Imported Sherry Wines.

Royal Cabinet; gallon, $2.84; bottle, 72c.

Oloroso; gallon, $3.88; bottle, 93c.

Imperial Extra Fine, gallon, $5.94; bottle, $1.34.

Amontillado, superior quality; gallon, $5.69; bottle, $1.29.

Amontillado, very old and dry; gallon, $6.69; bottle, $1.49.

California Wines.

Strictly Pure—selected—bottled ripe:—
Claret; gallon, 69c; doz. qts., $2.34.
Zinfandel; gallon, 74c; doz. qts., $2.44.
Reisling; dozen quarts, $2.44.
Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscatel; gallon, 84c; bottle, 24c.

Fancy Quart decanters, glass stoppers, filled with pure California Wines:—

Port, Sherry, Muscatel and Angelica, 34c.; Zinfandel, 33c.; Claret, 27c.

Burgundy—A. & L. Beaudet Freres, Beaune:—
Macon, case pints, $8.24; case quarts, $7.24.
Beaune, case pints, $10.24; case quarts, $9.24.
Chambertin, case pints, $16.74; case quarts, $15.74.

Red Star Cocktails.

Cocktails, "Red Star" brand, none better. The same goods are being extensively advertised under a different name at $1.25 per bottle; Manhattan, Martini, Holland Gin, Vermouth, Manhattan Dry, Whiskey, Tom Gin, our price, 89c.

Cigars—In Annex.

Imported Havanas:—
Henry Clay Perfectos, box of 25, $5.24
La Carolina Perfectos, box of 25, $5.24
La Carolina Perfectos Royal, box of 25, $3.99

Manuel Garcia:—
Waldorf Perfectos, box of 25, $4.99
Puritanos Finos, box of 50, $6.24
Democratas, box of 50, $4.99
Prados, box of 50, $4.99

La Vencedora, Londres Fina, box of 100, $11.98.

Fine Key West Clear Havana:—
La Nobleza Perfectos, box of 25, $2.49
La Nobleza Invincibles, box of 25, $3.74
La Baronia Habanas, box of 50, $3.74

Le Vive—Key West Clear Havana:—
Puritanos Extra, box of 50, $3.74
Panatelas, box of 50, $4.24
Perfectos Especial, box of 25, $2.24

Flor de Merode—clear Havana filler, Sumatra wrapper:—
Perfectos, box of 25, $2.24
Universales, box of 50, $3.99
High Life, box of 50, $3.49
Regalia Bouquet, box of 50, $3.19
Bouquet Especial, box of 50, $2.69

La Causerie—Sumatra wrapper, mixed Havana filler:—
Rothschilds, box of 50, $3.12
Regalia Especial, box of 50, $2.99
Perfectos, box of 50, $2.49
Conchas Especial, box of 50, $2.24
Conchas Especial, box of 25, $1.19

Miss Columbia:—
Puritanos, box of 50, $1.74

La Primas:—
Perfectos Grande, each cigar wrapped in tin foil and banded; equal to any 5c. cigar in the market, box of 25, 74c.

Perfectos Royal, each cigar wrappen in tin foil and banded, box of 12, 39c.

SONG SENT TO ALDERMEN.

Gift of "Bathhouse John" Coughlin—Mr. Bridges Thinks He Could Turn Out a Better Poem.

The song "Dear Midnight of Love," the words and music of which are by "Bathhouse John" Coughlin, Alderman of Chicago, has stirred up feelings of jealousy among the members of the New York Board of Aldermen. At the meeting held yesterday it became known that Alderman Coughlin had sent to each member of the New York board a copy of his song with a "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year from New York to Chicago."

Many members of the New York board affirm that they have among their number men who can compose a better song, and they proposed yesterday to enter into a competition with the Chicago Alderman.

The plan was to have Alderman Bridges of Brooklyn and Alderman Downing compose a lyric in reply to "The Dear Midnight of Love," to be sung at the next meeting of the New York Aldermen, and if it compared favorably with the Chicago production Aldermen Bridges and Downing were to be directed "to raise their voices in melody" as a tribute to Chicago.

The matter received official consideration yesterday. A resolution was adopted thanking "Bathhouse John" Coughlin, and providing that the words of "The Dear Midnight of Love" shall be preserved on the official minutes of the board. It was also proposed that the joint production of words and music by Aldermen Bridges and Downing should appear in parallel columns in The City Record with the Chicago song, but this and the motion appointing the Aldermen to compose the song were finally tabled.

The chorus of the Chicago song shows the class of the composition. It is as follows:

Dear Midnight of Love, why did we meet?
Dear Midnight of Love, your face is so sweet.
Pure as the angels above, surely again we shall speak,
Loving only as doves, Dear Midnight of Love.

Alderman Bridges when asked yesterday whether he was willing to go into a song competition with the Chicago Alderman, said:

"Sure, that would be easy. I could write a better song than that talk of midnight love with my eyes closed. That sounds like the nursery rhyme, "Oh, mother, how pretty the moon looks to-night.' I could write something which would be a lasting monument to New York. Will I try? Well, I don't know yet."

Coupe and Victoria in Collision.

A coupé occupied by Mrs. Billings, who lives in The Lorraine, 2 East Forty-fifth Street, and driven by William Sullivan, while being driven on Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon, came in collision at Fifty-fifth Street with a victoria occupied by Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor of 8 East Seventy-first Street, and driven by John Goodwin. Seated with Goodwin was a footman. Mrs. Taylor, Goodwin, and the footman were thrown to the pavement. Goodwin received contusions of the right shoulder. Goodwin refused medical treatment. Mrs. Billings's coupé was not damaged.

Frank Bottome Memorial.

Donations of toys, dolls, games, books, clothing, groceries, candy, fruit, and money for Christmas season are requested for the Frank Bottome Memorial, recently established under the auspices of the King's Daughters, in the thickly populated tenement district of Harlem. A kindergarten, a sewing school, and a mothers' meeting are being carried on at present. The Treasurer is Mrs. F. B. Higbet, 305 West Eighteenth Street. Donations can also be sent to the King's Daughters' House, 218 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

Mr. Root Going to Clinton, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary and Mrs. Root will leave here to-morrow morning for Clinton, N. Y., to attend the wedding of their niece, Miss Alice Root, which will occur Thursday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:40 P. M.—60 Bayard Street; owner, J. Frank; damage slight.

1:10 P. M.—320 West Forty-ninth Street; owner, John Skabill; damage, $15.

1:40 P. M.—116 Cherry Street; owner, John W. Arsman; damage slight.

1:45 P. M.—550 West Fifty-second Street; owner, L.

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Open Evenings Until 10 o'clock—All this Week

How Many Stockings Are Yet to Fill? And How Can You Best Fill Them?

THE shopping hurry and rush are to be expected now. This store is busier than ever before; and we are doing better than ever before to serve you comfortably. Then crowding is not of the unpleasant kind at Wanamaker's. Here are pleasant and good-natured people, who are courteous under all circumstances. The unpleasant pushing and crowding of the usual store is absent here. Do the soft chimes and the chords of the Hymnolia organ in the Rotunda, cast a kindlier Christmas feeling over the busy thousands?

The display of gift-things occupies every convenient counter of the store. Broadest variety of carefully selected goods make decisions easy and purchases most highly satisfying. You are sure of the newest and the best—you are certain that only a fair price has been paid whether you buy a vase or a diamond. The *Toy Store* keeps the Subway thronged. The collection of toys is as wonderful as the way of getting there is unique. Variety still undiminished, in spite of the greatest selling we have ever done. Here is every toy for which childhood dreams; and hundreds more that genius has newly contrived for their delight.

For young, for old, for grave or gay, here is fullest, most satisfying variety of gift-things for all.

A Favor Asked of Our Patrons

On account of the strain upon our trebled delivery force for the next few days,

Will you be good enough to remember that it will save something for hard worked men and horses, whenever you can conveniently carry small packages.

Please try to avoid buying C. O. D. if you can, as it takes double time to make settlements, especially when the driver cannot provide change. You know that you are always at liberty to have money back when article is no longer wanted.

We shall, however, certainly deliver as usual everything desired. This request is only to make shorter hours for our faithful workers.

Crepe Flannel

A fine, soft, dainty all-wool flannel, ideal for shirt waists. A better appearance than any you're acquainted with, and better after washing than most flannels. The makers claim it does not shrink like ordinary flannels—some, of course. But with their methods the chances for shrinkage are reduced to a minimum. Wide choice of splendid colorings:

Pink, Grays, Heliotrope, Old Rose, Tans, Cardinals, Reseda, Cadet Blue, New Green, Royal Blue, Black

All 31 inches wide.

seventy-five cents a yard

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

High-Class FURS

The gathering of furs for this season's selling here was most thoroughly done. All through the many inexpensive kinds, up through the finer grades to the most splendid garments that are made, great care was exercised to select only good, honest, dependable furs,—only correctly cut and conscientiously made garments. The assortment is complete—none is more varied. And fair prices rule. To-day's chapter concerns coats of higher grades.

Plain Electric Seal Etons at $35.
Electric Seal Coats, trimmed with mink, at $45.
Plain Astrakhan Coats at $55.
Electric Seal Coats, chinchilla trimmed, at $55.
Persian Lamb Coats at $65 and $90.
Seal Coats at $200, $265 and $275.
Persian Lamb Coats, chinchilla trimmed, at $125.
Seal Coats, with deep revers and collar of Hudson Bay Sable, at $375.
Chinchilla Eton Coats at $500.
Eton of dark Eastern Mink at $500.
Newmarket of select Persian Lamb, with bodice of chinchilla, at $1,000.

Second floor, Broadway.

Silk Petticoats

There are various unusually attractive styles and good values here at little prices. For instance, this petticoat at $3. It's of good taffeta, in light and dark shades; with deep accordion plaited ruffle, trimmed with narrow ruffle; also neatly finished dust ruffle. This would be not unfairly priced at $6 or $6.50.

There's a particularly handsome petticoat at $7.50. Of a fine, firm, crisp taffeta; in all the leading colorings. Made up according to the newest ideas. A splendid value. Other domestic made garments up to $20. And imported kinds in excellent assortment—the finest and most elaborate petticoats that Paris has turned out this season.

All purchases of petticoats for gift-making put up in neat boxes

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Shaving STANDS Some *Under-Price*

A man frequently puts up without the proper conveniences for shaving. A thoughtful Christmas gift would add wonderfully to his comfort—that means a Shaving Stand.

We show about twenty styles, in oak, mahogany and imitation mahogany. Patterns are all new and with latest conveniences. Average height is about 65 in. and average size of mirror about 12x14 in. Mirrors are French plate with beveled edges. Four of our best patterns, about twenty-five in all, are marked at special prices to-day.

At $10.50, from $16.50—Mahogany; top 21 in. wide; swell front; 2 small drawers and closet; lower shelf; inlaid lines.

At $12, from $18—Mahogany; top 21 in. wide; swell front; 3 drawers and closet; lower shelf; inlaid lines.

At $14, from $21—Mahogany; top 24 in. wide; 4 small drawers and closet; inlaid lines.

At $15, from $22.50—Mahogany; top 24 in. wide; 5 small drawers; lower shelf; inlaid lines.

Some of the regular patterns are priced as follows:

At $10—Golden oak; top 17½ in. wide; 1 drawer; highly polished.

At $18—Golden oak; top 27 in. wide; long drawer and double closet; 2 small closets above the top.

At $14—Golden oak; top 17 in. wide; 1 drawer and closet; lower shelf.

At $19—Mahogany; top 24 in. wide; 2 long and 2 short drawers and closet; lower shelf; highly polished.

Fourth floor.

Three Bargains in Toilet Requisites

This story is about a triad of beautiful toilet accessories, which would worthily grace any dressing table; each of which has intrinsic value far above its present price, and with this value still further enhanced by its singular appropriateness as a Christmas gift. At these prices, they'll not tarry here long:

Japanese Atomizers, of beautifully decorated porcelain, with brass tubes and spray and netted bulb. We bought out all a Japanese importer, now retiring from business, had remaining; hence their price, 50c, regularly sold at $1.50.

Military Hair Brushes, of genuine ebony, of large size, with large shield of sterling silver, in handsome design on the back, $3.75 a pair; value $5.50.

Round Mirrors, with heavy sterling silver handles and backs, beautifully ornamented. A splendid value at $7.50; now $4.75.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Framed Pictures

Here's a lot of fine imported carbon photographs, in handsome frames, at an exceedingly low price. They are reproductions of some of the leading pictures of recent Paris Salons—numerous carefully selected subjects, all absolutely fadeless. The frames are of oak—many of them ornamented with gilt. Sizes from 14x16 in. to 18x22 in. All framed without mat. Values $6.50 and $7.50. **Choice at $4**

There's a pretty, suitable gift for some friend at but little more than half its value.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

A Notable Transaction in Women's COATS

For twenty years the firm of Louis Graner has been a leader in American tailoring for women. Now the head of the firm wishes to retire, and the business is being closed up. The stock of coats on hand—all new and beautiful garments—comes to us for prompt distribution. To be sold at wholesale prices, yet in time for holiday wear or Christmas giving. The lot comprises short jackets, 26-inch jackets, three-quarter coats and Newmarkets, of various handsome cloths, all beautifully tailored, and superbly lined. All now marked at

A Third Below their Worth

Yet you can practically choose any cloth, color and style you wish; and the style expressed in the manner that only highest tailoring genius can produce it.

Jackets at $7.50 to $25
Three-quarter Coats at $14.50 to $42.50
Newmarkets at $13.50 to $42.50

Every Garment Worth a Half More!

This is an offering that might be expected in January; but is rare and remarkable coming before Christmas.

On sale this morning.

Second floor, Broadway.

Gift-Things in MEN'S WEAR

Neckwear and Fancy Suspenders are safe gifts always. No man ever has too many of either. A House Coat or Bath Robe offers a still more effective and practical present. Nowhere else is there equal variety to those shown here and now. No other store buys on such a vast scale; and none gets such favors as have been ours from manufacturers. For instance, see the

New Neckwear—
Here are patterns that will be found nowhere else until spring stocks are displayed. We were given the opportunity to select from the new silks, and have what we wanted, exclusively. It is a fresh and beautiful addition to an already magnificent stock of foreign and American neckwear. Prices, $1, $1.50, $2 and upwards.

Silk Suspenders—
Silk webbings, gilt buckles, kidskin ends; put up in neat box, 50c. Other styles at $1, $1.50 and $2.

Men's Bath Robes—
Made with the comfortable Raglan sleeve, that adjusts the fit to every figure—made in the expert and liberal way that we can only obtain through our own factory. Prices, $3.75 to $10.

House Coats—
A large and handsome stock of regular goods as well as a special offering of fine coats away under-price—
$8.50 House Coats for $5 $11 House Coats for $6.50

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Imported *Gift-Things* In LEATHER

The most beautiful articles in leather that have come from abroad this season, are in dull-finished leather with bronze mounting, being strongly antique in finish, and giving an effect of unusually high character. There is a wide variety of giveable articles; among them these:

Pocket-books, $4.75 to $6.50.
Purses, $3.
Cabinet Clocks, $6.50 to $15.
Folios, $19 to $24.
Book Covers, $4 to $9.
Cigar and Cigarette Cases, $6.75 to $8.50.
Card and Letter Cases, $4.25 to $7.50.

Then in morocco and fancy leathers, there are:
Jewel Boxes, $1.50 to $15.
Stamp Boxes, 50c to $2.50.
Card Boxes, of highly polished levant, with tracing and figures of gold, $2.75 to $3.75
Twine Boxes with scissors, 50c to $6.50.

Watch Cases, $1 to $2.50.
Book Covers, $4 to $9.
Handkerchief and Glove Boxes and Sets, $2.50 to $21.
Folios, $7.50 to $24.
Smoking Sets, four pieces, $20.
Cigar and Cigarette Cases, $3.75 to $8.50.

Broadway.

The MUSIC For *Young and Old*

Does the little fellow, that just learned to walk last summer, run and scramble up on a chair to hear the "mookally man" play? Or has he some other name for the street piano? Childhood universally delights in music, and most of the responsive little hearts are starved for want of more of it.

The Regina Music Box Plays for Young and Old

There are superb instruments for parlor use, and there are small boxes for the nursery. There are others that can be used to entertain visitors and then be moved into the children's rooms.

The *Regina* is the most perfect of automatic music boxes—strong and full in tone; perfect in time and harmony. Made in a wide variety of styles, at a broad range of prices.

Then you can pay for it at once, or buy it

On Easy Monthly Payments

with only a few dollars to pay before Christmas.

Perhaps music is just the one thing you have neglected in your Christmas plans. Not too late yet to have the very best sort, and in a way any home can afford to buy it. Come, or write for full particulars.

Basement.

An Englishwoman's Love Letters

Here is a most remarkable book. Without any author's name to give it introduction or prestige; with nothing but its strength and vitality to rely upon, it has sprung into the most conspicuous place in the literary talk of England—is, in fact, the book of the day in London.

An American edition, published by Doubleday, Page & Co., was issued last Thursday. Many Americans will be glad to know that it is to be had on this side of the ocean.

The charming candor and entire lack of reservation with which these letters are written will win an equally enthusiastic American audience as soon as the book becomes known. Handsomely bound in watered silk. Price, $1.35.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Beautiful Gifts in the ART BRIC-A-BRAC ROOM

A connoisseur gathered the many exquisite pieces of marble and bronze and onyx and rare specimens of ceramic art displayed in the notable bric-a-brac room in the Basement. He goes direct to the art centers of Europe, and selects the richest, choicest productions. Not in tid-bits, but in large generous quantities so as to obtain the best possible price-concessions on his purchases. That price advantage will be quickly apparent in our markings. The gathering this year is splendid—rich in suggestions of holiday gifts. This list may be helpful:

Teplitz Figures and Busts at 75c to $40 each.
Teplitz Vases at $1.50 to $10 each.
Ghouda Ware—real Dutch—at $1.25 to $40.
Florentine Frames and Pictures at $2.50, $5, $7.50, $10, $22.50, up to $100.
Limoges Enamels at $4 to $20.
Royal Bonn—a number of choice pieces, at from $4.50 to $30 each.
Cantagalia pieces, Urns, Vases, Plaques, Pitchers, at $5 to $27.50 each.
French Mounted Vases, in full assortment, at from $7 to $200.
Marble Pedestals, in both white and green, at $7.50 to $25.
Castilena Marbles, in fancy subjects, busts and figures; a very complete assortment at each of the following prices: $9, $12, $18, $22.50, $30, $42.50, $52.50, $75 to $150 each.
Royal Vienna pieces in a very complete variety; rich pieces at prices like the following: $7.50, $8.50, $12.50, $15, $22.50, up to $300.
Vienna Plates at $15 and $20 each.
Caudon Plates at $30 to $144 dozen.
Onyx Pedestals at $22.50 to $100.

Art Room, Basement.

Tissot's *Life of Christ*

What more appropriate gift at Christmas time than this life in picture of Him who gave earth's most sacred and most joyous day its name?

This superb work contains three hundred and sixty-five remarkable pictures, illustrating the story of the Four Gospels, with notes and other drawings explaining details.

The author, while trying to paint one more picture of such as made his fame, sees a vision of Jesus so plain, so different from any conception that he has ever formed, but so human and so high, that he gives up his prosperous work and his comfortable home, and at the age of fifty goes to Palestine that he may verify the vision, give himself up to it, and give to the world a truer and more vivid conception of the life of Jesus than it ever had before.

He studied the Gospels until he knew them almost by heart; he studied the country until he knew it; he even went to far-away regions like Arabia and Egypt to find people who now dress and live somewhat as the people of that time.

For such details as these we are indebted to Tissot, because the work is not only vivid and dramatic, but true—true to the country and life and the times, and true to the Four Gospels.

The Tissot Paintings (which excited so much comment when exhibited in New York and Philadelphia) have been reproduced; some in colors and some in black and brown tints.

In four volumes; cloth, $30, half morocco, $40, full morocco, $50.

You can pay this all at once, or you can join the Wanamaker-Tissot Club, entrance fee, $1, and $3 a month. Sets delivered on payment of Club Fee.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Fur RUGS

What a cozy, even luxurious air they give to a living room! The open fire seems twice as alluring when you can look into the embers from the vantage-ground of the fur rug in front of it. The Germans, indeed, express the summit of indolent ease in the phrase "to lie on the bearskin."

At the little price of these rugs, their attendant delights are too easily attainable to be foregone. Many is the library or boudoir that, if you are wise, will be graced by one of them by Christmas-time.

They are of goat skin, thick, soft, and handsome, well lined, and dyed to simulate bears, foxes, and other skins, in combinations of black, brown, gray.

Rugs, 28x64 in., reduced from $4.50 to $3.
Rugs, 36x72 in., reduced from $7.50 to $6.

Also some goat-skin rugs, gray, unlined, at $2.

The Persian Wilton Rugs we have mentioned before are going fast, but there's still choosing among many pretty patterns and colors. They're 27x54 in., and are priced at $1 each.

Third floor.

Boys' CLOTHING

"Something that will wear well *and look well.*" That's what parents generally demand for their boys, nowadays. And Wanamaker's fills the bill to the letter. There's an experience of a generation that inspires and advances this clothing business, *compels* improvement here and there, in every detail and at all times. Not during that generation have better materials, nor better making gone into boys' clothing than these stocks represent. Here are some specimen values:

$5—Russian blouse suits, of all-wool cheviots and serges, in various shades; sizes 3 to 8 years. Other grades at $6.50 and $7.50.

$5—Vestee suits of blue cheviot; handsome, durable suits for little fellows of 3 to 8 years. Another quality at $6.50.

$5—Vest-jacket suits of plain blue and fancy mixed cheviot; sizes 8 to 16 years.

$5.50—Rough-and-ready warm top-coats; of frieze, in Oxford gray and blue; 4 to 16 years.

$6.50—Chinchilla reefers, lined throughout with red flannel; a splendid warm coat for boys of 4 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth Street.

Two Shoe Stores Offer Rare Values

The bargain shoes for women and children are in the basement store, just under the main shoe store. New lots of fine seasonable shoes are finding their way to the shelves there every week, to be disposed of at prices much below regular. Among the latest comers are these worthy grades:

Women's $3.50 Shoes at $2—
All lace; turned soles; light and dainty; for dress wear; all sizes.

Women's $2.50 Patent Leather Shoes at $1.80—
Both lace and button; not as reliable as kidskin, but a handsome dress shoe for those who want 'em.

Women's $2 Kid Shoes at $1.40—
Many of these shoes were made to sell at $3; none worth less than $2. You MAY not get just your style, but you'll make a big saving at any rate. Other items of special interest just now:

Girls' velvet leggings; blue, maroon, green and black, $1.25.

Lamb's wool soles; patent kind; 13c. Worth double.

Felt Romeo slippers; fur trimmed; red, gray, and black, $1; from $2.

Felt slippers; felt soles; red lined; women's size, 35c.

The Bargain Store for Men is an attractive place these evenings for men and boys who do not find it convenient to shop during the day. Special lots that accumulate from day to day will be on sale every evening, and furnish substantial and appreciated presents at small cost, compared to their actual value.

Men's $2 Shoes at $1.30—
900 pairs heavy black satin oil lace shoes; neat and durable.

Men's $4 Shoes at $2.65—
1,650 pairs patent leather dress shoes; very light and good-looking; carefully made.

Boys' Shoes at $1.35—
690 pairs boys' black kangaroo calf lace shoes, with extra heavy soles. These are all new arrivals. Thousands of others that have been sold of before, at $1.50, $1.90, $2.45, and $2.85.

This store will be open evenings all this week.

Formerly
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RIGHTS OF CEDED ISLANDS

Mr. Griggs Defines Status of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Argues Before Supreme Court that Government Has a Right to Acquire Territory and the Constitution Does Not Follow the Flag.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Arguments in the Porto Rico-Philippine cases, involving the status of those islands, were resumed in the United States Supreme Court to-day. The widespread interest in the cases was shown by a large attendance of prominent members of the bar and by a crowd of spectators which filled the public area and overflowed into the corridor. Senators and Representatives in Congress, who had taken part in the Porto Rico-Philippine legislation dropped in as the arguments proceeded and gave attentive ear to the proceedings.

Prior to the opening of the court the counsel conferred and arranged a general plan of procedure, by which Edward C. Perkins, senior counsel in the Porto Rico case, would conclude his argument to-day, being followed by Lawrence Harmon, counsel in the Philippine case. The appellants would then give way to Attorney General Griggs for the presentation of the case in behalf of the Government. This, it was expected, would continue until to-morrow, when Charles H. Aldrich, former Solicitor General, and senior counsel in the Philippine case, will close in behalf of the appellants.

MR. PERKINS RESUMES.

Mr. Perkins, on resuming his argument, took up the Dred Scott and other cases relating to the extension of the Constitution over territory. Soon after Mr. Perkins began Justice Brown interposed an inquiry as to whether Mr. Perkins had examined the more recent cases relating to the extension of the Constitution to Territories, and also whether he had examined those sections of the United States statutes wherein Congress extended the Constitution to certain Territories.

Mr. Perkins said he had examined both of those branches, and he hoped to be able to present answers to the contentions made as to them.

After examining numerous cases, Mr. Perkins said that the doctrine that the Constitution did not extend to the territories was based on the idea that the Constitution was a substance, a sort of chattel, which could be moved about here and there as Congress saw fit, rather than something bequeathed to us by our ancestors. It was, he said, a sort of "transubstantiation of the Constitution." It was a contention that the Constitution could not get into a Territory unless Congress placed it there. He denied that the Constitution in itself extended to the Territories by declaring that it was an inanimate substance lacking the powers of locomotion.

At this point Justice White asked a series of pointed questions of Mr. Perkins. The Justice first asked if Mr. Perkins's contention would lead him to the conclusion that immediately upon the making of a treaty ceding territory to the United States, every person born in that Territory after the date of cession became ipso jure a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Perkins answered in the affirmative, saying that if his contention was correct, those born in the Territory after the cession were citizens if they were civilized and not in the position of our Indians.

QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP.

Justice White asked what authority there was for excluding Indians. He pointed out that the distinction between the American Indian and the citizen ante-dated the Constitution. He again propounded the query to citizenship following immediately on the conclusion of a cession of territory.

Mr. Perkins answered that undoubtedly persons born in the territory after the cession and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States were citizens of the United States.

Justice White suggested that in this answer "under the jurisdiction of the United States," stated out of the question the very contention which was being made in these cases.

Mr. Perkins said the limitations of his answer were intended to cover such special circumstances relating to Indians and uncivilized persons which had been referred to. Continuing his argument, Mr. Perkins cited many other authorities supporting his view that the Constitution in itself extended to territories.

Mr. Perkins summed up the arguments for the appellant in part as follows: "The people of the United States in and by the Constitution organized and erected one and the same Government, of defined and limited powers, for all people who might inhabit within the dominion of the Nation. The whole purpose and theory of the Constitution is the establishment in a permanent form, unalterable except by the people themselves, of fundamental principles of Government, applicable in all time and in every place.

"The power to govern the people inhabiting the territory of the Nation, which is delegated by the Constitution to Congress, is limited and defined by the Constitution, and Congress cannot transcend the limits imposed. The Constitution limits the powers of Congress to impose taxation by the mandate that all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the entire domain of the United States."

CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS.

Mr. Perkins also referred to some other constitutional requirements such as the right of habeas corpus, which might have to be extended to all territory alike. Justice Brown asked in this connection if counsel thought we could single out what provisions of the Constitution apply to new territory and what do not. Mr. Perkins responded that it was for the Court to say, "thus far and no further"; that it was for Congress to act, always, however, within the limits defined by the Constitution.

Mr. Perkins said the appellants felt that they had established that neither the treaty of Paris nor the Tariff act of 1897 is violative of the constitutional principles he had set forth, but that the Tariff act was in full force and effect throughout the National domain, as well in Porto Rico and the Philippines as elsewhere, and that it does not contemplate a tax upon goods transported from one part of the National domain to another.

When counsel referred at one point to the need of applying general constitutional principles to the new domain instead of considering mere commercial or practical features, Justice Brown asked if the Court could not consider the practical effect of extending to the Philippines the requirement for trial by jury in every case. Mr. Perkins said that if the Constitution provided that trial by jury should not be withheld he doubted whether the Court would consider the practical inconveniences of giving that right to particular localities.

THE PHILIPPINE CASE.

Mr. Harmon of counsel for appellant in the Philippine case followed Mr. Perkins, speaking at times in impassioned tones which rang through the chamber. He spoke of the august character of the court and the sentiment that on this "holy ground" justice and right were certain to prevail. "The proposition now present, small in itself," he exclaimed, "involves results affecting the entire future of the Government."

Mr. Harmon briefly recited the circumstances of the Philippine case: Emil J. Pepke, a volunteer serving in the Philippines, where he purchased fourteen diamond rings, valued at $900 to $1,000, brought them back to the United States, where at Chicago the United States customs officers confiscated the diamond rings on the ground that they came from the Philippines, were dutiable, and had been smuggled into the United States. The case now comes to the United States Supreme Court on the appellant's plea that the property was not subject to customs duties, the Philippines being a part of the United States.

The early part of Mr. Harmon's argument was directed to setting forth the fundamental principles of equality which had been enunciated by the Declaration of Independence. He was speaking when, at 2 o'clock, the court took its usual midday recess. When the court resumed its session, Mr. Harmon continued. The chief points urged were:

"By the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain the Philippines became a part of the United States; the Government and citizens of the United States both enter said islands under the authority of the Constitution, with their respective rights defined and marked out; the former can exercise no power over the person or property of a citizen of the United States beyond what that instrument confers, nor lawfully deny any right which it has reserved.

"Being a part of the United States, the Philippine Islands are subject to the provisions of Clause 1, Section 8, Article 1, and of Clauses 5 and 6, Section 9, Article 1, of the Constitution of the United States. And as there is nothing differently stipulated in the treaty with respect to commerce, it became instantly bound and privileged by the laws which Congress had passed to raise a revenue from duties on imports and tonnage.

"The President of the United States has no legislative power. The imposition of customs duties upon commerce between these islands and other parts of the United States after the treaty of peace and exchange of ratifications by Executive order is without lawful authority, and the seizure of the property of the plaintiff in error, a citizen of the United States, under such pretended authority, constitutes a taking of his property without due process of law."

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Harmon elaborated these main points, citing and discussing many decisions in support of them. In the course of his argument Mr. Harmon conceded that Congress could govern the new territories in any way it saw fit, so long as the form of government came within the Constitution; it might be by a Governor General, or by a commission, so long as the form was not repugnant to the Constitution. He referred to the advance of the American military commander in Porto Rico, the welcome given him by the Porto Ricans as their deliverer from bondage, and the promise made to them of protection and equality under the American flag.

Referring to the language of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Cross vs. Harrison, referring to the acquisition of California, Mr. Harmon said it was asserted that immediately upon the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace with Spain the Philippine Islands "became a part of the United States," and became instantly bound and privileged by the limits placed upon Congress by the Constitution. Both the Philippines and Porto Rico, he declared, are now and have been since the treaty of peace took effect a part of the United States. They are the property of the United States in the sense that they are held in trust for the people thereof. The trust is an express one in that its conditions are fixed by the Constitution. The builders of the Republic did not frame a Constitution for the original thirteen States, but for all the lands and peoples which in the beneficent workings of divine Providence shall come under its benign influence and control.

MR. GRIGGS'S ARGUMENT.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Attorney General Griggs began the presentation of the Government's position in the case. Mr. Griggs began in quiet and conversational style, seldom resorting to gesture or emphasis. He said that as counsel had been "wandering in the fields and plucking the flowers of eloquence," he would first give a plain statement of the issues involved. Mr. Griggs's plea was based upon a brief of 300 pages, the greater part of which is devoted to presenting the argument of the United States, while the remaining portion is in the shape of an appendix giving the text of the peace treaty between the United States and Spain, and also the text of other treaties supposed to bear upon the question.

In presenting the Government's side of the controversy the Attorney General first stated the two cases upon which the proceeding is based. This was followed by a general explanation, and summing up of the Government's position, after which came the citation of innumerable authorities, under appropriate headings, with pertinent running comment upon them.

The Attorney General contended that the United States has the power to acquire territory; that, having acquired it, it has the right to govern it; that administrative construction, Congressional action, and judicial precedent affirm that every port in a ceded country is properly regarded as foreign until laws are extended by Congress to the new possessions; that the clause of the Constitution of the United States declaring duties uniform throughout the United States is not applicable to new possessions, and that the Constitution does not extend of its own force over acquired territory.

IMPOSITION OF TARIFFS.

In his general contention on behalf of the United States Mr. Griggs argued that his opponents were wrong from both a legal and a Constitutional point of view. Referring to the legal aspect of the case, he asserted that the Dingley act applied to merchandise imported from Porto Rico and the Philippines after their cession to the United States the same as it did before, and that in view of the fact that tariff laws are in rem there is no principle of justice, much less of Constitutional restriction, which forbids Congress from taxing in this way the merchandise of outlying possessions of the United States when brought into the ports of the Union.

He laid down as established the two following propositions: (1) That the tariff act of 1897 was intended by Congress to classify as foreign all countries not a part of or belonging to the United States at the time of its passage, and the subsequent cession of the Spanish islands to the United States did not operate to admit imports from those islands free of duty under that law; (2) that the tariff act so construed and enforced violates no Constitutional rule of uniformity.

Taking up the Constitutional question, the Attorney General declared that there was no doubt that it was the intention of the Paris treaty not to make the ceded islands a part of the United States and also that it was intended not to make the inhabitants of those islands citizens. The only thing that could justify a declaration that the treaty is invalid would be that it violates the Constitution of the United States.

CONSTITUTION OR PRINCIPLE?

Calling attention to the fact that those who attack the treaty rest their case upon no specific provision of the Constitution, but rather upon a principle of our Government, which they say forbids this Nation to hold sovereignty over subject territory which it does not make a part of itself under the Constitution, Mr. Griggs said:

"If this were true, it would be a limitation upon the usual and necessary powers of a sovereign independent nation of such tremendous importance as to justify us in inquiring why it was not clearly expressed in the fundamental law by the men who drafted our Constitution. They were learned in the law of nations, they knew the nature of colonies and provinces and how they were acquired by treaty and conquest and discovery, and how they were held and governed by other nations.

"They gave to the Nation they founded the usual untrammeled powers of making war and treaties, the most frequent methods by which foreign territory is acquired by the nations of the earth. If they intended to restrict or limit their own Government in these respects, would they not have done so in express terms? They did not do so by any language which can even be suggested as capable of such import, and it is therefore right—nay, necessary—to conclude that they did not intend to do so."

ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY.

Then Mr. Griggs proceeded to argue that this was not only not the intention of the framers of the Constitution, but declared that it could be positively shown that so far from their intending to organize a Government which should be incapable of acquiring foreign territory except upon condition of making it an organic part of the United States, the early statesmen of the republic were under the impression that no territory could be annexed to and become a part of the United States without amending the Constitution.

"I shall show," he said, "that the practical construction put upon the Constitution by the Executive and Congressional branches of the Government for a hundred years has, with one partial exception, been uniform in regarding acquired territory as neither bound nor privileged by that instrument until brought within its operation, either by express compact in the treaty or by act of Congress, and that acts of Congress do not apply to after-acquired territory until extended to it by subsequent legislative enactment."

Continuing, he said it was not contended that Congress had absolute power over the lives and property of citizens. "There is here," he went on, "no proposition to confiscate or destroy the possible quality of the plaintiff's merchandise. It is a mere demand of a right to tax it at the Custom House. The right to tax at our own ports merchandise coming from outlying territory of the United States is not a strange nor an unusual exercise of power. There is nothing essentially unjust in such a practice. It may be made unjust by the severity of the tax or the rigor of the prohibition, but so may any other kind of a Custom House imposition.

"Such a practice has long been followed by every civilized power. England to-day levies duties on the merchandise of all her colonies when brought into the United Kingdom. She did the same in ante-Revolutionary days, and we will not find among the complaints of the American colonists any protest on this score."

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Mr. Griggs then entered upon the presentation of his subject in detail. He contended that the right of the United States to acquire territory had been asserted in the Declaration of Independence, and said that such acquisition could be made either by conquest, by treaty, by annexation, or by discovery. He quoted a number of Supreme Court decisions in support of this contention.

A great deal of attention was given to the right to govern territory when once acquired, and innumerable authorities were presented in support of this position, among others the decision of the Supreme Court in the Mormon Church case, in which the Court said that "it would be absurd to hold that the United States has power to acquire territory and no power to govern it when acquired."

In this case the Court said, further on, that the United States, having acquired the Territory of Louisiana, and the Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, "the United States Government was the only one which could impose laws upon them, and its sovereignty over them was complete." In the course of his argument in this connection Mr. Griggs asserted that "international law declares that the new sovereign may deal with the inhabitants of conquered or ceded territory and give them such laws as it sees fit."

QUOTES THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Mr. Griggs gave considerable attention to the views of Thomas Jefferson on the power of the United States to acquire territory. He quoted the letter of Mr. Jefferson to Senator Breckinridge in 1803, in which Mr. Jefferson said: "The Constitution makes no provision for holding foreign territory." Commenting upon this expression, the Attorney General said:

"If this language stood by itself and were the only utterance of Jefferson on the subject, it would justify that belief as to his opinion on the Constitutional question which has been commonly attributed to him. An examination, however, of his writings and of his whole course of action with reference to the Louisiana Purchase, especially with reference to the Constitutional question, shows conclusively that Mr. Jefferson's doubt was not with reference to the power of the United States to acquire foreign territory, but rather as to the right to annex it and to make it part of the United States."

Various other quotations were made from Jefferson's writings, and among others the following from a letter to Albert Gallatin:

"There is no Constitutional difficulty as to the acquisition of territory, and whether when acquired it may be taken into the Union by the Constitution as it now stands will become a question of expediency. I think it will be safer not to permit the enlargement of the Union but by amendment of the Constitution."

COURT DEFINES RIGHTS.

Liberal extracts also were made from the annals of Congress to show that the only doubt in the minds of members of Congress in connection with the acquisition of Louisiana was the right to attach it and make it a part of the United States.

Referring to the doubts of Jefferson, Madison, and various others of their time as to the power to bring acquired territory into the Union, Mr. Griggs said that power had now been affirmed by the judiciary, and he quoted numerous opinions in support of the statement. He contended also that "the conceded power to acquire territory by treaty or by conquest includes the right to prescribe what terms the United States will agree to in fixing the future status of its inhabitants," and in support of this contention, said, among other things:

"The political status of native Indian tribes within territory acquired by the United States by treaty has been uniformly regarded as unaffected by the cession. A long line of special treaties with such tribes, and numerous acts of legislation by Congress on the subject of Indians and Indian rights show that these people have always been regarded as quasi-foreign."

He asserted that "the treaty-making power of the Government has exercised the right to deal with the status of the inhabitants of ceded territory in every treaty of cession from 1803 to 1898." The status fixed, he said, has not been uniform, but exceedingly varying.

The Attorney General then proceeded to argue that this practice is entirely at variance with the doctrine that "the Constitution follows the flag," and that when territory is ceded to the United States the inhabitants become immediately ex proprio vigore citizens of the United States. "If that doctrine be true," he said, "every treaty that has brought us new lands and new inhabitants has violated in this respect the principles of the Constitution, and its convicts of error and usurpation Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, Andrew Johnson, their Cabinets, and the Senates that ratified their treaties."

MR. GRIGGS ASKS QUESTIONS.

Arguing this point, he asked: "If Congress may properly define the classes of emigrant or aboriginal inhabitants who may become citizens, and the proper period of probation and the terms and conditions of admission, why is it unreasonable or unjust to leave to its judgment and discretion the time, the terms, and the conditions upon which the inhabitants of lately foreign islands may be admitted to the same high status?

"Is the United States so bound and tied by this Constitution of ours that it can never acquire an island of the sea, a belt across the isthmus, a station for a naval base, unless it be at the cost of admitting those who may happen to inhabit the soil at the time of the purchase to full rights as citizens of the Union, no matter how incongruous or unfit they may be, while the foreign-born inhabitant or the aboriginal red man must depend upon the grace of Congress, though he dwell half a century among us?

"What reason can be suggested for denying to this Nation such full power and discretion as are possessed by other nations in this respect? Why should the framers of the Constitution have wished to put shackles on the national limbs, or to strip the Nation of powers necessary to the preservation of its dignity and the maintenance of its material interests on an equality with the nations of the earth?

"The full exercise of these ordinary powers tends to the exaltation of the dignity, influence, and welfare of the union. These powers are inconsistent with no principle of personal liberty. Why seek to needlessly limit and restrain the National functions? Why not rather, with the same largeness of view and purpose that characterized such statesmen as Jefferson and Marshall, seek, by liberal interpretation, to give broad and ample scope to the spirit of National development, looking forward, as Marshall expressed it, 'to the ages to come,' when newer, grander, and more potential opportunities for National growth and influence should have come to us, than our fathers ever dreamed of?"

REVENUE LAW CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Griggs laid it down as a fact that "administrative construction, Congressional action, and judicial precedent all affirm that under our revenue laws every port in a ceded country is to be regarded as a foreign one until such laws are expressly extended by Congress to the new possessions," and he gave very complete citations of proceedings under these heads in support of his contention.

In this connection he quoted the clause in the Thirteenth Amendment saying that slavery shall not exist in the United States, "or any place subject to their jurisdiction," and commenting upon it, said:

"The clear significance of this language is that there may be territory pertaining to and under the jurisdiction of the United States which is not a part of the United States, and to which the Constitution of the United States does not apply unless it be expressly made to apply thereto, as in the case of slavery."

Mr. Griggs then went at length into the claim that the Constitutional clause which provides that "duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States" prohibits imposition of duties in the cases before the court.

MEANING OF "UNIFORM."

"That clause," he said, "does not apply to nor govern these cases, because the term 'United States,' as there used, means only the territory comprised within the several States of the Union, and was intended only for their benefit and protection, and not for the benefit or protection of outside territory belonging to the Nation. In the latter sense, duties on imports from these islands are uniform throughout the United States because they are uniformly imposed at every port in the United States, so that there is no preference given to the ports of one State over those of another, nor is any inequality between the several States created."

He gave three definitions to the term "United States," as follows:

"1. The corporate name of the Nation or governmental entity, the same as was provided in the Articles of Confederation which declared, 'The style of this confederacy shall be the United States of America.'

"2. The States united—referring to the several States composing the Union. In this sense, of course, it excludes Territories.

"3. The international sense, designating the extent of our domain as a sovereign Nation.

"In this sense," he argued, "it includes all territory under our dominion wherein no other nation has sovereignty, even such as may be under our control by temporary conquest, as Tampico, Mexico, during the Mexican war, [Fleming vs. Page,] while in a domestic sense it includes geographically the States of the Union and such territory as the President and Senate have by treaties expressly annexed to and made part of the United States, and such as Congress and the President, by act or resolution, have expressly annexed to and made part of the United States, as the Hawaiian Islands."

TERRITORIAL RIGHTS.

The Attorney General argued for a sharp delineation between the rights of the people of the States and those of our immediate Territories, saying that all the authority of the United States is derived from the people of the States, and not from those of Territories; that the people of the Territories cannot share or contribute to that authority, as they are deprived of the right to elect officials, &c.

The purpose of the Constitutional provision for uniformity was that of insuring equally fair treatment by Congress to all the States, and it was known to have been one of the guarantees held out to the States to accept the Constitution. It was not a personal, but a local, guarantee, operating not as a privilege to individuals, but to States considered as organized constituents of the Union. Hence, he argued, reasons for applying it to Territories are wanting.

The last feature of the argument was a contention that the Constitution does not extend of its own force over acquired territory, and in this connection the Attorney General sought to refute the doctrine, as laid down by Chief Justice Taney in the Dred Scott case, that the United States could not acquire territory for any other purpose than to convert it into States of the Union.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

"The doctrine of the ex proprio vigore extension of the Constitution was never heard of," he said, "until it was invented and advocated by Calhoun as a means of fastening slavery upon California and New Mexico beyond the power of Congress to disturb or abolish it. It was in conflict with all previous views of statesmen of all parties, and opposed to the compact in the ordinance of 1787, as well as to the act of Congress known as the Missouri Compromise."

The doctrine announced in the Dred Scott decision was, said Mr. Griggs, not original with Chief Justice Taney, but was originated by John C. Calhoun and pronounced by him during the discussion of the Wilmot Proviso of 1847. This doctrine had been tacitly ignored and repudiated in later opinions and in Congressional action, to say nothing of the effect upon it of the result of the civil war. Indeed, said the Attorney General, in the language of Prof. Pomeroy, the Dred Scott decision had become "a by-word and a hissing."

Court adjourned at this point. Mr. Griggs will conclude his argument to-morrow, and will be followed by Mr. Aldrich, who will close the cases for the plaintiffs.

Among those who came in to hear the Attorney General was Representative Littlefield of Maine, whose speech in the Porto Rico debate was one of the most notable expressions on the status of the new insular possessions. Justice Brewer inquired of the Attorney General, soon after he began, if he maintained that Arizona and New Mexico came in the same category with the new possessions in the limitations which could be placed upon them. Mr. Griggs said he would later consider how far the Territories in this country and those beyond the sea rested on the same basis.

As the Attorney General proceeded he warmed up to his subject, at times speaking with great emphasis and pounding home his points by resounding blows on the table before him. Secretary Gage came in during the latter part of the day.

THE REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN.

Measure Providing for No Increase in the Representation Meets with Much Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Much opposition is developing in the House of Representatives to the Hopkins plan of passing an Apportionment bill retaining the present membership of 357. The chief argument advanced by the sponsors of this measure is that the chamber of the House is now filled to its capacity, and that the members who sit furthest from the Speaker can neither hear nor be heard when they address the chamber. The most popular plan is that of Mr. Burleigh of Maine, which proposes to add thirty members by adopting a ratio of 194,000 inhabitants as a unit basis.

In order to succeed in overturning the plan of the Census Committee, the opposition, which is both Republican and Democratic, will combine forces to support a minority report, to be submitted by Mr. Burleigh. According to the majority report, New York will get but one additional member. Mr. Burleigh would provide New York with three additional members and Pennsylvania with two, while Mr. Hopkins's plan adds one to New York and nothing to Pennsylvania's representation.

Under the minority report no State would lose and the following would gain: Arkansas, 1; California, 1; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 1; Florida, 1; Illinois, 3; Iowa, 1; Louisiana, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 2; New York, 3; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Texas, 3; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

Although the Census Committee has decided to pay no attention to the question of reducing Southern representation, in consequence of the deprivation by Southern States of the voting privilege hitherto enjoyed by negroes, Mr. Crumpacker is determined that the matter shall be discussed if he can command the floor and the attention of the House for a time.

Should the demand for an extended House be discovered in caucus to be too strong to be disregarded, the report of the Census Committee will be discarded and a new basis adopted before the public discussion is opened. It is the general opinion that a compromise will be effected, and that the membership will be increased to somewhere between 357 and 387—enough at least to preserve every State the representation that it now has.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL GROWS

Committee Decides Total Must Be Brought Down to $60,000,000—$2,200,000 for Buttermilk Channel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors expects to have its bill completed before the holiday recess. As the bill nears completion, with the continuing contracts provided for, the total is mounting up far beyond the original anticipations, and at the last moment it may be found necessary to scale all around.

The committee has decided that the total carried by the bill, including provisions for continuing contracts, shall not exceed $60,000,000, and tentative items will be scaled accordingly. The bill will carry about $20,000,000 of direct appropriations.

The committee has provisionally agreed to an appropriation of $225,000 for a survey of the fourteen-foot canal project to connect the great lakes with the Mississippi by way of the Chicago Drainage Canal and the Desplaines River. There was a big fight in the committee over this matter, but the canal people won.

It also is understood that the committee has provisionally agreed upon $2,200,000 for Buttermilk Channel, New York.

HOME FOR DISABLED VETERANS.

Bill in Congress Provides for Union Men and Confederates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Representative Richardson of Alabama to-day introduced in the House a bill to establish a soldiers' home for disabled Union and Confederate soldiers at Huntsville, Ala.

RAILROAD FIGHT IN THE HOUSE.

Opposition to Bill Giving New Terminal to the Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The whole day was occupied in a spirited contest over a Senate bill to change the terminal facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this city and elevate the tracks of that company across the Mall, south of Pennsylvania Avenue.

The bill was antagonized on the ground that it gave the road three and a half acres of the land of the Government and would destroy the scheme to beautify the Mall from the Capitol to the Washington Monument. The opposition filibustered vigorously, but the friends of the bill finally succeeded at 6 o'clock in securing a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow, when the fight will be resumed.

Congressional Notes.

Representative Grosvenor of Ohio has introduced in the House a bill to extend to Hawaii the privileges of the act providing for the immediate transportation of dutiable goods.

The Secretary of War has sent to the House the report of the chief of engineers on the proposition to remove Ohio Shoal at Narragansett Bay, R. I. The cost of the project is estimated at $307,200, but the report is adverse.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota yesterday offered an amendment, which he will propose to the Army Reorganization bill, providing for the issuance by the Secretary of War to the Governors of the States and Territories of Krag-Jorgensen rifles and equipment for the use of the National Guard.

The Senate Committee on Finance has authorized a favorable report on the House bill giving the Superintendents of Coinage at mints the right to exchange gold bars for gold coin free of charge or with charge, at their discretion. The present law makes the charge mandatory.

The War Revenue bill received brief consideration yesterday from the Senate Committee on Finance, but there was no discussion of the merits of the measure. There was no result except an increase of the uncertainty as to when the bill would be taken up for formal consideration by the committee. Some of the Democratic members indicated a desire for time to thoroughly examine the bill with the view of suggesting amendments.

At the request of the Secretary of War the House Committee on Insular Affairs has reported a bill increasing the salary of the Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico from $3,000 to $4,000. When Prof. Brumbaugh of the University of Pennsylvania accepted the position at the urgent request of the President and Secretary Root it was with the understanding that his salary should be increased. He received $5,000 at the University of Pennsylvania, and only accepted the position in Porto Rico out of a sense of public duty.

THE SHIPPING BILL'S FATE.

It Is Intimated that the Measure Will Not Be Passed at This Session of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—There is a new Ship Subsidy bill alarm every day. Yesterday there was one in the Senate corridor, and it gave the impression that something new had happened to the measure. But nothing had happened, and about the only foundation for the excited discussion was that Senator Aldrich had said that the bill would go over until after the holidays, simply because there will be but one short day in which to do business after the Hay-Pauncefote treaty has been disposed of.

Still, it is admitted by Senators who will vote for a bill, and who insist that subsidies will promote the development of the merchant marine, that the experience of the last three weeks does not hold out any prospect that the bill will grow in strength between now and New Year's.

Discussion of the provisions of the bill and examination of Mr. Hanna's speech, particularly in the interior of the country, are said to have fixed attention upon some of its features that had not been understood, and have intensified the feeling that the scheme of the bill is defective in that it will favor a limited class and tend to keep that class small.

Members of the steering committee treat the talk about the failure of the Ship Subsidy bill and the Nicaragua Canal bill very lightly, and declare that both will be passed at this session. While canvasses can be made of the probable vote on both measures, none is regarded as trustworthy.

It will not do, however, to assume anything from remarks made by Senators that seem to favor Mr. Hanna's expectations of early action. Private intimations justify the belief that on different pretexts the vote on the Subsidy bill is to be deferred from time to time until public opinion forbids its passage at this session, or the pressure of more imperative business precludes the attempt to force it to a vote. Said one very influential Republican Senator this afternoon:

"The Subsidy bill is a very important measure; it may eventually be passed, but it would be neither wise nor safe to wager that it will be passed at this session of Congress."

WHO WILL BUILD WARSHIPS.

Naval Board Settles on Builders of Several Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Board of Naval Construction, considering the bids for the construction of battleships and cruisers, has settled that one of the big armored cruisers shall go to Cramps', one to Newport News, and one to the Union Iron Works, in San Francisco. One battleship shall go to the Fore River Engine Works at Quincy, Mass.

This leaves seven ships to be disposed of, and while, in view of the fact that another meeting of the board is to be held, it is not possible to make the prediction with absolute accuracy, the indications are that these will be distributed as follows: One cruiser and one battleship to Cramps', making three for them; one cruiser and one battleship to Newport News, making three for them; one cruiser and one battleship to the Union Iron Works, making three for them, and one battleship to the Bath Iron Works.

There is still a possibility that Moran Brothers of Seattle may get the battleship slated for the Union Iron Works or the Bath Iron Works.

WORCESTER'S ELECTION TANGLE.

Both Candidates for Mayor Received Same Number of Votes.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 18.—Worcester is to-day in a tangle over the Mayoralty question. The registers of voters have given their official declaration that both O'Connel and Lytle received the same number of votes—8,061. On these returns neither man is elected.

The city charter provides that in the failure to elect a Mayor a special election shall be ordered by the Board of Aldermen. This probably will be the next move. When this is done it is expected that O'Connel will ask the Supreme Court to issue an injunction restraining the Aldermen from calling the election. There are three ballots which were counted for Lytle that O'Connel claims should have been thrown out, on the ground that they are illegal. On these ballots O'Connel will ask for the injunction.

Mrs. McKinley Sees "San Toy."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mrs. McKinley was the guest of honor at a box party given at the Columbia Theatre to-night by Controller and Mrs. Dawes to witness the performance of "San Toy," the musical comedy produced by the Augustin Daly company.

Lieut. Hobson Had a Good Day.

It was said at the Presbyterian Hospital last night that Lieut. Hobson had passed a good day.

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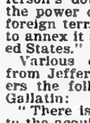
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REPUBLICANS FAVORED AT MR. PLATT'S REQUEST

Senator Asked that Politics Influence an Armory Contract.

THE LOWEST BID REJECTED

Contractor Whalen, a Democrat, Put in an Offer $400 Less than Filkins & De Graff, but the Republicans Got It.

A documentary exposé of the political pressure successfully exercised by Senator Thomas C. Platt, Irving L'Hommedieu, Republican State Committeeman of the Thirtieth Congressional District, and Col. William J. Youngs, Gov. Roosevelt's private secretary, to secure the contract for the Medina armory building for Filkins & De Graff, their political friends, as against Thomas F. Whalen of Ogdensburg, a Democrat, whose bid was the lowest, was made in The New York Journal yesterday. Four letters—one from Filkins to Senator Platt, one from L'Hommedieu to Senator Platt, one from Senator Platt to Col. Youngs, and one from Col. Youngs to Senator Platt—were published to support the charge.

The authenticity of the letters is admitted.

The bids for the contract to build an armory in Medina, Orleans County, were opened last Summer by the State Armory Board, composed of Adjt. Gen. Edward M. Hoffman, Gen. James McLeer, and Gen. Peter C. Doyle. The amount appropriated by the Legislature for the building was $50,000. The specifications expressly provided that "a satisfactory bond, approved by the Controller," must be given by the contractor for the construction of the building according to the specifications, and within the amount appropriated. Those from whom bids for the work were received were Thomas Whalen of Ogdensburg, Filkins & De Graff of Medina, A. W. Reynolds of Binghamton, Peter Keeler of Albany, M. L. Ryder of Albany, Wentworth & Taylor of Niagara Falls, H. H. Edgerton of Rochester, and William Alden of Tonawanda.

Whalen's bid of $42,437.82 was the lowest bid received. The next bidder to Whalen was the firm of Filkins & De Graff, who bid $42,843, which was $407.18 more than Whalen's bid. Under the conditions of the advertisement, Whalen, being the lowest bidder, was entitled to the contract, provided he could furnish the required bond. The bond required was 5 per cent. of the amount bid. Mr. Whalen at once forwarded a check to cover that amount to the Armory Board. No question as to the sufficiency or soundness of Mr. Whalen's security was raised at the time he offered it.

THE POLITICS IN IT.

Filkins & De Graff, having failed to secure the contract in fair competition, resorted to political influence. Filkins is a Republican of prominence in Orleans County. He wanted to be a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia, but was disappointed. Irving L'Hommedieu, the Republican State Committeeman of the Thirtieth Congressional District, who lives in Medina, was generally believed to be responsible for the turndown of Filkins. Later Mr. L'Hommedieu found he had use for Mr. Filkins, and became anxious to placate him. Mr. L'Hommedieu's change of front toward Mr. Filkins was due, it seems, to a political exigency. Senator Platt had ordered the renomination of State Senator Ellsworth of the Forty-fifth Senatorial District, comprising the Counties of Niagara, Genesee, and Orleans. There was a rival aspirant for the nomination—Ellis of Genesee. The combining of the delegates from Orleans and Genesee would defeat Ellsworth. In this situation Filkins became important.

When Filkins realized that he was about to lose the contract for the Medina armory he appealed to L'Hommedieu. In this appeal L'Hommedieu saw his chance to clinch Ellsworth's renomination, and lost no time in availing himself of it. He set the Republican political machinery of the State working to secure the armory contract for Filkins & De Graff, and thus bind Filkins to the support of Ellsworth. The influences he invoked and the action he called forth are shown in the four following letters, which have been acknowledged to be authentic:

FROM FILKINS TO PLATT.

Medina, N. Y., July 13, 1900.

My Dear Mr. Platt:

Fortune seems to be driving me all the time to asking favors of you instead of conferring them. I know that you must have your hands very full and ten thousand favors asked of you which requires, on your part, a very great deal of patience, &c. But a matter which is of some interest to me and to the Republicans of this county is at stake. It is the building of the armory here at Medina of Medina sandstone. Yesterday at Albany some six or seven bids were made and a bid made by myself and Mr. De Graff, made jointly, was the lowest bid of any of them, except one made by Mr. Whelan of Ogdensburg. His bid was not a straight bid, that is, a bid on all the matters to be furnished; but by the method of bidding his bid will be from four to six hundred dollars less than De Graff and myself. He has not furnished a certified check to within two or three hundred dollars of the amount required by law.

We don't know the politics of Mr. Whalen, but we do know that he is in with one or two quarry owners in this county who are Democrats, and it would be the laughing stock of the entire county if these Democratic quarry owners should get the job of furnishing the stone and a Democrat should get the job of building the armory. Mr. De Graff owns a first-class quarry in this county, and is a leading Republican and a delegate to the next State Convention, and I own another large quarry, and we put out bids together; it went in under the name of Filkins & De Graff.

Mr. L'Hommedieu is in New York now and is very much interested in Filkins & De Graff getting the contract for the entire armory, as he has other fish to fry in connection with it.

We need that armory to handle here in the politics of this county and it can be done very effectively. The question is whether a foreigner, having no interest in the quarries of this county, having no interest in anything in this county, should be awarded the job, when the county itself is to pay a very large amount toward it, and also whether the getting and furnishing the stone and doing nearly all the work, and furnishing all the rest of the matters connected with the armory, should be given to a lot of Democrats. You know how to manage this thing. We want the job more for the politics than for the money there is in it. If you can possibly aid us in this matter it will certainly be remembered, and I think you know how to do it. Very sincerely yours,

S. E. FILKINS.

FROM L'HOMMEDIEU TO PLATT.

Medina, N. Y., July 14, 1900.

My Dear Senator:

Mr. Filkins wrote you recently concerning the contract for the armory to be constructed at this place. By accepting proposition of Filkins & De Graff in preference to the proposition of a Mr. Whalen of Ogdensburg, it will only cost $400 more to have the contract awarded to Filkins & De Graff in preference to Mr. Whalen. This contract is to be awarded by the Armory Commission, of which Gen. Hoffman is the one who will undoubtedly control.

Senator Ellsworth and myself have seen Gen. Hoffman, but I wish you would find some means of communicating with Gen. Hoffman or with Senator Fassett of Elmira, who is a particular friend of his, with a view of having Gen. Hoffman influence the commission to have this contract awarded to Filkins & De Graff.

Frankly, this matter is of great political moment locally; it is also of considerable interest to Senator Ellsworth that Mr. Filkins's interests should be recognized at this time. By reason of some developments at our recent District Convention, the Niagara County people failed to keep an agreement of theirs to send Mr. Filkins to the National Convention, which somewhat angered Mr. Filkins, so much so that great pressure has been brought to bear to defeat Senator Ellsworth for renomination by having the Orleans delegates vote for Ellis of Genesee.

I would like to be relieved of this embarrassment by having Mr. Filkins taken care of at this time. He has been a life-long friend of yours, as you know, and has had very little recognition at the hands of the local district organization. Sincerely yours,

IRVING L'HOMMEDIEU.

PLATT'S ORDERS TO YOUNGS.

New York, July 16, 1900.

Hon. William J. Youngs, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.:

My Dear Youngs: I wish you would please read carefully the attached letters from my friends S. E. Filkins and Irving L'Hommedieu, which are self-explanatory. I do not know just how I can properly achieve the result which they seek; but it strikes me that you, being on the ground and presumably having relations with the officials concerned, can find a way to accomplish it. I regard its accomplishment as of considerable political consequence, and I would like to have you do what you can in the interest of these gentlemen. Please return their letters. Yours truly. T. C. PLATT.

YOUNGS'S REPLY TO PLATT.

July 17, 1900.

Hon. T. C. Platt, 49 Broadway, New York.

Mr. Dear Senator—Yours of the 16th inst., with inclosures, is just received. I reinclose the letters to you, thinking you may wish to retain them. I have just seen Gen. Hoffman in relation to this matter, and he tells me that he is one of the three who compose the board, the other two being Gen. McLeer of Brooklyn and Gen. Doyle of Buffalo.

I don't know about McLeer, but Doyle is a Democrat. I do not know whether you can reach him through Kreidenheimer or not. The meeting is to be held here to-morrow, at which these bids will be considered.

Gen. Hoffman went to see Mr. Odell yesterday afternoon, but found him out. He says that he has consulted with Col. Ellsworth on three separate occasions, and Mr. L'Hommedieu on two other occasions, in regard to this matter, and if in any way he can consistently and properly under the law do as requested, he will, of course, be happy to do so. I will try to see Gen. McLeer to-morrow morning.

As to the check being sufficient in amount, the matter will be submitted to the Attorney General for report to-day.

I will be in to see you at the very first opportunity. Faithfully yours,

WM. J. YOUNGS.

Up to this time no question had been raised as to Whalen's legal right to the contract. The only grounds urged for depriving Whalen of it and giving it to Filkins & De Graff were purely political. But about a week after the talk between Youngs and Hoffman the point was raised that the check sent by Whalen as security for the fulfillment of the contract was insufficient. Whalen's check was for $2,000. The claim was made that it should have been for $2,121.

On Aug. 3 the Armory Board met, and Deputy Attorney General Frank M. Parsons, who understood from a statement of Gen. Hoffman's that Whalen had sent no check with his bid, said the law required a check. On Aug. 27 the board met again, threw out Whalen's bid and awarded the contract to Filkins & De Graff.

The law says distinctly that the board shall award the contract to the lowest bidder, and that the State Controller shall decide as to the bond.

Contractor Thomas T. Whalen, when seen at his home, in Ogdensburg, furnished an explanation of the way in which the officials interested in Filkins & De Graff getting the contract are alleged to have found an excuse for their action. Mr. Whalen has been a contractor and builder in Ogdensburg for many years and his standing is of the best. Mr. Whalen said:

SPECIFICATIONS WERE ALTERED.

"In his letter to Platt I observe that Filkins acknowledges that my bid was from $400 to $600 less than his. I have since been figuring on the job, as Filkins & De Graff propose to finish it, and I find that I can complete the same work for from $1,300 to $1,500 less. When I made my bid certain stipulations were contained in the specifications which do not appear in the contract as given to Filkins & De Graff. I was indignant when my check was returned to me and when I learned that my bid had been rejected. The cheap excuse was made that the check did not cover the 5 per cent. condition. It did cover it, and covered more than the actual contract figures, but the rascals added items to the specifications which were not mentioned in the original requirements. And to go further, I understand that since my check was returned these and other specifications have been lopped off without requiring a proportionate decrease of the Filkins & De Graff bid."

Mr. Whalen is a Democrat in politics. He says he thought of bringing suit to establish his right to the award, but after figuring that the cost of litigation would eat up all the profits of the work concluded not to do so.

"SOME POLITICS IN IT."

Leader L'Hommedieu Says He Wanted His Friends Helped When the Award Was Made.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDINA DEPOT, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Both Mr. L'Hommedieu, the Orleans County Republican leader, and Mr. Filkins, the Republican politician and quarry owner who was the senior member of the firm to which the contract for the Medina Armory was awarded, made statements to-night. Mr. L'Hommedieu says: "I was interested to the extent that I wished Filkins & Degraff to obtain this contract. It is true that there was some politics in it, and I wished to care for my friends. The records of the Adjutant General's office will show that the difference between Whalen's bid and Filkins & Degraff's bid is a matter of about $400. Mr. Whalen did not comply with the requirements, as his check was less than 5 per cent. of the amount of his bid, and he had no standing whatsoever before the Armory Commission as a competitor for this work. I wrote as I did to Senator Platt because I was not acquainted with the Armory Commission, and I desired that proper consideration should be given by the commission to the claims of my friends, for they were entitled to the contract, as a matter of law. No rights have been invaded, and if my action in the matter has aided in the contract being awarded to the parties legally entitled to it, I am proud of that action. If yellow journals take any delight in publishing private correspondence, obtained evidently through theft or purchase from some man who has had the opportunity of taking photographic copies of the letters for the purpose of sale or blackmail, they are welcome to their glory."

Mr. Filkins said: "I saw the legal point that Mr. Whalen's check was not 5 per cent. of the amount of his bid, and I raised it by writing to the Armory Commission and objecting to the awarding of the contract to Mr. Whalen. As to the politics of the matter, I have to say simply that Orleans County this Fall gave the greatest Republican majority in its history."

"LET IN COMPLIANCE WITH LAW."

Gen. Hoffman Says State's Interests Were Looked After—Attorney Parsons's Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—While neither Secretary William J. Youngs nor Adjt. Gen. Hoffman would deny the authenticity of the Senator Platt correspondence relative to the letting of the Medina Armory contract to Filkins & De Graff, they refused to make any statement for publication. Secretary Youngs was at the Executive Chamber, but confined himself to the remark: "I will not discuss it and have no statement to make."

All that Adjt. Gen. Hoffman would say regarding the matter was this: "The contract for the Medina State Armory was let in strict compliance with the law, and the interests of the State were properly looked after by the commission."

Deputy Attorney General Parsons was called in by the Armory Board for legal advice on the letting of the Medina Armory contract. He said to-night: "The Board of Armory Commissioners had a meeting and sent for me, and I was told they had advertised for bids—I think it was on the Medina Armory—and that they required a deposit accompanying the bids. One of the bidders had failed to make the deposit required on the proposal for bids. The Commissioners wanted to know what rights they had in the matter, or what their duties were, and I suggested that if the bids did not conform with the requirements of the proposals published, they could consider them as informal and could readvertise for bids, or if they deemed it for the best interests of the State they might let the contract to the next higher bidder. This I considered to be within the sound discretion of the board. That was substantially all the advice I gave in that connection."

NEW FLAGPOLE FOR POST OFFICE.

One It Is to Replace Has Braved Wind and Weather for Sixteen Years.

Uncle Sam is to make the Post Office Building a Christmas present of a new flagpole for the Mail Street front of the huge Mullet-designed pile. That is the reason why the existing pole is to-day surrounded by supporting braces and decorated with tackle of various sorts. The old pole will be taken down by a firm of Brooklyn riggers late this week, and a new pole of Oregon pine will be hoisted in place on Sunday.

Peter Manee put the present pole in place sixteen years ago. It rises fifty-nine feet above the cupola, and extends below the circular roof thirteen feet, at which point it is securely stepped. This pole succeeded the one placed there in 1874 when the building was erected, so that it has outlived by six years its predecessor. Recently the custodian of the building decided that wind and weather had so weakened the pole that it was not entirely sound and safe. Rather than run the risk of accident, Mr. Flaherty decided that a new pole should be substituted, so as to save the Government from even the possibility of a suit for damages. The new pole is the result.

It will have a weather vane that will work at all times. The present one will only do so when a half gale or more is blowing. The new pole will be about the same height as that which is to be removed.

• CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BAIL FOR ACCUSED NURSES

Held in the Sum of $1,000 Each to Appear Next Friday.

OGDEN MILLS THEIR BONDSMAN

Commissioner Keller Says Wright Is a Liquor Fiend and that He Is Unworthy of Belief.

Clinton L. Marshall, Edward O. Dean, and J. R. Davis, the three nurses from the Bellevue Hospital pavilion for the insane, who were arrested night before last on the charge of having been instrumental in causing the death of Louis H. Hilliard, a patient in the pavilion, were taken before Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday morning. He released them on bail of $1,000 each and set Friday as the day of the inquest. Ogden Mills went on their bonds, naming as security his residence at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. Thomas Minnock, the "newspaper man" who had himself incarcerated in the insane pavilion last week, and who made an affidavit that the nurses maltreated Hilliard, was not present, and the Coroner said that he could not account for his absence. Mr. Mills, the bondsman, is a son of D. O. Mills, who founded the Mills Training School.

John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, was busy all day investigating the charges made to him on Monday by Thomas D. Wright, a former patient in the alcoholic ward of Bellevue Hospital. This man told the Commissioner that he had witnessed, while in the ward, all kinds of abuses, seeing the nurses beat and kick their charges and accept bribes from such patients as were willing or able to pay for the privilege of not being beaten, kicked, and otherwise maltreated. In the course of his complaint Wright named several specific instances of the misconduct of nurses, mentioning the names of the nurses whom he accused and repeating alleged conversations with them, in which they are alleged to have praised the principle of kicking the sick and the taking of bribes from either drunken men or their friends.

After hearing the charges of the former patient, Commissioner Keller summoned the accused nurses, the President of the Board of Trustees of the training school, and some of the physicians of the hospital to his office and questioned them as to the allegations. When all of them had been examined, Mr. Keller said:

"This Wright is an alcohol fiend, who, according to his own confession, has been in various institutions for the treatment of drunkards. I do not believe that he is telling the truth.

"The persons connected with the hospital whom I have examined are Dr. Fowler, President of the Board of Trustees of the training school; Superintendent O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Moore, who is in charge of the alcoholic ward; Mrs. Willard, the Superintendent of the school; Dr. Lambert, visiting physician to the hospital; Mr. Harmer, head nurse of the alcoholic ward, and Mr. King, a helper in the same department. They all deny Wright's stories. Dr. Moore tells me that never since he has been in the hospital has there been an instance of the kind of thing narrated by Wright, and Superintendent O'Rourke says that it would be impossible for such a state of affairs to exist.

"I think that as Commissioner I should be perfectly justified in taking the record of the school, and the statements of Drs. Fowler and Lambert, Superintendent O'Rourke, and the rest of the witnesses, as more credible testimony than that of a liquor fiend like Wright. I think, also, their statements are more reliable than those of a man like this Dr. Lent, who is quoted as having made statements similar to those of Wright, and who is a morphine fiend. I shall leave no stone unturned, however, to obtain evidence corroborative of the sayings of Wright and Lent. I do not believe, however, that the evidence will be forthcoming."

After saying that he would exert every effort to get hold of Lent, who is at present somewhere on Long Island, the Commissioner explained the methods employed in the training school—how more than two-thirds of the applicants for admission are always turned away, how satisfactory references are required as to character, health, and ability, and how, after being received, a scholar is first kept on probation for a month, and then becomes a "pupil-nurse" at a salary of $10 a month, including board and lodging.

"It is a peculiar trait of victims of alcoholism that they fancy things. They especially regard restraint upon them as an intentional effort to do them bodily injury. Wright might have thought anything. That he has not yet recovered from his ailment was plainly shown by the way he behaved when he came to my office last night. He was so nervous that I feared he might jump out of the window, and, when Head Nurse Harmer came in, we had to put the accuser in a side room, as he either was or pretended to be so frightened that he did not want to come face to face with the man he attacked. He declined to go into the alcoholic ward with us afterward, saying that the nurses would kill him."

It seems that Wright was, after he had been in the hospital for a while, sufficiently recovered to be pressed into service by the nurses as a kind of assistant—a thing that they have to do occasionally when they are short of help. Commissioner Keller said yesterday that Wright had never got well enough to be discharged by the regular physician in charge of the ward, but that his release had been effected adroitly during an absence of that physician.

When Superintendent O'Rourke was asked for a statement about the charges he said that they were all groundless.

"Any nurse guilty of such conduct as he tells of," added the Superintendent, "would be discharged at once. Are there any bribes? Of course I can't say as to that. If any were discovered, I should get rid of the takers. But tips, you know, have been in vogue for a long time. They are an American fault everywhere."

He said further that the death rate for the last year in the male division of the alcoholic ward had been only 4.03 per cent. of the total registration.

HIS LITTLE BOY 6 FT. 7 IN. TALL.

Father Hadn't Beaten Him, and Couldn't Understand Why He Ran Away.

J. H. Orr of Wilkesbarre, Penn., has for some days been on a visit to his son-in-law, who lives on Garden Street, Hoboken. Yesterday he received a telegram stating that his son Willie had left home, taking $200 with him. He hurried to the telegraph office and telegraphed instructions for a general alarm to be sent out, and then went to the Lackawanna Station to watch the trains. While there he got into conversation with the night operator.

"What does your son look like?" the operator asked.

"He's just a little boy," the father answered, "fifteen years and six months old, and six feet seven inches tall."

"I guess I'll know him if I see him," the operator answered, and twenty minutes after the father had left he saw the unmistakable six feet seven inch boy enter. He telephoned to Mr. Orr, and in a few minutes the latter was marching the boy to Police Headquarters. He had $137 left, and said that he had thrown $50 into the river. After giving him a severe scare, the father started for home with the youngster by way of the Lackawanna Road.

"If I had beaten the boy," the father said, looking up at him, "I could understand it; but I never beat him."

BUSY BROOKLYN BURGLARS.

Store and Flat Near a Police Station Robbed on the Same Day.

One of the boldest burglaries committed recently in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn came to light yesterday. Early on Monday morning thieves broke into Charles A. Cook's sporting goods store, at 535 Sixth Avenue, and carried off stock worth $300, including a phonograph weighing seventy-five pounds.

The store, which is near Fifteenth Street, little more than a block away from the Fifth Avenue Police Station, was well lighted at the time.

A flat at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street was robbed on Monday night, and residents of the neighborhood claim that other stores and flats there have been entered by thieves within the past few days.

Street Railway's Assessment Reduced.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 18.—The State Board of Taxation to-day rendered a decision reducing from $3,100,000 to $2,266,000 the assessment made against the North Jersey Street Railway Company by the City of Newark. The assessment included about $500,000 representing franchise value. This, the State Board held, could not be taxed. A further reduction was allowed because of the liability of the company's rolling stock and equipment to wear and tear.

Gifts For Women

Toilet Articles—silver mounted.
Vases, Bon Bon Dishes
Sets in Cases

Glassware

OPEN EVENINGS.

DORFLINGER

915 Broadway and 36 Murray St., New York

DETECT THE DETECTIVES

Lookouts Give Notice of Elaborate Preparations to Raid.

"Nothing Doing" at an Alleged Poolroom When Snydecker and Hahn Appear on the Scene.

Wearing an air of mysterious importance Detectives Snydecker and Hahn, attached to the Oak Street Station, hurried into the Centre Street Court about 10 o'clock yesterday morning and in low tones asked of Magistrate Flammer a warrant for the arrest of the proprietor "of one of the biggest poolrooms down town." The warrant clerk's eyes opened very wide as the Vidocqs confidentially added that "it was the Big Boy's." To the court reporters the detectives, calling each aside, remarked that there would be something doing promptly at 2 o'clock.

"We're after 'em, sure, this time. Watch something drop. Be around 80 Park Row in an hour or so and see the fun," said they. No. 80 Park Row, on the ground floor, is a saloon. On the floor above there is a large room with two entrances, divided off by a glass partition, like an office. In this partition is a small window similar to those used by the cashiers in banks. A telegraph instrument ordinarily ticks busily on a table in the centre of the room. More tables are ranged along the walls, and there are also a few chairs in the place. The wall paper is red. Disposed around this sanguinary-hued paper are printed signs which declare that the management is not responsible for jockies, weights, and distances. Explanation of the meaning of these legends is not appended. The dark window shades are always drawn, and at the Park Row entrance an alert young man stands and closely scrutinizes every one who endeavors to enter.

The place has been openly termed a poolroom many times in the Centre Street Court by persons with sporting proclivities who thought they knew a thing or two about horses and who had backed their judgment, they said, in the red-papered room. Having, as they thought, won much money in this manner, upon demanding it they have sometimes been ignominiously booted out of the front door by a large and muscular "bouncer." Patrick Divver's name has been persistently connected with the ownership of the place.

Court hangers-on, steerers, tipsters, lookouts, and runners, loitering in the corridors of the Criminal Court Building, yesterday knew that a warrant had been issued within seven minutes after the detectives entered the court. Instantly they scurried away in many directions, and shortly after a steady stream of men came slowly down the white stairs of 80 Park Row and mingled with the crowd on the street. The alert young man at the entrance lighted a cigarette and waited for things to happen. The neighborhood also wore an air of anxious expectancy. The policemen at the bridge corner and at the crossing looked listlessly across the park. No patrol wagon hove in sight as time passed, and up stairs the three men remaining swept up the floor and read the large-typed announcement in an evening paper that the premises which they were occupying would be raided promptly at 2 o'clock. The New Orleans races begin about 2 o'clock, and at this hour the telegraph instrument on the table gave a spasmodic tick or so and was silent. Shortly after Detectives Hahn and Snydecker arrived out of breath, ran up the steps, violently pushed open the door, and looked around in vain for the crowd of bettors which is usually present at this hour.

"Hello, Bill," said one of the men.

"Lookin' for anybody?" asked the other.

John Schroeder, a driver for an afternoon paper, who had made the latest complaint of having been fleeced in the place, identified one of the men as the person who had accepted his money, placed at long odds on Frangible, running yesterday at New Orleans. He was kicked out when he asked for his winnings. This man was arrested. He gave his name as Michael Sheehan, of 430 Pearl Street, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

Later the stream of persons entering No. 80 went on as usual.

MORE SMALLPOX CASES.

Seventy Persons in All Have Been Stricken and Only Three Have Died.

Although smallpox continues to appear in different parts of the city, it does not secure the foothold that seemed likely at the commencement of the present outbreak. This is due, the Health Department doctors believe, to the manner in which people awoke to the dangers of the situation, and submitted to vaccination. New cases reported yesterday were Michael Furlong, a member of Truck No. 14 of the Fire Department, whose headquarters is at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Lexington Avenue, and who lives with his mother at 168 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Albert Cordts, eight years old, of 759 Melrose Avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and Julia Murphy of 526 St. Ann's Avenue. The department has not succeeded in tracing the origin of these cases.

Furlong was at the firehouse Sunday morning, and at that time responded to an alarm at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the company. He went to dinner, but did not return, sending a report that he was ill. It was not until late the following day that the nature of his ailment was suspected.

The case in the Bronx is the first that has originated in that borough. There is a case on North Brother Island which was caught just in time, to avoid great danger to many. The patient is Evelyn Evans. She was ill and her friends drove her to the Presbyterian Hospital in a cab. The doctors decognized the nature of the malady as she sat in the vehicle at the door, and she was taken directly to the Reception Hospital. Dr. Charles F. Roberts yesterday reported a total of 54 cases at the island pesthouse, or 70 in all during the outbreak, of whom but three have died, one of those being an infant in arms.

Dr. F. H. Dillingham, his assistant, said yesterday that these figures indicated that New York was as safe from the scourge at the present time as any place in the country. "People need feel no undue fear of meeting the disease as they go about their Christmas shopping," he said yesterday.

Dr. Blauvelt said that in regard to other contagious diseases the city was more healthy than usual. Dr. Roberts produced figures to show that diphtheria, typhoid, measles, and other contagious and infectious diseases are much less prevalent now than at this time last year. Diphtheria, however, seems to be increasing more rapidly than other diseases with which the department has to cope.

LA CHAMPAGNE FOUGHT GALES.

French Liner Delayed Forty-eight Hours by Rough Weather at Sea.

The French liner La Champagne, forty-eight hours overdue from Havre, arrived in port yesterday morning. From port to port gales, heavy seas, and high head winds were encountered. From the 10th to the 15th the fury of the storm increased to such an extent that the engines were slowed down, the steamer proceeding at a greatly reduced speed. Although the seas often swept across her decks, the vessel suffered no damage.

Among those who arrived on the Champagne were M. Dallemagne, French Consul General at New Orleans; Wilson Tripp, José Vidal, M. S. Wolff, Cathel Brown, and A. S. Clarke.

W. & J. Sloane

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

ORIENTAL RUGS,

comprising many beautiful specimens of various weaves; Rare Silk Rugs, unsurpassed for decorative purposes; Antique Runners in great variety for halls and stairs.

FUR RUGS for DRAWING ROOMS.

Polar Bears, Tigers, Leopards, Black Bears, and White Angoras.

SILK PILLOWS *of richest materials.*

FRENCH FURNITURE, *including Small Tables, and Writing Desks, Pedestals, Screens, and Odd Chairs.*

Broadway & 19th Street.

If You Take Cold Easily

WINTER MUST BE AN ANXIOUS TIME FOR YOU.

KOTEDSILK

is almost an insurance against colds and their attendant evils. It is a double fabric. Pure silk on the finest cotton. Fits like tailor work, and is so well finished that it outlasts two suits of less perfectly constructed underwear.

See the word **KOTEDSILK** on every garment.

All Leading Stores, and Kotedsilk Underwear Co., Millbury, Mass., or 70-72 Franklin St., N. Y.

COL. GARDINER'S ANSWER.

District Attorney and His Assistants Will Appear Before the Governor on Saturday.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, with all of his assistants mentioned in the charges of Deputy Attorney General John Henry Hammond, alleging misconduct and malfeasance in office, will appear before Gov. Roosevelt in Albany Saturday to enter personal denial to each allegation.

Col. Gardiner's answer to the charges, including affidavits from Assistant District Attorneys Gordon, McClelland, O'Reilly, McCann, and Unger, will be ready for transmission to the Governor late this afternoon or early to-morrow. An affidavit from Abraham Levy, counsel for a number of the persons indicted for violations of the election laws, will also be incorporated in the answer.

Col. Gardiner refused yesterday to talk of the charges, but his assistants all pronounced them groundless. Their fears that the District Attorney will be removed by Gov. Roosevelt had not abated, however.

DARRAH'S STOCK TIED UP.

His 37,000 Shares Held to Await a Decision of the Court.

There are at present many shares of the Standard Shoe Machinery Company tied up in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company awaiting a decision of the Supreme Court on a motion to vacate a temporary injunction restraining the issuing of these shares to James M. Darrah.

Mr. Darrah, in 1889, conceived the idea of forming a company to make complete outfits for manufacturers of shoes. It takes forty-five different machines to turn out one pair of shoes. Mr. Darrah had his company capitalized at $14,000,000, and among those interested with him was Gov. Pingree of Michigan. The company was to work in opposition to the United Shoe Machinery Company, which has a capital of $20,000,000. To carry out his plans it was necessary for Mr. Darrah to get a number of independent companies to consolidate into the Standard Shoe Machinery Company. Nearly all of the independent companies were consolidated, when, in September last, William B. Hosmer of Boston, Mass., and Woodson R. Oglesby brought actions in the Supreme Court declaring that Mr. Darrah had not put in $350,000 capital, as agreed, and therefore they wanted him restrained from receiving the 37,000 shares which were placed with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as a depository. Mr. Darrah admitted that he had paid in only $150,000, and had not put up the remainder of the money owing to the dissension.

ACTRESS SUES FOR SEPARATION.

Mrs. Kenny Says Her Husband Was Cruel and Abandoned Her.

Mrs. Cecilia L. Kenny, an actress, has brought suit against her husband, Joseph F. Kenny, a real estate dealer, for separation. The plaintiff charges that her husband threatened to shoot her, threw vitriol in her face, and abandoned her. She further alleges that when she was playing at the Casino, Mr. Lederer invited her to sup at Sherry's, and as they were going into that place her husband knocked Mr. Lederer down. When she told her husband the next day that Mr. Lederer was her manager he said that he was sorry.

Mr. Kenny denies all his wife's allegations. Justice Maddox refused yesterday afternoon to grant alimony to Mrs. Kenny because her statements were unsupported.

Contractor Arrested for Homicide.

C. Curtis Woodruff, a contractor, of Long Island City, was arrested yesterday on a charge of homicide. He is accused of being responsible for the death of William Harrison, fourteen years old, of 70 South Street, who died from a fracture of the skull, having been struck on the head by a piece of iron pipe that fell from a tank that was being moved by Woodruff.

FIRE IN W. L. STRONG & CO.'S.

Remnants of the Woolen Stock Ruined —Strange Fatalities of the Ruined Firm.

Fire practically ruined the remainder of the stock of woolen goods of the late firm of William L. Strong & Co., at 75 and 77 Worth Street, last night.

An automatic alarm at 7 P. M. was immediately followed by three regular alarms. Volumes of smoke poured from the cellar, and the only way to reach the fire was by breaking the dead lights covering the vaults. Eight streams of water were turned on.

The cellar was filled with cases of woolen goods, and most of these were damaged by either fire, smoke, or water.

The damage was placed at $20,000. Smoke and water damaged the few goods on the first floor. The four other floors of the building were occupied by various firms, none of whom suffered any damage. "Defective insulation" of electric light wires and lighted-match or half-burned-cigarette theories were both advanced as the cause of the fire.

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong died on Nov. 3 last, and soon after, F. H. Stott of Stottsville, N. Y., passed away. The two had been closely associated in business ventures. Following the death of these men came the announcement on Nov. 13 last that the firm of W. L. Strong & Co. had failed. This was accompanied by the appointment of Edward A. Treat of Treat & Converse as receiver of the firm. Only a few days ago the widow of F. H. Stott died at her home, and now comes the fire as the apparent climax to a series of incidents.

Ever since the failure of the firm Mr. Treat, as the assignee, has been carrying on the business of the old firm as far as filling orders already contracted for was concerned. No new business was taken up, but even with the old business in hand there were large quantities of woolen goods stored in the basement ready for shipment. These were to have been removed in a short time, and the "To Let" sign was already on the building. The receiver carried insurance on the stock.

H. VICTOR NEWCOMB'S SANITY.

Wife's Application to Have Examination Made Denied.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the motion of Mrs. Florence Ward Newcomb to have her husband, H. Victor Newcomb, examined as to his sanity. The son, Herman D. Newcomb, joined in the application made by Mrs. Newcomb. Peter B. Olney, as referee, is now taking testimony as to whether Mr. Newcomb is competent to handle his own property.

Counsel for Mr. Newcomb, who is an ex-railroad President, opposed the application of the wife and son on the ground that the physicians Mrs. Newcomb wanted on the commission were men who had already expressed an opinion before the referee.

The SOHMER

An Ideal Holiday Gift

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor. 22d St. Only Salesrooms in Greater New York.

Here's a chance for a thousand feet to walk away in a $5.00 Patent Leather Shoe for $2.65—and a patent leather shoe, mind you, of the finest quality, made on the new flat lasts, genuine oak tanned soles—$2.65 now.

They're regular $5.00 Patent leather men's shoes, we're offering as a Holiday special at $2.65.

Everything else to dress you well, from hats to shoes, and in between.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Tiffany
Favrile Glass

In no other glass is it possible to obtain the richness in metallic lustres and marvellous color effects found in Favrile Glass.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 TO 341 FOURTH AVENUE
(Bet. 24th and 25th Sts.) New York.

No more beautiful Christmas gifts can be found than the vases, bowls, etc., of Favrile Glass and lamps of Metal Work and Favrile Glass.

The large pieces all bear the name Louis C. Tiffany in full, the smaller the initials L. C. T. Prices from two dollars up.

Christmas Gifts

Prestige

is the power of acknowledged reputation. Jealously conserved by such business houses as have attained it, it offers a *guarantee* of their every product or transaction. The

Mason & Hamlin
PIANOS

bear this guarantee pre-eminently, by virtue of the world-wide, half-century-old prestige of their manufacturers.

Warerooms, 3 and 5 West 18th St.
Near Fifth Avenue

TRADE —41— MARK.
EVERYBODY'S WHISKEY
WHY?
Because it is a blend of absolutely pure whiskies, ripe and mellow with age. Bottled only by
L. J. CALLANAN,
41 and 43 Vesey St., New York.
SEND FOR COPY OF MONTHLY PRICE LIST.

H. N. SQUIRE'S SON.
Diamonds and Watches.
1 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

WOMAN VICTIM OF GAS.

Miss Jennie P. Demming Found Dead in Her Apartments.

Miss Jennie P. Demming, fifty-five years old, was found dead in her apartments, at 400 West Twenty-third Street, at 10:30 o'clock last night. She had been asphyxiated by illuminating gas.

Miss Demming, who was possessed of considerable means, had lived in the house for five years. She suffered from insomnia, and it was her custom to read at night and sleep through the day.

Last night Herman Dolemann and J. Hearst detected the odor of gas and traced it to Miss Demming's room. The door, which was unfastened, was opened, and she was found dead in bed. One gas jet was wide open.

Her death is attributed to an accident. The landlady was accustomed to turn off the gas at the meter at 9 o'clock in the morning, and turn it on again at 5 o'clock in the evening. It is supposed that Miss Demming was sleeping when the gas was shut off at the meter and was still asleep when it was again permitted to flow.

Miss Demming's only known relative, Mrs. Margaret C. Myers of Morristown, N. J., has been notified.

AN OFFICE FOR COL. YOUNGS.

Either Receiver of the Anglo-American Loan Association or Justice of the Supreme Court.

Friends of Col. William J. Youngs, Secretary of Gov. Roosevelt, are working to secure his appointment to the receivership of the Anglo-American Loan and Savings Association, vacated by Col. Joseph M. Dickey.

Failing to secure the receivership, Col. Youngs is said to be a candidate for the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench caused by the sudden death of Justice Henry R. Beekman. It is not thought, however, that he will get the place, but if an appointment is made by Gov. Roosevelt it will go either to ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly or John Proctor Clarke. Should the appointment be deferred until B. B. Odell, Jr., becomes Governor, it is said that either ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott or Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges will get the place.

CHECK TO PROGRESS OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

League Reports Law Has Not Been Honestly Enforced.

POLITICS IN APPOINTMENTS

No One Punished for Flagrant Violations of the Law—Evasions Numerous—$3,000,000 Added to Cost of Census.

The committee of the National Civil Service Reform League appointed to investigate the condition of the Federal civil service and the enforcement of the reform law and rules under the present Administration, has submitted its report, in which it says:

"The committee reports that, while in many of the branches that have been longest classified, the system has been unimpaired and has continued to produce excellent results, it cannot be said that the law has been 'thoroughly and honestly enforced,' while, with the exception of the start made in the establishment of rules for the Philippines service, conspicuous and unusual opportunities for its extension, where clearly 'practicable,' have deliberately been set aside.

"The progress of the reform, in its application to the Federal service, has, in brief, been seriously checked. That this is at variance with the declared purposes of President McKinley and with his professed wishes for the welfare of the service while under his control is recognized.

"On March 3, 1897, approximately 86,000 positions were in the classified service, while 92,000 remained unclassified."

In the year ending on June 1 last 4,640 appointments were made through competitive tests and 9,153 without them.

"So far as the committee has been able to learn, appointments of local Federal officers of the Presidential class have been controlled almost exclusively by Senators and Representatives, or unofficial political leaders, whose selections the President has ratified. While good men are not infrequently secured through this system, in the majority of cases those appointed are active local politicians, whose disposition to provide places for their adherents furnishes a serious obstacle to the satisfactory administration of the civil service rules at the outset.

"Positions in the classified service excepted from competitive examinations are virtually unclassified. On March 3, 1897, at the close of the preceding Administration, there were, all told, only 866, of which number 570 were of Assistant Postmasters. On July 27, 1897, President McKinley added 533, deputies and others in the Customs and Internal Revenue Services, previously subject to competitive examination, and on May 29, 1899, approximately 4,000 more, in addition to the number removed absolutely from the classified service at that time.

"While direct violations of the rules have been more or less common, indirect evasions have been more so. 'Temporary appointments' are an instance in point. Under the rules, persons may be appointed without examination for ninety days' temperary service, in the absence of an eligible list, for emergency work. It is required that these shall be permitted only when the Civil Service Commission has given its certificate that there is no adequate list. In practice the vast majority of these appointments have been made at pleasure and without inquiry as to the state of the lists, continued indefinitely, and reported as long afterward as the appointing officer chose. This practice, moreover, has grown alarmingly. During the thirteen months following the amended rules of May 6, 1896, 729 temporary appointments were authorized, and during the eleven months from June 1, 1897, to May 31, 1898, 2,365, of which not more than 80 were authorized by the commission in any manner.

"Another common method of evasion is the appointment of persons (generally women) as 'laborers'—in which class examination is not required—and their assignment immediately to duties of a higher class. 'Excepted' places are also used to bring persons surreptitiously into the competitive service, as in the San Francisco Custom House, where the principal deputy was made Chief Clerk, and the son of the Collector appointed, without examination, to the vacancy, only to change places with the deputy when it came to the assignment of duties.

"The Post Office Department has adopted a device for evasion that the committee deems peculiarly reprehensible. When a small Post Office is about to be given free delivery, (which of itself brings the office force into the classified service,) persons are brought from other cities, and even from other States, to take positions in such offices just before they enter the free delivery class, to be transferred immediately afterward to the office for which they are really destined, thus escaping examination altogether. Nearly a hundred apointments of this sort have already occurred, despite the earnest protest of the Civil Service Commission. Five of those so appointed (presumably without the least experience) have been transferred to the important and high-salaried office of Post Office Inspector, a proceeding which has been made easily possible by the change in the transfer rule contained in the President's order of May, 1899.

"As the classified service has grown, it has been observed that violations of the civil service law, both now and heretofore, have occurred most frequently in the branches most recently included. The Civil Service Commission addressed repeated protests to the departments concerned in these violations, but in hardly an instance with satisfactory results. On Sept. 17, 1897, the league addressed a letter directly to the President, inviting attention to the growing number of offenses, and asking that measures be taken to stop them. Where the rules had been most flagrantly disregarded, the dismissal of the guilty officer was urged. In the great majority of cases, however, there was no correction—except in so far as appointments were nominally validated by the order of May 29, 1899. It is also true that no single officer has been removed for violation of the rules, although the rules themselves, in clearest terms, provide this penalty.

"One of the most serious features of the situation is that, no matter how plainly or how frequently appointments may be made in violation of the law, the Civil Service Commission is powerless to prevent them. In New York and Chicago, and in almost every other place where a civil service system has been established, fiscal officers are forbidden to pay salaries to persons whose appointment is not made in the manner the law prescribes. The Federal Commission assumed that the same rule applied, of necessity, at Washington, and three years ago asked the Secretary of the Treasury to aid it in establishing a proper system of audit. Failing to secure that officer's co-operation, lists of persons known to be illegally in office were sent to the Controller, Mr. Tracewell, with the request that their claims for salary be not recognized. Mr. Tracewell on April 1 following gave a remarkable opinion, addressed to a United States Marshal, to the effect that, even though the civil service act declares that 'no officer or clerk shall be appointed' to a classified position except in conformity with its terms, an appointment otherwise made is not illegal; that the civil service rules have no force except such as the Executive or head of department chooses to give them.

"Although Mr. Carroll D. Wright, ad interim Director of the Census, informed Congress that more than $3,000,000 had been added to the cost of the tenth census by reason of the failure to select the working force through the merit system, this system was again deliberately set aside in the taking of the present census."

TO EXTEND LAFAYETTE PLACE.

Commission Will Take Steps to Facilitate Tunnel Work.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners are considering a scheme which will soon be submitted to Corporation Counsel Whalen in the form of an application for the extension of Lafayette Place from Astor Place to Ninth Street. The Commissioners will ask that the city make a public street at that place, as it will facilitate work on the tunnel. Should the property owners continue their objections it would mean a delay of at least six months at that point.

The plan of the Rapid Transit Commissioners is to have a large plaza at the junction of the three streets, at which place a large station, the largest in the lower part of the city, will be built.

Notice to Readers of New York Times.

Orders for the delivery of THE NEW YORK TIMES to either residence or place of business may be made by postal card or through telephone Cortlandt 4861. Any irregularity in delivery should be immediately reported to the office of publication.—Adv.

REMINDER!!!

MOËT & CHANDON

"WHITE SEAL"

CHAMPAGNE.

Shipping ONLY the celebrated vintage of 1893, of which we have in reserve sufficient for several years.

The house of MOËT & CHANDON owns more vineyards than all of the following houses combined: Clicquot, Piper-Heidsieck, Monopole, Ruinart, G. H. Mumm, Pommery, Roederer.

GEO. A. KESSLER & CO., Sole Importers.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

JOINT AGREEMENT A SUCCESS.

West-Bound Passenger Rate Situation Is Satisfactory to Railroad Men.

The West-Bound Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association held its last meeting of the current year yesterday, closing the first year of the existence of the joint passenger agreement. To this agreement is due the present satisfactory condition of the west-bound passenger rate situation, which, according to the unanimous testimony of the General Passenger Agents, as expressed at the meeting yesterday, is better than it ever has been at the end of any previous year.

Of course, there still remain some phases which are susceptible of improvement, but, on the whole, the situation is highly satisfactory. The influence of the joint passenger agreement on the passenger earnings of the railroads cannot be overestimated. It has been the basis of every anti-commission agreement which is now in force, and has saved the railroads thousands of dollars. It has endured longer than any other agreement ever had, and yet when it was first proposed the man who suggested it was laughed at. He was told it would not last thirty days, but he answered that if it would only last thirty minutes it would be a good thing.

The credit for its suggestion and establishment is now admitted to belong to D. I. Roberts, the General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad. It is not generally known that the agreement is based only on the honor of the members, who give their personal word to maintain it. That this is an effective scheme was proved when Mr. Roberts, finding that certain gentlemen had violated their pledges, at one of the meetings quietly stated this to be a fact, and then withdrew, with the result that the acts of bad faith—it was not a case of actual rate cutting—were immediately stopped and recalled as far as possible.

At the meeting yesterday a proposition was considered to rearrange the New York-Chicago rates of the differential lines, so as to make them conform with those of the Erie, which would mean that the West Shore, the Lehigh Valley, the Lackawanna, and the Baltimore and Ohio would have to charge $18 for the trip, instead of $17. The proposition was laid over until the next meeting.

Mr. Earling Will Not Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—A rumor was current in railroad circles in Milwaukee early today that A. J. Earling, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, had tendered his resignation with a request that it be acted upon immediately. To-day Mr. Earling said that there was absolutely no truth in the rumor that he had resigned or intended to resign. He said he was unable to understand why the rumor had gained circulation.

Brief Railroad Items.

The new freight classification of the Trunk Line Association has been issued. The classification, which makes many changes, both advances and reductions, will take effect Jan. 1, 1901.

Charles E. Lambert, General Passenger Agent of the West Shore, who has been suffering from erysipelas for over a month, although still quite weak, was about again yesterday and attended the Passenger Committee meeting of the Trunk Line Association.

Denial was made by President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad yesterday that his company is negotiating for additional coal properties. Mr. Fowler says that the company purchased all the properties contributory to its road before others began to buy.

In order to secure the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Denver next September, the Rock Island Route has served individual notice to all lines in Western Passenger Association territory to the effect that it will make a rate of one cent per mile to Denver and return.

Melville E. Ingalls, President of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, said yesterday that the traffic situation in the territory through which his line passes is in excellent condition. "We are doing all the business we can handle," said Mr. Ingalls, "and our only trouble is that we cannot get cars enough to carry the freight. We are getting tariff rates right along, and there is no rate cutting, as far as I know, in our territory. That affliction seems to be confined mostly to Western roads."

QUILL CLUB MEETING.

Members Discuss the Subject, "What Our Crowded Districts Need."

The Quill Club had its eighty-seventh regular meeting at the Hotel Manhattan last evening. The Rev. Charles P. Fagnani presided. Following the dinner there was a discussion of "What Our Crowded Districts Need."

The Rev. Robert L. Paddock, after saying that he rejoiced that the red light in his district had gone out, spoke of the heroes and heroines who are living and fighting amid darkness, vice, and poverty. "With our freedom," he said, "would we not feel ashamed if we were not better men than they?" Picturing conditions on the east side, he said that the boys fear above all the "cop," which represents to them the law. And so, having only the crowded street and dark hallways for a playground the boy begins to drink, gamble, and frequent evil places.

"If we were in their places," he said, "we would probably go to the devil faster than they do."

After referring to the excellent work of the Settlements and urging the needs of model tenements, Mr. Paddock said: "There is danger in a locality where it is known that girls are being sold for $40 and kept as though enslaved. As a club, agree to look into this thing and cast your votes, if necessary, for those who would not tolerate this state of affairs."

The Rev. William T. Elsing made a plea for better homes in the tenement districts. He told of a visit to Commissioner York, as a result of which the pushcarts were finally driven from Rivington Street on Sundays, and said that with the right sort of effort much could be done.

"You should serve God below Fourteenth Street as you labor to make money there," he said.

COMMUNIST SCHWAB DEAD

Passes Away After Five Years' Illness in His East Side Home.

Was Violent In His Speeches Until His Arrest, After Which He Bowed to the Law and Opened a Saloon.

Sorrow was in the hearts of the Anarchists yesterday, for Justus H. Schwab, their one-time leader, is dead. He died Monday night in his home, over the little saloon at 50 East First Street. He fought death to the last, even as he had fought law and order. "Lung trouble of five years' standing," his friends say, as they stand on the sidewalk in front of the little saloon, and, shivering, with hands in pockets, read the little script notice pasted on the main door, "Closed on account of death of owner."

Schwab came from Anarchistic stock, and even as a boy, in his native town, Frankfort-on-the-Main, distinguished himself by spiking an old Prussian cannon near his home. At least, so his friends say. Later, stories say, he stole a Prussian flag, which he took home. His father buried half of the flag and used the other half to mop up the floor of his "Weinstube." When compelled to enlist, at the age of twenty-one, Justus promptly deserted and fled to this country.

Here he learned the trade of mason, but became notorious as a labor agitator. In the Tompkins Square riots, in 1874, he was arrested in a saloon, where, draped in red, he was making a speech denouncing marriage laws and property rights. That is about the most serious offense of which the leader was ever guilty. When arrested and haled to court his excuse for the speech was:

"I am a mason. I am given only $3.50 a day, while my employer makes hundreds of dollars." For this he was sent to prison, but was soon pardoned.

After his release, Schwab bowed to the marriage vows. He met a girl who did not believe exactly as he did, and he married her and settled down and opened a saloon and sold beer. The marriage was a happy one. Two sons and two daughters were born to the couple. The sons are working—one as a machinist, the other in a bank.

In the railway strikes of July, 1877, Schwab again gained some notoriety. He was the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for a communistic labor meeting announced to be held in Tompkins Square on the evening of Wednesday, July 25. Schwab said that the meeting would be peaceable unless it were interfered with, but that they were prepared to resist, if necessary.

It was at that time that he denounced Mr. Beecher, who, he said, "enacted a contemptible rôle last Sunday night." The meeting was a fizzle. There were about 5,000 persons present, many of them curiosity seekers. John Swinton made a speech, and after one more speaker had been heard Schwab adjourned the meeting.

But among the Anarchists the name of Schwab was one to conjure with. His standing among the brethren is best told by the introduction of the report in which the New Yorker Volkszeitung tells of the idol's death. It reads:

"Even this once so knotty figure has the axe of the All-conquerer felled. Flown is the thunder voice of former days, quenched is the fire in the imperial eye. With muffled step, Death stole into the well-known homestead at 50 East First Street—Justus H. Schwab at 6:10 o'clock last night, and at the age of fifty-three, breathed his last."

LEGAL NOTES.

THE LORD TRUST ESTATE.—The beneficiaries under the trust created by the will of Benjamin Lord, who died just fifty years ago, have had much trouble with the administrators of the trust estate. Caleb Barstow, who was the first trustee, resigned many years ago, and Gilbert N. Marshall succeeded him. Dorothy Marshall and others, beneficiaries, brought suit to remove Mr. Marshall, and he resigned. Then, in 1883, Augustus Cruikshank was appointed. In a suit brought against Cruikshank by Hirium J. Burrows and others, it was adjudged in March, 1890, that $87,653.33 was held by him to be distributed, and distribution was directed among the beneficiaries. In 1893 George I. Smith, who was Mr. Cruikshank's surety for $25,000, died. The American Surety Company thereupon executed a bond as surety. In a suit brought by David Thomson, who succeeded Mr. Cruikshank as trustee, to recover from the surety company upon its bond, it appeared that that bond was executed ten years after Mr. Cruikshank was appointed, and three years after the date of the judgment for $87,653. There was nothing in the surety company's bond which made it responsible for any failure to execute the trust prior to the date of its bond, or by which the surety became liable for moneys in the hands of the trustee before its execution. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city has affirmed judgment rendered on the trial in favor of the defendant. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion, said the bond was conditioned only upon the trustee paying over all property "which shall come to his hands as such trustee." To entitle the plaintiff to recover there must be proof that the trustee had failed to faithfully execute the trust which was in his hands at the time of the execution of the bond, and upon the death of Mr. Cruikshank. The action was first begun against Anne Cruikshank, alleging that Mr. Cruikshank had converted assets of the estate into money and realized $125,000, and that on Oct. 4, 1894, he died without having made full distribution. It was claimed that Mr. Cruikshank's estate and his surety remained chargeable to that $17,968.77. The court holds that there was no evidence that the trustee had failed to account for any moneys which were in his hands at the time of the execution of the bond, or any that afterward came into his hands.

***

RULES UPON STREET CARS.—Edwin W. Montgomery, in his suit against the Buffalo Railway Company for assault committed by one of its conductors, testified he had paid his fare upon entering one of the company's cars on a connecting line and, with a transfer ticket, got on another car. While on the rear platform he tendered the ticket to the conductor. One of the company's rules required conductors not to "allow passengers to sit or stand on or to crowd the rear platform, but will politely request them to take seats or to stand inside the car." The conductor called Mr. Montgomery's attention to the rule and directed him to go inside the car. Mr. Montgomery declined, saying he had a sick headache, was nauseated, and that he expected to be affected actively by the nausea at any moment. The conductor insisted upon compliance with the rule and the car was stopped and the passenger ejected. A verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $60 was reversed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department on appeal, and the Court of Appeals has now affirmed that decision. Judge Gray, giving the opinion, held that the rule forbidding passengers to stand on the platform was a reasonable one and that Montgomery, on refusing to comply with it, was lawfully ejected from the car. The fact that he was suffering as he stated was held not to be an excuse for violating the rule.

***

SHERIFF'S FEES.—John Duffy recently succeeded in the Court of Appeals in a suit he brought against Isabella M. Burton to recover his fees, as Sheriff of Westchester County, for levying certain attachments. Mrs. Burton was an attaching creditor of the D. G. Burton Company in December, 1896. By agreement with some twenty-one other attaching creditors, she was substituted to their interest, and her attorney, who was made the attorney of record in the actions brought by them, after settling all the attachments, directed the Sheriff to release his levies and discontinue the several actions of the other creditors. The Court of Appeals, affirming the judgment of the Appellate Division of the Second Department, holds that the defendant, the attaching creditor thus substituted, became liable to the Sheriff, by operation of law, for his fees in the actions so discontinued.

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SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:20	Sun sets	4:35
Moon rises			4:58

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	5:19	Gov. Isl'd	5:50	H. Gate	7:46
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	5:48	Gov. Isl'd	6:09	H. Gate	8:05

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Belvernon, Inagua	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mas, San Juan	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Vincenzo Florio, Naples		

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Santiago	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Trier, Bremen		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick Ga.		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

Adirondack, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Colorado, Hull		
Comus, New Orleans	9:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cyrene, Brazil, &c	6:00 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
Hekla, Christiansand	5:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Hildebrand, Para, and Manaos	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hermodas, Argentine Republic, Uraguay, and Paraguay	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Iberian, Liverpool		
Maracaibo, Venezuela and Curacao	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London		
Morro Castle, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Key West and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		10:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, DEC. 23.

Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 19 and up to Dec. 29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Dec. 29, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Jan. 6.)

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii, of the following dates: Hongkong, Nov. 17; Shanghai, Nov. 21; Yokohama, Nov. 28, and Honolulu, Dec. 7, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Coptic, were dispatched East at 6 P. M., Dec. 11, and are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 19.

Advance, Colon, Dec. 11.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 2.
Betty, Gibraltar, Dec. 5.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Dec. 2.
Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 7.
Ceria, Gibraltar, Dec. 4.
Colorado, Hull, Dec. 2.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 16.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Dec. 13.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 18.
Hugenden, Havre, Dec. 1.
Iberian, Liverpool, Dec. 5.
John Sanderson, Sunderland, Dec. 5.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 11.
Maraval, Port Spain, Dec. 12.
Nubia, Stettin, Nov. 29.
Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 12.
Phidias, St. Lucia, Dec. 12.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Dec. 9.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Dec. 6.
Trier, Bremen, Dec. 10.
Vaderland, Southampton, Dec. 10.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Dec. 13.
El Norte, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
Hermodius, Barry, Dec. 4.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Dec. 19.
Kansas City, Swansea, Dec. 6.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Dec. 7.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Dec. 7.
Consuelo, Hull, Dec. 9.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Dec. 9.
Incamaree, Algiers, Dec. 7.
Moonstone, Huelva, Dec.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 20.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

Ardlethen, Rotterdam, Dec. 6.
Campania, Liverpool, Dec. 15.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 21.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 15.

SUNDAY, DEC. 23.

El Mar, New Orleans, Dec. 18.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 22.
La Normandie, Havre, Dec. 15.

Arrived.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:13 A. M.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Kingston, &c., Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Fajolle, Havre Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transiantique. Arrived at the Bar at 9:47 P. M.

SS New York, Staples, San Domingo City and Macoris, &c., Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 A. M.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Lewis, Antwerp Dec. 1, with mdse. and one passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Bellaggio, (Ger.,) Russ, Rio Janeiro, &c., Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Fridtjof Nansen, (Nor.,) Gregor, Baltimore Dec. 15, with grain in transit to H. Vogemann & Co. Will finish loading for Hamburg.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Cape Haiti, &c., Dec. 4, with fruit to the United Fruit Co.—vessel to the Cameron Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 A. M.

SS Maracaibo, Terrill, Maracaibo Dec. 9 and Curacao 10th, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Rio Grande, Johnstone, Brunswick Dec. 14, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Comus, Kemble, New Orleans Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS El Rio, Mason, New Orleans Dec. 14, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

Comal, Evans, Boston, to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Alaska, (Br.,) MacAuley, Tilt Cove, N. F., Dec. 9, with copper ore to the American Metal Company—vessel to Henry T. Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Adler, (Br.,) Skelton, Kingston, &c., Dec. 8, with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Roterdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam Dec. 6 and Boulogne 7th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:50 P. M.

SS Oneida, Staples, Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:40 P. M.

SS Alsenborn, Curry, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport and New Haven.

SS Captain Bennett, (Nor.,) Olsen, Port Antonio —, with fruit to the United Fruit Co. In Quarantine at 1:05 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 18, 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Niagara, for Colon.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS San Marcos, for Galveston.
SS Roraima, (Br.,) for Demerara, &c.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston, &c.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS Senga, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Critic, (Br.,) for Delaware Bay.
SS Standard, (Ger.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Helios, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Adria, (Nor.,) for Inagua, Belize, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York for Hamburg via Cherbourg, arr. at Plymouth at 1:15 P. M. today and proceeded.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New York via Boulogne, arr. at Roterdam at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 7:30 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 9:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York for Bremen, passed Hurst Castle at 8:25 A. M. Dec. 19.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from New York, arr. at Bermuda at 8:30 A. M. to-day.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Sharpe, from New York, arr. at Montevideo Dec. 16.

SS Knight of St. George, (Br.,) Capt. Billett, from New York via St. Vincent., C. V., &c., arr. at Melbourne previous to to-day.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New York for Roterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 5 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Bayne, sld. hence for New York to-day.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Capt. Steenken, from New York for Bremen, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Archimede, (Ital.,) Capt. Orenge, from New York, arr. at Naples Dec. 13.

SS Dona Amelia, (Port.,) Capt. Costa, from New York via Lisbon, arr. at Leixoes Dec. 13.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Leuenfels, from New York via Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin Dec. 13.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Capt. Svendsen, from New York via Stornoway for Copenhagen, &c., arr. at Christiania Dec. 14.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, sld. from Lisbon for New York Dec. 11.

SS Claudius, (Ger.,) Capt. Schwaner, (from Calcutta,) sld. from St. Michael's Dec. 13.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, (from New York, &c.,) sld. from Marseilles for Genoa and Naples Dec. 15.

SS Sahara, (Br.,) Capt. Cove, sld. from Calcutta for New York Dec. 16.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, (from Bristol,) sld. from Queenstown for New York to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE WITH CHINA.

We have received some confirmation, in the way of actual testimony, of the belief about the motives and action of Great Britain with reference to the peace negotiations in China, which we had announced without any special information, and solely upon what lawyers call "the reason of the thing." It is several years since Great Britain laid down a statement of her objects in China. Her proposition was popularly summed up in the phrase "the open door." That was evidently and equally our policy also, as was evident to all Americans who had considered the subject, but as was not evident at that time to the controlling intellects of the State Department. On the contrary, that department went to the length of "giving out" a statement that the interests of the United States were not concerned in the dispute between the British contention for an open door in China and the Russian contention for the partition of China.

Things have changed since, and, under its present administration, the State Department has reflected and promoted the real American interest in China, which is fuller and freer trade, which is "the open door." But there has never been any reason to suppose that the British Government had receded from the British position, which was the same as ours, though it is true that, since the troubles in China became acute, our own record there has been clearer than that of any other nation, not excepting Great Britain. We have acted upon the principle laid down by Lord SALISBURY that we must allow the Chinese to govern China instead of undertaking to govern it ourselves. And we have done this so prudently and so skilfully that we shall have nothing to explain away to the Chinese Government in any event, after it has resumed its sway at Peking, whereas the British Government would be rather hard put to it to justify its participation in the "punitive expeditions."

Our policy, which is the reflex of our National interest, is not to make it hard, but to make it easy, for the Chinese Government to maintain order in China and to give us the assurance of trading there in peace. It is plain that this purpose is obstructed by any condition, in the terms of peace, that tends to weaken the hold of the Chinese Government upon the Chinese people by causing it to "lose face." That is also the interest and ought to be the official policy of Great Britain. But that object is obstructed by several of the provisions of the terms of peace as they have been published, apparently on the authority of the allied Powers.

We have declined, and still decline, to believe that Great Britain would stultify herself and help to frustrate her own contention by insisting upon these unnecessarily humiliating proposals. Nor has our skepticism been affected by the fact that important British journals, commonly authoritative, have expressed themselves in a different sense. Upon this particular question we believe it will be found that the serious part of the American press has more accurately foreshadowed the action of the United States than the corresponding part of the British press the attitude of the British Government. This condition is so unusual as to be in itself a matter for patriotic congratulation.

"YOU KNOW HOW TO MANAGE THIS THING."

FILKINS was right. He understood PLATT perfectly. He was in need. One WHALEN of Ogdensburg, who shamelessly admits that he is a Democrat, had underbid the firm of FILKINS on a State contract for building an armory at Medina, and there were many reasons, among them the plain requirements of the law, for supposing that the contract would be awarded to the lower bidder. In his alarm and indignation FILKINS turned to PLATT. "You know how to manage this thing," he wrote to the boss. This shows the immense acumen of FILKINS. For PLATT did, in fact, know; and he managed it. FILKINS got the contract, and the State will pay some hundreds of dollars more for keeping the Medina job in the Republican Party.

Thus Republican politics and private business go sweetly hand in hand, as they always have since PLATT has managed these things.

It was in these terms, on the 18th day of July in this year of grace, that the ingenuous FILKINS opened his heart and sent the Macedonian cry to 49 Broadway:

We do not know the politics of Mr. WHALEN, but we do know that he is in with one or two quarry owners of this county who are Democrats, and it would be the laughing stock of the entire county if these Democratic quarry owners should get the job of furnishing the stone and a Democrat should get the job of building the armory, although I do not know that Mr. WHALEN is a Democrat. Mr. DE GRAFF owns a first-class quarry in this county, and is a leading Republican and a delegate to the next State Convention, and I own another large quarry, and we put our bids together; it went in under the name of FILKINS & DE GRAFF.

Mr. L'HOMMEDIEU is in New York now, and is very much interested in FILKINS & DE GRAFF getting the contract for the entire armory, as he has other fish to fry in connection with it. We need that armory to handle here in the politics of this county, and it can be done very effectively. * * *

You know how to manage this thing. We want that job more for the politics than for the money there is in it.

Re-enforcing the appeal of FILKINS and corroborating the averment that he was very much interested in the matter Mr. L'HOMMEDIEU also wrote PLATT, on July 14:

Frankly, this matter is of great political moment locally. It is also of considerable interest to Senator ELLSWORTH that Mr. FILKINS's interests be recognized at this time. By reason of some developments at our recent district convention the Niagara County people failed to keep an agreement of theirs to send Mr. FILKINS to the National Convention, which somewhat angered Mr. FILKINS, so much so that great pressure has been brought to bear to defeat Senator ELLSWORTH for renomination by having the Orleans delegates vote for ELLIS of Genesee.

I would like to be relieved of this embarrassment by having Mr. FILKINS taken care of in this matter at this time. He has been a life-long friend of yours, as you know, and has had very little recognition at the hands of the local district organization.

A manager who is entirely great seldom does things himself. He gets others to attend to them. Accordingly PLATT sent the following letter, with inclosures, to Mr. WILLIAM J. YOUNGS, private secretary to Gov. ROOSEVELT:

I wish you would please read carefully the attached letters from my friends, S. E. FILKINS and L'HOMMEDIEU—which are self-explanatory. I do not know just how I can properly achieve the result which they seek. But it strikes me that you, being on the ground, and presumably having relations with the officials concerned, can find a way to accomplish it. I regard its accomplishment as of considerable political consequence, and I would like to have you do what you can in the interest of these gentlemen.

YOUNGS was responsive and nimble. The sluggard grass never grows under the feet of a Republican office holder when money and politics are happily wedded in one job. It was on July 16 that PLATT wrote YOUNGS, and on the 17th that YOUNGS wrote PLATT:

I have just seen Gen. HOFFMAN in relation to this matter, and he tells me that he is one of the three who compose the board, the other two being Gen. MCLEER of Brooklyn and Gen. DOYLE of Buffalo. I don't know about MCLEER, but DOYLE is a Democrat. I do not know whether you can reach him through KREIDENHEIMER or not. The meeting is to be held here to-morrow at which these bids will be considered. Gen. HOFFMAN went in to see Mr. ODELL yesterday afternoon, but found him out. He says that he has consulted with Col. ELLSWORTH on three separate occasions and Mr. L'HOMMEDIEU on two other occasions in regard to this matter, and if in any way he can consistently and properly under the law do as requested he will of course be happy to do so.

The bid of FILKINS was $42,845. The bid of WHALEN was $42,437—$402 lower. The Armory Commission awarded the contract to FILKINS.

It is never a pleasure, but often a duty, to temper the ardent hopefulness of youth with the sober precepts of experience. It is our neighbor The Journal that has made this excavation and revealed the crouching figure of PLATT at the far end of the hole. We are indebted to its columns for the extracts we have made from this politico-business correspondence. But we must warn our neighbor that its exposure will not cause Mr. PLATT one moment's uneasiness, or in the slightest degree diminish the respect, honor, and influence which are his in the Republican Party. PLATT has been exposed many times. From the days of the old rag-disinfecting ring, when he was Quarantine Commissioner, up to this day, THOMAS C. PLATT has been a successful practitioner of those arts of commercialism in politics to which RICHARD CROKER has lent the distinction of his great name. There is not difference enough between them to save or damn the soul of either, or to differentiate by the breadth of a hair the treatment due to them from men of honor and public spirit. But while every hound in the vice crusade is baying loud on the track of CROKER, the responsible organizers of the anti-Tammany campaign next Fall will have to consult gravely with PLATT, listen to the statement of his views, defer to his wishes, and make up their ticket to suit him, or he will defeat their candidates and turn the town over to Tammany again by running a candidate of his own, for whom tens of thousands of the most intensely respectable Republicans in this town will cast their votes.

The Republicans of the city and State know perfectly well that PLATT is a commercial politician. Yet there has never been a day or an hour when he was in the least danger of losing the leadership.

M'LAUGHLIN IN REVOLT.

HUGH, MCLAUGHLIN'S rage against Chief DEVERY is the most becoming emotion that has stirred his bosom for many years. The motive is ignoble, and therefore characteristic, but the desire to destroy DEVERY is so wholesome a passion that its base origin is readily overlooked.

It is futile to regret the many more serious and respectable occasions for rebellion that the leader of the Brooklyn Democracy has neglected. He would have won higher praise had he got into a passion over the insults of CROKER, who has repeatedly offered him the intolerable affront of buying the right to cast the Kings vote in conventions, paying for it with some miserable mess of patronage. Indeed, it is not the immoral aspects of DEVERY that now quicken the moderate currents in the aged leader's veins. DEVERY has been a bad policeman and an open conniver at gross violations of law ever since he took the office, and MCLAUGHLIN has apparently been content. But when the family is disturbed, when the political protégés for whose keep the Brooklyn organization is maintained and managed are banished to strange and inhospitable climes, then cries of pain are heard and threats fill the air.

If Mr. MCLAUGHLIN will carry his resentment to the point of breaking with Tammany, if he will throw off the disgraceful Croker servitude altogether and conduct his organization like a man leading men, the 110,000 or 120,000 Democrats in Kings County will naturally become one of the most powerful factors in the rebuilding of the Democratic structure in the great city.

A LESSON IN CITIZENSHIP.

One peculiar feature in the career of Justice BEEKMAN was the fact that the public service which he rendered was chiefly outside of the range of his profession, while his profession itself was literally a vocation, in the old sense of the word—an occupation to which he had been called by nature.

Justice BEEKMAN found in the study and practice of the law that deep satisfaction afforded by the sustained and efficient exercise of his strongest and most active faculties. He was a born student, but his studies were not confined to the accumulation of knowledge; they were instinctively directed to its use as well. He had an unusual analytic faculty, and, what does not always go with that faculty, a love of and aptness for generalization. The one was the complement of the other. His generalizations were based on wide and careful detailed information, and his analysis was guided, aided, and, so to speak, fructified by his perception of general rules. It is hardly needed to say that he was a hard and patient worker. He was forced to be by the nature of his aims and his conception of the only right method for reaching them. And it followed that the qualities and habits of mind that made him one of the really strong lawyers in a city where the profession is crowded as in hardly another made him a peculiarly well-equipped, sound, and valuable Judge. The distinction that he gained and the position he held in the estimation of his associates at the bar and on the bench were such as might well have been regarded as the reward of a life wholly devoted to his profession.

But Justice BEEKMAN'S service to his native city and to the State was, as we have remarked, largely outside of his profession. During his term as Corporation Counsel much of his energy and time was devoted to shaping legislation for the city, and he was at all times a valued adviser in such matters. Much of the long and difficult work that resulted in a feasible rapid-transit system was his. To him almost entirely was due the initiation of the plan of small parks which has had so marked an influence on the character of what were once the worst quarters of the city. His aid in developing the present admirable body of laws that regulate elections and the ballot was indispensable. Hardly any measure of real importance to the progress of the city lacked the impress of his active, fertile, and constructive mind. His interest in politics was strong and constant. He had great confidence in the democratic system, not as infallible or as a finality in itself, but as far the most rational dependence in public action. He was a practical politician in the sense that he keenly appreciated the essential power of the people and never was tempted to impose theories for which popular support could not be obtained. But he thoroughly believed that popular support could be relied on for really good measures if the people could be made to understand them. The present writer recalls a remark of his as to the future of a politician then in the possession of great power. "He cannot go much further; he does not understand that in the long run the mass of the people are guided by their conscience and not by their passions or their greed." And his prediction, which seemed rash at the time, was speedily realized.

This conviction of Justice BEEKMAN was not a mere sentiment. It was the result of extraordinary familiarity with the history of politics and with existing conditions acquired by study and observation. His mind worked with a peculiar combination of deliberate reflection and acute and original suggestiveness. He was at once philosophic and practical, a student of and an active participant in affairs. His activity was always directed by a high conception of the duty of a citizen, and his rare intelligence gave it great value. It is the lesson in citizenship which his life supplied that is his legacy to the city he loved and served so well.

THE CHARTER AND THE SCHOOLS.

We note with satisfaction the signs of an organized movement in this city to promote the adoption of the general plan of charter revision proposed by the commission appointed by Gov. ROOSEVELT. The action of the Citizens' Union in this direction is likely to be followed and to be in itself influential. There is, however, one point as to which, we think, the report of the commission requires careful consideration, which may lead to a modification of its recommendations. It is the provision that repeals the present law as to the salaries of teachers.

We have already expressed our cordial approval of the general reorganization of the school system proposed by the commission. It is clearly in the right direction. It follows the principle adopted in the remainder of the report, the principle of concentration of power on the one hand and responsibility on the other hand. It does away with the meddling and hindering Borough Boards, and makes possible a system that will give to the whole city equal advantages of schooling, and all of the highest order that any section may enjoy. But the repeal of the present law as to salaries is not required by that principle, and it would unquestionably expose the whole teaching force to the demoralization that prevailed, with deplorable results, for several years previous to the adoption of the present plan.

The proposition of the commission is to relegate the question to the determination of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment temporarily and ultimately to the Board of Aldermen, contemplated in the revision. It has been shown by melancholy and distressing experience that the Board of Apportionment is not a wise or even a fairly sensible judge of the detailed needs of the schools in the matter of salaries, and its action in the past has been singularly inconsistent with either justice or expediency. It is reasonable to assume that the present plan of fixing salaries and distributing them is a fair and judicious one, since it receives the approval of all the educational officers of whatever party and of the teachers. It does not seem wise to upset it so soon after its adoption and to throw the whole business into the terrible condition of uncertainty and confusion from which the present plan undoubtedly rescued us.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE TRANSVAAL.

What will be, perhaps, to most American readers the most striking fact about Lord SALISBURY'S address yesterday before the National Union of Conservative Associations will be its omissions. We could not have expected him to refer to the question of the canal, even if that were as burning a question in London as it is in Washington, as we all know it not to be. For that question is still, technically, "under the Judge" in this country, and not at all amenable to official British comment. And, in any case, it is in the nature, as English-speaking people on both sides are coming to be agreed, of a family quarrel with which outsiders, such as the Prime Minister of Great Britain necessarily addresses, have no concern, and with respect to which it is the business of both parties to it to refrain from supplying them with material for unsympathetic conjecture.

What we should have expected the Premier to refer to, on such an occasion, is the status of the negotiations between China and the allied Powers. That question is burning throughout the whole civilized world, as well as throughout a great part of the world which the civilized world does not admit to be civilized. But it is a question, moreover, which the reported attitude of Great Britain has rendered delicate as well as burning, and anybody can understand the considerations which may have led the orator to believe that it was a question upon which the less was said the sooner it would be mended.

However that may be, the only foreign question upon which Lord SALISBURY delivered himself freely was the South African question. Without doubt his exclusive attention to that question corresponds to the hold it has upon the British public. And it must be owned that, upon this particular question, the British Prime Minister does not present a very imposing figure. It is easy enough to understand and sympathize with the considerations which prevented him from interfering with the settlement of it when it might have been settled without all the material and vital loss which it has cost not to settle it yet. But the present condition of it can by no means be satisfactory to the late Foreign Minister and actual Prime Minister of Great Britain. Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON does not count in British politics as a practical politician at all. But it must now be apparent to British practical politicians that if Lord SALISBURY had taken the advice which Mr. HARRISON delivered to him some eighteen months ago, the advice to resume for the Foreign Office the charge of South African affairs, and to take it away from the Colonial Office, the prestige of the British Empire, upon the importance of which Lord SALISBURY lays just stress, would be far less impaired than it is to-day.

It cannot be matter of patriotic congratulation to any Englishmen that, eighteen months after the Colonial Office had been allowed to hurry Great Britain into a war with half a million "embattled farmers," who are also the representatives of an obsolete type of civilization, the embattled farmers should not only not be annihilated, but should be undertaking offensive and successful operations against the armies of the greatest "world empire." It is true that Lord SALISBURY'S own responsibility for this condition may be more technical than substantial. It may be true also that, in the circumstances, which are only officially of his making, his present counsel of carrying through the war to the bitter end may be the only practicable plan. But it must remain true that it is not of his own choice that he finds the condition of affairs in the South African republics the only foreign topic upon which he can freely discourse to the National Union of Conservative Associations.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Of the many mysteries connected with "Christian Science," not the least interesting and suggestive is that presented by the maintenance of a so-called Board of Lectureship, the apparent object of which is to send specially trained and instructed speakers from city to city, delivering speeches in public halls and so supplementing the work of the scattered "churches." New York, for instance, has, or the "scientists" pretend that it has, eight of these "churches," and yet every now and then one of "Mother's" special deputies comes here to stir things up by explaining and defending her adaptation of old Dr. QUIMBY'S vagaries. This is done, presumably, because the regular proceedings in the "churches" get no newspaper attention, while a well-advertised "lecturer" not only often succeeds in securing the unpaid publication of a few of his more startling remarks, but he attracts within the radius of possible influence a considerable number of the uninitiated—and as yet unexploited—public. Thus do the lecturers earn their salaries and advance the two great objects of "Christian Science," which are, of course, the sale of the books written by the originator of the grotesque cult and the persuasion of hypochondriacs to pay big fees to the professional "healers." Ex-Judge JOSEPH CLARKSON of Omaha, who spoke in Carnegie Hall Sunday evening, performed the task set for him with sufficient ability to justify his appointment on the Board of Lectureship. He did not, to be sure, say a single word that appealed to enlightened reason or sound judgment, and he answered none of the innumerable accusations that have been brought against the pestilent teachings of his sect, but he backed up limitless claims with glib statistics impressive enough to people who never think of attempting to verify them, and, with a bold confidence that was amusing if not admirable, he took for granted the desire of his auditors to hear a lot of solemn, pseudo-religious nonsense, and gave it to them. The lecture undoubtedly effected the ends desired by those who paid the not insignificant expenses incidental to it, and therefore it must be called a success. But what a pitiable spectacle is presented when, in a city that has no mean idea of its own intelligence, a huge crowd of well-dressed people, under no compulsion, but quite of their own accord, will assemble to hear a man talk as did this ex-Judge from Nebraska! It's really no wonder that WU-TING-FANG laughs at us.

—After a week or two of good behavior, the trains at the Grand Central Station have all gone crazy again, and the new waiting room resounds anew with angry wailings. The trouble began early Monday morning, continued all day, and yesterday no signs of a speedy return to regularity and promptitude were to be discovered. The only explanation offered for the irritating delays—and very few of the angry passengers could get even that—was a vague story about a tank car that had been jostled off the track in the yard by an inconsiderate locomotive, but as the confusion began several hours before the accident happened, and as it has already continued long after the leisurely yard employes had removed all evidences of the little wreck, the commuters have received this excuse with cold scorn. If the truth were told, it might appear that those much vaunted new switches were responsible for the delays. The installation of the pneumatic machinery has been going on, with occasional intermissions for rest and recreation, for considerably more than a month, and it is still far from completed. When the work will be done is a question nobody is able to answer, and after it is done there will be no more room for the manipulation of trains than before, and the patrons of the two roads using the station look forward hopelessly to a break-down of the train schedule every time there is the slightest increase in the regular traffic.

—Of all griefs, probably those are the hardest to bear which, while real and serious to the people who suffer from them, are of a kind to excite unsympathetic smiles in everybody else. So it is no wonder that the residents of Sing Sing are eager to change the picturesque name of their village. They know perfectly well that to the outside world Sing Sing means a big prison, and they have wearied of the jests to which the identification of the title and the institution exposes them. So they want to say that they live in Ossining instead of in Sing Sing, and the desire is natural enough. But unfortunately it is also funny, and possibly it would be wiser to endure their present ill than to bring their sensitiveness to general attention by taking action for relief. And how long would it be, moreover, before the prison association fasten itself upon Ossining? What Sing Sing wants to do is to grow so big that it can win recognition for itself. There is no other cure for its woes, but a cultivation of a philosophical indifference will do much to mitigate them, as it will for most other woes.

THE A. I. A. AND THE WHITE HOUSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to correct the surmise which closes the editorial about the White House in to-day's TIMES.

It is assumed there "that the attention of the American Institute of Architects was not directed to the question what it was that it was proposed to be done, but was engrossed by the question who it was that was proposing to do it."

This is so erroneous that it must have been based upon imperfect information. The facts are exactly the opposite.

The Institute had in mind only what it was proposed to do and carefully refrained from any criticism of the department having the matter in charge. Yet a too hasty press almost nullifies this courtesy by many misstatements.

The Institute is not engaged in an effort to take this public building or the task of enlarging it out of the custody of the United States engineers, nor does it charge that the scheme proposed is lacking in reverential intent toward the historic monument in question.

It simply seeks to show the custodians de facto the need of professional advice of a high order when the design of a house for the Chief Magistrate is in question, whether that house be or be not an addition to an existing one. The Institute believes and declares that the thing to be done is important to the whole Nation and is worthy of the best skill procurable. This is what the resolution of the Institute says.

I can scarcely believe that THE TIMES would contradict such a statement or intentionally oppose a disinterested effort for the public good. ROBERT W. GIBSON.
Fellow American Institute Architects.
New York, Dec. 17, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Presidential Interposition.

"Here's a portion of the President's message intended for you, Carolyn."
"Nothing of the sort, Clarence."
"Yes; he advises economy."—Detroit Free Press.

What He Escaped.

"King Solomon's millinery bill must have been something prodigious."
"Yes; but he died in time to avoid the sealskin wrap era."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

The Gift.

"It is not the cost of a gift," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "that counts so much as the spirit in which it is given—especially if it happens to be a spirit of economy."—Indianapolis Press.

Invaluable Assistant.

"Did that wealthy bridal couple have many trunks?"
"Trunks? They keep a librarian who doesn't do anything but take care of the trunk catalogues."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Harsh Fate.

"Yis, poor chap," said Michael, "he had a hard toime av it. He ought to be glad he's dead. He niver had none av the blessings av the rich. The only toime he iver rode in a carriage in his loife was phwin he wint to his funeral."—Chicago Times-Herald.

WARNING.

From The Washington Post.

'Tis not the gleams of whiteness at the
temples that proclaim
Your youthful years are fleeting and that
life is not the same,
For each year is what you make it as the
seasons come and go,
And life is ever youthful, if you care to
have it so.
Your birthday anniversary may measure
like a cheat,
But the holidays give warning with a faithfulness complete,
And you may as well confess it. Yours is
not a happy lot
When you find you aren't caring if it's
Christmas time or not.

When the laughter of the children seems a
harsh, discordant strain,
And the fragrance of the market wafts its
greetings all in vain,
Oh, it's then that comes the warning that
you can't misunderstand;
It's then that Time has touched you with
a cold and ruthless hand.
For youth will live so long as youthful
memories are dear,
And age will knock in vain until you bid
them disappear.
You may be lean and slippered, but you
needn't mind a jot
Till you find you aren't caring if it's
Christmas time or not.

OPERA SEASON OPENED

Fashionable Society Once More in Its Favorite Public Resort.

"ROMEO ET JULIETTE" HEARD

Reappearance Here of Mme. Melba—The House Crowded and Society Out in Full Force.

The ninth season of opera in French, German, and Italian at the Metropolitan Opera House under the management of Maurice Grau, either singly or in association with his former partners, Henry E. Abbey and John B. Schoeffel, began last night with the customary incidents. In opera as in other things history repeats itself, and the files of the newspapers for any of the previous years could be depended upon to furnish an excellent account of what took place in the yellow temple of hybrid art in Upper Broadway last evening. In the first place, there was the customary furbishing of the temple itself to make ready for the official advent of high society. Those who read newspapers know that there has been opera at the Metropolitan this Fall and Winter since the first night of October, and that Marguerite and Carmen and Elsa and Lucie have trod the boards and warbled their passions and their woes to the same old boxes and seats. But that part of society which spells itself with a large S has not officially noticed the existence of such opera. It was opera in English, for the people, and at low prices. Some few of the personages whose names always figure in the social chronicles of the town have from time to time looked in upon the proceedings, but always, as it were, incognito.

So when the great night of open refulgence for society was at hand it became necessary to prepare the temple for the elect. There were sweepings and scourings and washings and polishings, and the old brass rail which used to separate the orchestra from the front row of seats was taken away and a handsome wooden partition, well arranged to keep the musicians' lamps from shining into eyes sufficiently shining in themselves, had been erected in its place. Before the hour for opening the doors all was ready. Treasurer Max Hirsch took his stand near the entrance, clad in his festal raiment, and Head Usher Thomas Bull stationed himself at the centre door, ready, as usual, to tell people where their seats were or explain to them the story of the opera. Amiable Peter, the keeper of the main gate, was at his post, and on the stroke of 7:30 the portals were thrown wide and the eager public began to flow in.

The galleries were, of course, the first to fill, for there people go just to hear music. In the orchestra stalls there was a constant movement throughout the first act and most of the second, while the occupants of the boxes did not fill the horse-shoe curve with the glory of their jewels till after 9 o'clock.

There were enough persons in the house, however, to give a cordial welcome to the distinguished figure of M. Plançon when he appeared as the urban Capulet, and to make a true prima donna's reception for Mme. Melba, when as the youthful and yet joyous Juliette she reappeared upon the Metropolitan Opera House stage after an absence since January, 1899. M. Saleza, who was the Romeo of the occasion, was also received with demonstrations of delight, behind which no doubt were hopes that his voice would prove to be in better condition than it was when he went away. Those who are acquainted with operas will have gathered from the foregoing statements that the work of the evening was "Romeo et Juliette," grand opera in five acts, book by Barbiere & Carré, music by Charles Gounod. It was, indeed, so. In their first season Messrs. Abbey and Grau began with "Romeo et Juliette," which last night had its performance as the opening work under the sanction of the sole remaining member of the firm.

But the fact that a well-worn work was sung by persons whose interpretation of its dramatic and musical content is very familiar need count for little. The great and significant fact remains that the regular season of opera was opened, that the town was once more in the Opera House, that the time to glitter and glow, to laugh and talk, to visit from box to box, to see and be seen had come again, and no man—and especially no woman—who aspired to be any one could afford to be out of the going. Carriages began to arrive early, and there was the customary confusion at the Broadway entrance, caused by the failure of the police to prevent vehicles from approaching in two directions. This matter has never been regulated, and it is only one of the numerous instances of police stupidity in dealing with the opera problem. After the opera there is always a wild confusion of carriages at Fortieth Street, and persons crossing that street take their lives in their hands.

After the first act of the opera the lights around the circles were turned on—they are usually left out—and the audience had a chance to see itself. It was worth looking at, for it was of uncommonly brilliant appearance. Women all over the house craned their necks to see what the leaders of society were wearing. There has been, for example, a heavy run on gold trimmings in the dry goods shops, and no woman of ambition to glitter was supposed to be without some evidence of the precious metal in her garments. It took about five minutes last night to find that the members of the "smart set" were following their invariable custom of ignoring that which is easily accessible to all others. Corsages looked much the same in general style as they did last season, except there was a much smaller display of jewels. In this connection Mrs. Gould and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who were in a box together, did not share, but wore some brilliant and costly gems. Mrs. Henry Clews wore a tiara with a wonderful ornament on the front, much like the Egyptian headgear which usually adorns Amneris in "Aida." It was noticed that many flowers were worn in the hair of the ladies in the boxes, thus reviving a very pretty fashion.

Among the men the invariable evening dress was worn, of course, and the men of the boxes, who last season seldom wore anything but black waistcoats, last night chiefly wore white ones. Opera hats were seen on many of the heads of men in society, though the silk hat seemed to be the favorite. The "smart set" did not promenade in the corridors between the acts, but those who were not smart did so in large numbers.

The audience was in a cold mood at the beginning of the performance, though the upper galleries betrayed a readiness to applaud at the least excuse. Mme. Melba's delivery of the familiar waltz song, which she sang very fast and with an extraordinarily acid tone, was the first signal for general applause, and two bouquets were thrown upon the stage. Mlle. Bauermeister graciously consented to carry them off the stage, while Juliette went on with her part. Old operagoers remember an occasion when Mlle. Bauermeister indignantly refused to do this, but Mlle. Bauermeister has learned a thing or two since that time.

The duet between Mme. Melba and M. Saleza in the first scène pleased the audience, but chiefly because of the tenor's admirable share in it. It was not till the second act that Mme. Melba's voice showed its true quality, and then she and M. Saleza sang their balcony scene exquisitely. The applause which followed this came from all parts of the house, even the ladies in the boxes joining in it. The ensuing scene brought the great figure of Edouard de Reszke as Frère Laurence into sight, and there was a burst of hearty applause to welcome him back to the familiar boards. M. Saleza's work in the duet and banishment scenes won him enthusiastic commendation, and he was recalled several times. He was in superb voice last night, and seemed to have recovered entirely from his illness of last season.

For the rest, it should be noted that a new baritone, M. Sises, made his first appearance here as Mercutio, and was pleasantly received. Of his singing more may be said hereafter. In other details the opera went on as it has gone so often at the Metropolitan in the hands of nearly the same artists. The chorus sang quite as rudely as it has generally done, but the orchestra played with warm tone and some expression under Signor Mancinelli's capable baton. The audience accepted the performance with evidences of pleasure, but it would require a considerable elasticity of fancy to picture its behavior as that of a festive assembly.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Second Afternoon Concert at Mendelssohn Hall Yesterday.

The second afternoon concert of the Kneisel Quartet of Boston took place yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. The programme consisted of Haydn's quartet in G major, Opus 77, No. 1; Beethoven's sonata for piano and violin, Opus 47, and Schumann's quintet for piano and strings. The pianist was Harold Bauer. The arrangement of the compositions offered was happy, as is usual at the concerts of this organization. Mr. Kneisel seldom makes a faulty programme. The Haydn quartet served, as the compositions of this master generally do in these days of complex musical expression, to tune the minds of the hearers for the more serious things to come. Yet it must be said that Haydn is by no means out of date in a community not different in its fundamentals from the fashionable public of Vienna for which the good old man provided melodious confections in the last century.

Of the "Kreuzer" sonata there is nothing new to be said. One can only repeat the well-worn comment that Tolstoi must have been easily affected by simple and pretty music when he imagined the possibility of two persons being led by a joint performance of this soothing work to forget their moral principles. The Schumann Quintet is matter of a different sort. Here, indeed, the notes of enthusiastic feeling are sounded with no uncertain hand, and both players and hearers must always come under their warming influence.

The office of reviewing the concerts of the Kneisel Quartet is one of the most grateful that presents itself to the critic in the course of the musical season. He can go to the concert hall with a reasonable assurance that he will have a pleasant time and that he will have only to say afterward that the standard of the organization has been maintained. This is all that need be said of yesterday's concert, except for such passing comment as may now be made on the playing of Mr. Bauer, the latest of the imported pianists to bow before a New York audience.

Mr. Bauer earned for himself a cordial welcome, and his recital, presently to be given, will be an occasion of interest. He showed yesterday that he has a good technic, especially rich in gentleness of touch and pliability of finger, a crisp and clean style of enunciating running passages, a warm tone, and a straightforward manner of reading the music before him. In the "Kreuzer" sonata he was not perfectly at one with Mr. Kneisel either in the measure of dynamics or in conception, but in the Schumann quintet he was heard to his better advantage. If he had not kept the lid of the piano open there would doubtless have been little to censure in this performance, and certainly in the slow movement, in which all five players rose to a rare level of beauty of interpretation, there was ground for nothing but warm praise of the new-comer.

THE FRENCH PLAYERS.

Mme. Bernhardt and M. Coquelin in "La Dame aux Camelias."

"La Dame aux Camélias" was the play at the Garden Theatre last night. This historic and perennial work, which every American playgoer knows as "Camille," always draws the multitude when Mme. Bernhardt acts Marguerite Gautier. "Society" was sparsely represented in the audience, and the "book of the play" was more conspicuously in evidence in all parts of the house than it has been since this engagement began. There were plenty of vacant seats in the back part of the orchestra, but the upper floors were jammed and many persons stood all through the performance.

The persevering old play has never been acted, surely, with more distinction, fervor, and artistic discretion. One notices in Mme. Bernhardt's portrayal the tendency that was also noted in her acting in "La Tosca" toward a certain simplification of the illustrative "business," and there are minor changes of pose, gesture, and station in every episode which the spectator who has often seen this piece of acting does not fail to note.

The costumes and appointments of the "forties," however, with which Mme. Bernhardt recently decorated "La Dame aux Camélias" in Paris, have already been discarded. The dressing is quite "up-to-date," while the scenery is, seemingly, any bit of stage painting the carpenters happen to lay their hands on.

The acting, though, is good enough to atone for many pictorial deficiencies. While one may regret the needless absence of camélias from the hair and corsage of the lady named after that flower in Parisian gossip, and look askance at the new "business" of plucking a white flower from a dubious bush growing in a property flower pot, to serve as a token for Armand, still the sensibility, delicacy, and wonderfully graphic quality of Bernhardt's acting in the opening scenes must have their full effect.

The sharply contrasted passages of emotion in the second division of the play, in which the impersonation of Signora Duse reaches its highest point of excellence, are still endowed by Mme. Bernhardt with a rich variety of expression, while the portrayal rises in passionate intensity from that episode to the great climax of Act III., upon which, with such a hopelessly wooden Armand as M. Deneubourg, the curtain ought surely to fall.

The famous interview between Marguerite and the father of her lover was acted with the very perfection of art last night by both Mme. Bernhardt and M. Coquelin. Not a tone or a gesture was out of place. Coquelin has often impersonated the elder Duval here in his engagements with Mme. Hading, but, it seems, never quite so well as now. He contents himself with no other make-up than a moderately patriarchal sort of wig, and he lends dignity and human feeling to every utterance of the old gentleman. The sincerity and fervor of his appeal to the woman, and the tenderness of his recognition of her inherent worth (which is so strenuously insisted on all through the play), are splendidly effective.

One may be pardoned for not dwelling further on the antique and not too savory masterwork of the younger Dumas. People who want to see it in the original, (which is much more coherent, reasonable, and artistic than any one of the English versions,) may be assured that Sarah Bernhardt is the greatest of all Marguerite Gautiers. In each and every scene, from her entrance in a mood of joyless gayety in Act. I. to her lingering death by phthisis after her brief reunion with her lover; and that Coquelin, while such a rôle as old Duval gives him small opportunity, manages, at least, to exhibit some of his rare talent in his acting of it, and to make the dear old fellow much less of a bore than he usually is.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Peter F. Dailey, who is filling his last week in "Hodge, Podge & Co.," at the Madison Square Theatre, will on Friday night give the one hundredth performance of the musical comedy. Souvenirs will be distributed.

Extensive preparations are being made by the American Theatre management for its spectacular production of "Faust" next Monday night. Ralph Stuart will be seen in the part of Mephistopheles, and Miss Isabelle Evesson will take the rôle of Marguerite.

John Drew will close his engagement at the Empire Theatre at the end of next week, and Mr. Frohman has arranged his schedule for next season in such a way that Mr. Drew will open the theatre in September. The season will be the tenth of the theatre's existence.

Unless other arrangements can be made Miss Russell will go with "A Royal Family" to Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and Cincinnati. So far it has been found impossible to secure a substitute attraction to send on tour. The play, however, will be resumed at the Lyceum upon her return to this city.

Mr. Frank McKee denied last evening, at Wallack's Theatre, that he contemplates presenting Mary Mannering in a new play before this season terminates. Furthermore, Mr. McKee stated that his star would continue in her present play of "Janice Meredith" next season, visiting such territory as she is unable to reach this season.

The preparations for the holiday entertainment at the Eden Musée are practically completed. The interior of the Musée has been handsomely decorated, and many interesting changes have been made in the wax groups. In addition to the afternoon and evening concerts, the James R. Adams Pantomime Company will present "Humpty-Dumpty."

E. S. Willard, who is to follow Sarah Bernhardt and M. Coquelin at the Garden Theatre, beginning Dec. 31, will devote the first week of his engagement to "David Garrick," with the exception of the matinées on New Year's Day and Saturday, when he will appear for the only times during his engagement in "The Professor's Love Story."

Miss Maude Odell, whose operatic début will be made on Christmas Day with the Castle Square Opera Company in Chicago, when she will be heard in the leading contralto rôle in "Rob Roy," has been especially engaged for the following week with the Dearborn Stock Company, Chicago, to play the part of Antoinette de Mauban in a revival of "The Prisoner of Zenda." This rôle was originally played by her when James K. Hackett was first seen in this play at the Lyceum Theatre, this city.

SOCIETY AT THE OPERA

The Wealth and Fashion of the Metropolis on View Last Night.

RICH COSTUMES AND JEWELS

Great Auditorium Presented a Brilliant Scene, with Prominent Women in Their Smartest Gowns.

The first night of foreign opera at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening brought for the sixteenth time the usual display of wealth and fashion in the boxes and orchestra stalls, and a house in which every seat was taken, and in which hundreds of men and women stood in the spaces back of the parquet the performance through.

The social atmosphere of the great house last evening was a warm one, in marked contrast to that of the first night last year, which, in consequence of the panic in Wall Street on that day, was appreciably less brilliant. There were no anxious expressions on the faces of the men who on the corresponding date in 1899 restlessly moved from box to box and during the acts gathered in the corridors to discuss, not the music or the brilliant display, but the day's losses in the Street.

So close are the relations of the marts of finance with the world of society, that after weeks of prosperity this year in the Street, those who watched the brilliant scene of last evening were struck at once by its contrast to that of a year ago. Last night, as a year ago, Romeo et Juliette was the opera produced. But Gounod's matchless melodies had last evening the close attention of a notable audience. The varied colors, the flashing lights and jewels, combined to make a picture of exceeding beauty.

Although several prominent families have been plunged into mourning during the past few days, notably the Stuyvesant Fishes, the Van Nests, Gambrills, Parkers, and Beekmans, there was only one empty box—in either row—that of Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest in the parterre row, and the "glittering horeshoe" showed an unbroken circle of fashionable women, beautifully gowned and wearing superb jewels.

Even the women who occupied the orchestra chairs and those in the parquet and dress circles and the upper balcony were nearly all attired in evening dress which made the scene, as always, a fascinating one. There was much promenading in the corridors during the entr'actes, to watch which those in the fashionable part of the house gathered there to enjoy the spectacle of New York society on parade.

There were many new faces in the parterre boxes, and there were also many new subscribers in the grand tier boxes and the parquet. The majority of old opera-goers were there, relating incidents of other first nights, and telling stories of the days of older opera houses where New York society gathered, long before even the Academy of Music and its predecessor, the house in Astor Place, were built.

The fashionable part of the audience, as usual, was late in arriving. Only after the curtain fell at the close of the second act did a sudden flash of light reveal that the social part of the annual function was at its full. The approaches to the Opera House were crowded with men and women, for the most part milliners and dressmakers who came to see the latest fashions.

The quick flight from carriages to lobby revealed little of the costumes worn, but the crowd enjoyed a study of the wraps, which were even more showy and handsome than those worn last year. Much costly fur was used on these garments, which for the most part were of the richest materials.

THE PARTERRE BOXES.

In Box 1 were Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet. Mrs. Ogden Goelet wore white satin, trimmed with knots of green panne velvet, a green garland on the left shoulder and a diamond star in her hair, and pearl and diamond ornaments. Miss Goelet was in white crêpe de chine, with a bodice trimmed with sprays of holly and a single spray of holly in her hair.

In Box No. 3 were Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson. Mrs. Orme Wilson wore a light sage green satin, embroidered in flowers. Mrs. Vanderbilt was in a pale shade of blue satin, trimmed with lace and a wreath of diamonds in her hair.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde were in Box 5, with Miss Stokes and Herbert M. Hyde. Mrs. Notman was in pink and Miss Mildred Stokes was in pink silk trimmed with pink chiffon.

In Box 7 was Mrs. Astor, who wore black velvet, the bodice smothered in white lace, elbow sleeves with flaring edges trimmed with lace and ropes of diamonds draped on the bodice, and a band of black velvet studded with diamonds around her neck. About her waist was a loosely woven golden girdle studded with diamonds. She wore a diamond tiara and she carried an immense bouquet of white roses.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was in white net, embroidered in silver on white satin. She wore a rope of immense diamonds caught to her bodice with a large sapphire clasp, and diamonds in her hair. With the party were Frederick Betts, Harry Lehr, and Baron Alliotti.

In Box 9 were Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White and their guests, who were Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Lady Cunard, Alphonso de Navarro, and Alexander Harrison, the artist. Mrs. Stanford White was in white, with a wreath of white roses. Lady Cunard was in gray velvet pailletted in steel. Mrs. Stanley Mortimer was in white.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont occupied their box, No. 11. Their guests were the Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini; his niece, Countess Cassini; Sir Martin Conway, the English explorer; Richard Peters, and James V. Parker. Mrs. Belmont was in black tulle with the bodice pailletted in gold and a blue velvet knot in her hair and diamonds; Countess Cassini was in gray.

In Box 13 were Mrs. Lloyd Bryce and Miss Leila and Miss Claire Bryce. Mrs. Bryce was in pink satin and Miss Claire Bryce was in pale pink satin trimmed with chiffon. Miss Leila Bryce was in white relieved with touches of blue.

In Box 15 were Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and Miss Iselin. Miss Iselin was in white, with pink roses. Mrs. Iselin was in white satin.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Florence Twombly were in Box 17. Mrs. Twombly was in pearl-colored satin, with sprays of mauve flowers on the bodice and feathers of the same shade in her hair. Miss Florence Twombly wore a white silk frock, with a knot of black tulle on her shoulder and butterflies in her hair.

In Box No. 19 were Mrs. Henri Barbey and the Misses Barbey. Mrs. Barbey was in black. Miss Barbey was in black tulle, with a gold wreath on her head, and the youngest Miss Barbey was in white.

Box No. 21 held Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Jennings and Miss Burden. Miss Burden was in black and gold tulle.

In Box 25 were Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry. Mrs. Gerry was in white satin, Empire fashion, and diamonds. Miss Mabel Gerry was in blue and white, brocade, and Miss Angelica Gerry was in white.

In Box 25 were Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, and Miss Haven. Mrs. Peabody was in white, with diamonds. Miss Haven was also in white with dark cherry velvet and Mrs. Haven in black.

In Box 27 were Mr. and Mrs. George Bowdoin and Miss Bowdoin. Mrs. Bowdoin was in black.

In Box 31 were Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller, and Miss Stillman. Mrs. Stillman was in black and Miss Stillman in pink.

In Box 33 were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, whose guests were Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander Center Hitchcock, George Pollock, and Frank Griswold. Mrs. Hitchcock was in heliotrope brocade trimmed with white lace, and wore diamonds.

Pierpont Morgan had as his guests in Box 35 Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Satterlee. Mr. and Mrs. William G. Hamilton, and Miss Anna Morgan. Mrs. Satterlee was in black velvet and diamonds and wore a diamond tiara. Miss Morgan was in light pink.

In the Heber Bishop box, No. 34, were Mr. Bishop, Miss Bishop, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze had in Box 32, in addition to their débutante daughter, Miss Helen L. Kountze, their son, Delancey Kountze, and Robert B. Van Cortland and Mr. Wharton. Miss Kountze was in black lace over white satin, with pearls and diamonds, and Miss Helen Kountze wore white chiffon, with touches of black velvet on the bodice.

Ex-Secretary Whitney had as his guests in Box 30 Miss Helen Barney and the Baron and Baroness de Meiller. The Baroness wore electric blue velvet, spangled with silver.

In Box 28 were Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Caroline Wilmerding, Arden M. Robbins, R. Munroe Ferguson, and Herman Rinnicutt. Miss Wilmerding was in cream crepe de chine, with chiffon ruffles. Mrs. Cutting was in white. The Misses Cutting were also in white.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Murray and the Misses Babcock were in S. D. Babcock's box, No. 26. Prince Henri de Croy was their guest. Mrs. Murray (Miss Fanny Babcock) wore a very handsome gown of white chiffon, covered with lace, and some beautiful pearls. The Misses Babcock were in white.

Mrs. Robert Goelet's box was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. George G. De Witt. Their guests were Mrs. Augusta Temple Merritt, Miss Charlotte Pell, and James Tolfree. Mrs. De Witt was in gray brocaded satin, with a collarette of pearls. Mrs. Merritt was in white chiffon, trimmed with lace, and Miss Pell was in black chiffon, with a red rose in her hair.

Mrs. William D. Sloane occupied the Seward Webb box. With her were Miss Lila Sloane and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr. Mrs. Sloane was in white satin, the bodice trimmed with sprays of mauve flowers. She wore a diamond aigrette in her hair. Miss Lila Sloane was in green tulle. Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., was in a striking gown of red panne velvet.

In Box 20 were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Mrs. Mills wore a gown of white satin and a coronet of diamonds. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid was in a gown of pale lilac satin trimmed with white lace. She wore superb diamonds.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who had Box 18, had with them Miss McCook, Cecil Baring, Frederick Townsend Martin, and Isaac T. Burden. Mrs. Alexander was gowned in white satin, embroidered in spangles. In Box 16 were Gen. Samuel Thomas and Miss Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., had as their guests in Box 14 Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller. Mrs. Warren was in gray silk and diamonds, and Mrs. Miller was in black velvet with a crown of diamonds and a large bow knot of the same stones on her corsage.

In Box 12 were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons. Mrs. Clews was in pale rose pink satin and diamonds, and a garland of diamonds in her hair. Mrs. Parsons was in pale green satin and white lace.

In Box 10 George F. Baker had his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, (Miss Queenie Baker.) Mrs. Loew was in pink.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. D. Borden were in Box No. 8.

William K. Vanderbilt had with him as his guests in Box 6 Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. Mrs. Oliver Harriman was in white satin, the bodice veiled in black lace and the skirt trimmed with appliques of jet. She wore diamonds and carried an enormous fan of black plumes. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish also wore white satin trimmed with rose mauve flowers and a crescent of diamonds in her hair surmounted with a diamond aigrette.

Box 4 was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duer, Frederick Baldwin, and Frederick Delano Weekes. Mrs. Speyer was in white, with large black velvet bows. Mrs. Duer was in blue.

The A. D. Juilliard box was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Juilliard and Mr. and Mrs. Vatable. Mrs. Vatable was in black velvet, and Mrs. Juilliard was in black, with her famous pearls.

Among those who occupied grand tier boxes were:

THE GRAND TIER BOXES.

Mrs. R. W. Patterson,	Mrs. L. C. Clausen,
Miss Breese,	Mr. and Mrs. R. C.
Mrs. Sanford Bissell,	Clark,
Miss Wells,	Mrs. J. P. Laflin,
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Clark,	Mrs. E. St. John Hays,

Mrs. George C. Clausen had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. Howard Carroll. Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Clark had Miss Clark and Miss Louisa Parsons with them.

In Box 41, as the guests of Mrs. Sanford Bissell, were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, Miss Eleanor Patterson, William North Duane, and Edward S. Homer. Mrs. E. St. John Hays had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, Mrs. Hays, and Henry F. Dater.

IN THE PARQUET.

In the orchestra stalls among others were:

Jacques Huber,	Mrs. T. L. Clark,
Miss Helen F. Pratt,	C. R. Smith,
Victor Morawitz,	Mrs. Helen E. Holbrook,
Miss C. M. Smith,	Henry D. Brewster,
Mrs. M. A. Field,	C. H. Stitt,
T. P. Field,	Mrs. E. Steiger,
A. N. Beadleston,	Mrs. W. G. Davies,
B. Lounsbury,	Miss Lucy F. Myers,
Mrs. S. F. Barger,	R. S. Holt, Jr.,
Mrs. H. H. Knox,	J. G. Speed,
Mrs. Herman Ubl,	Howard C. Butler,
Henry Parrish,	Mrs. A. Wix,
S. T. Shaw,	Mrs. F. S. Douglass,
H. B. Wilson,	Miss L. Benet,
Mrs. D. H. Stewart,	Mrs. A. R. Turner,
Perkins Stern,	J. M. Punch,
Dr. Carl Beck,	S. M. Williams,
Mrs. J. H. Selmes,	Mrs. John Koster,
H. D. Lyman,	Miss F. Pressler,
Mrs. R. Chesterman,	Mrs. John Brown,
Otto M. Eidlitz,	G. W. Priest,
J. J. Mitchell,	M. C. Roach,
Morris K. Jesup,	L. C. Till,
L. E. Wells,	Mrs. H. F. Gardner,
James J. Goodwin,	Mrs. W. F. Jarvis,
Mrs. P. B. Candler,	Miss Mary C. Schuyler,
G. D. Mackey,	Miss M. E. Watson,
Stewart A. Coats,	B. H. Beccomb,
Mrs. Henry F. Dimock,	H. De Voe,
C. M. Hyde,	Miss Lila T. Willis,
Mrs. C. F. Swan,	Mrs. E. A. Rainsford,
W. H. Stafford,	L. D. Ferris,
Mrs. R. C. Colt,	Mrs. James M. Stewart,
Julius Robertson,	E. Ehrman,
Mrs. John J. Morris,	A. C. Zabriskie,
Mrs. Alfred de Cordova,	M. M. Billings,
James C. Parrish,	Ferdinand Hirsh,
Edward Winslow,	H. W. Harris,
R. J. Kimball,	G. R. Turnbull,
C. M. Goodridge,	N. W. Ladd,
S. Philip Staats,	H. Morgenthau,
Mrs. W. A. Putnam,	C. F. Droste,
Miss M. Penniman,	J. H. Volkman,
C. T. Cook,	E. M. Shepard,
Miss De Ruyter,	L. E. Waterman,
Mrs. W. L. Suydam,	C. Pyfer,
Mrs. J. L. Lee,	F. C. Moore,
Mrs. F. E. Ballard,	Henry Evans,
A. Roelker,	A. Simonson,
N. Salsbury,	Miss Roosevelt,
Mrs. Adams,	H. Rothschild,
Mrs. J. B. Dickson,	H. Hummel,
A. A. Cowles,	Mrs. J. Taylor,
Miss A. B. Jennings,	A. J. Rothermel,
K. G. Gilbert,	C. L. Johnson,
Henry Hummel,	E. G. Tinker,
C. L. Davis,	Miss Cushing,
E. L. Johnson,	James A. Wright,
Mrs. E. D. Avon,	Miss Tyndall,
Mrs. Polk,	J. B. Witherall,
Mrs. Deas,	H. B. Ditson,
Mrs. W. Bryce,	George C. Barrett,
E. P. Cole,	James P. Laflin,
G. Bidwell,	W. H. Poor,
A. J. Rothermel,	W. H. Bridgman,
Mrs. J. E. Emmet,	A. H. Schermerhorn,
Mrs. M. E. Carpenter,	H. C. Beadleston,
Mrs. M. E. Copeland,	Miss Dehon,
Mrs. W. Bunker,	G. B. Post,
Manton B. Metcalf,	W. Butler Duncan,
Henry H. Vail,	I. D. Fletcher,
Miss A. E. Hasbrook,	C. D. Halsey,
G. G. Frelinghuysen,	Mrs. Van Wyck Brinkerhoff,
W. Luttgen,	S. S. Blood,
Mrs. J. Van Doren,	George Mayer,
Mrs. H. T. Wright,	E. Matthews,
B. Adams Burnett,	J. G. Oxand,
F. Voorhies McAllister,	C. W. Bowne,
E. W. Inslee,	Miss E. Remsen,
Robert R. Remington,	Mrs. Tillottson,
F. F. Emmet,	J. R. Suydam,
Miss A. Pliess,	Mrs. A. F. Brush,
Mrs. F. Bushnell,	Miss F. Jones,
Mrs. A. I. Smith,	W. C. Strong,
J. Dwight,	C. B. Stockwell,
Mrs. B. E. Kingman,	A. Pinchott,
Mrs. R. C. Black,	Mrs. E. M. Raymond,
Mrs. B. G. Janeway,	Dr. Bull,
Theodore G. Eger,	Gen. Eckert,
Mrs. S. Hartshorn,	F. De Flores,
Mrs. J. T. Dunnell,	A. P. Montant,
Mrs. W. E. Coffin,	F. Holden Hall,
John McCann,	E. C. Whitney,
Mrs. J. V. Meserole,	Brayton Ives,
Mrs. G. B. Hurd,	C. L. Ives,
Mrs. C. A. Macey, Jr.,	M. S. Remsen,
W. Hogencamp,	McC. Butt,
Dr. J. G. Perry,	G. C. St. John,
Frank C. Travers,	H. R. Eckelheim,
Mark Ash,	Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hendricks,
L. J. Busby,	

A "KISSER" IN THE BRONX.

Three Young Women Hugged and Kissed by a Young Man with a Beard.

Three young women were kissed and hugged in the streets of the Bronx yesterday and last night, and the police are looking for a man in a white soft hat who was complained about by the young women.

Ida Fisher was kissed last night at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Third Avenue. She was walking home when a man threw his arms about her and kissed her twice on the cheek. Then he ran, and the young woman screamed. Policeman Flannery of the Tremont Station, to whom she told what had happened, reported the case to the station.

The man is described as 5 feet 7 inches in height, with a brown Vandyke beard. He was dressed in a blue suit and a white soft hat. He had no overcoat. The other two young women kissed and hugged would not give their names.

Captured Sophs at Freshmen's Feast.

The dinner of the freshman class of Columbia University, held at the Hotel Majestic last night, was enlivened by the presence of five members of the Sophomore class, who had been captured on the campus early in the evening and conveyed in a furniture van to the scene of the festivities.

Troopers Attack Bolomen.

MANILA, Dec. 18.—Lieut. Herbert L. Evans of the Forty-fourth Volunteer Infantry Regiment, with fifty men, attacked Dec. 12 several hundred bolomen and fifty insurgents armed with rifles, occupying an intrenched position at Tonoxigan, Island of Cebu. The Americans had three men wounded and the enemy lost twelve men killed and many wounded.

21,000 Panay Natives Take the Oath.

MANILA, Dec. 18.—Gen. Hughes reports that 21,000 persons in the Island of Panay have sworn allegiance to the United States.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR OSWALD OTTENDORFER

Tributes to the Dead Editor in German and English.

Ceremonies at Liederkranz Hall Attended by Prominent Citizens and Representatives of Many Organizations.

The funeral of Oswald Ottendorfer, publisher and editor of the Staats-Zeitung, was held yesterday in two separate services. The first took place at 9 o'clock at the residence, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, and was attended only by the members of the family and the immediate friends of the deceased, after which the body was borne to the Deutscher Liederkranz, on Fifty-eighth Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues, where a large gathering, including many prominent citizens, paid their tribute to the character and lifework of the distinguished dead.

The services at the residence were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Hebler, who spoke briefly of Mr. Ottendorfer's love for the poor and of his many other sterling qualities which had endeared him to a very large circle.

Then began the funeral procession to the Liederkranz Hall. At the head of the procession marched the ushers, followed by the pall bearers, the latter consisting of George von Skal, Frank Schmidt, Herman Lauckhardt, Clemens Huenewinckell, and Oscar Brion, from the staff of the Staats-Zeitung, and Andrew H. Green, Edward S. Whitman, August Finsser, Julius D. Brunn, Adolf Kuttroff, Richard H. Adams, and Reinhold Van Der Emde, representing the Isabella Home Society.

Then came the casket, hidden under a bank of floral tributes, and behind it came the family, consisting of Edward Uhl, Mrs. Anna Woerishofer, Miss Carola Woerishofer, Mrs. Herman Uhl, Oswald Uhl, Mr and Mrs. Herman Ridder and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Meyer, Mrs. Eleanor Stabler, Miss Oekiman, and Patrick Gaffigan, for many years Mr. Ottendorfer's valet.

After the family walked six ex-Presidents of the Deutscher Liederkranz—Julius A. May, Dr. Mittendorf, P. Ringler, R. H. Adams, Julius Hoffmann, and William Vigelius. They were accompanied by John De Witt Warner, who delivered the English eulogy.

The hall was filled to its utmost with friends and admirers of the deceased. The casket was carried into the room while Frank's Orchestra played Handel's "Dead March from Saul." Then followed an old folk-song by the Liederkranz choir.

George Von Skal, managing editor of the Staats-Zeitung, delivered an address in German, dwelling especially upon the broad view of mankind which Mr. Ottendorfer took. His sight, he said, was not only broad, but deep and penetrating as well, and his love and work for mankind was in proportion to his knowledge of them.

After the dead march from Beethoven's opera "Erourska" had been given, John De Witt Warner delivered a eulogy in English, speaking tenderly and eloquently of the many qualities which had made the deceased not only powerful, but beloved by all who knew him.

"Adequate as may be the offering that I can bring," said the speaker, "there is a tribute a thousand times richer in the hearts of those who are here this morning. In the ways in which the world judges success, this man was indeed great, but much more so in those capacities which make a man stand out from among his fellows personally.

"Mr. Ottendorfer was imbued with that sort of courage that makes a man stand unflinchingly on the ground which he believes is right and just, when all those about him are falling.

"He is to be remembered not as a representative German-American, but as the great American of German birth."

A few remarks were made by William Vigelius after which the service was brought to a close with Grieg's "Herswulde," played by the orchestra.

Among the societies represented at the service were the Arion, Deutscher Liederkranz, Eichenkranz, Beethoven, Mainzer Carneval Verein, Austro-Hungarian Volksfest Verein, Deutscher Kriegerland, Deutscher Gesellschaft, Gesellig Wissenschaftlicher Verein, Independent New York Schützen, and the German Press Club.

Some of the prominent people present at the exercises were Isidor Straus, Miles O'Brien, Police Captains Schmittberger and Haughey, Jacob H. Schiff, Charles Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn; Supreme Court Justices Bischoff, McLean, Giegerich, and Freedman, Gen. B. F. Tracy, ex-Mayor Cooper, Aqueduct Commissioner Windolph, Ferdinand Levy, Superintendent Jasper, Gen. Franz Sigel, Theodore Sutro, Carl Schurz, the German Consul Gen. Buenz, Frederick William Halis, A. P. Fitch, Senator Fox, ex-Secretary Fairchild, Judge Sutro, and President Guggenheimer.

Following the funeral services the body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Otto Hubach, city editor of the Staats-Zeitung, delivered a short eulogy at the grave.

MAY SELL ENGLISH CHURCH.

French Government Seizes St. Joseph's, Paris, for Arrears of Taxes—American Catholics Attend It.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The French Government has refused the petition of the American and British Ambassadors requesting that the Passionist Fathers and Chaplains of the English-speaking Catholic Church of St. Joseph be exempt from the heavy tax which the special law imposes on religious bodies. The petition represented that the fathers discharge the duties of secular priests stationed in Paris solely to minister to the needs of the English-speaking colony, and that their withdrawal will be an irreparable loss to the colony.

The church was built thirty years ago with English and American money, and the congregation is composed chiefly of English, Americans, and Irish. The fathers have already contested the matter in the courts, which have decided against them.

The Government has now seized St. Joseph's and the property of the fathers in the Avenue Hoche, and threatens to sell the property unless the sum of 20,000f., arrears of taxes since 1898, is paid. The services, however, are not interfered with. The fathers propose to appeal to English and American Catholics for assistance.

PRINCE OF WALES DENOUNCED.

Dr. Parker, in His Temporary Capacity of Editor, Attacks Him and Lord Rosebery.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple, who has assumed for a week the editorship of The Sun, in to-day's issue of the paper, under the heading "Betting and Gambling Forecasts," tilts at the Prince of Wales and Lord Rosebery as follows:

"Woe to any country in which the heirs to the throne and Prime Ministers favor the race course, or resists among us to-day. If Princes are guilty, it is a poor consolation for us to rebuke peasants. If the Premier can blaspheme, he has no right to rebuke ribaldry upon the street. I would rather have as Premier a man of solid character than one of brilliant mind addicted to habits that may have the effect of a pestilence upon the rising generation."

LORD STRATHCONA'S ADDRESS.

He is Installed as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University and Speaks on Unity of the Empire.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner, was installed as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University this morning. He met with a very cordial greeting from the students.

In his rectorial address Lord Strathcona dealt with the unity of the empire. He referred to the gratifying growth of the Dominion of Canada and the Federation of Australia, and mentioned the similar federation of South Africa, to follow the war.

The speaker did not altogether favor an imperial Parliament. He thought a consultative imperial Council would meet all the needs.

At the close of his address Lord Strathcona announced that he would give £25,000, provided £50,000 more was raised within a year, to wipe out the debt of the university.

Charles Mitchell of Newcastle has offered another £20,000 to the university.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The programme for to-day is not an overfull one. The wedding of Thomas Entwisle Peters and Miss Gladys Whitin, at Grace Church, at 3:30 P. M., will be the principal event of the afternoon. There are to be several "at homes," including those of Mrs. Charles Addison Miller of 26 West Thirty-seventh Street and of Mrs. Alfred Ely and Miss Helena Rutherfurd Ely, at 175 Second Avenue. The second performance of Leonidas Westervelt's comedy, "Professor Whimsical," by members of the sophomore class of Columbia University, will be given at the Carnegie Lyceum this evening, and the first of a series of concerts by the Morgan String Quartet, organized by Mrs. Jacob W. Miller and Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, will take place, also this evening, at Mrs. Miller's. Mrs. James Varnum of 37 East Thirty-ninth Street will give a dinner this evening, and Mrs. Dexter Hawkins of 5 West Thirty-fourth Street will also give a dinner.

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Among coming dinners are those to be given by Mrs. Elizabeth Remsen on Saturday next for Mme. Sembrich, by Mrs. L. Townsend Burden, also on Saturday; by Mrs. William Street on Thursday for Miss Rosamond Street, and by Mrs. R. H. White of 2 East Seventy-fifth Street on Saturday. Mrs. White's dinner will follow a theatre party in the afternoon.

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Other entertainments of the near future recently announced are dances to be given by Mrs. William Seward Webb for her daughter, Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb, on Jan. 16 and 30, and a dance to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on Jan. 9.

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Cards for days at home have been issued by Mrs. James Wilson Clark and Miss Clark of 46 East Fifty-third Street, for Tuesdays, Jan. 8 and 15; Mrs. Payson Merrill and Miss Cornelia Helen Merrill of 41 East Sixty-seventh Street, for Thursdays in January; by Mrs. Samuel P. Hinckley of 126 East Sixtieth Street, to introduce Miss Dorothy Hinckley, for Thursday, Jan. 8 and 17, and by Mrs. Henry Ashton Crosby (Miss Mary Leavitt) of 20 Washington Square West, to introduce Miss Beatrice Crosby, for Fridays in January.

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To-day will bring the wedding, in Grace Church, of Thomas Entwisle Peters of Gloucestershire, England, and Miss Gladys Whitin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Whitin (Miss Lucy Morgan) of 9 West Fiftysixth Street. The ceremony will take place at 3:30 o'clock, and the Rev. Dr. Huntington will officiate. Miss Whitin's father will give her away. The maid of honor is to be Miss Caroline Nichols of Worcester; the Misses Cecil Boardman, Juliette Hubbell, and Charlotte Stillman of New York, and Susan Franklin, Louisa Weightman, and Angelica Thompson will be the bridesmaids. Mr. Peters will have as his best man Harry M. Ward, and his ushers are to be W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., a cousin of the bride; Stowe Phelps, C. Morton Whitman, Templeton Johnston, Edwin Sands, and Dwight Taylor, another cousin of the bride. Mr. Peters will take his bride to India for the coming Winter, and they will return to Mr. Peters's English home next Summer.

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The many friends of Mrs. James E. Martin (Miss Florence Brokaw) will regret to learn that she is ill with typhoid fever at her city residence, 808 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Martin returned to town only a few weeks ago from her country place, Martin Hall, at Great Neck, L. I.

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Miss Gladys Whitin, daughter of Lewis M. Whitin of 9 West Fifty-sixth Street, gave yesterday afternoon at her parents' residence a luncheon for her attendants at her wedding to-day. Her guests were Miss Caroline Nichols of Worcester, who is to be the maid of honor; the Misses Cecil Boardman, Juliette Hubbell, and Charlotte Stillman of New York, and Susan Franklin of Baltimore; Louisa Weightman of Philadelphia and Angelica Thompson of Troy, who are to be her bridesmaids; Miss Grace Gillette and one or two others. Late in the afternoon there was a rehearsal for to-day's wedding.

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Mrs. John Erving of 17 West Fiftieth Street gave yesterday afternoon at her residence the second of two coming out receptions for her daughter, Miss Justine Bayard Erving. Mrs. Erving and her débutante daughter were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Erving's two married daughters, Mrs. Henry W. Cooper and Mrs. John V. S. Pruyn, and Miss Erving. Mrs. Erving was gowned in black and white and Miss Erving in black velvet.

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Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., went to the theatre on Monday evening. This was her first outing since the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Vanderbilt expects to attend a dinner at her sister's, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, on Christmas eve. There is to be a Christmas tree for the new Vanderbilt heiress.

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Among the hostesses of the dinners given last night before the opera were Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Paul Dana, and Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones. These dinners were small, and Mrs. Goelet and Mrs. Dana, with their guests, afterward went to the opera.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse, (Miss Georgiana D. Remsen,) who have been absent from New York for several months, have returned. They were guests at a luncheon given yesterday at the Waldorf by Mrs. James F. Kernochan. Miss Mary Scott of San Francisco is the guest of Mrs. Francis Burton Harisorn (Miss Mary Crocker of San Francisco) at the latter's residence, 6 West Fifty-sixth Street.

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The second "Fortnightly" was danced at the Astoria last evening. Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw and Mrs. Thomas D. Young, Jr., received. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, owing to a temporary indisposition, was not present. The cotillion was led by Alexander Hadden, dancing with Miss Morris. There were a number of guests from out of town. The favors were paper knives of ivory and brass, paper weights, &c., for the men, and for the women silk pompons in various colors for the hair and fancy belts. Among those dancing were the Misses Angelica S. Church, Iddo Adams, Beste, Stevens, de Kay, Delafield, Hoe, Olyphant, Drake, Martin, Boardman, Beekman, Gould, and Fanshawe, and the Messrs. Landale, Myers, Shaw, Goadby, Bogert, Hawkins, Montgomery, Borden, Delafield, McLean, Hubbard, Jones, Fales, and Gibson.

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Mrs. William Manice of 20 East Forty-first Street gave a dinner last night in honor of Miss Nathalie Schenck. Among her guests were the Misses Evelyn Parsons, Sibyl Kane, Marian Whitaker, and Kathleen Neilson.

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Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck gave at her residence on Lexington Avenue yesterday a luncheon. Her guests included Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. William Pollock, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. J. K. Soley, Mrs. John Suydam, and Miss Clementina Furniss and Miss Peil.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the Majestic for Liverpool are Mr. and Mrs. Howard Abel, Capt. G. S. Cartwright, Mrs. A. S. V. Grinnell, Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Latlin, Capt. Montague and Mrs. Montague, Hon. H. Plunkett, Mrs. Horace Porter, D. A. Stuart, and Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Senator Kean and his sister, Miss Kean, entertained a distinguished dinner company this evening at their new residence in I Street, which in the hands of its present owner has become one of the most delightfully appointed homes at the capital. The guests were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. Slater, Miss Gwynn, Senator Allison, Senator Aldrich, Senator Wolcott, C. A. Griscom of Philadelphia, and Miss Elizabeth Kean.

Mrs. Augenard gave a dinner party this evening, the entertainment being the result of a wager on the West Point-Annapolis football game of Dec. 1. The name cards were tiny flags of the Naval Academy, with the name of each guest attached by a still smaller United States flag. A representation of the Annapolis mascot and a reproduction of white roses graced the centre of the round table, where other suggestions of the famous victory were also in evidence. The guests were the Secretary of the Navy, Assistant Secretary Hackett, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield, Commander and Mrs. Richard T. Mulligan, Commander and Mrs. Henry C. Davis, Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Hoff, and Dr. Kindelberger.

Miss Fannie Fuller, youngest daughter of the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, made her début at a tea at her parents' residence this afternoon. Receiving with the débutante and her mother were Mrs. Hugh Campbell Wallace of Tacoma, Washington, and Mrs. Nathaniel Francis, Jr., of New York, both daughters of the house. Other assistants were the Misses Harlan, the Misses McKenna, and Miss Brewer, all of the Supreme Court families; the Misses Griggs, the Misses Hitchcock, Miss Vivian Sartoris, Miss Julia Foraker, Miss Haquer, and Miss Sargent.

Mrs. Augustus Tyler gave a large reception this afternoon to introduce her second daughter, Miss Sarah Tyler. Assisting in the entertainment were Mrs. Edward Tyler, Mme. von Bruening, Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Deering, Miss Bessie Ferguson, Miss Kellogg, and Miss Aileen Kerr.

A Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Post (Miss Caroline T. How) celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on Monday, at their residence, at New Brighton, S. I. They were former residents of New York, but for some years past have lived on Staten Island. Owing to the delicate health of Mrs. Post there was no formal celebration, but a family luncheon, which was participated in by the sons and daughters and daughters-in-law and two or three intimate friends. The couple received many beautiful gifts. A remarkable fact is that Mr. and Mrs. Post have six children and nine grandchildren and have never had a death occur in their family. Mr. Post is the oldest living male representative of the old New York family of Post.

Cliff Cottages at Newport Sold.

The property on Sea View Avenue, Newport, R. I., formerly known as the Livingston cottages and more recently as the Cliff cottages, has been sold through Brokers W. E. & F. B. Taylor. There are four houses on the property, which will be extensively altered and improved, and one of which will probably be occupied by the purchaser, who is said to be a prominent New Yorker.

DR. CHARLES S. TAFT DEAD.

Was the First Surgeon to Reach Lincoln's Side After the Assassination.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Dr. Charles S. Taft, the first surgeon to reach the side of President Lincoln after he had been shot in Ford's Theatre, Washington, died to-day at his home, 39 South Seventh Avenue, this city. He had lived in Mount Vernon for about a year. He was born in New York, and after graduating as a physician shortly after the outbreak of the war he entered the Army Medical Corps.

On the night Booth shot the President Dr. Taft occupied a seat in the orchestra of the theatre just below the box occupied by the President. When the shot was fired Dr. Taft arose and called out he was a surgeon and would attend the President. Willing hands lifted him into the air and he was dragged

SPEEDWAY TEAM RACES

Tom and Lotus Paired, Showed the Way in Several Brushes.

AN AFTERNOON'S GOOD SPORT

Smith, a Pacer, Was a Factor in Some Fast Trials—Damiana Won a Three-Cornered Brush.

Team racing was the most interesting feature of yesterday afternoon's sport on the Speedway, when James Murphy's famous pacing team, Tom and Lotus, had a series of brushes that were among the best witnessed this Fall. The team was in unusually fine condition, and ready to meet all comers. After winning several minor heats, they were turned to a good start with the old favorite, Commodore Porter, (2:13,) driven by Hugh Reilly. For the first quarter Commodore Porter held the lead easily and then the team began to creep up on him, so that by the time the stretch was reached they had closed the gap completely and were upon perfectly even terms. Then began a desperate struggle for a lead, but Commodore Porter was not ready to meet a spurt and the pair crossed the line a half length in front. The second heat was as exciting as the first, except that the team took the lead in the start and was never headed, although closely followed by Commodore Porter, who was beaten by a half length. In the third and last heat Commodore Porter somewhat redeemed himself, but had not quite enough speed to win.

The pacer Smith, 2:13, driven by J. P. Baiter, did some fast work and had a very lively go with Edward W., 2:21¼, driven by George Coleman. To the surprise of everybody, Edward W. gained a lead which Smith was unable to overcome, and the pacer lost by a good length.

There was a very pretty three-cornered brush between the chestnut trotter Damiana, 2:22¼; Glenmere Boy, 2:14¼, driven by J. Donley, and N. T. B. 2:21¼. The start was somewhat ragged, but before a quarter had been covered all three horses were pretty well bunched, with N. T. B. in the lead, Glenmere Boy following, a half length behind. At the head of the stretch Damiana showed a remarkable burst of speed and had a lead in an instant. This she gradually increased, and won by a length, with Glenmere Boy second. The bay pacer Grant, 2:17¼, with C. R. Jarvis handling the reins, was matched against Oscar, driven by B. Zahn, who gave him a good race, but was no match for his speed. Smith, 2:13, led the way home in a pretty brush, with Teddy Look, 2:20¼, driven by H. L. Stout, and Commodore Porter, 2:13, and the bay mare Rival, 2:17½, driven by John F. Cockerill, came down the stretch together, Commodore Porter having a slight advantage as the mark was passed.

Harry Davis, driven by M. Timmons, beat Strathbelle, driven by George Spear. The well-known trotter Alice Barnes, 2:11½, was on the road, but her owner, E. E. Smathers, did not step her.

Important Change in Turf Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 18.—A deal contemplating the absorption of the American Turf Congress by the Eastern Jockey Club is now on foot, according to statements of well-known horsemen here. They claim that it will be carried to completion at the meeting of the congress at Chicago in May. The plan is to restrict the length of race meetings in the West and to reduce the number of tracks in Chicago to one. Harlem, Hawthorne, and the New Worth tracks will be outlawed and a meeting of comparatively short duration allowed at Washington Park. Memphis, Latonia, and St. Louis will be likewise restricted. It is thought that this will do away with the system of continuous racing around the large circuits and give the small places a chance to see good horses running. The plan meets with approval here, as it would give Lexington a meeting.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—One and one-eighth miles.—Donna Rita, 110 pounds, (Bradford,) 1; Phidias, 104, 2; Pacemaker, 107, 3. Time—1:57. Five furlongs.—Tonicum, 115, (Mitchell,) 1; Admiral Pepper, 101, 2; Choice, 114, 3. Time—1:02. Mile.—Lillian Reed, 100, (Ransom,) 1; Linden Ella, 100, 2; Sir Gatlan, 105, 3. Time—1:42⅘. Seven furlongs.—Tom Kingsley, 108, (Dale,) 1; Alex, 107, 2; Georgia, 110, 3. Time—1:28⅘. Six and one-half furlongs.—McGrathiana Prince, 103, (Mitchell,) 1; Handcuff, 112, 2; Terralene, 104, 3. Time—1:22⅘. Mile.—Boy Blue, 109, (Cochran,) 1; Elsmore, 108, 2; Rodd, 87, 3. Time—1:42½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Five furlongs. Duckey, 102, (Coburn,) 1; MacLaren, 105, 2; Fornifatus, 103, 3. Time—1:03. Six furlongs. Brutal, 115, (O'Connor,) 1; Quarterchal, Nell, 118, 2; Arggregor, 113, 3. Time—1:18. Seven furlongs. Lomond, 102, (Dominick,) 1; Good Hope, 104, 2; Isaline, 101, 3. Time—1:31. Seven furlongs. Boundless, 99, (Buchanan,) 1; Alec, 103, 2; Cyril, 106, 3. Time—1:31½. Five furlongs. Mauna, 103, (Mounce,) 1; Bambouilla, 102, 2; Herculean, 102, 3. Time—1:03¼. Six and a half furlongs. Bernota, 103, (Coburn,) 1; Galanthus, 101, 2; Dandy Jim, 108, 3. Time—1:24½.

PRINCETON HOCKEY TEAM LOST.

Quaker Citys Won the Second Match by Four Goals to None.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 18.—The Princeton University hockey team was defeated here to-night at the ice palace by the Quaker City Club players by the score of 4 goals to 0. It was the return match between the two teams and Capt. Little's men were determined to retrieve the defeat of their first visit if possible. The game was an unusually fast one, and at times the play was brilliant. Princeton gave a remarkably good team exhibition, excelling in that particular. Little and Henry at cover point and point respectively seldom allowed the puck to get past their stations in the second half of the game.

Quaker City scored three of her goals in the first half, and the fourth a half minute after play was started in the second half. Then Princeton took a brace and the excellent work of Little and Henry, as noted above, prevented further scoring. The lineup:

Quaker City, 4.	Position.	Princeton, 0.
Rhoades	Goal	Brown
Huston	Point	Henry, Homans
Gorman	Cover Point	Little
Devine, Robertson	Hover	Furnell
Varney, Wallace, Demotte	Right forward	Poe
Orton	Centre forward	Ogden
Rodgers	Left forward	McAlpin

Goals—Orton, 2; Devine, 2. Referee—Mr. Clifford. Umpires—Messrs. Hall and Ewing. Timekeeper—Mr. Roser, Pennsylvania Dental College. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Entries for Billiard Tournament.

Dr. A. L. Ranney, for the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, has announced a list of eight entries for the Class A billiard tournament for the amateur championship, to be held in the theatre of the clubhouse beginning on Feb. 4, under sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union. The men who will compete are Charles Threshie of Boston, Class B champion in 1899; Albert G. Cutler of Boston, winner of the Class B championship that was decided Monday night; Charles G. Schmitt of Boston, Charles S. Norris, ex-amateur champion of the Chicago Athletic Association, now a resident of New York; John A. Hendrick of New York, Dr. L. L. Mial of New York, Dr. Mun Smith of St. Louis, and Charles Conklin of Chicago. The winner will challenge Wilson P. Foss for the Class A championship emblem, won by him in the competition last year. It is said by officials that this championship contest will be the last held in New York for several years, as the annual competitions will be transferred to other cities.

Christmas Day Skating Races.

A large number of entries have already been received for the skating carnival to be held at Silver Lake, S. I., on Christmas Day, and it is expected that nearly all the well-known skaters in this part of the country will take part in the competition. The open events will be one-mile, novice; one-mile handicap, and three-mile handicap. Entries close to-morrow with W. H. Robertson, 29 Park Row, city.

Mrs. Sidney Webster's Narrow Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 18.—Mrs. Webster, wife of Sidney Webster, had a narrow escape from serious injury last Monday at the Webster villa in Harrison Avenue. It appears that Mrs. Webster struck a match, and the sparks flew into the lace on her waist and ignited it. The butler, hearing Mrs. Webster calling for help, ran to her assistance and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, not, however, before Mrs. Webster had been burned about the breast and hands.

BENEFIT ATHLETIC SHOW.

Interesting Sporting Exhibition for the Hugh S. Hart Fund.

The sporting benefit for the family of the late Hugh S. Hart, turf reporter and sporting writer, drew a fairly good attendance to the amusement hall in Grand Central Palace last night, and with the advance sale of tickets netted nearly $500 for the fund. The entertainment was of a mixed character, a few vocal efforts being sandwiched in among such exhibitions of a sporting and athletic nature as could be put upon the stage. The promised exhibition boxing bouts were not presented, as the police warned the managers of the show that such contests would be an infraction of the law. Several exhibitions of wrestling were put on, however, but no decisions were made. Hugh Leonard, the wrestling instructor, with George Bechtel, one of his pupils, gave a decidedly interesting bout, in which, without really trying for a fall, they illustrated most of the holds and tricks of the game.

The pugilistic champion, "Jim" Jeffries, could not appear for the announced wrestling exhibition with Ernest Roeber, and in consequence Roeber's part in the entertainment was limited to acting as referee for a sharp and clever Graeco-Roman wrestling bout between George Bothner of the Pastime Athletic Club and Phil Brown, known as the "Irish Giant." Both men worked hard for an advantage, Bothner's agility and skill offsetting Brown's greater strength, and the spectators warmed up to the contest as if it were something more than a mere friendly display. Bothner ended the struggle by turning Brown with a quick twist, and spreading him on his back before he could recover. The time was 6:30. One more wrestling encounter that aroused keen interest was between two amateurs who were introduced as "The Iceman" and "The Beerman." Several exhibitions of bag punching were given. John L. Sullivan made his inevitable "I remain yours truly" speech, and a number of lesser lights in pugilism, past and present, were introduced.

Receipts of Yale-Princeton Game.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 18.—George R. Murray, General Treasurer of the University Athletic Association, to-day gave out his report of the money received from the Yale-Princeton football game, held here on Nov. 17. The total number of tickets sold was 41,408, at $2 each, making a total of $26,016 received. The expenses for policemen, umpire, referee, &c., amounted to $1,440.24, which left net receipts of $24,575.76, of which Yale and Princeton each received half—$12,287.88 each. The total amount received in 1898 was about $24,500. Manager Hall of the baseball team announced to-day that Hugh Wilson, 1902, has been appointed manager of the freshman baseball team.

Doings of College Athletes.

A Tufts College combination hockey team has been organized at College Hill. Arthur F. Williams, Jr., '02, was elected Captain, and A. W. Robinson, M. S., '03, manager.

Hugh Jennings, the former Brooklyn baseball player, who has been engaged to coach the Cornell nine throughout the entire season of 1901, will enter the Cornell Law School with the purpose of adopting the legal profession.

Hockey has this Winter been revived at Swarthmore after a lapse of several seasons. W. J. Clothier of Wynnewood, Penn., has been elected Captain of the team, and games will probably be played against Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Hartford.

The Cornell University Track Athletic Association has arranged for a handicap road race to be held Jan. 12 on the Cornell campus, at Ithaca. Prizes will be awarded the first six men. The handicaps will be sealed and not announced until immediately after the race.

Effort is being made by the University of Chicago athletic managers to send their hockey team East during the Christmas holidays. If the project succeeds at least four matches will be arranged, and the probable contestants of the Westerners will be Pennsylvania, Princeton, Yale, the University of Maryland, and the Quaker City Club.

It is rumored at Harvard that "Bill" Reid, the Captain of the Crimson baseball nine, and former full back on the 'Varsity eleven, has been induced to act as head football coach next Fall. As yet Capt. Campbell refuses to make any definite statement. He says he is looking for a good man, but it is known that he has discussed Reid as head coach with a number of the football men.

The University of Pennsylvania has found a new sprinter in J. R. Anderson of Salt Lake City. Anderson has a scholastic record of ten seconds flat for the 100 yards, and is also an exceptionally fast man in the 220 yards. He is nearly 6 feet in height, weighs about 180 pounds, and is thought by Coach Woodruff capable of winning points in other track and field events in which he has not yet been tried.

Cornell's football authorities are considering seriously the project of engaging only graduate coaches hereafter, and it is generally believed that Glen S. Warner, the old Cornell player, who has coached the Carlisle Indians for the last few seasons, will be offered the position of head coach, to succeed Percy Haughton of Harvard. Should Mr. Warner, for financial reasons, be unable to coach the Ithacans next Fall, the choice will probably fall upon Capt. Starbuck of this year's team.

Pennsylvania's track candidates will begin practice indoors by Jan. 1, when the new indoor cinder track will be completed. The Quakers will this year lose the most heavily in the sprints and field events, and to develop new men in all events a series of weekly handicap games will be arranged to last throughout the Winter. In addition to these games, it is the intention of the track management to send some of the more promising of the men to the various indoor games to be held at Boston, New York, and Washington. The first of these games will be held at Boston, where Pennsylvania will compete against Harvard in a relay meet as in past years. This meet will be followed by those given in February by the New York Athletic Club, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and Georgetown University.

Capt. Hallowell of the Harvard track team has already begun to plan for the dual track games with Yale, which will take place next Spring. During the past week he called out all of the candidates for the shot-put and pole vault. It has not been customary to begin Winter training for the track before the middle of January, but Capt. Hallowell and Trainer Graham both realize that Harvard was never very strong in these two events, so they are going to develop as many men as possible for them. Graham has had a great deal of experience as a trainer, being at the Boston Athletic Association for a number of years, and he is still athletic director there.

Officers for Ice Yacht Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club held its annual meeting to-day at the clubhouse at the lake. The officers elected were: Commodore—Harry C. Higginson; Vice Commodore—Willitt Kidd; Secretary and Treasurer—Willit Kidd; Measurer—H. Percy Ashley. The call had been made for the first regatta of the season. The ice was in fine condition, but there was a lack of wind and no boats were called to the line.

The trial of Commodore Higginson's new yacht, the Aurora, was necessarily postponed.

The race for the Higginson gold stopwatch will be called for the first day when ice and wind favor.

Activity Among Ice Yachtsmen.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 18.—There is activity among the members of the Hudson River and Hyde Park Ice Yacht Clubs in anticipation of good sport as soon as the river freezes over. The Hudson is now closed north of Rhinebeck. The members expect to have a race this Winter for the world's challenge pennant, now held by the Hudson River Club.

Ogden Mills has given S. R. Rogers a commission to build him a new ice yacht that is expected to prove one of the speediest on the river.

Notes for Yachtsmen.

Capt. Edward Sycamore, who is to sail Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger Shamrock II. in the international races next year, has been elected Deputy Mayor of Brightlingsea, England.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club has appointed the following committee to nominate officers for 1901: Charles F. Kirby, Chairman; John H. McKee and E. E. Zittel. The annual meeting of the club will be held Jan. 9.

Mrs. Robert Goelet's steam yacht Nahma, which has been refitted on the Clyde, will sail shortly for Cannes, where she will be boarded by her owner's family and a party. After a Mediterranean cruise, it is likely that the Nahma will voyage to China and Japan.

Almy Brothers of Providence have submitted to the Rhode Island Yacht Club plans for a one-design class of cabin eighteen-footers which will probably be prominent in the racing events of Narragansett Bay next Summer. The Almy plan shows a powerful and speedy boat, the general dimensions of which are: Length over all, 29 feet; length water line, 18 feet; extreme beam, 8 feet; load water line beam, 7 feet 5½ inches; freeboard, bow, 2 feet 9 inches; freeboard, stern, 2 feet; least freeboard, 20⅝ inches; overhang, bow, 5 feet 6 inches; overhang, aft, 5 feet 6 inches; draught, 23 inches; displacement, 2,975 pounds; area, lateral plane, 39.4 square feet. The sail plan calls for a mainsail with an area of 389.5 square feet, and a jib with 95 square feet of canvas.

The following yachts are berthed for the Winter at Tebo's basin, South Brooklyn: Steam yachts—Miss Eloise L. Breese's Elsa, John D. Crimmins's Admiral, Frederick G. Bourness's Artemis, George W. Childs's Alcedo, Joseph B. Thomas's Haverda, Lloyd Phoenix's auxiliary Intrepid, Percy Belmont's auxiliary Satanella, J. Herbert Ballantine's Juanita, H. Darlington's Elreba, R. Hall McCormick's El Placita, E. W. Bliss's Felicia, Simon Stern's Leando, Charles M. Pratt's Jaldelia, Jr., Rogers Maxwell's Kismet, Paul Van Santvoord's Clermont, James W. Haviland's Armorica, D. Willis James and Arthur Curtiss James's auxiliary Aloha, John Young's Nada, W. R. Ellison and J. H. Carstairs's Manxiee, Charles A. Gould's Nesira, Thomas L. Watt's Osceola, Arthur S. Lurie's Preble, George W. Quintard's Saranac, Joseph Stickney's Susquehanna, J. Henry Alexander's Sappho, R. A. C. Smith's Privateer, Isaac Stern's Virginia, and the Radha. Sailing yachts—Major Charles F. Ulrichs's schooner Carlotta, John I. Waterbury's schooner Coronet, Chester W. Chapin's yawl Polly, John I. Waterbury's schooner Saxon, and Cleveland H. Dodge's sloop Wasp.

In England as on this side of the Atlantic amateur yachtsmen are growing weary of the comparative tameness of steam yachting, and are beginning to abandon the steam craft for large cruising schooners. The London Yachting World in a recent issue says: "While the returning popularity of the schooner has long since got past the stage of being indicated by the drift of straws the revival has received a very considerable fillip just now by the building of the fine new schooner at Falrlie by F. G. Maclandrew of Knock Castle, Largs, and the buying of the old Solent queen, the Sea Belle, by Duncan Billars, Glasgow and Wemyss Bay. Directly, these two important boats will make a valuable addition to the sailing division of the Clyde fleet, while their presence will not be without its influence in enticing others either to buy or to build schooners. It is quite an open secret in the inner circles of Clyde yachtsmen that several of the younger men are just about tired of 'swelling' it lazily on steam yachts. They often weary, even when being 'whished' through the water at ten, twelve, and fourteen miles an hour as privileged passengers on a splendidly appointed steamer, for a boat in which they could take a rally at the sheets and a turn at the tiller occasionally. On these grounds alone a leading authority here is confidently expecting to see a considerable impetus imparted to the revival presently."

At McIntosh's basin, South Brooklyn, the following yachts have been laid up for the Winter: Anita, George B. Wilson; Embla, J. T. Williams; Nourmahal, J. J. Astor; Atalanta, Venezuelan Government; Halcyon, E. C. Potter; Charavi, estate of David Hunt; Mayita, Louis Bossert; Dione, Charles Tyler; Dirigo, Mr. Bartlett; Laurena, Oscar Lipton; Hadassah, Henry Kriess; Priscilla, S. M. Jarvis; Flamborough, C. J. Mayer; P. J. Nevious, Charles Suffler; Tioga, L. R. Wood; Kiawassha, E. P. Morse; Meteor, Mr. Raab; Fearless, C. A. Hunt; Milladi, C. B. and S. H. Mason; Como, R. Siegmann; Sayonara, C. B. Hendricks; Wanderer, W. H. Reynolds; Orithyia, F. H. Lee; Maraquita, H. B. Shaen; Fanny and Carrie, M. Bellows; Aglaiee, C. H. Pope; Flossie and Gretchen, W. M. Ivins; Marie and Daphne, G. W. Copeland; Nautilus and Triton, J. W. Martin; Lotowana, T. O'Connor Sloane; Scout and Rosalie, J. S. Spencer; Fredonia, Dwight Braman; Minerva, estate of A. T. Johnston; Vinita, G. D. Provost; Izolt, C. W. Nason; Uvira, R. F. Doremus; Zingara, Harrison Dike; Bedouin, J. M. Mitchell; Halcyon, N. L. Tuck; Wayward, Katrina, and Fleur-de-lis, Charles Smithers; Nomad, A. Helmrath; Argonaut, A. D. Von Kilid; Jonquil, R. B. Roosevelt; Amy, G. R. Grossley; Wm. Thurman, St. John's Guild; Beatrice, Emilie, and Echo, D. H. Valentine; Bedouin, Capt. Percival; Marion, J. A. Swan; Phroso, E. B. Showell; Etta, F. C. Rawolle; Gertrude, G. R. Branson; Kensalia, Edward Winslow; Sadie, Mr. White, and Georgia, J. L. Dunlap.

Middle Distance Cycle Race Entries.

In the twenty-five-mile bicycle race which will take place to-morrow night at Madison Square Garden there will be at least twenty starters. Those already entered are Gougiotz, Simar, Fischer, Fredericks, Acouturier, Muller, Walthour, Cooper, McFarland, Kramer, McEachern, Babcock, Gimm, McLean, Krebs, Ross, Kaser, Miller, Ireland, and Albert. This race gives promise of being an exciting affair from start to finish, as the $500 in prizes will be split among the first four riders—the man in front for the greatest number of laps and the leader at five, ten, fifteen, and twenty miles. A race that will interest the entire police force on this night will be the match for the police championship between Roundsmen Schuessler of New York and Haussler of the Brooklyn force, a one-mile indoor championship, and a half-mile handicap. Michael and Elkes will be seen in exhibitions behind the motors.

Automobile Club Meeting.

An informal closed meeting of the Automobile Club of America was held last evening at the clubrooms, in the Waldorf-Astoria. The new President, Albert R. Shattuck, presided, and several members gave short talks regarding their touring experiences, both in this country and in Europe. A more important meeting will be held to-day, when the Governors of the club will meet in President Shattuck's office, 11 Broadway. It is expected that some definite report may be made regarding future permanent quarters, and the Law Committee may propose some scheme to test the law preventing gasoline vehicles from being admitted on ferryboats. The Secretary of the club said yesterday that, owing to the cold weather, it was not likely that any more runs would be held for some time.

Yale-Annapolis Boat Race.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 18.—Manager A. H. Richardson of the Yale University crew and Manager Fisher of the Annapolis Naval Cadet crew have concluded their negotiations for a third annual race in Southern waters between the second crew of Yale and an eight representing the middies in the United States Naval Academy.

The race is set for May 11, but the hour of the day and place are not settled. It will depend on weather conditions prevailing. It will, however, be either on the James River or the Severn.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen Officers.

The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen have elected the following officers for the coming year:

President—J. R. J. Ryen; First Vice President—J. L. Sheerer; Second Vice President—C. H. Palmer; Recording Secretary—W. J. Cronin; Financial Secretary—E. B. Stockvis; Treasurer—W. G. Hoff; Board of Directors—Dr. G. E. Rice, B. Frank, J. L. Sheerer, H. M. Duncan, H. L. V. Warner, A. R. Cantrell, W. G. Hoff, J. J. Burke, J. F. Jones, A. J. Reida, and A. O. Plathow.

A reception will be held by the newly-elected officers on New Year's Eve.

Elliott and Welch Matched.

The date of the 100 live bird shooting match between J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City and Robert A. Welch of the Carteret Gun Club has been fixed for Tuesday, Jan. 8, at the Interstate Park traps. Elliott is one of the few men in this country with a record of 100 straight kills in a match, while Welch won the amateur championship of America in 1896 at the Larchmont Yacht Club, and the Grand American Handicap at Dexter Park in 1893.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Col. G. B. Davis, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE.—Baron von Hengermuller, Austrian Minister, Washington.

VICTORIA.—Congressman J. W. Wadsworth, Geneseo; Col. L. T. Michener, Washington; ex-Gov. F. E. Pierce, Oregon.

HOFFMAN.—Judge A. Hamilton, Albany; J. B. Lyon, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE.—J. G. Batterson, Hartford; ex-Secretary Henry G. Davis, West Virginia.

ASTOR.—Gen. D. S. Stanley, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE.—Capt. J. S. Wilkins, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Drain, cloaks; 104 Worth Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Cooper, linens; 377 Broadway.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. McDonald, dress goods; D. McCarthy, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.

Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. Gimbel, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Levi, J., Erie, Penn.; clothing; E. Levi, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, furs; Hotel Albert.

Freimuth, L., Duluth, Minn.; T. Griffith, carpets and upholstery goods, 34 West Fourth Street; Hotel Albert.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Macauley, millinery; Criterion Hotel.

Solomon, H., St. Louis, Mo.; clothing; Criterion Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Orrick, C. J., Cumberland, Md.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; A. C. Smith, domestics; Murray Hill Hotel.

McConnell, J. C. & S. E., & Co., Gainesville, Ga.; J. C. McConnell, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

McConnell, J. C. & S. E., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; S. E. McConnell, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. F. Custer, toilet articles; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Tower, E. C., Troy, N. Y.; M. J. Harris, cloaks; Continental Hotel.

Toplitz, R. L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; R. L. Toplitz, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Strouse Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. Strouse, woolens; Hoffman House.

Hengerer, William, Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The collier Justin, which rescued the sailors of the Yosemite during the Guam typhoon, has arrived at Cavite.

The cruiser Albany has sailed from Cavite for Subig.

The training ship Hartford has left Puerto Cabello for La Guayra.

The Potomac has left Port Royal with Coal Barge No. 2, bound for Cienfuegos, Cuba.

The torpedo boat Foote has left Wood's Hole for Boston.

The Leonidas has sailed from Lambert's Point for Washington.

The Monongahela, in tow of the tug Cheotaw, has left New York for Newport.

The Buffalo has arrived at the Delaware Breakwater.

The Kearsarge and the Massachusetts will leave Hampton Roads Thursday for Pensacola.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

National League Team Wins West Side Championship—Other Games.

The final match for the bowling championship of the west side was rolled last night at Schlusing's Columbia alleys between picked teams representing the National and Columbia Bowling Leagues, respectively. The Columbia team, which was on its home alleys, won all three games, which made the result a tie on games, as the National team had won the three games in the first series last week. The decision was accordingly made on the total number of pins scored in the six games, which gave the victory to the National team by 71 pins. The National League will now bowl the Harlem League for the championship of Manhattan at some time and place yet to be chosen. The scores of last night's games follow:

NATIONAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

Name.	First Game. Pins.	S.	S.	Second Game. Pins.	S.	S.	Third Game. Pins.	S.	S.
Breen	194	3	7	195	4	5	180	2	7
Sherwood	196	2	8	157	3	4	193	3	7
Fisher	173	0	9	147	1	6	210	5	4
Voorheis	167	3	5	158	2	5	191	5	3
Starr	157	1	6	179	2	6	160	3	5
Total	887			836			934		

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

Name.	First Game. Pins.	S.	S.	Second Game. Pins.	S.	S.	Third Game. Pins.	S.	S.
Clinch	203	4	5	183	4	4	209	4	6
Kessler	148	1	6	153	2	5	167	2	6
Dohn	176	1	8	172	5	2	231	7	2
Smith	159	3	3	179	2	7	172	2	6
Schaeffer	212	6	3	192	5	3	176	3	4
Total	898			879			955		

Grand total.—National Bowling League—First series, 2,741; second series, 2,657. Total, 5,398.

Columbia Bowling League—First series, 2,695; second series, 2,732. Total, 5,427.

Our Council, Royal Arcanum, won two and lost one of their three matches with the Berkeley bowlers in the National League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

BERKELEY B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	OUR COUNCIL, R. A. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Dennis	133	212	165	Bulwinkle	177	132	203
Dawson	163	166	148	Schroeder	135	208	213
Tracy	195	172	216	Cantrell	139	170	179
Coghlan	173	178	179	Wilcken	196	212	166
Weingarth	177	167	176	Dent	172	244	196
Total	841	895	884	Total	819	966	977

The Liberty team won two of their three matches with the Morris Wheelmen in the North Side League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace Alleys last night. The scores:

MORRIS WHEELMEN. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d	LIBERTY B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d
McDonald	181	186	145	Becher	196	156	184
Schwager	174	157	177	Criegen	136		
O'Neill	161	133	125	Kline		167	148
Gibson	176	121	125	Wallace	158	161	123
Thompson	160	165	169	Colligan	167	148	136
				Mische	160	170	178
Total	852	762	741	Total	827	817	759

The National Bank of the Republic was the only team of six to win two games in the Bank Clerks' League tournament on Reid's Church Street alleys last night. The American Exchange National, Mechanics and Traders', National Park, and Importers and Traders' teams broke even, and the Mount Morris Bank five lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—American Exchange National Bank—Jarvis, 182; Frazee, 185; Lee, 134; Ferdon, 153; Kennedy, 168. Total, 822.

Mechanics and Traders' National Bank—Spratt, 162; Larbig, 125; Wasaman, 114; Holmes, 188; Miles, 164. Total, 753.

SECOND GAME.—Mechanics and Traders' National Bank—Spratt, 169; Larbig, 104; Hegner, 169; Holmes, 129; Miles, 158. Total, 724.

National Park Bank—Iseman, 179; Dale, 116; Block, 133; Burke, 180; Wylie, 129. Total, 657.

THIRD GAME.—National Park Bank—Iseman, 150; Dale, 137; Block, 155; Burke, 116; Wylie, 141. Total, 699.

American Exchange National Bank—Jarvis, 148; Frazee, 182; Lee, 119; Ferdon, 139; Kennedy, 140. Total, 682.

FOURTH GAME.—Mount Morris Bank—Duffy, 110; Benedict, 118; Spalding, 155; Alexander, 132; Gross, 156. Total, 671.

Importers and Traders' National Bank—Gilmour, 125; Neill, 118; McKenna, 148; Smith, 126; Benn, 177. Total, 694.

FIFTH GAME.—National Bank of the Republic Linz, 191; Burhennie, 157; Murphy, 149; Douglass, 168; Hartzel, 199. Total, 864.

Importers and Traders' National Bank—Gilmour, 168; Neill, 163; McKenna, 142; Smith, 151; Benn, 155. Total, 779.

SIXTH GAME.—Mount Morris Bank—Duffy, 130; Benedict, 127; Spalding, 187; Alexander, 160; McKenna, 177. Total, 781.

National Bank of the Republic—Linz, 158; Burhennie, 140; Murphy, 132; Douglass, 163; Hartzel, 167. Total, 760.

The Lotus bowlers won two games in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 213; Gilfillan, 123; Haight, 144; Luce, 182; Duff, 142. Total, 809.

Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 164; Sieberg, 167; Modersohn, 185; Warmuth, 168; S. Gerdes, 209. Total, 912.

SECOND GAME.—Colonial Bowling Club—Bell, 160; Ruhe, 124; Schaefer, 167; Kilner, 154; Walters, 133. Total, 738.

Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 151; Gilfillan, 158; Haight, 197; Luce, 157; Duff, 161. Total, 824.

THIRD GAME.—Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 201; Sieberg, 136; Modersohn, 193; Warmuth, 186; S. Gerdes, 171. Total, 887.

Colonial Bowling Club—Bell, 162; Ruhe, 133; Schaefer, 149; Kilner, 173; Walters, 190. Total, 807.

The Central team won two games in the American National tournament on the Germania alleys. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Maier, 162; Kittler, 157; Westberg, 168; Schultz, 128; Lehrbach, 160. Total, 795.

Central Bowling Club—Carstens, 177; Kuehn, 148; Ward, 139; Wenderer, 179; Kahlsdorf, 176. Total, 817.

SECOND GAME.—Glendale Bowling Club.—Laine, 203; C. Fuchs, 182; Klechling, 191; Groeling, 126; R. Fuchs, 197. Total, 899.

Spartan Bowling Club—Maier, 176; Kittler, 158; Westberg, 186; Schultz, 178; Lehrbach, 191. Total, 889.

THIRD GAME.—Central Bowling Club—Carstens, 147; Kuehn, 158; Ward, 157; Wenderer, 168; Kahlsdorf, 181. Total, 809.

Glendale Bowling Club—Laine, 192; C. Fuchs, 140; Klechling, 140; Groeling, 158; R. Fuchs, 176. Total, 806.

The Hamilton Trust Company team was short one man in the Brooklyn Bank Clerks' League tournament on Knubel's Fulton Street alleys last night. The score:

FIRST GAME.—Williamsburg Savings Bank—Conner, 196; Cantrell, 133; Hucks, 148; Lersner, 166; Van Tassel, 171. Total, 810.

Manufacturers' Trust Company. — Nooregard, 147; Paddock, 105; Noyes, 182; Whitlock, 166; Ryder, 143. Total, 698.

SECOND GAME.—Manufacturers' Trust Company—Nooregard, 166; Paddock, 139; Noyes, 159; Whitlock, 170; Ryder, 131. Total, 765.

Hamilton Trust Company—Hoffmier, 99; Hecker, 129; McKenna, 158; Kennedy, 131. Total, 517.

THIRD GAME.—Hamilton Trust Company—Hoffmier, 125; Hecker, 120; McKenna, 128; Kennedy 108. Total, 481.

Williamsburg Savings Bank—Cantrell, 117; Hucks, 157; Lersner, 150; Van Tassel, 114; Conner, 178. Total, 716.

All three teams broke even in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on the Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Williamsburg Wheelmen—De Graff, 135; McPhee, 188; Hibion, 129; Bagley, 125; Schroeder, 137. Total, 714.

Macon Wheelmen—Brown, 164; Winnington, 153; Behrman, 116; Hempstead, 192; Hatton, 170. Total, 795.

SECOND GAME.—South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 114; Fallek, 154; Eno, 151; Stoutenburgh, 183; Henry, 113. Total, 695.

Williamsburg Wheelmen—De Graff, 167; McPhee, 128; Higson, 134; Bagley, 126; Schroeder, 169. Total, 724.

THIRD GAME.—Macon Wheelmen—Brown, 149; Winnington, 170; Behrman, 107; Hempstead, 155; Hatton, 171. Total, 752.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 141; Fallek, 128; Eno, 161; Stoutenburgh, 134; Henry, 192. Total, 756.

Fraternity Council won two games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Fraternity Council—Lee, 177; Field, 151; Ferguson, 167; Higgins, 183; Griffin, 168. Total, 846.

Adirondack Council—Hesser, 186; Haberstock, 143; Campbell, 156; Meyer, 163; Cuming, 149. Total, 797.

THIRD GAME.—Fraternity Council—L

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Supreme Court of the United States:

514—Christian Huus, appellant, vs. New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company.—Motion to advance submitted by William Lindsay for the appellant.

540—John H. Goetze, appellant, vs. The United States, and 410—Fourteen diamond rings, (Emil J. Fepke, claimant,) plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Argument continued by Edward C. Perkins for the appellant, by Lawrence Harmon for the plaintiff in error and by Attorney General Griggs for the United States.

Call for Wednesday: 340, (and 449,) 94, 136, 137, 139, 139, 45, 142, 143, and 144.

Calendars for Wednesday, Dec. 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

General calendar.

35—3d Av. R. R. Co. vs. Barton.
48—In re Ablewich.
49—Barney Dumping B. Co. vs. the St. Louis.
55—U. S. vs. Legg.
57—Holmes, Booth & Haydens vs. McGill.
58—U. S. vs. Gabriel & Schall.
59—U. S. vs. McBratney.
60—Sams vs. Altman.
61—Durchman vs. Dun.
62—In re Stein.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J. Opens in Room 47, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

34—Crocker vs. Oakes.
64—Lamson Con. Store Service Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
Issue of law in suits at law.
9—McCabe vs. Cruikshank.
6—Willard vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Association.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

523—U. S. vs. W. J. Matheson Co.
30—Wildermann vs. Schoverling, Daly & Gales.
31—Russman, Gallard & Co. vs. same.
116—Neuss, Hesslein & Co. vs. U. S.
120—Train, Smith & Co. vs. U. S.
126—U. S. vs. R. F. Downing & Co.
131—U. S. vs. Topham & Co.
140—Douglass & Berry vs. U. S.
144—R. F. Downing & Co. vs. U. S.
166—Calhoun Robbins Co. vs. U. S.
150—Davies, Turner & Co. vs. U. S.
162—Gillespie Brothers vs. U. S.
165—Fisher vs. U. S.
168—U. S. vs. R. & G. Corset Co.
169—Vandergrift vs. U. S.
170—James McCreery & Co. vs. same.
177—U. S. vs. Lesser.
183—Klipstein vs. U. S.
186—Einstein, Wolff Co. vs. same.
191—Lamb & Grisback vs. same.
196—U. S. vs. Bruno & Sons.
199—Schnabel vs. U. S.
202—U. S. vs. Downing.
203—Same vs. Cohen.
204—Same vs. Wilmerding & Bisset.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions.

In re Leo Gassher.
In re Henry Hofheimer.
In re Horace E. Biddell.
In re John L. Farwell.
In re Raphael Alzeman.
In re Albert J. J. Farmer.
In re P. & J. McMahon, (2.)
In re Durant, McLean & Co.
In re Elias Marks.
In re Stoerer & Diederichs.
In re A. Popkin.
In re Achille Del Forno.
In re Joseph Goldstein.
In re J. W. Aspell & Co.
In re J. W. A. Brown & Co.
In re Schatzberg & Levittan.
In re Bernard H. Novick in bankruptcy.
3035—James West.
2477—J. F. Smith & Co.
3496—H. & M. S. Gilbert.
2556—MacFarland & Co.
3145—Bernard Edelman.
3194—J. F. Shera.
Discharges.
3064—Frank A. Spencer.
3011—Della Case.
2417—W. A. Budd.
3057—Jacob Heiderick.
2841—Sig. Rabinowitz.
Adjourned cases.
2850—Leo Gassner.
2739—Palma Brazda.

Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

Inquest, 2276—Roldan vs. Power.
2001—Turner vs. Schell.
2125—Jansen vs. Consol. Gas Co.
1262—Kaminski vs. Schaefer.
2063—Phillips vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2227—McCready vs. Lindenborn.
2316—McGrane vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1175—Fitzpatrick vs. same.
1323—Schoen vs. same.
1866—Miller vs. same.
8304—Karrigan vs. 9th Av. R. R. Co.
3874—Buchanan vs. Belsey.
913—Kiernan vs. Kiernan.
1141—Lee vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1236—Caspongiri vs. same.
1164—Edelschn vs. same.
2171—Jogar vs. same.
2261—O'Rourke vs. Lenane.
2268—Rodewald vs. Townsend.
2204—Sugarman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2279—Bannon vs. same.
1588—Winston vs. Ludden.
1232—Davies vs. Clark.
1304—Michaels vs. Tamsen.
3337—Hoes vs. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
6184—Byrne vs. Eastman Co.
3265—Widman vs. F. W. McNeal Co.
2243—Doerflinger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2351—Sims vs. same.
2361—Doyle vs. same.
2226—Hedges vs. same.
2335—Lynch vs. same.
2340—Kelber vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and XI., for trial.

Inquest, 2320—Stellwagen vs. McCarthy.
1405—Collett vs. Mayor, &c.
1494—Barentzen vs. Pr. Pub. Co.
1027—Oppenheim vs. Erlanger.
1603—Sloane vs. McCauley.
2269—Ronaldo vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2306—Carman vs. Ullman.
2379—Watson vs. City of New York.
1514—Roth vs. Shearer.
3372—Kochmann vs. Baumeister.
3372—Schusterman vs. Schwartz.
1346—Lambie vs. Webb.
2328—Farley vs. City of New York.
2329—Foley vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI., VIII., IX., and X. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stoven, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Charles H. Thompson, Mary A. Young, Sarah Pilkington, Magdalena, Ruckert, Patrick Marrin, Christina Robb,
Henry J. McAleenan, Louisa Chase, John Hammond. At 2 P. M. Anne Watson.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1625—Contested will of Helen C. Brush.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Buildings, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1413—Miller vs. Barth.
3108—Kuhn vs. Starin.
1284—Gorman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1000—Tarschak vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2896½—McGuire vs. McKee.
1897—Niehaus vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1632—Suffin vs. Block.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in General Term Room, second floor, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3328—Erlander vs. Union Ry.
3419½—Ludecke vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2906—Thompson vs. Bauman.
2007—Same vs. same.
1981—John Kress Brew. Co. vs. Spinner.
1999—Benedict vs. Ellsworth.
2000—Schoonmaker vs. Larmer.
450—Perlo vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1429—Fonzlo vs. Union Ry. Co.
1361—Harnischferger vs. Naughton.
1908—Cohen vs. Hertzberg.
2051—Peckham vs. Paterson.
2032—Enright vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2053—Stern vs. Gordon.
2054—Kopf vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3399—Rubin vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1879—Gorrill vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1856—Schlechter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1949—Martin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1954—Shea vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1956—Levine vs. same.
1510—Lewkowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1457—Krulich vs. Metzler.
1960—McFadden vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1513—Springer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2020—Lambotte vs. Herts.
2034—Rix vs. Fritz.
1941—Woods vs. Noble.
1957—Ellerdvce vs. Rector, Churchwardens, &c.
1597—Blumers vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1723—Klass vs. Bloch.
1673—Reilly vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1139—Holtz vs. Barnett.
1628—Becker vs. Bullowa.
1619—Allen vs. Baldwin.
1739—Reynolds vs. People's Telephone Co.
2038—Serel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2039—Adler vs. Man.
2040—Schlenker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2040½—Adams vs. Arsyro.
2041—Herkowitz vs. Goldstein.
2044—Jones vs. Hartje.
2045—Miller vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2048—Query vs. Leventritt.
2049—Strauss vs. Murray
2050—Sassney vs. Dixon.

CITY COURT—Trial Term Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

8492—E. P. Gleason Mfg. Co. vs. Sire.
3547—Miller vs. Ernst Marx-Nathan Co.
3577—Pollack vs. Ginsberg.
3579—Carl vs. Ringler.
3622—Levenson vs. Mooney.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2064.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Skidmore, Townsend, and Gray for the People. Motions must be noticed for 10:30 A. M. All motions and ex parte matters will be disposed of prior to 11 A. M. The calendar for the day will be called at 11 A. M.

1—Annie Brown.
2—Benjamin Berger, Jacob Robertson, Samuel Lichenstein.
3—George Bradley.
4—William B. Johnson.
5—Benjamin Franklin.
6—Ella Claiborne.
7—John Graham.
8—Albert C. Albertson.
Pleadings.
1—Frank Morello, Joseph Morello.
2—Samuel Beatty.
3—John Kenny.
4—Patrick Sullivan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Deputy Attorney Generals Hedges and Hammond for the People.

1—Mary A. Thompson.
2—Byrde G. Herrick.
3—Frank Cardona.
4—Joseph Williams.
5—John Marron.
6—John Bannon.
7—William Ticker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Gordon, Herrman, and Carr for the People.

1—Francesco Eva.
2—Florence Perkins.
3—James Whalen.
4—John De Gross.
5—Salvatore Pama.
6—Thomas Quinn.
7—Samuel Schwartz, Louis Schwartz.
8—David B. Schoor.
9—Bertha Violand.
10—John O'Brien, Charles McDonald.
11—Harry L. Brindle.
12—Henenom.
13—Henry F. Hardy, Arthur Brooks.
14—Charles Lopez.
15—Charles Becker.
16—William Shezebeck.
17—William Anderson, Arthur Snyder.
18 George Price.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Blumenthal, and McCann for the People.

1—Michael Freund.
2—John Chamberlain.
3—James Cunningham.
4—Henry Wilson.
5—Samuel W. Carr, Jr.
6—Harry Williams.
7—Oscar A. Isly.
8—Joseph Rheimstrom.
9—Charles Dwyer.
10—James Marshall.
11—Emile Fisconla, Joseph Peretti.
12—William J. Casey.
13—Emma McCarthy, Thomas McCarthy.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Leventritt, J. — In re Wright, Duryee & Barwise—George H. B. Mitchell.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Jacob Jacoby vs. Louis Grauer—James J. Martin, H. S. Horton & Co. vs. Bernard Kahn—Charles W. Ridgway.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Burke vs. Brogan—Julius H. Cohn. In re Cruger—William B. Putney. In re Delaney—M. Warley Platzek. Crane vs. Crane—Thomas Allison. In re Price, McCormick & Co.—Arthur B. Masten. In re Wright, Duryee & Barwise—George Holmes. Marsh vs. Hopkins—Samuel H. Ordway.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Kunzenmann vs. Kunzenmann—Elbert Crandall.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Dolan vs. Leslie—Arthur Falk. Kottek vs. Salomon—Horace Boyer, J. Marshall vs. Schnugg (2 cases) —Samuel B. Slater.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Nearing vs. Backus—John H. Judge. Huber vs. Streiffer—Franklin Bien.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Herrick, J.; Part IV., Dickey, J.; Part V., Houghton, J.

8980—Hoffman vs. Met. St. R. R.
8990—Phillips vs. Triples.
4037—Yaniga vs. Met. St. R. R.
4040—Hood vs. Schaefer.
4040—Lauterbach vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
4053—Leavitt vs. Thompson.
4057—Knoblach vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
4058—Ketcham vs. Owens.
4067—Ketcham vs. Owens.
4059—Cipriano vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
4060—Ridgway vs. same.
4061—Taylor vs. same.
4064—Finnin vs. same.
4068—Finamore vs. same
4071—Gardner vs. same.
4078—Criscl vs. Union Ry.
4080—Monahan vs. B. H. R. R.
4082—Lyons vs. same.
4083, 4085—Amato vs. same.
4084—McGovern vs. same.
4087—Aaronson vs. Garlis.
4088—Daverin vs. B. H. R. R.
4090—Wicks vs. same.
8293—Freestone vs. 3d Av. R. R.
8389—McGoldrick vs. Caulfield.
4078—Murtha vs. B. H. R. R.
8390—Sweeney vs. B. H. R. R.
8318—Fulford vs. Blake.
8361—Van Houten vs. B. H. R. R.
8161—Brunswitz vs. same.
1460—Greer vs. Quinn.
3800—Matulewica vs. B. H. R. R.
4092—Bogin vs. same.
2856—Johnston vs. Harrison.
4100—Cropsey vs. Sutherland.
4104, 4105—McNamee vs. Eastern Brewery.
4107, 4109—Bassett vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
4108—Perks vs. same.
4110—Green vs. same.
4113, 4114—Laing vs. same.
4116—Mullady vs. same.
4120—Jordan vs. same.
4121—Godsetsja vs. Brook. R. T. Co.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

4122—Roverto vs. Union Ry.
4124—Flynn vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
4126—Cohen vs. same.
4127—Ryan vs. same.
4128—Lowry vs. same.
4129—Ward vs. same.
4137—Rooney vs. Berg.
4138—Janower vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
4139—Schaefer vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4147—Brown vs. same.
4148—London vs. Met. St. R. R.
4150—Never vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4151—Woolsey vs. same.
4152—Zieberth vs. McAvoy.
4154—Hamilton vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4155—Maurin vs. Wing.
4159—Fleet vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4161—Albrecht vs. same.
4163—Martin vs. same.
4168—Corry vs. same.
4170—O'Loughlin vs. Bolen & Byrne Mfg. Co.
2680—Gormley vs. Scott.
3736—Meyer vs. Helmken.
4171—Trunk vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
4172—Hines vs. same.
4174—Sperling vs. Eldridge.
4175—Shortman vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
4176—Dowling vs. same.
4178—Saltzman vs. Steinberg.
4179—Williams vs. same.
4180—Butler vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
4181—Smith vs. same.
4182—Schaeffer vs. same.
4183—Hill vs. same.
4187—Mitchell vs. Met. St. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4243.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term—For Trials.

38—Rempel vs. Hogan.
879—Burns vs. Christ Evang., &c., Church.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term. For motions.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I., Aspinall, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

People vs. Watson.
Same vs. Gennell.
Same vs. Sangnese.
Same vs. Battle.
Same vs. Fulds.
Same vs. Sullivan.
Same vs. Barrett.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Hurd, J. Case on.

The People vs. Daniel Doody.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

The will of John Bringeman and Caspar A. Denner.

The accounting in the estates of George L. Thomas, Rachel Oakes, Hannah Ann Corwin, Kunnigunda Stucke, Fredericka Modinger, (No. 1,) Fredericka Modinger, (No. 2,) Eliza Ford (or Shea,) Dennis F. Dunne, Anna Roderick, James H. Remington, Catharine Van Tuyl, Gustav Berge, Albert Tilotson, James Dolan, Alida M. Lewis, Hannah A. Herman, Betty Astic, and Jacob Dulls.

The estates of Charles Fernald, Robert Murrell, Henry Webel, John Bellmer, and Bertha A. Blank.

The administration in the estate of Michael F. Wall.

The transfer tax of Hannah Pope and Frederick A. Stevens.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—72—Revocation of probate of Horatio D. Mould. 44—Will of Jacob Duran.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Duriand vs. Esmond et al.—Henry M. Post. Matter of Hlavac—Charles S. Warbasse. Murtagh et al. Murtagh, Jr., et al.—Alfred E. Mudge. Millinery Building and Loan Association vs. Haywood et al.—John H. Durack.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Allweyer vs. Rossin—Benjamin F. Blair.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

703—Tillinghast vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
685—Sussman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
688—Shaw vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
493—Hubble vs. Met. St. R. Co.
505—Yeager vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R.
675—Grlel vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
676—Napis vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
677—Lambke vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
868—Slevitzky vs. Strasser
338—Harkins vs. Bittner.
691—Foster et al. vs. Foster et al.
487—Askey vs. Bradley & Currier Co.
758—Bensinger vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 705.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, Limited.

All creditors of the John Stephenson Company, Limited, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation are hereby notified that pursuant to Section 74 of Title 4, Chapter 8, Part III., of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, a general meeting of the creditors of such corporation will be held at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the receivers, at 45 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1900, at one o'clock P. M., at which meeting all accounts and demands for and against said corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of money in the hands of the receivers declared.—Dated New York City, Dec. 17, 1900.

ALBERT A. WILCOX,
LOUIS STERN,
Receivers of the John Stephenson Company, Limited.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Receivers, 45 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—At a general meeting of the stockholders of the ELLERY HOWARD COMPANY held October 26, 1900, on due notice, the following resolution was passed, more than a majority of the capital stock being represented and voting in favor of the said resolution. That resolution is as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the Ellery Howard Company discontinue its business as a corporation and surrender to the State of West Virginia its charter and corporate existence and be dissolved." WM. P. ELLERY, President.

Surrogate Notices.

BOWNE, WILLIAM R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM R. BOWNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Willits, his attorney, at No. 29 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of December, 1900. WASHINGTON M. HADDOCK, Executor. WM. H. WILLITS, Attorney for Executor, No. 29 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d5-1aw6mW.

BRADY, HENRIETTA E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna Ryan, 616 George Street, Baltimore, Md.; James H. Ryan, 560 W. Preston Street, Baltimore, Md.; Thomas Ryan, William Ryan, same address as above; Emily Johnson, 57 Spruce Street, Newport, R. I.; Adelaide Butler, 646 Pierce Street, Baltimore, Md., and Edward Moran, Belleville, N. J., send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1901, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Georginia E. Hawkins, administratrix de bonis non with the will annexed of HENRIETTA E. BRADY, deceased, executrix and residuary legatee under the last will and testament of James Ryan, or Rines, should not be appointed administratrix with the will annexed upon the estate of the said James Ryan, or Rines, deceased, upon her giving a satisfactory bond therefor according to law, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 11th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
d19-1aw6wW

LOCKE, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. LOCKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Augustus H. Skillin, No. 24 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1900. CORNELIA M. LOCKE, Administratrix. AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 24 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.
d19-1aw6mW

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against JULIUS A. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, in the centre of a party wall, distant two hundred and fifty-two (252) feet three (3) inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue; and running thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westerly, and parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; and thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 10th, 1900. LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee. M. M. FRIEND, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 11 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being No. 158 East 118th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $17,433 31-100, with interest thereon from 28th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $545 20-100, with interest from November 28th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,136 and interest.—Dated New York, December 10th, 1900.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
d15-2aw3w&ja7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against ROBERT McNEILL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-second Street distant one hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, and running thence westwardly along Thirty-second Street fifty feet; thence northwardly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred and fifty-nine feet five inches, to land now or late of Samuel Osgood; thence southeasterly along the land of Samuel Osgood fifty feet one inch to a point distant one hundred feet westerly in a straight line from Seventh Avenue; thence southwardly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-one feet ten inches to Thirty-second Street, at the place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.

ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

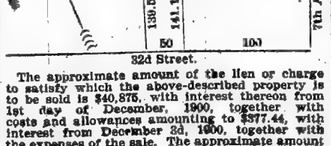

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $40,875, with interest thereon from 1st day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.44, with interest from December 23, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,600.63 and interest.—Dated New York, December 4, 1900.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Referee.
d5-2aw3w&Sa&d27

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGIANNA L. COOK, plaintiff, against JENNY A. CORNWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Grand Street, between Suffolk and Norfolk Streets, in the 13th (formerly 16th) Ward of the City of New York, (now Borough of Manhattan, in said city,) bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Grand Street fifty feet west from the corner of Suffolk Street, thence running northerly on a line parallel with said Suffolk Street one hundred feet; thence westerly by the side of a lot fronting on Suffolk Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly to Grand Street one hundred feet; thence easterly along said Grand Street, in front, twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, said lot containing in width on front and rear each twenty-five feet, in length on each side one hundred feet, be the dimensions more or less, said premises being now known as Number 384 Grand Street.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1900.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.
HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

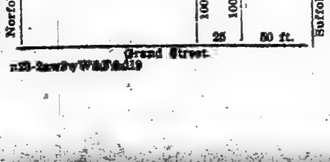

n23-2aw3w&Fa&d19

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH C. LEVI, as trustee, against FRANKLIN BIEN, as substituted trustee, &c., and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the sixteenth day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situate in the City of New York, on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, being part of a lot known and designated by the letter K, and by the number four hundred and twenty-five on a certain map, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled Map of the residuary real estate of Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, deceased, in the City of New York, as the partitioners of the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the suit of Gerard Stuyvesant against Hamilton Fish and Rutherford Stuyvesant, October 21st, 1848, which map is certified by said Commissioners, and a copy whereof is annexed to the report of the said Commissioners as filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, which lot is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street distant four hundred and thirty-six feet northwestwardly from the Second Avenue, and running thence northeastwardly on a line parallel with the said avenue ninety-two feet; thence southeasterly on a line parallel with the said Seventeenth Street fifteen feet; thence southwestwardly on a line parallel with the said avenue ninety-two feet to Seventeenth Street, and thence northwestwardly along Seventeenth Street fifteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Julian I. Morrison by Lucas L. Van Allen, referee.

Dated New York, October 26, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
HARRY H. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 211 East Seventeenth Street:

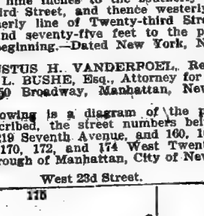

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $26,014.44, with interest thereon from December 18, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $640.45 and interest, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $813.66 and interest.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Monday, November 26, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated November 16, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, December 6, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated November 26, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, December 13, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated December 6, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Friday, December 28, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated December 13, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FERDINAND N. MONJO and Jennie M. Monjo, his wife, plaintiffs, against GEORGE A. WILMAYER, Henry E. Widmayer, William F. Widmayer, and Nicholas F. Monjo, as trustees under the will of George Widmayer, deceased; George A. Widmayer and Hannah R. Widmayer, his wife; Henry E. Widmayer and Adeline Widmayer, his wife; William F. Widmayer and Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Julia M. Hurtt and Frank D. Hurtt, her husband; George H. Ebbinghausen and Jennie A. Ebbinghausen, his wife; Gustavus L. Lawrence and Clementine G. Lawrence, his wife; Helen S. McLean, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this Court, dated on the 19th day of October, 1900, do hereby require each person not a party to the above-entitled action who, on the said 19th day of October, 1900, had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me, at my office, No. 2 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January, 1901, to prove his lien and the true amount due, or to become due, to him by reason thereof. The said property is described in the complaint in this action as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Seventh Avenue with the easterly line of Twenty-third Street with the easterly line of Seventh Avenue; running thence southerly along the easterly line of Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-eight feet one and one-half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine feet ten and one-half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nine feet six inches; thence easterly at right angles to

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

Investment Offerings.

New York, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Terminal Improvement Mortgage 4% Bond, Guaranteed by endorsement by Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.
Price to Yield About 3.70%.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company First Mortgage 5% Gold Bond. Company controls entire electric lighting industry in City of Cleveland, Ohio. Interest charges earned nearly three times over. Earnings have shown steady increase each year since operations were begun.
Price to Yield About 4.40%.

COMPLETE LIST OF OFFERINGS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK,
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE OR CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

New York Telephone, 3700 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 and Street. New York. 208 Montague St Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

EXCELLENT SERVICE.
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES.
CURRIER & BUNKER { New York and Boston.
Bankers and Brokers,
MEMBERS { New York Cons. Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange.
NO. 52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
103 STATE ST., BOSTON.
BRANCH OFFICES: { 21 Park Row, N. Y. 105 Summer St., Boston.
10 Shares and Upward. Commission 1-16.

LEWIS A. MAY & CO.,
Members { N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
31 & 33 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office, Cor. 28th St. & Broadway
Connected by private wires.
MARGINS 1 TO 5 PER CENT. COMMISSION 1-16.
DAILY MARKET LETTERS and our new illustrated book, "WALL STREET," sent free.

Established 1869. Tel. call, 2385 Cortlandt.
FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

AN HONEST INVESTMENT,
sure to yield large returns the coming year. The company owns 17 gold mines of proved value. One mine shows 14 feet of pay ore yielding $13 gold per ton by mill test. Another mine shows 5½ feet of ore of an average assay value of $48 gold per ton; other veins show pay ore. Water power fully developed and connected with mill. All buildings completed; portion of machinery on ground. The company offers 100,000 Treasury Shares at 25 cents, par value $1.00, to add additional machinery, and construct tramway from mines to mill. These shares have a great future. Write for particulars. COLE SAUNDERS, Prest.
2 Wall St., N. Y.

OIL—INVEST IN OIL—Greatest opportunity to make a great amount of money from small investment in Oil since the days of Pennsylvania Oil excitement. We have 1,000 acres of Oil lands near the great 7,000 barrel gushers in the wonderful Sand Fork Oil Fields in Lewis County, W. Va. Portion of our stock offered at 5 cents on the dollar. Money to be used in drilling wells. Property all paid for. Stock full paid and non-assessable. For further particulars address—
SAND FORK OIL & GAS CO.,
Peabody Building, Wheeling, W. Va.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St
WE LOAN MONEY TO PEOPLE IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

FINANCIAL.

$75,000
United New Jersey Railroads & Canal Co.,
General (1st) Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.
PRINCIPAL DUE 1944.
COUPONS MARCH 1ST AND SEPTEMBER 1ST.
Principal and Interest Guaranteed by
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
Which guarantees also 10% upon the stock of the Co. for 999 years.
Price 121 and accrued interest.
YIELDING ABOUT 3.15%.

$150,000
Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Co.
General (1st) Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds,
PRINCIPAL DUE 1948.
COUPONS MAY 1ST AND NOVEMBER 1ST.
Principal and Interest Guaranteed by
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
Which guarantees also 7% upon the stock of the Co. for 999 years.
Price 106½ and accrued interest.
YIELDING ABOUT 3¼%.

$250,000
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad Co.
General (1st) Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.
PRINCIPAL DUE 1940.
COUPONS JANUARY 1ST AND JULY 1ST.
Principal and Interest Guaranteed by
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
Which guarantees also 7% upon the stock of the Co. for 999 years.
Price 104½ and accrued interest.
YIELDING ABOUT 3.30%.

FOR SALE BY
Goldman, Sachs & Co.,
BANKERS,
31 Nassau St., New York.

$5,669,000.
United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Company
General (now First) Mortgage 3½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE MARCH 1st, 1951.
Interest Payable Semi-annually on March 1st and September 1st, in New York.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

The undersigned offer the above Bonds for Subscription at 109½%, payable as follows:

9½ % or $ 95 per Bond on allotment.
100 % or $1,000 per Bond on March 1, 1901.
109½ % or $1,095 per Bond of $1,000.

Definitive Bonds bearing interest from March 1, 1901, will be delivered on that date. Payment in full may be made in purchaser's option, on allotment, under discount at the rate of 3½% per annum, against delivery of Interim Certificates to be issued by the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia.
Default of payment of the instalment, due March 1, 1901, will render the previous payment liable to forfeiture.
The above bonds are to be issued to take up the same amount of 6% bonds maturing on March 1, 1901, and form part of a total issue limited to $20,000,000, which are secured by a first mortgage on the entire properties of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.
The entire property of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company was leased in 1871 to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 999 years, the latter guaranteeing 10% annual dividends on the entire Capital Stock of over $20,000,000.
For the year ending December 31, 1899, the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company earned a large surplus over the guaranteed dividends.
The bonds are of $1,000 each, and to bearer; but can be fully registered in the option of the holder.
The Subscription will be opened on Friday morning, December 21st, and may be closed without notice at any time thereafter, the right being reserved to reject any applications, and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, December 19th, 1900.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,000,000

OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-Prest
H.M. FRANCIS, Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS, Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

LOST.
Dec. 17, 1900.
The following certificates of AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY COMMON STOCK:
No. M1140 for 50 shares in name of Johnson I. Robins.
No. M1342 for 10 shares in name of John Heath.
No. M1881 for 30 shares in name of DeCoppet & Doremus.
No. M1768 for 10 shares in name of Orvis Bros. & Co.
Please notify E. & C. RANDOLPH,
7 Nassau Street,
All parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating same.

REDEMPTION NOTICE No. 9
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty-three (53) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

53	257	317	517	653	800	879
95	260	326	524	685	826	885
113	264	332	535	709	827	893
134	265	383	542	711	829	910
140	268	394	600	760	830	940
168	275	405	632	788	860	984
179	291	426	644	797	870	969
218	311	512	646			

All future interest on any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due February 1st, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. Hyde, Second Vice President.
New York, November 7th, 1900.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-three bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and coupons maturing February 1st, 1901, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of February, 1901, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. Hyde, Second Vice-President.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, 1st Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.	

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PLAN of Reorganization of the Hampton Roads Hotel Company has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, and filed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
H. M. DE LANOIE,
Secretary of the Committee.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19th, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executors.)
$2,000 Mich. Cent. R. R. (Det. & Bay City Div.) 1st 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1931.
$2,000 Cinn., Indapls., St. L. & Chi. Ry. gen. 1st 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1936.
$5,000 Del. & Hudson Canal Co. (Penn. Div.) 1st 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1917.
$2,000 N. Y., Prov. & Boston R. R. gen. 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1942.
$2,000 Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$1,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1937.
$1,000 Chic., St. L. & Pittsburg R. R. consld. 5 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1932.
$1,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Chic. & Pac. West. Div.) 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1921.
$5,000 Chic., R. I. & Pac. Ry. 1st 6 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1917.
$2,000 Chic., St. L. & New Orleans R. R. consld. 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1951.
$1,000 West Shore R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 2361.
$2,000 Morris & Essex R. R. consld. 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1915.
$3,000 Sand., Mans. & Newark R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1909, (Union Trust Co. certf. of dep.)
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
528 shs. International Express Co.
$5,000 Iowa & Illinois Coal Co. Bds. (Atlantic Trust Co. certf. of deposit,) and $300 Funded Coupon Bond, A 22.
1 membership Shelter Island Golf Club.
50 shs. Southern National Bank, ex-div. of 90 p. c.
6 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
30 shs. National Bank of North America.
4 shs. Bank of New York.
5 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
3 shs. Avon, Geneseo & Mt. Morris R. R. Co. guar. stock.
$1,000 Calvary Cemetery, Greenpoint & B'klyn R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1907.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
500 shs. Shelby Iron Co.
10 shs. Hamilton Bank.
10 shs. Brearley School, "Limited."
34 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. City Trust Co.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Mt. Morris Bank.
$3,000 City of Galveston 5 p. c. bonds.
$1,000 American Lithographic Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$1,000 Lehigh & N. Y. R. R. Co. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1945 (hypd.)
$2,000 Rochester Gas & Electric Co., consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1912 (hypd.)
$5,000 Ohio Mining & Manfg. Co. 5 p. c. non-cum. income Bds., 1949.
500 shs. Economic Postage Association.
142 shs. Erie & Pittsburg R. R. 7 p. c. guar.
$22,000 Mutual Fuel Gas (of Chic.) 1st 5 p. c. gold Bds., guar., 1947.
10 shs. Market and Fulton National Bank.
20 shs. Union Trust Co.
8 shs. Leather Manfrs.' National Bank.
7 shs. Fourth National Bank.
1 sh. Bank of New York.
10 shs. Germania Bank.
12 shs. Holland Trust Co.
$5,000 Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin 6 p. c. skg. fund gold deb. Bds., 1905.
$2,000 City of Milwaukee, Wis., 5 p. c. Bds., July, 1901.
40 shs. Publishers' Plate-Renting Co.
34 shs. Ninth National Bank.
10 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
$5,000 Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co. 5 p. c. (Ctfs. of Dep.)
100 shs. United Lighting & Heating common.
50 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
25 shs. Kings County Trust Co.
10 shs. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
$7,000 Fort Wayne Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Logansport & Wabash Valley Genl. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Low. New Albany & Chic. Ry. (Chic. & Ind. Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$2,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western Coal & R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., Guar., 1922.
17 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
20 shs. Kansas City, St. Louis & Chic. R. R. pfd. Guar.
$5,000 Panama R. R. Skg. Fd. Subsidy 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
Letters Patent of the Gould Equipment Company as follows, viz.: FRENCH, 212,023, March 10th, 1891; 241,790, 241,791, 241,792, 241,793, 241,794, Oct. 2, 1894; BELGIUM, 94,079, March 31st, 1891; 112,068, 112,069, 112,070, 112,071, 112,072, Oct. 24, 1894; SPANISH, 2,368 and 11,870, April 30th, 1891; AUSTRIAN, 12,328, August 6th, 1891, Vol. 41, Fol. 2,172; Vol. 44, Fol. 6,188, Dec. 1, 1834; Vol. 44, Fol. 6,203, Dec. 1, 1894; Vol. 44, Fol. 6,222, Dec. 4, 1894; Vol. 44, Fol. 6,572, Dec. 31, 1894; Vol. 45, Fol. 440, Feby. 5, 1895; GERMAN, 58,576, Sept. 18th, 1891; ENGLISH, 17,681, Sept. 17, 1894; 9,286, 9,287, 9,288, 9,289, May 10, 1894.
33 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
$14,000 Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. 6 p. c. Bds., dated Oct. 1, 1897.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19TH, 1900.
At 12:30 O'CLOCK, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. Prefd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1896. Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds.
THE SALE OF THE ABOVE SECURITIES WILL BE ADJOURNED TO WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1901, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

REDEMPTION
OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of the EQUITABLE ILLUMINATING GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, dated February 1, 1898, One Hundred and Thirty-four (134) Bonds were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage:

40	1007	1484	2468	3685	5375	6615
94	1017	1584	2481	3735	5414	6625
95	1021	1657	2594	3862	5444	6685
102	1060	1700	2615	3901	5456	6698
203	1062	1738	2705	3976	5540	6732
240	1127	1743	2713	3990	5567	6733
241	1133	1745	2767	4016	5590	6759
243	1217	1861	2795	4101	5959	6876
249	1230	1968	2826	4124	5967	6958
303	1240	1975	2843	4451	6037	6987
410	1287	1985	2863	4585	6145	7086
413	1291	2030	2890	4882	6159	7087
422	1293	2067	3058	5001	6165	7210
501	1297	2108	3084	5016	6227	7223
666	1385	2132	3173	5114	6234	7261
672	1387	2297	3317	5206	6463	7265
739	1388	2327	3319	5269	6470	7281
777	1436	2416	3540	5271	6494	7292
944	1470	2447	3675	5328	6809	7381
						7497

These bonds will be paid at 105 and accrued interest to January 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, 46 Wall Street, New York City, on and after January 2, 1901.
Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1, 1901.
December 1, 1900.

$1,000,000
NEWARK, N. J.
New City Hall Bonds.
Sealed proposals for the purchase of Newark, N. J., 30-year 3½ per cent. registered New City Hall Bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 will be received at the office of the Comptroller, in said city, until 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, December 28th, 1900. For circulars containing conditions and information, address
FREDERICK T. JOHNSON
COMPTROLLER,
Newark, N. J.

Copartnership Notices.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT THE CORPORATION heretofore existing under the firm name of BOARDMAN & WILLIAMSON, is this day dissolved. FREDERIC A. BOARDMAN, JOHN WILLIAMSON, JR.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY.
100 Broadway, Dec. 17, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the surplus net earnings a dividend of TWO AND FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. (2⅝%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, in full for the period up to Oct. 1, 1900, payable Jan. 24, 1901, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 10, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Jan. 10, 1901, and reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 25, 1901.
AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY.
By H. SCHOONMAKER, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 17, 1900.
On Jan. 24, 1901, the undersigned will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO AND FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. (2⅝%,) when received by them, among the registered holders of their Trust Receipts for Preferred Stock of the American Bridge Company.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
33 Broad St., New York, Dec. 15, 1900.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable Jany. 15, 1901, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on Dec. 31, 1900.
The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close Dec. 31, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Jan. 16, 1901, at 10 A. M.
S. W. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1900.
The above-mentioned dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be payable on Jan. 15, 1901, to holders of record at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1900, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close Dec. 31, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Jan. 16, 1901, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Agents for Voting Trustees.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Childs' Unique Dairy Company will be held at the office of the company, at No. 42 East 14th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 26th day of December, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour, from 10:30 A. M. to 11:30 A. M.
Dated New York City, N. Y., December 11, 1900. CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
New York, December 17, 1900.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Tuesday, January 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, December 26, 1900. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on December 26, 1900, and will be opened on January 16, 1901.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
American Smelting and Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 6.
The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 8th, 1901, to stockholders of record, at 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 22d, 1900. The books for the transfer of the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company will close at 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 22d, 1900, and be opened Jan. 9th, 1901.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Co.,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Chicago, Ill., December 17th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid February 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the transfer books.
The transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of December, 1900, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on the 7th day of January, 1901.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, November 30, 1900.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. out of surplus net earnings has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 16, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 28, 1900.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M., on Friday, Dec. 28, 1900, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Thursday, Jan. 17, 1901.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

THE STANDARD GAS LIGHT COMPANY of the City of New York, 801-3 Third Avenue.
New York, December 14, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on December 31st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, December 22nd, 1900.
Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock M., December 22nd, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., January 2nd, 1901.
W. GREELEY HOYT, Secretary.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., ($1.00 per share,) payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 29th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

The Hall Signal Company,
44 BROAD STREET.
New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of THE HALL SIGNAL COMPANY has this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the common stock of the Company, payable on December 24th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from December 21st to 25th, inclusive. Checks will be mailed. R. K. WALLER, Secretary.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
146 Broadway, New York, Dec. 18, 1900.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable January 2, 1901, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on December 27, 1900. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. January 2, 1901.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., New York, will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, December 19, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Jan. 1, 1901, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1901, at 10 A. M. W. G. BROWN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, Dec. 13th, 1900.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING VALley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, December 19, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1st, 1901, and will reopen January 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 21, 1900, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1901, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH F HILL, Sec'y.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1900.

Established 1784.
The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 18, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.
The regular semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the preferred stock of the Alabama Steel and Ship-Building Company, guaranteed by this Company, will be paid by check January 1st, 1901. Transfer books will be closed December 21st, 1900, and reopened January 2d, 1901.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The National Park Bank of New York.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 2, 1901.
Transfer Books closed from December 20th to January 1st, inclusive.
GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Dec. 18th, 1900.

Merchants Exchange National Bank
of the City of New York. Dec. 18th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.
The coupons due Jan. 1, 1901, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.
JAS. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Williamsburgh Trust Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has been declared, payable Jan'y 2d, 1901, to shareholders of record at the close of business Dec. 20, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 21st, 1900, to Jan'y 2d, 1901, both days inclusive.
W. ADDISON FIELD, Sec'y.

Savings Banks.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, Dec. 19th, 1900.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending December 31st, 1900, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of January 1st, 1901, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 21st.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

Meetings and Elections.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, will be held at the company's office in the City of New York on THURSDAY, the 27th day of December, 1900, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
NEW YORK.
December 10th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Conley Foil Company.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of

selling rather mystified the room traders, who believe that London must still buy many stocks against options sold some time ago, and induced to some selling for local account. All the sales, however, were readily taken.

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There was little change in the call money rates, the quotations ranging between 5 and 6 per cent., with most of the day's loans at 5 and 5½ per cent. The banks continue to gain from the Sub-Treasury, that institution being debtor at the Clearing House yesterday morning for $1,750,000, largely representing payments for pensions and interest and premiums on Government bonds.

NICKEL PLATE'S BIG RISE.

In a market in which there were many features, Nickel Plate stocks were on the Exchange yesterday easily the leaders, the second preferred advancing over 5 points and the common and first preferred over 2 each on dealings showing much more activity than for some time has been seen in the securities.

For a week or more Wall Street has been filled with all kinds of stories in respect to the stock. One of them has semi-official warrant to the effect that the first preferred is to be retired or exchanged into bonds and that the second preferred is forthwith to be put on a dividend basis. In this connection, a Director of the company was yesterday quoted as saying that the earnings of the company for the last calendar year will amply warrant an increase in dividends.

"It is the policy of this company," says the Director in question, "to declare its dividends out of the net earnings of the previous calendar year, the Directors meeting in January and declaring the dividend in a lump sum. Last January 5 per cent. was declared on the first preferred stock and was paid on March 1. Besides this dividend, $300,000 was set aside out of the earnings to build new bridges and make other improvements. A surplus of more than $200,000 remained in the Treasury. The earnings for 1900 were fully 25 per cent. in excess of the previous year, which will provide the usual 5 per cent. on the first preferred and leave nearly $750,000 for any additional dividend which the Directors may choose to declare."

NO SMELTING COMBINE YET.

Wall Street expected yesterday to receive definite announcement, as a result of the meeting during the day of the Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company—the so-called trust—that the proposed consolidation with the Guggenheim interests had been finally completed and that the trust was in control of all the smelting plants of the country.

Instead, however, at the conclusion of the meeting, shortly before 5 o'clock, it was stated that, though the matter of consolidation had been discussed, no understanding or conclusion had been come to, and that it was not certain when one would be. Secretary Brush of the company made this statement:

"We declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, and discussed numerous things—among them the proposed consolidation with the Guggenheims. Nothing, however, was done, and all that can be said is that the matter is in abeyance. I do not know when we will meet again, adjournment having been taken subject to the call of the President."

Asked as to the report that in the event of consolidation W. C. Whitney would be Chairman of the board of the new company, Secretary Brush said: "That is the first I had heard of it."

From another source it is learned that the delay does not mean that the deal is off, but merely that details in relation to the consolidation must be further discussed and agreed upon.

MUTUAL INSURANCE'S DENIAL.

Will Not Unload American Stocks to Do Business in Germany, President McCurdy Says.

The attention of President Richard A. McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company was directed yesterday to an article in an evening newspaper containing the following assertions:

The Equitable and Mutual Insurance Companies may unload their stockholdings, so as to be able to do business in the German Empire. This would throw upon the stock market next year many millions' worth of American railroad stock. It is said that the stockholdings of the Mutual Life Insurance Company alone approximate $40,000,000.

The further declaration was made that it is "believed in insurance circles that the report is true."

"So far as the Mutual Life Insurance Company is concerned," Mr. McCurdy said, "the report is absolutely false. We have never contemplated such a proceeding; we do not now, and reasons multiply daily why we should not in the future. The motives actuating the persistent circulation of this story are perhaps best left to the imagination. But one fact is certain; they are neither worthy nor patriotic.

"The full history of the difficulty which arose between our company and the Prussian Government is too long and complicated for present recapitulation, but it is sufficient to say that the revocation of our license in 1899 was due to a misapprehension on the part of the Government regarding certain details of our company's business. This misapprehension has since been acknowledged by the Government, and we infer from an allusion in the President's message to Congress that our State Department has received assurances that the wrong will be righted and the privilege restored.

"Whether this conclusion shall prove to be justified or not, our position will be unchanged. The Mutual Life Insurance Company holds a charter of the State of New York, to whose officers alone it is responsible for the general conduct of its affairs. We admit the right and propriety of the Prussian Government insisting upon strict compliance with its insurance regulations with regard to the business done within its borders, just as we admit a like prerogative on the part of each of the various States, and we have offered to comply with the conditions of the new general insurance law now before the Imperial Parliament, and to invest the entire reserves on Prussian policies in German or Prussian Government securities. Moreover, we have directed attention to the fact that, eliminating every stock investment which the company has, there still remains invested in securities of which the Prussian Government approves more than sufficient funds to equal the full legal reserves of every policy contract of the company, not alone in Prussia, but everywhere else in the world.

"Further than this we cannot and should not be expected to go. To do so would be to admit the pre-eminence of a foreign State as a regulator of business and conserver of the people's money over our own, under whose guidance have developed the greatest insurance companies in the world. To comply with the sweeping requirement that bonds be substituted for shares as investment would be not only absurd from a business standpoint, but would indicate a lack of faith in the growth and progress of the country, no less than in the management of our great corporations. We have no such unbelief, and therefore see no reason for discarding millions of American securities by substituting therefor the obligations of foreign Governments. The suggestion of such an act I can only regard with earnest indignation as unpatriotic and un-American, as it surely would be grossly unjust to the millions of our fellow-citizens whose savings are invested in the securities of their own country, in whose progress and stability they have sturdy faith."

$50,000 FOR A SEAT ON 'CHANGE.

Still another record was broken on the Stock Exchange yesterday, when a seat on the Exchange was sold for $50,000, an advance of $500 over the previous high price, recorded on the preceding day, when R. O. Wrenn, the well-known tennis player, paid $49,500. Yesterday's price is equivalent to $51,000, inasmuch as the buyer must pay a one-thousand-dollar initiation fee in passing the Nominating Committee.

The name of the purchaser was not disclosed.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to London cables, the Bank of England may advance its rate of discount to-morrow.

Printing of odd lots by the Stock Exchange tickers again discontinued.

Statement that the Pennsylvania Steel Company intends to increase its capital to meet the requirements of its steadily growing business.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of the $1,000,000 capital stock of the Franklin National Bank of that city.

Articles for the formation of a crude rubber company, with $10,000,000 capital, to control the domestic market, said to have been practically completed.

Statement that subscriptions to the five-million-dollar stock of the National Tin Plate Company, which proposes to make tin plate under a new process, will be opened in a few days.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange to remain closed from Saturday night until Wednesday morning next.

Stockholders of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago to vote at the annual meeting on Jan. 4 on the question of increasing the number of Directors from nine to twelve.

Shipments of 220,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Sale by the United Gas Improvement Company of $9,350,000 Connecticut Railway and Light Company 4½ per cent. fifty-year gold bonds to a local banking house.

Increase of $1,421,982 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $1,305,411 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@6 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for thirty days, 4½ per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for three to six months. Mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $325,484,220; balances, $12,241,433; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,771,011.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4 per cent. for short and 4@4¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was quiet and steady. Nominal rates were $4.81 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80½; demand, $4.84¾; cables, $4.85; commercial bills, $4.79½@$4.81.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅜ and 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94 3-16 and 94⅛@94 15-16, and guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—Par @5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Money was in fair supply and good demand to-day. The withdrawals of gold, fears of their continuation, and the fall in Paris checks firmed discounts, most of the leading houses refusing to work under 4 per cent., with the result that considerable business went to the Bank of England.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull and inactive, except West Australians and Americans. Consols were affected by the fear of gold exports. Argentines and Brazilians were strong.

Americans reacted in sympathy with New York. Although there was no indication of a severe break, they closed weaker. Northern Pacifics were the feature in strength. Grand Trunks were firm on traffic returns, especially preferreds.

Consols for money, 97 5-16; consols for the account, 97⅛; Atchison, 73¾; Canadian, 90¼; St. Paul, 130⅝; Illinois Central, 150½; Louisville, 87½; Union Pacific preferred, 85¼; New York Central, 147; Erie, 20⅝; Pennsylvania, 74½; Reading, 12½; Erie first preferred, 55⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 88½; Grand Trunk, 6⅜; Anaconda, 9⅞; Rand Mines, 39½.

Bar silver steady at 29⅝d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4@4¼ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 69¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £65,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 131.40; Madrid, 33.92; Lisbon, 38.25; Rome, 5.55.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Prices opened irregular on the Bourse to-day. Internationals, except Italians, were firm. Rio Tintos were firm owing to the decrease in copper stocks, but reacted later to yesterday's level. Kafirs were weak, and toward the close this condition was accentuated. Spanish Fours were in strong demand at first, but declined later. During the second part of the day the unfavorable disposition became general, including Parquet stocks. Banks declined, Gas was freely offered, and Tramways and Tractions were weak.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 7½c for the account. Exchanges on London, 25f 8½c for checks.

Spanish Fours closed at 70.35.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—Funds were generally maintained on the Boerse to-day, although Home Funds and Chinese were somewhat easier. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were supported. Mines declined sharply on the decision of the coal syndicate to restrict the output for 1901 10 per cent. Banks were lower.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 9,400,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 680,000 marks; other securities increased 54,900,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 20,120,000 marks.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—The gold quotation to-day was 34.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Boston had a continuance of broad trading and further gains in prices among the copper shares. Montana was active, gaining to 333; Tri-Mountain was in brisk demand, with a gain of 1¼, to 20¼, some 1,500 shares selling in the morning. Parrot gained 1¼, to 50¾. Amalgamated, Isle Royale, and Old Dominion were prominent. The last named hardened to 31¼, later 30¾. Osceola was up ½, at 74. Massachusetts touched 14¾. Butte sold at 86, later 84, closing at 86. Hingham was firm at 15¼. Adventure touched 8.

United States Oil was the weak spot, falling 1⅛, to 10½. There was liquidation to-day of stock carried on margin all the way down from three or four times current prices. The price rallied to 10¾.

Massachusetts Electric shares softened slightly; common fell ⅛, to 25¾, on sales of 2,600 shares in the morning, but rallied to 26¾ later on continued large dealings; the preferred held at 80. Boston and Albany was up 2, at 252, with active buying, and other high-priced investment shares were strong. Utah lost 1, to 83½.

At the Clearing House, money was in increased supply, but the rate between the banks was unchanged at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at par and 5c premium.

Money is firmer in Boston than in New York, especially on time. Banks generally are quoting 5 per cent. as the minimum for four to six months on the usual run of brokers' collateral. Call money ranges from 5 to 5½ per cent. There is comparatively little business paper moving, though some business is done at 5 per cent., mostly to out-of-town banks.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	7½	8	Old Colony	3½	4
Allouez	2¼	3	Old Domin	30¾	31
Arcadian	22½	23	Osceola	73½	74
Arnold	5¼	5½	Parrot	49¾	50¼
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Quincy	168	..
Atlantic	26	27	Rhode Island	3¾	4
Baltic	30¾	31	Santa Fé	6¼	7
Bost. & Mon.	330	335	Santa Ysabel	2¼	2⅝
Butte & B.	86	87	Shoe	31	..
Cal. & Hec.	807	815	Tamarack	280	285
Centennial	22½	23	Utah Cons	82½	83½
Franklin	15	15½	Washington	.50	1
Humboldt	.50	..	Winona	3¼	3½
Isle Royale	39	..	Wolverine	46	46½
Mohawk	122½	23			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	251	252	Cent. M. pf.
Bost. & Low.	242		Fitchburg pf.
Bost. & Me.	195½	199	N. Y. & N.
Bost. & Pr.	302	..	E. 6s
Bost. Elev.	144	167	N. Y. & N.
Bost. G. 5s	99	..	E. 7s
Cent. Mass.	14	15	West End

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & T.	185	187	N. Eng. Tel.
Chi. Stk. Y.	138½	142	U. S. Oil
Dom. Coal	37¾	38¼	Westinghouse
Dom. C. pf.	106	108	Westinghouse
Erie Tel.	98½	100	Westinghouse
Mex. Tel.	5¾	5¾	Mass. pf.

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The stock market presented a cheerful aspect to-day. The dampening influence that had hung over the market in the form of persistent weakness in the Asphalt issues was partially removed by the official statement issued by the National and American interests, and the effect was beneficial upon not only the securities directly concerned, but upon the market generally.

The sensation of the day was in Lehigh Coal and Navigation. That stock rose rapidly, finally crossing 65, the highest ever recorded, making a net gain of 6½ points for the day. Subsequently, Lehigh Valley took on a buoyant spell, and all the coalers fell into line. The improvement then extended to the steel division. American Iron and Steel sold at 10, Tidewater rose ⅝, to 9¼, and 4⅞ was bid for 1,000 shares of New Haven. It was a day of bidding for big blocks. Two dollars per share was bid for any part of 40,000 shares of Alkali, and 7 for 10,000 shares of Marsden.

There was a decided tendency to dullness in the money market, and rates stiffened slightly. Call money was quoted at 4½ per cent., although more was loaned at 5 per cent. Time money brought 4½ to 5½ per cent., with little demand for it.

The market's close was strong, at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry., Lt.	34	35	Lehigh Nav.	64½	65
Cambria	20⅝	20½	Lehigh Val.	29½	29⅝
Choctaw	39⅝	39½	Marsden	7	7⅛
C. C., N. J.	60	61	North. Penn.	105	106
C. T., N. J., 5s	108⅜	109	Penn. Steel. pf.	94	95
C. T., Pitts.	28¼	28½	Penn. S.	75	77
E. & P. 4s	100	100½	Peop. T. 4s	108	109
El. Stg.	85	90	Phila. & E.	29	30
E. S. pf.	88	90	Phila. Trac.	98¾	99
E. Co. of A.	9¼	9¾	Union Trac.	36	36½
H. & B. T.	18	20	U. Co's, N. J.	272	275
H. & B. T. pf.	49	50	U. Gas Imp.	124	124½
			Welsbach Lt.	47	49

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Biscuit common was in some demand on the Exchange this morning around 37¾, but otherwise the market was featureless. Biscuit opened at 37⅛, dropped ¼, and closed at 38. Trading in Union Traction and other street railways was very light. West Chicago opened at 97½, and closed at 98. Metropolitan Elevated preferred brought 84. North Chicago was 2 points off, at 190.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
55	Linseed common	7¾	7⅝	7¾
250	Linseed pf.	38½	38	38¼
25	Stras'board	32¾	32¼	32½
60	Chicago Edison	150	150	150
12	Metropolitan El. pf.	84	84	84
63	Diamond Match	131	130¼	131
150	Mil. & Chicago Brew. pf.	20	20	20
580	National Biscuit	38	37⅝	38
300	National Biscuit pf.	92	91½	91¾
80	National Carbon	17	17	17
140	National Carbon pf.	84½	84½	84½
300	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	45	44½	44¾
2	North Chicago	190	190	190
25	Northwestern El. pf.	79½	78½	79½
15	Lake Street El.	10	10	10
3	South Side El.	100	99	99
50	Street's W. S. C. Line.	19	19	19
257	West Chicago Ry.	98	97½	98

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	338	336
2d week Dec.	$102,778	$79,228	$65,224
From July 1	2,676,473	2,085,658	1,847,074
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
2d week Dec.	32,922	38,323	26,151
From July 1	944,671	913,378	715,584
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,675	1,673	1,673
2d week Dec.	214,300	193,700	173,900
From July 1	5,450,000	4,718,800	4,308,200
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week Dec.	108,124	100,155	98,794
From July 1	3,956,789	3,946,434	3,745,333
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	510	510	509
2d week Dec.	48,392	38,818	42,951
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,988
2d week Dec.	650,000	564,000	519,000
From Jan. 1	28,813,901	26,647,579	25,300,162
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Dec.	21,000	19,000	18,000
From Jan. 1	1,230,362	1,200,210	1,236,102
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,323	1,266	1,219
2d week Dec.	123,956	132,502	129,784
From Jan. 1	6,782,695	6,088,170	5,823,855
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,256	1,258	1,223
2d week Dec.	177,009	140,628	127,700
From July 1	3,418,989	2,892,217	2,798,306
SHERMAN, SHEVEPORT & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	201	155	155
2d week Dec.	20,848	9,708	.....
From July 1	356,076	204,697	.....
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,517	1,492	1,492
2d week Dec.	265,867	203,104	212,017
From Jan. 1	8,899,784	7,827,843	7,486,893
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	464	464	464
2d week Dec.	58,323	53,563	42,054
From July 1	1,398,127	1,257,939	.....

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY and affiliated corporations for November—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	209,670	172,740	36,930
Op. expenses	173,281	122,477	50,804
Net earnings	36,388	50,263	*13,874
Other income	12,055	4,239	7,816
Total income	48,444	54,502	*6,058
Div. & int.	48,062	46,950	1,112
Surplus	382	7,552	*7,170
Gross, 5 months	2,206,579	1,647,565	559,014
Net, 5 months	849,336	527,018	322,318
Surplus	611,088	258,633	353,405

*Decrease.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for November—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	239,718	210,976	177,622
Op. expenses	109,477	98,618	88,774
Net earnings	130,235	112,358	88,848
Charges	60,464	70,533	63,386
Surplus	60,770	41,824	25,462
Gross, 11 months	2,582,536	2,286,164	1,960,929
Net, 11 months	1,382,551	1,230,452	1,032,651
Surp., 11 months	617,678	490,682	319,026

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$141,010,008
Gold	102,846,927
Silver	9,329,321
United States notes	10,101,442
Treasury notes of 1890	104,009
National bank notes	6,808,794
Total receipts this day	1,124,619
Total receipts this month	27,813,293
Total receipts this year	272,808,643
Total expenditures this day	1,065,090
Total expenditures this month	23,315,000
Total expenditures this year	256,204,533
Deposits in National banks	97,783,067
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	304,511
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	568,849
Customs	468,586
Miscellaneous	87,174

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$261,902,379
Silver dollars	426,337,090
Silver dollars of 1890	4,729,497
Silver bullion of 1890	57,659,583
United States notes	1,570,000
Total	$751,898,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$261,902,379
Silver certificates outstanding	426,337,090
Treasury notes outstanding	62,889,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,570,000
Total	$751,898,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$67,761,377
Gold certificates	35,585,610
Silver coin and bullion	4,719,978
Silver certificates	9,902,824
United States notes	10,101,442
Other assets	11,648,920
Total in Treasury	$130,928,673
Deposits in National banks	97,783,067
Total	$228,709,740
Current liabilities	87,699,731
Available cash balance	$141,010,008

Want C. W. Morgan & Co.'s Books.

Bert Hanson, assignee of C. W. Morgan & Co., "bankers and brokers" at 71 Broadway, who failed a fortnight ago, after the police had invaded the place, has, through his attorneys, White & Otheman, made an application in the Supreme Court for an order for District Attorney Gardiner to show cause why he should not surrender the books of the Morgan firm as a part of the Supreme Court records. The order is made returnable to-morrow.

Corn Shorts Bid Up the Price.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—It was corn first and the other grain and provision markets nowhere to-day. December corn, under active bidding by shorts, was forced up another cent and a half, while January shorts also showed nervousness, that option closing at an advance of ¾c. December closed at 41. After the first flurry was over, trade quieted somewhat, but near the close the market again showed considerable strength.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in outside stocks yesterday was not as broad as on Monday, and there was a considerable falling off in the total of the day's transactions, but nevertheless a few issues showed much strength and considerable activity. Some stocks seemed to be in good general demand, but in many issues there seemed to be few buying orders. At the close quotations showed, in some cases, considerable recessions, but in the majority of active issues prices were somewhat better than on the first day of the week.

***

AMERICAN BRIDGE was again prominent, but transactions in both the common and preferred stocks fell somewhat below Monday's total. The former issue sold as high as 45¼, and showed a net gain of half a point, ending the day at 45 bid. A larger rise occurred in the preferred stock, which advanced to 95, and made a net gain of 1½ points. The strength of the preferred stock, in particular, was explained by the official announcement of the first dividend on this issue.

***

ELECTRIC BOAT was probably more active than any other issue. There was a large demand for the common stock, which advanced the price from 28½, the opening sale, to 30. After a slight reaction it closed at 29½ bid, a net gain of 3 points. Transactions aggregated about 4,000 shares. The preferred stock, on smaller transactions, sold up to 50, and closed at 48 bid, which was 5 points above the best bid at the close on Monday. An officer of the company stated that announcement of the completion of important negotiations might be made in a few days, but nothing of a definite character could be learned in regard to the developments in the company's business which are under way, and to which the present strength of the stock is attributed.

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PITTSBURG BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE was fairly active and again advanced fractionally. Transactions amounted to 500 shares or more. Much misunderstanding has prevailed in regard to the proposed distribution of preferred stock, and incidentally in regard to the closing of the books of the company. At the office of the United States Trust Company, the New York transfer agents of the road, it was stated yesterday that the books had closed on Saturday last and would remain closed until Jan. 17, next, and moreover that the distribution of preferred stock would be made to the holders of common stock, as recorded at the close of business last Saturday. It would therefore seem that all transactions made since that day would be ex-rights. The Pittsburg Exchange, it was reported yesterday, has ruled that all transactions made on last Saturday must carry all the privileges that attach to the stock. On Jan. 16 a special meeting of the stockholders will be held for the purpose of voting on the question of leasing the road.

***

EMPIRE STEEL preferred was offered down to 89, but there appeared to be no buying orders in the market, this being an issue that has been traded in only to a very small extent. Recent sales of the stock were made in the neighborhood of 50. The reason for the decline was stated to be that at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Directors of the company a semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared, instead of 3 per cent., which was the amount of the last dividend. According to a Director of the company, the reason for the decrease was that the Empire Company is planning important improvements on its furnace and mining properties in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and part of the earnings has been set aside to make these improvements. The books of the company close for the purpose of the dividend on Dec. 26, and will reopen Jan. 2.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was traded in to a fairly large extent between 20¼ and 20¾. It closed at 20⅝ bid, a net gain of five-eighths of a point.

***

UNION COPPER remained strong, and ended the day with a fractional net gain of 5⅝ bid. It was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were active between 86 and 86¼, but the preferred stock, as well as St. Louis Transit, was dull and somewhat weak.

***

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER, for the first time in a number of days, was in some demand, and the common stock closed with a net gain of 1 point, at 11 bid. The bonds were also stronger, closing at 90½ bid, a net gain of 1 point.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 17. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	26	27	25	27
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	79	80	79	80
American Banknote	47	50	47	50
American Bicycle	6¾	7¼	6¾	7⅝
American Bicycle pf.	27	28	27	29
American Bicycle bonds	73	76	74½	76
American Bridge	45	45¼	44½	45
American Bridge pf.	94¾	95	96½	94
American Chicle	83	..	88	..
American Chicle pf.	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10	12	10	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	37	38	37	38
Am. Hide & Leather 6s	90½	90¾	89½	90½
*American Thread pf.	4	4½	4	4½
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	5⅝	9⅛	5⅝	5⅞
Arlington Copper	7	8	6	7
British Columbia Copper	20⅝	21	20	20¾
British Exch. 8s	98½	98¾	98	99
California Copper	1⅞	2	1⅝	2
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5½	5	5½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30½	31½	30¾	31¾
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	43½	45	44	46
Con. Ry. L. & E.	12½	13	12	12½
Con. Rubber Tire	2	7	2	7
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	25	30	27	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	100	104
Crucible Steel	18	19	17	18
Crucible Steel pf.	79	80	80¼	..
Crampe' Shipyard	77	78	77	78
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5	5¼	5⅝	6
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	25	25½	25½	26
Electric Boat	29½	30	26½	30½
Electric Boat pf.	48	51	45	47
Electric Vehicle	16½	18	16½	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	32	45	35	45
Electric-Pneumatic	2½	3½	2⅞	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	15	20	18	20
General Carriage	4½	4¾	4¾	5
General Chemical	69½	80	66	68
General Chemical pf.	97½	99	97½	98
German Treasury 4s	104	104¼	100	100¼
Havana Commercial	8¼	8½	7⅞	8¼
Havana Commercial pf.	42	45	42½	44
Hudson River Tel.	115	118	115	118
Illinois Transportation	⅛	1½	⅛	1½
International Silver pf.	35	40	35	40
Inter-State Oil	81½	..	79	80
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	65	65	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	½	1
Kings Co. El. L. & P.	187	143	137	143
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
†Markeen Copper	1	2½	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Constrns. pf.	12⅜	14½	12½	13⅝
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	84	90	88	90
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf., ex div.	100	102	102	102½
New England Transport.	1	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	3¼	7	5¼	5⅝
Otis Elevator	26	27	26	27
Otis Elevator pf.	86	88	86	88
Peo., Dec. & Evansv.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	29½	29⅞	28½	30
Ratsof	32	..	32	..
Ratsof bonds	70	85	75	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92	94½	86½	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30½	31	30¾	31
Rub. Goods Mfg. pf. ex d.	71½	81½	81	83
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	117	120	117	119½
St. Louis Transit	17¼	18½	18½	19
Seaboard Air Line 4s	73	78	78	74
Seaboard Air Line	10	11	10¾	11
Seaboard Air Line pf.	25½	27	27	28
Sheet Steel pf.	70½	74½	73½	74½
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	34	36
Standard Coupler	34	37½	36	40
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	130	135½
Standard Oil of N. J.	620	624	624	627
Storage Power	10	13	13	13
Tennessee Copper	17¾	18	19½	17
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	3	3½	3	3½
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	56	60	56	60
Union Copper	5⅝	..	5⅝	..
Union Typewriter	350	360	350	360
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	113½	112½	115½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L.	87	88	86¼	86¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	67	68	68	68
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5	6	5	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	82	85	84	85
Westinghouse Air Brake	165	170	165	170
Worthington Pump pf.	122	125	115	118

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5. †Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st pf.	120½	122	119½	..
Broadway & 7th

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, registered 110½
500 ..... 108½
7,500 ..... 110½
U S 3s, coup 110½
500 ..... 108½
small bds 110
700 110
U S 4s, coup 1907 ..... 116½
10,000 ..... 116½
6,000 ..... 116½
Alabama, Class A 110
5,000 110
Am Cot Oil 4½s 99⅝
25,000 ..... 99⅝
Am Spirits Mfg 6s 75
5,000 75
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 75
2,000 97
25,000 ..... 96⅞
Atch, Top & San Fe gen 4s 102½
10,000 ..... 102½
2,000 ..... 102½
5,000 ..... 102⅝
500 ..... 102⅝
15,000 ..... 102⅝
1,000 ..... 102½
25,000 adjustmt 4s 102⅝
25,000 ..... 88⅝
2,000 ..... 88⅝
500 ..... 88⅝
3,000 ..... 88⅝
22,000 ..... 88⅝
Balt & Ohio 4s 100⅞
2,000 ..... 100⅞
7,000 ..... 100⅞
1,000 ..... 100⅞
Balt & Ohio 3½s 97⅜
50,000 ..... 97⅜
25,000 98
Baltimore & Ohio Southwn div 3½s 90½
43,000 ..... 90½
1,000 ..... 90⅝
Brooklyn City 1st 115
1,000 115
Brook Un Elev 1st 97½
Brook Un Gas 5s 115½
5,000 ..... 115½
20,000 116
Bur, C R & N 1st 108½
1,000 ..... 108½
Cent of Ga con 5s 96⅞
5,000 ..... 96⅞
3,000 97
10,000 ..... 96⅝
8,000 97
5,000 ..... 96⅝
10,000 97
Ches & O 6s 134
Chic & Alton 3½s 85⅞
4,000 ..... 85⅞
5,000 ..... 85⅞
87,000 ..... 85⅝
2,000 86
Chic, Bur & Quincy Nebraska ext 4s 111½
10,000 ..... 111½
Chic, Ind & Louisv refundg 6s 120
2,000 120
Chic, Mil & St Paul C & M 7s 181
9,000 181
Chic, Mil & St P terminal 5s 115⅜
20,000 ..... 115⅜
Chic, R I & P 5s gen 4s, Ser A 114½
10,000 ..... 114½
Chic & N Westn sinkg fund 6s registered 107
1,000 107
Chic Term Tran 4s 93
10,000 93
10,000 ..... 93¼
11,000 ..... 93¼
8,000 ..... 93⅜
2,000 ..... 93⅜
C, C, C & I con 7s 134
6,000 134
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s 101½
5,000 ..... 101½
1,000 101
2,000 ..... 101½
Col Coal & I 6s ..... 102?
8,000 ..... 102?
Col F & I gen 6s 97½
1,000 ..... 97½
Col Mid 1st 5-4s 70½
16,000 ..... 70½
Col & So 1st 4s 93
25,000 85
Den & Rio G con 4s 101½
24,000 ..... 101½
2,000 ..... 101½
Den & Rio G imp 5s 106
3,000 106
Des Moin & Ft D 1st 4s 98
1,000 98
Det City Gas 5s 98
5,000 98
Dul & Iron R 1st 5s 111
7,000 ..... 111¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s 118
4,000 118
Erie 1st con 4s 96⅞
14,000 ..... 96⅝
21,000 ..... 96⅜
13,000 ..... 96⅝
5,000 ..... 96⅝
55,000 ..... 96⅝
100,000 ..... 96⅞
15,000 ..... 96⅝
2,000 ..... 96⅝
5,000 97
35,000 ..... 96⅝
10,000 97
Erie 1st gen 4s 94
20,000 94
25,000 ..... 94½
10,000 20F 94⅜
10,000 ..... 94¾
35,000 ..... 94⅞
5,000 ..... 94⅞
10,000 20F 94½
10,000 ..... 94½
2,000 ..... 94⅜
5,000 20F 94½
3,000 ..... 94⅝
10,000 20F 94½
10,000 ..... 94½
18,000 ..... 94⅞
10,000 10F 94⅝
100,000 95
30,000 95
Ft Worth & D C 1st 79
5,000 79
Galv, Har & San Ant Mex & P div 5s 100¾
8,000 ..... 100¾
Gen Elec deb 5s 143¾
1,000 ..... 143¾
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B 84
10,000 84
10,000 84
30,000 84
20,000 8
20,000 84
5,000 84
5,000 84
8,000 ..... 7¾
Hock Val 1st 4½s 113
9,000 ..... 104⅞
Int & Gt N 2d 5s 92
11,000 92
35,000 ..... 92½
10,000 93
20,000b5 93
10,000 ..... 93¼
Int & Gt N 3d 4s 98
8,000 ..... 58¾
7,000 59
1,000 ..... 58¼
1,000 59
10,000 ..... 59½
Inter Paper 1st 6s 103¼
1,000 ..... 103¼
Kansas City So 3s 68
120,000 68
Kings Co Elv 4s 88
2,000 88
Laclede Gas Light of St L 1st 5s 107
2,000 107
Mex Cent 1st inc 28
20,000 28
Mex Intern con 4s 84⅞
10,000 ..... 84⅞
Total sales $3,713,700

Louisville & Nashv
limited 4s 101½
5,000 ..... 101½
Metropol St gen 5s 122
4,000 ..... 122½
2,000 ..... 122½
1,000 ..... 122½
10,000 ..... 122¾
10,000 ..... 122¾
6,000 122
Minn & St L 1st & refundg 4s 97¾
1,000 ..... 97¾
1,000 95
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 94⅜
1,000 ..... 94⅜
1,000 ..... 94½
Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s 75
5,000 ..... 75½
12,000 ..... 75¼
15,000 76
21,000 ..... 75¼
35,000 75
10,000 ..... 74⅞
27,000 ..... 74⅝
Mo, K & Tex ext 5s 94½
10,000 95
1,000 95
10,000 ..... 95⅝
16,000 ..... 95⅝
10,000 ..... 95⅝
10,000 96
5,000 100
7,000 110
N Y Cent & Hud R Mich Cent col 3½s 97
20,000 97
N Y Gas, El L H & Pwr pur m'g 4s 94
6,000 94
N Y Susq & W gen 5s 103¾
3,000 ..... 103¾
Norf & Westn con 4s 99⅜
7,000 20F 99⅜
15,000 ..... 99⅜
200 100
Norfolk & Westn imp & ext 6s 131⅜
10,000 ..... 131⅜
Northern Pacific 4s 105
10,000 105
10,000 ..... 104⅜
25,000 105
500 ..... 105¼
Northern Pac gen 3s 70⅝
140,000 ..... 70½
10,000 ..... 70⅜
10,000 ..... 70½
30,000 ..... 70⅜
20,000 ..... 70⅝
115,000 71
1,000 ..... 70⅝
285,000 71
81,000 ..... 71¼
2,000 ..... 71¼
Oreg R & N con 4s 102¾
5,000 ..... 102¾
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s 129¾
2,000 ..... 129¾
10,000 ..... 129⅜
Pac Coast 1st 5s 109
1,000 109
Penn gtd 1st 4½s 116½
10,000 ..... 116½
2,000 20F 116½
Peo & East 1st 4s 93⅞
2,000 ..... 93⅞
1,000 ..... 93¼
Peo & East inc 4s 41¼
10,000 ..... 41½
10,000 ..... 41½
25,000 ..... 41½
5,000 42
10,000 ..... 42½
Reading gen 4s 93⅛
3,000 ..... 93⅛
2,000 ..... 93⅛
15,000 ..... 93⅛
2,000 ..... 93⅛
64,000 ..... 93⅛
Rich & Dan con 6s 124½
9,000 ..... 124½
Rio Gde Wn 1st 4s 101
2,000 101
Rome, W & O con 5s 126⅞
1,000 ..... 126⅞
7,000 ..... 126⅞
St Jo & G I 1st 4s 91
1,000 91
St L & S Fran 6s 111¾
7,000 ..... 111¾
1,000 ..... 113⅜
St L & Iron Mt 4s 84½
15,000 ..... 84½
10,000 ..... 84⅝
10,000 ..... 84⅜
35,000 ..... 84⅞
10,000 ..... 84⅞
St L & San Fran 4s 90⅜
5,000 ..... 90⅜
St L Southw 1st 4s 94⅛
5,000 ..... 94⅛
1,000 ..... 94⅛
2,000 ..... 93⅞
8,000 98
St L Southw 2d 4s 72¼
5,000 ..... 72¼
10,000 ..... 72¾
1,000 ..... 72¼
20,000 ..... 72¾
10,000 ..... 72¼
St P & Dul 1st 5s 125
3,000 125
San Ant & Ar P 4s 79½
3,000 ..... 79½
Southern Pacific 4s 82¾
22,000 ..... 82¾
20,000 ..... 82¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s 113½
9,000 ..... 113½
30,000 ..... 113⅝
24,000 ..... 113⅝
2,000 ..... 113⅜
2,000 ..... 113⅜
1,000 ..... 113⅜
Spring Val Water Works 1st 6s 113¾
3,000 ..... 113¾
Tex & N O con 5s 106½
10,000 ..... 106½
Tex & Pac 2d inc 5s 85
2,000 85
Ulster & Del 1st 105½
1,000 ..... 105½
Union Pac 1st 4s 107
2,000 107
500 107
10,000 ..... 106⅞
8,000 107
2,000 ..... 106⅞
U S Leather deb 6s 113
6,000 113
Wabash 1st 5s 117½
15,000 ..... 117½
2,000 ..... 117¾
3,000 118
Wabash 2d 5s 108
1,000 108
Wabash deb B 42½
2,000 ..... 42½
10,000 42
5,000 ..... 41¾
10,000 ..... 41½
25,000 ..... 41½
10,000 ..... 41⅝
20,000 ..... 41⅜
10,000 ..... 41⅜
28,000 ..... 41⅜
Wn N Y & Penn gen 3-4s 94½
10,000 ..... 94½
Westn Un fundg & real est 4½s 105¼
20,000 ..... 105¼
Wiscon Cent gen 4s 87¾
10,000 ..... 87¾
21,000 ..... 87½
1,000 ..... 87⅞

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64@65. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 64c. Mexican silver dollars at 50¼c.

On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 shares of Phoenix sold at 10@12.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Alice at .40, 100 Brunswick at .18, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .13, 1,000 Golden Age at .02, 300 Isabella at .70, 300 Little Chief at .16, 500 Mollie Gibson at .24, and 500 Phoenix at .11.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.11	Horn Silver	1.10
Araconda	.46	Iron Silver	.65
Alice	.40	La Crosse	.14
Adams Con	.29	Leadville Con	.65
Belcher	.12	Mexican	.30
Best & Belcher	.24	Moulton	.30
Bruns. Consol	.14	Ontario	6.00
Caledonia, B. H.	2.00	Ophir	.62
Chrysolite	.06	Occidental	.04
Chollar	.12	Plymouth	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	Phoenix of Mex. Co.	.01
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Potosi	.11
Com. T. Co. bonds	.08	Quicksilver	1.25
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Quicksilver pf	7.00
Crescent	.08	Savage	.15
Daly	1.10	Sierra Nevada	.26
Deadwood Terra	.55	Standard	3.00
Eureka Con	.15	Union Consol	.20
Father De Smet	.35	Yellow Jacket	.18
Gobien Flesco	.20	Argentum Juanita	.25
Gould & Curry	.48	Isabella	.90
Hale & Norcross	.18	Mollie Gibson	.22
Homestake	90.00	Portland	3.20

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $11,155,473, against $9,733,401 in the preceding week and $12,460,884 in the same week last year. Since Jan. 1 the exports of merchandise from this port have aggregated $358,694,777, against $450,963,608 in the same period last year.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street Corner Resold for Improvement—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Franklin Pettit has resold, through Charles E. Schuyler & Co., the plot of about six and one-half lots at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street, fronting 112 feet on Broadway and 137 feet on the street. The buyer, August M. Bruggeman, will erect on the site a ten-story apartment hotel.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of the vacant block front on the east side of Broadway, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets, owned by Charles T. Barney. A report that the property had been sold is declared to be premature by interested parties.

Plummer & Sherman have sold for Thomas J. McLaughlin the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 350 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 91.3 by 62.3 by 128.3.

Isaac M. Berinstein has sold the plot 100 by 100 on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 200 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

Porter & Co. have sold for Barech Werthem to Sarah B. Simon the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 16 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 50 by 100.

Max Marx has bought from Ida E. Moore the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 221 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 16.8 by 100, and has sold the three-story tenement 449 West Thirty-third Street, 18 by 99.2.

It is reported that Nelson D. Stilwell has bought the three-story brick dwellings 236 and 238 West Fifty-fifth Street, each 20 by 100.5.

Millard Veit has sold for D. Scheer to a client, for about $30,000, the five-story double flat 64 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Ghames & Losere have sold for Charles Knauf, for $3,500, the two-story frame dwelling on the west side of Rosedale Avenue, 270 feet south of West Farms Road.

Dean Alford reports that he has sold a large plot on Rugby Road, Prospect Park South, Brooklyn, to Col. Alexander S. Bacon, who will erect a residence thereon at a cost of $10,000.

John J. Kavanagh has sold 11A East Eighty-third Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

Park Avenue, east side, 144 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, two lots, each 25 by 111.9; trustee's sale, to Maria Padula $2,900

Canal Place, west side, abutting on the foregoing, one lot, 25 by 111.9; trustee's sale, to William Procter 1,175

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

553 to 563 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Alexander Avenue, each 25 by 100, five four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to David R. Underhill, $8,750 each ... 43,750

Anthony Avenue, northwest corner of Minerva Place, 50 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Henry Raabe 1,550

By John T. Boyd.

538 and 540 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 92, one and two story brick buildings; together with 530 and 532 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 92 frame sheds, and vacant; foreclosure sale, to Georgia O. Lynch 37,675

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Peter A. Shiel, referee, Second Street, Unionport, north side, 305 feet west of Avenue, 100 by 108, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, 11 First Avenue and 73 First Street, being the southwest corner, 26 by 57.11 by 33.2 by 58.10, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $13,-933.33; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 209 West Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 140 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 102.2, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $21,931.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 46 to 52 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $10,980; subject to other mortgages for $85,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Thompson, referee, 795 and 797 St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 51.1 by 75.10 and irregular, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $125,942.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene L. Bushe, referee, 17 East Eleventh Street, north side, 197.2 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 23.4 by 103.3, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $23,157.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James C. Blackwell, referee, 2,394 Wilkins Place, southeast corner of Jennings Street, 25 by 100, two three-story frame flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,198.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Thomas Kilvert, referee, 744 and 746 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Fortieth Street, 49.4 by 100, two four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, Stephen S. Marshall, referee, Willis Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 50 by 106, vacant.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 2,964 Decatur Avenue, east side, 252.8 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, 50 by 120, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,539.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 438 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 475 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $1,010; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 281 West Eleventh Street, for a five-story brick and stone flat, 25.1 by 102; D. Rosenbaum of 153 East Eightieth Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 240 to 244 East Seventy-seventh Street, for two six-story brick flats, each 29 by 85.5; G. L. Kerpas of 30 Beekman Place, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost of each, $35,000.

No. 144 Sullivan Street, for a seven-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 89.7; Nieberg Brothers of 133 Crosby Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 234 Avenue A, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 81.5; Julia Phelan of 111 Broadway, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $29,000.

Columbus Avenue, southeast corner of Sixtieth Street, for a galvanized iron sign; John C. Barth of 133 West One Hundred and Third Street, owner; F. Q. Smith of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $210.

No. 115 East Seventh Street, for a five-story and basement brick and stone flat, 21 by 88.10; Samuel E. Jacobs of 135 Broadway, owner; G. L. Kerpas of 30 Beekman Place, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost of each, $35,000.

No. 111 East Seventh Street, for a five-story and basement brick and stone flat, 21 by 72.2; Samuel E. Jacobs of 135 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham of 508 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $23,000.

No. 237 to 241 East Fifty-third Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, each 27.6 by 86.4; Jacob Kassewitz of 45 Avenue A, owner; G. F. Pelham of 508 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost of each, $29,000.

Palisade Avenue, west side, 179.8 feet north of River Road, for a one-and-one-half-story frame stable, 25 by 29; John Kennedy of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; G. H. Van Auken of 30 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $300.

Alterations.

Nos. 200 and 202 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to a one-story brick store, 37 by 65; D. O'Rourke of 2,319 Third Avenue, owner; F. Q. Smith of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $75.

No. 99 Division Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; N. Schlessel of 132 Green Street, owner; cost, $200.

No. 9 Oak Street, to a four-story brick police station; city, owner; T. E. O'Brien of 300 Mulberry Street, architect; cost, $350.

No. 2,157 to 2,161 Prospect Avenue, to a one-story brick factory; Schwitzer & Traber, premises, owners; Frank Wolfgang, Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $8,500.

Nos. 67 and 69 Hudson Street, to a four-story brick and stone hospital; Society of the New York Hospital, owner; Cady, Berg & See of 31 East Seventeenth Street, architects; cost, $900.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 5,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Tuesday, Dec. 18.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 70.7 ft s of Bush St, 24.1x120.6x22.11x113; Martin L. Meany and Louis Gates to George W. Brinsmaid. (R S $5) $100

AUDUBON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 168th St, 50x95; 3d Av, n w corner of St. Paul's Place, 23.5x100.9x25.6x95.11; Marcus Nathan to Phillippini Nathan, (mtg $5,000) 1

AUDUBON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 168th St, 25x95; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Morris Nathan, (mtg $16,900, R S $1) .. 100

AUDUBON AV, e s, 50 ft n of 168th St, 25x95; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $16,000, R S $1) .. 100

AVENUE A, w s, 64.1 ft n of 4th St, 16x100; John J. Astor to Catherine H. Ropke 12,000

AVENUE A, w s, 80.1 ft n of 4th St, 16x100; John J. Astor to Charles H. Ropke. 12,000

AVENUE D, 25, w s, 27.5x100; John Roth and another to Ludwig Grosz-wirth and wife, (R S $0, mtg $31,000) .. 1

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of 168th St, 62.2x100; Evelyn H. White to George J. Kelly. (R S $3.50, mtg $8,000) 1

BROOK AV, e s, 200 ft n of 171st St, 100x100.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Max Marx, (R S $11.50; mtg $39,000) 50,500

BROOME ST, s s, 50 ft w of Ludlow St, 25x87.6; Wolf Brand to Banned Friend, (mtg $20,000, R S $8.50) 1

CANAL ST, 117, n s, 18.9x24.9; Canal St, 115, n s, 18.6x24.7x19.6x24.7; Charles Vonhof, as executor, to John W. Fleck. (R S $22) 22,000

DATER ST, s s, extends from Wales to Concord Av, x201, sixteen lots; Salvator Lasperches to David Schwartz. (R S $1) 100

DE MILT AV, n e s, Lots 37, 38, 39, map of Penfield property, 100x100; George D. Sloatman to W. Herbert Atwood, (mtg $1,200, R S 50 cents) 1

FOREST AV, w s, 225 ft n of road from West Farms to Westchester, 25x100; Thomas Isherwood to George W. Whelan and wife. (R S $5) 1

HESTER ST, 103; William R. Wilson to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, &c., (R S 25 cents,) trust deed 1

HUGHES AV, e s, 200 ft n of Columbia Av, 25x100; Tommaso Giordano to John Violante and wife, (R S $1, mtg $525) .. 1

JACKSON AV, s w corner of 156th St, 90x75; Nelson D. Stillwell to Antonia D'Andre, (R S $8.50, mtg $6,000) 100

LENOX AV, s w corner of 137th St, 25.4x75; William H. Scott to Peter Doelger, (R S $11.50, mtg $20,000) 1

LOT 21, map of Cebrie Park; Philip A. Smyth to William J. Purdy, (R S 50 cents) 1

LOTS 96 and 97, map of Cebrie Park; Philip A. Smyth and another to Anna M. Newbold 1

LOTS 96 and 97, map of Cebric Park; Philip A. Smyth and another to Julia A. Gosiein 1

TOWNSEND AV, n w corner of 175th St, 25x100; Laura E. Smith to Timothy F. Sullivan, (R S $3, mtg $9.15) 1

UNION AV, w s, 50 ft s of 166th St, runs W 90± to N, 10± to E, 10± to avenue x n 60; John O. Leary to Ferdinand Hecht, (R S $7, mtg $17,303) 1

WALES AV, w s, 137.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x111x29.11x94.7; Timothy F. Sullivan to Bernard J. Clark, (R S $4.50, mtg $11,550) 1

WARREN ST, 73, s s, 25.2x75.2x25.4x75.2; Hannah Felbel and another to Ratcliffe Hicks, (R S $6, mtg $73,000) 1

WOODCREST AV, w s, 224.1 ft n of 167th St, runs w 58.7± w 1.3± s 147.3± e 31.11; Melissa Thwaite to William H. Nelson, (R S $2.50) 1

WOOSTER ST, 149 to 153, 74.6x100x74.7 x100; Joseph McElroy, jr., referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 216,000

1ST AV, e s, 84 ft n of 4th St, 21.10x87.11; John J. Astor to Frederick Jantzen and wife, (R S $15) 15,000

1ST AV, e s, 65 ft s of 5th St, 21.6x87.11; John J. Astor to George Stanger, (R S $15) 15,000

3D AV, n w corner St. Paul's Place, 26.5 x100.9x26.8x95.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $22,000, R S $3) 100

7TH AV, s s, west half of Lot 212, map of Wakefield, 52x114; William E. Farrington to Emma Beekman 4,500

7TH AV, s s, west half of Lot 212, map of Wakefield, 52x114; Emma Beekman to Frederick Dexter, (mtg $3,000) 1

7TH AV, s e corner of 54th St, 100x100; Charles B. Mills and others to Benjamin P. Mills and others 1

4TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Av A, 25.6x 96.2; John J. Astor to Sarah G. Bloomberg 16,320

4TH ST, n s, 125.6 ft w of Avenue A, 25.3x96.2; John J. Astor to Edward Wilckens 16,160

4TH ST, n s, 125.6 ft w of Avenue A, 25.3x96.2; Edward Wilckens to William Brill, (mtg $15,000, $10) 1

11TH ST, n s, 220.6 ft e of 5th Av, 23.9x 103.3; Amelia R. Rogers to William Rau, ½ part, (mtg $7,000, R S $10) 1

11TH ST, n s, 197.6 ft e of 5th Av, 23.4x 103.3; Amelia R. Rogers to William Rau, (mtg $22,000, R S $13) 1

15TH ST, s s, 71 ft w of 1st Av, 20.8x 103.3; Peter D. Fischer to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $5) 16,250

16TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 50x 122x50.2x117.4; 75th St, 161 West, 20x 102.2; 52d St, n s, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; 52d St, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; John H. Judge, referee, to the Hamilton Bank, (R S $14, mtg $84,898) 13,650

15TH ST, n s, 332.1 ft e of 6th Av, 21.5x 98.9; William B. Washburn, referee, to Harris Mandelbaum, (R S $36,) 35,700

50TH ST, 341 West, 20.6x100.5, leasehold; Henry H. Landon to Alice C. Fisk, (mtg $10,000, R S $1) 7,500

71ST ST, n s, 288 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Samuel Adler to Leon Laurowitz and another, (R S $3, mtg $5,000) 1

74TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 102.2; Morris Fine and others to Samuel Adler and another, (R S $4, mtg $10,000) 14,000

75TH ST, n s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Frederick Lese, (mtg $1,837, R S $3) .. 1

80TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Hannah Greenebaum and others, executors, &c., to Jennie Heiborn 16,000

82D ST, s s, 210.9x ft e of 4th Av, 14.8x 102.2; Mary A. Casley to P. W. Reilly, (mtg $2,781) 12,000

94TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of West End Av, 190x100.8; Metropolitan Improvement Company to Rachel Axelrod, (mtg $23,500, R S $106.50) 180,000

98TH ST, 27 West, 20.8x100.11; Albert V. Donellan to Bernard B. and Frieda Zippert 37,500

105TH ST, 58 West, 33.8x106.11; Robert Wallace to Elsie S. Allison, (R S $6, mtg $38,500) ..... Each

113TH ST, 221 West, 16.8x100.11; Ida E. Moore to Max Marx 15,000

117TH ST, n s, 127 ft e of Lenox Av, 26x 100.11; Philip Braender to Margaret Starr, (mtg $20,000, R S $8) 1

118TH ST, 340 ft w of 4th Av, 60x100.10; Myer Hellman to Francis J. Schnugg, (R S $1) 1

118TH ST, n w corner of Lenox Av, 91x 100.11; John H. Judge, referee, to Hamilton Bank, (R S $22.50, mtg $127,780) .. 22,300

120TH ST, 55 East, 16.7x100.11x16.8x 100.11; Louisa A. Finck to John R. Perlhefter, (mtg $12,000) 1

120TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x100.11; Peter Doelger to Thomas Berkeley, (R S $10) 1

129TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Maria C. Hersee, widow, to Louis Lese. (R S $9) 1

132D ST, 12 East, 30x99.11; Astoria Real Estate Association to Anna Fischer, (R S 50c, mtg $22,500) 1

135TH ST, 174 West, 25x99.11; Morris J. Simon and another to Samuel Oppenheim, (R S $50, mtg $27,000) 1

139TH ST, s s, 552.9 ft e of 8th Av, 16.6x 92x100; Samson Lachman and another to Hugh Kiernan, (R S $9.50) 1

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 293; Caroline Pia to Harrie A. James. 3 5-6 years $1,400

CANAL ST, 245; Lippman Able to Simon Senville, 2 years 600

RIDGE ST, 87 and 89; Lazarus Levy to Nathan Prusanowsky, 5 years 4,800

STANTON ST, 179; Yetta Lapides to Harry Postel, 2 1-3 years 2,700

9TH AV, 559; Joseph M. Ledwith to Ann Maguire, 5 years 2,000

2D ST, 456 and 458; Chaim Steinhauser to William Siegmeister, 3 years 300

32D ST, 325 West; D. G. Hildebrand to Nannie Rynders, 3 years 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AXELROD, Rachel, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; 94th St, s s, 110 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent $46,000

AXELROD, Rachel, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; 94th St, s s, 110 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 60,000

AXELROD, Rachel, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; 94th St, s s, 220 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 42,000

AXELROD, Rachel, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; 94th St, s s, 238 ft w of West End Av, demand 55,000

AXELROD, Rachel, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; 94th St, s s, 176 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 42,000

AXELROD, Rachel, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; 94th St, s s, 176 ft w of West End Av, demand, 6 per cent 55,000

BARAN, Rose and Julius, to Harris D. Colt; 79th St, 134 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 15,000

BLOOMBERG, Sarah G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4th St, n s, 160 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4½ per cent 16

BRAND, Wolf, to Lenz Brand; Broome St, s s, 50 ft w of Ludlow St, 5 years, 6 per cent 9,000

BRIMEYER, George W., to Louis Gates; Anthony Av, w s, 70.7 ft s of Bush St, due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 1,800

BUCKLEY, Henry, to Irving Savings Institution; 183d St, 156 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 524

CADOO, Sarah V., and others to the Franklin Savings Bank; 46th St, 411 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 5,500

COHEN, Max, to American Mortgage Company; 176th St, s s, 100 ft w of Myrtle Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

CONLON, Michael, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2d Av, 906, lease, demand 3,900

CURRY, Sarah C., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 76th St, s s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 10,000

D'ANDRE, Antonio, to Nelson D. Stilwell; 156th St, s w corner of Jackson Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 8,500

D'ANDRE, Antonio, to City Mortgage Company; 150th St, s s, 95.8 ft e of Morris Av, widened, 1 year, 6 per cent .. 1,000

D'ANDRE, Antonio, to City Mortgage Company; Jackson Av, s w corner of 158th St; 1 year, 6 per cent 55,000

FLECK, John W., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Canal St, 115 and 117, 1 year, 4 per cent 8,000

GELDS, Isaac, and wife to Rose Berney; 74th St, 490 East, 2 years, 6 per cent., re-recorded 5,000

GINSBERG, Samuel, to George Wyner; 101st St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

GROSZWIRTH, Ludwig, and wife to John Roth and another; Avenue D, 25, 1 year, 6 per cent 1

JANTZEN, Frederick, and wife to George Gernand; 1st Av, e s, 84 ft n of 4th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

JANTZEN, Frederick, and wife to Lottie Schlussel and another, executors, &c.; 1st Av, e s, 84 ft n of 4th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

KEOGH, Augustine, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d Av, s e corner of 57th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 2,000

LAWRENCE, William V., and others to the Fellows Medical Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Montreal, Canada; Waverley Place, 159 and 161, s e corner of Christopher St, 1 year, 4 per cent 30,000

LEMON, Jane F., to Mary H. Peck; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n w s, 95.1 ft n e of 199th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,000

LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 129th St, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 7,000

LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage

Real Estate.

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149th St., Nos. 536 to 559 West

For sale or to rent at $900.00 per annum. Beautiful four-story, American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker in 538 or WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

A.—ASKING $12,000; ANY TERMS; THREE-story, 18 foot brownstone dwelling; vicinity Madison Av.; 127th St.; fine condition; private block; sacrifice to quick buyer. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th St.

REST CORNER PLOT IN THE BRONX TO hold or improve at once; streets sewered, paved, &c., and paid for; location fine; size 200x115; price $55,000. V. T. HERVEY, 759 Melrose Av.

LOTS $150 TO $400.

Not New Jersey or Brooklyn, but mainland of New York; 40 minutes from 42d St., 6th Av. "L"; high ground; no mosquitoes or malaria; healthiest locality; $5 monthly. BANNAN, 1,123 Broadway.

LOTS; BRONX BARGAINS; TREMONT, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avenues, Fordham Road, three Woodlawn corners, others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

27 WEST 88TH ST.—Four-story 20-foot-brownstone, box stoop, foyer hall; perfect condition; finest location. Apply to owner, Room 9, 245 Broadway.

INVESTORS!—TWO NEW APARTMENT houses, elegantly located, all leased; will pay 12 per cent. net; plots on and near Broadway. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

THREE-STORY MODERN DWELLING; 11 rooms, two baths; will sacrifice; $3,000 cash; terms to suit; perfect order. M. J. NEWMAN, 147 East 125th St.

LOTS NEAR BRONX AND PELHAM PARK, fronting Eastern Boulevard and Pelham Road. Coming speculative section. Bargains. E. CONE, owner, 115 Broadway, Room 48.

FOR SALE—21 Av. investment, between 21st and 22d St.; size, 20x100. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in West 22d St.; only $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

ATTENTION!—Butchers, grocers; 8th Av. flat, near 116th St.; possession of store March 1. CRANE, 187 Broadway.

411 WEST 21ST ST.—Large, deep four-story brownstone, handsomely decorated; cheap. W. GILHOOLY, 5 Beekman St.

A 3-STORY HIGH-STOOP DWELLINGS; $16,000 and $23,000. Easy terms. OWNERS, 201 West 102d St.

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QUEENSBOROUGH IS THE MOST VALUABLE from an investment point, and the cheapest in price of any of the Boroughs of New York City. We have the best and cheapest. A single lot or one hundred acres. WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

WHEELER BROTHERS.

Investments Queensborough.
16 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.

ONE LEFT—2 FAMILY HOUSE, 2-STORY AND basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price $4,000; cash $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,249 Sterling Place; open; investigate.

SNAP—800 Monroe St., near Gates Av. L Station; 2-story basement brick dwelling; 10 rooms, bath; $3,900, mortgage $2,500. KETCHAM BROS., 1,565 Broadway.

$1,800 CASH WILL BUY FINE THREE-FAMily house; all improvements; 20 feet front, near Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Address D., 79 New York Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—LOTS FOR PRIVATE DWELLINGS in exchange for good store property. Send particulars or call afternoon. MOE & CO., Third Avenue, 66th Street, Brooklyn.

WE HAVE PROPERTY IN ALL SECTIONS TO rent, for sale, exchange; also money to loan. L. H. POTTER & BROTHER, 81 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$2,250, ONLY $100 DOWN, DETACHED HOUSE, 7 rooms; all improvements; stable. STOOTHOFF, Eastern Parkway, near Montauk Av.

STUYVESANT SECTION.—2-story basement stone, same as new house, $5,500. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

NEW 7-ROOMED HOUSES; IMPROVEMENTS; furnace, sewer; easy terms; $2,800. BEARDALL, 11 Willoughby St.

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FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL properties on North Shore of Long Island, 55 acres, 1,800 ft. of fine shore front; good bathing and safe anchorage. No nuisances near. Large springs of fresh water. Many fine old trees. Forty-five minutes from house to 34th St. Ferry. Suitable for both Summer and Winter home. Can be divided into two or more parts. Prices $2,000 to $3,000 per acre. Address F. W. WRIGHT, Manhasset, L. I.

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ALL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE A SPECIALty; bargains and exchange all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

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BRONXVILLE, HARLEM RAILROAD, 28 minutes from 42d; lots near station $100 upward; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; easy payments. OFFENBACH, 97 East 116th.

PORT CHESTER, NEAR STATION AND Sound; 1⅛ acres; 13 rooms, all improvements; $17,500. PERRY, 309 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

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ICE HOUSE, 80x200; LAKE, 40 ACRES; RAILroad siding; farm, 180 acres; $12,000. CONDICT, 40 Wall St.

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THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, HAS many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country Properties for sale and exchange. Flats, Tenements, Business Property; Lots, private Dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban Houses and Farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

DESIRABLE EXCHANGES. — Mount Morris Dwelling; Orange Residence; Brooklyn Dwelling; Income-Paying Tenements; Beekman Hill Dwelling, Elizabeth Residence, Washington Heights Dwelling; Others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

HAVE GOOD-PAYING HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, price $7,500, bank mortgage $1,500, 5 per cent. interest; will exchange for a farm in Nassau County, or suburban lots. For further information call TREAD, 202 East 23d St., New York.

PROPERTY OWNERS WANTING BETTER earnings or an advantageous exchange call on MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

SEVERAL WEST SIDE DWELLINGS FOR free and clear country or city equities. FINN, 115 Broadway.

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LOST or STOLEN.—Bank Book No. 138,488 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST.—STOCK CERTIFICATE, Southern R. R. Preferred; payment stopped; reward. FRANK M. SHARPE, 100 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

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WANTED—Upper Broadway property, improved or unimproved; within $500,000; diagram necessary. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

SMALL MORTGAGE WANTED FOR A SHORT time on a large tract of good paying land near city. PETER JAEGER, 69 West 109th St.

Real Estate at Auction.

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CHAS. A. BERRIAN, AUCT'R,
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. J. A. McKim, Esq., Referee.

BEDFORD PARK,

24TH WARD NEW YORK CITY.
DECATUR AVENUE, east side, 252.8 ft. north of Southern Boulevard, two-story attic and cellar frame house, with plot of ground 50x120 feet. Maps and full particulars with ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 93 Nassau Street, or Auctioneer, No. 141 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20TH, 1900,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT, PARTITION SALE.
DAVID McCLURE, ESQ., REFEREE.
5-story brick store and apartments, with lot,

NO. 384 GRAND STREET,

between Norfolk and Suffolk Streets.
For maps, etc., apply to Henry B. Wesselman, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 115 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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THE IOWA,

135 West 104th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.

PAUL B. PUGH & CO., Builders and Owners.
STABLER & SMITH, AGENTS
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TELEPHONE 79 RIVERSIDE.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, (new,) 404 and 406 Gold St., between Fulton and Willoughby; right in the dry goods section; 5 rooms and tiled bath; steam heated; hot water supplied; refrigerator; every room has outside window; resident janitor; private block; they just meet the demand for this section; rent $23 to $26. C. H. DENISON.

BACHELOR AP'TS.

112 West 44th St.
2 large light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

MARGUERITE.
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator—Hot water—Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

$38.—HALL ATTENDANCE; STEAM HEAT; hot water supply; tiled bathroom, exposed plumbing, porcelain tubs and sinks; eight rooms and bath. Janitor, 230 West 122d St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

$38.—HALL ATTENDANCE; STEAM HEAT; hot water supply; tiled bathroom, exposed plumbing, porcelain tubs and sinks; eight rooms and bath. Janitor, 230 West 122d St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAF & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

254 MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—$50 for splendid second floor suite of two rooms and bathroom; caterer on premises. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., Broadway and 44th.

BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND BROADWAY, ON West 46th St. Single flat, seven rooms and bathroom; $30. See janitor, 155 West 46th St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

254 MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—$50 for splendid second floor suite of two rooms and bathroom; caterer on premises. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way and 44th.

Brooklyn.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, (new,) 404 and 406 Gold St., between Fulton and Willoughby; right in the dry goods section; 5 rooms and tiled bath; steam heated; hot water supplied; refrigerator; every room has outside window; resident janitor; private block; they just meet the demand for this section; rent $23 to $26. C. H. DENISON.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 98TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $58. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

122 WEST 135TH ST.—$21 and $24; all light; steam heat; hot water supply; six rooms and bathroom. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

122 WEST 135TH ST.—$21 and $24; all light; steam heat; hot water supply; six rooms and bathroom. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 118TH ST.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $30; handsomely decorated.

10TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH AV. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

58TH ST., 368 WEST.—Steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; $40.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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HICKS ST., 368.—Desirable apartments of two rooms; prices, $7.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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64TH ST., 138 WEST.—Four stories and extension; two bathrooms; open plumbing; prime condition; rent, $1,500; caretaker; examine. FINN, 115 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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ST. ANN BUILDING,

3 & 5 WEST 18TH ST.,
1 DOOR FROM 5TH AVE.
LARGE LIGHT LOFTS.
Modern fire-proof building, with all conveniences. Suitable for Publishers and Book-sellers. Passenger and Freight Elevators.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

LEONARD ST., WITH L, ON CHURCH ST. Two extra large lofts to let. Electric hoist; rent only $1,250. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET AT LOWEST RATES. JACOB A. ...LING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

FACTORY, POWER, RAILROAD SWITCH. Sprinklers, cheap labor, low freights. W. LAWTON, Kingston, N. Y.

ALL THE UPPER PART OF 290 PEARL ST., 4½ lofts, to let; in good order; electric elevator. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

6TH AV., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

10TH ST., 423 WEST.—Large store, with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores, with plate glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

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Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 368 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

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Boston—3 days Dec. 26.....$12.
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Programmes free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
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DIVORCE $50 entire expense. Lawyer GEO. ROBINSON, 99 Nassau St.

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Beautiful UPRIGHT $5 monthly until paid **$190**

FREE: Three months' piano lessons given free to every purchaser of one of these pianos this month.

Sacrifice sale of used pianos; prices cut to sell them out this week; read the prices then call and examine them.

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$25	Beatty	$2 monthly until paid
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55	Bradbury	3 monthly until paid
75	Steinway & Son	4 monthly until paid
90	Billings	5 monthly until paid
125	Manhattan	5 monthly until paid
175	Chickering	6 monthly until paid
200	Steinway & Son	6 monthly until paid

Pianos Rented **$2** *Monthly Upward.*

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81 to 87 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.
ONE BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.
Open Evenings Until 10 o'Clock.

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Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

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Are THE BEST in
TONE, TOUCH, FINISH and DURABILITY.
Over 16,000 pleased customers is our evidence.
Special Inducements for Holiday Season.
TUNING, REPAIRING, RENTING.
Warerooms, 23 East 14th St.
EASY TERMS. OPEN EVENINGS.

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PEASE PIANOS.

109 WEST 42d ST., JUST WEST OF 6th AV.
Over 64,000 purchasers in the last half century will attest to the durability and fine tone qualities of the PEASE PIANOS. Special factory prices and easy terms. Bargains in used pianos of standard makes, from $125 up. Write for catalogue.
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Steinertone GRAND PIANOS

The most marvellous toned Concert Grands now on exhibition and sale.
Also in four smaller sizes.
130 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 18th St.

MATHUSHEK & SON and OPERA PIANOS

This is bargain week with us, and we offer our patrons the rarest bargains of the year, including Chickering Grand, Steinway Upright, Decker Brothers', and our own new Holiday Stock at reduced prices; a small cash payment and balance in easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.
Open evenings.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments. In addition to elegant Holiday Stock, we have Steinway, $150; Chickering, $185, and many other rare bargains; rents, $5 up.
741-748 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST. Open Evenings.

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For Sale and to Rent. Easy Terms.
113 EAST 14TH ST.

Buy of manufacturer; reliable Conner Pianos; easy terms; renting; exchanging; repairing. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

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$200 New Piano, stool, and scarf, $7 per month. Call at 1,369 Broadway, corner 47th St.; open evenings.

$100.00—THIS MONTH ONLY. HOLIDAY BARgains; Beautiful Upright Piano, Stool, Scarf; 5 years' warrantee, one quarter's lessons free with every Piano; latest improvements. BANES, 503 Lexington Av., 52d St.; open evenings.

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BARGAINS—New and second-hand upright pianos; fine makes, all improvements, mahogany, walnut, oak, or rosewood cases; fully warranted; $125 up; open evenings. WHITNEY & CO., 112 West 125th St.

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BARGAINS.—Pianos, new and second hand; Steinway, Chickering, $100 up; rent, $3 up; cartage free. MILLER, 12 Union Square, between 14th and 15th Sts.

BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere. Guaranteed. Square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. EWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

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If you think that if you can afford to dress yourself as well as your neighbor with his bank account you have a right to make as good an appearance as you can;

If you think your wife has the right to dress herself well in spite of the fact that you are only an honest working man;

If you think that keeping your children well dressed will help cultivate a taste in them for better associates and will tend to tear down the false bars between the plebeian and aristocrat;

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In short, if you think you have as much right to live for your money as well as anybody else and that you are a free man and the best arbiter of your own destiny, then connect yourself with

THE AARONSON CREDIT CENTRE,

who believe that an honest man is entitled to credit and who are perfectly willing to trust you.

Remember, this is a CREDIT CENTRE, where anybody and everybody can get anything and everything on credit.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS, ready made or to order: Top Coats, Reefers, Hats, Shoes.

LADIES' AND MISSES' Tailor-made Suits, Underwear, Dry Goods, Millinery, Capes, Cloaks, Furs, Watches, DIAMONDS, ALL KINDS JEWELRY, FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

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62 BOWERY AND 157 CANAL ST., ONE FLIGHT UP.

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100,000 HOLIDAY BOOKS
AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

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Ladies' and Gents' Clothing
Without Security on Easy Payments.

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CONFIDENTIAL. ONE FLIGHT UP.

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes, and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. **KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York,** (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 to 6. OPEN EVENINGS THIS WEEK UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY. Cash or credit. Reliable goods only; at moderate prices. Articles delivered on first payment. Will send representative if desired. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND COMPANY, 19 Maiden Lane, second floor. Take elevator.

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY; WEEKly payments; reasonable prices; all goods guaranteed. JAMES BERGMAN, 37 Maiden Lane.

$10 UP.—SPECIAL THIS WEEK. NEW HOME, Domestic, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers. BROWN, 39 West 125th St.

EMBROIDERY NEEDLE IDEAL.—Wonderful invention for embroidering all fancy work. Call and examine. 56½ East 125th St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPEWRITER CO., 302 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, SOLD; BEST MAchines; lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. DURANT McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

PHONOGRAPHS, GRAPHOPHONES BOUGHT, exchanged, sold, cash or $1 week; gramophone plates $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

AT 344 6TH AV AND 172 WEST 23D ST.—Foot Knitting Co.; stocking refooted; underwear repaired.

STATIONERY, CANDY, CIGAR, AND TOY stores; no agents. 1,275 1st Av., between 68th and 69th Sts.

SAFES.—Fire and burglar proof safes; lowest prices and best goods. GROSS & SONS, 332 Canal St.

Good Will and Interest for Sale.

SPOT CASH PAID

For stores and stocks of merchandise of every description; city or country. F. JACOBS, 324 Grand St.

Winter Resorts.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

LAUREL HOUSE, LAKEWOOD.

Open from October 1 to June 1.
A famous Resort hotel in a famous hotel resort.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. MURPHY, Assistant Manager.
GOLF AT TWO CLUBS.

THOMASVILLE, GA.

PINEY WOODS HOTEL

Down in the Pine Forests.
Country Club, Golf Links, Quail and Trap Shooting, Bicycle Paths.
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston. 5 Park Place, New York, Mondays, 10 to 12.

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FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

E. SILBERSTEIN, PRACTICAL FURRIER.—Seal garments to order; latest styles; furs remodeled. 32 East 125th Street.

AD. WOLFF, 81 WEST 125TH ST.—Practical furrier; seal garments a specialty; altered and repaired; lowest prices.

FURS!—FURS!—Slightly damaged by smoke! Will sacrifice. Must sell. Call and save money. 50 West 125th St.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FINEST BOSTON TERRIERS.—Prize stock pedigree; reasonable. MOODY & WOHLSTADT, bird importers, 6 2d Av., near Houston St.

MEYERS, 207 WEST 23D ST.—Dogs, birds, gold fish; aquarium; dog and bird medicine; fine singing canary and cage, $2.00.

Clothing.

MRS. COHEN, 639 6TH AV.—Absolutely highest prices paid for ladies' street and evening costumes, jewelry, furs, &c.

MADAME BLUM.—Absolutely highest prices for ladies' cast-off evening and street costumes; also furs. 709 6th Av.

Automobiles.

$350 ROGERS GASOLINE AUTOMOBILE; seats four; boilers, engines, Baxters, pulsometers, miscellaneous pumps, blowers, forges, radiators, chain hoists; exchanging. MASLIN, 166 First St., Jersey City.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONTENTS OF houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 115 University Place.

Miscellaneous.

RESPIRATORIUM.—Great help to singers for hoarseness. Call and investigate. 212 East 23d St.

Religious Notices.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.—Lecture entitled, "Life of Christ," illustrated by living tableaux, to be given by Mrs. Louise Von Finkelstein Komstedt, at the Scottish U. Presbyterian Church, corner 14th St., Thursday evening, Dec. 20, 1900, at 8 o'clock. Everybody invited; a silver offering will be taken at the door. Don't miss this great privilege.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

23D ST., 439 WEST.—Single room, with board, $5 and $6 weekly; refined surroundings; American family.

28TH ST., 18 EAST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Sunny large and small front rooms; best location; exceptional table; references.

32D ST., 39 WEST, THE NIBLOCK.—Rooms with board; parlor dining room. Between Broadway and 5th Av.

70TH ST., 105 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, southern exposure, front room; other rooms; convenient to all cars.

80TH ST., 140 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor, suitable for physician; breakfast optional.

94TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large sunny rooms in select house; reference required; table board.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Private family; few select boarders; excellent table.

123D ST., 240 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, desirable front room; excellent board; house well heated; reference; moderate.

126TH ST., 149 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms with board; excellent location; terms reasonable.

127TH ST., 146 WEST.—A refined Jewish family have room with or without board for one or two gentlemen; terms very moderate.

182D ST., 251 WEST.—Large room; will accommodate four; other rooms; private house; convenient to elevated stations.

LEXINGTON, AV., 883.—Nicely furnished large parlor floor; private bath; every convenience; other rooms; superior board.

Country Board.

THE HOMESTEAD, FANWOOD, N. J.—One hour from City Hall, Jersey Central Railroad; five minutes' walk from station; delightful location for Winter; piazzas, (inclosed with glass in Winter,) 125 feet long; steam heat, electric lights; Netherwood water.

Board Wanted.

GENTLEMAN WANTS BOARD, WEST SIDE; warm, square room; running water; $40 per month. M. G., P. O. Box 1,842, N. Y.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

117TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; gentlemen only; reference.

24TH ST., 257 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front and back parlor and other rooms; also well-furnished in private house at reasonable rates.

147TH ST., 206 WEST.—Sunny, well-furnished rooms $2 up; transients accommodated; special inducements for permanent; breakfast served.

43D ST., 131 WEST.—Newly furnished s. rooms; steam heat, bath each floor.

33D ST., 129 WEST.—Sunny third-floor front room; also small room; all conveniences; private family; breakfasts.

34TH ST., 66 WEST.—Beautiful room; steam heated; single or en suite; private family; all conveniences. Drayton.

90TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large front room, $2.50; also small room, $1.50; separate entrance; one flight. BENDER.

113TH ST., 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room and bedroom; attached; steam heated parlor floor; suitable for two gentlemen or couple. Johnson.

114TH ST., 301 WEST.—Nicely furnished room in steam-heated flat; $2.50. Rostin.

115TH ST., 134 EAST.—Large, light rooms; heated; hot, cold water; suitable one or two; private house.

116TH ST., 321 WEST.—Cozy room, with parlor; home privileges; breakfast optional; terms moderate. STEINER.

120TH ST., 363 WEST. (Morningside.)—Attractive front rooms, furnishing rooms; running water; home table; limited number.

139TH ST., 250 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private house; superior attendance; gentlemen; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Yearly or weekly; real clean, sunlit rooms; luxurious baths; clean, agreeable society; corner.

THE JULIEN, 18 W. 20TH.
First-class rooms. Board optional. Luncheon 12 to 3. Table d'hote, 5 to 8. Transients. Telephone 3008—18th.

Patents.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1865. Telephone, 2136 Cortlandt.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DRESSCUTTING, LADIES' TAILORING, MILlinery, thoroughly taught; $5 starts you. McDOWELL SCHOOL, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Special: Call this week.

LEFF & SCHOENFELD, LADIES' TAILORS and Furriers.—Suits made from your material, $12.00 up; our material, $30.00 up; fit guaranteed. 242-244 6th Av.

MARY JUSTUS, 148 EAST 123D ST., FASHIONable dressmaker and ladies' tailor. Latest styles. Perfect fit guaranteed. Cheapest prices.

MADAME MILBINE, LADIES' TAILORING, 830 6th Av.—Skirts made without trying; fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl; cook, wash, and iron, in private family. Mrs. Ladd, 1,112 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Protestant young woman to take six months' training in nursery of country institution; salary, $5 per month, board and washing; references required. Address Mrs. R. M. C., West Orange, N. J.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AGENTS—(10) to sell $2.50 and $2.75 pants to order; suits from $10 up; salary and commission; goods sell at sight; deposit required on samples. 1,265 1st Av., corner 68th St.

CATTLEMEN.—Experienced and inexperienced wanted to Europe; ready to travel. Atlantic Shipping Office, 209 2d St.

WANTED—An advertising solicitor who is familiar with the local newspaper field; best of references required. Address, stating experience, K., Box 118 New York Times Office.

WANTED—Operators on Wheeler & Wilson two-needle vamping machines, in shoe factory in Brooklyn. Answer, by letter only, Shoes, 92 East 14th St.

WAITRESS—By first-class waitress; private family; city or country; good city references. 312 East 26th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Ladies more work out by day. Address Crochet, 230 East 3rd St.

AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY WOULD like a position running a switchboard, or in wholesale house. E., 1,420 8th Av.

BY YOUNG LADY AS WHOLESALE CLOAK House; trimmings department; experienced. C. H., 1,360 3d Av.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

23D ST., 439 WEST.—Single room, with board, $5 and $6 weekly; refined surroundings; American family.

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182D ST., 251 WEST.—Large room; will accommodate four; other rooms; private house; convenient to elevated stations.

LEXINGTON, AV., 883.—Nic

Things that men like, so you'll like to hear of them—
Dressing gowns.
Bath robes.
House coats.
Handkerchiefs.
Jewelry.
Gloves.
Canes.
Suspenders.
Umbrellas.
Trunks.
Neckwear.
Opera hat.
Silk hat.
Dress suit cases.

You'll find the everyday things here too—sack suits that lack nothing except a large share of former prices.

Just as good value in overcoats.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
849 Broadway, cor. Prince
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

TO WELCOME NEW CENTURY

Joint Committee of Municipal Assembly Will Arrange Celebration.

Alderman Bridges Withdraws Objection Because He Didn't Want to Stop Twentieth Century's Progress.

The Municipal Assembly decided yesterday that the city should hold a twentieth century celebration at midnight on Dec. 31, and $5,000 may be appropriated for the purpose.

The members of the Board of Aldermen had a lively debate over the question, and Alderman Bridges of Brooklyn declared that it was not right for the Board of Aldermen to "stop the progress of the twentieth century," and then he condemned all celebrations, and said that "there was nothing in them for the Aldermen," as they were never honored properly as City Fathers.

The reading of resolutions introduced in the Council by President Guggenheimer was listened to with much interest. Some of the Aldermen smiled when the document was read before them. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, On Dec. 31 at midnight a century of superb accomplishments in science and the arts of civilization will come to an end, thus marking the completion of a cycle of time in which the human race has lifted itself to heights of strength and glory undreamed of in preceding ages; and,

Whereas, At the moment when the nineteenth century will have terminated a new century will be born, whose possibilities will be greater than its magnificent inheritance; and,

Whereas, The nations of the earth will then survey with retrospective pride the miracles of science, which have beautified the cities of the world, which have drawn the nations of the earth into a closer union, which have leashed the elemental forces of nature, which have weighed the sun and analyzed the constituents of the most distant star, and which have decreased the sum of human suffering; and,

Whereas, The nations of the earth, not forgetful of the fact that the century which will then have passed has seen the advent of the steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, the Roentgen rays, and wireless telegraphy, nevertheless turn their faces toward the dawn of the twentieth century with undiminished faith in the continued progress of mankind and with an unfaltering belief that the wonders of the future will transcend in value all the treasures of past knowledge and attainment; and,

Whereas, The people of the City of New York are confident that the twentieth century will bring to our beloved country pre-eminence in the generous arts of peace, and triumph in any struggle which may be thrust upon us in defense of our National rights and honor; and,

Whereas, The inventiveness of the human mind, displayed in the construction of death-dealing agencies, will, in the not distant future, make war impossible, and hasten the coming of the day when international disputes will be adjusted by arbitration; and,

Whereas, The history of the past, both in our city, State, and Nation, from the War of the Revolution up to the last month of the nineteenth century, fills us with faith for the future and reliance upon that Divine Providence which has blessed us thus far and will still bless us. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a joint committee of the Municipal Assembly, consisting of five members of the Council, to be nominated by the President of the Council, and seven members of the Board of Aldermen, to be nominated by the President of the Board of Aldermen, be and it is hereby appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the proper celebration of the commencement of the twentieth century.

Alderman Bridges of Brooklyn became excited after the reading clerk had completed his work. He said:

"I move to lay this on the table. There may be something in this that we don't know about."

"If this matter is put over it will be too late to settle all the details before Dec. 31. I think the Aldermen should be proud enough of the city to vote for this celebration," said Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader.

This brought Alderman Bridges to his feet. He shouted:

"We are holding celebrations for everything. Every few months there is a celebration of some kind. Where does the Board of Aldermen come in? Why, there was a little celebration right out here in City Hall Park a few months ago, when Mayor Van Wyck dug a hole in the ground, 2 feet by 2 feet, and that celebration cost the City of New York $35,000,000."

There was a roar of laughter. An Alderman asked whether Mr. Bridges referred to the rapid transit tunnel celebration, and he said:

"Yes. What did we get out of that celebration? Did we get any tickets? There is too much money spent in celebrations. I am in favor of celebrations, but I think the Board of Aldermen should be well represented."

"I hope the Alderman from Brooklyn will withdraw his objections," said one member.

"I don't want to stop the progress of the twentieth century. I won't fetch up any kind of a controversy at this time," said Alderman Bridges.

The resolution to have the celebration was put and carried unanimously.

Alderman Muh then moved that an appropriation of $2,500 be made. Alderman Byrne wanted the sum fixed at $5,000, with a celebration in each of the five boroughs of the Greater New York. It was finally decided that $1,000 for a borough celebration was not sufficient, and Alderman Byrne withdrew his amendment. He urged the appropriation of $5,000 for the celebration in the Borough of Manhattan. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee after two attempts had been made to get four-fifths of the members of the board to vote in favor of the appropriation, as required by the charter. The leaders claim the appropriation will be passed at the next meeting.

In the Council the resolution for the celebration was offered by President Guggenheimer. It was passed unanimously and the appropriation was fixed at $2,500.

President Guggenheimer received yesterday a letter from a representative of the National Red Cross Society protesting against the City of New York holding an independent twentieth century celebration, as plans are already made to obtain "from the monarchs of the different European countries and celebrated men and women of both Europe and America on the dawn of the twentieth century messages which are to be read at mammoth watch meetings in many towns and cities of the United States on the night of Dec. 31, 1900."

The municipal plan is to have the City Hall illuminated with electric lights and to have choral singers assembled on the steps, and at midnight the City Hall will be illuminated and National songs will be sung. There will be New Year's Day receptions in Mayor Van Wyck's office and in the Council and Aldermanic meeting rooms.

THE STRONG MAN SUCCEEDED.

Five Ushers Could Not Dislodge Bentz from a Theatre Seat.

George Brown left his home in Griffith's Corners, Ulster County, last Monday, and came down to see the sights in New York. His friend John Bentz of Thirty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue agreed to show them to him.

In making the "grand circuit" on Monday night they accidentally ran across the American Theatre, and determined on the spot to "take it in."

Knowing that they would frequently be tormented by thirst during the course of the performance and would likely have to crawl over sundry men and women in order to go out between the acts, they secured the services of a large flask of whisky before they entered.

They resorted to the stimulant so often during the performance and made so many running comments upon the play that they attracted the attention of an usher, who cautioned them. They defied him, and it was finally decided by the head usher that Bentz at least would have to be ejected. He took hold of him, but Bentz got a grip on his chair and refused to move. Usher after usher seized hold of Bentz, until five young men were trying to drag, lift, or push the disorderly but determined man from his seat. They tried the flying wedge, tug of war, and other formations with no success, while the audience became panic-stricken and five women fainted. Brown awoke to the occasion and assisted his friend by holding him with one hand and bracing his knees against the seats. Policeman George Trojan, noted as a strong man, had been sent for in the meantime, and, with one or two mighty jerks, he detached Bentz from the seat, and order was restored.

In the West Side Court yesterday Bentz and Brown were fined $10 each for disorderly conduct.

NO SMOKING CARS IN BROOKLYN

Rapid Transit Company Issues Order Abolishing Them.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company issued an order yesterday afternoon abolishing the smoking cars which have been in use on the Brooklyn elevated railroads for some years. Trains usually of but two cars each are operated on the Brooklyn lines during the middle of the day, one of the cars in each train, up to yesterday, being a "smoker."

The car set apart for general travel was soon filled with passengers, and women were crowded into the "smoker," which was often dirty and vile-smelling. Many fine silk skirts have been ruined by coming in contact with the decorations left on the floors of these cars by tobacco chewers, and every day women have been sickened by the odors which pervade the cars.

Complaints about the smoking cars have been received at intervals by the company for a long time, but during the past few months the complaints have become so many and emphatic that the railroad officials agreed that some action should be taken. Yesterday afternoon it was decided to take a firm stand in the matter, risk the displeasure of the smoking public, and do away with the smoking cars altogether. The order issued to that effect will go into operation this morning, when all of the "smokers" will be run as regular passenger cars.

"We do not expect that any hardship will be experienced as a result of this change," said General Manager Breckenridge of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. "During the day the smoker was little used by men who wished to smoke, but it would be in such a condition that women could not occupy it with comfort. We believe that the change is made in the interests of the largest number of our patrons and that the public will uphold our stand in the matter."

Small Verdict Against Wagner Co.

The jury in the case of George W. Birnbaum against W. Seward Webb, as President of the Wagner Palace Car Company, brought in a verdict yesterday in favor of the plaintiff for $2.06. Mr. Birnbaum had sued in the City Court for $200 damages for failure to get sleeping-car accommodations for which he paid $2. The jury gave him the value of his ticket and 6 cents damages.

The worst Coughs and Colds can be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is the natural remedy. Even chronic Lung disease is benefited, and usually cured by its regular, persistent use.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

Sale of

Ladies' Silk Hosiery.
Clearance of Wholesale Stock.

Fine French Hosiery,—hand made, pure thread Silk.
Finest quality open work, lace weaves or embroidered designs.
White, black,—black and white, and all delicate and novel shades of color represented.
$2.75 per pair;
Value $4.50 to $12.00.

Sale of Robes.

French Pattern Dresses,—velvet and gold or military braid garnitures,
$6.50 per robe;
Originally $15.00.
Untrimmed Dress Patterns, of excellent materials,
$2.00 to $5.00 each.

Flannel Waists.

Tucked back and front, with tucked, bishop sleeves.
Tucked yoke, with dress sleeves,—or with embroidered collar and box pleat.
Light, medium and deep colors,
$3.45;
Formerly $5.50.

Silks.

Foulards, Taffetas and all fashionable weaves of black and colored Novelty Silks.
In Skirt, Waist or Dress Lengths,
50 cents to $1.50 per yard;
Value $1.00 to $3.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

Daniell's,

CHOICE SILK AND SATIN
BED COVERINGS
At Special Prices
FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS.

We are displaying a magnificent assortment of Silk and Satin Comfortables, in both Eiderdown and finest grade Lambs' Wool filling, at prices ranging from
$13.75 to $65.00
A few hints of the various styles
Lambs' Wool filling:
Silk covered, beautiful floral designs, size 6x7 feet, at
$13.75 and $15.50
Satin covered, Japanese Silk lined, dainty patterns, worth $22.50 each,
for this sale, $17.50
Eiderdown filling,
satin both sides, handsome Oriental effects,
Special price, $22.50
Satin borders, scroll silk centres, in delicate shades,
Special value at $27.50
Satin both sides, deep border, centre beautifully covered with hand painted floral designs, size 72x84 in.; value $100.00; Sale price $65.00
Linen Aisle, Main Floor, Rear.
Open Evenings
Until Christmas.

Broadway.
Eighth and Ninth Sts.

LAW CLERK LEARNS SOME LAW.

Sigmund Stern Quoted the Statutes, but Was Held for Trial.

Sigmund Stern, a law clerk, living at 270 Bowery, prided himself until yesterday upon his grasp of the intricacies of law. "Oh, you can't touch me legally, your Honor. I know the law, you know," he exclaimed in a confident tone, addressing Magistrate Crane in the Essex Market Police Court.

Stern's wife caused his arrest last March on a charge of abandonment. He was ordered to pay her $5 a week or stand committed for six months. He chose the latter alternative. Mrs. Stern came to court yesterday and pleaded to have her three-year-old daughter committed to an institution. On the street in front of the Court House she met her husband, and the two returned to the courtroom, where the woman said she had asked her husband for money and he had refused her.

Then Stern uttered his defiant remarks to the Magistrate. "No, Sir," continued the law clerk, emphatically. "The law says you cannot punish me twice in one year for failure to support my wife."

"Quite right," said the Magistrate, calmly; "but I can punish you in another way. I accept a complaint against you for failing to support your child."

A Gerry society agent was directed to draw up a complaint, and did so. Stern was held for Special Sessions.

Names Used Without Authorization.

The undersigned desire to state that the use of their names in connection with the American Liberty League, C. C. Hughes, Secretary-Treasurer, is unauthorized:

Anson Phelps Stokes, George Foster Peabody, Theodore M. Banta, Edward M. Shepard, Nelson S. Spencer, W. Bayard Cutting, Henry Hentz, R. Fulton Cutting, C. Schurz, A. Augustus Healy, Andrew Carnegie, Abram S. Hewitt, Judson Harmon, Felix Adler, J. G. Carlisle, Perry Belmont, William C. Whitney, Hugh J. Grant, Nathan Straus, James C. Carter, J. Edward Simmons, Theodore L. Cuyler, C. J. Pattiarea, William Potts, Herbert P. Bissell, R. W. Gibson.

If Seeing is believing—you'll certainly believe in what you see here, and invest your Christmas money accordingly.

Frock Suits from $22 to $38.
Evening Dress Suits from $28 to $38.
Tuxedo Coats from $18 to $25.
Fancy Waistcoats from $3.50 to $7.50.
Raglans, cut full and long, $15 to $25.
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.
Opera Hats, $5.00 and $7.00.
Derby and Alpine Hats NOW $1.98, value $3.
13th Street Store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Vantine's
ORIENTALISTS & JEWELLERS,
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Send for the new booklet, "Objects of Art and Utility from the Far Away East"—free. Store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Give Oriental Things.

EASTERN LAMPS. CARVED IVORIES. BRONZES.
EMBROIDERIES. CLOISONNE WARE. LAMPS.
ORIENTAL RUGS. DAMASCUS CHAIRS. FOLDING SCREENS.
SCREENS. EASTERN PERFUMES. CUSHIONS.

Silk Dress & Waist Patterns

The Vantine Holiday Showing of exclusive Silk Dress and Waist Patterns includes many new effects. Hundreds of patterns to select from.

$5.00 to $12.00 Printed Habutai Dress Patterns.
$1.95 to $4.00 Waist Lengths in pleasing effects.
$1.50 to $1.85 Washable Printed Mercerized Satin Dress Lengths.

Black Dress Goods.
2nd Floor.

Rich quality, black materials,—all the fashionable plain and novelty weaves,
$3.00 to $10.00 per pattern.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Silks.

10,000 yards printed Foulards, in all fashionable colors and black and white, —and Printed Liberty Satin.
.65 per yard;
Formerly $1.00 and $1.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Ladies' Gloves.

Five hundred dozen,
Piqué sewn, or overseam Kid,—and English Cape,—2-clasp.
All fashionable colors, white and black.
$1.00 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

A Condition,

relating to the value of a large invoice of

Oriental Rugs,

enables us to sell

57 Bales of Rare Rugs,

Antique, Guendji,
Mousoul and Persian,
divided as follows:

Lot 1,
$6.50 to $8.75.
Lot 2, $12 to $17
Lot 3, $17 to $22
Lot 4, $27 to $34
About ½ price.

Goods reserved for Holiday delivery.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

DIRECTORS LIBRARY RED CLUB TABLES. CHAS. E. SAUTHERIER Central Pk., near 7th Ave.

Cats Dogs Birds

Canary singer, $2.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00, each warranted; St. Andreasberg Canary, with soft bell and water notes, $5.00; the Holden Canary, with fancy notes and echo songs, $10, $12, $15, $20. All kinds singing, whistling, talking birds. Best quality; low prices. Birds sent by express everywhere, safe. Cages all latest styles. Holden's Book on Birds, new, all about food, care, singing, with full price list birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps.
Piping Bullfinches; one and two songs.
G. H. Holden, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

THE
"Household" Tool Chest,
With Tools Fit to Use.
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 & 132 West 42d St., 126 West 41st St.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 8—TANNHAEUSER. (In German.) Mmes. Ternina and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Plançon, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 21, at 8—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 22, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mme. Melba, Ed de Reszke, Gilbert, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 22, at 8, at Popular Prices—AIDA, (in Italian.) Mmes. Susan Strong and Homer; MM. Scotti, Journet, and Imbart de la Tour. Conductor, Fion.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 23, First Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Cremonini, Campanari, Gilibert, and Plançon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra and Chorus. In addition to a miscellaneous Concert Rosini's STABAT MATER will be performed. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Seats now on sale at BOX OFFICE, OPERA HOUSE, and at BOX OFFICE RATES at Tyson & Co.'s and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
Repertoire for Next Week:
Mon. Evg., Dec. 24, at 7:45....DIE WALKURE
Wed. Evg., Dec. 26, at 8:15.....LA BOHEME
Fri. Evg., Dec. 28, at 8.....FIDELIO
WEBER PIANOS USED.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées 2:15. Xtra Mat. Xmas. Matinées To-day & Saturday. JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, cor. 38th St. LAST TWO WEEKS. MAUDE ADAMS Evs. 8. Mat. Sat., 2. L'AIGLON EXTRA MATINEE XMAS.

Charles Frohman's JOHN HARE. CRITERION THEATRE Broadway and 44th St. EVES. 8. MAT. SATURDAY. THE GAY LORD QUEX.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. LAST WEEK. Mats. To-day & Saturday. PETER F. DAILEY HODGE, PODGE & CO. 100th Time Friday—Souvenirs. Next Monday, THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Xtra Mat. Xmas. Mats. To-day and Sat. WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. SARAH BERNHARDT AND M. COQUELIN Matinée To-day at 2. To-night & Saturday Evg., LA TOSCA Thursday & Friday nights, Saturday Matinée, CAMILLE Next Week—Farewell Week—HAMLET.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. 8:30. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Matinée To-day, 2:15. LAST TWO NIGHTS. THE MAN OF FORTY *** ON FRIDAY EVE. The New Comedy by the Author of "Lord & Lady Algy" & "Wheels Within Wheels..." Lady Huntworth's Experiment Matinées Wed., Sat., & New Year's.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEES XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S. ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. Clifford & Huth, Russell Bros., Le Roy & Clayton, Alice Pierce, Lew Sully, etc. Marcel's Living Pictures. Ezra Kendall, Staley & Birbeck, Lottie Gilson. Della Fox, John Kernell, Clarice Vance, Olympia Quartet, Falke & Semon. Four Cohans, Yorke & Adams, Sager Midgley and Gertie Carlisle, Ethel Levey.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE AND BURLESQUE OF THE GAY LORD QUEX and A ROYAL FAMILY. ARIZONA. Next Thursday, Burlesques of THE GAY LORD QUEX and A ROYAL FAMILY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Eve'g 8:20. Mat. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:20. Only Two Weeks More. Holiday Seats Selling. Augustus Thomas' Masterwork. ARIZONA

KEITH'S HART & DeMAR. McINTYRE & HEATH. WHITE, STUART & CO. Felix & Barry, Foy & Clark, Will H. Fox.

Koster & Bial's 25c Mat. Daily Evgs. 25c. Boxes, $1. Gertrude Haynes, Dolan & Lenhart, Maxwell & Simpson, Herbert's Dogs, Juan, Caicedo, The Donovans, othe.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Mat. To-day. Xtr. Mat. Xmas. Ballet & Amer. & European Vaudeville. Sund. aft. & ev. concerts. Dec. 24, "The Giddy Throng." Seats now selling.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. Xtra attractions. Charming Concerts.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 334 & B'way. To-night 8:15. Sat. Mat. Only. LULU GLASER LAST TWO WEEKS IN SWEET ANNE PAGE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Eve. & Mat. Sat'y. The great laughing success "DAS GROSSE LOOS." Comedy by Carlwein.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. MADGE SMITH

Amusements.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Chorus of 60 Artists.
FIRST CONCERT
Thursday, Dec. 20, at 8:30, Carnegie Hall. MISSA PAPAE MARCELLI, Palestrina; songs by Brahms; Old Christmas Carols, etc. CONCERTO FOR TWO SOLO VIOLINS, J. S. Bach.
FRITZ KREISLER,
DAVID MANNES and a selected String Orchestra.
Tickets now on sale at office of Society, 388 Fifth Ave., (36th St.)

CARNEGIE HALL
Farewell Song Recital
Sat Aft., Dec. 22, at 3:15.
MADAME Sembrich
For the Benefit of the GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC
By arrangement with C. L. Graff.
Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $15, $25.
Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL 28th Season, 1900-1901.
Oratorio Society
Frank Damrosch Conductor.
Wednesday Aft., Dec. 26, at 2.
Thursday Evg., Dec. 27, at 8.
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES
The Messiah
SOLOISTS:
Sopr. Mme. Lillian Blauvelt
Contr. Mrs. Morris Black
Tenor Mr. H. Evan Williams
Basso Mr. David Bispham
Reserved seats 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15. Now on sale at box office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THIS (WEDNES.) AFTERN. AT 3.
VIOLIN RECITAL
FRITZ
KREISLER
Res. seats, $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Fri., Dec. 21, at 2 P. M. Sat., Dec. 22, at 8:15 P. M.
Program: Overture, "Oberon," Weber; Symphony No. 6, "Pastoral," Beethoven; Concerto for Piano, B major, performed by the composer, Mr. HENRY HOLDEN HUSS; Fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini," Tschaikowsky.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Thursday Afternoon, Dec. 20, at 2:30. First Piano Recital HAROLD BAUER
Seats $1.50, $1, on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Management.....Loudon G. Charlton

Hammerstein's VICTORIA 42d St. B'y & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Gen. Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat. p'cs. 50, 75, $1. No smoking or drinking at Mats. Last Week. AGOUSTS—STAR AND GARTER Xmas Ngt, MARIE DRESSLER, "Miss Printer."

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Av. "Children's Theatre" Christmas Play "THE FOREST RING" a 3-act Play of Fairyland. Orchestra of Children, Opening To-morrow Aft., Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock and every aft. at same hour.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS JAMES O'NEILL Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15. PRICES, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. MONTE CRISTO

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK LOST RIVER. Next Week—THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. Monday (opening night) SOUVENIRS, 1,000th time

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Xmas. FLORODORA

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. CITY CLUB BURLESQUERS. NEW LIVING PICTURES.

WALLACK'S Evs. at 8:30. Mats. To-day, Sat., & Xmas, 2:15. MARY MANNERING —IN— JANICE MEREDITH

THEATRE REPUBLIC Evs. 8:20. Mats. to-day, Sat. & Xmas at 2:15. Last 2 weeks. The Sprightly Romance of Marsac. VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King." Dec. 31. Sale opens next Monday.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mat. Daily (ex'pt Mon.) 25c. The Silver King.

GRAND Opera House, THE HIGHWAYMAN Mat. To-day, 25c. to 50c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. & Only Matinee Saturday 2. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—NEVER AGAIN.

SAVOY 8:20. Mats. To-day, Henrietta Sat., Xmas, N. Y'rs. Matinee Mon. CROSSMAN

MUSEE 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Cabinet-Motion Picture Exhibition. Mme. Tussaud's Wax Figures.

O'Neill's.

Smoking Jackets.

Double Faced Cheviot Jackets, all handsome patterns; value 6.00 and 7.00, 3.98 and 4.98 each.
Plain English Cheviot Garments in the newest shades, lined with fine Italian; value 7.50, 5.45 each.
English Plaid Backs, exclusive patterns, solid color facings; value 10.00 to 15.00, at 7.85, 9.75 and 11.98 each.
Choice Novelties in Men's Neckwear, Gloves, Umbrellas, Canes and Furnishings.
OPEN EVENINGS.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

Sale of Women's House Gowns.

Eiderdown, 3.98 and 4.98
Cashmere, in all the new shades, 4.98 to 12.00
Silk Gowns, black, light blue, lavender and pink 13.98 to 15.00
Flannel Dressing Sacques and Komonas at Equally Attractive Prices.
OPEN EVENINGS.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; variable winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,897. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

OMAHA BOY HELD FOR $25,000 RANSOM

Son of E. A. Cudahy, the Packer, in Kidnappers' Hands.

WRITE FOR THE MONEY

Said to Have Threatened Violence Unless Money Is Paid.

Entire Police Force and Number of Private Detectives Trying to Find the Boy and the Abductors.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Dec. 19.—Edward Cudahy, fifteen years old, son of Edward A. Cudahy, millionaire packer and head of the Cudahy Packing Company in Omaha, is missing from his home in this city, and his parents believe he has been kidnapped. The entire police and detective force of the city and half a hundred men employed by Mr. Cudahy have been scouring the city and country throughout the day in the effort to locate the young man, or secure a clew which would lead to a knowledge of his whereabouts, but without success.

Business at Mr. Cudahy's packing plant in South Omaha was practically suspended to-day, nearly the entire force there joining in the search. The boy's parents are distracted at his disappearance, and the father has offered to pay a substantial reward and "no questions asked" if his son shall be returned to his home. An anonymous letter has been received at the Cudahy home substantiating the fears of the family that he has been kidnapped.

Young Cudahy left home at 8 o'clock last night to take some books to the residence of Capt. Rustin, about two blocks distant, and that was the last seen of him. As midnight arrived and he did not return the police were notified, and two detectives were detailed to work on the case. It was not until nearly 9 o'clock this morning, however, that the matter began to assume a really serious aspect. At that hour a man on horseback rode rapidly by the Cudahy mansion, and as he passed the front gate he threw a letter into the yard. A servant took the letter into the house, where it was read. It was in substance:

"Mr. E. A. Cudahy: Your son is safe. We have him and will take good care of him, and will return him to you in consideration of the payment of $25,000. We mean business. JACK."

The remainder of the note the police refuse to disclose, as they say it relates to the place where the money is to be left and where the kidnappers are to leave the boy in case Mr. Cudahy complies with their terms. The servant who saw the man on horseback was able to give a good description of him, and this is the clue upon which the police are working at present.

ABDUCTORS MAKE THREATS.

To-night Mr. Cudahy said: "I was not much alarmed at first, but now I fear something has happened to the boy. His habits were good, and he would never cause his mother so much trouble by staying away without her consent. The police agree with me that the boy has probably been kidnapped. I suppose that the object is to obtain money of me, and I am determined to punish the people connected with the affair, but, of course, my first consideration is to get the boy back.

"The note found in my door purporting to be written by the kidnappers I do not know how to take. Surely, men desperate enough to carry out such a deal would find other means of communicating with me, and less dangerous to themselves than this. This letter is with the Chief of Police. As to the one said to have been received later, I know nothing. Rumor said the note contained a threat to burn the boy's eyes out with vitriol, but I have seen no such note. I have employed the best detective skill and propose to go through with the case.

"I am anxious to see the boy get home, and am willing to pay something for his safe return, but as to $25,000, the kidnappers will have to be very desperate and convince me that my boy's life is in danger before I will treat with them. Any one furnishing information as to the boy's whereabouts I will liberally reward."

In contrast to Mr. Cudahy's statements was his manner, however. The father of young Cudahy is evidently pretty badly scared. Now everything points to the receipt of a second and very startling note at the Cudahy residence which is being suppressed by the police. Both the Cudahy house maid and the coachman repeated remarks to neighbors before they were told to say nothing, to the effect that a note was found, like the one just before dark, which said the boy would be killed or his eyes burned out with vitriol if the money was not received to-night, and that Mr. Cudahy and his wife were terribly alarmed over the note.

The police advised that the second note be suppressed, so the servants said, but later both of these servants denied ever having heard of a second note. The indications are that such a note was actually received.

Mrs. Cudahy is prostrated and a physician has been called.

Michael Cudahy, President of the Cudahy Packing Company, wired his brother Edward to-night that the firm's united capital would be placed at their brother's command to ferret out the mystery surrounding the alleged abduction of his son.

FOLLOWING UP CLUES.

As to the methods employed in the kidnapping, but little is known at present, but it is believed by some that young Edward was decoyed away through the instrumentality of a boy about his own age, as two youths, one of whom answered the description of young Cudahy, were seen on a Leavenworth Street car, west bound, shortly before midnight.

It transpired that Charles W. Martin, an insurance agent, residing near Mr. Cudahy's home, while passing along a block in the rear of the house last evening, saw a covered wagon standing in the shadow of a clump of trees. One man sat in the wagon and was talking to another man, who stood on the ground. When Mr. Martin was passing they dropped their voices to an inaudible pitch. He did not attach much importance to it until he heard of the disappearance of young Cudahy.

A companion of young Cudahy also recollects seeing a vehicle standing for two or three nights near the Cudahy home.

A young lad known as "Alvin," who recently broke an arm, and who lives a few blocks from the Cudahy mansion, was seen leaving a car in the western part of the city about midnight, being assisted by a companion near his own age. The police believe the injured boy was a friend of young Cudahy, and are now looking for him.

Haunts of mysterious strangers and known outlaws are being vigorously searched or kept under surveillance. Three or four of these places were ransacked by the police during the day, but without result.

SENDS FOR PINKERTON MEN.

To-night a fresh squad of police and detectives and several special men were added to the force now searching for young Cudahy. Melville Sears, attorney for Mr. Cudahy, is in charge of the men, and nothing is being left undone to throw light on the mystery.

During the day Mr. Cudahy sent telegrams to cities throughout the country, each of which gave a description of the boy. The young man is described as fifteen years old, weight 120 pounds; height, 5 feet 8 inches; complexion light; nose, retroussé. He wore a gray suit of clothes and a black overcoat with black velvet collar.

Mr. Cudahy to-night telegraphed his brother Michael at Chicago to send a force of Pinkerton detectives to this city at once, and they are expected to arrive here some time to-morrow, when they will be put to work on the case. The entire force of the Mostyn Detective Agency of this city and all the available local detectives have also been started on the search.

It was stated late to-night that the police are watching two boys known to have been companions of young Cudahy, one of whom was seen at Fifty-sixth and Centre Streets, the extreme limits of the city, at 9 o'clock last night, in company with another boy. Several places of bad repute are located near that part of the city, and it is feared the young man got into trouble in that vicinity.

MAD DASH DOWN STEEP HILLS.

Motor Vehicle Wrecked to Save Occupants from Being Hurled Out.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 19.—George Mayer and Wilbur Olyan, both of Melrose, Bronx, had a lively ride this afternoon in a big steel motor vehicle which was capable of great speed. They started down the two-mile incline from Shannard Place toward the centre of the city. The street descends by a series of steep declines, at the foot of each being a level strip and then another drop.

Mr. Mayer, the owner of the machine, was driving it at about twenty miles an hour when he passed Shannard Place. He did not attempt to slacken speed when the first sharp decline was reached, but when a little way down appeared to try to slow down the machine, but it had already gotten beyond control, and the levers did not slacken the rate at which it shot down the hill. After a time he ceased his efforts and both men sat quietly, Mr. Mayer guiding the machine. It must have traveled at the rate of thirty-five or forty miles an hour down the hill. The short level stretch did not affect the speed, and at Gold Street the machine was still flying. At that street begins another and steeper decline, and when the men saw it they became alarmed.

Mr. Mayer realized that it would be impossible to continue down the hill, as such speed would result in disaster. He deliberately drove the machine into the gutter and up against a tree. The two men flew up into the air and landed twenty feet from the machine. They struck on turf, and did not appear much hurt. The machine was wrecked, and it did not seem as if there was a straight piece of metal in it. An expressman was hired to haul it to the Bronx.

A motor vehicle belonging to John E. Andrus, which was kept in a specially built structure, was wrecked yesterday afternoon. A son of Mr. Andrus, with friends, was making repairs when, without warning, one of the tanks of gasoline exploded. The men ran out in time to escape the flames. The building caught fire, but the flames were put out within a few minutes. The machine was badly damaged by the explosion and scorched by the flames.

LARGE ROLLED STEEL OUTPUT.

Total This Year Will Be 1,000,000 Tons Greater than in 1899.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 19.—Iron and steel statisticians here estimate that the rolled steel output for the year will be about 1,000,000 tons greater than that of 1899. It has been the prevalent impression that the output will show a decrease owing to the long shut-down of some mills and the cry of dull times. The output for 1899 of all rolled steel was 10,357,397 tons. The output for the present year already exceeds 11,000,000 tons. This is accounted for by the fact that the boom did not get fairly started in 1899 until the middle of the year.

The tonnage in plates for the present year has been greatly increased, and the mills closed during the Summer were tinplate, wire, and sheet plants. The tonnage of these is not great, whereas the mills rolling billets, rails, structural, and plates have not closed a week except for repairs. The bulk of the rail tonnage ordered last year was rolled this year.

Most of the mills doing heavy work have from three to six months' work ahead, and the prospects for the rolled steel tonnage of 1901 exceeding that of 1900 is good.

MR. ODELL, SR., AS SANTA CLAUS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Prestley MacLauhlin of Cornwall will receive as a Christmas present "from Santa Claus" a large and expensive drum and a fine miniature American cruiser.

Creswell MacLauhlin was during the recent campaign one of Governor-elect Odell's spellbinders. After the election he called with his son Prestley, who is about four years old, to congratulate the Governor-elect. Mayor Odell, father of Mr. Odell, has a long white beard, and is the personification of good nature. He chanced to be in his son's office.

Mr. MacLauhlin remarked: "Do you know this gentleman, Prestley?" The youngster answered quickly, "Yes, that's Santa Claus, and I wish he would bring me a drum at Christmas."

The Mayor laughed, and yesterday he proceeded to gratify the boy's desire by purchasing the drum and a good-sized toy cruiser, which will be sent to him for Christmas.

BRYAN TO JOIN THE UNION.

Says He Will Do Part of the Mechanical Work on His Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 19.—W. J. Bryan to-day told a personal friend that he intended to do a large part of the mechanical work on his new paper, The Commoner. He further said that to do this he would find it necessary to join the local typographical union.

Mr Bryan said that requests for advertising rates and subscriptions were being received by him at a rate that surprised him. He is not a publisher, and the problem of advertising rates perplexes him. His brother will be business manager of the paper. Mr. Bryan goes South for a short trip in a few days, and when he returns he will arrange for publishing the first number of his paper.

To Washington in Five Hours

From New York, Royal Blue 5-hour train, leave foot of liberty St. 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited"—no excess fare—at 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M. and 12:15 midnight. Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier. Best dining car and cafe car service in the world.—Adv.

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Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27¼c; cotton, middling, 6¾c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $10; butter, Western creamery, 25c Commercial World.—Page 14.
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Uncork a bottle of Ballantine's India Pale Ale, you get none of sediment; not a suspicion of cork.—Adv.

STRINGENT MEASURES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Proclamation to be Issued by Gen. MacArthur To-day.

SPECIAL WARNING TO MANILA

Few Pleas of Intimidation to be Accepted—Rebels Not Entitled to Privileges of Belligerents.

MANILA, Dec. 19.—To-morrow Gen. MacArthur will issue a proclamation warning the inhabitants of the archipelago that hereafter strict compliance with the laws of war will be required of non-combatants as well as combatants.

The proclamation will set forth the principal laws of war. It will refer to recent proclamations issued by insurgent commanders threatening natives who are friendly to the American forces, and also to the orders issued to their men to kidnap and assassinate residents of towns occupied by Americans. The insurgent leaders will be notified that such practices, if continued, will put an end to the possibility of their resuming normal civic relations, and will make them fugitive criminals.

Residents of places occupied by Americans will be notified that compliance with the demands of the enemy will create a presumption that such acts are voluntary and malicious. They will also be notified that pleas of intimidation will rarely be accepted, and that, where secret committees are permitted to exist on behalf of the insurgents, even well-disposed persons will be exposed to the danger of being tried as traitors.

The proclamation will say that its warnings and requirements are to apply with special force to Manila, the "rendezvous of the emissaries of insurrection."

Newspapers will be warned against publishing sedition; and the proclamation will declare that the rebels, who are not part of an organized force, are not entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war, adding that the fact that they have not hitherto been held responsible is "evidence of the solicitude of the United States to avoid the appearance of harshness."

The proclamation will clearly disavow any recognition of technical belligerency.

New Seamen for Manila Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Buffalo, which is now at Hampton Roads, has been ordered to make ready to carry another draft of men for the fleet at Manila. She will take about 450 landsmen and apprentices to Trinidad, where she will fall in with the training ships Hartford and Monongahela. She will exchange her green men for an equal number of the trained sailors on the Hartford and Monongahela, and will proceed to Manila, going by way of the Cape of Good Hope and the Indian Ocean.

Capt. M. D. Parker Dies at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Acting Adjt. Gen. Ward to-day received a cable message from Gen. MacArthur at Manila saying that Capt. Montgomery D. Parker of the Eighth Infantry died in the Military Hospital at Manila on the night of the 17th inst. of dysentery and liver trouble. Capt. Parker was born in Massachusetts June 20, 1851, and was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Ninth Cavalry Sept. 1, 1879. In the Spring of 1899 he was on mustering duty in South Carolina and Georgia, and, having been transferred to the Eighth Infantry, joined that regiment in Cuba. He went to the Philippines in December last, and remained there to the time of his death. He was a son of the late Montgomery Davis Parker of Boston and a brother of Winthrop Parker and Mrs. William Howard White of New York.

CHARGED WITH SHOPLIFTING.

Wife of a Wholesale Liquor Dealer Arrested in a Harlem Store.

G. W. Lommel, wife of a wholesale liquor dealer doing business at 67 Warren Street, and living at 65 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, was arrested last evening in a Harlem department store on the charge of shoplifting. She wore a sealskin cape and was handsomely dressed. She had a diamond sunburst at her neck and diamonds in her ears and on her hands. She has been a customer at the store for eight years and is well known to the members of the firm and to the clerks.

For the past two weeks Mrs. Lommel has been in the store every day. Her actions on Tuesday were suspicious, but she left the store without being detained. She returned about 10 o'clock last evening, when the store was crowded, and Miss E. R. Lloyd, the detective, followed her until they reached the shoe department, where the detective alleges she saw the woman pick up a pair of shoes valued at $5 and put them into a paper bag which she carried, and which she then tied up with a string.

Mrs. Lommel started to l ave the store, when Miss Lloyd said to her:

"You had better go with me to the office."

Mrs. Lommel had with her her fourteen-year-old son, Alian. She went quietly to Mr. Koch's office, where the bag was opened and the shoes found in it. The woman began to cry. At first the firm was inclined to be lenient with her, but after questioning her a few minutes they became suspicious regarding a camera that had been missed on Tuesday, and so they called in Policeman Thornton, who arrested the woman and took her to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station.

At the station house she gave her son her pocketbook and told the boy to go home and wait for his father and tell him to come to the station house as soon as he arrived. She was then locked up.

FOR A "PALACE OF JUSTICE."

New Bill Provides for a $7,000,000 Structure in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Attorney General Griggs recently attracted some attention by protesting to Congress against the proposition to erect a building for the Department of Justice, at a cost of about $1,000,000, that would be smaller than he considered desirable, and at a limit of cost that would compel its erection in a manner and with material that would not satisfy the improved taste in the matter of public buildings.

Representative Mercer, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings in the House, has prepared a bill that answers not only Mr. Griggs's objections but provides a scheme for housing the Supreme Court of the United States, the Department of Justice, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the Supreme Court of the district, the Court of Claims, and the National Law Library in a great temple or Palace of Justice, to be situated east of the Capitol, and to correspond in architectural design with the Library of Congress.

The total cost, including the site which is to be obtained by condemnation, if necessary, is to be not more than $7,000,000.

The commission to secure the site is to invite ten architects, or firms of architects, "of conspicuous ability," to submit competitive designs for the building, and the successful competitor is to be employed as the architect of the building. Uninvited architects may also submit designs, and the unsuccessful invited architects are expected to receive not to exceed $1,000 in case their plans are not accepted.

The site proposed by this bill was suggested some years ago by the late Senator Morrill as one for a building for the Supreme Court alone.

In a proper temperature Ballantine's India Pale Ale is always brilliant. In any temperature it is the best ale that can be had.—Adv.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

The following table contains a statement of the popular vote on the 6th of November, 1900, in all the States of the United States, for Presidential Electors on the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, People's Party, Social Democratic Party, and Social Labor Party, as officially ascertained.

In addition there were votes returned in five States for the candidates of the National Union Reform Party, (Seth H. Ellis of Ohio for President and Samuel T. Nicholson of Pennsylvania for Vice President,) and in two States for the candidates of the United Christian Party, (J. F. R. Leonard of Iowa for President and John G. Woolley of Illinois for Vice President,) these votes being as follows:

National Union Reform; Arkansas, 241; Illinois, 672; Indiana, 254; Maryland, 147, and Ohio, 4,284; total, 5,698. United Christian: Illinois, 352; Iowa, 166; total, 518.

Minnesota was the last State to declare its vote, this not having been done until yesterday.

In some States, as in Louisiana and South Carolina, there were the nominations of but two parties, Republican and Democratic, upon the ballot; in other States there were three and four, and in some eight.

In the table the vote for the Elector receiving the highest number of ballots is given in all States where obtainable.

In this State the vote for the first Elector on each ballot, as officially canvassed and declared, is given.

The Electors chosen in the several States will meet in their respective State Capitols on the second Monday in January next, to cast their ballots for President and Vice President of the United States.

On the second Wednesday of February, the Senate and the House of Representatives will meet in joint convention in the hall of the House in the Capitol at Washington, the President of the Senate presiding, and will then canvass the votes of the Electors of all the States and declare the results:

	Electoral Votes.		McKinley.	Bryan.	Woolley.	Barker.	Debs.	Malloney.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Rep.	Dem.	Proh.	People's.	Soc.Dem	Social Labor.
Alabama	..	11	53,689	96,368	1,407	3,797	....	....
Arkansas	..	8	44,800	81,142	584	972	....	....
California	9	..	164,755	124,985	5,024	....	7,572	....
Colorado	..	4	93,072	122,738	3,790	389	684	714
Connecticut	6	..	102,572	74,014	1,617	....	1,029	908
Delaware	3	..	22,500	12,962	548	....	57	....
Florida	..	4	7,499	28,007	2,239	1,030	003	....
Georgia	..	13	35,036	81,700	1,398	4,584	....	....
Idaho	..	3	27,198	29,414	857	213	....	....
Illinois	24	..	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,141	9,687	1,373
Indiana	15	..	330,063	309,584	13,718	1,438	2,374	663
Iowa	13	..	307,808	209,365	9,502	613	2,742	259
Kansas	10	..	185,955	162,601	3,605	....	1,605	....
Kentucky	..	13	226,801	234,899	2,429	2,017	760	289
Louisiana	..	8	14,233	53,471	....	....	....	....
Maine	6	..	65,435	36,823	2,585	....	878	....
Maryland	8	..	136,212	122,271	4,582	....	908	391
Massachusetts	15	..	239,147	157,016	6,208	....	9,716	2,610
Michigan	14	..	316,289	112,901	8,555	....	3,065	1,329
Minnesota	9	..	190,461	112,901	8,555	....	3,065	1,329
Mississippi	..	9	5,753	51,706	....	1,044	....	....
Missouri	..	17	314,093	351,913	5,963	4,244	6,128	1,294
Montana	..	3	25,373	37,146	298	....	708	116
Nebraska	8	..	121,838	114,013	3,686	1,104	823	....
Nevada	..	3	3,849	6,347	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire	4	..	54,798	35,489	1,271	....	790	....
New Jersey	10	..	221,707	164,808	7,183	669	4,609	2,074
New York	36	..	821,992	678,386	22,043	....	12,869	12,022
North Carolina	..	11	133,081	157,752	1,009	330	....	....
North Dakota	3	..	35,891	20,519	731	110	518	....
Ohio	23	..	543,918	474,882	10,203	251	4,847	1,688
Oregon	4	..	46,526	33,385	2,536	275	1,494	....
Pennsylvania	32	..	712,665	424,232	27,908	638	4,831	2,936
Rhode Island	4	..	33,784	19,812	1,529	....	....	1,423
South Carolina	..	9	3,525	47,233	....	....	....	....
South Dakota	4	..	54,530	38,544	1,542	339	169	....
Tennessee	..	12	123,008	143,250	3,900	1,038	410	....
Texas	..	15	130,641	267,432	2,644	20,981	1,846	162
Utah	3	..	47,080	44,949	205	....	717	106
Vermont	4	..	42,569	12,849	383	367	....	....
Virginia	..	12	115,865	146,080	2,150	....	....	....
Washington	4	..	57,456	44,833	2,345	....	1,906	1,066
West Virginia	6	..	119,851	98,791	1,586	279	296	....
Wisconsin	12	..	265,866	159,285	10,124	....	7,066	524
Wyoming	3	..	14,482	10,164	....	2	....	....
Total	292	155	7,217,677	6,357,858	207,368	50,188	94,552	33,450

Total vote cast, including 6,211 scattering, 13,967,299.
McKinley's plurality, 859,824; McKinley's majority, 468,055.

BIG GIFT TO INFIRMARY

Mr. Schermerhorn Gives $75,000 to Eye and Ear Hospital.

To Build a Pavilion for Patients Afflicted with Aural Diseases—Its Need Explained.

William C. Schermerhorn, Second Vice President of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Second Avenue and Thirteenth Street, yesterday presented to that institution $75,000. The money is to constitute a fund for the construction of a pavilion for patients afflicted with diseases of the ear. Plans for the pavilion were submitted by Mr. Schermerhorn with his gift.

The money was accepted by the Board of Directors at a meeting, at which were present William Watts Sherman, President; Anson Phelps Stokes, James J. Higginson, Edward A. Wickes, William E. Strong, R. Dudley Winthrop, Charles Stedman Bull, and Richard H. Derby.

Mr. Schermerhorn's gift was a surprise to most of the board, although one or two of the members, who had assisted in mapping out the plans for the new building for the last two weeks, knew that it would be announced. Mr. Schermerhorn was moved to make this present to the institution by a perusal of the advance sheets of the eightieth annual report, which has not yet been published, but from which the pressing need of a separate pavilion for the treatment of such patients was apparent.

The report states that during the year just passed an unusual number of ear and intracranial infective diseases had presented themselves and that during the last five months 200 cases of mastoid operations had been performed with a marked degree of success. These operations, which were first attempted by American surgeons and which have only been in use a short time, have become the means of saving the lives of many patients who are afflicted with intracranial disease. The latter generally starts with a slight tenderness back of the ear which gradually works inward reaching the membranes at the base of the skull and invariably causing death unless relief comes.

This operation no one dared to perform until it was not long ago attempted in this country. An incision is made, the skull is trepanned, and the affected membrane is removed, the patient generally recovering. Only recently a successful operation was made at the infirmary, and a clot of blood removed which would have caused the death of the patient. The disease attacks all ages, but is most frequently found among young persons and children.

It is for these cases especially that Mr. Schermerhorn intended the new pavilion. The infirmary's aid is sought by such patients from all parts of the United States, and as the new building will be the first of its kind special care has been bestowed on the plans. These have been drawn by R. W. Gibson, the architect, with the assistance of some of the surgeons of the aural department.

The building will be of brick, five stories high, occupying a lot at Second Avenue and Thirteenth Street 35 feet wide and 85 feet deep. In the basement will be a meeting room for the surgeons of the department, a central waiting room for patients, and a reception room, and there will also be three rooms for electrical treatment. The first floor will contain two rooms for dispensary cases. The two front rooms on the second floor will be occupied by the two resident surgeons, while in the rear there will be a room for delicate tests of hearing. The third floor will contain three front rooms for private patients, while the rear will be occupied by two wards for males, one for ordinary hospital cases and the other for intracranial diseases, the latter requiring special seclusion and quiet. On the fourth floor there will be similar arrangements for women.

The fifth floor will have some untenatal facts. The front space will be occupied as a ward for children, babies in arms frequently being attacked by diseases of the ear, and in the rear there will be a large operating room with skylights and windows on three sides. There will also be an etherizing room and a room where patients may recover from the effects of this anæsthetic.

According to the annual report for the year ending Oct. 1, 1900, the institution is incapable of meeting the great demand on its accommodations, the capacity of the wards being tested to the utmost. In the Dispensary Department 135,289 cases were treated, while in the ward cases numbered 2,257. Of the patients treated 23,764 were of American birth, 8,949 were Russian Hebrews, 3,850 were Germans, 3,029 were Irish, over 2,000 were Austrians, and over 1,000 Italians. During the year a training school for nurses was established, and the Platt Pavilion for Contagious Diseases of the Eyes was completed. The institution received many gifts last year, those for the permanent fund amounting to $65,573.

Burnett's Vanilla leaves a good taste in the mouth. It is pure and wholesome. Don't be cheated with cheap goods.—Adv.

RESCUES AT HARLEM FIRE

Two Girls and an Invalid Carried Safely Through Thick Smoke.

Both of Policeman Grogan's Daughters Were Unconscious, but Revived—Factory Burned—Loss $75,000.

There were plenty of incidents connected with a big Harlem fire early last night, which was witnessed by an enormous crowd. The fire did $75,000 damage to the brick factory building 240, 242, and 244 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and to the brown-stone dwellings at 254 and 256, next them.

Winifred Grogan, the ten-year-old daughter of Patrolman John Grogan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, was carried out of her home at No. 256, unconscious from smoke, and her six-year-old sister Veronica was rescued from a sick bed on the second floor. A good deal of time was lost by the firemen in going to the duplicate box of that from which the alarm was sent in.

The factory building is owned by Bernard J. Voss of Fifty-third Street and Second Avenue, who was fitting up a machine shop on the ground floor. It is occupied by Sachs & Stern, overgaiter manufacturers, and by Edward Rafter, a grocer, who used part of the place as a storage house. He had twenty barrels of spirits on the ground floor.

Detective Hawkins and Patrolman Robert Hart made a tour of the five-story flat 256 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, which adjoins the factory. The halls were filled with smoke, and the men had much difficulty in groping their way about, being obliged to hold their handkerchiefs over their mouths. In the hallway leading to the top floor they discovered the two Grogan children unconscious from smoke. Picking them up in their arms, they made their way to the street, where the children were identified by their parents, who believed they were out of the building.

Winifred had been working on the top floor, and the smoke had been so dense she was overcome before she could escape. She was cared for by friends. Dr. Givings of Harlem Hospital, who responded with an ambulance, brought the girl back to consciousness. Dr. Givings said Veronica would recover.

Roundsman John Stevenson carried out a woman from 258 who revived, and Frank Roderman of 260, who was operated upon only a few days ago for cancer, was carried out and removed to Harlem Hospital. Fireman John Baninger, forty-six years old, of No. 42 engine company, situated on Fulton Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Streets, was thrown off the tender on the way to the fire and badly cut and bruised. He refused to go to the hospital.

The flames were so fierce that Chief Croker ordered all the families out of the houses on East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, just back of the factory. These houses were prevented from taking fire. Some of the firemen worked from the top of the five-story building at 2,369 Second Avenue, occupied by the Harlem Bedding Company and a casket company. A little damage by water was done here.

One of the barrels of spirits exploded during the fire, and then all the rest went up, causing the fire to spread and attacked the roofs of the dwellings.

The badly damaged the factory building, though the top and ground floors were the least damaged. The roofs of 254, occupied by Policeman Beasley of the Church Street Station, and of Grogan's house were badly damaged.

The engineer, B. F. Kuhnke, said he banked the fires just before leaving at 6, and he was the last out. He did not know the origin of the blaze and the firemen could not ascertain it. Fire burned the building on the site ten years ago, when the Mount Morris Electric Light Company occupied it.

Won $35,000 with $2.50 at Faro.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Washington, Dec. 19.—One of the most remarkable faro plays of record is said to have been made three weeks ago in Dawson by a man named Allen of San Francisco, who, Klondike passengers on the steamer Dolphin, which arrived to-day. From $2.50, Allen asserts, he won in four days $35,000. Two of the houses in which he played turned over their boxes, and two others had enough of his game. Of his winnings, it is reported, he devoted $8,000 to "staking" his friends. Of the score or more "staked," but one, a man named Culpen, won. With the money furnished him he drew out $4,000 for himself and a like amount for Allen. Then, having paid $1,400 for debts, he proceeded to plunge on his own account and went broke.

California Excursions in through tourist cars every day in the year. Two fast trains from Chicago via Chicago and Northwestern. Union and Southern Pacific Railways. Best of everything. Tickets and full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Fway.—Adv.

CHEMICALS EXPLODE IN THE HERALD BUILDING

Three Engravers Badly Burned, Two of Whom May Die.

Explosion Brought a Tremendous Crowd Which Police Reserves Charged—Damage to Structure Slight.

An explosion of chemicals in the etching room on the third floor of The Herald Building last evening probably fatally burned two engravers—Charles S. Hennessy, thirty-eight, of 722 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, and Fred Scheele of 16 Bergen Street, Brooklyn—and seriously burned Herman Sorensten of 203 East Forty-sixth Street, Manhattan.

The explosion occurred at 11:40 o'clock when the engravers were making plates for an edition. A number of these plates were in rocking pans containing in addition to other chemicals a liberal quantity of turpentine.

The plates were suspended over a series of gas jets, and one of the pans spilled over and igniting, the flames spread in an instant, causing an explosion that shook the building and was heard for several blocks. The etching room was demolished, and a partition separating a small room was blown down. A mass of material and chemicals was scattered promiscuously over both rooms.

The streets were filled with pedestrians at the time, and a panic followed, both among the employes of The Herald and on the street. In the city room of The Herald the reporters and editors at first thought a boiler in the cellar had burst, and a wild scramble was made for safety, most of the men making a break for the stairways. Several minutes elapsed before the exact location of the explosion was discovered, and as quickly as possible messages were sent to Bellevue and New York Hospitals for ambulance, and the reserves of the West Thirtieth Street Station were summoned.

In the meantime an excited crowd gathered on all four sides of the building. The crowd augmented every second and many tried to get into the building, and the few policemen in the vicinity were utterly unable to handle them. Just then Capt. Thomas, at the head of the reserves, charged into the crowd and succeeded in driving it back.

Before their arrival, however, some of The Herald employes ran to the etching room and there found the men on the floor groaning and calling for help. Hennessy was found to be the worst injured. He was burned in every part of his body and the ambulance physicians found it necessary to completely cover him with bandages. Scheele's burns extended to his face, head, and hands, and he had inhaled some of the fumes of the chemicals. Sorensten was similarly burned, but the physicians said his injuries were not as severe as those of his companions.

Hennessy, after his wounds were dressed, was taken down stairs and placed in the Bellevue ambulance, but he protested vigorously and demanded to be put in the New York ambulance, where the other two men had already been taken. The physicians demurred at first, but finally gave in, and when the crowd around the wagons saw that he had carried his point a cheer went up for the injured man.

Acting Night Editor John Burke, when asked about the explosion, said there had been a slight accident, and that a few men had been injured. He refused to talk further.

Capt. Thomas later, when talking about the accident, said that it was supposed that a sudden gust of wind blew the flame from one of the jets into a pan and the explosion followed. One of the office boys, it was afterward found, had a narrow escape from being killed. He was in the small room adjoining the etching room just a second of two before the explosion occurred, and had he been there the force of the collapsing partition would probably have crushed him.

There were 60 men in the composing room adjoining at the time, but they recovered their composure long before the other employes in the building found out just what had happened.

The damage to the building was nominal, being placed at $100.

ATTEMPT TO CORNER LARD.

Big Buying by the Cudahys—Deliveries Up to Now Small.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The idea prevailed in the hog-product trading pit to-day that a number of prominent packers are about to lock horns as a result of an attempt on the part of the Cudahy interests to control the lard market, which, however, has only been partially successful up to the present time.

The Cudahy interests are credited with having secured a big line of December lard, their holdings being estimated at about 100,000 tierces. So far, the deliveries on December contracts have been relatively small. In the meantime the price has been held above that of January lard to the extent of 30 cents per 100 pounds. It appears that the packers and the people who are short to the Cudahy interests are holding off on their deliveries for the purpose of selling the daily manufacture, which is big, and is estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 tierces in the West.

The country and western packing houses are selling largely in this market, this month's run of hogs being large. It is claimed there is a good Spring demand for lard. It has been assumed for some time that the packers who are short to the Cudahy interests have been tanking all the lard they could, and it is claimed that last Tuesday, owing to the small deliveries, 4,750 tierces of loose lard were purchased by the Cudahy interests, they giving in return December futures or paying 27½ cents below the price of tierced lard, this representing the price of tiercing.

To-day there was heavy buying of January ribs, credited to the Cudahy interests. Inasmuch as the stock of January ribs last Saturday was only 12,000,000 pounds, and as thirty days are required to cure ribs to make them deliverable on speculative contracts, the result of the heavy buying by the Cudahys was to create a short interest, and perhaps the intention is to use these holdings as a lever to force packers who are short to make more liberal deliveries of lard.

PHILADELPHIA FIRM ASSIGNS.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Snyder, Harris, Bassett & Co., incorporated, one of the largest clothing manufacturing concerns in this city, with headquarters at 525 Market Street, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of their creditors to Arnold Kohn, Emerson Snyder, and Preston Chambers, the two latter representing the stockholders. The assets of the firm are estimated at about $335,000 and the liabilities at $350,000, most of which is owed to the banks of this and neighboring cities.

Mr. Kohn, one of the assignees, said that all things seemed to point to an early and full settlement of all claims against the concern. There will be a meeting of the creditors in New York Friday, when matters relating to the assignment will be discussed and a course of action decided upon.

The failure came in the nature of a great surprise to the clothing trade, and, in fact, to all business circles, as the firm was considered one of the soundest, in a financial way, in the country.

Locomotives Ready to Ship to

controlled as to volume by the price of interest-bearing United States bonds in Wall Street.

"Our independent treasury absorbs the circulating medium when active business most requires its use, only again to disburse it when failing revenues, the effect of industrial dullness, bring about an excess in expenditures. Industrial activity increases the public revenue, but is checked if not throttled by its enlarged contributions to the idle funds in the public treasury.

"It is these influences," said the Secretary, "which have brought our industrial and commercial life into a too dangerous dependency upon our public finances. This marriage between those two whom God did not join together ought to be put asunder, but not by any hasty South Dakota divorce method is the separation to be accomplished. The children of this wedlock must not be dishonored. Time, attention, and great care must be exercised.

"If the course of trade with foreign nations which has marked the last three or four years is to continue we are to assume not long hence a financial relationship heretofore unknown. In the long past we have been under tribute of interest for the use of capital furnished from abroad; the promise is that we shall soon become recipients of interest on capital furnished by us for use abroad.

"To bring about this desirable end, new conditions are imposed, new questions arise, new knowledge is to be acquired, and as our horizon expands we must be ready to meet enlarging opportunities and to occupy wisely and well the broader field where our powers are to be exercised.

"Hesse's to what is now a metamorphosis in previous conditions and methods of business. The consolidations of capital, the centralization of industries, excite new and serious inquiry as to the consequences and effects they may carry in their train. Are they the natural and healthful unfolding of a true economic movement? Will they carry beneficial fruits which will find an equitable distribution through the body politic as a whole, or will they prove to be engines of power by the aid of which the few can exploit the many?

TWO DANGERS APPARENT.

"My faith is strong in the first direction, but the real meaning and future influences of these modern phenomena should be studied and made clear to the general comprehension. Grave consequences depend upon it. Two dangers are apparent. One is that through prejudice and ignorance we may block the path of natural progress. The other is that the force and power involved in these great organizations may be utilized for oppression and robbery.

"The peculiar position of the banker as an intermediary in affairs gives him a special advantage in the study and comprehension of the question. His interests tied in as they are to varied and multiplied business activities, put him under bond to do all he can for the general welfare. Upon his character, intelligence, fidelity, and truth, as applied to all of these questions, the country has the right to rely with confidence."

Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck, in responding to the toast "The Bar and the Banker," said that the bankers had given him a share in their gracious hospitality, while he, in return, could only give a speech, in which the words to the ideas would stand in the sacred ratio of 16 to 1.

"The balance of trade will, therefore, be in my favor," said Mr. Beck, "and you will make a draft upon my resources which I cannot honor. Here the analogy ceases, for it is you and not I that will go to protest. I must, therefore, throw myself upon your indulgence and ask you to practice the patience and philosophy of the old Scotch lady who was sick unto death with a very painful malady.

"Her minister sought to console her, and asked her whether she derived any consolation from the promises of Scripture, and she replied that she did. Much edified, he then asked her which one of the promises had given her the most consolation. She thought a moment, and then replied, 'Grin and bear it.' With equal patience I must ask you to accept my poor return for your gracious hospitality."

Mr. Beck said he preferred rather to talk to the diners of their own profession than of the bar, although, he said, he knew little about the former.

"In this regard," he added, "I am very much like a certain Western Congressman, who, prior to the Presidential election of 1896, argued to the voters that between the price of silver and the price of wheat there was a certain parity, and that wheat rose and fell with the rise and fall of silver.

"After the election wheat commenced to rise and silver continued to fall, and he was then asked to reconcile these facts with his ante-election predictions. He boldly claimed that the facts entirely harmonized with his opinions, for, said he, 'If silver continues to fall and wheat continues to rise, they will cost the same—per bushel.'

THE BANKER AND THE STATESMAN.

Mr. Beck then said he preferred to speak of the American banker as a statesman. He continued:

"A distinguished naval officer has acquired world-wide fame by a book which seeks to demonstrate the fact that the sea power is the chief means of national defense. Why does not some banker write a similar book to show that the banking interests of a country, far more than the sea power, constitutes the very bulwark of national defense?

"The true Gibraltar of England is not that mighty promontory at the gates of the Mediterranean Sea, but that smoke-begrimed building in the great metropolis from which the Bank of England controls the destinies of civilization. Let the 'Old Lady of Threadneedle Street' tremble, and the effect is felt around the world.

"The strongest defense of the English Empire lies not in those mighty steel-sheathed fleets—swift shuttles of an Empire's loom—but depends upon her financial resources, with which she has hitherto maintained her supremacy as an empire builder.

"Napoleon said that the god of battles was on the side of the heaviest battalions, but he could have added with more truth, 'and the biggest army chest,' for without credit and resources neither an army nor a navy is possible. A century ago all Europe was but a chessboard, upon which two young men moved kings, knights, bishops, castles, and pawns at will.

"They played for the mastery of the world, the one, Napoleon, who at the age of thirty-five pressed the crown of Charlemagne upon his head, and the other, young Pitt, who at the age of twenty-three was the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The military genius of the one was checkmated by the statesmanship of the other, whose chief weapon, as Napoleon himself bitterly complained, was English gold.

Mr. Beck sketched the history of the power of finance throughout the history of the Republic, and in conclusion said:

"I have endeavored to do that which your own modesty would prevent you from doing—to call attention to the values of the banking power, which need yield nothing in importance to that of the sea power of which Capt. Mahan has written.

"No prejudice can be much more ignoble and absurd than that against the banker. He maintains the equilibrium between the supply and demand for money, borrowing from those who need it not and lending to those who do. He stands sentinel to-day and guards the most sacred and precious interests. The subsistence of old age, the portion of the widow, and the inheritance of the fatherless are all in his keeping. His occupation is in the truest sense a sacred one.

It is noble in character. The man who despises money despises the blessings of life, for a dollar is more than a piece of glittering metal. It is a certified check upon the bank of civilization for a proportionate share of its accumulated capital of happiness. And, therefore, gentlemen, the law, in my most modest person, salutes your most useful and honored profession to-night." [Great applause.]

"The Other Bar and the Banker," was the toast to which Simeon Ford of the Grand Union Hotel responded, and he kept the diners in a roar of laughter throughout his address.

MR. FORD'S HUMOR.

"A year ago," said Mr. Ford, "you may remember (those of you who were sufficiently in possession of your faculties) I sat up here among the elect, with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan on the one side and the Rev. Dr. Greer on the other, suspended, like Mohammed's coffin, 'twixt heaven and earth. During dinner I tried to work Mr. Morgan for a tip, but found I was up against his deaf ear. Dr. Greer tried to work me for a contribution to his mission school, but he found he was up against my deaf ear. So this year I asked to be seated down among the riffraff of bank presidents. It is a mistake for a man to go out of his class.

"I noticed about ten thousand of you bankers on the 3d of November rubbering up town in the wet-goods parade. Several of you had taken so many precautions against catching cold that I don't believe you fully realized the difference between the full dinner pail and the empty coal scuttle. I saw one prominent banker make several ineffectual efforts to get through the Dewey Arch, and finally give it up and walk around. He said it was an outrage to obstruct the highway with an edifice under which an ordinary load could not pass. He then fell in with the plumbers, where he was received with open arms. As they say at Weber & Fields's, 'One touch of nature makes the whole world skin!'

"To me, the most impressive sight of the parade was when the bankers broke ranks at Forty-first Street and broke for my bar-room. I was not only impressed, but deeply touched. About 200 bankers touched me for a drink. William McKinley's button was on their breasts, but King William's old vatted Glenlivet was in their midst. When one reflects upon the vast quantity of liquid refreshment, which, like a resistless torrent, swept up Broadway that day, it is not to be wondered at that McKinley went in on a tidal wave.

Col. Barnes read a telegram and a letter of regret from Secretary Long, who was down to respond to the toast, "The Navy and the Bankers." Secretary Long regretted that the ill health of Mrs. Long and the press of business prevented his attendance.

PULPIT AND BANKER.

The Rev. Dr. Van de Water responded to the toast, "The Pulpit and the Banker." He said that there was not one particle of truth in the statement that "the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer." The rich, he declared, have learned the lesson of what to do with their wealth.

"The Army and the Banker" was responded to by Col. George B. Davis. His remarks were confined to a eulogy of his branch of the service.

St. Clair McKelway said that the true limit on the speakers reminded him of a note written by one candid friend to another to "steal five minutes some day and tell me all you know about finance."

"The gold standard was a test fact," continued Mr. McKelway. "Those honestly and heartily for it have no regrets to register, no mistakes to renounce. Those against it have apologies to make. Still, I think they will be forgiven before those are who used gold to chill patriotism in the late contest.

"Worse than the enemies of our currency are the enemies of our country—the man before the dollar, when the man is on the firing line repelling the assailants of the National flag and making the bounds of freedom wider yet. [Cheers.]

'Parties have a propensity to folly, but not a passion for suicide," continued Mr. McKelway. "No wrong has ever been beaten a third time in American elections. Two knockouts have sufficed for a funeral, and the corpse has always been ready and mourners few.

"As truly as the indestructibility of the Union was settled at Appomattox was the permanency of honest money for America settled last November at the polls."

MR. COMSTOCK'S ANSWER.

His Version of the Anti-Policy Legislation Attacked by F. Norton Goddard.

Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, yesterday issued a statement replying to the recent criticisms made by F. Norton Goddard respecting his attitude toward policy shops and his suggestions of legislative methods of dealing with them.

The statement in part is as follows:

"Mr. Goddard's insinuations about 'improper affiliations with friends of the policy business at Albany' last Winter is a perversion of fact and malignantly false. Mr. Goddard has had but a limited experience, and seems to be radically ignorant of the decisions of the higher courts in their interpretation of the law. He proposed to amend existing laws by a bill drawn by one of his attorneys, and introduced in the Legislature last Winter.

"The bill was so loosely drawn, contained so many foolish absurdities and objectionable features that in order to preserve existing laws I prepared a substitute bill; and believing Mr. Goddard honest, fair-minded, and honorable, I showed him my bill and offered to co-operate with him in securing important amendments.

"Mr. Goddard took my substitute bill and went over it with his attorney. In the end they adopted it, with one or two omissions. Going up on the train together to appear before the Senate committee, we discussed the matter and agreed that I should introduce the bill as they had prepared it and leave it to the committee, and I was not to say anything about the matter before the committee, unless they brought it up, and we were to abide by the decision of the committee.

"The Senate Committee unanimously adopted the substitute bill. Returning upon the train, Mr. Goddard congratulated me upon my address before the committee. Subsequently, however, and in violation of the agreement which we made upon the train, he used all his influence to defeat the amendments, while I faithfully endeavored to secure the passage of the bill pursuant to our agreement. Mr. Goddard violated his agreement and then tried to besmirch me.

"It may not be improper to add that I attacked lottery and policy years before F. Norton Goddard had been heard of. I acquired my knowledge of the law and my experience in prosecuting these criminals in a much larger field than Mr. Goddard ever attained unto."

PNEUMATIC TUBES IN BOSTON.

Court Refuses to Stop Construction of a System.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Judge Morton, in the Supreme Court, to-day, refused an injunction on the petition of J. B. Mulholland of Lewis, N. Y., and others, to restrain the Boston Pneumatic Transit Company from continuing its work on the construction of an underground pneumatic tube system in Boston for the purpose of carrying packages, parcels, mail, &c., the work on which is nearly completed.

The action was brought on the ground that the contract of the Boston Pneumatic Transit Company, with the American Pneumatic Service Company, to do the work for $157,000, is illegal, as it was secretly made by the same Trustees acting for both the contracting companies, in alleged violation of the fiduciary relation which they hold toward the plaintiffs as stockholders in the Massachusetts company, for whose benefit, as well as the other stockholders, they hold the Boston company in trust.

Pneumatic Tube to Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 19.—A pneumatic tube company, which has petitioned the incoming Legislature for incorporation and which will have, it was reported to-day, $1,000,000 capital, purposes to run a main tube from New York to Hartford, through Bridgeport, New Haven, and Meriden. One of the features of the project is said to be the practically instantaneous delivery of newspapers from New York to various cities in Connecticut. New York and Hartford capitalists are interested in the plan.

THE WESTERNLAND DISABLED.

Red Star Liner Loses Propeller—Being Towed to Southampton.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The British steamer Somerhill, Capt. Cooke, from Newport News, Dec. 1, for Ipswich, passed the Lizard to-day having in tow the Red Star liner Westernland, Capt. Ehoff, which sailed from Antwerp on Dec. 15 for New York.

The Westernland had lost her propeller and the Somerhill was towing her to Southampton.

The Trier's Machinery Out of Order.

PONTA DELGADA, Azores, Dec. 19.—The North German steamer Trier, Capt. Von Decker, which sailed from Bremen, Dec. 1, for New York, has put in here. She has 630 passengers on board. The circulating pump valves of the Trier are out of order, her steering gear is disabled, and she is short of coal. The Trier reports that between Dec. 9 and 15 she encountered three separate hurricanes, the seas constantly washing over her. She saw two other liners in distress, but was unable to distinguish the signals.

LINCOLN BANK DIRECTORATE.

William Rockefeller Chosen, Increasing Standard Oil Representation.

William Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company of New York was yesterday elected a Director of the Lincoln National Bank to fill a vacancy of long standing. Mr. Rockefeller's election has no significance further than that it increases the interests in the institution of the New York Central Railroad, of which he is a Director, as well as those of the Standard Oil Company, and co-ordinately the National City Bank.

The last previous addition to the Lincoln Bank Directorate was in the election in August of James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, when Mr. Stillman increased his holdings by purchasing 1,000 shares of Lincoln Bank stock from Cornelius Vanderbilt.

FAITH CURISTS DIE OF TYPHOID.

Disease Almost Wipes Out Family of Dowieites in Michigan.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Dec. 19.—Charles Mosher, aged thirty-five, and his son Harold, aged ten, are dead from typhoid fever, and a daughter is not expected to live. The mother was sick, but is recovering. The father died yesterday, while the boy died Sunday. The family are followers of the Dowie faith and refused to have physicians. The sick members refuse to take medicine.

CHIEF DEVERY DEFIES PRESIDENT YORK

Holds Him Responsible for Vicious Conditions in Brooklyn.

WILL NOT RESIGN, HE SAYS

Declares Politics Will Not Be Allowed to Interfere with the Police Department While He Is Chief.

Chief of Police William S. Devery made it plain yesterday in a dictated statement that the police situation is narrowed down to an issue between him and Bernard J. York, President of the Police Board, and that the Chief's attitude toward the Willoughby Street Democracy is a minor factor in affairs. The statement, issued at his home, 310 West Twenty-eighth Street early yesterday morning, was a joint compilation of its official author and his friends. This is his statement:

"I am still Chief of Police. I expect to remain Chief of Police. I question the right of the Police Board to remove me. Within a few days I shall be back at my desk in Mulberry Street attending to my duties.

"I think it is high time politics were removed from the Police Board. I am Chief of Police for the people—not for the politicians.

"My work has been constantly hampered and impeded by President York and Deputy Chief McLaughlin.

"President York told me to keep my hands off Brooklyn and that he would be responsible for affairs there.

"As for Deputy Chief McLaughlin, he refused to take orders from me. He has never visited my office since I have been Chief.

"The transfers that I made in the Police Department were on my own judgment and without consultation with any other official. I want to tell the people of New York that I am prepared to stand on my judgment.

"York and the Brooklyn crowd have been throwing mud at me since Saturday. I want to tell you something about Mr. York and his Brooklyn people. When I was made Chief of Police York told me I must keep my hands off Brooklyn. He said he would be responsible for that borough.

"I did keep my hands off and let him run it. But I finally concluded I was Chief of Police for the people of this community and not for the politicians. York and Deputy Chief McLaughlin ran Brooklyn to suit themselves. McLaughlin did nothing. He sailed around with a high hat on the back of his head.

"I never could get him to my office at Police Headquarters. He has never been there since I was Chief of Police. I never talked police business with him, because I could not get him to come.

"I could do nothing in Brooklyn on account of York, and knew nothing about what was going on there. York's instructions were for me to keep my hands off.

"I refused to do so any longer, and you know what the result is. I did not want to bring it there. Everything is going on there that is wrong York is responsible for. He said he would be, and he is.

"I made up my mind to remove McLaughlin because I believe in the people, and not politicians, running the Police Department.

"I don't give a rap what Whalen says about my right to make transfers. I knew what I was doing, and I stand by what I have done. The Police Board can make the Deputy Chief, but after they have made him he is subject to the orders of the Chief of Police.

"When the charter was framed it provided for the organization of the Police Department. It gave the right to the Police Department to appoint the Chief and his deputies, but after their appointment the Commissioners had nothing more to do with their disposition, except in the case of charges.

WILL REMAIN CHIEF.

"Let me tell you, I am not 'stuck' on my place. Providence put me there. I didn't have much help. But since I'm here I am going to be the Chief, and nobody else. I am not going to resign. Get that straight. Neither am I afraid of the Police Board removing me.

"I question their power to do so. If the board deems fit to make transfers over my head, that is another matter. They know the law on that subject, and so do I.

"I have seen it printed that the transfers were part of a political deal. Now let me say most emphatically that Tammany Hall, Senator Platt, or any other politician had nothing to do with it. There was no political interference.

"I am not dealing with politicians as Chief of Police. And you can say right here that I believe that there is no place in the Police Department for politics.

"And you can say further that politics will not be permitted to interfere with it while I am Chief of Police. I won't have it, and they know I won't have it.

"I believe in putting men in responsible positions who know how to treat people decently.

"If you ask why I removed Chief of Detectives McClusky, I'll tell you. Because he was too 'chesty.' I look upon the Detective Bureau as part of my own office. It is created as part of the Police Department, and is under the supervision of the Chief of Police.

"I believe in the Chief of Detectives controlling his own men, but at the same time I want to know what is going on. Under McClusky I did not.

"Take the Rice case, the Peck murder, and other mysteries. I wanted to know all about those cases. I worked just as hard as any other man in this department, and I am responsible for the entire police.

"Now, I couldn't get McClusky to give me any information. When I sent for him he swelled up and seemed offended. As Chief of Police I could not and would not tolerate that.

"The sort of men I want in responsible positions in this department are men like Titus. He is an able officer, treats people well, and understands his business.

"McClusky was a good man, too; conducted his office ably, only he was too 'chesty.'

"They say I sent my own men down to Coney Island to look after things. I never did. I haven't any of my own men to send. York and McLaughlin did send their men down there, and whatever has gone wrong they know about it and are responsible for it.

"They've been shielding themselves too long. I don't propose to stand for what York is responsible for.

"As to the other transfers, I haven't anything against the men, but it is good for the department to shake them up now and then.

"I repeat that all the transfers were made solely on my own judgment, without consultation with another individual, and absolutely without political advice."

"That," said Chief Devery last night, "places my position and views before the public."

"Does what you say about President York apply to Hugh McLaughlin and the Willoughby Street Democracy?"

"I will not say anything about that. I stand by the statement."

"Do you mean that the Board of Police has no power to remove you?"

"I do not intend to intimate that. I know that it has that power—if there's a majority vote on it."

"Then you count on a majority vote to retain you?"

"I did not say that, and am not discussing that point. I said that I wouldn't talk any more about my statement."

"Are you going to remain away the full thirteen days that are due you?"

"I am going to remain in town and enjoy myself. But thirteen is an unlucky number, and it's likely that I'll shave off a day or so and go back to duty before New Year's. Now, no more, and good night."

POLICE BOARD MAY ACT.

President York declared last night that he had not studied Chief Devery's declaration of independence. "Keep it away from me. I have more important matters to think of. I don't care what he says."

"But he holds you responsible for vicious conditions in Brooklyn—"

"I don't care whether he holds me responsible or not. It's a matter of no concern to me."

"He says he is Chief of Police, and defies you."

"He does, eh? We may settle that to-morrow."

"What action will you take? Will it be at the board meeting?"

"Can't tell until the meeting is over."

"Will there be action taken affecting Chief Devery at the meeting?"

"Now, I decline to talk further. It's no use questioning me. I'll not entertain the subject."

Capt. George W. McClusky of the Grand Central Police Station command said last night of the Chief's explanation of his transfer from the Detective Bureau:

"I have read it. I am a policeman, and have nothing to say in regard to what Chief Devery may see fit to say about me."

President York went to the Law Department yesterday afternoon and talked with Corporation Counsel John Whalen and First Assistant Counsel Theodore Connoly about his request for an opinion on the power of the Chief of Police to transfer Deputy Chiefs. Mr. Whalen afterward said:

"I see that I am to give an opinion that Chief Devery had not the power to transfer Deputy Chiefs McLaughlin and Clayton. Now, I have not yet decided on my report, so it is not yet drawn, and I shall give no hint as to what my opinion will be when it is formed. It may be drawn up to-morrow. In such case it will go to President York, and its nature will not be known until he chooses to make it public."

"Are the wires 'hot,' Mr. Whalen, with messages from Mr. Croker giving instructions in regard to Chief Devery and the police situation?"

"Nonsense! Such talk was indulged in when the vice crusade started, and I said that Mr. Croker had such confidence in me that he would not trouble to wire instructions from Europe."

Deputy Chief W. W. McLaughlin said last night that the report that he had been transferred from the Central Office to the Borough of the Bronx was absurd. "Under the old rule," he added, "I should have my office in the borough, but it was at Police Headquarters. Last week it was arranged that I should move to the Bronx, and I am moving."

COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN MEET.

Outline a Plan for Their Crusade and Elect Officers.

The Committee of Fifteen met yesterday afternoon in the office of George Foster Peabody and elected William H. Baldwin Chairman, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman Secretary, and George Foster Peabody Treasurer. The only absentees from the meeting were Austen G. Fox and William J. O'Brien, one of the labor representatives. The following report of the sub-committee as to the plan and scope of the committee's work was given out:

1. To institute a searching inquiry, uninfluenced by partisan considerations, into the causes of the present alarming increase of gambling and the social evil in this city, and to collect such evidence as shall establish the connection between existing conditions and those who, in the last analysis, are responsible for these ends.

2. To publish the results of such investigation in order to put our fellow-citizens in possession of facts and to enable them to adopt such corrective measures as may be needed.

3. To promote such legislation as shall render it less difficult to reach offenders, and as shall put an end to the shifting and division of responsibility in the local administration of the laws relating to vice and crime, and to the end that public officers and their subordinates may be held to a strict accountability for their acts.

4. To suggest and promote the provision of more wholesome conditions and surroundings in order to lessen the allurements and incentives to vice and crime.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday at 3:30 o'clock at the United Charities Building, in Fourth Avenue, where permanent quarters will be established. The committee, Mr. Baldwin says, has ample funds for the work.

"GUILTY," SAYS HUGH McLAUGHLIN.

Sneers at the Reasons for Transferring McLaughlin and McClusky.

Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, said last evening that the reasons advanced by Chief Devery for the police shake-up were ridiculous.

"That statement must appear to any intelligent person as the plea of a guilty man," he said. "It is a ridiculous answer to a serious proposition.

"Deputy Chief McLaughlin was transferred, it seems, because he wore a plug hat. Now, that is certainly very serious, isn't it? To my knowledge he has had the plug hat habit for twenty years, and therefore he should never have got above the ranks, if, indeed, he should have been allowed to continue on the force.

"And there's McClusky. Look at the terrible crime that led the conscientious and zealous Devery to remove him! 'McClusky is too chesty,' says Devery. Well, that must be something heinous. I don't know what it is. Devery ought to send some one of his friends over here to interpret that expression to Brooklyn folks. We're not slangy people over here, and we find it hard to understand Devery sometimes.

"Devery reminds me of a man who thought he was big enough to swallow a ship whole. He swallowed a sloop and then tried to appear comfortable with the mast sticking up through his throat and out of his mouth."

SLAVERY'S GOOD TO NEGROES.

Major Pratt Says It Was the Black's Bridge to Civilization.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Dec. 19.—In reply to a protest from Bishop Francis H. Hill of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Major Richard H. Pratt, Superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School and an officer in the Tenth (colored) Cavalry, has written to Bishop Hill defending his assertions as to the benefits of slavery for the negro.

Major Pratt last week delivered an address before the Cumberland County Teachers' Institute, in which he spoke of slavery as having been the means of developing the negro race and bringing it into a beneficial contact with civilization. On the appearance of a report of his address Bishop Hill, who lives at Harrisburg, addressed a vigorous letter to the Major, demanding to know on what grounds he justified negro slavery. Major Pratt in his reply said, in part;

"My Dear Brother Hill: What I said was that slavery had brought 10,000,000 blacks from the torrid zone into this enlightened country, taught them a new language, and prepared them by association for citizenship. I am beginning to question whether freedom for our people in the United States is going to be such a boon to you and to the United States.

"We blame the people of the South for 'Jim Crow' cars. The United States makes a constitutional amendment that there shall be no distinction 'on account of race, color, or previous conditions of servitude.' Then Congress immediately legislates that there shall be two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry, made up entirely of colored men.

"You certainly have no grounds to quarrel with slavery unless you regret being transplanted from the jungles of Africa and your low estate there to the citizenship, freedom, and intelligence in the United States you now enjoy, for slavery was the bridge that carried you over, and there was not, and is not, another bridge equal to that job."

GIRLS BROKE THROUGH THE ICE.

Sank in Twenty Feet of Water, but Rescued with Ladder and Rope.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 19.—Cecelia Gramshaw, eighteen years old, of 140 Governor Street, and Annie Handwerk, sixteen years old, of Auburn Street, were rescued from drowning to-night, after a plunge in the Passaic River, near Great Falls.

They were skating, and went through the ice, sinking in about twenty feet of water. There were hundreds of other skaters near, and many tried to aid the two girls. A long ladder was procured and pushed out until the end of the ladder reached the point where the girls went down. A rope was thrown to the girls, they got hold of it, and were dragged out upon the ice.

Aged Woman Declared Insane.

Washington B. Williams, William H. Speer, Jr., and Dr. Hamilton Vreeland sat in Chancery Chambers, Jersey City, yesterday and decided that Mrs. Abbey Smith, who is seventy-two years old and lives at the parsonage of the Faith Cure Church, is insane. She owns property in Jersey City and Elizabeth, and has money in bank. Her daughters, Mrs. Abbey Long and Mrs. Josephine Schultz, Jr., brought suit to have a guardian appointed.

Liabilities $33,790, Assets $55.

UTICA, Dec. 19.—Charles Newell, a commercial traveler of the firm of Newell & Gurley of Utica, N. Y., to-day filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. The liabilities are $33,790. The assets are $55.

Admiral Barker Going to Utica.

UTICA, Dec. 19.—Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U. S. N., Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, with his wife and daughter, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Proctor of this city over Christmas. Admiral Barker will be given a reception at the York Schuyler Club Monday evening.

Here are some Men's Overcoats that belong to the Four Hundred.

Montagnacs and Velours, you know, are in the dressy set.

About 250 long, loose, broad-shouldered Coats—marked $22, $25 and $28—about half of them silk lined.

Choice now $19.50.

Suggestions for Christmas presents to gladden the male heart—neckwear, gloves, handkerchiefs, hosiery, pajamas, bath robes, smoking jackets, umbrellas, etc., etc.

WM. VOGEL & SON, Broadway, Houston St.

GEN. GREENE TO RETIRE

Will Not Accept Re-election as Chairman of Republican Committee

LETTER TO COLLEAGUES FINAL

Communication Was Unexpected and Came as a Great Surprise—His Probable Successor.

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene will not accept a re-election as President of the Republican County Committee. He has so declared in a letter to the executive branch of the organization, which met yesterday. Gen. Greene was not present, and William H. Ten Eyck presided. In his letter Gen. Greene said:

After giving the matter the most careful consideration I find that it will be impossible for me to give to the office that close personal attention which it requires, and I am therefore compelled to inform you in advance that I shall not be a candidate for re-election, and that it will be necessary for you and the other members of the committee to make another choice. In leaving the office of President I desire to thank the members of the committee for their loyal and hearty support throughout the arduous and successful campaign which closed on Nov. 6.

When the letter had been read by Secretary George R. Manchester, Mr. Ten Eyck said:

"This announcement is a severe shock and a great surprise to me. I have seen Gen. Greene several times since his return from California, but at none of our interviews did the General give me the least intimation of his intention. I don't know what is best to do under the circumstances."

Then ex-Senator Frederick S. Gibbs arose and remarked: "This announcement has come very suddenly and unexpectedly. It will be best to go slowly and make no selection of a successor until there has been an opportunity for deliberation."

The new Republican County Committee is to meet at the Murray Hill Lyceum, on East Thirty-fourth Street, to-night for organization, but in view of Gen. Greene's action an adjournment for one week will be taken.

The Executive Committee made progress with the arrangements for the attendance of Republicans at the inauguration of B. B. Odell, Jr., as Governor, and William McKinley as President.

When Gen. Greene was seen at his home last night he declared he would not accept a re-election. He said he had given the greater part of his time in 1898-9 to the work of the Canal Commission, and that for the past year had devoted much of his time, to the detriment of his personal affairs, to the affairs of the County Committee.

Now that Gen. Greene is out of the way, there is much speculation as to his possible successor. Lemuel E. Quigg, who preceded him, is favored by many. He is now on his way home from Havana, and is expected in New York on Saturday or Sunday.

William N. Ten Eyck and George W. Wanmaker are both mentioned, but their friends say that while they could well fill the place it would hardly be the right thing to ask them to resign their official positions. Charles A. Hess and Job E. Hedges are also mentioned.

Another matter that developed at the meeting yesterday, while it formed no part of the proceedings, was a decided antagonism to Senator Platt's proposed measures. It was an open secret that Frederick S. Gibbs, W. H. Ten Eyck, Thomas L. Hamilton, William Halpin, and half a dozen others don't approve of the single-headed Police Commission measure.

TO MAKE PAPER IN MINNESOTA.

Syndicate of Principal Concerns in the Country Buys 100,000 Acres of Spruce Timber Land.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 19.—Minnesota will, in the near future, be the great paper-making State of the Union. A syndicate, comprising almost all of the principal paper manufacturers of the country has purchased 100,000 acres of spruce timber land in the northern portion of the State and taken an option on several thousand acres more, and will proceed to erect great pulp mills.

The syndicate includes the owners of nearly every paper and pulp mill in the United States, and has several millions of dollars at its back. It is said that the intention of the promoters is to make paper on such a large scale that the prices of common white paper will be cut in half.

The State officials are being harshly criticised for selling all of the spruce timber lands of the State to the syndicate. For a long time past the paper men have had representatives in the field here, and this purchase is the result.

COAL FAMINE IN ALABAMA.

Mines Unable to Meet the Demand from Railroads and Industries.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 19.—The Alabama railroads and those taking Alabama coal are undergoing a regular famine, the mines not being able to meet the demand upon them made by the railroads and the industries of the Birmingham district. C. A. Wickersham, President of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and the Western of Alabama, was in Birmingham to-day endeavoring to make the mines supplying his system live up to the terms of contract. His lines alone are short 5,000 tons. All other roads are in similar straits.

The Alabama coal mines have enjoyed the most active demand in their history for two years and more, not a day occurring during that time when the supply exceeded the demand, and the present status has frequently existed, in spite of the scores of new mines that have been opened.

Will Erect Monument to Garibaldi.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The United Italian Societies of Chicago have chosen the plans and model for the monument to be erected to the memory of Garibaldi in Chicago. Signor Victor Gherardi, the New York sculptor, is now at work on the monument. It will consist of a bronze statue of Gen. Garibaldi, mounted on a granite pedestal. The base will be about twelve feet and the statue nine feet high. The monument is to stand in Lincoln Park and will be sent here June 1, 1901, though it will not be unveiled until Sept. 2.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Useful Presents.

Everything for the Children is here all the year round in the best assortments, but at this particular time many departments are more abundantly supplied than usual with goods especially suitable for Holiday Gifts.

Boys' House Coats, of appropriate materials, in bright plaids and checks, plain blue or brown, with plaid or check lining, cuffs and facing, silk bound or corded edges. $3.75 to $7.50.

Boys' Blue Chinchilla Reefers, 6 to 13 yrs., $7.00 to $12.50.

Double-Breasted Blue Frieze Box Overcoats, all wool and wool lined, 6 to 13 yrs., $11.50; 13 to 16 yrs., $12.50.

Sailor Suits, all wool blue cheviot, hand silk embroidered, 3 to 12 yrs., $5.00 to $8.75.

Dress Suit Cases for Boys, sole leather, finished with brass lock and rivets; colors, black, tan and green, also Texas steer, silk lined, at prices from $3.00 to $7.25.

Fancy Double-Breasted and Single-Breasted Vests, in bright colors, of silk and wool, and of fancy plaid cheviots, sizes 8 to 16 yrs., $4.00 to $6.50.

Neckwear for Boys and Youths—Teeks, Four-in-Hands, Imperials, Puffs, Bat Ties, Butterfly Ties and Bows, especially selected for the holiday season; special teeks, puffs, four-in-hands and imperials, 25c.

Umbrellas in great variety, from strong school umbrellas to the dainty cardinal and Royal blue silk, with jeweled, Dresden and pearl heads, 65c. to $6.50.

Babies' Short Coats, crepon elderdown, box back, double-breasted, hood and belt of elderdown; colors, gray, tan, red and white, sizes 1, 2 & 3 yrs., $4.85.

Boys' Suits—broken lots—suitable for Gifts, at greatly reduced prices.

A large assortment of Toys and Games at popular prices.

Dolls in great variety, at prices from 25c. to $25.00.

Dolls, 18 inches long, dressed, sleeping eyes, $1.00.

Dolls' Go-Carts, rubber tired, $3.75.

Rocking Horses, made of real skin, $6.

Books specially selected for Children, in large variety, bound and unbound.

Mechanical Trains, running on tracks, $1.00.

Flexible Flyers (boys' sleds), $2.25.

Baby Sleighs, $10.75.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Stella Music Box

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST AND SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES. EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.

The Stella has a Sweetness, Harmony and Volume of Tone found in no other instrument, and is the only music box using smooth steel tune sheets.

Prices from $26.00 to $300.00. Other styles from 25c. to $1,200.00.

Musical Novelties from $4.00 up. OPEN EVENINGS.

JACOT MUSIC BOX CO., 39 Union Square, N. Y. Broadway and 17th St.

HEARING IN GARDINER CHARGES

To Be Held in Albany Saturday—No Postponement—Hearing To-day in Case of Dr. Peter W. Wise.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Gov. Roosevelt arrived here from New York at 6:40 o'clock this evening and proceeded at once to the Executive Mansion. The Governor said that he intended to give a hearing on the charges preferred against Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County, for alleged failure to prosecute offenders of the election law, on Saturday morning at the Executive Chamber.

The Governor further said that there would be no postponement of the hearing even if it was found necessary to conduct it at the bedside of the District Attorney. No written answer to the charges has been filed with the Governor as yet, but it is expected to arrive to-morrow.

To-morrow morning at the Executive Chamber the Governor will give a hearing on charges preferred against Dr. Peter M. Wise, President of the State Commission in Lunacy, by Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York City. The Governor refused to state the nature of the charges, but intimated, as in the case of Col. Gardiner, that if necessary he would go to Dr. Wise's home and hold the hearings there.

Governor-elect Odell was expected to join Gov. Roosevelt as his guest for a day or two at the Executive Mansion, but found it impossible to keep the engagement owing to a great pressure of business. Gov. Roosevelt will spend Christmas week with his family at Oyster Bay.

COL. GARDINER'S ANSWER.

His Defense and That of His Assistants Will Go to Governor To-day.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner's answer to the charges preferred by Deputy Attorney General John Henry Hammond will be placed in Gov. Roosevelt's hands to-day. Col. Gardiner's reply consists of affidavits from each of his assistants mentioned in the charges who enter specific denials to each allegation. The most important affidavit is that of Assistant District Attorney Unger, who was charged with obstructing the Attorney General in the presentation of election violations to the Grand Jury. Mr. Unger states that the instance referred to by Mr. Hammond occurred on Nov. 1, when he presented the Grand Jury the evidence against the proprietor and inmates of a notorious resort in Bleecker Street.

"I had previously spoken to Mr. Hedges and Mr. Hammond," said Mr. Unger, "and sought to arrange with them to let me know at least two days in advance when they wished to go on with their cases so that we could gauge the work of the Grand Jury accordingly." On this day, says Mr. Unger, Mr. Hammond appeared without previous warning and requested that he be permitted to submit other cases to the Grand Jury. While he was still present, late in the afternoon, Mr. Unger says he advised the Grand Jury of the exceptional aggravation of the Bleecker Street case, whereupon they properly said they would take it up."

District Attorney Gardiner denied yesterday that either or any of his assistants had any fear as to the outcome of the charges.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S FAVORITE.

Battle Hymn of the Republic Sung by School Children Pleases Him.

READY TO VOTE ON TREATY

Senators, Tired of Discussion, Have Nothing More to Say.

Prospect for a Vote on the Canal Bill at This Session Is Not Bright—Linked with Shipping Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—To-morrow, according to agreement, the Senate will reach a vote on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and will assert to the extent a two-thirds majority shall determine its co-ordinate right to negotiate treaties. The vote might have been taken to-day, for when upon Senator Lodge's motion the doors were closed and he called up the treaty, no Senator evinced a desire to speak upon it.

Nearly everything that the Senate has regarded as of importance that has been said in the executive sessions has been made public, quite without regard for the rule of the Senate prohibiting the giving of information upon international matters pending before that body. Not since the Senate dismissed its chief executive clerk, with the intimation that he had given information to the press of the sessions at which he was expected to be present, and then abolished the office of Chief Executive Clerk, has there been such unblushing publication of secret discussions, and so little pretense that the Senate ought not to have given it out.

Those Senators who still believe that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty should have been adopted as Mr. Hay drew it, and those who have from conviction or the belief that compromise was necessary to get any treaty at all, supported the amendments look for ratification, and the impression is growing that it may be accepted by Great Britain. That impression is not entertained at the Department of State, although there is no pretense that the British Ambassador has made any communication calculated to give the idea that the amended treaty will certainly be rejected.

Senators expect that Great Britain will be deliberate, and that it may be some weeks before a positive opinion can be expected from the Ambassadors. With the adoption of the declaration superseding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the declination to inform the powers that the United States has decided to neutralize the canal without consent or assistance, it is certain that a feeling of doubt has been created as to what Great Britain may do with the treaty when offered to that Government.

Perhaps the most anxious Senator is Mr. Morgan, who desires prompt action upon the Nicaragua Canal bill. He would not wait a moment if he consulted merely his own desires and plans. He argues to other Senators that if Great Britain accepts the amended treaty there will be no obstacle to the passage of the canal bill, and if the treaty is rejected he depends upon the Congress to pass the canal bill as an expression of the independence manifested in the treaty as reshaped.

Meantime the discussion continues touching the effect of the flight of time and the employment of almost the entire session prior to the holiday recess upon the treaty. When the Congress reassembles, after New Year's, its life will be but eight weeks long. In that time the Senate must pass upon the appropriation bills, none of which has been taken up.

Some time will be consumed in discussion of the Subsidy bill, if Mr. Hanna insists upon having it taken up. The Democrats cannot be prevented under the rules of the Senate from discussing it indefinitely, and almost every Senator of the minority is anxious to contribute to the discussion. Several Republican Senators also must discuss it, even at the risk of being considered dilatory.

The possibility of protracting debate on that bill, and on the Nicaragua Canal bill, is well known to the managers of the Republican side, and the prospect is not distasteful to all of them. Even among Senators who are counted in Mr. Hanna's canvass as ready to vote for ship subsidies, some admit that they are not at all confident that Mr. Hanna will be able to realize his expectation and that a vote will be taken before the end of January, or even before the Congress expires.

TILLMAN'S CANAL RESOLUTION.

Colombia Has Made No Offer Concerning a Canal, Nor Has the Panama Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senator Tillman's resolution asking for copies of all correspondence between the United States and Colombia relative to the Panama Canal will not be productive of very large results. The State Department will reply that it has no offers from Colombia. The Central American dispatches state that Colombia is about to make certain propositions, but she has not done so yet. The Colombian Legation is, however, about to be re-established, and it is reported that the new Minister will make an offer to the United States concerning the canal.

Senator Morgan's amendment to the Tillman resolution will produce some information, but not what the Senators favoring it desire. This amendment calls for information about the offers made by the Panama Company. The Panama Company has made no offer in writing to the State Department. Informally President Hutin has communicated something about his company's intentions, but not even orally has he made a definite offer. It is understood that the Panama Company is not ready to make a proposition for a sale, but is desirous of giving the United States simply a controlling interest.

WILL FIGHT CANTEEN PROVISION.

Conference of Church and Temperance Bodies in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A conference of Church and temperance bodies favoring the anti-canteen section of the House Army bill was held here to-day. The bodies represented by delegates or communications were the permanent Committees on Temperance in the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Disciples of Christ, the Universalist Church, the Friends, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the National Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America. Representatives of the Baptist and Congregational Churches and Independent Order of Good Templars participated as individuals.

The Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, Legislative Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, said after the conference:

"The conference held to-day indicated that the bodies represented, having a constituency of about 8,000,000, will not be content with any compromise such as has been reported by the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, but will insist on the anti-canteen provision as it passed the House.

"Our reasons for this position are, first, that the present system has been tried for a number of years, and by the testimony both of army officers and others outside fully competent to judge, is proved a failure both as a temperance measure in the army and in closing up the outside saloons. Second, that the sale of intoxicating liquor in the army canteen is an unnecessary and unwarranted temptation to drinking to hundreds and thousands of new recruits. Third, we are especially opposed to that feature of the canteen system which relies upon the profits of liquor selling to improve the mess and hospital service, and, fourth, the attempt to except beer from intoxicating liquors is not justified by the testimony of medical and other scientific authorities throughout the world, nor by the observation of those represented by the conference to-day."

Figaro Explains Canal Situation.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Referring to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty this morning, the Figaro says: "The Republicans, who were formerly the champions of the Nicaraguan Canal, doubtless wish to obtain the postponement of a project that would menace the Anglo-American entente, but their attitude is principally dictated by a fear of interfering with the interests of the managers of the Transcontinental railroads."

DADY'S HAVANA CONTRACT.

The Entire Matter Will Probably Be Carried to Washington.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—The Municipal Council at to-day's session voted unanimously to incorporate in the advertisements for bids, in connection with the sewering and paving contract, the facts of Michael J. Dady's appraisement and the award of more than $500,000. It is believed that Mayor Rodriguez will veto the whole proceedings.

Mr. Dady expects that the fight will be carried to Washington, where Lemuel E. Quigg will go immediately. The military government and the engineers generally are disgusted at the outcome.

Cuba's First Habeas Corpus Case.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—The Habeas Corpus act of the island will go into effect to-morrow. The first case under it will be that of an American of the name of Thompson, from Detroit, who is held on telegraphic request, under a charge of altering the books of the Standard Life Insurance Company. Thompson is represented by a Cuban attorney, and the developments of the case will be watched with interest.

Gen. Castillo's Sister a Suicide.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—An invalid young woman, sister of Gen. Castillo of the Cuban Army, committed suicide to-day by shooting herself through the heart in her bathroom. The motive for the deed is believed to have been grief over the marriage of a sister.

SAYS HE GAVE FALSE TESTIMONY.

Witness Against His Father, Accused of Killing J. W. Barron, Recants.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 19.—In the hearing to-day on the petition for a pardon in the case of David L. Stain and Oliver Cromwell, both of whom are serving life sentences in the State Prison, at Thomaston, for the murder of John Wilson Barron, Cashier of the Dexter (Me.) Savings Bank, in February, 1878, the most notable testimony was that given by Charles F. Stain in the form of a deposition. The deponent, who is the son of David L. Stain, makes the following statement:

"My name is Charles Franklin Stain; my age is forty-six years. I reside in Canaan, N. H., and have resided there about two years. I am working at the business of a harnessmaker and go under the name of George Clark, by which I am generally known where I live. I am a son of the prisoner, David L. Stain, and brother-in-law of the prisoner Oliver Cromwell, who married my sister.

"At the trial of said prisoners, at Bangor, in February and March, 1888, for the alleged murder of John Wilson Barron, on Feb. —, 1878, I testified for the prosecution. All my testimony on that occasion insofar as it implicated said prisoners in the murder of said Barron, was false and was shown to be false when my testimony was given.

"My purpose or intention of giving said testimony was to cause said prisoners to be convicted of a murder which I then believed they did not commit and had no reason to believe they did commit. I gave said testimony partly because of malice toward my father and to have revenge upon him, partly through fear of exposure of a crime I had committed, and partly because of hope of reward.

"I give this affidavit voluntarily, of my own free will, without reward and without hope or promise of reward. I repent of having testified as I did at said trial, and desire, so far as possible, to rectify the wrong that was done by reason of my said testimony."

SHOT WITH "UNLOADED" GUN.

Husband Handled It, Wife Was Hurt, and Later Died of Pneumonia.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 19.—Mrs. John W. Griffin of Hyde Park died in Vassar Hospital in this city last night as the result of being accidentaly shot by her husband at their home last Saturday. Griffin and his wife's brother were preparing to go rabbit hunting, and the former was handling a hammerless shotgun, which, according to his story to Coroner Selfridge to-day, he did not know was loaded. The gun was discharged, and the bullet passed through his wife's shoulder. She fainted and her husband was terribly frightened.

As soon as Mrs. Griffin recovered consciousness she was removed to the hospital, where an examination showed that the injury was not serious. Soon, however, pneumonia set in and caused her death. She was twenty-two years of age, and had been married four years.

To Be Bussey Professor at Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The Rev. Dr. William Wallace Fenn, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Chicago, was to-day elected Bussey Professor of Theology at Harvard University, to succeed Dr. Charles Carroll Everett, who died last month. Dr. Everett was also Dean of the Divinity School, but Dr. Fenn will not hold that position, which, it is expected, will go to the Rev. Dr. Francis G. Peabody, the Plummer Professor. Dr. Fenn was born in Boston and was graduated from Harvard in 1884 and from the Divinity School in 1887. He went to Chicago in 1891.

Sailors for the Variag Arrive.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The steamship Rhynland, which left Liverpool on Dec. 5, arrived here to-day after a somewhat stormy passage. On board the Rhynland were 225 Russian sailors, who will complete the crew of the Russian cruiser Variag, recently built by Cramps. Immediately after the vessel had been docked the Russian sailors were taken to the shipyard and went aboard the Variag. The cruiser has now her full complement of men and is ready to sail for Russia as soon as sailing orders are received.

Hayes Homestead to be Sold.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 19.—The Supreme Court has affirmed judgment of the lower courts in the case of Rutherford Platt Hayes et al. and Scott R. Hayes et al. vs. James Hunt, administrator. The decision necessitates the sale of Spigel Grove, the home of Rutherford B. Hayes, at Fremont, Ohio. The property was willed to the late President with a provision that an annuity should be paid to an insane uncle. At the death of the ex-President the annuity was stopped. The administrator of the uncle sued the Hayes heirs, and has won the suit.

Peavey to Have a Steamship Line.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 19.—Frank H. Peavey, the well-known grain elevator capitalist, is organizing with a number of lake capitalists a steamship company to operate on the Great Lakes. Mr. Peavey admitted to-day that contracts have been closed for the construction of four large freighters at Cleveland at a cost of $1,500,000. They will run between Duluth and Buffalo, carrying grain, ore, and general freight.

Cornell Professor Wins a Prize.

ITHACA, Dec. 19.—Dr. G. A. Miller, instructor in mathematics at Cornell University, has received a prize of $260 from the Scientific Academy of Cracow, Austria, for his work in the theory of groups. This theory is one of the most modern branches of pure mathematics, and it is extensively used in the advanced theory of algebraic and differential equations. Dr. Miller has published many original memoirs on the subject.

Child Murderer Declared Insane.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 19.—Harry H. Stewart, who was arrested in New York some time since and brought here, charged with murdering his infant daughter and throwing the body in a sewer, was declared to be insane by a jury in the Criminal Court to-day. Stewart will be placed in an asylum.

Convicts Pardoned in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 19.—The Court of Pardons to-day pardoned two convicts and released about a score more on parole. One of the men pardoned was John Shott, who was sent to prison in June last from Morris County for bigamy. William O'Connor of Passaic, sent to prison for highway robbery, was the other man pardoned. He had served three years of a five-year sentence. Shott is not expected to live long.

Diphtheria at West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Dec. 19.—Diphtheria has broken out among some of the soldiers' families on the post, and they are now quarantined. It is of the most virulent type. The family of Sergt. Lally was first stricken, and his oldest child died a few hours after the disease developed.

New Charge for Rev. Prescott Evarts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The Rev. Prescott Evarts of Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., has accepted the rectorship of Christ Church, Cambridge. He is the son of William M. Evarts.

THE BURNZ MURDER TRIAL.

Capt. McClusky Testifies that Defendant Confessed to Killing Fellows.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The most important evidence taken during the trial here of Edgar C. Burnz for the murder of Herbert B. Fellows, the Scarsdale station agent and Postmaster, was that of Mrs. Ida C. Angel of Scarsdale. Mrs. Angel testified that on the night of the murder she had given her son, Stephen Leroy, a fifty-cent piece with which to pay Station Agent Fellows the express charges on a package. She identified a fifty-cent piece which was produced in court, as being the one which she had given her son. This coin was found in the possession of Burnz after his arrest on a charge of murder.

Stephen Leroy corroborated his mother's testimony as to the coin. He said that Burnz was in the depot, and that all were engaged in commonplace conversation, one of the subjects being the age of the coin and its worn appearance.

Richard W. Powers, a conductor on the Harlem River Railroad, said that Brunz boarded his train at 11:18 at Tuckahoe on the night of the murder, and paid him 38 cents, the fare to New York. In paying his fare Burnz exhibited a good-sized roll of money.

Cornelius J. Sullivan, a New York Central Office detective, testified to arresting Harlem River Railroad, said that Burnz persistently denied to the detective that he had shot Fellows. Capt. McClusky of the New York Detective Bureau testified that he had obtained a confession from Burnz. Edward C. Humphries, stenographer at Police Headquarters, told about his taking the statement made by Burnz. The trial will be continued to-day.

MINISTER LOSES DIVORCE CASE.

Boston Court Decides the Dixon Matter —Co-respondent Is Dead.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Judge Fessenden today filed his decision in the divorce proceedings of the Rev. Dr. Joseph E. K. Dixon, formerly pastor of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, this city, and his wife, Annie, entering a decree nisi in favor of Mrs. Dixon. The libel suit of Dr. Dixon against his wife on the charge of cruelty was dismissed as unproved. Mrs. Ella M. Ammerman, widow of ex-Congressman Ammerman of Pennsylvania, who died some months ago, was named as co-respondent by Mrs. Dixon.

The decision, it is said, will play an important part in the contest over the will left by Mrs. Ammerman, which bequeathed $55,000 to Dr. Dixon. The relatives of the woman contest the will on the ground of alleged undue influence.

H. WALTER WEBB'S ESTATE.

Appraiser Places the Value at Over $673,000—The Widow's Tax.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Anson Baldwin, who had been appointed appraiser of the estate of H. Walter Webb, who died recently at his country home at Scarborough, has filed his report in the Surrogate's Court.

He finds the gross estate to be worth $673,725.79. Mr. Webb left to Mrs. Webb $118,000, which was not taxable; which leaves $555,725.79 as the gross taxable estate. The expense of the appraisal was $4,000, which leaves $551,725.79 as the net estate to be taxed. The widow pays a tax of 1 per cent. Mr. Webb carried a life insurance of $144,170.

Engineer Finds Dead Body on Track.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 19.—The body of a dead man was found on the track of the Central Vermont Railroad by the engineer of the east-bound train about 10 A. M. to-day. He saw the body just ahead of the train and stopped just as the engine reached it, but before it had mangled it in any way. The dead man's head was covered with blood and a bullet hole was found at the base of the brain in the back of his head. Two men, John Julien and Frank Coolridge, staid over night at a hotel in Rouse's Point. Papers on the dead man's body sent him from Montreal showed that he was Julien, and the supposed murderer, who has been apprehended, is Coolridge.

Find Fault with Vaudeville Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Though denial is made by interested managers, the rumor is current in theatrical circles that the Chicago members of the "Vaudeville Combine" are not satisfied with the treatment they are receiving from the Eastern members. The intimation is that the Eastern managers have so agreed among themselves on questions of salary and the like that they are able to keep the majority of the best vaudeville performers near the Atlantic Coast. Whether this be the cause or not, it is undeniable that Chicago is not being treated to its share of available vaudeville talent.

Mary A. Livermore's Eightieth Birthday

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was eighty years old to-day. She is in excellent health and the best of spirits. She says the world is better to-day than it was when she was a girl. Her daughter, Mrs. J. O. Norris, and three grandchildren were the only members of the family at home. An abundance of flowers and other gifts was showered upon Mrs. Livermore, and this afternoon she attended a reception in the City Hall given to her by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, at which were present several hundred friends and admirers.

Sentenced for Naturalization Frauds.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Cornelius Minihan, representative in the General Court for Cambridge, who had previously pleaded guilty on four indictments for aiding and abetting four separate parties in obtaining false naturalization papers, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the House of Correction by Judge Lowell in the United States District Court to-day. Counsel for Minihan called a number of witnesses to testify to his client's good character, and medical testimony was introduced in the hope of lightening the prospective sentence.

$150,000 Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The big establishment of the Franklin-Baker Company, manufacturers of shredded cocoanut and one of the largest importers of Brazilian cocoanuts on the Atlantic seaboard, situated on Delaware Avenue above Fairmount Avenue, was badly damaged by fire to-night. The loss is estimated at upward of $150,000, fully covered by insurance. An entire shipload of Brazilian cocoanuts, which had just arrived, was destroyed. Several firemen were hurt, but none seriously.

Rolling Mills Burned.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 19.—The Coldbrook Rolling Mills, situated fifteen miles from this city, were burned to the ground to-night. They were owned by the Coldbrook Steel and Iron Company, consisting of W. H. Thorne, a hardware merchant of this town, and a number of the head workmen. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $6,000. Three coal cars belonging to the Intercolonial Railway were burned.

The Rev. Dr. W. R. Stricklen Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Word has been received here of the death to-day at Phoenix, Aris., of the Rev. Dr. W. Raymond Stricklen, pastor of Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, aged forty-four years. Dr. Stricklen was well known in Baltimore, where he formerly held several charges.

We Sell Strictly for Cash. No House That Sells on Credit Is in a Position to Match Our Low Prices.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

We Sell Strictly for Cash. No House That Sells on Credit Is in a Position to Match Our Low Prices.

Pound Box Candy, 49c.

Extra fine Chocolates and Bon Bons in fancy octagon-shaped box, 49c. The kind others sell at 80c. is no better.
Pound boxes of Assorted Chocolates, 18c. and 34c. Five-pound boxes Mixed Candy, 89c. and $1.19.
Made in our own factory of purest materials.

Beer Stein, 49c.

This Beer Stein is characteristically decorated in bright colors, 49c. There are hundreds of others here enhanced with grotesquely appropriate scenes and homely legends from the storied Rhine, 69c., 97c., $1.49, $1.89, $3.47, $4.87 and $5.87.

Smoking Set, 98c.

A handsome Smoking Set—just like illustration—at 98c.—made of wood. Others of China, brass and nickel, ranging up to $4.98. An enormous assortment of Smoking Tables—as low or as high as you care to pay.

At Macy's You Frequently Secure Two Presents for the Amount You Thought One Would Cost.

Carpets Made, Lined and Laid Free—In Annex.

This is Carpets' dull period. Most dealers yield to that fixed idea and cease trying for business. We reverse the normal tendency—offer extra inducements in order to stimulate trade. For example:

Our prices for all grades of Carpets are lower than others ask. Both they and we usually charge for making, laying and lining.

We will make, line, and within the limits of Greater New York, lay all Carpets and Linoleums free of charge that are bought here between now and December 31st. This exception should appeal to the economical.

Furniture.

Annex.

All Furniture bought here between now and Dec. 24 will positively be delivered on or before Christmas morning.

Rockers, large size, made of solid oak, high fancy back, full arms, wood seat, worth $3.00; our price, $1.99.

Morris Chairs, solid oak frame, wide arms, brass rod, reversible cushions, covered with velour, in your choice of several colors, worth $6.00; our price, $3.99.

Morris Chairs, solid oak frame, wide arms, brass rod, cushions covered with red and green imitation leather, $6.67.

Piano Stools, mahogany and ebony finished, heavy turned legs, metal claw feet and glass ball, $1.99.

Hanging Hall Rack, made of bamboo, with large bevel French plate mirror, $1.99.

Parlor Tables, highly polished mahogany finished, hand painted top, with lower tray; worth $6.00; our price, $4.99.

The "Straus" Piano.—Annex.

The Piano has a carrying power beyond the technical significance of the term. Its tones respond to every human mood, and the spirits of masters who evoke from it sweetest harmonies will linger around it always. Nothing is more eminently proper as a Christmas present. If you are thinking of buying one, prudence should prompt you to read the following:—

The "Straus" Piano; made in a variety of woods, including mahogany, walnut and rosewood, $123.68, $148.98 and $174.49.

You may pay a larger sum for a score of makes, but you can't buy a more elegantly finished or a fuller toned Piano within thirty per cent. of our price for the "Straus."

Upholstery Goods.

Imported and Domestic Nottingham Lace Curtains, full length and width, value $2.50 and $4.50 per pair; our prices, $1.98 and $3.74.

Ecru Irish Point Lace Bed Sets, extra fine workmanship and design, value $10.00 per set; our price, $8.74; better qualities, value $25.00 per set; our price, $16.48.

Mercerized Tapestry Portieres, corded edges, value $12.00 per pair; our price, $9.98.

Tapestry Table Covers, heavy quality, reversible colors, value $3.50; our price, $2.74.

Hand-painted Tapestry Wall Panels, new subjects, $58.74.

Domestic Bagdad Couch Covers, fringed all around, value $2.50, at $1.98.

Japanese Silk Sofa Cushions, richly embroidered with tinsel and silk floss, finished with silk cord or silk ruffles; value $4.00 and $5.00; our price $3.24 and $3.74.

Sofa Cushions, covered with silk damask, silk velour and Oriental fabrics, value $5.50; our price, $3.99.

Roman Stools, mahogany finished, covered with corduroy and tapestry, finished with brass guimp, value $2.00; our price, $1.49.

Pictures.

Photo Medallions, in a large variety of subjects, at from 24c. to $6.74.

"Queen Louise," after Richter, hand painted in oils on porcelain, set in richly carved Florentine gilt frame, $55.24.

Imported Florentine hand-carved Gilt Frames, $2.73 and upward.

"Mountain Stream," an upright landscape oil painting, by "Rose," four inch lacquer and gold frame, outside measurements, 16x20 inches, $27.48.

"Doge's Palace," by "Kaufman," four-inch lacquer and gold frame, outside measurements, 20x27 inches, $41.73.

"The Mountain Mill," by "Rose," six-inch sweep pattern gold frame, outside measurements, 33x42 inches, $83.74.

"Mozart at the Court of Madame Pompadour," by "H. Pingera," eight-inch sweep pattern gold frame, outside measurements, 46x56 inches, $189.99.

Housefurnishings.

Carving Sets, stag and celluloid handles, three pieces in satin-lined case, $2.58 and $6.24.

"Joseph Rodgers & Sons," English Steel Carvers, stag handles, $1.49 to $3.42.

Nickel-plated Chafing Dishes, complete with hot water pan, $2.21 to $8.04.

Nickelled and Brass Five-o'clock Tea Kettles, $1.34 to $9.04.

Shaving Mug, $2.29

This Shaving Mug is $2.29, not including the brush.
It is quadruple plated and has separate gold lined receptacle for holding the soap.
Brush with sterling silver handle and badger hair, $1.41.

Brass Tea Kettle, $1.68.

The illustration represents a Brass Tea Kettle mounted on wrought iron stand. The price is $1.68 and there are others of more elaborate workmanship, ranging up to $6.03. Nickel-plated Copper Tea Kettles, $2.54 to $9.04.

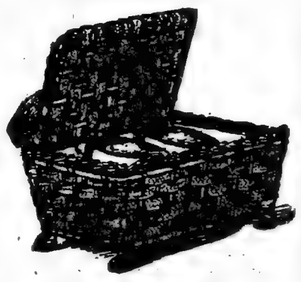

Work Basket, 98c.

Braided Wicker Work Basket, decorated with ribbon box, containing two bottles of good handkerchief perfume, 98c. Other styles at 48c. and 74c.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL IN BROOKLYN ABLAZE.

Guests, Filled with Alarm, Flee to the Street.

A fire which caused a great deal of excitement in the busy Borough Hall district, Brooklyn, and routed out the guests at the Clarendon Hotel, Washington and Johnson Streets, occurred at about 6 o'clock last evening in that house. For fear that the flames would spread through the hotel, and because of the close proximity of the Post Office and other large buildings, three alarms were sounded. When the alarm was given in the hotel the guests fled from their rooms to the ground floor and the street, and two of them had to be carried downstairs.

The fire started at the bottom of a flue leading from the kitchen ranges to the roof of the hotel, and is believed to have been caused by a back draught. One of the kitchen attendants ran upstairs when the flames were discovered and gave the alarm. The other employes in the kitchen succeeded in putting out the fire in the lower part of the flue before the firemen arrived.

The flames, however, had leaped up the flue to the third floor, where another fire was started. The hotel began to fill with smoke, and the guests, many of whom were dressing for dinner, fled down stairs in alarm. B. P. Sharp, proprietor of the Sharon House, Sharon Springs, N. Y., was among the guests who were in their rooms when the fire occurred. In September last Mr. Sharp was struck by a train at Gloversville and injured so that his left leg had to be amputated. He has been staying at the Clarendon with his son, A. E. Sharp, for some time. Mr. Sharp was carried down stairs by his son. S. L. Carlyle, another guest, who was ill in his room on the first floor, was carried down stairs by his wife. No one was injured.

Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, with his wife and family, occupied apartments on the third floor of the hotel. Fitzsimmons is filling an engagement at a local theatre. He was getting ready to go down to the dining room when he heard the alarm of fire, and ran out into the hall. He said afterward that he saw smoke coming through the cracks of a small door opening into the shaft leading to the kitchen. Opening the door, Fitzsimmons says he saw that the interior of the shaft was ablaze. He procured a pail of water, and throwing it on the blazing woodwork, partially extinguished the flames. When the firemen arrived they ran a hose up through the interior of the hotel, and played a stream down into the blazing shaft, putting out the fire.

The police estimated the damage caused by the fire to be about $2,000. The hotel people said, however, that the damage would amount to much more than that—probably about $6,000, as several of the rooms up stairs and the men's dining room and café on the ground floor had been flooded.

Anæmia—You may eat enough, or too much, and yet be thin and weak. Your body don't get the food. Your stomach and bowels feel and act right, so far as you know. The failure is in getting the nutriment into the blood: nutrition.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil will set your machine going right.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

SENATOR MARTIN HONORED.

Twentieth Year of His Reign as District Leader Commemorated at a Dinner.

Democrats of the Fifth Assembly District tendered to State Senator Bernard F. Martin a banquet last night at the St. Denis Hotel, in recognition of the twentieth year of his district leadership.

Two hundred and fifty of his friends crowded around the numerous tables in the banqueting room and for over three hours toasted the Senator. Eagles and flags and municipal coats-of-arms were displayed at every point of vantage, and the favorite district orchestra played Tammany's favorite tunes, in which the diners lustily joined when not otherwise engaged in praising the menu.

Civil Justice Moore presided at the guest table, at which were seated, among others, Senator Grady, John P. Carroll, Police Commissioner Sexton, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Charities Commissioner Keller, Surrogate Fitzgerald, and Senators Plunkitt and Trainor. Police Captain Halpin and Chief of Detectives Titus were also present.

The flow of eloquence began with the presentation of a set of engrossed resolutions to Senator Martin by Joseph Rowan.

"This is a gala night in the old Fifth District," began Mr. Rowan. "I might say a red-letter night."

"This isn't no red light district," shouted a Tammanyite in the rear, who didn't hear distinctly. Mr. Rowan continued:

"Senator Martin may congratulate himself upon this great outpouring—"

"Extra dry," called a stout diner in a Tuxedo coat and white vest, to a passing waiter.

"Of his faithful constituents," finished Mr. Rowan, hurriedly. "Senator Martin's generosity to the poor of this district has made, as you know, a poor man of him. He has been a philanthropist secretly, and no one has known of it except two or three who could not keep it secret. None of you who have won the Senator's friendship have ever asked anything of him which it was in his power to get for you and been denied."

"That's no lie" and "You bet," yelled the Martin enthusiasts.

Mr. Rowan concluded by presenting the resolutions and proposed three cheers for the Senator, which were given amid cries of "He's the boy for us."

Senator Martin responded and Senator Grady was introduced as "the Old War Horse." Mr. Grady was to speak on "The Democratic Party." He said that the subject was an unusual one for him, as he was generally asked to speak on "Ireland" or "Civil Service Reform."

Senator Grady then entered into a eulogy of the Democratic Party, saying that faith alone would not return the past when love of country was placed above selfish interests, when patriotism was considered first and partisanship afterward.

The Senator closed by paying a high tribute to Senator Martin, and was followed by Commissioner Keller, who spoke on "New York City."

CHAIRMAN JONES MAY RESIGN.

He Is Anxious to Give Up His Position, It Is Said.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Senator J. K. Jones, according to reports in Democratic circles, soon will call a meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Washington for the purpose of resigning as Chairman. This information came to Chicago to-day straight from men who are close to Senator Jones. They said that the manager of Col. Bryan's last campaign was anxious to get out, so that the committee can elect his successor.

They said that J. G. Johnson, who was Chairman of the Executive Committee, is an active candidate for the Chairmanship of the General Committee and that ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri would like to be Chairman. It is said that a majority of the committeemen are in favor of Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis, the Indiana committeeman.

NAVY AS A REFORM SCHOOL.

Representative of Recruiting Office Agrees to Take Unruly Chicago Boys.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The United States Navy, by agreement with the Juvenile Court here, is to become a reform school for unruly Chicago boys. The John Worthy School, accordingly, will lose scores of the older lads sent there for correction. Boys out on probation and under supervision of officers will be picked up, and future candidates for the institution will be sent to the Government's training ships.

This will greatly lengthen the period for discipline and increase the chances of thoroughly reforming wayward youths. As it is, good behavior secures the release of many from the John Worthy School after two or three months. Some of them find their way back again, and others remain at large on with their parents. The navy plan will hold them in check for a term of from three to five years, and under influences likely to produce the best results.

The matter was discussed in Judge Tuthill's court to-day. A representative of the navy recruiting office conferred with the Judge and said that the navy would be glad to avail itself of suc han opportunity.

COULD NOT FACE DISGRACE.

William Weil, Accused of Theft, Commits Suicide.

William Weil, an inspector of hydrants in the Brooklyn Water Supply Department, committed suicide early last evening in the rear room of a saloon at 896 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, by swallowing acid. Weil lived at 459 Pulaski Street. He was arrested on Tuesday night on a charge of petit larceny and was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday.

Frank J. Mills complained that Weil had represented himself to him as an advertising solicitor for a weekly paper, which, he said, was to be issued under the auspices of two local Jewish congregations. The complainant alleged that he had given Weil an advertisement and paid him money in advance, but the advertisement had not appeared, and his money had not been returned. When arraigned in court, Weil pleaded not guilty, and his examination was adjourned, he being released in $200 bail. Weil died while being taken to the hospital in an ambulance.

Oswego Politician Killed by Train.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Michael Drumm, a well-known Oswego politician, was killed by a train in that city to-night.

53,500

Telephones in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Telephone Service

is the modern Genius of the Lamp.

Rates in Manhattan from $5.00 a Month,

One year contracts. Monthly payments.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
111 West 38th St. 18 Dey Street.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

The joyous hour has arrived, O luckless father of young family, when Santa Claus will hold you up, bandit fashion, and relieve you of about every dollar you own. As compensation for your generosity you will possibly receive a few embroidered slippers and a smoking cap or two, with tassels; but if you yearn for something more substantial, come here before the gift-fiends get it all and buy yourself a fine new suit or overcoat.

None more beautiful—none more reliable—than those collected here on our three big floors; and none at such low prices—anywhere.

For, we are going out of the retail business and in order to dispose quickly of our entire stock we offer every garment—suits, trousers, overcoats, Raglans, full dress and Tuxedo suits, etc.—at exactly 60 cents on the dollar.

Several hundred of our finest $12, $15, and $18 fall overcoats are now reduced to $6.50. Some silk-lined.

OUR ONLY STORE 830 BROADWAY BETWEEN 12TH & 13TH STREETS.

Solid Silver Holiday Gifts

Are always prized, always appropriate.
In addition to the more elaborate and expensive sets we have a full collection of single articles suitable for ladies or gentlemen.
For beauty of design and perfection of finish our silverware is unsurpassed.

Reed & Barton

SILVERSMITHS.

OPEN EVENINGS.

41 Union Square, N. Y.
6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

ANTIQUE BELLOWS
in Carved Oak and Repousse Brass.
Fire Sets and Andirons,
in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron.
Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles and Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 & 132 W. 42d St. and 125 W. 41st St.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Safe, Sure, Pleasant and Prompt

Is CHRISTMAS SHOPPING at Wanamaker's

"*Safe*" to buy gift-things here because none but goods of real worth are ever found in this store. "*Sure*" because any article bought can be brought back for the money if you change your mind. "*Pleasant*" because of broad and special arrangements for your service and comfort; as well as because of the good-natured people with whom you touch elbows at Wanamaker's. "*Prompt*" because every effort that the best organization can give, is watching at every point to prevent delay in serving you at the store, and in delivering goods when bought.

Then here in easy reach of each other, all under one roof, are the most carefully selected stocks of the widest variety of merchandise gathered in any store anywhere. Christmas shopping in this store is thus the easiest and most satisfying that hurried and worried seekers of gifts could desire.

To save time, patience, disappointment and money, start the shopping trip right, and try, *first of all*, this easily reached and splendidly stocked store here at Broadway and Tenth street.

The ART CLUB

If there is one particular friend for whom you are seeking a gift of refined and artistic character, here is a decision easily made, and a gift suggestion that will appeal to the most æsthetic taste.

Portfolio of Masterpieces Of American Art

Containing twenty-five reproductions of the acknowledged greatest paintings of twenty-five notable American artists.

23 Photogravures and 2 Genuine Water Colors

All by the best experts in the craft, under the direct criticism of the original artist—the work having his fullest approval before being accepted. The water colors are signed in each case by the original artist.

It is a valuable collection as representative of American Art, which is now second only to French, and a very close second. It is interesting for the pure delight of the pictures; and it offers rare opportunity to adorn the walls with pictures of high character, and subjects that can never become common, as all these paintings are copyrighted.

You can give the whole portfolio as a sumptuous gift; or you can give selections from it to various friends and retain a handsome collection for your own home.

The price is not half the value of the collection; and you can pay the full amount at once, or join the Club and buy the portfolio on easy monthly payments—

$1 *being the only payment necessary before Christmas*

Come and see the pictures, or write for full particulars to day.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

HOUSE COATS

The ideal gift for a man. We sell them by thousands at this time—prepare as no other store prepares for the enormous demands you make for holiday giving. And yet the superb variety of these handsome coats is here because this is an all-year-'round store; and we plan six months ahead to be ready for December.

Then we have had unusual good fortune in the special lot of fine coats that came to us under-price. Still excellent opportunity among these:

160 House Coats at $6.50, worth $9
122 House Coats at $5, worth $7.50

These on Second floor. The regular lines are in the Men's Store, Main floor, Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Sack Suits

Another accumulation of little lots. They seem to have been of unusual frequency this season. But the method of disposing of them doesn't change. Their distribution in each event must be quick. There's no time here in any season to dally with incomplete lines.

There are about 200 men's suits this time. Of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds; all in good patterns; all in correct style.

Choice at Ten Dollars

Values up to $16.50.

Two hundred men's fancy Silk Vests, double-breasted—a handsome Christmas present—sizes 33 to 46 chest measure, at $3.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Clothing

There's no wider assortment of thoroughly good and good-looking clothing for boys than we're showing just now. And in the uniformly excellent gathering there's no better value than the "Wanamaker Special Suit," for boys of 8 to 16 years. Of plain blue and fancy mixed cheviots, silk sewed throughout; seams extra well stayed; double seats and knees. The coat in the latest double-breasted style. $5 a suit.

Here's a sailor suit at same price, for boys of 3 to 12 years. Of fine hard serge, neatly trimmed with black or white soutache. And here a particularly dressy suit—one that will wear satisfactorily, too, for boys of 9 to 16. This in striped or mixed cheviots. Price, $6.50. All exceptionally good values, but merest hint of the broad variety.

Stylish, durable overcoats of all sorts of materials—all-wool, of course—at all sorts of prices. All very moderate, of course.

Five hundred all-wool trousers, in 3 to 16 year sizes, at 75c each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Underwear

Heavy selling has been going on here—the heaviest the store has ever known. We're able, however, to present an unbroken front. All lines remain complete. All fully up to the high standard for which Wanamaker underwear is noted.

The man particular about the fit of his underclothing will find an acquaintance with this store of advantage. We are somewhat more careful than is usual on that point. The economical men will likewise be benefited. Prices here are never else than very moderate. A little group of sample values:

$1 each—Heavy natural colored merino shirts; drawers to match, in short or regular inseam; durable garments that give universal satisfaction.

$1.50 each—The best value we know of in natural colored merino underwear; full fashioned and regular made; drawers have reinforced seats, and are made in two lengths of inseam.

$2 each—All-wool heavy-weight shirts or drawers; full fashioned and regular made drawers, in short or regular inseam; not matched in finish and quality under $2.50.

$2.50—English pure wool shirts or drawers; medium weight; full fashioned; drawers have spliced seats and fronts, and are made in two lengths of inseam.

Broadway.

Fine BOOKS As Christmas Gifts

In making up your Christmas budget, don't forget that a single dollar (before Christmas) fetches you from the *Library Club* any one of the magnificent sets, complete, listed below. The rest you pay in little sums monthly, beginning the latter part of January.

Ridpath's History of the World, 9 vols., ½ Russia, $2 a month for 17 months.
Charles Dickens, 30 vols., Roxburghe, $3 a month for 20 months.
Waverley Novels, 25 vols., ¼ Morocco, $4 a month for 17 months.
Bulwer-Lytton, 24 vols., ¼ Morocco, $4 a month for 17 months.
John Ruskin, 26 vols., ¼ Morocco, $4 a month for 16 months.
Alexandre Dumas, 32 vols., ¼ Morocco, $5 a month for 17 months.
Shakespeare, 10 vols., ½ Morocco, $2 a month for 15 months.
New Natural History, 6 vols., ½ Morocco, $2 a month for 15 months.
Charles Reade, 25 vols., ¼ Morocco, $4 a month for 17 months.
Balzac, 40 vols., ½ Morocco, $5 a month for 20 months.
Lord Macaulay, 20 vols., ¼ Morocco, $5 a month for 19 months.

Many of above are limited editions, each set registered and numbered.

A Fine Offering of SILK WAISTS

A large collection of crisp, new Silk Waists came from the manufacturer yesterday—he was willing to clean up his stock *before* Christmas when it would do most good for you. So the waists are ready to-day. They are of the finer fancy silks, in plaids and stripes; some in plain colors of satin, taffeta and bengaline; worth up to $12. To-day choose for

$7 Each

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Christmas CANDIES

Might almost as well have no Christmas presents as do without the Christmas meed of candy. It is one of the most important requisites for a proper enjoyment of the feast. On that day, and for days afterwards, as long as the supply holds out, old and young alike deliver themselves over to revelry in these sugared delights.

Need have no fear of the consequences attendant upon an even reckless indulgence in Wanamaker candies. Naught but the best and purest of ingredients enters into their make-up; nothing but care and cleanness in manufacture and surroundings. And besides, they're absolutely *fresh*—a rarity in candy at this season. And just at this time,—yesterday, in fact—comes a fresh shipment from the factory, of mixed chocolates and assorted candies. Of either kind you can get

A five-pound box for $1

Of candies by the pound, there are:

At 60c a pound—Best assorted chocolates and bonbons.

At 30c a pound—Assorted chocolates, the ingredients of which, though equally pure, are less expensive.

At 25c a pound—Assorted nut and fruit flavored candies.

At 20c a pound—Chocolate marshmallows, assorted chocolates and nougats.

Then there are the five-pound boxes of Glace fruit, at $1.50, prepared especially for and imported by us. The sort that usually costs 50c a pound or more.

Fancy candy boxes and baskets in great variety.

Basement.

Handkerchiefs

Plain white hemstitched handkerchiefs are often most appreciated. No attempt of any kind at ornamentation. Just plain white, and just pure linen. We show these sorts in many grades for both men and women. Even these almost ridiculously low priced sorts mentioned below are linen—not a thread of cotton in any handkerchief here.

For women, at 5c up to $2.50 each.
For men, at $1 a dozen up to $6.50 each.

Broadway.

PICTURES Under-Price

They are etchings, all good landscapes, in ornamented gilt frames, 14x28 in. and 17x26 in., neatly matted, at $1.50, though easily worth $2.25. Same style patterns, in frames 20x30 in., at $2—would be moderately priced at $3.

There's still good choosing among the splendid carbon photographs mentioned here yesterday. They are $4, though regularly $6.50 and $7.50.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Gloves for Gifts

We are all familiar with the funny little subterfuges practiced by both sexes to learn the size of glove the one to be favored wears. No need to worry much on that score. Select the style you think would please, and if size is not exactly right the gloves may be exchanged at any time.

There are two splendid glove stores in this building. One devoted solely to the sale of men's gloves. Every new correct style is there—all the noted makes—Fownes', Dent's, Perrins', and Fisk, Clark & Flagg's. Fine fur gloves in excellent assortment. And though last in mention, still far from last in importance, our own Royale at $1.50, and Victoria at $1.85.

Broadway and Ninth.

The Women's Glove Store is on the Tenth street side, near Rotunda. The famous Princess May kid glove—the best ever sold for one dollar—is shown there in all the new shades. The Royale, than which there is no finer glove at $1.50, and the peerless Victoria at $1.85, likewise make this their only home.

OPERA CAPES

One entire aisle on the second floor is given up today to the showing of our splendid collection of these garments. Beauty and warmth were never more satisfactorily combined than in these luxurious capes. And to that attractive double recommendation we add another of hardly less importance—that of exceptionally moderate low prices.

For instance, here's a handsome cape at $25. It would be considered fairly priced at $10 more.

Beautiful full-length garments with elaborate applique designs, mouffion edging, silk embroidery and so on, at $27.50, at $35 and at $38, up to $70. All of fine vicuna Chudda.

There's a Christmas gift-thought here that can hardly fail of delighted appreciation.

ALL for SMOKERS

Surprising how many things are required for a smoker's comfort and convenience besides tobacco. The smokers' store in the basement shows an almost bewildering gathering of absolutely essential articles, in all sorts of shapes, together with many interesting novelties.

Among the pipes are some that sell for 2c each—some are $16.50. Especially handsome are meerschaum pipes at and around $5.

Tobacco jars, in the most curious shapes, at 25c to $4.

Pipe racks, in the oddest sorts of designs, at 50c to $4.

Smokers' tables, at $1 and up to $40. The latter represents a remarkable combination of conveniences. It furnishes light for the room in which it is placed—an electric light. Is ornamented with a handsome clock; has a cigar-lighter that never requires a match; a cigar cutter; a tobacco receptacle that is at the same time an elegant music box, and an electric bell.

Cigarette holders, match boxes and so on—everything a smoker is likely to need. A good place for seekers for men's gifts to visit.

A lot of smokers' tables have just been reduced—$1 to $6 kinds are now just half price.

Basement, Fourth avenue side.

French China LAMPS Away Under-Price

Here is a group of sixty-five highly artistic Lamps, of a superior order of beauty. They are mounted on vases of French china, handsomely decorated in rich floral designs and paintings after Rembrandt and Rubens; with solid brass trimmings in French Renaissance styles finished in Etruscan gold. All are complete with globes to match.

Last year these lamps were priced at $60 to $125. This year's regular prices were about half that. To-day they are marked this way:

Lamps reduced from $30 to $15 | **Lamps reduced from $45 to $25**
Lamps reduced from $35 to $17.50 | **Lamps reduced from $50 to $35**
Lamps reduced from $62.50 to $37.50

Here are superb Christmas gifts of a most refined and artistic character at a small fraction of their original values.

Lamp Store, Basement.

PIANOS

The character of this piano store admits of no inferior instruments, and yet here is a group of pianos of high merit at very low prices. Perhaps they will just meet your Christmas plans.

Jewett Pianos at $225, $235 and $250.
Royal Pianos at $225.
Glenwood Pianos at $175.
Also a $300 Cable Upright Piano (used) for $165.

Piano store, Fifth floor.

BOOKS

There's wide choosing offered in this special lot of handsomely illustrated and fine reference books. All are priced much below the publishers' prices. Splendid presents among these at little outlay:

Encyclopedia Britannica. Containing all the supplements. 25 vols., cloth, $35; same, half morocco, $48.

Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica. Revised and abridged from the larger work. 10 vols., cloth, $6.50.

Allibone's Dictionary of Authors. By S. Austin Allibone, LL.D. With supplement by John Foster Kirk, LL.D. Containing over 37,000 articles (authors), and enumerating over 93,000 titles, thus extending and bringing down to the latest practicable date one of the great literary emterprises of the century. The entire work containing the names and history of over 83,000 authors, 5 vols., 8vo, half Russia, $30. Our price, $12.50.

Out-door Pictures. Twelve fac-similes of water-colors, produced by a new color process, which preserves absolutely the artist's drawing; also, 12 half-tone engravings, after designs in black and white, depicting scenes of out-door life and sports, by Mr. de Thulstrup. Size 11x14 in., $5. Our special price, $1.98.

Twenty Years of Congress. By James G. Blaine. From Lincoln to Garfield, with a review of the years which led to the Political Revolution of 1860. 2 vols. Price when issued, $7.50. Our special price, $2.50.

Wood's Natural History, Embracing the Natural History of Birds, Mammals, Fishes, Reptiles, Insects and Man in all parts of the world. Profusely illustrated by Zwecker, Angas, Denby, Handley and others. Over 400 octavo pages. 3 large volumes. Originally sold at $30. This is the same work printed on cheaper paper. Price, $2.50.

Pilgrim's Progress. Illustrated by the Brothers Rhead. Edition De Luxe. Published at $5. Our price, $2.

Rulers of the South—Greeks, Romans, Goths, Saracens, Normans and the Moors. By T. Marion Crawford. 28 photogravures and 91 illustrations. 2 vols., $4.50.

Book Store, Ninth street.

The Slipper Stocks

Great inroads are made on them each day—this is an unusually good slipper season with us. The assortments are as yet unimpaired. Widest possible choosing will still be offered, it is hoped, right up to Christmas eve. All kinds of slippers for all sorts of feet.

Men's Slippers—
Romeo and opera styles, in black and brown kid, $1.50.
Black and red felt with leather soles, $1.50.
Black felt with felt soles, $1.50.
Romeo style, kid, with extra wide elastic; fits close to ankle; black and brown, $2.
Very fine kidskin opera style slippers, $2.
Patent leather pumps, in fine quality, $2.50.
Finest quality kidskin Romeo, hand made, $3.00.

Boys' Slippers—
In felt, kid and patent leather, $1.25 to $2.

Women's Slippers—
Felt; the Dolge make, with leather soles; high or low cut; some trimmed with braid, others with fur. $1.
Kidskin; one-strap slipper; beaded toe; $2.
Patent leather; high front; Cleo style, $3.50.
Patent leather; two strap Minervs; Louis XIV. heels, $5.00.
And dozens of other sorts.

Babies' Shoes—
And Slippers, in fancy colors and black, in kid and felt.

The bargain stores in the basement and on the Fourth avenue corner of Ninth street, opposite this building, will have on sale each evening all the small lots that accumulate during the day. These will be marked at least a half under regular. Desirable gifts for little money.

Plaid-back Cloths

A skirt-length of this popular fabric makes a thoughtful and practical gift for a girl or woman. The use of the short walking skirt is universal, and the variety of patterns is very broad and handsome. The cost is little on many sorts; others are as beautiful as the looms can make them. These prices:

60c a Yard for $1 and $1.25 Kinds—
Plaid-back cloths in Oxford gray mixtures, with the choice of three styles of black and white check on the reverse side; in two weaves, cheviot twilled and crash; 54 in. wide.

$1.25 a Yard—
Plaid-back Mixed Venetian Cloth, with neat checks on the reverse side.

$2.25 and $2.50 a Yard—
Plaid-back Melton Cloths, with attractive checks and plaids on the reverse side.

$2, $2.50 and $3.25 a Yard—
Plaid-back Vicuna Cloths, with attractive plaids on the reverse side.

Fourth avenue.

Women's RAIN COATS

There's unsurpassed variety of women's wet weather garments here. The rain coats are most admired. They're very stylish—look almost too handsome to wear out in the rain. But they're made of fabrics that will successfully withstand many a storm—cheviots, serges and whipcords, all chemically treated and rendered water-proof.

$20—Oxford and tan; box back; fly front; coat sleeves; side pocket; velvet collar. Excellent value.

$22.50—Same style as above, but finer quality; same colors and two shades of green besides.

$27.50—Raglan rain-coats, the particularly swell garment for storm wear; half-fitted back; turn-over cuffs; velvet collar.

A lot of $10 mackintoshes have been reduced to $7.

Second floor, Broadway.

CORSETS and GIRDLES

These are of the Lillian brand—the best corset, imported or domestic, of which we have any knowledge after years of earnest search. The noted foreign maker has just sent us the very latest models in Lillian straight-front corsets. These are in low, medium and high bust. $6.75, $10, $12, $13.50 and $14.

No daintier girdles than these new Lillians. In pink, blue, lavender and white, at $3. Same, in satin ribbon, at $5.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Black Petticoats

Two styles of the neat and practical black sateen petticoats at $1 each. Excellent quality, nicely made; flounce trimmed with accordion-plaited ruffle. They sell rapidly every time we get them. This word announces a new lot ready.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY BILL

Senate Committee Adopts the Modified House Measure.

ROOT'S STAFF PLAN RESTORED

Veterinary Corps Cut Out—Important Change in Artillery Provisions—Sale of Beer Allowed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The full Senate Committee on Military Affairs has adopted the Army Reorganization bill reported by its sub-committee. The measure is a complete substitute for the House bill, and while much of the language is the same as that of the House measure, there are numerous changes.

Probably the most important change is in the provision regarding the artillery arm of the service. The sub-committee recommended the retention of the present regimental organization of the artillery and did not give its assent to the corps organization proposed by Secretary Root and accepted by the House. In the matter of the appointment of staff officers the bill follows largely the lines of the recommendations made by Secretary Root.

The House canteen provision was amended so as to permit the sale of beer at the canteens. This exception was made by omitting the word "beer" from the prohibited articles. As amended the paragraph reads as follows:

The sale of or dealing in wine or any distilled spirits by any person in any post, exchange, or canteen or army transport or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States is hereby prohibited. The Secretary of War is hereby directed to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect.

Senator Harris made an effort to have the canteen provision extended to the City of Manila so as to prohibit entirely the sale of liquors in that city, but failed.

The provision of the new Army bill regarding the general organization and scope of the army is as follows:

That from and after the approval of this bill the Army of the United States, including the existing organizations, shall consist of fifteen regiments of cavalry, twelve regiments of artillery, thirty regiments of infantry, one Lieutenant General, six Major Generals, fifteen Brigadier Generals, an Adjutant General's Department, an Inspector General's Department, a Judge Advocate General's Department, a Medical Department, a Pay Department, a corps of engineers, an Ordnance Department, a signal corps, the officers of the Record and Pension office, the Chaplains, the officers and enlisted men of the army on the retired list, the professors, corps of cadets, the army service detachment and band at the United States Military Academy, Indian scouts as now authorized by law, and such other officers and enlisted men as may hereinafter be provided for:

Provided, that when a vacancy shall occur through death, retirement, or other separation from active service in the office of storekeeper now provided for by law in the Quartermaster's Department and Ordnance Department, respectively, said office shall cease to exist.

DETAILS OF ORGANIZATION.

The cavalry regimental organization is to consist of a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, three Majors, fifteen Captains, and fifteen each of First and Second Lieutenants. Two veterinarians are allowed for each cavalry regiment. Of these officers the Captains and Lieutenants not required for duty with the troops are to be available for detail as regimental and squadron staff officers and also other details under the law.

The President is authorized to increase the number of privates in each troop of cavalry to seventy-six, "but," the provision continues, "the total number of enlisted men authorized for the whole army shall not at any time be exceeded."

All the House provisions in regard to the artillery are stricken out and a provision substituted continuing the present regimental system and giving each regiment a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, three Majors, seventeen Captains, and the same number of First and Second Lieutenants. A veterinary is to be allowed to each artillery regiment.

Twelve companies of foot artillery are allowed to each regiment of artillery and three battalions are provided for.

The President is authorized to increase the privates in these companies to 85 and those in field batteries to 135, but not by so doing to increase the size of the army.

The infantry regiments are allowed the same general officers as the other branches of the service, and the same provision is made for detail in all cases. The President is allowed to increase the number of privates in infantry companies to 127, but the same restriction as in other cases is put on him as to the increase of the total strength of the army.

The enlisted force of the corps of engineers is to consist of three battalions of engineers.

The appointment of Chaplains by the President is authorized at the rate of one for each regiment, including the artillery service. Post Chaplains are abolished.

The House bill, continued Adjt. Gen. Corbin as a Major General only during his continued "active service." The Senate committee strikes out the word "active," continuing the rank "during service."

In the Quartermaster General's office there are to be six instead of seven Quartermasters with the rank of Colonel, nine instead of eleven with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, eighteen instead of twenty-eight with the rank of Major, and fifty-four instead of seventy-two with the rank of Captain, mounted.

Provision also is made for assistants in the Adjutant General's office. There are to be five Assistant Adjutant Generals with the rank of Colonel, seven with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and fifteen with the rank of Major.

In the Subsistence Department the number of Commissary Sergeants is made the same as under the existing law, instead of 150, as in the House bill. Vacancies in the grade of Captain in the Subsistence Department are to be filled by the President from officers of the Volunteer Army.

A female nurse corps is provided in connection with the Surgeon General's office.

The House provision for a separate veterinary corps is stricken out.

The Pay Department is to consist of one Paymaster General, who is to be a Brigadier General; three Paymasters with the rank of Colonel, four with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, nine with the rank of Major, and twenty with the rank of Captain. The House bill provided for twenty-nine Majors and twenty-five Captains. The grades of Assistant Paymaster and Deputy Paymaster are stricken out.

The head of the Ordnance Department and of the Signal Corps are to be Brigadiers. In the Signal Corps there will be only one Colonel, three Majors, and nine instead of nineteen each of Captains and First Lieutenants.

TRANSFERS TO THE STAFF.

The provision in the House bill regarding staff promotion is changed and extended so as to read as follows:

So long as there remains any officer holding permanent appointments in the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, the Pay Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Signal Corps, he shall be promoted according to seniority in the several grades, as now provided by law, and nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to vacancies which can be filled by such promotions, or to the periods for which the officers so promoted shall hold their appointments, and when any vacancy, except that of the chief of the department or corps, shall occur, it shall be filled by detail from the line of the army, and no more permanent appointments shall be made in those departments or corps.

Such details shall be made from the grade in which the vacancies exist, under such system of examination as is now prescribed by law or as the President from time to time may prescribe. All officers so detailed shall serve for a period of four years unless sooner relieved, at the expiration of which time they shall return to duty with the line, and officers below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel shall not be again eligible for selection in either staff department until they shall have served two years with the line.

The Medical Department provision is the same as that of the House bill, except a slight change as to qualifications for head nurse.

MAXIMUM STRENGTH 100,000.

The maximum strength of the army is fixed at 100,000 men, and the figure is not mentioned until near the close of the bill. It is then inserted in connection with the provision for the enlistment of Filipinos. The provision is as follows:

That when in his opinion, the conditions in the Philippine Islands justify such action, the President is authorized to enlist natives of those islands for service in the army, to be organized as scouts, with such officers as he shall deem necessary for their proper control, or as troops or companies, as authorized by this act, for the regular army.

The President is further authorized, in his discretion, to form companies, organized as are companies of the regular army, in squadrons or battalions, with officers and non-commissioned officers corresponding to similar organizations in the cavalry and infantry arms.

The total number of enlisted men in said native organizations shall not exceed 12,000, and the total enlisted force of the line of the army, together with such native force, shall not exceed at any time 100,000.

The field officers for the native troops are all to be Americans for the present, but whenever the Filipinos show fitness for command the President is authorized to make provisional selections from among them for the grades of First and Second Lieutenants.

A native regiment of Porto Ricans also is authorized.

Following are provisions of the new bill:

That, to fill vacancies occurring from time to time in the several organizations serving without the limits of the United States with trained men, the President is authorized to enlist recruits in numbers equal to 4 per cent. in excess of the total strength authorized for such organizations.

That the President is authorized to maintain the enlisted force of the several organizations of the army at their maximum strength, as fixed by this act, during the present exigencies of the service or until such time as Congress may hereafter direct.

That nothing in this act shall be held or construed so as to discharge any officer from the regular army or to deprive him of the commission which he now holds therein.

THE REAPPORTIONMENT BILL.

Compromise May Be Effected Placing the House Membership at About 373.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Some unexpected trouble is looming up for Mr. Hopkins, the Chairman of the House Census Committee, and for his plan to reapportion the representation of the States in the Fifty-eighth Congress.

When it was found that Indiana and other States that are menaced with the loss of a member, under the scheme for retaining the present membership of 357, were developing disaffection, a caucus was suggested as a means of getting an expression in advance from the Republicans and holding the minority by the vote of the majority. It has been discovered that in such a caucus the Hopkins plan might obtain a majority vote, and in order to avoid that the dissatisfied Republicans may decline to enter a caucus or be bound by its action.

There are two or three elements of opposition that promise to be combined against the plan to keep the House at 357 members. The Democrats generally are inclined to favor the increase of membership, because that will save to every State the representation it now has. Those Republican States that will lose by the Hopkins plan, and those also which will fail to secure the increase that the census returns led them to expect, may combine with the Democrats to overturn the committee plan.

The scheme of Mr. Burleigh of Maine, which provides for a membership of 387, may be pressed as a menace to compel a compromise by which Maine will hold her four members and other States be given additional representation.

Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana, who introduced a bill intended to provoke discussion of the proposition to reduce Southern representation, is talking for that measure, partly because he believes the Constitutional instruction ought to be observed and partly because he hopes to defeat any scheme that will take away a member from Indiana. The effect of the contention over the bill may be the adoption of a compromise figure, possibly 373, or something between 357 and 387, that will not deprive any State of the representation it now has.

Republican members are regretting that fuller counsel was not sought by the committee before a plan was reported. The attempt to restrict the extension of the membership, it is maintained, should have been discussed before seven members undertook to decide that the House should not contain more than 357 Representatives.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Provisional Allotments Nearly $80,000,000—$4,000,000 for Chairman Burton's Home Town—Other Items.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The River and Harbor Committee of the House has practically decided not to give out the bill until after the holidays. The members fear that the publication of the items would give the friends of projects unfavorably acted upon an opportunity to organize combinations against the bill.

The bill has reached such gigantic proportions (almost $80,000,000 under the provisional allotments) that some vigorous pruning will be necessary to reduce it to the $60,000,000 or $65,000,000 to which the committee desire to hold it down. The direct appropriations probably will not much exceed $20,000,000.

The committee has provisionally agreed to the Southwest Pass project at the mouth of the Mississippi, which involves $8,000,000 in continuing contracts. The Mississippi River is to get $10,000,000 during the next ten years. A lock and dam on the Ohio below Cincinnati is to be provided at a cost of $1,000,000. The harbor at Cleveland, Ohio, the home of Chairman Burton, is down for over $4,000,000. Provision is to be made for restoring the jetties at Galveston, Texas, and general improvement there at a cost of $1,000,000. Aransas Pass, Texas, is to receive $350,000 and Sabine Pass $125,000.

SPANISH TREATY IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Lodge Explains the Agreement to Buy Two Islands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Senate today in executive session took up the treaty with Spain providing for the cession to the United States of the Philippine Islands of Cibutu, Cagayan, and Sulu and their dependencies, in consideration of the payment to Spain of $100,000.

Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) went into a brief explanation of the terms of the negotiation. He explained that the islands are comprised in the Philippine group, and said they were supposed to have been ceded by Spain in the Paris treaty, and the United States had taken possession of the islands under this supposition. It was soon found, however, that the definite line of our acquisition fixed by the treaty cut both of them out.

In order to leave no doubt of our ownership the treaty for the cession of these islands had been negotiated, and he believed that the United States would be saved much trouble in the future by consummating the bargain. He characterized the proceedings as in the nature of a title-quieting process. Mr. Lodge also called attention to the fact that one of the islands is directly on the line of communication with Borneo and the straits, and he drew the conclusion that some day it might be important as a cable station.

Senator Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) said he should like to have more time to consider the question, and Senator Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) said that, notwithstanding he is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he had not been present when a report upon the treaty was authorized. He therefore would appreciate further opportunity to go over the document. Senator Wellington (Rep., Md.,) made unqualified objection. Accordingly, the treaty was laid aside for the time being.

HOUSE PASSES RAILROAD BILLS

Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Must Build New Terminals.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The House today at the end of a spirited contest extending over two days passed bills to compel the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads to abolish grade crossings, to alter their routes into this city, and to change their terminal facilities.

An amendement was placed upon the Pennsylvania bill to require the road to build a new station, to cost not less than $1,500,000. The bills were vigorously antagonized by a portion of the minority, under the leadership of Mr. Cowherd of Missouri on the ground that they were too liberal to the roads. The Pennsylvania bill was passed by a vote of 163 to 71.

The Baltimore and Ohio bill also requires that road to build a new station. It appropriates $1,500,000 outright to the road in consideration of the changes it would be compelled to make. The vote on the bill was 151 to 49.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Asa Rogers of Virginia to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Virginia.

William Frye Tibbetts of Alabama to be Collector of Customs for the District of Mobile, Ala.

Marine Corps.—First Lieut. Harry Lee to be a Captain; First Lieut. Frederick H. Delano to be a Captain.

War.—Capt. Constantine Chase, Fourth Artillery, to be Major; First Lieut. John K. Cree, Sixth Artillery, to be Captain; Second Lieut. William W. Hamilton, Second Artillery, to be First Lieutenant; Andrew Geddes, late Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be a Captain of Infantry.

Senate Passes Boutelle Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The House resolution authorizing the appointment of Congressman Charles A. Boutelle of Maine as a Captain on the retired list of the navy has been adopted by the Senate.

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STATUS OF ISLANDS OBTAINED FROM SPAIN

Mr. Griggs Concludes His Argument for the Government.

Bases His Contention on Acts of Congress Relating to Former Territorial Acquisitions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The United States Supreme Court again was crowded to its full capacity to-day to hear the concluding arguments in the cases involving the status of Porto Rico and the Philippines. Among those who secured points of vantage in the area reserved for the bar was Judge Day, who, as Secretary of State during the critical stages of the war with Spain, and later as head of the American Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace at Paris, was one of the most influential factors in shaping the conditions now under discussion before the court.

Judge Day listened attentively to the argument of the Attorney General, which took up the events following the treaty of peace and maintained the right of the Government, pursuant to that treaty and to the Constitution, to follow the bill of action which had been taken in these cases relative to the Philippines and Porto Rico. Near him sat ex-Secretary Carlisle and other prominent members of the bar and of the two houses of Congress, while the small circular area open to the general public was filled with spectators.

Attorney General Griggs, who began the Government's presentation yesterday, had four hours remaining, and the indications were that he would consume practically the entire day, leaving the close by Charles Aldrich, on the Philippine case, to be presented to-morrow. Mr. Griggs spoke in the calm and argumentative style adopted yesterday, occasionally, however, throwing great earnestness of voice and gesture into the assertion of the Government's right to pursue the policy thus far taken.

AS TO FORMER TERRITORIES.

The Attorney General elaborated the points enunciated yesterday. One of these to which special attention was given was the distinction between organized Territories and unorganized territory under the jurisdiction of the United States. Justice Brewer had asked the Attorney General to make clear his views on this distinction. Mr. Griggs took up Territory after Territory, showing in each case that it, the Territory, came under the operation of the laws of the United States by an act of Congress specifically extending the laws to the Territory, and not ex proprio vigore. He said that while Rhode Island and South Carolina stood outside of the Union, they were treated as foreign States, and when they ultimately assented to the Union, Congress passed a law extending the revenue laws to them.

Vermont had, prior to its admission as a State, been a part of the territory belonging to the United States. If the revenue laws were applicable to the Territory of Vermont ex proprio vigore, it was an act of supererogation to extend them to the State. In the case of Louisiana, the Attorney General pointed out that all the declarations of Jefferson were to the effect that in order to come under the operation of the laws of the United States, those laws must be explicitly extended to new acquisitions. Jefferson selected certain acts to be immediately extended and others to be extended from time to time as might be found practicable.

In the instance of the acquisition of Florida, the Attorney General directed attention to the fact that three American statesmen, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Andrew Jackson, each of whom was elected President of the United States, united in declaring officially that the Constitution did not apply of its own force to territory newly acquired by this Nation, by virtue of the act of acquisition, but that such extension must be accomplished by the action of Congress.

ORGANIZED TERRITORIES.

Mr. Griggs also referred to the Territorial organization of Oregon, Missouri, Montana, and Wyoming, in each case showing that Congress specifically extended the laws to these Territories.

Finally, as to the extension of the laws to the Territories, Mr. Griggs said that, by act of Congress in 1874, Congress had expressly extended the Constitution and Federal laws to the "organized Territories" and to every territory "hereafter organized." But the act went further than "organized Territories," and could not be interpreted to mean that expanse of country entirely unorganized. The Guano Islands were cited in support of the proposition that territory may belong to or be under the jurisdiction of the United States without being part of the United States. Over seventy different islands, keys, and groups of islands have thus been taken possession of and made for such special purposes the property of the United States. They enjoy certain privileges under the law, and the United States Supreme Court has recognized their status, but they are not a part of the United States.

Turning from his books, Mr. Griggs exclaimed in impassioned tones: "Why should this Government be considered to have less freedom of action in this matter than other nations? What clause of the Constitution so compels? Why are we so tied and bound that we are never to secure the fruits of victory, never to acquire an island of the sea, a belt across the isthmus, a station for a naval base, unless at the cost of admitting those inhabiting the soil to full rights as citizens of the United States, whether they be cannibals or savages, granting them the glorious potentiality of being a part of the people of the United States? Did our forefathers hamper us like that? If so, this Constitution is as misshapen as Richard, the hunchback, sent hints as the morals before his time, scarce half made up, and that so lamely and unfashionable that nations laugh at us as we halt by."

The Attorney General made this comparison between the Constitution as it was sought to be construed and the misshapen hunchback in tones which rang through the chamber and out into the corridors. Soon after the court took its usual midday recess.

JUSTICES ASK QUESTIONS.

The crowds continued to fill the courtroom during the afternoon, among those coming in being Senators Fairbanks, Bacon, and Nelson, Representatives McCall and Littlefield, who together made the fight against the Porto Rico bill; Solicitor General Richards, Secretary Pruden of the President's executive staff, and many officials from the Treasury and other branches.

When the Attorney General resumed his argument Justices Brewer and Harlan asked a number of questions. Justice Brewer asked if the Attorney General held that as Congress extended the Constitution and laws to the organized Territories, Congress also could take them away from the Territories.

Mr. Griggs answered that this was a most serious question, but he thought it safe to say that when the laws were once extended to Territories an inviolable contract was created and could not be broken.

Justice Harlan asked the Attorney General to state later on to what extent Congress could impose a tariff to be collected against goods coming from New Mexico, Arizona, and Alaska. Justice Brewer also reminded Mr. Griggs that Oklahoma was not included in the treaty taking in the Louisiana and Mexican territory, and was an apparent exception to the rule stated by the Atorney General.

Mr. Griggs said that Congress at its last session in effect declared that the existing tariff laws were inapplicable against the goods of Porto Rico. This was in the act of last March, remitting to Porto Rico certain duties collected "under existing law." This, Mr. Griggs declared, was an assertion by both branches of the present Congress that the tariff act which was the "existing law" operated against Porto Rico.

Justice White asked the Attorney General if he claimed that Congress could so exempt Territories from the laws as to give them privileges not enjoyed by the States. Mr. Griggs responded that he did so claim; that in fact the Territories had been for years exempted from internal revenue and direct taxes.

The Attorney General referred to the celebrated case of Loughborough vs. Blake, whereupon Justice Harlan, reading from that decision, asked Mr. Griggs what Chief Justice Marshall meant in saying: "The power to lay and collect duties, imposts, and excises may be exercised, and must be exercised, throughout the United States." Mr. Griggs said "throughout the United States" referred to the States of the Union, but Justice Harlan pointed out that it referred also to the District of Columbia and the territory west of the Missouri.

GOVERNMENT'S CASE CLOSED.

Mr. Griggs closed his five hours' speech with a brilliant and eloquent peroration. "I am here in a feeble and humble way," said he, "to support the executive and legislative branches of the Government in dealing with these momentous questions. Throughout I have felt a serene confidence that nothing I have advised, nothing the Government has done, has been without its precedents and forerunners from the most illustrious of our forefathers, from Jefferson, Jackson, Madison, Gallatin, and from the great Chief Justice of the past; that nothing has been done but tended to the great exaltation and extension of our country and the improvement of the people coming under our control."

Instead of seeking strict and narrow constructions, he said, the powers of the executive and legislative branches had been so construed as to give them a wise and safe discretion, so that the day would be hastened when we might give to these new peoples self-government, and to some of them, perhaps, a place in the galaxy of States.

The court adjourned as soon, as Mr. Griggs finished, and members of the bar gathered about him to congratulate him upon his able and eloquent presentation of the Government's case. Mr. Aldrich will close for the plaintiff in the Philippine case to-morrow, and the cases then will be submitted.

Hearing on Oleomargarine Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Senate Committee on Agriculture to-day began the consideration of the Oleomargarine bill which recently passed the House. A large majority of those present were opponents of the bill, and it was stated that as the friends of the measure had not been heard before the House Committee, they would be given the preference in the present hearing. The oleomargarine men generally complained of having received very short notice, and most of them asked for more time.

CONTRACTS FOR WARSHIPS.

Naval Board Agrees Upon Builders of Vessels, Though Arrangement May Be Changed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Board on Naval Construction to-day completed its report. Although lacking as it does the signature of one absent member, it is still subject to change. The result of to-day's meeting was to disturb slightly the scheme of award of contracts for the battleships and cruisers arranged yesterday.

By to-day's arrangement, which will be submitted to Secretary Long to-morrow, the Pacific Coast gets only two ships, both armored cruisers, one sheathed and the other unsheathed, and these go to the same bidder, the Union Iron Works. The Cramps hold on to the number allotted yesterday, one sheathed cruiser, one unsheathed cruiser, and one battleship. Newport News also maintains her quota at yesterday's standing, one sheathed cruiser, one unsheathed cruiser, and one sheathed battleship. The Fore River Works of Quincy, Mass., are scheduled for two unsheathed battleships, and Bath is set down for one sheathed battleship.

This arrangement is still subject to change. In the first place, the board suggests that where the bid of any of the firms named exceeds the limit of the cost of the ship as fixed by Congress, after deducting sums for absolutely necessary equipment, that firm must bring its bid within compass; else an award will be made elsewhere. The bidders also are required to restore most of the important items they have cut out of the specifications, in cases these exceed in the aggregate $200,000 for one ship. It is a matter of conjecture whether the bidders are willing to meet either or both of these conditions. There also are other complexities, arising from doubt as to the intent of Congress in making a geographical disposition of the contracts.

Senator Foster and Representative Jones of Washington spent half an hour with Secretary Long this afternoon endeavoring to show cause why some of the contracts should go to Moran Brothers of Seattle, their constituents. The Secretary listened to their representations, but made no promise. He said afterward that he hoped to be able to announce the awards in a day or two.

Congressional Library Open Sundays.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Librarian Putnam of the Congressional Library has achieved a victory in the approval in committee of the amendment proposed by Senator McMillan of Michigan to the Legislative Appropriation bill by which $10,000 is to be allowed to pay the cost of keeping the Congressional Library and reading rooms open on Sundays from 2 o'clock in the afternoon to 10 at night. The money appropriated will be used to pay necessary extra employes in the library and under the Superintendent of the building and grounds.

Congressional Notes.

The Urgent Deficiency bill passed the Senate yesterday with two minor amendments.

The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to examine the claim of Henry McCoy and report whether the Secretary of State should be directed to pay the sum of money claimed by him as the award in the dispute of the State Department in the matter of the Delagoa Bay Railroad.

Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska yesterday introduced a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of seven to investigate the whole subject of the Government ownership of railroads in Europe as well as in this country, with a view to future legislation upon this subject.

The Senate yesterday passed seventy-one private pension bills, including two giving pensions of $50 a month to the widows of Gen. John A. McClernand and Gen. John M. Palmer, and one giving a pension of $40 a month to the widow of Col. James Mercur, late Professor of Civil and Military Engineering at West Point.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, offered a resolution to discharge the Committee on Contingent Expenses from the further consideration of the resolution authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to send for persons and papers in the investigation of the Montana Senatorial case. His idea was to get the original resolution before the Senate. Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) objected, and the resolution went over under the rule.

From the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate Mr. Cullom yesterday favorably reported with an amendment a bill to pay to the Republic of Mexico $340,633 paid by the Government of Mexico on account of an award in favor of La Abra Silver Mining Company, the whole of which award, it has been declared by the United States Supreme Court, was procured by fraud. Mr. Cullom also reported from the same committee a bill to pay to the Republic of Mexico $171,899, the amount of an award paid to Benjamin Weil, the circumstances being similar to those of La Abra case.

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LOT 3—HANDSOME BOX COATS — Three-quarter coats and fitted jackets, imported kerseys, cheviots, Oxfords and Vicunas, lined in finest satin and taffeta silk; regular retail price $18.50 to $25.00; our selling price, 10.00

LOT 4—AUTOMOBILE COATS—Box coats and three-quarter coats, most fashionable styles, made up in rich kerseys in black, tan, castor and gray, richly tailored, plain and trimmed, handsomely lined; regular selling price $25.00 to $35.00; our selling price 15.00

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LOT 2—KERSEY AND CHEVIOT BOX COATS beautifully tailored, handsomely lined, finely tailored, extremely stylish, regular retail selling price $14.75 and $16.75; our selling price 8.75

LOT 3—HANDSOME LONG AUTOMOBILES, three-quarter coats and 26-inch box coats, all made of finest kersey, pebble cheviots and Oxfords, handsomely lined in guaranteed satin, finest workmanship throughout, regular retail selling price $22.50 to $25.00; our selling price . . 12.75

LOT 4—FINE GOLF CAPES, 36 inches long, finest imported rugs, beautiful and swell pattern, regular retail selling price $16.50 and $20.00; our selling price 10.50

LOT 5—STYLISH AUTOMOBILES AND RAGLAN COATS, in finest kerseys and cheviots, handsomely tailored, richly lined, regular retail selling price $35.00 and $40.00; our retail price . . 22.50

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Owing to the great demand made by the trade for Mr. Stephen Phillips's tragedy, "HEROD," the publisher has been compelled to postpone the delivery of copies until next week.

CADETS DESCRIBE HAZING

Describe Their Practices to the -Booz Inquiry Board.

Thirty-five Cadets Examined—Experiences of Young Phil Sheridan and Lieut. Hobson's Brother.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 19.—There was some very interesting testimony brought out to-day by the court of inquiry which is investigating the alleged hazing of cadets at the Military Academy here. Thirty-five cadets were examined during the morning and afternoon sessions. One is the brother of Lieut. R. P. Hobson of Merrimac fame, another is the son of Gen. Phil Sheridan, and a third, Mark Brooke of Pennsylvania, is a nephew of Gen. Brooke, who is the presiding officer of the court. All three told of the hazing they got during the encampment of 1898, at the time Oscar L. Booz was their classmate, and not one of them said that the treatment they received or the things they had to do were either brutal or degrading.

In nearly every instance the witnesses said that all these forms of hazing were obsolete, and, while "bracing" was still practiced secretly, it was against the regulations, and if any one was detected violating these regulations he would be severely punished.

Cadet Raymond L. Linton of Michigan was the first witness. He said he knew former Cadet Booz in 1898, and he seemed to be in good health. He described "bracing" as an exaggerated form of the position of a soldier. It was a drawing in of the chin and the throwing back of the shoulders at the same time.

Capt. Dean, the recorder of the court, asked:

"If a fourth class man is unpopular, is he subjected to more 'bracing' and 'exercising' than others?"

"On the contrary, Sir, a great deal less. He is let alone by the upper class men and members of his own class."

On a blackboard in the rear of the hall the following was written:

To Haze—To play mischievous or abusive tricks on, try the pluck, or temper of, especially by physical persecution, lower class students in a college or new comer in an establishment of any kind.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF HAZING.

Cadet Stephen Abbott of Illinois, the next witness, when sworn, was asked to read this definition of the words "to haze," and he said that was not his construction of the words as applied to the hazing by "bracing," &c., which took place in the academy. In reply to Commandant Hein, the witness said that he had known cadets as well as the commandants of the mess tables to be severely punished for permitting or practicing "restraint," "bracing," or other "exercises" on lower class men.

Cadet Albert B. Dockery of Mississippi was questioned at length on military regulations prohibiting hazing. Gen. Brooke read an extract from the United States Military Regulations, prohibiting nearly everything which could be construed as hazing. Then the General said:

Are these regulations violated?

Yes sir.

On being questioned by Col. Mills, Superintedent of the Academy, the witness said tabasco sauce, if not on the table, can be had by asking for it.

"Do you know any other name for it?" asked the Superintendent.

After some hesitation he replied:

"Yes sir, the cadets sometimes call it hell sauce."

Cadet Charles McH. Eby of Pennsylvania, when sworn said that he knew Booz, who was not held in very high regard by the cadets, as he had not shown courage in his fight with Keller. Eby was asked about the hazing which used to be prevalent, but which he said was discontinued about two years ago. He described them as follows:

"Bracing," an exaggerated form of a soldierly position; "wooden willie," continuous gun drill; "football," lying on back and raising the legs to a perpendicular position and back again several times, probably for six or seven minutes; "eagling," standing on toes; "hanging on stretcher," suspended on hands from bar with feet not on floor.

"Did you ever see a man faint while undergoing any of these exercises?"

"Well, I have known a man to feign."

"Under what form of exercise?"

"Eagling, I think, Sir."

"How long did he exercise?"

"I can't exactly say, about five or six minutes, I think."

"Who was that man?"

"Myself, Sir."

This reply caused laughter, in which the women spectators joined.

"Then you are an authority on fainting?"

"No, Sir; I never fainted."

Eby then at the request of Superintendent Mills stood up and gave the court an exhibition of what is known as bracing, which did not seem to be a very unnatural or painful position.

DESCRIBES BOOZ'S FIGHT.

Cadet John K. Herr of New Jersey, who was present at the fight between Keller and Booz, and who acted as one of the latter's seconds, was then put on the stand. In reply to several questions he said:

I knew Cadet Booz. I saw him hazed in his tent in camp in 1898. Booz was holding out Indian clubs, and was informed that he could be "called out that evening or next day," and he then put down the clubs.

"Then was about the fight."

"The men put up their hands and sparred. Keller landed a blow on Booz's eye, and the latter turned his head away. He tried to avoid Keller, who said, 'Stand up and fight.' Then Booz went down. From a light blow and did not want to get up. He was helped up, but went down again two or three times and wanted to quit. He got a blow in the body, but not hard enough to knock him down. Booz flopped down. He cried and said he would give up. He wasn't knocked out. He just lay down.

"After the fight I told Booz that his actions were cowardly and were so regarded by the others, and that she could remove the stigma by fighting another upper class man his own size or smaller, but he paid no attention to me."

Continuing, Herr said that many fourth-class men, on their arrival at the academy, were "Full of conceit," which had to be taken out of them. Gen. Brooke said:

Describe the conceit.

Some of them are conceited on account of wealth and others on social standing, position, or superior intellect.

Then these are treated by the upper class men this way in order to bring them to a realizing sense of the fact that they are no better than anybody else?

Exactly, Sir.

Hiram M. Cooper, a cadet of the second-class, from North Carolina, when asked if he had been hazed as a fourth-class man, said:

Yes; on one occasion I was in the bathroom and was compelled to take a cold bath.

Was it in Winter?

No, Sir; it was in Summer.

The reply of the young man, who blushed when he made it, caused the women in the gallery to titter audibly.

YOUNG SHERIDAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Cadet Philip H. Sheridan of Illinois said he was a member of the class in which Booz was in 1898, but he did not know enough about him to form an opinion of him or have any feeling toward him. Asked if he himself had ever been hazed, the witness replied:

"I was made to say, 'turn, boys, turn,' several times."

"From what is that taken?"

"From Sheridan's ride."

"What else were you asked to do?"

"Oh, some foolish things, such as riding broom handles and sitting in wash bowls in the company's streets."

"Did you think that these acts which you were asked to do humiliated you?"

"No, Sir; they were not humiliating, although I did not like to do some of them."

Rigby D. Valliant of Arkansas said he himself was hazed; had taken part in pillow fights and a "rat funeral." The latter was held in his tent. The body of a dead rat was placed on top of a box and a towel laid over it. Four lighted candles were placed on the corners of the box. A high priest was appointed, who read from the "Black Book." Capt. Dean asked:

What is that?

The regulations of the Military Academy, Sir.

Continuing, Valliant said flowers were placed around the body of the rat. The services lasted about half an hour. Several upper-class men took photographs of the proceedings, after which the rodent was buried.

He had heard the President of the Young Men's Christian Association called "Saintly Mitchell," but it was not done in disrespect. All the cadets, he said, looked up to Mr. Mitchell.

James A. Shannon, a cadet from Minnesota, said there were about five fights between fourth and upper class men during camp in 1898. It was the rule, he said, that if two men had a disagreement and they were of unequal size, one or the other would choose a man to replace him, so as to equalize matters.

Cadet William Davis of Georgia said he had been subjected to hazing in 1898. He had to go through exercises, and was frequently tired by his efforts. Gen. Clous asked:

"Did you ever drop from exhaustion?"

"Yes, I dropped, but I was not exhausted; I only pretended to be."

"Then you were feigning?"

"Yes, Sir."

"What else were you required to do?"

"I had to sing songs, climb up the ridge pole of the tent and crow like a rooster."

Cadet Benjamin F. Miller of Virginia knew Booz before they went into camp in 1898. Hot candle grease had been dropped on his feet, and the same was done to Booz. It did not hurt.

"Were you hazed in camp in 1898?" was asked.

"No, Sir."

This was the first cadet out of all those examined who said he was not hazed, and the court looked surprised. Continuing, Miller, with his face wreathed in smiles, said:

"You see, I came from Annapolis, and I was supposed to have got it there; they don't generally give it to a man twice."

He was excused immediately.

NO RELIGIOUS PREJUDICES.

Samuel Frankenberger of West Virginia was then sworn. He said he had been hazed by exercising, bracing, and other methods, some of which were injurious. Commandant Hein asked:

"What is your religion?"

"I'm a Jew, Sir."

"Have you ever been slighted or annoyed on account of your religion by any of the cadets?"

"No, Sir."

"Have you known any case of a person being annoyed or interfered with on account of their religious views?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you know Booz?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Who was his tent mate?"

"Cadet Albert."

"What was Albert's religion?"

"He was a Jew, Sir."

"Was there any discrimination in his case on account of his religious belief?"

"No, Sir; not at all. He was not a companionable man."

Berchie O. Mahaffy of Texas said he knew Booz, who was unpopular on account of his cowardice.

"I met Booz in the bathroom about three days before he left. I knew he was in disfavor for his actions, and said to him: 'Why don't you brace up? Call somebody out and redeem yourself.'"

"Why did you give him this advice?"

"Because I had heard men say things to him as they passed which were of such a nature that if I were he I should have resented them. He left three days later. His eyes were weak, but I would not have known that only he was attending hospital."

James M. Hobson, Jr., of Alabama, a brother of Richmond Pearson Hobson, was then sworn. When he gave his name the women in the gallery stared at him and never took their eyes off the witness until he left the room. He said that Booz was disliked for his lack of physical courage.

Hobson went on to tell of the forms of hazing he was subjected to in 1898. He had to climb the pole of the tent, stand on his head in a bathtub with water in it, and other little ordeals which his classmates had to go through.

"Was anybody strangled by this practice of standing on head in the bath tub?"

"Yes, Sir; I was slightly strangled myself, but not hurt."

"What other forms of hazing were you subjected to?"

"I had to endeavor to tell jokes and try and sing."

The court adjourned at 6 o'clock until 9:30 to-morrow morning.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

Inquiry to Begin Jan. 3—To Take Testimony of Some ex-Cadets.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The special committee appointed by Speaker Henderson to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of Oscar L. Booz held its first meeting to-day, and decided to enter upon the investigation immediately after the holiday recess.

The committee has determined to probe the Booz case to the bottom. It will meet at Philadelphia, Jan. 3, and go thence the next day to Bristol, Penn., the home of the young man's parents. Chairman Dick was authorized to instruct the Burgess of the town to notify all who have knowledge of the case that they will be expected to testify there.

Thence the committee will go to West Point. Col. Mills, the Superintendent of the Academy, will be notified that all cadets having knowledge of the case will be required to give their testimony. In addition, the committee will examine some of the young men who were in Booz's class, but who have failed or left the Academy for other reasons, in order to procure testimony which is not prejudiced by the atmosphere of the Academy. Further, the committee will investigate the general subject of hazing sufficiently to make an intelligent recommendation to Congress.

Chairman Dick will call upon the Secretary of War for a transcript of all the testimony before the military board, which is now making an independent inquiry.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIABILITY OF SURETIES ON GUARDIAN'S BONDS.—James Van Riper and John Bezant were sureties for John H. Schilling as guardian of Alice Otto and several other minor children who were entitled to a certain fund upon attaining their majority. To secure his sureties, Schilling executed a mortgage upon his real estate to an amount equal to the entire fund. He then used the money in his business, and the entire amount was lost. Subsequently the real estate covered by the mortgage was sold, the amount of the mortgage was paid to the sureties, and deposited with the American Loan and Trust Company to the joint account of Schilling and the two sureties. The money was on deposit in the company in 1891, when it became insolvent, and the entire fund was lost. Schilling removed to New Jersey, where he died over five years ago, leaving no property. Miss Otto, on becoming of age, brought an action against Van Riper and Bezant to establish a devastavit, and to charge them as sureties. They claimed the action could not be maintained because no accounting had been had.

Justice Stover, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, in this city, granted a decree in favor of the plaintiff. This decision, which was affirmed by the Appellate Division, in June, 1898, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, has now been sustained by the Court of Appeals. Judge O'Brien, giving the opinion, holds that it being impossible for Miss Otto, because of the removal of her guardian to New Jersey, and his death there intestate, without leaving any property in either State, to have a judicial settlement of his accounts in a direct proceeding, such settlement was not a condition precedent to this action in equity to charge the sureties with what might be found to be due from the guardian to the ward. The failure of the trust company after deposit of money with it, was held not to operate as a discharge of the sureties from their liability to make good the money of the ward received by the guardian and misappropriated by him.

* * *

LIABILITY OF MASTER UNDER LABOR LAW.—The recovery last Spring by Thomas C. Stewart, as administrator, from John W. Furguson of damages for the death of Andrew C. Stewart, which was upheld by the Appellate Division in this city, has been sustained by the Court of Appeals. The accident happened about three years ago. While the deceased, who was then in the employ of Mr. Furguson, was engaged in laying brick in the wall of a building which Mr. Furguson was erecting in Long Island City, the scaffold upon which he was standing fell and caused his death.

The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Landon, holds that no other cause of the fall of the scaffold being ascertained except as inferred from the fall itself, such fall was prima facie evidence of the negligence of the master. The court held further that if the case was one where the cause of the fall was otherwise ascertained, Sections 18 and 19 of the labor law of 1897 enlarged the duties of the master and extended it to responsibility for the safety of the scaffold itself, and thus for the want of care in the details of its construction.

In conclusion the Court said: "Prima facie it was so constructed as to bear less than one-fourth the weight required by Section 19. Its fall in the absence of evidence of other producing cause, points to the omission of the duty enjoined by the statute upon the defendant to the plaintiff in its construction, and points to it with that reasonable cerainty which usually tends to produce conviction in the mind in tracing events back to their causes, and thus creates presumption. It is circumstantial evidence, and if it does convince the jury it justifies their verdict."

Payment of Election Officials.

The payment of all election officials and landlords for the use of their places for election purposes will begin to-day at the City Paymaster's office, 83 Chambers Street, this borough. The election officials will be paid each day from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., except Saturday, when payments will not be made after noon.

FAITH HEALERS' METHODS

Brush Will Contest Discloses How They Secured Death Certificatets.

SIGNED BY ONE PHYSICIAN

He Is a Believer in Christian Science—Miss Brush Received No Medicine from Him.

The methods used by Christian Scientists to obtain death certificates for members of their organization who die were disclosed at the hearing in the Brush will contest yesterday. The Scientists are absolutely opposed to physicians and the administration of medicines. One of the laws of the State requires that a physician shall sign a death certificate, and that he shall have been in attendance on the patient a certain length of time.

Miss Brush, according to all testimony so far given, died firm in the belief in Christian Science, yet her death certificate was duly signed by a physician. From the evidence given it appears that this physician has given up regular practice and long since abandoned the use of medicines. He is an active member of the First Church of Christ, and as such went to call on Miss Brush several times just before she died of consumption, last July. In fact, he and Mrs. Stetson, the first reader of the church, were with her for hours before she died, but gave her no medicine. After her death the doctor signed the necessary certificate showing that he was in attendance on the case.

The witness who gave this testimony also said that the same physician had signed a great many other certificates of death. The making out of the regular certificates, as a rule, stops all inquiry from the Coroner's office as to the death of a person.

In addition to the testimony on this point there was much more light thrown on the principles of the Scientists and on the care with which members of the First Church looked after Miss Brush during the five years she professed to be a Scientist.

As has been the rule ever since the will contest started before Surrogate Fitzgerald, the courtroom was filled yesterday with believers and non-believers in Christian Science.

Agnes Bayle, a healer, continued her testimony yesterday. She assisted Mrs. Stetson in attending Miss Brush in 1895, when she was ill with pneumonia.

"Is it not the teaching of Christian Science that there is no such thing as disease?" the witness was asked.

"Yes. There is no such thing as disease in the Divine mind; it is only a belief of the human mind."

"What disease did Miss Brush have?"

"She had no disease; she only had a false belief."

"Isn't it a fact that the course you pursue when you attempt to heal the sick is to try and convince them that they are not sick?"

"The Divine mind can do that."

"Miss Brush was once cured of pneumonia, was she not?"

"Yes, by the Divine mind."

"Through what agency?"

"The practitioner."

"What practitioner?"

"Mrs. Stetson."

"I understand that pneumonia was recognized as a disease by you?"

"As a human it was."

"What do you mean by that?"

"As a human opinion I recognized that there was such a disease."

"Is it the practice of Christian Scientists to use hynotism and mesmerism?"

"Certainly not."

"Can you tell us just what treatment healers use in cases of pneumonia?"

"I could not do so in five minutes."

The witness then explained that Mrs. Stetson was the one who conducted all the healing in Miss Brush's case and that she, the witness, was merely at the house to keep away all "evil influences," which, she said, meant those who were antagonistic to the belief.

John M. Bowers, counsel for the contestants, then asked the witness:

"How do you tell the difference between contagious diseases and others?"

"There are some so-called contagious diseases. They are called so in the human mind."

"Do you think the human mind is powerful enough to carry contagious diseases from one to another?"

"According to my opinion contagious diseases are not carried from one to another."

"Do you know measles?"

"Yes."

"Smallpox?"

"No."

"Did you ever treat a case of scarlet fever?"

"Yes, one."

The witness testified that healers did not report cases of contagious diseases to the Department of Health.

Susanna Margaret Duncan, a young woman, who is also a healer, was then called to the stand.

The fact was brought out that in December, 1895, Mrs. Stetson sent her to read Christian Science books to Miss Brush. This she did for three or four weeks, then Miss Brush felt as if she would like a healer permanently in the house with her. This was after she was cured of pneumonia. Miss Duncan remained at the house, 71 West Forty-seventh Street, until July, 1896, when she went to the country with Miss Brush. On the return from the country in the Fall the two were constantly together until late in 1898.

Then Miss Brush went to see her sister, Mrs. Southard, who is also a Scientist, at Bayonne, N. J. Miss Duncan went over there in a few days. Later the two came back and rented a room from a Mrs. Drumm, another Scientist, at 40 West Seventy-second Street. They remained there a few weeks, and then went to live at Miss Duncan's home, 245 West Forty-ninth Street. It was at this place that the contested will was drawn.

Miss Brush, in June last, engaged two rooms at the Hotel Beresford, and Miss Duncan went there with her and was with her until she died. Miss Duncan and Mrs. Stetson were warm friends, and Miss Duncan would report to her about Miss Brush. The witness said she knew nothing about the will being drawn while Miss Brush was at her house. She remembered Mr. De Lano calling, but she was informed that he came to talk about a safe deposit box. During Miss Brush's last illness Mrs. Stetson treated her, witness said.

"Was Miss Brush given any medicine?"

"Never. She was a true Christian Scientist."

"Did any physician call upon her?"

"Yes, a dentist."

"The physician who called was the man who signs your death certificates?"

"I suppose he has signed a great many certificates."

"You know Dr. Charles Griffin Pease?"

"Yes, he is a member of the Church."

"Did he treat Miss Brush!"

"No."

"What is his business?"

"He is a dentist. He gave up the practice of medicine some time ago."

"He is a believer in Christian Science?"

"Yes. He said at one of our experience meetings that he could not use drugs any longer."

"Why was he called in if Mrs. Stetson was treating the case?"

"I think his presence rather soothed Miss Brush."

"He signed her death certificate?"

"Yes."

"Don't you know that it is his custom to sign certificates in all Christian Science cases?"

"I suppose so."

"You are sure he did not act as a physician when he called on Miss Brush?"

"I know that he did not attend her as a doctor of medicine."

"Was he there when she died?"

"Yes; both he and Mrs. Stetson had been there for several hours."

"Why did Miss Brush die?"

"Because there was not sufficient understanding on the part of the healer to fit the case. Circumstances may increase or reduce the understanding of the healer."

"Outside of Mrs. Eddy, do you know of any one with more power to heal than Mrs. Stetson?"

"I know no one."

The witness testified that from June, 1896, she had acted as Miss Brush's private secretary and had filled in all checks for her. In June, 1900, Miss Brush had signed a number of blank checks and given them to her to pay bills with. The only salary she received from Miss Brush was $10 a week for two weeks, $3 a week for six weeks, and $2 for another week. The remainder of the five years she had lived with Miss Brush as a friend. When asked how much money she had received from Miss Brush she said she thought between $600 and $700.

Miss Duncan was still on the stand when a recess was taken until to-morrow morning.

STECK

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NEW GLUCOSE REFINERY.

Standard Oil Men Interested in a Big New Jersey Enterprise.

Officials of the Glucose Trust, otherwise known as the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, heard with surprise yesterday that a big plant for the refining of glucose was being projected by a combination of men most of whom are connected with the Standard Oil Company. Ground for this plant has already been broken at Shadyside, N. J., which is opposite West Sixtieth Street. The new company has not yet been incorporated, but papers will soon be taken out in the State of New Jersey. Among the principal Directors in the concern are John D. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, E. T. Bedford, and C. M. Pratt.

Contracts for work have been given out in the name of the Mount Morris Building Company of Brooklyn, an offshoot of the Pratt Institute. Thomas Gaunt is engaged as manager for the plant. Eight years ago he was in charge of the works of the American Sugar Refining Company, and a few years before that time he superintended the building of a million-dollar plant in Chicago for the Glucose Trust. The buildings will cover nearly a third of a mile of the water front. There will be two factories, one of fourteen stories and the other of eight, with a capacity to begin with of 20,000 bushels of corn per day. About 600 persons will be employed at the outset. In front of the buildings are to be four docks, capable of accommodating ocean-going steamships, and connections will be made with the Erie and West Shore Railroads. Following the method of the Oil Trust, the new company is planning to make use of tank cars for railroad transportation.

E. T. Bedford said yesterday that it was not the intention of the Directors to try to rival anybody. No refining of sugar in the ordinary way, he said, would be undertaken by the company, which proposes to deal only in glucose.

"What we intend to do," he added, "is to produce a better quality of glucose than any one has hitherto put on the market. We are not against others who are engaged in the business. The statistics that we have at hand tell us that such an establishment as we plan is warranted by the demand for the product."

The daily capacity of the plants controlled by the Glucose Trust is about 100,000 bushels of corn. Nearly 75 per cent. of the country's glucose is disposed of East of Chicago.

WOMAN BOARDER IN JAIL.

Ties Her Landlady's Son and Packs Up Jewelry, Suspecting Plans for Her Arrest.

Anna McNabb was a prisoner in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of having stolen silverware and jewelry to the amount of over $100 from Mrs. Kate Denning of 117 East Seventy-seventh Street, with whom she had been boarding for the last three months.

Mrs. Denning, according to her story told in court, has suspected the honesty of her boarder for some time, and yesterday afternoon she locked her flat and started for the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station to have the woman arrested. As soon as she had left the house Miss McNabb, suspecting her purpose, determined upon an immediate plan of action. Going to the fire escape she pulled in the clothes line, cut a large piece from it, and with this cord securely bound Mrs. Denning's eight-year-old son, Harold, hand and foot and tied him to a chair. Then she calmly went about packing up such articles of jewelry and such other household goods as she desired and prepared to leave the house. Before going, however, she wrote Mrs. Denning the following note:

"You must think I'm a fool to stay here and be arrested. Try again."

At this juncture Mrs. Denning and two detectives arrived and Miss McNabb was arrested. Young Denning told in court how he had been bound by the woman and she was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

SUED BY JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

He Asks an Accounting of the Dante Inferno Company.

John L. Sullivan, the ex-champion pugilist, has commenced an action in the Supreme Court against "Tom" Allen for an accounting of the profits of the Dante Inferno Exhibition Company. Sullivan was engaged by Allen, and was to receive 50 per cent. of the net receipts for his services. One-half of the stock of the company was to go to Sullivan absolutely in 1904. The gross receipts of the business for six months was $48,000. Recently Allen disposed of the place for $14,000.

Allen lives at Metuchen, N. J., and was accustomed to visit New York every day. Jacob E. Bab, a private detective, was engaged to serve the papers. Bab would be termed a "featherweight" by pugilists, while Allen weighs something over 250 pound. Bab waited in Metuchen three days, then Allen started for New York accompanied by two men even larger than himself. The party came across the Cortlandt Street Ferry, Bab arranged with three policemen for protection, and then rushed up to Allen, shoved the papers into Allen's hands, and then ran back to the policemen.

ARTIST WILLIAMS DISCHARGED.

Was Accused of Attacking Sixteen-Year-Old Girl on Monday Night.

Charles B. Williams, the young artist who was arrested late Monday night on a charge of having attacked sixteen-year-old Ada Howard on the doorstep of her home, at 386 Park Avenue, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Hogan. The young woman was in court with her parents, and several well-known artists were on hand to bear witness to the good character of the defendant. Among these latter were Albert Levering, Sewall Collins, and Matthew Morgan, Jr.

Williams's counsel drew from Miss Howard the admission that she had once before complained to a policeman that she had been assaulted by another man. Magistrate Hogan then dismissed the case and honorably discharged the prisoner.

Birds Give Fire Alarm.

The songs of two canary birds at dead of night saved a family from death by fire in a cottage at Quarry Road and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street on Tuesday. The family consists of James E. Powers, a building foreman, his wife, and sixteen months' old baby. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Powers was awakened by the furious singing of the canaries. He found the place in flames. He rushed up stairs and hurried his wife and baby to a place of safety. The fire did a damage of $1,000 to the furniture and $1,000 to the house.

A Legacy for Councilman Sulzer.

A legacy of 100,000 marks has been left to Councilman Hermann Sulzer by his uncle, Dr. Johann Agolf Sulzer of Frankfort, Germany. Dr. Sulzer was the family physician of the German branch of the Rothschild family, and he died on Nov. 26, leaving a fortune of $100,000. Councilman Sulzer's father will receive 25,000 marks. The remainder of the estate is to go to institutions in Frankfort.

W. L. DOUGLAS

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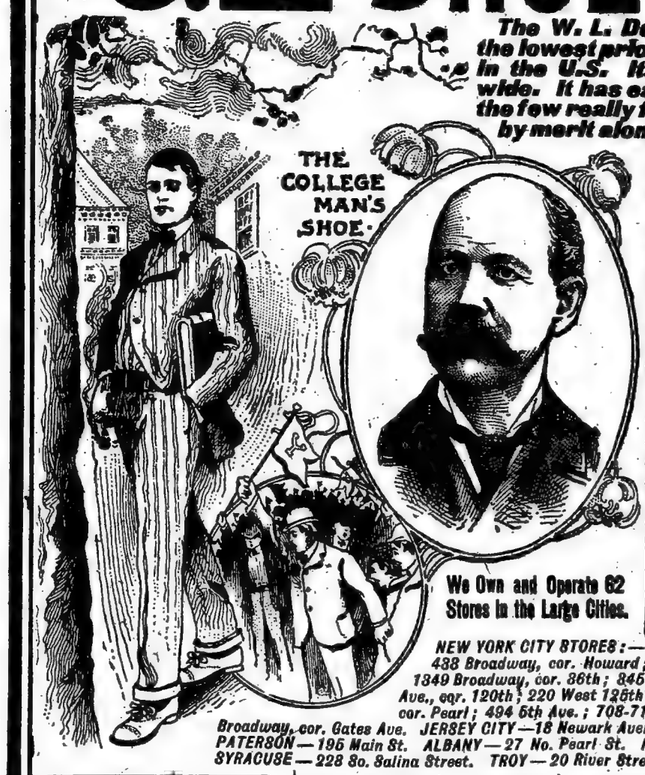

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SIZE USUALLY WORN
WIDTH USUALLY WORN

MANY CLUB PRESIDENTS.

Daughters of 1812 Meet and Hear Each Other Speak.

It was honor day of the Empire State Society of the Daughters of 1812 yesterday, and it was celebrated by a big feast at Delmonico's. There were 300 women present, and among that number some 250 Presidents of women's clubs. The Presidents carried off the honors of the occasion. This was not intentional, except in a small way, for the honor guests of the day were the chief officials of the United States, naval and military heroes, and literary men. Unfortunately, they were of such high rank that other engagements prevented them from appearing. This did not make as much difference as might have been expected, for many of them sent autograph letters of regret, which will be preserved in the archives of the society, and will be relics of a glorious past when the granddaughters of the present society women are wearing their grandmothers' badges.

The club Presidents were called by name, and each stood up to acknowledge the honor or say a few words. There were two or three men present, who gazed at the great body of Presidents with awe. The Rev. Dr. Vandewater almost forgot a wedding at which he was to officiate in his interest, but he roused himself before he left and whispered in tones of admiration to a woman at his side: "Do you know what in all this gathering impresses me most? It is that with all these women there are no two hats alike."

Dr. William Tod Helmuth said that a wedding did not take him away, but that vaccinations did.

"He needn't go for that," whispered a woman at the honor table. "He can begin right here."

"I don't know whether he can or not," whispered another. "It would depend upon er—er—upon where people want to be vaccinated."

Mrs. Russell Sage told a story of her mother during the War of 1812, and it was announced that Miss Helen Gould had been made an honorary member of the society. Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, Roosevelt, Dewey, Wu Ting Fang, Mark Twain, and a few others were the honor guests who didn't come.

THE DUKE REFUSED A LICENSE.

Manchester, Being an Alien, Cannot Run Motor Vehicle Here.

Shortly before noon yesterday the Duke of Manchester, accompanied by a licensed engineer, pulled up in front of Police Headquarters in a motor vehicle. The Duke and his companion went to the Bureau of Boiler Inspection, in charge of Sergt. Mangin. The Duke approached Sergt. Mangin and said:

"I'm Manchester."

"You're what?" asked Mangin, in surprise.

"Oh, I'm the Duke of Manchester, and I came here to get a license to run a locomobile. I know all about them, having run them in the old country, and I'm conversant with steam engines, too. I'm ready for the examination."

The Sergeant told the Duke that he was sorry, but could not grant the license, as the law forbid the issuing of a license to an alien.

"Too bad," said the Duke, "as I expected to operate a 'mobile here in the city."

The Sergeant said he was sorry, too, especially as the Duke had married an American girl, but the law was inexorable, and the Duke departed sorrowfully.

Christmas Tree Society's Appeal.

An appeal is made by the Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society, through its President, Mrs. Lena Sittig of 378 Jefferson Avenue, for aid in carrying on its charity. The purpose of the society is to bring joy to children who, if they have ever heard of Santa Claus, regard him as a myth. The Brooklyn society purposes to make the day happy for such unfortunate little ones by seeing that they are not forgotten in the distributions. Contributions of food should be sent to the Salvation Army Headquarters' Receiving Committee, or if a postal is addressed to Mrs. Sittig, baskets will be called for.

City's Twentieth Century Celebration.

President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council yesterday appointed the committee to take charge of the twentieth century celebration at the City Hall. Councilman Hermann Sulzer was appointed Chairman, and the other committeemen are Councilmen Wise, Hattenroth, Doyle, and Leich. The committee will met to-day in the Council chamber to prepare plans.

ACQUITTED, THEN ARRESTED.

Albert Albertson Accused of Getting Thousands of Dollars by Fraud.

Louis Stuyvesant Chanler, after securing the acquittal in General Sessions yesterday of Albert Albertson, charged with swindling Mrs. Mary O'Leary of $10,000, was amazed a short while later to be approached on the street by the weeping wife of his client, with the intelligence that Albertson had been rearrested on a similar charge as he came out of the courtroom.

Albertson was charged originally by Mrs. O'Leary of 211 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street with obtaining $7,000 from her under pretense of consummating a deal with the lawyers of the Pennsylvania Steel Rail Company by which he would be enabled to sell to them a valuable patent. Mrs. O'Leary claimed that she gave Albertson the money on May 15 last and never saw either it or the prisoner afterward. In three years, says Mrs. O'Leary, Albertson obtained from her $10,583.

Detectives Barrett and McConville arrested him in the corridor while his wife and child were congratulating him on his release. John Yule, a contractor and politician of 510 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, accused Albertson of obtaining from him by worthless checks and promissory notes nearly $22,000. He was charged specifically with the larceny of $550 on Jan. 26. Mr. Chanler, who had in the meantime been notified by Mrs. Albertson, hurried back to court, and, Mr. Yule seeming disposed to withdraw his charge, Albertson was about to go free, when Assistant District Attorney Byrne requested that he be remanded for forty-eight hours, in order that the District Attorney might look into the case further. Magistrate Deuel granted the request, and Albertson went back to the Tombs.

FORGED FOR HER SISTER.

Nellie Moffett Spent the Money for Rent and Christmas Gifts.

Fifteen-year-old Nellie Moffett, who confessed recently to forging the name of her employer to checks for over $300, was held for trial in the Centre Street Court yesterday by Magistrate Deuel, and committed to the care of the Gerry society.

Nellie was employed by Mrs. M. E. Leary, at 513 Broadway, at a salary of $2 per week. She claims to have spent the greater part of the money she obtained by forgery in paying her aunt $4 a week rent and buying clothes and jewelry for her small brother and sister, who are in the orphan asylum, at Fifty-first Street and Madison Avenue. A doll for her small sister, for a Christmas present, cost $10. President Schlesinger of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, on which the checks were drawn, says the doll will be sent to the little girl.

FROM PARK ROW TO BATH BEACH.

New Through Elevated Train Service at Certain Hours.

The new through train service over the bridge and the Fifth Avenue line of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad was begun yesterday morning by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The through trains will be operated during the hours between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. and from 8 P. M. to 5 A. M. The trains are to be run between Park Row and Bath Beach.

All of the cars used in this service have been equipped so that they may be operated by the third-rail system while on the elevated road and by the trolley arrangement when they travel on the surface.

Mrs. Percy's Alimony $3,640.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court yesterday, awarded $3,640 annual alimony to Mrs. Mary C. Percy. Mrs. Percy recently obtained an absolute divorce from Welton C. Percy, a lawyer and ex-Assemblyman. Mr. Percy was at one time an Assistant Attorney General. While in the Assembly he introduced the Percy-Grey Racing bill.

Bertillon System Adopted.

In adopting a report submitted by Dr. Roger S. Tracey, Register of Records, the Board of Health at its meeting yesterday afternoon adopted the Bertillon system in classifying the causes of death in the Bureau of Records. The system will be put in use Jan. 1.

REASONS WHY A

Pianola

IS AN IDEAL

Christmas Gift

It enables the receiver to play upon the piano at will any and every selection desired.

It extends this pleasure to every member of the family, thereby multiplying the usefulness of the piano.

It makes unnecessary the drudgery of practicing, as no musical knowledge is required in order to play it.

And it admits of the effects and pleasure of hand-playing, for the player regulates the expression, which is the soul of music.

If you wish to play the piano by hand, roll the Pianola to one side. When you desire to play a selection outside of your selection, roll the Pianola back so that its felt-covered fingers will rest upon the keys of the piano, and insert the music roll.

Nothing is too difficult. Nothing is debarred.

Paderewski enjoys the Pianola, and has recently ordered another for his home in Switzerland.

Every one who owns a Pianola is an enthusiast.

If you wish delivery before Christmas place your order as early as possible, to avoid disappointment as to matching wood of your piano.

The AEOLIAN CO.,
18 West 23d St., New York.
500 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Reputation and Merit
are sterling qualities
VICHY CELESTINS
has both.
A natural Mineral Water with medicinal qualities that merits the endorsement of the many physicians who have testified to its sterling value.
For DYSPEPSIA and STOMACH DERANGEMENT
Vichy is indispensable.
So-Called VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT VICHY.
General Agency, 520 Broadway, N. Y.

JUGGLED CHECKS, NOT BOTTLES

Negro Vaudeville Performer Sold an $850 Check for $1.

Patrons of the Comique Music Hall who may have expected to see John F. Wright, the "wonderful bottle juggler," on the opening night, may be grieved to learn that Wright is at present "doing stunts" in a narrow cell in the city prison. He is a negro, and when he is not appearing on some stage, he says, he is a bartender in Matawan, N. J. Needing money to go to New York and fill his theatre engagement, Wright says he forged the name of Alexander Gaston, a Matawan brick manufacturer

GROVER CLEVELAND ON DEMOCRACY'S PLIGHT

Ex-President Says "Give the Rank and File a Chance."

Declares Alliance with Undemocratic Forces Caused Two Defeats and Would Cause a Third.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland contributes to this week's issue of the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia an extended article on the plight of the Democracy and the remedy. Mr. Cleveland begins by reviewing the history of the party, and he discusses its defects since 1864, in detail. In taking up the question of the present condition of the Democracy, he says that the success of the party in 1892 was so decisive and overwhelming that a long continuance of its supremacy was anticipated. Then came "The fallacy" of free silver and populism. Mr. Cleveland proceeds as follows:

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"The culmination of Democratic woe was reached when its compact with these undemocratic forces was complete, and when our rank and file were summoned to do battle under banners which bore strange symbols and were held aloft in unfamiliar hands. The result of such a betrayal was foredoomed. This abandonment of the principles of true Democracy, this contemptuous disobedience of its traditions, and this deliberate violation of the law of its strength and vigor, were, by a decree as inexorable as those of fate, followed by the inevitable punishment of stunning, staggering defeat.

"The disaster of 1872, invited by similar mad adventure, was quickly followed by a return to the professions and practices of sane Democracy. But the extent and persistency of our wanderings in 1896 is illustrated in a most astounding way by the command, issued on the day of our rout and discomfiture, that a second battle should be fought on the same field, with the same false war cries and the same leadership that had brought us to the surrounding gloom of defeat."

Again he says: "Thus, in 1900, the lesson of 1896 was contemptuously rejected, and every hope of Democratic success was wilfully cast aside. Again our long-suffering rank and file, whose loyalty and obedience deserved better things, were sacrificed in a cause theirs only in name; and again it was demonstrated, but more clearly than ever before, that the only forces that can win Democratic success are adherence to recognized Democratic principles and reliance upon Democratic councils and leadership.

"Why should we not return to these and in their name achieve victories no less glorious and renowned than were ours in the days of courageous advocacy of our time-honored faith? Are our principles so shop-worn or antiquated as to require renovation, or their displacement by others more fashionable? There is not an honest Democrat in this broad land that will concede these things, nor is there one who would not hail the proclamation of the old faith with that fighting enthusiasm that foretokens Democratic triumph.

"As new conditions arise our principles must be applied to them, but in the creed that has guided us through a century of party existence we shall find the key to every such application, nor shall we need the lexicon of Populism to aid us in interpreting this creed."

Mr. Cleveland touches in turn on free silver and the Federal courts, and believes that true Democrats are against condemning "the general Government for protecting itself in the exercise of its functions against violent obstruction within a State."

Further on he says: "I believe no Democrat will have the hardihood to deny that we have fought our last two campaigns in alliance with undemocratic forces, and that this alliance was immensely costly in defeat. Is there not good reason to suppose that even in success such an alliance would have proved unprofitable and dangerous?"

He preaches the return of Democracy to its old faith, saying: "Sincere Democrats of every condition and in every part of the land realize that the situation of the party needs repair. Reorganization is not necessary, but a return from our wandering is absolutely essential. Let us be frank with ourselves and candidly acknowledge the futility of attempting to gain Democratic victories except in the Democratic cause and through Democratic methods.

"Recrimination is worse than useless, and the arraignment of superior party virtue will breed only mischief. This is a time for sober thought, tolerant language, and fraternal counsels. We are dealing with the conditions of a party that cannot be destroyed by external foes, and, since its ruin can be wrought only from within, it should be imperishable. Above all things, there should be a manly renunciation and avoidance of undue sectional control. Democracy will not operate efficiently on sectional lines.

"There is much for us to do, and the future is full of Democratic duty and opportunity. Our fighting forces will respond listlessly and falteringly if summoned to a third defeat in a strange cause, but if they hear the rallying call of true Democracy they will gather for battle with old-time Democratic enthusiasm and courage.

"If I should attempt to epitomize what I have written by suggesting a plan for the rehabilitation and restoration of true Democracy I should embody it in these words: 'Give the rank and file a chance.'"

AHEARN MAY SUCCEED ENGEL.

His Assembly Candidate's Defeat in the Eighth Displeases Tammany.

Senator John F. Ahearn is slated to be the district leader of the Eighth Assembly District, if the leaders at the Democratic Club adhere to their purpose. The defeat of Councilman Martin Engel's candidate for the Assembly at the last election has upset the Tammany Hall leaders. They say that Engel, the district leader, ought to be able to carry this rock-ribbed Democratic district every year.

Senator Ahearn is now a resident of the Fourth District. He will only have to move a few blocks to become a resident of the Eighth District. The meeting of the election district leaders will be held next month.

Minnesota's Vote for Governor.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 19.—The official figures of the vote of Minnesota were announced to-day: For Governor it was: Vansant, Republican, 157,905; Lind, Democrat, 150,651; Vansant's plurality, 2,254.

For a Valley Forge National Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the entry of the continental army under Gen. George Washington into Winter quarters at Valley Forge was commemorated to-night with a mass meeting at the Academy of Music. To-night's gathering gave the Valley Forge National Park Association an opportunity to formally place before the public the project for the preservation of Valley Forge as a National park. Among the speakers were Senator Penrose, George Edward Reed, President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., and William H. Marine of Baltimore. Senator Penrose pledged his support to further the object of the association.

No Money for Bronx School.

The School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx last night received a report from the Committee on Sites and Buildings in relation to the proposed site for Public School No. 65 in the Bronx, and it was laid over to the next meeting. Grahams Morse said that there was no money available for the purpose, and it was useless to select a site that they could not buy.

Widow of Calvin S. Brice Buried.

LIMA, Ohio, Dec. 19.—The funeral of Mrs. Calvin S. Brice took place from West Market Street Presbyterian Church here to-day. The services were conducted by the Rev. Robert J. Thomson, pastor of the church, assisted by Dr. Thomson, formerly President of the Miami University, who also delivered an address at the funeral of Senator Brice.

BOSTON SUICIDE MYSTERY.

Man Found with Pistol Wound in Hotel Touraine Said to Have Been E. B. Bruce of Baltimore.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The Globe this evening says:

"From a reliable source The Globe learns that the Hotel Touraine suicide, 'Edward Blake of New York,' about whom there has been so much mystery on the part of the hotel people, the Board of Health, the Medical Examiner, and the undertaker who prepared the body for shipment, was none other than Edward Blake Bruce of Loudon Park, Baltimore, Md.

"Mr. Bruce was a well-known whisky dealer, with a Boston agency at 114 State Street.

"So far as the official record is concerned, however, the public is still in the dark, for the return made by the Board of Health and the Medical Examiner to the Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths gives the name as Edward B. Blake.

"So faulty was the entire return when it was received at the City Registrar's office this forenoon, that it was returned to the Board of Health for correction.

"The return bears the stamp of the Board of Health, with the date of Dec. 18. First it declares that the date of death was Dec. 12. In another place it sets forth that the man was received at the Massachusetts General Hospital Dec. 14, and in another place the medical examiner says that he died Dec. 15 of a pistol wound in the brain and that he was a suicide.

"The place of birth is given as Brookline, Mass., and his age fifty years, four months, and four days, all of which tallies with the record of Edward Blake Bruce.

"A Baltimore dispatch scouts the suicide idea, but after the Medical Examiner's return there is little room for doubt."

HOWGATE TO BE RELEASED.

Former Chief of Weather Bureau to Leave Prison Next Week.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Henry W. Howgate, who has been confined in the Albany County Penitentiary since Nov. 22, 1895, will leave the institution a free man on Saturday, Dec. 29. He will go immediately to Washington, where he will live with his daughter.

Howgate is now an old man, past the threescore and ten milepost, and not a vestige is there in his appearance to remind one of the smart, active, and exceedingly cunning man that bore his name when he defrauded the United States out of several large sums of money. At the time the crime was committed he was at the head of the Weather Bureau in Washington.

Howgate was sentenced for eight years, but good behavior on his part reduced it to five.

DREYFUS TROUBLES NOT ENDED.

Major Cuignet a New Storm Centre of Litigation and Dispute.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—That the troubles incidental to the Dreyfus affair are not yet over, in spite of the passage of the Amnesty bill, is evident from a letter from Major Cuignet in the morning papers asking the assistance of the Minister of War in an action for libel against the Siecle, which has charged him with forgery.

Apart from this, Major Cuignet and Gen. Chamoine have been summoned to the Ministry of War in connection with the confidential statement read in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday night by Joseph Lasies, (anti-Semite, Deputy for Condon.) M. Lasies asserted, on the authority of a letter written by Major Cuignet, that M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had told the Chamber an untruth when he said that Major Cuignet had approved the interpretation officially placed upon the famous Pannizzardi telegram.

FUNERAL OF C. C. BEAMAN.

Services at Cornish, N. H., and Windsor, Vt.—New Yorkers Present.

WINDSOR, Vt., Dec. 19.—The funeral of Charles C. Beaman, a member of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman of New York City, was held at St. Paul's Church, here, this morning.

The body reached this town last night, and was taken to Mr. Beaman's late home in Cornish, N. H., where a brief service was held. The services were conducted by the Rev. Edward H. Goddard of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. Edward Parks of Calvary Church, New York City, and the Rev. Prescott Evarts, who is a brother of Mrs. Beaman. The burial was in the Evarts family lot, in the Ascutney Cemetery.

The Beaman family were all present, with the exception of the eldest daughter, Mrs. Homes, who has just arrived in Italy. Among others present were Allen W. Evarts, Sherman Evarts, Mrs. Tweed, Judge Hpwland, and Mr. Knights of New York.

Immense Apple Crop Up State.

ALBION, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Orleans County harvested this year the biggest apple crop in its history, a full million barrels being put up. In addition to great quantities of bulk fruit shipped early in the season, the largest growers contracted for orchards at $1 per barrel for the fruit, but later prices advanced until $2.50 was finally paid. No fruit was wasted, even windfalls being barreled at $1 and $1.50 and shipped to cities for immediate consumption. The crop is estimated to have yielded $1,500,000 to the farmers. A new company was organized this week, headed by C. H. Baurenburg of New York, to build a cold storage plant with a capacity of 75,000 barrels of apples and 2,000 tons of cabbage, the latter having also become a great money-making crop.

Newport News Chief of Police Dropped.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 19.—The Police Board to-night decided to discharge the Chief of Police, S. J. Harwood, on the charge of neglect of duty. This is the result of an investigation lasting over three weeks, and instigated by Mayor A. A. Moss and the Rev. T. B. Hill, President of the Law and Order League. An appeal will be taken to the Corporation Court, under a special act passed by the last Legislature.

Rockefeller Helps Vermont Academy.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Dec. 19.—Vermont Academy, at Saxton's River, five miles from here, has received a communication stating that John D. Rockefeller will make a gift of $15,000 to the school, provided $75,000 additional be raised by the institution. An appeal has resulted in subscriptions aggregating $58,000, and it is believed the rest will come easily.

Over $100,000 in Gifts to Wellesley.

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 19.—At the close of the college term for the Christmas recess to-day, President Caroline Hazard of Wellesley College announced donations to the institution aggregating more than $100,000. The names of the donors are not given. Some of the benefactions are: $5,000 toward a gymnasium, the interest on $50,804 to endow the work of the Biblical History and Literature professorship, and $50,000 to endow the Kimball professorship of art.

Peter Sells, Circus Man, Divorced.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 19.—Peter Sells, the circus man, was to-day granted a divorce from his wife on the ground of gross neglect of duty. The amount of alimony agreed upon was kept secret by the parties interested, but from an authoritative source it was learned that the amount is $30,000, of which $20,000 is in real estate. All other suits which were pending as a result of the divorce case were dismissed.

Mrs. Lydia Mountford's Lecture.

Mrs. Lydia Von Finkelstein Mountford will lecture this evening at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church on "The Life of Christ." She will illustrate the lecture by living tableaux, in which life in Palestine will be depicted.

Lieut. Hobson's Condition.

Steady improvement is shown by Lieut. Hobson, who is convalescing in the Presbyterian Hospital from a severe attack of typhoid fever. No one is yet allowed to see him.

Lived to be 108 Years Old.

HARWICH, Mass., Dec. 19.—James A. Nichols, 108 years of age, died to-day of old age. He was a Welshman and had resided here for many years. He leaves three sons and two daughters.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Store Open Every Evening Until Christmas.

Handsome Oriental Rugs.

Here is a collection of Oriental Rugs, modern and antique, from which you can select a handsome and acceptable Christmas gift. The prices on these goods are very reasonable, in fact, far below what you would expect.

Antique Shirvans, 14.00.
Sizes about 3x6; finest Persian weaves; value $20.00.

Antique Moussouls, 20.00 and 22.50.
All silky, long naps and handsome colors; desirable sizes, such as 3 1-2x7 2-3; worth $35.00 and more.

Antique Persian and Turkish Hall Rugs, Upward from 25.00.
Cabistans, Moussouls, Goenjes, &c.; all great value.

Bokharas, Upward from 13.50.
About 150 small sizes, antique and modern; many very rare ones among them; sizes about 3x4½. We wish to call special attention to this lot.

Third Floor, 59th St. Section.

Fine Sevres Vases—Special!

We were fortunate enough to secure 500 pairs of fine French Sevres Vases at very exceptionally low prices. They are artistically painted; many exclusive designs; mounted with green onyx and some with white. Some of these were exhibited at the Paris Exhibition. The entire lot will be placed on sale beginning to-morrow as follows:—

Lot 1—At $5.00, value $10.00.
Lot 2—At $5.75, value $11.00.
Lot 3—At $8.75, value $13.00.
Lot 4—At $11.50, value $20.00.
Lot 5—At $11.50, value $18.00.
Lot 6—At $12.98, value $25.00.
Lot 7—At $18.50, value $35.00.
Others ranging in price from $19.00 to $100.00.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts. | BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

RIGID INQUIRY INTO BELLEVUE METHODS

Patients of the Insane and Alcoholic Wards to be Examined.

Dr. Charles L. Dana Says There Has Been Steady Improvement in the Care of the Insane at That Hospital.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller announced yesterday that he would investigate thoroughly the allegations of Dr. Lent and Thomas D. Wright that patients in the insane and alcoholic wards of Bellevue Hospital are inhumanly and brutally treated. The Commissioner yesterday sent four deputies to interview, as far as possible, all the patients who were inmates of the wards during the time that Wright was a patient there. In all about 300 witnesses will be questioned, and it is hoped to obtain sufficient testimony to judge whether the accusations of Wright are well founded.

Commissioner Keller said yesterday: "There are about 300 persons who will be seen regarding the affair. Of course, if two-thirds of these persons say they have been well treated and well taken care of in the hospital, their testimony must necessarily have a great deal of weight. Should there be some who will make statements to the effect that they have been cruelly treated, or have seen others kicked and cuffed, then there will be a rigid investigation, in order to determine just who is guilty."

The Commissioner gave this reason for the discharge of Nurses Davis, Dean, and Marshall: "These men were nurses in the ward where Hilliard died, and were unable to explain how the man received the broken hyoid bone and the broken ribs, and they were discharged for not coming up to the requirements in their duty."

Dr. Charles L. Dana, President of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, said last night: "Without any doubt, the reports as to the management of the Insane Pavilion have been exaggerated. I know nothing about the present case of Hilliard and the nurses. It is a separate affair. I have watched the progress of the care of the Insane for twenty years, and there has been a steady improvement. There are trained nurses, and a pretty good service.

"Of course, when the nurses have to handle 3,000 or 4,000 cases of acute insanity each year, many of the patients being violent and raging, you can hardly expect them to avoid accident any more than you can expect a railroad to be free from accidents. The women's side of the pavilion is in splendid condition, with excellent nurses. The male side is not so satisfactory.

"I believe that the best plan for conducting the pavilion would be to have a regular house physician to look after the insane patients, a man who would visit the pavilion three or four times a day and look after the insane. At present one of the young physicians attached to the hospital is detailed to the pavilion for a certain time and then another takes his place. The plan of having a regular house physician has been recommended, but it has not been carried out on account of lack of funds.

"In a general way the situation at the hospital suggests the fact that Bellevue would be better out of politics. It ought to be put in charge of a Board of Governors, as is recommended by the Charter Revision Commission.

"I want to say that no criticism can rest on Commissioner Keller for the way he has conducted the hospital. His work has been most efficient and he has done more for the institution than any other Commissioner I ever knew."

Suit Against the Starch Trust.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 19.—A summons was issued from the Supreme Court this morning commanding the Sheriff of Otoe County to notify the Argo Manufacturing Company, the United Starch Company, and the National Starch Company to file their answer with the Supreme Court by Jan. 14 in the suit of the State against these companies for alleged violations of the trust laws. If answers shall not be filed by that time the motion of the Attorney General will be granted and an order issued nullifying the transfer of property. The action to-day is the second step in the suit begun in September by Attorney Ben Smyth against the defendant companies to annul an alleged combine.

Landfall Buries Three Men.

CHADRON, Neb., Dec. 19.—Three men were this afternoon buried beneath thirty-five feet of earth in an irrigation canal four miles east of this city. The names of the men are T. C. Burns of Montana, Staunch Burns, his son, and Woody Litchfield, a hired hand. T. C. Burns is a wealthy ranch and sheep owner, who came here recently and invested heavily in irrigable lands. Half the male population of this city has started for the scene of the accident with teams and shovels, hoping to rescue the men. It is thought, however, that the men cannot survive until released, the ground being a sandy loam in which they have probably been smothered.

Secretary Long to Build in Colorado.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 19.—John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, to-day purchased a site for a residence which he will immediately erect in this city. Mr. Long's daughters, who have been here for the past year for their health, will make this their permanent home.

BROTHERS SHOT BY DEPUTIES.

Both the Huffines Mortally Wounded in North Carolina.

WINSTON, N. C., Dec. 19.—Frank Huffines and his brother, whose Christian name was not learned, were shot and both mortally wounded at the home of their father, near Oakridge, Guilford County, about 6 o'clock this morning. The shooting was done by Deputy Sheriff J. W. Mooney and J. W. Waller of Kernersville. They were ordered to arrest the brothers on warrants charging them with being two of the parties who broke into and robbed a barroom near Kernersville on Sunday night.

When the officers went to the Huffines's home they were fired upon by the brothers. A number of shots were exchanged, but the deputies escaped injury. One of the wounded men died this afternoon, and the last report from the scene of the shooting was that the other one was dying.

To Found a "School of Health."

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Articles of incorporation of "The School of Health," to found and carry on a school of health in New York City, with branches in other cities, was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. It will be conducted as an educational and health institution for instruction in biology and the laws of health and to amplify the evil effects of tobacco, alcohol, and morphine upon the human system. The Directors are Dr. Egbert Guernsey, John J. Plunkitt, Dr. Ella A. Jennings, Sylvester M. Weimer of New York City; Mrs. E. C. Hazard, Shrewsbury, N. J., and George Donaldson, Cliffside, N. J.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Pierre Rogestvensky, Attaché of the Russian Legation, Washington; Sir William Kingston, Montreal; Col. Kitson, British Embassy, Washington.

HOLLAND—Gov. N. O. Murphy, Arizona; Capt. E. S. Grogan, London.

GRAND—Major A. McCook Guard, United States Army.

ALBEMARLE—Gen. W. S. Worth, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota; Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, United States Navy.

CONTINENTAL—A. C. Rogers, United States Marine Corps.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, rugs; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Jenner, J. E., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; D. Jenner, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. P. Dalzell, dress goods; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Fraley, Jacob, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Fraley, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Salomon, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Brylowski, notions and linings; Hotel Earlington.

Songer Brothers, Dallas, Texas; D. Oppenheim, domestic and dress goods; 13 Walker Street; Hotel Empire.

Furnell, J. E., Company, Baltimore, Md.; F. W. McCarthy, notions and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Reynolds, laces; W. C. Whitney, fancy goods and ribons; 454 Broome Street.

"Hillmans," Chicago, Ill.; E. R. Wolf, notions; 537 Broadway; Gerard House.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; E. M. Jennings, silks; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Ellis, A. C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. J. Geddes, millinery and laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain; variable winds.

The disturbance noted Tuesday night over Southern Texas moved to Southern Mississippi with increasing intensity, and rains have resulted in the Middle and West Gulf States and Tennessee; elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been generally fair. The storm will move east-northeasward, causing rain in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, extending to-night through the Middle Atlantic States. In New England fair weather will be followed by rain or snow to-morrow. On the New England coast fresh westerly winds will become variable. On the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be variable, and on the South Atlantic Coast fresh east to south, becoming northwest Friday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	45	36	36
6 A. M.	45	35	35
9 A. M.	50	34	37
12 M.	58	41	42
4 P. M.	52	48	47
6 P. M.	41	44	44
9 P. M.	40	41	42
12 P. M.	38	40	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:
Printing House Square.....40½
Weather Bureau.....40
Corresponding date 1899.....47
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 49 degrees at 2:40 P. M. The minimum temperature was 32 degrees at 7 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.12, and at 8 P. M. 30.11. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .72 and at 8 P. M. .63.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, Dec. 19.—Fire to-day destroyed the works of the Middletown Pump Company. Estimated loss, $50,000.

BUFFALO, Dec. 19.—A large paint shop and several lumber piles belonging to the New York Central Company at East Buffalo were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated to be $20,000. Three passenger cars were burned.

The Plight of the Democracy and the Remedy

By Former President

GROVER CLEVELAND

The Audience of the Diplomats, by Hon. John W. Foster. United States Ministers and their amusing struggles with the etiquette and customs of Foreign Courts.

Our Cities in the 20th Century. Chicago—Its Present and its Future, by Mayor Carter H. Harrison.

Tales of the Banker, by Hon. James H. Eckels, former Comptroller of the Currency. The good and bad that bankers do; how financiers fall, and why banks fail.

In this week's (December 22) number of

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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MRS. BATHGATE FORGAVE.

Generous to Her Husband, Who Sued for Divorce—All Charges Denied.

Vice Chancellor Emery at Jersey City has reserved decision in the divorce suit brought by James Bathgate of the Park National Bank, Manhattan, against his wife, Grace, which was concluded yesterday.

Dr. C. F. Adams, whose name was mentioned by Mrs. Barbara Bathgate, the complainant's mother, testified that he had never visited Mrs. Grace Bathgate except professionally. When he sent in his bill Bathgate said: "If you do not stop dunning me I will drag your name into my divorce suit."

"What did you reply?" asked counsel.

"I told him that if he uttered another threat like that I would strangle him." Bathgate gave him a note for $28.25, which comes due on Dec. 24.

Miss Frances Seitz, who was a dressmaker at the Bathgate home, testified that Atwood, the corespondent, never came to the house except in the evening and in Mr. Bathgate's company.

Mrs. Lucy Atwood testified that Bathgate frequently called at her house and took her son to his own home.

Leland M. Atwood denied all the charges made against him.

He told of an incident at the Bathgate house when Mr. and Mrs. Bathgate and himself were going to witness the fireworks display for Admiral Dewey's return. Just as they were about to leave Mr. and Mrs. Bathgate had some words. Mrs. Bathgate suddenly ran from the porch to the lawn, where she fell in a faint. Mr. Bathgate made no move to help his wife, so Atwood went to her assistance. He lifted her up and carried her to the porch, and left her there, he going into the house for some brandy. When he returned with the brandy he found Mr. Bathgate rubbing his wife's temples. Witness said he remained in the house until 8 A. M., helping Mr. Bathgate to look after his wife.

Mrs. Bathgate, in her own defense, denied all of her husband's charges. She said that once she had found her husband and Miss Avis Carter, one of the plaintiff's witnesses, in a room together, but admitted that she allowed the girl to remain in the house, and even to share her bed, and that she also took Miss Carter to New York and bought for her a cloak, the bill for which was sent to Mr. Bathgate.

Her husband in a jealous rage once threatened to kill her. Two years ago she went to New York and bought shaving utensils to give to her husband at Christmas. That evening they were out of coal. She borrowed some and paid a boy 10 cents for carrying the coal to her house. At the supper table Bathgate asked why she had paid the boy 10 cents, and in a rage he threw at her the platter that held the turkey. The plate went close by her face. Her husband walked around and struck her on the face, knocking her against the wall and making a mark on her face. She had no affection for her husband now, she said. She had lost affection for him after Avis Carter came to her house. Mrs. Bathgate fainted after leaving the witness stand.

RUNAWAY WIFE IS BACK.

Mrs. Duncan Forgiven by Her Husband and Welcomed Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 19.—The wife of John Duncan of Dayton, who ran away with George Matthews, her husband's farmhand, has returned, divorce proceedings have been stopped, and the couple have kissed and made up. It all came about through the good offices of Justice John M. Lucas of Prospect Plains. Mrs. Duncan drew $300 of her husband's money to defray the expenses of her trip and also contracted several bills.

Yesterday afternoon Justice Lucas and Mr. Duncan met the elopers on the road near Jamesburg and followed them in a carriage nearly to Helmetta, where they overtook the couple. The Justice had a long conference with the woman, and she finally made up her mind to return to her home. She and her husband kissed there and then and made up.

TELEGRAPH LINES AT AUCTION.

Three Miles Western Union and Postal Company's Equipment May Be Sold for Taxes.

Writs of attachment will be posted on three miles of telegraph and telephone poles in Union Hill, N. J., to-day, and unless the companies pay their tax bills their entire property will be put up at public auction on Saturday. The corporations are the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph Company, and the Hudson Telegraph Company.

Collector Knox says they are all in arrears for three years' taxes. The local officers of the companies claim that the taxes for this period have been exorbitant. The Collector has no right to attach their property, they say, and if he does they intend to appeal to the court for protection.

"All three companies have been taxed at the same rate as private property holders," said Collector Knox last night, "and the officials of the town have instructed me to proceed against them as I am doing. The property will find ready purchasers at the auction we are assured. The corporations know this, and the threats they are making against me are nothing else but bluff."

SMALLPOX IN JERSEY CITY.

Public School Closed and About 200 Pupils Vaccinated.

Public School No. 6, at St. Paul and Central Avenues, Jersey City, was closed yesterday and fumigated because one of the pupils was taken with smallpox. He is Cuno Woerner, fourteen years old, of 535 Newark Avenue.

About 200 of the 1,600 children in the school were vaccinated.

Albert Mansfield, twenty-six years old, of 595 Pavonia Avenue, was also prostrated by the disease, and he and Woerner were removed to the Hospital for Contagious Diseases at Snake Hill.

RECTOR JUDD RESIGNS.

Has Succeeded in Rehabilitating St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City.

The Rev. Archibald M. Judd, rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, has sent his resignation to Bishop Starkey. Mr. Judd said yesterday that he should not leave for two months. His only reason for resigning, he said, was that he had completed the work of reorganising the church, and other work of the same kind awaited him in other fields.

St. Matthew's is the oldest church in Jersey City. It was organized Aug. 21, 1808. It was at one time the most fashionable church in the city, but the old members have moved to the Heights, and the parish was not prosperous until Mr. Judd's methods were effective.

Young Mother Kills Herself.

Christina Wild, twenty-two years old, wife of Morris Wild, 39 Bowers Street, Jersey City, committed suicide last night by taking carbolic acid. Before killing herself she tried to kill her fifteen-months-old baby, Mabel, by forcing some of the acid down the child's throat, but only succeeded in burning its mouth. The child was sent to Christ Hospital, and will recover.

Minister Pleads for Brooklyn Boys.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 19.—The Rev. Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, appeared in the Union County Court of Common Pleas to-day before Judge Vail and made a plea for leniency on behalf of John King and Louis Mahoney, both of Brooklyn. They pleaded guilty to stealing silverware from the rectory, after receiving financial aid. Dr. Glazebrook asked that they be released under suspension of sentence. King, he said, had once been a cadet at West Point. Judge Vail sentenced them to two years in prison, though he had intended to make the sentence ten years.

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Another Case at Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 19.—Sarah Koch, sister of Henry Koch, developed smallpox to-day. Her brother was stricken some days ago. She had been quarantined in the same house as her brother.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night:

12:55 A. M.—$62, West Eighteenth Street; owner, Herzog Brothers; damage, $10.

3:05 A. M.—Quarry Road and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; owner, J. M. Bowers; damage, $2,500.

3:50 A. M.—590 Broadway; owner, M. J. Budenweiser; damage, $300.

4:15 A. M.—108 Wooster Street; owner, Frank Strauss; damage, $200.

10:40 A. M.—1,927 Broadway; owner, M. K. Golding; damage, $10.

11:40 A. M.—100 East One Hundredth Street; owner, Charles Bystar; damage, $1,000.

1:15 P. M.—Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; owners, Manhattan Railroad Company; damage, slight.

1:20 P. M.—Pell and Mott Streets; owner, John Drey; damage, $75.

5:30 P. M.—344 Cherry Street; owner, Rose Franklyn; damage, $50.

6:30 P. M.—131 Ridge Street; owner, A. Elser; damage, $50.

7:15 P. M.—246 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; owner Edward Salter and others; damage, $75,000.

9:05 P. M.—117 Bleecker Street; owner, M. Urback; damage, $100.

9:05 P. M.—3,872 Third Avenue; owner, A. Singer; damage, $1,000.

11:32 P. M.—68 and 70 Greene Street; owner, Empire Suit Company and others; damage, $40,000.

11:55 P. M.—161 Grand Street; owner, S. Riscoe; damage, $50.

11:56 P. M.—Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway; owner, New York Herald; damage, $100.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

ENGLAND AND THE CANAL.

It is fortunate that nobody on either side of the Atlantic is in the dark as to the motives of the Senatorial enemies of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. If the English believed that the mangling of the treaty was prompted by old-fashioned American hostility to everything British, a sentiment fostered for more than half a century in the schoolbooks of this Nation, they might take offense, and they would be only human if they retaliated by making all sorts of trouble for us in relation to the canal. But no American is excited and every Englishman is calm, for it is plain that the love of that once popular pastime known as twisting the British lion's tail enters only in the smallest degree if at all as a factor in the not very pleasant exhibition which the Senate is now making of itself before the world. The British Government will continue to be friendly, whatever the Senate may do with the treaty, for where no offense is meant none will be taken.

Great Britain may, indeed, be forced to reject the amended treaty, but that is precisely what the amenders want. They would be disappointed and disgusted if she should good-naturedly accept the Davis amendment and the Foraker amendments, to say nothing of further and worse changes that may be made before the Senate's revision of the treaty is sent to the President. They are conspiring to kill the treaty and the canal with it. That is the motive and intent of the Senatorial representatives of the Panama Canal interest and of the transcontinental railroad interests. The minor factor in the opposition is the rampant "Americanism" of a few bombastic ignoramuses, who take the same view of the canal that Mr. BRYAN takes of the free coinage of silver—that we must go about it without the aid or consent of any other nation. They want a canal, but they want it to be walled by American forts and covered by American cannon. But it is the enemies of the canal that are chiefly responsible for the mischief wrought upon the treaty. This is, of course, as well understood in official circles in England as it is by the general public here. The matter thus becomes a National and purely domestic scandal, about which the English have little or nothing to say.

It is indecent, however, for the other hostiles to describe Senator TILLMAN'S obstructive Panama resolution as a "strike." There ought to be honor enough among the foes of the inter-oceanic canal project to restrain them from exposing each other in this way. It is expected that the treaty will be ratified to-day, with the unnecessary and muddled Davis amendment, with the amendment declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be "superseded" by this convention, and with the other Foraker amendment striking out the provision that the treaty shall be offered to other nations for their assent. It remains to be seen whether the enemies of the canal consider this a stiff enough dose to insure rejection by England. If they fear that even with these changes she might accept the convention, they will show their hand by loading it down with further amendments that will leave no doubt either about England's action or their motives.

THE TERMS WITH CHINA.

If Great Britain had not so many troubles of her own, mainly connected with South Africa, more attention would doubtless have been given, during the present session of Parliament, to the condition of things in China. The full reports of the debates on the address to the throne are interesting and instructive, but they do not shed much light on this particular topic. Lord SALISBURY talked about it, literally "about it," in a mystifying and oracular way, winding up his remarks with a plump refusal to tell the House of Lords what the Government was "up to," for fear of endangering pending negotiations. He said that to give his programme would not only be to give away the secrets of the Government, which was objectionable, but also to betray the secrets of others, "which would be still more condemnable." But that Englishmen who have paid attention to the subject recognize that the United States has gained and maintained the leadership on this question, in spite of the declarations of part of the London press, is sufficiently shown. In the debate in the House of Commons Mr. JOSEPH WALTON proposed an amendment which paid the President's message the unusual compliment of adopting its sentiments, and almost its language:

> And we further humbly submit that no demand should be made on the Chinese Government for the punishment of Chinese officials which would not be equally imposed in the case of a European Power; and also that reparation should be sought in increased facilities to trade rather than by a money indemnity.

In his remarks in support of his amendment Mr. WALTON observed that "on the part of the United States we had a clear and definite declaration, of the most satisfactory character, representing exactly what Great Britain desired in China."

While the representative of the Government who replied cavilled at the statement that no demand should be made upon China which would not be made in the case of a European Power, and put his objection on the ground that no European Power had ever behaved as China had behaved, no objection was made to the adoption of the declared policy of the United States as the policy of Great Britain. It is, indeed, so obvious that British and American interests in this matter are the same that it would be astonishing to the point of inconceivableness to find that the two Governments were seriously disagreed as to the proper treatment of the Chinese situation.

CLEARING THE AIR IN FRANCE.

The passage of the Amnesty bill by the French Chamber early yesterday morning is in many respects the most important piece of legislation performed under the auspices of the Waldeck-Rousseau administration. It was a Government measure created by the "Cabinet of Republican Defense" for the sole purpose of promoting tranquillity in political, civil, and military life, of discouraging through absolute prohibition further indulgence in the personal, factional, and race hatreds which for a time had obscured all that was worthy and admirable in French public life. The first paragraph in the bill, which particularly pertains to the Dreyfus case, has already been fully explained. All criminal prosecutions which have been the outcome of the cause célèbre must cease, but the individual rights of DREYFUS as established by the pardon are in no wise impaired. He may, should he possess the proper evidence "unknown at the time of the trial," again seek complete justice at the hands of the Supreme Court of Appeal. But for his supporters as for his enemies the incident is closed.

In accordance with the plan of the Government the bill was very comprehensive. Its benefits apparently embrace every phase of sedition, riot, and personal crime which can in any way be attributed to the peculiar state of government and social conditions which prevailed in France prior to the present administration. It extends to offenses connected with strikes and even reaches the anti-Semitic riots inspired by MAX REGIS in Algiers. There is one point, however, which the measure could not reasonably be expected to cover, and that was the direct acts of treason committed against the republic, even though the men committing them denied any treasonable intent. But had the friends of MM. DEROULEDE, GUERIN, and MARCEL-HABERT been less demonstrative they might have caused an indulgent Government to modify the verdict of the Senatorial High Court of Justice and to have interpreted "treason" into merely "breaking the peace." In fact, the Government has intimated that it was quite ready to take this lenient view of a very serious matter, if only the Royalists, the Jew-baiters, the Nationalists, glorying under the self-applied term of "Patriots," would hold their tongues. But they would not, and the same motives which caused the Government to put an end to the Dreyfus business as a disturber of public peace also caused it to refuse the High Court cases admittance to the amnesty. The "Cabinet of Republican Defense" has solved a very difficult problem, and solved it in a way that must satisfy all but the insincere and the unreasonable.

THE MOROCCAN INDEMNITY.

The comparative promptness with which Morocco has paid the $5,000 indemnity for the murder of a United States citizen calls for some explanation. Incidentally it should serve as an example worthy of emulation by the Sultan of Turkey. The facts are as follows: On Thursday, June 28, MARCUS ESZAGUI, a native Jew of Fez, who had obtained American citizenship by residing in the United States, was proceeding on horseback from his store to his home in the Mellah, or Ghetto, when he met a Tafilet Arab who disputed the right of way with him. The Arab struck Mr. ESZAGUI a blow with a stick which felled him from his horse. While lying on the ground and fearing violence from the crowd which the cries of the Arab had assembled, ESZAGUI drew his revolver and fired twice at his assailant. The second shot took effect in the leg of a bystander. The crowd then fell upon him and beat and stoned him to death. When later they discovered that the wounded man was a holy Shereef, an attempt was made to burn the body of ESZAGUI then and there. At that moment, however, the authorities arrived upon the scene and the crowd was dispersed. The identity of the murdered man was soon after revealed, but, in spite of repeated representations made by the United States Consul in Tangier, no attempt was made to bring the guilty to justice.

It is doubtless true that the Moroccan Government made no effort to trace the crime for the reason that the attempt, if successful, would have been followed by a general outbreak of fanaticism, which would still further have complicated matters, and might have given the French Army in Algeria a sufficient excuse to invade the territory merely as a "protective measure." The occupation of the Algerian-Moroccan hinterland by the French had already caused the Sultan of Morocco to protest to the Powers—protests which so far have, we believe, brought forth no replies. About the middle of November Ambassador PORTER left Paris for Tangier on a "pleasure trip," which, however, produced some uneasiness among the popular French press. The new Sultan of Morocco is a young man of considerable ability, it is said. Possibly he realized that while he might gain little by settling the Eszagui affair at once, he had everything to lose by delaying a settlement. So he paid up, hoping, it may be, that he has thus created some claim to the good-will of the United States which may be exaggerated into moral support in the crisis that is rapidly approaching.

LOOTING IN CHINA.

The announcement that the French Government has refused to receive its share of the loot of Peking, obtained for it by the care of the French soldiers and marines, is a gratifying result of a just sense of shame. The announcement coincides, with almost comic accuracy, with the announcement that the Emperor of Germany has been cheering his returning braves at Berlin, and informing them that their heroic valor had attracted the admiring attention of the "great" Emperor, his esteemed grandfather.

What makes this coincidence comic is the fact that in such fighting as there has been in China the German contingent had no part. That was not at all their fault. It was due simply to their absence from the scene of hostilities. Had they been on the spot they would doubtless have comported themselves in the most valorous manner. But it is nevertheless the fact that they were not in at the fighting, but only at the looting. It is even understood that that letter, at once celebrated and obscure, in which Gen. CHAFFEE protested against their proceedings, and which was returned to the writer by Count VON WALDERSEE, "on account of its tone," pointed this contrast, and intimated that the men who had done the looting had not done the fighting, and that the participation of the later comers in the "punitive expeditions" had been confined to acts of arson, burglary, and murder committed upon helpless and unresisting Chinamen. If it be true that it was in this strain that the American General protested, it is no wonder that his protest should have been received with pain and anger by the German Field Marshal.

The dispatches about the French refusal to receive the loot attribute that refusal to Gen. CHAFFEE'S protest. It is more courteous as well as more probable to assume that it was the spontaneous recognition, on the part of the French Government, of the essential barbarism of the proceedings by which the loot had been acquired, and of the absurdity of any pretension to superior civilization on the part of the despoiler over the despoiled. Certainly it cannot be said that the French did not take part in such fighting as was needed for the rescue of the legations, in which, in fact, their gallantry and efficiency were conspicuous.

It is quite true that the so-called "Chinese Museum" in the château of Fontainebleau consists exclusively of France's "share" of the loot of the Summer Palace in Peking, obtained forty years ago. But the cases are different. All that loot was public property, and, according to the old notions, fair prize of war. And, in the second place, there was a war. We are not at war with China. All this arson, burglary, and murder belong to private and unauthorized war, which is only another name for crime. No foreigner has any more claim, internationally speaking, to the astronomical instruments of the Peking observatory, or to the furniture of the Imperial Palace, than he has to any private possession of any Chinaman who has the misfortune to possess anything that strikes his fancy. The sacking of the Summer Palace forty years ago was an act of belligerent vandalism, like the British burning of the Capitol at Washington in 1814, and less excusable only because it was half a century later. But the looting in China, from which the United States alone have kept themselves quite free, and against which Gen. CHAFFEE has protested, is not merely barbarous, but criminal; and it is gratifying to find it so emphatically rebuked by the Government of the French Republic.

A RED LIGHT SENATE.

The United States Senate Chamber will in future be known as the "Red Light District" of the National Capitol. Over its main entrance the Sergeant at Arms has erected three red lights, which will blush appropriately when the Senate is in executive session. The Sergeant at Arms does not, we believe, enjoy a popular reputation as a humorist, and we doubt if it occurred to him that he was perpetrating a grim joke on the august body of which he is an officer in thus illuminating its front door. Whether the symbol has in fact any part of the significance which it will have in the fancy of the initiated, we shall be better able to judge as the session develops.

To the bucolic mind, unfamiliar with the police slang of the large cities, the expedient of the Sergeant at Arms for signaling members of the House will have another significance. From time immemorial the red light has been a danger signal, and has flashed where danger existed. There have been times within recent years when the Senate has seemed to be a very unsafe arbiter of the National destinies, but it has never appeared necessary to hang a red lantern on a stake beside it to warn the public to shun it. If country visitors put this interpretation upon the red lights over the Senate Chamber door, we confidently hope they will have no better reason for doing so than is found in association of ideas.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Though The Marine Journal of this city regards the Ship Subsidy bill with enthusiastic favor, it draws the line at the proposition to place Representative BOUTELLE of Maine on the retired list of the navy with a Captain's rank and pay. It cordially admits that Mr. BOUTELLE has served his country long and faithfully, and that there is much in his case to excite sympathy, but it declares that, though some provision might properly be made for such a man so sadly afflicted, to put him on the navy list will establish a dangerous precedent, opening the door to many possible abuses. There is something in this view, ungracious as it is and slight as is the inclination in any quarter to make any serious opposition to the carrying out of the purpose upon which Congress has determined. The Marine Journal suggests that as Mr. BOUTELLE is a veteran of the civil war, having been present at the blockade of Charleston and the engagement with the Albemarle, and having an honorable discharge, there would be no impropriety in giving him a pension sufficient to meet his needs. But this, too, is open to some, though less, objection. There is no claim that the Congressman's ill-health is the result of his wartime service, and therefore, strictly speaking, he has no more right to a pension than to the rank and pay of a Captain. Mr. BOUTELLE has been long in public life. He has innumerable acquaintances, and almost as many friends. His State is noted for its appreciation of those who represent it faithfully in the National Legislature. In these circumstances it seems as if there should be no necessity for the present action—action that can be justly criticised for several sound reasons. Maine is not as rich as some of her neighbors, but she is not too poor to take care of her own, and she should not expect the Government to violate a sound principle in her behalf.

—Any professor of rhetoric who wants for use as an illustration or warning the very finest specimen of anti-climax that can be imagined, should promptly seize and carefully preserve the resolution in regard to the close of the nineteenth century which President GUGGENHEIMER presented in the Municipal Assembly on Tuesday. The author of the document gave freest rein to his fancy and his vocabulary in describing what has happened in the last hundred years and in prophesying the achievements of the hundred to come, and the result was eloquence of the good, old-fashioned sort that our grandsires liked so well and for which even the grandchildren of those grandsires still have a lurking admiration, despite their cynical refusals to take it seriously on any day except the Fourth of July. But what a descent was there from the towering flights of the "Whereases" to the "Resolved" upon which the writer had to settle at last! The triumphs of art and science had been detailed in glittering sequence, the future had been pictured in resplendent hues, and then—oh, it was really tragical!—Mr. GUGGENHEIMER had to close with a "Therefore, be it resolved" that a joint committee of the Council and the Board of Aldermen arrange for a proper celebration of the momentous and significant date so near at hand! The wild incongruity of exordium and peroration was not less obvious than lamentable, but, of course, the ever-ready Mr. BRIDGES had to remove the last faint chance that it would escape attention by rising in his place and solemnly asking, "Where does the Board of Aldermen come in?" Where, indeed! The inquiry which Mr. BRIDGES made for one reason will be made by everybody else for another, and that other—well, there is no need of going into that. Nothing would more surely tend to chill the emotions suitable for this season of the year than a disquisition on the qualities and abilities of New York's City Fathers, their relations to and their influence upon the progress and improvement of things in general. No such disquisition shall be attempted here, therefore, but instead we will repeat our admonition to the professor of rhetoric interested in anti-climaxes.

—Whatever The London Times says must, of course, be heard with the respect due to that paper's position in journalism, but it is permissible, nevertheless, to wonder what on earth it means when it suggests that if President MCKINLEY, in the matter of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, would appeal boldly from the Senate to the people, the latter would certainly support him. Over here we know how and why an English Premier "appeals to the people" after an important measure in which he is interested has been rejected by Parliament, but the advice of The London Times is almost enough to warrant the suspicion that a similar knowledge of American legislative methods is lacking there. Mr. MCKINLEY has just made our form of an appeal to the people, and the appeal was answered with an emphasis entirely satisfactory to him. At the same time the people utilized such opportunity as they had for changing the Senate to suit their notions of wisdom and propriety. That is the end of the matter, and the President, with such authority as he has, and the Senate, of such composition as it is, must do the best they can between them with the treaty. But presumably The London Times knows all this, and its curious phrase can hardly indicate anything more than an involuntary resort to familiar turns of expression, with a consequent inaccuracy that is rather one of form than of idea. Congress, so far as the President is concerned, is the people, and to it his appeals of one sort and another will be addressed. His present term of office is his last, whether it meets with popular approval or not, and nothing he could possibly do would give him more power than he now possesses.

—Until very recently the ideas associated with the mosquito were mostly humorous, not that the "little fly" was regarded by anybody as intrinsically amusing, but the harm done by his attacks was supposed to be so slight, as compared with the amount of mental irritation they produced, that the temptation to laugh at his victims, and therefore at himself, was a strong one. It is now more than suspected—by those best qualified to judge it is considered something more than highly probable—that the mosquito ought to be taken very seriously, indeed, as the habitual conveyor of malarial and possibly of other fevers from man to man, and yet the old inclination to make fun of him and his doings still persists. Surprising evidence of this is to be found in a story, printed by several of the medical journals, of a plan for driving malaria out of a big stretch of Italian territory. It is said that one Prof. GRASSI is to conduct the operations on a large scale, on the coast south of Naples. In a region covering some 30,000 square miles, we are gravely told, every house is to be provided with wire screens to the doors and windows, and all the inmates of these screened houses are to be kept indoors between sunset and sunrise. Those who, in spite of these precautions, are attacked by malaria will be isolated in mosquito-proof quarters and will be supplied with quinine free of cost. This tale looks very much like an attempt to make the mosquito-malaria theory ridiculous, which it is far from being. The equipment of any number of houses with wire screens would, of course, be a mere matter of expense, but how are the owners of the houses to be kept indoors between sunset and sunrise? To do so would require the posting of an army of guards, and the guards themselves would be without protection from the mosquitoes! Success in the banishment of malaria, if the new theory is correct, will be attained, not by imprisoning the inhabitants of malarial regions, but by extermination of the mosquitoes in those regions—a task, according to the experts, which is neither difficult nor expensive.

—This Brush will case is important, not so much because of the light it throws on the "Christian Science" method of separating the faithful—and their relatives—from money which the professional healers feel a capability for utilizing, as because of the confession forced from several of the professionals on the witness stand that, though they treat for hire cases of the most dangerous of contagious diseases, they make no reports to the health authorities of these diseases and take no precautions to prevent their spread. That is a phase of the subject in which the public has a vital interest, and the present revelations ought to inspire the action that has been so long and so mysteriously delayed.

Harlem Y. W. C. A. Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement as to the "Equality of the Sexes" found in the "Heard About Town" column for Dec. 17, brings a quiet smile to the face. There seems to be work for each, and room for improvement in each. Possibly the "complaining" is a confession of weakness on the one side.

Any one who has received the impression that the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association is going to rapid decay is invited to call and investigate. The association is young (organzed in 1891) and is not growing rich on the tuitions received, which, in fact, do not cover all expenses. In the four years the new building has been in use steady improvements have been made, and evidences of decay will hardly be found. As to the "penny wise and pound foolish" policy, the available penny has not been despised.

It is proverbial that those who pay the least and work the least for an object are the ones who find the most fault. Any one wishing to know the amount paid by the dissatisfied one for membership, tuition, locker, shower baths, &c., may have a surprise in store by calling at the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association. We invite comparison with other gymnasiums in the city as to expenses and advantages, actual as well as on paper.

In regard to the gymnasium being the chief attraction of the place—the membership of the association is 1,020; there are 293 in the gymnasium classes, the majority coming twice a week; 305 in the educational classes, coming two, three, and four times per week; 50 in the boarding department, several of whom have made it their home since the building was first opened; a noon lunch and rest room, patronized by from 50 to 100 each working day, and an employment bureau doing very active work.

If there are tired ones at the helm, it is not a constitutional condition, but the result of much work accomplished as well as projected, which in some places is done by the investment of the pound instead of the penny.

It is always easier to criticise than to do. A criticism made to the public in general instead of to the parties responsible does not show a spirit of helpfulness. The business woman is not a finished product, but one in process of evolution. Give her a little time; her education is progressing. In the meantime, investigation and criticisms direct are invited. A MEMBER.

New York, Dec. 19, 1900.

The Check Becomes a Memorandum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to labor, time, stationery, and expense attending the return receipts for payments received, I beg to suggest through you to the merchants of the United States the use of a method employed by one of my customers, namely, printing on the back of each check, "The amount of this check is in payment of —," and about seven lines thereunder for writing, "Bill, 12-4, 1900, $1,300, less — per cent., &c.

G. A. KOOS.

New York, Dec. 18, 1900.

The Libel on Indianapolis.

From The Indianapolis (Ind.) Press.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has such a comprehensive and exact view of the natural gas situation here that The Press cannot improve upon its answer to the Indianapolis Gas Company's reflections upon the city, and prints the article—"Libeling a Community"—in full.

NUGGETS.

So Much is Sure.

It is claimed on excellent authority that, at all events, the candles used by the Bishop of Fon du Lac at the late much-criticised ceremonials were not Roman.—Boston Transcript.

Unreturned.

"I'd have had a fine library by this time if I hadn't been so sentimental."

"What do you mean?"

"I have lent nearly all my books to girls who never returned them."—Chicago Record.

Unattainable Fields.

"Have you ever thought of the people who might be inhabiting the planets in distant space?"

"No," answered Mr. Cumrox. "What's the use? We couldn't get at them to sell them goods or civilize them."—Washington Star.

An Impressionist Effect.

"They gave Briggs the job of hanging the pictures at the club, and he hung an impressionist painting upside down."

"Well?"

"Nobody detected the blunder until the artist visited the club."

"What did he say?"

"He said it was all right."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Censored.

"Wait!" exclaimed the first Londoner, stopping before The London Times's office, "let's read these bulletins about the situation in South Africa."

"No," replied the other, much disgruntled; "I want to know nothing at all about it."

"Then you ought to read these; they're official."—Philadelphia Press.

THE CHRISTMAS DOLL.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

They have clothed my figure in silk and lace;
In a window, where all may see,
They have stood me up in my dainty grace
For the throngs to look at me.
I watch the thousands that hurry by,
The wistful faces that peer
With longing glances—Ah! hear them sigh,
And whisper, "How sweet!" "How dear!"

There are drums and toys and a hundred lights,
Spangles and blocks and books,
But what does she care for the other sights,
The sad little girl who looks
At the snowy lace of my dainty dress
And the wax of my crimson cheek,
At the careful curl of each golden tress
And my lips that seem to speak?

I like her better than all the rest,
Who stand and stare each day;
I long to lie with my head on her breast
And hear what her heart would say;
I trust that the fates have seen her, too,
Her story of longing read,
And will carry me unto her arms so true
Some night in her pauper bed!

I know she will look with a glad surprise
In the morn when she awakes,
That the joy of her heart will glow in her eyes
For a thousand children's sakes,
And the sun will shine in her sunless home
As it never has shone before,
While her dream of the fairy, the elf and gnome
Will sing to her o'er and o'er!

You may fancy it dull for a doll to be
Dressed up in a window fine,
With laces and silk and a smile of glee
In her eyes with their glassy shine;
You may think it a bore for a doll to pose
Where thousands of faces peer—
Some with the cheek of the damask rose,
And some with the stain of a tear.

But, oh! it is sweet for the thought it brings
Of the happiness I may bear
Some morn to a little sad bundle of things
Asleep in an attic bare;
Of the joy and the bliss and the love and light
The giver who gives me may
Send forth in the beautiful dreams of the night
To banish her sorrow away!

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS

Peculiarities Noted in the French Performances at the Garden.

Clyde Fitch a Busy Man These Days—Are We to Have Still More "Book Plays"?

In the rural retreat of Marguerite Gautier and Armand Duval, as it is represented at the Garden Theatre, there are two doors at the back opening abruptly on a garden. Beyond is exhibited that same English country lane which also does duty as the back cloth in two scenes of "La Tosca." Between the doors is a fireplace with a mantel surmounted by a mirror, and in the mirror, or through it, (for one's vision, in this case, goes like Alice in the story, through the lobking glass,) that same country lane is observed. In other words, the mirror is merely a gauze-covered opening in the scene, and there is no "backing." The effect is peculiar and disconcerting, and acting quite as powerful and graphic as Mme. Bernhardt's and M. Coquelin's is required to hold the attention of the spectator in the circumstances.

It is curious that the only dramatic performances given in any centrally situated theatre in Manhattan in which such inadequate pictorial accessories would be tolerated are these, for which the tickets cost $5. The only really well-mounted and wholly well-acted play in the series, thus far, has been "L'Aiglon." When Scarpia was stabbed by Floria, in the performance of "La Tosca" the other night, he fell partly upon a sofa which broke down under the weight of his body. When the curtain fell on that thrilling episode, after Tosca had crawled away from the room in which her victim was lying, it was raised again on the instant, discovering M. Coquelin and his distinguished associate in art bowing, hand-in-hand, with the crucifix, which had been reverently put on Scarpia's breast, lying on the floor in front of them. Before the third recall the crucifix had been lifted from the floor, but the incongruity of its presence there had already produced a sort of uncanny effect.

There are few first-rate or even second-rate actors in the supporting company. Mme. Patry, who came here first with Coquelin and Jane Hading in 1888, and was strikingly successful in many plays, especially "Les Surprises du Divorce," is a wholly competent performer, of course, but her Prudence is an exceedingly pale bit of acting these days, under Bernhardt's new rule of repressing her associates. She is permitted no characteristic note in her dress now, and much of the old "business" has been suppressed.

Deneubourg, who was here with Mme. Bernhardt five years ago, is a generally wooden juvenile. Perhaps put on cold act Christian in "Cyrano" with more fervor. Certainly no one ever has acted Armand Duval with less. Desjardins is a good actor, who is excellent as Metternich and de Guiche. Deschamps, the low comedy man, who has recovered from his illness, is a conventional actor much given to mugging and extravagant gesticulation. Mme. Mea is an agreeable and skillful actress.

Clyde Fitch is a hard-worked man these days. He is rehearsing two companies in new plays, both of which will have their first performances early in January. "The Climbers," to be produced by Amelia Bingham at the Bijou Theatre, with a cast including Miss Bingham herself, Frank Worthing, Robert Edeson, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Annie Irish, Clara Bloodgood, and Minnie Dupree, is a four-act comedy of modern life, said to be entirely original in plot, characterization and development, and to be akin to the "problem play," at which the old-fashioned critics always rear and shy. But "problem play" is only a term, like "dude" and "strenuous life," which means nothing at all. Any good play contains some sort of a problem and its solution.

The other piece, "Capt. Jinks of the Horse Marines," is a three-act comedy, which takes its title from William Horace Lingard's old song. The action passes in this city in the year when that song was new, and the Academy of Music on Fourteenth Street, rebuilt after the fire of 1866, was the splendid home of Italian opera and was still called "new." The heroine is an American girl who has studied music abroad and returns to her native land to sing in opera. The trend of the piece is mirthful, with always a hint of sentiment. The principal part was designed for Ethel Barrymore, who will act it in Philadelphia Jan. 7, and a fortnight later, probably, in this city.

The hearty and prodigiously amiable personality of Burr McIntosh is again put to good account in "Janice Meredith" at Wallack's. He represents Philemon Hennion, the country gawk with a good heart, of countless plays and books; the son of a Tory and a British officer all through the piece, with no end of folly and grotesquery, but his heart distinctly and immovably in the right place. He is drugged by the villain and carried out just before the last curtain, and his departure in such an unpleasant predicament is a cause for regret.

The part is not quite so flamboyant as the utterly impossible cowboy in Mr. Fitch's burlesque of ranch life, "The Cowboy and the Lady," but it does very well. Mr. McIntosh has an egg broken in his pocket in Act I., wears a new helmet which makes him look like a jovial chanticleer in Act II., refuses to shoot the hero with his property pistol in Act III., and is finally exhibited as a sentimental and self-sacrificing friend of innocence and virtue.

Is it possible, after all, that dramatizations of novels fresh from the presses are not shortly to grow in disfavor and the dramatist who makes plays out of his own materials, artistically, is not to soon get the encouragement he deserves? So shrewd an observer of the commercial side of theatricals as Elisabeth Marbury seems to think so. This energetic lady has long been the agent here of the society of French dramatic authors, of some of the English men and women who write plays, and of a few American playwrights. She has now, temporarily let us hope, enlarged her trade by establishing a "book play" department, in the conduct of which she will be helped by Jeannette L. Gilder. Miss Marbury announces that she will now be able to get books for quick dramatization fresh from the griddle, and that she has made arrangements to work in the swiftest fashion with all the publishers of note in the country. This is somewhat alarming.

The plays made from novels, however, are generally very poor plays, and while the same objection does not hold against the quick dramatization of contemporary ephemeral publications as it does against the ruthless subjection of literary masterworks to the hands of hack playwrights, still the signs surely are that the multitude is getting rather tired of dramatizations of books.

The work has been encouraged by the publishers, of course, quite as much as by the theatre managers. Both trades share in the profits, and while the play indirectly advertises the book, the publishers are now going further and getting out new editions of their books which directly advertise the play. A Mary Mannering edition of "Janice Meredith" and a Maude Adams edition of "The Little Minister," illustrated with photographs of the actresses in character, are amusing signs of the times, but a theatrical edition of "Vanity Fair" with pictures of a stage player in the character of Rebecca, fairly makes one shudder, as Lamb shuddered at the epitaph ranking Garrick with Shakespeare in Westminster Abbey.

Sir Henry Irving said some wise things the other day in regard to fashions in plays and the rivalry of the artistic and the commercial drama. He declared that purely commercial theatricals failed to pay as often, in proportion, as artistic ventures.

"The dramatic tide," he said, "has its flow, like other tides, and you cannot be sure that a particular policy, although it may enjoy an enormous success for a considerable period, will always be an advancing and never a receding wave. Nobody has found the philosopher's stone. No theatrical manager has discovered a type of play that he can go on repeating with a positive certainty that it will always please the public. But to say that this is a total discouragement of artistic conditions on the stage is to draw a very hasty conclusion from the mutability of human affairs."

THE OPERA SEASON.

"Tannhaeuser" Performed at the Metropolitan Opera House.

For the second night of the season of opera in several foreign tongues at the Metropolitan Opera House, Mr. Maurice Grau offered "Tannhäuser und die Saengerkrieg auf Wartburg," grand romantic opera in three acts, the book and the music by Wilhelm Richard Wagner, first performed at the Royal Court Theatre in Dresden on Oct. 19, 1845. This very old work has been heard in this city many times, and is now familiar to all operagoers. There was considerable controversy about it at one time, but since a certain Mr. Rowbotham, an English commentator, announced that the Wagner bubble had burst, the publics of most of the large cities in the world have decided that there really was no cause for excitement. "Tannhäuser," accordingly, comes along every season in its place in the scheme of performances, and seems not to have lost its attractions. The world looks on without serious questionings, except in the final scene, which is yet too tragic to be received with ease in polite society.

It cannot be said that there were any revolutionary features in last night's performance. The principal rôles were in the hands of persons whose intepretations have not now to be made known to New York operagoers. With M. Ernst van Dyck as the wandering hero, Mme. Ternina as the saintly Elizabeth, the courtly M. Plançon as Hermann of Thuringia, the patron of song, and Mr. Theodore Bertram as Wolfram, the high-minded singer of mediaevil epics, things unheard-of were not at all likely to happen. Last night M. van Dyck was in uncommonly good voice, and the results were most delectable. His Tannhäuser is a noble conception, a genuinely tragic figure, and needs only the medium of a finished vocal art to make it imposing. When the singing is better than usual the gods must be praised, for M. van Dyck is a dramatic personality.

It would be easy to rhapsodize about Mme. Ternina's Elizabeth, but rhapsody is not criticism. Suffice it to say that she fulfilled every requirement of the part. In tenderness and womanliness she was most convincing, while her delivery of the music was distinguished by the utmost refinement and detail of style. Mme. Ternina is a great artist. As Venus Miss Susan Strong lacked the requisite beauty of tone, but she gave an intelligent impersonation, and was especially successful in showing the real feeling of the goddess toward Tannhäuser. M. Plançon repeated his dignified and effective performance of the Landgrave, and Mr. Bertram sang the music of Wolfram beautifully. If last night was a fair sample of what he is going to give us this season, we may be very glad that he has returned.

Mr. Walter Damrosch conducted the performance. He was cordially received by the audience, and read the score with satisfying knowledge, with understanding, and genuine warmth. He deserves the heartiest praise for his work, and the orchestra responded to his demands with skill. Taking it all in all, the performance of "Tannhäuser" last night was one of uncommon beauty and eloquence. Those who gave it and those who received it are alike to be congratulated.

MME. SEMBRICH'S RECITAL.

Entertainment for the Benefit of the George Junior Republic.

A song recital by Mme. Sembrich for the benefit of the George Junior Republic will be given at Carnegie Hall next Saturday afternoon. The George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y., was founded by Mr. William R. George, and through his efforts has accomplished a great success in making useful citizens out of boys and girls.

The government of the republic is by the citizens themselves. The constitution is modeled after that of the United States, and the laws are those of the State of New York. All the executive offices are filled by the youthful citizens, who take great pride in their positions. A police force is one of the features. Improvements have been made in the accommodations at Freeville in the last three years, but the facilities are not equal to the demand. There are 1,300 applicants on the waiting list, and it is to extend the benefits of the little republic that aid is sought. Tickets are on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square. Reserved seats, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, and boxes, $15 and $25.

Mme. Sembrich will render a selection of classical German and international folksongs, with Mr. Isidore Luckstone at the piano.

MR. KREISLER'S VIOLIN RECITAL.

When Moritz Rosenthal, the Roumanian piano whirlwind, made his first appearance before the connoisseurs of Gotham in the Fall of 1888 he was assisted in his concerts by a boy, who played the violin. This boy was an awkward youth, and the long Hessian boots which he wore did not add to the grace of his bearing, for they seemed to make him heavy-footed. But it was conceded that the boy had a talent for playing on the violin. The boy has come back. He is no longer a boy, but a man, a big, broad-shouldered fellow, with pointed moustachios and a pair of intense, flashing dark eyes that tell of a world of passion. He made his reappearance here at the recent concert of the Philharmonic Society, but at that time the interst of those who make public their impressions of musical performances was absorbed by a weird and powerful and disturbing composition by the wild man of Munich, Richard Strauss; and so the violinist, Fritz Kreisler, was passed by with the slightest mention.

Yesterday afternoon, however, Mr. Kreisler gave a recital at Mendelssohn Hall and there was ample opportunity to take the measure of the grown artist. His programme was well suited to a full revelation of his powers. It comprised a suite by Bach, Vieuxtemps's second concerto, short pieces by Mozart, Nardini, Corelli, and Chaminade, (the last arranged by Mr. Kreisler,) and the violinist's own transcription of Paganini's "No Piu Mesta," itself a transcription. The fact that this composition in its original form was not hard enough to satisfy this young man might lead to a suspicion that technical agility constituted the extent of his claim to consideration. But this would be a false assumption. It is true that Kreisler is a technical wonder worker. He plays with great dash and assurance and attacks alarming difficulties with a boldness that must astonish more cautious players. He shows uncommon recklessness in rushing up the finger board to the high positions, but his seemingly wild shots at harmonics only rarely miss their mark.

He plays a very fast and clear staccato, and his double stopping is clean and generally accurate. It must be admitted, however, that his intonation is not always impeccable. It has uncomfortable moments. His tone is big, but neither noble nor melting. It is a heroic tone, and its robustness is well paired with the performer's general style of playing. The suave and serene do not appear to lie comfortably within the grasp of this violinist. He is happiest when he is storming the heights, when he can declaim in rhapsodical passages or flash along in chromatic trickeries and hazardous leaps. But behind all his work there is warmth of temperament which prevents his playing from descending to the level of a mere technical display. His warmth is communicative, and he should always be heard with interest, albeit the mature hearer will surely long for more of the repose and finish and authoritative poise of a refined art.

NEW THEATRE FOR NEW YORK.

Pabst Brewing Company Agrees to Build One on "The Circle."

DETROIT, Dec. 19.—A contract was signed here to-day by E. D. Stair, part owner of the Stair Circuit of Theatrical Enterprises, in which the Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee agrees to erect a hotel and theatre on "The Circle," in New York City, at a cost of $700,000. The contract embraces a lease of the theatre to E. D. Stair, who will operate the same as a popular priced family theatre.

The building will be 100 by 140 feet in size, the longest side fronting on Fifty-ninth Street. The entrance to the theatre will be opposite the Columbus Monument on "The Circle." The hotel will be operated on the European plan. It is said that C. J. Whitney of this city may be associated with Mr. Stair in the management of the theatre.

The representatives of the Pabst Brewing Company in this city confirmed the report that their company would construct a hotel and theatre on the above property. Deeds have been signed, and the erection of the theatre will begin early in January, and it is expected to have the building completed and ready for occupancy about Oct. 1 next.

MYSTERY OF MUDDLE IN PEKING EXPLAINED

Word "Irrevocable" Was Reinserted in the Joint Note.

Mr. Conger Declared State Department Had Changed Its Mind—Says Cable Error Caused Him to Do So.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The whole story of the bungle at Peking is now known, and it is apparent that there have been some very queer doings in that capital.

The mystery of why Great Britain believed that the word "irrevocable" was not in the protocol when she intimated that she would sign it is solved. The word had been stricken out of the protocol, not on the demand of Great Britain, but on the demand of the United States, and the word was not in the copy of the treaty received at the British Foreign Office, nor in that received at Washington. Both nations intimated their willingness to sign the protocol and then the word was reinserted at Peking.

Furthermore, it was not Great Britain who first protested against the word "irrevocable." It was the United States, and the United States has been protesting against that word all along, and has from the first refused to sign any treaty in which the word appeared. The impression has gone forth that Great Britain protested against the word and that the United States fell in line and backed her up. The fact is that the United States made a vigorous protest and Great Britain has followed her lead. The other powers are united in demanding the retention of the word.

When the protocol was drawn up and submitted to the United States Government the latter was not satisfied with all its provisions, but decided to accept them for the sake of harmony. There was one word, however, which the State Department felt that it could not accept even for that reason. It was the word "irrevocable." The United States means to stand by the demands, but it objected to being bound to go to war with China if a single clause of the protocol should be rejected. This was the obvious meaning of "irrevocable."

The protest of the United States met with stubborn opposition from all the powers except Great Britain. The powers indicated their belief in the importance of the word by the vigor with which they insisted upon its retention. There was ground for suspecting that some of them were anxious for its retention for the very contingency which the United States so deprecated, and that there was a desire in some quarters to commit all the powers to war in case any of the demands were rejected.

The position of the United States was made known to Great Britain, and that power heartily approved of it. Sir Ernest Mason Satow was instructed to demand the erasure of the dangerous word. There was a hard and bitter fight at Peking, but at last the inflexible opposition of the United States and Great Britain proved successful. They resolutely refused to sign any protocol which contained the word "irrevocable," and, finding that they could not be moved, the other powers reluctantly surrendered and assented, with great unwillingness, to the excision of the word. The protocol, with this word left out, was then sent to the United States by Minister Conger and to Great Britain by Minister Satow. The United States announced that it would sign the agreement, and Great Britain intimated that she would order Minister Satow to do the same.

Then came the surprising delay in Great Britain's signature. It was not understood at the time, and was attributed to simple slowness, but the truth was that Great Britain was in receipt of information of which the United States was ignorant. Minister Satow had communicated the news to his Government, but Minister Conger had not.

What had happened was this: Just as the Ministers were preparing to sign the agreement the word "irrevocable" was reinserted. Minister Conger appeared at the meeting of the envoys and announced that the United States had changed its attitude; that it was now willing to have the word reinserted, and that he had received instructions to that effect and would join with the other envoys.

The envoys of all the other powers but one were delighted at this unexpected acquisition. Minister Satow vigorously protested, and declared that his Government would under no circumstances consent. This did not weigh with the other envoys. It is a singular and significant fact that, although the combined opposition of the United States and Great Britain had seemed to the other powers important enough to make them reluctantly surrender their position, they were ready to pay no attention to Great Britain when the United States was on their side. Apparently they were willing to get along without Great Britain's signature if the United States was on their side. Sir Ernest made it perfectly plain that they would not get the British signature. They overrode his objections and prepared to sign the agreement.

Sir Ernest telegraphed the news to his Government, where it produced absolute stupefaction. The news was presently communicated to the State Department by Great Britain. At the State Department it was regarded as incredible. It was not considered possible that Minister Conger would have deliberately disobeyed his instructions, although he was known to favor making the protocol as vigorous and mandatory as possible. Great Britain was assured that the State Department had nothing to do with Mr. Conger's behavior, and some strong telegrams were sent to the American Minister by his superiors at Washington. He was asked to explain the story of Minister Satow, and was reminded that his instructions positively required him to dissent from any protocol containing the word "irrevocable."

It was not until yesterday that Minister Conger's explanation was received. He declared that there had been an error in the transmission through the cable of one of the State Department's dispatches. It was a dispatch reminding him that he must insist on the exclusion of the word, and as he read it he was to insist on the retention of the word.

This was explained to the British Foreign Office yesterday by Ambassador Choate, and renewed instructions have been sent to Minister Conger. It is believed that when the other powers understand that Great Britain and the United States are united they will again yield, although they will naturally be displeased.

BRITISH DEMANDS AGREED TO.

The Main Points of the Joint Note as Now Decided On, So Far as Can Be Gathered.

PEKING, Dec. 19.—At a meeting of the foreign Ministers late this evening everything in regard to the terms of the joint note was agreed to, including the British modifications.

The Ministers refuse to disclose anything in connection with the matter, believing that the home Governments should give the particulars to the public.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—While nothing had been heard from Mr. Conger up to a late hour to-night, regarding the agreement said to have been reached in Peking as to the terms of the joint China note, the officials confidently hope that the statements are correct, and that the way is now paved for its formal presentation to the Chinese plenipotentiaries. The officials here are unable to say just what the "British modifications" referred to are, but it is believed they rested upon the exclusion of the word "irrevocable."

The Chinese peace envoys will receive a reasonable time within which to consider the demands made, and then will follow the formal negotiations for the settlement of the peace terms.

Officials here still decline to make public the text of the note agreed on, but it is believed that the following points cover the essential features of the agreement:

The punishment of the officials guilty of the Boxer outrages.

The payment of indemnity for the wrongs inflicted by the Boxers to the persons, corporations, and societies which have suffered.

The revision of commercial treaties.

Some reform in the Tsung-li-Yamen, so that the Ministers having business with the Foreign Office may transact it more expeditiously and with a responsible head.

A monument to Baron von Ketteler, German Minister who was killed in Peking, and the appointment of a Prince of the blood to proceed to Germany to make formal apology to the Emperor for the crime.

The right to keep legation guards in Peking if this is desired.

The exclusion of candidates for examinations for offices for a certain number of years in the case of those who may be guilty of anti-foreign activity.

An interdiction of importation of arms into China and of material to be used exclusively in the manufacture of arms.

The taking of measures to prevent future troubles.

Some modification, it is believed, was made to the proposed clause calling for the dismantling of forts, so that hereafter there will be nothing that will prevent ready access to the legations in Peking.

WALDERSEE DECLARED BRUTAL

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—The Novoe Vremya declares that there are evidences of discontent on account of Field Marshal von Waldersee's brutality in all the armies in China, including the German force.

The paper supports the demand that each army act henceforth on its own responsibility.

Germans Get Venezuelan Coal Land.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 19.—A German syndicate has acquired a vast tract of tidewater coal land near Puerto Cabello. Many European investors have lately arrived here looking for coal. Statistics show that more foreign capital has been invested in Venezuela this year than for ten years past.

Mr. Choate Not to Resign.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—United States Ambassador Choate denies a report that he is about to resign his post, which, he says, is based on the belief that the death of his partner, Charles C. Beaman, would necessitate his return to his law practice.

American Rails for Australia.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Daily Chronicle announces that a contract for 20,000 tons of steel rails and fishplates for the Victorian railways has been placed with the Illinois Steel Company.

Massacre of Christians in Turkey.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Vienna reports recent Moslem excesses against the Christian population in the central province of Turkey, where two hundred Christians have been killed.

Berlin Newspapers to be Dearer.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Most of the Berlin papers will raise their prices in January owing to the dearness of paper.

HONOR FOR LIEUT. W. S. SIMS.

French Government Denies Truth of "Disclosures" by Offering Cross of Legion of Honor to Him.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The French Government has given the most emphatic denial to the statements in those French papers which tried to involve the American Embassy in the disclosures in connection with the United States War Department's knowledge of French gun secrets by offering the Cross of the Legion of Honor to Lieut. William S. Sims, the former United States Naval Attaché at Paris.

It was Lieut. Sims whom La Presse described as the person guilty of disclosing the gun secrets. When the news was first published here the anti-Governmental press attempted to use it as a weapon against the Ministry, and La Presse accused, anonymously, the ex-Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy, making the description to distinct that diplomatic circles knew Lieut. Sims was intended. The paper said, among other things, that "he [Sims] acted almost openly as a spy for several powers."

The news became public to-day that M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had offered the Cross of the Legion of Honor to Lieut. Sims, who is now on board the battleship Kentucky. As the Lieutenant is a Government official, he is unable to accept the honor without the consent of Congress.

Colombian Rebels Badly Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The State Department has received a cablegram from United States Chargé d'Affaires Beaupré, at Bogota, stating that a great battle has been fought at Girardet Point, Magdalene River, Colombia. It lasted two days and resulted in a decisive victory for the Government. It is reported that 600 were killed and many hundreds wounded. Other victories by the Government forces of the utmost importance have been announced. The Government is celebrating the victories and considers itself greatly strengthened by the success of its arms.

For American Women's Club in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Members of the American colony in Berlin were present in large numbers this evening at a concert given in aid of the funds of the American Women's Club. United States Ambassador White and Mrs. White attended, with a number of prominent diplomats as their guests, including the Russian Ambassador and the Japanese Minister.

Harrington to Sue Freeman's Journal.

DUBLIN, Dec. 19.—Timothy C. Harrington, Nationalist Member of Parliament for the Harbor Division of Dublin, will sue The Freeman's Journal for libel in having intimated that his vote in the Dublin Corporation was influenced by pecuniary considerations. He demands £3,000 as compensation.

German Census Returns.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The census shows 33 cities with populations exceeding 100,000 each, whose aggregate is 9,077,034, or an increase of 1,151,882 since 1895. The rapidity of the returns is due to the use of electrical tabulating machines invented by Dr. Herman Hollerith of Washington.

May Be First Premier of Australia.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 19.—The Earl of Hopetoun, Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia, has requested William John Lyne, the Premier of New South Wales, to form the first Federal Ministry. Mr. Lyne is considering the proposition.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT DELAYED

Law Governing Bedford Avenue Extension Declared to be Defective.

The plan to extend Bedford Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, was considered at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday. A large delegation of property owners was present to speak in favor of the plan.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, however, sent an opinion to President Holahan which will delay this improvement for some time and may prevent the work being done except by an act of the Legislature. A resolution was passed by the Board of Public Improvements directing Corporation Counsel Whalen to proceed to acquire property through condemnation proceedings. By an act of the Legislature, which was passed over Mayor Van Wyck's veto, it was declared that the city shall bear two-thirds of the cost of the improvements and the property owners one-third. In this bill no power is cited under which assessments are to be levied, and Corporation Counsel Whalen holds that this is a serious defect in the law.

The property owners from Brooklyn were surprised at the turn affairs took yesterday. They protested against further delay, but it was finally decided to rescind the resolution directing Corporation Counsel Whalen to begin proceedings.

A resolution was passed authorizing the construction of a sewer from the East River to William Street and adjacent streets in Queens, at an estimated cost of $486,976.

The board voted to spend the sum of $107,200 for regulating and grading East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street from Summit to Anderson Avenue, in the Bronx.

Public Funeral for ex Gov. Ludlow.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 19.—The funeral of George Craig Ludlow, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and former Governor of New Jersey, will be public. It will take place from the First Presbyterian Church here on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Jacob Cooper, Vice President of Rutgers College, of which Mr. Ludlow had been a Trustee since 1873, will make the address. Gov. Voorhees, at Trenton, issued a proclamation ordering flags on public buildings at half-mast until after the funeral. Public buildings will be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Canada Subsidizes a Steamship Line.

MONTREAL, Dec. 19.—It is announced to-day that the Government has decided to grant the Franco-Canadian Steamship Line, which runs from Montreal to Havre, a yearly subsidy of $50,000 for five years, provided it runs a bi-weekly service in Summer and a monthly service in Winter. The general manager has gone to France to arrange for the building of four new boats.

PURSUIT OF DE WET MAY BE ABANDONED

War Office Admits Knox's Troops May Be Needed in Cape Colony.

PITCHED BATTLE EXPECTED

Dispatch, Dated Sunday, Says Another Fight Between Clements and Delarey Was Imminent.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The War Office last evening would give no information regarding the reports of a Boer invasion of Cape Colony. The officials expressed the opinion, however, that the newspaper accounts were exaggerated, but at the same time admitted that probably the troops which have been employed in chasing Gen. De Wet would be diverted to deal with the invaders. Having regard to the customary methods of the War Office, this can only be interpreted as confirming the reports.

It was unofficially reported yesterday that Gen. Knox had been forced to abandon the pursuit of Gen. De Wet owing to the situation created in Cape Colony by the Boers having crossed the Orange River.

It is said that 3,000 Republicans have entered Cape Colony, and that a considerable number have reached Philipstown.

De Wet, with about 4,500 men, is reported northeast of Ladybrand, and an attack on Winburg is momentarily expected.

Lord Kitchener, in the meantime, keeps a tight rein over the news, which increases the public disquietude. There is a persistent rumor that he has demanded heavy reinforcements.

According to The Daily Mail, private telegrams received in London yesterday depict the situation in Cape Colony as somewhat ominous. It seems that the invading Boers are receiving considerable assistance from the local Dutch, and that the troops at the disposal of the British authorities are not sufficient to cope with any serious spread of the military operations.

It is believed that the Government has at last awakened to the seriousness of the situation and is making the greatest efforts to provide Lord Kitchener with horses and mules.

The British losses at Nooitgedacht, according to the official accounts, were eighty-two killed and wounded, with forty-four of the missing still unaccounted for.

KRUGERSDORP, Transvaal, Dec. 19.—A pitched battle is imminent between the British under Gen. Clements, who has been reinforced, and the Boers under Gen. Delarey

MR. KRUEGER AT AMSTERDAM.

Cheered by Big Crowds—Says British Employ Women and Children Against the Boers.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 19.—Mr. Krüger arrived here to-day. He was met at the railroad station by the municipal and communal authorities. Speeches were exchanged in the royal waiting room. A bouquet was presented to Mr. Krüger, whose every appearance was the signal for rounds of applause.

Very large crowds lined the route to the Town Hall, where the Burgomaster made a speech in which he said he hoped Mr. Krüger would succeed in his efforts to secure honorable peace. Mr. Krüger, in the course of his reply, said:

"In 1884 we obtained our independence, but that honorable action has been obliterated. The invaders are ten against one, but we await the day when God will make known His will. We rely on His help more than on Emperors and Princes. I have become as a fugitive, but by order of my Government, with the object of terminating a war in which the British employ women and children against us."

A luncheon followed. Mr. Krüger subsequently visited the headquarters of the South African refugees.

A DUTCH-BRITISH CLASH?

THE HAGUE, Dec. 19.—Baron van Goltstein van Oldenaller, Minister of the Netherlands in London, has notified the British Government that, as the Netherlands was not a party to the frontier dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, the Government of the Netherlands cannot consider itself bound by the Paris Arbitration award demarcating the Anglo-Dutch frontier.

Premier's Son Welcomed Home.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Lord Edward Cecil, fourth son of the Marquis of Salisbury, returned to Hatfield House last evening from South Africa. He was received with picturesque rejoicings. His carriage was encircled with a ring of flame by torch-bearers. The family group, headed by Lord Salisbury, together with Lord and Lady Lansdowne, the Right Hon Arthur J. Balfour, George Wyndham, and Lord Selborne, stood upon the steps of the Elizabethan mansion to bid Lord Edward welcome. All were surrounded by tenantry of the estate bearing torches.

"FAUST" IN PHILADELPHIA.

Grand Opera Company Leaves New York for That City To-day.

The Maurice Grau Opera Company will early this morning take its departure for Philadelphia, where the opera season in that city will be opened to-night at the Academy of Music, with a performance of "Faust," with Signor Cremonini in the title rôle, Mme. Melba as Marguerite, Signor Campanari as Valentine, and M. Edouard de Reszke as Mephistopheles. A special train has been chartered on the Pennsylvania Railroad to convey the entire organization, which will number more than two hundred people.

The late arrival of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse last night disappointed many friends of Jean de Reszke, who were prepared to go down the bay and welcome the tenor. The ship will come up to her wharf early this morning, and immediately upon landing M. de Reszke will be driven to the Gilsey House. His first appearance has not been definitely decided upon.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Miss Frances Newlands, youngest daughter of Representative Newlands of Nevada, made her debut to-day at a tea at the town residence of her father, 1,907 H Street. This latest recruit to fashionable Washington has already enjoyed an extensive social experience, having been something of an English life in London with her aunt, Lady Hesketh, with whom she has spent several Summers. She is a young woman of unusual intellectual attainments, being the youngest woman graduate of the Columbian University, where she took the degree of Bachelor of Arts two years ago.

Assisting in this afternoon's reception were Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Slater, Miss White of New York, Miss Mary Hopkins, the Misses McKenna, Miss Harlan, Miss Edith Patten, and Miss Janet Newlands.

Mrs. Griggs, wife of the Attorney General, will give a tea to-morrow to present the Misses Leila and Constance Griggs.

Herr Winderstein's Orchestra.

Considerable interest is being taken in the forthcoming American tour of Herr Hans Winderstein and his Leipsic Philharmonic Orchestra, which will be conducted under the direction of Mrs. Norma Knüpfel. The orchestra is composed of seventy-five musicians and will be heard for the first time in this country at Carnegie Hall Friday evening, March 1. The soloist for the first concert will be Josef von Slivinski, the Polish pianist.

Salvation Army Christmas Dinner.

Officers at Salvation Army Headquarters in West Fourteenth Street, announced last night a total of $4,297.95, which has been subscribed toward the ten-thousand-dollar fund to be used on Christmas for the dinners of 25,000 poor people. Tickets for "basket dinners" have been freely distributed among the poor during the last few days. These dinners are intended to be taken home, there to be eaten by the family.

Notice to Readers of New York Times. Orders for the delivery of THE NEW YORK TIMES to either residence or place of business may be made by postal card or through telephone Cortlandt 4061. Any irregularity in delivery should be immediately reported to the office of publication.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

On to-day's social programme are several small receptions, a number of dinners, including those to be given by Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mrs. William A. Street, Peter Marié for Mrs. John W. Mackay, and Capt. Warren C. Beach and Mrs. Beach, the last in honor of Miss Elisa Strong and her fiancé, William V. D. Kip; a luncheon, to be given by Miss Pansy Roosevelt; a euchre party, to be given this afternoon by Mrs. Charles Berryman, and in the evening the first of Les Cendrillons, or the Cinderella dances, at Sherry's. The Rubinstein Club, composed of seventy-five women, will give this evening, under the direction of William R. Chapman, its first concert of the season in the Astoria ballroom, when a programme of part songs will be rendered.

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Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Gerry will give a ball at their residence on the evening of Jan. 24. Cards for this ball have already been issued. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's dance, on Jan. 2, will take place at Sherry's. It will be a dinner dance, and the guests will number about 100.

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Most of those well-known people who have remained out of town until now will keep their country houses open until after the new year. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer are still at their house at Roslyn, L. I., but will come in after Christmas and occupy the Glover house, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, which they have leased for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Sydney J. Smith will close their house on Saturday at Westbury, L. I., and come to town. They will occupy the New York residence of Mr. Smith's sister, Lady Strafford, this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clarkson will remain all Winter at their country house, Midwood, at Tivoli-on-Hudson.

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The annual Christmas ball, which it is the custom of each succeeding class at Columbia University to give at this time in aid of the university athletics, will take place in the large ball room at Sherry's on Friday evening. The decorations will be, as usual, palms, ferns, and college flags and trophies. The entertainment is one of interest to the younger members of New York society, and especially to those who have brothers, or relatives, students at Columbia. The ball is, therefore, always sure of a large clientele and a good financial return. The patronesses this year are a long list of women prominent in New York fashionable society, who have real, or supposed, affiliations with the university.

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The wedding of Charles Edward McElroy and Miss Harriet Langdon Parker, daughter of Amasa J. Parker, will take place at All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, on Saturday, Jan. 5. There will be a breakfast to follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's father, 143 Washington Avenue, Albany. A number of New Yorkers will go to Albany to attend this wedding.

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Senator George Peabody Wetmore and Mrs. Wetmore (Miss Edith Keteltas) are to give, at their residence in Washington, on Saturday, a large reception, which is to celebrate the thirty-first anniversary of their marriage.

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The first of the series of concerts by the Morgan String Quartet, organized by Mrs. Jacob W. Miller and Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Roosevelt. Emil Paur was the soloist. A quintet from Schumann and Mozart's quintet in B flat were the features of the programme. These concerts begin promptly at 4:45 P. M. Among the subscribers, most of whom were present, are Mesdames Prescott Hall Butler, Emlen Roosevelt, Mrs. J. W. Miller, Lindley Hoffman Chapin, C. F. McKim, William Street, Stanley Mortimer, James W. Markoe, Goodhue, Charles Fairchild, Stanford White, Henry Marquand, and the Misses Sarah E. Thompson, Eleanor Thomas, Schuyler, and Terry, and Francis E. Ward, D. W. Taylor, and Charles W. Gould.

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The first meeting of the Amusement Club, organized by the Misses Gillet of 13 East Twenty-fourth Street, was had last evening. There was a cotillion, led by George W. Hodges, dancing alone. The favors were chiefly toys, whips, drums, bells, and metal fish. The cotillion began about 10 o'clock, and supper was served after it was over. The club numbers some forty members, and its membership includes the Misses Topeton Drake, Edith Mills, Angelica S. Church, Mabel Stebbins, Leonie Lentilhon, Rita Burgess, Amy Mills, and Messrs. Wilson Drake, Conrad Wurtz, Mr. Coles of Virginia, Paul Adenaw, William Austin, William Church, W. A. Evans, and Bache Bleecker. The next entertainment, on Jan. 3, will be a theatre party at the Lyceum.

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Mrs. Alfred Ely gave the second of two coming-out receptions for her daughter, Miss Helena Rutherfurd Ely, yesterday afternoon at her residence, 175 Second Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Ely are to give at Sherry's on Friday evening a dance in honor of Miss Ely, at which most of the season's débutantes will be present. It is to be a large affair, and the guests will include representatives from all the old New York families, as Miss Ely, through her mother, is related to the Livingston, Beekman, Rutherfurd, Alexander, and other prominent New York families, and through her father to the old New England families of Edwards and Brewster.

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Sailing yesterday for Liverpool, among others, on the Majestic, were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Abel, Capt. G. S. Cartwright, John M. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Laflin, Archdeacon Lofthouse, Capt. Montague and Mrs. Montague, the Hon. Horace Plunkett, Mrs. Horace Porter, and Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson. The Majestic's passenger list was a small one, due to the fact that her passengers will spend Christmas at sea.

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A family intending to sail some time during the next four or five weeks for Europe, and who are not good ocean travelers, and therefore anxious to make a speedy voyage, were decidedly disturbed yesterday to find that after the sailing of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, on Jan. 3, there will be no swift ocean liner for nearly a month sailing from this port. The New York and St. Louis of the American Line will be taken off after the sailing of the New York on Jan. 2. All the swift boats on the Hamburg Line between this port and Southampton have been withdrawn, the Cunard service during January will be performed by the old Etruria, Servia, and Umbria, and the White Star Line will depend upon the Cymric and Germanic, until the sailing on Jan. 23 of the Majestic. The withdrawal of all the swift boats in midwinter disorganizes the mail service between the Continent and the United States, and the matter is being discussed in the clubs and counting rooms.

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The day after the opera's opening is devoted to the discussion of the event at teatables and receptions. It was generally admitted yesterday that the house on Tuesday evening was not as brilliant as a spectacle as on the opening night of last year or that of 1898. This fact was attributed to the comparative absence of any great display of jewels. Mrs. Astor and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Goelet; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and one or two others wore exceptionally handsome gems, but there were fewer diamonds and more pearls worn in the boxes. The latter gem does not light a house to the same extent as diamonds, and the prevailing fashion is to wear pearls.

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A glance at the house when the boxes finally were filled on Tuesday evening shows to what an extent New York society is divided into cliques and clans. These stick to one another, and the visiting was among the individual boxes of the particular sets. The second tier boxes have fewer fashionable holders and occupants than last year, and it is very evident that the opera aristocracy has chosen for its field the parterre row. There were fewer notable absentees on Tuesday evening than on the first night of last year, although it seemed odd not to see such prominent women as Mrs. M. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mrs. George Gould present. Some of these, and notably Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. De Forest, and Mrs. Joseph Stickney were present last evening.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 19.—The messenger boys of the telegraph offices were surprised to-day by receiving Christmas remembrances from W. K. Vanderbilt, Paul A. Andrews, and Dr. D. H. Hayden.

A public hearing will be held to-morrow evening in the City Hall in relation to the leasing of Easton's Beach. There is considerable interest in the matter, and a large gathering of citizens will be in attendance to see that the future rental of the beach will be made a paying investment instead of a loss to the city.

The price paid by James T. Woodward for The Cloisters, on Ochre Point, the former property of Mrs. James L. Kernochan, was $142,500.

Mrs. Austin L. Sands and Miss Dorothea Potter have returned from New York.

Andrew H. Sands of New York will remain here for the Winter.

Admiral Luce has recovered from his illness.

J. Neilson Howard is confined to his home on account of illness.

Gibson Fahnestock of New York, who recently purchased the Bonaparte estate, on Harrison Avenue, was here to-day, arranging for the alterations to the property.

THE ADMIRAL PHILIP FUND.

Contributions Already Amount to $16,587—List of Those Who Have Given.

The Admiral Philip memorial fund is growing every day, there now being $16,587 in the hands of the treasurer, J. P. Morgan & Co. The income of this fund is to go to Mrs. Philip during her life, and after her death the principal is to revert to the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, in which Admiral Philip took a deep interest.

The following is a list of subscribers, with the amount subscribed by each:

Miss H. M. Gould	$1,000	A. Heckscher	25
John S. Kennedy	1,000	A. S. Hewitt	25
William G. Low	1,000	W. M. Kingsland	25
C. M. Schwab	1,000	Frank E. Kirby	25
C. H. Cramp, (special)	500	W. A. Lane	25
Andrew Carnegie	500	W. V. Lawrence	25
J. D. Rockefeller	500	John T. Lockman	25
James Talcott	500	Vincent Loeser	25
R. M. Thompson	500	E. A. Meserole	25
W. K. Vanderbilt	500	W. A. Nash	25
Seth Low	250	Henry F. Noyes	25
C. M. Hyde	250	Frederick G. Paull	25
Charles W. Ide	250	Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr.	25
James R. Howe	250	Henry W. Scovill	25
C. A. Schieren	250	A. B. See	25
Morris K. Jesup	250	Capt. A. T. Mahan	25
William L. Ogden	250	Sanford H. Steele	25
O. Ottendorfer	250	Louis Morris Starr	25
William Sloane	250	Geo. R. Turnbull	25
John Sloane	250	W. W. S. Thorne	25
Wm. D. Sloane	250	Henry L. Thornell	25
Van Ingen & Co	250	Clara G. Thornell	25
C. C. Von Post	250	F. E. Webb	25
Alfred T. White	250	Aldace F. Walker	25
Robert C. Ogden	200	Dr. L. B. Bangs	20
R. Guggenheimer	200	John C. Eno	20
Lloyd Phoenix	200	Major Gen. Schuyler Hamilton	20
J. G. Scrymser	100	H. Holt	20
C. D. Archbold	100	E. Dominick, Jr.	15
Franklin Allen	100	J. Hegeman Foster	15
E. C. Benedict	100	Charles T. Bainbridge's Sons	10
E. R. Bacon	100	Oliver G. Barton	10
Mrs. C. H. Baldwin	100	"Cash"	10
E. C. Converse	100	L. P. Child	10
R. Fulton Cutting	100	Richard H. Davis	10
Capt. D. Delehanty, C. C.	100	Theo. L. Devine	10
Charles De Rham	100	J. Davenport	10
J. A. Hearn & Son	100	T. B. De Vinne	10
A Friend	100	G. B. Forrester	10
C. W. Harkness	100	I. K. Funk	10
James Hoyt	100	Fred. A. Guild	10
Henry Hentz	100	John W. Greene	10
E. A. Hoffman	100	G. L. H.	10
E. S. Harkness	100	Dr. J. A. Hartwell	10
John A. King	100	Thomas B. Kerr	10
C. Adolphe Low	100	Horatio C. King	10
J. Monroe	100	George F. Laughlin	10
F. C. Moore	100	Alfred Meyer	10
L. P. Morton	100	Samuel P. Divitt	10
G. D. McCreary	100	Dr. N. L. North, Jr.	10
T. R. Proctor	100	Dr. W. Oleott	10
H. Porter	100	Dr. J. Pedersen	10
J. E. Parsons	100	Charles F. Rand	10
I. N. Seligman	100	R. B. Roosevelt	10
R. S. Sloan	100	W. H. Russell	10
D. E. Sickles	100	Mrs. J. Simpson	10
E. L. Stetson	100	W. G. U.	10
R. T. Wilson	100	E. J. Wendell	10
E. F. Bell	50	R. A. Pinkerton	10
G. W. Curtis	50	Mrs. G. K. Bell	5
Bird S. Coler	50	"Cash"	5
Gherardi Davis	50	"Cash"	5
F. Lauterbach	50	R. W. Gilder	5
Isaac S. Platt	50	Elias H. Johnson	5
W. A. Patton	50	J. Kilbreth	5
William A. Read	50	Maniere & Maniere	5
D. Randolph	50	Edward S. Martin	5
Edmund Randolph	50	Sallie McDowell	5
C. H. Southard	50	M. M. Sayer, Jr.	5
Mrs. J. A. Scrymser	50	Hiram R. Steele	5
A. Van Santvoord	50	Joseph H. Stirling	5
L. Woodford	50	Dr. H. L. Taylor	5
William A. Butler	25	W. J. Sherwood	5
M. S. Burrill	25	Abram S. Post	5
George H. Coutts	25	"Cash"	5
W. H. Crittenden	25	John H. Edwards	5
Bayard Dominick	25	Herbert T. Hand	5
J. De Coppet	25	Fred. W. Starr	2
Richard Deeves	25	Alfred L. Hinrichs	1
C. H. De Silver	25	H. Wollman	1
J. W. Ellsworth	25	"Anonymous"	1
H. K. Evans	25	Total	$16,587

VANDERBILT-FRENCH WEDDING.

Active Preparations for the Event Begun at Newport.

NEWPORT, Dec. 19.—Active preparations have begun for the Vanderbilt-French wedding next month, and a large number of workmen from New York are engaged at The Breakers at Ochre Point, which will be thrown open for the first time since the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt expects to entertain a large number of friends besides members of the family.

At Harbor View, the Summer home of Mrs. S. O. French, which early in the season was transformed into a beautiful Winter residence, a number of decorators from New York are at work.

The early plans for a rather small wedding have been considerably modified, and it is now believed that the affair will be one of the most elaborate ever held in this city. The number of invitations will reach 1,500 or 2,000.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Peters—Whitin.

The wedding of Thomas Entwistle Peters of Gloucestershire, England, and Miss Gladys Whitin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Whitin, (Miss Lucy A. Morgan,) was celebrated at Grace Church yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington officiated. The bride, who entered the church on her father's arm, wore a gown of cream satin, the skirt severely plain, with a long train, the bodice of satin with lace trimmings. Lace also formed the under sleeves, the upper sleeves being of satin bands; her veil was of rich lace, arranged over the face in a manner sugesting a Spanish mantilla. She wore a necklace of diamonds and a diamond brooch, and carried a bouquet of white orchids.

The maid of honor, Miss Caroline Nichols, of Worcester, Mass., and the bridesmaids, who were the Misses Cecil Boardman, Charlotte Stillman, and Juliette Hubbell of New York; Angelica Thompson of Troy, Louise Teighman of Philadelphia, and Susan Franklin of Baltimore, were gowned alike in pale blue silk crepe over silk, the bodices and skirts tucked and trimmed with insertions and frills of lace of the same shade, and all wore black tulle hats with large bows on the top and front of the brims and white roses under the brim. They carried shower bouquets of white roses and lilies of the valley. Mr. Peters's best man was Harry M. Ward, and the ushers were Templeton Johnson, Dwight Taylor, Stowe Phelps, C. Morton Whitman, Edwin Sands, and W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., a cousin of the bride. The church, which was well filled with guests, was decorated with palms, and there were roses in the chancel. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the house of the bride's parents in West Fifty-sixth Street. The young couple received in the drawing room in a bower formed of garlands of white roses and green leaves. The mantel of this room was draped with violet orchids and delicate pinks, and the decorations of the dining room were entirely of holly. Mr. and Mrs. Peters will sail for India shortly, where they will spend the Winter, and later will go to England, where they will reside.

Brickner—Cordova.

Edwin Solis Brickner and Miss Myra Lucile de Cordova, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eustace de Cordova, were married at Sherry's last evening. The Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a white satin gown trimmed with lace and a tulle veil. Miss Ethel de Cordova, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and the Misses Vera de Cordova and Ziorah Solomon of Charleston, S. C., were the bridesmaids. Their frocks were of white silk and lace, and they carried roses. Dr. Walter Brickner was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Louis Wiley and Cyrile de Cordova, a brother of the bride. The ceremony was followed by a reception, and later by a dinner.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John L. Melcher.

John Lowell Melcher died suddenly yesterday at his home, 30 West Twenty-first Street.

Mr. Melcher was a descendant of an old Huguenot family and was born at Portsmouth, N. H., in May, 1823. Graduating at Exeter, he became a clerk in the dry goods firm of Stanfield, Wentworth & Co. of Boston. He was rapidly promoted, and when the house established a branch in New York he was placed in charge of it.

In this city he made the acquaintance of the Paran Stevens family and married Ellen M. Stevens, the daughter of Paran Stevens by his first wife, who survives him. At the time of the marriage Mr. Stevens was interested in many business ventures and one of these was the management of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which was then run under the name of Darling, Griswold & Co. When Mr. Stevens died, Mr. Melcher was his executor and until seventeen years ago represented his interest in the hotel property.

Mr. Melcher was in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last Sunday when

WORK ON CUP DEFENDER

Wooden Mold for the Keel Is Ready for the Lead.

MYSTERY AROUND THE SHOPS

Sails Being Prepared and Other Details Being Pushed with Quiet Persistence for the New Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Dec. 19.—Yesterday afternoon a glimpse of the new wooden mold just finished for the lead keel of the new Herreschoff boat was obtained as the doors were ajar for a couple of minutes. It was not intended that any extended view would be afforded to the public of this wooden structure, in fact, the object is to keep such things in the darkest corner of the shop until such time as it is completely buried in yellow loam, a sure preventive of any one ascertaining the exact outline as well as keeping the sides of the mold rigid, so as to preserve the original shape as much as possible. From the view obtained there is no question now as to the big flask being entirely completed. It was later banked with clay not only on the sides, but also on the ends.

It was only a part of the wooden structure that was observed, owing to obstructions in the way of blocks of wood and tiers of boat forms being scattered about promiscuously, but enough of the form was presentable to show that the mold had a shape similar to that of the Columbia's, with fine lines, the planking reaching from top to bottom instead of fore and aft, as the planks of a boat are set. One of the party witnessing the scene suggested that the structure resembled a small-sized yacht, which on the whole is true, as the ends rake at angles of something like 45 degrees. A number of workmen were busy banking the dirt in place, but aside from that there was little being done in the south shop. Everybody worked in silence, and, although the time of the melting of the lead is now very near, not a word was heard about the particular day on which the lead casting is to be made. It is doubtful if any one outside of the designer is aware of the time the job is to be begun.

In all other sections of the Bristol boat shops business is at high pressure, preparing sails, molds, and patterns necessary for the important job on hand.

There is a small quantity of lead in the boat shops left over from the keels of the forty-six-footers and seventy-footers, but not enough to go ahead with the casting. The lead ordered from the West has not yet made its appearance, yet it is said that the boat builders are perfectly aware of its location.

Yesterday forenoon a brick pier 9 feet in height was finished off in the south shop in a close position to the bed of the mold. This column of brick, 4 feet in width, will be the resting place for the kettle in which the lead is to be melted, with an opening on the floor for a furnace by which the heat will be obtained. There are to be two melting kettles—the brick one, located on the north side of the tracks, and a portable one hung on an iron frame swinging on the opposite side of the marine rails.

Quantities of hemp rigging in large coils and of proportions large enough for the lower rigging of a deep-water ship are being shipped to the Bristol builders at intervals. Whatever purpose it is intended for, it is known that the best results have been obtained in standing rigging of steel wire.

VARDON SAILS FOR HOME.

The Foreign Golfer Likes This Country and May Return Permanently.

Harry Vardon sailed for England yesterday on the steamship Majestic. A number of professionals gathered at the pier to bid the champion adieu, for since coming to this country Vardon has captured the open championship of the United States. The former champion of Great Britain has played seventy-three regular matches while in this country, most of them being against the best ball of two opponents. He was defeated in eleven matches, nine of them being against the best ball, while in only two was he defeated single-handed, Bernard Nicholls being his vanquisher on each occasion, once in Florida and again, last September at the Brae-Burn Club, near Boston. Nicholls recently left for a visit to England, and a match may be arranged between the two on the other side. Judging from Vardon's remarks, he expects to return to America in the near future, and possibly will become a permanent resident of the country.

"I like the country, the golfers, and their links," said Vardon just before sailing. "I have traveled all over the East, through the South, and as far west as Denver, and I can safely say that I have been surprised at the widespread popularity of the game. Atlantic City I consider one of the best courses in the country, and it would make an admirable site for the next amateur championship. Newport and Apawamis come close to Atlantic City in excellence. The best amateurs here have a good mastery of the game, but I am frank to say that they are not yet up to the class of the leading amateurs in England and Scotland."

C. B. Cox, who has acted as Vardon's manager during the year, said that no definite plans have been made regarding Vardon's return. If Vardon does come back, it will probably be in the Spring.

Shooting at Inter-State Park.

The first shoot in the second series of the Inter-State Park Handicap was won yesterday afternoon by T. W. Morfey, who killed 24 of his 25 birds at 30 yards. J. S. Fanning and S. M. Van Allen tied for second place with 23 each. Two sweepstakes matches were also shot.

The shoot-off between Van Allen, Daniels, Fanning, and Welch in the first series will be decided as soon as the four men can be gotten together, probably next Wednesday. The scores of yesterday's matches follow:

The Inter-State Park Handicap, 25 Live Birds, $10 Entrance.—T. W. Morfey, 30 yards, 24; J. S. Fanning, 30 yards, 23; S. M. Van Allen, 30 yards, 23; C. A. Lockwood, 29 yards, 17; L. C. Cornell, 27 yards, 17.

Sweepstakes, 10 Live Birds, $5 Entrance, 2 Moneys, Handicap Rise.—T. W. Morfey, 30 yards, 10; S. M. Van Allen, 30 yards, 10; L. C. Cornell, 27 yards, 9; J. S. Fanning, 30 yards, 8. Sweepstakes, 10 Live Birds, $5 Entrance, 2 Moneys, Handicap Rise.—J. S. Fanning, 30 yards, 10; S. M. Van Allen, 30 yards, 10; T. W. Morfey, 30 yards, 9; L. C. Cornell, 27 yards, 8; C. A. Lockwood, 29 yards, 5.

Gymnastics at New York University.

The New York University gymnastic team gave its annual exhibition in the gymnasium at University Heights last night. As in the past, the exhibition opened the gymnastic season for the year. The most prominent work of the evening was that of F. J. Belcher, '01, who two years ago won second place in the all-round intercollegiate championship. He appeared on the horizontal and parallel bars and side horse events.

During the afternoon the members of the athletic teams held a joint meeting with the members of the Executive Committee and elected the following managers for 1900-1901:

Gymnastic—Harry C. Magnus, '01.
Track—Tristram Metcalfe, '01.
Baseball—William A. Young, '01.
Football—Charles L. Thorne, '02.

Nonpareil Rowing Club Officers.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club has elected the following officers for the coming year: President—J. W. Alexander; Vice President—E. Nicola; Treasurer—James F. Fay; Financial Secretary—W. F. La Forge; Recording Secretary—A. Kroll; Captain—Frederick Gaisel; Lieutenants—M. Norton, C. C. Hoffmann; Trustee for three years—Frank Dernbecker.

The newly elected officers will give a reception at the clubhouse on the evening of Jan. 6.

Jeffries and Ruhlin Matched.

James J. Jeffries and Gus Ruhlin yesterday signed articles of agreement to box twenty rounds, Marquis of Queensberry rules, at the Saengerfest Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Feb. 15. The men agree to wear gloves not exceeding five ounces in weight, and to accept George Siler as referee.

No More Fights for Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Mayor Harrison today revoked all permits for prizefights issued prior to the passage of the anti-fight ordinance by the City Council Monday night.

REGIMENT TROPHY SHOOT.

Company Teams Start Contest for the Abeel Prize.

Competition for the Abeel Trophy was begun last night at the Seventh Regiment Armory, teams from Companies A, C, E, H, and K shooting. Company K, with a total score of 626, led by a comfortable margin among the fourteen teams competing last night, but thirteen teams from Companies B, D, F, G, and I have yet to shoot. The contest will close to-night.

The Abeel Trophy matches are open to teams of ten men, all of whom must be from the same company. The number of teams from each company, however, is unlimited. It therefore frequently happens, as in the case of Company C last night, that fully half the men from some of the hard shooting companies are engaged in the matches. The contests are accordingly among the most popular of the events of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club. All competitions for the trophy must take place between Nov. 1 and April 1, and the winning team is allowed to retain the trophy thirty days subject to a challenge any time after twenty days of undisturbed possession. Since the Abeel Trophy was founded it has been won by Company B 26 times, by Company H, 7 times, Company F, 7 times; Company G, 5 times, Company A, 4 times; Company C, 4 times; Company I, 2 times, and by Companies K and D once each. The individual scores made last night by the Company K team, which leads so far in the present match, follow, seven shots being fired standing and seven prone by each man:

COMPANY K.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private W. C. Meissner	34	34	68
Corp. B. Dominick, Jr.	32	32	64
Corp. A. V. Stout	32	32	64
Private E. F. Duvivier	31	32	63
Capt. R. McLean	30	33	63
Lieut. T. Barron	29	34	63
Private I. McKesson	31	31	62
Corp. A. S. Walcott	30	31	61
Private H. W. Biddle	33	26	59
Private J. S. Stout, Jr.	30	29	59
Total	312	314	626

Following are the team scores made last night:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Company K	312	314	626
Company E	279	321	600
Company H	291	309	600
Company C, No. 5	283	295	578
Company C, No. 1	283	294	577
Company A	284	292	576
Company C, No. 3	285	289	574
Company K, Jr.	282	290	572
Company C, No. 4	281	281	562
Company H, No. 2	275	280	555
Company C, No. 2	272	271	543
Company H, No. 3	253	270	523
Company E, Jr., (9 men)	241	259	500
Company H, No. 4	233	197	430

Three teams from Company B, two from Company D, two from Company F, four from Company G, and two from Company I will shoot to-night.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

The Monk and Alves Led in Several Fast Brushes.

The mild, pleasant weather of yesterday attracted a large number of light-harness horsemen to the Harlem River Speedway.

The roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07, driven by Dr. David Randall, made things very lively for a while and won about every brush that he was started in. Moth Miller's first encounter was with the pacer Annie Wilkes, 2:18, driven by James Murphy of Chicago. Annie Wilkes, who gets away like a flash, took the lead on the start and set a furious pace to the quarter, closely followed by Moth Miller. From the quarter post into the head of the stretch Moth Miller gradually closed up the gap, and on being touched with the whip made a spurt and won by almost a length. In a second heat Moth Miller took the lead and was never headed.

The Monk, (2:07¼,) recently purchased by Fred Gerken, did some fast work and beat Coxey, driven by Capt. McDonald, several lengths.

One of the prettiest brushes of the afternoon was between Alves, (2:09¼,) with Nathan Straus handling the reins, and Azota, (2:04¼,) driven by David Lamar. Both animals got away on fairly even terms and came down the stretch under the whip nose and nose. It was either horse's race up to a point within fifty feet of the line, when Alves made a spurt that landed him a winner.

David Lamar's crack pacing team, Nettie B., 2:16¼, and Edward D., 2:17¼, driven by Trainer J. C. Curry, covered a very fast quarter and beat several single horses. The gray gelding Glenmere Boy, 2:14¼, driven by J. Doniey, found himself in fast company in being turned with Honor Bright, driven by John F. Cockerill, and was not equal to the occasion, although he gave his opponent a hard race. Alice Barnes, 2:11½, led the way home in a very lively brush with the pacer Sandy Boy, 2:12, driven by J. J. Timmons.

Brighton Beach Stakes to Close.

The stake programme for the Brighton Beach Racing Association for the Summer meeting of 1901, announced by Secretary Ralph Bayard, includes eleven events which will close on Wednesday, Jan. 2. The chief races are the ten-thousand-dollar Brighton Handicap, one mile and a quarter, and the Brighton Cup, with $5,000 added, weight for age, at two miles and a quarter, both stakes being for three-year-olds and upward. Three other races for three-year-olds and upward are the Islip Handicap, one mile and a furlong; the Jamaica, selling, one mile and a sixteenth, and the Test Handicap, six furlongs. Two stakes for three-year-olds are the Seagate, one mile and a furlong, and the Glen Cove, Handicap, six furlongs. For two-year-olds three events are opened, in the Montauk, five and a half furlongs; the Atlantic, selling, five furlongs, and the Winged Foot Handicap, five and a half furlongs. The stakes for jumpers include two entirely new races, the Leopardstown Steeplechase, over the short course, and the Anteuil, one mile and three-quarters, over hurdles. The other races for jumpers are the Punchtown Steeplechase and Chantilly Hurdle Stakes. One other important Brighton Beach stake is the Second Produce, for two-year-olds, to be run in 1903, with a guaranteed value of $15,000. This will close for mares whose produce shall be eligible to run on Dec. 31.

Jockey's Injuries Result Fatally.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—Jockey Talley, who was injured by a fall at the Newport track in 1898 and who has suffered periodically from the injury, died at 5 o'clock this evening in the Charity Hospital. A peculiarly pathetic incident in connection with the jockey's fate was that only a few minutes before the end came, a telegram was received here authorizing his engagement for the coming season as jockey for one of the most prominent of Eastern stables.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—One mile—Judge Magee, 104, (Richards,) 1; Castine, 100, 2; Brown Vail, 104, 3. Time—1:47⅘. One mile—Gracious, 102, (T. Walsh,) 1; Valdes, 105¼, 2; Menace, 99, 3. Time—1:48⅖. Steeplechase handicap, short course—Isen, 132, (Lawler,) 1; High Admiral, 136, 2; Dan Cupid, 133½, 3. Time—4:24. Handicap, one and one-eighth miles—Monk Wayman, 111, (Mitchell,) 1; Hoodi's Brigade, 95, 2; Beana, 100, 3. Time—2:02⅘. One and one-sixteenth miles—Chorus Boy, 111, (May,) 1; Sauber, 115, 2; Henry of Franstamar, 107, 3. Time—1:66. One mile—Ben Chance, 98, (A. Shelhorn,) 1; Sunlocks, 100, 2; W. B. Gates, 107, 3. Time—1:49.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—Mile—McNamara, 98, (Dominick,) 1; Hohenlohe, 106, 2; Opponent, 102, 3. Time—1:46. Six furlongs—King's Pal, 104, (Coburn,) 1; Sam Howard, 104, 2; Honduran, 104, 3. Time—1:19. One and three-quarters mile, over seven furlongs—Lomo, 150, (Cairns,) 1; Can't Dance, 150, 2; Mestor, 150, 3. Time—3:29¾. Epsom handicap, one and a half miles—Locochee, 103, (O'Connor,) 1; Topmast, 108, 2; Lavater, 107, 3. Time—2:40½. Five and a half furlongs—Cousin Carrie, 99, (Dominick,) 1; Instante, 101, 2; Illusion, 99, 3. Time—1:09½. Seven furlongs—Tutuhi, 112, (Kiley,) 1; Scales, 109, 2; Sam Fuller, 112, 3. Time—1:31¼.

Armory Baseball Games.

The Armory Indoor Baseball Association has announced the following revised schedule of games, beginning Saturday night and continuing through Jan. 12:

Dec. 22—Eighth Regiment vs. Ninth Regiment, at Ninth Regiment Armory; First Signal Corps vs. Sixty-ninth Regiment, at some New York armory; Forty-seventh Regiment vs. Seventy-first Regiment, at Seventy-first Regiment Armory; Twelfth Regiment vs. Second Naval Battalion, at Twelfth Regiment Armory.

Dec. 29.—All New York vs. All Brooklyn, at Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

Jan. 5—Ninth Regiment vs. Sixty-ninth Regiment, at Ninth Regiment Armory; Seventy-first Regiment vs. First Signal Corps, at Seventy-first Regiment Armory; Forty-seventh Regiment vs. Second Naval Battalion, at Forty-seventh Regiment Armory; Twelfth Regiment vs. Seventeenth Separate Company, at Twelfth Regiment Armory.

Jan. 8—Second Naval Battalion vs. Seventeenth Separate Company, at Forty-seventh Regiment Armory.

Jan. 12—Seventy-first Regiment vs. Ninth Regiment, at Ninth Regiment Armory; Forty-seventh Regiment vs. Seventeenth Separate Company, at Forty-seventh Regiment Armory; Twelfth Regiment vs. Fourteenth Regiment, at Twelfth Regiment Armory; Eighth Regiment vs. Sixty-ninth Regiment, at Eighth Regiment Armory.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

America Team Wins Two Games from Corinthians in National League Tournament.

The America bowlers of Elizabeth, N. J., won two games from the Corinthian team in the National League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

CORINTHIAN B. C.				AMERICA B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Clinch	179	233	181	Heltzman	172	196	158
W. Mulford	167	145	160	Manners	167	164	153
T. Walters	179	169	171	Cooke	186	180	202
Gollinger	206	235	190	Lippe	196	126	159
Smith	161	133	156	Fr'dn'thal	172	178	223
Total	892	965	860	Total	893	844	895

The Prospect team won three straight matches from the Home City five in the North Side League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace Alleys last night. The scores:

PROSPECT B. C.				HOME CITY B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Spring	215	162	158	Winters	151	197	184
Stumpf	155	174	170	Conlin	165	129	149
Blaesser	144	150	185	Brodbeck	130	156	138
Hecht	203	177	169	Denison	118	149	151
Daun	172	204	177	Wilson	144	139	146
Total	889	876	859	Total	708	770	771

The tie between the Prosperity and Manhattan teams for third and fourth places in the Long Island League tournament was decided last night on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn. The Prosperity five won two of the three matches, obtaining third place and relegating the Manhattans to the fourth position. The scores:

PROSPERITY B. C.				MANHATTAN B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Sohl	185	182	220	Sorenson	193	139	1
Hueter	208	161	202	Batch	159	171	148
Hammer	165	151	177	Allen	133	176	190
Albert	166	190	161	Haller	169	193	201
Wolff	205	148	151	Bauer	173	174	176
Total	937	832	91.	Total	857	853	889

Only three games were rolled in the Life Insurance League tournament on Ehler's Alleys last night as the John Hancock team failed to appear. The Mutual Benefit team outrolled the Germania and Equitable fives and the Equitables won from the Germanias. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Germania Life Insurance Company—Huberth, 148; McDowell, 119; Junge, 116; Kruse, 174; Leyser, 159. Total, 716.

Mutuel Benefit Life Insurance Company—Cadiz, 153; Reeves, 123; Haskell, 137; Jacobus, 177; Thomson, 181. Total, 771.

SECOND GAME.—Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Cadiz, 197; Reeves, 165; Haskell, 151; Jacobus, 133; Thomson, 163. Total, 809.

Equitable Life Assurance Society—Mullins, 179; Haubner, 171; Ballard, 143; Dey, 159; Burgess, 150. Total, 802.

THIRD GAME.—Equitable Life Assurance Society—Mullins, 170; Haubner, 148; Merz, 200; Dey, 151; Burgess, 161. Total, 830.

Germania Life Insurance Company—Huberth, 196; McDowell, 152; Junge, 159; Kruse, 127; Leyser, 181. Total, 815.

The Fidelia bowlers won two more matches in the American National tournament on the Germania alleys last night, defeating the Orchard and Empire teams. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Dr. Timm, 190; Koster, 181; Rothermel, 107; Folge, 215; Amann, 150. Total, 843.

Empire Bowling Club—Stoff, 143; Howell, 192; Potts, 167; Schmidt, 171; Williamson, 152. Total, 825.

SECOND GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Stoff, 225; Howell, 205; Potts, 157; Schmidt, 157; Williamson, 160. Total, 904.

Orchard Bowling Club—Buchholtz, 175; Schroeder, 181; Lankenau, 163; Kuhlwein, 194; Schwacke, 169. Total, 882.

THIRD GAME.—Orchard Bowling Club—Buchholtz, 161; Schroeder, 166; Lankenau, 198; Kuhlwein, 209; Schwacke, 147. Total, 878.

Fidelia Bowling Club—Dr. Timm, 221; Koster, 196; Rothermel, 179; Folge, 189; Amann, 179. Total, 964.

The Rosedale team outrolled the Oriental and Friendship fives in the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia Alleys last night, and the Orientals defeated the Friendships, who lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Oriental Bowling Club—Forsyth, 153; Lehnert, 160; Smith, 174; Oest, 148; Meyer, 202. Total, 837.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Cadman, 172; Henry Meserole, 153; Herman Meserole, 178; Kessler, 169; Bellmer, 187. Total, 854.

SECOND GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 173; Speck, 116; Jarchow, 114; H. Ebling, 167; E. Ebling, 169. Total, 739.

Oriental Bowling Club—Forsyth, 156; Lehnert, 147; Smith, 161; Oest, 148; Meyer, 132. Total, 744.

THIRD GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—Cadman, 152; Henry Meserole, 160; Herman Meserole, 179; Kessler, 180; Bellmer, 180. Total, 851.

Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 141; Speck, 154; Jarenow, 134; H. Ebling, 156; E. Ebling, 159. Total, 744.

The Phoenix five defeated the Standard and Grove Hill teams in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night, and the Standards beat the Grove Hills. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Grove Hill Bowling Club—Voigt, 111; Soffel, 176; Robitzek, 175; Eckstein, 144; Ireland, 188. Total, 794.

Standard Bowling Club—Koehler, 167; Allison, 219; Ruckert, 167; Warren, 209. Kahlsdorf, 182. Total, 944.

SECOND GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 194; McLean, 171; Church, 193; Gross, 196; Clute, 166. Total, 898.

Grove Hill Bowling Club—Voigt, 150; Soffel, 157; Robitzek, 158; Eckstein, 146; Ireland, 169. Total, 780.

THIRD GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Koehler, 183; Allison, 170; Ruckert, 146; Warren, 170; Kahlsdorf, 203. Total, 842.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 172; McLean, 178; Church, 199; Gross, 193; Clute, 166. Total, 906.

Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 1 outrolled the Loyola and St. Monica fives in the Archdiocesan Union League tournament on Thumann's Colonial Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 1—Feeley, 168; Smith, 169; Mahoney, 126; Haggerty, 154; Lyons, 162. Total, 779.

Monica Catholic Club—H. Connolly, 104; Flanagan, 122; W. Connolly, 126; Daly, 106; Gounod, 176. Total, 676.

SECOND GAME.—St. Monica Catholic Club—Roach, 160; Flanagan, 144; W. Connolly, 117; Daly, 170; Gounod, 180. Total, 771.

Loyola Catholic Club—Carroll, 146; Nicolson, 132; McMahon, 117; O'Dair, 110; Monoghan, 132. Total, 637.

THIRD GAME.—Loyola Catholic Club—Carroll, 100; Nicolson, 139; McMahon, 105; O'Dair, 163; Monoghan, 148. Total, 655.

Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 1—Feeley, 163; Smith, 130; Mahoney, 184; Haggerty, 138; Lyons, 176. Total, 791.

Only two games were rolled in the tournament of the Twenty-third Regiment last night, Company C defeating Company I and Company I defeating Company E. The scores:

First Game.—Company C—Candee, 146; Mayhew, 130; Cammeyer, 135; Peck, 135; Webb, 163. Total, 709.

Company I—Louis, 114; Turton, 145; Hempstead, 120; Meeteer, 126; Millard, 122. Total, 637.

Second Game.—Company E—Shepherd, 119; Cooke, 120; Bickney, 143; Gosman, 134; Cornell, 121. Total, 637.

Company I—Louis, 90; Turton, 153; Hempstead, 170; Meeteer, 173; Millard, 132. Total, 718.

East New York Council defeated Iolanthe and Justin F. Price Councils in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night, and Price beat Iolanthe. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Iolanthe Council—Lupton, 165; Benners, 144; Law, 138; Cary, 101; Smith, 172. Total, 720.

Justin F. Price Council—Gelhaus, 179; Hubel, 138; Shea, 160; Forman, 146; Potter, 178. Total, 902.

SECOND GAME.—East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 182; W. Moore, 179; G. Moore, 190; Cordes, 164; C. Kiefer, 192. Total, 907.

Iolanthe Council—Lupton, 187; Benners, 187; Law, 181; Cary, 121; Smith, 125. Total, 701.

THIRD GAME.—Justin F. Price Council—Gelhaus, 178; Hubel, 126; Shea, 142; Forman, 161; Potter, 191. Total, 798.

East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 229; W. Moore, 170; G. Moore, 162; Cordes, 175; C. Kiefer, 170. Total, 906.

The Metropolitan team defeated the Spartan and Pontiac fives in the Greater New York tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night, and the Pontiacs outrolled the Spartans. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Leuly, 185; Howgate, 160; Klingelhoffer, 191; Fisher, 177; Arnold, 199. Total, 915.

Pontiac Bowling Club—McKay, 154; Richards, 164; Steinbrucher, 176; Washburn, 161; Norris, 153. Total, 807.

SECOND GAME.—Pontiac Bowling Club—McKay, 179; Richards, 151; Steinbrucher, 205; Washburn, 163; Norris, 159. Total, 848.

Spartan Bowling Club—Schultz, 164; Bechtol, 180; Dohn, 168; Keppler, 145; Maier, 172. Total, 827.

THIRD GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Schultz, 191; Bechtol, 176; Dohn, 181; Keppler, 161; Maier, 191. Total, 920.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Leuly, 196; Howgate, 189; Klingelhoffer, 159; Fisher, 160; Arnold, 182. Total, 926.

Bowling Games To-night.

The schedule of games this evening in the principal bowling tournaments is as follows:

Columbia Bowling League—Enterprise and Linwood Bowling Clubs and Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum, Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Friendship and New Rochelle Bowling Clubs and Century Wheelmen, Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National Bowling League—Berkley and Oriental Bowling Clubs, Starr's alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Bank Clerks', Palace, and Monarch Bowling Clubs, Thum's Germania alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Hooker Bowling Club and Morris Wheelmen, Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League—Caledonian, Lancashire, and Phenix; German-American, Phenix, and Greenwich Fire Insurance Companies, Reid's Church Street alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Companies C and I, Armory alleys.

Associated Cycling Club of Long Island Bowling Tournament—Twenty-sixth Ward, Unknown, and Logan Wheelmen, Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Knubel's, Fulton Street, alleys, Brooklyn.

Twenty-third Regiment Bowling Tournament—Companies F and H and Hospital Corps, Armory alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—De Long, Gramercy, and Commonwealth Councils, Trainor's alleys, Brooklyn.

Exhibition Match—Prosperity and Cortelyou Bowling Clubs; Prospect and Palace Bowling Clubs, Academy alleys, Brooklyn.

Princeton's Captain Wants Penn Game

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 19.—The reports that Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania will meet on the diamond next Spring caused considerable comment among the undergraduates to-day.

The break with Harvard has given brighter color to the prospects of resuming athletic relations with the Quaker City men, but it seems that there is no sure indication that games with Penn will be scheduled for next Spring.

A member of the faculty Committee on Outdoor Sports, when interviewed on the question to-day, declined to discuss the matter, and simply said: "We have nothing to say about it." When plied with further questions he admitted that Princeton would surely not meet Harvard next Spring, but would not state whether any games would be substituted for that series.

It has been learned, however, that Capt. Green will present a petition to the faculty committee and urge that the baseball team be allowed to play Penn.

Harvard's Baseball Schedule.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 19.—The Harvard University baseball schedule for next Spring has been practically completed. Twenty-four games will be played, one more than last year. The schedule is as follows:

April 10—Wesleyan at Cambridge; April 13—Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.; April 17—Trinity at Durham, N. C.; April 20—Annapolis at Annapolis, Md; April 26—Dartmouth at Cambridge; April 27—Dartmouth at Cambridge; April 30—Colby at Cambridge; May 2—Andover at Andover; May 4—Williams at Cambridge; May 7—Amherst at Cambridge; May 11—Bowdoin at Cambridge; May 14—Lafayette at Cambridge; May 18—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; May 22—Exeter at Exeter; May 25—Michigan at Cambridge; May 28—Brown at Cambridge; May 30—Cornell at Cambridge; June 5—University of Chicago at Cambridge; June 8—Pennsylvania at Cambridge; June 12—Brown at Providence; June 15—Carlisle Indians at Cambridge; June 20—Yale at Cambridge; June 25—Yale at New Haven; June 29—Yale at New York, (in case of a tie.)

Yacht Pawnee Changes Hands.

Theodore C. Zerega of the New York Yacht Club has sold his yawl Pawnee through the agency of Frank Bowne Jones to John E. Wayland of this city. The Pawnee is a centreboard boat, designed by H. J. Gielow and built by George W. Byles at City Island four years ago. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 53 feet; on the water line, 37.38 feet; extreme beam, 13.7 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draught, 6 feet. The yacht will continue enrolled in the fleet of the New York Yacht Club, of which her new owner is a member.

Instructing Yachting Lecture.

Nearly forty members of the Yachtsmen's Club gathered at the clubrooms, in West Forty-third Street, last night to hear Capt. Howard Patterson give an interesting "Talk on Navigation." Capt. Patterson spoke for nearly two hours, devoting particular care to the explanation of the proper use of nautical instruments. The talk was clearly illustrated by stereopticon views. On next Wednesday evening Prof. C. C. Thomas will talk on "Marine Engineering."

Buffalo Wants Yacht Races.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—A proposition to sail the Canadian races off Buffalo at the time of the Pan-American Exposition has been received from F. B. Hower, Commodore of the Buffalo Yacht Club.

The Buffalo yachtsmen are already making preparations on a large scale for a regatta the last week of July.

Sarony Won Skating Race.

A. Y Sarony of the New York Athletic Club won the one-mile handicap amateur skating race at the Clermont Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night, covering the distance from scratch in 3:14 4-5 and defeating his nearest competitor, P. Kearney, by a good five yards. Sarony and Kearney, the two scratch men, soon gained the lead in a field of eight starters, and then paced each other alternately until the last three laps, when Kearney's wind began to fail. From this point, Sarony, who was also somewhat winded, managed to keep a slight lead over his rival, and on the last lap W. Claflin, a ninety-yard man, also passed Kearney. The skaters finished in this order: A. Y. Sarony, scratch; W. Claflin, 90 yards; P. Kearney, scratch; F. Cowper, 120 yards; C. Weston, 120 yards; A. E. Davis, 120 yards; W. Mulligin, 120 yards.

Prizes for Columbia's Drop Kickers.

Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, President of the American Revolver Association, has written a letter to the football managers of Columbia University, offering prizes for contests in drop kicking in football. Dr. Sayre says in part: "It seems to me clear that in one thing the Columbia team is very deficient, and that is in drop kicking, though in this respect it is by no means unique. Believing that this style of kicking has been too much neglected, I will give prizes to be competed for in the Spring for length and accuracy in dropping goals from the field."

Dr. Sayre is an alumnus of Columbia and has always been active in the athletic affairs of the university.

Hamilton's Football Captain.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The Hamilton College football team has selected Nelson L. Drummond, '02, of Auburn, Captain for next season. Drummond plays left end.

Meeting of Automobilists.

A meeting of the Board of Governors of the Automobile Club of America was held yesterday in the office of President Albert R. Shattuck, 11 Broadway. The most important matters for discussion were the proposed moving to permanent club quarters and the effort about to be made for a test case regarding the presence of gasoline automobiles on ferryboats. George F. Chamberlin, Chairman of the Law Committee, read a report on the latter subject, but as a few details remain to be perfected in the action about to be taken by the club, the plan was not made public.

The committee on new club quarters reported progress, but as the new property has not been definitely secured, no statement was given out as to where the new quarters would be.

Among those present were President Shattuck, Albert C. Bostwick, J. M. Ceballos, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Winslow E. Buzby, George F. Chamberlin, and Daniel H. Morris. The following new members were elected: J. D. F. Lanier, C. G. Wridgeway, W. V. Brokaw, John A. Hill, R. L. Coleman, and William C. Demorest.

No immediate runs are scheduled, the chief interest in that respect now being centred in the proposed test case of all varieties of automobiles, which will be held early in the Spring.

Wrestling at Grand Central Palace.

Three or four hundred enthusiasts of the art of wrestling assembled in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, last night, to witness the opening bouts of what is called the international wrestling tournament. There were several good bouts, one of the most interesting to the crowd being that between John Piening and Peter Jackson. They were in the heavyweight class, and Piening is the man who stood up for over twenty minutes against Paul Pons. Piening and Jackson had a short and lively bout, but in two minutes Jackson was pinned to the mat and Piening's victory was loudly cheered.

Another heavyweight match was between August Faust and Henri Silva, the latter dubbed by his compatriots the Italian champion. He succumbed to Faust, however, but it took the latter 12 minutes and 45 seconds to get a clean fall. George Bothner of the Pastime Athletic Club, and former champion at 135 pounds, threw Charles Endres of the Karl Abs Athletic Club in 6 minutes. Harry Pokinski and "Jack" Harvey, known among his wrestling associates as the "Brooklyn Strong Boy," had the most stubborn contest of the evening. After wrestling for 20 minutes they were allowed an intermission, and then after 10 minutes of hard work Pokinski won the bout. Harry Parker of Brockton, Mass., threw William Fracalose in 6 minutes and 40 seconds. The bouts will be continued and the tournament concluded to-morrow night. Charlie White was the referee.

Yale's Athletic Finances.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19.—The report of Walter Camp, as Treasurer of the Yale Field Corporation, under which head are consolidated the finances of the four main branches of athletics, is made public to-day. The grand total of receipts for the year was $68,616.54. The expenses for all branches of athletics were $63,656.71, leaving a profit of $4,959.83. Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures:

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Football Association	$44,103.02	$25,947.06
Baseball Association	14,803.40	11,589.17
Boat Club	7,154.56	15,490.83
Athletic Association	2,555.56	4,209.65
Subscription to field	.....	8,450.00
Profit	.....	4,959.83
Total	$68,616.54	$68,616.54

Date of Yale-Annapolis Boat Race.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 19.—The boat race between Yale and the Naval Cadets has been arranged for Saturday, May 11.

VALUE OF EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Medico-Legal Society Elects Officers and Discusses a Paper.

The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Medico-Legal Society was held last night at the Hotel St. Andrew, Seventy-second Street and Broadway. About forty members of the society were present, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Clark Bell; First Vice President—George S. Porter; Second Vice President—F. D. Crothers; Secretary—H. G. Chapin; Corresponding Secretary—M. Ellinger; Pathologist—F. B. Downes, M. D.; Treasurer—Miss Caroline F. Taylor; Chemist—Prof. Charles H. Doremus; Curator—J. Mount Bleyer, M. D.; Toxicologist—Prof. W. H. McVey; Librarian—F. L. Hoffman; Assistant Librarian—F. G. Frost; Bacteri

"NO SMOKING" MAKES TROUBLE FOR TRAINMEN

Brooklyn Elevated Line Guards Weary Enforcing Orders.

Women Protested, Patrons Disgusted, Conductors Explained, but the Rule Was Generally Respected.

Pawing the air wildly and gibbering to themselves, many Brooklyn elevated railroad conductors, on the verge of raving lunacy, sought their homes last night, a day that had tried their souls very sappily over. It was all due to the new order abolishing smoking cars on the elevated in Brooklyn. It was issued on Tuesday afternoon and went into effect yesterday morning. As a result of this short notice few of the smoking patrons of the road knew of the change yesterday morning.

One fat, jovial-looking chap climbed to the station at Tompkins Avenue, on the Lexington Avenue line, puffing away at a long black cigar and leisurely sauntered out on the station platform. He left a cloud of smoke in his wake and the alert station man scented it.

"Hey, you!" he yelled, darting after the fat man. "Yer'll have ter chuck away that butt. It's ag'in' ther rules."

The fat man turned in surprise.

"What's that?" he asked, sharply.

"I say yer'll have ter trow away that seegar. Smokin' ain't allowed no more."

"Who says so?" indignantly.

"I say so."

"Are you the President of the road?" sarcastically.

"No, I ain't ther President, but them's his orders."

"Ah, go-lay down; you've got the willies, man," and the fat man, still smoking, boarded an incoming train.

"Which is the smoker?" he asked of the guard.

The trainman looked at him with a strange, shifting light in his eyes.

"There ain't none," he said wearily, closing the gates with a bang.

"There ain't none what?"

"There ain't no smoker, I said." This snappishly.

"How's that?" becoming puzzled, but hanging on to the cigar.

"Say, I don't know how it is, but it is, and yer'll have ter toss away that snipe or yer can't ride."

The fat man, mystified and disgusted, threw away the "snipe" and passed into the car.

Just beyond Franklin Avenue a fussy little woman in a gray gown flounced out on the car platform and said to the conductor:

"Is this the smoking car?"

"No, Ma'am," he said; "yer can't smoke on this—"

"Sir!" drawing herself up haughtily.

"I mean, Ma'am, that there ain't no more smokin' cars."

"Well, then, there's a man in that car, where there are ladies, smoking a horrid pipe."

"Which ladies, Ma'am?" peering through the car door.

"I didn't say there were ladies smoking," indignantly; "I said there was a man in there smoking a pipe and that there were ladies in the car."

"Oh, which is him?" not enthusiastically.

"That man there with the red face and wearing a cap."

The conductor waited until another station had been passed and then walked slowly into the car and up to the red-faced man with the pipe.

"Say," the red-faced man was saying to a companion, "some er these wimmen hanker after terbacker like sailors. Those of 'em what don't git no chance ter smoke it comes inter these smokin' cars so's they kin enjoy ther smell of it. Look at ther bunch er 'em here now, sniffin' ther scent er this ol' pipe as if they wuz glad they wuz livin'. I tell yer, there's er good deal in—"

"Say, yer'll have ter put out that pipe; yer can't smoke in this car," and the conductor, with the little woman in gray watching him closely from the other end of the car, stepped squarely in front of the red-faced man.

"Put out me pipe; what fer? Ain't this ther smokin' car?"

"No, it ain't; ther smokin' cars has been took off."

"Took off? What for?"

"Ther wimmen don't like to ride in 'em."

"They don't have ter, do they?" with a puzzled look. "Can't they ride in the other cars?"

"Say, I ain't no bureau of information. All I knows is that the smokin' cars has been took off an' yer can't smoke on this train."

The red-faced man slowly knocked the tobacco out of his pipe and then sat with a look of disgust on his face, glowering at the women around him all the way down to the bridge.

Half a dozen men boarded a train on the Kings County line at Rockaway Avenue in the middle of the day, and all went into what before the change would have been the smoking car. Each of them lighted a cigar and all began smoking. The conductor after a while walked in and spoke to one of the men.

"Excuse me," he said, "but there's no smokin' on this train."

The man looked hard at the conductor for a moment and then said coldly:

"There's no smoking on this train, eh? Well, what do you call that?" with a sweep of his hand toward the half dozen men puffing merrily away at their cigars. "You don't need any opera glasses to see it, do you? But what of it, anyway?"

"I mean to say," said the conductor, wearily, "that the smoking cars have been done away with, and there's to be no more smoking."

The smoker refused, however, to stop smoking, and the conductor, at the next station, telegraphed ahead for a policeman. At Franklin Avenue a fat policeman boarded the train. He didn't appear to be seeking trouble, and he entered the car reluctantly.

Officer," said the conductor, "I want you to arrest that man, who insists upon smoking, and it's not allowed."

"I'm not smoking," interjected the passenger serenely. "My cigar went out two stations back." The policeman thought it over for a moment.

"He ain't smokin'," he decided finally. "If I don't see him smokin' I can't take him in."

Then he left the car, and the offending passenger laughed triumphantly.

WISSEL'S CHECK RETURNED.

Nassau General Committee Resents Criticism by the Queens Leader of County Democrats.

The Nassau County General Committee of the Democratic Party, resenting the claim that it did not do its full duty toward a candidate, has returned to him the original check he sent prior to election.

Charles C. Wissel, whom Richard Croker appointed leader of the Democracy in Queens Borough, was the nominee for State Senator in the Queens-Nassau District last Fall. During the campaign he sent a check for $500 to the Nassau County Committee.

At the convention at which Mr. Wissel was nominated ex-Senator James Norton was the choice of the Nassau delegates for the nomination. They stuck to him to the last and refused to put themselves on record as making the nomination of Wissel unanimous.

On election day, while one faction of the Queens Democracy cut the nominees for county officers so that the Republicans were elected, although Mr. Bryan carried the borough by about 2,200, this faction and all others in Queens stood by Mr. Wissel. His vote was the heaviest in the borough, and he not only carried Queens, but ran about 900 ahead of Mr. Bryan.

With 2,800 majority for Wissel in Queens, his friends celebrated his election only to learn early the next morning that Nassau had not held down the majority of his Republican opponent and that apparently the election was close, as Wissel had run away behind his ticket in the Nassau end of the district. The official count showed the ousting he received in Nassau would keep him at home this Winter so far as a seat in the Legislature was concerned.

Subsequent to election Mr. Wissel is credited with saying some uncomplimentary things relative to the Democrats of Nassau. Eventually these sayings reached the Nassau Committeemen and a couple of days ago John K. Miller of Baldwins journeyed to Democratic Headquarters in Queens and had a talk with Leader Wissel. Mr. Miller is Treasurer of the County Committee. What was said between the two neither will tell in detail, but when Mr. Miller started for home he left behind him Mr. Wissel's check, which had never been mailed.

SICK WOMAN DISPOSSESSED.

Now Insane and Her Husband Charges Marshal's Men with Brutal Conduct.

The arraignment yesterday of City Marshal Charles W. Pratt in the Ewen Street Police Court, Brooklyn, on a summons obtained by Nicholas Dietz, a butcher of 123 Debevoise Street, brought to light alleged brutal conduct on the part of two agents for the Marshal. As a result Dietz's wife, it is alleged, is in a critical condition. The couple have four children.

Dietz, failing to obtain steady employment, became in arrears for his rent, and on Friday last City Marshal Pratt went to the house to dispossess the family. He took with him his two agents. When they reached the apartments Mrs. Dietz was ill in bed, and it is alleged that she was removed from the bed, which was carried to the street. The remainder of the household goods, including a stove which warmed the room where the woman lay, followed the bed.

Mrs. Dietz was found lying helpless on the floor, surrounded by her weeping children, by some neighbors, who supplied her with blankets and a mattress. A call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital for an ambulance. When it arrived with a physician the woman had given birth to a child. The husband was out looking for work, and when he returned he found that his wife had become insane. On Tuesday the woman made two attempts to end her life.

Magistrate Lemon dismissed the summons and advised Dietz to bring a civil action against the landlord and lodge a complaint with the Mayor against the Marshal.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to the works of Warner & Swasey, Cleveland, on official business.

Orders of Dec. 15 are amended to read as follows: Capt. Charles M. Augur, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Jan. 31, 1901.

First Lieut. George B. Lawrason, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, with rank from Nov. 19, is assigned to the Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon R. E. Ledbetter is detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Monongahela, Dec. 26.

J. J. Read is commissioned Rear Admiral from Nov. 29.

Henry A. Scott, William D. A. Junkin, and Howard H. Kipp are appointed Second Lieutenants, United States Marine Corps, from Dec. 3.

Hillary A. Herbert, Frederick A. Ramsey, and John W. McClasken are appointed Second Lieutenants, United States Marine Corps, from Dec. 5.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Hartford has arrived at La Guayra.

The torpedo boat Foote has arrived at Boston. The Vixen has sailed from Puerto Padre for Nipe.

The Glacier has sailed from Sydney, New South Wales, for Manila.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 2,571.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH ANDERSON, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Joseph Anderson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Anderson was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 19, 1900.

NO. 3,147.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIS BALDWIN, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Willis Baldwin of Hunter, County of Greene, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said Willis Baldwin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 19th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN BAUER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Bauer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and that if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 19, 1900.

NO. 3,282.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ASHER DANN, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Asher Dann of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Asher Dann was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 19th, 1900.

NO. 3,221.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT BART ROEDER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Albert Bart Roeder of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said Albert Bart Roeder was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 19th, 1900.

NO. 2,927.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of IGNAZIO SINATRO, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Ignazio Sinatro of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Ignazio Sinatro was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 19th, 1900.

NO. 3,202.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD H. WAGNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward H. Wagner of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Edward H. Wagner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 19th, 1900.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK as Trustee under the last will and testament of CLIFFORD CODDINGTON, deceased, plaintiff, against ALMA LOUISE LARNER, individually, and as executrix of the last will and testament of Clifford Coddington, deceased, Louise A. Coddington, Clarence H. M. Coddington, James I. Coddington, Caroline Gladys Coddington, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Committee of the Estate of said Alma Louise Larner, defendants.—Summons.—The plaintiff desires the trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 6th, 1900.

EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

To the defendant, Clarence H. M. Coddington: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on December 18th, 1900.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

d19-1aw3wW

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—LENA WALDMAN, plaintiff, against NATHAN WALDMAN, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Action for divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you, by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1900. MAX BAYERSDORFER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
81 East 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant Nathan Waldman:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable John J. Freedman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of November, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York.

MAX BAYERSDORFER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
81 East 125th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM H. F. CROCHERON, plaintiff, against EDWIN B. GROVE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: That certain indenture of lease bearing date May 1st, 1855, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 723 of Conveyances, Page 194, December 13th, 1856, made and executed by the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbour in the City of New York, demising, leasing, and to farm letting unto De Witt C. Grove, his executors, administrators, and assigns for the further term of twenty-one years from the First day of May, 1876, the said lot of land described as follows, viz.: All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, now the Borough of the Bronx, New York County, being one of the lots known and designated by the Number 3 on a map of property of the heirs of the late Samuel J. Sherwood, deceased, bearing date April 17, 1877, made by C. E. Morrison, Civil Engineer, of which a copy of said map is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the Number 108, (one hundred and sixty-eight,) bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Ninth Street and University Place, running thence southerly along the easterly side of University Place, thirty-four feet seven inches; thence easterly and parallel with Ninth Street, one hundred and four feet ten and a half inches to the southerly side of Ninth Street; and thence westerly along the southerly side of Ninth Street, one hundred and two feet four and three-quarter inches to the place of beginning. And also all and singular the buildings and appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the said De Witt C. Grove, his executors, administrators, and assigns, of, in, and to the said premises; and by virtue of the aforesaid indentures of lease; and also the rights of the executors, legal representatives, and assigns of the said De Witt C. Grove, who is now deceased, to have granted to them a renewal of said lease from May 1st, 1897, or to have paid to them the value of the building, or its substitute, on the said lot of land, subject, nevertheless, to the rents, covenants, and conditions in said indentures of lease contained, which rent, for the time being, is at the rate of Two thousand dollars a year, payable in equal half-yearly payments on the First days of May and November.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1900.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.

C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the land referred to in the foregoing notice; its street number is 33 University Place:

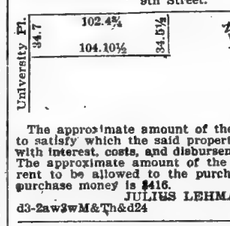

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien to satisfy which the said property is to be sold, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $15,792. The approximate amount of the accrued ground rent to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money is $416.

JULIUS LEHMANN, Referee.

d3-2aw3wM&Th&d24

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN FARRELL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and the easterly side of Eighth Avenue; and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue forty-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-second Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Eighth Avenue forty-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 20th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 90-92 West Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is unknown:

152d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $15,707.62, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $355.20, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money; or paid by the referee, is $236 and interest.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage thereon for $11,000, and interest at 5 per cent. from December 15, 1900; and also subject to two other mortgages also prior to the plaintiff's lien on which there is due for principal of advances made thereon, the sum of $6,732 and accrued interest.

Dated the 20th day of December, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

d20-2aw3wTh&Ma3a11

Surrogate Notices.

GIBIER, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL GIBIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of J. Harboy O'Kennedy, their attorney, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated September 5th, 1900. EMIL A. NERESHEIMER, CERISNNE DE R. COBURET, Executors. J. HARBOY O'KENNEDY, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

s6-1aw3mTu.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARGARET KNOX, plaintiff, against JOHN M. BLAUVELT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York, and being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Central Avenue with the southerly side of Morris Street, as both the said avenue and the said street are laid down on a certain map entitled "Mortgage map of land belonging to Isaac T. Willis, being part of the farm belonging to Louis G. Morris, Esq., situate in the Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New York, dated Mott Haven, March 1st, 1869, R. Ross, Surveyor." Running thence southwesterly along the said easterly line of Central Avenue as laid down on said map one hundred twenty-eight feet and seventy one-hundredths of a foot, (128.70;) thence easterly and parallel with said Morris Street, as laid down on said map one hundred sixteen feet and twenty-five one-hundredths of a foot, (116 25-100;) thence running northerly and at right angles to said Morris Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to said southerly line of Morris Street, and thence running westerly and along said southerly line of Morris Street eighty-five feet and ninety-two one-hundredths of a foot (85 92-100) to Central Avenue at the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said John M. Blauvelt in and to said Central Avenue and Morris Street in front of the herein described property to the centre line thereof. Subject, however, to the covenants against nuisances contained in a certain deed, made by Louis G. Morris to Isaac T. Willis, dated March 1st, 1869, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber No. 706 of Deeds, Page No. 71.

Dated New York, December 3, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 171 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,705, with interest thereon from the 23d day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to about $416, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is about $2,040. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage now thereon, on which there is owing $7,000 of principal with interest at four per cent. from May 24th, 1900, also to two other mortgages on which there is due and owing $17,000 of principal with accrued interest amounting on the day of sale to about $920, and which principal sum of $17,000 bears interest at six per cent.

Dated New York, December 3, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

d3-2aw3wM&Th&d24

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE W. PETERS and another, as executors, &c., plaintiffs, against WILLIAM PHELAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said action, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in West Morrisania in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, now the Borough of the Bronx, New York County, being one of the lots designated by the Number 3 on a map of property of the heirs of the late Samuel J. Sherwood, deceased, bearing date April 17, 1877, made by C. E. Morrison, Civil Engineer, of which a copy of said map is filed in the office of the Register of the City of New York, as Map of Reference Number 805. The premises hereby conveyed are bounded and described from said map as follows:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of said lot Number Three (3) and at a point where the dividing line between Lot Number Two (2) on said map and said Lot Number Three (3) touches or intersects the northwesterly side or line of Butternut Street, now Walton Avenue, as laid down on said map; running thence northwesterly along the said dividing line between Lots Number Two (2) and Three (3) one hundred (100) feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with said Butternut Street, now Walton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southeasterly on a line parallel with the said dividing line between Lots Number Two (2) and Three (3) one hundred (100) feet to the said northwesterly side or line of Butternut Street, now Walton Avenue, and thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side or line of said Butternut Street, now Walton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with one-half of the adjacent street to the centre thereof, subject to public use.—Dated New York, December 4, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

HENRY K. DAVIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, less the amount taken by the City of New York:

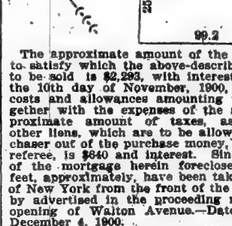

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,293, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $175.62, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $640 and interest. Since the making of the mortgage herein foreclosed 20.5 square feet, approximately, have been taken by the City of New York from the front of the premises hereby advertised in the proceeding relative to the opening of Walton Avenue.—Dated New York, December 4, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

d6-2aw3wTh&Td27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, plaintiff, against H. MORTON MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of November, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 26th, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert Sherman, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street, distant one hundred and sixty-seven (167) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street with the westerly line or side of Seventh (7th) Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with the westerly line or side of Seventh (7th) Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches (100.11) to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) and One Hundred and Twelfth (112th) Streets; thence running westerly along said centre line sixteen (16) feet; thence southerly again parallel with the westerly line or side of Seventh (7th) Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches (100.11) to the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street, and thence running easterly along the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street sixteen (16) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to the building restrictions in deed recorded in Liber 2,335 of Conveyances, Page 224.

The above-described property lies in Section 7, Block 1827, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.

EDWARD B. WHITNEY, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 309 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twelve thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars, ($12,643,) with interest thereon from the 22d day of November, 1900, together with the plaintiff's costs and disbursements, amounting to Three hundred and twenty-four and 35-100 dollars, ($324.35,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is Four hundred and forty-two and 86-100 dollars ($442.86) and interest.—Dated September 5th, 1900. EMIL A. NERESHEIMER, CERISNNE DE R. COBURET, Executors. J. HARBOY O'KENNEDY, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

s6-1aw3mTu.

Surrogate Notices.

HAVEMEYER, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. HAVEMEYER, late of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, South America, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of June next.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1900. WILLIAM KOLFF, Executor. HENRY H. WHITMAN, Attorney for Executor, 41 Wall Street, New York City.

HOFF, IGNATZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IGNATZ HOFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 42 West 41st Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, or before the first day of July, 1901.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1900.

ANDREW WEBB,
LAWRENCE SCHLOSSER,
Executors.

JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Executors, 158 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d13-1aw4w

Referees' Notices.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—MARTHA E. HULSE vs. LENA HARPER, George Hommel, Antoinette Hommel, his wife; Henrietta Lankeman, Gustave Scherb, George Harper, Henry Schellcorn, Wilhelmine Powerly, David Hommel and Arthur Connelly.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

Parcel No. 1. All that tract or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, and known by the street number 401 Tenth Avenue, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of 10th Avenue 96 feet 2 inches south of the southwest corner of 10th Avenue and 33rd Street, running thence west parallel with 33rd Street 80 feet, thence south parallel with 10th Avenue 19 feet 1½ inches; thence east parallel with 33rd Street 80 feet to the west side of 10th Avenue; thence north along the same 19 feet 1½ inches to the place of beginning, the side walls of the building erected on said premises being party walls; subject to the right of drainage under and across the rear of said premises as the same now exists.

Parcel No. 2. And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of 10th Avenue, in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of 10th Avenue, distant 77 feet and one-quarter of an inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of 10th Avenue with the southerly side of 33rd Street, running thence westerly and parallel with 33rd Street 80 feet; thence southerly through the centre of a party wall, 80 feet to the westerly side of 10th Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of 10th Avenue 19 feet one and three-quarters inches to the place of beginning. The above-described lands and premises being all the lands and premises formed by Henry Harper, the husband of the said Lena Harper, at the time of his death. And being the same lands and premises described in a mortgage executed by Lena Harper to Antoinette Hommel, which said mortgage is dated January 2nd, 1899, and is recorded in the office of the Register of the City of New York, N. Y., in block series (Mortgages) section 3, liber 70, page 424, and indexed under block number 734 on the map of the land of the City of New York, N. Y.—Dated New York, Dec. 17, 1900.

HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

JOHN F. BRADNER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Middletown, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

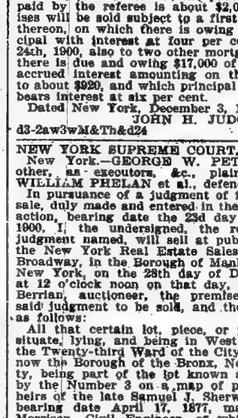

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $114,654.16, with interest thereon from Nov. 22, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $384.75, with interest from November 26, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes and Croton water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,724.54 and interest.—Dated New York, November 26th, 1900.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDWARD HIRSH and HENRY HIRSH, plaintiffs, against MARIE COOK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

INVESTMENTS.

Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Om. Con. 6s,
Richmond & Danville Cons, 6s,
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st 7s, 1927.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exch. Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin, interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
22 W. 33d St., op. Waldorf | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
647 B'way, Mills Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street. New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Henry L. Wardwell. Edward L. Adams.
Telephone 3243 Broad.
WARDWELL & ADAMS,
STOCK BROKERS.
16 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS OF THE
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Established 1865.
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Strictly a commission house, working in the interests of our clients and executing all orders upon the Exchanges. Send for our new book describing market movements, also fluctuation sheets and Market Reports.
COMMISSION 1-16.

Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Execute Commission Orders, PURCHASE OR SALE,
Stocks, Bonds, Wheat, Cotton.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Telephone, 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
120 BROADWAY,
New York, November 23, 1900.
Pensacola & Atlantic R. R. Company 6% Mortgage.
In accordance with the terms of the mortgage of the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad Company, the following forty-nine (49) bonds have this day, in the presence of the Trustees, been drawn for the sinking fund, viz.:
6, 97, 143, 237, 241, 303, 382, 409, 412, 433, 481, 529, 607, 613, 674, 676, 683, 713, 832, 834, 874, 962, 1070, 1138, 1387, 1432, 1499, 1573, 1699, 1724, 1728, 1748, 1820, 1901, 2019, 2038, 2101, 2147, 2216, 2270, 2294, 2301, 2445, 2469, 2501, 2539, 2728, 2755, 2801.
The interest on the same will cease February 1, 1901, and the principal of the bonds will be redeemed at this office on and after that date, plus 10 per cent. premium.
A. W. MORRISS, Assistant Treasurer.

LOST.
Dec. 17, 1900.
The following certificates of
AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY
COMMON STOCK:
No. M1140 for 50 shares in name of Johnson I. Robins.
No. M1342 for 10 shares in name of John Heath.
No. M1881 for 30 shares in name of DeCoppet & Doremus.
No. M1768 for 10 shares in name of Orvis Bros. & Co.
Please notify E. & C. RANDOLPH,
7 Nassau Street.
All parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating same.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,216,026.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP..... Vice President.
WILLIAM BARBOUR..... Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-Pres.
James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P. E. M. Francis, Sec.
W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

FINANCIAL.

$5,669,000.

United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Company

General (now First) Mortgage 3½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE MARCH 1st, 1951.
Interest Payable Semi-annually on March 1st and September 1st, in New York.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

The undersigned offer the above Bonds for Subscription at 109½%, payable as follows:

9½ % or $ 95 per Bond on allotment.
100 % or $1,000 per Bond on March 1, 1901.
109½ % or $1,095 per Bond of $1,000.

Definitive Bonds bearing interest from March 1, 1901, will be delivered on that date. Payment in full may be made in purchaser's option, on allotment, under discount at the rate of 3½% per annum, against delivery of Interim Certificates to be issued by the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia.
Default of payment of the instalment, due March 1, 1901, will render the previous payment liable to forfeiture.
The above bonds are to be issued to take up the same amount of 6% bonds maturing on March 1, 1901, and form part of a total issue limited to $20,000,000, which are secured by a first mortgage on the entire properties of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.
The entire property of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company was leased in 1871 to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 999 years, the latter guaranteeing 10% annual dividends on the entire Capital Stock of over $20,000,000.
For the year ending December 31, 1899, the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company earned a large surplus over the guaranteed dividends.
The bonds are of $1,000 each, and to bearer; but can be fully registered in the option of the holder.
The Subscription will be opened on Friday morning, December 21st, and may be closed without notice at any time thereafter, the right being reserved to reject any applications, and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

New York, December 19th, 1900.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
50 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000
Pays Interest on Check Accounts and Time Deposits.
Acts in all Trust Capacities for Individuals and Corporations.
OFFICERS.
GEORGE W. YOUNG.....President
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS..Man'g For'n Dep't
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock.

Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
C. C. Cuyler,	Theodore Morford,
Charles D. Dickey,	Robert Olyphant,
William P. Dixon,	Charles M. Pratt,
Robert A. Granniss,	James Timpson,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Eben B. Thomas,
Charles R. Henderson,	George W. Young.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds dated January 1st, 1897.
Notice is hereby given as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1901, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105%, with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

71	111	343	380	495
90	182	363	398	501
106	282	368	457	562

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
By H. A. MURRAY, TREASURER.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1900.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, JANY. 9TH, 1901.
At 12:30 O'CLOCK, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW RY. CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. Pref'd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1896, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds.

WANTED—Position in broker's office by American; well connected; ten years' experience in important National banks and five years in commercial bookkeeping; desiring to enter Wall Street, is willing to begin at bottom; position in good house, with opportunity for advancement, of more importance than immediate compensation; highest references furnished. Address J., Box 106 Times.

WE LOAN MONEY TO PEOPLE IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries, 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PLAN of Reorganization of the Hampton Roads Hotel Company has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, and filed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
H. M. DE LANOIE,
Secretary of the Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

Empire City Fire Insurance Company,
50 Wall St., NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1900.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 3d instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke,	Henry W. Curtiss,
Charles H. Kerner,	Charles H. Leland,
Henry C. Mortimer,	Walter R. Wood,
John W. Condit,	David J. Burtis,
Lindley Murray, Jr.,	Francis M. Scott,
Charles H. Lowerre,	J. Eugene Robert,

George M. Miller.
For Inspectors of Election for the year 1901:
Areunah M. Hurtis, Wm. M. Farrington,
Thomas B. Peck.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

The Electro Gas Company,
45 Broadway, Room 95.
New York, Dec. 20, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1901, at the office of the Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting.
The polls will remain open one hour.
The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 22d, 1900, to Jan. 9th, 1901.
A. B. PROAL, Secretary.

The Virgil Practice Clavier Company.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The Virgil Practice Clavier Company will be held at the office of the company, 26 West Fifteenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, January 7, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing 5 Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ARTHUR WHITE, Secretary.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking rooms, No. 683-685 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR

$3,555,000.00

OF

3½% Corporate Stock

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Wednesday, the 26th day of December, 1900,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,500,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. Principal payable November 1, 1940.

$1,610,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.

$445,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1940.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
DECEMBER 19TH, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 12, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid Feb. 5, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on December 24, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend, and for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of stock for voting trust certificates, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 24, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 10, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 12, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Dec. 24, 1900.
On Feb. 5, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
The Voting Trustees having dissolved the Voting Trust, to take effect January 2d, 1901, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will not be reopened.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY.
234 Fifth Ave.,
Branch Office, 66 Broadway,
New York, December 11, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from net earnings, on the capital stock of this Company, payable January 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record December 20, 1900. Transfer books will close December 20, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen January 2, 1901.
FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
American Smelting and Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 6.
The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 8th, 1901, to stockholders of record, at 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 22d, 1900. The books for the transfer of the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company will close at 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 22d, 1900, and be opened Jan. 9th, 1901.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 5, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 4, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds will close at noon on Saturday, December 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.,
New York, December 18, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 35.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable January 10, 1901, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York City, to stockholders of record of December 29, 1900. Transfer books will be closed December 29, 1900, and reopened January 11, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

THE STANDARD GAS LIGHT COMPANY of the City of New York, 801-3 Third Avenue.
New York, December 14, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on December 31st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, December 22nd, 1900.
Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock M., December 22nd, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., January 2nd, 1901.
W. GREELEY HOYT, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK AIR BRAKE COMPANY.
66 Broadway, New York, December 19, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable at the Company's office in New York, on the 15th day of January, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 2d day of January.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. January 2d, and open at 10 A. M. January 16th.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The Board of Directors has declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 21st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, January 12th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened January 22d.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, Dec. 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, the 31st inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Empire Steel & Iron Co.,
Catasauqua, Pa., Dec. 19, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) upon the preferred stock. Checks will be mailed January 2nd, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 26th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, December 26th, and reopened on Thursday, January 3rd, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GLEN WRIGHT, Secretary.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 8, 1900.
A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies) at this office, on the 2d day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 21, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1901, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Asst. Sec.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 18, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
222 Broadway, New York, December 11, 1900.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record on December 20th, 1900.
Transfer books will close December 20th, 1900, and reopen January 8d, 1901.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 13, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen January 3d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after January 15, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, O., Dec. 18th, 1900.
Interest on bonds of above Company due January 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after that date at Mercantile National Bank, New York, N. Y.
J. H. FRENCH, Treas.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 19	1,423,890
To date this year	128,149,975
Corresponding date last year	170,568,091

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 19	$5,247,500
To date this year	$541,437,280
Corresponding date last year	$820,094,240

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@5½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf	½	Federal Steel pf	½
Am. Express	4	Keokuk & Des M.	½
Am. Ice pf	1½	K. & D. M. pf	2½
Am. Malt. pf	½	Lake Erie & West	1
Am. Smelt. & R.	1¼	Met. Street Railway	½
Am. S. & R. pf	½	Mo., K. & T.	1¼
Am. Steel & W. pf	½	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	3½	Nat. Salt	½
Am. Woolen pf	½	Nat. Salt. pf	1½
Am. Tobacco	1	New Cent. Coal	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pacific Mail	1
Chi., B. & Q.	½	People's Gas	½
Chi. G. W. pf. A	½	Peoria & East	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¼	Northern Pacific	½
Chi., I. & L. pf	1½	North. Pac. pf	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	2¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	3½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. 1		Southern Pacific	½
C., L. & W. pf	2¼	Southern Railway	½
Consol. Coal	8	Wabash	½
Erie 1st pf	1¼	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Erie 2d pf	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½
Evans. & T. H. pf	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	½	Wis. Central	3½
General Electric	4½	Wis. Cent. pf	6½
Illinois Central	2		
Iowa Central pf	½		
Kans. & T. H. pf	½		
Federal Steel	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	½	Int. Paper	½
Am. Linseed	½	Int. Paper pf	½
Am. Linseed pf	1½	Kan. City So. pf	1
Am. Tin Plate pf	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Anaconda Copper	¾	pf	2
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	Nat. Lead	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1	Nat. Steel	½
Canada South	1½	N. J. Central	2
Chi. G. W. pf. B	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	12¾
Chi. & N. W.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Nort. & West. pf	½
Col. Southern	½	Pennsylvania	½
Col. So. 1st pf	1¼	Pere Marq. pf	1
Col. So. 2d pf	¾	Rep. Steel pf	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	1¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	½
Del. & Hudson	½	Union B. & Paper pf	½
Del., L. & W.	1	U. S. Leather	½
Erie	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Glucose Sugar	4	U. S. Rubber pf	1¼
Glucose Sugar pf	3½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Des M. & Ft. D. ext. 4s	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1¼
C., M. & St. P., D. & G. 5s	2½	Gen. Electric 5s	1¾
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1	North. Pac. coll. 5s	1
Cleve. & M. Vall. 5s	4½	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1½
		Wis. Cent. 1st	2½

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & W. 1 g. 3½s	1½	Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	1¾
		West Shore 4s, reg.	2¾

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Prices moved irregularly on the stock market yesterday in the early trading, with strength appearing in some issues, and, because of profit-taking and short selling, heaviness in others. The general tone, however, was strong, and substantial interests continued in evidence as purchasers on a large scale. To offset these purchases were heavy liquidating sales by operators who had bought earlier in the week and who reasoned that many stocks would be pressing for sale because holders would not care to carry them over the holidays. There was some selling, also, on the theory that the Bank of England will to-day advance its minimum discount rate, and that this may lead to sales from that source. London operators had little fear on that score, as yesterday fully 75,000 shares were bought for London account, while but 25,000 were sold. When this pressure ceased, as it did about a half hour before the close, the whole market became aggressively strong under the leadership of Northern Pacific and the close was actually buoyant.

The news of the day was generally favorable. The usual dividend was declared on New York Central, while a number of very favorable earnings statements were put out by important railway systems, including Louisville and Nashville, Norfolk and Western, Southern Railway, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

There was some selling of the Nickel Plate issues because of the statement put out by one of the news bulletins during the day that action on the dividends had been postponed until next month. The truth is, next month is the regular time for dividend action. It can be stated on semi-official authority that a dividend on the second preferred stock is assured, and that the plan of retiring the first preferred stock has not been abandoned.

Kingston and Pembroke stock, which has been little traded in for many months, has lately shown activity and strength, due to the official statement that a dividend of 2 per cent. is to be paid on the preferred stock—the first ever paid. The system runs through the mining districts around Renfrew, Sharbot Lake, and Pembroke, in Ontario, one of the richest mineral districts in Canada, which now is being rapidly developed.

Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, Chairman of the Board of Wheeling and Lake Erie, has, it is stated, been approached by Standard Oil interests in relation to some pending developments in the Ohio coal fields, in which territory the Wheeling system has large interests. An official statement on the matter will be made shortly. Standard Oil brokers were again yesterday buyers of the Wheeling securities.

The Atchison issues were sold in the early trading on the report that the train hands had struck in sympathy with the telegraph operators. Officials of the road here had no knowledge of any such strike.

There was no news to explain the sharp advance in Northern Pacific near the close. The talk continues that the stock is going much higher, but why no one will say.

The early strength in Southern Pacific was on London buying, the London figure at the opening here being nearly ¾ above the close of Tuesday. On the advance much long stock came out.

The extreme decline in New York Air Brake, the stock breaking over 12 points on dealings in 600 shares, was a disappointment following dividend action on the stock, when the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. was declared. In many quarters an increase had been looked for.

The operations of a newly formed pool in Wisconsin Central were responsible for the upword movements in the common and preferred stocks of that company. The advance was purely manipulative.

Morgan brokers continue to be steady purchasers of the Erie stocks, and it was this that held the securities so strong yesterday. It is declared that announcement of the purchase of other coal tracts by Morgan interests will shortly be made.

The sharp advance in Sugar was accompanied by indefinite reports of better trade conditions.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company having advertised that the transfer books will be closed to-day at 3 P. M. for a meeting of stockholders and to vote upon a proposition to issue new stock, to be offered to stockholders of record to-day, the Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that a due bill representing all the rights to subscribe which may be authorized at the meeting must accompany all certificates of the stock of said company delivered for cash to-day and all deliveries thereafter. The stock will not be quoted ex-rights on the Exchange to-day.

A well-known operator who has been conspicuous on the bull side since election, was yesterday credited with being a heavy seller of stocks all around the room. As a matter of fact, it is said by interests close to the operator in question that he was a large buyer of stocks on the decline, which was forced, not so much by local as by Western selling.

London bought about 50,000 shares on balance yesterday, taking large blocks of Southern Pacific and Southern Railway, but selling most of the other stocks on the international list.

It was announced in Wall Street yesterday that a committee of prominent holders of Fort Worth and Denver City first mortgage bonds has been formed for protection of the bondholders and to rearrange the nature of the lien before the next coupon becomes due in June, 1901. When the road was reorganized without foreclosure the bonds, which are 6 per cents., were stamped at 4 per cent. until and including the December, 1900, coupon. They now again bear 6 per cent.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

Discussing the report that an extra or increased dividend may be paid on Delaware and Hudson, an officer of the company said yesterday: "I don't think the Directors themselves know yet what will be done, as the meeting is not until next month. Last year we earned 8.54 per cent. on the stock, and after the payment of all dividends we had a surplus left of $1,240,000. It is to be borne in mind that there are now only $5,000,000 bonds ahead of the stock; and that our earnings are steadily increasing."

MONON'S AFFAIRS.

In relation to the affairs of Monon, Gen. Samuel Thomas said yesterday: "So far as I know there is nothing in the report that $50,000 or any other sum has been offered to protesting bondholders of Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville in order to settle with them. There is nothing to settle. I do not know of any special developments connected with the property."

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

According to The Iron Age the iron and steel markets have quieted down considerably in nearly all branches of the trade. The lake ore situation will probably remain undefined for some time, but the belief is gaining strength that when the time does come for announcing the prices for the next year the figures will be found to be higher than has been thought likely hitherto. Continuing, The Iron Age says:

It appears that the strong interests which control the situation from the ore in the ground up to the finished material will exert their powerful influence in behalf of a close approximation to last season's prices. This will mean that they will place at a disadvantage all those rolling mills and steel works which do not go back to the ore by making their raw material costly, while the concerns not buying ore are little affected. Since some of them use large quantities of off-Bessemer ores, the general foundry furnaces depending upon lake ores largely may also be disappointed in their hopes of materially lower ores. It is really only one concern controlling large ore interests which also makes foundry iron, and their influence will probably be exerted in this direction. This ought to be an opportunity for the Eastern and Southern concerns who market foundry and forge pig iron.

Coke is cheaper than last year, and it is likely that freights, too, will be lowered.

On the whole, therefore, costs, through somewhat artificial influences, may not decline as much as many in the trade expect. There is room for the lowering in wages at the blast furnaces, and there is some discussion of a movement to effect this, but as yet nothing has been done.

There is some uncertainty, too, concerning the developments which may result from the readjustment of the wages scales at some of the leading steel plants in the Pittsburg district, which are to go into effect with the beginning of the new year.

The billet pool seems to have pretty

Gardiner had been put into the Presidency by Mr. Haggin to represent his interests, which are in full control. Mr. Haggin has recently put a large amount of capital into the company, which it is stated, is figuring on some large European contracts.

A TRUST TO BUY A RIVAL.

Smelting Company Will Acquire the Plant of M. Guggenheim's Sons.

The officers of the American Smelting and Refining Company announced yesterday that the plans to acquire the properties of M. Guggenheim's Sons, the only large competitor with which the trust has had to contend, were practically completed.

Vice President Sewell of the Smelting Company said that at a meeting of the Directors held on Tuesday it was decided to acquire the Guggenheim plants if the stockholders of the Smelting Company endorse the plan. A resolution was passed appointing a committee to examine into the business of the Guggenheims and report to the Board. This examination is now in progress.

A resolution was also passed in which the board asks authority to increase the capital stock of the company from $55,000,000 to $100,000,000. Of this amount of increase $30,000,000 of the stock is to be used to acquire the Guggenheim properties and $15,000,000 is to be turned into cash to be used for the purposes of the company.

As soon as the examination of the books of the Guggenheims is completed and the committee has made its report, the President will call a meeting of the stockholders, to be held in January, to obtain the necessary authorization for the increase of the stock.

New Offering of Bonds.

Speyer & Co. will offer to-morrow morning, reserving the right to close subscriptions without notice at any time thereafter, $5,069,000 general (now first) mortgage 3½ per cent. gold bonds of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company. The subscription price is 109½, payable as follows: 9½ per cent. on allotment and 100 per cent. on March 1, 1901. The principal of these bonds is payable on March 1, 1951, and the principal and interest are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The issue is made to take up the same amount of 6 per cent. bonds maturing on March 1, 1901, and they form part of a total issue limited to $20,000,000, which is secured by a first mortgage on the entire properties of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company. This property was leased in 1871 to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 999 years, the latter company guaranteeing 10 per cent. annual dividends on the $20,000,000 capital stock of the former company. It is stated that the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company earned, in the year ended Dec. 31, 1899, a large surplus over the guaranteed dividend. Definitive bonds, bearing interest from March 1 next will be delivered on that date. Payment in full may be made by purchaser's option on allotment under discount at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, against delivery of interim certificates to be issued by the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia. Default of payment of the subscription installment due March 1 next will render the previous payment on allotment liable to forfeiture.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@5½ per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for thirty days, 4¾ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $289,789,640; balances, $11,251,819; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $663,961.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4 per cent. for short and 4@4¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and heavy. Nominal rates were $4.81 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80@$4.80½; demand, $4.84½@$4.84¾; cables, $4.85@$4.85⅛; commercial bills, $4.79½@$4.81.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16@5.20⅝ and 5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 3-16@94 and 94 15-16, and guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—50@100 premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Money was firm today, and discounts had a hardening tendency. There was much nervousness regarding future developments. The present rates are subject to the bank rate to-morrow, and will be relieved at midday, when it is decided.

Business on the Stock Exchange was cheerful, chiefly owing to the renewed advance in Americans. Consols were dull, due to fears of a higher bank rate. Home rails were firm. Great Easterns and Southeasterns were in good demand. Great Northerns were the feature, on the reduction in Derbyshire coal prices. The feature of Americans was the continued boom in Eries. Missouris advanced considerably. The close was irregular. Grand Trunks were firm, and Kafirs were depressed.

Owing to no gold being withdrawn for France to-day financial circles believe the bank rate will be unchanged.

Consols for money, 97⅛; consols for the account, 97 5-16; Atchison, 44½; Canadian, 90⅜; St. Paul, 135⅞; Illinois Central, 130½; Louisville, 87⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 85½; New York Central, 147½; Erie, 24½; Pennsylvania, 74⅞; Reading, 15; Erie first preferred, 58¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 80⅜; Grand Trunk, 6⅜; Anaconda, 10¾, and Rand Mines, 3⅜.

Bar silver steady at 29⅝d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4@4¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.30; Madrid, 33.92; Lisbon, 38.25; Rome, 5.55.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 1-16d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Prices on the Bourse today opened weak, Kafirs declining considerably. Internationals were lower, except Turks. Industrials were easier and Gas declined considerably. Rio Tintos were heavy. Toward the close there was a slight recovery. Spanish Fours hardened and Rio Tintos were supported. The close was generally dull.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 9½c for checks.

Spanish Fours, 70.25.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—For the settlement money was at 6 per cent. Funds were quiet on the Boerse to-day. Americans advanced sharply in sympathy with New York. Canadian Pacifics were calm. Banks were maintained and Mines fluctuated greatly, closing firmer on bear covering.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4¾ per cent.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—Gold was quoted to-day at 34.10.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways, reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in December, showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Alabama Great Southern	$2,168
Chesapeake & Ohio	13,445
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	10,300
Chicago Great Western	842
Evansville & Terre Haute	71
Hocking Valley	6,004
Louisville & Nashville	40,185
Minneapolis & St. Louis	9,950
Norfolk & Western	55,755
Pittsburg & Western	4,272
Rio Grande Southern	625
St. Louis & San Francisco	30,696
Southern Railway	29,733
Toledo & Ohio Central	2,663
Total increase 14 roads	$208,719
Increase previously reported	318,238
Total increase 28 roads	$521,957

The following showed decreases:

Canadian Pacific	$6,000
Evansville & Indianapolis	1,179
Mexican Central	69,360
Total decrease 3 roads	$76,539
Decrease previously reported	13,947
Total decrease 5 roads	$90,486
Net increase	$431,471

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Few changes occurred yesterday in the market for outside securities. The stocks most prominent the previous day continued the most active issues and supplied the bulk of the day's business. Generally the list was fairly strong and some substantial advances were recorded, but here and there appeared a good deal of weakness, principally, however, among the very inactive issues.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE was active and strong. Both issues sold up rather sharply, and, although the quotations reacted later, both closed substantially higher than on the previous day. Recently the trading in these stocks broadened out considerably and for the past few days the business in them has been well distributed. The common stock sold up to 46 and ended the day at 45¾, bid, a net gain of half a point. A similar net advance appeared in the preferred, which sold up to 95¾ and closed at 95¼ bid.

***

ELECTRIC BOAT was again active and strong. It was again said that important negotiations were practically completed which would very materially benefit the company. In some quarters it was said that important foreign contracts had been practically secured. The common stock yesterday sold up to 52 and back to 31 on transactions in 3,000 shares or more. It closed at 31 and showed a net gain of 1½ points. The preferred sold up to 52 and was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was fairly active, and after selling up to 13, closed at 12¾ bid, a fractional gain.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was the most active of the copper shares. On transactions in about 3,000 shares it sold up to 21, and closed there, with a net gain of three-eighths of a point.

***

UNION COPPER sold between 5¾ and 5½. About 2,000 shares were traded in.

***

AMERICAN BICYCLE bonds sold to the extent of $12,000 at 75 and 75¼. This was considerably above the nominal bid of the previous day. At the close 74½ was bid.

***

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE was traded in quite actively at 3, and was in some demand at that figure at the close.

***

GENERAL CARRIAGE was sold down to 4½, and was offered there at the end of the day.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s remained firm. They sold to the extent of about $40,000 at 86⅛ and 86.

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NATIONAL CITY BANK, on light transactions, moved to a new high price. At the close it was 515 bid, an advance of 15 points.

***

BAY STATE GAS was active at 1, and a slight fraction above that figure. It closed at 1 bid.

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It is stated that the stock of the Palmetto Company, which is traded in in Philadelphia, will soon be put on the curb here.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 18. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf	26	27½	25	27
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	79	80	79	80
American Banknote	47	50	47	50
American Bicycle	6	6½	6½	7¼
American Bicycle pf	23	29	27	29
American Bicycle bonds	74½	75½	73	75
American Bridge	43½	46	45	45½
American Bridge pf	95¼	95⅞	94⅜	95
American Chicle	83	..	83	..
American Chicle pf	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	11	12	11	12
Am. Hide & Leather pf	37	38	37	38
Am. Hide & Leather 6s	90½	90⅝	90½	90⅝
*American Thread pf	4	4½	4	4½
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
Arlington Copper	5	7	5	7
British Columbia Copper	21	21¼	20⅝	21
British Exch. 3s	98½	99	98⅝	99¼
California Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5½	5	5¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30½	31½	30½	31½
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	..	48	43½	45
Con. Ry. N. & E.	12¾	13	12½	13
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	7	2	7
Con. Rubber Tire pf	25	30	25	30
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	18½	19½	18	19
Crucible Steel pf	79	80	79	80
Cramps' Shipyard	77	78	77	78
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5½	5⅞	5½	5⅞
Dist. Co. of Am. pf	25	25½	25	25½
Electric Boat	31	31½	29½	30
Electric Boat pf	50	53	48	51
Electric Vehicle	16½	19	16½	19
Electric Vehicle pf	35	45	35	45
Electric-Pneumatic	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	15	20	18	20
General Carriage	4	4½	4½	4⅝
General Chemical	60	62	59½	60
General Chemical pf	97½	99	97½	99
German Treasury 4s	100	100¾	100	100¾
Havana Commercial	8½	9½	7½	9½
Havana Commercial pf	44	45	43	45
Hudson River Tel.	115	118	115	118
Illinois Transportation	⅞	1½	⅞	1⅛
International Silver pf	35	40	35	40
Inter-State Oil	81½	82	81½	..
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf	½	1	½	1
Kings Co. El. L. & P.	137	143	137	143
Lorillard pf	100	105	100	105
Marconi Copper	1	2½	1	2¼
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf	14	15	13¾	14½
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf	100	102	102	103½
New England Transport	3	3¼	3	3¼
N. Y. Transportation	6¼	7	6½	7¼
Otis Elevator	26	27	26	27
Otis Elevator pf	86	88	86	88
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	29	30	29½	29⅞
Retsof	32	..	32	..
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf	93	95	93	94½
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30¾	31	30½	31
Rub. Goods Mfg. pf. ex-d.	81	82½	81½	82½
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	115	118	117	120
St. Louis Transit	18½	19¼	17½	18½
Seaboard Air Line	73	73¾	73	73¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	10¼	11	10	11
Seaboard Air Line pf	28¼	28	28¼	28
Sheet Steel pf	73½	74½	73½	74½
Southern Light & Trac	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	34	37½	30	40
Standard Coupler pf	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	819	824	822	824
Storage Power	10	13	11	13
Tennessee Copper	17	19	17¾	18
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	3	3¼	3	3½
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Union Typewriter	35½	36	35½	36½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	85¾	86¼	86	86¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	66	68	67	68
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3	5	3	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	32	35	32	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	370	380	365	370
Worthington Pump pf	111	114	110	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102½	102½	102½	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	103½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	231	233	231	233
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	103	101½
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	34	37	32½	36
Columbus Railway pf.	90	92	89	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s	103	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	115	113½	115	113½
42d St., M. St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	27	30	27	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	78½	80	78½	80
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¾	20	21¾
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s	86½	88	87	90
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	83	84	83	84
North Jersey St. R. R.	24½	25½	24½	25½
Orange & Pat. V. bonds	95	96	93	96
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 1st 5s	113½	118	110½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Trans. pf.	30	40	30	40
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	113¼	114½	113½	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac. Providence	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	34½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1¼	15-16	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	..	68	..	68
Central Union 5s, std.	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of New'k bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	..	80
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	18½	20	19	21
Denver Gas 5s	61	63	63	65
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	62	70	62	70
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s	90	95	90	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	299	296	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75

	Dec. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 18. Bid.	Asked.
New Amsterdam 5s	108¼	108⅝	108	108½
N. E. Gas & Coke	10½	12	12	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	61	63	62	64
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106	105¼	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38	..	38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	131	138	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	151	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	6	10	8	10
Western Gas	96	100	96	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	19
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	84	87	84	87
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94⅝	95	94⅝	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	109	110	108	110
Union Ferry	30	31½	30	31½
Union Ferry bonds	91	92	91	92

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Boston had an active market and in most respects a strong one. Sugar was decidedly active; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Atchison were prominent; the good buying of Massachusetts Electric kept on, lifting the common to 27; Agricultural Chemical rose ⅝, to 27½, preferred selling at 80, and Shoe Machinery was up ¾, at 32½. There was good investment buying of National Tube preferred in odd lots, and home specialties generally reflected investment demand. Some of the copper stocks were buoyant. Amalgamated weakened under active dealings. Baltic rose 1 more, to 32; Tri-Mountain 1¼, to 22; Arnold ½, to 5½; British Columbia ½, to 21; Butte receded 2, to 85; Montana sold at 331@328; Centennial Eureka was up 1, at 24½, and Isle Royale ⅝, at 39; Elm River rose 1⅞, to 5⅞, and Copper Range 1¾, to 31, later 30⅝.

The last hour saw a good deal of profit taking. Tri-Mountain receded 1¼ from the highest to 20¾, later 21½; Wolverine lost ⅜, to 46; Utah 1, to 33½; Old Dominion 1¼, to 30; Isle Royale ¾, to 38¼; British Columbia ¾, to 21¼, closing at 21⅜; Centennial 1, to 22; Montana 3½, to 327½; Baltic 1, to 31, and Bingham ¾, to 15. American Telephone advanced 2, to 156, and Boston and Albany 1 more, to 253.

At the Clearing House money between the banks loaned at 4 per cent., and New York funds, still in big demand, sold at from par to 10 cents' premium.

On call, money is nominally 5 per cent., with exceptions on both sides of this figure. Banks want 5 per cent. for all dates on time money, and are fairly liberal buyers of paper at this figure.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	7¾	8	Old Colony	3½	4
Allouez	2½	3	Old Dominion	30¾	31
Arcadian	22	23	Osceola	73½	74
Arnold	5¼	5½	Parrot	49⅝	50½
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Quincy	172	175
Atlantic	26	27	Rhode Island	3½	4
Baltic	31½	31¾	Santa Fe	6½	7
Bost. & Mon.	325	328	Santa Ysabel	2½	3
Butte & Bos.	84¾	86	Shoe	32	33
Cal. & Hec.	807	816	Tamarack	282	285
Centennial	22½	22¾	Utah Cons.	33½	34
Franklin	15¼	16	Washington	.50	1
Humboldt	.50	..	Winona	3¾	3⅞
Isle Royale	38¼	..	Wolverine	46	46½
Mohawk	23	25			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	252	253	Cent. M. pf.	62	..
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	138	139
Bost. & Me.	195½	196	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. & Pr.	302½	305½	5s	109	..
Bost. Elev.	155	157	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. G. 5s.	81¼	85¼	6s	113	..
Cent. Mass.	14	14½	West End	93	93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & T.	155½	156	N. Eng. Tel.	120½	123
Chi. Stk. Y.	142	143	U. S. Oil	11⅝	12
Dom. Coal	37½	38½	Westinghouse	..	..
Dom. C. pf.	106	107	Electric	54	..
Erie Tel.	99½	100	Westinghouse	..	..
Mex. Tel.	2⅞	3⅛	Elect. pf.	65	..

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Lehigh Valley and Reading first preferred dominated the trading in the Philadelphia market. In Lehigh Navigation there was a reversal of its course of yesterday, the stock declining 2 points from last night's close. The story of a prospective lease of the property to the Jersey Central was declared by officials of the Lehigh Company to-day to have been all imaginary. In the Asphalt issues there was a renewed show of the strength noted yesterday, but it was not maintained. The American 5s, after selling up to 66, reacted to 64½, then recovered to 65, while the National Company 5s, which rose to 43 during the forenoon, fell back to 40. On the other hand, National Asphalt preferred rose 4 points, while the common remained stationary. The market, aside from these movements, was a listless affair, but prices were firm. Cambria Steel, Marsden, and United Gas Improvement advanced fractionally, but Electric Company of America, Choctaw, and Union Traction closed a shade lower.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry., Lt.	33⅜	35	Lehigh Nav.	68	68
Cambria	20⅜	20¾	Lehigh Val.	29⅞	30
Choctaw	35⅞	39½	Marsden	7½	7⅝
C. T., N. J.	60¼	61	North. Penn.	105	108
C. T., N. J., 5s	108¾	109	Penn. Steel	75	76
C. T. Pitts.	28	28½	Penn. Steel pf.	94	96
E. & P. 4s.	100	100¼	Phila. & E.	29	30
El. Stge. B.	84	87	Phila. Trac.	98½	99
E. S. B. pf.	85	95	Union Trac.	36	36¼
E. Co. of A.	9	9¼	U. Co's, N. J.	272	274
H. & B. T.	18	20	U. Gas Imp.	124¾	125
H. & B. T. pf.	49	50	Welsbach Lt.	47	49

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—There was not much feature in to-day's market and only a slight range. Linseed dropped further, the common falling from 7⅛ to 6¾, closing at 6⅞. The preferred broke from 38 at the opening to 36 and closed at 36¼. Metropolitan L preferred brought 84@85, closing at 83¾.

	High.	Low.	Close.
480...Linseed common	7⅛	6¾	6⅞
1,920...Linseed pf	38	36	36¼
575...Chicago Union Traction	9¾	9½	9¾
762...Chicago Union Tr. pf	45	44	44
65...Lake Street Elev. R. R.	10¼	10	10¼
270...Diamond Match	131½	130½	131
80...Metropolitan Elev. pf	84	83	83¼
1,568...National Biscuit com	38¼	37¾	38
110...Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf	20	19	19
50...National Carbon pf	84½	84½	84½
100...American Tin Plate com	53½	53½	53½
150...Streets W. S. C. Line	109	109	109
325...West Chicago	98	97¼	97½
50...Union Elevated R. R.	89	89	89

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105	105½	Joliet & Chi.	175	..
2s, c., 1930	105½	106	Laclede Gas	71	73
5s, r., 1918	110	111	Lacl. G. pf.	97	100
5s, c., 1918	110	111	L., E. & W. pf.	114	116
5s, 1918, sm.	110	111	Lake Shore	225	235
4s, r., 1907	115	115½	Man. Beach	13	16
4s, c., 1907	116	117	Md. C. pf., ex d.	75	80
4s, r., 1925	138½	138⅝	M. W. S. El., Chi.	30½	32
4s, c., 1925	138½	138⅝	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	83	84
5s, r., 1904	113⅛	114½	Mich. Cent.	106	..
5s, c., 1904	113⅝	114½	M., St. P. & S. M.	19	20
D. C. 3-65s	124½	..	Mor. & Es.	189	191
Alb. & Sus.	105	..	Nat. L., pf.	93¾	94
Alle. & West.	115	..	N. J. & H.	208	212
Am. Coal	170	200	N. Y., L. & W.	134	136
Am. D. Tel.	34	36¾	O. & I. Gas	25	33
A. T. & C.	94	97½	Ont. Mining	6	7
B. A. L. pf.	108	50	Pac. Coast	59	61
B. R. & P.	85	..	P. C. 1st pf.	88	89½
B. R. & P. pf.	123	125	P. C. 2d pf.	66	68
B. C. R. & N.	120	..	Penn. Coal	740	..
Can. Pacific	87⅝	88⅝	Pere Marq.	32	34
Cap. Trac.	102⅜	..	P. F. W. & C.	184	..
C., St. P., M. & Om.	124	125	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	184	..
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	175	181	Quicksil'r pf.	8	9
C., L. & W.	23	27	Rens. & Sar.	198	..
Cleve. & P.	187	..	R. W. & O.	133	137
C. F. & I. pf.	120	122	Rio G. W.	65	..
Com. Cable	160	200	R. G. W. pf.	94	95
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	104	125	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	66	68
D. S. S. & A. pf.	14½	15½	Sloss-Sheff'd	23	24
Eighth Av.	375	425	St. L. & T. pf.	34	36
Ft. W. & R.	26	27	Southern Pac.	20	22¾
Homestake	70	80	T., P. & W.	84	..
Ill. C. I.	100	..	W., F. Exp.	126	140
Int. P. pf.	76	77½			

Berlin Banking House in Trouble.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The banking house of Anhalt & Wagener is in difficulties owing to its connection with the Prussian Hypotheken-Aktien Bank and the Deutsche Grundschuld Bank, and is asking for a moratorium. The proprietor, Herr Schmidt, is the Kaiserin's private banker and President of the Board of Overseers of the two embarrassed mortgage banks.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
150	..	50	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	..
94	94½	7,260	Amalgamated Copper	94⅞	95¾	93⅝	94	- ⅞
22½	22⅝	1,330	Am. Car & Found. Co.	23	23	22½	22½	..
71½	72	8,863	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	70½	71¼	70½	71½	+ ⅝
31½	32	1,100	American Cotton Oil	31⅝	31¾	31½	31½	- ⅜
90	93	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90	90	90	90	..
178	180	120	American Express	178	178	178	178	+4
40⅝	41	900	American Ice Co.	41¼	41½	40½	40⅞	- ⅛
71	72	800	American Ice Co. pf.	70	71⅞	70	71⅜	+1⅛
6½	7	2,470	American Linseed Co.	7¼	7¼	6¾	7	- ⅛
35½	36	8,350	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	37⅜	37⅝	35¼	35⅝	-1⅞
5	5½	100	American Malting Co.	5⅜

NEW ELEVATOR AT WEEHAWKEN

New York Central Will Construct Building with 2,000,000 Bushels' Capacity.

There was a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the New York Central Railroad. Senator Chauncey M. Depew presided, and most of the Directors were present. They declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable on Jan. 15, and they also authorized some extensive improvements.

Chief among these is the construction of a new grain elevator at the Weehawken terminal. This elevator will hold a little more than 2,000,000 bushels, and its cost probably will exceed $1,500,000. It will be built of steel, with wooden bins, and it will be arranged so that grain can be loaded from it directly into the ships. In order to enable sea-going vessels to dock there, extensive dredging operations will be carried on.

President Callaway said that there were so many urgent improvements required that he hardly knew where to get out the necessary millions. One of these necessary improvements was the purchase of 999 in connection with the first class, and the Board of Directors authorized the President to order these at a cost of about $12,000 each, or a total expenditure of over $1,200,000. The board also authorized the building of a new boat for the Western Transit Company, to ply on the great lakes.

Chairman Depew introduced a memorial resolution, which was adopted, on the death of Second Vice President Horace J. Hayden.

Reading Road Orders Sea Craft.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Contracts were awarded to-day by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company to the Neafie & Levy Ship and Engine Building Company for the construction of one steel seagoing tug, to be named the Carlisle. She will be 170 feet in length, 29 feet beam, and 15 feet draught, loaded, and is intended for service in the Philadelphia and Reading Transportation Line, operating between Port Richmond and New England ports. A contract was also awarded to Robert Palmer, Noank, Conn., for ten seagoing steel barges for use in the same trade. The two contracts aggregate over $300,000.

Brief Railroad Items.

O. D. Ashley, President of the Wabash Railway Company, was elected a Director of the Continental Trust Company yesterday.

The Lackawanna Railroad has sent sixteen of its men to Chicago to take a month's schooling in an air brake institution. While the men pay their own tuition fees the Lackawanna has informed them that they will receive their full salaries during this time.

It is reported that at a meeting of the Northern Freight Committee in Minneapolis the representative of each line announced that he had received strict orders to maintain rates. The rates in the territory represented have been much demoralized for some time.

The agreement of Trunk line passenger agents not to make holiday rates is reported as being more strictly maintained than ever before.

It was positively denied yesterday that the first preferred stocks of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis would be exchanged for bonds guaranteed by the New York Central, as reported, that there would be some change in the securities of the Big Four system was also denied.

MYSTERY OF BROKEN WINDOW.

Shattered Glass in Daily News Editorial Room Not Explained.

A pane of glass in a window on the fifth floor of the building at 32 Park Row was broken at noon yesterday. This floor is occupied by the editorial staff of The Daily News, and rumors were current that an attempt had been made to assassinate some member of the staff. The official report of the occurrence made by Policeman D. J. Balison to the Oak Street Station reads as follows:

"At 12 noon I received a report that two shots had been fired through a window on the fifth floor of 32 Park Row. Employes in the room report they heard crushing glass. Found one pane of glass shattered. No bullets or anything else that could have shattered it."

The police say that if shots were fired they must have come from some room in the Post Office Building, but that they are inclined to believe that possibly some person in the newspaper office broke the window.

EUGENE G. CRUGER'S WILL.

Contested by Former Wife, Who Asks an Allowance.

Mrs. Blanche E. S. Tams has asked for an allowance from the estate of her three children so that she may contest the will of her former husband, Eugene G. Cruger, who died in France about two years ago. He left all his property to Olga Salomea Heitz, with whom he was living at the time, according to Mrs. Tams's statement.

Justice Leventritt appointed William B. Putney referee in the matter. The children's property consists of a trust fund created by their father at the time he was divorced from their mother.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Plot at Broadway and 101st Street Sold to Flake & Dowling —Other Dealings.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Dr. Alfred Hearn of Paris to the New York Realty Company (Flake & Dowling) the plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and First Street, 125 by 229, with an irregular lot fronting on One Hundred and Second Street. Last Spring Messrs. Flake & Dowling bought from Dr. Hearn, through the same brokers, the entire block front on the north side of One Hundred and First Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue, and have since resold it all.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for Henry J. S. Hall the four-story dwelling 61 West Fifty-sixth Street, 22.9 by 100.5.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold to Mrs. Sarah Ballin the five-story apartment house, known as the Westminster, 108 West Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92.

L. Kahn has bought, through Kahn & Baumann, the five-story tenement with store, 423 East Seventy-fourth Street, for $25,000.

Mrs. Joseph H. Norris has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 23 East Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for the Howes estate the two five-story double flats 541 and 543 West Forty-fourth Street.

It is reported that the Wardell estate has sold to a Mr. Hall, for improvement, the lot 148 East Eighty-third Street, 25.6 by 102.2.

William Stonebridge has sold for Charles Worrell to William De Mott the plot, 75 by 87.6, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Hughes Avenue, Fordham.

Charles A. Gould took title yesterday to the property 830 Broadway, purchased by him recently from the Mela Realty Company. The transfer is made for $87,500 over mortgages of $240,000. This is the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 100.11 by 85, given by Mr. Gould in part payment for the Broadway building, was conveyed to the Mela Realty Company for $125,000. A purchase money mortgage for $65,000 on the Lenox Avenue corner made by its new owner in favor of Mr. Gould was also recorded.

A seven-story bachelor apartment house will be built on the lot 7 East Thirty-second Street from plans by Israels & Harder at a cost of $46,000. The property is owned by Matilda Poly De Dorticos.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

Second Street, 42x100.11; South side, 305 feet west of avenue, 100 by 108, vacant; partition sale, to Edward F. Costello..... $1,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

11 First Avenue and 73 First Street, being the southwest corner, 26 by 57.11 by 63.2 by 58.10, six-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to Charles H. Reed..... 48,200

209 West Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 140 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 102.2, two-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to David Ryan..... 25,500

46 to 52 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, No. 46 to Mrs. T. Alexander..... 24,900

No. 48, to Frederick V. Haas..... 24,750

No. 50, to the plaintiff, J. Allen Townsend 24,800

No. 52, to Frederick V. Haas..... 24,700

198 and 797 St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 51.1 by 75.10 and irregular, seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, German Savings Bank.. 127,750

2,301 Wilkins Place, southeast corner of Jennings Street, 25 by 100, two three-story frame flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Carolyn B. Wright..... 4,500

By John T. Boyd.

744 and 746 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Fortieth Street, 49.4 by 100, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; partition sale, to John McKelvey..... 39,000

By Charles A. Berrian.

Willis Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 50 by 100, vacant; partition sale, to J. M. Link..... 26,100

2,964 Decatur Avenue, east side, 252.8 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, 50 by 120, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James T. Phelan..... 8,700

436 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 475 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Don A. Gaylord..... 9,897

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 557 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 301.7 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; 563 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 246.9 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on each, $14,199.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Bevins, referee, 2,323 Bathgate Avenue, west side, 182.3 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 45.2 by 175, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,336.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, 384 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet west of Suffolk Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emanuel S. Cohn, referee, tract of about 57 acres at the junction of the road from Eastchester to Westchester and Sawmill Lane. Due on judgment, $51,727.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Brook Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, for a one-story brick stable and shed, 30 by 15; H. Mundheim of 757 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; O. Reissmann of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 7 East Thirty-second Street, for a seven-story brick and stone bachelor apartment house, 25 by 79.11; Matilda Poly De Dorticos, owner; Israels & Harder of 194 Broadway, architects; cost, $46,000.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, north side, 91.4 feet west of Boston Road, for two two-story and basement frame dwellings, 19.6 by 55; Henry Gieger, Boston Road and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost of each, $5,000.

Fordham Avenue, south side, 71.6 feet east of Beller Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 36; H. T. Booth, City Island, owner and architect; cost, $900.

Alterations.

No. 968 Clinton Avenue, to a one-story frame stable; John Miller of 946 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, owner; J. E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

No. 1,067 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. W. H. Daly of 1,109 Madison Avenue, owner; T. R. Cutler of 18 West Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $4,200.

No. 130 Cannon Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; A. Weisberger of 304 East Fourth Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,967 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. E. A. Hoffman of 1 Chelsea Square, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 2 to 8 Dover Street, to a six-story brick tenement; Richard K. Fox, owner; William T. Tetten of 112 West Broadway, architect; cost, $300.

No. 1,967 Park Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; C. T. A. Van Beuren of Newburg, N. Y., owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $150.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Wednesday, Dec. 19.

BROADWAY, 830, e s, 27.2x120.9x irregular; Mela Realty Company to Charles A. Gould, (R S $87.50, mtg $240,000)....$327,500

CHERRY ST, 243 to 247, 53.7x00xirregular; Angela Sandrock, widow of devisee, &c., and others, to Harris Friedman and Barnet Feinberg..... 18,500

COLUMBINE ST, n s, 102.11 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x125.4x69x125; Hugh H. Hoy and another, executors, to A. J. Larkin, (R S $2)..... 1,800

COLUMBINE ST, n s, 117.11 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 75x125; Henry R. Hoyt and another, executors, to A. J. Larkin, (R S $2)..... 2,700

COLUMBINE AV, (183d St,) n s, 102.11 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x125; A. J. Larkin to Daniel Kraus, (R S 50 cents, mtg $700)..... 1

COLUMBINE ST, (183d St,) n s, 217.11 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x125.4x54x125; A. J. Larkin to Isaac Schoenberg, (R S 50c., mtg $700)..... 1

COLUMBINE ST, (183d St,) n s, 117.11 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 75x125; A. J. Larkin to Simon T. Stern, (R S $1, mtg $2,100)..... 1

DOVER ST, 10, w s, 20.3x52.4x irregular; José M. Vasquez y Blanco to Charles B. Samuels, (R S $0)..... 1

DOVER ST, 10, w s, 20.3x52.4x irregular; Frederic R. Coudert to José M. Vasquez y Blanco..... 1

1ST AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 37th St, 29.0x80; Lewis A. Abrams, referee, to Henry Weis, (R S $139)..... 18,000

CRESTON AV, No 2,384 and 2,388, 75x95; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co to Carrie B. Caster, (R S $4.50)..... 100

FRANKLIN AV, s s, 249.3 ft e of Main St, 50x100; Ellen Boyd to James H. Rice, (R S $1)..... 1

HUDSON ST, w s, 33.1 ft s of Vestry St, 92x100; John H. Wray to Eliza T. Wray, (mtg $135,000, R S $50)..... 1

LOTS (map of 370 lots; Mc-Graw estate, near Van Nest Station; Alice M. Lynch to Louis Silverman, (R S 50c)..... 1

MOTT AV, w s, 89.11 ft s of 127th St, 20x85; Harry Overington to Hannah Perlman, (R S $3, mtg $16,000)..... 1

POTTER PLACE, n s, 100 ft w of Cadiz Place, 25x125; Bernard H. Foss and others to Mary G. Dunphy, all title..... 800

POTTER PLACE, n s, 100 ft w of Cadiz Place, 25x125; Andrew Ward, executor, &c., to Mary G. Dunphy..... 1

POTTER PLACE, n s, 100 ft w of Cadiz Place, 25x125; Mary G. Dunphy to Hyman Hofstadt..... 1,000

SPRING ST, 83, n s, 24.6x94.6x24.6x96; Frederick Dassori to Gibson Putzel, (R S $15, mtg $45)..... 100

STERLING ST, n w corner of West Broadway, 45.3x75.4x irregular; Joseph G. Deane, referee, to Harold Talt..... 60

3D AV, s w corner of 127th St, 49.11x100; Franklyn Paddock, referee, to Leopold Sinsheimer, (R S $100.50)..... 109,500

6TH AV, s e corner of 119th St, 100.11x,85; Charles A. Gould to Mela Realty Company, (R S $125)..... 1

4TH ST, 171 East; William Brill to Philip Lichtenstein, (mtg deed)..... 1

19TH ST, 102 East, 25x92; the Equitable Life Assurance Society to Mary Ehrmann, (R S $34)..... 1

21ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 50x92; 21st St, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 50x92; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Georgie O. Lynch, (mtg $24,000, R S $3)..... 3,000

22D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.5; William H. S. Wood, by attorney, to James F. Lanier, (R S $44.50)..... 44,500

22D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; John S. Roddy to J. Morton Roddy, all title, (R S $1)..... 1

67TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; John S. Roddy to Fannie J. Roddy, (mtg $14,000, R S $5)..... 1

72D ST, n s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x102.2; George E. Farewell to Myron H. Oppenheim, (mtg $125,000, R S $11)..... 1

73D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.7x102.2; Florence Sanders to Melvena MacBride, (mtg $14,000, R S $8.50)..... 100

98TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of 1st Av, 60x100.11; Mutual Life Insurance Company to William Hagedorn, (R S $7.50)..... 7,500

100TH ST, n s, 240 ft w of Park Av, 30x100.11; Samuel J. Ruth and another to Rosa Ellender, (mtg $24,000)..... 1

109TH ST, 36 EAST, 17x80.10x irregular; Pauline Rosenstock to Jacob Hamburger..... 14,000

109TH ST, n s, 285.2 ft e of 3d Av, 19.10x100.11; Carmela and Luigi Romo to Charles G. F. Wahle, (mtg $8,500, R S $7)..... 1

113TH ST, s s, 252.7 ft e of Riverside Drive, 42x100.11; James S. Clem to Henry Johnstone, (mtg $32,500, R S 50c) 1

113TH ST, s s, 252.7 ft e of Riverside Drive, 42x100.11; Mary C. and Alexander Johnstone and James S. Clem (mtg $12,500, R S 50c)..... 100

117TH ST, 39 West, 25x100.11; Charles Riley to Frederick K. James, (R S $13, mtg $21,000)..... 100

120TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; James Byrnes to William H. Taubert, (R S $5, mtg $16,500)..... 1

128TH ST, ft and 73 West, 37.6x99.11; Andrew Sorger to Minna Sorger, (mtg $34,000, R S $3)..... 1

135TH ST, 21 West, 16.8x99.11; P. Sheridan Ball to Hanna C. Walker..... 9,250

135TH ST, 304 to 308 East, 50x149; Ellen F. Reed to W. H. Reed, (all liens)..... 1

138TH ST, 302 West, 37x99.11; 138th St, 308 West, 18x99.11; 138th St, 312 West, 18x99.11; 138th St, 318 West, 17x99.11; William H. Scott to John J. Spowers, (R S $13.50, mtg $43,500)..... Omitted

138TH ST, s s, 117.11 ft w of 8th Av, 17x99.11; Thomas Berkeley to John J. Spowers, (R S $4, mtg $8,000)..... 1

155TH ST, s s, 50.4 ft w of Macomb's Dam Road, runs s 15.5x s 45.4 to said road x n 14.4 to beginning; Kate Sheehy to Mary Maloney, (all liens, R S 50c)..... 1

155TH ST, s s, 50.4 ft w of Macomb's Dam Road, runs w 30x s 35x n e 35x n e 16.4; Kate Sheehy to Mary Maloney, 75 part, (taxes, &c, R S 50c)..... 1

155TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 75x100; Kate Sheehy to Mary Maloney, (R S $1,) all liens..... 1

150TH ST, s s, 194.5 ft e of Beach Av, 50x121; Charles Holdorf to Magdalena Holdorf, (all liens, R S $2)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CEDAR AV, w s, 90 ft n of 177th St, runs n 4x w 95.5x s 40x e 27.6x n 36x e 65; Mary A. Walker, by attorney, to M. J. Broderick, 5 years..... $1,150

COLUMBUS AV, 949; Charles M. Rosenthal to Louis Suter, 5 years, A. Sheu..... 1,200

HENRY ST, 310; Louisa H. Dickinson to Thomas H. Wilcox, 5 years..... 1,425

OLIVER ST, 60 and 62; Bernard Golden and another to Michael Di Pietro, 5 years..... 5,100

WILLIS AV, 217; Jacob Weber to Paul Schwartz and another, 3 years..... 900

3D AV, 573; Charles J. Warren and another to Jacob Holpp and another, 5 years..... 1,200

52D ST, 20 West; Judson G. Wells to Aurelia B. Sandor, 3 11-12 years..... 4,080

38TH ST, 338 East, part; Rachel Jacoby to Joseph Morovae, 5 years..... 920

51ST ST, 143 West; Annie A. Sheu to Julius W. Walters, 3 1-2 years..... 2,400

138TH ST, 844 East, s w corner of St. Ann's Av; Henry J. Meyerhoff to Wilhelm Sunkenberg & Brother, 10 years..... 1,260

177TH ST, n s, 65 ft w of Cedar Av, 20x60; Mary A. Walker, by attorney, to M. J. Broderick, 5 years..... 1,050

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified:

APPLEBAUM, Hannah and Benjamin J., to Rebecca S. Jacobs; Lexington Av, 1,490, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... $2,500

ARENFRED, William, Jr., to Abraham H. Hummel; 74 Bowery, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,833

BRAMWELL, Cora M., to Benjamin F. Lee and another, executors, &c.; 1324 St, n s, 400 ft e of Cypress Av, 100x200 to 133d St, 1 year..... 2,800

BROWN, Mark H., to Matteawan Savings Bank; Silver St, n s, 75.2 ft w of Roselle St, due April 1, 1902..... 5,000

DAVIS, George F., to Harlem Savings Bank; 126th St, n s, 535 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 3,500

EHRMANN, Mary, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 19th St, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, Instrument..... 25,000

ELLENDER, Rosa, to Samuel, Ruth, and Rachel Hoffman; 100th St, n s, 240 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

FOX, Hannah and Abraham, to Dora Schweitzer; 10 Lewis St, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and Barnet Feinberg to American Mortgage Company; 243 to 247 Cherry St, 1 year..... 16,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and Barnet Feinberg to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Levine; 243 to 247 Cherry St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,850

HAUSMAN, William, to Leo Cohn; 95 Lewis St, installments..... 3,000

HAAREN, John W., to New York Savings Bank; 143d St, s s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

HAAREN, John W., to New York Savings Bank; 143d St, s s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

HAGEDORN, William, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 98th St, s s, 215 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,000

HOFSTADT, Hiram, to Mary G. Dunphy; Potter Place, n s, 100 ft w of Cadiz Place, demand, 6 per cent..... 900

JACOBS, Charles, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Hudson St, 457, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

KANNER, Osias, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees, &c.; 26th St, 229 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 26,000

LARKIN, Andrew J., to Henry R. Hoyt and another, executors, &c.; Columbine St, n s, 117.11 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 2 years..... 2,100

LARKIN, Andrew J., to Henry R. Hoyt and another, executors, &c.; Columbine St, n s, 102.11 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 2 years..... 1,400

LARSEN, Anton, to Bowery Savings Bank; 125th St, 312 to 314 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

LIEBERMAN, Therese, to James Hegeney; Tinton Av, s s, 400 ft e of Denman Place, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 200

LONDON, Meyer, and wife to Moses S. Shilansky; Avenue D, 45 and 47, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

LOWITZ, Elias M., to Ernest Ehrmann; Washington Square West, 38, 3 years.. 36,000

MARX, Max, to Effe V. V. Knox; Brook Av, e s, 200 ft n of 171st St, 3 years..... 9,000

MELA REALTY COMPANY to Charles A. Gould; 6th Av, widened, s w corner of 119th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 65,000

MORISON, Rachel S., to Joseph A. Dean and others, trustees, &c.; 7th Av, s w corner of 27th St, ⅞ part, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

PHELPS, Isabel M., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 37th St, s s, 470 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 40,000

POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to the Greenwood Cemetery; Rivington St, 42 and 44, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 60,000

POTTER, Octave D., to Patrick H. Gilhooly; 543 West 125th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,435

SAMUELS, Charles E., to Union Trust Company; Dover St, 10, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 3,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to New York Security and Trust Company; 118th St, s e corner of Madison Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 38,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Nathaniel Wise; 118th St, s e corner of Madison Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 12,000

SOUTHACK, Louis V., to Frederick Southack; Broadway, 194, 196, and 3941 also 5th Av, w s, 141 ft s of 28th St; 25th St, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, and 9th St, n s, 344.6 ft w of 5th Av, all title of all, 1 year..... 1,000

SPROESSER, Charles H., and wife to Herman Mundheim; 170th St, s s, 51.11 ft w of Bristow St, due March 19, 1901, 6 per cent..... 4,400

STABLER, Walter, to Cosmopolitan Realty Company; 19th St, 9 and 11 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 20,000

WALDHELM, Katie, to Frank Gass; Lot 396, Block L, amended may of Mapes estate, due Jan. 20, 1901, 6 per cent.... 276

WHELAN, George W., and wife to Thomas Isherwood; Lot 40, map of property of J. J. Gleason, 5 years..... 2,500

ZALKA, Mayer, to Max Borck; 893 2d Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

COHN, Leo, to Simon Cyge..... $3,000

HOLLY, Augustus F., to Harold M. Sill and another, trustees, &c..... 22,000

HOWARD, George, to Marx Wintjin..... 600

HUMMEL, Abraham H., to John E. Simmons and another..... 3,000

MEEKER, Mary E., to Mary B. Mills, guardian, &c..... 31,000

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND Trust Company to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee, &c. Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Bowery Savings Bank..... 60,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Bowery Savings Bank, (three assignments)..... 36,000

VAN ETTEN, Nathan H., to Mary F. Le Moult..... 1,000

VAN DEVEER, Emma H., individually and as executrix, to Alexander Walker. Nom.

WEIL, Jonas, and another to Berthold Veit, (two assignments)..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 75 ft n of 150th St, 200x100; Thomas Hickey against Mabel M. Moore, owner and contractor..... $1,381

UNION AV, e s, extends from 150th to 151st St, 350x90; Thomas Hickey against Mabel M. Moore, owner and contractor.

8D AV, w s, 200 ft s of 174th St, 50x130; Thomas Hickey against John J. Steinman, owner and contractor; Julius Muller, contractor..... 7,087

45TH ST, 137 and 139 West; Morich Brothers against Agnes L. Brand and Horace E. Hartwell, owners; Wroxeter Realty Company, contractor..... 600

118TH ST, 414 and 416 West; Thomson & Cammack against James Brown, owner and contractor..... 195

119TH ST, 306 West; James A. Williams against Jessie Hussey, owner and contractor..... 182

136TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Joseph Hahn against Robert Hamilton, owner and contractor..... 35

145TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; John B. Dosso against John F. Scannell, owner and contractor..... 185

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 50x121; Hahnisch & Mayer against Charles Heidorf, owner and contractor..... 280

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE D, 59 to 63; Henry B. Wesselman against Rebecca Cohn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Kraus.

AVENUE D, 113, and 8th St, 403 East; Department of Buildings against Michael McNally and others, (violations of building laws, &c.;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

CANAL ST, 371; George E. Chisolm and another, trustees, against Thomas H. Bell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Schenck & Punnett.

GREENWICH ST, 274; Department of Buildings against Daniel Robert and another, (violations of building laws, &c.;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

MELROSE AV, s e corner of 154th St, —x—; Department of Buildings against John J. O'Brien, (violation of building laws, &c.;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 151st St, 65.9 to St. Nicholas Place x90.7x85.3 to avenue x92.8 to beginning; Citizens' Savings Bank against Athos Gorsch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stringer & Beall.

3D AV, e s, 125 ft n of 171st St, 100x175; Louisa Goldner against John C. Rodgers and others, (for an accounting and sale;) attorney, A. H. Yetman.

7TH AV, widened, e s, 60 ft n of 123d St, 40,11x100.5; Metropolitan Trust Company, as guardian, &c., against Robert L. Knaggs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

7TH AV, 3,361; also 7th Av, 2,375, two actions; Michael Friedsam against Dorothea Weibel and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

59TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 51x100.5; 60th St, e s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Dennis J. O'Brien against Ellen Burke and others, (partition;) attorney, D. H. Taylor.

116TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of Pleasant Av, 50x100.11; Sydney H. Solomon against Alice E. Jarvis, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

145TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Citizens' Savings Bank against Jacob D. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pirsson & Beall.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Supreme Court of the United States:

340—John H. Goetze, appellant, vs. the United States, and 419—Fourteen Diamond Rings, (Emil J. Pepke, claimant,) plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Argument continued by Attorney General Griggs for the United States.

Call for Thursday: 340, (and 419,) 94, 136, 137, 138, 139, 45, 142, 143, and 144.

Calendars for Thursday, Dec. 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

General calendar.

49—Barney Dumping B. Co. vs. the St. Louis.
55—U. S. vs. Legg.
57—Holmes, Booth & Haydens vs. McGill.
58—U. S. vs. Gabriel & Schall.
59—U. S. vs. McBratney.
60—Same vs. Altman.
61—Durchman vs. Dun.
62—In re Stein.
63—Ronaldo vs. Lifer.
64—Clancy vs. the G. L. Garlick.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

34—Crocker vs. Oakes.
66—Lamson Con. Store Service Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.

Issue of law in suits at law.

6—Willard vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Association.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

30—Wildermann vs. Schoverling, Daly & Gales.
116—Reuss, Hesslein & Co. vs. U. S.
126—U. S. vs. R. F. Downing & Co.
131—U. S. vs. Topham & Co.
140—Douglass & Berry vs. U. S.
144—R. F. Downing & Co. vs. U. S.
159—Davies, Turner & Co. vs. U. S.
162—Gillespie Brothers vs. U. S.
165—Fisher vs. U. S.
168—T. S. Williams vs. R. & G. Corset Co.
169—Vandergrift vs. U. S.
170—James McCreery & Co. vs. same.
177—R. S. vs. Lesser.
183—Klipstein vs. U. S.
186—Einstein, Wolff Co. vs. same.
191—Lamb & Grisback vs. same.
196—U. S. vs. Bruno & Sons.
198—Schwab vs. Brock.
206—Swan & Finch vs. U. S.
210—U. S. vs. Stirsny.
211—Same vs. Hilton, Hughes & Denning.
212—Same vs. L. Strauss & Sons.
213—Klipstein vs. U. S.
215—U. S. vs. Werlemann.
216—U. S. vs. same.
218—Oil Seeds Pressing Co. vs. U. S.
219—Borden vs. same.
232—U. S. vs. Goldenburg Bros. Co.
450—U. S. vs. Pacer & Co.
476—Same vs. J. M. Young Importing Co.
478—Spielman vs. U. S.
489—L. Toplitz & Co. vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty calendar.

134—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Tugs Municipal et al.
43—Smith vs. Booth.
178—Morrissey vs. SS. Tauric.
132—N. Y. & N. J. Tr. Co. vs. Tugs Wilson and Lindeman.
133—Tracy vs. same.
170—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Tugs Mamie Hoffman, &c.
156—Chappelle vs. St'mboat Massachusetts.
139—Otts vs. Canalboats Mahar and Burns.
121—N. Y. & So. B'klyn Ferry Co. vs. Tug Transfer No. 1.
182—Standard Oil Co. vs. Tug Dorothy Annan.
79—Bowning vs. SS. Lily.
150—Cardiff SS. Co. vs. Bowning.
160—Olsen vs. Tug Genesta.
172—Beerkoven vs. Canalboat Ida Meyer.
148—Coastwise SS. Co. vs. SS. Craigearn.
146—Smith vs. SS. Oneida.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 522, 1029, 803, 825, 824, 837, 751, 838.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, Ingraham, and Hatch, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

66—Hurley vs. Roosevelt et al.
62—Malloy vs. Man. Ry. Co.
57—Monks vs. Delleaglio.
67—Gilbert vs. Warren.
68—Mason Supplies Co. vs. Jones.
70—Casper vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
72—Dunn vs. Travis.
74—Whitehead vs. Heidenheimer.
77—City Trust Safe Deposit & Surety Co. vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
79—Rudd vs. Cornell.
75—Ebling vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
80—Shimmel vs. Morse.
80—Strebel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
65—Peltz-Bergtraum vs. Guarantor Finance Co. of Philadelphia.
56—Mowbray vs. Lyon.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—All motions noticed for to-day stand adjourned until Friday, Dec. 21, at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. Adjourned until Friday, Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 12 M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Catherine Dreiser.
2—Giovanni Fassani.
3—Kate Tibbetts, alias Kate Schuman.
4—Wilhelmina Eckhardt.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VII., XI., and XII. Adjourned until Friday, Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI., VIII., IX., and X. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Annie L. Osgood, Isabel J. McElroy, Herman A. Fischer, Mary J. Ward, Edward Holland, Hanna Austen, John Post, Frank McGirr.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1413—Miller vs. Barth.
3108—Kuhn vs. Starin.
124½—Gorman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

UNDERTAKER HAS DIPHTHERIA.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Dec. 19.—Another case of diphtheria is reported here. The victim is Robert S. Sharp, an undertaker, who had charge of the burial of Frank Mickowitch and Mrs. James Helm, his sister, both of whom died of diphtheria last week.

The Mickowitch house is under strict quarantine. All the remaining members of the family, father, mother, and three children are down with the disease. Mr. James Helm, who came here from Bayport on Monday to attend his wife's funeral, and Mrs. Patrick Kernan, who got into the Mickowitch residence last night without the knowledge of the guards, are compelled to remain in the house.

DIPHTHERIA IN WEEHAWKEN.

Black diphtheria has been discovered in Weehawken, and grave fears of a general epidemic of the disease are entertained. One child has already died of it, and two others are ill in the same family. The affliction exists in the family of John Brauer at 8 Pleasant Avenue, in the heart of the tenement district.

The child died yesterday afternoon, and the Health Board met and adopted precautions to prevent a spread of the infection. A quarantine bag been placed on the infected dwelling, and the schools in the district have been ordered closed until all danger is over.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7 21	Sun sets 4:36	Moon rises 5:56

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook 6:01	Gov. Isl'd 6:31	H. Gate 8:27
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook 6:23	Gov. Isl'd 6:52	H. Gate 8:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Chamberlain, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Santiago, Santiago	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		
Ga.		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

Adirondack, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chorolo, Hull		
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Cyrene, Brazil, &c.	*9:30 A. M. 6:00 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fields, Christiansand	5:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Hildebrand, Para, and Manaos	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hermodas, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Iberian, Liverpool		
Maracaibo, Venezuela and Curacao	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London		
Morro Castle, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Key West and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		10:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Vincenzo Florio, Naples		10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, DEC. 23.

Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 24.

Guyandotte, Norfolk		Property.

TUESDAY, DEC. 25.

Boyle, Liverpool	12:00 M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.	
Iroquois, Charleston	3:00 P. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ameri Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 19 and up to Dec. 23, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Victoria, due at San Francisco New York Dec. 29, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Jan. 6.) †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 20.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Dec. 13.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 2.
Betty, Gibraltar, Dec. 8.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Dec. 2.
Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 7.
Cerig, Gibraltar, Dec. 4.
El Norte, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
Hurstpier, Havre, Dec. 1.
Hermodius, Barry, Dec. 4.
Iberian, Liverpool, Dec. 5.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Dec. 19.
John Sanderson, Sunderland, Dec. 5.
Maraval, Port Spain, Dec. 12.
Nubia, Stettin, Nov. 29.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Dec. 7.
Philbis, St. Lucia, Dec. 12.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Dec. 9.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Dec. 6.
Trier, Bremen, Dec. 1.
Vaderland, Southampton, Dec. 10.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Dec. 7.
Consuelo, Hull, Dec. 9.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Dec. 9.
Intremares, Algiers, Dec. 7.
Kansas City, Savannah, Dec. 18.
Moonstone, Huelva, Dec. 7.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 20.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

Ardlethen, Rotterdam, Dec. 6.
Campania, Liverpool, Dec. 15.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 21.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 15.

SUNDAY, DEC. 23.

El Mar, New Orleans, Dec. 18.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 22.
La Normandie, Havre Dec. 15.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 18.
Olinda, Matanzas, Dec. 16.

MONDAY, DEC. 24.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 13.
Caracas, San Juan, Dec. 19.
Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa, Dec. 8.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 23.
Ithaka, Havana, Dec. 18.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Dec. 18.
Tauric, Liverpool, Dec. 14.

Arrived.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Whitton, Hull, Dec. 2, with mdse. and one passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

United States transport McPherson, Byrne, Cienfuegos, &c., Dec. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the United States Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Engelhart, Bremen Dec. 11, Southampton 12, and Cherbourg 13, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 7:33 P. M.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston, &c., Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Curtis, Santos, &c., Nov. 24, with mdse and passengers to the John C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Captain Bennett, (Nor.,) Olsen, Port Maria, &c., Dec. 12, with mdse. to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 A. M.

SS Advance, Phillips, Colon, Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 A. M.

SS Michigan, Peck, Baltimore, towing one barge.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville, &c., Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Simon J. Murphy, Crocker, Newport News.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

United States coast survey steamer A. D. Bache.

SS Maria de Larrinaga, (Br.,) Harrison, from Shanghai, &c., Sept. 30, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., calm, fair, hazy.

Sailed.

SS Mae, for Porto Rico.
SS Alderney, (Nor.,) for Baltimore.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Havana, for Havana.
United States transport Sedgwick.
SS Georgic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Excelsior, for New Orleans.
SS Amerikan, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Bellagio, (Br.,) for Havre.
SS Southwark, (Br.,) for Antwerp via Southampton.
SS Majestic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—SS Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Lucas, from New York for this port, passed Beachy Head at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 2:30 A. M. 20th.

SS Trier, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Decken, from Bremen for New York, arr. at Ponta Delgada to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly yesterday.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Indravelli, (Br.,) Capt. Craven, from New York for Singapore, Manila, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Ehoff, from Antwerp for New York, returning in tow of steamer Somerhill, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McFarlane, New York via St. Michael, arr. at Naples Dec. 17.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Naples to-day and proceeded.

SS Cervantes, (Br.,) Capt. Dixon, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Buceros, (Br.,) Capt. Durdin, from New York via Madeira for Bombay, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Mainz, (Ger.,) Capt. Raetz, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Horrox, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from Santos for New York, sld. from St. Lucia Dec. 17.

SS New York, Capt. Mills, from New York, arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from Genoa, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar today.

SS Montserrat, (Span.,) Capt. Moreno, from New York via Cadiz, arr. at Barcelona Dec. 17.

SS St. Filians, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Prinz Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Dalldorf, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York via Plymouth, arr. at Hamburg today.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 6:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Philadelphia, (Br.,) Capt. McKinney, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Lisbonese, (Br.,) Capt. Bennett, for New York, sld. from Para yesterday.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

A.—ASKING $12,000; ANY TERMS; THREE-story, 18 foot brownstone dwelling; vicinity Madison Av.; 127th St.; fine condition; private block; sacrifice to quick buyer. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th St.

BEST CORNER PLOT IN THE BRONX TO hold or improve at once; streets sewered, paved, &c., and paid for; location fine; size 360x115; price $55,000. V. T. HERVEY, 759 Melrose Av.

LOTS $150 TO $400.

Not New Jersey or Brooklyn, but mainland of New York; 40 minutes from 42d St., 6th Av; "L"; high ground; no mosquitoes or malaria; healthiest locality; $5 monthly. BANNAN, 1,123 Broadway.

LOTS; BRONX BARGAINS; TREMONT, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avenues, Fordham Road, three Woodlawn corners, others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

27 WEST 88TH ST.—Four-story 20-foot-brownstone, box stoop, foyer hall; perfect condition; finest location. Apply to owner, Room 9, 245 Broadway.

INVESTORS!—TWO NEW APARTMENT houses, elegantly located, all leased; will pay 12 per cent. net; plots on and near Broadway. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

THREE-STORY MODERN DWELLING; 11 rooms, two baths; will sacrifice; $3,000 cash; terms to suit; perfect order. M. J. NEWMAN, 147 East 125th St.

LOTS NEAR BRONX AND PELHAM PARK, fronting Eastern Boulevard and Pelham Road. Coming speculative section. Bargains. S. CONE, owner, 115 Broadway, Room 48.

FOR SALE—2d Av. investment, between 21st and 22d St.; size, 20x100. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in West 22d St., only $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 150 Broadway.

ATTENTION!—Butchers, grocers; 8th Av. flat, near 110th St.; possession of store March 1. CRANE, 187 Broadway.

411 WEST 21ST ST.—Large, deep four-story brownstone, handsomely decorated; cheap. W. GILHOOLY, 5 Beekman St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

QUEENSBOROUGH IS THE MOST VALUABle from an investment point, and the cheapest in price of any of the Boroughs of New York City. We have the best and cheapest. A single lot or one hundred acres. WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

WHEELER BROTHERS.
Investments Queensborough,
16 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.

Mortgage Loans.
New York and Brooklyn Property.
DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN.

ONE LEFT—2 FAMILY HOUSE. 2-STORY AND basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price $4,000; cash $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,249 Sterling Place; open; investigate.

SNAP—800 Monroe St., near Gates Av. L Station; 2-story basement brick dwelling; 10 rooms, bath; $5,900, mortgage $2,500. KETCHAM BROS., 1,565 Broadway.

$1,800 CASH WILL BUY FINE THREE-FAMily house; all improvements; 20 feet front, near Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Address D., 79 New York Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—LOTS FOR PRIVATE DWELLINGS in exchange for good store property. Send particulars or call afternoons, MOE & CO., Third Avenue, 56th Street, Brooklyn.

WE HAVE PROPERTY IN ALL SECTIONS TO rent, for sale, exchange; also money to loan. J. H. POTTER & BROTHER, 81 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$2,250, ONLY $100 DOWN, DETACHED HOUSE, 7 rooms; all improvements; stable. STOOTHOFF, Eastern Parkway, near Montauk Av.

NEAR PROSPECT PARK.—Large Queen Anne, good location, price $3,900; easy terms. BRARDALL, 11 Willoughby St.

STUYVESANT SECTION.—2-story basement stone, same as new house, $5,500. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL properties on North Shore of Long Island. 55 acres, 1,800 ft. of fine shore front; good bathing and safe anchorage. No nuisances near. Large springs of fresh water. Many fine old trees. Forty-five minutes from house to 34th St. Ferry. Suitable for both Summer and Winter home. Can be divided into two or more parts. Prices $2,000 to $3,000 per acre. Address F. W. WRIGHT, Manhasset, L. I.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BRONXVILLE, HARLEM RAILROAD, 28 minutes from 42d; lots near station $100 upward; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; easy payments. OFFENBACH, 97 East 116th.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WESTWOOD.—Bargain, 6-room cottage, large corner plot; comparatively new; handy for commuter; price $2,750; can see photograph. HAWTHORNE, 40 Cortlandt St., 2d loft.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE A SPECIALty; bargains and exchange all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

CUBA MAHOGANY TIMBER LANDS, 20,000 acres, near navigation; low price; perfect title. DICKINSON CONDICT, 40 Wall St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 26 BROADWAY, HAS many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country Properties for sale and exchange. Flats, Tenements, Business Property, Lots, private Dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban Houses and Farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

DESIRABLE EXCHANGES. — Mount Morris Dwelling: Orange Residence; Brooklyn Dwelling; Income-Paying Tenements; Beekman Hill Dwelling, Elizabeth Residence, Washington Heights Dwelling; Others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

HAVE GOOD-PAYING HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, price $7,500, bank mortgage $1,800, 5 per cent. interest; will exchange for a farm in Nassau County, or suburban lots. For further information call TREAD, 202 East 23d St., New York.

PROPERTY OWNERS WANTING BETTER earnings or an advantageous exchange call on MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

SEVERAL WEST SIDE DWELLINGS FOR free and clear country or city equities. FINN, 115 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WANTED—Upper Broadway property, improved or unimproved; within $500,000; diagram necessary. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

SMALL MORTGAGE WANTED FOR A SHORT time on a large tract of good paying land near city. PETER JAEGER, 66 West 106th St.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT MORGAN & BROTHER'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
232, 234, & 236 WEST 47TH ST.,
near Broadway, separate rooms for furniture, pianos; baggage, &c. PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE, &c. Boxing, shipping promptly attended to; estimates furnished. Telephone, 113-38th.

UNIVERSAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMpany, 202-208 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage of furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving, city or country. Telephone, 28-76th.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—STOCK CERTIFICATE, Southern R. R. Preferred; payment stopped; reward. FRANK M. SHARPE, 100 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE IOWA,
135 West 104th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains, Broadway and Amsterdam Av., electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.
PAUL B. PUGH & CO., Builders and Owners.
STABLER & SMITH, AGENTS
674 COLUMBUS AVE., 93D ST.
TELEPHONE 79 RIVERSIDE.

BACHELOR APT'S.
112 West 44th St.
2 large light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator—Hot water—Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

$38.—HALL ATTENDANCE; STEAM HEAT; hot water supply; tiled bathroom, exposed plumbing, porcelain tubs and sinks; eight rooms and bath. Janitor, 230 West 122d St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND BROADWAY, ON West 46th St. Single flat, seven rooms and bathroom; $50. See janitor, 155 West 46th St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

254 MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—$50 for splendid second floor suite of two rooms and bathroom; caterer on premises. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way and 44th.

Brooklyn.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, (new,) 404 and 406 Gold St., between Fulton and Willoughby; right in the dry goods section; 5 rooms and tiled bath; steam heated; hot water supplied; refrigerator; every room has outside window; resident janitor; private block; they just meet the demand for this section; rent $23 to $26. C. H. DENISON.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 96TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $38. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

122 WEST 135TH ST.—$21 and $24; all light; steam heat; hot water supply; six rooms and bathroom. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 118TH ST.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $30; handsomely decorated.

10TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

58TH ST., 308 WEST.—Steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; $40.

JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH AV. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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HICKS ST., 388.—Desirable apartments of two rooms; prices, $7.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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64TH ST., 138 WEST.—Four stories and extension; two bathrooms; open plumbing; prime condition; rent, $1,600; caretaker; examine. FINN, 115 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, $25; 7 rooms, all improvements, $22. C. CLOUD, 160 Rockaway Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

Franklin St., near Church St., three desirable lofts to let, 25x100 each; rent $1,400.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

FACTORY, POWER, RAILROAD SWITCH, Sprinklers, cheap labor, low freights. W. LAWTON, Kingston, N. Y.

6TH AV., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

16TH ST., 423 WEST.—Large store, with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores, with plate glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

DESK ROOM TO LET.—Inquire Room 915, Hartford Building, 41 Union Square. J. L. Manney.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 368 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

MISS LE BARON DRUMM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls; college preparation; boys in kindergarten and primary classes; reopened Oct. 4th, 40 West 72d St.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

MRS. CAROLIN'S
MUSICAL BUREAU,
ARTISTS FOR SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.
2 WEST 33D ST.

NEW RECORDS for Phonographs and graphophone. Large stock just received from factory. Barkelew & Kent, 26 West Broadway, near Barclay St. Send for catalogue.

PAULINE ELLIOTT RYDER.—Violinist for concerts and musicales; highest social, musical references; pupils accepted. Address 43 W. 34th.

COMPETENT TENOR.—Will accept temporary church engagements or concerts. FREDERICK POWELL, 334 West 45th St.

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VIOLIN PLAYING ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT pupil's residence or J. CHADOVITZ, Dumont Av., corner Osborn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISS EDITH ROBERTS, VIOLINIST, PUPIL of Shradieck. Address, Box 1, 132 E. 23d St., for concerts and musicales.

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T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
NOS. 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Classes and private lessons.
SEASON NOW OPEN.

MACDONALD'S KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., Near Broadway. —Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

GEORGE W. WALLACE,
Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d Street;
Ellerslie Rooms, 80-82 West 126th St.
Class and private tuition. See circular.

PROF. D. C. LESTER.—Dancing and polite deportment. Colonial Hall, 101st St. and Columbus Av. Offices hours, 2 to 10 P. M.

PROFESSOR PAUL'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 111 East 125th Street.—Open afternoons, evenings; also Sundays; terms, $1.00 monthly.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av. 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

Groceries, &c.

TODE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DELICACIES.
SW. COR. 61ST ST. & 3D AVE., N. Y.
SPECIALTIES—SELECTED WINES & LIQUORS
LUEBECKER MARCIPANS, GERMAN RUSK,
GERMAN HONEY CAKES, CARLSBAD HAM,
RUSSIAN CAVIAR,
GERMAN HARES, PARTRIDGES, &c.
TELEPHONE CALL 108 76TH.

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONTENTS OF houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

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100,000 HOLIDAY BOOKS
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Everybody in New York for fifty miles around knows Lovering. His store is headquarters for book-lovers and book-buyers. Books to suit all tastes and all pocketbooks. Historical books, biographical, religious, scientific, books of travel, books of fiction, books for children, poetry, etc. Anything you want, and positively at the lowest prices. Encyclopaedias on sale for a song—Appleton's, Chambers', Britannica, and People's. Books and libraries purchased. Chambers' Encyclopaedia, 15 vols., $2.50.
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Eye Glasses Free
THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes, and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, near Nassau St. Hours 8 to 6. OPEN EVENINGS THIS WEEK UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY. Cash or credit. Reliable goods only, at moderate prices. Article delivered on first payment. Will send representative if desired. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND COMPANY, 19 Maiden Lane, second floor. Take elevator.

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R. V. HURD, LATE WITH WILLIAM MOIR, saves you money on diamonds, watches, and all repairing; old gold, jewelry, gems bought, exchanged or remodeled. 126 West 23d St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs.

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HARDMAN UPRIGHT PIANO, THREE PEDals; folding bed, mattress, chiffonier; all in early birch; also pool table. Apply to owner, Room 9, 245 Broadway.

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PHONOGRAPH SALE—Edison Gem Phonographs, $7.50; one to a customer while stock lasts. Barkelew & Kent, 26 West Broadway. Largest stock of records in the city.

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FAMILY SACRIFICES HIGH-GRADE UPright pianos, $125; artistic parlor suit, oil paintings, Residence, 187 Lexington Av.

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY; WEEKly payments; reasonable prices; all goods guaranteed. JAMES BERGMAN, 37 Maiden Lane.

$10 UP.—SPECIAL THIS WEEK. NEW HOME, Domestic, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers. BROWN, 39 West 125th St.

EMBROIDERY NEEDLE IDEAL.—Wonderful invention for embroidering all fancy work. Call and examine. 66½ East 125th St.

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—New Swiss music box; cost $100; will sell for $50. B. M., 1,269 Broadway.

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AT 344 6TH AV AND 172 WEST 23D ST.—Foot Knitting Co.; stocking refooted; underwear repaired.

Good Will and Interest for Sale.

SPOT CASH PAID
For stores and stocks of merchandise of every description; city or country. F. JACOBS, 384 Grand St.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

RARE INVESTMENT.—Manufacturing stock, new electric lamp, perfect economy, adapted to all currents; will have enormous sales and pay heavy dividends; few $50 shares for sale at $10. Send for particulars at once. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 26 Broadway, New York.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR EMPLOYED IN confidential position can offer party with $1,000 opportunity to clear $5,000 within ten days; absolutely no chance of loss. Appoint interview. CONFIDENTIAL, Box 114 Times Office.

MONEY MAKER.—Merchant's Anti-stepladder, an indispensable commodity for stores; nickel-plated; weight, 1½ pounds; territory open. FLYNN, 78 Warren St., New York.

ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH $5,000, WANTED to extend old established, profitable "hay and feed" business, owning realty; equipment first-class. "REALTY," Box 124 Times Office.

PHONOGRAPHS ON TIME; talking machines, all makes; cash or instalments; $1.00 a week. Latest records always in stock. Barkelew & Kent, 26 West

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

Umbrellas.
ONE THOUSAND.

Men's 28 inch. Women's 26 inch.

Close rolling, steel rod, paragon frame,—covered with fine quality Union Taffetas.

Handles:—26 inch, a very large variety of fancy designs,—horn, pearl, ivory, silver and trimmed natural woods.

28 inch. All natural woods, silver trimmed.

$1.55 each;
Value $2.50.

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF

Fine Furs.

Muffs, Scarfs, Boas, Collarettes, Storm Collars. New models,—well made.

At one-third less than usual prices.

House Coats.

Men's House Coats,—reversible Cloth, plaid back. Pockets, collar and sleeves faced with plaid.

Suitable for Holiday Gifts.
$4.00, $5.50 and $7.00;
Formerly $5.50 to $12.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

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Tremendous Reductions To-day in Our Books

BECAUSE WE ARE OVERSTOCKED IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

Children's Books, were 40c.; now..... 25c
Children's Books, were 25c.; now..... 15c
Children's Books, were 20c.; now..... 10c

Books of all kinds and descriptions reduced to the lowest prices on record for sale on our first floor, 22d Street side.

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Very Stylish.

A new lot of Oxford Overcoats—cut long and full, at $15.00.

Oxford Frieze Overcoats, silk sleeve lining, raw edges, two-inch cuffs, $15.00.

Oxford Melton Overcoats, raw edges, lap seams, Italian lining, $18.00—easy hanging, graceful garments.

Finer qualities of Overcoats up to $40.00.

Also the English Raglan, full cut, $20.00.

Business Suits of the popular gray mixture, with double-breasted vest, $20.00.

Derby and Alpine Hats NOW $1.98, value $3.

13th Street Store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Xmas Sale.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

500 dozen
Ladies' Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs,
25 cts. each,
value 35c.
Men's Fine Irish Linen Initial Handkerchiefs,
hand embroidered,
50 cts. each,
value 85c.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Useful Holiday Gifts.

All Silk Umbrellas.

Women's 26-inch,
handles of ivory, pearl and natural wood, with silver trimmings,
$3.95
each,
value $5.00.

Lord & Taylor,
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DESKS.
Great Variety of style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW.
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

5 CENT BOXES Dr. WHITE'S COUGH DROPS
PLEASANT TASTE INSTANT RELIEF
E. GREENFIELD'S SON & CO. New York

When "Miller" Lamps are used
Light from Kerosene Oil is Best for the Eyes.

It is Steady, White, Bright, and can be had in just the position that is best.

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THE NEW YORK Next Monday, Dec. 24, 1st time. B'way, 45th St. Mat. Wed., Sat. Xtr. Mat. Xmas. Ballet & Amer. & European Vaudeville. Sund. aft. & ev. concerts. THE GIDDY THRONG A Review and Burlesque, Written by Sydney Rosenfeld. Music by A. B. Sloane. Star Cast—Seats now selling.

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To-morrow Evg., at 8—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 22, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mme. Melba, Ed de Reszke, Gilibert, and Salezs. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 22, at 8, at Popular Prices—AIDA, (in Italian.) Mmes. Susan Strong and Homer; MM. Scotti, Journet, and Imbert de la Tour. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 23, First Grand Popular Concert. In addition to a miscellaneous Concert Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Bridewell, and Schuman-Heink; MM. Cremonini, Campanari, Gilibert, and Plançon; together with Met. Op. House Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 24, at 7:45—DIE WALKURE, (in German. Mmes. Ternina, Schumann-Heink, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 26, at 8:15—First production at Met. Opera House of LA BOHEME, (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba, Fritzi Scheff; MM. Saleza, Campanari, Gilibert, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 28, at 8—FIDELIO, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Scheff; MM. Bertram, Blass, and Dippel. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, December 21, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, December 22, at 8:15 P. M.
Program:
Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
Symphony, No. 6, "Pastoral".....Beethoven
Concerto for Piano, B major.....Henry Holden Huss
Performed by the composer.
Mr. HENRY HOLDEN HUSS.
Fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini".....Tschaikowsky
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FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Chorus of 60 Artists.
FIRST CONCERT
To-night at 8:30, Carnegie Hall.
MISSA PAPAE MARCELLI, Palestrina; songs by Brahms; Old Christmas Carols, etc. CONCERTO FOR TWO SOLO VIOLINS, J. S. Bach.
FRITZ KREISLER
DAVID MANNES and a selected String Orchestra.
Tickets on sale at office of Society, 238 Fifth Av., and after 7 P. M. at box office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL
Farewell Song Recital
1st Aft., Dec. 22, at 3:15.
MADAME Sembrich
For the Benefit of the GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC
By arrangement with C. L. Graves.
Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $15, $20.
Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
This aft. at 2:30.
First Piano Recital HAROLD BAUER
Seats $1.50, $2, on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Management.....London G. Chamlee

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The New York Times.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,898. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. } TWO CENTS.

A NEW CENTURY IDEA STAGGERS MR. HIGBEE

Precious Metal Statue Originator Seeks Sovereigns' Greetings.

THE RED CROSS'S SANCTION

Hoped for Big Endowment Fund—Fatal Error in Dealing with Diplomatists —State Department Aid.

This is the story of a man and an idea. Or, perhaps, it would be better to say of an idea and a man; for the idea grew until it became so great that it overwhelmed and prostrated the man.

The man in the case is Frank D. Higbee. For many years evolving ideas has been Mr. Higbee's business. He has lived by his leads, and now his friends fear that he may die by the one which was his latest and most striking conception. Higbee evolved the idea of having a silver statue made of Ada Rehan for exhibition at the Chicago Exposition. The silver statue of Miss Rehan was a success. Higbee made money out of it.

When the time for the Paris Exposition came Higbee improved on the Rehan silver statue idea. He suggested a gold statue of Maude Adams. The statue was cast. It was one of the attractions of the American exhibit at Paris, and is now drawing crowds to a Brooklyn dry goods store. But the silver figure of Miss Rehan and the gold figure of Miss Adams were as nothing compared to the latest idea of Mr. Higbee, which spread until it had taken root in all the civilized countries of the world.

Like most ideas of magnitude, the Higbee idea grew from a small beginning. It was conceived when numerous persons were being driven to the verge of insanity by discussion of the problem as to whether the nineteenth century ended Dec. 31, 1899, or Dec. 31, 1900. It occurred to him that the dawn of a new century would be a good time to launch a great idea. Reflecting upon America's greatness, he conceived that it would be a grand thing if greetings to the United States from all the civilized nations of the earth could be secured to mark the opening of the twentieth century, with the promise it holds forth for this country.

Having the idea, the next question with Higbee was how to utilize it. He first thought that it would be feasible for the Pan-American Exposition to get the greetings. But trade jealousies and other reasons led him to the conclusion that the idea could not come to the desired fruition under the exposition's auspices.

RED CROSS SUGGESTED.

A friend to whom Higbee elaborated his idea then made a suggestion which filled him with new hope. "The Red Cross," said Higbee's friend, "is the association to use that idea. The Red Cross is an international organization, and it is probably the one international society about which there are no jealousies. Go to Washington, see Clara Barton and other members of the Red Cross, and I have no doubt they will take up your scheme."

To Washington Higbee went. In June, just before the adjournment of Congress, a bill had been passed by the House and Senate and signed by the President giving the Red Cross Society a National charter, and making it an emergency branch of the Government. Heretofore the Red Cross Society has been without National authority. In times of National disaster and during the late war with Spain the society issued appeals for funds. The response was always generous. But the money given was invariably for a specific purpose. The Red Cross had no fund of its own, and its running expenses for years, it is said, have come principally from the purse of Clara Barton.

In her annual address to the society, Miss Barton had said that, as the society was now a chartered organization and under the supervision of the United States Government, it ought to have an endowment fund. In putting forth the suggestion of a permanent fund Miss Barton did not encourage efforts to secure an appropriation from Congress.

"Our work," she said, "is not the Nation's work for the people's needs, but the people's work for the Nation's needs."

It was at this stage of Red Cross history that Higbee arrived in Washington with his idea. Imbued with a strong desire to raise money to start a permanent endowment fund, the members of the Board of Control of the Red Cross were inclined to listen to any one with a suggestion which might assist them in achieving this object. They listened to Higbee. And Higbee convinced them that it would be a good thing for the Red Cross to join him in his idea.

He made them a proposition to secure greetings to the United States on the dawn of the new century from as many of the rulers of civilized nations as possible, and dispose of these greetings for cash to meetings which would be arranged for the night of Dec. 31 in every city of importance in the United States. He agreed to arrange himself for big meetings in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and Baltimore, to which an admission fee was to be charged. Meetings in the smaller cities were to be left to persons resident in them, to whom a set of the greetings would be sold for $25. Higbee agreed to bear the entire expense of carrying out the scheme upon the basis of a percentage of the total receipts. His proposition was accepted and a contract was signed.

Higbee then started with enthusiasm to bring his idea to perfection. Through the influence of Clara Barton and other members of the Red Cross, he obtained from the State Department a letter to Ambassador Choate, in which Mr. Choate was told to do what he could, informally, to help Mr. Higbee secure a greeting from Queen Victoria.

THE APPEAL TO THE QUEEN.

When Higbee reached London Ambassador Choate was out of town on a vacation. Higbee presented his letter to Henry White, the Chargé d'Affaires, who went with him to Balmoral Castle. They saw the Queen's secretary and laid the plan before him. The secretary said he would see the Queen. He saw the Queen and brought back word to Mr. White that he thought it could be arranged. The Americans went back to London feeling that the object of their visit was certain of accomplishment.

While he was waiting for the greeting of the Queen Higbee had copies made of the letter to Secretary Choate given him by the State Department, and these copies he sent to the American Ambassadors and Ministers of all the countries with which the United States has diplomatic relations. He then went to Switzerland, where the International President of the Red Cross Society resides. From this gentleman he received assurances that everything he could do to help in obtaining the desired greetings from sovereigns would be done. Returning to London Higbee expected to find the Queen's greeting awaiting him. But he was grievously disappointed. Instead he received information from Mr. White that the Queen could not give the greeting until she had first consulted Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington.

This information opened up a vista of trouble to Higbee. He realized that he had made a mistake in not calling on the British Ambassador before he importuned the Queen. After consultation with Mr. White he concluded that he must hasten back to Washington to conciliate the diplomatists. So he took the first ship from Southampton.

A meeting of the Red Cross Board was called, and Higbee disclosed the embarrassment which had arisen. It was decided by the board to send a committee to visit all the diplomatists, confess the mistake, and appeal to their generosity to overlook it.

Mr. Warner, a prominent real estate agent of Washington, and a member of the Red Cross Board of Control, and Miss Ellen Spencer Mussey, the Third Vice President and counsel of the society, were intrusted with this mission. They had two especially delightful experiences. One was at the British Ambassador's and the other was at the Spanish Minister's. Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, gave them an audience of nearly an hour and assured them that he would waive every diplomatic technicality and endeavor to get the Red Cross a greeting from the Queen if it was possible to do so. At the Spanish Minister's, where they were uncertain of their reception, they were most agreeably surprised.

GRACIOUS RESPONSE FOR SPAIN.

"Spain owes a debt of gratitude to the Red Cross," said the Duke de Arcos, "which she can never repay. Had it not been for the noble work of the Red Cross Society, hundreds of Spain's brave sons would have been left to die a miserable death in Cuba. They were saved and comforted by the Red Cross workers, and whatever Spain can do to show its appreciation of the Red Cross Society will be done."

When the committee had reported, it was decided that, as the time for obtaining the greetings was growing short, an appeal must be made to the State Department for more active co-operation. Commissioner H. F. McFarland of the District of Columbia, a member of the Red Cross Board of Control, was delegated to call upon Secretary Hay and request him to send instructions to American representatives abroad to get the greetings if possible.

When Mr. McFarland called upon Secretary Hay he learned that the Secretary had already apprised Ambassador Tower at St. Petersburg of the interest of the State Department in the matter. Ambassador Tower on receiving the copy of Secretary Hay's letter introducing Mr. Higbee to Ambassador Choate did not feel disposed to take any action without more specific instructions, and so he had cabled for them. He was told to go ahead and get the greeting from the Czar, if he could.

Mr Hay was then asked if he would not send a letter to all the Ambassadors and Ministers of the United States similar to that sent to Ambassador Tower. Mr. Hay said he would. A draft of a letter was prepared, but when it went to the State Department Third Assistant Secretary Adee, not understanding that it had the sanction of Secretary Hay, pigeon-holed it. Precedents were against such a request, in Mr. Adee's opinion.

Col. William H. Michael of the State Department, who is a member of the Red Cross Board of Control, rescued the draft from its obscurity and from it a formal letter was finally drawn up and sent out by Second Assistant Secretary David J. Hill. Mr. Higbee received a letter from Assistant Secretary Hill notifying him of the action taken by the State Department.

Higbee and the Red Cross Board of Control next asked President McKinley to lend his powerful influence to any extent he felt justified in helping them to get the desired greetings. The President, it is said, authorized Secretary Hay to cable to American representatives abroad that they might say that the granting of the request for a greeting to the United States would afford the President pleasure.

A large number of greetings from the sovereigns of the nations of the world have come to Mr. Higbee and Miss Barton. Fifteen were received in one mail a few days ago. But it is acknowledged that that of Queen Victoria, and several others of those most desired have not yet been received.

MR. HIGBEE'S TROUBLES.

Getting the greetings was only one part of Higbee's contract. He had to organize the meetings in the large cities mentioned in the contract, and he had to enlist the aid of others to organize the meetings in all the other cities in the United States having over 5,000 inhabitants. He opened offices in the St. James Building, in this city, and sent out an enormous amount of correspondence. He found a general interest in the scheme, but he also found that there was a general misapprehension of the manner in which it was to be carried out. Most of his correspondents thought a Red Cross Committee would be sent to their town to organize the meeting.

When Higbee started he thought he had enough money, but the expense was much greater than he had anticipated, and he soon found himself financially swamped. He appealed to William H. Burr, manager of Lazell, Dalley & Co., to help him out. Mr. Burr gave him $1,000. This was soon exhausted, and Higbee asked for more. Before making a further loan Mr. Burr concluded that he would go to Washington and look into the scheme. He made the trip, found everything regular, became enthusiastic over Red Cross work, and gave Higbee an additional sum.

But worries crowded upon Higbee. His correspondence was filled with them, and in his efforts to get up a big meeting for Madison Square Garden he ran up against opposition which was as the last straw. He learned that the city was to have a watch-night meeting on the steps of the City Hall, with Damrosch's orchestra as the attraction. Higbee's chief attraction at Madison Square Garden is to be Sousa's Band.

As a result of all his troubles, Higbee broke down. He is suffering from heart trouble, and is said to be really a very sick man, although he visited his office for an hour yesterday.

The Red Cross Board of Control asked Mr. Burr to step into the breach caused by Higbee's collapse, and he has done so. Mr. Burr went with Stephen Barton and Miss Ellen Foster to the City Hall yesterday to protest to the City Council against the watch-night meeting being arranged for by the city. Mr. Burr explained the idea of the Madison Square Garden meeting, and expressed the idea that the City Government ought not to interfere with such a laudable purpose.

The Council appointed a Sub-Committee on Plan and Scope to consider the proposed City Hall celebration. This committee will confer with Mr. Higbee and will report to the main committee at the next meeting, which will be held on Monday.

A number of prominent and wealthy citizens of New York, who have been asked to subscribe large amounts for the Madison Square Garden meeting, have been holding back because they did not know how much of their subscriptions would go to the Red Cross. Mr. Higbee could not be seen, but when Mr. Burr was seen and a request for a copy of the Higbee contract made he said:

"I have no interest in the Higbee contract in any way. In the interest of the Red Cross I have advanced money which it is very doubtful if I will get back. But I have no complaint on that score. I should say, however, that the Higbee contract is entirely a matter between Mr. Higbee and the Red Cross Society. It ought to be sufficient for the public to know that Mr. Higbee is the authorized agent of the Red Cross.

"If there is any prominent citizen who would like to help the Red Cross," Mr. Burr continued, "but who is afraid that if he contributes to the Madison Square Garden meeting Mr. Higbee will get too large a 'rake off,' let him send his contribution direct to William J. Flather, cashier of the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., who is Treasurer of the society."

Mr. Burr was asked how many greetings from sovereigns had been received. He said he could not give the number without violating confidence.

"But I will say this," he said. "We have received some beautiful letters. We have not yet got a greeting from the Queen or the Pope, but we hope to have one from each of them."

New Haven Man Arrested Here.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 20.—Detective Henry Donnelly of the New Haven police force in New York last night arrested a man for whom the police have been looking for a month. The arrested man, James Jay Boyle, is an ex-detective and is charged with having purloined a trunk full of valuables belonging to Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Janswick of West Haven as it was being forwarded to New York Nov. 21.

In Goodness, Pre-eminent: Evans' Ale and Evans' Stout.—Adv.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 77¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27½c; cotton, middling, 10 1-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 24¼@25c. Commercial World.—Page 7.
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POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

Some misplaced lines in the table, printed yesterday, of the popular vote for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States made the result appear confusing. The figures correctly stated, which are in all cases official, are given below for the candidates of the National Union Reform Party, (Seth H. Ellis of Ohio for President and Samuel T. Nicholson of Pennsylvania for Vice President,) and in two States for the candidates of the United Christian Party, (J. F. R. Leonard of Iowa for President and John G. Woolley of Illinois for Vice President,) these votes being as follows:

National Union Reform: Arkansas, 341; Illinois, 672; Indiana, 234; Maryland, 147, and Ohio, 4,284; total, 5,698. United Christian: Illinois, 352; Iowa, 166; total, 518.

In some States, as in Louisiana and South Carolina, there were the nominations of but two parties, Republican and Democratic, upon the ballot; in other States there were three and four, and in some eight.

In the table the vote for the Elector receiving the highest number of ballots is given in all States where obtainable.

In this State the vote for the first Elector on each ballot, as officially canvassed and declared, is given.

The Electors chosen in the several States will meet in their respective State Capitols on the second Monday in January next, to cast their ballots for President and Vice President of the United States.

On the second Wednesday of February, the Senate and the House of Representatives will meet in joint convention in the hall of the House in the Capitol at Washington, the President of the Senate presiding, and then will canvass the votes of the Electors of all the States and declare the results:

	Electoral Votes.		McKinley.	Bryan.	Woolley.	Barker.	Debs.	Malloney.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Rep.	Dem.	Proh.	People's.	Soc. Dem	Social Labor.
Alabama	..	11	53,069	96,388	1,407	3,797	....	....
Arkansas	..	8	44,800	81,142	584	972	....	....
California	9	..	164,755	124,085	5,024	....	7,572	....
Colorado	..	4	93,072	122,733	3,790	389	684	714
Connecticut	6	..	102,572	74,014	1,617	....	1,029	908
Delaware	3	..	22,560	18,863	546	....	57	....
Florida	..	4	7,490	28,007	2,239	1,090	603	....
Georgia	..	13	35,036	81,700	1,396	4,584	....	....
Idaho	..	3	27,108	29,414	857	213	....	....
Illinois	24	..	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,141	9,687	1,373
Indiana	15	..	336,063	305,584	13,718	1,438	2,374	603
Iowa	13	..	307,808	209,265	9,502	613	2,742	250
Kansas	10	..	185,955	162,601	3,605	....	1,605	....
Kentucky	..	13	226,801	234,899	2,429	2,017	760	289
Louisiana	..	8	14,233	53,671	....	....	....	....
Maine	6	..	65,435	36,823	2,585	....	878	....
Maryland	8	..	136,212	122,271	4,582	....	908	391
Massachusetts	15	..	239,147	157,016	6,208	....	9,716	2,610
Michigan	14	..	316,269	211,685	11,859	837	2,826	903
Minnesota	9	..	190,461	112,901	8,555	....	3,065	1,329
Mississippi	..	9	5,753	51,706	....	1,644	....	....
Missouri	..	17	314,093	351,913	5,963	4,244	6,128	1,294
Montana	3	..	25,873	37,146	298	....	708	110
Nebraska	8	..	121,835	114,013	3,688	1,104	823	....
Nevada	..	3	3,849	6,347	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire	4	..	54,798	35,489	1,271	....	700	....
New Jersey	10	..	221,707	164,808	7,183	669	4,609	2,074
New York	36	..	821,992	678,386	22,043	....	12,869	12,822
North Carolina	..	11	133,081	157,752	1,009	830	....	....
North Dakota	3	..	35,891	20,519	731	110	518	....
Ohio	23	..	543,918	474,882	10,203	251	4,847	1,688
Oregon	4	..	46,526	33,385	2,536	275	1,494	....
Pennsylvania	32	..	712,665	424,232	27,908	638	4,831	2,936
Rhode Island	4	..	33,784	10,812	1,529	....	....	1,423
South Carolina	..	9	3,525	47,288	....	....	....	....
South Dakota	4	..	54,530	30,544	1,542	339	169	....
Tennessee	..	12	123,008	145,250	3,900	1,368	410	....
Texas	..	15	130,641	267,432	2,644	20,981	1,846	162
Utah	3	..	47,089	44,949	205	....	717	106
Vermont	4	..	42,569	12,849	353	367	....	....
Virginia	..	12	115,865	146,080	2,150	....	....	....
Washington	4	..	57,456	44,833	2,345	....	1,906	1,068
West Virginia	6	..	119,851	98,791	1,586	279	286	....
Wisconsin	12	..	265,886	159,285	10,124	....	7,095	524
Wyoming	3	..	14,482	10,164	....	2	....	....
Total	292	155	7,217,677	6,357,853	207,388	50,192	94,552	33,450

Total vote cast, including 6,216 scattering, 13,967,308.
McKinley's plurality, 859,824; McKinley's majority, 463,056.
Vote in 1896: McKinley, (Rep.,) 7,104,779; Bryan, (Dem.,) 6,502,925; Palmer, (Nat'l Dem.,) 133,424; Levering, (Proh.,) 132,007; Matchett, (Soc. Labor,) 36,274; Bentley, (Nat'l,) 13,969; total, 13,923,378; McKinley's plurality, 601,854; McKinley's majority, 286,180.

OBSTRUCTION OF NEW RAPID TRANSIT PLANS

City Assembly "Holds Up" Shortened Route Application.

AN ALDERMAN'S GRAVE CHARGE

Declares the Hostile Element Sought "Boodle" from the Contractor—Fort George Interested.

The proposed change of route of the Rapid Transit Railroad from Fort George to Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street has been "held up" by the Municipal Assembly through the action of a controlling element. The time limit legally allowed upon proposed modifications of route under the Rapid Transit Act expired yesterday with the application forwarded a month ago by the Rapid Transit Board effectually pigeonholed and with no apparent chance of resurrection, it is declared, until application is made by the board for a mandamus compelling the Municipal Assembly to act.

This action will probably be taken in a short time unless the obstructing element of the houses relents, as the contractor is ready to go ahead and anxious to have the legal complications closed and out of the way of local interference.

In speaking of the attitude of the Assembly, a member of the Board of Aldermen had this to say yesterday:

"The proposed Fort George change is nothing more or less than a 'hold-up' on the part of certain members of this body for money. The Municipal Assembly as a body considers that the Rapid Transit Board is an insult to them, and that the Legislature in taking control of the tunnel road out of their hands ignored them in a manner not to be tolerated with equanimity. Losing the chance to spend the sum authorized for building the tunnel has made them ugly—that is, the 'holdup' members—and they are seeking every chance to get even.

"They found that they could not make any headway with the board in getting money for passing the application for the new route, and Mr. McDonald was given to understand that the distribution of a portion of the proposed future profits in making the change would be not only acceptable, but expected in the regular order of business. I see nothing ahead but a resort to the courts in this Fort George matter."

In support of this Alderman's statement, it was pointed out yesterday that since notice of public hearings was given not a single voice has been raised against the shortened route from Fort George north. On the contrary, the property owners along the new route are in favor of the change. The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners favors it unanimously, and Mr. McDonald stands with them, notwithstanding the fact that he will really lose $5,000 by the operation.

The route along this section of the road is viaduct construction, and while the ultimate completion of the road will not be delayed if construction beyond Fort George is not commenced for a few months, the sub-contractors are ready to proceed.

It has been figured erroneously that Mr. McDonald would make $75,000 by the change of route. The idea was that he will receive $35,000,000 for building the tunnel, even should certain modifications be made reducing the cost. As a matter of fact, if modifications in the line serve to reduce the cost, the contractor will get less money and his profit will correspondingly decrease.

None of the Commissioners nor Mr. McDonald last night would discuss the holding up of the application for the shortened Fort George route.

Standard Oil Cases to be Dropped.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 20.—Attorney General John M. Sheets to-day appeared before the Supreme Court of Ohio and asked that all the cases brought against the constituent companies of the Standard Oil Company in Ohio be dismissed. He stated that he had examined the evidence taken under the action of ex-Attorney General Monnett, and it was his opinion that the evidence was not sufficient to justify the continuance of the prosecution. The court asked the Attorney General to prepare such entries as he desired made, and it is generally conceded that the cases will be dropped by the court.

Ashanti Rebel King Captured.

KUMASSI, Dec. 20.—The loyal chiefs have captured the Ashanti Queen Mother and the rebel King Kokofu, and they hope soon to capture the remaining rebel chiefs.

THE CUFIC IS ABANDONED

Hawsers of Both Tugs Towing Her Part in Irish Sea.

CREW LANDED AT HOLYHEAD

Cufic's Anchors Dropped in Seventeen Fathoms—Terrific Gale Causes Fears for Irish Packets.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The hawsers of both tugs which were towing the White Star liner Cufic parted on account of the heavy gale raging in the Irish Sea, and the steamer drifted on the Skerries, where the anchors were dropped in seventeen fathoms of water.

All the crew were landed at Holyhead by a steam lifeboat and a tug.

A severe gale, with heavy rains, is sweeping along the Irish coast. It showed a tendency to increase in violence last evening, and no vessels were able to make any headway.

Another vessel has stranded near Holyhead.

Depressions of great size and depth are spreading over Great Britain from the westward. Storms are reported on all coasts, and numbers of minor wrecks have occurred.

The White Star liner Teutonic, which sailed at noon yesterday from Queenstown, for New York, experienced the full force of the storm. The Teutonic arrived at Queenstown somewhat late, and after embarking her passengers and 1,592 sacks of mail, she had some difficulty in clearing port.

There is great uneasiness at Queenstown in regard to the cross-Channel steamers which left there Wednesday evening, so violent is the storm. All arrivals at British ports report having experienced fearful weather.

Great damage has been done to property in Dublin.

The White Star liner Cufic was towed into Queenstown on Dec. 16 by the steamer Kansas City. The Cufic left Queenstown Dec. 19, in tow, for Liverpool. She carries no passengers.

Previous to being taken in tow by the Kansas City the Cufic had experienced very heavy weather, during which she lost her propeller.

The Skerries is a small island, on which is a lighthouse, in the Irish Sea, off the northwest coast of the island of Anglesey, which is rounded by steamers on their way to and from Liverpool by way of St. George's Channel.

The Cufic is a single-screw steamer of 3,122 tons, and was built at Belfast in 1888 at the yards of Harland & Wolff. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 480 feet 7 inches; breadth, 45 feet 2 inches; depth, 30 feet.

MONEY PANIC IN MEXICO.

Government May Let Out Silver Reserve of $40,000,000.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 20.—While the press of Mexico is non-committal, it is believed a serious money panic is now on there. George W. Hilseinger, manager for the El Paso and Juarez Branch of the Banco Miner, and the strongest bank in Mexico City and Chihuahua, stated to-day that the panic was becoming serious and that the Government was about to let out the silver reserve, amounting to nearly $40,000,000, to relieve the situation.

"There is plenty of money in Mexico," said Mr. Hilseinger, "but no silver dollars, which are the only circulating money. The exportation of silver to the Orient has very nearly cleared the country of silver, and a panic has resulted. The banks have asked the Government to release the silver, which they propose to replace with American and British money."

An average of $50,000 per day has gone through El Paso to the Orient every day for five months, and the demand is growing. It is believed that the Government will again put export duty on money, which was taken off a few years ago.

MR. CONGER HOLDING BACK?

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Havas Agency has received the following dispatch from Peking, dated Dec. 20:

"Mr. Conger has deferred signing the joint note owing to instructions to insist on moderation, but he thinks Washington will not insist."

The highest possible limit reached. EVANS' ALE and EVANS' STOUT.—Adv.

JOY IN THE CUDAHY HOME

Kidnapped Boy Is Restored to His Parents.

Father Pays $25,000 In Gold As Ransom—Boy Tells Story of Captivity—Gives No Clue to Abductors.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 20.—There is rejoicing in the home of Edward A. Cudahy, the wealthy packing-house owner and capitalist of this city. Edward Cudahy, Jr., who was kidnapped Tuesday evening, after being held thirty-six hours for a ransom of $25,000 in gold, which the young man's father unhesitatingly paid, has been returned to his family, and to-night the boy and his parents are receiving congratulations from relatives and friends throughout the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Cudahy feel that they have cause for relief, not only over the return of their son, but also because one or possibly more of their daughters were not included in the conspiracy which has caused them so much anxiety and grief, as a statement of the conspirators, overheard by the lad while he was in their power, indicates that they had been attempting for a month to secure possession of one of his sisters.

Before the real truth of the kidnapping, the return of the boy and the experiences of the latter had been given to the public to-day, the police were inclined to doubt the story that the boy had been spirited away. This skepticism, however, melted away when young Cudahy related the story of being overpowered, placed in a closed carriage, blindfolded and bound, and carried many miles from the city to a place the location of which he cannot identify, and his father made known the details of a long ride into the country to deposit a bag containing $25,000 in gold in a place indicated in a letter written Wednesday to Mr. Cudahy by the outlaws, naming this condition as a surety for the return of the boy.

THE SECOND LETTER.

At 9 o'clock Wednesday morning a horseman rode past the Cudahy mansion in Thirty-eighth Street and threw a letter into the lawn. A servant noted the action, and securing the letter, found it contained the information that Eddie Cudahy had been kidnapped, was safe, and was being held for a ransom.

Three hours later Mr. Cudahy received through the mails a second communication detailing the conditions under which the lad would be surrendered to his father. This letter was as follows:

"Omaha, Neb., Dec. 18, 1900.

"Mr. Cudahy: We have kidnapped your child, and demand $25,000 (twenty-five thousand dollars) for his safe return. If you give us the money the child will be returned as safe as when you last saw him, but if you refuse we will put acid in his eyes and blind him, then we will immediately kidnap another millionaire's child that we have spotted and demand $50,000, and we will get it, for he will see the condition of your child and realize the fact that we mean business and will not be monkeyed with or captured.

"Get the money all in gold, five, ten, and twenty dollar pieces; put it in a white wheat sack, get in your buggy alone on the night of Dec. 19, at 7 o'clock P. M., and drive south from your house to Centre Street; turn west on Centre and drive back to Ruser's Park, and follow the paved road toward Fremont. When you come to a lantern that is lighted by the side of the road, place the money by the lantern and immediately turn your horse around and return home.

"You will know our lantern, for it will have two ribbons, black and white, tied on the handle. You must place a red lantern on your buggy where it can be plainly seen, so we will know you a mile away.

ROSS CASE AS A WARNING.

"This letter and every part of it must be returned with the money, and any attempt at capture will be the saddest thing you ever done. If you remember, some twenty years ago Charley Ross was kidnapped in New York City and $20,000 ransom asked. Old man Ross was willing to give up the money, but Byrnes, the great detective, with others, persuaded the old man not to give up the money, assuring him that the thieves would be captured. Ross died of a broken heart, sorry that he allowed the detectives to dictate to him.

"This letter must not be seen by any one but you. If the police or some stranger knew its contents they might attempt to capture us, although against your wish, or some one might use a lantern and represent us, thus the wrong party securing the money, and this would be as fatal to you as if you refused to give up the money. So you see the danger if you let this letter be seen.

"Mr. Cudahy, you are up against it, and there is only one way out. Give up the coin. Don't try to watch and mark the men you get. If you don't give up, the next man will, for he will see that we mean business, and you can lead your boy around blind the rest of your days, and all you will have is the ——— copper sympathy. Do the right thing by us and we will do the same by you, but if you refuse you will soon see the saddest sight you ever seen. Wednesday, Dec. 19. This night or never. Follow these instructions and no harm will befall you or yours."

MR. CUDAHY PAYS THE MONEY.

After reading this letter Mr. Cudahy called into consultation the Chief of Police and his friends and discussed plans looking to the capture of the gang when they should make an appearance at the point of rendezvous named in the letter. The great strain on the family, however, caused Mr. Cudahy to abandon all idea of capturing the men in whose power was the life of his son, and he decided to at once comply with all the demands of the bandits. In order to do this absolute secrecy was necessary, and a trusted messenger was dispatched to the bank to secure the gold.

Mr. Cudahy held himself in readiness and shortly after supper he entered a light road buggy, and with the money started out entirely alone for the place of meeting indicated by the kidnappers. To identify himself he had attached to the dashboard of the buggy a red lantern.

Mr. Cudahy drove to a point about five miles from the city, where he found near the road a white lantern suspended from a short stake driven in the ground. This signal he had been watching for, it being named as the place for leaving the money. The location of the lantern was near the river bank, but when Mr. Cudahy arrived nobody was in sight. He at once alighted, placed the bag of gold conveniently near the stake and without waiting for developments returned to the city without hearing a sound.

THE BOY'S STORY.

That the bandits were near the spot and at once secured the valuable package cannot be doubted, for about 1 o'clock this morning the boy ran up to the door of his father's home and rang the bell. Two policemen, who in the early evening had been placed near the house, had later been sent to the stables by Mr. Cudahy, who feared that should the men on returning with the boy see the officers they would drive away without leaving him. The boy came in so suddenly that the policemen knew nothing of it until a member of the family went to the stables and informed them that the young man had returned, and that their services would be dispensed with.

When young Cudahy arose this morning, after a good rest, he was questioned concerning the circumstances of his disappearance and, in response, said that he was in front of Gen. Cowin's house, just across the street from his own home, on his way back from the Rustin residence, Tuesday evening, when two men approached him. One of them stepped up to him and said: "We are Sheriffs from Sapry County and arrest you as Eddie McGee, who escaped from the reform school."

The lad replied that he was not Eddie McGee, but his captors said that he would have to be identified. They placed him in a buggy and drove to Thirty-sixth Street and thence south to Leavenworth Street. As they approached Leavenworth Street a motor car passed them. The lad recognized the conductor and said to his captors: "There is a man who knows me; he can identify me."

The captors thereupon immediately blindfolued him and whipped up the horse. The lad thinks they crossed Leavenworth Street and then drove in a southwesterly direction. Presently they came to a house, which, in the opinion of the lad, is somewhere in the southwestern part of South Omaha. Young Cudahy was taken from the buggy and placed in a room and chained to the floor. He remained there all night and the next day.

At night for some reason unknown to young Cudahy the men released him from his chains and said: "We are going to take you home."

Then they led him to a hack. He was driven rapidly through the darkness to Thirty-seventh and Leavenworth Streets, where he was allowed to leave the carriage. From there he walked home. The bandits made no explanation to him why they gave him his freedom.

HIS EXPERIENCES.

Speaking of his experiences while in the power of the kidnappers young Edward gave the following account of his surroundings and what occurred and of the men who guarded him:

"I could tell by the way the men's footsteps resounded throughout the house that it was vacant and stripped of furniture. I observed also that they struck no light. I would have been conscious of a sense of light had they made one, for the bandage could not have excluded all its rays. The men still moved about in absolute silence exchanging no word.

"One of them found an old rickety chair in some place and pushed me down upon it. Then he removed the cords from my wrists and substituted a pair of handcuffs with chains attached and made the latter fast to the rungs of the chair. A pair of leg irons were clapped upon my ankles and the chains of these were also locked about the legs of the chair.

"In this uncomfortable position I spent most of the twenty-four hours of my imprisonment, though at one time, for a period of about five hours, I should judge, the chains from my wrists were removed and I was permitted to lie down on the floor. One of my captors kindly provided an overcoat which served as a pillow. I tried to sleep, but my nerves were too badly shattered to permit of it. During all of this time I partook of nourishment but once, though the man who was with me often asked if I wanted anything. Once I said I did, and he went and got me a cup of coffee and some crackers.

ONE BANDIT TALKS.

"As soon as I was chained to the chair one of the men went away, but he kept returning at intervals of every few minutes, when he would tap lightly upon the door and would engage my guardian in a whispered conversation. I could not catch a word of what they said. After each one of these interviews the man on the outside would go away, and after a moment or so I could hear the tinkle of a telephone bell, which sounded a long way off. I believe they were in telephonic communication with some persons in Omaha all the time.

"The man who kept watch over me was drinking heavily all the time. At first he did not talk at all, but after we had been alone together for six or seven hours he began to get garrulous. He talked about all sort of things, and his talk rambled, though whether from drink or design I could not say. Finally he became bolder. Two or three times he touched upon the subject of my abduction, and I gathered from his remarks that there were six men in the gang of which he was a member. He said one was a policeman named Mc.

"'Do you know,' he asked, 'that we have been watching that house of yours out there for the last two months? Well, we have. What we really wanted was to get one of the little girls—your sisters, but we did not get a chance. Finally we became desperate and determined to take the bull by the horns and nab you. And I guess it's all right. You've acted first class, my boy. You'll be back with your folks in a few hours.'"

WHAT CHIEF OF POLICE SAYS.

"Most people will wonder why the police did not attempt to capture the kidnappers of young Cudahy when his father took out that $25,000 Wednesday evening," said Chief of Police Donahue to-night. "We could have done so, but it was Mr. Cudahy's wish that we do nothing that would interfere with the safety of the boy. Mrs. Cudahy was nearly broken down with nervous prostration, and Mr. Cudahy was little better.

"He said to us, 'I first want the boy,' so he took the matter in his own hands and went out alone with the money. I knew that we were at his service, and would do anything he wanted of us, but he was so afraid that they might do something to the boy that would injure him.

"It certainly does seem strange that a man, especially a business man like Cudahy, should go out and drop $25,000 by a lantern in the country, not knowing who should get it, all on account of an unsigned letter, but that is most assuredly what he did. In his frame of mind, I believe that if the letter demanded $50,000 he would have carried it out as quickly. I did not like to have him go out, for, if Mr. Cudahy went out there with $25,000, or any sum of money at all, the kidnappers might not have even taken the money, but, after a lantern, but held him up on the road, and again, after leaving the money they might have written another letter demanding $25,000 more to be left somewhere north of Florence.

"Now, I can say that no effort will be lost to bring the abductors to justice. This is for the benefit of the public, and to prevent a repetition of this most dangerous crime. We are trying to-night to locate the house in which the boy was kept. I think from the story that it is between Ruser's Park and Sarpy Mills, west of South Omaha. We suspect certain parties of doing the job, but do not wish anything further published at this time along this line.

"About a month ago R. W. Patrick came to me and said that two men had rented a house of his father near Happy Hollow, on the western edge of the city, paying $8 a month for it, and that his father's hired hand was suspicious of them. The two men never went to the house except early in the evening, when they would stay for an hour or so and go away. The hired man tried to talk to them, and they had always turned away. Then he found that they had put locks on all of the doors and had put papers over all of the windows; so one day he broke in and found nothing in the house at all, except one room had a Yale lock on the outside and that there was a smell of gasoline in the room.

"I at once notified the Sheriff, since it was outside of the city limits, and sent four men out with one of his deputies. They found the strangers had not been around for a week. The deputy bro

was taken on the treaty itself, resulting as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	McBride, (Rep., Ore.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. D.)
Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.)	McEnery, (Dem., La.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Mallory, (Dem., Fla.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Deboe, (Rep., Ky.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Dillingham, (Rep., Vt.)	Perkins, (Rep., Col.)
Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Scott, (Rep., West Va.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)	Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Taliaferro, (Dem., Fla.)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
Jones, (Sil., Nev.)	Turner, (Fusion, Wash.)
Kean, (Rep., N. J.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
Kenney, (Rep., Del.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)
Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)	Total, 55.

NAYS.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Mason, (Rep., Ill.)
Bard, (Rep., Cal.)	Money, (Dem., Miss.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Caldwell, (Dem., Mo.)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.)
Culberson, (Dem., Tex.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Wellington, (Rep., Md.)
Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.)	Total, 18.
Martin, (Dem., Va.)	

The pairs on the treaty vote were as follows, two Senators for the treaty being paired, with one against it, in accordance with custom:

Depew (Rep., N. Y.,) and Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) for, with Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) against; Clark (Rep., Wyo.) and Simon (Rep., Ore.,) for, with Chilton (Dem., Texas,) against; Dolliver (Rep., Iowa,) and Baker (Rep., Kan.,) for, with Towne (Pop., Minn.,) against; Caffery (Dem., La.) and Platt (Rep., Conn.,) with Jones (Dem., Ark.,) against.

Senator Kyle (Rep., S. D.) was absent and unpaired. He was for the treaty, but no pair could be secured for him.

CANAL TREATY AS IT STANDS.

The Senate changed the Hay-Pauncefote agreement by these amendments:

The first amendment inserts the words "which convention is hereby superseded" in Article II. of the treaty after the words "the Clayton-Bulwer convention."

The second amendment, known as the "Davis amendment," adds to clause five of Article II. the provision that the preceding sections shall not apply to measures by the United States for its own defense.

The third amendment strikes out Article III., which provided for an invitation to the other powers to adhere to the convention in the following terms:

The high contracting parties will, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, bring it to the notice of the other powers and invite them to adhere to it.

TEXT OF THE CONVENTION.

The text of the treaty, as amended, is as follows:

The United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and to that end remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the Government of the United States, without impairing the "general principle" of neutralization established in Article VIII. of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, and Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; the Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States; who, having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

"Article I.—It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the Government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares; and that, subject to the provisions of the present convention, the said Government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as of the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

"Art. II.—The high contracting parties desiring to preserve and maintain the 'general principle' of neutralization established in Article VIII. of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which convention is hereby superseded, adopt, as the basis of such neutralization, the following rules, substantially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certain other powers, signed at Constantinople Oct. 29, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal; that is to say:

"1. The canal shall be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to vessels of commerce and of war, of all nations, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise.

"2. The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it.

"3. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary, and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

"4. No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, nor warlike materials in the canal, except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

"5. The provisions of this article will apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time except in case of disaress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible, but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent."

It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this article shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order.

"6. The plant, establishments, buildings, and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

"7. No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

"Article IV. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or London within six months from the date hereof, or earlier, if possible."

[The original treaty was signed at Washington, Feb. 5, 1900. An agreement extending the time for the ratification and completion of the treaty to March 4, 1901, was approved by the Senate Dec. 18.]

THE FUTURE OF THE TREATY.

British Government Will Be Notified of Changes, but the Document Will Not Be Sent to It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Inquiry at the State Department as to the future of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, just ratified with amendments by the Senate, develops the fact that, contrary to the common understanding, the document does not need to be returned at this stage to the British Government, even if the President is of a mind to go on with the negotiations.

Secretary Hay will await an indication of the President's wishes in the matter, and if the latter, as has been already indicated by official statements, concludes to give the British Government an opportunity to pass upon the amendments, then the State Department will forward to that Government, not the treaty itself, but the terms of the amendments. In diplomatic parlance, the British Government will be notified of the amendments.

According to the statement of the officials of the State Department, Great Britain must be allowed a reasonable time within which to accept or reject them. As to what would constitute a "reasonable" time no direct expression was to be had, but attention was directed to the fact that the United States Government had had the treaty under consideration for a year, and that the amendments made to-day were beyond dispute vital.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

London Papers Say Great Britain Cannot Accept the Treaty.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Nearly all the morning papers have editorials on the action of the United States Senate in connection with the Hay-Pauncefote Canal treaty. They express regret, rather than surprise, at the supersession of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and unanimously declare that it will be impossible for Great Britain to accept the amended treaty.

"The Senate has struck a serious blow," says The Daily News, "at the fundamental principles of good faith among nations, at its own reputation, and at the very Constitution of the great Republic."

"We are thankful," says The Daily Chronicle, "that the Senate stopped short of amendments obviously designed to wreck the whole proceedings. We believe that a compromise is still possible, as the resources of diplomacy are not yet exhausted."

There is a strongly evident desire in all the comments to do everything reasonable, as The Daily Chronicle suggests, to meet the views of the Americans. Several papers, however, consider it out of the question that the British Government should for a moment consider or discuss the amended treaty. The Standard, argues on this basis, while recognizing in the fullest manner that President McKinley has labored earnestly to "combine American aspirations with a delicate regard for international obligations." It says:

"Time is on the side of a friendly and satisfactory settlement. No harm will be done if the whole transaction is left as it is until March, when, we may hope, the new Senate may meet the question in a fresh spirit."

The Daily Telegraph, which thinks it is a matter for compromise, says:

"Our existing treaty rights cannot be superseded in the summary manner some Senators seem to imagine; but nobody in England desires to thwart the legitimate wishes of the American people by a too rigorous insistence on our claims and privileges. The mere fact that a ratification of the amended treaty is keenly desired in America would naturally lead us to review our own position and to attempt to find some middle way of amicable arrangement."

The Times makes no comment.

THE PANAMA CANAL INQUIRY.

Answer to the Tillman Resolution About Ready—Attitude of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Ministers from Nicaragua and Costa Rica were both in consultation with Secretary Hay to-day with reference to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but neither of them was prepared to admit a knowledge of the intentions of his Government. The protocols drawn up between them and Secretary Hay providing for the acquisition by the United States Government of such rights in Nicaragua and Costa Rica as may be necessary for the construction of the canal are broad in scope, probably purposely made so by Secretary Hay in view of the contingencies of Senatorial action. Therefore it is probable they may be sufficient in themselves and without further amendment to constitute the bases for the preparation of the treaties which must precede any canal construction by the United States.

The State Department is about to submit a comprehensive answer to the inquiries initiated by Senator Tillman and Senator Morgan respecting the exact position of the Panama Canal Company and the nature of the tenders that have been exchanged between it and the United States Government, with the purpose of supplying Congress with material for a choice between the Panama route and the Nicaraguan route. It probably will be shown among other things that the canal commission or the State Department thought that the sum of $33,000,000 was sufficient to pay for all the rights and properties which the Panama Canal Company could turn over to the United States in the event that the choice fell upon their route. The canal company regarded this sum as ridiculously inadequate.

HEARING FOR COL. GARDINER.

Governor Receives District Attorney's Answer and Will Dispose of the Charges Saturday.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Gov. Roosevelt will dispose of the charges preferred against Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County, on Saturday next. Col. Gardiner on that day will be given an opportunity at a public hearing to be given at the Executive Chamber to present in person or through counsel an oral argument in refutation of the allegations made against him.

The formal answer of Col. Gardiner to the charges reached the city this afternoon and are now under consideration by the Governor. When the hearing takes place on Saturday the Governor will have acquainted himself thoroughly with the case and will be ready to render a decision at the conclusion of the hearing.

The Governor stated to-night that he would not consent, no matter what the circumstances are, to any postponement of the hearing on Saturday. It will be held rain or shine, he said. It is his desire to dispose of the case prior to his departure for Oyster Bay, where he will spend Christmas with his wife and family.

District Attorney Gardiner's answer to the charges of Deputy Attorney General Hammond, alleging interference with the Attorney General's deputies in the presentation and prosecution of election law violations, was forwarded to Gov. Roosevelt in charge of Assistant District Attorney Edwards. Col. Gardiner's answer has already been summarized in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It consists of fifty typewritten pages of affidavits from his assistants mentioned in the charges, who deny each allegation of interference with Mr. Hammond, and in defense declare that the District Attorney was as anxious to have the election cases disposed of as was the Attorney General.

Col. Gardiner states that he instructed his assistants to render aid to Mr. Hammond in every way possible, and that he believes this was done. Mr. Hammond never asked the advice, aid, or assistance of any member of the District Attorney's professional staff in the prosecution or conduct of any case, says Col. Gardiner, but, on the contrary, deliberately neglected to avail himself of the experience and professional assistance which the District Attorney's office would willingly have furnished. Regarding the refusal of Col. Gardiner to give Mr. Hammond blank Grand Jury subpoenas and certificates of attendance, Col. Gardiner says, as THE TIMES has already published, that it has never been the custom of his office to give such blank subpoenas and certificates to any person, as the practice of indiscriminately issuing such certificates would lead to frauds on the City Treasury.

Mr. Unger emphatically and specifically denies all allegations of the Deputy Attorney General relating to himself, and states that every effort of the Indictment Bureau, of which he is in charge, was in the direction of facilitating and co-operating with the representatives of the Attorney General in the prompt disposition of election cases.

Concerning his remarks about the Devery indictment, Col. Gardiner says that upon learning of the indictment which bore his signature, the legal effect of which was a certification and indorsement of the action, which, as a matter of fact, he knew nothing of, he had expressed his personal view about it in a street conversation. All other specifications are denied at length.

Lieut. Hobson Improving.

At the Presbyterian Hospital it was said last evening that Lieut. Hobson was steadily improving. Some soup was given to the patient yesterday.

AN UNDISPUTED FACT.

The gentlefolk, quite up to date,
Are dainty in their tastes, you know!
Upon their dressets you will find
Perfumes all made by Ed. Pinaud.

It is Pinaud's Eau de Quinine
That keeps their hair so soft and fine,
The blondes all use the Portugal,
'Tis a Tonique, in the same line.

They are not dyes; oh, no, my friend!
But they are tonics rich and rare:
They clean the scalp, and dandruff cure,
Restore and beautify the hair.

We would advise you, every one,
Who threatened is with a bald pate,
To try Ed. Pinaud's fine Tonique
Before you find it is too late.

GOVERNOR DISMISSES WISE FROM OFFICE

Sustains Charges Against Lunacy Commission President.

Says He Was Guilty of Malfeasance and Sought to Make Money Out of Official Position.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Gov. Roosevelt announced this evening that he had dismissed from office Dr. Peter M. Wise, President of the State Commission in Lunacy, on the charge of malfeasance in office. The Governor sets forth his reasons for the removal in the following memorandum:

"In making this removal, I consider nothing but the statements and admissions of Dr. Wise himself, as made in his testimony taken before me Dec. 10 and 11, and submitted in the form of Exhibit I. at the hearing on the charges Dec. 20, 1900. The accuracy of this testimony was acknowledged by Dr. Wise's counsel.

"Dr. Wise was guilty of gross impropriety in directly or indirectly, by suggestion or otherwise, soliciting subscriptions to the Copper Hill Mining Company, of which he was President, from his official subordinates of both sexes, including superintendents, doctors, stewards, and, in at least two cases, the heads of private asylums which are under the supervision of the State Commission in Lunacy. Such conduct would be improper in any public officer. It is peculiarly improper in the case of the head of the State Commission in Lunacy. This Commission has extraordinary power, controls vast sums of money, deals with a peculiarly helpless class of people; so it calls for a particularly high type of official rectitude.

"When the head of a department suggests in any way to a subordinate to take stock in any company which is under the control of the said head, the effect is twofold. In the first place, there must, in many cases, be a species of moral coercion upon the subordinate; in the second place, if he takes stock at the request of his chief the latter is to a greater or less extent under such relation to him as must inevitably impair proper discipline; they become confederates, and such a relation necessarily lowers the entire morale of the force.

"In the case of private asylums, wherein any abuses in connection with the insane are especially likely to take place, it of course is especially incumbent upon the Lunacy Commissioners to avoid any relations which might hamper their freedom of action. In this case Dr. Wise, owing to his Presidency of the copper mining company in question and his efforts to have the stock taken by subordinates, was thrown into still further unfortunate relations with them; such as having seven doctors and a steward indorse a note for $1,600 on one occasion and trying to borrow several thusand dollars on another occasion from the head of one of the private asylums.

"Seemingly the copper mining company is now in very bad financial condition, a circumstance which is sufficient to show the utter impropriety in the head of a department using the influence given by official position to persuade subordinates earning not too large salaries to embark some of their slender earnings in such a venture.

"The case of the ice house at the Flatbush Asylum I regard more serious still. Here Dr. Wise clearly sought to make money out of his official position. It was no part of his duty to have such a building erected. Nevertheless he usurped this function of one of his subordinates and himself directed the erection of the building. The foundation piping were laid by the labor of the patients—that is, by the State. It was intended to use the ice house as an experiment in making ice under a new process, for the different State hospitals.

"Dr. Wise had such financial relations with the company that he would have benefited greatly by the success of the experiment. He claims that the experiment, if successful, would also have benefited the State; but this, of course, does not alter the utter impropriety of his using his position as a State official to secure pecuniary advantage to himself from a corporation which, through him, was to establish relations with the State. He had a financial interest in the company, while in the interest of the company he was building the ice house on State land and partly by State labor.

"He has himself admitted the impropriety of this conduct by stating that when the construction of the ice house was undertaken he gave up his interest in the company. It appears from his letters that he never gave it up at all—certainly not for eight months after the construction of the house was undertaken, and until it was believed that the process was a failure.

"In explanation of these letters, which were written to the officials or agents of the company, Dr. Wise asserts that he really had given up his interest, but that he was deceiving his business associates during their long correspondence, lasting for eight months. Taking into account such a letter as that partially quoted in his testimony of Dec. 11, written by him to Mr. Vaughn, it is absolutely impossible to credit this statement or to believe that he entered into such a long, complicated, and utterly purposeless deception. Moreover, if his plea is admitted, it simply makes him guilty of another type of moral turpitude.

"It is not possible to exact a high standard of public service and at the same time to condone such conduct as that of Dr. Wise, and he is accordingly removed from office."

Gov. Roosevelt will not fill the vacancy caused by this removal, but will allow Governor-elect Odell to fill it. The salary is $7,500 and $1,200 traveling expenses.

When the Wise hearing was resumed today, the doctor's counsel attempted to secure an adjournment, but the Governor flatly refused to agree to an adjournment, saying that he had had the accused before him on Dec. 11, when it was understood that the hearing was to be held to-day, when the doctor was to be examined solely on his own statements and submissions made at that time to him (the Governor.)

Counsel thereupon filed an answer, in which he raised the point that the Governor had no jurisdiction to hear the charges against Wise, nor to try him upon alleged charges of misconduct, under the Public Officers' law, Chapter 681 of the Laws of 1892, which provides that any officer appointed by the Governor may be removed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, and may be removed by the Senate upon the recommendation of the Governor.

In the answer Dr. Wise denies that he solicited any physician in the employ of State hospitals to take stock in the Copper Hill Mining Company, and asserts that of the 169 resident officers of State institutions only 16 hold stock in the company, and that he had conversed on the subject with only 6 of these. As to the erection of the icehouse, he says that the building was constructed on the land of the Long Island State Hospital with the permission of the managers of the hospital, solely for the purpose of cheapening the cost of ice to the State.

The Governor endeavored to examine Dr. Wise, who, however, acting upon the advice of his counsel, refused to answer any questions put to him touching his transactions as President of the Copper Hill Mining Company and the alleged contracts made with the International Ice Company. The Governor thereupon declared the hearing closed.

WISE CHARGES CONSPIRACY.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Dr. Wise to-day issued a statement in which he severely arraigns the Governor for his action in the case, claiming that the Dr. Backus ostracism controversy of last Winter had influenced the Governor in seeking his removal.

He alleges that the Governor, Dr. S. Ira Van Gieson, Director of the State Pathological Institute, New York City; Dr. Carlos MacDonald, and Dr. Lambert had conspired to secure his downfall for the stand he had taken in striving to secure the removal of Dr. Van Gieson as Director of the New York Institutes; that a deliberate plot had been laid to steal his private letters and these had been forwarded to the Governor, and that upon these letters the Governor based his charges.

Rector Vindicated, but Must Resign.

DOUGLASTON, L. I., Dec. 20.—Bishop Littlejohn has decided that Dr. Blanchett, rector of Zion Church, must sever his connection with the parish. Dr. Blanchett had objected to the manner in which the vestry administered church funds and a quarrel ensued. The Bishop upholds the rector in his contention, but thinks it best that he resign in the interest of peace.

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Hunting Case, plain and engraved	20.00	Hunting Case, plain or engraved,	35.00
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DEVERY'S CHARGE IGNORED

Mr. York Rests Upon the Dignity Due to His Office.

Corporation Counsel's Opinion on the Legality of Transfers Will Be Ready To-day.

The police situation created by the hostility between Chief William S. Devery and President Bernard J. York had no development of importance yesterday. The four Police Commissioners met as a board, but there was no discussion or action on Chief Devery's "shake up" of Saturday. It was not even alluded to. The board called for an eligible list of Sergeants from which to appoint eighteen Captains, and attended to some matters of routine.

Much interest was exhibited in yesterday's meeting because of President York's intimation on Wednesday that something would be likely to happen, and many rumors were current, including the presentation of Chief Devery's resignation by Commissioner Sexton, interpellations of and by President York, and action to be taken on Corporation Counsel Whalen's opinion as to the power of the Chief to transfer Deputy Chiefs. A story that it will be averse to Chief Devery appears to be guesswork.

The session of the board was secret, but it lasted barely an hour. When adjournment came, it was announced that Mr. Whalen's opinion would not be given to Mr. York until this morning.

After the meeting, President York was asked if he had read Chief Devery's statement of his position, indicating defiance, and his arraignment of the President of the Police Board and Deputy Chief McLaughlin.

"Some little dignity," replied Mr. York, "attaches, or should attach, to the office of President of the Board of Police, and the present incumbent will endeavor to preserve it. So I shall not notice the incident."

"But, Mr. York," persisted the reporter, "Chief Devery makes the specific charge that you and Deputy Chief McLaughlin were responsible for vicious conditions in Brooklyn which his transfers of Saturday sought to remedy."

"There are," he replied, "some things that I will not dignify by discussion. This is one of them. The people of Brooklyn are somewhat familiar with the situation, and I am thoroughly familiar with it."

Mr. York explained that an eligible list from which to appoint eighteen Captains, while there are only fifteen vacancies, was called for in order to meet any situation which a demand for recognition by candidates on the ground of being veterans might create.

"I have already told THE NEW YORK TIMES," said Commissioner Sexton, when his attention was called to a statement that last Friday morning he was in a restaurant on Sixth Avenue near Forty-third Street with Chief Devery, and considered and decided on the "shake-up," "that I had no hand in the transfers. I repeat this, and you cannot make the denial of this story too strong to meet the facts. There's not the slightest foundation for it."

Corporation Counsel Whalen was detained in the Mayor's office at a meeting of the Board of City Record until nearly 3 P. M. yesterday, and found it impossible to devote proper attention to his opinion as to the power of Chief Devery to transfer Deputy Chiefs.

"I have had my say," said Chief Devery last evening, "and will say no more for the present. I may go to my office before my leave has expired, but it is not likely to be this week."

YORK CONSULTS McLAUGHLIN.

Police Board President and the Brooklyn Leader Confer.

President York of the Police Board stopped in at the Willoughby Street headquarters in Brooklyn yesterday morning and had brief talks with Hugh McLaughlin and James Shevlin. Referring to Chief Devery's statement that he had been hampered by politics, and that he had been placed in his position by Providence, Mr. York in Mr. McLaughlin's presence said:

"It is eminently sacrilegious to hold Providence accountable for Devery, unless you credit Providence with the establishment of the insane asylum on Ward's Island."

"What do you think of his characterization of his subordinates?"

"I think he characterizes himself," was the reply.

"No sober man would make such statements as Devery," said Mr. McLaughlin. "Is it a crime to wear a black hat, or a tall hat? What does it mean to be 'cheesy'? We don't understand that jargon in Brooklyn.

"So he says that Deputy Chief McLaughlin does not go near him in Mulberry Street," continued Mr. McLaughlin. "Perhaps he doesn't recall that he had to apologize to the Deputy Chief; that he fairly got down on his knees and said he would do anything McLaughlin asked.

"He says President York is responsible for the conditions in Brooklyn. Well, who has heard any complaints since Devery has given up trying to run things in Brooklyn? When Bishop Potter asked that a decent man be sent where his friends were working, Devery sent Hemiby; I think the public can assure themselves pretty well as to what Devery is doing in New York and who is responsible.

"I once knew a woman, an Englishwoman, named Jones. I had not seen her for several years, but met her on one particular occasion. She grasped me by the arm, and pointing to the wide fields in the distance, said: 'You see all that land? Well, it belongs to me. I will give you half of it if you will get me out of this.'

"'I will undertake the job,' I said.

"Where do you suppose I saw her? Well, it was in an insane asylum. I think Devery would like to have some one get him out of his present position."

ALLEGED POOLROOM RAIDED.

Gambling Paraphernalia Seized and Three Men Placed Under Arrest.

An alleged poolroom conducted on the second floor of 114-116 East Thirteenth Street was raided yesterday afternoon and three men were arrested. The raid was conducted by Superintendent Burr and Assistant Superintendent Thompson of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, assisted by the police attached to the Yorkville Court, on warrants issued by Magistrate Hogan on the complaint of Paul Leitenberger, an agent of the Society.

When the officers and police reached the hallway leading to the alleged poolroom they found the stairway barricaded. The obstruction was removed and then the room was entered. About two hundred men were found in the place. As soon as the presence of the police was announced there was a rush to get out. A large quantity of paraphernalia was secured by Superintendent Burr and his assistants.

The alleged proprietors of the place were then arrested and taken to the Fifth Street Station, where they described themselves as Thomas Martin, a marketman; John White, a theatrical agent, of 203 West Thirty-fourth Street, and Bernard Williams, a dry goods clerk, of 203 West Twentieth Street. They were charged with misdemeanor, pleaded not guilty, and were locked up and later bailed out on bonds furnished by Samuel Kahn of 30 East Ninety-fourth Street.

LECTURE AT HARVARD BY OSCAR S. STRAUS

"United States Doctrine of Citizenship and Expatriation."

NEED FOR REVISED LAWS

Mr. Straus Declares Remedy Should Be Found for the Frequent Abuse of Naturalization.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 20.—Oscar S. Straus, ex-United States Minister to Turkey, addressed the students of Harvard University in Sanders Theatre to-night on "The United States Doctrine of Citizenship and Expatriation."

Dr. Wolcott, Acting President of the university in the absence of President Eliot, in introducing Mr. Straus said: "From the very foundation of the Union down to the present day the object of our naturalization law has been to divest our foreign citizens of their allegiance to the country of their origin."

Mr. Straus presented his subject in a clear and forcible manner. He related some amusing incidents gathered while in the diplomatic service in Turkey. He was heartily applauded at the close of his lecture. He said in part:

"When the normal relations between nations were those of belligerency the principle underlying those relations was the predominance of might and self-interest. As this attitude changed and gradually developed with the advance of civilization into the desire on the part of nations to maintain peace with one another, so did the relations change from normal belligerency to normal amity and friendship.

"In the earlier stages of this development the foreigner had no rights; he was regarded as a slave; his property on the slightest pretext was plundered or confiscated; piracy was an important and legitimate branch of international commerce, the dangers of which could be avoided by paying in advance the stipulated and often-regulated tribute, which tribute, or tariff, was regarded very much in the light of marine insurance.

"As the individuals composing a nation became more enlightened and imbued with a sense of right and justice, so the nations which ultimately reflect public opinion shaped their political and executive relations toward each other by their laws, by treaties and conventions, so as to avoid international differences and prevent those double-edged controversies which arise out of the conflict of sovereignty and are the fruitful causes of war.

"Among the questions coming under this head, none are of more frequent occurrence than those growing out of the conflicting claims of sovereignty and allegiance made by nations respecting their subjects. The chief conflict arises out of the following classes of cases:

"Where a person is domiciled in a country wherein he was born, descended from a father born in the dominion of another country.

"Where a person born in one country emigrates therefrom and becomes naturalized in the country of his adoption, and afterward returns to the country of his birth.

"The evolution and revolutions which brought about the overthrow of feudalism as a State system have not entirely obliterated many of the precedents that system engendered. That in European countries as a prerogative of early monarchial claims the idea of perpetual allegiance transferred from the liege lord to the State, except in so far as these ideas had to yield to the conflicting claims of sovereignty, which are chiefly embodied in the reciprocal clauses of naturalization treaties. The feudal doctrines have never found root in this country.

"It has been claimed even by some of our leading jurists of former years that as we adopted the common law of England, as it existed at the time of our separation, therefore we adopted the common law doctrine of indissoluble allegiance. On this point George H. Yeaman, United States Minister to Denmark, said: 'There are two sufficient answers to this course of reasoning; the common law of England is not the international law of the world, and we have inherited and adopted the common law of England only in so far as its provisions and its reasoning are adapted to our new situation and our political institutions. Therefore the common law doctrine of indestructible allegiance is not a part of the system of American law any more than it is of the international law.'

"The United States have led the way in the overthrow of the feudal doctrine of perpetual allegiance. The executive branch of the Government has from the earliest times consistently upheld the right of expatriation, and opposed the doctrine of indissoluble allegiance. Our foreign relations are replete with cases wherein we have consistently urged and generally upheld the doctrine of the inherent right of expatriation. The insistence upon this right brought us into war with England in 1812, and again in 1848 came near bringing us into hostile collision with Austria, arising out of the case of Martin Koszta.

"England, while freely allowing liberty of emigration, held to the principle of indelible allegiance until 1870. Her former attitude was neither logical nor consistent, in that she did not follow her emigrants to other countries with English protection, but claimed the right of their allegiance whenever she chose to demand it. So long as they remained in a foreign country, they were held by their foreign claims of allegiance, and estopped from asking British protection, yet when they returned to England, the claim of their foreign allegiance was not admitted. There could be no more striking illustration of conflict of sovereignty arising out of opposing doctrines maintained by two nations on the question of expatriation than the causes that brought on the Anglo-American war of 1812. So long as these opposing doctrines were insisted upon, all efforts to arrive at a peaceful arrangements proved futile."

Mr. Straus then went on to give various instances of diplomatic conflict with Great Britain and other countries over the question of expatriation and perpetual allegiance. He mentioned, among other cases, those arising from the Fenian arrests, and suspension of the Habeas Corpus act in Ireland in 1866, and went on to speak of the act of Congress of July 27, 1868, which enacted: "That all naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign States, shall be entitled to, and shall receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property that is accorded to native-born citizens in like situations and circumstances." Mr. Straus went on to say:

"The same year this act was passed we concluded the first of our series of naturalization treaties, wherein we limited, except under exceptional circumstances, the period of protection of naturalized citizens to two years after their return to and residence in the country of their origin. And yet the United States goes further in the protection of its naturalized citizens, even under these circumstances, than other countries. Great Britain, for instance, while freely accepting naturalization, has refused herself from protecting its foreign-born subjects on their return to the country of their origin.

"We have treaties of naturalization with the following countries: Austria-Hungary, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, Ecuador, Great Britain, Hesse-Darmstadt, the North German Union, Sweden, Norway, and Würtemberg. The act of 1868, in reference to these countries with which we have treaties of naturalization, is modified by the two-year clause, but with such countries as Turkey, Russia, France, Mexico, and the other republics of this hemisphere, with which we have as yet no treaty of naturalization, continual conflicts arise, which are aggravated in times of revolution or other domestic troubles in such countries by the return of their former subjects, who come back clothed with American naturalization. A large part of the time of our State Department and our diplomatic agents is taken up with this class of cases, which often develop so as to menace our friendly relations.

"My purpose in presenting this subject has not been to merely discuss a very important question of international law, which has for many years, in its infinite varying phases, occupied and continues more and more to occupy the Executive branch of our Government, and its diplomatic agents in foreign countries, but to show the advisability, if not the imperative duty of our lawmakers, to modify our laws regarding naturalization in respect to that special class of our naturalized citizens who are a constant menace to our friendly relations with other nations. I refer to that class whose citizenship, though regular in form, in the light of intent and purpose to which it is applied, is a fraud upon two countries, our own and the country of their nativity. From my experience in Turkey I feel justified in saying that a very large proportion of American naturalized citizens of Ottoman origin, who return to their country of origin, come under this class. The same is true to a lesser extent in other countries.

"A survey of our diplomatic relations with Spain for the past fifty years will show to what extent our naturalized citizens of Cuban origin were responsible for the chronic state of insurrection fostered by filibustering expeditions from the United States which eventually brought on our recent war with Spain.

"Naturalization effected in the United States without any intent to permanently reside therein, but with a view of residing in another country, especially when such other country is the country of origin, and using such naturalization to evade duties and responsibilities that would otherwise attach to such person, should be treated by our Government as fraudulent and as imposing no obligation upon it to protect such person.

"There are several ways of reaching the desired result—either by adopting some such form respecting naturalization as obtains in Great Britain or by the passage of an amendment to the existing laws to the effect that the return of a naturalized citizen to the country of his nativity, except for a temporary stay or a brief visit, shall be presumptive evidence of the abandonment of his American citizenship. While this will not be a complete remedy, it will have the added effect of deterring the immigration of such persons as most abuse the high privileges of American citizenship, and who are a continual menace to our friendly relations with other countries."

BOY MURDERER'S DEFENSE.

Burns's Mother Testifies that He Is Subject to Fits of Insanity.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The prosecution was closed to-day in the trial of Edgar C. Burns for the murder of Herbert B. Fellows, the Scarsdale station agent and Postmaster.

The last witness called was Dr. N. F. Curtis of White Plains, who said that he had found Fellows lying on a sofa on the morning of Dec. 5 with a bullet wound in his head.

Lawyer Mills, the counsel for the defense, in opening his case, said that he would prove that his client was weak mentally and that there was insanity in his family.

Anna E. Burns, the mother of the defendant, said her son had been delicate and subject to epileptic fits ever since he had injured himself by a fall when he was five years old. He had been sunstruck twice and had been sent home after a few months' attendance at every school to which he was sent. He had been addicted to excessive smoking since he was ten years old. At one time he had fallen from the roof of a building, severely injuring himself, and since then had been subject to fits of insanity.

New York's Leading Fur Establishment!

Open Evenings Until Christmas. **HALL** Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Great Holiday Sale of Furs

Here you will find precisely the kind of Furs you want, whether a small neckpiece priced as low as $5, or an elaborate Sealskin or Persian Lamb garment costing $300. We are selling the most Reliable Furs, of every description, at phenomenally low prices. Here are some of the Extraordinary Values for to-day and Saturday:

Sealskin and Persian Coats.

Sealskin Coats,	$125 to $275
Persian Lamb Coats,	$75 to $200
Broadtail Persians,	$175 to $350
Electric Seal (Cony),	$28 to $50
Dark Eastern Mink Capes,	$175 to $280

Storm Collars.

Dark Eastern Mink,	$28 to $75
Persian Lamb,	$20 to $40
Sealskin,	$28 to $75
Chinchilla,	$30 to $100
Beaver,	$15 to $48
Black Marten,	$15 to $35
Mink,	$16 to $25
Alaska Sable (Skunk),	$15 to $35

New Large Muffs.

Dark Eastern Mink,	$18 to $45
Chinchilla,	$25 to $35
Alaska Sable (Skunk),	$

THE NEW INVASION OF CAPE COLONY

Martial Law Proclaimed in Many More Districts.

AFRIKANDER RISING FEARED

Government Memorandum Minimizes Danger, but Boers Are Reported to Have Captured Colesberg.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 20.—A Government memorandum, issued this evening, is as follows:

"The principal seat of action has been transferred to the northern part of Cape Colony. Early on Dec. 16 a large body of Boers crossed the Orange River, toward Burghersdorp. A British force followed, to avoid which the Boers turned westward, and occupied Venterstad on Dec. 18, but they evacuated the town the same day on the approach of the British, and marched in the direction of Steynsburg.

"The Boers, however, have been intercepted, and find difficulty in moving in any direction, as Steynsburg, Burghersdorp, Stormberg, Rosmead, and Naawpoort are all strongly held by the British, and the Orange River has risen considerably in their rear.

"Another two thousand Boers crossed at Sand Drift, making for Colesberg, but on the dispatch of a British force they diverged, and occupied Philipstown on Dec. 19, cutting the telegraph wires between Philipstown and Houtkraal. Early this morning a portion of these Boers reached Houtkraal Station and cut the line there.

"Considerable reinforcements have been sent to De Aar and Hanover, and it is expected that further invasion will now be stopped, except in the case of scouting parties which may slip through to raid cattle and to obtain much needed supplies.

"Hitherto there has been very little fighting, as the enemy in every instance have retired before the British. They took our garrison of twenty men at Venterstad prisoners, but the Magersfontein garrison repulsed their attacks, inflicting heavy loss, after some hours' fighting and a refusal of a demand to surrender.

"It is probable that, of the two invading forces, the former is a part of De Wet's commando and the latter consists of several small commandoes hitherto operating in the western part of Orange River Colony and of a number of rebels. Therefore martial law has been proclaimed in the following additional districts: Britstown, Victoria, West, Richmond, Hanover, Murraysburg, Graaf, Reinet, Aberdeen, Middleburg, Steynsburg, Cradock, Tarka, and Molteno."

In spite of the optimistic tone of the foregoing memorandum the situation is very serious. Grave fears are entertained that Dutch sympathizers will join the rebellion, and that it will spread.

It is reported that the Boers have occupied Colesberg, South of Philippolis and near the Orange River Colony frontier. The people here are much disturbed.

A mixed force of 1,000 men was dispatched north yesterday evening.

Although there is no fear as to the ultimate result, the lack of a sufficient number of mounted troops is felt by the British. The enormous waste of horses in South Africa was never fully appreciated until now.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The following dispatch was received yesterday from Gen. Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Dec. 19:

"A party of Boers, estimated at from 500 to 800, has crossed the Orange River, at Rhenoster Hoek.

"A second band is reported to have crossed near Sand Drift.

"They have been followed. I have sent a considerable body of mounted men, who are getting around them.

"The Boers from Rhenoster Hoek are being followed closely from Venterstadt, which they left at 3 o'clock yesterday evening, going in the direction of Steynsburg.

"The important points on the railway and the neighborhood are well guarded. I hope the band will soon be driven north again."

Since the foregoing dispatch, fully confirming the news of the invasion of Cape Colony, and expressing a hope, not of capture, but only of driving the Boers north again, not a word has been issued officially as to the situation in South Africa.

Considerable activity is now manifested at Aldershot. A large draft of mounted troops will be ready to start for South Africa on Jan. 6, while others have been notified to hold themselves in readiness for the same destination.

According to the Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, wiring yesterday, the Treason Court, sitting in Colesberg, was obliged hurriedly to remove to Cape Town with the records and documents, owing to the nearness of the invading Boers. "The Colesberg district," says the correspondent, "is seething with anti-British excitement. A recrudescence of rebellion is perceptible in the districts immediately south of the Orange River. Tusday morning a fight was proceeding at Philipstown, presumably with the commando which crossed at Sand Drift."

KRUEGER LEAVES AMSTERDAM.

Has Gone to The Hague—Hessian Diet Members Demand Arbitration.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20.—Mr. Krüger left here for The Hague this afternoon. The farewell scenes were a repetition of the enthusiasm manifested on his arrival here.

The Boer statesman attended a crowded meeting in the morning in the Nieuwe Kerk. The speakers declared that Great Britain had sold her birthright for a handful of gold, and that the Continental powers would forever bear the brand of Cain unless they intervened in South Africa.

Subsequently Mr. Krüger visited the Palace of Industry, where 5,000 schoolboys welcomed him with a choral.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says the Czar, in his reply to Mr. Krüger's Marseilles telegram announcing his arrival in France, addressed it "To Mr. Krüger."

A number of members of the Hessian Diet have introduced an urgent motion asking the Bundesrath to call an international arbitration court to settle the South African difficulty.

DE WET'S FORCE A BIG ONE.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Dec. 18.—Gen. De Wet had 6,000 men and 18,000 horses when he captured De Wet's Dorp, according to a man who was imprisoned there. The Boer commander then declared that he was not going to surrender without a free pardon for all his men, including many Cape Dutch.

The force of 6,000 is now divided into three sections.

BATTLE NEAR KRUGERSDORP.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from Johannesburg, dated Dec. 19, says that heavy cannonading was heard this morning north of Krugersdorp.

As cabled from Krugersdorp, Transvaal, under date of Dec. 16, a pitched battle was then imminent between the British, under Gen. Clements, who had been reinforced, and the Boers, under Gen. Delarey.

MORE NEW ZEALAND TROOPS.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Dec. 21.—The Government of New Zealand has decided to dispatch another contingent to South Africa.

Jones Not to Resign Chairmanship.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said to-day there is no foundation for the report that he contemplates resigning the Chairmanship. "I have had no correspondence on that subject with any one," he said; "and no suggestion of that nature has ever been made to me by any one, nor have I suggested it to any one. There is no occasion for a meeting of the National Committee at this time, and no meeting is liable to be called."

No Tax Legislation in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 20.—By a vote of 45 to 29, the House to-day concurred in the resolution adopted by the Senate yesterday providing that all business should cease after to-day, and that final adjournment of the special session should be taken Saturday noon. The House then adjourned. This ends the special session without any result in the way of taxation legislation having been attained.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Vanderbilt Holdings of Lake Erie and Western Transferred to Lake Shore.

The announcement was made yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the West Shore Railroad, held in the Grand Central Station, that all the Vanderbilt holdings of the stock of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad had been transferred to the treasury of the Lake Shore Railroad. The control of the Lake Erie and Western was secured a year ago by W. K. Vanderbilt through the purchase of 59,400 shares of the common and 39,300 shares of the preferred stock. One-half of this stock was given to the New York Central and the other half was apportioned to the Lake Shore.

Through the transfer of the New York Central's share of this stock to the Lake Shore the latter becomes charged with the total amount of the purchase money, which is about $12,942,000. Of this amount there has already been paid out of surplus earnings the sum of $5,740,000, leaving still due $7,202,000. A large share of this remaining debt the company, it is declared, will be able to pay off out of the earnings of the coming year. Should it become necessary to make a speedier payment, there may be used for this purpose some $3,500,000 3½ per cent. bonds of the Lake Shore, which are now in its treasury.

The financial statement of the company's affairs submitted at yesterday's meeting shows that the gross earnings for 1900 were $26,450,000, and the net earnings $9,133,000. Before the net earnings were computed there were charged off from the gross earnings $3,000,000 for betterments. The cash surplus is $3,101,335. Through the acquisition of 112,254 shares of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis the Lake Shore has become part owner with the New York Central in that system.

There were also meetings yesterday of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Central, the Lake Erie and Western, and the Canada Southern, at all of which the regular dividends were declared.

Southern Pacific Buys 50,000,000 Bricks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—The Southern Pacific Company has let a contract to a local firm for 50,000,000 bricks to be used in lining the tunnels of the New Bay Shore Road to run through the hills of South San Francisco. This is said to be the largest contract of the kind ever entered into in the world.

Brief Railroad Items.

W. M. Lowry, General Passenger Agent, and Arthur Street, General Freight Agent, of the Northern Steamship Company, were in the city yesterday.

The Wabash Railroad has erected a new freight house at East St. Louis, Ill., which has twice the capacity of the former one. The freight yard trackage has also been remodeled, affording better facilities for the handling of carload and less than carload shipments.

The New York Central has installed and is now operating at its yards at Niagara Falls a pneumatic interlocking switch plant which places the movement of all switches under the control of one man.

The executive officers of Western, Southwestern, and Northwestern roads will meet in St. Louis on Jan. 3, 1901, for a further discussion of the rate situation.

It is estimated that 250 veteran employes of the Pennsylvania lines will be retired at the beginning of the new year in accordance with the pension plan in force on that system.

The Burlington Route has announced its intention of making a rate of 1 cent a mile to the Grand Army encampment in Denver next Summer.

The Pennsylvania Railroad on two days this week ran a special newspaper train out of Philadelphia up the Schuylkill Valley as a preliminary trial before its permanent establishment. The train left Philadelphia at 2:10 A. M., stopping at most of the important towns along the line, and reaching Wilkesbarre at 6:45. The train was run with a view of competing with similar trains out of New York, and will probably become a fixture.

The railroads running out of Chicago have agreed to set aside two days during each month this Winter, when tickets will be sold to all points at a rate of one fare and one-fifth for the round trip. The dates are Jan. 1 and 15, Feb. 5 and 19, March 5 and 19, and April 2 and 16. The tickets will not apply to local fares.

A plan for a complete readjustment of the capitalization scheme of the Northern Pacific Railway is reported to be under consideration, and this impending change is supposed to be the cause of the recent advances in this stock. No official statements could be secured yesterday regarding these various reports as to the plan to be adopted.

FELL DEAD AFTER DAY'S WORK.

James Callopy, an engineer, of 362 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, secured work at a stationary engine on the new building of the Lying-in Hospital, at Seventeenth Street and Second Avenue, yesterday morning. As he was stopping work at night he dropped dead. Heart disease was the cause, a hospital surgeon said.

The man was so glad to get a job that he overworked himself during the day, it was declared.

LINER'S PASSENGERS COMPLAIN.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived from Bremen and Cherbourg yesterday with 2,276 sacks of European mail, which contained 5,829 registered parcels and packages.

Many of the passengers complained on their arrival of the treatment accorded them at Cherbourg. In a petition addressed to the company they state that the officer in charge of the special train from Paris to Cherbourg was not only grossly incompetent, but also very insulting in his demeanor. At Cherbourg they remained on the dock from the evening of the 12th until 2 o'clock in the morning, when they were informed that the Kaiser would not sail that night. They were unable to get any information, and the petition stated that the women and children suffered much in consequence of the treatment received.

Gustav Schwab, New York manager of the line, said the protest would be thoroughly investigated by the company.

KILLED ON A FERRYBOAT.

George Burr Young, a printer, who lived with his father-in-law at 46A Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, was fatally injured by a truck while going aboard a ferryboat at South Ferry slip last evening.

He reached the ferry shortly after 6 o'clock, evidently on his way home from work. Before he went on the boat he complained to one of the ferry officers of feeling ill, and the latter advised him to wait until the line of teams that crowd the ferryboats at that hour had passed.

At 6:20 he started across the gangplank, but tottered and fell as he was about to put foot on the boat. The last of the vehicles was just going aboard, and Young fell in such a way that he was struck by the forewheel of it, which passed across his neck. He died at Hudson Street Hospital within half an hour.

Patrick Rafferty, living at 35 Sullivan Street, was the driver of the truck, which was owned by the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company. He was arrested.

DRILL 4,700 FEET FOR COPPER.

Michigan Mining Company Had Faith in Its Engineers.

CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 20.—For six years the Tamarack Mining Company has been at work on a shaft which is now down a depth of 4,700 feet, and which was sunk at an expense of millions of dollars through barren ground. Last night at midnight they encountered the first evidence of anything that would repay them for this outlay. A miner's drill ran into the hard copper bearing rock formation known as the Calumet & Hecla conglomerate.

The Tamarack management believed the mining engineers knew whereof they figured, and the miners found copper within a few inches of the location designed by the surveyors at a depth of nearly a mile. When hoisting from the lode commences regularly this shaft will have one of the most complete and up-to-date equipments of any in the world. The miners are stripping the lode, and not much has as yet been uncovered, so that its richness in this particular spot cannot be told for a day or two.

CONSUL GENERAL STOWE ON BOER WAR

He Attaches No Importance to Recent Burgher Successes.

Says Prisoners Are Treated Splendidly by the British, and Most of Them Want Peace.

J. G. Stowe, Consul General of the United States to South Africa, with headquarters at Cape Town, arrived here on his vacation on the new Red Star liner Vaderland yesterday. He has not been in America for three years, and leaves for his home in Kansas City, Mo., to-day in order to spend Christmas with his family, who left Cape Town in June last.

Speaking of affairs in South Africa generally and the future outlook, Mr. Stowe said he considered the war practically ended, which fact was responsible for his being able to come home at this time. He was informed of the recent Boer successes and the capture at Magalies Berg of a portion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, and asked if he thought it indicated a reorganization of the Boer forces.

"Oh, no," said he. "This can be easily explained. The Boers may be expected from time to time to win slight advantages. The war is now being fought on the guerrilla plan. The situation to me seems to be that of a lot of bands who wreck and loot trains, and commit depredations on other private property. Concerning De Wet, his record seems to prove that he is a pretty good guerrilla fighter."

In answer to a question as to the treatment accorded the Boer prisoners by the British military authorities, Mr. Stowe said:

"I have visited about 15,000 of the Boer prisoners. England treats them splendidly. They are fed on the fat of the land, and I have yet to hear the first one complain. Of all this number, 80 per cent. of them, at least, have had enough of the war and desire peace—in fact, 70 per cent. issued a statement to this effect, which they sent to the English Government."

Concerning President Krüger and the effect of his departure upon the Boers, Mr. Stowe said:

"Mr. Krüger has a considerable amount of natural ability, but he has no education. I haven't heard a single expression regarding his departure by any of his fellow-countrymen, with the exception of some minor officials of the Government, clerks in departments, &c., who intimated that he forgot to pay the money due them prior to his departure for Europe."

"It has been said by soldiers of the Boer army who have recently arrived in this country that Mr. Krüger, when Pretoria was evacuated, left six months' provisions for the women and children, which Lord Roberts confiscated for the use of his own army."

"This cannot possibly be true," he answered, "for I was in Pretoria shortly after it fell into the hands of the British, and no such report reached my ears. If it had been true Consul Hay, who was in charge there, would most certainly have informed me of it then."

"How about the ruthless burning of Boer farms by the British troops about which so much has been written?"

"I have never heard of any farms except those where ammunition was found, or from which the British troops had been fired upon, being burned by the English military authorities. So far as wanton, willful, and malicious burning of farms is concerned, no such instance has come to my knowledge."

Mr. Stowe said that he had been strictly neutral during the crisis. "Many reports," he added, "have been sent to this country to the effect that I wore a monocle, talked like an Englishman, and acted in various absurd ways. It is needless for me to answer such reports. I did my duty as I saw it, and was absolutely impartial to both sides in my performance of it."

He said that he was much surprised to learn of the stand Webster Davis, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior, had taken in this country.

WOMAN TERRIBLY BURNED.

Lamp Explodes and Ignites Mrs. Christina Dunkle's Clothing.

Mrs. Christina Dunkle, thirty-two years old, wife of Henry Dunkle, a wholesale cigar manufacturer at Ninety-fifth Street and Second Avenue, and who lives at 787 Westchester Avenue, was taken to the German Hospital, Seventy-eighth Street and Park Avenue, last night suffering from severe burns of the body. It is believed she will die. Shortly after 8 o'clock Sarah Hartenz, a servant, saw that something was wrong with a kerosene lamp in the hallway. She lifted the lamp up to extinguish the flame, when she became frightened and threw it from her hands. The lamp struck Mrs. Dunkle on the head, causing it to explode, igniting her clothing.

Mr. Dunkle, who happened to be at home, rushed into the street for help and found Patrolman Cram. The woman was carried into an adjoining room and wrapped in bedclothing. When the flames had been put out it was found that she had been terribly burned about the arms, legs, face, and back. It is thought she will lose her eyesight. She was removed to the hospital in a private ambulance.

HUGO WESENDONCK DEAD.

Ex-President of the Germania Insurance Company Succumbs to the Effects of a Fall.

Hugo Wesendonck, ex-President of the Germania Insurance Company, died Wednesday, at his home, 10 West Eighty-eighth Street, of meningitis, superinduced by a fall. Mr. Wesendonck was in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and for some time had been in feeble health. Wednesday a week ago he attended a meeting of the Directors of the Germania Life Insurance Company, and late that same evening he was attacked with dizziness. Rising from his bed he fell to the floor, striking on his head.

Hugo Wesendonck was born in Elberfield, Germany, April 24, 1817. Completing his education at Berlin University, he became an attorney at the Court in Elberfield. He was prominent in the revolution of 1848, with which Carl Schurz, Oswald Ottendorfer, and Dr. Johann Jacobi were also identified. Because of a sentence of death for lèse majesté, Mr. Wesendonck fled to America, and, locating in Philadelphia, entered the dry goods business. Later he came to New York and was one of the founders of the Germania Life Insurance Company, its President for many years, and a Director at the time of his death.

He was a member of the German Liederkranz, the German Club, the Century Club, Down-Town Merchants' Association, and a Director in the German-American Insurance Company, the German-American Bank, and the German Savings Bank. "Reminiscences of 1848," was a story covering the stormy period of Mr. Wesendonck's life, published by him in 1898. Two daughters and two sons survive him. The eldest, Max, is Second Vice President of the company which his father helped to establish, and the younger, Walter, is a member of the firm of Lorenz & Wesendonck.

Thanksgiving for Czar's Recovery.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.—Yesterday being the name day of the Czar, thanksgiving services were held in all the churches for his recovery, and the city was illuminated at night

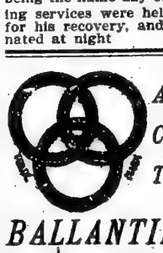

A CHILD CAN TELL THE MARK OF BALLANTINE BREW.

No man living can tell how one of these products can be made better. They're perfection now.

India Pale Ale,
XXX Canada Malt Ale,
Old Burton Ale,
Porter, Brown Stout, Half and Half.

On Draught or in Bottles.

P. BALLANTINE & SONS, Newark, N. J.

B. Altman & Co.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

Algerian, Real Shetland, Silk and Wool, Chinese Embroidered Silk and All Silk Fancy Shawls.
India Chuddah, Himalayan, Beaver and Long Woolen Shawls, Wool and Silk Fascinators, Cardigan Jackets and Quilted Vests.

NECESSITY OF VACCINATION.

Health Officials Urgently Advise Prompt Action by Everybody.

New cases of smallpox reported to the Board of Health yesterday show that the disease is gaining a foothold on the east side of the city. The new cases, six in all, are:

RUDOLPH, ANNIE, 3½ years old, of 1,010 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.
WALTHEN, MAX, 38 years old, of 796 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street.
O'CALLAHAN, WALTER, 4 years old, of 48 East One Hundred and Seventh Street.
DONOHUE, PETER, 20 years old, of 2,382 Eighth Avenue.
GODFREY, JENNIE, 23 years old, of 143 Brook Avenue.
LYONS, MABEL, 19 months old, 1,779 Lexington Avenue.

The new cases on the east side are all in the neighborhood of the car conductor James Killoran, who reported for duty when he had the smallpox and worked all day before being removed.

The Rudolph family consists of the father, mother, a five-year-old daughter, and the second daughter, Annie, who is stricken by the disease. A squad of vaccinators was immediately sent to the Rudolph neighborhood. Another squad was sent to the De La Vergne machine shop, where Rudolph is employed.

Dr. Blauvelt, Chief Inspector of the Contagious Diseases Bureau, said yesterday:

"Many causes may prevent the vaccine from taking, but if it does not take there should be revaccination. A general impression prevails that the mere fact of the vaccine not taking proves the subject to be immune, but this idea is erroneous."

Dr. Dillingham, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, said:

"It is absolutely necessary that every person be vaccinated. Smallpox is now in many parts of the city, because of the many persons who are suffering from the malady and who are at large. Either they do not know that they have the disease or they know it and do not give themselves up for treatment.

"In one instance, that of Albert Sanders, twenty-two years old, it was learned that he had gone the full course of the disease without any medical attention whatever, and that during all this time he had associated freely with many people."

JERSEY CITY OFFICIALS ACT.

All Public School Pupils Must Be Vaccinated at Once.

School Superintendent Henry Snyder of Jersey City yesterday issued an order that all school children not recently vaccinated must be vaccinated during the Christmas holidays, which begin on Saturday and end Jan. 3. The Health Officers say they regard the five cases thus far reported as sporadic. All the children in public school No. 6 have already been vaccinated, 1,10 pupils having submitted to the ordeal.

The County Health Board has notified the Freeholders that the accommodations for smallpox patients at Snake Hill must be increased at once. There are only five patients in the hospital for contagious diseases, but that is all that can be accommodated at present.

BRONX BUILDER MISSING.

His Wife Says Notes Are Due—His Letter to Her.

Mrs. Thomas Morgan of 1,428 Vyse Avenue is anxious concerning the whereabouts of her husband, a well-to-do builder in the Bronx, who has been missing from home since the 12th of November last. She had an appointment to go shopping with her husband the day previous to his disappearance, which he failed to keep. The next morning she was surprised to receive the following from him:

"I will be away for a couple of weeks, and perhaps forever.

YOUR UNFORTUNATE HUSBAND."

Since that time no word has been received from him. Several notes of Mr. Morgan are due, his wife says, and she is at a loss what to do.

Before he left Mr. Morgan drew between $3,000 and $4,000 out of two banks in which he kept deposits. He is about thirty-five years of age, his wife being his senior by twenty years.

THE THREATENED KURD RISING.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Gen. Osman Pasha, who led the Kurd rising in 1878, told a representative of The Daily Mail yesterday that he would leave London to-day (Friday) to head another rising to free Kurdistan from Turkish rule.

"I hope for British sympathy," he said, "if not for more material support in the struggle against the despotic Turks, who, dominated by Russia, have compelled the brave, warlike Kurds to act the part of assassins toward their brother Armenians."

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron P. Flygal, Vienna; Baron Handt, Vienna.
VICTORIA—L. L. Lorillard, Newport.
FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman William Alden Smith, Michigan; Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, United States Navy.
GRAND—Major M. Shockley, United States Army.
GILSEY—Charles K. Malley, United States Navy; Jean de Reszke, Varsovic, Poland.
ROSSMORE—Congressman R. B. Hawley, Texas.
GRAND UNION—Dr. Frederick Foster, United States Army.
CONTINENTAL—Major L. C. Carr, United States Army.
EVERETT—Col. J. E. Campbell, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clark, linens and white goods; Rossmore Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. L. Evans, cloaks and suits, 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Rosenzweig Brothers & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. Rosenzweig, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kilduff, E. G., & Co., Waterbury, Conn.; E. G. Kilduff, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Wiener, M. G., St. Louis, Mo.; housefurnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Karl, Knott & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. S. Carl, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Lehman & Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; A. Lehman, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Donaldson, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Haines, J. B., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Haines, Jr., domestics and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.
McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; G. M. McKelvey, dry goods, 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Howe & Bogers Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. G. Howe, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.
Heiman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery; J. C. Heiman, millinery; Hoffman House.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.
Holt & Co., Burlington, N. C.; W. I. Holt, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night:

2:15 A. M.—402 West Twenty-fourth Street; owner, Charles Johnson; damage, $500.
6:00 A. M.—107 Hester Street; owner, Moris Rosenberg; damage slight.
11:00 A. M.—1,506 Second Avenue; owner, unknown; damage $25.
1:00 P. M.—1,756 Lexington Avenue; owner, William Snyder; damage slight.
4:50 P. M.—125 Stanton Street; owner, Mary Frank; damage $100.
5:09 P. M.—504 West Forty-first Street; owner, Henry Crockeyaner; damage slight.
5:30 P. M.—1,701 Third Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.
5:45 P. M.—114 Stanton Street; owner, Harris Ackerman; no damage.
6:00 P. M.—114 Madison Street; owner, Nathan Cohen; damage $25.
P. M.—170 Greenwich Street; Henry Einsthal; damage, $25.

HERIDEN COMPANY

International Silver Co. Successor.

SILVERSMITHS

GOLD AND SILVER PLATE

208 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square. 1128-1130 Broadway, 9-11-13 Maiden Lane.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

Other clothiers may profess
To charge as little as we—or less—
But we care for their claims not a copper;
For the man who compares
Our prices with theirs
Will find they are telling a whopper.

There isn't a store in New York—not one—that sells—or can afford to sell—fine reliable clothing like ours at the low prices we now charge. In fact our prices are lower than we have any right to make them, but the sacrifice is forced on us.

For, we are retiring from the retail business, our entire stock must be sold quickly and every garment is therefore offered at exactly 60 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Suits, trousers, ulsters, full dress and Tuxedo suits; wide, loose Oxford gray overcoats and Raglans, etc. Every garment beautiful and trustworthy, but all now sacrificed at 60 cents on the dollar.

Several hundred of our finest Fall overcoats are now reduced to $6.50. Former prices were $12, $15, and $18. Some silk-lined.

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT TILL 9.

OUR ONLY STORE 830 BROADWAY BETWEEN 12TH & 13TH STREETS.

ON CREDIT

AT CASH PRICES

Men's and Women's

Tailor Made Clothing

Latest Styles, Best Fabric, Perfect Fitting,

MEN'S, Boys' and Children's Clothing ready made or to order.

LADIES' Cloaks, Suits, Petticoats, Skirts, Waists, Furs, Millinery.

A FULL LINE OF JEWELRY.
Come Here and Make Your Selection.
YOUR PROMISE TO PAY IS AS GOOD AS READY CASH.

PROGRESSIVE

Clothing and Cloak Co

7 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

Open Evenings

Only a question of time when the neglected cold becomes a serious illness.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

Cures all Colds and Coughs quickly.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

South Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Holiday Gifts.

Macy's is full of merchandise appropriate for Holiday Presents—both main building and annex. The big crowds have bought royally, but they have not depleted assortments. Our preparations were too liberal for such a contingency. Brilliant displays everywhere—every available space surrendered to gift goods. Novelties at every point—and it is right that they should be—for this is their special season of all the year. Ideas will follow fast enough when once you step within our doors. No lack of suggestions, no dearth of bright hints that easily unravel the tangle of doubt. Every counter is ladened with concrete expressions of art and utility, and no matter what your choice falls upon, remember that

At Macy's you frequently secure two presents for the amount you thought one would cost.

Very Special.

Don't leave the "Macy Annex" out of your "shopping notes." It is particularly attractive with things for men. A directory of the stocks would read like this:

Men's and Boys' Clothing—Smoking Jackets and House Coats—Men's and Boys' Shoes and Hats, Furniture, Carpets, Harness, Wines, Cigars and Smokers' Articles—and the money-saving element is in evidence throughout. It always is at Macy's.

Concerning Deliveries

Our Delivery Department was never so well organized to give you prompt service. It is completely equal to the Holiday emergency.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

South Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Wines—Annex.

Great Sale of Bordeaux Wines—One thousand cases at 25 to 35 per cent. less than we've ever sold Wine of equal quality. The Wine was imported in glass—each bottle wired and sealed and guaranteed to be in perfect condition. Bottled and shipped by Camille Barthe of Bordeaux.

Nine brands—$4.74 to $9.94 for case of twelve quarts.

Good Whiskeys.

Finch's Golden Wedding, 5 years old, gallon, $2.84; bottle, 67c.
Mt. Vernon Rye, 5 years old, gallon, $2.84; bottle, 67c.
Finch's Golden Wedding, 7 years old, gallon, $3.74; bottle, 84c.
Old Hermitage Rye, 11 years old, gallon, $3.94; bottle, 89c.
Old Crow Whiskey, 11 years old, gallon, $3.94; bottle, 89c.
A complete line of popular brands of Champagne, Brandies, Cordials, &c., at our usual low prices.
When you buy by the gallon we furnish jug free.

Java and Mocha Coffee, Red Star Brand, finest imported; flavor, strength and aroma unsurpassed, roasted and ground daily; granulated, pulverized or roasted in the bean,

Per Pound 29c Per Pound

Fancy Mixed Nuts, extra large, 1900 crop, including walnuts, paper-shell almonds, filberts and pecans, one-pound package, 16c.
California Paper-shell Almonds, pound package, 24c.
Paper-shell Almonds, finest imported, pound package, 32c.
Grenoble Walnuts, pound package, 17c.
Jordan Shelled Almonds, extra large, pound package, 48c.
Salted Jordan Almonds, per glass, 26c.
Salted Pecans, per glass, 24c.
Nut Meats—Walnuts, Filberts and Pecans, package, 29c.
Condensed Mince Meat, three pound pails, 34c.; pound package, 7c.
Cleaned Currants, extra quality, pound package, 13c.
Seeded Muscatel Raisins, extra large, pound package, 11c.
Plum Pudding, old English style, extra fine quality, nothing better made, key-opener cans:—
Four-pound cans, 66c. Two-pound cans, 36c.
Three-pound cans, 52c. One pound cans, 19c.
Fancy Layer Figs, extra fine, thin skins, extra large fruit, one pound box, 18c; two pound box, 27c.
Layer Figs, one-pound package, 12c.
Five hundred cases Fancy Jersey Tomatoes, red-ripe and cold packed, large cans that usually sell at 10c.; our price, 8c.
Marrow Squash, extra quality, three-pound cans; case of two dozen, $2.18; can 10c.
Fancy Maine Corn and Wax Beans, Jessamine brand, case of two dozen $1.79; per can 8c.
Stringless Beans, Jessamine Brand, small, sweet and tender, case of two dozen, $3.14; per can 14c.
Sugar Peas, equal to fresh, case of two dozen, $2.66; per can 12c.
French Peas, 1900 packing, finest quality, fine small size, can, 18c.; extra fine, very small size, can, 22c.
Sifted Early June Peas, case of two dozen, $3.14; can 14c.
Extra Sifted Early June Peas, case of two dozen, $3.62; can 16c.
Snow-white Asparagus, 1900 packing, extra large stalks, case of two dozen, $7.44; can 32c.; large stalks, case of two dozen, $6.12; can 26c.; medium stalks, case of two dozen, $4.44; can 19c.
Snow-white California Asparagus Tips, sweet and tender, one pound cans, case of four dozen, $4.99; can 11c.
Columbia River Salmon, extra fancy, finest quality packed, one solid piece, flat cans, 19c.
Guava Jelly, finest quality imported, three-pound boxes, never sold for less than 75c.; our price for this sale 49c.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Store Open To-night and To-morrow Night Until Ten o'clock

The Greatest BUSINESS ACTIVITY that this *Old A. T. Stewart Store* Ever Knew

FAIR weather coupled with your favor has thronged this store every day this week. All selling records have been passed, and yet never before did the business run so smoothly. Never before could buying be done so comfortably and satisfactorily in the week before Christmas. There is little hitch or jar in the service at the store, and few disappointments in delivery of goods when bought. Almost prodigal preparations were made, so that *Wanamaker's* should be the surest, promptest and most satisfying of holiday stores. And now, though we ask you, when convenient, to carry small parcels, to make the labor lighter for our busy delivery workers; yet when not convenient to do so, we shall handle your purchase, small or great, with the same care and promptness as at any other time.

You can come to Wanamaker's knowing that you will find here more different kinds of goods, and broader assortments in the various kinds, than are to found elsewhere —all goods of dependable character, and at fairest prices always.

PIANOS
Vnder-Price

Here is a group of highly artistic and worthy pianos that are offered at unusual prices. Some are quite new; others are used, and taken in exchange by us. They offer unusual opportunity to obtain instruments of superior quality at very radical savings from what such quality costs; and even in the used pianos there is scarcely any perceptible sacrifice of appearance, and practically none of tone and merit.

One new $700 Grand Piano for $525.
One new $550 Grand Piano for $412.50.
One $900 Chickering Grand Piano, used, but practically re-made, all but the case, for $540.
One Æolian Self-playing Organ, including cabinet and about 100 rolls of music, worth $450, reduced to $225.
One used $600 Chickering Square Piano for $195.
One used Chickering Square Piano, was $550, now $125.
One Used Steinway Square Piano, was $550, now $175.
One used Benjamin Square Piano, was $375, now $150.

If you have other wishes in pianos, here is the broadest variety in fine new pianos to be found anywhere; headed by the Chickering and Vose, which will meet the top-most desire for quality and beauty.

Piano store, Fifth floor.

FURNITURE

First reason for buying furniture at Wanamaker's is that here is the best assorted stock of most wanted Christmas pieces to be found anywhere. The second and most vital reason, at the moment, is that we guarantee all city and suburban deliveries by Monday night of all furniture bought up to Saturday night; barring only the intervention of some great and unusual storm. This is highly important in feeling sure that Christmas shall not come a day or two late.

To-day's particular word is of

Fancy Wicker Chairs and Rockers

A carload of Reed Chairs, Rockers and Settees just received. Newest patterns and many sorts and sizes. Finish is in natural color, shellacked, or light oak, and in white enamel with gilt decorations, and olive green enamel, both plain and gilt finish. Handsome and comfortable chairs and rockers for parlor, sitting room and bedroom. All at moderate prices for the quality.

Price hints of the shellacked patterns:

At $4.75—Reception chair; ornamental reed work; full roll back and arms.
At $5.50—Small straight-back chair; full roll; light oak finish.
At $6.50—Reception chair, small size; full round back.
At $8—Small arm chair; ornamental back; light oak.
At $8.25—Rocker in light oak; fancy back and legs.
At $8.50—Low back arm chair in shellac.
At $9—Large arm chair in light oak; full roll arms and back.
At $9.50—Large arm chair in shellac; fancy pattern back.
At $9.75—Large arm rocker; full roll; shellac finish.
At $10—Rocker, large size; full roll; shellac finish.

Reed Chairs and Rockers in Colors—

At $5—Roman seat in olive green; gold decorations.
At $6—Reception chair in white enamel; gold decorations.
At $6.25—Straight-back chair in green and gold.
At $6.75—Rocker in olive green, fancy back.
At $7.50—Reception chair in white and gold; ornamental design.
At $7.75—Parlor chair; straight back; olive green.
At $8—Reception chair in white and gold; fancy reeds.
At $8.25—Rocker in green and gold; ornamental back.
At $9—Rocker in white and gold; fancy back and arms.
At $10.50—White and gold seat; ornamental back and arms.
At $11.50—Corner chair in white and gold; full roll back.
At $12—Green and gold seat.

Fourth floor.

Handkerchiefs

Still another selling space added yesterday. We're doing all we can to render your handkerchief buying as convenient as it is sure to be profitable. This new handkerchief station is given up exclusively to the holiday gift idea—fancy shaped boxes containing 3 embroidered or lace trimmed handkerchiefs at 55c a box.

At the Rotunda counter this morning will be found a lot of Japanese silk embroidered handkerchiefs. The price is

five cents each

They have been twenty-five.

The various other handkerchief places about the store all show fine assortments of these most sought-for kinds:

Plain White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—For men, at $1 dozen and up to $6.50 each; for women, at 5c each and up to $2.50 each; for children, in fancy box of 3, at 25c and 35c a box.
Scalloped and Embroidered, from 25c each to $75 each.
Hemstitched and Embroidered, from 12½c each to $25 each.
Lace trimmed Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $25 each.
Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.

HOSIERY

From an unmatched gathering of all good qualities of men's and women's hosiery, just a few specimens are here quoted. They're grades that are selling regularly at about a half more than our prices. This offering is fairly representative of the exceptional value-giving here every day:

For Men—

3 pairs for 50c—Fine gauge cotton half hose; extra strong soles, heels and toes; in fast black, with natural or unbleached soles. Also all black or assorted shades of tan; value 25c a pair.
25c a pair—Fast black cotton half hose. Also merino in fast black, natural color or assorted shades of tan; value 38c.

For Women—

3 pairs for 50c—Fine gauge fast black cotton stockings; regular made; imported; full in length, size and width; double soles and high spliced heels; value 75c.
25c a pair—Fast black stockings; some in cotton, all black, black with unbleached soles, or split feet. Also lisle thread, plain or ribbed; value 38c.

Broadway.

SLIPPERS
And *Shoes*

For holiday gifts or your own use. Here is broadest variety—of regular lines at fairest prices, as well as many sorts under price.

Slippers for Men—Of kidskin—softest and best—felt—warm and flexible—cut high around the ankles or low to show the stocking, $1.50, $1.60, $2, $2.50 and $3.
Slippers for Women—Of patent leather, $2 to $5; kidskin, $1.25 to $3.50; felt, 35c to $2; handsome bows and buckles to trim the slippers, 15c to $4.50.
Slippers for Children—In leather; black or colors; felt, with fur or braid trimming; high or low, 75c to $1.75.
Shoes for Gifts—For men or women. Three dollars will buy a pair of either Wanamaker-Reliable shoes for women or Wanamaker-Wearwell shoes for men. Every shoe need is covered in both these lines, and if your first choice is not just the style or size wanted it may be exchanged after the holidays.
In the Bargain Stores—Why not make some children happy with new shoes? It costs little when the selection is made in our basement. Sturdy lace and button shoes, with kid or patent leather tips, that are warm, serviceable and durable, at 75c, 85c and 95c a pair, according to sizes; and for the heavier sorts count on paying $1.

Women's shoes, too, in qualities, much better than the prices indicate; $1.40, $1.60, $1.80 and $2.

The Men's Bargain Shoes are in the double store, corner Ninth street and Fourth avenue.

Boys' calf and satin lace shoes, with heels; stout and good looking; $1.25, $1.50 and $1.70 a pair.
Men's shoes, in all leathers; shapes to fit most feet; styles to suit most any fancy; $1.30, $1.90, $2.45 and $2.85.
Every evening special lots are sold in the bargain stores at a fraction of their worth—too small to note in the paper, but rare chances for those who happen in.

De Luxe BOOKS
The Library Club

ONE DOLLAR, after your acceptance as a member of our Library Club, is all the immediate payment necessary to obtain any one of the sumptuous sets of books told of below. Then Christmas is a good time to start the habit of accumulating good books for yourself. Only a dollar to come into possession of the first set and easy monthly payments afterward in amounts named below.

Ridpath's History of the World, 9 vols., ½ Russia, $2 a month for 17 months.
Charles Dickens, 30 vols., Roxburghe, $3 a month for 20 months.
Waverley Novels, 25 vols., ¼ Morocco, $4 a month for 17 months.
Bulwer-Lytton, 24 vols., ¼ Morocco, $4 a month for 17 months.
John Ruskin, 26 vols., ¼ Morocco, 4 a month for 16 months.
Alexander Dumas, 32 vols., ¼ Morocco, $5 a month for 17 months.
Shakespeare, 10 vols., ½ Morocco, $2 a month for 15 months.
New Natural History, 6 vols., ½ Morocco, $2 a month for 15 months.
Charles Reade, 25 vols., ¼ Morocco, $4 a month for 17 months.
Balzac, 40 vols., ½ Morocco, $5 a month for 20 months.
Lord Macaulay, 20 vols., ¼ Morocco, $5 a month for 19 months.

Many of above are limited editions, each set registered and numbered.

The TOY STORE

Supplies still hold—variety is almost unbroken, tremendous as have been your demands on the stock. But we shall be sold to the bottom by Christmas. Delay in coming may mean disappointment. And disappointment here means everywhere; for nowhere else has there been, or is there to-day, equal variety of Christmas toys and joys for childhood, to that shown here.

Large Express Wagons—

For the more ambitious boys that want bigger than ordinary wagons. Made of plain hardwood, with seat, tailboard that comes out, standards to hold big loads. Large, well-made, handsome wagons that big boys will be proud to own. If you have a dog or goat, shafts can be gotten to fit in place of the tongue. Three sizes—all above the ordinary—$3.25, $3.75 and $4.25.

Christmas Tree Ornaments—

In past years these often last-thought-of needfuls were almost sold out several days before Christmas. We made sure to have it different this year; and still have magnificent assortments of everything that helps to make a fairyland picture of the Christmas tree. Every sort of glittering glass balls and strings of balls; as well as a multitude of new cotton figures to people the fairyland. From 10c a half dozen, upwards.

RUGS *Reduced*
Opportune Offerings for Gift Time

Here is gathered the most varied collection of Rugs that we know of. No single store anywhere can show nearly so wide variety. Every shape, every weave—might almost claim to have every design, as we've gathered all the *best* that could be found. In Oriental Rugs, there's choice at from $6 to $3,600. And there are many splendid antiques to be picked out in that notable assemblage of far-Eastern representatives.

There are fourteen sizes of Smyrna Rugs shown, in an almost endless variety of beautiful patterns. The prices range from 85c to $43—they're reduced 25 per cent. from regular moderate prices.

Goatskin Rugs, unlined, best quality, in white, black and gray, at $2.50 instead of $3; size 28x64 in. Goatskin Rugs in combination of two colors, black-and-white, black-and-gray, black-and-brown; lined; size 28x64 in.; $3, from $4.50.

Mounted Skins, with heads; $6 for wild cat, to $250 for Mongolian tiger.

Also choice lot of timber wolves, with head, open jaw, at $15, well worth $20.

Persian Wilton Rugs, 27x54 in., at $1.

Third floor.

Regina MUSIC BOXES
Decisions Must Be Prompt Now

Such selling of Music Boxes was never known before. People had the wish for them, but it wasn't always easy or convenient to pay the price cash down.

The Wanamaker Club Plan Makes Buying Easy for All

Four dollars, or more, according to box selected, is all the cash-down payment required. The rest is paid monthly, and amounts to little more than many families give the children for the street piano players.

Here is an always ready source of perfect music whenever and as often as you want it. For your guests and for the children—for Christmas, holidays and every day.

It is one of the most welcome gifts that can go into any home. Come and hear the music; or write for full particulars to-day.

Basement.

Holiday UPHOLSTERINGS

To brighten and beautify the Christmas home, or to make handsome gifts for mother, wife, or friend. The Upholstery Store has splendid gatherings of all sorts of help for beautifying homes; and to-day's news tells of many important concessions on prices:

A fine collection of *Velour Portieres*, in Renaissance scroll, Art Nouveau, Persian and Gothic designs, at $35 a pair.
East Indian Embroidered *Cushions*. Two hundred new effects made from Odhneys, Phulkaries and Skirts, filled with down; usually $3.50 to $4; now $2.50 each.
Cushion Covers, Jeypore prints, 40c, 50c and 75c; East Indian embroideries, remnants and squares, at $1.50, $1.75 and $2 each.
Syrian Kafiya Stripe Squares in rich reds, browns, and greens; equally desirable for cushions and table covers, at 45c each; were 65c.
Turkish Narghileh or Water Pipes; two sizes; $2.25 and $3.
Moradabad Enamel *Smoking Sets*, of tray, cigar, match and ash holder, at $2.75 and $3.25 a set.
Jeweled Lanterns for the cozy corner or den; 11 in. high; at $5.25, were $7; 7 in. high, $1.40, were $2.

Embroidered Table Squares and Scarfs. Some in silk and satin Japanese gold and silk embroidered. Table covers:

Were	$7.50	$8	$10	$11.50	$24
Now	$5	$5.50	$6.75	$8	$16

Others in embroidered silk velours. Were $20 and $23; now $15 and $18.

Japanese Lambrequins. For mantel and piano—some are rich with Oriental grace and color. The foundations are silk and satin; white, blue, yellow, red, green, gold. The ornamentation is embroidery of gold and silk.

Were yesterday	$5	$7.50	$8	$9.50	$11
Are to-day	$3.50	$5.25	$5.75	$6.25	$8
Were yesterday		$12.50	$16		$37.50
Are to-day		$9	$12		$27.50

Third floor.

LAMPS
Vnder-price

These are lamps that would be at popular prices if they cost their full worth. They are doubly desirable with the present radical price-concessions. Just lately from the factory; in wide variety of effective designs; yet priced this way:

$6 Lamps at $3.50

Squat shape, in floral decorations on tinted grounds; with gilt trimmings; 11-inch globes to match.

$9 Lamps for $5—Half-high shape, decorated with apple-blossoms and roses; complete with 11-inch globes decorated to match.
$10 to $15 Lamps for $7.50—Large massive bodies, mounted on high bases, beautifully decorated on light and dark grounds, with chrysanthemums, roses, daisies, carnations; complete with 12-inch globes to match.

Lamp Store, Basement.

Superb FURS

The censorship of furs is of high importance. Deception is so frequently practiced and so hard for the inexperienced to detect that one must depend almost entirely on the store that sells the furs. Imitations are hard to place a value on; and the piecing together of odds and ends is so frequent that the most critical can be deceived.

Our expert goes direct to trustworthy sources. We take no risks, and allow you to take none with us. Our buying was planned a year ago, and the first picking from the best stocks in the world was done by our fur expert. Yet we got most favorable prices because of advance orders.

The beauty of our furs will appeal to every woman who sees them. We vouch for their being exactly as represented; and the best obtainable in the various grades. These price suggestions:

Alaska sable boas, trimmed with tails, $5; $10 and $15.
Mink cluster scarfs, trimmed with tails, $15 and $17.
Blue fox animal boas, $30.
Short electric seal coats; collar and revers of blended mink, $45.
Plain electric seal coats, $87.50 to $95.
Electric seal jackets; collar and revers of chinchilla, $55.
Plain Persian lamb coats, $65 and $90.
Persian lamb coats; chinchilla collar and revers, $125.
Plain seal coats, $200, $265 and $275.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Neckwear

For a gift, or as an additional touch of brightness to go with a larger gift, Neckwear is of wide importance in Christmas plans for men. Here is probably the best collection in America. Neckwear that is rich, luxurious and exclusive—superb gatherings from Paris and London, as well as exclusive advance selections that will be shown nowhere else until spring. Prices, $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.

A large counter holds an exceptional collection of Neckwear at 50c each. Another counter has broad variety at 25c each.

Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Clothing

Two new styles of Ulsters have just come in—they'll interest every man that has such a purchase in mind. Made of all-wool Oxford frieze, body lined throughout with good plaid lining; with iron-yarn sleeve lining, and satin facing. Prices, $12 and $15.

More of the $15 Raglans are ready. They're the fastest selling overcoats we have. Ought to be. They have no equal at their price, anywhere. Of Oxford cheviot and frieze; serge lined; satin sleeve linings and velvet collars.

A new lot of handsome *Pure Worsted Trousers* ready to-day; in neat dark stripes; waist measures from 30 to 42 inches. The regular $7 value, at $5 a pair.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Bath Robes

The Raglan Blanket Robes are the smartest-looking and most comfortable bath robes ever brought out. They are made in our own factory; and this means a saving of at least a quarter on the price, as well as giving you more comfortable robes than come from any outside maker.

A new lot has just come; in sixteen different patterns of very attractive plaids at $6.50 each. Just about the best gift for a man that the money can buy.

Many other styles, of course.

Broadway and Ninth.

Boys' CLOTHING

Here's a list of just-before-Christmas bargains—not a complete list, either. There are numerous other good values throughout the extensive stocks. There'll be no better opportunity this winter, here nor elsewhere, to clothe the boy well, at little cost.

A group of 100 suits—sailor, vestee and Russian blouse suits, values up to $8.50—
Choice at $4 each

Double-breasted suits for boys of 8 to 16, values up to $9—
Choice at $5

Reefers of kersey, handsomely trimmed, for boys of 3 to 10 yrs., values up to $10—
Choice at $7

About fifty high-class overcoats, values up to $14—
Choice at $8.50

Second floor, Ninth street.

JACKETS *at Half*

Although there's many a day ahead of you this winter, on which you'll find comfort in a jacket, with us it's time to adjust stocks more closely. To accomplish this result speedily, we have made new prices on two groups of women's jackets that will not fail to interest you, in fact, they're half prices, on the average. Like this:

At $7.50—Popular styles in mixtures, Venetian cloth and cheviots, with values up to $15.

At $10—Box coats and Short Jackets of kersey, cheviots and Venetian cloth, in black, tan, castor and blue; mostly $15 and $18 values, and up to $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S SACQUES

Of eiderdown. Dressing Sacques, they're called. But they're pretty enough and cozy enough to wear about the house most any time. Some of this collection are surprisingly low in price. At 50c, for instance, are sacques in various desirable, split colors; prettily made; with edges of crocheted zephyr. There are others of somewhat better grade at 75c. And particularly warm, soft, rich styles at $1. Others up to $2.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

UMBRELLAS

Go right down the line here among this wide assortment and you'll find many exceptionally low-priced offerings. Bargains for men and women that just at this period are doubly attractive. At $1.25, there are men's and women's umbrellas of union taffeta, neat and durable sorts, that are fairly worth $2. Some of all silk at $2, that would be very moderately priced at $2.50. And some at $2.50—the men's of union taffeta, the women's of pure silk, that should be no less than $3.50. There are excellent $5 values in both men's and women's that are priced at $3.75 here. And splendid, stylish sorts at $5, that sell usually at $6.50.

Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ARGUMENT ON STATUS OF ISLANDS CLOSED

Cases Now in the Hands of the Federal Supreme Court.

Plaintiffs' Counsel Resents the Use of Jefferson's Name by Attorney General Griggs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The closing argument in the Philippines-Porto Rico cases was made in the United States Supreme Court to-day, and the cases were submitted for the final adjudication of the court. The crowds which have filled the chamber since the cases were taken up were again on hand in re-enforced numbers, entirely occupying the quarters reserved for the bar and the outer area for the public. Many people came early in the day to secure advantageous seats. As the Government's case had been closed by the Attorney General, it remained only to hear the senior counsel in the Philippine case, Charles H. Aldrich of Chicago, ex-Solicitor General, who had one hour and a half remaining of the five hours given to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Aldrich had before him the plaintiffs' brief and a voluminous portfolio of notes, but he spoke freely, with only occasional references to them. At the outset he said he would confine himself largely to legal argument, following the Attorney General's points and seeking to meet them, although he regarded much that the Attorney General had presented as irrelevant. He spoke deliberately, and seldom with any effort for dramatic force. He first directed his attention to the circumstances under which this Government came into existence, the struggle for liberty and the American protest against England's assertion of the taxing power over the American colonies.

With this history before us, he said, it was a remarkable fact that the Attorney General of the United States, over 100 years after the great struggle which founded the American Government, should come into this court and assert a taxing power more extreme than had been asserted by the most ardent defenders of England's taxing power over the colonies.

Mr. Aldrich spoke of the decision of Justice Marshall in Loughborough vs. Blake as of decisive importance, and he summed up that decision as bearing on the present conditions, as follows:

"That the power to tax, levy duties, &c., extends to the entire United States.

"That the term 'United States' embraces 'our great Republic, which is composed of States and Territories.' That 'it is not less necessary, on the principles of our Constitution, that uniformity in the imposition of imposts, duties, and excises should be observed in the one than the other.'

"It follows from the above that the rights and obligations of the territory thus a part of the United States and the inhabitants thereof are measured and tested by the Constitution."

As to the contention that the Philippines were not a part of the United States, Mr. Aldrich said: "If the islands ceded by Spain are foreign territory, then our country would have as its commercial representatives therein Consuls, who would perform the requisite official acts prescribed by our customs laws regarding shipments of merchandise from any of these islands to any part of the United States. The Court takes judicial notice of the fact that our Government has no Consuls in the Philippines, and that when Spanish sovereignty ceased in those islands the United States Consuls therein were withdrawn, and that the Consular agents of foreign powers thenceforth were the accredited representatives of the respective foreign Governments to the United States, and our Government signed the exequatur of such Consuls.

"What an anomaly it is to have Spain send its Consuls to the Philippines if, as contended, for the purposes of revenue, they are still foreign territory. If they are not American territory they must be still Spanish, for it is not pretended that any other nation foreign to the United States has acquired any sovereignty over them, nor is it pretended that the Philippine Islands, in the eye of international law, occupying the status of an independent nation."

Taking up the Attorney General's contention that in ordaining the Constitution the reliance of the people was in part placed upon the sense of justice of Congress, whose action is open to review at frequent elections, Mr. Aldrich said that if this meant anything it meant an assertion of power by Congress more extreme and arbitrary than was ever exercised by the British Parliament.

The Attorney General's intepretation of the word "sovereignty," Mr. Aldrich said, was that this Government had a right to do what any other nation does. This word had become most popular since we entered upon a colonial policy. But Mr. Aldrich declared that the sovereignty of the United States was one exercised under the Constitution, and that, if we are in the Philippines or Porto Rico, it is because of the powers given by the Constitution.

Justice White interposed a question when Mr. Aldrich referred to the American protest against British "taxation without representation." Would this mean, the Justice asked, that Congress could not tax the new possessions until they were represented in Congress? Mr. Aldrich said it did not go that far, and was sufficiently answered in the case of Loughborough vs. Blake.

Mr. Aldrich said he entered a protest against the use of Jefferson's name in support of the proposition that the United States can acquire and hold territory indefinitely. It was settled beyond question that Jefferson himself had not regarded the Louisiana Purchase as Constitutional and believed that a Constitutional amendment was necessary.

Justice Gray asked his first question at this point, inquiring if counsel held that the Louisiana acquisition was unconstitutional. Mr. Aldrich answered that he did not so hold, but Mr. Jefferson did, and the arguments of that day showed how political influences affected final results.

Justice Brown asked if it was safe to base judicial action on the arguments of contemporary politicians.

"I think not," answered Mr. Aldrich, "and I refer to them only because they occupy three-fourths of the brief of the Attorney General."

In speaking of executive action Mr. Aldrich referred to President McKinley's first message stating that it was "our plain duty to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico."

Justice Shiras asked if the President was then speaking of the duty of Congress.

Mr. Aldrich said he supposed the President meant the duty of the Nation.

Justice Harlan also asked if the treaty power could go beyond the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, to which Mr. Aldrich answered that treaties could not override the Constitution.

After citing Lord Mansfield's opinion on the limitation of the power of the King and Parliament, Mr. Aldrich said: "It is a startling proposition that a power denied to Parliament as inconsistent with liberty and consonant only with tyranny belongs to the Congress of the United States in one case and to the President thereof in another; that a power, the assertion of which justified rebellion and a prolonged and bitter war to resist, was carefully preserved in the very Government established as the result of such resistance; that our forefathers denied an omnipotent Parliament to decree an omnipotent Congress; that what was tyranny as to them in 1765-1776 is less than tyranny now. Time must be capable of changing principles if this proposition be true."

Speaking of America's early struggles for liberty Mr. Aldrich said: "The virile remonstrances of the several colonies compare favorably with any public documents ever produced. These discussions made the writing of the Declaration of Independence easy and were a fit preparation for the long years of struggle and self-sacrifice necessary to maintain and establish the principles of that immortal production.

"We have since abolished slavery and have lived admittedly the foremost Nation in all history in all that stands for liberty, guaranteed by laws made by a free people, which is our boast and the object of our adoration. Our principles, our traditions, our liberty, our Constitution, all forbid that arbitrary power shall become our characteristic. The shaft aimed at the new colonial policy is tipped with a feather from the American Constitution."

Mr. Aldrich closed with an eloquent reference to the work of our forefathers, which was not for their day but for all time.

As soon as he finished the Court turned to other cases, after allowing counsel in the Porto Rico case ten days to file a further brief.

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.

Training Ship Hartford, Now at La Guayra, Will Back Up Minister Loomis's Demands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Upon representations from interested parties the State Department has requested the Navy Department to have an American war vessel remain for a time in Venezuelan waters to give support to any representations that United States Minister Loomis may have to make to the Venezuelan Government in respect to the conflicting asphalt concessions in that country.

When Mr. Loomis was in Washington last Fall he conferred at length with the State Department officers respecting some of the American concessions, notably these asphalt concessions, and what is known as the Faribault concession, which were threatened with extinguishment on various scores by the Venezuelan Government. Where the issue was directly between the concessionaires and the Venezuelan Government the matter was not difficult of treatment, but where the contest was between rival concessionaires the problem was much complicated.

Mr. Loomis went back to Caracas with the general instruction from the Department of State to exert all proper pressure to secure American rights in that section, but the complainants were first for their part to exhaust the regular judicial methods. If they had grievances which could be brought before the Venezuelan courts for hearing, this course should be taken. The United States Government would not interfere except in cases where there was a palpable denial of justice to an American claimant.

Minister Loomis was to do all he could, on the other hand, to see that concessions were not cancelled by decree or otherwise pending action by the Venezuelan courts. Therefore the sending of a warship to his support is believed to be with the purpose of terminating some of the many vexatious delays which are often experienced in the tribunals of South American countries.

The vessel selected for this purpose is the historic old Hartford, which, under command of Capt. Howley, has been cruising in the West Indies and in the Carribbean Sea with a training crew aboard. She now is at La Guayra, just where she is wanted to meet the Minister's demands.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S TOUR.

To Look Into Church Matters in Cuba at the President's Request.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 20.—It is stated here that Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul will shortly make a tour of Cuba to investigate at the request of President McKinley, certain matters in reference to the interests of the Catholic Church in the island.

Archbishop Ireland will, it is understood, make recommendations to the President in regard to the dispute over the allotment of Church properties in the island.

Bishop McGolrick of Duluth probably will accompany Archbishop Ireland.

LITTLE GIRL TERRIBLY BEATEN.

Says Her Injuries Were Inflicted by Her Elder Sister.

Trembling with terror, her slender body covered with welts and bruises, and her hands cut and blistered, eleven-year-old Bertha Lawrence of 264 East Seventy-eighth Street was a complainant before Magistrate Hogan in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday against her elder sister, Aileen Lawrence, whom she charged with being responsible for her condition.

The sister was arrested early yesterday morning at the address given, where she kept a boarding house, by Agent Moore of the Gerry Society. When he arraigned the young woman before the Magistrate Agent Moore said:

"Your Honor, this is the most shocking case of brutality I have ever witnessed."

The case was brought to the attention of the authorities on Wednesday afternoon when Bertha ran breathless and excited into the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station and told the Sergeant that she had run away from home because her sister was continually beating and abusing her. The matron at the station house examined the girl and found that her back was sore and bruised.

In the police court yesterday the girl said that she and her sister were orphans. Four months ago her sister took her from St. Cecelia's Academy, Washington, where she had been at school, and brought her to the East Seventy-eighth Street house, where she was compelled to do the coarsest drudgery. Her sister continually found fault with her and beat her time after time without provocation.

"On Tuesday," continued the girl, "my sister beat me on the back and legs with a long iron poker because I spoke to one of the lodgers. Yesterday while I was up stairs making the beds she came up and whipped me for a long time, wearing out half a dozen switches on me because one of the roomers said she had lost a dollar."

The sister denied the stories, and said she had not whipped the child. Agent Moore took the girl into a back room and there exhibited her back. The elder sister still insisted that the girl lied.

The case was finally adjourned, the elder sister being held in $1,000 bail and the younger taken to the rooms of the Gerry Society.

WANT INDIANS TO BE CITIZENS.

Commission Reports on the Condition of Red Men in This State.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—The commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to investigate the conditions of Indians in this State, and to report recommendations to remedy their condition and political status, has reported in favor of their full admission to citizenship, and an allotment among them of the lands constituting the State reservations. Among other things the commission says:

"Regarding these Indians from the point of view of their political status, the salient consideration is that they are living apart as separate nations—on reservations which are, in fact, a foreign country within this State."

This is considered to be detrimental to the interests of the Indians.

In conclusion the report recommends that all jurisdiction over the Indians in this State be relegated to the National Government; that steps be taken for the allotment of their lands under the Dawes act, and that they be admitted to citizenship.

DILEMMA AT THE NAVY YARD.

No Place to Store Machinery Ready for Delivery.

A peculiar situation has arisen in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Contractors who secured the awards for the machinery to be placed in the new machine shop are clamoring to deliver the goods. The big shop is not ready, and the naval officials are in a predicament.

The contractors are compelled to deliver the machinery or suffer a penalty; the officials have no place to store the heavy material, and yet dare not refuse it. Secretary Long will be asked to solve the problem.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Fifth Artillery: Second Lieut. Joseph E. Douglas from Battery H to Light Battery D; Second Lieut. David McCoach from Light Battery D to Battery I.

Major Winfield S. Edgerly, Seventh Cavalry, will join his regiment in the Department of Cuba.

Capt. William D. Crosby, Assistant Surgeon, will report on Jan. 2 to Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Major Frederick G. Hodgson, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Birmingham, Fort Morgan, and Fort Gaines, Alabama, on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Navy.

Naval Cadet W. K. Wortman is transferred from the Kearsarge to the Foote.

Assistant Surgeon C. R. Burr is detached from the Monongahela and has two months' leave; his resignation is accepted from Feb. 19, 1901.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The training ship Dixie has left Villefranche for Genoa.

The Wheeling has arrived at the Mare Island yard.

The Leonidas is at the Washington yard.

The Monongahela, in tow of the Choctaw, has reached Newport.

The Saturn is reported at Che-foo.

The Essex has left Hampton Roads for Norfolk.

The Kentucky is at Port Said.

The transport Kilpatrick, arrived at Colombo to-day on her way to the Philippines.

The transport Leelenaw sailed from Nagasaki Dec. 19 for San Francisco.

The transport Crook arrived to-day at Newport News from Porto Rico, having on board ten officers, including Gen. George W. Davis, and staff, and 300 soldiers and 250 horses and mules.

COMMITTEE AT ODDS ON REAPPORTIONMENT

Three Reports on the Bill Submitted to the House.

One Calls for 357 Members, Another for 386—Third Deals with Disfranchisement in Southern States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Representative Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Committee on Census, to-day filed in the House the majority report on the Reapportionment bill reported by his committee, fixing the membership of the House for the next decade at 357, and gave notice that he would call up the bill immediately after the holiday recess. Representative Burleigh (Rep., Me.,) filed a minority report signed by six members, in favor of a House to be composed of 386 members, and Representative Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.,) who signed the Burleigh report, also submitted an independent report in favor of reducing the representation in the Southern States to the extent of the abridgement of the suffrage. His independent report favors a House to be composed of 374 members.

Mr. Hopkins, in the majority report, cites many instances to show that the loss of seats by States under reapportionment bills was not uncommon. Massachusetts, for instance, which under the third census had twenty members, was reduced to ten under the sixth, seventh, and eighth, and Virginia, which had twenty-three under the third, had but nine under the ninth.

The report says the committee followed the plan adopted under the Sixth Census and followed continuously since. It has the sanction and approval of sixty years of National existence. The plan is to divide the Constitutional population by 357, the proposed membership. The quotient, 208,808, is the ratio of Representatives to population.

This ratio applied to the population of each State will yield in the aggregate a number somewhat less than 357, the number determined upon as the membership of the House. The difference is made up by assigning to the States having the largest major fractions additional Representatives until a sufficient number have been assigned to bring the total up to 357. A membership of more than 357, the report says, would make the House unwieldy.

The report of the minority bears the signatures of Messrs. Burleigh, Russell, (Rep., Conn.,) Heatwole, (Rep., Minn.,) Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.,) Griffith, (Dem., Ind.,) and Wilson, (Dem., S. C.) Referring to the Hopkins apportionment, the report says:

The anomalous character of this proposed apportionment, as well as its obvious injustice, is clearly demonstrated by the fact that it is necessarily based, in part, upon majority fractions, and yet Colorado with a majority fraction of 121,367, Florida with a majority of 110,807, and North Dakota with a majority fraction of 105,586, do not receive a Representative based upon such majority fraction, while every other State with a majority fraction receives a representative for such majority fraction.

We believe that every State should be treated alike with reference to its majority fraction, as no valid reason has been or can be assigned for the discrimination between them. We also believe that in the apportionment no State should lose a Representative. We therefore recommend a House consisting of 386 members.

In reaching this number we have adopted the method used by the committee, and have followed the precedent established by the House in 1872, when the House added to the whole number of Representatives a Representative each for the States of New Hampshire and Florida by reason of the fact that they each had almost a majority fraction, after the whole number of Representatives had been apportioned.

We take the computation based upon 384 Representatives, upon a ratio of one Representative for every 194,182 of population. Nebraska, with a majority fraction of 97,026, and Virginia with a majority fraction of 100,540, each lose a Representative, and get no Representative for the majority fraction in either case.

These are the only States having majority fractions that fail to get a Representative there for. This seems to us an injustice. Therefore, following the precedent in the case of New Hampshire and Florida in 1872, we assign to each of these States one Representative for each majority fraction, thus adding two to the whole number, making in all under our proposed bill, 386 Representatives.

Under this the gain is as follows: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin one Representative each; Minnesota, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania gain two; Illinois, New York, and Texas three.

We submit that this apportionment, involving an increase of twenty-nine in the membership of the House, is in line with the uniform practice of the House in increasing its size so as to keep pace, as near as may be, with the increase in population of the country. No practical inconvenience as to the seating capacity of the House can result from this increase. A plan prepared by the architect of the Capitol shows that a slight lengthening of the outer row of seats on the north side of the hall of the chamber and a rearrangement of eight seats in the body of the hall will accommodate the additional Representatives.

The independent report, of Mr. Crumpacker is a lengthy document, which goes exhaustively into the abridgement of the right of suffrage in the Southern States. In the beginning he quotes the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, providing that when the right to vote is abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the representation shall be reduced in such States in proportion to the abridgement.

"Congress in this matter," Mr. Crumpacker says, "must take cognizance of current history and of facts disclosed by official records. There is not a member of either House of Congress who does not know to a moral certainty that by direct operation of law the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina have disfranchised sufficient number of citizens to deprive each of them of several Representatives they would otherwise be entitled to, to say nothing of the largely increased suppression of votes caused by unfair partisan administration of the laws.

"The question is, Will Congress make an apportionment of Representatives according to the plain requirements of the Constitution, or will it ignore those requirements and act according to its arbitrary will?"

Mr. Crumpacker adduces figures to show that in Louisiana 43.74 per cent. of the citizens are disfranchised. The representation should, therefore, be reduced from 7 to 4. In North Carolina, for the same reasons he figures that the representation should be reduced from 9 to 6; in Mississippi from 7 to 4, and in South Carolina from 6 to 4. The subterfuge resorted to in the South to evade the law, he says, marks the beginning of political demoralization and social decay. He then proceeds to a severe arraignment of the South in many localities of which "the trampling under foot of laws calculated to secure the exercise of political privileges to the negro has continued for so long that it is showing its vicious fruits in the prevalence of mob law."

He denounces the frequent resort to lynch law and its unspeakable horrors. "These atrocities," says he, "bespeak a deplorable condition of political morals. Their frequent occurrence is the legitimate result of a generation of disregard of election laws."

The solution of this problem this condition presents, Mr. Crumpacker says, is one of the burning questions of the hour. It is above partisanship, it involves the very life of the Government. He says in conclusion:

"The measure I propose carries no resentment toward any State, North or South. It is not designed for punishment, but it simply aims to place representation in the House upon its constitutional basis, and no State can justly complain if it be accorded its full rights. No compromise can be made with wrong."

MONTANA SENATORIAL CASE.

Investigation of Rights of W. A. Clark and Martin Maginnis Argued in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—At the conclusion of the routine business in the Senate to-day, a resolution previously offered by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) discharging the Committee on Contingent Expenses from consideration of the resolution authorizing an investigation of the right of W. A. Clark and Martin Maginnis to a seat in the Senate, was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) declared that if the Senate should adopt the resolution discharging the committee from consideration of the resolution, it would violate the law, as the law provided that no such expenditures should be made without the authority of the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

"Does the Senator mean to say," inquired Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) "that the Senate's hands are tied if the Committee on Contingent Expenses should never make a report?"

"I mean to tell the Senate," replied Mr. Jones, "just what the law is."

Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which desires the authority to make the investigation, discussed briefly the merits of the resolution authorizing the investigation, and the law bearing upon the case.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) declared, after reviewing the situation, that the resolution offered by Mr. Chandler was in the nature of a rebuke to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, that the members did not relish. The committee had held a meeting to-day, but had postponed action until to-morrow. He was of the opinion that no tangible result could be accomplished by now authorizing an investigation of a case that would be settled by the Montana Legislature on Jan. 2, when it met to elect a Senator.

Mr. Chandler asserted that no politics had entered into the consideration of the Montana Senatorial case by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Both of the appointees to the Senate from Montana, Mr. Clark and Mr. Maginnis, were Democrats, and the question involved the seating of one Democrat or another.

"If this is purely a political quarrel," suggested Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) "then the Senator's interest in the matter is rather extraordinary."

Mr. Chandler retorted facetiously that there were not now enough Democrats in the Senate to properly and fully present Democratic principles and expound Democratic doctrines, and it was thought another might be given a seat.

Adverting to the question of law involving the right of the Senate to discharge the Committee on Contingent Expenses from the further consideration of the resolution, Mr. Chandler maintained that such a law could not bind the Senate, the committee being a creature of the Senate.

Referring to the presence on the committee of Mr. Jones (Sil., Nev.,) and Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Mr. Chandler said the argument of the opponents of the resolution was that the Senate had placed itself in the hands of the Jones family, and that it could not get out even to determine which of the Democrats was entitled to a seat in the body.

In response to a statement of Mr. Chandler that the Committee on Contingent Expenses was remarkably dilatory in acting upon the resolution, Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) a member of the committee, said that at the meeting to-day a conclusion "for the present," had been reached. He said that the committee would have another meeting to-morrow, and desired to have some members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections before it to explain the necessity for the proposed investigation.

"I do not think," retorted Mr. Chandler, "that the extraordinary spectacle ever has been witnessed in this Senate before where the Committee on Contingent Expenses has summoned members of another committee to appear before it to give reasons why an order of the Senate should be executed."

Further along in his argument Mr. Chandler, in response to an inquiry by Mr. Tillman, said that the Montana Senatorial investigation conducted during the last session of Congress had cost between $30,000 and $40,000.

"And what benefit was derived from it?" inquired Mr. Tillman.

"The vacancy of one of the seats of Montana is the answer," replied Mr. Chandler.

"Yes," responded Mr. Tillman, "but in the recent election Montana went Democratic and a Democratic Senator from that State is assured. The fruits of the investigation are not so sweet as they were expected to be."

Mr. Chandler replied that he had no desire or intention to discuss the merits of the Clark case, or the results of the Montana election. "The Senator from Montana (Carter,) who is in his seat," said he, "doubtless would be glad to discuss the methods employed by the Democracy in the recent election in Montana, of which the Senator (Mr. Tillman) boasts."

Mr. Scott, (Rep., West Va.,) a member of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, stated that as a matter of business, he had a right to know whether the money to be expended upon a further investigation of the Montana case ought to be spent.

Pending a motion by Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, Mr. Gallinger made a statement of the case from its inception, and contended that the committee's action was justified by the facts.

An effort was made to continue the debate, but Mr. Lodge insisted upon his motion for an executive session, which was carried.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Measure Carrying $9,036,526 Is Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The House to-day passed the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) who was in charge of the Indian Appropriation bill, explained the measure, which appropriates $9,036,526, $839,286 more than the law for the current year. The main items of increase are those appropriating $1,500,000 for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches; $50,000 for the Chippewas of Minnesota, and $425,000 for the Fort Hall Indians. The principal decrease is $474,000 for the Five Civilized Tribes Commission.

The amendment of Mr. Little, (Dem., Ark.,) striking out the appropriation for the Hampton (Va.) Indian School, was disagreed to—14 to 33.

A vigorous discussion of the sectarian question developed in connection with the amendment. Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) called attention to the growing cost of educating the Indians. In 1887 it was about $1,000,000, and now about $3,000,000. Last year it cost $1,381,000 to educate the 45,000 children of the District of Columbia and over $3,000,000 to educate 21,500 Indian children.

Mr. Curtis (Rep., Kan.,) explained that the Indian children were not only educated but boarded and clothed.

An amendment was agreed to requiring clerks in courts in the Indian Territory to account for fees, and allowing $500 per year, in addition to salary for certain extra work.

Bill for Exchange of Gold Coin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Representative Levy of New York to-day introduced a bill designed to carry out the suggestions of the New York Chamber of Commerce as to the exchange of gold coin for other kinds of money. The bill provides that whenever any piece of money coined or issued by the United States, exceeding the denomination of one dollar, shall be presented at the Treasury and demand made for gold coin in exchange therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such exchange in gold coin. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue two per cent. bonds in an amount sufficient to maintain the gold reserve at $150,000,000.

Army Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Just before the Senate adjourned to-day Senator Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) stated that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to take up the Army Reorganization bill, which was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs to-day.

Havana's Mayor to Veto Dady's Rights.

HAVANA, Dec. 20.—Mayor Rodrigues has decided to interpose an absolute veto upon Michael J. Dady's "tantas" rights under the Havana sewering and paving contract which will open the competition to all bidders, unless Washington interferes.

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FOR FILIPINO AUTONOMY

Natives Would Form Territories to Become States Later.

Plan for a Legislature to Choose Five Delegates to the United States Congress.

MANILA, Dec. 20.—The leaders of the projected Autonomy Party have again visited the Philippine Commission, and the platform proposed was discussed privately and in an informal way. The Commissioners advise the elimination of a few minor features. Personally they approve the movement as a forward step in the direction of the ultimate measure of self-government which the commission has already been instructed to endeavor to bring about.

The plan of the party is to form United States Territories, involving candidature for ultimate Statehood. The platform declares in favor of a Senate and a House of Representatives, elected from the districts of the archipelago, according to population. In preparing a bill of rights the United States Constitution is utilized, with the exception of the feature of trial by jury.

According to the plan, the Governor General, appointed by the President, would have a power of veto except in cases of a two-thirds vote of the Legislature.

The Legislature would choose five delegates to the United States Congress.

The platform opposes the sale of the Philippines without the consent of the Legislature. It contains little regarding judiciary or local affairs. In the main it repeats the features of the United States Constitution.

The most influential and honorable natives are identified with the movement.

SCOUTS PURSUE INSURGENTS.

Kill Fifteen and Capture Over a Hundred in the Mountains.

MANILA, Dec. 20.—Every mountain trail in Gen. Young's district, north of the Abra River and between the coast and Dolores, has been followed up by the American scouts this month. A similar movement has taken place in the Provinces of Union, Benguet, Lepanto, and that part of South Ilocos which lies south of the Abra River. Fifteen insurgents have been killed and more than a hundred captured.

The villages are always abandoned before the arrival of the Americans, but many buildings that have been used as barracks have been destroyed.

Sharp Brush with Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following cablegram from Admiral Remey, giving an account of a sharp brush with Filipino insurgents, was received to-day at the Navy Department:

Cavite, Dec. 20.

Fifteen troopers, Fourth Cavalry, and five of the crew were landed from the gunboat Basco yesterday at Limbanes, Cavite Province. Surprised eighty insurgents, sharp skirmish half hour; thirteen insurgents killed; twelve rifles captured; large amount stores destroyed; one soldier wounded.

President Commutes a Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Corporal Samuel A. Nelson, Company F, Twenty-fifth Infantry, was convicted by court-martial of murder committed in the Philippine Islands, and was sentenced to be executed by hanging. The President has commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life at hard labor in the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Cruiser Albany Goes Aground.

MANILA, Dec. 20.—The United States cruiser Albany, Capt. J. E. Craig, grounded on a reef in Subig Bay, but was floated off and has reached Cavite.

JUSTICE BEEKMAN BURIED.

Many Representative Men Attend the Jurist's Funeral.

Funeral services over the body of Henry Rutgers Beekman, late Justice of the Supreme Court, were held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The gathering at the church was representative of the bar and the bench of New York. The Justices of the Supreme Court, including those of the Appellate Division, together with the Judges of the Court of General Sessions, were all present in a body.

The pallbearers were Justice Charles H. Van Brunt, David B. Ogden, Louis L. Delafield, Justice Abraham R. Lawrence, Former Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, President Seth Low, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice Edward Patterson, John E. Parsons, and Eugene A. Philbe.

Besides the Justices of the various courts there were also in attendance at the services the clerks of the Special and Trial Terms of the Supreme Courts, and nearly all the attendants. A committee of the New York City Bar Association occupied seats at the left of the chancel, and representatives of the Century, University, City, Manhattan, Democratic, and Reform Clubs were seated in the body of the church.

The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of the church, officiated at the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainford of St. George's Church. The burial which immediately followed the services took place at the family plot in Greenwood.

BLOW KILLED VON SCHEFFLER.

Dr. Mosher's Farmhand Said to Have Been an ex-Cavalry Officer and Son of a General.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 20.—The Coroner's jury which sat to-day at Harlington to inquire into the death of William Von Scheffler, coachman for Dr. Abraham E. Mosher of Griggstown, brought in a verdict that Von Scheffler came to his death as the result of a blow upon the head inflicted by a party or parties unknown.

Yesterday the Coroner's jury inspected the Mosher homestead and examined blood spots on the kitchen floor, the stone door step, and on rocks near a watering trough where the coachman's body was found. When the man was found dead in a hollow back of the house, Dr. Mosher made out a death certificate, giving the cause of death as alcoholism and exposure. An autopsy performed by Coroner Read showed that the coachman's skull was fractured, his head badly bruised, and that he died from hemorrhage of the brain.

Dr. Mosher to-day testified that he had last seen Von Scheffler on Friday evening. "He had been drinking heavily, said he, "and he entered my room to tell me that somebody had robbed him of a dollar. He then left, saying that he would water the horses. My brother, Lewis, found him on Saturday morning lying in a hollow near the watering trough not far from the house. He was not then dead. I did what I could for him, but the wounds and the exposure were such that I had no hope of his recovery. I gave a death certificate because it was a natural thing to do under the circumstances."

Asked as to the blood stains which were noticed on his kitchen floor the physician said they were from a dog which had been killed a few days before.

Von Scheffler, who was about sixty-five years old, was a refugee from Germany because of a duel he had fought and also because he had taken part in the revolution of 1848. His father, he had said, was Gen. Von Scheffler, and he himself had been a Prussian cavalry officer. He was a graduate of Bonn University. When he came to this country Von Scheffler was for a time Professor of Horsemanship in Vassar College. He worked for a while, it is said, under Prof. Agassiz and Prof. Dana. Disappointed ambition, followed by drink, reduced him to the position of coachman and farmhand for a country physician.

WOMAN LAWYER MARRIED.

Miss Beatrice Maybaum Becomes Mrs. Emanuel Stern.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—Miss Beatrice Maybaum, the second woman lawyer admitted to the bar in this State, was married to-day in the parlors of the Continental Hotel to Emanuel Stern, a well-known young manufacturer of this city, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Leucht, rabbi of the Temple Bnai Jerushun. Her sister, Miss Edna Maybaum, attended her as maid of honor. The best man was Dr. Max Stein of New York.

Mrs. Stern is a graduate of the New York University Law School, and has passed bar examinations in both New Jersey and New York. She says she will not give up her profession.

BIGAMIST GETS FIVE YEARS.

Van Duyne's Second Wife Faints When She Hears the Sentence.

James Van Duyne, a civil engineer of Jersey City, who was recently convicted of bigamy, was yesterday sent to State's prison for five years by Judge Blair.

Miss Anna V. Masden, the second wife, who made the complaint, fainted when she heard the sentence pronounced. Van Duyne wished to kiss her as he was led out of court, but was prevented by the court constables. Miss Masden had previously pleaded with Judge Blair for leniency, and she supposed Van Duyne would only be imprisoned for a year.

The first wife, who lives on Long Island, was not present.

RESCUED HER THREE CHILDREN.

Mrs. Snedeker Ran Through Fire and Was Scorched, but Shielded Them.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 20.—Mrs. W. P. Snedeker of Livingston Park, near here, saved her three children from being burned to death this morning. She was preparing breakfast when she discovered that the fireplace was ablaze. She endeavored to extinguish it, but in a few moments the flames spread with such rapidity that soon the entire house was burning.

The children were sleeping directly above the room where the flames had started. Dashing through the flames, Mrs. Snedeker reached the bedroom and carried her little ones to the street in safety. The fire singed her hair off and burned her about the face and body, but she protected the children so that they were not touched by the blaze.

The house was totally destroyed.

ONLY HAS TO REPORT NIGHTS.

Prisoner Leaves Jail to Transact Legal Business and Get a Drink.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 20.—They are very easy on the prisoners at the Middlesex County Jail here. William Parker, who is half way through a six months' sentence, was sent out yesterday to clean up the jail yard. During the day he knocked off work long enough to walk down town and make a complaint before a Justice of the Peace against Elijah Nash, a fellow-prisoner, with whom he had had a quarrel. Nash was arrested.

Parker, before returning to jail, stopped in a saloon to get a drink. An acquaintance, seeing him at the bar, said: "Why, Billy, I thought you were in jail."

"I am," said Parker. "I'm in for six months, but I only have to show up at 6 o'clock."

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31 UNION SQUARE.

REV. JOHN H. ROBINSON DEAD.

Was a Picturesque Figure in the Civic and Religious Life of Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 20.—The Rev. John H. Robinson, best known as "Dominie" Robinson, died at his home, on Hamilton Avenue, to-day.

John H. Robinson was born near Enniskillen, Ireland, in 1826. He began to preach in Connaught. In 1852 he came to America. His intention was to settle in Canada, but he came to Paterson on a visit in the expectation of hearing a sermon by an eminent divine of the primitive Methodist connection, but the preacher did not come, and the young stranger was prevailed upon to preach. After the services the congregation gathered about him and persuaded him to come and be their pastor.

He originated the camp meeting in Redwoods, and in addition to raising, enlarging, and adding to the property of the Hamilton Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, he procured property on Main Street for church purposes, and when the church failed, with only a foundation up, and this not paid for, he advanced between $6,000 and $7,000 and had it built.

Mr. Robinson was of a thrifty disposition, and as fast as he saved

TESTIMONY IN BOOZ CASE

Military Court at West Point Examines More Cadets.

THE BRETH CASE BROUGHT UP

Father O'Keefe Discusses the Death and Alleged Ill-Treatment of the Altoona Cadet.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The Military Court of Inquiry, composed of Gens. Brooke, Bates, and Clous, got through a mass of evidence to-day, and to-morrow the cadets of the first class, among whom are Frank Keller, who fought Booz, and some of the men who saw the contest, will be examined.

Major Charles B. Hall, Second Infantry, Treasurer of the Military Academy and Quartermaster and Commissary of Cadets, was the first witness to-day. He identified two bottles of red-colored sauces, which he said were the only kinds of pepper or tropical sauces in use in the cadets' mess hall since he took charge three years ago. Tabasco sauce was not in use in the academy. The hot sauces were not generally laid on the tables, but were served when called for.

The next witness was Cadet William H. Cowles of Kansas. He knew Booz, but was not present at the fight. He said:

"I prepared at the same school with Booz, and I did not consider him a strong fellow. We were at St. Luke's School at Bustntown, Philadelphia, in the Fall of 1897. C. H. Strout was the Principal, and when I went there again after examinations in the Spring, Mr. Strout told me, when speaking of Booz, that he did not expect Booz to pass the examination to enter here. Booz was examined by physicians and was developing lung and chest capacity."

The next witness, Herbert Z. Krumm of Ohio, told the Court that, among other things which he was made to do as a fourth-class man was to qualify in the mess hall. Capt. Dean asked:

"What does that mean?"

"I had to eat eighty-five prunes at one sitting, and at another I had to swallow a bowl of molasses and six slices of bread."

"Did you succeed in doing these things?"

"No, Sir; I was not successful on my first attempt at the molasses, but I did it all right the second time."

Cadet Charles Telford of Utah testified that he, like other fourth-class men, had to stand on his head, eat about a bowl of molasses, and eight slices of bread. He belonged to the Mormon Church, but had not been discriminated against or looked down upon on account of his religion.

Cadet F. T. Keller of New York said the worst thing he had been requested to do was to try and shave himself with a bayonet, and the next very worst was to eat prunes.

Cadet Charles R. Jennings of Connecticut said he had seen Booz a few days before he left the academy, and in reply to Gen. Clous as to how Booz looked, replied: "He looked as well as any of us."

Cadet Benjamin F. McClellan of Mississippi said that Booz had complained of weak eyes and talked of resigning, but not until after he had been transferred to the last section for deficiency in mathematics.

In the afternoon several men who had been in Booz's class, but who are now third-class men, were called to the witness chair. Cadet Carl Boyd of Georgia, in relating the hazing practiced on him, said that on one occasion he swallowed from a half to three-quarters of a teaspoonful of tropical sauce.

"Did you take it out of a spoon or was it poured on your tongue?"

"I think it was poured on my tongue."

"By whom?"

"I think it was Cadet William G. Cuples, now of the first class."

"How do you gauge the quantity as half or three-quarters of a teaspoonful?"

"I judged the quantity from the bulk in my mouth."

"Did it injure you?"

"No, Sir; it was hot for a time, but the feeling soon passed away. It did not hurt my throat at all, only my tongue."

The next witness called was the Rev. Charles G. O'Keefe, pastor of the Highland Falls parish, which includes the West Point Military Academy. In reply to questions put to him by the Court Father O'Keefe said;

"I knew Cadet John Breth of Altoona. From He came here in 1897 and had a letter of introduction to me from a Catholic priest in Altoona. In consequence I paid a good deal of attention to him and had him visit me at my house. He never complained to me of being ill-treated, and when I jokingly asked him as to how he liked the hazing, he replied that he was receiving no more than others and seemed to treat it as mere fun. He never gave me the impression that he received any injury.

Toward the end of November, 1897, his sister visited him, and she seemed to be very much distressed, fearing that her brother would be "found" at the coming examinations through deficiency.

I made inquiries of his instructor, who told me the boy was quite backward in his class matters. He left the Academy in January, 1898.

I saw him after he had returned from camp to barracks in 1897, and asked him about his class studies and found he was in the last or second last section. I told him he would have to get out of that section or he would be dropped.

I never was apprised of his being in the hospital, and as the senior physician and surgeon at that time was a Catholic, I am sure he would have notified me immediately. Of course, if he had only been in hospital for a day I might have been notified. He died eighteen months ago, or about eighteen months after he left the Academy.

In reply to Gen. Clous, the witness said that he had never heard of such a thing as a cadet being put into a straitjacket for the amusement of others. The reverend gentleman spoke highly of the general deportment of the cadets, and said that, in his opinion, the matter of religion was never a factor in the progress of a cadet.

Superintendent Mills emphatically denies that Breth was injured while here, and said to-day that the assertions to that effect were absolutely false.

Just before Father O'Keefe was called the following telegram, from Congressman P. O. Phillips of Cleveland, Ohio, was handed to the Court:

Col. A. L. Mills:

This morning's paper states that Mr. Booz testified that I visited West Point to protect my son from being hazed. This statement is wholly erroneous. I have always believed that the graphic feature of the camp and plebe year is an indispensable factor in the West Point military development. Please show this to the Court.

Cadet John Franklin, Tennessee, testified that he had seen Boos "braced" in the tent and in company. He had seen sauce given to Booz, two or three drops at a time, by Cadet McGuire, who is not now in the corps, and Cadet Fred L. Deem, who is now in the first class.

Major John M. Banister, Surgeon, United States Army, was next called, and he produced all the records of the medical department of the Academy. These showed that John. E. Breth was admitted to the hospital June 24, 1897, and discharged a week later, July 1, 1897. He was treated for external hemorrhoids. He was admitted again on July 6, and discharged the following day, as he had only an attack of fever, a very simple ailment. On Dec. 17, 1897, Breth was excused from sections on account of acute indigestion, and these are the only instances on record where the Altoona cadet had been medically treated.

In regard to Cadet Booz, Major Banister said that there was only one instance on record of his being ill, and on that occasion Booz was allowed to remain away from one drill, as he was suffering from diarrhea.

HAZING DENOUNCED IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Bailey Says Academy Should Be Abolished If It Is Not Stopped.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In the course of the discussion to-day in the House on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, which eventually was passed, several Representatives vigorously denounced hazing. The subject was introduced by Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) who asked if the practice of hazing at the West Point Academy had been broken up.

"The Academy management," replied Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) "is doing all it can to break it up. Two cadets have been expelled during the past year for indulging in the practice."

"I notice from the testimony now being taken at West Point," said Mr. Bailey, "that the cadets admit that hazing continues. I do not believe it is necessary to make a brute of a man in order to make a soldier of him. I believe the practice should cease. If it cannot be stopped the academy should be abolished." [Applause.]

"And the Naval Academy as well!" cried Mr. Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) amid renewed applause.

"I agree with all the gentleman has said regarding the brutality of hazing," observed Mr. Hull, "and I think the officers of the academy will soon stamp out the practice."

The bill passed without objection. It carried $700,151, or $35,845 more than the current law. Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Military Committee, explained that the principal item of increase was $10,000 for a centennial celebration to be held at the academy July 4, 1901.

DARING THEFT OF JEWELRY.

Man Unscrewed Door of a Case at a Store Entrance, While Boy on Guard Looked On.

A bold robbery occurred yesterday afternoon in the vestibule of Koch's department store in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Shortly after 5 o'clock a well-dressed young man entered the vestibule and examined a large case containing jewelry. Pulling a screwdriver from his coat pocket he removed the screws holding the door. Several hundred buyers were passing in and out of the store, and Harty Reeves, a fifteen-year-old boy, who watches the door of the store, saw the man doing the work. After removing the door the thief leisurely picked out a gold watch and chain, a bracelet, and several other pieces of jewelry and then walked into the street.

Reeves had by this time realized that the man was not an employe of the store, and hurried to the rear to notify one of the firm. When the case was examined it was found that jewelry valued at $350 had been taken. The police were notified and the man was traced to Lenox Avenue, where he was lost.

ESCAPES FROM SANITARIUM.

Wife of a City Official Tells of Her Flight from a Stamford Institution.

Mrs. Thomas Coakley, the wife of the Sergeant at Arms of the Board of Aldermen, is at present at her residence at 305 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, recovering from the effects of a hurried trip from Stamford, Conn., to this city last Saturday. On that day she made her escape from the Stamford Hall Sanitarium, an institution under the management of Dr. Givens, where she has been confined for the past four months, while her husband paid $12 a week for her support there.

Mrs. Coakley went there voluntarily, and on going into the institution signed a commitment paper by which she agreed to stay there three years. According to the story she told last night, she soon became anxious to get back to her husband, but found that she could not get out of the sanitarium.

"I finally made my escape through the help of a nurse," she said. "On Saturday, when everybody was at dinner, I managed to get out. I had heard that another patient had made her escape in this way, and the nurse told me that I would find all the doors open at dinner time. I walked two miles to Stamford, and from there came to this city by train, arriving on Saturday night. I don't want to go back to the sanitarium, and my husband does not want me to, either. The officials of the sanitarium in writing to him did not tell him how I was or how much I wanted to get out.

"There are other patients there who are just as anxious to get out as I was. There is a Mrs. Chew there, who has been there for a long time, and whom I intend to help to get out."

FORTY-SECOND STREET ROUTE.

No Change of Rapid Transit Tunnel Plans in That Section.

Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons announced yesterday that the section of the tunnel running through Forty-second Street will be constructed according to the original plans, to curve into Forty-second Street from Park Avenue, running to Broadway and up that thoroughfare. For several months many changes have been proposed, and the engineers have been figuring how to get around the difficulties of construction in Forty-second Street.

One proposal was to make the curve at Forty-second Street, and among the others and the one that has been most heard of recently was to run under the Grand Central Station, crossing to Broadway in such a manner as to connect it closely with the Grand Central Station, making an easy transfer for passengers out of the city, and still avoid the vexed problem in Forty-second Street.

The difficulties to be met with in this street are chiefly in the network of underground obstructions, such as the subway trolley, sewer, water and gas pipes, and the underground conduits. Besides this, the sub-surface will need a great deal of blasting, which makes an exceedingly difficult operation, considering the artificial obstructions met with. The contract for the Forty-second Street section, it is expected, will shortly be announced.

MR. DOONER IS UNEASY.

The city authorities were again heard from by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners at their meeting yesterday afternoon. This time it was John A. Dooner, Superintendent of Buildings, who spoke. Mr. Dooner forwarded a batch of reports from his active Inspectors, the burden of which was that the walls of a large number of buildings abutting upon the subway excavations were not properly buttressed and were in "an unsafe condition." The buildings referred to are, for the most part, or, in fact, nearly altogether in Elm Street, and the excavations are those made by the Degnon-McLean Construction Company.

The Commissioners somewhat solemnly passed the reports in blanket form up to Mr. McDonald for proper burial after Mr. Parsons had assured them that the buildings are entirely safe, and that there is no cause for alarm that one or more may collapse. The board also took into consideration that Mr. McDonald, as contractor, is entirely responsible for any damages that might arise from possible neglect in this direction.

"I suppose," commented one of the Rapid Transit officials, "that Dooner's inspectors felt that they were not earning their salaries, and to ease their consciences showed their chief that they were doing something for the good of the city."

The board has received other communications of a similar character, all of which have been well taken care of.

Among other routine business yesterday, the fourth requisition from Mr. McDonald for $359,000 for work to Dec. 1 was received and approved. This sum makes, in the aggregate, $1,147,000 as representing the contractor's requisitions to Dec. 1.

President Orr yesterday sent a letter to Water Commissioner Dalton suggesting the building of a conduit to connect with as water main to be laid in the future along Eighth Avenue, while the subway excavation in the Circle is open. The conduit will pass under the station at the Circle, and if laid at the present time will involve an outlay not exceeding $10,000; otherwise the expense would necessarily be much greater.

Syracuse Company Gets a Contract.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The Onondaga Vitrified Brick Company of this city was to-day awarded the contract for electric duct conduits in the New York Rapid Transit tunnel, amounting to $500,000.

ELLIOT DANFORTH'S VIEWS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 20.—Elliot Danforth, ex-Chairman of the New York Democratic Committee, called on Mayor Taggart this afternoon. It is believed he came here for that purpose. Concerning politics he said:

"I have a great admiration for Mr. Bryan, but I have no hesitancy in stating that the financial plank of the Democratic platform was responsible for the defeat of the party, both in 1896 and in 1900."

"What can you say of the proposed reorganization of the Democratic Party?"

"I do not care to discuss the question. The next Democratic National Convention will not be held for some time, and in the meantime we will come to a conclusion as to what would be best to do. I will say, however, that I hardly think it politic to continue a policy which has resulted in the defeat of the party twice in succession."

"Who, in your opinion, will be the candidate for President on the Democratic ticket four years hence?"

"That is a long way off, and it will depend altogether on the section of the country from which it is decided to select the candidate. In fact, it is too early to talk about candidates yet."

"Hill is a candidate, is he not?"

"I will not say that Hill is a candidate for the nomination. He is very prominently mentioned in that connection in all parts of the country. Mr. Hill is a very able man and one of the best Democrats in the United States."

Jurymen's Present to Justice Fursman.

Justice Fursman, sitting in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, was yesterday presented with a silver ink stand by the members of the December jury panel who have served in his court. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre made the presentation. Justice Fursman, in reply, complimented the jury upon their efficiency and faithfulness.

MR. KELLER INSTITUTES REFORM IN BELLEVUE

Finds Proof of Violence and Brutality Toward Patients.

SHOCKED AT THE REVELATIONS

Abuse of the Insane and Alcoholic Victims Rule—Accused Nurses Discharged.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller was convinced yesterday that a number of nurses in charge of Bellevue Hospital's alcoholic ward have been guilty of brutality in their treatment of patients. Mr. Keller was indignant at the revelations brought forth by his investigation, but what the actual report, which he received, really contained he declined for the present to say. The report was one submitted to him by investigators whom he sent on Wednesday to interview former inmates of the ward. As a result, the Commissioner is satisfied that rigorous action, including the discharge of many and the replacement of several heads of departments, is necessary.

Immediately after Mr. Keller's agents had reported to him, he wrote to Dr. George B. Fowler, President of the Board of Trustees of the Mills Training School for Male Nurses. Dr. Fowler was requested to call a meeting of the board as soon as possible, as the Commissioner had evidence in his possession showing that radical measures must be taken to end the abuses.

It was announced after the meeting that the following nurses were suspended pending further investigation: Edward E. Harmer, head nurse in the alcoholic ward; Joseph R. Rafferty, William I. S. Wilson, H. E. Newcomber, John D. Frederick, and E. J. McCracken.

Regarding these suspensions Commissioner Keller said:

"These nurses were in charge of the alcoholic ward during the occupancy of patients whom I have found, and who have testified to ill-treatment while in that ward. I have suspended them pending the action of the Mills Training School, which means that, for the sake of discipline of the Mills Training School, it is better that the school should first act in the matter."

After Commissioner Keller read the report of his agents, upon arriving at his office, in answer to a question he said:

"The nature of the evidence brought to me discloses a shocking condition of affairs. The nature of the abuses in the alcoholic ward and the insane pavilion discloses sheer hardness of heart, a brutality that is shocking, utter disregard for feelings, rough usage, abusive language to the inmates, negligence in nursing, and extreme physical violence."

Until last October, the Commissioner said, the insane pavilion was under the charge of a graduate nurse named Hodges.

"Since that time, it appears from the evidence I have gathered," continued Commissioner Keller, "that the abuses in these two wards that were carried on during Hodges's administration were far worse than the ones now existing. I shall from now on place Dr. Louis Schultz, my Medical Inspector in the Charities Department, in full charge of these wards, to be my personal representative, for I am determined that these abuses shall cease.

"When I commenced this investigation it was with the determination to get all the evidence obtainable, but I never expected to get such a mass of evidence, and of such an alarming nature, as that I have already received. I am satisfied that there is a form of brutality which prevails in the alcoholic ward. I am convinced equally that unnecessary physical violence has been the custom rather than the exception.

"I shall take pains to put an end to these abuses. I will employ drastic measures. I mean now to expel every nurse in the alcoholic ward, six in number."

"As to my plans for reforming the abuses, they are not yet complete, but, brief, there will be a complete change in the system of control, responsibility, and inspection.

"I was not prepared to believe that there could be so much foundation for the charges made by men whom I considered prejudiced and incompetent. But when even such evidence is preponderant, no doubt can remain.

"As to the Mills Training School, I consider it an ideal institution. It is under the immediate charge of a board of eminent physicians who serve without pay. When a young man wishes to enter the school he must be provided with letters of recommendation from a physician, from a reputable citizen, and a clergyman. The applicant is then taken in on probation for one month. The nurses are all seemingly respectable and intelligent, and it seemed impossible to believe the charges against them."

Dr. Louis Schultz, General Medical Inspector of the Department of Charities, took charge of the post to which he was appointed yesterday. The Commissioner also appointed as permanent head nurse to take charge of the insane pavilion, Reuben J. D. Wright, a graduate of the City Training School on Blackwell's Island. He has had long experience with the insane in the State Asylum of Iowa and at Bloomingdale.

BERLIN BANKER ARRESTED.

POTSDAM, Dec. 20.—Councilor of Commerce Sanden, recently a Director of the Prussian Hypotheken Aktien Bank, was arrested this morning and confined in the Moabit Prison.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—No surprise has been excited by the arrest of Herr Sanden. Indeed, astonishment is expressed that it was not made earlier.

Sanden has used his wealth in building churches, hoping to secure titles and decorations. The Berliner Tageblatt asserts that he was intimate with Count von Mirbach, Court Marshal of the Empress, who has raised large sums to build churches in Berlin, and that he contributed 200,000 marks in shares of the Deutsche Grundschuld Bank, with the proviso that they were not to be sold. According to the Tageblatt their value is now about 15,000 marks. The paper adds that Count von Mirbach intended to have Sanden ennobled and created a Privy Councilor.

Since the mortgage bank troubles began, Sanden has received a Crown order for building a church. For many years he was an Alderman and Church Councilman in Potsdam.

Herr Schmidt, proprietor of the banking house of Anhalt & Wagener, which is in difficulties owing to its connection with the two embarrassed mortgage banks, is a member of the Central Committee of the Reichsbank, and is expected to resign to-morrow.

MR. GAGE AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman T. Gage, Assistant Secretary Horace A. Taylor, and Commissioner General of Immigration T. V. Powderly inspected the new Ellis Island immigration station yesterday. After the buildings had been examined by the officials, Secretary Gage, in reply to an address of welcome by Commissioner Fitchie, congratulated the department on the completion of the new station, which he declared to be a model of its kind. The destruction of the old station, he said, was a blessing.

After the speechmaking an informal luncheon was served in honor of the visitors.

New Branch for the Central.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company yesterday closed a contract with the Pennsylvania Construction Company for the building of a line fifty-five miles long, which will connect Clearfield, Penn., on the New York Central, with Keating, Penn., on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The new line, on which work will be commenced within one week, is to be ready for traffic on Jan. 1, 1902.

Fruit and Flower Guild.

All through this week the rooms of the Fruit and Flower Guild, at the Seaman's Institute, at 31 West Street, will be open for the reception of Christmas contributions. Evergreen roping, ground pine, and laurel are desired for decorations, and fruits and other delicacies, as well as money for current expenses, are requested.

TENEMENT HOUSE FIRES

Hugh Bonner Helps to Prepare a Report on the Subject.

Figures Throw Much Light on the Causes of Fires and Manner in Which They Spread.

Tenement house fires in Greater New York have been made the subject of an exhaustive special report issued in pamphlet form by the New York Tenement House Commission. The report, consisting of twenty-five pages with tables, was prepared by ex-Chief Hugh Bonner of the New York Fire Department and Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the Tenement House Commission. It covers a period of two and a half years from Jan. 1, 1898, to June 30 of the present year. The tables and comparisons are made up from the records of the municipal Fire Department supplements, by personal observations and investigations made by Messrs. Bonner and Veiller, and the whole report, while presenting facts and not impressions, constitutes a story of intense interest to the public-spirited reader.

The report shows, in the first place, that during the past twelve months 41 persons have been burned to death in tenement houses in this city and 34 persons have been more or less seriously injured, the number of deaths caused in this way in this one year being one-fourth of all the deaths occasioned by such cause in eleven years. According to the report, 47 per cent. of all the fires in the city occur in tenement houses, although these buildings are only 37 per cent. of all the buildings in the city.

In order to ascertain how tenement houses should be constructed, so as to minimize the danger of fires, the compilers of the report have examined over 60,000 records in the Fire Department, covering the period of two and a half years, and upon this basis have prepared a table dealing with the 7,943 fires which have occurred in tenement houses during that period, showing the origin, extent, and course of each fire. It appears from a study of these statistics that of these 7,943 tenement house fires, 7,614 were confined to the point of starting, while 329 extended through the building; that is, 4 per cent. of these fires were serious in their consequences.

Of the 329 fires which extended through the building, seventy-six, or 26 per cent., spread by means of the light shafts; twenty-nine, or 10 per cent., through the dumbwaiter and elevator shaft; fifty-nine of them, or 20 per cent., through the halls and stairs; fourteen, or 5 per cent., through the light shaft combined with the halls and stairs; seventy, or 24 per cent., through the flooring or partitions; fourteen, or 5 per cent., through the spaces around pipes; sixteen, or 5 per cent., through windows outside the building, and eighteen, or 6 per cent., in other various ways. That is, approximately speaking, one-fourth of all the fires went through the light shafts, and one-fifth through the halls and stairs, while another fourth spread by means of the partitions and floorings. It becomes evident, therefore, that the small, narrow light shaft, serving as a flue, is a source of the greatest danger in buildings of this kind, and from the point of view of fire, as well as from the sanitary point of view, the construction of such shafts in future tenement houses should be absolutely prohibited.

Another interesting table in the report is that relating to the cause of fires in tenements. The table is made up from the records of one month, during which 240 tenement fires occurred. The careless use of matches heads the list with 13 per cent. "Clothing and furniture too near the stove" comes next, with 9 per cent. Then comes the careless use of candles, with 8 per cent. Next in the order named come gas explosions, cellar rubbish igniting, kerosene lamp explosions, foul chimneys, fire crackers, gas jets, fat boiling over, and sparks from locomotives.

It appears from the study of another table in the report dealing with the origin of such fires that during the period from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1900, there occurred 1,619 tenement house fires in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and that of this number, 509, or 52 per cent., originated in the rooms of the tenants, that 405, or 25 per cent., originated in the cellars; that only 153, or 10 per cent., originated in stores on the first floor of the building, and that but 54, or 8 per cent., originated in the hallways.

Another table is presented showing the number of fires in tenement houses and also in other classes of buildings, as compared with the actual number of buildings in Manhattan and the Bronx. From this table, which comprises the records for 1899, it appears that while 52 per cent. of all the fires in the boroughs occurred in tenement houses, yet only 37 per cent. of all the buildings in these boroughs are tenements. These facts assume special significance when it is considered that while 42 per cent. of all the buildings in the city are dwelling houses, or houses occupied by less than three families, yet only 14 per cent. of the fires occur in such buildings.

The compilers give the comparative results of some personal examinations of tenements, fire-proof and otherwise, which have been visited by the recently, and these results speak for themselves. The report closes with the conclusion that no tenement should be erected in the future unless fire-proof throughout.

GEN. GREENE'S SUCCESSOR.

Republican County Committee Elects James W. Perry Temporary Chairman.

The problem that is disturbing the Republican Party is the selection of a successor to Gen. Francis V. Greene as President of the Republican County Committee. Gen. Greene will not accept a re-election under any circumstances.

William H. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Executive Committee, declares he will not take the place. He says the man who occupies it should have abundant financial means and plenty of time, and he says he has neither. William Brookfield is persistently urged by many, but he declares he cannot accept it.

There is an almost unanimous demand among the members of the Executive Committee for the recall of Lemuel E. Quigg, but he is in poor health and will not accept. Others talked about are George W. Wanmaker, Abraham Gruber, ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, Charles A. Hess, Alexander T. Mason, James Yereance, James W. Perry, and Charles H. Murray, but all of them declare they do not see their way to accepting the position.

The Republican County Committee met last night at the Murray Hill Lyceum on East Thirty-fourth Street. Gen. Greene made a few remarks, in the course of which he said:

"I regret sincerely that circumstances compel me to sever the very pleasant relations that have existed between this members of the committee and myself. But I shall always remember with a great deal of pleasure the confidence and esteem with which you regarded me."

Gen. Greene then announced that the selection of a temporary Chairman was in order, and Capt. F. Norton Goddard presented the name of James W. Perry of the Twenty-seventh District. George W. Wanmaker seconded the nomination. Mr. Perry was elected, and in taking the chair said:

"Gentlemen: The Republican County Committee of 1901 has a great duty to perform. The coming campaign will be one of the most important and eventful in the history of the party. There must be unity all along the line outside of Tammany Hall. If we can select so good a leader as Gen. Greene, we will have reason to be thankful."

George R. Manchester was elected temporary Secretary.

Then on motion of William H. Ten Eyck a recess was taken until next Thursday.

DEATH AFTER TARANTULA BITE

William C. Gifting Has Succumbed to Blood Poisoning.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 20.—William C. Gifting of New Rochelle died on Tuesday, in his fifty-second year. Two years ago he was stung by a tarantula. He had never been a well man since. Mr. Gifting frequently told his friends that he thought the bite of the insect had ruined his health. Dr. Samuel Beyea, who attended the dying man, said to-night that death was caused by blood poisoning. The family refuse to believe that this was the real cause of death.

Mr. Gifting was the general agent for a large wholesale paint concern in New York. While traveling in the South two years ago he visited the orange groves of Florida, and in plucking fruit he was stung on the hand by a tarantula, which was concealed between the leaves.

Mr. Gifting was President of the First Ward Republican Club and a leading member of the Presbyterian Church of New Rochelle. He leaves a wife and several children.

Gifts For Men

Cigar Jars, Liquor Sets
Ink Stands Flasks

Glassware

OPEN EVENINGS.

DORFLINGER

915 Broadway and 36 Murray St., New York

LEWIS A. MAY & CO. FAIL

Brokerage Firm's Liabilities Between $60,000 and $75,000.

Removal of Ticker by Stock Exchange Said to Have Led to a Run on the Concern.

Lewis A. May & Co., members of the New York Consolidated and Produce Exchanges, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors to William King Hale of 87 Nassau Street. Liabilities are estimated at between $60,000 and $75,000, with the assets yet to be determined upon. The firm, which had two offices in this city and offices also in Boston, Hartford, Providence, Philadelphia, and Newark, was formed in August, 1898, and consisted of Lewis A. May and Eugene F. Enslen of Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Enslen, it is said, is a cashier in a National bank in that city, and is understood not to have kept in close touch with the business of the company, because of his other affairs. Mr. May was the active head of the house, and his name alone appeared on the assignment.

Announcement of the suspension came more or less as a surprise to the members of the Consolidated Exchange, by reason of the fact that the firm—advertising extensively and being bullish on the market—had been credited with doing a large and profitable business. Yesterday, in fact, after announcement of the suspension, about 1,000 shares of stock were closed out "under the rule" on the Consolidated Exchange, being about evenly divided for the long and short account.

Explanation for the failure is, according to a clerk in the establishment—for Mr. May was not to be seen—found in the fact that ever since the removal from the firm's offices, on Nov. 30, of the Stock Exchange ticker, done under order of the Stock Exchange governors, a feeling of distrust sprang up on the part of the customers of the firm, with the result that withdrawals of deposits began to be the order. As to what actually totalled reports differ, one of the clerks declaring that about $75,000 had been paid out in the last three weeks, while Mr. May himself was quoted as saying that the amount was about $225,000. In any event, the "run" continued, and, in the end, so it is declared, forced the assignment.

The firm's downtown office, at 33 Broadway, occupied the entire second floor of the building and was fitted up in excellent style. Formerly a "ladies' department" was conducted there, but later it was transferred to the uptown office, at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street.

Discussing the assignment, Assignee Hall said yesterday:

"While I have no exact information on the subject, I do not believe the liabilities will run up to more than from $60,000 to $75,000. The firm has lately paid out quite a lot of money, and thus has liquidated a large part of its indebtedness. As for the assets, I cannot say what they will be until I have had the books and examined them thoroughly. I may be able to make a statement in a few days."

J. Overton Paine was formerly a member of the firm, but withdrew over a year ago. Mr. May, who lives in Harlem, at 122 Manhattan Avenue, is a Southerner, having been born, it is understood, in Alabama.

Officials of the Consolidated Exchange state that, so far as they are aware, the defunct firm has always conducted a regular and perfectly straightforward business, and that no complaints have ever been made against the firm.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 20.—The local office of Lewis A. May & Co. of the New York Consolidated Exchange, who assigned to-day, was closed at noon. It was in the Betz Building, on Broad Street. The local business was not large, and the liabilities in this city are believed to be small. The office here had been deprived of its ticker.

THE VADERLAND'S ROUGH TRIP.

The Vaderland, the new twin-screw liner of the Red Star service of the International Navigation Company, arrived in port at the end of her maiden passage across the Atlantic yesterday. The voyage was an extremely rough one, affording an excellent opportunity to test the sea-going qualities of the new ship. According to the officers, she stood the trial perfectly, proving, they declared, her right to be classed as one of the best vessels afloat.

The new liner is luxuriously furnished. The first-class staterooms are amidships of the saloon deck and the upper deck, the former accommodating 100 and the latter 204 persons.

The cargo capacity of the Vaderland is 11,000 tons. She is 580 feet in length, 60 feet in breadth, and 42 feet in depth, with a gross tonnage of 12,000. She was built at the yards of John Brown & Co., Limited, at Clyde Bank, Glasgow, and is a sister ship of the Zeeland, which is now nearing completion.

FAILS FOR $1,200,000.

George Campbell of Philadelphia Makes an Assignment.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—An assignment for the benefit of creditors was made to-day by George Campbell individually, and trading as George Campbell & Co., to James Pollock. It has not yet been recorded. Ex-District Attorney Graham, who represents the assignee, when questioned with reference to the assignment this afternoon said:

"This is not a failure in the ordinary sense of the word. Mr. Campbell's notes could not be renewed, and this course was adopted simply as a method of liquidation, and it is expected that dollar for dollar will be paid. This assignment does not include the Dingley mills, in which Mr. Campbell is interested."

Mr. Campbell was the proprietor of the Continental Worsted Mills and various other mills and worsted waste was a large operator in spinning worsted yarns. His present difficulties are said to have arisen from the publication of the rejection by the Government of certain invoices of blankets, which affected his credit, and the renewal of loans made upon his own paper by banks and others. It is estimated that the assets amount to nearly $2,000,000, and the liabilities to $1,200,000.

BRYAN ON CLEVELAND'S VIEWS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 20.—W. J. Bryan, in a telegram to-day to The Atlanta Journal, makes the following comment on ex-President Cleveland's article which appeared to-day:

"Until Mr. Cleveland sets forth definitely what he considers Democratic principles there is no necessity for comment. The rank and file of the party expressed themselves in 1896 and in 1900, and I have no doubt they will continue to express themselves as they arise."

Bacteriologist Dies Suddenly in Florida.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Dec. 20.—Thomas L. Cooke of Brooklyn died suddenly to-day at the Hotel Ponce de Leon of a stroke of paralysis. He was forty years of age, and came to Florida a week ago for a winter tour. His body will be forwarded to Brooklyn to-morrow.

W. & J. Sloane

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

ORIENTAL RUGS,

comprising many beautiful specimens of various weaves; Rare Silk Rugs, unsurpassed for decorative purposes; Antique Runners in great variety for halls and stairs.

FUR RUGS FOR DRAWING ROOMS.

Polar Bears, Tigers, Leopards, Black Bears, and White Angoras.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT:

SILK PILLOWS

of richest materials.

FRENCH FURNITURE,

including Small Tables and Writing Desks, Pedestals, Screens, and Odd Chairs.

Broadway & 19th Street.

SHE KISSED A POLICEMAN.

Miss Donnelly Shocked John Dust, and the Experience Cost Her $3.

For kissing Policeman John Dust of the Oak Street Station, while the latter was patrolling his Chatham Square post Wednesday night, Jennie Donnelly, who claims to be an attendant of an actress, living at 40 East Thirty-ninth Street, paid $3 in the Centre Street Court yesterday.

Dust was standing in the New Bowery late in the evening when a trim figure, elegantly gowned, darted out of the semi-obscurity, and before the policeman could dodge, had secured a half-Nelson around his neck and implanted a fervid caress directly upon his mustache. The policeman's yell of terror was stifled by another kiss.

"How d-d-dare you!" panted the officer, who is one of the most bashful men on the force.

"Oh, Charlie, my Charlie, don't you love me any more?" gurgled the young woman.

"Ah, gwan. You're clean daf," sputtered the officer, waving his hands wildly until more kisses stopped further utterance. Chatham Square loungers who congregate at the first breath of excitement began to appreciate the scene. They gathered in number and made remarks.

"You naughty cop," said a blasé "gent" with a cigarette.

"It's Christmas, galls," sang out a newsboy. "Come and get under de mistletoe."

Dust managed to break away finally, and, taking hold of his admirer, led her off to the station.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; winds northerly.

The southern storm has moved to the South Carolina Coast, with increasing energy, and the rain has extended into Southeastern Virginia. Generally fair weather is indicated, except that there will be rain to-day in Southeast Virginia, Eastern North Carolina, and Western Montana. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh northerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	35	35	37
6 A. M.	33	36	37
9 A. M.	34	35	39
12 M.	40	42	44
3 P. M.	42	42	44
6 P. M.	41	39	41
9 P. M.	39	38	38
12 P. M.	36	37	37

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39½
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1899	37½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	38

The maximum temperature yesterday was 46 degrees at 1:50 P. M. The minimum temperature was 33 degrees at 7:30 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.05; at 8 P. M. it registered 30.02. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 54.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:21	Sun sets...4:36	Moon rises...6:50

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:44	Gov. Isl'd...7:12	H. Gate...9:06
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:17	Gov. Isl'd...7:37	H. Gate...9:32

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

Adirondack, Fortune Isl. and, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull		3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	*2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cyrene, Brazil, &c	6:00 P. M.	6:00 A. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hekla, Christiansand	5:00 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
Hildebrand, Para, and Manaos	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hermedes, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Iberian, Liverpool		
Maracaibo, Venezuela and Curacao	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana		
Nueces, Key West and Galveston		2:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A.

Tiffany Favrile Glass

In no other glass is it possible to obtain the richness in metallic lustres and marvellous color effects found in Favrile Glass.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 TO 341 FOURTH AVENUE
(Bet. 24th and 25th Sts.) New York.

No more beautiful Christmas gifts can be found than the vases, bowls, etc., of Favrile Glass and lamps of Metal Work and Favrile Glass.

The large pieces all bear the name Louis C. Tiffany in full, the smaller the initials L. C. T. Prices from two dollars up.

Christmas Gifts

WHY SHOULD WE USE BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKIES?

You can buy our **SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND** (Medium Age), or our **BONNIE BRIER BUSH** (Very Old) and we assure you that it is the best produced in the Glenlivet district. We can furnish it in bond or in store at as low a price as charged for blended whiskies—which are inferior to ours.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.
WINE MERCHANTS.

A GIFT FOR The Musician?

WE SUGGEST:—A volume of music—a selection of new sheet music—an illustrated music book—an opera score—a biography of the favorite composer—a music roll—a music cabinet. There is everything that a musician wants in our stock.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
MUSICAL SUNDRIES.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.
Free Catalogues. Write us for information or prices on anything that's musical.

CHARLES H. DITSON & CO.,
867 Broadway, (18th St.)
OPEN EVENINGS.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

1.50 Scarfs (Imperials) at 79c

Bought from an overstocked manufacturer.

50c Neckwear for 19c
A TRADE CHANCE. Just in time for Christmas Imperials and Four-in-Hands.

White Dress Gloves, 98c.

White Dress Shirts, 98c.
House Coats and Bath Robes half price—a line of Importers' Samples.

8.00 House Coats at 4.98.
6.00 Bath Robes at 3.49.

Cape Gloves 79c. worth $1.25.
Gray Mochas, 98c worth 1.25.

A Saving of Thirty Per Cent.

The New York Times Saturday Review.

Newsdealers Sell Out Early. To be Sure of a Copy,

ORDER TO-DAY.

If your past experience with the transient beauty of Dolidom suggests the need of a

Dolls' Accident Insurance

buy a Metal Head and stop the breakage.

ONLY THE
"Minerva" METAL Dollheads
combine
BEAUTY OF BISQUE
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AND CAN NOT BREAK.

Indispensable for old and new dolls! Can be adjusted to the shape of body and easily fitted in position without experience.

ALL SIZES! ALL STYLES!

FOR SALE AT ALL DEALERS IN TOYS.
Alfred Fischer & Co., Gen. Agts., 11 Warren St., N.Y.

MERCY SHOWN TO MUSHER

Convicted of Forgery, He Is Sent to the Reformatory.

His Operations on the East Side—Striking Incidents in His Case—Appeals for Clemency.

Nathan Musher, note broker, whose remarkable financial career on the east side culminated in his conviction of forgery Friday, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Newburger to the Elmira Reformatory, where, by good behavior, his term of detention will reach only fourteen months. The maximum penalty for forgery in the second degree is five years in the penitentiary. Musher was charged by Isaac Blumberg with swindling him out of $70,000.

Musher's commitment to the reformatory was the latest unexpected development in a trial which for two weeks has daily produced more or less sensational testimony or occurrences. Musher was specifically charged with forging Solomon Finburg's signature and Moe Levy's indorsement to a promissory note for $2,000. During the past three years his note shaving operations have amounted, it transpired at the trial, to more than $250,000.

One of the State's principal witnesses, Isaac Blumberg, testified that he, Musher, and Finburg were associated in the note-shaving business, and that when Musher suddenly left for Europe he was $70,000 ahead of the combination. Blumberg sent his lawyer, Abraham Pincus, to London to try and effect a settlement with Musher before he was extradited, and from this moment began the unusual events which have marked the whole history of the case.

Musher was indicted on the 13th of March last. He was arrested on the same day. Detective Sullivan brought him back to New York, and Pincus, who went away as Blumberg's lawyer, appeared in General Sessions, on May 9, as Musher's counsel. He was charged with forging the Finburg note. The note was attached to the indictment papers, and after the arraignment it disappeared.

Mr. Blumberg, on the witness stand, told a story of a conversation he said he had held with Musher in the Tombs when Musher, he declared, asserted that he had given Pincus $2,000 to secure the abstraction of the note from the District Attorney's office, and that Pincus had done so by means of his friendship with Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly. Mr. O'Reilly indignantly denied the story, as did Musher. The note has never been found.

Pincus, on the stand, was closely questioned by Judge Newburger as to his license to practice law, and his answers being unsatisfactory, the Judge ordered his testimony sent to the Bar Association for action.

Blumberg also testified that Musher had said that he was in partnership with a Wall Street business man, whom Blumberg identified as A. L. Drummond, and a prominent Government official, by means of whom goods were imported into the United States free of duties. Mr. Drummond emphatically denied this story.

Judge Goldfogle, in summing up, attacked the evidence of the handwriting expert, Kinsley, who had said that Musher executed the body of two checks which Blumberg swore that he wrote. Musher was found guilty and remanded until yesterday for sentence. Judge Newburger had in the past few days received innumerable letters appealing for clemency for Musher, as an aged father, a sick wife, and two small children, utterly penniless, were dependent upon him for support. In pronouncing sentence, Judge Newburger said:

"This is one of the most remarkable cases that has ever come before me. From the evidence the verdict was correct. The remarkable thing about the case is that you, Musher, should display such knowledge as to checks and notes. Had this knowledge been properly directed, you would now be a shining light in the community. Instead you are a convicted forger. I shall send you to the Elmira Reformatory, where by observance of the rules you will be able to get out in about fourteen months and have another chance."

East siders of all ages have been constant is their attendance at the trial. They have followed the evidence attentively, and since Musher's conviction have been active in securing appeals for clemency.

SAVED WIFE AND CHILDREN.

Johnson Searched His Burning House for Them, and Carried Them to Safety.

Fire discovered in the basement of the residence of Charles S. Johnson at 482 West Twety-fourth Street early yesterday morning drove the family, clad in scanty attire, to the street and damaged the house to the extent of $500. The heroism of Johnson, who repeatedly ran into the flame and smoke, saved his wife and two children from death. Mrs. Johnson slept on the first floor with her seven-year-old daughter Florence and her four-months-old baby. Johnson and his six-year-old son occupied the bedroom on the second floor.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the son was awakened by the smell of smoke and aroused the father, who ran down stairs, to find the basement in flames. He ran upstairs and awakened his wife and the servant girl and told them to take the children and run to the street. He then ran to the second floor and told his son to follow him. The father and son reached the street in safety, where they found that Mrs. Johnson, in her terror, had taken her children up stairs instead of out into the street.

Johnson dashed back into the house, now filled with flame and smoke, and began a frantic search. He went through the downstairs rooms and then up stairs. H epicked his wife and infant up in his arms and started down with them. At the foot of the stairs he met two policemen, to whom he gave his wife and baby and then ran back up stairs in search of his little daughter. He reached the street finally with the child in his arms and fell to the ground, overcome by smoke.

In the meantime the firemen had arrived and had little difficulty in subduing the flames.

ASKS PERMIT TO JUMP IN RIVER.

Significance of Peddler's Request Had to be Explained to Mr. Clausen.

A delegation of thirty-seven women and about an equal number of men from the east side waited on President Clausen of the Park Department yesterday morning and asked that permits be given them to peddle wares on the sidewalks and on the grounds of the William H. Seward Park. The President told them it was impossible for him or the Park Board to grant such permits. Then a Polish peddler spoke up: "May be the President can give us a permit to jump into the river," he said.

"Ha, ha! Good," said the President, who took this as a bit of pleasantry. "Very good, indeed." Then, turning to Mr. Moebus, he remarked in an aside that it would be a very good thing to issue permits in the Summer time for the residents of the lower east side to jump into the East River occasionally as a sanitary precaution.

It was pointed out to him, however, by friends of the man who had made the remark that he meant that if the persons were not allowed to peddle they might as well jump into the river and end their existence, as they had no other means of earning a livelihood.

On getting this construction put upon the remark, the President expressed his sympathy for those present, and explained how it was impossible for him to grant permits for peddling on the sidewalk around the park. The delegation went sorrowfully away.

Red Cross Honors Mr. Villard's Memory

At a meeting of the Women's Branch of the Red Cross Association of Bavaria, which was held in Munich on Dec. 6, the whole assembly was requested to rise in honor of the memory of Henry Villard and to give expression to the society's sorrow at his death, which occurred on Nov. 12 in this city. The Secretary General of the association, Major Gen. Speck, was ordered to transmit this part of the record to the newspapers of this city.

Ice Plant Damaged by Fire.

The building of the Long Island Hygeia and Cold Storage Company, at the corner of West Avenue and Sixth Street, Long Island City, caught fire yesterday morning. The whole building had to be flooded before the fire was extinguished. The loss is estimated at $6,500, fully insured.

THOUGHT TROUSERS TOO TIGHT

Roemer Posed in Various Attitudes Before Magistrate, Who Decided Against Him.

In the case of Buxbaum vs. Roemer, fought out yesterday in the Harlem Police Court, the attentive spectators learned through an object lesson that, after all, the fit of a pair of trousers is a matter of individual opinion.

Herman Buxbaum, the complainant, is a tailor of 1,407 Fifth Avenue. He told Magistrate Brann that a few days ago he was commissioned by Nathan Roemer, a photographer of 150 Lenox Avenue, to construct a pair of trousers. He finally sent the completed garment to Roemer's place by a boy, with a bill, to be delivered C. O. D. Roemer, he said, took the trousers and threw the boy out of the place.

Roemer, who was in court, explained to the Magistrate that the reason he did not pay was that the trousers did not fit him. He said he had ordered them made loose and flowing, and that they were so tight that after he had inserted himself into them with the greatest difficulty he could scarcely breathe. After wearing the trousers fifteen minutes he said he became afflicted with a partial paralysis of the lower limbs, caused by the obstructed circulation of the blood. He dared not move about freely in public with the Buxbaum trousers on, he maintained, as he feared that the garment could not stand the strain.

The Magistrate ordered the defendant to go into a side room and try on the trousers and appointed Lawyer Meyer S. Schloss, who before becoming a lawyer was a tailor, to pass judgment on the fit. This expert reported that the trousers were very tight, so tight in fact that Roemer appeared as if he had been melted and run into them. The Magistrate ordered Roemer to appear before him in the trousers.

The Court then, fixing a critical eye upon him, ordered him to sit down, which he did with much difficulty, while the audience stood up excitedly. Then the perspiring Roemer was ordered to bend over and pose in various attitudes to ascertain whether the trousers would stand the strain. The Magistrate finally pronounced the trousers all right and ordered Roemer to pay for them. Roemer did so and asked Buxbaum to wait for him on the sidewalk. Buxbaum refused.

A PROCESS SERVER'S NERVE.

Report that Person He Was Looking for Had Smallpox Did Not Frighten Him.

There is one young process server in New York who is not afraid of smallpox. The story of his experience with that disease is told in the papers on file in the City Court, in which Dr. Wellslake D. Morse sues Miss Marie Rose Penfield, said to be a relative of President McKinley, for a dental bill amounting to $197.85. The dentist obtained judgment by default.

The dentist placed the case in the hands of Lawyer B. W. B. Brown, and he started an action in the Municipal Court. Miss Penfield is the daughter of Frank H. Penfield of Cleveland, Ohio, who is said to be wealthy. She has been living in this city with her grandmother, Mrs. M. Penfield Pierson, at 123 West Eighty-ninth Street. The lawyer could not get service on her in the action in the Municipal Court, so he started a new action in the City Court. All efforts failed as far as serving her with the summons and complaints were concerned. Finally Mr. Brown engaged Meyer Phillips, a young process server. In his affidavit Phillips says that the fourth time he went to the house a servant reported that Miss Penfield was ill.

"I must see her," replied Phillips.

"Well, she has the smallpox, and if you want to take the chance of getting the disease you can go to her room," said the servant.

"All right," said Phillips, and up stairs he went. He found Miss Penfield in her room, and served the papers. As yet he has not shown any signs of having smallpox, and the case of Miss Penfield has not been reported to the Health Department.

TRAMP "SASSED" THE COURT.

Wanted to Wager Keg of Beer He Could Beat the Magistrate at Swimming.

An almost oppressive atmosphere of sombre dignity and decorum pervaded the precincts of the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning when John Fitzgerald, no home, sauntered in, accompanied by an officer of the law, and was arraigned at the bar on a charge of vagrancy. Fitzgerald's morning coat was tightly fastened by means of nails used in lieu of buttons, and glistened in the single shaft of sunlight that stabbed the mellow gloom of the courtroom through the window. Over his low-quartered congress gaiters, which were sadly the worse for wear, he wore a pair of rather dusty spats, while with a jaunty air he deftly removed a somewhat ancient and discouraged pair of gloves and bowed pleasantly to the Court.

"Six months in the workhouse," said his Honor dismally.

"Bah," said the genial Fitzgerald. "That's nothing. I'll swim from the Island."

"No fear of that," said the Court. "You are afraid of water."

"I'll bet you a keg of beer I can beat you swimming," replied Fitzgerald, while the court attendants drew back horror-stricken at this reckless familiarity with the Court.)

"That is your misfortune," said the Magistrate. "You have been swimming in beer too long."

"Well, ta-ta, Judge," sang out Fitzgerald gehially, as he was led away. "Meet you next Summer at the racetrack."

TO DISBAND A BATTERY.

Col. Austen, 13th Heavy Artillery, Calls for Capt. Barker's Resignation.

Trouble in Battery M, Thirteenth Regiment, Heavy Artillery, of Brooklyn, has reached such a stage that Col. David E. Austen, commanding the organization, has asked for the resignation of Capt. Barker. The latter places the responsibility on one of his subordinates, Sergt. Roser, and has filed charges against him of disrespect to his superior officer and conduct prejudicial to discipline.

Col. Austen, it is understood, plans the disbanding of the battery, and has arranged to recruit another to take its place.

JEWELRY ROBBER CAUGHT.

John Murphy, an ex-Convict, Taken with Part of the Booty.

Central Office detectives yesterday morning arraigned in the Yorkville Court John Murphy, twenty-eight years old, of 143 Allen Street, who, it is claimed, is one of the men who brutally attacked and robbed a number of east side jewelers last week. Murphy is known to the police, and when the description of the robbers came to Capt. Titus he at once began a search for him.

The detectives found him Wednesday night on the Bowery. When arrested he had two watches in his pockets, which have been identified as having been taken from the store of Julius Risner, at 569 Second Avenue, on Dec. 14. Murphy is an ex-convict.

Local Receiver for Chosen Friends.

Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Jaques H. Herts as receiver for the Order of Chosen Friends, the assessment insurance society which failed recently. There is already a receiver appointed in Indiana, where the headquarters of the organization are located. The appointment yesterday was on the application of Emmanuel Popper, who asserted that he had a claim of $1,000 against the organization due on a policy on the life of his wife, Henrietta, and payments had been refused. He claimed that the Indiana receiver proposed to attach all money in this State, and that at present the order had $7,000 in the National Park Bank.

Col. Cody in Town.

Col. W. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," arrived in the city yesterday from his ranch, in the Big Horn Basin, Wyoming, and is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter, who is attending school in this city. He will remain in the city for some time.

Death of Man Shot by a Detective.

James McMullen, who was shot in the head last Sunday morning by Timothy Desmond, a detective of the Fifth Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, died early yesterday morning at the Norwegian Hospital. Desmond is in Raymond Street Jail, and will be arraigned on a charge of homicide to-day.

HE COURTED MANY WIDOWS

Twenty Women Are Looking for Man Who Deceived Them.

Made Wills in Their Favor and Then Borrowed Various Sums of Money from Them.

Nearly a score of New York widows are looking for a man who they say promised to marry them. As a guarantee of good faith he made wills in favor of each. Breach of promise suits and actions to recover money loaned threaten to swamp the courts for some time to come if he is found. The widows were not the only victims of the enterprising speculator in love and collateral, as a number of lawyers have tales to tell of hours spent in drawing up wills, marriage settlements, and other legal papers. One lawyer, H. M. Gescheidt, has six cases on hand and knows of numerous others.

The man was known variously as Saulman, Worth, Weiner, Baxter, Jacobson, and Schölmann. His method was to insert an advertisement saying that he was lonely and in ill-health and would like to have a wife to cheer him up. He stated that he was not anxious to obtain a wife who was wealthy.

It was as Anton Schölmann that Mr. Gescheidt claims to have met the man. Mrs. Matilda Kloke of 322 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, is a client of the lawyer's, and she met Schölmann. He proposed marriage, and incidentally mentioned that he would straightway draw a will in favor of his intended wife. Mrs. Kloke sent him to Mr. Gescheidt's office, and the will was drawn. In the document the testator gave $8,000 to two secret societies. Then he provided a fund of $3,000 to be held for five years in case any relatives should turn up. The two daughters of Mrs. Kloke each were to get $3,000. Mrs. Kloke was also liberally provided for, as she was to get one-half of the testator's property. He told the lawyer he was worth $60,500 in real estate and mortgages.

Mr. Gescheidt and Carl Wittmann of Henry Bischoff & Co., bankers, were named as executors of the will. Mrs. Kloke claims to have loaned him money, so her lawyer sued and got judgment by default. It was after this that other widows began to appear. Mr. Wittmann knew little of the man; in fact, he had an experience with him almost similar to that of Mr. Gescheidt.

The man had called on him at the bank one day last August, and wanted a will drawn. He had a woman with him. Instead of naming the woman with him as beneficiary under the will, he provided that the residue of his estate "shall go to my wife, if I have one." Nothing more was heard of him by Mr. Wittmann until he was visited by Mr. Gescheidt, who told him about the second will.

Meanwhile the man had been sued in a breach-of-promise action by another widow, and Lawyer Charles J. Gerlich was retained to defend him. He is still waiting for his fee. He was sickly and consumptive-looking, and told the women he met that he did not have long to live. After he had executed his wills he would begin a systematic plan of borrowing money from the widows. He would take anything, from 50 cents upon the plea that his interest was not due and he was out of cash. One woman loaned him $1,200 and others $500 or $600.

Mrs. Maria Koch loaned him $350, a Mrs. Hantz, living in East Fifth Street gave him her own and her dead husband's rings, and Mrs. Kloke loaned him a substantial sum. Mr. Gescheidt would not give out a complete list of the women who had lost money by the man.

For a long time the man had apartments in East Eighty-fourth Street and it was from there he would write to the widows and others he was arranging to marry. After the legal proceedings he removed from the Eighty-fourth Street house, and just now his whereabouts are not known.

"He promised to marry at least twenty women," said Mr. Gescheidt yesterday, "and they are all hunting him. I believe he has been carrying on this scheme for many years, as the descriptions of the men of the various names I have found all answer to his description, and their methods tally with his."

WITNESS ACCUSES LAWYER.

Says He Received $25 to Stay Away from Court.

Lawyer Leonard A. Snitkin of 302 Broadway was accused by Charles Kein of 9 Suffolk Street, on the witness stand yesterday, in General Sessions, with giving him $25 to stay away from the courtroom.

Kein was a witness in the case of Louis and Samuel Schwartz, indicted jointly for grand larceny. Kein is employed by Jacob Auerback of 9 Suffolk Street, who alleged that the Schwartzes had stolen $350 worth of goods from his store.

Kein, after being sworn, said that yesterday afternoon he met Snitkin in the corridor of the Criminal Court Building, and that the latter offered him $25 to stay away from the trial. He accepted the money, although he declared he had no intention of keeping away. When asked if he had the money with him, he said that he had.

The jury acquitted both defendants, and Judge Newburger directed Assistant Attorney Hermann to have a transcript of Kein's testimony taken. Judge Newburger stated that he would have the matter thoroughly investigated, and if the facts warranted it he would bring it to the attention of the Bar Association.

MUST STAY IN THE ASYLUM.

Court Denies Louis I. Feigenbaum's Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Justice Blanchard yesterday denied the application for a writ of habeas corpus made by friends of Louis I. Feigenbaum for his release from the Manhattan State Asylum for the Insane. Mr. Feigenbaum was formerly chief bookkeeper for the firm of I. & S. Wormser. For a while he was in an asylum, and then obtained his release and went to San Francisco. On his return recently his wife had him recommitted.

His release was asked for on the grounds that the insanity law was unconstitutional. Justice Blanchard held that a Justice sitting in Special Term should not declare an act of the Legislature unconstitutional unless it was in a very clear case.

Hurt by Natural Gas Explosions.

BEAVER FALLS, Penn., Dec. 20.—Three houses were wrecked and seven persons injured by two natural gas explosions here to-day. The first explosion occurred about 6 o'clock in the house of Frank Barns. The gas had accumulated in the cellar and lower part of the house. The explosion was followed by fire, which spread to the adjoining dwelling, and both were consumed, the occupants barely escaping with their lives. An hour later the residence of H. A. Moore, just across the street from Barns's, was torn to pieces by a terrific explosion. The inmates were slightly burned, but not seriously. The explosions were caused by the breaking of a valve gate of the Fort Pitt Gas Line.

Negro Murderer Lynched.

GULF PORT, Miss., Dec. 20.—Lewis, a young negro who last night shot and killed Marshal W. E. Richardson, was captured this afternoon eight miles from town. A mob which had followed the bloodhounds used to track the murderer immediately took Lewis from the officers, dragged him back to town, and hanged him to a tree near the scene of his crime. Lewis's father was also captured, but probably will not be lynched. Early last evening Marshal Richardson was expostulating with a negro who was demanding the arrest of a white boy for some trivial affair. Suddenly Lewis drew a pistol and fired at the Marshal, killing him instantly.

Fifth Avenue Crossing Dangerous.

President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council wrote a letter to Chief Devery yesterday complaining of the traffic conditions at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, from 2 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. He asks Chief Devery to station policemen there to protect women and children who have to cross the thoroughfares through a mass of motor vehicles, delivery wagons, stages, and bicycles.

Convict Pardoned for Christmas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President has pardoned William H. Huntley, Postmaster at Pomeroy, Ohio, who was convicted and sentenced in June last to eight months in the county jail for embezzling money-order funds. The pardon will take effect Dec. 24.

JUSTUS SCHWAB MOURNED

Anarchists Forget Their Differences at His Funeral.

The Tribute of John Swinton—Most in Tears—Emma Goldman Looks Calmly On.

The disciples of extreme Socialism and Anarchy in this city were assembled in harmony yesterday under one roof. This, it is declared, is without a precedent. The occasion was the funeral of Justus Schwab.

The Anarchists gathered in a dingy hall on East Fourth Street. All differences were forgotten, and there was not a single man or woman who gave evidence of any feeling other than sorrow at the loss of the dead disciple. At times during the speeches which were made over the body almost every one there broke down and wept. Dark, bearded faces that had worn a scowl of discontent for years were softened with grief, and men who had been bitter enemies of Justus Schwab while he was alive cried like children.

Emma Goldman, the woman Anarchist leader, who had been the dead man's closest friend, was the only one present who did not give some indication of emotion. She sat calmly throughout the ceremonies, although John Most, who had been opposed to Schwab for years, gave way completely to his grief several times.

The funeral services were held in the assembly room of the Labor Lyceum at 64 East Fourth Street. The body was taken from the room over the saloon at 50 First Street, where Schwab had lived, early in the day and placed on a bier in the middle of the assembly room. The coffin was open so that the face of the dead man could be seen, and coffin and bier were draped with flags. The emblem of Anarchy was wrapped around the coffin and thrown over the lower part of it, and flags from various labor unions hung below. There was a pile of flowers that brightened up the dark hall, arranged on a table at one end. There were wreaths from Cigar Makers' Union No. 90, from an Italian Anarchist society, and from the Social Science Club.

The funeral service was marked by the absolute absence of any religious ceremonial, and consisted of speeches by various friends of the dead man. The band of the Carl Sahm Club, which was stationed at one end of the hall, played a dirge that seemed to harmonize with the sombre surroundings, and the Lieber Tafel Singing Society, which the dead Anarchist had founded, sang "Eventide." George Biederkapp, the author of a book of Socialist poems, recited an original poem eulogizing Schwab, entitled, "The Storm Has Passed," and when he had taken his seat almost every one in the room was in tears. Alexander Jonas, a Socialist leader, made a short speech in German and was followed by John Swinton, who spoke in English.

"I am entirely overcome," he said, "when I attempt to speak of our dead brother. I have never known a man so self-sacrificing, so faithful, so noble."

John Most, who had been the leader of the Anarchist faction opposed to Schwab, was the next speaker. He spoke in German and in the most dramatic manner. When he had completed his speech he was evidently exhausted, and sank into a chair as the pall-bearers lifted the coffin and carried it out to the hearse, which was waiting for it.

As the hearse started slowly down Second Avenue, followed by a few carriages, nearly 2,000 people, many of them in tears, fell in line behind it. The procession passed the little saloon where Schwab had lived and then proceeded slowly to the ferry at the foot of East Houston Street. All along the route the windows of the tenements were filled with people. At the ferry the carriages followed the hearse and the Anarchists on foot dispersed quietly. The body was taken to Fresh Pond, L. I., for cremation.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	77⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	45¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	27½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	10 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.60
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	7.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.00
Butter, Western creamery	.24½@.25

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70½@71c; No. 2 red, 71@74c; No. 2 corn, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 40c; No. 2 oats, 22½@23c; No. 2 white, 25½@26½c; No. 3 white, 25@26c; No. 2 rye, 51@52c; fair to choice malting barley, 52@59c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.59; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $4.40; mess pork, per bbl, $11.22½@$11.25; lard, per 100-lb, $6.85@$7.05; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.25@$6.50; shoulders, 5¾@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.70@$6.80; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.25; clover, contract grade, $10@$10.25.

COTTON.—An advance of 12@23 points in yesterday's cotton market was due to no special efforts on the part of the bull faction. Inherent strength and legitimate new bull influences were the real causes for the general improvement in values and for a semi-scare of the bear forces. Aside from some of the old-time leaders, the bull portion of the trade took advantage of the rise to secure profits. On the first call the market was firm, with prices 16@5 points higher. These figures proved to be the lowest of the session, as after the opening persistant demand from the shorts resulted in a steady upward movement throughout the list. European interests, a number of prominent Southern houses, and several well-known floor bulls bought on the advance, chiefly January and March contracts. Private telegrams stated that Southern mills were in possession of good cloth and yarn orders at 1-16c advance; that Fall River cloth conditions were showing forward better things, and that Manshaping toward better things, and that Manchester was doing a splendid business with the Far East and home buyers at gratifying prices. At the close the market was very steady, with prices net 6@22 points higher. Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations 1-16c higher, on the basis of 10c for middling uplands and 10 5-16c for middling Gulf; sales, 23 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm at 9⅝c, unchanged; Mobile quiet at 9¼c, unchanged; Savannah firm, 1-16c higher, at 9¼c; Charleston steady, 1-16c lower, at 9 3-16c; Wilmington quiet and unchanged at 9⅛c; Norfolk steady at 9⅝c, unchanged; Baltimore nominal at 10c, unchanged; Augusta steady and 1-16c higher at 9½c; St. Louis quiet and steady at 9¼c, unchanged.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yester-day.
December	9.33	9.34	9.33@9.34		9.61
January	9.46	9.64	9.46	9.63@9.64	9.45
February	9.37	9.46	9.37	9.48@9.49	9.34
March	9.34	9.45	9.34	9.44@9.45	9.29
April	9.28	9.36	9.28	9.40@9.41	9.24
May	9.25	9.33	9.24	9.36@9.37	9.20
June	9.26	9.30	9.26	9.33@9.35	9.18
July	9.19	9.30	9.15	9.30@9.31	9.16
August	8.93	9.05	8.92	9.04@9.05	8.89
September	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.44@8.47	8.50
October	8.09	8.09	8.08	8.07@8.10	7.95

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20.—Spot Cotton—Moderate business, prices steady; American middling, fair, 5 18-16d; good middling, 5½d; middling 5 13-32d; low middling, 5 7-32d; good ordinary, 4 31-32d; ordinary, 4 28-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,600 American. Receipts, 12,000 bales, including 6,000 American. Futures opened quiet but steady and closed firm; American middling, low middling clause, December, 5 22-64@5 23-64d, value; December and January, 5 20-64d, buyers; January and February, 5 17-64@5 18-64d, buyers; February and March, 5 15-64d, sellers; March and April, 5 12-64d, buyers; April and May, 5 10-64d, sellers; May and June, 5 7-64@5 8-64d, buyers; June and July, 5 5-64d, buyers; July and August, 5 2-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 62-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Speculative interest in the wheat market yesterday was a little more vigorous than on the previous day, influenced somewhat no doubt by the fact that prices had an upward tendency. At all quarters 719,000 bushels were received, compared with 529,000 bushels last year. Our market closed quite firm at ½c net advance, and Northwest prices also left off near the top. At the immediate opening, and once or twice during the day, bears got the upper hand for a time, but their short selling had to be replaced in each case at a loss. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 87⅞c, nominal; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83⅝c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 81¾c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 80⅞c; No. 2 red, New York, 79⅛c, afloat; No. 2 hard, New York, 77⅛c; No. 2 corn, prompt, 45⅜c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 20.—Wheat, cash, 72⅛c; May, 73¼@74c; July, 74⅛@75c; on track, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 67¼@69¼c. Flour quiet; first patents, $4@$4.10; second patents, $3.60@$3.90; first clears, $2.90@$3; second clears, $2@$2.10. Bran, in bulk, $11.50@$11.75.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71c; December, 70⅝c; January, 71¼c; May, 72⅝c; No. 2 hard, 68@69c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 35c; December, 34⅞c; January, 34⅝c; May, 34⅛@34⅜c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 22c; December, 23½c; May, 24½c; No. 2 white, 26½@27c.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 20.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 72c; No. 1 Northern, 71c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾@66¾c; No. 3 Spring, 52¾@59¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 73¼c; No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; December, 71c; May, 75¼c. Corn—23½c. Oats—24½@24c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 20.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 72@73c; No. 2 Northern, 68¼@71½c. Rye—Firm; No. 1, 51c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 60c; sample, 45@58c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted at $3.90@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.90; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.65; no grade, $15.60@$15.75, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.15. Rye flour quiet; fair to good, $2.80@$3.05; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.50. Cornmeal steady; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Bagmeal firm; fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 87@89c. Feed dull; Spring bran, spot, $16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@$17; Spring bran, bulk, $15.75; coarse Winter bran, $16@$18; city bran, $16.50@$17; cornmeal, $25; linseed oilcake, $27.50; corn oilcake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	....	....	....	77¼
January	....	....	....	77¼
March	73	73⅝	73	73⅝
May	78 9-16	78 9-16	78¼	78⅝
Corn—				
December	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46¼
January	....	....	....	44
May	42 5-16	42 5-16	42	42

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	70	70 1-16	69¾	69¾
January	70¼	70 5-16	70⅛	70⅛
May	72⅝	73¼	72⅝	72⅝
Corn—				
December	40 15-16	41¼	40½	40¼
January	37¼	37½	36⅝	36⅝
May	36⅜	36⅝	36	36⅛
Oats—				
December	21 9-16	21⅝	21¼	21¼
January	....	....	....	21⅛
May	23 11-16	23 11-16	23⅛	23⅜

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12@$13; family, $15@$16.50; short clear, $14@$17. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11@12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14@16. BEEF HAMS, nominal; $19.50@$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 6¾c; 150 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, 7¾c; pickled shoulders, 7¼@8c; pickled hams, 8¼@9c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 4¾c; country, 4¼@4½c. LARD—Dull, $7.85; city lard, steady, $7; refined lard steady, South America, $8.25; Continent, $7.85; Brazil, kegs, $9.35; compound quiet; city, 5¾@6c; Western, 5¼@5¾c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 6¼c; city lard stearine, 7¾@8c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20.—Exchange—Beef dull; extra India mess, 67s 9d. Pork firm; prime mess, Western, 72s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 44s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb, steady, 48s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, dull, 46s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 40 lb, quiet, 46s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, quiet, 46s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lb, easy, 43s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 54s 6d. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lb, steady, 34s. Lard quiet; American refined, in pails, 35s 3d; prime Western, in tierces, 33s 3d. Butter—Finest United States quiet, 95s; good United States dull, 81s 6d.

COFFEE.—Contract prices in the local market ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.55	5.55	5.55

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

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THE NEXT STEPS.

There may be Senators, a few, not many, who are childish enough to believe that the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with three amendments that destroy its original character and pervert its purpose has cleared the way for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. Most Senators know that that is not the case, and there are some who would feel that their time had been wasted and the just expectations of the private interests they represent disappointed if that were the case. The truth is, and it is so plain to the view that no statesman with a capacity for reasoning upon public questions above that of a Mason or a Beveridge could fail to see it, that the adoption of these amendments, instead of removing existing obstructions to the building of the canal, an end which would have been accomplished by the treaty as negotiated, brings us face to face with new difficulties quite beyond our control, and lets loose a Pandora's boxfull of complications and troubles, enough to occupy the attention of our diplomats during the coming century.

As it was received by the Senate, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty made provision for the construction, ownership, regulation, and management of the canal by the United States, including the right of our Government "to maintain such military force along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder." It was to be completely neutral, like the Suez Canal, "free and open in time of war as in time of peace, to vessels of commerce and of war, of all nations, on terms of entire equality." There was to be no exclusion of belligerent vessels, and Senator FORAKER knows very well that they were not to be excluded. Doubtless he was misreported. Complete neutrality excludes nobody. It was to be a part of the open sea, except that there could be no fighting. Fortifications were not to be erected, and no act of war was to be committed in or along the canal, or in its ports of access. In short, the Nicaragua Canal was to be built for commerce, not for guns, forts, and war. The contracting parties agreed to secure, if possible, the adhesion of the other powers to the terms of the convention, which would have been equivalent to a universal agreement that no belligerent or aggressive act should ever be committed by anybody in or near the canal. That would have been at once the cheapest and best defense possible. The treaty preserved and maintained the general principles of neutralization established by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and abrogated only such provisions of that convention as stood in the way of exclusive construction, ownership, and control by the United States.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty embodied a National policy half a century old, a policy maintained by every Administration, and accepted by the officers of the Government in every official utterance on the subject.

As the treaty goes back from the Senate to the President it contains, first, the Foraker amendment declaring that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is "superseded" by this convention; that is, entirely abrogated and got out of the way of both countries. Secondly, we have the Davis amendment providing that nothing in the first five sections of the treaty shall forbid the United States to take such measures in respect to the canal "as may be necessary for the defense of the United States." A posthumous publication from the pen of Senator DAVIS says that this was intended to be a copy of Article X. of the Suez Canal neutrality treaty, which gave to Turkey, under strict limitations, the right to take such defensive measures. It is not a copy of Article X. of the Suez treaty, and is in terms and intent totally dissimilar. It was a sop to the advocates of a war canal. Senator LODGE has said that it does not confer the right to erect fortifications. Evidently not, but future Senators will have no trouble in reading, or roaring, that authority into the amendment. The third amendment, altogether vicious, strikes out the agreement to procure the adhesion of other powers to the principle of neutrality.

Now in this changed situation, what are the next steps? First of all, the President, unless he concludes to save his dignity by putting the mangled remains of the treaty in a pigeon-hole, must pass it over to the British Ambassador for his Government to accept or reject. If Great Britain accepts, we may be able to get along with her very amicably as to the building of the canal. But a flood of other questions, settled by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, will be brought at once into the domain of discussion and actuality by the abrogation of that instrument; and they are of the gravest moment.

Shall Great Britain now be free to assume and exercise dominion and plant colonies in Central America? In the Clayton-Bulwer treaty she bound herself not to do that. It is now said that the Monroe doctrine will restrain her. But, if the Monroe doctrine is of that force, why was it necessary to embody an express prohibition in the treaty of 1850? The treaty was law. The doctrine is law only for us, merely doctrine for the others. If they choose to disregard it we must stop them with fleets and armies. With the treaty in force we are free from all concern about attempts to control the destiny of Central American republics. We shall not be free from concern in the future, for at any time a straining of relations may lead to unfriendly demonstrations there. That is a complication created, a dead question made alive, by the amenders.

There is further the question of Nicaragua. We must now make a new treaty with her, and she must make a new treaty with Great Britain before we can begin the canal. In the treaty of 1867 with her "the United States agreed to extend their protection to all such routes of communication as aforesaid, [meaning the canal,] and to guarantee the neutrality and innocent use of the same. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection." All that becomes a dead letter if the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty is accepted. A new treaty must take the place of the treaty of 1867. But Nicaragua also has a treaty with Great Britain by which she is bound not to grant to the United States or any other power any exclusive privileges in regard to the canal; and Great Britain is bound not to permit such exclusive privileges to be exercised by any power. We must ask these two powers to be good enough to oblige us with a new treaty not containing this offensive restriction upon the exercise of our preference for a war canal of exclusively American make.

There is trouble enough ahead to warrant the fullest confidence on the part of the secret enemies of the canal project, who are the real masters of the Republican Senate, that the ratification of this treaty has not brought the canal enterprise within a measurable distance of its beginning. It has probably made it quite impossible to begin. The Hepburn bill will now be pressed to enactment, but, of course, the Administration will not be so forgetful of decency as to let that brutal and shameless bill become a law.

PLAIN TALK FROM SECRETARY GAGE

The important speech which Mr. GAGE injected into the proceedings of the joyous group of bankers whose guest he was on Wednesday evening ought to influence seriously the opinion of the class to which they and he belong. It was the speech of an optimist undoubtedly, but of an optimist who understands the needless obstacles with which the tremendous energies of the American people have had to contend, and while recognizing their achievements, sees how their labors in the future can be made easier and more fruitful. The more clearly one comprehends these obstacles the more hopeful and confident he will be of the immense advance that will be made possible by their removal.

What Mr. GAGE made very plain was that our currency and banking system prevents us from making full use of the established, legitimate, and safe credit of our banks and of our commercial community. Our currency is very large in volume, but it is rigid and neither its expansion nor its contraction depends on the actual needs of business. The great mass of it consists of Government notes and silver certificates backed with silver dollars. Neither of these kinds of currency can be expanded a dollar in response to legitimate requirements, nor can they be contracted as the legitimate requirements diminish. They can be changed in volume only by the accidental payments into or out from the Treasury, and these payments are determined by the revenues and expenditures of the Government, directed by Congress with no reference whatever to ordinary business. Worse than this, the currency drawn into the Treasury by taxation may be largest in amount precisely at the time that it is most needed in circulation, and vice versa.

The remainder of the currency consists of bank notes. These are to some extent expanded or contracted in response to the needs of business, but not to any great extent. Changes are for the most part determined by the price in the market of the United States bonds which are deposited with the Treasury as security for circulation. The result is that the expansion or the contraction dictated by the conditions of business has to be made chiefly in bank credits. These are a very valuable agency, and it is the intelligent and careful use of them by our bankers generally that has enabled the country to make the great progress that it has made.

But, as Mr. GAGE demonstrated at the bankers' dinner, we certainly are depriving ourselves of substantial advantages in the wide field of financial competition on which we are entering when we neglect to adopt the features of banking which are found at once safe and serviceable by other nations, our actual or future rivals. It is the opinion of the Secretary that the Government should put the currency issued by itself firmly on the gold standard and then that it should gradually prepare and establish a system of bank circulation amply secured on assets, which would respond naturally and intimately to the actual needs of business. That is a goal that cannot be rapidly or easily reached, but it is in our judgment unquestionably one that should be steadily sought if we wish to place the business of the country in full possession of all the advantages to which it is entitled. It is the only way in which we can take our part unhampered in the world-wide competition on which we are embarking.

GEN. GREENE AND THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

The withdrawal of Gen. FRANCIS V. GREENE from the Chairmanship of the Republican County Committee is a matter for regret to all who desire the regeneration of our city and its rescue from the evil organization that was fastened upon it in 1897 by the policy of the Republican machine at that time.

We have no right to doubt the entire accuracy and sincerity of Gen. GREENE'S statement of his motives for retiring, or that his relations with Mr. PLATT are "cordial." But we recall that at the time that he undertook the arduous and not particularly agreeable duties of the office, all who knew him, or knew of him, congratulated themselves that he would be in a position to render important aid in the municipal campaign of next year. It was, indeed, assumed that that was the object for which he consented to take the office, and that its administration during the comparatively easy period of a Presidential canvass could hardly tempt him to devote his energies to it. Nor can we ignore the well-known facts in the history of the committee which have made it impracticable for gentlemen of high character and established reputation in the community long to remain in it. The experience of Mr. ELIHU ROOT and Col. CHURCH may not throw light on the particular case of Gen. GREENE, but it affords suggestive parallelism.

Certainly, the retirement of Gen. GREENE leaves the Republican organization in a situation much less encouraging to those who hoped that it would cooperate sincerely and sensibly in the effort to overthrow Tammany and CROKER without building up the rule of another boss.

THE NEW ARMY.

The Army bill, as reported from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, is probably, upon the whole, an improvement upon the Army bill as it passed the House. And this for the reason that it probably conforms more closely to the recommendations of the Secretary of War. Mr. ROOT is, according to the testimony of all who are competent to judge his work, the most intelligent man who has, within a generation or so, occupied the place of Secretary of War. And he is, luckily for us all, the Secretary upon whom has devolved the duty of fitting the organization of the United States Army to duties which it was not in the contemplation of his predecessors should be intrusted to it. When we consider the bewildering variety and complexity of the problems that have lately been thrust upon the War Department for sudden solution, it must be a source of satisfaction to all of us, particularly including army officers, that the training of the Secretary should have been that of a civilian and a lawyer, rather than that of an even equally able and disinterested military man.

And this is very particularly the case, when the question is of reorganizing the army. We were quoting, the other day, the remark of a retired officer to one seeking his opinion upon the reorganization of the army, that there was no such thing as "the opinion of the army"; that every officer looked at a new Army bill simply to see how it would affect him personally, and, having ascertained that, delivered his opinion accordingly. And the other fact is equally to be borne in mind that, when the question is of a reorganization of the army, officers stationed in Washington have an immense advantage, in point of opportunity to impress their views upon Congress, over officers stationed elsewhere. Not only the officer, but all his female kindred, have opportunities to impress his views, not only upon the Senator or Representative whom he may happen to know, but upon all his female kindred. Add, again, that, as a rule, every officer stationed in Washington desires to continue to be stationed in Washington, and you have at once a large military lobby for or against an Army bill, composed of the very men whose opinion a conscientious Congressman would invoke, when an army question came up upon which he had the intelligence to be aware that his uninformed opinion was good for nothing. Hence the creation of a cluster of Tite Barnacles at the capital. Hence the enlargement by law of their phylacteries. Hence the staff scandals of the Spanish war, including not only the monumental inefficiency of the bureaus, but the spirit of insubordination that grew up in them and that found its highest as well as its crudest expression in the unspeakable EAGAN.

These are the difficulties with which a measure, prepared and proposed in the interest of the efficiency of the United States Army, has to contend in Congress; and from which every such measure, within the memory of man, has suffered more or less. They proceed from the necessary existence of an army "ring" in Washington, of a number of officers who add to the disability which we have already mentioned, of looking at every army measure solely from the personal point of view, the power of being able to impress Congress with that view. Hence every measure, well intended to promote the efficiency of the army that has been introduced into Congress within the memory of living man has emerged, in an enacted condition, from that body in such a mutilated shape that its author would scarcely know it.

Secretary ROOT has evidently regarded himself as the spokesman and representative of those officers who constitute the backbone of the army and who are disabled from speaking for themselves. In his own project, it is evident that nothing was kept in view but the efficiency of the army, and the country and the army are prepared to believe that this object was sought as intelligently as disinterestedly. The presumption is consequently very great against any change whatever that may be proposed in either house against the original bill, unless accompanied with notice of its acceptance by the Secretary. Especially is this the case with any interference with his curtailment of the separate powers and the separate interests of the officers who are stationed at Washington, who have come to regard themselves as a "permanent staff," and who are necessarily less professional soldiers than military politicians.

It is because the bill reported to the Senate seems to have been, upon the whole, less influenced than that passed by the House by the machinations of this body, that we consider it the more eligible measure. The single provision that the present Adjutant General of the army shall be a Major General, but that his successor shall be reduced to the rank of Brigadier, is enough to notify the whole army that it is an institution in which promotion goes by favor, and to demoralize it accordingly. The modifications in the House measure tend to intrench that very body of barnacles which the Secretary's bill so evidently purposed to dislodge and to aerate. For the most part, the Senate stands by the Secretary in his efforts to promote the efficiency of the army without respect to persons. It is true that there are some grievous anomalies in the Senate bill. One of them is the retention in the artillery of the regimental organization, which is so evidently obsolete and meaningless, for which nobody has been able to make a producible argument and which seems to have been necessarily dictated by the interests of officers now in service who fear that their importance may be diminished by the adoption of a rational system. And there are others. But upon the whole the Senate amendments seem to have been dictated by more intelligence and patriotism than the provisions which they amend. An exhibition of those qualities, on the part of the Senate, is so rare that we cannot afford to pass it over without recognition.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Fervid interest continues to be shown by the Danish West Indians in the question whether they are to retain their present status or are to become subjects of the United States. The islanders are divided into advocates and opponents of a transfer about which nobody in Denmark or this country has yet taken the trouble to ask their opinion, and the heat with which they discuss the subject is therefore distinctly amusing, or would be if the debate had not created some very bitter animosities between neighbors who have hitherto lived together in entire peace. Each faction is beginning to give all the evidences of hating the other, and though a good deal of the harsh language they are using must, of course, be taken in a Pickwickian sense, some of the wounds inflicted will be long in healing, whatever may be the outcome of the negotiations said to be in progress between the present owner and the possible purchaser of the islands. The pro-sale people are especially indignant over what they call the efforts of their antagonists to create a race problem where one has not hitherto existed. The St. Croix Avis, for instance, says: "We have all lived and worked together in the Danish Islands in a peaceful and amicable manner. Why risk the continuance of that harmony? The race question has never been a burning question in these islands. Why now import and scatter here the red-hot embers from those lands where it is a burning question?" The opponents of the sale have been industriously rehearsing to the negroes of St. Croix and St. Thomas every lynching story they could get from the United States, the desire being to create in the minds of their hearers the belief that death by fire or rope would be the inevitable fate of the Danish negroes under the new régime. This The Avis apparently thinks, may dangerously excite the black islanders against the numerous white residents who are preaching the benefits of American rule, but it does not a little to prove the groundlessness of its own apprehensions by recalling the fact that many West Indian negroes, after making trial of life in the United States, have sent back reports that render their friends and relatives only too eager to seek the better wages and wider opportunities of the North. No American who has been in the West Indies can doubt the truth of this, or forget how often, while there, he was asked to assist ambitious young negroes whose only desire was to abandon the tropics forever.

—Did or did not Gov. ROOSEVELT'S Italian bugler, CASSI, elevate the minds and enliven the spirits of the Rough Riders at Santiago by playing for them "The Battle Hymn of the Republic"? At first thought, the fact that the Governor told the Italian school children whom he visited on Wednesday that CASSI did play that tune at that place seems to answer the question affirmatively and conclusively, for of course the Governor's veracity is beyond doubt. But how about his accuracy in this particular matter—how about his ability to distinguish between "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and one or another of the regular bugle calls? These are fair inquiries, since, in plain truth, it would have been impossible for CASSI, as an army bugler and playing on an army bugle, to play this tune or any other that required the use of more than the three natural open tones of the chord. At any rate, only five sounds are required for the various calls and signals, and these are the intermediate open notes of the tube from C below the treble stave to G above it, and though three other sounds, a high and a low G and a B flat, can be coaxed from the instrument by buglers of abnormal skill and courage, consideration for the feelings of their comrades effectually restrains them from doing it, especially while on active service in the field. So, despite the Governor's assertion and one's absolute confidence in the rectitude of his intentions toward his interesting protégés, we incline strongly to the belief that CASSI didn't, because he couldn't, play "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" in the trenches at Santiago. He may have told the Governor that he did, and the Governor must have believed that he heard what he says he heard, but there must have been a misunderstanding somewhere. Had CASSI been provided with a key bugle or a cornet, he could at least have tried to play any air his commander requested. The limitations of the instrument with which United States Army buglers are equipped make it practically certain, however, that those dear little Italian children were unintentionally deceived, and that they know less of military history than they imagine.

—Careful reading of the testimony given by the West Point cadets as to the treatment young Booz received from them is calculated to remove any doubts which the first accounts of the boy's experience may have inspired as to the standards of conduct taught and enforced in the Military Academy. The boys are evidently telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. They have confessed to some roughness and a good deal of more or less—chiefly less—amusing folly, together with not a few willful and reprehensible violations of the laws under which they live, but there is nothing in their evidence that hints at all strongly at the existence among them of anything approaching serious brutality in spirit or conduct. Whatever of reality there was in the widely advertised sufferings of young Booz seems to have been the inevitable result of a grave mistake, on the part of himself and his friends, as to his fitness for a military career. Whatever his virtues may have been, obviously nature did not intend him for a soldier. Unfortunately, his disqualifications were not such as to be revealed by the physical examination which proved his soundness of body, or by the mental tests which established his intellectual adequacy for the service. His deficiencies—for that particular profession—were such as could only be discovered by the other members of the cadet corps, such as only they could deal with effectually. They formed the conviction that he would never be a soldier, and there is nothing to indicate that they were wrong, much to hint that they were right. In considering the treatment he received, it is well to remember, before pronouncing it cruel, that he could not have entered the Academy, if he had not been a strong and healthy boy, with average power to hold his own among other boys of the same sort. His companions had no reason for showing him special consideration, or for thinking that the severities from which they had themselves felt no ill effects in mind or body would be regarded by him as ruthless and wicked persecution. With all due sympathy for his sorrowing parents, the general public can await the result of the investigation with equanimity, in perfect confidence that for any real wrongs that have been done adequate justice will be allotted, and equally sure that West Point is now what it always has been, one of the most admirable of our National institutions, a training school for patriots, for heroes, and for gentlemen.

—In commenting the other day on the mysteriously sudden realization by the writers of letters to the London papers that the operation of underground railways so shook the houses above the tunnel as to render miserable the lives of their inhabitants, we hinted at a suspicion that there was some relation between this sudden awakening to woes hitherto unnoticed and the fact that certain American capitalists have just invaded the English capital and are planning to give it—for a consideration—the transportation facilities it has needed so long. London papers of a later date than those at hand when this suspicion was expressed cast an oblique light that may assist in the determination of its justice. In them it is gravely stated that the houses over the existing tunnel vibrate, not because the running under them of swiftly moving trains necessarily shakes the ground, but—prepare for a surprise—but because the trains are pulled by American locomotives! Listen to the details of the arraignment: "They [the American locomotives] have no spring or elasticity under the axles which carry the heavy motors, and as a consequence there is at every joint of the rails a pounding action, which, besides causing excessive vibration, is rapidly wearing the ends of the rails—easily visible at every joint. The more the rails are worn the greater the jolting—hence the increasing vibration." The secret so long and well concealed is out at last! Of course there will be no more exportation of American machinery, for, with the revelation that we do not know how to build locomotives in this country, every foreign market will be instantly closed to us. But wait a moment; perhaps—consoling thought!—London's denial of our mechanical ability will be regarded as an excuse for vociferous hilarity in all the many lands that are now buying our manufactures of iron and steel in such large quantities, and perhaps even England herself, and all her colonies, will continue to show practical appreciation of American prices and American promptitude in the filling of orders. Our engines may shake the houses of London a bit, but if we should try hard enough we could think of something they shake more than they do the houses.

Lord Palmerston's Joke.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The desire of the inhabitants of Sing Sing to change the name of the town recalls a somewhat similar desire on the part of the inhabitants of the town of Rugeley, England. One Palmer had made Rugeley notorious by an atrocious murder, and a deputation of the inhabitants waited on the Home Secretary with a petition for leave to change the name. The Minister hesitated, and asked what name they proposed to substitute. They replied that they had not decided.

"What do you say," said he, "to taking my name?"

They expressed their unqualified delight, and obtained the Home Secretary's consent to this method of obliterating the memory of the obnoxious Palmer.

The Home Secretary in question was Lord Palmerston. The town is still known as Rugeley. C. B. D.

New York, Dec. 20, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Long Prevalent.

Mrs. Forrester—Seems to me that you would set your cap for Mr. Hall. He is evidently an easy catch.

Miss Chorister—Easy catch is no name for him. He has been an epidemic in our set for ten years.—Denver News.

Want It Stopped.

"Do you know that mean old Postmaster of ours reads every postal card that comes through his office?" said one country girl to another.

"Yes; it's a shame. I'm in favor of gettin' a Postmaster what can't read," was the reply.—Yonkers Statesman.

No Dread of the Future.

"I am sorry for you, my boy," said the old man. "I feel certain you are about to wed a woman that does not know how to cook."

"It might be worse, father," answered the young man. "She has promised never to try to learn."—Indianapolis Press.

He Was Cool.

Miss Pertie Goodwin—So you've asked Papa? It wasn't such a terrible ordeal, was it? You didn't need to get excited, you know. All you had to do was to keep perfectly cool.

The Young Man—Cool? I was so cool you could have heard my teeth chatter!—Chicago Tribune.

PHILOSOPHY.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

It doesn't pay to fuss and fret when anything goes wrong.
Instead of wailing when you lose, just sing a merry song.
It's always better while you work to whistle than to whine,
And when luck fails, it never pays to sit down and repine.

The man who makes the best of things shows sturdy common sense.
The chances are that he will rise to fame and eminence;
But if he doesn't, none the less he'll make the most of life,
And women all will envy and congratulate his wife.

ESTERHAZY IN UTTER POVERTY.

Writes to His Divorced Wife that He Had Nothing to Eat for Two Days.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Major Count Ferdinand von Walsin Esterhazy, (who figured so prominently in the Dreyfus case, and who was denounced by Mathieu Dreyfus as being the writer of the famous bordereau which brought about the two convictions of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, on the charge of treason,) has sunk into utter misery. His divorced wife's suit against her mother, the Marquise de Betancourt, for an allowance, on the grounds that she is in profound distress and unable to support or educate her young daughters, has brought forth the following letter, written by the Major to his wife, and dated London, Nov. 1:

"I have been unable to write to my children recently, not having the money to buy a postage stamp. I am at the last extremity of strength, courage, and resources. I have not eaten for two days until this morning in the Workhouse. I have no clothes, am shivering with cold, and am compelled to warm myself by entering churches and museums.

"Every one will say this is a confession of guilt; but you can say I am killing myself because, after having struggled to the utmost of my courage, my voice is stifled by my persecutors. Without bread, home, or clothing, I shall die of privations of all kinds, unless a revolver bullet puts everything in good order. Kiss my children. Tell them I adore them, and if a frightful fatality has precipitated me into an abyss, if I die the victim of human cowardice, I never committed the crime whereof I am accused by scoundrels in order to save themselves."

Major Esterhazy claims to be a direct descendant of the noble Esterhazy family of Austria, but the head of that house has protested against this claim, and has even threatened to prosecute Major Esterhazy for bearing the name of the family.

Esterhazy has recently been living a checkered life in Paris, London, Brussels, and Holland. He has frequently admitted, according to newspaper interviews, that he wrote the bordereau by desire of his superiors, and he has just as frequently denied having made the statements referred to.

MAJOR CUIGNET ARRESTED.

He is to be Tried by Court-Martial on Two Charges.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Major Cuignet, who figured in the Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes, has been arrested and imprisoned in Fort Mont Valerien, where he is awaiting trial by court-martial on two charges.

The first charge is that of a grave offense against discipline in writing directly, without authorization, to the President of the Council, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, accusing M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of having told the Chamber of Deputies an untruth when he said that Major Cuignet had approved the interpretation officially placed upon the famous Pannizardi telegram.

The second charge is of being guilty of disclosing a confidential document, namely the statement, signed by Major Cuignet and Gen Chanoine, which was read in the Chamber by M. Joseph Lasies, formulating some reservations concerning the Pannizardi dispatch.

Mr. Lasies pointed out that the document did not mention M. Delcassé, and declared the fact to be that M. Paleologue, the Foreign Office expert, had refused to countersign it.

Gen. André, Minister of War, drew Major Cuignet's attention to this conduct, and asked for an explanation, which the officer refused, declaring that he would withhold his explanation for an officer of the judicial police.

Gen. André at once ordered Cuignet to return to his home and to await orders there. A few minutes later an officer of the Military Government of Paris called upon Major Cuignet at his residence and informed him that he had been ordered to surrender himself at Fort Mont Valerien before 8 o'clock this evening. Major Cuignet obeyed.

Gen. Chanoine was also questioned by the Minister of War this afternoon.

BECKER, THE ARTIST, DEAD.

Famous German Master's Eightieth Birthday Was Celebrated Three Days Ago.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Prof. Karl Becker, the German painter, whose eightieth birthday was celebrated two days ago, and who was then the recipient of a congratulatory address from the Berlin Academy of Arts, died to-day from influenza.

Karl Ludwig Friedrich Becker was one of the greatest of the modern German painters of historical and genre subjects. He was born at Berlin on Dec. 18, 1820, and first studied under August von Kloeber at the Berlin Academy. He afterward studied fresco painting under A. Hess at Munich, and after a year at Paris, two years at Rome, (1845-7,) and a visit to Venice, returned to Berlin imbued with intense admiration for the work of the great masters of the Venetian Renaissance and the determination to follow the standards they set. Later in his life he made many visits to Venice, collecting materials for painting subjects inspired by the life in that city of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Among Becker's most notable works may be mentioned the "Jeweler at a Venetian Senator's," (1856;) "Visit of Sebastian del Piombo to Titian," (1861;) "The Doge in Council," (1864;) "Dürer in Venice," (1873;) "Bianca Capello," (1874,) and "Scene from the Marriage of Figaro," (1874.)

There are a large number of Herr Becker's works in this country. They include paintings purchased by Collis P. Huntington, W. T. Walters, W. Richmond, D. W. Powers, and C. H. Ott.

Herr Becker was a professor and Honorary President and Senator of the Berlin Academy and an officer of the Order of Leopold. Many of his important works are in museums and national galleries. Four are in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. These include "Adelheid and the Bishop of Bamberg" and "The Emperor Maximilian Receiving the Venetian Embassy."

Two Finnish Papers Suppressed.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 20.—A dispatch from Helsingfors, Finland, says the Tidning, a daily newspaper of Christinestadt, and the Isanmaan, a weekly paper, were suppressed last evening, and that another paper was suspended for four months.

The suppression of the papers mentioned in the dispatch from Stockholm is undoubtedly due to the so-called "Russification" of Finland. Recent mail advices indicate that the final measures are about to be adopted by the Russian Government for this "Russification." All papers in the Grand Duchy which had criticised the Government in any way, whether printed in Swedish, Finnish, or Danish, were being suppressed.

The New German Wine Law.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The bill revising the wine law was published to-day. It forbids the adding of sugar water to partly pressed grapes for making wine. It also prohibits the use of decoctions from dried fruits, as well as acids and essences for securing an artificial bouquet. Officials charged with the duty of inspection are authorized to enter vintage rooms, cellars, and stores to examine books and to take samples. The bill provides penalties not to exceed six months' imprisonment or a fine of 3,000 marks.

Alleged Vickers-Maxim-Cramp Deal.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Details of the alleged impending consolidation of the Vickers-Maxim and Cramp companies are published here. It is said the capital will be £30,000,000. Of £10,000,000 preference shares the Cramps take half. A Director of the Vickers-Maxim Company says the statements made are untrue. Nothing, he adds, has yet been decided upon, and any question of consolidation will first be submitted to the shareholders.

Dock Strike at Antwerp Grows.

ANTWERP, Dec. 20.—It is now estimated that there are 12,000 men on strike, including coal porters and sailors, who have joined the dock laborers. Most of the imported laborers have been induced to join the unions. The Red Star Line officials have offered special terms to men.

Colombian Rebels Said to be Crushed.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 20.—Advices received here from Camana, on the Gulf of Cariaco, say the Colombian rebellion has been crushed.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Down in the South," remarked a man at one of the clubs yesterday, "there exists more of a religious atmosphere than there is here in the North. So most of the stories they tell have a sectarian flavor to them. One that I heard while in Charleston was entirely new to me, and it appeared to be so in the circle of gentlemen where I heard it. It ran this way: A dignified old gentleman stood on one of the city wharves watching an old darkey who was fishing. No word passed between them until the darkey landed a good-sized fish. This was unhooked, and there was a look of disgust on the face of the fisherman as he threw the fish back into the water.

"Why did you throw that fish back into the water instead of keeping him, uncle?" queried the on-looker.

"He no good, massa."

"What kind of a fish was it?"

"We calls 'em Baptist fish, Sah."

"And why Baptist fish, Uncle?"

"Ah couldn't say fo' sure, massa, but I spects it's bekase dey spiles soon as you gets 'em outen de water!"

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By the way, what has become of that theory of our forebears that when sharp, cold weather came it was always death to the smallpox. Like many of those old fancies of our daddies, it seems to have failed to work this year.

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Phelps Montgomery, a member of the Grolier Club of this city, and with a pretty general acquaintance among book lovers here, has come to be a bone of contention among the politicians in Connecticut, through no fault of his own. Mr. Montgomery is a strong personal friend of the Governor-elect of the State, Mr. McLean. As such he was invited to become a member of the military staff of the Governor, with the title of Judge Advocate General. It may be stated parenthetically that the office is a purely ornamental and complimentary one. Yet it carries with it a certain amount of prestige, and so is much sought after by ambitious young politicians. If there are any duties attached to the office, which so far no one has been able to discover, they would be of a judicial character. So the place falls to a lawyer, generally an ambitious and working "spellbinder." Mr. Montgomery is a lawyer all right, but he is young, has been in practice at the bar but two years, and not particularly active, politically. After his appointment was announced some of those who had wanted the place and failed to get it discovered a law on the statute books providing that the Judge Advocate General should be a member of the bar with at least five years' experience. So now they are clamoring for Mr. Montgomery's removal and the substitution of some member of the bar who has been more active in politics and is better known in the party ranks as a worker than Mr. Montgomery. Mr. Montgomery offered to retire, and so let his chief out of a most apparent dilemma. But the Governor-elect wants his appointee to serve, and has taken a stand akin to that of Congressman "Tim" Campbell, who appealed to President Cleveland, "not to let the Constitution stand between friends." Mr. McLean thinks the law requiring five years' active service at the bar before a man may be eligible to the entirely complimentary place on his staff is a ridiculous one. He doesn't hesitate to say so, and refuses to withdraw the nomination of Mr. Montgomery. As a way out of the difficulty he will, so gossip has it, hold the place open until the Legislature has amended the law, so that the appointment of Mr. Montgomery can be confirmed by the State Senate. One of the first measures to be presented to the Legislature will be a bill making the necessary change to admit Mr. Montgomery to the gold-laced and uniformed-wearing official family of the new Governor.

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They are telling a rather good story about John W. Gates, he of the Steel and Wire concern, who is such a thorn in the side of a lot of the stockholders of his company, of a few Wall Street manipulators, and of some people who think they can play poker. Mr. Gates is known as a hunter, and rather prides himself on his skill with both the rifle and shotgun. Shortly before the recent meeting of the Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company here, he went on a shooting expedition to Texas. He had as his guests Messrs. Lambert and Ellwood of his steel company, and C. H. Randle, who is engineering a deal to fight the Salt Trust. Accompanied by eight men with a reputation as guides, the party went to the hunting grounds near Port Arthur on a special train of three cars. There were supplies of all sorts aboard, including several decks of cards, guns worth several hundred dollars each, specially loaded ammunition, a big wagon with four horses, and everything else to make the trip successful and comfortable. The party put in fourteen hours in one day at the hunting grounds, and fired in all between 400 and 500 rounds of ammunition. Yet the net result of the trip was two of the particularly exasperating sort of ducks known as coots.

"Who got 'em, Gates?" asked one of the listeners to the yarn of the hunting expedition.

"Not a feather for him. He worked all day pumping a breech-loader until his arm was as sore as if it had been vaccinated, but never touched a feather on one of the birds. The two that did fall came down to the gun of one of the guides. If you see Gates don't say a word to him about that hunting trip. He's beginning to believe that some of the party rang a lot of blank cartridges on him, and he prides himself on his marksmanship and knowledge of shooting."

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"It is rather of a puzzle why it should be so, but we have found in two years' experience that the best of the amateur detectives we employ evenings during the holidays are young men who run elevators during the daytime," said the Superintendent of one of the big department stores. "These young men rarely if ever make a mistake as to the character of the people they are employed to watch while shopping here. One such young man proved very serviceable a year ago. He caught a number of petty thieves, but made no mistake by interfering with people who were shopping instead of stealing. We are trying him again this year, and if he continues to do as well he will be offered a good position on our regular staff at a good salary. That thief spotters are born rather than made is proved by the fact that one of the best we ever had was a young woman who is regularly employed as a stenographer and confidential clerk by one of the big Wall Street firms. She had an ambition to test her powers as a detective as a matter of sport, as well as a way to earn a few extra dollars for Christmas money. She was as expert as a professional, caught a number of shoplifters, one of them an old-time professional, and sharply refused a good offer to make this work her business in our establishment the year round. She was satisfied with her short experience."

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When one sees the troubles that horses have on these frosty mornings trying to secure a foothold on the slippery asphalt pavements, he is inclined to believe that such pavements are a failure from the horses' point of view at least. No matter how well the animals may be calked, they slip about on the frosty surface in a fashion that makes one wonder there are so few accidents and broken legs. As a means of remedying the trouble horsemen would like the city to adopt some regular system of sanding the pavements. That seems the only way in which the horses can be prevented from slipping about, as if they were on a piece of glare ice. Drivers of heavy trucks keep well away from the slippery streets, so that it works a good in keeping these from the asphalted streets devoted to pleasure driving. As there is less danger for the heavy cart horses than the lighter-shod carriage horses, the system of sanding the streets now followed in some smaller cities might well be put in operation here.

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When the annual meeting of the Roman Catholic mutual benefit order, known as the Knights of Columbus, is held in March next, a proposition is to be made to extend the organization to Cuba, Porto Rico, and some of the other West Indian Islands, to one or two of the South American countries, and to England, Ireland, France, and possibly Italy. At the present time there are no councils of the order outside the United States. So popular has the order become that members who have gone to other countries to live and who have there explained the workings of the organization, have been asked to obtain charters for lodges in those countries. Nothing can be done in this direction until the meeting of the legislative body in March. Delegates to that council are now being chosen throughout the country, and the extension of the order is the principal question to come before the National body. On this question hinges principally the selection of the delegates.

THE CHINA PROTOCOL IS PROBABLY SIGNED

Envoys Decided Wednesday to Affix Signatures Last Night.

WHO GIVES LI INFORMATION?

Foreign Ministers Want to Know Which of Them Breaks Faith—Note Is in French, English, and Chinese.

PEKING, Dec. 20.—Yesterday's meeting of the foreign envoys was protracted and somewhat stormy, owing to the desire to discover who discloses to the Chinese what every Minister has pledged to keep secret. Li-Hung-Chang invariably knows within two hours of the close of a meeting what has happened.

The Ministers admit that yesterday was a critical time for the preliminary joint note, as it was felt that a point had been reached where, if the envoys did not agree, other difficulties might occur. As a matter of fact, there was a threat by one of the Ministers that his Government would have other modifications to make, and that he had not reached a decision.

European and American residents, therefore, are glad that a stage has been reached where something can be done. It is felt that valuable time is being wasted and the country becoming more unsettled.

A meeting of the Ministers will be held to-night to sign the note, which, probably on Saturday, will be delivered by all the Ministers to Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching, with a request that they reply as soon as possible.

The original note will be written in French. Mr. Conger and Sir Ernest Satow will inclose an English translation, while a Chinese copy will also be attached.

Four days will elapse before a reply can be received, owing to the necessity of communicating with the Chinese Court.

The modification proposed by the British Government was that, until China had proved that she intended complying with the terms of the note and rendering full satisfaction to the powers, no hope could be held out that the occupation of the Province of Pe-chi-Li by all the forces would cease.

GERMAN ATROCITIES CHARGED.

Troops Said to Have Killed Friendly Chinese Soldiers—Another Anti-Foreign Rising Feared.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Peking correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"On many grounds the Germans are gaining a worse reputation for severity than the Russians ever had. The country is practically in a defenseless state, moreover, because Count von Waldersee will not allow Chinese troops to do anything, and the foreign troops are absent or engaged in looting.

"It is reported that five days ago the German troops visited Lung-Ching and shot sixty imperial soldiers who were engaged in suppressing Boxers, and also killed thirty other Chinese, including three converts. They took 200 prisoners, including thirty natives attached to the Anglican Mission.

"In consequence of an appeal from the magistrates, however, the prisoners were liberated in return for the payment of 20,000 taels. This punitive expedition was in defiance of the understanding that no such measures should be taken pending the negotiations. The Germans are said to have looted the place."

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Peking, dated Dec. 19, says the situation is rapidly growing worse and is causing grave anxiety.

The dispatch adds that unless a definite system of Government is speedily installed a recrudescence of the anti-foreign outbreaks is confidently predicted. The pressure of Winter begins to be felt by the people, who are also suffering on account of the blackmail levied by the native employes of the allies, for which the foreigners are blamed.

The same dispatch says a number of desperados, imprisoned at Tsan-chow-Foo by Gen. Mei, and released by the Germans, are now harrying the border of Pe-chi-Li and Shan-Tung, burning houses, murdering, and pillaging.

British to Control Shan-hai-Kwan Line.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has concluded negotiations, according to The Daily Mail, by which Russia will, on Jan. 1, give Great Britain entire control of the railway from Peking to Shan-hai-Kwan.

TRYING TO RAISE LOAN HERE.

Russia Said to Desire Money to Rebuild Manchuria Railway.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Russian Bank, according to a dispatch to The Daily Express from St. Petersburg, is endeavoring to raise a loan in New York for rebuilding the Manchuria Railway.

COLLECTIONS FOR HOSPITALS.

Additional Contributions to "Woman's Fund"—Gifts from Legal Profession.

Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the "Woman's Fund," of the current collection:

Mrs. F. Gallatin	$100	Mrs. W. K. Knapp.	10
Mrs. George Lewis	100	Miss P. C. Swords.	10
Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty	100	Miss Lucretia Morris.	10
Mrs. G. M. Miller	25	Mrs. T. F. Jackson.	10
Mrs. M. E. Resup	25	Mrs. S. V. Mann	10
Mrs. R. Mortimer	25	Mrs. S. Porter	10
Mrs. Philip Nyles	25	Mrs. T. H. Buncklie	10
Mrs. F. Cromwell	25	Mrs. S. T. Peters	10
Mrs. J. H. Hinton	25	Mrs. F. S. Gerrish	10
Mrs. H. R. Bishop	25	Mrs. Thomas Garner	10
Mrs. N. Seligman	25	Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss	10
Mrs. C. B. Wood	25	Mrs. Alfred Ray	10
Mrs. H. O. Armour	25	Mrs. W. H. Phillips	10
Mrs. R. C. Nickerson	25	Mrs. G. Griswold	10
Mrs. W. Rockefeller	25	Mrs. E. A. Wickes	10
Mrs. Wm. M. Kingsland	25	Mrs. C. H. Berryman	10
Mrs. S. B. French	25	Mrs. T. G. Hubbard	10
Mrs. J. P. Norris	25	Mrs. R. M. Hunt	10
Mrs. G. C. Cropsey	25	Mrs. Clarence Pell	5
Miss Caroline White	20	Mrs. Blumenthal	5
Mrs. C. R. Flint	20	Mrs. I. G. Grinnell	5
Mrs. J. H. Robb	20	Mrs. W. F. Wharton	5
Miss E. Leland	20	Mrs. S. Smith	5
Mrs. J. M. Wilks	20	Mrs. W. H. Wilks	5
Mrs. R. Endicott	10	Mrs. Leon Berg	5
Mrs. C. N. Wayland	10	Mrs. Edward Bell	5
Mrs. Burrill	10	Mrs. S. W. Bridgham	5
Mrs. J. H. Aldrich	10	Mrs. C. B. Dana	5
Miss A. B. Jennings	10	Mrs. H. W. Bradley	5
Mrs. J. F. Kernochan	10	Mrs. J. Pedersen	5
Mrs. J. Bunze	10	Mrs. M. G. Hopf	5
Mrs. B. Mainzer	10	Mrs. G. T. Eckell	5
Mrs. W. B. Weir	10	Mrs. W. G. Hamilton	5
Mrs. H. Knickerbocker	10	Mrs. F. T. Pinkus	5
Mrs. A. W. Soper	10	Miss A. S. Van Santvoord	5
Mrs. P. R. Pyne, Jr.	10	Mrs. C. Dana	5
Mrs. J. H. Benedict	10	Mrs. John H. Hall	5
Mrs. Anson R. Flower	10	Miss F. Fechheimer	5
Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr.	10	Mrs. A. G. Hodges	5
Miss F. A. Schenck	10	Mrs. J. N. Beckman	5
Mrs. G. W. Forsyth	10	Mrs. A. Carlton	5
Mrs. C. Quentin	10	Mrs. M. F. Votte	5
Miss M. S. Stern	10	Mrs. A. H. Joline	5
Mrs. John Hone	10	Mrs. Laurens Joseph	5
Mrs. E. B. Sheldon	10	Mrs. H. S. Henry	5
Mrs. C. H. Godfrey	10	Mrs. Titus B. Meigs	5
Mrs. R. L. Stevens	10	Mrs. H. Cothouit	5
Miss Alice Ketcltas	10	Mrs. R. Gordon	5
Mrs. S. Lawrence	10	Mrs. J. S. Brush	5
Miss Isabella Parkin	10	Mrs. J. E. Blake	5
Mrs. F. R. Halsey	10	Mrs. H. Screven	5
Mrs. J. G. Kugelman	10	Mrs. S. B. Ehichford	5
Mrs. H. L. Thornall	10	Mrs. S. B. Spring	5
Mrs. S. Sachs	10	Mrs. F. Nathan	5

Collections from Legal Profession.

Charles Lanier, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following contributions for the Hospital fund received to date, on account of the committee representing the legal profession:

Wm. M. Evarts	$50	Howson & Howson	10
M. C. Day	50	O. G. Jennings	10
J. W. Simpson	25	F. A. Pell	10
Cardozo & Nathan	25	R. B. Moffatt	10
Wm. D. Guthrie	25	E. M. Shepard	10
W. B. Hornblower	25	Wm. F. Sheehan	10
F. R. Jennings	25	M. T. Stevens	10
William Man	25	G. L. Rives	10
G. M. Miller	25	Charles Straus	10
E. W. Sheldon	25	M. Dwight Collier	10
Charles Steele	25	S. O. Edmonds	10
F. Lynde Stetson	25	Wm. Williams	10
Thomas Thacher	25	W. D. Edmonds	5
G. W. Van Slyck	25	A. S. Bard	5
David Willcox	25	Albert Delafield	5
Adrian H. Joline	20	F. Geller	5
Alfred J. Taylor	20	George Hahn	5
J. L. Cadwalader	20	Roosevelt & Robbe	5
Nathan Bijur	10	H. W. Sackett	5
G. F. Canfield	10	G. F. Van Slyck	5
J. Frankenheimer	10	E. H. Childs	5
A. W. Fraser	10		

MISS GREY AS SELMA WHITE.

The Popular Actress to Return to the Stage in a Month or So.

Miss Katharine Grey (Mrs. John Mason) will probably return to the stage in a month or so to act Selma White in Leo Dietrichstein's dramatization of Robert Grant's "Unleavened Bread," at the Savoy Theatre. The Liebler Company, who own this play, have not yet formally announced the date of its production or the place. But it is well understood, in theatrical circles that the play will be done at the new house in West Thirty-fourth Street after Miss Crosman has vacated it. The Lieblers long ago engaged that promising young actress, Eleanor Robson, for the contrasting rôle of Flossie Williams. Joseph Holland, who has not been in the public eye this season, will probably play the estimable architect. Miss Grey has had many artistic triumphs since her famous impersonation of the self-willed Maine damsel in "Shore Acres," and people who have read Judge Grant's novel say she ought to make a hit as its feminine protagonist. What Mr. Dietrichstein has been able to do with the long story and its utterly undramatic theme will remain a mystery until the play is produced. But Dietrichstein is clever and knows what dramatic action is.

JEAN DE RESZKE HERE.

The Tenor Says He Will Secure an American Jockey Before He Leaves.

M. Jean de Reszke arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Shortly after his arrival, accompanied by Maurice Grau, he went to the Gilsey House, where he was seen by a reporter. He said:

"My voice, I think, is in good condition, but as to that I prefer to let the people judge for themselves. I will make my first appearance on Dec. 31 in 'Lohengrin,' and the Friday of that same week I shall sing the rôle of Faust, and some night the following week yet to be determined upon I shall be heard in 'Aida.' The only new rôle which New York operagoers shall hear me in will be that of Jean in 'Herodiade.'

"Before returning home I hope to secure a prominent American jockey to ride my horses in the large stake races of Europe in which I intend to take considerable interest next season. Like many others abroad I have come to the conclusion that the old English style of riding is outclassed by the American style. My plans for presenting the "Nibelungen Ring" in Paris during the absence of Sarah Bernhardt in this country at her theatre were changed when Mr. Grau persuaded me to come over and sing this season in New York.

POPULAR PLAYS BURLESQUED.

A New Second Act to the Weber & Fields Extravaganza.

In place of the travesty of "Arizona," at the music hall of Messrs. Weber and Fields last evening, a new second act of "Fiddle-dee-dee" was performed, which carried the wildly preposterous story to an unintelligible conclusion by mixing the romantic affairs of Hoffman Barr and Mrs. Meadowbrook bewilderingly with the courtship of the Prince and Princess in "A Royal Family," the intrigue of the Marquis and the manicure in "The Gay Lord Quex," the "spooning" of the pretty maidens in "Floradora," the jugglery of the Agoust family, and the recent shaking up in the police force.

The bedroom scene of Mr. Pinero's comedy was travestied in an old-fashioned way, though Fay Templeton's caricature of Irene Vanbrugh was clever, and the afternoon tea beneath the treed Prince and Princess was transformed, with Fields as the King, Warfield as the Queen Dowager, and Weber as the Infant heir to the throne, into a cake fight.

There was some new fun in the thing, however, and much of it was vehemently applauded; but Mr. Kelly and Miss Russell had evidently not bothered to learn the words Mr. Edgar Smith had written for them to speak, while Mr. Hopper's too generous caricature of John Hare was not very amusing, and he developed a severe hoarseness late in the evening which spoiled the good effect of his new topical song.

As for Fritz Williams, who was called in at a few hours' notice, to act the Prince, he was perfectly at ease and got through his too arduous task very well. An apology was made for him, but it was not needed. The crowded audience received him with acclaim.

There were two noteworthy new hits in this new half of the old show. One was a capital Cockney song, "I'm a Respectable Working Girl," sung with much spirit and humor by Fay Templeton and the other was a travesty of the "Pretty Maiden" of "Floradora," executed with extravagant gravity and splendid agility by Weber, Fields, Warfield, Allie Gilbert, Belle Robinson, and the invaluable Bonnie Maginn.

Miss Maginn's remarkably dexterous, graceful, and swift dancing in the "Rosie is Ma Posie" episode of the first act continues to be one of the most attractive features of the entertainment, which, as a whole, is full of life and color, fun and melody, and is touched with a certain reckless spirit, which is neither Parisian nor bohemian, though it vaguely suggests both to the wayfaring man, and is probably rather innocent and juvenile. It belongs clearly to the surface life of this metropolis in the present hour.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

First of the Two Concerts at Carnegie Hall Last Night.

The first of the Musical Art Society's two concerts was given last night at Carnegie Hall. The audience was one of those large and brilliant assemblages which are always seen at the entertainments of this organization, and which seem so thoroughly to enjoy the feast of chaste and elevated music. It is a happy thing for this city that it contains so many persons capable of appreciating the kind of music offered at the concerts of the Musical Art Society, for there is so much to deprave taste in the sensational offerings of the day. The surroundings last night were in harmony with the Christmas spirit of the concert. The stage was handsomely decorated with evergreen trees, and the prosceniun arch was hung with greens, the conspicuous figures being three bells made in greens and red blossoms. It was a pretty fancy.

The music was of the kind usually heard at these concerts. There were an "In Exitu Israel," by Samuel Wesley, a closely harmonized and melodious "Salve Regina" by F. X. Arens, (a local composer); two old Bohemian Christmas carols, in which the spirit of folk music contributed to the beauties of the evening; an adagio from a Bach violin concerto, played by Mr. Fritz Kreisler; the perennially lovely and inspiring Marcelline mass of the immortal Palestrina, the Bach concerto for two violins, in which Mr. David Mannes seconded Mr. Kreisler; two songs by Brahms, a "Spring Song" by Kopylow, and "Sunrise," by Rergei Taneyeff.

Thus the concert was full of variety, while the purpose of the society to preserve for the edification of this generation the noble works of the old masters of "a capella" writing was not forgotten. To those who cherish a love for the well of church music undefiled, the Palestrina mass is always welcome. It is one of the undying masterpieces, whose lofty conceptions lose none of their pristine glory with the flight of time. It was admirably sung last night, though at one moment there was a little uncertainty in the intonation of the tenors. But so long as the society's choir sings as well as it did in the "Benedictus" and "Angus Dei" to find fault with its work would be to carp.

The old Bohemian carols delighted the audience by their characteristic melodies, and the second of them had to be repeated. The Bach numbers were also plainly to the taste of most of those present, and in the second movement of the double concerto the two soloists played uncommonly well. They were less happy in the finale. Mr. Frank Damrosch conducted with zeal and ability. This gentleman continues to command admiration for his enthusiasm in the cause of good choral music. He is in his way a public benefactor.

MR. HAROLD BAUER'S RECITAL.

Mr. Harold Bauer, who appeared as the pianist at the last concert of the Kneisel Quartet, in this city, yesterday afternoon gave a recital at Mendelssohn Hall. It was said in this paper after his first performance that he would probably be heard to better advantage in a recital. In some respects this prediction was fulfilled, but in others it was not. The recital gave abundant opportunity to measure the value of the player's gifts and equipment, and the result was not altogether satisfactory. Mr. Bauer had the courage to submit himself for public judgment in a programme calling for all the resources of the pianist's art. He played Beethoven's sonata, opus 111, Mendelssohn's etude in B flat minor, a Gluck gavotte arranged by Brahms, the Chopin fantasia, opus 49, Schumann's "Papillons," a romance, and the toccata of the same composer; Chopin's C minor étude, Liszt's "La Leggierezza," and Balarikeff's Oriental fantasia "Islamey."

In the performance of all this music Mr. Bauer proved himself to be a good pianist of a type now quite common. He displayed no especial individuality, no striking personal attributes that might command general attention for him. He is at the best an academic performer, intelligent, correct, and dry. He has a big tone and an extensive dynamic range, though the whispering pianissimo is not included in it. But in tone color he is sadly deficient. His reading of the Beethoven sonata, for instance, was quite spoiled by the coldness and monotony of his tone color and by his generally dry style. It was a sort of conservatory professorial interpretation, with which little serious fault could be found, but which left one untouched by the real genius of Beethoven.

The performance of the Chopin fantasia naturally was far from being ideal in the hands of a player of such qualities as have been indicated. It was vigorous, but it lacked the variety of intimate details which reveal sympathy with its innermost spirit. It may be possible that some of his hearers enjoyed the performance of Schumann's "Papillons," but this writer found it deficient in delicate nuance and wholly impoetic in conception. The romance was equally dry and colorless, but the toccata was given with dash and clearness, especially in the management of the middle voices. Mr. Bauer's best achievement in the niceties of his art is in his treatment of the pedals, but he utterly neglects the possibilities of touch in connection with it. In short, he is a pianist who must be very warmly welcomed in the respected circles of the Back Bay and the Browning societies of Boston, where it is regarded as indelicate for a pianist to express sentiment in public. There Mr. Bauer might dissect sonatas and fantasias to the delectation of the wise men of the East. But in this town we are fond of cakes and ale and "ginger hot i' the mouth." We prefer our piano playing a trifle more highly colored and not so musty with the atmosphere of the schools.

ROSS LEAVES WEBER & FIELDS.

Will Enter Vaudeville, on the Keith Circuit, Next Season.

Charles J. Ross has withdrawn from the Weber & Fields Stock Company, and his rôles in the new burlesques last night were taken by Fritz Williams, who was loaned by Charles Frohman for one week. Efforts are being made to secure Robert Hilliard. It has been known for some time that Mr. Ross was desirous of withdrawing from the company, but was prevented by a five years' contract.

When the announcement was made Wednesday evening that a dress rehearsal of the new burlesques would take place after the performance, he absolutely refused to remain, and words between him and Mr. Fields followed. Mr. Fields protested at the stand taken by Mr. Ross, and in the briefest way gave him to understand that his services would not be longer required if the rehearsal was not attended by him. He tendered his resignation forthwith.

Mr. Fields stated last night that Mr. Ross's action in refusing to rehearse on the grounds that he knew his part is perhaps without precedent.

Mr. Ross, speaking of his action, said: "For a long time I have been desirous of withdrawing from the company for several reasons; first I find that myself and wife can make more money in vaudeville than Weber & Fields can afford to pay me, and secondly I have not been satisfied with the treatment recently accorded me. Perhaps I acted hastily, but the stand taken I think is correct. Mrs. Ross and I will go to West Baden, Ind., for a much needed rest. The early part of October we shall begin our vaudeville career, appearing for twenty weeks on the Keith circuit, where we will present short sketches on prominent plays before the public at that time."

Melbourne MacDowell Divorced.

Emmanuel Blumenstiel, as referee in the action for absolute divorce brought by Mrs. Wilhelmina Maria Bratman MacDowell against Melbourne MacDowell, the actor, has filed a report in the County Clerk's Office recommending that the decree be granted. Counsel for Mrs. MacDowell will apply to Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court this morning for a confirmation of the report. The testimony in the referee's report is sealed.

Mansfield Lays a Cornerstone.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—The cornerstone of the Garrick Theatre, now in course of construction on Chestnut Street, this city, was laid to-day. Richard Mansfield, who is filling an engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre, this week, laid the stone and delivered an address.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Hyde—Peverly.

The wedding of Lieut. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley Hyde and Miss Isabelle Evelyn Peverly was celebrated yesterday afternoon in All Angels' Church, the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector of the church, officiating. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, Ralph Peverly, wore a white satin crepe de chine gown, trimmed with point lace, her veil was of tulle, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, and wore a pendant of pearls with a diamond centre, Miss Olga P. Clinton of Philadelphia was the maid of honor. Her frock was pale blue mousseline de soie, she carried pink roses, and wore a large pale blue hat, trimmed with roses. The little flower girl was Miss Helen McCoun of Philadelphia, who wore a frock of cream lace over a slip of pink chiffon, her large pink hat was covered with white plumes, and she carried a basket of carnations. Lieut. Hyde's best man was his brother, William T. Hyde, and the ushers were Lieut. James A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Lieut. Stanley B. Hamilton, Seventh Artillery, United States Army; Lieut. Frank C. Jewell, Fifth Artillery, United States Army; Lieut. Frederic L. Buck, Seventh Artillery, United States Army; Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, Twenty-second Infantry, United States Army; Capt. Theodore E. Lyon, Eighth Regiment, National Guard of New York; Lieut. Thomas H. Jackson, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Lieut. Clarke S. Smith, Engineer Corps, United States Army, and Ensign William K. Riddle, United States Navy, executive officer of the torpedo boat Porter.

The church was decorated with palms, Ascension lilies, and ferns, and there was a full choral service. The members of Lieut. Hyde's battery came in from Fort Slocum for the ceremony, and were in dress uniform. They sat well to the front of the church, and gave a picturesque touch to the wedding. The ceremony was followed by a very small reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Peverly, 300 West Eighty-fifth Street. The house was elaborately decorated with Southern smilax and roses, the artillery color—red—was the keynote of the decorations, and the ices were served in the form of crossed cannons, with the number of Lieut. Hyde's battery in the centre. Among the guests invited to the church were the Rev. Herbert F. Shipman and Mrs. Shipman, Col. Otto L. Hein, Gen. Stewart L. Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff, Benjamin B. Odell and Mrs. Odell, Col. Albert L. Mills and Mrs. Mills, Col. Daniel Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. George Peverly, Bishop Mc-Vicker, Charles F. Tiffany, Gen. Anson McCook and Mrs. McCook, Dr. Francis E. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde, Dr. George Van de Water, and Mr. and Mrs. John S. Simpson. On their return from their bridal trip Lieut. and Mrs. Hyde will reside at Fort Slocum.

Nichols—Root.

CLINTON, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The first wedding to be solemnized in the chapel of Hamilton College was that of Miss Alice Gordon Root to Thomas Flint Nichols this afternoon. Mr. Nichols is Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Hamilton College. The ceremony was performed by M. Woolsey Stryker in the presence of a large assemblage. The best man was Oren Root, Jr., of New York, a brother of the bride. The ushers were F. P. Cunningham of New York, William P. Sheppard, Prof. Edward Fitch of Hamilton College, A. Moore of Cornell University, George M. Weaver of Utica, and James H. Taylor, Jr., of Clinton. The decorations were holly, evergreen, palms, and chrysanthemums.

The bride is a native of Columbia, Mo., and the daughter of Prof. Oren Root. She is the niece of Secretary of War Elihu Root. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols left on a special car for a two weeks' wedding trip to Virginia. They will reside in this village.

Among those present were Secretary of War Elihu Root and family, Mr. and Mrs. Walstein Root, Mrs. Edwin R. Root, Mrs. C. B. Cole, H. B. Thomkins of New York, A. C. Soper of Washington, and Miss Fairfax Proudfit of Memphis, Tenn.

CASTELLANES FILE SUIT

Counter-Action in Paris Against Bric-a-Brac Dealer.

DENUNCIATION OF THE COUNT

Werthelmer's Counsel Goes Into the Transactions in Detail—Says the Count Acted Like a Child.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The suit of Charles Werthelmer, the London bric-à-brac dealer, against Count and Countess Boni de Castellane, to recover payment for art objects sold to the defendants, began this morning in the First Civil Chamber. The transaction taken as a test case involved the sum of 12,946f. The hearing was devoted to the arguments of counsel. None of the parties was in court.

The total sum involved in the transactions is 6,500,000f.

Count and Countess Boni de Castellane have replied with filing a counter-suit, demanding a full statement of all transactions, claiming that various objects, admittedly authentic, were sold at scandalously exaggerated figures, and that many articles were represented as real antiquities when they were imitations, modern, or useless, while in a series of exchanges in 1899 Wertheimer took back a number of articles at a price greatly inferior to their true worth. The plaintiffs, therefore, demand a reduction of the debt, provisionally estimated to be at least 2,000,000f., and the restitution of the objects taken in exchange by Wertheimer, under the penalty of 1,000f. for each day's delay in the restitution from the day of judgment. Finally, they claim damages to the amount of 300,000f.

The plaintiffs also ask, in case the Judges decide it is necessary to throw further light on the case, that experts shall be appointed to appraise the articles involved. The appointment of these experts is the first aim of counsel for the de Castellanes.

The pleadings in the case were unfinished to-day, and the hearing was adjourned for a week.

Among the articles whose value the de Castellanes question are a bronze Neptune, attributed to Jean de Bologne; paintings attributed to one of the Cuyps and to Franz Hals, and a number of pieces of Louis XIV. furniture.

Wertheimer's counsel, Maître Foucauld, in a speech lasting several hours, made a most vigorously worded reply to the plaintiffs' contentions. He said there was nothing serious in the observations and criticisms "behind which the de Castellanes were screening their temporary insolvency," and denounced the Count's conduct scathingly, referring to his "pretexts to delay payments." He did not hesitate to accuse him of telling untruths. Counsel explained how the Count cheerfully accepted all the transactions, expressing satisfaction until the last moment, when he turned and accused Wertheimer of usury.

Maître Foucauld presented details of the various transactions. The first was in 1895, when the Count purchased three art objects, including a Gainsborough picture, for 250,000f., which, counsel said airily, was only modest for a man of Count de Castellane's fortune, at which the Court smiled. When the bill was due, counsel continued, the Count asked for delay and offered to pay interest.

The second transaction was in 1897—eight articles, price 1,000,000f. Here counsel replied to the contention that the articles were sold at exaggerated prices. He explained that Count Boni de Castellane sold a number of the last-named articles, and Wertheimer asked the buyer at what price he would resell them to him. The prices asked were above those at which Wertheimer sold the articles.

Counsel detailed other transactions, up to 1899, when the various exchanges occurred, at Count de Castellane's suggestion, which, counsel asserted, gave the Count's counter-charges. He referred to one article, in a batch, which the Count asked him (Wertheimer), to sell on the eve of his departure for New York. Count de Castellane, counsel said, asked a higher price than he had paid for the article. Wertheimer, nevertheless, sold the batch at the Count's figure.

Nothing could be more painful, asserted Maître Foucauld, than the steps taken by the de Castellanes to avoid the suits. Who could have expected such an attitude from a Castellane? No one could reproach Wertheimer for placing confidence in the man who had contracted marriage with the richest heiress in the world, whose fortune the press described as fabulous.

Maître Foucauld claimed the Count utilized the construction of the magnificent residence on the Avenue Malakoff as a pretext to delay the payment of his debts. He said he had an income of five to six million francs and had an enormous surplus, more than he needed to live on; but the spending money in his palatial home compelled him to beg for the generosity of his creditors. He had recourse to his brother-in-law, from whom he obtained nothing, which did not prevent the Count from telling Wertheimer that Mr. Gould would pay.

The Count's conduct at this period, according to counsel, resembled that of a child. He was surprised at his wrongdoing and requested his creditors to keep from Mr. Gould the real extent of his indebtedness. Later, the Count affirmed his own brother would pay Wertheimer, but through his brother's lawyers, not through his (the Count's) hands.

"What an affront," said counsel. "Count Boni was thus obliged to admit that his brother would not trust him with money."

Maître Foucauld here brought in contrast Count Boni's conduct with the glorious traditions of the de Castellane family. He said one felt grieved to find such falsehoods written with the pen of a Castellane.

Count de Castellane wired Wertheimer, after his arrival in New York, that he was well satisfied with the voyage, which, counsel said, Wertheimer interpreted as meaning that the Goulds would finance him. When the Count returned Wertheimer was asked to meet the Goulds' counsel, from which he hoped much. But the lawyers informed him that the Goulds did not give the Count pecuniary support, but only moral support. Afterward, the counter-charges were brought against Wertheimer, and the latter wrote a sharp letter to the Count, expressing his opinion of him.

Counsel also said Wertheimer's honesty had never before been questioned. He was surprised that Count de Castellane, after the most friendly relations, social and business, which had existed between them, should now accuse him of deceitful and usurious manoeuvres.

Counsel for Count and Countess de Castellane, Maître Bonnat, acting for Coudert Brothers of New York, contended that Wertheimer had been striving to prevent the case from coming before the courts, but the result had been unfortunate for him, as the nature of Wertheimer's business must be exposed.

Maître Bonnat said George J. Gould considered Wertheimer gave credit to a young married couple who had no thorough comprehension of the value of money on terms very advantageous to himself. Wertheimer, counsel contended, while giving Count de Castellane time to pay, offered to make exchanges whereby he took back the finest objects of his collection. Wertheimer had no right to say Count de Castellane was pursuing a dishonorable course. Counsel claimed that Wertheimer had abused the confidence of the young people, and, if the latter had committed follies, it could be said that for the last eighteen months they had been cruelly attacking for them. Many had been cruelly attacking for them. Many over, henceforth they would devote themselves to wiping out the indebtedness.

"We have been witnessing for some time past," continued Maître Bonnat, "a sort of duel between the parties—Wertheimer apparently relying on the exhaustion of Count de Castellane's strength of resistance, and it is because Count and Countess de Castellane at last perceived that Wertheimer had sold his benevolence at the highest price, which was costing them too dear, that the counter-suit was entered."

Walden—Eddy.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, Dec. 20.—Miss Anna Brevoort Eddy, daughter of U. D. Eddy, was married at noon to-day to R. P. Walden, in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, by the rector, the Rev. Frank F. German. Miss Eddy is well known among local golfers. Mr. Walden served as one of the crew of the Yankee in the Spanish-American war. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Matilda Eddy, as maid of honor, and the best man was Percy Walden. The bridesmaids were the Misses Towle, Miss Gwynne, Miss Dupignac, and the Misses Cushman. The ushers were Robert McGuire, Henry Maury, James B. Cushman, James Mitchell, H. S. Eddy, and Howard Walden.

After a reception at the home of the bride's parents Mr. Walden and his bride left for their honeymoon trip. It is reported that they will live in London, England. The wedding was attended by about 300 guests, who came to Mamaroneck on a special train on the New Haven Railroad.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Friday again brings a lull in the gayeties of the early Winter season. There will be two or three receptions this afternoon, notably those to be given by Mrs. John Clarkson Jay to introduce her daughter, Miss Jay, and by Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, to introduce her two daughters, the Misses Juliette and Margaret Hubbell. Mrs. Bayard Cutting will give a large dance at her residence, 24 East Seventy-second Street, this evening for Miss Caroline Wilmerding. The cotillion will be led by Worthington Whitehouse, who will dance with Miss Wilmerding. The annual Christmas ball to be given by the junior class of Columbia University will take place at Sherry's.

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Mrs. George Macculloch Miller of 270 Madison Avenue will give a reception at her residence to-morrow afternoon for her daughter, Mrs. William Bard McVickar, (Miss Mary L. Macculloch Miller,) who lives at Morristown, N. J. Mrs. Miller and Mrs. McVickar will be assisted in receiving by Miss Macculloch Miller and Miss Edith Macculloch Miller.

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Mrs. William Gray Park of 47 Fifth Avenue will give a dance on the evening of Jan. 2 for her daughter, Miss Mary S. Park. The dance will be for girls not yet out, as Miss Park will not be introduced until next year.

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Mrs. William D. Sloane will give a dance for her daughter, Miss Lila Sloane, on the evening of Monday, Jan. 21. Worthington Whitehouse will lead the cotillion, dancing with Miss Sloane. This will be one of the smartest dances of the season.

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The dance to be given by ex-Commodore and Mrs. Gerry for their daughters, the Misses Mabel and Angelica Gerry, will take place on Monday evening, Jan. 28, and will be a large affair. Mrs. Gerry will probably send out several hundred invitations. The dance to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop on Friday evening, Jan. 25, will also probably be a large affair. There will be a cotillion, which will be led by Worthington Whitehouse, who will dance with Miss Bishop.

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The fact that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is to give a dinner dance at Sherry's on Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, to which about 100 guests have been asked, has been ingeniously interpreted by people not averse to mild sensations into the story that Mrs. Vanderbilt intends to cut the mythical "400" list to one of "100." Mrs. Vanderbilt, like other hostesses, has simply found that the number of guests she has chosen is about the best number required to make a dinner dance both enjoyable and successful.

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The engagement of Dr. Andrew S. Clarke of Paris and Mrs. William F. Burden, (Miss Daisy McCoy of Troy,) just made public by Mrs. Burden, excites no surprise. It was virtually announced in print a fortnight ago, and the many New Yorkers who were in Paris last Summer, and who knew Dr. Clarke and Mrs. Burden, considered it then as a settled matter. The wedding will be celebrated in the early Spring. Mrs. Burden is one of the handsomest and most popular of New York society matrons. She was left a widow two years ago, and since that time has resided for the most part in Paris. Dr. Clarke, who is a wealthy American physician, has resided for many years in Paris, and his name has been matrimonially coupled with those of a number of prominent New York women. He was at one time reported to be engaged to Mrs. Astor.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Lawrance, Jr., (Miss Susan Willing,) have left their country residence at Bay Shore, L. I., for a time, and are at the Waldorf.

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Mrs. Lanfear Norrie (Miss Ethel Barbey) gave a dinner last evening at her residence, 15 East Eighty-fourth Street. Mrs. Charles T. Barney of 101 East Thirty-eighth Street also gave a large dinner last night at her residence, and Peter Marié gave a small dinner of six covers in honor of Mrs. John W. Mackay at his residence, 7 East Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. William Street gave a dinner for Miss Rosamond Street. Mrs. William Littauer (Miss Katherine M. Mantice) of 147 East Thirty-sixth Street will give a dinner at her residence this evening. Other dinners last evening were those given by Mrs. Warren N. Beach in honor of Miss Eliza Strong and her fiancé, William V. B. Kip, and by Mrs. J. Alden Townsend, Mrs. Charles Berryman had a large euchre party at her residence, and Miss Pansy Roosevelt gave a luncheon to girls at the Metropolitan Club.

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The first Les Cendrillons dance for this season was held at Sherry's in the big ballroom last night. The guests, who arrived early, were received by Mesdames R. James Cross, Henry E. Howland, Alfred Pell, Anson Phelps Stokes, and James A. Scrymser. The cotillion was led by Alexander Hadden, who danced with Miss Mary Harriman, the débutante daughter of E. H. Harriman. There was one favor figure, and for the girls these favors consisted of Japanese iris flowers on long sticks, with the foliage attached. For the men there were boutonnières of holly, tied with red ribbon. The dancing was over at midnight, and supper was then served at small tables. The dancers were chiefly the older girls and men, although there were a few débutantes, including the daughters of many of the patronesses, a list of whom was published in this column on Sunday last. There were the Misses Neeser, Schieffelin, Stokes, Du Bois, Barnes, de Peyster, Harriman, Parsons, Peabody, Miller, Chapin, Clark, Howland, Robb, Henderson, Terry, Hoyt, De Coppet, Ives, Helen Barney, Eva Barbey, Cutting, Haven, Stebbins, Edgar, Robinson, Gurnee, and Henop, and Messrs. Moncure Robinson, J. Langdon Erving, Gelet Gelatli, S. D. Babcock, Jr., Herbert Hunt, A. M. Robbins, Edwin St

CYCLISTS SET FAST PACE

Kraemer Won Twenty-five-Mile Race from Big Field.

ELKES' NEW WORLD'S RECORD

Walthour Second in the Long Competition Event, but Won More Money than Winner.

Twenty-five miles on a bicycle in one hour plus one minute and fifty-five and a fifth seconds was the pace set last night on Madison Square Garden's ten-lap track by Frank L. Kraemer, the former amateur champion from Newark, N. J., who has recently joined the professional ranks. He won the first open professional twenty-five-mile race ever held in this city on an indoor track, and his time establishes a special competitive record.

Harry Elkes, the six-day bicycle victor, also shared the honors of the evening by breaking the world's indoor one-mile motor-paced record by 3 seconds. He made the distance in 1:36 1-5.

In the finishing bunch of the twenty-five-mile race there were, besides Kraemer, "Bobby" Walthour, one of the fastest sprinters in the country, and "Tom" Cooper. On the last few laps they set a scorching pace, and came very near ending the race in an even hour.

For a twenty-five-mile race it was an unusually hot finish, and the galleries were in a perfect frenzy of excitement. Walthour had led at all of the intermediate five-mile points, and the system of awarding special $10 prizes for the leader at five, ten, fifteen, and twenty miles acted as a natural pacing incentive and occasioned fast time from start to finish. The times for each five miles, with leaders, were:

Five miles	Walthour	0:11:30
Ten miles	Walthour	0:23:36 2-5
Fifteen miles	Walthour	0:35:42 2-5
Twenty miles	Walthour	0:48:29 1-5
Twenty-five miles	Kraemer	1:01:55 1-5

Sixteen men started in the race, as follows: Robert Walthour, Floyd Krebs, Frank L. Kraemer, Louis Gimm, Arthur W. Ross, O. V. Babcock, C. W. Miller, Robert Muller, R. S. Ireland, Hippolyte Aucoutrier, Jean Fischer, "Tom" Cooper, Jean Gougoltz, Karl Kaser, George W. Crook, and Frank Ryser. Ross, the Newark bicyclist, forged to the front at the crack of the pistol and held the lead at the first mile, closely followed by Kraemer. Ryser dropped at once to the rear, and was the first man to retire, and Fischer soon followed him. At two miles Gougoltz, Walthour, Ross, and Kraemer took the front in that order, and the Frenchman led the procession for over two miles. Within two laps of the first five miles Walthour made one of his lightning spurts, and shot ahead of Gougoltz in a twinkling, winning the first special prize of $10 for the five miles.

Walthour repeated his sprinting performance just before the tenth mile, and immediately after that he, with Kraemer and Cooper, gained a lap on the others. This advantage they held to the end. To the surprise of the crowd Gougoltz dropped out at ten miles, the pace being too hot for him. His companion in the six-day race, Simar, is still very ill with pneumonia in his hotel.

Walthur continued to lead at the fifteen and twenty mile points, but Graemer on the third lap made a sensational spurt and passed his rival at the twenty-fifth mile by half a wheel's length. Walthour was about five yards ahead of Cooper. All the others finished their race at the twenty-fourth mile. Arthur W. Ross of Newark, N. J., getting the fourth prize of $25. Cooper got $50. The special prize system gave the peculiar result of the second man, Walthour, winning $65, more than the victor. Walthour won $40 by leading at the four intermediate five-mile points. He then got $50 for leading at the greatest number of laps, his record being 128, four more than half the number run. Second prize was $75, making his total $165, while Kraemer got the winner's purse of $100.

Elkes was paced in his record ride by a motor tandem, ridden by Crooks and Tinsler, and the latter put on every ounce of steam that the machine could carry, Elkes rode magnificently, sticking like a leech to the rear wheel, and when the time was announced, the galleries went wild with delight. The former record for the same style of exhibition was 1 minute 39 1-5 seconds, held by Jimmy Michael.

When it came time for the rival police cyclists, John Scheussler of New York and Otto Haussler of Brooklyn, to race, the latter was not present, it being announced that he had injured his hip during the day and his physician forbade him to ride.

A bad spill occurred toward the end of the second semi-final heat in the half-mile handicap. While rounding the east curve, J. H. Hunter, Walter Smith, known as the Brooklyn boy wonder, and G. C. Schrieber came too closely together, and all went down in a bunch. There was great commotion for a minute, but, beyond a mild scalp wound sustained by Hunter, no one was hurt.

The Garden was well filled with spectators, at least 3,000 being present, and enthusiasm was kept bubbling from start to finish.

The summaries:

One-mile Amateur Indoor Championship.—First Heat—Won by Lester Wilson, Pitusburg; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, second. Time—2:39 4-5. Second Heat—Won by J. H. Hunter, Newark A. C.; F. J. Cadwell, Hartford, second. Time—2:41 3-5. Third Heat—Won by Peter Van Cott, Nassau Wheelmen; Daniel Sullivan, Dwight School, New York, second. Time—2:24. Fourth Heat—Won by J. C. Schreiber, Harlem Wheelmen; George Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen, second. Time—2:20 1-5.

Semi-Final Heats.—First—Won by Lester Wilson, J. H. Hunter, second. Time—2:22 4-5. Second—Won by Peter Van Cott, G. C. Schreiber, second. Time—2:36 2-5.

Final Round—Won by G. C. Schreiber, J. H. Hunter, second; Lester Wilson, third. Time—2:38 3-5.

Half-mile Amateur Christmas Handicap—First heat won by G. C. Schrieber, scratch, Harlem Wheelmen; Fred Winnington, 55 yards, Morris Wheelmen, second. Time—1:06 2-5. Second heat won by Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, scratch; T. Adametz, Passaic, 20 yards, second. Time—1:06. Third heat won by Walter W. Smith, Kings County, 15 yards; J. H. Hunter, Newark, scratch, second. Time—1:04 4-5. Fourth heat won by Wilbur L. Losee, Brooklyn, 15 yards; J. H. Bennett, Brooklyn, 30 yards, second. Time—1:04 1-5. Fifth heat won by F. J. Cadwell, Hartford, 15 yards; George Schofield, Kings County, scratch, second. Time—1:06 1-5. Sixth heat won by J. R. Lake, Brooklyn, 20 yards; Peter Van Cott, Nassau Wheelmen, 10 yards, second. Time—1:03 2-5.

Semi-Finals.—First Round—Won by Fred Winnington, T. Adametz second, G. C. Schreiber third. Time—1:06 4-5. Second Round—Won by F. J. Cadwell, L. R. Lake second, J. H. Benuett third. Time—1:01 2-5.

First Round—Won by F. J. Cadwell, J. H. Bennett second, L. R. Lake third. Time—1:02 2-5.

One Mile, Unpaced. Exhibition by Policeman Haussler of Brooklyn.—Time—2:11.

One Mile, Paced, Exhibition by Harry Elkes.—Time—1:36 1-5.

25-Mile Professional Race.—Won by Frank L. Kraemer, East Orange. Time—1:01:55 1-5. Robert Walthour, Atlanta, Ga., second; Tom Cooper, Detroit, third; Arthur W. Ross, Newark, fourth.

ASSISTANT GAVE NO ALARM.

Allowed Students to Perish in School Fire Without Warning.

FREDONIA, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Coroner Charles Blood, assisted by District Attorney Greene and his assistant, Elton D. Warner, examined twelve witnesses to-day in an effort to ascertain those to blame for the death of the six students and Janitor Morris, who lost their lives in the fire of Dec. 14, which destroyed the Normal School.

Dr. Francis B. Palmer, principal, described the screens in the windows before the fire escapes, stating that they were easily unhooked from the inside, but supposed to be burglar-proof. In giving his testimony he was overcome with grief and buried his head in his folded arms, sobbing.

Charles B. Gibbs, assistant janitor, discovered the fire, and thought nothing of the sleeping students on the third floor. He lost ten minutes before he whistled up a speaking tube to the matron's room. He waited for no answer, and did not know whether the whistle aroused her or not. He made no effort to cry fire or run up either fire escape.

Coroner Blood roundly scored him for his utter indifference in such a critical time. Evidence plainly showed that he could have roused the whole dormitory in time to have gotten all out safely.

Liner Passed a Leaking Bark.

The liner Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived from Genoa yesterday, reported that she had spoken the bark Elsa in latitude 41.52, longitude 32.28, which had signaled that she was leaking. Otherwise she reported all well on board.

CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY.

Opening Game in Amateur League Series Won by New York Athletic Club Team.

The opening game of the Amateur League Hockey season at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening furnished a brilliant and spectacular contest. The New York Athletic Club won from the Hockey Club by the score of 4 to 0.

In the first half, despite the Hockey Club's most desperate efforts, they could not land the puck in their opponent's net, and the wearers of the Mercury Foot were forced to content themselves with one goal scored soon after play began. Dozens of times apparently good chances to tally were turned aside by both vigilant goal keepers. In the second half, almost before any one fairly realized it, the redoubtable cover point of the New Yorks scored two points on swift shoots from the centre of the rink, and gained the third on a pass from Fry.

The New York Athletic Club's victory was due to the surpassing excellence of their defense, the splendid speed of their forwards, and a general ability in team work.

From the start of play it was apparent that the game was to be a warm one. The Hockey Club opened the contest with a rush, but O'Donnell neatly turned aside Phillips's shoot. After some four minutes of dashing work, in which both teams came within an ace of scoring, Fenwick and Hornfeck got the puck and by clever dribbling brought it within scoring distance of the Hockey Club's goal. On a long angle shot from the side of the rink, Fenwick sent the puck with wonderful velocity square past Ellison for the first score, that served to make both teams warm up to their work. On the next face-off the Hockey Club came near scoring, but O'Donnell kneeled in front of the goal in time to stop the progress of the rubber.

Referee Dobby warned the players that the rough work must cease, and soon ruled Russell off the ice for two minutes. Taking advantage of his absence the New Yorks made desperate attempts to score, but Ellison checked their swift shots. Howard and Hornfeck did some pretty but fruitless team work, and the half closed without further scoring.

Refreshed by the ten minutes' intermission both sevens went fiercely at each other on the opening of the second twenty-minute period. Probably some of the most speedy and brilliant team and individual work that has ever been seen in New York terminated in a second score made by Fenwick on a magnificent shoot from the middle of the rink. The Hockey Club was spurred to further effort by this, but a moment later Fenwick dashed their hopes by again shooting a goal from almost exactly the same spot.

The Hockey Club then frustrated several brave efforts to tally, but Fry soon dribbled the rubber down the ice and shot to Ellison unsuccessfully. Fenwick caught the puck on the rebound, and, taking the goal keeper by surprise, smashed the disk into the net.

Play then became rougher than ever, and Howard and Russell were ruled off before time was called. Line-up:

New York Athletic Club. (4.)	Position.	Hockey Club of New York. (0.)
O'Donnell	Goal	Ellison
Hunt	Point	Cunningham
Fenwick	Cover point	Curnan
Hornfeck	Forward	De Casanova
Belder	Forward	Russell
Howard	Forward	Phillips
Fry	Forward	Huntington

Goals scored—By Fenwick, (4.) Referee—Mr. Dobby, Crescent Athletic Club. Goal umpires—Mr. Callender, St. Nicholas Skating Club, and Mr. Sheffler, New York Athletic Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Xavier Hockey Team Won.

The Xavier hockey team defeated the Drisler seven at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday by the score of 6 to 0. Xavier's forwards were at all times fast. Line-up:

Xavier, 6.	Position.	Drisler, 0.
Lawrence	Goal	Cowper
Tock, F.	Point	Roberts
Herold	Centre point	Sullivan
Tock, J.	Forward	Schmidt
Jones	Forward	McIntyre
O'Connor	Forward	Hecker
Cunningham	Forward	Van Dam

BASEBALL PLAYERS AROUSED.

Protective Association Advises Its Members Not to Sign Contracts Hastily.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—The committee of the Players' Protective Association has sent out a circular letter to all baseball players of their association. The letter, after setting forth the action of the National League in ignoring at its recent meeting in this city, the players' petition for a change in the existing state of things, says:

"It looks pretty sure that the National League owners are going to cut salaries all along the line. We give you our judgment on this so that you may all bear it in mind later when you have to decide whether to sign in the National or the American League. Much of a cut, you see, would bring the average salary paid in the two leagues pretty close together.

"All things considered, we believe that it would be unwise for us now to start a 'war' ourselves; that at present players should not under any consideration jump from our league to the other, even if the American does become entirely independent; that American League players may at any time now sign contracts in that league which contains the amended portions of which they have been advised heretofore, and to which Mr. Johnson has agreed, which provide against selling, farming, and drafting without the players' consent; that any member of the association, whatever league he is in, should sign no contract at any time which has not been approved by the attorney.

"Having acted to the best of our ability with all the possibilities in mind, we urge you to immediately write Mr. Taylor your personal preference as to action for the future, both as to yourself and to our association, which is grounded on all that is fair and honorable and which must be kept up and made a success, or no players' organization can ever succeed."

The letter is signed by Charles L. Zimmer, Hugh Jennings, and C. C. Griffith.

Jennings Signs as Cornell's Coach.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Hugh Jennings, first baseman of the Brooklyn National League baseball team, has finally decided to enter Cornell College of Law, to take a degree. He has been hired for three years by the Athletic Association to coach the 'Varsity baseball nine. Final arrangements were made and a contract with him for that time was signed by Manager Thomas to-day. The time of contract extends from Feb. 4, 1901, to June 22, 1904.

Columbia's New Ballot System.

The undergraduate Executive Committee of the Columbia University General Athletic Association, at its last meeting, announced the official nominations for manager and assistant manager of the football team for next year, and proposed a new method of holding elections. Instead of the mass-meeting system of election formerly in vogue, regular ballot boxes will be stationed in several of the University buildings with inspectors at each, and the polls will be open for five hours to give every student a chance to vote. In the stead of formal registration, the official student lists of the University will be used. The new scheme has been successfully tried at other universities, and its need at Columbia is readily felt when it is known that at the last election almost two hundred proxy votes were thrown out and not counted by the vote of the meeting. A fair trial will be given the new system on Jan. 10.

Live Bird Match a Tie.

A 100 live bird match was shot at the traps of the Carteret Gun Club at Garden City, L. I., yesterday afternoon between Robert A. Welch of this city and Harold Money of Oakland, N. J., resulting in a tie, with a score of 89 killed by each.

There were only two contestants in the weekly shoot of the Fountain Gun Club at the Interstate Park traps yesterday afternoon. Dr. Wynn won the 40-bird handicap with a score of 37 killed at 50 yards rise. J. Stewart (28 yards) killed 30 in addition to three which died out of bounds.

Governor May Interfere with Fight.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 20.—In regard to a rumor of possible interference with the projected Jeffries-Ruhlin fight at Cincinnati, Gov. Nash said to-day that he is opposed to prizefighting, which is a felony under the Ohio laws. The Governor said he had not looked up the law to see what his duties are, but that, whatever they may be, he will meet them fully.

COMPANY D'S ABEEL TROPHY.

Competition on Seventh Regiment's Rifle Range Ends in Close Contest.

Company D of the Seventh Regiment, with a total score of 631, won the fifty-eighth competition for the Abeel Trophy, which was concluded last night at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. Company K's team, which made a score of 626 on the first night of the match, stands second to the winners. The finish of Companies D and K at the head of the list of teams entered is a reversal of the usual order, as out of the fifty-eight competitions held for the trophy, D and K have each won only once previously. The shooting in the present match fell considerably below the records. Company D's winning score of 631 points was divided into 322, made from the prone position, and 309 standing. The record total score is 649, made by both Company B and Company F. The record prone score is 340, held by Company C, and the best score made standing—324—is held by Company B.

Company D did not develop any remarkable shots in the present competition, but won out by the high average ability of members of the team. The individual scores follow, seven shots being fired standing and seven prone:

COMPANY D.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Corp. W. B. Short	33	33	66
Sergt. E. S. Coy	31	34	65
Private W. M. Phillips	31	34	65
Private H. T. Spencer	33	31	64
Corp. F. M. Smedley	31	33	64
Private L. Pinder	31	33	64
Corp. E. M. Leask	31	31	62
Lieut. G. S. Towle	29	32	61
Private T. G. Leonard	31	29	60
Private C. R. Beeckman	28	32	60
Total	309	322	631

Following are the scores made by the remaining twelve teams which shot last night:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Company G	302	321	623
Company B, No. 2	300	322	622
Company B, No. 1	294	323	617
Company I	305	311	616
Company F	298	315	613
Company G, No. 2	295	301	596
Company D, No. 2	281	311	592
Company I, No. 2	284	299	583
Company G, No. 3	274	300	574
Company G, No. 4	276	281	557
Company F, No. 2, (8 men)	212	217	429
Company B, No. 3, (6 men)	169	173	342

The twenty-seven teams which competed in the match finished in this order: Company D, 631; Company K, 626; Company G, 623; Company B No. 2, 622; Company B No. 1, 617; Company I No. 1, 616; Company F No. 1, 613; Company E, 600; Company H No. 1, 600; Company G No. 2, 596; Company D No. 2, 592; Company I No. 2, 583; Company C No. 5, 578; Company C, No. 1, 577; Company A, 576; Company G No. 3, 574; Company C No. 3, 574; Company K, Jr., 572; Company C No. 4, 562; Company G No. 4, 557; Company H No. 2, 555; Company C No. 2, 543; Company H No. 3, 523; Company E, Jr., 500; Company H No. 4, 430; Company F No. 2, 429; Company B No. 3, 342.

Nicholls Won from English Golfer.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Bernard Nicholls of Boston, Mass., played his first golf match in England to-day against Peter Paxton on the Tooting Bee Golf Club links. Nicholls was the victor by five up and four to play. The score was 81 and 86, and the course was 18 holes. The weather was miserable, the ground wet, and a high wind precluded even mediocre play.

Sloan Not to Ride in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Tod Sloan and "Tommy" Burns, the jockeys, have arrived here. Sloan says he has come purely for pleasure, and will not accept any mounts. Burns will ride here after the first of the year. He has been engaged by William C. Whitney for next season, and expects to ride in England.

Results on Winter Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Mile—Belle of Orleans, 103, (T. Walsh,) 1; Silver Coin, 99, 2; Lady Curzon, 93, 3. Time—1:48. Seven furlongs—Georgia Gardner, 94, (Beck,) 1; Saline, 97, 2; Algie M., 96, 3. Time—1:26. Mile and a sixteenth—Strangest, 112, (McJoynt,) 1; Sauber, 101, 2; Alvin M., 97, 3. Time—1:57½. Six furlongs—Senator Beveridge, 88, (Cochran,) 1; Tom Collins, 101, 2; Tom Kingsley, 114, 3. Time—1:19. Mile and fifty yards—Indian, 95½, (May,) 1; Emigrant, 97, 2; Shasta, 101, 3. Time—1:53¼. Seven furlongs—Matin, 101, (May,) 1; Educate, 100, 2; Teagown, 105, 3. Time—1:34.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—The handicap today resulted in a close finish. Greyfeld, ridden by Dangman, got the decision by a nose from Greenock, with Tommy Burns in the saddle. This was Burns's initial day. Many people thought the race between the two horses was a dead heat. Summaries: Six and a half furlongs, (Dominick,) 1; Prestidigitator, 91, 2; Ordinung, 105, 3. Time—1:22. One mile. Wallenstein, 90, (J. Waldo,) 1; Astor, 102, 2; Jennie Reid, 99, 3. Time—1:46. Five and a half furlongs. Ada N., 105, (O'Connor,) 1; Edna Brown, 95, 2; Merida, 105, 3. Time—1:10. One mile and a sixteenth, handicap. Greyfeld, 112, (Dangman,) 1; Greenock, 107, 2; Opponent, 102, 3. Time—1:50½. One mile—Alas, 90, (J. Waldo,) 1; Waikenshaw, 112, 2; Lamachus, 104, 3. Time—1:45. Seven and a half furlongs. Sea Lion, 111, (C. Burns,) 1; Lady Meddlesome, 104, 2; Donator, 102, 3. Time—1:37.

Doings of College Athletes.

The organization of the Yale Fencers' Club has now been completed, and arrangements have been made for several contests with other teams.

Hugh I. Wilson of Philadelphia has been appointed manager of the Princeton freshman baseball nine. Wilson is also manager of the hockey team.

Oscar H. Perkins of Danvers, Mass., has been elected Captain of the Tufts football team for next year. Perkins was nominated by ex-Capt. Pierce, who refused a re-election.

A basket ball tournament, in which teams from Yale, Colgate, Union, Cornell, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, will participate has been arranged for Jan. 5 at Schenectady.

Jere D. Delaney, who has coached the Exeter track team for the past three years, will not return to the academy as coach next year. It is rumored that Dartmouth and Williams Colleges are trying to secure his services.

Villanova College is to have a hockey team this Winter for the first time. A large number of good hockey players are in the college this year, among them being Powers, who formerly played on the Holy Cross team.

Franklin and Marshall College has received a proposition from Swarthmore College to assist in arranging a four-cornered field meet, comprising Franklin and Marshall, Swarthmore, Haverford, and Rutgers Colleges. The proposition will probably be accepted.

The annual indoor athletic meet and relay races of the Boston Athletic Association will be held in Mechanics' Hall, Boston, on Feb. 16. Cornell has already accepted the invitation to enter, and it is expected that Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and other colleges will send teams to the meet, according to their usual custom.

Hockey is now occupying a prominent position in athletics at Cornell. Of last year's team the following men are again at present: R. M. Roberts, '02; K. W. Woodward, '03; C. B. Brown, '03; G. M. Forrest, '02; E. B. Whitman, '01; W. J. Norton, '02; W. G. Warren, '03; A. S. Williams, '03; H. M. Wood, '02; L. F. Bruce, '03.

Yale's hockey squad, which will play a series of games in Western Pennsylvania during the Christmas holidays, will be made up of the following men: E. S. Bronson, P. G.; F. C. Inman, 1902, S.; T. Sturgis, 1903; H. B. Stoddard, 1902; N. L. Snow, 1902, S.; J. S. Painton, 1901; E. Beeson, 1902; G. A. J. Cox, Jr., 1901; W. J. Hoysradt, 1901, manager. After the holidays there will be a general call for candidates for the team, when all the new men will be given a chance.

Charles D. Speer has been elected Captain of the Gettysburg College football team for next year. Speer is a sophomore in college, and played left tackle on the 'Varsity last Fall. Clyde B. Weikart will manage the 1901 football team. The other managers of Gettysburg's athletic teams next season will be: Herbert Stifel, assistant manager of the football team; P. Harry Philson, 1903, tennis manager; Joseph M. Bordy, 1901, basketball manager, and C. S. Karmany, Captain of the track team.

The University of Pennsylvania basket ball team has arranged a trip during the Christmas vacation into New York State. Six games will be played, as follows: Dec. 24, Catskill Y. M. C. A.; Dec. 25, Yonkers Y. M. C. A.; Dec. 26, New Britain Y. M. C. A.; Dec. 29, Mount Vernon Institute; Dec. 28, Pratt Institute; Dec. 29, Poughkeepsie. As Yale played all these teams less than two weeks ago, winning four out of six games, this will afford the first opportunity to test the playing ability of the Quakers. The following men will be taken along: Bennett, Captain; Darrangh, Evans, Sauser, Wilkinson, Rains, and Miskey.

The officers and committees of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association for 1901 will be: President—A. Laussat Geyelin; Vice President—Thomas Reath; Secretary—Harry Thayer; Treasurer—C. H. W. Packard; Football Committee—J. C. Bell, Chairman; C. H. W. Packard, B. W. Frazier, and E. A. Mechling; Rowing Committee—Thomas Reath, Chairman; L. C. Madeira, James Bond, A. H. Flickwir, and J. D. Davenport; Baseball—Murdock Kendrick, Chairman; T. B. Donaldson, and Samuel Crowther, Jr.; Track—H. L. Geyelin, Chairman; F. H. Ellis, M. B. Colket, and H. K. Hill; General Committee—L. C. Madeira, Chairman; E. A. Mechling, and the Chairman of the four committees.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Oriental Team Wins Three Games from Berkeley Bowlers in National League Tournament.

The Oriental team won three straight games from the Berkeley five in the National League tournament, on Starr's Alleys, last night, and scored 1,002 in the third game. The scores:

BERKELEY.	1st.	2d.	3d.	ORIENTAL.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Dennis	133	148	158	Mitchell	176	213	187
Dawson	128	173	154	Lehnert	130	146	215
Tracy	161	165	174	Meyer	179	190	210
Mainers	183	156	191	Schultz	158	144	196
Weingarth	195	159	192	Stern	212	167	194
Total	800	801	869	Total	858	860	1002

Company C won two of three games with Company I in the Twelfth Regiment Bowling League tournament, on the armory alleys, last night. The scores:

COMPANY C.	1st.	2d.	3d.	COMPANY I.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Nuendorf	99	93	102	McRae	123	98	121
Huston	113	97	87	Johnson	94	127	161
J. Loughlin	149	134	118	Berger	130	108	170
Kennedy	172	148	148	Saundry	80	114	94
F. Loughlin	184	165	132	Oppel	105	142	133
Total	717	637	618	Total	532	589	679

The Morris Wheelmen won two of their three matches with the Knickerbocker bowlers in the North Side League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night. The scores:

MORRIS WHEELMEN.	1st.	2d.	3d.	KNICK'B'KER	1st.	2d.	3d.
McDonald	155	177	203	La Forest	206	161	160
Schwager	151	156	154	Geisler	179	144	184
O'Neill	167	178	164	Dieser	166	161	172
Briggs	179	179	169	Snyder	198	187	149
Tompson	163	155	1..	Meyer	177	150	192
Total	815	845	875	Total	914	803	842

In the Bank Clerks' League tournament on Reid's Church Street alleys last night, the Phenix team won two games and the Northern team won one. The Home, German-American, and Caledonian teams broke even. The Greenwich and the Lancashire teams, who each had one man lacking, lost one and two games, respectively. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Northern Assurance Company—Schuckhardt, 166; Schlatter, 128; Starr, 120; Buehler, 136; Sullivan, 147. Total, 697.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company—Goethe, 123; Robey, 94; Hargreaves, 75; Haefelin, 140. Total, 432.

SECOND GAME.—Lancashire Fire Insurance Company—Goethe, 162; Robey, 98; Hargreaves, 184; Haefelin, 169. Total, 564.

Phenix Fire Insurance Company—Swan, 181; Valentine, 138; W. Story, 144; Rushmore, 136; Saddington, 106. Total, 705.

THIRD GAME.—Phenix Fire Insurance Company—Swan, 156; Valentine, 136; W. Story, 150; Rushmore, 146; Saddington, 154. Total, 742.

Greenwich Fire Insurance Company—Greene, 129; Emmons, 94; Brower, 130; Van Saun, 205. Total, 608.

FOURTH GAME.—German-American Fire Insurance Company—Schopp, 141; Webber, 140; Vandervoort, 160; Ormsbee, 183; Elston, 142. Total, 766.

Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Stoney, 180; Futzel, 108; Dearborn, 129; Franck, 132; O'Connell, 135. Total, 684.

FIFTH GAME.—Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Stoney, 158; Newman, 108; Dearborn, 134; Franck, 183; O'Connell, 165. Total, 718.

Home Fire Insurance Company—De Rosset, 133; Crosby, 135; Brenninger, 142; Ludlam, 128; Herbnold, 139. Total, 677.

SIXTH GAME.—Home Fire Insurance Company—De Rosset, 153; Crosby, 143; Brenninger, 143; Ludlam, 163; Herbhold, 150. Total, 752.

German-American Fire Insurance Company—Schopp, 119; Webber, 168; Vandervoort, 130; Ormsbee, 157; Elston, 146. Total, 720.

The Monarch bowlers outrolled the Bank Clerks and Palace teams in the American National tournament on the Germania alleys last night. The Palace team also beat the Bank Clerks. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Bank Clerks' Bowling Club—Miles, 195; Grant, 119; Jenkins, 162; Kennedy, 194; Hartzel, 125. Total, 795.

Palace Bowling Club—Dickson, 168; Morris, 135; Hertzog, 172; Beinert, 165; Jackson, 198. Total, 838.

SECOND GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Kroninga, 188; Walter, 190; Schwartje, 180; Cadieu, 157; Maas, 172. Total, 887.

Bank Clerks' Bowling Club—Miles, 148; Grant, 136; Jenkins, 132; Kennedy, 172; Hartzel, 138. Total, 726.

THIRD GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Dickson, 145; Caroon, 161; Hertzog, 139; Beinert, 139; Jackson, 171. Total, 735.

Monarch Bowling Club—Kroninga, 138; Walter, 168; Schwartje, 179; Cadieu, 201; Maas, 168. Total, 854.

All three teams broke even in the Brooklyn Bank Clerks' tournament on Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Queens County Bank—P. M. Rushmore, 170; Woodhall, 119; White, 150; Hicks, 118; Buncke, 124. Total, 681.

People's Bank—Singer, Jr., 178; Van Wagner, 183; Duane, 73; Watjen, 148; Thompson, 122. Total, 644.

SECOND GAME.—People's Bank—Singer, Jr., 159; Van Wagner, 166; Duane, 111; Watjen, 157; Thompson, 107. Total, 700.

Franklin Trust Company—Denlinger, 155; J. E. Griffin, 146; Denny, 125; I. L. Griffin, 130; P. Rushmore, 109. Total, 665.

THIRD GAME.—Franklin Trust Company—Denlinger, 170; J. E. Griffin, 134; Denny, 119; I. L. Griffin, 130; P. Rushmore, 167. Total, 720.

Queens County—P. M. Rushmore, 142; Woodhall, 122; White, 126; Hicks, 100; Buncke, 135. Total, 625.

The Enterprise bowlers outrolled the Yonkers Council and the Linwood fives in the Columbia League tournament, on Schlusing's Columbia alleys last night, and the Yonkers team defeated the Linwoods. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum—Barnes, 148; Brewer, 144; Hunt, 134; Lawrence, 145; Anderson, 169. Total, 740.

Enterprise Bowling Club—Schumacher, 172; Schlumbohn, 166; Ficken, 136; Weber, 107; Kuhn, 183. Total, 824.

SECOND GAME.—Linwood Bowling Club.—Daley, 135; Devine, 164; Courtney, 146; Schultz, 143; Tindale, 174. Total, 762.

Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum—Barnes, 167; Brewer, 165; Hunt, 143; Lawrence, 126; Anderson, 168. Total, 769.

THIRD GAME.—Enterprise Bowling Club—Schumacher, 203; Schlumbohn, 174; Ficken, 146; Weber, 157; Kuhn, 197. Total, 877.

Linwood Bowling Club—Daley, 161; Devine, 142; Courtney, 157; Schultz, 139; Tindale, 185. Total, 764.

The Century Wheelmen defeated the Friendship and New Rochelle bowlers in the Harlem League tournament, on the Harlem Palace Alleys, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 152; Speck, 167; Monaghan, 190; H. Ebling, 151; E. Ebling, 169. Total, 829.

New Rochelle Bowling Club—West, 172; Scott, 139; Smith, 224; Hewes, 160; Carpenter, 154. Total, 849.

SECOND GAME.—Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 184; Dumble, 192; L. Mulford, 169; Meyer, 193; W. Mulford, 186. Total, 924.

Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 147; Speck, 175; Monaghan, 126; H. Ebling, 219; E. Ebling, 171. Total, 838.

THIRD GAME.—New Rochelle Bowling Club—West, 170; Scott, 126; Smith, 138; Huntington, 136; Carpenter, 142. Total, 712.

Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 150; Dumble, 138; L. Mulford, 181; Meyer, 184; W. Mulford, 184. Total, 837.

The Logan Wheelmen won both their matches in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on the Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Twenty-sixth Ward Wheelmen—G. Moore, 215; A. Fyfe, 169; Davies, 128; Wilbert, 178; W. Moore, 183. Total, 873.

Unknown Wheelmen—Breman, 176; E. Merkert, 149; Korndorfer, 99; Reeves, 130; J. Merkert, 190. Total, 744.

SECOND GAME.—Logan Wheelmen—Egelhoff, 171; McKay, 181; Bent, 148; Hooper, 200; Weinpfohl, 188. Total, 883.

Twenty-sixth Ward Wheelmen—G. Moore, 200; A. Fyfe, 200; Davies, 147; Wilbert, 116; W. Moore, 180. Total, 843.

THIRD GAME.—Unknown Wheelmen—Brennan, 138; Merkert, 128; Korndorfer, 91; Reeves, 114; J. Meyrkert, 150. Total, 621.

Logan Wheelmen—Egelhoff, 208; McKay, 179; Bent, 145; Hooper, 166; Weinpfahl, 191. Total, 884.

Commercial Bowling League.

The Commercial Bowling League has completed its organization with fifteen teams enrolled, and the first matches will be rolled this evening on Cadieu's Monarch alleys. Three teams will roll each Friday evening, the schedule for the opening night being as follows: Manning, Maxwell, and Moore, S. Oppenheim, and Levy, and Tassavant & Co.

Bowling Games To-night.

The schedule of games to-night in the principal local bowling tournaments is as follows:

Columbia Bowling League—Wang, Standard, and Owl Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Corinthian, Hyperion, and Empire Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National Bowling League—Fidelis and Metropolitan Bowling Clubs. Starr's alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Surprise, Spartan, and Essex Meat Bowling Clubs. Thum's Germania alleys.

Royal Arcanum Bowling Tournament, Borough of the Bronx. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Archdiocesan Union League Tournament—Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 1, Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 2 and Leo Catholic Club. Thumann's Colonial alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Manning, Maxwell & Moore, S. Oppenheim and Levy, and Tassavant & Co. Monarch alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Echo, Palace, and Manhattan Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Long Island Bowling League—Bedford and Orient Bowling Clubs and Kings County Wheelmen. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Burnside, De Kalb, and Philadelphia Commercial Travelers' alleys, Brooklyn.

Exhibition match—Quiver and Imperial Bowling Clubs. Bedford Palace alleys.

Gee Christmas!

Here's a $5 Men's Patent Leather Shoe for $2.65—exactly so.

Made of the finest quality of imported patent leather, genuine oak tanned extension soles—the new English flat last—button or lace.

A Christmas offering as it were, $2.65—not $5, keep that in mind.

Won't something here just suit him?—gloves, pajamas, smoking jackets, neckwear, bath robes, silk suspenders, umbrellas, or any of the little needfuls.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

International Armor Brand
TABASCO 2½ IN. WEE BURN 3 IN.
NEW CREATIONS
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs.

PLANNING LAWSON'S YACHT.

Yachtsmen Generally Commend Crowninshield's Ideas for the New Boat.

BO

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against JULIUS A. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the Tenth day of January, nineteen hundred and one, at 12 o'clock M. on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, being on the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and bounded as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and running thence easterly along Washington Place one hundred (100) feet; thence in a southerly direction on a line parallel with Mercer Street forty-nine (49) feet and nine (9) inches to a lot of land formerly belonging to George Lovett; thence westerly along said lot on a line parallel with Washington Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street, and thence northerly along Mercer Street forty-nine (49) feet and nine inches to the place of beginning.

Being the same premises which were sold and conveyed to the said Julius A. Robinson by George L. Kingsland and others by deed dated April 12th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1972 of Conveyances, page 31, on the first day of May, 1882.

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The land above described lies in Section 2, in Block 546, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Att'y for Plaintiff, No. 289 Greenwich St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Washington Place.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $158,818.75, with interest thereon from the 7th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $328 36-100, together with interest thereon since December 7th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is about $4,566.39.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

d-19-2aw3wW&F&J9

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—STEPHEN F. ANDERTON, plaintiff, against D. H. CHAMPLIN & COMPANY, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1900.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant D. H. CHAMPLIN & COMPANY:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the twenty-eighth day of November, 1900.—Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n30-1aw6wF&J11

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW York, ss.:—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership doing business in New York City, Borough of Manhattan, and elsewhere, under the firm name and style of CHOROSH & ROGERS, and consisting of HERMAN ROGERS and SAMUEL CHOROSH, general partners, and JONAS LUXENBERG and AARON HASKELL, special partners, has been dissolved by mutual consent, the dissolution to take effect according to law.

Dated November 19th, 1900.

SAMUEL CHOROSH,
HERMAN ROGERS,
JONAS LUXENBERG,
AARON HASKELL.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 20th day of November, 1900, before me personally appeared Herman Rogers, Samuel Chorosh, Jonas Luxenberg, and Aaron Haskell, each to me known to be one of the persons named in and who executed the foregoing instrument and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

A. G. OPPENHEIM,
Com. of Deeds, No. 9, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

ABBE, SARAH FULLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH FULLER ABBE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of E. W. B. Brown, their attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1900.

ALBERT ABBE,
SUSIE A. MORSE, Executors.

E. W. B. BROWN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace, their attorneys, at No. 18 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of November, 1900. J. SINCLAIR ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, Executors, RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CLENDENIN, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL CLENDENIN, late of Santiago de Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 3-5, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1900. HARRIET CROOD CLENDENIN, Administratrix. WILLIAM WILSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au10-1aw6mF

DAVOREN, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK DAVOREN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Victor J. Dowling, her attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1900. MARGARET DAVOREN, Executrix. VICTOR J. DOWLING, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mF

HEFFERNAN, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE HEFFERNAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wells & Sinclair, in No. 54 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of October, 1900. JAMES HEFFERNAN, JOHN J. TIERNEY, Administrators.

o26-1aw6mF

PEARSON, SAMUEL W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. PEARSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene H. Pomeroy, her attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of May, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the second day of November, 1900. ANNIE PEARSON, Admx. EUGENE H. POMEROY, Att'y for Admrx., 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

n2-1aw6mF

ROGERS, ANDREW J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW J. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hitchings, Palliser & Moen, No. 100 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of June (1901) next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of November, 1900. FRANK LITCHENHEIM, MARY E. ROGERS, Executors, HITCHINGS, PALLISER & MOEN, Att'ys for Executors, No. 100 William Street, New York City.

n28-1aw6mF

STEINAM, LOUIS M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS M. STEINAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of James Schell & Sons, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next. Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1900. JOHN WILLIAM STEINAM, Administrator. JAMES SCHELL & SONS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 56 Pine Street, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SARAH J. FLANAGAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS GRAHAM, as administrator, &c., of William Van Wyck Graham, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 95th Street, distant sixty-five feet nine and one-third inches (65 feet 9 1-3 inches) westerly from the westerly side of Madison Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches (100 feet 8½ inches;) thence westerly parallel with 95th Street sixteen feet (16 feet;) thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches (100 feet 8½ inches) to the southerly side of 95th Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of 95th Street sixteen feet (16 feet) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 17th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

HURRY & DUTTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 26 East 95th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

East 95th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $26,343.74, with interest thereon from the 3d day of December, 1900, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to $462.34, with interest thereon from the 10th day of December, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase amount or paid by the referee is $472.01, and interest.

The above premises is sold subject to the covenants and restrictions as to character of buildings contained in a certain deed recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 12, Section 5 of Conveyances, at Page 228.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

HURRY & DUTTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

d18-2aw3wTu&F&ja10.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —W. EDGAR PRUDEN, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Riverside Drive, or Avenue, with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and ten feet and six inches, thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, thence westerly along said centre line of the block eighty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch to the easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, one hundred and three feet, seven and one-fourth inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by James H. Havens and wife, by deed bearing even date and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith, (purchase money mortgage,) this indenture being given to secure a part of the purchase or consideration money therein.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

JOSEPH MOELROY, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

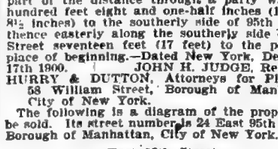

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,683.20, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $343.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $388.26, and interest.

The premises above described are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $60,000, with interest thereon from January 1st, 1900, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and to a second mortgage of $20,000, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1899, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, 28th day of November, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

no30-2aw3wF&Wde3d1

Surrogate Notices.

RICHARDS, T. ADDISON.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Abner C. Thomas, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against T. ADDISON RICHARDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 54 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1901.—Dated New York, October 25th, 1900. CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Executor. BUTLER, NOYES, NORMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executor, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MABEL SPERRY, by LOUISE MAIS her guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against CHARLES SPERRY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of November, 1900, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 16th, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Parcel No. 1. "All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant northerly one hundred and twenty-eight feet four inches and one-fifth of an inch from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street in the centre of a party wall standing on the premises herein described and partly on the premises next adjoining on the south side thereof; and running from said point westerly, through the centre of said party wall and parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, ninety-nine feet nine inches and four-fifths of an inch; thence northerly about nineteen feet eight inches and four-fifths of an inch to a point distant ninety-one feet and two inches westerly from the westerly side or line of Seventh Avenue; thence northerly and parallel with Twenty-seventh Street, ninety-one feet and two inches to the westerly line or side of Seventh Avenue, and thence southerly, along said westerly side or line of Seventh Avenue, nineteen feet eight inches and four-fifths of an inch to the place of beginning."

Parcel No. 2 "All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, distant about thirty-nine feet nine inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, at which point is at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; and running thence westerly, parallel or nearly parallel with Twenty-ninth Street and part of the way through the centre of said party wall, sixty-four feet; thence northerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, about nineteen feet; thence easterly, parallel or nearly parallel with Twenty-ninth Street, and part of the way through another party wall, sixty-four feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; and thence southerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, about nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and now known as Number 346 Seventh Avenue."

Parcel No. 3. "All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth (late part of the Sixteenth) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map thereof, made by George B. Smith, one of the City Surveyors, and dated the 8th day of June, 1825, filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New York, which map is numbered 51, and which said lot is known on said map by the number 174, seventy-four, being bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-first Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of the Eighth Avenue and Thirty-first Street; running thence northerly, parallel with the Eighth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence easterly through the centre of the block between and equidistant from Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with the Eighth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence westerly, along the northerly side of Thirty-first Street, twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, containing in breadth front and rear twenty-five feet, in length on each side ninety-eight feet nine inches."

Dated New York, November 26th, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

AUGUST P. WAGENER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 59 Second Avenue, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold and the street numbers are as follows: Parcel No. 1, 294 Seventh Avenue; Parcel No. 2, 346 Seventh Avenue; Parcel No. 3, 245 West Thirty-first Street:

27th St.

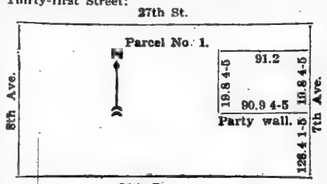

26th St.

30th St.

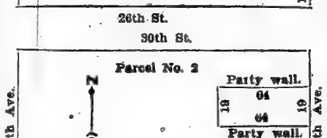

29th St.

32d St.

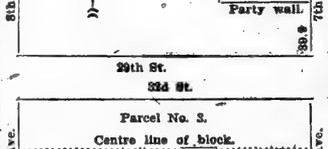

31st St.

The approximate amount of liens or charges upon the foregoing property and which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, are as follows: Parcel No. 1. A mortgage on which there is due $6,000 and interest from February 1st, 1900, at 5% per annum; taxes and water rates amounting to about $567.18. Parcel No. 2. Taxes and water rates amounting to about $496.41. Parcel No. 3. A mortgage on which there is due $5,000 and interest from April 1st, 1900, at 5% per annum; taxes and water rates amounting to about $354.00.

Dated New York, November 26th, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

n30-2aw3wF&Tu&d21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JACOB LAWSON, plaintiff, against AQUILA W. WANMAKER and others, defendants.—Actions Nos. I. and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in each of the above entitled actions, bearing date respectively the 30th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive, or Avenue, with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and ten feet and six inches; thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, thence westerly along said centre line of the block eighty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch to the easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, one hundred and three feet, seven and one-fourth inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by James H. Havens and wife, by deed bearing even date and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith, (purchase money mortgage,) this indenture being given to secure a part of the purchase or consideration money therein.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

JOSEPH MOELROY, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,683.20, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $343.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $388.26, and interest.

The premises above described are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $60,000, with interest thereon from January 1st, 1900, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and to a second mortgage of $20,000, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1899, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, 28th day of November, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

no30-2aw3wF&Wde3d1

Surrogate Notices.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FREDERICK AYER, plaintiff, against FRANK N. GILL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Maiden Lane distant one hundred and thirty feet three inches more or less easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Maiden Lane and the easterly side of Broadway, adjoining the land now or late of G. Storms and others, and running thence northerly and along said land seventy-seven feet and one-half of an inch to land now or late of James McBride; thence easterly along said last-mentioned land three feet eight and three-fourths inches; thence northerly, still along said last-mentioned land, nine feet nine and one-half inches to land now or late of J. Heard; thence easterly along said land now or late of J. Heard and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches (100 feet 8½ inches) to the southerly side of 95th Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of 95th Street seventeen feet (17 feet) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 17th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

HURRY & DUTTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 24 East 95th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

East 95th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,451.25, with interest thereon from the 3d day of December, 1900, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $462.09, with interest thereon from the 10th day of December, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase amount or paid by the referee is $472.01, and interest.

The above premises is sold subject to the covenants and restrictions as to character of buildings contained in a certain deed recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 12, Section 5 of Conveyances, at Page 228.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

HURRY & DUTTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

d18-2aw3wTu&F&ja10.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDGAR PRUDEN, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Riverside Drive, or Avenue, with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and ten feet and six inches, thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, thence westerly along said centre line of the block eighty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch to the easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, one hundred and three feet, seven and one-fourth inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by James H. Havens and wife, by deed bearing even date and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith, (purchase money mortgage,) this indenture being given to secure a part of the purchase or consideration money therein.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

JOSEPH MOELROY, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,683.20, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $343.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $388.26, and interest.

The premises above described are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $60,000, with interest thereon from January 1st, 1900, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and to a second mortgage of $20,000, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1899, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, 28th day of November, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, plaintiff, against H. MORTON MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of November, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 26th, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert Sherman, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street, distant one hundred and sixty-seven (167) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street with the westerly line or side of Seventh (7th) Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with the westerly line of side of Seventh (7th) Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches (100.11) to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) and One Hundred and Twelfth (112th) Streets; thence running westerly along said centre line sixteen (16) feet; thence southerly again parallel with the westerly line or side of Seventh (7th) Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches (100.11) to the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street, and thence running easterly along the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street sixteen (16) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to the building restrictions in deed recorded in Liber 2,335 of Conveyances, Page 228.

The above-described property lies in Section 7, Block 1927, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 26th, 1900.

EDWARD B. WHITNEY, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 200 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

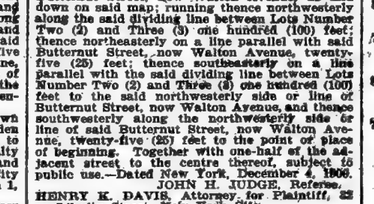

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,293, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $150.12, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is four hundred and forty-two and 93-100 dollars ($442.93) and interest. Dated New York, November 20th, 1900.

EDWARD B. WHITNEY, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to December 27th, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

EDWARD B. WHITNEY, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JAMES B. FITZGERALD, plaintiff, against MARIA A. WUYTACK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 19th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert Sherman, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and known and designated as lot number fifty-two (52) on a certain map entitled "Map of property belonging to William Elliot Stoddard on the corner and Prentiss Avenue, between the 23d and 24th Wards of the City of New York," which map was made by E. H. Holden, City Surveyor, and was dated May 1st, 1890, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 21st day of June, 1890, and which said lot is bounded and described as follows, namely, on the east by Webster Avenue, twenty-five feet; on the north by lot number fifty-one (51) on said map, ninety feet; on the west by lot number eighty-five (85) on said map, twenty-five feet, and on the south by lot number fifty-three (53) on said map, ninety feet, and said premises being more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Webster Avenue distant two hundred and thirty-six feet and six inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Webster Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, laid out and opened, and running thence westwardly at right angles to Webster Avenue ninety feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Webster Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and again at right angles to Webster Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety feet to said westerly side of Webster Avenue, and thence northwardly along said westerly side of Webster Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, with the buildings and improvements on said lot erected, be the said distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, November 28, 1900.

FREDERIC R. FEEMAN, Referee.

THOMAS BOOKER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 4 Warren Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above, the street numbers being 1,581 Webster Avenue:

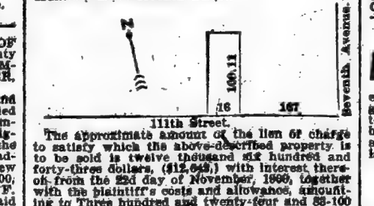

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,128.30, with interest thereon from the 15th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $116.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $435.60, and interest.

Dated New York, November 26, 1900.

ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

Monroe Street.

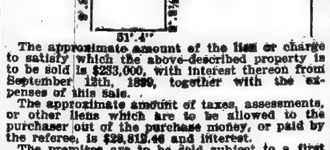

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,760.60, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, is $146.80.

The approximate aggregate amount of the prior liens upon the premises is $11,385.38.

ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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NO. 268 MONROE STREET, BOROUGH OF Manhattan, New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JACOB QUARTNER, et al., defendants.—Action No. 2.

In Pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 21st day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Monroe Street, one hundred and twenty-five

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL. SURPLUS. AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS. $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

Investment Offerings.

Manh. t an Elevated Railway Consolidated Mortgage Gold 4s Price in accordance with market.

Yielding about 3.80%.

The Rio Grande Western R'y Co. First Consolidated Gold 4s. A first lien upon important parts of the system. Company's income double fixed charges. Preferred Stock upon established dividend basis of 5%. Common Stock also received 5% for last fiscal year.

Price to yield about 4.50%.
COMPLETE LIST OF OFFERINGS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street. 208 Montague St.
New York. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

EXCELLENT SERVICE.
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES.
CURRIER & BUNKER New York and Boston.
Bankers and Brokers,
MEMBERS { New York Cons. Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange.
NO. 52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
103 STATE ST., BOSTON.
BRANCH OFFICES: 121 Park Row, N. Y. 105 Summer St., Boston.
10 Shares and Upward. Commission 1-16.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins, James H. Post,
Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Meetings and Elections.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, will be held at the company's office in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of December, 1900, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. M. BOCALBY, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held, at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the American Deposit and Loan Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1901, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.
C. D. HARTLEY, Secretary.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
NEW YORK,
December 10th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901.
Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

$5,669,000.

United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Company

General (now First) Mortgage 3½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE MARCH 1st, 1951.

Interest Payable Semi-annually on March 1st and September 1st, in New York.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

The undersigned offer the above Bonds for Subscription at 109½%, payable as follows:

9½ % or $ 95 per Bond on allotment.
100 % or $1,000 per Bond on March 1, 1901.
109½ % or $1,095 per Bond of $1,000.

Definitive Bonds bearing interest from March 1, 1901, will be delivered on that date. Payment in full may be made in purchaser's option, on allotment, under discount at the rate of 3½% per annum, against delivery of Interim Certificates to be issued by the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia.

Default of payment of the instalment, due March 1, 1901, will render the previous payment liable to forfeiture.

The above bonds are to be issued to take up the same amount of 6% bonds maturing on March 1, 1901, and form part of a total issue limited to $20,000,000, which are secured by a first mortgage on the entire properties of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

The entire property of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company was leased in 1871 to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 999 years, the latter guaranteeing 10% annual dividends on the entire Capital Stock of over $20,000,000.

For the year ending December 31, 1899, the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company earned a large surplus over the guaranteed dividends.

The bonds are of $1,000 each, and to bearer; but can be fully registered in the option of the holder.

The Subscription will be opened on Friday morning, December 21st, and may be closed without notice at any time thereafter, the right being reserved to reject any applications, and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

New York, December 19th, 1900.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.
Second Mortgage Bonds.
All the second mortgage bonds of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, being one thousand bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 1,000 inclusive, which mature January 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after January 2d, 1901, at the Continental National Bank of New York. Interest on same will cease at their maturity.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.
Twenty bonds of $1,000 each of Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, Tracy City Branch, Nos. 181 to 200 inclusive, which mature January 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after January 2, 1901, at the Continental National Bank of New York. Interest on same will cease at their maturity.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.,
Notice is hereby given that all the outstanding bonds, being 114 of $1,000 each, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, BON AIR BRANCH, will be paid on presentation at the Continental National Bank, No. 6 Nassau St., New York, on and after January 2d, 1901. Said bonds are dated July 1, 1887, and payable July 1, 1917, but provide as follows:
"This bond and any other of this issue are redeemable by said Railway at its own option at any time after the lapse of ten years from the date hereof."
This call is made under the provision of the Bond and Mortgage above quoted, and interest on said BON AIR BRANCH bonds will cease after January 1st, 1901.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.
N. Y., Dec. 11, 1900.

Referring to the above advertisements, we are prepared to offer for a limited time in exchange for these bonds:

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5% Gold Bonds, Due 1928.

TERMS UPON APPLICATION.

Hallgarten & Co.,
28 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

New York, December 19, 1900.

NOTICE.

TO STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
Metropolitan Street Railway Company:

Seven million dollars par value of the unissued authorized capital stock of this corporation is offered for subscription to the stockholders at the price of $160 for each share of the par value of $100 upon the following conditions:

1. Each stockholder of record upon the books of the corporation at the close of business on December 26, 1900, may subscribe for such number of shares of stock as will be equal to seven forty-fifths (7-45) of his holdings or any less part thereof.

2. Subscriptions must be in writing, and must be delivered to the Secretary of the corporation at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York, before 3 P. M., on January 15, 1901, and subscribers must specify in their subscriptions their name and the full amount of stock standing in their name upon the books of the corporation.

3. Payments at the rate of $60 per share in cash or by check must accompany each subscription, and the balance, at the rate of $100 per share, must be paid on or before January 30, 1901, whereupon stock certificates will be issued; except that for fractional parts of a share non-dividend-bearing scrip will be issued, for which, when presented to the Secretary in amounts representing entire shares, stock certificates will be substituted.

4. Default in making the final payment will, at the option of the Company, forfeit the subscribers' rights, both in regard to the stock subscribed for and in regard to the sum paid at the time of subscription.

By order of the Board.
H. H. VREELAND, President.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.

PROXIES.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1900.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMmissioners, under the C., I., St. L. & C.-consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1900, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 104, 1060, 459, 791, 239, 351, and 221 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1901, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

WANTED—Position in broker's office by American; well connected; ten years' experience in important National banks; five years in commercial bookkeeping, and familiar with stock blotters and Clearing House methods; desiring to enter Wall Street; is willing to begin at bottom; position in good house, with opportunity for advancement of more importance than immediate compensation; highest references furnished. Address J., Box 106 Times.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 63 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PLAN of Reorganization of the Hampton Roads Hotel Company has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, and filed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
H. M. DE LANOIE,
Secretary of the Committee.

WE LOAN MONEY TO PEOPLE IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

Dividends.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 5, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 4, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds will close at noon on Saturday, December 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

THE STANDARD GAS LIGHT COMPANY of the City of New York, 801-3 Third Avenue.
New York, December 14, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on December 31st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, December 22nd, 1900.
Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock M., December 22nd, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., January 2nd, 1901.
W. GREELEY HOYT, Secretary.

The Fisheries Company,
135 Front Street, New York.
Nov. 30th, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ Per Cent. on the Preferred Shares out of the earnings, payable on and after January 1st, 1901, to holders of record Dec. 11th, 1900. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Dec. 11th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened January 2d, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
(Signed) WILLIAM R. MORSE,
Treasurer.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Co.,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Chicago, Ill., December 17th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid February 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the transfer books.
The transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of December, 1900, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on the 7th day of January, 1901.
F. E. HAYNE,
Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
New York, December 12, 1900.
The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Preferred (formerly known as Second Preferred) Stock, and a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the common stock of this company, payable January 15th, 1901, at the Central Trust Company to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, 1900. Transfer books will be closed December 31st, 1900, and reopened January 16th, 1901.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, Dec. 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, the 31st inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.,
New York, December 6th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable Jan. 15, 1901.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 2, and reopen on the morning of January 16, 1901.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 22d, 1900, at 12 o'clock M. and reopened on Wednesday, January 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on January 2d, 1901.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Dec. 12th, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 21, at 3 P. M. preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1901, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Asst. Sec.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 18, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank.
102D DIVIDEND.
New York, December 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on December 19th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

General Chemical Company,
32 Liberty St., New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid Jan. 2d, 1901, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. Dec. 22d, 1900. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22, 1900, to Jan. 2, 1901.
JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

The National Park Bank of New York.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 2, 1901.
Transfer Books closed from December 20th to January 1st, inclusive.
GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Dec. 18th, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

The Colorado Midland Railway Co.
The coupon maturing January 1st, 1901, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, on bonds Nos. 6251 to 7261 for $20, each, and on bonds Nos. 1 to 6250 and Nos. 7301 to 8550 for $15 each, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York.
The Railway Company has waived the right under the first mortgage, to make part payment in scrip for preferred stock trust certificates, of the coupons maturing July 1st, 1901, and July 1st, 1902, on Bonds Nos. 1 to 6250 and Nos. 7301 to 8550, and the amount of these coupons, $25 each, will, therefore, on maturity, be payable in cash.
New York, December 20th, 1900.
HARRY BRONNER, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
193D CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
December 20th, 1900.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after December 21st, 1900, and reopened January 3d, 1901.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, December 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 28th day of January next, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st instant.
There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 15th of January next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st of December. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF PER CENT. (½%) were declared payable January 28th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., Thursday, December 27th, 1900. Transfer books close at 3 P. M. December 27th, 1900, and reopen January 29th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secy. and Treas.

Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 28th day of January next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st day of December. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Canada Southern Railway Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 1st day of February next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st day of December. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Real Estate Trust Company of New York,
30 Nassau Street,
December 20, 1900.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable January 2, 1901, to stockholders of record December 24, 1900. Transfer books close December 24, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen January 2, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York,
December 20th, 1900.
NINETY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2nd, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

American Woolen Company.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of January, 1901, to stockholders of record on that day.
The transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business January 3rd, 1901, and will be reopened January 16th, 1901.
WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., Dec. 18, 1900.

The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York,
280 Broadway, New York, December 19, 1900.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1901.
Transfer books close on December 24th and reopen January 3d, 1901.
FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

December 20th, 1900.
The coupons due January 1st, 1901, on the Pleasant Valley Coal Company's First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds will be paid on and after January 2d, by the Morton Trust Company, 38 Nassau Street, New York.
WILLIAM F. COLTON, Treasurer.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, December 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2nd, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT THE COPARTNERship heretofore existing under the firm name of BOARDMAN & WILLIAMSON, is this day dissolved.
FREDERIC A. BOARDMAN,
JOHN WILLIAMSON, JR.

NOTICE THAT THE FIRM OF E. FRANK & CO. has been dissolved, Dec. 15, 1900.
MORRIS FRANK.

SCHOOL EXPENSES ATTACKED.

Merchants' Association's Experts Charge Board of Education with Bad Audit and Overcharges.

The Merchants' Association gave out yesterday an analysis of school expenses prepared by experts hired to do the work of examining the accounts of the various city departments and suggest changes for the economical administration of affairs.

The report claims that the official documents of the Board of Education are especially defective in statistics relating to average attendance in the schools. The report shows that the outlay for general supplies is extremely disproportionate between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. The experts claim that "every essential of effective audit and scrutiny is omitted" in the books and accounts of the Board of Education.

The report contains the following:

Because of the legal powerlessness of the Controller to check wasteful outlays of whose character he is aware, this city suffers heavily. I have personally inspected a large number of bills on file in the Controller's office whose original amounts were largely in excess of the market value of the articles and the services charged for. These large overcharges were pursuant to agreements or contracts entered into by city officials under statutory provisions which enable them to commit the city to the payment of such obligations.

While this particular form of waste of the people's money is not legal fraud, it is fraud in its essence. Because the Controller is unable to prevent it under existing conditions, it is desired to appeal to the Legislature for the necessary statutes to cure this evil. The city now loses many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually by it. The proofs will be forthcoming whenever the public wishes them.

Attached to the report of the experts is a table showing the comparative cost of educating a child in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The city spends from 17 per cent. to 55 per cent. more for various expenses of the Manhattan schools than is spent for like purposes in Brooklyn.

STATUS OF MR. COOGAN.

Mr. Whalen Wants the Courts to Pass Upon His Case.

It was said yesterday at the Corporation Counsel's office that Corporation Counsel Whalen was averse to deciding the question as to whether President Coogan forfeited his office when he voted in Southampton, L. I. Mr. Whalen thinks that such a serious matter as the election of a successor to President Coogan should not be undertaken until the courts have passed on the question as to whether he is legally in the office.

It was suggested that a taxpayers' action would be the best way to take the question.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 20	1,589,389
To date this year	129,689,344
Corresponding date last year	171,282,343

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 20	$4,818,000
To date this year	$546,255,280
Corresponding date last year	$822,763,740

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@5 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. pf.	1	Iowa Cent. pf.	1½
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	½	Keok. & D. M.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	K. & D. M. pf.	3
Ches. & Ohio	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	Missouri Pacific	3¼
Chi. & N. W. pf.	¼	Mobile & Ohio	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½	Nat. Salt	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	N. Y. Air Brake	14
Del. & Hudson	1¾	Northern Pacific	2½
Del., L. & W.	1	North. Pac. pf.	1½
Den. & Rio G.	½	Pacific Mail	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Peoria & East.	¼
Des M. & Ft. D.	¾	Pere Marquette	1
Erie	2⅜	Pere Marq. pf.	3½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
General Electric	¼	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	¾
Hocking Valley	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Hock. Val. pf.	¾	Union Pacific	1
Illinois Central	1½	Un. Pacific pf.	¾
Int. Paper	¾	U. S. Express	4½
Int. Paper pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Int. Power	⅛	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
		W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1½	Lake Erie & W.	1½
Am. Linseed	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Smelt. & R.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Steel & W.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	1⅛
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Nat. Steel	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1¼	N. J. Central	½
Ann Arbor pf.	½	N. Y. Central	¾
Brooklyn R. T.	½	Pressed S. Car	¾
Canada South.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi. & Alton	¾	Rep. Steel	¾
Chi. G. W. pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	So. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
C., L. & W.	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
Consol. Gas	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Cont. Tobacco	¾	Wabash	½
Glucose Sugar	1	Wis. Central	1½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1	Long. Isl. gen. 4s	1
Ches. & O. 6s, Series A.	2½	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	Peo. & East. inc.	6
		West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1

Bond Declined.

Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, t. r. 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Recorded transactions on the stock market yesterday ran up to 1,590,000 shares, while actual dealings aggregated beyond the two million mark—in point of activity almost establishing a new record, and being exceeded only by one other day, on the Thursday following election. In the morning, and for the greater part of the afternoon, aggressive strength was shown under the leadership of Northern Pacific and Missouri Pacific, prices going up with a bound. Large financial interests continued as heavy purchasers, while London also came into the market as a purchaser, taking in all about 50,000 shares on balance. Cable advices reported a more confident feeling abroad, and the fact that the Bank of England did not feel called upon to advance its minimum discount rate was taken as indicating an assurance on the part of the Governors of the Bank that the money situation there does not present any alarming or disturbing phase.

In the afternoon a general selling movement set in all around the room by interests who had bought earlier in the week, and who desired to convert some of their paper profits into actual cash. Not unnaturally, this resulted in a sagging of prices throughout the list, the declines being the greatest in those issues where advances had been largest. The tone, however, was neither unhealthy nor weak, good buying appearing on the decline.

The reports received from Vanderbilt sources during the day had much to do with the general market strength.

Webb & Prall, usually credited with acting for Vanderbilt interests, were buyers of Wheeling and Lake Erie shares, while Standard Oil brokers, principally Welles, Herrick & Hicks, continued as purchasers of the shares. Officials of the company are reticent in respect to the significance, if any, of these purchases, saying only that they may be connected with the Standard Oil plans of development in the Ohio coal fields.

After Northern Pacific, Union Pacific was the most active railroad stock on the list, more than 100,000 shares being traded in at a net advance of a point. There was no news on the security one way or the other.

Erie shares continue to hold their strength, further advances being recorded yesterday on buying both for home and London account. Ever since the acquisition by Mr. Morgan of the Pennsylvania Coal Company speculative as well as investment sentiment has run strongly to the Erie shares, probably being helped by the rather indefinite report that the first preferred stock is shortly to be placed on a dividend basis. Undoubtedly it will be some time, but no official is as yet prepared to say when that time will be.

Sugar Trust stock gave another of its pyrotechnical exhibitions yesterday when on dealings involving some 106,000 shares it shot up to 133⅞, only in the last hour of trading to decline as sharply to 130½, at which figure it closed, marking the same figure as on the previous day. So far as could be learned, the upward movement had no more significance than a drive against the short interest.

In anticipation of the declaration of the 2 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock, officially assured, there was further buying of Kingston and Pembroke yesterday. The system owns some of the richest mineral deposits in Ontario, which are now being opened up.

The strength of the Grangers, under the leadership of St. Paul and Burlington, was on investment buying, principally for Western account. The old story of a probable increase in the dividend rate on St. Paul was revived, but officials here say that the dividend is not to be acted on for several months, and that any such talk is, to say the least, premature.

The sharp advance in Père Marquette stock followed a published statement to the effect that a movement is on foot to lease the road to the Vanderbilts on a 4 per cent. guarantee. Another report was that the property is to come into close relationship with the Northern Pacific, through Wisconsin Central connection.

Cotinental Tobacco's early advance was on buying induced by information that the Attorney General of Ohio had dismissed the suit against the company which was brought under the Ohio anti-trust law. Subsequently the stock reacted on profit-taking.

Amalgamated Copper's decline was in the face of the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend on the stock, 1½ per cent. and ½ per cent. extra. Profit-taking was held primarily responsible for the heaviness of the issue.

The Vanderbilt dividends were what had been expected, and had no market influence one way or the other.

Missouri Pacific's strength was largely the result of manipulation by a bull pool, members of which have been steadily absorbing the stock for some time.

Des Moines and Fort Dodge was again active and scored a net advance of three-quarters on trading in something over 2,000 shares. The renewal of activity in the stock again called attention to the recent reports in regard to the future of the road, but nothing of definite character was stated. It is said that the road is earning more than is required to pay the preferred stock dividend, and purchase of the road by the Rock Island, to which it is at present leased, is spoken of.

Money, instead of growing tighter, as pessimists had predicted, grows easier, some loans being made yesterday as low as 3½ per cent., with most of the loans at 5. The banks continue to gain from the Sub-Treasury and Saturday's bank statement should be a favorable one.

Notwithstanding difficulty with the cable wires and some little delay, London was a large buyer in this market yesterday, taking on balance probably 50,000 shares. This buying, it is insisted, is against options on Americans sold some months ago. Outgoing steamers are now taking large blocks of stocks for delivery to recent London buyers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S RISE.

Northern Pacific stocks were the features of the market yesterday, both in point of activity and of strength. No fewer than 208,000 shares of the common stock were traded in, the high figure marking at one time an advance from the low of nearly 7 points; while of the preferred, 47,000 shares changed hands, with an advance at one time to 91½, a gain of almost 4 points. In the late trading heavy profit-taking appeared, sending the prices down several points, but with the close reasonably good marking a net gain of 3½ in the common stock and 1⅝ in the preferred. The ups and downs were violent and irregular, a half-point variation between sales being not infrequent.

Explanatory of the rise, attributed primarily to Morgan and Hill buying, was a statement, said to be official, that a plan for a voluntary retirement of the preferred stock has been completed, to take effect in January, the equivalent being 120 per cent. in general lien 3 per cent. bonds. This is the same story that has been in circulation for several months, and that has never yet received official confirmation. Yesterday there was no one who could be found to confirm it.

METROPOLITAN STOCK ISSUE.

Official announcement is made that $7,000,000 par value of the unissued authorized capital stock of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be offered for subscription to the stockholders at the price of $160 per share. Subscribers must be stockholders of record of Dec. 26, and payment of $60 per share must accompany each subscription, and the remaining $100 must be paid on or before Jan. 30, 1901. Default in making the final payment will, at the option of the company, forfeit the subscriber's right, both in regard to the stock subscribed for and in regard to the sum paid at the time of subscription. Stockholders' subscriptions are limited to 7-45 of their holdings.

This new stock was authorized at a meeting of the stockholders held in the early part of the year.

Discussing the issue, President Vreeland says:

"The significance of the issue has already been explained several times. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company seldom issues stock in adv

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC**, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,024,453.17
Overdrafts		145.98
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		810,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		117,072.51
Stocks, securities, &c.		536,185.39
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,684.16
Other real estate owned		33,940.29
Due from National banks	$2,052,527.66	
Due from State banks and bankers	316,067.23	
Checks and other cash items	38,525.44	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,847,945.67	
Notes of other National banks	65,702.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	181.14	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,847,810	
Legal tender notes	733,065	4,580,875.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		75,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		64,000.00
		9,040,850.14
Total		$26,722,931.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	640,796.82
National banknotes outstanding	1,488,450.00
Dividends unpaid	16,020.00
Due to other National banks	$11,341,357.64
Due to State banks and bankers	2,103,639.36
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,371,941.11
Individual deposits subject to check	5,011,199.96
Demand certificates of deposit	235,901.95
Certified checks	571,281.98
Cashier's checks outstanding	958,342.80
United States deposits	734,000.00
	22,567,664.80
Total	$26,722,931.62

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of December, 1900.

A. S. HOUGHTON, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WM. BARBOUR,
ANSON K. FLOWER,
OLIVER S. CARTER,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK** at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$21,807,526.99
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,830,000.00
Bonds and stocks		9,292,824.82
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$1,362,851.57	
Due from State banks and bankers	172,214.26	
Internal revenue stamps	980.80	
Checks and other cash items	22,576.44	
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,641,239.91	
Notes of other National banks	26,250.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	659.04	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	8,398,613.25	
Legal-tender notes	1,092,139.00	
		14,317,524.27
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		40,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		3,000.00
Total		$48,090,876.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,110,450.69
National banknotes outstanding	800,000.00
Due to other National banks	$15,336,467.95
Due to State banks and bankers	9,020,373.19
Due to trust companies and savings banks	5,905,949.92
Individual deposits subject to check	9,977,104.04
Demand certificates of deposit	148,075.30
Certified checks	973,449.62
Cashier's checks outstanding	229,999.27
United States deposits	1,738,500.00
	43,430,425.39
Liabilities other than those above stated:	
U. S. bond account	750,000.00
Total	$48,090,876.08

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, J. STALKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) E. J. STALKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 20th day of December.

W. O. JONES, Notary Public, Kings Co.

Certificate filed New York County.

Attest:
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
G. B. SCHLEY,
A. B. HEPBURN,
Directors.

Newark Banks.

GERMAN NAT'L BANK, NEWARK, N. J.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,842,145.50
Due from banks and bankers	33,977.20
Banking house and real estate	62,555.01
Cash and reserve	554,339.09
	$2,493,017.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital	200,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	303,461.46
Circulation	50,000.00
Bills payable	100,000.00
Deposits	1,839,555.94
	$2,493,017.40

OFFICERS.

EDWIN M. DOUGLAS, President.
GEORGE B. SWAIN, Vice President.
ARICHBALD W. CONKLIN, Cashier.

TO AID A LOAN COMPANY.

Plan to Take the Real Estate of the Anglo American Association.

A meeting of the Directors of the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association was held Wednesday night, at which funds were provided to finance a company which shall take the real estate burden off the association's hands. This new land company is to take preferred stock in the Anglo-American Association to the extent of $175,000 and provide this amount in cash to safeguard and care for the company's real estate, which otherwise might have to be disposed of at a sacrifice.

Edward B. Dickinson, the receiver of the company, when his attention was called to the plan of the Directors, said:

"The plan has not yet been presented to us, and we can therefore make no comment on it. We are open to any suggestions, and if we deem them to the interest of the stockholders will submit them to the court."

Mr. Russell of the firm of Russell & Winslow, attorneys for shareholders who made application to the Federal Court for a receiver, said:

"It is a revival of the old Empire State Real Estate Company scheme, which was the cause of our applying for a receiver. It is an attempt to give the Directors $175,000 more of preferred stock and save them from their liabilities."

TELLER SHORT $20,000.

Transfers Real Estate to York (Penn.) Institution to Secure It.

YORK, Penn., Dec. 20.—Harry K. Weiser, teller of the Security Title and Trust Company, a banking institution of this city, is said by the officials of the company to be short $20,000 in his accounts. The bank to-day posted a notice informing its customers that neither its capital nor surplus was impaired by the teller's shortage. Weiser has secured the bank by transferring to it real estate valued at $20,000.

Weiser, since the exposure, has broken down, and lies at his home suffering from nervous prostration. As his habits were correct and he was a highly esteemed young man, the announcement of his shortage at the bank caused a sensation in this city. What he did with the money the bank is unable and he is not in a mental condition to explain. It is believed, however, that he had been trading in the stock market.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was considerable irregularity in prices in the outside market yesterday, but at the close the majority of active issues showed better figures than those quoted the previous day. Activity developed in several issues which heretofore had supplied but a small part of curb transactions, notably in Sheet Steel preferred.

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ELECTRIC BOAT, which for several days had held such a prominent place because of its strength and activity, was much quieter than on Wednesday, and the quotations for the common stock dropped substantially. This issue sold as low as 29⅝, and was later offered below that figure, closing with a net loss of nearly 3 points. The preferred stock held steadier, and closed unchanged at 50 bid. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Wednesday it was decided to call the amount still due on the original subscriptions to the stock of the Electric Boat Company which still remain unpaid. Originally 25 per cent. was paid on the subscriptions, the balance being left to be paid as called by the Directors. Many large holders of the stock have since voluntarily paid the full amount due on their subscriptions, so that the present call affects but a small part of the company's stock. The payment is to be made in three installments of 25 per cent. each, due Jan. 3, Jan. 15, and Jan. 23. The weakness in the common stock yesterday was attributed to selling by some holders of subscriptions who desire to realize on the stock to meet the payment that has just been called. At yesterday's closing prices there was a premium of about 20 per cent. on the original subscription.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was strong, but relatively inactive, the total trading amounting to little more than 1,000 shares. Early in the day it sold as low as 12½, but at the close it was bid up sharply by traders. Little stock was encountered, and the price advanced easily to 13½. It closed at 13¾ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. It was announced yesterday that Isaac L. Rice, President of the company, had completed negotiations through which Vicker Sons & Maxim of England will undertake the introduction in Europe of the appliances of the Consolidated Company. It is claimed that the company's system of car lighting is superior to any system now in use in Europe, and the company expects to establish a large business in England and on the Continent. Friends of the company state that the success that its system has already met with in this country assures success abroad, and they claim that the contract which has just been made will result in very substantial benefit to the company.

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SHEET STEEL preferred, for the first time since it has been traded in on the curb, showed transactions for the day amounting to several thousand shares. It sold from 73¼ up to 74½, and closed with a net gain of 1 point.

***

CRUCIBLE STEEL was another of the steel stocks to show considerable improvement. On fairly active trading it advanced about 1½ points, closing at 19⅜ bid. The preferred stock was dull and practically unchanged.

***

AMERICAN BRIDGE continued to be the most active of the steel group, but the price of this stock declined fractionally. The common sold down to 45, but closed at 45¼ bid, and the preferred stock closed at 95 bid, against 95¼ bid on Wednesday.

***

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was active between 21 and 21¼. It closed with a slight net gain at 21⅛ bid.

***

UNION COPPER was quiet. All the sales of the day were made at 5½, but they did not exceed a few hundred shares.

***

NATIONAL CITY BANK and one or two other bank stocks showed much strength and advanced sharply, but the transactions were limited in amount.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 19. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	27¼	28	26	27½
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	79½	80	70	80
American Banknote	47	50	47	50
American Bicycle	6	6½	6	6½
American Bicycle pf.	28	29	28	29
American Bicycle bonds	..	75	74½	75½
American Bridge	45¼	45½	45¼	46
American Bridge pf.	95	96½	95¼	95¾
American Chicle	83	88	..	..
American Chicle pf.	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	11	12	11	12
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	37	40	37	38
Am. Hide & Leather 6s	90½	91½	90¼	90¾
American Thread pf.	4	4½	4	4½
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
Arlington Copper	5	7	5	7
British Columbia Copper	21⅜	21¾	21	21¼
British Exch. 8s	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5½	5	5½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30½	31½	30½	31½
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	..	44	..	48
Con. Ry. N. & E.	12¾	13	12½	13
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	7	2	7
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	25	30	25	30
Continental Tobacco	106	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	19¾	20	18½	19½
Crucible Steel pf.	79	80	79	80
Cramps' Shipyard	77	78	77	78
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	25½	26⅛	25	25½
Electric Boat	28	28½	31	31½
Electric Boat pf.	50	53	50	53
Electric Vehicle	16½	19	16½	19
Electric Vehicle pf.	35	45	35	45
Electric-Pneumatic	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	18	20	18	20
General Carriage	3⅞	4	4	4½
General Chemical	60	62	60	62
General Chemical pf.	97½	99	97½	99
German Treasury 4s	100	100¼	100	100¼
Havana Commercial	8½	9¼	7⅛	9½
Havana Commercial pf.	44	46	44	45
Hudson River Tel.	115	118	115	118
Illinois Transportation	⅞	1½	⅞	1⅛
International Silver pf.	35	40	35	40
Inter-State Oil	81½	82	81½	82
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	1	1½
Lanston Mon.	137	143	137	143
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
Markeen Copper	1	2½	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	13½	14½	14	15
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	102	103½
New England Transport.	3	3¼	3	3¼
N. Y. Transportation	6¼	7	6¼	7
Otis Elevator	26¼	27	26	27
Otis Elevator pf.	86	87½	86	88
Peo., Dec. & Evansv.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	29	30	29	30
Retsof	32	..	32	..
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93	95	93	94½
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30½	30⅝	30½	31
Rub. Goods Mfg. pf.	81	82½	81½	82½
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	115	118	117	120
St. Louis Transit	18½	19½	18¼	19½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	73	73¾	73	73⅝
Seaboard Air Line	10½	11	10¼	11
Seaboard Air Line pf.	28½	29	28½	29
Sheet Steel pf.	..	..	73½	74½
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	34	37½	36	40
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	815	820	819	824
Storage Power	13	15	11	18
Tennessee Copper	17	19	17	19
Tel. Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	2¼	3	3	3¼
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	5½	5¾	5⅜	5⅝
Union Typewriter	35½	36	35½	36⅞
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112¼	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	85⅝	86½	85¾	86¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	68	69	68	68
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3	5	3	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	32	35	32	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	370	380	365	370
Worthington Pump pf.	111	114	110	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollar per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	115	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	115	116	116
Broadway Surface 2d 5s	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City & R.	231	233	231	233
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	101¼	103	101¼	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	203	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105¾
Columbus Railway	34	37	32½	35
Columbus Railway pf.	90	92	89	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s	104	106	104	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	98	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	25	30	25	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	75	80	75	80
Grand Rapids, Hol. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s	86½	89	87	90
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	83	84	83	84
North Jersey St. R. R.	24½	25½	24½	25½
Orange & Pas. V. bonds	85	90	85	90
Second Av. R. R. consols	115	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 1st 6s	110½	113	110½	113
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15	11	12
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	70	80	70	80
23d & 24th St. 5s, 1904	113½	114½	113½	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	112½	111	113½

	Dec. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 19. Bid.	Asked.
United Trac., Providence	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	34½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	..	68	..	68
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of New'k bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	13	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	..	80
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	106¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	18½	20	18½	20
Denver Gas 5s	61	63	61	63
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	62	70	62	70
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s	90	95	90	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	108¼	108⅝	108¼	108⅝
N. E. Gas & Coke	11	12	10½	12
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	61	63	61	63
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st.	112⅝	114	111	114
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106	105¼	106
Nor. Hud. L. H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L. H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Gs.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38	38	38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	131	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	151	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	8	10	8	10
Western Gas	96	100	96	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	16	20	18	20
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	84	87	84	87
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	30	31½	30	31½
Union Ferry bonds	91	92	91	92

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64@65. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29½d per ounce, and in New York at 63¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 50c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .18, 300 Isabella at .65, 100 Kingston & Pembroke at .25, 500 Mollie Gibson at .24, 200 Plymouth at .05, and 1,000 Work at .22, seller 10.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Boston had a big market in Sugar, nearly 9,000 shares of it changing hands in the morning dealings. Trading was active also in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Union Pacific, and the Copper shares. Amalgamated fluctuated narrowly between 94⅜@93⅞. Copper Range was a leading feature in the mining group, rising 1¼ more, to 32; Tamarack stock rose 5, to 290, a new high record price; Elm River continues active, gaining ½ more, to 6, later reacting; Utah was more active than usual of late, holding at 33¾; Tri-Mountain maintained prominence, but eased to 20½; Winona was active, gaining ⅝, to 4½; Eureka rose ⅞, to 22⅝; other low-priced coppers were in high favor. Adventure, second installment paid, rose 1, to 10.

In the general list Massachusetts Electric continued strong, and home railroad shares generally were in strong request. Pére Marquette preferred rose 2, to 72; Mexican Central, ½, to 14⅜. United States Oil held at 12, Central Oil selling at 12¾. Dominion Coal fell 1¼, to 96, rallying to 97. American Telephone receded 1½, to 154; Montana 3, to 325; Butte 2, to 83. Centennial was ½ lower, at 22, and Cochiti, ¾, at 9¼. Gas and Coke 5s fell 1, to 61, rallying ¾. Old Dominion eased ½, to 29½; Utah ½, to 33½; Mohawk, ½, to 23½.

At the Clearing House money between the banks loaned at 3½ and 4 per cent., mostly 4 per cent. New York bonds sold at 5 and 8 cents premium for cash.

Call money is ruling from 5@6 per cent., with the most of the loans being placed at 5½ per cent. The governing rate for four to six months' collateral loans is 5½ per cent.; the very best of loans, however, would shade 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10¼	10½	Mohawk	23½	24
Allouez	2½	3	Old Colony	4½	4½
Arcadian	21	22	Osceola	73½	74
Arnold	4½	5	Parrott	49½	50
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Quincy	173	176
Atlantic	26⅜	27½	Rhode Island	..	4½
Baltic	30½	31½	Santa Fe	..	7
Bost. & Mon.	824	825	Santa Ysabel	2	2¾
Butte & Bos.	83	84	Shoe	31½	..
Cal. & Hec.	805	810	Tamarack	288	291
Centennial	21½	22	Utah Cons.	..	34
Franklin	15½	16	Washington	.50	1
Humboldt	.50	..	Winona	3½	4½
Isle Royale	33	33½	Wolverine	45½	46

Railroad Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bost. & Alb.	253	256	C. Mass. pf.	62	..
Bost. & Low.	142	..	Fitchburg pf.	138	138½
Bost. & Me.	100	..	N. Y. & N.	..	..
B. & Prov.	300	303	E. 6s	109	..
Bost. Elev.	155	157	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. Gas 5s.	81	82	E. 7s	113	..
Cent. Mass.	14	14½	West End	93	93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. T. & T.	154	154½	Mex. Tel.	2⅜	3
Chi. Sk. Yds.	142½	143½	N. Eng. Tel.	126½	128
Dom. Coal	36½	37	U. S. Oil	..	12
D. Coal pf.	108	109	West. Elec.	54⅜	..
Erie Tel.	99½	100	West. El. pf.	94½	..

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20. — Prices dragged along to-day in a perfunctory way, with alternate movements of strength and heaviness, but with the drift downward. After three days of neglect Union Traction rose strongly, but it was alone in this respect. The news of a threatened revolution in Venezuela knocked the asphalt issues down again, but there was excellent buying of the first 5s around 62. Lehigh Valley settled back to 29½. Philadelphia Electric, despite the award of a nine-hundred-thousand-dollar city contract, yielded to 4⅝. This was doubtless due to an impending payment of $1.25 due Jan. 1. Electric of America relaxed to 8½. Marsden was anything but buoyant.

Money rates continued at the same level that was reached last week, with a slightly brighter market than yesterday. Money was loaned at call at 4½ per cent., and time money brought 4½ to 5½ per cent., according to the length of the period and the securities offered. The demand for commercial paper was still far from good. The indications are that the market will continue dull until the first of the year.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Lt.	33⅜	35	Lehigh Val.	29½	29¾
Cambria	19⅞	20	Marsden	7⅝	7½
Choctaw	38⅜	39	North. Penn.	105	108
C. Tr., J. C.	60½	61	Penn. Steel	75	76
C.T., N.J. 5s	108⅝	109	Penn. S. pf.	94	95
Con. T., Pitt.	28	28¾	Peop. T. 4s	108	109
El. & P. 4s	100	100¼	Phila. & Erie	29	30
El. St. Bat.	87	90	Phila. Trac.	98½	99
El. S. B. pf.	87	95	Union Trac.	30⅝	30½
El. Co. of A.	8⅝	8¾	U. Co.'s N. J.	272½	276
Hunt. & Bt.	18	20	U. Gas Imp.	124½	125
H. & B. pf.	49	50	Welsbach Lt.	46	47
Lehigh Nav.	62½	64			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Linseed and Union Traction were again heavy. Linseed common ranged down to 6¾, but closed 6⅞; the preferred dropped to 34¾ from 35⅝, and closed at 36½. Union Traction sold at 8½ for the common and 42 for the preferred; this last was a drop of 3 points; the close was at 43. Metropolitan Elevated preferred sold at 84. North Chicago was down to 190 again.

	High.	Low.	Close.
385..Linseed common	6⅝	6¼	6⅜
1,290..Linseed pf	36½	34⅝	36½
50..Tin Plate common	53	53	53
35..American Radiator com.	98	98	98
979..Chi. Union Trac. com.	10	9½	10
562..Chi. Union Trac. pf.	45	42	45
50..Chicago City Railway	254	254	254
10..Metropolitan Elev. pf.	84	84	84
700..National Biscuit	93¾	87⅞	87¾
200..National Biscuit pf.	92	91½	91½
100..National Carbon com.	16¾	16¾	16¾
31..North Chicago	190	190	190
10..Northwestern Elev. com.	28½	28½	28½
10..Shelby Steel Tube pf.	89	89	89
1,600..Sheet Steel pf.	74¾	74	74¾
350..Street's W. S. C. Line	19	19	19
701..West Chicago	97¾	96½	96½

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in December showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	$2,914
Chicago Terminal Transfer	4,371
Kanawha & Michigan	3,284
Ohio River	1,631
Toledo, Peoria and Western	3,993
Total increase, five roads	$16,243
Increase previously reported	621,957
Total increase thirty-three roads	$638,200
Decrease five roads previously reported	90,486
Net increase	$547,714

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Dec. 20, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	155	50	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	..
92½	92⅝	14,255	Amalgamated Copper	95	96	92¼	92½	−1½
22½	22⅝	2,800	Am. Car & Found. Co.	22½	22⅝	22¼	23½	−⅛
70⅞	71	3,470	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	71⅝	72	71⅜	71⅝	..
31½	31⅝	2,450	American Cotton Oil	31½	31⅝	31¼	31⅛	..
177	182	65	American Express	178	180	175	178	..
40¼	41	650	American Ice Co.	41	41	41	41	..
6½	6⅝	2,193	American Linseed Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
35⅜	36½	3,100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	35⅜	36	34½	36	+⅝
4⅞	5	200	American Malting Co.	5	5	5	5	−⅛
25	26	750	Am. Malting Co. pf.	26	26½	26	26⅜	+1
55	55½	7,691	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	56	56⅞	54⅝	55	−⅜
98	98½	1,155	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	98	98	97⅝	98	+⅛
30⅜	31	1,100	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	31	31½	31	31	−⅛
76½	77½	200	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	77	77	77	77	..
42⅞	43¼	6,800	Am. Steel & Wire	43	43¾	42¾	43	−⅛
87½	87⅝	1,800	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	87¼	87⅝	87	87⅜	−⅛
130½	130¾	110,235	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	131	133⅝	130¼	130⅝	−⅛
115½	116	200	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	115½	115¾	115½	115¾	−⅛
53½	53¾	5,960	American Tin Plate	54	54	52½	53⅛	−⅜
89¾	90½	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	90	90	90	90	..
109¾	109⅞	12,976	American Tobacco	112	112	110	110	−1½
22	22⅜	200	Am. Woolen Co.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¾	+⅛
75¼	76½	20	Am. Woolen Co. pf.	76½	76½	75½	75½	..
48¼	48½	900	Anaconda Cop. Mi. Co.	49	49	48	48⅝	+⅛
55	56	425	Ann Arbor pf.	56	56	55½	55⅞	..
43	43½	22,790	At., T. & S. F.	42⅜	43¼	42⅞	43	+⅛
86¼	86⅜	29,380

THE LABOR LYCEUM BURNED.

Firemen Injured by Being Caught Under a Falling Wall.

The Labor Lyceum, extending from 949 to 955 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, was burned yesterday afternoon, causing a loss of over $40,000. Several firemen were injured by a falling wall. It was a frame building. The flames spread so rapidly that forty-six labor organizations which met in the building lost all their records.

The building belonged to the Labor Lyceum Association, and was erected in 1882. The lots upon which it stood were a gift of Dr. Geraud. In the building was a library of 10,000 volumes. The fire was discovered shortly after 1 o'clock by Policeman Michaels, who saw smoke coming from a third-story window. Joseph Kelsch, the manager of the place, and six other employes were in the barroom. After telling them of the fire Kelsch turned in an alarm. When the firemen arrived two additional alarms were turned in. They found that it was impossible to save the structure, and turned their attention to saving the frame dwellings which surrounded it. There was much excitement, many families removing their valuables to the street.

The firemen injured were caught under a falling wall. They are:

Thomas Nash, Assistant Foreman of Engine No. 109; cut about the head and badly bruised.

William Maurer and Adam Hestel of Engine No. 13; cut about the head.

Joseph Callahan of Hook and Ladder Truck No. 50; slight burns.

Henry Hock and Edward Munday were slightly burned. The building was insured.

J. NORRIS WING DEAD.

Well-Known Bibliophile Expires at His Home in This City.

J. Norris Wing, who died at his home in this city yesterday, was born in Prince Edward County, Va., Sept. 29, 1848. His father, a native of Maine, was a bridge builder and constructed some of the finest bridges in the South. He was a Union man, and after the siege of Knoxville removed to New York. Here the son was prepared for college, but, instead of entering, he became a clerk in the Mercantile Library, where he remained thirteen years, and rose to the place of Assistant Librarian. He then entered the employ of Charles Scribner's Sons as an expert at the head of the library department, and remained there till he was appointed Chief Librarian of the Free Circulating Libraries in May, 1889.

In 1883 he married Dr. Mercy N. Baker, and from that time their home was at 243 East Eighteenth Street, the house that Fanny Fern owned and occupied during her last years. Mr. Wing was a founder of the Booksellers' League, and was active in the work of the Good Government Clubs and the Citizens' Union. His knowledge of books was extensive, intimate, and accurate, not of the title pages only, but of the character and contents, and his advice and assistance were sought in the selection of them for hundreds of libraries.

THE STAGE AND THE CLERGY.

Dr. Newton Says They Are Drawing Closer Together Day by Day.

The seventh reception of the Actors' Church Alliance was held yesterday afternoon in All Souls' Hall, Sixty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. Nearly four hundred members were present and Dr. R. Heber Newton, pastor of All Souls' Church, presided.

William H. Crane, who delivered the principal address, spoke on "The Dignity of the Actor's Profession." He said that an actor to be successful must work hard all the time.

The address of welcome was made by Dr. Newton, who observed that the stage and the clergy were drawing closer together day by day and referred to the work being done to secure for actors the right to have Sunday to themselves.

BABY'S CRIES WERE TIMELY.

Persons Imperiled by Escaping Coal Gas Saved by Them.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The cries of a baby saved the lives of his parents, aunt, and himself early this morning. Coal gas escaping from a stove would, according to the physician who was called in, have killed them and the baby within a few minutes.

The family is that of William P. Dando of this place. Mr. Dando was awakened by the baby's cries, and found himself ill and unable to get out of bed. He managed to get hold of a chair, and with this pounded on the floor until he awakened his father-in-law, Alonzo Schofield, who was sleeping in the room below. Mr. Schofield threw open the windows. The imperiled persons are now out of danger.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Iroquois Apartment House Sold—George C. Boldt Buys 394 Fifth Avenue—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

The Seaboard Realty Company has sold, through Fease & Elliman, the twelve-story apartment house, known as the Iroquois, 49 to 53 West Forty-fourth Street, 52.1 by 100.5. The price is reported at about $325,000.

Folsom Brothers have sold for George W. Stetson to George C. Boldt the property 394 Fifth Avenue, west side, 31 feet north of Thirty-sixth Street, 18.4 by 100. Mr. Boldt gives in part payment the stable 53 East Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100. The Fifth Avenue property is a five-story dwelling, remodeled for business purposes.

It is reported that the plot 38.4 by 82 at 121 West Forty-fifth Street has been sold for improvement, with a seven-story bachelor apartment house. The owner of record of this property is Pierson E. Sanford of Warwick, N. Y.

Moore & Graham have sold for Mrs. Rosanna Varley to a client the old buildings 225 and 227 East Thirty-fifth Street, 40 by 98.9, and have resold the property to Lowenfeld & Prager.

Porter & Co. have sold for Julian Klug to Peter R. J. Coughlin the four-story dwelling 2,076 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 25.5 by 75.

W. L. Suydam has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 52 East Sixty-ninth Street, 18 by 85.11.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the Doherty estate to a client the lot on the north side of Fifty-sixth Street, 300 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for Jacob Bookman the lot on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 25.3 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 100; also, for B. G. Beveridge, the three-story brick dwelling 35 Bradhurst Avenue, 18.2 by 30 by 78; also, for B. G. Beveridge, the five-story, three-family flat, with stores, 137 Perry Street, 25 by 88 by 99; also, for J. Newland Smith, the five-story double flat 123 West Eighteenth Street, 35 by 90 by 102.2; also, for M. Bamman, the five-story double flat 126 West Eighty-fourth Street, 33.4 by 90 by 102.2.

H. J. Lefler has bought from F. Froehrenbach, Jr., for improvement, the lot with old buildings 112 West Forty-seventh Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

William A. Wilson & Sons have sold for Benjamin B. Johnston to Lowenfeld & Prager, the lot, 27 by 104, with four and five story buildings, on the east side of Montgomery Street, running through from East Broadway to Division Street.

I. Randolph Jacobs & Co. have sold for August Oppenheimer to C. M. Silverman the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, a plot 100 by 100.11, with foundations for a seven-story apartment house, which will be completed by the present purchaser.

The same brokers also negotiated the recently reported sale of 6 and 8 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street to August Oppenheimer.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Mandel & Maran, for improvement, 153 and 155 Ludlow Street; also, to the same buyers, the five-story building at the southwest corner of Pearl Street and City Hall Place, 21.11 by 96.4.

C. W. F. & C. H. Smith report the following sales: For A. Mr. Mauer, the plot of three lots at the northeast corner of Creston Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street; also, for Samuel I. Ferguson, 678 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street; also, for Horace K. Jones, the lots at the corner of Winifred and Sherwood Avenues.

The Rev. Dr. Eugene A. Hoffman took title yesterday to the ten-story building 122 and 124 Fifth Avenue, with frontages on Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, purchased by him recently from Henry Corn. The transfer is made for a consideration of $210,000 over mortgages amounting to $1,150,000.

Henry Corn has borrowed $300,000 on the property 373 and 375 Broadway. Of this sum, $250,000 is advanced by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church and $50,000 by Frederick H. Howell. Both mortgages were recorded yesterday.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold 179 West Eighty-eighth Street, three-story and basement private house, 16.8 by 55 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smith.

577 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 301.7 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company $14,500

583 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 240.9 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company 14,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

384 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet west of Suffolk Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; partition sale, to Charles Lowenfeld 35,925

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale. Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 294 Seventh Avenue, west side, 128.4 feet north of Twenty-sixth Street, 19.8 by 90.9, four-story brick building, with store; 306 Seventh Avenue, west side, 39.9 feet north of Twenty-ninth Street, 19 by 64, four-story brick building, with store; 245 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 225 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Peter R. Olney, referee, 523 to 531 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11, five four and five story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $115,281.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alfred Lauterbach, referee, 48 Edgecombe Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 20 by 68, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,296.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Frederic E. Fordham, referee, 1,561 Webster Avenue, west side, 230.6 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, (proposed,) 25 by 90, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,541.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, Morris Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 100 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,853.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 431 Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 103.7 by 110.6 by 100.11 by 87, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,027; subject to other mortgages for $70,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Irving N. Tompkins, referee, Sixth Street, Wakefield, north side, 205 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 50 by 114, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,589.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, Marion Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, 50 by 90, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,278.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Roilin M. Morgan, referee, 266 and 268 Monroe Street, south side, 75 feet west of Jackson Street, 25.1 and 25, respectively, by 87.6, two-story brick dwelling on 266; 268 vacant. Due on judgment, on 266, $1,907; on 268, $2,798.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 51 Eldridge Street, for a seven-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 88.2; Rosa Ressler, Newark, N. J., owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $21,000.

Seventeenth Street, north side, 304 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for a one-story brick office, 8 by 15.8; Consolidated Gas Company of 4 Irving Place, owner and architect; cost, $500.

Nelson Avenue, east side, 275 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a three-story and basement brick tenement, 20.4 by 55.6; C. J. Kiernan, premises, owner; William A. Gorman of 1,059 Ogden Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 155 West Sixty-second Street, to a five-story brick tenement; H. T. Witiens of 205 West Sixtieth Street, owner; Sass & Smallhauser, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 630 Broadway, to a five-story brick office building; C. A. Baudouine of 1,183 Broadway, owner; W. M. Gibson of 158 West Twelfth Street, architect; cost, $180.

No. 54 Chrystie Street, to a six-story brick tenement; William H. Carpenter, Mamaroneck, N. Y., owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 96 feet east of Third Avenue, to a six-story brick laundry; Eliza McManus of 39 East Forty-second Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $100.

No. 1,146 Jennings Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Anna Volanek, premises, owner; Frank Chinellik of 1,383 Avenue A, architect; cost, $200.

No. 149 Spring Street, to an eight-story brick store and lofts; William C. Marry, owner; H. Kaufman, architect.

No. 114 West Seventieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; T. J. McLaughlin of 2,040 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $500.

No. 133 Park Row, to a three-story brick store; Joseph Morris, premises, owner; cost, $200.

Dodge's Lane, southwest side, 1,000 feet west of Riverdale Avenue, to a two-story frame stable; William E. Dodge of 262 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

No. 372 to 377 South Street and 5 Gouverneur Slip, to three two and five-story brick factory buildings; Henry Bergh and others of 160 West Seventy-fifth Street, owners; R. E. Dusinberre of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

BUILDER KIGHT'S DIFFICULTIES.

Receiver of Rents of Big Apartment Houses Appointed.

Judge Leventritt of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed George L. Slawson receiver of rents of the big apartment houses at the southwest corner of Seventy-first Street and Central Park West, and on Central Park West, 50 feet north of Sixty-ninth Street, in suits brought against Alonzo B. Kight, the builder, by Henry Oppenheimer, to foreclose mortgages the amounts of which were not stated, but which come after prior mortgages of $130,000 and $140,000, respectively.

Mr. Kight consented to the appointment of the receiver. It was stated that there are a number of suits pending against him which are likely soon to result in entry or personal judgment. Mr. Kight recently finished building the Barnard apartment house, corner of Seventy-first Street and Central Park West, which he values at $1,000,000, mortgaged for $500,000 but it was stated was unable to obtain a permanent loan promptly and a number of mechanics' liens were filed against the property in the past few weeks. Nearly all of these creditors are friendly, it is stated.

The rent roll, when the building is full, is said to be $110,000 a year, and the house is nearly all rented, although it has been only ready for about two months. The bond of the receiver for this house was fixed at $25,000. The Pamlico, on Central Park West, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets, was completed a year ago and is valued at $250,000, mortgaged for $166,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Thursday, Dec. 20.

ALLEN ST, 205, 16.8x88; Meyer Z. Kotzen and wife to Abraham A. Kotzen, 1-3 part, (mtg $13,000, R S 50 cents) $500

BEDFORD AV, 104 and 106, 55.6x42.6x irregular; Patrick Keenan, as Chamberlain, to Sherman Everts 35,000

BROOK AV, e s, 100.ft n of 171st St, 100x100.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Marcus Nathan, (all liens, R S $100) 100

BROOME ST, 508 and 510, n s, 41.10x80x irregular; George Moore to Daniel R. Hendricks, (R S $20, mtg $70,000) .. 1

CAULDWELL AV, widened, s e corner of 156th St, 100x28; Sophia Gorsch to Siegmund Lippstadt, (mtg $31,000, taxes, &c., R S 50 cents) 1

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 150 ft n of 162d St, 25x187x25.4x141; Philip Euler to Herman C. Borger, (R S $5.50, mtg $20,500) 100

CROTONA AV, w s, 250 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x70.10x28.1x78.3; Charles Bjorkegren to M. J. Klug, (R S $2.50, mtg $3,200) 5,700

DAWSON ST, n s, 117.8 ft e of Beach Av, 20x100; W. Benton Crisp, referee, to John C. Barr, (R S $5) 5,000

GRAND ST, n w corner of Clinton St, 50x85.6; John L. Cadwalader to Jacob Fischel, (R S $8) 1

HORATIO ST, 49, n s, 16x58.6x16x58; Julia F. Lemke to Josephine A. Budke, (R S $8, mtg $5,000) 100

HOUSTON ST, s e corner of Forsyth St, 23x74; Christian Zwinge to William Solomon, (R S $47.50) 1

JAY ST, 14, s s, 25x87.6; Jay St, s s, 75 ft w of Staple St, 0.10x89.2; Jay St, s s, 175.6 ft e of Greenwich St, 0.03x89.8; Laura Bayles to Barbara A. Simpson, (R S $1, mtg $42,000) 1

LOT 49, partition, map of Lott G. Hunt estate; Andrew M. King to Eliza King 1

LOTS 215 and 217, map of Van Nest Park; M. J. Klug to Charles Bjorkegren, (R S $3.50) 3,500

ODEN AV, e s, 75 ft s of 162d St, 25x100; Abraham A. Joseph to Jacob Fischel, (R S $2.50, mtg $3,000) 1

PARK AV, 1,982 to 1,986, 75x86; Ambrose M. Lock to Victor B. Clark, (mtg $35,750, R S $12.50) 1

PITT ST, 119, w s, 20x75.1; Katharina Muller to Mary Dirr, (R S $10) ..... Gift

RIVERDALE AV, w s, being plot bounded by city line; Fieldston Road, land of William Butler and land of Augustus Hutchins, and said Riverdale Av, 150x200, except strip on s s 25x200, extending from road to avenue; Louis H. Hahlo, referee, to Frederick H. Crum 2,175

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 66 ft n of 80th St, 20.3x94.6x20x97.9; the Riverside Building Company to George R. Schiefelin, (R S $15, mtg $35,000) 1

RIVINGTON ST, 94 and 96, and 135 Ludlow St, 51x51x irregular; Arthur W. Owen and others to Harris Friedman and Barnet Feinberg, quitclaim, (R S $38.50) 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75 ft s of 167th St, runs w 100x n 75 to 167th St x w 75x s 100x e 25 to Boulevard x n 50; also 47th St, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 60x100.5; Lawrence McCann to Edward McCann, all liens, all title, (R S $7) ..... Omitted

STANTON ST, 214, n s, 25x75; Katharina Muller, widow, to George Muller, (R S $15) ..... Gift

WILLIS AV, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 27.3x74; M. J. Sullivan to Elizabeth Donohue, (mtg $5,000, R S $2.50) 1

2D AV, w s, 80.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x70; William I. Washburn, referee, to Leopold Zipper, (R S $11.50) 11,300

3D AV, 1587, 25.2x87; William Haviss to Rosa Stross, (mtg $14,000, R S $7.50) 1

3D AV, s s, 51.3 ft s w of Rose St, new line, 30x100; Caroline A. Weber to William J. Purdy, (mtg $18,000, R S $5) 1

3D AV, s s, 51.3 ft s w of Rose St, new line, 30x100; William J. Purdy to Kate Knobloch, (mtg $18,000, R S $5) 1

4TH ST, n s, 150.9 ft w of Avenue A, 24.6 x96.2; John J. Astor to Fredericka Zaun and others, (R S $10) 15,680

5TH ST, proposed, n s, 275.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, 25x100; Nathan Lewis to Miriam Rheinstrom, (R S 50 cents, mtg $3,000) 1

5TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 135th St, 71.6x 115x irregular; Henry Corn to Eugene A. Hoffman, (R S $210, mtg $1,150,000) 100

6TH AV, 599, w s, 17x37.9x17.4x53.11; Julius Kerler to Mary C. Warren, (R S $16, mtg $13,750) 29,500

6TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of Avenue A, 30x 90.10; also Avenue A, s e corner of 7th St, runs e 275x s 90.10x w 200x n 54x w 75 to avenue x n 36.10; James Roosevelt and others, trustees, &c., to Caroline A Drayton and others 1

7TH ST, 76 East, 23x90.10; Henry Schwarzwalder and another, executors, &c., to Fredericka Zaun and others, (mtg $5,000) 1

11TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 180th St, 25x 100; 11th Av, s w corner of 180th St, 25x100; Lisa Freund to N. D. Stilwell, (R S $17) 1

12TH ST, 245 and 247 East, 37.1x103.3; Abraham Silverson to Jacob Silberman and another, (R S $21, mtg $47,000) 68,000

15TH ST, 160 E, n s, lot 21 Av, 20.8x 103.3; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Nathan Silverson, (R S $2.50, mtg $15,000) 1

26TH ST, 50 West, 15.9x98.9; Clara L. Cheeseman to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (R S $28) 1

33D ST, 37 East, 18.3x98.9; John B. Walker to Madison Realty Company 35,000

43D ST, 323 East, 28.6x100.5; Katharina Muller to Katharina Quenzer, (R S $17, mtg $5,000) ..... Gift

44TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 100.5; Reuben W. Howes, Jr., and another, executors, to John Bulger, (R S $11.50, mtg $30,000) 1

45TH ST, s s, 257 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Nicholas Hoch and others to Jacob Korn, (R S $9) 1

50TH ST, 48 East, 19x100.5; Clinton Gilbert to Margaret B. Clinton, (mtg $35,000) ..... Gift

50TH ST, 48 East, 19x100.5; Jere C. Lyons to Clinton Gilbert, (R S $56) 100

50TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.5; Jeremiah C. Lyons to G. W. Hogan, (R S $54) 1

54TH ST, 43 West, 16.6x100.5; Maud B. Banks to John McE. Wetmore, (R S $50) 50,000

58TH ST, n s, 65 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Annie Bekeart to Donald Robertson and another, (R S $6, mtg $7,000) .. 1

112TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11x27.3x89.7; Kate Knobloch to William J. Purdy, (mtg $13,000, R S $7) 1

115TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 21x100.11; 115th St, s s, 131.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 31x100.11; New York Building-Loan Banking Company to Ernest B. Wintersmith, (R S $2, mtg $56,000) .. 1

117TH ST, 46 West, 25x100.11; Charles H. Knox, referee, to Theresa Alexander, (R S $2.50, mtg $22,000) 2,400

117TH ST, 50 West, 25x100.11; Charles H. Knox, referee, to Allen Townsend, (R S $3.50, mtg $21,000) 3,450

119TH ST, 103 East, 25x100; Donald Robertson and another to Maurice B. Ripin, (R S $9.50, mtg $21,000) 1

132D ST, 270 West, 16.8x99.11; Emma C. Jacobson to E. G. Jacobus, (R S $4, mtg $7,000) 1

135TH ST, 100 W s, 100 ft n of Alexander Av, 25x100; David McClure, referee, to Franklin Savings Bank, (R S $9) 8,750

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; David McClure, referee, to Franklin Savings Bank, (R S $9) 8,750

135TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; David McClure, referee, to Franklin Savings Bank, (R S $9) 8,750

135TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; David McClure, referee, to Franklin Savings Bank, (R S $9) 8,750

135TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; David McClure, referee, to Franklin Savings Bank, (R S $9) 8,750

137TH ST, 222 West, 16.6x99.11; George F. Pickens and another to Josephine MacLean, (R S $7, mtg $11,000) 100

149TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Augustus L. Hayes to James T. Dougherty, (mtg $11,000, taxes, &c., R S $2.50) 1

154TH ST, n s, 150.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; 154th St, n s, 125.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Herman C. Borger to Philip Euler, (R S $5.50, mtg $5,500) .. 100

173D ST, s s, 90 ft e of Webster Av, 117.10x60; John Oehler and another to Marie Hugershoff, (R S $4, mtg $2,000) .. 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 646; F. W. Sauer and others to John Elingshausen, 4 11-12 years ..... $1,200 to $1,300

MADISON AV, 386, s e corner of Jackson St; Lewis Kresner to Baldasaro Argondizzo and another, 5 years 360

2D AV, s e corner of 1st St; Jones Well and another to Max Marcus, 3 years 660

3D AV, 1,519; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to A. S. Huing, 5 2-3 years 2,000

3D AV, 1,517; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to A. S. Huing, 5 2-3 years 400

86TH ST, 160 East; Herman Bacharach to Elsa Landau, 4 years 2,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, Theresa, to Nettie E. Garton; 46 West 117th St, 1 year, 6 per cent $2,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to Martin J. Klug; Lot 215 to 217, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 800

BROWER, Matilda W., to Bank for Savings; Broadway, n e corner of 39th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 30,000

BULGER, John, to L. Lindsey Fountaine; 44th St, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year 5,000

CALLARD, John B., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Prospect Av, w s, 25 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 4,000

CORN, Henry, to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church; 373 and 375 Broadway, 5 years, 4½ per cent 250,000

CORN, Henry, to Frederick H. Howell; Broadway, 373 and 375, 2 years, 6 per cent 50,000

DENTON, Henry M., to William Hogencamp; 125th St, s s, 347.6 ft w of 5th Av, demand, 6 per cent 24,000

EVARTS, Sherman, and Andrew G. Agnew and others, executors, &c.; Bedford St, e s, 96.11 ft s of Christopher St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 28,000

FALTER, Jacob, to Mary A. Lockman; Bleecker St, 203, 5 years 13,000

FALTER, Jacob, to Estelle L. Bishop; Bleecker St, 203, 5 years 12,000

FALTER, Jacob, to Lambert Suydam; Bleecker St, s s, 150 ft w of Macdougal St, due July 1, 1901, 6 per cent 500

FISCHEL, Jacob, to Richard M. Cadwalader; Grand St, n w corner of Clinton St, 1 year 70,000

FITZGERALD, Thomas W., executor, &c., and another to Emeline Welch; Laight St, 84, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

FRIEDLANDER, Isidor, to Henry L. Goodwin, trustee; Madison Av, 1,590, 3 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and Barnet Feinberg to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; Rivington St, n s, 25 ft w of Ludlow St, runs n 66x e 25.2 to w s of Ludlow St, s 65.11x w 25.11 to beginning; also 117th St, n s, 107.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x25; John J. Dosso against John F. Scannell, owner and contractor $300

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 115th St, —x—; Samuel Batchman against Nevells & Beggs, owners and contractors 3

3D AV, s e corner of 174th St, 50x130; Mackenzie Brothers against John J. Steinman, owner and contractor 68

8TH AV, n w corner of 118th St, 50.5x 100; J. P. Duffy & Co. against David Hennessy, owner; Richard Hennessy, contractor 190

10TH AV, 657; The City Fire Proofing Company against C. Engelhardt, owner and contractor 28

51ST ST, 510 West; the City Fire Proofing Company against C. Engelhardt, owner and contractor 17

70TH ST, 64 West; Jackson's Mantel and Grate Works against the Vesey Realty and Mortgage Company, owners; John A. Dempsey, owner and contractor 35

81ST ST, 75 East; Patrick I. Clayton against Alice Miller, owner and contractor 37

112TH ST, 24 to 36 West; L. E. Mansfield against Burstein & Reiss, owners and contractors 100

146TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; John A. Philbrick against John F. Scannell, owner and contractor 383

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

CHERRY ST, 243 to 247; Harris Mandelbaum and another with Harris Friedman and Barnet Feinberg, four payments $12,000

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 25 ft w of Ludlow St, runs n 66x e 25.2 to Ludlow St x n 9.3x w 75.11x s 75.6x e 51 to beginning; Harris Mandelbaum and another with Harris Friedman and Barnet Feinberg, four payments 20,000

3D AV, s s, 227 ft s of 163d St, 25x100; James M. Wentz with Salvatore P. Coniglio, thirteen payments 14,000

57TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 100.5; the City Mortgage Company with Herbert H. True, nine payments 85,000

Lis Pendens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 71st St, 100.5x125; Henry Oppenheimer against Alonzo B. Kight and others, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorneys, Brewster & Trautman.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.5 ft n of 69th St, 50x100; Henry Oppenheimer against Alonzo B. Kight and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Ennever & Trautman.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 71st St, 100.8x120; Isabella Loring against Theodore G. Stein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Fiero.

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 18 ft n of 139th St, 17x 80; Joshua L. Barton against Thomas D. Penfield and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. W. Collins.

HIGHBRIDGE, now Ogden Av, w s, 200 ft s of 167th St, 50x212.6x51.7x200; George Schwarz against Anna S. Donges, administratrix, &c., and others, (action to recover amount, &c.;) attorneys, Boston, Allen & Sabine.

9TH AV, 703 and 705; Thomas H. Bauchle against Albert L. David, individually and as executor, and others, two actions, foreclosing two mortgages;) attorneys, Stanton & Hopkins.

10TH ST, 272 East; also Orchard St, 128 and 130; also lot in County of Richmond; Edward Schirmer against Angelika Shirmer, individually and as executrix, and others, (partion;) attorney, C. McNulty.

71ST ST, n s, 207 ft e of West End Av, 18x92.2; Pauline Myers and others against William G. McCrea and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

89TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Amelia A. Fassitt against Frank A. Uihlein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

115TH ST, n s, 306.2 ft e of 3d Av, 16.4x100.10; John E. Kehoe, guardian, &c., against William Tubridy, individually, and as guardian, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Earley.

125D ST, s w corner of Columbus Av, 55.10x94; Columbus Av, w s, 148.2 ft n of 123d St, 26.10x 100, (three actions;) Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Thomas J. Walsh and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, B. & W.

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALGER, Henry C., and others to Martha M. and John J. Wysong and another, trustees $8,000

BREESE, Jane L., to Mary L. Higgins, guardian 25,031

COX, Mary E., to Barbara J. Jordan 4,000

FOUQUET, Florence M., to the Park Mortgage Company 3,000

FRAZER, Alexander, executor, &c., to Alexander Frazer and another, trustees 30,398

GOODWIN, Henry L., trustee, and others to Henry L. Goodwin and another, trustee, (65-150 part 9,500

GROSSMAN, Julius, to the State Bank.. Nom.

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to George R. McClatchy 2,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, ROTHSCHILD, Joseph, to Julius Rosenberg 20,000 2,049

SANFORD, Edith C., to Agustus M. Gerdes and others 8,187

TRULL, William C., to George Hill 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 28.7 ft n of 117th St, runs n w 109x w 45.11x s 109x e 76.11 to beginning; also 117th St, n s, 107.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x25; John J. Dosso against John F. Scannell, owner and contractor $300

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 115th St, —x—; Samuel Batchman against Nevells & Beggs, owners and contractors 3

3D AV, s e corner of 174th St, 50x130; Mackenzie Brothers against John J. Steinman, owner and contractor 68

8TH AV, n w corner of 118th St, 50.5x 100; J. P. Duffy & Co. against David Hennessy, owner; Richard Hennessy, contractor 190

10TH AV, 657; The City Fire Proofing Company against C. Engelhardt, owner and contractor 28

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89TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Amelia A. Fassitt against Frank A. Uihlein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorne

WARSHIPS GO ON A CRUISE.

The North Atlantic Squadron Will Be Gone All Winter.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 20.—The North Atlantic Squadron, composed of the battleships Kearsarge, Massachusetts, Alabama, and a fleet of five torpedo boats, will sail before morning for the Winter cruise of 1900-1901. The official itinerary is as follows: Hampton Roads, depart Dec. 20; Pensacola, Fla., arrive Dec. 30, depart Jan. 21; Gulf of Florida, arrive Jan. 26, depart Feb. 9; Galveston, Tex., arrive Feb. 11, depart Feb. 18; Pensacola, Fla., arrive Feb. 20, depart March 6; Havana, Cuba, arrive March 9, depart March 14; Guantanamo, Cuba, arrive March 21, depart March 28; Culebra, Porto Rico, arrive March 30, depart April 25; Hampton Roads, arrive May 5.

The squadron will engage in some drills on the way to Pensacola. All the men and ships will be kept busy all Winter in drills and evolutions. The torpedo fleet will be a unique feature of the cruise, and it is expected that much valuable experience will be gained.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM.—Schedules of Abraham Oppenheim, shoe dealer, of 966 Third Avenue, in bankruptcy, show liabilities of $4,980 and assets of $237, of which $236 is a debt due him and $1 cash in bank.

MOSES L. OLENICK.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson temporary receiver of the assets of Moses L. Olenick, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, at 133 Greene Street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 17th inst., on the petition of Samuel Eiseman, a creditor.

GEORGE SHRADY.—Judgment for $23,870 was entered yesterday against George Shrady in favor of Lillian E. Sandau, for the amount due on an accounting on Oct. 9, 1900, $12,597, and for balance due, with interest, on a note made by him on July 2, 1894, payable on demand to her order for $10,000, on which she has received $2,727. Mr. Shrady was served with the summons at No. 181 Broadway.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL KRUPP.—Samuel Krupp of 36 Henry Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,258 and no assets.

HENRY LE ROY PERSHALL.—Henry Le Roy Pershall, a clerk at 969 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,708 and no assets.

ALLIE Z. STRAIGHT.—Allie Z. Straight, dressmaker, of 7 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,231 and no assets. The debts were contracted principally in Paris and Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1899 and in this city in 1899 and 1900.

EDWARD C. WILLIAMS.—Edward C. Williams, real estate agent at 1,910 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $45,344 and assets of $1,250. The liabilities of $1,250 are on individual notes and $44,094 are accommodation paper which he indorsed for the Gulf Phosphate Mining and Manufacturing Company at Charleston, S. C., in 1894.

PHILIP B. VEILLER.—Philip B. Veiller, residing at 125 East Fifty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $14,967, contracted in Chicago, Philadelphia, and this city, of which $6,400 is secured. His assets consist of $50 cash, two life insurance policies of $4,900 pledged for loans, and two bonds of $1,000 each of the American Book Company of no market value, also pledged for a loan.

JULIUS BOHM.—Julius Bohm, residing at 128 East Ninety-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $81,619 and no assets. He was formerly of Bohm Brothers, manufacturers of pearl buttons at 472 and 474 East Houston Street, who made an asignment on July 20, 1896, and all his debts are on account of that firm. Rudolph Bohm, the other partner, received a discharge in bankruptcy on Dec. 12.

MARY J. HOWELL.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against Mary J. Howell of Poughkeepsie by Marietta Ludington of 44 East Sixty-ninth Street, New York, a creditor for $1,000 on two notes, which were indorsed by Mary J. Howell. It was alleged that the defendant is insolvent, and in the past four months has given a deed of real estate to Henry C. Barker, and also two mortgages for $2,750 and also gave a mortgage to the City National Bank of Poughkeepsie for $9,500 and to Catherine T. Akin for $3,000.

MONTGOMERY & PATTISON.—William Montgomery and Henry J. Pattison, composing the firm of Montgomery & Pattison, plumbers, of 226 West Eighteenth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $18,221 and nominal assets $9,683, consisting of notes, $2,177; stock in trade, $800; tools, $400; wagon, $100; book accounts, $6,606. They also have a judgment for $6,000 against Platt & Marle, which it is stated is not known to be of any value. Each partner has individual assets of $300 consisting of vacant lots at Yonkers. They have been in business since 1886, and were previously for sixteen years journeymen in the employ of the United States Government, one in the Treasury and the other in the Navy Department.

MARCUSE & MIDDAGH.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against Harry R. Marcuse and John J. Middagh, composing the firm of Marcuse & Middagh, clothing dealers, at Kingston, N. Y., by the following creditors: The Roberts-Wicks Company of Utica, $4,689; Emma Middagh of Kingston, $300, and Henry B. Crouch of Kingston, $40. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and committed an act of bankruptcy by Mr. Marcuse acting on behalf of the firm on Dec. 15, removing all their stock from the store, 290 Wall Street, Kingston. The goods were packed up in the night time and put on a railroad car to be shipped away from Kingston, it is declared, but are still in the car on the track there. It was also alleged that Mr. Marcuse then left for parts unknown, taking with him substantially all the money of the firm, and that he shipped a box containing goods by express to J. E. Harris, said to be a brother-in-law, at 415 Central Park West, New York, and also took away the books of account.

A DRY COLOR TRUST.

Its Formation with Over $3,000,000 Capital Almost Assured.

A majority of the twenty-three dry color making firms in this country were represented at a meeting held in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, when preliminary plans were drafted to form a combination of the various interests in the trade to the end of forming a dry color trust. Some of the members of firms who could not attend in person sent letters stating that they indorsed such a movement.

Orville P. Allen, an attorney, who is forming the combination, called for the appointment of a committee to appraise the real estate, machinery, and other holdings of the various factories, and the following were named: George S. Mephin of G. S. Mephin & Klein, St. Louis, Mo.; C. K. Williams, Jr., of C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Penn.; J. M. Wells of Wells & Hall, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; William Conners of the American Lead Company, Troy, N. Y., and Henry C. Stewart of the S. P. Wetherill Company, Philadelphia, Penn.

It is expected that the committee will report by Jan. 15 and the formation of the trust is almost assured from the expressed feelings of those who attended yesterday. Many of the firms willing to enter the trust have been in business for many years and own valuable patents and trade marks. The combination will probably be known as the United States Dry Color Company, and the capital, based upon information already obtainable as to the value of the plants, &c., will be between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

Whitestone Forge Works to Reopen.

The Whitestone (L. I.) Forge Works will resume business on Jan. 2. The plant closed down last month and over 100 men were thrown out of employment. It is stated that on the reopening of the plant, work will be begun on a number of orders obtained from the Government.

Snyder Harris, Bassett & Co.'s Failure.

Arnold Kohn, assignee of Snyder Harris, Bassett & Co., wholesale clothing dealers, of Philadelphia, who made an assignment Wednesday, came to New York yesterday and had an informal talk with the New York creditors at the rooms of the Merchants' Mutual Protective Association, 346 Broadway. The liabilities are about $300,000, of which $200,000 is for borrowed money and $100,000 for merchandise. Mr. Kohn thought the assets were enough to pay dollar for dollar, and that the bank and money creditors would do whatever the merchandise creditors would do. Nothing definite was decided upon.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLMAN, Abram—Orrin D. Person...	$788
EULGER, Peter W.—J. M. Fishel and others	263
FOUCHAULT, Aubrey—National Bank of the Republic	1,052

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LOTS $150 TO $400.

Not New Jersey or Brooklyn, but mainland of New York; 40 minutes from 42d St., 6th Av. "L"; high ground; no mosquitoes or malaria; healthiest locality; $5 monthly. BANNAN, 1,123 Broadway.

LOTS; BRONX BARGAINS; TREMONT, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avenues, Fordham Road, three Woodlawn corners, others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

27 WEST 88TH ST.—Four-story 20-foot-brownstone, box stoop, foyer hall; perfect condition; finest location. Apply to owner, Room 9, 246 Broadway.

INVESTORS!—TWO NEW APARTMENT houses, elegantly located, all leased; will pay 12 per cent. net; plots on and near Broadway. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

THREE-STORY MODERN DWELLING; 11 rooms, two baths; will sacrifice; $8,000 cash; terms to suit; perfect order. M. J. NEWMAN, 147 East 125th St.

FOR SALE—2d Av. investment, between 21st and 22d St.; size, 20x100. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in West 22d St.; only $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

WHEN YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN real estate, call and see KETCHAM BROS., 1,565 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

QUEENSBOROUGH IS THE MOST VALUABLE from an investment point, and the cheapest in price of any of the Boroughs of New York City. We have the best and cheapest. A single lot or one hundred acres. WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

WHEELER BROTHERS.
Investments Queensborough,
16 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.

Mortgage Loans.
New York and Brooklyn Property.
DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN.

ONE LEFT—2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2-STORY AND basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price $4,000; cash $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,249 Sterling Place; open; investigate.

$1,800 CASH WILL BUY FINE THREE-FAMily house; all improvements; 20 feet front, near Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Address D., 79 New York Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—LOTS FOR PRIVATE DWELLINGS in exchange for good store property. Send particulars or call afternoons, MOE & CO., Third Avenue, 36th Street, Brooklyn.

BARGAIN.—$2,250, easy terms, buys two-story stone stoop, basement, cellar, brick house; improvements; Union St. RUSTIN & ROBBINS, 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

WE HAVE PROPERTY IN ALL SECTIONS TO rent, for sale, exchange; also money to loan. H. HOTTER & BROTHER, 81 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$2,250, ONLY $100 DOWN, DETACHED HOUSE, 7 rooms; all improvements; stable. STOOTHOFF, Eastern Parkway, near Montauk Av.

NEAR PROSPECT PARK.—Large Queen Anne, good location, price $3,900; easy terms. DARDALL, 11 Willoughby St.

STUYVESANT SECTION.—2-story basement stone, same as new house, $5,500. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL properties on North Shore of Long Island. 55 acres, 1,800 ft. of fine shore front; good bathing and safe anchorage. No nuisances near. Large springs of fresh water. Many fine old trees. Forty-five minutes from house to 34th St. Ferry. Suitable for both Summer and Winter home. Can be divided into two or more parts. Prices $2,000 to $3,000 per acre. Address F. W. WRIGHT, Manhasset, L. I.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BRONXVILLE, HARLEM RAILROAD, 28 minutes from 42d; lots near station $100 upward; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; easy payments. OFFENBACH, 97 East 116th.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WESTWOOD.—Bargain, 6-room cottage, large corner plot; comparatively new; handy for commuter; price $2,750; can see photograph. HAWTHORNE, 40 Cortlandt St., 2d loft.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT GREAT sacrifice; new Queen Anne cottage, 7 rooms, fine barn and fruit; 1 acre good ground in centre Smithtown Branch Village, near railroad station. Apply at once to E. H. MULLINEAUX, Smithtown Branch, L. I.

CUBA MAHOGANY TIMBER LANDS, 20,000 acres, near navigation; low price; perfect title. DICKINSON CONDICT, 40 Wall St.

Country Houses Wanted.

WANTED—Furnished or unfurnished, within 25 miles of City Hall, place on water, within two miles of railway station; must be in good repair; will pay not to exceed $600 year. Address, full particulars, V. B., Box 28, Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

SMALL MORTGAGE WANTED FOR A SHORT time on a large tract of good paying land near city. PETER JAEGER, 69 West 106th St.

BAXTER, George M.—J. F. Sabater.....	121
BILHARZ, Charles A.—Solomon Roth and others	126
BOGART, Charles—A. Bernstein and another	249
BERKNEY, Rose—F. L. Sheppard and another, costs	99
BAUMANN, Leopold, and William Bowman—Santra Thompson	1,681
BROWN, Kate C.—J. M. Leonhardt.....	148
BRUCKMANN, William—E. Silverman.....	144
BECHER, Nathan—G. Gebert and another	61
BARNARD, Charles W.—G. W. Barnard..	837
BRUNS, Herman, administrator, &c.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
BROCCOLI, Domenico—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs.....	130
COHEN, Louis and Bernard—S. M. Roeder and another	134
COOKE, Richard K.—J. J. Coady.....	8
CORCORAN, William—T. Boyle, executor, &c	165
CIFARELLA, Francesco, as administrator—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
CONNOR, Kate, individually, and as executrix—G. di Lorenzo.....	274
DOUGLASS, Walter H.—H. J. Slattery..	89
DIXON, Elise C.—J. F. Erdmann.....	902
DUFFY, Michael—M. Greenwald.....	37
ETERICH, G. Otto—William Ose.....	28
ELLIS, William H.—H. H. McCorkle....	207
FERRIER, James—G. A. Reeber and another	98
FREEDMAN, Joseph—F. S. Myers.....	98
GILLINGHAM, Charles, Jr.—P. White and others	263
GREEN, George, alias John Doe, alias Julius Klug—The People, &c.....	2,000
HYDE, William H.—G. Ehret.....	2,863
HOGAN, Joseph—Twelfth Ward Bank....	122
HILF, Lewis—United Electric Light and Power Company	45
HAULENBECK, John W.—The William Cable Excelsior Wire Manufacturing Company	42
HINZ, William—H. H. Heerr and another	80
KELLOGG, Henry H.—Consolidated Ice Company	19
KING, Vincent C., Jr., and Anna L., executors, &c.—Minnie A. King, as administrator, &c.....	279
KARPF, Max—S. Samodovits and another	45
KLUG, Julius, alias Daniel Scully, alias John Doe—The People, &c.....	1,000
KETCHAM, James W.—E. Hauselt, executor, &c.....	705
LILLEY, Grace L.—F. L. Wairath and another	130
LAWRENCE, Isaac—G. H. De Hierapolis, costs	108
MOSHER, Philip S.—R. L. McLoughlin and another	43
MEYER, Martin—George Ehret.....	1,235
MITCHELL, James—Third Avenue Railroad, costs	108
MOORE, James F. and Emma—A. E. Freese	1,506
O'LEARY, Sarah A.—Cassidy & Son Manufacturing Company	99
PREUSS, William—N. L. Stokes.....	154
PALMER, John P.—B. Rogers.....	314
PHILLIPS, Nicholas C.—P. C. Phillips..	704
REISENBURGER, Abraham—S. A. Sloman and another	102
REISENBURGER, Emil and Abraham—H. Schnitzer	485
SILVERSTONE, Harriet—N. Hudkoff....	275
SCHROEDER, Richard—George Ehret....	184
SCHMIDT, George W.—Abegg & Rusch..	224
STIEFEL, Moses—M. Scheuer and others, costs	79
SCHNEIDER, Max—Sarah C. Sanford....	808
SHRADY, George—Lillian E. Sandau....	23,870
SPERRY, Louis—W. F. Browne.....	127
WOOD, Richard S.—H. W. Bates.....	655
WASHINGTON, William D. H., and Turner A. Beal—F. Gottsberger.....	1,011
WRIGHT, Benjamin, and the Dry Dock Savings Institution—William F. Lennon	518
WINSTED HOSIERY COMPANY and Daniel Forbes Company—The Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company of New York	76
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Manning	947
CITY OF NEW YORK—Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	130
THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY and Battery Railroad Company—Bertha Biederman, by guardian	150
ASPELL, A. CO.—T. N. Swift, costs.....	77
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—D. Haan	170
McCALDIN BROTHERS' COMPANY—W. McIntosh	99
INDEPENDENT ORDER AHAWAS ISrael—F. Goldrain, costs.....	36

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Issues the strongest policy because it is a Lawyers' Company and can secure the best examination of the titles it insures.

The proof of this is to be found in the amount of its losses, which for thirteen years aggregate only $24,346.37

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, HAS many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country Properties for sale and exchange. Flats, Tenements, Business Property; Lots, private Dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban Houses and Farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

DESIRABLE EXCHANGES. — Mount Morris Dwelling; Orange Residence; Brooklyn Dwelling; Income-Paying Tenements; Beekman Hill Dwelling, Elizabeth Residence, Washington Heights Dwelling; Others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

HAVE GOOD-PAYING HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, price $7,500; bank mortgage $1,800, 5 per cent. interest; will exchange for a farm in Nassau County, or suburban lots. For further information call TREAD, 202 East 23d St., New York.

PROPERTY OWNERS WANTING BETTER earnings or an advantageous exchange call on MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

SEVERAL WEST SIDE DWELLINGS FOR free and clear country or city equities. FINN, 115 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

64TH ST., 138 WEST.—Four stories and extension; two bathrooms; open plumbing; prime condition; rent, $1,500; caretaker; examine. FINN, 115 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, $25; 7 rooms, all improvements, $22. C. CLOUD, 160 Rockaway Av.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE IOWA,
135 West 104th St.
JUST COMPLETED.

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.

PAUL B. PUGH & CO., Builders and Owners.
STABLER & SMITH, AGENTS
674 COLUMBUS AVE., 93D ST.
TELEPHONE 79 RIVERSIDE.

BACHELOR AP'TS.
112 West 44th St.
2 large, light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator—Hot water—Open plumbing. Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

$38.—HALL ATTENDANCE; STEAM HEAT; hot water supply; tiled bathroom, exposed plumbing, porcelain tubs and sinks; eight rooms and bath. Janitor, 230 West 122d St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND BROADWAY, ON West 46th St.—Single flat, seven rooms and bathroom; $50. See janitor, 155 West 46th St.; or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

254 MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—$50 for splendid second floor suite of two rooms and bathroom; caterer on premises.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way and 44th.

Brooklyn.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, (new,) 404 and 406 Gold St., between Fulton and Willoughby; right in the dry goods section; 6 rooms and tiled bath; steam heated; hot water supplied; refrigerator; every room has outside window; resident janitor; private block; they just meet the demand for this section; rent $28 to $26. C. H. DENISON.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HICKS ST., 368.—Desirable apartments of two rooms; prices, $7.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 96TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $38. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St. 4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

122 WEST 135TH ST.—$21 and $24; all light; steam heat; hot water supply; six rooms and bathroom.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE FLATS; 6 LARGE rooms; bath room; steam heated; hot water supplied; $26 to $32. 47 and 49 8th Av., facing Jackson Square, 2 blocks from 14th St.

A.—$13.00; NEAR CENTRAL PARK; 63 WEST 100th St.; 4 large, light front rooms; newly decorated; handsome entrance, mirrors, &c.; inducements.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 115TH ST.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $30; handsomely decorated.

FOR TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT USE.—Large stores; also large hall; electric light, elevator. 1,931 Broadway, 65th St.

10TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

58TH ST., 868 WEST.—Steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; $40.

JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH AV. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

Coal and Wood.

THOMAS STOKES,
COAL DEALER.
Best grades of house coal, fresh mined, standard weight, lowest prices. Yards, 10th Av. and 32d St., 10th Av. and 54th St., 9th Av. and 54th St.

J. H. BARKLAGES' SONS.
BEST MINED COAL AT REASONABLE PRICES. YARD, 947 9TH AV.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ST. ANN BUILDING,
2 & 5 WEST 18TH ST.,
1 DOOR FROM 5TH AVE.
LARGE LIGHT LOFTS.
Modern fire-proof building, with all conveniences. Suitable for Publishers and Bookbinders. Passenger and Freight Elevators.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 E'WAY—61 R. 125TH ST.

FACTORY, POWER, RAILROAD SWITCH. Sprinklers, cheap labor, low freights. W. LAWTON, Kingston, N. Y.

6TH AV., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

LARGE STORE TO LET, 100 FEET DEEP, with cellar; storage or any business. 539 West 42d St.

16TH ST., 426 WEST.—Large store, with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores, with plate glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $18.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLEN, 393 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $14.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

MONSTER BOOK SALE.
100,000 HOLIDAY BOOKS
AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

Everybody in New York for fifty miles around knows Lovering. His store is headquarters for book-lovers and book-buyers. Books to suit all tastes and all pocketbooks. Historical books, biographical, religious, scientific, books of travel, books of fiction, books for children, poetry, etc. Anything you want, sold positively at the lowest prices. Encyclopaedias on sale for a song—Appleton's, Chambers', Britannica, and People's. Books and libraries purchased. Chambers' Encyclopaedia, 15 vols., $2.50.
LOVERING, 823 BROADWAY, Near 12th St.

DRESS WELL.
IF YOU NEED YOUR READY CASH, WE WILL GIVE YOU
CREDIT.
We have a fine line of MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING of latest styles, ready to wear, on weekly or monthly payments.
FALK'S, 431-8TH AV., Bet. 31st and 32d Sts.
OPEN SATURDAY AND MONDAY EVENINGS.

Eye Classes Free
THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes, and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price.
KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 to 6.
OPEN EVENINGS THIS WEEK UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturers prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY. Cash or credit. Reliable goods only, at moderate prices. Article delivered on first payment. Will send representative if desired. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND COMPANY, 19 Maiden Lane, second floor. Take elevator.

OLD CORNER LIQUOR BUSINESS—ALSO property—Manhattan; and a brownstone private residence Jersey City; best location; all unincumbered; purchasers only apply. W. T. ELLIOTT, Atty., 206 Broadway, New York.

TYPEWRITERS. — REMINGTONS, SMITHS, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

THE LATEST.—Indestructible Records, 50c each; Talking Machines and Supplies, cut rates; Graphophone Grand, $40.00; A. T., $15.00; Eagle, $4.00; Concert Grand Records, 75c; Good Toy Machines, $1.00; Edison or Columbia Records, $3.50 doz. J. McILLYNNE, 202 B'way, Room 4.

A.—ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—Fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address WATCH SUPPLY CO., 8 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

R. V. HURD, LATE WITH WILLIAM MOIR, saves you money on diamonds, watches, and all repairing; old gold, jewelry, gems bought, exchanged or remodeled. 126 West 23d St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS ON SMALL weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed; holiday goods a specialty; NATIONAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CO., 177 Broadway.

ANTIQUE HALL CLOCKS, MARBLE COLUMN Empire Clocks, China Closets, High-Back Chairs, Clawfoot Sofas, Ball Clawfoot Desks, Dressers, etc. MULLER, 455 East 52d St.

HARDMAN UPRIGHT PIANO, THREE PEDals; folding bed, mattress, chiffonier; all in curly birch; also pool table. Apply to owner, Room 9, 245 Broadway.

CREDIT WATCHES, $1 WEEKLY; DIAMONDS, silver novelties; lowest prices; strictly confidential; open evenings. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane; take elevator.

PHONOGRAPH SALE—Edison Gem Phonographs, $7.50; one to a customer while stock lasts. Barkelew & Kent, 26 West Broadway. Largest stock of records in the city.

TYPEWRITER, (NEW,) $40; REMODELED Remingtons, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone,) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

FOR DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND fine line of HOLIDAY GOODS, go to DAVIDOW BROS., the leading Jewelry House of Harlem, cor. 3d Av. and 124th St.

RETURN TO NATURE.—If sick, don't despair; you will be cured by advice in KNEIPP'S WATER CURE; BOOK, 60c. KNEIPP STORE, 111 East 59th St.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED; EXpert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

FOR SALE—Sewing machines, really good, from $5 up, warranted; also, an elegant "Weelock" upright piano, full size. 219 9th Av., near 28th St.

FAMILY SACRIFICES HIGH-GRADE UPright piano, $125; artistic parlor suit, oil paintings. Residence, 187 Lexington Av.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY; WEEKly payments; reasonable prices; all goods guaranteed. JAMES BERGMAN, 37 Maiden Lane.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS, REBUILT, FOR sale. Repairing done. Will call and give estimate. ROSE, 112 Greenwood Av., Brooklyn.

$10 UP.—SPECIAL THIS WEEK. NEW HOME, Domestic, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers. BROWN, 39 West 125th St.

EMBROIDERY NEEDLE IDEAL.—Wonderful invention for embroidering all fancy work. Call and examine. 56½ East 125th St.

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENT—New Swiss music box; cost $100; will sell for $50. B. M., 1,269 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPEWRITER CO., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, SOLD; BEST MAchines; lowest prices; expert repairing; telephone. DURANT McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

PHONOGRAPHS, GRAPHOPHONES BOUGHT, exchanged, sold, cash or $1 week; gramophone plates $2.50 dozen. 146 East 58th St.

$5.00 OUT-DOOR UPRIGHT SECOND-HAND show case, for sale. DAVID SCHWARTZ, shoe store, 8th St., cor. 3d Av.

$5.00 OUT-DOOR UPRIGHT SECOND-HAND Showcase for sale. DAVID SCHWARTZ, shoe store, 8th St., cor. 3d Av.

AT 344 6TH AV. AND 172 WEST 23D ST.—Foot Knitting Co.; stocking refooted; underwear repaired.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TRUSTS WIN: BRAINS, PERSISTENCY, Good Business and Capital, "CONSOLIDATED," WINS TRUST. The business is Financial and Industrial, with 50 good positions, from Managers to Mechanics; $600 to $2,500 yearly income; Investment required, $100 to $1,000. $50,000 interests divided among employees and agents. Your credentials and FULL personal information investigated before sending you application blanks and particulars. P. O. Box 3,099, Boston, Mass.

A PARTY WITH GOOD BUSINESS ABILITY, character and references, with $3,000 to $5,000 to invest with comparatively no risk, can learn of an opportunity where one-half the amount invested can be realized every year, by addressing JEFFERSON, Box 312 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

MONEY MAKER.—Merchant's Anti-stepladder, an indispensable commodity for stores; nickel-plated; weight, 1½ pounds; territory open. FLYNN, 73 Warren St., New York.

PHONOGRAPHS ON TIME; talking machines, all makes; cash or instalments. $1.00 a week. Latest records always in stock. Barkelew & Kent, 26 West Broadway.

EXCEPTIONAL INVESTMENT; PERMANENT certain returns. For particulars call on or address MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

ADVICE FREE.—Patents promptly procured; Inventor's Guide FREE. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

CAPITAL AND PARTNERS SUPPLIED; BUSIness bought or sold; have splendid laundries. MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

Furs.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 32d St.

A. WOLFF, 31 WEST 125TH ST.—Practical furrier; seal garments a specialty; altered and repaired; lowest rates.

FURS!—FURS!—Slightly damaged by smoke! Will sacrifice. Must sell. Call and save money. 50 West 125th St.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

500 SINGING CANARIES, 95c UP; TALKING parrots, $5; pet monkeys, fox terrier, pug puppies, Angora cats; open Sunday. HOILE, 243 Grand St., Brooklyn.

FINEST BOSTON TERRIERS.—Prize stock pedigree; reasonable. MOODY & WOHLSTADT, bird importers, 6 2d Av., near Houston St.

MEYERS, 207 WEST 23D ST.—Dogs, birds, gold fish; aquarium; dog and bird medicine; fine singing canary and cage, $2.00.

Clothing.

MRS. COHEN, 639 6TH AV.—Absolutely highest prices paid for ladies' street and evening costumes, jewelry, furs, &c.

MADAME BLUM.—Absolutely highest prices for ladies' cast-off clothing and gents' clothing also furs. 720 6th Av.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

CALENBERG PIANOS
Are THE BEST in
TONE, TOUCH, FINISH and DURABILITY.
Over 16,000 pleased customers is our evidence.
Special Inducements for Holiday Season.
TUNING, REPAIRING, RENTING.
Warerooms, 22 East 14th St.
EASY TERMS. OPEN EVENINGS.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A PIANO IT will be to your interest to consult us and ascertain the great advantages in price, terms, and quality of the Hardman. "A word to the wise is sufficient." If in town call on us, if not, write. Hardman, Peck & Co., Mfrs., 5th Ave. and 19th St.

POPULAR
PEASE PIANOS.
109 WEST 42d ST., JUST WEST OF 6th AV.
Over 64,000 purchasers in the last half century will attest to the durability and fine tone qual

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

The Last Friday Before Christmas
And What a Friday It Will Be!

From opening until closing at Ten P. M. attractions will be offered with bewildering rapidity ..... Every hour will see something new—as fast as one lot is sold another will take its place.

It will be the Gala Friday of all the Year!

UNDRESSED DOLLS—15 to 17 inch.
Full jointed and Kid Bodies—Bisque Head—combable wigs—movable and stationary eyes—shoes and stockings—value .75..... .49

DRESSED DOLLS—15 inch.
Pretty Silk and Fancy Lawn Dresses—Hats or Caps—clothes removable—full jointed—movable eyes—value 1.49.... .98
Complete assortments of "Handwerck" and Cinderella Dolls—all sizes up to the largest. 1.49 to 7.49

DOLLS' TRUNKS
Tray, hat box and lock—strongly slatted—14 to 16 inch—value .98..... .49

LADIES' BOX & AUTO COATS
Kersey Automobiles—with Astrakhan or Velvet Collars—tailor stitched—also Kersey and Cheviot Box Coats—with and without stitched satin lapels and velvet collars..... 9.98

LADIES' PLUSH ETONS
Lisreine (rain-proof) Plush—Persian Lamb or Alaska Sable Collars and Revers—satin lined throughout—Price until now $20.00..... 15.98

LADIES' CAPES AND SKIRTS
Persian Curl Capes—extra length—fur trimmed..... 6.98
Black Broadcloth Skirts—circular shape—stitched satin and cloth strap trim—tailor finish..... 6.98

LADIES' TAFFETA SILK WAISTS
Fine quality—all new shades—also White and Black—cluster tucked front and back—single rever, button trim—bishop sleeve—Four dollar waists..... 2.89

MISSES' AND GIRLS' ELEGANT SAMPLE CLOAKS
Fine Kerseys, Cheviots and Thibets—Cardinal, Navy, Royal, Gray and Tan—full length—capes or deep collars—trim'd with rich silk braids, panne velvets and furs—
Coats that were $12 and $14..... 7.98
Coats that were $15 and $18..... 9.98
This Season's Handsomest Styles.

GIRLS' FINE DRESSES
All wool Cheviot Serge—Blouse or one piece fancy waist styles—prettily trimmed—4 to 14 yrs.—worth 4.50..... 2.75

CHILDREN'S LAWN APRONS
Baby yoke with double ruffle—lace edge; also long waist—ins'tgs of emb'y..... .49
Finer waist of fine tucks, hem stitching, lace or emb'y—10 styles... .69

LADIES' FANCY CORSETS
Light shades—French shape—broad boned—deep lace trim, ribbon run top and bottom—real value 1.00. .45

USEFUL GIFTS FOR BOYS
All Wool Sweaters—all colors—sizes 24 to 34..... .98
All Wool Knee Pants—Navy and Mixtures..... .49
Pull down Poles—satin lined..... .49
Rubber Coats—4 to 16 yrs.. 1.69 and 1.98

BABIES' LONG AND SHORT DRESSES
Fine Nainsook and Lawn—elaborately trim'd with fine lace and emb'y—sizes to 3 years—value 1.49..... .98

HEAVY CURTAINS
Reversible Fig'd Armure—tassel fringe—six colorings—were 4.50..... 2.98
Brocade Tapestry—corduroy weave.. 4.98
Fine Mercerized Damask—high art effects and colorings—value 11.98.. 9.98

LACE CURTAINS AND BED SETS
200 pair Scotch Lace Curtains—3½ and 4 yards long—worth 2.75.... 1.98
Fine Combination Net Curtains.... 4.98
Real Antique and Point de Calais Bed Sets—full size—value $10..... 6.98

TABLE COVERS
Reversible Tapestry—1½ yds. square. .98
Two-toned Tapestry—2 yds. sq..... 1.29
Tinsel Tapestry—2½ yds.—were 2.79.. 1.98
Imported Velour—2 yds. sq.—were 8.98 ..... 6.98

IN RUG DEPARTMENT
Fine Wiltons and Axminsters—exact copies of costly Turkish, Persian and other Orientals—
27x63 inch..... 1.98 | 36x63 inch..... 4.98
30x60 inch..... 3.69 | 2.3x9 feet..... 6.79
Fancy colored Goatskins—3x6 ft..... 2.49
Fancy Fur Combinations—lined—28x64—Special Value 3.98

JAPANESE SILK LAMBREQUINS
Gold emb'd—knot fringe—full length and extra deep—all colors..... 1.98
(A pretty holiday gift.)

FANCY SOFA CUSHIONS
Reversible Velour—newest floral fig'd and Turkish designs—value 1.49 .98

BABIES' FUR CARRIAGE ROBES
Unlined White Lambskins..... 1.49
White Lambskin Go-Cart Robes.... 4.35
Large White Burmah—satin lined... 9.98

TWO CUTLERY SPECIALS
Celluloid, Rubber and Stag Handle Carvers—value 1.79..... .98
Celluloid Handle Dinner Knives—best make—½ doz 1.24

RENAISSANCE BUREAU SCARFS
Handmade—linen centers—20x45 inch..... 1.69 | 20x54 inch.....1.89
20x72 inch 3.98

HOLIDAY TABLE LINENS
Satin Double Damask Pattern Cloths—2½ yds. long—doz. napkins to match—value 9.98..... 6.98
Finer Sets in Fancy Boxes—value 10.48 ..... 8.98
All Linen Satin Damasks—12 patterns—66 to 72 inch—value 98..... .85
Full size—All Linen Dinner Napkins—value $1.09 dozen..... 1.48

FINE EMB'D HANDKERCHIEFS
Extraordinary values—sheer, pure, beautifully embroidered with fancy scallop edges—value .50..... .29
Others worth .69..... .39
Others worth .98..... .49
Others worth 1.75..... .98

1000 DRESS PATTERNS FOR FRIDAY
Pretty fancy Percales—Polka dots, stripes and figures—neatly tied for presentation; value .69..... .39
Splendid Quality Ginghams—a large variety of fancy cords and novelty styles—pink, blue, red, green, Oxblood, etc.; worth 1.50..... .98

SILK SHOPPING BAGS
Moire and Armure—lined and interlined—fancy gate top..... 1.09
Black Satin—satin lined..... 1.39

PUFF BOXES AND ATOMIZERS
Fancy Glass Puff Boxes—enamelled and jewelled—were .29..... .19
Fancy Decorated Glass Atomizers—knitted ball—all colors—value .75.... .59

FOUNTAIN PENS FOR GIFTS
Stylographic Pens..... .49
Fountain Pens—gold mounted..... .98
Waterman's Fountain Pens—gold mounted..... 3.50

FUR SPECIALS
Water Mink Boas—8 full bear tails.. 3.98
Sable Scarfs—8 tails..... 4.98
Long Sable Fox Boas..... 19.98
Children's Sets—muff and collar.... 1.49

LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES
Cloth lined—steel frame—strong lock and catches—22 and 24 inch—value 3.50..... 2.79
Sole Leather—ex. quality—Mauve and Russet—linen lined—solid brass locks—22 inch—value 5.50..... 3.98
24 inch—value 6.00..... 4.49

GREAT HOSIERY OFFERING
Ladies' All Wool—Merino heels and toes—Children's Strong Cotton Rib—fast black—Boys' Heavy Corduroy Rib—double knees—Regularly 25 and 29 cents—Friday.. .19

WINTER UNDERWEAR
Ladies' Heavy Egyptian Yarn Vests—heavy fleece—silk trim'd—ribbon run—pants to match—all sizes, also extra sizes—usually .49..... .39

USEFUL GIFTS FOR MEN
Natural Wool Half Hose..... .12½
Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers. .69
Domet Flannel Night Shirts—extra quality..... .49

HOLIDAY GLOVES FOR LADIES
Heavy Suede and Real Mocha—2 clasp and Foster Hook—latest Dress and Evening Shades—all sizes..... .98

HOLIDAY UMBRELLAS
Fine Taffeta Silk—26 and 28 inch—close roll—steel rods—Pearl, Burnt Ivory and Natural Silver trimmed handles—value 3.25..... 2.49

NECKWEAR SPECIALS
Liberty Silk Fichu, deep double ruffle—lace edge—also fancy Liberty Silk Stocks with full jabot—White, colors and Black—worth 1.25..... .98

FANCY RIBBONS
Just the thing for trimming up Christmas novelties—Moire and Satin—plain and feather edge—1 and 1¼ inch—all shades..... 5
(Special table, rear of Silks.)

SATIN STRIPED FOULARD SILKS
Colored Grounds with White spots, figures or all over designs—also Black—make pretty waists for Christmas Gifts—were .50..... .39

A LUCKY PURCHASE OF EMB'D FLANNEL SKIRT LENGTHS
Elegantly embroidered on finest all wool Winter Flannel—flower effects Bow Knots, Fleur de Lis and a multitude of others—200 styles—
1½ yd. lengths for Baby Skirts: worth .98 to 4.00,.....69 to 2.98
2¼ yd. Lengths for Ladies' Skirts—worth 1.49 to 7.98.....1.09 to 2.98
What better Christmas Gift?

CARDINAL EIDERDOWNS
Suitable for Bath Robes, Dressing Sacques, Wrappers and Cloaks—yard wide—value .50..... .39

GREAT SPECIAL IN DRESS GOODS
54-inch All-Wool Homespuns—Extra heavy weight—light, medium and dark Grey, Brown, Blue-Gray and Oxford—real value .85..... .59

Every week, from day to day, we look around to find those things that have not sold as rapidly as we would wish . . . Such, while new and still in fashion, we reduce to price that never fails to sell . . . Friday is the day reduction first is made—ofttimes in an hour, so low the price, we sell as many of a lot of goods as have been sold in days before.

ABOVE ANNOUNCEMENT
Made by Us Many Years Ago
Has Since Been Strictly Observed.

SUCCESS OF THE DAY IS DUE TO Faithful Fulfilment of Promises.

The best Efforts of Some WHO CLAIM ORIGINALITY Are in Pretending To Follow Us and Our Methods,

ABOVE OFFERINGS
Are Realities, not Pretences.

Some Folks Have No Shame!

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

Handkerchiefs.

Seven Hundred Dozen, French, German, Swiss and Irish Linen,—including an Importer's Surplus Stock, with transfers from the Wholesale Department. Embroidered, hemmed, hemstitched and initialed,
10, 12½, 25, 50 cents to $7.50 each;
Usual Price 20 cents to $12.50 each.

Silk Waists.

A LARGE SAMPLE STOCK.

Made of fine Taffetas, with various trimmings, including tucking and hemstitching. Dress Sleeves.
Dark, medium and deep shades, black and white,
$4.65;
Formerly $8.75, $12.50 and $15.00.

Men's Gloves.

All the leading makes of Men's Imported and American Manufactured Gloves.
For street or evening dress, — including the St. James, English walking Glove,
$1.50 per pair.
Grey suède, piqué sewn Gloves,—1-clasp,
$1.00 per pair.

Underwear Dep't.

"Outing" Flannel Gowns,—high or square neck,—plain or trimmed with embroidery. Pale and medium colors,
75 cents to $3.35.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

STERN BROTHERS

Third Floor

Bric-a-Brac Dep't

A Number of Bronzes, Marbles & Sevres Vases
Greatly Below Their Real Values
Will place on sale this morning an assortment of
Decorated Cabinets and Writing Desks
in Gold, Vernis Martin and Mahogany,

Window Draperies

125 Stores Bonne Femme { Value $12.50 each $8.50 ; " $13.50 " $10.50

The balance of one and two pair lot
Lace Curtains all grades
Much Below Previous Prices

Indian Toonwood Tabourettes Formerly $10.75 & $12.50 { $8.50 $10.75

Second Floor

Men's Smoking Jackets & Robes

Blanket Robes { of California striped blankets Value $7.50 $4.95

Tuxedo House Coats { of Blue or Garnet Diagonal with moire silk facings, Value $8.90 $5.95 ; of new English Polka dot cloth, reverse side checks, Value $8.50 $6.95

Smoking Jackets of Persian Matelasse, Value $16.95 $9.75

West Twenty-third Street

Men's Haberdashery.

Cravats, made from finest English and French Silks,
$1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.
Advance designs in Cravats of all kinds.
Fashionable shapes,—the very latest, rich and handsome Silks.
The Knicker-foil and Tendon cord weave are recommended for Once-over Scarfs.

Street and Driving Gloves, — lined and unlined.

Solid Silver Pulley Chain and Buckle Mountings for Suspenders.

French Silk-and-Linen,—all Linen or Madras Handkerchiefs.

Silk Pajamas and Night Robes.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

TRADE —41— MARK.
EVERYBODY'S WHISKEY
WHY?
Because it is a blend of absolutely pure whiskies, ripe and mellow with age. Bottled only by
L. J. CALLANAN,
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SEND FOR COPY OF MONTHLY PRICE LIST.

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For goodness sake, my wifey dear
Don't buy cigars for me, this year.
Get me instead, love, I entreat,
A smoking coat at Rogers Peet.

And one more mightily interesting happening: a neckwear rummage sale.

We've ransacked our entire stock, and given the sack to any and every scarf that has been the least bit backward about putting itself forward.

At Warren and 32nd street stores.

Not a single solitary scarf that was priced less than a dollar—from that to $2.25.
65 cents.

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A generous culling from all the 50 and 75 cent scarfs.
25 cents.

Nothing for man or boy's evening wear you won't find here and right, from pumps to opera hat, with all that goes over, under and between.

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FINE CHOCOLATES,
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On account of their delicious flavor, procured by the use of only the most expensive flavorings, our Candies have become the most popular and widely known throughout the country.
Carefully packed in tin boxes and shipped to any part of the country.
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Canary singer, $2.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00, each warranted; St. Andreasberg Canary, with soft bell and water notes, $5.00; the Holden Canary, with fancy notes and echo songs, $10, $12, $15, $20. All kinds singing, whistling talking birds. Best quality; low prices. Birds sent by express everywhere, safe. Cages all latest styles. Holden's Book on Birds, new, all about food, care, singing, with full price list birds and cages, by mail; 25 cts., stamps.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Amusements.

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MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. TO-NIGHT, 100TH TIME. SOUVENIRS. PETER F. DAILEY Last 2 nights. Last Mat. Sat. HODGE, PODGE & CO. Next Monday, THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Last 2 Weeks. Mat. Xmas. JAMES O'NEILL PRICES, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evs. 8:15. MONTE CRISTO

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Solid Sole Leather Suit Cases, steel frames and hand-sewed, best Lock and Vienna Handles, 22 and 24 inch,
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Pebble Grain Suit Cases, steel frames, Brass Lock and Catches, solid leather handles, 22 and 24 inch, at a price that speaks for itself,
1.59 each.

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One hundred of them in Mahogany finish and Solid Quartered Golden Oak, Spring Seats and Velvet Cushions, all hair filled.
Actual value $12.00,
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In Mahogany finish and Solid Golden Oak, French legs and one deep drawer, highly polished. Regular price, $8.98,
5.98 each.

ROCKERS
In Mahogany finish and Solid Golden Oak, high back, nicely carved, a number of them inlaid. Regular price, $5.98,
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We also offer unusual qualities in House Coats, Bath Robes, etc.
Hats at $1.98, value $3.
The Monarch Shoes for $3.50.
13th Street Store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

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Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1900-1901. Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT at 8—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 22, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mme. Melba; Ed de Reszke, Gilibert, and Saleza. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 22, at 8, at Popular Prices—AIDA, (in Italian.) Mmes. Susan Strong and Homer; MM. Scotti, Journet, and Imbart de la Tour. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 23, First Grand Popular Concert. In addition to a miscellaneous Concert Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Cremonini, Campanari, Gilibert, and Plançon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 24, at 7:45—DIE WALKURE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Schumann-Heink, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 26, at 8:15—First production at Met. Opera House of LA BOHEME. Mmes. Melba, Fritzi Scheff; MM. Saleza, Campanari, Gilibert, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 28, at 8—FIDELIO, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Scheff; MM. Bertram, Blass, and Dippel. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, December 21, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, December 22, at 8:15 P. M.
Program:
Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
Symphony, No. 6, "Pastoral".....Beethoven
Concerto for Piano, B major.....Henry Holden Huss
Performed by the composer.
Mr. HENRY HOLDEN HUSS.
Fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini".....Tschaikowsky
Tickets now on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Ruffman's. Seats, 75c. to $2; boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL 28th Season, 1900-1901.
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ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES
The Messiah
SOLOISTS:
Sopr. Mme. Lillian Blauvelt
Contr. Mrs. Morris Black
Tenor Mr. H. Evan Williams
Basso Mr. David Bispham
Wednesday Aft., Dec. 26, at 2.
Thursday Evg., Dec. 27, at 8.
Reserved seats 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15. Now on sale at box office.

CARNEGIE HALL
Farewell Song Recital
To-morrow Sat Aft., Dec. 22, at 3:15.
MADAME Sembrich
For the Benefit of the GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC
By arrangement with C. L. Graff.
Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $15, $25.
Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

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Extra Holiday Attraction
Jas. R. Adams Pantomime Co.
"HUMPTY DUMPTY."
Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Xmas
LAST WEEK of LOST RIVER.
Next Week—THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
MONDAY, DEC. 24, (opening night.) 1,000th Time.
SOUVENIRS HANDSOME SILVER PIE and CAKE KNIVES.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA Last Week. 42d St., B'y & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Gen. Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat. p'ces, 50, 75, $1 No smoking or drinking at Mats. AGOUSTS—STAR AND GARTER Xmas Nyt, Marie Dressler, "Miss Priest."

HERALD SQUARE Every Eve'g 8:30. Mat. THEATRE. 2:30 Wed. & Fr'my. Only Two Weeks More. Holiday Seats Selling. Augustin Daly's Masterwork. ARIZONA

Amusements.

BROADWAY LAST WEEK Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:10. Matinée Saturday at 2:10. FOXY QUILLER WITH JEROME SYKES. Mon., Dec. 24—Special Mat. Xmas. Day. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS in A ROYAL ROGUE. Book by Chas. Klein. Music by W. T. Francis. Big cast, including Josephine Hall, Eva Davenport, Henry Norman. SEATES NOW ON SALE.

DALY'S B'way & 30th..... 8:15. Daniel Frohman..... Mgr. Matinee Sat. & Wed. TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT The new comedy by R. C. Carton, author of "Lord & Lady Algy," and "Wheels Within Wheels." Lady Huntworth's Experiment with Daniel Frohman's Company. Matinées Sat., Wed., and New Year's.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23..... At 8:30. Daniel Frohman..... Manager. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEES XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S. ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Continuous Performances. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. Clifford & Huth, Russell Bros., Le Roy & Clayton, Alice Pierce, Lew Sally, etc. Marcel's Living Pictures, Ezra Kendall, Staley & Birbeck, Lottie Gilson. Della Fox, John Kernell, Clarice Vance. Olympia Quartet, Falke & Semon. Four Cohans, Yorke & Adams, Sager Midgley and Gertie Carlisle, Ethel Levey.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Mat. Wed., Sat. & European Vaudeville. Sund. aft. & ev. concerts. Next Monday, Dec. 24, 1st time. THE GIDDY THRONG A Revue and Burlesque, Written by Sydney Rosenfeld. Music by A. B. Sloane. Star Cast—Seats now selling.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av. Christmas Plays "Children's Theatre"..."THE FORESTRING" a 3-act Play of Fairyland. Orchestra of Children this afternoon at 3 o'clock and every afternoon at same hour.

KEITH'S HART & DeMAR. McINTYRE & HEATH. WHITE, STUART & CO. Felix & Barry, Foy & Clark, Will H. Fox.

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WEBER & FIELDS' Fiddle-Dee-Dee MUSIC Evs. 8:15 Sharp. HALL. Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2. The Gay Lord Quex & A Royal Family. & Burlesques of

HARLEM Opera House Olga Nethersole in Sapho Evgs. & Mat. Daily Next Week—MRS. LESLIE CARTER as ZAZA.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—NEVER AGAIN.

GRAND Op. Ho. THE HIGHWAYMAN Sunday night, Big Concert. Next week Dennis Thompson.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Tl. 2224 Mad. Mat. Sat. Ev. 8:30. MADGE SMITH May Irwin's biggest hit.

IRVING PLACE THEATER. Tues. & Sat. Mat. & Eve. Last times the laughing success "DAS GROSSE HERZ." Comedy by Carlopio.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 2:15. Next Week Bryan Hall.

SAVOY 30 Mats. Wed. Sat. Last Week. Ernest Hastings. CROSMAN

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; winds northerly.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,899. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1900.—Sixteen Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

TWO BRITISH VICTORIES

Gen. French Routs 2,500 Burghers at Thorndale, Cape Colony.

BOER DEFEAT AT HOUTKRAAL

All Cape Colony Districts Near the Orange River Said to Be in More or Less Open Revolt.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 21.—Gen. French has routed 2,500 Boers at Thorndale. The burghers had four guns and a pompom. Thorndale is sixteen miles northwest of Krügersdorp.

The fight took place on Dec. 19. The British had fourteen wounded. The Boers fled in disorder, with about fifty killed.

The Boers who invaded Cape Colony had in most cases pack horses in addition to those they rode. All were in the pink of condition. They commandeered all possible clothing and stores at Venterstad.

Martial law will be proclaimed in Worcester, Wellington, and Stellenbosch.

Heavy rains are general, and several railway washouts delay the movements of troops.

Gen. Brabant, commander of the newly raised Colonial Division, has been ordered to the front and will start to-morrow.

Gen. Baden-Powell will start for the Transvaal to-morrow.

The Boers derailed a train at Barberton, (Transvaal,) killing an Inspector and others.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from De Aar, Cape Colony, says that the Yeomanry have driven the Boers out of Houtkraal, the enemy retiring westward.

From its Cape Town correspondent The Daily Mail has received the following:

"The second invading force was designed to occupy Britstown, but being checked by the De Aar troops, it has disappeared into the Cenderberg Mountains.

"An enormous concentration of troops is being made upon the belt country occupied by the invaders, but it is not likely that the Boers will offer battle in large numbers. There is a renewed demand for the wholesale proclamation of martial law."

"We understand that private reliable advices have been received in London," says The Daily Mail, "to the effect that virtually all the districts of Cape Colony in the vicinity of the Orange River are in more or less open revolt, and that there is likely to be sharp fighting on a rather large scale before the invasion is crushed. The tactics of the Boers in rallying as many as possible of the Dutch in the back country to their cause are proving successful."

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 21.—The Boers attacked Zunfontein on Dec. 18, but were beaten off.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS.

Mounted Men and Horses to be Hurried to South Africa—Big Pay for Imperial Yeomanry.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The War Office made the following announcement last evening:

"In view of the general position in South Africa, the following reinforcements of mounted troops have been arranged:

"Eight hundred will start next week. Two cavalry regiments have been ordered to leave so soon as the transports are ready.

"The Colonial Police will be increased to 10,000. Detachments will leave as fast as they are formed. Further drafts of cavalry will be dispatched at once. Australia and New Zealand have been invited to send further contingents.

"Three thousand extra horses, beyond the usual monthly supply, have been contracted for."

The Secretary of State for War, the Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, announces that in view of the prolongation of the war in South Africa, members of the Imperial Yeomanry will be paid 5 shillings instead of 1 shilling and 2 pence per day. To militiamen is promised priority of return over regulars.

As the outcome of statements made in the course of the recent session of Parliament, and since reiterated, to the effect that some of the colonial troops have refused to fight again, the War Office late last evening issued the following explanation from Lord Kitchener:

"A number of men belonging to two of the South African corps refused to march on one occasion, owing to some mistake in carrying out their discharge at the expiration of their term of service.

"Lord Roberts, on the ground that they had a grievance, overlooked the matter, simply reprimanding them.

"The men of both corps have since done good work in the field, and it is absolutely unfounded to say that there was a mutiny or that guns or any other force was used against them. It is considered cruel to publish an incident which all concerned regret."

DE WET'S SPLENDID CHARGE.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Dec. 20.—The details of Gen. De Wet's escape from the encircling British columns furnish one of the most remarkable incidents of the war.

When Haasbroek's command joined De Wet, on Dec. 12, some fifteen miles east of Thaba N'Chu, Gen. Knox was only about an hour distant, and the Boers' situation appeared desperate. But De Wet was equal to the occasion. Dispatching Haasbroek westward to make a feint at Victoria Nek, De Wet prepared to break through the British columns at Springhaan Nek Pass—about four miles of broad, flat, unbroken ground. At the entrance were two fortified posts, while artillery was posted on a hill eastward, watching the Boers. Suddenly a magnificent spectacle was presented. The whole Boer army of 2,500 men started at a gallop, in open order, through the nek. President Steyn and Piet Fourie led the charge, and De Wet brought up the rear. The British guns and rifles boomed and rattled incessantly. The Boers first tried the eastward route, but, encountering artillery, they diverged and galloped to the foot of the hill to the westward, where the fire of only a single post was effective.

The whole manoeuvre was a piece of magnificent daring, and its success was complete, in spite of the loss of a fifteen-pounder and twenty-five prisoners.

The British force sent after Haasbroek came in contact with his commando at nightfall. The burghers were scattered, and the Welsh Yeomanry galloped among the retreating Boers, using their revolvers and the butt ends of their rifles with great effect.

An incident of the fight was the gallop of a British ammunition wagon right through the scattered Boers, the gunners using their revolvers freely.

MR. KRUEGER'S PURPOSE.

W. T. Stead Returns to London After Conference with Boer Statesman—Latter Only Wants Arbitration.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—William T. Stead has just returned from The Hague, where he has had a long conference with Mr. Krüger, and has ascertained at first hand the views of Mr. Krüger and his counselors as to the present situation and future prospects. Mr. Stead has written the following:

"First of all nothing is decided about Mr. Krüger's visit to America at present. President Krüger has not abandoned all hope of securing the support of the Governments of the civilized world in his demand for arbitration. Until the last Government refuses absolutely to say a word in support of the principles which they solemnly laid down at The Hague Conference, Mr. Krüger will not take part in popular demonstrations. It is recognized that if he cared to do so he could shake the Continent. The popular enthusiasm for him is unparalleled since Garibaldi's visit to London, but until his diplomatic mission is exhausted an appeal to the peoples cannot even be taken into consideration.

"Mr. Krüger is emphatic in disclaiming any desire to involve other nations in war on behalf of the Boers. What he asks is that the Governments which at The Hague declared their determination to use their efforts to secure amicable settlement of disputes by means of mediation and arbitration should make a united effort to bring the verdict of the civilized world to bear on Great Britain.

"'These English,' Mr. Krüger said, 'are waging this war in South Africa like savages. They are burning homes, destroying dams, cutting trees, devastating fields, and creating famine. They are unable to capture De Wet, and they are making prisoners of women and children, who are not treated with ordinary decency. Hundreds of women have been confined in a prison kraal near Port Elizabeth with only one chair, and several of them are expecting to be mothers.'

"Mr. Krüger avers that the provisions of The Hague Convention and the laws and usages of war are trampled under foot, and he wants to know whether the signatories of this convention have anything to say on the subject.

"The Man on Horseback at this moment is not Mr. Krüger, but President Steyn. He, Delarey, and De Wet are masters of the situation, having a better disciplined and more effective force than that which followed the Sheriff-Kutzer at the outbreak of the war. They have plenty of ammunition, and replenish their stores continually from the British convoys. They have taken enough Lee-Metford rifles to arm all the burghers now in the field. I cannot put their position better than in the words of one of Mr. Krüger's counselors:

"'England is our accuser. England is the witness against us. England is the judge. England is the executioner, and England hopes to profit by our death. We appealed for arbitration before the war. We are fighting for arbitration today. We have the right to expect the sympathies of the civilized world.'

"I found Mr. Krüger hale. His bearing is not one jot or tittle the less dignified as it was. His mind moves somewhat more slowly; but, every now and then, the old fire flashes from his eyes and you hear the deep, resonant voice, which has so often rallied the burghers in battle.

"Queen Wilhelmina is kindness itself. She has displayed pluck, in remarkable contrast to the timidity of many of her official advisers.

"I found the old man's spirits unshaken by his reverses. He disclaimed any desire to humiliate England, and said they only wanted their rights.

"It may interest Americans to know that Mr. Krüger's appeal to the civilized world would be received everywhere with unanimous enthusiasm were it not for the deep-rooted distrust and jealousy of the dynasties of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern against the President of a republic. If he were a King, the courts would have been open everywhere. But the Central European monarchs dread the popular enthusiasm excited by the heroic figure of the Republican President pleading for justice.

"This feeling, it is well to note, is not shared by Russia.

"The Boers will not listen to any proposals for a compromise. They are unanimous. Failing independence or arbitration, they will prefer to die fighting."

Hesse Arbitration Motion Defeated.

DARMSTADT, Dec. 21.—By the President's casting vote the Second Chamber today defeated a motion to instruct the Hessian representatives in the Bundesrath to propose the assembling of the Foreign Affairs Committee, with the object of initiating a proposal for arbitration between Great Britain and the Transvaal. Twenty-two votes were cast each way. All the Anti-Semites and Social Democrats favored the motion. The representatives of the Government left the House before the debate on the motion.

COMING VANDERBILT WEDDING.

Mrs. French to Hire Automobiles in Newport for Use of the Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 21.—On Wednesday next will begin the work of opening The Breakers on Ochre Point for the reception of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, her children and relatives, and a number of friends, who will arrive about the first week in January for the wedding of Alfred G. Vanderbilt to Miss Elsie French, on Jan. 14.

For the work of removing the heavy storm windows and doors, which is a considerable undertaking, bids have been asked for from the building contractors by Mrs. Vanderbilt's representative, who will award the contract on Monday.

Mrs. French has arranged with the automobile company here for the use of all the machines at their depot for the use of the guests at the wedding, but in case of heavy snow, sleighs will be called into use instead.

The wedding gowns to be worn by Miss French, as well as those for her mother, arrived from New York to-day in a half-dozen large waterproof boxes.

TO SELL NEW HAVEN CAR LINES.

United Gas Improvement Company May Purchase Two Street Railways.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 21.—It is learned today that final arrangements have been perfected by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia and New York for the purchase of the Fair Haven and Westville and the Winchester Avenue street railroad properties of this city.

The price after weeks of negotiation has been compromised at a little over 51. The option on the properties expires the first part of January, and it is understood that there is now no doubt as to the sale of the two roads. If purchased, the price will amount to more than $7,000,000.

To Washington in Five Hours

From New York, Royal Blue 5-hour trains, leave foot of liberty St. 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited"—no excess fare—at 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 midnight. Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier. Best dining car and cafe car service in the world.—Adv.

GIFTS TO 30,000 EMPLOYES

American Express Company Distributes $150,000.

Each, from Highest to Lowest, Receives a $5 Gold Piece—Company Celebrates Its Jubilee.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold was distributed in Christmas gifts by the American Express Company among its employes in the United States and Canada. Each of the 30,000 employes received a brand-new five-dollar gold piece of the mintage of 1900, together with a beautifully printed souvenir containing an abbreviated history of the company since its formation, in 1850, to the present day.

No distinction was made in the distribution, the manager of a department or Superintendent of a division receiving no more than the driver or helper or clerk. The only requirement made by the company was that the employe sign a receipt and certify that he had been in the company's service continuously for the past twelve months. Those who had not served for that length of time were disqualified as recipients.

"The company," said C. O. Smith, manager of the Eastern financial department, "desired to make the last Christmas of the century memorable to its employes. It made equal distribution because the Executive Board desired, by so doing, to impress upon the mind of even the most menial employe that his faithful services were appreciated quite as much as those of the highest official."

On the first page of the souvenir that accompanied each gold piece was printed the following greeting by President J. C. Fargo:

The company having reached in the year 1900 a half century of existence, and desiring to commemorate the event and also to recognize the faithful service of its employes during the year past, takes pleasure in handing you with this a slight token of the occasion, with its best wishes and the compliments of the season.

The souvenir also contains a copy of the advertisement that was published in the newspapers in April, 1850, notifying the public and all concerned of the absorption of the three old express companies, Wells & Co., Livingston & Fargo, and Butterfield, Wasson & Co., by the new corporation.

During the half century of the American Express Company's existence its capital stock has been increased from $150,000 to $18,000,000, and the number of offices from about 200 to 7,500 in the United States and Canada. Its officers are: President—James C. Fargo; First Vice President—Thomas M. Pomeroy; Second Vice President—Charles Fargo; Third Vice President—Francis F. Flagg; Secretary—William H. Seward; Treasurer—Charles G. Clark; Directors—Charles G. Clark, Charles Fargo, James C. Fargo, Francis F. Flagg, Edward B. Judson, Jr., Lewis Cass Ledyard, Johnston Livingston, Theodore M. Pomeroy, William H. Seward, and Henry M. Whitney.

To Give $100,000 in Christmas Boxes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The 3,000 employes of the Crane Company of this city will receive substantial Christmas presents from their employers this year. Every man in the service of the company will receive an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the aggregate of his wages during the last year. The total amount to be distributed reaches $100,000, the employes averaging $33 each.

Each Employe Received Cash Gift.

The employes of Cowperthwait & Sons, furniture dealers at Chatham Square, and at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Third Avenue, each received yesterday a cash Christmas gift. It has been the custom of the firm for several years to make such gifts.

ZOLA OPPOSES AMNESTY.

Declares Dreyfus Case Will Have to Be Reopened—Fears the "Terrifying Fifth Act."

PARIS, Dec. 22.—L'Aurore publishes this morning a seven-column letter from Emile Zola to President Loubet protesting in characteristically eloquent fashion against the passage of the Amnesty bill, which M. Zola stigmatizes as a "grave fault" of the government. M. Zola says:

"I am confident the day has arrived when this error of amnesty is recognized as well as the fact of the gross betrayal by the second condemnation of Dreyfus. It is the duty of the Government to put the Dreyfus case again in the hands of the Court of Cassation, and to allow all the cases connected with it to be fought out, thus giving to the French nation a lesson in truth and eguity without which it will never be appeased. The Government, however, has decided upon an opposite course—decided to stifle the truth, thus plunging the country into a nightmare certain to last so long as the Dreyfus iniquity is not repaired."

M. Zola enumerates the accusations of the famous "J'accuse" letter, each of which he says has been proved; and he emphasizes the injustice to himself in "including me among a number of guilty men who escape under cover of the bill."

"I predict," he says in conclusion, "that the affaire is not yet finished. The fourth act was played at Rennes, but there is bound to be a fifth. People forget that the German Emperor is in possession of the truth, and will be able to throw it in the face of France when the hour comes. This terrifying fifth act is the one I have always feared, and the French Government ought not for a single hour to accept the terrible eventuality."

INFLUENZA IN CHICAGO.

The Disease Becoming Epidemic—Many Business Men Victims.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Chicago is in the clutches of influenza. Many entire families are afflicted, and the disease is becoming epidemic. The disease is of a milder type than usual, and is chiefly prevalent among children.

Dr. F. E. Wynkoop, assistant bacteriologist of the Health Department, said: "I have found influenza bacteria at the rate of one in every seven cases, which is unusual at this time of year." According to the Health Department there is a more rapid increase in the disease this year than there was last.

Doctors in down town offices are besieged by business men who have influenza, and are anxious to continue their work. Business houses report that many employés are at their desks working in a listless manner as the result of slight attacks of the grip. Many policemen are confined to their homes. The Mayor is one of the victims.

Alabama Coal Lands Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 21.—The Alabama State Land Company to-day sold to T. L. Aldrich two sections of land near Bessemer, one for $6,000 and the other for $25,000. Col. Aldrich, who is one of the largest single coal operators in Alabama, will extensively develop the properties, opening up coal and ore mines. The properties are close to the mines of the Southern Cahaba Coal Company, in which Col. Aldrich is interested.

Faster than Ever to California.

Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. via the shortest route, Chicago and Northwestern, Union and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 6:45 P. M. third day. Best of everything. Double drawing room sleeping cars, buffet, library car, (with barber,) and dining cars. Full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

CONTRACTOR DOODY GUILTY.

Convicted of Perjury in Connection With Trial of Robert W. Fielding.

The jury in the trial of Contractor Daniel Doody, indicted for perjury in connection with the trial of Robert W. Fielding, accused of conniving to defraud the City of Brooklyn while Deputy Commissioner of City Works, last night found Doody guilty of the crime charged. Doody, who had been under bail, was taken to Raymond Street Jail and locked up. He will be arraigned for sentence probably on Monday morning. The maximum punishment for the crime he has been found guilty of is imprisonment for twenty years.

It was on information given to the Grand Jury that indictments were found against Fielding and other Brooklyn city officials charging them with conniving with Doody to defraud the city in connection with contract work. On the second trial of Fielding, Doody, who was to be the star witness for the prosecution, astonished the District Attorney by showing a great lapse of memory. On the witness stand he failed to remember testimony he had given the Grand Jury, and which he had gone over with the District Attorney just prior to the trial of Fielding. This testimony related to "commissions" or percentages which Doody alleged had been paid by him to certain city officials in connection with contracts for city work. Fielding was acquitted and some time later Doody, as a result of his lapse of memory at the trial, was indicted by the Grand Jury for perjury.

The trial of the contractor on this charge, which lasted more than a week, was concluded yesterday morning. Counsel for Doody attempted to prove that the accused was a paretic and not responsible. The jury took a long time in arriving at a decision, being out from 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning until 9:05 o'clock last night before finding a verdict.

BRITISH ISLES STORM SWEPT.

Great Damage to Property in Scotland and Ireland—Several Persons Killed Near Glasgow.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The storm appears to have reached its height during Thursday night, and while the gale is still severe and the seas very heavy, it is hoped that the worst is over. Stories of wrecks and damage are coming from all directions.

The gale blew with almost hurricane force at times. Telegraph lines went down in all directions; communication with Scotland was cut off; the Mersey ferryboats suspended service, and Channel passages were the most tempestuous in years.

The telegraph wires are being slowly restored, and news is now arriving. The gale has done great damage generally in the north of England and Scotland. A Glasgow correspondent says:

"Not since the storm which destroyed the Tay Bridge has such a gale raged in Scotland. High walls have been wrecked in Glasgow. At Coathridge, ten miles east of Glasgow, several people have been killed, while at numerous other places roofs and chimneys have been destroyed and persons injured. Some of the buildings of the University of Aberdeen have been seriously damaged, and everywhere telegraph wires, telephones, and railway lines are interrupted."

The storm at Belfast and in its neighborhood was the most severe in a decade. Great damage was done to property, many persons were injured, and Belfast Lough is crowded with vessels which have sought shelter from the wind's fury.

The British ship Clan Macfarlane, (from Tocopila, Oct. 20, for the Channel,) drifted on a sandbank north of Southport. A lifeboat went out to her and found that she had been abandoned. Her sails were blown to shreds and she will probably be a total wreck.

Skibbereen reports the British steamer Ailsawald on the rocks off Sherkin Island. She will be a total wreck. Her crew of twenty-four men is reported to have reached the shore. The Ailsawald, Capt. Bovey, sailed from Penarth on Dec. 19 for Bermuda.

The Dominion Line steamer New England, which sailed on Thursday from Liverpool and yesterday from Queenstown, for Boston, had such a bad time in the Channel that several of her crew were injured.

THE CUFIC STILL AT ANCHOR.

Liner May Be Towed to Liverpool When the Weather Moderates.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The latest news of the White Star liner Cufic, which was abandoned on Thursday off the Skerries while on her way from Queenstown to Liverpool in tow, is that she is still riding heavily at anchor a mile southwest of the Skerries.

According to the latest information it is hoped that the Cufic may be towed to Liverpool as soon as the weather moderates.

CUT DOWN BY OCEAN STEAMER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 21.—A special from Portsmouth, Va., says:

Cut down in the darkness by a big ocean steamship, the little schooner Emblem, Capt. George B. Marshall, went to the bottom in Hampton Roads shortly before daylight this morning.

The sailors reached the deck just in time to seize the dory, which was being towed astern, and, drenched and shivering, made their way to Old Point.

The name of the vessel which struck them is unknown. The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron sent boats to the assistance of the shipwrecked crew.

SCHOONER JENNIE HALL LOST.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Dec. 21.—By telephone from Dam Neck Station, it is learned that the schooner Jennie Hall, Capt. Lamson, from Trinidad to Baltimore, which stranded eight miles south of Cape Henry at 4 A. M., will be a total loss.

The Captain and two men were drowned. Their bodies are not yet recovered. Four men nearly died from exposure, but were rescued in the breeches buoy.

One man still clung to the mizzen crosstree. Two life savers went off in the breeches buoy to save him, but, being a large man and benumbed by cold, they could not lift him into the buoy. Notwithstanding the terrific surf, Capt. Barco and his crew then launched the lifeboat. They went alongside and put two men on board the schooner. The lifeboat then came ashore, leaving the two life savers on the wreck. The rescuers succeeded in getting the sailor into the buoy and he was hauled safely off, the two life savers following. One of the surfmen was washed out of the lifeboat, but was rescued.

Schooner N. H. Skinner Wrecked.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 21.—The schooner N. H. Skinner, lumber laden, Capt. Wheatley, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York, stranded this morning near Cape Henlopen. Several attempts were made to haul the schooner into deep water without success. The heavy seas washed over her and she filled with water and began breaking up, and the position of her crew of nine became so dangerous that the life savers brought them ashore in the breeches buoy. All hopes of saving the schooner have been given up.

The Mound Oswald Ashore Off Florida.

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 21.—The large English steamer reported ashore last night on Elbow Reef, thirty-five miles south of Miami, is said to be the Mound Oswald. It is coal laden, and is being discharged by wreckers. The steamer probably will be saved. Several small wrecks are reported along the coast to-day.

The Westernland Sighted.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Belgian steamer Westernland, Capt. Ehoff, from Antwerp, Dec. 15, for New York, which passed the Lizard on Dec. 19, was sighted to-day, attended by two tugs.

Popular Tour to Washington Royal Blue Line.

December 27th. Only $12 round trip from New York City, all expenses included. Leave Liberty St. 10 A. M. Full particulars at all Royal Blue Line Offices.—Adv.

GIRL SANTA CLAUS AFLAME

Carrie Hanley, a Public School Pupil, Horribly Burned.

Costume Caught Fire from Gas Jet During Christmas Tree Celebration—Injuries Probably Fatal.

Just as the Christmas tree celebration of Public School No. 44, in North Moore Street, was beginning yesterday afternoon, a little fourteen-year-old girl, Carrie Hanley, who was playing the part of Santa Claus, caught fire by going too near a lighted gas jet. All the efforts of the Principal, Janitor, and some of the other children to put out the blaze were unavailing, and the child had been wrapped in flames for fully ten minutes before the firemen arrived and turned the hose on her. She is now lying in the Hudson Street Hospital, where it is said that there is scant hope for her recovery.

Miss Ella Conway, Principal of the music department of the school, was badly burned on the hands and arms while trying to help the child, and Veronica Schwab, a ten-year-old girl, who was decked out in a garb like a nightgown for the part of the wife of Santa Claus, was painfully but not seriously burned. When the accident happened there were 200 or more children and their parents in the big schoolroom on the second floor, and when the flames settled on the little girl's head and then jumped into the midst of the gorgeously ornamented Christmas tree beside her, a scene of the wildest confusion began. Over one another in utter disorder ran men, women, and pupils. When the firemen, summoned by a call from the schoolroom, arrived, every one except the teachers, janitor, and a few of the bolder pupils had reached the street, where, augmented by a crowd that had been attracted from all the neighborhood, they waited anxiously to hear the fate of the little girl.

When the trouble arose the work of distributing the presents from the Christmas tree was about to begin. The audience, largely composed of happy children who were to receive gifts, filled every seat in the room, many being forced to stand up in the aisles. There were two trees, one on each side of a raised platform in the front. Between these Carrie Hanley was dancing about, jingling in one hand a toy. She danced too close to a flaring gas jet. The jet was high enough for people to pass under it ordinarily, but the child had on her head a tall cotton hat that rose to a point and looked exactly like a pictorial headgear of Santa Claus as he steps from roof to chimney. As the wearer sped under the light a tuft of the cotton caught fire. All eyes had been turned toward the child, so there was nobody in the room but who saw the danger.

Miss Conway, who was on the platform, putting the finishing touches on the trees, rushed toward Carrie, who was madly endeavoring to loosen the tall hat from her head while the fire ran downward and leaped to her shoulders, igniting the flowing robe of fluffy cotton that covered her to her feet. But the hat was fastened tightly, and it was only with much difficulty that the Principal succeeded in dragging it loose. By that time the flames had entirely enveloped their victim, and a stray gust of air had blown some of them into one of the Christmas trees.

As Miss Conway was struggling heroically to save the little girl, Policeman Jacob Rogers heard the shrieks of the children and rushed into the school. Seeing the Principal endangering her life, he pulled her away from the child. Then, after sending out a messenger to turn another fire alarm, one having already been sent from the apliance in the school, he worked with the janitor in trying to put out the flames on the Santa Claus.

Meanwhile, when it became evident that there was about to be a panic in the rush of the crowd to the street, Miss Amelia Wedekind, the music teacher, ran to the piano and began to play a march, shouting to the children to fall into line and get out in flies of twos. By a few the command was obeyed, and it was doubtless due to that fact that the race downstairs was not attended by serious accident.

The efforts of the policeman and his helper to put out the fire on the little girl were fruitless, and she was still burning when the firemen came, fully ten minutes after the blaze had jumped to her hat from the jet. The hose was pointed toward her, and as the stream of water left her wreathed in a light film of smoke she writhed on the floor in pain. An ambulance arrived from the Hudson Street Hospital as those in the room were trying to dry her wet and charred clothing by wrapping her in towels and pieces of cloth. When she was taken to the hospital it was found that the fire had hardly missed a part of her body from head to foot, and, although everything possible was done for her, the physicians said that she had little chance of living.

Miss Conway's burns, which were on her hands and arms, were dressed at the hospital, after which she went home. The other little girl who was burned was taken home, where she was found to be so slightly hurt that her parents could care for her.

The fire, which was speedily quenched after the firemen came, did little damage to the room, and even some of the presents on the injured tree were intact. None of the scholars received their gifts.

TO START A RIVAL FACTORY.

Directors of Berlin Iron Bridge Company to Open a Concern at Kensington, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 21.—It is announced to-day that three of the best-known Directors of the Berlin Iron Bridge Company have withdrawn from the company and are to establish a rival concern at Kensington, occupying the old Yale Brick Company's plant. The incorporators of the new company are D. E. Bradley and George H. Sage of Berlin and Seymour N. Robinson of New York City.

The new company will ask for incorporation rights at the coming Legislature, and will start their factory early in the year. The new company will take contracts for river and railroad bridges and will be represented abroad.

NEW YORK BONDHOLDERS WIN.

Mexican Court Grants Foreclosure Against Sonora Irrigation Co.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from Hermosillo, Mexico, says:

The property of the Sonora and Sinaloa Irrigation Company, which consists of 550,000 acres of land situated in the Yaqui River Valley of the State of Sonora, and one of the most extensive irrigation plants in Mexico, representing a total value of $1,500,000, will pass into the hands of the New York bondholders of the company.

Walter S. Logan of New York City, as trustee for the bondholders, brought suit some time ago before the Judge of the Second Civil Court, in the City of Mexico, for foreclosure of the mortgage, the amount of which is $600,000. Word has just been received at Hermosillo that the Judge has rendered a decision foreclosing the mortgage and ordering that the necessary notices be posted on the property. The Mexican stockholders of the company have entered a formal protest against the foreclosure proceedings and claim that the jurisdiction of the case lies with the Civil Court at Guaymas, State of Sonora. The question will be settled by the Supreme Court of Mexico.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract

is the best, and the best is none too good for food and drink. Insist on having it. Avoid cheap substitutes.—Adv.

Commands Public Confidence.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, because it offers unsurpassed service between New York and the Middle West.—Adv.

The malt for Ballantine's India Pale Ale is made by them from selected grain.—Adv.

KIDNAPPERS' HOUSE LOCATED.

Young Cudahy Identifies the Place Where He Was Kept Prisoner—Bank Furnished the Gold.

OMAHA, Dec. 21.—Young Cudahy to-day located the house in which he was held by the kidnappers. It is at 3,604 Grover Street, and the boy recognised it by certain features which left no doubt of its being the right place.

The house is four miles from the city, and in a place of easy access, but so situated as to allow the desperadoes ample opportunity to lay and carry out their plans without molestation from inquiring neighbors. Within easy communication by rail and wagon roads to Omaha and South Omaha, and on a high knoll where sentinels could give immediate alarm in case of necessity, the place was admirably chosen by the bandits.

It is an isolated structure, commanding a full view of the surrounding country for miles about. It is a two-story affair and has the ricketty stairway and other features described by the kidnaped boy. On the second floor was found a new well bucket containing water from which the boy had drank. About the room were found hundreds of cigarette stumps and burned matches and a small quantity of sugar and coffee.

Eddie Cudahy pointed out the exact spot in the north room where he lay from the time he was taken to the house Tuesday evening until removed Wednesday night. He indicated the broken stair step which he had previously referred to as where he slipped in going up stairs to his imprisonment.

Mr. Cudahy, after looking over the room which had been described by his son, returned to those with him and said:

"Boys, this is undoubtedly the place. I am fully satisfied."

THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

That a woman is mixed up in the kidnaping case has devolved from the further investigations made, Dec. 2, a man driving a gray horse and a top buggy and accompanied by a young woman called at the office of James Schneiderwind, the owner of the Grover Street house, and when they drove away a few minutes later the man paid $1 on a month's rent to hold the house. To Mrs. Schneiderwind he gave the name of James L. Connor, and at her request wrote the name in her ledger in a disguised-looking hand. The next and last time Mrs. Schneiderwind saw the man he called alone on the morning of Dec. 6, paid the remaining $5 on the rent, and took the key.

Mrs. Schneiderwind described the man as between thirty and thirty-five years old, slightly above medium height, slender, quick in his movements, dark hair, and sandy mustache, and shifty gray eyes. He was dressed in a brown suit of clothes and a soft hat. The woman was younger than the man and fairly well dressed.

"The man asked me if the place was for rent and I told him yes," said Mrs. Schneiderwind. "I told him it was not in repair, but he said that would be all right. I told him the rent was $6 a month. Then the woman asked 'How much will you take to sell the place?' but the man hushed her and told her to be still, and then he told me he would take the place and pay a dollar on the rent to secure it. He asked the woman for the money, but she didn't have it, and, after looking in his pockets as though he had no money, he finally handed it out and said he would pay the rest when they moved in in a few days.

"Then next I saw the man it was on the 6th, when he came for the keys and well buckets, saying he wanted to move right away. He told me we needn't call for the rent, but that he would be in every month and pay it himself."

B. K. Hunshaw, who lives 150 feet west of the vacant house, says that two weeks ago a light-complexioned man, with light hair, mustache, and perhaps twenty-seven years of age, called on him and asked about the vacant house. He referred the man to Schneiderwind. The man came in a top buggy, accompanied by a woman. Last Wednesday Mr. Hunshaw saw the same man at the well drawing water, but the woman was not visible. About ten days ago another man, dark-complexioned, dark mustache, sprinkled with gray, called to inquire about the house. He also was sent to Schneiderwind, who later thanked Hunshaw for sending him a customer.

Mr. Hunshaw says the dark man, when inquiring about the house, addressed him by name, and when in surprise Mr. Hunshaw asked him how he had learned it, the man said he had known Hunshaw eight years ago. When asked where, the man responded: "When I worked at the Cudahy packing house."

Other neighbors tell of movements about the house last Wednesday, showing its occupancy for two days only; but the occupants have completely disappeared.

Beyond locating the house in which the men were stopping prior to the kidnapping, the police have made no progress looking to a capture of any of the outlaws.

This afternoon an official of the Omaha National Bank confirmed Mr. Cudahy's statement that he had withdrawn from that institution the $25,000 in gold with which the latter states he paid the ransom to secure the return of his son.

NO LAW TO COVER THE CASE.

One thing that is puzzling the police at this time is how they can punish the kidnappers should they be captured, there being no law to cover the case. There is an offense known as "kidnapping" in the criminal statutes of Nebraska, which carries with it a penitentiary sentence on conviction ranging from two to seven years, but it only applies to kidnapping with the intention of carrying the victim outside of the State.

Another penitentiary offense defined by the Criminal Code is that of "child stealing," but this section, too, seems to have no application to the present instance, because it refers only to stealing children under ten years of age, while young Cudahy is already fifteen.

The suggestion has been made that the kidnappers might be held on the charge of levying blackmail, inasmuch as they used their possession of young Cudahy as a means of extorting money from his father, but nothing in the Nebraska statutes covers this phase of it.

So far as can be ascertained by the police in the examination of the law, the only charge which can be successfully brought against the perpetrators of this outrage is that of false imprisonment, which is not criminal, but merely a misdemeanor, subject to a fine and jail sentence only.

MRS. W. BECKWITH DIVORCED.

Robert T. Lincoln's Daughter No Longer Wife of the ex-Baseball Player.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa, Dec. 21.—Jessie T. Beckwith, granddaughter of Abraham Lincoln and daughter of Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago, is no longer the wife of Warren Beckwith, the ex-baseball player of this city, according to a statement made to-day before the Probate Court here in the hearing of the case of James C. Whitford vs. Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln.

The sensational courtship, elopement, and marriage of Miss Jessie Lincoln with Beckwith furnished society with plenty of gossip in 1897. The facts developed here when the case of Whitford vs. Lincoln was called in the Probate Court. It was stated that Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, who was wanted as a witness, was in New York caring for her daughter and granddaughter, the latter having scarlet fever and the family being quarantined.

Whitford, who is a nephew of the late Senator Harlan, sues to secure $27,000 from the estate for services of twenty years.

A Handsome Colored Calendar

Free with to-morrow's (Sunday) Brooklyn Eagle Christmas number. Price 5 cents.—Adv.

DEVERY'S ORDER ANNULLED

Police Board Re-Transfers Deputy Chiefs to Former Posts.

ACTS ON WHALEN'S OPINION

Corporation Counsel Decides That the Chief Exceeded His Authority—Devery Refuses to Talk.

Chief William S. Devery was "reversed" yesterday by an opinion of Corporation Counsel Whalen that he had not the power to transfer, as he did on Saturday, Deputy Chief McLaughlin to the Borough of Queens and Deputy Chief Clayton to the Borough of Brooklyn. The Police Board by a practically unanimous vote acted on the opinion by directing Acting Chief Cortright to annul Devery's action, and he at once issued orders which put the Deputy Chiefs where they were on Dec. 14.

Corporation Counsel Whalen's opinion on Devery's right to transfer Deputy Chiefs, which was asked for by President York, was delivered at Police Headquarters early in the afternoon. Mr. Whalen, in deciding against the Chief's action on Saturday and saying that when, by resolution of the board, a Deputy Chief has been assigned to a borough, he cannot be transferred without the authority and direction of the Police Board, finds an apparent inconsistency in the charter. Section 292, he says, standing alone, would prevent any doubt of the absolute power of the Chief as the "chief executive officer of the police force," to assign to duty any officer or member of the force. Section 320, however, says:

There shall be one headquarters or central station, established and located by said Police Board in each borough into which the City of New York is divided by this act. A Deputy Chief of Police shall be assigned to duty by the Police Board at Police Headquarters in the Borough of Brooklyn, and, in the discretion of the Police Board, a Deputy Chief of Police may be assigned to duty at Police Headquarters in each of the other boroughs.

The question, the opinion says, is on the continuing power of assignment given to the board as opposed to the power of transfer given to the Chief. Mr. Whalen decides that the Chief had not the power to "assign" a Deputy Chief directly, so that he has not the power to assign indirectly by making a transfer.

All the Commissioners went into session when the opinion was received and President York offered this resolution:

It appearing from the report of the Chief of Police that he, on the 15th day of December, instant, transferred Deputy Chief P. H. McLaughlin from the Borough of Brooklyn to the Borough of Queens, and Deputy Chief E. P. Clayton from the Borough of Queens to the Borough of Brooklyn; and it further appearing that the President of the board has requested from the Corporation Counsel an opinion as to the powers of the Chief of Police to transfer Deputy Chiefs, and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel being now pres

ARTHUR W. MILBURY'S EDUCATIONAL WORK

Letterhead Used Without Authorization in Asking Funds.

Paper Bears the Names of Officers of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief.

Considerable comment and curiosity have been aroused among a number of persons recently who have received a typewritten letter signed by Arthur W. Milbury, and asking for money for educational work. These letters have been identical, except that the amounts asked for have varied in individual cases from $10 to $50. They were written on paper which bore the letterhead of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, and the names of the officers of that organization, William E. Dodge, Chairman; L. T. Chamberlain, Chairman Executive Committee; Elgin R. L. Gould, Secretary; Arthur W. Milbury, Assistant Secretary; Frederick D. Green, Assistant Secretary, and John Crosby Brown, Treasurer.

The names of the Committee of One Hundred also appeared printed on the letterhead. With the letters sent to each person was inclosed a stamped envelope, bearing the imprint of the committee and its address, 73 Bible House, New York. The printed address on the envelope was,

Mr. Arthur W. Milbury,
73 Bible House,
New York, N. Y.,

and the full text of the letter was as follows:

Dear Sir—For several years I have been very earnestly engaged in public school work, the chief object being the preservation of the American public school system in its original integrity and the securing to public school graduates a thorough knowledge in the fundamentals of education. In other words, my efforts and those of my associates have been in the line of endeavoring to hold the public schools to thorough training in the essentials of education, as against the tendency of the past few years to treat reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, simple history, &c., with a considerable degree of contempt and to favor a widely extended curriculum, to the serious detriment of the essentials, so that boys and girls are graduated from the grammar and even from the high school with a superficial smattering of knowledge along a great variety of lines, but without thorough training in any, and totally unfitted for the practical duties of life.

We believe in giving the children as broad an education as possible. But we insist that the foundation be laid soundly.

My associates and myself have spent several thousand dollars in this work, and have never asked for a penny outside of our own small circle. Our work is now at a critical point. We need a thousand dollars instantly, and I write to you in the hope that you will be willing to contribute $10. Checks may be drawn to my order.

Hoping that you may be able to respond to my appeal, I am, with cordial holiday greetings, very sincerely yours, ARTHUR W. MILBURY.

The indefinite wording of the letter and the fact that it appeared on the stationery of the Committee of One Hundred occasioned inquiry on the part of some of those who had received it, and it was learned that the use of the letterheads and envelopes purporting to be those of the committee was unauthorized.

William E. Dodge, when asked about the matter, said:

"The Committee of One Hundred has passed out of existence. Mr. Milbury was an employe of the committee, but his use of the letterheads and envelopes bearing its name for personal solicitation of funds is entirely unauthorized. I would not care to hurt Mr. Milbury's any worthy enterprise, if he has such on hand; but he certainly had no right to use such paper and envelopes."

An effort was made to see Mr. Milbury at the Bible House, but it was learned there that he is now located in Philadelphia, and only comes to the city on Saturdays. His address in Philadelphia is in care of the International General Company, Real Estate Trust Company Building, Broad and Chestnut Streets.

Mr. Milbury was for a number of years the Secretary of the Industrial Christian Alliance of 170 Bleecker Street.

"He was with this society for ten years," said Ralph Bryant, the present Secretary, "but left to do work for the Ecumenical Conference. He raised over $40,000 for them. I have heard him speak of some sort of educational work that he was interested in in New Jersey, but do not know its character."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Arthur W. Milbury is one of the Vice Presidents of the International General Company, which controls a dozen minor companies engaged in the manufacture of pegamoid, an artificial leather, and a number of kindred products. John H. Michener, a millionaire, and Henry K. Fox, a leading attorney, men who are closely identified with the corporation, ridicule the suggestion that Milbury has been guilty of any irregularities, and express unreserved confidence in him. Milbury is not in town to-night.

WOMAN WITNESS FAINTS.

Sensational Incident at the Trial of Edgar C. Burnz for Murder.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Public interest in the trial of Edgar C. Burnz, charged with the murder of Herbert B. Fellows, the Scarsdale station agent and Postmaster, is unabated. Mrs. Annie E. Burnz, mother of the accused, who was on the stand when court adjourned yesterday, resumed her testimony to-day. She said that her boy was a confirmed cigarette fiend. She had known him to smoke as many as eight packages of cigarettes a day. The boy always had a poor memory, she said. He would go to school for a short period, and then forget all he ever learned. He had suffered from toothache since he was three years old, and was subject to malaria every Spring and Fall. Mrs. Burnz said she had never known of any insanity in the Burnz family, with the exception of John Herbert Boardman, who had died in California.

Mrs. Margaret Moore was the next witness. She told of the boy's immoderate use of cigarettes, and said he had often complained to her of headaches. He had told her that he often felt as if he would like to throw himself under a railroad train. Mrs. Moore said she considered some of the boy's acts irrational.

Mrs. Catherine Hertin, daughter of Mrs. Moore, said that on one occasion when young Burnz was sick she had visited him and he had failed to recognize her. She also visited him in the White Plains Hospital, where he was suffering from sunstroke. She had heard him complain many times of pains in his head. The witness created a sensation in court at this point by falling in a faint, from which she was revived with the greatest difficulty.

Nellie Burke, a nurse in the White Plains Hospital, testified that she had been cautioned to watch Burnz closely, as he might attempt to jump out of the window. He smoked cigarettes almost continually. Ada Philpp, another nurse, also testified to the same facts.

Albert F. Knapp, the next witness, a patient in the hospital, had heard Burnz complain of pains in his head. They played cards and smoked cigarettes. They smoked about four packs a day.

The District Attorney asked the witness: "Did you see any of the nurses smoke cigarets?"

Judge Keogh overruled the question, saying: "It is a frivolous question in a very momentous trial."

Dr. H. G. V. De Hart of White Plains testified to having attended Burnz in the hospital. He appeared to him like an irrational person. He never noticed any odor of cigarette smoke.

The court then adjourned until Wednesday.

BALTIMORE BANK IN TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Controller of the Currency to-night appointed J. Frank Aldrich temporary receiver of the American National Bank of Baltimore, Md.

This bank, it is stated, has suffered a large shrinkage in deposits and has sustained some heavy losses which had involved its capital and surplus and reduced greatly its cash resources. The condition of its assets is such that the loss to depositors probably will be small.

At a meeting of the Clearing House of Baltimore this afternoon it was decided that in view of the condition of the bank no further credit could be extended to it, and the Controller being satisfied of a condition of insolvency, a receiver was appointed.

The last statement of the bank, made to the controller Oct. 25, shows the following:

RESOURCES.—Loans and discounts, $697,235.11; overdrafts, $12,743.51; United States bonds and premium, $100,000; real estate, $57,705.51; due from banks, $75,489.56; other resources, $68,587.97.

LIABILITIES.—Capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits, $299,428.71; circulating notes, $100,000; due to banks, $238,711.79; deposits, &c., $355,209.56.

MISS GRACE WAGNER A BRIDE.

Palace Car Official's Daughter Secretly Married to P. Roone Warner, a Bank Clerk.

Harlem society was surprised yesterday afternoon when the announcement was made that Miss Grace Wagner, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Robert C. Wagner of 1,911 Madison Avenue, an official of the Wagner Palace Car Company, was the bride of P. Roone Warner, a clerk in the Plaza Bank, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

The couple, according to the story given out, were clandestinely married on July 1 last at the parsonage of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. Johnson. A promise was exacted from the minister by the bridegroom to keep the wedding secret, the reason assigned being that the bride's mother was ill and the shock resulting from the news might entail serious results.

The secret might have been kept for an indefinite time had it not been for the bride, who is a teacher in the Sunday-school of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Madison Avenue. She resigned her position as teacher a few days ago. When questioned as to the reason, her answers failed to satisfy her father. He persisted in his catechising, and she broke down and confessed.

The young couple, it appears, met at a ball given by the Builders' League in Harlem. They took a fancy to each other at once and danced together every waltz on the programme. Afterward the bank clerk became a regular caller at the Wagner residence, and when Miss Grace went to spend the Summer at the family's country place, in the Mohawk Valley, Mr. Warner went also. In June they became engaged, and on July 1 they slipped away, came to New York, and were married.

The usual "Bless you, my children" was said yesterday after a stormy interview, and Mr. Warner became a guest at the Wagner mansion.

THE VANDERBILT TAXES.

Heirs of Cornelius to be Assessed on $16,000,000 Worth of Personalty.

The heirs of Cornelius Vanderbilt will be assessed on $16,000,000 of personal property next year. President Feitner of the Tax Department said yesterday that he would take the schedule of the value of the personal property left by Cornelius Vanderbilt as the basis of personal assessment for next year. Prior to the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt taxes were paid on $400,000 worth of personal property—the amount levied by the Tax Department. President Feitner said yesterday:

"Now that the value of the personal property of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt is shown to be about $16,000,000, according to the appraisement made and the schedules filed in the Surrogates' office, and with the Controller, the Tax Department will, according to custom, on the second Monday in January, levy personal assessments on the heirs based on the value of the estate. The trouble is that it is only for a few years after the death of a wealthy man that the Tax Department has the chance to assess the heirs for the full value of their holdings. Personal property is transferred to avoid taxes, and they swear off millions. We cannot prove that legal transfers have not been made, and so the city is unable to collect full taxes. There should be some equitable system established for the assessment of personal property."

One of the members of the firm of Anderson & Anderson of 35 Wall Street, who are attorneys for the Vanderbilt interests, said yesterday that they would pay no attention to any declarations of Mr. Feitner as to what he would do, and that they would consider the matter only when the Department of Taxes had announced its action. He also said that he did not know what the value of the personal property which would be subject to taxes was, as no authentic list had been compiled, so far as he knew. He said he did not know whether the lists recently published in the newspapers were correct or not, as he had purposely refrained from reading them.

W. H. VANDERBILT TRUST FUND.

Appraiser Mazet Apportions It Among Cornelius Vanderbilt's Heirs.

Robert Mazet, as appraiser, filed with the Surrogate yesterday his report as to the present value of a trust fund of $5,000,000 left by William H. Vanderbilt to his son, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, with power to the latter to dispose of the trust by will. Out of this trust fund Cornelius Vanderbilt left $500,000 to his son, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and the remainder to be divided between the other four children.

The appraiser found that the fund had increased to $6,421,092.50, and, after deducting the $500,000 payable to Cornelius, that Alfred G. and Reginald C. Vanderbilt should each have $1,480,273.12, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Gladys Vanderbilt are each to get 1 cent more than the young men—that is, $1,480,273.13.

REPUBLICANS CONFER TO-DAY

Senator Platt and Others Will Consider County Chairmanship.

Senator Platt arrived from Washington last night, but he denied himself to reporters. It is understood there will be a conference to-day, at which the question of a successor to Gen. Greene as President of the County Committee will be discussed. The opinion prevails that William H. Ten Eyck will be selected and that he will take the place despite his disinclination to do so.

There is a good deal of talk, too, about Lemuel E. Quigg and James W. Perry, in connection with the place.

Governor-elect Odell is expected in town, and Mr. Quigg is due on an incoming steamer from Havana. Other prominent Republicans in town are Louis F. Payn, Senator Hobart Krum, Speaker S. Fred Nixon, Chairman George W. Dunn of the State Committee, Jacob Snell of Amsterdam, and half a dozen others.

Police legislation will receive some consideration at to-day conference. In view of the unexpected opposition to the single-headed commission bill that has developed among members of the County Committee.

SANTA FE STRIKE CALLED OFF.

No Concessions Asked by the Telegraph Operators or Granted.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 21.—The strike of the telegraph operators on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé was called off to-night. The strike was inaugurated in Texas fifteen days ago.

No concessions were asked by the men or offered by the company as a preliminary to calling off the strike.

Movement Against Tammany.

David B. Hill is expected to attend the meeting at the Manhattan Club this evening and make an anti-Croker speech. John B. Stanchfield will also be there. The meeting as planned is to mark the opening of a movement for the organization of a Democratic Party in New York City to take an active part in municipal politics against Tammany Hall.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, winds northerly.

The South Atlantic Coast storm has moved northeastward over the ocean, attended by strong northerly winds and rain or snow on the Middle Atlantic and South New England coasts. In the Atlantic Coast districts the weather will be fair, with rising temperature. By to-morrow rain or snow is likely to occur as far east as the Alleghany Mountains, and a decided fall in temperature will be experienced throughout the central valleys and upper lake region. Along the New England coast strong northerly winds will diminish in force to-day. On the Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and variable. On the South Atlantic Coast variable winds will shift to fresh southeasterly. Storm signals are displayed from New Haven to Boston.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—TIMES. 1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	34	35	36
6 A. M.	35	35	36
9 A. M.	34	35	39
12 M.	41	35	38
3 P. M.	43	35	36
6 P. M.	43	34	34
9 P. M.	45	32	34
12 P. M.	49	34	34
Printing House Square			35½
Weather Bureau			34
Corresponding date 1899			39
Corresponding date last twenty-five years			33

The maximum temperature yesterday was 36 degrees at 1 P. M. The minimum temperature was 31 degrees at 9:40 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.96, and at 8 P. M. 29.98. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 80, and at 8 P. M. 90.

BOOZ'S WEST POINT FIGHT

His Opponent Describes It to the Court of Inquiry.

Other Witnesses Corroborate Him—Booz Ran Around the Ring to Get Away from Him.

WEST POINT, Dec. 21.—The military court of inquiry, which is holding two sessions daily at the West Point Military Academy, ferreting out the alleged brutal cases of hazing which are said to have been the cause of the deaths of Cadets Booz and Breth, will not be able to finish its work to-morrow, but it is said all of the desired testimony will probably be secured by the end of next week.

To-day the story of the fight between Keller and Booz in Fort Putnam, on the 6th of August, 1898, was told by Keller himself as well as by some of the seconds and the sentinels who were posted to watch out for officers who might interfere and punish the party. They all agreed that Booz was not badly punished.

Nothing adduced in the evidence to-day showed that there was any brutal hazing practiced at the academy, and the trend of the evidence went to show that neither Booz nor Breth was possessed of the necessary mental capacity to go through the entire course of studies necessary for graduation.

Cadet Lewis Brown, Jr., of Rhode Island, who was one of Keller's seconds in his fight with Booz at Fort Putnam on Aug. 6, 1898, was directed by the court to tell all about the fight. He said:

I was one of Keller's seconds. Cadet Barnes was the other. I cannot remember the names of the referee or timekeeper, but the latter was of the class of '99. There were Booz and his two seconds, and we had three sentinels, Cadets Hayden, De Young, and Spalding, all of the new first class.

The contestants stripped to their waists, and met in the centre at the call of "time" by the referee. There were a few exchanges, and then Booz turned his back to Keller and ran around the ring. Keller followed and in consequence Booz got hit several times on his back. In the second round Keller landed a blow on Booz's eye, cutting it slightly. This was the hardest blow of the fight.

Before the second round was half over Booz lay down without having received a blow immediately before doing so. He would not get up. The reason we posted sentinels was that in case an officer should appear they could give the alarm, so that we might get away. Then we knew we were violating the rules and regulations of the Military Academy.

Yes, Sir.

You say the men were stripped to the waist?

Yes, Sir.

Did you see any marks on Booz's body?

He had a black eye.

Any other marks? Was he hit on the mouth or was he bleeding from the nose?

No, Sir.

What were the relative proportions of the two men?

Booz was the taller and heavier.

Whom did you think would win?

From the looks of the men, I had my doubts of Keller being able to win.

Lieut. Frank W. Coe, instructor in mathematics at the Military Academy, testified that Cadet Booz was deficient in his mathematics. He was next to last in his section. He never could have passed his examination. He was mentally far below the standard required by the Military Academy.

Cadet Frank Keller, who had the fight with Booz, in reply to questions by Gen. Clous, described the encounter. He said:

I was chosen by a committee of my class to "call out" Cadet Booz, because he disobeyed the orders of the corporal of the Guard and made insolent remarks to a upper-class man.

I was told to weigh in, and I turned 150 pounds. Booz was 152 pounds. He was taller than I and had a longer reach than I had. We went to Fort Putnam on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 6, 1898. The referee was Cadet J. B. Wray.

We stripped to the waist, and my seconds told me I had a tough customer to meet and to do my best. For the first thirty seconds, after the call of time, Booz showed a little fight, as he struck me a couple of times about the shoulders. I struck him under the left eye, cutting it slightly.

After this I found great difficulty in getting to him, as he turned his back and kept running away. I frequently told him to face me or I would hit him in the back. I did hit him a couple of blows under the right arm. He kept running, and did not want to stand up and fight.

In the second round he came up all right and shaped for me. I thought then that he was going to put up a fight after all, but he immediately began running around again. I struck him in the right eye and then on the stomach. He went down altogether, although the blow was neither a knock-down nor a knockout blow.

He lay on the ground and was counted out. He was not knocked out. I went up to him and shook hands. He said he had no ill feeling toward me. He said "No," and smiled.

Did you hit him any blows in the region of the heart?

No, Sir; I did not.

The witness answered a number of questions pertaining to the "code" which the cadets lived up to, and explained how the committee chose men to meet others so as to equalize the height and weight, so that a man might be called upon to fight another, although he himself would have no personal grievance against his opponent.

Cadet Ralph N. Hayden of New York, one of the sentinels at the fight, told of the affair in a general way. He said Booz was not hit hard enough to knock him down, and that all through he acted cowardly. Booz lay on the ground and cried. While lying there crying Booz extended his hand to Keller, who had gone over to him. He acknowledged having taken part in hazing lower class men, the ordeals being "eagling," "Wooden Willie," "stretcher," and "dragging out of tents on mattresses." He never saw or knew any one to be injured by hazing.

Cadet W. R. Bettinson of Kentucky told of one occasion when Booz was on sentinel duty at the rear of Bettinson's tent. He spoke to Booz, who was standing at one end of the post, and told him to patrol his post properly. Gen. Brooke asked:

Had you any right to give him any such instruction?

No, not officially. But I felt I had a right to give some information to him when he was doing wrong.

Was it not a breach of military discipline for you to speak to a sentry on duty?

It was.

And as a result of that Mr. Booz was called out to fight?

Yes, Sir.

Then, Sir, you had no right to put Cadet Booz in that position.

Cadet George R. Spalding of Michigan, who acted as timekeeper at the fight, was next sworn. His story of the bout was in no way different from the others told during the morning. He said Booz was not severely injured, and walked all right from Fort Putnam to camp, over three-quarters of a mile.

Cadet Charles Barnett, President of the Cadets' Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, was asked if he had written to the Rev. Dr. Alexander Allison of Bristol, Penn. He replied that he did, and got a reply, which he submitted to the court.

Cadet Joseph Farnsworth Barnes of Washington, D. C., who was one of Keller's seconds in the fight, gave a rather new version of the encounter, as he said it lasted three rounds. According to his account, there were three rounds of two minutes each, with one-minute intervals between. In all other respects his story was about the same. He said Booz ran away from his opponent, and was not knocked out.

Cadet Walter Smith of Georgia knew Booz, and said his appetite was normal, and he never knew Booz to have any difficulty in swallowing.

Cadet James Prentice of New York said that one day Booz came into his tent and asked if he could not lie down. He told Prentice that he was afraid he had heart disease, and Prentice advised him to resign. He saw Booz read his Bible, and one day saw him read a small book which he held inside of his Bible. He could not say what kind of book it was. Prentice saw Booz "braced" one night in the camp. Booz seemed to have a weak back.

Later On the witness explained that fourth-class men were not allowed to read during the day, and Booz had the book inside the Bible, so as to take advantage of the fact that no one would interfere with him while reading the Bible.

Cadet Fred L. Deen of Texas, who, it was said by some previous witness, gave hot sauce to Booz, was called next.

Did you give Cadet Booz any tobasco sauce?

No, Sir; not that I remember. I may have, but can't say positively. I took pity on him. He was kind of down and I felt for him. I wanted to see him brace up and make him feel good.

Did you ever fight when a fourth-class man?

Yes, Sir.

Did you win?

No, Sir; he beat me.

It is well known among the West Pointers that Deen, when a fourth-class man, fought fifty-eight rounds with an upper class man, and, although defeated, came out of the fight with glory.

The court adjourned at 5:30 until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Philip D. Armour Better.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Philip D. Armour, who, after an illness of several weeks, suffered a slight relapse last night, was considerably better to-day. No apprehension is felt by the members of his family.

MR. CLEVELAND TO STUDENTS.

Ex-President Makes an Address at the Pierce School, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland made an address this evening at the annual graduation exercises of the Pierce School.

In opening, Mr. Cleveland spoke of the advantages derived from a business education. He said it is good to start out in life with the idea firmly in one's mind that the world owes you a living.

"Of course," he added, "you are not to give this the highwayman's meaning, nor act upon it in a highwayman fashion. Neither should the proposition that the world owes you a living be construed as giving license for all sorts of sharp practices, involving work only with the wits, and a disregard for the golden rule and every other precept which maintains and cultivates human brotherhood.

"We hear a great deal just now in condemnation and defense of trusts and combinations. Quite lately a short article in opposition to them was sent me which I was informed was the result of much thought on the part of an able thinker. As I glanced on it my eye fell on a description of a community of people whose wants were supplied by tradesmen and craftsmen who were their neighbors, they dealt together as friends interested in each other's welfare and willing to yield something to each other's circumstances. This description was followed by an arraignment of trusts and combinations as destroyers of this happy situation by first monopolizing certain branches of the business done in the communities, and then displacing with their stranger agents and representatives the dealers and craftsmen who were neighbors and friends. There may be much or little misfortune in such a change, but I could not help feeling that the simple, natural, healthy, live-and-let-live conditions first described were worth perpetuating. Of course, in attempting to win success you are in a race with your fellows, but you need not run a foul race nor treacherously disable your competitors."

Mr. Cleveland said the world owes us just such a living as we can gain by hard work, the exercise of all our mental faculties, a scrupulous adherence to the rules of honesty, and a never-failing obedience to the dictates of enlightened conscience. Continuing, he said:

"Let us add in completion of our standard of true success a constant example of patriotic love of country and a conscientious discharge of every duty of citizenship—not perfunctorily nor in blind duty of citizenship—but intelligently, and in sober recognition of the responsibility the citizen assumes to his Government where the people rule."

In conclusion Mr. Cleveland said that the greatest danger attending the accumulation of wealth is found in its hardening effect upon the heart and conscience and its suffocation of our best feelings and impulses, and added: "It is decreed that we can rarely exact our dues from the world and at the same time can achieve a success that shall be glorious. To do this it is only required of us to be true to ourselves, true to our duty to humanity, obedient to the Divine law, and submissive to the will of God."

MR. CLEVELAND ON SUBSIDIES.

Favors Free Ships and Hopes to See Less Coddling.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—A reporter for The North American to-night asked ex-President Grover Cleveland for his opinion on the ship subsidy bill now pending in Congress. He intimated that what he had said on that subject had not pleased the friends of the subsidy. He then dictated the following statement, which he said contained all he cared to say regarding the subsidy:

"In regard to this proposed subsidy I would refer you to my speech at the launching of the steamship St. Louis. I then said something in favor of free ships. I have not changed my opinions.

"With our much-vaunted accession to a position among the world powers, I hope to see less so much, instead I more of that sort of coddling which a less prominent place in the family of nations was claimed by some of our people to excuse."

LIVELY DOCK BOARD ROW.

Heated Altercation Follows the Hearing of Charges Against Dockmaster Harrison.

There was a lively row in the offices of the Dock Board yesterday, after the regular meeting of the Commissioners.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Freedman, for the board, had been examining Dockmaster L. Hitch Harrison, who was on trial on charges of neglect of duty preferred against him by Secretary Burke of the department, and growing out of the alleged violation of the law by the Degnon-McLean Contracting Company in dumping cellar dirt on Pier 28 East River without a permit.

Harrison testified that the foreman of the company had told him on Aug. 13 that Mr. Degnon had an understanding with Commissioner Meyer in regard to dumping the dirt. Harrison said he then went to the office of the company in the Syndicate Building and saw Mr. Degnon, who informed him that he had seen Mr. Meyer about the matter, and that he had told him to go ahead, and that the matter would be taken up and a permit issued at the September meeting.

Commissioner Meyer heard this testimony, but did not say anything.

Continuing, Harrison said that he had then reported the matter to Assistant Secretary Rarle and Assistant Superintendent Manley, and had been told to let them continue the dumping until that night, which was the 1st of September, and then to stop it. This he said he had done. Close questioning by the Commissioners and Mr. Freedman failed to shake Harrison's testimony. The board then adjourned.

Commissioner Meyer went into his office and was immediately followed by Mr. Freedman. Mr. Freedman had been in the room but a short time when suddenly angry voices were heard, seemingly in the office of Commissioner Murphy, whose office adjoins and is connected with that of Commissioner Meyer.

"You are a liar." "It is a lie," "A shame on your manhood to prefer such charges," and phrases of similar import reached the corridor, and the noise soon brought attachés and other employes of the department out of their offices.

Commissioner Meyer shortly appeared and went down stairs. When asked if he had anything to say in reference to Harrison's testimony, he replied: "I have not a word to say to the press," and hurried away.

At the office of the Degnon-McLean Company it was said that Mr. Degnon was in Cleveland. "We are paying for the pier, and I suppose we have a right to dump what we like there. I am sure that we have not done anything that we are not permitted to do," Mr. McLean said.

GAMBLING HOUSE RAIDED.

Proprietor Receives a Tip, and No Arrests Are Made.

While Capt. Martens of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station was at the Harlem Opera House last night enjoying the play he was informed that Special Agent Burr of the Parkhurst Society had raided a gambling house on Eighth Avenue near One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Three truck loads of gambling devices were later taken to the station. The name of the proprietor of the place could not be learned, as he had been informed of a contemplated raid and left the place. No arrests were made.

Later Capt. Mertens said the raid was made by his precinct detectives and that Burr had nothing to do with it.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter called Frank Moss up by telephone and repeated Mertens's statement to him. He emphatically denied that the Captain had anything to do with the raid.

Nobody dies of whooping cough; but the cough suspends nutrition and weakens the body. Then set in pneumonia consumption scrofula.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is useful all through: it eases the cough; it limits the weakness; it sets nutrition going, as soon as the cough has run its course. That is health.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Fidelias Win Two Matches from Metropolitans in National League Tournament.

The Fidelia team won two of their three matches with the Metropolitan five in the National League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIDELIA B. C.	1st.	2d.	3d.	METROPOLITAN B. C.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Dr. Timm	200	157	157	Leuly	190	214	214
Koster	213	160	164	Ebling	163	138	157
Rothermel	198	197	203	Keller	183	196	177
Foege	170	184	169	Fisher	161	223	162
Amann	176	165	201	Voorhees	190	162	173
Total	957	883	894	Total	892	931	883

Suburban Council, Royal Arcanum, won three straight games from Bronx Council in the Royal Arcanum Borough of the Bronx tournament on Pump's North Side Palace Alleys last night. The scores:

BRONX COUNCIL.	1st.	2d.	3d.	SUBURBAN COUNCIL.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Oakes	143	146	150	Demler	170	156	170
Van Fleet	126	133	123	Bartelless	153	150	171
Ballard	113	152	104	Vollbracht	129	155	177
Mayar	90	144	126	Hecht	180	128	162
Sincke	142	150	145	Cornforter	144	185	145
Total	614	725	657	Total	785	774	825

The Manning, Maxwell & Moore team carried off the honors in the opening games of the Commercial Bowling League on Cadieu's Monarch alleys last night, by defeating the Passavant & Co. and S. Oppenheim & Levy teams. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Manning, Maxwell & Moore—Cramer, 150; Mooney, 112; Hudson, 130; Whitney, 135; Blue, 139. Total, 730.

S. Oppenheim & Levy—Eckstein, 145; Oppenheim, 130; Schacht, 110; Dreyfus, 85; Fishblatt, 143. Total, 613.

SECOND GAME.—S. Oppenheim & Levy—Eckstein, 146; Oppenheim, 116; Schacht, 109; Dreyfus, 132; Fishblatt, 150. Total, 658.

Passavant & Co.—Kuncken, 162; Kreussler, 192; Anthes, 138; Toussaint, 215; Clinger, 180. Total, 887.

THIRD GAME.—Passavant & Co.—Kuncken, 135; Kreussler, 126; Anthes, 223; Toussaint, 182; Clinger, 170. Total, 836.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore—Cramer, 153; Morrissey, 189; Hudson, 137; Whitney, 213; Blue, 160. Total, 851.

All three teams broke even in the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Wang Bowling Club—M. Silberstein, 150; Pinover, 200; Kohn, 153; Lederer, 133; A. Silberstein, 167. Total, 803.

Standard Bowling Club—Kohler, 193; Tobin, 140; Ruckett, 165; Allison, 149; Thompson, 179. Total, 826.

SECOND GAME.—Owl Bowling Club—Stearn, 176; Grabenstein, 191; Pleines, 153; Kramer, 168; Metzger, 47. Total, 735.

Wang Bowling Club—M. Silberstein, 155; Pinover, 146; Kohn, 144; Lederer, 138; A. Silberstein, 174. Total, 757.

THIRD GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Kohler, 145; Tobin, 148; Ruckett, 168; Allison, 178; Thompson, 146. Total, 785.

Owl Bowling Club—Stearn, 138; Grabenstein, 172; Pleines, 177; Kramer, 188; Metzger, 181. Total, 856.

The Corinthian team outrolled the Hyperion and Empire teams in the Harlem League tournament on the Harlem Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 170; Reese, 134; Holden, 170; Zollinger, 191; Schaefer, 226. Total, 891.

Hyperion Bowling Club—McKenzie, 161; Klepper, 174; Krick, 131; Secher, 211; Herrmann, 150. Total, 826.

SECOND GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—McKenzie, 181; Klepper, 158; Krick, 148; Secher, 158; Herrmann, 143. Total, 788.

Empire Bowling Club—Linden, 181; Mische, 195; Howell, 201; Young, 156; Shiman, 178. Total, 908.

THIRD GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Linden, 164; Mische, 201; Howell, 192; Young, 194; Shiman, 148. Total, 899.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 202; Reese, 176; Holden, 161; Zollinger, 222; Schaefer, 214. Total, 975.

The Spartans won both their games in the American National tournament on the Germania alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Surprise Bowling Club—Dirks, 209; Phiele, 128; Wedekin, 168; Barnett, 176; Hoag, 158. Total, 828.

Spartan Bowling Club—Meyer, 211; Keppler, 190; Westberg, 186; Conlan, 145; Lehrbach, 220. Total, 952.

SECOND GAME.—E. M. Bowling Club—Ludlow, 136; Schneider, 126; Westber, 158; Eastman, 197. Total, 817.

Surprise Bowling Club—Dirks, 129; Phiele, 145; Wedekin, 215; Barnett, 157; Hoag, 169. Total, 815.

THIRD GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Meyer, 191; Keppler, 179; Westberg, 186; Coulan, 187; Lehrbach, 201. Total, 914.

E. M. Bowling Club—Ludlow, 153; Schneider, 167; Westber, 138; Eastmead, 212. Total, 670.

Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 2 defeated Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 1, and the Leo Catholic Club five in the Archdiocesan Union League tournament on Thumann Colonial alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 2—Holahan, 190; W. Fox, 177; Gillespie, 109; P. Fox, 127; Lawrence, 169. Total, 742.

Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 1—Callahan, 128; Holsgreve, 154; Reynolds, 146; Morrissey, 118; Burke, 150. Total, 696.

SECOND GAME.—Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 1—Callahan, 139; Holsgreve, 114; Dillon, 135; Reynolds, 124; Burke, 146. Total, 658.

Leo Catholic Club—Plunkitt, 136; G. Etzel, 107; Dunn, 149; Higgins, 136; McCarty, 183. Total, 711.

THIRD GAME.—Leo Catholic Club—Plunkitt, 139; G. Etzel, 174; Dunn, 123; Higgins, 148; McCarty, 157. Total, 741.

Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 2—Holahan, 182; W. Fox, 149; Gillespie, 148; P. Fox, 153; Lawrence, 188. Total, 804.

The Palace team defeated the Echo and Manhattan fives in the Greater New York tournament on the Palace Alley, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnegan, 196; Hertzog, 191; Wall, 179; Beinert, 178; Dickson, 182. Total, 926.

Echo Bowling Club—Healy, 150; Brown, 126; Jewell, 157; Van Slyck, 160; Sellers, 153. Total, 748.

SECOND GAME.—Echo Bowling Club—Healy, 160; Brown, 164; Jewell, 128; Van Slyck, 161; Sellers, 140. Total, 753.

Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 186; Bateh, 203; Allen, 173; Haller, 200; Bauer, 237. Total, 999.

THIRD GAME.—Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 195; Batch, 170; Allen, 212; Haller, 171; Bauer, 170. Total, 918.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnegan, 183; Hertzog, 190; Wall, 167; Beinert, 191; Dickson, 202. Total, 933.

The Kings County Wheelmen won both their matches in the Long Island League tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, last night, and in consequence tie with the Reinecke Club for fifth place. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Orient Bowling Club—Mullins, 171; Dewey, 168; Viele, 164; Smith, 196; Cramer, 245. Total, 944.

Bedford Bowling Club—W. Markwell, 177; B. Markwell, 167; Page, 160; Landmann, 159; Butler, 197. Total, 860.

SECOND GAME.—Bedford Bowling Club—W. Markwell, 138; B. Markwell, 177; Page, 159; Landemann, 139; Butler, 188. Total, 801.

Kings County Wheelmen—Leach, 179; Morris, 161; Twiddy, 170; Denike, 138; Cornish, 189. Total, 836.

THIRD GAME.—Kings County Wheelmen—Leach, 160; Morris, 153; Twiddy, 196; Denike, 168; Cornish, 204. Total, 876.

Orient Bowling Club—Mullins, 191; Dewey, 157; Viele, 165; Smith, 154; Cramer, 152. Total, 821.

Philadelphos Council met with its first defeat in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night at the hands of De Forest Council. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—De Forest Council—Arps, 157; Walters, 165; Heasley, 149; Meyer, 148; Maass, 180. Total, 799.

Burnside Council—Powell, 184; Van Dyke, 137; Hubbard, 148; Flanagan, 115; Barker, 147. Total, 731.

SECOND GAME.—Burnside Council—Powell, 181; Van Dyke, 174; Eldred, 119; Hubbard, 181; Barker, 175. Total, 780.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 173; Medicus, 175; Vandekar, 140; Bierschenck, 169; Jenkins, 155. Total, 812.

THIRD GAME.—Philadelphos Council—Martin, 174; Medicus, 166; Vandekar, 158; Bierschenck, 169; Jenkins, 163. Total, 830.

De Forest Council—Arps, 165; Walters, 148; Heasley, 180; Meyer, 215; Maass, 128. Total, 836.

Bowling Games To-night.

The schedule of bowling games for this evening is as follows:

Wholesale Drug Trade Association B

BIG DEAL IN BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT

Metropolitan Directors Hold a Controlling Interest.

CHANGES IN BOARD IMMINENT

Stock Changes Hands After Appraisal of Property by H. C. Payne, Expert Named by J. P. Morgan.

Important developments in the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will be soon announced. There are to be changes in the Board of Directors. New members to be elected will represent an influential banking interest and insiders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Prominent Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway have acquired holdings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock sufficient to control the property—with the co-operation of financiers already having large investments in the property. Messrs. Elkins and Widener and Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia, with William C. Whitney and Thomas F. Ryan of New York, have recently been buyers of Brooklyn Rapid Transit on a scale large enough to approximate a majority of the company's capital stock, and Mr. Ryan is believed now to be the largest stockholder of the Brooklyn company.

Facts bearing on the acquisition by Metropolitan interests of their holdings in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit property are stated as follows:

"Since election day a series of conferences have been held between Anthony N. Brady of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and Thomas F. Ryan of the Metropolitan Street Railway, with a view to the absorption of Brooklyn Rapid Transit by Metropolitan. One of these conferences lasted all night. The meetings were held because the Metropolitan people, having previously decided to accumulate a majority of Brooklyn Rapid Trapsit stock, found that they could not do so without the holdings of Messrs. Brady, Sheehan, Beardsley, and their friends. So they 'got together,' the Metropolitan people stopped buying stock in the open market, and asked Mr. Brady and his friends to fix a price for their holdings.

"Mr. Brady's figure was $125 a share. Mr. Brady said if Mr. Whitney did not believe the stock was worth that figure, he could have the property appraised by any expert he saw fit. Mr. Whitney accepted this proposition, and called on J. P. Morgan to name the expert. Mr. Morgan had previously been brought into the deal by the Metropolitan people when they made their first effort to buy control. Mr. Morgan named H. C. Payne, Vice President of the Milwaukee Street Railway Company, of which company Mr. Morgan is a large owner. Accordingly, Mr. Payne, whom Mr. Morgan characterized as "the best street railway man in the country," came to New York and went over the system. He personally investigated the construction, equipment, and traffic arrangements, and he put expert accountants on the books. On Dec. 12 he handed in his report in three copies—one for Mr. Morgan, one for the Metropolitan people, and one for Mr. Brady and his friends."

Expert Payne's report, according to this same authority, was "enthusiastic, showing that the Brooklyn property was capable of quick development into a large profit maker."

To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a Director of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, said:

"It is not true that the Metropolitan Street Railway, as a corporation, has acquired any interest in Brooklyn Rapid Transit. It may be that Directors of the Metropolitan Company have been buyers of the stock—in fact, this will hardly be denied by us. But such purchases have been by Metropolitan insiders individually, for their own personal account—not as the official representatives of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

"As to whether or not the two properties are soon to come into closer relationship; as to whether or not a unified system of power houses will be established; as to whether or not the Brooklyn Rapid Transit will be leased to the Metropolitan, or otherwise merged with the New York property, is hardly to be discussed at this stage. We think well of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, or we would not individually have made large investment in it.

"Experienced observers have for a long time anticipated a state of affairs wherein there would be unification, consolidation, concentration—whatever phrase you choose to use—for the street railway systems of New York and Brooklyn. But that the recent investments by Metropolitan financiers in the Brooklyn property signify the close approach of such a consummation is certainly not yet ready for official announcement."

Such changes as may take place in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's Board of Directors cannot be made until at a meeting to be held next month.

TWO COTTAGES SET ON FIRE.

Residences at Seaside, N. J., Destroyed —Firebugs' Tracks in the Snow.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Dec. 21.—Firebugs set two cottages on fire at Seaside, two miles from this place, this evening. The first blaze was seen in the cottage of Michael Rolland of Highlands. This faced directly upon the Shrewsbury River. A minute later flames also shot up from the cottage of Samuel Course of 382 West Thirtieth Street, Manhattan, which is next to the Rolland cottage. Both houses had been vacant since September.

The flames in the Course cottage did not start from those in the Rolland building, as the latter had not attained sufficient headway when the first persons to reach them arrived. It had been snowing for over two hours and the footprints of two persons were found in the snow. One of these persons was a man and the remaining set of tracks were made by a woman or a boy. There was one trail of the double tracks heading from the road down to the Rolland cottage. From this cottage they led to the Course cottage and then by a different route back to the road. There trace of them was lost.

There was a high northwest wind blowing, and by the time the firemen had dragged their machines down to the fires the buildings were beyond saving and were attacking the Hays cottage, next to the eastward of the two burning. The firemen saved this building. The other two were totally consumed. The loss on the Rolland cottage is estimated at $2,000 and that on the Course cottage $4,000.

FIRE ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Two Men Hurt in Answering Alarm—Station Little Damaged.

The waiting station near the big hospital on Blackwell's Island caught fire in some unknown way last night, but the blaze was quickly extinguished, and a damage of only $15 resulted. There were some patients in the station when the fire started, but they got out quickly and without being injured.

While responding to the fire alarm, Firemen Burns and Halpin were thrown from the hook and ladder truck and seriously injured. Burns had contusions of the face and bruises of the body, and Halpin was internally injured. Both were taken to the City Hospital on the island.

Election Law Violators Sentenced.

Five prisoners who pleaded guilty to violating the election law were sentenced by Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday. They were Lorenzo Pincolo, who said that he had paid a Street Cleaning Department employe $25 to get him a position, and that he was told to vote, and he would get the job. He was given six months in the penitentiary. Patrick Moore was given six months, Patrick McNulty got eleven months, and William Tucker one year. Joseph Webb was let off with a sentence of nine months.

No Pardon for Samuel Goldberger.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Gov. Roosevelt has, it is said, refused to pardon Samuel Goldberger, who last December was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for a term of two years on the charge of colonizing in the interests of Tammany Hall in the Eighth District of New York City. Goldberger is the man whom Assemblyman-elect Adler and others petitioned the Governor to pardon. Mr. Adler told the Governor that it was Goldberg's first offense and that he acted under a threat that he must help the Tammany cause.

A USE FOR MOSQUITOS.

Mr. Slade's Conviction Supported by the Experiments at Havana.

That the mosquito is beneficial to mankind is the conviction of Charles M. Slade, cotton broker, of 50 Worth Street, this city, resident of Englewood, N. J. For thirteen years the cotton broker has been laughed at, gibed at, and bullyragged by his business friends in the city and by the unregenerate of Jersey for his belief in the mosquito's usefulness in preventing certain diseases. He feels that at last he has been vindicated.

"Yes," said he in his office yesterday afternoon, "I consider that my theory has been fully vindicated by the report received a day or two ago from Havana relating to the experiments being carried on there in mosquito inoculations. I cut out the article and showed it to my friends, and told them, 'the old man has at last been vindicated.' The dispatch said that 80 per cent. of mosquito inoculations had been successful. Some of my friends long ago accepted my theory, and they have been immune each year from malaria and certain other diseases. I believe firmly in mosquito inoculation, not only as a preventive of malaria, rheumatism, neuralgia, and typhus, but as a preventive against annoyance from the bites of insects after they have taken their early Spring meal from me. That's a fact."

"How did you come to originate the theory?" was asked.

"I didn't originate it," was the reply. "I never did originate a thought, nor has any one else. When you think that you think a thought you are wrong. A new thought is in the air surrounding you. Sometimes it strikes and sometimes it doesn't. If it strikes, you develop it. It was that way with me. When I was living in Montclair, N. J., in 1887, I went into the garden one May day with my body covered from the waist up with only a thin gauze undershirt. As I worked in my garden, I let the mosquitoes swarm on me, principally on my back. After they had enjoyed their feast for half an hour I went into the house. I put a teaspoonful of ammonia into a pint of water and rubbed the liquid over my skin. That took the sting away, and the rest of the season I was not bothered once. The merry little stinger stung me, but I didn't feel it. I was inoculated.

"You see," said Mr. Slade, warming up to his subject, "the mosquito comes from swamp land where malaria prevails. Take the mosquitoes away from the swamp lands in New Jersey and malaria and typhus would kill us all off. When he bites, the effect is like, for instance, inoculation by vaccination. You get a mild form of the disease. I don't know whether you believe in God or not—that does not matter; you needn't answer—but God never created anything for nothing; everything in nature has its use, and the despised mosquito is, if treated with kindness and courtesy, more useful in certain ways than doctors, and he's cheaper, or rather I should say 'she.' Why? Because the lady mosquito does all the work. The bull mosquito never stings. He just simply sails around, perches himself, and sings in his own merry way, while the lady does business on the family account."

"Have you any converts?"

"I have. The Jersey people are waking up. They're just finding out what a valuable disease preventing plant they possess within the borders of their State. I'm a 'Down East' Yankee, and I went to Jersey, among other things, with the rheumatism. After I arrived I acquired neuralgia, rheumatism's first cousin. It was an early asset. One day I took a bicycle ride. I overdid it. Then came an inevitable attack of rheumatism. I went down by the side of my pond and let the mosquitoes bite my legs until they got tired—not the legs, but the mosquitoes. Then I bathed myself in ammonia and water and the rheumatism disappeared."

"If you went to Havana in yellow fever time, Mr. Slade, would you allow a mosquito to bite you?"

"Come off the perch!" he ejaculated. "Would I? Why, the first thing I would do would be to gather half a dozen or more of the native product and take them to my room. Then I would turn them loose, undress, go to bed, and tell them to sail right in. After they had their sport with me I would be a yellow fever immune."

Now that the mosquito idea is beginning to spread, Jerseyites see great possibilities ahead; all except the doctors. The doctors are apprehensive. The real estate men with swamp lots see hope in the future.

FIGHTING THE SMALLPOX.

Health Officials Say Safety Lies in Vaccination Only—Thomas E. Bussey Stricken.

Smallpox cases continue to develop at the rate of three or four a day, and in such widely separated localities that the only hope of the Health Department officials of stamping it out is in the continuance of the very general movement to be vaccinated. Cases reported yesterday were:

BUSSEY, THOMAS E., thirty-three years old, Treasurer of the Board of Education; removed from his home, 1,047 Trinity Avenue, to North Brother Island.

GOODWIN, A. REILLY, thirty-five years old, 2,027 Lexington Avenue.

McNAMARA, HENRY, twenty-two years old, of 505 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Mr. Bussey lives at the address given with his wife, two sisters, and his father. A telephone inquiry at the hospital late last night brought the information that his attack was of a mild order and that he was resting comfortably.

Members of the Bronx vaccinating corps had a lively time when they tried to vaccinate employes of a great dry goods store at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street Thursday afternoon. The special need of it arose from the fact that two sisters of Jennie Goeffroy, who was taken to the island earlier in the day, were employed in the store. Theodore J. Chabot, one of the proprietors, met the inspectors as they were about to mount the stairs, and positively refused to permit the vaccination. Dr. Monaghan sent the men back yesterday morning with five policemen. The 200 girls employed in the building were vaccinated in short order.

Rumors persistently circulated yesterday were that smallpox had appeared in two fashionable hotels. Dr. F. H. Dillingham, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, denied that there was any truth in this, and said that hotels would be the last places to conceal cases, for the knowledge that they had done so, when it came out, as it must, would irretrievably ruin their business.

He declared yesterday that New York is better off as regards smallpox than most parts of the country. There have been but eighty-two cases in the present outbreak, and eight of these were discharged, cured, on Wednesday. There have been but three deaths. Reports from Manchester, N. H., are to the effect that the pesthouse there is full, while in Winona, Minn., there are 400 cases.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received a letter from "Reader" inquiring whether the Health Department has the power to remove a smallpox patient from his own private house. This was referred to Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt, Chief Inspector of Contagious Diseases, yesterday, and he said that the board certainly had the legal power. Sometimes cases of smallpox were allowed to remain in private houses, he said, but the conditions were very severe, and the first, that the building must be placarded, was generally sufficient to prompt the removal of the patient.

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON.

Chairman of Board of Directors Will Be a Northerner.

It is officially stated that probably within the coming week announcement will be made of the new Chairman of the board of Tennessee Coal and Iron. A Director of the company said yesterday:

"We have had the matter under consideration for some time, and we now think we have hit upon the right man as Chairman of the board, an office to be created. Our choice is a Northerner, and a good, practical man he is."

While no further information was obtainable, it is believed that the new Chairman will be found to be closely identified with Carnegie interests.

The Annual French Ball.

The annual ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie will take place at Madison Square Garden on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 8. Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band, 200 strong, and Max Schwab's orchestra will furnish the music for the occasion.

Rice Will Hearing Postponed.

The hearing of the contest of the will of William Marsh Rice was adjourned yesterday until the first Monday in February on account of the fact that the citations under what is known as the "Patrick will" are not returnable until Jan. 31.

Measles Among Steamship Passengers.

An epidemic of measles developed on board the steamship Trojan Prince on the voyage from Genoa to this port. When she arrived Thursday forty-eight of her passengers were transferred to North Brother Island for treatment and observation as a result of the contagion. Those ill with the malady were mostly children.

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Paintings of Various Schools, Water Colors, Etchings, and Engravings.

355 FIFTH AVE., COR. 34TH ST., N. Y.

Open Evenings.

NEW NURSES APPOINTED

Commissioner Keller Continues Investigation of Bellevue Scandal.

Hilliard Inquest Adjourned Until Next Thursday—Ogden Mills Employs Counsel for Accused Men.

Considerable progress was made yesterday with the various reforms in Bellevue, which Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller has decided upon as a result of recent disclosures. The State Board of Charities at its annual meeting decided to institute an independent inquiry into the conduct of the hospital, directing the President to appoint a special committee of three for this purpose.

Coroner Fitzpatrick adjourned the inquest into the death of Louis H. Hilliard, who is alleged to have been strangled and beaten to death by J. R. Davis, Clinton L. Marshall, and Edward O. Dean, nurses in the Pavilion for the Insane, until Thursday at the request of Henry B. Anderson, who has been retained by Ogden Mills to defend the accused men. Mr. Anderson said he had not had time to prepare his case. Thomas Minnock, the reporter who got into the pavilion by feigning insanity and who is a witness, was late at the hearing. Hilliard's widow was present. It is reported that she will, through the French Consul, seek some sort of pecuniary redress for the death of her husband.

Dr. Louis W. Schultze, Medical Inspector of the Charities Department, yesterday assumed full charge of the alcoholic and insanity departments of the hospital, and before nightfall the six nurses in the former who were suspended on Thursday had been supplanted by others, and their three helpers summarily removed. A trained nurse appointed by Commissioner Keller had also gone to work in the pavilion for the insane.

Commissioner Keller said that the work would not stop at these departments, but that before he is done he will thoroughly investigate Bellevue from top to bottom. He admits that he has received many complaints from patients concerning treatment in other wards.

Anthony M. Marcus, who was recently treated for varicose veins in Ward 30, an open medical ward, called on Commissioner Keller yesterday and told him that upon his arrival in the ward he was met with demands for money by two nurses. When he told them he had none, one of them said to him, "Well, then, you had better croak.'" Following this, he said, his wounds were not properly cleaned, and he was cruelly hurt with dirty and carelessly handled instruments.

Nurses have been in the habit of stupefying troublesome patients with hypodermic injections, according to common report, and Commissioner Keller said yesterday: "That is a matter I am going to bring before the Medical Board, and I shall insist that no hypodermics be given by any nurse without the written direction of the physician in charge, and preferably in his presence." The Commissioner also said that he intended to have all reports of cases on the records countersigned by physicians.

Referring to the appointment of Dr. Schultze to take charge of the immediate reforms, Commissioner Keller said: "The State Charities Aid Association has said sometimes that there ought to be a resident physician there, but I had a resident physician in the pavilion, and there was always friction between him and the Medical Board and the Examiners in Lunacy." The doctor he referred to is Dr. Frank Ware Robertson, who left Bellevue a few months ago to succeed Col. Brockway as Superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory.

Dr. Charles Henry Brown of 25 West Forty-fifth Street has drawn up a bill to be presented to the State Legislature establishing a hospital for the special treatment of acute nervous and mental diseases in this city.

The plan is that all such sufferers may be sent to this institution by a Magistrate to be detained for not more than ten days before final commitment to a State hospital, and that convalescent insane may be transferred to it by asylum authorities for further treatment and surveillance.

ANOTHER BELLEVUE VICTIM.

Late Inmate of the Hospital Dies at Utica After Alleged Ill-Treatment.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 21.—William Sutters, aged thirty-three years, died here this afternoon from ill-treatment at Bellevue Hospital, it is alleged. It is claimed that he was treated there for alcoholism, instead of kidney trouble, and was finally turned out.

In New York he was a truckman for Siegel-Cooper Company.

It was said at Bellevue Hospital last night that Sutters was admitted to the alcoholic ward on Nov. 23, and discharged "improved" on Nov. 27. One of the attendants, when asked regarding the alleged ill-treatment, said he knew nothing of it, and added: "I suppose everybody who has been here will now say that he was ill-treated."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of survey to consist of Major Charles H. Noble, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is appointed to meet at the Indianapolis Arsenal Dec. 21, for the purpose of reporting up certain subsistence stores, reported to be unfit for issue, for which Major Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, is accountable.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William R. S. George will report to the Surgeon General of the army for instructions.

The resignation of Capt. William H. Bean, Commissary of Subsistence, of his commission as First Lieutenant of Cavalry (Second Regiment) only, has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 11.

Navy.

Lieut. F. P. Baldwin is detached from the Essex and ordered to the Naval Academy, Dec. 27.

Lieut. R. Z. Johnston, Jr., is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Essex, Jan. 3.

Ensign L. Shane is assigned to duty on the Kearsarge as watch and division officer.

Changes of officers on the Asiatic station:

Commander F. Hanford is ordered to the command of the Cavite station.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Frémont is detached from the Cavite station.

Lieut. W. P. White is transferred from the Solace to the Austria.

Lieut. F. C. Bowers is transferred from the Solace to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. P. Andrews is transferred from the Solace to the Castine.

Lieut. W. S. Smith is transferred from the Solace to the Concord.

Lieut. C. M. McCormick is transferred from the Bennington to the Solace.

Lieut. Commander H. C. Gearing is transferred from the Culgoa to the Manila.

Lieut. F. C. Bieg is transferred from the Concord to the Solace.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Murphy is transferred from the Solace to the Austria.

Assistant Surgeon J. Stepp is detached from the Solace and ordered to Cavite for duty with the First Regiment of Marines.

Assistant Surgeon M. V. Stone is transferred from the Yosemite to the Isla de Luzon.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson is detached from Cavite Hospital and ordered to the Solace.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The cruiser Albany arrived at Cavite to-day.

The Petrel has left Cavite for Cebu.

The Chicago was docked at Buenos Ayres yesterday.

The Pompey is at Aden.

The Essex has arrived at the Norfolk anchorage.

Twelve days' work on repairs have been authorized on the torpedo boat Porter.

The Kentucky entered the Suez Canal this morning. She will stop at Suez over Christmas, and will proceed Dec. 26 for Colombo and Manila.

Gen. MacArthur, at Manila, has informed the War Department of the arrival of the transport Almond Branch yesterday. He also reports the sailing of the Westminster Dec. 15, the Topeka Dec. 18, and the Port Stephens Dec. 20.

W. & J. Sloane

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

ORIENTAL RUGS,

comprising many beautiful specimens of various Weaves; Rare Silk Rugs, unsurpassed for decorative purposes; Antique Runners in great variety for halls and stairs.

FUR RUGS FOR DRAWING ROOMS.

Polar Bears, Tigers, Leopards, Black Bears, and White Angoras.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT:

SILK PILLOWS

of richest materials.

FRENCH FURNITURE,

including Small Tables and Writing Desks, Pedestals, Screens, and Odd Chairs.

Broadway & 19th Street.

WOMAN DUPES A MESSENGER.

Gets Away With Sealskin Sacques and Muff Ordered C. O. D.

Brooklyn detectives were hunting yesterday for a clever young woman swindler, who succeeded by a bold method in robbing one of the big Fulton Street department stores of furs worth about $400. The woman visited the store and asked to be shown some sealskin sacques. She was handsomely dressed and impressed the salespeople as being a person of means. The woman selected a sealskin sacque worth $360 and a muff to match, worth $35, and ordered the furs sent to "Miss M. A. Morgan" at the Pierrepont House, Montague and Hicks Streets. A special messenger was sent to the hotel with the furs. The woman directed that he be shown up to her room on the first floor.

When the messenger reached the room the woman took the sacque and muff and smilingly handed him a check in payment for the furs. The messenger told her that he could accept only cash.

"Oh, that will be all right," returned the young woman; "just step down to the hotel office and they will cash the check for you."

The young man, unsuspecting, went down stairs with the check, leaving the sacque and muff with the woman. The hotel people would not cash the check, and the messenger hurried back up stairs. To his dismay he found that the young woman had disappeared, taking the sacque and muff with her. It was learned later that the woman, as soon as the messenger had left her, had hurried down a back stairway and out through the side entrance of the hotel on Hicks Street. She stopped a passing hansom cab, jumped in, and was driven rapidly away.

The messenger hastened back to the store and reported the loss. Two detectives went to the hotel, but were unable to gain any trace of the young woman. The woman hired a room at the hotel on Wednesday, registering as "Miss M. A. Morgan, Washington, D. C." She was a stranger to the hotel people.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. B. Foraker, Ohio; A. P. S. Hayde, United States Army; John Skelton Williams, Richmond.

IMPERIAL—Col. G. L. Tripp, Havana.

PLAZA—Gen. H. Eaton, London.

MANHATTAN—Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, Newport.

VICTORIA—Judge Judson Clement, Georgia; Judge J. D. Yeomans, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont; Francisco Gonzales de Cosio, Governor of Queretaro, Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Biedler, F., Baltimore, Md., shoes; Hotel Imperial.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; L. E. Cochrane, dry goods; 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Marks Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. Marks, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; J. C. Hager, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; M. S. Levy, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Topliz, R. L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; R. L. Topliz, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass; W. W. Webber, linens and white goods; 346 Canal Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Thompson, N. J., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; W. S. French, notions and furnishing goods; St. George Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Miller, house furnishing goods; Continental Hotel.

Newburger, E., St. Joseph, Mo.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:20 A. M.—27 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; owner, E. Wolf; damage, $10.

5 A. M.—554 East Eighty-second Street; owner, Adolf Bernhard; damage, slight.

5 A. M.—Morris Dock, Borough of the Bronx; owned by the Gas Engine and Power Company; damage, $500.

7:20 A. M.—244 Second Street; owner, Mark Schabter; damage, $50.

8:20 A. M.—32 Cornelia Street; owner, George G. Johnson; damage, $20.

9:20 A. M.—72 Suffolk Street; owner, Louis Cianorwitz; damage, slight.

9:45 A. M.—235 East One Hundred Street; owner, Mrs. Dish; damage, $5.

11:45 A. M.—1,307 Allen Street; owner, Sarah Spilkor; damage, $75.

2 P. M.—Public School No. 44, North Moore Street; damage, slight.

3:20 P. M.—519 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; owner, Columbia University; damage, slight.

4:20 P. M.—65 Market Street; owner, Moses Rosowsky; damage, $5.

4:25 P. M.—89 Lenox Avenue; owner, John Miller; no damage.

4:30 P. M.—1,433 First Avenue; owner, James Parzener; damage, $100.

5 P. M.—1,595 Third Avenue; owner, Isaac Schmerz; damage, $75.

5:40 P. M.—320 East Sixty-eighth Street; owner, Isaac Abelstein; damage, $50.

6:15 P. M.—157 Avenue B; owner, Morris Vlugasch; damage, $5.

6:30 P. M.—348 East Tenth Street; owner, Isaac Harris; damage, $5.

8:20 P. M.—213 Prospect Avenue; owner, Otto Jameson; damage, $2,000.

8:20 P. M.—168 Delancey Street; owner, Bernard Halowitz; damage, $30.

8:30 P. M.—86 Madison Avenue; owner, unknown; damage, $15.

9 P. M.—218 East One Hundred and First Street; owner, Union Settlement Company; damage, $250.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s five-story warehouse, at 171-179 West Adams Street, was damaged to the extent of $50,000 by fire to-day.

GORHAM, N. H., Dec. 21.—The Holy Family Catholic Church here was destroyed by fire early to-day, and all the contents were consumed, including a valuable organ, the vestments, and the property of the priests. The church was valued at $10,000, and was partially insured.

Dispute Over Depot Site at Sayville.

The State Railroad Commission met yesterday and considered the application of the Long Island Railroad Company for permission to build a new station at Sayville, about 800 feet west of the present site. The people of West Sayville are unanimous in their support of the company's request. But the population of Sayville exceeds that of West Sayville three to one, and the Sayville inhabitants will not listen to a change of location. The Commissioners adjourned until the members can personally examine the sites.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:22	Sun sets...4:36	Moon sets... ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:23	Gov. Isl'd...7:55	H. Gate...9:51
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:01	Gov. Isl'd...8:21	H. Gate...10:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comus, New Orleans	*9:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cyrene, Brazil, &c	6:00 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hekla, Christiansand	5:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Hildebrand, Para and Manaos	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hermodas, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Iberian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Maracaibo, Venezuela and Curacao	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	10:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Vincenzo Florid, Naples	.....	10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, DEC. 23.

Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 24.

Guyandotte, Norfolk	.....	.....
Minnehaha, London	.....	6:30 A. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 25.

Bovic, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Haiti and Inagua	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana, Progreso, Yucatan, &c	12:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

Daggry, Yucatan via Progreso	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Mexico via Tampico	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores Islands	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to December $24th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer American Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to December $25th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after December 29th and up to December $29th, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York December $29th, for dispatch per steamer Somona. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to January 45th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo. (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. January 46th.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to January $3d, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peking.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 22.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Dec. 13.
Ardlethen, Rotterdam, Dec. 8.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 2.
Betty, Gibraltar, Dec. 4.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Dec. 7.
Campania, Liverpool, Dec. 16.
Cerro, Gibraltar, Dec. 4.
Consuelo, Hull, Dec. 9.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Dec. 9.
Hugenden, Havre, Dec. 1.
Lucamaroo, Algiers, Dec. 7.
John Sanderson, Sunderland, Dec. 8.
Moonstone, Huelva, Dec. 7.
Nubia, Stettin, Nov. 29.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Dec. 7.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Dec. 9.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Dec. 6.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 15.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Dec. 20.

SUNDAY, DEC. 23.

El Mar, New Orleans, Dec. 18.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 22.
La Normandie, Havre, Dec. 15.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 18.
Olinda, Matanzas, Dec. 18.
Yucatan, Havana, Dec. 18.

MONDAY, DEC. 24.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 13.
Antilla, Nassau, Dec. 20.
Colorado, Brunswick, Dec. 21.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 23.
Horrox, St. Lucia, Dec. 17.
Ithaka, Havana, Dec. 18.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Dec. 18.
Tauric, Liverpool, Dec. 16.

TUESDAY, DEC. 25.

Alliance, Colon, Dec. 18.
Altai, Port Limon, Dec. 18.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Dec. 13.
Caracas, San Juan, Dec. 20.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 20.
Georgian, Liverpool, Dec. 12.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Dec. 13.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 24.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

Aller, Gibraltar, Dec. 17.
Alps, Jamaica, Dec. 19.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 25.
Lampasas, Galveston, Dec. 19.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Dec. 11.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 19.
Vimeira, St. Lucia, Dec. 18.

Arrived.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schierhorst, Geestemunde, Dec. 4, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:49 A. M.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Hahn, Hamburg, &c., Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 P. M. 20th.

SS Zeeburg, (Dutch,) Schoordeboer, Girgenti, &c., Nov. 23, with sulphur to the Tweedie Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Shawmut, Fuller, Boston.

Gulf Stream, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Asturia, (Ger.,) Hildebrandt, Yokohama, &c., Sept. 20, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Nordkyn, (Nor.,) Beer, Antofogasta, &c., Oct. 23, with mdse. to Beeche & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Hermodius, (Br.,) Dickinson, Barry, Dec. 4, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Sanna, (Nor.,) Wahlberg, Tampico, Dec. 10, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M., 20th.

SS Daggry, (Nor.,) Staubo, Progreso, Dec. 13, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M., 20th.

SS Uto, (Nor.,) Bryde, Cienfuegos, Dec. 10, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Phidias, (Br.,) Allen, Santos, &c., Nov. 23, with mdse. to Bunk and Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 P. M., 20th.

SS Maraval, (Br.,) Purdie, Trinidad, &c., Dec. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 20th.

SS Syracuse, (Ger.,) Behrmann, Santos, &c., Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:10 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northeast, fresh breeze; cloudy; thick off

Store Open To-night Until 10 o'clock

SANTA CLAUS is Coming
On a Gallop & Who Isn't Ready?

THERE will be plenty to hurry and worry over on Monday—better to have every errand done to-day that can be done. The Wanamaker Store is throbbing with the greatest holiday business it ever knew; but we planned for it—cleared decks by pushing to the rear everything that did not have a distinct Christmas interest to you. Vastly increased our forces at every point, and by the most thorough and efficient organization are now serving the thousands who come daily, in the most comfortable and satisfactory way that such an enormous business has ever been done.

There are no long aisles to get clogged up. It is easy to get to, and away from, every counter in the store. And so the crowds make less discomfort here than in any other store where such attractive offerings are displayed.

It is too late to go hunting hither and thither. Gift-things that will satisfy you fully must be found at the first seeking. Every reason points the way to *Wanamaker's*. Broadest, most comprehensive assemblage of all kinds of merchandise, and most complete variety in each of the kinds. Most prompt and efficient service. Then absolute assurance of fairest prices always.

Everything that combines to make hurried but important shopping, safest and most satisfying, directs you to-day to Wanamaker's.

WATCHES
And Jewelry

Quick last decisions can always be safely made in the Jewelry Store, whatever price you wish to pay. Wherever you look is true artistic beauty in ideal gift-things for men or women. All come from worthy sources. There is neither gaudiness nor sham, at any price. Articles that are least expensive are in new and refined patterns. Then all prices are fair. There are no fictitious valuations anywhere; and this means much to buyers of jewelry.

Superb collection of

Diamond Jewelry

We have reaped advantages of broadest profit to you, because of our advance purchases of diamonds before the rise of a year ago. Here are exquisite stones, handsomely mounted, in broadest variety of pieces and settings.

Diamond Rings, with single stones, $7.50 to $250.
Diamond Rings, in fancy combinations, $10 to $255.
Diamond Brooches, $45 to $400.
Diamond Scarf Pins, $7.50 to $75.

Watches for Men and Women—

A splendid collection of best Swiss and American watches in every size and style:

Men's 14-k Gold Watches, $22.50 to $340.
Women's 14-k Gold Watches, $18.75 to $140.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Holiday Furniture

To-day's word is of the sorts of furniture that are most in demand for gift purposes. The kinds that will help solve unsettled Christmas questions to your satisfaction, and the delight of man or woman receiving them.

Prices are taken at random from stocks that are very complete. Assortments are almost as good as they were on the first of the month, and where certain lines were broken, new goods have arrived to fill up. Furniture sold to-day will be delivered before Christmas throughout the city and to our regular suburban delivery points.

Morris Chairs at $4.50, $5, $7, $8, $10.
Morris Chair Cushions in velour, at $4, $5, $5.50, $10. Other cushions in leather, moquette, silk velour, tapestry, imitation leather, etc.
Fancy Rockers at $5, $5.50, $5.75, $7, $10, $12, $14, $15, $18, $22.50.
Fancy Upholstered Parlor Chairs at $10, $11, $12, $14, $15, $16, $18, $21, $23.
Gold Parlor Cabinets at $40, $58, $66, $68, $75, $78, $90, $115, $136, $230.
Vernis-Martin Cabinets at $40, $45, $55, $60, $68, $78, $100, $120, $155, $165.
Women's Desks at $6.50, $8, $10, $12, $14.50, $15, $20, $22, $23, $24, $27, $30.
Women's Desk Chairs at $4, $6.50, $7, $8, $10, $11, $12.75, $15, $16, $17.
Gilt Parlor Chairs at $4.50, $5.50, $6, $7, $7.50, $8.50, $9, $12, $15, $17.
Wood Pedestals at $8, $9, $9.50, $12, $12.50, $18, $20, $22.50, $24, $25.
Bookcases at $8, $10, $11, $12, $12.50, $15, $16, $16.50, $19, $21, $23, $25.
Shaving Stands at $10, $12, $14, $15, $18, $22, $26.
Women's Fancy Work Tables at $16, $18.50, $19.50, $20, $30, $34, $37.50, $42.

Fourth floor.

Handy Furniture

This word is about those indispensable pieces that serve the treble purpose of beauty, comfort and utility; and can be used in so many places around the house. We have a very attractive collection of them; all well made and artistically finished.

Utility Boxes—
With ample space inside to hold whatever you wish to put there—sewing, children's toys, and the like. These are fitted with ornamental brass hinges and handles; lined with suitable fabrics, and covered with cretonnes in assorted colors. 4 sizes—24 in. long, $1.75; 27 in., $2.25; 29 in., $2.50; 32 in., $2.85.
Also matting covered boxes. 3 sizes—25½ in. long, $3.50; 29 in. long, $3.75; 32 in. long, $4.25.

Hall Chests—pyro-etched, highly polished and decorated—$14, $18, $22.50.

Window Seats—
Made with the tops hinged, upholstered and covered in denims and tapestries; with oak frames. From $5.25 to $10 each.
Also of highly polished hard wood—oak and mahogany finish. From $10.75 to $14 each.

Tabourettes—Pyro-etched; in various styles, colors and prices. $3.75, $5.75, $7.50, $8.50 to $18.
Smokers' Tables, $9.50 and $12.75.
Tea Tables, $6.50 and $21.50.
Sewing Tables, $15 and $23.
Silver Cabinets, $26.50.
Umbrella Stands, $3.50, $5.50, $10.50.

Third floor.

Concerning Candy

Of course you want your Christmas supply to be fresh. You're going to have it so, if we have a hand in the matter. This holiday selling has been planned to a nicety. We can only handle a certain quantity every day—that's just as much as is possible in the space assigned to our candy store. And a surprisingly large quantity that is. Every day come shipments fresh from the factory—an establishment whose working force to-day comprises 783 people, employed solely in turning out candy for the Wanamaker stores. Fresh and absolutely pure—and more. All of it priced fairly.

Better bonbons and chocolates than our best are not possible—no matter what you may pay. Ours are 60c a pound, though you're asked to pay considerably more elsewhere for goods of equal quality.
Then we have another excellent grade of bonbons and chocolates, at 30c a pound. You can't equal them at the price. They're pure, too. But of less expensive ingredients, and not so costly in time and labor.

And a list of all-good and pure candies at 20c a pound: Chocolate-covered marshmallows, chocolate-covered nougats, mixed chocolates, and other mixed candies—five-pound boxes for $1.
Glace fruit in five-pound boxes, at $1.50. Imported. An excellent grade at a very moderate price.
A splendid assortment of table decorations has been gathered. Novelties in the way of candy boxes, fancy packages, snapping mottoes, and so on.

Basement.

Velour JACKETS
Beautiful & Under-price

This is a group of almost forty fine and beautiful Velour Jackets, also from Louis Graner, as were the Jackets we told of earlier in the week. These did not get here as quickly.

They include some of the most exquisite Jackets made this season, of this superb fabric. Nothing surpasses them in elegance, except fur; and in tailoring and decorations these excel the fur garments. No one made more beautiful garments than Louis Graner, and these are some of his handsomest styles. Now offered at

A Third Below their Worth

Wide variety of styles. Priced from $18 to $50. Worth $27 to $75.

Second floor, Broadway.

Silk Waists

A pretty silk waist, put up, as we do them, in a neat gift-box, makes a most attractive present. We have also a number of special lots of entirely perfect and beautiful silk waists which carry almost a half more of value to the recipient than they cost the giver; and that is a very gratifying merit.

These three prices:

$6 Waists at $4.50 $9 Waists at $6.50
$12 Waists at $7

Then there are many other styles at regular prices. Two excellent values at $4.50 and $5.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Lillian CORSETS

The new styles crowd out those that came earlier, and so we have these three groups of the peerless Lillian corsets to offer to-day at smart reductions in price. They are the best made corsets in the world—best materials, many boned with real whalebone; shapely and comfortable. These attractive prices:

At $1.75, from $2.75—Lillian corsets, in sateen; white and black; low bust; long over hips; trimmed with lace; white or black. Also some of black sateen, with medium and short hips.
At $2.50, from $4—Lillian corsets; long waist, medium bust; long over hips and abdomen; bias cut; real whalebone; of white or drab coutil.
At $3.50, from $5.25 and $6—Lillian corsets of white coutil; bias cut; long waist; real whalebone; trimmed with lace.
At $5, from $8.50—Lillian Corsets of black Italian cloth; whalebone; bias cut; trimmed with lace.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Young Men's *Suits*

This means small men, as well as boys of 14 to 19 years. The offering includes about a hundred and fifty suits collected from various broken lots, but containing all sizes. Materials are all-wool fancy cheviots, and neat worsteds and cassimeres. Most of the suits are the new Military cut. The former prices were $12 to $16.50. To-day choose for

ten dollars a suit

This is a remarkable price on suits of such real merit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Warm Wrappers

Here are two new and very pretty styles of Flannelette Wrappers at **$1 each.** One is in pretty colored stripes, with yoke back; front with two rows of fancy braid; full skirt with deep flounce. The other style is in black and white dots, trimmed with braid, and deep flounce on skirt.

Other Flannelette Wrappers at $1.25 to $2.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Japanese Goods
Reduced

Many odd little lots have accumulated during the past few weeks. They're to be closed out *before* Christmas. This is the method: $2.50 articles are now $1.50; $1.50 things are $1; and like reductions on a lot of smaller but very pretty ornaments. A lot of goods previously reduced have had the reduced-price whip applied again. And all the bronzes and teakwood furniture that recently arrived are marked extremely low. The Japanese Store is more inviting than ever—offers many opportunities for saving to gift seekers.

Basement.

Remnants and Other SILKS

Nearly a thousand remnants of silks are ready to-day, at *Half Price*. Splendid opportunity for gifts, for here are all sorts of silks in almost every length. Of course they'll be taken quickly; though the collection is a large one.

Then these two offerings by the yard:

40c Wash Silks at 25c a yard.
Dollar Printed Foulards, part of which were sold at 50c; now to be sold at **35c a yard.**

Rotunda.

Chafing Dishes

And five o'clock tea kettles with stands. This a suggestion for that gift for your bachelor man or woman friend. Nickel-Plated chafing dishes in 2 sizes, 2 and 3 pints; all with extra pan for water. Many styles—$2.25 to $18.

Five o'clock tea kettles and stands in brass, copper and nickel plated, $1.35 to $12.

Basement.

OUT TODAY
January Number of

On All News-stands
Price, 10 Cents

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE for January contains the second instalment of

"Jocelyn Cheshire"

The Romance of the Revolution, by a new and brilliant writer. Those sending a dollar for a year's subscription will receive the December number containing the first of the story, and the twelve issues to January, 1902.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Busy FURRIERS

There's a large staff of busy fur salespeople on this second floor. They were not a little concerned a few weeks ago during the mild period—wanted to see more life and action about their splendid stocks. They are seeing it. Everybody is receiving just as prompt attention as is possible—everybody is receiving the best satisfaction in their purchases. Only honest furs, honestly put together, and priced in a *reasonable way*. You'll understand more about that way when you come to make your purchases. In the meantime, these further hints:

Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs, trimmed with tails, at $5 to $15.
Brown Fox Scarfs at $12 to $22.50.
Stone Marten Cluster Scarfs at $16.50.
Blue Fox Animal Boas at $30.
Short Electric Seal Eton Jackets at $35.
Persian Lamb Coats at $65 and $90.
Persian Lamb Coats, trimmed with chinchilla, at $125.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' COATS

Two important offerings of fine coats for girls of 6 to 16 years are made to-day. They include some of the handsomest and most effective styles brought out this season. They were worth every dollar of their higher prices; but they deserve wearers for Christmas day and we mark them at prices that will probably find new owners in a jiffy.

$20 to $25 Coats at $15—

Long, short and three-quarter-length coats, for girls of six to 12 years; of kersey and cheviot, in all desirable shades of tan, red and blue, variously trimmed; some with braid, others with fur.

$25 to $30 Coats at $18—

Imported and domestic, short box and three-quarter-length coats, for girls of 12 to 16 years; of double-faced cheviot and kersey, in all desirable shades.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Neckwear

Broader show space to-day, to make selection comfortable, no matter how great your demands. Goods of less immediate importance are pushed aside, and we make such a display of Neckwear for men as cannot be matched outside this store. All the finest sorts from the best makers at home and abroad—light or dark, fancy or plain—puffs, tecks, imperials, ascots, squares, four-in-hands, ties and band bows. Some came in only yesterday. The latest, as well as the finest and best, of every possible kind, are here. Prices range from 25c to $4.50 each.

Special counters for the 25c and 50c scarfs.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

Boys' Kilt Suits

Pretty styles for little fellows of 2 and 3 years. Some of white nainsook, trimmed neatly with embroidery, at $1.25. Some of pique, plaited back and front, and trimmed with colored braid, at $1.75. Some of pique, trimmed with embroidery, and shield of white lawn, at $3.25. And various other grades and styles up to $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Toys and Games
Reduced in Price

Some cute little pianos, that were $1.75, are now $1.25. Fine French pieces, such as chinaware and furniture for dolls' houses, are reduced a third to a half. The sheep market is low—some $1.50 kinds at $1. Elephants were never so cheap—75c and $1—were one-fourth more.

Chess India, similar to Parcheesi, at 35c, instead of 50c. And Crokinole at 75c, instead of $1. Bicycle and skating races—both interesting games for the little ones, are now 15c—were 25c.

Other bargains in toys and games which ensure their speedy finding of happy owners elsewhere.

Basement.

Hints to Smokers

And to their friends. A lot of smoking tables are marked at half price to-day—were $1 to $6, now 50c to $3. There's an unmatched gathering of other articles here in which smokers delight—about everything required excepting tobacco. A splendid collection of pipes. Handsome meerschaum pipes at $5 and thereabouts. Briar pipes, in a wide variety of shapes—many wholly new ideas. Tobacco jars, pipe racks, cigar holders and cases—moderately priced throughout.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A New and Pleasing Comedy Well Acted at Daly's Theatre.

"Lady Huntworth's Experiment" Cordially Received — Yesterday's Music—Stage Gossip.

A new and exceptionally bright and entertaining English comedy was acted for the first time in this country last evening by Daniel Frohman's permanent company, now established for the Winter at Daly's Theatre. "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" was written by Richard Claude Carton, the ingenious and witty author of "Lord and Lady Algy" and "Wheels Within Wheels," and it clearly belongs to the same peculiar type of contemporary comedy as those diverting plays. But it is even more fanciful than either of them in the posture of events it reveals.

Once more an uncommonly alert and self-reliant woman of the world serves doubly as heroine and dea ex machina, but Lady Huntworth does not move, while she is in our sight, in fashionable London society. As a sure way to rid herself of a vulgar and brutal husband, she has offered no defense in his caddish suit for divorce, and, the divorce having therefore been decreed, to the great detriment of her reputation, though she is a virtuous person, she assumes her maiden name, and, putting to practical use one of her best accomplishments, secures a situation as cook at the Vicarage of Stillford, in the parish of Broneborough, a duchy and parish which is to the comedies of Carton what the Duchy and See of St. Oipherts is to the comedies of Pinero.

Here she soon gains sway over the hearts and minds alike of the pompous and rhetorical Vicar, his estimable butler, and a certain Capt. Dorvaston, a sound-hearted but rather slow-witted fellow, who is betrothed, quite against his own inclinations, and the girl's, too, to the Vicar's pert and knowing niece, Lucy. This young thing, indeed, loves the guileless curate, and her clandestine lovemaking with him, having been discovered by Cook, that purposeful heroine increases her power by securing a weapon against Miss Lucy, who suspects Caroline from the first because of her ladylike manners and her high heels.

Over Keziah, the droll kitchenmaid, Caroline also rules supreme, but she has a deadly and purposeful enemy in the Vicar's sister, Hannah, who is envious of her looks, her airs, and her cooking. Her sway is supreme, however, until a certain Mr. Crayll appears in the neighborhood.

This is dissolute and debilitated Lord Huntworth, who, having discovered that his wife in the inheritor of an unexpected fortune, is tracking her with the intention of remarrying her. His coming brings matters to a crisis. The clandestine wedding of Lucy and her curate, the rejection by the cook of both the Vicar's and the butler's hearts and hands, the utter discomfiture of the pseudo Crayll, and the probably happy outcome of the romance of the cook and her soldier, follow swiftly.

Miss Hannah, indeed, has a momentary triumph, but the apparition of Cook, dressed as a lady, and about to take possession of a new fortune, and to depart for the Continent, whither her soldier will surely follow her, leads to the happy denouement.

"Lady Huntworth's Experiment" is not without its passages of pure farce. Some of the kitchen episodes of Act II. certainly exceed the modesty of nature in their extravagance. On the other hand, there are both dignity and feeling in the piece, while the play of wit in many passages of its dialogue is delightful.

Indeed, it is so good a play, and is so well acted that it seems sure to last through the Winter at Daly's. Almost every one concerned in the performance achieved a personal hit last night. Miss Spong carried the principal rôle with exquisite tact and grace. Surely there never was such a hired cook in anybody's kitchen, but that makes no difference. Mr. Maison as the amiable soldier, had a rôle somewhat out of his usual line, for Dorvaston is clearly a "character part," but he acted it cleverly, with both humor and dignity, and only needs a little more practice to make his simulation of physical heaviness and mental slowness perfect.

Equally good was Mr. Stewart's denotement of the pompous affectations of the rural vicar and revelation of the few but desirable emotional and intellectual traits generally hidden by it. A little more flexibility, which will surely come in time, will improve the portrayal, and the same thing may be said of Mr. Finney's adroit, forcible, and highly colored impersonation of the malicious drunkard, a performance which will greatly increase his artistic stature and his vogue.

It is probably fair to say, too, that Miss Loftus made the most of her part as pert and self-possessed Lucy. She certainly made a great deal of it, and received a fair share of the applause. Sometimes her acting was positively charming, as in the scene of three, with the Vicar and Dorvaston, in Act I. At all times it was smart and uncommon.

May Robson contributed an entirely new bit of rustic character as the kitchen maid, new in its pictorial attributes of dress and facial "make-up," and in its pervading tone. The congenital cold-in-the-head was indicated without the traditional snuffle, and ignorance, love, and affection were clearly expressed. Mrs. Walcot was quite in her element as the alert spinster, and Mr. Owen was as diverting as possible in the rôle of the smitten man servant.

In fact, this was a theatrical incident of unusual importance. A good new play was acted in a manner all but perfect. A little softening and subduing here and there of "business," too harsh or too extravagant; a little quickening of the tempo in the last half of the second and the first half of the third act, and there will be nothing a chronic carper could find fault with.

Capt. Dorvaston ..... John Mason
The Rev. Daudley Pillenger..... Grant Stewart
The Rev. Henry Thoresby..... William Courtenay
Mr. Crayll..... Jameson Lee Finney
Gandy ..... William F. Owen
Newspaper Boy ..... Reginald
Caroline Rayward ..... Hilda Spong
Lucy Pillenger ..... Cecilia Loftus
Miss Hannah Pillenger ..... Mrs. Walcot
Keziah ..... May Robson

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Third Public Rehearsal at Carnegie Hall Yesterday.

The third public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society's fifty-ninth season took place at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. The programme was as follows:

Overture, "Oberon" ..... Weber
Symphony, No. 6, F major, "Pastoral" ..... Beethoven
Concerto in B major for pianoforte..
Henry Holden Huss
Fantasia, "Francesca de Rimini" ..... Tschaikowsky

It needs but a glance to tell the trained concert-goer that this was a symmetrical programme. The novelty of the list, Mr. Huss's concerto, might easily be put after the symphony in this case, for the time has long past when listeners to music found the "Pastoral" of Beethoven a tax upon their powers of analysis or a strain upon their imaginations. On the other hand, the ultra-romantic storm and stress of the Tschaikowsky composition could not have preceded Beethoven's music without weakening the effect of the latter. The Philharmonic Society did a graceful act in giving a hearing to the piano concerto of Mr. Huss. This young musician is a resident of New York, and was born no further away than Newark in 1862. Several compositions from his pen have been made known to local music lovers, but the concerto had not been heard till yesterday. It was first performed by its composer at a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Boston on Dec. 28, 1894, Mr. Paur conducting.

The work deserved a hearing at the hands of the representative musical organization of the composer's home city. It would not be to the point and it would not be true to say that Mr. Huss claims a prominent position among living composers, but he is one of those whose writings are dignified, whose efforts are in the direction of modernity without forgetfulness of the true functions of music, and who has the technic of the art of composition well in hand. His concerto is a work of no small interest, and the piano part ought to be grateful to soloists because of its prominence and its numerous unaccompanied passages. It might be made very effective in the hands of a virtuoso, but this Mr. Huss, a good pianist, who played the solo part yesterday, certainly is not. His concerto would be heard to far greater advantage in the hands of some such artist as Miss Aus der Ohe, to whom it is dedicated. It is a musicianly, well-made work, with pregnant thematic matter and skill in the treatment of it. The composer was heartily applauded yesterday.

Mr. Paur's reading of the "Pastoral" symphony is always a source of joy. It is so instinct with life, so clear in its coloring, so incisive in accentuation that it brings out all the beauties of a work at which it is the fashion for smart persons now to sneer. The "Francesca da Rimini" of Tschaikowsky, while it owes something to the Dante symphony of Liszt, is a work of powerful individuality and immense temperament. It has not been heard here in years, but it was well worth hearing again, especially in view of the fact that it might be set up as an example of how to do some things attempted by Richard Strauss without ceasing to be musical. It was admirably read yesterday, and the fathers played it with superb spirit. In fact their work this season shows a distinct advance over that of last Winter, but there are still too many slips in the wind choir.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA.

Reappearance of Mme. Nordica, Mme. Schumann-Heink, and Mr. Dippel.

For the third night of the season of opera in French, German, and Italian at the Metropolitan Opera House Wagner's "Lohengrin" was the offering. He would indeed be a person of originality who could find anything new to say at this date about this work of art, or concerning the performance of it by the singers engaged in last night's representation. "Lohengrin" is the most popular opera of our time, and the public seems never to weary of its sweet and sentimental music. One is forced to believe, however, that it is the pretty melody that tickles the public fancy and that those who reach the heart of Wagner's beautiful poetic conception in this lovely work are very few indeed. The truth is that the hardened observer of the public in the presence of masterpieces is prone to think that if the average operagoer really knew what a great drama "Lohengrin" is he would avoid it carefully and wait for "Manon."

But perhaps we ought to be glad that masterpieces are patronized, no matter what the mental attitude of the public toward them. And at the Metropolitan Opera House there is no serious thought about the opera, for it is a temple devoted to the worship of singers. Those who received the adulation of the elect last night were Mme. Nordica as Elsa, Mme. Schumann-Heink as Ortrud, Mr. Dippel as Lohengrin, Mr. Bertram as Telramund, and Mr. E. de Reske as the King. Mr. Muhlmann as the Herald also sang, though his name did not appear in the newspaper advertisements. It would be easy to dismiss the work of all these personages with a brief summary of their well-known qualities—Mme. Nordica, a most earnest and conscientious prima donna, whose intelligence and effort have atoned for certain deficiencies of nature; Mr. Dippel, an honest and well-meaning tenor, whose voice is without charm; Mr. Bertram, a baritone with a mediocre voice, a good deal of intelligence, and some feeling; Mme. Schumann-Heink, a contralto who used to have a superb voice and still has some of it; Mr. Edouard de Reszke, an eminent basso, who is known to his intimates as "le cheval," because of the immense amount of work he does and who shows the results of it. But such a summary reads but harshly, especially as the soprano, the contralto, and the tenor made their first bows of the season last night.

Mme. Nordica's Elsa fulfills the requirements of the rôle as they are known at Baireuth under the reign of young Siegfried, and last night her performance was one to command hearty admiration. Her voice was in excellent condition, and much pleasure may be expected from her in the course of the season. Mr. Dippel's voice sounded fresh and buoyant, but his unfortunate habit of splitting his phrases in twain detracted from the effect of his delivery. At the close of the first act, Lohengrin and Elsa were borne aloft in triumph on two shields. This piece of business disturbed the equanimity of those to whom the conventions are sacred, but they may reap comfort from the fact that it is imported directly from Baireuth.

The performance was in general smooth and effective. Mr. Damrosch conducted with enthusiasm and good judgment. The chorus sang better than usual. The audience was not large, but it seemed to be well pleased with the performance.

EDWIN ARDEN FAINTS ON STAGE.

Is Revived and Reappears in Last Act of "L'Aiglon."

Just before the mirror scene in "L'Aiglon," which is being played at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Edwin Arden, who was playing the part of Metternich, fainted last night. He staggered for a moment and then fell forward on the stage. The curtain was immediately rung down, and a moment later a member of the company appeared before it and asked if there was a doctor in the audience.

A young physician responded, and after fifteen minutes' work succeeded in resuscitating Mr. Arden. The actor was too weak to take his part in the next act, and it was taken by his understudy, Mr. Blake. In the last act he resumed his part.

Miss Tracey Will Take Part of Aida.

Owing to the sickness of Miss Strong, Miss Minnie Tracey will sing the title rôle of Aida in her place at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROCURING CITY CONTRACTS.—Edward R. Dunham, whose suit against the Hastings Pavement Company, upon a written contract, was dismissed on the trial on the ground that such contract was void, as against public policy, yesterday secured a new trial from the Appellate Division in this city. The company, which was engaged in the manufacture of paving blocks, known as "compressed asphalt paving blocks," in 1895, after samples of the pavement had been used for five years in this city, made the contract referred to with Mr. Dunham, providing for compensation to him based upon the square yards laid under each contract secured from the city, by way of commissions. Mr. Dunham agreed on his part to use all honest efforts to secure the right from the city to make bids for laying the pavements upon city streets. During the three years following, he, with the assistance of Rollin N. Morgan, interested with him, secured for the company the right to bid in competition with others for paving contracts. As a result of Dunham's efforts, contracts were secured by the company for paving, and a large amount of its asphalt blocks were laid for the city. Mr. Dunham's suit is to recover his commissions for his services. Justice Hatch, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Ingraham, says that if the contract contemplated one illegal act which the law condemns, it would vitiate the whole, even though it also contracted for perfectly legal acts. But the characterization was to be made, based upon a consideration of all that was done. Such a question must, therefore, usually be one of fact, dependent upon a consideration of the contract and all that was done under it, and the inference which might properly be drawn therefrom. It was not the province of the court to determine the question unless the acts done and all the facts and circumstances practically admitted of but one inference. This was not such a case. "So far as the acts of the plaintiff required that he should see the Mayor and other administrative officers, it is not clearly apparent how he could proceed to lay the matter before them except he visited them at their respective offices. That was the place where they transacted the public business, and so far as we are able to see, that was the place where the plaintiff had the right to go, and where the performance of the contract required that he should go. He had the right to present to these officers the merits of the pavement which he desired to have introduced, and to induce, if he could, a personal inspection by such officer, not only of the pavement laid in the City of New York, but the pavement as laid elsewhere, and if the plaintiff did no more than this with these officers, then we are unable to see how the act was improper, much less how it could be considered to defeat a right obtained by a contract otherwise legal. It is evident that intercourse with the Aldermen stands upon a different footing and should receive more rigid scrutiny. But it is evident that if all that was done with them was to recommend the merit of the pavement and induce examination by individual Aldermen of that which had stood the test for five years, there should exist little basis for condemnation. The difficulty with this class of service lies in the liability and opportunity for abuse."

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STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERSHIP.—The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed the judgment of the Special Term of the Supreme Court in favor of Rudolph Keppler, as President of the New York Stock Exchange, in the suit brought against him by Charles Neukirch to compel the latter's reinstatement as a member of the Stock Exchange and for damages for his expulsion. Mr. Neukirch was expelled from the Exchange, his membership forfeited, his right of membership sold, and the proceeds of the sale paid over to him. The expulsion was the result of an investigation of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange of certain transactions by Neukirch upon the floor of the Exchange on the 30th of March, 1897, for the firm of which he was a member, which were claimed to be fraudulent. The alleged frauds were that Neukirch procured the delivery of fictitious reports of the sale of stocks for account of his firm by the E. S. Dean Company, or Samuel Kellar, its agent. It was claimed that Neukirch knew at the time that it was intended by his firm and the E. S. Dean Company, or its agent, to make some dishonest or fraudulent or criminal use of the reports, and that he also knew that there was no lawful, honest purpose which such documents, procured by him, could subserve. Justice Patterson, giving the unanimous decision of the Appellate Division, says the cause was properly decided. "The burden of proof," Justice Patterson says, "was upon him to show that he was unlustly convicted without evidence. He admitted the transactions. What fraudulent use might be made of such transactions would seem to be obvious, even to one unacquainted with the juggling methods that may be resorted to by unscrupulous brokers in stock transactions. The plaintiff did not prove that the person or persons who actually made the charges against him, and who instituted the proceedings, or who sat with the Governing Committee as a member or members thereof, or who pressed the charges, took an active part in procuring and preparing the evidence to be brought against him, or became witnesses and made argument against him, and in a word the prosecution, or were allowed to sit as members of the committee and vote upon the question of his guilt or innocence. Nor did he prove bias or prejudice or personal hostility to him on the part of any of those who sat upon the committee, nor any practice of any one connected with the committee as would show that its action was inspired by other than an honest intention to render a just judgment upon the cause as it was presented; and it was affirmatively shown that the charge was signed and preferred by 'the person who made it,' in accordance with rules and requirements of the law of the Stock Exchange relating to the subject. The case as it comes before us is barren of proof to authorize the reinstatement of the plaintiff."

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COMMISSIONS FOR SALE OF THE HOBOKEN FERRIES.—The recovery by Archibald Gracie, on the trial of his suit against Edwin A. Stevens and others of a judgment for a large sum for commissions he claimed to have earned five years ago in procuring a purchaser for what was known as the lower ferries was yesterday upheld by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The Stevens family were conducting two ferries from Hoboken, one to Fourteenth Street in New York and the other to Christopher and Barclay Streets. Mr. Gracie was paid for procuring a purchaser for the Fourteenth Street ferry, and his suit was for like services for the lower ferries. The defense was that Mr. Gracie was not employed as to these ferries and that before the sale had been completed he made an agreement with Roswell Eldridge, who purchased the ferry, that if the latter succeeded in making a purchase, he would pay Gracie $10,000 for his services. Upon ascertaining that fact defendants say they discharged Gracie from employment on their behalf. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, says the evidence was sufficient to warrant the finding of the jury in favor of the plaintiff. Justice Ingraham, in a dissenting opinion, said: "Unless we are to overrule the authorities, under which a broker is required to act in good faith toward his principal in the conduct of negotiations of this kind, it seems to me that we must hold that the defendants had a perfect right to repudiate all relations with the plaintiff after their discovery that he had received and accepted an offer of payment from the person with whom he was negotiating as agent of the defendants for the sale of their property. As a fact, however, I do not think that the plaintiff did procure or introduce to the defendants a purchaser for the lower ferries. He submitted a proposition that Eldridge should purchase the lower ferries. This Eldridge rejected. The fact that Eldridge more than six months afterward purchased the lower ferries would hardly, I think, justify a claim by the plaintiff that he had procured Eldridge as a purchaser for the lower ferries; and certainly, to sustain this recovery, allowing to the plaintiff the enormous sum that was given to him by the jury because during the conduct of the negotiation of the sale of the Fourteenth Street ferry he suggested to Eldridge that he purchase the whole ferry system, which proposition Eldridge declined, would be allowing the plaintiff a compensation for services that he never rendered."

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ATTACHMENT OF STOCK OF NON-RESIDENT OWNER.—The Jersey City Contracting Company, a New Jersey corporation, delivered to the Produce Exchange Trust Company of this city 3,220 shares of the stock of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Telephone Company, also a New Jersey corporation, as collateral security for the payment of a loan. Then Louis M. Simpson and others, lawyers, in an action in the Supreme Court in this city against the Jersey City Contracting Company to recover for professional services, obtained an attachment about a year ago, under which the Sheriff levied upon these shares. The levy was vacated at Special Term, but the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, directed a reversal, holding the levy was valid. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the Appellate Division, holding, in an opinion by Judge Gray, that a valid levy was made by service of a notice on the pledges, in the manner prescribed by Subdivision 3 of Section 649 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The Court decides that the managing agents of the telephone company would not be authorized to refuse a proposed transfer to the purchaser at a judicial sale made under judgment in favor of the attaching creditor, and the presumption would be that the right of such purchase to a transfer would be recognized, and his ownership of the stock given effect, on the books of the corporation.

HERLIHY PLEADS "NOT GUILTY."

Captain's Trial Formally Opens Before the Police Board.

The trial of Capt. Herlihy, on charges growing out of the condition of the Pro-Cathedral district and insults offered to its clergy, was opened before the Police Board yesterday, after a conference with ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott. Capt. Herlihy was present with his counsel, Louis J. Grant. Frederick B. House of counsel for Inspector Cross, who is to watch Capt. Herlihy's trial in the interest of his client, was also present.

Lawyer Grant pleaded "not guilty" for his client, and waived the reading of the charges and specifications. He pleaded for an adjournment, because he entered on the case on Wednesday and needed time to prepare a defense. Ex-Judge Olcott offered no objection, and the first evidence for the prosecution will be presented Dec. 28. The next hearing will be Jan. 2 or 3, 1901, and the sessions of three to four hours daily are likely to go on without interruption until the trial ends.

Ex-Judge Olcott said that he is not likely to need an associate counsel.

Must Pay Taxes Where Ownership Lies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The Supreme Court of California has decided that Mrs. Jane L. Stanford cannot recover taxes paid under protest upon certain bonds and stocks situated in New York City. The court's decision is to the effect that stocks are taxable in the State where ownership lies.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 21.—The United Telegraph and Telephone Company of Philadelphia was incorporated at Dover to-day. Capital, $2,000,000.

TO PRESERVE HISTORIC PLACES

Joint Action of English Speaking Peoples Advocated by C. R. Ashbee.

Joint action by America and England looking toward the preservation of objects and localities of historic interest to all English-speaking countries was advocated last night at the meeting of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places, by C. R. Ashbee, a Councilor of the National Trust of Great Britain, organized for the same purpose.

"It is my mission to interest you in the movement which the trust has inaugurated in Great Britain," he said, "namely, the preservation of the historical associations of the English-speaking peoples throughout the world. We wish to establish telephonic communication, as it were, so that when some landmark is threatened we may send up a joint and effective protest."

Referring to the work of his society in England in saving historic spots from destruction, Mr. Ashbee said that the problem of what to do with the ancient country seats which the families possessing them for centuries were unable longer to keep had caused the society perplexity.

"Many of these have narrowly escaped going under the hammer," he continued. "We wish to keep them for the people, and we don't want American millionaires to buy them up and make private residences of them." J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Ashbee said, had accepted the position of honorary Treasurer of the trust, and Mr. Rockefeller had contributed $500 to the American society.

Mrs. M. Fay Pierce, President of the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Society, made a plea for the proper preservation of Fraunces' Tavern, at Pearl and Broad Streets, where Washington took leave of his Generals. Mrs. Pierce suggested that the tax on bank checks be kept in force and the proceeds used for preserving places of American historic interest. "If one dollar in every ten thousand which passes through the Clearing House," said she, "were used in beautifying this city, the result would be marvelous."

F. W. Halsey, speaking on the "Historical Significance of the Hudson and Champlain Valleys," reviewed at length the events of import which have occurred therein and which have had a decided bearing upon American history since its earliest beginning. The battles of the French and Indian war, the early struggles of the old New Yorkers with the redskins, the battles fought by Washington's Generals in these valleys were also touched upon.

"From the dawn of history," said Mr. Halsey, "these valleys have had the same part to play in the fortunes of men—the part that belongs to a central, vital ground in conflicts between races, in States and nations. It is a story that has become memorable to us in the Revolution; but it belongs also to that world-important conflict between France and England, between Latin and Anglo-Saxon forces, for supremacy in America. Back of all these things it rises up once more in those aboriginal conquests which made the empire of the Iroquois the greatest feat of arms achieved by the redman.

"In the history of the Iroquois," said the speaker, "the momentous fact is the league they founded. Under this federation each nation was to control its own local affairs. For more than three centuries this federation held together, and here and not in the brain of Franklin, Washington, Madison, and Jay, this western world saw the beginnings of the federal idea on our soil. Why should not the imperial fabric reared by this savage race claim attention along with the empires of older lands of the other hemisphere?"

CREMATORIES TO COMBINE.

Certificates to be Issued Entitling Holder to be Incinerated at Death.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 21.—A movement has been started in this city to consolidate all the crematories of the United States and Canada into one association.

There are now seventy-five crematories in this country. The object is to make a uniform price for incineration. Certificates to be paid up during the life of a person will be issued, and when the holder dies the body may be incinerated at any of the crematories which are in the association.

The Cleveland crematory will probably be ready for business the first of the year. The organization of the International Association will be effected at a meeting of officials of different crematories at Buffalo during the Pan-American Exposition.

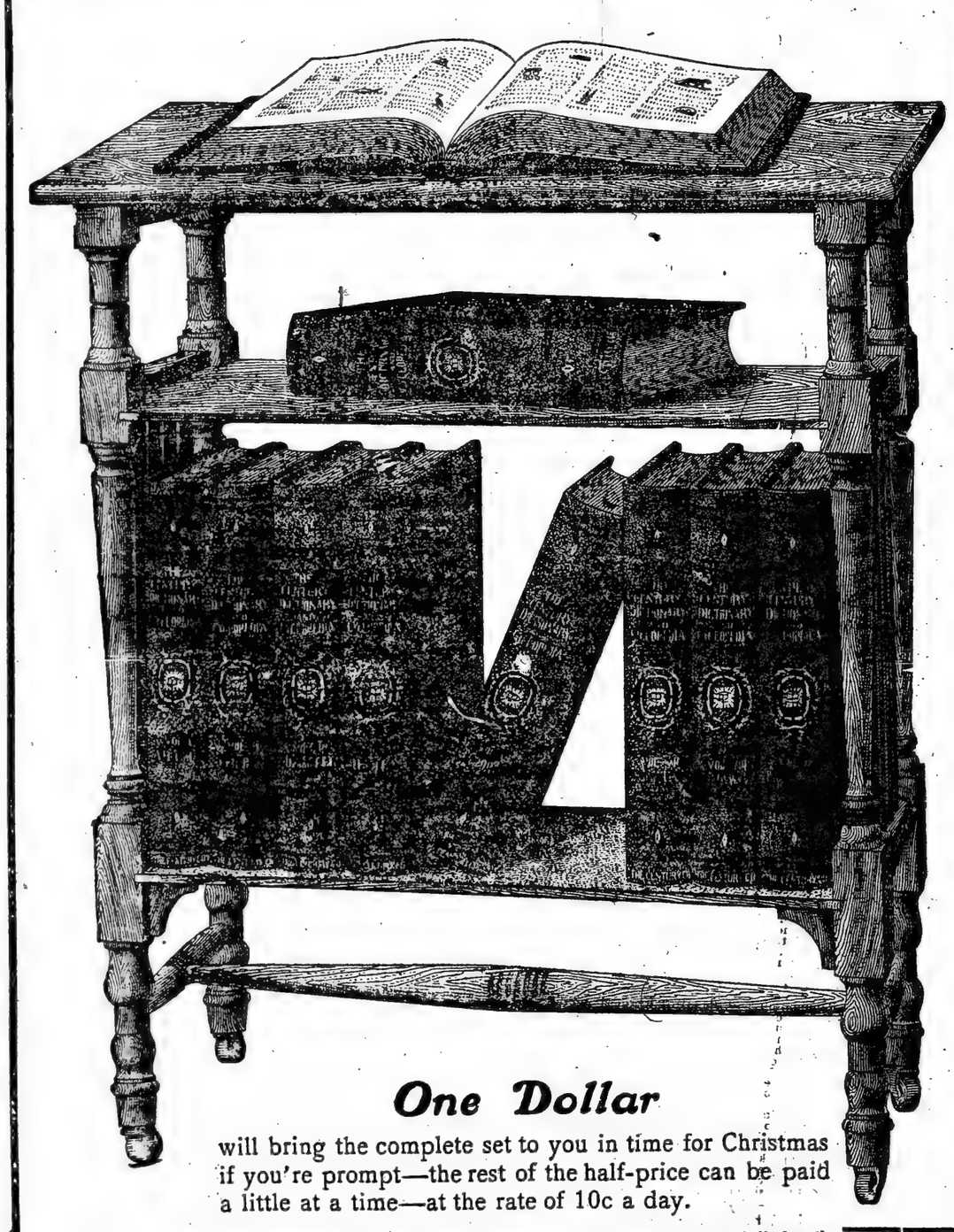

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JOHN WANAMAKER

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T—12-22

SURROGATE CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS' "SUBJECT"

They Clasp Mrs. Eddy's Book and Try Mental Influence.

DR. PEASE'S VIEW OF HEALING

Believes God Will Cure Everything Save a Boil—A Physician, but Unfamiliar with Sanitary Code.

Charles Griffin Pease, M. D., D. D. S., C. S., who gave up the practice of medicine to follow Mrs. Eddy and Mrs. Stetson, was the star witness at the hearing in the contest over the will of Helen C. Brush before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday. He was the man who signed the death certificate showing that Miss Brush died of consumption. Although the graduate of a medical college and an active practitioner until he met Mrs. Stetson, the head of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dr. Pease, on the witness stand, said that he did not know the requirements of the Sanitary Code that cases of consumption should be reported to the Department of Health, and he further admitted that he had signed a death certificate in a case which he had never attended.

There was a lengthy argument between the witness and the counsel for the contestants of the will as to the treatment of disease. The Doctor said that it had taken him four years to study medicine, three years to study dentistry, and that he had become a qualified Christian Science healer at the end of twelve days, after paying $100 to Mrs. Stetson. Outside of the Doctor's direct testimony, the fact was developed that, though he attended Miss Brush during her last illness, he did not do so as a physician, but as an assistant of Mrs. Stetson, and he gave Miss Brush what is called "his personal treatment." He did, however, prescribe for her once, and that was when he ordered her to drink milk. In return for this service he received a check for $51, made out over Miss Brush's signature by the Christian Science companion of Miss Brush, who had watched over her for five years.

Incidental to his other testimony, the source of considerable income to Mary Baker Eddy, the head of the Christian Scientists, was disclosed. Miss Brush had left nearly a dozen copies of "Science and Health." The last copy was of the one hundred and thirteenth edition. The witness said that each true "Scientist" was supposed to purchase the very latest edition printed, and Miss Brush had followed this rule. Mrs. Eddy holds the copyright on this book.

All through the various hearings of the contest the Surrogate's Court has been filled with ardent followers of Mrs. Eddy. Many times testimony has been given which even caused the Surrogate to smile, but "Scientists" sat with hands clasped over copies of "Science and Health," and never seemed to realize the humor of the situation. One of the "healers" explained this yesterday by saying: "We have all brought our minds to bear upon the mind of the Surrogate and say to him, 'You will sustain this will, and you will believe in Christian Science.'"

The fact that the "Scientists" are trying this means to influence judicial opinion is known to counsel for the contestants. Mr. Wadhams of the law firm of Latting & Wadhams, which is with John M. Bowers for the contestants, was informed of this yesterday by one of the Scientists.

DR. PEASE ON THE STAND.

Dr Pease, who signed the death certificate of Miss Brush, when called to the stand yesterday afternoon, said that he lived at 101 West Seventy-second Street.

"What is your profession?"

"A physician and dentist."

"When were you admitted to the practice of dentistry?"

"In 1890."

"When as a doctor of medicine?"

"In 1891."

"Do you still practice?"

"Dentistry, yes."

"Do you practice as a physician?"

"Yes, without the use of drugs. My idea as to the value of drugs, my opinion rather, has changed since I began practicing."

"When did you cease using drugs?"

"In 1898."

"Have you been in any other practice outside of dentistry and medicine?"

"No, Sir."

"Have you one of your business cards with you?"

"No, Sir."

Then Mr. Bowers produced a card and read from it, "Charles Griffin Pease, M. D., D. D. S., C. S."

"What does 'C. S.' mean?"

"Christian Scientist."

"Explain the rest of the titles."

"The 'M. D.' shows my authority to act in the healing art, and the 'D. D. S.' my right as a dental surgeon."

"Now, what did you mean by adding 'C. S.'?"

"That I was a Scientist by thought."

"Is this one of your regular business cards?"

"No; I only had a few like that struck off."

"You attended Mrs. Stetson's class?"

"Yes."

"How many lessons did you receive?"

"Twelve."

"How long did you study medicine?"

"Four years."

"Dentistry?"

"Three years."

"Then it took you four years to become a doctor, three years to become a dentist, and only twelve days to become a Christian Science healer?"

"Yes."

"Did you get a certificate from Mrs. Stetson?"

"No. I did not think of it. It was not necessary."

"You did not forget to pay your fee?"

"No."

"How much was it?"

"One hundred."

The doctor then testified that he was still a member of the New York County Medical Society, but that he had resigned from a number of other societies after he had become a Scientist.

"Since December, 1898, have you practiced medicine?"

"As a physician."

"Have you practiced as a Christian Science healer?"

"I have, if you mean spiritual adaptation of the Scriptures."

"Do you believe in Mrs. Eddy's book, 'Science and Health'?"

"I believe"—here the witness hesitated, and finally declined to answer the question by "yes" or "no."

"Does the First Church, to which you belong, use 'Science and Health'?"

"Yes."

"Does not that book give instruction as to the treatment of disease?"

"It does not so appeal to me."

"Do you believe, with Mrs. Eddy, that organic disease is nothing more than a condition of mind?"

"Whatever she says is true."

SAYS A BOIL IS A BELIEF.

"In Mrs. Eddy's book she says that a boil is not painful, because it is not a boil; it is simply a belief. Do you think a boil is a boil or a belief?"

"A belief."

"Do you treat people who have boils the same as you did before you became a Christian Scientist?"

"Yes."

"What is the regular physician's treatment?"

"Using a lance."

"Then you practice on boils the same as a physician, and not as a Scientist?"

"Yes."

"Then it's all humbug, your being a Christian Scientist?"

"Just as you like it."

"Can you get rid of a boil without the use of a lance?"

"Yes."

"Ever tried it that way?"

"No. I always use a lance."

"How is the other way for curing a boil?"

"By the aliness of God, but I always use a lance."

"Then you think God will cure everything but a boil?"

"Yes," said the witness, and the spectators in the courtroom smiled.

"How many cases have you attended as a Christian Scientist?"

"Oh, a fair number."

"Ever cured anybody?"

"Yes."

"What disease?"

"I once cured a case of tonsilitis in two hours."

A number of questions were then asked the witness as to his understanding of Christian Science. He appealed to the Surrogate, claiming the answers would make him discuss his private religious belief, and he did not want to do this.

"Do you believe that colds, coughs, and contagious diseases are simply mental beliefs?"

"Yes."

"What do you understand a cold to be which is engendered by mental belief?"

"If a draught comes upon one and he believes it will cause a cold, that person will have a cold."

"You think contagious diseases are only a belief?"

"Yes."

"You think that there is no such a thing as smallpox, and that it is only a belief?"

"Yes."

"When did you first discover that Miss Brush had consumption?"

"On my first visit."

"When?"

"May 28, 1900."

"When did you think it would be a fatal case?"

"Not until the last moment."

"Did you report the case as consumption to the Department of Health?"

"No. It was not my case."

"Did you make a record of the case in your book? If so, read it."

"The record is, 'Miss Helen C. Brush, professional visits at her home, 345 West Forty-ninth Street.'"

"Now, was it not your duty to report the case to the Board of Health?"

"Yes, if I was the first physician called."

"You knew she was a member of the Church, and that none of the members was attended by regular physicians?"

"Yes."

Mr. Bowers then read to the witness portions of the Sanitary Code, in which it is set forth that all physicians must report cases of consumption to the Health Department.

HAD NOT SEEN THE RULE.

"Did you not know of this rule?"

"No, I had not seen the rule."

"You understand that you have violated the code?"

"It appears so."

"Have you ever signed death certificates in cases you did not attend?"

"Only in one case."

"What case, and who?"

"A child that died of capillary bronchitis."

"Who attended the child?"

"I don't know."

"You know Stroebel, a healer of your Church?"

"Yes."

"Don't you know he treated the child?"

"They sent out for every one they could find."

"When did you last see the child alive?"

"I saw it in the street with its mother the Spring before it died."

"Did you base your statement in the death certificate that you had seen the child alive on this accidental meeting months before the child was ill?"

"Yes."

"Did you not intend to convey in that certificate that you had seen it just before its death?"

"I did. It was a sudden death."

Mr. Bowers then read the notice on the back of a death certificate requiring the Coroner to investigate all cases of sudden death, and brought out the fact from the witness that the Coroner knew nothing about the death of the child.

Dr. Pease will be on the stand at the next hearing of the contest on Jan. 9.

Anna Margaret Duncan, the "healer," who was Miss Brush's constant companion for nearly five years, completed her testimony before Dr. Pease went on the stand. She explained that Mrs. Stetson had entire charge of Miss Brush during her illness and that Dr. Pease had been called in solely as an assistant and administered no medicine. She said that Miss Brush did not want Dr. Pease "to give his valuable time for nothing," and had asked him his charges for giving the "impersonal treatment." He had replied that when he had practiced medicine he had charged $3 to $5 a visit, so $51 was given to the doctor for his services up to July 7, when Miss Brush died. The only medical treatment he gave was to advise a change of diet for Miss Brush and recommended her to drink milk. Miss Duncan also told about the different editions of "Science and Health."

SANTA CLAUS VISITS EAST SIDE.

Children of Industrial School No. 6 Learn He Is No Myth.

Santa Claus, laden with Christmas gifts and good things to eat, came four days ahead of time to the 350 small children of the east side who are pupils at the Home Industrial School, No. 6, yesterday. Many of the children, none of whom is over ten years old, had until yesterday grave fears that the legendary old gentleman was a myth after all, but his presence in the flesh, long white beard and overflowing pack, banished all lingering doubt.

Good Saint Nick's advent was anxiously awaited by the little fellows, and when Miss Elizabeth Brotherton, the Principal, called the roll in the morning not one was absent. Sturdy youngsters with cleanly scrubbed faces and unusually well brushed hair sat in their seats three deep.

Santa Claus distributed beautiful red striped candy, rosy cheeked apples, and golden oranges, until chubby fists could hold no more and then plates of ice cream without number were set before the expectant children. Thinly clad boys put away three helpings of the frozen cream and wished for more, while the big policeman at the entrance slapped his chest vigorously to keep warm. Mrs. H. H. Rogers was the good fairy who supplied the feast.

When there was no more cream to eat, in each little girl's eager hands was placed a gorgeously dressed doll, which was quickly hugged to palpitating little hearts amid choruses of delighted "Ah's" and "Oh's." The boys in turn received tin horns and skates and games. The gifts were from friends of the institution. Miss Helen Gould maintains the industrial department. Christmas contributions of all kinds for the children whose parents are personally known to the teachers will be received at all times by the committee.

Fell to Death Under a Train.

Two boys were picking up coal on the West Shore Railroad tracks at Fifth Street, Hoboken, last night, when they found the mutilated body of a man. From inquiries made by the police, it was learned that the man had fallen from a freight train and that several cars had passed over him. On the body was found a working card issued by the Compressed Air and Foundation Workers of America, from headquarters, at 147 West Thirty-second Street, Manhattan, to Peter Pice.

Coal Exchange Elects Officers.

The Retail Coal Exchange met last night at 131 East Fifty-eighth Street and elected the following officers: Henry Brenich, President; G. D. Curtis, First Vice President; George Eltz, Second Vice President; A. F. Keckeisen, Secretary, and John Rodenberg, Treasurer. Trustees, J. S. Smoot, J. Pangburn, Jr., and William Brennan.

TELEPHONE COMPANY WINS.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Justice Colt, in the United States Circuit Court to-day decided in favor of the American Bell Telephone Company in the royalty suit brought by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The case is known as the Stock Ticker Case, in which the Western Union sought to recover $12,000,000 rentals or royalties under a contract between them and the National Bell Telephone Company, the defendant's predecessor, made on Nov. 10, 1879.

The case has been before the courts since 1883, and was mainly based upon a claim of 20 per cent. of the profits received by the defendant in return for the telephone business of the Western Union, which under the contract was turned over to the telephone company.

SET HER CLOTHES ON FIRE.

Mrs. Mary Matzall of 1½ Monroe Street was discharged yesterday afternoon from the Essex Market Police Court, where she had been arraigned on a charge of attempting suicide. On Dec. 13 she had tried to end her existence by jumping from a fourth story window at her home. She escaped fatal injuries. She had previously attempted to kill herself by taking poison.

When discharged from the court yesterday she went at once to her home, saturated her clothing with kerosene and set fire to it. A neighbor heard her cries, and rushing into the room found her enveloped in flames. A policeman, called in hurriedly, threw the woman to the floor and wrapped her in a mat, extinguishing the flames, after which she was taken to the Gouverneur Hospital. The woman's body is terribly burned, and this time, the surgeons say, her perseverance is likely to be rewarded with success.

The Bailey Fails to Make Thirty Knots.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 21.—The new torpedo boat Bailey failed in her attempt to complete her standardizing trial to-day, likewise failing to reach a 30-knot speed, on account of a poor quality of coal used in firing. Her failure to reach the necessary speed was not a surprise to those on board who saw the way the poor coal acted. The Bailey would repeatedly go a little over 29 knots and then the steam would fall off. A better quality of coal cannot be obtained here, and it will require some time to have a supply sent.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

The modern gift-giving fad
Makes many a good man glad—
If he's the family financier—
That Christmas comes but once a year;
For though he gives presents to every one
It's dollars to doughnuts that he'll get none.

Your Christmas will be a Merry Christmas in something more than name if you'll come here to-day and let us fit you out in a new stylish suit and overcoat.

For the clothes we make are celebrated as the most beautiful, fashionable and reliable in this country and we are selling them at the lowest prices you have ever known.

We are retiring from the retail business and are selling every garment here at exactly 60 cents on the dollar.

Our finest $12, $15, and $18 Fall overcoats—some silk-lined—and are now marked down to $6.50.

OPEN TO-NIGHT TILL 9.

OUR ONLY STORE **830 BROADWAY** BETWEEN 12TH & 13TH STREETS.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

Total Is About $60,000,000, of Which $23,000,000 Is Cash.

LIKELY TO BREAK THE RECORD

Senate Has Not Yet Made Its Additions—Some of the Principal Items.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The River and Harbor bill was completed to-night, and Chairman Burton gave out a statement showing the amounts appropriated. The total is approximately $60,000,000, of which about $23,000,000 is in direct appropriations and about $37,000,000 in the authorization of contracts for continuous work.

Compared with former River and Harbor bills, the present one is the second largest on record, and after the Senate has added amendments it is expected to be well up to, if not ahead of, all previous records. The bill of 1900 carried $39,958,165, and that of 1897, which was the largest on record, carried $72,275,954.

The appropriations and contracts over $25,000 for the Eastern States and the largest Western items shown by the statement are as follows:

Harbors.

	Cash.	Contract.
ALABAMA—		
Mobile	400,000	
CALIFORNIA—		
San Diego	50,000	217,850
CONNECTICUT—		
New Haven breakwater	44,000	
New London	25,000	120,000
FLORIDA—		
Apalachicola Bay	41,000	
Pensacola	70,000	
Key West, improving entrance to harbor	25,000	
Hillsborough Bay	150,000	
GEORGIA—		
Brunswick	125,700	
Savannah	50,000	
Savannah, new project		1,000,000
Brunswick, outer bar	25,000	
ILLINOIS—		
Waukegan	100,000	245,000
LOUISIANA—		
Southwest Pass, Mississippi River	550,000	2,950,000
MAINE—		
Carver's Harbor, Vinal Haven	$39,000	
Isles of Shoals	30,000	
MARYLAND—		
Spring Garden, Southwest Baltimore	88,000	221,000
MASSACHUSETTS—		
Boston Harbor, new project	600,000	$3,000,000
Boston Harbor, general improvement	163,000	
Nantucket, harbor of refuge	30,000	
Newburyport	30,000	
Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, harbor of refuge	200,000	
Gloucester	100,000	202,083
New Bedford	57,700	
Fall River	88,000	117,411
Lynn	25,000	
MINNESOTA—		
Burlington Bay	200,000	235,000
NEW JERSEY—		
Raritan Bay	45,000	
Kill von Kull and Arthur Kill	100,000	596,000
NEW YORK—		
Buffalo	50,000	
Oswego	48,000	
New York Harbor	87,500	
Tonawanda Harbor and Niagara River	257,700	
Buttermilk Channel	300,000	1,500,000
Buffalo, at Erie Basin and Black Rock Harbor	200,000	614,643
Cape Vincent	48,000	
Dunkirk	84,827	
OHIO—		
Cleveland	600,000	2,200,000
Cleveland harbor dredging	125,000	
Conneaut	75,000	242,000
PENNSYLVANIA—		
Erie	125,000	
RHODE ISLAND—		
Newport	39,200	
SOUTH CAROLINA—		
Charleston	60,000	
TEXAS—		
Galveston Harbor	500,000	1,000,000
Sabine Pass	100,000	
Aransas Pass	350,000	
VERMONT—		
Burlington Harbor	25,000	
VIRGINIA—		
Norfolk Harbor	20,000	
Norfolk, removal of Hospital Point	10,000	183,957
Middle Ground Bar, Newport News	10,000	215,000

Rivers.

ALABAMA—		
Warrior River	350,000	400,000
FLORIDA—		
St. John's River, from Jacksonville to the ocean	85,000	950,000
St. John's River, at Orange Mills Flats	80,000	
GEORGIA—		
Chattahoochee River, Georgia and Alabama, below Columbus	85,000	
Flint River	25,000	
Coosa River, between Rome and Railroad Bridge	59,000	174,845
ILLINOIS—		
Survey deep waterway	200,000	
KENTUCKY—		
Licking River	100,000	207,000
MAINE—		
Lubec Channel	25,000	
MASSACHUSETTS—		
Mystic River below the mouth of Island End River	50,000	
Merrimac River	30,000	
Survey of Connecticut River	25,000	
MICHIGAN—		
Detroit River	500,000	1,250,000
St. Clair Flats Canal	330,000	
West Neebish	500,000	4,000,000
MISSISSIPPI RIVER—		
Reservoirs at head waters	300,000	
River from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio	2,500,000	5,000,000
Harbor at New Orleans, La.	110,000	
Between Missouri River and St. Paul	1,300,000	2,600,000
MISSOURI RIVER—		
General improvement, between Sioux City and the mouth	300,000	
NEW HAMPSHIRE—		
Cocheco River	30,000	
NEW JERSEY—		
Passaic River	75,000	
Raritan River	25,000	
Mantua Creek	25,000	
NEW YORK—		
Hudson River	200,000	
Harlem River	100,000	
East River and Hell Gate	300,000	
Grasse River	75,000	
NORTH CAROLINA—		
Cape Fear River, at or below Wilmington	140,000	
Pamlico and Tar Rivers	25,000	
OHIO—		
Dam at Cullom's Ripple	100,000	950,000
Locks 8, 11, and 14	150,000	750,000
OREGON—		
Mouth of Columbia River	400,000	1,500,000
Lower Willamette and Columbia Rivers, below Portland	225,000	
Examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors, inspection of bridges, &c.	200,000	
PENNSYLVANIA—		
Delaware River, New Jersey and Pennsylvania	600,000	2,400,000
Monongahela River	200,000	498,913
RHODE ISLAND—		
Pawtucket River	28,500	
Providence River and Narragansett Bay	75,000	
SOUTH CAROLINA—		
Ashley River	25,000	
TENNESSEE—		
Cumberland River, above Nashville	105,000	
Cumberland River, below Nashville	180,000	
TEXAS—		
Trinity River	150,000	600,000
Galveston Ship Channel and Buffalo Bayou	310,000	800,000
VIRGINIA—		
James River	250,000	
Rappahannock River	25,000	
WASHINGTON, D. C.—		
Potomac River	75,000	

The statement does not cover in detail the surveys to be authorized and general provisions of legislation, as these features are not yet completed, and probably will be given out to-morrow.

The appropriations made for Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, Harbor of Refuge, and Galveston Ship Channel, and Buffalo Bayou, are not to be expended unless the projects receive the approval of a board of engineers to be appointed to examine and report upon them.

FOUND DYING, HOUSE ABLAZE.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Dec. 21.—The police here are trying to solve the mystery surrounding the death of Mordecai Mills, seventy-five years old, who was found in a dying condition in his burning house at Sweet Hollow yesterday.

Neighbors attracted by the smoke found that the door was locked and the key missing. When the door was forced the old man was discovered sitting unconscious on a lounge in a corner of a room in a deep stupor. The floor of the room was ablaze, and a bed, which was in the kitchen, had been consumed. After the fire had been extinguished a messenger was sent for Dr. Carpenter of Little York. He responded, but when he arrived the old man was dead. No marks of violence were found.

County Physician Cramer learned that Mills had considerable money upon his person on Wednesday night, and although the official thoroughly searched the house, not a cent was found. The old man's pockets had evidently been rifled of their contents. They were turned inside out, and everything about the house was in disorder.

Mills was miserly and lived alone, denying himself nearly all the necessities of life. He drew a pension, and also made money by cutting spokes and selling them. He had hoarded his money for years. He had a bank account at the Bloomsbury National Bank.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 Shoe

UNION MADE

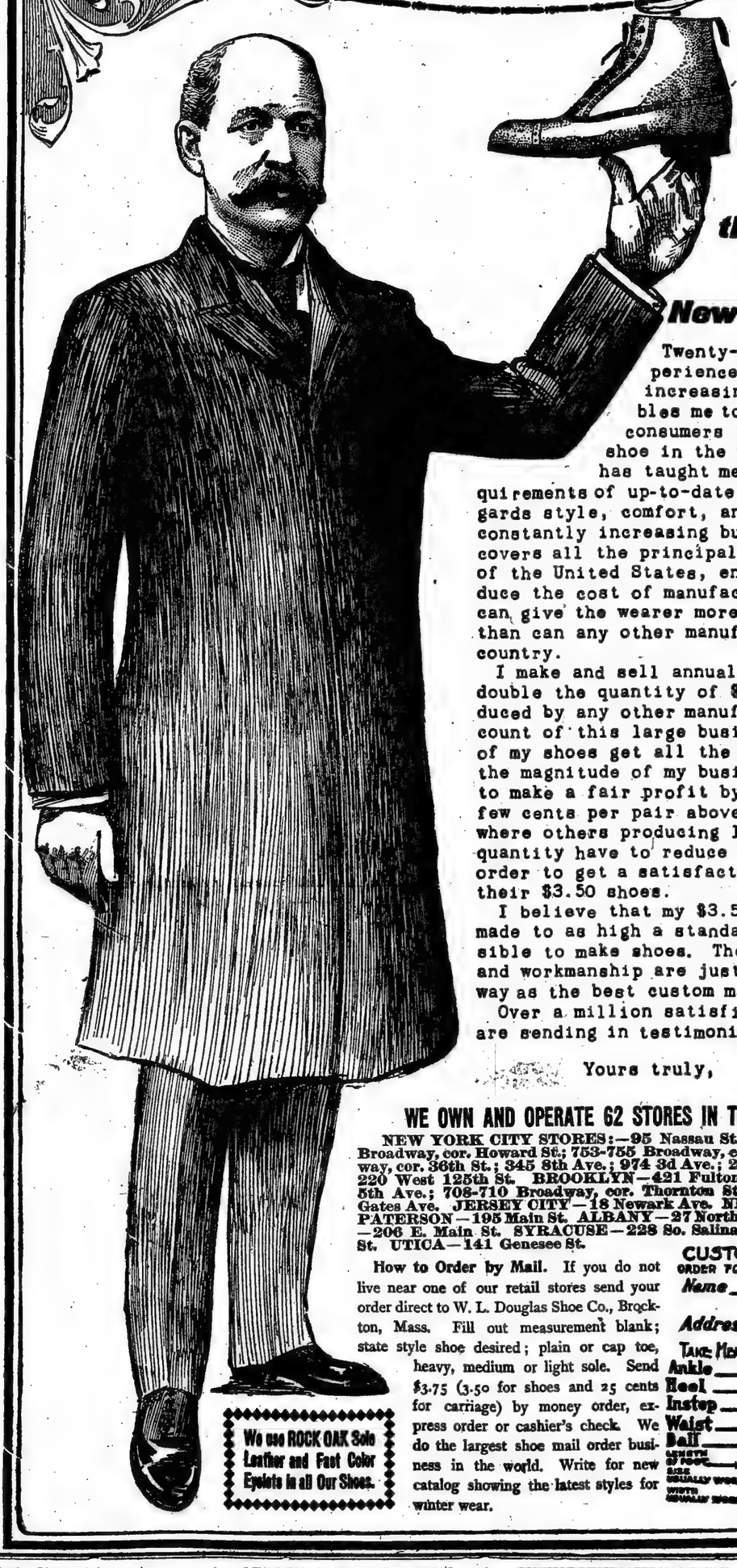

To the Readers of the New York Times:

Twenty-five years of experience and a constantly increasing business enables me to-day to offer the consumers the best $3.50 shoe in the world. Experience has taught me the exact requirements of up-to-date footwear as regards style, comfort, and service. My constantly increasing business, which covers all the principal cities and towns of the United States, enables me to reduce the cost of manufacturing so that I can give the wearer more value for $3.50 than can any other manufacturer in this country.

I make and sell annually more than double the quantity of $3.50 shoes produced by any other manufacturer. On account of this large business the wearers of my shoes get all the benefit, because the magnitude of my business permits me to make a fair profit by charging only a few cents per pair above the actual cost, where others producing less than half the quantity have to reduce the quality in order to get a satisfactory profit from their $3.50 shoes.

I believe that my $3.50 shoes are now made to as high a standard as it is possible to make shoes. The style, material, and workmanship are just as good in every way as the best custom made bench work.

Over a million satisfied wearers who are sending in testimonials daily.

Yours truly, W. L. Douglas

We use ROCK OAK Sole Leather and Fast Color Eyelets in all Our Shoes.

WE OWN AND OPERATE 62 STORES IN THE LARGE CITIES.

NEW YORK CITY STORES:—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard St.; 753-755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th St.; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 West 125th St. BROOKLYN—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl St.; 494 5th Ave.; 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave. NEWARK—785 Broad St. PATERSON—195 Main St. ALBANY—27 North Pearl St. ROCHESTER—206 E. Main St. SYRACUSE—228 So. Salina St. TROY—320 River St. UTICA—141 Genesee St.

How to Order by Mail. If you do not live near one of our retail stores send your order direct to W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass. Fill out measurement blank; state style shoe desired; plain or cap toe, heavy, medium or light sole. Send $3.75 (3.50 for shoes and 25 cents for carriage) by money order, express order or cashier's check. We do the largest shoe mail order business in the world. Write for new catalog showing the latest styles for winter wear.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

ORDER FOR

Name _____

Address _____

TAKE MEASUREMENTS CAREFULLY

Ankle _____

Heel _____

Instep _____

Waist _____

Ball _____

LENGTH OF FOOT _____ SIZE USUALLY WORN _____

WIDTH USUALLY WORN _____

STUDENTS IN A HOT FIGHT.

Police Stop a Riot at a Debate of Literary Societies of the College of New York.

A clash took place last night between the freshmen and sophomores of the College of the City of New York in the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden during the annual debate between the Clionian and Phrenocosmian Literary Societies of the college.

The debate had proceeded about half way when the sophomores who occupied the gallery with the freshmen made an effort to steal the latter's banner. There was a clash and the audience, which was large and contained many women, was almost panic-stricken. A messenger went to the West Thirtieth Street Station and Capt. Thomas with a Roundsman and a detail of ten patrolmen was soon at the Garden. They entered the gallery and drove the students into the street, but in the meantime the freshmen had regained their banner after a hard fight.

The members of both classes assembled on the Twenty-fifth Street side of the Garden and made several efforts to get at each other, but the police prevented further trouble.

The judges, Alexander P. Ketchum of the Board of Education; Justice David Leventritt and John Whalen, Corporation Counsel, awarded the debate to the Clionian Society, which took the affirmative on the question, "Resolved, that a partition of the Chinese Empire such as the powers would agree to would benefit the Chinese."

Sevill Schofield Dead.

Sevill Schofield, one of the best-known manufacturers of woolens in this country, died suddenly yesterday at his home, in Manayunk, a manufacturing district of Philadelphia. Mr. Schofield was sixty-eight years old, and was the pioneer manufacturer of Manayunk. He was a millionaire, having made much money during the civil war manufacturing blankets for the Union Army, but in the last decade had met with frequent business reverses. He, however, was active in business up to the time of his death.

AN IMPORTER ARRESTED.

Byron A. Robinson Locked Up on Technical Charge as a Suspicious Person.

Byron A. Robinson, who lives in the apartment house at 356 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and whose business, as given by the City Directory as that of an importer, at 78 Wall Street, was locked up last night in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station on a technical charge as a suspicious person.

Policeman Hearty, who made the arrest, says that Mr. Robinson is accused by Frank Rolands of 336 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street of forging a draft for $1,275, to which the names of Rolands and A. Lindo of 1 Broadway were attached.

Neither Rolands nor Lindo could be found and Robinson would not talk. Robinson and Rolands, it is said by the patrolman, had business dealings together.

The case will come up in the Harlem Police Court to-day.

REMINDED OF NEW ENGLAND.

At the twenty-first annual dinner of the New England Society in Brooklyn last night 125 descendants of the Puritans assembled to do them honor by feasting and speech-making on the two hundred and eightieth anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth Rock.

The dinner was held at the Assembly Rooms of the Academy of Music, on Montague Street, and, although more elaborate than the feasts at which the Puritans regaled themselves, contained some reminder of New England in every course.

The hall was decorated with the flags of the various New England States, and Boston baked beans formed a part of the dinner. Among the guests were Augustus Van Wyck, Judge Edward B. Thomas of the United States Court, and Justice William D. Dickey of the Supreme Court.

Prof. Edward Howard Griggs of the Brooklyn Institute spoke on "The New England Intellect," C. T. Winchester of Wesleyan University spoke on "The Golden Age of New England Literature," and Capt. Joshua Slocum, who made a voyage around the world in his eighty-ton sloop The Spray about two years ago, made a speech entitled "The Yankee Afloat," in which he related incidents of his voyage around the world. The Rev. Alexander McGaffin of the Second Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn spoke on "The Independent and the Presbyterian."

The Annapolis Runs Aground.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 21.—The United States gunboat Annapolis ran aground opposite Lambert's Point early this morning, but was floated in the afternoon by tugs. The vessel is not thought to be injured.

The best recipe for a happy Christmas is

Buy a supply of our

Old Crow Rye

Send a bottle to such friends as have none, thereby feeling the consciousness of having done a good deed and made some one happy. Take a pull at it yourself. It's the best in the world, and has never been equalled. Gold Medal awarded for purity and quality, at Paris Exposition, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Wine Merchants, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

General Revival Planned to Mark the New Century.

Remarkable Growth of the Presbyterian Sect Since 1801—Church Extension Movement.

Plans for Christmas observances in the different churches of the city are quite overshadowed by the preparations that are being made on all sides for services in honor of the passing of the old century. In a few cases formal observances are to end the celebration, but most of the churches intend to institute movements of lasting good in honor of the occasion, one of the plans of the kind being that of the Congregationalists, who will launch a church extension movement and start a periodical and a field day for the followers of the sect in this city. Among those engaged in the undertaking will be the Rev. Drs. Meredith, Jefferson, Kent, Ingersoll, Lyman, and McLeod.

John Wanamaker is to be the principal speaker at a meeting with which the Presbyterians are to begin their twentieth century movement. This meeting is scheduled for the evening of Jan. 3 in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and, while it is not the purpose of the promoters to raise money at that time, the gathering is designed to arouse interest in a plan for raising a specified sum to be used by the church in home and foreign missions, the endowing of Presbyterian educational institutions, and local efforts toward church extension. Among the other speakers at the initial meeting will be the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, the Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellinwood, and the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, the latter presiding.

During the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church a special committee was appointed to secure from every church and individual member offerings for the work of the new century. The New York members of the committee are Dr. Purves, William E. Dodge, and H. Edwards Rowland. By the raising of the twentieth century fund it is proposed to commemorate the growth of the Presbyterian Church within the last hundred years. In 1801 there were in this country 183 Presbyterian ministers, 449 churches, and about 20,000 communicants, whereas the corresponding figures for the year just past are 7,467, 7,750, and 1,007,089.

In conection with these statistics it should be remembered that within the century the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, numbering 180,193 members, and the Presbyterian Church South, with 225,890 communicants, separated from the main body. The total number of Presbyterian churches now in the country is, therefore, 1,413,771, a figure that shows an increase of seventy to one since 1801. In that year there were no missionaries representing this church in the foreign field; now there are 627 churches, with a total of 37,820 members, almost twice as many communicants as the whole church had in the United States at the beginning of the century. In 1801 the church had no Sunday schools; to-day it has them everywhere, and the total number of teachers, officials, and pupils is 1,085,205. The Home Mission Board now has 1,743 workers; a hundred years ago it had just a score.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Dec. 30, 1900.

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SUBJECT—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness.—Psalms, lxv., 11.

It is interesting and important to notice at the outset of this "Review" that during the last three months we have not had the personality of our Lord and Saviour at all presented to us as it was in the previous three months' lessons, and as it will be in those of the next three months. We have had, for instance, no such incidents brought before us as "The Walking on the Sea," or "The Transfiguration," or the sending out of "The Seventy." Neither have we heard Him present Himself to men in any such way as "The Bread of Life," or as "The Son of the Living God," or as "The Good Shepherd."

But we have sat at His feet, and heard Him teach concerning men—men like ourselves. And this He has done, not as a learned rabbi or scribe, or any other kind of earthly teacher. In His discourses concerning men, He has made their condition far more prominent than He has made Himself—His subjects of discussion have been very different from any known or considered in the ordinary "schools"—and His manner of teaching has been far above that of any other, and yet far more simple.

All of these are very important considerations, for they declare very emphatically that the teaching was evidently not intended to simply tell men how to regulate and improve their conduct toward each other, although much of it may profitably be used for that purpose. It was rather to set forth the relation of man to God, and to show how that relationship should be affected by God's plan of redemption.

It therefore could not have been, as some have been disposed to interpret it, in any instance intended to apply solely, or even chiefly, to individual men, or to special classes among men, for He never recognized individual or class distinctions. As the Redeemer of all men, He so spake, by parable and by miracle, that all men of every class and condition might know of the riches of His grace and of their own personal responsibilities. The keynote, therefore, of the whole series of lessons is "Never man spake like this Man." (John, vii., 46.) "For He taught them as One having authority, and not as the Scribes." (Matt., vii., 29.) "And they were astonished at His doctrine; for His word was with power." (Luke, iv., 32.)

MIRACLES AND PARABLES.

In this course of lessons, our attention has been directed to

A Man with the Dropsy.
The Ten Lepers.
Blind Bartimeus.
A Pharisee on the Sabbath Day.
The Rich Young Ruler.
Zaccheus, the Publican.
The Great Supper.
The Lost Sheep, and Coin.
The Prodigal Son.
The Unjust Steward.
The Rich Man and Lazarus.
The Pounds.

I.—The Miracles. The first of these was a case of "dropsy." The healing occurred on the Sabbath day in the house of a Pharisee. The disease in itself was not contagious or excessively painful, or such as separated the sufferer from religious and social privileges. But it made him exceedingly uncomfortable, anxious, and expectant of evil. His days were full of trouble, with death staring him in the face. When the man who was thus afflicted came to Jesus on this Sabbath day "He took him and healed him and let him go." (Luke, xiv., 4.) Then he was delivered from all fear.

On another occasion "ten lepers" met Jesus, and cried to Him for help. Seeing at a glance their condition, He simply said to them, as directed by the law: "Go show yourselves unto the priests." "As they went they were cleansed." Nine, however, were satisfied with a merely outward cleansing and a restoration to their social and business relationships, and they had no thanks to give for all that they had received from Him. Only one "turned back and with a loud voice glorified God." (Luke, xvii., 14, 15.)

The third case was that of the blind son of Timeus. He was deeply concerned because of his condition, and when he heard that Jesus of Nazareth was passing by the place where he sat in darkness nothing could restrain him from crying: "Thou Son of David, have mercy on me!" The one thing that he desired, he said, was: "'Lord, that I may receive my sight.' And Jesus said unto him: 'Receive thy sight; thy faith hath saved thee.'" At once, with opened eyes and a glad heart, he followed Jesus, "glorifying God." (Luke, xviii., 39-48.)

Thus Jesus ever comes to the poor, blind sinner conscious of his condition, and He opens his eyes, cleanses him from the foul leprosy of sin, and, taking away all of his restlessness, He gives him peace.

II.—The Interviews. In these interviews we see our Lord dealing with mental and spiritual conditions, as in His miracles He dealt with the physical. The first of these was with a Pharisee, in his own house, and on the Sabbath day. There Jesus had been invited "to eat bread." As He spoke of the different circumstances which arose either before or during that meal He used them to set before His host and the other guests such a glowing description of the heavenly feast that one of the guests involuntarily exclaimed: "Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the kingdom of God!" (Luke, xiv., 15.) This led to the parable of "The Great Supper."

The next personal interview was with "the rich young ruler." The one absorbing thought which filled his mind and gave him anxiety was how to be sure of entering heaven. So he came running to Jesus, and, kneeling before Him, he said, with all earnestness: "Good Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?" (Luke, xviii., 18.) His earthly life had been without reproach. He had kept the whole law from his youth up, he said, and yet he did not feel safe for eternity. Jesus said that he lacked only "one thing," but when He told him what it was—to let go dependence on everything of his own and to follow Him, like the great world whom he represented—he would not do it. The very thought of it "grieved" him, and "he went away sorrowful." Many have followed in his footsteps.

CONVERSION OF ZACCHEUS.

The last interview was with Zaccheus, the rich publican of Jericho. In some way not explained in the narrative he had been awakened to have a longing desire "to see Jesus who He was." So when He came into Jericho, Zaccheus, overcoming every obstacle in his way, had his desire gratified. He not only saw Jesus, but he heard His gracious declaration: "To-day I must abide at thy house." (Luke, xix., 5.) So the sinner received the Saviour, and that day salvation came to that house.

Thus Jesus deals with the careless, the self-righteous, and the penitent, when they come into personal relations with Him. The careless, He would awaken to realize that there is more blessedness in heavenly things than in earthly. The self-righteous, He bids to follow Him. And to the penitent, He brings salvation.

III. The Parables.—In these it will be noticed that our Lord did not depict either the characteristic of the believer, nor those of the Kingdom of Heaven, as He did in some other parables, which we have considered. But He set before us great spiritual relationships, which belong to all men, and illustrated them by the common relations which all men bear to one another, and to the circumstances in which they are placed. They tell us, but not in the order in which we have studied them, of the obligations resting upon all men, of their responsibilities, of God's grace toward them, of their condition by nature, and how He meets it, and of their eternal destiny.

Thus in the parable of "The Pounds," we saw that every man, woman and child, in every age and in every condition, is intrusted with something which is to be used for the glory of God and the good of men. In this respect all stand on one common footing, for "He giveth to all life and breath and all things," (Acts xvii., 25.) as the "nobleman gave to each of his servants a pound, which he was "to occupy" until he came. Every man is at perfect liberty to use this trust as he pleases. He may "trade" with it or hide it in the earth, but he must answer for it. "For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ, that every one may receive the things done in the body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad." II. Corinthians, v., 10.)

The great mass of men, however, have put a very slight apprehension of this obligation, or of their responsibility for it. While seeing clearly in their dealings with one another the necessity of rendering "to Caesar the things that are Caesar's," they see no necessity whatever of rendering "to God the things that are God's." When He is concerned, like "The Unjust Steward," they deliberately belittle their obligations to Him—they bring them within limits which they think that they can easily reach themselves. Their course is approvad by all about them, and so they presume to satisfy God by simply satisfying men.

THE UNIVERSAL INVITATION.

But God does not leave men to themselves. He comes to them in infinite grace with the invitations of the Gospel, and His invitations are always to a "great Supper." He says to all: "Come, for all things are now ready." Having no valid reason why they should not accept this invitation, as they have with one consent belittled their obligations to their Lord, so now they "all with one consent" begin to make excuse" (Luke, xiv., 17, 18) for not coming, or they make "light" of the invitation itself. These "excuses" they "make out" of the very things which He has intrusted to their care as His stewards.

The grace of God, however, does not end with simply inviting men to come to Him. He seeks them, as the shepherd sought his sheep, and as the woman sought her coin. In fact, the invitation itself is based on all that is involved in this seeking, for, by it, all things are made ready. It includes the whole work of redemption, in which Jesus Christ "came to seek, and to save, that which was lost." (Luke, xix., 10.)

But the salvation of the sinner demands more than an atonement by the life and death of Jesus. There must also be an awakening, and a renewing, in the man himself by the Holy Ghost. This was brought before us very clearly in the way by which the woman found her coin. Although she swept her room carefully and faithfully with her broom, yet she could not find it, until it received the light of her candle, and then reflected it back to her.

So with the sinner. Like "The Younger Son," he must come to himself. It may be necessary for God's "broom" to sweep him, as it did this prodigal, but it is not until he is enlightened by the Spirit to see his lost condition, that he is willing to return. When, however, he can, and will, say truly, "I have sinned," that is repentance. And when he adds, "I will arise and go to my Father," that is faith. So, repenting and believing, he is received graciously, clothed with the best robe, and sits down at the "Great Supper" as a beloved son.

THE ELDER SON.

But "The Elder Son"—who had no real love for his father—who, to commend himself to his favor, depended upon fulfilling his own little ideas of what was due to him—who had no faith in him—and, because he said "neither transgressed I at any time thy commandment," had no repentance—this man "would not go in" to that supper. There are very many like him.

Then in the striking parable of "The Rich Man and Lazarus," our Lord lifted the veil that hides the life which is after death, from the life which is before it, and by this uplifting we had a glimpse into the destiny of men. That destiny for all eternity, was determined in time. During his earthly life, "The Rich Man" was "clothed in purple and fared sumptuously every day," and he was so satisfied with these "good things" that he neither sought nor desired anything better, although fully instructed by "Moses and the prophets." When he passed into the other life, all this came to an end. Then he was for all eternity a poor, suffering beggar, craving a drop of water to quench his thirst, but utterly unable to obtain it. In his lifetime he might have drunk of "the water of life" freely and fully, but when invited to do so, he made excuses and turned away. Now there was no water for him.

The beggar Lazarus, however, who lay at "The Rich Man's" gate when he lived on the earth, although poor among men, was "rich toward God." He, too, had heard "Moses and the prophets." With a humble heart he had confessed his transgressions against the law of Moses, and with a strong faith he had laid hold of the promises of the prophets. So, even in his sorrows he had found peace. When he died he was carried by the angels to rest forever in "Abraham's bosom."

Such are some of the great and blessed truths brought before us in the lessons of the last three months. In them, "God, who at sundry times and in divers manners, spake by the prophets, hath spoken unto us by His Son." (Hebrews i., 1, 2.) As He said on the Mount of Transfiguration to the Apostles, so He says now to us, "Hear ye Him." (Matthew xvii., 5.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What important features have characterized the lessons of the last three months?

What do they show, and what has been the keynote of this series of lessons?

To what special things has our attention been directed?

What were the three miracles, and what is said of each?

What is the spiritual lesson taught by them?

What were the three personal interviews, and what is said of each?

What do they teach concerning Jesus' dealings with individuals?

What six parables were brought before us, and what is said of each?

What is the conclusion of the whole matter?

REMINDER!!!

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THE PROPOSED NEW DIOCESE.

Highland Clericus Listens to Address by Rev. Octavius Applegate.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Dec. 21.—A well attended meeting of the Highland Clericus, which includes the Episcopal clergy of the Counties of Dutchess, Orange, and Ulster, was held in the parish house of St. George's, Newburg, yesterday, to listen to a paper by the Rev. Octavius Applegate, rector of St. John's, Kingston, on the proposed division of the diocese of New York.

The treatment of the subject elicited the applause of those present. Mr. Applegate declared that the only remedy for the present condition of affairs was to be found in a division—a division which would relieve the present diocesan and give to the parishes an oversight which they could not now secure.

The paper was followed by discussion. Considerable divergence of views was expressed.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

Gen. Greene Chief Marshal—Ball to be Held in Pension Building.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senator Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has announced the appointment of Gen. Francis V. Greene of New York to be Chief Marshal of the inaugural parade March 4 next. Gen. Greene is a soldier of wide reputation and has long been prominent in the Republican ranks.

Secretary Hitchcock to-day granted the Inaugural Committee permission to hold the ball and entertainments incident to the coming inauguration of President McKinley in the Pension Building. The spacious court of the Pension Office, with its architectural beauty and enormous proportions, is well fitted for the inaugural ball. It has been used on former occasions.

CANNON TO CHECK HAILSTORMS.

French and Italian Wine Growers Report Successful Results.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—John C. Covert, the United States Consul at Lyons, France, has sent to the State Department a supplementary report upon the subject of the prevention of hailstorms by cannon firing, which is generally in use among the wine growers of France and Italy.

Before the present improved cloud destroyers were in use, vine growers shot powder from a sheet-iron case fixed in a strong box on the trunk of a tree. In some parts of France they rang, and still ring, church bells at the approach of a hailstorm, believing that the vibrations in the atmosphere serve to break up the storm clouds. But these methods have given way to a scientific system of combating the elements by means of a novel artillery service. The guns are the shape of inverted cones, the opening at the mouth being 28½ inches. They are about 6¼ feet in length, made of thin boiler iron, and stand upright upon tripods three feet high. At the base is a forged breach, which holds a forged iron block. In the centre is placed a metallic cartridge containing 80 drams of blasting powder, wedded with a cork, and tamped like an ordinary miner's blast. It is discharged by a needle on a lever attached to the base of the forged iron holder. The detonation is very loud.

Wine growers generally, states Consul Covert, are emphatic in their belief as to the efficacy of fighting hail with gunpowder.

In localities where great losses from hail have been incurred every season, the cannon were used last Summer and no hail fell. Two or three miles distant, where no cannon were fired, the hail was very destructive.

A single cannon will protect nearly seventy-five acres of land. Time and again, it is stated, approaching hail clouds have either had their direction changed or been broken into shreds, bringing a copious fall of rain in place of the threatened destructive hail shower.

Dr. Paul Cazeneuve, one of the most distinguished scientists in France, believes that the question of the infallibility of the cannon is still in the domain of experiment. He thinks that no amount of cannon firing would influence great storms, and asks what the cannon could have done against the terrible cyclone at Galveston. The doubts of this and other learned scientists, says Consul Covert, will not, however, prevent many thousands of cannon from being used in the vineyards of France next Summer. In Italy the number of cannon used in cloud shooting has swelled from 2,000 in 1899 to 15,000 last year.

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MORE TUNNEL BIDS OPENED.

Contracts for the Forty-second Street Section May Be Let Soon.

Bids for contracts not yet let on the last section of the rapid transit road, that portion between Forty-first and Forty-seventh Streets, running through Forty-second Street and up Broadway, were opened by Contractor John B. McDonald on Thursday. Five or six bids were put in, and it is understood that the name of the fortunate contractor will be announced in a few days.

For one cause and another, principally the difficulties in construction in Forty-second Street and the necessary connections with the Grand Central Station, the letting of this section has hung fire for months, but construction will be pushed with unusual vigor to make up for lost time.

As heretofore stated, Forty-second Street, from the multiplicity of car tracks, pipes, and other underground obstructions, together with the necessity for blasting, is a difficult section to tunnel. The contractor, however, does not anticipate that delay on this single section will delay the running of trains beyond the specified time of four and a half years allowed for finishing the tunnel.

COUNCIL APPROVES BOND ISSUE

The Sum of $2,000,000 to be Made Available for Repaving Streets.

The Municipal Council yesterday approved the issue of $2,000,000 of bonds for repaving streets in the five boroughs of the city. This bond issue has been held up in the Municipal Assembly for months. The Board of Aldermen at first refused to vote for the bond issue, but, after a hard struggle, Commissioner of Highways Keating induced the members to see that his department was entitled to the money.

At yesterday's meeting of the Council there was no discussion of the matter. To the surprise of all the members, on the roll call twenty-two voted in the affirmative. The only negative vote was that of Councilman Bodine of the Borough of Richmond. At previous meetings Councilmen Murray, Bodine, and several others opposed the bond issue.

The sum of about $1,000,000 of the $2,000,000 will be spent on streets in the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx. Brooklyn will get over $500,000 of the sum, and the remainder will be spent in Queens and Richmond.

The Pig Iron Slump in England.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, England, Dec. 21.—The pig iron slump is keenly felt in the Cleveland district. More furnaces will have stopped by Dec. 31 than have been known to shut down since 1886. The production of the district has decreased 35,000 tons monthly. The furnace owners assert that the price has fallen 18s. during the last six months, and that pig iron cannot be produced at a profit.

Successor to Justice Beekman.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Gov Roosevelt announced to-day that he was likely to appoint a successor to the late Justice Henry R. Beekman to-morrow.

John Proctor Clarke is regarded as Gov. Roosevelt's probable appointee to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench caused by the death of Henry R. Beekman. The appointment probably will be announced to-day.

Brief Railroad Items.

The dividend meeting of the Directors of the Lackawanna Railroad will be held on Dec. 2.

The Manhattan Railway reports a daily traffic this week of 650,000 passengers. The escalator at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue is reported to have brought a large increase in traffic at that point.

C. G. Doyle has been appointed General Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio, an office which has been vacant since G. W. Stevens was made President. C. C. Walker, formerly Division Superintendent at Hinton, West Va., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Doyle as General Superintendent of the Eastern Division at Richmond.

Traffic managers of Western lines have been informed by the Presidents of these lines that resignations will be asked for unless the rates are maintained. The Presidents themselves will be held responsible for all rate manipulation by the Advisory Committee.

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Religious Notices.

Doctrines of the New Church

(Commonly known as "Swedenborgian.")

The last lecture of the present course at the Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., bet. Park & Lexington Aves.:

Dec. 23—"Christianity and Orientalism." A discussion of some of the teachings appearing in Theosophy and other modes of thought, by the Pastor, Rev. J. K. Smyth.

Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 8 o'clock. Public are invited. The subject of the Pastor's sermon in the morning will be: THE CHALLENGE OF THE INCARNATION.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eason, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject—"Love's Threefold Triumph," a Christmas sermon; evening—"Oxford and England's True Imperialism." Music of England.

Religious Notices.

Metropolitan Temple Parish.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.

Dr. Cadman at 11, 4, and 8.

Full choral and Orchestral Christmas Music both morning and evening, and also Christmas morning at 11.

JANE STREET CHURCH, NEAR 8TH AV.—Rev. T. S. Bond at 11 and 8. Full choral service both morning and evening.

PERRY STREET CHURCH, NEAR GREENWICH St.—Holy communion and reception of members at 11. Stereopticon address with Tissot pictures at 8.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE.

Moving Picture Entertainment To-night

Author of the "Song That Reached My Heart" will be present and sing.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject, "The Inhospitable Inn and the Hospitable Stable." All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches, 11 and 8; evening, "The Changing Attitude of the Church Toward Amusement."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—Rev. J. A. Chambliss, D. D., will preach: 11 A. M., "Under Bonds to the Future"; 7:45 P. M., "What Have Ye?" Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. J. H. Randall of Grand Rapids, Mich. Bible school at 9:45 A. M. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 8.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St. —Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach at both services; morning, 11; evening, 8.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQ.—10:45, sermon by Edward Judson, pastor; 7:30, Christmas sermon by Mr. MacMurray; Christmas music by the choir; Christmas carols by the children.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St.

The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M. special musical service. "The Coming of the King," a Christmas cantata by Dudley Buck, will be rendered by a choir of twenty voices under Mr. Charles B. Hawley, organist and director. At 3 P. M., Bible class, conducted by William H. Thomson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

PISK JUBILEE SINGERS.

Will sing at the SUNDAY AFTERNOON PRAISE SERVICE, 4 o'clock, BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway, cor. 34th St. Address by Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., of Fourth Presbyterian Church.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 83d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 121ST ST., MADISON AV. —Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell. Morning topic, "God's Greatest Gift to Man." Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 4.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach 11 A. M. the last sermon in the series to Women in the Making of the State"; evening, 8 P. M., (seats free,) Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach on "Looking Forward," followed by a brief organ recital.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M., subject—"Divine Humanity." Special Christmas music. Afternoon at 3:30, Children's Christmas Service. The public cordially invited.

Religious Notices.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, WEST 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn evensong and sermon, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Musical service, 4 P. M.
Anthem, "Holy Redeemer".....Arcadelt
Offertory, from "The Holy Child".....Parker
Evening service, 7:45 P. M.
Christmas Day, service 11 A. M., special music. Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th St.

8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., morning prayer; preacher, the rector. 4 P. M., evening prayer; preacher, the Rev. Dr. Niles, rector of St. Paul's, Sing Sing.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. Choral CELEBRATION 10:30. Choral EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. Rev. Father J. O. S. Huntington will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. services on Sunday. CHRISTMAS DAY: Communions at 6:15, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. Gounod's St. Cecilia Messe Solennelle, with orchestral accompaniment, 10:30.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 27E RUE Est.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10 h. ½ du matin et a 8 h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate. Service on Christmas Day at 11 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., Below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.
CHRISTMAS DAY, DEC. 25.
7 and 8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., morning prayer, Holy Communion, and sermon.

ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector.
Services 8, 11 A. M.; 4, 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St.—Holy communion at 8 o'clock; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion at 11 o'clock; evening prayer and sermon, 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Babcock will preach in the morning.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Corner Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

People's Church

Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. 61st St., near 3d Av. Services, 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 and 8. Morning subject: "We Have Seen His Star." Evening subject: "A Glorious Young Man—A Knight of the Cross." Special Christmas music.

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison Av. and 126th St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—10:30, sermon by pastor, special music; 7:45, Handel's "Messiah" will be sung by the Choral Society; Christmas Day, 7:30 A. M., holy communion.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by pastor.
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS MUSIC.
Prayer service, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

Religious Notices.

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Howard Duffield, D. D.

11 A. M.—"Good News."
4 P. M.—"The Prince of Peace."
CHORAL SERVICE.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M.; The Christmas festival of the Sunday school will be held Monday evening, (Christmas Eve.) All friends of the Sunday school are invited; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. You are invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 68th St.—Rev. Wm. Stinson, D. D., the pastor, will preach. 11 A. M., "The Kingdom of the Child." 8 P. M., "Christmas in the Home." All are cordially invited.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee will officiate.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Dr. Burrell will preach at both services.
Morning subject, "The Sun of Righteousness."
Evening subject, "The Tragic Story of a Nameless Youth."
Christmas Day service Tuesday, December 25th, at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D. Subject, "The Song of the Golden Age."

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Dr. Mackay will preach at both services.
Christmas Day service Tuesday, December 25th, at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches 11 A. M.,
"The Christ of the Twentieth Century."
Elaborate Christmas Music.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner of Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach a Christmas sermon; subject, "The Human Jesus More Helpful to the Religious Life than the Deified Christ." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance, Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture on "Judaism's Message of Peace and Good Will."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (CHRISTIAN.)
Rev. B. Q. DENHAM, Pastor,
323 W. 56th St.
Services 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.
All are cordially invited.

Disciples of Christ

119th St., bet. Lenox and Fifth Aves.
J. M. Philputt, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Word Made Flesh." 7:45 P. M., "One Thing Thou Lackest." Christmas music.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45. Father O'Connor, pastor. Address by Rev. Dr. Fasanotti, "Italian Inventions in Romanism."

BISHOP POTTER

will address young men at the West Side Branch Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, W. 57th St. and 8th Ave. Sunday 4:15. Singing by Men's Choir. WILL C. WEEDEN, SOLOIST. For Men exclusively.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS WILL BE SUNG BY the children of the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt., on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Public is cordially invited.

CONCERT FREE TO-NIGHT, STEPHEN MERritt Auditorium, 8th Av. and 19th St.—Special program. All seats free. Elevator, 19th St.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

GEN. BALLINGTON BOOTH WILL SPEAK AT Volunteer Hall, 1 4th Av., Sunday at 8 P. M.

HENRY FRANK, CARNEGIE LYCEUM.—Mornings only, 11:15: "Is There a Standard of Right and Wrong?" Prelude—"Crime of Compulsory Vaccination."

MUCH O. PENTECOST,

64 Madison Av., near 27th St., Sunday, at 11 A. M.; subject, "The Beautiful Bethlehem Myth."

INTERDENOMINATIONAL MEETINGS EVery Night, Stephen Merritt Auditorium, 8th Av. and 19th St., Mr. Radcliffe, Leader.—To-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. Stephen Merritt; 4 P. M., Mr. Howden and friends from China.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdson, Pastor.—Christmas services, 11 A. M.

REV. HELEN VAN-ANDERSON WILL SPEAK Sunday at 8 P. M. at "The Schuyler," 59 West 45th St. Subject: "The Real Christmas."

SERMON ON "SOCIAL PURITY IN THE Marriage Life as Ordained by God," West Side Lyceum, 52d St. and 7th Av., 3:30 P. M. Free admission.

SPIRITUALISM.—DIVINE CIRCLE, 162 WEST 23d, Sundays, Wednesdays, 3 and 8. Every evening. Wonderful tests to all. Private sittings. MADAMA STRAFFORD, Christ's Inspired Medium.

SPIRITUALISM.—Mrs. Helen Temple Brigham explains its teachings morning and evening; questions answered mornings. All seats free. Investigators welcome. 713 Lexington Av., 58th St.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, Tuxedo, Madison Av., 59th St.; Sunday, at 3 and 8; Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality; good music.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

8 Grand Circle, 59th St., 8th Av. Lectures Sunday evenings, 8:15. Dec. 23, "Jacob's Ladder," Donald Nicholson.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.

Mrs. Morgan speaks at Carnegie Hall Sunday 3:30. Subject, "The Child and the Star." Special music.

WORLD-

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
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DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 50 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

STRANGE SYMBOLS AND UNFAMILIAR HANDS.

No Democrat will be in the least surprised to learn that Mr. CLEVELAND'S stirring adjuration is wholly unintelligible to W. J. BRYAN. Re-establish the old-time faith? I do not know what that means, says Mr. BRYAN. Mr. CLEVELAND must explain. Return from our wanderings? How could BRYAN be expected to understand that? He never saw the old home, and for the life of him could not tell where it stands. Nor can the nomadic adventurer comprehend the reference to strange symbols on banners borne by unfamiliar hands. He never stood beneath the old flag. Any banner, any symbols, will do for him, if they are changeable at his will, and the chieftain of a rabble army recruited on the march is never too particular about the hands that hold up the staff.

Yet how swiftly this compact and startling analysis of the party disaster penetrates the understanding of every Democrat who has studied the old creed and seen the flag:

> The culmination of Democratic woe was reached when its compact with these un-Democratic forces was complete, and when our rank and file were summoned to do battle under banners which bore strange symbols and were held aloft in unfamiliar hands. The result of such a betrayal was foredoomed. This abandonment of the principles of true Democracy, this contemptuous disobedience of its traditions, and this deliberate violation of the law of its strength and vigor were, by a decree as inexorable as those of fate, followed by the inevitable punishment of stunning, staggering defeat.

It was an alien horde that overbore the old leaders at Chicago in 1896. They seized the organization, they took the name. They were never Democrats. The observing read the truth in the mongrel roster of the defeated forces after that first battle. The second disaster has made it plain to every eye. We can now trace the origin and antecedents of these Populists who forced themselves and BRYAN and staggering defeat upon the Democracy.

It was Populism that confused and betrayed the Democracy, and Populism sprang from Republican loins. It is not Democratic in parentage or blood or behavior. It took its rise and reached its high and sudden development in those States and that part of the country where Republicanism was formerly supreme and Republican majorities overwhelming. The States that were rock-ribbed in their devotion to the party of GRANT, and HAYES and GARFIELD were precisely the States where Bryanism raged like a prairie fire in 1896, overcoming the old Republican majorities and implanting in the minds of superficial observers the false and dangerous notion that the new doctrines had made tens of thousands of new Democrats, whose accession would insure ultimate triumph, even after a first defeat.

But these recruits were not Democrats, they never became Democrats, for when the causes that had made them Populists had ceased to be operative, when the hard times due to Republican silver legislation had given place to good times for the coming of which the way was prepared by the firmness and courage of GROVER CLEVELAND, in causing the vicious law to be erased from the statute book, they began to go back to the Republican Party, where they came from, reducing BRYAN'S pluralities everywhere and carrying some of the Populist States of 1896 once more into the Republican column. This swinging of old Republican votes from that party over to the Democracy, for its ruin, and back again to Republicanism, is exhibited by the figures of the votes cast in five Presidential elections in the three typical Republican-Populist States of Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska:

	Colorado.	Kansas.	Nebraska.
1876—			
Republican	.....	78,022	31,916
Democratic	.....	37,902	17,554
1892—			
Republican	27,450	121,549	54,979
Democratic	24,647	50,801	28,524
1898—			
Republican	50,744	182,904	108,425
Democratic	87,567	102,745	80,552
1896—			
Republican	26,271	159,541	102,304
Democratic	161,163	171,810	115,880
1900—			
Republican	93,072	185,955	121,835
Democratic	122,733	162,601	114,013

Here is a cycle of political change, in large part completed and evidently on its way to fuller accomplishment. Kansas and Nebraska have swung all the way back to Republicanism. In Colorado the Republicans have gained 67,000 votes, as compared with 1896, while BRYAN has lost nearly 40,000. The recruits whom BRYAN brought have deserted even him. They have no interest in the principles of the Democratic Party. They have for a brief time been Populists; they were and are Republicans. The shift over to Populism is exhibited, also, in the figures of the Presidential election of 1892. In that year the Democrats nominated no Electors in Colorado, having effected a fusion with the People's Party, whose candidate, WEAVER, received 53,584 votes, against 38,620 for HARRISON. A similar fusion in Kansas gave WEAVER 163,111 votes, against 157,237 for HARRISON. In North Dakota, Idaho, and Wyoming also Democracy was ignobly yoked with Populism, and in all but Wyoming, Weaver Electors were chosen. In that year 1,122,045 Populist votes were cast, and it was the Republican West and Northwest that contributed the bulk of them, Minnesota, for instance, giving WEAVER 110,456 votes, CLEVELAND 100,920, and HARRISON 122,823. The hell-brew of Populism was then preparing that in the next two Presidential elections stupefied and strangled the Democratic Party. It was compounded of Republican elements and mixed by Republican hands.

It is natural and quite to be expected that a proclamation of the old-time principles of Democracy should be unintelligible to the ears of these Populist outlanders. It is not to be wondered at that their leader should be mystified when Democrats speak of the strange, false symbols that defile the flag.

But to Democrats the words of Mr. CLEVELAND ring with a clear meaning. To them he sends an awakening message.

THE CHINESE MUDDLE.

What is clear concerning the recent negotiations with China is that our representative in Peking has been forcing his own views into the discussion of the terms of peace with very scanty regard to the obligations he is under to carry out the instructions of his Government. In fact, the obstinacy he has shown has verged upon bad faith. His explanation of the manner in which he was induced to read into the dispatches from Washington the contrary of what they contained is said to be incredible to those who are in the best position to judge of its plausibility. Everybody can understand that Mr. CONGER'S own experience has exceedingly imbittered him against the Chinese Government. It seems that the time has come when we should have a representative at Peking who has no personal resentments the gratification of which will be prevented by a strict compliance with his instructions.

Of course, we dismiss as incredible the rumor that after finding that Mr. CONGER had signed the agreement of the Powers, containing stipulations to which his Government was opposed, his Government accepted the violation of its instructions as a compliance with them, and concluded to let itself be committed to the use of the word "irrevocable" in connection with the demands. It has already been explained, semi-officially, that our objection to the use of that word, in connection with demands which are made in great detail, of which some are of little importance, and of which others may be impossible of execution, was that on the occasion of the most trivial failure to execute any one of them we should be committing ourselves to enforce the whole list by war. The objection is sound and well taken. It did not go to the form of the agreement alone, but to its substance. It was our interest and our duty to maintain it. It is inconceivable that we have abandoned our interest and our duty, simply because Mr. CONGER declares that he has misunderstood his instructions and has signed the agreement according to that misunderstanding. By acquiescing in his blunder our Government would put itself in the position of having insisted for weeks, at the risk of breaking the concert, upon a point which, by yielding it finally, it would admit to be trifling.

That position is of course untenable, and we shall require much clearer proof than is now accessible to persuade us that it has been adopted. We have had the right of this Chinese business all along and have gained the lead because we were in the right. It would be a very sorry ending to our negotiations to abandon, by reason of a telegraphic mistake, a position which we have only to hold firmly in order to force the other Powers to come around to it.

MR. M'KINLEY AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

During the recent meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League in this city a report was submitted from a committee practically covering the changes in the civil service since the first election of President MCKINLEY. It was a temperate and carefully guarded statement of facts as found by a committee composed of men from each party and without partisan prejudice. It was not flattering, so far as the service in the United States is concerned, while it was much more satisfactory as to the service in the new possessions, which is most directly under the charge of the President.

This is a curious condition of affairs. It certainly is not what might be expected in comparing a service immediately under the eyes of the American people and one in remote regions where laxness and irregularity might presumably escape detection. In those regions not only has the standard of appointment been higher, but there has been a more consistent and energetic attempt to apply the principle of the merit system throughout. At home the standard has been lowered as to the appointments within the gift of the President, and the requirements of the merit system have been persistently evaded. In fact, so general and so bold were these evasions in the first year of Mr. MCKINLEY'S first term that the rules were changed to cover them. So that it has come about that the principle of impartial appointments for tested fitness alone in the subordinate places of the service is not so generally applied and is not so honestly enforced as under either President CLEVELAND or President HARRISON. There has been at home a distinct and pretty long "backward step."

If we ask how this has occurred while the course of the President as to like matters in the new possessions has been in the opposite direction, we think that the answer must be that in the latter case Mr. MCKINLEY has felt and been made to feel more keenly his responsibility, while at home that responsibility is shared with the members of the Senate and the House and with the leading politicians of his party. It must be added that the American people generally have been much more sensitive as to the character of the service in the new possessions than as to the service in their own country. Of course, this is an explanation, not a justification, of the conduct of the President. We believe that he has tried to keep his pledges as to the service as far as he could without breaking with the party leaders and endangering plans which he considered of more immediate importance. That does not really excuse him for neglecting his pledges. We are convinced, moreover, that he has made a serious error in his estimate of the need of "keeping in with" the party leaders, and that if he had held to the straight way and appealed to the people, they would have backed him up and rendered the politicians utterly helpless. If the people have been indifferent, it has been partly because they were not informed and partly because the President made no appeal to them. Had he done so, instead of yielding to the pressure of the politicians, he would, we are sure, have been sustained overwhelmingly.

We wish he would change his course for the next four years. Surely he has nothing now to fear from those leaders of his party who are opposed to the principle of public office as a public trust. His own future is secure. That of his party is equally so for a long period, if it conducts itself decently. Nothing that he really cares for either for himself or for his party can be promoted by the continuance and extension of the wretched plan of political patronage to which he has given such aid. On the contrary, his own reputation and the hold of his party on the confidence of the American people will be much strengthened by the steady restriction of patronage and by the firmer settlement of the civil service on the basis of tested merit. This is absolutely within the power of the President. The law gives him the determination of the principle of appointment for every person in the employ of the Government, from the Cabinet officer to the humblest clerk. He may be sure that Congress will not change that law against his protest. He can in no way do his country a nobler service or win a richer reward of gratitude than by the abolition of party patronage and the establishment of the business of the Government on business principles.

THE CANTEEN.

One of the points in which the Army bill, as reported to the Senate, is a better measure than that which passed the House, is the partial restoration of the canteen. The Military Committee of the Senate proposes that the sale of beer alone shall be permitted in the post exchanges. Why the light wines which are now allowed to be sold are not also included does not appear. It is certain that, to many constitutions, pure wines are more wholesome than beer of the same alcoholic strength, and moreover they are commonly drunk diluted. There seems no reason why an enlisted man should not have his choice between two equally innocuous, or, if Mr. DUNNE and the W. C. T. U. will insist upon it, equally noxious beverages.

But that is a small matter compared with the importance of preserving the canteen, as the only method of preserving the post exchange, which an overwhelming majority of officers report to be a most valuable and even indispensable agency for promoting temperance, discipline, and contentment in the army. It is the enlisted man's club, and it does so much to mitigate the asperities of army life that it prevents desertions and encourages re-enlistments. This is practically the unanimous testimony of those who know its workings best and are most interested in the morale of the army. On the other side are the liquor dealers and the theoretical prohibitionists, who are now found working together, not for the first time. One party or the other of them is evidently taken in by this alliance. It behooves the theoretical prohibitionists to inquire which. Nobody else will believe that it is the saloon keepers. At least the W. C. T. U. is not now holding a convention in Washington. There is thus a fair chance that the amendment will be considered on its merits. That is a joyful prospect to those who are personally and officially interested in the promotion of discipline, contentment, and particularly of temperance in the United States Army.

MR. VANDERBILT'S TAXES.

Two of our contemporaries are disputing as to the amount of taxes on personal property the late Mr. VANDERBILT paid and ought to have paid on his personal property during his lifetime. They agree that he was assessed on only $400,000, but one of them insists that he ought to have paid on the whole $50,000,000 he is known to have possessed at the time of his death, while the other claims that all but $17,000,000 was exempt because it was invested in securities on which the issuing corporations were taxed. The difference in amount is considerable, but assuming that the smaller is correct it still remains true that the burdens of taxation borne by his fellow-citizens would have been sensibly lessened if this property had paid its share.

It is an old story. It is not worth while to examine too closely into motives or into the process by which men possessed of large amounts of personal property justify their evasion of taxation. The fact of evasion is notorious. Men incapable of dishonorable action in business and scrupulous in their respect for the rights of other individuals practice it. Whatever may be the explanation from the point of view of morals—and we confess that we can see little moral difference between evading taxes that others have to pay and taking money that belongs to others—the fact is that the collection of direct taxation on property, the title to which is not easily known and the ownership of which is easily concealed, is shown by long and varied experience to be impracticable.

The remedy for the injustice involved and for the unquestionably evil influence on the public mind lies in reaching this sort of property indirectly. This is by no means difficult. The way was pointed out years ago, and has been tried with success in other lands. It is simply to tax the rental value of real property. This is not an ideal method, but it is so nearly complete and efficient, and it is so infinitely superior to the present method that it ought to be adopted in this State without hesitation. The fundamental fact on which this method is based is that all profitable business requires the use of real property, and this use adds proportionately to the rental value of the property. On the other hand, the real property that is not used in profitable business has a rental value very evenly proportioned to the wealth of its owner or occupant. A tax on rental value, therefore, reaches substantially all the property to which the benefits of Government are extended and which ought to share in the cost of government. Such a tax is, moreover, very evenly and fairly distributed, and is collected with safety, ease, and certainty. Any agitation of the evasion of taxation by the owners of personal property that leads to the adoption of this equitable and thorough principle of taxation will do good.

A MAN OUT SHOPPING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the first time in many years I have had imposed upon me the responsibility of Christmas shopping, and which I regret to say has proved to be anything but complimentary to the women of this city. A more brazen, impudent, uncouth, ill-bred, and indecent specimen of womanhood has never before been on public exhibition, than those I came in contact with at ——'s. In walking from one department to another, I was pushed, shoved, and knocked about like a rubber ball, being nearly thrown upon the floor on one occasion and trampled upon. At the elevator I tried Chesterfieldian mannerisms by waiting until three elevators had been filled, and then, on trying to get on to the fourth, the rush act was tried, and when I stood my ground I was assailed by a storm of uncomplimentary epithets. At one department one of these impudent vixens actually snatched a piece of goods out of my hands, and then proceeded to knock me away from the counter by punches in the ribs with her elbow under full swing from a pair of big shoulders.

At No. 2 there was simply a mob of women pulling, hauling, and crowding, affording just the kind of an opportunity sought by thieves and pickpockets. My watch was touched twice in going half way through the ground floor. On the —— street entrance the mob was even worse, making pedestrianism impossible. The only policeman in sight was one on the avenue at the crossing helping to swell the mob. Pickpockets and thieves had their own way. It occurred to me, as well as to many others, whose expressions were public, that if the Captain of the police of this precinct was in the recent shake-up it would be well for the Chief to make another shake and get rid of him.

At No. 3 the crowd was largely from the country, consequently it was more orderly and decent, but at No. 4 it was similar to that at ——'s, besides some of the clerks showed more impudence than a grass-fed mule.

This experience, however, is well worth the expense and discomfort attending it, for it fairly demonstrated that a man has no rights which a woman respects in a department store, and therefore hereafter he cannot be expected to make Christmas presents. The only unfortunate coincidence in connection with it is that it has established a fact that the women of this city, for brazen effrontery, selfishness, and bad manners, are simply matchless and without a peer in any other of the cities of the world.

It would be well for the Committee of Fifteen, after reforming the slums, to extend their philanthropic movement to the higher classes and reform some of these women until they understand the common amenities due to the public, and especially in department stores. H.

New York, Dec. 21, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Escaped the Junkman.

"Talk about intelligence!" said the Expert Liar. "My automobile actually ran in the barn and hid when an old iron dealer came along!"—Indianapolis Press.

Mixed.

"I notice that a California soldier claims that he has the great seal of China in his possession."

"Dear me; is it a seal? I thought it was a dragon."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Kept in the Dark.

"Well, have you bought your wife's Christmas present yet?"

"I dunno. She has all our Christmas stuff locked up in one of the closets, where I can't get at it."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Bad Workings of a Good Scheme.

"My man, tell me how you came to be a tramp."

"Oh, bless yer, they got me t' jine one o' these don't-worry clubs; an' I got so I didn't keer when I lost m' job."—Detroit Free Press.

A Subsidy Defined.

"I see so much in the newspapers about subsidies. What does a subsidy mean, John?"

"A subsidy, Mary, is where I give you $20 for going to see your mother instead of having her come to see you."—Denver News.

A FROSTY MORNING.

From The Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

I love these frosty mornings,
When all the outer air
Is tingling with a freshness
And vim beyond compare.

The north wind in the tree-tops
Proclaims the coming dawn;
And sends the crisp leaves rattling
Across the frozen lawn.

From some adjacent farmyard
A watchful chanticleer
With raucous, joyous crowing
Assails the atmosphere.

Then, nearer home, a watchdog,
Awakened from his sleep,
Gives voice to his resentment
In tones prolonged and deep.

A wagon, bound for market,
Goes creaking down the road;
I hear the axles groaning
Beneath the heavy load.

The light grows at my window,
And on the pane, I see,
Jack Frost has limned a picture
Of silver tracery.

Now, from the servants' stairway
Slow feet pass down the hall;
And then a kitchen shutter
Clangs out against the wall.

I love, these frosty mornings,
To note these things, and then—
To draw the bedclothes closer,
And go to sleep again.

LODGE EXPLAINS TREATY

No Reason, He Says, Why Great Britain Should Object.

MEANING OF THE AMENDMENTS

Abandonment, for the Present, of Right to Fortify Goes to Last Verge of Concession.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senator Lodge, who had charge of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the Senate, to-day made the following statement:

"The Senate amendments are very important, but they are also very simple, although there seems to be some misunderstanding in regard to them, owing to the fact that all the debates upon the treaty took place behind closed doors. Now that the amendments and votes have been made public by order of the Senate, it may not be amiss to explain them briefly.

"Let me say first, that the amendments were not dictated by hostility toward England, and still less were they in any degree a reflection upon the Secretary of State, whose patriotism, purity of purpose, knowledge, accomplishments, and high achievement in dealing with our foreign relations, especially in China, are fully and cordially recognized by men of all parties and all shades of opinion in the Senate.

"The amendments were made by the Senate solely because in its opinion they were necessary for the interests of the United States, for the avoidance of any question as to the control of the canal, and consequently for the sake of peaceful and harmonious relations with the rest of the world on that subject in the future. The vote by which they were adopted shows this. The second or Davis amendment passed by a vote of 65 to 17, and the other two were adopted without division.

"The first amendment is a simple declaration that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty ceases to exist and is superseded by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The object of the latter was to remove the former as an obstacle to the construction of the isthmian canal. Some good judges thought that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty did this completely as it stood. Others believed that certain portions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty still remained in force. To allow this doubt to continue would have been a grave mistake. The American people desired to be rid of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty finally and beyond question. This is a reasonable and proper wish, and to fulfill it is the purpose of the first amendment.

MEANING OF DAVIS AMENDMENT.

"Under Article II. of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as it stood, we were clearly bound, if engaged in war, to permit a hostile fleet, if it succeeded in getting inside the three-mile zone, to pass unmolested through the canal. This may or may not be a practical question, and it is of no consequence whether it is or not. It was a solemn promise to permit a hostile fleet to use the canal. That promise we either intended to keep or else we made it knowing that under the stress of war we should break it. If we meant to keep it, then it was a promise no nation ought to make. If we knew that we should not keep it in time of war, then it was only honest and fair to relieve ourselves of the obligation in the treaty itself.

This was the purpose of the second, or Davis, amendment, which entirely disposes of any such promise, and which follows exactly in principle, and almost exactly in words, Article X. of the Suez Convention, which reserved similar rights to Turkey, whose interest in the Suez Canal is trivial compared to ours in that proposed in Nicaragua.

"The third amendment strikes Article III., by which we engaged to invite other nations to adhere to the treaty and thereby become parties to it. Had there been no Clayton-Bulwer treaty, we should have negotiated with no one except Costa Rica and Nicaragua as to building the canal. With England, owing to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, we were obliged to treat, but, as we expect Europe to keep out of this hemisphere, it seemed to the Senate unwise, however excellent and liberal the intention, to invite European nations to share in an American treaty and thus give them the right to meddle in American affairs at any point.

"Such are the purposes of the three amendments, which in no way derogate from the intention of the United States that this canal shall be a neutral highway for the world's commerce."

GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

"Do you think England will accept or reject these Senate amendments?" the Senator was asked.

"That is a question I have been asked many times, and upon which I do not think it would be right or proper for me to express an opinion," was the reply. "But I think I can, with propriety, say a word as to our view of the amendments. It is well recognized in international law that, when the conditions under which a treaty has been made have radically changed and new conditions and new demands have arisen, this fact is an ample ground for seeking an abrogation or modification of the original instrument.

"The American people desire to build, and mean to build and control the isthmian canal. They recognize that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, made fifty years ago under conditions no longer existent, stands in the way. They have no desire to clear it from their path in a violent fashion by formally denouncing it, or by passing laws and taking action in contravention of its provisions. They wish to remove it by amicable arrangement in a suitable and becoming manner. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was framed for this object.

"The Senate is part of the treaty-making power, and treaties sent to it for ratification are not strictly treaties, but projects for treaties. They are still inchoate. In the exercise of its undoubted rights, without the slightest reflection upon any one, and without a shadow of hostility to a friendly nation, the Senate, continuing the negotiation begun by Mr. Hay, offers three new propositions to England.

"They ask her to omit the clause inviting other nations to adhere, which does not touch her at all. They ask her to conform to our desires by agreeing in unmistakable language to the supersession of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which is the whole purpose of the negotiation. They ask her finally to accept in this treaty the reservation of rights in time of war which she granted to Turkey in the Suez Convention, and of which as the present possessor of Egypt she is now herself the beneficiary. These propositions are all essential to American interests, and are fair, reasonable, friendly, and in no sense offensive.

THE RIGHT TO FORTIFY.

"England's interest in having the canal built, be it great or small, is second only to that of the United States, for she alone has, like the United States, large possessions in North America and both an Atlantic and Pacific Coast. We agree that all vessels of commerce and of war shall pass through the canal on the same terms as our own, and in war between other powers we agree to preserve the neutrality of the canal toward all belligerents. In deference to the wishes of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in regard to this treaty and not to any we may hereafter make with them, we relinquish the right to erect permanent fortifications, and, although there is no need of such fortifications the right to erect them is an important right, and its relinquishment goes to the last verge of concession.

"The vast expense of the canal is ours, the maintenance and defense of it are ours, and the American people will never permit a canal there which they do not control, because the defense of the United States overrides every other consideration. In building and maintaining this canal we assume a great burden by which the whole world will benefit, and if we bear the burden alone the power and the control must be ours alone also.

"We desire to dispose of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in the most friendly way possible. We are under averse to any other disposition of it. England does not intend to go to war with us to prevent our building the canal, and if it is physically possible to build it we mean in any event to do so.

"Under these circumstances, we are very clear that it is as much for England's interest as ours to accept the new propositions in the friendly spirit in which they are offered and thus end a controversy over an outworn treaty, which is only a stumbling block to both nations. It is not to be doubted that the English ministers, whose ability, experience, and reputation are known to all the world, will duly weigh all these considerations and rightly comprehend the purpose of the Senate amendments and the spirit in which they are presented."

TO SEND TREATY TO ENGLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—There is no mystery at the Department of State about what is to be done with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. When received it will be submitted to the British Government, without official comment. There is no other course to be pursued. The convention made by the Department of State and sent to the Senate by the President is now in the hands of the President, and as his clerk the Secretary of State will transmit it to the other party to the negotiations.

When ready for transmission it will be turned over to the British Ambassador to be forwarded to the Foreign Office. Its retention may be a matter of weeks or of months. Although it is a matter of great interest to both countries, it is believed that considerations of interest in the United States, or predictions of legislation, possibly without regard to the pendency of the convention, will not hasten its return either rejected or approved.

The State Department has no opinion as to what will become of it in Downing Street. There are individuals in the service who are confident that it will be rejected, just as Senators who voted for it as amended are confident that Great Britain will speedily accept it.

Along with this talk one hears at the Department of State the report that cannot be verified by conversation with the persons mentioned as originating the reports that Costa Rica and Nicaragua will not adhere to the protocol tentatively considered by which they were to accept the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as it was negotiated originally. The Ministers of the two countries cannot discuss the matter, but it is learned that they have expressed grave doubts about assenting for their countries to any convention between the United States and Great Britain that assumes the liberty of the United States to acquire territory or sovereignty in Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

This gossip, which it may be simply, goes further and suggests that in case Great Britain objects to the treaty just adopted, and still subject to British criticism, Costa Rica and Nicaragua may find a mutuality of interest with Great Britain in asserting and upholding the Monroe Doctrine against the United States.

BRITISH COMMENT BITTER.

London Weeklies Print Many Uncomplimentary Statements on the Canal Treaty.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The responsible weeklies discuss the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty at considerable length.

The Saturday Review devotes a page to the "Nicaragua Scandal," saying uncomplimentary things about the United States Senate, President McKinley, and Lord Salisbury.

"The worst of it is," it says, "that we have only ourselves to thank for the whole pother. The policy of perpetual concessions to the United States and of overstrained eulogy upon her statesmen meets with no response from the other party, save fresh demands and increasing insolence. Our own statesmen have brought upon themselves humiliations which it is conceivable they may at last be induced to resent."

The worst thing The Spectator says is the following:

"Apparently the object of the United States Senate has not been to attain a particular object so much as to insult a friendly power, and to make it difficult for that power to negotiate in a conciliatory spirit."

The Speaker goes into the canal question historically, citing Nicaragua's treaties with Spain in 1850, France in 1860, Italy in 1868, and England in 1880, neutralizing the projected canal, pointing out that these are all in force now except the treaty with England.

"We foresee for the United States," it says, "grave diplomatic complications with other powers, unless they support America with the object of achieving Great Britain's discomfiture."

MUNICIPALITIES' LIABILITY.

Hearing on New Bill Before House Committee Jan. 11.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Judiciary Committee of the House has fixed Jan. 11 for hearing the representatives of municipalities relative to the bill proposing to give the Federal courts means of enforcing their judgments against municipalities. An important departure from existing law is involved in the proposition, and one affecting all cities and towns which borrow money on bonds or otherwise.

At present there is no means of enforcing judgments from the Federal courts on these obligations, and many peculiar conditions have arisen in Missouri, Wisconsin, and Texas through efforts to enforce them. The United States Supreme Court has ruled that mandamus against the local tax officers to compel them to put the obligation on the tax rolls is the only remedy. But in several cases the local officials have avoided the mandamus by resigning. Several exciting incidents have occurred in some of the cases, the local officials taking to the woods to avoid service.

The judgment creditors, representing directly and indirectly many millions of dollars of claims against municipalities have been heard by the Judiciary Committee, and it is now desired to hear from the municipal debtor class on Jan. 11. The plan under consideration is to authorize the United States District Court at the place where a municipality is in default and the local officials fail to act, to appoint a special tax officer to assess the tax.

Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin, Chairman of the sub-committee having the matter in charge, says it is the first instance in which the power of the Federal courts is sought to be extended to municipalities. Aside from the many millions involved, Mr. Jenkins says the matter is specially important not only to municipalities in default, but to those desirous of protecting their credit and securing low interest rates.

Value of Beef Fat in Oleomargarine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Testifying to-day before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, J. C. McCoy, a member of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, said that if the fat of beef cattle could not be manufactured into oleomargarine there would be an average loss of $2 per head, and on hogs of 20 cents per head. On the beef cattle of the United States at this rate there would be a total loss of $55,000,000 and of $7,000,000 on hogs. He pronounced the bill selfish and unjust and an effort in the direction of ultra-class legislation.

CHRISTMAS IN MANILA.

MANILA, Dec. 21.—An order of Gen. Otis, former Military Governor, has again been promulgated to the effect that members of the volunteer force imprisoned for military offenses may be released and sent home, in the discretion of the Colonels of their respective regiments, provided they have not been dishonorably discharged.

All military and civil duties have been ordered suspended for Christmas Day and New Year's Day, with the exception of necessary guard and field duties.

Gen. MacArthur announces that he will hold a formal reception on New Year's Day. The members of the Philippine Commission, the Judiciary, the Archbishop, the Apostolic Delegation, the Consuls, the officers of the American and foreign navies and armies, and the heads of the civil bureaus and of commercial, civic, and religious bodies, together with the general public, are invited to attend. Army officers are directed to appear in the order of rank.

Philippine Bills Passed.

MANILA, Dec. 21.—The Philippine Commission has passed bills prescribing that English text shall be used in the construction of all laws enacted; authorizing the Provost Marshal to establish police and health regulations, with limited punishments for their violation; appropriating $75,000 for the immediate construction of a highway from Pozorrubio, Province of Pangasinan, to Bagalo, in Benguet Province, along the line surveyed for a Government railroad.

JURY SYSTEM IN PORTO RICO.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Dec. 21.—A bill introducing the jury system in Porto Rico has passed both houses.

Frederick L. Cornwell, a member of the House of Delegates, has introduced a House bill providing for an appropriation of $30,000 for an insular exhibit at Buffalo, provided the people raise $20,000 additional.

The House has passed a bill fixing the salaries of the five native Councilors at $4,000. This is considered excessive, as it exceeds the salary of some of the department heads. It is not likely to pass the Council.

C. H. CRAMP FAVORS SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Says Merchant Navy Cannot Be Rehabilitated Without Aid.

UNITED STATES' OPPORTUNITY

Declares Assistance Will Enable American Shipbuilders to Compete with England.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Charles H. Cramp, head of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, appeared before the Industrial Commission to-day and gave some interesting testimony regarding marine architecture. He read a history of the industry in this city, during which he stated that from 1710 to the present time Philadelphia has led the country in shipbuilding. Mr. Farquhar of the commission wanted to know why it is that American money does not seek investment in transatlantic and Pacific trade.

"The first reason," Mr. Cramp replied, "is that it does not pay, and the second is that the people have not been educated to the business. A person cannot make money unless he has been educated in the use of it."

Mr. Farquhar asked if it were true, as reported, that the increased cost of building a ship in this country over that of a foreign-built vessel was responsible for the lack of American interest in the industry. Mr. Cramp said the first cost of a ship was scarcely worth consideration, but the cost of operating the vessel, which was a daily expenditure, was an important item.

Continuing, Mr. Cramp asserted that some Americans are buying cast-off British ships at bargain prices, and are denouncing the Subsidy bill because they will not benefit by it. Mr. Cramp said the cost of operating foreign vessels is less than that of American ships, and American people acquainted with the business can operate ships if they are given the difference.

"In order to rehabilitate the merchant marine so that American goods and return cargoes may be carried in American bottoms and the profit go to Americans, what would you suggest?" asked Mr. Farquhar.

"I am in favor of the Subsidy bill," replied Mr. Cramp. "The shipyards in either America or England cannot build ships enough to supply the demand. This being the case, and vessels being needed, I think if we can build more of our own by the introduction of free ships, we should do it. The merchant marine cannot be rehabilitated without a subsidy."

Mr. Cramp said he thought the subsidy named in the Hanna bill was "about right." He said also that there seemed to be some apprehension that only the big lines, notably the International Navigation Company, would secure the bulk of the subsidy. This idea, he asserted, was erroneous, because the large freight ships will secure a considerable portion of it.

Regarding the opposition to the Subsidy bill, Mr. Cramp said it came from numerous sources, one of them being certain Western railroads, which, he said, "have looted the United States Treasury through grants of land."

He believed that most of this opposition was the result of spite and jealousy.

Mr. Litchman asked as to the opportunities at present offered the American shipowner.

Mr. Cramp replied that they were never better. "The transatlantic industry of England has been ruined by the South African war," he continued. "The British Government took nearly all the merchant ships for transports. This has made an enormous demand for vessels. There is our chance; but we must be assisted."

Another reason why this country should have more ships, Mr. Cramp said, is the steadily decreasing coal supply of Europe. Eventually, he said, all Europe will come to this country for coal.

Mr. Cramp said he had always favored discriminating duties, but that he considered as a benefit any methods by which shipowners may save themselves from the greater expense of operating vessels.

"Mr. Cramp," said Commissioner Kennedy, "is there any truth in the rumor as sent from London to-day of a combination between your firm and the English firm of Vickers Sons & Maxim?"

In answer Mr. Cramp read a published interview on the subject which he gave to the newspapers while in Washington, and supplemented it with this statement:

"These stories have arisen from the fact that I have been endeavoring to enlarge our plant in the hope of building a warship complete. I have asked people here and people abroad to help us increase the capacity of our works. Under the law Vickers Sons & Maxim cannot combine with us. The American control of the plant will not be abolished so long as I am connected with the company."

Mr. Cramp then explained that in building a warship it was necessary to secure material from various sources, and his object has been, if possible, to bring these different industries together in the one establishment. Under the old method, by which the hull of a ship was built in one place, the engine in another, and other portions in still other shops, a transatlantic vessel would cost double the amount that it would if all these industries were consolidated.

Continuing, Mr. Cramp said: "Great Britain's source of wealth in her shipbuilding is in the vessels she builds for other countries. The shipbuilding interests there are assisted by the Government, either directly or indirectly. I want to compete with England."

Mr. Cramp spoke of the enormous profit on armor plate. In building warships for Russia, he said, his company was compelled to pay the full rate of $600 a ton to Carnegie for armor. This, he said, was one-third the cost of the ship.

"If I could get the profit on armor plate," declared Mr. Cramp, "I would build a warship at cost."

"At what price could armor plate be furnished to the Government and give the producer a fair profit?" inquired Mr. Kennedy.

"I do not know," was the response. "I would not like to say."

Mr. Cramp said an enlarged plant would enable him to build the greatest merchant ships. It requires the same machinery to make shafting for merchant vessels as for gun and armor forgings. The steel-melting plant and armor plant are also similar.

Mr. Crapm will again appear before the commission to complete his testimony.

M. COQUELIN'S LECTURE.

Talks of "Art and the Actor" at Columbia University.

M. Coquelin delivered his lecture "Art and the Actor" yesterday afternoon in the Gymnasium of Columbia University before an audience which completely filled the 2,000 seats. On the platform were President Low, Prof. Brander Matthews, John Lafarge, Prof. Cohn, M. Thiébaut, First Secretary of the French Embassy; Carroll Beckwith, John Drew, and Théobald Chartran. Messrs. Lafarge, Cohn, and Chartran wore the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor. In introducing the actor, Mr. Low gave a brief sketch of his career.

In leading up to his own definition of true dramatic art, the lecturer cited passages from Victor Hugo, Alexandre Dumas père, and other writers for the stage to show the qualifications that had been given the words "art" and "actor." He also related actual instances to show how mere acting had been taken for reality. "But," he said in closing, "it is the illusion of reality, and not the imitation of it, wherein lies the actor's art."

THE CASTELLANE INCOME.

Adjournment of Case Enables Countess to Draw December Allowance.

The argument of a motion to vacate an injunction restraining the Trustees under the will of Jay Gould from paying any money to the Countess de Castellane was adjourned yesterday in the Supreme Court to the first Monday in January. The request for the adjournment was made by Samuel Untermyer, as counsel for Anton Dittmar, who holds a number of drafts against the Count and Countess made in favor of Asher Wertheimer, a bric-a-brac dealer of London.

Counsel representing the Trustees wanted an agreement by which the Countess could continue to receive monthly payments from her income at the rate of $250,000 a year until the case was disposed of. Mr. Untermyer agreed to allow her to have the income due for December, about $20,000, but insisted that the January payment should not be made until the motion had been disposed of.

ANOTHER HITCH IN THE PEKING NEGOTIATIONS

The Preliminary Joint Note Is Still Unsigned.

OBJECTION FROM WASHINGTON

Chinese Authorities Believe the Protocol Will Have to Be Drawn Up in Europe or America.

PEKING, Dec. 21.—Once more there is a pronounced hitch in the proceedings. The preliminary joint note has not yet been signed.

Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, says he does not believe that there are sufficient reasons why the protocol should not be signed in the near future, and Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British Minister, takes the same view. Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, speaking for Germany, believes that the existing agreement will be signed sooner or later. The other Ministers also say that they consider the probabilities are in favor of signing.

Chinese sources of information, however, say there is reliable authority for the statement that there is very little chance of the note being signed for some time. As a matter of fact, the members of the staff of Li-Hung-Chang believe that the note will eventually have to be drawn up either in Europe or America, probably the latter, because they claim that the Washington Government has had most to do with the existing modifications of the various forms of harshness.

The United States is looked upon by the Chinese as the only power really desiring to retain the integrity of the Chinese Empire. The other powers are regarded as desirous of breaking it up, with the possible exception of Russia, who, the Chinese think, merely favors a postponement in order eventually to secure a larger share.

Grave fears are felt regarding the health of Li-Hung-Chang, owing to a severe cold that he caught on the day he visited Gen. Chaffee. It is said that he is better today, but there is a fear of pleurisy, which at his advanced age might be fatal.

It is generally believed that the Chinese get their information as to what is done at the meetings of the envoys through some one connected with the Russian Legation.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—"The delay in signing the preliminary joint note," says the Peking correspondent of The Morning Post, wiring yesterday, "is due to an objection from Washington. Mr. Conger, however, has telegraphed his Government urging a speedy settlement, on the ground that foreign military control is worse than Chinese management.

"Prince Ching points out that the private and Government property seized in Peking is quite equivalent in value to the indemnity demanded by the powers.

"Sir Robert Hart saw Prince Ching yesterday, and advised him against dallying with the powers in regard to the punishment of the guilty officials. Prince Ching thought the execution of two or three possible, and the lifelong imprisonment of Prince Tuan quite certain."

TERMS OF THE PROTOCOL.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Dr. Morrison, in a long dispatch to The Times from Peking, dated Dec. 20, gives extracts from the joint note. According to Dr. Morrison's information, the clause referring to indemnity reads as follows:

"Equitable indemnity is to be paid to States, societies, and individuals, and also to Chinese who have suffered injury on account of their employment by foreigners. China will adopt financial measures acceptable to the powers to guarantee the payment of indemnity and the service loans."

The Times's correspondent says the note contains the following stipulations, in addition to those already cabled:

"Reparation to Japan for the murder of Sugiyama.

"Expiatory monuments erected in all foreign cemeteries where tombs have been desecrated.

"The posting of a proclamation throughout the empire for two years, enumerating the punishments inflicted upon the guilty officials and threatening death to any one joining an anti-foreign society.

"An imperial edict to be issued holding Viceroys and Governors responsible for anti-foreign outbreaks or violations of treaties.

"China to undertake negotiations for a revision of the commercial treaties."

Dr. Morrison goes on to say that in the discussion of the translation of the word "comply" in the British proposal not to remove the troops until the demands should be satisfied, one Minister suggested "accepter." The German Minister wanted "remplir." Finally it was agreed to use the expression "se conformer à."

The dispatch concludes with an expression of regret at "the delay caused by Mr. Conger's not signing, especially in view of Li-Hung-Chang's health and advanced age, which cause much anxiety."

EMPEROR ON WAY TO PEKING?

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from Tien-Tsin to the Frankfurter Zeitung, dated today, says:

"Prince Ching's interpreter asserts that Emperor Kwang-Su, unaccompanied by the Empress Dowager, left Sian-Foo on Dec. 19, bound for Peking."

WU-CHANG OPENED TO TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Daily News publishes the following from its Shanghai correspondent, dated yesterday:

"Chang-Chi-Tung announces the receipt of an edict authorizing the opening of Wu-Chang, opposite Han-Kow, to foreign trade. Wu-Chang is the centre of an important trade, and the site of the terminus of the Canton Railway."

GERMAN PUNITIVE ACTIVITY.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from Field Marshal von Waldersee, dated Peking Dec. 19, says:

"Guendell's column, marching from Shan-hai-Kwan, successfully encountered a force of Boxers on Dec. 14 at Yung-Ling, near the Eastern Imperial Tombs. Fifteen Boxers were killed.

"One thousand Chinese regulars, under Fang-do-Ling, have been driven out of Lu-Tai. They fled to the mountains, northwesterly, on Guendell's approach."

BEHAVIOR OF FOREIGN TROOPS.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times, in the course of a long letter, gives the views of Japanese observers upon western military methods in China, especially the conduct of the troops with regard to the graver crimes of robbery, incendiarism, murder, and outrage. He says:

"The Japanese agree in declaring the American troops free from all these excesses. The Germans come second in the list and the British third, the latter being charged only with petty pilfering, and being fully acquitted of murder, arson, and outrage. The French, who are fourth on the list, are given to loot and outrage, but not to murder.

"Of the Russians the Japanese speak with horror, as combining ferocity with lust and the love of plunder."

Maine's Last Voyage as Hospital Ship.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Mrs. George Cornwallis West, (who was Lady Randolph Churchill,) has received a cable dispatch from Hongkong saying the American hospital ship Maine will arrive at Southampton on Jan. 10 with 108 sick men on board. After consultation with the naval and military authorities in China, the Government has decided that the Maine will not be further needed, so on her arrival here the Ladies' Committee will wind up the business and hand her over to the owners of the ship.

Notice to Readers of New York Times.

Orders for the delivery of THE NEW YORK TIMES to either residence or place of business may be made by postal card or through telephone Cortlandt 4861. Any irregularity in delivery should be immediately reported to the office of publication.—Adv.

STERNBERG TRIAL ENDED.

Rich Berlin Banker Gets Heavy Sentence—Suspended Chief of Criminal Department Dead.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—Sternberg, the millionaire banker, who has been on trial for a long time past, was found guilty to-day of immoralities, and was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment, with loss of citizenship for five years.

Von Meerscheidt Huellesson, the Chief of the Criminal Department, who was suspended owing to his connection with the Sternberg trial, died at noon to-day.

The end of the trial, after eight weeks, has come with great relief to the press and the public. It has been one of the most remarkable cases in Germany's legal history in length, in the number of witnesses examined, in the humiliating facts established, and in the number of reputations blasted.

The papers point out that eighteen persons have either been arrested, have fled the country, or are to be prosecuted because of some connection with the case. The death of Huellesson was due to nervous shock following the revelations of the rôle he had played.

It is announced by the Berliner Post that proceedings will be begun against Herr Werthauer, one of the leading lawyers for the defense, on the charge of having induced a witness to commit perjury.

Before the court retired for deliberation Sternberg spoke in his own defense, asserting that he was innocent of the worst charges, but admitting a moral lapse. He asked for an acquittal.

MAJOR CUIGNET SENTENCED.

Receives Preliminary "Disciplinary Punishment"—M. Lasies's Interpellation Shelved.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Minister of War, Gen. André, has inflicted on Major Cuignet sixty days' confinement in a fort. This is disciplinary punishment for, first, disclosing to a Deputy, M. Lasies, a confidential document of which Cuignet obtained knowledge while attached to the Secret Intelligence Office of the War Department, and, second, in writing directly to the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, to accuse the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, of falsehood, thereby transgressing the regulations, which require all officers of the army to forward letters of complaint through the proper hierarchical channels.

The Major will afterward appear before a council of inquiry, which will investigate his principal offense, that of divulging a document connected with the Pannizzardi dispatch, which figured in the Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day, at the request of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, by a vote of 309 to 102, decided to postpone M. Lasies's motion to interpellate the Government on the Cuignet incident until the other orders of the day are disposed of, thus shelving the Nationalist attack indefinitely and giving the Government a vote of confidence.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau said the Nationalists' object in the interpellation was to revive the Dreyfus agitation. But, he added, the Government would not permit it. They refused to play the Nationalists' game.

Major Cuignet's arrest is attracting considerable attention. The Ministerialist newspapers contend that his behavior is merely part of a Nationalist scheme to prevent the appeasement expected from the amnesty measure, while the Nationalist organs assert that Cuignet possesses a number of documents embarrassing to the Government, which he has placed in safe keeping.

The Major is imprisoned in a cell at Fort Mont Valerien, adjacent to that in which Lieut. Col. Henry committed suicide. Nobody is allowed to interview Cuignet.

No News of Murder of R. D. Mohun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The statement was recently made from the lecture platform in this city that R. Dorsey Mohun, who is building a telegraph line in Africa for the Belgian Government, had, with his entire party, been killed by the natives. The mother and sisters of Mr. Mohun live here and enlisted the aid of the State Department in ascertaining the truth of the report. An inquiry was cabled to Minister Townsend at Brussels, and the following reply was received: "Congo officially notifies me that they have not received information from any source regarding the killing of Mohun and party." Mr. Mohun, who is now an employe of the Belgian Government, was formerly United States Consul at Zanzibar.

New Irish M. P. Elected.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Dr. E. C. Thompson (Nationalist) has been elected, without opposition, to the House of Commons from the North Division of Monaghan, in succession to Daniel Macaleese, who died on Dec. 1.

"AUNT BRIDGET" DROPS DEAD.

Was Well Known in Cherry Street, Where She Lived Many Years.

"Aunt Bridget" Donnelly, as she was known by every man, woman, and child in the neighborhood of 243 Cherry Street for the last twenty years, died suddenly on the street yesterday within a few blocks of her home. She was ninety-eight years old. "Aunt Bridget" was born in Limerick, Ireland, and came to America fifty years ago. Her husband died twenty years ago, and since that time she had lived alone in a small attic room at the address given.

A few weeks ago a new landlord gave notice that all the tenants of the house would have to move out on the first of the year to make room for a more modern block of tenements. The old lady was much affected, and some of her acquaintances say she died of a broken heart. Just plain heart disease is the doctor's verdict, however. After a short walk she was on her way home at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and while passing the public school at 149 Cherry Street, she fell to the sidewalk. Some one gave her a cup of water and another ran for a priest, but when the father reached her she was dead.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 21.—A public meeting to consider the rental of Easton's Beach after the expiration next November of the lease held by the Newport Beach Improvement Association, was held in the City Hall this evening. The same concern wishes to secure another lease for a term of fifteen years. It was argued that the beach should be rented at a paying investment to the city, which is not at present the case, and that the beach should be saved from becoming anything like Coney Island. It was decided that nothing could be done in the matter until next Summer, when the cottagers will be here.

As a result of a meeting held by the ministers of Newport a census will be started immediately to ascertain how many men, women, and children there are here who are not attending any church. It is believed the number is 2,000 out of a population of 22,000. The pastors of two Catholic Churches and of the Zabriskie Memorial Church, where the Vanderbilt-French wedding is to take place, will not take part in the census.

Sidney Woollett went to New York yesterday.

Miss Rose Grosvenor closed her cottage to-day and went to Providence for the Winter.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Small and Early Dancing Class held its first meeting of the year to-night at Rauscher's, with an attendance of nearly 300, including most of the prominent débutantes of the Winter. Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, Mrs. Francis Newlands, and Mrs. C. J. Bell acted as patronesses.

Miss Deering gave a small tea this afternoon complimentary to Miss Helen Bell. Mrs. Clarence Moore poured tea. Miss Ruggles, the Misses Tyler, and Miss Ffoulke assisting.

Two Dollars for Nicholas Dietz.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $2 from "Lawyer" for the benefit of Nicholas Dietz, and the money has been forwarded to him.

Nearly seventy years since, Dr. D. Jayne wrote the prescription for Jayne's Expectorant, and still it's the best remedy.—Adv.

RED CROSS APPROVES FRANK D. HIGBEE'S PLAN

Officials Decline to State the Nature of the Agreement Made.

TO RECEIVE COMPENSATION

Remuneration Will Depend Largely Upon the Degree of Success He Meets With.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—One Vice President of the Red Cross and one member of the Board of Control to-day unequivocally approved the scheme of Frank D. Higbee to raise money for the Red Cross Fund by a series of watch-night meetings, at which subscriptions are to be received.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Vice President of the Red Cross and a member of the committee that made the arrangements with Mr. Higbie, when seen, said:

"The Red Cross has approved Mr. Higbee's undertaking and has made an arrangement with him as its employe. He suggested the plan to raise money for the fund, and, as he had met with success in other business undertakings, it was considered desirable that he should be allowed to secure subscriptions in his own way. The Red Cross did not expect that Mr. Higbee would do this work for nothing. It has made an arrangement with him, but I do not see that THE NEW YORK TIMES has any right to expect us to reveal the nature of the agreement.

"The committee of which I am a member has had this matter in charge. Miss Barton, who lives in the country, and only comes to the city occasionally, when important business calls her, has sanctioned it, but does not know as much about it, possibly, as I do. We have no idea of the amount the Red Cross may realize from Mr. Higbee's venture. We know that hitherto it has had no fund until an emergency arose, and then it was sometimes necessary to wait until public sympathy had been aroused before it was possible to begin pressing relief work. Since Congress gave the Red Cross a charter it has acquired the right to give National extension to its work, and we hope this effort will be rewarded with success.

Capt. W. H. Michael, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, a member of the Board of Control, said that he had shared the responsibility of approving Mr. Higbee's selection to do the work he had suggested.

"When his name," said Capt. Michael, "was mentioned in connection with the proposition to raise a fund in a popular way, he was employed as an agent of the Red Cross. It was not expected that he would devote his time and energies to the work without compensation. From our conversation with him we gathered the impression that he would succeed. The agreement with him makes his remuneration depend largely upon the degree of success with which he meets. I do not believe that he will make a fortune by his efforts for the Red Cross. All money received for the organization must be paid to G. Francis Riggs of the Riggs National Bank, and he in turn accounts for all expenditures made on account of the Red Cross.

"To the members of the organization who have approved of this scheme it appears to be a proper one, in good hands, and the Red Cross has observed with surprise the disposition of some of the newspapers to give the impression that it hides some purpose on the part of Mr. Higbee to secure undue compensation for his labor."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Saturday preceding Christmas is rarely one on which there are any formal entertainments, and Christmas Eve itself is a family festival. As was the case last year, many Christmas parties will be given in the country. There will to-day be a flight to the upper Hudson, Orange, Tuxedo, Morristown, and Long and Staten Islands. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs to-day will leave for Hempstead, to remain until after Christmas, and the majority of those who have kept their country houses open will also leave town, many of them to remain until after New Year's. The twenty-five guests that Mrs. George Gould has invited as members of her house party at Georgian Court will go to Lakewood on Thursday and Friday. Mrs. Gould is planning a number of novel features for the entertainment of her guests. She has interested herself in the performance of the Columbia sophomore class of Leonidas Westervelt's comedy, "Profesor Whimsical," to be given at the Laurel House, Lakewood, on Friday night, and will take her guests to see the production.

***

Mrs. Astor will give her second large dinner of the season at her residence, 842 Fifth Avenue, this evening. Among other dinners of the evening will be those to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Starr Dana of 1,045 Fifth Avenue, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, and by Miss Elizabeth Remsen of 17 West Fifty-first Street for Mme. Sembrich. The Junior Saturday Cotillion will have a meeting at Delmonico's. There will also be a reception this afternoon, to be given by Mrs. George McClellan Miller of 270 Madison Avenue for Mrs. William Bard McVickar. At Carnegie Hall, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, there will be a concert in aid of the George Junior Republic, at which Mme. Sembrich is to sing. The programme will consist of international folk songs, classical airs and songs, and German lieder.

***

The engagement is announced of Mr. Levinev, an Englishman, and Miss Edith Crosby, daughter of the late Howard Crosby, and a sister of Ernest H. Crosby, who married Miss Fanny Schieffelin. Miss Crosby has for some years been living in England, where she met her fiancé, and the news of the engagement comes in letters from England. The wedding will probably be celebrated there in January.

***

Mrs. Thomas Garner (Miss Harriet Amory) of 17 Madison Avenue, will give a reception on the afternoon of Friday, Dec. 28. Mrs. Nicholas Fish of 52 Irving Place has issued invitations for a large luncheon on Thursday, Jan. 3.

***

Mrs. F. O. French and Miss Elsie French, who came to town on Thursday from Newport, will go to Tuxedo to-day, where they will spend Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French.

***

Ex-Secretary Whitney, who has been spending the last fortnight at Aiken, left there yesterday and is due to arrive here to-day. It had been thought that Mr. Whitney would spend the latter part of the Winter at Aiken, but it is now announced that he has chartered a dahabeah for the Nile trip.

***

Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell of 20 West Eleventh Street gave a tea yesterday afternoon to introduce her two daughters, the Misses Juliette and Margaret Hubbell. Mrs. Hubbell and her daughters were assisted in receiving by the Misses Mildred Stokes, Grace Gillette, Rhoda Howe, and Emily Perry of Philadelphia, Sallie Basovell of Greenwich, Katherine Hun of Albany, Jessie Mann of Troy, and Elizabeth Morgan of Germantown, Penn. Most of the girls were the Misses Hubbells' classmates at Miss Porter's Farmington School. The house was decorated with American Beauty roses, and the table decorations were pink roses and white orchids. In the evening there was a dinner of twenty covers for the débutantes and their friends. Mrs. Hubbell and her daughters will receive on Fridays in January.

***

Mrs. John Clarkson Jay and Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay gave a tea yesterday afternoon at their aprtment, 155 West Fifty-eighth Street. The Misses Charlotte H. Prime, Mary Oakley, Constance Fiedler, Julia Pierson, and Miss Reggio assisted in receiving, and Miss Laura Jay Edwards poured tea. The decorations were of holly.

***

Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting gave last night at her residence, 24 East Seventy-second Street, a dance for her niece, Miss Caroline Wilmerding, daughter of Mrs. Cutting's sister, Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding. The dance was preceded by four large dinners, given, respectively, by Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, from which the guests, chaperoned by their hostesses, went to the Cutting residence. Mrs. Cutting, Miss Cutting, gowned in violet chiffon over silk, and Miss Wilmerding, who wore a white satin frock veiled with tulle, received. The house was decorated with American Beauty roses and other cut flowers, palms, and ferns. The dancing, which began early, was general until after supper, which was served at small tables. The cotillion was started about 1 o'clock. Worthington Whitehouse led, dancing with Miss Wilmerding. Lauder's orchestra played. There were five favor figures, and the favors were arrows tipped with carnations, quivers, American Beauty roses on sticks, boutonnieres, muffs, old English in style, canes, and Japanese toys. There was also a cakewalk figure, a specialty of Mrs. Collins, in which there were two little pickaninnies, one gotten up as a dude and the other as a begarlanded belle, and in this figure darky dolls and toys were distributed. There were about thirty-five couples in the cotillion. Most of the girls were débutantes. Among the dancers were the Misses Sarah Van Alen, Kathleen Neilson, Sophie Langdon, Norah Iselin, Eleanor Jay, Rosamond Street, Evelyn Blight, Alice Olin, Gladys Brooks, Helen Barney, Caroline Livingston, Sibyl Douglas, Florence Twombly, Leila Sloane, Evelyn Parsons, Miss Kernochan, Esther Hunt, and the Misses Elsie, Ethel, and Edith Cryder, the last three gowned alike in pink silk veiled in pink tulle of different shades and trimmed with roses; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Auchmuty Tucker, Reginald Vanderbilt, B. Winthrop, Duncan Harris, Ogden Bishop, John Rogers, Townsend Lawrence, Arthur Iselin, R. Bayard Cutting, Hoyt, and Whitehouse.

***

The junior class of Columbia University gave at Sherry's last night, as is the custom of each succeeding junior class, a Christmas ball. The large ballroom was decorated with college flags and trophies, and greens. The guests began arriving quite early in the evening and dancing was general. A buffet supper was served from 11:30 until 1 o'clock. There were some 500 guests present, who comprised those interested in the class and many of their friends. Mesdames Lamont, Peil, Luther Kountze, Henry Holt, Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, James M. Waterbury, William Seward Webb, Brander Matthews, William Barclay Parsons, Thomas S. Ormiston, Charles R. Huntington, Francis S. Bangs, Robert L. Belknap, Howard S. Hadden, William R. Grace, Seth Low, Carl Pickhardt, Robert Olyphant, Melville D. Langdon, Walter H. Powers, J. Montfort Schley, W. A. Slaybback, C. H. Spence, James Speyer, J. Kennedy Tod, H. Duncan Wood, and Andrew Zabriskie were the patronesses, and most of them were present. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Messrs. Walden Pell, Walter H. Powers, Frederick B. Irvine, Joseph McAnerney, R. P. Jackson, Dennistown Wood, Jr., Ramsay Hoguet, H. M. Hays, W. B. Shoemaker, Herbert Goodwin, H. P. Daniels, H. T. Spence, Arnold Bradley, G. C. Atkins, Ernest Buddington, and Percy F. Cowing. Dancing was kept up until very late, or, rather, early, and it was after 4 o'clock when the last guest drove away. The proceeds of the affair will go to aid the university athletics.

EX-GOV. WOLCOTT DEAD.

Was Three Times the Chief Executive of Massachusetts—Other Services to the State.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Ex-Gov. Wolcott died at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon.

Roger Wolcott was born in Boston July 13, 1847. He was the son of J. Huntington and Cornelia (Frothingham) Wolcott. He was a descendant of Roger Wolcott, who was in command of the New England forces during the War of the Revolution. Another ancestor was Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Roger Wolcott received his early education in the Boston public schools. He entered Harvard in 1867, and soon showed a special inclination for the classics and literature. He graduated in 1870 among the first twenty-five in a class of 130, and was elected to the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, in recognition of his scholarship. His classmates honored him by choosing him as class orator. After his graduation he became a tutor, teaching during the years of 1871-2. At the same time he was taking the Law School course, graduating from that department in 1874. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar the same year.

He practiced law but little, his time having been chiefly employed with his duties as Trustee of various estates, and with the management of financial matters. His public career began with his election to the Boston Common Council, in which he served three terms, 1877, 1878, and 1879. In 1882 he was elected to the Legislature. He served in the Legislature for three terms, and won distinction both for his constructive ability and his oratorical talent. In 1891 he was elected the first President of the Young Men's Republican Club, which was organized that year. In 1884 he found himself out of sympathy with Republican National policies, and voted for Cleveland. His action did not seriously injure his standing with his party. In the following year he was elected a delegate to the State Republican Convention.

Mr. Wolcott was elected Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts in 1893, when William E. Russell, the Democratic candidate, was elected Governor. He was re-elected, and on the death of Gov. Greenhalge, became Acting Governor. In November, 1896, he was elected Governor, and in 1897 and 1898 was re-elected. His successive administrations as Governor were regarded as very successful. At the end of his third term he declined a renomination. Last year he was offered the Ambassadorship to Italy by President McKinley, but declined it.

On Sept. 2, 1874, Mr. Wolcott was married in Boston to Miss Edith Prescott, granddaughter of William H. Prescott, the historian. Five children were born to them. Four survive, Roger, Prescott, Oliver, and a daughter.

Gov. Wolcott was a man of handsome and imposing presence. He was over 6 feet in height, and his frosted hair and mustache added to the dignity and impressiveness of his appearance, which was sustained by the nobility of his character.

F. W. PICKERSGILL DEAD.

For Many Years a Prominent Royal Academician.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Frederick R. Pickersgill, the artist, who was Keeper of the Royal Academy from 1873 to 1887, died yesterday.

Frederick Richard Pickersgill belonged to the middle century type of British artists—the school of Dyce and Maclise. He had dropped almost completely out of notice in recent years, and, as he had retired from the Royal Academy, of which body he was for so many years a full member, he did not have the right to send his pictures for exhibition at Burlington House.

Mr. Pickersgill was born in London in 1820. He studied under his mother's brother, W. F. Witherington, and afterward at the Royal Academy School. In 1843 he won a prize of £100 for an immense cartoon of the "Death of King Lear" in the competition for the Houses of Parliament wall paintings, and two years later a prize of £500 for his painting of the "Burial of Harold," which was bought for the same building. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1847 and a Royal Academician in 1857. All his important works are representations of historical subjects.

The storm of criticism of the pictures by certain Royal Academicians allowed to hang at Burlington House about fifteen years ago was principally directed at the works of Messrs. Pickersgill and Herbert.

JUSTICE LUDLOW'S FUNERAL.

Gov. Voorhees and a Distinguished Gathering at the Services.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 21.—The funeral of George Craig Ludlow, ex-Governor and Supreme Court Justice of New Jersey, took place this afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church of this city. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Knox, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Jacob Cooper, Vice President of Rutgers College, delivered a eulogy.

Gov. Foster M. Voorhees led the procession of honorary pall bearers, among whom were also ex-Govs. George T. Werts and William A. Newell, the other bearers being Chancellor William J. Magie, Chief Justice David A. Depue, Associate Justices Jonathan Dixon, Charles G. Garrison, William S. Gummere, Gilbert Collins, and A. Q. Garrison, and Attorney General Samuel H. Gray, all of whom were present, with the exception of Justices Fort and Van Syckel. The Faculty of Rutgers College, of which Justice Ludlow was a Trustee; the Middlesex Bar Association and Grand Jury attended.

The interment was in the family plot at Elmwood Cemetery, this city.

VERE FOSTER IS DEAD.

Well-Known Philanthropist Expires at Belfast, Aged Eighty-one.

BELFAST, Dec. 21.—Vere Foster, the well-known philanthropist, died here today.

All the children in the United Kingdom, and a large proportion of those in the United States, who have learned drawing within the last few years, know "Vere Foster's Drawing Books," which have had a sale compared with which that of the most popular novel is as a drop in a bucket. Most people have supposed that Vere Foster was a successful drawing master, but he was not even an amateur artist. His drawing books were only a detail in the work of a life devoted to education and philanthropy.

Vere Henry Louis Foster was born at Copenhagen in 1819, his father, Sir Augustus H. Foster, Bart., being at that time British Minister to Denmark. The son was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, and afterward entered the diplomatic service, taking part in missions to South America.

On his return in 1847, Vere and his eldest brother, Sir Frederick Foster, visited Ireland. The famine consequent on the failure of the potato crop was raging at the time, and the two brothers set to work at once to relieve the distress. This was the beginning of Vere Foster's career as a philanthropist.

Soon afterward he made three voyages to this country as a steerage passenger, and was so impressed by the badness of the accommodation and the ill-treatment of the emigrants that he called the attention of Parliament to the matter, and the passage of the emigration law as a result of his efforts made similar abuses in the future impossible.

Later Mr. Foster turned his attention to the improvement of education in Ireland, and, largely at his own expense, provided furniture for 1,300 national schools. In the great Irish famine year, 1879, he resumed his plan for assisted female emigration to the United States and the British colonies, with the co-operation of the clergy of every denomination in the west of Ireland. The number of young women thus assisted, largely at Mr. Foster's own expense, has been about 25,000.

MRS. WILLIAM P. FRYE DEAD.

Wife of President Pro Tem. of the Senate Expires Suddenly in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Mrs. William P. Frye, wife of the President pro tem. of the Senate, died suddenly at the Hamilton Hotel this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Frye, on Tuesday last, sufered an acute attack of indigestion, and had since then been ill. When she arose this morning her condition was apparently much improved, and she partook of breakfast. Shortly after she left the table the end came without the slightest warning, heart disease causing death.

It has been arranged that the funeral shall take place on Sunday afternoon from the home of Senator Frye, in Lewiston, Me.

The only members of Mrs. Frye's family in the city, other than her husband, at the time of her death were two grandsons, William Frye White and Wallace H. White, both of whom will accompany Senator Frye to his home city.

CONGRESSMAN WISE DEAD.

He Expires Suddenly at His Home in Williamsburg, Va.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 21.—Richard A. Wise, Congressman from the Second Virginia District, died suddenly at his home in Williamsburg this morning. He had been long a sufferer from Bright's disease.

Dr. Wise was seated on each of two terms in Congress after a contest, his opponent on both occasions being William A. Young, who had received the certificate of election. Dr. Wise first took the oath as a Congressman April 26, 1898, and was again seated on March 12 of the present year. He was defeated in the last election by Harry Maynard, but had given notice that he would contest the seat.

Richard Alsop Wise was a member of the famous Virginia family whose name he bore, and was a brother of John S. Wise of New York. He was born in Philadelphia Sept. 2, 1843; his father was Gen. Henry A. Wise. After spending part of his boyhood in Brazil, to which country his father went as United States Minister, he entered William and Mary College at Williamsburg, but abandoned his studies to enter in the Confederate Army, with which he served throughout the war, part of the time as a private in Stuart's Cavalry. He was Assistant Inspector General of Wise's brigade when he surrendered with Gen. J. E. Johnston's forces at the close of the war.

He then studied medicine in Virginia, receiving his diploma in 1867, and after practising in Richmond for two years became Professor of Chemistry and Physiology at William and Mary College until 1880, when he resigned, and was from 1882 to 1884 Superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum in the same city.

Dr. Wise became active in politics in 1877 and was an uncompromising Republican, having been Chairman of his County Committee for twenty years. A few years ago he created a sensation by declaring on the floor of the Virginia Legislature that Appomattox was a great blessing to that section of the country, and that the people of the South should unite in paying the pensions of the men who saved the Union. He served three consecutive terms in the State Legislature, being first elected in 1885. He then became Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of Williamsburg for six years.

He married Miss Mittie D. Peachy of Williamsburg Dec. 14, 1870, and she bore him several children.

CONGRESS TAKES A RECESS.

Both Houses Adjourn Till Jan. 3—News of Death of Mrs. Frye and Representative Wise Announced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—No business was transacted by the Senate to-day. The news of the death of Mrs. William P. Frye, wife of the President pro tem. of the Senate, was conveyed officially to the body, and out of respect to her memory immediate adjournment was taken until Jan. 3, 1901.

The Senate Chaplain made Mrs. Frye's death the subject of his prayer, praying for consolation for the bereaved.

The House was in session twenty-five minutes, transacting some minor business. The news of the death of Representative Wise of Virginia was announced, and a committee of seventeen was appointed to attend the funeral. Adjournment was ordered until Jan. 3, 1901.

Want Municipal Lighting Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 21.—There is a scheme on foot among several cities and towns in this State to fight the law restricting the establishment of municipal lighting plants in the General Assembly and to secure its repeal if possible, or else override it by amendments to their charters which will allow cities to control and operate plants. The Committee on Municipal Lighting recently appointed by the Norwalk City Council has heard from some of the towns, and they would like to have Norwalk's co-operation in the movement. The principal towns agitating the question are Wallingford, Willimantic, New London, and New Britain. The municipal plant now in successful operation at South Norwalk has been visited by various committees from these towns.

New Massachusetts Police Bill.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—In the session of the Legislature of 1901 a bill, sweeping in its character, will be presented providing for a permanent police force for all cities of the Commonwealth, and the retirement of police officers on pension after twenty-five years of active service. The bill is now being drawn, and will include within its provisions the police of every city in the Commonwealth, with the exception of Boston and Lowell, where the police are now a permanent body.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Hart Brewer.

John Hart Brewer, ex-Representative in Congress from the Trenton, N. J., District, died yesterday. Mr. Brewer was a direct descendant of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was fifty-seven years of age. He was for many years the head of the Otto & Brewer Pottery and at one time was very wealthy. He served three terms in Congress, and during the tariff agitation was an active worker for a high protective system. He sat beside President McKinley when the latter was a member of the House of Representatives. Mr. Brewer aided Mr. McKinley in his work and became his close personal friend. When Mr. McKinley became President he appointed Mr. Brewer an Assistant Appraiser for the Port of New York, a position which he held up to the time of his death. He leaves a wife, but no children. The funeral will take place Monday morning at 11:30 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

Col. THOMAS RODMAN, for many years President of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, one of the oldest and best known financial men in the South, died yesterday, aged seventy-six.

DAVID F. JONES, United States District Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, died on Thursday at Sparta, Wis., from typhoid fever. A widow and family survive him. He was forty-one years old.

CHARLES L. ERSKINE, who was believed to be the oldest explorer, as well as the only survivor of the first expedition ever fitted out at the expense of the United States Government for a voyage of discovery and that was given a roving commission, died in Boston yesterday. He was born in Roxbury seventy-eight years ago, and was a survivor of the famous exploring expedition in charge of Admiral Wilkes, sent out by Congress in 1836.

DAVID OVER, editor of The Hollidaysburg Register, and a newspaper man of a half century standing, died in Hollidaysburg, Penn., yesterday, aged seventy-six years. The deceased was a Mexican war veteran. Among the newspapers that he successfully edited were The Bedford Inquirer and The Lewistown Gazette. In 1856 he was elected Treasurer of Bedford County. In 1887 he served as Treasurer of Blair County. He was one of the famed 306 delegates who stood by Gen. Grant in the National Republican Convention at Chicago. He is survived by his wife, one son, and three daughters.

Business Notices.

When the hair is thin and gray, PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM renews the growth and color.

GREVE'S OINTMENT makes a healthy skin, 50c.

MARRIED.

CARLISLE—EK.—By Rev. Mauritz Stolpe of 217 East 49th St., New York City, December 18th, 1900, Horace Earl Carlisle from Newport, R. I., and Emilia Ek of New York City.

Newport papers please copy.

HYDE—PEVERLEY.—On Thursday, December 20th, 1900, at All Angels' Church, 81st St. and West End Av., by the rector, Rev. Delancy Townsend, D. D., Isabella Evalyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Peverley, and Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, U. S. A.

McBEE—POST.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, 1900, at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, Long Island, by the rector, the Rev. Kirkland Huske, Louise Jagger Post and Silas McBee.

WALDEN—EDDY.—At St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck, on Thursday, Dec. 20, by the Rev. Frank F. German, Anne Brevoort, daughter of Alice Brevoort and Ulysses Doubleday Eddy, to Reginald Prescott Walden.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 21, Sarah J., widow of Charles T. Bartlett.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAYTON.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, Emmeline, daughter of the late Robert A. Barnard and widow of Isaac Dayton.

Funeral services at her late residence, 344 West 23d St., on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Hudson, N. Y.

ELLISON.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, 1900, C. Ella, wife of John T. Ellison, and daughter of the late John D. Spader.

Funeral service at her late residence, 832 East 164th St., on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

EVANS.—At Saratoga, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 20, 1900, Eloise Frances, wife of William Evans, Jr., of Brooklyn.

Funeral services will be held from the residence of Francis H. Wilson, 1,259 Pacific St., between Bedford and Nostrand Avs., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood Monday.

GROSS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, at his residence, 100 East 17th St., J. Louis Gross, Jr., son of the late John L. Gross.

Funeral services will be held from the Presbyterian Church

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

FINANCIAL.

New York, December 19, 1900.

NOTICE.

TO STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
Metropolitan Street Railway Company:

Seven million dollars par value of the unissued authorized capital stock of this corporation is offered for subscription to the stockholders at the price of $100 for each share of the par value of $100 upon the following conditions:

1. Each stockholder of record upon the books of the corporation at the close of business on December 26, 1900, may subscribe for such number of shares of stock as will be equal to seven forty-fifths (7-45) of his holdings or any less part thereof.

2. Subscriptions must be in writing, and must be delivered to the Secretary of the corporation at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York, before 3 P. M., on January 15, 1901, and subscribers must specify in their subscriptions their name and the full amount of stock standing in their name upon the books of the corporation.

3. Payments at the rate of $60 per share in cash or by check must accompany each subscription, and the balance, at the rate of $100 per share, must be paid on or before January 30, 1901, whereupon stock certificates will be issued, except that for fractional parts of a share non-dividend-bearing scrip will be issued, for which, when presented to the Secretary in amounts representing entire shares, stock certificates will be substituted.

4. Default in making the final payment will, at the option of the Company, forfeit the subscribers' rights, both in regard to the stock subscribed for and in regard to the sum paid at the time of subscription.

By order of the Board.
H. H. VREELAND, President.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO REDEEM

The Mortgage Bonds of The Procter & Gamble Company.

Office of the Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1900.

Notice is hereby given to the owners and holders of the first and only mortgage bonds of The Procter & Gamble Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, and doing business at Cincinnati and Ivorydale, Hamilton County, Ohio, that said company has, in pursuance of the right reserved in said bonds and the mortgage securing them to redeem the said bonds on any interest day after the 1st of July, 1900, determined to and will, on January 1, 1901, at the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway of said city, redeem each and all of said bonds, numbered from 1 to 2,000, both inclusive; all owners and holders of either or any of said bonds are requested to present their bonds at said time and place or cause the same to be so presented, for redemption; provision has been made for depositing the necessary funds, and the same will be on deposit with said Trust Company to make such redemption at said time and place by paying the interest on each of said bonds to the date so specified, together with the principal of each bond and ten per centum premium thereon; and in accordance with the reservation so made in said bonds and mortgage, interest shall cease at the date so specified for the redemption thereof.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
By WM. A. PROCTER, its President; D. B. GAMBLE, its Secretary.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK,
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	Eugene Kelly
William Halls, Jr.,	Edwin Warfield,
James D. Layng,	Elverton R. Chapman,
William R. Grace,	Charles V. Fornes,
Hugh Kelly,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Charles W. Morse,	Jas. Ross Curran.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.

PROXIES.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficeint Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.

Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Trustees in Dissolution of the AMERICAN LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANY will sell at public auction, by Frank Stevens, Auctioneer, on Thursday, January 24th, 1901, at 12:30 P. M., in the Jersey City Board of Trade Room, No. 65 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey:
200 shares Preferred Capital Stock of Sing Sing Gas Manufacturing Company.
700 shares Common Capital Stock of Sing Sing Gas Manufacturing Company.
1,281 shares Capital Stock Brockton Gaslight Company.
Terms and conditions of sale made known at time of sale, or may be had on application to the undersigned attorneys.
AMERICAN LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANY,
by SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE, President.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

Cons. Ry. El. Light and Equip. Stock
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

WE LOAN MONEY TO PEOPLE IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 720.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

TO THE SECURITY HOLDERS
OF THE
New England Gas & Coke Co.

I have this day received from the Auditor a full report of our business for the year ending December 1st, 1900.

We began operations on the 3d December, 1899. During that month we made and sold 15,967 tons of Coke. The output has been gradually increased from month to month, until in the last month of the year, namely, November, 1900, the sales were 39,770 tons.

The sales of Tar and Sulphate of Ammonia have proportionately increased.

Beginning with the sale of 200,000 cubic feet of gas on the 3d December, 1899, it was gradually increased from day to day during the month, the total sales for the month being 43,000,000 cubic feet. This has increased correspondingly with the increase in the sales of Coke, until in the month of November, 1900, the sales were 163,000,000 cubic feet.

The net income from the business of the Company during the year, in addition to the income from its investments, has, within only $8,174.49, been sufficient to pay the fixed charges of every kind, including taxes and incidental expenses.

Considering that this is the first year of our operations, and that the whole expense of starting the business and creating a market for its products, with the incidental expenses always attendant on a new business, are included in the expenses for the year; and considering that not until the 5th of March, 1900, were all the ovens in operation, I regard this as a very satisfactory showing.

The plant is now complete, and the construction work done. The business is now established, and in course of steady, profitable growth.

The Company is now more than earning its interest, and each month hereafter will, out of its income, make a special deposit with Trust Companies of a proper proportion of its bonded interest, which will be held sacred to that purpose.

HENRY M. WHITNEY,
PRESIDENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE COMPANY.

Boston, Dec. 20, 1900.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26th, 1900.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$2,000 Omaha & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., (Union Trust Co. Certf.)
5 shs. Omaha & St. Louis R. R. Co.
55 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
75 shs. People's Bank.
45 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. Prefd.
$1,000 Harlem River & Port Chester R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Regstd. Guar. Bd.
$2,000 N. Y. Gas & Elec. Light, Heat & Power 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 Central R. R. of N. J. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 N. Y., Susquehanna & West. R. R. Genl. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 Northern Pacific Terminal Co. of Oregon 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 N. Y., Ontario & Western Ry. Co. Refunding Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 Canada Southern Ry. Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd.
5 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
$2,000 Albany & Susquehanna R. R. 1st 7s Regstd., 1906.
$1,000 Albany & Susquehanna R. R. 1st 6s Regstd., 1906.
$2,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 1st 7s, 1903.
$2,000 City of Chicago Sanitary District 5 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 United States 4 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1925.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
15 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. Schermerhorn Bank.
25 shs. Bklyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
25 shs. City Trust Co. of N. Y.
40 shs. Gansevoort Natl. Bank.
$9,000 Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. Pennsylvania Central Brewing 8 p. c. Com. Prefd.
$10,000 Hoboken Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
25 shs. German-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
15 shs. City Trust Co. of N. Y.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
8 shs. Citizens' Bank of Elizabeth, N. J.
2 shs. Elizabeth Telephone Co.
300 shs. Union Debenture Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
200 shs. Pennsylvania Iron Works Co. of Phila.
100 shs. Butchers' Hide & Melting Association, (Hypothecated.)
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
15 shs. Holland Trust Co.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JANY. 9TH, 1901,
At 12:30 O'CLOCK, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. Prefd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1896, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auc'rs,
Will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of J. Edward Simmons, as receiver of the American Loan and Trust Co.
Judgment in favor of J. Edward Simmons, as receiver, against George W. Adams, as executor under the last will and testament of Aaron Adams, deceased, entered January 6, 1899, in the New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York, for $38,175.98.
Judgment in favor of J. Edward Simmons, as receiver, vs. Sylvester K. Kneeland, entered Nov. 12, 1891, in the New York Supreme Court, County of New York, for $27,367.02, subject to a credit of $984.90, as of October 24, 1898.

BANK & TRUST CO. STOCKS
Bought and sold on commission.
CLOSE QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
Chas. Minzesheimer & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
35 WALL ST., 17 BROAD ST.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR
$3,555,000.00
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTCLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Wednesday, the 26th day of December, 1900,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,500,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. Principal payable November 1, 1940.

$1,610,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.

$445,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1940.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
DECEMBER 11TH, 1900.

$100,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.
General Mortgage Gold 4s, due 1989.

$100,000
Milwaukee Light, Heat & Traction
First Mortgage Gold 5s, due 1929.

$75,000
Erie Railroad
First Consol. Mtge. Prior Gold 4s, due 1996.

$40,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry.
General Mortgage Gold 4s, due 1988.

$50,000
Central Railroad of New Jersey
General Mortgage Gold 5s, due 1987.

$10,000
Chicago & Erie Railroad
First Mortgage Gold 5s, due 1982.

$8,000
Union Pacific Railroad
Utah & North. Consol. Gold 5s, due 1926.

$10,000
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville Ry.
Chic. & Indianap. 1st Mtge. Gold 6s, due 1911.

FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING THESE AND OTHER HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Tracy & Co.,
BANKERS,
36 WALL STREET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PLAN of Reorganization of the Hampton Roads Hotel Company has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, and filed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
H. M. DE LANOIE,
Secretary of the Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Proposals.

BONDS FOR SALE,

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the Town Council of the Borough of Bridgeport, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, until the 5th day of January, 1901, for thirty-seven thousand ($37,000) dollars of borough bonds.
Said bonds are printed with coupons attached, and bear interest at the rate of four per cent. (4%) per annum, payable semi-annually, July 1st and January 1st of each year.
They are in two denominations, viz., 30 bonds of $1,000 each, 23 bonds of $250 each, payable consecutively, and one of each falls due each year from date of issue, January 1st, 1901.
Said bonds are sold free of tax, the borough being responsible for the State tax thereon.
Bidders can bid on the whole issue, or any number of said bonds, and they are requested to state in their bids whether they are bidding on the whole issue or on a less amount thereof.
Said bonds are issued in accordance with a vote of the said borough, and all legal requirements have been complied with to render them valid. OLIVER K. MARTIN,
President of Council.
Attest: OLIVER C. AUBREY, Clerk.
Approved this 10th day of December, 1900.
JOHN ALLISON, Chief Burgess.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000
NEWARK, N. J.
New City Hall Bonds.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of Newark, N. J., 30-year 3½ per cent. registered New City Hall Bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 will be received at the office of the Comptroller, in said city, until 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, December 28th, 1900. For circulars containing conditions and information, address

FREDERICK T. JOHNSON
COMPTROLLER,
Newark, N. J.

Dividends.

NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY.
100 Broadway, Dec. 17, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the surplus net earnings a dividend of TWO AND FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. (2⅝%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, in full for the period up to Oct. 1, 1900, payable Jan. 24, 1901, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 10, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Jan. 10, 1901, and reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 25, 1901.
AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY.
By H. SCHOONMAKER, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 17, 1900.
On Jan. 24, 1901, the undersigned will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO AND FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. (2⅝%), when received by them, among the registered holders of their Trust Receipts for Preferred Stock of the American Bridge Company.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 5, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 4, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds will close at noon on Saturday, December 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
193D CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
December 20th, 1900.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after December 21st, 1900, and reopened January 3d, 1901. JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, December 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 28th day of January next, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st instant.
There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 6.
A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 31, 1900.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF PER CENT. (½%) were declared payable January 28th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., Thursday, December 27th, 1900. Transfer books close at 3 P. M. December 27th, 1900, and reopen January 29th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secy. and Treas.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Third Common Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared dividend No. 3 of ONE PER CENT. on the Common shares out of the earnings, payable January 15th, 1901, to holders of record January 5th.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, January 5th, at 12 o'clock, and reopened January 15th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
December 4th, 1900. Transfer Agents.

Real Estate Trust Company of New York,
30 Nassau Street,
December 20, 1900.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable January 2, 1901, to stockholders of record December 24, 1900. Transfer books close December 24, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen January 2, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., ($1.00 per share,) payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 29th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.
71ST CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record on Dec. 21st, 1900.
Transfer books will close Dec. 21st, 1900, and reopen Jan. 2d, 1901.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 18, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank.
192D DIVIDEND.
New York, December 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on December 19th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

United Traction and Electric Company
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 13, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen January 3d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
146 Broadway, New York, Dec. 18, 1900.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable January 2, 1901, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on December 27, 1900. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. January 2, 1901.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 60 Broadway, New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.
The regular semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the preferred stock of the Alabama Steel and Ship-Building Company, guaranteed by this Company, will be paid by check January 1st, 1901. Transfer books will be closed December 21st, 1900, and reopened January 2d, 1901.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Mechanics' National Bank.
New York, Dec. 21, 1900.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1901. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company
Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.
Notice is hereby given that on and after January 2d, 1901, interest will be paid on the above certificates at the rate of $20.00 on each $1,000 certificate upon presentation and surrender of the coupons maturing January 1st, 1901, at the office of the undersigned, at 120 Broadway, New York City.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By H. C. DEMING, Vice President.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
The Coupons due January 1st, 1901, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after January 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York City.
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company.
By J. E. KNAPP, President.

The Central National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 21, 1900.
SEVENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2, 1901.
The transfer books will be closed from 12 M. on December 22, 1900, to the morning of January 2, 1901. C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

The American Stoker Company,
New York, December 10, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared quarterly dividend No. 11 of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred shares out of the earnings, payable January 15th, 1901, to holders of record December 31st inst. Transfer books will be closed on Monday, December 24th, at 12 o'clock, and reopened on Thursday, January 17th. Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
C. J. PEABODY, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Wednesday, Jan. 2d, 1901, at ten o'clock.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 19th, 1900.
The Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901.
The transfer books will remain closed from December 20th, 1900, to January 3d, 1901.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
9 and 11 Nassau St.
New York, December 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

December 22, 1900.
The coupons due January 1, 1901, of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Railway's first and second mortgage 5% gold bonds, and of the first mortgage bonds of the Lockport and Olcott Railway, will be paid on and after January 1, 1901, on presentation to the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York.
R. F. RANKINE, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after January 2d, 1901, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 21st, 1900.

The Eleventh Ward Bank.
New York, December 21, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
Chartered 1852.
95TH DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 11, 1900.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 16TH, 1901.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1901.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1900.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 21, 1901.
Money deposited on or before January 10, 1901, will draw interest from January 1.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS.
74 and 76 Wall Street.
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings bank laws, for the six months ending December 31, 1900, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, January 21, 1901.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, December, 22, 1900.

Meetings and Elections.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York City, Dec. 21st, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 401 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking rooms, No. 826-836 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—Pursuant to resolutions of the Board of Directors, duly adopted on December 18th, 1900, a special meeting of the stockholders of the North American Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in New Jersey, the Prudential Building, Number 765 Broad Street, Newark, on Monday, the 21st day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposition to decrease the authorized capital stock of the Company to $12,000,000, to consist of 120,000 shares, and the outstanding capital stock to $11,936,700, to consist of 119,387 shares of the par value of $100 each, by the issue of certificates in the proportion of one share for each 3¼ shares of the present outstanding capital stock; and to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the number of Directors of the Company from 9 to 12.
For the purposes of this meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Friday, the 28th day of December, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Tuesday, the 22d day of January, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board.
SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, December 8, 1900.
To the Stockholders of the New York Loan and Improvement Company:
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York Loan and Improvement Company will be held on Tuesday, the eighth day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said Company, Rooms 306-308, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from One Million Nine Hundred and Seventy Thousand Nine Hundred ($1,970,900) Dollars, consisting of Nineteen Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine (19,709) shares of the par value of $100.00 each, to One Million Seven Hundred and Thirty-nine Thousand Five Hundred ($1,739,500) Dollars, consisting of Seventeen Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety-Five (17,395) shares of the par value of $100.00 each.
C. T. BARNEY,
J. O. BAKER,
H. F. DIMOCK,
JOHN J. McCOOK,
FRANCIS L. SILL,
A. H. BARNEY,
O. H. PAYNE,
JAMES R. HAY,
} A Majority of the Directors.

Empire City Fire Insurance Company,
50 Wall St., NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1900.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 3d instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke,	Henry W. Curtiss,
Charles H. Kerner,	Charles H. Leland,
Henry C. Mortimer,	Walter R. Wood,
John W. Condit,	David J. Burtis,
Lindley Murray, Jr.,	Francis M. Scott,
Charles H. Lowerre,	J. Eugene Robert,
George M. Miller.	

For Inspectors of Election for the year 1901:
Areunah M. Burtis, Wm. M. Farrington,
Thomas B. Peck.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LACLEDE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company, in St. Louis, on Monday, January 21st, 1901, at 9 A. M.
Transfer books will close December 28th, 1900, and reopen January 23d, 1901.
By order of the Board.
EMERSON McMILLIN, President.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

ANNUAL MEETING STOCKHOLDERS ROME Mining Company will be held at office of J. C.

was stated at its conclusion that only routine business had been transacted.

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The Westchester Gas Light Company gives notice that all its outstanding 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds, amounting to $27,000, and all its outstanding 5 per cent. second mortgage bonds, amounting to $40,000, have been called for payment, in accordance with the provision of the mortgages, and interest thereon will cease after Jan. 28 next. The principal and accrued interest of these bonds will be paid at the office of the company at Yonkers on Jan. 28 or sooner at the option of the bondholders.

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The subscription books for the $5,669,000 United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company first mortgage 3½ per cent. gold bonds, which were opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the office of Speyer & Co., were immediately closed, the amount applied for being largely oversubscribed.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

All the reports this week in relation to trade and business conditions tell of increased activity and general improvement. Testimony from many sources and by many people shows that, as compared with last Christmas, trade is much better—manifests actual aggressiveness.

In iron and steel helpful and healthful conditions continue to prevail. Large orders are steadily being placed, and, instead of shut-downs, not infrequently reported in those industries at this season of the year, the news is rather of new mills and furnaces opening or put in blast.

Collections continue good, and there seems to be an abundance of money for business purposes.

Along general lines Bradstreet's says:

Seasonable conditions rule in trade at present. Holiday trade activity is widespread, and comparisons with previous years are favorable at most markets, with the possible exception of some parts of the Northwest, where the Spring wheat shortage and unseasonable weather have checked distribution. Notably cheerful reports come, too, from Western points, who have been called on for reassorting orders, and who report collections good. Quietness in wholesale lines is usual at this period, but it is to be noted that specially good advices come from the iron and steel, hardware, grocery, fancy goods, toys, and confectionery trades, while a distinctly cheerful tone is found in shoes, leather, and lumber, although Eastern shipments of the first named are still considerably smaller than last year.

Industrial lines are fairly well employed, and strikes are few and far between. Bank clearings are little below those of last year, which it will be recalled were the heaviest of any week in 1899, because of the swelling of bank operations by the short-lived December panic of last year. Prices show few changes, most staples being steady, but it might be noted that most farm products are slightly higher than last week and well above 1899.

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In much the same way Dun's says:

Better weather conditions on the Atlantic seaboard, and pronounced activity in distribution of all staple lines of merchandise at Southern cities, have imparted a slightly more aggressive tone to general business. But for the hesitation always seen in the larger cities in the holiday season, the gain would have been quite pronounced, but, as it was, New York bank clearings lost only 1 per cent. compared with the same week of 1899, while they show a gain of 41.2 per cent. over 1898. Outside of New York the gain in clearings for the week reached 1.3 per cent. compared with 1899, with 17.2 per cent. gain over 1898.

Distinctive holiday business, which at this period of the season means retail distribution, has shown further improvement, and no complaint is heard from any quarter, while the jewelry trade is much more active than for several years past. A reflection of the increasing confidence in business since election is found in the larger calls upon the banks at most of the leading cities for funds to finance new enterprises all over the country, but particularly in the South.

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Of Iron and Steel Bradstreet's says:

New business in pig iron is small, but values are steady, which indicates confidence in the future outlook in spite of the reiterated stories of a large cut in ore prices next season, the probability of which is being denied. Bessemer pig and steel billets are firm, and the latter market is reported well under control. Here production is increasing, but stocks are smaller. Finished products are a trifle quieter, but much more active than usual at this time of year. Plates are active and hold all the late advance.

Business in hardware is very active, and at leading Western points the season's business is reported the best on record. In structural material an immense amount of business is still being placed, and specifications are coming forward freely. Export trade is quieter, and there are cabled reports of shutdowns of Scotch iron producers. The other metals are steady, except tin, which is weak on reports of larger shipments from the far East.

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On the same subject Dun's says:

Unchanged conditions in the leading manufacturing industry during the last week before the holidays mean much. At this time in ordinary years furnaces close down in large numbers, and dullness is general at mills and shops where iron and steel are handled. Instead of reduction, of working force or concessions in price this year, however, reports from the principal cities indicate the existence of contracts that will take months to fill, and new sales are made at the former level, despite much talk of cheaper ore next year. Fuel declined about 25 cents a ton recently, but this is as far as the cost of raw material has been reduced.

It is seldom possible to secure prompt delivery of partially manufactured forms or finished products, and each week brings more orders from abroad, while the November statement of British exports shows another decrease as compared with last year in these products. Tin again dropped sharply, taking the price about 10 cents below the top and almost to the level prevailing a year ago.

EARNINGS OF RAILWAYS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day publish the following table of railway earnings:

2d Week of Dec.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alab. Gt. South	$48,212	$2,168	....
Ann Arbor	35,714	7,954	....
Buf., Roch. & Pitts	109,774	29,584	....
Canadian Pacific	640,000	....	6,000
Central of Georgia	153,701	22,711	....
Ches. & Ohio	320,841	13,445	....
Chi. & East. Illinois	118,398	10,271	....
Chi. Great Western	121,774	842	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis	79,034	2,914	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	828,223	18,598	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	27,915	4,371	....
C., N. O. & Texas Pac.	87,638	....	5,389
C., C., C. & St. L.	387,329	40,027	....
Peoria & Eastern	50,754	3,904	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel	32,922	....	5,401
Col., Sand. & Hock	19,082	....	3,100
Denver & Rio Grande	214,300	20,600	....
Evansv. & Indianapolis	5,929	....	1,180
Evansv. & Terre H	28,056	71	....
Georgia	39,729	5,330	....
Grand Trunk			
Det., Gd. H. & M.	550,188	32,810	....
Hocking Valley	99,804	6,004	....
Intern. & Gt. North	109,152	8,989	....
Iowa Central	48,392	9,574	....
Kanawha & Michigan	17,590	3,284	....
Kan. City Southern	92,259	10,832	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	20,673	1,224	....
Louisv. E. & St. L.	400,419	5,988	....
Louisville & Nash	599,975	40,195	....
Mexican Central	282,015	....	69,860
Mexican National	123,956	....	8,546
Minn. & St. Louis	62,156	6,950	....
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	92,536	6,904	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	307,001	53,888	....
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	650,000	88,000	....
Central Branch	21,000	2,000	....
Norfolk & Western	314,288	55,755	....
Ohio River	25,403	1,681	....
Phila. & Erie	30,540	....	4,321
Rio Grande South	11,650	625	....
Rio Grande Western	83,700	7,700	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	188,536	30,896	....
St. Louis Southw.	177,809	34,381	....
Sherm., Shrev. & So.	21,840	3,140	....
Southern Railway	957,707	29,733	....
Texas Pacific	265,868	62,763	....
Tol. & Ohio Central	48,323	2,663	....
Tol., Peo., & West	22,203	3,993	....
Wabash	342,333	15,478	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie			
Clev., Can. & So.	58,323	4,760	....
Wisconsin Central	92,655	5,732	....
Total (58 roads)	$8,795,435	$714,659	$103,797
Net, inc. (7.46 p. c.)	....	610,862	....

1st week of Dec.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Prov. rep'd (56 r'ds)	$8,774,394	$484,535	$201,521
Bur., C. R. & N.	97,400	1,012	....
Chattanooga South	1,979	....	149
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M.	136,923	19,673	....
Kan. C., M. & B.	42,234	7,926	....
Northern Pac.	643,296	57,875	....
Pitts. & Western	69,083	4,272	....
Texas Central	22,766	7,445	....
Total (63 roads)	$9,774,891	$582,743	$201,661
Net inc. (4.06 p. c.)	....	381,082	....

METROPOLITAN RIGHTS.

Referring to the notice to stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, dated Dec. 19, the Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that all sales of stock of the company made on Wednesday last, except for cash, will be ex-rights. On all sales made previous to and delivered after Dec. 26, the seller must give the buyer an assignment of rights or a due bill for the same. This rule applies to all borrowed and loaned stocks. Sales of rights made on and after Dec. 26, except transactions made specifically for cash, must be settled on Jan. 10, 1901, on which day all due bills must be redeemed. Transactions in rights made on Jan. 10 and thereafter must be specifically for cash or regular way, except on the last day, Jan. 15, when they must be for cash only. The right to subscribe expires on Jan. 15 at 3 P. M.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Large oversubscription for the $5,669,000 United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company first mortgage 3½ per cent. gold bonds offered through a local banking house.

Norwalk Tramway Company to redeem all its first mortgage bonds on Jan. 21 next, after which date interest on them will cease.

Incorporation in West Virginia of the Commonwealth Company, which has purchased 2,800 acres of coal lands about twenty miles from Charleston.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Shipments of 837,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Notice given by the Westchester Gas Light Company that all its outstanding 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds, amounting to $27,000, and all its outstanding 5 per cent. second mortgage bonds, amounting to $40,000, have been called for payment on Jan. 28 next.

Increase of $17,642 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $539,888 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Chicago dispatches stating that the Chicago Union Traction Company has passed the dividend on its preferred stock for the quarter.

Shelby Steel Tube Company reported to have plans for the erection of a large additional plant in the vicinity of Chicago.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@6 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for thirty days, 4¼ per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $267,060,030; balances, $10,187,977; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,025,207.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4 per cent. for short and 4@4⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.81 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80⅝@$4.80¾; demand, $4.84⅝@$4.84½; cables, $4.85@$4.85⅛; commercial bills, $4.79¾@$4.81¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ and 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18⅛; reichsmarks, 94 3-16@94¼ and 94⅞@94 15-16, and guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—35c premium. Boston 5@10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The supply of money was fairly large to-day. The demand seemed to be increasing.

With the approach of the settlement and the holidays there was little doing on the Stock Exchange, except the carry-over of mines. Consols were fairly firm. Home rails were irregular.

Americans, at the opening, were unsatisfactory, weak, and irregular. Afterward they improved. The feature was the strength of Northern Pacific common on rumors respecting the retirement of preference shares at about 90 and talk of common going to 100, and even much higher. A further advance in Eries is attributed to the support of the Morgans. Grand Trunks were firm and in demand.

Consols for money, 97; consols for the account, 97⅛; Atchison, 45½; Canadian, 90⅜; St. Paul, 187; Illinois Central, 134½; Louisville, 88⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 85⅜; New York Central, 147; Erie, 26¼; Pennsylvania, 74½; Reading, 43; Erie first preferred, 59⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 92⅞; Grand Trunk, 6⅞; Anaconda, 10; Rand Mines, 8⅝.

Bar silver steady at 29¼d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4@4⅛ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £90,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 131.30; Madrid, 34.87; Lisbon, 38.25; Rome, 5.47.

Spanish 4s closed at 69 13-16.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Prices on the Bourse today opened firm, Parquet stocks rising slightly. Industrials were in better demand. Rio Tintos were neglected at first. Later rentes were strong, on repurchases, and Rio Tintos grew firmer. Kafirs recovered somewhat on London advices.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 32½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 9½c for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 70.40.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—Chinese securities were animated and higher on the Boerse today, due to the favorable peace negotiation news. Northern Pacifics and Canadian Pacifics advanced considerably, in response to New York. Locals were maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41⅜ pfenigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4¾ per cent.

At the meeting of the Central Committee of the Reichbank to-day, President Koch announced that an advance in the bank rate was not necessary, and probably would not be necessary at the end of the year, unless there should be unexpected changes in the international situation. He said that the situation occasioned by the embarrassments of the mortgage banks necessitated special caution.

MADRID, Dec. 21.—The gold quotation to-day was 34.35.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The holiday feeling got into the Philadelphia market to-day, and the changes in prices were inconsequential. Eliminating the Coalers, Marsden and Cambria Steel, business bordered on the verge of stagnation. Exceptional activity was seen in the Cambria Steel, some large blocks changing hands around 20. It had been manifest since Tuesday that considerable of this stock was hanging over the market. It was lifted to-day by interests close to the management. There was good buying of Union Traction, Lehigh Valley, and the Readings, all of which closed strong. Pennsylvania was quiet, moving in harmony with the New York market, and was on a level with the price in Wall Street all day. Early in the day Marsden declined ⅝, but met support around 7@7⅛. It was the dullest day experienced this week, and most issues closed without any variation from last night.

The market closed steady at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry., Lt.	33¾	35	Lehigh Nav.	62½	64
Cambria	19⅞	20	Lehigh Val.	29½	29½
Choctaw	38½	38⅝	Marsden	7	7¼
C. T., N. J.	60⅜	61	North. Penn.	105	108
C. T., N. J., pf.			Penn. Steel	75	76
5s	108¾	109	Penn. S. pf.	94	95
C. T. Pitts.	28	28½	Peo. Tr.	108	109
E. & P. 4s	100	100⅜	Phila. & E.	29	30
El. Stg. B.	54	57	Phila. Trac.	98½	99
E. S. B. pf.	87	93	Union Trac.	36⅜	36¾
E. Co. of A.	8⅞	9	U. Co's, N. J.	272½	275
H. & B. T.	18	20	U. Gas Imp.	124½	125
H. & B. T. pf.	49	50	Welsbach Lt.	46	48

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Boston had a great market, principally in the stocks possessing a Wall Street market. Sugar sold to the extent of some 12,000 shares in the morning dealings, with some 8,000 Atchison and 2,500 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Among the copper stocks Tamarack rose $36, to $326, later $320. Some of the low-priced specialties, like Elm River, Rhode Island, Winona, and Victoria, maintained activity and strength; Quincy also was in demand for investment. Most of the medium and high-priced shares were neglected. Only 10 shares of Parrot, 20 of Butte, 12 of Osceola, 10 of Eureka, 110 of Isle Royale, 235 of Old Dominion, 115 of Massachusetts, and 45 of Wolverine changed hands in the morning. Montana was comparatively active, but lost 3, to 320. Gas and Coke strengthened, to 12, and 5s touched 62¾.

There was a good demand for bonds, especially good issues selling just under par. Sales of General Electric 5s were made at 160, a rise of 10 from yesterday. Massachusetts Electric yielded ½, to 26¼. American Telephone rose 2½, to 156½. The closing was firm generally.

At the Clearing House loans between the banks were made at 3½ and 4 per cent., and New York funds were still in good demand at 5 and 10 cents premium.

The increased speculative activity has created a slightly better demand for call money, and rates are quoted at from 5 to 6 per cent., with, however, the most of the business doing at 5 and 5½ per cent. Time money is in somewhat better supply, though rates are firm. Banks generally ask 5 per cent. for all dates on acceptable collateral.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10½	11	Old Colony	3½	4½
Allouez	2½	....	Old Dominion	25	26¼
Arcadian	21½	22¾	Osceola	73½	74
Arnold	4⅝	5	Parrot	48½	49½
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Quincy	173½	176
Atlantic	.27	28	Rhode Island	4	4½
Baltic	31	31½	Santa Fé	6¼	6⅞
Bost. & Mon.	319	321	Santa Ysabel	2½	3
Butte & B.	82	84	Shoe	32	32½
Cal. & Hec.	805	810	Tamarack	317	326
Centennial	21½	22	Utah Cons.	33½	33¾
Franklin	15½	16	Washington	50	1
Humboldt	.50	....	Winona	4¼	4½
Isle Royale	.38	38½	Wolverine	45¼	45
Mohawk	.23	24			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	253	254	Cent. M. pf.	62	....
Bost. & Low.	242	....	Fitchburg pf.	138½	139
Bost. & Me.	195½	196	N. Y. & N. H.	6s	109	..
Bost. & Pr.	300	....	N. Y. & N. E.	7s	113½	....
Bost. Elev.	157½	....	N. Y. & N. E.	6s	105	....
Bost. G. 5s.	81	85	West End	98	93¼	....
Cent. Mass.	14	....				

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. T. & T.	154	156	N. Eng. Tel.	126½	128
Chi. Sit. Y.	140	143	U. S. Oil	11½	12
Dom. Coal	36⅝	37¼	Westinghouse Electric	55¼	55½
Dom. C. pf.	108½	109			
Erie Tel.	100	100½	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	65	....
Mex. Tel.	2⅜	3			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Passing of dividend caused Union Traction preferred to fall from 42½ to 41, but it closed at 42, where it had opened. The common closed at 11, after opening at 9⅞. Metropolitan Elevated preferred brought 83¼@83½; the bonds brought 97⅛@97¾. Of Northwestern Elevated bonds, $23,000 worth went at 104½@104⅝.

	High.	Low.	Close.
795...American Linseed com	6¾	6¾	7
712...American Linseed pf	36½	35½	36
100...American Strawboard	31½	31½	31½
50...American Tin Plate com	53⅝	53½	53¾
900...Chicago Un. Trac. com	11	9⅞	11
3,180...Chicago Un. Trac. pf	42	41	42
41...Chicago Edison	156	150	150
811...Diamond Match	131	131	131
100...Lake Street L	10	10	10
100...Metropolitan L. pf	83¼	83⅛	83¼
100...National Biscuit pf	38	37⅞	37⅞
8...National Biscuit pf	93	92	92
100...National Carbon com	16½	16½	16½
100...National Carbon pf	84½	84½	84½
62...Northwestern L	79	79	79
250...North Chicago Railway	190	190	190
200...South Side L	99¼	99¼	99¼
400...Sheet Steel pf	74½	73	74½
10...Shelby Steel Tube pf	90	90	90
883...West Chicago Railway	97	96½	96½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.05
Alpha Con.	.02	.03
Andes	.06	.07
Belcher	.14	.15
Best & Belcher	.23	.25
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.46	.46
Challenge Con.	.17	.17
Chollar	.03	.03
Confidence	.55	.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	1.45
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.32	.38
Hale & Norcross	.17	.17
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.03	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.29	.31
Occidental Con.	.04	.04
Ophir	.60	.63
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.12	.13
Savage	.15	.15
Sag Becher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.24	.25
Standard	3.05	3.15
Syndicate	.10	.10
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con.	.18	.19
Utah Con.	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.16	.17
Silver bars	63⅞	63¾
Mexican dollars	50¼@61	50¼@61
Drafts, sight	12⅛	.07⅛
Telegraph	.05	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS Dec. 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	30	30½	29½	29⅝
Alamo	10	11	10	11
Argentum	26½	27½	26½	26
Anaconda	49¼	49⅞	50	50
Anchoria	75	100	75	100
Battle Mountain	19⅜	20¼	19½	20
Blue Bell	14	14¼	13¾	14½
C. C. Cons.	12¼	13	12¾	13
C., C. & M.	9¼	9¾	9	9¼
Columbine Victor	10¾	11	10	11
Dante	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8½
Damon	13½	14	13½	13½
Doctor Jackpot	100	104	....	....
Elkton	182⅜	183	182	182½
El Paso	41½	43	41¼	41⅜
Findlay	12	12½	12	12½
Golden Fleece	20	25	20	25
Gibson	18	22	17	22
Gold King	100	103	100	103
Gold Knob	11⅜	11⅝	11½	11⅝
Gold Coin	450	550	450	550
Gold Dollar	21	21¼	21	21¼
Garfield	7	9	7	9
Gold Sovereign	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅜
Gould	30½	32	31	33
Hart	16	17	16	17
Ingham	21	22	20½	22
Isabella	66	68⅝	66½	67
Independence	28	29	25	25½
Jackpot	71¾	72	69	72
Keystone	13	14	13	15
Last Dollar	70	73	65	72
Lexington	11	11½	11	11½
Mount Rosa	45	48	44	46
Matoa	15	20	15	20
Mary Cashen	10	10½	10	10½
Moon Anchor	22	30	20	30
National	9⅝	9¾	8¾	9
Nugget	23	25	25	26
Ophir	31	35	30½	32
Orphan	13	15½	13	15
Pharmacist	3⅞	9¾	8¾	9
Pinnacle	15	17	15	17
Portland	325	330	323	330
Rose Nicol	9½	11¾	9½	9⅝
Rawlings	18	22	18	20
Coriolanus	15½	20	18¾	19½
New Haven	8	8½	8	8⅝
Ida May	22	24	23	24
Vindicator	130	132	130	133
Work	20½	21	20½	21

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
110	Amal. Copper	92½	93	92⅛	92⅜
12,100	Am. Steel & W.	43½	44½	43	43⅝
51,740	Am. Sugar Ref.	130⅞	135½	130⅝	135⅝
2,260	Am. Tobacco	110	112	110	111
7,030	A., T. & S. F.	43¾	46¾	42	42⅝
6,820	A., T. & S. F. pf.	85¾	88	86½	87⅜
100	Balt. & O. pf.	85⅝	86⅝	85⅝	85⅝
58,410	Brook. Rap. Tr.	78	80½	77⅜	80
1,720	Ches. & Ohio	40¾	41⅝	40¾	41⅜
21,850	C., R. & Q.	139¾	141½	139	140⅝
14,500	C., M. & St. P.	182⅞	185	182⅜	184⅝
1,960	C., R. I. & P.	118	119½	118	119⅛
290	Col. F. & I.	53½	53½	53⅜	53⅜
1,520	Cont. Tobacco	38¾	39¼	38¾	39
3,630	Erie	25⅝	26¼	25⅜	26⅜
5,620	Erie 1st pf.	59¾	61¾	59¾	61⅜
2,950	Federal Steel	53⅝	54⅝	53⅜	53⅞
1,100	Louis & Nash.	85⅝	87½	85⅝	86⅜
8,250	Manhattan	112	113¾	111½	112⅝
350	Mo., K. & T. pf.	43½	45	43¼	44⅞
19,230	Mo. Pacific	97¼	99	96⅞	98⅜
40	N. Y. Central	141¾	142¾	141¾	142⅜
2,030	N. Y. O. & W.	28¾	29¾	28½	29½
70	Norfolk & West.	44¾	44¾	44½	44½
20,540	Northern Pac.	81⅞	84⅜	81½	83⅞
40	North. Pac. pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
20	Pac. Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
13,350	People's Gas	99⅝	100¾	99½	99⅝
1,620	Reading	25	25¾	24⅞	25
3,140	Read. 1st pf.	68½	69⅜	68½	69
10	Rep. Iron & S.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
20,280	Southern Pac.	42⅝	45	42⅜	44⅞
7,490	Southern Ry.	21	22¾	20⅝	21⅝
980	South. Ry. pf.	71½	72	71½	71⅝
16,120	Tenn. C. & I.	64½	64½	61½	62⅝
20	Texas Pac.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
7,470	Union Pacific	77⅞	79¾	77⅝	79¼
270	Union Pac. pf.	83	83¾	83	83¾
1,290	U. S. Leather	14	14	13½	13⅝
10	U. S. Rubber	28½	28¼	28¼	28¼
290	Wabash pf.	24¾	25¾	24¾	25⅜
220	Wheel. & L. E.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
316,450					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$11,000	St. L. S. W. 1st	95¾	96¼	95	95

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64@65. There was a sale of 5,000 ounces at 64⅜.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29⅛d per ounce, and in New York at 63¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 50c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .27, 600 Brunswick at .17, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.53, 2,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12@.17, 300 Golden Fleece at .22, 200 Kingston and Pembroke at .25, 1,500 Leadville at .06@.07, 200 Little Chief at .27, 200 Mollie Gibson at .25, 200 Ophir at .73, 300 Phoenix at .11, and 1,000 Syndicate at .10.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was an exception to the general course of the market, and was strong as well as active. The preferred stock in particular was in large demand, and on trading in about 3,000 shares the price advanced to 27¾. The stock closed at 27¼ bid, showing a net gain of 2 points. The common stock was much quieter, and enjoyed a smaller net gain. The principal buyers of the stock were brokers who have been active in these issues for some time past, and who bought them during the recent advances which occurred in them.

***

SHEET STEEL preferred was much quieter than on Thursday, but it continued to show strength and sold fractionally above the previous day's price. Sales were made as high as 93, ex dividend of 1¾ per cent. Several of the other steel stocks were traded in to some extent, and closed with fractional net gains.

***

UNION COPPER was actively traded in at 5¼. About 3,000 shares changed hands at that price. It was the most active of the copper shares yesterday.

***

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER sold as high as 21½, and closed there, with a net gain of three-eighths of a point. Trading in the stock amounted to about 1,000 shares.

***

BANK STOCKS.—Further advances occurred in several of the most active bank stocks, as well as in others less frequently traded in. In none, however, was the volume of business large. Sales of National City Bank as high as 560 were reported, and National Bank of Commerce stock advanced to 326.

***

ELECTRIC BOAT opened at 30, but on light transactions sold down to 28½. It closed unchanged for the day at 28 bid. No stock, however, was offered at the close below 30. The preferred stock was dull and unchanged.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 20. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	27¾	28	27½	28
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	79½	80½	79½	80
American Banknote	45	50	47	50
American Bicycle	6	6¼	6	6½
American Bicycle pf.	28	29	28	29
American Bicycle bonds	....	75	74½	75½
American Bridge	45½	45¾	45¼	45½
American Bridge pf.	95½	95¾	95	95½
American Chicle	83	....	83	....
American Chicle pf.	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	11	12	11	12
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	48	50	48	50
*Am. Hide & Leather 6s	90½	91½	90½	91½
*American Thread pf.	4	4½	4	4½
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
Arlington Copper	5	7	5	7
British Columbia Copper	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝
British Exch. 3s	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5½	5	5½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30½	31½	30½	31½
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	....	44	....	44
Con. Ry. N. & E.	13½	13⅝	12⅝	13
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	7	2	7
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	30	35	30	35
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	20¼	20½	19⅝	20
Crucible Steel pf.	79	80	79	80
Cramps' Shipyard	77	78	77	78
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5⅜	5¼	5½	5⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	27½	28	25½	26½
Electric Boat	28	30	28	28½
Electric Boat pf.	50	52	50	53
Electric Vehicle	18	20	16½	19
Electric Vehicle pf.	33	45	35	45
Electric-Pneumatic	2⅝	3¼	2⅝	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	18

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,024,353.17
Overdrafts		145.98
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,500,000.00	
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	812,000.00	
Premiums on U. S. bonds	117,672.51	
Stocks, securities, &c.	556,185.38	
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	637,684.16	
Other real estate owned	33,940.28	
Due from National Banks	$2,052,527.66	
Due from State banks and bankers	316,093.23	
Checks and other cash items	38,525.44	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,847,945.67	
Notes of other National banks	65,702.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	181.14	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $3,847,810		
Legal tender notes 733,065	4,580,875.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	75,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund	64,000.00	
		9,040,850.14
Total		$26,722,931.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		640,706.82
National banknotes outstanding		1,468,450.00
Dividends unpaid		16,020.00
Due to other National banks		$11,541,357.64
Due to State banks and bankers		2,103,639.36
Due to trust companies and savings banks		1,371,941.11
Individual deposits subject to check		5,011,199.99
Demand certificates of deposit		255,901.95
Certified checks		571,281.98
Cashier's checks outstanding		958,342.80
United States deposits		784,000.00
		22,597,664.80
Total		$26,722,931.62

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of December, 1900.
A. S. HOUGHTON, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WM. BARBOUR,
ANSON R. FLOWER,
OLIVER S. CARTER, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
WESTERN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$30,467,562.99
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,599.34
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,740,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		53,010.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		485,211.57
Other real estate owned		629,997.45
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,747,156.12
Due from State banks and bankers		67,608.34
Internal revenue stamps		538.81
Checks and other cash items		17,375.40
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,732,435.12
Notes of other National banks		4,195.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		145.49
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $7,422,290.00		
Legal tender notes 2,252,929.00		9,675,219.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5% of circulation		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		155,000.00
Total		$50,633,155.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,821,764.36
National banknotes outstanding		40,997.50
Due to other National banks		$11,631,948.07
Due to State banks and bankers		6,237,465.02
Due to trust companies and savings banks		3,316,956.47
Dividends unpaid		6,258.96
Individual deposits subject to check		19,302,478.84
Demand certificates of deposit		223,651.87
Certified checks		3,648,687.13
Cashier's checks outstanding		598,960.65
United States deposits		1,645,477.41
		46,611,453.38
Total		$50,633,155.24

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. A. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. A. SMITH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1900.
IRA HARRIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
MARTIN ERDMANN,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
V. P. SNYDER, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
at the close of business, Dec. 13th, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,561,809.45
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		173.99
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		9,200.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		10,820.00
Due from National banks	$150,734.33	
Due from State banks and bankers	84,368.56	
Internal revenue stamps	1,259.60	
Checks and other cash items	5,013.60	
Exchanges for Clearing House	184,729.96	
Notes of other National banks	12,860.00	
Nickels and cents	584.69	
Specie	546,864.81	
Legal-tender notes	314,697.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas., 5% of circulation	15,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% fund	10,000.00	
		1,322,112.55
Total		$4,164,115.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		59,607.15
Dividends unpaid		72.00
National bank notes outstanding		260,000.00
Due to other National banks	$616,298.24	
Due to State banks and bankers	88,767.40	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	214,110.51	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,438,757.12	
Demand certificates of deposit	32,628.85	
Certified checks	60,298.08	
Cashier's checks outstanding	37,576.04	
		3,494,436.84
Total		$4,164,115.99

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 21st day of December, 1900. F. M. BURGER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES ROWLAND,
WM. J. MERRALL,
JAMES M. DONALD, } Directors.

[No. 1,250.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,530,074.19
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		395.08
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		410,593.36
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		545,796.92
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		601,044.78
Due from State banks and bankers		40,553.61
Internal revenue stamps		2,014.16
Checks and other cash items		265,294.64
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,871,696.57
Notes of other National banks		5,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		112.23
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $2,862,898.00		
Legal-tender notes 484,000.00		3,346,898.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		5,000.00
Total		$17,683,473.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,251,422.87
Due to other National banks		5,272,881.26
Due to State banks and bankers		801,246.02
Due to trust companies and savings banks		500,976.06
Dividends unpaid		3,354.14
Individual deposits subject to check		5,905,582.18
Demand certificates of deposit		53,578.03
Certified checks		948,232.96
Cashier's checks outstanding		46,400.00
Total		$17,683,473.54

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, G. W. GARTH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1900. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
A. E. ORR,
HENRY E. NESMITH,
H. E. GARTH, } Directors.

Reports of National Banks.

[376.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,888,238.36
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,896.19
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		60,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		710,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		15,912.50
Stocks, securities, &c.		853,315.27
Furniture and fixtures		33,922.80
Other real estate and mortgages owned		279,052.33
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$1,690,149.86	
Due from State banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	95,667.66	
Internal revenue stamps	4,982.08	
Checks and other cash items	110,867.77	
Exchanges for Clearing House	966,540.10	
Notes of other National banks	51,740.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	5,144.90	
Lawful money reserve in banks, viz.:		
Specie $2,354,080.75		
Legal-tender notes 1,258,261.00	3,612,341.75	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)	8,002.50	
		6,548,436.62
Total		$17,390,774.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		157,474.10
National banknotes outstanding		60,000.00
United States bond loan account		300,000.00
Due to other National banks	$5,270,024.74	
Due to State banks and bankers	594,521.07	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	643,094.07	
Dividends unpaid	2,983.16	
Individual deposits subject to check	7,971,622.60	
Demand certificates of deposit	12,342.44	
Certified checks	456,956.74	
Cashier's checks outstanding	10,170.80	
United States deposits	407,500.00	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	104,084.35	
		15,473,299.97
Total		$17,390,774.07

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWIN LANGDON, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWIN LANGDON, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1900. DAN'L A. SLATTERY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
COURTLANDT D. MOSS,
JAMES H. DUNHAM,
JOHN A. McCALL, } Directors.

[891.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL PARK BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$45,200,062.85
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		13,597.62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		392,095.40
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,064,250.00
Other real estate owned		15,055.73
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		4,797,712.27
Due from State banks and bankers		556,240.91
Checks and other cash items		40,997.29
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,799,807.17
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,005.60
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $10,970,039		
Legal tender notes 2,893,953		13,863,992.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		57,000.00
Total		$71,861,516.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,068,563.24
National banknotes outstanding		50,000.00
Due to other National banks	$22,314,645.35	
Due to State banks and bankers	5,083,489.27	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,554,552.55	
Dividends unpaid	1,599.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	34,182,221.81	
Demand certificates of deposit	128,715.61	
Certified checks	2,027,730.01	
		66,242,958.60
Total		$71,861,516.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1900. W. A. MAIN, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y.

Correct—Attest:
JOS. T. MOORE,
EDW'D C. HOYT,
GEO. FREDK. VIETOR, } Directors.

[No. 2,608.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13th, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,856,857.63
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		351.83
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		13,200.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		4,277,940.93
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		3,499.83
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		536,749.91
Due from State banks and bankers		10,177.36
Internal revenue stamps		500.00
Checks and other cash items		40,788.44
Exchanges for Clearing House		664,400.64
Notes of other National banks		69,955.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,430.09
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $2,731,501.50		
Legal-tender notes 169,945.00		2,901,446.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		12,500.00
Total		$14,904,798.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		700,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		219,668.13
National bank notes outstanding		248,450.00
Due to other National banks		338,007.08
Due to State banks and bankers		197,655.08
Due to trust companies and savings banks		105,756.46
Dividends unpaid		81.00
Individual deposits subject to check		12,193,102.90
Demand certificates of deposit		5,467.22
Certified checks		27,342.47
Cashier's checks outstanding		366,767.75
United States deposits		202,500.00
Total		$14,904,798.16

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. T. CORNELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this, 21st day of December, 1900.
A. LANSING BAIRD, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
J. D. LAYNG,
E. V. W. ROSSITER,
THOS. L. JAMES, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,952,788.75
Overdrafts (secured)		1,688.62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		1,174,450.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		242,402.52
Due from State banks and bankers		7,963.88
Checks and other cash items		43,975.80
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,717,905.73
Notes of other National banks		27,075.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		185.50
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $336,506.50		
Legal-tender notes 662,452.00		1,599,058.59
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		50,000.00
Total		$17,317,494.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		873,324.67
National bank notes outstanding		981,580.00
Due to other National banks		1,827,028.77
Due to State banks and bankers		365,417.26
Due to trust companies and savings banks		1,982,360.84
Dividends unpaid		144.00
Individual deposits subject to check		3,883,276.10
Demand certificates of deposit		2,293.50
Certified checks		5,268,944.34
Cashier's checks outstanding		154,625.41
Total		$17,317,494.39

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1900. H. L. BRAYNARD, Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
F. D. TAPPEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, } Directors.

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK,
of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13th, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$36,874,817.83
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		299.70
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		4,295,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		14,507,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,042,168.02
Stocks, securities, &c.		13,379,104.35
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		4,958,770.52
Due from State banks and bankers		846,269.47
Checks and other cash items		904,646.77
Exchanges for Clearing House		20,601,765.78
Notes of other National banks		15,370.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		276.42
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Gold $29,290,541.00		
Legal tenders 3,884,001.00		33,174,542.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		214,750.00
Total		$181,014,780.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$10,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, (net)		5,490,281.02
National bank notes outstanding		4,287,750.00
Dividends unpaid		1,962.00
Provident reserve fund	$30,000.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	93,189,761.65	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,022,000.00	
Certified checks	10,188,487.68	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,023,668.21	
	$109,453,917.54	
Due to other N'tl'n'al bks.	$19,824,930.86	
Due to State banks and bankers	7,808,429.44	
	27,693,370.30	
United States deposits	14,330,500.00	
	151,477,787.84	
United States bond account	9,757,000.00	
Total	$181,014,780.86	

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GILSON S. WHITSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of December, 1900. GEORGE H. COREY, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER,
JOHN A. McCALL,
JACOB H. SCHIFF, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13th, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$34,886,474.50
Overdrafts		3,784.17
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		2,775,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		5,195,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		83,680.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		101,904.29
Stocks, securities, &c.		3,098,660.62
Banking house		1,350,000.00
Due from other National banks		1,922,667.10
Due from State banks and bankers		961,709.76
Internal revenue stamps		4,891.08
Checks and other cash items		192,760.87
Exchanges for Clearing House		16,959,527.43
Notes of other National banks		32,805.00
Nickels and pennies		184.08
Specie		8,357,733.00
Legal-tender notes		3,884,030.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		138,750.00
		$79,849,301.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		178,898.73
National banknotes outstanding		2,767,250.00
Dividends unpaid		884.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$13,284,375.97	
Demand certificates of deposit	14,335.75	
Certified checks	10,264,463.22	
Cashier's checks outstanding	479,362.86	
		24,042,537.80
Due to other National banks	$22,345,116.68	
Due to State banks and bankers	7,364,906.88	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	7,035,180.50	
		36,745,204.06
United States deposits		5,010,147.31
United States bond account		3,104,380.00
		$79,849,301.90

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-first day of December, 1900. JOHN C. RYER, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
JAS. T. WOODWARD,
JAS. H. SMITH,
MARTIN S. FECHHEIMER, } Directors.

[No. 2,588.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13th, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,113,068.88
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		107.62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		218,569.62
Other real estate owned		80,827.09
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		320,392.72
Due from State banks and bankers		18,462.72
Internal revenue stamps		3,528.36
Checks and other cash items		12,754.49
Exchanges for Clearing House		285,598.46
Notes of other National banks		13,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		17,165.12
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $1,705,953.00		
Legal tender notes 315,615.00		2,021,568.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 % of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		15,000.00
Total		$9,182,541.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		295,546.45
National bank notes outstanding		50,000.00
Due to other National banks	$653,916.41	
Due to State banks and bankers	75,231.21	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	322,568.90	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,671,780.51	
Demand certificates of deposit	20,223.65	
Certified checks	54,339.21	
Cashier's checks outstanding	38,934.74	
		7,836,994.63
Total		$9,182,541.08

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, RUEL W. POOR, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. W. POOR, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1900, OWEN WARD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. H. GELSHENEN,
C. W. MORSE,
JAMES McCUTCHEON, } Directors.

[NO. 4,581.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA IN NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,987,707.00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		435.09
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		740,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		760,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		113,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		1,315,429.81
Other real estate owned		53,583.65
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		2,333,662.82
Due from State banks and bankers		283,127.03
Internal revenue stamps		2,000.00
Checks and other cash items		38,431.49
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,750,557.88
Notes of other National banks		7,020.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		347.40
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $2,200,722.87		
Legal-tender notes 740,606.00—		2,941,328.87
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		37,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		10,000.00
Total		$18,368,723.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		234,863.47
National bank notes outstanding		736,400.00
Due to other National banks		6,579,693.17
Due to State banks and bankers		1,494,838.90
Due to trust companies and savings banks		1,961,328.47
Dividends unpaid		621.60
Individual deposits subject to check		3,772,698.69
Demand certificates of deposit		196,490.63
Certified checks		826,945.80
Cashier's checks outstanding		78,468.75
United States deposits		717,075.00
Total		$18,368,723.74

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1900. A. H. GRAHAM, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
W. F. HAVEMEYER,
W. VAN NORDEN,
DANIEL A. HEALD, } Directors.

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, at the close of business December 13th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,184,382.40
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		9,353.70
United States bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		547,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		40,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		49,895.52
Banking house		550,000.00
Due from National banks		845,608.77
Due from State banks and bankers		193,736.91
Checks and other cash items	$19,712.28	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,389,399.40	
Notes of other National banks	2,763.00	
Specie	1,241,373.61	
Legal-tender notes	1,496,950.00	
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	50,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	20,000.00	
Internal revenue stamps	1,661.63	
		4,171,859.97
Total		$18,591,807.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		239,201.31
National banknotes outstanding		994,700.00
Due to other National banks	$4,684,694.63	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,502,880.61	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,482,847.60	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,317,575.07	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,929.21	
Certified checks	281,965.48	
Cashier's checks outstanding	63,613.36	
United States deposits	523,400.00	
		14,860,905.96
U. S. bond account		497,000.00
Total		$18,591,807.27

State of New York, county of New York, ss.:
JAMES V. LOTT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES V. LOTT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1900. F. A. K. BRYAN, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES M. WENTZ,
WILLIAM SKINNER, Jr.,
FREDERICK B. SCHENCK, } Directors.

[No. 4,645.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,362,080.32
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		533.89
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		440,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,263,919.97
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		264,667.35
Due from State banks and bankers		15,453.29
Internal revenue stamps		797.83
Checks and other cash items	$2,494.48	
Exchanges for Clearing House	250,395.77	
Notes of other National banks	20,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	720.61	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie 961,599.60		
Legal-tender notes 380,000.00		
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation) 25,000.00		
		1,640,210.46
Total		$8,487,663.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, paid in		$500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		604,111.50
National banknotes outstanding		499,997.50
Due to other National banks	$1,612,950.86	
Due to State banks and bankers	235,879.59	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	305,389.07	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,164,878.62	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,784.57	
Certified checks	124,249.72	
Cashier's checks outstanding	16,441.68	
United States deposits	418,000.00	
		6,883,554.11
Total		$8,487,663.11

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHAS. W. RIECKS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. W. RIECKS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day of December, 1900. DANIEL E. POMEROY, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. BAKER,
E. C. CONVERSE,
CHAS. A. MOORE, } Directors.

[No. 1,196.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,763,215.43
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,965.81
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		25,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		633,901.29
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		350,000.00
Other real estate owned		7,300.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		235,755.12
Due from State banks and bankers		38,945.75
Checks and other cash items		1,982.03
Exchanges for Clearing House		250,780.04
Notes of other National banks		26,010.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		420.17
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $845,302.26		
Legal-tender notes 164,197.00		1,009,505.26
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		25,000.00
Total		$5,767,780.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, paid in		$800,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		96,065.63
National banknotes outstanding		479,097.50
Due to other National banks		535,674.58
Due to State banks and bankers		29,062.07
Due to trust companies and savings banks		590,181.86
Dividends unpaid		1,817.00
Individual deposits subject to check		2,309,578.69
Demand certificates of deposit		14,447.85
Certified checks		106,935.67
Cashier's checks outstanding		115,000.00
Total		$5,767,780.90

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1900.
CHAS. F. AUKAMP, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
WM. H. KINGSLAND,
WM. H. MACY, Jr.,
JOHN T. WILLETS, } Directors.

Reports of National Banks.

[1,879.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,595,604.43
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		38,293.31
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		173,142.50
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,267.34
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,167,399.11
Due from State banks and bankers		269,433.34

ANOTHER CUP DEFENDER

Syndicate to Build a Centreboard Yacht for Trials.

OPINIONS OF YACHTSMEN

The New Boat Will Be Built in Massachusetts, and Will Be Constructed of Wood.

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 21.—C. C. Hanley of the Hanley Construction Company of this city, builders of many fast yachts, among them the American defender Genesee, in the Canadian cup races of 1899 and 1900, at Chicago and Toronto, has entered the America's Cup defender lists and will form a syndicate to build a wooden centreboard yacht to compete in the trial races to decide which yacht shall defend the America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II.

Mr. Hanley admits that the syndicate is under way, and that the prospect was that the yacht will be built by the Hanley works at Quincy Point.

Mr. Hanley said to-day that while he had no desire to conceal the fact that a syndicate was being formed with every prospect of success, any discussion of details at this time would be premature. He talked on yachting in general, however, and left no chance for doubt that he is a firm believer in centreboard boats.

"Since the time of the Vigilant," he said, "American and English designers have been trying to defeat keel yachts with keel yachts. The Vigilant was an attempt at a half-and-half boat, being neither keel nor centreboard, but a combination of both.

"The result is, in trying to beat keels with keels, that the challenging and defending yachts are coming to be alike as two peas."

Mr. Hanley holds that the history of international races shows the superiority of the centreboard type, although in late years, for lack of any one to push that kind, the keel boat has come to the front. He says that several gentlemen are ready this year to build and enter a centreboard yacht in the international contest, believing that it will outsail any keel boat in its class that can be built.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—B. B. Crowninshield, who is the designer of the Lawson cup defender, was asked to give his views about the proposed new yacht to be built at Quincy to compete in the America's Cup trials. He said that he would like to see such a boat built, as it would be of immense advantage in determining whether an outand-out centreboard boat was still able to compete successfully with a boat of the keel type.

In reply to a question as to the cost of building and maintaining a yacht such as Hanley proposes, Mr. Crowninshield said: "I believe that such a yacht, constructed entirely of wood, with no outside ballast, could be built and maintained for one season at a cost not exceeding Mr. Hanley's estimate of $75,000."

Kenneth Horton, a prominent yachtsman, expresses the opinion that such a yacht as Hanley proposes is impracticable for the defense of the America's Cup, as she would pound herself to pieces in a seaway.

Gen. Charles J. Paine, who three times successfully defended the America's Cup with a centreboard yacht, declared that he thought it would be wise to have such a boat.

Knickerbocker Yacht Club Officers.

The Knickerbocker Yacht Club held its annual meeting last night, when the reports of the officers and various standing committees showed the club to be in a very prosperous condition. Over 70 boats and a membership of nearly 200 were shown on the club's books. The following officers were chosen for the year: Commodore—S. H. Mason; Vice Commodore—Louis H. Zocher; Rear Commodore—Edward F. Hoover; Treasurer—George H. Cooper; Secretary—J. O. Sinkinson; Measurer—John G. Honey; Fleet Surgeon—John B. Palmer, M. D.; Members of the Board of Directors—F. E. Barnes, H. Stephenson, Rodman Sands, Charles W. Schlessinger, and Thomas Wilson, Jr.

The Hampden class, which created so much sport last season, will be one of the features of the club's weekly events next year.

VACCINATION AND GOLF.

Sore Arms Interfere With the Proper Indulgence in the Royal and Ancient Game.

Vaccination, as a golf deterrent, has been the most characteristic feature of the links during the past few days. No man who has not tried it can possibly realize how difficult it is to play the royal and ancient game while going through the probationary period which is to render him proof for several years to come from the terrors of smallpox.

"Why didn't this smallpox scare wait until every miserable bunker was covered several feet deep with snow?" was the plaintive lament of an enthusiast at his club one day last week. "It's an absolute disgrace to be compelled to have a sore arm in this glorious golfing weather, and I suppose that just as soon as I get so as to swing a club comfortably we'll have a genuine Winter blizzard, and I won't be able to see the natural color of a golf course this side of Florida."

Frequenters of the popular local clubs that keep open house all Winter have noticed a decided inclination to play the part of an impatient spectator by many of the members who pride themselves on their record as all-year players. One of these men could not resist the temptation to take a try at the game last week, and all went well for two or three holes. Then, nerved up to do his best through a particularly good drive of his opponent, he let himself out for a full swing, and a second later gripped his arm as though a double-calibre bumblebee had suddenly stung him, while the expression of his face was one of indescribable agony.

"Gee, but I mustn't do that again!" groaned the unfortunate golfer, as he slowly walked after the ball. He only continued the fun for two or three holes more, and then wended his way disconsolately to the clubhouse.

The genial steward of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club admitted that the number of players had been considerably less for the last ten days than is customary at this time, and at the public links at Van Cortlandt Park, there has been a noticeable falling off in competitors. The cold weather last Saturday and Sunday kept some of the regulars in their homes, it is true, but the professional, Val Flood, has been surprised that the players have not been more numerous during the mild days this week.

"Just the day to be ideal for golf," added Flood; "not cold enough to nip the hands and stiffen the knuckles in holding the clubs, but just right in every respect for the enthusiastic lover of the game. The course is in good condition for play, and I believe that vaccination is wholly to blame for the dearth of golf activity."

It is fortunate for the golfers that the competitive season is over, for otherwise the number of hard-luck stories would be no prodigiously augmented as to make the game unendurable for a peaceful-minded player.

Women's Golf Handicap at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 21.—Four cards were completed in the women's golf handicap at the Country Club to-day, snow causing the withdrawal of several late starters. Miss Eleanor Ferris won both net and gross score prizes. Summaries:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Miss Eleanor Ferris	117	8	109
Miss Sophie Downer	126	16	110
Mrs. F. D. Beard	130	20	110
Mrs. Jonathan Thorne	153	20	113

Golf Notes of Interest.

H. Kennady Hill won the golf championship of the University of Pennsylvania on Wednesday, beating Thomas D. Smith in the final round by 4 up and 3 to play. The university golfers will hold a Christmas handicap tournament to-morrow, at the links of the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Donald Ross will have charge of the Pinehurst golf links this Winter, in North Carolina. The course is one of the few in the far South having eighteen holes, and improvements have been made to the greens during the Summer. Later in the season two or three big tournaments will be held.

Dr. William Jarvie has offered a cup to the Dyker Meadow Golf Club for handicap competition at both medal and match play. The qualifying round will be held to-morrow, at 18 holes, and the players making the four best net scores will continue at match play, the semi-final round coming on Christmas Day, and the final round on Saturday, Dec. 29.

The Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island has announced a club handicap for New Year's Day. Fox Hills, on Staten Island, will also hold a club match on the opening day of the new century, but the pick of the players will go to Atlantic City to play the Country Club there a team match. Over a dozen players will be on a side.

The Chicago golfers have reached the conclusion that the East is better qualified to manage the three National championships next season, and the Midlothian Country Club has decided not to bid for the women's tournament. A rumor has been started there, however, that Hubart Chatfield Chatfield-Taylor may be elected President of the United States Golf Association in February. There are one or two other prominent names in the field.

The news comes from Baltimore that Findlay S. Douglas may take up his permanent residence in that city as the Baltimore agent for an electric company. Local golfers would be sorry to lose the former champion as a metropolitan resident, but, on the other hand, it would be Baltimore's gain, and E. H. Burton, Chairman of the Golf Committee of the Baltimore Country Club, is reported as saying that he hopes Douglas will come to Baltimore, as his presence would have a good effect on golf in that city.

Plans of Columbia's Swimmers.

At the annual meeting of the Columbia University Swimming Association, held in the gymnasium yesterday, J. W. Spencer, 1901, Science, was elected President, with William E. Duden, 1902, Law, Treasurer, and Clinton G. Abbott manager.

J. W. Spencer was unanimously re-elected Captain of the relay and water polo teams. It was decided to enter both teams in the coming sportsmen's shows in Boston and this city, and to begin negotiations for races and water polo games with Princeton, Yale, and Pennsylvania. Columbia defeated Pennsylvania for the intercollegiate championship at Madison Square Garden last year, and has lost but two men of her team. There is, however, an abundance of good material in the freshman classes. For the first time this year swimming has been required of all first-year men by the Faculty as a part of their college work, and Prof. Holroyd, the instructor, has developed some excellent swimmers. Two 'Varsity teams, a scrub team, and a freshman team will be organized.

CLOSE WRESTLING BOUTS.

Parker and Piening Get Championship Decisions After Hard Contests.

Some spirited wrestling bouts were seen last night in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, during the final bouts in what was announced as the international world's champion series. Owing to the extreme lateness of the hour when the first bout was started, the events were not concluded until nearly midnight.

Harvey Parker of Brockton, Mass., and George Bothner of the Pastime Athletic Club were the first to meet. This bout was for the lightweight championship, Parker weighing the limit, 138 pounds. The two men had a desperate tussle, wrestling to the twenty-minute limit without either getting a fall. After a brief intermission they had a ten-minute round, but still neither could pin the other's shoulders to the mat. Referee "Charley" White, however, awarded the decision to Parker for superior aggressiveness.

Announcer "Johnny" Dunn gave notice of the receipt of a challenge from "Lou" Hausman of Chicago offering to back Fred Denton of that city, and who was termed the light-weight champion of America, against the winner last night for $500 a side. Parker said that, if proper references were forthcoming and a forfeit placed with responsible authorities, he would meet it; but he will insist that the match be held in the East.

Owing to the withdrawal of one of the heavy-weight competitors, John Piening and August Faust were the only opponents for championship wrestling honors in that class. The referee announced that they would wrestle for the best two out of three falls. The men were well matched, and gave a thoroughly scientific exhibition of the art. After twelve minutes of hard work, tire first bout went to Piening. The second bout ran to the limit of fifteen minutes, without either gaining the advantage which it was called. A ten-minute bout concluded the contest, but again neither could force the other's back upon the mat. The decision, for aggressiveness, was awarded to Piening, and he was loudly cheered.

Roeber and Pons Matched.

Arrangements have been completed for the heavy-weight championship wrestling match between Ernest Roeber and Paul Pons, to take place at the Madison Square Garden on Jan. 1. The French champion and his American opponent will wrestle, best two in three falls at Graeco-Roman style, for the heavy-weight wrestling championship of the world and 50 per cent. of the gross receipts. Pons has started training at Woods's Gymnasium. Roeber will prepare himself for the bout at the Yorkville Athletic Club rooms, Seventy-sixth Street and Second Avenue. The principals have agreed to give each other the right to use the strangle hold.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—One mile. Demadge, 99, (Wondeily.) 1; Uhlers, 102, 2; Miss Garfield, 99, (Finc—1:48⅘. Six furlongs. Fleet Wing, 105, (T. Walsh,) 1; Algie M., 105, 2; Cogswell, 113, 3. Time—1:18⅘. Mile and an eighth. Phidias, 101, (Cochran.) 1; Indiana, 100, 2; False Lead, 100, 3. Time—2:02⅘. One mile. Chorus Boy, 102 (May,) 1; Moromi, 109, 2; Glen Lake, 101, 3. Time—1:47. Seven furlongs. Emigre, 101, (Cochran,) 1; Reducer, 96¼, 2; Judge Magee, 103, 3. Time—1:32⅘. Three-quarters of a mile. Midsummer, 105, (Wilkerson,) 1; Dousterswivel, 104, 2; Scrivener, 112, 3. Time—1:13⅘.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Six furlongs. Glissando, 99, (Coburn,) 1; Parmenion, 102, 2; The Buffoon, 101, 3. Time—1:14⅘. One mile and eighth. Lou Rey, 110, (Ferrell,) 1; Don Luis, 105, 2. Acrobat, 107, 3. Time—2:00¾. One mile. Kickum Bob, 100, (Coburn,) 1; McNamara, 100, 2; Osmond, 104, 3. Time—1:40. Six furlongs. Articulate, 113, (Wilkerson,) 1; Zeide, 115, 2; Andradra, 115, 3. Time—1:17. Seven furlongs. Lenep, 112, (O'Connor,) 1; Telamon, 94, 2; Autumn, 111, 3. Time—1:22. Six and a half furlongs. Boundless, 108, (Buchanan,) 1; The Singer, 102, 2; Cyril, 105, 3. Time—1:24.

To-day's Football Game.

The Manhattan Association Football Club will have as opponents at Prospect Park today the Central Association Football Club of New Jersey. Kick-off will be at 3 P. M.

The Executive Committee of the Manhattan Cricket Club will hold a meeting at the clubhouse, Prospect Park, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock to make arrangements for the annual dinner of the club.

K. A. C. Annual Athletic Games.

The Athletic Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has decided to hold a large indoor athletic meeting in the Madison Square Garden on the evening of Monday, Feb. 4. An elaborate and interesting programme will be prepared, which will include a number of special events for school and college athletes.

Joint Athletic Meeting.

A joint athletic meeting will be held by St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, Grace Athletic Club, and St. George's Athletic Club at St. Bartholomew's gymnasium, 207 East Forty-second Street, on the evening of Jan. 9. Points will be scored for first, second, and third place in each contest, and a team trophy will be awarded in addition to the individual prizes.

To-night's Hockey Game.

There will be a hockey game this evening in the St. Nicholas Skating Rink between the teams representing St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., and St. Mark's School of Southborough, Mass.

SENATOR KILLED IN FIGHT.

Shooting Affray at Sopchoppy, Fla., Fatal to Two Men.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 21.—At Sopchoppy, thirty miles from here, a shooting affray over business matters occurred between State Senator Rouz, Edgar Nims, W. F. Edwards, and Frank Walker.

Rouz and Nims were killed. The other two were badly wounded.

COULDN'T MARRY, TOOK HIS LIFE.

Suicide Wrote Minnie Wolferman He Had Been Unable to Find Work.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 21.—Some boys going skating this afternoon found the body of a man near the foot of Linden Avenue. Beside it was a bottle that had contained laudanum.

In his pocket was a letter addressed to "Minnie Wolferman, 1,509 Livingston Avenue, New York." The writer said he was unable to obtain work, and the hopes which he had entertained of marrying the addressee were shattered. He was sorry, but thought it best to end his life.

The only other articles found in his pocket were a silver watch and a gold-plated chain.

EXTREME PENALTY FOR ZEIMER.

Divorce Mill Man Sentenced to Ten Years in State Prison.

Henry Zeimer, convicted of subornation of perjury in obtaining for Mrs. Byrde G. Herrick a divorce upon false evidence, was yesterday sentenced to ten years in State Prison by Recorder Goff. Zeimer's plea for a light sentence was unavailing, the Recorder stating that he was a lawyer and an officer of the court, and that it was his duty to see that the laws were obeyed and not violated. Ten years is the extreme penalty for Zeimer's crime.

Frank Wilson, who was also implicated in the divorce mill, and who turned State's evidence, was given three years. Hugh O. Pentecost, counsel, said that Wilson's blind mother was solely dependent upon him for support. The Recorder imposed the lightest sentence possible. Mrs. Byrde G. Herrick and Mary Thompson, the co-respondent, were discharged with a warning and admonition from the Recorder. They left the court weeping. Recorder Goff stated that in Zeimer's office there had been found the papers in fifty-two other cases.

BROKER PELLETREAU ARRESTED.

Charged by Thomas Gallagher with Defrauding Him of $100.

Arthur M. Pelletreau of the defunct brokerage firm of Pelletreau & Yale, who was expelled from the Consolidated Stock Exchange in May last, was arrested in the Astor House dining room yesterday by Central Office Detectives Funston and McConville, charged with defrauding Thomas Gallagher of Plainfield, N. J., of $100.

Gallagher, who lives at 115 Richmond Street, secured from Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Court Thursday a warrant for the former broker's arrest. Gallagher claimed that in answer to an advertisement for a cashier, he deposited with Pelletreau & Yale on Sept. 15 last $100 as surety for the faithful performance of his duties as cashier. He declared that he received no return of his money. The detectives accidentally met the former broker in the Astor House.

According to the officers, Pelletreau & Yale conducted a discretionary brokerage business at 20 Broad Street until some months ago, when they suspended. With a clerk named Connolly, the detectives state, the brokers resumed business at 50 Broadway. In 1898, they claim, Pelletreau was arrested on a similar charge, but escaped prosecution.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

W. D. Sloane Buys Four Lots from Andrew Carnegie.

WILL BUILD TWO RESIDENCES

Reported Sale of Fulton and Gold Street Corner—Active Dealing in Many Classes of Property.

William D. Sloane has bought from Andrew Carnegie a plot of four lots on the north side of Ninety-first Street, about 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue. Beyond admitting that he had made such a purchase, Mr. Sloane declined last evening to say anything about the transaction or his plans for the future of the property. It is said, however, that he has bought the lots as the site for two fine residences which he will build for members of his family. In this connection it will be recalled that at the time of the sale of the large plot at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street and Fifth Avenue, something over a year ago, it was reported that Mr. Sloane's sons-in-law, James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., and John H. Hammond, would build handsome residences there. There houses have not yet been erected, and the purchase just made by Mr. Sloane makes it appear probable that the One Hundred and Second Street site may be abandoned for that on Ninety-first Street.

The Carnegie mansion, now in course of construction, occupies the block front on Fifth Avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets. Mr. Carnegie's original purchase at that point covered the two block fronts from Ninetieth to Ninety-second Street. Subsequently he acquired several adjoining lots on both sides of Ninety-first Street, and the sale just closed is of interest as being the first resale of any of Mr. Carnegie's holdings in the two blocks.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of the seven-story building, 483 and 485 Fifth Avenue, 39.9 feet north of Forty-first Street, 35.6 by 100. Representatives of the owners, the estate of Mayer Kahn, said yesterday that contracts had not been signed.

John Jacob Astor has bought the four-story dwelling, 55 West Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9, adjoining the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue.

It is reported that the six-story building at the northeast corner of Fulton and Gold Streets has been sold.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for A. C. Denman the lot on the south side of Ninety-fourth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 78 by 56 by 75 by 56.3. The buyer will improve the property.

Builders Sobel & Kean have bought the northeast corner of Seventy-eighth Street and First Avenue, 65 by 52; also, the northwest corner of First Avenue and Thirty-second Street, 100 by 100, Seven-story flats will be erected on both plots.

The Seaboard Realty Company, sellers of the Iroquois apartment house, 49 to 53 West Forty-fourth Street, announces that that property has been bought by an investment corporation represented by A. W. McLaughlin & Co.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for Mrs. Jennie P. Black to Samuel C. Herriman, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 57 East Sixty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for James Baker 210 East Eighty-third Street, and for Henry Metzner 212 East Eighty-third Street, each 19 by 102.2, to a builder for improvement.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Mary G. Andrews the property 20 Grand Street and 23 Sullivan Street; for the estate of Josephine L. Peyton 22 Grand Street; for Charles Simpson 24 Grand Street; for Lewis J. Morrison 25 Sullivan Street; for Mrs. Dorothy A. Conklin 27 Sullivan Street, and for Mrs. Henrietta Riede 29 Sullivan Street. These properties, forming a plot 102 by 93, now covered with old three-story buildings, have been purchased by Peter Roberts for improvement.

William M. Ryan has sold for the Olyphant estate the five-story tenement 38 Division Street, 17.2 by 115, to Samuel Rouse.

Peter Axbrad has sold for William H. Jackson the five five-story double flats, 53 to 61 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, each 33 by 90 by 100.11. The buyers are Gussaroff & Steindler and H. Gompert.

Gussaroff & Steindler were also the purchasers of the five-story tenement 335 East Seventieth Street, sold recently by Robert Wallace.

Cyrille Carreau has sold for W. K. Thorn the two three-story brick buildings 416 and 418 Grand Street, 39 by 100.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Charles A. Weinstein the new seven-story tenements 125 and 127 Sullivan Street, 40.4 by 75.

Herman Joveshof has sold the four-story front and rear tenements 524 Eighth Avenue, 24.1 by 100.

Ghamse & Losere have sold to a client, for $18,000, the five-story brownstone-front flat on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 100 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 75 by 100.

E. J. Welling, Jr., has sold 320 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street for Rosalie Rosenbaum to Louis Lese, size 25x100, frame dwelling.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.
Partition Sale.

294 Seventh Avenue, west side, 128.4 feet north of Twenty-sixth Street, 19.8 by 90.9, four-story brick building, with store; to Charles Gallagher.....$16,000

346 Seventh Avenue, west side, 39.9 feet north of Twenty-ninth Street, 19 by 64, four-story brick building, with store; to Michael J. Savage..... 15,500

246 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 225 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; to Nathan Glasheim..... 10,150

By William M. Ryan.

523 to 531 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11, five four and five story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to James Bradley.....118,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

1,361 Webster Avenue, west side, 236.6 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, (proposed,) 25 by 90, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James R. Fitzgerald..... 13,400

By McVickar & Co.

Morris Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 100 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Simons & Moersfelder.. 16,100

By James L. Wells.

Sixth Street, Wakefield, north side, 205 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 50 by 114, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Daniel Ryer..... 2,550

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Marion Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, 50 by 90, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John C. Barr..... 6,750

266 and 268 Monroe Street, south side, 75 feet west of Jackson Street, 25.1 and 25, respectively, by 87.6, two-story brick dwelling on 266, 268 vacant; foreclosure sale, to Rebecca Cohn..... 27,017

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 326 East Fiftieth Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 24.6 by 84.5; Abraham Silverman, premises, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 348 and 350 East Seventy-fifth Street, for two six-story brick flats, each 31 by 89.5; N. Silverson of 22 East One Hundred and Third Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; total cost, $70,000.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 71 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for two four-story brick tenements, 22.6 by 74.6 and 27.6 by 74.6; James Raynolds of 1,028 Trinity Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; total cost, $30,000.

Bristow Street, west side, 172 feet north of Jennings Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 32.6; Maria Wauer of 1,389 Bristow Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 235 West Fiftieth Street, for a four-story brick shop, 25.1 by 92.3; O. T. Mackey of 237 West Fiftieth Street, owner; G. M. Walgrove of 42 East Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 120 Macdougal Street, for a seven-story brick tenement, 25 by 86.6; L. Kaufman of 2,487 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $30,060.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone school, 150 by 199.10; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $250,000.

Alterations.

Avenue C, northeast corner of Thirteenth Street, to a five-story brick factory; A. & S. Levy of 152 East Sixty-second Street, owner; F. Baylies, Bible House, architect; cost, $1,000.

Forsyth Street, southeast corner of Stanton Street, to a five-story brick flat, with stores; M. Solomon of 648 Broadway, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $17,000.

No. 445 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Ellen O'Neill, premises, owner; James N. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 261 Bowery, to a four-story brick restaurant; M. F. Lyons of 259 Bowery, owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $75.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Friday, Dec. 21.

BEACH AV, w s, Lot 82, map of East Morrisania, 50x100; Michael J. O'Shaughnessy to Anthony McOwen..... $3,100

BEECKER ST, 198, n s, 29x96; Thomas B. Pierce to James W. Pierce, (R S $1.50, mtg $3,634, ¼ part)..... 100

BOULEVARD, e s, 25 ft n of 180th St, 25x100; Boulevard, s w corner of 180th St, 25x100; Nelson D. Stillwell to Thomas S. Walker, (R S $16.50)..... 100

GREENWICH ST, 526, 23.3x81, with use of alley adjoining, 3x81; also 7th Av, e s, 98.9 ft n of 32d St, 25x100; Edward Huss, executor, &c., to Sarah M. Pustkuchen and others..... 34,500

GREENWICH ST, 526, 23.3x81, with use of alley adjoining, 3x81; also 7th Av, e s, 98.9 ft n of 32d St, 25x100; Georgia Pustkuchen and others to Sarah M. Pustkuchen, quitclaim, (R S $10)..... 1

LEWES ST, 10, 25x101; Hannah and Abraham Fox to Samuel Padwee and Myer S. Perlstein, (mtg $21,000 R S $9).. 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 41.4 ft n of 43d St, 19x90; John Toumey to Eliza Toumey, (mtg $13,000, R S $8)..... 1

LINCOLN ST, e s, 350 ft n of West Farms Road, 25x100; Joseph J. Gleason to John F. Coffey..... 675

LOT 62, map of property of J. J. Gleason; Joseph J. Gleason to Carrie R. Park.... 600

MAIDEN LANE, 40, 21.3x58.7x18.11x62.3; Marguerite F. C. O'Donnell to Benjamin Salinsky, (R S $20)..... 1

MAIN ST, w s, 175 ft n of Cross St, 75x78 to East Chester Bay; Main St, e s, 175 ft n of Cross St, 75x100, and Minnieford Av, w s, 175 ft n of Cross St, 75x100, City Island; Milo J. White, referee, to Westchester Fire Insurance Company..... 14,000

PARK AV, 1,055, s e corner of 87th St, 19x102.9; Carriebell D. Lanchantin to John T. Fox, (mtg $28,000, and taxes, R S $1)..... Exchange

PARK AV, 1,055, s e corner of 87th St, 19x102.9; George H. Hart, referee, to Charles Eimer..... 31,750

PROSPECT AV, w s, 80 ft s of 179th St, 25x100; Mary L. Lyon's heirs to Mary A. McKown, (R S $1, mtg $2,500)..... 3,350

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 150th St, 51.1x75.11x irregular; Henry Thomson, referee, to German Savings Bank, (R S $128)..... 127,750

UNION AV, w s, 150 ft n of George St, 19.8x90.9; Charles Hohl to Ferdinand Hecht..... 1

UNION AV, w s, 150 ft n of George St, 19.8x90.9; Ferdinand Hecht to Jessie A. Steinmuller, (R S $2.50, mtg $5,000)..... 100

WOOSTER ST, 147, w s, 25x100; Flora Mintzer to Meyer J. Wohlgemuth, (R S $13.50, mtg $25,000)..... 100

1ST AV, s e corner of 2d St, 22x74; Herman Mahlstadt and others, executors and trustees, to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (R S $5, mtg $24,000). 27,000

11TH AV, n e corner of 174th St, 77.2x100.5x87.8x100; Bernard Havanagh to Judson S. Tyng, (R S $2.50, mtg $18)..... 100

5TH ST, s s, 227.11 ft e of First Av, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to John Hannemann..... 16,000

5TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to Betty Lerner..... 16,000

20TH ST, 352 West, 16.8x92; 22d St, 410 West, 14.3x92; 22d St, 420 West, 15.6x70; Mary F. Southard and others to Fred H. Southers and others, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

21ST ST, 306 West, 25x91.11; Henry C. Hoerle to Walter Solomon, (mtg $28,500, taxes, &c., R S $1)..... 1

35TH ST, 28 West, 20x98.9; Charles I. Hudson to Mary E. Kidd, (R S $15.50, mtg $15,000)..... 30,250

75TH ST, 3 West, 21x102.2; Mary W. Umberfield to James W. Halstead, (mtg $10,000, R S $36)..... 100

105TH ST, 302 West, 20x100.11; John C. Umberfield to Mary W. Umberfield, (mtg $26,000, R S $10)..... 100

112TH ST, 123 and 125 East, 49.9x100.10; Samuel Padwee and another to Abraham Fox, (mtg $46,000, R S $20)..... 1

117TH ST, 326 East, 25x100.11; James J. Carney, executor, to Louis Lese, (R S $6.50)..... 6,300

118TH ST, n s, 66 ft e of 1st Av, 28x80.5; Jane E. Belan to Armintha M. Taylor, (mtg $8,000, R S $4)..... 1

125TH ST, 127 East, 19.8x99.11; Hannah E. Pringle to John Kearney..... 9,500

128TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of Park Av, 20x99.11; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to Grant Notman, (R S $7)..... 6,700

128TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 4th Av, 20x99.11; Grace W. R. Clark to Grant Notman..... 1

134TH ST, 217 West, 17x99.11; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to David Sears, (R S $9.50)..... 9,250

137TH ST, 202 West, 15.6x99.11; Alonzo B. Right to Paul B. Pugh Company, (mtg $13,500, R S $3.50)..... 1

138TH ST, 607 East, 25.11x100; Bernard Bockhaus to Alphons Dryfoos, (R S $3.50)..... 1

146TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Whitlock Av, 25x100; Charles Gerlich to Wilhelmine K. Loning, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

148TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of old line of Clifton Av, 25x100; Peter J. Cooney to William Muller, (mtg $11,500, R S $4.50) 100

Recorded Leases.

HUGHES AV, n w corner of 182d St, 100 x100; Robert J. McGirr to Fabio D. Alessio, 2 years..... $240

JEROME AV, s e corner of 177th St; Henry L. Dreyer to Charles Woodard and another, 5 years 4½ months..... 1,200

MONROE ST, 215 and 217, and 46 Gouverneur St; Fritz & Fereberg to Samuel Decker, 3 years..... 7,235

MULBERRY ST, 188; George Kracht to Giuseppe De Benedictis, 6 years....$636 60

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BRASCH, Samuel, to Albert Cappelle; 5 to 9 Gouvck St, ½ year..... $3,000

BECK, Charles, to Union Trust Company; 9th Av, 596, 5 years, 4 per cent.. 12,000

BRENNAN, Edward J. and Robert M., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 118th St, s s, 248.2 ft e of Pleasant Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 2,000

BROWN, James E., to Columban J. Kelly; Eagle Av, w s, 526.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 600

CARTY Annie, to Israel C. Jones; 162d St, n s, 121.8 ft e of Melrose Av, 3 years..... 2,000

CALANGUA, Giuseppa, to Anthony McOwen; Tiffanon Place, s e s, 154.3 ft e w of 149th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,400

COFFEY, John F., to Joseph J. Gleason; Lincoln St, e s, 350 ft n of West Farms Road, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 675

GOWDEY, Sanford S., to Lydia Leighton; 137th St, n s, 200.10 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 7,000

DONNELLAN, Albert V., to Josephine E. Carpenter; 108th St, s s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 22,500

DONNELLAN, Albert V., to Josephine E. Carpenter; 108th St, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 22,800

DONNELLAN, Albert V., to J. Herbert Carpenter, trustee; 108th St, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 22,500

DONNELLAN, Albert V., to Albert Kastor; 108th St, s s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

FOX, Abrahasp, to Samuel Padwee; 112th St, 125 East, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,400

FOX, Abraham, to Meyer S. Perlstein; 112th St, 123 East, 5 years, 6 per cent.. 5,400

GROSS, Samuel, and Davis Risler to David Wardenschlag; 24 St, n s, 73.9 ft w of Avenue C, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 12,000

HALSTEAD, James W., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 75th St, 3 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

HANNEMANN, John, and wife to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 5th St, s s, 237.11 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

HAYES, Mary A., to Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.; White Plains Av, e s, 75 ft n of 6th St, 2 months, 6 per cent..... 55

HUSSEY, Jessie, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; 116th St, 303 West; installments, 6 per cent..... 23,800

JACOBSON, Morris, to Ella G. Wilkes; 385 to 389 East 8th St, ¼ year, 6 per cent..... 24,000

JERGER, Clara S., to Pauline May; West End Av, 798, 3 months, 6 per cent..... 1,000

KANE, D. de Lancey A., to Mary T. Bear; Cedar St, 62 and 64, all title of ¼ part, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

KEARNEY, John, to Hannah E. Pringle; 127 East 128th St, 2 years..... 3,600

KETCHAM, Mary, and Julius Jamess; 178th St, s s, 145 ft w of Anthony Av, 1 year..... 3,000

LAWRENCE, Gustav T., to Schnar Heeb; 90th St, 126 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.. 18,000

LESE, Louis, to Catherine Ridley; 117th St, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 5,000

LORBER, Betti, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 5th St, s s, 300 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

McKINLEY, James G., to Charles W. Lang and others, executors, &c.; 47th St, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, due Jan. 1, 1903, 4 per cent..... 15,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to American Mortgage Company; 135th St, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, widened, 1 year..... 12,500

NICHOLS, Adelbert S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 128th St, n s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 100x199.10 to s s of 129th St, due March 19, 1901, 6 per cent. 19,000

NOLEN, Mary H., to Adelina C. Van Iderstine; 26th St, n s, Lot 381, Map Rose Hill Farm, 3 years..... 13,000

PARK, Carrie R., to Joseph J. Gleason; Lot 62, map of property of J. J. Gleason, due Feb. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 500

PUSTKUCHEN, Sarah M., to William B. Isham and others, executors, &c.; 7th Av, e s, 98.9 ft n of 32d St, 8 years, 4 per cent..... 11,000

PUSTKUCHEN, Sarah M., Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Greenwich St, 526, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,500

RALLINGS, Eliza, to James J. Phelan; 41st St, 141 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 3,000

RAPHAEL, Samuel H., and Max Muller, to Sara D. Roosevelt; Madison Av, 1,515, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

RAPHAEL, Samuel H., and Max Muller, to Sara D. Roosevelt; Madison Av, 1,517, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

ROCCIANO, Mary, to Harlem Savings B

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ENGELMANN & VOIGHT.—Schedules of Engelmann & Voight, dealers in painters' supplies and wall paper at 384 Amsterdam Avenue, show liabilities of $6,759, nominal assets of $5,144, and actual assets of $610.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.—Schedules of William Thompson, livery stable keeper at 57 and 59 Irving Place, show liabilities of $56,395, nominal assets of $32,913, and actual assets of $31,255, of which $27,220 have been taken by creditors under chattel mortgages, leaving assets of $4,015 in the hands of the assignee.

HANKIS & CO.—Schedules of Harris & Co., (corporation,) stock brokers, at 32 Broadway, show liabilities of $33,018, nominal assets of $8,318 and actual assets of $1,840. The assets consist of accounts, $6,408, probably uncollectible, office furniture, $400, and cash in fifteen banks in various cities in this State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. There are nineteen creditors, the largest being Moatz & Co of Allentown, Penn., $19,333.

CRUM & RUSHMORE.—Schedules of Crum & Rushmore, (corporation,) shirt manufacturers at 67 Fourth Avenue, show liabilities of $25,772, nominal assets of $151,-025, and actual assets of $86,845. The principal items in the assets are: Stock and supplies, nominal, $82,067; actual, $39,955; book accounts, nominal, $42,175, actual, $4,890; plant, machinery and fixtures, nominal, $26,391; actual, $7,730; cash in bank, $2,000; patterns, nominal, $6,000, no actual value. The largest creditor is Sophie F. Wiener of Brooklyn, $101.05, for money loaned.

Out of Town.

CHARLES H. AND ESTHER H. DAUCHY.—Judgment for $15,000 was entered here yesterday against Charles H. Dauchy of Peekskill, N. Y., and Esther H. Dauchy in favor of John M. Denison, as executor of the estate of David S. Denison, for the amount now due on a note made by the firm of Charles H. Dauchy & Co., at Troy, on May 2, 1895, for $50,000, payable one year from date to the order of Esther H. Dauchy, who indorsed it.

JAMES MARTIN & CO.—Judge McPherson, in the United States court at Philadelphia, yesterday appointed William B. Jackson and Benjamin H. Griffin, local representatives of Kinsley & Co. of New York, receivers for James Martin & Co., the large iron refiners and founders in Bridesburg and Kensington, which failed on Monday, with liabilities estimated at $250,000 and assets at $200,000. The Court also made an order adjudging the firm involuntary bankrupts.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHAS. PALMER, Edwin Palmer, furniture dealer, of Albany, filed a petition in bankruptcy in Utica yesterday. Debts, $5,000; no assets, except $900, which are claimed.

CHARLES ADAMS, Jeremiah Adams, contractor, of Whitehall, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy at Utica. His liabilities are placed at $29,677, of which $17,-423 is unsecured. The assets are $775.

S. T. HATCHER, S. T. Hatcher filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy at Columbus, Ga., on Saturday. His liabilities are estimated to be $117,853. Assets, nothing. Mr Hatcher recently removed to this city.

ADOLPH B. TABOR, in the United States District Court in Philadelphia yesterday, Adolph B. Tabor of Shenandoah was adjudged a voluntary bankrupt. Liabilities, $11,225; assets, consisting mainly of book accounts, $13,000.25.

LEWIS N. WILSON, Lewis N. Wilson, cabinetmaker of Newburg, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here as a poor person, with liabilities $3,345 and no assets. He was formerly of Wilson Brothers, who made an assignment on June 15, last.

MAGIC COMPANY, Charle Gammeri, dealer in millinery at 49 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,208, and nominal assets $1,425, consisting of stock $150, fixtures $1,200, cash $25, claims $38. She has been in business about eight years and leased the premises at a rental of $3,000 a year.

GIOVANNI OWEN.—Edward Owen of 280 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,540 and no assets. The liabilities are old debts. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Edward Owen & Co., wholesale liquor dealers at 9 Dey Street, who made an assignment on March 14, 1882, with liabilities of $97,000. The assets realized $9,317, and creditors were paid a dividend of about 6 per cent.

CATHARINE HANCOX.—Catharine Hancox, residing at 1 West Eighty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,314 and assets consisting of some mirrors in a storage warehouse, valued at $100. She is also a beneficiary under the will of William Wall and is entitled to one-eighth of the income of this trust estate, but she is advised by counsel that the interest is inalienable and cannot be affected by these proceedings. The debts were contracted during the past six years in this city and New Jersey, and are for merchandise, on notes, professional services, schooling, and for board at fashionable resorts. Practically in this city and Seabright, N. J. She owes a livery bill of $444 to Buckelew & McCue of Lakewood, and $429 to two schools for schooling

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 222 failures in the United States during the week, against 247 for the previous week and 212, 212, and 280 for the corresponding weeks of 1899 to 1897. The Middle States had 91, New England 49, Southern 21, Western 64, Northwestern 20, Pacific 16, and Territories 1. Canada had 22 against 28 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capitals of $5,000 or less and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,-000 capital.

TO GO OUT OF BUSINESS.

Pneumatic Horse Collar Company Has No Funds—Claims Against It Filed.

The Pneumatic Horse Collar Company, whose stock has been more or less traded in on the curb recently, will go out of business, there being no money in the treasury with which to continue the manufacture of the collars. The recent issue of 130,000 shares of preferred stock authorized found no buyers among the public, and the stockholders themselves subscribed for less than five per cent. of the issue.

A meeting of the directors called for next week will take action upon the subject, but in the meantime it was stated yesterday by F. R. Brooke, President of the F. R. Brooke Company, whose brother was the inventor of the collar, and in whose offices the transfer office of the collar company is located, that the company would suspend and the transfer office will be closed after to-morrow.

Following the announcement of the condition of the company, a number of claims were filed against it yesterday. Mr. Brooke said that one note for $5,000 had gone to protest, and that he expected a number of judgments would be entered.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARTHUR, Henry—Hoag Brothers	$173
ALVANESO, Pietro, administrator, &c.—National Contracting Company, costs	108
BECHER, Philip—I. Lidz	35
BURSTEIN, Louis—T. C. Christianson and another	127
BIONDI, Nicola and Liberato—G. E. Ryckman	199
CALCYRON, Emil C.—E. H. Grasty, Jr.	69
CHARLES F. FINN COMPANY—F. S. Waller	248
CLEARY, William H.—The Long Island Railroad Company, costs	114
COHEN, Abraham—A. Singer	42
CREAMER, Charles M.—Columbia Mutual Building and Loan Association	122
CARTY, Jerome—G. Hoaung	202
COHEN, Lewis A.—C. Cohen, costs	93
CLINCHY, Anthony, and Thomas P. Setz —F. A. Loy	632
DAVIDSON, George T.—W. R. Jackson	125
DAUCHY, Charles H., and Esther H.—John M. Denison, executor, &c	45,403
FOSTER, William—T. F. Devine	469
ENDELMANN, Abraham—P. Morgenstein	192
FILARSKY, Samuel—J. Rotherberg	150
FRANKLIN, Benjamin and Isabelle—W. H. Hall	1,524
FISTER, Victor—J. Fleischhauer	17
GUILFOY, Samuel, and Charles R. Partridge—W. H. Danby & Co	371
GREENBERG, Max—H. Kolelnsky	521
GUNTER, Albert—Anna Neeb	178
GROENEVELD, Herman J., and Tenick Rosen, individually, &c.—J. S. Livingston	78
HOLDORF, Charles—J. D. Bauer	449
HATIE, Joseph C.—C. D. Garrett	1,604
HATIE, Mary G.—L. D. Garreth	1,736
HERR, Franklin H.—H. O'Neill	161
HERTS, Henry B., and Hugh Tallant—F. E. Lambotte	301
JACOBSON, Philip—A. Kelly	114
JACKSON, Thomas—C. J. Madigan, costs	120
KUTNOW, John—H. C. Hart	45
KIGHT, Alonzo B.—Vermont Marble Company	518
KREEGER, Emile—J. Fleischauer	22
LEVY, George W.—Simpson Foundry Company	117
LAMOTHE, Gaston—N. De Wolff and another, costs	86
LOMAN, Sarah—W. H. Mooney and another	430
LATHAM, Gray—George Carr and another	218
MULVANY, Mary C.—R. S. Morris	94
McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J.—H. Heath	333
McINTOSH, Burr W.—C. E. Fleming	492
MACENTEE, Joseph F.—M. L. Lewis	62
NADLER, Herman—J. Rubin and others	277
POWER, Andrew F., and Francis B. Thurber—M. C. Roldan and another	6,378
PRINCE, John J.—S. L. Malcolm	245
PURCHAS, Fred W. E.—A. C. Jackson and another	139
PIRK, Frederick—W. L. Dale	57
ROSSMAN, Albert—J. Finck	92
REHREL, Ferdinand and Augusta—J. G. Glauer	432
RUSCH, Edward—F. C. Neule	318
RASSIS, Joseph—T. C. Christianson and another	127
ROSENBERG, Abraham—E. Mansfield	145
STARK, William—United Electric Light and Power Company	34
SHAMSS, Edward H. Steers and another	112
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—J. Martin	274
SACL, Charles—S. Florsheim and another	83
SAVAGE RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York City—G. Zingrebe	107
WEIMAN, August F.—M. A. Castle	163
WEISBRADER, Isador—The Weiss & Klau Company	101

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel. Miller vs. Emendorf, Mayor, &c., appellants.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied without costs of prejudice.

Whiteman vs. Weed et al., appellants.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

Hinckel, appellant, vs. Stevens.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Corbin, &c., vs. Baker, appellant.—Motion to put on calendar granted.

Peabody vs. Satterlee et al., appellants.—Reargument ordered.

Anderson et al, vs. Carter, impleaded, appellants; American Copper Company vs. Lowther et al., impleaded.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Van Inwegen vs. Fort Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad Company, appellant; same vs. same.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide events.

Recess for two weeks.

Decisions.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division—First Department.

Joseph H. Lumley, appellant, vs. Anatron Chemical Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Edward R. Dunham vs. Hastings Pavement Company.—Exceptions sustained and motion for new trial granted, with costs to plaintiff to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J. Patterson, J., dissenting.

Archibald Gracie, respondent, vs. Edwin A. Stevens et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Rumsey and Ingraham, J. Ingraham, J., dissenting.

Henry P. Townsley, respondent, vs. Bankers' Life Insurance Company, appellant.—Order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

William Brill, appellant, vs. Sadie Brill and another, respondents.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Robert S. Howard, appellant, vs. Ira Van Gleson, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Sarah E. Bailey, appellant, vs. Mary J. Stuart et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Albert L. David, respondent, vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Gustavus D. S. Trask et al., respondents, vs. Sallie M. Sturges, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Joseph Paolillo, respondent, vs. Charles Faber, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Clifton T. Talley, individually, &c., respondent, vs. New York Elevated Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment modified by reducing the amount awarded for fee damages to $1,500, and by reducing the judgment for rental damages as entered to the sum of $1,390.60, and as modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Charles Neukirch, appellant, vs. Rudolph Kopper as President, &c., respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

William S. Eldridge, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Henry C. Weeks, appellant, vs. Rector, &c., of Trinity Church, &c., respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Retta McKay, appellant, vs. The Hudson River Line, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Amos T. French, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J. McLaughlin, J., dissenting.

Maria Caglione, administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. Mount Morris Electric Light Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

John W. Quinn, respondent, vs. Union Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J. Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.

Thomas McEvoy, respondent, vs. The City of New York, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Harriet Wierichs, respondent, vs. James Innis, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Charles J. Steinau, respondent, vs. Augustus S. Gorham et al., appellants.—If defendants stipulate to agree to reversal of the whole judgment, judgment reversed without costs to either party, and new trial ordered; if not, order denying motion for new trial affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

James E. Heller and another, respondents, vs. Edmond Goslin, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Carrie F. Cobb, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Anna K. Brummer, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company and another, appellants.—Judgment modified by reducing the amount awarded for fee damages to $1,000, and by reducing the judgment for rental damages as entered to the sum of $1,393.94, and, as modified, affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Matter of the settlement of the accounts of Donald Grant, as administrator, appellant, vs. Mary A. Van Zandt, respondent.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Continental National Bank, appellant, vs. Tradesmen's National Bank, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

New York County Medical Association, respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Samuel I. Davis et al., respondents, vs. Nathan Rosenstein et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Matter of Charles A. T. Rice.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on opinion of the court below.

Sigismond Levy et al., appellants, vs. Nathan Rosenstein et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

People ex rel. Thomas J. White, respondent, vs. Bird S. Coler, Controller, &c., appellant.—Order reversed and writ dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Charles A. Flammer, individually, &c., respondent, vs. The Manhattan Railway Co. et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

W. & J. Sloane, respondents, vs. Estelle L. Small, appellant.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

W. & J. Sloane, respondents, vs. Richard C. Flower, impleaded with Benjamin F. Small, appellant.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Francis D. Carley, respondent, vs. J. Kennedy Tod et al., appellants.—Order affirmed with costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Francis D. Carley, respondent, vs. J. Kennedy Tod et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursement. Opinion per curiam.

Charles E. Wellborn, respondent, vs. Joseph A. Stolk, appellant.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Ottavio Drago, respondent, vs. Thomas Kavanah, appellant.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Rumsey, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. Edward C. Delavan, Jr., appellant, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Anna M. Hildebrandt, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company and Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Matter of the Home for Incurables.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

J. F. Otto Meyer, respondent, vs. William R. Bergholz, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

William Brill vs. Sadie Brill and another.—Motion for leave to present affidavits granted. Joseph D. Hart vs. Samuel A. Phillips.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Joseph D. Hart vs. Samuel A. Phillips.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

National Exhibition Company vs. Samuel Crane, as President, &c.—Motion granted and question certified. Memo. per curiam.

Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association vs. Henry Kuhn et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Wesley M. Selleck,	Ella F. Bunting.
William Picken,	

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Louis Joffee vs. Howard S. Casey—Moses Levi.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Hellner vs. Bell—Stanley H. Bevins, Kohn vs. Moore—Edward B. La Fetra, Vaughn vs. Loew—Peter B. Olney.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Potter vs. Feitner—William J. A. McKim.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Central Develop Company of Buffalo, to deal in real estate; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. A. Oaks, C. A. Lauts, and H. N. Vedder, Buffalo.

Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. C. Jones, A. Townsend, and E. M. Henderson, New York City.

Bouckville Mutual Milk Producers' Association of Bouckville; capital, $1,700. Directors—M. G. Fuess, P. J. Martin, and M. E. Washburn, Bouckville.

Compressed Coffee Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—C. G. Batwise and Angen Barwise, New York City; John Standfast, Fordham.

Vogue Company of New York, to conduct a printing and publishing business; capital, $50,-000. Directors—Mary E. Turnure, W. O. Harrison, and S. H. Furman, New York City.

Dennett Surpassing Coffee Company of New York City, to conduct restaurants and hotels; capital, $100,000. Directors—Charles Henry, F. M. Clute, and R. H. Jaeger, New York City.

Sterling Bronze Company of New York City, to manufacture gas and electric light fixtures; capital, $20,000. Directors—F. W. Tolley and Benjamin Wood, South Orange, N. J.; C. F. Kinsman, New York City.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LEO POPPER, Edwin S. Popper, and Emil L. Popper, plaintiffs, against JOHN M. BRODY, Charles A. Runnette, Thomas D. Collins, Oliver W. Proper, Thomas J. Bowman, Thomas J. Cullen, and John C. Bowman, doing business under the name and style of Tionesta Mantel Manufacturing Company, defendants.—Summons, with notice.—Place of trial to be had in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, December 1st, 1900.

MAX ALTMAYER, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of Twelve Hundred and Thirty-five and 74-100 Dollars, with interest on $385.74 from October 6, 1900, and interest on $250 from November 28th, 1900, and with costs of this action.

MAX ALTMAYER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

P. O. and office address, No. 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To the defendants John M. Brody, Charles A. Runnette, Thomas D. Collins, Oliver W. Proper, Thomas J. Bowman, Thomas J. Cullen, and John C. Bowman, doing business under the name and style of Tionesta Mantel Manufacturing Company:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on December 21st, 1900.

Dated New York City, December 21st, 1900.

MAX ALTMAYER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

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Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM GRAHAME ROSS, individually, &c., plaintiff, against TATTERSALLS (of New York), Limited, et al., defendants.—In the matter of the judicial settlement of the account of Julius F. Workum, as Receiver of Tattersalls (of New York), Limited, &c.

All creditors and persons having claims against Tattersalls of New York, Limited, and Julius F. Workum, Receiver thereof, or either of them, are notified to file such proofs of claim with the Receiver have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, New York County, pursuant to an order entered in the office of said Clerk, on the 20th day of December, 1900, and that the said order they and each of them are required to show cause, at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the Sixth day of February, 1901, at the opening of Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be entered, appointing a Referee to pass upon the accounts of said Receiver, and upon the validity and priority of all claims against said Company and said Receiver, or either of them, and granting such other and further relief in the premises as may be just.

JULIUS F. WORKUM, Receiver of Tattersalls (of New York, Limited. REED, SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Attorneys for Receiver, 10 Wall St., New York.

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AT SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE SUPreme Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 13th day of February, 1900.—Present: Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of THE TEACHERS' MAGAZINE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of a majority of the Directors of THE TEACHERS' MAGAZINE PUBLISHING COMPANY, and the schedule thereto annexed, whereby it appears that the stock, effects, and other property thereof are not sufficient to pay all the just demands for which it is liable, or to afford a reasonable security to those who may deal with it, and service of notice of this application and the proposed form of this order on the Attorney General having been waived by him, and on motion of William F. Goldbeck, Esq., attorney for petitioners,

Ordered, That all persons interested in THE TEACHERS' MAGAZINE PUBLISHING COMPANY show cause before this court at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 2d day of February, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, why said corporation should not be dissolved. 2. That a copy of this order be published once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the 2d day of February, 1901, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times.

Enter: F. S., J. S. C.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. E. Henry Lacombe, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, all creditors of the GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, are hereby notified to file verified proofs, in writing, of such claims with the undersigned, the ancillary receiver of said corporation in the Southern District of New York, at the office of his solicitors, Seward, Guthrie & Steele, No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before February 10, 1901. By the terms of said order creditors failing to file such proofs of claim will be barred from the right to share in the assets of said defendant corporation in the possession of the undersigned.—Dated New York, December 22, 1900. FRANCIS M. BLACK, Ancillary Receiver. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Solicitors for Ancillary Receiver, 40 Wall Street, New York.

d22-1aw6wS

BLANK, BERTHOLD.—In pursuance of an order made by the Honorable David Leventritt, on the eighteenth day of December, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against BERTHOLD BLANK, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Berthold Blank, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of William Bernard, Number 119-121 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 16th day of March, 1901.—Dated New York, December 21, 1900. VICTOR A. ROTHOLZ, Assignee. WM. BERNARD, Atty. for Assignee, 119-121 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY BISCHOF, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, Henry Bischof, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 21, 1900.

NO. 3,269.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of HENRY CASTELLANO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Castellano of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Castellano was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 21st, 1900.

NO. 3,263.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ERNEST FINNEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Ernest Finnen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Ernest Finnen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 21st, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of CHARLES LINDE, individually and as a member of the firm of LINDE & LAWRENCE.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Linde, individually and as a member of the firm of Linde & Lawrence, bankrupt, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Charles Linde was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 20th, 1900.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—CHARLES BUEK, Jr., Bankrupt.—No. 3,175.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Buek, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 21st, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HELENE SWIFT, Bangrupt.—No. 3,108.

Notice is hereby given that Helene Swift, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated December 13th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 21st, 1900.

NO. 3,269.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of HENRY CASTELLANO, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Henry Castellano of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Castellano was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 21st, 1900.

NO. 3,263.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ERNEST FINNEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Ernest Finnen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Ernest Finnen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 21st, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of CHARLES LINDE, individually and as a member of the firm of LINDE & LAWRENCE.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Linde, individually and as a member of the firm of Linde & Lawrence, bankrupt, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Charles Linde was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 20th, 1900.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—CHARLES BUEK, Jr., Bankrupt.—No. 3,175.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Buek, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 21st, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOHN WELCKER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Welcker, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 13th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 2d, 1901, and then and there show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

Dated December 21st, 1900.

Surrogate Notices.

CHALMERS, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, as Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. CHALMERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1900.

SOPHIA A. CHALMERS, Administratrix. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DUNLAP, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DUNLAP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Roswell H. King, No. 32 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of September, 1900. MARY E. DUNLAP, Executrix. ROSWELL H. KING, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PAGE, LOUISE N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE N. PAGE, late of the County of New York, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 23rd day of November, 1900. ABRAHAM GRUBER, Executor. WILLIAM H. BONYNGE, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPH C. LEVI, as trustee, against FRANKLIN BIEN, as substituted trustee, &c., and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the sixteenth day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judg

WOMAN GIVES POLICE A FIGHT.

Mary Stein Makes a Display of Physical Prowess in a Police Station.

Mary Stein, a muscular servant girl, visited the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station yesterday with a grievance. During the course of her discussion with the Sergeant her attitude toward that official became so menacing that the Sergeant ordered her ejected. When the order had been carried out the doorman swept up from the station house floor six detached buttons bearing the insignia of the Police Department, one large piece of a policeman's coat, three "stripes," an assortment of hairpins, one lot of miscellaneous furniture, one quire of blank warrants, an assorted lot of human hair, and several broken collar buttons.

Miss Stein, when she appeared in the police station, was laboring under suppressed excitement, but the Sergeant did not notice it at the time. She said she had been discharged from the employ of Mrs. Rockwell of 318 Park Avenue, and that Mrs. Rockwell owed her money for wages. She wanted Sergt. Todd to go with her and demand that she be paid. She was advised to bring suit in a civil court. She then became abusive, and the Sergeant decided upon firm measures. He ordered Policeman Wasserman, who was standing near, to put Miss Stein out of the station house.

"Take hold of her. Take hold of her," said the Sergeant dimly to the cautious Wasserman, who was deploying and watching for an opening. "No half measures here."

Wasserman, thus spurred on, rushed, and was met by a blow on the chin that felled him to the floor. Miss Stein then reached across the desk and attempted to clutch Sergt. Todd, but the Sergeant side-stepped nimbly, calling out the reserves as he did so. Three other officers came out to aid Wasserman, and advanced on the now thoroughly aroused woman in a body. Miss Stein met them more than half way. Pushing open the door of the Captain's room, she had seized a chair, with which she charged the attacking force, and went through their lines repeatedly, scattering helmets in every direction.

Time and again the attacking force, under the command of Sergt. Todd, re-formed and advanced in close formation, only to be broken and scattered. Wasserman had arisen, but was again felled. Again he rose and renewed the struggle. Finally, by a brilliant dash, he captured the enemy's weapon, after which the contest was carried on at close quarters for several minutes, at the end of which the five battered and scratched policemen, with bare heads and disordered uniforms, triumphantly bundled their Amazonian prisoner into a patrol wagon and took her to the Harlem Police Court.

There Magistrate Brann, remarking that the girl had probably been laboring under strong excitement, made her promise to behave herself in the future and discharged her.

CHILD THWARTS A BURGLAR.

Thirteen-Old Jennie Griffith Makes a Housebreaker Give Up Plunder.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 21.—Thirteen-year-old Jennie Griffith proved conclusively last night that coolness and bravery are not confined to grown-up people, or even to boys. She ran across a burglar in the house, and, instead of screaming or fainting, she armed herself with a revolver, and, "getting the drop" on the intruder, compelled him to disgorge his plunder.

Jennie was in her home alone on the lower floor of the house when she heard a noise as of some one moving about up stairs. She concluded at once that burglars were in the house, and acted accordingly. Going into the dining room she took the family revolver from a shelf and stole quietly up stairs. Entering a bedroom on the second floor, she found a man ransacking the room. He had just taken a quantity of jewelry and $12.35 in money from a drawer when Jennie entered.

"Here, you! Put that right back where you got it!" was the command, given in a high treble, but without a quaver in the voice.

The astonished burglar turned and beheld a diminutive figure in white, standing behind a large revolver, which was pointed at his head. The intruder took a hurried glance at the revolver and another at the determined face of the girl behind it.

"Well, I'll be blowed!" he said, and carefully replaced his booty in the drawer.

Then he took a chance and jumped out of the window. The girl would probably have fired at him as he ran away, but the pistol was not loaded. She gave a good description of him to the police.

TEMPTED BY ODOR OF BREAD.

Desperate from Hunger, Pakich Purloins a Hot Loaf and Is Arrested.

After having walked all the way from Philadelphia, begged his way across the ferry from Jersey City, and walking the streets of New York all Thursday night, Luke Pakich passed the delicatessen store of David Elliott at 521 Lexington Avenue early yesterday morning, and was regaled with the delicious aroma arising from freshly baked bread. He halted, and for a moment indulged himself with the odor. Looking about he found himself confronted with a heaping basketful of long, delicately browned, and crisp-looking loaves hot out of the oven, standing conveniently just inside the open door of the shop.

A few moments later the proprietor of the shop found Pakich sitting on the curb a short distance from the place, hungrily devouring one of the loaves, and had him arrested.

In the Yorkville Police Court the prisoner told of having lost his job in Philadelphia. Unable to obtain another, he had tramped to New York in search of work and had walked the streets all night.

"I'm not a thief," he told the Magistrate, "but I was hungry. Yes, I stole the bread. Only one loaf, though."

The charge was changed from larceny to disorderly conduct, and the prisoner was sent to the Island for three months.

"You will be better off there for the Winter," said Magistrate Hogan.

The Stearns Indictment Dismissed.

Judge Foster yesterday dismissed the indictment against Lawyer Edwin F. Stearns for participation in the alleged swindling of numerous wholesalers. Ignatz Kornfeld was indicted for fraudulently securing cigars from a Fulton Street merchant. He gave Mr. Stearns as his reference, and Mr. Stearns stated that, so far as he knew, Kornfeld was financially responsible. In dismissing the indictment Judge Foster said that no testimony had been presented proving Mr. Stearns's statement to be false, and that the indictment was an abuse of the Grand Jury's power.

Stereotyper Dies of Burns.

Charles F. Hennessey, a stereotyper in the employ of The Herald, died yesterday morning in the New York Hospital from burns received last Wednesday night in an explosion which occurred in The Herald's stereotyping Department. Hennessey was thirty-eight years old, and lived at 722 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WESTWOOD.—Bargain, 6-room cottage, large corner plot; comparatively new; handy for commuter; price $2,750; can see photograph. HAWTHORNE, 40 Cortlandt St., 2d loft.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SMALL MORTGAGE WANTED FOR A SHORT time on a large tract of good paying land near city. PETER JAEGER, 69 West 106th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, HAS many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country Properties for sale and exchange. Flats, Tenements, Business Property, Lots, private Dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban Houses and Farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

DESIRABLE EXCHANGES. — Mount Morris Dwelling; Orange Residence; Brooklyn Dwelling; Income-Paying Tenements; Beekman Hill Dwelling, Elisabeth Residence, Washington Heights Dwelling; Others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

PROPERTY OWNERS WANTING BETTER earnings or an advantageous exchange call on MURRY, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

SEVERAL WEST SIDE DWELLINGS FOR free and clear country or city equities. FINN, 115 Broadway.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Insure Your Title.

Don't carry the risk yourself.

Title insurance is cheaper than the old system of counsel's opinion, and protects better.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LOTS $150 TO $400.

Not New Jersey or Brooklyn, but mainland of New York; 40 minutes from 42d St., 6th Av. "L"; high ground; no mosquitoes or malaria; healthiest locality; $5 monthly. BANNAN, 1,123 Broadway.

LOTS. BRONX BARGAINS; TREMONT, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avenues, Fordham Road, three Woodlawn corners, others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

27 WEST 88TH ST.—Four-story 20-foot-brownstone, box stoop, foyer hall; perfect condition; finest location. Apply to owner, Room 9, 245 Broadway.

FOR SALE—2d Av. investment, between 21st and 22d Sts.; size, 20x100. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in West 221 St.; only $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, 680 FEET WATER front, foot 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn, 200x240; yard and building; 32 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. PIERSON & WOLFFE, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 583 Cort.

QUEENSBOROUGH IS THE MOST VALUABLE from an investment point, and the cheapest in prices of any of the Boroughs of New York City. We have the best and cheapest. A single lot or one hundred acres. WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

WHEELER BROTHERS.
Investments Queensborough,
16 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.

Mortgage Loans.

New York and Brooklyn Property.
DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN.

ONE LEFT—2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2-STORY AND basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price $4,000; cash $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,240 Sterling Place; open; investigate.

$1,800 CASH WILL BUY FINE THREE-FAMily house; all improvements; 20 feet front, near Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Address D., 79 New York Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—LOTS FOR PRIVATE DWELLINGS in exchange for good store property. Send particulars or call afternoons, MOE & CO., Third Avenue, 56th Street, Brooklyn.

BARGAIN.—$2,250, easy terms, buys two-story stone stoop, basement, cellar, brick house; improvements; Union St. RUSTIN & ROBBINS, 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

WE HAVE PROPERTY IN ALL SECTIONS TO rent, for sale, exchange; also money to loan. L. H. POTTER & BROTHER, 81 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

ALLEN STREET.—Valuable tenement property. LOUIS BECKER, sole agent, 2,003 Amsterdam Av. Tel. 87 High Bridge.

$2,250, ONLY $100 DOWN, DETACHED HOUSE, 7 rooms; all improvements; stable. STOOTHOFF, Eastern Parkway, near Montauk Av.

NEAR PROSPECT PARK.—Large Queen Anne, good location, price $4,000; easy terms. BEARDALL, 11 Willoughby St.

STUYVESANT SECTION.—2-story basement stone, same as new house, $5,500. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

WHEN YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN BROOKlyn real estate, call and see KETCHAM BROS., 1,365 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT GREAT sacrifice; new Queen Anne cottage, 7 rooms, fine barn and fruit; 1 acre good ground in centre Smithtown Branch Village, near railroad station. Apply at once to E. H. MULLINEAUX, Smithtown Branch, L. I.

FOR SALE—45 acres, with buildings; 15 acres in timber; 3 miles of station; church and school close; with stock, crops, and implements; price, $1,200; $700 cash; balance 5 years. J. R. McGONIGAL, Dover, Del.

ALL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE A SPECIALty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

CUBA MAHOGANY TIMBER LANDS, 20,000 acres, near navigation; low price; perfect title. DICKINSON CONDIET, 40 Wall St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE IOWA,
135 West 104th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.
PAUL B. PUGH & CO., Builders and Owners.
STABLER & SMITH, AGENTS
674 COLUMBUS AVE., 93D ST.
TELEPHONE 79 RIVERSIDE.

BACHELOR AP'TS.
112 West 44th St.
2 large light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator—Hot water—Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

$38.—HALL ATTENDANCE; STEAM HEAT; hot water supply; tiled bathroom, exposed plumbing, porcelain tubs and sinks; eight rooms and bath. Janitor, 230 West 122d St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND BROADWAY, ON West 46th St.—Single flat, seven rooms and bathroom; $50. See janitor, 155 West 46th St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

254 MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—$50 for splendid second floor suite of two rooms and bathroom; caterer on premises. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way and 44th.

APARTMENTS, ONE FLIGHT.—5 elegant light rooms; healthy location; all improvements; $16. 122 East 102d St.

Brooklyn.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, (new,) 404 and 406 Gold St., between Fulton and Willoughby; right in the dry goods section; 5 rooms and tiled bath; steam heated; hot water supplied; refrigerator; every room has outside window; resident janitor; private block; they just meet the demand for this section; rent $23 to $26. C. H. DENISON.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 96TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $38. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

122 WEST 135TH ST.—$21 and $24; all light; steam heat; hot water supply; six rooms and bathroom. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE FLATS; 6 LARGE rooms; bath room; steam heated; hot water supplied; $26 to $32. 47 and 49 8th Av., facing Jackson Square, 2 blocks from 14th St.

A.—$13.00; NEAR CENTRAL PARK; 63 WEST 100th St.; 4 large, light front rooms; newly decorated; handsome entrance, mirrors, &c.; inducements.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 118TH ST.—Beautiful single flat, 7 large, light rooms; bath; $30; handsomely decorated.

10TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

58TH ST., 368 WEST.—Steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; $40.

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Silver Articles, Cut Glass Novelties, Jewelry, Photo Frames and Fancy Goods will be re-marked, at 25 and 50 per cent. below previous prices.

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A delayed shipment, consisting of 700 dozen pairs.
Fine Glacé Kid,—2-clasp,—all fashionable shades, black and white. Suède,—3-clasp,—new colors, black and white.
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$1.00 per pair; Exceptionally good value.

Sale of
Ladies' Silk Hosiery.
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Fine French Hosiery,—hand made, pure thread Silk.
Finest quality open work, lace weaves or embroidered designs.
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750 dozen Neckties, made of this season's Novelty Silks,—stripes and figures,—light and dark shades. Imperials, Four-in-Hands and Tecks.
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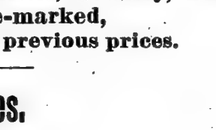

for Fine Suits, to keep them off the inventory January 1st.
Fine Overcoats, too.
Seven days more will sell them all—"early bird, etc."
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At all druggists, 50c. a box or sent on receipt of price.
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Fine Matelasse Garments in Blue and Brown, latest designs; value 8.50,
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Gray Wove Bath Robes, with fancy striped border; regular price 5.50,
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Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées 2:15. Matinée To-day, Xmas and Wednesday. JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, cor. 38th St. MAUDE ADAMS Evs. 8. LAST TWO WEEKS. Mat. To-day. L'AIGLON EXTRA MATINEE XMAS.

Charles Frohman's JOHN HARE. CRITERION THEATRE Broadway and 44th St. EVES. 8. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2. THE GAY LORD QUEX.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. PETER F. DAILEY Last Matinée—Last Night. HODGE, PODGE & CO. Next Monday, THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées To-day, Xmas, and Wednesday. WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. SARAH BERNHARDT AND M. COQUELIN Matinée To-day at 2—CAMILLE. To-night at 8—LA TOSCA. Next Week—Farewell Week—HAMLET.

BROADWAY LAST 2 TIMES Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:10. Matinée To-day at 2:10. FOXY QUILLER WITH JEROME SYKES. Mon., Dec. 24—Special Mat. Xmas Day. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS In A ROYAL ROGUE. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. 8:30 sharp. Daniel Frohman....Mgr. Matinee Sat. & Wed. 2:15. The new comedy by R. C. Carton, author of "Lord & Lady Algy" and "Wheels Within Wheels." Lady Huntworth's Experiment Matinées Sat., Wed., and New Year's.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d..... At 8:30 Daniel Frohman....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEES XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S. ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

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6th Ave.	Marcel's Living Pictures, Ezra Kendall, Staley & Birbeck, Lottie Gilson,	
58th St.	Della Fox, John Kernell, Clarice Vance, Olympia Quartet, Fulke & Semon.	
125th St.	Four Cohans, Yorke & Adams, Sager Midgley and Gertie Carlisle, Ethel Levey.	

THE NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Mat. To-day. & European Vaudeville. Sund. aft. & ev. concerts. Next Monday, Dec. 24, 1st time, THE GIDDY THRONG A Review and Burlesque, Written by Sydney Rosenfeld. Music by A. B. Sloane. Star Cast—Seats now selling.

MANHATTAN THEATRE 33d & B'way. To-night 8:15. Mat. To-day LULU GLASER LAST 11 TIMES IN SWEET ANNE PAGE.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
THIS AFT. at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mme. Melba; Ed de Reszke, Gilibert, and Salezs. Conductor, Mancinelli.
TO-NIGHT at 8, at Popular Prices—AIDA, (in Italian.) Mmes. Minnie Tracy and Homer; MM. Scotti, Journet, and Imbart de la Tour. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 23, First Grand Popular Concert. In addition to a miscellaneous Concert Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Baldewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Cremonini, Campanari, Gilibert, and Plançon, together with complete Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 24, at 7:45—DIE WALKURE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Schumann-Heink, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 26, at 8:15—First production at Met. Opera House of LA BOHEME. Mmes. Melba, Fritzi Scheff; MM. Salezs, Campanari, Gilibert, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 28, at 8—FIDELIO, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Scheff; MM. Bertram, Blass, and Dippel. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—Fifty-ninth Season—1901.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
SATURDAY, December 22, at 8:15 P. M.
Program:
Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
Symphony, No. 6, "Pastoral".....Beethoven
Concerto for Piano, B major..Henry Holden Huss
Performed by the composer.
Mr. HENRY HOLDEN HUSS.
Fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini".Tschaikowsky
Tickets now on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Ruliman's. Seats, 75c. to $2; boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
LAST SONG RECITAL
This (Saturday) Aft., at 3:15.
MADAME
SEMBRICH
for the Benefit of the GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC.
(By arrangement with Mr. H. L. GRAFF.)
Mr. Isidore Luckstone at the Piano.
PRICES, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $15, $25
Tickets at SCHUBERTH'S, 28 Union Square, and at BOX OFFICE, CARNEGIE HALL.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra Holiday Attraction. Jas. R. Adams Pantomime Co. "HUMPTY DUMPTY." Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra

Hammerstein's VICTORIA Last Week. 42d St., B'y & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Gen. Adm. 50c. Mat. T'dy. p'cs, 50, 75, $1. No smoking or drinking at Mats. ACOUSTS—STAR AND GARTER Xmas Ngt, Marie Dressler, "Miss Printr."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Every Eve'g 8:20. Mat. 2:20 WED. & To-day. Only Two Weeks More. Holiday Seats Selling. Augustus Thomas' Masterwork, ARIZONA

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Xmas. LAST WEEK of LOST RIVER. Next Week—THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. MONDAY, DEC. 24, (opening night,) 1,000th Time. SOUVENIRS HANDSOME SILVER PIE and CAKE KNIVES.

THEATRE REPUBLIC Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last 2 weeks. To-d. & Xmas at 2:15. The Sprightly Romance of Marsac. Dec. 31—Sale opens next Mon. —VIOLA ALLEN— "In the Palace of the King."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Last 2 Weeks. Mat. Xmas. JAMES O'NEILL PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. T'dy & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15. MONTE CRISTO

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Xmas. FLORODORA

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. CITY CLUB BURLESQUERS NEW LIVING PICTURES. To-morrow Night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

WALLACK'S Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed., T'dy, & Xmas, 2:15. —IN— MARY MANNERING | JANICE MEREDITH

Koster & Bial's 25c Mat. Daily. Evgs. 25c. Boxes, $1. Gertrude Haynes, Dolan & Lenhart, Maxwell & Simpson, Herbert's Dog, Juan Caicedo, The Donovans, other.

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KEITH'S HART & DeMAR. McINTYRE & HEATH. WHITE, STUART & CO. Felix & Barry, Foy & Clark, Will H. Fox.

GRAND Mat. T'dy THE Sunday night. HIGHWAYMAN Next week Denman Thompson.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. To-day & Eve. Last times the laughing success, "DAS GROSE HEMD." Comedy by Carlton.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. T'l. 2224 Mad. Mt. T'dy. Ev. 8:20. MADGE SMITH May Irwin's biggest hit.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. Mat. Daily (ex'pt Mon.) 25c. The Silver King.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 451 St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—NEVER AGAIN.

HARLEM Opera House Next Week—MRS. LESLIE CARTER as ZAZA. Olga Nethersole in Sapho Evgs. & Mat. T'dy, 2

SAVOY 8:20. Mats. Wed. & T'dy, Xmas, N. Y'rs Henrietta Crosman Mistress Nell

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1900. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

We are inclined to think that "An Englishwoman's Love Letters," just published by Doubleday, Page & Co., will be the literary sensation of the season. What these letters purport to be has already been related, and, aside from the questions of authenticity, they touch human nature at so many and varying points that no one can read them without being deeply impressed. Then, too, public curiosity will be piqued to the utmost to discover who could have furnished so piteous a love tragedy. And mingled with the deep human interest in the epistles the following questions must arise in the reader's mind: Do not the coherence and literary art displayed show a practiced hand? What was the reason of the breaking off of the engagement and the abandonment of the girl by a lover who was evidently deeply in love? Is any solution to be found in the personality of the young man's mother, which is quite contradictory according to the letters? These are some of the quest[illegible] that we shall hear persons attempting to answer before long.

"A History of Chinese Literature," by Herbert A. Giles of the University of Cambridge, will be added to the Literature of the World Series published by D. Appleton & Co. early in January. This is perhaps the first attempt made in any language, including Chinese, to produce a trustworthy history of Chinese literature. A considerable portion of the book is devoted to translations, which will enable the Chinese author, so far as translations will allow, to speak for himself. In several instances, moreover, remarks by native critics have been added, so that the reader may form an idea of the point of view from which the Chinese regard their own productions. But particularly is the book interesting and welcome at this time, since it furnishes suggestions as to the modes of thought, the culture, and the manner of expression of a people who are at this moment engaging a large share of the world's interest.

A series of twelve novels, one appearing each month, will be published during 1901 by Harper & Brothers, which, to borrow a suggestion from Balzac, might be called "La Comédie Américaine," for the stories will deal with various phases of contemporary life in America.

ments with George Newnes. The four volumes so far arranged for treat of French, German, Russian, and Dutch life in rural districts and in small town communities. The first volume, which will appear in January, is entitled "French Life in Town and Country," by Hannah Lynch. This it is to be hoped will be read by many persons who have been taught to believe that "Paris is France," for they will therein discover their mistake.

Following the appreciative welcome given to Mr. Mabie's book on Shakespeare, The Macmillan Company will shortly present another volume which is intended especially as an introduction to the study of the Shakespearean plays. It is entitled "Shakespeare, Artist and Man," and is by L. A. Sherman, Professor of English Literature in the University of Nebraska. Prof. Sherman's method is said to be synthetical rather than analytical, for by an examination of certain characteristic plays he traces the ideas and ideals that have inspired them and from this basis builds up what he considers to be the real character of the poet. The book, however, is essentially an introduction to the plays, for Shakespeare's principles of dramatization and their application to other forms of literary construction are fully set forth.

Since the Appletons' Cyclopedia of American Biography was completed in 1899, many men then comparatively unknown have become famous, and for this reason Gen. James Grant Wilson, senior editor and projector of the original cyclopedia, has prepared a new supplementary volume covering nearly 2,000 names of Americans and adopted citizens who have attained distinction in every walk of life during the past twelve years. The forthcoming volume will be similar in form to its predecessor and contain a dozen full-page steel portraits and five general illustrations, besides several hundred vignettes executed by Gribayedoff. A particular feature of the new work will be found in the complete list of pseudonyms mentioned in the other volumes.

The Nature Series, published by Doubleday, Page & Co., will soon receive an additional volume under the title of "The Mushroom Book," by Miss Nina L. Marshall. Like "Birds That Hunt and Are Hunted," "Nature's Garden," and "The Butterfly Book," the new work will have many accurate and beautiful illustrations in color, together with several score black-and-white plates from really remarkable photographs. Great care has been taken to present a work on the subject which shall particularly appeal to the unscientific reader, enabling him readily to identify the edible and poisonous varieties.

A new edition of the complete works of Bishop Berkeley has been prepared for the Clarendon Press by Prof. A. Campbell Fraser. The editor has thoroughly revised and recast his large octavo edition of the works published in three volumes in 1871, and now out of print, and has added to the text the posthumous works. The introduction and notes have been practically rewritten, and a brief new biography will be prefixed. All fresh material that has come to light within the last thirty years has been incorporated throughout, and this may be regarded as the final Oxford edition of the Irish philosopher—so important a factor in the development of modern thought in Europe and in America, with which his name is closely associated—who spent his last days in Oxford, and lies buried in its cathedral church. Prof. Campbell Fraser's book will be published in four crown octavo volumes early in 1901.

An interesting volume "About the Bible" has been written and compiled by Charles L. Hammond, a graduate of West Point and retired officer of the United States Army. The subject is treated of from many points of view, extending from criticisms of the "King James's Bible" and of the "Revised Version" to a statement as to what the average public school student knows about the book. There is one interesting chapter concerning the life, death, and works of Dr. St. George Mivart, the eminent English Roman Catholic scholar and writer. There are also pertinent extracts from "Who Wrote the Bible?" by the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, and from Ambassador White's book, "The History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom." The publishers are Cooke & Frye.

Owing to the fact that many persons have inquired whether "Ye Wisdom of Confusius; or, Ye Mummy-Fred Fynger," by Lord Gilbooley, was entirely authentic, we are obliged to say that it is a literary hoax, which is good enough to be a reality, perpetrated by

BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

Volumes of Travel, History, Fiction, and Verse.

ITALIAN CITIES.*

The outside of these volumes decorated with the coats of arms of the Italian cities is so charming as to put the reader in good humor before the first page is turned, and this complaisance endures to the end of the second volume, where Mr. Blashfield reviews his own young impressions of the early Italian masters, gained at a time when "fat" brushwork was the vogue in Parisian ateliers, and no one before Rembrandt or Velasquez was considered worthy of discussion by the students. Sliding over the slippery floors of the Louvre, he paused before Mantegna's "Madone de la Victoire," liking it because even then he liked armor and had tried to draw it, and this primitive Italian seemed to know how it looked and should be worn. He has seen many pictures since then, and learned to love many masters, and to travel with him and his wife through the storehouses of Renaissance and pre-Renaissance art is to see with the eyes of critic, historian, and artist, so thoroughly trained and informed as to leave no chance for sentimentality. We remember the confession of Mr. Howells as to what he called the "foolish and lying literature" that shaped itself in his mind before he explored the dungeons under the Ducal Palace, and that he fondly hoped might be written out afterward as his "Emotions," and acknowledge with gratitude the immense gulf between the foolish and lying literature of the average sentimental or flippant traveler and the rich and sturdy sentiment of these delightful pages.

Incidentally the reader learns not only a great deal about the growth and decline of the cities he is reading of, but many of Mr. Blashfield's ideas concerning art in the abstract. There is hardly a chapter that does not tempt to quotation, but perhaps the following will serve to show the writer's acuteness in analyzing that most baffling of all mental phenomena—the critic's taste in pictures. He is discussing the popularity of the Sienese masters, whose mediocre art has moved schools of criticism to eulogy.

We suspect, he says, that the panegyrists of the Sienese masters regarded them from the aesthetic rather than the plastic point of view; that they confused the material of representation with the manner of representation, the aspect of an actual object pleasing in itself with the pictorial presentation of such an object. There are many different degrees of visual pleasure: iridescent glass, the changing light of jewels, masses of gold and color, the mere splendor of gold itself, and of "pure color unspoiled by meaning," are pleasant to look upon and possess intrinsic charm and value, a charm which appeals to the savage and the child as well as to the aesthetically cultivated, and which is "unvexed by thought."

There is joy for the eye as well in beautiful objects, which are more highly differentiated, wherein color is wedded to design; in glistening tissues, and in dusky webs of Oriental needlework, and in intricate mazes of tooling and damascening. But there is a still sensuous, but higher delight—higher in the sense that it demands far more of the beholder as well as of the artist—in color subordinated to form and meaning. It is undeniable that a nobler quality of appreciation is required to admire Titian's "Flora" or Veronese's "Family of Darius" than to appreciate a Persian tile or an Indian carpet. It is to the more primitive aesthetic sense that the Sienese painter appeals. He was a cunning craftsman in the use of the gilder's tools. He could chase and damascene the most labyrinthine and exquisite of patterns. He had an Oriental's feeling for textile design and a goldsmith's love of minute and elaborate ornament. His inventiveness, limited to accessories, manifested itself in his treatment of them. The undeveloped artist, unable to paint beautiful pictures, loves to paint beautiful things—things beautiful in themselves—and he offers them (quite unconsciously) as substitutes for competent painting. Madonna's face may be a flat mask, her body a "simulacrum," but her halo and mantle clasp, modeled in plaster, gilded, and stuck on to the painted panel, will be admirably designed. The painter, limited in his powers of expression, gathers into his picture the material which in real life pleases him and his townsfolk, substituting suggestion for plastic realization. It is indisputable that suggestion is more stimulating to the art critic than actual pictorial achievement, which, possessing the means of complete expression, stands in far less need of being helped out, interpreted, and expounded than the imperfect or undeveloped work of art which is necessarily obliged to leave much to the imagination of the spectator. In the last instance the field is open to individual interpretation and for the formulation of theories.

This explanation, calculated to annoy the so-called "literary critic of art," is rounded out by a recognition of the difference between instructed simplicity and the simplicity of ignorance, corresponding to the difference between a real "Ingres" and Bouchardy's representation of an "Ingres," for example. Logical as Mr. Blashfield's argument is, however, and true to the finest

provided they do not seek to base their admiration upon any superiority of workmanship on the part of the Sienese masters.

Babylonia and Assyria *

The increase in the knowledge of Babylonia and Assyria during the last twenty years has been such that it is not too much to say that anything written upon this subject before 1890 is now "hopelessly antiquated." The history of research into the antiquities of these countries may be divided as follows: 1320 A. D. to 1820, 1820-1872; 1872—. About the year 1320 a wandering friar, Odoricus, who was traveling overland to Cathay, passed between Yezd and Huz and saw the ruins of the City of Persepolis. His account, published in Hakluyt's Voyages, is as follows: "I came into a certaine citie called Comum, which was an huge and mightie city in olde time conteyning well nigh fiftie miles in circuite, and hath done in times passed great damage unto the Romanes. In it there are stately palaces altogether destitute of inhabitants, (?) [palacia adhuc integra,] notwithstanding it aboundeth with great store of victuals." Such is the brief testimony of the first European who saw these now famous remains of a great city and a vanished civilization. During the reign of Shah Abbas the Great, (1686+,) Persia came for the first time into direct diplomatic connection with Europe. The first Ambassador to arrive at the Persian Court was from Portugal. This man, a friar, Antonio de Gouvea, visited Persepolis and its ruins. He learned that they had been built by the ancient Persian Kings, and realized that the inscriptions which he saw were not written in any language known at his time. "The inscriptions—which relate to the foundation of the edifice, and, no doubt, also, declare the author of it—although they remain in many parts very distinct, yet there is none that can read them, for they are not in Persian, nor Arabic, nor Armenian, nor Hebrew, which are the languages current in those parts." In 1621, Pietro della Valle, an Italian traveler, in a letter to one of his friends, described the appearance of the inscriptions and even copied a few of the letters. On the publication of his travels, Europe saw for the first time the mysterious characters which no one could read. Sir Dodmore Cotton, the first English Ambassador, went to Persia in 1627. In his train was a boy of nineteen years of age, Thomas Herbert. In the second edition of his travels, (1638,) Herbert alludes to the inscriptions as follows: "In parte of this great roome, (not farre from the portall,) in a mirrour of polisht marble, wee noted above a dozen lynes of strange-characters, very faire and apparent to the eye, but so mysticall, so odly framed, as no Hieroglyphick, no other deep conceit can be more difficultly fancied, more adverse to the intellect. These consisting of Figures, obelisk, triangular, and pyramidall, yet in such Simmetry and order as cannot well be called barbarous. Some resemblance, I thought some words had, of the Antick Greek, shadowing out Ahasuerus Theos. And though it have small concordance with the Hebrew, Greek, or Latine letter, yet questionlesse to the Inventer it was well knowne; and peradventure may conceal some excellent matter, though to this day wrapt up in the dim leaves of envious obscuritie." This was the first account in English of the cuneiform sculptures. Interest in these inscriptions rapidly increased, but it was not until well into the present century that they were accurately deciphered and found to be written in the Old Persian language. They relate the deeds and conquests of Artaxerxes, Darius, and Cyrus. The identification of these letters made possible the unfolding of the history of Babylonia and Assyria which was found inscribed in a different language, but in the same characters, upon rocks, tablets, bricks, and many other things taken from the buried ruins by generations of patient seekers.

But it is only during the last twenty years that data have been obtained which allow the history of Babylonia and Assyria to be traced many centuries further than was ever thought possible for history to extend. What was formerly called the dawn of civilization is now the late middle age of the world's history.

The first volume of Dr. Rogers's work will probably be found more interesting reading than the second, which includes the real history. It is not possible here to go into a discussion of his results, but it suffices to say that he has rendered accessible in a very readable form the present state of knowledge of the history of Babylonia and Assyria.

Paris.*

"Paris," writes the author of "Paris in Its Splendour," "like London and Rome, is not only the political, commercial, social, and intellectual centre of France, but it is an epitome and reflection of the national life and an illustration of the past history." It is in the carrying out of this idea that the book before us has been written. In it an attempt has been made to explain the

*HISTORY OF BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA. By Robert William Rogers, Professor in Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. In two volumes. New York: Eaton & Mains. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye. 1900. Pp. xx.-427-xv.-418. $5.

*PARIS IN ITS SPLENDOUR. By E. A. Reynolds-Ball, author of "Cairo, the City of the Caliphs." In two volumes. Illustrated. 8vo. Vol. I., Pp 354; Vol. II., 400. Boston: Dana Estes & Company. Cloth and gilt, $5; leather, $10.

are treated of. For those who wish to carry their reading further or who may desire to study a particular subject more fully than the book permits there is a chapter devoted to the bibliography of Paris, which, although far from complete, is, nevertheless, useful for most present needs.

As a piece of useful and entertaining literature, augmented by carefully selected illustrations, "Paris in Its Splendour" is well worth reading and preserving. The author combines the best qualities of an observing traveler with those of an antiquarian and historian. He does not hesitate to give "impressions," nor is he sparing in the employment of the opinions and judgments of others. He writes history with a free, graphic hand, and relates what he has seen with a fine appreciation of past and present conditions. The result is an altogether charming work—literary, artistic, useful.

Short Stories by Ellen Thorneycroft.*

Four inches square may be the limit of the miniaturist and ten feet that of the more ambitious painter, and each one proficient in his art. It might be argued that there is some similarity between artists and writers of the short story and makers of the novel. Supposably, condensation, and that the climax be soon reached, are two necessities of the short story. Descriptions of scenes and of personages—those long preambles—find no room in the short story. The habit of mind differs with the writers. It is, however, absolutely possible for the manufacturer of the long romance to construct a good short story, but it is rare that the short story writer can turn out an acceptable long romance. In "Cupid's Garden," the author has a decided liking for the surprise. The unexpected is within a brief space sprung on the reader. In "An Old Wife's Tale," Mr. Weatherley lives a lifetime with his wife, and he calls her his Rachel. Once there was a dreadful fire, and Weatherley saved Rachel's life, while her sister, Naomi, was burned to death. In his effort to rescue the sisters, Weatherley lost the use of his eyes. For long years the husband cherishes his wife, and Rachel's devotion to her blind husband is touching. When Weatherley dies, it is then that Rachel declares that she is Naomi.

How poets behave themselves is a theme Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler likes to show up. The lady is right in making these poets pretty much like other people, only if anything they are more prone to blunder. You follow some of these stories, expecting to reach the same old weather-beaten landmarks, as of virtue rewarded and vice punished, when you arrive at quite a different conclusion. Silly Amy ought to have seen and respected the fine qualities of Theophilus Grigson, who was every inch a man, and a rich one to boot, but he wore a second-class hat, and his shoes were badly made. Amy married the elegant Maurice Maynard. He always was rigged out in the most splendid attire. Of course Mrs. Maynard had a worthless husband. Looking over her troubles brought about by her finely made-up husband, Amy declares: "The something I wanted was a smart, stylish, good-looking husband; and I never hankered after pompous excellence or unattractive wealth. The something I wanted is the something I have; therefore, I am a happy woman." Here are two extracts from the volume worth remembering: "We have more love stories than we used to have, but less love; just as we have more dentists than we used to have, but less teeth." The other smart saying is: "Patricia was hungry for affection and approbation, and believed that nobody really cared for her unless they told her so every day, wherein she resembled the majority of her sex. Love, like soap or pills or mustard, depends largely upon advertisements for its success."

The Orient in New York.*

From the Euphrates to the North River, who can count the steps of the camel? It is a long way from Damascus to New York, but from the caravans there come many strange men, true Orientals, who for a season at least pitch their tents in the great cosmopolitan city. We know of them as the Armenians. These people live in the neighborhood of the Battery, in certain old streets. The Armenians are clannish, for there is a Christian Ghetto. They may not be very clean, nor familiar with water and soap, but they have their good qualities. These newcomers are not a whit less honest than their neighbors. Orientalism bred in the bone (for, despite the mixing of their blood, they are of the most remote antiquity,) precludes assimilation.

In "The Soul of the Street," Mr. Norman Duncan has written a most sympathetic book, having to do with the Syrian quarter of New York. Very touching is the description of that old man, who is the editor of the daily the name of which is The Kawkab Elhorriah; which, translated from the Arabic, means "The Star of Liberty." Khakil Khayat, who lives only for his paper, preaches of freedom. Turkish thraldom, he believes, ought no longer to be possible. He never tires holding up Abdul Hamid as a murderer. Some day, the old enthusiast thinks, he may arouse the United States to a sense of the injury the Sul-

*CUPID'S GARDEN. By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, author of "The Farringdons," "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," "A Double Tread." 8vo., cloth. Portrait. Pp. 296. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

*THE SOUL OF THE STREET. Celebrated Stories of the New York Syrian Quarter. By Norman Duncan. 8vo. Colored title page. 168 pages. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.25.

old man has but a pittance he offers Salim to take less salary for years to come so as to make up the sum offered by the enemy of the Armenians.

The old fellow is a lover of children. In the dingy tenement where he lives, there is a crippled child, Billy Halloran. The poor little fellow's mother is a drunkard. Khayat nurses the crippled boy and tells him lovely Eastern stories.

A clever sketch is "The Greatest Player in the World." There is one of the Syrian colony who is a violinist of merit. Khakil is anxious that the instrumentalist should not hide his talent under a bushel, but should make his début before an American audience. The violinist plays in MacNamara's groggery, and MacNamarra is an Alderman and the elect of Tammany Hall. It is an Oriental rhapsody the violinist performs, the "Song of Love to Lali." Has the musician an appreciative audience? Some one cries out: "Fellers! Hi-li! MacNamara's killin' pigs!"

How pretty is the story of Haleem, the beauty of the Syrian quarter, who throws over the gentle, spiritual Alois and marries the great, big, strapping Jimmy Brady. There springs up between the reader and Khakil Khayat a real affection. Sometimes the old editor doubts of his success as an awakener in the cause of human liberty, but he finds his consolation, for he says, thinking of Billy, the little cripple: "And concerning blessedness, this I know—know for truth, though it be all I have wrested from the eternal in a long life—that it is more blessed to lighten the life of a child than—than—any other thing." Mr. Norman Duncan has written a charming book, and replete with human sympathy. A word should be said as to the nice make-up of the volume.

A Depressing Story.*

There seems to be one difficulty in the comprehension of Florence Stuart's "Punchinello." You are in a measure at sea as to the period when the incidents in the romance take place. Anthony Dallas is a musician, but exactly when he exercised his calling is at the best but vague. There are some references to the musicians of the remoter past, and then Beethoven comes in. Then every now and then, with the talk of the middle of the last century, there are modern turns of expression. The author has tried to put into action a kind of Quasimodo, a sadly misshaped person, who is Anthony Dallas. Early in his days of boyhood Anthony believed that he looked like other lads. His awakening was a sad one. Crippled as he was, Anthony was not backward in paying court to the ladies. Engaged in musical composition, despite "chromatics and harmonics," he has many love adventures. Finally he marries the beautiful Nan. Whether Nan plays her husband false or not is not easy to determine. Anyhow Anthony suspects Cosmo Granby. The climax is reached when Anthony finds Cosmo dead and then the savage husband scars Cosmo's face with a stiletto. A most depressing story is "Punchinello," uncanny and distressful.

"Uncle Terry."*

Uncle Silas Terry, the honest old keeper of the lighthouse, the author has drawn in a most natural manner. Silas has his peculiarities, and one is an antipathy for lawyers. Once one of the legal fraternity swindled Silas out of his hard-earned money, and he has not forgotten it. One stormy day Uncle Silas sees a stranded ship and witnesses the foundering of the vessel. All hands seem lost, and yet there comes ashore a bundle. The keeper of the Cape Light finds in the bundle a child. With the assistance of his wife the infant is brought back to life. There are some few trinkets found with the child. These Silas and his wife carefully preserve. There is, too, a letter, scarcely legible, and it bears what the old people think is the name of the child, "Etelka Peterson." For short the little girl is called "Telly." All through her young life she is tenderly cared for. She knows, too, the sad story of her rescue.

The Cape Light is off the coast of Maine, and near it is a settlement. Somewhere, too, in Maine there is the small town of Sandgate. Here live Albert and Alice Page. They are orphans, and without means. Albert, who is well educated, goes to Boston to practice law. Here he is thrown in with a rascally lawyer, Frye by name. Albert's best friend is Frank Nason. Frank, who has plenty of money, is at first careless, and inclined toward a dissipated life. Fortunately for him he becomes acquainted with Alice Page, who is a schoolmistress. He falls in love then with Albert's sister. Frank is made to feel what a useless life he is leading. Albert's example produces its effect. Then Frank studies law and becomes Albert's partner. Uncle Silas finds an advertisement in the Boston papers asking for some information relative to a Swedish vessel wrecked off the Maine Coast some nineteen years ago. If there was a survivor bearing the name of Peterson there was a fortune to be inherited.

*PUNCHINELLO. By Florence Stuart. 8vo., cloth. Pp. 316. Boston: L. C. Page & Company. $1.50.

*UNCLE TERRY. A Story of the Maine Coast. By Charles Clark Munn, author of "Pocket Island." Illustrated by Helena Higginbotham. Cloth. Gilt top. 380 pages. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.00.

Lorna Doone.*

In spite of what the late Mr. Blackmore considered to be an "American idiosyncrasy," "Lorna Doone" continues to be this author's most popular book, in America at least. While his own desires were directed through a different channel for public approbation, "Lorna Doone" succeeded in spite of his indifference toward it. Last year we had an authorised edition of the work from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, with a new preface written specially for it by the author, and with beautiful photogravure illustrations. This year there are two editions, one by Harper & Brothers, Mr. Blackmore's original publishers in this country, and the other by Rand, McNally & Co.

The latter is a two-volume edition containing simply the original text of the story and illustrated with half-tone pictures reproduced from photographs of scenes with which the tale is associated. The illustrations include good pictures of "The Road from Porlock Market," "Doone Valley," "The Devil's Cheesewring," "The Slippery Water Course," "On the Bagworthy," &c., while a cover design in white, gold, and pink, by Miss Mary E. Phillips, makes the volumes particularly attractive.

In the Harper edition, besides the reproduction of Exmoor scenery, we have drawings illustrative of the story from the pencil of W. Small. Mr. Clifton Johnson, who took photographs of the scenery expressly for this edition, has given a brief introduction descriptive of the Doone landscape and the Doone people. "Mr. Blackmore," he says, "could hardly have chosen a more fascinating background for the scene of those adventures of the olden times that are the theme of his famous novel. In their way the big, brown barrens have a beauty which makes one love them, but at the same time there is about them a suggestion of primeval savagery, a loneliness, and mystery and gloom almost oppressive." The frontispiece of this edition is a portrait of the author, which, we understand, is the reproduction of a very old and rare photograph. It represents the author, for all the world like the skipper of a Dutch lugger. Then, too, we have Mr. Blackmore's introduction, which consists of a dialogue in verse carried on between Lorna and the Gentleman from the West. It was written for the Harper edition in October, 1890. This edition will appeal to many because, in spite of many obstacles, it is the attempt not only to bring the country of Exmoor near the reader, but to bring the author also within the same range of sympathy.

By Maurus Jokai.*

There can be no better review of this grim romance than has been already written by Mr. Bain in his admirable preface to the translation of Jokai's "Szomoru Napok." Mr. Bain explains the point of view of the novel by the circumstances under which it was written, "shortly after the collapse of the Magyar revolution of 1848-9, when Hungary lay crushed and bleeding under the heel of triumphant Austria and her Russian ally." Jokai, who had taken an active part in the revolution, was proscribed, and amid the ruins of his own career and the wreckage of his patriotic dreams, he wrote "The Day of Wrath"—and wrote it in characters of blood and fire. Naturally, it is no tale for the recreation of the superficial reader. It reminds one of another cry of a heartbroken patriot, Dr. Rizal's "Noli Me Tangere." It is a story of suffering, of crime, of punishment; also it is "a bitter satire on the crying abuses and anomalies which have prevailed in Hungary for centuries," upon "the brutal ignorance of the common people, the criminal neglect of the gentry which makes such ignorance possible, the imbecility of mere mob rule, and the mischievousness of demagogic pedantry."

At the same time, it is no mere political or social diatribe, but a powerful work of imagination, electric with a noble scorn of wrong, whether public or private. The author has created many striking and original characters, and has succeeded in evoking the reader's sympathy for a headsman not without human tenderness and rectitude of purpose. The situations are thrilling, the descriptions vivid, the sentiments always finely felt. There is a tendency to heighten the coloring of life—natural enough when one considers the circumstances of the writing, but there is not wanting a gentle, idyllic strain to soften a narrative that would else be too painful, and "the denouement, in which all enmities are reconciled, all evildoers are punished, and gentleness and heroism receive their retributive crowns, is a singularly happy one." (Were we criticising the preface, we should demur at this usage of the word "retributive.")

"The Day of Wrath" belongs to a high order of fiction, whether one regards its imaginative or its historic value. It cannot be affirmed that it contains the elements wont to command popular success, but it is an interesting and a suggestive study

*LORNA DOONE: A ROMANCE OF EXMOOR. By R. D. Blackmore. With portrait. Special Introduction by the author. Illustrated from drawings by W. Small and from photographs by Clifton Johnson. 1 Vol. Pp. 56. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*IDEM. Illustrated from photographs. Cover designed by Mary E. Phillips. 2 Vols. Pp. 318 and 316. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

*THE DAY OF WRATH. By Maurus Jokai. In one volume. Pp. 352. 12mo. Cloth. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.25.

of humanity. It impresses anew the lesson so often hardly learned, so easily forgotten, that when those of large opportunity cease to live up to their "noblesse oblige," the day of wrath has dawned for aristocracy and peasantry alike. It is the story of Carlyle's "Irish widow," of the filthy waterside street poisoning the palace on the height above. Everywhere, in all lands, "the classes and the masses" are the twins of Siam, indissolubly connected for life or for death.

It is well that not only in revolutions of terror, but upon the pages of the masters of literature, this truth should again and again be blazoned, "Lest we forget; lest we forget."

War with the Hudson's Bay Company.*

"Lords of the North" tells the story of the fierce days of 1815 and thereabout, when the Northwest Company, with Indian allies, "carried war into the very heart of the vast territory claimed by its rivals, the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company."

As may be surmised, it is pre-eminently a novel of incident, and of uncommonly stirring incident. Adventure follows fast upon the heels of adventure, peril upon the heels of peril. The search of a young husband and his friends for his wife and child, stolen by a wandering band of Iroquois, furnishes the thread of the narration. Since the prisoners prove almost as elusive as Evangeline, there is room for many an episode of heroism and of romance, and for the introduction of a variety of characters among white men and red, of whom the best is, perhaps, the devoted and racy Irish priest, Father Holland. Indeed, no story can ever be written of the winning of the great Northwest without paying a tribute to the consecrated zeal and courage of the Catholic missionaries, who braved, and often endured, a torture infinitely worse than death, that they might carry the Gospel to the savage tribes of those harsh regions.

"Lords of the North" is well written, the characters are distinct and strong. The old priest's death is a scene of great beauty and pathos. But, in truth, the tale is o'er long for any save the leisure of youth—too rich in its future to wax impatient. Condensation would not only have made it possible to many more readers than will now venture upon the portly volume, but would have improved the story from a literary point of view.

As we look upon many attractive books of the present day, we are fain to murmur, as did the wicked Lady Pippenworth to poor Tommy, "Too stout!" "Lords of the North" is decidedly "too stout," a fault the more to be regretted because it is altogether meet and right that we should put ourselves in remembrance of "the pioneers and their descendants, whose heroism won the land" we enjoy.

The Salt-Box House.*

The "Salt-Box House" was built in 1758, and the history of its century and more of usefulness gives an opportunity to record many an old order that has changed and custom that has passed away. The name "Salt-Box House" was a colloquial title springing from the resemblance borne by the building to the wooden salt box that hung in the kitchen chimney. The house was set upon a hill near the lovely village of Stratford, Conn., where it may still be seen, in a state of semi-ruin among woodbines and raspberry bushes.

It was built a "plank house," like others of its period, the sides being made entirely of wide planks two inches thick, standing upright side by side. "Raising bees" were then in fashion, and the neighbors gathered to help put together the framework of the new building "to the wagging of the fiddlesticks." Some of the planks were 30 feet long, however, and there was much more work than play to a "raising bee."

The shape of the house, with its deep sloping roof, was according to a fashion established in Queen Anne's time, when a tax was imposed upon houses of more than one story. The salt-box style gave a one story front and ample space for additional rooms under the roof behind. In this way the tax was eluded, and a very picturesque and individual example of architecture gained.

The house once built, the furnishing was a matter to be considered by the parents of the bride who was to occupy it. With people of the best class the expenditure amounted to £200. The list of essentials included some items strange to the modern taste; "four feather beds & bolsters & pillows," for example, consumed £134, and a "Pictor and fraim of ye Royal Family" cost £20 5s.; there were fourteen other "pictor fraims" and two "large punch boulds," but only three "likor glasses" and two tablecloths. These last, however, were 5½ yards long, showing that the bride was predestined to hospitality.

"Keeping house" was a complicated art in those days, when, as the author says, "every house was not only its own centre, but almost its own circumference." Everything that could be was done on the premises. The November home when the family needed to be shod still piled his trees under their roof; the tailor came to make their clothing, and the shoer to do the necessary [illegible]. That was prepared at home, the spinning wool was carded, and most laborious soap was made, beer was brewed, yarn was dyed, butter and cheese were made. "Idleness on the part of master or mistress, child or slave, was not countenanced; it was disreputable."

When, however, the spinning wheel was at rest in its corner as hand-made fabrics gave way to the machine made, and the old slaves who were born in slavery and trained to their duties, died, making place for the younger generation born in freedom and settling in homes of their own, "the hard time for the housewife began." The traditions of "an open house" could only be lived up to with difficulty. "The foreign element had not yet lifted much of the burden that the negro had left on the white hands unaccustomed to so much of the work." "Mandy," who resigned for a time in the kitchen of the salt-box house, was an excellent example of a slave that [illegible] as entirely as possible to plan. Her bread was baked in a stone oven [illegible] and [illegible] were stocked in a cupboard [illegible] upright before the sitting [illegible] of an open fire, the [illegible] [illegible] New England ancestors were not poor livers before the abolition of slavery; neither were they prohibitionists. Rum seems to have been a specific for most ills, and was the most available liquor, as it came direct from the West Indies. Clove water was made of cloves steeped in boiling water, loaf sugar, and rum; laudanum was prepared by adding an ounce of opium to a gill of rum; tansy bitters—the cure-all for chills and the sensation of "goneness"—was made from a few young tansy leaves added to a quart of rum; garlic-and-rum was administered as a flaying tonic; a glass of home-made rum was offered with a piece of fruit cake to the parson or to any other worthy visitor who chanced to call. While the cheaper New England rum [illegible] "Kill Devil" was appropriately [illegible] in the eighteenth century, and frequently in old age daughter, the title to the [illegible].

[illegible] linen $27 a yard, and common calico $30 and $40 a yard.

As late as 1801 calico was more costly than satin, and therefore to be preferred for a wedding gown. Gloriana, the last bride belonging to the Salt-Box House, was married during the first decade of the present century in India calico of an elaborate pattern of gold-colored flowers on a dark-blue ground. She had waited until she was over thirty before relinquishing her state of single blessedness, and her years had been well employed preparing her wedding outfit.

Gloriana's successor in the occupancy of the old house was her daughter Mary, who lost a lover before she was old enough to be married. "After fifty years I remember him pleasantly," she writes in her quaintly little way. "If he had lived and I had been more dependent, would he have been my choice before all the world? My youthful days and middle life might possibly have been unhappy, but I can [illegible]

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BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

(Continued from Page 939.)

When she was nearly eighty she wrote again, without melancholy:

"Table and hearth have no occupant but myself—no hurry, very little work and care; my house is clean and still, nothing disturbed or out of place, and these quiet times in my own house suit me exactly—and somebody's growing old! that tells the story."

Soon after Miss Mary's death the house died also, in the sense of sinking into collapse and becoming uninhabitable. The little book devoted to its memory is pleasant reading, lacking only illustrations to make an unusually attractive addition to the holiday book counters.

Poems by a Banker.*

In this volume of sentimental and occasional verse of which a brief descriptive notice has already been given, the President of the Atlantic Trust Company presents some very well-turned poems of observation and a few tuneful lyrics. These we are told are survivals from a poetic youth—harmonious phrasings which have outlived in some quiet corner the hurry and bustle and mathematical exactness of financial life. As in much youthful verse, the prevalence of melody, frequently repeated in the same strain, might by the ungracious critic cause the lines to take on the measure of doggerel, but in these verses the sentiment is often so good that the detractor would sing-song in vain. It is not great poetry, to be sure, and the subjects chosen are commonly those which most young poets choose, but the inspiring note seems to be elevated and the meter swings easily, if somewhat monotonously, in the more serious stanzas. Some of the verses relate to Christmas.

In the lyrics, however, and in one or two anthems, the musical quality finds its truest expression in a variety and coloring of phrasing that is pleasing to the ear, as, for example the "Song for the Mercantile Library Dinner," (1838,) or "Easter," or a very spirited anthem entitled "Thanksgiving," (1875,) which opens with:

Give thanks, give thanks, my country!
For God hath given thee peace—
From sword and plague His shield hath saved,
And made thy power increase.

We doubt, however, whether the best poem in the book, both for its sentiment and maturity of thought and expression displayed, be a "survival." The title is "The Man with the Hoe," written in quotation marks. If it was not intended as a reply to Mr. Markham, it serves that purpose very well. The opening stanza reads:

Who least requires the pity of his kind—
Who least desires your condescending aid?
He who with plow and hoe has conquered Earth,
Piled high her treasures, gathered by his toil,
Then sent them far to fill his fellow-men
With cheer and strength in every walk of life.

Here is another touch, concerning which it is unnecessary to comment:

Shall we be blameless if we warm and nurse
The serpent Anarchy to work our woe?
Nay, rather, turn we to the fairer side
Of mysteries which Faith must find yet dim.

And here are the closing lines, which, like the rest of the poem, are inspired with the true ring of the gospel of toil:

Patience shall conquer all—not fierce recoil!
When man shall reach the topmost peaks of joy,
And in serenest mind look back on life,
Shall Dread Destruction or Impatience stand
The Almoner of grace and goodly gifts?
Nay, rather, shall a stately, Christly form
Emerge upon the path so bravely trod,
And, with a voice of gracious dignity,
Proclaim—I, Labor, am the Friend of Man,
His teacher, Guard, Companion to the end:
By me his great achievements all are won,
By me his feet have gained supernal heights.

"The Mantle of Elijah."*

We hardly think that Mr. Zangwill's new book will add to his literary laurels. While it is undoubtedly clever, nevertheless its very smartness is a main reason for complaint. It is, indeed, a pity that men and women in real life do not always talk in the bright, crisp way of Mr. Zangwill's characters. If they only did, how much more brilliant a place to live in would this world be. But most of us are plain men and women of plain speech, and the continuous flow of puns and epigrams with which Mr. Zangwill regales us, (there is not a stupid person between the covers of his book,) while it impresses the reader with the abundant wit of its author, leaves him somewhat doubtful of the lifelikeness of his characters.

The story is one of English social and political life and begins far more brilliantly, we think, than it ends. We have a feeling, upon reading it, that Mr. Zangwill himself was in doubt just what he should really do with his characters after he created them. They wander through the pages for a while and then drop out as easily as though they had never been, and even at the last we find Allegra turning her back on us as though her part had all been played and finished, instead of being just begun.

The story hangs loosely together, with, however, here and there passages of wonderful interest interspersed between pages of dry reading, as though Mr. Zangwill was perversely showing us what he could do if he really put his mind to it. Even the most conscientious of us have a sneaking wish to "skip."

There are, too, passages—for instance, that of the poisoned arrow—which impress us as though they were introduced for the dramatic effect, since the story is, we understand, soon to be adapted for the stage, and will probably be far better to see than to read.

In spite of all this, however, there is much of interest in the book. Broser, if not strictly honorable, is nevertheless a thoroughly well-drawn and logical character. Allegra, true to her chin, which "was pointed, which is said to be a sign of indecision," did everything, beginning with her marriage to Broser, that the reader most fervently wished her not to do. The Duchess, with her big heart and rough speech, and Mr. Marshmont, the dreamer and the prophet, betrayed where he most looked for help, are the most lovable of all the characters. On the whole, it is a book which, like so many men, has more of promise than achievement.

Famous Names in Fiction.*

We have seen what Mr. Nicholson's realistic work is. Even his recent portraits of such American worthies as Mr. Bryan and Mr. Croker are pictures that we do not forget. The hand that has drawn them has been so certain, the eyes of the artist are so trained to their work of observation, that while we may find the heavy black lines on those quiet brown backgrounds too coarse and rudimentary for beautiful portraiture, we find no unexplained spaces or forms, and no vague handling. The figure fills the clothes, the outline suggests the modeling with firm directness of execution. In these imaginary portraits of fictitious characters we cannot take quite the same satisfaction. They are neither so simple in execution nor so expressive. The line is less eloquent and flows less easily, and the effect is more shallow and empty than when Mr. Nicholson sits down before a living model in order to tell the precise truth about him. Which perhaps is only equivalent to saying that Mr. Nicholson's imagination is not so clear and adequate as his vision. But after all reservations are made the fact remains that these pictures, like the real portraits by the same artist, are both artistically and intellectually interesting.

To those who know the characters represented, (and we may venture to predict that a very few who will buy the book will be able to identify all the characters,) they will suggest successfully the charm or the eccentricity or the magnificence of the original. Miss Havisham, in her withered bridal finery, clutching her crutched stick, peers out from the folds of her veil with cruel and peevish lips, upon which her continual injunction to Pip, "Love her, love her, love her," may very well be imagined to be trembling. Miss Fotheringay on the arm of Captain Costigan wending her way churchward is fairly enough the kind of simple, handsome, friendly creature to win the heart of a Pendennis. Sophia Western corresponds not only to Fielding's description of her beauty, but the sweetness of temper that was said to "diffuse a glory over her countenance" is indicated in the gracious poise of her figure and the caressing gesture of her hand toward the little bird which played so lively a part in her early romance, but which, we believe, was lost when Sophia was much younger than Mr. Nicholson has here represented her. All the feminine characters, even Scott's mad gypsy, have a daintiness and grace of outline that is charming. With his men the artist has been more summary and renders a much less pleasing impression. The splendor of Porthos, the villainy of John Silver, the dignity and pathos of Quixote, are hinted at, but would hardly convince any but the initiated. Henry IV.'s gay jester is perhaps the least a mask of all. The anatomy of Mr. Nicholson's animals is certainly open to question, but in the matter of expression they excel their masters. The horse of Jorrocks smiles upon his leader with a peculiarly appropriate jollity of aspect. The single eye of Rochester's curtailed beast speaks volumes, and Snarleyyow is a miracle of fidelity to Marryat's description of his attractions of face and form.

John Hancock's Wife.*

With a strict adherence to the main incidents of the Revolution, the author of "Lady Hancock" has introduced many romantic situations. The story begins with the alarm sounded by Paul Revere. Then John Hancock was thirty-eight years old. It was Paul Revere who rode post haste to tell Hancock and Samuel Adams that the British regulars were on their track. In the various chapters of the story, the fight at Concord, the evacuation of Boston, the Declaration of Independence, Valley Forge, the battle of Monmouth, the surrender of Cornwallis, are all presented. The main characters are John Hancock and his wife. The manners and customs of the times are truthfully shown. After the death of John Hancock, Mrs. Hancock became the wife of Capt. Scott of the merchant service. Scott, however, volunteered, and bore a distinguished part in the action off the harbor of Tripoli. When Decatur undertook to blow up the stranded United States ship Philadelphia, Scott joined the seventy volunteers. He was so badly wounded in a later engagement that, fever having set in, the gallant Capt. Scott died. Boston after the Revolution is thus described:

The favorite promenade of gentlewomen and gentlemen was on the Mall after dinner in Colonial days, and a social evening at some friend's house, unless they attended the evening lecture. And the Mall, with fine shade trees on either side, and extending over a mile, was a fine place for a quiet stroll. The favorite pastime for gentlewomen was to drink tea and to gossip. Theatrical amusements did not find favor until after the Revolution, and many new customs were introduced then. * * * All the wealthier families, as well as a great many of moderate means, kept their own private carriages. Mrs. Scott always rode to church in great state, and never omitted attendance at divine service if she were able to go, while she exacted a punctual discharge of this religious duty from all the members of her family.

Short Essays on American Life.*

"Nature is very un-American. Nature never hurries," says Mr. Jordan in a little volume of essays which treats of the fallacies, the deceptions, as well as the underlying worth of American life and achievement. The above quotation is from a few pages devoted to "Hurry, the Scourge of America," in which the gospel of repose is preached. There are other essays on "The Majesty of Calmness," "The Dignity of Self-Reliance," and the paradox of "Failure as a Success," &c. They are reprinted from The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, and present very good reading either for the brisk or for the meditative man, while their form of presentation makes the collection particularly acceptable as a giftbook of considerable literary value.

A Chinese Mother Goose.*

Minister Wu has written to Prof. Headland concerning this book: "By collecting and translating the Chinese rhymes into English, you have added a valuable contribution to the folk-lore of nations, and, at the same time, done a great service to juvenile literature by calling attention to the fact that children have the same thoughts and tastes in China as in America." This shows the idea of the book; it also intimates that the author has succeeded in his work. The rhymes are given both in Chinese and English, and their subjects are illustrated by half-tone reproductions of photographs, the characters in which must have posed especially for the occasion. These Chinese rhymes are very simple; and Mr. Wu was right in saying, as will be seen from the following, that "children have the same thoughts and tastes in China as in America":

Lady-bug, lady-bug,
Fly away, do,
Fly to the mountain,
And feed on the dew,
Feed upon dew,
And sleep on a rug,
And then run away
Like a good little bug.

As in the books of the children of the Occident the stories for little Orientals deal chiefly with domestic animals, birds, flowers and insects, and good and bad little boys and girls. But the Chinese mind is shown to be particularly impressionable in regard to the various aspects of nature and nature's creatures and their usefulness to mankind, and every rhyme, however simple and trivial, centres around some useful, instructive, or amusing idea, while those which may be called "Mother's Songs" are succeptible of soft and sweet melody. It is all very beautiful; but Prof. Headland has done more than merely to give us a complete view of Chinese childlife as it actually is, for he has by so doing produced a book which will bring the American child nearer nature and inspire in it a love for the simple and tender, the true and the good. There is no rupture between cause and effect in the Chinese nursery tale as there is so often in those of the Occident.

Two New Books for Little Ones.*

The grotesque and the uncommon particularly appeal to little children. In "Daddy Long Legs" these features are conspicuous, but the music to which the rhymes are to be sung are simple and attractive, and will doubtless be as mental burrs to the memories of the little ones. The rhymes, too, are effective, not only because each presents an idea or observation pertinently expressed, but because the words chosen are grouped in such a way as to be readily remembered. Here is the first stanza of a song about "Pussy Cat":

"Pussy cat, pussy cat, tell me, pray,
Why do you stay in the house all day
Snoozing around a-licking your paws?"
"My reason," said pussy, "is just because,
"My reason," said pussy, "is just because."

It is very essential that little ones after the age of three should be taught some simple airs, and in the book before us the pictures and the rhymes are sure to arouse the curiosity of the youngsters in regard to the music which adds renewed interest to the words and pictures. Evidently the underlying idea of the book is sound. It would make the child responsive to melody in a way which is sure to lay the foundation of a sense of musical appreciation.

Mr. Williams's book on Indians is as instructive as it is picturesque. The text and pictures are on alternate pages, arranged in the alphabetical order of tribes—thus "Apache," "Blackfeet," "Crow," "Dakotah," &c. In simple, direct language each tribe is described, while on the opposite page is a hunting, camp, or battle

*SURVIVALS. By L. V. F. Randolph. With illustrations by Bryson Burroughs. 12mo. Pp. 90. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

*THE MANTLE OF ELIJAH. A Novel. By I. Zangwill. Illustrated by Louis Loeb. 12mo. Pp. 428. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

*CHARACTERS OF ROMANCE. By William Nicholson. "Miss Havisham, Mr. Weller, Don Quixote de la Mancha, John Silver, Rochester, Sophia Western, Porthos, Chicot, Baron Munchausen, Miss Fotheringay, and Captain Costigan, Madge Wildfire, Mulvaney, Jorrocks, Gargantua, Mr. Vansyperken, and Commodore Trunnion." New York: R. H. Russell. 1900.

*LADY HANCOCK. A Story of the American Revolution. By Mary Elizabeth Springer. 8vo. Cloth. 287 pages. New York: Isaac H. Blanchard Company.

*THE MAJESTY OF CALMNESS. By William George Jordan. 12mo. Pp. 54. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

*CHINESE MOTHER GOOSE RHYMES. Translated and Illustrated by Isaac Taylor Headland of Peking University. In English and Chinese. Printed on tinted pictured paper. Pp. 150. 8vo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

*DADDY LONG LEGS—FUN, SONGS. Rhymes by James O'Dea; music by Alfred Soloman; pictures by Edgar Keller. Printed in colors. New York: M. Witmark.

*AN ALPHABET OF INDIANS. By Emery Leverett. Illustrated in Mat. New York: R. H. Russell. $2.

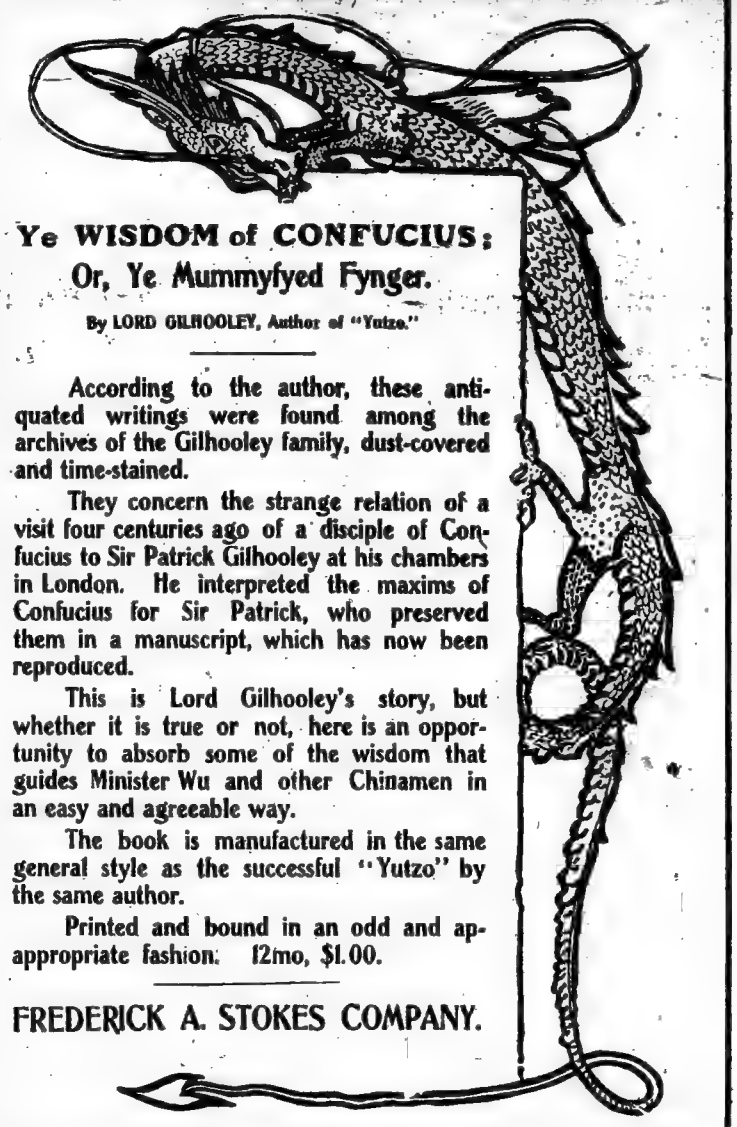

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scene illustrative of the life of the tribe described, and so on through the alphabet, the "Zuni" being the last tribe treated of. As the artist-author has evidently failed to find a tribe whose initial letter is "X," he writes here "X is an Extraordinary Legend." Although essentially a juvenile, calculated to amuse, it cannot fail to inculcate in the infant mind an interest in the original Americans. The information given is also of such a character as to interest older persons, as may be judged from the following extract taken at random:

T for the Tuscarora—Ages ago, before the white man came to America, the Indians were the only Americans. They owned all the country as their hunting ground. A powerful tribe lived in the North called Adirondacks, who threatened all the weaker bands. The Tuscaroras were among these, and fled south to the land of the Delawares to escape their foes. Afterward they moved north and lived in the tents of the Iroquois, making the sixth tribe of the Six Nations. When the Iroquois became powerful, they exterminated their old enemies, the Adirondacks. The Tuscaroras use the toboggan as a sled, and drag their burdens many miles over the snow, using snowshoes to support them while walking on the soft snow. Sometimes they travel forty miles a day. The snowshoes of the Tuscaroras are four feet long, curving and tapering to a tail. The shoes of other tribes are of various sizes and many shapes. Indians used shells called wampum for their dollars and cents.

Scandinavians in the United States.*

A book of considerable value to the ethnologist comes from Minneapolis in the shape of a history of the Scandinavians in the United States. The name of O. N. Nelson appears upon the title page as compiler and editor and again as publisher, but the names of his associates, filling a page of the large octavo volume, are all resonantly Scandinavian, of the true Viking stamp, and strikingly increase our confidence in what follows. Knute Gjerst and J. J. Skordalsvold head the list.

The work goes back for a start to the Icelandic discovery of Vinland, a thousand years ago, as set forth in the Sagas and accepted by most recent historians. At the end of the prefatory division Columbus is referred to with the fine scorn that members of a really ancient family may be supposed to feel for a parvenu. "What, then, can be the value of the so-called discovery of Columbus? Columbus himself professes to have gone to and beyond Iceland. Whether he got any information there in regard to America is not certain; but the great sailor and rover that he was, together with his genius for geography and ambition for discovery, make it very probable and indeed almost certain that he did obtain the necessary information for his great subsequent voyage. "If not," we are asked in a burst of scorn, "what did he go to Iceland for?"

This may possibly be pronounced a non sequitur by some of our legal readers, but whether it "proves" or not does not affect the real value of the book, which is not a treatise on logic, but a very valuable compilation of facts relating to its subject. There are other passages, like the one just quoted, that suggest a regret that the Englishing of the work was not more carefully revised by one to the manner born.

The somewhat cumbrous size of the book is due to the fact that it comprises two volumes in one. The first includes the history of the Scandinavian immigration, the first settlements made in America by Icelanders, Swedes, and Norwegians, respectively; reviews of the various Scandinavian churches, principally in Minnesota and Iowa, and various tables of statistics. The second volume is principally devoted to a continuation of church histories and a large number of biographical notices. The work is illustrated with numerous portraits.

The Care of the Hair.*

To the ladies who would preserve their luxuriant tresses, and to the gentlemen who would recall their fleeting locks, Mr. J. R. Stitson, in a volume numbering about 250 pages, directs some sound advice and counsel. After a careful study of this book there would seem to be no reason why men and women should resort to wigs and switches, for, unless the roots are entirely dead, Mr. Stitson offers hope for a sturdy crop.

The book is carefully divided into classified chapters, giving the nature, uses, and properties of the hair, its care, the influence upon it of the general health; dandruff, falling out, &c., and the preventives, diseases, artificial means of changing its color, and one chapter, especially intended for the ladies, suggests appropriate styles for arrangement. There are also some prescriptions of tonics, &c., given, and as a whole, the book deals exhaustively with the subject.

Urchins of the Sea.*

"Urchins of the Sea" is the title of a rhymed story by Marie Overton Paine and Charles Buxton Going. The story details the moving adventures by flood rather than by field of three amusing little sea urchins named ridiculously Porky, Pudgy and Wobbly Bill. It is dedicated to the "Land Urchin Outfitter," in some chalin-

*HISTORY OF THE SCANDINAVIANS AND SUCCESSFUL SCANDINAVIANS IN THE UNITED STATES. Compiled and edited by O. N. Nelson. 8vo, cloth. Two volumes in one. Second revised edition. Minneapolis, Minn.: O. N. Nelson & Co.

*THE HUMAN HAIR. The Care and Preservation of Both for Men and Women. By J. R. Stitson. 12mo, pp. 250. New York: The Hazen Publishing Company.

ingly written and appreciative verses. Here is one:

The sober aspects of the seas
Are so well known that if you please
We'll leave the species that exist
To savant and zoologist,
And set upon our stage a scene
Of species as they might have been.

Miss Paine and Mr. Going are evidently appreciative students of childhood and childish moods and tastes. Their verses run smoothly and carry enough of incident and interest to hold even the attention of the older reader, while the child will find new delights on every page.

There is a certain indefinable and catchy swing also to the verses which renders them unusually attractive. "Urchins of the Sea" is well adapted to delight the nursery at Christmas tide, and is also worthy of a place on the parlor table.

First Part of the Arnold Sale.

Bangs & Co. announce that in January they will sell the first part of the fine collection of William Harris Arnold, the well-known bibliophile and author of "First Report of a Book Collector." The news of the coming sale will doubtless astonish many of Mr. Arnold's friends, as it was not thought that he had any desire to part with his notable library of first editions, to which he lately added, at the price of $160, the McKee copy of "Moll Pitcher."

The first part comprises first editions of the works of Bryant, Emerson, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Thoreau, and Whittier. The fine items are so numerous that a detailed list would not be desirable, but among the many that might be named are these: A manuscript by Bryant, which has not been published; the complete holograph manuscript of Emerson's "Divinity," written in 1842; also his "High Hand at Fellowship," 1866, so rare that few collectors have seen it; Hawthorne's "Fanshawe," a remarkable copy; the fifty books for children, 1841, and "The Celestial Railroad," 1846; "The Snow-Image, and Other Twice-Told Tales," original paper covers, one of two known copies in this condition; Holmes's "Harbinger," 1836; "The Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever," 1843; the "Fair Play," 1876, with an autograph letter; an autograph letter of Longfellow's father; the "Miscellaneous Poems" of Sarah Orne Jewett's "Chase Poem," Mason and Slidell, and many other rarities.

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D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, 72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Elston Press "Sonnets from the Portuguese."*

The first issue of a new press, "Sonnets from the Portuguese," in an edition limited to 485 copies, on hand-made Holland paper and sixty tall copies on Imperial Japan paper, the latter being bound in full English vellum, with silk ties, is now ready. Mr. Clarke Conwell, the owner of the Elston Press, includes in the copies issued to subscribers a beautifully printed full-page note, laid in, in which he states that although his prospectus had promised that the sonnets should be printed wholly on a hand press, yet from the difficulty of securing good hand pressmen, and the impossibility of doing the work entirely himself, and yet delivering finished volumes at the appointed time, has induced him to finish this work under constant personal supervision, at one of the best of the city presses. A competent assistant has now been found, and all subsequent publications, one of which is now under way, will be entirely the work of a hand press.

The present issue is unusually fine, the sonnets, one to a page, being inclosed in beautiful wood-cut borders, fine both as to design and printing, each sonnet commencing with an initial equally good in its conception and execution. The pages are printed upon one side only, and are bound double and not intended to be cut. The initials and borders are the work of H. M. O'Kane, all floral in design, and of unusual excellence both in drawing and in execution. The arrangement of the pages, 12 by 20 inches in size, shows a four-inch border at the bottom of each page, with narrower borders on the other margins, in the proportions used for all good pages. The two opposite pages are treated as one, the whole leaving the effect of full-page decorations, rather than borders, upon which white pages about eight inches square have been laid to receive the text of the sonnets, which are so printed as to leave wide white linked letters about four inches square, which show letters plain and bold in shape, outlined in white, with floral decorations also in white on a solid black background, [illegible]

The book contains forty-two of these initials, a number of which show approximately the same design, but so differentiated through size, arrangement or relation to the letter as to produce entirely different results. The designs for the borders, four in number, are repeated throughout the volume. These all show a grayish background, produced by interlacing wavy black lines on a white background; the designs showing the blossoms and leaves of the iris, the water lily, the jonquil, and a foreign pond lily are in various shades of black and white. The iris border, which is most effective of all, showing a great color value, and a strong painty effect, doubtless produced in part by clever printing.

The volume contains a good title-page, showing the press-mark, an open book, with the name of the press and its owner across its pages, with supporters in the form of knights in armor, visors down, and shield in hand. There is also an interesting colophon, with a good initial letter, and an edition note on a separate page. The typography throughout is most interesting, as well as thoroughly adapted to the style of the borders, the bottom of the panels containing the sonnets, showing a small scroll tail-piece, introducing either the flower of its border or of the initial.

The book is admirably bound in dark gray boards, with white vellum back gold-lettered; the volume throughout being one to delight the heart of a book-lover as well as one which will go rapidly out of print. The whole scheme of the book, sonnets, decoration, borders, and initials, must come out beautifully in the Japan copies—which are to be had at $25 each—judging from the beauty of the hand-made paper copies.

"Marion Harland's new novel, 'Husband and Wife,' has run through many large editions in as many weeks. It is a worthy study of this kind." Mr. Howard W. Hake says:

"In 'Husband and Wife' Mr. Howard has drawn a portrait of extraordinary human and artistic interest—a study of a complex character surrounded with masterly skill and found on profound study—and fidelity."

MR. STEDMAN.

Speeches, Letters, and Poems at the Reception Given by the Authors Club in Celebration of the Completion of His "American Anthology."

On the evening of Dec. 6 the Authors Club of New York City, as already briefly chronicled in these pages, gave a reception to Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman. The occasion marked the completion of Mr. Stedman's critical works on English and American poetry. These include "Victorian Poets," "Poets of America," "A Victorian Anthology," and the final volume of the series, "An American Anthology," which was published on Oct. 10 of this year.

MR. STEDMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. George Cary Eggleston, the Chairman of the evening, presided. Mr. Stedman, rising in acknowledgment of Mr. Eggleston's introduction, declared that he found himself beset by an actual embarrassment. He felt, he said, as if he were occupying the "other man's place." So often had he assisted at or initiated receptions to colleagues and friends that this first reception to him in his own town seemed a homecoming after years of enforced absence. A bright homecoming, that yet carried with it sadness, for his own generation was fast thinning out. He spoke of the friendships the years had brought him, of Richard Henry Stoddard, Webb, Winter, Aldrich, the Platts, the Eggleston, and Richard Grant White. There was Warner, too, but lately gone. Mr. Stedman spoke tenderly of Warner as a friend and in admiration of his work. A sonnet by Warner, so infrequent a writer of verse, was included in the "American Anthology." In writing to Mr. Stedman later, of his delight in finding his lines there, Mr. Warner said that the discovery gave him more pleasure than the whole "Library of the World's Best Literature."

As to the editorial part of his work, Mr. Stedman had a warning for young editors. "Don't get entangled," he said, "in your desire to pay a debt to your profession." In spite of the rewards of the work, uncertain at best, what with the arduous compiling, and above all, the demands of the inevitable correspondence, the editor may find himself with no profession to which to owe a debt. Mr. Stedman felt that he had done his share of editorial work. There is the eleven-volume "Library of American Literature," of which he and Miss Hutchinson (now Mrs. Cortissoz) were joint euitors. Mr. Stedman paid a tribute to his colleague's critical taste and subtlety of judgment.

As for the "American Anthology," between the sins of omission and the sins of commission that had been attributed to him, Mr. Stedman laughingly compared himself to Lowell's "Zekie," who

> Stood a spell on one foot fust,
> Then stood a spell on t'other,
> And on which one he felt the wust
> He couldn't ha' told you nuther!

Emerson, Mr. Stedman continued, said that he hung his verses in the wind, and they were winnowed through and through until only five remained. Perhaps many of the minor poets are now doing the same thing. Besides, it is possible for a minor to become a major by a mere transposition of key. Mr. Stedman then turned his attention to the publishers. There had been times, he said, when authors owed very little to their publishers. He had had unpleasant times about copyrights himself, but, in truth, publishers and authors are getting on together much better nowadays, and there is a fair division of the spoils. After indulging in a good deal of kindly humor concerning publishers and their ways, Mr. Stedman closed his remarks with the following passage:

"As this is one of those occasions when a member rises to an explanation, I will say that I read to-day a very friendly reference in a magazine, in which a regret was kindly expressed that I had stated that hereafter I would cease from literary labor. Now, this would be exceptionally hard to do, when, by reason of prostration for nearly half of the last three years, I have had, for the first time since boyhood, enforced leisure for plenty of thinking and have meditated enough of poems, songs, plays, even novels, to require a Methuselah's term for their execution. It has often seemed to me during illness that literature would cease from being vexed by me, but never that I would voluntarily cease from trying at least to perform the labor we all delight in, because it physics pain.

And, indeed, which of us is too old, what one too young, not to feel in his heart of hearts that, although health and wealth and even hope may come and go, though the eyes dim or the hand be stricken, though friends may fall and love be a memory—more, though even that reputation, dear and fickle jade, after which we all at times have striven, (because, as Landor confesses, there is a something of Summer even in the hum of insects,) though even that be not his help in time of trouble—which of us toilers of the pen, if born with the art to write, does not know that it is at the last analysis his love, his wealth, his religion, his solace, and that to it he must return, for better or worse, again and again, so long as breath is in him. So it is with all the arts, with every craft, that come to man, as Dogberry said, by Nature. Yet among them all I, for one, know none other more sufficient and compensating to its votaries—nor is it in their own volition to cease from its pursuit."

THE LETTERS.

Dr. Rossiter Johnson then read letters of regret from those invited guests who could not be present, prefacing the reading with the remark that "We have many letters of regret and they are of two kinds, embroidered and plain. If it please you, I will read only those that are embroidered." Some of these were as follows:

I regret extremely that it will not be in my power to be present at the reception to Mr. Stedman on Thursday evening, the 6th of December. My duties here make it impossible.

I should be very glad to join you in this recognition of the eminent and honorable place which Mr. Stedman has gained in the history of American literature. He has had a great career, marked not only by extraordinary devotion to his art, and by a magnanimity of spirit and a lucidity of mind extremely rare in a writer who is at once poet and critic, and of the first force in both fields of literature. • • •

JOHN HAY.

My Dear Stedman: Owing to a severe cough, I am unable to be with you to-night. I regret my inability partly because I shall miss meeting so many of those who are properly my contemporaries, who were with us from the beginning of the Authors Club, but chiefly because I cannot personally take part in the event of the evening and the good cheer of renewed companionship. Most heartily do I join with the members of the club, the younger as well as the older, in their tribute to you of affection and appreciation, and in their congratulations on the completion of your "American Anthology." You have done more than any one of your generation toward a just and generous appreciation of American and English poetry; and in your own quiet way, or publicly, if the opportunity offered, you have been tirelessly helpful to young and as yet unknown authors, scores of whom gratefully remember you as the first to give them recognition and encouragement. All this, apart from your own direct contributions to our literature, which are known and honored wherever the English language is spoken.

To those who have come nearest to you and who have been permitted the pleasure and inspiration of your intimate friendship there comes on this occasion a feeling too deep for expression in words, and which I shall not attempt here to express. I have asked that this letter be read to you in the club's presence that it might be an open confession of my love and admiration and that, so far as possible, I might perceptibly join the host of friends that surround you to-night and wish for you all honor and happiness. H. M. ALDEN.

I beg to acknowledge the courtesy of invitation to the reception of 6th December night and much regret that the weight of years forbids acceptance; but I am glad you are to do honor to a man (Mr. Stedman) who has so long wrought wisely and well for America's literature. • • •

DONALD G. MITCHELL.

I have been laid up with a heavy cold and am still so far from well that I must deny myself the great pleasure of coming to the Authors Club reception for Mr. Stedman on the evening of the 6th. I had hoped to say or read something in expression of the pride and love we all have for him, but my sickness prevents my doing more than indirectly and informally joining in general gratulation upon the completion of his most admirable and signal labors in behalf of American and English poetry. W. D. HOWELLS.

I sincerely regret that I cannot express by my presence at the Authors Club this evening my affection for Mr. Stedman, and my appreciation of the significance of the nobly-conceived and patiently-executed work, which he has now completed by the publication of his "American Anthology." When I recall the sympathetic insight, the scholarly thoroughness, and the broad catholicity with which he has surveyed the field of English and American poetry, and reinforced his judgment by rich and ample illustration from the two literatures, I cannot escape the conviction that he has given us in these four volumes a searching and luminous record of the deepest life of the English-speaking peoples during the nineteenth century. He has traced their spiritual tendencies and estimated their imaginative achievements in that art which is the most sensitive and intimate of all the arts of expression. For such a service, entirely apart from his other work, we cannot too highly honor him, nor too generously recognize what he has done.

HAMILTON W. MABIE.

It is a cause of great regret to me that an engagement to meet with the Committee on the Revision of the Presbyterian creed, in Washington, will prevent me from joining, in person, in the expression of honor which the Authors Club is to make to Mr. Stedman on Dec. 6. But I want to have a little share, by letter, in that tribute. All of us love and respect Mr. Stedman, not only "for the work's sake," but also for the man's sake. He has done much; he has been more. In poetizing, in criticising, in anthologizing, and in best of all living, he has adorned his time and his country. May he live long to enjoy the fruits of his devotion to high ideals and hard work, and the gratitude of all who love poetry. HENRY VAN DYKE.

It pains me to think that I will not be at the Authors Club to-night, and join the others in congratulating you generally and in particular upon the accomplishment of your important work. But that to me is a detail. I should like to see you congratulated anyhow; just as much years ago, when you had kind words for fellows like myself much debated, as to-day, when we can acknowledge the generous and poetic mind within you.

JOHN LA FARGE.

POEMS BY RILEY AND JOHN PAUL.

After reading the letters, Dr. Johnson announced that a book had been received from James Whitcomb Riley for Mr. Stedman, with the accompanying poem written on the flyleaf:

TO EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

Lines suggested by the prospective reception tendered him by The Authors Club, New York, for Dec. 6, 1900.

It is a various tribute you command,
O Poet-seer and World-sage in one!
The scholar greets you; and the student; and
The stolo—and his visionary son:
The painter, harvesting with quiet eye
Your features; and the sculptor, dreaming, too,
O classic marble figure, lifted high
Where Fame's immortal ones are waiting you.

The man of letters with his wistful face;
The grizzled scientist; the young A. B.;
The true historian of force, of force and grace;
The orator, of pure simplicity;
The journalist—the editor likewise;
The young war correspondent; and the old
War-seasoned General, with sagging eyes
And nerve and hand of steel and heart of gold;
The serious humorist; the blithe divine;
The lawyer, with that twinkling look he wears;
The bleak-faced man in the dramatic line;
The social lion—and the bulls and bears:
These—these, and more, O favored guest of all,
Have known your benefactions, and are led
To pay their worldly homage and to call
Down Heaven's blessings on your honored head.

Ideal to the utmost plea of art—
As real, to labor's most exacting need—
Your dual services of soul and heart
Enrich the world alike in dream and deed:
For you have brought to us, from out the mine
Delved but by genius in scholastic soil,
The blended treasures of a wealth divine—
Your peerless gift of song—your life of toil

When the reading of the letters and Mr. Riley's poem had been concluded, Mr. Eggleston announced that he had been requested to read a letter and a poem, both written for the occasion, by Mr. Charles Henry Webb. In the letter, Mr. Webb had expressly stated, and regretted, that he could not be present, and thereby, Mr. Eggleston averred, had convicted himself of falsehood by his own words, for his presence in those rooms at that time was quite apparent. Nevertheless, Mr. Eggleston read the letter and followed it with Mr. Webb's verses:

Dear Edmund, when I count the years
That over us have rolled,
It seems to me I must be young—
And only thou art old.
For, yet a private in the ranks,
At best I close the rear,
Whilst thou, bestarred, dost ride in front,
A mounted Brigadier.

So with our speec while thine ran free
As water laced with wine,
Mine showed a slight impediment—
None ever found in thine.
It seemed that thou on horseback wast,
And by thy side I walked—
Though when the monologue was done
I thought that I had talked.

Ah, dearest friend and poet best
Of all who woo the muse,
I am not envious, but to-night
Would I stood in thy shoes—
While all this mighty guild press round
With words of love and praise,
None baying at thy heels, but all
Wreathing thy brow with bays.

And well they may, for hast thou not
Been generous to them,
To each extending the glad hand
And not thy garments' hem?
See Howells, and Morse—without the Re—
Old men, and wondering why
Thou stretchest too the helping hand
To youngsters such as I.

I'll tell them why the helping hand
And why the words of cheer—
Even to those who cannot write—
Thou canst not help it, dear.
'Tis just as Dr. Watts remarks,
Explainin' of the zoo,
Why lions and tigers bark and bite—
It is thy nature to—

Thy nature to be kind to all—
Women as well as men—
To see a Browning in a bore,
A pullet in a hen.
But blessings on thy frosty pow—
Whatever pow may be—
And, if this Authors' Club stood wine,
I'd drain a cup to thee.

Yet, if one have a catboat, dear,
Instead of a balloon,
Without some friendly slant of wind
He cannot make the moon.
So, while all other brows—and ears—
With laurel thou dost twine,
Although they be less prominent—
Oh, please remember mine.

And I will drink—when I get where
There's something fit to drink,
Instead of stuff as thin as though
Each author brought his ink—
A cup to him who from his heart
Pours Poesy's choicest wine,
And as a critic never wrote—
Or thought—one unkind line.

MR. WINTER'S SPEECH AND POEM.

Mr. William Winter then made an eloquent and impressive speech. He told of his first youthful pilgrimage to the home of Longfellow and described eloquently the Cambridge he then knew. Continuing, he said:

"No realm of memory yields so much to comfort the heart and cheer the mind as the realm that is peopled with the poets of the past—that realm to which your honored guest, throwing wide the portals of song, has made the avenues of access so easy and so pleasant for the generations that are to follow him, and in which he himself is, and forever must remain, an immortal presence. From 'Bohemia,' to 'The Blameless Prince', from 'Old Brown' to 'The Heart of New England,' from the unique, romantic, and tender ballad of 'Montagu' to the wild and pathetic rhapsody of 'The Lord's Day Gale,' from the Bryant ode to the gossamer, lace-like, exquisite loveliness of 'The Carib Sea,' from 'Alice of Monmouth'—with its wonderful, triumphant dirge—to the inspired and beautiful 'Ariel' that commemorates Shelley, the same pure stream of poetic thought and feeling flows steadily onward, and the same golden music sounds—the music of a noble mind and a passionate and tender heart, by nature consecrated to the service of beauty, and therefore to the highest welfare of mankind. The poet is not and must not be a teacher. He does not know, and he need not ask, in what way his spirit affects the world. Longfellow has told you that he found his wandering song in the heart of a friend. Emerson has told you that the sexton, ringing his church bell, knows not that the great Napoleon, far off among the Alps, has reined up his horse and paused to listen. The songs of the poet are sifted into the minds of men as the sunshine is sifted into the trees of the forest. In that way the muse of Stedman has become a loved companion to thousands of responsive souls; in that way his influence has wrought and his solid fame has grown. I sometimes think that the deadliest foe of creative impulse in poetry is the faculty of criticism, and that our poetic literature will never, as a whole, acquire the opulent vitality, bloom, and color of old English poetry until our authors cease to be self-conscious and critical, and—as that great poet, Richard Henry Stoddard, so often and so happily has done—yield themselves fully to their emotions. But the faculty of criticism, as Stedman has used it, becomes creative. Never

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HARPER & BROTHERS

FRANKLIN SQUARE NEW YORK CITY

have I found, in any of his pages, a narrow doctrine or a blighting word. Genius, he has said, is something that comes without effort and yet impels its possessor to heroic labor. No better word was ever said of it nor was ever a better example given of it than this which now we contemplate and acclaim, in the splendid fruition of his inspired, laborious, and grandly faithful life."

Mr. Winter closed his speech by reading the following lines, written by himself, and expressing "what we would like to say to-night to one most honored and most prized":

Comrade and friend, what tribute shall I render?
Roses and lilies bloom no more for me,
And naught remains of Fancy's squandered splendor
Save marish flowers that fringe the sombre sea.

But were each word a rose, each thought a blessing,
Each prayer a coronal of gems divine,
Honor and love and perfect trust confessing,
My words, my thoughts, my prayers should all be thine.

For thou hast kept the faith: thy soul undaunted,
Whatever storms might round thee rage and roll,
By one celestial passion still enchanted,
Has held its course right onward to its goal.

No sordid aim, no worldly greed, beguiling,
Could ever wile thy constant heart astray;
No vine-clad, Circean, Cyprian Muses, smiling,
Allure thy footsteps down the primrose way.

Thou hast not basely gathered thrift with fawning,
Nor worn a laurel that thou hast not won;
But, in thy zenith hour as in thy dawning,
The good thy nature willed thy hand has done.

On thy calm front the waves of trouble, broken,
Have backward surged and left thee regnant still;
Nor tempests of the soul nor griefs unspoken
Have e'er had power to shake thy steadfast will

Thy glory cannot die—for, were thy singing
E'en once to falter, through the domes of fame,
In one great organ burst, superbly ringing,
The whole poetic choir would chant thy name;

It will not falter: from the heart o'erflowing,—
With the glad freedom of the wild-bird's wing,
Where icy gales o'er sunlit seas are blowing,—
It sings because divinely born to sing.

No stain is on thy banner: grandly streaming,
Its diamond whiteness leads the tuneful host,
Forever in the front of honor beaming,
And they that know thee best must love thee most.

So rest: thy regal throne thou hast ascended;
The standards blaze, the golden trumpets ring,
And in one voice our loyal hearts are blended—
God bless the Poet, and God save the King!

MR. STODDARD'S REMARKS.

Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard paid his tribute to the poet in some interesting reminiscence. He said:

You are not fair to me, Mr. Chairman, nor considerate toward our comrades of the pen in calling me up now, for, after hearing all the fine things, the new things, and the true things, which the absent friends of Mr. Stedman have expressed in their letters of regret, I can hardly be worth listening to. They have divined and anticipated my feelings, they have bettered my best sentences, and left me nothing to say; or only a few words about my earliest recollections of Mr. Stedman. They date back a good while; as far back as the Summer or Autumn of 1850, and begin in a spacious old house in St. George's Place, of which Bayard Taylor and I were the tenants.

I was sitting in my chamber one afternoon, in an idle mood, thinking of nothing as hard as I could, when Taylor dropped in upon me, as was his constant custom in the afternoon, and told me, in the course of our chat, that he had met a new poet in the forenoon in the editorial rooms of The Tribune.

"A new poet," I said suspiciously; "what has he written?"

"'The Diamond Wedding' which you saw in yesterday's paper."

"Ah," I answered dubiously.

"And I have invited him to the house," Taylor continued. "For I know you will like him."

While we were talking there came a light tap at my door, and Taylor, who heard it before I did, hastened to open the door, and ushered in the new poet. He was modest, shy, timid, deferential, at least toward Taylor, who was what I hoped to be some day, a recognized American poet. He was right in thinking I would like Mr. Stedman. I took to him at once, if he will let me say so, as did the common friends of Taylor and myself—poets, painters, good fellows, fair women, and brave men; we all took to him, perceiving the strawberry mark—the coronet of genius, say—which declared him to be of our kith and kin, and opened our hearts to him, if not to the traditional long-lost son, to the just found young brother. He possessed two or three social virtues, which are not common, I am told, among young poets to-day. He never visited us too often; he never staid too long, and he never read to us, or expected us to read, his manuscript poetry. Unhelped, and unhindered, he wrote what he would, or what he could, for he had to earn his bread by writing other things than poems.

By the Spring of 1860, however, he had produced enough verse to make a little volume, "Lyrics and Idylls," which I thought then, and still think, the best first volume I ever read. It contained "The Diamond Wedding," and naturally, since his name was more widely associated with that than with anything else he had had published; but it contained more mature things than that piece of airy, good-humored persiflage, one being "The Ballad of Lager Bier," another that spirited, fiery, prophetic lyric, "How Old Brown Took Harper's Ferry." There was no money then, for any one in poetry, whatever there may be for the popular favorites now. So Mr. Stedman continued his prose connection with The Tribune, and later, in the Winter and Spring of 1861, the same sort of connection with the World, of which I was then the literary editor—as far as literary editorship could exist on a fortnightly newspaper. I don't know what Mr. Stedman wrote for The World, though I sometimes edit his leading articles; but I remember that he did a good deal of work, and did it really well, for a man who was not a professional journalist. I remember, too, that he was a correspondent of The World in London, for Fenimore Cooper Jones was there, playing "The Two Roses," and Mr. Stedman was to write about the theatres and the actors. He did write about them, but he wrote about other things, and I remember that he wrote about the Derby, and the Oaks, and Ascot, and Goodwood, and the Cup, and the Ring, and the Fancy, and the Prize Fighters, and the Pugilists, and the Pedestrians, and the Cricketers, and the Rowers, and the Yachtsmen, and the Yachts, and the Yacht Race, and the Regatta, and the Boat Race, and the Boats, and the Crews, and the Universities, and the Colleges, and the Students, and the Professors, and the Fellows, and the Tutors, and the Deans, and the Chapels, and the Chapel Services, and the Sermons, and the Preachers, and the Bishops, and the Archbishops, and the Clergy, and the Laity, and the Queen, and the Court, and the Ministry, and the Parliament, and the Lords, and the Commons, and the Speaker, and the Mace, and the Bill, and the Debates, and the Reporters, and the Press, and the Public, and the Mob, and the Police, and the Prisons, and the Prisoners, and the Hulks, and the Convicts, and the Transportation, and the Colonies, and the Emigration, and the Emigrants, and the Ships, and the Sailors, and the Navy, and the Army, and the Soldiers, and the Officers, and the Generals, and the Field Marshals, and the Duke of Wellington, and the Iron Duke, and the Battle of Waterloo, and the Battle of Trafalgar, and the Battle of the Nile, and the Battle of the Baltic, and the Battle of Bunker Hill, and the Battle of Lexington, and the Battle of Concord, and the Battle of Yorktown, and the Battle of Saratoga, and the Battle of Bennington, and the Battle of Brandywine, and the Battle of Germantown, and the Battle of Monmouth, and the Battle of Stony Point, and the Battle of Paulus Hook, and the Battle of Eutaw Springs, and the Battle of Cowpens, and the Battle of Guilford Court House, and the Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, and the Battle of Ninety-Six, and the Battle of Camden, and the Battle of Charleston, and the Battle of Savannah, and the Battle of Stony Creek, and the Battle of Fort Griswold, and the Battle of Groton Heights, and the Battle of Fort Mercer, and the Battle of Red Bank, and the Battle of Fort Mifflin, and the Battle of Fort Washington, and the Battle of Fort Lee, and the Battle of Fort Ticonderoga, and the Battle of Crown Point, and the Battle of Quebec, and the Battle of Montreal, and the Battle of Plattsburg, and the Battle of Lake Champlain, and the Battle of Lake Erie, and the Battle of Lake Ontario, and the Battle of Sackett's Harbor, and the Battle of Chippewa, and the Battle of Lundy's Lane, and the Battle of Fort Erie, and the Battle of Fort George, and the Battle of Fort Niagara, and the Battle of Fort Meigs, and the Battle of Fort Stephenson, and the Battle of Fort Harrison, and the Battle of Fort Wayne, and the Battle of Fort Dearborn, and the Battle of Fort Mackinac, and the Battle of Fort Michilimackinac, and the Battle of Fort Detroit, and the Battle of Fort Malden, and the Battle of Fort Amherstburg, and the Battle of Fort Sandwich, and the Battle of Fort Chicago

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1900.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

The Authors Club did well to honor Mr. Stedman, with the cordial recognition of the fact that in so doing it honored itself, happy to avow modestly its devotion to the aims that have remained, through many trials and vicissitudes, those of the gifted poet and critic. The particular occasion of the tribute to Mr. Stedman, some of the most notable features of which our readers will find reported in full in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW this morning, was the completion of the "American Anthology."

This work, though it cannot be said to have the interest of much of like kind in a more fertile field done by Mr. Stedman, represents some of his most marked characteristics, and those that have made his service to letters of peculiar value. His painstaking attention to detail, his respect for the facts, however minute, so long as they are significant; his patient and conscientious use of his critical faculty—that one of the faculties which it is hardest to keep alert and active—and his capacity for sympathetic appreciation in widely different parts of the field of letters: all these are embodied in this work. In form a mere collection, in reality it is the fruit of sustained and trained intellectual effort. It is in labors of this sort, many of them, happily of wider and more succulent attraction, that Mr. Stedman has expended a large part of the time that he has been enabled to devote to literature.

In one sense it may be said that it is not creative. It is not, however, unfruitful, for it has the real and lasting effect of increasing the joy of his readers by teaching them what and how to enjoy. If we remember that in a land of public schools and of colleges by the hundreds the readers are not confined to the specially educated, as in England and in France, we can understand more clearly the rich influence of a mind like that of Mr. Stedman upon the much-taunted but incalculably important average mind of his countrymen. Nor must it be forgotten that, while his criticism is useful to the many, it is satisfying and helpful to the best informed. He does not ever descend to the level of the actual tastes of the multitude; he appeals to the latent faculty they have for higher tast and aids and directs it by the accepted high standards. He not only makes two blades of intellect grow where one had grown before, but he makes the growth sweeter and stronger.

This sort of work has crowded the days and taxed the energies of Mr. Stedman. And even this work has been done in hours wrested from an active and exacting business occupation, the steady pursuit of which has been made imperative by motives that he will pardon us for saying are nothing less than heroic. Yet it is to the joy of those who think alike as to the republic of letters—the only nobility permitted to our countrymen—that, in despite of the exhausting pressure of business and the demands of critical and editorial work hardly less exhausting, Mr. Stedman has made for himself the time and opportunity to write verse that stirs and thrills, gladdens and uplifts. Writing at intervals and irregularly, he has touched many chords, often with delightful delicacy and tenderness, sometimes with moving passion, not seldom with solemnity. We venture to reproduce here the few lines with which he prefaced a few years since his little volume of "Poems Now First Collected." They show the feeling that his friends find in his work, friends who cordially hope that for long years yet he may have joy in the renewed gift of the "bright spirit of song":

Thou—whose endearing hand once laid in sooth
Upon thy follower, no want thenceforth,
Nor toil, nor joy and pain, nor waste of years
Filled with all cares that deaden and subdue,
Can make thee less to him—can make thee less
Than sovereign Queen, his first liege, and his last
Remembered to the unconscious dying hour.—
Return and be thou kind, bright Spirit of song.
Thou whom I yet loved most, loved most of all
Even when I left thee—I now so long strayed
From thy beholding! And renew, renew
Thy gift to me fain clinging to thy robe!
Still be thou kind, for still thou wast most dear!

MUNICIPAL EMBELLISMENT.

The article by Mr. Charles Milford Robinson upon another page pertains to a subject which it is perhaps too narrow to describe as "municipal embellishment." It is, in fact, the subject of making American communities, of all sizes, more attractive in the future than they have been in the past. For years the importance of the subject has been recognized by the formation in every village in which there has been any pretense of public spirit at all of a "Village Improvement Society." The villages which have paid attention to their communal housekeeping have found the advantage of their attention in becoming more favorite Summer resorts than the villages which have not. And this fact has come to be dimly recognized by all villagers within the radius of Summer resorts from the great cities, whether their own personal tastes lead them or not in the direction of communal embellishment. It is true that the principle is as sound about great cities as about small villages, that attractiveness attracts, and therefore pays. But it is not so readily recognized. If it were, the Naval Arch in New York would be well on the way toward perpetuation in durable granite or marble.

But we are all at any rate agreed that there should be no skimping in the embellishment of the National capital, in the beauty of which all Americans take interest and pride. The Attorney General has just been remonstrating, with justice, against the cheapening below the proper standard of the public buildings of Washington, of the new building for the Department of Justice. And the American Institute of Architects, at its convention in Washington, has been, with equal propriety, insisting upon the adoption of a comprehensive plan for the embellishment of the "Federal City."

The most important embellishment of Washington now under consideration is that for the development and completion of the "Reservation" from the Capitol to the Monument. The plans of Mr. PARSONS for that improvement, shown in maps and models at the room of the Senate Committee on the District, deserve attention and admiration for the skill and cleverness with which they have dissembled the fact that the communicating avenue cannot be made perpendicular to the axis of the Capitol, as well as for the elastic treatment of the park in general. The Pennsylvania Railroad is said to offer the chief obstacle to the adequate execution of the plan. But that is so eminently civilized a corporation that it is inconceivable it should not be willing and anxious to hear reason on such a subject, and to aid in solving the problem presented. It has been strongly suggested that the axis of the Park, as planned by Mr. PARSONS, should be also the axis of the new Memorial Bridge across the Potomac. To this suggestion it has been objected that the bridge has been established on the most economical line, as respects its construction, by reason of the minimum of foundation work there necessary. We do not think this consideration ought to prevail in such a matter. The bridge is a monumental and not merely a utilitarian project. The great improvement in the Capital that would be wrought by making it the prolongation of a monumental parkway is worth a considerable additional expenditure.

But, in any case, the American Institute of Architects deserves credit for directing public attention to this class of questions, which will not be settled less satisfactorily for being freely discussed. It is very certain that, taking the country through, the settlement of such questions has suffered, in the past, for lack of intelligent discussion.

LITERARY CONVERSATION.

These are the days of literary conversation. Perhaps many persons go calmly through the world without ever hearing any, but they must be hard of hearing. All sorts and conditions of men, and especially women, are reading all sorts and conditions of books, and they are all talking about them. And that is what constitutes literary conversation. It is a curious sort of talk, this literary conversation, notable chiefly for its complete absence of ideas. The one person says to the other, "Have you read 'The Fall of Lucifer'?" And the other answers unto the one, "Yes" or "No," according, at some times, to the truth, and at others to the condition of his conscience. If the answer is "Yes," the one says to the other, "Did you like it?" And the answer is again "Yes" or "No." Whereupon the one says to the other, "So" or "Neither did I." And then ensues a brief statement of the reason why the work was liked or not.

And this is the most intensely literary part of the conversation, for here you get at the secret of popular criticism. And do you think that you shall hear somewhat about the style of the author, about his power of description, his ability to sketch in clear lines a character, his mastery of the art of writing dialogue, or his cleverness in the handling of his incidents? If you do hear such, you have probably fallen upon professional commentators or authors. List not to them. Theirs is not literary conversation; it is mere shop talk. No; what you shall hear in ninety-nine cases of every hundred is the real literary conversation of the day: "I thought it awfully stupid." "Yes, so did I." Or, "Wasn't it exciting!" "Yes, especially that part where she ran away from him on the automobile."

Literary conversation, when raised to its Nth power, is likely always to be something of that type. One seldom discovers that people have gathered any new ideas from the books which they have read. No doubt this is because so many of them read books which do not contain any ideas. But surely there is something to be learned even from the romantic novels of our time to which our good Mr. Howells so warmly objects. But, reader, the formation of opinions is left too much to the reviewers. Conversation, when it has a broad idea behind it, is too often the product of a perusal of the criticism of the book. And at its highest, fiction, which is the topic of most so-called literary conversation, should teach us some lesson of human life, not by direct preachment, but by incident and character; and true literary conversation would concern itself with this lesson.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

There is no more important educational subject than that dealing with the co-operation between the public school and the public library. Each is an essential factor in the scheme of education, and the most strenuous efforts should be made toward formulating some practical and definite plan of co-operation.

This is not a new idea. Already considerable intercourse exists between the teachers and librarians in this city. Librarians are known to be very much in earnest over this particular extension of their work. This was made obvious at the Lake Placid meeting last September. It has been more recently brought to attention in the Library Club in this city. Librarians will not be satisfied until every school is systematically using a library and making it an indispensable adjunct in every department of its work.

A movement to establish a specific correlation was recently begun, the initiative having been taken by the New York Library Club through its Executive Committee. This committee met special committees from the High School Teachers' Association for a conference. The discussions and the decisions arrived at, together with the subsequent action of the Library Club in sustaining them, mean much for the future welfare and culture of the city.

This conference committee took as a basis for its discussion the relation that had already been established between the librarians and some of the teachers, and the excellent results that had come wherever such co-operation had existed. It was shown that only a few of the 10,000 teachers of the city made any use of the library in their school work, and that consequently only a comparatively small fraction of the total number of the pupils knew about the great world of books that was theirs for the asking. Before the members separated recommendations were adopted which, it is hoped, will lead to definite and concerted action on the part of both librarians and teachers that will be sustained long enough to bring about noteworthy results. These recommendations are comprehensive, and yet so simple and direct that no one can object to do his share in carrying them out.

It was recommended that a permanent notice be placed in every school building in the city giving the location of the nearest free library, or, in the case of the High School, of all the free libraries. Also, that the printed catalogues and bulletins of the libraries should be sent to every school for the use of the pupils. And as a yet more direct means of bringing the library to the attention of the pupils it was urged that the Principals of schools address their scholars several times during the year upon the value of the library in their work, and that they urge upon their teachers the necessity of advancing the interests of the children by promoting in every possible way intercourse between the school and the library. The teachers are an important factor in this plan of co-operation, and if they only realized how willing and great an ally the library could become in their work the whole question would be solved without further action or delay.

In order that the libraries may best meet the demands that they beg the schools to make upon them, the committee suggested that if it was practical the New York Public Library should be kept open during the evening, that teachers and others who are occupied during the day should have access to its treasures, which are now practically a sealed book to all except persons having leisure. And finally it was recommended that the various teachers' associations of the city and the New York Library Club make this question of the co-operation of the libraries and the schools a fixed subject for discussion at stated intervals, and that each association be represented at the discussions of the other.

The value of a public library consists not in its possession, but in its use by the public. The school is the only agency by which the people can be trained to use libraries, and if the teachers are equal to their opportunities the new century will bring an intellectual awakening. Until the effort has been persistently made we shall not know how great a force is vested in the public library for enlightening and uplifting the people, by bringing them while children into an understanding of its resources. The children are the library's greatest opportunity. They are to be the readers of the future, and if they can be trained to the use of the library there is gained not only more incentive for good school work, but a knowledge of the use of books as a whole, which will inevitably prepare the way for that later and more potent self-education that comes with the reading of good books.

Some plan of co-operation could also be most profitably arranged between the schools and the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History, both of which should become extraordinary auxiliaries in the work of the public schools. If teachers would systematically take their pupils there and study the collections intelligently the pupils would not only secure a large outlook, but a generation would be trained to appreciate the value of these collections and to use them to some purpose.

As the soldier in Andersen's fairy tales could strike his tinder-box once, twice, or thrice and summon to his aid at critical times his stalwart helpers, one or all of them, so the children of this city, when they leave school, should have in their possession the power to make use of at any time the three great educational forces—their knowledge gained from the schools, the public libraries, and the public museums.

THE TURNING OF THE WORM.

The brutal cynicism displayed in the article "Editing a Magazine," which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW Nov. 24, must have brought despair to the hearts of all unknown writers. Magazine editors have announced that they were always on the lookout for a "new talent," for something "fresh," "novel," "original"—that their great aim

was to "discover unknown genius"—to make "literary finds." But the editor in question confesses that "the chief duty of a successful magazine editor is to keep literary aspirants out and to get celebrities in." This is the most disheartening utterance that I have ever read in a long and varied literary experience.

This was not the policy or the practice of Charles Dickens, George William Curtis, Charles A. Dana, William Blackwood, and it is not the practice of Frank A. Munsey, one of the most successful of living editors. William Blackwood, who was one of the most acute editors that ever lived, read all the manuscripts that were sent to his office. He knew the value to a periodical of new blood and fresh talent. He was constantly looking for clever new contributors; so also was Dickens. John Blackwood never rejected a good article for lack of space, nor accepted a bad one to fill up.

The custom now practiced by some magazine editors of accepting articles on the fame of the contributor rather than on the merit of the contribution is having its natural result in the present depreciation of magazine literature. I noticed in a recent announcement of attractions for the new year in a widely circulated periodical the names of Mrs. Leland Stanford, Miss Helen Gould, and Lady Burdett-Coutts. Now, although these ladies are well-known possessors of wealth, they have never been known to possess literary talent. Their names are undoubtedly worth much at the bottom of a check, but how much in a literary sense at the bottom of an article?

Many years ago Mr. William Dean Howells claimed that he "discovered" Henry James. Well, speaking from a critical point of view, I do not think the "discovered" was worth the discovery. But who "discovered" Mr. Howells? If no one else claims that honor, his discovery must belong to himself, for did he not in The Century Magazine make the extraordinary discovery that the "school" of Mr. James and himself had made fiction "a finer art than it was with Dickens and Thackeray?" The Saturday Review of London said this criticism "might make a stuffed bird laugh."

One thing "confessed" by the magazine editor of "wide experience" is that "it pays for an author to make the acquaintance of the editor, for it stands to reason that an editor knowing personally an author, will give his matter more consideration than he would the matter of one whom he does not know." That is as true as the Gospel. I have known authors who deliberately and systematically carry this advice out in their own practice. One, especially I have "in my mind's eye—a man who died several years ago. He wrote stories, long and short, which I have never found any person, man or woman, able to read; yet, by cultivating the friendship of editors—inviting them to his house, entertaining them at his home and at his club—he made it impossible for them to refuse his unreadable stories. I do not care to mention this gentleman's name, for he was a lovable old man personally, but I would not hesitate to name all the editors whose friendship for the author made them publish his worthless stories. I will say, just here, that they were the editors of some of the leading American magazines.

Discouraged by the appalling revelations of the magazine editor who wrote the article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, the unknown must empty their ink bottles in the sink, throw their paper into the waste basket, and employ their pens in keeping books instead of writing them, for does not the American poet say—

While the polished pen scarce can earn a garret,
Double entry points to peace and claret.

I have written this article, not in my own behalf, for I have been admitted into the leading American periodicals—daily, weekly, and monthly—but in behalf of many clever literary aspirants who need encouragement. EUGENE L. DIDIER.

Baltimore, Md.

ESSAYISTS NOT DEAD, BUT DISCOURAGED.

Now that a new magazine is well launched as a special record for "the men who do things," may we not hope that the older magazines will return to their first love, and give us more belles-lettres? There is always a class to be charmed by lovely Lambkin pieces, such as "The Man with One Book" and "Dear Old Books." An even larger class is beginning to awaken to the importance and dignity of criticism.

We are told that essays are out of fashion. Well, then, let us make them the fashion. It is said that the essayists are all dead, but we think we could name two or three. Rather are they discouraged and dismayed at the hurrying procession that glitters to push them aside. In the name of everything that is noble and beautiful, this must not be.

If a certain number of the readers of the magazines would write to the editors and say that they wished to see more essays, the editors would be glad to print them. Let us have more of Mr. Gosse, more of Mr. Lang, more of Mr. Saintsbury, more of Mr. Whibley, more of Mr. Andrew Lang, more of Mr. Austin Dobson, more of Mr. Birrell, more of Mr. Lucas, more of Mr. Gwynn, more of Mr. Hamerton, more of Mr. Traill, more of Mr. Lowell, more of Mr. Warner, more of Mr. Higginson, more of Mr. Crothers, more of Mr. Repplier, more of Mr. Mabie, more of Mr. Matthews, more of Mr. Perry, more of Mr. Gilder, more of Mr. Stedman, more of Mr. Aldrich, more of Mr. Howells, more of Mr. Hamilton Mabie, more of Mr. Wheelwright, more of Mr. Bliss Perry, more of Mr. Andrews, more of Mr. Brownell, more of Mr. Woodber

EDWARD FITZ-GERALD.

A Biography of the Englishman Who Made Omar Famous.*

Starting with a prejudice against the present life of FitzGerald, simply because it seemed that so reserved a man as the Laird of Little Grange should have been left to the seclusion he always courted, yet upon a careful reading of the 350 pages which go to make up the volume there is revealed such a wealth of small details and such an absence of merely gossipy comment upon certain episodes in FitzGerald's life—such, for instance, as his marriage and consequent separation—that we lay down the book feeling it contains nothing the world has not a perfect right to know and that our estimate of the man must always be fuller and more just by reason of the added detail contained in the present volume.

Mr. Glyde tells us his information has been largely obtained from private sources, as well as from biographical articles and the published memoirs and letters of FitzGerald and others, the latter being open to us all. A glance over the names of those from whom most of the information concerning FitzGerald personally was obtained—Crabbe, Allen, Purcell, Lawrence, Woolner, Donne, Bernard Quaritch, and the Mr. Fox who was for three years FitzGerald's boy reader, will show how valuable must be the point of view of these:

> Men and women who knew him well, who could describe his habits, who were as familiar with his generosity as with his eccentricity, who knew how tenderly he was beloved by his intimate friends, how sensitive he was to their sufferings, and how deeply he felt their loss.

The volume also contains an introduction by Mr. Edward Clodd, at one time President of the Omar Khayyam Club of London and author of a privately printed "Pilgrimage to FitzGerald's Grave," the latter being partly incorporated in the volume. Mr. Clodd thinks that since Mr. Aldis Wright—to whom the world should ever be grateful—decided to publish FitzGerald's letters, which he thinks their writer had never contemplated, the thread of narrative on which they are strung is quite too slight, some of the letters containing references more or less cryptic, which either need explanation or should have been excluded from the published volume, had it been thought best to keep the public in entire ignorance of certain matters alluded to. Mr. Clodd thinks, and quite wisely so, that Mr. Glyde's book will do much good in clearing away the mystery surrounding FitzGerald's marriage to Lucy Barton.

The facts concerning this marriage, as presented by Mr. Glyde, are of the simplest. He says it was merely a case of a wide difference in habits and disposition; the one being neat and orderly almost to the degree of prim fussiness about her home and her own and her husband's dress; the other careless about all domestic arrangements and utterly regardless of dress. Unused to conforming to the conventions of life, FitzGerald had lived too long as a bachelor, a student, and a bohemian to change his methods, even had love rather than a cordial liking been at the bottom of the marriage.

Bernard Barton was a widower with this one daughter, Lucy. A poet among the Quakers before the days of a Whittier, he was lionized in his neighborhood in consequence, seeing much good society, through which his daughter, who had much natural ability, became a cultured woman with a manner that enabled her to hold her own at all times. Bernard Barton's salary and pension, together with the income derived from the sale of his poems, enabled them to live comparatively well, but this income was so diminished at his death that Miss Barton was compelled to sell the pictures and furniture, which, in addition to the publication of a volume of "Selections" from her father's poems, to which FitzGerald's biographical sketch of Bernard Barton was prefixed, enabled her to meet all necessary expenses. After a few months she entered the family of Mr. Hudson Gurney of Keswick Hall, Norwich, as chaperon and companion to two young women members of the family, remaining with them for seven years, in fact until preparation for her own marriage became necessary. Lucy Barton, then nearly fifty years of age, was quietly married at Chichester, where she had relatives, to Edward FitzGerald, in November, 1856, the honeymoon being spent at Brighton, followed by a residence in London. A feeling of discontent came about gradually, and before many months had elapsed a formal separation was agreed upon, Mrs. FitzGerald's allowance from her husband's estate being a generous one. This she enjoyed for many years, dying recently at the age of ninety. A woman, a mutual friend of both, seems to have hit upon the true solution:

> The marriage was a mistake, both so clever, both so good and honorable, but neither fitted, I think, for married life. Each made to live alone, I should say, from peculiar disposition, good as they were. Clever people are not always the best in home life.

If ever there was a case of "success is in the silences" it is shown in the life of the man who, indeed, counted among his dearest friends so many who attained a high position in the world, but who lived so quietly that the majority of his neighbors in the little Suffolk town of Woodbridge, where most of FitzGerald's life was spent, looked upon him as an eccentric bohemian, while others, Charles Keane tells us, even considered him daft.

Mr. Glyde touches interestingly upon the main facts of FitzGerald's life, which are, of course, familiar in these days to all lovers of the letters and the man's charming, if whimsical, personality. Although it must be confessed that there are certain small details set down in the present volume which would point to the fact that some of his little peculiarities might be annoying to say the least, as, for instance, when he invited, and not for the first time, a Mr. James Read, an old bookseller of Ipswich, with whom he often enjoyed long talks, to dine with him. Mr. Read drove over at the appointed hour and day, to be told by the housekeeper that Mr. FitzGerald could not be seen, the latter writing him the next day: "I saw you yesterday when you called, but I was not fit for company, and I felt I could not be bothered," which Mr. Glyde rightly thinks equals any of the whimsicalities of George Borrow.

The author also gives much detailed information as to the formation and gradual development of FitzGerald's many friendships; his life at the university, including the gatherings in the different undergraduates' rooms every evening, where, over coffee and tobacco, the talk and fun waxed high. Lord Houghton, in an address delivered at the opening of "The New Cambridge Union" in 1866, says of the men who were FitzGerald's associates there: "The members of that generation were, for the wealth of their promise, a rare body of men, such as this university has seldom contained"; a glance at the names of a few of his friends, Allen, Thackeray, Spedding, Trench, Alford, Merivale, Blakesley, Charles Buller, Spring-Rice, and many others, well bears out Lord Houghton's statement. A far from uninteresting portion of Mr. Glyde's volume is the attention paid to more or less detailed accounts of some of the men whose names are familiar to us through FitzGerald's letters, and yet with whose careers American readers, at least, are not entirely familiar. The Tennysons and Carlyles were friends of a later period, while all through FitzGerald's life the new friendships which meant so much to him were constantly being formed.

Mr. Glyde's account of the awakening of FitzGerald's interest in Spanish and Persian translations will be found very interesting, including the account of Prof. Cowell's accidental discovery in a mass of uncatalogued Oriental manuscripts of Sir William Ouseley's in the Bodleian of a most beautiful Persian manuscript, written on thick yellow paper, with purple black ink, profusely powdered with gold. Cowell recognized it as an original manuscript of a poem by Omar Khayyam, of which he knew nothing; was much attracted by it, as was FitzGerald, who visited the Bodleian to examine it. Later in the same year, 1856, Prof. Cowell made a transcript of it for his own and FitzGerald's use, the latter being so pleased with the poem that for a while it was his constant companion.

Mr. Glyde's account of FitzGerald's home life is interesting and curious—small rooms so crowded with books and pictures that even the chairs and floor were occupied, and it would seem he must have taken his meals standing. His love of books was as strong as his distaste for society; his library not being large, but containing books in many languages and on a wide variety of subjects, and even his eccentric habit of occasionally pulling leaves or whole sections out of a book which he considered mere padding which the volume would be better without, would hardly detract from one's pleasure in the possession of one of his old treasures, containing, perhaps, the charming book plate designed for him by Thackeray, with its angel "a trifle unsteady on her feet." Another of FitzGerald's queer habits was the drawing of a considerable amount of money from the bank for current expenses, which, banknote by banknote, were tucked away between the leaves of various books which stood in a certain case. After FitzGerald's death about £40 was thus rescued by his executors. Of this love of books Mr. Glyde says:

> Sitting in the room in which some of his favorite volumes were stored he would take down a volume for the fifth or sixth time, and was as well pleased as if he were having a hearty shake of the hand from a dear old friend. He had as much affection for his books as he had for a dog or any living animal. He divided them, as he divided men, into sheep and goats, and those which he selected were to him not dead things; they spoke to him of men and times of the past, which had left their impression to enrich the present. His favorites were those in which the writers were transparent. Men and women who exhibited themselves in the printed page, and with whom he could hold sweet communion, as if they were bodily present in his room. * * * Books full of passion and tenderness were to him pearls of great price. Even a cursory perusal of his letters will show how extensive was his reading, how discriminating was his criticism, and a library which contained side by side John Henry Newman's "Parochial Sermons," "The Quatrains of Omar Khayyam," Montaigne's "Essays," and "John Wesley's Journal" shows his catholicity as well as eclectic taste.

The only portion of the book which seems unnecessary is the transcript of FitzGerald's will in an appendix, possibly added, however, to show how the families of old friends were remembered. This is followed by a letter from Lucy FitzGerald, written in 1865, which gives a very pleasant glimpse of the latter; followed by a partial bibliography, while a brief index adds to the usefulness of this volume, which is attractively printed on paper of a pleasing yellowish tint, but poorly and unattractively bound.

Mr. Glyde's volume can hardly fail to add to our knowledge of FitzGerald, the man, and will be sure to send his readers to the letters themselves, with fresh appreciation of the delightful personality of the man behind them.

THE LIFE OF EDWARD FITZGERALD. By John Glyde. With an introduction by Edward Clodd, sometime President of the Omar Khayyam Club. 1900. Portrait, Preface, and Introduction. Pages xvi.-359. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Scribner's for January

A RICH NUMBER

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE begins the new year and the new century with a particularly characteristic and individual number, unusually rich in text and in illustrations.

RUSSIA OF TO-DAY

Mr. Henry Norman's first article in a series of papers on "RUSSIA OF TO-DAY" describes the Caucasus, and the illustrations reveal the extraordinary scenic beauties of that country. Many readers will say that this is the best of Mr. Norman's notable articles thus far published. The author has certainly done no better writing than his description of the scenes and people of this romantic region.

MODERN ATHENS

Another article, and one quite different from the ordinary descriptive paper, has for its subject "MODERN ATHENS." It is by George Horton, for some years Consul at Athens and an authority on modern Greece, its people and languages. It shows in every line long familiarity with the scenes described and an affectionate interest in the subject. The many rich illustrations, by C. K. Linson, are the result of a visit to Athens made specially for the work.

HENRY JAMES

A third article, also descriptive, but quite different in character, is that by Mr. Henry James on "WINCHELSEA, RYE AND 'DENIS DUVAL,'" which tells of the quaint old double town of which Mr. James is now a resident, and which forms the scene of Thackeray's unfinished novel. It is illustrated by E. C. Peixotto.

THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN

Of the stories in the number, "No Sinecure," by E. W. Hornung, is especially noteworthy, as the first of the NEW CRACKSMAN STORIES, of which announcement has already been made. It reintroduces the incomparable Raffles with his friend and partner in intrigue, the faithful Bunny, in a wonderful succession of hairbreadth escapes. The illustrations are by F. C. Yohn.

THE ARMIES IN CHINA

Mr. Thomas F. Millard, whose brilliant articles in SCRIBNER'S on the Boer War will be remembered by magazine readers, has been in China for some time acting as a correspondent to SCRIBNER'S. The January number contains an article of marked interest and distinction, comparing the armies in China and reviewing military conditions there. It is illustrated from photographs taken by the author.

STORIES AND POEMS

There is a remarkable story of adventure on the China coast, called "THE PLAGUE SHIP," written by Stephen Bonsal. There is also a story by Mary Tappan Wright, and poems by Robert Bridges, Grace Ellery Channing, and Marguerite Merington.

RODIN, THE FRENCH SCULPTOR

Special note should be made of Mr. W. C. Brownell's critical article on the French sculptor RODIN, an art contribution of unusual distinction, which is illustrated by reproductions of a number of Rodin's most significant works.

ADVERTISING DISFIGUREMENT

An interesting article by Arthur Reed Kimball considers the subject of the disfigurement of nature in its various manifestations as observed in several countries and tells of the efforts that have been made to check it.

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In Mr. Howells's "Literary Friends and Acquaintance," which covers his personal recollections for the past forty years, will be found a book of peculiar charm, the reason for this charm being probably not hard to discover. United to the worldly wisdom and experience gathered during long years of a literary life, in which he has passed through many phases—journalist, magazine writer, foreign representative, editor, poet, essayist, and successful novelist—he yet unites with this side of his character—a point of view and its result shown in many a volume of an autobiographical nature—the much less seldom seen freshness of youthful impression and a vivid recollection of the older men and women of the literary world and the strong influence they exerted upon the young Howells, of whom the present man says:

> If there was any one in the world who had his being more wholly in literature than I had in 1860, I am sure I should not have known where to find him, and I doubt if he could have been found nearer the centres of literary activity than I then was, or among those more purely devoted to literature than myself. I had been for three years a writer of news paragraphs, book notices, and political leaders on a daily paper in an inland city, and I do not know that my life differed outwardly from that of any other young journalist who had begun, as I had, in a country printing office, and might be supposed to be looking forward to advancement in his profession or in public affairs. But inwardly it was altogether different with me. Inwardly I was a poet, with no wish to be anything else, unless in a moment of careless affluence I might so far forget myself as to be a novelist. I was, with my friend J. J. Piatt, the half author of a little volume of very unknown verse, and Mr. Lowell had lately accepted and had begun to print in The Atlantic Monthly five or six poems of mine. Besides this, I had written poems and sketches and criticisms for The Saturday Press of New York, a long-forgotten but once very lively expression of literary initiation in an extinct bohemia of that city, and I was always writing poems and sketches and criticisms for our own paper.

Mr. Howells adds a short prefatory note, in which he most decidedly disclaims all idea of representing these interesting men and women as they actually were, but of this appeals to him as the most natural way of treating from its descriptions of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stoddard, of whose work Mr. Howells writes with keen judgment and discriminating praise, and especially of the work of the latter, both as poet and novelist.

Turn where you will in this charming volume, new interest will be awakened. It will be found to appeal most strongly to those who know most about the places and people of whom Mr. Howells is writing, while to attempt to give a comparatively adequate account of the people and places he describes would be almost equivalent to preparing an index to the volume. The last chapter, "Cambridge Neighbors," commences most delightfully:

> "Being the wholly literary spirit I was, when I went to make my home in Cambridge, I do not see how I could well have been more content if I had found myself in the Elysian Fields with an agreeable eternity before me. At twenty-nine, indeed, one is practically immortal, and at that age time had for me the effect of an eternity in which I had nothing to do but to read books and dream of writing them, in the overflow of endless hours from my work with the manuscripts, critical notices, and proofs of The Atlantic Monthly. As for the social environment, I should have been puzzled if given my choice among the elect of all the ages to find poets and scholars more to my mind than those still in the flesh at Cambridge in the early afternoon of the Nineteenth Century. They are now nearly all dead, and I can speak of them in the freedom which is death's doubtful favor to the survivor; but if they were still alive I could say little to their offense, unless their modesty was hurt with my praises."

An idea of the charm of this chapter may be gathered from a few of the names of the people described therein—Prof. Child, the personal side of whose character is so little known; Prof. Boyesen, who stood with Howells, the young editor, and took "from the pocket nearest his heart a chapter of Gunnar and read it to us"; Henry James the elder, Louis Agassiz, John Fiske, Richard Henry Dana, Ralph Keeler, the author of "Vagabond Adventures," which Mr. Howells believes worthy of far more attention than it has received. Alas! it is possible that to-day, as to the present writer, this mention is our only knowledge of the book, whose author represented a New York newspaper and disappeared during a Cuban insurrection at the early age of twenty-five. He also speaks of Fuzzy-the Williston, author of a poem, "The Old Sergeant," which Dr. Holmes often read in public during the civil war; John Holmes, with his easter manners; Dr. Palfrey, New England's historian; the poet Conarch, and one other, of whom Mr. Howells writes:

> "The literary Cambridge of thirty years ago could not be clearly imagined or justly estimated without taking into account the aristocratic principle of which certain families to the manner born were the representatives, and to which the community owed the impulse to many of the humanities. I am sure that all the early heroes of the day are long forgotten, and many names of the greatness that once

every page, and the volume closed with not only a wealth of new facts added to our knowledge of the men and literature of the past, but, what is much more important, with a feeling of getting closer to the personality of the writers described, and especially so in their younger days—a time when all men and women are most thoroughly differentiated and when it is possible to approach most closely to the real being.

The book contains a wealth of illustrations, which adds greatly to its interest, its pictures being drawn not only from familiar sources, but containing so many which seem practically unknown to us, including photographs of the young writers whose faces as older men and women we are perfectly familiar with, as well as of others whose personality and appearance are almost unknown to the general public. Among these will be found a most attractive portrait of Mr. Howells, taken in 1860, and of E. C. Stedman, of William Allen Butler, and of R. H. Stoddard and his clever wife, at probably about the same period. We see also the interior of the celebrated bohemian café, Pfaff's, where the young Howells is grasping the hand of a Whitman whose features are recognizable indeed, but whose hair, mustache, and beard seem too carefully arranged for the Whitman of the later days. Hale, Hildreth, and Theodore Winthrop are also shown in interesting portraits, while that of Francis J. Child will be found particularly interesting by many. Best of all, however, is the first likeness we have ever seen of a man whose more celebrated brother's personality has cast his shyer self most completely into the shade—John Holmes—a short, stout figure, helped out with a cane, and a grizzled head with features formed by who the heart rather than the eye of the beholder. In one of his own eyes there was a cast of such winning humor and quaintity that it took the living more than twenty years done, and the sweetest sky leaks in the world went with this [illegible]. It is strange how strong an appeal this little figure, brother of the famous author, makes to our fancy. It is positively [illegible] all the world [illegible] that we [illegible] Chairman of a [illegible] as [illegible] Cambridge [illegible]

tograph of this most devoted of Cantabrigians.

Other illustrations and descriptions include views of the famous Old Corner Book Store, where so many celebrated feet have trod, and of the beautiful larch walk at the "Wayside," Concord, the trees bordering it said to have been planted by Hawthorne himself. Although not usually a friend to extra-illustration, this volume suggests itself as peculiarly adapted for the insertion of a few rare prints and autograph letters referring to the subjects therein treated, and collectors might do well to secure sheets uncut for this purpose.

When it comes to the text itself, one interesting subject succeeds another so closely that it is hard to decide what to speak of first. The volume is divided into eight chapters, three of which are devoted to interesting studies of Lowell, Holmes, and, best of all, "the white Longfellow," in which many a little personal touch will be found, throwing new light upon these men, not so much from the literary standpoint as that of neighbors and friends, and as to their influence upon these students and neighbors with whom they were thrown in the daily happenings of ordinary life.

Mr. Howells rapidly reviews the literary conditions existing throughout the entire country in his younger days and the personal impressions made upon him by the celebrities of the time. Bayard Taylor, so prominent in those days as traveler, lecturer, and poet—his novels coming later—was the first celebrity—a disappointing one—to be met, although later he came to know him for what he was.

The most interesting episode in Mr. Howells's first visit to New England is the haste with which he sought the Old Corner Book Store and his glance over its treasures, before being ushered into the presence of both Mr. Ticknor and Mr. Fields, the latter of whom was just looking over the magazine sheets of a poem by Howells, into which a fatal error had crept in its printing. The story of its tragic effect upon the young poet, its being ordered reprinted, and his relation of Mr. Ticknor's counting out from a bag of half-eagles the payment for this poem is so well told that we have the feeling we must have been present at this interview. The interior view accompanying it is delicious. Mr. Ticknor, best of gold places in hand, the five half-eagles lying on his desk, is looking at the young man, who is seated very primly and properly on a chair in the poet's most recent earlier, his whole attitude portraying what an honor and at the same time ordeal, this looked-forward-to interview really was!

Perhaps, after all, the most valuable portion of the present book is the chapter containing Mr. Howells's first impressions of literary New York. The impressions made upon [illegible] writers of Boston, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—The two new bibliographical societies in England seem to have quickly reached a very flourishing condition. The Type Fac Simile Society, whose membership list was filled almost at once, has already issued its first publication, a handsome set of forty-two plates, while the other association, the Bibliographical Society of Lancashire, is even more energetic. Mr. Gordon Duff has prepared for the society an interesting paper upon "English Books Printed Upon Vellum," while Mr. J. P. Edmond is preparing for publication a work he has long had in hand, notes upon books printed by Sweynheim and Pannartz. The first book to be published by this society will be a fac simile of a unique copy of Caxton's "Commemoratio Lamentationis B. Marie," from a rare original at Ghent, which must prove of great interest to all lovers of early printing. The most valuable return from a membership in a society of this nature is the pleasure and profit to be derived from a reading of its papers, books, and other publications, but a recent listing in a London catalogue of a complete set of the London Bibliographical Society's publications for the first half dozen years of its existence shows the very pleasing fact that its issues have about doubled in value. The influence of societies of this character is also shown in the rapid growth of bibliographical knowledge all over the world, and the consequent preparation of a portion of the book-buying public to take an interest in the reading and purchase of books of this nature, which are often somewhat costly in price.

HIAWATHA.—Ellis Woodsworth, Chief Sachem of the Pipe, Syracuse, N. Y., to whom all orders or other communications may be addressed, announces the completion of "The Godly Seer: A True Story of Hiawatha," the first publication of the Iroquois Press. The Sachems of the Pipe hope that this little volume will prove to be of much interest to all lovers of the early Iroquois legends and myths, as well as of great value in tracing the true sources of Longfellow's inspiration. The book has been attractively printed on Van Gelder hand-made paper, with specially designed initials and marginal illustrations in color, while other illustrations in black and white add much to the interest of the text, the binding showing an attractive cover design, which appears on its front cover, an Indian's head in profile. The edition is strictly limited to 227 numbered copies, 140 of which have been subscribed for before publication. The Sachems have reserved seventeen copies for their own use, and until the entire edition is exhausted will receive orders for the remaining seventy copies at $1 per volume.

NEWSPAPER ESSAYS.—"Monday Sermons" is the title of an attractive little book containing what their author calls "Essays in Miniature," which have appeared in The Syracuse Post-Standard during the last two years, and which have been reprinted in this attractive form through the suggestion of its editor. This collection of twenty short editorials is attractively printed on a good quality of old Stratford paper, in very pleasing type, with rubricated initials, side captions, and title page, the volume's gray paper cover, bearing a paper label, with the book's title and author's name in fac simile autograph, the whole manufacture reflecting great credit upon the printers, Messrs. Hall & McChesney of Syracuse. The papers cover a wide range of topics; their author, Paul M. Ford, seeming to be a lover of Stevenson and Kipling, so many are the allusions to them found scattered through these pages, many of the subjects being directly suggested by them, as, for instance, "The Road of the Loving Heart" in Samoa, containing "a road is in fact, a habit, a route worn smooth, a way we have of reaching certain ends." "On Going to Bed by Day" is distinctly Stevensonian, while another paper has for its text Dr. Van Dyke's advice that a man should be governed by his admirations rather than by his disgusts. The little volume may be had from Messrs. Bailey & Sackett, Syracuse, for 50 cents per copy, and will be found well worth reading.

STEVENSON—A new Stevenson has lately come to the knowledge of collectors, description of which has never appeared in any published bibliography of that writer. The story itself is well known, it having been written during Stevenson's first voyage across the Atlantic in the steerage, which voyage also led to the preparation and publication of "The Amateur Emigrant." The tale in question, "The Story of a Lie," is perfectly familiar to all Stevenson collectors, having been published in The New Quarterly for October, 1879, and being afterward included in the "Edinburgh" and "Thistle" editions. Lately, however, it has come to the knowledge of a few that copies of this story are in existence in book form, the title page bearing the imprint "London: Haley and Jackson, 1882." This book seems to be well authenticated, a copy having been sold at auction in London last year for a little over £30. A recent catalogue issued by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. contains a description of a copy of the same issue, bound by Zaehensdorf in elaborately tooled green levant, which is listed at $175. A well-known bibliographer of this city is authority for the statement that this book was not issued in cloth, its great rarity being due to the fact that while intended to be published in the irregular way, after its printing was finished, Stevenson, who was always most fastidious as to the perfection of style and manner, became so dissatisfied with what he had written that he ordered the book withdrawn from publication, the whole edition being destroyed in consequence, with the exception of a few copies only—perhaps a half dozen in all—which by a lucky chance were overlooked. These copies having been in sheets, are never seen out of binding, the two copies referred to above being the only ones of which the present writer has any knowledge.

MR. W. CAREW HAZLITT.—Mr. Hazlitt has been engaged during some time in drawing up what he proposes to call "A New Essay on the Private and Literary Life of Shakespeare," with notes on some of the plays and characters. It will form a volume in crown octavo of about 300 pages, and is expected to throw a considerable amount of light on many aspects of the life and works of the poet. Mr. Hazlitt has in the course of the last thirty years or more devoted great attention to Shakespeare and Shakespeariana, and he has been encouraged to carry his scheme to completion by the recent appearance of a series of editions of a life of Shakespeare by Mr. Sidney Lee. The new undertaking is nearly ready for the press.

SIDNEY LEE'S "SHAKESPEARE" IN GERMAN.—Most educated Germans pride themselves, and rightly so, on their knowledge of English. That a serious work of English literature should therefore be honored by a German translation is a great testimony to its worth. Such a compliment has just been paid to Mr. Sidney Lee's "Life of Shakespeare." The translation has been well done by Fräulein Marthe Schwabe of Leipsic, under the superintendence of Dr. Richard Wülker, who contributes an appreciative preface. The volume, well printed and more tastefully gotten up than is usual with German publishers, is issued by Georg Wigand of Leipsic.

In his preface Dr. Wülker declares that Lee's life of the poet will, in the future, belong to the "indispensable books of Shakespeare scholarship." The translation, therefore, was undertaken from a desire to bring the book within the reach of the widest possible circle of German readers. The original English work received unanimous praise in the German press, and Dr. Wülker predicts a very large sale for the German edition and rejoices that by this means the knowledge of Shakespeare in the fatherland will be still further increased.

Dr. Wülker especially draws attention to Mr. Lee's demonstration that in their use of the sonnet form the English were imitating the French and Italians, and he thinks that so clear a proof must alter the whole point of view of Shakespeare scholarship. He also characterizes as of especial interest the chapters dealing with the relations between the Earl of Southampton and the young Shakespeare, and with Shakespeare's posthumous reputation, as well as the passages in which the separate plays are described, notably "The Taming of the Shrew" and "The Merchant of Venice." Such recognition of an English work on Shakespeare from a German critic should tend to influence and deepen the good feeling which seems to be establishing itself between England and Germany.

JULIAN RALPH.—Mr. Ralph has been alternately well and then ill again from his overstrained nerves since he got back to London from the South African war. He has been obliged to give up newspaper work for the time, but has found plenty of occupation in making two books. The first one, now finished and in press, is called "At Pretoria," and is a second collection of the letters he wrote from the war. More than half the book will be new to English readers, being made up of original matter and of his letters to America, which have been reconstructed and rearranged. We have not heard whether this second book will be published in America or not. The other book upon which Mr. Ralph is at work is a novel attraction for the English-reading public. It is a compilation of the most interesting articles and the articles by famous men which were contributed to The Friend, that unique newspaper maintained by any army for an army on the immediate field of war at Bloemfontein.

Among the contributors to this journal of one month's duration were Generals, noblemen, journalists of Canada, Australia, and the United States, and such literary lights as Rudyard Kipling and Conan Doyle. Mr. Ralph says that the two most plentiful things in the newspaper were printers' mistakes and poems by Tommy Atkins, but the military proclamations alone give at once a history and a picture of the conquest and new government of one country by another. The book will be very handsomely done and will probably be sold at about $4 a copy, so as to give it currency among buyers of first editions and literary curios, as well as among those persons of means who will desire it for the actual value of its reading matter. As is well known, the correspondents chosen by Lord Roberts to conduct and edit The Friend were Percival Landon of The Times, H. A. Gwynne of Reuter's, F. W. Buxton of The Johannesburg Star, and Julian Ralph. Mr. Buxton was called away. Rudyard Kipling joined the little group at about the same time, and Mr. Ralph was chosen managing editor of the paper because he had enjoyed a wider experience than the others, in so far as he had been a printer, a reporter, an editor, and, doubtless to his regret, a proprietor. After Mr. Kipling went back to England the great author-poet suggested the permanent organization of the "Order of Friendlies," to be confined at first to his journalistic comrades and himself.

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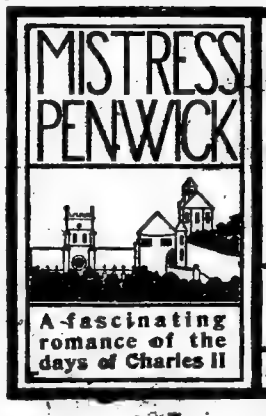

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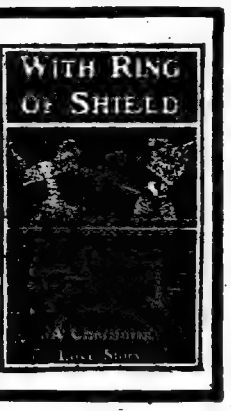

ON DON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The fourth, fifth, and sixth volumes of Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare's autobiography have just appeared. Mr. Hare is well known as the author of a number of guide books of more or less merit, and as the irreconcilable enemy of the kingdom of Italy. In his Italian guide-books the King of Italy is called "the Sardinian King," and the Italian kingdom is scornfully alluded to as the "subalpine monarchy." Also Mr. Hare is full of sympathy—in his guide books—with the Pope, and resents the fact that Rome is no longer under his rule. The suppression of the monasteries in Italy fills Mr. Hare with indignation, and if in an Italian city a street is widened or some pestilential slum swept away, Mr. Hare's grief knows no bounds. It is rumored that the royal family of Italy feel Mr. Hare's hostility to be the greatest grief and misfortune which has ever come to them. If Mr. Hare would only formally recognize the kingdom of Italy as the other great European powers have done, the house of Savoy would begin to know what peace of mind really means. It certainly does seem hard that Mr. Hare should be so determined in his hostility to Italy. Of course the kingdom can never prosper so long as he disapproves of it, and, of course, he knows this as well as the King himself. Let us hope that some day he may yield to the logic of events, and see that for him to abstain from recognizing Italy when all the other great powers have recognized it, is a cruel mistake. Mr. Hare's autobiography is certainly readable. He has met, in the course of his long and busy life, with many men, women, and ghosts. He dearly loves a lord, and fate has been very kind to him in permitting him to know a large number of lords, and even more than one royal Prince. Of all the people whom he has met he gossips in a cheerful way, and tells stories without number. Some of these stories are, it must be confessed, very much of the character of those said to be told over the tea table by maiden ladies of advanced years, but others are decidedly amusing. As for Mr. Hare's ghost stories, they are delightful. Most of them are quite new, and no one who conscientiously wades through the numerous volumes of Mr. Hare's autobiography will deny that Mr. Hare's ghosts are rather more interesting than either his lords or his middle-class people.

Irreverent critics have made merry over the length of Mr. Hare's great autobiography, and have asked why it should be so much longer than the autobiographies of other men. The answer is plain. The length of an autobiography may naturally be expected to be in proportion to the importance of its subject. Mr. Hare undoubtedly thinks that the public ought to take more interest in his life than in the life of any other man, for the reason that no man of equal importance has lived during the present generation. If the autobiography of Mr. Hare stretches out through half a dozen or more volumes, it will only approach toward doing justice to the great man who defies the kingdom of Italy and refuses to lay down his scissors and make peace with the "Sardinian King."

***

Another humorous book—for looked at in one way Mr. Hare's interminable volumes are full of unconscious humor—is Mr. Samuel Butler's translation of the "Odyssey." Mr. Butler will be remembered as the man who, a few years ago, made the astonishing discovery that the "Odyssey," instead of being written by Homer, was really written by a woman. In his new book he has made the additional discovery that this woman was a young laundress. Mr. Butler has translated the "Odyssey" into English prose, and it is only fair to say that while he occasionally makes his reader smile, the translation is on the whole a good one, and may attract readers who do not care for either Pope or Chapman. Mr. Butler appears to have been born without the capacity to comprehend the existence of such a thing as humor. As a consequence, he is at times extremely funny when he imagines that he is serious and convincing. Could anything be more funny than the conception of the author of the "Odyssey" as a young laundress? And yet Mr. Butler never dreams that there is anything funny in it. Probably he will discover before very long that this remarkable laundress wrote her verses on the cuffs of shirts sent to her laundry by her male clients. I need hardly say that I do not fully accept his theories. My own belief is that the author of the "Odyssey" was one of the Popes of Rome, and that he intended it to be not a romantic poem, but a treatise on mathematics.

***

There is a very pretty quarrel in progress between Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, who has gone to America on a lecture tour, and another war correspondent, and the two have each made speeches reflecting severely upon the veracity of one another. The odds are largely in favor of Mr. Churchill, and most people are obstinate to accept his version of the matter, and to believe that his opponent's lies, as charged by Mr. Churchill, absurd as they are, [illegible]

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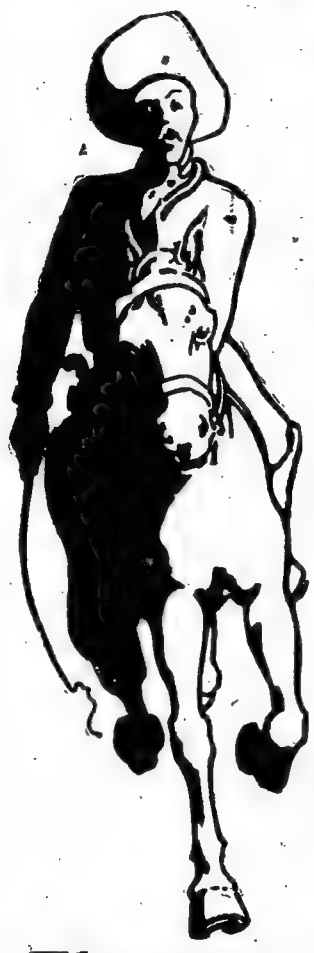

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a subject would be certain to produce a stupid and dreary story, but, knowing what Mr. Wells has already done with subjects quite as difficult, we may feel sure that he will contrive to interest and impress us. Mr. Wells has so long been in a delicate state of health, which made it to the last degree unwise for him to do any work, and has nevertheless poured out story after story, that I am inclined to believe that he is never so well as he is when the doctors solemnly warn him against the danger of work. At any rate, I have ceased to be uneasy about him, and fancy that, sick or well, he will contrive to outlive most of us.

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Reading Mr. Hesketh Prichard's book on Haiti, entitled, "Where Black Rules White," I perceived that the United States had made a mistake in seizing the comparatively prosperous islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, instead of the wilderness of Haiti. The Haitians have reverted to barbarism, and have therefore no right to continue in possession of a wonderfully fertile territory, which civilized colonists would soon make one of the richest places on the globe. If the United States had seized Haiti they would have conferred a benefit on the world at large, as well as on themselves, and no one could have found reasonable fault with them. Probably they will seize it some of these days, but it is a pity that they have not done so already.

It is curious that within so short a distance of the American coast there should be a vast region that is almost as unknown as Central Africa was a few years ago. Haiti is never visited by the explorer or the tourist, and of the real condition of the people in the interior or the island we know nothing—or, rather, nothing except what Mr. Prichard tells us. He has made a very interesting book on Haiti and the Haitians, and has made so clear the savage state of degradation into which the negroes have fallen that sooner or later some civilized power will improve them off the surface of the earth. Mr. Prichard had a happy thought when he decided to go to Haiti. He has since gone to Patagonia in search of an extinct animal, which some naturalists believe not to be extinct. Haiti, however, is even less known than Patagonia, and it is one of the few places still left on the earth that offer a field to the explorer. Now that Mr. Pritchard has drawn attention to Haiti it will not be very long before Haiti is either annexed by the United States or becomes a German colony.

***

Looking at several of the cheap magazines the other day, I noticed that not one of them contained a single article by any well-known writer. Indeed, the entire list of contributors' names was unfamiliar to me. This of course means that the conductors of the magazines in question believe that it is not worth their while to pay the prices for contributions which are asked by writers who have already established their reputations. Evidently the people [illegible] like to see the same well-known names [illegible] and though their contents may [illegible] an admirable imitation of [illegible] of which, although they are sold at a low price, differ in no important respect from the sixpenny magazines.

I happened to mention last week that the neighbors of Mr. Swinburne believe that the reason why he takes a morning walk in every sort of weather is that he has been left an annuity on the sole condition that he never misses this walk. To-day I saw in an American paper that the true explanation of Mr. Swinburne's morning walk is that he is allowed by his physician one glass of beer each day, provided he walks a certain distance in order to earn it. The next explanation of the poet's walking habits will probably be that he is turned out of the house every morning by his friend, Mr. Watts-Dunton, with whom he lives, in order that Mr. Watts-Dunton may have an extra morning nap.

W. L. ALDEN.

Calendars for 1901.

Unlike many calendars offered in former years, those for 1901 seem to possess real artistic, and, in many cases, literary, merit. They are not, as a rule, merely picture cards of bright colors, but have a repose and dignity about them which is certainly attractive to the refined mind. E. P. Dutton's calendars are presented in many forms, some with turn-over leaves bound in ribbon, others in three or four fold drop, and others, still, are the so-called block calendars. All these calendars are designed by well-known artists and are printed by the famous color printer, E. Nister of Nuremburg. Among those having turn-over leaves is one representing four reproductions of famous paintings by Rembrandt. Another, entitled "Youth and Beauty," presents six beautiful female figures by H. Ryland. In this series are also "Gems of Beauty," "The Landseer," consisting of twelve turn-over leaves containing beautiful reproductions in color of Landseer's masterpiece; "Sweet Memories," "Golden Leaves," &c. Among the block calendars is the "Phillips Brooks," the "Dickens," the "Shakespearean Year," the "Musicians," the "Longfellow," and "Day by Day," each containing a pertinent quotation for every day in the year. The Duttons also have a number of dainty flower and domestic pet calendars which are either dainty or comical, or both.

The principal feature of the Frederick A. Stokes Company calendars is the fact that many of them contain important reproductions of water-color paintings by several well-known American artists, and of hence essentially American. Those de Thulstrup is represented by twelve reproductions of his paintings of [illegible] Revolutionary [illegible] Leonard has seven [illegible] paintings [illegible] Frost has provided a "Calendar [illegible]

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calendar entitled "A Calendar of Notable Art," giving copies of famous works by Vandyke, Greuze, Bouguereau, Hoffmeir, and Richet. In calendars with half-tone engravings there are also "A Calendar of Favorite Actresses," with pictures of Maude Adams and others; a new calendar by Archie Gunn, depicting scenes in the day of a girl in society, and an "Omar Khayyam Calendar," after drawings by George T. Tobin.

R. H. Russell's calendars for 1901 include the Millet calendar, consisting of twelve reproductions of Millet's work with decorated borders, by Daisy Fletcher, together with appropriate verses; "The Zodiac Calendar," with twelve reproductions in color of the signs of the zodiac, humorously treated by Chester Loomis; the Pickaninny Calendar," being twelve lithograph reproductions in colors of humorous drawings by E. W. Kemble, and "Animal Calendar," by Frank Verbeck; the "Wassail Calendar," with four photogravure reproductions by A. B. Wenzell; the "Elizabethan Calendar," arranged by Rita Rory Carrington; [illegible]

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MUNICIPAL ART.

A Conference in Washington Looking to Improvements in American Cities.

The cause of municipal art in the United States received an impetus in Washington last week. There were coincident meetings of distant but entirely harmonious organization that had at heart the artistic improvement of American cities. And the coming together of many enthusiasts on this subject, the interchange of ideas and suggestions by those who have studied far and carefully, and who are hoping much, and, finally, the adoption of practical resolutions and the determining of definite lines of work gave promise of a beginning of a National movement that may have large results.

For several years indications of an awakening to civic aspirations in an aesthetic line have been growing frequent. But they have been sporadic. They have appeared officially in the formation of Municipal Art Commissions, and in the passage of State laws providing for an annual expenditure by cities for art. They have appeared popularly in the formation of Municipal Art Societies, of village and neighborhood improvement associations, in the banding together of local art societies in representative and strong city federation, in the protest against violations of good taste in advertising and in building, in the founding of Tree Planting Societies, in demands for clean streets, and for the suppression of soft-coal smoke. There has been thus revealed a widespread and urgent interest; an army of willing workers for the cause of town improvement. There has been evidenced, in illustration and in newspaper and periodical literature a vision of an attainable "City Beautiful."

The problem now is to co-ordinate the many interests, to marshal the scattered forces into one mighty army, to make available the experience of any one body for the profit of all the others, and by trained and skilful leadership to prevent needless waste and diffusion of effort. The transformation of local municipal art endeavor into a National movement by this means is no idle dream. In one way or another it has been realized in Europe. In Belgium, Italy, and England there are great national societies for the improvement of towns, and in every country there are some men of recognized leadership in experience, taste, and judgment to guide by counsel the high but untrained wishes of the many. At Washington last week there was the beginning of serious efforts to make such leadership available in the United States.

The American Institute of Architects, in National convention assembled, adopted a number of resolutions bearing on this point. One resulted in the appointment of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Boring and Post of New York, Coolidge of Boston, Eames of St. Louis, and Glenn Brown of Washington, to formulate and present to Congress a bill providing for the appointment of a committee to consider and recommend a comprehensive plan for the improvement and continued development, topographical and architectural, of the City of Washington. There is great hope that the bill will be passed, for it is made pertinent by the large number of public buildings under consideration. Another resolution petitioned the Senate committee to permit no changes in the present White House until Congress calls to its aid "an architect or architects whose education and experience have been of such character as will give assurance that such alterations or additions will neither mar the present beauties nor fail to obtain satisfactory results from the work undertaken."

The value of these resolutions, that are nominally of specific application, to the general cause of town and city improvement, is not merely in the safeguarding of a single city or the enhancement of its beauty. It is in the force of a striking and widely seen example. From that point of view there attaches National interest also to a public meeting that was held in Washington on the evening of Dec. 13, for considering the grouping of the public buildings, the landscape, and the statuary of the city. A large audience of both men and women, mainly in evening dress, sat with eager interest and enthusiasm from 8:30 o'clock until nearly twelve, listening to four illustrated talks. These were by C. Howard Walker of Boston, Edgar V. Seeler of Philadelphia, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., and H. K. Bush-Brown. While the general subject was Washington, much was said, of course, of wider application. In this connection, importance is further to be attached to the resolutions presented to Congress last week by the Fine Arts Union of Washington, with the indorsement of the Fine Arts Federation of New York, of the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore, of the Maryland Historical Society, of the National Sculpture Society, of the Architectural League of America, and of local architectural societies in all parts of the country. This resolution urged that changes in the executive mansion be made only on the advice, or, at least, on the approval, of an expert commission to be "composed of architects, landscape architects, and sculptors of National reputation;" and it recommends that such commission be appointed "by the President of the American Institute of Architects, the President of the National Sculpture Society, and the President of the National Academy of Design."

But more important in promise than even these crowding events was the meeting of a National committee at the Arlington on Friday the 14th. Some months ago there was formed by the Architectural League of America this committee on municipal improvements. It consists of nine men from various cities, and not all architects. In fact, its Chairman is Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown, the sculptor. The committee is designed to furnish just the expert leadership, the experienced counsel, and co-ordinating power of which there is now so great a need among the workers in the United States for beauty of town and city. The committee had an enthusiastic session, and determined upon a line of action that should make popularly known its willingness to aid the cause of civic art, that should foster and increase the popular interest in the matter, and that, by calling attention to books on various phases of the subject and to a volume that is shortly to appear on the subject as a whole, should make available all data on current municipal art endeavor. It was resolved, also, to prepare brief general suggestions and instructions for the guidance of the public. So there is earnestly begun a National crusade for greater beauty in towns and cities, a movement whose small beginning gains dignity from the standing of this committee, both in its membership and in the source of its appointment, and from the broad and eager field that awaits its efforts.

CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON.

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To the banquet recently given in honor of Mr. Stedman in New York Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie sent the following letter:

"I sincerely regret that I cannot express by my presence at the Authors' Club this evening my affection for Mr. Stedman and my appreciation of the significance of the nobly-conceived and patiently-executed work which he has now completed by the publication of his 'American Anthology.' When I recall the sympathetic insight, the scholarly thoroughness and the broad catholicity with which he has surveyed the field of English and American poetry and reinforced his judgment by rich and ample illustration from the two literatures, I cannot escape the conviction that he has given us in these four volumes a searching and luminous record of the deepest life of the English-speaking peoples during the nineteenth century. He has traced their spiritual tendencies and estimated their imaginative achievements in that art which is the most sensitive and intimate of all the arts of expression. For such a service, entirely apart from his other work, we cannot too highly honor him, nor too generously recognize what he has done."

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"Lessons in Love."

MRS. SHERWOOD writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Katrina Trask's "Lessons in Love": "A new book by Katrina Trask must be hailed with enthusiasm, as there is a quality in her mind so original and so thoroughly unique that the reader rarely knows what to expect. She has gathered together a number of stories, delicate, evanescent, yet full of meaning. They have attracted attention in the magazines and have been talked about for the last half decade. They are somewhat baffling in places, and one wishes that she had made the purpose clearer, but on a second reading we find that it was our ear that was deaf, and not her purpose which was obscure.

"In the 'Acts and Entr'actes,' a beautiful little story of Baireuth, this purpose, which recedes and comes again, is especially apparent. It is too delicate to dissect, (as well cut up a butterfly,) but it is full of research into the mystery of the human heart.

"The 'Hall Mark,' which attracted attention when it first came out, is an entirely different, more material, story, and comes very near being a tragedy, almost the old story of shutting up Ginevra in the chest. It gives a powerful picture of the horrors of suspense, and is a wonderful example of the good English which Mrs. Trask always writes. The tempestuous Maide and her cooler, more didactic John, are admirably done. We are very glad when the locksmith arrives.

"But the gem of the eight stories is the one called 'Beyond,' full of the subtle contrast of a quick-witted, gifted woman wedded to an honest son of toil. 'A crash, a stirring crash, a railway accident lets free two imprisoned souls. And then, on the other side, Gladys meets a spirit who understands her.' She takes an outstretched hand— But it is profanity to anticipate the awakening. This story is the gem of the book. 'Treading on the verge of that other world, it mates spirit to spirit, free from the embarrassment of the flesh.

"'After All' is too sad and too tragic, and yet it is full of the masterly poetry which infuses all that Mrs. Trask writes.

"The others, 'Evidence,' 'A Just Man,' and 'S. P. Q. R.,' remind one in their unlikeness, yet likeness, of the play of an electric fountain. Just a shower of rubies, diamonds, emeralds, and pale amethysts, then a shower of pearls. Then higher and even higher up to the light they fly, and fall and rise again, and as the light shines through the water, so we see love filter through nature, giving it all that it has to redeem grossness, to make patience and virtue sweet, to take away the dreariness of commonplace, to fortify the heart against grief and disappointment. Such is love, and such its learned lessons, as portrayed in this dainty, unusual little volume which has fallen from the hand of a prophetess fitted to prophesy."

"Stringtown on the Pike"

RAYMOND FULLER AYERS writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "The recent review in your columns of 'Stringtown on the Pike,' by John Uri Lloyd, while noting many meritorious points of the narrative, has passed over a predominant feature which to my mind overshadows its excellence as an entertaining work of fiction. Mr. Lloyd has chosen to exploit a character which, while so strong as to dominate the personages around which the tale centres, is of a type so utterly depraved as to appeal only to the most primeval instincts of the reader. Red-Head, Red Nordman, or the Red-Headed Boy, as he is variously termed, is a typical Kentucky mountaineer, who, through early associations and environments, has imbibed the gospel of feud as an all-predominating law. The bloodthirsty nature of this most to be deplored of our national types is held before the reader's eyes in a way that frankly solicits his admiration for the gore-seeking, hereditary criminal. To find enjoyment in the chronicles of wanton murder is a hallmark of degeneracy, and to pander to the craving for annals of criminal viciousness is a course much to be regretted in an author, still more so in Mr. Lloyd, who, as a native of Kentucky, should know better. It is a pity that 'Stringtown on the Pike' should be marred by the exploitation of a character whose prototypes may be found in the prize ring or at a dog fight, and the evidences of the author's ability associated with a nauseating mental picture. Such a picture as the roasting alive of a negro wretch as sometimes occurs in the South of which Mr. Lloyd writes, and is the worst blot on our national emblem of justice and liberty."

Methuen & Co., 36 Essex Street, W. C., London, announce the early publication of a carefully revised edition, in two volumes, of the Stevenson letters, which will be sold at 6 shillings each. Not only will this announcement prove of interest to lovers of Stevenson who are not blessed with overflowing purses, but will be of interest to all lovers of the letters from the fact that the new and cheaper issue will contain a number of new letters to Mr. George Meredith and to Kipling. This revised edition, which will be in two crown 8vo. volumes, will be the fourth English edition of these famous letters, the first edition having long since sold at a considerable premium.

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A portion only should he keep;
For if he glean to get the whole,
The other man will say he stole.

JOHN B. TABB.

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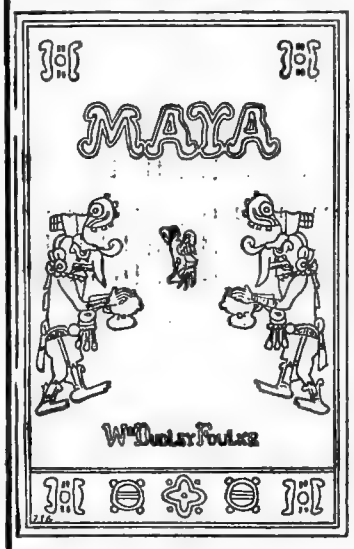

"MAYA: A Story of Yucatan," is a tale of love and adventure, in which the scenes are laid amid the abodes of that wonderful people whose ruined cities are to-day the noblest monuments of aboriginal art. The period is that of Spanish invasion, and the Maya Princess, who is the chief feature of the story, will hardly fail to awaken in the mind of the reader a warm feeling of sympathy and admiration.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, who is now lecturing in this country, has contributed a striking character sketch of Lord Roberts to the January number of The World's Work, based upon intimate, first-hand study of the great soldier while Mr. Churchill was a war correspondent in South Africa.

Dr. Weir Mitchell will have a long story in the January Century, entitled "A Comedy of Conscience." The story is woven around a curious situation, in which a thief, while stealing a purse, leaves a valuable diamond ring in its place. The same number of this magazine will also contain an article by Jacob A. Riis, called "Hamlet's Castle," one of the illustrations of which is a fac simile of a page from the town records of Elsinore, chronicling a visit from certain English actors who then (1585) or later were the poet's colleagues.

A new edition of Laurence Hutton's "A Boy I Knew and Four Dogs" will shortly be issued by Harper & Brothers under the title of "A Boy I Knew, Four Dogs, and Some More Dogs," which will contain much new matter.

The life of Henrietta, daughter of Charles I. and the Duchess of Orleans, is being published by E. P. Dutton & Co. under the title of "Madame." The author is Julia Cartwright, (Mrs. Henry Ady.) This issue, which is a new and cheaper edition of the English work, is illustrated with half-tone and photogravure pictures.

An illustrated edition of "Bob, Son of Battle," will be presented in a few months by Doubleday, Page & Co. The pictures will be by Mr. A. Radclyffe Dugmore, who has gone to the North of England to make sketches of the scenes in which the story is laid. The unillustrated edition of this book is now selling near its thirtieth thousand. Everybody, of course, is acquainted with the story of how the book proved to be almost a drug in the market until nearly six months after publication. Since then it has enjoyed a steadily increasing sale.

Mr. Will M. Clemens is issuing through the Abbey Press a limited autograph edition of a small volume entitled "The Mistakes of Authors." Mr. Clemens's experience as author and newspaper writer for several years has afforded him an excellent opportunity to find what he calls mistakes in most masterpieces. Writers, living and dead, are placed under the same microscope. Having once read the mistakes of the big ones, the literary aspirant of to-day is expected to realize the value and importance of the book as applied to his own work in the future.

In January, the first issue of a new publishing firm at 141 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, styling itself The Royal-Columbia Press, is to be a book of fiction from the French of George de Fontanges by Deshler Welch, called "The Story of Louise." The publishers announce that it is at once absorbingly dramatic, clever, and original. The scenes of the story are at Paris, Monte Carlo, on board of a yacht, and at Tangier. Louise is a woman of Paris; it is her perfidy and a young man's duplicity that provide the story.

We find that "The History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850," republished in four volumes by the Macmillan Company, embraces the years 1850 to 1804, not 1850 to 1862, as has been erroneously stated. Mr. Rhodes's work covers both the development of the political impasse which ended the war and the complete history of the civil war itself.

A record has been kept of the growing popularity of "Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller, in the following figures: In a single day, Thursday, Dec. 13, the sales exceeded 13,000 copies, while the five business days from Dec. 8 to Dec. 13 showed total sales by the Lothrop Publishing Company of 33,000 copies of the novel.

It is a gratifying sign of the times to note that the translation which will shortly appear in London of Prof. Seignobos's "Political History of Contemporary Europe," of which we made mention a week ago, drew its inspiration from this country, the translation, which will be used over there already having been published in this country by Henry Holt & Co. and edited by Prof. S. M. Macvane of Harvard University.

An interesting article showing the work so far accomplished in the New York tunnel appears in the current number of Collier's Weekly from the pen of Mr. J. R. McDonald, the contractor. The text is accompanied with illustrations from photographs of the work above and below ground. There is also a story by Frederick Palmer in this number entitled "Marrying Out of the Army," the scene of which is laid in the Philippines.

Volume III. of the eight-volume edition de luxe of the works of Walter Pater is ready at the Macmillan Company.

The first New Testament volume of Dr. Alexander White's series of Bible characters is soon to be published by the Fleming H. Revell Company. Dr. White is the senior pastor of the Free St. George's at Edinburgh. In this historic church Hugh Miller, Thomas Chalmers, and Robert Murray McCheyne preached. Dr. White will probably see light some time in the Spring. It has been so far withheld as, for certain reasons, Mr. Allen wished to bring out "The Reign of Law" first.

A curious item in the history of bookselling is offered by the record of "Ben Hur." The sales of Gen. Lew Wallace's masterpiece during 1900 are about 4,000 copies in excess of those of 1899; the sales of 1899 were about 2,000 copies ahead of those of 1898, and so on back to 1880, when, as everybody knows, for a few years only a few hundred copies of the book were disposed of. Since then, however, over 700,000 copies have been sold.

The Korean branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has just been formed by Americans and Englishmen living in Korea. The American Minister, Dr. H. N. Allen, is on the council. The Corresponding Secretary is the Rev. J. S. Gale. No doubt we shall soon have a volume of the transactions or valuable papers on Korean themes. Several papers have been read and are in preparation. At the first meeting three honorary members were elected —Mr. W. G. Aston of England, the Rev. John Ross, D. D., of Mukden, and the Rev. William Elliott Griffis, L. H. D.

"Studies in Zechariah" is the title of a small volume by A. C. Gaebelein, published by Francis E. Fitch. The text has interest both for the theologian and the layman.

"Angel's Wickedness, a True Story," by Marie Corelli, is being presented in a neat 16mo volume, with lined margins by Walter R. Beers of this city. It is the story of a little girl who hated God, that is, "she hated what seemed to her poor unenlightened mind the wanton cruelty of the inexorable fate that forced her father to starve and die." It is a tale that carries with it a particular message at Christmas time.

Noyes, Platt & Co. have just published a well-bound little volume entitled "Official Illustrated Catalogue Fine Arts Exhibit, United States of America, Paris Exposition of 1900." The material is presented upon rubricated pages. We have diagrams of the pavilions where the exhibits were held, together with the names of the United States Commission, &c. Brief biographical notes occupy the first fifty pages of the book, and then come the titles of the pictures. Following is a complete index and about fifty pages of half-tone pictures illustrative of the most distinctive work exhibited in the American galleries.

"The Childhood of Ji-shib, the Ojibwa," by Albert Ernest Jenks, is an Indian tale told something after the manner of Kipling's "Jungle Book," but from the point of view of a North American Indian who looked at things from an Indian point of view, and who knew the wild animals, not as they exist in tradition, but as they actually appeared to the Indian mind.

"Flowers of Thought" is the title of a miscellaneous volume of verse and prose collected by Cecilia M. Tibbits, who also publishes the book. It deals with such subjects as aspiration, character, comfort, consolation, &c., and the collection represents wide and discriminating reading among the very best writers, as well as long searches through unbeaten paths. A "Foreword" has been contributed by Margaret E. Sangster, who aptly indicates the nature of the extracts by saying: "Many a busy woman, cumbered with the cares incidental to homemaking and housekeeping, finds that she has little time for reading books, but she can now and then, in a leisure moment, solace herself with some flower of thought."

"The Register of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, National Commandery," has just been issued for the year 1900. It is bound in red, yellow, and blue cloth, and includes official records of the present members of the order who have fought in the foreign wars in which their country has been engaged. The New York Commandery, which leads the list, was instituted in 1894 and incorporated in 1895. The book contains the records of nearly 1,000 commissioned officers serving in the Spanish war.

A volume entitled "The Sanity of Mind," which G. P. Putnam's Sons are to publish next week, is intended as a popular demonstration of certain mental phenomena which are most useful to know. Abnormal tendencies are fully illustrated and interpreted in a way that can leave no doubt in the reader's mind. The complete title of the book is "Sanity of Mind: a Study of Its Conditions, and of the Means of Its Development and Preservation." The author is Dr. David F. Lincoln, author of "School and Industrial Hygiene," &c.

The Fleming H. Revell Company has published a number of books especially for the benefit of travelers or prospective travelers in Palestine as well as for those who wish to study the country without going there. As this is the period of the year when so many are planning a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, readers of these volumes select closely. The Rev. Dr. Robert Laird Stewart's "Land of Israel" embodies the results of the most recent researches in Palestine. The book contains many maps. "Jerusalem, the Holy," is a delightful book for the traveler. It is written by Melvin S. Wallace, late United States Consul at Jerusalem, and contains a brief history

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VOL. L...NO. 15,899. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1900.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

MR. CROKER'S METHODS AS TAMMANY LEADER

Story of His Break with John C. Sheehan Brings Out Secrets.

BIG RAPID TRANSIT SCHEME

Got $500,000 Worth of Stock for Nothing and Was to Influence the Route —How Van Wyck's Nomination for Mayor Was Forced.

Richard Croker's absence in Europe has caused the politicians to discuss the question whether the present leader of Tammany Hall will return to take part in the Mayoralty campaign. Many personal friends of Richard Croker believe that he will not take an active part, and may decide to remain in his country home at Wantage while the political battle is waged by his lieutenants.

In the Spring of 1894 Mr. Croker resigned as leader of Tammany Hall and announced definitely that he would never again be active in politics. He placed John C. Sheehan at the head of the organization, and it was not until a few days before the City Convention which nominated Robert A. Van Wyck for Mayor that Mr. Croker ignored his alleged pledges to John C. Sheehan and grasped the reins of power in Tammany Hall, ousting Mr. Sheehan.

John C. Sheehan has been asked many times to give a statement of his dealings with Mr. Croker during his regency, and an explanation of how Mr. Croker returned to control after his positive statement that he would never again head Tammany Hall. In compliance with these requests, a statement was prepared and given out, of which the following are the essential features:

"Mr. Croker resigned from the Chairmanship of the Tammany Finance Committee at a meeting of the Executive Committee called for that purpose. After it had been accepted unanimously, Mr. Croker made a speech, in which he said that having now severed his connection with Tammany Hall as the leader, he would also resign as a member of the organization, and that he would never again become identified with the organization or take any active part in politics. Then Mr. Croker left the Wigwam, and the leaders thought that they would never see him again.

"When the Tammany organization elected officers in 1894 Mr. Croker sent an order to the district leaders requiring that district assessments, amounting to $35,000, should be paid before March 1. The payments were all made promptly. At this time the Lexow committee was in session, and exposures of official corruption and inefficiency in municipal affairs were piling up.

"It was said then that Croker foresaw defeat and feared he would be called before the Lexow committee and his political actions exposed. He went to Europe for the purpose of being out of the way. Tammany Hall at this time was without money and the affairs of the Wigwam were in bad shape.

TAMMANY'S DEFEAT.

"The three strongest men in the organization at that time were Mayor Gilroy, Police Commissioner James J. Martin, and Henry D. Purroy. This triumvirate managed affairs, and as the time approached for the Mayoralty campaign ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant urged the Executive Committee to name Nathan Straus for Mayor, claiming that he was a business man with an honorable record, and that some such man was needed to head the Tammany ticket. Mr. Straus was nominated, but in a few days he saw it would be a hopeless fight, and he refused to accept. Grant was compelled to take the nomination, and he was defeated by 54,000, and that defeat further disrupted Tammany Hall.

"In the Summer of 1895 Mr. Sheehan became leader, taking the place of the Gilroy-Martin-Purroy triumvirate. He was announced as the Chairman of the Finance Committee to succeed Mr. Croker, and a week after a resolution was introduced by William E. Stillings recognizing and naming Mr. Sheehan as the leader of Tammany Hall. This action was unanimous. Mr. Sheehan believed that Mr. Croker brought about his selection, because he knew that on Mr. Croker's return from Europe in 1895 he had sent for the leaders and, in conversation had asked why the organization was not completed, and who seemed to be the best man for the leadership. The answer invariably was 'Sheehan,' and whenever the name was mentioned to Croker he said, 'I am well pleased. In my judgment Sheehan is the man for the job.'

"Sheehan found the organization practically disrupted, in bad odor, with an empty treasury, and debts amounting to $30,000. When the campaign of 1895 opened he led the fight against the same combination which had defeated the Hall in 1894. The Tammany organization, under Sheehan's management, elected its ticket by 23,000 votes, and this in spite of the fact that it was out of power, with no offices at its disposal, and with no way of raising money. Croker had in the meantime been in England. He returned and was loud in his praise of Sheehan and his conduct of affairs. At the same time he intimated that he would never take an active part in the city politics again. On the Saturday before he sailed a luncheon was given in his honor by Surrogate Fitzgerald. The whole situation was discussed by Croker and Sheehan, and a man who tells the story says: 'Croker said: "John, I am going to Europe, and I may not be back for a year, or, possibly, for a much longer time. All that is necessary is to get a good candidate for Mayor. If I come back before the campaign is over it will be simply to help you to raise money." Sheehan asked Croker to come back anyway, but told him that it was not necessary for him to help in raising money, because he (Sheehan) could get all that he wanted. Croker made this final appeal to Sheehan: "If, in the future, any of my old friends want to drag me back, I want you, as my friend, to stop them. Such fellows as Larry Delmour or Eddie Sheehy may take it into their heads to say that we ought to 'have the little fellow come along and take a hand in.' This is what I want to avoid, and I want you to stop it if you ever hear of the thing being attempted."'

IN RAPID TRANSIT SCHEME.

"Sheehan and Croker were interested together in a number of business contracts. One of their most important interests was a company which they had formed for the construction of the underground railway. This company was capitalized at $5,000,000. Early in 1894 Sheehan had examined old routes and became convinced that the route which is now being followed from City Hall to Forty-second Street was the only practical one. Croker, Sheehan, and their associates had information to this effect taken to the Rapid Transit Commission and assured them that if they would select this route at least one bid would be forthcoming. Later steps were taken to lay out the route, and to show to what an extent it had gone, and how deeply interested Croker and Sheehan were together, I will tell you that Sheehan forced through the Board of Aldermen in the face of opposition, a resolution approving the tunnel route. Mr. Croker had $500,000 worth of stock in this company for which he paid nothing. He and Sheehan were bound together by mutual interests in a proposed surety company.

"Sheehan started the Tammany fight in 1897 early. He used new methods and new men. On Sept. 10, 1897, it was announced that Mr. Croker was coming back to the United States. A man who was on the inside of Tammany Hall at that time said: 'That announcement created consternation in Tammany Hall. They believed that Croker's return might jeopardize what they regarded as a certain triumph. One of the leaders who now occupies a high office, said: "The only dark spot on the sky is Dick's return." Leader after leader went to Sheehan at Tammany Hall; urged him to have nothing to do with Croker and told him that although Croker said that he was out, and, as a matter of tact was out, the press would make Croker the issue. They urged Sheehan in the interests of the organization to keep clear of Croker and above all things not to nominate a Croker man for Mayor. To all of them Sheehan replied: 'I'm a Croker man myself. I'm his friend, and I would not by word or act do anything to injure him.' Croker on his arrival declared that he was out of politics and went to the Murray Hill Hotel. He referred all inquirers to Sheehan. In the meantime, not a day passed that Sheehan was not warned by one or more Tammany leaders that Croker was seeking to bring about his downfall. These leaders told Sheehan that they had known Croker longer than he, and that he was not to be trusted.

THE NOMINATION OF VAN WYCK.

"At the second interview between Croker and Sheehan possible nominees for Mayor were considered. Sheehan had in mind the nomination of a man like William Sohmer, ex-Mayor Grant, Charles H. Knox, Amos J. Cummings, Charles W. Dayton, or Delos McCurdy. These names were submitted to Mr. Croker by Sheehan. In discussing them Croker said:

"'Sohmer won't do; he's a German, and you can't trust a German. Grant is not the man; labor would not support him because he was opposed to Bryan. Knox is too ministerial; besides, his connection with the Standard Oil Company would kill him. Nobody would have anything to do with Dayton. Cummings isn't the kind of a man. John, have you thought about Van Wyck?

"'No,' replied Mr. Sheehan, 'I never thought of Van Wyck.'

"'He might do,' said Mr. Croker. 'He comes from an old Knickerbocker family, and that would bring in the Dutch and German votes. But I'm out, John. I have no particular interest, and all I want to do is to get a good man for the organization.'

"'I don't believe that Van Wyck is a big enough man,' said Mr. Sheehan. 'I like Van Wyck, but I don't think he is a vote getter.'

"On the evening before the City Convention Croker, Sheehan, and a number of others met at the Murray Hill Hotel. Croker said during the dinner: 'Well, John, you'll soon have your hands full. The convention is to-morrow, and you haven't got any candidate yet. When did you see Van Wyck?'

"Sheehan replied that he had not seen Van Wyck in three weeks. Croker said that he had not seen him for a long time. Then Croker said that nothing could be said against Van Wyck, and Sheehan replied that he knew nothing against him except his arrest at the French ball some years before, and Mr. Sheehan said that that would not last three days in the campaign.

"'Suppose you see Van Wyck and get him up here to-night,' Mr. Croker said. 'Do you know Delos McCurdy? I can't recall him.'

"'I know him well,' said Sheehan, 'and it we should nominate him there is no doubt that you would have a candidate as big as Tracy or Low.'

"That night at 11 o'clock Sheehan took Van Wyck to Croker's room. He had tried to find McCurdy, but could not do so. He had no difficulty in finding Van Wyck. Croker talked about Van Wyck and told him he was considering him as a candidate for Mayor. He said that Sheehan took no stock in any attacks that might be made on Van Wyck. Croker said that he was out, but that every man ought to be true to the organization, and in his heart he wanted to see Sheehan successful as the leader of Tammany Hall.

"At that interview with Van Wyck many promises were demanded from him, and they were given cheerfully. One of the men who was present said: 'After that evening I had less respect for "Bob" Van Wyck than I had had before.'

"Sheehan was so tied up with Croker that he thought nothing of the insistence of Croker for the nomination of Van Wyck —for that is what it amounted to. However, the action of Van Wyck after conference made him more than ever anxious to nominate another man, and he spent the next morning looking for McCurdy, and he finally found him. Sheehan and McCurdy had a conference in the Union Square Hotel at noon, an hour before the Tammany Hall Executive Committee was to meet in the Fourteenth Street wigwam to decide on the names of the candidates to be presented in the evening. Sheehan explained the situation and begged McCurdy to accept the nomination, saying that there was no question of the action of the Executive Committee. McCurdy refused absolutely for business reasons to take the nomination. After his refusal Croker and Sheehan talked on the telephone. Sheehan told Croker that McCurdy would not accept the nomination and Croker told Sheehan that the best thing to do was to nominate Van Wyck.

"When Van Wyck's name was presented to the Executive Committee it had the effect of a wet blanket. No member of the Executive Committee spoke for some time. Finally, James McCartney, then the leader of the north half of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, arose in the rear of the hall and said:

"'Mr. Sheehan, is this nomination you've made your own selection, and in your judgment is it the best that could be made?' Sheehan's reply was: 'If I didn't think so, I wouldn't present the name.'

CROKER'S WORK IN THE CAMPAIGN.

"Some time afterward Sheehan learned that Croker had gone to Grant and told him that Sheehan had prevented his nomination for Mayor. Then Sheehan began to suspect that Croker was trying to knock him out. Mr. Croker did not turn in much money to Tammany Hall. The total amount of his contributions was $2,500 from a large corporation, and $250 from a member of the judiciary. The total amount collected by Sheehan and turned over to John McQuade, the Treasurer of Tammany Hall was $230,000, and at the end of the canvass McQuade had $50,000 in the treasury—a thing which had never happened before in the history of the organization.

"Having secured the nomination of a man absolutely subservient to him for Mayor, Croker now came out into the open. Two weeks after the city convention, and before the county convention, Daniel F. McMahon and Timothy D. Sullivan waited on Sheehan at Tammany Hall and announced that they were a committee to urge him to invite Croker to come to Tammany Hall. Mindful of the promise Croker had extracted from him to protect him from just this thing earlier in the year, Sheehan told the committee that he wouldn't. Then he said that there had been a meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel, and almost all of the leaders were there, and they had decided that Croker ought to go to the hall. Sheehan hurried down to Croker's office and told him what had happened. Croker said that some of the leaders had called on him and asked him to go to the hall, but that he wanted to do just what Mr. Sheehan wanted. Sheehan's eyes were beginning to open by this time, but he was absolutely helpless because the Croker ticket had been nominated and its success was assured. However, he went back to Tammany Hall and wrote a letter inviting Croker to the headquarters. That same afternoon he was informed that Delmour and Sheehy had approached every district leader in New York County and invited them to a conference. Twenty-two refused to go. One said, 'You ought to put bells on Croker's ears and send him back to England,' when he was invited. Croker has never forgiven that man.

"The thirteen leaders present were: Delmour, Featherson, Sullivan, Scannell, Dalton, Hayes, Plunkitt, McMahon, Stillings, Lantry, Ryan, Dowling, and Sexton. Sheehy, who was not a leader, was there. Sheehan made up his mind when he heard this that the reports of disloyalty which he had heard in regard to Croker were true, and he did what he could to protect himself. In the county convention the Sheehan forces defeated the Croker ticket made up of Grady, for District Attorney; Keenan, for Sheriff; Keating, for County Clerk, and Levy, for Register. The Sheehan ticket was made up of Gardiner, for District Attorney; Dunn, for Sheriff; Sohmer, for County Clerk, and Fromme, for Register. After election, Mr. Croker was recognized as the power in Tammany Hall, and took with him to Lakewood all of the leaders.

"Croker determined to drive John Sheehan out of politics and out of New York, because of the circulation of reports that Sheehan had tried to supplant him and had treated him unfairly and improperly. As a matter of fact, all that Sheehan did was to be faithful, and Croker abused his confidence and used his trust to kill him."

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"And the World, It Went Well with Him, Too"—he'd had a bottle of Evans' Ale.—Adv.

TREASURY OFFICIAL A MURDERER'S VICTIM

Frank H. Morris, Auditor, Killed in His Office.

Fancied Wrongs Said to Have Caused Samuel MacDonald, a Clerk, to Commit the Deed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Frank H. Morris of Ohio, Auditor of the War Department, was shot and instantly killed about 2:10 o'clock this afternoon by Samuel MacDonald, also of Ohio, recently a disbursing clerk of the Treasury, in the former's office at the Winder Building. MacDonald afterward shot himself, and also slashed his throat with a penknife.

Auditor Morris was closeted alone with MacDonald when the shooting occurred, and the latter, in trying to make his escape, assaulted the watchman, Thomas Cusick, with the butt of his revolver. He was arrested while leaving the building. Before being taken into custody, however, he had shot himself in the stomach, and also made an ugly gash in his throat with a small penknife. When the officers arrested him he was heard to exclaim: "I did it. I know I'm done for."

The desperate character of the struggle between Morris and MacDonald is disclosed by the stories of the officials of the Auditor's office who were near the scene of the tragedy. The Auditor sat at his desk signing the day's mail, when MacDonald entered and asked for a few minutes' private conversation with him. Clerks in the adjoining office heard loud talking, and MacDonald was apparently threatening. Then they heard Morris turn in his chair and come toward the doorway, MacDonald following a few feet away. The first shot had been fired just as Morris backed. It missed the mark and was imbedded in the doorway.

The clerks, horrified, stepped forward to intervene.

As they did so MacDonald reached forward and grabbed Morris by the coat collar and dragged him back into the Auditor's office. Now the men were breast to breast. There was not time for the clerks to rush in and no one saw what followed immediately thereafter, but two shots were heard in rapid succession. It is evident that Morris sought to grab the weapon from his assailant, and that his hand was over the barrel when the second shot was fired, for his hand is pierced, the ball imbedding itself in the wall.

MacDonald then put the revolver close to the Auditor's heart and fired for the third time. This time the bullet went to its mark and Morris fell lifeless. The clerks looked in and saw MacDonald standing over his victim. As they looked they saw him turn the weapon against himself and fire. Then he walked to the hall. MacDonald threatened the life of any one who dared intercept him. It was then that he struck Cusick, who was in the hall, and made an effort to stop him.

Going to the street, MacDonald sat down on a pile of bags and drew the penknife from his pocket and slashed his throat. Two police officers were near by and seized the man.

MacDonald was removed to Emergency Hospital, where the doctors have been busily engaged in trying to save his life. He was bleeding profusely from the gashes he had made across his throat, but it was found on examination that the jugular vein had not been pierced, and that the wound was not likely to endanger his life. The bullet wound proved to be more serious. An operation was performed and the ball removed. The doctors were hopeful the man would pull through unless blood poisoning or other unfavorable symptoms developed.

While MacDonald was in the hands of the surgeons a police officer sat near him and kept him under constant surveillance. Technically he is under arrest and in the custody of the police, but while the fight for his life is going on there will be no restraint beyond surveillance. Owing to the critical nature of his wounds the doctors have not permitted him to be seen for the purpose of giving a statement.

Employes who knew MacDonald said he had a grievance against Morris, who, he claimed, was responsible for having his pay reduced. Others who knew him said that they could not attribute his deed to anything but a diseased brain from overindulgence in liquor.

Frank H. Morris was a native of Cleveland, Onio. He was forty-nine years of age and leaves a widow and two sons. He entered the Government service at the beginning of the present Administration as Auditor for the War Department. During the first two years he made an exceptionally good record for efficiency, bringing the delayed work up to date and putting the office in a better shape than ever before. A year and more ago Morris was made Auditor for the War Department, changing places with Auditor Brown. In his new place he maintained his record as an executive officer. The room had the work, which was much behind, up to date.

He was well regarded by the Treasury officials, but was not popular with some of the subordinates in his office, who complained that he was unnecessarily harsh in his treatment of them, and often exacted more work than they could do. It is said that, in order to keep the work up to date, he would require them to work overtime, and lose a part of their annual vacation. The Treasury officials do not agree with these statements, and say that he required from each clerk a good day's work and no more.

MacDonald is a brother of William H. MacDonald, the well-known baritone singer of the Bostonians, who is said to have educated him for the operatic stage. He is unmarried, fifty-eight years of age, and is tall and fine looking. He has been in the Government service since just after the civil war. In 1869 he was removed from his position as Chief of Division in the office of the Commissioner of Customs. In 1890 he was reappointed clerk in the office of the Auditor for the War Department. In 1897 he was made disbursing officer in that office, in addition to his other duties, receiving in all $2,000 a year.

In February, 1900, MacDonald's accounts were found short $1,000, and upon being requested to make an explanation he claimed that on one occasion he had forgotten to close his safe on leaving his office, and that it had been robbed of $1,000. He produced evidence which tended to exonerate him from the charge of taking the money, and, as he immediately made good the amount, nothing further was done except to reduce his salary to $1,400 and transfer him to the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department, where he was employed at the time of the tragedy.

It is stated that MacDonald has been a hard drinker at times, and that many of his misfortunes can be traced to this source. He has many friends, however, who regard him as a man of many excellent qualities.

STUYVESANT FISH WINS SUIT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 22.—Stuyvesant Fish has won his suit against the City Treasurer of this city.

By an option entered in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the case is remitted to the District Court of the First Judicial District with direction to enter judgment for the plaintiff for $126.41 and costs. The opinion says that at the time of the assessment the plaintiff was not the owner of the land in question. He had agreed orally to pay for it, but did not do so until March 14, 1898, at the time of the delivery of the deed. The defendant claimed that the plaintiff was practically the owner of the property, but the Court holds that this view could not be taken.

Utica Theatre Boycott Lifted.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Dec. 22.—The Utica labor unions have removed the boycott from the Majestic Theatre, of which Sam S. Shubert is the lessee. Northrup & Latcher, the contractors, are part owners in the theatre. Differences arose between Northrup & Latcher and the labor unions, and boycotts were placed upon tenants of the property, including the theatre. By the terms of the agreement Mr. Shubert is not to re-lease the property unless the unions and the owners of the property adjust their differences.

J. PROCTOR CLARKE APPOINTED.

Selected by the Governor to Succeed Justice Beekman.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Gov. Roosevelt to-night announced the appointment of J. Proctor Clerke of New York City to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice H. R. Beekman.

Mr. Clarke was seen last night at his home and said that he would accept the appointment to succeed Justice Beekman.

John Proctor Clarke is prominent among the Republican lawyers of New York City. He was Assistant Corporation Counsel during Mayor Strong's Administration. He served as counsel for the Fallows Committee which investigated the affairs of the Surrogates' office. With Frank Moss of the Mazet Committee he was associate counsel when inquiry was made into the administration of the city's departments under Mayor Van Wyck.

Gov. Roosevelt appointed Mr. Clarke a Deputy Attorney General last Winter to conduct the investigation of the alleged malicious rumors circulated about the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He was President of the West Side Republican Campaign Club in the Roosevelt campaign two years ago, and accompanied Col. Roosevelt on his campaign trips about the State, making many speeches. He has been a member of the Republican County Committee, and belongs to the Union League Club, and the Republican Club of New York.

Mr. Clarke is a son of Col. J. Edward Clarke of Washington, D. C.

THREE VEHICLES WRECKED.

Occupants of All Are Thrown Out, but Escape Serious Injury.

Nathan H. Heyman of 4 East Ninety-third Street was driving in a runabout with Emanuel Paul of the same address yesterday afternoon at Fifth Avenue and Ninetieth Street when his horse ran away and struck another runabout, throwing out a man and woman. Both horses then ran down the avenue and hit a brougham, throwing out a woman and the coachman. The animals were caught further down the avenue. No persons were injured, but all the vehicles were wrecked and the horses slightly hurt.

The second runabout was driven by its owner, W. J. Ehrlich, and the brougham was occupied by Mrs. Schwartz and driven by her coachman.

Mr. Ehrlich lives at 54 West Seventy-fifth Street, and Mrs. Schwartz gave her address as the Lion Brewery.

TRUCK AND TROLLEY CRASH.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 22.—Three firemen, members of No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company of the Newark Fire Department were seriously injured in a collision of the truck with a westbound Forest Hill trolley car at Broad, Plane, and State Streets, about 8 o'clock to-night. Several passengers in the car were bruised and injured. Many women fainted from terror and all of the passengers were thrown into a heap on the floor. Some were cut by flying splinters of wood and glass. All were revived and taken home, the more seriously hurt in carriages. The fire truck was traveling at the highest speed with which a team of three spirited horses could draw it.

Neither the driver of the truck nor the motorman of the car could see the other until within a few feet of each other. Driver Philip Knox and Laddermen James Owens and William Gould were crushed between the truck and the car, All were seriously hurt and were picked up unconscious. Knox's leg was broken, his chest crushed, and his head cut. It is feared his injuries will prove fatal. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital. Gould and Owens were taken home. One of the truck horses had a shattered jaw and will have to be shot.

Frank Garret, Engineer of Engine No. 4, was run over and crushed by his own engine after reaching the scene of the fire by the backing of the horses attached to the engine. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital in a serious condition.

The fire was in the Clark Lumber Company's works, Fourth Avenue. The damage was $10,000.

SAID HE WAS A BANK PRESIDENT

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Dec. 22.—A man who said he was "E. G. Andrews, President of the Corn Exchange Bank of Chicago," was in this city to-day acting strangely. He called at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and said he wanted to see President Cassatt about moving 3,000 cars of grain from Chicago to New York. He produced a letter written to Superintendent Pitcairn, telling him that he had 20,000 car loads of corn in the coal regions waiting to be shipped West. Receiving no satisfaction, he walked out in disgust.

A little later he was back, and acted still more queerly. He had just come from Chicago, he said, where he had given a Christmas dinner to 3,000 men. He talked in a rambling way about various big financial deals, and immense shipments of commodities that he wanted to send to various parts of the earth.

The man was in Douglassville early this morning.

TROOPS TO FIGHT INDIANS.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Oaxaca, Mexico, says the military authorities at Oaxaca had been advised that an additional force of 5,000 Government troops will be sent immediately to Yucatan to aid the troops already there in putting down the Maya Indian rebellion. The military railroad, which the Government is building from Progreso to Santa Cruz, where the Mayas have their principal stronghold, will soon be completed and the reinforcements will be rushed to the front over the new line as soon as they land at Progreso.

The troops now in the field against the Mayas are worn out from their long campaign. There has been much sickness among them, and many deaths have occurred. The persistent and annoying tactics of the Indians have also resulted in heavy casualties on the part of the Government forces.

MYSTERIOUS MATCH COMPANY.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—There has been considerable talk in business circles the past week concerning the mystery which surrounds the Independent Match Company, the charter of which was filed Friday, Dec. 14, in the Baltimore County Court.

The title of the company would seem to indicate that it intends to be a competitor of the Match Trust, but no specific mention of its intention to manufacture or even deal in matches is made in the charter, although under the general powers of this instrument such a business can be conducted. The charter states that the principal office is to be in the City of Baltimore, but the names of none of the incorporators appear in the City Directory. Its capital stock is $2,000,000, while that of the Diamond Match Company, which is commonly known as "The Match Trust," and which is an Illinois corporation, is $15,000,000.

While stating that the operations of the company are to be carried on not only in Maryland and elsewhere, but also in New Jersey, the incorporators, however, have given their company a more dignified place of birth by securing a charter under the general laws of Maryland. According to the charter, the requirement of the State law that a majority of the members of the Board of Directors be citizens of Maryland, is complied with. This board is made up of the incorporators, and the men who compose the board are John B. King, George Aldrich, George L. Kellogg, Charles Lyons, and Thomas Donoghue.

Another singular feature of the charter is that, despite the declaration that a majority of the incorporators are citizens of the State of Maryland, all of them found it more convenient to travel to New York and make their legal acknowledgments before a notary public of that State, as the signatures are attested by a New York notary public, Edward F. Todd.

Milk of Human Kindness as a rule is closely corked—so is Evans' Excellent Ale—but ever accessible.—Adv.

DEVERY TO GO, PLATT SAYS

Senator Intimates that Legislation Will Effect Removal.

Believes that the Police Bill Will Be the First Measure Passed—The County Chairmanship.

"Devery will go within thirty days."

This was the statement made by Senator Platt last night in his room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Senator was talking about police legislation. He made it plain that Devery's removal is to be accomplished by Republican legislation at the coming session of the Legislature. When he was asked if he regarded it as certain that the Legislature would pass a police bill, he replied:

"I should say they will pass the police bill if they pass any bill. I believe it will be the first bill passed."

It is through this bill, which is to provide for a single Commissioner, that Devery's removal will be brought about. Senator Platt, when asked about the provision which it was reported would be incorporated into the bill providing that when the Chief of Police was removed, no member of the present police force might be appointed to the vacancy, said that he knew nothing about any such provision.

Senator Platt was seen after a conference in his rooms which was attended by Governor-elect Odell, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Fred Nixon, Speaker of the last House, and Chairman Dunn of the State Committee. The conference lasted for over two hours. It related principally to the appointment of legislative committees, and the prospective work of the Legislature. Mention was also made of the vacancy in the Chairmanship of the County Committee, caused by the resignation of Gen. Francis V. Greene.

When Senator Platt was asked whether a new Chairman of the County Committee had been decided upon, he said that no decision had been reached. The two persons most frequently mentioned for the Chairmanship are William H. Ten Eyck and Lemuel Ely Quigg. Mr. Ten Eyck is the present Chairman of the Executive Committee of the County Committee. He has said he does not want to be Chairman. Quigg is preferred by some of the leaders, but there are undercurrents which are carrying Mr. Ten Eyck to a position where he may have to accept the place. Senator Platt would not commit himself to a preference. The only reason for Gen. Greene's retirement, the Senator said, was that the General found he must give more time to his personal business.

"The man who is made Chairman of the County Committee," said the Senator, "should give all his time to the committee's work. There is enough to do to keep him busy all the time."

The Senator was asked who was to be appointed Supreme Court Justice to succeed the late Justice Beekman.

"I understand John Proctor Clarke is to be named," he replied.

"Has he been indorsed by the organization?"

"No, we will indorse him afterward. That has been what we have had to do almost invariably with Gov. Roosevelt's appointments."

The visit of George M. Varnum to the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night to confer with Senator Platt led to a report that he was to be made Chairman of the County Committee. Both Chairman Dunn and Mr. Ten Eyck said there was nothing in the report, but, notwithstanding their denials, there were some who affected to believe it.

National Committeeman Gibbs and Mr. Ten Eyck later in conference with Senator Platt late last night, said the succession to the chairmanship of the County Committee was still uncertain.

RAID ON GAMBLERS PLANNED BY MR. YORK.

Thirteen Men Arrested and Gaming Outfit Seized in Brooklyn.

A significant move in police affairs in Brooklyn was made last night by President Bernard J. York of the Police Board in a raid conceived and engineered by Mr. York on a gambling house at 41 Rockwell Place, near Fulton Street. The proprietor and twelve men were arrested and a wagon load of gambling paraphernalia was seized and taken to Police Headquarters.

The arrests have a double significance inasmuch as they signalize the return of Deputy Chief F. H. McLaughlin to his old post. The gambling house was situated in the precinct commanded by Capt. Eason and was made without the Captain's knowledge.

Those versed in police affairs take the raid to mean that Mr. York is determined to keep his word good that there shall be no gambling in Brooklyn.

President York appeared at Police Headquarters at 7 o'clock last evening. He first had a talk with Deputy Chief McLaughlin. Then Inspector Brennan was summoned, and quickly following him Sergt. Edward Poole of the Adams Street Station, who is in line for promotion to a Captaincy, and Sergt. Thomas Humphreys, in charge of the Detective Bureau, were called in.

The raid was carefully planned, and at 11:30 o'clock Inspector Brennan, with Detective Humphreys in command of Detective Sergeants Brady, Carroll, Gilpin, Hughes, and Farrell of the Brooklyn Central Office, set out for Rockwell Place. Some of the detectives made their way to the rear of the house by scaling back fences, while others ranged in the street in front ready to arrest all who might come out that way.

The detective in the yard broke in the basement door. The noise had startled some of those engaged in play, but before they could make a move the police rushed up stairs to the parlor floor and found several games of chance in full operation—craps, faro, poker, and roulette. The alleged proprietor, William Dubois, and twelve men who were in the place, submitted to arrest quietly.

News of the arrest spread surprisingly quick in the quiet neighborhood, and while the men were being bundled into a wagon a crowd collected and jeered the prisoners. The detectives collected the outfit, which was of expensive make and included a crap table, faro layout, roulette wheel, several thousand poker chips, hundreds of packs of cards, and other paraphernalia.

The prisoners were first taken to the detective room in the Municipal Building, and later to the Adams Street Station, where they were locked up. All gave fictitious names.

"TOUCH" CARNEGIE FOR $30,000.

Washingtonians Get Him to Promise a Library to Fort Dodge, Iowa.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Star says: "Mr. Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburg, donor of libraries, stepped out of the Shoreham Hotel yesterday morning and started for Senator Hanna's residence, just around the corner, on Lafayette Square. Two men who were waiting for him at the hotel approached and asked for five minutes' talk with him. 'All right,' responded Mr. Carnegie, 'but just walk along with me; I am behind time.'

"So they went along together, and as they walked the men laid before Mr. Carnegie the necessity for a public library at Fort Dodge, Iowa. They said Fort Dodge needed a library, and the way things were going it seemed that the only chance of getting one was for some great and good philanthropist to give one. They talked their case for the square and a half between the Shoreham and Senator Hanna's house, and when the party reached the Senator's door the library was won.

"'Surely,' said Mr. Carnegie, 'Fort Dodge shall have a library building. Let the city donate the site and agree to maintain the library, and as soon as this is done draw on me for $30,000 for the building. Good day.'

"The two men were Solicitor O'Connell of the Treasury Department and Director of the Mint Roberts. It was one of the most successful cases of 'touch' on the public streets on record."

COL. GARDINER IS REMOVED

Governor Ousts the District Attorney.

SUSTAINS THE CHARGES

Appoints Eugene A. Philbin, a Democrat, to the Office.

Decision Based Principally Upon the Conduct of the District Attorney at the Time of the Devery Indictment.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Gov. Roosevelt announced to-night that he had removed from office Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County, on charges preferred by Deputy Attorney General H. H. Hammond. At the same time the Governor made it known that he had appointed Eugene A. Philbin of New York City, a Democrat, to fill the vacancy.

In a lengthy memorandum the Governor sets forth his reasons for removing Col. Gardiner. He says:

"The charge vitally affecting the conduct of the District Attorney is that which relates to his attitude at and about election, toward the indictment of Chief of Police Devery, after the latter had issued a scandalously improper and seditious order to the police force under him.

"Where the conduct of the District Attorney of the County of New York affects elections, this conduct becomes a matter not merely of county, but of State and National concern. Fraud or violence at the polls in New York County in a National election may concern not merely the county itself, not merely the other counties of the State, but also the other States of the Union. It is a mere truism to assert that honest elections, free from both fraud and violence, stand at the very basis of our form of republican self-government.

"There is no use in discussing the principles and issues unless it is settled that the conclusion which the majority reaches upon such principles and issues shall be honestly recorded in the election itself. There can be no possible justification for any man, and above all for any police officer, failing to do everything in his power to prevent crime against the ballot-box. No more serious crime against the State, and in time of peace no crime as serious, can be committed.

OPEN INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE.

"Before the election last November there was the most open incitement by certain leading politicians to violence and fraud at the polls. In New York State in particular this incitement took the form of a naked appeal to mob violence—the leader of one of the two great parties in this State urging his followers in repeated public utterances to gather at the polls and criminally assault the officers of the law in certain contingencies. Utterances such as these, of course, excited great public uneasiness and bade fair to cause the most serious disturbances, but there was nothing to be done regarding them so long as they were only the utterances of individuals in private life.

"When, however, the Chief of Police of the City of New York issued a public order to his subordinates in which he incited them to criminal violation of the law—an order which was certainly to now and to terrorize some men and to encourage the entire disorderly and lawless element—the situation became so grave as to call for the interference of the Chief Executive of the State.

"Accordingly, the Chief Executive notified the Mayor, the Sheriff, and the District Attorney that in view of the issuance of this order they would be held to a strict accountability for their acts in preserving or failing to preserve the public peace.

"The Mayor and the Sheriff promptly responded to this notification expressing and showing their desire to see that the laws were observed, the Mayor taking immediate steps to force the Chief of Police to rescind the obnoxious order itself. About the same time the Grand Jury found an indictment against the Chief of Police for having issued it.

AID AND COMFORT TO DEVERY.

"Alone, among the other city officials charged with the solemn duty of enforcing the laws, the District Attorney, on whom rested the heaviest responsibility of the enforcement of the law, gave by public utterance, aid and comfort to the Chief of Police.

"There is a flat conflict of veracity between the District Attorney and his accusers on this point. In the issue of the day following those containing the publication of the Chief of Police's order there appeared interviews with the District Attorney, in which he attacked the Grand Jury and justified the action of the Chief of Police. To give out such interviews was, of course, to give active encouragement to every element in the community which was enlisted upon the side of fraud or violence.

"The District Attorney denies that he gave them out. Two witnesses have testified that he independently gave them interviews which were substantially the same, and in one case the testimony is explicit that he is informed that the interview is for publication. These interviews, and others like them, appeared conspicuously in the various morning papers, and were never repudiated then or afterward by the District Attorney.

"He never acknowledged in any way the receipt of the notification by the Chief Executive, which, if anything had been needed, would certainly have called his attention to the gravity of the situation and have aroused his vigilance as to anything he might say or had said.

"Under the circumstances it is impossible to believe that he did not give such interview or that he was ignorant of its publication.

"It is equally incredible that he could be ignorant of the effect that might be produced by such public statements from that county official whose special duty it should be to see to the observance of the law in the county.

"Had the other officials concerned assumed or preserved a similar attitude the very gravest consequences might have ensued, and the District Attorney cannot be allowed to profit by the fact that the action of others prevented the evil consequences of his own acts.

GARDINER FAILED IN HIS DUTY.

"As to the charge that the District Attorney failed in his duty in assisting the officials of the Attorney General's office who were concerned in preventing violations of the Elections law, it appears that there was such failure in at any rate certain cases prior to the election. This does not appear to have been the case after the election.

"It is impossible again to accept the plea that acts like these are to be excused on the ground that they spring from folly rather than from intent to do wrong.

"Under these circumstances the District Attorney of the County of New York is removed from office."

During his term of office Gov. Roosevelt has removed four State and county officials against whom charges were preferred, three of whom were Republicans. Those removed were:

Thomas Hutson, (Rep.,) County Treasurer of Chautauqua, Oct. 17, 1899; John M. Hulett, (Rep.,) Sheriff of Washington County, July 7, 1900; Peter Wise, M. D., Commissioner in Lunacy, Dec. 20, 1900; Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County, Dec. 22, 1900.

After announcing his decision in the Gardiner case Gov. Roosevelt left on the midnight train for Oyster Bay, where he will spend Christmas week.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Col. Gardiner looked calm and unruffled as he entered the chamber this morning accompanied by his counsel, Col. Franklin Bartlett. Following in his wake were Assistant District Attorneys James W. Osborne, James D. McClelland, Henry W. Munger, James Lindsay Gordon

spoken about the jury being a Republican body.

THE SECOND CHARGE.

Major Tyron Hughes Edwards testified that he had overheard Col. Gardiner tell Mr. Buell that the conversation he had with him was to be considered as confidential.

Gov. Roosevelt then took up charge No. 2, to the effect that Col. Gardiner had refused to render aid and assistance to the Attorney General in issuing subpoenas for offenders against the election law.

Mr. Hammond took the stand again. His testimony in brief was that he had gone to Col. Gardiner with a request from Judge Newberger for subpoena blanks, and the District Attorney had flatly refused to give him any, saying that he would not stand any nonsense from him (Hammond.)

Col. Bartlett then took up a line of questioning tending to show that Mr. Hammond had the power to get out his own subpoenas, and that he did not need to go to Mr. Gardiner. The witness admitted that such was the case, but alleged that he did not have the forms, and therefore he applied there. He contended, in answer to the assertion that blank subpoenas were never issued in criminal cases, that such a thing had been formerly done by Mr. Gardiner.

Called to the stand Col. Gardiner testified as to his refusal to give the blank subpoenas, saying that he told Mr. Hammond that it was against the practice of the office and that he did not need them anyway, because he could issue his own. He claimed Hammond was irritated and that he told him to put his request in writing. He said: "I have always aided the Attorney General's office and have done more to assist them than even the law contemplates." He reiterated that Mr. Hedges and Judge Werner could both testify to that.

Asked as to his interview with Hammond he said that it only took a minute and a half, and that he waited all day for an answer, but got none.

ASSISTANTS TESTIFY.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre was called and gave in detail the conversation that had ensued between Col. Gardiner and Mr. Hammond over the question of the issuance of Grand Jury subpoenas prior to election day. Witness deposed that the District Attorney had told Mr. Hammond that it was not the custom or usage of the office to give out blank forms unless filled in by himself. If Mr. Hammond would give him the names he would fill them in and have them served by his process servers.

Asked by Col. Bartlett what prompted the custom of refusing blank subpoena forms, witness replied that in several instances subpoenas had been surreptitiously secured for blackmailing purposes.

Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Unger was called. He testified that he could name a specific case in which Judge Gaynor had severely censured the District Attorney's office for issuing blank subpoena forms. Mr. Unger said that there was not the slightest intent on the part of the District Attorney's office to obstruct, hinder, or delay the Attorney Generals office in the matter of issuing subpoenas.

Mr. Hammond was asked by the Governor how long he had been delayed in securing his subpoenas. Mr. Hammond replied that he had been set back about four days, as he had to get them printed.

Col. Bartlett interrupted to say that blank forms could be purchased of Martin B. Brown, stationer and publisher. Mr. Hammond retorted that he had never heard of Mr. Brown, and never knew that such blank forms were for sale.

Col. Gardiner was recalled. He denied that he had ever said to Mr. Hammond that he would stand no nonsense from him.

Mr. Hammond again took the stand. On cross-examination by Col. Bartlett he admitted that he only used two or three subpoenas after securing the blanks.

DELAYED CASES.

Col. Bartlett, turning to the Governor, said he thought that the allegations of Mr. Hammond had narrowed down to the charges in the Devery matter, his refusing to issue subpoena blanks, his obstruction of calendar cases, and the individual charges against Mr. Unger.

The Governor then took up the charges that Col. Gardiner had refused to file the papers in the Miller and Lynch cases, and in consequence of the delay the writs were dismissed by the courts. Mr. Hammond in his testimony reiterated the charges made by him relative to these cases.

He admitted that no miscarriage of justice had resulted through the delays in the cases mentioned, as he had obtained a verdict in his favor in the Lynch case, and had secured the order asked for in the Miller case.

Assistant District Attorney Collins testified concerning the Bellevue Hospital medical student case, in which he stated that he had been called upon on the night of the arrest by the Election Inspectors to be present at the arraignment of the prisoner next morning. He did so, but withdrew when he found that Deputy Attorney General Hammond had taken charge of the case.

Assistant District Attorney McClelland and Deputy Assistant District Attorney McCann were then sworn. The latter, on cross-examination, denied that he had asked for an adjournment in the Miller case on the ground that the District Attorney wished to settle the matter as to whether he or the Attorney General had the right to argue the case when disposed of.

Assistant Deputy Attorney General Ware, who was called to corroborate Mr. Hammond's testimony, acknowledged under cross-examination that he had defended a person charged with larceny while acting in his capacity as an assistant to Mr. Hammond.

The specific charge that Col. John Bartlett, librarian in Col. Gardiner's office, who was arrested on the charge of illegal registration, had been discharged by Magistrate Crane without informing the Attorney General's office was dismissed by the Governor as being unimportant. Samuel S. Hotchkiss gave testimony which showed that Col. Bartlett had registered in the city by mistake and had given his promise to the Magistrate not to vote, whereupon the charge against him was dismissed.

GOVERNOR ARRAIGNS GARDINER.

The Governor then took up the charge that the District Attorney had prevented election cases from going on the calendar in Part II. of the General Sessions. It was shown from the testimony of James Lindsay Gordon, Deputy Assistant District Attorney, and William J. McKenna, Chief Law Clerk in Col. Gardiner's office, that the "divorce mill" case of Henry Zelmer had taken precedence over all the other cases under consideration by the court.

Gov. Roosevelt placed great stress on the fact that Col. Gardiner had failed to acknowledge his letter, which had been opened at his office and its contents communicated to Chief Devery, and had never even deigned to clear his skirts of the allegations made against him.

"The appeals of Mr. Croker and others tending to incite riots and violence followed up by Chief Devery's orders," continued the Governor, "justified me in taking the action that I did. And the one public officer who should have supported me in the stand I had taken—the District Attorney—failed to do so, and according to these newspaper articles here before me, he backed up Chief Devery in the stand he had taken."

Col. Bartlett—Supposing you convict Col. Gardiner, your Excellency, it will be for malevolent and seditious slander only, and that does not warrant a dismissal from office."

Col. Gardiner, in his own behalf, told the Governor that the reason he had not answered his letter was that he did not think it was necessary, inasmuch as when he did finally receive it, Chief Devery's order had been revoked, and the election had passed off quietly. With Mr. Hammond, he said, he was not very highly impressed, although he showed him every courtesy. He was more than glad when informed that the Attorney General would take charge of all election cases, as they were a nuisance.

THE NEW DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Eugene A. Philbin was at the Manhattan Club last night when news of his appointment was brought to him. In speaking of his appointment, he said:

"I wish to say that the appointment comes to me as a surprise. I had no intimation of it from Gov. Roosevelt. Gov. Roosevelt, I imagine, took a liking to me because of the manner in which I conducted the investigation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Bath. I have always been a Democrat, and I am a thorough believer in Democratic principles, but I never allow partisan considerations to interfere with any public duty with which I am charged. In the investigation of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, I started in to bring out the truth, and the showing of abuses made in my report led Gov. Roosevelt to refuse reappointment to the Trustees of the institution. He did this despite the strong efforts made by Senator Platt and Judge Parkhurst to have my report ignored.

"When I go into the District Attorney's office it will be with the determination to do my full duty without respect to any influence except the right to do my duty in the manner the citizens of New York have a right to expect of me. I will be guided by the example of Theodore Roosevelt when he was Police Commissioner of the City of New York."

Mr. Philbin, after the above remarks, handed to the interviewer several sheets of typewritten copy, which contained a sketch of his life, which he had prepared. From this sketch the following data is derived.

Eugene A. Philbin was born in the year 1857. His father, Stephen Philbin, was a very prominent Catholic. Eugene was educated at Seton Hall College. At the age of twenty-six he left mercantile life to study law at Columbia College, and was graduated in the year 1885. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1886.

After serving some time in a law office he was, in 1887, employed by the firm of Beekman & Ogden, of which the late Justice Beekman was senior partner. He was connected with that firm until it was dissolved in 1894 by the death of Thomas L. Ogden, and the election of Justice Beekman. Prior to that year some changes had occurred in the firm, and shortly before its dissolution he was given an interest in the firm, which was then known as Ogden & Beekman. The old partnership was immediately succeeded by the present firm of Philbin, Beekman & Menken, the two junior members being Charles K. Beekman, a nephew of Justice Beekman, and S. Stanwood Menken.

Mr. Philbin was appointed a Commissioner of the State Board of Charities in August, 1899, by Gov. Roosevelt, and in the following December, as Chairman of a committee of the board, made an investigation of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath, the result of which was that the Governor refused reappointment to all the Trustees whose terms expired. The final report of the investigation has recently been filed with the Governor.

The new District Attorney is a member of the Catholic Club and the Bar Association, and was, previous to his appointment as Commissioner, connected with many of the Catholic charities.

TAMMANY MEN ANGRY.

Word reached the Manhattan Club at 11 P. M. that Gov. Roosevelt had removed District Attorney Gardiner from office. There was a hum of talk over this news among those who were attending the reception there. The Tammany men present said that they expected such action, but they condemned Gov. Roosevelt.

Congressman William Sulzer said: "The removal of Col. Gardiner is a notice on the Democracy that the Republican Party intends to steal New York City. It is one of the most despicable acts ever committed by a Governor. The Republicans had no more cause to remove Gardiner than they have to remove me from Congress."

Congressman Jefferson M. Levy said: "The removal of Col. Gardiner is a serious political blunder. The District Attorney is an honest man, and I think he will be upheld by the people of the city."

Councilman John T. Oakley said: "I expected it, but it was a wrong thing to do."

GARDINER'S STAFF TO CONFER.

Ex-District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner reached this city from Albany on the Empire State Express last night shortly after 10 o'clock. He left at once for his home in Garden City. At 1:25 o'clock this morning Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Gordon, and Unger, with a number of clerks from the District Attorney's office reached the Grand Central Station on their way home. They were met by Assistant District Attorneys O'Reilly, Blumenthal, and McIntyre, and a number of Tammany politicians.

None of the men would talk except Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, who said that Col. Gardiner had already reached the city. He said there would be a meeting of the Colonel's staff to-day. He did not know just where this meeting would take place, but thought at the Criminal Courts Building. The men then entered cabs and drove away.

None of the others of the party would talk about Col. Gardiner's removal.

GARDINER'S CAREER IN OFFICE.

Asa Bird Gardiner was elected District Attorney of the County of New York on the Tammany ticket in 1897. For eight years before that time he had served the organization as Chairman of the Tammany Hall Legal Committee. During this municipal campaign Col. Gardiner originated the famous slogan "To Hell with Reform." The statement was made at a Harlem political meeting and was in reference to the defections of one of ex-Mayor Strong's appointees.

The three years of Col. Gardiner's incumbency of the District Attorney's office have been very stormy ones for him, and very short intervals have witnessed new troubles brought about his head, either by his own action or those of his political enemies. In the three years three separate petitions for his removal from office have been made to the Governor of the State.

The first was by Col. Lovell H. Jerome, in 1898. Col. Gardiner's action in dismissing an attache of his office, a veteran, having been pronounced illegal by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Col. Jerome petitioned for his removal. One year later the City Club formulated charges alleging misuse of power, neglect of duty, and unfitness for office. Gov. Roosevelt appointed Ainsley Wilcox of Buffalo a Special Commissioner to take testimony, and a few months ago dismissed these charges also. The charges which resulted in Col. Gardiner's removal were preferred by Deputy Attorney General J. H. Hammond.

The increased powers of the State Superintendent of Elections by legislative enactments has long been a sore point with the District Attorney, and the constitutionality of the act has been questioned by his friends. Col. Gardiner, soon after assuming office, clashed with Recorder Goff, and warfare between the two has been bitterly waged ever since. The Recorder has frequently criticised the District Attorney from the bench, and the latter has replied in kind personally and officially.

During his term Col. Gardiner also antagonized the Judges of General Sessions. When subpoenaed by the Mazet Investigating Committee he refused to answer the subpoena. In several important instances, notably the Brooklyn Rapid Transit inquiry and the election frauds last year, Special Deputy Attorney Generals have been appointed to prosecute instead of the District Attorney. John Proctor Clarke was designated to appear in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit case, and Job Hedges was delegated to prosecute the election frauds before the extraordinary Grand Jury.

Col. Gardiner's friends claim that a lack of cordiality has existed between the Governor and the District Attorney since the latter walked from the banquet hall where Gov. Roosevelt sat, during the Gubernatorial campaign, two years ago.

Col. Gardiner's name was changed from Gardner to its present form by the Court of Common Please in 1884.

FRANCIS WILSON BEGINS SUIT.

Forecloses on Mortgage He Holds Against Chicago Property.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Francis Wilson, the comedian, has begun a foreclosure suit for $18,500 on a mortgage he holds against some property here in Cicero, just west of the city.

The money was advanced to the owner of the property, Gilbert Lehmer, a young man supposed to be worth $300,000. What worries Mr. Wilson's attorney is that he cannot get personal service on Mr. Lehmer, who is not in the city. If he does not serve the notice personally, three years must elapse before a decree of foreclosure can be made absolute. The total indebtedness is $20,500.

Mr. Wilson is a heavy holder of Chicago real estate, the total of his investments being, it is said, more than $300,000. He has made his investments carefully, as a rule, and is drawing a handsome income from them. The Lehmer property is worth nearly twice the amount of the loan.

EMPLOYERS' CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Money and Turkeys Distributed by Chicago Business Firms.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—There has never been such a lavish distribution of Christmas money and presents by employers to their employes as this year.

The Crane Elevator Company and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois made their distributions early in the week, and the American Express Company distributed its gold to-day as already reported. Turkeys and cigars will go to those who have labored for the Adams Express Company. Every married man and every boy living at home receives a turkey.

A. O. Slaughter, the broker, gave his office force $5,000. Other brokers who will give presents of money, turkeys, or other remembrances for the holidays are John H. Wrenn, E. L. Brewster & Co., and C. A. Whyland & Co. The Fair Department Store will distribute $15,000. Siegel, Cooper & Co. will give away quite as much, if not more, and A. M. Rothschild & Co. will dispose of about $10,000.

The Illinois Central, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Northwestern, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul will give presents in the shape of money, turkeys, or other remembrances to their employes.

Employes of The Hub received their Christmas presents on the co-operative plan, profits of the firm being divided pro rata among the clerks.

ANOTHER BALTIMORE BANK CLOSES ITS DOORS

Economy Savings Bank Is Forced to Suspend Payment.

Poor Depositors Crowd About the Institution and Threaten—Crash Caused by American National Failure.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—The failure of the American National Bank of this city carries down other institutions with it. The Economy Savings Bank, which occupied quarters in the same building, closed its doors to-day.

Russian Hebrews and people of the poorer class are the chief depositors. More than 600 of them crowded about the doors of the bank to-day. Some were crying, others cursing, and at one time the crowd became so threatening that a squad of police was summoned to disperse them. The Directors issued this statement:

"Owing to the fact that our cash funds are deposited in the American National Bank, we have been compelled to suspend payment. We expect, as soon as its affairs are straightened out, to pay our depositors in full, and hope that they will only suffer a slight inconvenience from a possible shortness of Christmas money."

Rumors concerning other institutions in the building elicited a statement that neither the Old Town Building Association nor the St. Vincent de Paul's Building Association would be affected, but it is not definitely known yet what institution may be involved in the American Bank failure. It is believed that the Economy Bank's failure was partly caused by loans to the American Bank. Some of the stockholders in the American Bank are Directors in the Economy Bank.

The total amount of deposits in the Economy Bank is about $350,000, mostly in small accounts.

The failure of the American Bank also appears to be worse than first reported. Receiver Aldrich and National Bank Examiner Griffith were busy examining the accounts to-day.

Through the good judgment of Mayor Hayes, Baltimore City narrowly escaped being involved to the extent of $500,000 in the American Bank. During the administration of his immediate predecessor, William T. Malster, who was a Director in the American Bank, it was the city's depository, and at one time the city had on deposit $600,000, but when Mr. Hayes became Mayor he demanded that the whole amount be immediately withdrawn.

It is reported that the chief cause of the American Bank's failure was the fact that it held the paper of the Traders' National Bank, which was liquidated by the Baltimore Clearing House some time ago. A syndicate purchased the stock of the Traders' National Bank, and this stock was hypothecated with the stock of the American National Bank.

The depositors of the Traders' Bank were paid in full, but a loss of about $50,000 in the shrinkage of the value of the Traders' stock fell upon the American National Bank. It is also understood that the bank lost in the City and Suburban Real Estate Company, in which Joshua Horner, President of the bank, was interested. It is also rumored that the Columbian Iron Works caught the bank heavily.

George Gaither, counsel for the bank, says the assets are amply sufficient to meet its liabilities, and plans are being considered for the restoration of the bank.

President George A. Hartman of the Economy Bank said to-night that the concern was perfectly solvent, and that depositors would get their money in full when the bank received its deposits back from the American National Bank.

Mr. Hartman is also a Director in the latter. He says the receivership for the National bank was a coup on the part of the Clearing House, and he thought it a pity that they could not have put it off until after Christmas at least.

A member of the Clearing House Association said the affairs of the American National Bank were such as to indicate that the entire capital and surplus was impaired. It is understood that the bank has loaned about $140,000 on stock of the Automatic Telephone Exchange Company, which controls valuable patents.

MASSACHUSETTS CAR LINES.

Boston Elevated, Electric, and Other Companies to Harmonize.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—The multiplicity of street railways in Eastern Massachusetts has given rise to numerous problems, among which none more nearly concerns the community than that of the joint use of tracks, whereby through traffic may be accommodated without change of cars.

It is announced to-day that the Boston Elevated, Boston and Lowell, and Massachusetts Electric Companies, which represent the principal street railway interests in Massachusetts, have been harmonized, and negotiations are now under way which will do a great deal more to cement this agreement in a substantial form. With the exception of the Newton roads, practically all of the street railways which connect with the Boston elevated lines are those of the Massachusetts Electric Companies, and within the last few weeks, it is asserted on good authority, the Boston Elevated Railway Company has obtained possession of a majority of the stock in the Boston and Newton Street Railway, in which President Claflin of the Commonwealth Avenue Electric Railway has succeeded President Parker. With the Boston and Worcester Street Railway allowed an entrance to Park Square, this brings practically all the street railways in Eastern Massachusetts under managements which are in entire harmony.

As is well known, the J. P. Morgan interest in the Boston Elevated Railway Company is paramount, and the same interest held enough of the Massachusetts Electric Company's stock last year to call off the support of those companies from the Boston and Worcester in its fight with the Boston Elevated Railway Company for an entrance into Boston. Within the last two weeks there has been a great deal of buying of the common stock of the Massachusetts Electric Companies, and it is now confidently asserted that the Morgan interest is also seeking to control this organization.

STEAMER TOWED 800 MILES.

British Steamer Found Helpless in Mid-ocean.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 22.—The British steamer Haddon Hall, Capt. Petersen, was towed into the harbor this morning with her propeller gone by the British steamer Springwell. The Haddon Hall sailed from Swansea for Baltimore, Nov. 28, and had been in tow of the Springwell, which was bound from Galveston for Bremen, since Dec. 15.

The Haddon Hall broke her shaft Dec. 7 in latitude 49 north and longitude 38 west during terrific weather. She was helplessly tossed about for two days. The Springwell appeared Dec. 10, but the fury of the gale precluded towing connection. Both steamers drifted before the gale, eastward, for three days. When the weather moderated the Springwell sent a lifeboat and attached hawsers. There were frequent partings, but the 800 miles of towage were finally accomplished.

The Schooner Leaming Wrecked.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 22.—The three-masted schooner Frank Leaming, Capt. Campbell, from Norfolk to New York, lumber laden, became waterlogged and was abandoned on the outer end of the Horseshoe during the severe storm of yesterday morning. Her crew were rescued by the schooner W. D. Hilton, Capt. Lippincott, from New York, which brought them to Norfolk this morning. The Leaming was found by the tug Walter A. Luckenbach and towed into port to-day. She now lies on the Berkley Flats.

Miners Insist on Employes' Discharge.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Dec. 22.—The Shamokin Coal Company, operating the Natalie Colliery, discharged twenty non-union employes to-day under penalty of 1,200 men and boys going on strike. The discharged men refused to join the United Mine Workers. Fifty more men would have been dismissed, but they joined the organization.

Boy Santa Claus Burned.

Leroy Sargent, fourteen years old, a pupil in Public School No. 1 of Belleville, N. J., was seriously burned yesterday afternoon at the school while impersonating Santa Claus for the benefit of the kindergarten children of the school. The lad's costume was ignited by coming in contact with a light on the Christmas tree. Prompt action saved his life.

A COUNTY QUARANTINED.

Greenup (Ky.) Authorities Refused to Take Measures Against Smallpox, and People Must Now Suffer.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENUP, Ky., Dec. 22.—From noon to-morrow until it suits the pleasure of the State Board of Health Greenup County, with the exception of the town of Russell, will be in a state of absolute quarantine. It is the penalty for defiance of the health laws. Smallpox is epidemic in twenty counties of Kentucky, and Greenup is one of them. The Greenup Fiscal Court and the county officers have refused to take proper steps to stamp out the disease. The local Health Board has resigned in disgust.

The county thus refusing to order vaccination and the segregation of patients has been brought to a serious pass. There will be no Christmas packages from far away friends. The embargo is against mail and express matter, as well as against freight and passengers, by river and rail, either incoming or outgoing. No train can stop in the county, nor a steamer land, save at Russell. The people of Russell, through their own Health Board, have acted properly, and are relieved from the quarantine, though the latter extends nearly all around them.

The Greenup people to-day realize their serious position. The town of Greenup was filled with people from all sections of the county making Christmas purchases. Indignation was freely expressed at the action of the State Board, but more so against the fiscal court, composed of the Magistrates from each district. There was also an exodus from the county, all the trains being crowded. The people are not afraid of smallpox, but they are afraid of quarantine.

One merchant pasted this sign in his window:

"Come in and buy your Christmas goods cheap. You can't get out of the county, and if you get out you can't get in again. Now is the time to buy."

TWO MORE SMALLPOX CASES.

Both on East Side, Though More Than Fifty Blocks Apart.

Two more smallpox cases were reported by the Board of Health last night. They were those of Jennie Claxton, twenty-eight years old, of 109 East Ninety-fourth Street, and R. A. Clark, twenty, of 329 East Eighteenth Street. In both instances all the persons in the houses were vaccinated and the patients removed to North Brother Island.

T. J. Chabot, of the firm of Lyons & Chabot, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue, denies that there was any objection on his firm's part to the vaccination of its employes. Mr. Chabot says that when he returned from lunch he found the doctors in charge and his employes running excitedly about with bleeding arms. He at once ordered them out. He says they were arrogant and overbearing, although he told them that if they would go to an upper floor he would send the employes up in groups. It was he and not the doctors who complained to the police.

Later all the firm's employes were vaccinated, at its expense, by doctors employed for the purpose before the city physicians called.

PORT CHESTER TRAMPS' HAVEN.

Given Tobacco and Pipes and Night's Lodging in Comfortable Lock-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22.—More tramps are brought before the five Justices of Port Chester in the course of a day than are arraigned in many other towns in a year. Port Chester is a terminus for freight trains, and the hoboes ride out of New York, alight at Port Chester, and then seek out the town constables whose professional card they may have.

Besides getting a night's lodging free in the village lock-up, they are often given bags of tobacco and pipes and occasionally a free meal. The following morning they are brought before one of the Justices and often given their choice of going to the warm county jail or being put out in the cold to tramp more, and perhaps be arrested again by another Constable, given some more tobacco, and brought before another Justice.

The law allows all this, and there is money in tramps for both constables and Justices. The Town Auditors have been passing upon bills this week, and find the following record of tramps brought before the five Justices: W. F. Wakefield, 1,314 tramps; Justice Bernard Baruch, 985; Justice Stephen Marshall, 823; Justice Theodore Parker, 181; Justice Hains, 40. Total, 3,243.

The auditors have cut down the constables fees. The latter object (and may secure counsel to collect what the law allows. Port Chester tax-payers growl and grumble and say that if inducements were not offered the tramps by the prize-package constables they would not come here or carry in such numbers. The constables say they are doing their duty in arresting the hoboes.

COMPLICATION WITH CANADA.

Arrest in the Dominion by American Constables Causes Friction.

PLATTSBURG, Dec. 22.—An international complication has arisen out of the arrest of Frank Coolidge, an Italian, for the murder of John Julian at Alburgh, Vt., on Wednesday last.

After the murder Coolidge went to Lacolle, Quebec, where he was found and arrested by American constables. He is now in Plattsburg Jail and refuses to go to Vermont unless requisition papers are procured.

Canadian officials claim Coolidge was arrested in Canada by United States officers without the authority of the Dominion Government.

BIG HORIZONTAL TELESCOPE.

Prof. Pickering Expects to Obtain More Perfect Photographs of the Moon.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 22.—Recent advices from the West Indian Station of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard University, situated at Mandeville, Jamaica, state that Prof. W. H. Pickering and his assistants have completed the necessary foundations for the great horizontal telescope, and erected a building to cover the instrument. Serious trouble was experienced at first with the excessive fall of dew, but a building has been constructed around the great mirror at the foot of the telescope, so as to remedy the difficulty.

In this telescope the operator looks downward instead of upward toward the star, as is ordinarily the case, and the telescope being parallel to the earth's axis does not have to be moved. This enables the observer to remain in one position and devote his whole attention to study.

Prof. Pickering expected to have the telescope ready for use yesterday. It is hoped because of the great length of this telescope to obtain more perfect photographs of the moon than has yet proved possible, and by following it through all its phases to obtain a complete and correct atlas of the surface visible to the south.

KIMBERLEY THREATENED?

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Evening Standard of yesterday said it heard that a report had reached London that Kimberley was seriously threatened by the Boers.

None of the leading South African firms interested in Kimberley has received information tending to confirm The Evening Standard's report.

Blizzard Raging in Nebraska.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 22.—A blizzard is raging in Nebraska. During the fore part of the day a light rain fell, which turned to snow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

A strong northwesterly wind is blowing, and the air is filled with snow. The weather is not cold, but is growing colder and the storm shows little sign of abatement. Should the storm continue severely to-morrow stock on the ranges will suffer and railroads blockaded may be expected.

The weather up to this time has been very mild and stock is not in the best of shape to stand a storm. Railroad trains are running late and losing time.

Big Judgment Against Mine Owner.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 22.—A judgment for $130,000 was given in the United States Circuit Court here in favor of Orrin B. Peck of Chicago against Winfield S. Stratton, the Cripple Creek millionaire. Peck had contracted to erect a concentrating plant at the Independence Mine, and Mr. Stratton claimed the contract was not fulfilled.

CASPERFELD & CLEVELAND,

781 BROADWAY,

Opposite Wanamaker's.

HOLIDAY SALE

of Ladies' Watches same as illustration, at our Broadway Branch establishment. These watches are solid 14-kt. gold throughout, handsomely engraved. Waltham, Elgin or Geneva movement. Our price,

$17.50

Regularly sold at $25.00.

An immense assortment of Diamonds, Novelties in Gold and Silver, Opera Glasses, &c., at prices considerably under those of exclusive establishments.

OPEN MONDAY EVENING UNTIL 12.

LITTLE MOTHERS' DINNER.

Fifty Girls Cooked and Ate Turkey and Ice Cream—A Present to Their Teacher.

Fifty little girls ate one of the best turkey dinners of their lives at the rooms of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, 304 East Twenty-first Street, yesterday noon. It was their Christmas dinner, and the little girls knew just how good it was from practical knowledge, for they cooked it every bit themselves. They are the fifty little girls who belong to the cooking classes which meet twice a week at the association headquarters and at a branch on West Street. Mrs. Emily Van Biel, one of the officers of the association, made them a present of the materials for the dinner and they did the rest.

It was an exciting day. The children were up bright and early in the morning to get the babies they have to mother at home ready to be left to other little girls who were engaged for this one time to come and assist. At 10 o'clock they were all at the "Happy Day House," as they call the place where they have had so many good times. The cooking teacher was there before them, and a number of turkeys, looking very plump and white, were stuffed ready for the baking. Turkey is a too expensive dish for little maids of nine and twelve to practice upon, and they have not had experience in turkey dressing. But they knew how to do the roasting and prepare the vegetables, and, as soon as the little checked aprons and white caps were on they went to work.

It was not much work, for there were so many cooks, but it took a good while, for every one of the fifty little girls had to do something, and there was only one not very large kitchen to work in. They made cranberry sauce, prepared creamed cabbage, boiled and mashed potatoes, cooked onions, cleaned celery, and prepared the tables. There were three of these, two in the kitchen and one large one in the dining room. The children all graded together, and just at 2 o'clock sat down. At the cooking classes there are always two little housekeepers for a small number of girls who wait on the tables. But yesterday the grown people were glad to come in and help, and it was a pleasure to see the fifty little white-capped cooks eating their dinners as if they enjoyed them.

The turkeys, which were roasted to just the right rich brown, were so good that it was hard to let the bones go, and one little girl lingered so long over her drumstick that it was almost polished when the grown-up waiters took the plate from the table. The table was decorated with holly, and there was a nice dessert which was a surprise for the children. Their cooking does not include many desserts, and this for the Christmas dinner was ice cream and cake, and there were plates of shiny red apples on the table as well.

Between dinner and dessert there was a diversion which took the form of recitations, and different little girls were called upon without previous notice, and not one of them said that she had not expected to speak and was not prepared. Each little face beamed all over at the idea, and there were Christmas poems and recitations about "Little Ned who went to bed and always said his prayers," and other equally interesting, loudly applauded each time by all the little cooks. There were songs in between, sung by the children together, and it was a very lively time.

There was a presentation, too, for the little girls each brought a penny for a basket of fruit to give to the cooking teacher, Mrs. Caroline Fielitz. One of the little girls made the presentation and told the teacher of the gratitude and love of all the children in a voice so loud that it could be heard through the two rooms. After the ice cream was finished the children gave three big cheers for the giver of the dinner, and while some of them were obliged to go home, the others went up stairs to sing and play games.

The children make great progress with their cooking, and one father has been in to tell the teacher that he does not have to spend so much money for drink now, for he has a nice, warm breakfast every day, and the mothers who go out to work say that they do not have to leave food prepared, for the little mother left behind can cook everything that is needed.

The one great want of the association now is a new home. This is to be the old Candee house, at 236 Second Avenue, and $1,000 has been paid on it. Four thousand dollars more must be paid before it can be occupied. It is greatly needed, for the large parlors in which to entertain the older girls evenings, the upper rooms for lodgings for them, as well as the additional room for the other regular work.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Washington, Congressman Francis G. Newlands, Nevada; Lord Clonmel, Ireland; the Hon. G. A. Burns, Glasgow; the Duke of Durham, England.

HOLLAND.—J. Ogden Hoffman, Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE.—Ernest W. Longfellow, Boston.

IMPERIAL.—T. S. Mumford, United States Army.

MANHATTAN.—Major J. C. MacDougall, Toronto.

ALBEMARLE.—Admiral Upshur, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN.—Edward Murphy, Jr., Troy; David B. Hill, Albany.

EXCLUSIVE CURIOS

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

From Mikado's Empire.

The choicest specimens of Japanese Art Objects Will be sold To-morrow (Monday) At prices you Will acknowledge Are far below Those usually Asked for such High-grade specimens.

NEW AND OLD PRINTS.

"THE SANSHODO,"

TOZO TAKAYANAGI,

12 East 16th St.,

Between Fifth Ave. and Union Sq.

New York's Leading Fur Establishment!

Open To-Morrow Evening.

HALL

Open To-Morrow Evening.

Now For the Fur Sale of the Season.

From 8 o'clock to-morrow (Monday) morning until the closing of the store to-morrow night we want to do the fur business of this town, and will surely do so with such extraordinarily low prices as these for strictly Reliable Furs. This is the store in which to buy anything and everything in Furs, whether a small neckpiece for the baby, a Sealskin or Persian Lamb Coat for yourself, or a pair of Fur Gloves, a Fur Cap, Parlor Rug or Carriage Robe for somebody else.

Sealskin Coats.
20 and 22 inches deep, high flaring collar, large revers, jaunty and stylish, XX quality, special, $125

Sealskin Coats.
Fine XXX quality, 20 to 22 inches, deep, large collar and revers, special, $175

Sealskin Coats.
Fine short, thick, close nap, newest styles, some plain, others trimmed, handsome XXXX quality, special, $200

Persian Lamb Coats.
XXX quality, made of choice selected skins, handsome brocade lining, large flaring collar and revers, wide facing, special price, $75

Persian Lamb Coats.
XXXX quality, newest designs, trimmed prettily with odd steel buttons and buckles, special, $100

Broadtail Persian Jackets.
Trimmed with dark Eastern mink collar and revers, worked in stripes, also with chinchilla, handsome brocade lining, close glossy curl, selected skins, special, $175

Electric Seal (Cony) Jackets.
Made of the finest selected skins, London dyed, fine, close, thick nap, finished like a sealskin coat.
XXX quality, $25.
XXXX quality, $30.
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XXX quality $8
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(BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.)

THROWN INTO A DITCH.

Highwaymen in the Bronx Try to Drown a Man After Clubbing and Robbing Him.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Richard Jenks, employed by Henry Musculus, a grocer, of 132 North Ninth Avenue, Mount Vernon, was sandbagged and robbed Wednesday night by two highwaymen near the Morris Park race track. They beat him into unconsciousness, looted his pockets, carried off his overcoat and a new suit, and then tried to drown him in a ditch. Jenks had been to New York, and rode on a trolley car to West Farms, and then boarded a Westchester car in mistake for a car for Mount Vernon. He jumped off near the road leading to the Morris Park race track, and waited for a Mount Vernon car. He saw two men come toward him from the rear. One of them struck him a heavy blow over the right eye

BANQUET OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY

Senator Beveridge Talks of the New Era of the Nation's Life.

THE CONSTITUTION AND FLAG

Speeches by W. E. Dodge, President Hadley of Yale, St. Clair McKelway, Prof. Wilson, Gen. Miles, and Admiral Barker.

For the ninety-fifth time the New England Society last night celebrated its annual festival, and the sons of New England, representing business and law, science and medicine, theology and pedagogy, and leisure, begot by wealth, sat to the number of five hundred or more at table in the Waldorf-Astoria and listened to panygerics upon the mother section of the American Commonwealth, mixed with discussion upon modern statesmanship and conditions at the birth of the new century, each man of the society happy that he was by birth a New Englander and with no serious apologies to offer that in maturer years he became a New Yorker.

The grand ballroom of the hotel was utilized for the occasion, and as a pleasant reminder of the early stamping ground big sheaves of corn, with rakes and three-tined wooden pitchforks, deftly peeping out from stock and tassel, fairly filled the space on the dais back of the table for the speakers' and invited guests, of, whom there were many, representing various States of the Union. Over the dais between a wealth of Stars and Stripes hung the shields of the New England States, with, for a centrepiece, an oil painting of the Mayflower the picture bearing the legend of "The New England Society of New York." Above this was the shield of the United States as representing the bond of American fraternity. Around the room the Union's colors formed the only embellishment, with the exception of groups of women in the boxes.

The keynote of the dinner of course was the Puritan Father. This was borne out on the cover of the menu, upon which the old Mayflower bears landward on a fair sea, while down in one corner is a picture of early New England life—the pioneer settler, gun in hand, giving greeting to an aborigine with a spear, in peaceful attitude. As a supplement to the main theme, the words of Senator Albert J. Beveridge, hiraself a Hoosier, that "the Puritan was the greatest maker of precedent that the world ever saw," served to make the sons of Yankeeland smite their hands together and give the son of a later vivilization assurance that the bond between East and West is not weakened either by time or distance from the stepping stone of the New World.

William E. Dodge, President of the society, presided. On his right and left sat the speakers and guests of the evening, who were:

Senator Beveridge,	Robert B. Roosevelt,
President A. T. Hadley of Yale,	Senator Depew,
St. Clair McKelway,	James McKeen,
Prof. Wilson,	Henry L. Stoddard,
The Rev. Dr. Babcock,	Stewart L. Woodford,
Lieut. Gen. N. A. Miles,	Henry E. Howland,
Rear Admiral Barker,	James A. Garfield,
J. Pierpont Morgan,	De Lancey Nicoll,
Major Gen. J. B. Brooke	George Gray Ward,
D. F. Appleton,	John T. Terry,
Horace Russell,	Milton L. Southard,
F. J. De Peyster,	Julien T. Davies,
	Morris P. Ferris,

Many prominent men sat among the diners, notable being ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, who became a member of the New England Society a few weeks ago.

Mr. Dodge opening the intellectual part of the feast, proposed a toast to the President of the United States, which was drunk standing, while the society, reinforced by the orchestra, sang the National hymn.

Mr. Dodge began his remarks by saying that the ballroom in which the society met was one of the evidences of advancement of the last fifty years. Some of the members, he said, remembered the old square room in the Astor House, where the society so often met, bare and cold, half-lighted by non-illuminating and ever-fragrant gas, but all being kept from being insufferably bad by the good cheer of those who were there. He went on to refer to the virtues of the Pilgrim Fathers, whom he eulogized as men of faith, courage, and common sense, adding: "We are all proud to know that our mothers and wives and sisters are such worthy descendants of those whom we revered and loved in the past.

Mr. Dodge paid a tribute to the famous men of New England, speaking of the hard life and trials of the founders. He continued:

"But we have, gentlemen, the overlove for wealth, the danger of luxury and self-indulgence, and apathy in affairs—for a republic greater danger than those that our forefathers met with—and we need to bring out that strain in our blood which we have inherited from them, and use our powers as they used theirs, to make the world better and stronger. The narrowness and hardness of which we complain too much of these good men has been softened and mellowed in our time, but if we wear a velvet glove the steel of mail beneath should be willing to strike sturdy blows for truth and justice, for God and for right, and for our country—and now, gentlemen, for our city; we never needed it more.

"It is the proud boast of many of us that we have descended from those men. It ought to be our high ambition to follow them, and to make our individual influence and our influence as a society tell upon this city, where we are living."

ST. CLAIR McKELWAY'S VIEWS.

St. Clair McKelway responded to the toast, "New England Spirit in Press and Pulpit." He said:

"'The New England Spirit in Press and Pulpit'—what is—or was—the New England spirit? On its mental side it stood for inquiry and reason. On its moral side it stood for conscience. It wanted to know the what, the why, and the whence of things. That ascertained, spelt duty. And life was duty to the New England spirit.

"Conditions to favor it were rife in Europe. Faith was formalism and authority. Hard that to believers in the divine right of private judgment. Government was tyranny or dissoluteness. Hard that to lovers of liberty and of purity. The Old World was a good one to leave. The New World had been discovered by navigators. It was being exploited by freebusters. To it came those who here sought freedom to worship God. The rest is the story of America. No need to tell it to hearts that know it. Persecution was the scourge. Hope was the wand. Opportunity was the goal.

"Now, what of this spirit in press and pulpit? Rather what of it everywhere? Printing is the medium of every manifestation of that spirit. Whatever of that spirit shown in art or literature or science or law or politics or economics journalism reflects and incites. And the pulpit applies to all of it the contemporary conception of Deity, which becomes ever broader and finer. So, when we speak of the New England spirit in press and pulpit we speak of forces which chronicle and moralize it wherever it is.

NOT EXCLUSIVELY NEW ENGLAND.

"That spirit could be summed as the exercise in and under things. The spirit is not exclusively New England. Puritan and Pilgrim did not originate it. They only made it dominant in an immigration to this Western world. But the doing of that is their honor's crown of honor, and the glory of their immortality. One need not say they exclusively did it. They did it, and these anniversaries of their coming magnify the deed. Hence the doing was a great thing, and the celebrations of it are worthy memorials.

"We pay tribute to-night to those who dared distance, desolation, danger, and death for an idea certain of eternal life. A credit they to the race. Benefactors they to all the times to come. If we endow them with qualities they did not know they had, we do not exaggerate. They knew that under them were the everlasting arms. That sufficed for them. They did not know that the arms would lift them to endless fame as builders of Church and State. That concerned them not. For them was duty. Not for them were consequences, even though one of them were deathless distinction. That was as the Master pleased.

"Can the old spirit be maintained without the old incentives? Persecution was a spur. Persecution is no more. It has dropped into oblivion from the cold heel of dead power. Hope was the inspiration, but hope has changed to full fruition. Opportunity was the search, but it has been found, and is now an heirloom. The wand that beckoned is now a pointer to monumental achievements. The beginning was on lines of most resistance. Life now moves on lines of the least. Adversity was the brother of the Pilgrim. Prosperity is the heritage and boast of his descendant. Can the old fire be kept alive under the new facts?

"For answer, let us see what Pilgrim land has come to be. It is the safe and free home of all faiths, instead of the preserve of one. Far better that than any monopoly of belief or worship. Puritanism itself has divided into orthodox and liberal theology. Jonathan Edwards is not alone in the temple of fame, here—or hereafter. William Ellery Channing nudges and neighbors him here—and there! By gunners many the propositions each espoused kept up a terrific bombardment through the centuries. But with those who accent Godhood and with those who accent manhood the Maker of both, let none doubt, is equally well pleased. In both was the New England spirit—the conscience in and under things for nations and for men.

NO SLAVERY UNDER THESE FLAGS.

"And to-day there is no slavery under the heavens beneath the Stars and Stripes or the Cross of St. George. And it was the Puritan-Pilgrim conscience which, by abolishing it in its own domain, abolished it everywhere else. Under the new facts burns the old fire.

"We must see that the old spirit becomes not a mere tradition. The old order has changed, giving place unto the new, but the old spirit in the new order must be the salvation of the times that are and of those that are to be. When the spirit was born here poverty was universal. That made simplicity obligatory. Then plain living was a necessity. Was high thinking a product of it or a protest against it? We might differ about that. But we cannot differ on the fact that high living carries in it the temptation to sordid thinking. Against that we must set ourselves. For spiritual thinking, altruistic thinking will be the best antidote to plutocratic politics, to smooth pulpiteering, to a journalism of polished heartlessness, to a time serving art, to a diabolical or decadent literature, and to an attitude of education toward money as cringing as that of authorship in not remote centuries to titled ignorance or to illiterate power.

"The old New England spirit of conscience can in press and pulpit introduce high thinking into conditions of complex life, as competitive as complex, and nothing else can so well introduce it. Happily that kind of journalism is best respected and that kind of preaching is most potential. Neither may be temporarily the most current, but all the forces of right and of true interest are on the side of such journalism and of such preaching. Let the best readers prefer the best journalism and the best hearers encourage the best preaching, and the New England idea of conscience in conduct and in character for nations and for men will continue to be dominant in the America which has long been the wonder and the hope and which is now the leader of the world."

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT HADLEY.

Mr. Dodge introduced President Hadley of Yale, who spoke on "Forefathers' Day." He said:

"Our theme is an old one; its application is vitally and intensely modern. As an event of history, the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers is receding into the past, and tends to be overshadowed in our minds by other events of greater popular interest; but as an example for men's lives it is never more important than at this opening of the twentieth century, and in the face of the new political and industrial problems which that century brings.

"It not infrequently happens that the meaning of a great anniversary is for the time partly lost; and then found once more when some renewal of the old conditions arises, and it becomes an inspiration for the present, as well as a remembrance of the past. So it was with the birthday of our National independence. In the first half of the nineteenth century the celebration of the Fourth of July was becoming perfunctory. To those who knew not what it was to fight for an idea, the memory of Revolutionary heroes became obscured; their principles mere phrases, from which the vital meaning had gone out. But when hearts were tried in the fires of another war, then did this anniversary rise into something more than an empty form of commemoration of the dead, and make itself an occasion of patriotism in the living.

"So it has been, to some extent, with our remembrance of the Puritan, both of the old England and of the new. Although we have not ceased to render him gratitude for the hardships which he bore in order that his descendants might live a life free from dom, we have in some measure lost personal contact with the man and understanding of what he really was. By nine persons out of ten, the Puritans of this seventeenth century are remembered chiefly for the pattern of their clothes or the phraseology of their creeds; and even the tenth man who really goes behind the surface often lays wrong emphasis on the different parts of their activity, and fails to understand the true reason of their power. He thinks of the Puritan not so much for what he did as for what he refused to do and forbade others to do; as one who held himself aloof from the joys of life and apart from the sympathies of humanity.

HIS STRENGTH OF CHARACTER.

"Not in such restrictions and refusals was the strength of the Puritan character founded. Not by any such negative virtue did he conquer the world. The true Puritan was intensely human—a man who 'ate when he was hungry, drank when he was thirsty, loved his friends, and 'hated his enemies.' If he submitted to self-imposed hardships and practiced abstention where others allowed themselves latitude, it was not because he had less range of interest than his fellows, but because he had more range. He did these things as a means to an end. His thoughts went beyond the limits of the single day or the single island. He was a man who considered power as more than possession, principles as better than acquirements, public duty as paramount to personal allegiance. He regarded himself as part of a universe under God's government. For the joy of taking his place in that government he steeled himself to a temper which spared not his own body nor that of others. His life, with all its powers, was held in trust. To the fulfillment of this trust he subordinated all considerations of personal pleasure.

"Men are always divided more or less clearly into two types—those who recognize this character of life as a trust and those who fail to recognize it. But not in all ages and in all countries does the distinction between the two types manifest itself sharply in historic action. For often the range of possible interest is so small and the conduct of life so bound down by conventions that the man who would pursue pleasure finds no opportunity for adventure, nor does the man who is ready to accept large trusts find occasion for their exercise.

"But in England, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, the discovery of new worlds abroad and the development of new problems at home gave opportunity for this divergence of character to show itself to the utmost. The explorer who journeyed for adventure or for gain was differentiated from him who journeyed for freedom's sake. The citizen who was ready to seek his fullest enjoyment in the old political order was separated from him who would hazard that enjoyment for the sake of what he believed to be eternal principles of human government. It was because England had men of the latter type that her subsequent progress as a free nation has been realized. It was the Puritan who, by subjecting his power and his love of life to self-imposed restraints, made freedom possible in two hemispheres.

"Once more we come to a similar parting of the ways. The close of the nineteenth century has witnessed an extension of the geographical boundaries of men's interests comparable only to that which came 300 years earlier in the days of Queen Elizabeth. It is for the next generation to decide how these new fields shall be occupied. Shall it be to gratify ambition, commercial and political, or shall it be to exercise a trust which has been given us for the advancement of the human race? Shall we enter upon our new possessions in the spirit of the adventurer or in the spirit of the Puritan? The conflict between these two views will be the really important issue in the complex maze of international relations during the half century which is to come. The outcome of this conflict is likely to determine the course of the world's history for ages thereafter.

THE INDUSTRIAL QUESTION.

"Nor is it in international politics and in problems of colonization alone that this issue is arising between those who regard the world as a field for pleasure and those who regard it as a place for the exercise of a trust. The development of modern industry has placed the alternatives even more sharply before us in the ordering of our life at home. The day is past when the automatic action of self-interest could be trusted to regulate prices, or when a few simple principles of commercial law if properly applied secured the exercise of justice in matters of trade. The growth of large industrial and of large fortunes enables those who use them rightly to do the public much better service than was possible in ages previous. It also permits those who use them wrongly to render the public correspondingly greater injury. No system of legislation is likely to meet this difficulty. The outcome depends on the character of the people.

"Is our business to be dominated by the spirit of the adventurer or by the spirit of the Puritan? Shall we regard wealth as a means of enjoyment and commercial power as a plaything to be used in a game of personal ambition, or shall we treat the fortunes which come into our hands as a trust to be exercised for the benefit of the people, rigidly abstaining from its abuse ourselves and unsparingly refusing to associate with others who abuse it? We have no right to sit here this evening and commemorate our descent from the Pilgrim Fathers if we have any doubts concerning our answer. Let us throw ourselves heart and soul on that side of the industrial question which proves us worthy of Puritan ancestry—the side which regards wealth as a trust to be used in behalf of the whole people and in the furtherance of the purposes of God's government.

"Abroad and at home the issue is defining itself. We have the chance to prove whence we sprang. We cannot add to the glory of those whose deeds we celebrate, but we can help to carry their work one historic step further toward this accomplishment. In the words of Abraham Lincoln, no less appropriate now than in the day when they were first spoken at Gettysburg—'It is for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause to which they gave the last measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.'"

SENATOR BEVERIDGE'S SPEECH.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge's speech was received with great enthusiasm. He was greeted with applause from the start, and was frequently interrupted with cheers and hand clapping. His theme was "The Puritan Spirit and the New Epoch in Our National Life." He said:

"The Puritan spirit is constructive. The new epoch in our National life will be constructive. The Puritan spirit never criticised except to propose something better. It felled forests only to erect buildings. The word of immortality in Puritanism is the master word 'create.' Build, build—this is the message of Puritanism to the American people in the new epoch of our National life.

"This new epoch is caused by our new possessions, the new responsibilities they place upon us, and the new powers they call into action. It is unavailing to argue that the recent change wrought on the map of the world ought never to have been made. The change has occurred.

"The Philippines are ours. Hawaii is ours. The Pacific is the American ocean. The canal will be ours. Look at your map and you will see that the Gulf is, in practical effect, an American lake. Our flag floats over the Antilles and has not yet been lowered even to the half-mast; and when the Stars and Stripes is hauled down in Cuba, let it hang a while at half-mast, in mourning for the people of Cuba abandoned and the duty of the United States deserted. These are epochal facts. The future of the world is in our hands. This is not enthusiasm; it is geography.

"The constructive and righteous Puritan spirit must dominate this intense situation. We ought not to be merely imitative any more than we ought to be corrupt. New circumstances require new laws. It is not against these new laws that they are different in method and even principle from the old laws. New laws and new methods are not bad just because they are new. The important thing is that they shall fit the case. The Puritan was practical. If old forms and ancient principles did not apply to actual conditions, he developed principles and devised forms that did. Thus in our new epoch it is helpful to complain of unalterable facts and declare that we cannot deal with them because the old methods do not fit them. There is nothing so narrow as the egotism of precedent.

GOVERNMENT OF PHILIPPINES.

"Let us be specific. The Philippine people are to be governed. We can govern them best by considering them as they are. We cannot deal with them as we would with New Englanders. We must not ignore differences of location, condition, climate, race. With all our new dominions we must deal as facts demand. A common code for the Malay archipelago, the Hawaiian Islands, and our possessions in the Gulf, and that code the method devised for our American peopled territories, would be unsatisfactory to them and to us.

"To govern them by a method not appropriate to them merely because we have used such methods heretofore is not Puritan, but Chinese reasoning. We must have the adaptability of common sense. The Puritan was the greatest maker of precedents the world has ever seen. And to make a precedent when needed is as noble as to follow a precedent when proper. Construction is the office of our epoch, and therefore we invoke the creative spirit of the Puritan.

"Our Constitution does not prohibit this. It says, 'Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting territory and other property belonging to the United States.' Even if this present development was not dreamed of when the Constitution was framed, that ordinance of National life still authorizes it. For the Constitution grows as the people grow. Otherwise, the people would have to stop growing or the Constitution would have to be destroyed. Neither is necessary. The Constitution was made for the American people, not the American people for the Constitution. The Constitution does not give immortality to the Nation; the Nation gives immortality to the Constitution.

"The saying that 'our Constitution follows the flag' is only partly true. The whole truth is this: Our institutions follow the flag. Our Constitution is only one of our institutions. Our Constitution did not give us our institutions; our institutions gave us our Constitution. Our institutions follow the flag, the simplest first, later the more complex, and finally, when the way is prepared, our noblest institution, the American Constitution, follows the flag. Free schools, equal laws, impartial justice, social order, and at last, when these have done their work and our wards are ready to understand and rightly use it, our Constitution, which is our method of government, follows the flag. The American Constitution follows the flag when the American people deem it best, and the American people may be trusted.

AN AMERICAN CANAL.

"The Puritan insisted upon settling his own questions in his own way, and he knew what his own questions were. He had the logic of geography, and we, his children, must have it, too. Any canal which joins the American Pacific to the American Gulf must, therefore, be itself American. The Antilles are the major promise; the Philippines and Hawaiis are the minor promise; all Central American and isthmian canals finish that syllogism.

"The Puritan had that independence which consists in self-dependence in his own affairs. Apply this to present facts. The Philippine question is an American question; the American Nation must work it out—we cannot permit a concert of powers in solving it. The Cuban question is an American question; the American Nation must work it out—we cannot permit a concert of powers in solving it. All Atlantic and Pacific canals and the future of Central America so far as affected thereby are American questions—we cannot permit a concert of powers in solving them.

"This sentiment is not anti-foreign; it is only pro-American. International respect is based on respective National strength as well as on justice. Remember that the figure of Justice always bears a sword. Geography and interest, not altruism, are the basis of fundamental National rights.

"All this means construction, and construction involves the probability of occasional mistakes. But this will not give us pause. Progress is built on mistakes. Conservatism and construction are what we need. Do-nothing statesmanship is fatal; slap-dash statesmanship is fatal, too. Both are non-Puritan and un-American. Constructive conservatism, cautious daring, active moderation—a progress that is sane—these are the qualities we must have in the new epoch in our National life, and these are the qualities which, combined, men call the Puritan spirit.

"In carrying out this programme of construction the stern spirit of Puritan honesty must rule. Not exploitation, but development; not waste, but growth. Develop, build, cultivate, create. No robbing, no looting, no piracies in the name of commerce. We cannot run away from these tasks. Where the Puritan landed he remained. The Puritan spirit has never known retreat. We will not be cowards any more than we will be robbers.

"Let no man fear because the Constitution gives the American people a free hand to do this giant's work. Let no man fear because our treaties and our foreign relations shall be so arranged that the American people shall have a clean future in which to do this work. The motto of Americanism henceforth must be 'A clean future and a free hand.' Let us trust posterity as much as we revere ancestry. Otherwise we discredit both. I propose this sentiment: 'America, the Young Man of the Nations—the proudest development of the Puritan spirit. Give him a clean future and a free hand, and he will make of the new epoch the beginning of mankind's golden age.'"

PROF. WILSON'S HUMOR.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton responded to the toast "The Puritan Example in Letters and Affairs." He said that he regarded it as a whimsical fortune that a Scotch-Irishman should be brought to contribute to a New England dinner.

After saying that it was necessary races of different characters should exchange their ideas as well as their compliments, Prof. Wilson said, amid laughter:

"The Puritan was, as Dr. Hadley has said, intensely human, but you will remember that he apologised to God as many as three times a day for the fact, and that it was an imperative part of his creed that he should root out diligently, in season and out of season, the pestiferous elements of the flesh that were in him. Now, I have no objection to the hatred that Dr. Hadley referred to. I believe in a certain degree of intolerance. It is an eminently comfortable indulgence.

"'I believe that intolerance can express itself, if not exactly as a dear old President of Princeton expressed it, at any rate in more parliamentary form. I refer to that occasion when he brought all the strong flavor of his Scotch-Presbyterianism to a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance—one of the early gatherings of that interesting association—and Dr. Huntington arose and proposed that they adopt the Apostle's Creed as our platform upon which we will all stand. 'Tut-tut,' Dr. McCosh exclaimed, 'I'll not descend into hell with the Episcopalians.'.

"There is in this, gentlemen, the flavor and the definiteness which goes with the Scotch character, and yet I believe that if you will look into it you will find that you are worshipping your ancestors at a safe distance."

Prof. Wilson said that when he thought of the shock and change which the Puritan principles underwent when they came to the City of New York he was reminded of the story of the woman who asked the brakeman if the train stopped at Forty-second Street, and he answered: "Well, Ma'am, if it don't you get the dumbdest bumping you ever got." Now, I have sometimes thought," added the speaker, "that the New England principles when they stopped at Forty-second Street got the 'dumbdest bumping they ever got.'

NEW ENGLAND EXPANSION.

"The contribution of the Puritans to civilization is worth considering. I have been obliged to read many of the historians of this country and found most of them were also celebrating their descent from the Pilgrim Fathers. I have read in their pages, and for a long time believed, that the history of this country was the expansion of New England. If it was the expansion of New England, it spread thin.

"The Puritans stood for the discipline of life. They did not stand for the quick pulses which have operated in some of the most momentous things that have taken place on this continent, but they stood for those lessons of duty which they read out of a Bible, interpreted in the light of a Calvinistic creed cut in a definite pattern, not allowing elasticity of interpretation and forcing men to settle in different parts of New England, because if they differed with each other, they had to go and live somewhere else and they could not continue to live with each other.

"And there is a sense in which the development of America is represented by that movement of people out of Massachusetts into that wild Cave of Adullum in Rhode Island, where all who were heretical, all who were discontented, all who were ungovernable betook themselves, and where they might find that fine effervescent mixture which is more like the rest of the country than the plain unmixed material of the places of older settlements, and those men who struggled South through the Narragansett country though the cold, forbidding woods, and made their new homes on the delightful prospects along the Bay of Narragansett, who made those places destined to have a distinction of containing the most fashionable resort in the United States—they represented that expulsive power of New England which certainly has been one of the causes of the growth of this country.

"Most of our performers are retro-reformers. They want to hail us back to an old chrysalis which we have broken, to have us resume a shape which we have outgrown, to take back the form of a principle which they don't think can live in a new habiliment, can prosper under new forms and conditions. It is not the forms of our lives; it is the principles of our lives. There was an old darky preacher who said, 'The Lord said unto Moses, Come forth, and he came fifth and lost the race.' Now, I think we ought to come forth, and not to come fifth and lose the race.

"I pray that the time may never come when we are not ready to do new things, when we are not ready to acknowledge that the age has changed."

GEN. MILES AND ADMIRAL BARKER

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Rear Admiral Barker responded to the toast "The Army and the Navy."

Gen. Miles said in part:

"Something has been said of what has been achieved during the last two or three years, and, as we sat here, the Admiral and myself, referring to matters, we were reminded of the fact that the achievement of the gallant navy, aided by the army, has changed, perhaps, for all time the map of the world. It has certainly liberated twelve millions of human beings from the oppression of a Government; it has erased the power of a Government to a certain part of the world; it has destroyed a navy, captured an army, and placed the flag of our country over twelve millions of people who were strangers to it but a short time ago.

"That work has been nobly done by the army and navy, and I trust that the lawgivers, the executives, the legislators, will have wisdom, justice, and patriotism to carry on the great work that the army and navy have left in their hands."

Admiral Barker, who spoke briefly, said, in part:

"As your President has said, the navy has spoken for itself. There is no need to add anything to what it has said. But I thank you for calling upon me at this time to respond for the navy, although very unexpectedly. There is one thing that the Senator said: 'Our conduct in the Philippines must be honest.' If I had my way I would hang a man in the Philippine Islands for being dishonest as soon as I would if he committed murder." [Applause.]

The Chairman, in conclusion, proposed a toast to "Our Sister Societies," which was given.

PILGRIMS MADE CLAM CHOWDER.

Other Historical Incidents Brought Out at the Dinner of the Pilgrim Mothers.

Valuable historical information of interest to the unnumbered descendants of the passengers of the historic Mayflower was dispensed at the Pilgrim Mothers' dinner yesterday. The dinner, which is an annual offering at the shrine of woman, was held in the Astor gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria under the auspices of the New York Legislative League, with Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, its President, presiding. There was a smaller attendance than usual, due more to present day politics than a lessening of interest in the dames who helped to make the first history of the country.

An interesting fact, brought out by the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, who spoke upon "Our Legacy from the Pilgrim Mothers," was that the famous New England clam chowder was a heritage from them. This is in the form of a talent, for no receipt, written or traditional, was ever known to exist. Mrs. Blackwell dwelt largely upon the need of women taking up the questions of the day and combating evils as the pilgrim mothers did physical hardships.

"The Pilgrim mothers had not the slightest idea of landing in New England," said Mrs. John Trow, who did not give the authorities for any of her historical statements, "but fate and the wind were against them, so they actually landed in Cape Cod, and officially on Plymouth Rock. They expected to land on New Jersey, and if they had, this would not give us would have been drained long ago."

"Some of the spirit of the Pilgrim mothers has drained down through the years upon the women of to-day," said Mrs. Hartshorn, President of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs. "and we will drain those Jersey meadows yet."

"We need mothers in our schools," said the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, "and where ever there is a man Superintendent there should be a woman to whom the boys and girls can go for sympathy and advice."

Family tree announcements showed that Mrs. Theodore C. Goss, a Vice President of the league, is descended from Peregrin White, the only child born on the Mayflower, "and whose mother," as Mrs. Blake interpolated, "took to herself a second husband as soon as she had landed."

The Rev. Phoebe Hanaford is descended from one of the thirty-nine signers of the Mayflower contract.

Forefathers' Day Observed In Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The Massachusetts Club celebrated Forefathers' Day this afternoon by a banquet at Young's Hotel. A pall was cast over the gathering by the death of ex-Gov. Wolcott, touching references to the loss the State and Nation had sustained in his death being made by most of the speakers. Robert O. Fuller of Cambridge, Vice President of the club, presided in the absence of the President, ex-Gov. Claflin. The guests of the club were Major Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, retired, who spoke on "The Soldier as a Citizen," and President Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, who made an address on "The Event of the Nineteenth Century."

Poughkeepsie New England Society.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 22.—The Poughkeepsie New England Society observed Forefathers' Day with a banquet at the Nelson House last night. Among the speakers were Norris G. Osborn of The New Haven Register, David H. Goodell, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, and the Rev. Donald S. Mackay, D. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, New York.

DEMOCRATIC LOVE FEAST

All Factions Meet in Harmony at the Manhattan Club.

FORMER FOES ARE FRIENDS

Club Anniversary Made the Occasion for a Political Reunion—President Truax Gives a History of the Club.

There was talk of the "New Democracy" and the "Old Democracy" in the Manhattan Club last evening. It has been many years since there has been such a genuine "love feast" as that held under the auspices of the club which Richard Croker threatened to put out of existence. It was the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the club.

There was an historic touch to the gathering. The men who have been fighting each other in New York State politics, and who lined up either with Richard Croker or David B. Hill, for the time buried the hatchet. There was talk that the truce between men who have been old foes would continue for some time, and that, out of the meetings and consultations held last evening, there would come a spirit of the "true Democracy," which would brook no dictation from any "boss."

Many friends of Grover Cleveland were there. They mingled with personal friends of David B. Hill. One of the surprising little consultations of the evening was held between David B. Hill and ex-Senator Edward Murphy.

It was announced by President Truax that there would be no speeches, but that some of the guests might make "short talks." David B. Hill said at the Hoffman House that he did not expect to make a speech.

John G. Carlisle, who was Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, was very much at home among a group of friends. Controller Coler talked with men who have combated him. John D. Crimmins was made much of by many of the members. Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse and a large delegation of Hill Democrats from above the Harlem River were present.

The clubhouse was handsomely decorated. Holly and Christmas greens were tastefully draped over the walls on every floor. The large dining hall was a bower of greens. The tables were elaborately decorated. Wild turkeys in all their gorgeous plumage craned their necks above the tables. Banks of red roses were in front of the tables of the principal guests. Ferns were banked up in every corner of the large clubhouse.

David B. Hill was met at the door of the clubhouse by a number of friends, and he received quite an ovation as he walked about the reception rooms.

To prevent any break in the programme it was arranged that President Truax would make the only speech of the evening before supper, which was served after 10 o'clock.

THE HISTORY OF THE CLUB.

President Truax said in his speech:

"In the Spring of 1865 a number of Democrats met at the office of the late Augustus Schell for the purpose of founding a Democratic club in the City of New York, stimulated thereto by the actions of the Republicans in founding the Union League Club. Various meetings of these gentlemen were held during the Spring and Summer, and early in the Fall it was determined to organize a club which would be known as the Manhattan Club.

The club was organized at a meeting held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, on the 25th of September, 1865, at which time John Van Buren was elected President, Augustus Schell Vice President, Wilson G. Hunt Treasurer, and Manton Marble Secretary.

The officers immediately went to work to find a clubhouse, and finally the Benkard House, on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, was purchased and fitted up as a clubhouse. It was opened for the use of members on Saturday, Dec. 16, 1865.

"The first President of the club, John Van Buren, died on board the steamship Scotia on the 13th day of October, 1866, while the boat was on its way from Liverpool to New York. It would take me too long to name the prominent Democrats of the city and State who have been members of the club. I may mention, however, that Samuel J. Tilden, Horatio Seymour, Judge William F. Allen, and Sanford E. Church of the Court of Appeals have served on its Board of Governors. Two men who have filled the high office of President of the United States, and one man who was elected to the office but was prevented by the manipulations of his political opponents from holding that office, have been members of the club. Every Democratic Governor of this State, except one, and every Democratic Mayor of this city, except one, has been a member of this club, and nineteen of the twenty-two Justices of the Supreme Court in this district are members.

"From the very beginning the club was noted for its good-fellowship and its cuisine. We, its present managers, do not think it has lost in either respect.

"I have told you that the club started at the southwest corner of Fifteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, it remained there until 1890, when, suffering from an overflow of wealth, it removed to the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. Its sufferings were soon relieved, and in 1899 it removed to its present quarters. Immediately upon coming to this building the club began to prosper, and to-day, for the first time in many years, its income exceeds its expenses.

"Its constitution says that the object of the club is to advance Democratic principles, to promote social intercourse among its members, and to provide for its members the conveniences of a clubhouse, and we believe that the club is living up to its constitution.

"Ever since the organization of the Democratic party it has contained many ideal statesmen. Jefferson was an idealist. His great idea was the Declaration of Independence, his great idealism that all men were created free and equal. Monroe was an idealist. His idea was America for Americans. Now, where you have a body of men of pronounced ideas, you are likely to have men of different ideas, which means difference of opinion. Such is the case at this present time in the Democratic party. Differences have arisen in the party, but it is to be hoped that they are not of so serious a nature that they cannot be reconciled. But, whatever differences in the party have arisen, this club has never taken any part in them.

"It has been the tradition of the club from its organization that it should be the home of all Democrats, from the East, from the West, from the North, from the South, and that when they entered the doors of the Manhattan Club they left all differences behind them, and met within its walls as men having but one object—the success of the Democratic party."

WHO WERE THERE.

At the guest table were:

President Truax,	John D. Crimmins,
Vice President Hone,	Miles Beach,
Daniel N. Morgan,	W. F. Harrity,
David B. Hill,	Augustus Van Wyck,
John G. Carlisle,	S. W. Rosendale,
Denis O'Brien,	R. Blodgett,
Justice E. M. Cullen,	H. S. Little,
Ashbel P. Fitch,	Morgan J. O'Brien,
R. B. Roosevelt,	Arthur Ingraham,
M. T. McMahon,	W. F. Sheehan,
Douglas Taylor,	C. H. Van Brunt,
J. H. Parker,	Robert A. Van Wyck,
T. E. Benedict,	Edward Cooper,
R. Guggenheimer,	Edward Murphy, Jr.,
W. B. Hornblower,	E. M. Shepard,
D. S. Lamont,	H. S. Thompson,
H. A. Gildersleeve,	St. Clair McKelway,
Perry Belmont,	John B. Stanchfield,
A. S. Hewitt,	C. W. Dayton,
Hugh J. Grant,	D. B. Gilbert,
Edward Patterson,	Sylvester J. O'Sullivan.
A. B. Parker,	

Among the prominent persons present were:

Henry Watterson,	Martin J. Keogh,
Sir William Van Horne,	Francis M. Scott,
William G. Rice,	David Levantritt,
James H. Eckels,	James A. Betts,
Patrick Calhoun,	David McAdam,
Patrick A. Collins,	Willard Bartlett,
P. A. B. Widener,	Joseph E. Newberger,
Benjamin T. Cable,	M. F. McMahon,
Wheeler H. Peckham,	Warren W. Foster,
Andrew H. Green,	Ashbel P. Fitch,
William Butler Duncan,	H. W. Bookstaver,
William C. Prime,	Samuel D. Babcock,
Albert E. Hoyt,	Austin Flint,
William E. Curtis,	William R. Hearst,
Allan L. McDermott,	Anson R. Flower,
Smith Ely,	David McClure,
Hugh S. Thompson,	Theodore F. Miller,
William R. Grace,	Gilbert M. Speir,
De Lancey Nicoll,	David Banks,
R. T. Wilson,	Charles H. Knox,
Samuel Untermyer,	Charles L. Lamberton,
Edward M. Grout,	John O'Brien,
H. A. Gildersleeve,	Frank Work,
Charles F. McLean,	Edward N. Dickerson,
Abram R. Lawrence,	John Fox,
Miles Beach,	Charles A. Jackson,
George P. Andrews,	Col. John McAmerney,
John J. Freedman,	Thomas R. Fisher,
James J. Fitzgerald,	Augustin Monroe,
Leonard A. Giegerich,	Theodore W. Myers,
Henry Bischoff, Jr.,	Simon Sterne,
James A. O'Gorman,	Francis L. Wellman,
George L. Ingraham,	Wm. B. Davenport,
F. Henry Dugro,	Smith M. Weed,
Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	Frank K. Pendleton,
Charles R. Flint,	Maus R. Fedder,
William M. Ivins,	William C. Ridder,
Samuel A. Beardsley,	Willard P. Ward,
W. Bourke Cockran,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Amos F. Eno,	William Sulzer,
A. L. Fennessy,	Col. Alfred Wagstaff,
Franklin L. Gunther,	John R. Bland,
John A. McCall,	Archibald Watt,
Dr. A. T. Hendricks,	Archibald Watt,
Frank Lummis,	George H. Van Slyck,
Henry D. Hotchkiss,	Frederick Tilghman,
Frank R. Lawrence,	R. B. Angus,
P. H. McCarren,	Nicholas E. Kernan,
Arthur Lincoln,	Frank G. Tefft,
E. H. Schell,	Stanford White,
W. S. Logan,	Alexander C. Young,
Jacob Ruppert,	M. C. Arnot,
Wm. Church Osborn,	James J. Hill,
Nathan Straus,	Charles C. Worthington,
E. G. Whitaker,	John Lee Carroll,
Clarence A. Postley,	Daniel B. Fearing,
Isidor Straus,	R. F. Straine,
James W. Ellsworth,	Col. Peter D. Vroom,
F. P. Olcott,	Thomas R. Ball,
Henry T. Wright,	Frederic C. Penfield,
Henry H. Porter,	

One of the prominent figures at the reception was ex-Mayor Edward Cooper

CHINA JOINT NOTE SIGNED.

All the Ministers at Peking Subscribe to Its Terms.

It Has Been Transformed into a Virtual Ultimatum Owing to the Strange Blunder of Mr. Conger

PEKING, Dec. 22.—The last obstacle having been removed, the joint note was signed to-day by all the foreign Ministers, including the envoy from the Netherlands, who arrived only recently.

The note will be delivered to Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching, the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, as soon as the former shall have sufficiently recovered from his indisposition.

Earl Li's condition is reported to-day to be so much improved that he was able to be out of bed for a short time.

The Chinese close to Li-Hung-Chang still prefer to believe, despite the signing of the note, which they did not think would take place, that the principal negotiations must be carried on in Europe or America. They resent the British modification of the note, for, as they say, some power or powers might not be satisfied until the indemnity had been paid in full, which would mean the occupation of Peking for an indefinite time, as it cannot be expected that China can raise what would be required—possibly 1,000,000,000 taels ($720,000,000)—all at once. As a matter of fact, it will take several years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The agreement regarding the Powers' joint note was reached only by surrender on the part of Great Britain and the United States in their fight against the word "irrevocable," which makes the protocol an ultimatum.

The loss of this point was entirely due to the blunder of Minister Conger. The word had been erased from the protocol, and the other powers had reluctantly agreed to sign without it. Minister Conger then induced them to reinsert it. After his mistake was made clear, the British and American Governments attempted to have the word again stricken out. The other envoys at Peking, however, refused to again strike out the word after it had been inserted at the request of the American Minister. It is possible that they might in time have been compelled to do so; but Minister Conger reported to his Government that to protract the dispute would be dangerous, and that if the two Governments insisted on again amending the protocol the other powers would reopen the whole subject and the protocol might be amended in ways that would be still more objectionable to Great Britain and America.

In plainer words, it was necessary to stand by Mr. Conger's blunder for fear that a worse situation would arise. That the State Department was not alone in this conclusion is shown by the fact that Great Britain was of the same opinion. The two Governments therefore yielded, and the joint note was transformed into an ultimatum.

As more facts come to light about the blunder which may have such momentous effects on the fate of China, Mr. Conger's proceedings become more and more inexplicable. Officials conversant with the correspondence say that the dispatch about which the blunder was made was not the first he had received on the subject, nor was it an important one. Long and full dispatches had been sent to him, explaining fully the attitude of the United States toward the ultimatum question, and going fully into the reasons why the United States did not wish an ultimatum made out. Mr. Conger, therefore, was fully aware of the State Department's policy and wishes, and he had, with reluctance, carried out that policy and had extorted from the other powers a consent that the word "irrevocable" be stricken out. It was done, and the protocol was sent to the various foreign offices for instructions. When the State Department had scrutinized it and found that the word "irrevocable" was not in it a cipher dispatch was sent to Conger saying, "sign as transmitted."

The figure 4, when followed by certain other cipher symbols, represents in the cipher the word "transmitted." In transmission through the cable, this 4 became a 6, and it so happens that the combination of the figure 6 with the other symbols makes the word "majorities." Mr. Conger, therefore, found his dispatch to contain the meaningless sentence, "Sign as majorities." This made no sense, because there were no "majorities." There had been a majority, but there was now neither majority nor minority, all the envoys having agreed on a protocol which was now in their respective foreign offices. Some officials say that even if the word had been "majorities," and if that word had made the sentence as clear as daylight, instead of still leaving it obscure, this action was incomprehensible reversal of policy after victory had been won should have aroused the suspicions of a capable envoy and induced him to wire to the State Department, asking if the dispatch was corect.

As it was, Mr. Conger chose to interpret the meaningless sentence, "sign as majorities," into a direction to him to reopen the subject, get all the envoys to reinsert the word which the State Department had been fighting to exclude, and turn the protocol into an ultimatum.

The simple truth is that there is hardly any confidence in Mr. Conger's good faith in this matter. It is pointed out as a curious coincidence that the meaning which he affected to see in the meaningless dispatch was exactly what he thus always wanted.

A question which has been frequently asked since Mr. Conger's remarkable blunder became known is what Special Commissioner W. W. Rockhill was doing while this was going on. The fact is, that Mr. Rockhill was not taken into Mr. Conger's confidence. It is said that Mr. Rockhill has been reduced to a position of practical impotency in Peking. Mr. Conger has refused to listen to his advice, and the Commissioner has had nothing to do except to report to his Government such scraps of information as Mr. Conger let him get or as he could get without Mr. Conger's permission. It is not doubted that if Mr. Rockhill had obtained any intimation of the state of things he would have carefully advised Mr. Conger to telegraph the State Department for an explanation of the "majorities" dispatch.

FULL TEXT OF THE NOTE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The State Department to-day made public the text of the joint note of the powers to China. The official statement follows:

"Department of State,
"Washington, Dec. 22.

"The following English version is understood to be in substantial equivalence with the French text of the note to be addressed to the Government of China, as agreed upon by the representatives of the co-operating powers at Peking, Dec. 4, 1900, and subsequently amended before signature:

"During the months of May, June, July, and August of the current year, serious disturbances broke out in the northern provinces of China, in which atrocious crimes unparalleled in history, and outrages against the law of nations, against the laws of humanity, and against civilization were committed under particularly odious circumstances. The principal of these crimes were the following:

"First. On the 20th of June, his Excellency Baron von Ketteler, while on his way to the Tsung-li-Yamen, in the performance of his official functions, was murdered by soldiers of the regular army, acting under orders of their chiefs.

"Second. On the same day the foreign legations were attacked and besieged. The attacks continued without intermission until the 14th of August, on which date the arrival of the foreign forces put an end to them. These attacks were made by the regular troops, who joined the Boxers, and who obeyed the orders of the Court emanating from the imperial palace. At the same time the Chinese Government officially declared, by its representatives abroad, that it guaranteed the security of the legations.

"Third. On the 11th of June Mr. Sugiyama, Chancellor of the Legation of Japan, while in the discharge of an official mission, was killed by regulars at the gates of the city. In Peking and in several provinces foreigners were murdered, tortured, or attacked by the Boxers and the regular troops, and such as escaped death owed their salvation solely to their own determined resistance. Their establishments were looted and destroyed.

"Fourth. Foreign cemeteries, at Peking especially, were desecrated, the graves opened, and the remains scattered abroad.

"These occurrences necessarily led the foreign powers to dispatch their troops to China to the end of protecting the lives of their representatives and nationals and restoring order. During their march to Peking the allied forces met with resistance from the Chinese army and had to overcome it by force.

"Inasmuch as China has recognized her responsibility, expressed regret, and evinced a desire to see an end put to the situation created by the aforesaid disturbances, the powers have determined to accede to her request upon the irrevocable conditions enumerated below, which they deem indispensable to expiate the crimes committed and to prevent their recurrence.

I.

"A.—The dispatch to Berlin of an extraordinary mission headed by an imperial Prince, in order to express the regrets of his Majesty the Emperor of China and of the Chinese Government for the assassination of his Excellency the late Baron von Ketteler, Minister of Germany.

"B.—The erection on the spot of the assassination of a commemorative monument, befitting the rank of the deceased, bearing an inscription in the Latin, German, and Chinese languages, expressing the regrets of the Emperor of China for the murder.

II.

"A.—The severest punishment for the persons designated in the imperial decree of Sept. 25, 1900, and for those whom the representatives of the powers shall subsequently designate.

"B.—The suspension for five years of all official examinations in all the cities where foreigners have been massacred or have been subjected to cruel treatment.

III.

"Honorable reparation to be made by the Chinese Government to the Japanese Government for the murder of Mr. Sugiyama.

IV.

"An expiatory monument to be erected by the Imperial Chinese Government in every foreign or international cemetery which has been desecrated or in which the graves have been destroyed.

V.

"The maintenance, under conditions to be determined by the powers, of the interdiction against the importation of arms as well as of materials employed exclusively for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

VI.

"Equitable indemnities for the Governments, societies, companies, and individuals, as well as for Chinese who, during the late occurrences, have suffered in person or in property in consequence of their being in the service of foreigners. China to adopt financial measures acceptable to the powers for the purpose of guaranteeing the payment of the said indemnities and the interest and amortization of the loans.

VII.

"The right for each power to maintain a permanent guard for its legation and to put the diplomatic quarter in a defensible condition, the Chinese having no right to reside in that quarter.

VIII.

"The destruction of the forts which might obstruct free communication between Peking and the sea.

IX.

"The right to the military occupation of certain points to be determined by an understanding among the powers, in order to maintain open communication between the capital and the sea.

X.

"The Chinese Government to cause to be published during two years in all the subprefectures an imperial decree—

"(A) Embodying a perpetual prohibition under penalty of death of membership in any anti-foreign society.

"(B) Enumerating the punishments that shall have been inflicted on the guilty, together with the suspension of all official examinations in the cities where foreigners have been murdered or have been subjected to cruel treatment; and,

"(C) Furthermore, an imperial decree to be issued and published throughout the empire ordering that the Governors General, (Viceroys,) Governors, and all provincial or local officials shall be held responsible for the maintenance of order within their respective jurisdiction, and that in the event of renewed anti-foreign disturbances or any other infractions of treaty occurring and which shall not forthwith be suppressed and the guilty persons punished, they, the said officials, shall be immediately removed and forever disqualified from holding any office or honors.

XI.

"The Chinese Government to undertake to negotiate amendments to the treaties of commerce and navigation considered useful by the foreign powers and upon other matters pertaining to their commercial relations, with the object of facilitating them.

XII.

"The Chinese Government to determine in what manner to reform the Department of Foreign Affairs, and to modify the Court ceremonials concerning the reception of foreign representatives, in the manner to be indicated by the powers.

"Until the Chinese Government has complied with the above conditions to the satisfaction of the powers, the undersigned can hold out no expectation that the occupation of Peking and the Province of Pe-chi-Li by the general forces can be brought to a conclusion."

MONOCACY'S GOOD SERVICE.

Vessel Which Has Proved So Useful in China Was Twenty-eight Years Stuck in Yang-tse Mud.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Nobody who has read the dispatches about the troubles in China within the last few months can fail to be aware that the United States ship Monocacy has taken a very large share indeed of the work that fell to the naval branch of the allied services. She seems to have been here, there, and everywhere. She has been used as a dispatch boat, a gunboat to terrify river pirates, and in other ways too numerous to mention.

But how many of those who have been reading of the recent exploits of the Monocacy are aware that until last July she had been for twenty-eight years stuck in the mud of the Yang-tse-Kiang? Such was, however, the case. The Monocacy was in Asiatic waters in 1872, and fell a victim to the tortuous and uncharted shoals of the great river. She was abandoned by her commander and crew, and the Navy Department let her stay where she was. Even at that remote period—remote, that is, so far as the building of warships goes—the Monocacy was out of date. She was built at the time of the civil war for blockade service, and is a side-wheeler with thirteen guns, until recently as ancient in type as the vessel herself.

When the trouble began in Chicago the Navy Department officials at Washington decided that the vessel might come in very handy. Inquiries were made, and it was found that the Monocacy was still where she had struck, and apparently uninjured. If her mishap had occurred anywhere but in China the natives would have broken her up and sold her for junk long ago, but the Chinese—perhaps supposing that she possessed some supernatural characteristics—let her severely alone.

Orders were sent to China to pull the vessel out of the mud if possible, and the task was found a good deal more easy than was expected. She was taken off the mud, fitted up with platforms fore and aft, and six rapid-firers mounted on the platforms. Her old muzzle-loaders were also "converted."

Thus restored to usefulness the Monocacy began to prove highly efficient for the purposes desired. Her light draught enables her to penetrate further inland than any other gunboat now in the Far East. When the European Captains and Admirals, with their brand-new cruisers, arrived in China and saw the ancient side-wheeler they sniffed contemptuously, and said many sarcastic things about the United States Navy, but that has not prevented them from making use of the Monocacy when their own magnificent vessels could not proceed to points the much-abused side-wheeler was able to reach.

An inquiry addressed to the Navy Department has elicited the information that the Monocacy is never coming home. "Investigation," the officials say, "has proved her to be unreliable for deep-sea navigation." But there is no reason why she should not be of the greatest service for many years in the kind of duty for which she has recently been proving herself so efficient.

The Monocacy was named after the old Monocacy, which became celebrated in the War of 1812.

American Civilian Dies at Peking.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Gen. Chaffee has reported to the War Department that Charles L. Solomon, civilian employe of the Quartermaster's Department, died at Peking from pneumonia to-day.

Dominion Stock for Trust Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 22.—A cablegram received at the Department of Finance states that official notice has been given in London of the admission of Dominion inscribed stock to the list of securities in which trust funds may be invested. This is a consummation of the arrangement between the imperial and Canadian Governments that was announced by Mr. Fielding at the last session of Parliament.

COMMISSIONER PECK HOME FROM PARIS

Talks of This Country's Great Display at the Exposition.

Has Strengthened Relations with Foreign Countries, He Says—Praise for New York Times Paris Edition.

Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris Exposition, arrived home on the American liner St. Louis yesterday. He was enthusiastic in his praise of the exposition in general and of the part taken by this country in the fair in particular.

"The exposition was grand," he said, "and surpassed all my expectations. A greater number of nations took part than in any international exposition heretofore, and in the matter of exhibits, both in quantity and quality, it has never been equaled. The World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, however, was superior to it so far as architecture and grouping are concerned.

"It was admitted on all sides that the display of America was the most prominent of any of the foreign countries. Next to France, we occupied the greatest area, had more exhibitors, and erected more buildings than any other nation. Notwithstanding all this and considering the distance across the sea, and the greater extent of the territory from which the exhibits were collected, the United States has expended less than any other of the great nations. The total expenditure varied little from that of Russia and Germany. A much larger number of awards were allotted to Americans than to the exhibitors of any other nation outside of France, thus showing the quality of their exhibits. We also feel that the commercial interests of the country have been greatly enhanced, our export trade increased, and our relations with foreign countries strengthened by the position we occupied at the Paris fair.

"There is much work yet to be done in connection with the closing up of the vast details, and the settlements to be made on both sides of the water. This work has been left in the hands of Major Brackett, the disbursing officer. There are many matters to be adjusted and disposed of in this country besides the preparing of the final report which is to be submitted to Congress. This report will be very extensive, and I hope that it will be of practical value for future occasions. We hope to have it presented with greater promptness than has been the case heretofore.

"The commission received every courtesy and consideration from the French Government and the representatives of other nations. They manifested at all times the fact that they recognized the greatness of America."

Mr. Peck was asked if there was any truth in the rumor of a quarrel between Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Daniel Manning, and also concerning the report that he had prevented Mrs. Potter Palmer from receiving the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

"There is no truth in the rumor of a difference between Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Manning," he replied, "and as for my preventing Mrs. Palmer from securing the decoration of the Legion, I did nothing of the kind. I did everything in my power to get it for her until she wrote me to withdraw her name."

The Commissioner General was then asked about certain Americans being dissatisfied because they were unable to get invitations to various functions during the exposition.

"I am sure," he answered, "that there was only a hard feeling because of any such condition. We did all we could for every one. First we looked after the National Commissioners, then the State officials, and then the prominent Americans. We did receive a great many requests which we found it impossible to comply with, but every one understood the situation and acted accordingly."

Mr. Peck was next asked if some of his bills had not been turned down in Washington. "There were no important bills that were not audited," he replied. He admitted, however, that he had paid some of the bills out of his own pocket.

Mr. Peck was most enthusiastic in his praise of the Paris edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"I considered it one of the most splendid undertakings conceived by Americans," he said. "It was the best of the live exhibits in the American department. Nothing reflected more credit on our country. The whole country owes a debt of gratitude to the publishers of THE NEW YORK TIMES for presenting such a splendid example of American journalism to Europeans. As I have said, it was the greatest of our live exhibits, and its importance cannot be overestimated."

VIEWS OF MR. CAPEHART.

Method of Awarding Prizes at the Exposition Was Eminently Fair.

A. S. Capehart, who was Director for the United States of the Department of Arts and Sciences at the Paris Exposition, was an arrival on the St. Louis yesterday. Speaking last night of the exposition and its results, Mr. Capehart said it was undoubtedly the greatest aggregation of individual exhibits ever shown, but that it was not the greatest expesition ever held.

"That distinction," said Mr. Capehart, "still rests with the Chicago World's Fair."

Mr. Capehart said he was much impressed with the French method of awarding prizes, which, although criticised by some, was eminently fair, because all the French members of the juries were men peculiarly fitted through education and experience for the particular department of which they were judges. In view of the fact that France had two-thirds of the members of the various juries it was particularly gratifying that the United States exhibits had secured such a high number of awards. In the department represented by Mr. Capehart France had sixteen, the rest of Europe six, and the United States two representatives on the jury.

"Naturally they are not over-anxious," said Mr. Capehart, "to acknowledge the growing superiority of the United States, especially in the industries, and they must have overcome considerable of their pride to give us so many prizes, which is, of course, to their credit.

"What do I consider the greatest individual effort of the United States exhibitors? Why, the daily publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Hampered by many disadvantages, THE TIMES never missed a single issue, which is a feat nothing short of a wonder, and which has never before been accomplished at any other exposition. That it was thoroughly appreciated is demonstrated by the general regret that it could not be made a permanent fixture."

In these sentiments Charles H. Simms, who was Assistant Director in charge of the Publishers' Department, and who also arrived yesterday, enthusiastically concurred.

MR. WOODWARD'S ACCIDENT.

Assistant Commissioner General Broke His Ankle on the St. Louis.

Assistant Commissioner General Woodward returned on the steamship St. Louis from Paris yesterday with a broken ankle. He met with the accident on the second day of the voyage.

"I was walking on the deck, which was wet and slippery, and fell," said he; "I am a heavy man, and as I fell I heard the bone crack. Dr. Parker, the ship's surgeon, who set my leg, is a very skillful man, and I suffered little."

When the St. Louis arrived in quarantine a telegram was sent for an ambulance to meet the vessel at her pier. It conveyed Mr. Woodward to his home, at 462 West Twenty-second Street.

WORCESTER STEEL WORKS SOLD

Ellsworth I. Chapman of This City Acquires the Property.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 22.—The sale of the Worcester Steel Works was finally consummated to-day at auction.

The price paid was $7,200, in addition to incumbrances, making the total cost to the new owners about $130,000. John W. Worten of New York bought the property for Ellsworth I. Chapman of New York, who is supposed to be in control of the Queen City Construction Company.

George A. Lamb, attorney for Chapman, says that a part of the land will be leased to parties who will build an immense storage warehouse. The part of the plant formerly occupied by the Worcester Cycle Manufacturing Company will be leased by the Steam Vehicle Company of America, with factories at Reading, Penn., and offices in New York, for the manufacture of automobiles.

"Standard of Highest Merit"

FISCHER PIANOS.

We call attention to our large assortment of GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOS, cased in rare and choice woods.

Several special Designs for the Holiday Season.

PRICES REASONABLE.

OPEN EVENINGS

From December 15th to 24th inclusive.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS
33 Union Square—West,
Between 16th and 17th Sts., New York.

COUNT VON BLUMENTHAL DEAD.

Was Considered as Second Only to Von Moltke as a General and Tactician.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Count von Blumenthal, the oldest Field Marshal in the German Army, died last evening on his estate at Quellendorf, Duchy of Anhalt.

Field Marshal Leonard, Count von Blumenthal, ex-Chief of the General Staff of the Prussian Army, had, on account of his great age, dropped almost completely out of public notice in recent years, but it was not so long ago that he was regarded as second only to von Moltke in his abilities as a General and tactician. Born in 1810 at Schweldt, on the Oder, he was a soldier from childhood. He was educated at the Military Academies of Culm and Berlin, and in 1827 became a Second Lieutenant in the Guard Landwehr Regiment. He afterward attended the General Military School in Berlin, and was from 1837 to 1845 Adjutant of the Coblenz Landwehr Battalion.

During the next few years von Blumenthal completed his military education in the Artillery Guards and the Pioneer Guards. In 1849 he was transferred as Captain to the General Staff, being at that time regarded as one of the ablest of the younger officers of the army.

Von Blumenthal greatly distinguished himself in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, taking so conspicuous a part in the siege and battle of Fredericia that he was promoted to be Chief of the General Staff of the Schleswig-Holstein army. In the following year (1850) he was named as General Staff officer of the Mobile Division under Gen. von Tietzen in the Electorate of Hesse. After a mission to England he was again advanced in rank, and his mastery of foreign tongues led to his being sent on other semi-diplomatic missions. In 1859 he became personal Adjutant of Prince Frederic Charles.

It was, however, in the war with Denmark that von Blumenthal gained his great reputation. At the time hostilities began he was Chief of the Staff of the Third Army Corps, and on Dec. 15, 1863, he was named Chief of the General Staff of the combined Mobile Army Corps in the campaign against Denmark. His part in the campaign—especially in the storming of the trenches at Düppel and the passage of the Island of Alsen—was so brilliant that on June 25, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of Major General and was otherwise honored.

In the Austrian war of 1866 von Blumenthal was Chief of the General Staff of the Second Army of the Crown Prince, and for his great services received the Oak Leaf of the Order Pour le Mérite and the star of Knight Commander of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern.

At the outbreak of the Franco-German war von Blumenthal was appointed Chief of the General Staff under the Crown Prince, and the latter, when the Kaiser presented the Iron Cross to him, declared that his Chief of Staff ought to receive the same distinction.

In 1888 Gen. von Blumenthal was made a Field Marshal. Five years previously the title of Count had been conferred upon him.

STRIKE RIOTS AT ANTWERP.

Mobs Charged by the Police and a Number of Men Wounded.

ANTWERP, Dec. 22.—The striking dock men became more defiant to-day, and their attitude resulted in several conflicts with the police, one of which was serious. During the morning groups of strikers interfered with the men who were coming from the provinces to take their places, and in several instances the new men were maltreated.

This afternoon when an attempt was made to resume operations at the Ockerill Wharf 2,000 strikers attempted to prevent the resumption. The strikers were dispersed by the police with drawn sabres, and, under police protection, work was begun by the foreign hands. Later the strikers menaced men who were working upon the steamer Maz and threatened them with death. The workmen were put to flight.

The most serious outbreak of the day later occurred at the same wharf, where the strikers reassembled and were charged by the police with drawn sabres. The officers used their revolvers also, and it is stated that thirty men were wounded, ten of them seriously. Many arrests were made.

The strikers tried to prevent the loading of three steamers at the Old Basin, and were engaged by the police. Some were wounded, and the rioters were dispersed upon the arrival of police reinforcements.

To-night the docks are quiet. It is said that the agitators have decided not to make any manifestation to-morrow, desiring to respect the entrance into the city of Prince and Princess Albert of Belgium. The Burgomaster has taken strong police precautions to prevent an outbreak.

Strike at Genoa Serious.

ROME, Dec. 22.—The strike at Genoa begins to look grave. The strikers have declined the propositions made to them, and have decided to continue the strike. Troops have been sent for. Vessels are unable to leave port, and it is feared the electricians and gasmen will join in the movement, leaving the city in darkness.

Multiplex Wireless Telegraphy.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Prof. Slaby of the Technische Hochschule lectured to-night in the presence of Emperor William upon his system of multiplex wireless telegraphy, and made experiments, showing the reception of messages from Charlottenburg, two miles west, and Schoenweide, eight miles east, of Berlin, simultaneously. These messages were caught on the same lightning rod. Prof. Slaby stated that the same receiving wire would serve for an indefinite number of messages coming simultaneously, while excluding all electric currents that were not wanted.

The St. Petersburg Temperance Work.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—The St. Petersburg committee engaged in a warfare against intemperance publishes statistics showing that 2,283,000 persons visited its fêtes and entertainments in 1899, which was three times as many as in 1898. It is believed that the figures for the closing year will show a corresponding increase. The committee expended 784,000 rubles, of which 202,000 rubles came back in the form of entrance fees and sales.

Too Many Physicians in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Emperor William's decree lengthening medical study as a remedy for the overproduction of physicians meets with the approval of the profession. In connection therewith official statistics published this week exhibit the overcrowding of the medical profession in the large cities. Berlin has one physician to every 798 of population, Breslau one to every 775, Halle one to every 735, and Koenigsberg one to every 681.

Danish Crown Prince Blamed.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22.—A great sensation has been caused throughout Denmark by an article in the Government organ, Berlingske Tidende, written by the Crown Prince Frederic, defending the Prime Minister, H. de Scheatel, from the attacks of Count Frijs. The action of the Crown Prince in mixing in party politics has made a bad impression.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3d Ave. 59th & 60th Sts.

The Promptest Deliveries possible will be assured you to-morrow. Many extra delivery wagons specially engaged for this day and evening only.

A Merry Christmas to All!!

Bloomingdale Bros. extend to their friends and patrons (and that means the masses of Greater New York) their best and most hearty wishes for a Merry Christmas—Make it a jolly one, for you know it is the last in the Nineteenth Century. To those who have remembered little things which they must have before their Christmas shopping is completed we wish to say that we can serve you in the very best possible manner to-morrow. You may select from assortments comparatively unbroken. We also assure you clockwork regularity in our deliveries, and, in fact, all through our store service system.

Store Open To-Morrow Evening.

Fancy China and Bric-a-Brac.

On the Third Floor you will find one of the most extensive assortments of Fancy China, Bric-a-Brac and Cut Glass that exists. Special care has been displayed in making the assortment, although in many respects elaborate, very reasonably priced. No one can fail to be highly pleased with gifts selected from this stock.

Third Floor, 59th St. Section.

Toys, Dolls, Games, Etc.

In this department, instead of an after Christmas sale, we are going to mark down everything along these lines to-morrow. If you have not already purchased your gifts of toys, etc., this is an excellent opportunity. There are many delightful things here yet, and great reductions prevail on prices which were before much lower than elsewhere.

Ground Floor, 59th St. Section.

Handsome Diamond Jewelry.

Here are some beautiful gems which were purchased before the rise. We guarantee you a saving from 25 to 33 1/3 per cent. on all Jewelry purchased here. Come and see the collection and make selections from it.

Diamond Rings, 15.00—Fine cut white diamonds, weighing one-quarter of a carat.

At 30.00—Fine Diamond, weighing about three-eighths of a carat, in fancy or Tiffany settings, 30.00.

At 25.00—Fine Diamond, weighing about three-eighths of a carat, in Tiffany settings, at 25.00.

At 49.50—Fine White Diamond, weighing about five-eighths of a carat, in Tiffany settings, at 49.50.

At 42.50—Five Cut Diamonds, hoop ring, weighing about one-half of a carat, at 42.50.

At 105.00—Fine Three-Stone Diamond Ring, weighing one and a quarter carats, in Tiffany settings, 105.00.

Hoop Ring, 15.00—Five fine Cut White Diamonds, weighing one-quarter of a carat, exclusive jewelers' price, 22.50.

At 67.50—Fine White Diamond, weighing three-quarters of a carat, set in richly carved antique fancy settings, 67.50.

At 63.00—Fine Cut White Diamond, weighing about 3/4 and 1-16 of a carat, set in Belcher mountings, at 63.00.

At 88.00—Fine White Diamond, weighing seven-eighths of a carat, in Belcher and Tiffany mountings, at 88.00.

At 92.00—Fine Three-Stone Diamond Ring, weighing nearly one carat, polished English settings, 92.00.

At 102.00—Highest quality White Diamond, weighing nearly 1 carat, 102.00.

Main Floor, Front, Centre.

Umbrellas.

We were fortunate in securing a large quantity of umbrellas much under prevailing prices. Every article is a genuine bargain. The umbrellas may be had in either 26 or 28 inch sizes; suitable for men or women.

At 1.95—Of Union taffeta silk with steel rod, case and tassel, with Dresden, horn, ivory, Congo, boxwood and fine sterling silver trimmed handles.

At 1.95—Of Union taffeta silk, self-closing, with steel rod, case and tassel, Congo and boxwood handles.

At 2.75—Of Union taffeta silk, with steel rod, case and tassel, fine boxwood silver trimmed handles.

At 3.75 and 5.00—Of fine taffeta and pure silk, with beautiful pearl and sterling silver trimmed handles.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Women's Aprons.

Aprons make very useful and appropriate gifts for women.

At 13c—Of gingham, two full widths.

At 25c—Of fine lawn with embroidered insertion above hem; nice for maids.

At 79c—Of fine lawn, 60 inches wide, bib and bretelles; trimmed with a 2-inch fine embroidered insertion, deep hem on bottom, with insertion above; regular price 98c.

Second Floor, near Rotunda.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

BERLIN'S CAUSES CELEBRES.

End of Sternberg Trial and the Arrest of Bankers Monopolize Public Interest.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Public attention was occupied almost wholly this week with crimes in high places. The sentence imposed on Sternberg, the millionaire banker—two and a half years' imprisonment and five years' deprivation of civil rights—for crimes against morality, satisfies the public conscience.

Sternberg rapidly acquired a fortune estimated at eighteen millions, and maintained social relations with high officials and military men for years, while disguising his loathsome crimes in the lowest Berlin life. He was related by marriage with high officers, and gave freely for charitable purposes. It was said in his defense before the court that he had made a will leaving to the Prussian Government the bulk of his fortune to establish an institution for insuring laborers against loss of work.

The Sternberg case is working widespread ruin among others. The death of von Meerscheidt Huellessen, the suspended Chief of the Criminal Department, announced at the same hour as Sternberg's sentence, had a peculiarly tragical effect. The public instantly assumed that he had committed suicide; but the physicians certify that he died from apoplexy. Huellessen established a reputation by introducing the Bertillion system in Germany.

The case of Sternberg will long continue to occupy the public mind. It is expected that Sternberg will appeal again to a higher court. Furthermore, numerous prosecutions of persons connected with the case are pending. A number of witnesses will be tried for perjury, and three lawyers are under investigation for alleged unprofessional conduct for collusion to circumvent justice. The public demand for reform of the criminal police, which did not yield fruit in 1897 in connection with the von Tausch case, has now grown imperative.

The Ministerial Berliner Korrespondenz prints the projected plan of reform of the criminal police advanced by Baron von Rheinbaben, Prussian Minister of the Interior. According to this plan all officers of the Secret Service shall be examined regarding their manner of life, their debts, and their associations, and these examinations will be repeated at stated periods. A special assistant will be appointed to keep a watch over the morals of the officers. A general advance in salaries will be made.

The Berliner Tageblatt says that Sternberg will be tried a second time for similar offenses through other intermediaries, one of whom has already been arrested.

The other great case this week, the arrest of bankers, attracts an immense amount of attention. The press is pointing out the resemblance to the Sternberg affair, since wealthy bankers, moving in the highest society, have carried on fraudulent practices for years. The alleged chief offender, Sanden, has had a reputation for the greatest piety. He had a private chapel in a luxurious villa at Potsdam. His home was the centre of the highest military and aristocratic society. He was Potsdam's wealthiest citizen, paying 50,000 marks yearly in taxes. It is said that Sanden's business practices were most questionable—that he would compel borrowers at the bank to buy his lots at fancy prices.

The losses will fall heavily on small investors. The fall in the shares of the two banks already represents about 175,000,000 marks. It is considered certain that the arrested Directors will get long terms of imprisonment for falsifying the balance sheets.

A committee of holders of obligations of the Grundschuld Bank has published the results of its examination, showing that the capital of the bank has been entirely lost, but that 60,000,000 of the 93,000,000 marks of obligations are secured by mortgages.

Planning Norway's Consular Service.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 22.—Assistant Secretary of State Dribsen is working out consular regulations for an independent consular service for Norway. The diplomatic service remains unchanged.

Count von Buelow in South Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Count von Bülow is spending the week visiting the South German courts, explaining Germany's foreign policy. He has made everywhere a most favorable impression and has been feted and decorated with various orders.

To Work Spitzbergen Coal Mines.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 22.—A company with a capital of 75,000 kroner (about $20,000) is being organized at Trondhjem for working the coal mines of Spitzbergen.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Hears Testimony on the Glass Trust—Head of Midvale Company Talks of Combinations.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The Industrial Commission to-day heard testimony regarding the plate-glass industry by John Pitcairn, President of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company. Mr. Pitcairn said the annual production by the consolidated companies was about 20,000,000 feet.

Mr. Pitcairn asserted that a combination was necessary because of the failure of several individual factories. Numerous plants had been established in Pittsburg and were operating at a loss, several of them being sold by the Sheriff. It was decided that consolidation was necessary to protect the manufacturer, and this was accomplished with an actual capital of $10,000,000. Branches were established in all large cities, but it was later found that the sale of plate glass alone was not sufficient to support these branches. Then it was decided by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company to enter the jobbing business. The amount employed in jobbing, Mr. Pitcairn said, was about $4,044,000.

Mr. Pitcairn said the profits of the company averaged 9½ per cent. No dividends were paid until January, 1899, when a 4 per cent. dividend was declared. This year the dividend is 6 per cent. Previous to 1899 the profits were used to pay expenses.

Charles J. Harrah, head of the Midvale Steel Company, at the afternoon session, said he believed that both labor organizations and combinations of capital were beneficial if they were conducted properly. A strong labor organization, guided by intelligent men, he said, is of decided advantage to the manufacturer.

Mr. Harrah answered Mr. Cramp's statement of yesterday concerning the enormous cost of the manufacture of armor plate. The profit on gun forgings and armor plate, witness said, is small, when the risks involved are considered. The profit of 22 per cent. on armor plate appears great, he said, but when its acceptance or rejection depends upon two shots, as is the case, it is small, for when armor plate is rejected the material is lost.

Continuing, Mr. Harrah spoke of the encouragement given foreign manufacturers by their Governments. He said the conditions here are something of a hardship to the producer. The United States Government will not change the specifications which are severe, and heavy penalties are exacted. A question as to combinations of capital brought forth a statement from the witness concerning the reported Cramp-Vickers' Sons and Maxim-Midvale Company negotiations. Mr. Harrah said:

"No one to-day has an option on Midvale, nor has any one an option on the controlling interest of Midvale. I would state further that when I was in London last Summer Albert Vickers told me positively that neither he nor his company had any intention of coming here to establish a plant to do any business beyond that which they could do for the Government."

Referring to large combinations of capital Mr. Harrah said they are beneficial in the matter of credit with foreign countries. "If you want to do business abroad," he declared, "you must give long credits." In this connection he said the system of international banks is a certainty of the near future, whether the Government interests itself or not.

Asked as to tariff conditions Mr. Harrah said: "Let the tariff alone."

Speaking of foreign trade, he gave it as his opinion that the Consular Service should be improved. The various Consuls, he said, should be familiar with the conditions existing at the points to which they are assigned. The Consular profession is a technical one, and a Consul should be appointed for life. The changes in the Administration are harmful.

The commission adjourned to meet in Washington Jan. 8.

TO BUY BOSTON ICE COMPANIES.

It Is Reported the Trust Is Negotiating for Several.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The Transcript to-day says: "It is stated on the best of authority that negotiations are about completed whereby the American Ice Company is to acquire the business of the Bay State Ice Company of this city and that the deal will be consummated the first of the week. Officials of the company who were seen to-day, while admitting the truth of the report, said they could not as yet give out the particulars of the transaction:

"This outcome of the efforts of the New York company to control the ice business hereabouts, the first step in which was the purchase of the Boston Ice Company, as announced last week, was expected. Treasurer Charles Russell, who practically controls the Bay State Company, is a large owner of American Company's stock. This was acquired through the sale of his Kennebec River plants to the trust.

"The Bay State Company, like the Boston Company, is a Massachusetts corporation, with fixed capital of $52,000. J. H. Chapman is President and Charles Russell Treasurer. It is stated that the Ice Trust has secured options on two other concerns, Pop & Turner of Milton and Abbott & Co. of Dorchester, which would indicate that its operations are not to be confined entirely to this city.

"The purchase of the Bay State Company leaves but one independent corporation doing an ice business in the city proper—the Independent Ice Company. This company, besides its retail trade, does a large wholesale business in supplying the fishing fleet as well as the large fish concerns along the water front with ice. It was stated to-day that overtures had been made for its acquisition, but its manager, Francis M. Homans, would not confirm the story."

TRADE —41— MARK.

EVERYBODY'S WHISKEY

WHY?

Because it is a blend of absolutely pure whiskies, ripe and mellow with age. Bottled only by

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41 and 43 Vesey St., New York.
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H. N. SQUIRE'S SON.
Diamonds and Watches
1 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

Piles NO KNIFE; BOOK FREE. 1,400 p... Office hours 9-12; 1-4

ELEVATOR DROPS IN A DEPARTMENT STORE

Accident Causes a Panic in a Paterson Establishment.

Weights Crash Through Fallen Car—Two Persons Killed, Five Others Injured, One Critically.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 22.—The elevator in the Paterson Department Store in the city dropped from the first floor to the basement late this afternoon. The heavy weights used to balance the car fell from the top floor and crashed through the roof of the car. There were seven passengers in the elevator and all were thrown down by the shock, and as they were lying on the floor the heavy pieces of iron fell on them. Two persons were instantly killed and three badly injured. The elevator boy and the other passengers escaped with a few slight cuts.

The killed were L. A. Anderson, aged fifty years, of East Twenty-ninth Street, and Mrs. Ella McNally, aged sixty years, of 251 Straight Street. The injured passengers were Mrs. Frank Holland of 904 Main Street and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Slagland of 197 Water Street. Anderson had charge of the clock department and had just been relieved. His scalp was torn off, both legs were broken, and his right thigh crushed. Mrs. McNally's skull was fractured. Mrs. Holland, who was removed to her home in a critical condition, is suffering from a broken leg and internal injuries. Mr. Slagland's arm was broken and his wife received several bad bruises. John Zevenberger, the elevator boy, Mrs. McNally's daughter, and an unknown woman were slightly cut about the face and hands.

The store was crowded with holiday shoppers at the time of the accident. The elevator had stopped, and the passengers were getting off when it suddenly dropped to the basement. The falling of the car created a panic, and a wild rush was made for the doors. A moment later there was a second crash. This was caused by the three weights falling down the shaft. The seven passengers and the elevator boy had been thrown in a heap, when the car struck the basement floor. They were stunned by the shock, and before they could move the weights, each weighing 100 pounds, crashed upon Mrs. McNally, Mrs. Holland, and Anderson, who were lying over the others.

Assistance was quickly summoned and the passengers were carried out of the wrecked car. Mrs. Holland was unconscious. She was quickly removed to her home. Mrs. McNally and Anderson, the physicians said, had been killed instantly.

The cause of the accident has not yet been accurately determined. It is supposed that the cable slipped, letting the elevator drop, and that the shock threw the weights out of the grooves.

BREWERY ELEVATOR KILLS MAN

Two Employes Try to Jump Out and Are Caught Between Car and Ceiling.

Patrick Mulligan, living in East Thirty-seventh Street, was crushed and so badly injured by an ascending elevator in the Salvator Brewing Company's building at 400 Cherry Street yesterday afternoon that he died an hour later at the Gouverneur Hospital. With Mulligan was Patrick Raddigan of 429 Warren Street, Brooklyn. He was badly injured about the hips and side, but will recover. He is at the Gouverneur Hospital.

Just how the accident happened is not known, as the men were alone on the elevator. They were taking empty casks to the top of the building. The two men got on and started the car. It is large and run by steam. The men did not understand how to control it, and when its speed became such as to frighten them they attempted to jump off over the gate inclosing the opening to the floors through which the elevator passes. The car was ascending swiftly and the men could not jump off soon enough to escape being caught between the floor of the elevator and the ceiling of the floor above. They were held fast between the edge of the car and the ceiling. Both cried for help, and other employes in the building at once hurried to their assistance. The elevator was pulled back and the two taken from their perilous position.

EARL WOULD SUCCEED ROSS.

Yarmouth Seeks Engagement with the Weber & Fields Company.

There was much behind-the-curtain gossip at Weber & Fields's last night. Fritz Williams, who went there the other day to take the part left without a player by the resignation of Charles Ross, announced that he must go back on Monday to join the Frohman forces in "Self and Lady." Who was to replace him was the subject of talk.

The management had little time, so they went to work calling up various eligible people on the telephone, with the result that at midnight they were as much at sea as early in the evening. Meantime the Earl of Yarmouth heard that there was a vacancy in the music hall cast, and hastened thither to see if he could not get the engagement. Up to a late hour he had not succeeded in his quest, and it is certain that he will not do so at all.

Among those who were in communication with the stage manager were Paul Arthur and Ferdinand Gottschalk. Mr. Arthur will not take the part because he wants to go back to England soon. Mr. Gottschalk may be engaged. In the interval De Wolf Hopper is to say the lines, which he can do by making a quick change of make-up and costume, it happening that he and the character assigned to Mr. Williams never come on the stage at exactly the same time.

The performance last night was attended by another difficulty besides the gossip, for Mr. Fields received a telegram from his out-of-town home that his little son was stricken with scarlet fever. From the arrival of the message till the end of the show he was continually wiring and 'phoning for more news of the child, being so upset all the time that there was a perceptible nervousness in his rendition of the funny part he takes.

Added to all this confusion, there came in a story of what had happened to Charles Ross when he went to a rehearsal of his new piece at the New York Theatre night before last. It seems that he remained behind after his own lines were said, desirous of watching the rest of the players. He took a seat in the orchestra, far back in a dimly lit corner, where he was practically invisible from both the stage and the door. The rehearsal was finished. Mr. Ross was asleep. The rehearsers went their ways, ignorant that he was anywhere about.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning he awoke. The orchestra chair had been comfortable. Half an hour later, after he had pounded madly on the door for at least a hundred times, the attention of some passer-by was attracted, and he found himself at liberty.

THE OPERA SEASON.

"Romeo et Juliette" and "Aida" at the Metropolitan.

At the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday the first week of the season of opera in foreign languages came to a close with the usual two performances. In the afternoon Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" was repeated with the principal singers who were heard in it on the opening night of the season. Mme. Melba as Juliette was not in perfect voice, and was obliged to spare herself when it was possible to do so, but her skill in the art of tone placing enabled her to sing with good effect in the important episodes. M. Saleza was also a little out of his best form, and at times sang off the key, but his performance as a whole again commanded admiration. M. Gilibert, a French baritone, with a light voice, replaced M. Plancon as Capulet. Especial mention is due Miss Carrie Bridewell for her work as Stephane, the page. She sang the solo in the exile scene with a plenitude of rich tone and with a pretty style. This young woman has a future, if she be ambitious and faithful in her work. The matinée audience was only fair in size.

Last night the opera was Verdi's "Aida," which was sung to a disheartening array of empty chairs. The performance served to introduce several new-comers. Miss Susan Strong was to have sung the title rôle, but owing to her illness Miss Minnie Tracey, lately a member of the English company, sang the part. Her performance was commendable, but by no means striking. M. Imbart de la Tour, the Radames, proved to be a French tenor of a type familiar, but not usually popular here. He displayed a voice of good quality and sufficient body, quite despoiled of its rightful effect by a very vicious method. M. de la Tour is one of those gentlemen who place their tones as far back as possible, and tauten the muscles of the throat, producing the quality known to some as white, and to others as throaty. This quality of tone is not beautiful, and it cannot touch the heart of the musical hearer; it assaults only his nerves. It might seem charitable to wait till M. de la Tour sings again before saying so much about him; but his method is fundamentally bad, not the result of any temporary cause. At least, he may be praised for singing in tune. As an actor he proved to be conventional and without individuality. His high tones won him some applause.

The Amneris was Mme. Louise Homer, another new member of the company. This lady disclosed a rather hard voice of plentiful volume and sufficient compass. Her tones were not as steady as might have been desired, yet the vibrato was not sufficient to injure her intonation. She sang in tune and with generally good judgment in her phrasing. She did not seem to be gifted with much temperament, but possibly the lack of mellowness in her voice may have been accountable for this impression. M. Journet, a new basso, made his début as Ramfis, the high priest. This singer made known a voice of excellent quality, smooth, sonorous, extensive, and well placed. His singing was not impressive in style, but in conventional bass parts he should prove to be a useful member of the company.

Mr. Scotti reappeared as Amonasro. He was in fine voice, and sang and acted with his usual fire. He is a true artist, and his favor here is thoroughly deserved. Mr. Muhlmann was the King. M. Flon, a French conductor, well known at Covent Garden, but new to this city, directed the performance capably but without individuality. The opera was mounted with the familiar trappings, and the trumpets of Egypt chortled, as usual, stridently and a little off the key in the case of those in B.

LOIE FULLER ARRIVES.

Brings with Her Thirty Tons of Baggage and Four New Steps.

Loie Fuller and her thirty tons of baggage, not to mention a whole troupe of electricians, stage hands, gas fitters, maids, protegés, one Jap, and many other persons whose exact functions are yet to be related, arrived here yesterday on the steamship St. Louis. With her she also brought four new and fancy steps, all of them, she said, originated by herself, and each of them more complicated than the one before it. They will be stepped at Koster & Bial's Music Hall on New Year's Eve, after which she will complete a ten weeks' engagement at that house.

Among those who accompanied the dancer were Miss Gabriele Bloch, a rich Parisienne; the latter's chaperon, Mme. de Cam; Miss Mabel Knowles, George Crager, marager; M. Homberg, leader of the orchestra, and Samuel Millard, chief of the electricians. There were four assistant electricians. The Jap's name is Utomio; he is a trick wire walker, dancer, contortionist and juggler, and does more different kinds of things, says his mistress, than any Jap ever seen hereabouts.

After Miss Fuller had left the American Line Pier her manager began to engage trucks, in which to take her baggage and stage properties up town. He found that seven large vehicles were needed.

Of the new dances to be introduced by Miss Fuller she says that the best is one which she calls "the twenty-fifth," as twenty-four inventions of her pliant feet have preceded it. Another is the "grotto dance," which, she declares, will astonish the natives.

"I am going to show the people here a thing or two," she said, "and when my ten weeks are gone I'm going to Japan to dance before the Mikado."

ANOTHER NEW THEATRE.

Kirke La Shelle Buys Site for Building on Forty-seventh Street.

Kirke La Shelle, the theatrical manager, has bought, through Brokers N. Brigham Hall & Sons, from the various owners, the properties 164 to 170 West Forty-seventh Street, a plot 76.3 by 100.4, together with 1,564 Broadway, 20 by 80, adjoining the Forty-seventh Street properties at the rear.

It is said that Mr. La Shelle will improve this plot, beginning next May, with a theatre on the Forty-seventh Street section, and a six-story apartment building on the Broadway lot, through which entrance will be afforded to the theatre. The total amount involved in the operation, including the cost of the ground, is about $400,000.

Mr. La Shelle, it is said, expects to open the theatre in the Fall, and plans to use it for his own productions.

Mme. Sembrich's Song Recital.

At Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon Mme. Marcella Sembrich gave a song recital in aid of a worthy cause, that of the George Junior Republic. The merits of the cause, together with the efforts of the women who had devoted time and thought to the preparations for the concert, were the factors which combined with the uncommon attraction of the entertainment to make the audience one of great size. There were no vacant seats and only two empty boxes. The advocates of the Junior Republic were fortunate in securing the services of Mme. Sembrich. The public of this city is now fully alive to the value and loveliness of her art, and those who know what poetic singing is do not let pass opportunities to hear her.

Her programme yesterday contained many numbers heard at her previous recitals, and one or two not given then. Among those not given before were Buononcini's "Per la gloria," Beethoven's "Frendvoll und Leidvoll," Purcell's "I attempt from love's sickness to fly," "Oh, Mistress Mine," and Schumann's "Er der Herrliehste." The group of folk-songs heard at the second recital was repeated, except the Italian. The fascinating "Standchen" of Richard Strauss had to be repeated, as did the "Gluckenthurmer's Nachtlerlin" of Löwe. At the end of the second part Mme. Sembrich sang on recall "Aufträge," and at the close of the concert the Polish mazurka, made familiar last season at the opera. The great soprano was in excellent voice, and it goes without saying that she sang with her consummate art. The audience was most enthusiastic.

Bach Festival to be Held at Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The first German Bach music festival is to be held in Berlin on March 21. In connection therewith there will be an exhibition of manuscripts, pictures, and instruments, for which the Berlin Town Council will lend the public rooms of the City Hall.

"The Belle of New York" in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—"The Belle of New York" was given in German at the Central Theatre this evening.

LONDON THEATRICAL NOTES.

Nearly all the theatres are already doing a crowded holiday business.

"Mr. and Mrs. Daventry" continues to attract fashionable audiences. The Prince of Wales witnessed the performance on Thursday.

Frohman's production of "Alice in Wonderland" at the Vaudeville on Wednesday, with Ellaline Terriss as Alice and Seymour Hicks as the Mad Hatter, was not successful, from the critics' point of view.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—About forty pantomimes will be produced in and around London during the holidays, "Cinderella" being the most popular production, no fewer than nine versions being presented.

Phyllis Rankin had a most cordial welcome on her return to the English stage when she appeared in "Florodora," at the Lyric Theatre, on Thursday, but she was manifestly nervous, and did not make much of the part of Lady Holyrood.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mrs. Madeleine Lucette Ryley, author of "My Lady Dainty," which Charles Frohman is to present at the Madison Square Theatre during this season, has sailed from Europe in order to reach here in time to see the production. The principal players in the piece are Effie Shannon and Herbert Kelcey.

Paul M. Potter's dramatization of "Under Two Flags" has been accepted by David Belasco, and the character of Cigarette is to be depicted by Blanche Bates in a special production that the management is planning. There are in the piece five acts and nine scenes.

After rehearsing "Hamlet" for eight days in New York, E. H. Sothern, Virginia Harned, and their company left here yesterday for St. Louis. Mr. Sothern has entirely recovered from his recent illness, and said before leaving that he had never felt stronger. His season will continue until the latter part of June.

Don Francisco de Souza, who is said to be a second cousin of the King of Portugal, arrived on the Hamburg-American Line Pennsylvania yesterday. He is a baritone, and expects to tour the country. The opening date and itinerary were not disclosed.

GAMBLING STOPPED BY TAMMANY COMMITTEE

Lewis Nixon Left Lists of Places at Police Headquarters.

CHIEFS ACTED PROMPTLY

"If the Gambling Places Are Reopened Responsible Police Officers Will Suffer," Mr. Nixon Says.

Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the Tammany committee to investigate the vicious conditions of the city, has caused some three-score gambling houses and poolrooms to close. Before Chief Devery went on a vacation he was furnished by Mr. Nixon with a list of thirteen gambling houses and poolrooms with evidence that their character was easily discovered, and the places ceased to "do business" and have remained closed. Last Wednesday Mr. Nixon called on Acting Chief Moses W. Cortright and called attention to forty-eight resorts of similar character. These were closed by Friday night. Yesterday Mr. Nixon made another call on the Deputy Chief with a list of a dozen places still open, and these will be closed to-morrow.

Acting Chief Cortright summoned superior officers to headquarters and told them where to find the places open in violation of law and directed them to close them and keep them closed. Mr. Nixon is, he says, intent on closing all gambling places and poolrooms, and he will from time to time furnish lists of places that are open to the executive head of the Police Department. If any of those closed by his agency open again Mr. Nixon says there will be trouble both for the offenders and such members of the police force as may be responsible for a renewal of violations of law.

POLICE ACTED PROMPTLY.

"This," said Mr. Nixon at Police Headquarters yesterday, "is simply in the line of what I have been doing for a couple of weeks. I first gave a list of thirteen gambling places and poolrooms to Chief Devery, who acted at once and without hesitation.

"When I first called on Deputy Chief Cortright he started with alacrity to do what he was requested to do. I believe that every place brought to his attention was closed, and that the places he was informed of to-day will be closed.

"The lists I took to Police Headquarters will not be made public unless the places are reopened. Then there will not only be publicity but some at least of the offenders will be followed up and punished and responsible police officers will suffer. This may as well be thoroughly understood. The committe is in earnest.

"Information about the gambling houses and poolrooms came to the committee mainly from persons affiliated more or less with Tammany Hall, who do not intend that they shall be classed as partners with evil doers or as countenancing them. If there has been any comfort given to gamblers and pool men by any one connected with the Police Department it had better stop, as we are just as ready to punish such police offenders as the violators of law."

Deputy Chief Cortright said: "I am particularly incensed at a story that I said I would have to consult Chief Devery. When it comes to police duty I consult no one. I shall not give out the list."

Gamblers and poolroom men looked perplexed and anxious yesterday, especially in what are known as the Fulton Street and Tenderloin districts. "Business" is usually in full swing in every gambling quarter at 2 P. M., but during the entire afternoon the Broadway hotels, from Thirty-fourth Street to Langacre Square, were thronged with men who discussed the "tip" to close and speculated on the length of their idleness. Many affected to believe that on the return of Chief Devery to duty conditions would change; others said that they would continue to be vigorous, and that perhaps everything would in time be closed tight until the end of the Mayoralty campaign. It was admitted that many gambling establishments not protected by a club incorporation were running quietly and that the number of gambling establishments run as clubs could not be computed.

"No order," said Capt. Andrew J. Thomas of the West Thirtieth Street Station, "based on information given by the Committee of Five, could apply to my district. We had nothing running."

"No gambling houses?"

"Not one, to my knowledge."

"No gambling in 'clubs' so-called?"

"Well, I suppose there's gambling more or less at the Union, Manhattan, and even the Union League Club."

"But in the clubs known as 'fake'?"

"Yes, they're all over. But you can't touch 'em. They're incorporated, and you can't act without a warrant and good evidence. I've no doubt there are some around here."

GAMBLING PLACES CLOSED.

Not the faintest glimmer of light could be detected in the windows of the known gambling houses up town last evening. There was no evidence of life at Canfield's or Maynard's, in West Forty-fourth Street; "Honest" John Kelly's, in West Forty-first Street; Farrell's, in Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-sixth Street; Daly's, in West Twenty-ninth Street, nor in any of the other less pretentious gambling resorts throughout the district.

The "big" concerns of the same character further down town were also closed. The two in Fourteenth Street between Third and Fourth Avenues, said to be owned by a well-known promoter of sporting events in Madison Square Garden, were "locked up tight." The place next to the German Savings Bank at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue had its "lookout" on duty, however, though apparently there was no gambling going on within.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES asked the lookout if there was any way to get in.

"Got yer jimmy wid yer? If ye hain't, better go get a ladder'n try de windys. Dey ain't all made out'er oak," he replied.

"Can you tell me who runs that place?" queried the reporter.

"Say, watcher tryin' t' do—flush a fable? I ain't no news syndercate, on yer life; see?"

"I merely want to see what's going on," said the reporter. "I'm not hunting for fables."

"Might's well mosey 'long; nuthin' doin'."

The lookout finally admitted that the place had been doing business in the afternoon, but had for some reason he said he could not explain closed up.

In West Third Street, between Macdougal and Sixth Avenue, and in Macdougal Street, just south of West Third, two crap games were being run as usual. Both places are patronized principally by negroes.

WARNED OF A RAID.

Regarding the raid of the gambling house at 2,234 Eighth Avenue on Friday night, Superintendent Henry Burr of the Society for the Prevention of Crime gave the following statement:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee Mr. Burr was instructed to raid the gambling room on the second floor of 2,234 Eighth Avenue. Superintendent Burr sent his assistant, Mr. Thompson, to Capt. Martens of the Thirty-first Precinct, calling on him for ten men and the patrol wagon. Mr. Burr also sent word that his men were at that moment in the gambling rooms and would point out to Capt. Martens's men the men to the arrested.

While Mr. Thompson was at the station house the telephone in the gambling house rang, and one of the men, after answering the 'phone, gave the order for the players to cash in their chips, and began to remove the paraphernalia from the place. Part of the paraphernalia was removed to the basement of the saloon on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Superintendent Burr waited until the police arrived, and then demanded that the paraphernalia be removed from the basement of the saloon. The entire paraphernalia seized in value would amount to about $8,000. There was a large Marvin safe in which the money and chips were placed when the tip came over the telephone.

Chief Devery was not at Police Headquarters yesterday, but he sent several telephone messages to his aids and received some. He was reported to be at his home and to intend to return to duty after Christmas Day.

President York came to his office late in the afternoon. He said that he never had any "programme" in regard to the police situation created by Chief Devery's hostility to him, and was not able to foresee what the coming week might bring forth.

"I shall abide events," he added. "I do not know of any plan to formulate charges against Chief Devery. As to my 'throwing up my hands' because the wrong done to Deputy Chief McLaughlin was righted, I know of no basis for the assertion. I do not know that any one can say that I was ever known to quit. I shall do all in my power to have the business of this department conducted properly."

DEPUTY P. H. McLAUGHLIN'S EDICT.

Deputy Chief P. H. McLaughlin called all of the Brooklyn precinct commanders to headquarters and had a long talk with them about police matters.

"While I am in command here," he said, "I will not stand for vice in any form in Brooklyn. I will look to you to keep your precincts clean. If you fail to do so I will find a way to make you. It must be understood that I will not stand for anything that is wrong. If anything is wrong in your precincts I shall tell you but once to correct it. If it is not remedied by you then I will try to remedy it myself from this office, and I have men here to do the work. All that I shall expect of you is to do your duty as policemen."

Mr. McLaughlin concluded by telling the Captains that Brooklyn was his home, and that as the head of the police force he intended that it should be kept clean.

While the Deputy Chief was talking to the Captains, his "plug hat," which caused Chief Devery such anguish of mind, reposed on the top of his desk.

"Of course I'll continue to wear that hat," said the Deputy Chief to the reporters after the Captains had gone. "I like to be well-dressed, and I think I have a right to wear a high hat, if it pleases me to."

"Chief Devery has complained that you did not visit him, and that you failed to respond when he called you over to Mulberry Street," was suggested to the Deputy Chief. "Is that so?"

"I have never neglected the Chief," he returned. "I always visited his office when I went over to Mulberry Street. During the ten months I have been in charge in Brooklyn I have visited him at least a dozen times. When I go over to Mulberry Street it is often early, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, and, of course, I fail to see the Chief then."

This was taken as being a sly dig at Chief Devery's habit of getting down to Headquarters late. Mr. McLaughlin concluded by saying that he had always obeyed the Chief's orders, and would continue to do so.

TOWING DISABLED LINERS.

The Westernland and Cufic Were Assisted Into Port.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Two tugs are towing the White Star Line steamer Cufic, recently at anchor in distress and abandoned by her crew off the Skerries, to Liverpool.

The steamer Somerhill, which towed the disabled steamer Westernland to West Bay, near Weymouth, has lost her mainmast and has her hull damaged, but she is proceeding, leaving the Westernland, which later was towed to Southampton.

The American Line steamer New York, which sailed from Southampton via Cherbourg to-day, took the passengers of the Westernland.

Westchester Republicans Dine.

The Republican organization of Westchester County gave a dinner at Sherry's last night to William L. Ward, the Chairman of the Westchester County Committee. During the course of the evening Mr. Ward was presented with a gold watch and chair, which cost $1,000, and Mr. John J. Brown, Secretary of the committee, was presented with a diamond and pearl pin. Ex-Congressman Southwick, Senator Mills, Assemblymen Apgar, Cooley, and Mains, Sheriff Miller, and all the county officers attended the dinner.

New Bedford Weavers to Resume Work

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 22.—At a meeting of the striking weavers of the Acushnet and Hathaway cotton mills, held to-day, it was voted to return to work on Wednesday. The weavers struck after the loom fixers went out, five weeks ago. The fixers will remain out, it is understood that many weavers from other cities have arrived here and secured work during the strike, and the places of the loom fixers have also been filled.

Watch for District Attorney Merrill.

District Attorney Merrill of Queens County was yesterday afternoon presented with a gold watch and chain. The present was given to the District Attorney by his office attachés and was engraved with the following: "John D. Merrill, District Attorney, Queens County, Christmas, 1900."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Morse Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. A. Morse, cloaks and suits; Everett House.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; Continental Hotel.

Carroll, C. H., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. H. Carroll, dry goods; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Levy, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Levy, straw goods; Hoffman House.

MRS. SARAH BROWNELL'S DEBTS.

Sarah S. Brownell, residing at 83 West One Hundred and Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,372 and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1890 to 1898 and are for wearing apparel, millinery, jewelry, bric-à-brac, and borrowed money. She also owes $50 for confectionery, $118 for theatre tickets, and $365 hotel bill.

She is a beneficiary under a trust fund from her father, John W. Lockwood, the income of which is $1,200 a year, but she says that it is wholly insufficient for her personal wants.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, Dec. 22.—Fire in the loft or top floor of The Buffalo Commercial at noon destroyed a quantity of household furniture and personal effects of W. C. Warren, the proprietor. The loss is covered by insurance.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—Fire started from an explosion in the four-story granite block of Burbank & Rider, at 18 and 20 Central Street, just before 3 o'clock this morning. The Washburn-Crosby Company's local branch, C. C. Hamlin, agent, and the New England Pattern Company, A. & F. Kimball, are among the sufferers. The loss is heavy.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:40 A. M.—13 Clay Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.

3 A. M.—224 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; owner, Mary O'Domnell; damage, $10.

4:15 A. M.—604 Columbus Avenue; owner, George Quinn; damage, $50.

8:25 A. M.—57 West Ninety-second Street; owner, Louis Ghess; damage, $25.

9:50 A. M.—229 West Twenty-sixth Street; owner, Lizzie MacDowneld; damage slight.

12:30 P. M.—278 East Third Street; owner, Max Medler; damage, $10.

12:50 P. M.—Twelfth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.

2:15 P. M.—100 West Ninety-seventh Street; owner, David Levin; damage, $300.

3 P. M.—1,444 Fifth Avenue; owner, A. Bornlier; damage, $1,000.

3:45 P. M.—87 Connor Street; owner, Max Gardier; damage, $10.

4:40 P. M.—81 Norfolk Street; owner, M. Ulsrick; damage, $50.

5 P. M.—405 West Fifty-sixth Street; owner, Peter Flood; damage, $250.

5 P. M.—1,453 Second Avenue; owner, Adele Emaneuli; damage, $200.

5 P. M.—102 Monroe Street; owner, Louis Slessock; damage, $100.

5:10 P. M.—512 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; owner, J. Petrano; damage slight.

5:30 P. M.—1,020 Fifth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

7:10 P. M.—331 Wooster Street; owners, Mendtz Brothers; damage, $600.

5 P. M.—900 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; owner, J. H. Raynar; damage, $750.

8:20 P. M.—186 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; owner, America Mutoreppe Company; damage slight.

9:05 P. M.—209 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; owner, M. Bruce; damage, $200.

11:20 P. M.—1,004 Sixth Avenue; New York Athletic Club; damage, $50.

11:35 P. M.—2,889 Third Avenue; Merico Carmerdilli; damage, $50.

11:40 P. M.—1 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $300.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:22	Sun sets...4:37	Moon sets...6:42

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:18	Gov. Isl'd...8:39	H. Gate..10:35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:46	Gov. Isl'd...9:06	H. Gate..11:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	.....
	*1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 24.

Guyandotte, Norfolk	.....	.....
Minnehaha, London	.....	6:30 A. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 25.

Bovic, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Haiti and Ingasus	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana, Progreso, Yucatan, &c.	12:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

Cyrene, Brazil	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grecian Prince, Santos, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hermodius, Paraguay, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Mexico via Tampico	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores Islands	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to December $24th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer American Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to December $25th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after December $9th and up to December $29th, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York December $29th, for dispatch per steamer Somona. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to January $5th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. January $6th.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to January $3d, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peking.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 23.

Ardlethen, Rotterdam, Dec. 6.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 2.
Betty, Gibraltar, Dec. 4.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Dec. 7.
El Mar, New Orleans, Dec. 18.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 22.
Hugenden, Havre, Dec. 1.
Incamares, Algiers, Dec. 7.
John Sanderson, Sunderland, Dec. 5.
La Normandie, Havre, Dec. 15.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 18.
Moonstone, Huelva, Dec. 7.
Nubia, Stettin, Nov. 29.
Olinda, Matanzas, Dec. 16.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Dec. 9.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Dec. 6.

MONDAY, DEC. 24.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 13.
Antilla, Nassau, Dec. 20.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Dec. 21.
Colorado, Brunswick, Dec. 21.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 23.
Horrox, St. Lucia, Dec. 17.
Ithaka, Havana, Dec. 18.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Dec. 18.
Tauric, Liverpool, Dec. 14.

TUESDAY, DEC. 25.

Alliance, Colon, Dec. 18.
Altai, Port Limon, Dec. 18.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Dec. 13.
Caracas, San Juan, Dec. 20.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 20.
Georgian, Liverpool, Dec. 12.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Dec. 18.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 24.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

Aller, Gibraltar, Dec. 17.
Alps, Jamaica, Dec. 19.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 25.
Lampasas, Galveston, Dec. 19.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Dec. 11.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 19.
Vimeira, St. Lucia, Dec. 18.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 22.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 26.
Handel, St. Lucia, Dec. 20.
Mesaba, London, Dec. 16.
Trave, Bremen, Dec. 18.

Arrived.

SS City of Philadelphia, Hastings, Philadelphia for Bridgeport and New Haven. Passed in Quarantine at 8:31 P. M.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Watson, Hull, Dec. 9, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Off Fire Island at 9:47 P. M.

SS Yucatan, Decker, Campeche, &c., Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:50 P. M.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp, Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

United States transport Crook, Walcott, San Juan, Dec. 15, via Newport News 21st, with passengers to the United States Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:28 A. M.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda, Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 A. M.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool Dec. 15 and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 P. M.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Formes, Bremen, Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 A. M.

SS Arabistan, (Br.,) Enright, Buenos Ayres, &c., Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Cerea, (Ital.,) Aratu, &c., Nov. 25, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston, Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Onella, Staples, Providence, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Yuma, Warren, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Iroquois, Watson, Jacksonville, Dec. 19, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Spliedt, Hamburg, Dec. 10, Boulogne 11th, and Plymouth 12th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Simon J. Murphy, for ——
SS Hekla, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Alaska, (Br.,) for Tampa.
SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Canova, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Vincenzo Florio, (Ital.,) for Naples.
SS Peconic, (Br.,) for Trieste.
SS Exeter City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Adirondack, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Ponce, for Porto Rico.
SS Morro Castle, for Havana.
SS Comus, for New Orleans.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.
SS Star of Australia, (Br.,) for Melbourne, &c.
SS El Rio, for New Orleans.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Victoria, (Br.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Maracaibo, for Curacao, &c.
SS Iberian, (

THE WEST POINT INQUIRY

Cadets Say Booz Was Not Specially Selected for Hazing.

Declare that They Hazed Only to Take Conceit Out of Fourth Class Men.

WEST POINT, Dec. 22.—The military court of inquiry, which began taking testimony here last Tuesday regarding the charges of alleged brutal hazing at the Military Academy, to-day continued the examination of the cadets of the first class. These are the men who hazed Booz's classmates, but none of them who have testified so far has acknowledged that any brutal hazing occurred in 1898.

Gens. Brooke, Bates, and Clous entered the courtroom at 9 o'clock, and Cadet Clarence O. Sherrill of North Carolina was the first witness called. In reply to Gen. Clous, he said he only knew Booz slightly. He never hazed Booz, but he might have "braced" other men of the fourth class and taken part in "feet inspections." Like many other first class men, he had fourth class men do special duty for him, such as carrying water, looking after his clothes and laundry, and doing other menial things about his tent. He denied ever having given tabasco or pepper sauce to Booz or any other cadet.

Major John M. Bannister, Surgeon, was recalled, and told of his testing the effects of partaking of four drops of tropical pepper sauce, such as is used in the cadets' mess hall. He said he tried it last night by dropping four drops of the sauce on the palm of his hand and taking it up with his tongue. He swallowed the sauce, and, although it tasted hot, like the taste of a cayenne pepper pod, he felt no ill-effects from the dose, although his throat, he said, was very susceptible to any irritation. Two young ladies who were present when he made the test, in a spirit of fun did likewise, and they, too, found no difficulty in swallowing the same quantity.

In reply to Gen. Clous, the witness said: "I positively swear that the taking of this sauce could not directly or indirectly have caused tuberculosis of the throat or in any way be the cause of the death of Cadet Booz two years after his partaking of it."

Cadet Logan Ogle of Florida sworn to, he never hazed Booz. He knew Breth, who was a member of his own class. This was the fourth class in 1897. He testified as follows:

Q. Did you see Breth hazed? A.—No sir, but I heard he was "exercised" considerably.

Q. What are the relations of the upper class men to the fourth class men? A.—With the exception of exercising, which has been abolished, it is about the same as usual. We require them to do special work about our tents, cleaning guns, packing up beds, &c.

Q. Have you heard of any fights since last encampment? A.—Yes sir, I heard of four.

Q. Between upper class men and fourth class men? Inquired Gen. Clous. A.—Yes sir.

Q. Who won? asked the General. A.—Two were won by upper class men, one by fourth class men, and the other was a draw.

Q.—Did you ever administer pepper sauce to Cadet Booz? A.—No, Sir. I did not, nor do I know of any one who did?

Cadet Guy E. Carleton of Michigan, when called, was asked if he knew Cadet Booz and replied in the affirmative.

Q. Did you give him any sauce? A.—No sir.

Q. Was he hazed, and, if so, was it in any way different to the other men of his class? A.—He was hazed, but no other man in his class got the same treatment. There was nothing brutal or severe in it.

Q. Did you ever haze any one? A.—Yes sir, I "exercised" some and made them "brace," but I never cared any one "hell severe."

In reply to several questions regarding Cadet Breth the witness said: "I knew him, but did not hear of his being hazed or put in a straitjacket. If he had been placed in a straitjacket I certainly would have heard of it. I have had a special duty man from the fourth class; he made my bed, swept out the tent, carried water, and I cleaned my own uniform and equipments."

Cadet Robert M. Beck Jr., of Rhode Island, examined by Capt. Dean, said:

I have never heard that Booz was specially selected for hazing. I saw Cadet Breth put before he left. He was always very nervous."

Q.—Did you know or hear of any hazing during the last encampment? A.—No, Sir; but there was drilling and exercising, which were not looked upon as hazing.

Cadet William M. Cooley of Michigan said that he could not say that he had not given sauce to lower class men.

Q.—Have you seen it given, and, if so, was any force used? A.—I saw it given several times in the mess hall, but no force was used. The men were told to take it, and they did. Eight drops was the most ever given.

Q. Have you known of any cadets being dragged from their tents? A.—Yes, Sir; I was dragged myself when a fourth class man. I was lying on the comforter on the floor. Two or three men caught hold of it, and pulled it with me on top out of the tent, and up the company street.

Q.—Have you ever known hands to have been laid on the man and his body dragged on the ground? A.—No, Sir; the bedding was always underneath.

Cadet Emory J. Pike of Iowa heard of men being required to eat soap, but never knew of a positive case. Gens. Clous and Brooke interrogated the witness as follows:

Q. Did you ever ask any one to eat soap? A. No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever require a cadet to swallow any kind of sauce? A.—No, Sir.

Q. Do you know Cadet Breth? A.—Yes, Sir; I remember him on account of his "woodenness."

Q. Do you mean by that he was wooden-headed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In treating fourth class men by your methods of hazing, was any difference made between the sons of rich men and those of poorer classes? A.—Well, Sir, there would be no distinction, except the rich man's son was concealed.

Q. Why do you haze fourth-class men? A.—Fourth-class men are new and green, and they are hazed to make them conform to the rules, to obey their superiors, and make men out of them.

Q.—If the son of a General or the son of a President of the United States came here, would he be hazed? A.—Yes, he would if he were conceited, and it is likely he would be hazed anyhow.

Q.—You then evidently wish to make them all feel that they are on an equal footing, that none is better than the others? A.—That's the idea.

Q.—Would you use brutality in making a conceited man realize this? A.—I could not call it brutal.

Q.—I mean would you inflict injury, or would you use force? A.—Oh, no.

Q.—Did you ever know any one to be injured through hazing in your time or in the traditions of the academy? A.—No, and I am pretty well acquainted with the traditions of the academy.

Cadet Richard Furnival of New York, when sworn, said:

I knew Cadet Breth. I was his roommate for a month, and he never complained of his health.

Q.—Are cadets allowed to use tobacco? inquired Gen. Clous. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of any cadet who uses tobacco. A.—Yes, Sir; Breth used it. He chewed it and also smoked it.

Q.—To what extent? A.—Almost constantly; he chewed nearly all the time.

Q.—While Breth was your roommate was your furniture ever tied up? A.—No, Sir. It was not.

Q.—Was Cadet Breth required to eat soap? A.—He was required to eat something; I don't know whether it was soap or not.

Q.—Did you ever hear of a cadet being required to eat anything of that character? A.—The only thing I can remember is that a cadet had to eat some quinine.

After a brief recess, Cadet Creed F. Cox of Virginia was sworn. He testified that Booz was not hazed any more than others in his class. He had seen nine or ten drops of table sauce given to some cadets. He gave none himself. He never saw Booz taking any of the sauce.

In reply to Gen. Brooke, Cox said that when a cadet in the fourth class was conceited it was taken out of him by hazing.

Q.—How long does the conceit last? A.—About twenty minutes.

Q.—Ah, then, it is exorcised? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Does it ever return? A.—Not while he is a fourth-class man, Sir.

Gen. Brooke questioned the witness at length on the cadet "code" of honor, and the witness said:

Our code requires a man not to do anything ungentlemanly. Sometimes a class has caused a man to resign for making false statements or doing something in violation of this code.

Q.—Any deviation from this standard, then, would be closely investigated by the class and there is no intermediary between absolute truth and falsehood? A.—That is exactly the idea, Sir. I knew of a case about two years ago, where a man did an ungentlemanly act, and he was requested to resign.

Q.—Did he? A.—He did, Sir.

When the witness had finished the court adjourned until Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

PRAISE FOR WEST POINT.

Englishman Says the Academy Surpasses British Institutions.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—At a conference of the head masters of the great public schools this week one of the speakers severely arraigned the irrational educational methods the schools were forced to employ in order to pass boys as officers into the service. A military correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, criticising the Sandhurst and Woolwich methods, declares the British authorities admit that West Point is in advance of anything in England. He describes the democratic and severely competitive system in vogue there, saying:

"Education at West Point is serious thoroughness rather than an extension of attainments. Its principle is controlling education, together with the knowledge of how to make use of it. Like all exceptionally good education, it is enormously costly, perhaps the most expensive in the world. But in many ways it is said to be by far the best. An exhaustive comparison of West Point with our own military colleges, as educational mediums, is to the disadvantage of our own institutions.

"The principal industry in the United States is education. For years past the Americans have been earnestly engaged in the business of disseminating knowledge. If Great Britain is to hold her own we must follow in the footsteps of the great Republic or be content with second place."

OMAHA POLICE CONFIDENT.

Chief Says the Abductors of Young Cudahy Will Be in Custody Soon.

OMAHA, Dec. 22.—The police are hard at work on the kidnapping case of Edward Cudahy, Jr., who was carried away Tuesday night and held for $25,000 ransom. The discovery of the house in which the boy was imprisoned has also led to other clues, which promise something more definite in the near future. From those living in the vicinity of the building the police have secured a good description of the members of the gang and their method of operation, the time they left the city, and the direction they took.

Mr. Cudahy is taking personal account of all that is being done, and keenly watching the developments. He will not talk of the matter, however, beyond stating his belief that the police have the matter well in hand, and will soon effect the capture of some or all of the gang.

Chief of Police Donahue refuses to say anything about the case, further than that the discovery of the house where the boy is alleged to have been confined is the first link in the chain which will soon lead to the capture of the abductors.

"We are bound to get them in a short time," he said, but to say what method will be pursued or what steps we are now taking would be to embarrass the department. We have had too much newspaper publicity altogether. It is true we have several clues which we think are of great importance, and their discovery has incited the officers detailed on the case to greater vigilance. We think now that we are near the end."

WHAT MR. CUDAHY SHOULD HAVE DONE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Instantly on receiving the demand for ransom Mr. Cudahy should have signed and sent to all the principal newspapers, far and near, a manifesto like this:

"TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

"I am worth $10,000,000, [or whatever he had.]

"I will spend every cent of it, if necessary, to capture and punish the kidnappers of my boy.

"I am already hot on their trail, with all mankind on my side, and they cannot escape.

"Nevertheless, I have joined with me [persons named] as a committee, with whom I have deposited $25,000, to be paid or divided, according to their judgment, to any person or persons who shall give information leading to the capture and punishment of the criminals.

"Finally, if they do any harm to the boy, I pledge all I am worth in aid of popular measures to inflict upon them the most terrible punishment possible for men to suffer in this world."

What object could the kidnappers have had in going further against an enemy of such power and purpose as this?

Instead, the latter, frightened out of his senses by the preposterous proposal to make his mutilated boy a terror to all other parents whose children might afterward be caught, threw away the perfect opportunity the wretches had provided for their own immediate capture, and spent his money in about the worst way that money was ever spent the world—by that holds out to every desperado a glittering and easy prize for the perpetration of this most fiendish of crimes.

It is to be feared that many a parent will within a very few months have Mr. Cudahy's "prize" to thank for a crisis of agony similar to his, such as all his wealth could not compensate in a single instance or for a single hour. VIDI.

New York, Dec. 21, 1900.

DEATH FOR KIDNAPPERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the account in this morning's paper of the kidnapping of young Cudahy I learned, with some astonishment, that there seems to be no law under which the perpetrators of this dastardly deed could be adequately punished. If that is so, parents may, indeed, tremble, and we shall soon hear of similar outrages, for there are many brutes who would resort to such means to extort a large sum of money when they find that they can commit such a crime with impunity. To kidnap a child is one of the worst crimes one can imagine, and the mental anguish of the afflicted parents must be frightful.

There should be a law throughout the United States putting the penalty of capital punishment on the crime of kidnapping; for any one who would deliberately blind or maim a child, as the kidnappers of young Cudahy threatened to do, would as readily commit a murder, and the sooner we are rid of such a one the better it will be for the community. Only the penalty of capital punishment, I feel, will serve to prevent this crime, and the knowledge of such a law will again give parents the feeling of security which has been so rudely shaken by this Omaha outrage.

J. RICHARDS.

New York, Dec. 22, 1900.

MILITARY SECRETARY NAMED.

Governor-Elect Odell Selects Harrison K. Bird for the Honor.

Governor-elect Odell announced last evening the appointment of Harrison K. Bird as his military secretary. Mr. Bird was Gen. Greene's private secretary while the General was Chairman of the County Committee. Mr. Bird is a New York City man and a graduate of Columbia University. The title given to Mr. Bird is that of Major. Heretofore the military secretary of the Governor has been a Colonel. Mr. Odell, when asked the reason for the reduction in rank, said it had been suggested to him by Major Gen. Roe as proper.

Governor-elect Odell had nothing to say about the nature of the conference in Senator Platt's rooms. He said his inaugural message had not yet been finished. Mr. Odell returned to Newburg last night.

GEORGE W. WANMAKER PROMOTED

Appointed Deputy Appraiser to Succeed J. Hart Brewer.

George W. Wanmaker, Republican leader of the Fifteenth District, was yesterday appointed Deputy Appraiser to succeed J. Hart Brewer, who died Friday. The appointment was announced by Appraiser Wakeman. In Mr. Wakeman's absence Mr. Wanmaker will be Acting Appraiser.

The following delegation from the Appraiser's office will attend the funeral of Mr. Brewer in Trenton to-morrow at 11:30 o'clock: Wilbur F. Wakeman, J. P. Skillman, Michael Nathan, Harve T. Andrews, and Warren Sherwood.

BISHOP POTTER WILL SPEAK.

Plans for the Civic Federation Twentieth Century Dinner New Year's Eve.

The Civic Federation announced yesterday that Bishop Potter will speak at the twentieth century dinner on Dec. 31 in Arlington Hall. Ernest H. Crosby will be toastmaster. Other speakers will be Controller Coler, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, and R. Fulton Cutting.

A sub-committee of twenty has been named to investigate the condition of affairs in the tenements, and suggest effective legislation. The committee is made up of James P. Rahal, A. J. Boulton, John S. Henry, M. J. Flaherty, John S. Crosby, John Phillips, J. R. Commons, Henry George, Jr., J. W. Sullivan, M. A. Fitzgerald, Charles Frederick Adams, W. A. Perine, Richard Patterson, J. A. Stewart, Matthew Barr, Senator John Ford, Thomas M. Warren, Charles B. Spahr, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, J. N. Bogart, and Timothy Healey.

Killed by a Circular Saw.

ELMIRA, Dec. 22.—George Ladue, an employé of the heading factory in Galeton, Penn., was instantly killed this afternoon by the bursting of a circular saw. His head was nearly torn from the body.

ROOT'S PLEA FOR AN ARMY

Says Failure to Increase It Would Disgrace the Country.

Also Cause Abandonment of Part of the Philippines—Believes Canteen Is Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—At the last meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, the proceedings of which were made public to-day, Secretary Root made a strong representation for the necessity of immediate legislation for the relief of the army. He stated broadly that if Congress did not at once increase the army in substantial accordance with the recommendations of the War Department, the United States would be obliged to abandon a large portion of the Philippine Islands where civil government is established.

If the present garrisons are withdrawn from certain portions of the island, the municipal officers, mostly Filipinos, will be left defenseless, with every prospect of being deprived of their lives and property, and at the same time the United States will be disgraced, said the Secretary, for having proved faithless to its solemn obligations.

The Secretary argued that it was necessary to pass the department bill as a whole in order to properly adjust the military organizations to the new conditions created by an increase of numbers.

"We do not any of us," he said, "expect that for any considerable period an army of 100,000 men will be maintained, and for an army of 60,000 men the provisions made (by the committee) are sufficient."

With reference to the matter of staff details, the Secretary said that he was convinced that the control of the permanent staff of the departments in the City of Washington is an evil that ought to be remedied, and that it is highly important for the army that there should be interchangeable service between the line and the staff.

In answer to an inquiry, the Secretary said that it was of minor importance whether there was a corps or regimental formation of the artillery branch, and that while he favored the former, he really cared very little about the matter, which he regarded as purely a technical question. He said he had put the corps formation provision into the bill because it had been generally represented to him as a wise provision.

Secretary Root devoted considerable attention in his testimony to the army canteen, urging that it was a great means of maintaining the morality, health, and discipline of the troops. He pointed out that the post exchange is a club, where the men get together to read, talk, and smoke, playing checkers and other games, and drinking under such natural restraints as the place afforded.

A prohibition of the canteen, the Secretary said, would interfere with enlistments, as the men would not enlist if they knew they were going to be confined in a reform school. He considered the agitation against the canteen as a misguided one, holding that the abolition of the canteen would drive the soldiers out of the post exchange, where they were subject to salutary restraints, into the demoralizing and vicious surroundings outside of the army posts. It would result in more drinking and more deception among those who drank.

The Secretary also pointed out that the proposed enactment would convey an entirely erroneous and prejudicial view to the public as to what had been the course of the army in regulating the sale of liquor up to this time.

CONTRACTS FOR WARSHIPS.

The Matter of Awards Still in an Unsettled Condition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The board on construction again considered the battleship problem to-day. Secretary Long had referred back to the board the bids covering the three sheathed battleships, having accepted its conclusions as to the eight other vessels included in the advertisement. Several interesting legal points are involved in this case. In the first place, it is doubtful whether or not one of the three vessels must be allotted to the Pacific Coast builders. There is a strong argument on each side of this question. Again, it is a question whether the department is at liberty to require bidders to amend their bids through the indirect method of restoring certain items of construction omitted in their specifications.

Altogether, it appears that the board will be occupied for the next three days in determining these points, and then passing upon the alternative proposition, in the event that the bids cannot be brought within the limit of cost, of having recourse to new designs for the ships, and advertising for smaller battleships on the general lines of the Maine class. Meanwhile considerable pressure is being brought to bear upon the Navy Department by members of Congress and by prominent Western people to influence a decision in favor of the Pacific Coast.

To Buy Steel Dock at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Navy Department has designated a special board to proceed to Havana in January to complete arrangements for the acquisition by the United States of the big floating steel dry dock at that place, which belongs at present to the Spanish Government.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Frederick S. Dewey, Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-eighth United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Feb. 20, his services being no longer required.

Navy.

Commander L. C. Logan is detached from the Washington Yard and ordered to special duty in connection with the construction of coaling depots, Bureau of Equipment.

Assistant Surgeon R. E. Ledbetter is detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Constellation.

Assistant Surgeon C. R. Burr's order of Dec. 19 is revoked; he will resume his duties on the Monongahela.

Pay Inspector I. G. Hobbs is ordered to additional duty at the Torpedo Station, Newport, Dec. 31, as Pay Officer and General Storekeeper.

Pay Inspector S. R. Colhoun is detached from the Torpedo Station, Newport, Dec. 31, and leave is granted for three months, with permission to go abroad.

Pay Inspector W. J. Thompson's order to the Mare Island Hospital is revoked; he will continue under treatment at Puget Sound Naval Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Admiral Remoy, on the Brooklyn, left Cavite to-day for Olongapo, at which place the Zafiro arrived yesterday.

The Buffalo is at Hampton Roads. She is soon to start on her trip to Manila.

The Kearsarge and the Massachusetts sailed from Hampton Roads this morning for Pensacola.

The Newark has arrived at Cavite.

The Leyden has arrived at the New York yard.

PORT IN MARINDUQUE CLOSED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—A general order recently issued by Gen. MacArthur, Military Governor of the Philippine Islands, says that "Military conditions requiring it, the port of Boac, Island of Marinduque, opened to the coasting trade June 1, 1900, is closed to such trade, and all trade of whatsoever character with said island is, until further orders, forbidden."

Another order declares the port of Agno, Province of Zambales, opened to the coasting trade, and details Capt. Ross L. Bush, Twenty-fifth Infantry, as Inspector of Customs at that port.

Havana Custom House Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Division of Insular Affairs, War Department, to-day issued a statement of the transactions at the Havana Custom House for the month of November last. During the month 261 vessels entered at the port, 114 from foreign ports and 147 from points in Cuba. A total of 242 vessels cleared from Havana, 108 sailing for points outside of the island, and the other 136 for other parts of Cuba. A total of 3,993 passengers landed at Havana during November, 2,671 from Spain and 998 from the United States, while 886 persons left Havana for foreign ports. Live stock to the number of 17,036 came into Havana, mostly from Mexico. The total amount of duties liquidated at the port was $970,653.

To Command District of Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, Porto Rican Regiment, United States Volunteers, has been assigned to the command of the District of Porto Rico, recently incorporated into the Department of the East.

CANAL TREATY ON ITS WAY.

President Sends It to State Department —Amendments to be Sent to London in Usual Manner.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty, with the Senate amendments, was received at the State Department shortly after noon to-day. It was transmitted from the Senate through the White House. With the treaty was a simple statement signed not by the President pro tem. of the Senate, but by Mr. Bennett, the Secretary, reciting the action taken by the Senate on the convention.

The State Department will forward the amendments in the usual course to the British Government, and they will be on their way to London by the steamer which leaves New York next Tuesday.

This action is rather more rapid than is usual in treaty making. Once it is taken there will be nothing more for the State Department to do until the British Government has passed upon the amendments, provided an unconscionable period of time is not so occupied.

Says England Is Losing Prestige.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—The Novosti, discussing the Nicaragua Canal, says: "England is evidently incapable of opposing the United States, the fact being that America is rising proportionately as England is losing prestige."

TRACKS IN WASHINGTON.

Architects Protest Against Marring the Capital City Landscape.

William A. Boring, one of the architects from this city appointed by the American Institute of Architects, which was in convention in Washington last week, to formulate and present to Congress a bill for a committee to recommend a comprehensive plan for the improvement of the City of Washington, said yesterday that the objects sought would be materially interfered with if a bill, introduced into Congress, allowing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to elevate its tracks and build train sheds on the Mall, in front of the Capitol, and which contemplates the removal of the Fish Commission Building, was passed.

The bill, which was reported with amendments on Dec. 14, 1900, "provides for additions and expansions of the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal on the Mall," said Mr. Boring, "and on that part of the original plan of Washington which was to be the most important piece of decorative landscape gardening in the scheme surrounding the Capitol.

"A comprehensive scheme for the park system, embracing the Mall, Memorial Bridge, Rock Creek, and other Government property, should be prepared by an able commission of the best artists. It is necessary to take immediate action. Should the Pennsylvania Railroad be granted all the privileges and territories outlined in the bill, the destruction of the Mall would be effected beyond recovery."

The T Square Club of Philadelphia has passed a resolution requesting Congress to provide for the removal or depression of the tracks and thus prevent marring the Mall.

ARCHITECTS ENTER A PROTEST.

Say Plans for Additions to the White House Are Unsatisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—At a special meeting of the T Square Club, the members discussed the proposed enlargement of the White House, and as a result adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The White House is not only a historic monument, held in highest regard by the American people, but is also a structure of great beauty and one of the most important examples of the architecture of our country; and

"Whereas, The problem of its enlargement is one requiring the highest skill and finest architectural judgment; and

"Whereas, There have been made certain plans for the enlargement of the White House, appropriations for the execution of which are now being sought; and

"Whereas, These plans present an eminently unsatisfactory design, and do not commend themselves to educated architectural sentiment;

"Now, therefore, we, a representative body of architects, demand that any changes to the White House be first approved by a commission of distinguished architects appointed by the President, and we urge that Congress pass no appropriation for alterations or additions to the White House until such indorsement be given."

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE CONTRACT.

Bid of Isaac A. Hopper & Son of This City Accepted by the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor to-day awarded to Isaac A. Hopper & Son of New York the contract for the construction of the foundation of the New York Custom House.

The contract price is $389,610, and the work is to be completed in eight months under a penalty of $425 a day for any time beyond that period. The bid of Hopper & Son is the lowest bid made by about $9,000.

Mr. Meiklejohn Opens His Canvass.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—George D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War, left Washington to-day for Lincoln, Neb. He has been granted leave of absence for thirty days, and will at once begin a formal canvass from suitable headquarters at Lincoln for the Nebraska Senatorship, made vacant by the retirement of Senator Thurston.

Fourth-Class Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The following fourth class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New Jersey—Shrewsbury, W. L. Borden.

New York—Beatyestown, Jacob Skinner; West Danby, Cortland Mynard; West Junius, G. H. Howell.

ARBITRATION ENDS A STRIKE.

Boilermakers at Burlee's Staten Island Shipyard Will Go Back.

The strike of boilermakers, which started two months ago in Burlee's shipyard, Port Richmond, S. I., and eventually tied up the yard, was settled yesterday, and the strikers will return to work to-morrow. The strike was against the introduction of piece-work and a cutting of the rates.

Ames Bennett, former Chief Inspector of Boilers for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was agreed upon as arbitrator. He decided yesterday that while the piece-work system would be kept on, the former piece-work prices which existed before the strike would be restored.

BOY PREFERRED HIS SISTER.

Mother's Writ of Habeas Corpus Quashed by Justice Maddox.

Given his choice of making his home with either, a boy in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday rejected his mother for his sister. Mrs. Mary Lewis had her daughter, Mrs. Julia Byrnes, before Justice Maddox on a writ of habeas corpus demanding the body of Mrs. Lewis's son, Hamilton Kane, fourteen years old.

Justice Maddox questioned the boy, who said that he preferred to live with his sister. The Court decided that the lad was old enough to decide for himself and the writ was quashed.

BUSINESS MAN A SUICIDE.

Andrew Watt of the Ithaca Wall Paper Company Kills Himself.

ITHACA, Dec. 22.—Andrew Watt, President of the Ithaca Wall Paper Company, committed suicide in his factory to-day. He accomplished his purpose by fastening a piece of broom cord to a beam in the attic of the factory. He probably committed the deed when his employes were absent at dinner, but a searching party did not discover his body until late in the afternoon.

He had not been in good health lately, having had serious illness in his family, and it is believed he was temporarily insane when he committed the deed.

Mr. Watt was a resident of York, Penn., and sixty-four years old. He resided with his daughter when attending to his duties here.

Hearing on Brooklyn's Water Supply.

A hearing on the matter of Brooklyn's water supply and the urgent need of its increase will be held next Thursday morning before Mayor Van Wyck. The Mayor yesterday sent a letter appointing a time for the hearing to J. Hampden Dougherty, who sent a request for a hearing on behalf of the Brooklyn League and the Manufacturers' Association.

EX-GOV. WOLCOTT'S FUNERAL.

Services to be Held in Trinity Church, Boston, To-morrow Morning—Resolutions of Regret.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Arrangements are practically perfected for the funeral of ex-Gov. Wolcott on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock. The services will be held in Trinity Church, and will be conducted by the Rev. Howard Brown, pastor of King's Chapel, which the ex-Governor's family attended.

The services will consist only of the regular burial service, with musical selections under the direction of B. J. Lang, assisted by the King's Chapel choir and other singers. It has been decided that the body shall not lie in state. There will be no private service at the residence.

Both branches of the City Government and the Civil Service Commissioners met in special session to-day to take action on the death of Mr. Wolcott. Eulogies were pronounced, committees were appointed to attend the funeral on Monday, flags were ordered at half-mast on city buildings, and motions were passed to close the City Hall and toll the bells during the funeral. Gov. Crane to-day directed that all departments of the State House be closed from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Monday out of respect for the former Governor.

A special meeting of the Executive Council was held at the State House this afternoon to take action on the death of ex-Gov. Wolcott.

Lieut. Gov. Bates and Councilors Davis and Quirk were appointed a Committee on Resolutions to report at the meeting of the Council next Wednesday. The Council voted to attend the funeral in a body.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee to-day a committee was appointed to attend the funeral of ex-Gov. Wolcott, and resolutions of regret were adopted.

VACANCY IN ELECTORAL COLLEGE

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The death of ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott makes a vacancy in the Electoral College that is to cast the votes of Massachusetts for President and Vice President of the United States. Mr. Wolcott was elected as one of the two Electors at Large at the November election. It will be the first vacancy in the Electoral College of Massachusetts occasioned by death, in the recollection of the officials at the State House.

The Electors will meet Jan. 12 and organize. The meeting will then adjourn until Jan. 14, when any vacancies will be filled, and then vote by ballot for President and Vice President of the United States will be taken. Mr. Wolcott, had he lived, undoubtedly would have been chosen President of the Electoral College.

HIS FATHERLY JOY SHORTLIVED

Goodheart's Wife's Alleged "Newborn" Infant Proved to be a Week Old and Not Hers.

When Joseph Goodheart, an expressman of 248 West Thirtieth Street, and employed by E. Carla of 101 West Twenty-eighth Street, received a note while at work last Monday that there was a baby at the house, he was surprised beyond measure, but delighted withal, as he and his wife Gertrude had never been blessed with any children. He obtained leave of absence from his employer, and hurrying home found his wife in bed and beside her the baby.

After taking the new arrival in his arms and bestowing upon it a wealth of fatherly caresses, he bethought himself of a midwife. Mrs. Goodheart said she did not need one, but the proud and grateful Goodheart insisted, and, borrowing from his employer, he engaged a midwife. When the latter came, however, Mrs. Goodheart absolutely refused to have anything to do with her.

Before the midwife left the house she took Goodheart aside and confided to him that in her opinion the baby looked pretty old. Other women present, another woman, too, who came in to see the baby said that it was about the oldest looking new baby they had ever seen. The consensus of opinion arrived at was that the little one was about eight days old instead of eight hours.

At last even the inexperienced Goodheart became convinced that something was wrong, and went to his wife with his doubts, and, according to his story told yesterday in the West Side court, she tearfully confessed that the baby was not hers. She told him that earlier in the day she had met a strange woman on Eighth Avenue who asked her if she wanted a baby. She answered that she did, and the strange woman gave her the infant and $2. After a stormy time Goodheart left, saying he would never have more to do with his wife.

Mrs. Goodheart had him haled to court yesterday on a charge of abandonment, and he told his story. He gave it as his opinion that his wife was trying to shield the mother of the child. Mrs. Goodheart denied it. Magistrate Mayo gently reproved her for her conduct, and told her to take the baby to the Superintendent of Outdoor Poor. Goodheart declared that even if his wife did dispose of the infant he would not live with her again.

The Magistrate will decide to-morrow how much money Goodheart shall give his wife for her support.

KENTUCKY WINS BOUNDARY SUIT

Court of Appeals Overrules the Petition for a Rehearing.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 22.—In the Court of Appeals the petition for a rehearing of the Kentucky-Indiana State boundary line dispute was overruled. In an opinion concurred in by a majority of the Judges, Judge Durrell holds that Kentucky has exclusive jurisdiction on the Ohio River to the low-water mark on the Indiana side. Judge Hobson delivered a separate opinion, holding that Indiana has concurrent jurisdiction over the river. The suit grew out of an Indiana civil attachment served on a steamboat.

RABBI ASHER INSTALLED.

Takes Formal Charge of Congregation B'nai Jeshurum.

The ceremonies attending the installation of the Rev. Dr. Joseph M. Asher as rabbi of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurum, at Madison Avenue and East Sixty-fifth Street, succeeding the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, took place yesterday morning. Every seat in the synagogue was occupied, and many persons had to be turned away. Dr. Asher comes from London and is a graduate of Cambridge University.

The Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil of the Temple Emanu-El conducted the installation ceremonies, which were most impressive. Dr. Asher, after being formally presented to the Board of Trustees, preached a sermon, followed by a personal address to the members of the congregation.

MR. SANDERSON'S LOVING CUP.

Agent of the Wilson Line Going to England to Manage the Wilson Interests.

The annual dinner of the steamship and shipping trade of the Produce Exchange was held last night at Delmonico's, the guest of honor being Oswald Sanderson, agent of the Wilson and Phoenix Lines in the United States, who leaves for England early in January to assume the management of the steamship interests of Thomas Wilson's Sons' Company of Hull, England.

Elliott T. Barrows, President of the Produce Exchange, presided. A loving cup was presented to Mr. Sanderson by Lewis H. Spence on behalf of the former's friends and associates. Among the diners were Gustav H. Schwab, L. Bowen Sanderson, Clement A. Griscom, A. Maclay Pentz, Emil L. Boas, and Henry A. McGee.

Consumption Hospital Site.

The Trustees of the State Tuberculosis Hospital, who for some time past have been considering the question of a site for the hospital, have decided to recommend the selection of Raybrook, in the Adirondacks. Before their recommendation will have effect it will first have to be approved by the State Board of Health and the Forest Preserve Board.

Countess Marie Pieri Divorced.

A decree of absolute divorce has been granted to Countess Marie Pieri by Justice Lawrence from her husband, Count Pompeo Luciano Pieri. The Countess Pieri is an American girl. She was Miss Marie Schroeder, a daughter of the late H. C. J. Schroeder of this city. Miss Schroeder and the Count were married in Rome in 1894.

In Memory of Oswald Ottendorfer.

The Austrian Society of New York, at its special meeting Friday night, called for that purpose, passed resolutions in commemoration of the deeds of Oswald Ottendorfer. Similar resolutions were also passed at a meeting of St. John's Guild.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS RACE.

Campania Slips Away from St. Louis on the High Seas.

There was a lively race between ocean liners on the Atlantic last Wednesday. The test of speed was between the American liner St. Louis and the Cunarder Campania, both of which sailed from their English terminals on the 15th. The officers and engineers of both vessels ridicule the idea that such a thing as a race occurred. "It's against the rules," they say, but the passengers tell a different story. Certain it is that the forward bunkers of the St. Louis were empty after her arrival, and it is equally certain that the officers of the Campania smiled knowingly when they learned on their arrival at the Cunard pier that the St. Louis was just off the Highlands.

For the first three or four days both vessels encountered rough weather, then the conditions moderated, and gales, high seas, and head winds were superseded by light westerly swells, accompanied by an occasional batch of fog or haze. It was 4 A. M. Wednesday when the watch on the American liner made out the port lights of the Cunarder abeam about nine miles to the north. There must have been a communication with the engineers below, for from this time apparently the race began. Morning dawned, but the red funnels of the Englishman were still on a parallel with the black, white-rimmed funnels of the American. Until evening the great ocean fliers remained in signaling distance of each other. After dark the passengers of the St. Louis noticed that the lights of the Cunarder were beginning to grow dim—the Campania was slipping away. When Thursday morning dawned she was nowhere to be seen.

"It may not have been a race," said a passenger on the Campania, "but it was a very pretty friendly sprint just the same." And others expressed sentiments of similar import, not only on the Campania, but on the St. Louis as well.

BROOKLYN NEGROES VACCINATED.

Forty-five Policemen Protect Doctors Who Do the Work.

The negro colony in Gwinnett Street, Williamsburg, from Marcy Avenue to Harrison Avenue, was thrown into a panic late Friday night by the appearance of fifteen doctors attached to the Board of Health, who had gone to the colony to vaccinate the occupants. The doctors were protected by forty-five policemen. The intentions of the Board of Health was kept so quiet that not a single one of the 300 blacks who lived in the colony knew of it until the doctors and police appeared. When they sought to escape they found policemen everywhere.

In the back of the Gwinnett Street row is a rope factory. On the roof of this building half a dozen policemen were stationed, while other policemen went to the roofs of houses. When the doctors and officers arrived most of the inhabitants were asleep. When the news spread of the raid much excitement prevailed. Some went to the roofs, others to the cellars, and some tried to escape from their homes only to be driven back by the police. Force had to be used in some cases before the work could be accomplished. A family, consisting of a man, his wife, and three children were found hiding in a cellar, and others locked themselves in their rooms. Doors had to be forced open in order to get in.

The work of vaccination went steadily on from one house to another until the twenty-eight houses in the colony had been visited.

It was long after midnight before the work of the doctors was completed, and while the work was going on the police refused to permit any one to pass along the street. Many of the negroes declare that they will sue the city.

NEW STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

It Purposes to Operate Lines to All Parts of the World.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 22.—The Pan-American Steamship Company was incorporated here to-day with a capital of $5,000,000. The company proposes to operate steamship lines to all parts of the world. Of the capital stock $2,000,000 is preferred with 6 per cent. cumulative dividends.

The incorporators are Henry W. O. Edge, Herbert Barber, C. A. Jones, George B. Hopkins, and Edward O'Brien, all of Jersey City.

WEDDED AFTER A YEAR IN JAIL.

Defendant in Breach of Promise Suit Decides to Marry the Plaintiff.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 22.—Eugene Westervelt, a member of a well-known family, was defendant in a breach of promise suit about fourteen months ago, Miss Maud Earle being the plaintiff. He was ordered to pay $5,000 damages, but went to prison instead.

After being confined for a year Westervelt changed his mind and decided that he would marry Miss Earle. She was willing, and the ceremony was performed to-day in the parlor of the Sheriff's residence

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

The Country Aroused by the Complications in South Africa.

ALL READY TO FIGHT IT OUT

Nation Still Disbelieves in a General Rising of the Cape Dutch.

Ready to Make Concessions to America Without Resentment — The Australian Federation Muddle—French Amnesty Bill Criticised—Dr. Parker's Experiment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Dec. 22.—However much one may hold the policy of our present Government in South Africa to be mistaken—and from the first I have been its uncompromising opponent—it is impossible to withhold admiration for the stolidity with which up to the present the country has faced an appalling situation. When Lord Salisbury uttered his gloomy phrases early in the week they were held at first to be the cryptic musings of a man who lives in a world of his own, only coming now and then in touch with the hard facts of existence. Subsequent events have taught us better wisdom. His lordship spoke with a full knowledge of the grave aspect of affairs in Cape Colony before any inkling of the truth had reached the nation. And now that we understand what he meant there appears so far to be no sign of hanging back in subscribing to his declaration that we have to push the affair through.

Christmas is upon us and there is no diminution in the crowds filling the streets and shops busy with their preparations for the annual festivity. If possible, the multitude seems to be even larger than usual. In all places of public resort, too, every countenance is composed and the language one hears is resolute, as if nobody for a moment entertained an idea of making terms with those rebels. None the less is the anxiety beneath the surface intense and the fear consuming lest the complications should be much greater than we are yet aware of. Should the burghers of Cape Colony rise en masse the position of our army cooped in the north and more or less continually deprived of its supplies would in the highest degree be dangerous. It, I fear, is a jaded, grumbling army, and certainly one which has used up its means of transport to the extent which private advices lead me to describe as unprecedented. Still we go doggedly on, and nothing short of a stunning calamity appears likely to alter our sullen resolution to push the thing through.

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THE NATION STILL OPTIMISTIC.

While considerably alarmed, the nation as a whole continues to disbelieve in a general rising of the Cape Colony Dutch. It clings, in other words, to the uninstructed optimism it has nourished from the first, in spite of numberless disillusionments. I myself fear that the Dutch will rise, for this is quite the best time of year for them to take the field, and evidently the War Office is now beginning to realize at least the possibility of this final calamity coming upon us. Feverish activity governs its proceedings, and a ceaseless energy is being displayed in getting together what fragments of the army we still have with us. The cry is for more mounted men, but unfortunately these cannot be had to order, and, apart from a more or less ornamental household cavalry, we have now only eight regiments of horsemen of any description at home, including five regiments of the reserve.

Every man, however, will be sent, and that the world is to be scoured for horses is news that will be welcome to breeders and dealers on your side of the water, and in Australia and South America. Our existing stock of animals is well-nigh exhausted, and therefore money must be poured out in floods to restore the deficiency and again put us in a position to cope with our difficulties. The colonies are once more appealed to to send all the mounted troops they can muster, and we are sternly clinging to the resolution to fight to the last.

The most convinced imperialist, however, can hardly help now regretting that the true temper of these South African freemen was not understood before the nation was seduced by the offhand assurances of Cecil Rhodes that Kruger would climb down. With this South African coil again oppressing people's minds, it will be easy to understand how lightly we regard every other public question. Nothing really interests us apart from this.

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NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

I see by New York telegrams to London papers that my statement of facts regarding our attitude upon the Nicaragua Canal question has not altogether pleased some of the gentlemen on your side who enlighten us upon American affairs, or rather instruct us how we should behave toward the American Government, always, apparently in need of snubbing, according to these gentlemen. I am sorry, but it is still out of my power to speak in a manner calculated to please those who seemingly desire to create agitation here against your Congress and Government. The true facts, as I understand them, were fairly put before this country early in the week by the New York correspondent of The London Standard, and I know that his exposition gave widespread and deep satisfaction in quarters where any attention is being paid to the subject.

We are in no mood to wrangle over the clauses in any treaty with you about this canal, or anything else, at the present time. I will even go so far as to say that were the somewhat unreasonable claims to be put forward on your side with reference to the Alaska boundary it would not be from England, but from Canada that resolute opposition would come. This is not exactly indifference on our part, but preoccupation, and so completely are our thoughts engaged in other directions that no genuine outcry would arise here were you to construct the isthmian waterway and not only fortify, but make it free to your own ships while charging tolls to those of all other nations. Were we at liberty to attend to such matters, I have not the slightest doubt that the jingo ombeyeh would have been blowing its loudest and angriest words at what is passing between the two countries. Your lawmakers have chosen a good time in which to have their own way, but really they seem to have done no more than we should in their place.

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LORD HOPETOUN'S BLUNDER.

Already there is a little hitch in the arrangements for perfecting Australian federation, but it will be got over, unless Lord Hopetoun continues to muddle matters. He is a rather maladroit person, and a good story is being told about his first public appearance at a celebration held when he came of age. The family name is Hope, and when he got up to reply to a toast drunk in his honor with enthusiasm, it is recorded that he began by saying: "This world is full of blasted hopes," and that indignant surprise took possession of his mind when he found the phrase productive of uncontrollable laughter among his guests. Sometimes a man beginning thus may go far and shine much, but I believe his lordship has ever since been a bit of a muddler, and consequently I feel no surprise to hear that the first thing he should do on landing in Australia is to select the most objectionable man he could light upon for the first Federal Premier.

Sir William Lyne has never been at heart a Federalist, nor is he really a prominent leader in the Australian democracy. If Lord Hopetoun could not have found a man to his mind among prominent politicians in the various colonies it would have been a sensible step on his part to have gone outside altogether and selected some highly respected citizen not intimately associated with any political faction. The tiff will pass, I doubt not, and the federation get under way, but there will be many little causes of friction of a similar description to be smoothed away before the new machine becomes efficient in manner and able to begin running.

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ACTION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

Political affairs are not going very smoothly in any part of the world in the last days of the expiring century, and this week France has discovered the futility of efforts to legislate class antagonisms out of existence. By a stupendous expenditure of energy the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet has forced the Dreyfus universal amnesty bill through the chambers, and doubtless imagined it had thereby laid many spectres. But the very next day it has been obliged to place a contumacious officer under arrest, and one cannot see how its effort to put a stop to the various actions of law by an overriding act of Parliament can be successful. I heartily sympathize with the spirit that has animated M. Waldeck-Rousseau and his Cabinet, but fear that its policy in this matter has been thoroughly mistaken. When cankers like the affaire Dreyfus have eaten themselves into the body social, no good purpose is ever served by endeavoring to plaster them over or drive them beneath the surface. A larger statesmanship would have limited the action of the Government to rigid neutrality and an unswerving adherence to the humble duty of maintaining order, leaving the factions to fight their lawsuits and wear themselves out in their efforts to bring about each other's confusion. But one can hardly expect this conception of duty to be readily entertained in France. The savor of absolutism still pervades French political life. The Government is an engine of authority, and not the mere servant of the people, and so high-handed courses come naturally to politicians of all types, and I shall not be surprised were the last state of this Dreyfus affair to prove worse than the first.

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A "CHRISTIAN" NEWSPAPER.

Little interludes of mild amusement come occasionally to help to divert us in the mere march through a dreary period, and this week we owe a debt of gratitude to the Rev. Dr. Parker. This eminent preacher, who is endowed with histrionic powers of no mean order, undertook to edit one of the evening papers for a single week. It was to be done in a manner designed to exhibit to a benighted metropolis how real Christians would turn out newspapers if they had things all their own way. I am afraid the doctor has only succeeded in making himself the object of mild ridicule. The paper in question is controlled by a gentleman whose reputation rests upon the almost unequaled faculty for manufacturing and launching what may be described as "mooncalf," joint stock companies, and aerial fabrics generally without substance or serious object, except to extract money from the pockets of dupes. Therefore, along with Dr. Parker's lucubrations upon the evils of horse racing and kindred social topics, the paper contained flaming advertisements of some of the latest of these new companies, and its news items were made up of the usual police court garbage, familiar enough to us here, but unknown, I believe, among respectable newspapers in the United States So there has been much pleasant laughter around the incident, but perhaps this will please the divine quite as much as an abundance of praise. He likes notoriety above all things, and believes in himself with an intensity that sometimes, I fear, jostles his reverence for the Deity. His posturing character may fairly enough be guessed from a story about him which must be true because it was told me with infinite gusto by a brother cleric.

One day after preaching Dr. Parker was waited upon in the vestry by a man anxious to have some words with him about a point of faith he was bothered by. Ushered into the orator's presence, the anxious inquirer found him seated at a table in a dramatic attitude with his head resting on one hand. No sooner had the intruder begun to speak than the doctor raised his eyes and waved his free hand, dismissing him with the words: "I canot hear you now. My great brain is on fire."

A. J. W.

MORE PEERS TO BE CREATED.

Arthur H. Smith Barry, Who Married Mrs. Post of New York, Will Probably Be One of Them.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Another American woman is likely to be soon elevated to the British Peerage, as Lord Salisbury intends to recognize the Right Hon. Arthur Hugh Smith Barry's services to his party by putting him in the House of Lords. Mr. Smith Barry married the widow of Arthur Post of New York, whose sister, Mrs. Adair, is also well known in London society.

Others mentioned for a Peerage include Henry Cosmo Orme Bonser, Chairman of the Southeastern Railroad, and James Lowther, M. P.

Lord Salisbury has already created nearly ninety Peers. If the present rate is kept up the upper house will soon be in numerical superiority to the Commons.

SOUVENIRS OF RUBINSTEIN.

Objects Forming Nucleus of a Rubinstein Museum Exhibited in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—Pious hands have gathered together a number of souvenirs of Anton Rubinstein and established the nucleus of a Rubinstein Museum at the St. Petersburg Conservatory. In spite of stormy weather, two or three score of faithful friends and admirers of the dead musician accepted invitations to a private view yesterday.

The articles, of which there are now about 250 numbered ready for cataloguing, fill a small salon. It is believed that if other countries were ransacked there would be found equally as many and as interesting reminders of the great pianist. The present collection appears to have been made almost exclusively in this city. There were a multitude of silver wreaths, palms of oxidized silver and of gold, golden wreaths, presentation ribbons, batons of ivory, silver, and gold. The walls are covered with engrossed addresses, portraits and pictures of the houses where Rubinstein lived and labored.

Among the more personally interesting objects are the hat and the cane of his last years, a cast of his right hand, and his familiar enameled, white grand piano. The most interesting picture is a photograph of the year 1852. The best bust is a life-size marble figure made in Rubinstein's old age. There is also a marble bust of Helen Pavloff. One of the most costly articles is a complete writing table set in the celebrated gold enamel ware of this city.

"YANKEE CITY OF BRAZIL"

Sao Paulo, So-Called for Its Surprising Push and Activity.

BIG HYDRAULIC POWER PLANT

Town to Have 150 Miles of Modern Railway Constructed by Americans.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 31.—Sao Paulo is called the "Yankee City of Brazil." It is a surprise to the traveling American to find among the mountains of southern Brazil a town so thriving and so full of local push and activity as to suggest naturally an American character.

The place has grown in an astonishing way. The population in 1872 was 20,000. It is now given on the best authority as fully 240,000, and it is growing more rapidly than ever before. The causes of this development would make a very interesting study, but it is one rather too intricate for casual treatment. No doubt the improvement of the port of Santos, with a modern system of docks and the building and improvement of what is popularly called the "English" railway, from Santos to Sao Paulo and up through the fertile coffee and agricultural district to the northwest, together with the indigenous advantages of climate and resources, is sufficient to account for a development that to the uninformed stranger might otherwise seem phenomenal.

Situated some fifty miles from the eastern coast of Brazil, on the mountainous plateau that skirts the entire seaboard of this section, at an elevation of 2,200 feet, the surrounding region has one of the finest climates in the world. The Summer heat is rarely intense, and severe frost is equally rare in Winter. North, west, and south lie regions of vast natural agricultural wealth, as yet but meagrely cultivated, although two or three staples have been the source of fortunes for generations.

The title of "Yankee City" has no particular reference to a New England origin of the business activity of the city, but rather to its push and enterprise in a general sense. In fact, the natives of Britain, whether of Scotch, English, Irish, or Colonial extraction, have with characteristic shrewdness selected this location as the seat of future commercial power. The genuine Yankee element is present, however, and if in small force is usually, as should be the case, reaching for large and general results in a cosmopolitan way.

Brazil has no coal, a deficiency that characterizes South America generally, the Chilean mines furnishing a quality so poor as to be used only under conditions of necessity. This lack of the most essential practical leverage of modern mechanics affords, no doubt, a sufficient explanation why one of the richest parts of the world in natural resources has been so slow to attract investors. It has cost tremendously to develop any enterprise in Brazil based upon the consumption of fuel to produce.

HYDRAULICS IN PLACE OF COAL.

This condition, in connection with the advantages of electrical power as recently improved and adapted to manufacturing, traction, and lighting, has led to a consideration of hydraulics as a substitute for coal in this section. Brazil has excellent resources of this kind, particularly in the numerous rivers that intersect her mountainous Southern States. These rivers maintain an unusual constant flow, owing to the plentiful rain and moisture and the excessive vegetation, which characterizes their mountain sources, and which is renewed as rapidly as it can be destroyed. Brazil thus has a substitute provided by nature for its lack of coal, and the progress of electrical science has at last made this available.

It is to American engineering, science, and progress in electrical mechanics that the first important step toward developing this source of wealth is due. It seems rather surprising to learn that among the mountains of Southern Brazil is now being constructed one of the largest, as well as most complete and up-to-date hydraulic power plants for developing electrical energy in the world. Yet such is the fact. This plant will be completed within a year, and when in operation will have no rival in actual horse-power outside of the United States, and will be equalled by but three or four in that land of large enterprises.

The operations are being conducted by the Sao Paulo Railway, Light and Power Company, limited, which already has a power plant at that city and operates several lines of street cars, and is introducing electric lighting and power on an extensive scale. It is to enlarge the scope of its operations that this energetic corporation is erecting a great hydraulic and electric power plant at Parahyba, distant some twenty-two miles northwest of Sao Paulo.

The River Parahyba rises among the mountains about 100 miles northwest of Sao Paulo, and debouches into the ocean some 150 miles north of Rio de Janeiro, at S. Joao da Barva. At Parahyba, an ancient Brazilian village, it is a wide and brawling stream, with a fall that gives it energy in times of flood to tumble about boulders weighing many tons as if they were pebbles. The enterprise of using this splendid water power owes its practical application to F. S. Pierson, consulting engineer of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York. The power house now nearly completed at Parahyba is intended to do away with the expensive production of electrical energy from coal at Sao Paulo, and eventually to supply both that city and Santos, its port, with as perfect a system of electric lighting, traction, and power as modern science can afford. When the installation at Parahyba is complete it will develop 16,000 horse power, of which 8,000 horse power will be available within a year.

150 MILES OF TROLLEY LINE.

The immediate result of this enterprise will be to give Sao Paulo 150 miles of the most modern electric trolley railway, and to place it in advance of any South American city in this particular. The design, construction, and material will all be American, and put in under American supervision.

The cars being supplied are all of the highest class American construction, and all other features of the system are American. In addition the General Electric Company of New York, through its agents in Brazil, are installing a grand system of electric lighting for the city and electric power where needed, all to be supplied from the Parahyba power house. The plans of the company also contemplate the eventual supplying of similar advantages to the City of Santos, sixty-five miles distant, on the Atlantic Coast.

The work at Parahyba was started in August, 1899, under direction of Hugh L. Cooper, engineer in charge of construction. The first operation, after laying the plans, was to clear up some hundreds of acres of dense jungle and forest, and to build a good wagon road to Bakuery, the nearest railroad station. Altogether some sixteen miles of good road have been built, and more than 1,300 acres of the wildest sort of tropical jungle cleared.

The constructive work involves the building of two dams, one 800 feet and the other 300 feet in length, the laying of a pipe line 2,400 feet in length and 12 feet in diameter, and the building of a power house, with foundations and a structure for the hydraulic machinery. The main dam, which crosses the Farahyba River, is 800 feet in length, and will form a lake eight miles in length and in places half a mile wide, winding among most novel and beautiful scenery. The main dam will have an average head of 38 feet, and its greatest height is 57 feet.

The second, or reservoir dam, is of equally solid construction, and a splendid feature of the work is the pipe line, 2,400 feet in length and 12 feet in diameter, connecting the two reservoirs. This pipe line has no equal in the world, 2,000 tons of steel plate having been used in its construction.

The engineering throughout has involved many important problems, which have been met with great boldness and skill. The treacherous Parahyba, invested by the aborigines with malevolent powers because of its violence at times, has been shifted about and diverted from channel to channel by copper dams as the work proceeded, and the power house has been planted in its very bed and on the scene of its past uncontrolled power.

A most interesting problem of modern hydraulic engineering is here for the first time being worked out on a large scale. To insure a uniform pressure at the water wheels the double reservoir system has been adopted, with connecting pipe line, as before described. The power house is placed at the foot of the second or reservoir dam, which has a head of 77 feet. The water is conveyed to the wheels through an 8-foot pipe line, which, being short, admits of the easy manipulation of the wheels. Each water engine will have a capacity of 2,000 horse power, and will revolve at the rate of 200 revolutions per minute. By this method of main and supply reservoirs, a constant energy is maintained, no more water than is actually needed being at any time allowed to enter the supply reservoir. The total cost of hydraulic construction, independent of the electrical machinery, will not be less than $1,500,000.

The work at Parahyba will stand when completed as a monument of solid and well designed construction, and it can be safely said will be unsurpassed in the world for the thoroughness in which every detail is worked out. Mr. Cooper, the engineer in charge, was given carte blanche as to expense, the only requirement being that he should secure the best attainable result.

Altogether the outlay of the Sao Paulo Railway, Light and Power Company will not be less than $7,000,000 when its works at Parahyba and in the city are completed, and this expenditure will be doubled when the Santos installation is effected. It is impossible to estimate the effect of this enterprise upon the future of Brazil. That it will prove a tremendous lever, both in practice and example, toward modernizing and developing a magnificent section cannot be doubted.

BLOW AT LONDON EDUCATION.

Decision that School Board Cannot Pay for Teaching Science and Art to Adults Causes Alarm.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A decision of the Queen's Bench Division, declaring it to be illegal for the London School Board to spend the ratepayers' money for teaching science and art at evening classes for adults, has created perturbation. Some 90,000 pupils are affected, and the whole of London's educational system must be reorganized if the House of Lords upholds the verdict.

The Speaker declares it is the most serious disaster which has befallen education for some time. Columns of comment appear on the subject in the daily papers. Other large cities are seriously concerned, as they all have classes similar to those of London.

The head masters of expensive schools appear to approve of the decision, maintaining that the School Board is endangering the existence of the secondary schools.

"INTELLECTUAL TYRANNY."

The Spectator Comments on the Dismissal of Prof. Ross of Stanford University.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—"Upward of two years ago," says The Spectator, "the Americans were scandalized by the dismissal of President Andrews of Brown University," and the paper proceeds to draw a lengthy parallel with the case of Prof. Ross of the Stanford University.

In so doing, The Spectator holds to the claim that moneyed power endowing institutions in order to control learning is entirely fatal to the very idea of a university; remarks that the wealth of the American universities and the generosity of American public men are splendid; says no doubt some of the donations involve loss of freedom, and adds:

"A certain commercial atmosphere now envelops some of the universities. We would rather see Oxford and Cambridge poor and free than rich and shackled. If a few trust millionaires are to have their way economic truth cannot be reached in some, at least, of the American universities. It would, indeed, be a sad thing were America, with her free political life, to permit any kind of intellectual tyranny to raise its head in her midst."

INFLUENZA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Mortality Returns the Highest in the Past Ten Years.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—The influenza epidemic here is so severe that the mortality returns for the last week have been the highest for a decade. The disease has swept the city, and every office has vacant desks and every private table has or has had vacant chairs.

A meeting of physicians was summoned to discuss remedies, but scarcely half a dozen responded to the call, the rest being overworked, or themselves being victims of the malady. The weather is conducive to the spread of the disorder, being changeable, with snow and slush alternating.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CHANCES.

Lord Halsbury Said to be Bitterly Opposed to Her Release.

LONDON, Dec. 22. — Once again Mrs. Florence Maybrick spends an unhappy Christmas in her prison cell. In spite of the various reports, her chances of liberty are no brighter than last year.

Secretary Hay has forwarded to Mr. Choate several private letters, which will shortly be presented to the new Home Secretary, Mr. Ritchie, in accordance with the custom of approaching each new occupant of that office. But it is reported that there is no chance of anything being done so long as Lord Halsbury is Lord High Chancellor. Lord Halsbury apparently made the Maybrick case the basis of a feud with the late Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, and cherishes it just as bitterly now as before Lord Russell's death. When a new Chancellor is appointed, Mrs. Maybrick will have a good chance of freedom.

The Duchess of Bedford, who is reported to be especially interested in Mrs. Maybrick, states that she only sees the celebrated prisoner in the course of her regular visits to Aylesbury Prison, not especially in the interest of her case, and does not intend to express any opinion of her guilt or innocence.

London Club Forbids Bridge.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A sensation has been caused by one of the foremost London clubs prohibiting the game of bridge within the precincts of the club. The committee declares this is the only course by which it can preserve harmony, disputes having become so frequent over the question of rules. It is rumored that the rows have developed blows. Bridge is so new that its varying rules create endless differences of opinion, causing more dissentions in clubland than existed at the time of the Home Rule bill discussion, considering that bridge is by far the most popular card game of the day. It is played extensively by royalty and in almost every country house, generally for high stakes. The club's decision has come in for a lot of criticism.

Germany's Designs in Western Asia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—Taking the unconfirmed rumor that Germany and Turkey have signed a pearl fisheries convention in regard to the Persian Gulf for its text, the Novoe Vremya urges that the Russian Government exercise eternal watchfulness upon Germany's progress and designs in the nearer Orient, declaring her industrial and commercial activity is a cloak for political plans.

Conservative Wins By-Election.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Worsley Taylor (Conservative) has been elected to represent the Blackpool Division of Lancashire in the House of Commons, in succession to the Right Hon. Sir Matthew White Ridley, who was Home Secretary in the late Ministry and who has been elevated to the Peerage with the title of Viscount Ridley. In this by-election the Conservative majority was cut in half. In the late general election Sir Matthew was unopposed.

Steamers for Chinese Coast Trade.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—The East Chinese Railroad, the prolongation of the Siberian Railroad, has ordered six steamers for the Chinese coast trade. Two will be built at Roatock, two at Trieste, and the others at Grabow, near Stettin, Germany. They will be utilized until the railroad is completed in the transportation of material for its construction.

Advises Sugar Production in Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—The Journal of Commerce and Industry recommends capitalists to turn their attention to sugar production in Siberia. It regards this industry as more remunerative than mining, and thinks all the necessary conditions for success are to be found in the Government of Yeniseisk, where one factory has actually operated from 1888 to 1898.

Notice to Readers of New York Times.

Orders for the delivery of THE NEW YORK TIMES to either residence or place of business may be made by postal card or through telephone Cortlandt 4861. Any irregularity in delivery should be immediately reported to the office of publication.—Adv.

ANGLO-FRENCH CLASH FEARED.

Treaty Coast Modus Vivendi Expires Dec. 31—Newfoundland Demands Favorable New Arrangement.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 22.—On the last day of December the Anglo-French modus vivendi respecting the Newfoundland treaty coast expires, and this, it is expected, will create serious complications between these two powers.

It is highly unlikely that the Newfoundland Legislature will consent to renew the present arrangement, in which case grave friction will probably ensue unless Great Britain makes another arrangement with France. The colony's position, however, is so strong with the British public that such arrangement must be decidedly favorable to Newfoundland.

MEXICAN BEGGARS ON STRIKE.

Protest Against a Regulation Calling for Proof of Inability to Support Themselves.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 10.—The beggars in this city are not going to be left behind in the march of progress and reform. Righteous indignation surges in their ragcovered, unwashed bosoms, and they have gone on strike.

A meeting held in one of the public gardens was attended by the most prominent and influential members of the craft. After setting forth their wrongs, a commission was appointed to present a petition to the Governor of the Federal District, asking that the edict concerning them be rescinded. The edict was as follows:

"No beggars allowed who cannot prove themselves to be entirely without other means of support. No beggars of any kind allowed on the streets in the central parts of the city."

No one not a beggar can imagine the effect of this official decree on one of the most flourishing industries in Mexico. At any time it would have caused consternation, but coming as it did at the beginning of the tourist season it was simply unbearable.

The man whose face is burned beyond all semblance to humanity may have to abandon his place on the sidewalk, simply because he may happen to have a sturdy son able to support him, and the whining, teasing, hideous woman carried about on a man's back, imploring charity in the name of all the saints, may find that the man can support her in even greater luxury by digging in the ditches. The miserable, dirty wretches, men and women, covered with rags and parasites, that infest the city, may now enjoy a bath and change of raiment, even a change of headquarters from the cathedral doors, without fear of losing caste.

There is, however, no reform without its drawback. The sores and open places may now be allowed to heal, having no mercantile value. Miss the miserable, sickening creatures? Of course they will be missed—gladly missed—but the stumpy, jolly little woman who passes part of every day in front of the Church of Santa Brigida, what of her? Her fate is in the balance, and her friends are trembling lest it be found that she, too, has other means of support. For she is a popular character, and deprived of the social advantages she now enjoys, what will become of her? A shower never incommodes her, as she has a big straw hat which she placidly puts on the end of a stick and hoists as an umbrella. She is always chewing and laughing and praying, with her little fat dog and woven basket close beside her. She is a reader of character, too, and criticises the passers-by whose faces she has learned to know. "Ay, Dios, his ticket must have fallen well in the lottery yesterday, he swings his cane so high"; "Bless you, Nina, for giving to the poor." So she rattles on, stopping suddenly to pray rapidly as some one draws near, and sinking her voice to the proper note of appeal. Will this happy-go-lucky old woman turn out to be a millionaire in disguise, as did one favorite beggar not long ago who had been helped for years?

Aristocratic in their ideas, the mendigos of Mexico actually despite the tourist. For example, two young Mexicans in European dress stood looking in a large show window, when two brown little beggars slipped between them and the glass and pleaded: "Meester, gif me wan leetly cent."

The speaker was about six years old, and had been drilled in his part. The young men looked down at them, and the urchins saw their mistake. The gentlemen were not "Meesters," but Señores. The older boy, about nine, exclaimed: "Panchito! They are not turistas, but decent folk!" and he dragged the little boy away.

OLD STYLE ENGLISH CHRISTMAS.

Custom of a Dance in Servants' Hall to be Revived in Many Houses.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—There will be a merry Christmas in England, though London is already one of the dullest spots in the United Kingdom. The fashionable world has incontinently deserted the metropolis and sought refuge in the country places.

There will be such a round of house parties as has been unknown for several years. They will be accompanied by the revival of the queer, old customs which, a century ago, made the season the occasion for unrestrained merrymaking among rich and poor alike. It would seem that those who are able to celebrate realize the necessity for detracting public attention from the events in South Africa.

At Osborne, the Queen will be surrounded by the Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and several grandchildren. At Sandringham, the Prince of Wales will entertain the Duke and Duchess of York and their children when royal Christmas trees Welbeck Abbey, Blenheim Palace, Hatfield House, and all the stately homes of England's aristocracy are filling up with scores of guests prepared to make the most of Yuletide. Balls, amateur theatricals, and entertainments without end have been arranged, conspicuous among which is the old English custom of a dance in the servants' hall.

At the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire's, Earl and Countess Spencer's, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry's, and other places Christmas Eve will be marked by the strange spectacle of butlers dancing with Duchesses, footmen with Countesses, and grooms with the daugh Earls, while ladies' maids, chambermaids, and cooks will have as partners Cabinet Ministers and other male heads of illustrious families. The ancient practice of the land owners enjoying the servants' quadrille had almost lapsed, except in the case of a few families.

The revival is perhaps no little due to the increasing necessity for pampering the British servant. The onlooker says the householders now have to study the comfort of their domestics as much as their own, and quotes one country house where a set of rooms is specially allotted to them for recreation, comprising a ballroom, music room, library, and billiard room. In the last-named a marker is kept for the servants' sole use.

America's Commercial Successes.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—America's commercial rivalry has been forming the basis for long analytical articles in The Daily Express and The Daily Mail, written by engineering and other experts, which retail the results of recent trips to the United States under the headlines: "Wake Up, England!" "Why Are We Falling Behind?" &c. The authors reiterate that the British manufacturers lack initiative and are absurd in their conservatism. Their argument is summed up in the following paragraph in one of the articles: "If the foregoing facts are unpalatable, it is better they should be known than that the nation should continue to dream on in a fool's paradise until the next cycle of bad trade, when we may find our markets in the possession of others."

British Artists' Union Planned.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—That dilettante class, the artists, are joining the ranks of organized labor. Headed by Alma-Tadema, a group of well-known artists, including Prinsep, Dicksee, Stone, and Fildes, are sending out circulars to their brethren urging the formation of a professional union on lines similar to those of the Society of Authors. They hope to get 700 members to pay a guinea each. The especial object of the organization will be watching the business interests of struggling painters. "As it is now," says Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, "the successful painter cares and troubles little about his less successful brothers. But, given an association with common interests, the young, unknown man has an infinitely better chance of forwarding both his own interests and those of his profession."

DEATH OF GEORGE R. RHODES.

Former Police Inspector Stricken with Cerebral Apoplexy — Thirty Years a Policeman.

Ex-Police Inspector George R. Rhodes, who had been doing duty on the police force in Greenpoint for thirty years, and who was retired on May 4 at his own request, died from cerebral apoplexy at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his residence, 127 Milton Avenue, Brooklyn. He was stricken on Friday as he entered his house, after returning from a long walk.

Mr. Rhodes was born in New York on Feb. 3, 1824, and was the son of Foster Rhodes, for many years Naval Constructor to the Sultan of Turkey. He spent two years of his early life in Constantinople, and, returning to the United States, was educated at Dr. Hanks's Academy for Boys in Flushing, L. I., where he was a classmate of Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Secretary of State. In 1857 he was appointed a patrolman on the old Metropolitan police of Brooklyn, and in 1860, through political influence, was made a Roundsman, a Sergeant, and then a Captain. He was on duty in South Brooklyn, and afterward helped to suppress the draft riots in New York. In 1870 he was legislated out of office, but was reinstated by a decision of court. He was made an Inspector and transferred to Greenpoint. He leaves a widow and a daughter, Mrs. Willard Smiffin. She is the only survivor of seven children. The recent ill-health of the ex-inspector was due largely to the loss of his two sons, George R. and William J. Rhodes, who were lawyers, and died three years ago.

GOV. ROOSEVELT A MASON.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—It was learned to-night that Gov. Roosevelt has been elected a member of Matinnecock Lodge, No. 806, F. and A. M., of Oyster Bay. The matter was kept quiet until an invitation was issued to members of the local lodge and many prominent Masons throughout the country to attend a "stated communication" to be held Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1901, at 7:30 P. M., when the first degree will be conferred upon Theodore Roosevelt.

After the ceremonies there will be a dinner, and it is expected that prominent Masons from all over the country will be present.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. DAVID WHITNEY THURSTON, one of the oldest Methodist preachers in New York, died at Syracuse yesterday. He was born at Owego, Tioga County, in 1818.

CHARLES A. DIXON, a mechanical engineer, died at Newburg yesterday of meningitis resulting from a fall on the sidewalk. He was a member of the Board of Water Commissioners and belonged to Mecca Temple.

HENRY R. LINCOLN, aged forty-four, Purchasing Agent of the Willimantic branch of the American Thread Company, died at his home at Willimantic, Conn., yesterday. Death was due to Bright's disease. Mr. Lincoln's home was at Stockbridge, Mass.

GEORGE YOUNG died yesterday at his home, 89 Maple Street, Jersey City, from pneumonia. He was born in New York in 1831. He was employed at various times on The New York Sun and The Tribune as a copy reader. He leaves one daughter.

GEORGE SMITH, an iron founder, died suddenly at his office, 177 Second Street, Jersey City, from heart disease, yesterday. He was born in New York in 1830 and had been in business in Jersey City about forty years. His home was at 309 Varick Street. He leaves a family.

ANNA EVELYN BISSELL, the wife of Arthur F. Bissell, M. D., died yesterday at her home at 69 East Fifty-sixth Street of pneumonia. She was the daughter of the late Judge Nehemiah Browne of Rye, N. Y. The funeral services will be at Rye and will be private.

Mrs. ADALINE FOX, who for many years resided at Northport, L. I., died yesterday. She was in her ninety-second year, and was the oldest person in the town. Mrs. Fox was a pensioner of the war of 1812, and her grandfather served in the Revolutionary War.

PETER CANTINE, one of the prominent lawyers of the State, died at Saugerties on was a Republican and was Surrogate for six years. In 1887 he was nominated for Friday night, aged sixty-nine years. He Supreme Court Justice, but was defeated by Judge Samuel Edwards of Hudson.

The Rev. WILLIAM H. KIRK died at his home, 391 William Street, East Orange, yesterday, of old age. Miss Anna T. Kirk survives him, his wife having died some time ago. No arrangements for the funeral have been made. Mr. Kirk was born in Halifax, N. S., Oct. 5, 1818. He was graduated from Union College in New York State in 1840, and from Princeton University in 1848. He served in churches in several cities in the East. In 1866 he retired, and has since lived in Orange and East Orange. He took an active part in organizing the Central Presbyterian Church in Orange.

Anglo-American Association Sued.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Walter F. Stidall and Harry A. Beck to-day began suit against the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association of New York, asking the district Supreme Court to appoint a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the organization and also for an injunction to restrain the officers of the association from interfering with the Receiver. The complainants declare that they are stockholders in the organization; that the interest is in default on certain deeds of trust, and that their interests are endangered. James H. Claggett and eleven others filed similar suits in equity yesterday, asking for a receiver and for the sale of certain real estate.

American Chemical Society Meeting.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The American Chemical Society, which numbers among its members hundreds of prominent American and foreign chemists, will begin its twenty-second general meeting here Dec. 27, and will continue in session two days.

Business Notices.

Over 750 physicians continually using CARL H. SCHULTZ'S waters in their families is GUARANTY of their PURITY and WHOLESOMENESS. Orders to 440 1st Av.

ARDENTER MUSTARD FOR TABLE AND medicinal use. Send stamp for sample. W. G. DEAN & SON, NEW YORK.

Prince Albert No. 2. E. & W. Full Dress Shirts. E. & W.

MARRIED.

HESSLEIN—ROTHENSTEIN.—At Bradford, England, Emily Rothenstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Rothenstein, to Edgar J. Hesslein.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 21, Sarah J., widow of Charles T. Bartlett.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 43 East 67th St., on Monday, Dec. 24, at 10 A. M.

BISSELL.—At her residence, 69 East 56th St., on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1900, of pneumonia, Anna Evelyn, wife of Arthur F. Bissell, M. D., and daughter of the late Judge Nehemiah Browne of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.
Funeral private. Interment at Rye at convenience of family. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

BROWN.—Dec. 16, in Denver, Col., Carrie A., daughter of Fred J. Brown of Yonkers, N. Y., age 34 years.
Interment Fairmount Cemetery, Denver.

CHAPIN.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, Anna J. Hoppin, wife of Dr. Frederick W. Chapin of Hot Springs, Va., and daughter of the late Thomas F. Hoppin of Providence.
Funeral services at the house of her brother-in-law, Austen G. Fox, 45 West 33d St., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 23, at 5:30 o'clock. Burial at Providence.

EVANS.—At Saratoga, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 20, 1900, Eloise Frances, wife of William Evans, Jr., of Brooklyn.
Funeral services will be held from the residence of Francis H. Wilson, 1,259 Pacific St., between Bedford and Nostrand Avs., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood Monday.

HILGER.—On Dec. 4, of pneumonia at Bonn, Germany, Ernst Hilger, 56 years of age.

IVES.—Mrs. Florence Carpenter Ives died Dec. 20, at Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, N. Y.
Funeral private. Interment Homer, N. Y.

LAWRENCE.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 20, Benjamin Lawrence, late of London, England, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral services at 306 Lexington Av., New York, on Sunday, Dec. 23, at 10 A. M.

MACKAY.—At Salisbury, Conn., Friday, Dec. 21, Susanna Bard Johnston, wife of the late John M. Mackay.
Funeral Monday, Dec

IMP NOT TO BE RETIRED

The Old Race Mare Now at a Chilicothe Stock Farm.

LONG AND HARD CAMPAIGN

Record of the Great Horse for the Last Five Years—$82.254.50 She Won in Purses.

The announcement, widely published, that the great old race mare Imp has been permanently retired from the race track is premature. The black heroine of five seasons of racing is now at the farm of the man who bred her, D. R. Harness, at Chilicothe, Ohio, in Winter quarters, jaded by a long and hard campaign, but sound as the proverbial bell of brass and with every prospect of standing training for one or more seasons. No horse ever raced so long and finished with feet and legs in better condition, and the only question to be considered in regard to her ability to win races in 1901 concerns the popular old mare's inclination to run. Imp was reported broken down every few weeks last season, when, as a matter of fact, her only ailment was an abrasion where she had bruised a pastern, an injury that was purely temporary. She won races even while the wound was healing, and there was never a time when the injury threatened to damage in any way her racing quality.

Imp's retirement from racing rests solely with Charles Brossman, her trainer, who, under a contract with Mr. Harness, has a half interest in the old mare's racing qualities, with the option of training her as long as he desires. Brossman has had charge of Imp through her entire career on the turf, and he was a successful trainer in the West years before Imp first saw the light of day; but, notwithstanding, he came in for a great share of abuse for alleged incapacity and cruelty in keeping the popular mare going each time that the story of her alleged breakdown was renewed. Even worse things were said about him in connection with Imp's eccentricities in form, but it is questionable whether any other trainer in the world could have raced the mare an equal number of times with greater success. She might have been beaten fewer times, had she been "placed," or, in other words, had easy races picked for her, while evading meeting the best horses; but it is Imp's greatest glory, and the chief reason for her popularity, that when she was ready to run she met all comers, and anything in the struggle, no matter what were the odds. It was for that cause and no other that victorious or vanquished there were always cheers for the gallant black from Ohio, and that an outburst of applause always greeted her appearance on the race track. Shrewdly managed, she might have had a smaller proportion of defeats, but no management could have gained for her greater honors than she earned, carrying all kinds of weights, against the best horses of her time, and always rendering a good account of herself. As the first mare that ever achieved victory in one of the great Spring handicaps, her fame is established aside from her truly remarkable turf career, and the public triumphs which it owes no doubt whether she was greatest as a sprinter, in middle distances, or over a cup course. Imp, in her five years on the turf, has run more than 150 races, but except that she raced vastly better her career has not been harder than those of Geraldine, Yo Tambien, Maid Marian, and Los Angeles, nor has she run as many races as Bessie Bisland, yet those mares were not considered as ill-treated.

IMP AS GOOD AS EVER.

Before his departure for Ohio, Trainer Brossman said, in explanation of Imp's vagaries in her races:

"She has as much speed now, and can carry it as far as she ever could in her life, but there is always the question open of whether she feels inclined to do all she can. Five years of racing has made her cunning, and she knows too much how to keep on trying it it does not suit her. In every way she is as sound and hearty as she was the first day I put a bridle on her, and to the last of the season, when she was feeling fresh and good in the morning she would work as fast for me as any one could ask. It came to another matter in her races, however. If she got away well and was permitted to go on and race her own way it would take the best horse in the world to live with her, and as long as she felt like running I do not believe any horse could beat her. She did not like to be bustled away from the post, and hustled along, and jockeys who rode her that way would make her stop as often as did any other cause. But let her go away, her rider sitting back with a good hold on her, permitting her to get into her stride, and go on against the bit, and she would run all day. No one could know Imp better than I do, and that was one reason that I did not often put up crack jockeys. They would too often insist on riding the mare as they thought she ought to be ridden. What I wanted was a rider who would follow my orders, and when I got that sort of rider Imp usually won. I was abused and criticised for putting up so-called 'bad riders,' but a glance over Imp's record will show that she won oftener with those boys, who obeyed instructions, than she did with crack jockeys, who thought they knew more about the mare than I did."

Imp's record for the five years that she has raced is particularly interesting as compared with the records of some of the so-called "iron horses" of the past ten years. Bankrupt in fourteen years ran 344 races and won fifty. Logan ran 385 times in nine seasons and won 89 races. Charade, a good horse, ran 141 races and won 30. Geraldine, famous in her time, ran in 119 races and was 43 times first. These are quite frequently met the very commonest horses in training on small and obscure tracks. Imp, on the other hand, has always aimed high. Wherever she raced, she met the best company there, and for three seasons her racing has been on the best tracks in the country. In her years of racing she has started 154 times and won first money in 58 races; her victories averaging something better than one in three, while she has failed to earn some part of the money in only 38 races. It is not in the least remarkable that she is popular. Her popularity, in fact, exceeds that of probably any horse that ever raced, even including the famous The Bard, concerning whose illness public interest was so great that the newspapers published bulletins stating his progress toward recovery in the manner customary when a great public man is ill.

Should Imp really be retired from the turf she will be sadly missed by the general populace, for she is the best known horse that has raced in many years, and thousands upon thousands of occasional racegoers are indebted to the old black mare for profitable and pleasant holidays, for among her peculiarities Imp had the one of running her best races on holidays. She undoubtedly loved the large crowds and excitement of such occasions, and the louder and more continued the shouts of her admirers the better she seemed to perform. When, mingled with other cries, the shout "Let her sleep!" in sing-song ballos, is heard, the effect actually seems to stimulate the Ohio mare. It is a pet idea of the young negro who is Imp's special attendant and rubber that she goes to sleep when racing, and if permitted to keep on sleeping, will continue to race her fastest until she is aroused. That may not be strictly true, but the notion has caught the public fancy, and last year the public grew into the habit of singing with the black rubber, Tom Tardy, "Let her sleep, don't wake her up," until the refrain echoed around the race course. Some few other horses have won more money than Imp, but few have ever earned such a record as hers. Following is a condensed table of the mare's doings on the turf, East and West, in the five years of her career:

IMP'S RECORD FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	First.	Second.	Third.	Un-placed.	Total Races.	Winnings.
1896.....	3	4	2	2	11	$1,310.00
1897.....	14	9	10	17	50	4,894.50
1898.....	21	6	3	5	35	12,140.00
1899.....	13	3	5	10	31	31,630.00
1900.....	7	7	9	4	27	17,950.00
Total...	58	29	29	38	154	$82,254.50

Results at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—Seven furlongs—Anjou, 107, (Mounce,) 1; Duckoy, 104, 2; Alee, 107, 3. Time—1:30¾. Six furlongs—Argregor, 103, (Mounce,) 1; Thracia, 104, 2; Estellada, 90, 3. Time—1:18. Six and a half furlongs—Prestidigitator, 99, (J. Daly,) 1; Simon D., 104, 2; Perseus, 104, 3. Time—1:24. Chantilly Stakes, one and an eighth miles, handicap—Andrissa, 113, (Mounce,) 1; Mortgage, 104, 2; The Lady, 111, 3. Time—1:58. Seven furlongs—Bill Garratt, 104, (Dominick,) 1; Ada N., 81, 2; Eddie Jones, 117, 3. Time—1:29¾. Mile—Vircitor, 116, (Turner,) 1; Pat Morrissey, 114, 2; Sea Lion, 117, 3. Time—1:45½.

HORSEMAN CONDEMNED.

New Orleans Stewards Decide Against the Mare Donna Rita and Her Trainer.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—The Stewards this afternoon announced their conclusion in the case of the mare Donna Rita and the stable of T. Licalzi, suspended on Dec. 17. After an exhaustive investigation the Stewards decided to give Licalzi the benefit of any existing doubt and remove the ban announced against the stable, "with the understanding that no consideration will be given the mare Donna Rita for inconsistent racing." W. Hurley, the suspended trainer, is held responsible for the in-and-out performances of the mare, (which are attributed to the use or non-use of stimulants,) and his suspension is continued indefinitely, and the License Committee of the American Turf Congress is urged to revoke his license forthwith. Jockey Bradford is fully exonerated.

The usual Saturday stake was the $2,000 Crescent City Handicap at a mile and an eighth, for which imp. Mint Sauce, was made favorite, backed from 4 to 1 to 7 to 2. Knight Banneret was the ring's choice at the opening, but his allotted weight was deemed too much, and the talent refused him. Mint Sauce had no rivals. In the first furlong he opened up a gap which he speedily widened until at the end he led his field by eight lengths. Grey Dally was the only other winning favorite. Weather fine and track slow. Summaries:

Six furlongs Grey Dally, 103, (Postel,) 1; Valdez, 105, 2; Porter B., 105, 3. Time—1:18. One mile and a sixteenth Star Cotton, 87, (Cochran,) 1; Overland Cassidy, 98, 2; Brown Vail, 96, 3. Time 1:53. Handicap, steeplechase, short course—Ish, 130, (Hawless,) 1; Terry Ranger, 145, 2; Harve E., 159, 3. Time 3:22½. Crescent City handicap, mile and an eighth—Imp. Mint Sauce, 113, (T. Walsh,) 1; Linden Ella, 94, 2; Donna Sola, 85, 3. Time—1:56⅗. Seven furlongs—Locust Blossom, 109, (Cochran,) 1; Island Prince, 112, 2; Uterp, 109, 3. Time—1:32. Mile and one-sixteenth Hood's Brigade, 96, (A. Weber,) 1; W. H. Gates, 100, 2; Silver Coin, 103½, 3. Time 1:51.

Sloan May Ride, Conditionally.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—J. T. Sloan to-day made application to the San Francisco Jockey Club for a jockey's license. In accordance with the rules of the San Francisco Jockey Club, which authorize granting a jockey's license to riders holding at the time of their application a license from any reputable association, Sloan's request was granted, but he was notified that the license was subject to the pending action of the New York Jockey Club, from which he holds a license, concerning certain limitations from the English Jockey Club involving his riding in England in 1901.

Another Race Track for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—St. Louis is to have another race track, and its projectors claim it will rank with the best race courses in the country. A tract of 6,426 acres of land on Delmar Avenue, just outside the city limits, has been bought by J. G. Cella of Chicago and Joseph Adler of Fort Smith, Ark. The Bonhomme Park Jockey Club will be incorporated for $150,000, and all of that and perhaps more will be spent in the construction of the plant.

GYMNASTIC DIRECTORS TO MEET.

The Annual Convention of the Association to be Held at Columbia University.

An important meeting of college gymnasium Directors will be held at Columbia University on Friday and Saturday of this week. The occasion is the annual convention of the American College Gymnasium Directors' Association, which was organized to promote gymnastics and athletics in the various American institutions of learning.

President Seth Low will welcome the Directors to Columbia, after which Dr. Anderson of Yale, President of the association, will make his annual report. An interesting series of papers and discussions have been prepared as follows: "On the Advisability of Determining the Physical Condition of Candidates for Gymnastic and Athletic Exercise," by Dr. Jay W. Seaver of Yale, Dr. Miller of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Watson L. Savage of Columbia; "Strength Tests and the Inspection of Instruments," by Dr. Dudley S. Sargent of Harvard, Dr. Jay W. Seaver of Yale, and Dr. Watson L. Savage of Columbia; "On the Adoption of a Uniform Terminology for Gymnastic Exercise," by Dr. Anderson of Yale; "Credit for Gymnastic Training in College Work," by Dr. Lambeth of Haverford, Dr. Paul C. Phillips of Amherst, and Dr. MacKenzie of McGill University, Montreal; "The Relationship Between the Departments of Gymnastics and Athletics," by Frederick Marvel of Wesleyan and Dr. Anderson of Yale; "On a New Manual of Anthropometry," by Dr. Edward Hitchcock of Amherst; "On Sprinters—Physical Measurements and Deductions," by Dr. Paul C. Phillips of Amherst.

Dr. MacKenzie of McGill will deliver a special lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on "Strain, Breathlessness, and Fatigue as Shown in the Face."

After the reading of the papers, general discussion of the topics treated will be the order. All arrangements are in the hands of Dr. Watson L. Savage of Columbia, and the meeting gives promise of being the most noteworthy of its kind yet held. The officers of the association are as follows: President—Dr. Anderson of Yale; Vice President—Dr. MacKenzie of McGill; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. Watson L. Savage of Columbia; Executive Committee—Dr. Miller of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Paul C. Phillips of Amherst.

YALE TEAMS FOR BUFFALO.

Pan-American Exposition Directors Want the Blue's Athletes to Compete.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 22.—Invitations have been received by the assistant managers of all the Yale athletic organizations to take part in the carnival of sports arranged by the Buffalo Exposition Committee for this coming Summer and next Fall. It is the plan of the Pan-American Exposition Athletic Committee to make the year an interesting one in the athletic line, and all of the large Eastern universities have been invited to send their teams to compete. To Yale the invitation has been unusually pressing. The committee desires to have all of the Yale athletic organizations appear in the carnival during the progress of the fair, and unusually attractive offers have been made to get them there. It is hardly likely, however, that any of the Yale teams except perhaps the track team and baseball team will accept.

An invitation has been sent to the Yale crew to go to Buffalo and row against several leading college crews, but as the Yale crew will have its hands full getting ready for the Harvard race, and, as after that hard preparation it will be difficult to get the crew back into condition for another race, the Yale managers have refused the offer. It has also been suggested to Yale and Princeton that the annual football game between the two universities, which is scheduled for this city next Fall, will also be transferred to Buffalo, but Yale has emphatically stated that this will be impossible. How Princeton looks at the proposition is not known. The baseball team has been approached and may play in Buffalo during the exhibition with one of the leading university teams, though this is not at all assured. Yale's baseball season ends with the commencement game with Harvard, and while the men may like to play another series the Faculty may object.

The Yale track team is the most likely to accept the Buffalo offer. This team will be in condition after the Spring meet to begin practice for the all-American meet, and it is partly assured now that the Buffalo trip will be taken.

Adelphi Defeats Erasmus Hall.

Good service in the championship handball tournament of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League won for the wearers of the canary and brown stripes yesterday morning over the Erasmus Hall High School team in the handball championship tournament of the Long Island League. The scores follow:

Robert Kelley, Adelphi Academy, defeated G. C. Willis, Erasmus Hall High School, 21 points to 7.

E. Humpstone, Adelphi Academy, defeated J. H. Van Loan, Erasmus Hall High School, 21 points to 6.

E. Humpstone, Adelphi Academy, defeated J. H. Crummey, Erasmus Hall High School, 21 points to 4.

Robert S. Salter, Adelphi Academy, defeated G. C. Willis, Erasmus Hall High School, 21 points to 6.

Robert S. Salter, Adelphi Academy, defeated J. H. Crummey, Erasmus Hall High School, 21 points to 5.

Robert S. Salter, Adelphi Academy, defeated J. H. Van Loan, Erasmus Hall High School, 21 points to 17.

Robert Kelley, Adelphi Academy, defeated J. H. Crummey, Erasmus Hall High School, 21 points to 2.

E. Humpstone, Adelphi Academy, defeated G. C. Willis, Erasmus Hall High School, 21 points to 4.

J. H. Van Loan, Erasmus Hall High School, defeated Robert Kelley, Adelphi Academy, 21 points to 15.

Adelphi Academy won eight games; Erasmus Hall High School won one. Umpires—Roger Mason, Adelphi Academy, and H. S. McNulty, Erasmus Hall High School.

SPEEDWAY BRUSH PROTEST

Alice Barnes's Owner Claimed a Foul Against The Monk.

MR. GERKEN REFUSED TO RACE

Judge Walker Ruled Against The Monk, but His Owner Claimed a Victory Over the Mare.

The match race between the fast little trotting mare Alice Barnes, 2:11½, owned by E. E. Smathers, and "Fred" Gerken's trotter The Monk, 2:08¼, on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon, ended in a very unsatisfactory manner, Mr. Gerken claiming a victory and Mr. Smathers declaring there was a foul. Frank Walker, the well-known Grand Circuit starter, who acted as judge at the finish, admitted the claim of foul, and ordered another heat. There was a difference of opinion as to the justness of this ruling, and Mr. Gerken refused to start again, claiming that he had held the lead on Alice Barnes from the start, and that if Mr. Smathers got pocketed it was his own fault. Mr. Smathers was willing to start again, and said that he did not think Mr. Gerken was playing fair by refusing to abide by the judge's decision. Neither driver would give in and the party dispersed after a very heated discussion at "The Club," where there was talk of $10,000 match races between the two trotters.

The crowd that journeyed to the Speedway to witness the brushes was a record-breaker for a week day. They lined both sides of the stretch standing two and three deep, and were unusually enthusiastic and generous with applause. The race was to be run off in two heats, and a final if necessary over the regular half-mile upper stretch. To make the race more interesting the owners made a side wager of $200 to be paid to some charity or Christmas tree fund. The roadbed was in prime condition, and both horses were on the ground early, apparently in the best of form and condition. Dr. Gill was appointed starter, and Frank Walker judge at the finish. When the trotters were taken to the start the road was cleared for them, and they got away on fairly even terms. For a short distance they traveled on even terms, neither animal seeming to be able to gain a lead. Nearing the first quarter post The Monk made a desperate spurt and gained a lead of a head, which he held until near the point of rocks, where a touch of the whip caused him to break and spoil his chances of winning. He was on his feet in an instant, however, but Alice Barnes had taken advantage of the opportunity, and she crossed the line a length ahead of her opponent amid the cheers of the crowd.

THE MONK'S VICTORY.

After a rest and a rub down, the animals were brought to the mark for the second heat. The Monk seemed to be the favorite, although Alice Barnes, who has earned the title of "The Queen of the Speedway," had many friends. After several false starts, Dr. Gill finally got them away, Alice Barnes having a trifling advantage. They went away at a furious gait, The Monk soon placing himself on even terms with Alice Barnes. Then followed as pretty a race as one would want to witness. It was either animal's race when they struck the head of the stretch. Both drivers were urging their horses to their utmost speed, but neither appeared to be able to gain a lead, so evenly did they seem to be matched. There was every indication of a dead heat, when, as a last resort, Mr. Gerken used his whip. This time The Monk stood it, and its touch acted like magic upon him, for he made a spurt that carried him a length in front of his opponent and he won out easily. Cheer after cheer rang out as the two horses were jogged back, and great interest centred in the third and final heat. It was over a half hour before this was started, and the crowd had begun to grow impatient, when some one shouted "They're off!" Instantly there was a rush for the road, and all vehicles drew to one side in order to give the star performers a clear track. But a clear track did not seem to be what they wanted, for on starting both seemed to crowd into the west curb, which was lined with vehicles two deep. The Monk led the way by half a length to the head of the stretch, when Alice Barnes showed a remarkable burst of speed, and was gradually closing the gap, when several vehicles blocked the way, and in order to avoid a collision Mr. Smathers was obliged to make a slight turn. Small as the advantage was, The Monk took full measure, and landed a winner by a couple of lengths.

The sympathy of the crowd seemed to be with Mr. Smathers, for they immediately begun to cry "Foul." The judge at the finish decided that the heat was off, and that there must be another start. Mr. Smathers agreed to start again, but Mr. Gerken refused, and, followed by a large crowd, all walked up the drive to the club, where the discussion became very animated. Mr. Smathers said that he would go over the course himself and claim the race if Mr. Gerken would not start, but George Coleman, who was to have started the third heat, refused to give him the word to go, saying that he did not care to mix up in any discussion. Mr. Gerken contended that it was a road race, and that the horse that crossed the finish line first won. He also offered to bet $10,000 that The Monk could beat Alice Barnes next August on any track that Mr. Smathers cared to name. Mr. Smathers was not present when this statement was made, but it is likely that a race will be fixed for a large amount, as both owners have the utmost confidence in their horses. The entire matter, however, ended very unsatisfactorily.

Between the heats there were several very lively brushes. Domby, Jr., 2:11¼, driven by Elmer Stevens, gave the bay pacer N. T. B., 2:21¼, driven by James Kennedy, a very pretty race, and beat him by an open length. About the only three-cornered brush of importance was between Honor Bright, driven by John F. Cockerill; Kingwood, 2:17½, driven by De Witt C. Flanigan, and the trotter Louis Victor, 2:10, with David Lamar handling the reins. A blanket would have covered all three horses until the stretch was reached, when Honor Bright shot away and won by an open length from Kingwood.

MATINEE DRIVERS PROTEST.

Amateur Reinsmen of Cleveland Denounce National Trotting Board's Ruling on Technical Records.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 22.—The Gentleman's Driving Club, one of the wealthiest and largest organizations of amateur horsemen in the country, met to-day and adopted the following resolutions, which will be sent to the Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association and to all amateur driving clubs, the latter being requested to take co-operative action:

Whereas, Matinée racing began at a time when turf interests were at a low ebb, when horse values were the lowest reached during the past quarter century, and when the breeding industry was in a generally demoralized condition, has in a large measure caused the present condition of prosperity in all lines of turf interests, and

Whereas, Matinée racing begun at a time when conducted on the same successful lines and remain a benefit to the trotting interests of this country if technical records be forced upon its horses;

It is unanimously resolved by the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Cleveland assembled that in the decision of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, which ruled that John A. McKerron acquired a record of 2:10 when he won the Challenge Trophy of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Boston, a great injustice has not only been done to the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Cleveland and to matinée racing in Cleveland, but to all other clubs conducting their affairs under similar conditions, and,

It is Resolved, That as this ruling is worded, it cannot mean other than that many horses that have been allowed to trot here and elsewhere, under the impression that they would not acquire record, should acquire technical records, making a condition that would cause a serious injury to the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Cleveland, to matinée racing in general, and most particularly to the future contests for this Boston trophy, which promises so much for the benefit of the American trotting turf, and

It is further resolved, That if this decision of the Board of Review shall be sustained by the Board of Appeals, and shall be allowed to stand, the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Cleveland must resign as a member of the National Trotting Association, and hereafter conduct its matinée racing under rules of its own, and

We appeal to the matinée clubs of this country to join with us in bringing about a condition that will not prevent our enjoying a sport that benefits not only the horse interest, but the personal interests of every road driver in this country.

Good Trotting at Mineola.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 22.—Excellent sport was enjoyed here to-day when the second of the series of Winter road races was decided. The events were run off on Willis Avnue, a broad stretch of macadamized roadway, perfectly level. Summary:

Free-for-all trotting or pacing:

Andrews Brothers' b. g. Lee Cuyler, (Van Houten).....	1	1	3	1
Harry Schultz's b. g. Rudd, (owner).....	2	2	1	2
O. C. Cromwell's bl. g. Vincey, (Palmer).....	3	2	2	3
A. C. Munz's Eddie D., (owner).....	4	4	5	5
J. S. Remsen's Harry Madden, (C. D. Remsen).....	5	5	4	4

2:50 class, trotting or pacing:

E. D. Wanz's b. m. Angennette, (owner)..	1	4	2	
J. V. Baylis's Beau Brummell, (Van Houten).....	3	1	5	
J. M. Wright's b. g. General, (owner).....	4	3	1	
John Gunther's Merry Sappho, (owner).....	2	2	5	
John Allen's b. m., Sadie W., (Allen).....	5	5	4	

No time taken.

The above class was to have been trotted in three in five, but the last two heats were called off owing to darkness.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF.

Championship Meeting to be Held During Week of May 7—Three Courses Named.

Five universities were represented by delegates yesterday at the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Golf Association, held at the Holland House. Chester Griswold, Jr., as President, represented Princeton, and the other delegates were: Harvard, C. H. Henderson, Jr.; Yale, T. Markoe Robertson and T. M. Cheney; Columbia, S. P. Nash, Jr.; University of Pennsylvania, H. Kennady Hill.

The most important matter of business was fixing a date for the next intercollegiate championship tournament for individual and team honors. The week of May 7 was decided upon and preference for the course was given to Atlantic City, Nassau Country, or Dyker Meadow. The Executive Committee will confer with the officers of these clubs, and announce the club selected for the contest early in the year. The links of each of these will be in good playing condition at that early season of the year, and on that account they were picked out for the tournament.

A change was made in the mode of scoring in the team championships. The collegians have been famous for trying new schemes for equitable team scoring, and the plan adopted yesterday, to go into effect with the May tournament, provides that one point shall go to the winner, and one-half of the number of holes won beyond that. For instance, if a man wins his match by eight holes, he would score one point for the victory, and as he would have to win by one hole for the victory, he would have seven holes in excess, one-half of that number is 3½, so his score would be 4½ points.

New officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Charles H. Henderson, Jr., Harvard; Vice President, Courtlandt D. Barnes, Jr., Yale; Secretary and Treasurer, Stephen P. Nash, Jr., Columbia, the last being a re-election.

The present individual intercollegiate champion is Percy R. Pyne, 2d, of Princeton, while Harvard holds the team championship. The team championship cup, presented by the Ardsley Club five years ago, has been won twice by Yale and twice by Harvard. It is to become the property of the college whose team wins it three times, and the rivalry is particularly keen between these two colleges for the coming tournament. The last championship was held on the Garden City links, in the Fall of 1899, but it was decided immediately after that to hold the tournaments in the Spring of the year hereafter and to hold the fifth annual contest in the Spring of 1901.

NICHOLLS BEATEN IN ENGLAND.

The Boston Golfer Indignant at His Treatment by His Former Countrymen.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—In the thirty-six-hole golf match on the Romford links to-day James Braid beat Bernard Nicholls of Boston, Mass., by 9 up and 7 to play.

The contest was spoiled by a prevailing fog, but Nicholls, who was strange to the course, did not show to advantage. He was 7 down on the first round, and the home man completed the first round with the score of 77.

Nicholls, who defeated the English crack Peter Paxton on Thursday, is of English birth, and returned here after having passed many years in America. He is indignant at the fact that the Tooting Bee Golf Club compelled him to lunch in the workshop, though the club members were glad to face the December storm to witness his play. Nicholls said:

"Had I never been in America and witnessed the lavish kindness bestowed on Vardon and other English players, I might not have resented this treatment; but you may be assured I will never remain in England long, and if it were not for meeting Braid, who is a personal friend, I would not play on an another English link. You may depend on it, Vardon will not remain here long, for I know he will be unable to stand this sort of thing after the kindness he has received in the United States.

"The curious thing about it all is that America will soon outstrip England, not only in golf playing, but in the manufacture of golf equipment, for the Americans are getting the best talent in England, which, under better auspices, is sure to outstrip the home talent."

Dyker Meadow Golfers.

The first competition for the sliver cup given by Dr. William Jarvie to the Dyker Meadow Golf Club was played yesterday on the club links near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. It was a handicap contest, the first four net scores to qualify for match play competition on Christmas Day. J. H. Merritt led the field at 84 net, having at the same time the best gross score of 92 strokes. Five then tied at 86—J. B. Dithridge, Arthur P. Clapp, C. Adams, Norman S. Dike, and C. T. Notman. They played off the tie and Dike and Adams lost. The four who will meet in the match play round on Tuesday, therefore, are Merritt, Notman, Dithridge, and Clapp. The scores of the qualifying event were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
J. H. Merritt	92	8	84
J. B. Dithridge	107	21	86
C. T. Notman	99	13	86
Arthur P. Clapp	94	8	86
N. S. Dike	97	11	86
C. Adams	99	13	86
F. J. Phillips	101	14	87
H. T. Walker	107	18	89
W. B. Hill	104	17	89

Indoor Baseball Games.

The Forty-seventh Regiment baseball team defeated the Seventy-first Regiment nine by a score of 13 to 7 in a fast, clean game, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, last night. Thomas, the Forty-seventh's pitcher, did excellent work for his side, striking out six men and scoring 18 putouts. Cunningham, who made two two-baggers, assisted in winning the game for the Brooklyn regiment. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
71st Regiment..0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 2—	7	18	7
47th Regiment..4 1 1 4 0 0 1 2 0—13	15	9	

Batteries—Thomas and Moran; Heun and Schwartz. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Bryan.

The Ninth Regiment defeated the Eighth Regiment in a close game at the Ninth Regiment Armory last night by a score of 10 to 8. The summary:

	R.	H.	E.
9th Regiment ..3 1 0 0 0 2 0 4 0—10	3	15	
8th Regiment ..0 0 0 0 2 3 0 3 0— 8	3	14	

Batteries—Deegan and Rangers; McQuinian and Deegan. Two-base hits—Ettinger, Worrell, Reyhing. Double plays—Falke, Fitchmar, Rangers, Callina, (unassisted.) First on bases—Ninth, 4; Eighth, 6. Struck out—By Deegan, 5; by McQuinian, 4. Bases on balls—Off Deegan, 3; off McQuinian, 4. Time—2:15. Umpire—Mr. James O'Brien.

Indoor Baseball Champions.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The indoor baseball team of St. Peter's Lyceum won the State championship at the armory here Friday night by defeating the crack Sixth Separate Company team of this city in a ten-inning game. Score: 2 to 1.

Joint Athletic Meet.

The chief event of the joint athletic games and reception to be held by Company I of the Seventy-first Regiment and the Star Athletic Club at the armory Jan. 12, 1901, will be a two-mile handicap run.

Aside from the clubs of New York and Brooklyn, colleges and athletic clubs in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania have applied for entry blanks for the purpose of entering men in this race. Secretary McCahill of Company I and Secretary Homarth of the Star Athletic Club think there will be no less than forty starters in this contest. Entries for all the events, of which there are ten, will close Jan. 5, 1901.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Changes in Standing as a Result of the Week's Games.

LONG ISLAND SERIES OVER

East New York Bowling Club Wins First Prize—Imperials Were Second—Philadelphos Scored On.

The Long Island League tournament is the first of the present season to finish its schedule, having been completed during the past week. The East New York Bowling Club won first prize, with a record of 12 games won to 2 lost. The Imperial team won second prize, and the Prospect and Manhattan fives will roll off a tie for third and fourth places next Wednesday evening.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League the Philadelphos team was scored against for the first time and lost the lead to East New York Council. The standing of the clubs in the principal local leagues is as follows:

NATIONAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Oriental Bowling Club.....22	8	1,014
Fidelia Bowling Club.....22	8	977
Golden Rod Bowling Club.....14	7	1,002
Roseville Athletic Association..19	11	981
Metropolitan Bowling Club.....14	10	1,011
New York Athletic Club.....14	13	972
Our Council, Royal Arcanum....11	13	999
Corinthian Bowling Club.....11	19	985
Berkeley Bowling Club.....13	20	952
Spartan Bowling Club.....9	15	937
America Bowling Club.....8	16	914
Germania Bowling Club.....6	22	925

COLUMBIA BOWLING CLUB.

Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Corinthian Bowling Club.....15	1	957
Dolando Bowling Club.....14	2	983
Cyclone Bowling Club.....11	5	902
Rosedale Bowling Club.....11	5	908
Royal Arcanum Wheelmen.....11	5	887
Bank Clerks' Bowling Club.....10	4	947
Belvidere Bowling Club.....9	5	886
Oriental Bowling Club.....9	7	945
Phoenix Bowling Club.....8	6	913
Lotus Bowling Club.....8	8	930
Standard Bowling Club.....8	8	950
Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum. 8	10	892
Enterprise Bowling Club.....7	9	945
Empire City Bowling Club.....7	9	944
Grove Hill Bowling Club.....6	8	854
Audubon Bowling Club.....5	9	844
Friendship Bowling Club.....4	12	873
Linwood Bowling Club.....4	14	896
Owl Bowling Club.....4	12	841
Century Wheelmen.....3	11	882
Wang Bowling Club.....3	15	832

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Belvidere Bowling Club.....12	2	974
Knickerbocker Bowling Club..13	3	904
Empire Bowling Club.....11	3	943
Phoenix Bowling Club.....10	4	988
Morris Club Bowling Club.....10	4	978
Corinthian Bowling Club.....11	5	975
Lotus Bowling Club.....11	5	970
Standard Bowling Club.....9	5	944
Audubon Bowling Club.....7	5	948
Lafayette Bowling Club.....7	7	951
Friendship Bowling Club.....7	7	979
Century Wheelmen.....7	7	924
Central Park Bowling Club....7	7	911
Eclipse Bowling Club.....6	8	928
Cyclone Bowling Club.....4	10	884
New Rochelle Bowling Club...4	10	939
Grove Hill Bowling Club.....4	10	862
Hyperion Bowling Club.....3	9	865
Harlem Wheelmen.....3	11	840
Premier Bowling Club.....2	12	898
Colonial Bowling Club.....0	16	842

NORTH SIDE BOWLING LEAGUE.

Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Morris Wheelmen.....13	5	959
Hyperion Bowling Club.....12	6	921
Hooker Bowling Club.....11	7	918
Knickerbocker Bowling Club....11	7	949
Bronxdale Bowling Club.....11	7	932
Prospect Bowling Club.....13	8	887
Claremont Bowling Club.....9	9	983
Liberty Bowling Club.....5	13	874
Tremont Bowling Club.....3	15	824

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Columbia Bowling Club.....13	2	940
Metropolitan Bowling Club.....11	3	1,010
Fidelia Bowling Club.....14	4	999
Monarch Bowling Club.....12	4	1,013
Corinthian Bowling Club.....12	4	983
Manhattan Bowling Club.....10	4	933
Rosedale Bowling Club.....10	6	954
Spartan Bowling Club.....10	8	977
Arlington Bowling Club.....9	7	898
Bleecker Bowling Club.....7	9	917
American Owl Bowling Club....7	9	881
Golden Rod Bowling Club.....7	9	881
Orchard Bowling Club.....6	10	951
Palace Bowling Club.....5	9	909
Germania Bowling Club.....5	9	861
Bank Clerks' Bowling Club.....5	11	864
E. M. Bowling Club.....4	12	987
Central Bowling Club.....6	10	931
Empire Bowling Club.....4	11	930
Surprise Bowling Club.....4	14	939
Glendale Bowling Club.....4	14	895

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Bank of Manhattan Company... 5	1	829
Mercantile National Bank..... 5	1	794
Kountze Brothers..... 5	1	723
National Bank of the Republic.. 6	2	864
American Exchange National Bk. 5	3	823
Ladenberg, Thalmann & Co..... 3	3	804
United States Sub-Treasury..... 2	2	791
National Park Bank..... 3	3	775
Chase National Bank..... 3	1	763
Seaboard National Bank..... 2	2	736
Continental National Bank..... 2	2	734
Plaza Bank..... 3	5	799
Mechanics & Traders' National. 2

DEFENDER'S KEEL CAST

First Important Detail on the New Yacht Completed.

NINETY TONS OF LEAD USED

It Will Require Two Days for Metal to Cool—Angle Irons in Construction Shop.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 22.—The work of putting together the new cup defender can now begin and be continued without delay, for the lead keel for the new boat was successfully cast to-day. There wasn't a hitch of any nature, and the ninety tons of metal was poured from the heating furnace into the mold as slickly as though the work was an every day matter. The job of building the boat starts off a month earlier than ever before. The keel of the 1899 champion was cast Jan. 24 of that year.

Everything having been made ready yesterday afternoon for the big job to be done to-day, there was an early start in melting the lead in the iron kettles swinging high above the level of the mold. The actual work was begun at 5 o'clock this morning, and by 7 two streams of molten metal were pouring into the mold. A good force of workmen were engaged about the furnaces this forenoon, carrying pigs of lead from the pile to the kettles, pouring melted metal into cracks and crevices from ladles, and packing clay about the sides of the mold, where the mass had shrunken.

When the metal cools, will come the trimming, fitting, and fastening of the keel plates, which will take a week or two to do. Then the main part of the hull construction can be hustled along, so as to assure a launching at the stated time—the middle of May, or as soon as the challenger now in the hands of the builders at Dumbarton is launched. Efforts will be made in Bristol to get the defender overboard before the challenger is in the water. This, however, will depend upon the prompt arrival of material for construction at Bristol between now and next May. In many respects the details of construction of the new defender at Bristol are well in hand, and, in fact, some of the woodwork is further ahead than it was two years ago at this time, when the Columbia was about to be begun.

It is reported that the keel plates of the new cup defender were molded from the same patterns used in the casts for the Columbia's keel, and from the source it comes from, the story seems very likely to be the case; then much of the construction will be simplified in and about the various sections where these plates will rest in the body of the boat, because it will be only a matter of duplicating many of Columbia's fittings from patterns of two years ago.

Although the story is not officially confirmed and with little expectation of the matter ever being told by the designer or syndicate, there are various things coming to light that would mark it as a well-grounded report. The new keel plates off the Columbia's keel plate molds would of necessity bring the top of the lead keel of the new cup defender to the exact curves and dimensions as those of the champion of 1899, the Columbia, but not necessarily to the same identical weights in outside ballast. Particulars learned about the wooden mold for keel relative to capacity that drawing a line athwartships directly in the centre, midship section, it will be found that the part forward of the line will contain one-third more lead than will be in the after section.

The greatest bulk of lead will be within a foot of the bottom, and in the forward half, one-third of the distance aft from the forward end, eighteen inches the widest part of the top of the mold, while the greatest breadth is about thirty-two inches, and this low down and well forward. A man six feet in height, standing up straight in the forward end of the mold cannot be seen by any one standing near by on the floor level, but at the after end the mold is not as deep by a foot or thereabouts as it is forward.

Everything goes to show that the mold is flat at the bottom from forward to aft, with the stem rounded to a point and the after end four inches in width. Altogether these things tend to convey the idea that the new lead keel will have about the same proportions and shape as Columbia is described, even to a length on the upper surface of twenty-nine feet and between three and four inches, the forward and after ends raking at angles of about 45 degrees, which gives an idea as to the length of the keel at the bottom.

There is much to cause the theory to arise that the new boat will be constructed on lines close to Columbia's, with a flatter midship section, to lend her wings on a reach or a run. It is doubtful if there can be any improvement over Columbia in sailing close to the wind or going in stays in the new boat.

Contract for Lawson Boat Let.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—The contract for the Tobin bronze for the Lawson cup defender was closed to-day and the metal is expected here at once. The lead is also on the way, and the mold for the keel is expected to be cast next week, which is earlier than had even been hoped. The work of construction now will begin to be pushed as rapidly as possible.

A race between the Lawson boat and the Hanley centreboard yacht is a positive event of the coming racing season. L. M. Clark, ex-President of the Hull Yacht Club, who is to be on the boat with Designer Crowninshield, wants to see a race of this kind, and it is the general impression that one of the first races after both boats are built will be between the Lawson keel and the Hanley centreboard. The race will probably be off Marblehead and will be effective for trying out both boats.

Gen. Paine is to co-operate directly with the Hanleys in their centreboard boat, as it expresses his own preference. The entire subscription of the necessary $75,000 is now pledged, and the materials for the boat are now being ordered.

AT THE CRESCENT A. C. TRAPS.

Banks Defeats Fanning in a 100 Target Match by a Close Margin.

The feature of the weekly shoot at the Crescent Athletic Club traps, Bay Ridge, yesterday afternoon, was a match at 100 targets between Edward Banks and J. S. Fanning. Banks won, scoring 88 to Fanning's 85. His best string was his fourth, in which he made but one miss. Fanning did not score over 22 in any string.

The third contest for the December Cup was won by Dr. J. J. Keyes, whose score, including handicap added, reached the maximum of 50 points. Edward Banks was second, with an actual score of 49. The usual trophy and sweepstakes matches were also shot. The scores follow:

Match, 100 targets, expert traps.

Edward Banks—					
11101	11111	01111	11111	10101—21	
11111	01101	11111	10111	11111—22	
10111	11101	11111	01101	11111—21	
11110	11111	11111	11111	11111—24	
Total					88
J. S. Fanning—					
11111	10011	11121	11111	01111—22	
11111	10103	11111	11111	11011—22	
11111	10110	11110	11111	11021—21	
11111	01110	01011	11101	11111—20	
Total					85

Third weekly shoot for December Cup, 25 targets, expert traps, and 25 Magau traps, handicap.

Name.	Expert Traps. Hit.	H'p.	T'l.	Magau Traps. Hit.	H'p.	T'l.	Grand T'l.
Dr. J. J. Keyes	16	9	25	20	7	25	50
Edward Banks	24	0	24	25	0	25	49
J. S. Fanning	23	*	23	25	*	25	48
J. S. S. Remsen	21	2	23	24	1	25	48
L. C. Hopkins	14	9	23	19	9	23	46
W. W. Marshall	17	6	23	19	5	24	47
C. G. Rasmus	14	6	20	20	5	25	45
H. M. Brigham	20	2	22	20	2	22	44
W. G. McConville	2	12	14	5	10	15	29
Dr. H. O'Brien	16	5	20	13	4	17	37
J. G. Graham	6	5	8	12	8	12	20

Trophy Shoot, 25 Targets, Expert Traps.—Class A.—Dr. J. J. Keyes, 24; H. M. Brigham, 22; L. C. Hopkins, 21; J. S. S. Remsen, 22; J. S. Fanning, 23; Edward Banks, 24; Dr. J. J. Keyes, 24; W. Marshall, 18; C. G. Rasmus, 14; W. G. McConville, 2; Dr. H. O'Brien, 17; Graham, 11.—Class B.—J. S. S. Remsen, 23; L. C. Hopkins, 23; H. M. Brigham, 20; C. G. Rasmus, 20; Dr. H. O'Brien, 20; W. Marshall, 19; J. S. Fanning, 23; Edward Banks, 24; W. G. McConville, 12; Graham, 8.

Trophy Shoot, 15 Targets, Expert Traps.—W. W. Marshall, 11, 4—15; J. S. S. Remsen, 13, 1—14; Dr. J. J. Keyes, 7, 6—13; H. M. Brigham, 11, 1—12; Dr. H. O'Brien, 9, 3—12; L. C. Hopkins, 6, 5—11; F. B. Stephenson, 8, 2—10; G. Stephenson, 6, 1—7; Graham, 8, *—8.

Sweepstakes, 25 Targets, Expert Traps.—J. S. Fanning, 25; Edward Banks, 21; H. M. Brigham, 21; G. Stephenson, 17; F. B. Stephenson, 14; W. G. McConville, 14.

Sweepstakes, 25 Targets, Expert Traps and 5 Pairs Magau Traps.—J. S. Fanning, 14, 7—21; Edward Banks, 20, 9—19; Wilmot Townsend, 10, 8—18; G. Stephenson, 10, 6—16; F. B. Stephenson, 8, 7—15; H. M. Brigham, 9, 0—9; W. G. McConville, 6, 2—8.

Sweepstakes, 15 Targets, Magau Traps.—H. M. Brigham, 12; Wilmot Townsend, 9; F. B. Stephenson, 8; W. G. McConville, 4.

Sweepstakes, 15 Targets, Expert Traps.—H. M. Brigham, 14; F. B. Stephenson, 10; G. Stephenson, 10; W. W. Marshall, 6; W. G. McConville, 8.

Sweepstakes, 15 Targets, Expert Traps.—J. S. S. Remsen, 11; H. M. Brigham, 9; W. W. Marshall, 7; W. G. McConville, 1.

*Not handicapped.

NATIONAL RIFLEMEN MEET.

Marksmen from All Nations to be Invited to Compete in the Big Event at Sea Girt.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association, which was organized in 1871 and reorganized or revived during the Spring of the present year, met last night at the Union League Club, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. Those present were Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Brig. Gen. George W. Wingate, Brig. Gen. John S. Saunders, Lieut. Albert S. Jones, and Nathan Spering.

The Executive Committee met at 7 o'clock, and afterward they were entertained at dinner by Brig. Gen. Bird Spencer.

The primary object of the meeting last night was to make arrangements for the international rifle meet, to be held next Summer or Fall. The date has not been positively set yet, but it will probably be held in September, 1901. Challenges have already been sent to England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Austria, and Holland, and the committee is now preparing circulars for delivery in a few days to the prominent business men of the country asking them for subscriptions to defray the expenses of the meet, which the New Jersey State Rifle Association has promised to bring off at Sea Girt.

At present the army, the navy, twelve States, and all the prominent rifle associations are interested in the movement, and it is their intention to make the meet one in which civilians as well as army and navy men will take an active interest; for it is their idea to make the citizens and National Guardsmen familiar with the weapons which they may be called upon to use in time of war, and which, under the present laws, they cannot buy, even for use in practice. At this meet innovations will be introduced in the way of running-deer targets, running-man targets, and disappearing and long-range rifles.

Lieut. Albert S. Jones, the Secretary of the association, said that he had received a number of letters from the older marksmen who were interested in the National Rifle Association years ago, and since the Centennial Trophy was regained last Summer the interest in the matter of rifle practice has been very much on the boom.

Since 1881, Lieut. Jones said, other sports have displaced rifle practice in the minds of the public, such as baseball, football, &c., but he is confident that the International meet next Fall will revive the sport of rifle shooting if it is made the success which he is confident that it will.

A committee of three was appointed to draw up a bill for presentation to Congress, urging it to take steps to revive the interest in rifle practice.

Fallert Won New Utrecht Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEENS, L. I., Dec. 22.—Joseph Fallert of Brooklyn won the main event of the New Utrecht Gun Club's weekly trap shooting tournament at the Inter-State Park traps near here to-day with the only clean score of ten straight kills made in the event. Summary:

The New Utrecht Gun Club Handicap, Ten Live Birds Per Man.—Joseph Fallert, 28 yards, 10; F. G. Vandergrifft, 28 yards, 9; Stephen M. Van Allen, 30 yards, 8; J. H. Brooks, 28 yards, 8; Charles A. Lockwood, 28 yards, 7; G. H. Chapman, 28 yards, 7; B. Fallert, 28 yards, 6; Dr. Charles J. Pflug, 28 yards, 6; Charles F. Plate, 28 yards, 4; Charles A. Lincoln, 28 yards, 6; William H. Losee, 28 yards, 6.

Sweepstake, Five Live Birds Per Man.—Losee, 29 yards, 5; Lincoln, 29 yards, 5; Vandergrifft, 28 yards, 5; Plate, 28 yards, 4; Chapman, 28 yards, 4; Lockwood, 28 yards, 4; Brooks, 28 yards, 3; J. Fallert, 28 yards, 3; Dr. Pflug, 28 yards, 3; B. Fallert, 28 yards, 1.

Owing to darkness all ties divided the money in their classes respectively.

Skater Kearney Beat Leroy See.

Philip Kearney of the Pawnee Athletic Club won the mile handicap skating race at the Claremont Avenue Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night, after a close finish with Le Roy See of the New York Athletic Club. Kearney had a handicap of 80 yards, while See was scratch. C. Weston, 180 yards, was third. There were six other starters, and the time was 3:09 4-5.

See made a magnificient race, catching the long-distance men on the fifth lap, and obtaining the lead on the fifteenth and last lap. It looked as if he would win with ease, but the pace was too swift, and a few yards before the finish Kearney spurted and won. See fell five yards from the finish and slid across the line.

Previous to the race Kearney paced Harry McDonald in a half-mile exhibition, which was made in 1:30 1-5.

Latin School Boys Good Skaters.

Brooklyn Latin School skaters won at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, yesterday, where the first interscholasuc handicap skating race of the season was held. Fifteen starters faced the officials in a half-mile race, and three of the representatives of Latin School finished first, second, and third, garnering all the honors in a hotly contested event. Summary:

Interscholastic Handicap, Half Mile.—Won by J. Schmeltzer, Brooklyn Latin School, 60 yards; Ray Calvi, Brooklyn Latin School, second; Russel Calvi, Brooklyn Latin School, 180 yards, third; O. Minton, Polytechnic Preparatory School, scratch, fourth. Time—1:48 3-5.

The William B. Curtis Monument Fund.

A most unusual announcement has been made by the Amateur Athletic Union's committee having charge of the William B. Curtis Monument Fund, to the effect that recent subscriptions of the fund have been too large individually. The members of the committee decided and wish it distinctly understood that further large donations are not desired, as it has been planned to erect the proposed monument by popular subscription. Some of the friends of the late "Father Bill" have indicated a willingness to subscribe the entire amount needed if allowed to do so, but the committee wishes rather that the monument shall be a tribute to the life work of Mr. Curtis in the interest of amateur sports from amateurs generally and the lovers of athletic sports at large. With this object in view the Monument Fund Committee has adopted suitable resolutions, and E. E. Babb, President of the New England Association, has been authorized to appoint a sub-committee consisting of one member from each association to assist the Amateur Athletic Union committee. John J. Dixon, Secretary of the Metropolitan Association, has been delegated to receive funds from this district.

GEN. LEE EXPLAINS.

Says His St. Louis Speech About Cuba Was Misunderstood.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Commander of the Department of the Missouri, who is in the city as the guest of the New England Society, said to-day in regard to a dispatch published in a Chicago paper, purporting to quote from his speech made on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange yesterday, in which he was said to have made the prediction that the American flag will continue to float over the island of Cuba:

"The meaning I intended to convey was that the American flag would float over Cuba until a stable Government shall be formed, capable of protecting life and property and giving confidence to capital. The United States has promised the Cubans self-government and will carry out its promise. Upon the Cubans will rest the responsibility of determining whether that Government shall be permanent or otherwise."

Gen. Lee and staff and party arrived here yesterday. When he responded to the address of welcome at the Merchants' Exchange he touched upon Cuba, reviewing the war, the destruction of the Spanish fleet, the conquest and surrender of the island, and finally the evacuation by the Spanish troops. Then came the utterance which caused so much astonishment. He said:

"And now the Stars and Stripes float over Matanzas, over El Caney, over Morro, over Havana, and I'll tell you, on the quiet, that the flag is going to stay there."

ELKES CONQUERS MICHAEL

Cycling Enthusiasts Cheer the Fifteen-Mile Victor in the Garden.

FAST PACE FROM THE START

The Six-Day Champion Led the Little Welshman by Nearly Two Yards —Other Races.

"Jimmy" Michael was dethroned last night from the premiership he has enjoyed as a middle-distance pace-following bicyclist by Harry Elkes, the young man from Glens Falls, N. Y., who has recently carried everything before him at both long and short distance riding.

The much-talked-of fifteen-mile motor-paced race between these two speedy masters of the wheel took place last night in the Madison Square Garden, and was witnessed by over 5,000 enthusiasts, who cheered each man repeatedly as he spun around the track, culminating with a prolonged ovation as Harry Elkes crossed the fifteen-mile line, one and three-quarter laps ahead of the Welsh midget, in the good time of 26 minutes 3 1-5 seconds.

It was a spirited race, but Elkes's superiority was shown from the first three laps. He picked up three-quarters of a lap in the first mile, passed Michael at one and one-half miles, and just before the tenth mile passed him again. Elkes rode behind his crack pacers on their motor tandem, Crooks and Tinssler, the men who set the pace for him on Thursday night, when Elkes made the new world's record of 1 minute 36 1-5 seconds for an indoor paced mile. Each man had two motors ready with relays of pacers, Elkes's second men being Hoyt and Thompson. He did not have to call upon the latter.

On the contrary, Michael had difficulty with his pacers from the start. He started with Vetter and Sherer, his favorite pacemakers. Nothing particular was the matter with them, except that they could not go as fast as the men on their rival's motor. When Elkes surprised the little Welshman by picking up so rapidly at one and a half miles, Michael gave the signal of distress, and his second motor, ridden by Miller and Hedstrom, came on and set the gait. Evidently they did not quite fill the bill, for Elkes kept gaining, and at three miles the former team came back. At nine miles the second motor was called into requisition again, and they kept the track to the finish.

It should also be started in justice to Michael that he was suffering from an exceedingly stiff leg, due to a fall he received on the track early in the week. The side of one leg and knee were badly cut. Nevertheless, he kept up with his pacers, and Elkes won clearly through superior speed in every particular.

Every mile was under two minutes, the time for each being:

Distance.	Leader.	Time.
One mile	Elkes	1:48 3-5
Two miles	Elkes	3:27 3-5
Three miles	Elkes	5:07 2-5
Four miles	Elkes	6:49 4-5
Five miles	Elkes	8:31 1-5
Six miles	Elkes	10:13
Seven miles	Elkes	11:56 2-5
Eight miles	Elkes	13:40 4-5
Nine miles	Elkes	15:26 3-5
Ten miles	Elkes	17:11 4-5
Eleven miles	Elkes	18:58 2-5
Twelve miles	Elkes	20:45 4-5
Thirteen miles	Elkes	22:32 3-5
Fourteen miles	Elkes	24:20 2-5
Fifteen miles	Elkes	26:03 1-5

Judging from the applause which greeted the victor, it was a very popular victory. Elkes will leave to-day for Boston, where he is to ride in the six-day bicycle race during the first week of the new year.

This professional race was preceded by two amateur events.

Of the nine men who qualified for the final heat in the amateur one-mile handicap, four were scratch competitors, G. C. Schrieber and J. H. Hunter, both of the Harlem Wheelmen and respectively one-mile and half-mile indoor champions of America; F. J. Cadwell of Hartford and George Schofield of the Kings County Wheelmen, and the amateur one-mile champion. Only one, Schofield, got a place in the four prize positions. He was second after a sensational finish with the Brooklyn boy, Walter W. Smith, who had thirty yards handicap. The men were so close together that the spectators could scarcely discriminate between them, but Smith crossed the line first by about four inches. Wilbur L. Losee, another Brooklyn lad, with thirty yards handicap, got third, and Daniel Sullivan, a Dwight School student of this city, with fifteen yards allowance, took the fourth prize. Less than a wheel's length separated the first and fourth men, the race for the last two laps being of the keenest possible nature, and the spectators yelled themselves hoarse with delight at the finish.

Part of the interest in the amateur team pursuit race was destroyed through the absence of the college element, Columbia and Yale failing to send their teams. The match then resolved itself into a speed test between the Harlem and Kings County Wheelmen. The former had a strong team in "Jimmy" Hunter, George Schrieber, and "Johnny" King, but after a spirited six-mile tussle, the Kings County contingent, represented by George Schofield, H. L. Brown, and G. E. Homan, succeeded in overhauling all of their opponents. King was the last man caught. The Kings County team rode the six miles in 14 minutes 2 3-5 seconds.

The summaries:

Schofield One-Mile Amateur Handicap.—First heat won by F. J. Cadwell, Hartford, scratch; Peter Van Cott, Nassau Wheelmen, 15 yards, second; Walter W. Smith, Kings County, 30 yards, third. Time—2:11. Second heat won by Wilbur L. Losee, Brooklyn, 30 yards; Daniel Sullivan, Dwight School, 15 yards, second; G. C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, scratch, third. Time—2:10 1-5. Third heat won by W. H. Connors, New York, 45 yards; George Schofield, Kings County, scratch, second; J. H. Hunter, Harlem Wheelmen, scratch, third. Time—2:14. Final heat won by Walter W. Smith, Kings County; George Schofield, Kings County, second; Wilbur L. Losee, Brooklyn, third. Daniel Sullivan, Dwight School, fourth. Time—2:11 1-5.

Amateur Team Pursuit Race.—Harlem Wheelmen—J. H. Hunter, George C. Schrieber, and John King vs. Kings County Wheelmen—George Schofield, H. L. Brown, Jr., and G. E. Homan. Won by Kings County in 6 miles. Time—14:02 2-5.

Professional Motor-Paced Fifteen-Mile Race.—Harry Elkes, Glens Falls, beat Jimmy Michael by 1¾ laps. Time—26:03 1-5.

BICYCLER ARONSON DEAD.

Pneumonia, Complicated by His Injuries, Results Fatally in New York Hospital.

Carl A. Aronson, the six-day bicycle rider who was taken to the New York Hospital on Thursday, Dec. 13, suffering from contusion of the spine and other injuries received in the worst fall of that race on the Wednesday evening previous, died late yesterday afternoon from pneumonia. Aronson never left the hospital from the time he entered. He had a cold when he was taken to the hospital, and last week it developed into pneumonia. His weakened condition made it impossible for him to throw off the disease, and he rapidly grew worse.

Aronson was about twenty-five years of age, and his home was at 139 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. His sister and mother live in Chicago, and they were informed of the death last night.

James C. Kennedy, manager of the six-day race, learned the news last night in Madison Square Garden, during the Elkes-Michael race. "I am exceedingly sorry to hear of it," he said, "for Aronson was a good fellow. I have informed the hospital authorities that the management will take charge of the body and attend to the burial, but before more definite arrangements can be made I am awaiting word from his relatives in Chicago."

After the disastrous fall which took both Aronson and Turville from the race, each man going to the hospital, their partners were allowed to ride for seventh money, $150, and Babcock, Aronson's partner, won. The deceased rider had been a prominent professional bicyclist for three years. His first six-day race was in 1896, and last year he got second place for individual honors in the San Francisco six-day contest last year he finished second to Charley Miller.

Simar, one of the French riders, who was stricken with pneumonia after the race, is still confined to his room at his hotel with the disease, but his friends in Madison Square Garden last night said that his condition was greatly improved.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

PIANOS.

A piano of known reliability and unquestioned reputation costs but little more than the unknown kinds, offered and advertised as great bargains.

The Sterling
Has stood the test of time. It is best judged by what others say, not what we say. There's over 9,000 in use in Brooklyn's best homes.

Sterling Grands
in upright form are simply grand pianos in tone, touch, volume, resonance, repeating qualities, etc., yet they are upright.

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Our smallest Baby Grand has the tone power and quality of the "Old Fashioned" Big Grands." It's the result of experience and experiment.

Art Pianos.
A collection of special Sterlings made for the holiday trade. Original creations that will not be duplicated. A slight advance in price for extra labor and selected material.

THE
STERLING PIANO
Co.,
Manufacturers,
536 Fulton St. Brooklyn.
(Open Every Evening Until Xmas.)

TO BE GOVERNOR OF BENGUET.

Philippine Commission Appoints H. P. Whitmarsh—Thirty-nine Priests Proffer Submission.

MANILA, Dec. 22.—The Philippine Commission has appointed H. Phelps Whitmarsh Governor and Otto Scherer Secretary of the Province of Benguet. Mr. Whitmarsh has been here two years, principally engaged as a newspaper correspondent, and has resided latterly at Baguim, which will be the seat of government, and is the central point of the region. Mr. Scherer is a German, who has lived twenty years in the Philippines, five of which have been passed in the Province of Benguet, where for a long time he was the only white man. He speaks the native language and several European tongues fluently, and is intimate with the Igorrotes.

Thirty-nine priests, seventeen of them belonging in the Province of Bulacan, the strongest of the Tagal provinces, have signed and forwarded to the Philippine Commission a paper proffering their submission and loyalty to its authority, adding that the promise is made voluntarily and without mental reservation. Judge Taft has replied, welcoming the priests' assistance in the pacification of a people "over whom you will have so great an influence."

ACTIVITY AGAINST INSURGENTS.

MANILA, Dec. 22.—A detachment of the Sixteenth Infantry has captured Bautista, the head of the Katipunan Society, in Northwestern Luson.

A detachment of the Forty-ninth Infantry recently attacked a barrio on the Cagayan River, in Isabella Province, drove out the insurgents, killing several of them, and captured 1,000 rounds of ammunition. The Americans also burned the insurgent quarters.

The latest reports from Iloilo say that the Islands of Panay and Cebu since the rainy season set in are being rapidly cleared of the enemy, and that in a few weeks the only opposition encountered will be that offered by scattering Ladrones.

A Sick Congressman Arrested.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 22.—Congressman Herman B. Dahle of the Second District of Wisconsin spent last night in a cell at the Central Police Station and was compelled to appear in a police court this morning, all because he was unfortunate enough to become ill on a street car. He was on his way home to spend the holidays, and stopped in Cleveland to visit a friend, L. Brundage, a commission merchant. While on a street car, Mr. Dahle became ill and was helped into a drug store. He was almost unconscious, and, acting peculiarly, a policeman arrested him. In court this morning he revealed his identity, explained the matter, and was discharged.

The McDonough to be Launched Monday

EAST BRAINTREE, Mass., Dec. 22.—The launching of the new torpedo-boat destroyer McDonough, now under construction at the Fore River Engine Works, will take place Monday at noon. It was expected that the launching would be made to-day, but conditions were not favorable. Mrs. Lucy McDonough Reade of Philadelphia, who will christen the boat, was present to-day, as were also the invited guests.

Porto Rico Federals Acquitted.

SAN JUAN, Port Rico, Dec. 22.—Munoz Rivera and eight other leading Federals, after five days' trial by the local court, were to-day acquitted on the charge of resisting public authority. The charges were the outcome of the riots which occurred on the night of Sept. 14 last, when Señor Rivera's house was mobbed and 500 shots were fired. The courtroom was continually jammed. The trial was concluded last evening, and the decision was rendered to-day. Señor Rivera received hundreds of congratulatory messages by telegraph.

A BUSINESS-LIKE KING.

Robert P. Porter Finds Roumania Making Progress Under Present Monarch.

Robert P. Porter, who has been abroad since October, arrived on the American liner St. Louis yesterday. Most of his time abroad was spent in Berlin and Roumania. He has a very high opinion of the future of Roumania. The Roumanian King, he said, was a business man, and the country was making great progress in the right direction.

He said that he was much interested in the treaties and other questions before Congress. There are many important questions, he said, to be settled in the next four years, and among the most important were the treaty questions. Especially during this time he expected to see our commercial status much enhanced.

MISS ROCKEFELLER HOME.

Neither She Nor Her Father Would Talk of the Operation for a New Ear Drum.

Miss Alta Rockefeller, who has been in Vienna under the treatment of Dr. Isidor Muller, the ear specialist, arrived on the Cunard liner Campania yesterday morning. She refused to say anything concerning Dr. Muller's treatment. She was met at the pier by her father, John D. Rockefeller, who refused to say anything concerning the report that his daughter had been provided with new ear drums by the Vienna specialist.

Miss Rockefeller's fiancé, E. Parmelee Prentice of Chicago, was a passenger on the St. Louis.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTERS.

Arrested in Department Stores and Locked Up by Detectives.

Christmas shopping in the big department stores has brought the usual crop of shoplifters. Detectives in all the big stores have received instructions to be watchful of shoplifters during the present rush, and yesterday the floor detectives in a Sixth Avenue store made three arrests.

The prisoners were Rose Miniot, 226 West Twenty-fourth Street, charged with stealing a sable; Helen Silber, 206 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, charged with stealing a woman's waist, and Fred Bryan, 208 Eleventh Avenue, who is said to have stolen a number of books.

At another store, where there has been a larger crop of shoplifters this season than in any other department store in the city, Harold Russel, 181 West Twenty-eighth Street, was caught stealing men's furnishing goods. The prisoners were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station pending further investigation.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn — Prices Always the Lowest.

OUR STORE WILL BE OPEN MONDAY EVENING.

Muslin Underwear.

Our Midwinter Sale of Muslin Underwear will begin on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, when we will offer the best collection of goods ever put forward by us in this line and at prices lower than ever before. We have made very extensive preparations for this sale, both as to the garments of our own make and those that come to us from the best manufacturers.

Annual Sale of Household Linens Begins Wednesday, December 26.

This sale of Household Linens will be of more importance than that of any previous year. Our assortments are more complete, the great bulk of the goods having been bought before the recent heavy advances, thus enabling us to offer our entire stock at prices far below present market values.

Linen Dept., Main Floor Annex.

Regular $12.50 Golf Capes for $6.45.

We have just purchased of a manufacturer "at a price" a special lot of 50 Golf Capes, made in the best manner of fine, heavy, all wool, imported cloths, Capes such as we have sold readily all the season for $12.50. Instead of holding them until our regular January clearing sales we give you the opportunity to buy them now at $6.45 each.

Important Sale of Fine Table Linens.

Fine Damask Table Cloths, new goods, new designs, 2 yards wide by 2 yards long, $2.25 each; 2x2½, $2.75; 3x3, $3.25.

Damask, 72 inches wide, $1.00 per yard. Breakfast Napkins to match, $2.25 per dozen; Dinner Napkins, $3.00.

A lot of 27-inch square Irish Damask Napkins, $5.00 per dozen; reduced from $7.50.

Hemstitched Damask Tea Cloths, 30 inches square, 75 cts. and $1.00; 36 inches square, $1.00 to $2.50; 45 inches square, $1.25 to $3.50.

Hemstitched Damask Napkins, 25 cts. each; were 30 and 37½ cts.

Hemstitched Damask Tray Cloths, 25 cts., instead of 40 cts.

Hemstitched Damask Table Cloths, with Napkins to match, complete assortments, $5.50 to $22.50 per set.

Reductions in Men's Goods Department.

House Coats, a good assortment to select from, $8.00, instead of $12.00; $6.50, instead of $10.00; $5.00, instead of $7.00.

Blanket Robes, large variety of styles and colorings, $5.00, instead of $7.00.

Men's Scarfs, new shapes, 25 cts., instead of 50 cts.; 50 cts., instead of $1.00, and $1.00, instead of $1.50.

Silk Suspenders, sterling silver mountings, fine kid ends to match, only 95 cts.; worth $1.50, $2.00 and $2.25.

Ladies' Fine Shoes at Clearing Prices.

French Calf Shoes, button and lace, full extension sole, regular $5.00 Shoes, at $3.50, for immediate clearance.

Box Calf and Enameled Shoes, lace, at $3.50.

Queen Quality Patent Kid Shoes, lace, $3.00.

THIRD ATTEMPT TO BURN HOUSE

Contains Thirteen Families, Who Have Become Almost Panic-stricken.

For the third time since Sept. 19, an attempt was made early yesterday morning to set fire to the five-story tenement house at 604 Columbus Avenue. The house contains thirteen families. On Sept. 19 and on Dec. 10 the incendiary succeeded in starting a serious blaze, which, however, was put out without more serious result than a panic. Yesterday the fire was started in the hallway on the top floor in front of the apartments of George Quinn, the identical place where it was found on Dec. 10. Upon investigation it was found that the floor had been saturated with kerosene and that there was every indication of an attempt to set fire to the premises.

It was shortly after 4 o'clock when Quinn was awakened by the odor of kerosene. Through the crevice under the door he saw a reddish light and by the aid of a small lamp he could see the room was full of smoke. He jumped out of bed and tore open the door. A sheet of flame and a cloud of smoke enveloped him and he threw the door to and ran to a window and cried "Fire!"

Policeman Sullivan, who was on duty directly opposite the burning house, ran to the nearest box and sent in an alarm. Then he ran into the house, and by pounding and shouting awakened the tenants. W. H. Seaton, who lives in the neighborhood and who happened to come home late, ran to the officer's assistance, and together the men put out the flames before the engines had time to arrive. An investigation showed that the hallway in front of Quinn's apartment had been soaked with kerosene. A similar attempt to start a fire had been made on the landing of the fourth stairway. When Fire Marshal Smith arrived he made an investigation, but found no clue to the firebug. A new one-gallon can full of kerosene was found under the stairway on the first floor, but no one in the house was there to claim it.

Many tenants in the house have become thoroughly alarmed and threaten to move to safer quarters. They do not think the attempts due to insurance speculation, but suppose there is some one in the house with a mania for setting fires. Up to a late hour this morning neither the detectives from the One Hundredth Street Station nor the firemen have been able to get a line on the firebug.

MISS CONDIT-SMITH ARRIVES.

Lost Clothing in Siege of Peking, and Must Pay Duty on New Wardrobe.

Miss Condit-Smith, a sister-in-law of Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood, who was in Peking at the time of the siege as a guest of Minister Conger, was an arrival on the American liner St. Louis yesterday. When she left Peking the only wearing apparel she possessed was the clothes she wore, and when she arrived yesterday she was much surprised to learn that her wardrobe, which she had purchased in Paris and London, would have to be sent to the Public Stores pending the decision of the Washington authorities as to whether it was subject to duty.

The authorities in Washington were notified as soon as possible, and it is thought the trunks, two in number, will be ordered released as soon as they understand the nature of the seizure.

SHARPERS FOOLED ON CAMPANIA.

Notice Was Posted Warning Passengers Against Gamblers.

There were several disappointed gamblers on the Cunard liner Campania when she reached her pier yesterday morning. A notice had been posted in the smoking room of the vessel warning the habitutes of that most popular of steamship apartments, that certain individuals of unsavory reputation were suppos d to be on board. The notice had its effect, hardly a game of chance of any kind being played on the way across. "It was either the worst scared or else the stingiest crowd that ever crossed the Atlantic," said one, "for not a sovereign was seen from port to port worth mentioning. Getting up even a pool on a day's run was out of the question. There were over 400 passengers in the saloon, too. I've been across two-score times, but this breaks the record."

According to the story current on the ship, the gamblers went over a few weeks ago on the White Star liner Teutonic. When they secured passage for the return trip on the Cunarder, their identity was made known to the ship's officers.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sundays only.

MISSING GIRL IS HOME.

Bertha Friedman Is Back After an Exciting Experience on a Train.

Fifteen-year-old Bertha Friedman of 252 East Third Street, who ran away from home after a quarrel with her mother two weeks ago and later narrowly escaped abduction in Summit, N. J., returned to her home last night.

Bertha disappeared Dec. 3, and was not heard from until a few days later, when Mrs. Friedman received a letter dated Summit, in which Bertha said she was unhappy, broken-hearted, and contemplated suicide. Andrew Friedman, the girl's father, received a telegram from Judge J. B. Vreeland of Morristown Monday last saying the girl would arrive in Hoboken that evening. The telegram was delayed, and Friedman reached Hoboken some hours after the train arrived. Since that time he has been searching Summit and Morristown for his missing daughter.

Judge Vreeland said that while he was returning home from New York last Monday a pretty young girl boarded the train at Summit, and going to the rear of the car, spoke to two men and a woman, whom she apparently expected to meet on the train. The four conversed for a few moments, when the girl suddenly turned and ran to the front of the car. One of the men pulled her back to the seat and struck her violently in the face.

Judge Vreeland hurried to the girl's assistance and compelled the man to release her. At Morristown the Judge sent the weeping Bertha back to New York by the first train and notified her parents. Bertha, when seen at her home last night, said that, desiring to earn her own living, she had started for Morristown to get a position in a factory. While on the train she was approached, she said, by a woman and two men, who engaged her in conversation, and when the train arrived at Summit they said it was Morristown and induced her to get out.

Discovering the deceit, she ran back into the car, she claims, and was followed by the two men and the woman, who endeavored to take her off. She again ran from the car, and one of the men, attempting to restrain her, struck her violently

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Continued Activity Shown in Many Classes of Property.

GREATER VARIETY OF DEALING

Latest Sales by Brokers—Holiday Auction Business of Routine Character —A Case of By-Bidding.

In point of volume the business the last week will compare favorably with that of any similar period since the recent resumption of active dealing, and there has also been a noticeable broadening of the market as shown in sales of business properties in the middle section of Fifth Avenue, as well as in the down-town district. Vacant property that can be included under that rather elastic term "desirable" seems to be in demand in almost every neighborhood where there is a reasonable prospect for a successful building operation.

Down town the probable site of the Chamber of Commerce's new building continues to be the principal theme for gossip, and although it had been expected that some definite announcement on this subject would be made last week, those interested now say that the matter will go over until after Jan. 1. A rumor with a set of conditions that fitted the Bennett Building fairly closely, was current early in the week, but the owners of that property deny that any sale of it has been effected. Ex-Mayor Schieren's purchase of the northeast corner of Fulton and Gold Streets was an interesting transaction, both because it is of an investment character and because it comes from a section which seldom figures in the real estate calendars.

Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets, furnished two of the week's most important deals the sale of the Mayer-Kahn estate's building, at Nos. 483 and 485, and George C. Boldt's purchase of the remodeled dwelling at No. 684, just north of Thirty-sixth Street. Mr. Louis's new holding is said to show an excellent investment return.

Deals in vacant property on upper Broadway were on a large scale. Charles T. Barney disposed of another of his block fronts—that on the east side of the thoroughfare between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets—presumably for improvement. Finke & Dowling, who last Spring conducted an operation involving the block front on the north side of One Hundred and First Street between Broadway and West End Avenue, bought last week from Dr. Alfred Hearn another large plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and First Street. At the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street, adjoining the Hotel Marie Antoinette, August Brueggman of Hoboken, who is said to be a newcomer into the New York real estate field, will undertake the erection of a ten-story apartment house.

Among the other transactions of the week which have shown the improved character of business was the sale of the Iroquois apartment house by Irons & Todd to an investment corporation. John Jacob Astor's purchase of 55 West Twenty-fifth Street may not be of any special significance, but it gives symmetry to his plot at that point, and to casual observers would indicate that matters are shaping themselves for the improvement of the block front on the east side of Sixth Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets—perhaps at no very distant date.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Albert E. Gibbs & Co. have sold for Mrs. M. M. Mott to Mrs. M. Miller the four-story brick and stone-front dwelling, 131 West Eighty-first Street, 17.5x75x102.2.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn is the buyer of the six-story building at the northeast corner of Fulton and Gold Streets. Sold by the estate of John T. Wilson.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant has sold the lot at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-first Street, 25x100.

David Stewart has sold for the Cunningham estate to an investor the three-story business building on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

John Peters has sold for Frederick Weber to Carrie Gill for $18,500 the five-story double flat, 308 East Ninety-third Street, 25x100.8.

Louis Lese has bought from Rosalie Rosenbaum the frame dwelling, 320 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25x100.11.

Lea Meyer has sold to Henrietta Levy and Eva Horowitz the two five-story brick flats, 111 and 113 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 52.6x100.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold the old building, 228 East Eightieth Street, 20x102.2, to Samuel D. Tomback, who recently purchased Nos. 230 to 234 adjoining.

It is reported that Walter Jennings has sold the dwelling, 17 East Forty-first Street, 21x98.9, to Thomas Hastings of the firm of Carrere & Hastings.

Morris F. Joachim has bought for Moritz Koppe for $19,400 the five-story double tenement, with stores, 223 Second Street, 24.9x89.

New Building Operations.

Geraldine Broadbelt will erect, from plans filed yesterday by Architect Henry Andersen, eleven five-story brick and limestone dwellings on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, beginning 175 feet west of Lenox Avenue, at a cost of $200,000.

A seven-story elevator apartment house, 100 by 97.2, will be built for D. Willis James at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, at a cost of $150,000, from plans by Hill & Stout.

Plans were also filed yesterday by Architects Buchman & Fox for a seven-story apartment house, 45 by 98.9, to be erected for Joseph Fleischman on the north side of Twenty-ninth Street, 80 feet east of Fourth Avenue, at a cost of $125,000.

The Auction Room.

By-bidding in the salesroom has been the subject of so much discussion that there might seem to be little occasion to call attention to a case that occurred last week. The work was done in such a manner, however, and its results were so disastrous as to cause general comment among those who witnessed it. Not the slightest blame or suspicion attaches to the auctioneer who was conducting the sale, and the incident serves, among other things, to strengthen the contention of the auctioneers, that owners, after instructing an auctioneer to announce that a sale will be without reserve or protection, frequently turn around and act in direct violation of these instructions.

The sale in question involved a small property on the lower east side. It was well situated, running through from one street to another, and several operators were carrying along the bidding at a rate that promised to realize a satisfactory price, when a woman who apparently had never before attended an auction sale of anything, much less of real estate, made a bid. Her excited manner at once occasioned suspicion among the other bidders. To leave no room for doubt, however, as to her position at the sale, she promptly raised her own bid, and was eager to do so a second time in spite of the auctioneer's efforts to restrain her. The sale practically ended right there. The other bidders walked away, although one of them said that he wanted the property and would have gone to a higher figure to get it had he not been thoroughly convinced that it was being protected.

The week's business, most of it of the foreclosure variety, developed little out of the ordinary. The Florence Building, at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and First Street, sold by order of the liquidating committee of the Tradesmen's National Bank, was bought by Jacob Korn for $114,000. Few voluntary offerings will be tried during the holiday week. Of the foreclosures, two are of more than ordinary importance. On Wednesday Auctioneer Meyer will sell the seven five-story dwellings 317 to 329 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, as the result of proceedings brought by Samuel G. Bayne against Patrick Flanagan and others, and on the following day 49 and 51 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street will be sold to satisfy a judgment of $42,000.

There were recorded last week 293 mortgages, for $4,468,704, of which 88, for $1,410,900, were at 5 per cent.; 109, for $978,896, were at more, and 96, for $2,068,908, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 340 mortgages, for $4,319,847, of which 111, for $1,555,994, were at 5 per cent.; 160, for $1,219,035, were at more, and 78, for $1,543,818, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 24.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, Jerome, formerly Central, Avenue, southeast corner of Morris Street, 128.8 by 85.10 by 125 by 116.3, six three-story frame flats, with store in the corner. Due on judgment, $11,121; subject to other mortgages for $24,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius Lehman, referee, 33 University Place, southeast corner of Ninth Street, 34.7 by 102.4 by 34.5 by 104.10, leasehold, three-story brick building, being part of the Hotel Martin. Due on judgment, $15,702.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 216.15 feet west of Park Avenue, 19.6 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,725.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, 301 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores; 2,645 Eighth Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,786; subject to other mortgages, on the corner parcel, for $40,000; on the inside parcel, for $25,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 3,310 Third Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of Boston Road, 16.5 by 43.9 by 16.9 by 29.3, one-story frame store; 997 Boston Road, west side, abutting on the foregoing, 16.9 by 50, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on 3,310 Third Avenue, $1,731; on 997 Boston Road, $3,326.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 415 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 222 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four and five story dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,910.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 12 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 180 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,497.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 317 to 329 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive, runs east on One Hundred and Eighth Street 175, by north 100.11, by west 100, by south 35.11, by west 75, by south 65, seven five-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $97,638; subject to other mortgages for $105,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, 312 Sixth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 97, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,400.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 927, 929, and 931 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, west side, 110 feet east of Robbins Avenue, each 25 by about 110, three four-story brick flats; 12A West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 210 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 22 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,376; subject to mortgages, on 927 and 929 of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Street parcels, for $12,000; on the One Hundred and Eighteenth Street parcel, for $19,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 49 and 51 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 305.6 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 39.6 by 99.11, four-story brick and stone double flat. Due on judgment, $42,000.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, Two Hundred and Third Street, south side, 167.3 feet east of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 50 by 100, two-story dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Edward B. Whitney, referee, 209 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 167 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,095.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 235 West One Hundred and Third Street, northwest corner of Broadway, 77 by 101.9 by 83.7 by 100.11, eight-story apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $222,235; subject to other mortgages for $163,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 621 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Jane Street, 19 by 55.3 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,067; subject to another mortgage for $9,049.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emanuel S. Cohn, referee, tract of about 57 acres at the junction of the road from Eastchester to Westchester and Sawmill Lane. Due on judgment, $51,727.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 205 to 209 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 139.5 by 50.1 by 141.10, one-story brick building on 205; four-story brick flat on 207 and 209. Due on judgment, $41,252.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 577 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 80 feet east of Tilebout Avenue, 20 by 90, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,967; subject to other mortgages for $3,950.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 1,029 Tiffany Street, west side, 231.3 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $3,370.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, 580 and 582 Robbins Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 50 by 104, one-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $6,746.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 437 East Sixth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 90.10, leasehold, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $6,504.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 60 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 92.6 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 12.6 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,861.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 9 to 15 Maiden Lane, north side, 130.3 feet east of Broadway, runs east 50.6 by north 78.5 by west 2.11 by north 9.8 by west 15.4 by south 19.9 by west 3.8 by south 77, fifteen-story structure known as the Gill Building. Due on judgment, $233,000; subject to other mortgages for $900,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 211 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 421 feet west of Second Avenue, 15 by 92, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,478.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alfred Lauterbach, referee, 68 Edgecombe Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 20 by 68, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,296.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, Walton Avenue, as widened, northwest side, south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 25 by 99.2, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,468.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 80 feet east of Fourth Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 45 by 98.9; Joseph Fleischman of 19 West Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $125,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for eleven five-story brick and stone dwellings, 17, 18 and 19 by 100.11; Geraldine Broadbelt of 62 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,181 Broadway, architect; total cost, $200,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-sixth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 100 by 97.2; D. Willis James, Madison, N. J., owner; Hill & Stout of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

Beekman Street, northeast corner of Nassau Street, to an eight-and-one-half-story brick office building; Charles W. Hall, 140 Nassau Street, owner; Bannister & Schell of 69 Wall Street, architects; cost, $150,000.

No. 271 Broadway, to a ten-story brick bank and office building; National Shoe and Leather Bank, premises, owner; Cady, Berg & See, architects; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 90 to 96 Clinton Street, to a five-story brick hall; C. H. Wertheim of 279 Broadway, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect.

Nos. 39 and 41 Walker Street, to a five-story brick store; estate of J. B. Ford of 9 Murray Street, owner; J. O. Brock, architect; cost, $200.

Verlo Avenue, southwest corner of Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Mary A. Harley, premises, owner; W. H. Van Dusen, Woodlawn, architect; cost, $450.

No. 2,970 Third Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; estate of Henry Schmidt, premises, owner; C. F. Meese of 678 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $300.

Twelfth Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick factory; A. C. Hepp of 22 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Frank Wennemer of 727 Trinity Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 227 West Broadway, to a three-story brick store; Henry Altieri, premises, owner; W. T. Totten of 113 West Broadway, architect; cost, $100.

MORSE BUILDING ALTERATIONS.

Addition of Six Stories and a General Remodeling Will Cost $150,000.

Six stories will be added to the Morse Building, at the northeast corner of Nassau and Beekman Streets, now eight and one-half stories in height, while general alterations will be made throughout the interior of the structure. Plans for the work were submitted to the Building Department yesterday by Architects Bannister & Schell, who have estimated the cost of the improvements at $150,000.

The present owner of the Morse Building is Charles Ward Hall, who acquired it about a month ago in a trade with the Washington Life Insurance Company, giving in exchange the Hamilton Storage Warehouse property at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue.

LARGE GROUND LEASE.

Plot at Tenth Avenue and Thirteenth Street Taken by Conron Brothers.

Charles E. Duross has leased to Conron Brothers the block front between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, on the east side of Tenth Avenue, running back 150 feet, with the exception of the southeast corner of Fourteenth Street and Tenth Avenue, 22 by 80. Six lots were leased from the Weeks estate. For a lease on part of the Weeks property, held by a Mr. Reilly, Conron Brothers paid $12,000 premium. Four lots on Tenth Avenue were leased from the Ludlow estate, and two lots on West Fourteenth Street from the Roosevelt estate. The lease is for twenty-one years, with renewals. Conron Brothers expect to erect a four-story store and warehouse building covering the twelve lots adapted to their poultry business and for the accommodation of such firms as may use cold storage. The building will become the property of the various estates upon the expiration of the lease.

This change of location for the large poultry and beef houses has become necessary on account of the action of the city in taking for dock purposes the property in West Washington Market, which is now occupied by the large Western firms.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Saturday, Dec. 22.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 104.8 ft n of 98th St, 29.11x—x24.10x100; Herman Merckle to Henry Merckle, ½ part, (R S $8, mtg $17,000) 1

BATHGATE AV, e s, 81 ft s of 178th St, old line, 35.8x89; Thomas H. Bopp to Henry W. Gilbert, (R S $4, mtg $9,000). 1

BROOK AV, w s, 237.11 ft n of 168th St, 42x168.6x42.5x157.3; also Webster Av, e s, 237.11 ft n e of 168th St, 42x17.11x irregular; Elizabeth McPhillips to Janet C. Macdonald, (R S $2.50, mtg $6,250) .. 1

FOREST AV, w s, 583.7 ft s of 165th St, 18.11x87x irregular; James Morrison and wife to William Morrison, (R S $1, mtg $4,500) 1

HOUSTON ST, s s, 50 ft w of Wooster St, 25x95; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to the rector, &c., of St. Matthew's Church, (R S $50) 50,000

MAIN ST, n w corner of Elizabeth St, 150x100; Main St, s w corner of Pilot Av, 200.1x638.11x200x638; Pilot Av, n s, 213.8 ft o of Main St, 100x100; Frederic S. Barnum, referee, to Jane A. Dickie, (R S $11.50) 11,190

MAIN ST, w s, 100 ft n of Washington Av, 309.11x344.11 to Eastchester Bay x —x598; Frederic S. Barnum, referee, to Thomas McLure, (R S $14.50) 14,250

PARK AV, West, w s, 392.6 ft s of 182d St, 25x97.11x25x97; Charles A. Bernhardt to Reinhardt Schneider, (R S $4). 1

PARK AV, 3,766 and 3,768, e s, 40x130; Jane C. Macdonald to Elizabeth McPhillips, (R S $2.50) 1

PELHAM BAY PARK, at Long Island Sound, runs w 290.6 ft to Pelham Road x n e 152x e 273.3 to Sound x s — to beginning; William B. Randall to the Pelham Shore Improvement Company, (R S $10, mtg $7,000) 10,000

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 180.4 ft s of Westchester Av, 81x83.2x90.9x124; Adrian H. Larkin, referee to Walter Seaman, (R S $3, mtg $18,000) 32,000

3D AV, s w corner of 171st St, 25x98.7x25x100; Emil Meyer to Charles Meyer, (mtg $28,000, R S $30) 1

3D AV, w s, 125.2 ft s of 171st St, 25x102.11x25x104.5; Charles Meyer to Emil Meyer, (R S $5.50, mtg $2,150) 1

3D ST, 53 East, 20x77.5; Bessie Kinnerplan to Samuel Blum and another, (R S $4) 14,000

9TH ST, n s, 168 ft w of Avenue D, 25x92.3; William H. Drake to Catherine Neeb, (R S $5) 15,000

18TH ST, 342 WEST, 25x92; Rose N. Lesser to Leonore Rosenthal, (R S $9, mtg $28,250) 37,250

26TH ST, 506 West, 25x98.9; Hugh McElroy to Kate Johnson, (R S $1, mtg $9,000) 1

46TH ST, 120 East, 17x100.5; Nellie S. Fowler and another to Lucy E. White, (R S $2,) all liens. 1

65TH ST, s s, 264 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x100.5; Charles J. Hartmann to Elizabeth Mott, (R S 50c) 1

76TH ST, 50 East, 17x102.2; William M. Evarts to Stuyvesant Wainwright, (R S $22) 22,000

79TH ST, n s, 149 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; John Delahunty, referee, to Frank V. Burton, (R S $25.50) 25,500

100TH ST, 57 and 59 East, 60x100.11; Samuel J. Ruth and another to Jacob Bluestein, mtg $47,000) 100

114TH ST, n side of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Arthur A. Swan to E. B. Wintersmith, (R S $1, mtg $22,000) 1

117TH ST, n s, 182.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x100.11x irregular; John F. Scannell to Elsie S. Allison, (R S $11, mtg $80,000) 100

119TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 33.3x100.11; Zacharius Kurzman, referee, to Lewis S. Davis, (R S $2, mtg $55,000) 2,900

124TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 16x100.11; Charles W. West, referee, to William H. Hull, (R S 50 cents, mtg $8,500) 750

134TH ST, s w corner of Brown Place, 16.8x60; Mary E. Lynch and others to Leopold Hutter, (R S $1, mtg $2,000) .. 3,000

134TH ST, s w corner of Brown Place, 16.8x60; Leopold Hutter to Carrie L. Magee, (R S $3, mtg $2,000) 1

136TH ST, 214 WEST, 16.8x99.11; Lizzie B. Van Brunt, widow, to Long Island Investment and Improvement Company, (R S $2, mtg $10,750) 1

Recorded Leases.

ELIZABETH ST, 239; Vincenzo Amato to Vincenzo Restivo and another, 21 months $240

30TH ST, 449 and 451 West, 50x96.3; Louis Ferguson to Louis Runkel and another, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1901..... 4,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BRAGDON, Millie C., and Mabel E. Bishop to Miriam H. C. Cannon; Broadway, s w corner of 20th St, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

BURCKLE, Susan, to Charles F. Lacombe; 3d Av, 926 and 928, 2 years..... 2,210

CANNON, Emma H., to Frances V. Nash; 24th St, n s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent. 8,000

EGGERS, George W., to the City Mortgage Company; Lenox Av, n e corner of 119th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 128,000

EGNER, Michael, to Josephine Stein and others, executors; 37th St., n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 2 years..... 1,000

MEYER, Emil, to Charles Meyer; 3d Av, w s, 125.2 ft s of 171st St, 2 years..... 5,000

NIEBUHR, Herman H., and John A. H. Stadtlander to Dollar Savings Bank; Washington Av, n w corner of 171st St, 1 year 35,000

O'MEARA, Eliza and Michael, to the Standard Finance and Trust Company; Gramercy Park Carriageway, s e corner of 21st St; also, 21st St, s s, 80 ft e of Gramercy Park Carriageway, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

POWERS, Peter, to Matilda M. Pond; 99th St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 2 years, ½ part 1,000

SAUNDERS, Joseph, to Julia S. Bryant; 73d St, 302 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000

SEAMAN, Walter, to Enoch C. Bell; St. Ann's Av, w s, 180.5 ft s of Westchester Av, demand, 6 per cent. 40,000

STECHER, Katharina, to United States Trust Company; Rivington St., 262, due as per bond 16,000

WAINWRIGHT, Stuyvesant, to William M. Evarts; 76th St, 50 East, 2 years, 4 per cent. 16,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company..... Nom.

LESE, Louis, and others to American Mortgage Company ..... Nom.

METZLER, Annie M., to Harriet H. Wilcox 500

PHELAN, James J., trustee, to James T. Phelan 5,000

REGENHARD, Edward, to Anna S. Finck 2,000

ROSE, Hudson P., to John F. Steeves... 500

STORER, Levinia McC., to John S. Eakins..... Omitted

WEEKES, Frederic D., trustee, to A. S. Weeks ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 263 ft n of 176th St, 30x100; Standard Plumbing Supply Company against William B. Schorer, owner and contractor 284

BOSTON AV, or Road, s w corner of 168th St, 52.2x100; the Staines, Peck & Taber Company against George J. Kelly, owner; Evelyn H. and Joseph J. White, owners and contractors 680

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 71st St, 100.5x125; August C. Grimm against Alonzo B. Kight, owner and contractor 1,039

DALY AV, 1,980 to 1,984; Ludwig Maurer against Frank McCone, owner and contractor 165

PROSPECT AV, w s, 75 ft n of 150th St, 200x100; Flushing Lumber Company against Mabel M. Moore, owner and contractor 2,970

26TH ST, 506 West; John Doyle & Son against, — McElroy, owner and contractor 19

151ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; John J. Halloran against Marshall & Hillebrand, owners and contractors 63

156TH ST, n e corner of Hewett Place, 25.1x100; Henry Gerner against Charles Phyfe, owner and contractor; E. L. Clarke, contractor 100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 75x100.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Cecelia McCarthy, 4 payments $100,000

119TH ST, n e corner of Lenox Av, 85x75.8; the City Mortgage Company with George W. Eggers, 5 payments..... 128,000

Lis Pendens.

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, s w s, 186.2 ft n w of 168th St, runs s 72.9 to 168th St x w 18x n 79.1 to said boulevard x s e 19.1 to beginning; Alla A. Tiemann against Francis J. Schnugg, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. B. Mayer.

SOUTH OAK DRIVE, n e s, Lot 55 and part of Lot 54, on amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge; the American Savings Bank against Allan G. Macdonald, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Irwin.

10TH ST, s s, 143 ft w of Avenue D, 25x92.3; Eleventh Ward Bank against John and Louise A. Powers, (action to declare trust, &c.;) attorney, G. S. P. Stillman.

10TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of 5th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Ellen A. Wilkinson against Annie Troman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

123TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; also, 126th St, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; United States Trust Company against Emma I. Toplitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

165TH ST, n s, 75.6 ft e of Tiffany St, 25x93.3x25.1x94.11; Empire City Savings Bank against Martin and Carrie Johnsen, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MARIE GUMPERT.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Charles M. Hough receiver of the assets of Marie Gumpert, dealer in millinery at 216 Sixth Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Friday, on the application of David Sheeline, a creditor.

GEORGE A. BALLANTINE.—Another judgment was entered yesterday against George A. Ballantine, son of the late Newark brewer, for $2,311 in favor of T. M. & J. M. Fox for a dressmaker's bill for his wife. The goods were made between Feb. 28 and June 18, 1900, the total amount of the bill being $2,900, on which he paid $750 on account.

GEORGE W. SCHMIDT.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an execution against George W. Schmidt, manufacturer of women's hats at 7 and 9 Bedford Street, for $224 in favor of Abegg & Rusch, and the Sheriff made a levy. At a meeting of creditors recently held at the office of Strasbourger, Weil, Eschwege & Schallek an offer of settlement was made at 15 cents on the dollar, cash, in thirty days. The liabilities are stated to be about $9,500.

MARCUSE & MIDDAGH.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Herman T. Wood receiver of the assets of Marcuse & Middagh, clothing dealers at Kingston, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed here on Thursday, on the application of Solomon Levi, representing Harry R. Marcuse, one of the partners. It was stated that on Dec. 17 Mr. Marcuse received, on behalf of the firm, an advance on the stock of goods of the firm of $2,700, and part of the goods were thereupon placed for shipment in a West Shore Railroad freight car. John J. Middagh, the other partner, on Dec. 19 commenced an action for the dissolution of the firm and obtained a temporary injunction restraining Mr. Marcuse and the railroad company from removing the goods, and they are still in the freight car on the tracks at Kingston. They are valued at $4,000. As there is a conflict as to who is entitled to the goods, it was claimed that it will be for the best interests of all concerned that they be turned over to the receiver.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN W. DUNNE.—John W. Dunne, a traveling salesman, residing at 117 West Fifteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,452 and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1897 to 1898.

S. KORNSAND & CO.—Simon Kornsand and Moses H. Bernstein, composing the firm of S. Kornsand & Co., shoe dealers at 679 Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,036 and assets of $934, consisting of stock, $400; debts due, $34; claim for goods taken on a writ of replevin, $500. They have been in business since July 1, 1897.

DAVIS SILVERMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Davis Silverman, dealer in men's furnishings, dry and fancy goods at 119 Delancey Street, by the following creditors: Wachusett Shirt Company, $174; S. Mann & Co., $285, and Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., $135. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Dec. 10 transferred his property. He has been in business since 1892, and in the trade is reported to have sold his stock to an auctioneer.

BERNARD TRAYNOR.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Bernard Traynor, dealer in dry goods at 129 Amsterdam Avenue, by Tausky & Lesser, for the following creditors: John Haylock, $242; Sloggatt & Cotter Company, $124; Gilbert Manufacturing Company, $93, and Ralph M. Cohen, $59. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and at a meeting of creditors offered to settle at 12½ cents on the dollar, but a majority of creditors refused to sign the agreement. Also, on Dec. 18 he admitted in writing his inability to meet his obligations, and desire to be adjudged bankrupt. Judge Brown of the United States District Court appointed Benjamin Barker receiver of the assets on the application of Ralph M. Cohen, who stated that Mr. Traynor for some weeks has been unable to attend to his business, his wife has full charge of it, and it was necessary, for the protection of the creditors' interests, that she be relieved of control, and the stock, which is valued at $2,000, be sold at once. Mr. Traynor has been in the dry goods business since 1887, and built up a large store at Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue. On Dec. 19, 1899, creditors put him into bankruptcy, his schedules showing liabilities of $38,598, and he received his discharge on Sept. 5, 1900. A few months ago he opened a small store at 129 Amsterdam Avenue.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLAIRE, John D.—Gross & Co..... $26
BAUMANN, Herman—Bunke & Cording... 86
BERK, Henry W.—S. Hoffman..... 109
BALLANTINE, George A.—T. M. and J. M. Fox..... 2,311
BERNSTEIN, Sidney—Charles N. Crittenton Company 124
BROSNAN, Francis X., and Charles Jones—Booth Brothers and Hurricane Isle Granite Company..... 1,264
BROSNAN, Francis X., and Charles Jones—Booth Brothers and Hurricane Isle Granite Company..... 1,394
CAMERON, Julia E., and Walter D. Sewall, executors, &c—The City of New York..... 572
CARLSTADT CHEMICAL COMPANY—H. R. Worthington 31
CLAYTON, Clarence H., Arthur C. and Arthur S., executors, &c.—The City of New York..... 22
CAFFREY, Thomas—W. Strasser and others..... 89
CROSHER, Henry P.—C. Stephano and another..... 309
CRAWFORD, John W.—R. Spitelnik and another..... 36
CINQUE, Giuseppe, or Joseph—M. Isenberg 320
DAUTH, Kate, executrix, &c.—The City of New York..... 167
FRITZ, Walter—Schieffelin & Co..... 1,119
FRITZ, Walter—C. A. Tatum and others. 120
FRANSIOLI, Augustus C.—The Mercantile Trust Company..... 625
FELDMAN, Adolph—W. Strasser and others..... 95
FRIEDMAN, Abraham—E. McLean..... 508
HIRSHFIELD, Anna, and David Owitz—The People, &c..... 114
HALEY, John, and James J. Slevin, administrators—City of New York..... 45
HENNESSEY, Joseph—S. Hart..... 120
KEEGAN, Joseph—L. Steinhardt and others..... 41
KELLY, Patrick—L. Judelowitz..... 59
KOENIG, Anna, and August P. Wagner—The City of New York..... 183
LANG, Henry H., Jacob S., and Charles M.—John G. Tolle..... 1,146
LANG, Henry H., Jacob S., and Charles M.—N. Ehricke..... 1,146
MATLACK, John R., jr.—J. Wanamaker. 1,492
MULVANEY, Mary C.—H. O'Neill..... 245
MURPHY, John—A. Powell and another.. 74
MARTINOLI, Julia, executrix—City of New York..... 103
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. A. Shea..... 630
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Koenigstein, administrator. 350
McMAHON, Daniel F., and Bernard Naughton—R. C. Brinkley, costs..... 27
MURPHY, Daniel D.—R. McWilliams, costs 112
MURPHY, Daniel D.—John J. Tucker, costs 114
OFFENBERG, Adolph—W. R. Perkins and another 98
O'BRIEN, James—G. B. Hartell..... 412
POLK, Maurice—V. Caputo..... 515
RAAB, George—George Bechtel Brewing Company 502
RYAN, James H.—Richardson & Boynton 137
RUSSELL, Albert R., and Laura Streifer—M. Huber, executor, &c., costs, &c.... 404
SMITH, F. Winton, and Frederick Thileman, jr.—Peter McCann..... 1,200
STUDLEY, George B.—J. F. Lyons..... 609
STUDLEY, George B., and George Townsend—B. J. McCann..... 582
STUDLEY, George B., and George Townsend—John F. Lyons..... 635
STUDLEY, George B., and George Townsend—Harry Munson 583
STUDLEY, George B., and George Townsend—George W. Halstead..... 685
SCHUCH, Herman—Schloss & Evans.... 99
STEINBERG, Louis—D. Blumenthal.... 94
SILVERBLATT, Bernard, Isaac, and Anna—H. Bierhoff 1,173
SHINE, Samuel—P. Fennelly..... 99
SCHWEITZER, Morris—L. Routenberg, costs 255
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"The Weber has given me the greatest satisfaction." JOHANNA GADSKI.
"The quality and tone are exceedingly sympathetic." MILKA TERNINA.
"It is a beautiful instrument." EDOUARD DE RESZKE.
"Perfect for accompanying the voice." ERNST VAN DYCK.
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MARSCHEIDER, 19 East 14th St.—Guaranteed high-grade pianos; easy terms; bargains in used pianos; price on every piano. Open evenings.

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Pianos to rent at $4. Sold on easy payments. Slightly used, $75. Tuning, repairing, exchanging.

BARGAINS—New and second-hand upright pianos; fine makes, all improvements, mahogany, walnut, oak, or rosewood cases; fully warranted; $125 up; open evenings. WHITNEY & CO., 112 West 125th St.

EMERSON PIANOS.—Beautiful new designs; several slightly used; at unusually low prices; Steinway Parlor Grand; rare bargain. GEO. W. HERBERT, 10 East 17th St.

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ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 54 5th Av.

BARGAINS.—Pianos, new and second-hand; Steinway, Chickering, $100 up; rent $3 up; also self-playing pianos. MYLIUS, 12 Union Square, between 14th and 15th.

BEFORE RENTING OR PURCHASING A piano call and examine our stock; rents $3 up; old pianos exchanged. DEWEY & CO., 5 East 14th St.

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Pianos to rent at $4. Sold on easy payments. Slightly used, $75. Tuning, repairing, exchanging.

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BULLS AND BEARS IN A WILD REVEL

Uproarious Fun on the Floor of the Stock Exchange.

A Rain of Confetti and "Fatted Calves" —Wholesale Smashing of Hats— Women in the Grand March.

Before a large and appreciative audience of women yesterday the brokers of the Stock Exchange proceeded to make merry in honor of the Christmas holidays, and for nearly an hour there was such a scene on the floor of the Exchange that even that amphitheatre of queer sights had never before witnessed. Everything conspired to add to the jollity of the occasion—a bull market, enormous trading—in fact, a record Saturday—money to burn, and a prospective three days' relief from the cares of accumulating wealth.

The committee having the affair in charge did things lavishly in everything except providing accommodations for others than their immediate families and friends, who early took up the choice seats and points of vantage, and let the others holding tickets of admission hustle for places. At the Broad Street entrance there was an enormous Christmas tree, three stories high, laden with knick-knacks and strung with electric lights. The Seventh Regiment Band occupied a platform in the rotunda, and up in the high gallery John Dillon, in charge of the messengers, had tons of confetti, paper streamers, and a thousand and one other things to throw at the jostling crowd below.

Promptly at 12:30, when the loan crowd had finished its shouting, there was a sound of a gong, and the Christmas tree blazed forth in radiance. The figures "1865" and "1900" were displayed in fire at each side of the tree, and as the lights shone out the messengers up above let fall showers of confetti on the jostling crowd below until the floor looked as if it had received a variegated snowfall.

The brokers on the floor went wild. They banged each other about, smashed hats, especially pot hats, tore clothes, showered each other with confetti, and, in fact, paid no consideration to anything other than the men who had vaccination tags pinned on the sleeves of their coats. A fellow-feeling made them respect this badge of courage.

Just before President Keppler mounted the platform to make an address, what looked like a herd of falling cows came sailing through the air. The bovines were made of bladders, filled with air, and as they floated down to the waiting crowd below it was seen that each bore the sign "The Fatted Calf," and the brokers proceeded to kill them in the most approved style. Then a dummy man, also made of inflated bladders and labeled "Louis Wormser," fell into the brokers' midst. A shout went up.

"Here comes Louis," they cried, and a moment later, as the figure landed, the brokers had treated it as they had the calves.

When President Keppler had obtained a semblance of order, he tried to tell the crowd around the platform how thankful they ought to be for the prosperity they were enjoying. He struggled to make himself heard, and a moment later there was a yell of approval as an ivory and gold gavel, the gift of the members, was handed to him. Then C. E. Knoblauch, one of the most popular men on the Exchange, who was a Rough Rider with Gov. Roosevelt, forced his way through the crowd and proceeded to distribute the gifts. By his side stood Isidor Wormser, and from all over the house came cries of "Izzy, Izzy," "What it is, is it," while the crowd bombarded the banker with confetti.

Archie Pell was summoned first, and Mr. Knoblauch handed him a copy of his family tree, marked "The Royal Family." It was a collection of royal flushes pasted on a green cloth. Robert P. Doremus, Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, after being told that he had won everything in the sloop class, received "a schooner of deep draught" in the shape of a mammoth beer glass. McPherson Kennedy got a handsome silver-trimmed cigar case, and as F. Dwight Porter came blushingly forward, "Santa Claus" Knoblauch handed him a bewitching blonde doll, telling him that now he had a soubrette of his very own. The crowd yelled, and Porter hugged the blonde baby to his manly chest.

Walter Watson, who tooled a coach last season at Monmouth, got a ticket for next season for the coach, "with the wine thrown in and the bonds thrown in out." The ticket was a miniature coach horn. Eddie Wasserman, whose escapade in London was still fresh in the minds of his friends, received a catcher's mask, with the warning that he should wear it on occasions similar to the last one in London. William McClure, the Secretary of the Exchange, got a massive silver inkstand, and George J. Weaver a toy automobile. Richard King, Jr., who, Mr. Knoblauch said, often got ruffled while he was trading in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, got a pair of curling irons, and "Marks" of Wormsers got a monkey on a stick. An axe was given to Frank Savin, with which he was told he could "split blocks," and William Weeber, the roll keeper of the Exchange, had a pocketbook handed to him with the expressed hope that it would always be full.

All this time the yelling, the confetti throwing, and the hat smashing went on right merrily to the great delight of the hatters in the neighborhood. Messenger boys were running about with fists full of bankbills, looking like ticket speculators. Later a number of women who had been in the galleries descended to the floor, and when at the end the band walked around playing a lively march tune the brokers fell into line, and the women, carried away by the spirit of the occasion, marched with them.

For hours afterward the restaurants about the Exchange were filled with merry lunching parties. The streets looked like the day after the carnival, and the messengers found out-of-the-way corners in which to count up their tips. It was a great holiday ushering in for the Stock Exchange.

ON THE CONSOLIDATED BOARD.

Musical and Vaudeville Programmes Amuse Brokers and Guests.

On the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange the members and their friends enjoyed an entertainment which in point of enthusiasm and genuine pleasure was not one whit behind that on the larger Exchange. The committee in charge of the entertainment were H. L. Joeckel, Chairman; W. E. Valentine, and Gus Weinberg.

Long before the close of business the galleries were crowded with friends of the brokers, who watched with interest the wild scramble to buy and sell stocks during the morning. The gong sounded, and business at an end, a corps of carpenters took possession of the floor, and in short order had erected a platform in the middle of the room, while at the same time the finishing touches to the general decoration of the room were completed. Over the Chairman's platform had been suspended three large flags, while potted palms and plants here and there added to the pleasing effect.

Promptly at 12:30 o'clock the programme was begun by the Eighth Regiment Band, under the leadership of Charles J. Crowley, the opening selection being Sutton's march, "Electric Wave." Following this came other selections, including Strauss's "Artist's Life," Stern's "Popular Georgia," Patrie's "Asleep in the Deep," Benedix's "American Melodies," and Beyer's "Happy Hours in Coontown." Following this came the vaudeville part of the entertainment, including a tenor solo by C. McKay Smock, a "talk" by "Press" Eldridge, styled "Commander in Chief of the Army of Fun"; songs by the Eureka trio, a selection by "Ed" Lateile, musical comedian, and more music by the Eighth Regiment Band.

The entertainment concluded with a grand march around, headed by the band.

MRS. HOWARD GOULD'S GUESTS

Nearly a Hundred East Side Children Enjoy Her Hospitality.

Mrs. Howard Gould, according to her annual custom, gave a Christmas tree to nearly a hundred east side children yesterday afternoon in Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The little guests, who had been invited in accordance with a list compiled by Mrs. L. S. Bainbridge, Superintendent of the New York City Mission Society, arrived in a procession of stages which afterward returned them to their homes.

The children, some of them coatless, but all spotlessly clean, were received in a commodious ante-room, where they first witnessed a Punch and Judy show and a wonderful sleight-of-hand performance, and then they had lunch. There were sandwiches, coffee, and ice cream, topped off with lady fingers, macaroons, and dainty little chocolate cakes, and meringues, served to them by Mrs. Gould herself and a number of her friends who had come to see the happy show.

Mrs. Gould looked almost as pleased as the merriest of her tiny guests as she moved about among them clad in a black cloth tailor-made suit and waist with pink Persian velvet and a pink velvet hat. Mr. Gould was there, too, and surveyed the scene with placid satisfaction.

After full justice had been done to the dainties, Mrs. Kirkpatrick struck up a lively march on the piano, and Santa Claus suddenly appeared in the room from no one knew where. The folding doors rolled apart and a chorus of delighted "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" burst from the children, for there, in the middle of the big room, stood the tree, bending under a weight of brilliant ornaments all gleaming in the light of scores of red, white, and blue electric globes, dispersed among its branches, while great ramparts of presents inclosed the lawn of fresh green moss from which it grew.

The procession about the tree was more of a dance than a march, and the shouts of childish glee almost drowned the music of the piano. Then Santa Claus, who had been cutting all sorts of funny capers, gave out the presents, each marked with the name of the recipient. Each girl had a pretty dress, all tied up, with a handle to carry home, and a beautifully dressed doll, and for each boy there was a pair of shoes and mittens of just the right size, and a drawing slate of ground glass, with lots of wonderful pictures to trace, and to each boy and girl the Saint gave a big box of candy, and in one corner there were great heaps of sweet popcorn balls, fresh oranges, and ripe, red apples.

The little ones had a romp about the room, and it was late in the afternoon before they started for home with their armfuls of gifts.

STUNNED, THOUGHT DEAD.

Veteran Montgomery Suddenly Revived in the Hospital and Walked Home.

Hugh Montgomery, Grand Army veteran, was carried into Bellevue Hospital yesterday evening unconscious and apparently dying. He was laid on a cot, and two doctors bent over him, making a close examination for the injuries.

Suddenly the patient started up in the cot and ripped out an oath. "What's the matter here?" he demanded, in a burst of lurid profanity. "What do you mean by running me in like this? What have I done?" He then displayed his Grand Army badge and said it was a shame that an old veteran could not be let alone.

Montgomery, who is a laborer, was on his way to his home, at 440 West Thirty-first Street, when, being fatigued, he had jumped on the rear end of a passing truck, traveling west along Twenty-third Street, and sat there dangling his legs over the end of the truck until a street car came up and knocked him off. He was left lying in the middle of the street, apparently dead.

On the way to the hospital in the ambulance he displayed not the slightest signs of life, and the doctors were merely trying to find out what the fatal injuries were when Montgomery interrupted them. He then left the hospital, his only injury being a slight bruise on the leg where the bumper of the car had struck him.

SHOUTING CONSTABLE IGNORED

He Wanted Escaping Prisoner Caught, but People Thought He Was Crazy.

Constable Conrad Kaufman of Rockland County was passing along Chambers Street near West Street yesterday afternoon on his way to the Kings County Penitentiary with two prisoners, when suddenly one of the prisoners, James Foley, broke away and made a dash for liberty. The constable did not dare leave his other prisoner, and could only shout lustily and gesticulate in the direction of the fugitive. There was no policeman in sight, and the pedestrians, not understanding the situation, thought the shouting and perspiring Kaufman was crazy. The constable tried several times to induce the other prisoner to get up speed and run with him in a sort of team race, but the other balked, and the fugitive disappeared from sight.

After disposing of his remaining prisoner Kaufman went to Police Headquarters and left a description of the escaped convict. Foley had been convicted of disorderly conduct.

BRIDEGROOM SAMPLIN A THIEF.

Married Only a Month, but Has Been Stealing from Letters for Three Years.

Post Office Inspector Towlson of Boston arrested in the Registered Letter Division of the General Post Office yesterday Clerk Joseph Samplin, whose thefts of coin from registered mail during the past three years will, according to his own confession, amount to several thousand dollars.

The Inspector had been placed at work as an extra clerk beside Samplin, and saw him take $3.05 from a registered letter. After the thief was caught the 140 clerks cheered loudly, as each one has felt himself under suspicion since the thefts became known.

Complaints have been made to Chief Inspector King of losses of money in registered letters received at the New York Post Office for the past three years. Samplin, the guilty clerk, let it be understood among his fellows that he was especially designated to watch for the thief. During the Christmas rush Chief King decided to place an unknown Inspector at work next to Samplin. Towlson arrived yesterday, donned a suit of working clothes, and took his place next Samplin. He had been at work but twenty minutes, said Chief King, when he saw the suspected clerk furtively slit a registered letter with a sharp eraser and remove several coins. Springing to Samplin's side, Inspector Towlson placed him under arrest while the money was still in his hands.

Samplin confessed to Chief King. He has been a Post Office clerk for eight years, and for the past three says that he has been daily removing money from letters by a clever device. Only coin was taken by him, and this he could feel in the envelope within the Post Office envelope. Shaking the letter until of its own weight the money would break through its first covering, he would slit the outer envelope just enough to remove the coins.

One month ago, having saved enough of his nine-hundred-dollar salary, with his stealings, he says he considered he had sufficient money to support a wife and consequently married a young lady of Harlem. "This disgrace will break my wife's heart," he said to Chief King, weeping bitterly. "I don't know why I did it. I just couldn't resist the jingle of the coins, and after I took the first dollar I couldn't stop. I knew some day I'd get caught, but I couldn't resist temptation."

Samplin was held by Commissioner Shields in $2,000 bail for examination.

COUGHED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

Copious Draughts of Water Failed to Save William Stalen.

William Stalen, forty-one years old, of 78 Morris Street, Jersey City, employed as engineer of the tugboat I. S. Smith, was seized with a fit of coughing yesterday. A second fit followed the first, and then the coughing became continuous. He tried to stop the coughing by copious draughts of water, but they did no good.

Finally the coughing resulted in the rupture of a blood vessel which caused death from internal hemorrhage.

TELEPHONE POLES AT AUCTION.

Will Be Seized in Union Hill and Sold for Taxes.

The Hudson Telephone Company having failed to pay the taxes assessed against it in Union Hill, Collector of Arrears Eugene Knox, at noon yesterday, posted notices throughout the town that all the company's poles within the municipal limits would be sold for taxes on Dec. 28.

The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies were also included in the original notices, but these companies have offered a compromise, which will probably be accepted.

Nearly seventy years since, Dr. D. Jayne wrote the prescription for Jayne's Expectorant, and still it's the best remedy.—Adv.

TWENTY BROADWAY BLOCKS TORN UP

Progress on the West Side Section of the Underground Railway.

Three Contractors at Work with Big Gangs of Men—Blasting Rock Near the Surface—Supports for Car Tracks.

Broadway is now torn up by the tunnel sub-contractors between the Circle at Fifty-ninth Street and West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, in twenty different blocks, including Fifty-ninth to Sixty-fourth, Eighty-second to Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth to Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth to Ninetieth, and from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third Streets. Construction on this part of the line is in the hands of three contractors, the Circle portion including the section from Forty-seventh to Sixtieth Street, in Broadway, is being built by Naughton & Co., from Sixtieth to One Hundred and Fourth by William Bradley, and from One Hundred and Fourth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth by John Shields, all of whom are employing large forces of men and horses. In all these blocks the trees are down, and the excavations through rock and earth are in several places down to sub-grade. Work has gone ahead to such an extent in three of the blocks between Eighty-second and Ninetieth Street since Oct. 1 that to-morrow Contractor Bradley will begin laying concrete preparatory for the installation of steel a week later.

By early Spring there will be hardly a tree left in the centre of the Boulevard, and with the gradual encroachment of the tunnel builders along the thoroughfare, some peculiar complaints are heard. These come from the bicycle men and women who watch with displeasure the encroachments on their territory. Those who have for years been accustomed to make a rendezvous of the Circle and the lower Boulevard around Sixtieth Street are in a quandary these days for a place to meet next Summer. Likewise a serious proposition confronts the numerous bicycle stores and repair shops in the neighborhood as to where their next season's business is coming from.

Near the northwest corner of the Columbus Statue is a great pile of hundreds of tons of excavated rock. To the north, east, and south of the statue, taking up practically all the space, except the car tracks and narrow roadways, is an excavation daily growing larger and deeper, while huge derricks, hoisting machinery, trusses for track support, and other impediments obstruct the remaining space.

The excavation is for the station, which will be reached on either side of Broadway by two entrances from flights of steps extending to about sixteen feet below the street level to platforms 200 feet long. The down-town tracks will be reached from the west side of Broadway between the Circle and Sixtieth Street; the up-town tracks by two stairways. Express trains will not stop at the Circle station.

A thirty-inch water main is now being carried outside of the tunnel station limits to the south of the Columbus Monument, and its connections will be made by passing over the roof of the tunnel, which is along here not more, on an average, than five or six feet under the street. Outside of these main pipes the engineers have provided for the removal of 200 feet of an old sewer from the street to the west side of the street under the sidewalk. Many of the smaller pipes and the conduits will be carried over the tunnel roof.

The inner tracks of the road as they will curve in just miss the monument, and a problem confronts the engineers to hold it up while the excavation is going on. Plans are now being developed to get by without disturbing any save a small part of the foundation. Rock will have to be blasted out of about two-thirds of the area to be occupied by the station. Much of the preliminary work at the Circle has been done by Naughton & Co., in laying tracks and making connections with the street intersections for the Third Avenue cars, the changes having been hastened to save tearing up the street at a later period.

Below Fifty-ninth Street, in Broadway, Naughton & Co. have also opened the street in five excavations between Forty-seventh and Sixtieth Streets. At Fifty-eighth Street, running along by the Virginia Hotel, is an intricate mass of pipes which will take months to properly dispose of. A rock foundation coming almost to the street surface extends solidly to Forty-sixth Street, and is being carefully cut away and blasted with small charges.

In William Bradley's section ten blocks have been torn up. These run from Sixtieth to sixty-fourth Streets inclusive, and, beginning again at Eighty-second Street, the remaining six extend to Ninetieth Street. Mr Bradley began his excavation work between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets Oct. 1, having started Aug. 22 to move a 30-inch water main. Instead of running a central air power plant for his drills, as some of the other contractors have done, Mr. Bradley is utilizing individual engines, employing eight derricks and two cableways.

Fifty feet of roadway are opened at a time. An interesting problem to the lay mind is presented in the manner of supporting the car tracks. Trusses built of heavy timber, fifty feet in length and weighing six tons are swung on either side of the tracks over the excavations, and upon these the tracks, with the underground plant, are temporarily suspended. When the tunnel grade is reached the tracks are supported on trestle work built up from the bottom and the truss supports moved. While the tracks are in suspension the trusses are subjected to a dead weight of seventy-five tons to the fifty-foot span, which is augmented whenever a car passes over by thirteen additional tons and the added weight of the load of passengers. Adjustment is made with mathematical precision with what the engineers call needle beams with bolt hangings, these being heavy rods of steel employed in the manner of jack screws. The truss itself is supported at either end of the excavation upon cribs giving a solid foundation. When the truss is ready to be moved to the next block, it is jacked up, placed on small hand cars, and run ahead with a team. At this period traffic is stopped on the car line for not exceeding an hour and a half, beginning about midnight. The truss between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets was moved last night and placed in position on the block ahead.

Contractor Bradley is now down to tunnel grade in five blocks, having completed 400 lineal feet of excavation. The deepest portion of his section lies between Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, where he will be compelled to excavate from 35 to 40 feet below the street level.

At One Hundred and Third Street the four-track service ends, two tracks on each branch continuing to the end of the line, one at Broux Park, the other at Bailey Avenue, on the west side.

On this section before grade is struck it will be necessary to remove 343,000 yards of rock and 200,000 yards of earth. There will be used in construction of the tunnel proper in this section 13,000 tons of steel. At present nearly 400 men are employed by the contractor and nearly 70 teams.

Of Contractor Shields's twenty-one blocks nothing has been done south of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. Between this point and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street steel work will begin about Jan. 1. Between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets is a deep rock cut 20 feet down, but yet 15 feet from sub-grade. Between the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street the tunnel portal to half way between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets is a masonry line cut for the approach to the steel viaduct, beginning at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and leading over Manhattan Valley to One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, where the tunnel again begins. Early in the new year the contractor will, he says, commence construction on the masonry arch at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets, the entire trench in the block being down to sub-grade.

In sewer work Mr. Shields has moved a twenty-inch water main, but with the excavations enumerated little else has so far been done on his contract. A much larger force will be employed early in the Spring.

No New Trial in Cairo Cafe Case.

Justice Blanchard yesterday denied a motion for a new trial in the case of Margaret A. Oussani, the proprietress of the Cairo Café, on West Twenty-ninth Street, against whom a verdict was rendered in an action brought by the State Excise Commissioner for the recovery of $1,000, being the penalty imposed by the Raines law for violation of the statute. The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York was made a co-defendant with the Oussani woman.

STERN BROTHERS

To-morrow, Monday

Holiday Gifts

At Special Prices in

Fur and Fur-lined Garments, Neck Scarfs, Muffs, Wraps, Coats and Jackets, Dress Patterns, Handkerchiefs and Lace Articles

Wednesday, Dec. 26th

First Display of

Printed Foulard & Wash Silks, Cotton Dress Fabrics, Embroideries and Ladies' Shirt Waists

West Twenty-third Street

STERN BROTHERS

Exceptionally large and well selected assortments of articles for artistic house decoration or personal use and particularly suitable for the

Holiday Season

Bric-a-Brac and Art Objects — Unusually large display of choice specimens Real Bronzes, Limoges Enamels, Clock Sets, Old Silver, Miniatures, Electric Light Bronzes, Curio, Parlor and Music Cabinets, Writing Desks, Tea, Sewing and Card Tables, Pedestals.

Silverware — Sterling Silver Toilet Sets, Standing Mirrors, Vases, Trays, Bon Bon Dishes, Smokers' Requisites and Articles for the Desk.

Umbrellas — Men's and Women's Fine Silk Umbrellas, Canes and Riding Crops with unique and exclusive mountings.

Jewelry — Gold, Sterling Silver, Gold Plated and Gun Metal Jewelry; Real Shell Side, Back and Chignon Combs, Gold Mounted Combs set with Turquoises and Pearls.

Perfumery — Imported and Domestic Toilet Waters, Extracts, Soaps and Sachets, Celluloid Sets; Cigar Moisteners.

West Twenty-third Street

MILBURY NOT AT HIS OFFICE.

Man Who Used Unauthorized Stationery to Solicit Funds Disappears.

Arthur W. Milbury, whose appeals for money for educational work typewritten on the letter-head of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief have been declared to be unauthorized by the members of the committee, which has now passed out of existence, was not at his office, at 73 Bible House, yesterday, and it was said that he had not been seen about the building for a week.

He was the Assistant Secretary of the committee, whose name still appears upon the office door. The elevator man referred all inquirers to R. Lenz, who was in charge of the printing establishment of George Hughes & Co., on the same floor.

"He can tell you all about Milbury," he said, but Mr. Lenz could tell very little. While the committee was in operation, he said, the firm had done considerable printing for them, and in this way he had become acquainted with Mr. Milbury, who had asked them to receive letters and packages for him when he was out.

"He hasn't been here since last Saturday," said Mr. Lenz, "but you never can tell when he will drop in. There hasn't been any mail for him, and I suppose he has had his address changed at the Post Office. The address he left us is International General Company, Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia."

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Milbury has been examined in supplementary proceedings on a judgment of $220.23 obtained against him by William C. Bloomingdale, a commission merchant of 95 Broad Street. The examination was taken Nov. 22, 1898. He had been promoter of the People's Restaurant Committee. He testified as follows:

"My name is Arthur W. Milbury. I live at 170 Bleecker Street. I am the Secretary of the Industrial Christian Alliance. The People's Restaurant Committee was organized in 1893, it was organized as a temporary relief committee, with no financial or official connection with the Industrial Christian Alliance. At this time I was Secretary of the Alliance and one of the Executive Committee and promoter of the People's Restaurant Committee.

"The People's Restaurant Committee started off with a fund of $13,000 or $14,000 collected by subscriptions for this particular purpose. The idea was mine, but I never had any official connection with it, except as a member of the Executive Committee. I have no personal property. I have spent about $10 for clothing in the last two years. I get paid my salary weekly. I have less than a dollar in my pocket. I have no money owing to me outside of my salary. I have no reliance for my support outside of my secretaryship. I belong to the City Club, the Reform, and the Quill. I do not know what my dues are. I only know that they are long overdue."

In his recent appeal for aid for educational work, Mr. Milbury states that he and his associates have already spent several thousand dollars without outside aid, and are now in critical need of $1,000. Mr. Milbury was formerly a newspaper reporter.

ROWAN ACCUSED BY EMPLOYERS.

Young Society Man of Jersey City Arrested for Larceny.

John Rowan, twenty-eight years old, a well-known society man of Jersey City, who studied at Yale for five years, was held in the First Criminal Court of Jersey City yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. Rowan was arrested in New Haven, Conn., on Friday. The complainants against him are Bernstein & Co. of Newark Avenue. A previous charge of larceny against him was settled by his making restitution and paying a fine last week. He then declared to the members of his firm that he had made a full confession.

His employers now say that they have found that he stole much more than he confessed; that his stealings began last March, and that they have traced $600 worth of goods that he pawned within the last three months. How he got the goods, which were chiefly overcoats, out of the store is a mystery. It is believed that he had one or more accomplices, and further arrests are expected. Rowan was held for further examination.

Brooklyn Unions Homeless.

The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn made homeless by the burning of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Myrtle and Willoughby Avenues, has established temporary headquarters in Columbus Hall, corner of Court and State Streets, Brooklyn. Other organizations which have been made homeless by the fire and which have ever since been hustling for new quarters include the Upholsterers' Union, the Metal Polishers' Union, Brewers' Union No. 60, Framers' Union No. 90, Carpenters' Union No. 32, and Germania Athletic Society Vorwaerts.

A RAPID TRANSIT HONEYMOON.

Mr. and Mrs. Bucklin Meet Only on the Train To and From Their Work.

Gilford S. Bucklin of Mount Vernon and his wife, Jennie, who is the daughter of Edward Glardon, a dealer in artificial granite at 146 Broadway, with a residence in New Rochelle, are at present enjoying a novel kind of honeymoon. They were secretly married late in November, and on account of the dislike of the bride's father for the bridegroom he did not learn of the marriage until Friday. Mr. Glardon says that he will never permit his son-in-law to enter his house, but that his daughter is welcome to stay with him as long as she wishes. Mrs. Bucklin acts as her father's stenographer and is still living with him. The only opportunity she has of seeing her husband is on the train to this city every morning. She takes an early train every morning, and as her husband is also employed in the city he meets her, and they make the journey together.

With the exception of two days spent at the Savoy Hotel, when Mrs. Bucklin was supposed to be on a visit to relations, this is the only honeymoon that the couple have had. As yet Bucklin has not summoned up sufficient courage to meet his father-in-law, but he hopes that at Christmas the latter will relent and that there will be a reconciliation. Mr. Glardon, however, says that Christmas never makes any difference with his feelings and that he will never allow Bucklin to enter his house.

Mrs. Bucklin is twenty-one years old, a brunette, and very attractive. She is a member of the French Catholic Church of New Rochelle, while her husband, who lives with his mother at Mount Vernon, is an Episcopalian. Bucklin has been acquainted with Mr. Glardon for many years, but has never been in his good graces. When the Spanish war broke out he gained the admiration of the daughter, however, by leaving his position to enlist in the Seventy-first Regiment. When he returned to Mount Vernon he had abundant opportunities for meeting Miss Glardon on the train to New York and they became engaged.

In November Miss Glardon left her home ostensibly to visit relatives in this city. She went instead to the Little Church Around the Corner, where she was married to Bucklin by the Rev. Dr. Houghton. After spending two days at the Savoy Hotel with her husband she returned home again and resumed work as her father's stenographer. She had not the courage to tell him of her elopement, and he did not learn anything about it until Friday, when she left a note on his desk telling him about it and asking his forgiveness. Mr. Glardon said that he would forgive her, and allow her to remain with him as long as she wished, but would never see her husband. Since then she has retained her position as her father's stenographer and remains with him in his office all day, only seeing her husband on the train in the morning. She says that she expects her father to relent before Christmas.

Mr. Glardon when seen yesterday refused to tell what his objections to Bucklin are. "I have a sufficient reason for objecting to him as a son-in-law," he said, "but it is a private reason and I don't want to talk about it to any one. I'll never let him in my house, and if he thinks that I am going to relent because it's Christmas he's mistaken. My daughter will probably remain with me, but I do not want to have anything to do with him. The announcement of the marriage was not only a great surprise to me, but a great shock as well, and was anything but a pleasant Christmas present."

POLICE DISPUTE A DOCTOR.

Physician Says Boyce Died from Poison, but the Police Say from Heart Disease

The Brooklyn police believe that heart disease caused the death of Patrick Boyce, a stonecutter, who died at his home, 467 Essex Street, yesterday morning, while Dr. Francis F. Miller of 118 Pennsylvania Avenue, who attended Boyce, believes that he died from ptomaine poisoning. Boyce was taken suddenly ill on Friday night, and Dr. Miller learned that he had taken a cup of chocolate at supper and that he had also eaten something in a restaurant or saloon in Manhattan in the afternoon.

Dr. Miller took the remains of the cake of chocolate to the Liberty Avenue Station. Detective Kaiser found that Boyce had returned home on Friday evening feeling dizzy and complaining of pain in the region of the heart. Mrs. Boyce said that several other members of the family had partaken of the chocolate with her husband and had not been affected by it. The cake of chocolate will be examined in the Health Department laboratory. Dr. Miller said there was no doubt in his mind that Boyce's death had been caused by ptomaine poisoning.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

To-morrow (Monday) we shall offer the balance of our superior stock of

FINE HOLIDAY GOODS

at a big reduction from regular prices, representing a choice and unlimited variety of

JEWELRY, BRIC-A-BRAC, SILVERWARE, LAMPS, CLOCKS & FANCY ARTICLES of every description.

Choice Silk and Satin Bed Coverings

AT SPECIAL PRICES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Silk and Satin Comfortables, in both Eiderdown and finest grade Lambs' Wool filling, at prices ranging from $13.75 to $65.00

A few hints of the various styles.

Lambs' Wool filling, Silk covered, beautiful floral designs, size 6 x 7 feet, at - - - - - $13.75 and $15.50

Satin covered, Japanese Silk lined, dainty patterns, worth $22.50 each, for this sale, - - - - - $17.50

Eiderdown filling,

Satin both sides, handsome Oriental effects, Special price, $22.50

Satin borders, scroll silk centres, in delicate shades, Special value at - - - - - - - - $27.50

Satin both sides, deep border, centre beautifully covered with hand painted floral designs, size 72 x 84 in., value $100.00; Special price, - - - - - $65.00

Linen Aisle, Main Floor, Rear.

OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Vantine's

ORIENTALISTS & JEWELLERS. BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

EASTERN DAINTIES

For the Holiday Table.

Basket Assortments of the Vantine delicacies—figs, dates, salted almonds, crystallized fruits, sugar—$4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 per basket.

JAPANESE MIDZUAME (Rice Candy) In the original native box, same as used by the Japanese for presentation — $1.50 box

STUFFED DATES Stuffed with pecans, walnut, ginger, orange, etc. — 40c box

SUGARED FIGS New invoice just received — 40c box

ASKER CHOCOLATES Chocolate covered Pineapples, Oranges, Gingers, etc. — $1.00 box

Vantine's Crystallized Fruits and Gingers

Pineapples, 30c and 55c box — Gingers, 25c and 45c box — Oranges, 50c box

ALSO: GLACE FRUITS, NATURAL FIGS, TURKISH DELIGHT, DRY LICHI NUTS.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Will Inaugurate Wednesday Their

Opening Display and Sale of

SHIRT WAISTS FOR 1901.

Full Details in Tuesday Morning's Newspapers.

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

Cats Dogs Birds

Canary singer, $3.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00, each warranted; St. Andreasberg Canary, with soft bell and water notes, $5.00; the Holden Canary, with fancy notes and echo songs, $10, $12, $15, $20. All kinds singing, whistling, talking birds. Best quality; low prices. Birds sent by express everywhere, safe. Cages all latest styles. Holden's Book on Birds, new, all about food, care, singing, with full price list birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps.

Piping Bullfinches; one and two songs.

G. H. Holden, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

HEAD NURSE FOR BELLEVUE.

Otto W. F. Shutts Placed in Charge of Alcoholic Ward.

Commissioner Keller of the Department of Charities yesterday morning transferred Otto W. F. Shutts, a graduate nurse of City Island Hospital, to duty in the alcoholic ward in Bellevue Hospital. Shutts is to be head nurse of the ward.

The records of the alcoholic wards show that W. C. Sutters, who is said to have died in Utica as the result of abuses received while in the alcoholic ward of Bellevue, was received at the hospital on Nov. 23. The diagnosis of his case is given as como gastritis and alcoholism. The ambulance surgeon said that Sutters was suffering greatly from alcoholism, although the family stated that he had not been drinking for some time previous to being taken ill.

Thomas Sutters, a brother of the dead man, and Mrs. Perry, his sister, were seen yesterday, and stated that their brother was not suffering from alcoholism, and that he was made delirious by the pain he suffered from a kidney disease. The entire family are positive in their statement that Sutters never drank, except a glass of beer now and then.

Dr. R. W. Hill, Inspector of the State Board of Charities, and Byron Childs visited Commissioner Keller yesterday. Mr. Keller went over with them the testimony he had taken in the matter of the alleged hospital abuses.

William Rhinelander Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, said yesterday that the board had passed the resolution regarding the investigation of Bellevue, merely to give the power of appointing such a committee as he thought necessary. Meanwhile, he said he had delegated Dr. Hill to supervise and report upon the investigation that is being conducted by Commissioner Keller. He said he thought the Commissioner's investigation would be sufficiently thorough to obviate the necessity of any investigation by the State Board of Charities.

CARPETS

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

Consisting of odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, in all the different grades. Some we have made up into

RUGS in various sizes, suitable for all kinds of rooms, with Borders, ALL AT REMNANT PRICES. (Bring size of room.)

ORIENTAL RUGS,

Consisting of Antique Irans, Daghestans, Kirmanshas, Kazaks, Shirvans and Anatolians, in two lots, at the uniform price of

$18.50 and $24.50 each.

In addition, a large collection of single and in pairs, Hall and Stair Strips, ranging from 3 ft. wide to 20 ft. in length. Also a few very choice old pieces at proportionately low prices.

A Special Sale of

Domestic Rugs

ON MONDAY ONLY.

250 Wiltons, Byrantines, Sarabends and Royalnas in odd sizes, to close out at $2.00 each.

Balance of our HOLIDAY STOCK of FURNITURE, CURTAINS, &c., at a Great Reduction. (Open Monday Evening.)

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

Sunday
December 23, 1900

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Horner's Furniture.

ONLY one day more for buying Christmas Gifts. If among those who have deferred, you will find selection an easy task at our establishment. Thousands of articles to choose from combining utility with beauty, the useful with the ornamental, with the additional satisfaction of obtaining the very best value for whatever sum you wish to expend, and the certainty that your choice will be sure to please the recipient.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

CHICAGO NEWS OF THE WEEK.

J. D. Rockefeller's Christmas Gift to the University of Chicago—Retail Houses and Jobbers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—John D. Rockefeller still keeps educators and the public generally gasping by the magnificence of his gifts to the University of Chicago. His Christmas present to the institution on the Midway is $1,500,000. Unlike some of his previous donations, this money is available immediately, and will be devoted to erecting some buildings of which the big college stands in need. This makes the total of Mr. Rockefeller's contributions $9,123,874. The total gifts of all other patrons is only $3,872,000.

Mr. Rockefeller easily outstrips all other endowers of colleges in the amount of his donations. Following is a comparative list dealing with American universities:

John D. Rockefeller, University of Chicago	$9,123,874
Stephen Girard, Girard College	7,000,000
Charles Pratt, Pratt Institute	3,600,000
Johns Hopkins, Johns Hopkins University	3,000,000
Anthony J. Drexel, Drexel Institute	3,000,000
L. Stanford, Leland Stanford, Jr., University	2,500,000
Ezra Cornell, Cornell University	1,500,000
The Vanderbilts, Vanderbilt University	1,100,000
Seth Low, Columbia University	1,000,000

The other contributors to the prosperity of the University of Chicago follow:

Miss Helen Culver	$1,000,000
Martin A. Ryerson	500,000
Marshall Field	400,000
William B. Ogden estate	300,000
Charles T. Yerkes	500,000
Sidney A. Kent	225,000
Mrs. Charles Hitchcock	200,000
Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell	150,000
Silas B. Cobb	150,000
George C. Walker	130,000
A. C. Bartlett	125,000
Mrs. M. S. Foster	80,000
Leon Mandel	75,000
Henry A. Rust	50,000
Mrs. Henrietta Snell	50,000
Mrs. Mary Beecher	50,000
Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly	50,000
Mrs. Emmons Blaine	27,000

Reporters on daily newspapers gave the members of the Grand Jury on Thursday an insight into the way in which really valuable information may be obtained about crime in a big city. Some crude and distorted views of ministers of the gospel on the haunts of vice were not satisfactory to the jurors, and they sought of the newspaper men calm, concise statements of fact. They got them, and the result was much more satisfactory, not only in the furtherance of the crusade, but also as to locating the places against which war is to be waged.

Saloon keepers of the more reputable kind, and policemen whose beats lie in "red light" territory are to be called to supplement the evidence given by the reporters. The latter told of methods of the Police Department, especially regarding the receipt by it of money from gamblers and divekeepers for protection. Recommendations for the continuance of the investigation of city evils were made by the newspaper men, and most of them will be carried out. The examination of the reporters, in fact, was only preliminary, and from it the jurors will determine what line of inquiry they will pursue.

This has been a prosperous retail season for Chicago, and business seems to be getting better instead of on the wane. Jobbing houses, too, are enjoying a tremendous rush of business. Many of the big jobbing firms are months behind in their orders, which are coming in so fast that the prospect of catching up is becoming more and more remote. One mail order jewelry house is 6,000 orders behind, and the managers are in despair, for they have no prospect of getting the goods to fill the orders for a long time—the wholesalers to whom they look for relief being behind also. What the cause of this rush of business is puzzles the traders. It is far and beyond the usual holiday congestion. They are willing to concede that it is a wave of prosperity, and let it go at that, for they are too busy to try to figure out any other reasons.

R. B. P.

NEBRASKA'S SENATORIAL RACE.

D. E. Thompson Confident of Winning—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn May Have a Hard Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb. Dec. 22.—Sensational correspondents have injected many unpleasant features in the Senatorial fight in this State. There are nearly one dozen avowed candidates for the two positions in the Senate from Nebraska, and of these but one man is looked upon as sure of election. D. E. Thompson of this city will be the Senator from the South Platte portion of the State unless, as is improbable, all candidates should combine against him. Of the others George D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War, is the leading candidate, and unless combined against by a number of others, will probably win out in a long and bitter fight.

Prospects for a prolonged struggle are good. Mr. Meiklejohn has arrived in the city from Washington to conduct his campaign. The Thompson interests are friendly to Meiklejohn, and he would receive aid from Mr. Thompson if it were deemed good policy on the part of the stronger candidate. Mr. Thompson has so far shown plainly his desire to conduct his campaign without entangling alliances.

The two Houses will cast 133 votes on joint ballot for Senator. Of this number of votes the Republicans have a total of 71. Mr. Thompson's friends claim he will enter the fight with more than fifty Republican votes. Just how nearly this is correct cannot be told, as more than half of the members on the Republican side refuse to state where they stand.

D. E. Thompson is a wealthy man. His wealth is estimated at more than $1,000,000. He came to Lincoln twenty-five years ago a poor boy. He took a position as a trucker in a railroad freight depot. Later he became a brakeman for the Burlington Road, and by dint of hard work he soon rose to the position of Superintendent of this road west of the river. Later he resigned this position to manage his own property, the Lincoln Gas and Electric Lighting plant, and in this he made a fortune. Not long ago he sold the lighting plant, and is now devoting his attention to the management of an insurance company, which he practically owns, and to the management of a line of railway hotels along the Burlington system.

Mr. Thompson is very popular with the laboring element of the State, but is opposed by many old-time politicians, who claim that two years ago he tried to sell out the Republican Party to secure an election to the Senate through the aid of Populist votes.

The American Art Galleries.

There will be no exhibition at the American Art Galleries on Christmas Day. Only a few days remain in which to view the recent work of W. de L. Dodge.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Builders Crowd Us!

A point in our rebuilding is now reached when this store, as it stands to-day, must shortly be razed to the ground. No postponement is possible. No way of carrying present stocks is feasible. There is

NO ALTERNATIVE BUT SACRIFICE,

and we accept the inevitable. Monday we start closing out Holiday Broken Lines; every odd lot goes in; up and down the whole store, this sacrifice holds good. It

MEANS MUCH TO XMAS BUYERS,

who have only to run eyes down this column of Flotsam and Jetsam to see marvellous opportunities in the Gift-Way—splendid presents at a fraction of value.

Men's Fancy Suspenders—Those that were 1.50, now **95c**; those that were 95c, now **65c**; those 50c, now **35c**.
Unusual bargains that explain themselves; further detail is superfluous.

Men's Neckwear—Every 1.25 and 1.50 Scarf becomes..... **95c**
Every 45c and 65c Scarf goes in at..... **35c**
At no other Christmas were such economies dreamed of. Best shapes, effects, colorings.

Initial Handkerchiefs—Stray half dozens and parts of popular lines—pure linen—for men and women.
Women's—95c for box of 6. Men's—1.25 for box of 6.

Fancy Handkerchiefs—Same character as above, embroidered and lace trimmed; swept down for to-morrow to.... **11c** and **16c**

Mackintoshes—Eminently sensible offerings to women or girls of any age. Here is the scale of reduction:
3.00 to **1.98** 3.75 to **2.35** 5.00 to **3.75**

Fur Muffs—Electric seal, Astrachan, monkey and opossum; were averaged at 3.75—now..... **1.95**

Children's Fur Sets—*Variety of Furs—variety of reduced prices.*

Golf Capes—*One assorted lot, good colors, nice tailoring, way below worth at*..... **4.75**

Toilet Silver—Four lots now embrace every conceivable toilet essential, from Nail Files to Hair Brushes, and take 25 to 50 per cent. off last week's figures. New cut prices.. **25c, 50c, 1.00, 1.50**

Silverware—Group of Butter Knives, Sugar Shells and miscellaneous Forks, marked for closing to..... **25c**

Silverware—Another lot holds Butter Dishes, Condensed Milk Holders and Fern Dishes. Instead of $2.75 are..... **1.98**

Sofa Pillows—Hand embroidered, artistic and particularly handsome. 7.50 to 12.00, old marking—new price..... **5.98**

Work Baskets—Fancy, plain and ribbon trimmed—sold heretofore 1.98 to 3.98—in this sale..... **1.48** to **2.98**

Women's Neckwear—All colored Chenille Boas get final dismissal, after this fashion—were 4.68 to 15.00—now..... **2.98** to **8.75**

Women's Neckwear—General overhauling and "shake-up" among Stocks and Boas. Jabots, Silk and Lace Scarfs, Barbes, etc. A condensed schedule shows—
50c goods, **39c**—1.00 and 1.25 goods, **85c**—2.00 and 2.25 goods, **1.68.**

Flannel Waists—Fine French Flannel, tucked fronts, in box..... **2.48**

Taffeta Waists—Hemstitched and tucked, in box..... **3.48**

Taffeta Petticoats—Knife pleated ruffle..... **4.75**

All Sorts of Aprons—Maids', sewing, bib, cooking, etc..... **25c**

Odd Lot of Gloves—Women's full pique kid 2-clasp, tan, brown, red and white; also 2-clasp castor—clearing at..... **85c**

Men's House Coats—Check cheviot, cord edge..... **2.00**

Men's Bath Robes, fancy Blanket, imported goods..... **3.00**

Diamond Jewelry Less 1/3—Figure this out, reckon the saving on Rings, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets and all such—
Diamond Rings, ordinarily 18.00, become..... **12.00**
Diamond Brooches, 30.00 before, now go at..... **20.00**
Carry out the parallel and profit quickly by the sale.

Men's Seal Rings—Just as significant reductions—solid gold set with cameos, intaglios, tiger eyes—were 5.00 to 13.50—all alike to-morrow at..... **3.98**

Writing Tablets, assorted leathers, elegant styles, were 2.50 to 4.00..... **1.98**

Cigar Cases, many different sorts, cut from 1.25 to..... **85c**

Absolute Clearance of Calendars—
50c kinds at **12½c**—75c and 1.00 to **25c**—1.50 to **50c**

Sterling Stationery Articles—Blotters, Mucilage Bottles, Ink Bottles, Penholders, Paper Cutters, Pencils, etc.—sold severally and undeviatingly from 50c to 65c—close out and clean up price..... **38c**

The End of Books.

All This Great Collection to Disperse.

The Holiday Stock par excellence, whose short two months of life has carried good reading into thousands of homes. Its bargains culminate to-morrow. Peremptorily, unavoidably, the closing scenes begin, and every book of every sort at every price receives a new marking that is bound to wind up the whole great collection in shortest order.

Some of the Best Things Follow.

Every new 1.50 publication on the shelves—such as "Boy," "Master Christian," "Redemption of David Corson," "L'Aiglon," "Janice Meredith," in illustration—slaughtered to-morrow at..... **78c**

Standard and Miscellaneous Books, taking in pretty much of everything of worth and note up to 1.25, at one of three prices, on one of three bargain tables..... **25c, 38c, 69c**

Nelson's Teachers' Bibles, our 1.45 to 1.85 lines, at..... **75c**

Webster's Indexed Encyclopaedic Dictionary, full sheep..... **2.90**

Balzac—Saintsbury edition—16 volumes—half leather..... **12.90**

Nineteenth St. 6th Avenue. Twentieth St.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA

RICH CUT GLASS.

NEW YORK'S GREATEST PRESENT STORE—AND WHY:

Partly because of the Nature of the Goods—Glass and China, as we sell it, being both eminently Useful, and pre-eminently Artistic—making the Ideal Gift.

Partly because of the superb and absolutely unsurpassed variety—from the pretty, inexpensive trifle, to the magnificent Dinner Set of Costly China, or the full service of elaborately Cut Glass.

A vastly larger stock this year than ever,—
The Art Works of the World contributing
Their rarest, choicest, loveliest effects.

And once more, because Holiday Season, or any other season, our original price policy,

"1/4 Less Than Elsewhere,"

is always steadfastly in force, unless, as often happens, reductions from established values are even greater, as will be the case to-morrow.

So great were our plans for the Christmas and New Year purchasing of 1900 that although our sales for this year have far exceeded that of any previous year, our stock is yet complete, and for those who have delayed purchasing their Christmas gifts they will find here not odds and ends, but a full, complete Christmas stock. Extra inducements to early buyers, such as the following:

STEINS. A present always appreciated by a man is a stein. We were fortunate in just securing a late shipment at a great reduction. $1.00 buys a very handsome stein. From this price upward.

ROYAL BONN PLAQUES. We have about 50 Delft Blue Royal Bonn Plaques. They ordinarily sell from $5.00 upward. You take your choice of the entire lot at **$3.75** each.

FRENCH VASES, TEPLITZ BUSTS, 20% REDUCTION. For Monday only we will offer our entire line of French Ormolu mounted vases and genuine imported Teplitz busts and figures at a special reduction of 20 per cent. Remember that this reduction will be for Monday only. After Christmas the present prices will be maintained.

BRONZE LAMPS. A useful present and one that is always appreciated is a good lamp. We have recently had mounted after our own design, some 25 or 30 very handsome bronze lamps. They are mounted with appropriate shades, and instead of at the ordinary prices you take your choice from the entire lot at **$12.00** complete.

Large Assortment of Other Lamps at Interesting Prices.

CHINA CLOCKS. In all perhaps 50 china clocks. Some in Dresden with raised flowers, others with hand painted decoration. Many different colors, shapes, sizes and styles. Some moderately priced at $25.00. We will place the entire line on sale Monday and offer them to you at **$10.00** each.

GOLD GLASS. Next to cut glass perhaps comes the pretty gold glass. The designs of fruit and flowers are first cut in the glass and then filled in with gold. There are bon-bons in many shapes and sizes, fruit or berry bowls, olive dishes, etc., from **$1.50** upwards.

STERLING MOUNTED CUT GLASS CLARET JUGS.

We have just received the last lot of Sterling silver mounted rich cut glass claret jugs. The mountings are heavy and beautiful. There are many different styles of cuttings and they are moderately priced at $8.75, $10.00, $12.75, $16.50, $18.00 and $27.50.

Unusual preparations have been made for Monday deliveries, and our customers can be sure that all purchases made will be delivered before Christmas morning.

OPEN MONDAY EVENING.

50-54 WEST 22D STREET

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

TO-MORROW

The Last Day——————The Last Night

WILL CLOSE AT NINE P. M.

It will be a day of

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES

GOODS BOUGHT BEFORE 5:00 P. M.
Will Be Delivered
Below East 133d Street and West 145th Street;
Also in
Jersey City, Hoboken, and Nearby Brooklyn.

DESIRE TO DISPOSE OF

All Holiday Specialties Before Christmas

Causes

FINAL CLOSING PRICES.

The Pianola *Yourself and Your Piano.*

The Pianola is an Ideal Christmas Gift.

Have you a piano?
If you have spent your money for a piano, how much good do you realize from it?
Do you use it yourself?
Do half the members of your family use it?
Is it ever used?
How many selections are included in the aggregate repertory of all who use it—more than ten, fifteen or twenty-five?
Do they play well—well enough to entertain musical people?

Do You Know that With the Pianola

You and every member of your family can play the piano—
You can play anything you wish to hear—Liszt's Rhapsodies, Chopin's Nocturnes, Sousa's Marches, Coon Songs, etc—
You have complete control of the expression and can get an artistic, vivifying effect?
Paderewski has a Pianola—he has two Pianolas. After having one for several months in his home in Paris, he has just ordered another for his residence in Switzerland.

Nobody is getting the full value from his piano unless he has a Pianola. Many never expected to get much use from it. They bought it because they thought they had to have a piano. The Pianola has changed all this. The piano becomes a "live pleasure" and every member of the family a participant and thereby enjoys an intimate acquaintance with the great composers.

PRICE $250.

Can be bought by moderate monthly payments.

The Pianola is an ideal Christmas gift, as it brings pleasure to the entire family throughout the year.

The Aeolian Co., 18 West 23d St., New York. 500 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Oriental Rugs.

A grand assortment of Modern Oriental Rugs in special and exclusive designs prepared by us for Dining Room, Library and Halls.

Carpets.

Bigelow Axminster Carpets,
Brussels and Wilton Carpets,
Designs prepared exclusively for us.

Mounted Skins.

Lion, Tiger, Grizzly, Polar Bear and Ounce.
Mounted by the best artists in the country.

Broadway & 19th Street.

DIFFICULTIES OF REFORMING CHINA

Only the People's Helplessness Makes Success Possible.

Boxer Leaders Would Be Punished Severely If Obliged to Look On at the Work of Reform.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Oct. 20.—Should peace terms move ahead on the basis proposed by the diplomatic representatives of the allied powers, the traditions and practices of centuries in Chinese affairs will be reversed and a revolution accomplished among a most conservative and exclusive people. If China were not helpless the outlook for a settlement on such terms would be most unpromising. It cannot be said even now to point to anything better than a long step in the direction favored by commercial interests and agitated with more zeal than discretion by the reformers in the middle and southern parts of the empire.

If it rested with the people of China to decide what should be done, the question would doubtless be referred back by them to those who must now deal with it. Possibly they might not consider themselves incapable, for modesty is hardly a native trait in any conspicuous degree; but the habit of reliance upon those in authority has become almost instinctive. The people are not wholly unaware that they are and have been victims of a gigantic confidence game. So were their ancestors, and precedent counts for so much with them that in general they rather enjoy being bunkoed. A native merchant is a good man with whom to deal, for he keeps his engagements, and the disposition of the people has been trained to a sense of fairness in matters of money, with variations from accepted methods elsewhere due to temperament and example.

The trouble is that the average Chinese mind, relying for guidance on the official class, cannot contemplate without excitement or prejudice any subject that involves China with another nation. Hence the payment of a foreign debt, incurred by methods regarded everywhere else as legitimate, stirs the spirit of revolt; while stealing and corruption, as indulged by the official class, pass as a matter of course.

Paternalism probably counts for more here than anywhere else. It has its highest form in the Government, which as an abstraction ennobles, embodies, and typifies the family relation. The liberties taken or abuses fostered by the favorite sons of the empire, the office holders, sometimes provoke mischief or captious conduct by those upon whom nothing has been bestowed except the right of existence, and hence rebellions occur—affairs quite within the family. On the whole, however, the office holders do much as they like, and the people admire them and follow them as natural leaders.

When reform raised its head, its advocates were not of the ignorant, unquestioning level, but men who dared think for themselves, and who foresaw in commercial tendencies political disaster for China unless she fell into the world's procession. Their weakness was in lack of practical judgment. They tried to upset the ancient order at once without preparing the way either at Court or among the people. Possibly little short of actual rebellion, with force and a widely roused sentiment behind it, would have been effectual. They were ready neither for that nor for an agitation that might pass as respectful and patriotic.

If the short work which the authorities made of them indicates the present temper toward reform, it may well be supposed that even should the foreign demands find imperial acceptance, the prospect of being restricted merely to adequate pay for services rendered and of having a foreign overseer always looking over the official shoulder will provoke all the opposition that the office-holding class can command. Deprivation of rich perquisites and the indignity of being watched by persons of co-ordinate authority, probably of superior authority in matters of complaint or appeal—make more bitter medicine than can be swallowed without trouble.

Anti-foreign influence must be made quite harmless as a condition of permanent peace; as an encouragement in the direction of peace. Punishment by death is the Chinese fashion of disposing of obnoxious persons. While some of the Europeans favored this method at first, and the demand for it finds frequent expression even yet, it may be doubted now if executions would be general were all the leading conspirators in foreign hands. Europe does not need to follow a style set in the Orient in this respect. Indeed, death might be a punishment more welcome to these leaders than if they were kept where they could do no mischief, and be compelled to witness the shedding of the scales that have long kept China blind. By pulling the fangs of evil influence, Europe can work sweeter and less uncivilized revenges than by a head-chopping exhibition. Heads have dropped in China for too many years to make that form of punishment specially terrorizing except to those immediately concerned, nor is suicide instructive or exemplary.

The attitude and intentions of the Empress Dowager must be judged largely by surmise. Doubtless she would like to be well out of her troubles, for by this time she must appreciate their gravity. Yet she cannot bring herself to give up the things she most fondly cherishes, and all her ingenuity has been, and probably will be, applied to a struggle to save what she may. Surprises being always in order, any day may bring substantial results; or plans may take a promising turn and then halt and hitch all through the cold season.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

COST OF LAW DEPARTMENT.

Controller Coler Gives Out His Fourth Partial Analysis of the Budget.

Controller Coler yesterday gave out his fourth partial analysis of the Budget for 1901, taking the Law Department. He has previously taken the Police, Fire, and Park Departments, and is giving one of the analyses every week. The object in the Controller taking the time and trouble to have the statements compiled is so that the average citizen may the more readily understand the Budget.

In the Law Department in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for 1890 there were seventy-two men employed with a total cost, including aggregate salaries and expenses, of $201,200. The per capita cost that year was .132, and the men had an average salary of $1,978.33. The following year, and every year until 1898, salaries and all expenses, even including the number of men employed, rose gradually. In 1898 the expenses took a tremendous jump, as consolidation took place that year. From 1898 until the present time all five boroughs are reckoned with Manhattan and The Bronx.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, prior to the consolidation, the greatest cost for the Law Department was in 1897, when it reached a total of $79,370.57. The per capita cost that year was .074, with an average salary of $2,719.50 for a staff of twenty-four men. In Queens and Richmond the same year was the most expensive, the cost being $26,804.75 and $30,634.42, respectively. Since 1897 all costs and statements are counted in the greater city.

In the appended table it will be seen that in the greater city, from 1890 to 1901, inclusive, there has been an increase of $161,950.53 in the aggregate cost. It will also be noticed that the difference in the cost for the years 1897 and 1898 was $58,703.03, caused by extra work for consolidation. The per capita cost from 1890 to 1901 inclusive has risen .014, while from 1897 to 1898 it rose .018. A table of the cost, per capita cost and average salary, for 1890 to 1901, inclusive, is as follows:

Year.	Aggregate Cost.	Per Capita Cost.	Average Salary.
1890	$261,097.47	.105	$2,015.95
1891	275,316.53	.106	2,130.31
1892	370,780.48	.104	2,126.41
1893	284,132.57	.102	2,158.88
1894	283,691.99	.102	2,180.52
1895	301,754.74	.102	2,211.74
1896	339,048.35	.110	2,287.37
1897	351,511.74	.111	2,327.78
1898	421,104.77	.129	2,600.09
1899	423,048.00	.126	2,642.16
1900	423,048.00	.123	2,645.01
1901	423,048.00	.119	2,648.01

Seventy-first Regiment Anniversary.

In honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Seventy-first Regiment, Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith will review the command at the armory next Friday night. A reception will follow the military ceremonies, and many prominent military men have been invited.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Such unfortunates as have to live in boarding houses or take their meals at restaurants have noticed a decrease in the frequency with which bacon and eggs are served in the one instance and in the increase in price of the same breakfast dish at the "popular price" restaurants. This increase of 10 cents or more in the price per portion in the dining saloons without an increase in the size of the portion has made some bachelors wonder as to the cause. The woman who runs a boarding house could tell him, for she keeps a close watch of the markets and knows that the price for both has gone kiting. Eggs of the strictly fresh type sell at from 45 to 60 cents a dozen, and cold storage eggs can rarely be had that are fit for use at less than 30 cents the dozen. The reason is that it is now the off season with most hens. They are laying so little that farmers whose hens do attend to business can get about any price they demand for fresh eggs. This will be the case until March or April, say the men who make a specialty in handling eggs. Fancy fresh eggs promise to go even higher in price before the Spring brings an ample supply again. Then there is a belief that there is a fairly well engineered corner in stored eggs, and that the manipulators of this scheme have a sufficient supply in storage to control the market. These cold storage eggs lose their flavor, of course, but they will not spoil in the four or five months or even longer time in which they are held for just such occasions as this, when the supply is short. It will be a particularly long and severe Winter that will exhaust the supply before the Spring crop appears. But prices will hold high until then. As to the reason for the fact that bacon now costs more than most any meat in the market, wholesale handlers supply an explanation. The increased cost is due to the fact that the various Governments that now have exceptionally large armies in the field take all of that sort of meat the packers have in the way of surplus. They also absorb much of the regular supply. So the price is kept away beyond what it normally would be. Bacon is the staple food of the soldier in the field. Packers have standing orders from the United States, British, and German Governments for all the bacon they can spare. So taking the scarcity of both commodities it is easy to see why there is a scarcity of the general breakfast dish in boarding houses and an increase in the price for the dish on the bills of fare.

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"I have found a little hand glass the best preventative of rheumatism I have ever tried," remarked the Drummer as he sat at the Herald Square Hotel discussing his ills with a party of his fellows. "Of course I carry a horse chestnut in my pocket, and to make the thing doubly sure, carry an old potato that has been my companion until it is now about as hard as a chunk of coal. Damp sheets make rheumatism, is my theory. So when I strike a hotel I take my hand glass from my grip and place it between the sheets as soon as a room is assigned to me. If on removing it from between them I find the faintest trace of dampness on the glass I decide that the sheets won't do for me. Once in a while I find at some of the older of the hotels a warming pan that can be used to dry out the sheets, but outside of New England and some of the Southwestern States such a thing is rarely available. If that is the case I get a pair of warmed and dried sheets. When it is so late that this is not possible I have the sheets taken off and sleep between the woolen blankets. Since I adopted this plan I have suffered less from rheumatic pains than ever before in all my experience on the road."

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An inquisitive man who was anxious to find the reason for the many hawks of the smaller sorts—generally known as sparrow hawks—about the city parks, asked one of the many bird sharps for the cause. "Sparrows," was the prompt reply. His theory is that the presence of so many of the fat sparrows about the parks brings here the hawks in search of a supply of food. They are one of the evils that come in the train of the English sparrow. The latter unquestionably number millions, and as they are easy game for the hawks, the latter throng the parks and live easily and luxuriously off the little fellows. Incidentally, too, they also devour other birds that Winter here, and when the Spring brings the singing migrants back, make havoc in their ranks. Just now the hawks are very numerous about Central Park, the Zoological Gardens, and in portions of Van Courtlandt Park. Keepers think the hawks are responsible in great measure for the lack of increase in the numbers of squirrels that should naturally show in the parks. They are said to have a particular fondness for the young rodents and attack them when they find them alone. How to get rid of the hawks is a question that is puzzling those who have in mind the keeping up of the parks as a place for song birds.

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Speaking of hawks, one of the men at the Museum of Natural History tells a story of how one was fooled at the State Museum at Raleigh, N. C., a few weeks ago. One of the curators there was mounting a number of partridges that had recently been presented to the institution. One of the stuffed partridges was on the sill of a window near where the curator was at work. A hawk flying by saw the bird and pounced down on it, falling with it into the room where the men were at work on the specimens. An assistant of the curator as promptly pounced on the hawk, and after a very short battle had captured a fine specimen of what is known as Cooper's hawk. The bird was dispatched and has been added to the other specimens in the museum.

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It has come to be a fad with the woman who wears the "common sense heels" on her shoes to have them rubber-tired. Rubber heels can now be had at all the stores. Women like them because they say it saves all jars when they are walking, and so prevents their feet from getting tired during the shopping expeditions that they must, perhaps from inherited force of habit, indulge in.

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Vaccination guards are the latest, and the drug stores have all kinds for the use of the multitudes with sore spots on their left arms. About the cleverest and best of these seems to be one that has inserted between a couple of layers of soft felt a thin but stiff gauze wire, so arched over the hole cut in the felt where the vaccination sore is given room to blossom at will as to protect the sore. The whole thing is attached to the arm just as a porous plaster is placed on the body. Its advantage is that the bit of wire protects the scabbed sore when some jovial idiot comes along and grasps one by the arm just where the vaccine is getting in its fine work.

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"There goes the man who spends more money for railroad tickets than any one person in the United States," said the passenger agent of one of the Western railroads as Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager, passed him. "If I had the money he will spend in railroad fares for the members of his different companies before this theatrical season is ended I would retire and live on my income. He is a liberal patron of the sleepers and drawing-room cars, for the members of his companies travel in first-class shape. As he has some thirty companies that are traveling more or less every week, and as they only take in the larger cities, which means long 'jumps,' his expenditures for railroad travel are enough each year to keep a good-sized mercantile or mechanical concern in successful operation even against a trust. A party of us were figuring as to his expense in this direction the other day, and we came to the conclusion that his bills for a year for transportation alone must aggregate very close to $100,000. That's a heap of money to throw away in railroad fares when you come to think of it."

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It was an old army officer with a Loyal Legion badge in his button hole who was the complainant this time. "I see one of the Western Grand Army Posts has protested against the singing of 'Dixie' in the public schools and the playing of the same tune in the theatres as 'treasonable.' It never struck me as being so when I have heard the song applauded in the theatres. I fought all through the war and was twice wounded, but 'Dixie' in these days doesn't stir my bile at all. I confess I rather enjoy it, as it reminds me of the old days. Seems to me that some of these Grand Army fellows who pass such resolutions bring their organization into disrepute. The only thing that this sort of veterans seem to think is not treasonable are raids on the Treasury for pension money. Any such raid that brings money to a man who fought in the civil war, or who at least enlisted to fight, meets with their approval whether the men who receive the money deserve it or need it or not. Such raids are considered by them as 'patriotic' in the extreme. Opposition to them is 'treasonable.'"

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During the recent sale of trotting horses at the Madison Square Garden there was considerable speculation among buyers as to the identity of one "William Benjamin," who was announced as the purchaser of several of the best horses offered, among them State Regent, Regal Chimes, and Betty Hamlin of the Village Farm string. The purchaser turns out to have been Commodore William B. Banigan of Providence, one of the rubber manufacturing family of that name, a man who counts his fortune in the millions, and who is known as a clever amateur yachtsman and whip. His purchases were for use on the Speedway that is to be built in Providence. There is more than a chance that when his horses are properly trained and their new owner is used to them, they will be tried out on the Speedway here, when sufficient snow comes to permit of the use of a cutter sleigh.

SOME CHRISTMAS NOTES.

One of the prettiest things in the way of ornaments to be seen in the shops this year is in glass. It is cut and then engraved. The designs are after the new art, and are odd. Small vases are in three-cornered shapes, and larger dishes, vases, or bowls are something of a diamond shape. The glass is heavy. The designs are simple, the tulip being one that is used to good effect, the flowers and stems being about natural size. Most of the specimens are in the plain white glass, though there are a few in the colored, which are very beautiful.

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Shell, that most delicate of materials put to practical use, is being brought out in a wonderful number of different useful articles this year. There are entire toilet sets of it. Fans also are made of the shell, and very pretty they are, too. Then there are large, round, high shell combs, such as were worn by our great-grandmothers. There are smaller combs of infinite variety, with delicate lines of gold inlaid, and pins for the hair in many varieties, but none of these are specially new. A rather new method in which shell is used for the hair is in the big French bowknots.

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A diamond ring which is a little out of the ordinary has five large white stones set in line horizontally and reaching almost to the middle joint of the finger. To preserve something of a balance in appearance there is a cluster of small diamonds set on either side in the body of the ring.

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When a pretty girl is seen to wear what looks like a big round thin locket on a long chain, it may be a locket, but very probably it is not. It may contain the picture of some one of whom the pretty girl is very fond, but nine times out of ten she will only see her own face when she opens it, for most of these lockets have mirrors on the inside. They do not always have a cover. They make pretty Christmas gifts.

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There is no animal too commonplace to hold his place upon an umbrella handle nowadays. A gold pig figures upon one umbrella handle, and the trimmings are of gold, very plain, dull, and heavy, as they must be to be in good taste with so prominent a headpiece. There is the horse's head, of course; a donkey is gay in trappings; there is a chanticleer announcing himself an egoist to the world; and other animals of various kinds in fine metal. The donkey is appropriately in dull gray silver. There is some little superstition of luck with most of these animals. The pig is always a lucky emblem.

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Satin slippers have many of them flowers hand painted upon the toes. They are pretty enough, but they have no particular style. A little seed pearl butterfly bow is prettier by half. Most attractive little slippers for boudoir use are mules of different kinds edged with fur and with a tiny fur head upon the top.

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One of the prettiest handkerchiefs for the season has mistletoe embroidered upon it in little sprays in the natural colors, green and white, and work in here and there little dots of red, like fallen holly berries. It is one of the daintiest of embroidered handkerchiefs.

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The Orientalists are figuring like every one else at this season of the year for the children. There is a toy box in which there is a variety of small things that would delight a small boy or girl. There is a queer horse, which is most interesting as a study in anatomy, for the Chinese and Japanese are famous for making horses which are like no animal ever seen on sea or land. There is a little Jap in a jinrickishaw, a little Japanese doll, a funny little coat, and a number of things which make up a most interesting collection; and the box is sold for a song.

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Two little Southern children, who are stopping at one of the big city hotels for the Winter, are having two pretty little party gowns made. These are of white china silk, selected with great care, the finest kind, in which all the threads are even. The little girls are contrasts, one a blonde and the other a brunette, and one is always dressed in blue and the other in pink. The little blue girl is to have forget-me-nots painted on her gown by an artist who does delightful work in flowers, and the little pink girl is to have her gown ornamented with pink rosebuds. The little skirts to the gowns are to be made accordion plaited, and on the inside fold of each plait will be the painting, which will be visible as the little gowns flutter when the little girls are wearing them. There are to be sashes with painted ends, and there will be more rosebuds and forget-me-nots around the neck and sleeves of the little gowns. The gowns are a present from a fond grandmamma.

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"Fine things for Christmas?" queried the man in the shop. "No, indeed, this is not the season of the year when we expect to sell our finest goods. You do not find people investing in anything very extravagant for any one outside of the family, not even millionaires, and I have had a good deal to do with them. It is seldom that more than $5 or $10 at the most goes into a Christmas present which is to go outside the family."

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Florists are busy during the holiday season. Flowers continue to be considered most desirable gifts, and it is a continual surprise to see the perfection to which a single plant can be brought. Some of the most beautiful plants this year are begonias, pink ones, which are a mass of blooms, the leaves being entirely overshadowed.

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Doilies, which are folded cornerwise have the whole of the corner which is uppermost embroidered with detached blossoms. It is a pretty new method of putting on the embroidery and is effective when the doily is unfolded. They are the original idea of a woman who does a good business in articles of this kind.

TO TAX M. MENIER'S ISLAND.

Authorities of Saguenay County, Quebec, About to Make Demands on the French Manufacturer.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 22.—Henri Menier, of chocolate fame, is the owner of the Island of Anticosti in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and, as his possessions have become valuable, the authorities of the County of Saguenay are about to make demands upon him to pay taxes. As M. Menier's land is now worth a large sum, and the county very extensive, sparsely-settled, and poor, taxes on his property will mean a good deal to the county exchequer.

M. Menier is developing the island on a magnificent scale. He has three sawmills on a tramway line connecting with a wharf 1,000 feet long; is building a big lobster factory, and has a place for the breeding of fur-bearing animals. He has the beginning of a town for his work people, and maintains a fortnightly service to Quebec with his steamer the Savoy. His expenditures so far are about $1,000,000. He is now preparing to erect a factory for pulp-grinding. There is abundant material therefor, there being some 2,500,000 acres of spruce wood on the island.

The price M. Menier paid for the island was only $125,000, but he is said to have refused $3,000,000 for it. He looks upon the island as a commercial speculation, and intends to make of it a source of revenue. Now comes the tax collector and proposes that he share the proceeds with the county.

INDIA IS HERSELF AGAIN

Autumn Crops Good and Sowings Unusually Large.

VICEROY REVIEWS THE FAMINE

Draws Attention to the Low Death Rate Compared with Previous Disasters of the Same Kind.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMLA, Nov. 15.—The annual sojourn of the Government of India in these Himalayan heights is over and the place is fast becoming empty of officials in consequence. The Viceroy himself left here some three weeks ago for the purpose of making an extended tour throughout Western and Southern India before again meeting his Council at Calcutta shortly before Christmas. The various departments of the Government of India have also moved their headquarters to the metropolis on the Hooghly.

This great change of the seat of Government takes place twice a year, in March and October, and necessitates the moving to and from Simla and Calcutta of an enormous number of clerks, officials, and others, together with thousands of cases of documents and records. The mercantile community of Calcutta and the other great cities of the hot and steamy plains of India have long cried out against what they term the wasteful extravagance of this double annual move. If, they say, they can carry on their business in spite of a rising thermometer, there is no reason why the Government officials should not do likewise. And the great majority of Government officials do carry on their business all the year round in the plains. It is only the favored few, an infinitesimal minority, attached to the headquarters of Government, who get away from the scorching heat and unhealthy seasons of the plains.

And there is a good deal to be said for the move of Government to the hills. It is of importance that those in supreme authority should be in good health, and the maintenance of this is certainly easier in the hills than in the plains. And so, in spite of the outcries and the sarcasms of those whose duties compel them to remain down below when the hot winds begin to blow, it is probable that the annual exodus to the hills on the part of Government will continue to be a feature of Indian polity.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Before leaving Simla Lord Curzon delivered an important speech on the occasion of the last meeting for the season of his Council, a speech which merits more than passing notice. He pointed out that exactly a year ago he had delivered a speech in Council regarding the then impending famine, a famine which has since proved to be the most severe within the range of its incidence which India has ever known. He claimed that this terrible famine had been the main preoccupation of the Government in the twelve months which had elapsed. It had engrossed all attention, placed a terrible strain both on the resources and the officials of the country, disorganized the finances, and addressed a perpetual and irresistible appeal to individual humanity. Now that the famine was drawing to a close he took the opportunity to sum up the results of the past year's experience, so that the public might realize within a short compass what the great famine of 1899-1900 had meant, how the Government had endeavored to meet it, what a mark it has left upon the people and the country, and what teaching might be derived from a study of its features.

Lord Curzon energetically defended his administration against the charge of short-sightedness which has been made in ill-informed quarters. He pointed out that as soon as it became apparent from the scanty nature of the rainfall in July last year that there might be scarcity and famine in some portions of India, he at once put in train all the necessary measures. Both the Government of India and the various local administrations were at once engaged in drawing up schemes of relief. By October last year active relief had already been commenced, no less than half a million people being fed as early as that by the Government. This total speedily rose by leaps and bounds, until in July this year there were close on six and a half million people in receipt of Government relief. But, Lord Curzon claimed, quickly as the famine grew, the measures of the Government expanded with equal celerity.

THE GOVERNMENT'S LIBERALITY.

Proceeding, the Viceroy pointed out that the distinguishing feature of this famine as compared with all others had been the great generosity of the Government. There was no parallel in the history of India, or, indeed, in that of any other country in the world, to the total of over 6,000,000 people who had been for months fed and looked after by the Government. Direct expenditure on the famine by the Government would probably reach a total of £7,000,000 by the end of the current financial year. He pointed out that the watchword of the Government had been to save life and to mitigate genuine distress, while at the same time to guard against indiscriminate and pauperizing charity. As a general rule success had crowned the efforts of the administration. But in certain parts of the country, notably in Gujerat, things had hardly been as satisfactory as could have been wished. Gujerat had never, within living memory, experienced famine. It was the most fertile district of Western India. Hence when the rains failed there the rapidity and completeness of the calamity took the people by surprise, and the weakness and incapacity for resistance of the people took the local Government by surprise. Had there been greater previous experience in either respect the results might have been modified. As it was there had been unfortunately considerable mortality in Gujerat.

Comparing the recent famine with previous famines, Lord Curzon pointed out that in the Bengal famine of 1770, under native administration, 10,000,000 out of less than 30,000,000 population perished within nine months. The returns showed that the excess of mortality over the normal during the last year had amounted to 750,000, but out of this total 250,000 had fallen victims to epidemics of cholera and smallpox. Thus the mortality directly or indirectly due to the famine was about 500,000, out of a total of 60,000,000-odd affected. It was claimed that in no previous famine in India had the mortality been kept so low. "And," said Lord Curzon, "I challenge contradiction when I say that there has never been a famine when the general mortality has been less, when distress has been more amply or swiftly relieved, or when the Government and its officers have given themselves with a more whole-hearted devotion to the saving of life and the service of the people."

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Passing on to other topics connected with the famine, the Viceroy dwelt with satisfaction on the noble response which had been made to the appeal sent out for assistance. About £1,000,000 had been contributed to the Famine Relief Fund, about a third of this sum being contributed by Great Britain, in spite of the demands occasioned by the war; one-fifth by India, and the rest by foreign countries, notably America. Analyzing the figures, Lord Curzon pointed out that the rich natives of India, with a very few notable exceptions, had contributed not a farthing toward the relief funds, while the noisy agitators who in fair weather are always shouting out their zeal for the people, had likewise failed in this emergency to back up their words by deeds. The relief funds had been spent to the greatest advantage, and there was no doubt that an enormous amount of suffering had been saved through their operation.

Speaking of the actual famine workers, official and unofficial, Lord Curzon said:

"It would not be difficult, but it might be invidious, to select any names for special mention. Numerous cases of devotion amounting to the loftiest heroism have been brought under my notice. I have heard of Englishmen dying at their posts without a murmur. I have seen cases where the entire organization of a vast area and the lives of thousands of beings rested upon the shoulders of a single individual, laboring on in silence and solitude, while his bodily health was fast ebbing away. I have known of natives who, inspired by this example, have thrown themselves with equal ardor into the struggle and have unmurmuringly laid down their lives for their countrymen. Particularly must I mention the noble efforts of the missionary agencies of various Christian denominations. If ever there was an occasion in which their local knowledge and influence were likely to be of value, and in which it was open to them to vindicate the highest standards of their beneficent calling, it was here, and strenuously and faithfully have they performed the task."

PRESENT OUTLOOK FAIR.

As to the immediate future, the outlook, the Viceroy said, was fairly bright. The rains had in most districts been favorable. The early Autumn crops had been harvested and had proved good. Prices were steadily falling to their accustomed level. A good cotton crop was in the ground, and, as this was worth £13,000,000 in an average year, the present favorable prospects were very gratifying. Sowings for the Winter crops had progressed favorably, being unusually large in many districts, in spite of the paucity of cattle for all agricultural purposes. If these crops should prove to turn out well they might once more see the export of Indian corn, which for the last few years, owing to successive scarcities, had been almost at a standstill. The first object of the Government, now that the famine was over, was to start the agriculturists again with reasonable prospects of success. To this end large advances in cash and kind would be made, and heavy remissions of revenue due to the Government sanctioned. Everything possible would be done to put the people on their legs again, and every endeavor would be made, with the help of all the resources and credit of the country, to wipe out as speedily as possible all traces of a calamity unprecedented alike in its severity and extent. Concluding, the Viceroy said:

"The late famine has been a terrible incident and an abiding landmark in the history of the Indian people. As such, its management and its study impose a heavy responsibility upon those of us who are charged with the government of this great dependency. It is with the object of demonstrating to the Indian public that in the administration of the recent famine we have not been unworthy of our trust, and that this year of strain and suffering will not have passed by without our profiting by its lessons, that I have made this speech."

LORD CURZON'S TOUR.

Since leaving Simla Lord Curzon has been making a tour which is somewhat remarkable in its extent. Proceeding from the Summer capital he crossed something like a thousand miles of more or less desert country to Karachi, the young and rising capital of Sind, and principal seaport of the far west of India. Not so long ago Karachi was merely a fishing village; to-day it is an essentially modern town with a very considerable export and import trade, and with a community which is perhaps the most pushing and enterprising of any port in the east. Railway communication has done everything for Karachi. By this means the great wheat harvests from the plains of the Punjab are brought down to the sea, and with the additional railway facilities which will shortly be arranged, facilities which will bring Karachi into direct touch with Rajputana and the northwest provinces, it is certain that Karachi will forge still further ahead, principally at the expense of Bombay.

From Karachi Lord and Lady Curzon, with a numerous staff, took ship and sailed down to the Gulf of Katch, landing at Katch Mandvi, and thence went by land to Ehuj, there to pay a visit of two days' duration to the Rao of Katch, an enlightened ruler who governs his subjects well and wisely. Leaving Bhuj again for Mandvi, where the ship was again brought into use, the Viceroy traveled down to Veraval on the coast of Kathiawar, landing there. Here a visit was made to the ancient ruins of Somnath, the temple whose famous gates a former conqueror of India, Mahmud of Ghazni, carried off to Central Asia, whence they were supposed to have been rescued during the Afghan war which terminated in 1842. The gates then brought down, however, and received in India with so tremendous a flourish of trumpets by the then Governor General, the bombastic and eccentric Lord Ellenborough, were not the real ones, and were never restored to Somnath, they being now to be seen at Agra.

A TYPICAL INDIAN SCENE.

After visiting Jamnaggar, a quaint native State, Lord Curzon proceeded to Rajkot, where a great assemblage of all the many chiefs and rulers of Kathiawar was held. Full dress was the order of the day, and great was the display of barbaric pearl and gold on the part of the Princes of this western peninsula of India. Very quaint, too, were some of the equipages brought forth on this occasion. It was a typical Indian scene, such as might have taken place in the days of Akbar or Jehangir, when India was really the gorgeous East, and not the somewhat prosaic and uninteresting country which modern civilization has to a large extent made it. Passing from Rajkot to British territory at Surat, and so on to Bombay, Lord Curzon traveled as quickly as special trains could take him. A feverish day or two of speechmaking, business, and receptions in Bombay, and then the train was once more entered, and a start made for the Deccan country, Poona, and beyond.

A temporary halt was made for a few hours in order to inspect the wonderful old caves at Karli, monuments of a religion and a civilization more than twenty centuries old, and then the journey was continued through Bijapore, once the splendid capital of an independent Mussulman dynasty, and so on to Goa, the picturesque Old World seaport which is now almost the sole remnant of the once great Portuguese Empire in the East. From Goa the Viceroy took ship and coasted down to Hanovar, where the party landed for the purpose of seeing the far-famed falls of Gairsoppa 800 feet high, and then the journey was continued southward to Cochin.

Here the ship was finally left, for the Viceroy will journey through the native State of Travancore, staying for a few days' big game shooting en route, to Bangalore and Mysore. In the latter flourishing native State he will witness some elephant-catching operations, and will also inspect the famous castle of Seringapatam, the erstwhile stronghold of Tipu Sultan, and the place which is now chiefly remembered because it was there that Arthur Wellesley, afterward Duke of Wellington, first made a name for himself just 101 years ago. In Mysore, too, the Viceroy will also visit the very flourishing Kolar gold fields, which during the last twenty years or so have produced some millions sterling of gold.

An interesting feature about these gold fields is that they are shortly to be equipped with electric power derived from the falls of the Cauvery River, nearly a hundred miles away, the whole of the plant for the same being procured from America, no European firm being able to supply it at a reasonable rate or within a reasonable time. The progress of this initial installation of electrical energy in India will be watched with particular interest, for there are at present millions of horse power running to waste, which might well be utilized for industrial purposes.

All the perennial streams and torrents which issue from the Himalayan range, fed by its eternal snows, are capable of supplying an enormous amount of power, could it be but conducted economically to the centres of population. It is to America, and to the genius of Tesla, that India looks for the solution of many of these problems.

After the visit to the gold fields there will remain but a short sojourn in Madras before a move is made for Calcutta, and the first Viceregal tour of the season comes to an end.

TAXES FOR THE THIRD QUARTER.

Table Showing that Manhattan Pays 72 Per Cent. of the Whole.

The report of the Department of Taxes and Assessments for the third quarter of 1900 was made public yesterday. The report shows the amount of the taxes levied in each borough, and, in accordance with the request of President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council, there is printed a statement showing the amount each borough is assessed for taxes. The total tax by boroughs follows:

Manhattan Borough	$59,480,196.78
The Bronx	3,292,556.20
Brooklyn	16,106,209.65
Queens	2,572,874.65
Richmond	1,087,360.31

The foregoing table shows that Manhattan borough pays 72 per cent., Brooklyn 19½, Bronx 4, Queens 3⅝, and Richmond 1⅝.

"The Old Guard" Ball.

The Old Guard is to give its annual ball and reception at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening, Jan. 24. Preparations are being made to have the ball this year more brilliant than its predecessors. The Opera House will be elaborately decorated. No tickets will be sold this year, admission being by invitation. Boxes may be obtained at the Old Guard Armory, Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, or at the office of Capt. James T. Wenman, 12 Old Slip.

Mrs. Faile Pringle's Alimony Reduced.

Mrs. Stella A. Faile obtained a divorce from George E. Faile in 1893, and was awarded $900 a year permanent alimony. Mrs. Faile last September married Alexander Pringle. Her former husband considered that he ought not to be asked to pay the $900 a year, and appealed to Justice Russell for a modification of the terms of the decree, claiming that Mr. Pringle ought to support his own wife. Justice Russell reduced the alimony to $450.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

ARRESTS BY THE WHOLESALE EXPECTED IN RUSSIAN POLAND.—It is believed in Warsaw that, owing to certain unmistakable signs lately noticed in the local press known to be under the control of the Administration, the Russian Government is getting ready to make another effort to stamp out the Polish National League, which of late years has been to such an extent unmolested as to make it appear that it had gone out of existence. The signs in the Warsaw press noted consist of the publication, from time to time, of alleged machinations of the Polish National League reported in such a way as to prejudice all foreigners, and even Poles who do not know the truth, against the league. For example, it was recently stated that the means by which the league collects funds are far from legal, for emissaries of the league are sent out to waylay wealthy Poles and levy tribute on them under threats of violence. Four cases of this nature were reported in the Russophile press of Warsaw during November, but no names were mentioned.

Judging from these indications, it is thought that a blow will shortly be struck the league under the criminal laws, the men arrested being charged with criminal conspiracy, with extortion, with blackmail, or with robbery, while plenty of witnesses will be secured for the Government from its numerous agents. The affair thus separated from its political aspect, it is believed, will fail to excite that sympathy abroad which has heretofore accompanied the prosecution of members of the Polish National League.

A recent number of the Wiener Tagblatt of Vienna says that there can be no doubt that the league, the object of which is to liberate Poland not only from Russia, but from Austria and Germany as well, is stronger and of wider influence than ever before, and the attempt to arrest the members of the league under the excuse that they are criminals will cause a general uprising throughout Poland. The headquarters of the organization are in Paris, but many secret branches are said to exist throughout the three parts of Poland, while the centres of militant Polish nationalism are particularly in the university towns, where many of the colleges simply exist in order to be the means of distributing Polish literature and furnishing a place where, under the guise of gymnastics, students may be taught military drill. Warsaw, Cracow, and Lemberg are said to be of this character. It is also believed that for the last five years the leaders of the league have been gradually collecting in these towns a large quantity of small arms which are concealed in secret depots.

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FOR FINANCIAL REFORM IN ITALY.—In his speech before the Italian Chamber the other day Signor Rubini, the Treasury Minister, outlined a Government scheme for the reduction of taxation. The policy of the Government is less radical than many had hoped, for the programme does not include either a reduction of the tariff or a curtailment of the plans for national defense already published. Signor Rubini also said that a reform of the income tax, on the basis suggested by certain politicians, would, in order to assure the stability of the budget, necessitate assessments at 28 per cent. or 35 per cent. if the tax were made degressive. So as to lighten the direct taxation upon small proprietors, the Finance Minister, Signor Chimirri, had drafted a bill which would imply the loss of 10,500,000 lire (about $2,100,000) by reducing the direct imposts on small incomes. He added that partly to compensate for this loss small imposts on gunpowder, Stock Exchange transactions, and bearer securities which pay no succession duty would be introduced.

In regard to the financial situation, Signor Rubini said that the current year is estimated to close with a deficit of 16,000,000 lire, or, if the cost of the Chinese expedition be included, of 19,000,000 lire, although the steady increase of the normal revenue from manufactures and railways justifies the hope that the final returns may belie the estimate. For the financial year 1901-2 Signor Rubini predicted a deficit of 18,000,000 lire, due mainly to the increase of the home production of sugar and a consequent decrease of the customs revenue. Nevertheless, he insisted on the necessity of continuing the present practice of covering with current revenue the cost of railway construction and of the extinction of the redeemable debt. He pointed out that in 1902 the heavy expenditure for railway construction would cease.

The floating Treasury debt now amounts to 400,625,000 lire, showing a decrease of some 150,000,000 lire since 1887. In order to endow the Treasury with greater elasticity Signor Rubini proposed to substitute 50,000,000 lire long sight Treasury bills for short bills now held by State banks and other financial institutions. He further proposed to postpone the conversion of the 4½ per cent. internal debt, and create new 4 per cent. internal Government bonds by which the 4½ per cents. could be gradually replaced. What he considered the important feature of the financial situation was the average annual absorption by Italian investors of 150,000,000 lire 5 per cent. Government bonds formerly held abroad, a circumstance constituting considerable saving for the Treasury.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CREATION OF A RUSSIAN CONSUL GENERALSHIP AT PRAGUE.—The recent appointment of a Russian Consul General to Prague in Bohemia has created considerable uneasiness among the semi-official press of Vienna, where it is charged that it is the intention of the Russian Government to make Prague the centre for Slavic propaganda, as has often been the alleged case with the Russian Consulates in Galicia and Bukowina.

In reply to these charges the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, in what is supposed to be an inspired article, points out that Austria-Hungary has sixteen Consulates in Russia, while there are only six Russian Consulates in Austria. The Russian organ is also persuaded that the creation of a Russian Consul General at Prague and two or three Consulates in other towns of Bohemia is desirable in the interest both of Russia and Austria. Trade and industry, it is furthermore pointed out, are highly

MILLIONS SENT ABROAD

Holiday Remittances Show Increase Over Last Year.

WHOLE WORLD IS BENEFITED

Bankers, Expressmen, and Others Say that It Signifies Era of Permanent Prosperity.

All Europeans, more particularly the peasantry and poorer classes, form an exaggerated idea of the magnitude of that much-heralded wave of prosperity that carried upon its benign crest the blessings of contentment, peace, and plenty into every section and corner of the American Continent during the last two years, it is not to be marvelled at, for never in the history of foreign exchange has there been such an enormous exportation of money in small amounts as during the present holiday season.

To give the exact figures would be impossible at this time, but a close estimate made from statements furnished by bankers, express companies, and dealers in foreign exchange, places the amount at $5,000,000. Those figures represent only the Christmas offerings of friends and relatives in America to friends and relatives abroad. It to this sum the total amount of travelers' checks and large drafts were added, the total would, in the opinion of those in a position to approximate it, exceed $12,000,000. This does not include cable orders, bills of exchange, drafts, or other remittances for commercial purposes.

Statistics compiled by General Superintendent Elliott of the Money Order Department of the Post Office show that from Dec. 1 to Dec. 19, 184,417 money orders, representing $2,141,112.29, have been certified for payment abroad. The figures show an increase in the number of money orders sold over last year of 36,912, or 44 per cent., and an increase in money of $665,202.50, or 44 per cent. The average sum per each order was about $12.

The orders were distributed as follows among the various foreign countries:

	No. Orders.	Sum.
Great Britain	99,290	$975,817.31
Germany	37,979	383,804.60
Switzerland	3,930	36,393.81
Italy	4,745	115,315.05
Belgium	568	11,747.21
Portugal	41	516.11
Cape O'Good Hope	29	429.94
Sweden	22,750	230,056.58
Norway	4,575	66,747.51
Denmark	2,577	30,881.05
Netherlands	516	4,927.83
*Russia	4,097	65,066.91
Luxemburg	81	1,786.55
Austria	7,067	113,392.82
Hungary	3,121	69,970.11
Egypt	17	373.25
France	2,715	37,135.82
Total	184,417	$2,141,112.29

*Established in April, 1900.

The domestic business done in the same department from Dec. 1 to Dec. 19 inclusive shows a large increase over the amount done the corresponding period in 1899.

No less than 227,003 orders, representing $1,294,796.83, were sold during the sixteen working days of the month ending last Wednesday night, an increase of 50 per cent. in the volume of business and an average payment of 1,482 money orders each day more than last year.

EXPRESS COMPANY'S BIG BUSINESS

The greatest gain in foreign money orders by the Post Office Department was in Great Britain and Ireland and Germany. The traffic in money orders sent to those countries was more than one-third greater than during the holiday season of 1899. As the above table exemplifies, the sympathy, charity, and hospitality of America during this Christmastide have extended to all corners of the earth, even to Egypt and Africa. Points of the earth not reached by the Post Office Money Order Department have received, or will receive the Christmas greetings of friends in America through other mediums.

The American Express Company, for instance, has transmitted and caused to be distributed through its 20,000 regular offices and correspondents in Europe, Egypt, and Africa over $100,000 during the last few days from Greater New York alone. This includes only foreign checks, limited drafts, and remittance blanks, the latter of which correspond to America's domestic Post Office money orders.

The Wells-Fargo, Adams, and United States Express Companies also transmitted many thousands of dollars and thousands of parcels to various parts of the world, all of which are intended as Christmas gifts from relatives in America to needy parents, wives, and children, or brothers and sisters, across the seas. The money was sent in sums ranging from $5 to $20, the largest proportionate amount going to Germany and Hungary.

"The increase in this particular class of business over the month of December a year ago is fully 30 per cent.," said C. O. Smith, manager of the Eastern financial department. "Reports from managers of the various departments in all sections of the country," he continued, "show that business is in a prosperous condition and gradually increasing in volume. The common laborer and the mill employe exhibit a feeling of confidence and contentment by their exceptionally liberal remittances to friends on the other side. Our company feels the benefit and shares it with the whole people. The beneficent results of this era of prosperity are not confined to our continent. The whole world is made to feel it even to the remotest corner and the universal reputation for hospitality of Americans, native-born or citizens by adoption, has been greatly enhanced. I am proud to say on the opening of a new and I hope more peaceful and prosperous century."

Joseph A. Kiernan, Treasurer of the Irish Emigrant Society, stated that the Christmas remittances to Ireland through that society exceeded by only about $3,000 the sum of a year ago.

MONEY SENT REGULARLY.

"Many of our former patrons," said he, "now send their remittances by postal order, so that there has been no marked increase in the volume of business, notwithstanding the prosperous times. However, during the past year drafts aggregating $750,000 were sent through this society to Ireland. About $30,000, perhaps $40,000, in small sums was sent during the present month. The Irish emigrant sends money to his relatives abroad regularly throughout the year, usually increasing by a small percentage the sum remitted during the holidays. Our business in foreign exchange has not increased to any great extent during the year. It remains about the same from year to year."

The three banking houses of Knauth, Nachod & Kuehne, corner of Beaver and Broad Streets; Bischoff's, in The Staats-Zeitung Building, and Bolognesi & Hartfield, at 62 Wall Street, state that they sent remittances in small sums to various parts of the world since Dec. 1 aggregating $1,300,000. Of this sum over $200,000 went to Italy, through the banking house of Bolognesi & Hartfield. Over $100,000 was transmitted from Bischoff's banking house to points in Germany, Austria, and Hungary, and nearly $1,000,000 by Knauth, Nachod & Kuehne to nearly all the countries in Continental Europe. Representatives of each one of those firms when asked to assign a cause for the vast increase in foreign exchange exclaimed:

"Prosperity! Prosperity! It's universal, confined to no class of people or section of country. One sees evidence of it all around and about him, and everybody feels it. The great number of small sums sent by the prosperous artisan and thrifty laborer to needy friends in the Old World is indisputable proof that the condition of affairs has greatly improved and that the Nation is enjoying one era of prosperity scarcely without parallel in its history."

Mr. Hartfield of Bolognesi & Hartfield, in accounting for the big sum sent to Italy, said: "The Italian is thrifty, and he never forgets his needy friends upon the other side, especially at this season, when the hearts and purses of all charitably inclined people are opened for the relief of the needy. Our firm sent double the amount of money to Italy this December as compared with that of any other year since the business was founded. The emigration from Italy has been larger than ever before, and on the average of a better class. Some emigrants, well-to-do, come here to open up a small business, many to engage in the importing trade, but the great majority of course were mechanics or laborers. They scattered all over the continent, but wherever they settled they prospered, because times were good and money was plenty. Those people all sent money to their native land, and with them went the impression that truly this is the land of prosperity and the haven of the [illegible] and the oppressed."

AN EXPERT ON EXPLOSIVES.

Dynamite All Right If Not Carelessly Handled.

"Speaking of dynamite and other explosives," said an expert blaster, "it is doubtful if there is another subject on which the average lay mind is more misinformed. Taking the Tarrant explosion, for example, more ridiculous theories have been aired by citizens in letters to newspapers giving the possible causes of the explosion than would fill a good-sized joke book. And as if to make sure that the opinions expressed should receive the proper attention, many of the writers felt so cock-sure of their own conclusions that they have not hesitated to mention in their communications that they were experts on the subject.

"As will be remembered, four so-called suspicious iron drums were discovered in the ruins shortly after the fire. The drums were of quarter-inch sheet iron, were 2 feet in diameter, were 4½ feet long, were provided with stout iron chines, upon which they were to be rolled, and were of about 100 gallons capacity. When found two of the drums showed that their heads had been blown out, leaving a ragged hole about 1 foot in diameter.

"Now, there is probably not an expert in existence who would be willing to testify as to what those drums contained unless he made a thorough examination. Yet the ridiculous statement has been made that the drums contained nitro-glycerine—in other words, liquid dynamite. I am no more prepared than any other man who handles explosives to say what really was in the drums. But for several good reasons I am willing to swear that nitro-glycerine was not the contents.

"To begin with, nitro-glycerine is never packed in drums—the manufacturers have too much respect for the compound. Five gallon cans is about the extreme quantity in which this explosive is shipped, and then there are no chines or other rolling arrangements about the cans. There is not a place in this land where nitro-glycerine is drawn off from tanks through a spigot and sold like beer. Moreover, in the heart of New York there is no more sale for nitro-glycerine than there is for life rafts on Broadway. Again, no matter how used a man has become to handling explosives, he retains his esteem for nitro-glycerine. Finally, had nitro-glycerine been in those drums, and had that quantity of that explosive gone off, not a skyscraper within four blocks of the scene would have remained standing. The island would have rocked. Not a house in the lower part of the city would have escaped undamaged. The shock would have been felt down on Fire Island, and instead of a heap of wreckage where the building collapsed, there would be a hole, blown from twenty to thirty feet to rock, and the rock would be burned and crumbled so that it could be scratched away in chunks by one's finger nails.

"It may seem to a layman that the men handling high explosives in quarries and at mines become careless. They may seem careless to one who has not learned to look at the stuff without expecting to soar heavenward for his audacity, but the precautions which these men have been trained to exercise have become so much a second nature to them that they are no longer conscious of observing them. If by any chance a new man does not show in a factory or on a job that he is properly careful, his career as a powder man is cut very short.

WHAT DYNAMITE IS.

"Some one once said, 'Dynamite is like a woman—you never know what it is going to do next.' Without commenting on the woman part of the statement, dynamite, or nitro-glycerine, is one of the most reliable as well as the strongest friend man has. Dynamite, you must know, is nothing but nitro-glycerine soaked up in sawdust or in Indian meal. This makes of the liquid explosive a solid one, which can be handled to better advantage, which can be strengthened, on a scale of percentage, to contain more or less of the explosive oil—according to the quantity of nitro soaked up in a given quantity of the sawdust—and which is more easily handled, both as to safety and as a matter of storing the stuff in fissures of rocks and ledges, where a fluid would run out and away when used.

"Dynamite is cast into sticks, known as cartridges. These are cylindrical in shape, and measure from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter by about six inches in length. In color they resemble the yellow of linseed oil, and they are oily to the touch.

"I have seen some remarkable freaks in the line of tricks of dynamite. Explosive as the stuff is, I have seen a case of 400 cartridges fall 1,200 feet into a shaft, and the case was simply smashed and the dynamite lumped in a heap like so much harmless mush. On the other hand, I saw a man drop a cartridge from his hand to the ground, and there was not enough left of him for a grease spot. This peculiarity of dynamite, its tendency to explode under certain conditions and its non-explosive trait under more aggravating circumstances, is something that is not explainable. The fact remains that, when properly handled, dynamite is not dangerous. Here and there we read of a blaster who blows himself up, and in nine cases out of ten it is simply that the man began drilling in an old hole, not knowing that it was partly loaded with an old charge of dynamite.

"Unless confined, dynamite will burn like so much grease. I have seen a whole cartridge of dynamite thrown into the fire-box of a boiler and the stuff burned, roaring like a tugboat blowing off steam. On another occasion I saw a man who had become excited at a burning cartridge throw it to the ground and trample on it trying to stamp out the flames, and the man lived to tell the tale. It is of frequent occurrence that dynamite is accidentally set afire. This happens mostly in winter. The cartridges then freeze. In that condition they are useless as far as blasting is concerned, for, whether confined or not, they simply burn. To thaw them it is necessary either to immerse them in hot water or to place them near a fire. The hot water, however, draws the strength out of the cartridges. Therefore the bonfire method is more often used. Hence the fires.

"To set off dynamite an explosion is necessary. For this reason a fulminating cap is affixed to the end of the fuse so that when the spark has eaten through the fuse the cap is set off and at the same instant the whole charge of dynamite goes off, sometimes half a ton at a time, and a slice of mountain is blown down to be crushed into stone for our roads and driveways.

ITS ACTION DOWNWARD.

"One of the peculiar actions of dynamite as compared to other explosives is that its action is downward. Often when in a quarry it is desired to break a huge rock quickly, a cartridge of dynamite is simply placed on top of the rock, and after being covered with a little heap of earth, is set off. The rock is split into a number of pieces. Were black powder heaped on a rock in the same way the heap of dirt on top would simply be blown away, leaving the rock unharmed. This downward action of dynamite makes it at once the most useful and the most powerful of explosives known. I once assisted at a number of experiment at the Stevens Institute, it being desired to prove the downward action of dynamite and its incredible force. A number of blocks of iron, six inches in diameter and three inches thick, were practiced upon. An ordinary newspaper was spread over one of the blocks. A cartridge of dynamite was placed on top of the paper, and after being connected with a fuse and covered with a heap of dirt, the charge was set off. When the block was examined after the explosion the print of the paper was distinctly impressed into the surface of the iron. The reason was that the paper, where the printers' ink had touched it, was harder than the rest of the paper, and by the incredibly hard and sudden blow struck by the dynamite, the imprint of the shape of the letters was made as plainly on the iron as if it had been cheese. A similar experiment was then made with an ordinary oak leaf and the outlines of the leaf, ribs and all, was gouged into the iron. Both of these blocks of iron are in the museum attached to the Institute.

"With a few outlines of dynamite, or nitro-glycerine, as it really is, made public, perhaps it will quiet an uneasy army of experts, who fear that dynamite and similar explosives are stored under their dining rooms. There are hundreds of explosives besides these best known and most dreaded agents that might have caused the Tarrant explosion. Fierce as that explosion may seem to citizens who saw it, and careful as the explosive chemicals should be excluded from the midst of a community, if that particular explosion had been caused by an agent intended for that purpose, New Yorkers would have a little spot in their midst which it would be worth traveling miles to see."

CATS IN THE NAVY YARD

Vigilant Protectors of Government Property.

Their Warfare on Rats—The Pioneers of the Force—One Teaches Her Kittens How to Catch Mice.

It was learned yesterday that probably the first official recognition ever taken of a cat as a regular member of the United States naval forces has been made by Naval Constructor Bowles of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He has intimated to the men under him that none of the cats which prowl about the yard are to be annoyed or interfered with in any way.

According to the workmen in the yard, this recognition of the cats is no more than their due. The cats do not cost the Government a cent. They are fed by the men at the dinner hour, and come for the scraps of food saved for them at the various shops as soon as the bell sounds at noon. In return for this, they save Uncle Sam tens of thousands of dollars yearly by keeping rats and mice away from the sheds and shops.

Eight years ago there was not a cat to be seen anywhere about the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The place was overrun with rats instead. The officials had tried all sorts of poisons and traps for years in an effort to get rid of the rats, but in vain. They seemed to make sport of the traps and to grow plump and sleek on the poisons. The Government's outlay in its war on rats is said by the officials of the yard to have been considerable. Every year almost every dock in the yard needed overhauling to repair the places where it had been gnawed by rats, and the losses in rigging, spare sails, and other stores were even greater.

About seven years ago, however, the first cat was allowed to enter the yard, and the rats began to leave. Previous to that dogs had been brought into the yard in the hope that they might banish the rats, but the dogs were no match for the big and ferocious rats. They usually shirked an encounter, and when the rats showed fight fled from the yard in terror. The cats, however, are more than a match for the biggest rats, and now there are more cats than rats in the place.

TWO VETERAN RATTERS.

The oldest cats in the yard are Tom and Minnie, who do the policing of the electrical department. Large quantities of oiled silk and other insulating materials are kept there, and formerly it was impossible to preserve it from the rats. Ever since the arrival of Tom and Minnie, however, the oiled silk is safe from being gnawed. Tom is a very large black cat, while Minnie, who is also black, is by all odds the smallest cat in the place. According to the workmen, she is the best ratter in the navy yard.

"The best ratter in the navy yard!" exclaimed one of the workmen when this remark was made, "she's the best ratter in the United States, or in the world, for that matter. She has the run of the machine rooms, and she knows every wheel and strap there."

As the man spoke a small black cat, scarcely larger than the ordinary kitten appeared dodging about among the whirling belts and wheels in the machine room with the greatest coolness. She ran up to the man and rubbed against his leg, purring softly.

"See that," he said; "she wouldn't go near a stranger, but she's the friend of every man in the place. She can't tackle a rat as big as herself, and the rat never gets away when she does tackle him. She can make a jump of eight feet easy. I've seen her jump down a flight of stairs after a rat and land plump on its back. It's sure death for the rat, for she never misses her spring. She deserves a gold medal for preserving the property of the United States Government."

Next to Tom and Minnie, Jerry, who is official rat catcher in the rigging loft, is the oldest cat in the navy yard. He has been there almost seven years. At the end of over three years ago he was joined by another cat, who responds to the name of George Dewey. Up to Jerry's arrival the rigging loft was infested by large rats and an immense number of mice. Sailmaker Cowan says that at present the loft is as free of rats and mice as any place he has ever been in.

"You have no idea of the change that has taken place there," he said. "The mice used to be awful. They were so bold and fearless that they would come scampering over our hands while we were working at the rigging here. I never saw anything like it. I've had mice run over my feet and try to climb up my legs in the middle of the day, when all the men were working here, and the place was as noisy as a boiler factory. It meant a lot more work for the men, because the damage they did to the rigging kept some of us busy repairing it all the year round."

Jerry is the only cat at present in the navy yard, who has ever been on a cruise. He has been on two trips with United States fleets. His last was on board the Monongahela with the Asiatic Squadron. Jerry is in the habit of taking long trips away from the navy yard on his own account. About a month ago he was taken away against his will a considerable distance from the yard by a workman who tried to domesticate him at his own home. The cat appeared at the yard as usual the next day. The workmen declare that he must have traced his way back to the yard by listening for the tolling of the big bell there. About once a month Jerry disappears. He always returns just when the mice are beginning to show themselves again in the rigging loft, and for the first few days after his return he works overtime.

A big black cat presides over the blacksmith's shop, but she has not much to do there. She appears about once in a month, and after killing off any rats or mice that may have taken refuge there during her absence disappears again for another month.

Bob Duke, who is employed in the Construction and Repairs Department of the navy yard, is acknowledged to be the best posted cat fancier in the place. He has a cat named Jennie in Building No. 20, and he asserts she is the most expert ratter in existence.

A LESSON IN RAT CATCHING.

"I've seen cats all over the world," he said yesterday, "but I never saw anything that could hold a candle to Jennie. She litters every three months, and her kittens have been taken all over the world by the warships they have been presented to. They are at a premium in the navy because they are all such corking good ratters. When they are little she gives them a lesson in rat catching every day at noon."

A look of incredulity came over the faces of some of his listeners at Bob Duke's last statement, and he noticed it.

"Come along," he said, "and I'll show that I'm giving you straight goods."

He led the way into Building No. 20. As he entered a tortoise-shell cat ran into an open space in the middle of the room and deposited a dead mouse on the floor. She returned a moment later with a very small tortoise-shell kitten, and the lesson that Bob Duke had promised began. While the kitten watched attentively, Jennie gathered herself in a crouching position at some little distance from the dead mouse, pounced upon it with a sudden spring, and began to worry it, growling fiercely all the while in imitation of prey. After this movement had been repeated several times, Jennie drew to one side and allowed the kitten to follow her example. Although the little cat was somewhat unsteady on her legs and was able to take only a very short jump, her movements were such a good imitation of her mother's that she was greeted with a shout of laughter from the spectators.

"What did I tell you?" said her owner in triumph; "that little cat knows just as much as any of us. She's as wise as a Christian."

J. A. Cook of the ship carpenters' department has a white cat named Joan of Arc, which, he says, is every bit as good as Jennie.

"She's a Republican and comes from Omaha," he said; "but she can smell a rat just as quick as if she were a Democrat and came from Cat Hollow."

The workmen in the ship carpenters' shop say that Joan of Arc knows the time of day without hearing a clock strike.

"Why, we set our watches by her," said one of the men. "She comes here every day at five minutes before 12 as regularly as the sun rises and sets. All she is looking for is a little milk and a few scraps of meat, and she knows where she can get it."

The general equipment and ordnance departments and all the other buildings in the yard have their officially recognized cats. Besides the regular cats in the navy yard their are a number of guerrilla cats, who come at intervals to hunt for rats and mice.

WASHINGTON NEWS TOPICS

Preparations for the Inauguration Well Under Way.

DESERTIONS FROM THE NAVY

2,452 Men Decamped in 1900, Many of Them Because They Wanted Active Service in South Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—On Monday, March 4, William McKinley will be inaugurated as President of the United States for "four years more." The people of this town are being made aware of the forthcoming event every day. Senator Hanna has picked out a business man of standing and influence as the Chairman of the Inaugural Committee of Arrangements, and he has in turn chosen other committees to attend to the details that go to make up an inauguration observance. Perhaps the most important part of this business is the collection from the public of a guarantee fund with which to decorate the streets, to decorate a ballroom, to meet a hundred items of expense, and to supply an outdoor show of fireworks for those who cannot indulge in the luxury of an inauguration ball at $5 the ticket.

The money seems to flow in liberally enough, nearly $50,000 having been subscribed. The Government has allowed the Pension Building to be converted into a ballroom, and there have been some offers of visits by uniformed military and civic organizations. Lacking nothing at this stage of the customary interest, the fact is bothering the managers that the affair is not to be as interesting as the one of four years ago, when Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley rode together up and down the avenue. No inauguration can be quite a failure, but the ceremony in which one President takes the place of another, particularly when the new man is of a different party from his predecessor, naturally arouses superior interest.

To the office-seeker the change about to be made signifies little. The inauguration of Mr. McKinley for his second term will bring few changes in office. The men who have been found satisfactory for such part of his first term as they have served will generally be retained. A few who have wearied of official life will choose this opportunity to withdraw and afford eager aspirants chances to come in. The army of the seekers will not be here. Such throngs as come will be attracted altogether by the desire to see an inauguration, to once more realize that Mr. Bryan is not to escort Mr. McKinley back to the White House of which he is to cease to be the tenant, and to indulge in such degree of self-approval for a share in making a dull inauguration as he may feel entitled to enjoy. There will be a crowd, but not such a deliriously happy crowd as in the Spring of 1897.

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The Fifty-sixth Congress will expire by Constitutional limitation on March 4. As March 3 will happen on a Sunday, the last calendar day of the Congress will be March 2. But the work will not stop for Sunday if Congress is pressed, as what Congress was not at the close of its short session? The legislative day of March 2 will be carried through Sunday and until noon on March 4, and probably at 12:30 o'clock on that day the mendacious employe of the Senate will be pushing back the hands of the Senate clock and perpetrating a legislative falsehood in the sight of as many American citizens as the Senate Chamber will hold.

There may be 10,000, however, waiting in line for the order to move, and the President and his Cabinet may be observing in the President's room that the hour for the beginning of the new term has passed, but the Senate and the House will not admit it, even by permitting their clocks to tell the truth, until the old President has signed every bill Congress regards it necessary to pass, and until the two houses have informed the President that they have no further use for his services and are prepared to adjourn sine die.

This delay will keep Vice President Roosevelt from promptly occupying his place; but it does not take long, after the Senate messenger has stopped putting the clock back, to swear in the Vice President, to escort the President and President-elect out to the east front, and to effect the rest of what is called a change of administration. The day will lack the usual story about the retiring President getting speedily out of the White House and off to some hotel or private residence, from which to make his farewells to his friends before returning to his own home. Vice President Roosevelt will at once have an opportunity to try his hand as a presiding officer, but not much in public, as the extra session of the Senate will attend exclusively to executive business. Even of that there will not be a great deal, for there are few offices to be filled as a result of Mr. McKinley's re-election. He will have about seven months in which to study the Senate rules.

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Washington has undertaken to supply out of its own musical resources the deficiency in the way of entertainment that was caused by the abandonment of this city as one of the places included in the annual tour of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The five concerts that that famous organization was wont to give here did not lack patronage, but the expenses attending the trip here were too great for the return realized. The liberal patronage of good music, however, inspired the notion that an organization of some instrumentalists, under proficient leadership, was practicable.

There is a large number of accomplished players, some of them in the Marine Band, others in the bands at the theatres, and others still who are competent performers, but not employed in any organization. Mr. Santelmann, the leader of the Marine Band, showed Washington on Sunday night what could be accomplished with home talent. Without undue preliminary announcement he gave the first concert of the Washington Philharmonic Orchestra, a body of some sixty musicians, with M. Rakemann, a very skillful violinist, as concertmaster, and with other well-known performers supporting in the very well-adjusted band. The aim of the leader may be comprehended when it is stated that the programme included Beethoven's "Leonore" overture, No. 3, the Raff Symphony, "Im Walde," two Slavonic dances by Dvorak, and a concerto, said to have been performed for the first time, composed by Rachmaninoff, and the piano score interpreted by Mr. Sieveking.

Considering the fact that the members of the orchestra are all busy men, and that they have had insufficient time for rehearsals, the concert appeared to judges of good music to be a decided success and to give promise of the better success of the undertaking later on. Mr. Santelmann proved to be an excellent conductor, keeping his musicians thoroughly in hand, and gratifying the critics by his moderation rather than by any effort to create an impression merely by an array of numbers and a flashy programme. Now that he has shown what he can do, it is considered almost probable that the second concert which is announced for Feb. 3, will be at once a musical and pecuniary success.

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An ill-advised attempt to impair the efficiency of the civil service has been decisively beaten in the House in the rejection of a bill, said to have been brought forward under Grand Army auspices, to give all soldiers of the War of the Rebellion and of the Spanish war the preference over all other applicants for appointment to the offices of the Government. Some resentment may be expressed at this action, promoted by men who insist that the veterans no longer command the influence their services entitle them to, but the opposition to the bill was based upon perfectly impartial grounds. Most of the veterans of the civil war are no longer physically fit to take up office, and veterans of the Spanish war are not necessarily better equipped to be clerks than all other applicants.

Even the warmest friends of the old soldiers were unable to bring themselves to vote to put men of sixty years and upward in places requiring the possession of energy, elasticity, habitual industry, and trained intelligence, and the prospect of filling the offices with persons who would be useless and no better than so many pensioners, was intolerable. There are many veterans now in the civil service, and some of them possess no better qualifications for remaining than the discretion to comply with the lax rules for discipline and enjoy the lucrative salaries.

The complaint has often been heard here that the veterans are especially difficult to hold strictly to rules, and popular opinion in the departments has run against dropping them because of conspicuous inefficiency. To let in more of them would be to impair the efficiency of the public service and lead to congestion of business where youth and application are necessary to keep the wheels moving. Under the operation of the civil service law and rules it is already a grave problem to weed out the incapables fast enough. To deliberately add to the number of superannuated clerks who consider themselves privileged would soon be proved to be a terrible blunder, for it would compel the employment of an additional capable clerk to do the work which a worn-out veteran could never efficiently perform.

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Representative Powers of Vermont provoked a much uncomplimentary reference to himself the other day, when in his speech on the bills to compel the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads to abolish grade crossings by elevating and depressing their tracks in this city, he expressed the opinion that "Washington has too many parks." Part of the plan for the improvement of the terminal facilities of the Pennsylvania contemplates the permanent location of the station on Sixth Street, where it now is, and has been since the late Thomas A. Scott connected Washington with the rest of the world by rail. The plan proposes to allow the railroad to occupy a part of the Smithsonian reservation. To this there was some objection, and an amendment was suggested to remove the station beyond its present location to Maryland Avenue, beyond the reservation, and the plan submitted by Samuel Parsons for greatly extending the reservation south of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Mr. Powers shares the opinions of others that already there are more parks than Washington can occupy or assimilate. Much of what is included in the Smithsonian reservation is put to no particular use. It is not a great pleasure resort, and even if cut down as proposed it will still be a spacious breathing place. Rock Creek Park, secured by the Government several years ago, is still a wild ravine of some 2,000 acres, inaccessible, for the most part, to all but the most adventurous climbers. Such parks as Franklin, Lafayette, Lincoln, Garfield, and the many small reservations at the intersections of streets at right angles, and the radiating avenues, are the most generally used parks. Mr. Powers's utilitarian view is not likely to become that of the House. The anxiety to get the tracks of the two main railroads reaching this city out of the way of destroying life, and the desire to promote the expenditure of some $11,000,000 to complete the improvements, led the members to grant a vested right on land much of which has been occupied by sufferance for many years.

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Some surprise was caused by Rear Admiral Crowninshield's report for 1900 by the statement that there had been 2,452 desertions during the year. One reason why the astonishment was provoked was that it has not been customary to report the number of desertions, so that no opportunity was afforded to make a comparison to ascertain whether the number was larger than usual. As a matter of fact, the percentage of desertions in 1899 was smaller than it was in 1900. The desertions of apprentices in 1899 were 362, in 1900, 250. While in 1899 the desertions of men were 2,023, and in 1900 they were 2,202. It seems that the desertions are reported chiefly from among the ranks of apprentices and landsmen. In both classes the persons have entered a calling to which they fancied themselves fitted and have discovered that they really had no call to the sea. Among able seamen the proportion of desertions is smaller.

But all classes of enlisted men are subject to temptations to active service. The war in South Africa proved to be a magnet to many enlisted men, tired of the inactivity of a peace service, and who seized opportunities to desert in ports where British transports were met on their way to South Africa. It is intimated that this was found to be the case to a marked degree in the South Atlantic Squadron, and for that reason it is now believed to have been a wise thing to decide that Rear Admiral Schley's fleet was not to go to any South African port while the war was in progress, as it is plain that the chance for adventurous service would have deprived him of an important part of his force of men and boys. There has been no complaint of bad treatment or any sort of hardship on United States vessels, the crews of which are uniformly well fed and well regulated.

E. G. D.

REPORTER TO CAMERLINGO.

A New York Newspaper Man Who Became a Close Friend of Pope Leo XIII.

A recent letter from Rome told of the entombment in the Campo Santo of an old-time New York newspaper reporter, Joseph C. Heywood. He had lived for a long time in Rome, and had for many years held the office of Private Chamberlain, or Camerlingo, to Pope Leo XIII., of whom he was a friend and favorite. A journalist of this city, John Swinton, who was associated with him in newspaper work, spoke of him yesterday. "The last time," he said, "that I saw my former colleague Mr. Heywood, was in his palace at Rome, near St. Peter's, about ten years ago. Previously I had served with him in the dingy office of a New York daily paper; now he had his home in the Palazzo Giraud Jorionia, a wonderful domicile. Then he was, as I supposed, a Protestant; now he was a Catholic and a fast friend of his Holiness, who was his patron, and whom he served as Camerlingo. Then he was a well-endowed bachelor; now he was the congenial husband of a rich American wife.

"But Mr. Heywood, when I last saw him in Rome, still had the instincts of a newspaper man, if, indeed, such men have any peculiar instincts. He spoke of other times, asked about his former confrères, and recalled his experiences in New York.

"He had rendered service to many Americans in Rome, and he rejoiced at any opportunity of helping newspaper men. About the time I was in Rome he found occasion to render a particular service to one New York editor. It was through him that arrangements were made at the Vatican for the reception by the Pope of the late Mr. Dana, who once told how, in his presence, the Pope recited a passage from the 'Paradiso' of Dante that seemed to bear directly upon his American hearer, who was not a Catholic.

"The interior of Mr. Heywood's Roman palace was most interesting and impressive to an intelligent visitor. It was richly adorned with works of art, ancient, mediaeval, and modern, but the most attractive thing in it for a scholar was the library, which was said to be one of the largest and finest private collections in the world.

"There are always opportunities in Rome of securing the rare books of past ages in many languages. He welcomed visitors, and I yet have the card which he sent to me when I arrived at Rome bearing his address, 'Palazzo Giraud Jorionia, Piazza Scossacavalli.'

"Mr. Heywood's chief work on the daily paper which he served in New York a quarter of a century ago was that of dramatic reporter, but he also sometimes treated questions in art and literature. All his work was thoughtful, graceful, and grave. He himself was the writer of serious dramas, or, as he called them, 'dramatic poems,' which, I think, were designed for the closet, not for the stage. I have three volumes of these works, one entitled 'Herodias,' another 'Antonius,' and the other 'Salome.' There are not a few impressive scenes, powerful passages, and striking characters in these dramas.

"It was last month that the news of Mr. Heywood's death in Rome was cabled to his friends in New York, and it was but last Saturday that the announcement of the death of his wife was received here from Rome. Her departure had come quickly after his own. Both had lived to a good old age; he was fourscore and she over threescore.

"The American colony at Rome and American tourists who go there will miss Mr. Heywood, and so will his aged friend and patron, Pope Leo XIII.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary to be Celebrated Feb. 22.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, on Feb. 22 next. The annual dinner will be held at Delmonico's. Attorney General Griggs, Edmund Wetmore, and the Rev. Dr. H. P. Dewey of Brooklyn have been invited to speak.

Beginning with the coming year, it has been decided to have a paper on some subject of Revolutionary interest read at each of the regular stated meetings. The first meeting of 1901 will be held on the evening of Jan. 17, at Delmonico's, when District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner will read a paper on "The Bench and Bar of New York in the Revolutionary Days." At the meeting on April 10, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, Dr. Sidney H. Carney, Jr., will read about the medical profession in this city during the Revolution.

NURSING CANCER PATIENTS

Many Women Volunteer Their Services for the Work.

MRS. LATHROP'S EXPERIENCE

Dominican Sisterhood Not So Hard to Enter as a Convent—Life Not Austere.

The announcement last week of the entrance into a religious life of Miss Mary Watts Keany, daughter of Gen. John Watts Keany, is one of the few such events which become known generally. There are a large number of women continually "leaving the world" for one reason or another, and many of them are from the poorer classes.

Even in the particularly trying work to which Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop has devoted her life—that of curing the poor sufferers from cancers in the city—there are many women who offer their services and wish to devote themselves to a religious life. Mrs. Lathrop receives on an average three letters a week from women who wish to assist her. A large proportion of these cannot be accepted for various reasons, but the requests to become helpers in St. Rose's Free Home still continue. Mrs. Lathrop has four additional helpers who will come to her very soon, increasing the number of the sisters to eleven, and eight are coming a little later. There will then be assistant workers enough to carry on double the work that is going on now in the little Cherry Street hospital.

The history of the women who have come to assist Mrs. Lathrop since she began her work, with those who are still applying, makes interesting reading. The offers of the latter are sometimes almost amusing. They represent all classes of women, and their letters reveal many and various disabilities as far as the possibility of their service is concerned in a Dominican sisterhood. Some of the women who have wished to join have acknowledged that they were not themselves Roman Catholics, but would "just as leave be Catholics as anything else." They are not turned away, but are recommended to some priest, where they can receive religious instruction, and later, if they are still of the same mind, they may be acceptable. Other would-be workers wish to devote only a part of their life to the work, a few months, two years, or perhaps five. Others wish pay for their services, and still others who make application are too young. The work is arduous, and no one is admitted until it is certain she will never regret the step. All the letters received are answered with a fullness of detail, and there is always a possibility that the applicants may be received at another time.

Among the women who have been making applications recently and coming to assist in the work are a number of girls who have been working in factories, some who have been in household service, and women who have been engaged in nursing. Some of the women who make application wish a home, some are leaving their own homes on account of family troubles, and some are recommended by priests and the religious in convents. Those who are fitted for the work are received cordially. It was Mrs. Lathrop's first idea to build up the work with women of business capacity and cultivation. She found later that it was simpler than she expected, that the greatest requirements would be devotion, charity, and a certain humility which would enable the workers to accept an idea and carry it out with great precision. There is a need for workers who can keep books and accounts and write letters, but the chief work to do is the nursing and housework. The sisters do not spare themselves and they have no lay sisters.

NO DOWRY REQUIRED.

There are more restrictions in the way of entering a convent than in becoming a member of the Order of Dominican Sisters, and this is a reason for some of the applications to join in her work. To enter a convent there must be a certain dowry, the applicant must not be older as a rule than thirty-five, and must have a certain amount of health. The convent aims to be a self-supporting institution and contributes to the support of the mother house. The life is austere, the fare meagre, and the work and religious exercises severe. It requires a woman of some physical endurance to undertake it. Much of the work done in many of the convents is teaching, which requires educational qualifications.

No dowry is required in joining the sisters in the little hospital on Cherry Street. No woman is admitted under twenty-four, but the age limit is extended to admit women up to the age of forty-five. The requirement for perfect health is not demanded, for good work can be done by women less strong, and there is no special requirement in the way of education or cultivation.

"Our work is so hard and particularly unpleasant," Mrs. Lathrop says, "that we cannot ask so much of women who are willing to give themselves to it. We cannot admit any one who is not old enough to be quite certain of her vocation for the work, but the older women can do much good for us. As for the dowry, we do not like to given us, but we have no large house to support, we have no operating room in connection with our hospital, and there are no household arrangements which require money, nothing but the work itself. Our table is better than in the convents, for we have found by experience that we must have substantial food. We have soups and butter and milk, but no luxuries. The atmosphere of the work is debilitating. There is a fine quality of women coming to us."

There were many friends who went to help Mrs. Lathrop at different times in the early part of her work, when she and her workers called themselves the "Servants of Relief." The very first workers were Protestants—charming women, who did valuable work. Some made their homes in the few rooms on one floor of the little house in Scammel Street, and others came to work a few hours each day. One of the workers, who staid six months, was a Christian Scientist. She did not intend to emphasize her belief in her work and did not mention it at the outset. But the doctrine was a real belief with her, and it was not possible for her to hide her slight regard for prayers, doctors, and medicines. A number of Roman Catholic women went for a time to assist in the work, and among other would-be helpers at least three women with unbalanced minds were recommended and sent to help Mrs. Lathrop in her work. They have all since been sent to asylums. In a quiet indoor life there might have been a mutual benefit for mental and physical sufferers, but in the struggle of Mrs. Lathrop's work it was not possible.

Some of the women who volunteered their services were charming women,

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to

Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer, (Miss Agnes Suffern,) Dec. 27, 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Sands, (Miss Mary Gardiner,) Dec. 25, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. James Benkard, (Miss Fanny G. Horton,) Dec. 27, 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lorillard, (Miss Elizabeth Screven,) Dec. 29, 1886.

Count de Moltke-Huitfeldt and the Countess de Moltke-Huitfeldt, (Miss Louisa Bonaparte,) Dec. 29, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox, (Miss Maria Duane Bleecker Miller,) Dec. 26, 1896.

Col. Eugene Kelly Austin and Mrs. Austin, (Miss Mabel Grant Hatch,) Dec. 28, 1897.

Dr. William Kinnicut Draper and Mrs. Draper, (Miss Helen Fidelia Hoffman,) Dec. 28, 1898.

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Christmas week, which opens to-day, is never a very gay one in the world of society. The influence of the virtual three days' holiday—for Monday will see but little business transacted—which the falling of Christmas on Tuesday brings this year, will be felt to a marked degree, and the wheels of business and society will be slow in beginning to move on Wednesday after their stoppage of seventy-two hours. From the social standpoint New York will have one of the most quiet and uneventful Christmasses for many years past. The men and women who influence the doings of the society world of the metropolis will spend Christmas Day and part of the week out of town. In town the principal incidents will be the dinner and dance at James L. Breese's garbon studio to-morrow evening, Christmas Eve; the dance to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer for the Misses Havemeyer on Wednesday evening, Dec. 26; the dance to be given by Mrs. Charles T. Barney on Friday evening, Dec. 28, for Miss Helen Barney, and the second meeting of Mrs. Church's dancing class at Sherry's on the same evening. Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud will give a dance at Stonecrest, their country residence, at Morris Plains, N. J., also on Friday evening, to which a number of the younger set will go out from town.

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The dance to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer (Miss Elder) for their daughters, the Misses Adeline and Electa Havemeyer, is the first large entertainment to be given at the Havemeyer residence, 1 East Sixty-sixth Street. Mr. Havemeyer has for many years been collecting rare paintings and art objects, and this dance will give the first opportunity to many to examine them. The dance is for the younger set, and there will be a cotillion with beautiful favors.

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Mrs. Barney's dance on Friday night will be a notable affair. It is for her débutante daughter, Miss Helen T. Barney, who is to have one of the largest, if not the largest, and finest balls of this or many other seasons, given her by her uncle, ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, on Jan. 4. Worthington Whitehouse is to lead at both of these cotillions, dancing on both occasions with Miss Barney.

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Other important private dances announced in these columns during the past week will be those of Mrs. William D. Sloane, on Jan. 21, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, on Jan. 28. Other January balls will include those to be given by Mrs. Astor, on the 7th; by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, on the 14th, and by Mrs. Ogden Mills, on the 11th.

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It is not often that two important weddings occur during Christmas week, but this year there will be two—notably, those of Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Wynkoop, which is to be celebrated on Thursday, Dec. 27, in Calvary Church, and that of Charles Frederick Hoffman and Miss Zelia Krumbhaar Preston, which will take place at Tuxedo on Saturday, Jan. 29.

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Miss Zelia Krumbhaar Preston, who is to marry Charles Frederick Hoffman on Saturday next in St. Mary's Church, at Tuxedo, will have for her maid of honor her sister, Miss Mary Alice Preston. The two nieces of the bridegroom, the Misses Louise and Eleanor Rodewald, will be flower girls. William M. V. Hoffman will be Mr. Hoffman's best man, and the ushers selected are Creighton Peet, H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., Dongan de Peyster, William McN. Rodewald, Lewis Butler Preston, and Francis E. Ward. A special train will take the guests from New York to the ceremony, and the boat connecting with this train will leave the foot of West Twenty-third Street at 10:35. The return train for the guests will leave Tuxedo at 4 o'clock. Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, Dean of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, and an uncle of the bridegroom, and the Rev. George Grenville Merrill, rector of St. Mary's, will officiate. Miss Preston, who is a daughter of the late George Rutledge Preston, will be given away by her brother, George Rutledge Preston. The ceremony will be celebrated at 12:30 o'clock, and will be followed by a wedding breakfast at the new clubhouse in the park.

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Miss Elizabeth Hillis Wynkoop, whose marriage to Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Jr., is to be celebrated on Thursday at 3 o'clock in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, will have neither maid of honor nor bridesmaids. Mr. Morris's best man is to be his brother, Richard Lewis Morris, and the ushers are to be James Nicholas Gallatin, Thomas Wilkinson Satterthwaite, John Hill Prentice, James Ripley Bartholomew, and Daniel Woodbury Wynkoop, brother of the bride to be. Miss Wynkoop's father, Dr. Gerardus H. Wynkoop, will give her away, and the officiating clergyman will be Dr. J. Lewis Parks. The reception at Dr. Wynkoop's residence, 128 Madison Avenue, which is to follow the ceremony, will be for the families of the bride and bridegroom and relatives only.

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The opera on Wednesday and Friday evenings and again yesterday at the matinée had a full representation of society. The changes in the boxholders on each night were interesting to those who observe, for some of the parterre boxes, in particular, this year are so subdivided that it makes the opera attendance entirely different on each night. Tuesday, the opening night, was, naturally, the most brilliant of the three evenings. There was only one vacant box, that of Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, in the parterre row on that evening. Last year the one vacant box was that of Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor having died a few days before the opening of the opera season.

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The color notes of the costumes thus far worn at the opera are white and pastelle shades of delicate hues. Very few brilliant colors are used, and the few that have been worn made their wearers decidedly conspicuous.

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On Friday evening some of the best-gowned women were Mrs. Frederic Neilson, who wore a remarkable costume of gray panne velvet trimmed with jet and silver; the Baroness de Sellière, who wore black lace over pearl-colored silk, relieved with touches of pale blue; Miss Louise Ward McAllister, who was in a very low-cut gown of lavender trimmed with flowers of the same color; Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, who wore pink silk trimmed with lace, and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, who was in black trimmed with rare lace. Among Mrs. Leggett's guests on Friday in the Van Nest box, which she has leased for the season, was the Duke of Newcastle.

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Among the occupants of boxes at the Opera House on the opening night, whose names have not already been published, were the following: Former Senator Clark of Montana had in Box No. 53 as his guests Dr. and Everett Mallory Culver and Mrs. Culver, Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris and Mrs. Morris, and William A. Clark, Jr., Mrs. Winslow Pierce had as her guests in her box, Mr. and Mrs. Hart Lyman; Mrs. Walter Platt of Baltimore, and Mr. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. E. St. John Hays had as their guests in their box, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, Miss Hays, and Henry Dater. With Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard in their parterre box, No. 2, were Mrs. George E. Dodge, Miss Dodge, F. E. Juilliard, and Mr. Neeser.

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Mrs. Astor gave a dinner of twenty-nine covers at her residence, 842 Fifth Avenue, last evening. The same service and the same flowers—American Beauty roses—were used as on the previous Saturday night, but the decorations were, if anything, more elaborate than last time. Lander's Orchestra, as before, played during the dinner. The guests were Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor, Baron and Baroness de Sellière, Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Lady Cunard, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord, William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., J. J. Van Alen, Egerton Winthrop, Lispenard Stewart, Alfonso de Navarro, and M. de Rambouillet.

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At the dinner given last evening by Miss Elizabeth Remsen for Mme. Sembrich the guests included Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, Mr. and Mrs. Allston Flagg, Miss Callender, Miss Nathalie Schenck, Frank Paton, Harold Brown, and Robert Booraem. Mme. Sembrich is to be the guest of honor, with Herr Andreas Dippel and Mme. Dippel, at a dinner to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman at their residence, 11 East Sixty-ninth Street, on Wednesday evening next.

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The engagement is announced of Lucius Tuckerman Gibbs of this city and Miss Angelica Singleton Duer, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Duer, (Miss Anna Van Buren,) of Hauxhurst, Weehawken.

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The musicales given by Miss De Forest and Miss Callender at their apartments, which have been such a feature of the past few Winters, will not, to the regret of many music lovers and society in general, take place this season. Miss Callender has just lost her cousin, William Stanhope Callender, who married Miss Teresa Anthon, and it is reported that Miss De Forest will go abroad in January with Mrs. Hooper for an indefinite stay.

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Miss Grace Atkins Dobson is to give a dramatic recital at the Waldorf on the evening of Saturday, Jan. 5. She will give French-Canadian poems, dramatic cantillations, and a Japanese monologue, "Cherry Blossoms," written for the occasion by W. G. Van Tassel Sutphen. Several well-known women will be the patronesses.

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Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson will give a dinner on Thursday, Jan. 10, and a luncheon on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at her residence, 11 West Thirty-eighth Street. Mrs. Anderson gave, on Wednesday, a luncheon in honor of her niece, Miss Angela Anderson, who recently arrived from Paris. Among the guests at this luncheon were Mrs. Robert Ralston Crosby, Mrs. Louis Ogden, Mrs. Richard Steers, Mrs. Edmund L. Keyes, Mrs. Ellery O. Anderson, and the Misses Tracy and Stephens.

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There are to be a number of large dinners this week, notably those to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander in honor of Miss Elisa Strong and William V. B. Kip, and Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon on Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander are to give a large family dinner at Sherry's on Christmas Day, and a luncheon in honor of the Countess de Laugier-Villars at their residence, 18 West Forty-eighth Street, on Wednesday, Dec. 26. Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander are to give a dinner on Saturday evening in honor of Miss Strong and Mr. Kip. Miss Gurney is to give a family dinner at her residence to-morrow evening.

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Two engagements were announced during the week. One of these was that of Mrs. William F. Burden (Miss Daisy McCoy of Troy) and Dr. Andrew S. Clark of Paris. Dr. Clark arrived yesterday from Europe, and with Mrs. Burden was lunching in the Waldorf palm garden yesterday, where the couple received many congratulations. The other engagement announced was that of Mr. Leviney, an Englishman, and Miss Edith Crosby, a daughter of the late Dr. Howard Crosby. Miss Crosby has lived abroad much of the time for the past few years. The wedding will take place very shortly in England, where Miss Crosby is now residing.

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Among those who arrived yesterday on the Campania, from Liverpool and Queenstown, were Ricardo Diaz Albertini, Marquis Bouthillier-Chavigny, the Hon. George A. Burns and Mrs. Burns, L. Coatsworth, A. S. Cochrane, Capt. F. B. Drage, Gaspard Farrer, Louis C. Hay, Benjamin Horton, Richard Irvin, C. Kaufman, Grafton C. Kennedy, Major J. C. MacDougall, Cecil Arthur Mackintosh, John H. McFadden, F. C. Graham-Menzies, the Rev. A. T. Pierson, D. D., Major G. R. Powell, J. E. Quantance, William T. Redfield, E. P. Prentice, Miss Alta Rockefeller, Miss L. M. Spelman, H. Ainsworth Smith, Clifton H. Wheeler, Capt. H. C. Wilson, and W. Harris Roome.

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Among the passengers who arrived yesterday afternoon on the St. Louis from Southampton and Cherbourg were Sherman Aldrich, Lieut. Commander Asher, C. Baker, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, Bertram C. Bixby, Dr. A. J. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Jameson Cotting, Lord Clonmel, Mrs. Arthur Caton of Chicago, Major George C. Crayer, Miss Condit-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Curran, Richard Golding, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Griscom, Jr., Hugh Hastings, Major Knox, Dr. T. B. Loughlen, Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Capt. A. M. McGray, Mrs. Harold F. Hadden and Miss Hadden, the Hon. F. W. Peck, Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, and Mrs. Peck, the Hon. Robert P. Porter, MacDougall Hawkes, Herbert W. Stebbins, the Hon. E. D. Woodward, Mrs. R. E. Pancoast, Miss Pancoast, Dr. F. H. Wessels, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Edward F. Rook, Mrs. L. A. Hamersley, G. Wishart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Simms, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Stebbins, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Work.

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Eugene Kelly, Miss Potter, W. Calquhoun, and Capt. S. P. Walker, Mrs. Walker, and son were booked to sail on the Umbria for Liverpool yesterday.

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The performance of the opertta "Old King Sol; or, The Woes and Wiles of King Solomon, the Wives," entitled, "a purely local and amateurish effort," written for the Harmonie Club, the music by Helen E. Hendricks, the words and lyrics by V. Sidney Rothschild, was given at the clubhouse in West Forty-second Street last evening. So great was the curiosity and anticipation among the members of the club to hear the operetta, which were heightened by the reports of those who were present at the public rehearsal on Friday evening, that again as on Friday, the large ballroom, where the production was given, could not accommodate those who wished to attend, and many were obliged to return without hearing the performance. Mrs. Albert Hendricks, the composer, has long been known for her compositions, and has written the music for several popular songs. Her musical setting to Mr. Rothschild's words is clever and attractive. Perhaps the best numbers are the overture, a two-step, and the setting to the song of the "Irresistible Typewriter Girl," in 4-8 tempo, producing the effect of the clicking of the typewriter keys. Particularly good also is the music for the mandolin accompaniment to "Stars of the Summer Night," and to "Dear Love, When in Thine Arms I Lie." The principal characters were taken by Mr. Bernstein, as Old King Sol, Mr. Schneider as Sharskopf, a shepherd boy; Miss Levy of Boston as Zahzaah, a Shulamite, and Mr. Nathan as Lightfoot, the ballet master. Miss Waterman and Miss Van Fraag took the parts of "Princess Nic-co-tine" and "Princess "Chichur," the daughters of Solomon. The operetta in music and libretto was paid the tribute of warm applause, and the opinion was expressed that it was worthy of production on the professional stage.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene O'Sullivan, who returned from Europe last week, have taken apartments at the Hotel Netherland for the Winter.

The wedding of Mr. Carl J. Ullmann and Miss Jenny Bernheim took place last week and was solemnized at the bride's home by the Rev. Dr. G. Gotthell.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn of 9 West Fifty-seventh Street will give a dance to introduce their youngest daughter to-morrow evening.

Mrs. S. G. Bayne of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Eighth Street will give a dance for young people on Thursday evening, Dec. 27.

The engagement of Moses Stern and Miss Josie May, daughter of Mrs. Lewis May of 21 East Seventy-fourth Street, is announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodor Ladenburger will return to New York on the Fuerst Bismarck, after a two months' wedding tour abroad. They will reside at 134 East Seventy-ninth Street.

The Freundschaft Club will have its Christmas performance to-morrow evening, when "La Traviata," with Mme. Sembrich in the title rôle, will be sung. A dance will follow the opera.

The engagement is announced of Louis W. Dinkelspiel and Miss Florine G. Marks of the Hotel Orleans. The young couple will be at home to their friends to-day from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Miss Kate M. Barnard and Mr. Aaron Vanderworker will be married on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Paterson, 487 State Street, Brooklyn.

The Purim Association announces that its annual charity ball will be held on Thursday, Feb. 14, 1901, at the Metropolitan Opera House, the proceeds of which will be used for the benefit of the United Hebrew Charities.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Savage have issued cards for a New Year's Eve party at their residence, 415 Riverside Drive. Miss Savage and Leslie Loring Savage will receive. The Columbia College Chapter of the Phi Delta Theta National Fraternity will be the guests of the evening. Those present will dance the old year out.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ives Plumb have closed their country house, Deer Range, Islip, L. I., and are at the Cambridge, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Beinecke announce the engagement of their daughter Alice to Mr. Fritz Weickert of Leipsic, Germany.

The musicale at Miss Nora Maynard Green's studio on Monday evening last was largely attended. The participants acquitted themselves well. The two songs, "La Chanson d'Esmeralda," and "Oh! That We Two Were Maying," were particularly well rendered by Mrs. Wall, and Miss Boesé was heard to advantage in "Teach Me the Charm," "A Summer Love Tale," and "Nymphs and Shepherds."

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cornwell Shoup of 578 Central Park West have left the city to be present at the wedding of Miss May Beveridge, Mrs. Shoup's sister, to Dr. Miller at Washington, this week, and to spend the holidays with Mrs. Shoup's mother, Mrs. M. W. Beveridge, at Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lanier Sykes of 175 West Eighty-fifth Street are spending the holidays at Aberdeen, Miss., the home of Mr. Sykes.

The marriage of Eugene G. Kremer and Miss Agnes Oppenheimer, daughter of August Oppenheimer of 8 West Seventy-fifth Street, took place at the bride's home last Tuesday. The ceremony was performed by Prof. Felix Adler. The bride was gowned in white satin. The maid of honor was her sister, Miss Elsie Oppenheimer. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Adler, the Messrs. Kaufmann, and the Misses Myers.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Freedman celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding on Wednesday at their residence, 135 West Eighty-sixth Street. The house was profusely decorated with white roses and greens, and the dinner table was decorated with violet orchids and pinks. Favors of silver, appropriately inscribed, were distributed, while Mr. and Mrs. Freedman were the recipients of many gifts of silverware and jewels. There was music by a Hungarian orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Townsend of 224 West Fifty-second Street will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding by a dinner given to a few friends at their residence to-day. Mr. Townsend is the donor of "The Townsend Library of the Civil War," which was forty years in preparation, and which has been purchased and presented to Columbia University. He is also the author of "Honors of the Empire State," a work devoted to a detailed description of the part taken by New York in the war of the rebellion, and of "From Columbus to Lincoln: Crises in American History." Mr. Townsend enjoys a vigorous old age, and is at present engaged in completing the final volume of his "library."

At the tea which Mr. Arthur de Ferraris gave at his studio, in the Sherwood Building, the other day Mrs. J. West Roosevelt assisted in receiving. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, George F. Peabody, Spencer Trask, Carl Schurz, Mrs. James Harriman and Miss Harriman, Baroness de Wardener, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Mills Day, Mrs. William A. Perry, German Consul Gen. Bilmz, Bishop Potter, Malvik Twain, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Montant, Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Dr. L. Rutherford Morris, Baron and Baroness Hupmann, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fuller, Mrs. Barton French, and Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Sanderson.

The Columbia Sophomore Dramatic Society gave its first representation last Tuesday evening of Leonidas Westervelt's play, "Professor Whimsical." The play was received with enthusiasm and hearty applause by a large audience. Prof. Simion Spat was personated by Roland B. Keithley, who was very good in the rôle. Malcolm Curry as Snowdrop, the faithful colored servant, was amusing. Tarquenia Spat (Gerald O'Loughlin) made a dashing-looking traveling tzigana, and Mrs. Ballington Bounce acted the part of a Xanthippe to perfection, with a little of the Mme. Malaprop intermixed, but had a tender spot for her daughter, Cherry Bounce, which rôle was well acted by Dayton Colie. Harold S. Osborne was excellent as the clown.

The Cornell University Musical Clubs will give a concert in the Astoria ballroom Thursday evening, Dec. 27. The concert has been arranged by the New York Alumni Association, and the following list of patronesses is announced: Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, Mrs. Charles Francis, Mrs. G. W. Schurman, Mrs. J. W. Boothby, Mrs. N. Macy, Mrs. W. C. Kerr, Mrs. Dunning, Mrs. Carvert, Mrs. C. Sheam, Mrs. J. Munroe, Mrs. Jacob Gould Schurman, Mrs. F. V. L. Pruyn, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. S. H. Stebbins, Mrs. J. C. Edgar, Mrs. C. H. Blair, Mrs. I. C. Place, Mrs. William Brayton, Mrs. T. S. Williams, Mrs. C. Bacon, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. W. M. Polk, Mrs. F. S. Dennis, Mrs. T. L. Woodruff, Mrs. H. W. Sackett, Mrs. R. T. Morris, Mrs. H. G. Wall, Mrs. C. H. Knight, Miss Furniss, Miss R. Putnam, and others.

A song recital was given by Miss Katherine Bickford and Mr. Harvey Self, assisted by Orton Bradley at Mr. Bradley and Perry Averill's studios, Central Park West, on Friday afternoon. Among those present were Frank Eaton, Ellison Van Hoose, Edwin Cary, Mrs. Butterfield, Mrs. Joseph Cozzino, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Sweetman, Mrs. William Porter, Miss Porter, Mr. W. Sheldon, Mrs. Reddan, Miss Davis, Mrs. Purdy, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. De Spaignet, Mrs. C. W. Baldwin, Mrs. John Hegeman, Mrs. Bnymer, Mrs. F. L. Linton, Mrs. C. F. Baldwin, Mrs. Ansel White, Mrs. Bloodgood, Miss Evelyn Lincoln, Miss Edith Baker, Miss Emil Linton, and Miss Gale. Some of the numbers of the programme were Bemberg's "Nymphs and Fauns," Schumann's "Widmung," Haydn's "My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair," Gilbert's "Bonnie Sweet Bessie," and two old English pieces, "Gwendolen" and "Tobacco."

The Rubinstein Club gave its first private concert in the Astoria ballroom on Thursday evening last, William R. Chapman being musical director. The club was assisted by Signor Massimo Massimi, the tenor, from the Royal Theatre, Covent Garden, London; Signor Armand Lecomte, the baritone, and C. Enrico Mario Scognamillo, the cellist. Emil G. Levy was accompanist. The concert was appreciated by a large audience. The "Sing, Smile, Slumber," by Gounod; "Love's Dream After the Ball," and "The Spanish Gypsy Girl" were delightfully rendered by the orchestra. Both of Signor Massimi's renditions of "Ossian Song" of Massenet and the "Serenade" from "Barbier de Seville" were received with much enthusiasm, as were also the songs interpreted by Signor Armand Lecomte. Signor Scognamillo was particularly happy in his "Homage to Pergolesi," and his selections "Praeludium," "Gavotte," and his own composition, "Barcarolle," were received with much enthusiasm.

At Dodworth's on Thursday evening last the first of the Cinderella Cotillions was danced. These dances have been running for four seasons. Round dancing is the programme until 11, when supper is served, after which the cotillion takes place. The cotillion was led by Henry K. White, Jr. The Board of Governors consists of Edward B. Ripsom, Henry K. White, Jr., Theodore N. Ripsom, A. Montgomery Johnson, Frederick R. White, Harry E. Avery, J. Douglass De Forest, Thomas C. Raine, Reginald H. E. Starr, Paul G. Chapman, and William P. McCord. The second dance of the series will be held Jan. 3, 1901. Among the members are the following: The Misses G. K. Ballard, Olive N. Hitchcock, Blanche Spadone, Ethel Shrady, Marie L. Bingham, Louise Shepard, Dorothy Echerson, Mabel Gardiner, Mabel Welsh, Lillian Welsh, Fannie G. Ely, Edythe H. Reed, Rose Sadlier, Eleanor Carter, Ethel White, and William Chilvers, T. Lockwood Perry, Walter D. Tubbs, Richard Cromwell, Lee M. Bingham, and Renwick Dimond.

LAKEWOOD'S OPENING SEASON.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 22.—There is every indication that there will be much Christmas merriment here, for the trains are already coming in heavily laden with sojourners who come to enjoy the holiday season and the many sports and pastimes. The hotels and cottages are decorated with mistletoe, holly, and evergreens, and there is an air of good cheer everywhere. Society is busy arranging house parties for the holidays, the largest of which will be given by Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, who will entertain the Duke of Newcastle, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph, and others. The party will begin on the 28th and continue until the 31st, for which time the Goulds have arranged a programme of indoor sports and pastimes at the Georgian Court casino.

John D. Rockefeller has engaged a suite of five rooms at the Laurel-in-the-Pines, where former Secretary and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss are staying. An event in the near future is the reception to be given by Mrs. William Leeds next Saturday, in her Madison Avenue cottage, in honor of the début of her daughter, who will be assisted in receiving by Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth of New York, Miss Margaret Hamilton of Saratoga Springs, Miss Mary Stuart of New York, Miss Susie Murray of Englewood, N. J., and Miss Lillian Fraser of New York. The reception will be followed by a small dance. Between three and four hundred cards have been issued.

With their usual liberality, the Goulds have arranged a Christmas entertainment, including a large tree, for all the employes of their Georgian Court estate. It will be given on Christmas Day in the Gould Casino. Mr. and Mrs. T. Morton P. Mills will give a house party during holiday week, entertaining a number of friends from New York City and Oakdale, L. I. Alfred de Cordova, with his wife, and their protégé, Miss Georgina Billings of Montana, have arrived at the Lakewood for the holidays. On Christmas Day the Cordovas will give a coaching party, driving to the historical and deserted village of Allaire.

An attraction during the week has been the excellent skating and ice boating on Lake Carasaljo. Among the throng who were seen skimming over the large area on runners were Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lockwood, Cornelius A. Bliss, Jr., Miss Queenie Hall, Robert A. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Davis, George H. Macy, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Cornwell, Andrew J. Murphy, Miss Rhinelander, George Griswold, Jr., Miss Cook, George T. Woodman, Miss Kernochan, F. A. Walthew, the Misses Coudert, Jay Gould, Miss Jennie Wilson, and Kingdon Gould. Christmas will be full of life and gayety. The links of the Golf Club will be filled with players, who have been arriving in large numbers during the past two days. There will also be considerable golfing at the Country Club, and on the same grounds, in the afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock, the first of the special events in pigeon shooting for President George J. Gould's trophy, valued at $50, will take place. P. S. P. Randolph, President of the Point Judith Country Club of Narragansett Pier, R. I., has built a three-quarter mile track to be used for exercising his running horses. A couple of trotting and pacing races have been arranged for this track on Christmas Day.

DULL SEASON FOR SOME.

All Lives are not Benefited by the Activity Peculiar to the Holidays.

Amid all the bewildering profusion of holiday goods adorning the windows of nearly every shop in the great shopping districts of the city the average pedestrian struggling along through the brilliantly lined streets, pulsating with the spirit of Christmas, is struck with a feeling almost of pity upon encountering here and there lonely little shops which have nothing to sell for gifts on the glorious morning.

Such places are few and far between, for there are few establishments that cannot find in their stock something that will be found suitable for gifts on that glorious morning, and have furbished up and decorated accordingly. The cigar store has a holiday assortment of wonderfully fashioned smokers' utensils, useful and otherwise, spread out in gorgeous array. The proprietor also has cheerful collections of walking canes which serve as an excuse for artistic arrangement.

The baker has his aggregation of wonderful cakes for the festive occasion; the butcher, permeated with the spirit of the glorious time, has hams and legs of mutton of extraordinary proportions brought out and decorated with fancy colored paper and artificial flowers indicative of good cheer. The grocery man has a vast collection of holly and even mistletoe for sale, and he is kept busy. Even the drug store has forced its usual rather cheerless stock into the background for this happy season, and has brought a beautiful array of perfumery and delightful toilet articles to arrest the Christmast shopper.

But scattered here and there in the brilliantly lighted streets are little shops that have no holiday goods to display, and although throughout the year their business goes on steadily they are almost forgotten during Christmas week. They have no gorgeous holiday stock displayed and they do not need to keep open very late of evenings these days.

"No," said the dentist, when asked about the matter a few days ago, as he contemplated through the window a wonderful Santa Claus scene across the street. "As a rule we do not expect a very lively holiday trade, and Santa Claus does not keep a very large account with us. It is largely a matter of custom, but it is a custom which I fear will not alter very soon. No. I have not gone to much trouble to make a holiday displa", as shoppers seem inclined to pass us by during these days.

"True, I have gone to the trouble to brighten up the show case down at the door with some of the latest and showiest patterns of upper and lower sets, together with some fancy designs in crown and bridge work, but I haven't gone in much for holly and mistletoe and the like. And yet, when you come to think of it, what more useful present for Christmas than a nice new set of teeth of the latest design? The old, old saying, 'It is better to give than to receive' ought to appeal with peculiar force to would-be givers in this case. Here would be a gift both useful and ornamental in the highest degree, and unlike most Christmas gifts, would last for years, and be a constant reminder of the giver. But the average shopper don't seem to take hold of this idea; more's the pity."

A well-known maker and dealer in artificial limbs was closing up his shop early in the evening when approached regarding the holiday trade.

"This is our dull season, strange to say," said the little man ruefully, "and to save my life I can't think of any thing in my stock that I can bring out and arrange on brightly tinted cloth amid bunches of holly and such stuff so that it will appeal to the eye of the Christmas shopper. There must be a whole lot of people in this town who are sadly in need of a leg or an arm, and whose lives would be brightened and cheered by an artificial limb of the latest improved pattern. What gift in this glorious time would be more appreciated by these unfortunate people? How many thousands of the maimed and crippled who now go about on the tiresome and annoying crutches would be grateful for one of our double acting, patent steel spring, seasoned cork limbs?

"But, no; the people with their hearts just bursting with love for their fellows never think of this, but go along buying jimcracks that are never heard of after Christmas. I can't understand it. But we have one business consolation—trolley cars always reap a rich harvest in the crowded Christmas streets."

In the undertakers' shops it was said that while no especial preparations were made for the holiday trade, business went on in the same old way.

And this was the saddest holiday story of all.

RESCUED MANY CHILDREN.

Work of the Brooklyn Society Aiming to Prevent Cruelty.

The Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in its annual report, comments on the fact that the past year has been the most successful in its history. The number of children rescued was 1,266, as compared with 190, in the first year of the society's existence. In the first year, 1880, the cases attended to by the society numbered 367; last year, 2,747.

A new fire-proof building has been erected, at a cost of $51,000, and paid for, except $21,000 mortgage.

Henry R. Jones, the President, reports that no debt has been incurred during the twenty years of the society's existence for the running expenses.

Robert J. Wilkin, the Superintendent, reports that during the life of the society it has received and investigated over 29,000 cases, involving the care and protection of 80,016 children. Over 7,800 children, at its instance, have been removed from improper surroundings and placed in homes or institutions; 3,088 convictions for violations of the laws concerning children have been secured.

The society has an outdoor agency, and by a system of corresponding agents the smaller towns and villages of Long Island are kept in touch with the head office. In The Shelter, 5,476 children were cared for and 31,380 meals furnished in 1900.

The Brooklyn Training School and Home for Girls has been a successful feature.

John F. Anderson, Jr., the Treasurer, reports receipts and expenditures of $17,215.45.

Howard J. Rogers, Director of Education and Social Economy, reports that the International Class and Group Juries of the Paris Exhibition has awarded a gold medal to the exhibit of the Society in Class 112, Group 10.

HEIRLOOMS CHANGE HANDS

Old Silver of Noble Families Finds Purchasers Here.

PLEASES AMERICANS' FANCY

True Works of Art Are Some of the Pieces Which Once Graced Ducal Tables.

The thing to do in collecting silver nowadays is not to dive into one's family archives and dig up an ancestor and secure his coat of arms for a mark, but to buy silver with the coat of arms already on it, and that of any distinguished family, it does not make much difference which. In other words, it is considered much more desirable to get a piece of old silver that has been brought across the water and which, within a century or two, has been used by some noble family and still bears the family crest than to have fine modern silver.

One of the family treasures, for instance, that the new Vanderbilt baby will inherit will be a beautiful coffee and tea service in silver, which belonged at one time to the Duchess of Montrose, and has upon it the family coat of arms, the storks and motto, "N'oubliez." It was one of the handsome gifts of the baby's mother at her wedding.

To America numbers of these heirlooms are coming every year, and there is more and more demand for them. There is no snobbishness in this. There is a real beauty in the old silver. It was made in the days when no effort was too great to put into a fine piece. There is a softness in the old silver, a connoisseur says, that can be felt as well as seen. Its owners are selling it because they need the money. Old silver pieces as well as old pictures are helping to strengthen the income of many large estates, and if the Government of Great Britain should place an embargo upon the selling of heirlooms by her subjects, as Italy is doing upon works of arts, it would embarrass the English noblemen quite as much as the action of Italy has the noble families of that country.

One can go into a shop in New York where goods of this kind are sold and study the history of many old and noble families through heirlooms which have been sold by them. To purchase these things come high. They could be duplicated for one-third or even one-fourth the sum or less, but the genuine old articles bring good prices because of their rarity. The supply on this side is constantly increasing, but the prices are also increasing, for with the increased market the sellers are becoming aware of the value set upon their goods, and ask proportionately high prices. Prices are much higher than they were thirty or forty years ago, and pieces which could then be bought for $50 will now cost $500.

To show how much value is set upon heirlooms, there is one particular article which may be mentioned, the old Irish potato rings. These have the appearance, as many people know, of napkin rings of mammoth size. They are as large as a big bowl, of heavy silver, solid and fine, and with open workmanship. They were used for serving potatoes, a napkin being folded and laid across the ring upon which the potatoes were placed. Nearly every old family in Ireland has or has had one. But if there is need of money there is a sale, a general notification sent out and, as a man who knows says, as much fuss is made as if a piece of Wall Street real estate was sold over here. But all this makes the potato rings valuable, and they are much sought. However, one can be found in New York now for $250, and it dates back to 1750.

There is the same interest in the old silver articles that there is in old furniture and old porcelains. They are characteristic of certain periods. Certain pieces have a certain style of beading in the ornamentation, some have the ball and claw foot that is to be seen in furniture, and were made at the same time. We get all these things in modern silver, but they mean nothing, for in this century we have the designs of all ages.

There is a queer motley that comes to us on this side of the water. An interesting old incense burner which is supposed to have belonged to James I. and which certainly dates back to 1628, as the silversmith's marks tell, is a great treasure and will cost the purchaser $750. There is a fine old compote with marvelous designs in relief, dating back, the hall marks say, to 1683. This is a marvel of the silversmith's art, a veritable museum piece, and will cost the buyer $1,500. Old brushes are shown in a splendid state of preservation. They are round like paint brushes and with handles so heavy that it must have been a labor to handle them. These handles are all in solid silver. A peculiar thing about them in comparison with the toilet articles of the present day is that they have black bristles. They were too heavy or too precious to use, evidently, for though they are said to have belonged to the Marquis of Exeter in 1690 and came from Burleigh House, they show no signs of wear.

Sheffield plate into which as fine work was put as in the silver is not much less expensive. There are some beautiful specimens. A set of candelabra is in three pieces and has a design of St. George and the dragon upon the base of each piece. every figure a little masterpiece. Tea and coffee services, wine coolers and trays, everything that comes in silver comes in the Sheffield plate,

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

A Meadow.

There is a meadow in the West,
Green, open to the sun and air;
A thrill of joy, a throbbing breast,
I could not cross it but in prayer.

It glittered like a fleece of gold,
And every blade of grass was bright;
Each drooping bud was aureoled,
And every blossom crowned with light.

And leaning from their leafy nook
Monadelphias, in the crimson glow,
Would gaze upon the gliding brook
And watch the star of love below.

I drank of that love-haunted stream
Whose water hath no bitter lees,
And walked with God as in a dream
Beneath the dark, melodious trees.

And, thronging through the twilight air,
The dead, the living, e'en as one,
Would gather round me wandering there
Beside the rivulet alone.

They sung of legends dim and old
Ere this mysterious world began,
Of earthquake, storm, and fire they told,
And of the still small voice in man.

They sang me songs of love; they sang
Of broken hearts and wild farewells;
And every note of anguish rang
Like the deep sob of distant bells.

Then floated a triumphant strain
From highest heaven—now soft, now loud—
Sweeter than skylarks after rain
That sing above an April cloud.

And soaring toward the distant gleam,
And singing as they passed from sight;
The rack and rainbow of my dream
Dissolved and faded into light:

Faded and fainter one by one
Their voices reached me from afar;
Till, over the green meadow shone
Only the shepherd's evening star.
—GASCOIGNE MACKIE in The Spectator.

Cruikshank's Banknote.

From Good Words.

One day about the year 1818 George Cruikshank was passing Newgate on his way to the Exchange, when, seeing a crowd collected, he went forward to learn what was the matter, and saw that it was the execution of several men and women. He was horrified at the spectacle, and on inquiring, learned that the woman was being hanged for passing counterfeit one-pound notes. He learned also that this punishment was quite a common thing, even though the poor wretches often sinned in ignorance, being the dupes of men who sent them to buy some trifle and return the change to them. Wrung with pity and with shame, Cruikshank went home and immediately, under the inspiration of his feeling, sketched a grotesque caricature of a banknote. He calls it a bank restriction note—not to be imitated. He represents on it a place of execution, with the spaces about filled in with halters and manacles, a figure of Britannia devouring her children, and transport ships bearing the lucky or unlucky ones who had escaped death to Van Diemen's land or Australia, while in place of the well-known signature of Abraham Newland is that of "J. Ketch."

He had just finished this, when his publisher Hone entered, and seeing it, begged to have it for publication. So Cruikshank etched it and gave it to Hone, who exhibited it for sale in his window with startling effect. Crowds quickly began to gather, and purchased so eagerly that the issue was soon exhausted.

Cruikshank was kept hard at work making more etchings, the crowds grew so great that the street was blocked, and the Mayor had to send soldiers to clear it. Hone realized over £700 in a few days.

Boer Lines.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The Boers nearly all fought in front line without reserves; each party or commando defended the hills or trenches it chanced to occupy, and would bring a heavy gun and rifle fire to bear upon any position captured; it was frequently more discussed whether a position could be maintained when won than whether it could be taken. A very severe cross fire was always brought to bear from all sides upon the position gained by our troops, and the situation was often a difficult one until the ground won could be intrenched or artillery brought up to answer the hostile gun fire. For this reason we naturally drifted into the habit of attacking late in the afternoon, so that the position could be secured during the night. This system had, however, the disadvantage of enabling the Boers to retreat unmolested under cover of darkness when they had a mind to go back.

No enemy could be more dangerous to attack in front than a large body of Boers well intrenched and hard with their horses hard by under cover. Excellent shots, well armed, always abundantly supplied with ammunition, they would open fire at 2,000 yards' range, not only from trenches, but from every point of vantage or scrap of cover that could shelter a single man. Many of the best shots among the Boers would go out for the day with two rifles and a loader, and in their little rifle pits or sconces one would often find several hundred empty cartridge cases, their harassing fire being a constant annoyance and causing many losses. Good men though the Boers are, they are wanting in the habits of discipline and obedience required for the conduct of an attack; many hang back when it is a question of crossing a fire-swept zone, and after the bravest have been killed, the others melt away and generally refuse to persevere.

There is no doubt that the pony proved as valuable an arm to the Boer as his Mauser, and that the mobility which is the essential characteristic of Boer tactics has enabled him to continue a struggle which would otherwise have long ago come to an end. Now, the use made by the Boers of their mounted men for reinforcing threatened points may be profitably laid to heart, and academicians might do worse than inquire what would have happened at St. Privat had the French Imperial Guard consisted of mounted riflemen, and what use similar troops might not have been to Werder on the Lisaine.

Electrical Power for England.

From The Spectator.

The neighborhood of a great waterfall has become something more than a bait to tourists; it is the means of superseding steam and gas alike. It may be objected that waterfalls on such a scale as these are not to be found in England. Henry Kingsley, indeed, has described a Thames weir in terms which would hardly be exaggerated if applied to the falls of the Rhine. But when it comes to generating electric power we fear that the inferiority of the native product will be demonstrated. Prof. Thompson, however, is not daunted by so simple an obstacle as this. He proposes to make coal minister to its own supersession. England, he says, has her natural source of power in her coalfields. At the mouth of every pit he would set up machinery for generating electricity, to be driven either by steam or gas. Coal will no longer be raised for all the thousand purposes to which it is now adapted; it will be raised to create the power which is to take its place. From these generating centres electric currents would be distributed over whole counties, and by these currents all the mills and factories in the district would be kept at work, and all the trains run. The countless chimneys which now poison the atmosphere round every large town would then be harmless. Here and there, as we gazed from some hill in the neighborhood, we might see a single column of smoke rising into the air, but we should know that this was the trifling price paid for the absence of all smoke besides. Our supply of coal would last practically forever, because, except possibly for exportation to communities backward enough still to use steam, the only effective demand on it would be for the generation of electricity.

Buddhism in China.

Max Mueller in The Nineteenth Century.

The circumstances under which the religion of Buddha was introduced from India to China are matter of history; and unless we mean to doubt everything in Eastern history for which we have not the evidence of actual eye witnesses, the introduction into China of Buddhist teachers by the Emperor Mingti in the year 65 A. D. has a perfect right to claim its place as a historial event. It may be quite true that the fame of Buddhism had reached China at a much earlier time. A Buddhist missionary is mentioned in the Chinese annals as early as 217 B. C., and about the year 120 B. C. a Chinese General, after defeating some barbarous tribes in the north of the Desert of Gobi, is reported to have brought back among his trophies a golden statue of Buddha. But it was not till the year 65 A. D. that the Emperor Mingti gave practical effect to his devotion to Buddha and his doctrines by recognizing his religion as one of the State religions of his large empire. It would seem most extraordinary that the ruler of a large empire in which there existed already two State religions should, without being dissatisfied with his own religion, have suddenly asked the teachers of a foreign religion to settle in his country, and there, under the protection of the Government, to teach their own religion, the doctrine of Buddha. The Chinese idea of religion was evidently very different from their own. Religion was to them giving good advice, improving the manners of the people; and they seem to have thought that for such a purpose they could never have enough teachers and preachers. Legend may no doubt have embellished the events that actually took place. No wonder that visions seen by the Emperor in a dream were introduced; but even such visions would not help us to explain, what certainly seems a most extraordinary though real event in the history of the world, the introduction of the Buddhist religion into China and the rest of Central Asia.

Oxford Statutes.

From The National Review.

In appearance the statutes hold good in their entirety; in reality many of them are never enforced, and probably could not be enforced in this year of grace 1900. This mass of custom, though perhaps it lies a little out of the track of the present subject, must be briefly attended to if we wish to get a clear idea of the enormous influence of unwritten law at Oxford.

According to the statutes the student must wear a garb of "subfuse" hue. If any one introduces a new fashion in dress the Vice Chancellor and heads of college are to sit in judgment upon it. Cap and gown must always be worn in public. Fines or "lines" are to be the punishment of those who refuse to comply with the Vice Chancellor's orders.

The undergraduate must be reverent toward his seniors—even the Bachelors have a claim on his respect; he must not wander or linger in the town; he must not enter the houses of the townspeople without a reasonable excuse; he must not attend the Town Council meetings, the Sessions, or the Assizes. Taverns, wineshops, and similar places of resort are forbidden joys, while shops where "herba nicotiana (sive tobacco) ordinafre venditur" are anathema maranatha, and may be visited only "ex causâ necessariâ et urgenti per Vice Chancelarium aut proctores approbandâ." The scholars must abstain from games which cause danger to life. Hunting, archery, and hawking are forbidden. Undergraduates must not drive in carriages unless they are sickly, and may not keep a horse or servant unless they have written permission to do so.

Almost all these regulations have been modified in a striking manner by unwritten law; the garment of "subfusc" hue is no longer compulsory.

The Decline of Intellect.

Andrew Lang in The Critic.

The human intellect, like "the service," has long been "going to the dogs." Old-fashioned people tell us that "nobody reads anything but newspapers and novels." Many critics in the serial reviews apologize for noticing a work that is not avowedly a work of fiction. Most reviewers have long dropped the hypocrisy of pretending to own any acquaintance with the subjects of historical, antiquarian, anthropological, mythological, and other erudite books. They frankly avow their ignorance, unashamed. Poetry is still "a drug in the market" except where some new bard is welcomed as an exquisite blend of Shakespeare and Racine. "Literary Gossip" is concerned only with the wealth attained by a few manufacturers of fustian. Lately I saw a grown man reading Sully's "Memoirs." in French, too, and, like the ancient mariner, "I blessed him unawares," so unusual was the spectacle. The classics of all languages, as a lady lately declared in print, have become "glorified school books."

Every one admits that this is the condition of our intellectual affairs; that is, as far as literature is concerned. If evidence is desired, we might call into court the author of "How to Write for the Magazines." The style most in vogue," remarks this literary expert, "is what is known as the 'popular' style," a rather "self-evident remark," as the dustman said when the cook told him that he was no gentleman. He who would embrace the popular style "must not indulge in fine work which is above the head of the person who spends his penny on Answers or Pearson's." That person, that capitalist who lays out his penny, may be a dustman or a Duke. But, intellectually, it must be difficult for a writer not to soar above his head. We are even warned "not to write about things that the sixpenny reader of The Strand or The Lady's Realm cannot understand, owing to limited education or capacity."

Twelfth Night Song.

Heaped be the fagots high,
And the half-burnèd bough
From last year's revelry
Be litten now!
Brimmed be the posset bowl
For every dusty soul:
And while the maskers rule,
Cry "Noël!" cry "Noël!" down all the halls of Yule!

O eager viols, thrill!
Pipe, hautboys, clear and sweet!
Work your impetuous will,
Ye restless feet!
For every lip—a glass!
For every lad—a lass!
And, ere the ardors cool,
Cry "Noël!" cry "Noël!" down all the halls of Yule!
—CLINTON SCOLLARD in The Smart Set.

Interest Laws of China.

From The Forum.

The interest laws of China, with which the operations of banking are intimately connected, date from the year 1250 of our era. The enormous rate of interest is curiously defended by several writers. It results, they say, in securing economy, in order that the borrower may repay the loan, in producing greater industry, in deterring persons from borrowing, in reducing the number of renters of land, thus increasing the number of land owners, and in inducing circumspection with regard to new enterprises. It is further stated, by men of business, that this 30 per cent. is only a maximum founded on the probability that the oscillations in the price of silver will never exceed that sum. It must be understood also that the ordinary rate of interest rarely exceeds 20 or 22 per cent., and that money may be had as low as 12 per cent., though the rate sometimes exceeds even 30 per cent.

Sir Redvers Buller.

Sir Wemyss Reid in The Nineteenth Century.

Sir Redvers Buller, more than any other commander, has been the victim of circumstances in this campaign. His strategy has been condemned unsparingly by the omniscient Moltkes of the newspaper offices, and the man in the street has come to regard his name as a synonym for disaster. Did not one of them inquire the other day, in an evening newspaper, if he had achieved a single victory during the war? It was only when the dignified courage and frankness which Buller showed under the painful humiliation of the publication of the Spion Kop dispatches was revealed to the world that the public began to feel that, after all, Gen. Buller was every inch a soldier and a hero. His recent speech does not seem to be relished by some of his newspaper critics, but it is a clear vindication not only of his own strategy, but of the Government, which was accused of having compelled him to alter his plans in order to suit the exigencies of party politics. It is safe to predict that no man in the returning army will meet with a warmer welcome than the soldier to whom the relief of Ladysmith was due.

Attractions of Army Life.

From Leslie's Weekly.

The chances are that when "rooky" enlisted he intended nothing more than to serve out his three years' time. In a good many cases this is all he does serve. Yet it is a notable fact that the recruit who becomes the best soldier almost invariably elects to remain with the army for life. In addition to the inducements of good pay and ample provision for life, the enlisted man in our American army has ahead of him a great prize for which to strive. By sticking closely to duty it is fairly easy for him to become a Corporal, and after that a Sergeant. A man holding the grade of either of these non-commissioned officers may, if he convinces his officers that his service is "meritorious," apply for permission to be examined for a commission.

He must pass a stiff mental examination, but a fairly well educated young man can, with the time he finds for study in the army, gradually fit himself for such a test. He must serve in the army two years before he can try for a commission. Then, if he is ordered up for examination and passes, he can become a Second Lieutenant. The meritorious non-commissioned officer has the first chance after all of the current year's graduates from West Point have been given commissions. At present a large number of young men are being appointed annually from the ranks to commissions, and some of the best officers in our army have so risen. And once the enlisted man progresses to a Lieutenancy the whole scale of promotion is open to him. He can rise, if fortune favors him, to the command of the army.

All in all, there are few more satisfactory careers in the country than that which opens up before Jones when he signs his name to the rolls. He is likely to do much better than in civil life. He has always a strong Government at his back, and one that looks well after him. To be sure the discipline is strict, but the man who cannot submit to discipline is worth very little in any walk of life. A large percentage of the higher ranking officers in our army can look back to the days when they wore the private's uniform. The danger of being killed in army service? Statistics show that the chance is not a very great one, and of course the man who values his life above all else would be worse than useless in the army. He is not wanted, and will be sorry that he ever entered the service.

The Dog of the Press.

From The Cornhill.

It is interesting to know that there is one dog who makes his living by driving a printing press. It is only a development of the old turnspit business, but the dog prints a whole edition of 1,000 papers in one hour. The dog is named Gypsy, and is the property of Messrs. Carroll & Bowen, proprietors of The Plymouth (Wisconsin) Review. He is a two-year-old English mastiff, weighs 100 pounds, and does his work by running round in a wooden wheel eight feet in diameter. To the wheel is attached a belt connecting with the presses in the next room, and when the dog has worked off his copy with one press he sets to work on an other.

Gifts.

The imperial child to whom the wise men brought
Their gifts, and worshipped in His lowly nest,
Gave no gift back. It was Himself they sought,
And, finding Him, were sated in their quest.
Their gifts, not expectation, but their joy expressed.
Now was the world's long yearning satisfied!
Now was the prize long waited for possessed!
Their gifts meant love, unmarred by lust or pride!
Be it so with ours; our aim, not debts to pay,
Nor any recompense save love to win.
Nor any grosser feeling to convey
Than brought the wise men's gifts to Bethlehem's inn.
Those rate we best that no return afford
Save the pure sense of having found our Lord.
—E. S. MARTIN in Harper's Weekly.

Workers in Lace.

From Harper's Bazar.

Few people know that most of the imported laces are made by peasants and the little children of charitable institutions. Lace schools have been founded on the outskirts of the larger cities. Here each child is trained to do one particular stitch, either on parchment or a black dotted paper, where the thread is carried from point to point, the pattern having been carefully traced previously, and when the entire pattern is covered this parchment can be torn away. These laces, when finished, are placed on the market, fabulous prices being paid for them. It has been suggested that with the talent in our own American homes such institutions would be a great success. A school of designing has been talked of where the first rudiments are taught, each person to learn a certain stitch, passing from hand to hand, turning out a perfect piece of work. Many American women already do beautiful lacework, even going from door to door with gems of handiwork, while many times our misguided American "grandes dames" are going about with a bit of cotton lace on their gowns, sure that it is hand made and imported, because So-and-So said it came from abroad.

Men, Women, Dress.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The art of dressing well is one which all women, if they care for the subject at all, wish to possess. Only a few have it naturally, some fail lamentably, and most have to learn it by experience.

She who possesses the true art is the woman who looks her best however plain, at whatever age, and in whatever occupation she may be engaged, but the ideal is not attained unless it be done without wasting time, thought, and money.

During the last few years dress seems to have become an engrossing subject of interest to many people, far more than it used to be, judging by the increase of fashion papers and the numberless descriptions, illustrations, notices, and suggestions that appear even in the most unexpected quarters.

Surely it is a sign that dress is becoming a sort of mania with some people. Every year now we see more and more descriptions such as this: "Mrs. Fascination smiled sweetly, and, in spite of the cold east wind, wore her favorite blue, while Lady Sprightly was seen walking with her usual grace, gowned in pink and wearing a bewitching toque."

Most of this is presumably written by women, and therefore it is to be wondered that they do not add how "Lord Wearwell was seen looking younger than ever in gray tweed, and Mr. Stogood, obliging as usual, beamed over a pale green necktie"—why not? It might be just as interesting. But all this kind of nonsense would not be written if there were not eager readers whose minds are dwelling far too much on dress.

This is true of men as well as of women. A husband or brother is apt to make dress appear of vital importance by objecting to trifles in his wife's or sister's attire. He is heard to remonstrate, "Surely you are not going to walk in the park with me with that parasol? It is only fit for the seaside." Whereas perhaps it was a real sunshade very suitable for the poor lady's head and eyes, far more so than the absurd transparent fashionable thing she is forced to take instead to please him.

New York Is Provincial.

A. Maurice Low in The Atlantic.

Perhaps there is no city quite so provincial as New York, due to the fact that the average New Yorker, whether in society or business, has got into the habit of patronizing the inhabitants of any other city. The New York business man complacently feels that the rest of the country is financed by New York and must do as New York tells it; the society man or woman of New York believes that outside of New York, with few exceptions, there is no society worthy of the name, and what society does exist is merely a bad imitation of its New York prototype.

A Fever District—South Africa.

From The Contemporary Review.

The Beira Railway runs through such a fever district, and accidents are so comman an occurrence that the company employs a doctor entirely to look after its employes. He receives, I believe, some £800 a year and allowances—at least, so I am assured. His life is a lonely and hard-worked one. He is continually on the move. One man is only able to look after about 200 miles of the railway. Even along that small area seldom a day passes but he has some one to mend up or physic. Sometimes he has to travel over 100 miles on a nigger-propelled trolley in order to look up one sick case. Yet, at the same time, many die without attention. The fever on the Beira Railway is about the worst kind of fever to be met with anywhere. It never fails to attack the white man sooner or later. It is extremely stealthy in its onslaught, and nothing can be done to ward it off entirely. Windows shut at sunset, so as to prevent the dank, deadly mist which nightly arises from the swamps, can do something. Attention to hygiene, and avoiding the long grass in Springtime and after sunset can do more. Abstention from alcoholic beverages can do most of all—at least, attention to the latter detail very often prevents fatal effects.

When any of the employes of the railway are taken sick, they are either attended by the doctor at his own place or taken down to the hospital at Beira on trucks and on specially chartered steamers. The hospital is a very good one. Any one who is forced to take refuge there bears testimony to the skill and comforts therein procurable. One needs to be constantly vomiting for six days without cessation, at a temperature of 105 or even more, without any perspiration all that time, to realize what it means to have clean linen under one's aching head, eau de cologne on one's forehead, and all the other comforts of civilization. No one who has not lived up at Cheruba, or in the even more muggily hot Fontesvilla, can know what it is to wake up with the sound of sea waves lapping on a strand not far from where the patient's head lies. The cool swish, swish of the water, quinine to be had for the asking, and a blessed deliverance from the ever-tormenting mosquito, are almost suggestive of heaven to a fever-stricken man.

The British Empire.

W. S. Lilly in The Fortnightly Review.

A philosophical writer has insisted strongly, in a well-known work, upon the difference between real and national apprehension. Now I wonder how many people really apprehend the vastness of the British Empire. Let me endeavor to bring it home to my readers by a few plain statements of facts. These islands are but a seventieth part of the territory under the sway of her Most Gracious Majesty—a territory including one-fifth of the habitable globe. The great empires of antiquity sink into insignificance beside it. Rome, with all her ecumenical pretensions, ruled over only one-fourth of that space; the great Darius over only one-fifth. And if we turn to the modern world we find that the dominions of the Queen are one-eighth larger than all the Russias, four times as large as the lands led by the German Kaiser, and sixteen times as large as France. As regards population, antiquity supplies us with no data for comparison; it has left no trustworthy statistics. But while the inhabitants of Russia number 128,931,827, of France 61,479,901, and of Germany 80,372,975, the Queen's subjects, spread over nine millions of square miles, amount to 387,013,954.

Obsolete Tradition.

From The New Lippincott.

"And what," asked the caller in his most ingratiating tones; "what did Santa Claus put in your stocking, my little girl?"

For a moment she looked at him through her diminutive spectacles, then, in a voice of mingled pity and indignation, she said: "We no longer put credence in obsolete tradition—nor was it delicate of you to mention that article of feminine apparel." Gathering up her copy of Ibsen, she hurriedly left the room.

London Sewers.

From Good Words.

There are sewers of all shapes and sizes. Some are so large that you could ride down them on horseback, others so small that you have to stoop to go through them. Some are egg-shaped, some barrel-shaped, others almost square. There are special varieties also. There are blood sewers and boiling sewers, and others under the special patronage of manufacturing chemists, candlemakers, and soap boilers. The blood sewers of the meat markets are the special habitat of the sewer rat, not often met with elsewhere undergrund. The reputed size and ferocity of these creatures must be liberally discounted. In the course of several tours underground the writer saw only one, and it scuttled away as fast as its legs could carry it. Finally, there are disused sewers, fallen into decay, known among the workmen as "dead sewers." There is plenty of room for variety, for if the sewers of London were placed end to end they would reach from the metropolis to Constantinople, with something to spare.

Lady Beaconsfield.

From "The Story of My Life," Augustus J. C. Hare.

Mrs. Duncan Stewart described Lady Beaconsfield as originally a factory girl. Mr. Lewis first saw her going to her factory beautiful and with bare feet. He educated her and married her, died, and left her very rich, and then she married Disraeli. When asked why she married her second husband she would say, as if it was a feather in her cap, "My dear, he made love to me while my first husband was alive, and therefore I knew that he really loved me." It was at Greenmeadow, a house four miles from Llandaff, that Disraeli served his apprenticeship as secretary to Mr. Lewis, living in the house with him and Mrs. Lewis, in the position of a dependent. When the house overflowed with visitors from London, as was often the case, he was sent out to sleep at the Hollybush, a little public house in the village. Both Greenmeadow and the Hollybush exist still.

The Hedge Schoolmaster.

(Of the Penal Days.)

When the night from Erin's hills shall lift,
'twere shame if we forget
One band of unsung heroes whom Freedom owes a debt.
When we brim high cups to brave ones, then their memory let us pledge
Who gathered their ragged classes behind a friendly hedge.

By stealth they met their pupils, far in glen's deep-hidden nook,
And taught them many a lesson was never in English book;
There was more than wordy logic shown to use in wise debate,
Nor was amo yet the only verb they gave to conjugate.

When hunted on the heathery hill and through the shadowy wood,
They climbed the cliff, they dared the marsh, they stemmed the tumbling flood;
Their blanket was the clammy mist, their bed the wind-swept bent,
And in fitful sleep they dreamt the bay of bloodhounds on their scent.

Their lore was not the brightest, nor their store, mayhap, the best,
But they fostered love undying in each young Irish breast;
And through the dread, dread night, and long, that steeped our island then,
The lamps of hope and fires of faith were fed by these brave men.

The grass waves green above them; soft sleep is theirs for aye;
The hunt is over, and the cold; the hunger passed away.
O hold them high and holy! and their memory proudly pledge,
Who gathered their ragged classes behind a friendly hedge.
—SEUMAS MACMANUS in Donahoe's.

How to Carry a Gun.

From Forest and Stream.

There are only two directions in which a muzzle of a gun can safely be pointed; these are up or down. A shot fired in the air can scarcely injure any one or anything, and one discharged into the ground is equally harmless. Therefore, in all the different positions which the gun assumes, see that it is pointed either up or down. Sometimes a man will be seen who carries his gun reversed, holding it by the muzzle while the fore end rests on the shoulder and the stock projects behind. Happily, this practice is not common, for it is extremely dangerous, and many men have been killed by carrying their guns in this way. If a man stumbles or steps in a hole, or catches his foot on a root and falls, his gun may very likely be thrown forward with the muzzle directly toward his body, and may easily enough be discharged.

Sometimes one may see a boy or even a man who will carry the gun across the back of the neck, with one arm over the stock and the other over the barrels, sometimes with the hand resting on the muzzle. This is certain to give a very uncomfortable feeling to any one who happens to be walking by the side of the person carrying his gun in this fashion and opposite the muzzle end. While the danger of a discharge is perhaps not great, it is unpleasant to be walking along with a gun pointed at your neck or head.

Opera Glass Lenses.

From Chambers's Journal.

A few years ago the lenses of nearly every opera glass sold in England were manufactured abroad. Recently, however, some London firms have devoted themselves to this class of work, but the prices are far in excess of those of the best French and German make, and these, indeed, leave very little to be desired.

There are one or two departments only in optics where we hold our own with the foreigner. In the construction of microscopes, photographic lenses, and astronomical telescopes our own manufacturing opticians are not to be excelled and scarcely equaled. In all these instruments superlative care and nicety of adjustment, together with perfection of finish, are a sine qua non, and here our own manufacturers hold the palm.

It is a remarkable fact that although the value of raw optical glass ground into photographic, telescope, and microscope lenses runs into many thousands of pounds per annum, its manufacture in this country has always remained in the hands of a firm of lighthouse lens manufacturers in Birmingham, who, it is well known, have made a gigantic fortune out of this branch of their business alone.

The Little Old Spinet.

Do you see the little Spinet, standing in the corner there?
Great-grandmother loved to play it, when she was a maiden fair,
Sunbeams thro' the window twinkle, flick'ring on its yellowed keys,
And we almost hear the tinkle of the old-time melodies.

Great-grandmother gowned in silk, with high-heeled slippers—dainty lace,
Sat there—while a smile of pleasure lighted up her fair young face,
From without the rose-scent lingers—drifting on the Summer breeze—
While she plays with fairy fingers all the old-time melodies.

And the little Spinet waits her patiently these long, long years—
Till its mellow voice is broken, harsh, and has the sound of tears—
Yet, it seems the sunbeams straying, flick'ring on its yellowed keys,
And her fairy fingers playing all the old-time melodies!
—MARY SMALL WAGNER in The Optimist.

The Roman Saturnalia.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Feasting and revelry and all the mad pursuit of pleasure are the features that seem to have especially marked this carnival of antiquity, as it went on for seven days in the streets and public squares and houses of ancient Rome, from the 17th to the 23d of December. But no feature of the festival is more remarkable, nothing in it seems to have struck the ancients themselves more than the license granted to slaves at this time. The distinction between the free and the servile classes was temporarily abolished. The slave might rail at his master, intoxicate himself like his betters, sit down at table with them, and not even a word of reproof would be administered to him for conduct which at any other season might be punished with stripes, imprisonment, or death. Nay, more, masters actually changed places with their slaves and waited on them at table; and not till the serf had done eating and drinking was the board cleared and dinner set for his master. So far was this inversion of ranks carried, that each household became for a time a mimic republic, in which the high offices of state were discharged by the slaves, who gave their orders and laid down the law as if they were indeed invested with all the dignity of the Consulship, the praetorship, and the bench. Like the pale reflection of power thus accorded to bondsmen at the Saturnalia was the mock kingship for which the freemen cast lots at the same season. The person on whom the lot fell enjoyed the title of King, and issued commands of a playful and ludicrous nature to his temporary subjects. One of them he might order to mix the wine, another to drink, another to sing, another to dance, another to speak in his own dispraise, another to carry a flute-girl on his back round the house.

The Shrinkage of England.

From Good Words.

With regard to the east coast a sorry story has to be told, the County of Yorkshire, for instance, from Bridlington to Spurn Head has been disappearing, it is calculated, at an average rate of six feet a year. It is said that careful observation of a certain twelve-mile stretch shows that the cliffs forty feet high have been eaten away by the waves for 132 feet in forty years. It is, however, at Spurn Head that the greatest ravages have taken place.

In Edward I.'s time the village of Ravenspur, a seaport near Spurn Head, sent more than one member to Parliament; in 1399 and 1471 Henry IV. and Edward IV., respectively, landed there, but very soon after the latter's visit the entire town was swept away by the sea. To-day the village of Kilnsea alone stands upon the Head; the old site of the village—once a fair place on a hill, with a fine old church, destroyed by the waves in 1826—is now some hundreds of yards below high water mark, and when New Kilnsea joins it, the sea and the Humber will not take long to destroy the entire promontory and make things very unpleasant at Grimsby. The Blue Bell Inn, half way between the sea and the river, bears a stone upon which is inscribed, "Built in the year 1847, 534 yards from the sea." When measured early last Spring the distance was 334 yards.

Ober Ammergau—Bad Manners.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Looking round one Sunday in July upon the huge audience, chiefly composed of Germans and Americans of the lower middle class as they giggled and whispered or stared about them obviously indifferent and genuinely bored, one felt it was a matter for wonder why they were there at all. In spite of the admirable arrangements for the orderly conduct of the play and the comfort of the visitors, the audience were by no means settled in their seats when the gun fired and the chorus walked on to the stage, and an effort was made to obtain silence. Those who had entered the building from the left when their seats were on the right, and vice versa, were still walking about, refusing to believe they could not get to their seats without going out again and re-entering the theatre by the proper door. Others came in late, and this was an unpardonable offense, causing in each case a whole row to rise and block out the view of the tableaus, which were sufficiently fleeting without any such interruption. These disturbances met with the expressions of annoyance which they undoubtedly merited, but angry hisses and exclamations were hardly the evidence of an appropriate spirit in which to watch the calm endurance of suffering which was presently to call forth a dumb and silent sympathy from all earnest witnesses. But from beginning to end a devotional spirit, or even a spirit of reverence, never breathed its softening influence over that crowded house, and when the doors were thrown open in the middle and at the close of the play no constraint that there had been was gone immediately, and, like a kettle of boiling water when the lid is removed, the pent-up steam escaped, and laughing, pushing, and talking, the crowd elbowed its way out.

On this particular Sunday referred to the weather was extremely wet and cold, and the shivering audience sat wrapped in rugs and cloaks and still were not warm. It was doubtless this fact which caused them so far to forget what was seemly and reverent as to stamp with their feet between the scenes in spite of individual efforts to silence them; only the scenes of the Last Supper and the Crucifixion were exempted from this display of irreverence.

The Russian "Old Believers."

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Two hundred and fifty years ago Nikon, a friar of Solovetsk, an island monastery in the White Sea, having quarreled alike with equal and superior, was set adrift in an open boat; he reached the mainland at Ki, a small cape in Onego Bay, wandered southward to Olonets, where he got together a band of followers, proceeded to Moscow, obtained the notice of the throne, got preferment, was soon made Patriarch. He ruled with an iron hand, made many enemies, and when at last he obtained from Mount Santo, in Roumelia, authentic Greek Church service books, and, having had them translated into Slavonic, forced their use upon the Church, with the aid of the Czar Alexis, in the place of those previously in use, the revolt began in earnest. In addition to the altered service book, Nikon introduced a cross with but two beams, a new stamp for the holy wafer, a different way of holding the fingers in pronouncing the blessing, and a new way of spelling the name Jesus, to which the Church was unaccustomed. In each of these changes Nikon and his party really wished to go back to the older and purer forms of Greek ritual, but many resisted the alterations, believing them to be innovations.

Such was the beginning of Raskol; the end is not yet. Those who could not accept these reforms, or return to older forms, took up the name of "Staro-obriadtsi," or Old Believers, holding that theirs was indeed the true old faith of their fathers. For them began, in very truth, a hard time; a time which has left its mark most clearly upon their descendants to-day. Excommunicated and persecuted under Alexis and Peter I., they were driven in thousands from their village homes to seek a refuge where they could, in forest, mountain, or island; a party reaching, in the year 1767, even to Kolgueff Island, where, as might be expected, they perished during the following year from scurvy.

Renumeration for Company Directors.

Sir James Blyth in The Nineteenth Century.

Capital is the great, if not the sole, end kept in view, to build up which the profits are now mainly devoted, while the management is often intrusted to officials with fixed income, whose remuneration forms but a trifling proportion of the profits of the concern, yet who take the place of the brains which were the all in all during its earlier years of expansion or development.

In many of our large commercial undertakings converted into public companies there are almost any number of literary or scientific or legal men, but too few real men of business who will devote that constancy of attention and labor, that persistent plodding, which are so difficult to obtain from any but the real men of business. Others in general only look for a preferential interest on their investment, but are incapable of those large and brilliant ideas which, combined with persistent grappling with details, are, after all, the essence of successful organization in the field, factory, or warehouse.

I have always felt that, instead of a fixed honorarium to Directors and managers, it would be wiser to make their remuneration proportionate to dividend—say, for example, that £5,000 should be put aside for the directorate, providing the dividend on ordinary shares was 5 per cent., £6,000 if 6 per cent., and so on by a sliding-scale process. Had such a system been general during the last decade, it could not have had other than a beneficial influence on the dividends of our great railway and other public companies.

Crecy.

From Chambers's Journal.

The old church and an old market cross in the square near it are both worth inspection. The red bricks of the church walls were as mellow and bright with lichen as the houses of the town; and the chestnut trees by its porch yield a shade which the Crécy gossips no doubt relish in the dog-days. Inside, it has not very much to engross; one expects such great things from French churches that its deficiencies seem more considerable than they are. But on this bright September morning the interior was made lustrous by the presence of a number of nuns in spotless white, solemnly receiving the sacrament. A somewhat profane common person in a clean blue smock took snuff as he contemplated the scene, and remarked to me, "That makes a pretty picture, ma fol!" It was even more than that.

Of the battlefield one sees without difficulty everything that remains to be seen. The old mill by which our Edward III. staid with his reserves while the Black Prince won the day and his spurs has been removed only within the last twelve years. It is a pity it had to go; but one may sympathize also with the French proprietor of it: he must have got rather weary at seeing exultant Britons standing at his base and looking at the wheat fields and acres of beetroot below with pride in their hearts. But the site, of course, is not so readily removable; and any one may from this capital vantage ground understand with what precision the English King could follow the details of the combat which ended in the wreck of the hopes of his brother of France.

Asparagus with Oil.

From The Cornhill.

Fontenelle, who was passionately fond of asparagus with oil, invited to dinner an Abbe friend, who preferred it with butter. Mindful of hospitable obligations, M. Fontenelle had given orders that half the dish should be served one way, half the other. Just before the course came on the Abbé fell down in a fit. Without taking the slightest notice of him Fontenelle rushed straight to the kitchen crying: "All with oil! All with oil!"

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Kroxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car.) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 945, 1,196, 1,354

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 23, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: F. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month.....$0.50
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....7.50
SUNDAY, per Year.....1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

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"PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD-WILL TOWARDS MEN."

Quite apart from the supernatural sanctions of Christianity is what may be called the Christmas feeling. Of all the solemn and affecting incidents of the Nativity, none is more affecting than the occasion which it made for the proclamation of "Peace on earth, good-will towards men."

Of course, this proclamation was not made then for the first time. And in later times there have not been wanting those who declared that it was made with comparative ineffectuality because it was accompanied by a statement of those supernatural sanctions for it which they rejected. But all such philosophers might be safely and almost satirically challenged to show where otherwise and elsewhere so much has been done to put the proclamation into effect as has been done under the sanctions of Christianity. It is, in truth, a universal human instinct to which the scene of the Nativity appeals. Even those who reject its sanctions accept its lesson. They also have been brought up under the stress of that exhortation to benefaction, the Christian sanctions of which they condemn. What has been done for humanity under any other sanction, or under none beyond that of an unformulated and unregulated human instinct, is very trivial, compared with that which has been a direct consequence of Christian teachings, and in the light of which STEPHEN GIRARD is as much a Christian philanthropist as PETER COOPER.

And, from a purely secular and social point of view, what a great thing it is for the community that there should be one season set apart in which all sorts and conditions of men, and much more of women, should be constrained to practice this social virtue. All the stores have been crowded, during this last week, as they have not been for a year before, and will not be for a year again, with eager shoppers, animated by an object which is by no means so much the object of the shopping throngs of other seasons. All these people are buying "altruistically." They are giving of their substance, in so many cases hardly earned and hardly spared, for the sake or in the hope of giving pleasure to others. In many cases, perhaps in most, the benefactions are directed toward those other selves of which consists the family of a man or a woman; but in very many cases also they proceed from that larger and less direct human benevolence which denotes merely "good-will towards men." It is worth thinking of, how intensely "practical" that Christianity is upon which the shopkeepers of not only New York, but of all the nominally Christian world rely for their best trade of all the year.

Whoever is disposed to grumble at the waste of time and the loss of business involved in the relapse after the holiday trade would do well to think of this. And we may all gratefully reflect that this free annual expenditure for the happiness of others has its best and happiest meaning in the fact that it is "an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace." A day of Christmas shopping is morally and spiritually a good thing for everybody who makes that use of it. The brotherhood of man is more a reality to him than it would be in default of such an experience. The spirit which the Christmas season directly fosters, even among those who do not profess and call themselves Christians, is good for them, good for their neighbors, and good for the communities to which they belong.

THE EFFECT OF THE AMENDMENTS.

Senator LODGE is fair-spoken in his expository statement about the amendments to the canal treaty. He satisfies the unthinking and places under lasting obligation those who like to put a decent face upon an indecent enterprise. We pay a high tribute to his intelligence when we say that TILLMAN could not have prepared such a statement, and to his morality when we add that ELKINS would not have thought it necessary.

"Such," says Mr. LODGE in conclusion, "are the purposes of the three amendments, which in no way derogate from the intention of the United States that the canal shall be a neutral highway for the world's commerce." Derogate is a good word. We definitely abandon, annul, and reverse a policy that has guided us for half a century, the policy which declared that the canal "must be for the world's benefit, a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single Power, nor become a point of invitation for hostilities or a prize for warlike ambition." But we do not derogate. We draw up a treaty declaring that the canal shall be "free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, on terms of entire equality": and that "the canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it," together with other agreements strictly limiting the rights of vessels of belligerents in and near the canal. And then we insert an amendment reserving the right to close, blockade, blow up, destroy, occupy with war ships and armed forces and hold as the military position the whole or any part of the canal as often and as long as may be deemed necessary by us for our own defense. Nevertheless, we do not derogate.

Here is a parallel case: A and B, neighbors, desiring to confirm the relations of amity so happily subsisting between them, and to facilitate business, agree by a written instrument to occupy for common benefit and advantage a certain edifice in which it is agreed that each shall carry on business without molestation or hindrance from the other. B's partner, however, on examining the instrument, suggests that he should consider the contract improvident if B did not reserve the right to turn the hose on A in order to prevent his entering the building whenever in his judgment the interests of his business demanded it, or even to blow up or burn the structure together with its contents. And this could be done without derogating from the fine old mutuality of the compact, or offering matter at which B would have just cause to raise in air an offended nose.

That is what the Davis amendment means. Like unto it is the amendment striking out Article III., by which it was agreed that the convention should be sent around to the other Powers, and their adhesion invited. Senator LODGE says we did not want to give to the other Powers "the right to meddle in American affairs at any point." Inasmuch as by adhering to this treaty they would have solemnly bound themselves not to interfere, one feels like calling on the Senator for a diagram of his reasoning. We might find in it helps to understanding how express renunciation can become an easement.

There is no criticism to be passed upon this method of getting rid of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. If Great Britain accepts the amendments, including that which supersedes the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, that method of getting rid of the treaty, being of mutual consent, will be fair and honorable on both sides. But any statesman who believes that the abrogation of the whole of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will facilitate the construction of the Nicaragua Canal exposes himself to the risk of a rude disillusionment. Any statesman who holds that by that act we get out of trouble instead of into it shows himself to be credulously hopeful to the verge of recklessness. There are some very useful agreements in that treaty. The Senate insists that they must be thrown away, without proposing that anything shall be put in their place.

THE PROBLEM OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

The situation with which the Committee of Fifteen will have to deal has already been considerably modified, or, rather, developed, since the time of the committee's appointment. Some of the change that has taken place is undoubtedly due to the creation of the committee and the character of the men placed upon it. In the old phrase it has been "borne in on" Tammany that it is face to face with an organization that may give it much more trouble than it has ever before been called on to encounter. And the shrewdest men in Tammany, both those in the inner circle and those who have felt compelled to co-operate with these, see that there is the possibility of such a sustained and general public sentiment backing this organization as has never before existed in this town.

Undoubtedly when Mr. CROKER, on the eve of his disappearance from the shores of his adopted land, selected the committee of "Purifiers," as they are called by their friends, and clothed them with all the powers of the boss, he expected that they would have only the relatively simple task of standing off the decent people of the city by a show of activity until the excitement should die out, as it had died out in so many previous instances. The excitement has indeed in a measure died out, but the sentiment and conviction of which it was the temporary expression persist and have greatly deepened. This is due in part to the action of the "Purifiers" themselves. When they secured the charges against Capt. HERLIHY and Inspector CROSS and the transfer of Capt. TITUS to HERLIHY'S precinct, and when TITUS proceeded to do in forty-eight hours what the whole Police Department on urgent application had refused to do for two years, public sentiment, instead of being stilled, was aroused. This show of efficiency was universally accepted as proof that all the evils that had been known so long to prevail were directly under the corrupt protection of the police and of the political organization controlling the police. The device of Tammany so far from diverting and dissipating the public feeling against it had actually consolidated and concentrated that feeling.

The later escapade of Chief DEVERY has served a like purpose. It is not easy clearly to fathom its real motives. Spite probably was among them, and the desire to increase the revenue from vice, as charged by HUGH MCLAUGHLIN, also. Apparently the time was ill-chosen, and the leaders of Tammany were not fully consulted, for the work of DEVERY has been undone so far as concerns the Brooklyn Deputy Chief. DEVERY himself has been allowed to go into retirement, and the Acting Chief, CORTRIGHT, has been directed to take steps toward closing a lot of the gambling places supposed to be under the protection of the Syndicate. In part this is due to the influence of the Brooklyn boss and in part to the action of the "Purifiers." Probably it has been thought that a show of conformity with the demands of decency would deaden public interest and tend to deprive the labors of the Committee of Fifteen of the popular support so essential to success. Here again Tammany is reckoning foolishly. The real effect is precisely the opposite of what was expected and desired. The reversal of DEVERY'S impudent action and the partial repression of the favored gambling houses only prove that it is in the power of the police to remedy the outrageous state of things shown to exist and that it was in their power to prevent it if they had wished. Every such attempt to induce the people of New York to renew the lease of Tammany is only another strong inducement to cancel that lease.

It is extremely fortunate that the Committee of Fifteen is so well fitted to deal with the situation thus developing. Apart from the proved energy and good judgment of its members, so far as they are well known, their excellent choice of a Chairman is a ground for confidence. Mr. WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, Jr., combines very rare qualities. He is young; he has had wide experience in successful dealing with men and in directing and inspiring difficult organized work; he has had the invaluable additional experience acquired in Boston in connection with his father in sound work in the poorer sections of a great city; and, above all, he enters on this task with a thorough comprehension of its nature and extent and necessary duration. He is not enlisted for a demonstration or even for one campaign, but, as the term ran during the rebellion, "for the war." He has announced—and we may be sure that he has not done so without deliberation or without full understanding of the obligation he assumes—that the organization of which he has taken the leadership is to be a permanent one. It will try to remedy present evils so far as possible, but it will also try in every way to remove the causes of these evils so far as that may be practicable. Mr. BALDWIN and the gentlemen engaged with him are profoundly convinced that the one essential to any lasting improvement of social and moral conditions in this city is a public opinion that is sufficiently general, intelligent, and active to move every section of the city and every class of its inhabitants. Obviously it is not a brief or easy process to educate and organize and energize such an opinion. But it is an achievement of infinite importance, and those who have undertaken it in a spirit at once so enlightened and unselfish deserve the cordial and steady support of all good citizens.

M. ZOLA TO PRESIDENT LOUBET.

EMILE ZOLA'S letter addressed to the President of the French Republic is characteristic of the writer's fine sense of justice as it is of his eloquent and aggressive rhetoric. But was it worth while? If the passage of the Amnesty bill in any way interfered with the individual rights of the pardoned DREYFUS, limiting or annulling his right of further appeal, there would be abundant excuse for M. ZOLA'S determined opposition. But it does not. It simply forbids the defenders of DREYFUS from seeking punishment for their persecutors in the criminal courts, and it gives immunity to the innumerable public officials, military men, and civilians who committed all sorts of crimes in order to perpetuate the felony of MERCIER and the iniquity of the court-martial of 1894. But will such a measure, which contains not only the element of amnesty but that of suppression, bring peace to France?

M. ZOLA believes that it will not, and that the next move in the case will be one which must humiliate France. "People forget," he says, "that the German Emperor is in possession of the truth, and will be able to throw it in the face of France when the hour comes." People who were astounded with the accuracy of the prophecy contained in his famous letter "J'accuse" of Jan. 13, 1898, cannot now fail to be moved by what the novelist predicts will happen in the near future. They will sympathize with his resentment and that of the noble PICQUART in being grouped with such rascals as GONSE, MERCIER, and DU PATY DE CLAM, and will believe with him that the only way to bring lasting tranquility to the country is to punish the guilty and rehabilitate the suffering innocent.

But M. ZOLA has failed to read the record of the "Cabinet of Republican Defense" with his usual care in such matters if he supposes for an instant that it is characteristic of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry to leave any task undone. His revelation of the opportunity that is placed in the Kaiser's hands to humiliate France proclaims no new discovery. The Government is as well aware of the fact as he himself is that the treasonable documents mentioned in the bordereau, which are in the archives of the German War Office, are in ESTERHAZY'S handwriting, and that the Kaiser could employ them in a way calculated to inflict upon France such a terrible insult before the face of the world that war would be inevitable. But there is not the slightest doubt that the French Government has amply provided against this stupendous contingency.

In just what form DREYFUS will again petition the Supreme Court of Appeal to hear his case we are not at this moment permitted to say, but assuredly it will not be by way of the German War Office thrown open with insulting bravado to the humiliated gaze of France. No act of the executive, the legislative, or the judicial department of the Government could hope to change public opinion, and the endless prosecutions arising out of the famous case, as the Government has stated, were calculated to keep France in a constant condition of turmoil for years to come, without bringing about real justice to the original sufferer. The Amnesty bill has made it possible for DREYFUS again to approach justice without the risk of plunging the country, as was concurrent with his former appeal, into a deplorable state of disorder. M. ZOLA and his fellow-sufferers should have been patient. He is right, however, in asserting that the fifth act of the drama is yet to be played. It will not, nevertheless, be produced with the spectacular effects which he predicts for it.

GRADE CROSSINGS.

The elimination of grade crossings of steam railroads in New York State, under the act of 1897 authorizing appropriations of $100,000 per year to the Board of Railroad Commissioners to be expended for this purpose, is progressing at a rate which warrants the statisticians in promising that the work will be accomplished in about 400 years.

This is an optimistic view of the matter, as a careful calculation would seem to show that at least two more centuries—six in all—will be needed, since the number of dangerous grade crossings is constantly increasing with the growth of towns. There is room for a difference of opinion, perhaps, as to whether the State should bear one-quarter of the cost of such improvements, from which the railroads benefit directly and largely in convenient and economical operation; but having undertaken to do so, it is a wasteful economy to attack the problem with insufficient appropriations. The Board of Railroad Commissioners is strictly limited to the annual expenditure of the amount named, and with this it has been able to co-operate in changing only about one hundred out of some eight thousand grade crossings classified as dangerous. In view of the fact that since 1897 probably more than one hundred grade crossings have become dangerous which were no more so before that date than every such crossing must necessarily be, the rate of progress toward the abolition of the evil is not likely to keep pace with its natural growth.

There is no good reason for legislative trifling with this important improvement. Every year brings its record of "accidents" at grade crossings to emphasize the obvious fact that even gates and flagmen cannot make such crossings safe. We are not quite sure that it devolves upon the State to bear any part of the cost of improvements so distinctly local; but if the example of Massachusetts is to be followed, we would do well to imitate her liberality in appropriating $5,000,000 to be expended at the rate of $500,000 per year for this purpose. The Legislature should deal with this problem on broad lines, or withdraw from any participation in the work and rest content with such mandatory enactments as the Constitution may permit. Its present attitude gives the railroad companies the best possible excuse for neglecting or postponing improvements of this character until in the course of time—using that term in distinction from eternity—the Railroad Commissioners find themselves in a position to co-operate in the work in conjunction with the local authorities.

It would not seem to be a great hardship to the railroads to require them to provide permanent way of such character as shall conform to the changed conditions they have been largely instrumental in bringing about. The growth of population along their lines brings them the most profitable part of their traffic, and they have no reason to complain if they must raise or lower their tracks, or bridge them, to make train running consistent with safety to life and property. It pays a railroad company to avoid accidents at whatever cost; but even if this were not so every public franchise should be so availed of as not to create a public nuisance or a public danger.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Thanks to the Brush will contest, we now have sworn and formal evidence as to how the failures of "Christian Science" are covered up, how the wretched "healers" get their dead victims under ground without attracting the inconvenient curiosity of the law as embodied in the Coroner. They keep in some out-of-the-way corner a once reputable and still licensed doctor who, by reason of advancing age or other waning of the faculties, has wandered off into the "Christian Science" morass, and, wallowing there in pathetic degradation, is willing to sign any death certificate that is presented to him by a "healer" who has been unlucky enough to attempt the cure of somebody with a real and serious malady. Thus is the letter of the law observed, its spirit shamelessly violated, its intention frustrated—all to the infinite danger of the public and the public health. The trick is simple, but it is also abominable, and now that its practice has been put beyond doubt or question, steps should instantly be taken to make it of no utility. If the Legislature will not move of its own accord in the matter, the several medical societies, in concert for their own and the general protection, can easily force it to action. The fact that the "Christian Science" leaders habitually commit this obvious fraud shows exactly how much of sincerity there is in their sickening professions of superior piety and virtue. Some patients they kill, others they allow to die needlessly, but so long as they get their extortionate fees and keep out of jail, they are perfectly content. All means to those ends are good to them, and the mere filing of a deceptive death certificate is a trifle too slight to get a moment's consideration.

—Small politicians always deem it judicious to show an intense dislike for the regular army and everything connected with it, and consequently there is nothing surprising in the fact that several Congressmen have been prompt to accept charges against the West Point cadets as proof and to advise solemnly that, as hazing has not yet been quite suppressed at the Military Academy, the institution ought to be abolished. This amazing suggestion has actually been made on the floor of the House of Representatives more than once within the last few days, and yet the man who offered it must have read the evidence taken by the military board now sitting at West Point and must therefore know that though several of the boys have frankly confessed to various follies they might well have avoided, and to certain misdemeanors for which they deserve and surely will receive punishment, yet absolutely nothing has been revealed to indicate that the academy is not serving the high purpose for which it was created, or to warrant even a suspicion that the cadets are not exceptionally fine specimens of immature humanity. Their harryings of each other need to be taken seriously only by the officers whose duty it is to enforce the regulations of the academy. Those regulations are already of a strictness that would be cruel were the object of the training given other than it is, and to make them much more strict than they are would probably render life at West Point simply unendurable. Absolutely to prevent those boys from any wanderings off the straight and narrow line of recognized propriety would necessitate a surveillance so constant and so minute as to be an outrageous infringement on natural human rights. Cannot the hair-trigger critics in Congress overlook an occasional fist fight, or even the more reprehensible experiments with tabasco sauce, for the sake of a prank so truly delightful as that of forcing a new cadet to learn by heart and frequently repeat, while his companions eyed him up and down, the perfervid narration of his virtues and beauties, published by his home paper at the time of his appointment? That was discipline the effects of which could not have been anything else than good. Is it nothing that these boys hate a lie, that they loathe even the appearance of cowardice, that they are not less fit than eager to follow—no, to carry, the Stars and Stripes wherever duty calls? Abolish the Military Academy, indeed! What for? In order that Congressmen may have more patronage in times of National peril? We can think of no other reason.

—Ignorance of American history and affairs is now shown by the English papers much less frequently than it was a few years ago, but the displays are still numerous enough to warrant an expression of delighted surprise at an editorial article that appears in the last Shipping World of London. We have already told of the efforts made by several of the British journals to prove that SHERIDAN'S acts in Virginia are a precedent for the destruction of private property in South Africa. These efforts excite the fierce contempt of The Shipping World. Burn, it says, in effect, the Boer farmhouses, if that course is necessary for ending the war, but make that necessity, and not the acts of others, the excuse for the burning, particularly when the others did not commit the acts charged against them. Then follows the following passage—truly remarkable, considering the place of its appearance: "Don't assert that GRANT ordered or suffered the application of the torch to the homes of LEE'S soldiers, then fighting around Richmond or filling Northern prison camps; for it is not true. The fertile Valley of Virginia was one of LEE'S richest sources of supplies for his army, while the incursions of expeditions into Maryland and Pennsylvania, and finally to the very suburbs of Washington, were disturbing GRANT'S plans and causing periodical anxiety regarding the safety of the capital; therefore GRANT ordered SHERIDAN to attack EARLY, sweep the valley, burn the granaries and hay stacks and army stores, and destroy the communications with Richmond. The order was executed to the full; we saw the flaming barns and stores and fodder reflected on the chill Autumn sky; there was nothing left for the Army of Northern Virginia. But no home of friend or foe was burned; safeguards were readily supplied by SHERIDAN'S instructions; Richmond, (later,) set on fire by retreating Confederates, (soldier or civilian,) was saved by GRANT'S men. Let not the blame of home burning be in any way linked with the name of SHERIDAN, who is dead." How did a man with this knowledge and this spirit come to be writing for a London trade paper? The relevancy of his remarks to the English shipping interest is not obvious, but the remarks are all right, nevertheless.

—Several days ago the Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, in denying that there was much, if any, foundation for the now proved charges against the nurses, made an admission that ought to have prepared the public for the present revelations. Bribery of the attendants, he declared, was a thing unknown, if not impossible, but as for the taking of tips from patients, well, that was a different matter, an American habit common almost everywhere, and recognized as permissible, of course, in the alcoholic and insane wards of Bellevue. This was—or ought to have been—a most shocking confession, and Commissioner KELLER should have made it the basis of instant and vigorous action. Tip-taking is not an American custom; it is the very vilest of all our importations. Tip-taking is not common almost everywhere in the United States; it exists only in a few low places where the foreign infection found slavish souls in which to propagate and spread. Nowhere could it possibly do more harm, nowhere could it lead more surely to the gravest abuses, than in a hospital like Bellevue, and any Bellevue official who encouraged or even endured it there either did not know his duty or neglected to perform it. The taking of tips by the attendants necessarily involved the giving of special attention to patients from whom gifts were expected or who had promised to make them. Almost necessarily it involved the neglect of the poorer or less "generous" sufferers, and from the earning of tips to demanding them, and enforcing the demands by something worse than neglect, the steps were short, easy, and inevitable. They were taken at Bellevue, it seems, and long ago. City employés should work for wages, or for salaries, if they like that word better; when they work, or shirk work, for tips, the best—a poor best—of them are contemptible, the worst criminal. The Superintendent of Bellevue should revise his notions of American habits, and do it quickly, lest somebody be moved to suggest to him the need of revising his own Americanism. The sooner he banishes the last vestige of tip-taking from the institution the better and the safer, both for himself and it, for the reputation of the city, for the credit of American civilization.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May the opinion be offered that in the treatment of the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty THE TIMES is for once out of joint?

Every argument in the editorial "The Next Steps" is answered by a simple statement of the reasons which prompted the amendments. I am convinced that by the great majority of the readers of THE TIMES even the present amended treaty is accepted with a feeling of regret in that it disturbs, even though slightly and negatively, the ideal of All-American unity and European non-interference. This ideal is not one of jingoism. It springs from the instinct of self-preservation, and from that of altruism to the limit of what is practical at present for the advance of world-democracy.

The original treaty would not have protected the canal from attacks of belligerents to any greater degree than does the amended one. As stated by me in THE TIMES many months ago, the only way to prevent possibility of damage to the canal would be to close the canal to all belligerents.

But to the point. Your editorial is based on the idea that the amendments are primarily due to a purpose to prevent the building of the canal by making the treaty too objectionable for England to accept. I submit, in all friendliness: The amended treaty is an accomplished fact. It will not prevent the building of the canal except in so far as the opposition of Great Britain is encouraged and strengthened. Therefore editorials such as "The Next Steps" in journals such as THE TIMES might well become the true cause of obstruction to the building of the canal. The amended treaty is in reality a compromise of American sentiment. All America, in the interest of commerce, should now present a united front to England for its acceptance. The value of the canal to the commerce of England (secured at the expense of this country) will amply repay her for any slight sacrifice which the acceptance of the amended treaty might cause her.

G. T. T.

New York, Dec. 21, 1900.

A Reader's Commendation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot refrain from expressing to you my high appreciation of the broad, wise, and far-seeing views set forth in the two articles in your issue of Dec. 12 on "Our Trade with Canada" and "A Canal or a Fort." These are statesmanlike views, and cannot fail to commend themselves to every enlightened mind. Would that all our legislators could look at things with such wise and philosophic eyes as that writer who signs himself "American"!

I have long admired THE TIMES for its fairness and fearlessness; but now I admire it also for its wisdom and enlightenment, and regard your counsels as safe, sound, and satisfactory. I do not write this with any view to publicity, but simply to express to you, Mr. Editor, an irrepressible feeling of admiration and esteem (felt probably by thousands of others who don't write to you) for your noble, honorable, and well-conducted journal.

ROBERT WATERS.

West Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 15, 1900.

THE RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue for Dec. 16 you say editorially: "The Federal Government may not exercise within a State the right of eminent domain, * * * * a right which it exercises within a Territory, with or without the action of the Teritorial government." Are you quite sure of this? I think you will find on investigation that the law is just the opposite.

In the case of United States vs. Jones, 109 United States Reports, 513, the right of the Federal Government to exercise the power of eminent domain within a State was expressly upheld, and has been reaffirmed in many subsequent cases, e. g.: 112 U. S., 645; 114 U. S., 525, 531, 532; 117 U. S., 151, 154; 135 U. S., 641, 656. Moreover, in Luxton vs. North River Bridge Company, 153 U. S., 525, the Supreme Court went further, and held that "Congress, under the power to regulate commerce among the States, may create a corporation to build a bridge across a navigable river between two States, and to take private lands for the purpose, making just compensation." In his opinion, Mr. Justice Gray says (page 529): "Whenever it becomes necessary for the accomplishment of any object within the authority of Congress to exercise the right of eminent domain and take private lands, making just compensation to the owners, Congress may do this, with or without a concurrent act of the State in which the lands lie." In fact, there seems to be no more settled doctrine in our constitutional law than the one denied by you in the editorial referred to.

W. W. COOK.

New York, Dec. 17, 1900.

WEST POINT CADETS CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We Americans are so complacently entrenched in the thought of the stability of our institutions that we are startled and amazed when confronted with the investigation now going on regarding hazing at West Point, given in detail by your valuable journal.

Enough has already come out through evidence to convince any thoughtful citizen of the need of radical reform in the conduct of affairs in this institution which should commend itself to the patient taxpayer as the academy above all others to build characters of the highest type of manhood.

The law of liberty and the spirit of the Constitution demand from us all the defense of the helpless and weak, however distasteful to us or unfitted the battle of life the subject may be. These cadets have shown by their own evidence that their characters are sadly lacking in sterling qualities requisite to make great soldiers.

R. D. P.

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1900.

COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of ex-President Harrison's strictures on the policy of the Administration with reference to its splendid scheme of commercial expansion, and the Washington comments it has evoked, it will be well for THE TIMES to pin the attention of its readers to one very vital article in the treaty of Paris the far-reaching results of which long ago forced themselves, with a clarity of reasoning, on every one who has studied its tendencies. The article referred to is the fifteenth.

The Washington correspondent of The New York Herald, in commenting on this portion of the pact between the United States and Spain, has gone only half way in assuming that an adverse decision to the Government in the Porto Rican case would result in a stream of Spanish products into the United States free of duty by the round-about route of the Philippines. If the Supreme Court decides that the Constitution extends to Porto Rico, the moment that Congress begins to legislate for it the inevitable result would also follow in the case of the Philippines, and the admission of Spanish goods and ships on the same terms as those of the United States at Manila would mean that the same treatment must be accorded to them at New York and San Francisco and New Orleans. And if these privileges are accorded to Spain, how about the "most favored nation" provision in existing treaties of the United States? Would it let England and France and Germany in on equal terms? This is purely interrogative, and not assertive. If it would, the protective policy of the United States will no longer be open to criticism, for Washington statesmanship will have abandoned its principle of exclusion and have adopted one of the widest inclusion.

Grover Cleveland's "free trade" propaganda was only a paltry shy at universal industrial brotherhood compared with this magnificent scheme of "commercial expansion!"

FINDLAY SACKETT.

New York, Dec. 17, 1900.

Hint to the Incumbrances Bureau.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Sunday we were regaled by reading of the doings of the Bureau of Incumbrances at the store of a dealer in trunks in the Astor House, who displayed his wares in a manner prohibited by law, and the eagle eye of the ever-watchful Inspectors of this department caught the same man twice in one week. The zeal of the Bureau of Incumbrances is such that every citizen should applaud its efforts, but at the same time it would be well to inquire why all this zeal is directed seemingly to one spot.

I happened to pass by on the west side of Centre Street last Friday, between Howard and Canal Streets, and what a sight met my gaze! Here was a collection of old iron in the shape of stoves and machinery of every description, rusty and dirty, that would have delighted anybody who was at all interested in antiquities of this sort—especially a dealer in junk. This stuff encumbered all the sidewalk, and was such an eyesore that I could scarce believe my eyes.

Here, then, is a chance for more zeal on the part of the Bureau of Incumbrances. Will it do its duty?

EMANUEL M. KLEIN.

New York, Dec. 15, 1900.

The Boers and Their Cause.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, a regular reader of your excellent paper, to voice the sentiments of a large number of your readers who have heretofore remained quiet on the subject and to enter my protest against the seeming injustice that you do the Boers and their many sympathizers in not according them the good will and justice that they deserve.

All lovers of justice and of liberty should make the cause of the Boers their cause, and by encouraging them in every way they may be able to hold out until they are granted at least a portion of the independence for which they are struggling so bravely.

The fact that the Boers fight as desperately as they do shows that they have hopes of obtaining the independence that can only be bought with their hearts' blood. Might does not always make right, so hereafter let the Boers have a word of encouragement now and then, let them persist in their struggle until the Divine Master, who exalteth the humble and putteth down the mighty, will grant them what is theirs, independence.

A. C. BARDES.

New York, Dec. 18, 1900.

Copper Mines in New Jersey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of Monday morning you give prominence to a report of the finding of native copper in New Jersey and convey the impression that the recent discoveries at the mine north of Bound Brook are something new and unprecedented in the history of mining in this State. As an actual fact, the occurrence of native copper at this very mine was reported by Prof. H. D. Rogers, then State Geologist, as far back as 1836. In 1868 Prof. George H. Cook in his report on the geology of New Jersey cites various localities where native copper had been found, the largest mass, weighing 128 pounds, (not all native copper,) being found near this mine. Fine specimens were also obtained near New Brunswick, where it is reported to have been mined previous to the American Revolution. In 1881, 1883, and again in 1899 the occurrence of native copper at the mine near Bound Brook was noted by the State Geologist in his annual reports. These facts are sufficient to show that the occurrence of native copper in the rocks of New Jersey has long been known, and the reported finds near Bound Brook are far from being new discoveries.

HENRY B. KUEMMEL,
Assistant State Geologist.

Trenton, Dec. 17, 1900.

Street Car Refrigerators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article last Thursday about the lack of heat in the Metropolitan Company's cars called attention to a long-standing public grievance. It was too mild. Last Winter I was told that the date for beginning to heat the cars was Dec. 15, and this year, I presume, only the extreme cold of the past week secured for us some heat on Dec. 13. If I recall correctly, the cars were like refrigerators on the 12th. Apparently the company is trying to recover the serious loss of those two days' premature and unwarranted heating of its cars, for this afternoon I could not get the heat turned on even after requesting the conductor to do it.

The observably great decrease in the patronage of the Eighth Avenue line on those cold days was almost as refreshing as the brisk temperature that made the cars almost unendurable. J. F. BERRY.

New York, Dec. 20, 1900.

Fuel Gas at $1.05.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the consumers of gas will show the same interest in the gas monopoly that the consumers of ice did in the Ice Trust doubtless the same satisfactory result will follow. I have six gas stoves and logs in my home. I do not use them at the present rate of gas. I use my furnace instead for the first time in some years, and I am going to invest in oil stoves. It seems to me if all the customers serve notice on the company that they will not use gas for the purpose of heating at $1.05 a thousand it will bring the company to its senses.

MADISON AVENUE.

New York, Dec. 18, 1900.

A Welcome Christmas Gift.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these closing days of gift giving may I be allowed to suggest an inexpensive present which is certain to be more highly valued than remembrances costing far more? I allude to THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, which with the accompanying regular issue of even date uplifts the beneficiary with its entertaining and enlightening presence fifty-two times between Christmas and Christmas.

It has been my practice in recent years to give literary gifts rather than the transient things which the holiday season so bountifully provides, and while well-selected books have ever been received with grateful appreciation, nothing has called forth such earnest and repeated thanks as have fallen from the pens and lips of those whom I have endowed with your inestimable REVIEW.

For the young, in whom the love of books will be a precious and lasting acquisition, I can conceive of nothing of equal value. If every regular reader of the REVIEW will subscribe for ten copies, as I shall, in the names of those upon whom they most desire to confer lasting benefit, and thus lift your weekly circulation to much more than a million, history would record no grander or more far-reaching beneficence.

FRANK FULLER.

New York, Dec. 20, 1900.

Complains of the Postal Delivery Service

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The delays in delivery of the New York Post Office are an outrage on merchants of New York. A public meeting should be called to investigate this gross outrage and loss. What does it mean? Is it politics or what? JOSEPH L. ST. JOHN.

New York, Dec. 18, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Sees Cause for Gloom.

"The opening of a new century should be a spirited affair."

"I don't know why; we'll never live to see the end of it."—Chicago Record.

Boston Common Incident.

Mr. Goodboy—Ah! little man! Want to see the wheels go round?

Waldo Beanes—Thank you, Sir, but I'm perfectly familiar with the mechanism of the modern chronometer.—Harper's Bazar.

One Is Hard, the Other Easy.

The Moralizer—The road to fame is not only rough, but it's up hill all the way.

The Demoralizer—Yes, but let a man start down the hill, and he will find everything greased for the occasion.—Chicago News.

Engineering Difficulties.

It was known from the beginning, of course, that the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal would have its engineering difficulties, and present political and diplomatic action on the question is one of them. —Indianapolis News.

Ready to Negotiate.

Her Father—You have been paying attentions to my daughter. You haven't proposed yet?

His Lordship—Not yet, Sir.

Her Father—Now, let us come right down to business. What will you take not to propose?—Brooklyn Life.

IN CITY HALL PARK.

"Noon!" Above the city's clamor,
Vibrant to the heavy hammer
Sounds the bell of old St. Paul's.
Through the streets with traffic roaring
Surge the busy throngs, outpouring
From the many-storied walls.

Men, engrossed in winning treasure,
Scheming work and planning pleasure,
Sweep their unregardant eyes
Where, in noble bronze, forever
Stands the Youth of lost endeavor
With his forehead to the skies.

Phantom of forgotten sorrow,
Martyr for a happier morrow,
Daily, pass your fettered feet
Thousands of the land you cherished;
Think they, ever, how you perished—
In the hurry of the street?

Through the Park, whate'er his mission,
Comes my gray-mustached patrician
Marching briskly toward the West;
Trim, his garb, of black unbroken,
But the Loyal Legion's token
Blossoms brightly on his breast.

Sixty-three he seems, or older;
Yet, though somewhat stiff the shoulder
Where a Rebel bullet hides,
Many younger eyes are duller;
And his cheeks have kept the color
From the flood of youthful tides.

Are his thoughts of fields and trenches,
Of a line that never blenches
From the wild assault of Lee?
Hark! he hears the drum sonorous;
He is marching to the chorus
"From Atlanta to the Sea."

"Halt!" The old campaigner faces.
On the pedestal he traces
Once again the simple tale;
Then, to greet the younger hero,
Gravely touches his sombrero
In salute to Nathan Hale.

—ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

THE PEW AND THE PULPIT.

CHURCH PROBLEMS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 11, 1900, contained a striking editorial under the heading, "The Problem of City Churches." It was based upon the remarks of a speaker in the Chicago Baptist Ministers' Association, who was quoted as follows: "Unless the Church becomes a continuous vaudeville it cannot hold its congregations." The editor seems rather to sympathize with the Chicago minister, and recommends that church services be made as varied and as attractive as possible. The closing suggestion of the article is: "The logical solution of the problem would seem to be to make the churches as attractive as possible, and maintain within them a nucleus of holiness which, always sufficiently in evidence to make its influence felt, need not, and perhaps should not, interfere with anything innocent and proper which will attract those who are needed to fill the pews and help swell the church revenues."

Another view of the situation is presented in the aforementioned editorial. "It is also possible, from the lay point of view, that congregations find the continuous pastoral relation a trifle monotonous. * * * It is asking a good deal of intelligent people to expect them to be profoundly interested in listening to them week after week and year after year, until every phase of their thought, every habit of expression, every inflection, every oratorical trick, and every characteristic mannerism can be anticipated. * * * How attractive would a theatre be to the throngs which visit it if it had but one actor, however clever, and kept one piece on the boards year in and year out, with the same songs and everything as nearly unchanged as possible?"

THE TIMES is a paper recognized to be friendly to church work. Its criticisms are not to be taken as expressed in a bitter spirit. However, the editorial writer comes far short of comprehending the situation. In the first place, the churches which are winning the greatest success in this city are those of long pastorates. One needs but to think of the list of churches where the attendance is large in order to realize this. Dr. Parkhurst, Dr. Burrell, Dr. MacArthur, and others might be mentioned. In the second place, that church which by its methods necessitates short pastorates has been notably declining in recent years. We refer to the Methodist Church. As a third consideration, be it remembered that where large audiences are wont to assemble is not where the services approximate theatricals or the vaudeville. No such thing is to be found in the services of Calvary Baptist Church, Philadelphia, where Dr. Conwell preaches to audiences of four thousand people, nor in that of Dr Lorimer, in Boston, where the audience averages about two thousand at Tremont Temple. Name the list of larger audiences in New York and Brooklyn and the same is true: J. Wilbur Chapman's, A. C. Dixon's, N. D. Hillis's, James Burrell's, R. S. MacArthur's, Maltbie D. Babcock's, Dr. Parkhurst's. The difficulty with THE TIMES's article is that facts and experience do not corroborate its claims or recommend its suggestions.

THE TIMES's article truly says: "Congregations may be divided into two general classes, those who are religious and go to church because it is a place of worship and instruction, and those who maintain a church connection because it is socially good form to do so, but find it difficult to become really interested in the services." Upon this basis the suggestions are made to change the present plan as shown in our quotations in the first and second paragraphs under this heading. In other words, this great paper recommends that the irreligious element, with its desires and preferences, shall dominate in the life and services of the Church! Has it come to this? Must the Church conform to the world in order to live? Why should we desire to have present a large audience? What is the real value of large numbers? It is not entertainment, but that men may be led to become genuine followers of Christ! We challenge any man to name a church where its audiences are brought together on THE TIMES's plan where there is maintained spiritual power and where souls are being saved through conversion of men and women in Jesus Christ. The days of Church strength and vitality are those of contest with the world-spirit, not of conformity to it. We recommend, instead of THE TIMES's plan, a message from the pulpit full of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, preached by a man who believes every whit of it and is earnestly trying to live it, and a genuine effort on the part of those in the churches to-day to live the Christ-life in every phase of human activity. This will fill any church and will replenish any treasury. Let us make the church service attractive, sweet, and as happy as may be, but let us never forget that the purpose of our coming together is to win the unsaved to Christ and to build up those already in Him. Failing in this, whatsoever of value attaches to the assembling of a congregation is lost.

B. Q. DENHAM.

New York, Dec. 18, 1900.

CAUSES OF CHURCH APATHY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The religious discussion to which THE TIMES has opened its columns serves, with much collateral matter elsewhere, to demonstrate that, while the churches are apathetic, we are nowise in an irreligious age.

Perhaps the prevalent notion that the Church is the repository and conservator of all the highest religious sense is erroneous; in which case, the seeming contradiction disappears and we get a somewhat broader view of things. Some of the causes that have brought about apathy in the churches are underlying and historic. Conditions are not created in a moment. Apparently "higher criticism" has had much to do with present Church conditions, but its influences have been subtle, and it owes much of its destructive character to a long period of antecedent Biblical exegesis. Back as far as Origen and the schools of Alexandria the ground was prepared for the congenial growth of "higher criticism." There took place the divorcement between Christianity and Judaism, and later on at Rome and Constantinople the nuptials of Christianity and paganism.

Origen and his school, to which, to the present day, belong the great majority of Christian churches and Christian thinking, seeing, or thinking they saw, the impossibility of any literal fulfillment of the prophecies concerning Israel and the forecasts of Christ and the Apostles, stripped the Scriptures of pretty much all their prophetic literalism and substituted therefor a system of Scripture spiritualizations that has left the Bible a prolific source of dogmas and strange conceptions. Except in so far as the literalism of both Old and New Testament served to rear and sustain priestly power and the organized Church, it was, and has continued to be, set aside for the more accommodating system of spiritualizing the plain meaning of everything in Scripture that human reason could not square with its narrow vision.

The Church and pulpit everywhere followed slavishly in the furrow marked out by Origen, until now it is a sure sign of a disordered mind to take the prophets or Christ or the Apostles literally. "Higher criticism," in making everything concerning Israel, antedating David's time, purely mythological, moved along a very logical advance, and the pulpit had no intelligent answer to offer to its destructive criticism. It either accepted openly the conclusions of "higher criticism" or was silent. To Paine and Ingersoll the fling of "infidel" served well enough for a time, but when "higher criticism," in the mouths of ministers and religious editors, took up the cudgels against Moses and the prophets, the pulpit had no epithet with which to silence the recalcitrants, neither had it any intelligent answer. Indeed, so long as there was nothing literal in Moses and the prophets, it mattered little and to answer the new school of Bible criticism meant an abandonment of the safe, though shifting, grounds upon which it had so long stood for a more exacting arena of debate, wherein something more than mere thrashing around would be demanded. The Bible had become a shell, without any meat of fact in it, and the pulpit a pleasant resort for emotions and mysticisms. Biblical scholarship in any true sense had fled from it. Most men reason simply. If Abraham and Moses were mythologic heroes, and the prophecies creations of subsequent unscrupulous priests of the Babylonian captivity, who sought to palm off accomplished facts as prophecies of the future, it could hardly be expected that the ordinary mind would fail to go direct to the simple conclusion that Christ and the Apostles, whose sole basis is the credibility of Moses and the prophets, were alike myths and deceptions. A lie, once exposed, has little power, though persistently reiterated. People must have some religion, however, and, for want of something better, they still moved along the old ways; they went to church and contributed, and now and then got aroused, after a fashion, by some new emotional contrivance. But generally there came a mighty apathy over the hearts of men.

The ordinary man did not stop to ascertain that "higher criticism" has no historic basis; that it is a pure will-o'-the-wisp; that its whole system of literary analysis is spurious, and that the results of archaeological discoveries in Babylonia and Egypt have utterly discredited its contentions. Ingersoll had the modesty to stop preaching about the "mistakes of Moses" in the face of discovered facts, but the higher critics are sublimely indifferent to such trifling things as facts. It could not be expected that people would wade through the literary mazes of German students and all their strange jumble of Hexateuch and Elohist and Yahirst and priestly codes and illimitable redactors, all of which they themselves have later thrown into the waste basket. It was sufficient for the ordinary man that either his minister seemed to take kindly to it, his religious paper quoted effusively from it, the secular press hailed it enthusiastically, or there was silence. Now Niagara is upon us.

Some people become easily incensed when a Chinaman rises up to compare favorably Confucianism with Christianity. But the Chinaman is right, and Minister Wu has no call to apologize for his remarks. Christ is one thing and Christianity is another. Judaic Christianity of the first century is one thing and Christianity of the latter centuries and of to-day is quite another. It may well be that the civilization of Europe is superior to that of the Orient; but that the Christianity of Europe is exalted above the Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism of China or Brahmanism of India is a question that at least may be calmly discussed.

The Roman and Greek Churches are quite the two largest divisions of the so-called Christian Church, and both of them are pagan to the core; in ceremonial and dogma, pagan root and branch. It is the voice of Jacob, but the hand of Esau. Their vocabulary is Christian, but that is all; and the Protestant Church, while less pagan, is quite as far removed from primitive Judaic Christianity. Its ideas of the future are pagan rather than Biblical and Christian, and its conceptions of the present life, as Rabbi Hirsch rightly intimates, are far from Judaic, and hence not Apostolic and Christian at all.

Perhaps out of all the confusion will finally come a renaissance of Bible literalism. Christianity will again become Judaic. We shall return to the rock from whence we were hewn.

About the only man that I now see who has clear vision, whether right or wrong is not the question, is the Hebrew. There is something in that imperishable faith of his as he bears it down the centuries that makes the heart beat and the imagination rekindle with power and might. It dwarfs these religions of ours. We dogmatize; he goes back to Jerusalem to rebuild her walls and her temples in his undying faith that the promises of Jehovah to Israel are eternal as the stars.

When the Jew shall open his eyes to see Jesus of Nazareth, the Messiah, fulfilling in part the prophets, 1,900 years ago, and yet to be fulfilled in all their completeness by that same Jesus in the Messiah yet to come, we shall get the full view. But then, how far in the future that may yet be no man may say. W.

Warwick, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1900.

PULPIT'S POWER QUESTIONED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest the several letters of your correspondents in reference to the existing apathy in our churches. Permit me, who has had no circumscribed opportunities of observing what contributes to ministerial acceptableness and efficiency, to say that, in my opinion, the cause of this indifference is to be found in the diminished power of the pulpit to adapt itself to the conditions of the people. I do not believe that it can be traced up, exclusively, to the social, professional, and mercantile environments of the times in which we live.

Though the same Gospel is to be preached, and the matter of sermons is to be substantially the same through all the varying conditions of society, yet the form of presenting this Gospel must be adapted to the thought, the intellect, and the circumstances of the age; and a different method of preaching the Gospel truth must be adopted in consequence of advancing knowledge to what was pursued in one of less refinement and cultivation. There must be more originality of thought, more profound analysis, more accurate criticisms, more varied illustration from the fields of nature and the world of science, more efforts to prove the harmony of a sound theology with a sound philosophy.

The great mistake of the modern preacher is in not keeping abreast of the secular thought of the times. The man who does not regard it as essential to know what men are thinking about, as well as what they are doing, will most assuredly preach to empty pews. The successful preacher goes into the marts of commerce, familiarizes himself with the cares, the vexations, the temptations, dangers, and disasters that are encountered there. He may know much of the Divine, but without an acquaintance with the human his message will be barren of results.

To the man who has been fighting the world, the flesh, and the devil for six days a dry theological disquisition, or an erudite essay to prove a theory he never doubted is like giving him a stone when he asked for bread. It is under such effete ministrations that congregations are becoming dissatisfied and attenuated.

In such a condition of things we want preachers whose ability and judgment shall command respect, whose manner and daily deportment shall draw the affections, and whose ministrations shall attract by their beauty and be a potential factor in the social, moral, and spiritual uplifting of those committed to their care.

FRANK H. IRVING.

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1900.

High Hats in Churches Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am writing to ask you to start a movement for the abolishment of ladies' high hats in churches. It seems to me an anomaly that in houses of worship, where, of all places, one is supposed to be self-sacrificing, unselfish, and humble-minded, ladies should go, Sunday after Sunday, wearing hats from six to thirty inches high, profusely loaded with birds, flowers, and feathers, which utterly destroy or greatly impair the view of the preacher and the service of the bare-headed men who sit behind them. This savage practice has been frowned down and forbidden in theatres; in all the better ones women take off their headgear or leave it at home.

It is much more objectionable in churches, where the floors are generally flat, than in playhouses, where the grade of the seats gives one some chance to look over the hats. I sat an hour in church to-day "rubber-necking" between and around two structures, and, having surreptitiously measured one, found it twenty-three inches from brim to crest. Surely the ladies only need their attention thus politely drawn to the matter to promptly abolish the trouble. The remedy is so simple; either come hatless to church, or take your hat off, or stay away. MISOGYNIST.

New York, Dec. 16, 1900.

MISSION WORK IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it is the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church who says Christians themselves are in a manner to blame for the late persecutions in China. He says: "The highest authorities affirm that the French Government has protected the Catholic hierarchy in overriding the laws and customs of the Chinese people. Protestant missionaries, as a rule, have not been guilty of the offensiveness, oppression, and injustice which have been clearly proved against Catholic missionaries."

Now let us admit this, and also that all Christians are likely to offend in the same way. It does seem to me as an American that we have no legal right to send our missionaries to China, or any other country to try and convert them to our way of thinking. By so doing we preach a gospel antagonistic to their form of government, and this to their minds is little less than treason. How can a man love his country and adopt a religion diametrically opposed to its form of government? If he becomes a convert to Christianity, he will no longer honor or revere his country or his ancestors; and veneration and the teachings of Confucius are the only ethics of the Chinese people.

To my mind, it seems absurd to attempt to convert this ancient race to the doctrines of Jesus. Let them alone, and allow them to walk in the light as they see it, and instead of sending missionaries to convert them, suppose we appropriate the money spent in foreign missions to better the condition of the starving, poor and depraved in our own country. Suppose we try reform at home, in our own cities, towns, and villages; suppose we turn to the erring and wayward and gently lead them to a better life. Let us try our hand in bettering the condition of the very poor in our great cities.

I am not pleading the cause of the Chinese. Punishment should follow them and their misdeeds, but before we cast at them the stone of wrath let us hold the mirror up to nature, put ourselves in their place, and let us ask ourselves how we would like the Heathen Chinee to overrun our country, seek to make converts of our people, and directly, or indirectly, seek to poison our people against our country and its institutions.

It is justice, and not revenge, that should guide us in dealing with this ancient empire, and President McKinley has shown rare ability in his diplomatic relations with this most difficult question. W. H. R.

New York, Dec. 18, 1900.

POLITICS IN TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

W. B. Conklin has felt constrained to write you condemning your editorial about the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the canteen. Great men will differ. I want to commend the article, only saying you did not cut half deep enough. There is no one organization on earth that has done so much to break down the cause of temperance as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the press, knowing that the intentions of the women have been good, has treated them with too much charity and consideration, probably not wishing to speak out against those whose motives were presumably good, however bad or ill-considered were their acts.

Originally the organization was what its name indicates, a Christian organization, using Christian methods to win individual drunkards back to the path of sobriety, and they were meeting with considerable success. At that time I was glad to contribute of my funds to assist them in the good work. But there was an element in the organization for whose ambition this was too slow and commonplace. They lacked confidence in Christ's methods of reclaiming the wayward, and kept up an agitation to reform the world and establish total abstinence in a day by man-made laws. Christ's laws and Christ's ways were too weak. At a meeting held at Cleveland, Ohio, about twenty years ago this element prevailed, and the laws of man were invoked. A Woman's Political Temperance Union was substituted for the Christian organization, which, however, kept the old name, and has sailed under false colors ever since. Sunday meetings are held in churches, and they open with long prayers; but they belie their professions by repudiating God's laws of love, and appeal to man's law of force.

What has been the result? We defy this organization to name one single saloon it has closed, or one drunkard it has reclaimed, in all these twenty years. Not only that, but other women who have thought that they should do something to assist the cause of temperance have looked abroad to see in what line they might work. They have seen this large and noisy, organization (unbeknown to Christian) and joined it by reason of its name, and thus it has nullified all Christian effort to promote temperance. It is not strange to me, therefore, that a decent newspaper like THE TIMES, that believes in law, order, temperance, and sobriety, should speak of this organization somewhat according to its deserts. It is rather strange that it should not have spoken out long since; and having spoken, I shall be disappointed if you do not continue to speak of them according to their influence on the community, and not according to their supposed intentions.

You speak of other organizations according to their deeds, and the effect their deeds have on the moral and physical world. Why should there be some other rule to apply to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union? Charity to that order is death to all temperance work. Besides, they show no charity. They assume to hold a monopoly on all the temperance sentiment there is in the country. When they set their sign of approval or disapproval on any political measure, all who do not adopt their views are immediately tabooed as servants of the saloon keepers and the devil. They are the keepers of the public conscience, and assume to read you out of decent society, and almost out of your own church, if you do not fall in with every fool whim they may adopt.

The folly of their whims was never more apparent to thoughtful, observant people than in their advocacy of the abolition of the canteen—the private soldiers' amusement hall, library, and gymnasium—because light wines, beer, and luncheon are served to those who want it and will have it. Suppose the canteen is abolished, where will the private soldier go for recreation? To the low groggeries which will again line the roadsides between the military posts and near-by town, where conscienceless men sell liquid damnation and vile women sell themselves. It was in honor of this accomplishment that women applauded and angels wept when the vote was taken in Congress to abolish the canteen. And it was done in the name of an organization that calls itself "Christian" and sets itself up as a censor of Christian opinion about temperance.

One of the bad things in connection with this censorship is that these women are but as babes and sucklings in their contests for laws to promote temperance, compared with the adverse side. Their law to abolish the army canteen had scarcely passed the House—I doubt if the certified copy had yet reached the Senate—when Joseph Miller, the Ohio agent, attorney, and lobbyist of the State Saloon Keepers' Association, started by fastest express train for Washington. What do these gifted women think was his mission? Nothing more nor less than to promote the passage through the Senate of the same bill they helped to lobby through the House. This is the fact. I leave the women to draw their own inference. Some person is going to be fooled about results if the canteen is abolished, and it is not going to be Mr. Miller and his clients. They are looking at the matter as a purely practical business proposition. They have weighed its provisions, and concluded it is a good thing for their business. They can sell more liquor and make more money off of it if the women will help them to re-establish the wayside groggery on the ruins of the canteen. This may be eminently satisfactory to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but, as a temperance man, it is not satisfactory to me, and I blame them for the mischief that will grow out of their meddlesome ignorance.

JAMES A. HARVEY.

Hamden, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1900.

AN APPEAL FOR PURE BEER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Even out of a pig's ear it may be possible to make something closely resembling a silk purse. We have read of the ingenious Westerner who compounded "commercial oysters" out of corn starch, salt, and gelatine. You may incubate eggs without the aid of the maternal Biddy, although, if she goes on strike, you cannot produce the genuine, original article. But since Father Gambrinus made his first brew nobody has ever yet discovered a method or process for making good, wholesome beer out of anything save good malt, hops, and water.

At the present moment in Great Britain, public interest is about equally divided between the Boer war and the revelations showing that 3,000 persons have been poisoned—more than 100 of them fatally—by cheap, adulterated beer in or near Manchester and Liverpool. This would be an alarming disclosure in any country; it is doubly so in England, for the Englishman regards his beer as a necessity, and he does not beat about the bush when discussing, nor does he apologize for his interest in, his national beverage.

London cable dispatches state that "nobody would be surprised at any time if the epidemic of arsenical poisoning were to reach London, for there are plenty of beers and ale drunk here in which the various corn sugars made with sulphuric acid, glucose, invert sugars, or by whatever name they go, are made to take the place of the innocuous malt and hops." Arsenious acid and arsenic acid in dangerous quantities have been found in many of the beers examined. Consequently a vigorous agitation has begun; the Government's medical inspectors and analysts are at work, and such a high authority as The Lancet calls upon the Government to define beer as a liquid brewed exclusively from hops and malt, and to withdraw the name from the products of any other materials.

When England enacts a law framed on the lines thus suggested, she will merely revive a statute which her Parliament, for some inscrutable reason, repealed in 1842, thereby opening the door to the use of various cheap and hurtful chemicals. Those Manchester brewers who have had to spill 25,000 barrels of beer into the gutters should find it more economical hereafter to make wholesome beer out of tried and approved ingredients.

This aspect of the brewing industry was reviewed by me in a paper read (by invitation) before the State Society of Hop Growers at Rochester, N. Y., as far back as 1883. The phenomenal scarcity and high price of hops in 1882 tempted some brewers to try such substitutes as camomile flowers, quassia extract, nux vomica, cocculus indicus, &c. In behalf of brewers and growers alike, I then suggested and advocated legislation, either State or National, prohibiting the use of any substitutes for malt and hops in brewing. There may be Prohibitionists so fanatical as to contend that all beer ought to be poisonous, but I doubt that there are. At all events, since the Government levies a heavy tax on the makers and vendors of beer, the Government should take care that its own official stamp and sanction are not attached to an adulterated and injurious beverage.

An experience of more than forty years convinces me that the leading American brewers—those who are proud of their products and their reputations—will not stoop to the use of adulterants. Many of the smaller and newer brewers, however, are liable to be tempted, especially while the added war taxes tends to diminish their sales and profits.

While hops are a most mercurial and precarious staple, (which I have seen selling as low as 3 cents a pound and as high as $130,) according to the abundance or scarcity of the harvest; still, when we know that the hop retains a large percentage of its strength for several years in storage, and that one pound of hops suffices for a barrel of beer, there is manifestly no great hardship entailed on anybody when all brewers are forbidden to use hurtful substitutes for hops.

Germany brews and consumes vast quantities of beer, yet drunkenness is rare in Germany. The law there in relation to brewing is positively Draconian in severity. The Teuton brewer who, tempted by a slightly increased margin of profit, essays to use any substitute for hops and malt in his beer, dooms himself to fine and imprisonment, and his brewery to confiscation. Result: Some German beers are better than others, but all genuine German beers are the pure article.

That the vast majority of our brewers in the United States make pure and wholesome beer is a proposition which nobody will dispute. This they do voluntarily, for our American laws touch only the quantity, not the quality, of the output. There are, however, small or new breweries which possibly, in competition with long-established and popular concerns, are impelled to pare every expense to the bone. When hops suddenly advance in price, doubtless some of these new or small establishments are misled into experimenting with noxious chemicals. No deserving interest will be hurt when either the Federal or the State Government, or both, impose rigorous penalties for such experiments. Our legislation might easily be made effective without being quite as severe as that of Germany.

EMMET WELLS.

New York, Dec. 20, 1900.

ANTHRACITE COAL INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and other changes in the companies and firms engaged in the mining and shipping of anthracite coal, spoken of as possibly to follow, call attention to the economic situation in that important industry.

Judged by the standpoint of modern business and trading methods, the manner of conducting the anthracite trade is from force of circumstances crude in the extreme; in fact, it is one of the few great industries in the United States where some measure of operating reform has not been introduced. From a few hundred square miles of territory comprised within the limits of Eastern Pennsylvania, nearly 50,000,000 tons of hard coal are annually mined—a natural monopoly it has been called. Notwithstanding this monopolistic feature, the trend of the times seems slowly against the old profitableness of anthracite mining. Bituminous coal has pressed anthracite hard as a producer of steam; gas and oil compete in certain kinds of cooking and heating, while electricity, through large plants and by means of distributing agencies, may in time become a formidable rival for household use. In railroad management the decline in freight rates was accompanied by economics in transportation not before believed possible, but which so far have balanced the decrease in revenue. In the anthracite trade, such general economies it has not been found possible to introduce; yet the waste is easily seen. Rival railways whose principal traffic is hard coal, run within sight of each other from the coal fields to tidewater, all striving to carry the minimum of tonnage necessary to support their capitalization. One railway will haul its coal eastward over the mountain, while another with mines fifty miles nearer the ocean will transport much of its coal westward over the same mountain, the trains climbing the grades in opposite directions. This is but one illustration of the waste of transportation energy going on all through the anthracite regions. As the few great anthracite companies furnish but little information to each other, the industry as a whole has no business statistics worthy of the name; each is in ignorance of the classification and destination of coal sold by its neighbors, and so, in ignorance of particulars regarding the trade at large which in other great industries are carefully collated, studied, and made the basis of the policy, the consequence there can be no real planning as to the best methods of handling the product of the mines or of increasing its sale. In like manner the process of selling this large output is costly not only as regards the selling expenses, but as to the credits often granted retail dealers. More than all else, the strife for tonnage among the different railways has led the companies to keep open and working certain collieries not by reason of natural disadvantages, are more costly to operate than other mines on other roads, the producing capacity of all the anthracite mines being largely in excess of the present demand. The same strife is the reason for working many collieries on half time instead of fewer mines on full time.

There can be no complete remedy for this state of things until by some form of consolidation each company gives up its independence and shares in the profits of the industry as a whole. No one company would allow another to carry a good part of the coal from the mines to the common competing points, no matter how great the saving, unless the yielding road had a common interest in the revenues of the other. And this difficulty runs through the trade in all its departments. Yet it is not too large an estimate that the companies, if combined, could save in mining and transportation $1 a ton; the saving from the introduction of modern business methods in the general management is not so easy to compute, but would, no doubt, amount to a large sum, the combined possible reduction in cost running into many millions. Nor should it be forgotten that the retail trade in domestic sizes in our large cities is open to the same criticism of economic waste, though not, perhaps, to the same degree. Abundant capital, concentration of interests, large plants capable of handling quantities of coal cheaply and storing the same with a more systematized delivery, would largely reduce the present cost of retailing the domestic sizes.

If we can imagine such a consolidation of the large anthracite companies, and if we dare assume a large saving per ton in consequence, justification for such concentration would demand that the public, the operatives, and the capitalists should share in the new profits. Circumstances as they arise would certainly require some such adjustment. The mine workers, we can now see, will not rest content until they force an increase in the rates paid for mining, and if new profits are seen to be possible, such an increase in wages would be willingly paid. As to a reduction in the prices of coal to consumers, that would be wise and just also, though if we assume an increasing competition in the future, such reduction may be compulsory with or without consolidation. There would still remain a large sum available for interest and dividends on the present basis of values, and for a proper sinking fund, (not now taken into account,) as well as for payments on the increased capitalization which such consolidation would require, since additional money in large amounts would need to be spent before the possible economies could be fully realized.

If such a view of the future, near or distant, in the anthracite industry is not wholly beyond the bounds of realization, then as the plans for unification of interests unfold themselves the public may receive each development with equanimity assured that a common good will in some way be the result. Indeed, the sooner such plans are perfected and the more completely they are carried out, the better for all concerned—consumers, capitalists, and mine operatives alike.

THOMAS L. GREENE.

New York, Dec. 18, 1900.

INFANTILE CRIME—THE CASE OF YOUNG STEWART.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sentence on last Friday by Judge Furman of young Stewart, a boy of fourteen, and clearly a degenerate, to twenty years' imprisonment for manslaughter on his own confession, directs public attention to one of the grossest perversions of justice which has come to light in many a day. This injustice, it is scarcely necessary to say, rests not with the court, but with the law. Certainly, it is strange that the law should recognize no distinction between "a half-developed reasoning animal"—which is a noted Justice's definition of a boy—and a man in the maturity of his intellectual and moral powers. Yet this solecism exists and has resulted in the cruelest perversion of justice.

For example, in one of the Southern States—I think it was Georgia—a few years ago a boy of fifteen was publicly hanged for murder, his chief concern when he was led out to execution being expressed in the inquiry, "Will it hurt?" He seems to have gone to the scaffold with no adequate sense of the enormity of his crime or the nature of his punishment.

Again, five years ago, as it will be recalled, four juvenile bandits, all in their teens, conspired to wreck a fast mail train on the New York Central Railroad, by which two were killed and others wounded. The direct cause of this crime was traced to "dime-novel" reading. The indifference of their manner evidenced the failure of these young criminals to realize the enormity of their crime.

From Justice Furman's action I judge that he had no discretion in the premises, but was obliged to prescribe the twenty-year imprisonment. If it be so, it would seem that the law should be amended. It certainly does allow discrimination for some felonies; for, several years ago, Justice Sutherland acquiesced in the acquittal of a boy charged with felony, who placed a sandbag on the track of the elevated railway in this city. Like a worthy Judge and good grandfather, he gave the boy a good scolding, which under the circumstances probably did more good to the boy than if he had been sent among older juvenile "delinquents" to acquire a new education in crime. It may not always be advisable to treat boy criminals in Justice Sutherland's merciful way, but it is well to remember that the law has almost always been tender in punishing the offenses of infancy. And here let me say, one of the most celebrated of English barristers—Mr. Hawkins—in his pleas of the Crown, once declared that infants under the age of discretion ought not to be criminally prosecuted at all. Both English and American law allows in some cases this matter of discretion to remain as a question of fact; and this is wise, for everybody knows there are young sexagenarians and decrepit infants, and that precocious instinct often outruns the experience of mature iniquity.

If I am not mistaken, by the English law the capacity of wrongdoing or contracting guilt is not measured by years so much as by the strength of the delinquent's judgment and character, which differs widely in degree in boys of the same age. Certainly, it will not be disputed that one lad of nine may have as great a sense of responsibility as another at fourteen; yet Sir Matthew Hale declared that "it was against nature to suppose an infant under seven years of age capable of felony, but that his capacity might begin at eight! Pike's "History of Crime" mentions a boy of nine who was reprieved after conviction for killing a companion, and one of ten who was hanged for a similar crime. At Abingdon, England, during the last century, a boy of eight was hanged for firing two barns, because it appeared that he was instigated by "malice, cunning, and revenge." "But," says the great Blackstone, "in all cases evidence of malice, in order that it may bridge the chasm of doubt created by youth, ought to be strong beyond doubt and clear beyond contradiction."

To return to the case of young Stewart; so far as this young boy is concerned, it may be predicted that prison life will not reform him. Two conclusions seem to be inevitable, (1,) that the law which makes the hanging of a boy of fourteen for murder—and Stewart might have been sent to the electric chair but for his plea of manslaughter—accepted by the court—should be changed, and, (2,) that some provision in law should be made to secure the reformation of these boy felons. It also becomes a question of importance, if much of the boy literature which incites to crime might not be put under the ban of the law.

MARSHAL H. BRIGHT.

Tarrytown-on-Hudson, Dec. 18, 1900.

BOOKS WANTED FOR BRONX LIBRARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Borough of the Bronx, with its population of a quarter of a million, and rapidly growing, has great need of a public library. With the exception of Westchester and Riverdale, which are situated on the edge of the borough, there is not in all this section of our great city north of the Harlem a free public library. The libraries of Manhattan are too remote to be practically available, and they are prevented from establishing branches by the lack of funds.

In these circumstances it has seemed to several citizens who reside in Tremont that a beginning should be made at once. The Bronx Public Library has therefore been founded and will be incorporated. The beginning will be modest, and all services are being cheerfully given from interest in the object. One thousand books have already been received, and are now being catalogued. It is expected that the library will be opened on Jan. 5. These books have all been given to the library. They are of all kinds. There are some books of great value, fresh from the press, and recognized as authorities in the matters with which they deal. But more such are greatly needed. The library should be made strong from the start. An earnest appeal is therefore made to all persons who are interested in the circulation of good literature to contribute books to the library. The books, if not all new, should be bright, interesting, and wholesome for young and old. Standard works of history, science, art, fiction, and poetry are earnestly desired.

The free public library is an approved agency of popular education, and is one of the most effective of preventive causes in dealing with lawlessness and vice. It stores the mind with life's better thoughts. All gifts may be sent in my care, marked The Bronx Public Library, Washington Avenue, at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, New York City.

On behalf of the committee.

F. B. MAKEPEACE,

Pastor's Study, Trinity Congregational Church, New York, Dec. 21, 1900.

PRICES OF SEATS IN THEATRES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your minor editorial department on Dec. 11 you say "the prices of tickets to see good plays well acted are now so high in this town that the poor man, if he goes to a first-class playhouse at all, must sit in the top gallery and peep over the rail." This statement is absolutely true, and the people generally, those of moderate means, are eagerly looking for some one to erect a place of amusement where good plays and good acting may be witnessed at something like the prices which prevailed before the advance of everything during the civil war permitted the jump for seats in theatres from 25 and 50 cents to $1.50.

Glancing over my old files of 1850, I find that the Havana Opera Company, with Ignazio Marini, Lorenzo Sabri, Cesare Badiate, and Signora Tedisco, giving grand operas in Astor Place. In April of that year, for an admission fee of $1 to all parts of the house, and later on, in September of the same year, the same company gave operas at Castle Garden for an admission of 50 cents. Max Maretzek's prices at the Astor Place Opera House for operatic performances were $1.50 for all seats, except when he had special artists, like Signorina Perodi; when he advanced his rates to $2.50.

The Brooklyn Museum advertised the elder Booth as Richard III., the performance to conclude with "The Swiss Cottage," with Miss Julia Turnbull, a capital artist, as Lisette. The admission fee was 25 cents, except parquet, for which 37½ cents was charged for seats.

At Burton's Theatre one could have enjoyed "The Serious Family" and "The Old Dutch Governor" on the same night, with Burton, Brougham, C. W. Clarke, and Mrs. Skerritt in the leading rôles, for 50 cents admission.

At the Broadway Theatre such capital artists as Blake and Wheatley and Mrs. Barrett appeared in "London Assurance," and on the same evening "The Spirit of Gold," with Dyott, Jordan, Chapman, and Miss K. Horn—another fine team—could have been enjoyed, in the boxes or parquet, for 50 cents a seat.

Mitchell's Olympic generally each night ran four pieces, such as "Twelve Months," "Revolt of the Poor House," "The Practical Man," and other amusing comedlettas, with Mitchell, Nickinson, Bland, Walcot, Mrs. Isherwood, and Mary Taylor, for an admission of 50 cents to lower boxes, 25 cents to upper boxes, and 12½ cents in the pit. (the present-day parquet.)

J. W. Wallack, Jr., appeared in "Richard III." at the Bowery, with the drama of "The Flying Dutchman" thrown in, for an admission of 25 cents to the boxes and 12½ cents to the pit, (performances commencing at 7 o'clock,) and John R. Scott on other nights played both in "The Shoemaker of Toulouse" and in "Don Cesar de Bazan," at the same theatre for the same admission fee.

Of course, the theatres and their surroundings are more expensively furnished and the stage settings much more elaborate nowadays, but the talent is certainly no better nor the attractions so great at each entertainment as in the olden time, when the prices of admission were at least one-third the now prevailing rates.

If some such philanthropist as Peter Cooper were to erect and donate for the proper entertainment of the people a theatre in which legitimate drama presented by a first-class stock company could be enjoyed at old-time prices thousands of citizens now forced to look for entertainment at razzle-dazzle performances would vote him a place in the Temple of Fame.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.

New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

AS TO PLATT'S AID.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly permit me, as one who is taking a deep interest in the purification of our City Government, to point out what appears to me an error in the present tactics of our reform organizations. We have already more than a dozen different bodies, all organized for the overthrow of Tammany Hall, every one of which appears to be inclined to have a preference for playing politics. As far as I have been able to learn most of the well-meaning associations are advancing on the idea that harmony is essential; that it is a condition sine qua non, and that without Platt and the Republican machine there is no possibility of defeating Croker and his hordes. In consequence no action should be taken which will not insure the good-will of the man from Tioga and his followers. The logical consequence of this tendency must be that Platt will either dictate the nominations and the platform, or he will decline to be "harmonious," and I am much afraid that when things proceed on this line Senator Platt will be found, when the proper time comes, outside the breastworks of reform and running a candidate of his own, as in 1897.

Now, I do not desire it understood that I believe success possible without Platt, but I am most assuredly of the opinion that concerted action with him can be brought about if present tactics are continued to be pursued. If Platt is left a free hand, and if he feels that without his voluntary co-operation failure is unavoidable, he will impose such demands as are impossible of acceptance on the part of the reform forces. But there is such a thing as compelling him to be "harmonious." To understand this, permit me to quote history. Why did Platt not run a candidate in 1894? Certainly Senator Platt, as regards his political methods and morals, was not any better or purer then than he is today, nor was he in 1897, when he defeated the continuance of good government, any more wicked than he was in 1894, only conditions differed. Prior to the nomination of Mayor Strong the awful revelations of the Lexow committee acted as a tremendous educator of the people and started such a reform wave that Platt, nolens volens, had to join, even without being asked, or find himself without any substantial following at the polls. But in 1897 he found a different situation. The reaction against reform ran very high. It was almost as strong as the storm flood for reform had been three years before. "To h— with reform" became the battle cry of Tammany Hall. Many people, especially a large part of the German-Americans, had become disappointed with the administration of Mayor Strong, whether rightly or wrongly is not relevant to my point, but the fact remains. The consequence was that Platt, not finding himself confronted by a strong public sentiment, could play with impunity into the hands of his mate Croker, put up Tracy as his candidate, and defeat Seth Low.

A repetition of this must be avoided. To this end it appears to me the reform organizations must discontinue playing politics and concentrate their energies on a campaign of education, for I am afraid that in the game of politics Platt is a master hand. In my opinion the most necessary thing to do now for the next eight months is a systematic and a thorough education of the people of Greater New York, foreign-born as well as native, and to create such a determined sentiment for the purification of our City Government that Senator Platt will be in the same position as in 1894, that is, compelled to be "harmonious." Then the nomination committees will find as smooth sailing as the Committee of Seventy found in 1894.

HEINRICH F. CHARLES.

New York, Dec. 20, 1900.

PARTY DANGER IN SHIP SUBSIDY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Senate committee has decided to allow the Frye bill to remain in abeyance until after the holidays, thus furnishing an indication that the best element of the Republican Party has become aroused, and from careful investigation has decided that it is not for the best interests of our party. The Committee of Twenty-five selected to frame the Ship Subsidy bill have

AT THE THEATRES

Mme. Bernhardt's Recent Performances, with a Word in Advance About Her Acting of the Prince of Denmark.

Obviously it would be ill-advised to say much in advance of the notable dramatic performance we are promised this Christmas week, namely, "La Tragique Histoire d'Hamlet Prince de Dannemark," translated out of the English verse and prose of William Shakespeare into modern French prose by MM. Eugene Morand and Marcel Schwob. There have been many female Hamlets on our own stage, but none is very respectfully remembered, and it is no slight to the fame of Sarah Bernhardt, and no premature judgment upon her acting of this Prince, to say that one does not expect it to be much more than an interesting curiosity.

The feeling inspired by the oddest of all the foreign Hamlets lately seen here, however, that of Mme. Bernhardt's fellow-artist, Jean Mounet-Sully, (which set an Anglo-Saxon's inherited views of the way to impersonate the Prince of Denmark at no single point, and was always high-strung, emotional, hysterical, fantastical,) was of wonder at the richness of Shakespeare's genius which could create a work capable of an interpretation so different from that of the poet's countrymen and his Teutonic cousins, and yet so obviously justified by the text if one could take the Mounet-Sully point of view.

The point of view must be borne in mind, too, in trying to appreciate Bernhardt's Hamlet. The tragedy of her native stage is slow and formal, and without a note of relief. Maeterlinck well says of Racine's personages that they dwell remote from humanity on a planet without an atmosphere, and when they cease to talk cease to live. There is a traditional method of acting the French classics to which Mme. Bernhardt and her illustrious confrères religiously adhere. The alexandrines may be "said or sung" like the things in the Prayer Book, but they are never delivered naturally as the spontaneous utterances of the mind and heart, as the competent English-speaking actor delivers Shakespeare's verse. The French tragedian in his tirades always is compelled to "recite."

Fancy the effect upon an artistic mind, trained to such traditions, burdened with the hearse-horse idea of tragedy, of the study of a great work of unhammered imagination and unfettered genius like "Hamlet," full of the variety, the complexity, the humor, as well as the gravity, the passion and pathos and fantasy of life!

Of course, the French Hamlets are always fantastical, even when they act in metered versions of the play. Bernhardt's is in sensible and coherent prose. A glance through the book reveals no inconsistencies or puerilities. The translators are students who have studied their Shakespeare to some purpose and have something better than a bookish acquaintance with the English language. Of course, much of the majesty and beauty of the verse in "Hamlet" must elude translation. But a prose translation of a masterwork in verse is apt to have less perversion of thought and spirit than one in a foreign form of verse.

With the prose text, too, Mme. Bernhardt's art will not be held in check as in "L'Aiglon" and other poetic dramas. Her Hamlet will have the freedom and the realism (hateful word!) of her Tosca and Théodora. M. Coquelin will appear, briefly, in the last act as "Le Premier Villain (Tossoyeur)," which is French, you know, for "First Gravedigger."

These two famous actors have appeared in the last week in two famous old plays, of the recurrence of which enough was said in the passing notices. The result proved that the art of both is as vigorous and varied as ever. Sarah Bernhardt certainly never acted either Floria Tosca or Marguerite Gautier with more skill and effect. All her skill was needed, too, in both plays, for the accessories in "La Tosca" were never so scant and the familiar drama of shame and tuberculosis was never more carelessly set on the stage.

Coquelin is as Hamlet playing Laertes or the King in both plays. Baron Scarpia is little more than a highly colored copy of Pescara in "The Apostate," a cruel wretch with power who is lustful as well as base. But undoubtedly Coquelin's richly varied acting lends the rôle new life and interest while the simple dignity and rare eloquence of his Père Duval are of great value in the finest scene of Dumas's play.

"Lady Huntworth's Experiment" is an example of as good comedy as any Englishman turns out these days excepting Pinero, and he has not always surpassed it, by any means. There is a specimen of Pinero's craft on view here now, for instance, which is smart and expert enough, but which few of his admirers would care to sit through a second time. Mr. Carton's comedy at Daly's, on the other hand, is well worth a second visit to the theatre. It is original and diverting. Lady Huntworth is a new and pleasant variant of the modern type of woman with a mission. She is lovable, which is rare, as well as audacious and courageous. We like her better than Lady Algy or the burglar woman in "Wheels Within Wheels."

She resembles them both, though, in her defiance of social conventions and her willingness to be thought "bad." Wherefore, a Puritanical person might proclaim her indecent. We know of her as we know of Mrs. Onslow Bulmer, in "Wheels Within Wheels," that she is innocent of the specific act charged against her in the play. But that is all. She is certainly a very knowing lady.

There is not a hint of offense in Miss Spong's acting of the character. This is a charming portrayal and it is associated with excellent acting in every other part in the play.

Humorous allusion to the popular plays of the hour seems to be the principal object of the skits at the music hall of earnest Mr. Fields and tranquil Mr. Weber, rather than actual travesty. Once in a while some bit of clever caricature has been successful there, but I doubt if the crowd that frequents that place of amusement cares to stop to think whether or not any thing done on the stage is a good imitation of something done on some other stage.

The new afterpiece, which is nothing more than a second part for the long current "Fiddle-dee-dee," is bright and taking enough of its utterly informal sort, and will long be popular. E. A. D.

THIS WEEK'S PLAY BILLS.

Christmas week brings a batch of new plays. The Garden Theatre has Mme. Bernhardt and M. Coquelin concluding their five weeks' engagement with "Hamlet"—Mme. Bernhardt in the title rôle and M. Coquelin as the First Gravedigger. The Madison Square Theatre will offer George H. Broadhurst's latest contribution to the stage, a farce entitled "The House That Jack Built." The new musical comedy, in which Miss Marie Dressler will appear Christmas night at Hammerstein's Victoria, is called "Miss Prinnt." The Sire brothers will make another effort at extravaganza at their New York Theatre. They will produce a review which has been titled "The Giddy Throng," by Sydney Rosenfeld and A. Baldwin Sloane. The week's novelty at the German theatre in Irving Place will be the first performance in America to-morrow evening of Walther and Stein's play, "Der Grosse Kauffmann." ("The Wholesale Merchant.") During the afternoons of the week Manager Conried will present Goerner's fairy play called "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

This will be the last week of Maude Adams's engagement here in "L'Aiglon." Saturday night's performance will be her seventy-fifth appearance in the Rostand drama. John Drew, who has been presenting "Richard Carvel" at the Empire for over four months, will also take to the road with his attraction after Saturday night's performance. He will be succeeded by the Empire Theatre Company, whose twelfth season in this city will begin on Dec. 31. Henry Arthur Jones's latest play, "Mrs. Dane's Defence," will be the first of their attractions to be presented. Miss Annie Russell and "A Royal Family," which began the season at the Lyceum Theatre away back in September, will enter the holiday weeks with their success not only undiminished but not showing the slightest sign of waning. Miss Russell will continue to impersonate the Princess Alestine for some time to come. This week she will be pretty busy, as she gives nine performances. Three of them will be matinées, which will be given on Christmas Day, Thursday, and Saturday. William H. Crane has thus far held the attention which he gained with the first performance of "David Harum" at the Garrick Theatre, and John Hare will continue with his "Gay Lord Quex" at the Criterion Theatre for three weeks more.

A third week of "Janice Meredith" at Wallack's will further demonstrate the abilities of Mary Mannering as a delineator of a charming character. Notwithstanding the past week is always the worst in the entire season for the theatres, she played to extraordinarily large receipts, and during the latter part of the week to capacity at every performance. "Mistress Nell" will soon have its hundredth performance at the Savoy Theatre. The question of how long "Florodora" will stay at the Casino is not settled yet. It is demonstrated that pretty music and not a particularly clever libretto are sufficient to carry large audiences. During the past week several new songs have been interpolated. Mrs. Leslie Carter will make her farewell appearances this week at the Harlem Opera House in "Zaza" as far as this city is concerned, as the present season is the last she will devote to this play. At the Bijou another successful week has passed for May Irwin in her new play, "Madge Smith, Attorney." Two new features for the ensuing week will be introduction in the way of a new song sung by Roland Carter, and another one for May Irwin.

The holiday fortnight will see the end of "Arizona's" wonderful run at the Herald Square Theatre. Special matinées, of course, will be given on Christmas and New Year's days. The play goes from the Herald Square Theatre direct to Chicago, entering upon a tour of the principal cities of the East and Middle West. Miss Lulu Glaser's engagement at the Manhattan will come to an end next Saturday night, when "Sweet Anne Page" will move over to Brooklyn, there to begin its road season. Miss Glaser will come into New York next season somewhat earlier than it was possible for her to reach here this season. "The Burgomaster" follows at the Manhattan, opening on New Year's Eve. James O'Neil will also terminate his season next Saturday night with "Monte Cristo" at the Academy of Music, and "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac" will finish at the Theatre Republic.

The revivals of plays this week are of some interest. "The Village Postmaster" will be at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The play will have reached its one thousandth performance to-morrow evening, and in commemoration of the event handsome souvenirs will be distributed. The American Theatre Stock Company will give an elaborate revival of "Faust," and Mr. Donnelly at the Murray Hill Theatre will offer his patrons "Little Lord Fauntleroy." "The County Fair," with Nell Burgess in his original part, will be seen at the Metropolis Theatre, and the sensational melodrama entitled "The Sleeping City" will be performed at the Third Avenue Theatre.

The holiday programme at the Eden Musée offers many attractions to visitors. The interior of the Musée is handsomely decorated and new wax groups have been added. Afternoon and evening concerts are given and the programmes are made up of vocal and instrumental selections. New moving pictures are shown hourly in the Winter Garden, and among them are many mysterious subjects, including Cinderella and the glass slipper. An extra attraction consists of James R. Adams's pantomime company in "Humpty-Dumpty."

THE VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

The vaudeville bills for Christmas are of a promising kind. At the continuous houses the entertainment is scheduled to continue for thirteen hours of uninterrupted variety show for Christmas Day, and for the remainder of the week the daily performances are nearly ten hours long. A newcomer to Keith's Union Square Theatre is R. G. Knowles, the monologue comedian who returns to his native heath under special engagement to B. F. Keith, after an absence of ten years. He was once the leading comedian of Haverly's Minstrels, and he was Charles the Wrestler to John Drew's Orlando when he was a member of Augustin Daly's company. His "Trifles That Trouble a Traveler" is a laughable entertainment of story, mimicry, and song, and introduces the expert and artistic banjo playing of Mrs. Knowles. Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar remain a second week, playing "Dr. Chauncey's Visit," in which Mr. Hart has injected a lot of fresh humor and new songs. Tom Nawn and his wife and daughter play "Pat and the Genii," and the remaining part of the bill includes Ralph Johnstone, the phenomenal bicycler; the Newsky Troupe of sensational Russian dancers, Kitty Mitchell, the Bison City Quartet, Musical Dale, and a group of unusually pleasing small acts.

Jean Marcel's living pictures, James and Rose Finney, natatorial experts, and Staley and Birbeck are the mainstays of the entertainment at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. Among the lesser lights are John Kernell, "the Irish Foghorn"; the Three Dumonds; Falke, Semon, Caswell, and Arnold, known as the Olympia Quartet. At Proctor's Twenty-third Street house, the leading specialists are the four Cohans, in the farce entitle "The Governor's Son." Others in the bill are Sisters O'Meers, just from Europe, in a daring high-wire act; Yorke and Adams, Hebrew impersonators; Sager Midgley and Gertie Carlisle, the "kid" farce comedians; Zeno, Carl, and Zeno, aerial throwing act; Ethel Levey, singer; Ed Latell, musical comedian; Mark Sullivan, mimic and monologist. At the Pleasure Palace the notable attractions announced are Billy Clifford and Maud Huth, in "A Chappie's Visit," and Lydia Yeamans Titus, the singing comedienne. The other features are Alice Pierce, the gifted young mimic; John Donohue and Mattie Nichols, in acrobatic songs and dances; Mimic Four, Musical Kleists, Linton and McIntyre, McCale and Daniels, and others. The headliners at Mr. Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house are Sam, Clara, and Kittie Morton, a clever family of singers and dancers; Charley Grapewin and Anna Chance, in the lively farce, "Above the Limit"; three Yoscarys, wonderful acrobats; St. Onge Brothers, bicyclists; Charles Ulrick, barrel foot juggler; Brannan and Collins, Budd Brothers, Frank Walberti, Young America Quintet, and others.

Christmas Day matinées are promised at the music halls, and the announced bills are said to be the best of the season. Not satisfied with a stunning bill of native vaudevillians, a lengthy holiday programme is announced, with the inclusion of Mlle. Kita di Lorenza, a French chanteuse and danseuse, especially engaged for exclusive presentation in America by the Hashim management. In Paris last Summer Mlle. di Lorenza was a big success at her own theatre, the Folies-Parisiennes. Mlle. di Lorenza's engagement at Koster & Bial's is limited to a fortnight. Associated with her in the new bill to be offered for the first time to-morrow are Etta Butler, Dolan and Lenhart, the burlesquers, in "A High-Toned Burglar"; Mr. and Mrs. Hughes in their sketch "A Matrimonial Substitute"; the Holloway Trio, high-wire gymnasts; Jess Dandy, Hebrew monologist; Fred Niblo, joke teller; Nicholls Sisters, black-face comedienne; Stella Lee, Protean danseuse; the musical Colbys, Burton and Brooks singing comedians; Herbert's dogs; O'Neil and Torp, comedians, and others.

The Christmas offering at Hurtig & Seamon's will embrace many prominent in the line of vaudeville. Among the offerings are the Rossow Midgets in their acrobatic and boxing specialty; Blanche Ring, the singer; Edgar Atchison-Ely, in a burlesque presentation of the possibilities of the dress of the future dude; Hall and Staley, Ward and Curran, in a new comedy act, entitled "Josh's Troubles"; Young American Quintet, which will give the new variations of melodies and dances; Todd Judge Family, Lawson and Namon, comedy bag punching and trick bicycling, and little Charlie Rossow in a number of impersonations of well-known characters.

The usual custom will be followed at Huber's Museum this week, when a special holiday bill will be offered. The New Orleans Minstrels have made a decided hit at this house, and are therefore retained for another week. Francisco Lentine, the three-legged boy, will be at the head of the freak department. Other attractions in the curio halls will be the Dexters, mind readers; Giovani's Trained Birds; the Barkers, aerialists; the Hamilton Sisters, Katherine Craig, the long-haired woman; Allen's Punch, and others. In the theatre there will be a double company.

Thatcher's Minstrels at Sing Sing.

George Thatcher, the dean of minstrelsy, whose minstrel company will appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Christmas week, has offered the services of himself and his organization to Warden Johnson of Sing Sing Prison for a special performance before the 1,500 convicts on Christmas morning. The company of fifty will participate in this performance, which will begin at 9 A. M.

Miss Gertrude Elliott Married.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Johnston Forbes-Robertson, the actor-manager, and Miss Gertrude Elliott, sister of Maxine Elliott, (Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin,) were married this afternoon at All Souls' Church, South Hampstead. The wedding was a quiet one. There were no bridesmaids, but the bride was supported by Mrs. Madeline Ryley, the playwright. Norman Forbes was best man.

LIBRARY ON CITY AFFAIRS.

Reform Club Collection the Largest in the World.

Probably few persons are aware that New York City has the best working library upon city affairs and municipal problems in the United States and possibly in the world. This collection has been brought together by the Reform Club Committee on City Affairs, and is located at 52 William Street.

It contains over 4,500 volumes and about 1,300 unbound pamphlets and documents from 300 cities in almost every country of the world. For example, such far-away towns as Corfu, Guayaquil, Antofogasta, Buenos Ayres, Moscow, Yokohama, Teheran, Pietermaritzburg, and Adelaide, are represented either by city documents or special reports prepared by the United States Consuls at the request of the committee. Even San Antonio, which would not supply the United States Department of Labor with data, has just sent in reports. A translation of the Japanese Municipal Corporation act has been furnished by the Yokohama Mail. In a few instances where no reports are printed, manuscript copies of the municipal accounts have been secured, and special investigations made, the results of which are not to be found elsewhere in the world.

For convenience the library is divided into four departments. One contains the general works, treatises, monographs, and pamphlets on municipal subjects, and even those works that contain useful chapters. A second embraces city charters, ordinances, laws, reports, and official documents of all kinds. The set for New York is especially complete, embracing some 700 volumes. A third is devoted to State and National documents upon municipal subjects and those phases of urban life where Federal and City Government come into relation. Files and current issues of magazines and newspapers constitute the fourth, where are to be found periodicals from France, Germany, Austria, Italy, England, Norway, Holland, Canada, and Australia.

Recently a collection of prints and lantern slides has been started, which promises to be a most useful department, especially for lecturers, editors, authors, and reform organizations. Already between 100 and 200 photographs have been secured, many of which have been specially taken for this collection and cannot be duplicated. The number is being added to almost daily.

To expand, perfect, and keep this library up to date a comprehensive system has been instituted. The Department of State has requested its representatives abroad to assist, and, outside of the more important foreign cities, where there are no American Consulates, special agents superintend the work of collection. A thorough canvass is just now being made for the documents of British towns, German cities having been covered in 1899, and files for twenty or thirty years obtained. In the United States the city officials are giving generous support, and as the Reform Club has members in nearly every city of any size who have taken a great interest in the work, it is evident that the committee will soon secure everything of value upon city affairs.

The number of volumes is rapidly growing, and the present quarters will soon be inadequate. Sooner or later a special building will need to be provided. Neither the new Public Library nor the Boston or Congressional Libraries are making so thorough an attempt to collect and classify works upon city affairs. With the growing magnitude and importance of municipal problems, it is absolutely necessary that some place be provided where everything in the way of works and reports on municipal matters is sure to be found and where there are specialists upon these matters.

The Reform Club Committee has not only collected a fine library, but it has prepared a comprehensive card catalogue, embracing not only books but chapters, sections, and important paragraphs of books, pamphlets, municipal reports, and magazine articles. Thus in a moment one can tell exactly what is to be found in the entire library upon any given subject, and in a given country, or a given city. For instance, one person had occasion to call for information on abattoirs in Freiburg. In thirty seconds a report was in his hands and others on the way. As far as known, no such catalogue is to be found in any other library.

The library has been opened to every one, and the fullest and freest use is desired. All who are interested in municipal topics, who desire data at first hand, or who wish assistance in any direction whatsoever, will find the library most useful and easily accessible. Mr. Milo Roy Maltbie, who is Secretary of the committee and who has made municipal government a study for several years, will gladly assist any one. The committee offices are rapidly becoming the centre for information upon all phases of City Government, and few days pass without numerous requests from European cities as well as from the United States.

THESE TWO LOOKED FOR TROUBLE

Found It in a Bowery Restaurant After Issuing General Challenge.

Everything was quiet yesterday morning in the restaurant of Joseph Dunder, at 141 Bowery, when James McCarthy of 50 East Houston Street and Frank Harrington of 66 Elizabeth Street entered the place. The new arrivals, it appeared, were not in quest of food, but trouble. They offered to fight anybody or everybody in the house, individually or collectively, and in any manner whatsoever.

There seemed to be something so peculiarly tempting about this offer that the proprietor, the three waiters, the cook, and a dozen patrons availed themselves of it instanter.

When McCarthy and Harrington were extricated from the débris later they were first taken to the hospital and thence to the Essex Market Police Court. Their appearance indicated that they had received all that was coming to them. The heads of both men were almost entirely hidden from view by bandages and their clothing and hands were bloody. "You are both sufficiently punished," said the Magistrate. "You are discharged."

The Oratorio Society.

The Oratorio Society will give two performances of Handel's "Messiah," one on Wednesday afternoon and the other on Thursday night at Carnegie Hall. The soloists will be Mrs. Lillian Blauvelt, soprano; Mrs. Morris Black, contralto; H. Evan Williams, tenor, and David Bispham, baritone.

AMONG MUSICIANS

Opening of the Opera Season—Traits of the Singing Heard at the Metropolitan.

The week which has just come to an end was a busy one for those who make it their business to keep track of all that is done in the world of music. There were a round dozen of important entertainments of a public nature, and nearly as many more that could be classed only as private, or semi-private. Most of these semi-private entertainments take place at the Waldorf-Astoria, while a few of them are at Sherry's. Their primary object is to attract patronage through their social pretensions. Usually their musical value is small, though there are exceptions. Of the public entertainments, the opera aroused the largest amount of general interest, though it must be admitted that this was centred in the opening night. The audience on the second evening, when a notably good performance of "Tannhäuser" was given, was small, and that of Friday night, when "Lohengrin" was presented, was not as large as the assembly which gathered to see the gowns, the diamonds, and the social celebrities on the opening night.

The general feeling among habitual opera-goers during the week was that it seemed as if there had been no intermission. Returning to their accustomed places in the auditorium, every one found the same old people singing the same old tunes in the same old way. The season opened with "Romeo et Juliette"—of course it would be that or "Faust"—and then there came a little Wagner, just to give the German singers their first appearances. Looking at the constitution of the company, one can safely predict that there will be a good deal of German opera this Winter, and this naturally gives a secret pleasure to those who cannot or will not forget the rude and arrogant disregard of public taste shown by the stockholders of the house in the ejection of German opera a few years ago. It was said by some of the stockholders at that time that they did not care what the public desired; that it was their opera house, and they purposed to have in it what suited them. German opera did not suit them, and it would have to go.

Go it did, but, like the traitor Catiline, only to return. Here it is back again in all its pristine glory, and these same stockholders have been forced by the demand of the despised public to swallow their dose of Wagner whether they think it is good for them or not. In the first week of the season one French opera, one Italian, and two Wagner works were performed, and this is a fair sample of the sort of thing that will continue. M. Jean de Reszke, the most popular singer of the time, returns after an absence of a year and announces that he will make his reappearance as Lohengrin, which as every one knows he now always sings in German. Well, the stockholders never objected seriously to "Lohengrin." They like the pretty tunes, and the stage pictures are showy, while the manners of the Court of Heinrich I., King of Germany, as illustrated by the Italian chorus, have an antiquarian interest.

It must have been a joy to all who were present on Tuesday night to find that Mme. Melba's silvery voice was still possessed of its limpid purity of tone. Rumors have from time to time floated across the Atlantic that this lovely organ was not in its former state, and there was reason in the opening scenes of Tuesday night's performance to suspect that not more than half the truth had been told. Mme. Melba's singing of the waltz song was neither brilliant in tone nor faultless in execution. But later in the evening most of us recalled that she never did sing that waltz really brilliantly. Her balcony scene was flawless. This is one of her highest flights, and one who loves a perfect emission of a perfect voice, well-balanced phrasing, and a tone quality precisely adapted to the character of the music and the personality of Juliet, can never weary of hearing Mme. Melba in this scene. It must be said for her that her efforts at acting continue to show her realization of the need of something more than mere beauty of voice and tone production, but nature never intended Nellie Melba for a theatrical poet.

It was a further source of pleasure to note that M. Saleza appeared to have recovered entirely from his unfortunate illness of last season. His splendid high tones rang out with the clarion peal of a trumpet, and he sang and acted Romeo with passionate intensity. He is a singer who must always be heard with delight because of the lovely quality of his voice and the sincerity of his work. A word for M. Plançon. In the multitudinous activities of the opera season the singing of the distinguished French bass, now so long familiar to us all, is likely to be passed without much comment. But it should not be overlooked that in all that constitutes elegance of style, in suavity of tone production, in nicety of phrasing, and in diction, this gentleman is a past master of his art. The note of passion is not found in his song, but in vocal technic he is one of the most satisfying members of Mr. Grau's aggregation.

Of the other members of the company heard in the first week there is no need to say more now than that they all seemed to be ready to give their best to this public. Mmes. Nordica and Ternina are two sopranos who will be heard often in the course of the season. Probably because they both sing certain rôles, they will have their companies of partisans. This will do them no especial good nor any serious harm. Each is admirable in her way, and it would be a pity if either of them had to be made a victim of the pernicious American habit of deciding which is the best and then casting all else aside. There is altogether too little discrimination in our public comment. It is regarded as a sort of crime to censure any performance of an established favorite. On the other hand, any person whose work does call for some questioning, no matter for how much praise, must be set one side as not in the first class. This sort of thing is nonsense. Every artist has some moments of weakness, and most of them have shortcomings. In this newspaper, which is devoted to the publication of facts, and not to the airing of vain imaginings, a very earnest attempt is always made to tell the truth, even about the performances of actors and musicians. When their work is good, that is here recorded. When it is not good, that also is a fact; and these columns are the repositories of facts. So far as the opera singers go, the readers of THE TIMES may rest assured that they will frequently be puzzled; for the writer of this department is aware that if he praises Mme. Cavatina or Signor Recitativo one day and dispraises either of them the next, he will create confusion in the minds of those who think that a critic must either like or dislike a performer altogether.

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Some harm to public discriminating ability may be done by the extravagant praise of a contralto in the Metropolitan company. The lady is a general favorite. But the voice with which she won her popularity is but a shadow of its former self, except in its lower tones. What the lady has done thus far this season is not singing, but shrieking. There has not been a trace of vocal method nor a taste of art in it. Yet she has received the same praise as she did when she first came here. She is a most estimable woman, has a large family, and works hard to support it. These may be reasons for general sympathy and a toleration of bad singing, but they are not causes for the description of black as white.

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Those who watch the progress of musical events have been wondering upon what principle the entertainments of Mme. Sembrich are arranged. Before going West she is to give a concert of the sort which she means to give on her travels. It will be an operatic concert, a vastly different affair from her recent song recitals. Most persons would fancy that she would not give this attractive entertainment on an opera night, but the date is Dec. 31. Now, ever since that date was fixed, the inner brotherhood has had its ears pricked up for sounds from the private offices of Maurice Grau, for it is well known that he has not viewed the five-thousand-dollar audiences of Mme. Sembrich with equanimity. Those who knew the habits of the impresario said that he would play his strongest card against that Sembrich concert. And so there is no astonishment at the announcement that on the evening of Dec. 31 M. Jean de Rèszke will make his reappearance after an absence of a whole year. And the opera will be "Lohengrin" with a "star" cast.

Mr. De Angelis Returns.

The Broadway Theatre will present as its holiday attraction Jefferson De Angelis and company in a new operatic comedy entitled "A Royal Rogue." The first performance will occur on to-morrow night—Christmas Eve—and the usual Christmas matinée will be given on Tuesday. "A Royal Rogue" is by Charles Klein, music by W. T. Francis, lyrics by Grant Stewart. The scene is laid in Paris during the establishment of the first Napoleonic Empire. Stephanie, the daughter of Baptiste Ballou, a boulevard café proprietor, falls in love with Georges Girondet, the son of a very wealthy widow. This widow is not only rich, but has social aspirations. In order to continue her flirtation with Georges, Stephanie, in a spirit of fun, tells him she is the daughter of the Duc de Chartres, and that her father is living in Paris, posing as a restaurant keeper under the name of Ballou. This joke is noised about Paris, and the secret society of Socialistic students, of which Ballou is a member, holds a meeting at the café, and Ballou is chosen to kill the real Duc de Chartres, who is an oppressor of the poor classes. It thus happens that Ballou is deputized to assassinate him. Innocent of the story his daughter has circulated, Ballou enters into the conspiracy to kill the Duc, only to discover when too late that he has the title thrust upon him.

In the meantime, the widow Girondet, with the Royalist party, throws her millions at Ballou's feet, and he gives his café up to the mob of students and grisettes, who take possession of it. Ballou is taken in hiding to the widow's house, and the efforts of the Socialists to discover his whereabouts form the main basis for the complications which ensue. Of course, in the end, it is discovered that Ballou has been the victim of a practical joke on the part of his daughter, and the play ends happily with the marriage of Stephanie and Georges.

New and appropriate scenery has been devised and painted by Frank Dodge; costumes are from designs by Mrs. Caroline Seidle. The orchestra will be under the direction of the composer, W. T. Francis. Mr. De Angelis is said to have a rôle that affords him ample scope for the display of his versatile talents as an entertainer. He has surrounded himself with a company of more than average merit. Miss Josephine Hall has been specially engaged for the Broadway Theatre presentation.

Mme. Sembrich's Concert.

On New Year's Eve, at Carnegie Hall, a grand popular concert will be given, at which Mme. Sembrich will sing for the last time in New York previous to the beginning of the opera tour, and it will also serve to mark the American début of several members of the opera company which will support her. Together with Mme. Sembrich on the programme, Signor Lara, Signor Bensaude, Signor Rossi, and Signor Dado will appear, and a full orchestra, under the conductorship of Signor Bevignani, will assist. Signor Lara is the leading tenor of the company, Signor Bensaude the baritone, Signor Dado the bass, and Signor Rossi the basso buffo. Signor Bensaude is remembered as having been the leading baritone of the Damrosch Opera Company two seasons ago, while Signor Dado has not been heard in America except with the last company that Col. Mapleson brought to this country during their very short season. Signor Lara and Signor Rossi are entirely new to this country. Signor Lara sang with Mme. Sembrich in Berlin and achieved great success. A most interesting programme has been prepared. After the concert the company leaves for Baltimore, where the tour, under the direction of Mr. C. L. Graff, will begin.

A Chance for Composers.

The Manuscript Music Society of Philadelphia offers a prize of $100 for an instrumental composition, not larger than a quintet nor smaller than a trio. Each composition must be inscribed with a nom de plume or motto. The name of the composer must not appear on the composition. But an accompanying envelope must contain the true name and address of the composer, and must be inscribed on the outside with the nom de plume or motto. The work submitted must be absolutely new, not having been published nor publicly performed.

The judges will be three musicians of National repute, not resident in Philadelphia. The successful composition will be performed at the first public concert of the society after the declaration of the prize. All rights in the successful composition are to remain the property of the composer. All compositions must, by April 1, 1901, be in the hands of the Secretary, Philip H. Goepp, 1,524 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

A Christmas Concern.

The subscribers to the Symphony Concerts for Young People are promised a great pleasure on Saturday afternoon next, when the second concert of the series will be given in Carnegie Hall. This is to be a Christmas concert, and the programme chosen by Mr. Frank Damrosch expresses all the solemn, tender joyousness of the season. The old German song, "Holy Night," will be sung by Mr. Leland Langley and a chorus of 300. Mrs. De Voss will sing the recitative, "There Were Shepherds." The programme:

March of the Kings, from "Christus"....Liszt
Old German Christmas song—
"Silent Night, Holy Night"
Pastoral Scene, from "The Messiah"....Handel
Pastoral Symphony.
Recitative, "There Were Shepherds,"
Chorus, "Glory to God."
Hallelujah Chorus.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

The announcements for the coming week at the Metropolitan Opera House are as follows: Monday night, "Die Walküre," Mme. Ternina as Brünnhilde, Mme. Gadski as Sieglinde, making her first appearance as a regular member of this company; Mr. Van Dyck as Siegmund, Mr. Bertram as Wotan, and Mr. Robert Blass, who will be heard for the first time here as Hunding. Wednesday night, first performance at the Metropolitan of Puccini's "La Bohème," Mme. Melba, Miss Schoff, M. Saleza, M. Gilibert, M. Journet, and Signor Campanari. Friday, "Fidelio," Mme. Ternina, Miss Scheff, Mr. Dippel, Mr. Bertram, and Mr. Blass. Saturday afternoon, "La Bohème," and Saturday night, "Romeo et Juliette," Miss Adams, M. Saleza, M. Plançon, and M. Journet. The first Sunday night concert will take place to-night, Mme. Nordica, Miss Strong, Miss Bridewell, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Messrs. Cremonini, Campanari, Gilibert, and Plançon will appear, and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be sung.

NOTES OF MUSICAL DOINGS.

Miss Avice Boxall, the English harpist, is to give a harp recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Friday afternoon, Jan. 25, at 3:30.

The sale of seats for the two farewell appearances of Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel on the concert stage in this city will open on Monday morning next at Schuberth's music store, 23 Union Square. These recitals will positively be the only appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Henschel in this city this season.

On Jan. 7, in Carnegie Hall, the annual concert for the Workingman's School and District Nursing Department will be given under the direction of Mr. Henry Wolfsohn. A miscellaneous programme will be given by the following distinguished artists: Mr. and Mrs. George Henschel, their first appearance in this city this season; Ernst von Dohnanyi, pianist, and Fritz Kreisler, violinist.

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A Piano Player by means of which any one can play the Piano. Easily fitted to ANY Piano. Endorsed by Leading Musicians. AN IDEAL HOLIDAY GIFT

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CIRCUS TRIUMPHS ABROAD

"The Greatest Show on Earth" Welcomed by Foreigners.

AWE OF GERMAN SMALL BOYS

"Tody" Hamilton Becomes a Linguist —Posters and Street Pageant Swell the Receipts.

If there are any disagreeable features connected with the conduct of a big American circus on foreign shores, nothing to indicate that fact could be gleaned from James A. Bailey of the Barnum & Bailey "Greatest Show on Earth." Mr. Bailey arrived in the city on Monday, after a decidedly rough passage across on the Umbria. Even that had not soured him, apparently, or, perhaps, the dinner he had just eaten and the cigar he was smoking provided causes for his optimism.

"It's been mightly smooth sailing over there," he said; "that is, allowing for the figure of speech, a railroad train of sixty cars being our means of carrying the show from place to place. England received us in a brotherly way. Our language was theirs and the simple wording of the circus poster—of course everybody here is familiar with its simple statements of fact—was perfectly intelligible to the Britishers.

"Their reception of the show was about what we looked for. It was in Germany that we rather expected a different attitude toward us might develop. We didn't feel quite so sure of our ground there."

Mr. Bailey paused and pulled hard on his cigar. The smoke curled up and he shifted to a more comfortable position.

"But they surprised us," he said. "They gave us the benefit of the doubt, evidently, and were willing to accept us on faith. That's where we had them. If we had made a lot of promises and not kept them we would have soon been in a fix. But, as it was, after we had played in a few towns, we found that when we went to succeeding ones we were already known. We opened in Hamburg on April 15, and from then to Nov. 10, when we closed the Summer season in Passau, we gave two shows a day right along.

THE GERMANS MYSTIFIED.

"That was the great mystery to the Germans. To see the big tents go up, and come down, the order, and the system, made them open their eyes.

"'Das ist Amerikanisch,' they said.

"One of the things we had to get used to in Germany," continued Mr. Bailey, "was their strictness regarding sanitation. They are insistent on that point, and they inspected the tents, the dressing rooms, and the surroundings with the utmost care. But their ideas are sensible on that subject, and after we got to know just what they wanted we were careful to follow out their instructions. They insist on more exits, too, than we were accustomed to, so, we provided for that.

"The attitude of the small German boy toward a circus is very different from that of the American small boy. Over here the boy may admire the circus, and he usually does, but that does not induce any deep reverence on his part for the management. The American boy is willing, if necessary, to carry water for the elephant in order to get admission to the show. But even an elephant's capacity for water is limited. So that means of getting in is confined to a comparatively small number. Well, the American small boy watches his opportunity, and when he thinks no one is looking he's under the tent in a jiffy. Its ten to one that he will be caught before he gets to the seats, but he thinks the game worth the candle.

"In Germany all we had to do was to drive a few stakes, rope in the space, and that formed a dead line that no one would think of crossing. The boys might edge up as far as the ropes, but that marked the extreme limit of their enterprise.

"In most cases our tents are pitched on the open squares or parks, which we frequently have to rent from the Government. In Vienna, where the show is stationed for the Winter, it occupies an enormous building known as the Rotunda. You could put Madison Square Garden in it, all but the towers. We arranged to seat 14,000 persons, although it would have been possible to have a greater number.

"When we first went into Germany we were curious to see how a show would go in which all kinds of people had to rub shoulders. You know, in the theatres and other places of amusement the lines are closely drawn. The rich, the middle classes, and the poor each have their particular location. It was easy enough to arrange that as far as the ring performance was concerned. But in the menagerie it was different. Everybody had to get together to see the animals and everybody did. It came a little strange to them at first. But when the little girl in silks saw the little girl in calico giving peanuts to the elephants she wanted to join in the fun. And she did. And thus a truly democratic spirit was for the first time introduced into Germany."

NO JUMBO AMONG THEM.

"Do you carry many elephants with the show?"

"Eighteen," answered Mr. Bailey, "and some splendid specimens—the biggest is Fritz."

"Does he compare with Jumbo?"

Mr. Bailey shook his head and grew really serious for a moment.

"No," he answered, "he doesn't come near to Jumbo. I don't suppose there ever will be another like him. Poor old Jumbo."

Then Mr. Bailey told something of the number of people and animals carried by the show.

"We have 804 persons on the pay rolls," he said. "We carry 400 horses, 36 ponies, and 14 camels and dromedaries. The monkey family is represented in all of its branches and of course there is no animal known to captivity that is not included in the menagerie.

"The tour through Germany has been a source of joy to one class of our performers—the clowns. Of course the gyrations of the acr

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

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Five Beautiful Proctor Houses
Devoted to High Class Continuous Vaudeville—A Policy Established in 1883.
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23D ST.
12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK.
Xmas Day Will Open at 10:30 A. M.
Special engagement of the
4 Cohans
In Their Merriest Farce, "RUNNING FOR OFFICE."
ETHEL LEVEY,
singing Comedienne.
ED. LATELL, Musical Humorist; KALATECHNOSCOPE New Views. First Appearance in America of
SISTERS O'MEERS
Wonders on the High Wire—Direct from the London Hippodrome.
MARK SULLIVAN
Mimic Monologist.
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SAGER MIDGELY
GERTIE CARLISLE
in the Rural Farce, "AFTER SCHOOL."
ZAZELL AND VERNON, comedy bar artists; CHARLES B. WARD, The Bowery Boy; HANLEY, McGOWAN AND HANLEY, Comedy Trio.
YORKE & ADAMS
Just Two Plain Jews.
Prices are Always Orchestra, 50c.; Balcony, 25c.; Dress Circle, 15c.; Box Seats, $1.00.
CONTINUOUS CONCERT TO-DAY
1 to 10:45 P. M.

5TH AV.
Broadway and 28th St.
12:30 SHARP to 10:45 P. M.
TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK.
Xmas Day Will Open at 10:30 A. M.
AN ARTISTIC REVELATION
3D TRIUMPHANT WEEK!
STILL THE TOWN'S GREAT THEME!
JEAN MARCEL'S
LIVING STATUARY
AND
MARVELLOUS **Bas-Reliefs**
Reproductions of Famous Classic Sculptures, Marbles, and Tableaux Vivants. Praised by the entire Press and Absolutely beyond imitation. The Original Big Production, for Months the Sensation of London and Paris.
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Direct from the London Alhambra.
JOHN KERNELL
"THE IRISH DEMOSTHENES."
FALKE AND SEMON, Musical Comedians; CLEMENCE SISTERS, Operatic Duets; Fields and Ward, Repartee Wits; Kalatechnoscope.
STALEY & BIRBECK
With their great transformation act.
THREE DUMONDS
Parisian Street Singers.
CASWELL AND ARNOLD, the Clown and Acrobatic Girl; OLYMPHIA QUARTET, Singing Comedians; RAMZA AND ARNO AND THE DONKEY; MR. AND MRS. AUGUSTIN NEUVILLE, Farce Comedy.
Broadway's Lowest Prices: 25c and 50c. Box Seats, $1.00
CONTINUOUS CONCERT TO-DAY
2 to 10:45 P. M.

PALACE.
58th St. & 3d Av. 2 to 10:45 P. M.
TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK.
Xmas Day Will Open at 12 noon.
SPECIAL XMAS WEEK ENGAGEMENT.
Lydia Yeamans Titus
Favorite Character Vocalist and Comedienne, assisted by FRED J. TITUS, Accompanist.
LINTON AND McINTYRE
in "A Doctor's Patience"; MUSICAL KLEISTS, Mysterious Harmonlaes; Kalatechnoscope New Pictures.
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in Their Mirthful Farciality.
JOHN DONOHUE AND MATTIE NICHOLS, Acrobatic Dancers; McCALE AND DANIELS, Irish Comedians; MIMIC FOUR, Singing Comedians.
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THE GIFTED IMITATREUX.
BARR & EVANS, Farceurs; RUTH NELTO, soprano; Carlisle's Dogs.
Bargain Prices: Afternoons, 15 & 25c. to all parts of house. Evenings, 15, 25, 50c.
CONTINUOUS CONCERT TO-DAY
2 to 10:45 P. M.

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THE CLEVEREST DANCING TRIO.
THE MORTONS
SAM AND CLARA AND KITTIE. In Their Picturesque Specialty.
THE KALATECHNOSCOPE with New Moving Pictures; ST. ONGE BROS., Comedy Cyclists. Anderson Novelty Quintet.
GRAPEWIN & CHANCE
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CHARLES ULRICK, barrel foot juggler; LAWRENCE CRANE, Magician; WALBERTI AND HIS HORSE.
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MARVELOUS ACROBATS.
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Harlem's Lowest Prices: Afternoons, 15 & 25c. to all parts of house. Evenings, 15, 25, 50c.
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EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Last 6 nights. 3 matinées this week.
Matinées Xmas, Wednesday, Saturday.
JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL.
Dec. 31—Empire Co. in Mrs. Dane's Defence.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, Cor. 38th St.
MAUDE ADAMS LAST WEEK. MATS XMAS & SATURDAY. Evs., 8. Mats., 2. **L'AIGLON**
NEXT WEEK—ADA REHAN IN "SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY."
***SEATS READY THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

Charles Frohman's **JOHN HARE** **CRITERION THEATRE** Broadway and 44th St. EVES., 8. MAT. SATURDAY. **THE GAY LORD QUEX.**
Xtra Matinée New Year's Day.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
3 Matinées, Tuesday, Wednesday & Saturday.
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM
Xtra Matinée New Year's Day.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. To-morrow Evg., at 8:20. First Time, Broadhurst's latest farce, **THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.** Matinées Xmas & Wednesday & Saturday.

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CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST WEEK.
Eight Farewell Appearances
MME. SARAH BERNHARDT
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under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AT 8.
HAMLET.
Mme. Sarah Bernhardt as Hamlet, (First time here.)
M. Coquelin as the Gravedigger.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
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1st Week—Evenings, David Garrick. Mats. Tues. & Sat.—The Professor's Love Story.

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CHRISTMAS NIGHT
THE ONLY MARIE
DRESSLER
And Her Comedians in
MISS PRINNT and BURLESQUE on L'AIGLON
Matinée Saturday and New Year's.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
Management Sam S. Shubert.
Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. at 2:20.
Xmas Day, Wed., & Sat.
LAST 16 TIMES OF PEERLESS
ARIZONA
AUGUSTUS THOMAS' MASTERWORK.
SIXTEENTH WEEK; LAST BUT ONE.
Reserve seats now for New Year's Day Performance.

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Reserved Seats Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.
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TWO WEEKS ONLY. Last season's big success,
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"The best of all rural plays."—HERALD.
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Handsome Silver Souvenirs Pie and Cake Knives Suitable for Holiday Gifts.
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The HUNGARIAN PEASANT BALL FRIDAY, JAN. 4TH. Village Life, Csikos and Hussars on
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LESLIE CARTER as **ZAZA**
Dec. 31—JOHN DREW as RICHARD CARVEL.

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ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
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SPLENDID BILL OF STARS FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK!
R. G. KNOWLES
First American Appearance in Ten Years; in a Unique Comedy Act entitled,
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3 legs, one body. Perfect use of all.
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Southern darkies in grand Creole cakewalk. 20 others.
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MERRY CHRISTMAS MATINEE.
THE LAST WEEK OF **Lulu Glaser**
SWEET ANNE PAGE.
NEW YEAR'S EVE., MON., DEC. 31,
SPECIAL PRODUCTION OF
the Musical Comedy in Prologue and Two Acts,
The Burgomaster,
WIT! BEAUTY! SONG!
Sale of Seats Wed., Dec. 26.

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NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
This Afternoon and Evening.
THE NEW TROUBADOURS AND ORCHESTRA.

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Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
JACOB LITT .....Proprietor
TO-MORROW NIGHT
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS MATINEE
Initial Production in New York by
JEFFERSON
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of an Original Operatic Comedy, Entitled
A ROYAL ROGUE.
Book by Chas. Klein. Music by W. T. Francis.
Lyrics by Grant Stewart.
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
Superb cast, including Josephine Hall, Eva Davenport, Henry Norman.

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Special Mats. Xmas and New Year's.
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Dramatized by Paul Leicester Ford & E. E. Rose.
SEATS ON SALE 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

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HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY
THIS WEEK
By Frances Hodgson Burnett.
EVENING PRICES, 25, 35, 50.
NEW YEAR'S WEEK, **WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.**

THE DEWEY
EAST 14TH ST. BETWEEN 3RD & 4TH AVS.
TO-NIGHT
GREAT HOLIDAY "POP."—25c.-50c.
HALLEN & FULLER, GEO. EVANS, JESS DANDY, BEN HARNEY TRIO, BESSIE LAMBERT, MITCHELL & CAIN, MUSICAL CRAIGS, ROBBINS & TRENNEMAN, HENRY & GALLOT, Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow (Mon.) Mat. & all week
PARISIAN WIDOWS BURLESQUERS
AND GREAT **Living Pictures** DON'T MISS THEM.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL 125TH ST. & 3D AV.
TO-NIGHT Isabelle **URQUHART & CO.** ED. LATELL, LOUISE GUNNING, James O. **BARROWS & CO.** 11 Others.
NEXT WEEK **ROSSOW MIDGETS** BLANCHE RING, ED. ATCHISON ELY, WARD & CURRAN, YOUNG AMERICA 5, HALL & STALEY, 10 Others.
MATS. XMAS DAY, WED., AND SAT.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Grand Masquerade Ball
of the
Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie
TUESDAY, JANUARY 8.
Boxes and tickets at Club-house, 24 West 26th St., and principal hotels

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. This Week. Commencing Dec. 24th, Every day at 2:30. Matinee (at pop. prices.) Goerner's Comedy "SCHNEEWITTCHEN" and "DIE 7 ZWERGE," Monday and every evening. First time, the great European success, "DER GROSSKAUFMANN." Newest comedy in three acts by Walther & Stein.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the Direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
FIRST GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER
will be performed. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Bridewell, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Cremonini, Campanari, Gillibert, and Plancon, together with Entire Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Mon. Ev'g, Dec. 24, at 7:45—**DIE WALKURE,** (in German,) Mmes. Ternina, Schumann-Heink, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g, Dec. 26, at 8:15—First production at Met. Opera House of Puccini's opera, **LA BOHEME,** (in Italian,) Mmes. Melba, Fritzi Scheff; MM. Saleza, Campanari, Gilibert, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Dec. 28, at 8—**FIDELIO,** (in German,) Mmes. Ternina and Scheff; MM. Bertram, Blass, and Dippel. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 29, at 2—**LA BOHEME,** (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Fritzi Scheff; MM. Cremonini, Campanari, Gilibert, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Dec. 29, at 8, at Popular Prices—**ROMEO ET JULIETTE,** (in French.) Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Bridewell; MM. Plancon, Journet, Sizer, and Saleza. Conductor, Flon.
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Monday Evening, Dec. 31, at 8:15,
Grand Popular Operatic Concert
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(Last New York Appearance,) assisted by
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GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Sig. BEVIGNANI.....Conductor
Direction.....C. L. GRAFF
POPULAR PRICES: 75c., $1, $1.50, $2.
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CHILDREN'S THEATRE.
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FRANK DAMROSCH . . . Director
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Carnegie Hall.
March from Christus, Liszt; Christmas Songs, Cornelius; Pastoral Scene from **Messiah,** "Hallelujah Chorus."
SOLOISTS AND FULL CHORUS.
Tickets now on sale at **office of Society, 38th St. & 4th Av., (300th Sec.)**

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Oratorio Society
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The Messiah
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Thursday Evg., Dec. 27, at 8. Contr. **Mrs. Morris Black** Tenor **Mr. H. Evan Williams** Basso **Mr. David Bispham**
Reserved seats 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15. Now on sale at box office.

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NEIL BURGESS in THE COUNTY FAIR.

GOLF ON SOUTHERN LINKS

Florida Clubs Busy Arranging for Big Tournaments.

BERMUDA GRASS FOR GREENS

Professional Match at Belleair in January for $250—Chicago Golfers to Tour Pacific Coast.

At this season of the year the fancy of the golfer naturally turns to the South. The beginning of activity on the Lakewood and Atlantic City links is the first indication that the season on Northern links has practically ceased. As the season advances many golfers, like the birds, flock further southward, and by the middle of January all of the popular links in Florida will be opened for play. Florida, as a golf headquarters, is going to be a more popular resort for the game this Winter than ever before. The long chain of clubs on both the East and West Coasts will be in the full blast of activity shortly after the beginning of the new year, and the series of tournaments will then begin, which will be continued without interruption for nearly three months.

On the East Coast of Florida the five clubs which will hold big events are the St. Augustine, Ormond, Palm Beach, Miami, and Nassau, in the Bahamas. Alexander Findlay, as formerly, will be the professional in chief. There will be some changes in the different club professionals. Arthur H. Fenn, however, will continue in charge of the Palm Beach links, and he will have as assistant Robert Stroumer of Boston, one of the more recent arrivals to this country. George Low of the Dyker Meadow Club of Brooklyn will be stationed at Miami, and Dave Hunter of Baltusrol will be the new incumbent at St. Augustine.

The usual run of handicap events will be held, and toward the end of the season the series of open tournaments, extending from club to club, will be given, terminating with the Florida East Coast championship at St. Augustine. This honor was won last year by C. B. Cory, one of Boston's crack amateurs and a well-known authority on natural history subjects. Robert C. Watson, Jr., is one of our prominent local amateurs who will spend part of the Winter at St. Augustine, and he is sure to make another bid for the Florida championship, which he lost in the semi-final round last year. He won several of the big tournaments, however, and came home with more silver prizes than any other competitor.

EVENTS ON THE WEST COAST.

The elaborate programme which has been arranged by the Florida West Coast Association augers a lively season in that part of the State, washed by the Gulf of Mexico. John Duncan Dunn, who was recently appointed head professional of the five clubs on the West Coast, returned to the city last week from a preliminary visit to his golfing preserves, and he reports that great progress has been made in the improvements to all the courses. The links in his chain of clubs include those at Tampa Bay, Belleair, Winter Park, Kissimmee, and Ocala. They will all open about Jan. 15, and weekly competitions for both men and women will begin at once.

"The full programme of events and dates will be announced early in the year," said Mr. Dunn yesterday, "but besides the minor events there will be a closing series of open tournaments, each lasting three or four days, and extending from club to club, closing with the championship of the West coast at Belleair early in March. The first big tournament of the year will be an open professional match on the Belleair links toward the end of January. A purse of $250 has been offered for first prize. The contest will be thirty-six holes and the event will be finished in one day. Team matches between the different clubs will also be started early in the season, and the first match in the series will be played at Belleair between the home club and Tampa."

Golfers will find a vast improvement in the greens of the Florida links this year. On the West Coast all except the course at Winter Park will fairly revel in turf greens. This will be a decided novelty, and many a golfer will open wide his eyes when he discovers rich grass growing over the former bare spaces upon which his putting had to be done a year or two ago. Kissimmee had turf greens last season, and it was the only one on the West Coast that was so favored. Since that time Bermuda grass has been planted on the Tampa, Ocala, and Belleair greens, and, according to John Dunn, they are in admirable condition.

ADVANTAGES OF BERMUDA GRASS.

Bermuda grass is a vinelike plant, and each shoot has to be planted by hand. It grows close to the ground, spreading out rapidly, and after being carefully rolled gives a smooth, rich surface, which, so golfers say who have used it, makes an excellent green for putting. Particular care has been given to the Belleair greens, for that course has been made the best in the West Coast series. It is an entirely new course, about 2,500 yards in circuit for the 18 holes, with a fair bogy of 38 strokes, according to Dunn. Lawrence Auchterlonie, the Chicago professional, will have charge of that course, and he will begin his duties early next month. All of the professionals will arrive in Florida about the same time, and John Dunn himself will go down for good on Jan. 10.

Florida and other Southern resorts, however, will not be the only localities where Winter golf will flourish with unusual ardor. The Pacific Coast, which came to the front quite prominently last year as a golf centre, will repeat the experiment this season. David Bell, who would now be the open champion of the United States had not Vardon and Taylor entered that event, securing first and second places respectively, and Willie Smith, who was the open champion last year, have mapped out an elaborate California tour. They are both Chicago professionals, being employed the Midlothian Country Club, and stand in the first rank of resident professional golfers.

Their far Western tour will undoubtedly be financially profitable, for the professionals who visited California last year returned much richer in pocket. The clubs which have engaged Bell and Smith for exhibition matches and instruction are, with the dates, Coronado, Jan. 1-9; Los Angeles, Jan. 10-17; Santa Monica and Santa Barbara, Jan. 17-26; Redlands, Jan. 31-Feb. 5; Del Monte, Feb. 7-28; Oakland, March 1-2; Burlingname, March 3-4; San Francisco, Presidio links, March 5-6; Los Angeles, March 8-15; Coronado, March 16-31. The Californians wanted to get Vardon, but they were unwilling to stand the price when they learned what the foreigner demanded for his exhibitions, so Bell and Smith will have the Pacific Coast entirely to themselves.

Golf Notes of Interest.

Judging from the golf reports from Lakewood, golfers are no better off in respect to the links than their more northern brethren by forty or fifty miles in the neighborhood of New York. More snow evidently fell there on Friday than in this locality, for it is reported that on that account several of the women who intended to compete in the handicap at the Lakewood Country Club withdrew. Snow on Christmas or New Year's would make the Lakewood golfers very disconsolate.

In addition to the usual Saturday handicaps given during the Winter by the Country Club at Lakewood, similar events, in accordance with its past custom, have been announced by the Lakewood Golf Club. A large number of visiting golfers will be present at each course on New Year's Day.

The Tountakah Country Club of Nutley has decided not only to keep its course open all Winter, but to keep the regular greens open as well. There have been conflicting opinions as to the advisability of this method, and those who claim that the greens will not be in such good condition next Spring are awaiting the result with considerable interest as a justification of their opinions.

A new English professional will soon arrive in this country, Davis Brown, who has just been engaged by the Fox Hills Golf Club of Staten Island. He is expected to report for duty next month. It was on the recommendation of Harry Vardon that the Fox Hills Club engaged him. Another opportunity is here presented for the opponents of alien contract labor to make a stir on the definite engaging of a foreign professional. It is seldom admitted that any of the foreign professionals are ever engaged until after their arrival. Some of the Chicago trades unions tried to make trouble for Lawrence Auchterlonie over a year ago, when he arrived to take charge of the Glenview links, but it only resulted in an interesting tempest in a tea-pot.

Sidney Maddock, a well-known Crescent Athletic Club golfer, will soon join the Florida colony of golfers. He leaves in a few days for Palm Beach, where he has a pineapple plantation, but the cultivation of pineapples will not interfere with his participation in the big tournaments of the Florida West Coast Golf Association.

Friends of Willie Dunn, one of the first Scotch professionals to come to America, will be sorry to learn that he is in the Stamford Hospital, Conn., recovering from a serious operation. Dunn has laid out many excellent club links, his latest being the private course for Howard Gould on the latter's new country home near Port Jefferson, L. I.

BULLDOGS IN A NOVEL SHOW.

Rivalry Among Fanciers Led to an Unusual Competitive Exhibition.

A dog show of unique character that had all the merits of a public exhibition and competition with none of the drawbacks, delighted a choice few partisans and breeders of bulldogs in the hotel at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street on Thursday afternoon, and is still being talked of by the fanciers of that particular variety of pedigreed animal. The peculiar circumstances that led to the show being held prevented public announcement of the competition, but a large number of admirers of the bulldog received notice of the event and managed to be on hand to witness the judging of two classes, in competitions that originally were meant to be private matches, but as affairs progressed, became open contests.

The odd show had its beginning in the boast of a member of the Bulldog Club of America early last week that he owned bull puppies that would show better than any of their age on the Continent. The declaration brought prompt challenges from another club member who also is owner of choice young dogs. A match was made, which grew into a sweepstakes, as other breeders heard of the intended competition and expressed the wish to show dogs of their own. By agreement among the exhibitors, two classes were made, one for bull puppies, eight months old or older, and the other for puppies less than eight months old. Aside from this classification, the rules of bench show competition prevailed, and the exhibition took place on the afternoon appointed, with both classes fairly well filled, and an excellent representation of the Bulldog Club of America in attendance, that organization also furnishing the judges. First prizes in both classes were won for John H. Mathews, President of the club, whose puppy, Junk, by Colenso-Odds and Ends, was awarded the blue ribbon in the class for dogs under eight months, while his Bobs for Short, by Diablo-Odds and Ends, was victor in the older class. Mrs. John Malloch's Pompon, by Bombard-Whitey, was second to Junk, and E. K. Austin's Chowder, of the same litter as Junk, was third. A. B. McCreary's Clifton Toddy, by Diablo-Clifton Dryad, was second in the senior class. The show was only the beginning of a rivalry that will be continued at the annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, in Madison Square Garden, which will be held from Feb. 19 to Feb. 22. Though the decisions of the judges were not questioned, the exhibitors each assert that in the nearly two months before the Garden show, there will be development, especially in the juniors of the impromptu show, which will require a complete rearrangement of honor places.

The Westminster Kennel Club last week moved into New York in preparation for the coming show, and James Mortimer, Superintendent and Secretary of the bench show, now is in possession of the club's office, in the Townsend Building, Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway. The premium list for the exhibition will be published about the end of the week. The new officers of the club are George Lorillard Ferest Grant, President; Robert C. Cornell, Vice President; S. K. De Forest, Secretary; Francis O. De Luze, Treasurer, and members of the Bench Show Committee, S. K. De Forest, Chairman; Walter Ferguson, Jr., and Lincoln G. McCormack.

LAWRENCE MILLS FAIL.

The Globe and Prospect Worsted Companies Make an Assignment.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 22.—The Globe worsted mills and the Prospect worsted mills of this city made an assignment today.

The assignees for both corporations are Thomas Bevington and H. K. Webster. The amount of the indebtedness is said to be slightly in excess of $200,000. Several of the local banks are involved.

The cause of the failures is said to be insufficient business, due to the competition of these mills, which are banded together in the worsted combine. The Treasurer of the Globe mills is A. B. Robinson and Samuel Robinson is President of the Prospect Company. The latter concern is capitalized at $150,000 and has given employment to about 250 persons. The capitalization of the Globe mills amounts to $75,000, and the number employed is 150.

Samuel Robinson is a Director of the Lawrence National Bank, and A. H. Robinson serves in a similar capacity in the management of the Pacific National. The officials of these institutions, however, have no fear that they will be seriously affected. It is estimated that the banks hold about $100,000 of the paper of both mills, but it is said no single institution holds more than $30,000.

The output of the mills is principally worsted yarns, and until within a few years both plants have been considered the most successful private concerns in Lawrence.

ITALIAN ASKS PROTECTION.

Consul at Denver Fears Trouble for His Compatriots.

DENVER, Dec. 22.—Dr. Joseph Cuneo, Italian Consul, made an appeal to Gov. Thomas for protection to his countrymen involved in a threatened race war at Florence. His request was that pressure be brought on the Fremont County authorities to exercise all precautions at their command to prevent an outbreak, and, if necessary, to call out the militia. The Consul also wired the Italian Ambassador at Washington to appeal to President McKinley for Federal aid, should the State authorities be unable to cope with the situation.

The threatened trouble is the result of importation of a number of Italians to work in a smelter for the treatment of gold ore. The Mill and Smeltermen's Union objected, but no serious action has been taken, though threats are said to have been made. Edward Seed, an employé of the smelter, was killed yesterday, apparently by accident, by one of the Italians. This incident has increased the bitter feeling, and a race war has been predicted.

DISFRANCHISE ALL UNFIT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a matter of prime importance to our country which appears to be in order at this time. It is the elevation of the rank and weight of the voter.

For some years past I have observed the people in whose minds great reforms begin, the class of thinking and conscientious men who study out the right, make it familiar, and carry on their invincible propaganda through the slow years that at last bring round the moment of righteous attainment. I have seen that those people were thinking on this subject. That they may continue to think, that they may reach a common conclusion, that they may work together to cause our millions to agree with them and secure our National salvation, is the object of this letter.

The Constitution provides that in each State Electors for members of the House of Representatives shall have the qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. (Constitution, Article XIV., Section 2.)

The third clause of this section contained the privilege to the slave States of having three-fifths of the negroes represented in Congress. This clause was changed by the Fourteenth Amendment, in effect as follows: Representation shall be apportioned

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PLAN of Reorganization of the Hampton Roads Hotel Company has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, and filed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
H. M. DE LANOIE,
Secretary of the Committee.

HOLDERS OF MISSOURI WAR CLAIMS MAY serve their interests by communicating with the undersigned, himself a very large owner. By comparing notes and united action, steps can be taken to secure recognition. Address D., P. O. Box 1,760, New York City.

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FINANCIAL.

New York, December 19, 1900.

NOTICE.

TO STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
Metropolitan Street Railway Company:

Seven million dollars par value of the unissued authorized capital stock of this corporation is offered for subscription to the stockholders at the price of $100 for each share of the par value of $100 upon the following conditions:

1. Each stockholder of record upon the books of the corporation at the close of business on December 26, 1900, may subscribe for such number of shares of stock as will be equal to seven forty-fifths (7-45) of his holdings or any less part thereof.

2. Subscriptions must be in writing, and must be delivered to the Secretary of the corporation at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York, before 3 P. M., on January 15, 1901, and subscribers must specify in their subscriptions their name and the full amount of stock standing in their name upon the books of the corporation.

3. Payments at the rate of $60 per share in cash or by check must accompany each subscription, and the balance, at the rate of $100 per share, must be paid on or before January 30, 1901, whereupon stock certificates will be issued, except that for fractional parts of a share non-dividend-bearing scrip will be issued, for which, when presented to the Secretary in amounts representing entire shares, stock certificates will be substituted.

4. Default in making the final payment will, at the option of the Company, forfeit the subscribers' rights, both in regard to the stock subscribed for and in regard to the sum paid at the time of subscription.

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H. H. VREELAND, President.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

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PRODUCED BY ELECTRICITY AT A VERY LOW COST.
An Opportunity for Investors.
NOT in Michigan, not in Colorado, Montana, Arizona, or Mexico, but in BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, within thirty minutes of New York City. NOT IN LIMITED QUANTITIES, but according to the highest known expert testimony, IN MILLIONS OF TONS, all ready for mining and crushing.
THE ARLINGTON COPPER COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
invites intending investors to a personal inspection of its magnificent property. No intelligent man can visit the mine, where $250,000 has been spent in development work exposing and blocking out the ore, and witness the method of producing copper now in operation, and not come away fully satisfied that its stock is a safe purchase at current rates. Only a limited amount of treasury shares will be sold, as the reduction works are nearly completed.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY
THE ARLINGTON COPPER COMPANY,
ROOM 38, NOS. 2 and 4 WALL ST., New York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Reports of National Banks.

(1357.)
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,487,302.38
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		32.69
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		2,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		334,714.61
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		130,000.00
Other real estate owned		14,650.37
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		503,341.54
Due from State banks and bankers		92,437.59
Internal revenue stamps		1,401.07
Checks and other cash items		36,714.34
Exchanges for Clearing House		321,765.01
Notes of other National banks		3,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		287.71
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$531,657.00	
Legal-tender notes	538,495.00	1,070,152.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		12,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		20,316.00
Total		$6,281,615.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	208,060.65
National bank notes outstanding	245,600.00
Due to other National banks	355,646.73
Due to State banks and bankers	389,674.76
Due to trust companies and savings banks	283,936.98
Dividends unpaid	52.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,948,154.04
Demand certificates of deposit	25,104.31
Certified checks	73,854.09
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,531.75
Total	$6,281,615.31

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JAMES DENNISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. DENNISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1900.
W. C. KING, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES F. MATTLAGE,
HENRY KROGER,
JOHN W. NIX,
} Directors.

Wisconsin Banks.

MILWAUKEE NATIONAL BANK
OF WISCONSIN.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 13, 1900.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,685,965.99
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Other bonds		135,578.85
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		90,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		2,500.00
Due from banks	$315,381.01	
Cash on hand	271,463.03	586,844.04
		$2,550,888.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$450,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	67,993.10
Circulation outstanding	50,000.00
Due depositors	1,982,895.78
	$2,550,888.88

OFFICERS.
GEO. W. STROHMEYER, President.
J. P. MURPHY, Vice President.
WM. F. FILTER, Cashier.
JOHN F. STROHMEYER, Assistant Cashier.

Indiana Banks.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,630,076.50
United States bonds	912,150.00	
From other banks	2,230,228.47	
Cash and reserve	748,322.37	$6,520,977.34
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$1,000,000.00	
Surplus and profits	229,737.51	
Circulation	44,100.00	
Deposits	5,247,139.83	$6,520,977.34

J. P. Frenzel, Pres. O. N. Frenzel, Vice Pres. O. F. Frenzel, Cash. Geo. B. Caldwell, Asst. Cash.

Pennsylvania Banks.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA.
STATEMENT OF CONDITION,
December 13, 1900.
RESOURCES.

Loans and Investments	$4,064,508.78
Due from Banks	562,357.89
Cash and Reserve	1,166,929.04
	$5,793,795.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	508,385.46
Circulation	477,400.00
Deposits	4,308,010.25
	$5,793,795.71

W. H. CURTIS, Jr., Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
ALTOONA, PA., Dec. 13, 1900.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,240,133.87
United States bonds	125,000.00
From other banks	250,875.83
Cash and reserve	268,171.29
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$150,000.00
Surplus and profits	137,770.93
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	1,544,410.06

John Lloyd, Pres. Geo. D. Bechtel, Asst. Cash.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The Board of Directors of the Chicago Great Western Railway Co. have declared the semi-annual dividend of $2.50 per share on the Preferred A stock for the half year ending with December, 1900, payable on the 31st day of January, 1901, to the holders of record on the last day of December, 1900, and in accordance with the contract pertaining to said stock, have ordered that the surplus earnings for said half year applicable for dividends on said stock shall be carried forward and held available for the dividend of the second half of the fiscal year ending with June, 1901.
The transfer books of the Preferred A Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1900, to the 1st day of January, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., December 8th, 1900.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The 17th semi-annual payment of $2.00 per share interest on the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company will be made, according to the contract pertaining to said stock, on the 15th day of January, 1901, to the holders of record on the last day of December, 1900.
The transfer books of the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1900, to the 1st day of January, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., December 8th, 1900.

THE NEW YORK AIR BRAKE COMPANY.
66 Broadway, New York, December 19, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable at the Company's office in New York, on the 15th day of January, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 2d day of January.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. January 2d, and open at 10 A. M. January 16th.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 15th of January next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st of December. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Securities Company,
No. 45 Wall St.
New York, December 13th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on its Capital Stock, payable January fifteenth, 1901, to the stockholders of record of December twenty-ninth, 1900. Transfer books will close on December twenty-ninth, 1900, and reopen on January eleventh, 1901.
ANDREW J. MILLER, Secretary.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
December 21, 1900.
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Wednesday, January 2d, 1901. Transfer books will be closed Friday, December 21, 1900, at close of business, and reopened Thursday, January 3, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Pere Marquette Railroad Co.,
Boston, Mass., December 22, 1900.
Principal and interest of Holly, Wayne and Monroe first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds and Pere Marquette Transportation Company 6 per cent. bonds, due January 1st, 1901, and coupons due January 1st, 1901, from Pere Marquette Transportation Company bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., 40 Wall St., New York.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

The Exploration Co. of New York.
Mills Building, 15 Broad St.
DIVIDEND NO. 12.
The Board of Directors of this corporation have this day, December 19th, declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable January 15th, 1901. Transfer books close December 31st, 1900, and reopen January 16th, 1901. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record.
FREDERICK G. CORNING, President.

Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 28th day of January next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st day of December. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Canada Southern Railway Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 1st day of February next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st day of December. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Wednesday, Jan. 2d, 1901, at ten o'clock.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
102D DIVIDEND.
New York, December 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on December 19th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 13, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen January 3d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after January 2d, 1901, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 21st, 1900.

Continental National Bank.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this Bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2d, to which date from December 24th the transfer books will be closed.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
9 and 11 Nassau St.
New York, December 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

TENNESSEE BONDS.
The interest maturing January 1st, 1901, on $13,528,500 3 per cent. bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid when due upon presentation of the coupons at the State Treasurer's office, Nashville, Tenn.
THEO. F. KING, Comptroller.
New York, Dec. 22, 1900.

The State Bank,
378 Grand St.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight Per Cent. upon the stock of this Bank, free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co. of Illinois.
Coupons due January 1st, 1901, from the Consolidated Mortgage 5% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., No. 27 Pine Street, New York.
RALEH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

The Eleventh Ward Bank.
New York, December 21, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Merchants Exchange National Bank
of the City of New York. Dec. 18th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

Interest on Mobile City Bonds.
The January, 1901, coupons of Mobile City bonds, issue 1881, will be paid on and after January 1, 1901, in New York by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.
Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York.
280 Broadway, New York, December 19, 1900.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has this day been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1901.
Transfer books close on December 24th and reopen January 3d, 1901.
FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
81ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 14th** on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31, 1900,** in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**
HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
70th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1900, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST., & SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 17th or any time later.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 24th, 1900.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
NEW YORK.
December 10th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York City, Dec. 21st, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 401 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
7 Nassau Street,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1:00 P. M.
A. H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement of the New York City banks showed an increase in the surplus reserve of $3,171,625. The banks now hold a surplus of $9,497,000 above the legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Dec. 15.	Dec. 22.	Increase.
Loans	$792,760,000	$787,098,700	*$5,661,300
Deposits	842,668,100	838,804,400	*3,863,700
Circulation	30,724,000	30,902,500	178,500
Legal tender	59,437,100	60,157,100	820,000
Specie	157,455,300	159,041,000	1,585,700
Reserve	216,892,400	219,198,100	2,305,700
Res. required	210,667,025	209,701,100	*965,925
Surplus	6,325,375	9,497,000	3,171,625

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,998,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,693,675	31,276,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,609,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,075	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,576,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	19,07?,175	28,080,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,881,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,825	35,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,525,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,675	44,504,675
May 5	15,378,475	21,351,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,137,925	46,997,225
May 19	16,555,225	34,631,525	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,325	43,933,725	53,704,600
June 2	20,122,275	42,710,900	52,249,700
June 9	19,374,250	39,325,100	53,841,100
June 16	17,498,750	30,003,200	59,272,800
June 23	15,526,850	25,997,800	62,206,250
June 30	16,859,375	14,274,550	62,013,550
July 7	15,589,200	5,092,475	53,345,300
July 14	19,960,125	10,686,750	49,365,825
July 21	24,081,900	12,055,600	43,012,000
July 28	27,535,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,878	8,110,600	39,893,000
Aug. 11	28,125,950	14,395,375	33,111,850
Aug. 18	26,657,050	15,082,950	28,839,250
Aug. 25	23,888,925	12,378,525	21,343,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,901,050
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,076,775
Sept. 15	20,878,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,325	2,965,700	8,282,875
Sept. 29	12,942,925	1,724,450	15,227,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	643,200	18,743,600
Oct. 13	4,463,925	1,177,350	19,661,550
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27	6,031,825	3,038,525	26,091,550
Nov. 3	5,950,450	*333,350	19,025,050
Nov. 10	4,606,050	*2,788,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,869,775	*312,025	16,667,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,652,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,865,675	8,536,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	5,701,125	6,359,525	16,743,300
Dec. 15	6,325,375	7,025,825	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,384,075	19,619,050

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$9,497,000	1895	$17,088,800
1899	10,384,075	1894	33,345,825
1898	19,619,050	1893	77,937,775
1897	11,523,450	1892	6,173,675
1896	34,309,900	1891	19,480,025

To Abolish Missouri River Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The River and Harbor bill, as it will be reported from the House Committee soon after the reconvening of Congress, will carry a provision abolishing the Missouri River Commission. The provision already has been agreed upon and only waits the formulation of the bill to find a place in it. The decision to discontinue the Commission is said to have been unanimous on the part of the committee, and it is the result of statements made to the committee by members of the House whose districts touch the Missouri on either side. They generally expressed the opinion that the navigation of the stream is so limited as to render the Commission useless.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

It is a merry Christmas, indeed, that Wall Street celebrates. The record is unique. The financial world takes its holiday without any cloud whatsoever threatening. Disturbances and even disaster in variety had been predicted, but only blitheness, confidence, and consequent buoyancy appear in this Christmas exhibit. So it has been ever since the November vote for honest finance. For two months there has been what phrase-makers call a "boom"—and hosts of philosophers have been making daily forecasts of collapse, proclaiming that the pace was too fast, that conservatism was being put aside, that a reaction with bad shake-ups must result. Committed to such apprehensions have been, in large majority, the room traders of the Stock Exchange, the "talent" of Wall Street; and the market has, day after day, had to stand forceful and adroit adverse manipulation. But gloomy prophecies refused to come true, and attacks fell flat—manipulative opposition to the market's buoyancy course being futile—comparison of quotations in October, when political anxieties could be found, and prices at Christmas, with prosperity assertive, presenting a record in market value appreciation that in all Wall Street's history has never been surpassed.

Two classes of people have been the great winners in Wall Street's extraordinary revival—the most important financiers and the general public. The lesser traders of the Stock Exchange have relatively profited little. They "bucked" the market as soon as it displayed strength following election; they proceeded on the theory that precedent was safe to follow, and that, as there never had hitherto been a sharp rally on good election news without a quick reaction, generally leading to material declines, there could now be expected nothing like a sustained movement. Not the professional speculators of Wall Street merely were of this opinion, but the view was taken by the same element abroad. The latter plunged by issuing calls upon American stocks practically "at the market," good for sixty days and more, charging but a small percentage for the risk they took. For $200 and less it was possible to buy a call upon 100 shares of almost any conspicuous American stock, the option privilege to call the stock at the ante-election price extending beyond New Year's. A long list of these stocks has since advanced 20 points or more, and London and Berlin differences in favor of New York on this account amount to many millions of dollars. Wall Street gossip has it that James R. Keene, John W. Gates, James J. Hill, J. P. Morgan, William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, and the Messrs. Rockefeller were investors in these foreign options. Upon Northern Pacific alone London has been credited with having sold calls beyond 500,000 shares, the price of the stock at the time the call was issued being under $50 a share, between 30 and 40 points below the present price. Upon a single hundred shares of option stock, costing about $200, there is now net profit beyond $300. Upon Erie, St. Paul, Pennsylvania, New York Central, Denver and Rio Grande—practically upon the entire American list quoted abroad—calls were sold in vast volume. The Northern Pacific instance is but illustrative, though the advance there, with the amount of outstanding calls, is considerably above the average of other stocks. One millionaire operator in London, conspicuous in the group of South African gold magnates, is credited with facing losses of over $5,000,000 on Northern Pacific and Erie calls alone, most of which he sold before election to New Yorkers.

Meantime London expressions of financial opinion have continued to take very gloomy views of the American business outlook, foreign pessimism having proved expensive enough, perhaps, to be entitled to the luxury of quoting itself.

Here there is no lack of confidence in business conditions, either as they exist now or as they promise to develop—as is certified in the character of the leadership which the American security market now has, just as it has had ever since the National election proclaimed National good times.

What the general outside public has done in the security market appeared in purchases of substantial volume in September and October, while weakness prevailed, and in persistence in carrying such holdings over election day. And then (instead of liquidating, following "conservative" counsels in taking profits) the public only bought more largely, more confidently. And from that time to this there has been scant sign of wavering anywhere along the public line. Profits mount tremendously. Yet it seems to be the almost uniform testimony of Wall Street commission brokers that the outside element has not been disposed to overtrade, to overload. They have not been pyramiding on thin margins. Had it been otherwise the adroitness of manipulation might have helped the bears to victory on more than one occasion. What the public has largely acted upon has been the undisguised fact that they could depend upon the leadership of stalwarts like Mr. Morgan, Mr. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Rockefeller. And no evidence to this effect has been more convincing than the money market ease prevailing in the face of factors which over and over again in times past have been adversely influential. The public has felt assured of fair play from leaders big enough to command not merely stock value fluctuations, but money market tendencies as well.

Enthusiasm upon the part of the public has been much inspired by disclosures of plans in many prominent corporation quarters of the policy to which Mr. Morgan, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Cassatt, and their colleagues are committed—the policy of concentrating control, eliminating disturbing and hurtful competition, the establishment of stable rates, the enforcement of economic administration. What Wall Street calls "the coal deal" has been particularly influential in this regard.

And an influence hardly less tonic is exercised by exhibits of readiness upon the part of many conflicting inter

38, to-day; Parrot ½, at 49½; Baltic held at 31½, Copper Range at 32½, and Trimountain at 29½. Massachusetts Electric rose ¾ to-day, to 29½; American Telephone at 155, New England Gas and Coke at 13, and 58 at 63½, no less than 883,000 of them changing hands.

The two hours' business to-day was larger than any five-hour day this week. Of the total of 67,100 shares traded in to-day, Sugar furnished 16,700 shares, and transactions in Ontario were heavy, 15,572 shares changing hands, nearly one-half the business being in these stocks. Agricultural Chemical preferred rose 1, to 81; preferred, ¾, to 27¾, but closing at 27½; Père Marquette was up ½, at 35; Stock Yards, 1, at 143.

At the local Clearing House to-day money was in good supply at 3½ per cent., and banks that have recently made loans as high as 4 per cent. were marking them somewhat down. New York funds sold at 5, 8, and 10 cents per million.

Call money is still held very firm at from 5 to 6 per cent., with occasionally concessions made to favored customers of a rate a shade better than the first-named figures. Time money on mixed collateral is quoted at 5 per cent. for four to six months. On very choice collateral 4½ per cent. might be quoted.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10¼	11	Old Colony	205	207
Allouez	2½	2¾	Old Dominion	29½	30
Amalgam	2¼	2⅝	Osceola	73½	74
Arcadian	41¾	5	Parrot	19	50
Atlantic	25	50	Quincy	174	176
Bonanza	31	32	Rhode Island	1¼	2
Bonanza Dev	31	32½	Santa Fe	1¾	1¾
Bost. & Mon.	82	84	Santa Maria	2½	3
Butte & Bos	31½	32	Shannon	3¼	3¾
Calumet & Hecla	815	820	Tamarack	327	330
Centennial	32½	33	Trinity	13¾	14
Franklin	15	16	Union Con	33½	34
Humboldt	70	75	Utah Con	4¼	4½
Isle Royale	28	28	Utah Mining	45¾	46¼
Mexican	20	21	Winona	1	1¼
			Wolverine	45¾	46¼

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	253½	Cent. M. pf.	62
Bost. & Low	242	Fitchburg pf.	138½
Bost. & Me.	265½	N. Y. & N. H.	109
Bost. & Me. pf.		N. Y. & N. pf.	
Bost. Elev.	158	N. Y. & N. F.	113
Bost. & Me.	84	West End	93
Cent. Mass.	13½	West End pf.	93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & T.	155	N. Eng. Tel.	126½
Am. Sug. Ref.	142½	U. S. Oil	10½
Dom. Coal	37	Westinghouse	
Dom. Coal pf.	108	Electric	55½
Edison Elec. Ill.	266	Westinghouse	
Mex. Tel.	20½	Elect. pf.	65

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The excitement in New York did not arouse the Philadelphia market from its lethargic state, but, on the contrary, only aggravated the languor by diverting attention from the strictly local securities. All the larger commission houses were busy, but their business was all in the New York market. What little animation was shown emanated from trading in Alkali, Marsden, United Gas Improvement, Lehigh Valley, and Reading first preferred. Withal the market possessed a strong pulse and advances of a fractional range were made in nearly all the active shares.

The heaviest trading was in Alkali, one house selling over 14,000 shares, the supply emanating from the same source that has been purchasing the stock for the last two weeks. The execution of to-day's orders cleared up the selling for the account in question. There were advances of a point in American Railways, ⅝ in Marsden, ¼ in Cambria Steel and Lehigh Valley, with less important gains in Union Traction, Philadelphia Electric, and the Readings.

The close was firm at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Lt.	53	55	Lehigh Nav.	64	64
Cambria	29	29½	Lehigh Val.	29⅝	29⅞
Chestnut	29	30½	Marsden	7¼	7¾
C. T. & N. J.	66½	61	North. Penn.	105	108
C. & N. J.			Penn. Steel	75	76
C. & N. J. pf.			Penn. S. pf.	94	96
C. T. Pitts.	27½	28	Penn. Tr.	108	109
E. & A.	48	50	Phila. & Erie	29	30
El. Stge. Ry.	84	87	Phila. Trac.	98½	99
E. & A. pf.	88	92	Union Trac.	36	36½
Elec. Co.			Westinghouse	54	55
Gen. Elec.	12½	13	Gas Imp.	127½	128
Lehigh Val.	84	84½	Welsbach Lt.	46	48

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Atchison Fund Debt		Stock Yds 1st 4½s	
5,000	105	10,000	105
5,000	105½	5,000	105½
25,000	105¾	5,000	105¾
Atlantic Express 4s		10,000	105¾
5,000	105	Stamped 4s	
Am Cotton Oil 4½s		Illinois Cent 4s, 1953	
10,000	99⅝	7,000	101
Atch T & S F 1st 4s		Int & G N 1st 5s	
5,000	96	2,000	98
4,000	96⅞	Int & G N 2d 5s	
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		5,000	62
		Kansas City So 5s	
2,000	67½	7,000	67⅞
3,000	102¾	11,000	68
10,000	102⅝	10,000	68
Adjustment 4s		10,000	68
25,000	88½	Manhattan con 4s	
5,000	88¾	2,000	104⅞
10,000	88½	Minn & St Louis	
20,000	88¾	1st & refunding 4s	
15,000	88¼		105
Balt & Ohio 4s		2,000	97¾
1,000	106⅞	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
17,000	106⅞	1,000	94¾
1,000	106⅞	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
500	101½	45,000	76¾
500	101½	15,000	77
Balt & Ohio 3½s		7,000	77⅛
11,000	97⅛	Mo, K & T ext 5s	
Balt & Ohio, S W R		5,000	98
Div 3½s		Mo Pac trust 5s	
28,000	100⅝	1,000	101
30,000	100⅞	24,000	101½
25,000	100⅞	5,000	101¾
Brklyn Un El 1st		50,000	102½
10,000	98	60,000	102½
Cent of Ga con 5s		125,000	105
127,000	97	Nor Pac 1st col 4s	
5,000	97⅛	1,000	103
3,000	97⅜	Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
10,000	97⅝	5,000	86½
4,000	97¾	Morris & Essex 7s	
20,000	97⅞	1901	
Cent of Ga 1st inc		10,000	103
10,000	55½	N Y Cent & Hud	
Cent of Ga 2d inc		Riv, Lake Sh	
10,000	18⅝	con 2½s	
Cent of Ga 3d inc		26,000	97½
10,000	8¾	2,000	97⅝
50,000	8¾	5,000	97½
35,000	8⅝	N Y Gas, El L, H	
5,000	8⅝	& P col trust	
5,000	8⅝	5s	
Cent Pac gld 4s		20,000	108
1,000	103⅝	Pur money 4s	
1,000	100¼	11,000	93¾
10,000	100⅜	N Y, S & W gen 5s	
Cent Pac gld 3½s		3,000	105
5,000	83½	3,000	105¼
5,000	83¾	Nor & W con 4s	
Ches & O gen 6s		10,000	99¾
108,000	104	North Pac 4s	
20,000	104½	10,000	105¾
Chi & Alton 3½s		North Ohio gen 5s	
6,000	85½	30,000	71⅝
5,000	85⅝	5,000	71⅝
15,000	86	20,000	71½
Chi, Bur & Q, Ill		10,000	71¾
Div 3½s		2,000	71⅝
12,000	105	Peo & E Inc 4s	
21,000	105½	15,000	48
10,000	105¾	Reading gen 4s	
Chi & Erie 1st 5s	99	50,000	94
5,000	120½	St L & I M gen 5s	
Chi, St L & N O 5s		registered	
1,000	125⅝	Stamped, std	114¼
Chi Term Tran 4s		1,000	112¾
10,000	94½	St L & I M 4s	
1,000	95	1,000	80½
Col F & I gen 5s		10,000	80⅞
11,000	97½	25,000	87
Col Mid 1st 5-4s		5,000	86¾
15,000	70¾	74,000	87
10,000	70⅝	70,000	87¼
30,000	87½	295,000	87½
20,000	80¾	8,000	87
Col & South 1st 4s		St L & S F gen 6s	
3,000	85	1,000	130
Denver & Rio Gr		St L Sw'n 1st	
con 4s		50,000	95¼
6,000	101⅞	38,000	95½
Improvement 5s		St L Sw'n 2d	
7,000	106½	50,000	73⅝
7,000	107	25,000	73⅞
Erie 1st con 4s		1,000	73⅝
10,000	98¼	4,000	73¾
5,000	98¼	15,000	73⅞
48,000	98	15,000	74
2,000	97¾	3,000	73⅞
50,000	97¾	10,000	74¼
20,000	98	10,000	74⅛
5,000	98¼	5,000	74¼
15,000	98¼	St Paul & Duluth	
20,000	98⅛	1st 5s	
25,000s20F	98¾	1,000	126
45,000	98⅝	Sher, Shrev & So	
26,000s20F	98⅛	1st 6s	
89,000	98⅜	5,000	98½
25,000	98½	10,000	98½
Erie 1st gen 4s		South Pac 4s	
10,000	86⅛	6,000	82⅞
40,000	86¼	10,000	82¾
20,000	86⅜	9,000	82⅞
20,000s20F	86⅛	29,000	82¾
30,000s10F	86⅛	So Pac of Cal con	
10,000	86½	5s, stamped	
5,000	86¾	35,000	107
60,000s20F	86¾	South Ry 1st 5s	
30,000s20F	86⅞	17,000	114¼
17,000	86⅞	2,000	114
5,000s20F	86⅛	3,000	114¼
11,000	86⅞	Standard R & T 6s	
Ft Worth & D C		1,000	72
1st		Standard R & T inc	
10,000	80½	registered	11¾
10,000	80⅝	Tex & N O con 5s	
1,000	81½	10,000	105½
1,000	81¾	6,000	105¾
14,000	81¾	Union Pac 1st 4s	
9,000	81½	2,000	107½
5,000	81½	Wabash deb, B	
Ft Worth & R G		5,000	41⅞
1st 3-4s		5,000	41⅞
4,000	69	35,000	42
10,000	68½	2,000	41⅞
1,000	68⅝	West Shore gtd 4s,	
Gal, Har & S A,		registered	
Mex & P Div		1,000	113
5s		Wis Cent gen 4s	
8,000	100	21,000	89⅝
Gen Elec deb 5s		1,000	89½
10,000	104¾	23,000	89⅜
Green Bay & West		2,000	89½
deb ctfs, B			
1,000	8		
18,000	8¼		
Total sales	$3,469,500		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was extremely light, except in a very few issues. Nevertheless, some substantial advances were recorded, and the fact that large gains were made on very small purchases of stock seemed to indicate that the market is really strong, notwithstanding the relative dull ess which has prevailed for the past few days. As throughout the week, there was a fair amount of trading in several bank stocks, and most of these showed notable strength. The steel stocks, which for several days had been quite active, remained strong, but did not supply much of the day's business.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA was the feature of the industrials. Probably less than 500 shares of the preferred stock changed hands, yet on this small amount of trading the price rose as high as 29½, at which price the stock closed with a net gain of 2 points for the day. No stock sold above 28¾, and the final advance was unaccompanied by sales. The common stock was not as strong, and it advanced much less than the preferred. It sold as high as 6¼ and closed at 6⅛ bid, a fractional net gain.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred sold to the extent of 300 shares at 66½, and later was offered at that figure, with the best bid at 65¾. This showed a net loss of 1¼ points. The bonds were steadier than the stock, but were very dull. St. Louis Transit shared the weakness of United Railways preferred, and was offered at 18½, with the best bid at 17. No sales were reported.

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TEXAS AND PACIFIC COAL developed considerable strength, being bid up from 75 to 87½. No stock was encountered on the rise and none was offered at the close.

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BANK OF COMMERCE sold up to 330 and closed at 328 bid, a substantial advance over yesterday's prices.

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NATIONAL CITY BANK declined on fairly active trading to 540. It closed at 535 bid, with stock offered at 545.

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HANOVER NATIONAL BANK showed much strength, and on light transactions sold up to 520. At the end of the day it was 515 bid, with no stock offered.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 22. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 21. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	27½	28	27½	28
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	79½	80½	79½	80½
American Bank Note	47	50	47	50
American Bicycle	6	6½	6	6¾
American Bicycle pf.	28	29	28	29
American Bicycle bonds.	73	75	73	75
American Bridge	45½	45¾	45½	45¾
American Bridge pf.	95¾	96	95¾	95½
American Chicle	83	...	83	...
American Chicle pf.	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	11	12	11	12
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	38	40	37	40
*Am. Hide & Leather 6s	90½	91½	90½	91½
*American Thread pf.	4	4½	4	4½
Am. Tyfounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	85	87	85	87
Arlington Copper	5	7	5	7
British Columbia Copper.	21¼	21½	21¼	21¾
British Exch. 3s	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5½	5	5½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30½	31½	30½	31½
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air		48		48
Con. Ry. N. & E.	13½	13½	13¾	13½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	7	2	7
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	25	30	25	30
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	21¼	...	20¾	20½
Crucible Steel pf.	78¾	...	79	80
Cramps' Shipyard	77	78	77	78
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6¼	6½	5¾	6¼
Dist Co. of Am. pf.	29¼	29¾	27½	28
Electric Boat	28½	31	28	30
Electric Boat pf.	49	...	50	52
Electric Vehicle	17	19	18	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	35	45	35	45
Electric-Pneumatic	3	3½	2¾	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke.	18	20	18	20
General Carriage	37½	43	38	43½
General Chemical	90	92	90	92
Gen. Chemical pf., ex div	95	97	97	98
German Treasury 4s	100	100½	100	100¼
Havana Commercial	9½	10½	9½	10½
Havana Commercial pf.	44	46	44	48
Hudson River Tel.	115	118	115	118
Illinois Transportation	¾	1½	¾	1¾
International Silver pf.	35	40	35	40
Inter-State Oil	81½	82	81½	82
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	½	1
Kings Co. El. L. & P.	137	143	137	143
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
Markeen Copper	...	3	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13½	22½	22½	22½
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	102	103½
New England Transport.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
N. Y. Transportation	6¾	7	6¾	7
Otis Elevator	26½	27½	26½	27
Otis Elevator pf.	85	87½	86	87½
Peo., Dec. & Evansv.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	29	30	29	30
Retsof	22	...	22	...
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93	95	93	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30½	31	30½	31
Rub. Goods Mfg. pf.	81	82½	81	82½
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	115	118	117	120
St. Louis Transit	17	18½	18	19
Seaboard Air Line 4s	73	73¾	73	73¾
Seaboard Air Line	10½	11	10½	11
Seaboard Air Line pf.	28¾	29	28¾	29
Sheet Steel pf., ex div.	73½	...	73	73¼
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	34	37½	36	40
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	815	820	812	818
Storage Power	10	13	10	13
Tennessee Copper	17	19	17	19
Tel., Tel. & C. pf A., $10 paid		2¼	2¾	2½ 3
Trenton Potteries		4	6	4 6
Trenton Potteries pf.		55	60	65 60
Union Copper		5¼	5½	5¼ 5¾
Union Typewriter		35½	36	35½ 36½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	85¾	86¾	85¾	86¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	65¾	66½	67	68
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5	7	5	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	32	35	32	35
Westinghouse Air Brake.	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump pf.	111	114	110	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102½	102¼	...
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	231	233	231	238
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	34	37	32½	35
Columbus Railway pf.	90	92	89	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	25	30	25	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	75	80	75	80
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s	88½	89	87	90
New Orleans Traction	22	...	22	...
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	83½	84½	83½	84½
North Jersey St. R. R.	24	25	24	25
Orange & Pas. V. bonds.	93	95	93	95
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	15	20	18	20
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	37	43	39	43
28th, 29th St. 5s, 1998.	113¼	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113¼	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	33½	35½	34½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	68	...	68	...
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s.	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	...	55	...	55
Con. Gas of New York	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105½	106	105½	106
Denver Gas	18½	20	18½	20
Denver Gas 5s.	61	63	63	65
Essex & Hudson Gas.	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	62	70	62	70
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	90	95	80	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	76	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.	108¼	109⅝	108¼	109⅝
N. E. Gas & Coke.	10	13	10	12
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.	64	66	61	63
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	104	106	106	109
Northern Union 5s.	105½	106	105½	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.).	31	38	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock.	...	50	...	50
St. Paul Gas bonds.	75	80	77	81
Standard Gas, New York.	131	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	151	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st.	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	8	10	8	10
Western Gas	96	100	96	100
Western Gas 1st 5s.	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	84	87	84	87
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s.	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.	94½	95	94½	96
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	86	91	89	91
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	30	31½	30	31½
Union Ferry bonds.	91	93	91	93

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 22, 1900.

	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	93	93¼	6,600	Amalgamated Copper	92⅜	93	92⅜	92⅞	+ ⅝
	22¼	22½	320	Am. Car & Found. Co.	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
	71	71½	1,830	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	70½	71	70½	71	+ ½
	32	32¼	3,200	American Cotton Oil	32	32½	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
	40¾	41	900	American Ice Co.	41½	41½	40	40¾	− ¼
	7	7¼	400	American Linseed Co.	7¼	7¼	7	7¼	.....
	37	40¼	600	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	36	37	36	37	+1
	5⅛	5½	200	American Malting Co.	5	5	5	5	.....
	26¾	27	1,200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	26	27	26	27	+1
	54¾	54¾	5,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	54½	54¾	54½	54⅞	+ ⅛
	96⅛	96½	350	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	96	96	96	96	.....
	31¾	32	2,400	American Steel Hoop	30⅞	32¼	30⅞	31½	+ ½
	76½	77½	300	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	77	77	76½	77	.....
	44½	44¾	7,510	Am. Steel & Wire	44	44⅞	43¾	44¾	+ ⅝
	87¾	88	200	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	88¼	88¼	87⅞	87⅞	+ ¼
	140½	140⅝	105,062	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	136	141	136	140⅝	+5⅝
	53⅞	54	1,210	American Tin Plate	53½	54	53½	54	+ ¼
	111⅞	112	18,810	American Tobacco	112	112¾	111½	112	.....
	47¾	48	500	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	48	48	47¾	47¾	− ½
	21¾	22	100	American Woolen Co.	22	22	22	22	.....
	75¼	76½	200	Am. Woolen Co. pf.	76	76	76	76	.....
	46¾	46⅞	41,800	At., T. & S. F.	46	46½	45⅝	46⅜	+1
	87⅞	88	12,350	At., T. & S. F. pf.	88½	88¾	87¾	87¾	.....
	81⅝	81½	4,500	Baltimore & Ohio	81	81¾	81	81½	+ ⅛
	85	85½	110	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	.....
	83¼	83¾	78,790	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	81½	84⅝	81½	84¼	+ ¼
	9¾	10¼	200	Brunswick City	10	10	10	10	.....
	58½	59	2,400	Canada Southern	57⅝	59¼	57⅝	58½	+ ½
	89½	90	200	Canadian Pacific	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+3
	41⅝	41⅞	19,785	Chesapeake & Ohio	42	42½	41½	41¾	+ ⅝
	40¼	40¾	3,900	Chicago & Alton	40½	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
	75¼	76	1,300	Chicago & Alton pf.	76	76½	75½	76	− ⅛
	141¾	141⅞	13,650	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	141½	142⅛	141⅝	141⅞	+ ⅛
	16	16⅛	1,150	Chicago Great West.	16	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
	77	77¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ¼
	41¾	42	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	41	41⅞	41	41⅞	.....
	91¼	91½	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	−1
	27½	28	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	27½	27¼	27¼	27½	.....
	62⅝	63	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	62⅜	63	62⅜	63	+ ½
	136¾	136⅞	53,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	135	137	135	136⅞	+2⅝
	119⅜	119⅝	9,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	119½	119⅝	119⅛	119⅜	+ ⅜
	12¾	13½	1,500	Chi. Term. Trans.	13¼	13½	13	13½	.....
	36¾	37	450	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37	37	36½	37	− ½
	70¼	71	2,400	C., C., C. & St. L.	70¼	71	70	71	+ ⅛
	68½	69	600	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	69⅝	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞	+ ⅜
	54⅜	54¾	5,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	54	55	53½	54⅝	+1
	8	8¼	250	Colorado Southern	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	− ⅛
	43¼	43½	700	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44	44½	43¼	43½	− ½
	18	18¼	425	Col. Southern 2d pf.	18¼	18½	18	18	− ¼
	190	191	700	Consolidated Gas	191	191	190	190	−1
	39¼	39½	2,330	Con. Tobacco Co.	39	39½	38¾	39⅜	+1
	92¾	93	700	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	92½	92⅞	92¼	92⅞	+ ⅞

STOCK MARKET RECORDS

Registered Transactions for the Week 7,959,427 Shares.

Phenomenal Business Culminates with Dealing in Upward of 1,000,000 Shares in Two Hours.

The two hours' business on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday exceeded all records in the matter of actually recorded transactions. From 10 to 12 o'clock no fewer than 1,006,179 shares were traded in, an amount that would be considered, even in the present active market, as a very fair full day's total, while during the dullness of last Summer it would have been looked upon as a creditable week's record.

The enormous business of yesterday fittingly brought to a close the most phenomenal week's trading in the history of Wall Street. Recorded transactions foot up close to the 8,000,000-share mark, or, to be exact, 7,959,427 shares, a daily average of more than 1,326,500 shares. This is on a basis of 300,000 an hour, or 50,000 every minute, that the Exchange was open for business.

The daily totals that went to make up this aggregate are herewith given:

	Listed Shares.	Unlisted Shares.	Total Shares.
Monday	1,202,836	284,750	1,487,686
Tuesday	1,022,640	232,276	1,255,916
Wednesday	1,142,651	280,139	1,422,790
Thursday	1,042,501	257,268	1,299,769
Friday	1,027,519	222,368	1,249,887
Saturday	784,200	221,959	1,006,159
Total	6,181,692	1,174,745	7,959,427

All of the important properties were dealt in on an enormous scale during the week. Here are some of the totals.

	Shares.		Shares.
Erie	704,212	Delaware & Hudson	408,642
North Pacific	640,388	Union Pacific	345,503
Southern Ry.	490,250	Readings	296,180
Sugar common	465,987	St. Paul	275,570
Southern Pacific	456,105	Missouri Pacific	215,680
Rock Is. Trans.	369,641		

Considerably more than the whole common share capital.

Many of the less prominent shares were also phenomenally active and some of them scored sharp advances. American Coal, on small sales, rose 15 points; American Express jumped 13; United States Express, 6; Peoria and Eastern, 5½; Keokuk and Des Moines preferred, 8. Sugar led the active shares, with a gain of 14⅞. Erie second preferred advanced 9⅞; Northern Pacific, 9; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 8¾; Erie first preferred, 7¾; Wisconsin Central preferred, 7½; Missouri Pacific, 7; Erie, 6; Manhattan, 5⅝; St. Paul, 5½; Atchison, 3¾, and Southern Railway, 3½.

There were 256 distinct issues traded in during the week, and of these 107 made a gain of 1 point or more, while only 21 recorded losses of that amount. In nearly all the other 78 properties small gains were made.

Next to yesterday's total the heaviest Saturday's business was on Nov. 10, when 821,000 shares were traded in. Previous to the week just ended, the record was 7,397,-528 shares, the total of the week Jan. 28, 1899, when the great industrial boom reached its height. In the week of Nov. 17 last the dealings amounted to 6,682,056, while in that of Nov. 24, 6,810,012 shares were traded in.

THE PRICE OF IRON ORE.

Lake Superior Bessemer Ore Association Likely to Fix It for 1901 at About $5 a Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 22.—Steelmaking concerns all over the northern part of the producing districts of the United States are just now figuring with a good deal of interest the probable prices to be fixed for 1901 by the Lake Superior Bessemer Ore Association. This association meets late in January, and prior to that time the prices fixed by it more than a year ago are nominally in force. These are based on $5.50 for the suppositious standard ore, which is an ore running 64 per cent. iron. Based on this, a standard is set for non-Bessemers of the Lake Superior country, which in the past year has been $4.05 a ton, and also on Mesaba Bessemers. The association controls the price of ores, and sometimes sets a mark for the shipment of mines in the lake region, thus closely defining the mining business of the Lake Superior country.

There is doubt now as to what the 1901 price may be, and guesses go all the way from $5.75 to $4.50 a ton. Information here in advance of the action of the association puts the probable price at not far from $5 a ton higher than any of the estimates so far made. It is probable that very little standard old range Bessemer will be sold at less than this. This will make the cost of ore entering into a ton of steel about $10. Such a price will be to the advantage of the great concerns that own their own mines, and will drive others into the mining business, for at $5 a ton there is a handsome profit to the mine owners, controlling practically all their ore supplies are the Carnegie and Federal and National Steel.

The entrance of steel making companies into mining has been on so large a scale that the mines producing standard ores and sold on the open and uninfluenced market are limited to a very few comparatively small companies, mostly of the Mesaba range. There is not one independent mine on the Vermillion range and the Mesaba is not in the association while the Menominee range is almost all non-Bessemer ore.

The exact price to be placed on Bessemers for the year will be determined more or less on the action of the great producing-consuming interests, and it is to their interest to have the price at a high point, for the higher the ore costs, the more they will make, being buyers of no ore or of a relatively small amount.

The price of steel in American will, of course, be gauged very largely on what figure is set for ore.

At $5 a ton the mines will make a greater profit than last year at $5.50, for the freight to market, which the price includes, will be at least 50 cents a ton less than a year ago, and all sliding scale royalties will be lower. The probability is that freight will be nearer 60 cents off than 50. There has been a great profit for the mines the present year.

Russia Buys Welsh Coal.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—The Southwest Russia railroads have bought 7,000,000 pood of Cardiff coal at 25 copecks per pood, equal to about $6.40 a ton, and 1,000,000 of Silesian, at 15 copecks per pood. An English agent has engaged 15,000,000 pood of Russian iron ores for export.

ORE CARRYING RATES REDUCED.

Minnesota Commission to Serve Orders on Two Roads.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 22.—Orders have been issued by the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission to be served on the Duluth, Messabe and Northern and on the Duluth and Iron Range, compelling a reduction in ore carrying rates as follows:

The rate of the Messabe Road, which has been 80 cents per ton, is reduced to 60 cents; the rates in effect on the Duluth and Iron Range Road, 80, 90, and 100 cents, are reduced, respectively, to 60, 70, and 80 cents.

As ordered by the commission, the rates contemplate a reduction in the net earnings of the Messabe Road of about $1,000,000, which, on the basis of last year's surplus, would leave a net income of $451,089. If the same per cent. of reduction is caused in the net income on the Duluth and Iron Range, their net earnings will range in the neighborhood of $560,000.

The commission believes that these net incomes represent a fair return on the capital invested, and upon that basis they contend their action is not unjust. It is not known what course the roads contemplate, since there is no traffic in iron ore during the Winter months.

Company Gives Mortgage for $3,500,000.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Dec. 22.—The largest mortgage ever recorded in Susquehanna County is now in the office of the Register and Recorder, in Montrose. It is given by the Elk Hill Coal and Iron Company to the Norton Trust Company, trustee for coal lands in Lackawanna, Susquehanna, and Wayne Counties. The mortgage is dated Dec. 1, 1900, and is for the sum of $3,500,000. The Government was enriched $1,750, the amount required for the revenue stamps.

'RASTUS.

The Story of a Pet Robin.

By Leander S. Keyser.

A severe storm was the primary cause of the unusual career—unusual for a robin—which 'Rastus was destined to lead. Naturally his life should have been spent in the free outdoors, but fate—or whatever it is that determines the fortunes of birds—had decreed otherwise. The storm came toward evening, and caused the human inhabitants of the town not a little solicitude; but happily it passed without carrying out its threats of destruction, and then the night settled down into one of ordinary calm.

Indeed, at dusk the weather was so pleasant that a certain woman was able to attend the midweek prayer meeting of her church. On her way to the service she saw a young, half-fledged robin hopping before her on the sidewalk, and chirping for the parents and mates from which he had been so ruthlessly separated. It was evident that the storm had blown him from the roof-tree—if a bird's domicile can be called by that term—and there was no telling how far he had been carried by the tumultuous winds. A little feathered waif, indeed, exposed to all kinds of dangers from prowling cats and wanton boys, and all unprepared to provide his daily rations. So the kind-hearted woman decided that it would be an act of mercy to take him in charge. Lifting him gently in her hand, she wrapped him in her handkerchief and carried him to the meeting, and thus it happened, in the course of avian events, that the little foundling's introduction to human society was strongly flavored with religion, for which reason he should have become a tractable and pious bird.

After the service the bird was borne home, where he became the special ward and companion of another lady of the house, one of the teachers of the city schools, an intelligent woman, who has a penchant for feathered creatures. From now on he became a real favorite, receiving every attention that loving hands could bestow. Quite tame and unsuspicious, he would sit on his mistress's hand, open his mouth and chirp and gulp down the pellets of food that were offered him. He was not imprisoned in a cage, but was given the keys of the house, so to speak, and made himself very much at home, flitting from one object to another, chirping for his dinner when hungry, which was the greater part of the time, and frequently indulging in his favorite pastime of perching on the heads and shoulders of the people who came near him.

As time passed he developed character as well as flesh and bones and feathers. He was a somewhat staid and dignified bird, not so nervous and excitable as some individuals of his kind. Each bird has idiosyncrasies. No two birds even of the same species are precisely alike in temperament. Of course, this gives almost infinite variety in the bird realm and prevents avian society from growing humdrum. One thing, however, nettled the young robin as soon as he was old enough to notice the behavior of the people around him—he would not stand teasing. Even if some one scraped a foot about on the floor it would irritate the bird almost beyond endurance, causing him to fluff up his feathers, spread his wings in a threatening manner, and viciously snap his mandibles at the supposed offender. It would appear that the religious training he received at the prayer service did not excise all the natural depravity from his nature; in which respect he seemed to be a great deal like most of his human relatives.

Still, in the main he was a docile pet, and good-natured withal. Perched on his mistress' shoulder, he would accompany her to the Post Office, a distance of at least five blocks, and back, apparently enjoying his ride, and showing no signs of fear. Of course, this was while he was still too young to be suspicious of mankind in general. Perhaps it may be of some interest to know how he came to be christened 'Rastus. His guardian's youthful son, who had been away from home for several weeks and had never seen the bird, came into the room one day, when Master Robin straightway flew to the boy's arm, and sat there chirping for food. The lad promptly called out, in the well-known slang phrase, "Hi, there, 'Rastus!" and from that time the name of 'Rastus was fastened upon the pet.

Interesting as her fondling was, the lady found him somewhat of a burden, especially as she desired to go away from home for a time, and had no one in whose care she could leave him. So she telephoned to me, asking whether I would accept him as a gift. My reply was a decided affirmative, for so valuable a prize was not to be lightly cast aside. Perched on her shoulder or hand, she carried the little darling all the way from the north to the south side of the town, a distance of not less than eighteen blocks, and he made no effort whatever to escape, although by this time he knew quite well how to use his wings. His "little journey in the world" took him through the busiest business part of the town.

He was placed in a large cage with a brown thrasher of about the same age, and at once established his irritable nature by snapping sharply with his mandibles at his new-made acquaintance, which showed fear of him and became quite nervous. It was interesting to note how staid the robin was, sitting quietly on his perch and looking about wisely, as if he were trying to reason out the cause of the change in his surroundings, while, in sharp contrast, the thrasher flitted about in an excited way. But 'Rastus made the thrasher's life miserable with the repeated snapping of his beak and his threatening gestures, and so he was transferred to a cage of his own. In large part he still had to be fed by hand, opening his yellow-lined mouth for the dainties presented to him. By and by, however, he refused to take his food in this juvenile way, but picked it up in the manner of adult birds, learning the fine art by degrees and through his own unfolding intelligence.

Even before he had learned to dine in the most approved bird fashion, he began to twitter a sweet little tune, with his mandibles closed, the sound coming from his swelling throat. All Summer long he was still too young to be suspicious of mankind in general. Perhaps it may be of some interest to know how he came to be christened 'Rastus. His guardian's youthful son, who had been away from home for several weeks and had never seen the bird, came into the room one day, when Master Robin straightway flew to the boy's arm, and sat there chirping for food. The lad promptly called out, in the well-known slang phrase, "Hi, there, 'Rastus!" and from that time the name of 'Rastus was fastened upon the pet.

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Even before he had learned to dine in the most approved bird fashion, he began to twitter a sweet little tune, with his mandibles closed, the sound coming from his swelling throat. All Summer long he was one of my brightest pets, occupying his cage in the east on my front porch. While not lavish of his melody, he sometimes delighted me with a solo in a loud, cheery tone that bore some likeness to the robin's well-known outdoor carol.

Have you ever seen a bird taking a sunbath? 'Rastus was very fond of a bath of this kind, as were all his feathered comrades of the porch. When his cage was set in the bright sunshine of the morning he would fluff up all the plumes of his body, spread out his wings and tail to their furthest limit, until each feather and quill stood out separately, and then bend his body in the most grotesque way at the proper angle to get the best effect from the luminous deluge. He and his comrades made a laughable and pleasing picture when posing in this odd posture.

Nothing pleased 'Rastus more than to be given the freedom of my study. He was especially fond of nosing around on my writing table and scattering my pencils and penholders to right and left. He would jab a pencil with his bill, and if it would fly from him he would follow it in a gingerly way, but if it glanced toward him, as sometimes happened, he would leap up and scamper off in the most ludicrous style, only to return to the charge the next moment. It also pleased him to toss articles over the edge of the desk and listen to the sound as they struck the floor. How knowingly he would cant his head and look up at me, as much as to say: "Wasn't that a cute trick? Don't you think me a smart bird?" Another of his favorite amusements was to perch on the top of my typewriter and ride back and forth on the carriage while I operated the machine.

It was comical to see him try to stand on the smooth, rounded end of the rocker of one of my chairs. The surface was so smooth that he could not keep his footing upon it. How he scrambled and fluttered and how angrily he scolded as he made the futile effort! When I pursued him about the room he would try to hide under the chair seats, perching on the rungs and rockers.

In September, the weather being very pleasant, I decided to give him his freedom in the great outdoors. He mounted into the trees of the yard or to the banisters of the roof porch and chuckled and sang in a real transport. When he grew hungry or thirsty he would return to the cage and satisfy his wants, and then start off on another tour of investigation and fun. Days passed and he came and went at will. Sometimes he would not be seen for a whole day, but in the evening would come to the windowsill and knock with his beak on the pane as a signal to be granted admittance. Of course, his request was always heeded. In the morning, as soon as he had breakfasted, he was anxious to get out of doors.

But one evening he failed to return. Several days passed, bringing no 'Rastus, and so we sorrowfully concluded that he had fallen a prey to an owl or a cat. After a few weeks, however, we learned that he was in the possession of one of our neighbors living in the next block. He had come to the house for several days, the woman told me, had taken worms from her hand, had perched on the balustrade, the window sill, and even on her hand and lap, had flown into the house through the open window, and hopped about on the floor, and had in many ways made himself so familiar that the woman's heart was completely won, and so she got a cage and took him in charge. She is so charmed with her pet that nothing would induce her to part with him. If she leaves him out in the room and then sits down to eat an apple, he will fly to her hand and contest for the choicest part of the fruit.

He has become quite a musician. Not having had tutors of his own species, his musical productions are not precisely like the "Cheerily, cheerily, cheer-up" of the robins in their wild state. He pipes very loudly, imitating certain simple runs whistled for him by his mistress. Her husband plays the clarinet, and the family are sure that 'Rastus produces some of the strains of that instrument. At times he whistles so loudly that, when the windows are open, he can be distinctly heard by the neighbors across the street, even as far as the barn in the rear yard. His mistress whistled "Bob-White!" to him, and 'Rastus clearly mimics both the tone and the syllabling.

A favorite diet is hackberries, which his friends frequently give him. In this connection we have made an interesting discovery relative to robin habits. 'Rastus will swallow the hackberries whole, and, then, after a short time, will utter a kind of chirping sneeze, jerk his head quickly, and fling the stones of the fruit from his throat, with the skin and pulp entirely scaled off. His craw evidently makes use of the available parts of the berries and then ejects the indigestible portions according to some wisely devised law of robin nature. That seems to be a discovery worth making and recording.

Among many other interesting tricks, the ruddy-breasted pet takes special delight in rolling a rubber ball around on the floor by dabbing it with his beak, and when it chances to bowl toward him, he skips out of the way with a merry cry, which is very much like a laugh.

WILL STAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

United Gas Improvement Company Is Not Coming Here.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—In refutation of the rumor which comes here from New York, to the effect that the offices of the United Gas Improvement Company will be removed to that city, W. W. Gibbs, who organized the company and is now a member of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee thereof, said to-day:

"The United Gas Improvement Company will not move its headquarters to New York next year or at any other time. The permanent headquarters of the company at Broad and Arch Streets represent a very recent investment of $1,250,000, and it is not at all likely that they will be abandoned for years to come, if ever. New York offers no especial inducement to the company that I know of."

Thomas Dolan, President of the company, said: "Don't move us over to New York before the paint is dry in our new offices here. The United Gas Improvement Company will retain its headquarters in this city as long as I have anything to do with its management."

LEGAL NOTES.

DANGERS FROM ELECTRICITY.—On the night of the 2d of September, 1898, while Giovanni Caglione was sitting with a friend in front of his small fruit store, 855 Ninth Avenue, he saw, on turning his head, that the awning in front of 857 was on fire. He uttered an exclamation, sprang up, ran to the store, and attempted to blow out the fire. As he did so he threw out his right hand and at once fell dead, having been killed by a current of electricity passing through his body. In Marie Caglione's suit as administratrix against the Mount Morris Electric Light Company, for damages for the death, a judgment on a verdict rendered in her favor has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. Justice Rumsey, giving the unanimous opinion, said the evidence warranted the finding that the current had been transmitted through wires placed by the company at this place, where it had, up to January, 1898, maintained an arc light, upon its circuit, to the iron framework of the awning, and thence to the iron front of the store, and as Caglione put out his hand he probably touched the store front and was killed. The company was bound to know, the Court said, that a current of so great a force as its necessities required it to use was, if it escaped, dangerous to human life. It was bound to use all the care which the handling of so dangerous an element would require, especially where the dangerous element was carried along the streets.

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ACCIDENT FROM GRIPMAN'S NEGLIGENCE.—Carrie F. Cobb, while crossing Broadway, near Grand Street, under escort of a policeman, was struck by a down-town car of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and injured. She was just about to step off the outside rail of the west track, as she claimed in her suit against the company, when her progress was impeded by a wagon which came between her and the sidewalk, and she was unable to get off the rail until she was struck. The evidence given for the company tended to show that the gripman had slowed up in response to a signal of the policeman, and that Miss Cobb and the policeman had stepped off the track, when the gripman, supposing they were out of the way, allowed the car to go ahead. A wagon at this time drove on the track so close to the car that the gripman was unable to check its speed, and the plaintiff was struck. The Appellate Division has affirmed judgment on a verdict given in favor of the defendant. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion, says that upon the evidence the jury might have found that the policeman had gone entirely over the tracks and was clear of the rails, while Miss Cobb was still upon them. In reference to the Court's refusal to charge that the gripman "was not bound to anticipate that the policeman, having once crossed the track, would step off the tracks and then step back into a place of danger," Justice Rumsey says: "The fact that the policeman had stepped back upon them is not decisive upon the negligence of the defendant toward the plaintiff, unless the p also had stepped off and then back again. No matter where the policeman was, the gripman was not justified in starting his car ahead unless the plaintiff had also reached such a place outside the rails as the jury might assume to be a place of safety."

***

RIGHT TO ABROGATE CONTRACT BY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Henry P. Townsley was appointed on the 1st of October, 1896, by the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of the City of New York its general manager, under its constitution and by-laws, with the title of General Manager of Agencies. The contract with the company provided that, with the approval of the Board of Managers, he should have "entire control of the agency affairs of the company, with power of appointment and removal, provided that the compensation of all agents is included in the compensation herein allowed to the General Manager." Mr. Townsley was to receive as compensation, including his expenses and disbursements, except for printing, a commission of 85 per cent. on all first-year premiums, and, in addition, a renewal commission of $1 on each $1,000 of insurance renewed. He was to have placed upon the books of the company certain amounts of new insurance each year. The contract was to continue "during the faithful performance of his duties," for ten years, "unless sooner terminated by mutual consent." The following December Mr. Townsley, with Jonathan Kelshaw, one of the company's managers, conceived the idea of turning out the executive officers of the company and electing others. The company was transacting business under the co-operative or assessment plan, the members being those with whom the company had made contracts of insurance. A circular was sent out by Townsley, without the knowledge of the company's officers, to these members, with proxies, by which Kelshaw was appointed to represent the members and to vote for them at the company's meeting. On March 27, 1897, the company's Board of Managers declared the contract with Townsley abrogated and annulled. He then sued the company for damages. A verdict rendered in his favor on the trial was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division in this city, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham. The Court holds, unanimously, that the plaintiff, as an officer or employe of the company, owed a duty to its members to be honest and faithful in relation to them, and that it was a distinct violation of that duty when he, acting as such employe, obtained from policy holders these proxies by the representations he made, when, in fact, he intended to and did use these proxies for the purpose of changing the officers of the company and electing others in their places. On the plaintiff's own version, the Court holds he was guilty of a breach of the duty that he owed to his employer, which justified them in dismissing him. In conclusion, Justice Ingraham says: "But if there can be any doubt upon this question, it seems to me entirely clear that the defendant was entitled to have the jury instructed as requested, and that the questions submitted to them should have been whether the plaintiff issued this circular to the policy holders and obtained proxies from them, intending to produce the impression that the proxies if returned were to be used to re-elect the present officers of the company, when, in fact, it was the intention of the plaintiff to use them, and he did so use them, to defeat the officers and elect others in their places; and if the jury so found, it was their duty to find for the defendant. But, as before stated, upon my view of the testimony, there was no dispute but that such was the intention of the plaintiff and such the result of his action."

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

The Best Restaurant In Brooklyn.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Open Monday Evening

On the Very Eve of Christmas

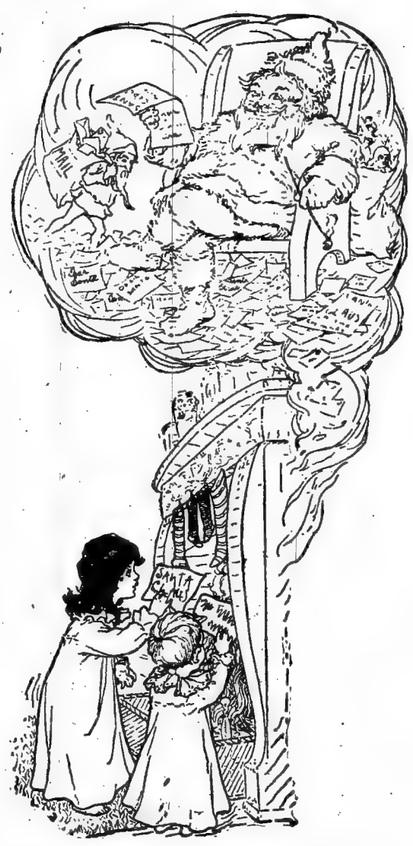

Extraordinary Store News.

All Stocks Are Absolutely Unbroken.

The day before Christmas—and on Monday—it opens up a combination of advantages for the belated holiday shopper which has rarely if ever been equalled.

Monday is always a notable day in this store—every buyer is always on the alert to get you something that will surpass anything in the past. The holidays have made to-morrow no exception, for this rotation has been silently whirling new goods to this store like leaves and pebbles to the meridian. This, combined with the fact that there are always great reductions on strictly holiday goods in order to close them out on the last selling day, will really make to-morrow the most profitable shopping day you have ever known.

With all the hurry and energy and bustle of the past weeks—the most phenomenal selling in our history—this store is just as new and bright and fresh and cheerful and almost as full of the good things as when the season began.

Annual Muslin Underwear Sale Monday Week.

Better Than Ever—The Greatest of All—Wait for It.

Wonderful Toys at Half.

Basement.

It has been conceded on all sides that our Toys were the finest anywhere and the prices the lowest for such Toys; these lowest prices are reduced to-morrow to a minimum and almost everywhere you will find the signs half price. The following are all at half price:

All our Magic Lanterns
All our Toy Dishes
All our Doll Houses
All our Toy Stores
All our Theatres
All our Toy Stables
All our Woolly Toys
All our Mechanical Toys
All our Mechanical Trains
All our Mechanical Boats
AND
Many of our Popular Games.

Three 50c. Scarfs for Price of One.

Second Floor—Not Sent:

Nearly a thousand of these scarfs for men, all the little good lots left from our recent sales—mostly dark colors, but in all shapes. Even a thousand will go quickly at 19c. each or 3 for 50c.

House Coats and Gowns at Half.

All the little lots of coats and gowns are placed on special tables—second floor—handy to get at, and the prices are low enough to close them out at once.

In the Department, First Floor.

SCARFS 50 CENTS—A splendid lot of men's silk scarfs will be shown you tomorrow morning at 50c. Perfectly fresh and new goods, all shapes, light and colored and unmatchable under $1.00.

AT $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00—The handsomest scarfs in Greater New York.

HOUSE COATS—The man or woman who has neglected to buy that house coat can get one here at $4.95 or $5.50 or $6.50, and save from $2.00 to $4.00 a coat; others up to $14.50.

$7.50 FOR $10.00 MACKINTOSHES—Eighty-nine men's mackintosh coats, guaranteed perfectly waterproof; made by the best house in America. Browns, tans, black and blue, just the thing for John or Tom. See the following at some of the lowest prices known.

Men's House Robes. Men's Suspenders. Men's Pajamas. Men's Shirts. Men's Night Shirts. Men's Full-Dress Protectors.

Lamps, China and Bric-a-Brac.

Great Reductions of Many Rich Treasures.

In the Basement.

Many little lots, the last of large lots, have been marked at ½ price. Here, also, some very late arrivals—imported goods—that should have been here several months ago, have just been unpacked and marked at special prices. Limited quantities, of course, but some of the biggest bargains—all the ones and twos of a kind, and just right for presents, too. These are brisk selling times and many of the articles will be sold out very early, so we refrain from particularizing to avoid the risk of disappointing you. You will find them among the bric-a-brac, fancy china cups and saucers, plates and the like, onyx cabinets, handsomely decorated lamps, metal lamps, jardinieres, Bohemian glass flower vases, rose bowls—and—and—well, come and see—the china store is a beautiful sight, anyway.

Newest Flannel and Silk Waists.

Other Real Holiday Gifts, Too.

Second Floor.

We can't commence to enumerate the opportunities in this store for to-morrow. Here are a few of them only:

AT $1.98, REGULAR $2.98—French flannel waists, in navy, cardinal, pink, light blue, old rose and cream; lined throughout, tucked back and front, detachable collar, a variety of styles; finer quality, all the leading colorings, $2.98, regular $3.98.

AT $2.98, REGULAR $3.98 TO $5.98—Colored silk waists, in mais, light blue, cerise, old rose, navy and violet; hemstitched and tucked back and front, Bishop sleeves, stock collar.

New arrivals of the latest novelties in colored and white spring styles of cotton waists in imported materials; put up one in a box, suitable for gifts, $2.25, $2.98, $3.98, $4.48 to $7.50.

Colored Petticoats.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.59—Mercerized petticoats, in black and colors; some with accordion-pleated flounce, others corded ruffles.

Finer lots in black and colors, $1.29 and $1.98, regular $1.98 and $2.98.

Excellent lot of silk petticoats, closing out, plain corded flounce, small ruffles; $3.98 and $4.98, were $5.50 and $6.50.

Aprons.

Fine lawn aprons, freely tucked back and front, waist effect, 49c.

250 assorted children's aprons, yoke, waist and bib effect, handsomely embroidered and ribbon trimmed, 98c., regular $1.59 and $1.79.

Good lawn aprons, with bib and strap over shoulder, 25c., regular 39c.

Fine lawn aprons, several styles, some with deep hem and insertion, others with bibs, square and pointed, shoulder effect, at 49c., 59c. and 79c., regular 69c., 79c. and 98c.

Sheer lawn aprons, in a variety of fancy effects, short for sewing or fancy work, some are made square with pocket and bib, others ribbon trimmed, 98c., $1.10, $1.25 to $5.50.

Wrappers.

Quilted robes of Japanese silk assorted colors, silk lining to correspond, $8.98, regular $12.00.

Handsomely embroidered, same style, $11.98, regular $15.00.

Quilted silk house sacques, plain, $4.48; embroidered, $5.98.

Plain and crepon eiderdown sacques in cardinal, gray, pink, and light blue, fancy colored frogs to fasten in front, 98c., regular $1.59.

Flannelette wrappers in a variety of styles, excellent coloring, braid trimmed French flounce on bottom, 98c., regular $1.59.

Outing flannel night gowns in dainty pink and blue stripes, lace and embroidery bound, 79c. and 89c.

And the Baby.

Crepon eiderdown coats, in cream, pink, light blue and cardinal; circular and square collar, trimmed with pretty braid or fancy ribbon, $1.98, regular $2.98.

Fine velveteen coats, double-breasted, square collar, trimmed with stitched satin band, $7.50.

New colored gingham and percale dresses; also pretty chambrey. Some with white yokes, others waist effect; choice 98c., regular $1.59.

Fine nainsook dresses; some with hemstitched ruffle, others with ruffle of embroidery, 6 months to 3 years, 79c., regular $1.25.

Real Snaps in Boys' Clothing.

$4.98 for Regular $6.98 Suits. $5.98 for Regular $8.99 Suits.

Some two hundred of these for the boys 2½ to 10 years—Russian blouse suits, sailor suits and those mannish little vest suits that please the little chaps—made of the finest cloths, brown, red, navy and royal blue, all nicely trimmed. A chance to save two to three dollars on his Christmas suit.

Then there are some double-breasted suits and vest suits for the boys 8 to 16 years that were $4.98, choice at $3.98.

Entire Stock of Dressed Dolls at Half.

Entire Stock of Undressed Dolls at 25% Off.

One of those unusual opportunities which come to the belated shopper. We've made a sweeping reduction of 50% from all of our dressed dolls and 25% from all of our undressed dolls. In the basement—a magnificent collection still.

Books at Unheard of Prices.

There are several of the holiday books that we have very much reduced at the last moment rather than carry them over. One of the most important items is six sets of Harper's Biographical Edition of Thackeray, edited by his daughter; 13 vols., bound in half morocco and half calf; bound by Macdonald; reduced 25%.

$60.00, reduced to $45.00.
$55.00, reduced to $41.25.
$50.00, reduced to $37.50.

These sets were bound specially for us, hand-tooled, and are as fine as can be found in any New York book store and will repay a trip to Brooklyn if you live in New York.

Ten sets of Gollancz's Shakespeare, 10 vols., $10.00, and reduced to $3.98.

Dutton's Color Books, published in conjunction with Ernest Nister, London, and printed in Nuremberg, have long been the most artistic children's books produced.

We prepared as long ago as last April to make this sale by purchasing their overstock from last season. We have held them back until the last week before Christmas so that they would go with a rush, as they surely will at these prices.

Titles in this Dutton purchase too numerous to enumerate, but $1.50 books are reduced to 69c., $1.25 books to 59c., $1.00 books to 48c. 75c. books to 24c., 25c. books to 12c., and 20c. books to 9c.

The Children's Friend Series.

Nicely illustrated, attractive covers, and very popular stories for young readers.

One series, each ..... .36

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Standard Sets. Wonderful Values.

Les Miserables, Hugo, 5 vols., $2.20.
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Ridpath's History of the United States. The best complete history in one volume, $1.35.
Edna Lyall's Works, gilt tops, 5 vols., $1.80.
Marie Corelli's Works, gilt tops, 5 vols., $1.80.
Cooper's Sea Tales, 5 vols., cloth, 72c.
Macaulay's Essays and Poems, 3 vols., 69c.
Macaulay's Essays and Poems, gilt top, $1.10.
Dickens, complete, 15 vols., $1.10.
Motley's Dutch Republic, 3 vols., 98c.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols., 98c.
Prescott's Conquest of Peru, 2 vols., 75c.

Three Bargains in Illustrated Gift Books.

Zogbaum, Ships and Sailors, published price, $5.00; our price, 98c.

De Thulestrup, Outdoor Pictures, published price, $5.00; our price, $1.35.

Maud Humphrey, Golf Girl, published price, $1.25; our price, 39c.

Funny Folks, $5.00; our price, $1.98.

3 sets subscription edition of Bulwer-Lytton published by Little, Brown & Co., and never sold by their agents for less than $60.00 for the set of 40 vols. On Monday we will sell these 3 sets for $19.95 each.

AT 14c. HANDY VOLUME CLASSICS that are easily worth 25 cents of any one's money. In fact, the publishers call them 50-cent books; just the thing for small gifts.

The Dolly Dialogues ..... Anthony Hope
A Window in Thrums, 16 Illustrations, ... James M. Barrie
A Little Wizard, 6 Illustrations, ... Stanley J. Weyman
Let Us Follow Him, 3 Illustrations, ... George Sienkiewics
Sielanka ..... Henryk Sienkiewics
The Invisible Playmate ..... William Canton
Dog of Flanders ..... Ouida
The Nurnberg Stove, Illustrated ..... Ouida
Wedlock ..... John Strange Winter
Bootles' Baby, or Mignon ..... John Strange Winter
A Bride From the Desert ..... Grant Allen
Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam ..... Edward FitzGerald
Under the Deodars ..... Rudyard Kipling
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Ballads and Barrack Room Ballads, ... Rudyard Kipling
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Essays of Elia ..... Charles Lamb
Last of Elia ..... Charles Lamb
Religio Medici ..... Browne
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In Memoriam ..... Tennyson
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An Attic Philosopher ..... Souvestre
Romance of a Poor Young Man ..... Feuillet

At 39c. some really handsomely bound books, just suited for gifts, unique designs, gilt top, bookmark, good print and paper, many well illustrated; you'd think it a $1.50 book. The following titles:

Pride and Prejudice ..... Jane Austen
Company of Jehu ..... Dumas
The First Republic ..... Dumas
Last Vendee ..... Dumas
Old Mam'selle's Secret ..... Marlitt

A Christmas Footstool, $1.15.

It's a Regular $1.50 One.

There are 500 of them that we've secured specially for to-morrow. They are so good for a quickly wanted Christmas gift. Both oak and mahogany finish, with very pretty figured velour seats, $1.15 each, regular price is $1.50.

Morris Chairs, $8.65; Regular $13.00 to $15.50.

Two uncommon lots of Morris chairs—large assortment of designs—all complete with reversible cushions covered with figured velour—one of the nicest gifts to be thought of. One lot consists of the regular $13.00 to $15.50 chairs, any of which you may choose to-morrow at $8.65. The others, the regular $15.00 to $18.00 chairs, any of which you may have at $11.00.

All Smokers' Tables at Half.

And we've a very attractive collection of them, too. You may have any table at half price, and there are a lot of prices, too—all the way from $2.00 to $50.00.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain and colder; winds westerly.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,900. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1900.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. PRICE ONE CENT

BOERS TAKE BRITSTOWN

Also Cut the Railway South of De Aar Junction.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR DE WET

Dutch in Cape Colony Say Whole District of Victoria West Will Join the Raiders.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Lord Kitchener's dispatches, breathing a confidence hardly justified by their contents, are almost the only available news from the seat of hostilities in South Africa; but telegrams from Capt Town deplct. the situation in anything but rosette views.

Without believing the assertion of the Transvaal Agency in Brussels that 6,000 Boers have invaded Cape Colony, it is quite evident that the invasion was a serious and well-planned affair. In connection with this a correspondent sends an extremely interesting letter, dated Bethulie, Dec. 1, describing Gen De Wet and his doings.

"De Wet has never been taken seriously enough," says the correspondent. "It is of little use to pursue him, as he fights a rear guard action, and gains twenty miles while he is being fought. He is a born military genius, whose wonderful powers have kept up this phenomenal resistance.

"Once he falls, the whole thing could be crushed in a fortnight. He has every single commando under his supervision. All his patrols and columns march and countermarch on his order. The forces under his command have been reduced by his strength of will to a properly organized army, moving at his word. The sooner the British rid themselves of the idea that De Wet's forces are a mere rabble, wandering aimlessly, the sooner they will grasp the need of the determined effort which is necessary to capture him."

The Cape Colony Cabinet had an important sitting yesterday (Sunday). It appears that the Boers have destroyed a railway bridge 90 feet long about twelve miles south of De Aar, and that the Cape mails have not arrived at Bloemfontein for three days.

Further anxiety has been caused in Cape Town by the discovery that, during the last two months public bodies in out of the way places have requisitioned supplies of dynamite. The Colonial Government is now endeavoring to recover possession of these explosives, and is removing all stores of arms and ammunition from suspected depots.

Other advices from Cape Town represent the Dutch element in Cape Colony as greatly elated over the southward progress of the Boers, and as boasting that the whole district of Victoria West will join the raiders.

It is suspected in Cape Town that the force travelling from Zoutpan's Drift is not a body of Boers, but one of Colonials, hastening to join the invaders.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Boers are active between Johannesburg and Pretoria, exchanging shots with the British outposts; and it is reported that parties of Boers are hovering around Johannesburg."

KITCHENER'S DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Dec. 23:

"So far as it is possible for me to form an opinion from the reports of officers on the spot, I think the Boer movement into Cape Colony has been checked. Of the two forces that entered the colony, the eastern is still north of the Zoutpansberg Range, while the one that entered west appears to have been turned in the direction of Britstown and Prieska.

"Our troops are getting around both bodies, and a special column is also being organized which will be dispatched immediately when I know where its services are most wanted.

"The Boers have not received much assistance in Cape Colony, so far as my information goes. We have armed some of the colonists, who are assisting our forces. Railway and telegraph communication has been much interrupted by the very bad weather.

"De Wet is in the neighborhood of Senekal. Gen. French, in conjunction with Gen. Clements, attacked a force under Beyers south of the Magalles Berg. The Boers broke away in a southwesterly direction toward Fontchefstrom, and were followed by Gen. Gordon with a column of French's force.

"Yesterday evening about 5 o'clock Clements's force was engaged south of Oliphant's Nek, but I do not yet know the result."

A later dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Dec. 22, says:

"The western column of Boers occupied Britstown and cut the railway south of De Aar Junction. The enemy is being followed up.

"Gen. French has been in contact for two days with the commandoes of Beyers and Delarey south of the Magalles Berg. He is pursuing them. The enemy have lost considerably and Commandant Kreuse and others have been captured.

"Gen. Colville engaged two separate commandoes Dec. 21 near Vlakfontein, with slight losses, the enemy retiring."

HORSES FOR BRITISH ARMY.

50,000 More Will Be Purchased Here Because of Renewal of Hostilities in South Africa.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 23.—Capt. Heygate of the British Army is purchasing 50,000 cavalry horses and mules for the British Army in South Africa. He came here more than a year ago to buy horses and mules, but was ordered home a short time ago. But the unexpected renewal of hostilities has made the purchase of more horses and mules necessary. As fast as the animals are inspected and bought they will be sent to New Orleans and shipped to Cape Town, Durban, and New London, on British transports, some of which are now on their way to the United States. One shipload of the animals will be taken to South Africa by Lieut. David Moberly, leaving New Orleans early in January. Lieut. Moberly said:

"By the time the horses and mules are landed in South Africa they cost the British Government $360 a head. That is a large price for an animal which will be fit for service only six weeks. Most of the animals die because of the change in climate. They must cross the equator in going to South Africa, and the torrid heat of the tropics kills them rapidly. The average death rate on shipboard is thirty-two to the 1,000. Forty days after a horse is purchased in Kansas City it is landed in South Africa.

"So great is the demand for horses at the front that it is impossible to give them the needed rest after landing before putting them into service. Consequently they go to the front in a weakened condition, and not getting a sufficient amount of food, they soon die.

"Since the beginning of the Boer war England has purchased over 100,000 head of horses and mules in the United States. It required sixty-five ships to carry them from New Orleans to South Africa. Government transports will be kept very busy from now on carrying the horses which England will need in South Africa, and which have been ordered purchased in the United States. Baden-Powell now has 25,000 mounted police, and it is proposed to mount 50,000 of the imperial Infantry.

"England has discovered that her soldiers must be mounted to be able to cope with the Boer, who gets over the country with alarming rapidity."

Canadian Troops at Home.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 23.—The steamer Lake Champlain, having on board Col. Otter and 350 Canadian troops returning from South Africa, arrived this morning from Liverpool and disembarked here. They started this afternoon on a special train for Montreal and Toronto.

TAXES A PULPIT TOPIC.

Dr. Scoville Argues that the Imposition of Personal Taxes Is Often Unjust.

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 23.—There was a big congregation this evening in the First Congregational Church to hear a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Scoville upon the personal tax question. The minister took the ground that in many instances the imposition of personal taxes was unjust.

The sermon was prompted by the efforts to tax a resident upon some bonds held by him. Mr. Scoville held that these bonds were taken by the holder at a low rate of interest because they were supposed to be and should be non-assessable. The taking of the bonds at a low rate of interest was induced by the supposition that they were not taxable. The bonds being public ones, the buyer would in reality be paying two assessments upon them if they were taxed as personal property. If they were taxable the buyer would demand that the public pay a higher rate of interest on them. If a taxable bond brought 4 per cent. and public improvement bonds were sold at a reduction of 1 per cent., it was because the latter were not taxable. If the holder paid the tax he would be paying again. Mr. Scoville advocated resistance through the courts to what he claimed was unfair taxation.

He also took the ground that railroad bonds were not taxable as personal property. His line of argument was that the State and the municipalities now tax the railroads for everything. They tax the real estate and the running equipment and everything of value. A share of railroad stock represented the holder's share of the real and personal property of the railroad. The share itself had no intrinsic value beyond the trifle it was worth as paper. To tax the certificate that a man held an interest in the railroad was to tax the property over again. The whole system of taxation on personalities as now administered, he declared to be unjust and in most cases a second assessment.

$375 FOR HUGS AND KISSES.

Iowa Court Assesses Farmer for Forcibly Embracing a Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 23.—Miss Mae Brenner's judgment of $375 damages against R. W. Boeger for forcibly hugging and kissing her at Leon, Iowa, was affirmed by the Supreme Court yesterday, in an opinion in which the court declares that there was no reason why she should not receive this amount, as the hugging and kissing was done forcibly and against her will.

One of the reasons given by Boeger's lawyers why judgment should not be affirmed was that the young woman led Boeger to think that the kisses would not be unacceptable. The Court, however, held that as she resisted the actions of Boeger, anything that might have been indicated otherwise was not to be considered. The decision caused great amusement in the court.

Miss Brenner is a popular girl in Decatur County, and Boeger is a prosperous young farmer.

BURNZ MAY COLLAPSE.

Murderer Wept in Jail and Sees Visions of His Victim in His Cell.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Edgar Channing Burnz, the alleged degenerate and so-called cigarette fiend, may collapse before his trial for the murder of Herbert B. Fellows is resumed next Wednesday. While he was singing in the county jail at White Plains to-day, he broke down and wept like a child.

Burnz is constantly writing letters to Mrs. Katherine Hurtin, his alleged sweetheart, who fainted on the witness stand on last Friday afternoon. Jailer Johnson said to-night that Burnz has also received many letters from her since his arrest. Each week he has been in the habit of writing to Thomas Jackson and Charlie Wood, two of his former companions in the jail, who were recently sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for twenty years for assaulting and robbing a companion on Long Island Sound. He asked about their prison life, and they wrote back and told him it was a "tough deal" to be in that institution. These answers appeared to affect him seriously.

The fact that Burnz also corresponded with a cousin in San Francisco and a young woman in Fall River, Mass., has led the authorities to believe that no insane prisoner would carry on such a voluminous correspondence. District Attorney Andrews intends to make this an additional point in the prosecution of the prisoner. Another bit of evidence will be the testimony of Deputy Sheriff Moore, who says he found two knives and a razor hidden in Burnz's cell.

The prisoner is disturbed nightly with visions of the murdered man, and cries out in his sleep that the cell is haunted, so his guards say.

FALSELY ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Montana Girl Arrested as a Shoplifter in Minneapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

MILES CITY, Mont., Dec. 23.—Dispatches from Minneapolis state that Miss Belle Howard of Miles City was arrested there several days ago on a charge of shoplifting. She was tried in the City Court and acquitted. The police heralded the arrest through the Minneapolis press as an important capture, and stigmatized Miss Howard as a professional shoplifter.

The incident grew out of the accidental discovery of a piece of cheap lace that had become mixed with her purchases, which had been quite heavy. The police searched her room and discovered about $500 worth of effects, which she proved she had bought and paid for. She was submitted to every humiliation, even suffering detention over night in the police station.

Miss Howard is the daughter of a wealthy ranchman on the Rosebud, and went to Minneapolis for the purpose of having her wedding trousseau made, as she is soon to become the wife of Capt. Neate, a well-to-do Englishman who has recently located in Carbon County.

To Washington in Five Hours.
From New York, Royal Blue 5-hour trains, leave foot of Liberty St. 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited"—no excess fare—at 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:16 midnight. Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier. Best dining car and café car service in the world.—Adv.

PENSION ATTORNEYS' POOL

Fraudulent Business Organized for Raid on Treasury.

Commissioner Evans Begins a Vigorous Warfare on Pools—One of Them Found in Charleston, S. C.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Pension Commissioner Evans has inaugurated a new and more vigorous warfare on the pension attorneys. The business of obtaining fraudulent pensions has entered on a new phase, an organization into trusts or pools.

Heretofore the pension attorneys who engaged in this sort of business have practiced as individuals. The commercial principle of centralization has now reached their trade, and in many cities, especially in the South, the various pension attorneys have sought and attained economy in production and the other advantages of commercial combination by forming pools. In at least one city they went further than pools, and formed a trust.

The advantages attained by such combinations are many and various. The pension attorneys who compose them avoid competition, husband their energies, save money, and are able to reach the desired results more certainly and with much less danger of detection. The trust, for example, retained a number of negroes at small salaries to act as bogus claimants. In this case the item of wages was much lessened, for the claimants were in the employ of no single attorney, but of the whole combination, which was able to get along with fewer employes than would have been the case if they were practicing their profession individually.

The next step was to search the local cemeteries and examine the gravestones, noting the names of deceased soldiers, with such other information as the headstones might give about their ages, the names of their widows, and similar items. A great saving of time and labor was effected by having this done by one or two employes of the trust. The next step was to look up the soldiers thus catalogued and find whether or not a claim for a pension had ever been filed in their names or in the names of their widows.

If a claim had been filed, the case was dropped. If not, a female member of the staff of negroes was made to personate the widow of the dead soldier and apply for a pension with arrears. The male members of the staff personated living soldiers. Of course, these employes made little out of the transaction. The bulk of the proceeds was pocketed by the attorneys, and in the "widow" cases the pickings were rich.

Most of the soldiers had been dead a long time, and the arrearages in each case were likely to mount into the thousands. It is the arrearage provision which makes the deepest indentations in Uncle Sam's pocketbook. There seems to be an impression among the people who discuss pension frauds that it is only a matter of $8 a month, dating from the application for the pension. The attorneys would live from hand to mouth if this were the case. Where they make their money is in heavy arrearages, dating back thirty years or so, payable in a lump when the application is granted. They are on the look-out for ignorant clients, preferably negroes, who cannot read or write.

"These women," said one official of the Pension Bureau to-day, "seldom get anything like a respectable percentage of the amount of the arrearage. When an ignorant old colored woman from the backwoods gets an arrearage of $4,000 her share of it is likely to be about $75, if the pension attorney is generous. She doesn't know anything about what she has signed. She sees a check but cannot read it, and does not know what the amount of it is."

In Nashville, Tenn., the Pension Commissioner has broken up a big pool, and sent about twenty-five of its members to prison. Another combine has been discovered in Charleston, S. C., and the Commissioner is now at work on that. The trust or pool idea is spreading everywhere, and detection is becoming more and more difficult.

The bill to create a Board of Pension Appeals has not yet come up in Congress. This bill is the creation of George H. Patrick, a pension attorney of this city, who is said to be a candidate for a place on the board. It is to be composed of Grand Army men and civilians, who are to pass on rejected claims. There is already a Board of Pension Appeals in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, but this board generally sustains Commissioner Evans's decisions. The new board is to supersede it.

The important legislation now on the calendar and the prospect of warm work over some of the principal bills is likely to keep this bill in the background during the short session, although its advocates will work it in if there is any chance. If there is not, it will be held over for the long session. It was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Turner of Washington, and in the House by Mr. Miers of Indiana.

Secretary Hitchcock also has had a bill drawn for pension appeals, but it is not favored by the pension attorneys. It proposes to refer a certain number of pension cases yearly from the Supreme Court for decision. This bill will slumber with the other until there is a chance for pension legislation, and then the advocates of the two bills will fight it out.

VANDERBILT-FRENCH WEDDING.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt to Send All Her Horses to Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 23.—The intention of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt to entertain a large number of guests at the Breakers for the wedding of her son, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, to Miss Elsie French, grows more apparent every day.

Thirty horses which have been wintering at the Vanderbilt farm in Portsmouth are to be brought into Newport stables this week, while all of her horses and carriages from New York, besides those of her son, are to be shipped here for the use of her guests, who will number quite 100.

To-morrow the bids for opening the Breakers will be opened, and the work there will be awarded. Nearly 200 storm doors and windows are to be removed.

Mrs. Vanderbilt will remain here for nearly three weeks.

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt will have their villa opened for the wedding.

Canada's Premier at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 23.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canada's Premier, accompanied by his wife and private secretary, are visitors at Haddon Hall, coming here from New York. Sir Wilfrid states that he is here for his health and recreation.

Confederate Veterans' Reunion.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—Gen. John B. Gordon, commanding the United Confederate Veterans, has issued a general order appointing May 28 and two days following as the time for the next annual reunion of the veterans.

Salem's Mayor to Give Salary to Poor.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—When Mayor-elect John F. Hurley of Salem was running for office he stated that if successful he would give his salary as Mayor to the poor of the city, and he has not retracted the statement. It is said that he is the donor of many loads of coal and wood, to say nothing of groceries, which are being left at the houses of the unsuspecting poor, and that his private gifts of this sort are annually of great value.

Popular Tour to Washington Royal Blue Line.
December 27th. Only $12 round trip from New York City, all expenses included. Leave Liberty St. 10 A. M. Full particulars at all Royal Blue Line Offices.—Adv.

FILIPINOS ROUTED IN BATTLE.

Sixty Cavalrymen Attack Large Body of Insurgents, Kill Forty-five and Wound Many.

MANILA, Dec. 23.—Advices brought today by steamer from Southern Luzon say that a Lieutenant and sixty men of the Ninth United States Cavalry attacked a large body of insurgents last Wednesday near Guinobatan, Province of Albay. After the battle forty-five dead insurgents were counted, together with many wounded.

The only American casualty was the wounding of a Sergeant, who was cornered by several rebels and struck in the leg by a bolo. The rebel loss was the heaviest recorded in recent encounters.

The cutting of the wires has delayed the official report of the engagement.

NEW PARTY IN MANILA.

Paterno, ex-Insurgent Leader, One of the Organizers.

MANILA, Dec. 22.—The recently organized Autonomy Party was launched to-day at a meeting attended by virtually all the loyal Filipino leaders in Manila. The declaration of principles was read, and, after some discussion, adopted by a vote of 123, less than half a dozen declining to vote. All signed an indorsement of the platform, including Señor Paterno, one of the most influential of the former insurgent leaders, whose real attitude toward American authority had been much questioned.

The principal discussion was with reference to the organization of the government of the party. A council of twenty-five members was elected, together with an Executive Committee.

Executive Committee, including Señor Cayetano Arellano, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Frank H. Bourne, Señor Amriosia Flores, a former insurgent General; Señor Florentino Torres, Attorney General for the Philippines; Señor José Near, Prosecuting Attorney, and Señor Tomas Del Rosario. The smallest number of votes received by any candidate was eighty.

ARREST IN CUDAHY CASE.

Police Capture "Dark" Man and Let Him Go—Now Looking for a "Light" Man.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 23.—The mysterious "dark" man in the Cudahy kidnapping case was arrested this afternoon by the police from the description given by Miss Maude Munshaw, who lives near the house in which Eddie Cudahy was held for ransom by his abductors. His name is Ed Johnson. He is a laborer in the Cudahy packing plant, and resides at Twenty-sixth and Walnut Streets.

He admitted having gone out to the Grover Street house three times for the purpose of renting the building, which he found already let to the "light" man and his accomplices. Johnson was easily able to prove to the satisfaction of the police and Mr. Cudahy, who was called in, that he had nothing to do with the case, and was allowed to return to his wife and family.

Johnson was confronted by Eddie Cudahy, his supposed victim. After carefully scrutinizing him the boy said: "That is not the man. He is not tall enough by an inch and a half and he's not broad enough. He's too small in every way."

Chief of Police Donahue is well pleased with the progress his men are making, saying that the arrest of Johnson narrows the case down by eliminating one of the extraneous features and centres the chief interest about the "light" man who rented the house from Mrs. Schneiderwind.

This individual is described by three persons besides the kidnapped boy, namely, B. K. Munshaw, James Schneiderwind, and Frank Glynn. He is the man who called up the Cudahy mansion from Glynn's livery stable to give notice of the letters being in the front yard. The police are satisfied that they know him, and if he is the person they think he is, he will probably be in custody within the next ten days. If guilty he cannot remain at large long, they say.

E. A. Cudahy, Jr., still entertains the theory that if Pat Crowe was not one of the men who kidnapped his son he will lose no time in advising him of this fact. Mr. Cudahy has befriended Crowe many times in the past.

"Why," said the packer, "Pat Crowe knows perfectly well that if he had come to me a week ago and asked me for $25 he would have got it. He has often expressed a sense of gratitude for what I have done for him, and I can hardly believe he would turn against me in this way."

FIRE IN A SUMMER HOME.

S. W. Brown's Country House Near Greenwich a Total Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 23.—An automobile was brought into service early this morning to bring an alarm of fire from Bellehaven to Greenwich village, a distance of three miles. It belonged to Charles T. Wells of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and was driven by his son Charles. The fire was in the Summer residence of S. W. Brown at Seventy-first Street, New York. Extensive alterations were being made to it yesterday, but there was no fire in the building, except one the mechanics built to cook their dinner.

At 4 o'clock this morning the coachman who slept in the barn was aroused by the crackling of flames. An alarm was sent in, but the system was out of order then. Mr. Wells got up steam in his automobile and started for the station, where the department was notified by telephone. It arrived too late, however, to do anything but prevent the flames from spreading to adjoining residences. The loss is placed at $25,000.

TO CREMATE A CAT.

The Late Frances Willard's Pet Will Be Incinerated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Frances Willard's pet cat, Toots, a white Angora, full of years, is near to death. Reclining among soft silken cushions at Mrs. Norton's aristocratic cat infirmary in Michigan Avenue, the aged feline calmly awaits the end, and when it comes he will have the swellest funeral ever accorded to a cat in this city.

When Toots is stretched upon his bier, a small real lace handkerchief will cover his face, his body will be wrapped in white silk, and placed upon a slab, which will be shoved into the big furnace that supplies heat to the Norton establishment. Each of Toots's human friends will sprinkle a little myrrh or frankincense over the body, and while it is being consumed the incense will counteract any odor which might be emitted through the furnace chimney and prove objectionable to Mrs. Norton's neighbors.

Mrs. Norton's institution is a refuge for cats of every degree, and it is said the homeless feline minus an eye or its tail receives the same tender attentions lavished upon the patrician pussies whose way is paid by wealthy society women.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD PLANS.

Property Bought in Trenton that an S Curve May Be Abolished.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 23.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through a local real estate firm here, has purchased about thirty properties in the southern portion of Trenton, adjacent to the railroad tracks, and negotiations are pending for the acquisition of about the same number of additional properties.

None of the railroad officials here will discuss the object of the purchases, but it is understood that the purpose is to straighten the tracks in South Trenton and build a new bridge across the Delaware River. This would take out an "S" curve, and reduce the distance between New York and Philadelphia about a quarter of a mile, and do away with the present necessity of fast trains slowing up at this spot.

Abreast of the Inventive World.
No detail for the safety and convenience of travelers is overlooked in Pennsylvania Railroad trains.—Adv.

FIRE VICTIMS TURNED OUT OF A HOSPITAL

Walk in Agony and Scantily Clad Till Neighbors Take Them In.

NO ROOM, THE EXCUSE GIVEN

Thrilling Rescues from a House in Newark—Girl Imprisoned in Blazing Room, Saved by Father's Efforts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 23.—A man and boy scantily clad and suffering from terrible burns and injuries received in the burning of their home were turned out of the City Hospital early this morning because of a quarrel between the hospital authorities and the police. The sufferers were Charles Loeffler, fifty-seven years old, and his son Joseph, aged nineteen years. In intense agony they walked back to the ruins of their home, 73 Rutgers Street, ten blocks away, and were finally taken in and cared for by neighbors. The only excuse given by the hospital people is that the place was full, and there was no room.

When the Loefflers were taken to the institution they wore little but undergarments, all their other clothing having been destroyed in the fire. The boy was barefooted, and would have walked out in that condition but for a nurse, who took pity on him and gave him a pair of felt arctics.

The fire started at 3:15 o'clock, and four other persons were injured while it was in progress. All the Loeffler family were asleep at the time. They were Charles Loeffler and his wife, their sons, Joseph, aged nineteen, and David, aged eighteen; their daughter Minnie, thirteen years old, and Gertrude Conrad, a young friend of the Loeffler girl, who was spending the night at the house.

Loeffler and his younger son were the last members of the family to retire, and they left a lighted kerosene lamp on a table in the kitchen, and a fire in the kitchen range. It is supposed that the stove became overheated and caused the lamp to explode. The house was a story-and-a-half frame structure, and the flames spread rapidly.

The first member of the family to discover the fire was the father, who was awakened by a choking sensation, and found the room full of smoke. He aroused the others, and ran down stairs, followed by Joseph, and together they fought desperately to overcome the blaze. Young Loeffler became exhausted by his efforts and the smoke, and crawled up stairs, where he fell on the bed, with his head buried in the bed clothing. In the meantime Mrs. Loeffler, David Loeffler, and Miss Conrad had managed to escape into the street, partially clothed, and with their hands and faces blistered and their hair and eyebrows singed.

Minnie Loeffler's room was on the first floor, opening off the kitchen. She was awakened by the smoke, and her father's shouts, but when she tried to get out was driven back by a burst of flames, which set fire to the matting and furniture in the room, shutting off her only path of escape, the wooden shutters of the single window in the chamber being nailed fast for protection against burglars. With her naked hands the mother tore at the shutters from the yard, but was unable to open them. Loeffler made several efforts to get into the girl's room, and finally dashed straight through the flames. His light garments were on fire, his hair and beard singed off, and his face, hands, and body fearfully blistered in the act.

The fire was gaining headway every moment, and by the time he had groped for and found the half-conscious girl in the smoke-filled room the whole apartment was blazing, and escape by the way he had entered was impossible. Shielding the girl as well as possible with his own body, Loeffler dashed himself against the shutters several times, until they finally gave way, and the two fell unconscious across the window sill, with the flames bursting through the opening about them. By almost superhuman efforts Mrs. Loeffler succeeded in dragging her husband and daughter through the window, and to a place of safety in the yard, and then she began a search for her oldest son, Joseph, who was lying unconscious in the bedroom up stairs.

Meanwhile the neighborhood had been aroused, and Policemen Benz and Carr of the Fourth Precinct had sent in an alarm. John Boyle, who lives at 75 Rutgers Street, climbed upon the roof of his house and smashed a window in young Loeffler's room, and he and Policeman Benz succeeded in dragging the young man out and into the next house, over the roof.

Ambulances were sent for from the Fourth Precinct Police Station and the City Hospital, and Charles and Joseph Loeffler were taken to the City Hospital. The night man in charge, John Preisel, told the police that the sufferers' wounds would be dressed, but that they could not be kept at the hospital, as all the beds were full, and asked that the police ambulance wait to take them away, declaring, according to Police Sergeant Durkin, that if the ambulance went away the men would be turned into the street. The ambulance, nevertheless, drove off, and after the burns of the patients had been swathed in cotton, they were taken to the door and told to go home.

Dr. Frank Baker, Superintendent at the City Hospital, said to day that the attendants did not know the Loefflers had been burned out when they were sent home, or they would have been kept until morning. He censured the police for not taking the men to another hospital when told there was no room in that one.

Nothing of value, and barely enough clothing to cover them, was saved by the Loefflers. There was no insurance on their house or belongings, and the family, every member of which is more or less injured or burned, is being cared for by friends and neighbors, who are intensely indignant at the action of the hospital people. The daughter is suffering from a relapse of an old attack of St. Vitus's dance, as a result of excitement and her burns.

CHASE BURGLARS ON HANDCAR.

Posse Drives Them Into Barn and Captures Them After a Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

LANCASTER, Wis., Dec. 23.—Four burglars blew open the safe of the P. T. Stevens Bank at Montfort with nitro-glycerine at 2 o'clock this morning. Mr. Doran, whose residence is near the bank, heard the explosions. He sprang from his bed, opened the window, and cried "Fire" a number of times. Mr. Doran's alarm frightened the burglars, who extinguished the lights and ran to the railroad station, where they had a handcar ready. They fled to the east, pursued by seven Montfort men on another handcar.

The burglars' handcar was found three miles west of Ridgway, where the robbers had thrown it down a bank and fled on foot. Continuing the pursuit, the posse found the men in the loft of a barn a mile further on. The Montfort men opened fire on the burglars from below, and fifteen shots were fired. One of the burglars was shot in the leg. They were finally overpowered and brought here this evening. No money was secured.

Carnegie Gives $20,000 to Negro School.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Just before Booker T. Washington left Boston, where he has been raising funds for the permanent endowment of the Tuskegee school, he received a letter from Andrew Carnegie to the effect that the latter had decided to give $20,000 for the erection of a library building for Tuskegee institute. The building will be erected entirely by student labor.

Travelers by Trade
Know the merits of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

BOLIVIA PLEADS FOR AID.

Asks the United States to Settle Dispute with Chile—Request Has Been Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Bolivia has made a formal request that the United States use its influence to settle the trouble between Bolivia and Chile. The request has been denied.

The full scope of the request cannot be definitely learned, but it went further than a mere request for the good offices of this country. It is stated that Bolivia practically asked the United States to take her side in the dispute. The question involved is the long-standing one of the Provinces of Tacna and Arica, which Chile continues to hold by temporary occupation, although the title to them is vested in Bolivia.

The request seems to indicate either that Bolivia has not secured the support of the various South American countries which have been reported as allied with her, or that the combination is not strong enough to oppose Chile. It was made, apparently, on the ground that Bolivia is in real danger from Chile.

There have been many indications lately of the imminence of a general South American war, in which the claim of Chile to be the dominant power of the continent will be tested. The request of Bolivia was made in view of the seriousness of the general situation, rather than on the comparatively unimportant question of the restoration of the provinces, a question which has been pending for several years.

The United States declined the request on the ground that it has no wish to interfere between the South American States in quarrels that concern only themselves. If it were asked to arbitrate the case it would be different, but to comply with Bolivia's request would be to meddle in matters that do not concern the United States.

TURKISH IRADE NOT ISSUED.

Germany Protests Against Payment to Cramps Until Krupp Is Paid.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 23.—The expected imperial irade, authorizing the signature of the contract for the construction of a cruiser for the Ottoman Navy by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, together with the initial deposit of £100,000, has not yet been issued.

It appears that the German Embassy has protested to the Porte against the payment to the Cramps before the amount owing to Herr Krupp for naval guns has been paid.

COMMENT ON CANAL TREATY.

London Times Says the President Has Shifted a Dangerous Responsibility on Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Times, in an editorial on President McKinley's decision to submit the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty to Great Britain, reproaches him with "shifting a dangerous responsibility on the British Government," and says:

"The President must bear the responsibility for any friction that may ensue. The amended treaty is a bargain to which we cannot agree and to which no reasonable American who takes the trouble to reflect upon our side of the question can expect us to agree.

"When Senator Lodge announced that Americans expect Europe to 'keep out' of America, he forgets that England is a great North American power, and means to remain such a power.

"If the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is not adopted in a form acceptable to us, we shall stand quietly upon our indubitable rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, rights which cannot be affected by any action the American Senate may choose to take."

STATE TO USE BRIBE MONEY.

Montana May Give the $30,000 Which Figured in the Clark Case to Exposition Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Dec. 23.—The thirty thousand-dollar bills that played such a conspicuous part in the sensational legislative session of two years ago and which are still in the State Treasurer's vault, may be put to use by the Legislature this Winter.

Members of the Montana Pan-American Commission believe that the money could be made available for an exhibit of Montana's resources at the Buffalo Exposition next Summer. Commissioner Wolffsohn, who has been in Montana operating the Governing Board of the exposition, has asked for an appropriation of $50,000, and the commission in its report to the Legislature will call attention to the unused and unclaimed $30,000 in possession of the State Treasurer and suggest that the money be paid into the State Treasury, and that an appropriation of $20,000 additional be made to defray the expenses of an exhibit from Montana.

It is quite certain that some disposition will be made of the $30,000 by the next Legislature, and members of the Pan-American Commission believe that the money could not be put to a better use than to appropriate it to assist in making the proposed exhibit. Unclaimed money in the State Treasury is virtually the property of the State, and as there is no likelihood that any one will ever claim the money, the State can, with perfect safety, it is argued, use it for the purpose named.

BIG SUIT AGAINST CLARK.

Anaconda Mining Company Claims $1,075,000 for Ore Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 23.—Suit for $1,075,000 has been brought in the United States Court in Butte by the Anaconda Mining Company against W. A. Clark and the Colusa-Parrot Mining and Smelting Company. The suit is based on damages alleged to have been sustained by the Anaconda Company by reason of trespass committed by the defendant on the ore bodies which were involved in the noted case tried in the United States Court a year ago, and which was decided in favor of the Anaconda Company by Judge Knowles.

The case involved only the ownership of the vein designated as the blue vein, and no claim was made at that time for damages on account of the ore taken. The suit now brought for damages is based on ore taken not only from the blue vein, but also from the main Anaconda vein, designated as the red vein, which runs through both end lines of the Anaconda claim and dips south into the Colusa-Parrot ground.

Steamer Badly Listed.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 23.—The British steamer Karoon, Capt. Freeman, from Philadelphia Dec. 7 for Cork, has arrived here, and reports having passed a Leyland Line steamer off the west coast of Ireland during the gale, and that the latter was listed to an angle of 45 degrees.

Sailors Lost in a Wreck.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 23.—The sailing ship Iverrs was wrecked last Friday near Boeteborg, Southwestern Sweden. Seven of the crew were drowned. Three managed to reach an uninhabited island, where two died, the third being rescued to-day.

A Champagne Triumph.
Unsurpassed and remarkable quality of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry is cause of 109,321 cases imported to Dec. 1 in 1900, or 72,169 cases more than any other brand. Special attention is called to the remarkable quality of the Extra Dry.—Adv.

GARDINER WILL NOT CONTEST REMOVAL

District Attorney Will Surrender His Office to Mr. Philbin on Request.

GOV. ROOSEVELT CRITICISED

Democrats Say Col. Gardiner's Removal Was Prearranged—Mr. Philbin's Explanation of His Ready-to-Print Biography.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, who was removed Saturday by Gov. Roosevelt, has decided not to enter into a legal contest to retain his place. Col. Gardiner was in the city yesterday, but avoided newspaper men. He was at the Democratic Club most of the day, and attended a conference of his assistants to determine their course of action. Col. Gardiner's decision to give up his office without a fight was made known by his chief assistant John F. McIntyre, who said:

"Col. Gardiner will surrender his office whenever Mr. Philbin, his successor, appears to demand it. He will spend to-morrow in getting the affairs of the office in shape for his successor."

A meeting of the Assistants and Deputy Assistants of the District Attorney's office was held yesterday afternoon at the Democratic Club to prepare a statement of all the cases now pending and who had them in charge.

This is intended for the information of the new District Attorney, Eugene A. Philbin. John F. McIntyre, head Assistant, was asked if any resignations from the District Attorney's office were contemplated. He said:

WILL NOT RESIGN.

"I would not countenance such action, and I believe all my colleagues take the same view. However unjust we may consider Gov. Roosevelt's removal of Col. Gardiner, we owe a duty to the public. The work of the District Attorney's office is not work which can be mastered in a day. There are twenty-four Assistants and Deputy Assistants in the District Attorney's office.

"Inasmuch as this work requires special training, you can readily understand what a serious condition of affairs would ensue if all the counsel familiar with the practice of the office were to step down and out. Such action would put New York City at the mercy of every thief and crook within the city's borders."

The statement of the business of the District Attorney's office which has been prepared for Mr. Philbin shows that the business of the office is well up to date. There are now only about 300 untried cases as against 2,200 when Col. Gardiner inherited from his predecessor. Among the 300, however, are a number of very important cases to be tried. These are the Kennedy case, the Molineux case, if the Court of Appeals grants a new trial; the Grahams Polly case, the Zagemas case, and the Hall murder case.

There has been some talk about Mr. Philbin's making a clean sweep of the office. He can't do that because all of the employes except the Assistant District Attorneys, the deputy assistants, and a few confidential men, are under the civil service. The assistants are John F. McIntyre, James W. Osborne, James D. McClelland, Stephen S. Blake, James J. Walsh, Robert Townsend, Charles E. Le Barbier, Henry W. Unger. The deputy assistants are James Lindsay Gordon, Moses Herrman, Forbes J. Hennessy, John F. Cowan, Gerald Hull Gray, Charles E. F. McCann, Thomas F. Byrne, Daniel O'Reilly, Maurice F. Bloomenthal, Cornelius F. Collins, Robertson Hoyer, Keyran J. O'Connor, Michael J. Sullivan, John Schwarzkopf, and James Dickson Carr.

Assistant District Attorney Unger is the longest in the service, having been connected with the office for nearly fifteen years. Messrs. Osborne, McIntyre, and Townsend have each had ten years'

without delay, and would take charge of the District Attorney's office as soon as he receives the official notification of his appointment. He expects to receive the notification to-day. Mr. Philbin will appoint as his private secretary Mr. Stockbridge, who was private secretary to Justice Beekman.

A DEAL SAYS TAMMANY.

Tammany men are convinced that Col. Gardiner's removal and Mr. Philbin's appointment were a political deal. The fact that Mr. Philbin had a typewritten biography of himself ready to hand out before the announcement of his appointment came from Albany was considered conclusive evidence of his having been notified before Col. Gardiner's trial had been concluded that he would be appointed Col. Gardiner's successor. Mr. Philbin's statement that he had prepared the biography because he had reason to expect he would be appointed Supreme Court Justice to succeed the late Justice Beekman was ridiculed by the Tammany men.

"Gov. Roosevelt was accused of sitting in judgment on a case which he had prejudged before it began. One prominent member of the Democratic Club said he had positive information that Mr. Philbin knew on Friday that he was to be made District Attorney, and that the sketch of himself which Mr Philbin gave out was prepared on that day. Mrs. Philbin's admission that John D. Crimmins had sent word to Mr. Philbin Friday to prepare a sketch of his life was pointed out as proof that Mr. Crimmins had received intimation from Albany on that day, if not previously, that Mr. Philbin was to be named for District Attorney. The interview given by Senator Platt Saturday, in which he stated that it had been settled that John Proctor Clarke was to be appointed Supreme Court Justice was thought to completely dispose of the probability that there could have been any misapprehension on Mr. Philbin's part as to the appointment he was to receive.

"'It was a cut and dried deal,' said a prominent member of the Democratic Club who did not wish to be quoted under his name because he was in a position from which he could be removed by Gov. Roosevelt. 'We knew perfectly well what was coming. It was the most indecent and outrageous thing in the high position of Governor that Roosevelt ever did, and stamps him for what he is. If you have any doubt as to the outrageousness of his act read his opinion. Upon what is his finding based? On the charges? Not at all. Gov. Roosevelt loses his action in removing Col. Gardiner upon the fact that Col. Gardiner gave to two newspaper men expressions of opinion that were displeasing to Gov. Roosevelt, and, in his opinion, inconsistent with the propriety which Col. Gardiner as District Attorney should have observed. In the charges to which Col. Gardiner was called upon to make answer the objectionable interviews were not included. There was not even a suggestion that they were deemed a cause of action against him. And yet his removal is chiefly based upon those interviews. When these interviews were being debated upon at the hearing, Gov. Roosevelt exclaimed:

"'Why didn't he deny them?'

"The response of Assistant District Attorney McIlvaine to this inquiry was straight and to the point.

"'Governor,' he said, 'for two days the papers have been publishing interviews with you in which you have been quoted as saying that the answer of Col. Gardiner was all bosh and that you intended to remove him. Why didn't you deny those interviews?' The Governor's answer was that he would not be catechised.

"Gov. Roosevelt's decision means that as long as he is Governor there is to be no such thing as free speech on the part of any officer over whom he exercises any control. A newspaper man went to Col. Gardiner and asked him what he thought of Chief Devery's removal. Col. Gardiner told him he thought it was an outrage. That statement was printed, and because it was printed Col. Gardiner is removed."

Friends of Col. Gardiner were asserting yesterday that Gov. Roosevelt was actuated by personal spite in removing the District Attorney because he had left a dinner given by the Loyal Legion, to avoid hearing the Governor's speech.

Senator Thomas C. Platt said: "The organization was not consulted with regard to the charges against Col. Gardiner. It had been understood, however, that if he was ousted an independent Democrat would be named to succeed him.

"I have been informed that Mr. Philbin will go at the lawbreakers. If he does so he will receive the support of the Republican organization and of all good people."

With regard to the appointment of John Proctor Clarke as Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed the late Henry R. Beekman, Mr. Platt remarked:

"I suppose Gov. Roosevelt thought he owed a debt to Mr. Clarke, and he has discharged it."

HIT BY BULLET FIRED BY CAR.

Projectile from Cartridge Placed on Track Struck Kaplin's Head and Passed Through His Hat.

A Second Avenue electric car at Thirty-ninth Street passed over a Kragg-Jorgensen bullet cartridge last night. The cartridge exploded, and the ball struck Bernard Kaplin of 51 Monroe Street in the side of the head, and then passed through his hat, causing a scalp wound. He was taken home.

The car was filled with passengers, and considerable excitement was caused by the explosion, the motorman stopping the car and the passengers hurrying out.

Kaplin, who had dropped to the ground, was picked up, and Dr. John Quinlan, who has an office on Thirty-ninth Street, near the avenue, dressed the injury, which he said, was not serious. He added, however, that Kaplin had had a marvelous escape.

The police discovered the shell. It is supposed a child found the cartridge and placed it on the rail.

NO GAMBLING IN BROOKLYN.

Deputy Chief P. H. McLaughlin's Raid Causes All Places to Close.

The raid on a Rockwell Place gaming establishment in Brooklyn on Saturday night, which was planned by President Bernard J. York of the Police Board, convinced the gamblers that Deputy Chief P. H. McLaughlin, backed by President York, would make it difficult for them to carry on business in the borough. The gathering places of local gamblers appeared to be all closed yesterday.

Deputy Chief McLaughlin was at Headquarters and had frequent conferences with members of his staff. He had a long talk in the afternoon with Inspector John Brennan, who conducted the raid on Saturday night, but neither would admit that further raids were being planned. Mr. McLaughlin said, however, that he was determined that if the precinct commanders failed to suppress it, he would continue to send men out from Headquarters to do the work. He had nothing to say about Capt. Eason, the commander of the precinct, without whose knowledge, it is said, the raid was made. Capt. Eason was on duty at Headquarters yesterday. He declined to talk about the raid.

William Dubois, the alleged proprietor of the house, was held in $1,000 bail for examination on Wednesday. The twelve men arrested in the place were held as witnesses.

Fall River Line Steamer Disabled.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 23.—The steamer Puritan of the Fall River Line arrived here this afternoon with a broken shaft. The break was discovered yesterday in New York, but as it was not a bad one it was decided that she should make her regular trip to this city. After the passengers and freight had been discharged she proceeded to Newport, where repairs will be made, and it is unlikely that she will resume her place upon the line before next Spring. The steamer Priscilla will take the Puritan's place.

Father Purbrick Will Resign.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Advices have just reached Georgetown University here which indicate the appointment of a successor to the Very Rev. Edward Purbrick, S. J., Provincial of the Jesuit Order in the eastern province, shortly after the holidays. Father Purbrick is now visiting Italy, where the Superior General of the order resides. He wishes to resign, owing to sickness and advanced age, but will not do so until the formal appointment of his successor. The Very Rev. Thomas J. Gannon of the See of Boston is now acting head of the Jesuits in this jurisdiction, with residence in New York City.

Boston Bank Cashier Critically Ill.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 23.—The condition of Cashier W. H. Jaquith of the Pacific National Bank, who was stricken with apoplexy yesterday, was reported as unchanged this evening. He is critically ill. Mr. Jaquith has been failing for some time, and to the bank people it is only a coincidence that the illness should culminate at the time of the Robinson Mill assignment. The Pacific Bank holds no more than $30,000 of the mill paper, has a capital of $150,000, and good reserve, and its assets are not seriously impaired.

CONDITIONS IN PHILIPPINES.

Reports Made by Officers Who Administer the Various Bureaus and Departments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The War Department has made public a series of reports made to Gen. MacArthur by the subordinate officers constituting the heads of the various bureaus and departments which have administered the civil affairs of the Philippine Islands during the last year. These are closely but sufficiently summarized in the report of Lieut. Col. Crowder, Thirty-ninth Infantry, Secretary to the Military Governor.

Under the head of the Treasury Department, it is said that the problem of securing a stable currency has never approached a definite solution in the Philippines, though it had not pressed for immediate settlement until very recently, when United States and Mexican dollars were for a few days evenly exchanged. This was terminated by a provisional order whereby the Government arranged to reimburse the banks for any losses they might sustain through paying out Mexican silver for United States currency from disbursing officers and trade. Doubt is expressed, however, as to the desirability of continuing this arrangement.

The customs service is discussed at some length in the report, and it is stated that there does not seem to be any present necessity for an increase in the number of ports of entry. Attention is directed to the marked increase in the customs receipts under American management. This is explained in part by the fact that formerly a large part of the imports came from Spain and paid no duties. Also, the American system of collection is said to tend to honest collections. The new tariff adopted for the islands is set out in detail. In almost every case specific duties are fixed, following the established system in the islands, which it was believed to be dangerous to change to the ad valorem system.

The extension of the United States immigration laws to the Island without substantial change to meet the local conditions is said to have proven of doubtful expediency, and especially so with regard to the contract labor law. It is essential, says the report, for the mercantile interests to secure employes from abroad under contract, else business will suffer. These laborers do not come into competition with the native residents. More than 25,000 Chinese entered and left the islands last year. Only one-ninth of the land in the archipelago has been brought under cultivation, and there is no land tax.

Regarding the Judicial Department, it early was found to be necessary to provide a system which would be divested of those harsh and oppressive features so much in conflict with American standards. It was impossible for lack of time to supply an entirely new system, so some changes regarded as indispensable were made by a general order. It appears that the operations of the law as thus qualified, have been satisfactory in securing to defendants in criminal cases the fundamental rights of Anglo-Saxon criminal law. The writ of habeas corpus has been frequently invoked, and under its speedy operation nearly 100 prisoners, the heritage of the Spanish regime, have been liberated from unwarranted detention.

Col. Crowder thoroughly indorses the recommendation of Lieut. Burritt, in charge of the mining bureau, looking to a thorough change in the mining laws. He says that these are extremely cumbersome, and that once they are brought up to American standards the mineral condition of the country soon will be enormously improved. As experienced prospectors and competent mining engineers now in the islands stand ready to undertake the work of exploitation.

Col. Crowder closes with a summary of the report of Gen. J. F. Smith, Military Governor of Negros, showing that this island, which has had under the entire period of American control a substantially autonomous form of government, has progressed in marked and favorable contrast with the other islands. The attitude of the people is highly favorable toward the United States, and the largely autonomous government which they now enjoy seems to be their fitting reward, and the people are naturally desirous that it should be continued. But it will be impossible to discriminate in favor of Negros, the report says, in the scheme of government to be ultimately adopted, so that complications are expected not easy of adjustment.

MURDERER NEAR DEATH.

MacDonald, Who Killed Auditor Morris in Washington, in a Precarious Condition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Samuel MacDonald, the Treasury clerk who shot and killed Frank H. Morris, Auditor for the War Department, yesterday, and then wounded himself, was in a precarious condition at the Emergency Hospital to-night, and his death is expected momentarily. MacDonald has been entirely conscious since his removal to the hospital. His condition this morning seemed more favorable, but to-night it took a turn for the worse and he began to sink. He has constantly reiterated the hope that he would die, declaring he did not care to live.

All day long there was a continuous stream of visitors to see the wounded man, but the latter was particularly anxious that none of his friends should talk to the newspapers about what he told them, and he even took the precaution to tear up their visiting cards so that their identity might not be learned. MacDonald has a large number of friends in this city, and the opinion was expressed generally that his mind was in an unsettled state at the time of the shooting.

An autopsy was performed on the body of Mr. Morris to-day and developed the fact that three of the five bullets fired had struck him. The body will be taken from here to-morrow to Cleveland, where the interment will be made in Lake View Cemetery.

D. A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, and the next in line of rank to the late Mr. Morris, was discharged on Saturday. Mr. Grosvenor received his discharge papers half an hour after the killing of Mr. Morris. They were conveyed to him from the office of Secretary Gage, the discharge taking effect at once. Capt. Cobaugh of the Treasury watch took charge of the affairs at the Winder Building shortly after the shooting on Saturday, with instructions to report to W. W. Brown, Auditor for the Navy Department and the predecessor of Mr. Morris, who has been reinstated in his old position as Auditor for the War Department.

POLICE SUSPECT MURDER.

Body of a Man Found in Connecticut Road House Yard.

NAUGATUCK, Conn., Dec. 23.—The finding of the body of a man with one side of his skull crushed early this morning in the yard in front of the Cotton Hollow roadhouse, a well-known resort a mile and a half south of this town, develops a mystery which the police say has every appearance of murder. Martin, the proprietor of the house, stated that the man came to his place alone early Saturday evening and was assigned to a room on the third floor, retiring at once.

At 4 o'clock Martin says he was awakened by a noise in the upper story, followed by a crash in the front yard, and upon investigating discovered the body.

An examination of the house reveals the fact that the sash of the window from which, according to Martin's story, the unknown man must have jumped, when open leaves a space that is scarcely broader than a man's body, and very far from large enough to enable one to fall out without considerable effort in so doing. In addition to this, the fact that the glass in both sashes is shattered and the shingles ripped from the window ledge outside, indicates that either there must have been a struggle or else the suicide went about his destruction in a most determined manner. The body of the man lay some ten or twelve feet from the house, having cleared entirely a six-foot piazza directly under the window.

Late to-night Albert Milberg, a young farmer, identified the body as that of his brother, Gerald, who had left home at 8 o'clock last night, and had not returned since that time. He knew nothing of his brother's whereabouts during the evening, and did not think that Gerald was accustomed to go to the Cotton Hollow establishment.

Funeral of Mrs. W. P. Frye.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 23.—The funeral of Mrs. W. P. Frye, wife of United States Senator Frye, took place to-day. The Rev. G. H. Howe, her pastor, conducted the services. The attendance was large, and many messages of condolence were received from friends in various parts of the country. Many flowers came from Washington, Portland, and Bath, as well as from family friends in Lewiston and Auburn.

DRUGGISTS AS DOCTORS

Business Transformed Since the Civil War.

Old Professional Tells How They Had to Prescribe—Leeches, Cupping, Vaccination, and Spring Medicines.

"Before the war," began the druggist whose memory and business date back to pre-civil war days, speaking of the drug business as it was compared to what it is at present, "a druggist always expected to do a good deal in the way of prescribing. In 1858 the College of Pharmacy graduated some six men where now hundreds are graduated. Very few druggists had anything but practical experience. It is probable that at that time the English were the most scientifically educated in that line. Here the druggist was expected to do practical work, to understand minor surgery, leeching, blood letting, and cupping. He could take a quart or so of blood when a patient came in and required it, and he could draw a tooth.

"Sometimes he would go out and make a call, and he was supposed to be thoroughly posted as to what constituted a dose of medicine, and to know the proper medicines to be given in different diseases. Nowadays a druggist is not supposed to know anything about a dose; his business is to understand the scientific preparation of medicines, and he is better qualified for analysis than for practical work.

"Chemistry enters more into the work of the druggist now than it did then. The whole science of medicine has changed, and it is enough to make the hair of an old-time druggist stand on end to see the doses of strychnine, arsenic, and nux vomica that are given. Forty years ago an ounce of strychnine would last a druggist ten years, and now he will use it in a month. The old-time druggist would not have put up such prescriptions as are sent to him now if the physician had stood over him and told him every ingredient. A druggist is not supposed now to know anything about the prescription. If a prescription seems to call for something that he does not think right it makes no difference, he must put it up or he is held responsible.

"There was an interesting case of this kind a number of years ago in Englands. A physician gave a prescription in which there was an extra large amount of digitalis, which is used to stimulate the heart. The prescription was taken to seven druggists before it was filled. The first six refused to put up the drug, as the prescription called for it. The seventh did, but the patient died. The case was taken to court and it was decided that if the prescription had been filled in time the patient would have lived, and the six druggists were fined. Similar cases have been tried in the Supreme Court here. The physician is protected by law, but no one can understand the anxiety these excessive doses give the druggist. It is always possible that a mistake has been made.

"Now that we have telephones we can telephone to a physician to verify the prescription, but before we would hunt all day sometimes to find a man. They do not always like it and some think that the question reflects upon their judgment, but many physicians are very thankful. I remember one case in 1860. We received a prescription for a child which called for what seemed an excessive dose. The prescription was brought to me in the morning and all that day we hunted the physician and finally found him at night in the Academy of Music. He wanted to know if we had filled the prescription and was very glad that we had not. We had told the family in the meantime that we did not have the ingredients for filling the prescription, and had sent out for them. So no harm was done in any way. In the old days a druggist who understood prescribing could get a much better position and make a better salary than one who did not. In advertising for a man we would frequently call for one capable of prescribing.

USED TO VACCINATE.

We used to vaccinate occasionally, but there was not so much of it done then. We used the human virus always, and when we had a good healthy patient we would ask them to come back when the sore came to a head so that we could get a few points on it. We would take the whole scab. Then we would mix it up with a little water on a glass plate with a knife—we didn't think anything about germs at that time—tell people we had virus from a healthy person, and vaccinate perhaps a dozen people.

"There is no doubt, though, that a good many diseases were disseminated in this way, and there are many people to-day who date ailments of their own and the deaths of their children to vaccination, and undoubtedly with reason. People don't really understand that only cow virus is used now. If they did I think there would be less opposition to vaccination, though, for my part, I don't see why tuberculosis should not be disseminated in that way.

"We used to use a great many leeches. We would use from 50 to 100 in a month, and in blood-letting often take one or two quarts of blood from a person. I don't think it did any harm to a full-blooded person. People ate coarser foods in those days; more pork and oatmeal. If a man got into a row and had a black eye, the first thing he would do would be to go to the druggist and have two or three leeches put on to take away the blood. Or leeches were put on for a headache, or for the earache or toothache. A woman would come in with a terrible headache, sit down in a chair in the store, and have two or three leeches put on each temple, and she would be relieved in a short time. Or they would be put behind the ear for the earache, or on the gums for a toothache.

"No, women didn't mind it. It was like having a tooth pulled—anything was better than the pain, and they would have their minds made up to it before they would come. It took me six hours to put leeches on a woman's gum once. She was a woman belonging to a wealthy family in the neighborhood. She had an ulcerated tooth and sent for me to bring the leeches. The gums were swollen and sore, the patient would not allow them to be lanced, and it was hard for the leeches to get to work. Finally they were started, and I wanted to go home. I had not had my supper. But the woman would not hear of my leaving her with those leeches in her mouth, and I had to wait. It was 12 o'clock when I left the house that night. There were no restaurants around here in those days, not even a bakehouse. There was one man who had opened an oyster house in connection with a saloon. He had twelve oysters left, and let me have six of those, but I went to bed pretty hungry.

"How much did I get for that? Well, we charged 12 cents apiece for the leeches, and there were two of them, and I asked 25 cents for applying them—49 cents. Doctors were glad to get 50 cents a visit at that time, and I have had a doctor, who afterward became famous and would not take less than $10 for an office call, thank me for sending him a patient from whom he received $2.

LEECHES STILL USED.

"Leeches are still used in country places where they are taken from the ponds, though we always used the Swedish leeches. In many of the poorer neighborhoods, particularly where there are a good many brawls, they still use the leeches for black eyes.

"For regular bloodletting an incision was made in a vein in the arm and as much blood was let as seemed necessary to relieve the patient. That was a regular Spring and Fall medicine that many people took as they took their sulphur and molasses. I don't know why it should have been injurious as a remedy. Depressing medicines are given now to lessen the action of the heart in case of a fever, and I don't know that there is any more harm in the one than in the other.

"As for the sulphur and molasses, there might be less danger from contagious diseases if people took a little sulphur occasionally now. People used to take quantities of Spring medicines and often in the Fall, as well. We used to put up from fifty to a hundred pounds of them every year, yellow dock, burdock, sassafras and sarsaparilla, and there were whole families who took their sulphur and molasses with a little cream of tartar, every spring, taking it three mornings and skipping it three.

"As for tooth drawing, I never did much of that myself, though I have done it. There was generally some one in the store who liked that work. It was great fun for the boys and we used to get them in to experiment. If the tooth didn't come out very easily we would lance the gum all around and it came out without any trouble, but it left the gum in a bad condition.

"The reason so much of this work was left for the druggist was because we did not have many doctors. We were a working people. Why, in 1857 there were only seven millionaires in the United States. All our wealthy men have made their money since the war. Our men did not have time to spend a number of years in a college. When the war broke out a law in this State was passed giving physicians a diploma when they had had one year in a college and two years' experience in the field. That was the reason so many doctors took post-graduate courses later. It was only in the South that men had time for study. The Southern men were gentlemen and devoted themselves to law, war, and medicine. The medical students at Bellevue were Southern men. They had the time and money for study and they owned anywhere from a few hundred to a thousand slaves, and they needed a knowledge of medicine to look out for them. So at the time of the war we had only a few doctors and not many lawyers.

"There was a good deal of interest in the business then, but there always is, and we meet all kinds of people. They don't think anything of routing us out of bed now at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning to look at the directory because they think it is our business to keep an open directory for them, and they get us up at any hour to use the telephone."

JERSEY CENTRAL WAGE SCALE.

Answer to the Demands of the Men May Be Given This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 23.—The new scale of wages which the Board of Directors of the amalgamated organizations of engineers, firemen, brakemen, conductors, and telegraphers employed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey have prepared for the railroad officials to accept, includes an average increase of $5 per month for the firemen, brakemen, and telegraphers. The conductors want to be paid by the mile, the same as the engineers, with a minimum rate of $3 for the day, the same as they now receive, providing the number of miles they run does not equal that sum. This would mean a slight increase in the pay of the conductors running through trains. It is also demanded that the company issue annual passes to the men who have been in the service of the company ten years, also to their wives.

The negotiations for the new wage scale, which has been under consideration since last May, is being managed by the committee, of which L. F. Titus is Chairman. It is expected that the company will give a definite answer to the proposed scale this week. The employes believe that it will be accepted and put into effect at once.

SAW FATHER DRINK WHISKY.

Baby Follows His Example and Is Taken to Hospital in Convulsions.

The rule against admitting children under five years of age into the J. Hood Wright Hospital was broken yesterday, when a man brought a child in convulsions, to Surgeon Hanscomb.

The child was Marie Horn, two and a half years old, of 523 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

She was playing about the house yesterday morning, and saw her father go to a cupboard and take down a bottle. He filled a glass and drank.

When the man left the room the child followed his example. The liquor in the bottle was whisky. The child fell to the floor, and a little while later her father found her in convulsions. The child's condition is serious.

FIRE PANIC IN BIG TENEMENT.

Sick Woman, with Babe in Arms, Forces Way Through Frightened Crowd.

Fire in the "Big Block," that on West Sixty-second Street, between Amsterdam and West End Avenues, which is said to have the largest population of any like area in the world, badly frightened the tenants for a time. It burned part of No. 242, and did $1,000 damage. Twenty colored families live in the house.

William Brooks was entertaining friends in his apartment on the top floor. Mrs. Celia Owens, a tenant in the rear of the house, saw flames through the transom and shrieked "Fire!" She gathered her five children together, and cried out to her daughter, Mrs. Susie Gotfried, who was sick in bed with a few-days-old baby. Mrs. Gotfried carried her baby to the street through the crowd of people trying to get out. All got out safely.

Capt. Cosgrove of Engine No. 40 was first to arrive. His men prevented the flames from spreading further than the top floor, though they broke through the roof. In going through the house after the fire the police found playing cards strewn all along the third floor hallway.

Bluestone Properties Sold.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 23.—J. F. Kilgour of Passaic, N. J., once famous as the Bluestone King, has just purchased extensive bluestone properties at West Brookville, Sullivan County. A company has been formed, of which Dr. Jones of 1,027 Third Avenue and W. C. Diger of 198 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, will be members. This property was controlled by the Midland Bluestone Company, with a capital stock of $200,000, twenty-eight years ago.

Died Suddenly at the Supper Table.

Joseph Rosenbaum, fifty years old, died suddenly at his home, 17 East Ninety-fifth Street, on Saturday. He was about to sit down to supper, when he fell over and died. His death was due to heart disease. Mr. Rosenbaum was born in this city, and was connected with the Kentucky Distilling Company.

Died from a Boar's Bite.

LANCASTER, Penn., Dec. 23.—Benjamin Bishop of Penryn, aged forty-two years, died to-day at St. Joseph's Hospital. Some time ago, while feeding his hogs, Bishop was viciously attacked by a boar, which bit him severely on the leg. Blood poisoning resulted.

John T. McCutcheon Ill.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—John T. McCutcheon, the artist and newspaper correspondent, is critically ill at his home in this city. He was stricken with pneumonia several days ago.

POMMERY

"Sec" (A very dry wine) "Brut" (No sweetening whatsoever)

THE STANDARD FOR CHAMPAGNE QUALITY.

"Among the best judges of Champagne, it is a common expression that to order Pommery is to get the best bottle of Champagne procurable. There is no other brand of Champagne that is more extensively used in the most exclusive and fashionable circles."—BONFORD'S WINE AND SPIRIT CIRCULAR.

THE METROPOLITAN CONCERT.

Regular Season Opens with the "Stabat Mater" and Miscellaneous Programme.

The formal season of grand opera in many tongues commonly caters to two distinct elements in this town, the regular audience of opera night and the concert or Sunday night audience. Mr. Grau's stars had had their greeting from the first earlier in the week. Last night they were welcomed by the second. Thus it was that the first Metropolitan concert in crowds, enthusiasm, and long-continued welcome to each new singer was largely in the nature of a first night.

The latter half of the evening was given over to Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The arrangement was:

"Stabat Mater."
(a) Introduction—"Stabat Mater Dolorosa." Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Cremonini and Plançon, and Chorus.
(b) Aria—"Cujus Animam" ....M. Cremonini
(c) Duet—"Quis est Homo." Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink.
(d) Aria—"Pro Peccatis" .....M. Plançon
(e) Aria and Chorus—"Eia, Mater." M. Plançon and Chorus.
(f) Quartet—"Sancta Mater istud agas." Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Cremonini and Plançon.
(g) Cavatina—"Fac ut Fortem." Mme. Schumann-Heink.
(h) Aria and Chorus—"Inflammatus." Mme. Nordica and Chorus.
(i) Quartet—"Quando Corpus." Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Cremonini and Plançon.
(j) Chorus—"In Sempiterna Saecula." Chorus.

Pol Plançon, in his two arias, was heartily welcome, and Mme. Schumann-Heink's always numerous admirers nearly forced a repetition of her cavatina. Mme. Nordica sang the "Inflammatus" twice.

Of the miscellaneous concert preceding the oratorio, the overture to Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" was the popular number. In addition Campanari sang "Inno Sacro," Miss Susan Strong an aria from Gounod's "La Reine de Saba," Cremonini Donizetti's "Spirito Gentile," Gilbert an air from "Tannhäuser," and Miss Carrie Bridewell "Ah, mon fils," from "Le Prophete."

Performance of "Hamlet" Postponed.

In consequence of the need of extra rehearsals for the heavy scenery of "Hamlet," Mme. Bernhardt and M. Coquelin decided late last night to postpone the first performance at the Garden Theatre until Tuesday evening. Tickets purchased for this evening will be exchanged for any other performance, or the money will be refunded at the box office.

E. H. Sothern Returns to Work.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—E. H. Sothern, the well-known actor, who has been laid up for some time from a serious accident that resulted in the cancellation of numerous dates, arrived here to-night with other members of Daniel Frohman's company and will appear with the company to-morrow night.

"The War of Women" Stranded.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 23.—"The War of Women" theatrical company, headed by Miss Hope Booth, has disbanded in this city, owing to lack of funds. Several of the company who reside in New York are in financial difficulties.

DROWNED IN AIDING COMPANION.

Skater Escaped Once, but Went Back to Meet Death.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Dec. 23.—While a party of young people were skating upon the ice on the Susquehanna River last night at State Line, four miles north of Susquehanna, the ice broke and two of the number, Miss Ida McKune of State Line, aged twenty-two years, and Arthur Munson of Lanesborough, aged twenty years, went under.

Miss McKune's body disappeared from view, but Munson succeeded in reaching shore. He hurried to a farmhouse nearby for help, and while working with the rescuing party a few minutes later he went through the ice a second time and was drowned. The bodies were recovered several hours later. Hundreds of men were engaged in the search for them.

Mr. Munson was employed in the Erie Railroad shops at Susquehanna. Miss McKune was employed by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, at State Line.

POLICEMAN SLEPT ON WATCH.

Nap Almost Cost His Life in a Burning Building in Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 23.—Fire partially gutted The Chronicle newspaper building this morning. The blaze started Saturday night about 11 o'clock and was supposed to be extinguished. A police officer was placed inside the building to watch in case of a second outbreak. He is believed to have fallen asleep, as at 3:30 o'clock this morning a soldier doing sentry duty close by observed flames breaking through several windows and gave the alarm.

The fire had gained such headway that the escape of the policeman by the doorways was cut off. The officer appeared at one of the windows later on calling for help. The window was broken in and he was taken out half suffocated with smoke. The loss by fire and water is estimated at $10,000.

CHICAGO MURDERER PARDONED.

Had Killed a Policeman in Dispute About the Boer War.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Patrick Furlong, once a policeman, who, in February, 1900, killed Edward Leach, a brother officer, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for fourteen years, has been pardoned by Gov. Tanner, and will take his Christmas dinner with his family in Chicago.

Furlong, who is of Irish parentage, and Leach, an Englishman, became involved in an argument about the Boer war. Leach's declarations that England could whip any country on earth led to blows, and both men drew revolvers. Furlong shot first, with fatal effect.

MAGISTRATE FINES A MEDDLER.

Says New York Has Troubles of Its Own Without Outside Interference.

Albert Dexter, a young man who said he was from North Carolina, was fined $10 in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Magistrate Zeller for striking Louis Viano, a seventeen-year-old newsboy, who is better known as "Louisiana." According to the story told by the boy, he was selling papers at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, on Saturday evening, when a smaller boy asked him to buy his stock of papers. Dexter, he said, interfered and attempted to force him to buy the papers from the boy, and, when he declined, struck him and knocked him down.

Dexter said that he struck "Louisiana" because he had struck a smaller boy. Magistrate Zeller fined him $10 and said, "We do not need people to come from North Carolina to protect our citizens. We have enough trouble with people who live here, without having people from North Carolina meddling in our affairs."

HAD HER FIANCE ARRESTED.

Accused Him of Selling the Furniture of Her Flat While She Was Out.

Miss Mary Thomas of 127 West Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street was to have been married Friday evening to William Henry Wallace of 212 West Sixty-second Street, but instead she had him arrested last night on the charge that he sold $250 worth of furniture of her flat.

Wallace and Miss Thomas met two months ago, and they soon were engaged to be married. He gave her a gold engagement ring, but asked her for it last week, saying he wanted to have it engraved. Then he gave her a little money, she says, and told her to buy a Christmas article, and she went down town to purchase it.

While she was gone Wallace had all of the furniture of the flat removed to a second-hand dealer's store on Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets, where it had been sold for $50. Wallace was arrested last night.

New Barbers' Union Formed.

A new barbers' union has been formed to take the place of the former organization suspended for meeting in a non-union hall. J. R. Heim, who appeared as delegate of the new organization at the Central Federated Union yesterday, announced that union shops would be opened in all parts of the city.

FRENCH CANADIANS' HOPES.

High Birth Rate in Quebec Compared with Decrease in Ontario Leads to Extravagant Language.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 23.—The diminution in the birth rate of Ontario, especially in view of the fact that there is no sign of a decrease in the large birth rate of the French Canadians in Quebec, is attracting some attention. For a number of years past the birth rate in Ontario, the most populous and progressive of the English provinces of Canada, has remained stationary, in fact in many years has shown a retrograde movement. So striking were the statistics on this point that the Synod of the Church of England in Canada at its last triennial meeting in Montreal took the matter up seriously, and debated it at length. One reason assigned why there is not a similar state of affairs in Quebec is that strict ideas on the ideals and duties of marriage are enforced by the Roman Catholic Church.

The annual report of the Department of Public Health in Ontario, just issued, shows that there has been a steady augmentation in the number of marriages during the past few years, there being 1,139 more in 1899 than during the previous year. Notwithstanding this fact, the number of births was only 44,705 in 1899, as compared with 46,590 in 1898.

Les Débats, a French Sunday paper, published in this city, gives the statistics with the remark: "Courage, valiant French Canadian mothers, French domination will come about through you, and your grateful country will elevate you on its altars."

Elsewhere it has an article headed "Le Malthusianisme dans L'Ontario," in which it says:

"Naturally, the French Canadians, who, as a Minister of the Crown has already well said, hope to one day become the majority in Canada, do not complain of these things for their part. We will show you something in twenty-five years. At the date we will equal the English if we play our cards well. Once we reach that point, we will see what a panic there will be among the loyalists of Ontario, so literally terrified by the spectre of French domination that they will begin to emigrate to the United States, recommencing the grand trek. The proof of the mutual repulsion which separates our two races is to be found in an article in an Ontario paper, which declares that the English of that province would prefer to be annexed to the States than to submit to French-Canadian supremacy. So much the better. Do it, then, quickly, for the French-Canadian supremacy which you so much detest is coming regularly, pitilessly, as the large hand of a clock. At the hour marked it will submerge you beyond return. Annex yourselves, Malthusians of Ontario, while there is yet time. Later there will not be time, for you must remember that when we are the stronger we may not permit you."

This is the paper which was bought up by Mr. Tarte to support the Government during the last election, and which is now carrying to extremes the race war then inaugurated.

DOCTOR VACCINATES HIS NOSE.

Some Humorous Features of the Smallpox Outbreak—Strange Case of Non-Infection.

Serious as the present smallpox outbreak has appeared at various times, it has not been without its humorous features, though some of the episodes which have caused many smiles have seemed anything but funny to the principal actors in them.

One physician in this city had a slight scratch on his right thumb, and while he was vaccinating a number of his patients just a little of the virus touched it unnoticed. He knew about it forty-eight hours later, when it "took." If he has been out of practice for a week or two, he has at least the satisfaction of knowing that according to accepted theories he is immune from smallpox.

His experience, however, is as nothing to that of one of the vaccinators on the staff of Dr. Alonzo Blauveit, Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases. This doctor had a slight pimple on his nose, and while he was at work with needles and toothpicks it itched and he absentmindedly scratched it. This "took," too, and in a few days the unhappy man was in seclusion nursing a huge red, purple, and blue proboscis which would cause to fade into insignificance the greatest efects of the wildest Western "nose-paint" if brought near it. It is a trying situation for a model of sobriety.

In striking contrast to these cases is an old story told in connection with them to show that the infection is not always so easily passed along from one to the other.

It was in the height of the great blizzard that a man walked into the department offices, then in the Police Headquarters building, with a severe case right in the sloughing stage, when contagion is supposed to be almost unavoidable for all unvaccinated who come in contact with the patient. The stranger said he had been refused admission to an up-town hospital, where his trouble was recognized, and that as cabs could not get around he had come down town on the Sixth Avenue elevated road, only to be stalled for three hours in a car so crowded that the passengers were standing on the seats and it was necessary from time to time to open the windows to let out some of the heat from their wet and steaming forms. This, too was a condition most favorable for the spread of the disease.

The man was sent to the pesthouse as quickly as he could be got there, without resorting to any other public conveyance, and the officials had everything in readiness when the prescribed two weeks had gone by to receive the majority, if not all of his fellow-passengers, none of whom, however, came under their care. Still, the doctors conclude every story these days with the remark: "The only way to be safe is to be vaccinated."

Woman Killed by a Train in Jersey City.

An unknown woman about forty years old was run over and killed at the Monmouth Street crossing of the Erie Railroad Weehawken Coal Branch, Jersey City, last night. She was well dressed, and in her pocketbook was found a wedding ring, two water bills, and two tax bills. The pocketbook had been ground under the car wheels, and the name in which the bills were made out could not be deciphered.

Louisville Man Robbed and Murdered.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23.—John Kappleman, a private watchman, was found to-day near his place of employment with his brains beaten out. His pockets had been rifled of his wages paid him the night before. No arrests have yet been made.

Tornado in Alabama.

MACON, Miss., Dec. 23.—News was received here to-day that a tornado passed through the eastern edge of Noxubee County and the western part of Pickens and Sumpter Counties, Ala., last night, doing great damage. On several plantations houses were blown down. Two negroes are known to have been killed.

Shetland Fishing Boats Missing.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A dispatch from Aberdeen says that five Shetland fishing boats have been missing since the storm that raged last week, and it is feared that twenty-seven fishermen have been drowned.

Telephone Service

Puts the Whole Organization of a Great City At Your Fingers' Ends Day and Night and in All Weathers.

Rates in Manhattan from $6.00 a Month.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

HOSPITAL DOCTORS ILL.

Epidemic of Sore Throat Attacks Staff at J. Hood Wright Hospital.

An epidemic of sore throat has broken out among the doctors in the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and volunteers, to take the places of the incapacitated men, were asked for yesterday.

Dr. Ogilvie, the ambulance surgeon, is ill with pneumonia.

Dr. Fox, the

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OPEN THIS EVENING
UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

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West, Southwest, Northwest, or anywhere west of Chicago? Do you enjoy good food, good service and a good bed? If so, try the service of the

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Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis; to Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City. For full information apply to any railroad agent, call on or address F. M. JENKINS, City Passenger Agent, 319 Broadway, New York, or

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Holiday Gifts for Men for Little Money.
1.50 Scarfs (Imperials) at 79c.
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House Coats and Bath Robes half price—a line of importers' samples.

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31 UNION SQUARE.

BOY SHOT UNDER THE EYE

Crazed Man Fatally Wounds Nine-Year-Old Nathan Roth.

John Galletus Feared His Fellow-Employes Were Persecuting Him and Fires Recklessly on a Brooklyn Street.

Nathan Roth, nine years old, who lives with his parents at 166 Berry Street, Brooklyn, was shot and probably fatally wounded last night by John Galletus, a boiler maker, who lives at 183 North Fifth Street. James Kelly, twenty-seven years old, of 179 Bedford Avenue, was also shot by Galletus, but his wound is not serious.

Roth was shot in the head, the bullet entering under the right eye. After both the boy and man had fallen to the sidewalk, Galletus fired a third shot at another passing pedestrian, but he ducked his head and the bullet went wide.

Galletus then ran up stairs to his apartments, and placed the revolver on the front room mantel. The shooting quickly attracted a large crowd of excited people. Policemen Owens and Burns of the Bedford Avenue Station went into the house to look for Galletus. Owens found him in his apartments. Galletus gave up his pistol and was then arrested.

Young Roth and Kelly were attended in a drug store at North Sixth and Berry Streets by Dr. Shields of the Eastern District Hospital. He found Kelly's heavy overcoat and some cards had stopped the force of the bullet, and his wound was slight. In Roth's case the eyeball was hanging from its socket. The boy was unconscious, and was hurried to the hospital, where the surgeons at once began to probe for the bullet.

Galletus is employed in a shop in Greenpoint. He has a wife and two children. Lately he has had trouble with fellow-employes, and a week ago was struck in the right eye. On Friday another man cut one of his fingers. He told his wife he was afraid the men would some day kill him. A party of men shouting passed the house at 7 o'clock last evening. Galletus jumped up, exclaiming:

"They're after me; they're after me!" He grabbed the revolver. Mrs. Galletus tried to restrain him, but he pushed her aside and ran down the stairs yelling: "I'll kill them now!" Just as Roth and Kelly were passing the house he began shooting. It is thought he was temporarily insane.

DISTRESS IN PORTO RICO.

Army Officer Reports that Many of the People Are Dying of Starvation There.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 23.—Dr. A. D. Williams, Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army, has arrived from Porto Rico, where he was detailed to make a report on conditions as observed by him on a march with soldiers across the island. That report was made to the Adjutant General, Department of Porto Rico, San Juan. A copy of the report was given out to-night by Dr. Williams.

"At Los Marias," the report says, "we began to see the vanguard of misery. In that small, squalid town there is no medical man. Many were sick. A Mr. Toncuand, the American school teacher there, told me that many of the people, not only of the surrounding country, but of the town, were in great distress. I asked him the cause of so much sickness, and so many deaths. He answered without hesitation, 'For want of food.'" The report continues:

"At Adjuntas the conditions were appalling, men, women, and children, swollen, bloated, diseased, and emaciated, whose pinched and haggard features appeared weighted with the sorrows of years. When I asked the City Physician of Adjuntas the cause of such a large death rate—fifty-two deaths and four births the week immediately preceding our visit there—he replied: 'The death rate is about the same every week. The prime cause, chronic starvation.'"

Dr. Williams in this report declares that with fourteen patients in the hospital at this place and three nurses, the municipal authorities allow the steward to draw only $1 a day in municipal stamps for the subsistence and care of the patients, and that the steward can realize only 50 cents for his stamps, and with that amount daily he has to provide the scanty hospital food.

GEN. GREENE'S SUCCESSOR.

Senator Platt Says the Man Has Not Yet Been Selected.

Senator Platt, when asked last night about the appointment of a successor to Gen. F. V. Greene as Chairman of the County Committee, said: "That matter has not been decided upon. Executive Chairman William H. Ten Eyck and ex-Surrogate James M. Varnum are being considered, but other names have also been brought forward."

The Senator also said there was a sentiment in favor of Garrett A. Benson of Albany for Sergeant at Arms of the State Senate. Some Albany organization Republicans, however, are, according to report, working against Benson because of local disputes.

Mr. Hill Keeps Out of Sight.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill played the game of hide-and-seek yesterday. He left the Hoffman House early in the day and at a late hour last night, according to information retailed at the desk, had not returned. But he had not given up his room although it was declared by an attaché that his grip had been taken early in the day to the residence of an ex-State official.

Democrats' Speeches Merely Deferred.

The statement was current yesterday that no speeches were made at the Manhattan Club on Saturday night because it was considered too early to discuss the Democratic Party conditions. A similar reception will be given in the early Spring, when it is promised that Democrats of prominence from all parts of the country will be heard on the question of the reorganization of the party and other matters.

CAR IN TWO SMASH-UPS.

First Accident Fractures Man's Skull; Second Hurts Two Policemen.

John Riley, twenty-six years old, of 640 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, and James Murray, twenty-six years old, of 615 Eagle Avenue, motormen on the Union Trolley Company Line, were prisoners in Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning, having been participants in a collision at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Washington Avenue, early yesterday morning.

Murray ran his car into a furniture van driven by Daniel Little, twenty-four years old, of 222 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. Little received a fractured skull. He was taken to Fordham Hospital, and may die.

While Roundsman Breen and Policeman Dam of the Morrisania Police Station were getting the motorman's name, a second car, in charge of Riley, came along and crashed into the first car. Bren and Dam were thrown to the street and were injured, but not seriously.

The motormen were paroled until Jan. 2 by Magistrate Brann.

For an Irish Parliamentary Fund.

DUBLIN, Dec. 23.—Archbishop Walsh, in a letter to John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, says "the time has come to resume the old practice, in abeyance for several years, of subscribing to the Irish Parliamentary Fund." He incloses a check for £10, and congratulates Mr. Redmond upon "grappling with exemplary success with the difficulties of your position."

Mother Stops Wedding Ceremony.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Dec. 23.—At Hawleyton last night, while David D. Owen and Miss Nancy D. Vaughan were being united in marriage by a local Justice of the Peace, and when the ceremony was half completed, the young woman's mother jumped in between the couple and forbade further proceedings. The marriage was then declared off.

T. L. POOLE DIES SUDDENLY.

Stricken with Apoplexy, United States Marshal Expires Almost Instantly at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 23.—Theodore L. Poole, United States Marshal for the Northern District of New York State and member of the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Onondaga-Madison District from 1894 to 1896, was stricken with apoplexy this morning at 8 o'clock as he attempted to rise from his bed and died immediately.

Major Poole had been in poor health for several months. During the Summer he suffered from an attack of nervous prostration, from which he recovered sufficiently to assume in September the active duties of United States Marshal, for which he qualified early in July. He was born in Elbridge, Onondaga County, on April 10, 1840. When twenty-two years of age he enlisted as a private in Company I of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers. When the regiment was mustered into service he was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, and from that time was successively advanced until the close of the war, when he was discharged with the rank of Brevet Major. At the battle of Cold Harbor he was severely wounded, and after several months of suffering at the hospital it became necessary to amputate his left arm to save his life.

Since the war Major Poole has been prominent in politics. He was a Republican, and had occupied the offices of Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, United States Pension Agent for the Western District of New York, United States Congressman, and United States Marshal. He was also a prominent Grand Army of the Republic man, serving for ten years as a member of the Council of Administration, and in 1892 being chosen Commander of the Department of New York for one term.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE POOR

Week of Feasting Arranged by the Episcopal City Mission.

Nearly all of this week will be occupied by the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society in giving Christmas festivals to the poor under its charge. The first festival will be given at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to the young boys and girls who are living under the roof of St. Barnabas House, at 304 Mulberry Street.

On Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, there will be a festival for the children of the industrial school at God's Providence Mission, on Broome Street, east of the Bowery. On the same evening, at the same place, the members of the Boys' Club and the Girls' Guild will be entertained by the society. On the same evening there will be a festival for the children connected with St. Ambrose's Church, at Prince and Thompson Streets.

On Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the day nursery children will be the guests of the society at God's Providence Mission. On the same evening the members of the Sunday school of the Chapel of the Messiah, on East Ninety-fifth Street, near Third Avenue, will have their Christmas tree and feast.

On Sunday afternoon the children connected with the Italian Church of San Salvatore, at 40 Bleecker Street, will have their Christmas festival.

GUAYAQUIL-QUITO RAILWAY.

Chance for Americans to Secure Employment Pointed Out by Consul De Leon.

Perry M. De Leon, United States Consul General at Guayaquil, in a report upon the progress of railroads in Ecuador, points out the chances open to Americans to secure remunerative positions in connection with the development of the Guayaquil-Quito Railroad.

The report says that a company called the Ecuadorian Association, consisting of New York, London, and Edinburgh capitalists, has engaged a number of mining engineers to prospect the country and has made a contract with a railroad contractor, J. P. McDonald of Knoxville, Tenn., to build the road to Quito. Already 3,000 laborers are employed on the road, which is to cost $18,000,000 and is to extend 300 miles, piercing the heart of the Andes and rivaling the famous Arroya Road in Peru.

The engineering department is under the management of John A. Harmon of Virginia, who is assisted by a corps of American engineers, and under whose direction over fifty miles of the road have already been graded ready for the rails. This road, the report says, will undoubtedly stimulate commerce between the United States and Ecuador, especially with California, from where would be shipped large quantities of groceries, provisions, wines, &c. The report adds:

A number of American engineers, sub-contractors, and foremen are employed on the work, but there is need for many more, especially for the two latter classes. Competent and sober men can find employment as clerks, and several good stenographers who can speak and write Spanish as well as English can find employment. Parties interested should address F. C. Dunn Guayaquil, Ecuador, and the Ecuadorian Association, New York.

GERMAN BUSINESS DEPRESSION

Consul Albert Says It Is a Natural Reaction After a Period of Great Prosperity.

Talbot J. Albert, United States Consul at Brunswick, in a report treating of the business depression in Germany, quotes statistics showing that there has been a decrease of 37.4 per cent. in building enterprises in Germany, as compared with the Summer of 1899; of 58 per cent. in railroad projects; of 63.43 per cent. in construction of electrical and street railroads; of 32.33 per cent. in projected electrical plants for lighting, &c. Continuing, he says:

The number of projected gas works is almost a third less, but, in view of size and percentage of production, there is little difference. In other spheres of activity, such as mining and smelting, work in stone and earth, (fertilizing salts, &c.) metal manufacture, production of chemicals and textiles, breweries, and water works, the statistics show a difference of 27.2 per cent.

There have been quite a number of failures in all branches of business during the last seven months, and in my own Consular district two of the oldest and best established glove manufacturers have become bankrupt.

This depression is a natural reaction after so much prosperity. Germany was never so flourishing as during the year 1899. New business enterprises of all kinds were projected and old enterprises increased their plants; future profits were discounted; new issues of securities were made to cover expected profits. The depression in the iron and steel trade in April last called the attention of the public to the actual condition of affairs and this led to the general taking of stock. A judicious restriction of the spirit of enterprise followed, which averted an otherwise inevitable panic.

SAY F. M. PARSONS RESIGNED.

Rumored that Deputy Attorney General Will Resume Practice.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—It was announced on excellent authority that Deputy Attorney General Frank M. Parsons had resigned. The report could not be verified, owing to the absence from the city of Attorney General Davies and his deputies. To a few of his intimate friends several weeks ago Mr. Parsons signified his intention of resigning his place in order to again resume the practice of law.

Mr. Parsons was appointed a Deputy Attorney General by ex-Attorney General T. E. Hancock. During his connection with the office he has rendered many important opinions.

Dominion Stocks Favored in London.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 23.—The Finance Department has been advised of the appearance in the London Official Gazette of a notice of the admission of Dominion inscribed stocks to the list of securities in which trust funds should be invested. It was announced by Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, last session that the arrangement was well under way.

Crosstown Cars in Collision.

A half-hour block resulted on the Sixth and Amsterdam Avenues and Fifty-ninth Street crosstown electric lines on Fifty-ninth Street, just east of Columbus Avenue, last night, when Car No. 266 crashed into one ahead of it. The front platform was broken off and fell on the ground, and the "shoe" under the car was caught in the slot. It took a wrecking crew half an hour to dislodge it.

WILL CHRISTEN CUP YACHTS.

Misses Lawson and Hanley to Name the Rival Boats Building in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—That two of Boston's fairest young women will christen the two Boston yachts that in the Spring will race for the privilege of defending the America's Cup, is, it is said, practically certain. Miss Gladys Lawson, daughter of Thomas W. Lawson, who will build the keel boat, will give a name to the boat that Designer Crowninshield has planned. Miss Lawson is a beautiful young woman, and one of the most popular of the younger Back Bay set. She is also an accomplished horsewoman.

When the new centreboard cup defender, which C. C. Hanley is designing in Quincy, is ready for christening, it will be Miss Sadee Eleanor Hanley, Mr. Hanley's eldest daughter, who will break the bottle of champagne across the new craft's bow. This much, along with other details of launching, has been definitely decided upon. Miss Hanley, although having lived there but a short time, is recognized as one of Quincy's most charming young ladies. She was graduated from the Boston University in the class of 1898, being Secretary of her class. At the college Miss Hanley was a leader socially, as well as intellectually, and was a member of the Gamma Delta and several ladies' societies. She also taught in connection with College Settlement work carried on in the North End under the supervision of Wellesley College. Miss Hanley's specialty was language, and on graduation she accepted a position as teacher of languages in Monmouth (Me.) Academy, where she now is.

BRONZE FOR CUP DEFENDER.

Composition Metal Received at Herreshoff Yards for New Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 23.—The hull of the new defender to be built at Bristol for the Belmont syndicate is to be plated with the same quality of metal used in plating the Columbia two years ago. The first consignment of Tobin bronze arrived in Bristol this morning direct from Ansonia over the Consolidated Railroad in box cars. The Ansonia shippers marked the lot as "sheet brass," which was the designation given to the Tobin bronze plates shipped to Bristol two years ago for the hull of the Columbia.

Forty-seven crates of this plating have been shipped to the Bristol boat builders. There are several crates yet to arrive, but from what is learned they will be in Bristol to-night. The forty-seven crates of plating will go far toward completely covering the frame of the new cup defender. To-day the designer spent a considerable time inspecting the keel casting in the south shop. When the lead is completely cool the work of attaching the keel plates and setting up the frames (now being bent) will be rushed at top speed.

GARDNER IS CLUB CHAMPION.

Victor in Crescent A. C. Billiard Tourney Surprised Spectators.

The final game in the annual billiard championship tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club was decided at the city clubhouse of the organization, in Clinton Street, Brooklyn, Saturday night. Frank C. Gardner furnished a surprise by defeating Frank A. Keeny, champion of the club, and previous holder of the title, by seventy-nine points. Gardner was slow and started off poorly, but steadied himself and finished the game with a fine run of thirty-three. The summary:

Final Game, Crescent Athletic Club Championship Tourney.—Frank A. Gardner—5 1 0 1 8 11 13 7 2 1 5 1 2 5 0 6 10 13 0 0 6 1 4 14 4 5 1 1 8 0 14 6 30 6 2 14 3 7 33. Total, 250; average, 6 16-39; highest runs, 33, 30, 14, 14.

Frank A. Keeny—0 4 0 0 0 0 2 20 1 8 0 8 3 3 0 4 5 2 23 5 1 1 1 5 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 14 0 16 15 0 0 19. Total, 171; average, 5 15-39; highest runs, 23, 20, 19, 16.

Referee—The Hon. Alden S. Swan. Marker—W. J. Ryan.

Following is the record of the tournament:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Frank C. Gardner	3	0	1,000
Frank A. Keeny	2	1	.750
G. H. Clough	1	2	.250
Dr. H. D. Jennings	0	3	.000

Riding Club's Christmas Games.

The annual Christmas festival of the children of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn was held on Saturday at the clubhouse on the Park Slope. Santa Claus, the children's patron saint, was thoroughly up to date in coming on the scene in an automobile, with Frank Duryea, an expert chauffeur, holding the levers. He was received with howls of delight, though some of the children thought he looked like Riding Master Harry Taylor. With a blare of horns he rolled in on the auto, which was loaded with toys and candies. He alighted at the club parlors, and then distributed boxes of bonbons to the children, and, having many left, treated the older people to a share of the sweetmeats. The music ride which followed was participated in by the Misses Ackerman, Smyth, Leech, Kenyon, Gaynor, Walton, Hubbs, Bruff, the Misses Bedford, and Messrs. Dykman, De Selding, Bedford, Dinghee, Dunne, Shepard, and Roscoe Gaynor. Each of the riders received a present from the club. The sports of the day resulted as follows:

Egg and Spoon Race for Girls, Scratch.—Final heat won by Miss Leslie Ackerman; Miss Mildred Bedford second and Miss Leech third.

Boys' Egg and Spoon Race.—Final heat won by Jack Dykman; Desmond Dunne, Jr., second, and E. T. Bedford, Jr., third.

Potomac Regatta Next Year.

The announcement is made that next season a Potomac regatta will be held at Washington, in which crews from all over the country will be invited to compete. President Doyle of the Potomacs will begin work on the undertaking during the Winter, and expects to secure the assistance of the Analostans and the Columbias, as well as the support of the business men of Washington. Boating men from all the clubs are anxious to come to Washington to row on the historic river once again, and an effort is to be made to have the regatta take place about midsummer.

There have been four cups offered by Washingtonians for boat races, three of which are held by out-of-town clubs, while the other is held by the Analostans of Washington. The Washington Post Cup is held by the Ariels of Baltimore, The Evening Star Cup by the Ariels, the Merchants' Cup by the Analostans of Washington, and the Mason Cup by the Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia. "President Doyle will have these prizes turned for another Potomac River regatta, and in addition will have medals and other prizes.

Armory Athletic Games.

The Brooklyn Athletic Club and Forty-seventh Regiment Athletic Association games, which are scheduled for the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory Jan. 23, 1901, are attracting the attention of all the competing athletes in the metropolitan district. The armory will allow a 100-yard straightaway and has a track eight laps to the mile. It is one of the largest structures of its kind in the United States. The following events will be decided under the Amateur Athletic Union rules and are open to all registered athletes, whether members of athletic clubs or not: 100-yard run, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, novice; one-mile run, handicap; one-mile relay race, handicap; four men to each team; 12-pound shot, handicap.

The following events will also form part of the programme, and are open to members of the regiment only: One-hundred-yard handicap, 220-yard run, novice; 880-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap. There will be one bicycle event on the card at one mile, under the sanction of the National Cycling Association.

The prizes in the relay race will consist of a handsome silver cup and four silver medals to the winning team, and four bronze medals to the second team. In all other events the prizes will consist of silver cups to the first, second, and third in each event. A banner will be presented to the club scoring the most number of points.

New York Wrestler Injured.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 23.—In a Graeco-Roman wrestling match at the West End Wheelmen's Club rooms last night between M. J. Dwyer of this city and H. C. Leonard of New York, the latter sustained two broken ribs. He declined medical attention, but left on the early morning train for New York. The bout was awarded to Dwyer, who received a purse of $200 and 7 per cent. of the gate receipts.

"Standard of Highest Merit"

FISCHER PIANOS.

We call attention to our large assortment of GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOS, cased in rare and choice woods.

Several special Designs for the Holiday Season.

PRICES REASONABLE.

OPEN EVENINGS
From December 15th
to 24th inclusive.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS
33 Union Square—West,
Between 16th and 17th Sts., New York.

LABOR STRIKES NOT EFFECTIVE.

British Delegate Says Legislation Will Solve Social Problem.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23. — "You can never solve the social problem by strikes; that is my opinion after twenty years' experience in the movement," said Peter Curran, Chairman of the General Federation of Trades Union of Great Britain, in speaking to the workingmen of Chicago to-day at a meeting held under the auspices of the Building Trades Council.

Mr. Curran came to this country as the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor Convention and represents about 2,000,000 organized workers in the United Kingdom. He is President and organizer of the Gas Workers and General Laborers' Union, with general offices in London. Mr. Curran said:

"After spending more money in England during the last twenty-five years on the industrial battlefield than would keep 700 men legislating for our interests in the houses of Parliament, we have come to the conclusion that we must have something to say about the making of the laws under which we have to work, and we must get away from the old orthodox political parties if we hope to secure what we seek.

"The only possibility of our securing labor legislation is by sending our own men to Parliament, not as our masters, but as our servants. You never can remedy the social evils of which you complain by muscular force. You must do it through legislation.

"I am not in favor of any laws which would take away the right of the worker to strike, but I am not an advocate of strikes. There is only one solution, and that is in common ownership, for as long as we allow the land and the machinery of the country to be held as private monopolies by the few, so long will we have industrial disputes and upheavals."

STREET CAR MEN STRIKE.

Scranton Company Employes Want an Advance in Pay.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 23.—Every one of the 300 car and barn employes of the Scranton Railway Company obeyed the strike order which went into effect at 5 o'clock this morning, and as a consequence only two cars were run in all of the Lackawanna Valley to-day. These two cars were manned by Superintendent Patterson and dispatchers, foremen, and clerks. No attempt was made to molest them, and although rain fell a greater part of the day, the two cars seldom had a passenger.

The tied-up region extends from Pittston to Forest City, a distance of thirty miles, and includes sixty-five miles of track, on which eighty cars are run ordinarily.

The men demand 20 cents an hour for old employes and from 15 to 17½ cents for new men. At present the new men receive an average of 15 4-5 cents an hour, and after four years' service this is raised to 17½ cents. They also demand a ten-hour day instead of twelve hours, as at present. The company in its answer to the Grievance Committee's demands, says it is not in a position to afford any increase in wages at this time.

CIVIC REFORM METHODS.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton Advises the Federation to Avoid Cranks.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton addressed a meeting of the Committee of One Hundred of the Civic Federation at the Social Reform Club, 45 University Place, last night on the duties and responsibilities of such a body. Referring to a call by the Federation for a meeting of two delegates from each trade union and reform organization in the city to form a central council, he said:

"I am not clear as to the wisdom of inviting delegates from all reform organizations. All the cranks in the city would want to join in the movement. It is manifestly desirable, if you are to do good work for the betterment of the city, to keep the crank element in the background."

He believed, he said, in first starting the organization on a labor basis, then to ask the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, the Bar Association, and the other business and professional men's organizations in trying to bring about reforms. One class could not help itself alone.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23. — The four-story building 963 Broadway was gutted by fire at an early hour this morning. The total damage to the building and contents is estimated at $25,000, divided as follows: Louis Marrel, furniture, $8,000; Wiesman & Eiss, dry goods, $10,000; building, $7,000.

MILFORD, Conn., Dec. 23.—The Park Hotel in this town was almost totally destroyed by fire early this evening, the loss being about $6,000, partially covered by insurance. The house was the second of that name to be burned. Its predecessor on the same site, the old Park Hotel, which was destroyed by fire a few years ago, was a famous hostlery, known to every Yale man of the older generation as the Mecca for students who had suffered rustication, and called by some of the society boys "the Milford chapter."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:10 A. M.—252 West Fourteenth Street; M. Schunberg, owner; damage, $2,000.

1:30 A. M.—218 West Twenty-fourth Street; M. Mattleman, owner; damage, $1,000.

1:40 A. M.—260 Avenue A; Elizabeth Hanson, owner; no damage.

2:10 A. M.—58 Fulton Street; August Whitman, owner; damage, $500.

4:45 A. M.—47 Centre Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

11 A. M.—310 Stanton Street; damage slight; owner unknown.

11:10 A. M.—163 West Twenty-third Street; H. Rawley, owner; damage, $500.

12:30 P. M.—501 West Twentieth Street; James Butler, owner; damage slight.

12:45 P. M.—67 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Daniel Kennedy, owner; no damage.

2:30 P. M.—32 Scammel Street; David Fernoy, owner; damage slight.

5:35 P. M.—1,218 Second Avenue; W. Shair, owner; damage slight.

5:40 P. M.—1,054 Second Avenue; Henry Ettler, owner; damage, $25.

7:15 P. M.—329 Madison Street; Tillie Seltzer; damage, $400.

8:50 P. M.—243 West Sixty-second Street; John Weber; damage, $500.

10:10 P. M.—161 Third Avenue; John Loos; damage, $25.

"COLD" WEATHER

Be afraid of a cold, if you haven't got it; but don't be afraid, if you have one.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil will break it; but colds don't pay. It costs half-a-week to humor a cold.

We'll send you a Tablet to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

For a HOLIDAY PRESENT and all-the-year-round reminder

A Parklets TRADE MARK

BOTTLE IS UNIQUE

A Soda Water Fountain in every home

It is Original, Always Useful *and a* Daily Money-Saver

Pay from $1.50 *to* $5.00 according to your choice

Come to the store *1127 Broadway, New York,* to see it in use, or ask your druggist

PHYSICIANS SAY

"Bodily contact with

KOTEDSILK

allays nervousness."

Another advantage of the underwear is that it is equally desirable for people of sedentary occupations and those who exercise much in the open air. It is an absolute safeguard against sudden chills, and yet it is never oppressive when the thermometer goes up.

See the word KOTEDSILK on every garment.

All Leading Stores, and KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., Millbury, Mass., and 70-72 FRANKLIN ST., N. Y.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain and colder, winds westerly.

Since Saturday the storm track has turned sharply to the northward and the centre of disturbance last night overlay Central Upper Michigan with somewhat decreased intensity. The depression extends almost to the Atlantic Coast, and there have been general rains or snows east of the slope region, except in New England, and they continued from the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region eastward. There will be rain in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by clearing weather over the southern portion of the latter district. There will be rain or snow in the Ohio Valley and lower lake region, and snow over the upper lake region. It will be colder in the afternoon or evening in the Middle and South Atlantic States. For to-morrow generally fair weather is indicated over all districts, with lower temperature in New England and somewhat higher temperature in the Central Rocky Mountain region and the extreme Northwest. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will become brisk to high westerly. On the South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh westerly. Storm signals are displayed from Delaware Breakwater to Portland.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—TIMES.		
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	38	31	38
6 A. M.	42	33	37
9 A. M.	44	32	38
12 M.	48	39	45
3 P. M.	48	46	47
6 P. M.	45	48	49
9 P. M.	45	50	52
12 P. M.	45	51	54

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45
Weather Bureau	41
Corresponding date 1899	42
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	35

The maximum temperature yesterday was 51 degrees at 8 P. M. The minimum temperature was 31 degrees at 3 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30:20 and at 8 P. M. 29:95. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 and at 8 P. M. 87.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, Cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Strauss, S., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Samist, notions and fancy goods; 637 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Lipschitz, M., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Lipschitz, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Lehman & Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; W. Lehman, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Munson, S. L., Albany, N. Y.; piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Schloss, fancy goods; 670 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; D. W. Mears, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, white goods, linings, hosiery, and gloves; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Bradford, Hulse & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; D. A. Hulse, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Capt. A. G. Hammond, Eighth Cavalry, United States Army; Col. J. Temple Grayson, Baker City, Oregon; Marquis Francisco de Souza, Lisbon.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron Beno von Herman, German Embassy, Washington.

GRAND—Col. F. L. Guenther, Fourth United States Artillery; Capt. F. S. Harlow, United States Army.

VICTORIA—L. L. Lorillard, Newport.

BUCKINGHAM—Major G. R. Powell, London.

HOFFMAN—Judge R. W. Peckham, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator George W. McBride, Oregon; Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

EVERETT—Major J. B. Burchard, United States Army, Fort Hancock.

Christmas melts the icicles in a fellow's system—warms up his heart into dreamland as it were. But it's cold there, too—you'll need an overcoat.

Here's a big, loose, broad shouldered, full skirted coat, made of soft rich velour—silk lined throughout—a coat that is the top-notch of elegance and style—special for Christmas week—$30.

Every other Christmas thing—neck wear, gloves, handkerchiefs, smoking jackets, bath robes and umbrellas.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

A GAS RANGE
and a Gas Broiler
are a modern
cooking combination
that should be
in every kitchen.
They insure
perfect cooking.
They do away with all dirt
and danger of fire.
They promote economy and
save time and temper.
They are inexpensive
and all users say
they are indispensable.
For sale at
Offices of the
N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.

Good Judges pronounce

10 Year Old Hunter Baltimore Rye

to be the Highest Standard of Excellence and the Best Whiskey in America.

A. B. HART and FRANK MORA, Representatives, 12 William St., New York, N. Y.

TRADE —41— MARK.
EVERYBODY'S WHISKEY
WHY?
Because it is a blend of absolutely pure whiskies, ripe and mellow with age. Bottled only by
L. J. CALLANAN,
41 and 43 Vesey St., New York.
SEND FOR COPY OF MONTHLY PRICE LIST.

THE "Household" Tool Chest,
With Tools Fit to Use.
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 & 132 West 42d St., 135 West 41st St.

DESKS for Offices. All Styles and Prices.
CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, 275 Canal St., near B'way.

The Wanamaker Store

RUGS

An ideal gift, safe to decide on; and, as offered now, costing much less than their real worth.

Oriental Rugs, $6 to $35. Worth a third more.
Smyrna Rugs, 85c to $43. Worth a third more.
Persian Wilton Rugs, 27x54 inches, at $1 each.
Goatskin Rugs, dyed to represent various animal skins, at $3, from $4.50.
Sample line of Sheepskin and Goatskin Rugs at half price.

Third floor.

NECKWEAR

For women. This handsome set—stock collar and belt to match—has become very popular. Sold many of them to purchasers intending to give them as presents. They're of narrow velvet ribbon, strapped with bands of gold ribbon, pink, blue, yellow, white. $8 a set.

Lace barbs in beautiful designs, at $3.75 to $9.75 for real lace; 50c to $1.50 for imitation lace.
Russian lace collars, at $7 to $9.
Ruffs of Liberty silk, $1 to $18.
Black satin stock and four-in-hand, trimmed with gold, $2.65.
The Viola stock, in light blue, pink, white and red, $2.50.
The Vera stock and tie, trimmed with gold; yellow, light blue, pink and red, $1.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Handkerchiefs

Last minute shopping—still a gift or two to be thought of. Handkerchiefs—of course! Easy to choose—when the variety is as broad as here—and sure to be appreciated.

Fancy boxes of 3 handkerchiefs, for children, 25c and 35c; of 6, 50c, 75c and $1
Women's handkerchiefs, white, hemstitched, scalloped, hemstitched and embroidered, or lace trimmed, from 12½c as high as you care to go.
Men's handkerchiefs, plain white, hemstitched, or hemstitched with initial, from 12½c to $1 each.
Silk handkerchiefs and mufflers for men and women.

Broadway.

Fancy Plates

In the China Store is one table filled with beautiful plates in little lots—less than a dozen in each. The shapes and patterns are of our best. A wide variety. They are plates that sold until to-day at $2.50 each; some that are fairly worth $2; some that were $1.50; a few that sold regularly at $1.25. Choose one or more now at **One Dollar.**

Basement.

GLOVES

Perfect safety in including them in your Christmas list—it is difficult to possess more than enough of them. And pre-eminently does safety lie in choosing from among these Wanamaker kinds; each the extreme of value at its price.

$1—Princess May, in kid and suede, for women.
$1.50—Royale, in kid and suede, for men and women.
$1.85—The Victoria, in kid, for men and women.

Women's Vests

Dainty all-silk and silk-mixed Vests, with low necks; ribbed—several qualities and colors; some with plain necks, other crocheted. Were 75c and $1; now 50c each.

Broadway.

Suspenders

Excellent variety of Men's Suspenders, mounted with sterling silver buckles. The practical styles that men like, in handsome silk webbings, with calfskin ends; put up singly in neat boxes, at $2, $2.50 and $2.75.

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

CANARIES

Harz mountain birds, strong and hardy, and all good singers. We have a large number every year—this is the best lot we've ever had. $1.75 each. Not exchangeable.

Bird Cages, $1 to $5.25. Cage Brackets, 8c to 20c. Cage Springs, 5c to 10c. Mixed Bird Seed, 8c. Bird Manna, 10c. Sicily Canary Seed, 8c. Cuttle Bone, 5c. Red and Silver Gravel, 4c. Basement.

CANDY

Freshest candy in New York. New shipments will arrive to-day. 753 people in our own factory bring this tremendous supply, that is fresh and delicious right up to Christmas day. And that's chiefest virtue in candy.

Best Chocolates and Bonbons that finest materials and highest skill can make, 60c a pound.

Same pure Chocolates and Bonbons, but sorts not requiring most expensive ingredients, 30c a pound.

Excellent Chocolates and Mixtures in

5-pound Boxes for $1

French Glace Fruit, best in the world, 5-pound box for $1.50 Basement.

Store Closes this Evening at 7 o'clock

Now for CHRISTMAS and *Santa Claus*

YOU'RE in a hurry and we're prepared to help to-day. The news below is short and crisp. It suggests the breadth of selection possible in this most comprehensive store. It tells of excellent variety of most ideal gift-things still here, and it hints of many special prices.

Probably most satisfying of all is that this is an all-year-'round store in every line we show, and stocks are not allowed to be sold out completely in anything. This means not only that variety is best here to-day; but also that you or the person to whom you give any article bought here, which may not be right in size, or just the thing wanted, will find excellent selection here and fullest freedom for exchange after Christmas. Now for the goods themselves:

FURNITURE

A brief word of a magnificent stock. Each line below is worthy of a story all its own. Each suggests ideal furniture for holiday presents. The prices hint of the complete variety:

Gold Tables, onyx top, at $43, $45, $78, to $150.
Gold Curio Cabinets at $40, $45, $53, $58, to $100.
Gold Parlor Cabinets at $66, $68, $75, $78, $90, to $230.
Vernis-Martin Music Cabinets at $30, $40, $55, to $180.
Vernis-Martin Parlor Cabinets at $40, $45, $56, to $165.
Vernis-Martin Writing Desks at $35, $50, $67.
Gold Music Cabinet at $150.
Women's Desks, oak, at $8, $9.50, $14, $14.50, to $25.
Women's Desks, mahogany, at $20, $25, $27, $30, to $65.
Women's Desks, natural birch, at $10, $20, to $36.
Women's Desks, maple, at $10, $20, $24, $25, $32, $40.
Women's Desks, black oak, at $20, $25, $27, $32, $35, $42.
Bookcases, oak, at $10, $12, $14, $15, $16.50, to $42.
Bookcases, mahogany, at $20, $23, $33, $35, $38, to $100.
Shaving Stands at $10, $12, $14, $15, to $22.
Hall Benches, oak, at $18, $18.50, $20, $22, to $35.
Reed Chairs at $4, $4.75, $5.50, $6.75, to $10.
Reed Rockers at $6, $8, $8.25, $8.50, $9, $10.
Green Rush Chairs at $8, $8.50, $11.50, $12, $12.50, $14.
Green Rush Rockers at $10.50, $12, $14.
White and Gold Reed Chairs at $6.25, $6.75, $7.50, to $14.

Fourth floor.

FURNISHINGS

The Upholstery Store offers effective and luxurious helps to making home pretty. Such a gift carries certain appreciation with it.

Sofa Pillows, of down, handsomely covered, $2.25 to $25.
Screens, wide variety of frames and fillings, $2.75 to $200.
Tabourettes, pyro-etched, $3.75 to $18.
Utility Boxes, prettily covered, $1.75 to $2.85.
Hall Chests, pyro-etched, $14 to $22.50.
Lambrequins, mantel or piano, $1.50 to $23.
Table Covers, tapestry and velour, $1.50 to $24.50.
Velour Portieres, classic designs, $35 a pair.

Third floor.

Opera Capes

Of fine vicuna Chudda, with rich quilted linings, and elegant mouflon trimming. One beautiful style is $25—it should be no less than $35. Excellent choosing among the more expensive sorts, up to $70. Can't tell about them—their elegance can be appreciated only through a personal viewing. Second floor, Broadway.

Velour Jackets

The very latest styles in the handsome and greatly favored jackets for women appear to-day at prices a full third below value. A particularly attractive garment at an unusually little price is marked at $18—it was $27. Like bargains in various qualities up to $50 for a jacket that was moderately priced at $75.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Jackets

Half Price on a lot of splendid stylish coats—no better offering this season. They are jaunty short jackets and swell box coats. Of kersey, in black, blue, tan and castor. *Ten Dollars* for choice. Value $18 and $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

Mackintoshes

Under this heading are also classed raincoats and cravenettes—all for women. And here's unexcelled assortment of each. There's more of attractiveness and style in the new raincoats than was formerly thought possible. They're $20 to $30. Mackintoshes, at $3 to $7. Cravenettes, at $10 to $16.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Dress Patterns

Waist patterns, too—all arranged attractively for gifts. Excellent fabrics in the various grades, and at exceptionally favorable prices.

Embroidered Waist Patterns in boxes; of embroidered Henrietta, at $3, $3.50, $4.50, $5, $6, $7, $8; of twilled flannel with embroidery for trimming, at $2.75.

Dress Patterns, of homespuns, etc., in boxes, with necessary trimming, at $3, $4, $4.50.

Dress Patterns, of wool goods, neatly banded; colors, at $1.25 to $6; black, at $2.60 to $9.

Cotton Dress Patterns, neatly banded, at 60c, 80c, $1 and $1.25.

Fourth avenue.

FURS

For your own comfort—or to give that some one else may have protection and delight in their use. The remarkable recent selling here has not affected the assortment. And the excellent values, too, remain throughout. Witness:

Alaska sable scarfs, trimmed with tails, $5, $10 and $15.
Sable fur scarfs, at $12 to $20.
Dyed opossum collarettes, at $9.
Natural lynx collarettes, at $35.
Silver lynx collarettes, at $40.
Mink collarettes, at $45 and $50.
Persian lamb and sealskin coats, all of high grade, though low priced.

Second floor, Broadway.

BRIC-A-BRAC

Exquisite pieces are treated with scant courtesy to-day, in the matter of pricing.

Forty handsomely decorated ornaments—Chinese style, German make—are thus reduced; $1.50 to $5, from $2.50 to $8.
Richly decorated plates, all in lots of less than a dozen, are reduced in this way: Bread-and-butter plates, $1.50 from $3; breakfast plates at $4, from $6.75; dinner plates at $6, from $12. All of finest English china.
A lot of bouillon and tea cups and saucers, beautifully decorated, at $2.50 to $6—were $5 to $12.

Art Room, Basement.

SHOES

The Wanamaker-Reliable shoe, for women, all weights, all best leathers, all most desirable shapes. $3.

The Wanamaker-Wearwell Shoes, for men, in newest shapes; for dress and business. $3.
There's no other shoe so good as either of these at anywhere near so low a price.
Children's sizes in the basement—warm, comfortable, handsome, and bargains besides.
The bargain store for men and boys is across Ninth street from the main store. Excellent values for both to-day.

Flannel WAISTS

All wool, in solid colors, with six vertical rows of black braid, at $1.75 each. French flannel waists in the newest solid colorings, with collar and vest of white plaited silk; back also plaited. Very attractive and a good value at the price—$4.75. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JEWELRY

Every piece shown is new and artistic. Refined in style and of high intrinsic merit—fairly priced.

Diamond Rings, $7.50 to $250.
Boys' Silver Watches, $4 to $10.
Women's Silver Chatelaine Watches, $4.75 to $9.
Silver deposit Cologne Bottles, $1.75 to $8.
Silver Side Bags, $15 to $50.
Silver Mirrors, $5.75 upwards. Silver Combs, 30c upwards.
Silver Hair Brushes, $3 upwards.
Shoe Hooks, Nail Files, Tooth Brushes, 50c upwards.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Men's Clothing

A gift for father, brother, husband, or yourself—if you're a man. Gift-things should be *best*, and no better clothing is made than Wanamaker's. Nor none more fairly priced.

Overcoats of all-wool Oxford-mixed frieze, lined throughout with wool plaid; velvet collar. A good $10 value for $8.50.
Overcoats of all-wool Oxford-mixed frieze, with satin shoulder and sleeve lining; velvet collar. Also black serge lined. A good $12 value for $10.
Dressy Overcoats of all-wool Oxford-mixed frieze, with all-wool black diagonal body lining; velvet collar; at $12.
Pure Worsted Trousers, in neat dark stripes. A good $7 value at $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' *Clothing*

This brief word of some of the high-class clothing we show at moderate prices:

Russian Blouse Suits of blue cheviot, beautifully trimmed, at $7. Also handsome styles in gray or brown, at $7.50. All in sizes for 3 to 8 years.
Dressy, durable reefers of blue chinchilla, serge lined; sizes 3 to 12 years. Price $10.
Raglan overcoats of fine cheviot, in gray and olive; 8 to 16 years. Price $15.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Scarfs

There is not the least break in variety here. More scarfs come forward constantly to take the place of those sold. This stock is superb right through the season. The Christmas selling is enormous, but provided for. The most beautiful Neckwear is here from Paris and London, as well as exclusive advance selections from the Spring styles of best American makers.

Prices, 25c to $4.50.

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Bath Robes

These are the styles that particular men approve. Made in the comfortable way that is exclusively ours—with the "Raglan" sleeve.

They come from our own factory, and this brings a saving of about a quarter of the usual cost, and gives you better robes besides. Excellent variety.

Prices, $3.75, $6, $6.50, $8, $8.50, $10.

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Umbrellas

An unmatched collection of men's and women's umbrellas at prices from $3.75 to $27.50. Plenty of handsome styles, too, at lower prices, and they're decided bargains.

Women's umbrellas of Union taffeta, at $1.25. Value, $2. A very good value in 26-in., all-silk umbrella at $2.50.
Children's umbrellas of Helvetia cloth, at 75c for 22 in.; 85c for 24 in.
Union taffeta umbrellas for children, at $1.25 to $2—all with fancy handles. Broadway.

Stockings

Two excellent lots of Women's Stockings *underprice*. One rather practical, the other quite dainty. Both offer gift suggestions that will cost the giver much less than the value given. These:

At 38c, 3 pair for $1—Fine gauge fast black cashmere stockings; narrow ribbed, shaped at ankles, seamless merino heels and toes.
At 50c, from $1—Richelieu ribbed spun silk stockings, in pink, sky blue, gold, lavender, Nile green, suede, bronze and tan; quantity of some sizes in certain colors limited, but all sizes altogether. Broadway.

PETTICOATS

Of bright, brilliant silks in every shimmering shade, as well as the practical and elegant black.

Excellent variety of styles and prices; ranging from $5, $6.50, $7.50, $9 up to $20.

We pack them in neat boxes for gift purposes.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

PICTURES

Exceptionally good choosing among pretty, inexpensive framed pictures. For instance, the excellent water colors in oval gilt frames, 6x8 in., at $1.50.

Carbon photographs, in brown oak frames, with mat, 14x17 in., at $1.50.
Religious subjects on porcelain in gilt frames, to stand, at 75c to $4.50.
Colored copies of "The Amors" in fine gilt frames, to stand, at $4.50.
Pin-finish Water Colors, in leather frames, at 50c.
Marie Adams, as "L'Aiglon," an unframed platinum photograph, at $1.50. Fifth floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets

TILTS ON THE SPEEDWAY

Fast Horses, Driven by Amateur Reinsmen, Make Fine Sport.

MOTH MILLER EARNS HONORS

Mounted Policeman's Skill Averts an Accident—A Great Crowd Watches the Brushes.

The Speedway brigade of trotters and pacers were somewhat late in putting in an appearance on the stretch yesterday morning owing to the threatening weather, but when they did arrive they made up for lost time, and the result was some excellent sport. Not for weeks had the roadbed been in better condition, as the warm damp weather had brought the frost out of the ground and the harrows made the footing soft but firm. Both sides of the stretch were crowded with spectators, who were kept busy keeping track of the speed trials, so numerous did they become shortly before noon. One rather exciting incident occurred while the speeding was at its height which served to prove the efficiency of the mounted police force guarding the drive.

Several pacers were coming down the stretch at a racing clip, when Red Lord, 2:10½, driven by David Lamar, took fright and broke into a gallop. Mr. Lamar, who is an expert driver, clung to the reins and sawed at the bit without bringing the animal to his feet. Mounted Policeman Flanigan, who has any number of captures to his credit, saw the condition of affairs and was after the unruly animal in an instant. For a minute there was the liveliest kind of a race. There was a question whether Flanigan could overhaul Red Lord. Digging the spurs deep into his horse, the policeman urged his mount to his utmost speed, and gradually gaining seized the runaway pacer by the bit. A short but decisive struggle followed, and Mr. Lamar, getting a new grip on the lines, soon quieted the animal, while the crowd cheered Flanigan's good work enthusiastically.

The roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07, driven by Dr. David Randall, proved a prominent factor in the sport yesterday morning and won a number of brushes in fast company. One of the horse's first encounters was the pacer Mike, driven by G. W. Grote, who held Moth Miller to the first quarter post, when the roan spurted, gained a lead of a length, and landed an easy winner. On the next trip down the stretch Moth Miller had Birdie R., driven by A. E. Thompson; Oscar, 2:20¼, driven by B. Zahn, and Whistle, 2:20, with Dr. Neldon handling the ribbons. The start was a very ragged one, but before a quarter had been covered they were pretty well bunched, with Moth Miller leading and Birdie R. in second place, closely followed by Whistle. They finished in this order, Moth Miller having an open length to the good. Oscar, 2:20¼, turned the tables in the next brush and beat Birdie R. easily, and later led the pacer Mike to the finish.

Richard B., the chestnut trotter with a mark of 2:21¼, driven by Charles Lloyd, did some fast work, and had a nose and nose finish with the trotter Crystal Chimes, driven by James Murphy of Chicago. Charles Welland's bay mare Salient was in remarkable form and speed and proved it by winning a hotly contested brush with the famous trotter David B., 2:09½. In a second brush with Richard B. Crystal Chimes won easily, and in a third honors were about even. Belle Esprit, 2:12½, the bay gelding owned by Charles Reilly, was matched against Birdie R., who made a hard fight, but was a trifle too slow for the gelding. The handsome little pacer Ada P., 2:09½, driven by David Lamar, came down the stretch in company with Belle Esprit, and for a quarter it was a nip and tuck race, neither animal seeming to be able to gain even a trifling lead. Both drivers encouraged their horses to their utmost speed with voice and whip, but it looked very much like a dead heat until Ada P., who is a remarkable finisher, made one of her famous spurts and crossed the line a good length in front of her opponent.

Isaac Fleming, driving the bay trotter Page, 2:08¾, had several tilts with Hopeful, 2:21¼, driven by W. E. Durando, but Page was too fast, and had things about all his own way. Dr. A. K. Kramer appeared on the road behind his recent purchase, McShed, 2:17¼, and won a very creditable brush from the speedy green trotter King Tom, driven by Christopher Hackett. One of the prettiest races of the morning took place shortly before noon between Mike, driven by G. W. Grote, and Amokin, 2:19½, and Monopol, driven to the pole by Theodore E. Maxfield. The team had a trifle the best of the start, but Mike was not long in closing up the gap, and they came down the stretch under the whip nose and nose. When within 100 yards of the finishing post Mike made a desperate spurt, but the team was too quick for him, and they crossed the line with honors about even. Edward W., driven by George Coleman, had a pretty race with Whistle, and finished a length ahead. In the morning Dr. David Randall challenged David Lamar to a race, and offered to match Moth Miller against either Ada P. or Beatrice, owned by Mr. Lamar. The challenge was accepted, and the race will be decided New Year's morning, the loser to give $50 to some charitable fund. Among the many on the road were Jack Curry, driving David Lamar's trotter Louis Victor, 2:10; Nathan Straus, driving Alves, the famous trotter with a mark of 2:09¼; Dr. H. H. Kane, driving the pacer Little Gem, 2:15½; De Witt C. Flanigan, behind Kingwood, 2:17½; Frederick Diatz, driving Miss Overton, 2:26½; James Kennedy, with the bay pacer N. T. B., 2:21¼; William Clark of Yonkers, driving Woodsboy, 2:25½; George Young, driving Dandy; John Donlon, with Glenmere Boy, 2:14¼; Hugh Kelly, driving the veteran trotter Commodore Porter, 2:13, and William C. Newcomb, driving his team of black pacers.

Statistics of Harness Racing.

The record of harness racing for the year 1900, for all practical purposes completed now, will show a long list of new-comers who have achieved records of 2:30 or better, while in the faster classes the increase is proportionate, down to the 2:10 list, which the present season has increased by 15 trotters and 63 pacers. With the additions, the registered 2:10 trotters now number 125, while the 2:10 pacers are 354. Only 12 of these records were made to the old-style high-wheel sulky, all the others having been earned since 1881, with the aid of the now universal pneumatic tire and its accompanying improvements. In the nine years of the new racing vehicle the extreme of speed for trotting horses has been cut down five seconds, while the best time by a pacer has been reduced nearly seven seconds. (The Abbot's mile this year in 2:03¾ stands as the world's best for a trotter, while Star Pointer's mile in 1:59¼, made in 1897, still holds first place among the achievements of pacers, though now three years old. Harness racing statistics of the year show, among other interesting things, that eight stallions have each three or more of his produce included in the roll of fame, the 2:10 list—Chimes, Electioneer, Guy Wilkes, Young Jim, Pilot Medium, Wilton, Alcyone, and Mambrino King being the illustrious eight. Chimes is deservedly first named, as he holds the place of honor with the world's champion, The Abbot, 2:03¾; Fantasy, 2:06, and The Monk, 2:08¾, as his best representatives, while Merry Chimes, 2:08¾, and Ed Easton, 2:09¾, are others worthy of mention among his produce. Other facts that are expressed in figures show that the harness horse has just completed his most successful season in ten years, with every prospect of a continued steady prosperity, both in opportunities to earn money and in the amount of public money earned.

Speedway for Plainfield Drivers.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 23.—Horsemen in Plainfield and vicinity are agitating a plan to secure the construction of a speedway in that city. Mayor Newton B. Smalley of North Plainfield, former Judge H. A. Coddington, J. Wesley Johnson, President of the First National Bank, and many other enthusiastic horsemen are interested in the scheme. The proposed speedway is to be in the southwestern part of the city, the idea being to open up and extend Arlington Avenue for one mile beyond its present terminus at Randolph Road. This would make the drive run almost to the Middlesex County line, and thus attract horsemen through that section. The horsemen promise to raise a private fund sufficient to grade and finish the roadway providing that Plainfield Council opens the necessary territory. There is no regular speedway in the suburban territory in New Jersey, and if this one should be constructed it would interest horsemen for twenty miles around. There are many fast horses in Plainfield, and if the speedway should be built it is the idea of the horsemen to inaugurate regular weekly matinée races the year round.

Harness Races for Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 23.—It was announced last night that harness races will be given at Nutwood Park in August. The principal events will be the Dubuque Preparation Stake, $7,500, for three-year-old trotters; a stake worth $2,500 for pacing three-year-olds, and a $10,000 even for trotting stallions, will also be opened. H. L. Clark of St. Joseph, Mo., will be Secretary under the new management.

Turf Quarrel Awaits Settlement.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—President Robert Aull of the St. Louis Fair Association returned to-day from Memphis, where he went to attend a conference of Western turf officials who are opposed to the Turf Congress action in the matter of regulating racing dates.

"No definite action was taken at the Memphis conference," said Mr. Aull. "We intend to wait until the Turf Congress meets in Chicago, Dec. 28, before doing anything. We met to learn each other's views on the question at issue. All parties interested seem to be of the opinion that the trouble will be settled satisfactorily at the coming meeting." As matters stand, the Turf Congress prohibits racing in St. Louis before June 10. This is not satisfactory to any one of the St. Louis tracks, and they may bolt the Congress if it does not reconsider its action.

AMBITIOUS WESTERN GOLFERS.

Proposed World's Championship at St. Louis Causes Surprise.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association and a number of other local players were thrown into a state of surprise and mild perturbation last week over the news from St. Louis that a golf club there, known as the Mound City Golf Club, was ambitious to hold a world's open championship tournament. It was stated that this eagerness was to be backed by a sum of $10,000 for prizes, of which $5,000 was to be the victor's share. The further announcement was made that applications had been made to the United States Golf Association and to the Royal Ancient Golf Club of Edinburgh for sanction to hold the tournament, and that the date was to be 1903. Why this ambitious Western club, which, moreover, is not yet known as a member of the United States Golf Association, did not announce the world's golf championship for next Summer is the point that is puzzling the Eastern officials.

The Mound City Golf Club is a comparatively new organization. That is about the only information now obtainable about it. The application had not reached Secretary Kerr on Saturday, and he is curious to learn just what its contents will be. Possibly the club will defer this application until after it applies and is admitted as a member. In that case, a delegate may present the request for the world's championship in person at the coming annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, which will be held in this city, probably at Delmonico's, in February. The application would open up an interesting topic of discussion, but the discussion in the Royal Edinburgh Golf Club would undoubtedly be of a far more entertaining nature.

In this latter respect it looks as though the St. Louis enthusiasts had committed an error. The jealousy that may rankle in the golfing hearts of old St. Andrews, Prestwick, Hoylake, and other hoary arbiters of golf in the old country might be so strong as to make worthless the sanction of the Edinburgh Club, provided it were granted, and thus deter the Vardons, Taylors, and even Peter Pexton of famous Tooting Bec, whom Nicholls defeated last week, from coming over to secure some portion of the ten-thousand-dollar purse.

Mr. Kerr's smile, when he was spoken to regarding the first world's championship being held in this country, expressed more than many words, and other local golfers regarded the affair as one of the most interesting jokes in the annals of American golf.

The chief Christmas Day competitions in the metropolitan locality, outside of Lakewood, will be at the Nassau Country and Dyker Meadow Golf Clubs. At the former club the sixteen members who have qualified for the Percy Chubb Cup in the past three weeks will meet to-morrow for the first two match play rounds. The qualifying competitors are S. H. Ordway, L. J. Busby, L. P. Ryder, J. Rogers Maxwell, Jr., W. H. Hagen, W. C. Beecher, W. L. Hicks, J. A. Weekes, Jr., Percy Chubb, Walter Gibb, J. B. Coles Tappan, S. E. Buchanan, H. F. Noyes, F. C. Hicks, Harvey Murdock, and J. H. Moore.

The Montclair Golf Club has re-elected its former officers for another year. They are: President—Paul Wilcox; Vice President—T. T. Reid; Secretary and Treasurer—H. H. Spies; Captain—Allan Kenneday.

SEVENTH REGIMENT'S SHOOT.

Two Events Competed For on Armory Rifle Range.

The marksmen of the Seventh Regiment shot off two events in the regular weekly competition Saturday night, in the rifle range of the regiment's armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. Sergt. A. Stevens of Company F led in the three-prize match, while in the handicap, the four leading men's actual scores, allowances not considered, were equal, the handicap reducing the tie to three men. The scores made, and a list of the men who qualified as experts and sharpshooters, in the evening follows:

THREE-PRIZE MATCH.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. A. Stevens, Co. F	34	35	69
Private W. C. Meissner, Co. K	34	33	67
Corp. R. A. Stewart, Co. C	33	34	67

HANDICAP MATCH.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.	Handicap.	Net Sc'e.
Corp. R. K. Potter, Co. I	33	34	67	3	64
Corp. W. C. Relyea, Co. H	32	35	67	3	64
Corp. R. A. Stewart, Co. C	32	35	67	3	64
Sergt. A. Stevens, Co. F	33	34	67	4	63
Private J. P. Felt, Co. G	33	33	66	3	63

QUALIFIED AS EXPERT.

	Deliberate.	Rapid Fire.	Total.
Private W. C. Meissner, Co. K	68	65	133

QUALIFIED AS SHARPSHOOTERS.

	Deliberate.	Rapid Fire.	Total.
Lieut. L. J. Joscelyn, Co. H	32	34	66
Capt. J. A. Davidson, Co. E	32	34	66
Priv. W. M. Stillwell, Jr., Co. G	32	34	66
Sergt. W. H. Ford, Co. A	32	33	65
Sergt. W. A. O'Connor, Co. I	32	33	65
Sergt. W. B. Cowperthwait, Co. I	31	34	65
Corp. R. K. Potter, Co. I	32	33	65
Private F. B. Ware, Co. B	32	33	65
Corp. E. McK. Froment, Co. B	30	35	65
Private L. A. Gordon, Co. G	30	35	65
Corp. R. A. Stewart, Co. C	32	33	65
Corp. W. C. Relyea, Co. H	32	35	67
Private W. H. Hanley, Co. C	33	33	66
Private J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B	33	33	66
Private H. W. Wilson, Co. D	32	34	66
Sergt. P. K. O'Connor, Co. C	31	34	65
Private B. F. Goodspeed, Co. F	33	32	65

Yale Dolan Won the Mackey Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Dec. 23.—H. Yale Dolan of Philadelphia, the trap shooter who was injured recently in a gunning accident on Chesapeake Bay, showed that he had lost none of his marvelous skill with the shotgun here yesterday when on the Carteret Gun Club grounds he won the Clarence Mackey Cup by grassing ten birds straight. Robert A. Welch, Capt. A. W. Money, Harold Money, Louis T. Davenport, and G. H. Hall faced the traps in the main event. Dolan had to kill straight to win, as G. A. McAlpin killed nine. One of the biggest shoots ever held by the club is planned for Tuesday at the traps here.

New Yorkers After Shooting Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

YAPHANK, L. I., Dec. 23.—That Col. Wagstaff and a party of New York sportsmen will get the contract which they sought at a recent meeting of the Brookhaven Township Board of Trustees for the exclusive hunting privileges on 200 acres of fishing and shooting grounds now is doubtful. The amount offered was $500 a year for ten years. Hammel & Corwin, the present lessees, pay $150 a year. They offered the board $500 a year for the future. Then it was discovered that the firm acted for a party of New York sportsmen, headed by Col. Wagstaff. There was a sharp discussion and the bid was laid on the table. The probabilities are that the board will offer the hunting privileges at public auction, naming $500 as the starting price, or will throw open the tract publicly, exacting a fee of $2 per head per year from gunners, by which method it is thought that more money can be realized for the county.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

A Considerable Cessation of Activity Caused by the Advent of the Holidays.

The advent of the holidays is responsible for a considerable lessening of activity among the local bowlers. A number of the principal tournaments, including the Bank Clerks' League, Life Insurance League, Wholesale Drug Trade Association, Archdiocesan Union League, Interclub League of Brooklyn, and the Twenty-third Regiment tournament are entirely suspended until after New Years, while all games are omitted to-night and to-morrow night, and New Year's eve and New Year's night.

A number of the tournaments are now nearing their finish. The Long Island League reached the end of its schedule last week, but a number of ties require several additional games on Wednesday evening next. It will be succeeded early in the new year by the Carruthers' National tournament. Other tourneys soon to finish are the Greater New York, which ends next week; the National League, which will conclude one week later, and the American National, which will end Jan. 21. The National League will be succeeded by the New York Royal Arcanum tournament, while the tourney of the United Bowling Clubs of New York will follow the American National series.

The programme for the week in the principal local tournaments follows:

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

Columbia Bowling League—Audubon, Rosedale, and Bank Clerks' Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Grove Hill, Friendship, and Cyclone Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National Bowling League—Spartan Bowling Club and Roseville Athletic Association. Starr's alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Central, Bank Clerks', and Metropolitan Bowling Clubs. Thum's Germania alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Hyperion and Bronxdale Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Pin Knight, Monarch, and Empire Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling Tournament—Gilbert, Fraternity, and Lefferts Councils. Trainor's alleys.

Long Island Bowling League—Roll off ties. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

Columbia Bowling League—Empire City and Grove Hill Bowling Clubs and Century Wheelmen. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Audubon, Central Park, and Belvidere Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National Bowling League—Golden Rod and Oriental Bowling Clubs. Starr's alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Central, Bank Clerks', and Metropolitan Bowling Clubs. Thum's Germania alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Liberty and Knickerbocker Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League—Lancashire, Liverpool and London and Globe, and Lloyd's Plate-Glass Insurance Companies; Norwich Union, Hanover, and Home Insurance Companies. Reid's alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Field and Staff and Company A. Armory alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Cadieu's Monarch alleys.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island Bowling Tournament—Greater New York, Unknown, and Mutual Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling Tournament—De Witt Clinton, De Long, and Fort Greene Councils.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Columbia Bowling League—Lotus, Phoenix, and Rosedale Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—New Rochelle and Premier Bowling Clubs and Harlem Wheelmen. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

National Bowling League—Germania and American Bowling Clubs. Starr's alleys.

Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Borough of the Bronx—Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Cadieu's Monarch alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Manhattan, Pin Knight, and Imperial Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling Tournament—Nassau, East New York, and Fern Bowling Clubs. Trainor's alleys.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Non-Commissioned Staff and Company F. Armory alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling Tournament—Long Island, Pro Patria, and Burnside Councils.

KENNEDY WINS STAR RUN.

Leads a Field of Twenty-four in Cross-Country Chase.

T. J. Kennedy of the Star Athletic Club won the eight-mile open handicap cross-country run of that organization over the Long Island City course yesterday afternoon from a field of twenty-four other starters. He had a handicap of 0:15, and won easily by fifty yards, in the actual time of 1:01:41. The second, third, and fourth men, Houghton, Kelly, and McAvoy, were also members of the home club, and the fifth man was C. L. Brady of the Xavier Athletic Association, who received the time prize. His time was 0:57:18.

The course, which is four miles in length, was circled twice. Houghton, who finished second, led in the first round, closely followed by McAvoy, Goldberg, Kennedy, and Ziegler in the order named. At the sixth mile Kennedy spurted and obtained a lead which he kept to the finish.

Robert Kennedy of the Star A. C., who was scratch man, quit after the first round, as did Rutgers, Knoth, O'Donnell, Carns, Hussey, Schnell, Hugg, and Estoppey. The order at the finish was as follows:

Name.	Club.	Hcp.	Time.
T. J. Kennedy, Star A. C.		0:15	1:01:41
C. E. Houghton, Star A. C.		5:30	1:01:13
T. J. Kelly, Star A. C.		4:45	1:00:31
H. McAvoy, Star A. C.		5:45	1:01:44
*C. L. Brady, Xavier A. A.		1:15	0:57:18
H. Goldberg, St. Barth'mew A. C.		6:00	1:02:30
A. E. Ziegler, New York City		6:30	1:03:24
J. Malloy, Xavier A. A.		1:30	0:58:44
L. Curtis, Brooklyn A. C.		6:30	1:05:24
J. J. Shevlin, Star A. A.		4:00	1:02:35
W. F. Classen, Brooklyn A. C.		5:45	1:04:42
T. J. Vogelius, Xavier A. A.		1:10	1:00:35
R. J. Humphrey, New W. S. A. C.		5:30	1:05:43
A. Westfall, Xavier A. A.		4:30	1:05:17
A. Letty, St. Bartholomew A. C.		6:15	1:07:25
J. S. McAdam, New W. S. A. C.		5:00	1:06:15

*Time prize.

Last Coursing of the Season.

The New York Coursing Club held its final races of the season on Saturday in private. There will be no more coursing by the club until Spring. The Saturday races left the greyhounds Memory, Ideal, and Rapparee II. in a tie as the best dogs of the season. An offer of $500 was refused for Memory after the trials. Wind River and Lady MacDuff were the first pair, and Wind River won. Then Maude defeated Nellie after two trials. The famous Memory then met Roquelle, and hard and good work won for Memory. Becky Sharp beat King Cob; San Toy beat Penelope; Marjorie beat Royal Fabric; Rapparee II. beat Lassie, and Idela beat her full sister, Lady Falvia, completing the first round. Wind River opened the second round by defeating Maude, other winners being Memory, Rapparee II., and Idela. The third round started with Wind River being slipped with Memory. They did wonderful work all through, and Memory won cleanly, after an exceptionally interesting contest. This victory by Memory left only her and her two kennel mates, Idela and Rapparee II., and the meeting ended, the kennel taking the cup.

BICYCLE PRICES IN 1901.

Dealers Say Wheels, If No Cheaper, Will Be Better.

New ideas and novelties in bicycle construction, in the opinion of makers and dealers, will play a much more important part in the trade for 1901 than further reductions or variations in prices. The worth of wheels is so thoroughly established, these say, that there is little room for changes in that direction, except that competition has caused a tendency to put better material in the cheaper grades of wheels, and the want of a market has practically stopped the putting out of machines made solely to sell. On the subject of prices in 1901, a dealer who handles many makes of bicycles, said: "Prices vary now from $75 for a thoroughly up-to-date chainless machine, to $25 for a chain wheel that will last a season. Between these figures, almost any kind of bicycle can be bought, and good serviceable chain models that will give satisfaction, range in prices from $35 to $50. The disposition, however, is to improve on even the lowest grades, and next season a machine that will wear and stand service can be bought for $25, the chief difference between it and costlier bicycles being in the finish, the size of tubing used and the absence of some of the smaller improvements and conveniences."

Of new devices that are coming into common use, the coaster brake is one of growing popularity. The worth of the cushion frame has been proved, and dealers say it will be included in most of the high grade wheels of 1901. Other new things are axles which permit of the removal of wheels without springing the forks, handlebars, adjustable to many positions without altering the distance between the grips, spring posts greatly improved over models formerly in use, and several decided though seemingly unimportant improvements in tube tires.

POLICE PROHIBIT ALL BOXING.

Pugilist's Death in a Philadelphia Ring Causes the Order.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—As a result of the fatal termination of the amateur boxing bout last night at the Philadelphia Athletic Club between Joseph Kelly and Edward Sanford, who fought under the name of Frank Barr, all boxing contests have been prohibited for the present by the police authorities. Director of Public Safety English to-day issued an order to the police to the effect that all permits for sparring contests heretofore issued are revoked, and that no more permits will be granted for the same for the present, and the police are instructed to prohibit sparring exhibitions until further notice. There are quite a number of athletic clubs in the city where boxing contests, both amateur and professional, were held, six rounds being the limit prescribed by law.

The exact cause of Sanford's death will not be made public by the Coroner until the inquest is held to-morrow. The report that his skull was fractured is erroneous. Frank Henderson, manager of the club, who acted as referee, was to-day released on $1,000 security. Kelly and the seconds of both boxers are still in custody, being held without bail to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

Notes for College Athletes.

The Faculty Advisory Committee of the Intercollegiate Association Amateur Athletes of America, will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city on Thursday next. Several changes will be made in the eligibility rules and the case of Beck, the Yale athlete, will be considered.

The date decided upon for the Cornell track team's handicap road race is Saturday, Jan. 12. This race is open to men from all the preparatory schools and colleges. Handsome medals will be awarded to the six men finishing first in the race and also a medal to the man making the fastest time. Entries must be made with H. E. Hastings, 523 East Buffalo Street, on or before Monday, Jan. 7. An entrance fee of 50 cents must accompany each entry.

Plans have been decided on for an out-door track at Cornell. It will be a twelve-lap track, six feet wide, built of two-inch yellow pine planking and raised six inches above the ground. It will be built in twelve-foot sections, with braces every three feet, and the turns will be banked to allow fast running. The plans were drawn by Capt. Hastings. The track, which is oval shaped, will be laid on the parade just north of the armory.

The basketball team of the University of Pennsylvania will play a special series of six games, most of them in the vicinity of this city, this present week. The schedule is as follows: Dec. 24, Carlisle Y. M. C. A.; Dec. 25, Yonkers Y. M. C. A.; Dec. 26, New Britain Y. M. C. A.; Dec. 27, Mount Vernon Institute; Dec. 28, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; Dec. 29, Poughkeepsie. The following men compose the team: Bennett, (Captain;) Sauscer, Darragh, Wilkinson, Evans, Paine, Miskey, and Baillie, (manager.) Yale played these same teams five weeks ago, winning four and losing two games.

The Cornell University Football Committee will shortly hold a conference at Ithaca with a number of alumni interested in football matters, for the purpose of discussing plans for the 1901 football season, especially with regard to the coaching. Among the alumni expected to attend this conference, are G. S. Warner, '95; Hawley Taussig, '97; William McKeever, '97; D. M. McLaughlin, '98; C. D. Wyckoff, '96, and Charles Mason, '95. Unoffical sources state that there is a very strong desire to appoint a graduate as head coach, who would be more or less under the supervision of an alumni committee. There seems to be a strong desire also that whatever the coaching system determined upon, be more permanent than has been the case in the past.

The following schedule has been arranged for the hockey team of the University of Pennsylvania: Jan. 8, Haverford College, at Philadelphia; Jan. 18, Brown University, at Philadelphia; Jan. 29, Philadelphia College of Dentistry, at Philadelphia; Feb. 2, Yale University, at New York, (championship game;) Feb. 5, Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia; Feb. 12, Swarthmore College, at Philadelphia; Feb. 15, Princeton University, at Philadelphia, (championship game;) Feb. 22, Columbia University, at New York, (championship game.) In addition, games with the St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York and the Hockey Club of New York will be played, and a two-days' trip to Pittsburg in February is contemplated.

Pennsylvania's chances for a strong gymnastic team this year are considered unusually good, over twenty men having taken part in a recent impromptu exhibition. Several exhibitions will be given in January and the early part of February, and the regular annual exhibition at the Academy of Music will be held just before Lent. The latter meet will be held in conjunction with the teams of one or two other universities. Princeton last year and Yale the two years before took part in these meets, and this year Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia have signified a desire to participate. A meet will also be held with Rutgers College at New Brunswick on March 2.

Thrown from Carriage and Hurt.

While returning home from a drive with his daughter yesterday afternoon C. L. Lyman of 410 East Seventeenth Street, was thrown from his carriage, a wheel of which struck the curb at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. He received a severe scalp wound, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He left for home later

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LOT 5—85 RICH VELOUR AND VELVET JACKETS AND BLOUSES, imported models, fancily trimmed, new L'Aiglon collar and sleeves, and several other most magnificent styles; not a garment in the lot worth less than $35.00, and values range up to $65.00; our selling price..... 20.00

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LOT 1—KERSEY COATS, fur trimmed, box fronts, richly lined, regular retail selling price $12.50; our price..... 5.75

LOT 2—KERSEY AND CHEVIOT BOX COATS, beautifully tailored, handsomely lined, finely tailored, extremely stylish, regular retail selling price $14.75 and $16.75; our selling price..... 8.75

LOT 3—HANDSOME LONG AUTOMOBILES, three-quarter coats and 26-inch box coats, all made of finest kersey, pebble cheviots and Oxfords, handsomely lined in guaranteed satin, finest workmanship throughout; regular retail selling price $22.50 to $25.00; our selling price..... 12.75

LOT 4—FINE GOLF CAPES, 36 inches long, finest imported rugs, beautiful and swell patterns, regular retail selling price $16.50 and $20; our selling price..... 10.50

LOT 5—STYLISH AUTOMOBILES AND RAGLAN COATS, in finest kerseys and cheviots, handsomely tailored, richly lined, regular retail selling price $35.00 and $40.00; our retail price..... 22.50

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Entire Stock of Bernard Levy & Co., 27 and 29 West 4th St., New York City.

Children's Stylish Reefers.

1.95 FOR GIRLS' STYLISH $4.50 REEFERS, cape collar, prettily trimmed, finest material, elegantly tailored, sizes 6 to 12 years.

2.95 FOR GIRLS' $6.00 AND $7.50 REEFERS, choice kersey and melton cloth, pretty fall colorings, richly tailored, sizes 4 to 14 years.

3.95 FOR $8.50 TO $10.00 REEFERS, handsomely braided and fur trimmed, fine materials, sizes 4 to 14 years.

4.95 FOR HANDSOME $12.50 REEFERS, richly lined, plain tailored and fancy trimmed, sizes 4 to 14 years.

7.50 FOR GIRLS' REEFERS AND BOX COATS, worth up to $20.00, very handsomely made and trimmed, some appliqued, others braided, sizes 4 to 14 years.

Misses' Golf Capes.

7.50 For an assorted lot of fine GOLF CAPES, worth up to $16.00; beautiful styles.

Misses' London Box Coats and Automobiles

5.75 FOR MISSES' $12.50 BOX COATS AND PALETOTS, finest kersey and cheviots, some Oxford gray, handsomely tailored, sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

7.50 FOR $15.00 SWELL BOX COATS, made of fine kersey cloth, in tan, castor, blue and black, also finest pebble cheviots, vicunas and Oxfords, full lined in finest satin, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

9.50 FOR MISSES' $20.00 HANDSOME BOX COATS AND PALETOTS, swell styles, finest materials, full silk lined, elegantly tailored, sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

12.75 FOR MISSES' HANDSOME $25.00 26-IN. BOX COATS, finest kersey cloth, imported cheviots, vicunas and montagnacs, handsomely lined, beautifully tailored, sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years.

Handsome Lot of Girls' Three-Quarter Coats and Automobiles.

Sizes 6 to 14 Years.

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9.50 FOR $20.00 AND $22.50 THREE-QUARTER COATS AND AUTOMOBILES, fine kersey, richly lined in satin, new winter shades.

12.50 FOR $25.00 AUTOMOBILES, finest kersey cloth, pebble cheviots, storm and notch collars, very handsomely lined, extremely stylish garments.

Misses' Jaunty Fitted Jackets.

1.95 FOR MISSES' $6.50 FITTED JACKETS, stylish effects, choice materials, elegantly tailored, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

2.95 FOR $7.50 STYLISH JACKETS, richly tailored, fine materials, in black and new winter shades, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

3.95 FOR MISSES' $8.75 JACKETS, fine kersey and cheviots, notch and storm collar, finest tailoring, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

4.95 FOR $10.00 and $12.00 JACKETS, finest kersey cloth, in tan, castor, blue, black, handsomely lined, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

7.50 FOR $15.00 AND $16.50 MISSES' JACKETS, made of choice materials, newest winter shades, richly lined, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

9.50 FOR MISSES' $20.00 AND $22.50 JACKETS, in Eton effects, short fitted jacket, handsome braided pockets, in black, red, tan and castor imported Kersey cloth, finest lining.

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4 pieces, satin finished..... 5.98 | 5 pieces, hand burnished..... 13.98

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HAND-EMBROIDERED TURKISH CUSHION TOPS, $3.00 values, at..... 1.49

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Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drelimann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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GOV. ROOSEVELT'S ERROR.

Gov. ROOSEVELT, in removing District Attorney GARDINER at this time and on the evidence submitted, has, we are convinced, committed a blunder that comes perilously near to being a political crime.

According to the statement of the Governor this action was taken because the evidence was conclusive that Col. GARDINER showed indifference to the offenses against the ballot committed by Chief DEVERY. To support this conclusion, it is argued that he did not acknowledge the telegram of the Governor directing attention to these offenses; that he denounced the indictment of DEVERY as an "outrage"; that he is reported to have approved the action of DEVERY, and that he refused to issue subpoenas in blank to the Assistant Attorney General for use in prosecuting violations of the election laws, and allowed his assistants to interfere with the prompt trial of election cases.

It is plain from the published testimony and from the remarks of the Governor that the point that weighed with him was Col. GARDINER'S attitude toward the outrageous conduct of DEVERY. The other matters were collateral or confirmatory. Now, what was the attitude of the District Attorney? He expressly denies that he publicly approved of DEVERY'S action at the time. He declares now that he condemns it. He explains that his remarks as to the indictment of DEVERY were not intended for publication and that the word "outrage" was applied solely to the unauthorized use of his name to the indictment. He explains his failure to reply to or acknowledge the telegram of the Governor by the fact that he did not receive it until the day after the election, when the order of DEVERY had already been revoked. We do not find in the testimony anything that shows that this explanation in any important respect was incorrect. We do not find anything that shows that Col. GARDINER approved the action of DEVERY or sympathized with its spirit, except the statement of the reporter who had the interview with him, and that statement is contradicted and is not confirmed. Yet this is clearly the gravamen of the offense attributed to the District Attorney, for which he is deprived of his office.

If this matter is sifted, it appears that the District Attorney is removed for no official act whatever. The only thing of real importance charged against him is that he publicly approved of DEVERY'S action, and this, as above noted, is denied, and certainly is not proved. If it had been distinctly proved, it would be a most atrocious sentiment for any man in his office to express, but it would not be an official act. The office of District Attorney is elective. The authority it possesses comes from the highest source known in a representative popular Government. The Governor has the power of removal from it, but it is a power to be used only when the incumbent has forfeited his title by an essential betrayal of his official trust or an essential abuse of his official authority. He may be shown to the Governor to be a most unfit man to elect, as GARDINER unquestionably is, but to justify his removal he must be shown to have violated the law governing his office or to have committed an offense that clearly makes it unsafe and wrong to leave him in the office. We find no such showing in the testimony before the Governor.

Our readers need no reminder of our opinion of Col. GARDINER. He has been a wretched and preposterous District Attorney, as was shown in the hearing on the City Club's charges. There is plenty of evidence that he is in some important regards a bad and dangerous as well as a ridiculous man. He has done a good deal to carry out the famous motto that, in a moment of overstimulated candor, he invented for Tammany, "To h—l with reform." His conduct is not palliated, it is aggravated, by the fact that he has had the education and some of the associations of a gentleman, but all this is not a sufficient reason for removing him from an office to which he was elected not merely by the legal plurality, but by the majority, of the voters of the county. It is because we think that the people's rights and not GARDINER'S are infringed by the action of the Governor that we are forced to condemn that action as a blunder in the nature of a crime.

THE NOTE TO CHINA.

We believe that the country will be found deeply to regret the fact that the United States has signed the note addressed to China by the Powers, which was published by the State Department yesterday.

It is not easy to understand why the signature was finally given. In a general way it is known that the inexcusable blunder of Minister CONGER created a situation which it was deemed better to accept than to face the consequences of reopening the discussion. We do not doubt that this decision was reached most reluctantly by the Administration, and for reasons that appeared imperative. In a matter of this sort it must, of course, be left to the Government to make known or to withhold those reasons, according to its responsible discretion. The country has, and has good ground for having, great confidence in the wisdom of the President and the Secretary of State in all this Chinese problem. But it remains true that the line the Government has finally felt itself compelled to follow is practically without satisfactory explanation. The resulting situation is, so far as it can be understood, deplorable. We are at a loss to imagine what it was that seemed a worse alternative both to our Government and to that of Great Britain.

Here is the substance of the note to China. A great international crime has been committed by or with the connivance of the Government of China. In consequence, the capital and the province in which it is have been occupied by the troops of the Powers. "China has recognized her responsibility, expressed regret, and evinced a desire to see an end put to the situation." The Powers "have determined to accede to her request upon the irrevocable conditions enumerated." The note closes in the following words: "Until the Chinese Government has complied with the above conditions to the satisfaction of the Powers the undersigned can hold out no expectation that the occupation of Peking and the Province of Pe-chi-Li by the general forces can be brought to a conclusion."

It will be noted that the situation which China wishes to see ended and which the Powers threaten to continue indefinitely unless their conditions are complied with is one in which the United States is not really concerned. We have no part in the "general forces" occupying Peking and its province; we have there nothing but a legation guard; this guard is not under the command of Count VON WALDERSEE, the General in Chief of the forces of occupation. On the one hand the situation which China finds intolerable and wishes ended is not of our making, and we are free from any avowed intention of taking any part in its continuance that is important enough to influence the action of China. In short, our signature to the note seems merely our assent to a threat that we shall do little or nothing to aid in carrying out. This is so far fortunate that it still leaves us in a position of greater friendliness to China than any of the other Powers, and may enable us at a later stage of the negotiation to be of some service in shaping a workable policy in conformity with the principles of justice and expediency heretofore laid down by our Government and that of Great Britain.

But for the time being it is only too plain that those principles are not embodied in the conditions enumerated in the note. What we have sought in the past has been a reasonable indemnity, the integrity of the Chinese sovereignty, the promotion of the reform of the Government by strengthening the rightful ruler, and the extension of commerce, the latter so far as practicable to be accepted as a part of the reparation due and as a measure of future security. Of these objects some are ignored, others are rendered more difficult by the terms of the note. Trade extension is only vaguely provided for. The promotion of the reform of the Government is not considered. The sovereignty of China is practically destroyed by dictating its internal policy, by forbidding the importation of arms and the materials of manufacture, by the occupation of territory to be determined solely by the Powers. As the note stands it regards nothing, seeks nothing but the punishment of China for past offenses and the armed prevention of offense in the future. It is cruel, narrow, short-sighted, stupid. Even if accepted by China, it opens a prospect of great uncertainty and difficulty and danger. If rejected by China, there is not, so far as we are aware, a single statesman engaged in this serious business that would dare to predict the consequences or venture to say how the Powers shall deal with them.

DANGEROUS CLASS LEGISLATION.

The decision handed down a few days ago by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, declaring unconstitutional the law invalidating contracts for public work when the contractor does not pay the "prevailing rate of wages" will put a temporary stop, at least, to the withholding by the city of payments due for work performed, on the complaint of trade unions having no direct interest in the matter. It rests with the courts to say whether such a law, arbitrarily restricting the freedom of individual contract, to the public disadvantage, is constitutional or not; but it needs only average lay intelligence to see that it is an improper law, dangerous in its tendency and mischievous in its operation.

As the rule, the laws which have been passed in the interest of labor are the outgrowth of the failure to accomplish by strikes specific ends deemed desirable. An example of this is the New York statute known as the "dressed-stone law," now before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. This law, the passage of which was secured after an unsuccessful strike, provides that all the stone used in State or municipal work must be dressed where such work is being carried on. Its object was to prevent the competition of stone cutters in other localities with the work of the local unions. When argued last June before four Judges of the Appellate Division they were equally divided on the question of its constitutionality. In a number of States we have laws favoring the wage earner unduly, to the extent of curtailing the civil rights of others not so classed. For example: We have laws exempting wages from attachment by creditors; laws making the claims of employés preferred claims against insolvent employers; laws making the stockholders of companies individually liable for wages due by a corporation; laws making the claims of employés a first lien upon the franchise and property, real and personal, of employers and superseding other liens of earlier date. Seventeen States have enacted laws requiring that certain classes of employés be paid every week or every two weeks, in cash, by check, or by orders payable in cash at sight and subjecting those who fail in this to fine and imprisonment. Many judicial decisions have been rendered declaring such laws unconstitutional, and they are usually re-enacted in a new but equally objectionable form or pass unchallenged because none of those wronged or oppressed have taken the trouble or incurred the expense of fighting the unions in the courts.

What are the limits to this form of class legislation? An analysis of the laws to which we have alluded shows a fixed determination on the part of the labor unions to abridge the freedom of contract, the right of property owners to protect their property, and the right of the citizen to the privileges and benefits of citizenship. If it cannot be stopped by the creation of a wholesome public sentiment against the enactment of laws of this character and for the repeal of those now on the statute books, it is very likely to happen that organized capital will try its hand at the same dangerous game. Should it be prompted to do this by way of reprisal or in obedience to the instinct of self-protection, the workingmen will cry out against oppression by the plutocrats, and we shall have the country torn by the issue of "the classes vs. the masses," which, in the hands of a wiser exponent than Mr. BRYAN, may be serious.

LIGHT FROM LUZON.

The following letter was sent to The Outlook with a note stating that its author was Lieut. Col. JAMES PARKER, United States Army, a graduate of West Point and Rutgers College, and a son of CORTLANDT PARKER of Newark, N. J. Col. PARKER is in command of "an isolated province in Southeastern Luzon," with a population of some 50,000. It throws a ray of light on a situation not generally very cheerful:

In one of the schools I have established here the children, taught two hours daily by a soldier, orally, (for I have no books,) have learned in six weeks over 500 English words, and can even sustain a short conversation, their accent being clear and distinct. Nowadays, as I ride about my province I am saluted at every door by little childish voices piping up, "Good morning, Colonel." I stop and speak with them in English. They answer me proudly from their little store of newly acquired knowledge, and as I ride away they always cry out, "Good-bye, Colonel." The boys are all our friends. They play with the soldiers and talk to them. There is no use for Spanish here any longer. Only those who received an unusual education can talk and read Spanish. The children should be taught from English school books, and well taught. A knowledge of "Americano" will make them quickly Americanos.

Things are gradually progressing here. We have Mayors and police in all the towns of the province, and schools. I detail a soldier to teach English in each school, and the children are making great progress. On account of the confusion of dialects, Bicol, Visayan, Ilolan, and Tagal, the textbooks have always been Spanish. I trust that the commission will not allow this system to be perpetuated. I propose that in the schools of this district the children shall learn geography, history, and arithmetic in English, as they desire to do. The difficulty is textbooks. If I only could get a lot of illustrated American primers! It is a glorious opportunity. By teaching these children to read English, in five years there will be a new generation coming to the front that will read American newspapers, appreciate American manufactures, have new wants, be civilized. Knowing the uses of things, they will want them. They will no longer be content with a hut without furniture and a pound of rice a day. They will want money to buy the things they need, and will be willing to work for it. It is labor that will make these islands enormously productive. I wish I had the primers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When it was first reported that the French vine growers were serious believers in the efficacy of artillery for the protection of their vines from hail, and were preparing to spend a lot of money on the systematic bombardment of approaching storm clouds, the tale was regarded with general incredulity, and one of the scientific papers went so far as to charge the American Consul, who had sent the story over here with the manufacture of obvious "fakes" for use in the sensational papers. The Consul's accuracy as a reporter, however, was soon established, and if his rash accuser has not since made due apology he has neglected an obvious duty. Our own dispatches have very recently given full details of the modified cannon used for shooting away the clouds, and, more than that, they have presented the practical results on which the confidence of the vine growers in the new scheme is based. The cannonading does seem to have some effect in the way of changing hail to rain, and, though the exact measure of that effect is still a matter of dispute—chiefly among those who, like the scientific paper mentioned, do more theorizing than observing—the owners of the vineyards are convinced that the amount of protection secured is worth much more than it costs, and they are rapidly increasing the number and weight of their batteries. The success of the device is especially interesting because it tends to show that there was something else than ignorant superstition in the belief, almost universal in the Middle Ages and widely spread among the savages of all times, that storms could be dissipated or their paths changed by the making of loud noises. This idea often took the form of reliance on the ringing of church bells, and though of course it was the sacredness of these bells, and not the vibrations of the air they produced, that got the credit for any effects that may have resulted, that circumstance does not remove the necessity for admitting that the old fellows who rang the bells were not quite so silly as their descendants have long supposed. They doubtless moved in an absurdly crooked path from cause to effect, but so long as they accomplished the journey, their reputation for common sense need not suffer very materially. Theirs is not the only instance in which correct conclusions have been reached by reasoning of the queerest sort.

—Some serious attention is deserved by the fact that at every hearing of the Brush will contest a considerable portion of the courtroom is filled by "Christian Scientists" whose avowed object is to influence the Surrogate by the silent exercise on his mind of the psychical powers which the adepts think, or pretend to think, they possess. The undertaking is ludicrous enough in some ways, and we have no faintest fear that it will prevent the Surrogate from deciding the case on its merits and the evidence, but before dismissing the matter with a contemptuous smile, consider its significance for a moment, and the excuse for smiling, even contemptuously, at anything the "scientists" do will disappear. Their effort to coerce the Surrogate by their "mental treatment" illustrates a phase or side of Eddyism to which little attention has been paid. That these people do have and exercise a certain force must be admitted by everybody who has had an opportunity to study their operations, and the admission is made as frankly by those who regard everything connected with "Christian Science" with loathing as by anybody else. What is not so generally known, however, is the circumstance that this force is systematically exerted for other purposes than the cure of disease. Eddyism is precisely the same thing as Voodooism, and the followers of the newer cult, like those of the older one, believe that they can injure as well as aid, can punish enemies as well as reward friends. Mrs. EDDY herself has asserted that students of one of her many husbands, after becoming rival and competing sorcerers, brought about his death by the dark spells they cast upon him. This charge is presumably nothing more than a characteristic bit of spitefulness, but it hints at what is going on in "Christian Science" circles. Of course they can hurt people who do not fear them only by the use of the ordinary instruments of injury and revenge, and they have not yet, so far as known, resorted to poisons or daggers, but it is not at all improbable that they can and do exercise over those to whom the uncomprehended is terrifying a power the effects of which may be dangerous to health and even to life. Faith can inspire terror as easily as hope, and the patient whom one of those emotions would cure might be killed by the other.

—It is much to be regretted that it has been necessary, in refuting the charges brought against the West Point cadets, to give wide publicity to facts that cannot fail to cause pain to a bereaved father and mother. Young men who are accused of something not far from murder have a right, however, to defend themselves by telling the whole truth, even though it does violate the injunction to speak nothing but good of the dead. The dead must take their chances in such a case. And, after all, the revelations in regard to young Booz, as we have already said, prove only that he had no fitness for the career of arms. The same is true probably of a majority of all boys, or at least of a considerable minority. Physical courage, in other ages the most valuable, and therefore the most valued, of all manly qualities, is no longer in frequent demand, and with ordinary good luck one may go through life respectably and happily without it. But the professional soldier must still be fearless, or if not that, he must have perfect command of his fears, which, if not the same thing, is a better thing. An up-State paper, commenting on this case, says that a constitutional coward deserves pity and sympathy, not insult. True, but a commission in the United States Army should not go with the pity and sympathy. We all hate war, and yet wars come; fights between boys are universally disapproved, and yet the boy who always refuses to fight does not always make the best man, while as for the boy who fights ill when he does fight, really there isn't much hope for him. It is not winning or losing the battle that counts; to do one's best is quite enough, and less than that is very terrible indeed.

—People who have noted the former state and present condition of the French Canadians in New England will more than doubt the report that they meditate a great trek to the northward. All over New England there are children of French Canadia immigrants who are well-educated and well-to-do, who have made for themselves recognized and respected positions in their respective communities, and before whom there are open every advantage and possibility enjoyed by those whose Americanism is of older standing. The tale of a projected flitting which is now in circulation probably expresses not a fact, but a desire—a desire confined chiefly if not wholly to the other side of the frontier. Canada has vast stretches of vacant land, to which she would gladly welcome the citizens she lost in other days. It would be hardly fair for her to get them now, however, for they have been vastly changed since they crossed the line.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison has declined the invitation to deliver an address before the Illinois Bar Association at Springfield on the celebration of Justice John Marshall's centenary in February next.

* * *

Chief Justice Charles B. Lore of Delaware has been elected President of the State Historical Society—a most excellent choice. The society has 106 active members and 27 associate members.

* * *

There lives in Paducah, Ky., a blind mechanic who can and does place laths as evenly and drive the nails as truly as any workman gifted with sight. He puts up his own scaffolds, and does as much work in a day as any man in his trade.

* * *

Alson S. Sherman, who was Chicago's third Mayor, is still living, at the age of eighty-nine years. He was born in Vermont. His present home is in Waukegan, and he seldom visits the city over which he ruled so many years ago. He moved out of the town before the big fire.

* * *

Prof. Samuel Hart of the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Conn., has been elected President of the Connecticut Historical Society, succeeding the late Dr. Charles J. Hoadly. The society adopted resolutions eulogizing Dr. Hoadly, and saying: "His presence will be missed by his contemporaries, but the influence of his learning will long remain."

* * *

William J. Bryan is sending an identical note to supporters in various parts of the country. "I am grateful to you," he says, "for your work and for your expressions of good will. We have made the best fight we could for principles which we believe to be American, and we must continue to do our duty as we see it, regardless of temporary reverses." This is regarded as indicating that he is disposed to try it again—if permitted.

* * *

Miss Marion Talbot, Dean of women at the University of Chicago, said recently in a lecture on domestic life in this country: "Ten per cent. of the money spent by the American people for food is utterly wasted, and in the art of throwing things away we certainly excel."

* * *

Robert Dick Douglas, a grandson of the late Senator Stephen Arnold Douglas of Illinois, has been appointed by Gov. Russell to the office of Attorney General of North Carolina. He is but twenty-five years of age and is said to be the youngest Attorney General the State has ever had. Being a Republican, his term of office is likely to be short, extending not much, if any, beyond January, when the Democrats come into power in the State.

* * *

Nearly sixty clergymen and several of the members of Trinity Church, in Concord, Mass., attended a banquet held Dec. 10 in that town at the suggestion of the Rev. HENRY KING HANNAH, pastor of the church, in commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of the death of the Rev. ELISHA MULFORD, D. D., the noted author, who was connected with Harvard University in the last years of his life.

"Yankee City of Brazil."

In an article printed in last Sunday's issue of THE TIMES on Sao Paulo, the "Yankee City of Brazil," the signature of the author was omitted inadvertently. It was written by G. H. Benedict.

"ENGLAND AND THE CANAL."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your leading article of Dec. 20, inst., under the above caption, and its successor in to-day's issue entitled "Next Steps," seem to presuppose, without qualification:

First—That the canal should be built by the United States Government.

Second—That the Nicaragua route should be selected; and your comments follow these presumptions.

The regret felt at the failure of the Senate to ratify the Hay treaty in its original form is without doubt sincere, and is a distinct disappointment not only to the Administration, but to the general public, and the writer shares with you the same sentiment. Irrespective, however, of the motives which you ascribe to Senators in accomplishing its mutilation, and its possible rejection by Great Britain, how does the real question stand? What route is to be selected? And who will finally construct the canal?

An answer to these questions may be revealed by considering the position of our Government had the Hay treaty been duly ratified in its first integrity.

Perhaps no clearer view of our exact status can be found than that disclosed in the final paragraphs of Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey's monograph, published by you on Feb. 11, 1900, only six days after the signing of that convention.

Prof. Woolsey says:

In expunging the "prohibitions" from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty Great Britain is freed as well as the United States. She is quite as much at liberty to secure a canal under her own auspices as we are.

If we dig a canal in Nicaragua and leave a half-finished canal at Panama, the temptation to Great Britain or some other power to finish it and control it will be ever present, though perhaps never yielded to. If, however, the Panama rather than the Nicaragua should be recommended by the commission and the United States should complete it, no complication would be possible.

Such a result so definitely and logically proclaimed cannot be lightly set aside, and whatever direction subsequent negotiations may take between our own and other Governments, and however they may issue, the same questions will reappear, to be settled only by just comparison of the technical, commercial, and permanently economic merits presented by the two competing routes.

In the view of your present writer these advantages rest with the Panama Canal.

THEODORE WESTON.

New York, Dec. 21, 1900.

A CRITICISM OF MR. COMSTOCK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been directed to statements of Mr. Anthony Comstock respecting his course concerning the Anti-Policy bill introduced in the Legislature last Winter at the instance of Capt. F. Morton Goddard.

I co-operated with Capt. Goddard in urging the passage of the anti-policy law, not, however, for compensation as a lawyer, but because I believed that the public interests would be promoted. I wish to add my testimony in corroboration of that of Capt. Goddard respecting Mr. Comstock's connection with the matter.

I had never met Mr. Comstock until last Winter in a conference with Capt. Goddard as to the kind of law to be introduced in the Legislature. After a great deal of consideration, Capt. Goddard and I were of the opinion that a law, to be effective in suppressing policy gambling, must be very stringent in reaching and imposing penalties upon those having any connection with the game. Few are aware how difficult it is to detect this form of gambling and secure conviction under the laws against gaming. Our object was, therefore, not only to reach and punish the players, but also those who were known as the "backers," runners, and other promoters of the game, and those who own or are in charge of premises in which it is carried on. In this way alone could we hope to suppress the evil.

I well remember the difficulties we encountered in our first interview with Mr. Comstock. His course with respect to the form and substance of the proposed law was such that I was obliged to say to him, in as forcible terms as I could command, that in my opinion his actions and recommendations were such as to lend aid and comfort to those interested in promoting the game of policy, and that if some of those individuals were present at our interview and could hear his suggestions they would unhesitatingly say that they had no more powerful ally than Anthony Comstock.

This led to Mr. Comstock modifying his views, and finally I prepared a bill with which he expressed himself satisfied. I delivered it to him personally at his office, and he promised to support it faithfully.

The next interview respecting the matter between Capt. Goddard, Mr. Comstock, and myself was on the train for Albany, where we were to appear before the Legislative Committee. Mr. Comstock recurred to his former suggestions and recommendations, and by his criticisms of the bill it was easy to see that it did not have his hearty support. He again urged decided and radical changes which would have deprived the bill of most of its force, and it was not until he was reminded of his absolute promise to support the bill and of the aid and comfort he was giving to those interested in promoting the game of policy, and a statement by Capt. Goddard and myself that we would be obliged to bring to the attention of the committee his course in the matter, that he again expressed himself as satisfied with the bill and renewed his promise to support it heartily.

I have no hesitation in saying that before the Legislative Committee Mr. Comstock failed to carry out his promises with respect to giving the bill his hearty support, and his apparent advocacy of the measure was such as to create the impression, upon my mind at least, that he did not really favor it.

I regret to be obliged to present Mr. Comstock in an unfavorable light, but under the circumstances I deem it my duty to state the facts as I remember them and to corroborate Capt. Goddard.

THERON G. STRONG.

New York, Dec. 20, 1900.

Dog Nuisances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About a year ago a letter was published in your columns from one of your correspondents, calling attention to the filthy condition of our sidewalks in the best and residential portion of our city, caused by the excrement of huge and tiny dogs who daily decorate the pavements with their filth. The letter mentioned called forth a flood of letters defending the noble animal and condemning the so-called brute for his attack upon the poor canines, who could not defend themselves. How they did champion this noble animal! How superior he was to the army of two-footed tobacco-chewing brutes, &c.! Now, the writer does not wish to let loose this army of defenders again, and wishes at the outset to say that he loves dogs—the noblest friend of man, &c.—but thinks that in a crowded city, where sanitary laws should be paramount, it is a shame and disgrace to see the sidewalks littered with the filth of these noble animals, and any morning can be seen both maids and mistresses leading these animals to the most public places and coaxing them to defile walk or doorstep. It is very seldom one sees a dog led to the highway, but it must be in the path of pedestrians. It is high time a stop was put to this practice, if only for the protection of health and the stopping of indecency. It is a wonder that our city fathers have not made some law to abate this outrageous nuisance, which has long been tolerated. Now, with all due respect to the noble dog, let us draw the line.

New York, Dec. 15, 1900. I. T.

To Prevent Christmas Tree Fires.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read of the sad accident at the public school in North Moore Street in which the young girl was so dangerously burned, and I write you to suggest that one or two buckets of water be placed near to any Christmas tree on which there may be lighted candles, with a tin cup or two to throw water with. It might be the means of preventing many serious fires if not loss of life. It is only a few years since a whole family was burned in a similar manner.

CAREFULNESS.

New York, Dec. 22, 1900.

Lieut. Hobson's Deserts.

From The Brooklyn Standard-Union.

While Lieut. Hobson is making a slower and more prosaic, but none the less gallant, fight against fate than at Santiago, the opportunity seems fitting to suggest that it is high time the appreciation of the American people took the concrete form of simple justice. It will doubtless surprise even those who count themselves well informed to learn that Hobson's promotion, once definitely determined and announced by the President, has never yet been made effective, and that in some way not necessary now to explain, the ten-number advance for which his name was sent to the Senate was never consummated, so that he stands, therefore, relatively in the same position as if the deed which crowned his name with imperishable lustre had never been performed. Republics are not so ungrateful as has been so often asserted, only forgetful, and if the illness of Hobson shall have the effect of bringing to the public notice the highly unsatisfactory condition of affairs, it will not be without its compensation. It ought not to be necessary for Hobson or his friends to invite action in the matter; it would come with admirable grace from the "powers that be," or from comrades in the service who believe in standing by each other, and in seeing that just merit is justly rewarded.

Our Trade with Canada.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES points out that the trade of Pennsylvania with Canada exceeds the entire trade of the United States with South America. THE TIMES is strongly in favor of opening up negotiations for reciprocity with Canada. Our object, however, is not to hold out any hope that the United States will give us freer access to their markets at present, but to show that our neighbors are beginning to look at the matter in the true light. So far as Canada is concerned, we think that American tariff legislation has been framed in a somewhat narrow spirit. In some cases mere local or class interests have prevailed; in others there seems to have been a desire to "freeze out" Canada, and show her that her true interest was to enter the Union. THE TIMES'S article shows Canada as a neighbor, friendly, determined to go her own way, but willing to do business on fair terms. If this idea takes hold of the American people, it is not unlikely that sooner or later a mutually profitable arrangement may be made.

The Charleston Exposition.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

We republish to-day from THE NEW YORK TIMES a very appreciative editorial article on the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, which is fair and kindly in tone, and which sets forth in brief space the merits and purposes of the exposition. It will help to encourage our own citizens in their arduous undertaking to see how favorably it is regarded by one of the most ably conducted journals in the American metropolis.

What to Do with Nevada.

From The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.

The suggestion is made in THE NEW YORK TIMES that instead of raising Arizona and New Mexico to the dignity of Statehood, they be annexed respectively to Utah and Colorado, for the reason that "there should be no more Nevadas." Then why not join Arizona and New Mexico to Nevada? This would be curative as well as preventive.

A Cowardly Way.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

When THE NEW YORK TIMES declares that "the really formidable, uncompromising opposition to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is opposition to the Nicaragua Canal itself," it is doubtless correct, but it is a cowardly way of fighting, all the same.

The Lucky Cecil Family.

From The London Chronicle.

As some of our readers have expressed a desire to know how the £15,000 odd—or £17,000 to £18,000, according to Mr. Bartley—paid by a generous, but unconsenting, country to the Cecil family is made up, here are the exact figures:

Lord Salisbury, (Lord Privy Seal)	£2,000
Mr. A. J. Balfour, (nephew,) (First Lord of the Treasury)	5,000
Lord Selborne, (son-in-law,) (First Lord of the Admiralty)	4,550
Mr. Gerald Balfour, (nephew,) (President of the Board of Trade)	2,000
Lord Cranborne, (son,) (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs)	1,500

These figures, it will be seen, total £15,050, the amount we gave roughly in our leading article of yesterday. In order, therefore, to arrive at the £17,000 of Mr. Bartley, it would be necessary to include the sum received by Lord William Cecil as rector of Bishop's St. Etheldreda, Hatfield, which, according to the Clergy List, is £1,432 gross and £975 net. It is only fair to point out, however, that the patron of the living is the Marquis of Salisbury himself.

NUGGETS.

Easy Guide.

"Dobbs made a lot of money this season."

"How?"

"He got out road maps for all the floors in our big department stores."—Chicago Record.

The Mystery of the Ages.

Dickerman—There's one thing that puzzles me.

Rawley—And pray what is that?

Dickerman—How it happens that the new woman is generally not a very young one.—Boston Transcript.

Discouragement at the Start.

Mr. Sophtie—Well, Willie, your sister has given herself to me for a Christmas present. What do you think of that?

Willie—Huh! That's what she done fur Mr. Brown last year, an' he gev her back before Easter. I bet you'll do the same.—Philadelphia Record.

His Gun.

Bill—Did you say that gun of yours would shoot 1,000 yards?

Jill—That's what I did.

"Well, it's marked to shoot only 500 yards."

"Yes; but there are two barrels."—Yonkers Statesman.

No Family to Boast Of.

Miss Carolina—Is Mr. Burbank a man of family?

Miss Virginia—Not that anybody knows of.

Miss Carolina—Somebody told me that he is the father of several children.

Miss Virginia—Has a house full of them, but he can't trace their lineage beyond his common old grandfather.—Denver News.

THE SONG OF THE ANGELS.

Frank L. Phalen in Worcester Spy.

Far off in the dawn of the ages
When the world and its people were young,
One night o'er the plains of Judea
A wonderful anthem was sung.

It was sung by the angels of glory
To shepherds who watched through the night
Their flocks as they patiently waited
The advent of morning's glad light.

Flashing out through the shadows of midnight
There burst forth a vision so bright
That amid the strange splendor and singing
The shepherds stood trembling with fright.

Lowly listening, they heard the good tidings
Of glory and peace and good will,
And the birth of the Babe in the manger,
The world's deepest hopes to fulfill.

Never more shall the star and the vision
To the shepherds or wise men appear,
But the song of the angels forever
Sings on through the world far and near.

Sing on, holy anthem of heaven,
Sing on to our sorrow and tears;
Sing peace to the heart of the nations,
Sing joy to our swift flying years!

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

This was the unconventional note that a young matron on the upper west side of town had handed her by her maid the other day:

"My Dear Mrs. G.: I am dead and buried, and I recommend Mrs. F., who brings this note, as my worthy and capable successor."

Startling, wasn't it? But an interview with the bearer of the mysterious note revealed the fact that it was a missive from the wash lady of the family who, as it later appeared, was on her deathbed. The dying woman had taken this method of recommending a friend for her place as manipulator of the family linen. The bearer of the missive got the job, and on her first appearance announced that the writer of the note had "passed happily away" a few days after penning her sensational note of introduction.

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"Paragraphers are perpetually poking fun at the women shoppers," remarked one of the wearied salesmen in the furnishing goods department of one of the big shops on Twenty-third Street during a lull in the rush on Saturday evening, "but you now see it is not always the women and the saleagirls who are parties to the little comedies of the department stores." Which was apropos of this incident. A lady was buying for husband or son one of the elaborate silk dress suit protectors which they always deem a very appropriate thing for a Christmas present.

"What can I show you, Sir?" asked the clerk of a man who stood waiting at the counter. The lady had made her purchase and was awaiting the return of the bundle and the change for a bill.

"I'm no countryman," surlily snapped the man addressed, "and I can wait until you finish serving the lady, and give her her change."

"As you will, Sir," quietly replied the clerk, flushing considerably at the snappy reply of the customer. And he did wait, for the clerk took all the time that was due him.

"Now, what can I show you, Sir," he said to the man who was not from the country.

"Them dress-suit protectors; I reckon my boy would like one of them from his daddy for Christmas." Then leaning over he asked confidentially: "Do they wear them with any other kind of coats except a dress suit. I ain't quite sure if my boy has got a dress coat, though I reckon he has."

"They might be worn with other coats, I suppose, but it is not the custom here in the city," replied the wearied one. He smiled at the man who was not from the country.

Ascertaining their cost, after inspecting the protectors carefully, the countryman finally remarked. "Well, as I don't know whether my boy has a suit that he can wear one of them things with, and as it don't seem as if they would be the right thing with a sack coat, I reckon I'd best take a couple of neckties."

And the clerk remarked under his breath: "It's perfectly plain you are not from the country, you blooming jay!"

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All about town one can see them. Wearing the uniform that in the days of the late Col. Waring meant something, men in semi-military dress ride up and down the streets in well-designed and easily running carriages, drawn by very respectable horses. On the sides of the carriages in small letters are painted the words "Street Cleaning Department." That seems to be the most visible part of what is left of the department that New Yorkers once justly prided themselves on. These foremen, or Superintendents, or whatever they may be, and their somewhat less spectacular fellows who travel about on bicycles are, of course, impressive and beautiful. But it strikes the man who has to travel about town that if there were fewer of these ornamental political chariots and charioteers and more of the workers with the brooms that the streets would be cleaner and neater, more presentable, and less filthy to drive or walk over. It doesn't take a scientist or an expert to tell whether the streets are cleaned. The flying dust, the rolling bits of paper, the uncovered ashcarts, the scarcity of cleaners, and the heaps of filth everywhere tell the story of neglect and of the dry rot that has settled down in the department that once kept the streets of New York clean and neat and wholesome. Citizens everywhere are complaining, with justice, that the streets were never in much worse condition than now. A walk up Fifth Avenue at midday Saturday from Twenty-third Street to Central Park showed just two street sweepers at work in all that stretch, one Superintendent in his wagon enjoying the gay, but dusty scene, and one Inspector on his bicycle. That forcibly tells of the sort of work being done by the Tammanyized department. Ladies out for an airing had to ride with the windows of their carriages closed until the Park and fresh air, free from particles of filth, were reached. Is not this condition of the streets one of the reasons for the spread of smallpox all over the city? Some of the physicians do not hesitate to say that it is at least a marvelously good helper.

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When there comes into being the tailor who will do what his customer wants, when he wants it, and without subjecting him to a thousand and one petty and unnecessary annoyances, he will find a fortune at hand. It would easily be within his reach to attain eminence as a merchant prince, to range himself among the millionaires and to be called blessed by men and women alike. Strange that no one of them has ever thought of the possibilities for a man who would simply decline to exhaust the patience of his patrons in order to conform to the antiquated customs of men in his business. There are certainly no insuperable obstacles to overcome for the rapid cutting and fitting of a suit of clothes. All the fuss and worry of so terrible a task might easily be surmounted by a man with a bit of taste and tact and genius in the tailoring line. As it is to-day, the tailor is one of the most dreaded beings in the community. Once cloth for a suit of clothes is selected, the man who must have clothes made to fit is subjected to a system of Bertillion mesurements that, judging from subsequent results, are wholly unnecessary and frivolous. The cloth is alleged to be cut to these measurements at the pleasure of the cutter, not at all at that of the customer. Then comes the dreaded notification of a "fitting." Partially made garments are tried on what is sometimes termed "the human form divine," though judging from the tailor's efforts yours cannot be of these. Your suit is a travesty of a fit, always. The cutter has plainly ignored the measurements to which you were subjected. He has seemingly taken instead a lot of figures he has found in his leisure moments in some book of logarithms or a treatise on integral calculus. If you are a thin man the fragmentary suit you try on looks to have been made for the fat man of some dime museum. If you are fleshy you can barely squeeze into something that seems to have been left over from the wardrobe of "the skeleton dude." This much is ascertained at the end of a week, if you are in luck and your tailor in a hurry. Then your tormentor tells you, after chalking and ripping and plying and stitching, to "call again" in three or four days. Your suit has now taken on the fashion of wearables—for some one else. More chalking and fitting and ripping and pinning. "Call again in a couple of days," suavely says the fiend of the thread and chalk and shears, just as if you had nothing in the world to do but race about at his beck and call. You do call and find that of the three garments ordered one may fit so that you will not be arrested if you wear it in public. The legs of your trousers either have a feminine train or are so short that you would be forced to wear top boots with them to shield your ankles from the public gaze. "So sorry, but the cutter must have made a mistake in the measurements," and then there is a correction of those measurements and another pair of trousers to be made. The collar of your coat never fits at the first trial, and it is a 100 to 1 shot that the two sleeves have no apparent relation to the coat or to one another. They do not sit as they should. So the days drag drearily and wearily on, and if you get the suit in a month from the time it is promised you are in luck. Generally you tire of the task and take the ill-fitting garments home to be fitted by the slop-shop tailor around the corner, who rectifies the mistakes of the "master workman." It is the same with a woman's habit. Her troubles are as many and as long drawn out. One recently showed a tailor after a couple of weeks of trial and tribulation that there was but one single measurement in her whole gown that was like those inscribed in the book when her measure was taken. This all seems a ridiculous, senseless, and

CHINA WILL ACCEPT TERMS

Native Officials Say She Will Not "Lose Her Face."

Joint Note to be Delivered To-day, and An Answer Is Expected About Thursday.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to The Times from Peking Saturday, says that official Chinese declare that China will accept all the conditions of the joint note without "losing her face."

PEKING, Dec. 23.—Li Hung Chang, answering an inquiry from the foreign envoys regarding his health, said he believed he would be able to attend the meeting to-morrow in order to accept, with Prince Ching, the preliminary joint note.

The note will be presented by the Spanish Minister, Señor B. J. de Cologan, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, with a few words expressive of a hope of as prompt a reply as possible to a note which has been carefully prepared with every desire to continue the dynasty, and not to be hard toward the nation, and of a further hope that the Chinese plenipotentiaries will urge upon Emperor Kwang Su the necessity of immediate compliance.

An answer is expected about Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Diplomatic circles discussed with interest to-day the provisions of the joint agreement which has been signed by the representatives of the powers at Peking for presentation to the Chinese plenipotentiaries. The hope is generally expressed that the latter will act promptly in the consideration of the note, and thus pave the way for the speedy settlement of the peace terms.

To Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, the demands made by the powers are a keen disappointment, and are not such, in his opinion, as should have animated the Governments which have the ultimate best interests of the Chinese Empire at heart. He regards them as harsh and severe, but expresses the hope that they will be discussed by both sides in an amicable and conciliatory spirit, and that the powers eventually will modify many objectionable features.

Mr. Wu expects that while Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching are fully qualified to act in the matter, yet the terms of the note will be sent by telegraph to the Court at its present abode, which is connected with Peking by telegraph.

ARBITRATION ON INDEMNITY.

The President Now Has the Matter Under Consideration — Envoys to Settle Punishment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Russia's proposal, made a long time ago, for the reference of the Chinese indemnity question to the Court of Arbitration at The Hague in case there should prove to be too great a diversity of opinion at Peking, is being seriously considered by the United States Government, although the particular emergency for which Russia proposed it has passed by.

At the time Russia suggested the plan the indemnity question was the subject of an apparently interminable wrangle among the Envoys at Peking, and Russia advocated breaking the dead-lock by leaving it to The Hague tribunal. Since then the dead-lock has been broken by the avoidance of any decision whatever until after the protocol has been agreed to by China, and the final negotiations are in progress. There is, however, not much hope that the Peking Envoys will be better able to reach a decision when the question again comes up than they were before, and there is hardly more hope that an interchange of views among the powers would produce a satisfactory result within a reasonable length of time.

If the matter is referred to The Hague court, a bench could be constituted from among the powers which are not interested in China, and this impartial tribunal could reach a fairer decision than would be attained by a compromise among contending powers. Ten powers are interested in China, including two of the small ones, and sixteen gave their assent to The Hague court. There is, therefore, plenty of room to choose.

This subject has been brought to the President's attention, it is too early to say that he will adopt it or that a recommendation to the powers will soon follow, but it is known that he is giving it consideration. One effect of such action would be to end the wrangling at Peking, or at least reduce it to a minimum. The only questions left for the envoys to settle are indemnity and punishment. The joint note signed yesterday leaves open the amount of the indemnity and the nature of the punishment to be inflicted on Chinese offenders. China is to punish the ringleaders as severely as possible, but the envoys can designate other victims and can pass on the severity of the punishment. If the indemnity question should be taken out of their hands, there would be nothing for them to fight over except the punishment question.

The United States Government would view this prospect with equanimity. It has very pronounced views on the subject of indemnity, but it is feared that Minister Conger does not share them. His recent success in overruling the policy of his Government does not make the prospect of an attempt to convert him to its views on the indemnity question very pleasing to the Administration.

JAPAN'S SYMPATHY FOR CHINA.

Almost a Revolution of Sentiment—Native Press Says Religious Invasions Should Be Suppressed.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 5.—The wearisome and disappointing delays of the Peking diplomats are having a marked effect upon public opinion in Japan, producing what may be regarded as a revolution of sentiment in favor of China. The native papers are now mainly ranged on the side of leniency in dealing with the chief instigators, not only from a practical point of view looking at the supreme importance of inducing the Government to return to Peking, but also owing to the inherent force of the spirit of patriotism which characterizes the native Japanese.

The Japanese are naturally asking themselves what they would have done under similar provocation. The answer has given rise to an outflow of something strongly resembling sympathy, and Japan is therefore ranging itself on the side of the nations which are counseling the most moderate terms possible in the negotiations with the Chinese Court. It is noticeable also that even some of the foreign papers here are upon the same side, The Japan Mail conspicuously so.

The missionary question occupies a foremost place in the discussion. It is now felt as essential that the Western powers take cognizance of the sentiment here that religious invasions of Oriental countries by powerful Western organizations are tantamount to filibustering expeditions, and should not only be discountenanced, but stern measures should be adopted for their suppression. It is, of course, admitted that individual religious zeal in the line of propagandism cannot be interfered with, but the feeling here is that the missionary organizations constitute a constant menace to peaceful international relations.

The business stagnation continues, and is exciting some alarm in foreign as well as in native circles. The harbor of Yokohama is well-nigh denuded of shipping, and there is a steady, though as yet small, exodus of foreign residents. When the Chinese troubles are settled, however, every one is looking for a substantial revival of trade, and preparations for it are being made.

WOO-CHANG TO BE AN OPEN PORT.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The semi-official Temps announces, in confirmation of the press dispatches, that the Viceroy of the Provinces of Hoo-Pei and Hoo-Nan declares that Woo-Chang will be made an open port.

Czar to Leave Livadia in January.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23. — It was stated by one of the Ministers of State this afternoon that Emperor Nicholas and the Ministers of Finance, War, and Foreign Affairs do not expect to leave Livadia, where the Czar is convalescing, before the middle of January.

PERRY EXPEDITION MEMORIAL.

Japanese Are Contributing Freely Toward a Monument.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 5.—The enthusiasm among the Japanese over the proposed memorial of the Perry expedition is increasing, and something handsome probably will be the result of the event.

One paper, remarking on the changes brought about by time, recalls the fact that when Perry's ships were lying off Uraga the alarm in Yeddo was immense. A system of signals was arranged to keep the capital informed of all the movements of the "black vessels," especially with regard to the contingency that they might proceed to Yeddo.

At first the citizens had an alternation of panics and reassurances, for whenever the tide turned the ships so that they rode with their bows northward, signals were at once made announcing an advance against Yeddo, and when the tide flowed news of salutation was hastily dispatched.

And now the Japanese are contributing largely to erect a monument to commemorate their advent.

VON BUELOW DECORATED.

Emperor William Personally Confers Order of the Black Eagle.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—This afternoon Emperor William visited the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Buelow, and personally conferred upon him the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle.

Prince Oscar Recovering.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 23.—The condition of Prince Oscar, Duke of Scania, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, who has been seriously ill, is now much improved.

Berlin's Population, 2,469,676.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The population of Berlin, including the suburbs, is 2,469,676, as compared with 2,076,946 in 1895.

Mild Weather in Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 23.—The weather in Stockholm is the mildest that has been known here for many years at the Christmas season.

Chile Buys Freight Cars in America.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 23.—The Government of Chile, which recently invited tenders for 400 freight cars, has accepted 300 from Beeche & Co. and 100 from W. R. Grace & Co., all of American manufacture.

Japanese Minister Resigns.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 23.—Hoshi Toru, Minister of Communications, and formerly Japanese Minister to the United States, has resigned his portfolio in consequence of the persistent allegations of his implication in financial scandals. He will be succeeded by Mr. Hara, former Minister to Korea. It is possible that the stability of the Ito Cabinet will be affected.

The Trolley in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The electric trolley system is rapidly displacing the storage battery system on the busiest streets of Berlin.

'LECTION IN DE ZOO.

Lots of Ahgahfyin and Diffunce of 'Pinion—De Ishoos and de Outcum.

"Dat woh a powaful big time dey done had up to de Zoo de othah day," said Ephraim to the little boy.

"What was it?" queried the youngster.

"Didn' you heah about it?"

"The boy said that he had not, and Ephraim leaned his broom against a chair and walked over beside him. Then his voice dropped into a confidential whisper.

"You ain't gwine to tell nobody if I tells you, is you?"

The boy promised secrecy.

"You see it's dis a way," continued the darky. "I only happens to know 'bout it coz Mistah Elephun he a vehy pehticlah frien' o' mine. An' he make me promise not to tell no one. He say to me—"

"How can elephants say anything?" broke in the boy, "they can't talk."

"Mistah Smahty, how you know all dat? Bimeby you'll grow up, and den you won' 'spute wif youh eldehs."

Ephraim reached for his broom, and made a show of getting busy. The boy begged him to go on with the story.

"I reckon you know too much already," was the reply. "No use my tellin' you nuffin."

"Please Uncle Eph I'll be good."

"All right den. Well, as I was sayin', Mistah Elephun he done say to me dat dey was goin to hab a mouty excitin' time in de Zoo on 'lection day. You see, de an'mals all done know it wuz 'lection time, and dey wuz mouty anxious to get out and cas' dey votes. But they didn't see no way to go dat. So dey 'cide to hab a 'lection ob dey own right dah in de Zoo."

"What's a lection?" asked the boy.

"Mah soul, chile, you doan mean to tell me you doan know what a 'lection is! And you five years ole, too! Didn't youh pa nebah tell yo 'bout dat?" The boy admitted that his education had been neglected in that respect, so Eph explained.

"A 'lection," he said, "is a little lot o' boxes whah people puts in a little piece ob papah wid de names on it ob de man dey wants foh Praisident. Only dey doan put in de names on it ob just anybody dey wants. Coz den 'twouldn't be no 'lection at all. De papahs is all printed wid de names dey got a vote foh, dat's de reason dis is a free country.

"Well, de animals dey done know all 'bout 'lections. Dey ain't jg'nant like little boys what thinks dey know ebehthing. And dey was a lot o' 'lectioneehin' foh a whole week. Dey done fix it dat Mr. Elephun he was to be one can'date, and Mr. Tigah he gwine run ag'in him. An' de an'mals all take sides, some foh one, and some foh de othah.

"Mr. Hyena, he go 'roun' showin' his teef, and makin' speeches foh Mistah Elephun. Peeple in de Zoo dey think dat he howlin' fo' his suppah, coz dey doan undahstan' he talk. But he wahnt doin' nuffin o' de kin'. He wuz sayin' dat if Mistah Elephun 'lected dey wuz all goin' to have mo' dan dey could eat. Dat instead of bein' in de cages dey would be 'lowed to run loose in de pahk, and jes' go whah dey please. And he say dey ought all vote foh Mistah Elephun.

"Mistah Lion he done stan' up and talk in fabah o' Mistah Elephun, too.

"But Mistah Le'pahd he say dat one o' de reasons why nobody oughtn't vote foh Mistah Elephun, des foh dat reason—coz Mistah Lion woh foh him. He say anybody kin see dat if Mistah Elephun 'lected he won' be de suah nuff Praisident. He say Mistah Lion goin' do all de talkin'. And Mistah Lion, he say, is done call de King o' de Beesties, and it bad nuff to hab peeple think he dey king, widout makin' him no suah nuff.

"An' Mistah Monkey, he say dat he doan wan' Mistah Elephun 'lected, coz he done get he shah o' de peanuts now. He say Mistah Elephun so big and strong and he trunk so fah reachin' dat he get mos' o' de nuts, anyhow. Mistah Tigah jes' he right stripe foh him, he say, and he goin' to vote foh him.

"Well, dey wuz a ahgufyin' dat a way foh moah dan a week, and some say one way and some de othah. An at las' dey hab evahthing ready foh de votin'. Coz dey couldn't get out o' dey cages to put little papahs in no box, so dey 'cide to hab de 'lection by acamation, and each one jest mus' get up an' say who he vote foh.

"Mistah Polah Beah, he make a lot o' noise, and say he goin' to vote foh Mr. Tigah.

"'Cum off de ice,' yell some of de othah an'mals, but Mistah Polah Beah jes grin and say' nuffin. And Mistah Lepahd get mad when dey tell him dat it doan make no diffunce what he think, he rep'tation been spotted so long nobody cah foh his 'pinon nohow.

"And all de people in de Zoo dey think de an'mals wuz gettin' rampag'us and tryin' to brek outen de cages, dey make such a awful racket. But 'twuz nuffin o' de kin'. Dey wuz jes ex'cisin' de right o' suffage. And how anybody know you doin' dat if you doan make a lot o' noise 'bout it?"

Eph paused, and seemed to be lost in deep thought. The little boy waited several minutes, then spoke up and asked:

"Well, Uncle Eph, who was 'lected?"

"Oh, didn't I tell you dat? I mos' fohgot. Dah nevah wuz much doubt 'bout dat, any way. Dose an'mal's got sense. Cose dey has. An' dey know what good foh 'em. So neahly all ob 'em vote foh Mistah Elephun, and he 'lected wifout any trubble."

"How fine," said the little boy; "and now I suppose they don't have to stay in their cages any more, and can play in the Park just as long as they like?"

Ephraim grinned. "Any one could tell you doan know nuffin 'bout 'lections," he said. "Cose dose an'mals ain't goin' to be 'lowed loose in no pahk. Dey jes goin' on de same as befo'. And dey knowed dat all de time, only dey like to 'suade deyselfs dat it would be diffunt."

"And will the elephant get all the peanuts, Uncle Eph?"

"Well, not quite all, maybe. But he need a lot, you know, he so big."

And Eph started his sweeping, leaving the little boy to think it all over alone.

THE SKIPPER'S FROG YARN

How the Old Man and His Mates Robbed a Temple.

Rigged Up as Reptiles, They Beguiled the People of Hooloopollabum, the Skipper Says.

Whatever may have been the skipper's weaknesses, temperance was not one of them. When he drank, he drank deeply. All the bartenders of South Street knew this to their sorrow, for the skipper never thought of paying for a drink any more than he thought of flying to the moon. However, the skipper was far too great a personage for a simple bartender to oppose his commands, so he drank as much as he pleased and as often as he pleased.

Possibly it was due to liquor that he told such wonderful tales. Indeed, it was highly likely that such was the truth, for who on earth could have lied so fluently when sober? His stories covered the whole history of ships, from the Ark of Noah down to the modern battleship, and, to hear him talk, one would have thought that he had himself sailed on all of them. But as long as his tales were good nobody cared a whit about their veracity. Cap'n Billy didn't object, neither did the big longshoreman; and the rest of the habitués of South Street's Munchausen Club were equally indifferent as to the laws of truth.

It is fairly certain that the Skipper was pretty well filled up with Holland gin when he told them the yarn about the Ship of Frogs that morning. If he wasn't he ought to have been.

"Gents," he said, by way of introduction, "there ain't no doubt that I've told you about some right wild doin's, is there?"

"You bet," replied Cap'n Billy.

"Well, you have spun a few good 'uns," admitted the longshoreman.

"I just guess I have," the Skipper went on. "An' every one o' them was as true as th' Bible."

"Tough on th' Bible," remarked one of the company.

"As true as th' Bible," repeated the Skipper, pretending not to hear. "An' some o' them a blarsted sight truer. But I'm going to tell you one to-day that'll make th' others seem like th' first-reader stories what you used to read in your childhood. This one's goin' to be true, too—true as Gospel. I was right there when th' whole thing happened, an' I'll never forget it—never.

"Well, as to th' time, I can't exactly remember, but I think it was about thirty or so years ago. My ship was th' Blue Fly. She was a brig, an' as nice a one as you ever clapped your eyes on, trim an' fresh painted an' with new pitch all over her sides. She was all right from stem to stern.

"Besides me, there were twenty men aboard. There were two mates an' a cook an' a cabin boy, an' th' rest were just men. We sailed from London along in January, havin' in our hold a lot o' stuff that we were to take out to India an' sell off to the ign'rant natives at twice as high a price as it was worth. Cheatin' th' wild men, you know, was a fav'rite occupation in those days, an' it is yet, for that matter. Such bein' th' case, we thought we might as well be th' ones to cheat 'em as anybody else; so we had a lot o' plans for gettin' next to the niggers, such as pretendin' we were pirates an' ghosts an' the like.

"All th' time that we were sailin' down to th' South Seas we thought about th' best scheme for doin' th' job up in good style, an' by th' time we got off th' India coasts our campaign was right well fixed. I won't bother you with tellin' all th' things we did. I'm just goin' to put you on to th' frog ship racket. To make th' story short—th' first gag we worked was fakin' up for all th' men aboard clothes that made the heathen wot was dressed in 'em look like big bull frogs. Th' way we did it was to take a lot o' green cloth an' sew it up into garmints th' shape o' frogs. Some o' th' men were pretty good at a sew, an' long afore we got to India all th' costoomes were ready. We tried 'em on time an' time again, an' th' effect was satisfactory. They was made so as to entirely cover up anybody that got into 'em, an' on th' places where th' faces ought to be we painted eyes an' ears an' noses just like frogs'.

HOOLOOPOLLABUM IS SIGHTED.

"Well, we sighted a harbor that looked pretty temptin' one bright mornin'. Upon lookin' on our maps we found that th' place was called Hooloopollabum. 'Twas somewhere on th' southeast coast—I've forgotten th' exact spot. An' a great place it was. Right at th' edge o' th' harbor was a big city—three times as big as New York—an' we could see stickin' up from th' middle o' the city th' tall steeple o' th' temple owned by Mr. Pollagog, who is th' biggest an' th' richest o' th' heathen gods o' th' Hindus. When I saw that, I knew we had struck it rich, for I'd heard tell o' th' gold that this old god had stored away in his hold-out, an' I thought we'd be able to get a grip on some of it if we acted with th' proper circumspectiveness.

"'It's lucky, matey, that mate,' that we happened to hit this here place first.'

"Then I told him an' all th' crew about th' Temple o' Pollagog. All th' time we were sailin' into th' harbor under a stiff breeze, an' it wasn't long before we hove close enough to see people movin' around on shore.

"'Now, boys,' I yelled, 'get on your frog rigs in a hurry.'

"In a few minutes every man aboard except me had on th' outlandish togs. Accordin' to th' plan we had fixed, I wasn't to dress up, but was to pretend I was a sort of slave to th' frogs that was runnin' th' ship. Well, as I said, all o' them got into their duds. Then they began to crawl all through th' riggin'. So it happened that when we came in good eye-range of th' city it looked to th' people ashore as if they were about to be visited by a vessel o' frog sailors, an' you can guess without much trouble that th' ign'rant codgers were pretty well skeered up.

"Of course it wouldn't have done for us to have gotten too close inland, or th' damned niggers could have told that th' frogs were half men an' half cloth. So I ordered th' anchor dropped when we had just got far enough to give 'em a kind o' dim vision of us. Then we pulled down th' sails to keep th' wind from blowin' 'em to pieces, an' as soon as they were stored away we began to amuse ourselves by dancin' wild jigs on th' decks an' skippin' aloft an' doin' gymnastic whirls an' turns on the yards. I acted just like th' ones that were dressed up in frog style, for I knew it would set th' Hindus thinkin' more than ever if they saw a single man jumpin' about with a score o' frogs.

"You wouldn't believe it, but we kept that thing up for two whole days before makin' any move to go ashore. By th' time th' second day started there was a million niggers down at th' water's edge lookin' at us. Th' whole shore was black with 'em. While they looked we kept on dancin' an' skippin' an' actin' like dam fools in as many ways as we could think of. After we had been at it for half th' day I thought th' time had come to do about, so I went below an' proceeded to get ready in th' way I had planned. An' while I was below th' rest o' th' fellers continued to do their capers without stoppin'.

"When I came up again you ought to have seen me. I was stark naked except for a band o' red cloth around my middle, an' all over my hide there were streaks of paint, some of it yellow, some of it black, an' some of it green. I looked like a first-class zebra out of a circus, an' my face was painted solid all over with red, so that you couldn't tell whether I was a white man or not. I was a holy terror to look at, I can tell you. Th' boys were so full o' laughin' that they almost forgot to keep on playin' frogs.

THE SKIPPER'S LITTLE GAME.

"We lowered a little boat, me an' a couple o' th' frogs, an' then I climbed down an' got into it. An' while th' frogs jumped an' capered I started to pull for th' shore as hard as I could, makin' straight for th' place where there was th' biggest gang o' niggers. As I got nearer to 'em I could see that they were movin' this way an' that right lively, as if they were skeered up good, an' when I was within hailin' distance th' commotion among 'em was somethin' awful. They evidently thought a funny thing was goin' to happen.

"At last I rowed up against th' sand o' th' shore, an' after seein' that my boat was well grounded I jumped off an' rushed square toward th' middle o' th' crowd o' niggers. You ought to have seen 'em scatter. They ran like turkeys, me after 'em. To be sure, I looked enough like th' devil to make anybody get out o' th' way. It wasn't five minutes before every nigger was out o' sight. If there had been one o' them there there had been 10,000, probably more, but they all got out o' th' way in such a big hurry that I didn't have time to count 'em exactly. Well, as soon as th' way was clear I walked along as fast as I could toward th' temple o' Pollagog, but for a second I glanced over my shoulder to see how th' frogs were gettin' along aboard th' brig. Great Jimminy! You should have seen 'em. When I saw how lifelike they looked I didn't wonder that we'd made an impression on th' black people. They looked as much like frogs as if they'd been genuine ones, an' that's a fact.

"In a few minutes I got to th' temple. When I walked in there wasn't a soul there. Th' priests, I s'pose, had all hid from fright of us, like th' rest o' th' folks. Any way, they weren't to be found in th' place, so I just made free to make myself at home. On lookin' around a bit, I found lots of gold an' diamonds an' other joolry. There must have been a million or two o' dollars worth of it, for, accordin' to th' best information I could get afterward th' people o' Hooloopollabum had been makin' presents to this here god o' theirs for a hundred or so years, maybe more, an' th' pile o' valuables they had collected together was awful to behold. Th' only question was, how I was to get away with it.

THE YARN GROWS TOUGHER.

"I happened to know th' lingo o' th' Hooloopollabites pretty well. You know, I always was ruther some few on rattlin' off foreign lingoes, an' before goin' on a voyage I made it a pint to get acquainted with th' talk o' th' people o' th' country where I was headed for. So it had happened that only a week or so before startin' on this trip I had got hold of a few Hooloopollabite grammars an' studied up on th' niggers' jargon a little.

"From th' temple I hustled out to th' street an' begun to yell a thing or two. I knew some o' th' blarsted people must be hidin' in th' neighborhood, an' calculated as how they would hear me. What I said was this: 'Come out o' them houses, you miserable sinners, an' listen to th' message o' Mr. Pollagog. He's sent th' big frog ship to take away his money an' give it to him at his house up in th' moon. I am th' slave o' th' frogs. Hurry up, you dogs, or King Pollagog will come down here an' 'swat you over th' heads so you won't ferget him quick. Come along, now.'

"That's what I said to 'em, an' it wasn't many minutes before they were showin' up. At first they kind o' skulked out o' their places o' concealment in a uneasy way; then they started to comin' faster, an' in a little while they were pourin' out like bebs. When I had a crowd of about ten thousand around me, I said:

"'Get down on your knees, for I'm th' delegate o' th' frogs, what Pollagog has sent to you.'

"Immejuly all o' them, every man in th' mob, fell down an' started to prayin'. I let 'em keep it up for a time an' then I remarked:

"'Get up now an' take this here gold an' stuff down to my boat. Don't be slow about it, or it'll be bad for you.'

"I guess I needn't tell you how them niggers worked for two whole days, an' how I rowed th' gold over to th' ship as fast as they brought it down to th' beach, an' how, when it was all loaded, I blessed th' city in th' name o' Pollagog, an' how th' frogs kept dancin' through th' rigging all th' time I was haulin' over th' gold. It'd take too long to tell it. O my! but wasn't it funny. An' after we had all th' money an' diamonds an' other truck aboard them niggers staid on th' shore an' prayer to us until there rose up a wind strong enough to see us sailin' out o' th' harbor, which was at least a week after th' deal had been finished.

"Well, I guess that's about th' end o' the story, except that I took particular pains not to go back to the city o' Hooloopollabum any more."

The Skipper's audience had been listening attentively, but, as usual, the end of the yarn was not satisfying. The Skipper always made it a point to leave the final flourish in the air until some of his hearers asked for it. Cap'n Billy came to the front with the expected question.

"But what did you do with th' dough?" he asked.

The story teller took a fresh chew of tobacco and replied:

"What did we do with it? Why, we sailed around till we found a nice little island—one o' them that nobody lives on down there in th' South Seas—an' then we took all th' gold an' carried it ashore an' hid it in a big cave, so that we could come back an' find it after we had finished up sellin' th' cargo o' merchandise that our employers had sent us out to pan off on th' Hindus. An' what do you think? When we'd sold th' stuff an' came back to look for th' island we couldn't find it to save our lives. We hunted for it about a month an' then gave up. Just think of it! If we'd found th' damned place we could have taken enough coin back to London to make us th' richest people in th' kingdom."

RUSSIA OFFERS £16,000,000 ?

Said to be Willing to Assist Roumania to That Extent.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—"Russia offered Roumania a loan of sixteen millions," says the Vienna correspondent of The Daily Express, "to assist her in the financial crisis, but the offer was declined because there were conditions attached undermining Roumanian independence."

MAY COPY LAFAYETTE STATUE.

Association Plans to Erect a Duplicate in This Country.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 23.—Archbishop Ireland said to-day his principal object in his recent visit to Washington was to attend a meeting of the Lafayette Monument Association. He added:

"We found that after paying all the expenses of erecting the bronze statue in Paris, we still had on hand $30,000. We almost decided to duplicate the memorial statue in Washington or some other American city, provided an additional amount can be raised. The matter will be settled definitely at a meeting to be held in Chicago early in January."

MINE BURNING 42 YEARS.

Fire Now Under Control, Will Be Extinguished in Two Years.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Dec. 23.—The officials of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company are jubilant over the fact that the fire in the celebrated burning mine at Summit Hill, which started forty-two years ago, is now under control, and it is said that the next two years will see its extinguishment.

The fire, which has consumed about thirty-five acres of the finest coal land in the anthracite coal region, has moved westward toward Lansford. Two immense drilling machines which have been constantly probing for the fire, have now honeycombed the earth to the west of the burning portion. Culm is being poured into these holes, and a solid mass will thus confront the fire.

Archbishop Ireland Not Going to Cuba.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 23.—Archbishop John Ireland returned to St. Paul to-day. He denied the statements recently telegraphed from Duluth that he was to visit Cuba and Porto Rico as a special commissioner appointed by President McKinley to settle disputes in regard to the division of Church property. There is nothing whatever to the story," he said. "Such a thing was not mentioned by the President nor by any one on behalf of the Government. If I should ever visit the islands it would be purely on my own account."

Announces Discovery of a Comet.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—A telegram from the European Union of Astronomers announces the discovery of a comet by Giacobini of Nice Dec. 20, 313 Greenwich mean time, right ascendency 22 hours 32 minutes; declination south 23 degrees. The motion of the object in right ascension is plus a degree and a half a day and in declination south 8 minutes.

Railway Official Killed.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 23.—Charles M. Miller, Assistant Engineer of the Montana Division of the Great Northern Railway, was killed by an electric car to-night. Mr. Miller, while crossing the street, was struck and thrown against the curb. His skull was fractured, and he died while being carried to the hospital. Mr. Miller's headquarters were at Williston, N. D., and he was on a visit to relatives in this city.

Vermonter Drowns in Florida.

TARPON SPRINGS, Fla., Dec. 23.—The body of W. H. Bigelow, a wealthy Winter resident from Vermont, was found in the bay to-day between the mainland and the island, where he had been drowned by the capsizing of his sailboat. One colored sailor was also drowned, but the body has not been found.

Man and Woman Overcome by Gas.

A man and woman, who registered at the Klondike Hotel, 155 Bleecker Street, Saturday night as George B. Breslits and wife, were found unconscious from illuminating gas in their room at noon yesterday. They were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Mary Barnett, the housekeeper, smelled gas, and she had the door of the room broken in by Policeman Bambeick when she could get no answer by knocking. The gas was escaping through a tube which had slipped from the gas heater.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

NEWS OF THE DISCOVERY OF EXTENSIVE COAL DEPOSITS IN RHODESIA CONFIRMED.—The coal experts who were recently sent into Rhodesia by the British South Africa Company have just published their report in Cape Town. The experts practically confirm the news concerning the discovery of coal which was published just before the breaking out of the Boer war. This is considered of immense importance in the light of the Cape to Cairo scheme.

The experts found that the coal field is situated some one hundred and eighty miles northwest of Bulawayo, and is known to cover at least four hundred square miles. The seams vary from 5 to 16 feet in width, and as the coal lies within 40 feet of the surface, it will be worked by means of inclines instead of shafts, for many years at least. It is estimated that at least 1,500,000,000 tons will be available after making an allowance of 20 per cent. for loss. The quality of the coal varies greatly, but the experts declare that the coal is better than that now in use in the Transvaal, Natal, and Cape Colony, and in some places compares favorably with the best American coal.

In view of the discovery and its estimated value, it has been decided to take the Cape to Cairo railway through the centre of the coal fields and so on to Victoria Falls. The survey of this part of the line is almost complete; the beginning of the work of construction has for some time been dependent upon the report of the coal experts.

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EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN GERMANY.—Wilhelm II., as King of Prussia and Emperor of the German Empire, has just issued an edict based upon the report of the Minister of Education criticising the present intermediate school system maintained in Germany and offering suggestions for its improvement. His Majesty expresses the hope that the reforms which he outlines will be of benefit to the higher schools, and will tend toward obliterating the line of demarkation between the classical and the scientific and practical schools.

He would regard the education received in the Gymnasium, the Realgymnasium, and the Oberrealschule as of equal value, which may more clearly be made manifest by an interchange of curriculum, making certain courses "elective" in some schools which are "required" in others; in other words, making science and modern languages optional in classical schools, and the classics optional in scientific schools. The Kaiser says that there is no objection to increasing the amount of instruction in Latin given in the Gymnasium and in the Realgymnasium, but it should be borne in mind that a knowledge of English is a matter of growing importance, and this language should be taught as an alternative to Greek in all the classes of those schools, except the three highest. Where the local conditions are favorable to the alteration, English is also to take the place of French as a compulsory subject in the three highest classes, French, however, being retained as a voluntary subject, where this change is made.

The Kaiser criticises the conventional method of teaching Greek, saying that too much time is taken up with useless technicalities, and that in addition to the aesthetic enjoyment of the Greek masterpieces, the teacher is to lay stress upon the appreciation of the connection between the ancient world and modern civilization. He also observes certain defects in the teaching of history. Important periods of ancient history are neglected, and the history of Germany in the nineteenth century, "with its inspiring memories and its great achievements for the Fatherland," is not treated with sufficient thoroughness.

He touches upon physical exercises, to which, he says, more attention should be devoted, while the individual health of the student should become the subject of constant attention. In particular, the distribution and the duration of the intervals between the lessons are to be better arranged.

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SERIOUS UPRISING IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—The recent inquiry made to the Indian Government by Downing Street as to the available forces ready for transportation is now believed in London to have been inspired partly by the news from British East Africa announcing a serious rising of the Ogaden Somali in Jubaland, and not because the Government contemplates sending any more Indian troops to South Africa. The Ogadens, although they entered into treaty relations with the Chartered Company, and subsequently acquiesced in the extension of the British protectorate in their country, were not brought under control until 1898, when a punitive expedition was sent against them. Since then, it is said, owing to the fact that the people are fanatical and treacherous, a general revolt has been gradually fomented.

The British Government so far is said to be incompletely informed concerning the extent and seriousness of the revolt, but is nevertheless ready to send a large punitive expedition into the country should further advices prove such a measure necessary. In replying to inquiries made in Downing Street, the Government has emphasized the fact that communication between Mombasa and Zanzibar is only kept up by a monthly steamer, and that there is no telegraph to Kismayu, which would account for the scarcity of definite news on the subject.

In well-informed quarters the opinion is held that a strong force should at once be sent into Jubaland, and that the present force on the coast is inadequate to carry out such a scheme. The march, leading through a dense jungle by narrow trails, would, it is asserted, occupy a week. There are four or five British officers in Ynambo, which was chosen as the military headquarters partly owing to the fact that it is on the trail leading to the Ogaden headquarters. In Jubaland there are two Somali tribes, one of which, known to be in active revolt, has for its chief Sultan Ahmed ben Murgan, a young man who was acknowledged by the British in that quality in 1896. They are a large, warlike, and fanatical Mohammedan tribe, of nomadic habits who spend their time in tending their immense herds of cattle and in raiding. Unlike the Ogadens, they possess no firearms, but are expert in the use of the javelin, sword, and long knife.

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VANDALISM, CHRISTIAN AND OTHERWISE, IN THE LEVANT.—Mail advices from Jerusalem are to the effect that a wholesale destruction of ancient monuments is going on in that neighborhood and on the other side of the Jordan, with the full permission of the Turkish Government. The Church of St. Jeremiah, a monument of the Fifth Crusade, which was recently presented to the French Government, is being "restored," but in a way which destroys its original archaeological interest, as it is to be rebuilt in the interests of Catholicism as opposed to the Orthodox Church. It is also asserted that the Cufic inscription at the entrance of the small mosque of Omar, dating from the seventh century, has been sawed off, and its present fate is unknown.

The Turkish Government a few years ago sent colonists to occupy the sites of the remarkably well-preserved cities of the Decapolis, on the other side of the Jordan. It is now found that the colonists have turned the ruined cities into stone quarries, and that the work of destruction is proceeding in a methodical manner, with the encouragement of the Government. In Gerash, the famous Street of Columns is disappearing before the picks of the settlers, the columns being broken up and carted away, to be used in the construction of stone dwellings. At Amman many of the well-preserved Roman monuments have completely disappeared during the last few months, while the great theatre has been hacked into pieces. The well-preserved Cities of Famagusta, Caesarea, and Sebaste are now said to be so far destroyed as to be utterly unrecognizable, even when studied in the light of descriptions made by travelers not more than five years ago.

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DEVELOPMENT OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN GERMANY.—The Postal and Telegraph Departments of the German Government have already formally adopted the Braun system of wireless telegraphy in preference to that of Marconi, while the military authorities are still experimenting with a view to its adoption in the near future. Prof. Braun, who is the head of the Physical Laboratory at Strassbourg University, is said to have proved that Marconi's theory that distance could be overcome by the employment of more powerful induction coils is an error, and that there is a definite limit to the length of currents favorable for the transmission of messages, beyond which any further strength of current is of no avail. The German savant has overcome the difficulty by making the transmitter oscillate, not as before by static charges, but by induction. His transmitter is a single wire, its lower part being in spiral form. By its side, though completely separate, there is another spiral wire, generally consisting of a single coil of thick wire. Through the latter Leyden jars are discharged, creating electric waves in the primary wire and causing others in the transmission wire. The transmitted energy can here be increased theoretically without limit, and is at the same time easily isolated.

The War Office recently established a connection by this system of wireless telegraphy between the Brocken, the highest mountain in North Germany, and the Kyffhaeuser, the highest summit in Thuringia, a distance of about sixty kilometers; also between the Borkum reef and the Borkum lighthouse, a distance of about thirty-five kilometers, and in each case the results are said to be highly satisfactory.

HIS WIFE IN BELLEVUE.

Lawyer Pomeroy Says She Was Attacked and Her Arrest Was an Outrage.

Frank Pomeroy of 2,251 Seventh Avenue called at Bellevue Hospital late last night saying he had heard his wife, Louise, had been committed to the Island by Magistrate Brann, in the Harlem Court, Saturday for intoxication, and that she had been sent to the alcoholic ward of the hospital for reoperation.

The woman was in the alcoholic ward, and Pomeroy was allowed to see her. He said he wanted to get her away from the institution. He was indignant when told she had to serve eight days yet either there or on the island, and he created a scene by exclaiming:

"I'll get her out to-night if it costs me $5,000!"

Capt. McHale of the night desk told him he would have to pay only $8 to have his wife released. Pomeroy declared he did not have the money with him. He said he would bring back his wife's sealskin sacque, a carriage, and the money to release her. Then he went out.

Mrs. Pomeroy was arrested in Harlem by Policeman Hearst. She had bruises on one arm at the time, probably from a fall.

After Mr. Pomeroy left the hospital he told the following story of his wife's adventures during the last few days:

"She is subject to heart attacks and sometimes wanders away from home, but she never drinks anything. On Friday afternoon she strolled away from the house and was followed by two men, who attacked her as she was passing a vacant lot and robbed her of three rings, altogether worth about $200. This is what she has just told me when I visited her in the hospital ward. She cannot remember exactly where the vacant lot was.

"As she lay there, unconscious from a blow that had been struck her by one of the robbers, a policeman found her and had her locked up in a police station on the charge of intoxication. On the next morning (Saturday) she was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court, and, after making no effort to defend herself, because she was in a state of high nervous tension and physical weakness, she was fined $10 on the testimony of the officer who had arrested her.

"As she had not the cash to pay the fine she was told that she would have to go to the Island for ten days; but the Magistrate, seeing that she was sick, had her sent temporarily to the Harlem Hospital, whence she was removed later to Bellevue. There I found her to-night, after searching in vain for two days.

"The whole affair is an outrage. Such a thing would not be tolerated in the Cannibal Islands. I shall take

NICHE FOR CHRIST IN JEWS' TEMPLE OF FAME

Rabbi Schulman Analyzes the Teaching of Jesus.

His Regenerating Morality Declared to be Mainly that of Israel—Jewish Attitude Toward Christmas.

"Jesus was unquestionably a unique personality, with methods characteristic of Himself. At His best He was the Jew with a special sympathy with the outcasts and sinners of society. He translated into His own life the Pharisaic doctrine that the repentant sinner stands higher than he who has never fallen, and the beautiful motto of the sage Hillel, 'Love all creatures and befriend them with the doctrine.'"

The above remarks were made by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, associate rabbi of the Temple Beth-El, in the course of a sermon yesterday morning. His subject was, "Judaism's Message of Peace and Good-Will," the text being Isaiah, lvii., 19, "Peace, peace to him that is far off and to him that is near, saith the Lord, and I will heal him."

Rabbi Schulman said in part:

"These words of glad tidings voice the message in the air at this season. The atmosphere is laden with the precious perfumes of peace, sympathy, and good-will. No one can escape the contagion of the sentiment, and no one ought to refuse to appreciate the ideal for human society which this week of love and kindness foreshadows.

"The attitude of the Jew toward this season is, to my mind, clear. Neither thoughtless yielding to influences around him nor a narrow self-isolation is a fitting position for the enlightened Jew to occupy. He must not indulge weakness of a love of imitation nor allow himself to be carried away by force of example to the extent of participating in customs and symbols of a festival which in many aspects is a direct challenge to his own faith. He need not fail to appreciate that side of the festival with which he has affinities in thought and aspirations. He does not celebrate Christmas, but he rejoices to see his fellow-men rejoice. He recognizes that the message of peace is 'bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh.' It has always been the high ideal of Israel's religion.

"Judaism and Christianity have very much in common, but also vital and irreconcilable differences. Let us not forget the former fact; it will foster our liberality. Let us be mindful of the latter; it will safeguard our loyalty.

"The thought that salvation for the race is to be obtained by the faith in one man selected from the world's saints and prophets to be the mediating savior between men and God is one that violates the fundamental principles of Judaism. With the dogma of the special sonship of God, of one man, we have nothing to do except to oppose it. The suggestion that we have to celebrate the birth of a Messiah has no meaning for us. But with the appeal to man's moral nature, with the social ideal and hope of a united humanity voiced in the message of peace, we have much to do. This message may be Christian in the eyes of the world, and proclaimed with accompaniment of Christian symbolism, but it is Jewish by the character of its original conception in Jewish prophecy. Peace is not a free gift like the sun and the rain, which come to the good as well as the evil. God does not permit moral pauperization. Judaism does not recognize saviors. It proclaims a saving morality. When we abstract from Jesus the supernatural, we find that His regenerating morality is mainly Jewish."

Rabbi Schulman then went on to enter into an exhaustive comparison of the Sermon on the Mount with sayings culled from the Old Testament and rabbinical literature, and made the remarks quoted in the beginning.

"But, while granting Jesus' individuality and his impression on history," he added, "it must be emphasized that everything Jesus said might have been lost, and Jewish literature would account for every vital element in religion and true morality. The message of personal salvation and peace that He offered, stripped of all dogmatism, is Jewish. Humility needs not a Son of God, but sons of God, created in His image, united in justice and lovingkindness; not a Messiah, but the messianic idea in a perfected society. So fixed are the dogmas with the ethics of Jesus in the minds of men that it would be disastrous to the pure monotheism of Israel's religion to recognize Him as a prophet. In the temple of fame of Israel there is a niche left open. When the world shall cease calling Jesus a God, Israel will know what to do with Him as a man."

ORDAINED BY BISHOP POTTER.

Rev. George Griffiths Bartlett Elevated to the Priesthood.

Bishop Potter officiated in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Cathedral Heights, yesterday morning at the ordination of the Rev. George Griffiths Bartlett to the priesthood. He has been serving as a curate in Grace Church. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. George W. Douglass of Tuxedo, N. Y., and the candidate was presented by his father, the Rev. S. T. Bartlett, formerly Dean of the Episcopal Divinity School of Philadelphia. The Rev. Dr. Ernest Vorhis of the cathedral clergy staff sang the Litany.

After the hymn of ordination, "Come, Holy Ghost, Our Souls Inspire," had been sung by Bishop Potter and the choir and the congregation, the clergy joined with Bishop Potter in the laying on of hands, by which the Deacon was advanced to the priesthood. A white stole, the badge of the priestly office, was then placed over the shoulders of the newly made priest, and the Bishop handed him a Bible as the symbol of his authority as a teacher.

MISSIONS TO NON-CATHOLICS.

Father Elliott Tells of the Work of Catholic Missionary Bands.

The Rev. Father Walter Elliott of the Paulist Fathers concluded yesterday, at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle his series of sermons upon the missionary outlook at the close of the nineteenth century. Yesterday's address was upon "The Conversion of America." He said: "Here in America, in these last years of the nineteenth century, we have begun to organize our home missions. Distinctly for this work the Catholic Missionary Union, a corporation of prelates and priests, was formed. Its main efforts are directed to those parts of the country where Catholics are fewest, including the South. The Catholic Missionary Union now supports priests in Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Texas, whose sole occupation is that of making converts to the faith.

"Diocesan organizations of missionaries are already in active operation in the archdiocese of New York and in the dioceses of Hartford, Conn.; Cleveland, Ohio, and several others in the West. Similar bands are now forming in the dioceses of Providence, R. I., and Manchester, N. H.

"Cardinal Gibbons is authority for the statement that 30,000 converts are received into the Catholic Church in this land every year. This estimate of the Cardinal was made before the initiation of the new non-Catholic missionary movement, for, since that statement was made, the number of converts has increased 25 per cent."

FEARS FOR THE REPUBLIC.

Rev. Madison C. Peters Says Municipal Reform Must Begin Immediately.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters delivered the second of a series of addresses on "Municipal Reform" in the Sumner Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday.

"Once again," he said, "we have a virtuous outbreak against municipal corruption. As a rule, all our largest cities are the worst governed. Popular government in nearly all our cities has degenerated into a government by a 'boss.' The city is a menace to our civilization, and as our cities have grown larger and more dangerous, the government has become more corrupt, and control has passed into the hands of those who themselves most need to be controlled.

"Does not this fact contain an ominous augury for the future of our Republic? Unless there is an immediate grand rally of the good citizens that will drive out of politics these godless masses, the prophecy that the ocean was dug for America's grave, that the winds were woven for her winding sheet, and that the mountains were reared for her tombstone, will be fulfilled. There is time yet to save the city. But there is no time to lose."

VICE NEVER SO BOLD.

The Rev. Mr. Foster Thinks the Theatre the School of "Abominations."

The Rev. F. M. Foster, Ph. D., pastor of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third Street, preached, yesterday, on the present anti-vice crusade. He said: "In all the years, vice was never so bold, brazen, devilish! It stalks the street in open day; and at night the theatrical district—Broadway, Twenty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, and Forty-second Street—is fairly ablaze with abominations. Other localities, but not so large in extent, are equally plague-stricken.

"Just now there is effort at reform. A party is coming to the front determined to put in new men and have a 'clean' city. Not a few ministers are in the movement. These ministers are sincere in their efforts, as are many others. But will they succeed? Is there reason to hope that results other than those heretofore experienced will be attained? The future can be judged by the past. 'Reform' prevailed a few years ago. We were lifted up to be dropped down deeper than ever. The difficulty then was, the reformers needed to be reformed. Their committees would meet on the Lord's Day, discuss plans, and map out their course. Meetings, practically political, were held on the Sabbath. The 'reformers' dishonored the God of purity and righteousness, and could not legitimately hope for divine aid.

"Furthermore, the reform did not reach the heart of the question. It was superficial. It was waged largely against official corruption in 'protecting' vice; while the theatres, where the young are schooled into, and led into, the very abominations which produce such debauchery, were crowded nightly by the reformers themselves.

"A Sabbath-breaking city will be full of vice. A city which hands out saloon licenses will be morally corrupt. A city which licenses theatres will reap the vices which those institutions foster. And men will make money out of these vices which are established by law. If New York wishes 'reform,' there must be an acknowledgment of sin and departure from God, and of sincere repentance."

THE DURYEA WILL CONTEST.

Formal Probate Admitted and Case Will Be Tried Before a Jury.

The proceedings before Surrogate Seabury at Mineola, L. I., over the contest of the will of Edgar E. Duryea were brought to an abrupt end on Saturday by the decision of the counsel for the contestants to remove the case from the Surrogate and put it before a jury for trial.

J. Campbell Thompson, one of the counsel for the contestants, said yesterday: "In order to accomplish this it is necessary that the will shall be first formally admitted to probate. It is only after that has been done that we become entitled to a jury trial."

NO STRIKES ON THE TUNNEL.

Contractor McDonald, Sub-Contractors, and Unions Will Sign an Agreement.

The Central Federated Union yesterday indorsed a plan by which all strikes pending or in progress in the rapid transit tunnel work will be stopped and contemplated strikes prevented. The plan will cover the work until the tunnel is finished.

Delegate Pallas reported yesterday that Contractor John B. McDonald was in favor of having a conference between all the sub-contractors and building trades delegates to draw up an agreement between them and all the unions interested to cover all the time for the construction of the underground road. The conference will be held toward the end of next week.

The trouble between the Amalgamated Association of Engineers and the International Association of Machinists was reported settled, and proposed strikes called off.

RIDING TEACHERS STRIKE.

Protest Against Wearing Costumes Which Make Them All Look Alike.

Eight riding instructors, who went on strike in Durland's Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, on Saturday night against a new rule, by which they have all to wear the same kind of clothing and hats, were still out yesterday, but it was said that the places of most of them would be filled.

Mr. Durland says that the new togs would make the instructors look like gentlemen riders. He denied that it looks like a livery or a uniform.

"The dress consists of a coat and vest of fine black melton, trousers of checked whipcord, and white stockings," he said. "The hat is a square-crowned hat. They can wear all their rings and diamonds if they like. Any typical English gentleman rider wears the same costume."

The principal objection of the instructors is to the square-crowned hats, which cost $6 each. They say that in the new costume they all look too much alike.

ISABELLA HEIMATH'S REPORT.

Silver Medal Awarded for Exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

In the eleventh annual report of the Isabella Heimath, for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1900, the Board of Managers presents a statement showing excellent progress. The recognition of the institution abroad, in the award of a silver medal for the Home's exhibit at the Paris Exhibition, is a source of gratification to the society.

The total number of inmates remaining in the institution at the beginning of the eleventh fiscal year was 163, leaving only one vacancy in the home department for men and two vacancies in the convalescent ward for women. The new admissions to the different departments were 339, making a total of 502 inmates who were sheltered and provided for during the past twelve months. Attention is called to the fact that the capacity of the Home has been repeatedly exceeded.

The cash account is made up as follows: Balance on hand, Sept. 30, 1899, $7,560.43; from annual dues, $2,785; from donations, $12,883.68; interest from mortgages and investments, $16,028.26; bond and mortgage account, $18,500; deposits of inmates, $1,717.20; account of deceased inmates, $13.83. Disbursements show $49,578.03; cash balance, $9,910.37, and $1,202.44 in the hands of the Executive Committee.

The average cost of maintenance of each inmate was 34 cents per day, as against 35 cents last year.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27⅝
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	10 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.60
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06
Lard, prime	7.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.00
Butter, Western creamery	24½@25

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; Spring specials, $4.30; patent, $3.40@$3.85; straight, $3@$3.40; bakers', $2.20@$2.75; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@71c; No. 2 red, 72@74¼c; No. corn, 37⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 37⅝c; No. 2 oats, 22½@23¢c; No. 2 white, 25½@26½c; No. 3 white, 24½@26c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; fair to choice malting, 52@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.58; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $4.40; mess pork, per bbl, $11.22½@$11.25; lard, per 100 lb, $6.90@$6.95; short ribs sides, (loose,) $6.25@$6.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.05@$6.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10@$10.25.

COTTON.—Practically the entire session on the Cotton Exchange was given to the straightening up of affairs preparatory to quiet holidays. The market started firm in tone, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher, and made further gains immediately after the call on urgent demand from the foreign and room shorts, who greatly feared a bull raid before the close. The initial Liverpool cables were far more favorable than expected, and final advices from that point noted firmness in both departments, with prices considerably above expectations. Manchester, too, sent favorable news, claiming demand for cloths and yarns for export was steadily growing, while home consumption needs were becoming urgent. The Liverpool market will be closed Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open-ing.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yester-day.
December	10.10	10.22	9.93	9.90@9.95	10.05
January	9.64	9.67	9.61	9.62@9.63	9.62
February	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.44@9.46	9.44
March	9.43	9.48	9.47	9.44@9.45	9.42
April	9.37	9.40	9.37	9.40@9.42	9.37
May	9.35	9.40	9.34	9.37@9.38	9.35
June	9.34	9.34	9.30	9.33@9.34	9.32
July	9.31	9.33	9.28	9.28@9.29	9.28
August	9.07	9.07	9.02	9.02@9.04	9.04
September	8.43	8.43	8.37	8.39@8.41	8.42
October	8.03	8.03	8.01	8.00@8.02	8.03

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—Spot Cotton—Limited demand; prices steady; American middling, 5½d. The sales of the day were 3,000 bales, of which 300 were for speculation and export and included 2,700 American. Receipts, 30,000 bales, including 17,300 American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet but steady; American middling, low middling clause, December, 5 28-64d@5 27-64d value; December and January, 5 24-64d sellers; January and February, 5 21-64d buyers; February and March, 5 18-64d buyers; March and April, 5 16-64d sellers; April and May, 5 13-64d buyers; May and June, 5 10-64d@5 11-64d value; June and July, 5 8-64d sellers; July and August, 5 5-64d buyers; August and September, 4 54-64d@4 55-64d buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted at $3.90@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65; no grade, $1.85@$1.75; buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.20. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.16@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Bugmeal—Fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 87@95c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@$17; Spring bran, bulk, $15.75; coarse Winter bran, $16@$18; city bran, $16.50@$17; cornmeal, $25; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.50.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—Close: Wheat—Better; No. 2 red, cash, 71c; December, 70½c; January, 71¼c; May, 72½@72⅝c; No. 2 hard, 68@69c. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 34½c; December, 34½c; January, 34½c; May, 35@35⅛c. Oats—Easy; No. 2 cash, 23c; December, 23c; January, 23¼c; May, 24⅜c; No. 2 white, 26½c.

DULUTH, Dec. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 73c; December, 73¾c; May, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 71c; December, 71c; May, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 62⅜@66⅜c; No. 3 Spring, 52⅝@59c. Corn—Not quoted. Oats—24¾@24½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 72⅝c; May, 74@74⅜c; July, 75@75⅜c. On track: No. 1 hard, 74⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 72⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 68⅞@69⅝c. Flour and Bran—Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 22.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 72½@73c; No. 2 Northern, 70@72½c. Rye—Firm; No. 1, 51@51½c. Barley—Easy, No. 2, 60c; sample, 45@58c.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12@$13; family, $14@$15; short clear, $14@$17. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $19.50@$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Dull; bacons, 6⅝c; 180-lb, 6⅜c; 160-lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CURE MEATS—Pickled bellies dull; smoking, 9c; 10-lb, 8¼c; 12-lb, 8c; 14-lb, 7¾c; pickled shoulders quiet, 5¾c; pickled hams steady, 8¼@9¼c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 4⅞c; country, 4⅛@5¼c. LARD—Steady, $7.35; city lard quiet, $6.80; refined lard quiet; South America, $8.15; Continent, $7.40; Brazil, kegs, $9.15; compound dull; city, 5⅞@6c; Western, 6⅞@6c. STEARINE—Dull; oleo, 6½c; city lard stearine, 7¾@8c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yester-day.
December	..	..	..	5.60@5.65	5.45
January	..	..	..	5.60@5.65	5.45
February	..	..	..	5.70@5.75	5.55
March	5.70	5.75	5.70	5.80@5.85	5.65
April	..	..	..	5.85@5.90	5.70
May	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.90@5.95	5.75
June	..	..	..	5.90@6.00	5.75
July	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95@6.00	5.85
August	..	..	..	6.00@6.05	5.85
September	6.05	6.05	5.95	6.05@6.10	5.90
October	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05@6.10	5.90
November	..	..	..	6.05@6.10	5.90

METALS.—Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $28; pig-iron warrants, $10; lake copper, ingot, $17; tin, $26.50; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.15.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅞c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3⅝c.

NAVAL STORES.—Stocks, resin, 25,828 bbls; spirits turpentine, 2,042 bbls; tar, 960 bbls. A slow but steady market was in evidence for spirits throughout the short session at unchanged prices. Resin was quiet and without quotable change. Tar, regular, $2; tar oil, barrels, $4; spirits turpentine, 40½@41c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.75; E, $1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1 92½; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.20; N, $2.50; W G, $3.10; W W, $3.35.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 22.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing; prices practically unchanged; receipts, 625 casks; resin firm, $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 111 barrels. Crude turpentine—Dull, $1.50@$2.25; receipts, 51 casks. Tar—Steady, $1.50; receipts, 6,309 barrels.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 22.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 36½c; receipts, 982 casks; sales, 739 casks; exports, 1,028 casks. Resin—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,846 barrels; sales, 1,415 barrels; exports, 8,374 barrels.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22.—Turpentine market firm, 36c; resin, firm, unchanged.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Wolf Robinson.
2—Searing vs. Searing.
3—Plant vs. Harrison.
4—Garvey vs. Union Trust Co.
5—Dunham vs. Klipatrick.
6—Gove vs. Consol. Pneumatic Tool Co.
7—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Horgan.
8—Brigante vs. Libbey.
9—11th Ward Bank vs. Powers.
10—Kissling vs. Kruse.
11—Jennings vs. West Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church.
12—Heller vs. Michaelsburg.
13—In re Mott Av.
14—Oppenheim vs. Rosenfield.
15—Matter of Turner.
16—Lash vs. Lash.
17—Medvetz vs. Medvetz.
18—Hermandez vs. Hermandez.
19—Rothschild vs. Goldenberg.
20—Winston vs. Ludden.
21—Sihlin vs. Sihlin.
22—Cunningham vs. Cunningham.
23—Eldridge vs. Eldridge.
24—Burnham vs. Paterson.
25—Mutual Reserve F'd Life Assn. vs. Paterson.
26—Title G. & T. Co. vs. Weibel.
27—Stuart vs. N. Y. Pr. Co.
28—Childs vs. Comstock.
29—Gray vs. Wallace.
30—McDermott vs. Hy. McShane Mfg. Co.
31—Knappmann Whiting Co. vs. Rasines.
32—Mears vs. Bowen.
33—Langville vs. Wightman.
34—Broadway Sav. Inst. vs. Floyd.
35—Winston vs. Ludden.
36—Westbrook vs. Morgan.
37—Greasen vs. McNally
38—Greenberg vs. Dirninger.
39—In re Curran.
40—Miles vs. Kass.
41—Fleitman vs. Brinn.
42—Brush vs. Kirkeby.
43—People, &c., vs. Irwin.
44—Conried vs. Witmark
45—Koch vs. Engel.
46—Davidow vs. Williams.
47—In re Rosenthal.
48—Sihn vs. Sihn.
49—Brind vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
50—Jackson vs. Kopetzky.
51—Jenssen vs. Whitlock.
52—Taylor vs. York.
53—Goldstein vs. Goldman.
54—Israel vs. Israel.
55—Bub vs. Sattler.
56—Pettit vs. Kane.
57—Lawrence vs. Lawrence.
58—De Lima vs. De Lima.
59—In re Johnson.
60—Weil vs. Weil.
61—In re Brush.
62—Johnson vs. Wilson.
63—Haft vs. Franklin.
64—Goldstein vs. Ind. Order Ahawas Israel
65—Stern vs. Simon.
66—Nichols vs. Richards.
67—Prinsmetal vs. Cunard SS. Co.
68—People, &c., vs. Gicaronnio.
69—Security Trust & Life Ins. Co. vs. Advanced Grocers' Co.
70—Bienstock vs. First Ind. Kramer Ben. Association.
71—Goldberg vs. London
72—Morgan vs. Umbach.
73—Tucker vs. Lauchfuss.
74—In re Margulies.
75—Austen vs. Windsor Co.
76—Same vs. Palmer Ecclesine Lumber Co.
77—Same vs. V. R. Schenck Co.
78—Rolf vs. Coler.
79—Johnson vs. Wilson.
80—Fisher vs. Buckley.
81—Sloman vs. Baggott.
82—Cranford vs. Fury.
83—Travis vs. Railway Educational Assn.
84—Smilari vs. Magnocavallo.
85—Havemeyer vs. Havemeyer.
86—Morris vs. Mulvany.
87—Finnin vs. Marcus.
88—Barroni vs. Collins.
89—Crocker vs. Man. Life Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

URROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, Court House. Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. Annie E. Timpson.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term. Maddox, J. Davison vs. Riker et al.—Robert Stewart. Schaefer vs. Schaefer—John S. Davenport. Bullock vs. Hefferman—Charles F. Moody. Comstock vs. Hoffman—Jose E. Pidgeon. King, as guardian, &c., vs. Hyde & Gload Company et al.—Noah Tebbetts. Hart vs. Mallinson—Augustus Van Wyck. Johnson et al. vs. Johnson et al.—John W. Lyon. Orange County Building and Loan Association vs. Flynn et al.—William A. Parshall. Dexter vs. Sands—Frank R. Dickey. Thayer vs. Brown et al.—John F. Brennan. In re Coddington—Bert Reiss. Sussman vs. Schmidt—F. E. McElroy. Co-operative Building Bank vs. O'Brien et al.—John R. Farrar.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

With the new year but a few days away, at which time more than one hundred million of dollars will be released for investment and other purposes, there can no longer be reason, so most New York bankers agree, for any fear of money stringency—that much-paraded bugaboo, which, to the sorrow of would-be market value depressors, has failed to materialize. Though the stock market to-day is closed, the banks will be open to make further preparations, and along the same conservative and non-disturbing lines that have characterized their recent actions, for the payment of this immense amount of money. It may be, indeed, that these preparations will involve the calling of some loans during the week, but most authority is to the effect that this will not be consequential and certainly neither disturbing nor terrifying. Then, this week past, there will be money enough and to spare.

Wall Street has reason for a Merry Christmas. It believes it has as full justification to expect a Happy New Year.

GOOD TIMES IN PITTSBURG.

J. C. Morris of Morris & Brown, Pittsburg, Penn., is optimistic. He says:

"There seems to be no diminution in the activity of the general manufacturing business in our locality. All the mills and factories are running full and hard, and every one speaks very confidently of the future for some time to come. There has never been more extravagant and extensive buying of Christmas gifts than this season. This, of course, is one of the best indications of general prosperity. The working people are making money, and have money to spend, and the stores are doing a very thriving business in all branches, especially those who carry jewelry and other lines of holiday goods. We are told that never before have storekeepers had such extravagant buyers as they have served this season. It does not seem to be so much a question of price as of quality. Everybody seems to want the best.

"In the stock market our local Exchange has taken fourth place in the volume of business they are handling, and the trading is beyond all precedent. We have active trading in a large line of local stocks and securities."

CANADIAN PROSPERITY.

J. C. Haight of Toronto, Canada, discussing business conditions in Canada, says:

"We are going steadily ahead, and, in proportion to our population, I believe we are doing as well as your people. What Canada most needs is money to open up the country and develop its wonderful resources, particularly in the mining districts. The country is marvelously rich in its undeveloped resources, but unfortunately that of itself is not sufficient. However, both English and United States capital is more and more being interested in the way of Canadian development, and I think we have every reason to look forward to greater prosperity than we have ever seen in our country."

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—Last week the Berlin Boerse had a bad experience, beginning with the heavy declines in coal and iron shares, due to the Coal Syndicate's restriction of the output. During the latter half of the week quotations were at a standstill. Yesterday, however, they showed more firmness. The financial press is now contrasting the situation in Wall Street with that of the German Boerses, where complete pessimism reigns.

The great rise of values in New York has not met with a response here, except in American railway shares, where great activity has prevailed. The German market sold Americans heavily after the rise in November, but during the past week it purchased heavily in London and New York. Under the lead of Northern Pacific all the American railroads were sought after. The papers are beginning to warn the public against buying at the present high prices.

Swiss railways continued in good demand. Navigation shares were more quiet, losing slightly.

The market for Government securities was quiet, 3½ per cent gaining slightly and 3 per cents losing. Bank stock declined 1 or 2 points; iron shares from 2 to 4 points, and coal shares correspondingly receding 10 points.

The embarrassments of the mortgage banks continued to depress the tone of the market. Obligations of all these institutions were offered, but the weakening tendency was somewhat moderated. The financial press admits that the market for this class of security has been ruined for years. Some of the banks tried to check the return of their obligations by reducing the re-purchase price, and others are expected to follow suit. As a consequence of this condition, the public is turning more and more to municipal and provincial securities. The Province of Posen is about to issue a loan of 50,000,000 marks.

During the week the iron market showed an unusual number of bad reports and more declines in price than during any other week since the reaction began. There were several auctions of goods not taken by those who had ordered them that resulted in unexpectedly low prices. Five thousand tons of steel wire, sold at auction in Wittem, brought only 76 marks per ton, which was offered by the company, the latter bidding in the whole lot.

On the Duesseldorf Boerse English pig iron No. 3 fell 5 marks. German pig iron was not quoted. The complaints of idleness at the mills and of a lack of orders are growing more frequent and more vehement. At a meeting of the Raw Materials Syndicate at Duesseldorf yesterday the question of premiums on export iron was discussed.

The Association of South German Cement Works has come to terms with the syndicate.

The money market remains easy. The fact that there has been no advance in the Bank of England rate has had a reassuring effect. Private discount reached 4⅝ Wednesday. It fell ⅛ yesterday. Carry-over money commands 6 per cent.; call money is abundant at from 3½ to 4.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 23.—The Manchester market hardened last week on the advance in cotton. Buyers who had been keeping back orders in hope of better terms preferred to enter them, not waiting for the pending holidays. Where sellers insisted upon highr rates business was impeded. The position of buyers and sellers was very irregular. Some producers are well sold for weeks ahead; others need orders to keep their machinery running. A fair business was transacted.

Makers will begin the new year in a much stronger position than they have occupied for some time. Further contracts have been entered for China in qualities suitable to the districts not immediately affected by the disturbances. During the week there were some transactions for India, where the sellers happened to be easy to deal with; there was a moderate miscellaneous demand for other points.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the Continental Trust Company, East River National Bank, and the Mercantile Trust Company.

Statements as to the condition of the following banks will be found in another column: Ninth National, First National, New York County National, National Butchers and Drovers', East River National, Philadelphia National of Philadelphia, National Citizens', and People's National, Lynchburg, Va.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Allegheny & Western (semi-annual).	3	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 24	
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
Atlantic Coast Line com.	1	Jan. 10	.....	.....
Balt. & Annapolis Short Line.	3	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Beech Creek (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 22	
Boston & Albany quarter	2¼	Dec. 31	Holders of record Dec. 13	
Boston & Lowell	$4	Jan. 2	Holders of record Dec. 1	
Boston & Maine common (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn (semi-annual)	$1	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Chicago & Alton Railway pf.	2	Jan. 10	Dec. 20	Jan. 11
Chi. & East. Ill. com. (semi-annual).	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Chi. & East. Ill. com. (extra)	½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Chi. & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A (semi-annual).	2½	Jan. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Chi. Gt. West. debenture	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Chi. & N'western (semi-annual).	3	Jan. 7	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
Chicago & N'western pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 7	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (quarter).	1¼	Feb. 1	Dec. 28	Jan. 7
Chic. & West. Indiana (quarter).	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton pf. A & B (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 3
Cin., Ports. & Va. pf.	3	Jan. 10	Holders of record	Dec. 31
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter).	1¼	Jan. 2	Jan. 12	Jan. 22
Dayton & Michigan pf.	2	Jan. ..	Dec. 18	Jan. 3
Denver & Rio Gr. pf. (semi-annual).	2½	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Dubuque & Sioux City.	$1.50	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern.	4	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Granite	$2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-annual).	2	Jan. 16	Holders of record	Dec. 28
Lake Erie & Western pf.	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Lehigh & New York pf.	1½	Dec. 26	.....	.....
Maine Central (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Manhattan Railway (quarter).	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 24
Michigan Central (semi-annual).	2	Jan. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Minneapolis & St. Louis.	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
New York & Harlem R. R.	5	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
N. Y., N. Haven & Hart. (quarter).	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 1
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 29	Jan. 11
Northern Central (semi-annual).	4	Jan. ..	.....	.....
Northern Pacific (quarter).	1	Feb. 5	Dec. 24	Jan. 10
Norwich & Worcester pf. (quarter).	2	Jan

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
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Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

$250,000 Connecticut River R. R. Co.
3½ % bonds, January, 1921.

$250,000 City of Providence, R. I.,
3 % Gold Bonds, May, 1930.

$100,000 Northern Pacific R'y Co.
4 % Gold Mortgage Bonds
(St. Paul-Duluth Division.) DEC., 1996.

$50,000 American Cotton Oil Co.
Gold Debenture 4½ % Extended Bonds
NOV., 1915.

FOR SALE BY
Blake Bros. & Co.,
5 NASSAU ST., N. Y.
28 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the trustees of one hundred and thirty-four First Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company for the Sinking Fund as provided in the mortgage to the undersigned securing the same, dated September 1st, 1880.
In the event of the Trustees not being able to purchase the bonds in accordance with the terms of Section 4, Article 2, of the mortgage, it will become necessary for the trustee to DRAW bonds BY LOT AT PAR.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 31st day of December, 1900, and should be directed as follows: Proposals for the Sinking Fund, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, E. S. Marston, President, 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York City.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
December 15th, 1900.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1901,
At 12.30 O'CLOCK, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. Pref'd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., March, 1896. Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,
N. E. Corner Toone and Second Streets.
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md., December 13th, 1900.
By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders that One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, ($125,000,) or such sum, more or less, as may be deemed expedient, will be expended in the purchase of the Capital Stock of the Canton Company of Baltimore, for cancellation, in accordance with its Charter.
All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to Sell Stock."
All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 27th day of December, 1900, will be considered for the purchase of shares offered at the lowest price, the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.
W. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 50 and 75, two for $1,000 each, and Nos. 108, 144, and 165, three for $500 each.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after Jan. 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, Dec. 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PLAN of Reorganization of the Hampton Roads Hotel Company has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, and filed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
H. M. DE LANOIE,
Secretary of the Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE World.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $4,500,000
Fiscal Agent of the
United States for Cuba.
DIRECTORS:

Charlton T. Lewis,	Henry P. Shoemaker,
John G. Carlisle,	Roland R. Conklin,
E. C. Potter,	Wager Swayne,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	James S. Kuhn,
James B. Dill,	William H. Taylor,
Alvah Trowbridge,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Frank H. Ray,	Heman Dowd,
Luis Suarez Galban,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	Benjamin F. Tracy,
Oakleigh Thorne,	John C. Tomlinson,
E. W. Scott,	John Hone,
H. B. Hollins,	F. R. Coudert, Jr.,
Frank Rockefeller,	E. A. De Lima,
Wm. H. Cheesebrough,	Leopoldo Carbajal,

Marquis de Pinar del Rio

BRANCHES:
LONDON, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, CIENFUEGOS, MATANZAS.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $1,800,000
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN F. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORNELIUS R. TWEED, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lovell H. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.	

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, T. STALLKNECHT, Vice-Pres. 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.	

$1,000,000
NEWARK, N. J.
New City Hall Bonds.
Sealed proposals for the purchase of Newark, N. J., 30-year 3½ per cent. registered New City Hall Bonds, to the amount of $1,000,000 will be received at the office of the Comptroller, in said city, until 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, December 28th, 1900. For circulars containing conditions and information address
FREDERICK T. JOHNSON
COMPTROLLER,
Newark, N. J.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits $1,558,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	Brayton Ives,
Dudley Olcott,	D. O. Mills,
Geo. A. Hardin,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Goelet,	Gelsher R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer,	Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas,	Raley Fiske,
John E. Parsons,	J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry.	George Coppell.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds dated January 1st, 1897.
Notice is hereby given as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1901, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105%, with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

71	114	343	380	495
90	182	362	398	501
106	282	368	457	562

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
By H. A. MURRAY, TREASURER.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1900.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,216,636.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Cons. Ry., El. Light and Equip. Stock
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.
WE LOAN MONEY TO PEOPLE IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 250 Nassau St. Office 7:30.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 12, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid Feb. 5, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on December 24, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend, and for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of stock for voting trust certificates, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 24, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 10, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 12, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Dec. 24, 1900.
On Feb. 5, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, which received by them among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
The Voting Trustees having dissolved the Voting Trust, to take effect January 2d, 1901, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will not be reopened.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company,
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Coupons due January 1st, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, December 26th, 1900.
OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.
First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons No. 7, due January 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, December 26th, 1900.
All prior coupons are now payable by The Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.
The Books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 24, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

National Tube Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 6.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held November 20, 1900, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable January 2d, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, the 12th day of December, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Thursday, the third day of January, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The Chicago & Alton Railway Co.
First Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds.
Coupons No. 1, due January 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, December 26, 1900.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The Board of Directors has declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 21st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, January 12th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened January 22d.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Mercantile Trust Co.
No. 120 Broadway.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Mercantile Trust Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on and after January 2d, 1901.
The transfer books will be closed on December 21 and reopen January 2, 1901.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 19th, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 18, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after January 2d, 1901, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. F. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 21st, 1900.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
9 and 11 Nassau St.
New York, December 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 19, 1900.
NINETY-THIRD (93d) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, Jan. 2, 1901, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

TENNESSEE BONDS.
The interest maturing January 1st, 1901, on $13,528,500 3 per cent. bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid when due upon presentation of the coupons at the State Treasurer's office, Nashville, Tenn.
THEO. F. KING, Comptroller.
New York, Dec. 22, 1900.

The Eleventh Ward Bank.
New York, December 21, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1900.
99th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BRID, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1900, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 21, 1901.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CRISHOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1901, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1901.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1900, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1901. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
W. H. H. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 5, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 4, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds will close at noon on Saturday, December 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
193D CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
December 20th, 1900.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after December 21st, 1900, and reopened January 3d, 1901.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, December 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 28th day of January next, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st instant.
There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Co.,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Chicago, Ill., December 17th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid February 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the transfer books.
The transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of December, 1900, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of January, 1901.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

The Securities Company,
No. 45 Wall St.
New York, December 13th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on its Capital Stock, payable January fifteenth, 1901, to the stockholders of record of December twenty-ninth, 1900. Transfer books will close on December twenty-ninth, 1900, and reopen on January eleventh, 1901.
ANDREW J. MILLER, Secretary.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
The Coupons due January 1st, 1901, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after January 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York City.
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company.
By J. E. KNAPP, President.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF PER CENT. (½%) were declared payable January 28th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., Thursday, December 27th, 1900. Transfer books close at 3 P. M. December 27th, 1900, and reopen January 29th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secy. and Treas.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York,
December 20th, 1900.
NINETY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2nd, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Real Estate Trust Company of New York,
30 Nassau Street,
December 20, 1900.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable January 2, 1901, to stockholders of record December 24, 1900. Transfer books close December 24, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen January 2, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Wednesday, Jan. 2d, 1901, at ten o'clock.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
102D DIVIDEND.
New York, December 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on December 19th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after January 15, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
30 Broad Street.
The Board of Trustees have declared the usual quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable to stockholders of record on January 10th next. The transfer books will close January 2d and reopen January 11th.
WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.

General Chemical Company,
32 Liberty St., New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid Jan. 2d, 1901, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. Dec. 22d, 1900. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23, 1900, to Jan. 2, 1901.
JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

The National Park Bank of New York.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 2, 1901. Transfer Books closed from December 20th to January 1st, inclusive.
GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Dec. 18th, 1900.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, December 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2nd, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.'
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.
The coupons due Jan. 1, 1901, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.
JAS. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Mechanics' National Bank,
New York, Dec. 21, 1900.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1901. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

East River National Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1900.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Wednesday, January 2, 1901.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between EDWIN BURRORN and ABBOTT D. GRANGER, under the name of BURHORN & GRANGER, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. Mr. GRANGER will sign in liquidation, and close all outstanding business.
EDWIN BURRORN,
ABBOTT D. GRANGER.
December 21st, 1900.

THE FIRM OF WAUD, EDMONDS & BOUTON will be dissolved by limitation, December 31st, 1900.
SIDNEY P. WAUD,
DAVID J. EDMONDS,
JOHN C. BOUTON.

FINANCIAL.

Richard V. Harnett & Co.
AUCTION SALE
Stocks and Bonds,
Monday, Dec. 24, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
30 shares Dennett's Surpassing Coffee Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
100 shares Pennsylvania Mining Co., $5 each.
200 shares Ulster Company, $5 each.
Also
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of J. Edward Simmons, as receiver of the American Loan and Trust Co.
Judgment in favor of J. Edward Simmons, as receiver, against George W. Adams, as executor under the last will and testament of Aaron Adams, deceased, entered January 6, 1899, in the New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York, for $35,175.98.
Judgment in favor of J. Edward Simmons, as receiver, vs. Sylvester K. Kneeland, entered Nov. 12, 1901, in the New York Supreme Court, County of New York, for $27,367.02, subject to a credit of $984.90, as of October 24, 1898.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1901, at one o'clock P. M., to elect twelve Directors to serve as such during the ensuing year, also to act upon the proposition to amend the articles of association so as to authorize the opening and maintaining of one or more branch offices for the purposes permitted by Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1898, and of amending the several sections of the articles of association relative to the number and qualification of Directors, and to change the time of the annual election to correspond with existing laws. Also for such other business as may lawfully be brought before such meeting.
Dec. 22, 1900. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Empire City Fire Insurance Company,
50 Wall St., NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1900.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 3d instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke,	Henry W. Curtiss,
Charles H. Kerner,	Charles H. Leland,
Henry C. Mortimer,	Walter R. Ware,
John W. Condit,	David J. Burtis,
Lindley Murray, Jr.,	Francis M. Scott,
Charles H. Lowerre,	J. Eugene Robert,
George M. Miller.	

For Inspectors of Election for the year 1901: Areunah M. Burtis, Wm. M. Farrington, Thomas B. Peck.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
71 Broadway, New York, December 24th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Pressed Steel Car Company will be held on the 23d day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the company, for both preferred and common stock, will be closed from three P. M. on December 26th, 1900, until 10 A. M., January 24th, 1901.
W. C. DE ARMOND, Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE:
That the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Eastern Parkway Company for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 257 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1901, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Transfer books will close on the 9th day of January, 1901, and will open on the 12th day of January, 1901.
Dated December 24th, 1900.
FREDERICK W. ROWE, Secretary.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Colonial Bank of the City of New York,
December 5, 1900.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it, will be held at the Banking Rooms, 480 Columbus Avenue, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1901, from 4 to 5 P. M.
WM. C. DUNCAN, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 East Forty-second Street,
New York, December 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 24th, 1900.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Commercial Mining Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 John Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, at two o'clock P. M.
GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United Globe Mines, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 John St., New York City, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, at two o'clock P. M.
GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York,
New York City, Dec. 21st, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 401 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking rooms, No. 983-985 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Bro

COATI'S NOTORIETY FEVER

His Plan to Attract Menagerie Crowd Worked Too Well.

Combination .Lion-Tiger-Hippo Act Alarmed the Keepers and They Gave Him a Big Black Pill.

The; had him locked in the lion's house in the Central Park Menagerie in a cage six feet in the cube, and over the top of the cage on a tiny, vulgar black on white shingle they had inscribed:

BROWN COATIMUNDI.
Inhab. So. Amer.

As a matter of fact, Coati was not brown at all; he was gray, and herein is contained the root of the little fellow's troubles. It was just such slights as this one that were eating the sunny little heart out of him. He was at best a very little aristocrat, bright-eyed, no larger than a good-sized pug, with thick silver-gray fur, a long, hush tail like a squirrel's, and a cute sage little face like a fox's, and droll as a baby grizzly bear's.

The keepers liked Coati because he was all sunshine and play, and because he could eat a loaf of bread twice as big as himself and look incurably around for more, which was to-day. At night, when the crowd of visitors had gone, the keeper would open the door of Coati's cage and put him on the head. Coati would look around and sighed until the petting lured him up when he would throw himself on his back and let Jerry, the keeper, crawl in his fur and play with him, pretending to fight until Coati would tight back with his soft, velvety paws, and little his pushy tail with joy and satisfaction.

Then, after the huge loaf had disappeared within the little chap, Jerry would come back and stroke the silver head till the bright brown eyes closed, and Coati was in the land where there was nothing but jungle and freedom and other Coatis to play with.

But of late a grief was eating at the vitals of poor Coati. He had become used to Jerry's petting, and wanted more. All round him were the immense barred cages of the huge yellow cats, which people came from far and near to see. No one ever came to see Coati. Who would think of stopping to look into the six-foot cage when there was such a thing as Fatima alurphy, the ugly mountain of grey hippo-meat which lumbered around in the big tank alongside, with an ugly pink pig of a baby as a side show attraction? Then, there was the African lion across the way. The instant he let out a roar the whole house came to his cage in hopes of seeing him devour a keeper.

It was the same with the black panther. Whenever she got sight of the keeper she hated she would give a spring to the front of the cage with a noiseless bound that sent chills down people's backs, and crouching, with switching tail and twitching shoulder-blades would watch the keeper with dancing eyes till he disappeared. Then women would shudder and men would look thoughtful, and Coati's heart would break within him with sheer envy. And finally, if many one did not stop to have a look at Coati, the puma would let out a squirl or the Indian tiger across the way would let out a snarl and away would go Coati's admirer.

All that was very hard for the little man to bear. It was hard enough to spend one's natural life locked up in a cage in a menagerie, but to spend it without ever, ever receiving a sensation was more than nature could stand. He knew what an adorable little creature he really was. Some one had told him so, long ago, before he was put into this hated lion's house, where he felt every moment that he was at a disadvantage. Formerly he was on exhibition in the monkey house. In those days, Roro, the polecat, was locked in the six-foot cage. But Roro had been removed outdoors, "for cause," and by order of the Menagerie Superintendent, and the cage being empty Coati was put into it.

For one whole afternoon Coati sat in a corner and thought over the situation. "I know I look like 2 cents in this crowd," he thought. Then he fell to thinking some more which is how he happened to be all that day with his pointed black little snout on his paws and his eyes scanning thoughtfully, over the crowd wondering how he was going to manage to create a sensation. The keepers pointed him out to one another and said they feared he was going to be sick, but Coati thought and thought till suddenly it came to him like a revelation. It went lovely, creepy chills up and down his little spine to think how gorgeously the thing would work and before he knew it, he was his old self again, running back and forth in the cage, lively as a cricket and rooting in the sawdust on the floor at every step.

"Bill, the little fellow is acting mighty queer," said Jerry to the under keeper as he put his hand in the cage to stroke the silver head and wonder if he's got any pain?" and he shoved a huge slice of bread into the cage. But Coati had other thoughts and his eyes glistened with triumph as he sniffed at the bread and walked away.

"You can see the pain right in his eyes," said Bill. "Looks to me as if he might have a belly ache."

But Coati was not ill. He slept like a rail that night, for he was very happy.

Next day was Sunday. Coati was awaiting only the afternoon crowd to make his debut. Neither of the keepers was around when Coati began his campaign, but Bill was the first to notice a big crowd around Coati's cage. "The people were laughing, said some said, "Isn't he cute?" and other pleasant things. When Jerry came up to the cage Coati had no longer his own quick sleek with him. He looked very forbidding and savage. A deep scowl of displeasure was on his forehead. His head was proudly upraised, a look of disdain was in his eyes, he parted his lips, showing his gleaming teeth, and he dragged his feet after him like a stage villain.

"What in the world do you call this thing?" asked some one.

"Can't be the food we get. I'm the lion," thought Coati. And when's more, now I'll be the tiger," he said to himself, encouraged by the presence of Jerry. He inserted another vicious wrinkle into his forehead, switched his tail, and strode back and forth with nervous noiseless steps, ever keeping his eyes on the audience. Then he let out a sound which he did not think was in him. "That is the tiger's snarl," he said to himself.

"The poor little devil has a bellyache sure. I knew it yesterday," said Bill. "Let's watch him. I think just now he is crazy."

Meanwhile the tiger snarled and the lion roared and Fatima splashed around in her tank, but all in vain; the crowd staid with Coati and the keepers.

"Now I'll play hippo," said Coati, "and then I'll give them a little taste of puma, followed by another of black panther," and he made a dive for his drinking tank, wherein he rolled and floundered and spluttered.

Quick, get a bucket of water, Bill, he wants water," Jerry ordered, and the next thing Coati knew he was in the bottom of a cataract thrown from a thing bigger than himself in the hands of Jerry.

"That did him good," said the keeper as Coati climbed hastily out of the tank. The crowd laughed to see the little fellow doused, but Coati was game to the core, and he decided to give another act of his lion's performance.

He growled and gnashed his teeth and dragged his villainous little feet more than ever, and when Jerry put his hand in the cage to pet him he made a snap at him. That settled Jerry. Coati, the little bundle of sunshine, had gone mad, he thought. Jerry disappeared, and when he came back he had a man with him who wore a blue cloth uniform and a blue cap with gold letters on the front. The people elbowed one another to see what would be the next move. The door of the cage was opened. A homely bag was thrown over Coati's head and he was drawn out of the cage. Then his head was bared, his jaws forced apart, and in presence of hundreds of eyes a big, black pill was forced down his throat. Some one then rubbed his throat until a hard big lump went down with him. Before he knew it he was again in his cage.

He looked around him like a cat that has just landed on its feet out of a fourth story window, and does not know which way to scoot. There was that thing inside of him, and, for a moment, he wondered what it would do. He sat still to think.

"That's a great pill, it's working already. Never knew it to fail," said the surgeon, and Coati thought so too.

Coati was much disgusted with his lion and tiger performance, but to this day he knows he can be a hippo if he wants to, and can collect a crowd whenever he likes. Therefore, he is very content to be what he is, the keepers' pet.

"Nothing like knowing you are somebody," he often thinks, and as Jerry turns him on his back nights to have his daily friendly fight to crowl his fur, Jerry says:

"Great pill was that, Coati. You gave us a scare that day, but a great pill is that black one."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...7:22	Sun sets...4:38	Moon sets...7:50	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:50	Gov. Isl'd...9:24	H. Gate...11:20
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:32	Gov. Isl'd...9:55	H. Gate...11:51

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		
Minnehaha, London	6:30 A. M.	
New York, Turk's Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	

TUESDAY, DEC. 25.

Boyle, Liverpool		12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Roquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Lancburg, Haiti and Ingenio	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana, Progreso, Yucatan, &c	12:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

Cyrene, Brazil	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grecian Prince, Santos, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hermodius, Paraguay, &c	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Huasaca, Mexico via Tampico	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Troian Prince, Azores, Islands	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Aller, Naples	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alds, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Antwerp		
Compania, Queenstown	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Caracas, San Juan, Curacao	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Consuelo, Hull		
Georgian, Liverpool		
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Maracaul, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Demarara, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Mesaba, London		
Mexico, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas Baracoa, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prima, Yucatan via Progreso	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. to December 24th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer American Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to December 25th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver." Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after December 20th and up to December 29th, inclusive, or on day of arrival of mails from Europe, if later, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to January 25th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. January 26th,) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to January 3d, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peking.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 24.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 13.
Antilla, Nassau, Dec. 20.
Ardlethen, Rotterdam, Dec. 6.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 2.
Betty, Gibraltar, Dec. 4.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Dec. 7.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Dec. 21.
Colorado, Brunswick, Dec. 21.
Hugenden, Havre, Dec. 1.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 23.
Horrox, St. Lucia, Dec. 17.
Incadrense, Algiers, Dec. 7.
John Sanderson, Sunderland, Dec. 5.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Dec. 18.
La Normandie, Havre, Dec. 15.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 18.
Moonstone, Huelva, Dec. 7.
Prince Maurits, Port au Prince, Dec. 9.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Dec. 6.
Taurie, Liverpool, Dec. 14.

TUESDAY, DEC. 25.

Alliance, Colon, Dec. 18.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Dec. 13.
Caracas, San Juan, Dec. 20.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 20.
Georgian, Liverpool, Dec. 12.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Dec. 13.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 24.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

Aller, Gibraltar, Dec. 17.
Alps, Jamaica, Dec. 19.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 25.
Lampasas, Galveston, Dec. 19.
Peninsular, Jamaica, Dec. 11.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Dec. 22.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 19.
Vimeira, St. Lucia, Dec. 18.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 22.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 26.
Handel, St. Lucia, Dec. 20.
Mesaba, London, Dec. 18.
Trave, Bremen, Dec. 18.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Balilla, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
Clan Farquhar, London, Dec. 14.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 27.
Lowther Castle, Glasgow, Dec. 14.
Patria, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.

Arrived.

SS Altai, (Br.,) Morris, Kingston and Savanilla, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood, & Kellock. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:55 A. M.

SS (supposed) Ithaka, (Ger.,) Rorden, Tampico, Dec. 18, via Havana, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:55 A. M.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans, Dec. 18, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 9:35 P. M.

SS Jaffa, Lamb, Para, &c., Dec. 11, with mdse. and Edmund Reekes & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Parker, Liverpool, Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick L. Riland Company, (Limited.) Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Watson, Hull, Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Prima, (Nor.,) Meyer, Progreso, Dec. 15, with hemp to Theobaud Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Nubia, (Ger.,) Schulke, Stettin, Nov. 30, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Dincklaye, Hamburg, Dec. 6, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Olinda, (Cuban license,) Calbarien, &c., Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company. Off the Highlands at 3:02 P. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah, Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. In Quarantine at 12:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, strong breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Ulion, (Nor.,) for Stavanger.
SS Iberian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Bellaglo, (Ger.,) for Norfolk.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Assunta, (Ital.,) for Marseilles.
SS Mokta, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—SS Afridi, (Br.,) Capt. Golding, New York for Newcastle, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 11:55 A. M. to-day.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) Capt. Hutchinson, New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Urban, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

Surrogate Notices.

KOCH, HENRY C. F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. F. KOCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boardman & Boardman, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1900. ANNA C. KOCH, SAMUEL SLOAN, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry C. F. Koch, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for executor, 135 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. d10-1aw6mM

KOHN, OTTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO KOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of November, 1900. DAVID KOHN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, city. n28-1aw6mM

Surrogate Notices.

BAILEY, ELIZA MEIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA MEIER BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hermann H. Cammann, No. 11 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1900. HERMANN H. CAMMANN, FORDHAM MORRIS, LE ROY EDGAR, Executors. CHARLES E. SENTELL, Attorney for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy9-1aw6mM

BENARY, ALBERT E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marguerite Benary, Gertrude B. Strachan, Robert H. Benary, Charles H. Tucson & Company, George S. Bond, American Credit-Indemnity Company, Leopold Illfelder, Max Illfelder, and Sigmund Levy, composing the firm of S. Illfelder & Co.; William Tonk and Charles J. Tonk, composing the firm of Wm. Tonk & Bro.; George Scherck and Arnold W. Schlichte, composing the firm of Schenck & Schlichte; Jacob Hofer, Wilhelm Spaethe, Celluloid Company Fred Gretsch, Charles Bruno, doing business as C. Bruno & Son; Jacob Strauss and Carl Strauss, composing the firm of Strauss, Sachs & Co.; American Exchange National Bank, Louis Meisel, National Musical String Company, Angelo Mannello, Julius Kraft, C. F. Zimmerman Company, J. A. Evans, Permanent Receiver of C. F. Zimmerman Company; Rudolph Tischner, William P. Reitberg, and William L. Lange, composing the firm of Reitberg & Lange; Charles H. Jacot and Aristides H. Jacot, composing the firm of Jacot & Son; Mathias Hohner, Albin Otto, Edward Gossler, Samuel L. Laderer, Philip Hano, and Jacob Hano, composing the firm of Philip Hano & Co.; Bradstreet Company, Henry Hoseus, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, George D. Kuper, Charles P. Kuper, and Jacob E. W. Kuper, composing the firm of G. D. Kuper & Brothers; Henry C. Ryan, Park & Tilford, Michael H. Baron, Phonoharp Company; Frederick Menzenhauer, and Oscar Schmidt, composing the firm of Menzenhauer & Schmidt; Charles Quenzer, Lucien A. Chapin, George Closs, Joseph Dowden, John J. McKenzie, John J. Stratton, Robert W. J. Samuels, Assignee for the benefit of creditors of John J. Stratton; Johann Schick, Frances E. Winans, Herman C. Von Post, and Gustav H. Schwab, composing the firm of Oelrichs & Co.; John Maulbetsch and Edward D. Whittemore, composing the firm of Maulbetsch & Whittemore; Carl Hoffman, George Minster, and Joseph Ross, doing business as Minster & Ross; George W. Flumley Company, Robert S. Gutman, doing business under the name of New York Scandlin Manufacturing Company; Buettell Brothers Company, F. G. Otto & Sons, James Weir, Jr., and James E. Weir, doing business under the name of James Weir, Jr., & Son; the Autophone Company, George W. Lee, doing business under the name of Manhattan Musical String Company; Snedeker Manufacturing Company, Louise Schneider, doing business under the name of Traugott, Schneider & Co.; Paul Richard Schmidt, doing business under the name of Palliard & Co.; William Hermann Otto, Frederick Benary, executor of the estate of Ernst Benary; American Musical String Company, Christian Weiss, Jerome Thibouville-Lamy, Leopold Thibouville, Alfred Acoulon and Emile Beranger, doing business under the name of Jerome Thibouville-Lamy & Co.; Steinweg Printing Company, Edward Owen and Edward Owen, doing business as Edward Owen & Co.; George W. Wells, doing business as S. Wells & Sons; John W. Jacobus, Oscar Schmidt, Louis Pitzschler and Oscar Pitzschler, doing business as A. Pitzschler & Sohn; R. H. Woods, C. H. Congdon, F. J. Meinel, John Kahnt, the name being fictitious, the person intended to be cited being a co-partner in the firm of Kahnt & Uhlmann; John Uhlmann, the name being fictitious, the person intended to be cited being a co-partner in the firm of Kahnt & Uhlmann; Franz Edward Ludwig, John Ludwig, the name being fictitious, the person intended to be cited being a co-partner in the firm of Gebruder Ludwig, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 9, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 22, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 3,161.—C. FELLOWS PAGE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that C. Fellows Page of the City of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 22, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL MAAS and MARTIN MAAS, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Maas and Martin Maas, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 22d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OWEN McELROY, bankrupt.—No. 3,270.

To the creditors of Owen McElroy of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Owen McElroy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 17th, 1900.

NO. 3,297.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL ROSENBERG and HERSCH RAPS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Michael Rosenberg and Hersch Raps of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Michael Rosenberg and Hersch Raps were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 22d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID F. MANN, individually and as a member of the firm of Mann & Co., Bankrupt.—No. 3,169.

To the creditors of David F. Mann, individually and as a member of the firm of Mann & Co., of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said David F. Mann was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 21st, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN E. SCHARSMITH, Bankrupt.—No. 3,285.

To the creditors of John E. Scharsmith of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said John E. Scharsmith was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 21st, 1900.

Legal Notices.

SILVERMAN, SOLOMAN.—In pursuance of an order made by the Honorable George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against SOLOMON SILVERMAN, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the Assignee of the said Solomon Silverman, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Parker & Aaron, No. 62 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 28th day of January, 1901.—Dated New York, November 8, 1900. GEORGE WILLIAM BALLOU, Assignee. PARKER & AARON, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 62 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. N. Y. n12-1aw1wM

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARGARET KNOX, plaintiff, against JOHN M. BLAUVELT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York, and being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Central Avenue with the southerly side of Morris Street, as both the said avenue and the said street are laid down on a certain map entitled "Mortgage map of land belonging to Isaac T. Willis, being part of the farm belonging to Louis G. Morris, Esq., situate in the Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New York, dated Mott Haven, March 1st, 1809, R. Ross, Surveyor." Running thence southwesterly along the said easterly line of Central Avenue as laid down on said map one hundred twenty-eight feet and seventy one-hundredths of a foot, (128.70;) thence easterly and parallel with said Morris Street, as laid down on said maps, one hundred sixteen feet and twenty-five one-hundredths of a foot, (116 25-100;) thence running northerly at right angles to said Morris Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to said southerly line of Morris Street, and thence running westerly and along said southerly line of Morris Street eighty-five feet and ninety-two one-hundredths of a foot (85 92-100) to Central Avenue at the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said John M. Blauvelt in and to said Central Avenue and Morris Street in front of the herein described property to the centre line thereof. Subject, however, to the covenants against nuisances contained in a certain deed, made by Louis G. Morris to Isaac T. Willis, dated March 1st, 1809, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber No. 706 of Deeds, Page No. 71.

Dated New York, December 3, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 171 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

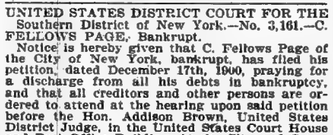

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,703, with interest thereon from the 23d day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to about $416, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is about $2,040. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage now thereon, on which there is owing $7,000 of principal with interest at four per cent. from May 24th, 1900, also to two other mortgages on which there is due and owing $17.000 of principal with accrued interest amounting on the day of sale to about $920, and which principal sum of $17,000 bears interest at six per cent.

Dated New York, December 3, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

d3-2aw3wM&Th&d24

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,203.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—LEVI HOWES CROWELL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Levi Howes Crowell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 22, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 9, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 22, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 3,161.—C. FELLOWS PAGE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that C. Fellows Page of the City of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 22, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL MAAS and MARTIN MAAS, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Maas and Martin Maas, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 22d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OWEN McELROY, bankrupt.—No. 3,270.

To the creditors of Owen McElroy of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Owen McElroy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 17th, 1900.

NO. 3,297.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL ROSENBERG and HERSCH RAPS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Michael Rosenberg and Hersch Raps of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Michael Rosenberg and Hersch Raps were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 22d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID F. MANN, individually and as a member of the firm of Mann & Co., Bankrupt.—No. 3,169.

To the creditors of David F. Mann, individually and as a member of the firm of Mann & Co., of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said David F. Mann was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLE

TENANTS IN A FIRE PANIC.

Excitement on Avenue A — Policemen Rescue a Sick Woman.

A fire at 209 Avenue A, on the corner of East Sixteenth Street, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, sent nearly 100 shivering tenants into the cold street. It was discovered by Policeman Charles G. Fichtel in Mettleman's tea store.

The building is a five-story brick tenement with four families to each floor. Fichtel beat upon the panels of the door, but failed to wake any one, and so he put his shoulder to the door and threw it from its hinges. He awakened the tenants, who ran into the streets in all stages of undress. Fichtel says he found the gas turned off and no lights in the hallways. This is a violation of the law.

Fichtel and a fellow-policeman, Fred Webber, rescued Eliza Hanson, sixty years old and ill with pleurisy, who was on the top floor. The halls were filled with smoke when the policemen went through the building and found the woman in bed unconscious. They carried her to the roof. When they appeared there was a wild burst of cheering which lasted for several minutes. The woman was not much injured. The damage by fire was $1,000.

MESSENGER LOST HER MONEY.

It Was Returned, However, and Mrs. Ranger Refused to Prosecute.

A woman appeared in the West Side Court yesterday as complainant against Joseph F. Dollard, a messenger boy, employed by the Postal Telegraph Company, at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. She gave her name as Mrs. Jessie M. Ranger, and said she lived at 221 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Through her lawyer, Alexander Tison, she said that on Saturday morning she called Dollard on the call box in her apartments, and, giving him $300, told him to deposit it for her in the Plaza Bank. Half an hour later the boy returned and told her that he had lost the money in a saloon, where he had gone to get a glass of ginger ale. She held him while she sent her maid for Detective Neddersmith of the bicycle squad.

When pressed by Magistrate Mayo to make a charge against the boy she refused to do so. She said that the money had been returned to her. The messenger boy was accordingly discharged. She gave as an excuse for not prosecuting Dollard that she was going to Florida and would not be here again for several months.

BOYS CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Five Harlem Youths Accused of Stealing Everything in Their Reach.

Harry Goldberg, eleven years old, of 520 East Thirteenth Street; Charles Echtermayer, eleven years old, of 515 East Thirteenth Street; Joseph Schultz, eleven years old, of 515 East Thirteenth Street; John Cross, eleven years old, of 646 East Thirteenth Street, and Abraham Goldberg, ten years old, of 520 East Thirteenth Street, were arraigned before Magistrate Hogan, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning charged with theft, highway robbery, and similar crimes. Jacob W. Kaufhold, a cigar manufacturer, of 505 East Thirteenth Street, had the boys arrested for stealing several boxes of cigars from him. He told Magistrate Hogan that the boys held up other boys and stole whatever they could get. They disposed of their booty for a "song." Magistrate Hogan committed the boys to the Gerry society until Tuesday.

BENZINE EXPLOSION IN A SHOP.

Man Burned, Building Damaged, and Theatrical Costume Destroyed.

An explosion of benzine yesterday morning in a ladies' tailoring establishment at 163 West Twenty-third Street, set fire to the building. Frank Hayden, one of the partners in the concern, was badly burned about the arms and face. Hayden was sponging a dress when the benzine, which stood in a cup at his elbow, exploded. A passer-by turned in an alarm. The damage to the building was $500.

The explosion knocked down the plastering all through the house and broke several windows in the offices next door. The costume, which Hayden said was valued at $300, and was to have been used in the production of a new play, to-morrow night, was torn to fragments.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, Jerome, formerly Central, Avenue, southeast corner of Morris Street, 128.8 by 85.10 by 127 by 110.3, six three-story frame flats, with store in the corner. Due on judgment $11,121; subject to other mortgages for $24,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius Lehman, referee, 33 University Place, southeast corner of Ninth Street, 34.7 by 102.4 by 34.5 by 104.10, leasehold, three-story brick building, being part of the Hotel Martin. Due on judgment, $15,702.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 216.15 feet west of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,725.

By Peter P. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, 301 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores; 2,645 Eighth Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,786; subject to other mortgages, on the corner parcel, for $40,000; on the inside parcel, for $25,000.

By Peter P. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 3,310 Third Avenue, east side, 230 feet north of Boston Road, 16.5 by 45.9 by 16.9 by 29.3, one-story frame store; 997 Boston Road, west side, abutting on the foregoing, 16.9 by 50, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on 3,310 Third Avenue, $1,731; on 997 Boston Road, $3,320.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 415 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 222 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four and five story dwelling. Due on judgment, $38,010.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT GREAT sacrifice; new Queen Anne cottage, 7 rooms, fine barn and fruit; 1 acre good ground in centre Smithtown Branch Village, near railroad station. Apply at once to E. H. MULLINEAUX, Smithtown Branch, L. I.

FARM, 126 ACRES, 10 TIMBER; 18-ROOM house, 2 barns; farmhouse; plenty fruit; productive soil; 1 hour from city; cost, $35,000; must sell to close estate; price, $10,000. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

ALL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE A SPECIALty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

CUBA MAHOGANY TIMBER LANDS, 20,000 acres, near navigation; low price; perfect title. DICKINSON CONDICT, 40 Wall St.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXchange your house, lots, farms quickly, write or call personally. S. BIBER & CO., 204 East 19th St.

OWNERS! ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT assured of property placed in my charge. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, HAS many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country Properties for sale and exchange. Flats, Tenements, Business Property, Lots, private Dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban Houses and Farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

CALIFORNIA HOME FOR SUBURBAN RESIdence; value, $7,500; both unincumbered. CLARENCE L. BARBER, 15 Wall St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DEMAREST STATION.—Charming Queen Anne house, 8 lots; perfect order; cheap. $4,500. THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

CHOICEST, CHEAPEST LOTS ON THE PALISades; $200 up; easy payments. EASTWOOD, Grantwood, Bergen Co., N. J.

JERSEY FARM, 9 ACRES, HOUSE, BARN, mtg. $600, Southern acreage; offer. H., 583 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Business Property Wanted.

FACTORY LOFTS WANTED.
We have more calls for lofts than we can supply.
If you have lofts to let send us particulars, or manager will call.
Now is the time to lease.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.
Est. 1846. 116 West 42d.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Examines and insures titles at fixed moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired. Questions of doubt are submitted to a Committee of Counsel of the Company before insuring.

Losses for Thirteen Years, $24,346.37.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

11TH AV., NEAR 48TH.—Fine full-size corner building, with store; always rented; bargain $25,000; also 8th Av. bargains. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

COLD water Tenement, with store, 100th St., near 8th Av.; always rented, finest tenants, $2,100; price $21,500; easy terms. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM AV.—Elegant corner building, with stores; rented, $4,700; growing fast in value; bargain price; also adjoining houses. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

9TH AV., NEAR 59TH ST.—Elegant corner; old buildings, 125x100; rare bargain for investment or alteration. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

LOTS; BRONX BARGAINS; TREMONT, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avenues, Fordham Road; three Woodlawn corners; others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

LOTS.—Bronx bargains; Tremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs.; Fordham Road; three Woodlawn corners; others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—Handsome private dwelling, East 50th St.; price right; little cash needed; might exchange. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

FIVE OLD FOUR-STORY TENEMENTS, ON 102d St., for sale, each 25x100. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 115 Broadway.

24TH WARD.—Several tracts desirably located acreage, for sale or exchange. OWNER, 20 Broad St., Room 1,002.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

QUEENS BOROUGH IS THE MOST VALUABLE from an investment point, and the cheapest in price of any of the Boroughs of New York City. We have the best and cheapest. A single lot or one hundred acres. WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, 680 FEET WATER front, foot 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn, 200x240; yard and building; 32 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. PIERSON & WOLFFE, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 583 Cort.

WHEELER BROTHERS,

Investments in Queens Borough.
16 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.

Mortgage Loans.

New York and Brooklyn Property.
DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN.

ONE LEFT—2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2-STORY AND basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price $4,000; cash $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,249 Sterling Place; open; investigate.

WE HAVE PROPERTY IN ALL SECTIONS TO rent, for sale, exchange; also money to loan. L. H. POTTER & BROTHER, 81 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$2,250, ONLY $100 DOWN, DETACHED HOUSE, 7 rooms; all improvements; stable. STOOTHOFF, Eastern Parkway, near Montauk Av.

BARGAINS.—Three choice lots, Prospect Place, Sterling Place, near Washington Av. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway, Manhattan.

NEAR PROSPECT PARK.—Large Queen Anne, good location, price $3,900; easy terms. BEARDALL, 11 Willoughby St.

STUYVESANT SECTION.—2-story basement stone, same as new house, $5,500. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

WHEN YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN BROOKlyn real estate, call and see KETCHAM BROS., 1,565 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 & 125TH ST.

FOR TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT USE.—Large stores; also large hall; electric light, elevator. 1,931 Broadway, 65th St.

FACTORY, POWER, RAILROAD SWITCH, Sprinklers, cheap labor, low freights. W. LAWTON, Kingston, N. Y.

LARGE LIGHT OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR, NICEly furnished, for rent to May 1, 1901. Apply Room 33, 261 Broadway.

STABLE, 193 LEXINGTON AV.—Private stalls; rent reasonable. Apply or address 20 Broad St., Room, 1,005.

6TH AV., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

LARGE STORE TO LET, 100 FEET DEEP, with cellar; storage or any business. 529 West 42d St.

16TH ST., 423 WEST.—Large store, with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

NO. 81 WHITE STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Business building; submit offers. GURNEE & HOPKINS, 134 West 23d St.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 368 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, IMPROVEMENTS; CONvenient to cars; $18; good order. Apply 360 12th St., Brooklyn.

Instruction—Business Colleges.

Instruction.

$5c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HAFFLEY SCHOOL,

248-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

Receives State University diplomas for business, shorthand, and high-school courses and certificates for law, medical, and dental students. IT IS THE ONLY SCHOOL that fits students for ALL these credentials. Day and evening. Begin at any time.

EXPERT EDUCATION.—Backward youths and unsuccessful for college entrance received by expert tutor (married) of long experience, in his pleasant home, at Morristown, N. J. Success guaranteed. Number limited. Highest recommendation. Entire charge taken of pupils if wished. For circular and terms apply to H. PENN, Morristown, N. J.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN INSTRUCTION; best method; expert teachers; terms moderate. Prof. M. PELLERIN, 297 West 23d.

SHORTHAND TAUGHT BY MAIL, $5 PER month. F. NELSON, Prin., 194 22d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dancing.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

T. GEORGE HODGWORTH
NOS. 12 AND 14 EAST 59TH STREET.
Classes and private lessons.
SEASON NOW OPEN.

MACDONALD'S KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

GEORGE W. WALLACE,
Leslie Rooms, 209 West 23d Street;
Hillsville Rooms, 20-32 West 126th St.
Class and private tuition. See circular.

PROF. D. C. LESTER.—Dancing and polite department, Colonial Hall, 16ist st. and Columbus Av. Offices hours, 2 to 10 P. M.

BRADY'S, 448 Amsterdam Av., 215-217 West 125th St. WALTZ

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE IOWA,

135 West 104th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Av. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.

PAUL B. PUGH & CO., Builders and Owners.
STABLER & SMITH, AGENTS,
674 COLUMBUS AVE., 93D ST.
TELEPHONE 79 RIVERSIDE.

126 East 34th St.

Eight rooms and bath, butler's pantry, servants' toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service and every modern convenience.

Superintendent on Premises.

BACHELOR AP'TS.

112 West 44th St.
2 large light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,508 BROADWAY.

BROADWAY, 2,680 to 2,690, COR. 102D ST.—7 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; BATH; all improvements; hall service; $40.00 to $55.00.

APARTMENTS, ONE FLIGHT.—5 elegant light rooms; healthy location; all improvements; $16. 122 East 102d St

BUTLER ST., 173 TO 181, NEAR BOND.—3 handsome large rooms, newly painted; $5 to $8.

Brooklyn.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, (new,) 404 and 406 Gold St., between Fulton and Willoughby; right in the dry goods section; 5 rooms and tiled bath; steam heated; hot water supplied; refrigerator; every room has outside window; resident janitor; private block; they just meet the demand for this section; rent $23 to $26. C. H. DENISON.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 96TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $38. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St. 4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

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NO. 81 WHITE STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Business building; submit offers. GURNEE & HOPKINS, No. 134 West 23d St.

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The Lakewood golf links are famous throughout the land.
White for booklet and diagram of rooms.
JAMES N. BERRY, MANAGER.

LAUREL HOUSE,

NEW THEOLOGY DOES NOT REPRESS MIRTH

Bishop Potter's Advice to the Young Men's Christian Association

Simplicity in Living an Important Feature for a Young Man—"Boss" Tweed's Diamond Suspender Button.

The audience that gathered in the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon to hear a sermon by Bishop Potter was a large one. In introducing the Bishop, Seth Low quoted from a sermon of Dr. Rainsford that he had heard in the morning. When Bishop Potter started to speak he said:

"Unfortunately I did not hear Dr. Rainsford to-day, so I shall have to preach my own sermon."

Reverting to the early days of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Bishop told how there had been many at a convention held some years ago who were opposed to secular amusements in the houses of the association. These, said the Bishop, would doubtless be rejoiced that their advice had not been followed could they see now the good results of such innovations as games and gymnasia. The theology of old times, he continued, was inclined to repress the mirth and physical enjoyment natural to human beings, but a later and better theology had supplanted the old doctrines, recognizing the relation of work to play and striving to bind them together properly.

The Young Men's Christian Association, the Bishop said, has also done much in helping to abolish "one of the most pagan elements in our life," the spirit of caste, a thing that it is to be hoped will some day be so obliterated that all men may sit down at the same table together—"at the table of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Of three things most important to a young man in this city, the Bishop declared, are self-possession, simplicity, and a right standard of values.

A story illustrative of the kind of expensive display that should be avoided was told by the Bishop. He said that once when a party of men was in the office of the late "Boss" Tweed some one espied on the floor a piece of diamond jewelry that looked like a stud button. Each man was asked if it was his property. At first Mr. Tweed said that it was not his, but he, at once a sudden thought, plucked up his vest, looked at the upper edge of his trousers, and exclaimed: "Why, it's one of my suspender buttons." This is the kind of lavish personal expenditure, the Bishop said, that young men of these days should avoid. In telling the story he spoke of Tweed as "a very fine type of an article that we have, I am sorry to say, produced more of since then." He added that at the time the incident occurred the "Boss" wore a white shirt, "the only white thing about him."

Young men ought to cultivate a true idea of the standard of values, the Bishop said, to keep from being dazzled by the things that are false. He cited as an example of the uselessness of some lives the career of the man who dies and leaves behind him an enormous fortune, no part of which has ever been expended in the betterment of others.

Next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock the West Side Branch is to hold its meeting in Carnegie Hall, and the two speakers will be Gov. Roosevelt and Robert E. Speer, William E. Dodge acting as Chairman. The address of the Governor, which is being printed, will be read after that day in different Young Men's Christian Association houses all over the country. Tickets of admission, to be had by members at the West Side Branch, will be required for this meeting.

LIBERALITY OF THE CHURCH.

Dancing, Card Playing, and Theatres Not Sinful in Themselves, Says Dr. MacArthur.

The Rev. Robert S. MacArthur discussed at the services in Calvary Baptist Church last night "The Voice of the Church in Relation to Amusement." He said: "Nothing is more certain than that the Church as a whole has grown more liberal in her attitude in these recent days. We must not confound things that are evil with things which are evil only by excess or by improper associations. Some churches have denounced dances of all kinds, and in all times and places. They have thus set up false standards, and have made things evil in themselves when they were evil only because of associations and other conditions. A similar remark might apply to card playing. Whatever injures a man in his finer feeling and in his nobler purpose ought to be abandoned. Whatever interferes with him in his duty to his family, to his business, and to his church ought to be rejected, though it were dear to him as a right hand or an eye.

"What shall be said about the theatre? Shall the Church indiscriminately denounce all theatres, actors, and attendants upon theatres? Shall she be simply denunciatory hostile, uncompromising, and implacable in her opposition. This attitude has often been assumed by various branches of the Church. It is the attitude to-day declared in some church covenants and books of discipline. Such a course alienates a great body of men and women engaged in dramatic work of various kinds. It opens a broad gulf between them and the Church. It makes the Church practically indifferent to this great element in our community. It virtually ostracizes great groups of men and women because of the sins of some of these men and women. Such a course also is unjust, for we have no right to put the Church in such an attitude. There is no one interest of humanity to which the Church can afford to be indifferent. The present attitude of the Church is ineffective, for men and women do go to the theatres even though they belong to churches with prohibitive rules. The true attitude of the Church toward the theatre and toward all men is transformative. She must not indiscriminately denounce all actors, all theatres, and all dramatists. She must treat them as she does books, distinguishing the good from the bad, commending the one and condemning the other."

W. L. WARD'S NEW WATCH.

How the Timepiece Was Presented to the Republican Leader.

Ex-Congressman W. L. Ward, the Republican leader in Westchester County, was presented with a six-hundred-and-fifty-dollar watch at a dinner at Sherry's on Saturday night.

The story is that when A. W. Cooley was nominated for the Assembly in a Democratic district a year ago Mr. Ward visited the then Chairman, B. B. Odell, Jr., and after telling him that Cooley had a chance to win, asked for some of the sinews of war to aid him in his canvass. Mr. Odell adjusted his eyeglasses and scanned the figures from the district in late years, and then, shaking his head, said:

"Bill, I don't see how I can do any better for you than I did last year. We are pretty short of money, to tell the truth."

Mr. Ward was toying with a cheap-looking silver watch at the time and Mr. Odell added:

"But I tell you what I will do. If you elect Cooley I will give you a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar watch."

Mr. Cooley was elected, but Mr. Ward declined to receive the watch that Mr. Odell wanted to purchase. Mr. Cooley was re-elected last month, and the officials in Westchester who had heard the story determined to give him a timepiece. So the dinner was arranged at which it was presented.

BONDS STOLEN, THEY SAY.

Detectives Arrest a Young Man Who Refuses Any Information.

In the Centre Street Court yesterday John Gleason, Jr., twenty years old, of 11 James Street, who was arrested at his home on Saturday night by Detective Sergeants Faye and Clark, was arraigned on suspicion and remanded until to-day.

The detectives said that on Dec. 7, Gleason sold to Clark & Son, bankers and brokers, on Park Row, two one-hundred-dollar 3 per cent. United States coupon bonds, numbered respectively 13,267 and 13,268, for $216. The November coupons were not detached. These bonds, the detectives said, were found to be part of a safe robbery that took place in Harrisburg, Penn., on Dec. 5. The prisoner refused to make any statement.

FIREMEN HURT BY A FALL.

Step Into Elevator Shaft While Groping About a Burning Factory in Brooklyn.

The five-story brick factory building at 76 and 78 Ainslie Street, Williamsburg, was burned at an early hour yesterday morning, and several firemen were hurt, three by falling down the elevator shaft, a distance of fifteen feet.

The first three floors were occupied by Shade & Co., manufacturers of locks and as a nickel and silver plating works, while the two upper floors were occupied by Peter Wagner as a tailor's shop. Wagner employed about forty men and women.

The fire, which started on the top floor, was first noticed by a passer-by, who turned in an alarm. When the firemen reached the scene the flames had enveloped the entire upper floor and were shooting from the windows both front and rear. The building is situated in a thickly settled tenement district, and a second and third alarm were turned in. Half a dozen ladders were raised, and from these tons of water were poured on the building. So dense, however, was the smoke, which seemed to shoot downward from the windows, that the firemen had to work in relays upon the ladders. Despite their efforts the flames spread, and in half an hour the building, from the second floor up, was blazing fiercely.

After two hours of hard work the fire was under control, and half a dozen men attached to Salvage Corps No. 2 went into the building with tarpaulins. While groping about, S. J. Pullin of 200 Walworth Street and two of his comrades fell down an elevator shaft. Pullin was badly bruised, and had his injuries dressed by Ambulance Surgeon Shields of the Eastern District Hospital, after which he was taken to his home. Several other firemen were slightly burned, but declined medical treatment.

Shade & Co. placed their loss at $10,000, and Wagner at $5,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, and Fire Marshal Brymer was notified and will make an investigation.

INCENDIARIES IN THE BRONX.

Gang of Boys Believed to Have Started Several Fires at West Farms.

The residents of West Farms, in the Borough of the Bronx, are greatly alarmed over a series of fires that are believed to be of incendiary origin, and the work of a gang of boys whose only object is to cause excitement and see the firemen work. So far, only barns have been fired, but the people are in dread that the torch may be applied to their dwellings, and argue that if the boys who are suspected are daring enough to fire a valuable barn, they may some night set fire to a private residence, and not only destroy property, but endanger life. Consequently, several residents have gone to the police and demanded better protection.

The most recent fire laid to the gang of boys, one of whom is the son of a prominent business man in West Farms, occurred Friday night, when a frame building at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Boston Avenue, occupied by John Ross, a wheelwright, was almost completely destroyed. The same building was discovered to be afire a couple of weeks ago by some persons who saw a number of boys about the structure at the time. Three different attempts were made to burn the barn of Bernard Beirn, which is only 100 feet away from Ross's place, and the barn of Henry V. Welch, at the corner of Mechanic Street and Westchester Avenue, went up in smoke some days ago.

The Fire Marshal is investigating the matter, and the police have been asked to look for the incendiaries.

Boy Accused of Causing Girl's Death.

Maggie Enloria, five years old, of 524 Henderson Street, Jersey City, who was burned by her dress taking fire at a bonfire on Saturday night, died at St. Francis Hospital yesterday. Joseph Bunsby, nine years old, of 520 Henderson Street, who was charged by the girl's companions with pushing her into the fire, was placed under arrest on a charge of manslaughter. He claims that the affair was an accident. He will be arraigned before Police Justice Hoos to-day.

FISHER'S TALE OF BURGLARS.

He Keeps the Police Guessing, Then Disgusts Them.

John Fisher, who says he is thirty-four years of age and lives at 165 West End Avenue, but who, the police say, has no home and does chores in saloons, reported to Policeman Grady of the West Sixty-eighth Street squad that he had been assaulted by burglars early yesterday morning.

Fisher said he was sleeping in the back room of a saloon at 301 West Sixty-eighth Street, upon a cot which the proprietor had allowed him to occupy, when two men forced open the street door and crept into the room. When he called out to ask them what they were doing they hit him on the head with a jimmy. Fisher showed a scalp wound which Grady thought was severe enough to warrant his going to Roosevelt Hospital, where he had his head dressed.

Detective Day later made an examination of the room and listened to Fisher's story. The door, of which the lock was broken, had been anchored with a cask of whisky weighing about 650 pounds. Fisher alleged that the burglars had opened the door, pushing back the cask. The detective thought this remarkable.

Fisher's description of the burglars was not clear. He said at first that they were both short men, and he told of two men whom, he thought, were intruders. The two men were arrested. Fisher then said he was sure they were not the men. He then said that the men were tall. Then he changed his description, and said that one was short and one was tall. Finally he admitted that he had been drinking and could not tell what the men looked like. After a close cross-examination he said he was not sure that there had been any burglars there at all. The police had worked all day on the case, and they were very much disgusted when they got through with Fisher.

STAGE CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL.

Over 400 Youngsters Receive Presents and Enjoy Themselves.

The children of the stage had a Christmas festival at Tony Pastor's Theatre last evening. Over 400 little performers and children of members of the profession, with many of their elders, enjoyed a vaudeville performance given under the direction of Mrs. E. M. Fernandez by thirty-two youngsters, who won enthusiastic applause by their songs, dances, imitations, and specialties, the programme ending with a minuet.

There were calls for Aunt Louisa, and Mrs. Eldridge arose in her box and made a brief speech, saying that it was the first time in twelve years she had seen the performance, always having been too busy behind the scenes. She was sorry she had been obliged to resign the Presidency of the Entertainment Committee, but she felt that she was growing older every year and that the work ought to be in younger hands.

After the performance the children had refreshments in the banquet hall, Miss Cora Tanner and a committee of women serving them. Then they were marched up into Tammany Hall, where the presents were distributed, after which there was dancing.

In the afternoon Mrs. Pastor and a committee of women distributed clothing to eighty children of stage people.

Parents Say Son Threatened Them.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Buckley of 62 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street appeared in Harlem Court yesterday morning and told Magistrate Brann that their son, Charles, sixteen years old, was incorrigible. They said that they were afraid of their lives and that he had often threatened to kill them. The boy, who was a prisoner in court, denied that he had ever threatened them. He said that his father beat his mother and that he took her part. Magistrate Brann gave the boy a severe lecture and then committed him to the House of Refuge.

Christmas Banquet for Employes.

Sixteen hundred employes of O'Neill's department store, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, will be the guests of the head of the firm to-night at the annual Christmas banquet. In addition to providing three meals a day for his employes during the Christmas season, Mr. O'Neill begins the holiday season for his workers each year with a dinner after the customers have gone. The bill of fare will include all of the usual Christmas dainties.

HOW HE SAVED TIGER.

Cat a Nuisance, but Was in Peril, So a Hole Was Cut in the Wall of the House.

This is the story of a cat. This cat, Tiger by name, happened, as ill-luck would have it, to stray down a chimney from the roof of his home on night before last, and when somebody at the lower end of the flue started to build a fire in the stove on the following morning there issued from the chimney such howls that the maker of the fire, a cook of portly mold, fled in terror from the room. But there came later a man who investigated the cause of the unearthly noises; so Tiger was released and is to-day alive and happy.

The way it all came about was like this: Albert Dinfield, owner of the great cat, has not been popular with the other tenants in the apartment house at 574 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, because those others do not fancy the menagerie that he keeps in his rooms. Besides the cat, there are in his collection a couple of fox terriers, and the fights that have been going on daily between these two and Tiger have resulted in echoes which penetrated through every floor from the top of the house to the basement.

On Saturday night, just after one of these commotions, Dinfield, planning both to give Tiger a little fresh air after his defeat at the paws of the terriers and to hide his own head from the wrath of his neighbors for the next hour or two, took the cat up to the roof. Together they sat there for a while. Then the owner remembered that he had left something down stairs. He went after it, leaving Tiger looking contentedly over the parapet. When he returned nothing was to be seen of the cat, and, after perching for more than an hour, he decided that some of the hostile neighbors must have stolen his pet. Finally, after planning to hide his time and either discover his lost favorite or have vengeance on the kidnappers, he went to bed.

Early yesterday morning the cook on the top floor started to light her fire, with the result already told. Her employer, hearing her yells and seeing her in flight, ran into the kitchen and was greeted by the heart-rending shrieks of the spirit in the chimney. As soon as he perceived whence the noise came, he put out the little fire that the cook had built and then rushed to the roof. Down the dark chimney there was just enough of a beam of light for him to descry the form of Tiger at the bottom. He lowered a rope and called "Kitty! Kitty!" but it was no use, for every time the big cat tried to climb up he fell back again, so heavy was he that he could not support his own weight. At last the rescuer was obliged to cut a hole in his wall, through which Tiger jumped out. His beautiful fur, which in its normal condition had been covered with many streaks of white and yellow, was singed so that he looked almost black.

When the rescuer saw what cat he had found he was on the point of walling it up in the chimney again, but good heart overcame malice, and Dinfield was informed of the pet's whereabouts.

IN DEFENSE OF A. W. MILBURY.

Spencer Trask Tells How India Famine Fund Paper Came to be Used.

Spencer Trask, who was a member of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, said yesterday that he had no reason to doubt the honesty of Arthur W. Milbury, whose appeals for money for educational work were made without authorization on paper bearing the letterhead of the committee, and that Milbury had not disappeared.

"Mr. Milbury," he said, "was Assistant Secretary of the committee, and on its dissolution accepted a position with the International General Company and went to its Philadelphia office, where he has been ever since. As to the use of the committee's stationery, this was a mistake on his part, but an innocent one. As I understand it, he wrote only to a few persons who knew him and his past associations, and a quantity of unused letterheads being on hand he used these for economy's sake."

BOY SHOT DURING QUARREL.

Italian's Bad Marksmanship Results in Injury to Innocent Spectator.

Luigi Berrinio, twenty-one years old, a butcher, was arrested yesterday afternoon and locked up in the East Fifth Street Police Station, for shooting Memi Colhioro, twelve years old, of 420 East Eleventh Street. Memi was shot through the groin. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said there was hope for his recovery.

The shooting was the result of a quarrel between Berrinio and Salvini Schillizzi, the janitor of the house in which he lives. Berrinio became aggressive because the janitor told him not to interfere with some store sheds in the rear of the house. In the altercation that ensued he fired a shot at Schillizzi from a revolver. The bullet went wide of its mark and struck young Colhioro, who was standing near by looking on. The prisoner was held for examination, pending the result of the boy's injuries.

FILLS FRIEND WITH BIRD SHOT.

Astoria Man Mistakes His Neighbor for a Pigeon Thief.

Herman Wolf, thirty-six years old, a piano maker, living at 223 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, was shot in the neck and head on Saturday evening by his friend and neighbor, Felix Theulica of 225 Flushing Avenue.

Late in the evening Wolf went into the vacant field, back of the houses in which he and Theulica live, to bury some refuse. Theulica has a lot of fancy pigeons in a croft back of his house, which, for some time past boys or men have been stealing. He was on watch for the intruder and had a gun loaded with fine bird shot. He saw Wolf near the croft and fired at him.

The small shot lodged in the man's head and neck. Dr. Meyer of 229 Steinway Avenue attended the injured man. Theulica was arrested and was held under $2,000 bail, as Dr. Meyer said there was very little chance of the injuries resulting seriously.

ARONSON DIED FROM PNEUMONIA.

His Accident in the Bicycle Race Did Not Cause His Fatal Illness.

An autopsy on the body of Oscar Aronson, the six-day bicyclist, proved that he had died from pneumonia instead of injuries from the fall in the Madison Square Garden race. He contracted pneumonia during the race.

Aronson, Turville, and nearly all the racers in the contest had a bad spill on Wednesday. Aronson was unconscious for three hours, and was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was thought his spine had been broken. He had had bruises, though they had nothing to do with his death. The body was removed to Aronson's home, at 730 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, and the funeral will probably take place to-day.

Fell to His Death from Housetop.

A policeman on post on West Thirty-first Street was notified yesterday morning that a man had been found dead in the yard at the rear of 209 West Thirty-first Street. He thought the body had fallen from one of the windows of the house. No one in the building knew the dead man. The body was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street station house. Later the dead man was identified as Martin Reardon, thirty-five years old, a laborer, of 732 Sixth Avenue. Reardon formerly lived in the Thirty-first Street house. It is thought that he went there late Saturday night, forgetting that he had moved away, and, going to the roof by mistake, missed his footing and fell off. His skull was crushed and he was cut and bruised.

Saved by His Sweetheart.

Alexander Shissel, a musician who lives at 203 East One Hundredth Street, had his life saved by his sweetheart yesterday afternoon. He went to sleep in his room at about 3 o'clock, leaving a gas stove going at full blast beside his bed. Half an hour later Miss Anna Braun of Hoboken called and detected the odor of the gas. She could not arouse Shissel, and shouted for help. A policeman forced his way into the room where the musician was found lying unconscious from gas. Shissel was revived by a physician.

Lieut. Hobson's Condition.

The condition of Lieut. Hobson at the Presbyterian Hospital last night was better than it was Saturday, and showed continued improvement.

FRENCH LABOR TROUBLES

The Number of Strikes Is Increasing Every Year.

Queer Results of Cohesive Power of Labor Unions—Capital Frightened by Millerand's Appeal.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Just as the year 1900 is closing the French labor bureau authorities are publishing the advance sheets of the report on the strikes and other labor troubles of 1899. There were 740 strikes, involving 176,826 people, among whom were 23,417 women and 10,042 children employed in 4,290 establishments. The days of labor lost were 3,550,734, of which 1,038,340 were lost by 35,576 non-strikers who were forced into idleness by the labor unions. Never were there so many strikes in any former year in French history.

The strikes affected nearly all pursuits, but were most numerous among the employes of corporations, 165 of these concerns, employing 82,082 hands, having been drawn into the storm centre during the year. This is a notable increase over former years. Among industries the textile and iron works furnish the largest number. Organized labor conducted 441 strikes. Over half the strikers were employed by the day.

An analysis of the result of these strikes is interesting. Of the 740, 180 were successful, 282 ended in compromises, and 278 completely failed. Of the people on strike 12 per cent. won their case, 70 per cent. compromised, and 17 per cent. went to the wall. The proportion of those who lost is much below that of former years. The majority of the strikes which failed were based upon demands for the removal of foremen or protestations against the discharge of fellow-workmen. The motives of the others were: 412 for a raise in wages, 90 of which succeeded; 45 against a reduction, of which 24 failed.

Labor troubles are on the increase in France, and the year 1900 will score much higher in strike history than its predecessor. Although the Government possesses a very marked admixture of Socialism, it has resorted to some strong measures to quell labor troubles. During the bakers' strike at Marseilles, national authority interfered by sending to that city all the soldiers in the army who had ever worked in bakeries. When the longshoremen were on strike at Havre their places were taken by employes of the navy. The bluejackets were remonstrated with and threatened, but

"Theirs not to make reply
"Theirs not reason why
"Theirs but to do or die."

and so, while the labor union hesitated to attack the navy the strike quietly petered out.

THE CHALONS-SUR-SAONE RIOT.

While the great strike at Chalons-sur-Saone, in the iron works, was in progress, the police were confronted by over 1,000 violent men in a most threatening mood, who threw stones and clubs and fired pistols and guns at them, wounding several dangerously. After the gendarmes had fired a few rounds into the air and the earth they fired at the mob and wounded four men. This was made the subject of an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies, and Prime Minister Waldeck-Rousseau defended the gendarmes. He said that the sacred right to work was the right to live; that it was as much the duty of the Government to protect one man in his right to work as it was to protect one thousand men in their right to strike and not work. Though his Cabinet is called "the Socialist Ministry," he was sustained by a large majority.

Street railway strikes have occurred in almost every city in France, but one in Lyons is perhaps without parallel. When the tramways of that city adopted the electric system and gave transfers to all parts of the city the managers soon found that they were the victims of an organized filching conspiracy on the part of conductors. These enterprising men passed transfers to each other; they were turned into the office as fares and the booty was divided. To stop this robbery the company employed fifty "controllers," to stand at street car crossings and punch an octagonal hole into each paper transfer; none were good unless so punched. The people rebelled against standing in the rain and waiting to have their transfers perforated, but they finally submitted.

Then the company discovered that conductors had devised a cunning method to imitate the octagonal incision in the transfers and that new swindles were going on. The punches were replaced by stamps which impressed Chinese characters upon the transfers, every controller having a different letter of the alphabet. No one short of an innocent Heathen Chinee could circumvent this device.

Of course, the conductors looked upon the controllers who watched them with that affection which another class have for a sleepless detective. The two classes of employes snarled and growled at each other all the time. But that condition was not to last long. The conductors have their labor union, and by a shrewd stroke of diplomacy they inveigled all the controllers into joining it, the two conflicting interests promising to abide by each other in cloud and sunshine.

The controllers ceased to be useful to the company the moment they yoked themselves to the conductors. They were discharged. Two meetings of the union were held, and a strike was ordered. All the conductors quit work because their despots were dismissed. They exacted the immediate return of the men who had been hired to watch them, to dog their every action. Every car in that city or over half a million inhabitants was stopped for three days, when the company weakened and gave all the cast-off controllers some job. Three days before the strike the conductors wished every controller to the bottom of the Rhône. The spirit in which the former rallied to the support of the latter in their trouble is a good illustration of the cohesive power that holds labor unions together in France.

ITALIAN AGITATORS IN FRANCE.

While international law would prevent statemen from crossing into the territory of a friendly nation and exciting revolt against the Government, there seems to be no frontier to labor agitators. During the last three months two members of the Italian Parliament, Signors Morgari and Rondoni, have been preaching Anarchy and aiding and abetting lawlessness in Marseilles, Lyons, St. Etienne, and Calais. In their own country they were muzzled. Men were shot down for uttering such sentiments in Milan less than a year ago. What makes their toleration in France very paradoxical is that in Lyons, when an Italian assassinated President Carnot a few years ago, the people hunted down every Italian in the city, mobbed and destroyed Italians' homes and places of business, surrounded in an angry mob the Italian Consulate, and compelled the lowering of his flag. Now two Italians go to Lyons and lead mobs against Frenchmen, advocating the complete and violent overthrow of all laws which protect property, and permit Presidents to rule in peace. Emerson called this "pairing off in insane parties."

The strike of the lace workers at Calais has also brought into friendly proximity men who at other times are mutually antagonistic. Their leader, an ex-Mayor of Calais, is charged with using workingmen to punish his political enemies. He has repeatedly told the poor fellows that if they would only obey him he would lead them to twelve hours' pay for eight hours' work. They did as he told them, and have been idle two months. Last week the employers formally closed their works, never to open them until the employes surrender. Nearly 1,500 persons are idle, and the town is full of armed troops. The Calais lacemakers are the best-paid workingmen in France. They received all the way from 1,200f. to 10,000f. a year.

The English lacemakers of Nottingham are remarkably sympathetic. In spite of all the insults Frenchmen have heaped upon the Queen and upon Englishmen generally during the Boer war, the Nottingham union voted last week to send its French brothers and sisters 1,250f. a week during the lockout. If, while the strike lasts, the trade of Calais should be shifted to England, that would, of course, only be a just reward to the Nottingham lacemakers' disinterested generosity.

The strikes of October, 1900, threw out of work 36,469 hands. The troubles seem to be occurring systematically and with fatal progression. The opponents of the republic attribute them to the triumph of Socialism in the Government, and predict that they will break out in every branch of industry within the next six months. That would be a very satisfactory state of affairs for Prince Victor Napoleon, now serving as Colonel in the Russian Army, and the most eligible of the pretenders to the French crown.

Minister of Commerce Millerand, the Socialist member of the Ministry, seeing that the multitude of idlers caused by strikes is rapidly increasing, has addressed circulars to all the Prefects, asking them to favor the opening of national mills and workshops. The inevitable consequence of this appeal is to frighten capital from all industrial investments.

Everything wearable to please the men family of the thoughtful woman.

If you men have the money and time to think of yourselves, there is something interesting in overcoats at $12.50 and $15. In sack suits at $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Cats Dogs Birds Canary singer, $2.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00; each warranted; St. Andreasberg Canary, with soft bell and water notes, $5.00; the Holden Canary, with fancy notes and echo songs, $10, $12, $15, $20. All kinds singing, whistling, talking birds. Best quality; low prices. Birds sent by express everywhere, safe. Cages all latest styles. Holden's Book on Birds, new, all about food, care, singing, with full price list birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps.
Piping Bullfinches; one and two songs.
G. H. Holden. 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

CRUSHED BETWEEN TWO CARS.

Goldberg Was on His Way to Earn Christmas Money at a Wedding.

On the way to earn a little extra Christmas money by making himself useful at the wedding of his employer's daughter, Louis Goldberg, forty years old, of 342 Osborne Street, Brooklyn, met death yesterday morning at the Brooklyn entrance to the bridge.

Goldberg was employed in a tailor's shop in Suffolk Street, Manhattan. His employer's daughter was to be married yesterday, and Goldberg had been told he could find some work to do at the celebration. Anxious to earn the extra money he started early yesterday morning from his home for Manhattan. When he reached the bridge he found that the south roadway was being repaired, and shuttle cars were being operated on the north roadway. One of these cars, No. 2,138 of the Fulton Street line, had come in on the switch at Washington Street.

Where was a crowd waiting to board the car, and all made a rush for it, including Goldberg. He was the first to reach the step of the front platform, and was trying to open the closed gate when some one, in climbing over the dashboard, released the brake. The car started down the grade and collided with a De Kalb Avenue car, which was turning into Washington Street from Sands Street. Goldberg, failing to see that a collision was imminent, clung to his position and was crushed between the two cars. He died before an ambulance surgeon summoned from the Brooklyn Hospital could reach him.

Walter Lombard, forty-two years old, of 27 Alabama Avenue, motorman of the Fulton Street car, was placed under arrest.

WHOLESALE GROCERS SWINDLED.

Bogus Orders Presented for Merchandise—One Man Confesses in Court.

The wholesale merchants dealing in groceries and other merchandise on Franklin Street and on West Broadway have been victimized for some time by a gang of swindlers, to whom goods were given on bogus orders.

The police of the Leonard Street Station were notified and Detectives Farrell and Higgins were detailed on the case. On Saturday evening Edward B. Coughlin, a delivery clerk in the employ of Francis H. Leggett & Co., in Franklin Street, received an order for $29 worth of extract of beef. The man who presented the order was detained while Coughlin notified the police by telephone.

The man was waiting in the office of the company to have his order filled when the detectives placed him under arrest. He said he was Charles H. Allen, a shoemaker, thirty-five years old, of 170 Bleecker Street. Other victims, the detectives said, are B. Hazzard & Co., grocers, of 177 Hudson Street, William Simpson, grocer, of 757 Sixth Avenue, and George C. Schlusing of 402 Fourth Avenue. In Centre Street Court yesterday morning Allen pleaded guilty, and was committed to the Tombs by Magistrate Deuel, in default of $1,000 bail for trial.

HIS TALK AROUSES SUSPICION.

Police Will Be Asked to Investigate the Death of a Waiter.

Martin Schwartz, thirty-one years old, of 114 Fourth Avenue, a waiter in a Sixth Avenue restaurant, died at his home yesterday from a fractured skull. He talked in a delirium of having been kicked and beaten. It was said at his home last night that the police will be asked to investigate.

Schwartz got home at 7:30 o'clock Saturday night and complained of feeling ill. He complained of pains in the head, and at 6 o'clock in the morning was unconscious. Dr. D. A. Dobie of 408 West Twenty-fourth Street was called in, but Schwartz died in a short while. Dr. Dobie reported the case to the Coroner. He found that Schwartz had a depressed fracture of the skull, though no wound was visible.

John Arnold, the landlord of the house, and an aunt of Schwartz were the only persons at the house last night. They said an investigation would be made.

Two New Smallpox Cases.

Two new smallpox cases were discovered yesterday, one in Long Island City. The patients are Isabella Freedus of 209 East Ninety-eighth Street and Edward G. Fox of 121 and 123 Fifth Street, Long Island City. They were removed to North Brother Island. Fox, according to the health officials' record, is a telegraph operator on the Manhattan elevated railroad. Occupants of the house say he is a ticket chopper. He has been at home for many days, as he was not feeling well.

Bark Minden Here for Repairs.

The Norwegian bark Minden, Capt. Tegesen, which sailed from Mobile on the 27th of last month for Liverpool, put into this port for repairs yesterday. On the 15th inst. she encountered a storm off Hatteras, during which she sprung a leak, besides sustaining various other lesser injuries. The Minden is a vessel of 1,287 tons, and is owned by C. B. Hofgaard of Tonsberg, Sweden. She was built at the North Yards in Hantsport, N. S., in 1879.

Amusements.

THEATRE REPUBLIC Evs.8:20. Mats.Xmas, Last Week. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
The Sprightly Romance of Marsac.
NEXT MONDAY — VIOLA ALLEN — In the Palace of the King. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2. Fiddle-Dee-Dee & Burlesques of The Gay Lord Quex & A Royal Family.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Monday,) 25c. FAUST.

Koster & Bial's 25c Evenings, 25c. up. Boxes, $1. Mat. Daily. Kita di Lorenza, Etta Butler, Dolan & Lenhart, Jess Dandy, Holloway Trio, Fred Niblo, 15 others.

GRAND EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS. DENMAN THOMPSON. THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

IRVING PL. THEATRE.—Every day at 2:30. Matinée (pop. prices) Schneewitchen. Every Ev. the great success, Der Grosskaufmann.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30.....8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
CURTAIN RISES AT 8:30 SHARP.
"A ripping success. From the rise of the curtain audience kept in a continuous state of laughter. An all-star combination."—Eve. Sun.
"So good a play, so well acted, seems sure to last."—Times.
"A triumph. A welcome Christmas Gift."—Eve. World.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
"A credit to Daly's stage."—Press.
"Much better acted here than in London,"—Journal.
"One of the best comedies of the season."—Telegraph.
"Scarcely any doubt concerning its success."—Post.
"A most positive success."—Sun.
THE COMEDY BY R. C. CARTON, author of "Lord & Lady Algy" and "Wheels Within Wheels."

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEES XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY.
A ROYAL FAMILY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT at 7:45—DIE WALKURE, (in German,) Mmes. Ternina, Schumann-Heink, and Gadski; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g, Dec. 26, at 8:15—First production at Met. Opera House of Puccini's opera LA BOHEME, (in Italian,) Mmes. Melba, Fritzi Scheff; MM. Saleza, Campanari, Gilibert, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Dec. 28, at 8—FIDELIO, (in German,) Mmes. Ternina and Scheff; MM. Bertram, Blass, and Dippel. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 29, at 2—LA BOHEME, (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Fritzi Scheff; MM. Cremonini, Campanari, Gilibert, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Dec. 29, at 8, at Popular Prices—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Bridewell; MM. Plançon, Journet, Sizes, and Saleza. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL 28th Season, 1900-1901.
Oratorio Society, Frank Damrosch, Conductor.
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES
The Messiah
Wednesday Aft., Dec. 26, at 2. Thursday Evg., Dec. 27, at 8.
SOLOISTS:
Sopr. Mme. Lillian Blauvelt
Contr. Mrs. Morris Black
Tenor Mr. H. Evan Williams
Basso Mr. David Bispham
Reserved seats 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15. Now on sale at box office.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. TWO WEEKS ONLY—Xtra Mat. To-morrow
THE BEST OF ALL RURAL PLAYS.
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
TO-NIGHT—1,000TH PERFORMANCE.
SOUVENIRS Handsome Silver Plate and Cake Knives
Suitable for Holiday Gifts.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
XMAS DAY OPEN AT 10:30 A. M.
23d St. } 4 Cohans, Sisters O'Meers, Yorke and Adams, Ethel Levey, Mark Sullivan.
5th Ave. } Marcel's Liv ng Models, Kelliff, Finneys, Sealey and Birkbeck, John Kernell.
58th St. } Lydia Yeamans Ti us, Clifford and Huth, Alice Pierce, Linton & McIntyre.
125th St. } 3 Mertons, Grapewin and Chance, 3 Yoscarys, St. Onges, L. Crane.

MANHATTAN 33d & B'way. To-night 8:15. Mat. Sat.
LULU GLASER SPL. XMAS MAT.
SWEET ANNE PAGE.
NEXT MON.—NEW YEAR'S EVE.
THE BURGOMASTER.
SALE OF SEATS Begins NEXT WED.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Mts. Sat. & New Year's, 2:15
TO-MORROW, CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
MARIE DRESSLER New Musical Comedy,
MISS PRINNT and Burlesque on L'AIGLON.

THE NEW YORK TO-NIGHT 1st time of Sydney Rosenfeld's
B'way, 45th St. Mat. Wed., Sat.
Xtra Matinée Xmas Day.
"THE GIDDY THRONG."
A New Review & Burlesque. Star Cast.
Also New Special Vaudeville Features.

KEITH'S R. G. KNOWLES, TOM NAWN & CO., RALPH JOHNSTONE, JOSEPH HART AND CARRIE DE MAR, and big holiday bill of stars.
TO-M'ROW, (CHRISTMAS,) Opens at 9:30 A. M.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Av.
A DECIDED SUCCESS.
"Children's Theatre" "The Forest Ring."
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. PARISIAN WIDOWS. GREAT LIVING PICTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 22...	7,959,427
Same week last year.....	5,204,400
To date this year.....	131,942,410
Corresponding date last year.	172,449,668

Bonds for the week.....	$27,129,200
Same week last year.....	$15,981,350
To date this year.....	$553,940,780
Corresponding date last year.	$826,483,990

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3½@6½; at three months, 4½; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2¾	Kings. & Pem.	2¼
Am. C. & Fdy. pf.	1½	Lake Erie & W.	4¾
Am. Coal	15	L. E. & W. pf.	3
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	1½	Long Island	1½
Am. Express	13	Louis. & Nash.	2½
Am. Malt. pf.	1¾	Manhattan Beach	4
Am. Sugar Ref.	14½	Manhattan El.	5½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	2¼
Am. Tin Plate	4	Mo., K. & Texas	2¼
Am. Tobacco	2¼	Mo. K. & T. pf.	5⅞
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	Missouri Pacific	7
At., T. & S. F.	3¾	Mobile & Ohio	2½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Nat. Bis. pf.	1⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	8⅝	Nat. Salt	4¾
Buff., R. & P.	5	Nat. Salt pf.	2½
B., R. & P. pf.	5	Nat. Steel	2½
Can. Pacific	3	New Central Coal	3⅝
Ches. & Ohio	3¼	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	2⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	4⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	4½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	4⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	4⅝	N. Y., Ont. & West.	1⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1⅝	Norf. & West.	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	5⅝	Northern Pacific	9
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2	Nor. Pac. pf.	4½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	3¼	Pacific Coast	2½
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	3	Pacific Mail	1¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	1¾	Pennsylvania	1⅞
C., Cin., C. & St. L.	3	People's Gas	1⅞
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Peoria & Eastern	5¼
Cleve., L. & W.	4¼	Pere Marquette	1
C., L. & W. pf.	11	Pere Marquette pf.	4½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅛	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Consol. Coal	2	Pullman Car	1
Cont. Tobacco	8	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2¼
Cont. Tobacco pf.	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	3⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	3¼	St. L. S. W.	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	2⅝	St. L. S. W. 2d pf.	5⅜
Des M. & Ft. D.	1¾	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	1½
Erie	6	Southern Pacific	2¼
Erie 1st pf.	7⅜	Southern Railway	3¼
Erie 2d pf.	5¼	Southern Ry. pf.	2⅝
Evans. & T. H.	3½	Tenn. Coal & I.	2
Ev. & T. H. pf.	1½	Texas Pacific	1½
Federal Steel	2¼	Third Avenue	1½
Federal Steel pf.	1⅜	Twin City R. T.	1⅝
General Electric	24¼	Union Pacific	2½
Great. North. pf.	1½	U. S. Express	6
Illinois Central	1½	Wells-Fargo Ex.	3
Int. Paper	1¼	Wheel. & L. E.	2
Iowa Central pf.	2¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¾
Kanawha & Mich.	2¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½
Keokuk & D. M.	1¾	Wis. Cent.	3¾
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	5	Wis. Cent. pf.	7¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	2¼	Col. So. 2d pf.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	Col. & Hock. Coal	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Consol. Gas	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1¼	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1
Col. F. & I. pf.	1	Glucose Sugar Ref.	5½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1¼	Glucose S. Ref. pf.	3½
Homestake Mining	3	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Kan. South. pf.	1½	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2	Union Bag & P. pf.	1½
Nat. Lead	1	Wabash	1½
		Wabash pf.	1½

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn City Ry. 1st.	1½	Int. & G. N. 3d	5
B'klyn. Un. Gas 5s.	1½	Long Dock 6s.	1⅝
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	2½	Long Isl. gen. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1⅝	Mid. of N. J. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	1½	Mo., K. & T. 2d	2⅝
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	1½	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	3⅛
C., I. & L. ref. 6s.	1	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1
C., M. & St. P., C. & M 7s	2	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	3½
C., M. & St. P. T. 5s.	1¼	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	3½
C., M. & St. P., Dak. & Gt. So. 5s	2½	N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6s.	1	Norf. & W. E. & I. 5s	2½
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s.	1	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s.	1½	Peo. & East. inc.	6½
Cleve. & Mah. V. 5s.	4½	St. L. & I. M. 4s	2½
Col. Mid. 3-4s	1	St. L. & I. M. g. 5s.	1¼
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	1½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	2½	St. L. S. W. 1st	1
Erie gen. lien. 4s	3⅝	St. L. S. W. 2d	3
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	3	St. P. & Dul. 1st.	1
Gen. El. deb. 5s	21⅜	Southern Ry. 5s	1½
Hock. Valley 4½s	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	2
Int. & G. N. 2d	1	Texas Pacific 2d	5
		Ft. Ham. & Buff. 1st.	1
		U. S. Leather 6s	3
		Wab. 1st. Det. & C.	2
		Wheel. & L. E. 1st.	1½
		Wis. Cent. 1st	2½

Bonds Declined.

Det. City Gas 5s	1½	Panama 4½s	1½
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	P., C., C. & St. L., Series E, 5½s	1½
M. & St. L. con. 6s.	1⅜	Wab. deb., B.	1½
Pac. Coast 1st	2	West Shore 4s, reg.	1½

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. These figures are cabled weekly to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Dec. 20, 1900.	£30,132,263	.....
Dec. 21, 1899.	29,295,617	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Dec. 20, 1900.	93,268,154	£44,415,995
Dec. 21, 1899.	75,163,513	46,518,916
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Dec. 20, 1900.	27,024,000	13,921,000
Dec. 21, 1899.	24,581,000	12,662,000
RUSSIA.		
Dec. 20, 1900.	72,024,000	6,022,000
Dec. 21, 1899.	86,877,000	4,968,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Dec. 20, 1900.	38,307,000	9,888,000
Dec. 21, 1899.	30,698,000	9,048,000
SPAIN.		
Dec. 20, 1900.	13,975,000	16,415,000
Dec. 21, 1899.	13,600,000	14,295,000
ITALY.		
Dec. 20, 1900.	15,449,000	1,770,000
Dec. 21, 1899.	15,487,000	1,500,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Dec. 20, 1900.	4,878,000	5,602,000
Dec. 21, 1899.	3,760,000	5,963,000
BELGIUM.		
Dec. 20, 1900.	2,875,000	1,438,000
Dec. 21, 1899.	2,941,000	1,470,000
Total for week.	£297,930,417	£99,451,995
Total preceding week.	298,377,297	99,093,908
Corresp. date last year.	281,903,130	96,424,916

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 24.

American Chicle Company—Books close.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred A and debentures.
Continental Bank—Books close.
Fifth Avenue Bank, (New York)—Books close.
Franklin Trust Company, (Brooklyn)—Books close.
Hall Signal Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on common.
Real Estate Trust Company—Books close.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Washington Trust Company—Books close.

Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Chicago Telephone Company—Books close.
Child's Unique Dairy Company—Annual meeting.
Columbus Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Corporation Liquidating Company—Books close.
Empire State Steel and Iron—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Federal Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Knickerbocker Trust Company—Special meeting.
Lehigh and New York Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Books close.
M. Groh's Sons Company—Annual meeting.
Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—Dividend payable Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.
People's Bank, (New York)—Books close.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Books close for annual meeting.

Thursday, Dec. 27.

Amalgamated Copper Company—Books close.
American Coal Company—Annual meeting.
American Strawboard Company—Dividend payable.
Bliss (E. W.) Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company—Books close.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Washburn Wire Company, (Boston)—Books close.

Friday, Dec. 28.

American Bank Note Company—Dividend payable.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway—Books close.
Dexter Sulphate Pulp and Paper Company—Annual meeting.
Henderson Bridge Company—Dividend payable on preferred to holders of record this date.
Laclede Gaslight Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Morton Trust Company—Books close for annual meeting.
North American Company—Books close for special meeting.
Tamarack Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Dec. 29.

Norfolk and Southern Railway Company—Books close.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SHARES

Frenzied Dealings Unprecedented in London—"In and Out Business" Which Can Hardly Lead to Shipments of Stock from New York—The Money Market Calm—Gold Still Slipping Away.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Dec. 23.—All testimony concurs in representing the speculation on our Stock Exchange in your railroad shares as having reached unprecedented proportions last week. Every day and all day long the market was thronged with an excited crowd, one hour bidding madly for shares, and in the next selling them with equal fury.

I have done my best to find out what is behind all this excitement, and am still unable to report that it originates with the solid portion of the British public. Much of the gambling is inside the market itself, among the hungry members who have been deprived of their "Kafir Circus" for more than a twelvemonth, and it is from the old habitués of this same circus that most of the outside buying comes. A broker's house, for example, intimately connected with Witwatersrand finance, has been doing a roaring trade all the week in what one of the partners described as "in and out business"; people buy one day and take a dollar or two profit the next, come back again on the third day and repeat the operation.

Elsewhere, however, all is as calm and listless as before, and I find that a majority of the market people I see are still unanimous in saying that they are hardly touching this gamble except to realise for their clients who wish to get back their money. Therefore I think that the tremendous energy exhibited last week will not lead to the shipment of shares from New York to London, but, on the contrary, oblige your market to continue the importation of and payment for shares sold here to be delivered.

Side by side with the frenzied dealing

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 22, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., Dec. 22. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge Past Week	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Dec. 22, 7,959,427.	Amount Capt'l Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Dec. 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 22, '00.
140 November 12	114 January 6.	150	155	..	Adams Express Company	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1¾	SA	147	150	147	150	111	142
99½ November 23.	83½ December 15.	93	93½	+ 2⅝	Amalgamated Copper Company	75,000,000	Oct. 29, 1900.	12	Q	90½	95½	89⅝	92⅞	...	75,847
25½ November 12.	12¼ January 15.	22¼	22½	..	American Car & Foundry Company	30,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	½	Q	22½	23	22	22½	12	14,510
72 December 20.	57⅜ June 25.	71	71½	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	69½	72	69½	71	54	20,525
175 December 18.	150 September 24.	170	200	+15	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	4	SA	165	175	165	175	...	570
37⅝ April 7.	30 June 25.	32	32¼	+ ¼	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, 1900.	2½	A	31½	32½	31¼	32	31½	11,735
100 April 5.	88⅜ September 19.	91	93	+ 1½	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1900.	3	SA	92	92½	92	92½	92	880
161 December 21.	145 January 18.	185	190	+18	American Express	18,000,000	July 2, 1900.	3	SA	174	181	174	181	138	845
49½ April 4.	27½ June 26.	40¾	41	+ ¾	American Ice Company	22,989,100	Nov. 1, 1900.	1	Q	41⅜	41⅝	40	40⅜	32	5,850
78½ February 3.	60½ June 19.	71	73	+ ¾	American Ice Company pf.	13,440,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	70½	71¼	70	70⅜	72¾	3,600
16¾ February 6.	6 November 19.	7	7¾	..	American Linseed Company	16,750,000	..	..	..	7¼	7¼	6¾	7	12½	7,965
60 February 5.	34½ December 20.	37	40½	— 2½	American Linseed Company pf.	16,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1½	..	39	39	34½	37	52⅜	10,070
7⅝ January 2.	3 June 12.	5¼	5½	..	American Malting Company	14,400,000	..	..	..	5¼	5⅝	5	5	7⅛	1,080
31½ January 2.	18⅝ June 27.	26⅜	27	+ 1½	American Malting Company pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	..	26	27	25	27	26	3,350
56½ December 11.	34½ June 18.	54⅜	54¾	+ ¾	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	..	..	..	53¼	56¼	54	54¾	33	74,708
99 November 17.	86 June 25.	96½	96¾	— ¾	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	Oct. 9, 1900.	1½	Q	98	98	96	96	84	8,115
60½ February 6.	17 June 25.	31⅝	32	..	American Steel Hoop Company	19,000,000	..	..	..	31½	33½	30¾	31½	39	24,235
88 February 6.	64¼ September 28.	76½	77½	— 1	American Steel Hoop Company pf.	14,000,000	Oct. 31, 1900.	1½	Q	77½	78½	76	77	70	3,125
59⅞ April 2.	28½ June 25.	44¾	44¾	— ¾	American Steel & Wire Company	50,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	43⅞	44⅞	43¾	44⅝	42	57,959
95 February 16.	69½ June 25.	87⅝	88	— ⅞	American Steel & Wire Company pf.	40,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	86½	89⅝	86½	87⅞	67	18,141
141 December 22.	93¼ March 3.	140½	140⅝	+14⅜	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1½	Q	128	141	124½	140⅝	120⅜	465,608
118 July 14.	107 March 2.	116	117	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	115¼	116½	115¼	116½	112⅞	1,340
55¼ December 19.	18 June 23.	53⅞	54	+ 4	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	..	..	..	50¼	55¼	50¼	54	25⅛	64,095
91 December 18.	70⅝ June 25.	90	90½	+ ¼	American Tin Plate Company pf.	18,325,600	Oct. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	90	91	89¾	90	74	4,662
118 November 21.	84½ June 25.	111¼	112	+ 2¾	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	110	112¾	109	112	87¾	147,241
140 February 15.	128 May 17.	135	140	+ 2	American Tobacco Company pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	2	Q	137	138	137	138	134	1,150
22½ December 17.	22 December 17.	21¾	22	..	American Woolen Company	29,501,100	..	..	..	22½	22½	22	22	...	2,040
76¾ December 19.	76 December 18.	75½	76½	..	American Woolen Company pf.	29,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	76¾	76¾	76	76	...	1,070
54⅞ April 8.	37⅜ June 25.	47⅝	48	+ ⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	Oct. 27, 1900.	2	SA	47	49¼	47	47⅜	35⅜	18,935
23 December 5.	16 September 12.	22	24	— ½	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	..	22½	22⅞	22	22	...	600
56½ December 19.	40½ July 24.	55¾	56	+ ⅝	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	..	..	..	53	56⅞	55	55½	40	1,400
46½ December 22.	18⅝ January 8.	46⅞	48⅜	+ 3⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	..	..	..	42¾	46⅞	42½	46⅜	18⅝	323,675
88⅝ December 22.	58¾ January 11.	87⅞	88	+ 1⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	114,199,500	Aug. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	87⅞	88⅝	85¾	87⅞	67¼	164,967
89⅞ April 19.	65¼ January 8.	81¾	82	— 1¼	Baltimore & Ohio	45,000,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	82⅜	83	80	81¼	60	32,079
90 April 16.	72⅝ January 9.	85	85½	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	59,227,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	86⅝	89⅜	86⅝	89¼	70	4,980
94⅝ December 22.	47¼ September 25.	83½	83¾	+ 8⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company	65,000,000	..	..	..	76½	86⅝	76	84¼	47¾	440,841
151 November 19.	140 January 2.	175	173	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	4	SA	178½	178½	176	176	131	1,620
18⅝ January 25.	6⅛ June 25.	9¾	10¾	+ ¾	Brunswick City	3,000,000	..	..	..	10	10	9	9	10	6,300
85 December 18.	52 February 27.	82	85	+ 5	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	..	..	..	85¼	85	82¾	82	82	360
125 December 18.	86⅝ March 31.	120	125	+ 5	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	3	SA	120	125	120	125	86	705
61¼ December 18.	47⅝ February 27.	58¾	59	— ¾	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	SA	60	61¼	57¾	59¾	52¾	17,885
98⅝ February 12.	84⅝ September 26.	89⅝	90	+ 3	Canadian Pacific	25,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	89⅝	90⅝	89⅝	90	79	2,100
42¾ December 22.	26 June 25.	41¾	41¾	+ 3¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	25,552,400	Nov. 26, 1900.	1	..	39¾	42¾	39¾	41¾	30⅜	28,720
42 December 1.	31 October 25.	40⅝	40⅝	+ ¾	Chicago & Alton	20,000,000	..	..	..	40⅝	41¾	39⅞	40⅝	32	1,200
78½ December 19.	68¼ November 1.	76½	76	+ ½	Chicago & Alton pf.	20,000,000	..	..	..	77	78	75	75	57	2,100
144¾ December 22.	118¾ January 26.	141¾	141¾	+ 2¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	72,423,900	Dec. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	139⅞	144¾	139⅞	144¾	119	109,715
38 March 27.	28 January 31.	31	30½	— ¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	8,197,300	July 2, 1900.	2½	SA	30	31	30	30	25	1,000
151 August 14.	130 January 15.	140½	142½	— 3	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	8,500,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	3½	Q	139½	139½	139½	139½	125	100
18¾ December 17.	9¾ September 25.	16	16¾	— ¾	Chicago Great Western	21,000,000	..	..	..	15¾	16¾	15¾	16¼	11¾	14,000
4 December 15.	2⅝ August 22.	3⅞	3¾	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. A	11,871,000	July 31, 1900.	2½	SA	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3	1,000
2¾ December 17.	1⅝ June 23.	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. B	7,429,100	..	..	..	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	1⅞	2,000
74¾ December 14.	42 June 12.	61⅝	71⅝	..	Chicago Great Western Debentures	20,000,000	July 2, 1900.	2	SA	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	61	100
23 April 14.	17 January 26.	22¾	23	+ ¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,000,000	..	..	..	22¾	23	22¾	23	17½	1,000
61 December 14.	45¼ January 26.	58¾	59	+ 1¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	8,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	58¾	59	58¾	59	45	1,000
167 December 22.	109 June 25.	166¾	166¾	+ 3¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,414,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2½	Q	166¾	166¾	166¾	166¾	134	1,000
166 December 21.	129 January 24.	163¾	163	+ 3¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	47,414,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2½	Q	163¾	163¾	163¾	163¾	134	1,000
194 December 21.	157½ June 25.	188	188	+ 3½	Chicago & Northwestern	35,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	2½	Q	188	188	188	188	154	1,000
214 December 21.	182¾ May 2.	..	..	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	35,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	2½	Q	214	214	214	214	182	1,000
108¾ December 21.	78¾ June 25.	..	..	+ 3¾	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	20,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	78¾	1,000
118 November 21.	110 October 25.	..	..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific pf.	20,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	118	118	118	118	110	1,000

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 22, 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat. Dec. 22. Bid.	Closing Sat. Dec. 22. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Cap'l Stock Out-standing	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Dec. 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 22, '00.
175 March 3.	172 February 8.	...	...	+ 3	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1900	3½	SA	175	175	175	175	...	100
14⅞ December 19.	8½ October 18.	12⅜	13½	+ 1⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	13,000,000	.....	..	..	11⅞	14⅞	11¼	13⅞	9½	16,075
39¾ April 27.	26½ October 18.	36½	37	+ 4⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	17,000,000				32⅝	39⅞	32½	37	24	18,350
73⅜ December 18.	55 June 19.	70½	71	+ 3.	Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis.	28,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	68½	73⅝	68½	71	57½	22,550
118 December 20.	103⅛ June 1.	114	116	+ 4¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1900.	1¼	Q	113⅝	118	113⅝	118	100⅛	1,160
30 November 15.	14¼ January 10.	28	29	+ 1½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	2,500,000				23½	27	25	27	11	900
72 April 13.	46 January 2.	68½	69	+ 1½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '90.	1¼		68	69¼	68	68¾	45	3,320
55 December 22.	29¼ September 24.	54⅝	54⅝	+ 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	7,499,900				54	58	52⅝	58⅝	37½	20,650
131½ January 17.	117 October 19.	120	122	— 1.	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Dec. 20, 1900.	3		121	121	121	121	125	240
8⅝ December 17.	5 September 25.	8	8¼	— ⅛	Colorado Southern.	28,235,400				8¼	8¾	7⅞	8	4⅜	15,075
47½ March 27.	36 September 22.	43½	43¾	— 1⅜	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	8,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2		45⅞	46½	43½	43½	28½	9,715
20½ March 21.	14 September 24.	18	18½	— 1½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	8,500,000	.....	..		19⅝	19⅝	17⅝	18	14⅜	1,825
21 April 2.	11½ June 23.	14⅜	15¼	— 1⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	4,794,000				14⅞	16½	14	15	13	1,550
60 December 19.	50 February 16.	61	65	+ 8	Consolidation Coal.	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2	A	60	60	60	60	...	300
201 November 17.	100 September 21.	190	191	— 1.	Consolidated Gas.	71,605,580	Dec. 13, 1900.	2	Q	192	192	190	190	182½	6,804
40½ December 19.	21½ May 21.	39½	39½	+ 2⅝	Continental Tobacco Company.	43,845,000				39½	40¾	36	36⅝	28⅝	105,240
95 November 20.	70 May 12.	92⅝	93	+ 2⅝	Continental Tobacco Company pf.	48,545,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	91	93½	91	92⅝	79	7,685
123⅝ December 21.	106½ September 20.	122	123	...	Delaware & Hudson.	35,000,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	122⅝	123⅞	120¼	122	113	15,530
192⅝ December 17.	171½ September 19.	191	192	+ ½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	20,200,000	Oct. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	190	192½	189	190	170⅝	4,988
29⅝ December 22.	16½ June 22.	29¾	29¾	+ 3½	Denver & Rio Grande.	38,000,000	.....	..	..	28⅜	29¼	28	29½	16⅝	26,086
84½ December 22.	64¼ June 18.	84	84½	+ 2⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	23,650,000	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	81¾	84¾	81½	84	67	20,280
21 December 21.	12 June 30.	19¾	20¼	+ 1½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	4,283,100	.....	..	..	18¾	21	17½	20	12½	11,250
98½ June 14.	89 September 25.	...	...	+ ½	Detroit City Gas Company.	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	90¾	90¼	90½	90¼	97	200
6¼ March 5.	4 June 2.	...	...	— ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	12,000,300	.....	..	..	6⅝	6¼	5½	5⅝	5½	750
17½ March 5.	12 July 16.	...	...	— 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	18,000,000	.....	..	..	10½	16½	15½	15¼	12½	200
27⅛ December 20.	10¼ September 26.	25⅜	25⅝	+ 6	Erie.	122,847,433	.....	..	..	19⅝	27½	19⅝	25⅜	10	378,630
58⅜ December 20.	30⅝ September 22.	58½	58⅝	+ 7⅜	Erie 1st pf.	42,882,800	.....	..	..	52	59⅜	51⅝	58½	29½	256,162
42⅜ December 20.	15 September 24.	41⅝	41⅝	+ 7⅞	Erie 2d pf.	18,000,000	.....	..	..	32⅜	42⅝	32⅝	41⅝	15¼	67,410
122⅝ February 23.	101 January 3.	...	...	...	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Oct. 8, 1900.	1½	Q	100	100	100	100	104⅜	14
54⅝ March 15.	38½ October 9.	44	44½	+ 3¾	Evansville & Terre Haute.	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	40	45	40	44½	39	5,670
94½ April 19.	74 October 9.	81¼	82½	+ 1¼	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	1,288,800	Oct. 16, 1900.	2½	SA	81	81⅞	81	81⅝	81	325
57¾ February 6.	28⅜ June 25.	55½	55½	+ 2½	Federal Steel Company.	46,434,400	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	Q	53½	55½	53	55½	44⅞	142,545
79⅝ December 22.	60⅜ June 26.	79¼	79½	+ 1⅜	Federal Steel Company pf.	53,261,000	Oct. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	78½	79⅝	78¼	79½	70	16,723
17 November 22.	14½ April 4.	...	...	...	Fort Worth & Denver City.	2,500,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	17	17	17	17	...	100
27½ December 14.	15 June 1.	26¾	27½	— ⅛	Fort Worth & Rio Grande.	3,168,100	.....	—	..	27	27½	26	26	...	1,500
81 July 17.	64 May 17.	...	...	+ ⅛	Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County.	3,000,000				71	71⅝	71	71⅝	...	400
129 December 22.	120 January 10.	195	195¼	+24½	General Electric Company.	10,197,500	Oct. 15, 1900.	3	Q	172	199	171¾	196	118	12,505
60 November 12.	44 May 15.	48	49	— 5½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company.	24,027,300	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	53	54	47	47	41½	8,613
103 November 14.	98 January 2.	93	98	— 3½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company pf.	12,238,300	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	99¼	99½	93¾	93¾	95	282
190 December 22.	144¾ June 22.	188½	188½	+ 1⅞	Great Northern pf.	28,417,250	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	185	190	187½	188½	169	7,149
47 December 6.	40 November 27.	...	...	...	Green Bay & Western.	600,000			..	49½	49½	49½	49½	...	10
42¾ December 17.	30 September 21.	42	42½	+ ⅜	Hocking Valley.	16,372,300				42	42¾	41¼	42¼	29⅛	11,890
74¾ December 17.	58 January 8.	74¼	74⅜	+ ½	Hocking Valley pf.	13,205,100	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	74⅝	74⅝	73⅝	74½	56½	5,837
79½ November 30.	65 February 6.	70	80	— 3	Homestake.	21,000,000	Nov. 26, 1900.	50c	M	75	75	75	75	74	100
132¼ December 20.	110 June 25.	130⅜	130⅝	+ 3½	Illinois Central.	60,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	3	SA	127¼	132¼	126⅝	130¼	108	21,855
26½ November 9.	14½ March 6.	24½	24⅝	+ 1⅜	International Paper Company.	17,442,800	July 1, '00.	1	..	22¼	24⅝	22½	24⅜	19	8,220
75 November 12.	58 March 6.	72½	72⅝	— ⅛	International Paper Company pf.	22,537,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	72¼	73½	72½	72⅝	64	4,010
54⅝ December 20.	24 June 30.	54⅜	54½	+ ⅜	International Power Company.	6,400,000	.....	..	..	54	54⅝	54	54⅜	...	2,300
10⅝ June 25.	3¼ August 2.	4½	5	+ ½	International Silver Company.	10,000,000	.....	..	..	5	5¼	5	5	10	600
29⅝ December 18.	28 December 17.	28	29	+ ⅝	International Steam Pump.	12,262,500				28¼	29¾	28	28⅞	...	3,855
77⅛ December 14.	77 December 15.	...	...	...	International Steam Pump pf.	8,850,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	77	77½	77	77½	...	250
21⅜ November 16.	11⅞ January 12.	20	20½	— ⅜	Iowa Central.	8,512,900				20¼	20½	20⅜	20⅜	11¾	980
58 March 30.	39 September 27.	47	47½	+ 2⅜	Iowa Central pf.	8,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	45	47½	44½	47½	45½	2,005
25 December 18.	10 January 2.	22	24	+ 2½	Kanawha & Michigan.	9,000,000	.....	..	..	20	25	19⅜	22	10	4,850
17½ April 19.	7 September 10.	14	14½	— ½	Kansas City Southern.	29,993,500	.....	..	..	14⅜	14⅝	13¾	14	...	3,300
43⅜ April 3.	27⅛ September 10.	36⅜	37	— 1⅞	Kansas City Southern pf.	21,000,000	.....	..	..	38½	38⅝	36⅜	36⅜	...	9,500
5⅝ December 20.	3½ May 24.	5½	5⅝	+ 1⅛	Keokuk & Des Moines.	2,600,400				4⅞	5⅞	4½	5⅝	3¾	1,610
23 December 20.	14½ October 19.	22	25	+ 8	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,900	July 2, 1900.	50c	..	17½	23	17½	23	...	480
9⅝ December 22.	7 December 18.	9½	10	+ 2¼	Kingston & Pembroke.	2,500,000	.....	..	..	7	9⅝	7	9⅝	...	6,500
52 December 19.	20⅝ March 16.	47¾	48½	+ 4⅜	Lake Erie & Western.	11,840,000	.....	..	..	43	52	43	47¾	20	16,995
115 December 18.	83¼ February 2.	112	116	+ 3	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	July 16, 1900.	2	..	111½	115	111½	114	78	1,130
230 November 1.	206 April 26.	230	240	...	Lake Shore.	49,466,500	July 28, 1900.	3½	SA	235	240	235	235½	205	135
89 May 5.	47½ January 4.	70	74	+ 1½	Long Island.	12,000,000	Nov. 2 '96.	1	..	70	70⅝	70	70⅝	45	582
87⅜ April 2.	68⅜ September 22.	87⅛	87¼	+ 2¼	Louisville & Nashville.	52,800,000	Aug. 10, 1900.	2	SA	85⅞	87⅞	84⅝	87⅛	75⅜	54,289
19⅜ May 26.	6¼ June 30.	14	16	+ 4	Manhattan Beach.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	13	16	13	16	8	850
114½ November 22.	84 June 25.	113¼	113½	+ 2½	Manhattan Elevated.	48,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1	Q	111	114¾	111	113¼	89⅝	133,180
182 February 13.	143⅜ September 26.	174	174½	+ 5½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	45,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	170	176	169½	174½	137	49,870
14⅞ December 20.	10½ January 8.	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅞	Mexican Central.	26,000,000	.....	..	..	13¾	14⅞	13⅜	14⅝	9¾	20,720
5 March 17.	2⅜ September 26.	4	4½	...	Mexican National certificates.	33,350,000	.....	..	..	4½	4⅝	4	4⅜	3⅜	1,370
71 December 22.	45½ June 18.	69¼	69⅜	+ 2½	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	6,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1½		67¾	71	67⅝	70	57	14,425
104½ November 10.	87¼ June 18.	102½	103	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	July 16, 1900.	2½	SA	102¼	103⅜	102¼	103¼	92¾	1,100
27 April 24.	14 September 20.	20	21	+ ⅜	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie.	14,000,000	.....	..	..	20⅝	20⅝	19½	20¾	18	400
60 April 24.	47 November 1.	53	57	— 2	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	..	..	53	53	53	53	...	200
17 December 22.	9 September 19.	16⅞	17	+ 2⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	53,131,000	.....	..	..	14⅞	17	14⅜	16⅞	10	26,615
45⅞ December 22.	25⅜ September 22.	45½	45⅝	+ 4⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	15,000,000	.....	..	..	40⅝	45¾	42¾	45¼	30	111,315
70 December 22.	38⅜ January 11.	69½	69⅝	+ 7	Missouri Pacific.	93,432,150	July 1, '95.	1	..	67	70	62½	69½	38¾	215,680
48½ April 2.	35 June 25.	40	47	+ 2½	Mobile & Ohio.	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	44⅜	47¾	44	46½	36⅜	7,150
45 June 29.	43 June 27.	...	...	...	Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis.	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1		50	50	50	50	...	33
40¾ February 7.	27¾ June 18.	37⅜	37¾	+ ⅛	National Biscuit Company.	29,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1	Q	37⅜	38½	37½	38⅜	34	3,112
98 February 7.	79½ June 18.	90¼	92	+ 1⅜	National Biscuit Company pf.	23,000,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	91	94⅝	91	91½	491	500
28¾ February 5.	15⅞ August 11.	19½	20	— 1	National Lead Company.	14,985,400	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	A	21	21⅞	20	20	24½	3,450
106½ February 20.	83 August 11.	92⅝	93½	— ½	National Lead Company pf.	14,804,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	93½	95	93	93	104¼	600
46 November 15.	32¼ October 19.	42	43	+ 4¾	National Salt Company.	7,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	41	44½	41	43¾	...	1,740
76¼ November 14.	69 November 5.	73	74	+ 2½	National Salt Company pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	72	73½	71	73½	...	200
53½ February 6.	20 June 23.	40¾	41	+ 2½	National Steel Company.	32,000,000	.....	..	..	39	42	39½	41	38½	66,150
97 February 6.	79¾ June 26.	92½	93	— ½	National Steel Company pf.	27,000,000	Sept. 29, 1900.	1¾	Q	92¾	93⅜	92¾	92⅞	86½	1,100
64½ November 19.	40⅞ June 25.	63¾	63⅞	+ ¼	National Tube Company.	40,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	62⅜	63¼	62	63	...	13,900
105½ November 17.	86¾ May 14.	103¾	103½	+ ½	National Tube Company pf.	40,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	103⅜	104	103¼	103½	...	4,306
37 April 20.	30 November 30.	33	34	+ 3¾	New Central Coal Company.	1,000,000	April 1, 1900.	2		33	33¾	33	33⅜	...	2,000
150½ December 1.	115 January 6.	145½	145⅝	+ ¼	New Jersey Central.	27,139,800	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	146	147	144½	146	112	2,106
175 November 20.	112 September 25.	164	166	+ 2	New York Air Brake.	6,250,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	Q	162	166	150	160	125	2,700
142⅞ December 18.	125⅜ June 25.	142⅛	142½	— ⅜	New York Central.	115,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	143	143⅞	141½	142⅛	127½	46,685
215½ May 1.	210 October 8.	210	...	— 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	53,884,600	Sept. 29, 1900.	2	Q	212	212	211½	211½	208	360
24 December 19.	11 June 20.	22½	22¾	+ 4¾	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	14,000,000	.....	..	..	18½	24	18½	22¾	12	48,680
110 December 19.	75 June 20.	108	109¾	+ 4½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	5	..	106	110	106	109½	...	3,195
58½ December 19.	29 June 20.	52½	53	+ 4⅝	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	.....	..	..	49½	56¼	49	53¼	30	30,260
29⅞ December 19.	18½ June 20.	28½	28¾	— ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western.	59,113,900	.....	..	..	28¼	29⅝	27⅞	28⅞	20½	102,425
45 November 21.	22⅜ January 10.	44½	44¾	+ 1½	Norfolk & Western.	60,000,000	.....	..	..	43¾	45	42¾	44¾	21¾	60,595
82½ November 19.	67 January 8.	82	83¼	+ ½	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900.	2	SA	82⅛	82½	81¾	82¼	65½	1,215
21 November 21.	13¾ January 23.	19¼	19½	+ ⅛	North American.	39,776,500	.....	..	..	19¼	20	19	19	13½	21,400
85½ December 20.	45¾ September 20.	83¾	84	+ 9	Northern Pacific.	80,000,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1	..	76¾	85½	76	83⅞	50⅝	522,075
91½ December 20.	67 September 27.	88⅝	89	+ 4½	Northern Pacific pf.	75,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1	Q	85⅛	91½	84¼	89	72	118,713
62 November 20.	46 May 12.	59½	61	+ 2½	Pacific Coast.	6,809,600	Nov. 1, 1900.	1	Q	61	61¼	61	61	45	820
90¼ December 18.	82½ September 20.	88	91	+ ½	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	90	90¼	90	90¼	...	354
68½ October 15.	57 May 10.	66	68	...	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,214,400	Nov. 1, 1900.	1	Q	66	66	66	66	...	54
57 November 10.	25¾ June 11.	44	45	+ 1½	Pacific Mail.	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼		44¼	44¾	40¼	44¾	37	7,970
145 December 22.	124⅜ September 20.	144⅝	144¾	+ 1⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad.	151,700,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	3½	SA	144¼	145	143	144¾	129½	75,735
111½ April 2.	81⅝ October 11.	101⅞	102	+ 1⅜	People's Gas, Chicago.	28,068,800	Nov. 24, 1900.	1½	Q	100¼	102½	98¼	102	90	110,135
18 December 20.	5 June 19.	15	17½	+ 5¼	Peoria & Eastern.	10,000,000	.....	..	..	12	18	12	17	4¾	4,965
35 December 20.	20 January 29.	...	35	+ 1	Pere Marquette.	14,145,500	.....	..	..	34	35	34	35	...	325
73½ December 20.	54½ March 22.	72½	73½	+ 4½	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	.....	..	..	68	73½	68	73½	...	6,150
80½ January 2.	49¾ September 29.	56	60	+ ⅝	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	24,347,100	.....	..	..	58½	58½	58½	58½	71	200
94 January 8.	78 June 25.	89	90	+ 1	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	22,649,200	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	89	90	89	90	89½	1,000
58⅜ January 17.	32¼ September 26.	49	50½	— ½	Pressed Steel Car.	12,500,000	Nov. 19, 1900.	1½	Q	51	52¾	50½	50½	51½	6,130
89½ November 10.	70⅝ September 26.	82	83½	— 1½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	12,500,000	Nov. 26, 1900.	1¾	Q	84½	84½	81	82	82	6,515
204 December 3.	176 June 25.	200	202½	+ 1	Pullman Company.	74,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	2	Q	202¾	202¾	201	201	180	1,597
26 December 19.	15 September 22.	24¾	25	...	Reading.	69,900,600	.....	..	..	25½	26	24⅝	24¾	17	75,815
70½ December 19.	49 January 9.	69	69½	+ ½	Reading 1st pf.	28,000,000	Sept. 10, 1900.	1½	Q	69½	70¼	68½	69	45½	158,250
38 December 19.	23⅝ September 24.	36	36½	— ⅜	Reading 2d pf.	42,000,000	.....	..	..	37	38	35¾	36¼	24	62,415
27½ February 6.	8¾ June 25.	16⅞	17	— ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel.	27,191,000	.....	..	..	17	17	16	16⅞	12½	8,400
70¾ February 6.	49 August 1.	64	64¼	— ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	20,306,900	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	64⅜	65	62½	64	61½	4,525
8⅝ December 6.	5 May 24.	8	8¾	...	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	4,600,000	.....	..	..	8½	8½	8¾	8½	6	850
64½ December 17.	38⅜ May 30.	61	63	+ ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,491,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1	..	63½	64½	63	63¾	45¾	2,380
21½ December 6.	11⅝ June 26.	19	21	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,580,000	.....	..	..	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	15	700
24⅜ December 22.	8⅝ June 25.	24	24⅛	+ 4	St. Louis & San Francisco.	27,408,700	.....	..	..	20⅞	24⅛	20⅝	24⅛	8½	25,870
78 December 20.	64 September 25.	77½	78	+ 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	76	78	76	78	68	878
55 December 20.	31½ June 23.	54	54¼	+ 3⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	14,335,700	Sept. 5, 1900.	1	SA	50½	55	50½	54	29⅝	12,180
17⅝ December 22.	8¾ June 20.	17⅜	17⅝	+ 1⅝	St. Louis Southwestern.	16,500,000	.....	..	..	16	17⅝	15⅞	17⅜	10¼	14,950
42⅝ December 22.	21⅞ June 23.	42⅜	42⅝	+ 3⅝	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	20,000,000	.....	..	..	39¼	42¾	39⅛	42½	22⅜	35,044
26 November 21.	17½ October 20.	24	24½	+ ½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company.	7,569,000				24	24½	23	24½	...	700
71 November 20.	59¼ June 25.	69	70	+ 1½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company pf.	6,700,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	69½	70½	69	69	...	1,300
45⅝ December 22.	30⅝ June 18.	44⅞	45	+ 2¼	Southern Pacific.	197,832,100	.....	..	..	43	45⅝	42⅜	45	33⅝	456,105
23⅜ December 22.	10⅝ June 25.	22¼	22½	+ 3½	Southern Railway.	119,900,900	.....	..	..	20	23¼	19½	22⅜	11	416,450
73¼ December 22.	49¾ June 25.	72	72½	+ 2⅝	Southern Railway pf.	60,000,000	Oct. 16, 1900.	1½	SA	69⅞	73⅛	69¼	72⅛	31½	73,825
10¼ January 4.	4½ March 6.	5	5⅜	— ¼	Standard Rope & Twine.	12,000,000	.....	..	..	5⅜	5½	5	5	8½	800
104 February 2.	49 October 9.	64⅜	64¼	+ 2	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	22,553,600	Nov. 1, 1900.	2	Q	63	65	61¼	64⅜	79	47,105
23⅜ December 22.	13⅜ June 25.	23¼	23½	+ 1½	Texas Pacific.	35,706,700	.....	..	..	22⅛	23⅝	21⅝	23½	14	70,555
17⅝ December 22.	11⅛ January 17.	17	18	+ ⅝	Texas Pacific & Land Trust.	8,840,000	.....	..	..	17½	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	12½	2,300
135¼ January 3.	45½ March 2.	117	118	+ 1½	Third Avenue.	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	..	115¼	119	115½	117½	125	3,090
70½ December 17.	61½ July 5.	...	...	+ 1¾	Twin City Rapid Transit.	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1½	SA	69	70¼	69	69¾	57½	1,925
25 February 7.	10 June 18.	17⅞	18	...	Union Bag & Paper Company.	16,000,000	.....	..	..	18¼	18¼	17½	18	20	1,875
77¾ February 2.	56¾ May 9.	71	71½	— 1½	Union Bag & Paper Company pf.	11,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	73¼	73¾	71¼	71½	71	2,070
78 December 20.	44⅜ January 10.	77¼	77½	+ 2½	Union Pacific.	95,953,800	Oct. 11, 1900.	2	SA	75½	78	74⅝	77½	42¾	305,082
84 December 20.	70½ June 25.	83	83¼	+ ⅝	Union Pacific pf.	30,418,700	Oct. 1, 1900.	2	SA	82⅞	84	82⅜	83½	71¼	40,837
59 December 21.	45½ August 23.	58	59	+ 6	United States Express.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1½	SA	53	59	53	58	46	1,371
19 January 3.	7⅝ June 25.	14	14¼	+ ¼	United States Leather.	61,509,900	.....	..	..	13⅞	14⅞	13½	14	12½	39,752
79½ November 12.	65 June 25.	75	75½	...	United States Leather pf.	60,909,900	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	75	76	74¾	75	69	5,500
44 January 2.	21 July 6.	28½	28¾	+ ½	United States Rubber.	23,686,000	Apl. 30, 1900.	1	..	28¼	29½	27½	28¼	39	14,415
104¾ January 3.	77¾ December 8.	80¼	80¾	+ ¼	United States Rubber pf.	23,525,500	Oct. 31, 1900.	2	Q	80	83	79½	80¼	101½	8,040
14 December 14.	6½ March 13.	12	12¼	— 1½	Wabash.	28,000,000	.....	..	..	13¾	13¾	11½	12¼	7⅛	21,450
27 December 14.	16 September 20.	25	25½	— 1½	Wabash pf.	24,000,000	.....	..	..	26⅜	26⅞	24⅜	25	20	37,580
137 November 12.	123 February 21.	136	140	+ 3	Wells-Fargo Express.	8,000,000	July 16, 1900.	3	SA	137	137	137	137	124	164
85½ January 5	77½ June 25.	83½	83⅝	— ⅜	Western Union Telegraph.	97,370,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	85	86⅝	83½	85½	84½	27,825
13½ December 21.	8 June 18.	13¼	13⅜	+ 2	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	19,000,000	.....	..	..	11⅞	13½	11¼

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 22, 1900

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Dec. 22, $27,129,200

	Week Ended Dec. 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104⅝	105	104¼	105	24
American Cotton Oil 4½s	99⅝	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	51
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	75	75	75	75	16
American Tobacco scrip	90½	90½	90½	90½	5½
Ann Arbor 4s	97	97	96¾	96¾	16
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅜	207
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	88¾	88⅞	88¾	88½	53
Atlantic & Danville 4s	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝	12
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	97½	98	97¼	97⅝	301
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	162½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90	90¾	90	90⅝	23
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st consol. 5s	123	123	123	123	9
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	88¼	88	88	21
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108	108	107¾	107¾	17
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	97½	98	97½	98	54
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115½	116¾	115½	116¾	42
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust receipts	71	71	70	70	31
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	115	115	115	115	2
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106½	106¾	106½	106⅝	21
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109⅛	109½	109	109	4
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	96⅝	97¾	96½	97⅝	270
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	53½	55½	53½	55½	147
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	17½	18⅝	17½	18⅝	139
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	8	8½	8	8¼	150
Central of New Jersey general 5s	129	129	128½	128½	15
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	83¼	83⅞	83¼	83½	156
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100⅜	120
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	117¼	117¾	117	117	10
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	107	107	107	107	7
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	104	104¾	103¾	104½	410
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121	121	120½	120¾	45
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85⅞	86	85¾	86	344
Chicago & Alton 3s, certfs	91⅝	91¾	91½	91½	56
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111½	111½	111½	111½	10
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Cent. Div. 3½s	105	105½	105	105½	43
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	115½	116	115½	116	11
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	10
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	5
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	120	120	120	120	7
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mil. 7s	181	181	181	181	9
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. South. 5s	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	5
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	20
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	114½	114½	114½	114½	25
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	5
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 5s, reg	107	107	107	107	1
Chicago & Northwestern 3½s	110	110	110	110	25
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	109½	109½	109¼	109½	22
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	133	133	133	133	4
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 1st 5s	125½	125½	125½	125½	1
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	16
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	93	95¼	93	95	229
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Indianapolis consol. 7s	134	134	134	134	7
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	104	104	103¾	103¾	14
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102	102	101	101	28
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley 5s	132	132	132	132	3
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	8
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	97¼	98	97¼	97½	47
Colorado Midland 3-4s	78⅝	80¼	79½	80¼	220
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	79¼	79⅝	79¼	79⅝	40
Colorado & Southern 4s	85	85¼	84½	85	165
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅜	61
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	109½	109⅝	109½	109⅝	3
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	106	107	106	107	19
Des Moines & Fort Dodge ext. 4s	96	97	96	97	2
Detroit City Gas 5s	99	99	97½	97½	44
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land gr. 3½s	28⅝	29	28¾	29	30
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	111	111	110	110	11
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	119	119	119	118	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st con. 5s	118	118½	118	118	9
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102	102	102	102	12
Erie 1st consol. 4s	96	99	96	96½	2,145
Erie general 4s	83	86½	83	86⅜	2,233
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	108	108	108	108	4
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	78½	81¾	78½	81½	283
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	68	69⅜	67½	68¾	143
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	100¼	100¼	100	100	59
General Electric debenture 5s	143	144	143	144	19
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
Grand Rapids Gas Light 1st 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	3
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	61	62	61	62	12
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	8¼	8⅝	7½	8½	612
Hocking Valley 4½s	104⅛	106	104½	106	131
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103½	104	103½	104	8
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	92	96	91½	96	315
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	58¼	62	58¼	62	324
International Paper Co. 6s	108	108¼	107	108¼	12
Kansas City Southern 3s	69⅝	69⅝	67¾	68	252
Kings County Elevated 4s	87⅝	88	87⅝	87¾	19
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	7
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	124½	124½	124½	124½	8
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Lake Shore 3½s	109⅛	109⅝	109⅛	109⅝	56
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	103	103	103	103	62
Long Island unified 4s	98	98⅛	98	98	98
Long Island general 4s	104	104	104	104	1
Long Island Ferry 4½s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	10
Long Dock 6s	138⅛	138⅛	138½	138½	10
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 4s	99	99	98¾	98¾	15
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119	119	119	8
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	24
Mahoning Coal 5s	130	130	130	130	1
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	104⅜	105	104⅜	104⅞	21
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	122	122¼	121½	122⅞	90
Mexican Central 1st income	25½	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	148
Mexican Central 2d income	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	55
Mexican International consol. 4s	84⅝	84⅝	83¾	83⅝	10
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	2
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	132	132	132	132	3
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & refunding 4s	97⅝	98	97⅝	97⅝	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	117⅞	117½	116⅝	116⅞	7
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	94¼	95	94¼	94⅝	182
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	95¾	96¼	95¾	96	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	94⅝	95	94⅝	95	190
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	75	77½	74½	77¼	763
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	115⅞	116⅞	115⅞	116⅞	40
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	130	130	130	130	20
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	103	103	103	103	103
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	102	103	102	103	1,175
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	95⅞	96½	95⅞	96⅛	15
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	110	110	110	110	10
Morris & Essex 7s, 1914	128	128	128	128	10
Morris & Essex gtd. 7s	128	128	128	128	5
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	102	102	102	102	15
Mutual Union Telegraph 6s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅞	8
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	2
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, coupon	98	98	97⅝	97⅞	118
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, reg	96	96⅜	96	96⅜	3
New York Central 1st 7s	130	130	130	130	8
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	5
New York Central general 3½s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	1
New York Central, Mich. Central, col. 3½s	97	97	96⅞	97	46
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾	3
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	106	106	106	106	23
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	125
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	107	107½	107	107½	17
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	103	103½	103	103½	75
Norfolk & Western ext. & imp. 6s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	10
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100	100	100	100	12
Northern Pacific general 3s, coupon	70¾	71⅝	70¾	71⅛	2,685
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	105	105⅜	104⅞	105⅛	241
Oregon Railway & Navigation 5s	111	111	111	111	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	87
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	113⅞	113¾	113⅞	113⅞	32
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	130⅜	130	130⅜	130⅜	68
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	10
Pacific of Missouri 1st 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	2
Panama 1st 4½s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	10
Pennsylvania 4½s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	13
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	81	81	81	81	20
Peoria & Eastern income	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. Div. Series H	98	98	98	98	1
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. Div. Series E	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	1
Reading general 4s	78⅞	79	78⅞	78⅞	1,00
Richmond & Danville gen. 6s	120	120	120	120	2

BONDS.

	Week Ended Dec. 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	126⅝	126⅞	126⅝	126⅝	8
St. Joseph & Grand Island 3-4s	91	91	91	91	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	84½	87½	84½	87	1,078
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	113¾	114¾	113¾	114¼	100
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s, stamped	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	111¼	111½	111¼	111½	15
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	129¾	130	129¾	130	6
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	115	115	115	115	5
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	90⅜	91¼	90⅜	91½	35
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	94½	95½	94⅜	95¼	731
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	72¼	74¼	72⅛	74¼	681
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s	125	128	125	126	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man 6s, reduced to 4½s	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	3
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phoenix 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	79½	79⅝	79¼	79⅝	35
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	4
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	15
Southern Pacific of California 6s, 1905	109½	109½	109½	109½	3
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	107	107	106¾	107	65
Southern Pacific 4s	82⅝	82⅞	82¼	82⅜	304
Southern Railway 5s	113¼	114⅜	113¼	114¼	384
Spring Valley Water Works 1st 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
Standard Rope & Twine income	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	43
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	70	72	70	72	5
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	112	112½	112	112	4
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¼	1
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	105	105⅝	105	105⅝	88
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	83	85	83	85	8
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	106	106	106	106	2
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	7
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	86	86	86	86	7
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 4s	97¾	99	97¾	99	55
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	107	107½	106⅝	107¼	277
United States Leather deb. 6s	112	113	112	113	8
Wabash 1st 5s	117¾	118	117½	117¾	102
Wabash 2d 5s	108	108	107⅜	107⅞	5
Wabash debenture, Series A	99	99	99	99	3
Wabash debenture, Series B	43¾	43¾	41½	41¾	1,406
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago ext. 5s	112¼	112½	112½	112½	2
West Shore guaranteed 4s	115½	115¼	115	115	8
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	112	113	111¾	113	28
West, New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	2
West, New York & Pennsylvania gen 3-4s	94¼	94⅞	94¼	94⅞	20
Western Union collateral trust 5s	114	114	114	114	15
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	105¼	105⅜	105¼	105⅜	21
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	89⅞	89¾	89⅝	89⅝	9
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	115⅜	115⅜	115¼	115⅜	10
Wisconsin Central general 4s	87½	90¼	87½	89½	435

Total sales.....$26,884,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 22, 1900.

	Week Ended Dec. 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115¾	116¼	115¾	116	74½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	115	115½	115	115½	20½
United States 5s, coupon	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
United States 2s, coupon	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	60
United States 2s, registered	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	2
United States 3s, coupon	110¼	110¾	110¼	110⅝	57½
United States 3s, registered	110	110¼	110	110¼	12½
United States 3s, small	110	110	110	110	97

Total sales.....$227,700

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 22, 1900.

	Week Ended Dec. 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alabama, Class A	110	110	110	110	½
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	16½

Total sales.....$17,000
Grand total.....$27,129,200
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	105	Nov. 8	104	Oct. 19	104½	Dec. 17
United States 2s, coupon	105⅝	Dec. 20	103⅛	May 8	105⅝	Dec. 21
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	115½	Dec. 19
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118⅞	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	116	Dec. 18
United States 4s, 1925, registered	138½	Dec. 14	132⅝	Apr. 16	138½	Dec. 14
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138½	Dec. 3	131¾	Aug. 10	138	Dec. 11
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116¾	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	113	Nov. 8
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116¾	Mar. 7	112½	May 16	113⅜	Dec. 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112½	May 9	108¾	Aug. 21	110⅝	Dec. 20
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 13	108¼	May 21	110	Dec. 18
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	108¾	Apr. 30	110⅛	Dec. 18
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	98	June 5	96	Apr. 16	97½	Dec. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116⅛	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 8	110	Nov. 7
Alabama, Class B	109¾	Oct. 6	109¼	Oct. 6	109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C	102⅝	Sept. 10	102	Jan. 16	102⅝	Sept. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s	108½	June 5	108½	July 6	108	Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s	103⅝	May 21	104	Oct. 4	104	Oct. 4
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅜	June 7	93¾	Sept. 29	96	Dec. 13
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96⅜	June 7	90	Sept. 8	96⅜	Oct. 18
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6	Dec. 4	6¼	Dec. 7
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	96⅞	Dec. 22	85	Jan. 5	96⅝	Dec. 22

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—On the whole the Stock Exchange last week displayed considerable firmness, and a fair amount of business was done considering the period of the year. Consols and some other gilt-edged securities showed fractional declines.

Americans were very active, and business in this department was on a large scale, with important gains all along the line. Northern Pacific shares were much bought, advancing on the week from 7 to 10 points. Eries also were largely dealt in, gaining from 7 to 8 points; owing to realizations, prices receded somewhat yesterday after the opening, but they recovered, with plenty of buying toward the close.

Among the other increases were Chesapeake and Ohio, which rose 2 points; Southern Pacific, 2; Southern, 1¾; Norfolk preferred, 1; most others from ¼ to ¾. On the other hand, Illinois Central fell 2¼ points, and Baltimore and Ohio 1 point. Grand Trunks were largely bought, and closed from 1¾ to 2¾ points higher.

A feature of the foreign market has been Berlin buying of Chinese bonds, which closed Saturday ¼ to 1¾ points higher.

Mines were dull all the week, with a downward tendency, but closed firmer.

Bar silver closed 1-16 better, at 29 7-16d per ounce.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 18, 1900	$11,155,473
Week ended Dec. 19, 1899	12,460,884
From Jan. 1, 1900	558,754,487
From Jan. 1, 1899	450,983,068

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 21, 1900	$28,717
Week ended Dec. 22, 1899	94,270
From Jan. 1, 1900	19,926,620
From Jan. 1, 1899	14,160,270

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 21, 1900	$142,000
Week ended Dec. 22, 1899	3,999,999
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,600,904
From Jan. 1, 1899	33,582,650

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 21, 1900	$113,283
Week ended Dec. 22, 1899	2,914,921
From Jan. 1, 1900	37,084,775
From Jan. 1, 1899	19,413,385

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 21, 1900	$27,757
Week ended Dec. 22, 1899	52,965
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,337,423
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,982,006

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 21, 1900	$1,467,125
Week ended Dec. 22, 1899	1,587,220
From Jan. 1, 1900	52,443,904
From Jan. 1, 1899	46,985,572

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 21, 1900	$1,439,368
Week ended Dec. 22, 1899	1,534,255
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,676,481
From Jan. 1, 1899	42,813,476

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 21, 1900	$56,563
Week ended Dec. 22, 1899	127,144
From Jan. 1, 1900	24,263,877
From Jan. 1, 1899	18,131,906

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 21, 1900	$1,609,125
Week ended Dec. 22, 1899	5,587,220
From Jan. 1, 1900	99,774,808
From Jan. 1, 1899	76,568,222

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 21, 1900	$1,552,568
Week ended Dec. 22, 1899	5,460,076
From Jan. 1, 1900	75,510,931
From Jan. 1, 1899	57,436,816

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Dec. 22, 1900.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On Page 7 is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	97	Dec 7	80	Jan 3	96¾	Dec 22	96¼ 97
Alt., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995..A O*	103	Mar 31	98½	Jan 4	102¾	Dec 22	102¼ 102½
Do registered..A O*	100½	Sep 24	98¾	Oct 8	99½	Oct 8	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995....Nov.	90	Nov 30	78½	Jan 10	88¾	Dec 22	88 88½
Do do registered.....Nov.	..	....	..	....	79¾	De 11,99	.. ..
Do stamped	84½	Nov 22	84½	Nov 22	84½	Nov 22	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946..J D*	106	Apr 23	105	Dec 4	105	Dec 4	103 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	98	Dec 18	92¼	Jan 10	97¾	Dec 22	97½ 98
Do g. 4s, 1948.....A O	102¾	Mar 27	97½	Jan 9	100¾	Dec 22	100¾ 100⅞
Do do registered	101	Apr 3	99¾	Oct 10	99¾	Nov 21	.. ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	91¾	Apr 5	85½	Sep 25	90¾	Dec 22	90 90¾
Do P Jc.&M.Div.1st g.3½s,1925.M N	91	Apr 16	85	Sep 22	88½	Dec 13	.. ..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*F A	112	May 11	111	May 22	111	May 22	.. ..
Gen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 5, 99	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937..M S*	115	Dec 20	109	Jan 18	115	Dec 20	115 119
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.....*F A	131	Apr 3	129	Jul 10	130¼	Dec 11	130 ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	128	Nov 17	124	Jun 29	127½	Dec 21	127½ 129
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd.g.5s,1943.*J J	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14,97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	No 18,99	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	109	Mar 2	103	Jun 20	106¾	Dec 21	106½ 107¾
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934.*A O	118¾	Aug 24	115	Jan 19	118	Nov 27	118 ..
Do do registered.....*A O	117¼	Aug 20	115	May 28	117	Nov 20	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14,97	.. ..
C.R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g.5s,1921.A O*	113½	Dec 6	113½	Dec 6	113½	Dec 6	113½ 116¼
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908....*J J	109½	Dec 19	105	Jul 3	109	Dec 19	108½ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	101½	Jan 24	106	Jun 12	108¾	Dec 12	.. ..
Do do registered.....*M S	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	.. ..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J D	92	Nov 13	87½	Jan 5	92	Nov 24	90 91½
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga col.g.5s,1937.*M N	96⅝	Dec 11	91	Jan 15	96⅜	Dec 11	93 96
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945..F A	120	Jan 15	117	Aug 16	120	Nov 20	119 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	98⅝	Dec 3	88½	Feb 23	97¾	Dec 22	97½ 98
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	96	Oct 30	96	Oct 30	96	Oct 30	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g.5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	55½	Dec 22	32½	Feb 24	55½	Dec 22	.. ..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct 1	18¾	Nov 15	0¼	Jan 3	18¾	Dec 22	.. ..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct 1	8½	Nov 15	4½	Jan 5	8¾	Dec 22	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946....*J J	..	....	..	....	95	De 27,99	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947..*J J	..	....	..	....	102	Jne 29,99	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946....*J J	106	Oct 24	105	May 22	106	Oct 24	.. ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	111¼	Apr 10	106¾	Dec 4	106¾	Dec 4	106 ..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	130	Jul 5	130	Jul 5	130	July 25	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....J J*	128½	Dec 19	117½	Jan 3	128½	Dec 19	129½ ..
Do do registered.....Q J	125½	Nov 20	116	Jan 10	125½	Dec 6	124 ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, 1912....Q Mar.	105	Aug 30	100	Apr 16	105	Aug 30	.. ..
Do consol 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910.....Q March	103½	Nov 28	100	Sep 4	103	Dec 11	103 ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921....J*	117	Dec 11	112¼	Jul 10	117	Dec 11	114½ ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908..A O	118	Mar 30	113	Oct 2	117	Dec 20	117 ..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	120	Nov 23	115¼	May 18	117½	Dec 6	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	121¾	Apr 16	115	Jan 5	120¾	Dec 20	120½ 121½
Do do registered.....*M N	117	Jun 11	117	Jun 11	117	June 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	104¼	Dec 22	95¾	Jan 2	104½	Dec 22	103¾ 104¼
Do do registered.....*M S	96	May 10	93	May 4	94½	Aug 23	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	107	Dec 5	101	Jan 8	107	Dec 20	.. ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	99½	Apr 5	92	Jul 3	98	July 23	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940...J J*	103	Nov 26	100	Jul 5	103	Nov 26	103 ..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941.*M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	Ap 29,99	105 ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	103	Feb 14	100¼	Mar 5	102	Dec 21	101⅞ ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	106¾	Sep 24	104½	Dec 7	104½	Dec 7	104¾ ..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912.A O*	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949.....A O*	93	Nov 15	92⅞	Nov 15	93	Dec 1	.. ..
Do certificates of interest.....	92	Dec 1	91⅜	Dec 5	91½	Dec 20	.. ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J*	86	Dec 17	81½	Oct 25	86	Dec 22	85¾ 86
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	113¼	May 23	109¾	Jul 2	111½	Dec 11	111¼ 111⅝
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	103	Aug 14	100⅝	Oct 2	101	Dec 3	100¾ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	112	Mar 30	103½	Jan 10	110½	Dec 8	.. ..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	138	Nov 28	120½	Jan 18	138	Nov 28	.. ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	117	Mar 28	113¾	Nov 9	113¾	Nov 30	115 ..
Do do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	107	Mar 28	103	Jan 5	104⅝	Dec 7	105 ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	103	Sep 10	100½	Feb 2	102½	Dec 10	102½ ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S	102	Jan 31	100½	Oct 15	100½	Oct 15	100¾ ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	105½	Dec 22	100¾	Jan 5	105½	Dec 22	104⅝ 105½
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927....*M N	113	Apr 23	108¾	Jan 2	111½	Dec 18	111¼ ..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	111¼	Jne 2,99	.. ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	122	May 17	118½	Sep 27	120½	Nov 20	121⅜ ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	116	Mar 21	112	Jun 2	114⅝	Nov 24	112½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	138	Jan 23	133½	Apr 10	134	Nov 15	135 ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	117	Apr 4	112	Jan 2	116	Dec 21	115¼ 116
Do do registered.....M N*	115	May 11	115	May 11	115	Aug 28	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	115½	Dec 19	105½	Apr 18	115½	Dec 19	115 116
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*	117	Dec 7	113	Jan 24	116½	Dec 13	116 ..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	107	Apr 10	100	Jan 31	107	Dec 12	.. ..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	120	Dec 17	111½	Jan 12	120	Dec 18	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902..J J*	179	Dec 12	166½	Jul 13	179	Dec 12	180 ..
Do 7s, £, 1902.....J J*	172¼	Apr 10	172½	Apr 10	172½	Apr 10	180 ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	181	Dec 18	166¼	Jan 12	181	Dec 18	180 ..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	179	Dec 12	166	Jul 11	178¾	Dec 14	180 ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908....J J*	174½	Nov 26	166	Jan 17	174½	Nov 26	180 ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909....J J*	120¼	Dec 10	116⅝	Jul 12	120¼	Dec 10	119 ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919....J J*	119¼	Apr 12	117⅝	Feb 14	118¾	Nov 12	119¾ ..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	121½	Jun 18	117⅜	Jan 6	120¼	Dec 14	120¼ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910....*J J	127⅜	Jan 29	124¼	Aug 15	126⅜	Nov 13	128 ..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	111⅜	Apr 5	109	Jul 19	109¼	Aug 9	111⅞ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910..*J J	120¼	Apr 20	117	Jul 19	119⅞	Dec 4	120¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	122¼	May 4	118	Jan 2	122¼	Dec 8	122½ ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	124	Dec 11	120	Jul 25	124	Dec 11	124¼ ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910....J J*	111¼	Feb 16	110¾	Sep 10	110¾	Sept 10	112¾ ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s,1921.J J*	120¼	Nov 28	117⅝	Jan 23	120¼	Nov 28	120¾ ..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921. J J*	120¾	Mar 16	117	Jan 3	119	Oct 18	120⅞ ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	115¾	Dec 18	112	Apr 2	115¾	Dec 18	115¾ ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.*J J	..	....	..	....	137½	Jul 18,99	130 ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	117½	Dec 19	110½	Jan 2	117⅛	Dec 21	116⅞ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May,1989.J J	114½	Dec 15	109	Jan 10	114½	Dec 20	114¼ ..
Do do registered.....Q J	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 19,98	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910..*J D	121	Sep 21	118	Jan 12	118½	Dec 3	117 ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	122	Feb 8	120	Aug 9	120	Aug 9	120¼ ..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915.....Q F	144	Mar 14	137½	Nov 3	137½	Nov 3	139¼ ..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	112¼	May 17	106½	Dec 3	106¾	Dec 12	106½ 107
Do do registered.....J D*	111¼	Apr 2	106¼	Dec 17	106½	Dec 17	.. ..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	118¾	May 10	114¾	Nov 15	116½	Dec 3	.. ..
Do do registered.....A O*	117	Mar 7	111	Oct 18	111	Oct 18	.. ..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110	Feb 10	107	Apr 26	108½	Nov 28	.. ..
Do do registered.....A O*	107½	Nov 22	107	Dec 18	107	Dec 18	.. ..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	122	Apr 18	118	Nov 13	121⅝	Dec 19	.. ..
Do do registered.....*M N	120	Nov 30	120	Nov 30	120	Nov 30	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	109⅞	Oct 26	107	Jan 3	108	Nov 27	.. ..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	105	De 26,99	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O 15	110	Apr 7	116	Nov 2	116½	Nov 8	.. ..
Do do registered.....A O 15	..	....	..	....	117⅜	Fe 7, 98	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926..F A 15	111¼	Mar 30	108¼	Jan 23	108½	Sept 21	.. ..
Do do registered.....F A 15	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110⅞	Mar 21	105¼	Jan 9	110	Dec 21	.. ..
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	103	No 19,98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s,1901..J J*	103¼	Feb 26	103¼	Feb 26	103¼	Feb 26	102 ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907..M N*	123½	Sep 21	120	Jan 4	120¼	Nov 10	120 ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	112⅝	Apr 24	112⅝	Apr 24	112⅝	Apr 24	111 ..
Ottum.,C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909..M S	111¼	Apr 24	110	Mar 20	111¼	Apr 24	110 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910....*M S	112¼	Apr 24	112¼	Apr 24	112¼	Apr 24	111 ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921....*M N	133¼	Feb 10	133¾	Nov 14	135¾	Dec 12	135¾ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	107¾	Nov 16	105	Jul 9	107½	Nov 16	108 ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1920.*F A	127½	Jul 30	122⅝	Feb 8	126	Dec 19	125⅝ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924..J J*	137¼	Aug 13	137½	Aug 13	137¾	Aug 13	140 ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	139½	Apr 5	139½	Apr 5	139¾	Apr 17	139 ..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112	No 13,99	.. ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	134	May 3	129	Jul 2	133	Dec 17	133⅛ ..
Do registered.....J J*	132½	May 4	127	Jan 8	130	Nov 7	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	109¾	Dec 1	103½	Jan 8	109½	Dec 20	109¼ 109¾
Do do registered.....*J J	107¾	Nov 8	105¾	Feb 1	107⅞	Nov 8	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905.*J J	96	Mar 31	96	Mar 31	96	May 25	99 ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	86¾	Aug 2	86¼	Aug 25	86¼	Aug 25	.. ..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	97	Dec 19	96	Dec 18	97	Dec 19	.. ..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	114	Feb 19	107	May 14	112	Dec 4	111 112½
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15,97	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930...*J D	136¾	Apr 16	131	Jan 8	134½	Dec 21	134 ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	135	Feb 9	131	Oct 3	133	Nov 27	134 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	133½	Mar 21	127	Jan 10	129¾	Dec 8	130 ..
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	140	May 31	140	May 31	140	May 31	.. ..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	97½	Apr 17	91	Sep 29	95	Dec 22	94½ 95
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1919.M N*	..	....	..	....	106	Oct 4, 99	105 ..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	120	Feb 6	118	Jan 29	120	Dec 14	.. ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s,1921, coup.off.J D*	..	....	..	....	100	Oc 28,99	.. ..
Choc.,Okla. & G.gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1910.J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	.. ..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	117	Sep 20	115	Dec 14	115	Dec 14	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	113½	Sep 7	112¾	Oct 6	112½	Oct 10	.. ..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941.*M N	114	Apr 24	111	Nov 23	111	Nov 23	111½ ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.*J D	102	Dec 5	94	Jan 2	101½	Dec 20	.. ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....*J J	..	....	..	....	97	Jne 20,99	.. ..
Do St.L. Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990..M N*	104½	Apr 26	100½	Jun 13	103¾	Dec 17	102¼ ..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	99	May 4,99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940..M S*	94	Oct 12	94	Oct 12	94	Oct 12	95 ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940..J J*	..	....	..	....	83	No 22,95	.. ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	100¼	Dec 12	93	Jan 18	100¼	Dec 12	.. ..
C., I., S. L. & C.1st g.4s,Au.,1936.Q F	105¼	Apr 5	105	Mar 24	105½	Apr 5	104 ..
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	.. ..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g.5s,1928.*J J	115¾	Mar 21	114	Aug 17	114	Aug 17	115¼ ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	94⅝	Dec 21	84½	Jan 4	94⅝	Dec 21	94½ 95⅞
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	50	Dec 21	24	Jun 18	48	Dec 22	48 49
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	136	May 29	134	Dec 18	134	Dec 18	.. ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	137	Apr 18	128½	Jul 24	134	Nov 21	134 137
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	..	....	..	....	105¾	No 24,99	.. ..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I.,1901.*A O	101¾	Dec 7	101⅜	Oct 29	101¾	Dec 7	100½ ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933....A O*	111	Sep 5	106	Jan 29	111	Sept 5	.. ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	132	Dec 19	128	Jan 5	132	Dec 19	.. ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	80¼	Dec 22	63	Jan 4	80¼	Dec 22	80 80½
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	80½	Mar 26	71½	Jan 2	79¾	Dec 21	80 81
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929....*F A	87	May 31	78½	Sep 26	85	Dec 22	84¾ 85⅛
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 96	.. ..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	126¾	Aug 14	122¾	Nov 16	122¾	Nov 10	120 ..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906...A O*	132	Feb 8	118¾	Nov 15	118¾	Nov 15	118½ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914....*M N	142	Jan 26	126	Jan 4	137	Dec 5	136 ..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	107½	Feb 13	102¾	Oct 30	103	Dec 22	102 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	141¼	Apr 18	138	Jun 19	138	Dec 21	137 ..
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	140	Oc 24,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921....*J J	137½	Dec 13	133	Jul 18	137½	Dec 13	136 ..
Do registered.....*J J	135½	Sep 14	135½	Sep 14	135½	Sept 14	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	122	Dec 6	119	May 1	122	Dec 6	122 ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923..*M N	106	Mar 7	103¼	Oct 15	103¼	Oct 15	102 ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917..M S*	148	Feb 12	146¾	May 2	146¾	May 2	.. ..
Do registered.....M S*	141	Oct 22	141	Oct 22	141	Oct 22	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd.7s,1906.*A Q	121	Sep 12	116¾	Dec 5	116¾	Dec 5	116¾ 118
Do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	122	Jne 6,99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	115	Jan 12	111¾	Nov 22	112	Dec 4	112 ..
Do do registered.....*A O	113¼	Aug 27	112¼	May 23	113½	Aug 27	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921..*M N	148¾	Jul 16	147	Dec 4	147	Dec 4	139¼ ..
Do registered.....*M N	148¾	Jul 16	148¾	Jul 16	148¾	July 16	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936..*J J	101¾	Dec 7	96½	Jan 4	101¾	Dec 22	101¾ ..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1938.....*J J	109¾	Dec 20	106	Aug 29	109¾	Dec 20	106 ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928....*J D	107	Dec 22	101¼	Jun 18	107	Dec 22	.. ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g.5s,1917.M N*	109	Feb 20	108¼	May 7	108¼	May 7	106 ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995..*J D	98½	Nov 20	96	Nov 19	96½	Nov 20	96 ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	90	Nov 24	78¼	Jan 8	88	Dec 11	86 90
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937...A O*	111	Dec 15	107	Feb 27	110	Dec 21	100½ 110¾
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g.5s,1928..*J J	..	....	..	....	92¼	Fe 11,98	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	115	Oct 22	110	Feb 16	115	Nov 1	.. ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	113	Apr 18	107½	Jan 9	109¼	Dec 6	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	118	Jan 24	116½	May 22	117⅞	July 23	.. 121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	119¼	Jan 4	119¼	Jan 4	119¾	Jan 4	120½ ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	116⅞	Jun 25	113¾	Jan 5	116½	Nov 21	115¾ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	123¼	Mar 30	123¼	Mar 30	123½	Mar 30	120½ ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	..	....	..	....	106¾	Ap 14,99	106 ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142	Jan 22	134½	Sep 5	140¼	Dec 15	140 ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	..	....	..	....	143	De 30,98	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	139¾	Feb 15	136¾	Jun 22	138¾	Dec 17	.. ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 6, 99	.. ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s,Jan.,1909..A O	104½	Oct 22	104½	Oct 22	104½	Oct 22	103 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	123	Dec 13	114	Feb 5	121½	Dec 22	121½ ..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.&I.1st c.6s,1913.J J*	118	Sep 27	118	Sep 27	118	Sept 27	116¾ ..
N. Y. & Gwood L. gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Oc 27,98	108 ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996.*J J	99	Dec 21	87	Sep 28	98¼	Dec 22	98¼ 98½
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	93¼	My 25,99	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.*J J	88¼	Dec 22	67	Jan 3	88⅜	Dec 22	86 88¼
N.Y.,Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937..*J J	111	May 5	107½	Jan 8	111	Dec 11	112 ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	99½	Apr 6	98	Feb 28	99½	June 12	95 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	105¼	Dec 22	90	Oct 11	105¼	Dec 22	103⅝ ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	113	Apr 27	108¼	Jan 3	113	Apr 27	112 ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g.5s,1942..*J D	108	May 31	104	Jan 4	106⅞	Nov 5	104½ ..
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1910.*A O	120	Mar 14	115½	Oct 2	118	Dec 21	108 ..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933..*F A	..	....	..	....	65	No 10,97	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	125½	Jun 14	120	Jul 30	124	Dec 4	125½ ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	110	Mar 27	102½	Oct 2	108	Dec 21	.. ..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....*A O	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s,1930..*A O	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s,1926.*J J	108	Apr 18	100	Feb 16	105	Sept 25	.. 110
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920..A O*	125	Dec 3	120	Jan 17	125	Dec 3	124 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	108½	Apr 28	102	Jan 12	107	Dec 19	.. ..
Do Ft. Huron D. 1st g.5s,1939.*A O	110	Apr 21	105	Jan 18	107	Dec 8	.. ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	100	Sep 6	150	Sep 6	100	Sept 6	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	..	....	..	....	80½	May, 96	.. ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g.4½s,1941..J J	..	....	..	....	105	Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft.W. & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921.J D*	81½	Dec 22	70	Mar 19	81½	Dec 22	81 81½
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928..J J*	69⅜	Dec 20	55	Jan 4	68¾

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938 J*	115¼	Sep 8	112¾	Mar 12	115¼ Sept 8	115¼	..
St.L. & I.M. gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931 *A O	114¼	Dec 21	108	Oct 13	114¾ Dec 22	..	..
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped,1931 *A O	113	Nov 28	108	Oct 18	112¾ Dec 22	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s,1929 J J*	87¼	Dec 22	76	Sep 24	87 Dec 22	87	87½
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s,1945 J J*	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼ Feb 20	110	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927 J D*	130	Nov 23	122¾	Jul 3	127½ Dec 15	127	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927 Q J	124	Apr 20	120½	Jul 31	120¾ July 31	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938 M S*	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	86½ Dec 22	86½	87
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947 *F A	110	Dec 18	108½	Aug 9	110 Dec 21	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931 *J J	96½	Dec 3	96½	Dec 3	96½ Dec 3	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913 J J*	130⅝	Dec 19	126	Jan 8	130⅝ Dec 19	130⅝	..
Do 2d 6s 1901 *J J	100¼	Jul 11	100¼	Jul 11	100½ July 11	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 *A O	109¾	Dec 11	104½	Apr 11	109¾ Dec 20	..	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917 *J J	..	....	..	....	111 De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb. *J J	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923 *J J	..	....	..	....	113 De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915 A O	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
Nat'l Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903 J J	112	Apr 6	108¾	Oct 11	110 Dec 19	109	..
Do registered *J J	111	May 25	108½	Jul 25	109¾ Dec 20	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904 M S*	108	Feb 21	104¾	Nov 14	105 Nov 26	105	..
Do do registered M S*	107⅝	Feb 1	105	Oct 26	105 Nov 21	104½	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904 M S*	..	....	..	....	108½ Fe 21,98	104⅞	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1005 *J D	103⅜	May 14	101⅞	Jun 6	103 Nov 7	101	..
Do do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 25,98	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1995 *M N	103⅝	Apr 27	101	Jan 11	101 Dec 6	100½	..
Do do registered *M N	..	....	..	....	102¾ Au 1, 99	100½	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997 J J*	111¼	Jun 12	108¼	Jul 6	110¾ Dec 21	110½	111
Do do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	112½ Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g.3½s,1998 *F A	98	Apr 9	95	Sep 6	97 Dec 20	96	96¾
Do do registered *F A	96½	Dec 10	94	Jun 5	96½ Dec 10	..	..
Do Lake Shore col.g.3½s,1998 *F A	99	Jan 27	95½	Sep 28	97½ Dec 22	97⅜	97½
Do do registered *F A	98	May 2	93	Oct 9	96½ Dec 21	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 *J J	115¼	Jun 22	110	Jan 2	115 Dec 20	115	..
Do registered *J J	114¾	Dec 12	110	Jan 4	113 Dec 22	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J J*	110½	May 24	108	Jan 4	109¼ Aug 2	112	..
Do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear.Bl.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.,1940 J J	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000 *M N	115⅞	May 2	115⅞	May 2	115⅞ May 2	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 *F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102 Feb 3	104½	..
R.,W.& O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922 A O	129½	Feb 13	125⅞	Oct 1	126¾ Dec 18	126½	127½
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918 *M N	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915 *F A	..	....	..	....	113 Ap 13,99	112	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922 J J*	110	Oct 15	108	Oct 1	110 Oct 15	110	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1901 M S*	107½	Jul 3	106¾	Feb 8	107½ July 6	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927 A O*	122½	Sep 28	121	Oct 25	121 Oct 25	120	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 F A*	121	Jan 13	119	May 3	119 Dec 7	118	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903 J D*	116½	Apr 4	109¾	Dec 8	109¾ Dec 8	109¾	..
Do do registered, 1903 J D*	114¾	Apr 17	111¼	May 31	112¾ Nov 7	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997 *J D	111¾	May 25	109	Dec 7	109¾ Dec 19	108¼	110
Do do registered *J D	110¼	Mar 17	110¼	Mar 16	110¾ Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd.,L.S.&M.S.,1901 *A O	..	....	..	....	108¼ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J J*	130	Nov 14	129	Sep 7	130 Dec 17	126	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932 J J*	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	143	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902 *M	109¾	Apr 19	104¼	Nov 8	105¼ Dec 6	105	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902 *M N	104¾	Apr 25	101¾	Nov 22	102 Nov 30	101¼	..
Do 6s, 1909 M S*	121	Aug 1	113¾	Apr 16	121 Aug 1	..	..
Do 5s, 1931 *M S	128	May 14	126	Oct 30	126 Oct 30	127	..
Do do registered, March, 1931 Q M	127½	Nov 8	127½	Nov 8	127½ Nov 8	..	..
Do 4s, 1940 *J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	106½	..
Do registered	106½	Nov 26	106¾	Nov 26	106¾ Nov 26	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937 O*	108½	Mar 28	104¼	Jan 3	108¾ Dec 19	108	..
Do registered A O*	106¾	Dec 10	103½	Jan 3	106¾ Dec 10	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903 *J D	..	....	..	....	104½ Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000 A O*	195	Oct 27	185¾	Jan 5	196 Dec 13	..	..
Do registered	..	....	..	....	187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	189¼	Jun 11	185	Feb 27	180 Aug 4	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	135½	Dec 12	132	Nov 7	135½ Dec 12	135	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918 *M N	..	....	..	....	125¾ Fe 6, 97	113½	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114 Jan 5	114½	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905 J J	..	....	..	....	113 Jul 29,99	110¾	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992 M S	107¾	Dec 1	102	Jan 10	107½ Dec 19	..	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only M S	..	....	..	....	101¼ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941 *M N	114¼	Jun 9	110	Jan 15	110¾ Dec 14	112	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931 *M N	136	Sep 8	129	Jan 2	133 Dec 13	131	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932 *A O	133	Mar 23	130	May 18	131½ Dec 10	131	134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934 *F A	131¾	Dec 18	129	Oct 18	131¾ Dec 18	130	131½
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922 *J J	107	Nov 26	107	Nov 26	107 Nov 26	107	..
Sci. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989 M N*	103	Apr 16	96	Feb 14	101¾ Dec 21	101½	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996 A O*	100	Dec 3	90¼	Jan 3	99¾ Dec 22	..	..
Do registered	97¾	Jul 18	97¾	Jul 18	97¾ July 18	..	..
N. P. Ry p.lin.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997 Q J	105½	Mar 27	102¼	Oct 1	105½ Dec 22	105½	106¾
Do registered Q J	105½	Mar 13	101	Jun 22	104¾ Sept 18	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F	72½	Nov 21	64	Sep 29	71¾ Dec 22	71½	71¾
Do do registered Q F	70¾	Dec 5	65½	Oct 18	70¾ Dec 10	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923 *F A	132¾	May 3	131½	Mar 22	131¾ Nov 23	130	..
Do registered certificates Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948 Q M	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	88¾ May 31	87	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931 F A*	126	Dec 22	124	Oct 31	126 Dec 22	..	125
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O*	113	Aug 29	109	Apr 19	112 Dec 5	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 *J D	101	Dec 4	97½	Apr 19	101 Dec 4	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 J J*	120	Mar 12	113	Aug 27	117½ Dec 15	117¾	..
Ohio Riv. R. R.1st g. 5s, 1936 *J D	110	Jul 24	109	Apr 25	110 July 24	108	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 *A O	95½	Nov 22	90	Aug 13	95 Dec 12	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1001 J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75 Apr 4	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946 *J D	112	Nov 30	104¾	Jan 6	109 Dec 20	108¾	110
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910 M N*	105	Jan 16	101	Dec 15	101 Dec 15	100¾	..
Do do 4½s, 1917 *A O	105	Oct 17	103½	Dec 21	103½ Dec 21	104	105
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 J J*	117	Sep 11	111½	Jan 10	116½ Dec 18	..	..
Do registered, 1921 J J*	116	Oct 19	111¼	Jan 19	116 Oct 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937 M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932 .. A O*	124	Dec 5	121	Jul 10	124 Dec 5	121	..
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900 M N*	103¼	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103½ Mar 6	..	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A.,1942 *J J	121	Oct 22	117¼	Feb 2	121 Oct 22	124	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 J J	102	Nov 7	101¾	Apr 11	102 Nov 7	..	..
P.,C.,C. & St.L. cn.g.g.gt.4½s,A,1940 .A O*	117¾	Aug 31	114	Jan 9	116¾ Dec 7	116¾	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 *A O	117¼	Sep 19	113¾	Jan 12	116½ Dec 19	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 M N*	..	....	..	....	113 No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 M N*	109	Apr 12	106¾	Apr 3	109 Apr 12	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949 F A	101¾	Jul 14	99	Dec 21	99 Dec 21	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J*	139¾	May 5	135	Jan 12	137¾ Dec 6	137	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J*	137¾	Nov 27	135½	Aug 25	137¾ Nov 27	135	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 A O	134	Feb 15	131	Jul 9	131 July 9	131	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923 *M N	..	....	..	....	108 May 9	12,97	..
Un. N. J. R. & C.gen.4s,1944 *M S	117	May 1	117	May 1	117 May 1	116	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935 J J*	112¾	Mar 7	109	Jan 12	112¾ Mar 7	..	..
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941 J J*	112¼	Dec 11	108	Jan 15	112¼ Dec 11	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942 *M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921 .Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130	Aug 28	130 Aug 28	131	134
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N	101	Sep 19	98	Jun 6	101 Oct 31	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922 A O*	..	....	..	....	107½ Oc 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	..	....	..	....	121 No 28,98	..	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A & B,Ja.,1928 A O	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	112	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916 J J*	..	....	..	....	80 Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940 A O*	116½	Jul 28	113½	Jan 16	116½ July 28	116	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	..	....	..	....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	101	Jun 1	99¾	Jan 18	100¾ Dec 11	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	101¼	Jun 12	99¾	Jan 11	100¾ Dec 12	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 *J J	94	Dec 21	83	Jan 9	94 Dec 22	93¾	94
Do registered *J J	88	Nov 15	87¾	Aug 28	88 Nov 15	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J*	101	Dec 18	94¾	Jan 4	101 Dec 21	100¼	..
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1.g.4s,1917 A O	86¾	Sep 27	86	Feb 20	88¾ Sept 27	90	93
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 J D*	..	....	..	....	105 No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J*	81¼	Apr 25	71	Mar 9	78 Dec 5	78	..
Do guaranteed J J*	94	Nov 12	92¾	Jul 30	94 Nov 12	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947 *J J	91¼	Dec 12	81	Jul 5	91 Dec 18	..	..
St. L. & S.F.2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906 M N*	..	....	..	....	110 No 15,99	111¼	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906 M N*	113¼	Feb 15	110¼	Nov 2	111¾ Dec 21	111¼	111¾
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 M N*	113¾	Oct 3	110¾	Nov 7	111¾ Dec 7	111¾	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919 F A*	..	....	..	....	112¾ July, 98	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	130	Dec 22	121¾	Aug 17	130 Dec 22	129½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931 J J*	115¾	Nov 27	106	Jan 4	115 Dec 20	115¾	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987 A O*	104	Apr 20	102½	Oct 17	102½ Oct 17	105	..
Ft. S. & V. R. R. 1st g. 6s, 1910 *A O	..	....	..	....	105 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 J J*	91¼	Dec 21	70	Jan 8	91¼ Dec 21	91	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 4s, 1947 A O*	100	Jun 7	96½	May 10	100 June 18	100	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929 *A O	95	Feb 19	90¾	Dec 11	99¾ Dec 11	90	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989 M N*	95¼	Nov 30	85	Jun 25	95¾ Dec 22	95¼	95¾
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989 J J	74¼	Dec 22	53¾	Jan 10	74¾ Dec 22	73¾	74¾
St P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 A O*	121	Mar 12	116¾	Nov 2	118¾ Dec 8	115¾	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	121¼	Apr 18	117¾	Nov 8	119¾ Dec 14	119¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J*	143¾	Dec 14	137	Jan 3	143¾ Dec 14	142	..
Do do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾ Fe 28,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s J J*	116¾	Apr 21	113¾	Jan 2	116¾ Dec 19	110½	117¼
Do do do registered J J*	115¾	Nov 20	115¾	Nov 20	115¾ Nov 20	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 *J D	106	Apr 16	103¾	Jan 2	103¾ Dec 11	103¼	..
Do do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	104 Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	128 Apr 4	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J*	125	Dec 18	123¾	Jan 10	125 Dec 13	..	..
Do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 29,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J*	118¾	Jun 8	116¾	Oct 2	118 Dec 7	..	..
Bast. Mines 1st div. 1st 5s,1938 *A O	108¾	Apr 19	108	Nov 30	108 Nov 30	108¼	..
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938 J J*	..	....	..	....	120 Ap 11,99	..	..
Do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	114 Jul 28,99	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 6s, 1942 M S*	108¾	Dec 19	108¾	Dec 19	108¾ Dec 19	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 J J*	113	Jun 9	113	Jun 9	112 June 9	..	..
S. Fla. & W. Inc con. g. 6s,1934 *A O	124¾	Jan 3	124¾	Jan 3	124¾ Jan 3	124¾	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 *A O	..	....	..	....	113 Mr 17,99	111	..
Do St. John's Div. 6s, 1934 J J*	94½	Dec 12	94½	Dec 12	94½ Dec 12	94	95¾
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928 M N*	166	Mar 28	166	Nov 14	166 Nov 27	102¼	105
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 *J J	95	May 2	82¾	Sep 25	95 Sept 11	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col. Aug. 1949 J D	95¾	Apr 5	79¾	Sep 28	95¾ Dec 22	95¾	96
Do do registered D	..	....	..	....	90 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949 F A*	103¾	Jan 23	97	Oct 16	103¾ Dec 22	103¾	104¾
Do registered F A*	98¾	Jun 1	98¾	Jun 1	98¾ June 1	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 A O*	85¾	May 19	85¾	Oct 5	85¾ Dec 4	85¾	86¾
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910 J J*	113¾	Apr 27	110	May 28	110 May 28	..	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905 J J*	104¾	Aug 9	104¾	Aug 9	104 Aug 9	107¾	109
Do H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, 1937 J J*	108¾	Jan 3	108¾	Jan 3	108 Dec 22	..	..
Do W. C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1912 J J*	..	....	..	....	108 Dec 22	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912 *A O*	113	Feb 21	110½	Nov 28	110½ Nov 28	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921 *A O	87	Mar 28	81	Aug 21	85½ Dec 14	..	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g.5s,1933 *M N	105	Mar 26	100	Jan 24	105 Aug 20	1..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920 J J*	120½	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	120½ Feb 28	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918 *A O	..	....	..	....	134 No 22,99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J*	99	Jul 17	98½	Aug 8	98½ Aug 8	..	104
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g.4s,1943 *J J	80¾	Mar 31	73	Jul 9	79⅝ Dec 21	79¼	80¾
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 F A*	114¼	Dec 12	114¼	Dec 12	114¼ Dec 12	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912 .M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾ No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	105¾	Dec 22	101	Jan 2	105¾ Dec 22	..	..
S.P.of Ar.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch.,1900-10 J J	114½	Jun 11	110	Jan 2	110 Oct 1	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A.,1905 *A O	110	Mar 26	107	Oct 20	109½ Dec 17	108¾	..
Do do Series B	110¾	Aug 24	110¾	Aug 24	110¾ Aug 24	109¾	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	112	May 28	110¾	Nov 24	110¾ Nov 24	111¼	..
Do 1st 6s, 1912 A O	119	Jul 27	117¾	Jun 8	119 July 27	119¼	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	107	Nov 27	105½	Jan 19	107 Nov 27	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37 M N	108½	Mar 29	104½	Jan 10	107 Dec 22	106	107
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 J J*	99¾	Apr 5	94¾	Oct 20	94¾ Nov 15	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 *J J	116½	May 19	116	Aug 3	116 Aug 3	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924 M N*	106¼	Apr 5	100	May 8	104½ Dec 20	104	106
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907 *J J	..	....	..	....	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 A O*	..	....	..	....	106 Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 J J*	114¾	Dec 19	106	Jan 8	114¼ Dec 22	113¾	114
Do registered J J	108¾	Jul 30	107¾	Jul 27	108 Aug 3	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996 J J	106½	Apr 23	106	Nov 24	108 Nov 26	109	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938 .M S	112	May 8	108½	Jan 10	111¼ Dec 13	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 J J*	..	....	..	....	112¼ Au 17,97	112	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J J*	94¾	Dec 20	93¼	Sep 13	94¾ Dec 20	94	94¾
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115 Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis.g.5s,1930 J J*	119	Nov 15	114¾	Feb 19	119 Dec 20	110	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 M N*	120½	Oct 19	114	Jan 2	118 Dec 21	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 *J J	125¼	Nov 15	119½	Jan 16	125 Nov 27	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 J J*	124	Apr 23	118¼	Jan 3	124 Nov 23	120¾	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915 *J J	126	Apr 20	118	Jan 3	124 Dec 21	123½	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909 M S*	101¼	Jul 20	101	Jan 11	101¼ July 20	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 *A O	109½	Aug 25	104	Aug 14	109¾ Dec 7	..	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s,1948 M N*	83½	Dec 7	83	Dec 7	83 Dec 10	81½	83½
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 *M N	113	Nov 28	100	Jan 8	112¾ Dec 5	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936 *M N	113½	Dec 14	108	Jan 4	113½ Dec 14	..	..
Do serial, Series D A O*	..	....	..	....	102 Oc 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E *A O	..	....	..	....	109 Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924 *F A	91½	Sep 14	87	Jul 9	91½ Sept 14	92	94
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 J J*	119	Mar 31	114½	Jan 10	119 Nov 17	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *M N	109	Apr 19	102	Jan 15	106¼ Dec 10	108	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s,1939 J J*	117	Jul 25	117	July 25	..	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939 A O*	..	....	..	....	113 Oct 2, 99	114¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 F A*	114½	Jul 2	113½	Sep 28	113½ Sept 28	115	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930 A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111 Jan 19	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g.6s,1905 *M S	105	Aug 1	104¾	Sep 28	104¾ Oct 4	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 *J D	117	Nov 30	110½	Jun 25	114¼ Dec 17	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000 .Mar.	85	Dec 18	53	Mar 8	85 Dec 20	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935 J J*	116½	Nov 28	105	Jan 8	115 Dec 21	..	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935 *J D	108¾	Nov 24	92¼	Feb 26	108 Dec 19	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935 .A O*	114	Nov 27	105	Jan 29	114 Nov 27	..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990 *A O	92	Dec 5	84¼	Jan 2	92 Dec 5	..	100
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	86	Dec 5	78	Jan 3	86 Dec 20	..	..
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916,t.r. *J D	130¼	Jun 16	110	Jan 2	130¼ June 25	..	..
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946 .J D	100	Sep 25	97¾	Dec 19	99 Dec 20	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con.g.5s,1928 *J D	107	Apr 18	103	Jan 3	105¼ Dec 18	..	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt.g.4s,1947 J J*	108	Dec 3	101¾	Jan 10	107¼ Dec 22	107	107½
Do registered J J*	106½	Nov 20	100¼	Jan 29	106¾ Nov 20	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909 J J*	111	Dec 3	110	Feb 3	111 Dec 19	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946 .*J D	104¾	Mar 23	100¼	Jan 8	102¾ Dec 21	102¼	103
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g.6s,1922 .*F A	130	Jan 6	125¾	Aug 14	129¾ Dec 21	..	..
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946 J J

OUR LONDON CABLE.

Continued from Page 1.

in your railroad shares we have had a still more unlicensed outburst of gambling in a new class of share recently put upon the market, i. e., the West African mines, so called. At most these shares represent nothing substantial that I can discover, but several South African finance houses have turned to this region for the want of anything better, and we are told that the blanket reef of the Witwatersrand has cropped up again thousands of miles away in the wilds of Ashanti. Gold has been discovered there in rich deposits, in some instances, but the work has hardly begun yet, and many one-pound shares are dancing around at all manner of fancy prices up to 34. Altogether the year ending at our Stock Exchange shows a revelry of gambling unknown there for many months past.

In the money market all continues calm as usual. Wednesday saw the discount houses all on tenterhooks lest the bank rate should go up on Thursday. Some of them went so far as to refuse to buy bills outright under 4¼ per cent. I never saw any reason to expect an advance, and none came. Thereupon the market slipped back again and became calm, with discount at 4 per cent. and money easy enough around 3½ per cent.

People are paying 4 per cent. for the use of credit to the first of January, but there is nothing approaching a pinch, and experienced people now look for none. It does not follow that we are comfortable or that we should not have had a 5 per cent. rate many weeks ago.

Gold still slips away from us on balance, and the bank reserve is quite uncomfortably low, but we simply cannot help ourselves.

Credit is manufactured and poured out continuously on such a scale that it is hopeless for the Bank of England to move up in expectation of a change to produce a good effect.

On Continental markets likewise everything is much quieter than was expected, and the general weakening pressure on finance houses and banks is now attributed to the dullness of trade. Business here is certainly falling away, and in some parts of the country the Winter outlook is not reassuring. A. J. W.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Am. Agric. Chem.	1½	Crucible Steel	4½
Am. Bridge	2½	Dist. of Am. pf.	4¼
Am. Bridge pf.	3	Electric Boat pf.	4
Am. Chicle	3	Havana Com.	3
Am. H. & L.	1	Havana Com. pf.	3½
Am. H. & L. pf.	1	New Eng. G. & C. 5s	1
British Col. Cop.	1½	Standard Oil	7
Con. Equip.	1½		

Decline.

Virginia I. C. & C. 5s 2

Again last week the market for outside securities showed considerable irregularity, and this was particularly true of the closing days, when trading diminished considerably. The approach of the holidays, as usual, caused a considerable falling off in business, and most of the list was more or less neglected on the last two days of the week. In most parts of the list, however, substantial advances showed, and in some directions business broadened out a good deal, but all told the week was not a very active one. Some few developments of importance affecting outside stocks were announced, but for the most part the course of the market was not due to the news that came to hand. A feature of the week's trading was the increase in activity in several of the steel stocks which are now traded in on the curb. Until quite recently the only one of this group to show much activity was American Bridge, and though this did not lose its place of prominence, several other issues of the group added considerably to the week's business. Nearly all of these issues were strong and several of them closed with large net gains. The announcement of dividends on preferred stocks, including American Bridge and Sheet Steel, considerably helped their advance. Furthermore, the general conditions reported seemed favorable.

Of other industrials some of the most active were Distilling of America, Consolidated Equipment, and Electric Boat. The latter enjoyed the sharpest advance of any, but subsequently a large part of the gain disappeared. The only announcement of any importance in regard to this stock was that the balance due on such of the subscriptions to the stock of the company which have not yet been fully paid had been called and made payable in three installments during the coming month. As a very large part of the original subscriptions have already been paid in full, the call just made by the Directors of the company affects but a small part of the company's capital. The large buying of the common stock which advanced that issue to 32 was accompanied by reports that the company had made arrangements of importance for the increase of its business, but definite statements were lacking. The preferred stock also advanced substantially and retained the larger part of its rise.

Consolidated Equipment was fairly active on several days, and closed with a substantial net gain. Late in the week it was announced that a contract of considerable importance had been made with Vickers Sons & Maxim of England for the introduction in Europe of the Consolidated Company's method of car lighting. Distilling of America became active toward the end of the week, and on fairly large buying by brokers who in the recent past have been large purchasers of both the common and preferred stocks advanced sharply.

The copper stocks showed considerable activity and most of them were traded in at higher prices than those quoted at the close of the preceding week. British Columbia Copper, one of the most active of the group, continued to be bought by brokers acting seemingly for insiders, and this buying served to advance the price substantially. Union Copper was also active. It sold up to 5¼, but reacted fractionally from this price. Progress in the development of the company's property, and in particular in the improvement of the concentrating plant, was reported.

Trading in the bank stocks on the curb was unusually active and a number of them scored very considerable advances. Among the most prominent were National City Bank, which sold as high as 560; National Bank of Commerce, which advanced to 230, and Hanover National, which on Saturday sold as high as 520.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	475	485
American Exchange	195	200
Astor	500	..
Bowery	300	..
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers'	88	95
Central	175	180
Chase	475	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3950	4050
Citizens'	147	..
City	535	545
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	315	..
Continental	140	..
Corn Exchange	365	..
East River	140	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2800	3200
Fifth National	225	..
First	3000	..
Fourteenth Street	150	175
Fourth	180	..
Gallatin	400	425
Gansevoort	60	..
German Exchange	260	..
Garfield	1725	..
German-American	120	..
Germania	500	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	150	..
Hanover	500	..
Hide & Leather	125	..
Importers & Traders'	515	525
Irving	180	185
Leather Manufacturers'	225	235
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	800	..
Manhattan	270	285
Market & Fulton	235	245
Mechanics'	210	..
Mechanics & Traders'	95	105
Mercantile	215	..
Merchants'	170	175
Merchants' Exchange	126	..
Metropolis	600	..
Mount Morris	190	..
Mutual	150	..
Nassau	175	185
New Amsterdam	675	..
New York	325	..
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	130	..
New York Produce Exchange	127	130
Ninth	90	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	180	190
Pacific	165	180
Park	470	..
People's	225	..
Phenix	101	105
Plaza	475	..
Republic	220	230
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	310	..
Second	600	..
Seventh	180	..
Shoe & Leather	100	110
State	350	..
State of New York	138	..
Twelfth Ward	100	115
Union Square	225	..
Western National	400	410
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	225	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	225	..
Bankers'	195	204
Bowling Green	145	155
Brooklyn	410	420
Central	1900	2100
Central Realty Bond & Trust	270	300
City	330	..
Colonial	330	..
Continental	375	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1425	..
Fifth Avenue	425	..
Flatbush	165	..
Franklin	275	300
Guaranty	625	675
Hamilton	260	270

Trust Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Kings County	400	..
Knickerbocker	400	..
Manhattan	350	..
Manufacturers'	225	230
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	425	475
Morton	500	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1300	1375
Nassau	185	195
N. Y. Security & Trust Fund	750	..
North American	215	225
People's Trust	290	310
Real Estate	300	..
Standard	220	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	420	440
Trust Company of America	205	210
Trust Company of New York	..	205
Union	1350	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	395	..
United States	1400	1450
Washington Trust	280	..
Williamsburg	195	205

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	18	19
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	86	88
East River Ferry	60	71
East River Ferry 5s	97	90
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94¾	95
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	65	80
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105	107
Union Ferry ex-div.	30	31
Union Ferry bonds	93	95

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	163	..
Commonwealth	80	100
Continental	540	..
Eagle	250	..
Empire City	75	85
German-American	500	520
Germania	280	..
Globe & Rutgers	40	..
Greenwich	150	..
Hamilton	85	100
Hanover	135	150
Home	200	210
Kings County	140	..
Nassau	150	..
New York	80	95
Niagara	150	..
North River	130	..
Pacific	110	125
Peter Cooper	110	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	160	170
Stuyvesant	60	..
United States	110	120
Westchester	310	..
Williamsburg City	465	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	114	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock.	25	38
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s.	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	235
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	102	103
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102	108
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s.	113	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	233
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	110	117
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	108	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	265	280
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	123	125
Central Park, N. & E. River	200	202
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.	104½	105½
Christopher & Tenth St.	180	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	328	332
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	109
Columbus Railway	32½	35
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	120	128
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	118
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	106	109
42d St. & Grand St.	398	405
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	114½
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat.	20	21½
Nas. Elec. 1st 5s, Brooklyn	107	111
Nassau Electric 4s	86½	89
New Orleans Traction com.	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98
Ninth Avenue	198	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	24½	25½
North Jersey Street Ry 4s.	83	84
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	84	88
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds.	93	95
Rochester Railway	20	23
Rochester Railway con. 6s	106½	108
St. Louis Transit	17	19
Second Avenue stock	202	205
Second Avenue consol. 5s	118	119
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	106½	107½
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	110½	113½
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	34	37
Twenty-third Street	395	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	102½	103½
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	114	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
United Rys. of St. Louis pf.	67	69
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	86	86½
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	108	110
Worcester Traction common	34½	35½
Worcester Traction pf.	107	108

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Am. Agricultural Chemical	27½	28
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	79½	80½
American Bank Note	47	50
American Bicycle	6	6½
American Bicycle pf.	28	29
American Bicycle bonds	73	75
American Bridge	45½	45½
American Bridge pf.	95¼	95½
American Chicle	83	..
American Chicle pf.	75	82
American Hide & Leather 6s.	90½	91½
American Hide & Leather.	11	12
American Hide & Leather pf.	38	40
American Press Association	60	70
American Thread pf.	4	4½
American Type Founders	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8⅝	8⅞
Arlington Copper	5	7
Barney & Smith Car	15	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	103	106
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	21¼	21½
British Exchequer 3s	98	99
California Copper	1⅝	2
Cast Iron Pipe	5	5½
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	30	31½
Central & South Am. Tel.	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	78
Chesebrough Mfg	350	360
Compressed Air	..	48
Consolidated Equipment	13¼	13½
Consolidated Fireworks	10	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	60	70

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Consolidated Rubber Tire	2	5
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	25	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	165	167
Cramps' Ship and Engine Bldg.	17	75
Crucible Steel	21¼	..
Crucible Steel pf.	78¾	..
Distilling Co. of America	6½	6¾
Distilling Co. of America pf.	29½	29¾
Electric Boat	29½	31
Electric Boat pf.	49	..
Electric Vehicle	17	19
Electric Vehicle pf.	35	45
Electro-Pneumatic	3	5¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	18	20
General Carriage	3½	4¼
General Chemical	60½	62
General Chemical pf., ex div.	95	97
German Treasury 4s	100	100¼
Havana Commercial	9½	10½
Havana Commercial pf.	44	46
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	75	80
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Illinois Transportation	⅝	1¼
International Silver pf.	35	40
Inter-State Oil	81½	82
Iron Steamboat	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65
Lorillard pf	100	..
Markeen Copper	1½	3
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	13½	14½
Nat. Enameling & Stamping	17	20
Nat. Enameling & Stamp. pf.	80	84
Nat. Gramophone	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102
New England Transportation	2⅞	3¼
New York Transportation	6	7
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	170	178
Otis Elevator	26¾	27½
Otis Elevator pf.	85	87
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	29	30
Procter & Gamble, new	320	330
Procter & Gamble pf.	200	210
Royal Copper	11	12
Retsof	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78
Royal Baking P. pf.	93	94
Rubber Goods	30¾	31
Rubber Goods pf.	81	82½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting.	114	118
Seaboard Air Line 4s	73	73¾
Seaboard Air Line com.	10½	11
Seaboard Air Line pf.	28¾	29
Singer Manufacturing	750	..
Southern Light & Traction	32	35
Standard Coupler	34	37½
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½
Standard Oil	815	820
Storage Power	11	13
Swift & Co.	100	102
Swift & Co. 5s	101	105
Tel., Tel. & C. A., $10 paid	2¼	2¾
Tennessee Copper	17	19
Texas & Pacific Coal	87½	..
Trenton Potteries	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	60
Union Copper	5¼	5¼
Union Typewriter	35½	36½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	3	5
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s, 1949	32	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	370	380
Worthington Pump pf.	110	113

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1	1½
Buffalo City	6	8
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	..	68
Central Union 5s, 1927	106½	107½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	165½	106
Denver Gas	20	22
Denver Gas bonds	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	58	62
Grand Rapids	106	107
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	50	60
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	88	93
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	57	60
Lafayette Gas bonds	58	63
Logansport & W. Valley bonds.	56	60
Madison (Wis.)	68	71
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	295	298
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	108½	108¾
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	64	66
N. E. Gas & Coke	10	13
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	110	113
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	52	55
People's Gas & Elec., (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Oswego) 5s, 1990.	90	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93
St. Paul (Minn)	..	50
St. Paul bonds	75	80
Standard (New York)	131	133
Standard pf.	151	153
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	8	10
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	88½	93
Western (Milwaukee)	96	100
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	107	109

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Dec. 22	$1,574,168,219	$61,293,358
Dec. 15	1,300,727,401	53,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,986,290	61,614,358
*Dec. 1	1,169,856,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,589,539,179	56,616,100
Nov. 17	1,546,582,775	54,909,891
*Nov. 10	1,070,094,367	46,298,811
Nov. 3	1,072,849,698	53,886,010
Oct. 27	1,141,667,540	54,275,720
Oct. 20	1,025,582,101	51,704,586
Oct. 13	926,820,551	52,502,350
Oct. 6	989,961,743	54,889,111
Sept. 29	836,384,300	43,240,635
Sept. 22	812,622,414	47,270,376
Sept. 15	747,650,398	51,714,874
*Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,058,450
Sept. 1	859,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	971,306,001	45,452,304
Aug. 18	738,760,286	49,980,774
Aug. 11	987,786,104	41,720,667
Aug. 4	782,061,788	55,383,259
July 28	753,779,500	45,311,780
July 21	785,578,094	46,704,063
July 14	865,929,981	51,182,188
*July 7	933,138,447	56,344,104
June 30	980,910,627	60,314,484
June 23	842,062,268	49,580,384
June 16	876,370,486	49,458,270
June 9	899,061,096	54,622,850
*June 2	820,976,655	49,240,900
May 26	965,215,330	55,921,961
May 19	1,000,863,479	51,884,225
May 12	995,720,213	54,586,513
May 5	1,158,701,031	72,800,381
April 28	1,044,446,657	48,974,241
April 21	1,195,364,041	78,001,061
April 14	1,080,414,173	60,447,958
April 7	1,270,596,386	60,745,368
March 31	1,116,124,633	52,420,219
March 24	1,070,965,930	47,934,706
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	983,899,761	50,598,191
March 3	1,020,735,849	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,580	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	925,315,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,106,832,069	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,052	59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,005,176,062	56,908,365
Jan. 13	1,097,626,402	58,654,806
*Jan. 6	1,146,168,226	62,735,567
*Dec. 30	980,902,985	46,559,980
Dec. 23	1,428,305,943	58,302,736

*Five days.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Dec. 23.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 288,000 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease, 1,080,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 6,225,000 pesetas.

KEY TO BOND LIST.

The following is a list of bonds which do not appear in their proper alphabetical order in the "Complete Bond Quotation List" on Pages 4 and 5, but are here so arranged. Opposite each is placed the name of the system under which they are given in the table referred to:

Railroad Bonds.

Road.	System.
Alabama Central—	Southern Ry.
Alabama Midland—	Sav., Fla. & Western
Albany & Susq.—	Delaware & Hudson
Allegheny Valley—	Penn. R. R.
Allegheny & Western—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Am. Dock & Imp.—	Central of N. J.
Atlantic & Danville—	Southern Ry.
Atlantic & Yadkin—	Southern Ry.
Austin & Northwestern—	Southern Pacific
Battle Creek & Stur.—	Michigan Central
Beach Creek—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Belev. & Carondelet—	Illinois Central
Booneville Bld. Co.—	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Brooklyn & Montauk—	Long Island
Brunswick & Western—	Sav., Fla. & West.
Buffalo, New York & Erie—	Erie.
Buffalo & Southwestern—	Erie.
Carb. & Shawneetown—	Illinois Central.
Carolina Central—	Seaboard & Roanoke.
Carthage & Adirondack—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Ced. Rap., Ia. F. & N.—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Central Ohio—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Central Pacific—	Southern Pacific Co.
Chicago & Erie—	Erie.
Chicago & St. Louis—	Atch., Top. & Santa Fé.
Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans—	Illinois Cent.
Chi., St. Louis & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Cin., Sandusky & Cleve.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Clearfield & Mahoning—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Cleveland & Marietta—	Penn. R. R.
Cleveland & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Columbia & Greenville—	Southern Railway.
Col. & Hocking Valley—	Hocking Val. Ry.
Col. Connect. & Term.—	Norfolk & Western.
Dakota & Great Southern—	C., Mil. & St. P.
Dallas & Waco—	Mo., Kan. & Texas
Del. Riv. R. B. & Bdge Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Des Moines & Fort Dodge—	C., R. I. & Pac.
Des Moines & Minneapolis—	Chi. & N. W.
Detroit, Minn. & Toledo—	L. S. & M. S.
Eastern Railway of Minn—	St. P., M. & M.
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.—	Southern Ry.
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy—	C. & O.
Elmira, Cortland & Northern—	Lehigh Valley
Erie & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Escanaba & Lake Superior—	Chi. & N. W.
Fargo & Southern—	Chi., M. & St. P.
Fort Smith & V. B. B.—	St. L. & S. F.
Gal., Harrisburg & S. A.—	South. Pac. Co.
Georgia Pacific—	Southern Railway
Gila Val., G. & Northern—	South. Pac. Co.
Gouverneur & Oswego 1st gtd. g. 5s—	N. W. C.
Grand Rapids & Ind.—	Penn. Co.
Grey's Point Terminal—	St. L. Southwn
Hannibal & St. Joseph—	C., B. & Quincy
Housatonic R. R.—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Houston, E. & W. Texas—	Southern Pacific
Houston & Texas Central—	Southern Pacific
Iowa Midland—	Chicago & Northwest
Jefferson R. R.—	Erie
Kalamazoo, All. & G. R.—	L. S. & M. S.
Kanawha & Michigan—	Toledo & Ohio Central
Kansas City & Pacific—	Missouri, Kan. & Texas
Kansas Midland—	St. Louis & San Francisco
Kentucky Central—	Louisville & Nashville
Keokuk & Des Moines—	C., R. I. & P.
Knoxville & Ohio—	Southern Railway
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—	N. Y. C. & H.
Lehigh & Hudson River—	Central of New Jersey
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre—	Central of New Jersey
Leroy & Caney Valley—	Missouri Valley
Long Dock—	Erie
La. & Mo. River—	Chicago & Alton
Lo., New Albany & Chicago—	Chicago, Ind. & Lo.
Mahoning Coal—	L. S. & M. Southern
McKeesport & B. Varnon—	N. Y. C. & Hudson
Metropolitan Elevated—	Manhattan Railway
Michigan Central—New York Central & Hudson	
Midland of New Jersey—	Erie
Mil., Lake Shore & Western—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Madison—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Northern—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.
Mil. & St. Paul—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.
Minn. & St. L. gtd.—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Minneapolis Union—	St. P., M. & M.
Mississippi River Bridge—	Chicago & Alton.
Mohawk & Malone—	N. Y. C. & H.
Monongahela River—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Montana Central—	St. P. & Man.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas—	S. Pacific Co.
Morris & Essex—	Del., Lack. & W.
Nash., Flor. & Shef.—	Louisville & Nashville.
New H. & Derby—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. J. Junction R. R.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co.—	Penn. Co.
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach—	Long Island.
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake—	Erie.
N. Y. & Harlem—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y., Lack. & Western—	Del., L. & W.
N. Y. Lake Erie & Western—	Erie.
N. Y. & New England—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. & Northern—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Putnam—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach—	Long Island.
N. Y., Sus. & Western—	Erie
N. Y., Texas & Mexico—	Southern Pacific Co.
Northern Illinois—	Chicago & Northwestern.
Northern Ohio—	Lake Erie & Western.
Northern Railway, Cal.—	South. Pacific.
North Wisconsin—	C., St. P., M. & O.
Northern & Montreal—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ohio, Ind. & W.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Oregon Railway & Navigation—	Union Pac.
Oregon & Cal.—	Southern Pacific.
Oregon Short Line—	Union Pacific.
Oswego & Rome—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P.—	Chi. & N. W.
Pacific of Missouri—	Missouri Pacific.
Pensacola & Atlantic—	Louisville & Nash.
Peoria & Eastern—	C., C., C. & St. Louis.
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., Fort W. & Chi.—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., McKeesp. & Yough.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Rensselaer & Saratoga—	Del. & Hudson.
Richmond & Danville—	Southern Railway.
Rochester & Pittsburg—	Buff., Roch., & Pitts.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg—	N. Y. C. & H.
St. Louis & Cairo—	Mobile & Ohio.
St. Louis & Iron Mount—	Missouri Pac.
St. L., K. C. & N., St. Chas. Bge—	Wabash.
St. L. Merch. Bge.—	Term. R. R. of St. L.
St. Louis Southern—	Illinois Central.
St. Paul & Duluth—	Northern Pacific.
St. Paul & North. Pacific—	Northern Pacific.
St. Paul & Sioux City—	C., St. P., M. & O.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass—	South. Pac. Co.
Scioto Val. & N. E.—	Norfolk & Western.
Sherman, Shreveport & South.—	Mo., K. & T.
Silver Springs, O. & G.—	Sav., Florida & W.
South Carolina & Ga.—	Southern Railway.
So. & No. Alabama—	Louisville & Nashville.
Sunbury & Lewistown—	Pennsylvania R. R.
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.—	Del., L. & W.
Tebo & Neosho—	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
Texas & New Orleans—	Southern Pacific Co.
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Utah Central—	Rio Grande Western.
Utah Northern—	Union Pacific.
Utica & Black River—	N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
Verdigris Val., Ind. & W.—	Missouri Pacific.
Virginia Midland—	Southern Railway.
Warren Railroad—	Del., Lack. & Western.
Wash., Ohio & Western—	Southern Railway.
Washington Central—	Northern Railway.
Western North Carolina—	Southern Railway.
West Shore—	N. Y. Central & Hudson.
West Virginia & Pittsburg—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Wilkesbarre & Eastern—	Erie R. R.
Wilmar & Sioux Falls—	St. P., M. & M.
Winona & St. Paul—	Chicago & N. W.

Miscellaneous Bonds.

Cahaba Ct. Min. Co.—	Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.
Chi. Gas Light & C. Co.—	People's G. & C. Co.
Clearfield Bitum. Coal—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Consumers' Gas Co.—	Pen. G. & C. Co.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Dec. 22 Bid.	Closing Dec. 22 Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	July, 1900 3½	*205	Dec. 15	*204	July 6	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.. ..	*23	Nov. 13	*23	Nov. 13	*23	Nov. 13, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1½	75	Nov. 17	75	Nov. 17	75	Nov. 17, 1900
34	36¾	Am. District Tel.	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1900 1½	37	Nov. 27	24½	Jan. 4	36½	Dec. 12, 1900
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	.. ..	4	Feb. 15	1½	Sept. 5	*3	Sept. 25, 1900
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	6,995,800	.. ..	*14	Sept. 26	*14	Sept. 26	*14	Sept. 26, 1900
94	96	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1½	96½	Dec. 6	89	Oct. 3	96½	Dec. 6, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,625,000	Oct., 1900 1	..	..	..	..	100	Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,428,000	July, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	108½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	27	Feb. 15, 1898
120	..	Bur., C. R. & Nor.	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1900 4	137½	Nov. 16	137½	Nov. 14	137½	Nov. 14, 1900
162¾	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1	*101⅞	Oct. 11	91¼	Feb. 26	*101⅞	Oct. 11, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.. ..	39¾	Jan. 15	37	April 25	39	Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
184	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	185½	Dec. 3	*185½	July 3	*187½	Dec. 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	.. ..	2⅜	April 10	½	Nov. 20	1⅝	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	.. ..	3¾	Mar. 28	¾	Sept. 24	⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.. ..	12¾	May 3	9	Jan. 4	11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	.. ..	29¾	Mar. 21	21	Jan. 5	29	June 12, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	338,700	.. ..	..	..	..	..	30	June 9, 1899
160	..	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Oct. 1, 1900 1¾	*183	Jan. 17	*158	June 7	*175	Sept. 20, 1900
110	125	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1900 7	..	..	..	..	110	June 20, 1899
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1900 3½	*400	Jan. 20	*395	July 5	*395	July 5, 1900
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Oct., 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
111	114	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,820,100	Oct. 15, 1900 2	115½	Jan. 11	105	Oct. 29	110	Dec. 10, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1900 1½	*102½	July 17	*101	June 28	*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1900 1½	*106	Sept. 12	*106	Sept. 12	*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Nov. 26, 1900 50c	..	..	..	..	*105	May 20, 1899
100	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1900 2	103¾	June 7	100¾	Sept. 25	*102	Nov. 7, 1900
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
14	20	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	40	Feb. 13	10	Nov. 20	15	Nov. 28, 1900
47	55	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	July 2, 1900 3	66	Feb. 6	50	Nov. 26	50	Nov. 26, 1900
72	73	**Laclede Gas**	8,014,400	Sep. 15, 1900 2	80	Jan. 5	65	May 10	70	Dec. 12, 1900
98	100	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1900 2½	100	Jan. 4	96	Jan. 11	*100	Oct. 9, 1900
75	80	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,876,000	June 30, 1900 2	81	Mar. 23	74	Sept. 18	78	Dec. 4, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sep. 29, 1900 5	..	..	..	..	*152	May 31, 1899
30	32	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,498,700	.. ..	37½	April 5	24½	Jan. 29	31	Nov. 27, 1900
83	85	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900 2	84⅛	Nov. 21	76	Feb. 27	*82¾	Dec. 13, 1900
106	..	**Michigan Central**	18,738,000	July 28, 1900 2	*115	June 8	105	July 23	*105	Dec. 10, 1900
188	190	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	189½	May 8	184	June 25	188½	Nov. 19, 1900
..	..	**National Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	3½	June 9, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Oct. 1, 1900 2	413	July 12	405	July 1	413	July 12, 1900
134	136	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1¾	134	Feb. 28	130	Feb. 2	*134	Dec. 6, 1900
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	.. ..	298	Dec. 3	298	Dec. 3	298	Dec. 3, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	83¾	Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1	31⅞	May 15	25	May 21	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	821,900	.. ..	..	..	..	..	7	Nov. 6, 1899
6	7	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900 30c	9	Feb. 2	6	Nov. 26	6	Nov. 26, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,357,500	July 2, 1898 1	..	..	..	..	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,155,400	July 2, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 4	..	..	..	..	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	..	..	..	..	*110	June 26, 1899
740	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900 4	740	Dec. 13	*420	June 11	740	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,950	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2	..	..	..	..	*117	May 16, 1899
187	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	10,714,200	Oct. 2, 1900 1¾	188	Feb. 16	186	Mar. 10	*185	Nov. 5, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.. ..	2½	Mar. 29	1½	Aug. 1	1¼	Sept. 5, 1900
..	..	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	July 16, 1900 ½	10¼	Mar. 28	7¾	Oct. 22	9	Nov. 30, 1900
198	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1900 4	200	Dec. 10	200	Dec. 10	200	Dec. 10, 1900
65	..	Rio Grande West.	10,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900 5	65	Aug. 17	48¼	Jan. 27	65	Nov. 19, 1900
94	95	Rio Grande West. pf.	7,500,000	Nov. 1, 1900 1¼	96¼	Dec. 12	80	Jan. 16	95	Dec. 14, 1900
133	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900 1¼	133½	Dec. 11	131¾	Mar. 26	133½	Dec. 11, 1900
200	225	**Sixth Avenue**	2,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	*200	Mar. 10, 1880
..	..	**Southern & Atlantic Tel.**	559,525	July, 1900 2½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1897
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.. ..	*14	April 11	*14	April 11	*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	*80	April 9	*80	April 9	*80	Apr. 9, 1900
8½	..	Tol., Peo. & West.	4,076,900	.. ..	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	10	Sept. 24, 1900
..	..	Twin City R. T. pf.	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1¾	146	Dec. 7	136	Jan. 2	146	Dec. 7, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 ½	..	..	..	..	84	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Oct. 10, 1900 2½	*272¼	Jan. 17	*268¾	Oct. 9	*268¾	Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	.. ..	½	May 23	¾	May 22	¾	Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	.. ..	13½	Feb. 25	4	Mar. 23	*1¾	Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 29, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1900 3½	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Nov. 15, 1900 1½	..	..	..	..	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1900 3	..	..	..	..	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Warren Railroad, Morris and Essex, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Coal, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph is $25 par.

Road.	System.
De Bardeleben C. & I. Co.—	Tenn. C. & I.
Edison El. Ill., N. Y.—	N.Y. G. & E. L. H. & P.
Edison Ill., Brook.—	Kings Co. El. L. & P.
Equit. G. & Fuel—	Peo. G. L. & C. Co.
Mutual Fuel Gas Co.—	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Union Tel. Co.—	Western Union.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 3½@4½ per cent., closing on Saturday at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for thirty days, 4¼ per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £971,070 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 41.88, became 40.23 per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 5,700,000f. gold and 125,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market was easy. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.80¾@4.80¾ for sixty days, $4.84¾@4.84½ for demand, $4.85@4.85⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.79½@4.82⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅞ for long, and 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94 5-16@94⅜, and 94¼@94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16@40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium, Boston—50c premium, San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 22d day of December, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000 00

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$[illegible]	Gold certificates outstanding	$[illegible]
Silver dollars	[illegible]	Silver certificates outstanding	[illegible]
Silver dollars	4,555,383	Treasury notes outstanding	[illegible]
United States notes	[illegible]	Currency certificates outstanding	[illegible]
National bank notes	7,000,000		
Total	[illegible]		

General Fund.		
Gold coin and bullion	$63,459,261.89	
Gold certificates	34,553,820.00	
Standard silver dollars	296,054.00	
Silver certificates	4,276,490.00	
Silver bullion	3,850,336.04	
United States notes	9,609,002.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	127,935.00	
National banknotes	7,301,253.88	
Subsidiary silver coin	4,257,963.09	
Fractional currency	103.22	
Minor coin	189,414.04	
		$127,927,642.16
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$90,256,871.00	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,691,939.62	
Total	$96,948,809.62	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Drafts and interest paid	258,191.90	
		97,207,052.53
Total		$225,134,694.68
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,709,189.49	
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,426,539.83	
Disbursing officers' balances	14,477,091.47	
Post Office Department account	6,751,517.55	
Miscellaneous Items	2,679,289.45	
		45,103,729.79
Available cash balance		$180,027,974.89

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.			
RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$903,475.07	$18,358,721.86	$113,557,482.23
Internal revenue	597,758.53	13,980,943.15	150,530,998.24
Miscellaneous	31,482.21	2,536,020.86	15,461,149.61
Total receipts	$1,532,680.81	$34,565,085.02	$279,558,430.08
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	395,060.00	6,998,070.00	29,023,622.71
War	290,000.00	5,215,000.00	51,616,726.14
Navy	350,000.00	5,920,000.00	36,505,717.42
Indians	50,000.00	800,000.00	6,402,978.75
Pensions	400,000.00	6,575,000.00	69,721,476.45
Interest	100,000.00	1,380,000.00	17,496,578.74
Total expenditures	$1,495,060.00	$28,190,070.00	$212,029,532.02
Excess of receipts over expenditures	37,620.81	6,375,015.02	67,478,898.06
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	$16,754.13	14,592,442.91	$99,282,029.48
Internal revenue	874,683.36	12,020,595.69	144,725,295.45
Receipts from all sources last year	1,402,491.89	28,478,268.44	272,812,680.01
Expenditures last year	1,275,668.69	24,140,006.60	204,761,000.82

NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890		$25,548.91	$4,617,008.52
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$2,412.50	852,450.00	3,845,464.99

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,681,016.00	$1,890,160,000.00	$2,236,841,016.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
This fiscal year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
This month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
This day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redeemed in Coin—			
To date	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
This fiscal year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
This month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
This day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

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Frank H. Platt,	Rosmer B. Tracy,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Milbank,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	Eugene Kelly,
William Halle, Jr.,	Edwin Warfield,
James D. Layng,	Riverton R. Chapman,
William R. Grace,	Charles V. Fornes,
Hugh Kelly,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Charles W. Morse,	Jas. Ross Curran

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits,
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.

James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	John Downey,
Horace S. Ely,	Charles S. Brown,
Lispenard Stewart,	George G. De Witt,
Ebenezer S. Mason,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Landsdale Boardman,
James L. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 22, total transactions included 7,959,427 shares of stock, $27,129,200 bonds, including $227,700 Government and $17,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Dec. 20, '99.	Dec. 22, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M....	5,204,400	7,959,427	2,755,027
Banks	.....	10	10
Mining	300	1,000	700

BONDS.

	Dec. 20, '99.	Dec. 22, 1900.	Increase.
R. R. & M....	$15,597,500	$26,884,500	$11,287,000
State	17,000	17,000	.....
Government ..	366,850	227,700	*139,150

*Decrease.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the surplus reserve of $3,171,625. The banks now hold a surplus of $9,497,000 above the legal requirement. The changes in averages show a decrease in loans of $5,661,300, an increase in specie of $1,385,700, an increase in legal tenders of $820,000, a decrease in deposits of $3,863,700, and an increase in circulation of $178,500.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Dec. 22, 1900.	Dec. 15, 1900.	Dec. 23, 99.
Loans..	$787,098,700	$792,760,000	$673,315,900
Specie.. ...	159,041,000	157,655,300	143,963,100
Legal tenders.	60,157,100	59,337,100	51,519,900
Net deposits..	838,804,400	842,668,100	740,385,700
Circulation ..	30,902,500	30,724,000	15,996,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Dec. 22, 1900.	Dec. 15, 1900.	Dec. 23, 99.
Specie... ...	$159,041,000	$157,655,300	$143,963,100
Legal tenders.	60,157,100	59,337,100	51,519,900
Total res'e.	$219,198,100	$216,992,400	$195,483,000
Reserve req'd against dep.	209,701,100	210,677,025	185,098,925
Surplus of reserve above legal req're ments..	$9,497,000	$6,325,375	$10,384,075

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6.....	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13.....	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20.....	24,185,675	34,693,675	21,275,200
Jan. 27.....	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,609,450
Feb. 3.....	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10.....	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17.....	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24.....	19,878,550	30,334,900	22,959,225
March 3.....	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10.....	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17.....	2,686,425	19,074,175	28,080,050
March 24.....	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31.....	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7.....	7,904,800	15,018,825	35,036,475
April 14.....	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21.....	14,894,350	24,175,000	43,525,100
April 28.....	17,074,275	25,524,675	44,504,675
May 5.....	15,978,475	19,351,950	43,916,475
May 12.....	15,822,725	22,137,625	46,967,225
May 19.....	16,555,225	24,631,525	50,715,250
May 26.....	18,812,325	43,933,725	53,704,600
June 2.....	20,122,275	42,710,600	52,249,700
June 9.....	18,374,250	39,323,100	53,841,100
June 16.....	17,498,750	30,003,200	59,272,800
June 23.....	15,526,850	25,697,800	62,206,250
June 30.....	16,859,375	14,274,550	62,013,550
July 7.....	15,589,200	5,062,475	53,345,300
July 14.....	19,960,125	10,698,750	49,365,825
July 21.....	24,981,500	12,055,600	51,072,000
July 28.....	27,535,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4.....	29,144,878	8,110,600	39,893,000
Aug. 11.....	28,125,950	14,395,375	33,111,850
Aug. 18.....	20,557,050	15,062,350	28,839,250
Aug. 25.....	23,888,925	12,378,525	21,343,300
Sept. 1.....	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,991,050
Sept. 8.....	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,070,775
Sept. 15.....	20,830,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22.....	16,552,325	2,903,700	8,252,875
Sept. 29.....	12,942,600	1,724,450	15,327,150
Oct. 6.....	6,241,900	643,200	18,743,600
Oct. 13.....	4,465,925	1,177,350	19,661,580
Oct. 20.....	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27..... ..	6,031,825	3,038,525	26,091,550
Nov. 3.....	5,950,400	*338,350	19,023,050
Nov. 10.....	4,606,050	*2,788,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17.....	7,689,775	*312,025	16,667,375
Nov. 24.....	12,278,275	6,652,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1.....	10,865,675	8,536,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8.....	5,701,125	6,859,525	16,743,300
Dec. 15.....	6,325,375	7,025,825	16,073,575
Dec. 22.....	9,497,000	10,384,075	19,019,050

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900.....	$9,497,000	1895.....	$17,088,800
1899.....	10,384,075	1894.....	33,345,825
1898.....	19,019,050	1893.....	77,937,775
1897.....	11,523,456	1892.....	6,173,575
1896.....	34,309,900	1891.....	19,480,625

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.
Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,331,285.98

ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.
AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all fiduciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE of Real and Personal Estates.
RENTS SAFES AND stores valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fireproof Vaults.
GUARANTEES TITLES of Real Estate throughout New Jersey.
Acts as Trustee under mortgage, Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds of Corporations.

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JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR.....
2d Vice-President and Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....
Secretary and Treasurer

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James W. Alexander,	Jerome Taylor,
James H. Hyde,	J. Herbert Ballantine,
Leslie D. Ward,	William N. Coler, Jr.,
Thomas N. McCarter,	Thomas N. McCarter, Jr.
Edgar B. Ward,	William H. Staake,
William Scheerer,	Forrest F. Dryden,
Schuyler B. Jackson,	Henry S. Redmond,
Uzal H. McCarter,	Bernard Strauss.

The Trust Co. of New York
60 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
Invested in City of New York Bonds.
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Named as a Depository of the Moneys of the City of New York.
Designated as a Depository of the Coffee, Cotton, and Produce Exchanges of New York.
Appointed by the Bank Superintendent a Depository of Lawful Money Reserve for the Banks and Individual Bankers of the State of New York.
Designated Depository by the State of New York for State funds.

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WILLIS S. PAINE, President.
WARNER VAN NORDEN, 1st Vice-President.
OSCAR F. RICHARDSON, 2d Vice-President.
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

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George W. Quintard,	Willis S. Paine.
William A. Brewer, Jr.,	Charles M. Swain,
Jonathan B. Currey,	Smith M. Weed,
James Talcott,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charles E. Sprague,	Edward V. Loew,
Clarence Whitman,	Henry C. Brewster,
Thomas P. Fowler,	Ernst Thalmann,
W. Rockhill Potts,	Felix Campbell,
Gen. James Jourdan,	Isaac E. Gates,
Richard L. Edwards,	Colgate Hoyt,
Daniel A. Heald,	Samuel F. Haserot,
Warner Van Norden,	Amzi L. Barber.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,000,000.

OFFICERS.
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JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Sec. W. NORTH DUANE, Treas

DIRECTORS.

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August Belmont,	John Howard Latham,
H. W. Cannon,	E. D. Randolph,
A. J. Cassatt,	Grant B. Schley,
R. J. Cross,	James O. Sheldon,
Rudolph Ellis,	Samuel Thomas,
Amos T. French,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
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High-Class Investment Netting 4½ and 5%.
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Stocks and bonds bought for cash or on margin.
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ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

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WALL & BROAD STS., NEW YORK.
Letters of Credit
FOR TRAVELLERS
Available in all parts of the world
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK,
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000
Surplus and Profits. 1,950,000
Deposits . . . 29,000,000

Dominick & Dominick,
100 BROADWAY.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Brokers in Stocks, Grain, Investment Securities.
Boston. Louisville. Cincinnati.
Curtis & Sanger, 53 State St. Halsey & Halsey, 225 Fifth St. Branch Office, 334 Walnut St.
PRIVATE WIRES.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
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97 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Telephone, 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
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A. M. Kidder & Co.,
BANKERS, 18 WALL ST., N. Y.
Dealers in Investment Securities.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Investment Offerings.

Manhattan Elevated Railway Consolidated Mortgage Gold 4s. Price in accordance with market.
Yielding about 3.80%.

The Rio Grande Western R'y Co. First Consolidated Gold 4s. A first lien upon important parts of the system. Company's income double fixed charges. Preferred Stock upon established dividend basis of 5%. Common Stock also received 5% for last fiscal year.
Price to yield about 4.50%.
COMPLETE LIST OF OFFERINGS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

Lincoln, Caswell & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Charles T. Wing & Co.
BONDS
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VOL. L...NO. 15,901. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT

KITCHENER GOES SOUTH

Moves to Cape Colony Owing to the Boer Invasion.

Reports of Seriousness of the Situation Not Exaggerated — Krueger Now More Stubborn.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 24.—Lord Kitchener has arrived at De Aar, Cape Colony, and is taking measures to crush the Boer invasion.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—"We learn," says The Daily Mail, "that the reports of the serious situation in Cape Colony are fully confirmed. The invading Boers are receiving much assistance from the Cape Dutch. Railway communication between Cape Town and the North is almost entirely severed, partly by Boer operations and partly by rains.

"Since the Nooitgedacht affair," says the correspondent of the same paper at The Hague, "Mr. Krüger has become stiff-necked. He now scornfully rejects all private suggestions in the nature of peace overtures."

Lord Kitchener's journey to De Aar is sufficient to explain the absence of official news.

There is no sign of the despondency which characterized "Black December" last year. At the same time, the Christmas editorials find little cause for extreme satisfaction. All express regret that the nation is still at war. Some take the trouble to remind their readers that there are four times as many troops in South Africa now as there were twelve months ago, all engaged in monotonous and wearisome duties against an ever-evasive foe and needing the sympathy of friends at home at this festive season.

The Standard, which says that Christmas finds the British people in a chastened mood, moralizes upon the strange lack of political foresight regarding the character and the wisdom of the operations against the Boers. It confesses that "everything has long since been done that would have been possible to end the war if we had been contending against European powers." It is confident, however, that the settlement is only a question of time.

Elaborate preparations are being made to give Lord Roberts a popular welcome. Ten thousand troops will be gathered in London to line the route to Buckingham Palace.

MORE COLONIALS WANTED.

Inducements to Canadians to Serve as Volunteers in South Africa.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 24.—The Colonial Office is anxious to put as many Canadians as possible to join Gen. Baden-Powell's Transvaal mounted police.

If 1,000 Canadians volunteer for this service, it is the intention of the Imperial Government to offer ten Captaincies and fifteen Lieutenancies in the force to qualified officers of the Canadian militia.

The pay for men is 5s. a day from the date of landing in Cape Town, with free transportation from Canada to South Africa.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 24.—As a development of the present critical situation in South Africa, it is announced that the Imperial Government, which has asked Australia and New Zealand for fresh corps of mounted men, has made a similar request to the Canadian Government. Military officers here expected that Canada would be called upon to send more volunteers, and no difficulty is anticipated in enrolling the men required.

Grand Rapids Invites Mr. Krueger.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 24.—The Common Council of this city unanimously adopted a resolution to-night extending to Mr. Krüger an official welcome and the freedom of the city. In accordance with this action the City Clerk sent the following cablegram: "President Krüger, The Hague: We extend greetings and most urgently request you to visit our city and meet more than 30,000 of your countrymen."

Pole Carew to Wed Peer's Daughter.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Gen. Reginald Pole Carew, who has returned from South Africa, will marry Lady Beatrice Frances Elizabeth Butler, elder daughter of the Marquis of Ormonde. Gen. Carew is fifty-one years of age and Lady Beatrice under twenty-five.

MUCH PNEUMONIA IN CHICAGO.

Hospitals Are Full of Cases, but Disease Is Mild in Character.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Following the epidemic of influenza that has prevailed in the city for the past two or three weeks has come an epidemic of pneuomnia, but, like the influenza, the pneumonia is mild in comparison to the epidemics of former years.

Physicians all over the city have all the pneumonia cases they can well handle. The hospitals are full of cases. Many destitute persons have been taken to the county hospital suffering with the disease during the past few days.

Physicians in speaking of the epidemic say the disease is very prevalent, but that in most instances the cases are light.

HARVARD PROFESSOR ILL.

William James, Now in Rome, May Not Return to His Duties.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—It is authoritatively stated that Prof. William James of Harvard is in such poor health that he will not be able to return to his duties at the college. He is at present in Rome, with his family, under the care of the celebrated specialist Dr. Baldwin of Florence.

Prof. James has been a sufferer from heart disease for the past three years. While climbing mountains in California three years ago he first noticed the symptoms of the disorder known as valvular insufficiency. Last year he was invited to deliver the Gifford lectures at the University of Aberdeen, but, owing to ill-health, he was unable to do so, and finally went to Neuheim, Germany, to try a new treatment for his disease. There a diagnosis of his case was made, which showed enlargement of the heart, complicated with catarrh of the stomach.

Prof. James is very dear to the men in his department at Harvard, where, for the past few years, his work has been chiefly with the graduate students. It is hoped at the college he may return, but it is not believed that he will be able to do so next year, and his physicians will make no promises for the future. If he should not be able to resume his work, at least in part, it would be an irreparable loss to the university, as his graduate advanced coures, at least, cannot be replaced.

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CURED BY ELECTRICITY.

Nettie Rosch, a Paralytic, Recovers the Use of Her Legs.

Thirteen-year-old Nettie Rosch, daughter of President John Rosch of the White Plains Board of Police Commissioners, given up by eminent New York specialists as a hopeless paralytic, not having had the use of her legs for nine years, returned to her home yesterday, after undergoing treatment in Brooklyn, apparently absolutely cured. She was able to walk from the station to her home, much to the delight of her parents.

When four years old Nettie, with her younger brother, was vaccinated, and to this cause President Rosch attributes the attack of infantile paralysis which almost immediately resulted. The boy suffered for two years and partially recovered, although he is still quite weak. Nettie lost entirely the use of her lower limbs, and for eight years could move along the floor by means of her hands only. From her waist up she was as well developed as any child of her age. Mr. Rosch consulted many specialists in this city, and was told by them, he says, that his daughter would never recover, and that she might live until her eighteenth year, but scarcely longer. She attracted much attention in medical circles as one of the rare instances of incurable infantile paralysis.

Dr. Thomas W. Topham, who has treated Nettie for the past two months, said last night that infantile paralysis is quite common, but is usually curable.

"In two months," said Dr. Topham, "under electrical treatment, Nettie's legs grew four inches. She can now walk quite well, and it is only a matter of muscular development and learning to walk, until she will be entirely recovered. She recently walked out to the Park, went shopping, and was able to walk to her house from the station when she returned home for the Christmas holidays."

Nettie's friends gathered in numbers at the Rosch home last night to congratulate their playmate upon her recovery.

CLUES IN THE CUDAHY CASE.

Parts of Wearing Apparel Unearthed Near Spot Where Lantern Was Found—Pat Crowe Identified.

OMAHA, Dec. 24.—Seven and one-half miles west of Omaha, on Center Street, in McArdle Precinct, and about a quarter of a mile west of the Big Pappio, in the Raddock grove on the south side of the road, the lantern with white and black ribbons attached, which was used to "flag" Mr. Cudahy in his drive, was found Thursday morning. It was found by two sons of a farmer on their way to school. The lantern was immediately placed in the possession of a Constable, who brought it to Omaha this afternoon.

To-day two trouser legs and an undershirt sleeve were found buried beneath the snow near the fence adjoining the road. The finding of the lantern settles beyond all doubt the exact location as to the point where the kidnappers received their ransom. When the lantern was picked up it was filled with oil and the wick showed that it had recently been used.

Near the spot where the lantern was found were a number of ears of corn, a part of the kernels yet remaining on the cob, indicating that a horse had been fed there very recently. Tracks were observable in the soft earth, showing that a horse had been tied near by. On the wire fence was a piece of common white wrapping twine which had evidently held the lantern in place while being used as a signal to Mr. Cudahy.

A man whose name the police refuse to reveal has identified Pat Crowe as the light-complexioned individual who, in company with a woman, accosted him regarding the ownership of the house to which Edward Cudahy, Jr., was carried by kidnappers last Tuesday night. When shown a picture of Crowe taken from the Rogues' Gallery this man stated positively that it was a perfect likeness of the person he saw at Thirty-sixth and Grover Streets.

Questioned closely as to the man's conduct, dress, manner, and general description, he gave a detailed statement which convinced the authorities that they are on the right track.

COLORADO GIRL ABDUCTED.

Taken from Sister's House Sunday—Feared She Is Murdered.

PUEBLO, Col., Dec. 24.—Maggie Hoel, eighteen years old, who lived with her sister, Mrs. Charles Beattie, in a lonely spot about three miles west of the city, was abducted Sunday afternoon, and it is feared has been murdered. On that day Mrs. Beattie left Maggie in charge of her little child. Upon her return two hours later her sister was gone and the baby was alone in the house.

There were evidences of a struggle about the house, and in the yard were found the footprints of a man. The tracks led toward the Arkansas River, and at some places along the trail appeared the prints of the smaller shoes worn by the girl. At other places the trail indicated that the girl was dragged or carried along by her captor. Near the river bank, where the ground is harder, all traces were lost.

A large number of men have been searching, but the girl has not yet been found. At Mrs. Beattie's home Maggie's hat and the wrap which she ordinarily wore out of doors were found undisturbed.

$1,000 A MINUTE FOR A CHURCH.

Members of Chicago Congregation Raise $30,225 Toward an Edifice.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Members of the Hyde Park Baptist Church subscribed $30,225 yesterday toward a new $60,000 edifice. There are 600 members of this church, with which President W. R. Harper and many of the Professors of the University of Chicago are connected.

It took a little more than thirty minutes to raise the money, averaging more than $1,000 a minute. The speech was largely due to what some of the members jokingly termed the "military operations" of Dr. T. W. Goodspeed. The new church will be erected at Fifty-seventh Street and Woodlawn Avenue, where a temporary structure has been used for several years.

Dr. Goodspeed said he had his lines of battle well laid when he made known the purpose of the meeting after the usual morning sermon by the Rev. J. L. Jackson, pastor of the church. The subscription opened with a heavy artillery fire, which Dr. Goodspeed characterized as those who would subscribe $500 or more a year for five years. The bombardment lasted five minutes, and in that time $10,000 had been raised, four pledges for $2,500 being received.

Bankruptcy Proceedings in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Ralph E. Brownell, a contractor and Vice President of the Brownell Improvement Company, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday, in which he asks the court to relieve him of an indebtedness of $162,790. The money which he has to meet these debts is said to amount to less than $15,000, though he schedules stock in various companies with a face value of $381,730. Most of the liabilities were contracted when the petitioner was in the firm of Eggleston, Malletee & Brownell, several years ago. Mrs. Hetty Green of New York had several claims against the firm, though she is now scheduled as a creditor for only $17,522. George F. Parker of 577 North Hoyne Avenue was also a petitioner in bankruptcy yesterday. His debts amount to $12,900. He is a commission merchant.

California Excursions

In through tourist cars every day in the year. Two fast trains from Chicago via Chicago and Northwestern, Union, and Southern Pacific Railways. Best of everything. Tickets and full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 B'way. —Adv.

WOMAN'S WIT TRAPPED TWO DARING THIEVES

Mrs. McNulty Locked in Burglars While She Called Police.

ROBBERS CAUGHT IN THE ACT

Prisoners Were Trying to Overpower Dr. Louis Cherry When Detectives Arrived and Seized Them.

Through the presence of mind of Mrs. Mary McNulty, janitress of the apartment house at 132 East Seventeenth Street, two daring flat robbers were captured in the rooms of Dr. Louis A. Cherry, on the third floor of the house, early last night. Mrs. McNulty telephoned to Police Headquarters while the two men were pummeling the doctor and his invalid wife, and word was sent from there to the East Twenty-second Street Station, whence three detectives hastened to the rescue. Before the janitress telephoned, however, she had a scuffle with one of the robbers in the hallway, finally vanquishing him and locking the outside door of the house behind her when she rushed out to secure aid.

When the robbers were finally arrested, after the officers had been forced to choke them into submission, they were taken to the station and gave their names as Alfred Ray and William H. Mead, their respective addresses being 118 East Seventeenth Street and 212 East Nineteenth Street. The men looked like respectable traveling men rather than thieves. Inquiries at the addresses that they gave were made, with the result of learning that they had really lived in the places, but had moved out recently. Ray had given his landlady the name of Ryder. Mead had been requested to leave the house in which he lodged more than a week ago.

It was shortly before 8 o'clock that Dr. Cherry heard his bell ring. He pressed the button that opened the street door, and then walked into a back room, leaving Mrs. Cherry to receive the caller. A minute later she saw a strang man (Ray) through the open door of the kitchen, in which she was sitting. "What do you want?" she asked him.

He did not reply, but walked straight up to her and pushed her roughly back into her chair, from which she had half arisen. Then he brushed past and started for the room where the doctor was. As he disappeared, Mrs. Cherry began to scream loudly. She could not follow him, being still very weak from a period of illness that she has just undergone.

The doctor had in his pocket a watch valued at $100 and nearly $100 in cash. Ray rushed into his room and hit him in the face before he hardly knew what had happened. Then they grappled, but in the course of the fight the robber managed to get hold of the watch and chain, which were found on the floor after the whole affair was over.

While the men fought Mrs. Cherry continued to scream. Mrs. McNulty, who was down stairs on the ground floor, heard her and began to ascend the steps in leaps. Reaching the hall on the same floor with the Cherrys, she encountered the second robber, (Mead.) He jumped at her, but in less time than it takes to tell it he found himself rolling on the floor.

Without stopping to look further, Mrs. McNulty left the prostrate Mead and darted down stairs. As she left the house she did not forget to lock the door after her. Putting the key in her pocket, she ran to a telephone at the corner and asked Central to give her "the police." Central was equal to the emergency and without questioning rang up Headquarters.

"There's a murder going on in my house," shouted Mrs. McNulty.

"Where?" came over the wire.

"No. 132 East Seventeenth Street."

Headquarters rang off. Two minutes later they had notified the Sergeant of the East Twenty-second Street Station. Detectives Burns, Kelly, and Krams were dispatched at once to the scene. They found the plucky janitress waiting for them. She led the way up stairs and entered the doctor's room with the officers. In the kitchen lay Mrs. Cherry, almost fainting. In the doctor's room were the owner and the two robbers.

Ray was still locked in his intended victim's arms, neither of them being able to separate himself from the other. Mead was trying to pull his comrade off the doctor, and occasionally, by way of emphasis, striking the latter on any part of his body that happened to present itself.

The detectives pounced on the robbers and finally mastered them after a tough fight, the captives submitting after being roughly handled.

Mrs. Cherry, besides the shock that was more than ordinarily serious on account of her ill-health, received a bad bruise from Ray when he stuck her just after his entrance. The doctor was cut on the face and head and had innumerable bruises over his body. Mrs. McNulty also had a black spot on her arm, the only souvenir that her defeated opponent had had an opportunity to leave her. The prisoners were locked up on the charges of robbery and assault. Before going to their cells they said that they were salesmen.

A GENEROUS SAILOR.

Gunner's Mate Who Fought at Manila Goes to St. Louis to Relieve Distress of Dead Comrade's Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—John Walsh, Chief Gunner's Mate of the cruiser Baltimore, who won a medal for bravery with Dewey at Manila and another for personal courage in rescuing two men in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, came all the way to St. Louis the other day to make Christmas happy for the needy mother of Louis Mitchell, a comrade who was killed on the Nashville at Manila.

Walsh has saved a good part of his prize money, and a large portion of it was devoted by him to relieving the distress of Mrs. Mitchell. Then, having solicited the aid of friends in her behalf, he departed for Chicago, where he will surprise his niece, Irene Walsh, of 364 Grand Avenue, with a whole stocking full of bright new silver dollars.

Walsh has served in the navy for thirty-five years. When he heard of Mrs. Mitchell's distress he was in New York, and he set out at once to aid her, as he says Mitchell would have done had their places been changed.

A NEGRO'S WILD RIDE.

Wounded Deer Carries Virgina Darky Into a Millpond.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 24.—Neal Hill, colored, of New Kent, in his efforts to secure a Christmas deer, had a startling experience which he will never forget. The young huntsmen of the county, early in the morning started up a magnificent deer. One of them soon fired a shot at it, which caused the animal to drop. Hill, supposing the buck to be dead, jumped on his back and drove his knife into him. With new life the deer started off on a mad run with the negro on his back. The old man clung for dear life and cried out for help.

It was not a minute's run to a mill pond, which the infuriated animal entered with the darky still hanging to it. Some fishermen in a boat made for the scene. The deer and the old negro had sunk. The young men, though, stood ready on the prow of their boat to strike the buck's head when it should appear above the water. In a moment a dark object shone in the water, and with terrific force the boatmen struck the old negro on the head, supposing it was the deer.

The old man quickly went to the bottom of the pond and the deer made his escape. When the darky was rescued he expressed his regret that he had lost his Christmas meat.

If you are troubled with insomnia see if Ballantine's India Pale Ale doesn't bring refreshing sleep.—Adv.

THE SULTAN MUST SETTLE.

Diplomats Say Germany Has Made a Shrewd Move.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—No diplomatic inquiries have been made of the State Department by Germany or any other European power regarding the truth of the reported settlement of the Armenian claims by the Sultan's offer to buy a warship from the Cramps. It is therefore assumed that if Germany has protested against the purchase of the warship until the Sultan has paid his bill to Herr Krupp, this action is taken on information received from Constantinople.

The reported German action is considered exceedingly shrewd. When it was reported that Great Britain would attempt to make the Sultan settle up, in view of "the success attained by the United States," it was declared by diplomats that the Sultan's position was impregnable and that Great Britain's attempt would end in failure. The Sultan could claim that he had not made any settlement with the United States, but had simply bought a ship from the Cramps because he needed it for his navy, and it would have been impossible to disprove his claim, at least until he had paid the Cramps an excessive sum.

The German action, however, anticipates any such defense by the Sultan. It makes the demand, not for the payment of the money owed to Germany, but for the money owed to Krupp. Diplomatic observers are unable to see any way out for the Sultan. He must either settle with Krupp or give up the Cramp purchase. It is surmised that if he attempts to settle with Krupp he will have to tack on whatever he owes the German Government to Krupp's bill.

The immediate outlook for payment to the United States is made rather gloomy by the German action. The State Department, however, has done absolutely nothing which will prevent it from taking stringent action against the Sultan at any time it sees fit to do so. It could adopt a stern policy to-morrow if it chose, unhampered by any agreement with Abdul Hamid.

It is positively asserted at the State Department that this Government has made no compact or agreement whatever for the payment of the claims under cover of the purchase of a warship. The Sultan has announced his purpose of paying the claims in this way, but the United States has never intimated to him that this mode of payment will be either satisfactory or unsatisfactory. It has been simply waiting to see what the Sultan will do.

If the money is paid into the Treasury the Government will not decline it, but neither will it conceal the source of payment if diplomatic inquiries are made, as they surely will be. It is difficult, therefore, to see what the Sultan expects to gain by his roundabout way of payment.

SULTAN AND THE PHONOGRAPH.

Instrument Played an Important Part in the Signing of the Sulu Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—According to Capt. S. E. Smiley of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, who passed through Chicago today on his way to Washington, the phonograph played an important part in the negotiations which preceded the signing of a treaty between this country and the Sultan of the Sulu Archipelago.

Capt. Smiley was a member of Gen. Bates's staff, Military Commander of the Department of Southern Luzon, and accompanied that official on the tour of the islands under the jurisdiction of the Sultan, which resulted in the execution of the celebrated treaty.

"We made the trip from Manila to the islands on the cruiser Charleston, which has since been lost," said Capt. Smiley. "It happened that we had a phonograph along. It was more a matter of chance than anything else that it was taken, but it came in useful before we got through with our work. When we reached the home of the Sultan we invited him to come aboard our ship, and sent a cutter and guard to escort him. The Sultan accepted the invitation, and after everybody had taken his position on deck under an awning Gen. Bates stated the object of the conference, and formal negotiations were begun.

"We succeeded in making the Sultan understand our mission in a measure through the services of an interpreter, but he seemed suspicious and scared as if he wanted us to do something to convince him of our power. Then we let him marvel at the phonograph, and that seemed to settle the business."

MAY PUNISH GOV. PINGREE.

Summoned to Court for Alleged Contempt in Attack on Michigan Judge and Prosecutor.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 24.—On petition of members of the Ingham County Bar, Judge Wiest of the Ingham County Circuit Court to-day ordered Gov. Pingree to appear in court next Saturday and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

The action is based on an interview which was published in The Detroit Tribune Dec. 7, in which the Governor bitterly attacked Judge Wiest and Prosecutor Luttle of Ingham County. Attached to the petition for an order is an affidavit by The Tribune reporter who secured the interview, which affirms that it was given for publication, and that the following day the Governor informed him that the interview as printed was all right and commended its fairness.

YALE BOY RESENTS "GUYING."

Punishes Every Man of a Theatrical Company in a Railway Car.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 24.—William Matthews, a Yale student residing in this city, proved that he could take care of himself while coming up from New York on an early train yesterday morning. He got on a private car occupied by a company of actors. Upon entering the car he perceived at once that it was private, and after excusing himself was about to leave when the members of the company proceeded to "guy" him. This made the young man angry, and in a few minutes he had punished every man in the car.

So thoroughly and expeditiously was the job accomplished, it is said, that the show people are ready to recommend Matthews for a position on the football team.

TO COMPETE WITH STEEL TRUST.

Sharon Company to Double the Capacity of the Tin Plate Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON, Penn., Dec. 24.—At a meeting to-day of the Directors of the Sharon Steel Company it was decided to double the capacity of the tin plate plant, making it the second largest mill in the world. With this enlargement the company will enter the market as the direct competitor with the American Tin Plate Company, the American Steel and Wire Company, and the American Steel Hoop Company.

The enlargement of the tin plate mill will increase the number of hands to 1,500, making a total of 6,500 men employed at the works. The cost of these improvements will be $1,500,000.

John Stevenson, who sold out his New Castle interests to the trust and invested his capital in the Sharon Works, said today: "Even if we lose our money, it is better to do something, but I figure that if the trust can make $1 of profit we are smart enough to make 75 cents, and if it can pay dividends we can pay our expenses and have something to divide among our associates."

When the Steel Trust absorbed nearly every mill in the Shenandoah Valley millions of dollars were released in Sharon and New Castle, and capitalists with a thorough knowledge of iron and steel making were thus deprived of employment. The trust had hardly been formed when these same capitalists began the erection of mammoth works in this city. The company was capitalized at $4,000,000 and this was increased to $5,000,000.

WOMAN KILLED IN A TROLLEY COLLISION

Brooklyn Cars Leave the Track, Imperiling Many Lives.

VICTIM CRUSHED BY WHEELS

Two Others So Badly Injured that They May Die—Pedestrians Panic-stricken.

As a result of a collision between two trolley cars in Williamsburg last evening one woman was instantly killed, two others probably fatally injured, while several persons received slight cuts and bruises. The accident happened at the foot of Broadway, the terminus of the Metropolitan Avenue and Grand Street lines.

The dead woman was horribly mangled and had not been identified up to a late hour last night. She was about thirty-five years old, dressed in black, dark complexion, gray eyes, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, and wore black stockings, with a black waist, black skirt, black gloves, black sack coat, and black hat. There was nothing found on the body to lead to identification. If she had a pocketbook in her hand at the time she met death it was picked up by somebody who carried it away.

The women severely injured were Mrs. Elizabeth Warren of 70 Ten Eyck Street, who has three fractured ribs and internal injuries, and Mrs. Emily Tonnemann of 384 South First Street, who received internal injuries. Both women are in the Eastern District Hospital.

Car 1,378 of the Metropolitan Avenue line, in charge of Motorman John Fagan, reached the terminus at the northwest corner at 6:20 o'clock, just the time traffic was at its height. The car due next and five minutes behind was Newtown Car No. 1,557, known as the Grand Street line. Motorman Benjamin Allen was in charge of this car. Allen's car reached the terminus to the north of the other cars at 6:25. It is customary for the motorman of the last car reaching the terminus to wait for the first car to move out when the starter designated. Then the last car moves ahead. Conductor Christopher Miller was in charge of Allen's car. When the car reached the terminus the conductor pulled down the trolley pole in order to reverse it. At the same time Allen reversed his power and pulled the handle bar out of its socket. The conductor, for some reason, could not get the trolley pole from the trolley wire, and the motorman having failed to reverse the switchboard, the current which it formed caused the Grand Street car to shoot ahead at a terrific rate of speed, and it crashed into the Metropolitan Avenue car.

Both cars jumped the tracks and ran across the footwalk on the street and across the wide roadway where the wagons pass down to the Grand and Twenty-third Street ferryboats. They went clear across the roadway, crashing into wagons and imperiling the lives of hundreds of people who were disembarking from ferryboats. Many were knocked down and trampled upon in the mad rush to get out of the way.

The woman who was killed was just stepping on the curbstone near where the Metropolitan Avenue car was, at the terminus. She was knocked down and carried beneath the car and crushed to death under the motor box. The two other women were about to board the car, when they were thrown down and jammed between the rear platform of the car and the Grand Street car. Christopher Brennan of 147 Throop Avenue, the conductor of the Metropolitan Avenue car, was on the platform when the crash came, and saved his life by jumping. He was struck on the neck by a piece of flying timber, but not seriously hurt. The half dozen persons in the Metropolitan Avenue car were badly shaken up, and some were slightly cut by the flying glass.

Word was sent to the Bedford Avenue Police Station, and Capt. Short hurried with the reserves to the scene, while calls were sent to the Eastern District, St. Catharine's, and the Williamsburg Hospitals for ambulances. They all responded quickly. So intense was the excitement which followed the collision that the police had difficulty in keeping the crowd back. At least 5,000 persons gathered. In order to get at the body of the dead woman the car had to be jacked up. The body was taken to the Bedford Avenue Police Station.

Both motormen were arrested. Allen was overcome by emotion, saying that he wished it had been he instead of the poor woman who was killed.

SAYS BANKER HUGGED HER.

So Montana Girl Swears Out Complaint Against the Man.

Special to The New York Times.

RED LODGE, Mon., Dec. 24.—W. F. Meyer, Republican State Senator-elect, last week had his seat contested by the Democrats and this morning Dora Fullerton, a highly respectable young woman living on a ranch a few miles from town, swore out a complaint charging Meyer with assault in the third degree.

The filing of this complaint is the climax to a scandal which has been the talk of the town for the past week. The details of the affair have been told with various additions, said to be more or less true. Last Monday the father of Miss Fullerton came into town from his ranch determined to execute dire vengeance on Meyer, but was dissuaded from his purpose by friends.

Miss Fullerton says that at the time the alleged assault was made she went into Meyer's bank, near his office, to make a deposit. Meyer, she charges, called her into his office, saying he had a note to send to her sister in regard to a homestead application. Meyer being United States Land Commissioner in addition to banker, lawyer, merchant, and financier. Miss Fullerton declares that no sooner was the door closed than Meyer, without a word of warning, threw his arms around her and demanded a kiss. Being a strong girl, she asserts, she managed to break away and run from the office.

Matters simmered along with little but talk until some of Miss Fullerton's brothers interested themselves in the matter. The primary hearing will held to-morrow.

HEIRS AT LAW GIVE UP CLAIM.

Convey Interest in Estate of C. W. Fullerton to Miss Mattie Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Heirs at law of Charles W. Fullerton have conveyed their interest in his estate to Miss Mattie Hill, daughter of his father's second wife. This fact became known to-day, when the deeds conveying the interest to Miss Hill were put on record. It is understood that Miss Hill will make liberal provision for the Art Institute and for other institutions in which Mr. Fullerton was interested. The heirs at law, all of whom are non-resident and distant relatives of the decedent, are Silas P. Hubbell, Sidney B. Hubbell, uncles of the half blood, and Emma M. Childs, Grace F. Hadley, and Susan N. Wiley, distant cousins. The matter was kept secret during the hearing of the case before Judge Cutting to-day.

The relinquishment of the claim to Miss Hill was, it is understood, arranged by Attorney Frank H. McCulloch, who made a trip to New York State recently for that purpose. According to Mr. McCulloch, the conveyance is permanent and is no part of a plan either to simplify or to complicate the distribution of the estate.

In the petition filed by the heirs at law the value of the estate is estimated at $1,280,000. Of this $780,000 is in real and $500,000 in personal property.

Pschorr Bräu Bock, the Beer that was awarded Grand Prix (highest award) at Paris, now on draught.—Adv.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD CHANGES.

Report that A. J. Cassatt Will Resign and Become Chairman of Executive Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 24.—Sweeping changes among the officials of the Pennsylvania lines, East and West, will be announced on Wednesday it was authoritatively stated here to-day after a meeting of the Pennsylvania Board of Directors in Philadelphia.

It is claimed that A. J. Cassatt will retire as President, and that S. M. Prevost, now Third Vice President, will be elected to the Presidency. John P. Green, First Vice President, will retain his present position, but with this exception there will be promotions all along the line.

Mr. Cassatt's retirement is to enable him to accept a new office to be created. This will be the Chairmanship of an Executive Committee to direct the management in the properties that have recently come under the control of the Pennsylvania through purchase of stock or lease. The Pennsylvania recently purchased enough stock of the Baltimore and Ohio and other roads to obtain a representative on the boards of the former rival companies.

The Vanderbilts are said to have become similarly interested in the same roads. Mr. Cassatt will also resign the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Company of Pittsburg, and the vacancy will probably be filled by the election of James McCrea, now First Vice President. This will permit of the advancement of the Second and Third Vice Presidents of the lines west, and the vacancy in the Third Vice Presidency will be filled, it is said, by the promotion of L. F. Loree of Pittsburg, now General Manager. Mr. Loree's successor will be either A. M. Schoyer, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, or G. L. Potter, General Superintendent of Motive Power.

CREW'S FEARFUL EXPERIENCE.

Six Men on Schooner Marcus Edwards Clung to Capsized Vessel All Day—Were Rescued at Last.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 24.—The crew of six men of the three-masted schooner Marcus Edwards, brought into this port at 10 o'clock to-night by the United States lighthouse tender Cactus, tell of the fearful experience of clinging to the side of their capsized vessel in the icy waters of Long Island Sound from the early morning until 6 o'clock to-night, when they were discovered and the rescue effected.

The Marcus Edwards, of 185 tons burden, sailed four weeks ago from Port Grenville, N. S., for New York, with a cargo of tile. In weathering a recent storm, a leak was sprung, which increased in size until, at 1 o'clock this morning, the pumps were worked at the rate of 600 strokes a minute to keep the vessel afloat. No danger was anticipated, however, until 4:30 o'clock, when the Edwards began to fill, at the same time listing to starboard.

All hands rushed to the deck, and superhuman efforts were made to cut away the rigging, but they were of no avail, and in a few minutes the schooner went over, settling on her side in the water. The crew were all thrown clear when the edwards capsized, and with some difficulty succeeded in working their way back to the vessel, to cling there until daylight should bring them assistance. But at daybreak the fog was so dense that all sight of land, and even of the sky, was shut out, and not a sound penetrated the deadened atmosphere.

For sixteen hours the men clung there soaked by the waves and by the no less drenching mist, until they were sighted by the Cactus.

Capt. V. C. Bagley of the Marcus Edwards explains the disaster on the theory that the constant leaking had so weakened the centreboard that it finally gave way, causing the schooner to fill immediately.

The Edwards was owned at Jonesport, Me., and to-morrow an attempt will be made to tow her into port.

BONES OF PERE MARQUETTE?

Remains Found Near Frankfort, Mich., Believed to be Those of the Famous Jesuit Missionary.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Announcement is made by Ann Arbor railway officials that what are supposed to be the remains of Father Marquette, intrepid missionary and explorer, have been exhumed by workmen near Frankfort, Mich. Only the skull and some imperfect bones remain, and experts declare them to be those of a white man. Rust and small remains close to the head are believed to have been the father's beads and cross.

The find was made at a considerable depth while excavating for a big Summer hotel. The Michigan Historical Society claims to possess the proof that Father Marquette was buried at this point in the year 1675 in the bed of a small stream.

It was in changing the course of a stream that the remains were found. Great interest is being taken in the find by Michigan historians. A thorough investigation is being made.

TO TEACH NEWSBOYS TO DANCE.

Kansas City Professor Offers to Give Them Cultivation Free.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 24.—The newsboys of this city are to have a chance to make gentlemen of themselves, as far as the polish which goes with dancing, deportment, and etiquette is concerned.

This is to be brought about by Prof. H. A. Franzmathes, who has announced that, commencing with Jan. 9 and regularly each Monday thereafter, he will "devote his full time and attention to teaching newsboys free the art of dancing, deportment, and etiquette."

In his announcement, Prof. Franzmathes says: "It should be the aim of every newsboy to achieve a higher position in life as he matures into manhood. Some of the most intelligent and wealthy men of today started in early boyhood selling papers, but watching every opportunity which presented itself and grasping it, rose higher and higher, finally wearing the laurels so eagerly sought. We believe the newsboys of Kansas City, if given a chance, would make a mark as business men. To do this they must cultivate themselves, beginning at a point which we think very necessary, the art of dancing, deportment, and etiquette."

$30,000,000 RUBBER CONCERN.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 24.—The International Crude Rubber Company, with an authorized capital of $30,000,000, was incorporated here to-day to manufacture and deal in rubber goods of all kinds. Of the capital stock $10,000,000 is to be preferred, with 6 per cent. cumulative dividend.

The incorporators are H. M. Sadler, George Pope, George F. Brown, W. A. Towner, C. A. Kidder, J. F. Charlton, E. H. Warren, C. G. Palmer, Alden S. Snow, all of Jersey City.

$50,000 CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Dr. D. K. Pearsons has sent his check for $50,000 as a Christmas present to Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col.

Within the last seven weeks Dr. Pearsons has given $200,000 to one other educational institution, but declines to state the name of the recipient, who gave a pledge that the donor's name should never be divulged during his lifetime. These two gifts, together with $30,000 said to have been given by Dr. Pearsons for the erection of a woman's dormitory at Northwestern University, bring the actual total of his known benefactions during the past ten years to the sum of $2,489,000, though these figures fall far short of the complete list. The money tendered anonymously probably reaches $500,000, making the whole amount very close to $3,000,000.

For gentle, quiet, peaceful, easy sleep try Ballantine's India Pale Ale, or, better yet, Ballantine's Old Burton Ale.—Adv.

JUDGES WANT NEW HOME

Would Erect Big Structure On Site of New Hall of Records.

County Court House Proposed as Substitute for the Latter—Architect Thomas Calls Plan Absurd.

A proposition is on foot to change the new seven-million-dollar Hall of Records Building, at Chambers and Centre Streets, into a County Court House, to accommodate the various parts of the Supreme Court and the offices of the County Clerk, Surrogate, and Sheriff, and to put the offices of the Register, the Controller, and Corporation Counsel in the present County Court House.

This plan was originated by Justices of the Supreme Court who are interested in changing the conditions now existing in the County Court House. A committee of three of the Justices has been for some time arranging for better accommodations for the courts, and under a bill passed at the last session of the Legislature the city was authorized to issue bonds to pay for these changes. The committee, consisting of Justices Dugro, Truax, and Scott, have found that the changes would cost over $1,000,000, and that while these changes were being made the courts would have to seek other quarters. It was Justice Scott who suggested the new plan of turning over the County Court House to the departments mentioned, and for the keeping of records. While no official action has been taken by the Building Committee, the plan will come up at its meeting at the beginning of the year, and then provisions will be made by the committee to have a bill introduced in the Legislature authorizing the change.

As the final action of the Municipal Assembly on the $2,250,000 bond issue to provide for the interior decorations of the Hall of Records, as now planned, is scheduled for to-morrow, there is some fear on the part of the friends of the new building that the making public of the project of the Justices of the Supreme Court may cause delay.

Justice Francis M. Scott of the Building Committee of the Supreme Court Justices, when seen yesterday, said:

"The suggestion that the

planned, these were to cost $2,500,000. The basement was to be of mingled white and dark-green Lake Champlain marble, Montferrenti Sienna marble to be used in the corridors of the other floors, while each room was to be elaborately decorated. Fine statuary and marble stairways were to be used all through the building, and the other decorations were to correspond.

There was considerable argument over these plans in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Controller Coler declared that the whole building would cost more than $7,000,000. In fact, all in the board, except the Corporation Counsel, stood against the architects' plans, and Horgan & Slattery, the architects, were called in in an advisory capacity, and they recommended iron stairways instead of marble and other changes to reduce the interior cost to $1,500,000. Finally some modifications of the plans were agreed to and the interior cost placed at $2,250,000.

The Hall of Records structure is to hold the Register's office, the Finance Department, the Corporation Counsel's office, the Tax Department, the County Clerk's office, and the Surrogates' Court. This mixing up of departments is one of the things objected to by the Justices. They argue that by their plan the County Clerk, Sheriff, Surrogate, and the courts can be under one roof and greatly facilitate the transaction of business in the courts.

On the other hand, it is argued that, as the contracts have practically all been let, the cost of changes as proposed by the Justices of the Supreme Court will be very great, as compensation will have to be paid to the contractors and additional fees will have to be paid to architects for preparing the new interior plans and arranging for the additional stories on the building.

The discussion of the changes has disclosed the fact that the plans for the new Hall of Records were originally those for one wing of an immense building, which had the project been carried out, would have extended on Chambers Street from Centre Street to Broadway, and in which all the city departments and courts would have been housed, all other buildings in City Hall Park being done away with.

ITALIANS IN A FIERCE FIGHT.

One Dead, Another Dying After a Knife and Pistol Affray.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Dec. 24.—There was a desperate fight inside and outside the hotel known as the "Foot-and-a-Half House" here last night, and as a result one man is dead and another is dying. Several others are suffering from knife and pistol wounds which are more or less serious, and fully a score have cuts and bruises. The affray started with a duel. Both principals were wounded and then the fight became general. The man who is dead is said to have acted as a peacemaker.

All the participants in the brawl were Italians, and Coroner Banning of Mount Vernon, who worked on the case all day, had a difficult task in ascertaining just what did occur. From what he had learned the facts were these: A number of the Italian residents of this place and the neighboring villages held a Christmas dance at the hotel Saturday night, the dance going on peacefully until early on Sunday morning. About 1 or 2 o'clock this morning a young woman, who accompanied Vito Naragiano to the dance, refused to waltz with Antoni Dori, and the latter becoming angered, abused Naragiano and the young woman. Naragiano became angry and replied. Dori then challenged Naragiano to a duel.

The challenge was promptly accepted, and the two left the hall to fight outside. The dancers and musicians followed. Dori was armed with a stiletto and Naragiano with a revolver. Dori plunged his knife into Naragiano's chest a little below the heart, inflicting a serious wound. Naragiano fired two shots at Dori. One passed through Dori's arm.

The bullet which missed Dori hit Antonio Giuseppi, one of the musicians, in the right eye, and passed upward and backward into the brain. An instant later the entire gathering was in a free fight, in which knives play'd an important part. When it was over Dominico Chippi and Giuseppi Cortex had been seriously cut, and about two in every three of the others bore marks of the affray. The injured musician was removed to the hospital at New Rochelle. He lay there unconscious until tonight, when he died.

Naragiano also was taken to the hospital, where he is still, and he is unable to make an ante-mortem statement. It is expected he will die. Early yesterday, before the authorities became aroused, many Italians left for New York, so that when the authorities began in investigation it was almost impossible to learn anything. The Coroner has three witnesses when he has had locked up for safe keeping.

HOSPITAL TAKES LOEFFLER BACK

Man Turned Out Suffering from Burns Befriended by a Clergyman.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 24.—Charles Loeffler, who, with his son Joseph, was turned out of the City Hospital early yesterday morning after their burns had been dressed, is back in that institution to-day.

The Rev. Dr. Fisher of the Bruce Street Mission, when he saw the pitiable condition of the Loefflers, especially the father, went to the City Hospital late last night and demanded as an act of humanity that the older Loeffler at least be admitted.

The man was at the time in the house of a poor neighbor. He was sent for and is now resting comfortably in the hospital.

JANITRESS ROBBED IN CELLAR.

Knocked Down and Her Pockets Rifled of Forty Dollars.

Mrs. Ellen Buckley, janitress of a flat-house at 180 Adams Street, Brooklyn, was assaulted and robbed by an unknown man in the cellar of the building at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The house is about two blocks from the Adams Street Police Station. According to the story told by Mrs. Buckley, she descended to the cellar to start a small pumping engine there, used for pumping water to the upper floors of the building.

The cellar was very dark, and as she was grouping her way to the pumping engine she suddenly received a blow on the head which stunned her and knocked her down. She felt some one tugging at the pocket of her dress, and recovering, she screamed loudly for help.

The tenants heard her cries, but none of them would go into the cellar. One of them, however, ran to the Adams Street Station and Detectives Toman and Keelan were sent to the house. Upon entering the cellar the policemen came upon Mrs. Buckley moving about in the darkness half dazed.

The woman's assailant had escaped through a doorway leading from the cellar into an alley on the side of the building. The man had ripped out Mrs. Buckley's pocket and stolen her purse, containing $40 in rent money, which the janitress had collected from the tenants.

DADY CONTRACT DISPUTE.

Havana's Mayor Suspends the Ayuntamiento's Action.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—Mayor Rodrigues has suspended the Ayuntamiento's action in connection with the contract of Michael J. Dady for paving and sewering. He gives five reasons for his course:

First—That the Ayuntamiento allowed Mr. Dady to bid without a guarantee.

Second—That Mr. Dady is not the author of the present plans.

Third—That the price was estimated on the original project, whereas the proposal of the Engineering Department was different and cheaper.

Fourth—That public competition has been virtually forbidden, to the disadvantage of the city.

Fifth—That the project was voted down by the Ayuntamiento a year ago by a resolution, not rescinded, to consider Mr. Daly simply the owner of the project without a concession.

The Mayor also points out that the resolution of the Spanish Ayuntamiento of Dec. 19, 1898, did not even give Mr. Dady a right; that nothing is now due him from the city; that the present plans of the Engineering Department are not modifications of Mr. Dady's in any way, and that Mr. Dady is entitled to no right whatever in the premises. Mr. Dady's plans call for $10,600,000 and Col. Black's for $9,135,000, the latter covering the contractor's profit. The difference in favor of the city is $1,500,000. The matter will now go to Civil Gov. Nunez for ten days. In Government circles it is considered that Mr. Dady is completely beaten.

Clover Leaf Stock Changing Hands.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 24.—A source of railway information in this city, hitherto reliable, is authority for the statement that the stock of the Clover Leaf is being purchased by heavy holders of Canadian Pacific interests and the Canadian Pacific will soon have possession of the road.

PHILBIN IS NOW IN OFFICE

New District Attorney Sworn In by Justice O'Brien.

OUTLINES HIS POLICY IN PART

Col. Gardiner Waits All Day, but He Does Not Meet His Successor.

Eugene Ambrose Philbin, appointed District Attorney of the County of New York by Gov. Roosevelt to replace Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, removed, took the oath of office before Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien in the latter's chambers in the Appellate Division at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Owing to the failure of District Attorney Philbin's commission to reach him until 4:20 o'clock, Col. Gardiner was compelled to await in vain his successor's arrival all day.

Bearing Gov. Roosevelt's order of removal, Special Messenger Amos M. Knapp arrived at the Criminal Courts Building about 12 o'clock. He did not serve the order on Col. Gardiner, as Mr. Philbin had not yet received his commission, and it was said that if the order was served there legally would be no District Attorney until the new one was sworn in. Col. Gardiner left the District Attorney's office at 4 o'clock, the end of the official day. Accompanied by Mr. Knapp, he went to the Waldorf-Astoria. John F. McIntyre was designated as Acting District Attorney. Mr. McIntyre remained in this capacity just thirty minutes. At half-past 4 Mr. Knapp received word at the Waldorf that Mr. Philbin's commission had been received. He then served Col. Gardiner with the notice of his removal. Notice was also filed with County Clerk Sohmer.

Col. Gardiner reached his office shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning, nearly two hours earlier than his usual time of arrival. He would say nothing for publication. Hurrying into his private office, he spent his last official day in putting the affairs of his office in proper shape for his successor, cleaning out his desk, and conferring with his assistants concerning the business of the office. All of the twenty-three Assistants and Deputy Assistants were on hand much earlier than usual, speculating as to the probability of changes among them. Numerous applicants for position were in the corridors to see the new District Attorney. These were accompanied by their friends and backers. All were sent to Mr. Philbin's house, 333 West Seventy-seventh Street. Many letters also came and were forwarded to Mr. Philbin's office.

It was understood by the Colonel, after Messenger Knapp arrived, that Mr. Philbin would meet him at 3 o'clock, and that at that hour both the order of removal and the certificate of appointment would be served on the outgoing and incoming District Attorneys, respectively. The train upon which Deputy Appointment Clerk John A. Waldron, bearing Mr. Philbin's commission, was a passenger was two hours late, and Mr. Waldron reached the new District Attorney's law office, at 111 Broadway, at 4:20. Mr. Waldron also bore John Proctor Clarke's commission as Supreme Court Justice. Immediately upon receipt of the commission Mr. Philbin hurried to the chambers of the Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, where Justice Morgan J. O'Brien had been awaiting him for an hour. Mr. Philbin, bearing his commission and the order of removal of Col. Gardiner, was shown at once into Justice O'Brien's private room. Besides the Justice and Mr. Philbin, there were present Court Clerk Lamb, Joseph Treanor, the Justice's officer, and three newspaper men.

Justice O'Brien handed Mr. Philbin a blank oath of office, which the latter signed. Both gentlemen then arose and stood with uplifted right hands.

"Do you solemnly swear to support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New York, and to faithfully discharge the duties of the office of District Attorney of the County of New York?" asked the Justice.

"I do," said Mr. Philbin.

Justice O'Brien then signed the oath, and Eugene A. Philbin was duly inducted into the office of District Attorney of New York County.

District Attorney Philbin's first official interview was given to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"My policy has already been outlined in THE TIMES," said he, "and I have little to add at present. I do not deem it consonant with the dignity of the District Attorney's office to talk too much before I familiarize myself with the duties of my office. It is sufficient to say that I will endeavor to do my duty, and, where the law is violated, endeavor to punish, when possible, the violators. I repeat I shall try to conduct my office on the same general lines as characterized the administration of Mr. Roosevelt as Police Commissioner and Col. Waring as Street Commissioner."

An alleged interview in an afternoon paper, in which Mr. Philbin was quoted as saying his administration would be a "strenuous one," was pronounced unauthorized by the District Attorney. "I hope I have too much sense to talk in that way," said he. "I have never criticised Col. Gardiner personally, and I have made no comment on the rapidity with which excise cases have been disposed of. It is true I know but two assistants in the office—Messrs. Osborne and Hennessy—but I did not intimate that there would be sweeping changes."

"What are your sentiments concerning the crusade against vice?"

"I am naturally in sympathy with any citizen who is working for the betterment of the moral condition of the city. The District Attorney's office will stand ready under my administration to assist in every way possible such movements. If there are pigeon-holed indictments in the office, it will be my duty to take them out and, where evidence may be obtained, prosecute the persons named in them. No District Attorney, I think, ever came into office so free from obligations as I am, and I feel the responsibility accordingly. I am under no obligations to either the Republican or Democratic organization. I don't want to appear as talking too much, because I think the public is practical and prefers men who act much and talk little."

Mr. Philbin is a member of the law firm of Philbin, Beekman & Menken, at 111 Broadway. The name of John Henry Hammond, who brought the charges against Col. Gardiner, appears on the door of the law offices, and Mr. Hammond occupied a room there until he was appointed Deputy Attorney General.

Col. Gardiner, after stopping at the Waldorf, left for Garden City to take Christmas dinner with his family. He will be at his former office Wednesday morning to introduce Mr. Philbin to the Judges and to the Assistant District Attorneys, after which the Colonel will take final leave of his former staff.

ACCUSED NOTARY CLEARED.

Charges Against Bernhard Moral Dismissed by Gov. Roosevelt.

S. D. Epstein of 220 Broadway, counsel for Bernhard Moral, a money lender of 244 West Twenty-ninth Street, announced yesterday that Gov. Roosevelt has dismissed charges of improper and dishonorable conduct as a notary public preferred against Mr. Moral by Judge Stiner of the Eleventh District Municipal Court.

William Ficklen, an asphalt contractor living at the Hotel Vendome, borrowed $100 from the People's Storage Company, which is managed by Mr. Moral, and, according to the Copartnership Directory, owned by Mrs. Moral, pledging a quantity of furniture and carpets as security.

At the end of two months a demand of $204 was made for the return of the property. Mr. Ficklen thereupon sued for the recovery of his goods. Judge Stiner in his decision ordered that they be returned forthwith, and that Moral lose his original loan and all interest, and pay the costs besides.

Investigation into the matter of the notary's commission was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, testimony being taken by William J. Youngs, Gov. Roosevelt's secretary, as Commissioner. His report was that the facts alleged in the Judge's complaint did not exist.

Christmas Packages Kept from Hobson.

Lieut. Hobson, who has been very ill at the Presbyterian Hospital for several weeks' past, is reported to be steadily improving. A number of packages arrived at the hospital for him yesterday, in fact they were coming all day. They will not be sent up to him now, but will be taken care of and given to him when he is convalescent.

PENITENTIARY THEIR REFUGE.

Magistrate Says There Is Lack of Provision Elsewhere for Homeless Men.

Magistrate Brenner was greatly interested yesterday in the case of a young man who was arraigned before him in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn. The young man was Francis McDonald, twenty-two years old, and he was charged with vagrancy. McDonald applied at the Bridge Police Station on Sunday night for shelter and was locked up at his own request. In court yesterday he told the Magistrate that he had come to this city from Buffalo seeking work. He obtained employment in a restaurant but was discharged when the working force of the place was reduced. Since then, he said, he had walked the streets vainly looking for work. Reduced to a starving condition, he was at last forced to go to the police.

"I would not steal," said McDonald, "yet I could not starve, and had myself locked up for vagrancy."

Magistrate Brenner was very favorably impressed with the young man and tried to secure work and shelter for him in the Home of Industry, on Willoughby Street. The institution and its branches were crowded, however, and the Magistrate was able to obtain shelter for McDonald for only a day or two.

"It seems to me," said Magistrate Brenner, commenting on the case afterward, "that there is something wrong when a charity like this cannot find room for more men. The fault, I think, lies with the public, which should more generously support an institution of this character. There are scores of men in the city, honest and industrious, who cannot get work. They cannot starve, and yet their only recourse is to get arrested as vagrants if they want shelter. There is positively no place for them in this enlightened age but the penitentiary."

HELD FOR PULLING WHISKERS.

Frederick Suder Tells How He Lost a Luxuriant Beard.

Charged with uprooting and destroying a luxurious crop of whiskers grown by a neighbor, Charles Kunhold, a restaurant keeper of 21 Second Avenue, was held in $300 bail in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, the Magistrate holding that this wanton destruction amounted to an assault. Frederick Süder, a saloonkeeper of 136 First Avenue, was the complainant in the case. He told the Magistrate that four weeks ago Kunhold came into his place and, after a few words of argument, began beard pulling. It was Suder's beard that suffered.

Suder explained to the Court that he had possessed a beautiful flowing hirsute appendage before the little argument, but that when Kunhold got through with it there were gaps and ravines in it to the extent that he was ashamed to wear it, and he had his face and chin dehirsuted. Kunhold in his defense stated that Suder had stigmatized him as a dishonest man, and that he merely slapped his face. Suder had witnesses to prove the beard disaster however.

NATIONAL GOSPEL CAMPAIGN.

Headquarters Will Probably Be Opened To-morrow.

The Nominating Committee of the National Central Committee of the National Gospel Campaign met yesterday at the Lawyers' Club, 120 Broadway, to complete the organization of the Central Committee for the twentieth century crusade for the evangelization of America. The Nominating Committee decided upon the officers of the National Central Committee and upon additional members of that body, but decided not to give out the names until they had received acceptances from the men chosen. The committee also considered several offers of quarters for the general offices and National headquarters of the movement, and hopes to open its offices to-morrow.

"Little can be said now as to the plans of the National Central Committee," said a member of that body yesterday, "but it can be said that the work will be interdenominational rather than non-denominational. It is hoped to organize churches and religious societies for special evangelistic work in their own fields and according to their own methods, and to give them such aid as they desire, besides the stimulus of organized effort."

"KING DAVID" FINED $10.

Yule Tide Saved the "Heir to the Earth" from a Term in Jail.

"I am King David, the descendant of King David and King Solomon, the heir to the earth and the fullness thereof, sah," replied David Hill Jenkins, colored, of 249 Sixth Avenue, in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Magistrate Zeller had merely asked the man his business. "King David" had been arraigned for beating his common law wife.

"Yes, sah, I am a doctor of metaphysics and a thirty-fourth degree Mason, Judge, sah," continued the prisoner, modestly.

"Where was the thirty-fourth degree conferred on you?" asked the Magistrate.

"At my palace, 249 Sixth Avenue," replied the King. "I have the original grant, signed by King Solomon, and here is a true copy of it, sah."

The credentials which "King David" handed up to the Magistrate read in part as follows:

Know all men by these presents and by the presence of these presents—Amen.

That David Hill Jenkins is hereby herein hereafter and heretofore qualified and authorized. And know all men also that the said Jenkins is decked, tilled, and decreed, improvised, and endowed, commissioned, appointed, anointed, prepared and declared executor with all rights pertaining to and of a doctor of metaphysics in all its phases.

Therefore be it understood that King David and King Solomon, being authors, founders, and promoters of this sacred secret and having conferred same with highest honors of thirty-fourth degree masonry upon David Hill Jenkins aforesaid. Any deviation or inconsistency by undue presumptions upon the part of those to whom this document is addressed will be met by as well as incur our utter displeasure and disfavor.

Signed, King DAVID and King SOLOMON.

The Magistrate said he felt as if he ought to send "King David" to the workhouse, but as it was so near Christmas he would merely impose a fine of $10.

Theatre Crowds at a Fire.

Fire was discovered at 11:20 o'clock last night on the second floor of the building occupied by Rogers, Peet & Co., clothiers, at 1,268 Broadway. The blaze, which was caused by defective insulation of electric light wires, was extinguished with little difficulty by the firemen, but the damage by water and the firemen's efforts to get at the seat of the trouble was about $1,500. The principal Broadway theatres were just dismissing their audiences when the alarm was sent in, and theatregoers crowded about and caused much excitement by blocking up the streets.

Visitor Took Mrs. Gheist's Jewelry.

Mrs. Henry Gheist of 168 West Eighty-first Street is minus jewelry valued at $100 as the result of a visit yesterday from an unknown woman, who called when Mrs. Gheist was out. The servant said that a tall, dark woman called, and on being told Mrs. Gheist was not at home said she would take a seat and wait for her. In a few minutes, however, she declared she could wait no longer, and the servant let her out. When Mrs. Gheist returned the jewelry was missing.

Postal Clerks Caught Stealing.

Four dishonest Post Office clerks who were convicted last week in the United States Circuit Court of stealing letters from the mails and abstracting the contents were sentenced by Judge Thomas yesterday. Arthur S. Hunkele and Robert J. Lusk were each sentenced to two years and six months in Sing Sing. Edmund J. Bell and John J. Prior were sentenced for the same term to the Elmira Reformatory.

Child Run Over by an Ice Wagon.

John Schreiber, five years old, of 353 East Fifty-second Street, while playing in the street in front of his home yesterday, was knocked down by a wagon driven by Samuel Pringle and belonging to the American Ice Company. The child's skull was fractured and he was taken to Flower Hospital, and Pringle was arrested and locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station.

HER HAIR TURNED GREEN

Actress Only Wanted to Change Its Hue from Golden to Auburn.

She Blames a Druggist and Sues for $5,000—How Druggists Insure Themselves Against Mistakes.

Because John Kiehl, druggist of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street, sold to Miss Lillie Verona a chemical that turned her hair green instead of auburn she is now suing him for $5,000 damages. If she wins, however, Mr. Kiehl will not be out of pocket, for he is insured to the amount demanded against the consequences of possible mistakes.

Miss Verona has appeared with various theatrical companies as a soubrette. Now she is afraid that her career is blighted, for the vaudeville managers are not producing many plays, if any at all, in which there appear impersonators of mermaids.

Until three weeks ago the hair of the soubrette was of a golden hue. She wanted it changed to auburn. According to her story, she went to a professional hair changer and asked his advice. He told her that the very thing to do the job was a solution of water and powdered henna leaves. Henna leaves, in their pulverized form, are used for making paints and the like, but the soubrette did not know that. Accordingly she repaired to the drug store of Mr. Kiehl and asked for ten cents' worth of the powder.

As to whether she told the clerk what use she intended to make of the drug is a matter of contradiction. The clerk says no; the actress says yes.

In any case, she went away from the store and, after reaching her room, which is at 132 East Seventeenth Street, she mixed the solution as directed by the professional hair changer. This was in the evening. Early the next day she awoke, and her first thought was of the lotion applied on the previous night. What was her astonishment, on looking into the mirror, to find that her flaxen tresses were streaked with brilliant green. Not the same hue of green had spread all over her head, for in some places the wash had taken a darker color than in others. Yet the general effect was decidedly verdant.

As to what happened after the discovery her counsel, M. Strassman, tells this story:

"When my client found that she was green on the hair she tried every kind of a wash to bring back the original golden tint. No use. Then she went to consult hair specialists. They examined her head by the aid of chemicals, they washed it much, they did everything they could think of to drive away the green. At last all of them declared that the color was there to stay, and that the only color they could substitute for it would be a jet black. If they should apply any other color of dye, they said, the green would be bound to show itself in some shade. Now, Miss Verona does not want black hair. She is a natural blonde, and black hair would not be becoming to her.

"One thing that will aid her in winning the case is the fact that opinions have been given by several eminent hair specialists, as they are willing to testify, that the lotion she applied caused such injury to her hair as to make it all fall out, besides turning it green. Our claim is that Mr. Kiehl sold her a bad quality of the leaves, or something that was not the leaves at all."

Mr. Kiehl, when the statement of the lawyer was repeated to him, said that the article he sold to Miss Verona was the genuine powder of henna leaves, of the best quality. He said that he had no reason to know that she wanted to apply it to her hair, and that, if he had known, it would have been none of his concern. He added that he had nothing to do with the defense of the suit, this being the duty of the Fidelity and Casualty Company.

Mr. Kiehl has a policy with this company by which the latter agrees to undertake the defense and liquidation of such lawsuits as he may incur through the mistakes of himself and his employes, providing the amount of the suits shall not exceed $5,000.

It appears that the druggists of this city have been for two years in the habit of insuring themselves against the results liable to follow mistakes in the putting up of prescriptions and errors incidental to the general sale of drugs and chemicals.

It was explained yesterday, both by Mr. Kiehl and by an official of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, that the policy now offered to druggists only protects them against losses due to errors, not serving as a safeguard to any who might criminally transgress the laws in the dispensing of drugs. Up to the present time there has been little attempt on the part of the company to sell the policies outside of New York, although a few druggists elsewhere have taken them.

"We have been doing this for two years now," said Mr. Lee of the Fidelity and Casualty Company. "The policy is simply a civil indemnity. Our limit is $5,000, and in suits up to that amount we have to be responsible for the defense of those who insure with us. As yet we have not tried very much to get subscribers outside of the city, but we have a large number here."

From a druggist it was learned that the terms of payment on the policies are as follows: The proprietor of a store pays $10 for himself, $3 for every full-fledged clerk in his store, $2 for each junior clerk, and $1 for every boy in the establishment, if he wants to take out a policy for $5,000. For lower policies the rates are proportional. So it is arranged that the amount which a dealer has to pay for the indemnity is proportionate to the extent of his business and the consequent chances of mistakes in his store.

Speaking of how the plan of this kind of insurance had its beginning, a druggist said:

"About two years ago a society of druggists in this city voted as a body to suggest the idea to some insurance company. One of the members of the society had thought of the plan and laid it before the members in meeting. After the suggestion was made to the Fidelity and Casualty Company that concern was not slow in putting it to practical use. I think that almost every druggist in town is insured, certainly most of the proprietors of the houses that have a large trade."

TAMMANY REVOLT OVER A JOB.

Fight in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District for Patronage.

A revolt is threatened in the Tammany General Committee in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, of which Louis F. Haffen is leader. William R. Spear, a Republican, is clerk in Justice Tierney's court at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. His term will expire on Dec. 31, 1900. The appointment is for six years, at an annual salary of $3,000, and Justice Tierney, it is said, recently announced that he would appoint to the vacancy any fit person recommended by Mr. Haffen.

The latter, it is reported, did not follow the usual custom of learning the wishes of the General Committee of the district, but privately recommended for the place Thomas Maher, Superintendent of the Forty-second Street crosstown railroad.

Members of the committee learned of the recommendation and held a hurried meeting on Sunday, when it was decided by an almost unanimous vote to recommend three names, with the preference in the order named. These are Joseph Farley, who for years was clerk of the Jefferson Market Court; ex-Assemblyman Charles Marrin, and Michael Hecht.

These names were presented to Mr. Haffen yesterday with the information that if he did not select one of them before Thursday next, a majority of the committee will resign. Mr. Haffen has not intimated what he will do.

Woman Charged with Defacing Records

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 24.—Miss Anna Fitch of Norfield Church Parish, Weston, has been arrested charged with defacing the church records. It is alleged that during a recent trial in Bridgeport, when the Rev. C. M. Arthur sued the church for salary, said to be due him as pastor, the records were introduced in perfect order. They were turned over to Miss Fitch, and a second allegation charges that when she submitted them to the Court three pages has been torn out in an important part of the book.

To Abolish Train Boys on Erie Road.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Orders have been issued abolishing the train boys, or "news butchers," on all trains of the Erie Railroad system west of Salamanca, N. Y., after midnight Dec. 31, and on all lines east of that point after midnight Jan. 31.

The F. & M.
Schaefer
Brewing Co.'s
Special Holiday Brew
On Draught at all Customers.
Bottled at the Brewery
and delivered direct to Families.
Park Ave., 50th to 51st St., New York.

FRAUD IN THE PHILIPPINES

Hundreds of Illegal Mining Claims Are on File.

Entered in Last Days of Spanish Rule —Ex-Consul Williams Said to Have Been Interested.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—It is due to an investigation set on foot by Gen. Otis, now in command of the Department of the Lakes, that a conspiracy to acquire vast mining claims in the Philippines has been exposed.

Major Murray, aide de camp to Gen. Otis, who served in the same capacity in Manila, explained the situation to-day in Army Headquarters, in the Pullman Building. According to the officer, the Spanish officials in charge of the mining office, evidently fell in with the plans and objects of the adventurers, for a great number of fraudulent claims were admitted to registration.

"Between the time that Dewey sank the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay and the time when the city surrendered to Gen. Merritt," said Major Murray, "the Spanish registration office did little else than record deeds to mining lands. During the few weeks between those dates 1,618 claims were admitted to registration, although in the centuries of Spanish occupation preceding the entrance of Dewey's fleet in Manila Bay only 481 concessions had been granted.

"Oscar J. Williams, who was Consul at Manila before the American occupation, seemed to be interested in the affair in some way, but if he has any connection with the affair it is as an individual and not as United States Consular official. He was anxious that Gen. Otis and the American representatives recognize the legality of the mining concessions, but whether he had any interest in the matter I do not know. That will come out in the investigation.

"There is one thing of which I am confident, however, and that is that the claims registered during the last days of the Spanish occupation will be thrown out."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Inquiry at the State Department discloses the fact that no official notice ever was taken by the department of a statement affecting in some measure Oscar F. Williams, who had been Consul to Manila before the Spanish-American war. Capt. Burritt was the author of this statement, and, being in charge of the Mining Bureau in the Philippines, in the course of his annual report to Gen. MacArthur, commenting upon the filing in an irregular fashion of an enormous number of mining claims, said:

"The record discloses an undefined but apparently close relation of Oscar F. Williams as United States Consul, with the Inspectorate of Mines, that is of such a nature as to seem to require a statement of the facts appearing in the records of this bureau."

Capt. Burritt then recites some cases where the Consul had certified to certain claims some time after the claims already had been allowed by the Spanish mining officials. The general statement of the report is that certain designing men, foreseeing the overthrow of Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines, had filed claims upon everything in sight in a mining way.

But Consul Williams is no longer United States Consul, nor is he an official of the United States Government, so that it has no longer any authority to call upon him in connection with this matter. The mining claims filed in the irregular fashion referred to are, however, yet within reach, and it is said at the War Department that the Philippine Commission is about to take them up with a view to passing upon their validity. Mr. Williams is now at his home in Syracuse, N. Y.

MR. WILLIAMS MAKES DENIAL.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 24.—When ex-Consul Williams was shown the dispatch in regard to that portion of Capt. Burritt's report to Gen. MacArthur concerning Mr. Williams, the latter seemed but indifferently interested. He said, however:

"For some length of time previous to May 1 there were no Americans in Manila, and on May 3, when it has been said the plan was devised and put into operation to embarrass the government and reserve to friends a large control of the best mining region of the archipelago if Spain should be obliged to yield the islands permanently, I was with Admiral Dewey's fleet, having come with him from Hongkong, and did not go ashore for several days after the memorable battle of Manila Bay. The Spanish officials to whom Capt. Burritt refers in his report are unknown to me, and I most emphatically deny the whole story."

Condition of Guam Islanders.

MANILA, Dec. 24.—Officers of the United States cruiser Newark, which has returned from the investigation into the circumstances into the disaster that befell the United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite off the Island of Guam, say there were supplies enough available when the Newark left to last three weeks, and that the inhabitants would then be dependent upon supplies sent from Cavite. They also report that the soil will produce rice and corn by April, although at present everything wears a forlorn aspect.

"DYNAMITE" DRISCOLL DEAD.

Succumbs to Cancer of the Tongue in a Boston Hospital.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—John D. Driscoll, better known as "Dynamite" Driscoll, died to-day at the City Hospital. Mr. Driscoll went to the hospital last Thursday to be treated for cancer of the tongue, walking there from his home.

Mr. Driscoll was seventy years old, and was born in this country. He was a great friend of John Mitchel, O'Donovan Rossa, Charles S. Parnell, Michael Davitt, and all the prominent Irish patriots. During the civil war he served in Company F, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. He had held several minor city offices.

Another Berlin Banker Arrested.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—Herr Warsinski, Director of the Deutscher Grundschuld Bank, one of the embarrassed mortgage banks, who was supposed to have escaped to Italy, was arrested in this city yesterday.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is so easily passed to the blood and transformed into flesh and nerve and bone, that a little of it sets the whole body going again, when stopped in a measure, though health is low and life is dull.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

RARE BOOKS FOR COLUMBIA.

Holland Society Will Deposit Its Entire Collection with the University.

The Holland Society of New York has decided to deposit with Columbia University its entire library, consisting of a collection of books and pamphlets, most of them in the Dutch language, and many of them old and valuable. The nucleus of the library is a collection of 258 volumes of the works of Grotius, the famous Dutch jurist, theologian, statesman, and poet, and of books relating to him, which were presented in 1890 to the society by Robert B. Roosevelt, who was at that time its President. Prof. William Henry Carpenter of the Columbia Germanic Department says the collection is unique in America. It contains numerous first editions of great rarity. Among the books are some beautiful examples of Dutch typography of the seventeenth century, when the printing art stood high in the Netherlands, and there are several Elzeviers. This collection, of which there is a special printed catalogue, covers the whole period from the beginning of the seventeenth century down to the present time, and will prove of distinct value in the work of the students in the Germanic Department of Columbia.

WON'T FORGIVE HIS WIFE.

Foisting of a Stranger's Baby on Him Too Much for Goodheart.

Joseph Goodheart, the expressman whose wife, Gertrude, last week tried to deceive him by passing off another woman's baby as her own, was again in the West Side Court yesterday and still refused to live with his wife or have anything more to do with her.

Mrs. Goodheart stuck to her story, originally told to Magistrate Mayo, as to her having taken the baby from an unknown woman on Eighth Avenue. At the last hearing of the case the Magistrate had advised the expressman's wife to take the infant to the Out Door Poor Department. Yesterday she told the Magistrate she had not taken the baby there, because on last Saturday afternoon the mother of the child had called and taken it away. Mrs. Goodheart had just told the reporters, however, that she had taken the baby to the Out Door Poor Department, as advised by the Court.

Goodheart will pay his wife $3 a week for living expenses.

LONGEST WAY THE CHEAPEST.

Steamer Therefore Abandons Short Route from Tacoma to Liverpool.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 24.—The British ship Glenlochy, now in the harbor, is to establish a precedent in the exportation of Pacific Coast wheat. She is to load with 221,160 bushels in sack, and will sail for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, being the first steam vessel to go from Tacoma to Europe over that route with wheat.

There is a difference in favor of the Cape Horn route of 1,800 miles, but the price of fuel at the coaling ports in South America is so much higher that it is believed it will be economy to steam the additional 1,800 miles. The Glenlochy will coal in Japan and at Port Said, which it expects to reach in sixty-five days or less.

FOUND TRACES OF NEPHITES.

Mormons Discover Ruins in South America Upholding Their Traditions.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 24.—Three months ago a party of Mormon students began a three years' trip into South America, to search for traces of the last survivors of the Nephites, believed by the Mormons to have been the first people of this country.

Benjamin Gluff, President of the Brigham Young Academy, in Provo, Utah, who is in charge of the expedition, in a letter to a friend here, states that many prehistoric ruins have been examined by the party and evidences unearthed which tend to uphold the Mormon traditions.

Nephite, according to the Book of Mormon, was one of the associates or descendants of Nephi, a brother of Laman. The Nephites were exterminated by the Lamanites about A. D. 385.

CASUALTY COMPANY COMPLAINS.

Wants Nebraska Auditor Restrained from Revoking Its License.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 24.—Attorneys for the Maryland Casualty Company of Baltimore to-day filed a petition in the United States District Court for an order to restrain State Auditor Cornell from revoking its license to do business in Nebraska, and publishing a report which it says is calculated to do it injury.

The Casualty Company alleges that for an examination of its affairs made by agents of the Auditor's office a claim for $070 in fees was made. Later the Auditor reduced this claim to $450, both of which sums are declared to be unreasonable and extortionate. The company further alleges the Auditor threatens to revoke its license and publish a report showing it to be in unsound condition unless the claims of the examiners are satisfied.

The hearing is set for Jan. 2, one day before Auditor Cornell's retirement from office.

COMMITS SUICIDE IN HONOLULU.

American Scout Shoots Himself a Day After a Woman Friend's Death.

HONOLULU, Dec. 17.—Frank P. Bennett, the well-known American scout, committed suicide here by shooting himself in the head last Thursday. His suicide followed the death by poisoning of Miss Clara Schneider, an intimate friend. Bennett was an Indian fighter of National reputation, having been one of three survivors of the famous company of which Buffalo Bill is best known, and having taken a prominent part in running the Apache Geronimo to earth.

Miss Schneider was a domestic in the family of Paul Neumann. A post-mortem examination showed that her death had been due to morphine poisoning. On the night before Miss Schneider's death she left her home, it is said, for the purpose of meeting Bennett. She did not come home until early the next morning, and was not seen alive again except for a few moments at the last. The post-mortem indicated that morphine had been taken with some food.

Bennett shot himself the day after the girl's death. His body was not found until three days later.

Lyne Declines to Form Ministry.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 24.—Sir William John Lyne, Premier of New South Wales, who was recently requested by the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia, to form the First Federal Ministry, has declined the task. He has advised Lord Hopetoun to summon Edmund Barton, who was leader of the Federal Convention during its sessions in Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne, in 1897 and 1898.

Life Savers Rescue Barge Crews.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Superintendent Kimball of the Life Saving Service to-night received the following dispatch from Keeper Hitchings of the Smith's Island, Virginia, life saving station: "The Ocean King, the barge Rondout, and barge Astoria are ashore on Myrtle Beach, eight miles northeast of Smith's Island station. Crews numbering seventeen saved in the lifeboat by the Smith's Island and Cobb's Island life saving crews."

Admiral Barker Entertained at Utica.

UTICA, Dec. 24.—Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commandant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who, with his wife and daughter, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor over Christmas, was tendered

IS "RIGHT UP TO DEVERY"

Chairman Nixon Blames Police for Violations of Law.

SAYS CHIEF IS RESPONSIBLE

Satisfied that Every Disorderly House in the City Could Be Closed Within a Few Hours.

The Tammany Committee for the Suppression of Vice met yesterday afternoon in the Germania Bank Building, the Bowery and Spring Street, in what they said was the most important meeting held since the committee was appointed. At the close of the meeting Chairman Lewis Nixon gave out a statement that, after full investigation on the part of the committee, it had been found that every gambling house and poolroom and every disorderly house in the city could be closed within a few hours if Chief Devery so desired.

The committee met shortly after 3 o'clock and, as usual, held its "open meeting" behind closed doors. A number of ward men, representing Police Captains, were in an anteroom. As was later given out, these men were present to protest that certain numbers of houses, which were specified as being disorderly on the list which the committee sent to the Police Department, were in reality decent and respectable places, suffering only from evil reputations of the past. What these men testified to before the committee is not known, except from the statement given out by Mr. Nixon, for the men were called into the room from which reporters were excluded.

At the close of the secret session the committee came into the anteroom where the reporters were.

"The committee will please come to order," the Chairman said. Then Mr. Nixon said:

"The committee has been waited on by representatives of the Police Department in relation to the list of disorderly places which were furnished the department. I use the term 'disorderly' in its fullest sense. They make the claim that the supposed disorderly places were found, upon investigation, to be either closed or places that are perfectly respectable, suffering, possibly, only from the odium of a former reputation. In short, the police disclaim knowledge of disorderly conditions in these places.

"It is the intention of this committee to take its testimony before the Grand Jury, if necessary. We are not here to supply evidence for the police, which they can procure for themselves.

"All of the places that were reported to the police have been open for some time, even after the list was submitted to the Chief. This evidence could have been obtained by the police as well as by the committee. As a matter of fact, a sub-committee had to wait on the Chief of Police, who read the list submitted and issued orders to all his Captains to close the disorderly places. The list was given to the police merely to leave no loophole out of which to escape."

Mr. Nixon then asked whether there were any complainants who desired to be heard, and there being none, on motion of Commissioner Keller, the meeting was adjourned until next Monday. After the meeting, Mr. Nixon gave out the following interview with himself, which he read from notes:

"The list of suspicious places handed to the police is by no means complete, and we shall be guided by developments as to how and when we shall make our list public. My object is to close such places, and by so doing to demonstrate to their owners that those who took money from them for protection, lack the power to protect.

"No matter what party is in office, about the same set of men will be found farming out immunity. But the great majority of Democratic voters are not willing to see their party sacrificed to the greed of a few corrupt men. Every department in the City Government, except the Police Department, is doing good work.

"I am satisfied by what I find that the Chief of Police could close up every disorderly house in the city within a few hours if he so desired. Our motive now is to show that these places are not only not protected by the Tammany organization, but further than that, to show that a system which has existed during this and previous administrations can be stopped if the Police Department can be induced to act.

"A single-headed Commission, with power, can remedy the evil of existing abuses, not only for a time, but permanently. A bi-partisan Police Commission and Excise Department are the sores of the body of politics, and they should be reformed jointly, and they will be when the people come to a full knowledge of the iniquities which owe their existence to them."

"How is it that the Committee of Five has been able to discover all the disorderly houses within three weeks, when the entire police force of 7,000 men has not been able to see corruption within as many years?" was asked.

"That is exactly what we are trying to find out. As to our methods of discovering vice, we rely almost solely on letters that are sent us naming the places in question. The writers of these letters do not wish their names published, but usually the sources of information are reliable, we find upon investigation. Some of the letters are senseless, others are trivial, and others groundless, but for the most part the communications come from representative and solid citizens. The letters include some sent by employers who protest that their clerks have lost money in gambling houses, some from parents who complain of the losses of their sons, and some even from parents who say that their children, far under age, have lost money in poolrooms in different parts of the city."

"How is it that the meetings which Mr. Croker said would be public are held in secret session?" was asked.

"The early part of our sessions is always taken up with the consideration and discussion of letters which, as already said, must be treated as confidential, as otherwise the people would refuse to write and enter upon the notoriety of the crusade."

"What is your opinion of Chief Devery at this stage of your investigation?"

"It is enough to say that we have put it right up to Mr. Devery, and that it is for him to act. It is the Police Department that is at fault. As far as Tammany is concerned, after a careful investigation I have found just about fifteen unscrupulous men who are in the organization and in the party simply for what money they can make out of it. Men of this kind will creep into any party, and the pity of it is that they cannot be found out before they have done the mischief."

A delegation of reporters then called at Police Headquarters to inform Chief Devery of what Mr. Nixon had said, and to get his opinion on the fact that Tammany had evidently cut clear of the Police Department, and would have nothing more to do with it. Commissioners Sexton and Abell were with the Chief, discussing the situation of which they had been informed by telephone. Neither of the Commissioners would talk. When Chief Devery was asked if he had anything to say, he stated:

"I have not a word to say. Positively, I decline to discuss the situation."

The Chief went on duty yesterday, after a vacation, remaining on duty until after 6 P. M. Among his callers during the day were Senator Thomas F. Grady and Registrar Isaac Fromme. "I have come back to do police duty," he said, "and I am glad to be back."

In the early afternoon there was a rumor that another shake-up of Police Captains had been decided upon by Chief Devery. "Nothing very dreadful is going to happen; wait," was Chief Devery's reply when asked about it. At 6 P. M. the following transfers were announced:

Capt. Richard Walsh, Wakefield to Eldridge Street.

Capt. Stephen O'Brien, Eldridge Street to Wakefield.

This puts Capt. Walsh in command of the Pro-Cathedral district and ex-Chief Detective O'Brien goes back to the suburb of Mount Vernon. Capt. O'Brien is on a vacation which ends with the year. Chief Devery authorized the statement that the transfers were designed to put a commander of full rank in the "Red Light" district, as he did not feel safe with it under the charge of a Sergeant.

The Commissioners were anxious to make Christmas gifts of Captaincies to Sergeants who are eligible for promotion, and waited until late in the afternoon before deciding that if promotions were made this year they would be New Year's gifts. It was explained that the eligibility of Sergeants from which eighteen Captains could be made, there are, however, only fifteen vacancies—was "held up" partly by the Municipal Civil Service Commission and partly by the Corporation Counsel.

Commissioners Sexton, Abell, and Hess denied yesterday that any plan to prefer charges against Chief Devery had been discussed by them or in their presence on that they knew of such a plan. "Any such action," said Mr. Abell, "would have to be before and done by the Police Board. Nothing of the kind has been considered."

"It's Christmas Day to-morrow," said President York, smiling, "and I will not talk of police business in any way. I have nothing to say, and shall have nothing to say on any subject relating to the police situation."

Ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, who is to prosecute Capt. Herlihy on charges growing out of the condition of the Pro-Cathedral district, said that the trial would start with the examination of the prosecution's witnesses on Friday and that he did not care to discuss the trial in advance.

HAD TRUANT FIANCE ARRESTED.

Miss Hattie Hohne Says Clark Defrauded Her Out of $1,000.

According to evidence brought out yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court John Garfield Clark, now of 246 West Twenty-fourth Street, was the star boarder at the establishment of Miss Hattie Hohne, at 127 Madison Avenue. He made love to his landlady, and about a year ago they became engaged. Yesterday Clark was arraigned in court charged by Miss Hohne with having defrauded her of $1,000 as a result of their plighted troth.

The complainant, who is thirty years old and good looking, testified that shortly after the engagement of herself and Clark, the bridegroom-to-be said he wanted to purchase a certain hotel at a cost of $15,000. He told her he had $10,000 and knew where he could get $4,000 more. The extra $1,000 was what was keeping him up nights worrying. He asked her, she said, to let him have the money.

She raised the $1,000 by mortgaging her furniture. Her brother came back with the required amount in his packet, but objected to surrendering the money before the marriage took place. Clark insisted that everything would be all right and that they would get married on the following day. Miss Hohne, thoroughly convinced that he was sincere, took the $1,000 and went out with Clark to purchase the new hotel.

They drove in a cab to a lawyer's office, as she thought, and signed some sort of a paper. Clark got the $1,000 and, according to her charge, as they were driving home Clark excused himself on some pretext or other and sent her home in the cab minus the $1,000.

She never saw her sweetheart again until yesterday, when she met him in court. He had been served with a warrant after an exceedingly lively race with detectives. He was held in $2,000 bail.

ACCUSES BOY WHO SAW KRUEGER

Kelly Says Young Has "Swelled Head" Since He Went to Pretoria.

"Ever since this fellow returned from his visit to the Boer President at Pretoria he's been troubled with swelled head," declared Michael Kelly, a billiard parlor keeper, appearing yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, as complainant against Frank Smith, an American District messenger, whom he charged with malicious mischief.

Young Smith, who lives at 117 Congress Street, Brooklyn, is the messenger who went from this country to Pretoria with the message of the Philadelphia schoolboys to President Krüger. The lad is now a clerk in the service of the Western Union Company, having been promoted after his return from the Transvaal. Kelly accused the boy of throwing a paving stone through one of the show cases at his billiard room, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street.

Smith voluntarily appeared in court and denied the charge of malicious mischief. He was paroled pending a hearing on Friday.

LODGING KEEPER SENTENCED.

Bartel Gets Thirty Days for Violation of the Sanitary Code.

The first conviction under the lodging house division of the Sanitary Code was obtained yesterday in Special Sessions in the case of Otto Bartel of 4 Bowery, who was sentenced to thirty days in the City Prison. Chief Sanitary Inspector Michael B. Feeney of the Board of Health was the complainant. It was shown that Bartel, who keeps a lodging house at the address given, lodged from 225 to 250 persons nightly, and that many of his guests were put in the cellar.

Examination of the lodging house, it was shown, proved the facilities to be inadequate for the accommodation of one-third the number kept there nightly.

BROOKLYN WATER QUESTION.

Mayor Will Give a Public Hearing on Thursday Morning.

Mayor Van Wyck has sent to J. Hampden Dougherty a letter apprising him that on Thursday morning he will give a hearing to all those who desire to be heard on the matter of the Brooklyn water supply. This action of the Mayor is in answer to a letter sent to him by Mr. Dougherty urging a hearing when the Commissioner of the Water Supply, the Engineer of the Water Department, the Deputy Commissioner for Brooklyn, and the Borough engineers might be present, and efficent measures concerted, as Mr. Dougherty says, to save the borough from disaster.

The agitation has been carried on by the Manufacturers' Association and the Brooklyn League, and they request the citizens of Brooklyn to attend the hearing and make the meeting a representative one.

A POLICEMAN'S RUSE.

Sent Drunken Woman to the Hospital to Avoid Appearing in Court.

Policeman William Burns saw an unidentified woman, supposed to be Mary Smith, fall to the sidewalk early yesterday morning, and, running to her assistance, found her unconscious from alcohol. He first thought of taking her to the station, but changed his mind and called up an ambulance.

When the surgeon arrived Burns explained that he was going to be married today, and if he took the prisoner to the station he would have to attend court this morning, and his wedding would be delayed. The doctor offered his congratulations and drove off with the patient.

DR. HAMILTON'S CHARGES.

Commissioner Keller Says He Believes They Are Unfounded.

Regarding the published charges against two of Bellevue's physicians—Dr. Fitch, one of the examiners in lunacy cases, and Dr. Austin Flint—by Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, Commissioner of Charities Keller said yesterday:

"Dr. Hamilton came to me and said there was a combination existing between Dr. Fitch and Dr. Flint, whereby patients coming to the ward for insane persons at Bellevue who had money were turned away from the hospital and into the private practice of those two gentlemen. Of course, what those gentlemen charge in their private practice is no concern of mine, nor do I personally stand for the charges made against Drs. Flint and Fitch. I am merely repeating what Dr. Hamilton told me. I don't think there is any foundation for them. Dr. Flint is not the sort of man to engage in that sort of work.

"A few days ago a Swede came to me and made a charge of extortion against Dr. Wildman, Dr. Fitch's associate in the examination of insane patients at Bellevue. Investigation disclosed the fact that the complainant had a brother at the hospital, and that Dr. Wildman charged him the regulation fee of $25. The complainant had been told by Dr. Wildman that the patient was an alien and consequently could not be received at the Manhattan State Asylum. There was nothing in the charge and I let it drop."

Commissioner Keller said he had not and would not ask aid from the State Board of Charities in the matter of investigating the alleged abuses in the hospital.

To Build Two Battleships.

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 24.—The Fore River Iron Company to-night received a substantial Christmas gift in the shape of a letter from Secretary of the Navy Long to Manager O. F. Wellington of the company, formally notifying him that the contract for building two first-class battleships for the Government had been awarded to the concern.

PERRY TIFFANY BANKRUPT

Son-in-Law of Theodore Havemeyer Owes $83,897.

Nominal Assets $66,200, but Value Unknown—Owes for Clothing, Wine, Cabs, and Theatre Tickets.

Perry Tiffany of 152 Madison Avenue has declared himself a bankrupt, and in a petition filed by him yesterday, he places the amount of his liabilities at $83,897 and his nominal assets at $66,200. Mr. Tiffany was formerly Vice President of the Sterling Supply and Manufacturing Company, railway supplies, the stock of which, at unknown values, figures largely in his assets.

Of the liabilities there are secured $41,400, unsecured $8,211, and there is accommodation paper to the amount of $34,277. Among the secured creditors are D. M. Swaney of 117 Wall Street, $25,000, secured by 250 shares of stock of the Sterling Company, value unknown; First National Bank of Hoboken, $9,130, secured by stock of the Sterling-Meeker Company, value unknown, and Isabella B. Tiffany of Hempstead, $2,557, secured by stock of the same company.

Of the accommodation paper there was a note for the Metropolitan Register Company of $25,000, made by J. Henry Carson, and indorsed by C. Albert Stevens, O. H. P. Belmont, and Mr. Tiffany. One of the holders of the note was the Knickerbocker Trust Company. It is stated that Messrs. Belmont, Carson, and Stevens have paid the note in part, and they may have a claim in subrogation thereon in place of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. Another piece of accommodation paper was a note for the Sterling Company of $5,500.

Mr. Tiffany places among his assets stock of the Metropolitan Register Company, par value, $20,500; stock of the Bonita Mining Company, par value, $45,500; equity in 429½ shares of common and 210¼ shares preferred stock of the Sterling-Meeker Company, and 250 shares of the Sterling Supply and Manufacturing Company, all pledged for loans, with no equity remaining; two shares of the Manatee Fullers' Earth Mining and Manufacturing Company, nominal value, $200; one-third interest in the Standard Drop Forging Company of Boonton, N. J., said to have been sold out at receiver's sale, and one-quarter interest in the estate of William Tiffany, (insolvent.)

Among Mr. Tiffany's personal debts appears $2,069 which he owes for books, $887 to five creditors for clothing, $100 to three creditors for furnishing goods, $223 for shoes, $320 for flowers, $410 for wines, $630 owing to seven restaurant keepers, $101 for theatre tickets, $32 for cab hire, and $315 for jewelry. He owes the Waldorf-Astoria $195; Delmonico's $83, the Hoffman House $102, Rector's $17, and the Casino in Central Park $114.

Mr. Tiffany is a grandson of Commodore Perry, and the son of George Tiffany of Baltimore. He married Marie, a daughter of the late Theodore Havemeyer. His brother William, who was with the Rough Riders, died in Boston after his return from Cuba. Mr. Tiffany is a member of the Country, Knickerbocker, Calumet, and Meadow Brook Hunt Clubs.

IT WAS LUIGI'S SWAN SONG.

Tenor After Midnight Serenade Under His Lady Love's Window Sent a Bullet Into His Brain.

It was the swan song of Luigi Lombarti, first tenor, and his whole sad heart was in his voice. Under the window of the woman he loved the last notes of a Sicilian serenade trembled on his lips, and broke, and then the listening girl behind the lattice was startled by a shot and a cry of pain. The serenade had ended, and with it the life of Luigi Lombarti. He had sent a bullet into his brain.

It was shortly after midnight yesterday morning when Luigi, a young carpenter, living at Third Avenue and Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, visited the home of Giovanni Deparlo, at 207 Thirty-second Street, that borough. With him were three friends, the four forming a quartet, with a reputation locally. Luigi, the first tenor, loved Josephine Deparlo, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Giovanni Deparlo, and she had loved him in return, but there had opened a gulf between them when she learned that in Italy he had a wife and child, and Luigi was inconsolable.

With his friends he went to her home early yesterday morning. Giovanni Deparlo had long retired. The quartet began their serenade and Giovanni awoke. He was in no mood for serenades and he told the serenaders plainly that they should seek their beds.

"Let us sing but one song to Josephine," begged Luigi.

"No; the girl is asleep, and you must go away," returned Papa Deparlo, firmly.

Slowly Luigi and his friends walked away. Luigi did not speak. He was more depressed in spirit than ever.

"I shall go back," he said suddenly at the corner, a strange light in his eyes. "I shall sing to her one song, and she will hear me. It will be the last that I shall sing to her."

The significance of his words lost upon them, his compaions, seeking fun, went back with him.

"Shall we sing with you?" they asked when the Deparlo house was reached.

"No," said Luigi, "it shall be a solo," and he laughed in a way that chilled the others.

His voice brought Josephine to the window, but she did not gratify his gaze with a sight of her face.

As he concluded his song his horrified companions saw him draw the revolver and place the muzzle to his temple. Before they could get to him he had pulled the trigger. They summoned an ambulance surgeon, but on the way to the Norwegian Hospital Luigi died.

WILLIAM FRANCIS SAGE DEAD.

Author and Critic, Stricken with Paralysis, Expires at His Home.

The career of William Francis Sage, a playwright, dramatic critic, and journalist, ended in a sudden and tragic manner yesterday, when he was stricken with paralysis at his home, 231 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and died a few moments later. Before breathing his last he asked that his body be cremated after his death. Interment seemed to have more terrors for him than death, for he gasped "Cremation!" with his last breath.

Shock caused by the news of the death of his sister, Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, the authoress, who died in Rome twelve days ago, is believed to have been active in causing the fatal stroke.

Mr. Sage arose at the usual hour yesterday morning and prepared to start down town. While bending down to put his rubber overshoes on he was seized with a violent pain and called to his wife for help. He managed to regain his feet, but fell back into a chair, crying out: "Cremate! cremate!" A physician was summoned, but he could do nothing, as death had been almost instantaneous. The body will be cremated at Fresh Pond.

Mr. Sage was born in Manchester, N. H. After his education he was for a time in the stationery business with his father, in Boston. Twelve years ago he came to this city. Since that time he has been engaged here and elsewhere in writing plays, composing operas, and as a dramatic critic.

Mr. Sage had done dramatic work for The Chicago Clipper, The Dramatic Mirror, The New York Clipper, and at the time of his death was employed by the Evangelist Publishing Company of 156 Fifth Avenue.

Hanged Himself in a Cell.

Obrecht Reiber, arrested last night on complaint of his wife Mary, who said he had fired two shots at her, hanged himself in a cell in the West Twentieth Street Station. When Reiber was taken to the station he said he had not been living with his wife for some time, and that she was in the habit of coming around his house and annoying him in various ways, and that he had no intention of killing her, but hoped to frighten her away. Half an hour later he was found dead in his cell.

Arrested While in Bed.

John Meyers, alias August Muller, was arrested in bed in the lodging house at 37 Bowery last night on a charge that he had stolen about $200 worth of goods from Frederick B. Guerber of 1,070 First Avenue, about a year ago. He had in his possession eleven pawn tickets and a pocket knife with a blade five inches long.

Died While Sleeping Beside Husband.

Bridget O'Brien of 563 First Avenue died in bed last night while sleeping at the side of her husband, William. Her husband said that she had been drinking very hard for several days, and was intoxicated when she went to bed.

WANTED TO KILL MR. BOLDT.

A Bloodthirsty Waiter Falls Among Detectives and Is Locked Up.

Charles D. De Lambertre, a waiter, called at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon and asked for the manager, George C. Boldt. He told the clerk at the desk that he was going to kill Mr. Boldt, for whom he said he had worked in Philadelphia ten years ago, and whom he declared to be a very bad man. The clerk told him to call again at night. This the man did, and there were waiting for him in the hallway two detectives, who told him that they would show him where he could find Boldt.

They then hustled him into a cab and took him post haste to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he was locked up. On him was found a corkscrew, and he kept his hand continually in the pocket where this implement was hidden. He had a wild look in his eyes, and appeared to be either insane or laboring under the violent effects of some stimulant.

HEALER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Station Agent at Northfield Farms Kills Himself.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Dec. 24.—E. A. Read, station agent at Northfield Farms, a small place on the New London Northern Railroad, facing arrest at his home last night, fired a bullet through his head, killing himself instantly.

Deputy Sheriff E. J. Pratt had called at Read's home to arrest him on a charge of practicing medicine without being registered.

Read, who was about fifty-five years old, formerly lived at Yonkers, N. Y. He had advertised widely as a magnetic healer. The warrant for his arrest was issued at the instance of Mrs. Bodwell of Manchester, N. H., who claimed that she had forwarded money to Read, but that she failed to receive any return.

BUSINESS MAN HELD FOR MURDER

E. H. Knight of South Berwick, Me., Charged with Killing Woman.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Dec. 24.—Edwin H. Knight was arrested at his home at South Berwick Junction to-day on a warrant charging him with the murder of Mrs. Fannie Sprague at South Berwick, last May, and arraigned before Trial Justice Lord. Counsel for Knight announced that he would offer no defense. Accordingly the prisoner was bound over to the January term of the Supreme Court at Saco and committed to the jail at Alfred without bail.

The murder was one of the most horrible in the history of York County. The mutilated body of Fanny Sprague was found in a heap of rubbish in a barn on the Knight farm at South Berwick Junction. An attempt had been made to burn the body, but the smoke was seen and the fire extinguished by two men who were sent to the barn on an errand. After putting out the fire the men found the body. Knight is forty-one years of age, a native of South Berwick, and a successful business man.

SUCCUMBS AFTER AMPUTATION.

Train Conductor Dies as Result of the Loss of a Leg.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Dec. 24.—William Carter of Paterson, N. J., a passenger conductor on the Erie Railroad, is dead as the result of the loss of one of his legs, which occurred in this place a week ago. He was injured while escorting an Oswego lady who had taken the wrong train at Binghamton to the train which would take her home. He had been in the employ of the Erie Railroad for thirty years and was very popular.

He was a veteran of the civil war and leaves a widow. The remains have been taken to Paterson.

LABOR LEADER LOCKED UP.

William Warner and Five Others in the Maryland House of Correction.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—William Warner, organizer of the United Mine Workers and leader in the recent miners' strike in the Georges Creek District, entered the Maryland House of Correction yesterday to serve a term of six months' imprisonment imposed upon him by the courts of Allegheny County for participation in an assault upon non-union men during the strike. With him were five others convicted and sentenced for the same offense and six others are behind the bars of the Alleghany County Jail for shorter terms. Warner and his companions were shaved, their hair was clipped short, and stripe clothes were put upon them, as is the case with ordinary malefactors.

WILL OPPOSE KERR'S DEMAND.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 24.—Judge Dixon of the Supreme Court, who will preside at the trial of McAlister, Kerr, Death, and Campbell, indicted for the murder of Jennie Bosschieter, will hear argument in Jersey City on Wednesday on an application made by Kerr's counsel for a separate trial in his case. Counsel, it is understood, will claim that Kerr could not have a fair trial jointly with the other men accused on account of the confessions made by one or more of them. The counsel further alleges that Kerr was not present in the saloon at the time the drug was given to Miss Bosschieter.

Prosecutor Emly will oppose the application on the ground that separate trials would put the county to an enormous expense and entail much more work on the Prosecutor's office.

Gets Three Years for Manslaughter.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 24.—After hearing and denying a renewal of the motion for the discharge of the prisoner, Judge Phillips of the County Court to-day passed sentence on Peter Austin, who was convicted ten days ago of manslaughter in the second degree for killing his farm hand, Charles Brower, and throwing the body into an old well, fourteen years ago. Austin was sentenced to three years in Sing Sing Prison. At the same time the Judge granted a certificate of reasonable doubt and a stay of sentence, pending the action of the Court of Appeals on the question of the legality of his conviction.

Justice Beekman's Will Filed.

The will of Justice Beekman was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. The petition does not mention the value of the real estate, and places the value of the personalty at $20,000. Justice Beekman leaves all his estate to his wife, Isabella L. Beekman, to receive the income for her life. On her death the principal is to be divided between their four children. Mrs. Beekman, John N. Beekman, the brother of Justice Beekman, and David B. Ogden are appointed executrix and executors of the will.

Unidentified Man Found Dead in Bed.

About a week ago a young man rented a furnished room from Annie Johnson, at 310 East Twenty-fourth Street. He did not give his name. Monday night he was found lifeless in bed, and an ambulance surgeon, summoned from Bellevue, said that the man had evidently been dead for about three days and that the cause of his death was a hemorrhage of the lungs. There was nothing among his effects that would serve to identify him. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Committed Suicide in Tompkins Square.

George Deppert, an expressman, who has made his stand near the East Fifth Street Station, killed himself last night by taking acid in Tompkins Square. Policeman LeRoy found the man writhing in the agonies of death. He told LeRoy that he had taken carbolic acid. LeRoy called an ambulance, but the man died just as the ambulance reached him.

Woman Accuses Man of Beating a Dog.

Miss Jenn. Ballard, living at 275 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, caused the arrest of Alfred Patta of 193 West Twenty-sixth Street last night at Twentieth Street and Seventh Avenue on a charge of beating a dog. The woman said she saw the man strike the animal, Patta was bailed later, but the dog, which had been taken to the station, was kept there.

Robbers Burned Their Victim.

BONHAM, Texas, Dec. 24.—At Gober, a few miles south of here, J. J. Johnson, a prominent farmer, was murdered by robbers. His body was found in the yard badly bruised and the flesh burned from his breast and arms. It is supposed the bandits burned their victim in an effort to force him to tell where his money was hidden. Two arrests have been made.

FILIPINO PARTY FOR PEACE

Federals Ask Natives to Work Toward That End.

Want Philippines to Become States of the Union—Send Expression of Good-Will to Mr. McKinley.

MANILA, Dec. 24.—The Federal Party has decided upon a new organization, and to-day published in the Spanish and Filipino evening papers an address to the Filipinos.

"The number of Filipinos who are convinced that the time for peace has come increases daily," says the address. "The object of the Federal Party is the reunion of all Filipinos who truly wish for peace, and who are disposed to work for it. It appeals to those who will attempt to attain for the Philippines the greatest number of liberties under the application of the American Constitution.

"We call ourselves the Federal Party because, under American sovereignty, the righteous aspirations of the Philippines will be to form a part of the American federation as States of the Union."

Copies of the address have been sent into the provinces.

The Executive Committee has cabled President McKinley announcing that the organization has been perfected, and tendering an expression of good-will.

The new paragraph in the platform declaring for American recognition of the legality of some acts done by the authorities of the insurgent Government is in conformity with precedents established during the reconstruction period following the civil war in the United States.

RETURN OF TROOPS DELAYED.

Failure of Congress to Pass Army Bill Will Postpone Movement of Soldiers from the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—As a result of a conference between the Secretary of War and Quartermaster General Ludington, it has been decided that no further action can be taken with regard to the return of the volunteers from the Philippines until Congress shall make provision for their replacement.

The War Department is considerably embarrassed by the failure of Congress to make provision before the recess for the relief of the military situation in the Philippines. Acting upon representations made by Gen. MacArthur, the department has concluded that it is absolutely necessary to maintain an army of 60,000 men in the Philippines until the current policy of establishing municipal governments throughout the archipelago has been executed. It is stated at the department that any reduction of the military strength below that figure, under existing conditions, would undoubtedly prove most disastrous to the interests of the United States.

It is expected that Congress will act promptly on the Army bill soon after it reassembles in January, but even in that event, it is said at the War Department, it will not be possible to get the fresh troops to the Philippines inside of two months' time. The general homecoming movement of the mass of the volunteers, therefore, will have to be postponed until about the first of February.

Recent cable advices from Gen. MacArthur indicate a strong desire on the part of the volunteers generally to return to the United States, and that comparatively few of them are likely to re-enlist without the most liberal inducements are offered. It is understood that Gen. MacArthur has recommended that a bounty of $250 be allowed to each soldier in the Philippines who re-enlists for another term, and the plan is said to meet with the favor of the officials of the War Department.

STILL FIGHTING IN LEYTE.

Several Americans Killed and Wounded on the Island.

MANILA, Dec. 24.—Advices from the Island of Leyte show that there is still considerable turmoil on the west coast, but that the east coast is quiet, the leaders having retired to the mountains. Lieut. Frank E. Lynch and three men of the Forty-fourth Volunteer Infantry were wounded near Ilongas, on the west coast. Two men of Company L, Forty-third Volunteer Infantry, were killed, and three of Companies L and K, together with Lieut. Louis H. Leaf, were wounded Dec. 18 near San Miguel, Northwestern Leyte.

No decided results have yet been secured by the 2,000 United States troops distributed among the coast towns of Samar.

FILIPINOS KILL A "WITCH."

Murder Woman Because They Thought She Had Occult Powers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—News has been received at the War Department of a peculiarly atrocious murder in the Philippines, the circumstances of which were developed at the trial of six natives before a military commission at Capiz, Panay, Philippine Islands.

It appeared from the testimony that two of the prisoners were responsible for the death of the wife of one of their neighbors. With seven or eight other men, they went to the house of a native named Victor Pere and forcibly took him and his wife to the Panay River, where they bound their hands behind them and told them that their "last day had come." The woman was struck with a bolo and her dead body thrown into the river. Her husband witnessed her murder, and, anticipating similar treatment, sprang into the river, and, notwithstanding his arms were pinioned, managed to reach the opposite shore.

According to the witnesses, the motive for the crime was a superstitious belief that the murdered woman was a "witch" possessed of occult powers, whereby she had, in some mysterious way, brought about the death of a neighbor's child. The two men were sentenced to be hanged, but Gen. MacArthur mitigated the sentence in each case to confinement at hard labor for twenty years, out of consideration for the exceedingly low order of intelligence and blind superstition of the accused.

Currency for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—President Taft of the Philippine Commission has come forward with another suggestion for the settlement of the Philippine currency question, which is now pressing urgently for adjustment. He discards the two former plans of coining something like a trade dollar and maintaining by the credit of the United States, a fixed ratio between the Mexican dollar and American gold, and proposes to adopt United States money, pure and simple, as the money of the Philippines.

WILL REFUSE TO PAY GERMANS.

United States Denies Responsibility for Losses in Cuba During the Insurrection and War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The German Embassy has laid before the State Department the claims of a number of German subjects for damages to their interests in Cuba as a result of the Spanish-American war and the insurrection which led up to the war itself. This action of the German Government has raised a most important issue, and the Department of State has given it the closest consideration. It has been concluded, however, that the United States Government cannot accept responsibility for the claims. They are regarded as practically the same in principle as the claim of Porto Rico against Cuba for $2,500,000 on account of a war loan.

Although in that case Gov. Allen of Porto Rico represented the United States Government in preferring the claim, that Government was obliged to deny its liability or the liability of Cuba under present conditions. The answer to the German presentation will be based upon the reply to Gov. Allen recently made.

It is known that other Governments besides Germany have claims aggregating a very large sum, all based on the Cuban insurrection and succeeding events. They will not be abandoned on account of the attitude of the United States Government, but, on the contrary, probably will be held in abeyance until such time as Cuba shall have become independent, when they will be presented directly to the Government of the island.

SUFFERING IN PORTO RICO.

Gen. Davis Denies Condition Is as Serious as Dr. Williams Says.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Gen. Davis, when seen at the War Department concerning the report made public to-day by Dr. Williams, a contract surgeon in the Department of Porto Rico, setting forth an appalling state of affairs among the coffee planters of the island, said that from his knowledge of affairs in that section of Porto Rico, he should characterize Dr. Williams's statement as much overdrawn and exaggerated.

That there was suffering in the coffee-planting section of the country, the General said he had no doubt. The heavy losses incurred by the big hurricane, he said, could have had no result other than to greatly reduce the means of the planters who had $2,000,000 worth of coffee swept away by the big storm.

When Gen. Davis was Military Governor of the island the War Department issued rations to the people of Porto Rico, in order to help them to tide over the evil effects of the hurricane. When the Government passed under civil administration, however, the issuance of the rations was discontinued, as it was believed the islanders had sufficiently recovered.

The General said that Dr. Williams was an Acting Assistant Surgeon in the department, and accompanied a small expedition under command of Major Watt, Fifth Cavalry, which, on a march across the island, traversed the coffee-planting region. The doctor reported a bad state of affairs in this section in the way of sickness and want of food, and was asked for a fuller report by Gen. Davis. This was turned over to Gov. Allen.

MRS. DUNCAN QUITS HOME AGAIN

Thinks Rhode Hall Too Dull, New York Too Gay, So Goes to Perth Amboy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 24.—Mrs John Duncan of Rhode Hall, who two weeks ago ran away with a farmhand named Matthews and her husband's check book, but returned after three days' absence, and was forgiven by Mr. Duncan, has again gone away.

Rhode Hall is a dull, unpicturesque, and uneventful place down in the sand dunes of Middlesex County, where rainy days are the only excitement. The monotony of existence appears to have been too much for her. Mr. Duncan, it is said, offered to sell the farm and move to New York, but his wife thought it unwise to go to extremes, and wanted to move to Perth Amboy, N. J. The dispute over the merits of these two cities resulted in the final disagreement, and Mrs. Duncan left, taking her baby girl with her and leaving her two sons with their father.

She is now in Perth Amboy, where, it is said, she will apply for a divorce.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and colder.

During the past twenty-four hours there has been rain in the Atlantic Coast States and light snow in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys; elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair. Temperatures are ten to twenty degrees lower in the lake region and along the western slope of the Alleghany Mountains. In the extreme West they are somewhat higher. Generally fair weather is indicated Tuesday and Wednesday over all districts, except portions of the lake region, where light snow will probably continue. It will be colder Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and warmer in the northern portion of the Central West. It will be warmer Wednesday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and western upper lake region.

On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh and mostly westerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	55	53	56
6 A. M.	45	52	54
9 A. M.	45	50	54
12 M.	50	51	56
3 P. M.	47	55	55
6 P. M.	43	51	53
9 P. M.	41	47	50
12 P. M.	35	44	46

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 283 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	53
Weather Bureau	51
Corresponding date 1899	45
Corresponding date for last twenty years	33

The maximum temperature yesterday was 56 degrees at 2:30 P. M. The minimum temperature was 46 degrees at 10 P. M. The barometer at 6 A. M. registered 29.86, and at 8 P. M. 29.89. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 and at 8 P. M. 66.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 24.—The Fox Pressed Steel Car Works, one of the largest industries in Joliet, was nearly destroyed by fire early to-day. Two hundred men will be thrown out of work. It is impossible to get definite figures on the loss and insurance, but it is thought all the machinery, valued at $100,000, is ruined. The burned building can be replaced for about $25,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:20 A. M.—239 Greene Street; Vanderhiff & Co.; damage slight.

2:15 A. M.—749 East Fortieth Street; Q. J. Enno; damage, $25.

6:30 A. M.—220 Thompson Street; J. Bartallo; damage, $100.

8:15 A. M.—77 Eldridge Street; Louis Warner; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—103 West Nineteenth Street; Patrick Rooney; damage slight.

3:35 P. M.—144 Franklyn Avenue; Patrick Bahen; damage, $5.

5:45 P. M.—251 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Charles McLaughlin; damage slight.

6 P. M.—25 East Twelfth Street; Edward Pinkerd; damage, $250.

7 P. M.—45 University Place; A. M. Isenberg; damage, $2,500.

7:10 P. M.—Foot of Delancey Street; C. J. Steel; no damage.

9:20 P. M.—29 Norfolk Street; S. Rosenberg; damage slight.

10:30 P. M.—401 Hester Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

10:45 P. M.—1,965 Third Avenue; Eltberg & Co.; damage, $400.

11:15 P. M.—54 Orchard Street; J. Herman; damage, $1,000

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY

Two Copies of Amendment Will Be Sent to England.

British Foreign Office Says Recent Editorials Are Unauthorized and Uninspired.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The State Department has decided to send the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to the British Government through two channels, one copy being transmitted to Lord Pauncefote, and the other through Ambassador Choate at London, who will present it to the Foreign Office.

It is the understanding that the State Department will make no representations whatever as to the changes made in the treaty; the Senate amendments will be allowed to speak for themselves, and the action of the department in notifying them to the British Government will be purely formal. As the papers leave New York on to-morrow's mail steamer, they should reach London about New Year's Day, so that the negotiations certainly will extend over into the next century.

It can be authoritatively stated that there has been no change whatever in the shape of written notes or oral communications between the State Department and the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica that has developed a threat on the part of those Governments to refuse assent to the construction of a canal, in view of the action of the United States Senate upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. All that is officially known of the attitude of the two Governments mentioned is that their representatives here, Señors Corea and Calvo, thoroughly approved of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as the basis for the canal construction. Whether or not the changes made in that convention will affect their attitude is unknown.

The impression prevails that, not being called upon to come to a decision on this point, until the British Government shall have passed upon the Senate amendments, the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica will not anticipate that action by any declaration at this stage.

The British Government has not up to this time given the slightest indication as to its purpose on the amended treaty, and it is understood that the subject will not be taken up by the British Cabinet until the draft of the amended instrument and the advices of the British Ambassador at Washington are received. The general results have been briefly summarized in cables to the London authorities, but in a matter of this magnitude they would not act until they were in possession of all the data by mail.

Under these circumstances it is evident that to-day's utterances of the London press to the effect that Great Britain will stand firmly on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, while indicating the popular, and to some extent the official trend of opinion, do not announce a policy which has assumed any definite sanction thus far on the part of the British Government.

The Nicaraguan Minister was asked to-day as to the report that he had protested in behalf of Nicaragua against the amended form of the treaty. He said he did not care to discuss the matter in its present stage. But he pointed out the unlikelihood that Nicaragua or Costa Rica would protest while the matter was one of domestic policy. Later on, if it assumed the concrete form of a proposition to be submitted to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it would be for them to say whether it was acceptable or not, but in the meantime it was hardly likely that there would be any protest or other action concerning a subject still in its creative stages in this country and in Great Britain, and not yet before Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

It also can be stated, not on Mr. Corea's authority, but as a fact, that the Nicaraguan Government has not up to this time defined its attitude on the amended document. Mr. Corea forwarded it with full advices, but as the Senate acted only a few days ago, there has not yet been time for the papers to get before President Zelaya's Cabinet.

It appears to be the accepted view, however, in Central American diplomatic quarters, that the Senate confined its consideration to the interests of the United States and other maritime powers, and failed to take into much account the interests of those countries most vitally concerned by having the waterway through their territory,

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LONDON, Dec. 24.—It was asserted at the British Foreign Office to-day that all the editorial comment in The London Times to-day and other English papers on the Nicaragua Canal treaty is entirely unauthorized and not inspired by the Foreign Office. To use official language:

"England has too many irons in the fire to take up the Nicaragua Canal matter at present. She has received no official communication on the subject, nor has she given it as yet any official consideration.

The London Times, in an editorial this morning on President McKinley's decision to submit the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty to Great Britain, reproached him with "shifting a dangerous responsibility on the British Government," and said:

"The President must bear the responsibility for any friction that may ensue. The amended treaty is a bargain to which we cannot agree and to which no reasonable American who takes the trouble to reflect upon our side of the question can expect us to agree.

"When Senator Lodge announced that Americans expect Europe to 'keep out' of America, he forgot that England is a great North American power, and means to remain such a power.

"If the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is not adopted in a form acceptable to us, we shall stand quietly upon our indubitable rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, rights which cannot be affected by any action the American Senate may choose to take."

MORE BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

Daily Chronicle Says Dangerous Dilemma Confronts the Government.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Standard, referring to the canal difficulty, this morning expresses a hope that President McKinley will "show himself wiser than the inconsiderate Senate."

The Daily Chronicle bluntly admits that "the Nicaragua cloud has become very serious." It sees no compromise course between allowing things to slide, thus "causing another miserable loss to our honor and reputation," and an unconditional refusal of the new amendment. Assuming the latter alternative to be adopted, The Daily Chronicle asks:

"What force has Lord Salisbury to back up a refusal? Our army is shut up in South Africa and China, and our navy is needed to protect communications with both. Seldom in its stormy career has the Conservative Government been placed in a more dangerous dilemma."

German Opinion of Senate's Action.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—The National Zeitung, a journal usually friendly to the United States, discussing the rejection of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in its original form by the Senate, says: "The incident means such a slap at the Executive as can scarcely be found not only in the history of the United States, but in the Parliamentary history of the world. Presumably the treaty is not now acceptable to Great Britain."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, and Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon, are detailed as members of the examination board convened at the War Department, Nov. 15, vice Major Charles Bird, Quartermaster, relieved, and Major George E. Bushnell, Surgeon, heretofore relieved. Capt. Barrington K. West, Commissary of Subsistence, will report to Lieut. Col. Sharpe, President of the board, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed Sept. 6, vice Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, relieved.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Hartford has sailed from La Guayra to Curacoa.

The cruiser Albany has sailed from Cavite for Hongkong to be docked, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the injuries, if any, received by the ship through touching bottom in Subig Bay last week.

AFFAIRS IN TUTUILA.

Samoans Ask for the Passage of Laws—Mataafa Wants Chiefs to Give Him Presents.

TUTUILA, Samoa, Dec. 9.—Gov. Tilley has gone to New Zealand with the Abarenda to get supplies of coal and to have the ship repaired. Lieut. Commander E. J. Dorn of the Abarenda is now in charge of the station. Previous to leaving for New Zealand Gov. Tilley made official visits to all the districts. He was accompanied by Judge E. W. Gurr, Secretary for Native Affairs. District meetings were held at the leading centres. At these meetings all the native officials, native chiefs, and talking men were present. Highest tributes of praise and thanks were unanimously given by the people to Gov. Tilley and to the United States Government for the protection now afforded them. At each district meeting the Samoans passed resolutions recommending to the Government the passage of the following laws:

1. The raising of revenues by taxing the Samoans for native affairs.

2. The abolishment of the custom of presenting large numbers of fine mats and property at marriages and deaths for distribution among the friends attending the marriage or a funeral rite.

3. The prohibition of the custom of a whole village or district taking a malaga (journey) and billetting themselves on other towns and districts for an indefinite period.

Some trouble has been caused by the differences and disputes between the local missionary societies, one of which is the Mormon. It became necessary to enact a law enabling a settlement of disputes and a Sunday ordinance is now in force.

Mataafa of Upolu does not seem to realize that the German Government has supreme control of the Government of Upolu and Savii and that the United States has that of Tutuila. He has written a letter to the chiefs of Tutuila inviting them to attend a gathering of the whole of the Samoan Government at his place on Mulimin, in Upolu, and to bring presents which may be construed as tributes. The Tutuila chiefs have strongly resented the invitation.

The German Government is collecting all the back taxes prior to the hoisting of the flag at Apia.

The money for the guns surrendered by the Malietoa and Mataafa factions is in Apia, and the Samoans are awaiting payment, but there are some disputes as to the manner of paying out. The German Government wishes to do the whole through their Treasury, but there are many natives who are to receive a considerable share of the money now under America's protection.

FRENCH AMNESTY BILL.

Amendment Adopted in the Senate by Big Majority.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The Senate this evening adopted the amendment to the Amnesty bill by a vote of 201 to 11, after an exhortation by the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, to pass the measure and "deliver the country from the nightmare of the Dreyfus affair."

THE FRENCH SHORE QUESTION.

Newfoundland Cabinet May Refuse to Renew the Modus Vivendi.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 24.—The Colonial Cabinet has decided to await action by the Imperial Government before determining upon a policy with respect to the renewal of the French shore modus vivendi, when it expires next Monday.

The initiative will lie with Joseph Chamberlain, Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, who must either make another treaty with France or call upon the colony to renew the modus vivendi.

Should the latter course be adopted by Mr. Chamberlain the colony's opportunity will come; for by refusing to renew Mr. Bond will force Mr. Chamberlain into an impossible position or be able to dictate ample concessions.

OFFICE IS NOT FOR QUIGG.

He Says He Is Not a Candidate to Head Republican County Committee.

Lemuel Ely Quigg will not be the next President of the Republican County Committee. He is in no sense a candidate for the place, and two of his closest friends told a TIMES reporter yesterday that he would not accept the position under any circumstances. When Mr. Quigg gave way to Gen. Francis V. Greene last Summer, when there was a good deal of criticism of Mr. Quigg's acts, ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs remarked:

"In less than six months the men who have been clamoring for the retirement of Quigg will be begging him to resume the place." In a measure that prophecy has been fulfilled, because a poll of the County Committee by TIMES reporters shows more than 75 per cent. of the membership in favor of the re-election of Mr. Quigg.

John Reisenweber, one of the members, declared in the Fifth Avenue Hotel: "I want no office, but I have friends I want to favor, and when it comes down to patronage seeking, Lem Quigg can get there oftener and sooner than any other man I know of. He seldom sought anything for himself or his district, but he could find places and fill them. There are other men on the committee who would want to hog everything for themselves. I am for Quigg if he will take the place."

A TIMES reporter saw Mr. Quigg yesterday, and called his attention to reports in circulation. Mr. Quigg, who is greatly improved in health, said:

"I do not want the position of President of the County Committee. I am in no sense a candidate. It is true that I saw Senator Platt at his office, on Broadway, to-day, but the subject of the Presidency of the committee was not even broached. Senator Platt well understands that I don't want the place. It is equally true that I was down town earlier than usual, but it should be remembered that I only returned from Cuba on Saturday, and that to-morrow is Christmas Day."

Mr. Quigg declined to further discuss the matter, but his friends say that he feels that he would not care to fill an executive office, such as President of the County Committee, while the Republican organization is under the control of up-State politicians.

It is the opinion of the best-informed local Republicans that William H. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Executive Committee, will be elected to succeed Gen. Greene at the meeting of the County Committee on Thursday. He does not want to, but the exigencies of the situation may demand his compliance.

Should Mr. Ten Eyck succeed in not being forced to accept, ex-Surrogate James M. Varnum is the most probable selection.

Senator Platt said last night that Mr. Quigg would not be Gen. Greene's successor, but he would not say that Mr. Quigg's re-election had not been considered.

WILL SEE ODELL INAUGURATED.

Many of His Fellow-Townsmen Intend to Go to Albany.

NEWBURG, Dec. 24.—Fully 1,000 Newburg people will go to Albany Jan. 1 to see their fellow-townsman, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., inaugurated Governor. Among the organizations that will take part in the parade are the Governor's Guard, Washington Steamer Company No. 4, the Tenth and the Fifth Separate Companies of Newburg, and the Twenty-fourth Separate Company of Middletown.

The Governor's Guard is a civic organization and numbers about a hundred men, many of whom are the personal friends of the Governor-elect. It is commanded by Capt. Joseph M. Dickey, Shipping Commissioner of New York, and Hiram B. Odell, a brother of the Governor-elect.

Bryan to Answer Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—William J. Bryan will answer ex-President Cleveland's criticism of the Democratic Party at the annual banquet of the W. J. Bryan League of Chicago on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8. It will be Bryan's first public speech since his second defeat for the Presidency. His subject will be "Democracy."

Craving Gifts, He Hanged Himself.

William Farropp, twenty years old, employed as a coachman by William Kogel of Secaucus, N. J., hanged himself in his employer's barn yesterday. Mr. Kogel says that early in the day Farropp was called into the house, and was present during a conversation relative to Christmas presents. When his work was done he remarked to one of those in the house that no one ever gave him any Christmas presents. He cried, and then went out to the barn. A little later he was found dead. He was a confirmed smoker of cigarettes, and twenty-five empty boxes were found in his room after his death.

POPE CLOSES HOLY DOOR

Eighty Thousand People Witness Ceremony in St. Peter's.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE

Golden Trowel Used by His Holiness Was Subscribed for by the Catholics of the World.

ROME, Dec. 24.—The closing of the Holy Door took place to-day amid the utmost pomp of the Church. The entire Pontifical Court participated in the ceremonies.

The spectacle inside the vast Basilica of St. Peter was superb. The pillars of the central nave were draped with gold-embroidered scarlet cloth, and the porch under which the function took place was transformed into a magnificently decorated hall. On the left of the Holy Door was erected the Pontifical Throne, covered with red and gold. On the right hand of the door stood tribunes for royal personages, Princes, Knights of Malta, prelates, representatives of the Roman nobility, and other distinguished persons.

Inside the church every inch of space was occupied by the throng, which gathered early in the morning. A strong detachment of troops, stationed in the square in front of the Basilica, controlled the incoming crowds, who literally raced to secure the best positions.

The Pope left his apartments at 11:45 A. M., borne in the Sacred Chair, preceded by clergy with lighted candles, Bishops, Archbishops, and Cardinals, and escorted by the Pontifical Noble Guards. On his arrival at the portal of St. Peter's he alighted and entered the church through the Holy Door. As he appeared on the threshold, the solemn and silvery tones of the trumpet echoed through the edifice. The Chapter of the Vatican met him and presented to him holy water, which he sprinkled upon the congregation. Applause being forbidden, a religious silence was observed, which heightened the grandeur and impressiveness of the moment.

Borne now on the Sedia Gestatoria to the High Altar, his Holiness stepped to the ground and knelt before the most precious relics of the Catholic Church, which were displayed on the altar.

Then the procession reformed and proceeded to the Chapel of the Sacrament, where the Pontiff again knelt for some time, while the choir of the Sistine Chapel chanted psalms.

The Pope was then borne to the Holy Door, where he alighted from the Sedia Gestatoria and waited until the entire procession had passed out through the door, he leaving the church last and walking to the throne, where he seated himself. A number of sacred songs were sung by the Papal Choir, after which Leo rose and blessed all the material employed in closing the door. Then he descended from the throne, knelt before the door, and laid with the golden trowel, subscribed for by the Catholics of the world, a layer of cement, on which he placed three gilt bricks bearing commemorative inscriptions. Beside the bricks he placed a casket containing gold, silver, and bronze medals and bearing the likeness of Leo and inscriptions recording the opening and closing of the Holy Door.

The Pope having reascended the throne, Cardinal Bishop Vanutelli, Great Penitentiary, and four other Cardinals, performed a similar ceremony of laying cement and three bricks, after which the masons employed by the Vatican closed the door-way with a canvas screen, painted to represent marble, with a cross in the centre.

The candles borne by the clergy were extinguished, the "Te Deum" was sung, and the Pontiff, having given solemn benediction, was immediately carried back to his apartments.

It is estimated that 80,000 persons were spectators of the ceremony, which lasted two hours.

The Pope was apparently not fatigued. He intoned the "Te Deum" in a resonant voice, and throughout gave evidence of being in excellent health and spirits.

The Pope on Dec. 24, 1899, solemnly inaugurated the Holy Year by performing the impressive ceremony of opening the Holy Door of St. Peter's.

The ceremony was performed in the vestibule, which was handsomely decorated, in the presence of the Papal officers, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, leading representatives of the Roman nobility, and a number of invited guests.

LORD DORMER IS DEAD.

Title Passes to Roland J. Dormer, Who Married a Native of Cairo.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Lord Dormer died to-day.

Sir John Baptist Joseph Dormer, twelfth Lord Dormer, was born on May 22, 1830. He entered the army as a subaltern of the Royal Horse Guards, and also served in the Grenadier Guards and the Seventy-fourth Regiment of Foot. He rendered distinguished service during the Indian Mutiny and the Crimean war, and was later Inspector of Musketry for Madras and Burmah. He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy in 1871.

Lord Dormer was married three times, first to Miss Louisa Tenison, who died in 1858, and in 1871 to the Comtesse de Bueren. She died in 1883, and two years later Lord Dormer married Miss Emily Bald, daughter of a Perth landowner. There were children by his first wife only, one son and one daughter.

The son died the year of his birth, and the title passes to the late peer's nephew, Roland John Dormer, Sub-Director of the Egyptian Finance Ministry, who three years ago startled English society by marrying Mlle. Marie Eywaz, daughter of a resident of Cairo, Egypt.

Lady Antrim Coming Here.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The White Star line steamer Cymric, bound from Liverpool for New York, will have among her passengers the Countess of Antrim and her son, Viscount Dunluce.

AMERICAN FOREMEN UNPOPULAR.

Serious Trouble Between Them and Jamaican Laborers in Ecuador.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 24.—Letters just received here from Ecuador report increasing trouble between the American foremen and the Jamaican laborers who are constructing the railroad in that country under the concession obtained by James P. McDonald & Co. of New York. As a result of the disturbances several Jamaicans have been shot and one of the American foremen had to take refuge elsewhere.

The laborers are now arming, and more serious trouble is expected.

Armenians Want America's Aid.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—At a convention of representatives of the Armenian Revolution Federation held here to-day a resolution, which was telegraphed to President McKinley, was adopted. It called the President's attention "to the deplorable condition in which our people in Armenia are perishing," and added that they "will soon be exterminated, if a powerful hand does not come to the rescue of such a nation, which has been the champion of civilization for centuries in Asia Minor." The resolution stated that "the United States is the only nation that has been unselfish and neutral in Oriental affairs, and yet a friend of suffering races; the only nation which can terrorize the great assassin and his bloodthirsty fanatics to save the remainder of their victims from imminent bloodshed."

Oleomargarine Cases Dismissed.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 24.—Justice Frank H. Hiscock of this city to-day handed down an order granting the motion recently made by the defendants in the Armour penalty cases (the oleomargarine suits) brought by the State, to dismiss those actions because of the failure of the plaintiff to prosecute the same. Counsel for the people appeared upon the motion, and were virtually forced to consent to this granting of the motion, because with the utmost diligence which they had been able to exercise they had not been able to obtain sufficient evidence upon which to successfully prosecute the actions, and in their judgment never could.

Board of Regents Appoints Inspector.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—The Finance Committee of the State Board of Regents has decided to appoint on Jan. 1 E. J. Peck, Principal of the Owego Free Academy of Owego, as an Inspector in the department of that board, at an annual salary of $2,400.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"There goes a man," said the manager of the café in one of the Broadway hotels near Forty-second Street, "who, to my knowledge, has not paid for his dinner on any day this month, nor during the months of October or November, and I doubt if he did in September. Yet he lived on the best in New York all the time. His luncheons cost him only the price of a glass of beer, and his breakfasts—well, that is a matter of conjecture on my part, but I'll venture to say 10 cents is the limit of their cost. I don't believe he has expended to exceed $6 monthly for food. Yet he has dined at the Waldorf, the best chop houses, Delmonico's, Sherry's, the Holland, in fact everywhere in New York where the best there is to eat is to be had. He is a professional story teller, and it pays him."

The story teller is a tall man of fine presence, stylishly yet quietly dressed, with the face of an actor and a delightfully rich and sonorous voice, whose inflections vary with the skill of an elocutionist as he tells his yarns.

"Wait a few minutes," said the café manager, "and you will see how easy it is to get a dinner without paying for it."

Shortly afterward a party of four men entered the café. They had finished business for the day, and were just mellow enough to be willing listeners to stray anecdotes well told. One of them recognized the man of stories, and, walking up to him, invited him to join the party at a table for a drink. The story teller politely demurred, yet edged nearer and nearer the table. Under protest, of course, he sat down, and refreshments from decanters were ordered. Within a quarter of an hour the story teller had everything his own way. With glib tongue and finished style he spun yarn after yarn, numerous drinks arriving at the table for the merry quintet.

An hour afterward the party agreed that it was time to dine. Each of the four insisted on the storyteller being his particular guest. He assented modestly, and apparently with some reluctance, and the party drove away in a cab to a well-known hotel further down town.

"What did I tell you?" gleefully remarked the café manager. "Wined and dined and not a penny out of pocket!"

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"Holiday business been up to the mark?"

"I'm not making a word of complaint," answered the proprietor of one of the uptown drug stores Monday afternoon, when the last of the belated buyers were making their purchases. "Fact is that I never had such a sale for the minor trinkets on which there is the largest per cent. of profit as I have had this year. If I can have two more years of such trade as I have had during the year now ended, I will be able to do that which I have always looked forward to and been working for. That is to retire to a little place in the country, where I may live out the last years of my life in quiet and content, with enough to keep the wolf a long ways from the door. All looks promising now. Yet I have a strange dread of reaching that point I have aimed at. Don't you know it is very often the case that when a man gets enough together so that he can retire and enjoy it, death comes to rob him of his enjoyment and the rest he has earned. It has been so often the case with friends of mine that I almost dread to see the day approach that I have set for the close of my business career."

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"Isn't it a bit singular," remarked the merchant just back from a trip through the South, "that both Arkansas and Mississippi, which are to have new State Houses to cost about a million dollars each, should have selected as the sites for the buildings those formerly occupied by the penitentiaries of the two States? I don't know that there is a moral to be drawn from the fact. It is, however, a curious coincidence."

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Miss Clara Clemens, daughter of "Mark Twain," has been invited by the people of Hartford, Conn., where the Clemens family formerly resided, to sing to them in February next. Miss Clemens is ambitious to enter on a career as a concert singer, and the people of the town who knew her in her childhood are anxious she should enter on her professional career in the city of her birth. If she accepts the invitation, her appearance will be at a grand concert, to be given by the Boston Symphony orchestra, and under auspices that will be most encouraging and stimulating.

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"In spite of the fact that you are selling more guns and more ammunition than ever before it seems to me that the old-time hunter is rapidly disappearing from the face of the earth." Thus the veteran of many years in the woods as he sat gossipping in one of the big establishments where sporting goods are sold. "It is true that we have vast game preserves now and that a generation ago such things were practically unknown in this country. Moose, elk, deer, pheasants, partridge, quail, and other game flourish in those preserves because they are protected. Every section of the continent has these big private hunting grounds. But the game is half tame. Fenced in as it is, it has no chance against the man who goes out to kill, as it has in its natural state. Hunting has been turned into a series of slaughtering sprees. These may be pastime, but they are not sport in the true sense of the word. That is to say, that as practised for sport in Great Britain and in parts of Europe, whence we have imported the custom. But your true hunter wants no batteau, no abattoir where he can sit or stand and kill whatever a beater may drive toward him. He wants to get out where he can pit his skill against the cunning of the game he seeks; to match his knowledge of woodcraft against the cunning of the bird or the beast he is trying to run down. He wants to get right out and rub hard against nature; to let the savage instinct that is in him have full play, and at the same time he wants his game to have a chance for its life. That is the way the boy was taught to hunt in my boyhood days. Your true hunter wants no guide and no dog when he is after big game. His rifle and possibly his horse are the only companions he needs or cares for. I admit that more comfortable than to go away to the wilds in a parlor car all fitted for hunting parties. It is also easier, if all you wish for is to kill, to go to some preserve with a big retinue of cooks and guides and beaters and dogs, and sit and blaze away at the game when it is chased toward you. But you lose the true spirit of the thing, even though you save a lot of time. You fail to get that thorough tiredness that makes absolute rest and a renewal of life to follow in its train. You don't get the mental cobwebs brushed away in the new-fangled hunting as you do in the old way. There is nothing in the world that will so surely kill an attack of the blues or drive away the worries of business as to get out in the wilderness, where you can rough it, and where nature gets right hold of you and makes the blood run anew through your veins. It adds years to the man's life who does this for a few days every year. He shakes off business cares and social frivolities and gets back into his system some of the sturdiness of his ancestors. You can't do that with parlor car hunting and with the conventionalities of life chasing you into the woods and obtruding themselves in your communings with nature. No! No! If you want rest and health you must seek it in the way our forefathers found it. Parlor car hunting over well stocked and well guarded preserves retains too much of the inertia of city life; it is too effeminate. To be a true hunter and to imbibe the true sporting spirit you must rough it; get right close to the heart of nature, and pit your best wits against those of the beasts. Thus alone will you get that which you seek. Thus alone can you be a hunter."

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It was in one of the recently erected apartment houses near Central Park that this little incident happened. Tenants had been complaining of the lack of heat. The janitor protested that he had done all in his power to furnish the heat the tenants required. The fault was with the boilers, he was sure. So the manager was appealed to by the chilled occupants of the apartments. Oh, yes; he would find a remedy and have things in proper working order within a day. Those troublesome boilers would be overhauled and the rooms made so warm that the complainants would have to keep windows open even when the temperature was below zero in order to be comfortable. He who had installed the boilers was summoned. It took him but a few moments to make the inspection demanded in chorus by the tenants. Then came his report. It was terse and to the point.

"There's nothing so serious the matter with the boilers but it can be remedied in a half hour. There is not now and there never has been fire enough under them."

It was the universal cold-weather trouble. Orders from the owner to the janitor to "be economical in the use of coal" from a parsimonious landlord.

FRENCH EMBARGO ON UNITED STATES GOODS

Transfer of Part of National Exhibit to Cruiser Prevented.

CLAIM BY RAILROAD COMPANY

May Be Paid Under Protest and the Company Sued—Trouble with Frenchman Who Built the Pavilion.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Thirty cars, containing part of the United States Government's exhibit at the recent Paris Exposition, were suddenly laid under embargo to-day at Havre, the railroad company declining to surrender them pending payment of a claim of 5,710 francs. This extraordinary action, seriously delaying the departure of the United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie from Havre for New York with the Government exhibits, was made the subject of a formal protest to the French Government by United States Ambassador Porter.

The company bases its claim on demurrage charges on freight in the cars when the goods were brought to the exposition for installation. Some time ago the claim was submitted, and Major Brackett, Secretary of the American Commission, investigated it and concluded that it had no foundation, as some of the cars charged against the American Government never contained official exhibits, while the others were cars utilized by private exhibitors, and not, therefore, chargeable to the United States.

Major Brackett thereupon endeavored to secure a settlement, but without avail. The matter dragged along through the Summer, the Secretary of the American Commission repeatedly expressing his willingness to settle any just claim against the United States. The company left the case in an unsatisfactory condition and finally embargoed the cars.

When Major Brackett was informed of to-day's action by the United States agent at Havre, he wired him instructions to pay to the company 500 francs in the presence of the legal authorities, and at the same time to enter a claim against the company for 10,000 francs as damages for obstruction and delay.

"Last Summer the company submitted a bill of 32,782 francs for freight charges against the commission," Major Brackett said to-day, "and pressed for payment. Pending an explanation of certain items, I paid 25,000 francs on account, at the same time asking for details. When these were furnished I discovered that the commission had been charged with 4,193 francs which should have been charged to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, while 4,110 francs should have been charged to private exhibitors. The company is, therefore, obliged to make a rebate."

To-morrow being a holiday, there will be no loading of the Prairie. Should Wednesday not bring a satisfactory solution, Major Brackett will probably pay the rest of the claim under protest in order not to delay further the sailing of the Prairie. At the same time he will enter an additional claim for damages.

Some trouble has also arisen with Philip Lazies, the contractor who built the United States National Pavilion. He wrote to the American Commission on Dec. 16 saying that the last letter from Commissioner General Peck was not satisfactory, and asking when the building would be turned over to him for demolition. Two days later he notified the commission that he intended to take possession and begin destruction immediately. He, in turn, was informed that the building would be placed under his control on Dec. 20, and at a formal meeting he was notified that the commission would remove certain furnishings not supplied by him, a proposition to which his representative did not object.

On Saturday night, while the American custodian of the building, assisted by two workmen, was removing material belonging to the United States, a force of police arrived and arrested all three, on the ground that they were taking goods which did not belong to them. It is said that M. Lazies brought about the arrests.

Major Brackett secured their release to-day. M. Lazies served him with a legal notice that he would not accept the pavilion in its present shape, and would demand damages for delay. The Frenchman will now be held to the strict terms of his contract, which included demolition, and a counter claim will be entered of a forfeit of 200 francs daily from the date when the contract called for completion up to June 23, together with a claim of 2,000 francs for defective construction, as the roof leaked and certain furnishings were ruined. More than this, there will be a special claim of 2,000 francs if it can be proved that M. Lazies brought about the arrests, making a total of 26,800 francs.

Another bone of contention may be the settlement of the restaurant concession in the American pavilion, which has not been paid for.

NEW DESTROYER LAUNCHED.

The MacDonough, with a Speed of Thirty Knots, Represents a New Type of Craft.

EAST BRAINTREE, Mass., Dec. 24.—The torpedo-boat destroyer MacDonough was successfully launched at the works of the Fore River Iron Company at noon to-day amid the ringing of bells and the blowing of whistles. Mrs. Lucy Charlotte MacDonough Reade of Philadelphia christened the vessel with champagne. The new boat was taken down the river to the Quincy Works of the company.

The MacDonough has aroused great interest among naval men, because she is one of a new type and is to be one of a fleet of fifty craft of the same kind. Viewed from above the boat looks like a huge knitting needle, its length being 242 feet, while the entire breadth of beam is only 22 feet. The vessel is 14 feet deep from deck to keel and has a displacement of 470 tons. She draws 6 feet 8 inches of water.

No part of the MacDonough is armored save the forward conning towers, which are covered with three-quarter-inch nickel steel of a tensile strength of 120,000 pounds to the square inch, as any broadside armor which would withstand the concussion of large projectiles would greatly detract from the speed. The engines are only protected by the coal bunkers, which extend for 100 feet amidships on either side, and which have a capacity for 150 tons of coal, sufficient to provide a speed of 14 miles an hour for 4,000 miles.

The outer hull is of half-inch steel plates. This shell would be pierced if struck by a projectile. The vessel, however, is built with twelve separate water-tight compartments, the only communication between which is by means of bulkheads and conning towers from the main deck. Accommodations are provided for a crew of eighty officers and men.

The ship presents the innovation of having the officers' quarters forward and those of the crew aft. The quarters of the officers take up the entire width of the ship. The crew's quarters are in two apartments, each being filled with twenty-six berths.

The machinery and boilers are situated amidships, in four separate water-tight compartments. The engines, which will give the MacDonough her speed of 30 knots per hour, are of 8,000 horse power, of the four-cylinder type, and are two in number.

The so-called turtle-back protection from seas runs from the stern, intersecting the conning tower and extending in the form of a bulwark twenty feet abaft the tower. The conning towers are of nickel and afford protection to the hand and steam steering gear inside.

A clever device of the MacDonough is an arrangement of telescopic masts mounted on the forward bridge, to which the searchlight is fixed. These masts can be shot up in a second, and as quickly lowered, making it possible for those on board to take observation in any direction without exposing any part of the craft to the fight.

The armament of the MacDonough will consist of 4 fourteen-pound three-inch rapid-fire guns and 3 six-pounders. The two eighteen-inch torpedo tubes are situated in the stern, one forward and one aft of the after conning tower. The after one will be used to discharge the torpedo when the vessel is swinging away from the object of attack and the forward one will be more for a broadside fire. Two spare torpedoes will be stored in water-tight cases, with water-tight covers, one on each side of the deck, situated so that they can be lifted by cranes to the torpedo tubes directly from the cases. Two torpedoes will always be kept in the tubes.

The cost of building was $281,000, and the company has guaranteed a speed of 30 knots. The MacDonough was named in honor of Commodore Thomas MacDonough, United States Navy, who was born in Delaware Nov. 10, 1783.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Beef

The Health of the Prairie brought to your door.

For delicious, refreshing Beef Tea
For improved and economic cookery

A dainty Cook Book by Miss Maria Parloa mailed on request. Address LIEBIG'S EXTRACT CO., P. O. Box 3718, New York City.

Genuine with blue signature: Justus Liebig

ARMY OF VACCINATORS

Wholesale Work by Marching Corps from Health Office.

BOWERY LODGINGS INVADED

Inspectors, Backed by Sanitary Police, Have Met with No Resistance—Smallpox Checked.

Vaccinators of the Health Department are carrying on a systematic course of work to stop the spread of smallpox everywhere in the city, and it is the intention of Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt, Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, that every lodging house or boarding house sheltering any considerable number of patrons shall be visited before the week is out. Hitherto the men with the vaccine points have confined their labors to the neighborhoods where the disease has already appeared, or have gone to great stores and factories where a large number of persons could be treated at once. The new campaign of general vaccination throughout the city was quietly inaugurated Saturday night, the field first chosen as the one most liable for the malady to gain a footing being the Bowery. There were fifty-six inspectors detailed for the work, with fifty-four members of the sanitary police, and the start was made in the evening, when the dwellers in the lodging houses were most likely to be in. It was kept up all day yesterday and Sunday night, the workers drawing off only long enough to get a little to eat and brief naps. The result was that early yesterday morning Dr. Blauvelt announced that within forty-eight hours this itinerant corps had vaccinated no less than 4,500 persons, and he was more than greatified by the fact that there had been no serious objection raised anywhere.

He naively admitted that the sight of the policemen's night sticks might have been something of a persuader, but still, when it comes to the point, nobody need be vaccinated unless he or she wishes. The expedition was not announced, and in this way many who perhaps would have absented themselves were reached, for once the officials appeared in the room it was easier to submit, as the others were doing. The vaccinating corps was followed by three large wagons loaded with vaccine points and fresh virus, and disinfecting materials, which latter were applied in every place the general condition of which was such as to suggest that it was likely to become a point of attack for the disease.

Despite the constant streams of humanity that have been flowing through the Health Department's free vaccination bureaus at the main office at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street and at 68 Elm Street ever since the present outbreak, few of the denizens of the Bowery were found with fresh vaccination scars on their arms.

New cases of smallpox reported by the Health Department yesterday were Richard Mason, colored, twenty-six years old, of 319 West Sixty-first Street, and Jennie Temple, seven years old, of 257 West Tenth Street.

Another case was discovered last night at 2,704 Broadway. It was that of Carlton Potter, six years old, who was sent by the Board of Health to the Reception Hospital.

Dr. Blauvelt was in consultation with the management of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad system yesterday concerning a wholesale vaccination of their employes because one of the ticket agents at the Twenty-eighth Street Station of the Third Avenue line recently was discovered to be a sufferer and was removed to North Brother Island. No plan was decided on, however, for it is hard to get a large number of these employes together at one time, as they are constantly coming and going with their trains. All the employes stationed at that part of the line where the disease appeared were promptly vaccinated, and Dr. Blauvelt thinks there is little danger of the disease spreading on the elevated through the employes, especially since a large proportion of them, mindful of their moral duty, have taken the initiative and already have been vaccinated.

The only serious opposition to the department vaccinators so far met with has been in the big retail stores and in fashionable homes, where the occupants expected better treatment.

A girl employed in the department store of D. M. Williams & Co., who recently failed, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, developed the malady last week, and late Saturday the vaccinators appeared there to treat the employes. Deputy Receiver Allen opposed their entrance, but finally yielded to the authority of the policemen. After they got to work in the store, however, he went with them and told each employe that he didn't believe in vaccination, and they needn't be vaccinated if they didn't wish to.

Dr. Blauvelt was very angry when he received the report of this performance yesterday morning. "There were 400 employes, and instead of vaccinating them all we only got 129 of them," he said. "We can do nothing more now, but if another case develops there I will close the store and station policemen at the doors."

Persistent rumors have been abroad that the department has been concealing the real prevalance of the disease in order not to interfere with the Christmas shopping.

The officials say that these rumors may do good if they drive people to be vaccinated, but they reiterate over and over again that every case that has developed has been made public.

Another Revolt in Venezuela.

CURACOA, Dutch Guiana, Dec. 24.—Celestino Peraza, formerly the Secretary General of President Castro of Venezuela, has revolted against the Venezuelan Government, near Lesema, in the Guarico District. A force of 2,500 Venezuelan troops, under Gen. Aristides Fandeo, has been sent against Peraza.

Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar Ill.

WEIMAR, Dec. 24.—Some anxiety is felt regarding the health of the aged Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. He is suffering from influenza. A bulletin issued by his physicians says his condition is satisfactory, that he slept well in spite of repeated spasms of coughing, and that his temperature is 99.7.

Lord William Beresford Ill.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Lord William Leslie de la Poer Beresford is ill. He is suffering from peritonitis. To-day his condition is reported as slightly improved. In consequence of Lord

RESERVATION BY AMERICA

"Explanatory Statement" by Mr. Conger to Peking Envoys.

Note Not an Ultimatum as Far as This Country Is Concerned—Earl Li in Serious Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from Minister Conger, at Peking, announcing that he has signed the agreement reached by the foreign Ministers, but has done so with a written explanatory statement setting forth the exact position of his Government.

Nothing can be definitely learned about the explanatory statement. Mr. Conger has not forwarded it. The best information attainable is, however, that his statement is to the effect that the United States disapproves of much that is in the agreement, but refrains from placing obstacles in the way of a settlement. It also makes clear that the United States can take no part in enforcing the execution of these objectionable provisions by force of arms.

This reduces the position of the United States to a simple assent in the interest of harmony, and deprives the signature of much of the force of an ultimatum, so far as this country is concerned.

The signature of the agreement by the Ministers closes what is regarded here as the first, the most important, and the most difficult phase of the negotiations as to China, for it is not doubted that the Chinese envoys will subscribe to the agreement without amendment.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—The Novoye Vremya sharply criticises the joint note of the powers to China as being too long to produce effect. It says the accusations against the Emperor and Dowager Empress are unfounded, and that the accusation that Prince Tuan is alone responsible for the treachery is ridiculous. The paper adds:

"Rulers sometimes betray their own country, but treason toward foreign powers is a new conception. The statement in the ultimatum that the troops will not be withdrawn before the conditions are accepted cannot mean Russia, whose troops have already vacated Pe-chi-Li, whereas Manchurian affairs do not concern the powers. The note will not bring peace. The powers, possibly, repent not having imitated Russia's example."

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Dr. Morrison, in a dispatch to The Times from Peking, dated Sunday, says:

"Prince Ching alone will be able to receive the joint note to-morrow. Li-Hung-Chang is in a condition of great prostration, which causes grave anxiety; for, even if he recovers, it is doubtful whether he will be able to undertake negotiations after the acceptance of the note."

THE MANCHURIA RAILROAD.

Russian Government Reported to be About to Take Over Its Management—Official Denies the Story.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—A special dispatch to the Novoye Vremya from Vladivostock says the exploitation of the principal Manchurian railroad line and the construction of a branch line to Port Arthur will be turned over to the Government.

Russia has always carefully insisted that the Manchurian railroad enterprise was purely the affair of a Russian private corporation. The news, if true, is of great importance politically, although the dispatch asserts that neither the railroad nor Russia would gain much by the move. However this may be, a high official denied the whole story to-day when the matter was broached to him.

The Novoye Vremya's correspondent wires that the demobilization is ending everywhere in Manchuria. Baron Kaulbars is distributing the railroad protective guard along the route.

The Chinese population along the railroad is suffering from famine. The Russians, up to the present, have had plenty of supplies.

FREE ENTRY FOR CONGER'S GUEST

Treasury Takes Favorable Action on Miss Condit-Smith's Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding to-day took favorable action on the appeal of Miss Condit-Smith from the action of the customs authorities at New York in seizing her trunks on her arrival from China. The basis for the action is set forth in the following statement made by Mr. Spaulding:

"Regulations provide for free entry of the personal effects of United States Ministers and their families returning from abroad. It appears that Miss Condit-Smith was at Peking at the time of the siege, a guest of the Minister of the United States. Her entire wardrobe with the exception of the clothes she wore, was either destroyed or used to clothe others who had lost everything, or torn up for bandages and otherwise used for the wounded confined in the legation; that the clothing contained in her two trunks brought by her to New York are duplicates both in number and value of the clothing purchased abroad for the necessities of her journey, and to replace that which she lost or charitably donated during the siege.

"As she was a guest of the Minister and a member of his household during the siege, the privilege of free entry of personal effects accorded to the immediate members of the family of a United States Minister is accorded to her."

New Japanese War Minister.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 25.—Gen. Kodama, Governor of Formosa, has been appointed Minister of War, replacing Gen. Kathura, who has resigned.

WEDDED AS SISTER LAY DEAD.

Miss Carroll Donned Her Bridal Gown that the Dying Woman Might See Her in It.

Joy and sorrow were strangely mingled at the wedding of Sarah Carroll and Thomas J. McGurl in Westchester Sunday afternoon, for while the bride and bridegroom with their close relatives sat at their wedding supper Mary Carroll, an elder sister of the bride, who had done perhaps more than any one else to promote the union, lay dead up stairs, having passed away shortly before noon of that day.

The wedding was announced for Sunday evening in the St. Raymond's Roman Catholic Church at Westchester. Many invitations had been sent out and work had begun on elaborate decorations of the interior of the church edifice before it was known that Miss Mary could not live to witness the ceremony. When it was seen that she was dying Sunday morning all the invitations were hastily recalled and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father McKenna, the pastor of the church, in the rectory adjoining.

The Carrolls live at 240 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, while Mr. McGurl is the son of a well-known hotel keeper on Main Street, Westchester. Mary Carroll had been greatly interested in the wedding, and many of the gowns in the bride's trousseau were made by her own hands. She was taken sick two weeks ago, and after a very few days it was seen that the doctors' efforts would be in vain. Almost her last words expressed the desire to see her sister in her bridal dress. Her wish was gratified.

FAMILY FOUND UNCONSCIOUS.

Janitor Tried to Kill Himself, Wife, and Son with Gas.

John Flynn, a laborer living in the basement of 143 East Ninety-seventh Street, his wife and himself being janitors of the building, tried to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by inhaling illuminating gas, and at the same time to kill his wife Celia and their seven-year-old son, William Flynn.

The family was discovered by Mrs. Catharine Reardon, a tenant, the woman stretched on the floor, while Flynn was lying on a sofa with the boy clasped in his arms. They were unconscious, but Dr. Levy succeeded in reviving all save the little boy, whom he took in an ambulance to Harlem Hospital, where the child, too, recovered. Flynn was arrested.

Before the gas was turned on the family had drunk a pint of beer, and it is believed that Flynn may have drugged it.

MANY SEAMEN DROWNED.

Dense Fogs on British Coasts Cause Disasters to Shipping—Steamship Brunswick Sunk.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Dense fogs on the coasts are greatly interfering with navigation, and several wrecks have occurred.

Reports that several Shetland fishing boats were in great peril from the storm and had probably been lost are confirmed. Only one boat out of five has been found, and it is known that no fewer than twenty-two fishermen have perished.

The British steamer Brunswick grounded in the Bristol Channel, keeled over, and sank. Seven of her crew were drowned.

MISS MARION GREENLEAF DEAD.

Succumbs to Typhoid Fever at Her Parents' Home in Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Dec. 24.—Miss Marion Greenleaf, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf, died at 3 o'clock this afternoon of typhoid fever at the country home of her parents.

Her death will be a great shock to her friends, as it was generally supposed the disease was taking a favorable course. She had been ill a little over three weeks.

Miss Greenleaf had been staying with her parents at Windyside ever since early last Summer. In fact the family have been living here most of the time for nearly two years, since their return from Europe, where Miss Greenleaf went especially to study vocal culture. She had a beautiful voice and often sang at private musicales. She had taken lessons of Mrs. Emma Eames-Story, and was an intimate friend of the singer's. She was fond of outdoor life, a member of the golf club, the archery club, and the Mankeenac Lake Boat Club, where she spent much time in rowing and sailing.

She was much attached to Lenox, where she had spent her Summers with her parents ever since her early girlhood. She was especially intimate with the young people of the Stokes, Sloane, Barnes, Parsons, and Burden families, many of whom will come on to Lenox to attend her funeral, which will be held at Trinity Church on Thursday morning next at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Harold Arrowsmith will officiate. Miss Greenleaf was twenty-nine years old and the oldest of the Greenleaf children. Her younger sister is the wife of William Adams of New York.

FUNERAL OF ROGER WOLCOTT.

Trinity Church, Boston, Crowded—Burial at Mount Auburn.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott was buried to-day at Mount Auburn Cemetery after services at Trinity Church. The latter consisted of only the simple Unitarian ritual and a few hymns which were the favorites of Mr. Wolcott.

Hundreds of eminent citizens gathered in Boston's most beautiful religious edifice to do honor to the distinguished dead, while outside the church were thousands who were unable to gain admission. The service was read by the Rev. Howard N. Brown of King's Chapel. The funeral would have been held from King's Chapel had that edifice been more capacious, but in view of its limited proportions, the use of Trinity was tendered to the family and was gratefully accepted.

There was no eulogy, but tribute was paid by the silent presence of statesmen, jurists, National, State, and city officials, and numerous delegations from patriotic, historical, and charitable institutions of which Mr. Wolcott had been a member. The body was borne by eight members of the Class of '70 of Harvard University—Mr. Wolcott's own class.

During the hour of the funeral, business at the State House and the City Hall was suspended and the church bells were tolled.

UNKNOWN PERSON WRECKS TRAIN

Passengers Badly Shaken and Employes Injured Near Rome, Ga.

ROME, Ga., Dec. 24.—A passenger train on the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad was wrecked by an unknown miscreant at Miller's Nurseries early last evening. Some of the train employes were injured and the passengers badly shaken up, but nobody was fatally hurt.

The wreck occurred one and one-half miles below Rome. The north-bound passenger train between Carrollton and Rome, due here at 4 o'clock, was running at full speed through Miller's Station, when the train suddenly took the sidetrack and crashed into a dozen boxcars.

The engine of the passenger train was almost demolished. The engineer and firemen saved their lives by jumping, but the fireman received internal injuries. Several of the passengers were thrown from their seats and bruised. It was ascertained this morning that the switchlock had been broken and the switch purposely turned. The matter will be investigated by the county authorities and railroad people at once.

FELL THROUGH THE ICE.

Drowned in the Passaic River Near Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 24.—Peter St. Amand, twelve years old, who lived at 45 Manchester Avenue, lost his life in the Passaic River this afternoon.

In company with another boy, he ventured out on the ice, and when he was about fifteen feet from shore, broke through and disappeared. All efforts to reach him were unsuccessful, as the ice would not hold the would-be rescuers. A life preserver was thrown to him, but the boy's fingers were so numb that he could not retain his hold. His body was recovered.

LOUIS F. PAYN WEDS.

Former State Superintendent of Insurance Marries in Albany.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—At the residence of her mother, 537 Western Avenue, at noon to-day, took place the marriage of Miss Marian K. Heath of this city to Louis F. Payn, formerly State Superintendent of Insurance. The wedding was a very quite one, only members of the family being present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Ralph Birdsall, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

Miss Heath is the daughter of the late John E. Heath, a lifelong friend of Mr. Payn, who resided in this city for several years, and who died in Washington in 1896.

SECOND RUNAWAY WAS FATAL.

Horse Injured One Owner in First, Killed One in Next.

Robert Gnam, thirty-one years old, a bottler, of 347 East Thirty-third Street, died in Roosevelt Hospital from a fractured skull last night. He was thrown from his wagon by a runaway horse last Tuesday night in front of the New York Athletic Club house, at Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Gnam's horse was frightened in the afternoon of the same day while being driven down Central Park West by a man named Werner. Werner was thrown out by the runaway and taken to Roosevelt Hospital, which he left later. The horse was taken back to the stable by a policeman. Gnam and a friend named Schriller got the horse and wagon again that night, when the fatal accident happened to Gnam.

Charged with Robbing Adams Express.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 24.—Ernest L. Mayer, the cashier of the New York and Eastern News Company, a concern owned by the Adams Express Company, was arrested this afternoon on the charge of embezzling $1,500 of the company's funds, and has been committed in default of $3,000 bail. The charge is the result of the periodical disappearance of sums of money for some time past. Until lately the officials of the company have entertained no suspicions against Mayer's honesty. Mayer belongs to several well-known organizations in this city, and was at one time Assistant Superintendent of the Boys' Club.

Boy Killed Between Freight Cars.

Samuel McGibney, sixteen years old, of 1,405 Third Avenue, while playing with some other boys at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon on a freight car of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Seventy-fifth Street and Twelfth Avenue, fell between two cars and was fatally crushed. A call was sent to Roosevelt Hospital, and he was removed there, suffering from internal injuries. The injured lad died later in the night.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Mammoth Sale of Muslin Underwear.

Greatest Quantities, Excellent Qualities, Lowest Prices.

The greatest of all great January sales of Muslin Underwear will commence on the second floor of the East Building **Wednesday.** Months have been spent in preparation for it—looms have been humming, skillful fingers flying, busy brains planning that the first extensive sale in the new and spacious Store of Undermuslins should surpass all previous achievements. Never have stocks been so large, never has greater care assured the worthiness of every garment.

Never Have Prices Been So Low or Near It.

It is not a sale for a day. Quantities sufficient for almost any demand are gathered for the widest dispersal, garments that will receive the approbation of the most fastidious, that merit the purchase of a year's supply. It is a sale that must be memorable in the light of subsequent as well as previous efforts. And now to the prices:

Corset Covers. 1,200 Masonville muslin Corset Covers, high neck, felled seams, pearl buttons....7c
V neck Corset Covers, trimmed with choice embroidery....19c
Square neck Corset Covers, trimmed with lace, tucked front, others V neck, hemstitched tucks and embroidered edge..29c
Round neck Corset Covers, with six insertions and edge of cotton torchon lace and ribbon run beading, finished off at waist—others tight fitting, trimmed with lace back and front....39c
Nainsook Corset Covers, trimmed with fine embroidery, draw string at waist—others with entire front of lace insertions, lace edge and ribbon run beading....48c
Round neck Corset Covers, four insertions of choice embroidery and edge, full front, others nainsook with wide insertion and ruffle of fine lace back and front; others of lawn, with three insertions and edge of cotton torchon lace back and front....69c
Square and round neck Corset Covers, with insertion and ruffle of embroidery back and front, full front, draw string at waist..79c
Corset Covers, round neck, with three insertions and edge of Point de Paris lace, and ribbon run beading back and front, embroidery beading and ribbon at waist..89c
Gowns. Masonville Muslin Gowns, high neck, Mother Hubbard yoke, tucked, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves; also Gowns with plain Mother Hubbard yoke, finished with herringbone stitching....28c

Chemises. Masonville Muslin Chemises, with corded band and pearl button...25c
Cambric Chemises, round neck, with insertion and edge of choice embroidery...69c
Cambric Chemise, round neck, with two insertions and ruffle of lace and ribbon run beading, full lawn ruffle at bottom, trimmed with lace....$1.39
Second floor, East Building.

Gowns—continued.
Muslin Gowns, V neck, with four insertions of choice embroidery and clusters of tucks in yoke, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves....39c
Masonville Muslin Gowns, V neck, hemstitched tucks in yoke, hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves....49c
Five very pretty Gowns, cambric, Empire with wide insertion of choice embroidery across front, wide insertion of torchon lace and hemstitched tucks at side, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves, others prettily trimmed with insertions and ruffles of cotton torchon lace, others with front and revers of hemstitched tucks; also muslin Gowns, V neck and Empire, prettily trimmed with insertions and ruffles of fine embroidery....59c
Muslin Gowns, square neck, with four insertions of choice embroidery and clusters of fine tucks in yoke, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves....79c
Masonville Muslin Gowns, V and high neck, with four insertions of fine embroidery and clusters of hemstitched tucks; others Cambric, Empire and V neck, prettily trimmed with insertions and ruffle of torchon and valenciennes lace; others square neck back and front, with hemstitched tucks and fine lawn hemstitched ruffle....97c
Dainty Gowns of still better qualities, of Masonville muslin, cambric and nainsook, prettily and elaborately trimmed and very much under usual prices at **$1.18, $1.39, $1.59, $1.79, $2.25, $2.48** and **$2.69**

Drawers. 1,200 Masonville muslin Drawers, with hem and cluster tucking....12c
Muslin Drawers, with cambric, umbrella ruffle hemstitched, with cluster tucks above....19c
Muslin Drawers, cambric umbrella ruffle, with cluster of fine tucks above, open and closed....29c
Muslin Drawers, with ruffle of embroidery and cluster tucks, others cambric lawn, hemstitched umbrella ruffle, with hemstitched tucks above, open and closed..39c
Cambric Drawers of still better qualities, prettily trimmed..49c., 59c., 79c. and 97c.
Walking Skirts. Muslin Walking Skirts, full umbrella ruffle, trimmed with ruffle of choice embroidery also cambric, with lawn umbrella ruffle, with two clusters of hemstitched tucks; others with two insertions and ruffle of cotton torchon lace—all have dust ruffles....97c
Cambric Skirts, umbrella shape with full ruffle of choice embroidery, also dust ruffle....$1.23
Walking Skirts of muslin and cambric, finer qualities, prettily trimmed, **$1.39, $1.79, $1.98**
Underskirts. Muslin Underskirts, with cambric ruffle and cluster tucks above..29c
Muslin Underskirts, with ruffle of choice embroidery and two clusters of tucks...59c
Cambric Underskirts, lawn umbrella ruffle, with two clusters of hemstitched tucks 79c
Underskirts of muslin and cambric, with dainty trimmings....59c. and 79c

Colored Petticoats—Nearly Half
Changeable and black and white striped taffeta Petticoats, some with three and two small ruffles, others with accordion plaited ruffles....$4.75
Second floor, East Building.

Infants' and Girls' Underwear and Dress.

Underwear.
Children's Muslin Drawers with hem and cluster tucks, sizes 1 to 14 years....8c
Children's Masonville Muslin Drawers, umbrella and straight ruffle of embroidery, sizes 2 to 16 years....29c
Children's Drawers of fine cambric....48c
Children's Gowns, made of Masonville cotton, Mother Hubbard yoke of space cluster tucking trimmed with cambric ruffle, sizes 2 to 14 years....28c
Children's Gowns of Masonville cotton, Mother Hubbard yoke of fine tucks and embroidery inserting, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery, sizes 2 to 14 years....59c
Children's Gowns of fine cambric....89c
Children's Skirts made of Masonville muslin, umbrella ruffle of cambric, deep hemstitched hem and cluster tucks, sizes 1 to 8 years, 29c; 10 to 16 years....39c
Children's Skirts of Masonville muslin..59c

Slips and Long Dresses.
1,200 Infants' Long Slips of cambric, box plaited front, cambric ruffle....8c
Infants' Long Slips of cambric, box plaited and cluster tucks....19c
Long Slips, of cambric or nainsook....29c
Infants' Long Dresses, made of fine nainsook, circular or V shape yoke of fine tucks, with full ruffle of 3 rows of hemstitching or embroidery ruffle....69c
Infants' Long Dresses, in a very large variety of styles, V, circular or square yokes, with dainty lace or embroidery trimming, skirts with ruffle of hemstitching or embroidery....98c
Long Dresses of fine nainsook....48c
Infants' Long Skirts of cambric, cluster of tucks and deep hem....29c
Infants' Long Skirts of cambric, deep hem and embroidery inserting....39c
Infants' Long Skirts of cambric, cluster of tucks and embroidery ruffle, with waist or bands....48c

Short Dresses.
Short Dresses made of cambric, Empire yoke of tucks and embroidery insertion, sizes 6 months to 3 years....29c
Short Dresses of nainsook....48c
Short Dresses of nainsook or fine lawn..59c
Infants' Body Skirts of cambric, deep hem and cluster tucks, sizes 6 months to 3 years....29c
Infants' Body Skirts of cambric, deep embroidery ruffles and fine tucks....49c
Infants' Body Skirts....98c
Colored Lawn or Gingham Dresses. Children's Dresses, made of lawn or gingham, full 80 inches wide, skirts in dainty pink, blue or red colorings, yoke of tucks and embroidery, others with ruffles, sizes 1 to 4 years....48c
Second floor, East Building.

Skirts--Gowns--Aprons Underpriced.

Flannelette Underskirts. Flannelette Underskirts, in dainty pink and blue stripes, with hem and yoke band....19c
Negligee Gowns—Dressing Sacques. Flannelette Negligee Gowns, in pretty assorted stripes and colorings, with Mother Hubbard yoke, rolling collar, finished with braid....48c
Flannelette Kimona Sacques, in dainty stripes with border and yoke of solid color. Also Dressing Sacques, with large collar, with ruffle of solid color around collar and down front....48c
White lawn Dressing Sacques, rolling, with hemstitched ruffle around collar, down front and on sleeves....79c
Manufacturer's sample line, less than 50 per cent under cost, of high grade Dressing Sacques, made of the finest quality of Botany flannel—They represent one hundred different styles and are beautifully trimmed with laces and ribbons, value from $6.00 to $9.50. Very special....**$2.98** and **$3.75**
Aprons. Women's sewing Aprons of lawn, with three tucks and hem; others plain with hem....5c
Maids' lawn Aprons, with two tucks and hem....8c
Gingham Aprons, in assorted checks and colors, also Maids' Aprons, with satin stripe border and hem....15c

Corsets---Best Values Ever Offered.

800 The Marcel, straight front, full gored Corsets, made of fine imported white and grey coutille, medium and short lengths, beautifully trimmed with lace and ribbon, value $2.50....98c
1,200 Corsets, made special to our order and copied from French model, medium length, short hip, the colors include pink, blue, white and black sateen, trimmed top and bottom with lace and ribbon. Also 600 medium length, long hip, value $1.00....45c
The following numbers will also be sacrificed: Style 420—P. D. Gore Corsets, medium length, short hip, value $5.50..$1.75
Style 818—P. D Corsets, medium length, value $2.75....98c

Wrappers---Least They Ever Cost.

Colored Wrappers join in the sale, hundreds of them, daintily made of excellent materials, in fresh and pretty styles. Priced so low, too, that there will be speediest disposal of these comfortable negligee garments. Hints of prices here:

Colored Wrappers, in dark colorings, well made, lined to the waist, yoke, belt and collar trimmed with braid....38c
Flannelette Wrappers in good colorings, well made, yoke, collar and belt trimmed with braid....49c
Good quality flannelette Wrappers made with capes, the shoulders, capes, yoke, front and back trimmed with braid, flounced skirt....69c
Extra good quality flannelette Wrappers in a large range of colorings, trimmed over the shoulders, forming a cape effect, edged with braid, full flounced skirt....84c
Extra good quality flannelette Wrappers in stripe effect, trimmed over the shoulders with a border of the material to match, full flounced skirt....$1.24
Extra heavy quality flannelette Wrappers, made with a shirred yoke front and back, yoke and capes trimmed with rows of velvet ribbon, full flounced skirt....$1.39
Elderdown Lounging Gowns in a variety of stripes, collar trimmed with satin, girdle and frogs down the front to match, full skirt....$2.98
Cashmere Tea Gowns, in cardinal, light blue, black and navy, made with a bolero jacket effect, yoke in back, trimmed with rows of black velvet ribbon and lace insertion, sleeves trimmed to match....$4.98
Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Tailored Coats, Skirts.

A Thousand---Half and Less Than Half of Present Prices.

Two noted makers—one takes longest risks of great loss or great gain—made all these garments within the past fortnight—most within a week. Styles have every mark of freshness, yet the makers missed their mark, found retailers with heavy stocks that must be sold before these newer garments could be bought.

Of necessity, they turned here where no quantities are too great if prices are right. The bargain was short and sharp—prices our own—Now a thousand garments await your choosing at half and less than half of November and December prices. A multitude of styles—275 Coats at $4.98, for example—ready Wednesday. Now to the prices:

$7.50 to $12.00 Coats, $4.98.
275 Box Coats, Jackets and Automobile Coats, 4 styles and all sizes—32 to 42 in each style. Thus:
Black cheviot Jackets, 19 inches long; fly front coat collar and revers; finished with stitching; lined with black satin.
Black kersey Jackets, 19 inches long; double breasted front, velvet collar, notch revers, lined with black satin.
Oxford gray frieze box Coats, 26 inches long; high flare collar and wide revers or plain collar and notch revers, heavy black satin lining.
Oxford gray cheviot Automobile Coats, 40 inches long; high flare collar and wide revers; lining of fine black farmer's satin.

$12.00 Box Coats, $6.95.
Of black kersey, 26 inches long, flare collar and wide revers; finished with stitching; lined with heavy black satin.

$18.00 Automobile Coats, $9.75.
Of black curly boucle and black kersey, 40 inches long; high flare collar and wide revers, lined with heavy black satin

$25.00 Automobile Coats, $12.50.
Of Oxford gray boucle and black and castor kersey, 42 inches long; high flare collar and wide revers; lined with satin and tailor's serge.

$25.00 and $27.50 Automobile Coats, $19.75.
Of black and castor kersey, 42 inches long; high flare collar and wide revers; some faced with stitched panne velvet; lining of striped taffeta and extra heavy satin.

$5.50 to $10.00 Dress Skirts, $3.98.
100 Skirts of cheviot and homespun; black, navy blue and Oxford gray; gored style, with flare bottoms and circular flounce; finished at top with rows of stitching; made over fine percaline.

$7.50 Pedestrian and Skating Skirts, $3.98.
Of Oxford gray double-faced Cheviots; gored style, with flare bottom, finished with a band and successive rows of stitching.

$8.75 Pedestrian and Skating Skirts, $4.98.
Of Oxford gray, navy blue and brown double faced cheviots, extra fine in quality, and black and navy blue heavy pebble cheviots, open in front, inverted pleat backs, finished at the bottom with bands and successive rows of stitching, seams also finished with stitching.
Second floor, front, Central Building.

Waists---Silk, Wool, Cotton---Prices Unmatched.

Prices that parallel the prices of the White Sale—the least that such handsome, stylish, serviceable Waists have cost. There is wide assortment, yet all are among the freshest of the season's styles. Waists for wear now, Waists to wear next Spring—and prices to make buying for future wear a shrewd investment.

Of Silk.
Waists of black and colored taffeta Silk, with clusters of cords on front, back and part of the sleeves; cuffs in new style; little priced at....$2.85
Waists of excellent black taffeta Silk, the entire waist tucked and plain straps of silk across the front; new puffed sleeves; a very pretty style, much underpriced....$3.95

Of Flannel.
Waists of good flannel in a variety of colors, tucked front and back, lined throughout; bishop sleeves and collar to match....95c

Of Cotton.
Madras Shirt Waists, in dainty stripes and colorings, made with the new bishop sleeve, full front, value $1.00....49c
The Geisha Waist, of fine white lawn, the front of fine tucks and embroidery insertion, tucked back, the new sleeve....$1.25
Lawn Waists, the entire front hemstitched and tucked....97c
Second floor, Central Building.

A Linen Sale at Less Than Import Cost.

Linens that were bought many months ago before prices advanced. Linens that came to us more recently at less than they cost to import—to the widest distributors always come such bargains. Linens from our own stocks sharply reduced in price. These will join on Wednesday in the greatest value giving sale in linen history. The January sale of linens here is an annual event—most housekepers wait for it and for the price saving opportunities it offers. Such sales have been memorable in the past, but in all previous Linen sales never have we gathered so successfully, never has there been such little pricing for such values. Read on:

Table Linen. Good quality all linen German silver bleach Damask, 64 inches wide, instead of 50c....38c. yd
Heavy and fine all linen German silver bleach Damask, 62 and 64 inches wide, 65c. and 69c. kinds....48c
Heavy and fine all linen bleached Irish Damask, 64 inches wide, instead of 65c....48c. yd
Heavy all linen Cream Irish Damask, 64 inches wide, instead of 65c....48c. yd
Heavy and good quality, bleached Irish Damask, 66 inches wide, would be good value at 85c....65c yd
Heavy and fine Austrian silver bleach Damask, 64 inches wide—soft finish, 85c kind....68c. yd
Extra heavy and fine bleached Irish satin Damask, 68 inches wide—$1.00 quality....75c. yd
Superfine bleached Scotch satin Damask, 2 yards wide, instead of $1.25....98c. yd
Pattern Table Cloths. Good quality bleached Irish Damask, about 25 per cent. less than regular prices.
8-10 size (66x 86 inches)....$1.69 each
8-12 size (66x104 inches)....$1.98 each
8- 4 size (68x 68 inches)....$1.58 each
8-12 size (68x106 inches)....$2.27 each
8- 4 size (72x 72 inches)....$1.98 each
8-10 size (72x 90 inches)....$2.48 each
8-12 size (72x108 inches)....$2.98 each
Napkins. ⅝ size (18x18 inches) bleached and silver bleach damask Napkins, for this sale, only..86c. dozen
⅝ size (20x20 inches) fine quality bleached damask Napkins, variety of patterns, closely priced....$1.59 dozen
¾ size (24x24 inches) all linen bleached damask Napkins; instead of $2.00....$1.58 dozen
¾ size (25x25 inches) extra heavy bleached damask Napkins; worth one-fourth more....$1.98 dozen
⅞ size (28x28 inches) superfine satin double damask Napkins, instead of $6.50....$3.98 dozen
7-8 size (30x30 inches) superfine satin double damask Napkins, instead of $7.50....$4.75 dozen
Hemstitched Sets, special lot at 25 per cent. less than regular prices.
8-10 size (70x90 inches) Napkins to match. $8.98, $9.98, $10.98 and $12.95 set
8-12 size (70x108 inches) Napkins to match, $9.98, $10.98, $12.25 and $14.50 set
Tray Cloths. Good quality, all linen, hemstitched damask Tray Cloths, 18x27 inches, closely priced, 25c. each

Scarfs. Superfine and heavy satin double damask, hemstitched Scarfs, 17x72 inches, $3.00 kind, $1.25 each.
Fine quality, plain linen, hemstitched Scarfs, 17x72 inches, would be good value $1.00....79c. each
Doilies. All linen fringed Doilies, plain white and colored borders....49c. a dozen
Good quality hemstitched linen Sheets, 90x96 inches, instead of $2.75....$2.19 each
Hemstitched linen Pillow Cases, 45x36 inches, 44c. each
Remnants of bleached and cream Table Damask. Odd Napkins, Trays, etc., at much less than regular prices.
Towels. Good quality hemmed union Huck Towels, $1.50 doz. kind....7c. each
Same quality, larger size, $1.80 doz. kind....11c. each
Fine quality hemstitched Huck Towels, 17x34 inches, instead of $2.00 doz....11c. each
All linen knotted fringe damask Towels, about 25 per cent. less than regular prices.
30x42 and 28x45 inches....15c. each
Extra heavy, also fine quality all linen hemstitched huck Towels, damask borders, closely priced..25c. each

Sheets and Pillow Cases.
Standard makes at much less than the cost of the unmade material.
Lockwood Sheets and Pillow Cases:

1½x2½ yards	32c. ea.	42x36 inches	10c. ea.
1¾x2½ yards	35c. ea.	45x36 inches	11c. ea.
2 x2½ yards	39c. ea.	50x36 inches	12c. ea.
2¼x2½ yards	44c. ea.	54x36 inches	14c. ea.

2½x2½ yards, 49c. each.
Wamsutta Mills Sheets, 2½x2¾ yards—(unmade material sells for 96c.)....79c. each
Utica Mills Sheets, 2¼x2½ yards....62c. each
"New Bedford" Pillow Cases, 50x36 inches..18c. each
"Mohawk Valley" Sheets, 2¼x2½ yards..55c. each
Wamsutta Mills hemstitched Sheets, 2½x2½ yards, 84c. each; 2½x2¾ yards....94c. each
Good quality yard wide Unbleached Muslin....5c. yard
Good quality yard wide Bleached Muslin....6c. yard
Good quality yard wide Cambric....8c. yard

Blankets.
Good quality fancy all wool Blankets; 11-4, 70x82 inches, 5 lbs., worth 25 per cent. more....$3.98 pair
Main floor, rear, East Building.

Laces==Embroideries===Annual Sale

Half and Less Than Half of Regular Prices.

New Embroideries, New Laces—and more than half to be saved. The Lace Store has outdone itself again. An immense gathering—there are 38,822 yards of Embroideries alone—is concerned and all are fresh and perfect and beautiful as the best of work on the best of materials could make them. Patterns of the Spring, many of them made to our order. Suggestions of values follow, but to appreciate you must see:

The Embroideries.

5c. to $1 Embroideries, at 2c. to 45c.
Beautiful designs in baby patterns, sets and odd widths, also showy effects in blind and open work on nainsook, Swiss and cambric, ¼ inch to 12 inches wide; sold in strips only.

$1.50 and $2 Allovers, 75c. and 98c.
A large variety of beautiful designs, blind and open work, small effects for infants' yokes, showy ones for waists, guimpes, etc.

50c. to $1.25 Flouncings, 25c. to 49c.
Embroidered on nainsook, swiss and cambric, hemstitched and scalloped edges, dainty and showy patterns.

Main floor, center, Central Building.

The Laces.

7c. to 29c. Laces, 3c. to 12c.
Point de Paris and Normandy Valenciennes Laces and Insertions in sets, three and four widths of edging and one and two widths of insertion; ½ to 5½ inches wide; excellent quality and pretty patterns, 3c., 5c., 7c., 10c. and 12c. a yard

36c. to $1 Laces, 18c. to 48c.
Imitation Torchon Laces and Insertions, insets and odd widths, and a large variety of patterns; well made and good styles; ½ to 4 inches wide at 18c. to 48c. for 12 yards

50c. to $2.50 Allovers, 25c. to 98c.
Allovers in white, ivory, butter and champagne shades and some in black; various makes—Nottingham, Calais, Brussels and Plauen; open work, cut out, lierre, figured, striped and net effects, also solid work, 25c., 35c., 49c., 75c. and 98c. yard

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW, YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 25, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

RESPONSIBILITY NOT SHIFTED.

The London Times takes a curiously wrong and untenable position in regard to the canal treaty. It somewhat hastily assumes that it is the habit of President McKINLEY never to take upon himself responsibilities which he can devolve upon others, and proceeds in this vein:

> He now devolves upon us the responsibility of dealing from an international point of view with a proposal he might have kept within the domain of domestic affairs by the exercise of a little firmness.
>
> The fact is to be regretted, for questions which may be settled without serious consequences in that domain not infrequently afford mischiefmakers an opportunity when treated between nations, however friendly they may be with each other. Mr. McKINLEY doubtless is conscious of this truth, but has chosen, nevertheless, to send us the treaty and must bear the responsibility for any friction that may ensue.

These opinions are apparently based upon the belief that the President has in some way washed his hands of the business and is going to let the Senate and her Majesty's Government fight it out between them. There is no constitutional warrant for such a procedure on the part of the President, nor is it possible for him to adopt it. It ought to be plain to our London contemporary that when the President sends the amended treaty to the British Ambassador it becomes, with all its amendments, his treaty as much as the Senate's treaty. He accepts and sanctions the amendments. If he had wished to disapprove of them he would have retained the treaty—buried it. It is plain that a President has the authority to do this, for it is no more competent for the Senate to force unacceptable amendments upon him than it is for him to compel the Senate to accept and ratify without change a treaty that he has negotiated. The instrument goes to the British Government as an expression of the views, wish, and policy of the treaty-making power of the United States. That Government is not called upon to inquire whether there was a difference of view between the two branches of the treaty-making power. Nor is it asked to consider any of our unsettled questions. The questions raised by the Senate amendments have not only been kept strictly within the domain of our own affairs; they have been settled. The President settles them by surrendering his own judgment and accepting that of the Senate.

The questions now to be considered by Great Britain pertain exclusively to her own interests and affairs. Is she satisfied with the amended treaty, well enough satisfied to exchange ratifications? It is for her to say whether she is content to let us construct, own, manage, and operate the canal, and do what we please with it for our own defense. It is for her to say whether she is content now to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. We should think she would jump at the chance. If that convention stands, it binds us and binds her. But she has just consented to waive that part which binds us. It is to be inferred that she does not value that part of it. But how can she put any value on the part that binds and restrains her? Those are her questions, however, not ours.

The conclusion might be easily reached that she would never consent to let us construct and own a canal with power to close it against her whenever we happened to be at war with her, a deplorable contingency which both Nations will pray may never arise. It is not impossible that she may take the view that the Davis amendment gives us no powers or rights not practically conferred by ownership and control. That is, she may conclude that the Senate has taken a great deal of trouble to beat down an open door. In that case the British Government may ratify and accept the treaty—with a smile. But the Senatorial enemies of the treaty will not smile when they get the news that ratifications have been exchanged.

THE YELLOW CLOUD.

The cloud that overhangs Christendom at the end of the nineteenth century of the Christian era is not black, but yellow. The Chinese question has assumed great and formidable proportions. Doubtless, it is formidable, in great part, simply because, according to the Latin saying, it is unknown. We cannot know what the effect will be upon the Chinese public, if we can even assume that there is such a thing, of the peremptory demands of the Powers. We can only be sure what would be the effect of such demands upon any nation, big or little, which was worthy to be so called, which had any civic virtue, any patriotism.

We have all along insisted upon dealing with China in a very different spirit from that of the joint note. However feeble and corrupt her Government, and whatever atrocities have been committed in spite of it, or even because of the connivance of its actual members, we have insisted that an adequate punishment for them would be preferable to the establishment of anarchy throughout that vast empire and that teeming population. In this we have been joined by Great Britain. In fact, the most epigrammatic and memorable statement of our position was that made by Lord SALISBURY, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, that one of the primary conditions of the settlement should be that the Powers should not attempt to govern China, but should leave it to be governed by the Chinese themselves. But, if we leave to his Lordship the credit of having most neatly and accurately stated our intentions, it remains true that it is we who had first and most consistently acted upon the principle thus stated. The intelligence with which the State Department has been conducted, ever since Mr. HAY's accession to it, has been so conspicuous in nothing else as in the leadership we have taken upon this Chinese question, ever since it became acute, by mere dint of superior understanding. It has been a lead which all the other Powers have in turn been driven in one way or another to follow. In Great Britain, as we showed the other day by a quotation from the debate on the Queen's Speech, and in Japan, as has abundantly appeared, this has been freely and abundantly acknowledged. As this journal has frequently pointed out, from the time of our first lodgment in the Philippines, these are the two Powers which, by their interests and their committals, are our natural allies in the Pacific, and with the support of which we can dispense with that of other Powers whose interests there are either hostile or infinitesimal.

Why should we have yielded the main point of our wise contention? Apparently it was simply because our Minister at Peking made haste to misinterpret his instructions and to promulgate his misinterpretation. A cautious and loyal Minister, receiving incoherent instructions which it would have suited his personal sentiments to interpret into an abandonment of the position upon which his principals had been insisting for months, would have taken pains to ascertain that his interpretation was the right one before promulgating it. Great Britain showed prudence in eliminating the "personal equation" of Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD, a man presumably of like passions, and certainly of like experiences, with those of Mr. CONGER, before beginning the peace negotiations. We would have done well to imitate this prudence. And, in view of the present muddle, which he has brought about, it must be clear to those whom it concerns at Washington that Mr. CONGER has outlived his diplomatic usefulness at Peking.

About the extreme annoyance and confusion of the muddle itself there can be no question. Our signature to the joint note "lets us in" for all the troubles we have been avoiding. And we confess we do not know why it should have been affixed. The insertion of the word "irrevocable" makes the note, not a basis of discussion, but an ultimatum. It binds us to the appalling attempt to coerce China into the acceptance of the terms which we had insisted she should not be asked to accept. They are, at half a dozen points, terms which we should not think of laying down to a European Power. They are terms absolutely incompatible with the sovereignty of China. They are thus incompatible with the contention which we have so earnestly carried on. They are terms which every patriotic and self-respecting Chinaman, if any such person there be, would die rather than yield. The greater possibilities of reform and rehabilitation there are in China, the more fatal are these peremptory demands. And these demands we have now associated ourselves with, "even to the shedding of blood." That is the meaning, and the only meaning, of an "ultimatum." "Do this or we will fight you." Why should we have put ourselves, through the blunder of a telegraph cable, in the position which we have so steadily, so honorably, and so influentially refused to occupy? Why should we have consented to abandon sure ground for unsafe? What could have happened to us if we had held our own? The very worst would have been a rupture, in which we should have had the support of the Powers which are naturally with us, and which, together, form, in the Pacific, a force which is quite irresistible. Now, we have bound ourselves to enforce by arms propositions the unsoundness of which we have officially devoted ourselves to demonstrating. We have bound ourselves to take part in the "punitive expeditions," under the lead of a commander not responsible to us, for abstaining from which we have received the thanks of the sober and considerate men of all the Christian world.

> Through what varieties of untried being,
> Through what new scenes and fortunes must we pass?

We do not know. We do not pretend to understand the sudden reversal of our policy in China. But we are very sorry for it.

THE DEVERY SCAPEGOAT.

The following remarkable statement was made yesterday for publication by Mr. LEWIS NIXON, Chairman of the Tammany Committee for the Suppression of Vice:

> I am satisfied by what I find that the Chief of Police could close up every disorderly house in the city within a few hours if he so desired. Our motive now is to show that these places are not only not protected by the Tammany organization, but further than that, to show that a system which has existed during this and previous administrations can be stopped if the Police Department can be induced to act.
>
> A single-headed commission, with power, can remedy the evil of existing abuses, not only for a time, but permanently. A bipartisan Police Commission and Excise Department are the sores of the body of politics, and they should be reformed jointly, and they will be when the people come to a full knowledge of the iniquities which owe their existence to them.
>
> It is undoubtedly true that a bi-partisan Police Commission is a convenient and facile instrument for promoting the sale of protection to the lawbreakers. But how does Mr. NIXON explain the use that has been made of this instrument by Tammany? Who is responsible for the intrigue by which DEVERY was placed in power? Who changed the commission in order to bring this about? Was it not Mayor VAN WYCK, and did he not act in this, as in all other matters, in accordance with the wishes of the boss of Tammany Hall? And could not the Mayor at this moment, if he wished to do so, remove the Police Commissioners who have permitted and aided DEVERY to carry out his outrageous policy, with entire certainty that his action would receive the approval of the Governor, and, in all human probability, the sanction of the courts? In any case on whom rests the responsibility for the fact that DEVERY has not been reproved or checked or called to account if it be not on the Mayor who made his appointment possible, and deliberately prostituted the powers of his office for that purpose?
>
> In his statement Mr. NIXON also says:
>
> As far as Tamany is concerned, after a careful investigation I have found just about fifteen unscrupulous men who are in the organization and in the party simply for what money they can make out of it. Men of this kind will creep into any party, and the pity of it is that they cannot be found out before they have done the mischief.
>
> Will Mr. NIXON say, on his knowledge, that RICHARD CROKER is not one of the fifteen?

THE REMOVAL OF GARDINER.

It is easy to imagine that Gov. ROOSEVELT rose from the reading of the papers of yesterday with a feeling that his action in regard to the District Attorney had failed to impress the public mind as he supposed that it would. The World approved the action on general principles, and with little reference to the facts adduced in evidence. The Tribune explained the want of leniency in this case by the District Attorney's bad record in the past, on which the Governor had already expressly refused to remove him. The Herald attributed the removal to the fact that the District Attorney "did not treat with proper respect a telegram from the Governor." The Mail and Express described the hearing as a "drumhead court-martial." The Post called the removal "an act of persecution and an insult to the people who elected" GARDINER. Only The Press gave unstinted praise to the course of the Governor.

It is to be noted that all these papers agree in the opinion that the late District Attorney has been a very poor officer, that he has failed to perform his duties, and that the office is likely greatly to be improved under the new appointee. These are admirable reasons why he should not be elected were he before the people. It is generally recognized that they are not sufficient reasons for reversing his election, after it has been made, and depriving him of an office which the people had conferred on him. This was the view taken by the Governor himself when the charges of the City Club were before him. It seems to us to have been just as sound and pertinent on Saturday last as it was on the former occasion.

There is much reason also to believe that the action of the Governor is a political error of serious importance. Within a few days of the expiration of his own term he takes up imperfectly proved charges as to matters not involving official acts of the accused officer, and after a hasty consideration of them, goes to the limit of his discretion in making the removal. By so doing he converts one of the most objectionable of the Tammany officials, the one who is regarded with the least respect and with the most contempt, into a sort of martyr. He creates a strong impression in the mind of the public that he is actuated by political or personal feeling or by both. He gives to Tammany the semblance of a grievance against the decent people whom the Governor means to represent, and whom, in many respects, he does represent. He awakens something like sympathy for the organization on whose conspicuous favorite the blow has fallen. He helps at a critical moment to check, and in a measure to turn, the tide of public feeling that has been steadily rising against Tammany. Unwittingly he has actually helped the evil forces he intended undoubtedly to oppose. It is a most unfortunate situation that he has created.

FUTILE INTERDICTIONS.

Bishop POTTER and the Rev. Dr. MACARTHUR are quite in agreement about the broadening liberality of the Churches. In his sermon at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association on Sunday the Bishop said that the theology of old times was inclined to repress the mirth and physical enjoyment needed by human beings, but a later and larger theology had supplanted the old doctrines, recognizing the relation of work to play and striving to bind them together properly.

The Rev. Dr. MACARTHUR, at the Calvary Baptist Church on Sunday evening, declared that the Church had grown more liberal in relation to amusements. The tendency was no longer to confound things evil with things evil only in excess. Dancing and card playing had thus come to be looked on with tolerance. But what about the theatre? Dr. MACARTHUR gave his own reasons for removing the old ban:

> Shall the Church indiscriminately denounce all theatres, actors, and attendants upon theatres? Shall she be simply denunciatory, hostile, uncompromising, and implacable in her opposition? This attitude has often been assumed by various branches of the Church. It is the attitude to-day declared in some church covenants and books of discipline. Such a course alienates a great body of men and women engaged in dramatic work of various kinds. It opens a broad gulf between them and the Church. It makes the Church practically indifferent to this great element in our community. It virtually ostracizes great groups of men and women because of the sins of some of these men and women. Such a course also is unjust, for we have no right to put the Church in such an attitude. There is no one interest of humanity to which the Church can afford to be indifferent.

These are good human and spiritual reasons for abandoning the view that the actor is by reason of his vocation ineligible for salvation. There is another reason. The Church lessens its power by maintaining an interdiction which is almost universally disregarded. A worshipper must feel less respect for a Church whose decrees he habitually disobeys. The decree against theatregoing is as futile as the decree against cards and dancing.

Unless Church authorities are profoundly convinced that they are right and the decree breakers wrong, unless they feel quite sure that it is their moral duty to keep the ban in force for the benefit of those who still obey it until the scales shall fall from the eyes of the great disobedient mass of the heedless and they shall come back in terror of their transgressions, it might be well for them to take thought about modifying the prohibitions. A Church cannot get along without laws and denunciation of sin. Neither can it get along without communicants. Nor can it successfully sustain theories about modern life which the immense majority of modern men and women reject—that is, unless it is certain that these men and women are for the time being lost in sin and must be reclaimed. That certainty seems to be growing less certain.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Judging from the triumphant tone which marked the announcement by the Tammany vice suppressors of the closing at their command of nearly eighty gambling places; the members of the committee are proud of their work and are wondering when the expressions of public gratitude and admiration are to begin. Unless we are much mistaken, they will have an opportunity to wonder for some time. The public, instead of joyfully exclaiming over the fact that these gambling places are now closed, is likely to fix all its attention on the method by which the end was reached, on the ease of its application, on its swift efficacy, and on its vast superiority to any method ever tried by the police. People will ask, for instance, how it was that five men, acting in no official capacity and with no power from city or State, could in the course of a few weeks get from voluntary and unprotected witnesses more evidence against this one phase of illegal vice than the police officials, with their thousands of trained subordinates and all the machinery of the law at their command, have secured in as many years. Where did Mr. NIXON and his four associates get the list of addresses which they handed to Chief DEVERY and Acting Chief CORTRIGHT? Really, it almost looks as though the lists came from the police themselves, accompanied by evidence absolutely conclusive and convicting—evidence which the police have always had or could always have obtained. The next question that suggests itself is, Why has this evidence not been used before? That is a rather foolish question, however, since it is perfectly obvious that the evidence has been used before. The only difference between now and then is that now the club of knowledge has been raised over the gamblers to make them close their places, while then its elevation was for the purpose of stimulating and maintaining a flow of revenue. This, of course, is not the first time that something outside of the law has succeeded in doing the law's work after the law had failed. When this paper revealed the operations of the gambling syndicate, for instance, the same effects were produced, and on that occasion no Committee of Five intervened between the police and him whom they recognize as the embodiment of supreme authority. But then the closing was not permanent? Naturally. Vice pays for favors to come, not for those already received. Therefore will it suspend business at a nod from the source of protection, while it would fight savagely against annihilation, no matter by whom attempted.

—It is only at the first and superficial view that there is anything funny in the story which we published yesterday about the Health Board officer who, while engaged in vaccinating others on the arm, accidently vaccinated himself on the nose, and within a few days thereafter had qualified for giving a thoroughly effective imitation of a mediaeval gargoyle. The serious feature of this adventure is that it convicts the official scarificator of having neglected the very precaution which the Health Board has for weeks been telling the general public it is the duty of every good citizen to take. The board's assertion is undoubtedly true, but if its persuasion has not been effective with its own employés, can it wonder at the attainment of only partial success with the rest of the community? Of course the touch of virus that by chance reached the vaccinator's nose would have produced no effect there if he had possessed the immunity which he was under far more than ordinary obligations to have. His business brought him into constant and close communication with persons more or less open to suspicion as carriers of infection, and yet he himself had either not been vaccinated at all or else the operation had been performed so long ago that its efficacy had departed. In much the same case is the physician whose mishap was recorded in the same article. He, with entirely undeserved good fortune, vaccinated himself on the thumb instead of the nose, and therefore was punished lightly instead of heavily, with a little inconvenience instead of a lot. This whole matter of vaccination is at present in an unsatisfactory condition. A "smallpox scare" should not be required to send people with hastily bared arms in search of safety. They should put themselves out of this particular form of danger as a duty owed to themselves and others, without waiting for the scare, which, indeed, would then never come, vastly to the advantage of commerce, to say nothing of the public's peace of mind.

—In affirming an award of heavy damages to a young woman who was kissed despite her objections, openly declared to the young farmer who saluted her, the Iowa Supreme Court has not only assumed a great burden of responsibility, but it declared null and void an enormous amount of law which has hitherto been held to be none the less good because it happened to be unwritten. Did the Iowan Judges, before they rendered their decision, reflect upon the inevitable and disastrous consequences that would follow a general acceptance of the principle they have laid down? They ignored the defendant's plea that to the best of his knowledge and belief the plaintiff's protests against his salute were academic, and as it were pro forma, and they declared that as the plaintiff resisted the demonstration of the defendant's admiration, her sincerity was thereby put beyond permissible doubt and the kiss became an assault to be expiated only by the payment of $375. This is much the same as holding felonious all osculation not preceded by a definite understanding and agreement. Perhaps the Iowan Judges would have the preliminary consent put in writing and attested before a notary. Even if they do not go as far as this, it seems to us that they have gone altogether too far. Kisses of the domestic variety aside, it is said to be a practical impossibility to obtain the formal consent of the party of the second or passive part, and, unless all legends and literatures treating of the subject are false, some measure of resistance is an essential and necessary factor in this most serious of amusements. Supreme Courts, in Iowa and elsewhere, are habitually treated by us with respect, and we never reverse their decisions except with extreme reluctance, but beyond any question the Supreme Court of Iowa has made a grave mistake. Its dictum is obviously against public policy, for it changes the recognized and infinitely satisfactory rules of the oldest game in the world. And it is fair to ask, incidentally, whether the court's decision in this kissing case seems the more alarming and reprehensible to the young women of Iowa or to the young men of the State?

—No American commander of a province in Luzon who has shown an eager desire to establish schools and teach the native children the English language should find any difficulty in securing the means for carrying out his beneficent purpose. We published yesterday a letter from such an officer, and he mourned his lack of primers! What is that commission of ours about? They have the power and the money for gratifying all desires of this kind, and surely no soldier in the Philippines is better employed than those whom the writer of the letter described as daily giving oral lessons in English to brown children quick to catch the sounds and meanings of the tongue which manifestly is destined to serve the needs of the whole world. It will be pitiful indeed if the schools of the Philippines waste any time in teaching Spanish to natives now equipped only with one of the many insular dialects. And our civil and military officials should be on their guard against the establishment in the Islands of any barbarous half-and-half jargon like that spoken by the negroes in the French West Indies. Let them speak English and teach English, real English, and nothing else.

PROBLEMS OF CITY CHURCHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent editorial in your most excellent daily, under the heading of "The Problems of City Churches," you mentioned some startling facts in conection with the Baptist ministers' conference of Chicago. You say that the ministers were quite agreed "that unless the church becomes a continued vaudeville it cannot hold its congregation. That concerts, popular lectures, stereopticon entertainments, and the like, are gradually taking the place of the customary Sunday services, and still more radical departures from the established order of things are said to be in contemplation."

After commenting favorably upon this programme you suggest a further radical remedy in more frequent changes in the ministry, and "lament the 'deadly monotony' of the pastoral function." You say, "even the vaudeville has to change its programme frequently to attract paying audiences." We would like to ask if it has ever occurred to you that the average pastoral term has been growing shorter and shorter for many years, and that at the same time non-churchgoing has been steadily increasing? We have known churches to have two or three different pastors within one year, and the congregations were certainly not built up by this process. On the other hand, have you ever considered the fact that some of the choicest and most prosperous congregations have been ministered to by the same pastor for several decades? Their ministry was far from a "deadly monotony." By the constant study of the Word and increasing fellowship with God and growing love for men their work was ever becoming more successful, far-reaching, and permanent. You then close with the following very doubtful, though very popular, suggestions:

> The logical solution of the problem would seem to be to make the churches as attractive as possible, and maintain within them a nucleus of holiness which, always sufficiently in evidence to make its influence felt, need not, and perhaps should not, interfere with anything innocent and proper which will attract those who are needed to fill the pews and help swell the church revenues. This, at least, is a business view of the question, and the modern city church has to be managed on business principles.

Will you kindly permit me through your sound and wholesome columns to present the other side of this very timely and practical subject?

1. Humanity is as greatly in need of a purely spiritual religion to-day as ever. Civilization, education, and refinement have not yet changed the human heart. Sin and poverty and sorrow and despair are as prevalent to-day as at any period in the world's history. To meet the present appalling need it ought to be evident that more spirituality, and not less, is the demand of the hour. If ever laxity and compromise and religious substitutes were allowable, they are certainly not so to-day. Heroic treatment is the only method that can save the Church from becoming a cold and powerless form and the laughing stock of the world. Divine dynamics, not fairs, festivals, and theatricals, are the pressing needs of to-day.

2. God is as earnestly desirous to help humanity as ever. He is unchangably the God of love. He delights not in the death of him that dieth, nor in any of the ills that curse the race. He is a panacea for every pain. He can dry every tear, He can heal every heartache. If He is rightly represented and presented to needy men, and if needy men are willing to accept His aid, a thorough work will be done.

3. Christ is as able to draw and save men as ever. He says, "If I be lifted up from the earth I will draw all men unto Me." If He is not drawing men to-day, it must be because He is not properly uplifted as the crucified and risen Saviour. If men will not be drawn by this method, we do not believe that we are warranted in employing any other. We are quite confident that no other will be efficient. It may appear so in the eyes of man, but man looketh on the outward appearance, but God looketh on the heart.

God's people should be very careful lest they depart from the "old paths" and build after another pattern than that "shown in the Mount." Paul came to his followers without any of the tricks of modern oratory or organization, and even without enticing words of man's wisdom, and his work was not a failure. The marching orders of the ministry and the Church are very clear and plain. They have no right to modify them one jot or tittle to accommodate their own convenience or views, nor the convenience of the world in which their campaign lies.

4. But the Church has changed. Humanity and God and the power of Christ are practically the same. The Church has departed from primitive paths. She has at last come to the Laodicean stage, where she says, "I am rich and increased in goods, and have need of nothing." She is taking her ease, eating and drinking and being merry. She has become married to the world, and therefore has largely lost her influence over the world.

Let Christians humble themselves before God and make confession and restitution to Him and their fellow-men, and live consistent, sincere, honest, righteous, and holy lives, and walk as pilgrims and strangers on the earth, and rightly represent their heavenly citizenship, and the Church will need none of these modern substitutes to draw and hold the masses, and multitudes from the world will be constrained to acknowledge the living power of the religion of Jesus Christ and will flock to His Church for the manifold blessings for time and eternity which she alone can give. Yours for the "old paths."

W. J. MOSIER,
Pastor Grace Gospel Church.
Brooklyn, Dec. 22, 1900.

ENEMIES OF THE CANTEEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of to-day, (Saturday,) in your editorial on "The Canteen," occurs this astonishing sentence: "On the other side are the liquor dealers and the theoretical prohibitionists, who are now found working together, not for the first time. One party or the other of them is evidently taken in by this alliance."

We fear it is the innocent editor who is taken in. We never heard of anybody else but Adjt. Gen. Corbin who put the saloon men and the prohibitionists on the same side of the canteen fight.

Please give us some proof for this strange statement. Let somebody speak out who does not draw on his imagination or his prejudices for his facts. I have yet to see a single word against the canteen from the saloon men. Here is a paragraph in the report presented by the Congressional Legislative Committee of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association to the National Convention of that body at Baltimore last October:

> Although the unlicensed distribution of light beers in military reservations is given an advantage over his brother saloonist upon the outside, who has to pay the highest of high license, yet, believing with the most experienced military authorities that the canteen is conducive to the highest standard of sobriety and discipline, the retail dealers, through their National organization, aside from all selfish consideration, give their unqualified approval to this necessary adjunct of the military department and commend the firm and manly attitude of the President in its defense and maintenance.

These gentlemen do not oppose the canteen. Let us hear of some liquor dealers who do.

GEORGE C. WILDING.
Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 22, 1900.

Electricity and Coal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Sunday issue, Dec. 23, I find the following sentence in the article from The Spectator on "Electrical Power for England":

> "Our supply of coal would last practically forever, because, except possibly for exportation to communities backward enough still to use steam, the only effective demand on it would be for the generation of electricity."

And this from The Spectator! Is it ignorance or carelessness that exudes such wisdom? The plain contention is that coal energy transformed into electrical energy at the mines would make the remaining coal supply "last forever." The real fact is: Transform coal energy into electric energy and the time limit for the exhaustion of England's coalfields will be reduced at least 10 per cent., without taking into account increased demand.

A steam engine, under ordinary conditions, will perform at least 10 per cent. more work if its energy is applied directly, than if electrical machinery is interposed. The ocean steamer is a strong case. Would The Spectator advise the use of electricity to drive the Lucania across the Atlantic in order to save coal? It has been proposed with apparent confidence. The function of electricity is to transmit power, not to create it. Commercial electricity is the product of the steam engine. When the engine stops, the product ceases.

The best example of the economical transmission of power by electricity is to contrast the "cable" tramway with the electrical. Here "cable" and "electricity" are synonomous. The cable transmits the power of the engine to the cars. That is just what electricity does. But the cable weighs many tons. It requires immense energy to move it. Electricity is imponderable, and "just goes itself."

S. A. MEDARY.
New York, Dec. 24, 1900.

Cadets and Physical Courage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Interest in the West Point Academy hazing affair has reached our pent-up Utica, as evidenced by the fact of the publication in your issue of to-day of the letter signed "R. D. P.," in which he holds up that institution to the scorn of the "patient taxpayers" of the country. His last paragraph, while ambiguous, may be taken as an advance criticism of the character of the average West Point cadet. I quote the same in full:

> The law of liberty and the spirit of the Constitution demand from us all the defense of the helpless and weak, however distasteful to us or unfitted the battle of life the subject may be. These cadets have shown by their own evidence that their characters are sadly lacking in sterling qualities requisite to make great soldiers.

The United States, like all other great nations, supports a school of the soldier. Ours is fully equipped with the very best that talent can produce, both in men and material, its highest aim being to furnish the army with men—all other requisites being equal—possessed of the highest standard of physical courage, for after all is said and done, the main duty of a soldier is in fighting the enemies of his country, and with this one characteristic of courage lacking, all others count as nothing. All the wisdom of tongue or pen—all the wisdom of Solomon—fails to supply the deficiency. The beau ideal of a soldier is one possessed of a matchless physical courage—always ready where duty may call.

It would seem from the evidence adduced that West Point traditions fully recognize these facts. The testimony, from beginning to end, gives this conclusion, and any cadet with physical courage of a standard as low as that shown in this affair simply produced its natural results.

All honor to the discernment of the Cadet Corps of West Point.

W. W.
Utica, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1900.

WAS NOT A "DISAPPEARANCE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article on Page 12 of this morning's issue of THE TIMES with the heading "Man Who Used Unauthorized Stationery to Solicit Funds Disappears" conveys an entirely erroneous and totally unwarranted impression which even the body of the article itself does not justify.

Mr. Milbury was Assistant Secretary of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, of which I had the honor to be a member. On the dissolution of this committee Mr. Milbury accepted a position with the International General Company and went to its Philadelphia office, where he has been ever since. This is not a "disappearance." Mr. Milbury has been a most active and faithful worker in several philanthropic and altruistic movements, and has always had and retains the respect and confidence of many of the best known public-spirited gentlemen in the city who have assisted in these and similar movements, and I hope will still continue to do so.

Mr. Milbury is entirely dependent upon his salary for his support, and probably gives largely of this toward the charities he is interested in. Of course, therefore, he is poor. As to the use of unauthorized stationery, this was a mistake on his part, but an innocent one. As I understand it, he wrote only to a few personal friends who knew him and his past association, and a quantity of unused letter heads being on hand, for economy's sake he used these in making a personal appeal.

I received one such, but it never occurred to me for a moment to impugn his integrity or suppose he was attempting thereby to secure fictitious credit. If perchance such an appeal fell into the hands of an entire stranger, it is natural an inquiry should have been made. As a matter of course, such a use was "unauthorized," but I am sure no member of this committee knowing Mr. Milbury, or the work of the committee, could have indorsed such a perversion of the facts as your article contained or willingly allowed such a reflection upon Mr. Milbury's honesty.

SPENCER TRASK.
New York, Dec. 23, 1900.

A Card from Mr. Milbury.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you do me the favor to insert in your paper the following card?

To Whom It May Concern: A statement having recently appeared in the papers of New York City, in protection of the good name of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, against my unauthorized use of the committee's letterheads and envelopes, I desire publicly to acknowledge that my act was inexcusably wrong, although I did not realize its nature and effect.

ARTHUR W. MILBURY.
No. 73 Bible House, New York, Dec. 24, 1900.

THE NUISANCE OF TIPPING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the demoralizing effect of tips in Bellevue Hospital suggests its application to every field on which it is practised. Tips are anything but an American custom, were not known here before the influx of Europeans lowered the standard of self-respect and would have been resented by American-born citizens in menial position as a gift of charity.

Tips in plain words are an act of bribery for the purpose of obtaining a more desirable seat, a nicer cut of meat, or a more attentive service than the giver is entitled to, and a less lavish guest may receive. Tips therefore are acts of dishonesty and not of generosity, as some people assert, and are equally damaging to the character of the giver as of the receiver. Tips do not benefit the receiver because his employer makes prospective gifts a part or the whole salary which he gives, and consequently makes the guest pay the price of his meal, and in addition the salary of the man who serves it.

Tips in Europe, where the reprehensible custom originated, are about 5 per cent. of the regular charge, this is 1 cent on 20 cents, or 5 cents on $1, while with us here 5 cents is the smallest tip, aggregating from 20 to 25 per cent., an unmitigated offense against political or private economy.

It is characteristic of the American people to submit for a long time to wrongs in public as in private life, but to stamp them out thoroughly when they overstep a certain limit, as our crusade against vice proposes to do. The close of the century seems to be the right time to do away with a number of nuisances among others the nuisance of tipping. Men of moderate incomes are loth to initiate the abolishing of tips from the fear to be counted poor or miserly, but our well-known men of wealth should take the lead in abstaining from tipping as a salutary example in the interest of public morality.

L. W.
New York, Dec. 23, 1900.

Christian Science and the Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two young ladies, former school companions, were talking together about the principles of the so-called science which bears the name "Christian." One had become a Christian Scientist, the other had not. Said the latter:

"But about the poor; what do you do to relieve their wants and sufferings?"

"Oh, we do not go among them with material aid, as you do. There's no poverty; it is a mere idea, and has no reality in the Divine mind."

"You simply leave them to suffer hunger and cold without trying to help them, do you?"

"Oh, no; not at all. We think about them when we meet together, and by absent treatment reduce their self-supposed sufferings. Then we teach them to disbelieve in the reality of poverty and its imaginary trials. In this way we remove the root of their troubles."

"Well, Jennie, if that is all you Christian Scientists do for the multitudes of poor people in New York suffering this Winter for want of bread and coal and warm clothing I can't see what right you have to the name Christian, and I hope I shall never be brought into circumstances which will make me dependent upon your imaginary aid for real poverty."

This is a correct report of an actual conversation. Whether it represents the actual practice of the many thousands of well-to-do people in New York who hold the same faith the writer is not able to say. But the philosophy here set forth has a familiar sound, after reading the accounts of the trial now in progress before one of our Magistrates. The incident has a peculiar significance at this altruistic season.

J. H. E.
New York, Dec. 24, 1900.

The Boers and Their Cause.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Equally as a reader of your excellent paper and a lover of justice and liberty I must protest against the assertion of Mr. C. A. Bardes in to-day's issue that all lovers of justice and liberty should make the cause of the Boers their own. Of justice the Boers' conception is so lop-sided that they did not hesitate to temper with the judiciary when justice became inconvenient.

If by liberty we understand the rights to oppress, squeeze, and insult a large part of the population, (and as it happened the only one that was productive and progressive,) and to govern for the benefit of a small governing clique, then indeed Krügerism is the very incarnation of liberty, but in no other sense can it be identified with it.

Of the two, British Cape Colony and the Transvaal Republic, which do you think was the true republic? Where was the res publica, true civic liberty, and equal rights to all inhabitants practiced and legislated for? There can be but one answer. In the former we find true republican liberty, in the latter an almost arbitrary despotism. We must not permit ourselves to be hypnotized by the mere word republic.

I cordially sympathize with the heroic devotion and self-sacrificing spirit of the fighting Boer, but the worst thing we can wish them is their exclusive right to govern which is meant by their independence, and would mean strife, unhappiness, and ruin to the republics.

READER.
New York, Dec. 23, 1900.

Primers for the Philippines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with much pleasure that I read your editorial in to-day's paper embodying Lieut. Col. James Parker's letter published in The Outlook, which I had previously perused. There is not a nobler work that your paper can urge, and if you will take the trouble to follow this up with a recommendation that every school child in America contribute one illustrated primer that Col. Parker asks for there would be more than enough to go around to every person in Manila. What more fitting Christmas present could we offer to our newly acquired possessions? These books could all be concentrated on the Pacific Coast and sent by Government transport to their destination. If you would advocate this work through your columns its success would be assured.

O. S. COCKEY.
New York, Dec. 24, 1900.

Condition of One Street Corner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will THE TIMES kindly take notice of the shameful condition of Fifth Avenue and give Mr. Nagle a "roaster" in its influential editorials? The accumulation of filth at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street is at least an inch thick, and if it is left much longer it will take a plow to dislodge it. If the Tammany Street Cleaning Department cannot handle the ordinary amount of refuse, how utterly impossible it will be when we get a snowstorm! The "White Wings" must be taking a Christmas holiday. I haven't seen one in a dog's age.

J. HUBURT TRACY.
New York, Dec. 23, 1900.

Says Shoppers Should Be Good-Natured.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to "H's" letter on Christmas shopping, in your issue of Dec. 22, may I say that I agree with him as to the treatment one usually receives in the crowded department stores at this time of the year, but if the "mob" is met and treated with the Christmas spirit of good-fellowship, the same spirit that men and women both exercise at the time of the November election returns, maybe the howling Christmas mob, viewed through these spectacles may not prove quite so unpleasant.

M.
New York, Dec. 22, 1900.

NUGGETS.

The End of the Phrase.

We do not know how to pronounce fin de siecle, but, anyhow, we have no use for it hereafter.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Their Busy Town.

"Have you done anything to boom your town?

"Wal, I reckon! Held tew indignation meetin's tew pertest agin the smoke nuisance!—Detroit Journal.

Distinction.

Mrs. Cobwigger—So they are not in your set?

Mrs. Proudfut—No, indeed. They go to a gymnasium, while we attend a physical culture class.—Judge.

The Reformer and the Beggar.

The beggar had approached the social reformer. "Why don't you go to work?" asked the social reformer. "I never thought of that," exclaimed the beggar. The next evening the social reformer delivered a lecture on "Simple Advice to the Poor."—Philadelphia Record.

The Aggravating Trolley.

"This snail-like pace," growled the first trolley car passenger, "is enough to rile a saint."

"Yes, these cars are peculiar," replied the philosophic man. "When you're in a car it simply crawls; but when you're trying to catch it it flies along at top speed."—Philadelphia Press.

CHRISTMAS—NINETEEN HUNDRED.

Sara Cone Bryant in Boston Transcript.

Once more the ageless miracle
Is wrought for sons of men;
The tide of months runs high, and brings
Its wonder round again.

The miracle of flesh transformed
By love, incarnate there;
The common life of common men,
Made briefly warm and rare.

The miracle of silence in
The clamor of the mart,
And in the old world's noise-dulled ear
The beating of her heart.

Just once in all the changing days
That make the changeless year
That common heart can whisper, Lo!
And trust the world to hear.

Just once the hourly thought of self,
The endless round of needs,
The ceaseless zeal of men to get
The crop of cares it feeds,

Are swept into oblivion
And covered deep above
By an outward-setting current from
That reincarnate love!

A single life lived long ago,
A single death once died,
And now the feast of memory
Which men call Christmas-tide.

That single fragrant memory
Immortal as the year,
Works all this living miracle
Which men call Christmas cheer.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Farce, Operetta, and Music Hall Burlesque.

"The House that Jack Built" by Broadhurst—De Angelis in Town—Gossip of the Stage.

"The House That Jack Built," a three-act farce by George Broadhurst, produced at the Madison Square Theatre last evening, calls for small critical consideration. It is distinguished by the wild improbability, the reckless use of ancient theatric device, the silly and unexplainable confusion of identities its author seems to regard as essential concomitants of farce, and it was obviously designated merely as entertainment for the frivolous. There was a great deal of laughter and applause last night, though most of both came from the rear of the auditorium. Perhaps the new piece will be successful. If it is, it will do no harm to either the morals of the community or the cause of dramatic art. "The House That Jack Built" is as clean as a nursery tale, and the cause of dramatic art has already suffered so much that mere tomfoolery cannot hurt it now.

There is no story in the new piece that any one but an inmate of Bedlam would attempt to repeat, and there is no vital situation in it, if so flimsy a thing can be said to have any vitality, which has not done duty a hundred times before. But there are some not altogether unbearable moments in its performance, even for a sensitive and sophisticated person.

Mr. Thomas Wise, its principal comedian, is, happily, a person so full of native humor that his very appearance causes hilarity, and his voice sends folks who laugh easily into ecstasies of merriment. He appears as a lazy rascal of a paperhanger, and he is "fun alive," even when he is simply and gravely measuring a panel with a foot rule. When he is slathering paste on slips of paper and telling a foolish young lady what he does not think of "Shelley's translation of the classics," (a phrase which seems to Mr. Broadhurst to embody all the learning of the ages,) he is positively side-splitting. In fact, Mr. Wise is a born humorist, and, unlike his contemporary, Mr. Macklin Arbuckle, he is well enough suited in his present part of a self-satisfied, oily, dishonest, ignorant, make-believe workingman.

There are some other competent comedians in the performance of "The House That Jack Built." Mrs. Yeamans, masquerading now as the rich widow of an Irish-American politician, but using all her old and desirable stock of nods and becks and wreathed smiles, is excellent, while her amusing and facile daughter Jennie is another. Miss Brandon Douglas, a pretty woman, bears a poor part with much dignity, and some appreciable humor. Mr. George Henry Trader seems to try to imitate Stuart Robson.

Mr. Broadhurst is often very trying to folks who take dramatic art, even in its slighter developments, seriously and look for wit, ingenuity, observation of nature, and a fresh and human play of humor even in farce. But much is done by the actors he now employs, as much as could be done, probably, to make his piece entertaining.

Willie Slab.....Thomas A. Wise
Sir Edward Singleton.....Charles Cherry
Dr. Jak.....John Findlay
Percy Huntington.....George Henry Trader
Bedford Madison.....Fred W. Peters
Bedford Madison, Jr.....Roy Fairchild
Gen. Hito.....Harrison Armstrong
Herman.....Alexis Gisiko
Seth Troutly.....Frank Short
Glinzler.....Albert Ambers
Mrs. Dooley.....Annie Yeamans
Hester.....Brandon Douglas
Japonica.....Anita Bridger
Florence.....Grace Dudley
Lily Linton.....Jennie Yeamans

"A ROYAL ROGUE."

Mr. Jefferson De Angelis in a New Operatic Comedy.

Those who frequent theatrical entertainments and those who prepare them are fond of asserting that the applause of an audience is the proper measure of the value of a work. To be sure the application of this standard in days gone by would have sealed the fate of every current opera from "Faust" to "Fidelio," and nearly all the extant symphonies. But since there are some who place so great a value on the demonstrations of a first-night assembly, let the verdict of that at the Broadway Theatre be here recorded. Mr. Jefferson De Angelis appeared at that house last night in an "operatic comedy" called "A Royal Rogue," and the audience was apparently of the opinion that it was the most excruciatingly funny thing that had ever happened in this town and this era. Such continuous roars of laughter have not been heard at an entertainment of this kind in many, many moons.

The book which caused all this joy was written by Charles Klein, the lyrics by Grant Stewart, and the music by A. E. Francis. The title "operatic comedy" might fairly be replaced by "musical farce," but that is a mere matter of terminology. As Mr. De Angelis said in his humorous speech at the end of the first act—there are only two—"Our object is to disseminate happiness at so much a ticket." The story of the farce is really ingenious, the idea of travestying the return of an emigré in the days of the French Revolution is new, and the incidents are ludicrous. The librettist has even succeeded in providing Mr. De Angelis with a new acrobatic entrance. He is blown through a door by the explosion of a kitchen range. He comes forward the star indulges in a series of antics which are nonsensical, but assuredly amusing. As the humble restaurateur whose daughter induces him to masquerade as an exiled Duc de Chartres he is genuinely funny, with much extravagance, to be sure, but with fine success. The members of the Jacobin society, who are somewhat modernized so that they may sing contemporaneous Anarchistic sentiments, are comic, and Mr. Henry Norman, as their leader, gives a representation which is instinct with the true spirit of burlesque.

The music of the entertainment is commonplace, but it answers its purpose, which is not a high one. It is fortunate that the music is plain, for, except Mr. Norman, no one in the company can sing. Miss Eva Davenport, as a rich widow ambitious to restore the Duc, but without the throne and share it with him, was amusing. The other women did their work industriously, but without distinction. The chorus was active and liberal in its display of hosiery, but it was not notable for its singing. But, on the whole, the new production is an attractive bundle of extravagant nonsense, and will be enjoyed by those who do not expect high art.

Baptiste Ballou.....Jefferson de Angelis
Duval.....Henry Norman
Fillet.....Charles Dungan
Ristac.....John Dudly
Cadaux.....Leonard Savoy
George Girodet.....F. Newton Lind
Le Blanc.....Harold Vizard
Stephanie.....Josephine Hall
Mme. Girodet.....Eva Davenport
Mme. Duclos.....Hilda Hollins
Rizazine.....Adine Bouvier
Coralie.....Maud Poole

"Tannhaeuser" at the Opera.

The first change of opera took place at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. "Die Walküre" had been announced for performance, but when the audience reached the house, it found upon the outer portals the funereal bills announcing that owing to the illness of Miss Ternina, "Tannhäuser" would be given, with Mme. Gadski as Elizabeth. In spite of the change the house was a large one and the auditors were apparently well pleased with the performance. Their pleasure was well deserved, for the performance was excellent. Mme. Gadski's Elizabeth has always been commendable for its earnestness, its poetic character, and its musical sincerity. It will be a source of gratification to all this conscientious artist's admirers to know that her voice begins the season in an excellent condition, while her art continues to gain in poise and certainty of effect.

The Landgrave last night was Robert Blass, a New York basso, who has been abroad for half a dosen years, and now returns to his native city. He displayed a fine, sonorous bass voice of beautiful quality, delivered with admirable vocal art. His style was dignified and artistic, and he shall undoubtedly have much pleasure from him in the course of the season. The other members of the cast were the same as the previous performance, Mr. Van Dyck being again in good voice and repeating his impressive impersonation of the wandering knight. Mr. Bertram was again a good Wolfram, and Mr. Damrosch conducted with skill.

THE IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

"Der Grosskaufmann" the Play for Christmas Week.

Kris Kringle was the drawing card last night in all parts of the city, and "Der Grosskaufmann" at the Irving Place Theatre made its début before a small but appreciative audience. The play is a volksstück in three acts, by Oskar Walther and Leo Stein. These plays, which tell of the home life of the German, are the ones in which the non-German theatregoers are particularly interested, but in them many well-grounded theories are upset. It was a serious upset in "Das Grobe Hemd" of last week to find the same old joke of the bad cooking of the daughter when the family is obliged to rely upon it.

That in the land where it has always been supposed that the servants cease from troubling, the housewife is at rest, and every German maiden is a cordon bleu. But it was even worse last night in "Der Grosskaufmann," for two pretty, ladylike young women smoke ciragettes in the drawing room of a dignified Kommerzienrath, and in his presence quite as a matter of course.

The most interesting part of last night's play had nothing to do with the title rôle. That was excellent in itself, taken by Max Hanseler, whose jolly laugh and rotund face and figure would make the success of a rôle at any time aside from his excellent acting. As a small shopkeeper who has aspirations for business on a larger scale than he has brain to control, Herr Hanseler has much amusing business and dialogue, but the love affairs of an artist, Balthasar Huber, Gustav V. Seyffertitz, and Fränze, Maria Elsenhut, daughter of the Kommerzienrath, and Schwandorf, Franz Kierschner, form the most interesting element of the play and their reunion the real climax in the last act.

It is in the second act, apropos of nothing at all, unless it is the omnipresent coffee table, that the cigarettes appear. The two young women, Fränze and Lucie v. Heldensfeld, Ada Merito, light their cigarettes with what should be great nonchalance. But however Berlin, the scene of the play, may tend to Parisian habits in smoking, it is not the custom of all German fräuleins.

Miss Merito has not had a good week's practice with her cigarette and it was too much for her. She lighted it, took one or two puffs, choked, and threw it on the floor. Fräulein Elsenhut was in better practice, but she held her cigarette in her mouth at a rakish angle, which showed plainly that she was up in the good form of cigarette smoking.

Herr von Seyffertitz had a new direction for his humorous efforts in last night's rôle, Franz Kierschner was excellent as the Kommerzienrath, and Meta Bünger, the best of Herr Conreid's women character actresses, did some excellent work as Tante Therese, who brings the lovers together. Her light-hearted merriment and laugh in the artist's studio, where she was mistaken for a model, were contagious. She had the air of being accustomed to polite society, which is something the other women doing a similar line of work lack.

E. H. SOTHERN RESUMES ACTING.

Actor Seen in "Hamlet" by a Large Audience in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 24.—E. H. Sothern resumed his tour to-night, after the long suspension of work caused by an injury to his foot, appearing with Miss Virginia Harned in Hamlet before a large audience.

Mr. Sothern's foot is now quite well, and there was no trace of the recent trouble in his acting. Both he and Miss Harned were enthusiastically welcomed.

MAY YOHE HERE AGAIN.

Her Appearance at the New York Theatre in "The Giddy Throng."

So many of the regular "rounders" of the Tenderloin as could crowd into the New York Theatre were there last night to pay homage to the British peerage, or so much of it as is represented by May Yohe, who is billed in the mess of nonsense produced last evening as Lady Francis Hope. Curiosity brought out a few besides the regular Tenderloin contingent. When May Yohe left here she was said to have three notes in her voice.

She has apparently lost two of them in her journey across the Atlantic. But with a fore-front—which in this case means from the neck to the waist line—blazing like the show window of a Broadway store in which are massed thousands of "Parisian diamonds"—your choice for $1—she displayed a couple of dresses and almost paralyzed the crowd with that one tone of her voice that is left when she tried to sing. The crowd applauded her because she was Lady Francis Hope. Rather sensibly she refused to try and sing again.

Besides her dazzling display of diamonds—the press agent says they are the "family heirlooms of her husband's noble ancestors"—she wore a liberal allowance of grease paints and a handsome gown of white crêpe de chine over yellow silk, a handsome opera cloak of white satin with elaborate gold apliqued work, and a huge picture hat of yellow silk illusion with immense yellow roses and green leaves. Altogether she was a stunning picture. When she opened her mouth to speak she was all right.

But her efforts at singing reminded one of an amateur housekeeper trying to file a dull meat saw. It was interesting as an experiment, pretty tough as music. Iran Caryll is announced as having written the two little single-verse songs she essayed especially for her. If he had suspected she was going to try and sing them he probably wouldn't have done it. One was called "Kiss Me to Sleep," but if the one to whom she sang kissed her as often as she asked him to she wouldn't get any sleep before next Christmas.

The other effort was called "Down by the River." It was very bucolic and was sung as a schoolgirl of the primary grade might sing a song at a school exhibition such as are given in country schoolhouses.

May Yohe was on the stage for ten minutes at the most in the second scene of "The Giddy Throng." She was on again for two minutes in the last scene to show another gown of some pink stuff. She did not try to sing then, and so the crowd went away after the play better pleased with the last appearance than the first one.

Aside from Lady Hope's appearance there was a burlesque-review which was a hodgepodge of "Gay Lord Quex," "Richard Carvel," "David Harum," "L'Aiglon," and reminiscences of "Florodora," "San Toy," "The Runaway Girl," "Lost River," and other plays of the season for first measure.

It was without plot, and much of it was so pointless that about half the audience left before it had ended. It was one of those things that was unworthy of criticism hardly of comment. There may be people who enjoy that sort of thing. They would enjoy the very showy bonnets that are interspersed and that wound up the show.

Lady Muriel Despair.....May Yohe
Lord Quex.....Louis Harrison
Sophy Fulgarney.....Mabel Fenton
The Duchess of Stroud.....Amelia Summerville
Richard Carvel.....Frank Doane
Dorothy Manners.....Mamie Gilroy
David Harum.....William Gould
Foxy Quiller.....Charles Prince
Flambeau.....Daniel MacAvoy
Lady Allover.....Vera Morris
Mr. Noble Rohman.....Joseph Harrington
A Tenor Hero.....Grafton Baker
An Office Boy.....
A Drummer Boy.....Pat Rooney
A Vivandiere.....Mayme Gehrue

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Mrs. Leslie Carter was seen last night in "Zaza."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Denman Thompson and his "Old Homestead" is the current attraction.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The performance offered by the management consisted of a sketch called "Miss Breezy of Chicago," followed by an exhibition of living pictures.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The romantic drama "Faust" occupies the stage of this house for the present week, the management having taken unusual pains in the production of the play.

EDEN MUSEE.—The pantomime "Humpty-Dumpty" attracted many people to the Musee. It will be given each afternoon and evening. The exhibition of moving pictures is changed each hour and many of the subjects are full of mystery.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—With Jean Marcel's living pictures as the leading feature, the bill was exceptionally good. James and Rose Finney, swimming experts, shared the honors with Staley and Hirbeck, John Kerneil, Three Dumonds, Caswell and Arnold, Falke and Semon, Olympia Quartet, Fields and Ward.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—A typical holiday programme is the offering this week. In the curio halls Francisco Lentime, the three-legged boy; the Dexters, mind readers; Giovanni's trained birds, and a number of others are to be seen. In the theatre besides a company of vaudevillers, Moore's colored minstrels entered on their second week.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The members of the Donnelly Stock Company are to be heartily congratulated upon the success attending the performance of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" yesterday, and the interest shown by the large audiences present at both the afternoon and evening performance again proved the value of this style of revival.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Harlem patrons of vaudeville had a capital entertainment offered them yesterday. The performers were Sam, Clara, and Kittie Morton, in songs and dances; Charley Grapewin and Anna Chance, in "Above the Limit"; three Yoscarys, St. Onge brothers, Rehan and Collins, Charles Ulrick, Frank Walberti.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATER.—Alice E. Ives and Jerome H. Eddy's rural drama, "The Village Postmaster," returned last night to fill a two weeks' engagement at this house. The occasion was the thousandth performance of the play. Manager Rosenquest distributed handsome cake knives of a bright metal as a souvenir of the event. The play was presented with all the original realistic effects. Archie Boyd portrayed the title rôle, Angela Russell was the heroine, and Frank E. Camp was the hero.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A fine bill is presented this week headed by the Rossow Midgets in their clever acrobatic specialty; Blanche Ring, who sang several popular ballads; Edgar Atchison-Ely, Ward and Curran, in the new comedy act entitled "Josh's Troubles"; Young American Quintet, who rendered some new variations in melodies, and executed some new dances. Others in the programme were Todd Judge family, Lawson and Namon, bag punchers and trick bicycle riders, and Charlie Rossow.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—The Four Cohens headed the programme in a farce called "Running for Office." The remaining part of the bill was the Sisters O'Meers, wire performers; Sager Midgley and Gertie Carlisle, Yorke and Adams, Ethel Levey, Ed Latell, Zeno, Carl, and Zeno, Mark Sullivan, and others.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Lydia Yeamans Titus in a singing specialty, Clifford and Huth, Miss Alice Pierce, Linton and McIntyre, McCale and Daniels, the musical Kleists, and the Mimic Four made up the programme.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Mlle. Kita di Lorenza, the French chanteuse and danseuse, made her début yesterday and scored both a personal and artistic success. Mlle. Lorenza rendered in admirable style several clever songs in French and performed some very graceful dances. The remaing part of the bill was varied and interesting, and included Etta Butler, Dolan and Lenharr as "The High-toned Burglars"; Mr. and Mrs. Hughes offered their sketch entitled "A Matrimonial Substitute," the Holloway Trio performed on the high wire, Jess Dandy impersonated different types of Hebrews, and many others were in the bill.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The variety and quality of the entertainment offered yesterday was equal to anything given at this home of refined vaudeville so far this season. Every performer on the bill was the best in his class. The entertainment is headed by the first local appearance of R. G. Knowles, who has an original style of amusing his audiences with a sketch called "Trifles That Trouble a Traveler." He rushes on to the stage as though he were a commuter making for the last train, rattles off a number of jokes, then bursts into song with the same rapidity, and concludes his performance with a weird dance, all of which makes a good half hour entertainment. Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar repeated their last week's success by presenting a changed sketch called "Dr. Chauncey's Visit." The Nawnes again appeared in the comedietta "Pat and the Genii," Ralph Johnston, the bicycle rider; the Newsky troupe of Russian dancers; Kitty Mitchell, the Bison City Quartet, Musical Dale, and a number of small acts were all most cordially received.

STEAMSHIP ANTILIA STRANDED.

Went Ashore on Great Egg Harbor Bar —Her Two Passengers Landed.

F. T. Montell & Sons, shipping agents, of 63 Pine Street, received word yesterday morning that the British steamship Antilia, for which they are the local agents, had gone ashore on the New Jersey coast about forty miles north of the Delaware Breakwater, on a reef known as the Great Egg Harbor Bar. There were only two passengers on board—John A. Sherman of Nassau and Charles R. Brown of Denver. They were safely landed.

The agents telegraphed to the North American Wrecking Company at the Delaware Breakwater, and a tug was sent out to the troubled vessel's assistance shortly after 10 o'clock. Later another tug followed, accompanied by a lighter. Up to last night nothing further had been heard by the agents, who said that they had no doubt that the Antilia would be safely afloat by this morning.

The steamship is a small one, her gross tonnage being only 929. She was built in Grangemouth, Scotland, in 1893, but her hailing port is Nassau, New Providence, and she carries an American passenger license. Her commander is Capt. Montell, who is also her principal owner. She has aboard a miscellaneous cargo, consisting mostly of sponges and bananas.

NO BICYCLE FOR WILLIE.

Santa Claus Murdock Couldn't Get It for 50 Cents, So Went Away in Disgust.

Detective Kammer of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was standing on the station house steps last night when a man rushed up, told him that he was a storekeeper, and that a man was creating a disturbance in his store because he wouldn't sell a bicycle to him for 50 cents. He urged the detective to accompany him.

At the corner of Ninth Avenue a large crowd was watching a small crowd struggling for the possession of a little three-wheeled velocipede. It turned out that an Irishman named Murdock had asked the storekeeper, whose name is Klein, the cost of the machine, and the reply was "Fifty cents."

The Irishman grabbed the velocipede and offered Klein 50 cents, but the storekeeper repented and said he would not take that amount for it. He seized the other end of the velocipede, and the friends of both seized parts of it, and there was struggling that looked as if it would be fighting in a few minutes, when Kammer came up.

"He said he'd sell the thing to me for 50 cents, and I want it for me boy, Willie," said the Irishman.

"Fifty cents is too cheap," said Klein. "It cost me $1.85. He can have for $2.10."

"Ye'll get no more than 50 cents," said the Irishman, while the crowd egged the men on.

The storekeeper was obdurate, and Murdock dropped his end of the wheel and walked away, saying:

"Willie'll get no Christmas bicycle this year."

Fatal End to Old Kentucky Feud.

LONDON, Ky., Dec. 24.—Two men were killed and two wounded at Faris Distillery, in Clay County, twelve miles from here, late yesterday. Four members of the Sizemore family on one side, and Henry Barrett and W. H. Young on the other, engaged in a desperate fight. Young and one of the Sizemores were killed, and two of the Sizemores were probably fatally wounded. An old feud was the cause of the trouble.

Sound Liner to be Sold.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 24.—The steamer Continental, one of the oldest Sound liners, is being stripped of her furnishings and machinery at her berth at Heaton's Wharf, in this city, and will be sold. It is expected that the boat will be converted into a coal barge, and will join the fleet to which other old boats, including the Narragansett of the Stonington Line, have been relegated.

Burglars Rob a Safe.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Dec. 24.—When Secretary Wheeler of the Port Jefferson Milling Company passed the office of the company last evening he saw that a window was open, and discovered that burglars had broken open the safe and taken $40 in cash. A piece of jewelry belonging to the Secretary was also missing. The burglars left behind a number of stock certificates and several hundred dollars in checks.

Ask Dissolution of Brennan & Co.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 24.—Suit was filed to-day for the dissolution of the charter of Brennan & Company, (Southwestern Agricultural Works,) the appointment of a receiver for the sale of the property, and a division of assets among the stockholders. The suit results from a disagreement among the officers. The Southwestern Agricultural Works has had a long and successful career. Two to three hundred men are employed at its plant in this city.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be more country parties to-day than for some years past on Christmas, and most of the country houses in and around Hempstead, Westbury, and Cedarhurst are open and filled with guests, and the country-club houses at Tuxedo, Meadow Brook, Cedarhurst, Ardsley, Knollwood, Westchester, and Dongan Hills, S. I., will be the mecca all day for the many well-known people who are still in the respective suburbs of which they are the social centres. All the larger houses on the Upper Hudson are open, but for the most part their owners are entertaining family parties. For the first time in some years Biltmore is not the Christmas resort of the majority of the members of the Vanderbilt family. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will spend the day at Hempstead, L. I., and will leave town this morning with Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. Mrs. Vanderbilt was seen shopping yesterday. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., will probably spend the day at Ophir Cot, Westchester. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt will have a few friends at Hyde Park, and Dr. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb are, as usual, with their children and some friends, at Shelburne Farms, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, with their daughters and some young friends, are at Florham for the day. Mrs. Shepard and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane and their respective families will have a family dinner in town.

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There will be more large family dinners to-night than for many Christmases past. Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander will give one of thirty or more covers at Sherry's. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson will have a dinner at their residence, and among other family dinners will be those to be given by W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mrs. William Schermerhorn, the Misses Furniss, Mrs. de Peyster, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, and others.

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Henry H. Andrew of Boston and Miss Mary Raymond Garrettson, daughter of Rutland M. Garrettson of 230 West Ninety-seventh Street, will be married at noon on Jan. 16 at the residence of the bride's father. The Rev. Dr. John Peters of St. Michael's Church will perform the ceremony. After their wedding Mr. and Mrs. Andrew will sail for Europe and will spend the late Winter and Spring abroad.

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Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese gave last evening at Mr. Breese's studio in West Sixteenth Street a dinner for a number of this season's débutantes. There were twenty-two covers. The débutante guests were the Misses Helen Barney, Eleanor Jay, Nathalie Schenck, Kathleen Neilson, Mary Harriman, Leila Bryce, Helen Kountze, Helen Parrish, Cryder, and Rosamond Street. After dinner other guests to the number of about fifty came in, and there was a cotillion of thirty-five couples, led by Alexander Hadden, dancing with Miss Helen Barney. The large studio, which has been the scene of so many original entertainments, was artistically decorated with English holly, mistletoe, and Christmas greens. A Hungarian and a Venetian band played alternately during the evening. The favors were pretty trifles appropriate to the Christmastide. Among the after-dinner guests who took part in the cotillion were the Misses Evelyn Parsons, Josephine Williams, Cecil Boardman, and Messrs. Kountze, Schieffelin, Benjamin, Robinson, Gallatin, De Peyster, and Street.

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Mrs. C. Du Bois Wagstaff will give a large dinner to débutantes and in honor of one of the more prominent ones of this season, at her residence, 15 West Twenty-first Street, on Friday evening.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer gave a theatre party last evening, and afterward entertained their guests at supper at their residence, on Madison Avenue. Covers were laid for fourteen.

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The last detachment of the small army of boys and girls, young men and maidens, coming from the large New England colleges and schools for their Christmas holidays, arrived at the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon. The station resembled a fashionable reception, with the crowd of parents, relatives, and guardians awaiting the young people. There will be a series of theatre parties, dinners, and dances for the next fortnight for these school children and college men and women. New York society will give itself up largely to the entertainment of the young people from now on until New Year's. Mrs. Frederic Gallatin will give a Christmas party for children at her residence on Thursday afternoon.

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Immediately after the New Year and the Whitney ball the departures for Aiken will begin in force. An advance guard of well-known men and women who favor this Southern resort has already left, and is "tenting on the old camp ground." Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., William R. Travers, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, and ex-Secretary Whitney will be the leaders in the Winter's diversions at Aiken. The Palmetto Club links are said to be in excellent condition, and the meets and runs with Eugene Reynal's pack of beagles and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, pack of hounds, have already begun.

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Much interest is expressed in the report cabled from London that Lord Salisbury is to have the Hon. Arthur Hugh Smith Barry elevated to the peerage. Mr. Smith Barry is related by marriage to the well-known family of Wadsworth. He married Mrs. Arthur Post, a sister of Mrs. Adair, and a daughter of the late Gen. James Wadsworth of Geneseo.

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The London Mail says: "Two pretty American girls are coming to England next Summer, and will no doubt be presented at Court, after having made their début in New York. They are the twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills. Mrs. Mills is the twin sister of Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, a rather curious instance of hereditary twins, and these two girls will go about a great deal with their cousins, the Misses Bentinck, the younger of whom is also to come out next year." The Mail is misinformed as to the Misses Mills making their début this season in New York. It is understood that they will not be brought out until next season.

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Letters from Egypt report that the Autumn and Winter season has begun unusually early, and that Cairo has never before been so filled with guests at so early a date. There were as many as 180 people at Shepheard's Hotel in November's last week. The departure of the second tourist steamer of the season depleted this number considerably, and Luxor and Assouan have correspondingly benefited. The impetuous hurry, so prominent a characteristic of American travelers, introduced some years ago a new era in the annals of Nile exploration. To meet the popular demand a number of small steamers built to accommodate private parties of from eight to fifteen were constructed, and instead of three months in an antiquated dahabeah, people rush from Cairo to Assouan and back in something under three weeks, stopping of course at the more important places of interest. W. P. Clyde of Philadelphia has recently chartered the steamer Seraph for the Nile trip, taking with him as his guests the Countess of Strafford, Viscount and Viscountess Enfield, and Sir P. Burne-Jones. W. Powell Mason of Boston, an uncle of Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, has chartered a steam dahabeah, the Oouas, for a trip to the First Cataract and back early in January, and among his guests will be Mrs. Chamberlain.

THIEVES CARTED AWAY GOODS.

Rosenfeld & Co. Lose $3,000 Worth of Stock Over Night.

The wholesale upholstery trimmings establishment of M. Rosenfeld & Co., at 240, 242, and 244 Broadway, Williamsburg, was robbed of over $3,000 worth of goods some time between Saturday night and yesterday morning. The robbery was discovered by the Superintendent when he entered the building yesterday morning. Everything was in confusion. The plunder must have been carried away on a truck. The firm occupies the ground floor of the building, the store being 140 feet deep. Adjoining the building is the Williamsburg Post Office, where a large force of men work day and night, while trolley cars pass to and fro, as well as elevated trains, and the Clymer Street Police Station is almost within a stone's throw. A bright light is always left burning all night.

An investigation showed that the burglars had sawed away the stout iron window bars in the back part of the store. The plunder must have been removed through the window the thieves had entered and to one or the other side streets, where a truck was in waiting.

EARTHQUAKE AT SANTIAGO.

Severe Shock Does Damage in the City and Alarms the Inhabitants.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 24.—The second earthquake experienced by this district within a month occurred at noon to-day.

The shocks were at first scarcely perceptible, but they increased steadily, and the last was the most severe known for many years. It would be almost impossible to injure the massive masonry of the buildings constituting the principal portion of the city, but some damage was done in the poorer quarter, and one child was badly injured by a falling tile.

The people of the city have a deadly fear of seismic disturbances, owing to the destruction of a cathedral long ago. Many of them now predict an early disaster, because of the two earthquakes that have visited Santiago within thirty days.

VANDERBILT-FRENCH WEDDING.

Gifts Are Beginning to Arrive at Harbourview, Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 24.—A carload of evergreens, holly, trees, and other decorative stuffs arrived to-day for Mrs. F. O. French, to be used in partial decoration of Harbourview, where the wedding breakfast and reception are to follow the wedding of her daughter, Miss Elsie French, to Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Jan. 14. The decorators are now at work on the dining hall, the reception room, and the inclosed verandas, where some of the tables for the wedding breakfast will be placed.

The exterior of the house is also to be decorated with evergreen. On the lawn will be a large number of cold weather plants, palms, and evergreen trees.

Several large cases of wedding gifts for Miss French have already arrived. They have been sent to the specially chartered vault at the Aquidneck National Bank, where all the gifts will be sent for safe keeping immediately after their inspection, as Mrs. French and her daughter have decided not to keep any gift in the cottage over night.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Christmas gayeties were inaugurated this evening at several of the embassies and legations. The German Ambassador, according to the custom of his country, celebrated the festival on the eve rather than on the day of the Nativity, giving a dinner party limited to the members of the Emperor's offical family in America.

Later in the evening nearly the entire European contingent gathered at the legation of Austria-Hungary, where the Minister and Madam Hengelmüller had a Christmas party, with a large and handsomely decorated tree as its special attraction. Among those present were the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the Misses Pauncefote, the German Ambassador, the Spanish Minister, and the Duchess de Arcos, the Belgian Minister and Countess Lichtervelde, the Portuguese Minister and Viscountess Santo-Thyrso, and most of the Secretaries and attachés of the legations.

Mr. and Mrs. Cropper gave a small dance this evening in honor of Miss Lydia Loring, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Loring, who is making her début. The guests included many of the younger members of the smart set.

BOY KILLED IN A FIGHT.

Three Men Knock Him Down in a Bowery Restaurant.

There seems to be a good deal of mystery, according to the police stories, surrounding the death of seventeen-year-old George Schmidt of 335 East Eleventh Street, who died in "Sam's" restaurant, 99 Bowery, after fighting there with three men, who escaped.

Schmidt, in company with George Cromer of 96 Bowery, entered the resturant shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning and ordered something to eat. Soon afterward a large man, whose identity is not known, entered and made an insulting remark to Cromer. Schmidt resented it, and engaged the stranger in a fight. During the struggle two young men known to the police as "Bob" and "Billy" entered with a young woman, and promptly took part in the fight against Schmidt, who, overpowered by numbers, fell to the floor. Cromer bent over him, and found him unconscious and blue in the face. Meanwhile Schmidt's three assailants went out.

The unconscious man was carried to the sidewalk and an ambulance summoned. The surgeon found him dead. A large piece of bread was taken from Schmidt's throat, and the surgeon said this might have caused him to choke to death. The Coroner's autopsy held on the body yesterday showed that death was caused by a hemorrhage of the brain caused by several violent blows on the head.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Albert B. Brady.

Albert B. Brady, Secretary of the S. S. McClure Company, died on Sunday of heart disease, in Rome, Italy. Mr. Brady had long been suffering from heart trouble, and for a year had been unable to attend to business. He went to Germany last Spring for treatment, and was at Rome with his family on the way to spend the Winter in Egypt. Mr. Brady was born in Wappalo, Iowa, thirty-eight years ago. His early education was in the public schools of Davenport, Iowa. He was graduated from Knox College, in the class of 1882, being a classmate of S. S. McClure and John S. Phillips. The intimate association of these three, which began in the management of a college paper, continued, and later they joined in the founding of McClure's Magazine. After graduation Mr. Brady entered into partnership with his brother, Oscar W. Brady, in the publication of The Davenport Daily Times. In 1893 he came to New York and became Secretary of the S. S. McClure Company. He married Miss Harriet Wakefield, of Bloomington, Ill., who, with two children, survives him. The body will be brought to this country for burial.

Sidney Green Miller.

Sidney Green Miller, some years ago a well-known civil engineer and railroad builder, died at the home of his son, G. W. Miller, 62 West Ninety-third Street, last night. Mr. Miller was eighty-four years old, and was born in this city. He was the only surviving son of Judge Sylvanus Miller, who was graduated from Columbia College in 1795 and was the first Surrogate of New York. Mr. Miller was associated with Ferris Bishop in the building of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and the Naugatuck Road, and also built a number of railroads in Virginia and the South. He is survived by four daughters and two sons.

Jacob Pentz.

Jacob Pentz, one of the editors of Fishing and Shooting, a weekly publication devoted to sports, and a contributor to the daily newspapers of this city, died at his home, in New Brighton, S. I., yesterday, after an illness of eight weeks. Mr. Pentz was sixty-eight years old, and was born in New York. He was an authority on dogs and had many fine animals in his kennels. He was an exhibitor at all the large bench shows. Mr. Pentz was a widower, and leaves five sons and two daughters. The funeral will be on Thursday from his home in New Brighton.

Obituary Notes.

MOSES P. NEAL, ex-Mayor and a prominent business man, died at Oswego, N. Y., on Sunday, aged seventy years.

FRANKLIN B. KINNARD, a pioneer in the Yellowstone Valley, was found dead in his room at a hotel at Miles City, Mont., today. He was formerly a heavy contractor and built large sections of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

RUFUS KING MCHARG, real estate broker, whose offices were at 7 Pine Street, died suddenly at his home, 61 West Seventeenth Street, yesterday afternoon. He was eighty years old. Arrangements for the funeral had not been completed last night.

GEORGE W. PATTISON, a pioneer publisher and printer known throughout Michigan and several other States, died at his home in Birmingham on Sunday. He established The Western Star, the first daily paper published in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1824; also The Grand River Times, now The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat, in 1837. He was born in Farmington, N. Y. He was about eighty-three years of age.

Archbishop Croke Helps Nationalists.

DUBLIN, Dec. 24.—Archbishop Croke has followed the example of Archbishop Walsh and sent a check to John E. Redmond for the Irish Parliamentary Fund.

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FIREMEN SHOCKED BY WIRES.

Obstruction Cut by a Guttenberg Assemblyman Who Climbed a Pole.

A number of firemen working to save August Meierdierck's hotel on the Hudson Boulevard, Guttenberg, yesterday, were so badly shocked by coming in contact with telegraph and telephone wires that they were obliged to stop work, although none was seriously hurt. Assemblyman Killian V. Lutz put an end to the trouble by climbing a pole and cutting the wires.

The hotel was destroyed, with its contents, and the loss is estimated at $15,000.

BOYS CLING TO A BURGLAR.

Bring About Recapture of Man Who Escaped from Policeman.

The sight of a tall, powerfully built man trying to shake off two small boys who hung on to him like grim death, drew together a large crowd of early morning pedestrians on Washington Street, Hoboken, yesterday. One of the urchins had twined himself around the man's leg and clung there like a leech, while the other had worked his way up to his antagonist's neck, and stuck there despite the frantic efforts of the big fellow to shake him off. The man with the human hobbies was trying to run while he scratched and slapped at his

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

Amateur Drivers in Brushes on the Harlem River Course.

ALVES BEAT TROTTER FRANKER

Ex-Mayor Grant Won Several Good Tilts Driving Ellert—Mahlon Won a Three-Cornered Contest.

The lower stretch of the Harlem River Speedway was well patronized yesterday afternoon by road drivers and their fast steppers, who furnished some excellent sport. About the best and most interesting brush of the afternoon was between the famous bay gelding Alves, (2:09¾,) owned by Nathan Straus, and the Chicago trotter Franker, owned by C. K. G. Billings. On numerous occasions the two trotters have been matched against each other and honors were about even. When Mr. Straus proposed a brush yesterday afternoon Mr. Billings agreed at once, and Mr. Straus resigned the reins to Trainer Isaac Fleming, while Mr. Billings handled Franker. The start, which was made just south of High Bridge, was as fair as could be expected under the circumstances. Franker was quicker in getting away, and gained a lead, but Alves soon closed the gap, and both horses came down the stretch under the whip nose and nose. A dead heat seemed inevitable, until Trainer Fleming, by good horsemanship, urged Alves to make a spurt, and, small as the effort was, it landed him a winner by a head. Franker, however, finishing much stronger and in better form than Alves, who had been given considerable work during the afternoon.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant won several very lively brushes behind Ellert, (2:11,) owned by C. K. G. Billings.

Franker in a later trip down the stretch picked up the trotter James L., (2:09,) driven by Sergt. G. W. Smith. It seemed easy enough for Franker to take James L. along, but when he tried to leave him he found he had struck a snag, and Mr. Billings was obliged to urge Franker with voice and whip to his utmost speed, and then he only won by a narrow margin.

A very pretty three-cornered brush took place between Mahlon, (2:14¾,) driven by Charles Reilly; Nettie B., driven by David Lamar, and Woodsboy, (2:25¼,) driven by William Clark of Yonkers. Woodsboy took the lead at the start, but did not seem to be in the best of form, and soon fell behind. Mahlon taking the lead and holding it to the finish post, where he was a length to the good. Red Lawn, (2:16¾,) driven by David Lamar, was turned to a good start with the trotter Crystal Chimes, driven by James Murphy. To the first quarter post it was a nip and tuck race, but after that point had been passed Red Lawn had things pretty much her own way. In a second heat Crystal Chimes made a far better showing and lost by not more than a head.

The pacer Smith, driven by M. Wright, led a bunch home, among whom were Ellert, (2:11,) Franker, and the bay mare Rival, (2:17¼,) driven by John F. Cockerill. Ellert also carried Rival to a break.

Several brushes have been arranged for this morning, among which is a team race between T. Maxfield's pair, composed of Amoken, Jr., and Monopol, and James Murphy's team Tom and Lotus.

MATINEE RACES AT LAKEWOOD.

First Meeting by New Club Will Be Held To-day.

The horsemen wintering at Lakewood, N. J., have organized a driving club, with headquarters and clubhouse at the Ranalph track, Lakewood, where matinée races will be held at regular intervals through the season. The first matinée will be held to-day, when a programme of two harness events and one running race will be decided. It is proposed to have racing every other week, and perhaps one meeting each week if entries can be obtained and local interest holds on. The track which will be used is a six furlongs oval, with easy turns and sixty feet width on front and back stretch. The officers of the new organization, the Lakewood Riding and Driving Club, are: Frank D. Beard, President; Charles Le Comte, Vice President; Dr. C. H. Perry, Secretary, and W. J. Harrison, Treasurer. The programme for this afternoon's events follows:

First Race.—2:26 Class, trotters and pacers; two prizes.—S. Graver's Mutual C., 2:19½; J. Ascott's Manhassa Boy, 2:26; W. H. Shearman's Joe Nictar, 2:19½; J. H. Reid's Telescope, 2:24½; Howard Applegate's Charles S., 2:21½.

Second Race.—2:30 Class, trotters and pacers; two prizes.—F. Holman's Sophia Russell, A. P. Shearman's Baby Bill, R. A. Cook's Snowball, S. Graver's Bulletin, Frank Bradner's Billy B., A. H. Iron's Dorothy.

Third Race.—Running; one-half mile; one prize.—J. R. Le Comte's The Brother, C. H. Perry's Seven Stars, William L. Leighton's Pete, Ernest Le Comte's Gold Bars.

FIGHT ON IN DRIVING CLUB.

Factions in Brooklyn Organization Struggling for Control.

A lively fight for control of the affairs of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn is promised at the annual election, in January, of the organization, which is composed of the most prominent amateur reinsmen, road drivers, and patrons of the light-harness horse in Kings County. Alleged mismanagement of the club's affairs in the past year, notably in the conduct of race meetings on the club's half-mile track, on King's Highway and the Boulevard, and adjoining the Gravesend race track, has stirred up a strong opposition to the present administration, and with the old officers up for re-election as the club's official nominees, and a ticket made up of the most aggressive of the opposing faction being pushed forward in the hope of displacing the incumbents, members of the club are deep in politics.

The chief cause of complaint against the present management grew out of an unsatisfactory state of the finances. Matters which led to this were the failure to hold the Spring harness racing meeting and the somewhat disastrous results of the race meeting held in the Fall. The faction in power has something the better of the struggle at present, but the opposition is steadily gaining in strength.

Notes of the Harness Horse.

The announcement has been made that the Kentucky Trading Horse Breeders' Association of Lexington, Ky., has decided to increase the guaranteed value of the Kentucky Futurity from $10,000 to $21,000, the increase of $5,000 being prompted by the prosperity of the association's harness race meeting at Lexington.

European buyers of American-bred trotting horses are still busy picking up choice animals, and the last purchases reported are Grace Greenlander, (2:18¼,) Napoleon Patchin, (2:19¼,) Honduras, (2:28¾,) and Patram, (2:27¾,) by Miller & Co. of Liverpool, England. The same firm bought a number of other horses not so well known, all to be shipped to England.

The laying out and grading the new half-mile trotting track at Brentwood, L. I., has been completed, and with a few weeks more of work in the Spring, the course will be ready for racing. The track is pronounced by horsemen to be admirably suited to the purpose it was constructed for, and an up to date and convenient equipment is promised by the builders when the course is thrown open, early next Summer, for matinée races, which the wealthy horse owners and road drivers who spend the warm months there are expected to make successful.

The green trotter Salient, by Wickliffe, having astonished Speedway drivers by beating J. W. Cornish's fast horse David B., (2:09¼,) in a brush on the Speedway, is a candidate for still further honors, as his owner, Charles Weiland, has issued a challenge for a race with any green horse that may be brought to meet him. Salient's improvement has been so quick and decided that he is a formidable rival in the matter of development to Prince D., the green pacer bought by C. R. Bentley of Buffalo, at Muncie, Ind., for $5,000 only a few days ago. Prince D. is expected to become a star of the turf next season. Shrewd horsemen who have seen Salient in action say that with proper handling he, too, may cause a stir in harness racing.

Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire, whose prominence in connection with the building of a yacht to defend the America's Cup in an international race at present overshadows his connection with light harness racing, has engaged as assistant trainer of his stable of trotting horses, the clever young horseman, John Laughlin of Lexington, Ky. Laughlin last year trained for J. C. McCoy, the Delaware turfman, in whose stable Doralma was trained before Mr. Lawson owned the horse. Thus Laughlin will again have to say in the management of the great horse. A number of young trotters, bought from Scott Newman, breeder of Doralma, by Mr. Lawson, will remain on Newman's Kentucky farm until early Spring, when they will be put in training under Laughlin's care.

DALY ESTATE HORSE SALE.

Advance Catalogue Out for an Extraordinary Offering of Thoroughbreds.

The advance catalogue of the great sale of thoroughbred horses from the late Marcus Daly's Bitter Root Stock Farm, at Hamilton, Mont., has just been issued by the Fasig-Tipton Horse Auction Company. In very condensed form, announcement is made of general facts concerning the sale, which will be one of the most important, if not actually the greatest sale of thoroughbred racing stock ever held in America. Only one such event, the dispersal of the late August Belmont's immense breeding establishment ten years ago, compares with the coming sale. The dates fixed are Jan. 30 and 31 and Feb. 1, in Madison Square Garden. All details of the offering are in the hands of the Fasig-Tipton Company, and preparations will be made to accommodate the greatest crowds that ever gathered to attend such an event, for breeders from all over the United States will be present in person, and from inquiries received from England, France, and other horse breeding European countries, a number of foreign buyers will be on hand, interested especially in the great Hanover horse, Hamburg. Even in Australia interest in the future of Hamburg is felt.

In the catalogue, eight royally bred stallions, ninety-eight of the choicest brood mares that money and care could collect, and all supposed to be in foal; twelve racehorses in training that will be each three years old at the time they are sold, and sixty-six of them two years old in active training and being fitted to race in the coming Spring are named to be sold. The stallions are, first of all, the mighty Hamburg, by Hanover-Lady Reel, now five years old; Tammany, by the English Derby winner, Iroquois, and himself a great race horse; Ogden, winner of a sensational Futurity; Inverness, an imported horse of fashionable English blood; Isidor and Bathampton, both imported and both high-class race horses; The Pepper and Bute. Of the mares, thirty-one were bred to Hamburg, these including the dams of Bannockburn, Motley, Isidor, Chacornac, and First Mate, and having among them such individuals as Cassegila, Cassalia, Meriden, and Shipmate. Fourteen others were bred to Ogden, fourteen to Isidor, twenty-six to Bathampton, ten to The Pepper, and others to St. Angelo, Scottish Chieftain, and the Musket horse, Trenton. The coming three-year-olds in training and the coming two-year-olds are a splendidly bred lot of horses, and of great promise.

Race Horses Shipped to England.

In a cargo of 250 American horses shipped from this port yesterday on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, which sailed for London early in the morning, there were six thoroughbred race horses, five of which were consigned in the name of James R. and Foxhall P. Keene, and one sent by William C. Whitney. The identity of the animals was not disclosed. They were loaded on the ship in much the same manner that earlier consignments by the same owners were sent on the same ship. Agents of the Atlantic Transport Line said the animals were yearlings, sent to reinforce the Keene and Whitney stables, already in England.

Tod Sloan Will Ride To-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 24.—It is announced that Tod Sloan will ride Vesuvian at Tanfaran on Christmas, under the license granted him by the San Francisco Jockey Club. It is possible that he may continue to accept mounts during the entire Winter meeting.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—Mile, Castine, 101, (Miles,) 1; Eitholin, 110, 2; Domadge, 99, 3. Time—1:43⅘. Five furlongs, Belle of Elgin, 102, (T. Walsh,) 1; St. Bluff, 102, 2; Elsie Del, 100, 3. Time—1:03. Six furlongs, Lady Contrary, 103, (T. Walsh,) 1; Dipsy, 102, 2; Kiss Quick, 97, 3. Time—1:16. Handicap, mile and seventy yards, Gen. Mart Gary, 111, (T. Walsh,) 1; Annoy, 105, 2; Alex, 105½, 3. Time—1:47⅘. Six furlongs, Sackatuck, 108½, (Dupee,) 1; Early Bird, 109, 2; Montelimo, 102, 3. Time—1:16. Five furlongs, Ely, 100, (Cochran,) 1; Educate, 106, 2; Syncopated Sandy, 108, 3. Time—1:03¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Mile and a half—The Bobby, 98, (Dominick,) 1; Bangor, 112, 2; Locochee, 109, 3. Time—2:38¾. Mile and an eighth—Owensboro, 101, (Coburn,) 1; Campus, 104, 2; Morrinel, 104, 3. Time—1:56¾. Six furlongs, owner's handicap—Meehanus, 85, (J. Martin,) 1; Hermoso, 97, 2; Theory, 80, 3. Time—1:14½. One mile, purse—Telamon, 97, (J. Martin,) 1; Galanthus, 84, 2; Sam Fullen, 113, 3. Time—1:43¾. Six and a half furlongs—Headwater, 104, (O'Connor,) 1; True Blue, 99, 2; Gibraltar, 107, 3. Time—1:21. Seven and a half furlongs—Lady Meddlesome, 104, (O'Connor,) 1; Alas, 100, 2; Dolly Welthoff, 103, 3. Time—1:36½.

AMERICAN LEAGUE NO. 2.

Five Cities Have Been Decided on for the New Baseball Organization.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The American League No. 2—the only name which can be given the baseball organization until another is officially adopted—will be launched in this city next Thursday. At a conference to-night between President Johnson of the American League, Attorney Thomas J. Navin of Detroit, and George W. Burnham, it was decided to call a meeting for that purpose. The league will be organized at first with five cities—Detroit, Toledo, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Louisville, but will eventually be made to include eight cities. This is not due to any lack of available territory, but is because the new league, like the American, is embarrassed by a surplus of good cities which desire franchises in the new body. Incidentally it is also due to the fact that the American League's circuit is not yet definitely fixed, and it is not considered desirable to complete the new circuit until it is decided what cities will be abandoned by the American. Grand Rapids, Buffalo St. Paul, and Indianapolis are strong possibilities for the new league, and there are half a dozen others who are applicants for franchises. Mr. Navin came from New York for the conference, and was accompanied by Mr. Burnham. They met President Johnson by appointment, and after a brief conference, Mr. Navin returned to Detroit.

"We are all ready to organize, and have been for a week," said Mr. Navin. "We have simply been waiting for Mr. Johnson to return before going ahead with our plans. We want Mr. Johnson for President, and will organize under his guidance and direction. We are looking for protection from the American League, and are ready to live and die with it. We will have no connection with the National League. We could form a strong circuit of eight clubs tomorrow if necessary, but prefer to wait and find out just what cities the American League will abandon, so as to take in the best cities in the West."

It was announced to-night that "Sam" Thompson, the former Philadelphia ball player, would have the franchise in Louisville. He has been kept on the reserve list for four or five years without playing, and so could not break into the game elsewhere. Nixey will be behind the Detroit club. President Stroebel of the Inter-State League controls the Toledo club and plant already. In Kansas City, James Manning has a baseball plant ready for occupancy at any moment, and will sell or lease it to the new promoters in short order. Saulspaugh's lease of the Minneapolis grounds does not expire until July, and he is the logical backer in the city of millers. By the action contemplated, therefore, the plans of the Western league to appropriate the abandoned American League territory will be pretty effectually headed off.

"I cannot act as President of American League No. 2," said Ban Johnson to-night when discussing the policy to be pursued toward the new organization. "I will assist in the organization in every way possible, for I think the new League will be a success, as it has good cities to draw from. We shall help wherever we can, but I cannot bind myself with the present unsettled condition of affairs. With a new circuit in the American League, I could not in justice to either organization undertake more work. Besides, the complications liable to spring up at any time are likely to make this a busy Winter. But I have the kindliest feelings for the new promoters, and will extend any assistance possible at the organization session on Thursday."

President Johnson does not expect any agreement to be reached with the National League, citing the case of McGraw and Robinson as an almost insurmountable barrier, but he thinks there will be only individual attempts to steal players.

Needed Accessory.

"I want you to dog his footsteps," said the detective chief.

"Then you'll have to give me a pointer," remarked Sleuthpup.—Philadelphia Record.

TO-DAY'S SPORTING EVENTS.

Trap Shooting on Club Grounds In and About the City—Athletic Contests.

Although the lengthy and comprehensive programme of Christmas Day sports includes every reasonable outdoor recreation, the predominating pastime of the day will be trap shooting, both at live birds and clay targets. One of the largest and most important shoots of the day will be held at the grounds of the Carteret Gun Club at Garden City, L. I., where the annual competition for the Holiday Cup and several sweepstakes events will be decided.

Down at Bay Ridge the Crescent Athletic Club will hold its all-day events at the club traps. The Holiday Cup, a quartet of mounted panels of game, and two imported steins are offered by the club for competition in the regular events, and in addition there will be the usual number of sweepstakes. The list follows:

TRAP SHOOTING.

Carteret Gun Club—Holiday handicap, club grounds, Garden City, L. I.
Hempstead Gun Club—Holiday shoot, club grounds, Hempstead, L. I.
Recreation Gun Club—Holiday shoot, club grounds, Glen Cove, L. I.
Brooklyn Gun Club—Open invitation handicap and sweepstakes, Union Course grounds, Brooklyn.
Crescent Athletic Club—Holiday shoot, club grounds, Bay Ridge.
South Side Gun Club—Holiday shoot, club grounds, South Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
East Side Gun Club—All-day tournament, Smith Brothers' grounds, Foundry Street and Plank Road, Newark, N. J.
Passaic City Rod and Gun Club—Holiday shoot, club grounds, Passaic, N. J.
Boiling Springs Rod and Gun Club—Holiday competitions, club grounds, Rutherford, N. J.
Newark Shooting Association—All day tournament, Weldman's grounds, Newark, N. J.
New Utrecht Gun Club—Holiday cup and open sweepstakes, Inter-State Park, L. I.
Greater New York Gun Club—Open sweepstakes, Dexter Park, Brooklyn.
Empire Rod and Gun Club—Target shoot, Old Mill, L. I.
North Shore Gun Club—Annual Christmas Day shoot, Whitestone, L. I.
Golf Club of Lakewood—Holiday shoot, Lakewood, N. J.

GOLF.

Lakewood Country Club—Open handicap, Lakewood, N. J.
Nassau Country Club—Percy Chubb Cup, Glen Cove, L. I.
Dyker Meadow Golf Club—Dr. Jarvis Cup, Fort Hamilton.

TROTTING AND PACING.

Lakewood Riding and Driving Club—First matinée meeting.
New Randolph track, Lakewood, N. J.
New York Speedway—Informal brushes.
Brooklyn Speedway—Informal brushes.

RIDING TO HOUNDS.

Meadow Brook Hunt Club—Holiday run with the hounds, Meadow Brook, L. I.
Flushing Hunt Club—Annual Christmas Day hunt. Hunt breakfast at 10 A. M., Flushing, L. I.

CROSS COUNTRY RUNNING.

Flushing Athletic Association—Holiday run, Flushing, L. I.
Wahneta Boat Club—Holiday run, Flushing, L. I.

RIDING AND DRIVING.

Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club—Christmas Day ride, Brooklyn.

SKATING.

Skating Races—Silver Lake, S. I.
Ice Hockey and Skating—Claremont Rink, Brooklyn.

BASKET BALL.

Y. M. C. A., Local Branches—Match games.
University of Pennsylvania and Yonkers Y. M. C. A., at Yonkers, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB'S NEW HOME.

Will Move Into the Old Veterans' Club Quarters in February.

President A. R. Shattuck of the Automobile Club of America announced yesterday that definite arrangements had been made for new club quarters. The entire second floor of the Plaza Bank Building, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, has been rented, and the club will move from the present home, in the Waldorf-Astoria, about Feb. 1. The new quarters will give more commodious and comfortable rooms in every respect than the club enjoys at present. With the rapid increase of membership more room is needed, not only for the customary meetings, but for the lectures and practical automobile talks given from time to time during the Winter. In the new quarters over the Plaza Bank these conveniences may be obtained, and there will also be one or two private rooms for committee meetings. The new rooms have a frontage of fifty feet on Fifth Avenue and seventy-five feet on Fifty-eighth Street.

The building was for three or four years the home of the Veterans' Club, which recently was forced to disband for lack of support. The locality is particularly well adapted, as the large Park Circle offers exceptional advantages to the meeting of automobilists and for starting large club runs. The rooms are now being renovated and furnished, and a housewarming will mark the formal possession by the club early in February.

Among the Automobile Clubs.

It is reported that Col. John Jacob Astor intends to be quite prominent in the sport of automobile racing at Newport next year. He will have at least three machines there, and a fine track for automobile racing will be ready to use during the Summer.

Chairman George F. Chamberlin of the Law Committee of the Automobile Club of America said yesterday that the bill which it is proposed to introduce into the next Congress toward securing a modification of the present rule prohibiting the carrying of gasolene in motor vehicles on ferry boats, is now in the hands of James C. Church of the committee, who is arranging with several Congressmen for its introduction and support.

The rival automobile clubs of Brooklyn have decided not to join forces, and each has taken separate quarters for the coming year. The Automobile Club of Brooklyn will be located in the Clarendon Hotel, while the Long Island Automobile Club has opened quarters at 522 State Street. The following officers have been elected by the latter club: President—L. R. Adams, Jr.; Vice President—Robert J. Darling; Treasurer—Frank C. Webb; Secretary—Charles W. Spurr, Jr.; Directors—Henry B. Fullertin, James C. Church, Arthur E. Parkington, and the officers.

The Automobile Club of Bridgeport is the latest organization to be started whose members are devoted to the interests of the horseless vehicle. The club was incorporated early in November, with twenty-five charter members. The officers are: President—Jonathan Godfrey; Vice President—Louis Cassier; Secretary—Frank W. Boiande; Treasurer—Thomas E. Griffin; Consulting Engineer—Harry M. Wells; Board of Governors—Thomas P. Taylor, George W. Hills, Charles C. Godfrey, John C. Speirs, and the officers. The club is making arrangements to establish in a central part of Bridgeport an automobile station, which will be fully equipped with all necessary appliances for the care and electric charging of automobiles.

Automobilists in this city will be interested to learn of the recent marriage of M. Leonce Blanchet to Mlle. Alice Permezel, the ceremony being held in the Church of St. Martin d'Ainay in Lyons, France. Young Mr. Blanchet was one of the founders of the Automobile Club of France, and while in America last Winter he presented the cup to the Automobile Club of America which was raced for in the fifty-mile race over the Merrick Road, Long Island. The trophy was won by A. L. Riker with his specially constructed electric vehicle. Mr. Blanchet was very popular with the automobilists in this city, and he extended several courtesies to many of them who visited Paris last Summer. Mr. Blanchet's bride is the daughter of Monsieur Leon Permezel, a member of the Lyons Chamber of Commerce and an officer of the Legion of Honor.

At Oceanic Gun Club's Traps.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I., Dec. 24.—The Oceanic Rod and Gun Club held a shooting tournament here to-day on the club's private plant at Rockaway Point. Clay birds were trapped exclusively, and some excellent scores were made. Dr. Louis H. O'Connell of New York City won a majority of the events with high scores. The summaries:

Sweepstakes, 10 birds.—Dr. Louis H. O'Connell, 10; Thomas H. Diffley, 5; J. H. Sharkey, 6.
Fifteen birds.—Dr. O'Connell, 15; Diffley, 12; Sharkey, 12; C. F. Dudley, 15.
Fifteen birds.—Dr. O'Connell, 14; Diffley, 8; Sharkey, 9; Dudley, 14; J. H. W. Jones, 9.
Club competition, 25 birds—Dr. O'Connell, 21; Dudley, 23; J. H. Stoney, 12.
Ten singles.—Dr. O'Connell, 9; Diffley, 5; Sharkey, 6; Dudley, 9; Jones, 6.
Sweepstakes, 20 birds, unknown traps and angles.—Dr. O'Connell, 18; Diffley, 7; Sharkey, 13; Dudley, 19; Jones, 19; John Tiernan, 13; H. P. Scott, 16.

Inter-State Park Handicap Shoot.

The usual weekly Interstate Park shooting handicap will be held to-morrow at the park. Conditions are: Twenty-five live birds; five entries to fill; handicaps 25 to 32 yards; $10 entrance; birds extra; sweep optional; gold added to the high gun. There will also be the shoot-off between the four winners of the first series of the handicap event, and a special purse is added on this occasion. These winners are Messrs. J. P. Daniels of New York, J. S. Fanning of New York, Harold Money of New York, and S. M. Van Allen of Jamaica.

Skating Races Postponed.

The skating races to be held at Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., to-day are postponed until New Year's Day. The ice is unfit for the big event to take place.

CYCLIST'S DEATH A WARNING.

Burns Pierce Not Anxious to Ride in the Boston Race.

The news comes from Boston that Burns Pierce, who, with McEachern, finished second to Elkes and McFarland in the Madison Square Garden six-day bicycle race, may not enter the Twentieth Century six-day race in that city, which is to begin on the night of Dec. 31. Since the death of Aronson, Pierce has not been so eager to enter the Boston race, and the indications are that he will go back to his home, in Nova Scotia, for a long rest. He is badly worn out, and says he does not feel like doing himself justice even if he should enter the race.

The managers of the Boston Twentieth Century race have decided that ten hours a day only will be allowed to each competitor, so that twenty hours will be the team limit instead of twenty-four, as in this city. It is reported that many of the riders in the Madison Square Garden have admitted to C. Guy Hume of the Maine Sportsmen's Exhibit, now being held in Boston, that they considered a race of twelve hours a day without intermission harder than a continuous race. As a matter of fact, two hours was usually the limit that any rider was compelled to be on the track until relieved by his partner. The Boston principle provides for each rider to ride five hours, then take an hour's intermission, and then go on for the remaining five hours, when his partner will appear on the track. Among the racers who have entered for the Boston event are Gougoltz, Kaser, Ryser, Aucouturier, Muller, McEachern, Stinson, Turville, Walthour, Babcock, Gimm, McLean, and Waller.

Work on the track in Park Square Garden began yesterday. It has been surveyed and laid out by Loyal Barton of Brockton, Mass., and by Friday the track is to be finished. The track will practically be a duplicate of the one in Madison Square Garden, ten laps to the mile, with steep curves.

Reception Given Cyclist Elkes.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Harry Elkes, the Glens Falls bicycle rider, who, coupled with Floyd McFarland, won the six-day race in Madison Square Garden last week, and defeated "Jimmy" Michael in the fifteen-mile paced race, arrived home to-night. He was tendered an ovation and dinner at the Rockwell House. He will rest a few days, and then go to Boston, where he is to ride exhibition races at the Maine Sportsman Show. He says he is in fine condition, and feels no ill-effects from the one week's race.

A New World's Bicycle Record.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 24.—"Johnny" Nelson of Boston beat Hardie Downing of San José in a five-mile motor-paced bicycle race on the Velodrome indoor track. He made the distance in 8:01 2-5, beating the world's record.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

The Century Wheelmen will hold their annual ball at the Lexington Opera House on the evening of Jan. 28.

The annual "stag" entertainment of the Harlem Wheelmen will be held at the clubhouse, 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on Saturday evening, Dec. 29.

In the mileage contest of the Century Wheelmen, which closes next Monday, the leaders with their mileage are as follows: G. C. Garraway, 6,598; R. F. Junker, 6,174; C. H. Vessenden, 5,578. The first prize is a gold medal, the second a silver medal, and the third a bronze medal.

The New Year's Eve run of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York to Yonkers and Tarrytown for the Gerbereux Trophy will have several new features this year. Additional prizes will be offered besides the bottles of wine and the trophy, and a social meeting for all members of the association will take place at the start. A number of entries have already been received, and an exciting race is expected.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The thirty-foot special class of yachts, including J. R. Maxwell's Oiseau and Alfred Peats's Enpronzi, will have an opponent next season. A new yacht is under way at the Jacob yard, this place, for Otto Lohrke of Shelter Island, from designs of Gardiner & Cox. Her dimensions are 42 feet 4 inches over all, 26 feet water line, 9 feet 6 inches beam, and 6 feet 11 inches draught. The boat will be of the keel type and fitted with hollow spars.

Work is rapidly progressing on Anson Phelps Stokes's centreboard sloop Mermaid, now under construction at the Woods yard. The deckhouse and inside fitting have been about completed, and the work of painting the boat is next in order. The Mermaid will be ready for launching about Jan. 10, and will sail immediately for Southern waters under command of Capt. Rodstrom.

A number of alterations in the interior plan of C. L. F. Robinson's British-built cutter Hester is now under way at the Jacob yard. The Hester will be sailed next season by Capt. Maskell, formerly sailing master on the Queen Mab.

More Bronze for Defender.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 24.—The second lot of Bronze for Herreshoff's cup defender came on the cars to-night. Like the lot which arrived last night, it is for the body of the hull, although that received to-night is for the topsides. The plates are about three-twentieths of an inch in thickness, from 14 to 18 feet in length, and from 3 to 4 feet in width.

The keel was examined this afternoon and the decision reached that it was yet too warm to be uncovered, so nothing will be done to it until Wednesday, and the men will not work in the Herreshoffs' shop on Christmas.

The first consignment of nickled steel angle irons for the large frames is due here from Steelton, Penn., to-morrow, and will be unloaded on Wednesday, and no delay permitted in beginning the work of setting up the frame. Things are looking more interesting in the boatshed, and by another week the new boat will begin to take a semblance of shape.

Commercial Bowling League.

Secretary H. E. Buck of the Commercial Bowling League has issued the schedule of games for the tournament, which began last Friday evening. Fifteen teams, representing some of the principal business houses of the city, comprise the association, and the games are rolled on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at Cadieu's new Monarch alleys, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. The schedule follows:

Dec. 27—American Woolen Company, R. G. Dun & Co., Borgefeldt & Co. 28—Vietor & Achelis, Hoeninghaus & Curtis, Manning, Maxwell & Moore.
Jan. 2—Passavant & Co., J. Wild & Co., Mason & Hanson. 3—American Woolen Company, S. Oppenheimer & Levy, Calhoun, Robbins & Co. 4—Edison Electric Company, Mason & Hanson, Hoeninghaus & Curtis. 8—Vietor & Achelis, J. Wild & Co., Calhoun, Robbins & Co. 9—Vietor & Achelis, Passavant & Co., Rogers Peet & Co. 11—Hoeninghaus & Curtis, Passavant & Co., R. G. Dun & Co. 15—R. G. Dun & Co., Mason & Hanson, Niles Tool Works. 16—Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, Passavant & Co., Borgefeldt & Co. 18—American Woolen Company, Edison Electric Company, Manning, Maxwell & Moore. 22—Hoeninghaus & Curtis, Rogers, Peet & Co., S. Oppenheimer & Levy, J. Wild & Co., R. G. Dun & Co., Edison Electric Co. 25—Mason & Hanson, Vietor & Achelis, American Woolen Company. 29—S. Oppenheimer & Levy, Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, J. Wild & Co. 30—Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Calhoun, Robbins & Co., Niles Tool Works.
Feb. 1—Borgefeldt & Co., Edison Electric Company, Rogers, Peet & Co.; 5—Hoeninghaus & Curtis, J. Wild & Co., Borgefeldt & Co.; 6—Edison Electric Company, S. Oppenheimer & Levy, Niles Tool Works; 8—Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, Hoeninghaus & Curtis, American Woolen Company; 13—J. Wild & Co., Edison Electric Company, Passavant & Co.; 14—Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Mason & Hanson, Schefer, Schramm & Vogel; 15—Niles Tool Works, Vietor & Achelis, Borgefeldt & Co.; 19—American Woolen Company, Rogers, Peet & Co., J. Wild & Co.; 20—Edison Electric Company, Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, Vietor & Achelis; 21—Borgefeldt & Co., Manning, Maxwell & Moore, J. Wild & Co.; 26—R. G. Dun & Co., S. Oppenheimer & Levy, Vietor & Achelis; 27—American Woolen Company, Passavant & Co., Niles Tool Works.
March 1—R. G. Dun & Co., Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Rogers, Peet & Co.; 5—Calhoun, Robbins & Co., Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, R. G. Dun & Co.; 6—J. Wild & Co., Niles Tool Works, Hoeninghaus & Curtis; 8—Rogers, Peet & Co., Calhoun, Robbins & Co., Mason & Hanson; 12—Borgefeldt & Co., S. Oppenheimer & Levy, Mason & Hanson; 13—Rogers, Peet & Co., Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, Niles Tool Works.

N. Y. A. C. Official Nominations.

The Nominating Committee of the New York Athletic Club, composed of George E. B. Mitchell, Chairman; John B. Cox, W. B. Nivin, John J. Lapham, and W. F. Patterson, has announced the official club ticket for the annual election, to be held on Jan. 10, as follows:

President—John R. Van Wormser; Vice President—Albert E. Colfax; Secretary—Charles L. Burnham; Treasurer—Charles E. Goodhue; Captain—Charles E. Sherrill; Board of Governors, for two years—Mortimer Bishop, Robert C. Kamerer, R. H. Goffe, Edward E. Kearney, J. Ross Curran, James R. Ely, George W. Kuhlke, and Joseph J. O'Donoghue. Of these, all are up for re-election except five of those nominated for the Board of Governors. For the first time in several years, there is every promise that only the one ticket will be in the field, no opposition to the official nominations having as yet even been suggested. President Van Wormser's administration of the club's affairs has been most successful and thoroughly popular, and his associates in ofice have won equal favor. The club's resident membership at present is but a little short of the number to which it is limited, 3,300, and it is promised that the limit will be reached early in the new year.

Cornell's New Football System.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 24.—A conference of Cornell's alumni was held at the residence of Prof. L. M. Dennis, Sunday, and it was decided to appoint a committee of three to look into the matter of selecting a football coach for next year. This committee will confer with the alumni and then report on some man for the position. The conference also decided to return to the graduating system of coaching and to adhere strictly to that system in the future. It was also decided to grant more authority to the captain of the team and to style him head coach. This will make the regular alumni coach lower in authority than the captain of the team. It cannot be foretold with any degree of accuracy whom the new committee will select, and the chances are no more than even that Warner will be the man.

Those who attended the conference were: "Clint" Wyckoff, '96; Lindon Tracy, '98; William Atkinson, '93; Harry Lyle, '96; William McKeever, '98; Hawley Taussig, '97; D. M. McLaughlin, '98; Capt. W. J. Warner, and Assistant Manager Norton.

Glenn S. Warner came to Ithaca to attend the conference, but was prevented through sickness from being present.

MR. KRUEGER'S HANDS.

What They Signify, According to a Famous Chiromancer of Paris.

From The London Mail.

Weary of cheering and snap-shotting him, the Continental admirers of Mr. Krüger have been examining his hands with a view to obtaining fresh food for adoration. The Paris Vie Illustrée publishes a photograph of Mr. Krüger's hands, as well as the professional opinion of a famous Parisian chiromancer thereon. The left thumb is missing, a gun accident depriving Oom Paul of that useful member early in life.

Mme. de Thebes, the chiromancer, after a lengthy examination of the photograph, sent in the following comments:

"These two hands resemble each other very little, and prove that the theories of the ancient peoples were right when they said that the left hand was the hand of fate, the right the hand of will.

"Krüger's left hand is almost the hand of an animal. The nails are broad and indicate action and force. The forefinger is longer than the others, showing a terrible authority without reasoning, a desire for command, everything by brute force, a primitive hand if ever there was one.

"As to his intellectual culture, he has turned toward the soil, for he is a countryman before everything. He loves the soil; he loves his country, and understands nothing else. His nature, which has remained upright and loyal—the primitive form of the left hand indicates that to us—only thinks of keeping its independence, and in defending his country he defends himself.

"Now look at his right hand. What a change! How this man is well informed! How this square hand indicates reflection! The forefinger, which represents intuition and inspiration, is not long as the middle finger; intuition which exercises control, which analyses before acting, which conceives clearly and justly, and which goes forward with the fixity of fate. Note these two fingers of equal length, which is very rare. It is predestination.

"And these two fingers are close together and indicate the man with whom we have to deal. He goes against fatality. He commands it, he resists it, he battles with it, and he overcomes it, for the long thumb, which almost reaches the first phalange of the forefinger, shows a will of iron. The left hand indicates that he does not feel physical suffering. The right hand shows that moral suffering does not affect him.

"These fingers, which are longer than the palm, are those of an idealist, hence his love for the Bible. This man, who has little intellectual culture, has found there an outlet for his mysticism—it finds its outlet in chanting and reading the Psalms. I have not unfortunately the lines written in these two hands, but I can affirm that they are not of clay. They are of brass."

BUSY ENGLISHMEN'S BOOKS.

The Current Literary Tastes of Several British Celebrities.

From The London Express.

Busy men seem to find time to read, and in terms of the annual Academy plébiscite of the bees of the pulpit, literature, and the press, it would appear that some read exactly the sort of books one would expect them to read.

Others disappoint expectations, while a few send characteristic replies to the question as to the two books which they have read with the most interest and pleasure during the past year.

For example, Mr. Pinero agrees with his fellow-dramatist, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, that "Huxley's Life and Letters" is the one book of the year which playwrights should read, while the former shows a feminine weakness for "Emma Marshall," and the latter sighs over "An Englishwoman's Love Letters."

After all, a little romance, a woman's story, and a dash of love letter is good and nourishing mental food for a dramatist.

Mr. Stephen Gwynn is evidently a believer in the old and the new. He is of opinion that "Lord Jim" alone out-Herods "Herod," and he couples the pair like ill-matched dogs straining at the chain.

Dr. Parker puts "Robert Orange" before "The Master Christian," which enables him to deliver a little homily—throw a little sunlight on the order in which they should be consumed, a little "orange" being taken before the stronger food of "The Christian."

Sir F. H. Jeune likes solid reading after the fripperies of the Divorce Court and the puzzles of Probate; hence he plumped for "Cromwell" and "Real Life," while Mr. Frederic Harrison is characteristically dogmatic in his description of "Richard Yea-and-Nay" as the only first-class book of the year, railway guides, of course, excepted.

Mr. Gilbert Parker places "Napoleon" and "Herod" in the seats of the mighty, while the others in a lengthy list all display the literary taste one would expect, or the

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Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.
Second Mortgage Bonds.

All the second mortgage bonds of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, being one thousand bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 1,000 inclusive, which mature January 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after January 2d, 1901, at the Continental National Bank of New York. Interest on same will cease at their maturity.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.

Twenty bonds of $1,000 each of Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, Tracy City Branch, Nos. 181 to 200 inclusive, which mature January 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after January 2, 1901, at the Continental National Bank of New York. Interest on same will cease at their maturity.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.,

Notice is hereby given that all the outstanding bonds, being 114 of $1,000 each, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, BON AIR BRANCH, will be paid on presentation at the Continental National Bank, No. 5 Nassau St., New York, on and after January 2d, 1901. Said bonds are dated July 1, 1887, and payable July 1, 1917, but provide as follows:

"This bond and any other of this issue are redeemable by said Railway at its own option at any time after the lapse of ten years from the date hereof."

This call is made under the provision of the Bond and Mortgage above quoted, and interest on said BON AIR BRANCH bonds will cease after January 1st, 1901.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.
N. Y., Dec. 11, 1900.

Referring to the above advertisements, we are prepared to offer for a limited time in exchange for these bonds:

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A semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 21, 1901.
Money deposited on or before January 10, 1901, will draw interest from January 1.
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75 shs. People's Bank.
45 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. Prefd.
$1,000 Harlem River & Port Chester R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Regsd. Guar. Bd.
$2,000 N. Y. Gas & Elec. Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. L. R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 Central R. R. of N. J. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 N. Y. Susq. & West. R. R. Genl. 1st 5. p. c. Bd.
$1,000 Northern Pac. Terminal Co. of Oregon 1st 6 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 N. Y., Ontario & West. Ry. Co. Refunding Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 Canada Southern Ry. Co. 2d 5 p. c. Bd.
3 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
$2,000 Albany & Susq. R. R. 1st 7s Reg., 1906.
$1,000 Albany & Susq. R. R. 1st 6s Reg., 1906.
$2,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 1st 7s, 1903.
$2,000 City of Chicago Sanitary District 5 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 United States 4 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1925.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
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FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. Schermerhorn Bank.
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40 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
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$10,000 Hoboken Ferry Co. 1st Mtge Bds.
25 shs. German-American R. E. Title Guar Co.
15 shs. City Trust Co. of N. Y.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
8 shs. Citizens' Bank of Elizabeth, N. J.
2 shs. Elizabeth Telephone Co.
300 shs. Union Debenture Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
200 shs. Pennsylvania Iron Works Co. of Phila. common.
100 shs. Butchers' Hide & Melting Association. (Hypothecated.)
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
15 shs. Holland Trust Co.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
$20,000 People's Brewing Co. of Trenton, N. J., 6 p. c. Bds.
$3,000 Southern Ry. 1st Mtge. 5.p. c. Bds.
2 shs. Standard Oil Co.
113 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 7 p. c. Spec. Guar.
32 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
$10,000 Chic. & No. Western R. R. Skg. fd. Cons. 7 p. c. Bds., 1915.
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FOR ACCT. OF ALBERT T. OTTO.
480 shs. Chicago Heights Land Association common.

Reports of National Banks.

[Charter No. 1,499.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13th, 1900:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$22,674,318.96
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	469.66
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Bonds and stocks	2,314,553.58
Banking house	250,000.00
Other real estate	59,324.33
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,972,094.37
Due from State banks and bankers	407,126.30
Internal revenue stamps	2,000.00
Checks and other cash items	137,580.01
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,108,231.94
Notes of other National banks	40,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	14,680.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie $4,871,161.97	
Legal-tender notes 2,094,565.00	6,965,716.97
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	26,000.00
Due from Assistant Treasurer, U. S. "Customs Account"	32,884.83
Total	$37,055,486.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	881,658.49
State bank notes outstanding	10,860.00
Due to other National banks	$5,064,877.23
Due to State banks and bankers	1,383,404.93
Due to trust companies and savings banks	625,951.26
Dividends unpaid	805.00
Individual deposits subject to check	22,350,413.18
Demand certificates of deposit	31,277.34
Certified checks	842,001.09
Cashier's checks outstanding	65,238.43
Total	29,862,968.46
	$37,055,486.95

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1900. EDW'D P. BROWN, Notary.
Correct—Attest:
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
GEORGE G. DE WITT,
A. D. JUILLIARD,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
New York, at the close of business on the 13th day of December, 1900:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,703,291.49
Overdrafts	225.68
U. S. bonds	350,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	121,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	290,596.77
Premiums	25,904.80
Real estate, banking house	1,000,000.00
Other real estate	250,009.00
Specie $1,037,075.80	
Legal tenders and bank notes 413,000.00	
Due from Treasurer of U. S. 21,894.91	
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,471,190.31
Due from banks	209,164.89
Other cash items	7,901.62
	4,160,227.53
Total	$9,901,246.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, net	518,355.18
Circulation	344,850.00
Dividends unpaid	1,568.50
Deposits:	
Individuals $2,423,291.52	
National banks 2,152,683.51	
State banks 298,820.43	
Savings banks and trust companies 829,998.67	
Acceptances 2,107,380.67	
Cfts. of deposit 7,150.92	
Cashier's checks 102,198.87	
U. S. deposits 114,950.00	
	8,036,472.50
Total	$9,901,246.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of December, 1900.
J. PREVOST MASON, Notary Public, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
THOMAS W. EVANS,
} Directors.

Dividends.

Canada Southern Railway Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 1st day of February next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st day of December. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of Wells, Fargo & Co.,
63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1900.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable Jany. 15, 1901, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 31st, 1900, and reopen Jan'y 16, 1901.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

Irving National Bank,
New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.
71ST CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record on Dec. 21st, 1900.
Transfer books will close Dec. 21st, 1900, and reopen Jan. 2d, 1901.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

Continental National Bank.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this Bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2d, to which date from December 24th the transfer books will be closed.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York,
280 Broadway, New York, December 19, 1900.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has this day been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1901.
Transfer books close on December 24th and reopen January 3d, 1901.
FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 5, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 4, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds will close at noon on Saturday, December 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
193D CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
December 28th, 1900.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after December 21st, 1900, and reopened January 3d, 1901.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, December 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 28th day of January next, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st instant.
There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 6.
A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 31, 1900.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF PER CENT. (½%) were declared payable January 28th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., Thursday, December 27th, 1900. Transfer books close at 3 P. M. December 27th, 1900, and reopen January 29th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secy. and Treas.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, Dec. 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, the 31st inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 15th of January next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st of December. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 28th day of January next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st day of December. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av.,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Wednesday, Jan. 2d, 1901, at ten o'clock.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 24th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 2d, 1901.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
102D DIVIDEND.
New York, December 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on December 19th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Columbia Bank.
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 19th, 1900.
The Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901.
The transfer books will remain closed from December 20th, 1900, to January 3d, 1901.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 18, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after January 2d, 1901, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 21st, 1900.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
9 and 11 Nassau St.
New York, December 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NO. 28.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO. will pay the regular quarterly dividend, No. 28, of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) per share, February 1st, 1901, to PREFERRED stockholders of record December 31st. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.
December 8, 1900.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 13, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen January 3d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Eleventh Ward Bank.
New York, December 21, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 22, 1900.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Wednesday, January 2, 1901. E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—Pursuant to resolutions of the Board of Directors, duly adopted on December 18th, 1900, a special meeting of the stockholders of the North American Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in New Jersey, the Prudential Building, Number 765 Broad Street, Newark, on Monday, the 21st day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposition to decrease the authorized capital stock of the Company to $12,000,000, to consist of 120,000 shares, and the outstanding capital stock to $11,936,700, to consist of 119,367 shares of the par value of $100 each, by the issue of certificates in the proportion of one share for each 3½ shares of the present outstanding capital stock; and to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the number of Directors of the Company from 9 to 12.
For the purposes of this meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Friday, the 28th day of December, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Tuesday, the 22d day of January, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board.
SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Pratt & Farmer Company, for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, at 3 P. M.—Dated Dec. 24, 1900.
HENRY BROWN, Jr., Secretary.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, will be held at the Company's office in the City of New York on Thursday, the 27th day of December, 1900, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 East Forty-second Street,
New York, December 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 24th, 1900.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
NEW YORK,
December 10th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

YORKVILLE BANK,
1511 Third Avenue.
NEW YORK, December 24th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on
Tuesday, January 8, 1901.
from 2:30 until 4 P. M.
WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.
December 20th, 1900.
ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York City, Dec. 21st, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 401 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

Mount Morris Bank of New York.
Dec. 27, 1900.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 185 E. 125th Street, on Thursday, January 10th, 1901, between the hours of 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.
LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of Harris Brick Co. will be held at their office, 1,123 B'way, on Wednesday, Jan'y 9th, 1901, at 12 M. Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election. CHAS. H. MAGIE, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING STOCKHOLDERS ROME Mining Company will be held at office of J. C. Thompson, 35 Liberty St., New York, TUESDAY, January 15, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALFRED H. BROWN, For the Directors.

CITY MUST PAY DAMAGES.

Federal Court Holds New York Liable for Damage Done by a Fireboat in 1893.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—An opinion was rendered in the United States Supreme Court to-day in the case of Robert W. Workman vs. the City of New York. The case involved the liability of the city for damage done by the fireboat New Yorker to the British barkentine Linda Park during a fire at a wharf in the East River in 1893. The District Court held the city liable, and the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit reversed that judgment.

The opinion of the Supreme Court was delivered by Justice White, and sustained the District Court, which held the city liable on the ground that the accident to the British steamer was due to the negligence of the men on the fireboat. In the course of his opinion Justice White said there was no doubt that under the New York State Court decision a municipality is not liable for damage inflicted by its servants in such emergency as that of a fire, but he held that, whatever the course of the State courts, the rule could not be applied in an admiralty proceeding.

"It results," he said, "that in the maritime law the public nature of the service upon which a vessel is engaged at the time of the commission of a maritime tort affords no immunity from liability in a Court of Admiralty where the court has jurisdiction. This being so, it follows that as the municipal corporation of the City of New York, unlike a sovereign, was subject to the jurisdiction of the court, the claimed exemption from liability asserted in the case because of the public nature of the business upon which the boat was engaged was without foundation in the maritime law, and therefore afforded no reason for denying redress in a Court of Admiralty for the wrong which the courts below both found to have been committed."

Justices Gray, Brewer, Shiras, and Peckham united in a dissenting opinion, which was read by Justice Gray. The opinion was based on the theory, which Justice Gray declared had become well established, that no private suit can be maintained against a city because of the negligence of one of its servants in time of emergency like a fire. They held that the case was subject to decision under municipal rather than admiralty law.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The London Stock Exchange was open yesterday, and its record was a rousing exhibition of interest in American securities. British issues lagged, many English speculative favorites being even sensationally weak. Far away colonial promotions are not yielding such returns as London has been counting upon. South African misfortune is not more a depressing factor in the London market than are developments in other quarters of the world where British money has been sent in quest of bonanzas. The Eastern war clouds have troubled British investment equanimity especially. But of all the long list that droops, London—that part of financial London which talks—has persisted in booming; and the murkier disappointment has grown the more vociferous has been Threadneedle's optimism.

Only of American securities have the foreign oracles been hopeless; and day by day (ever since November's election, particularly,) there have been "warnings" emphatic and in vast variety, against putting any trust in the "manipulation" here. That American credit was improved was not at all admitted in professional speculative circles; all the noise in the American department of London's Stock Exchange has been pessimistic—and the antagonistic position has not been reflected in talk merely; there has been action. Every advance in market values here provoked short selling for British account—with resultant penalties that amount to millions in losses. Northern Pacific sold short under 50 has been rebought above 80—and so in a long list of other stocks. At the end-of-the-year settlement on the London Stock Exchange the costly expense of this mistaken policy shows in hurried efforts to close accounts. And thus yesterday's market had notable significance. Advances were scored all along the line. Some stocks rose to figures not reached in the recent buoyancy here. St. Paul (which closed in Wall Street last Saturday a fraction above 136) was yesterday at London within a fraction of 140.

Last Christmas foreign speculators reveled in profits made through declines in the American security market; this Christmas they pay back those former profits—many times over.

BEARS CONVERTED.

One thing notable in Wall Street's new mood of confidence is that as the end of the year approaches many traders and their followers are persuaded to abandon bearish positions. They are converted by the market's vigor, which has ignored all the volumes of pessimistic philosophy and actually improved in the face of attack. To-morrow The Daily Stockholder, (one of the converts,) apropos of the barrenness of bear wisdom and bear activity at present, will say:

"Things have to be looked at from a new standpoint, and just where that standpoint is it is hard to define exactly. Everybody thought it was the one from which observations were made on Nov. 7 last; but that proved to be an error, for scarcely any one could see that what took place in the few days immediately following the election was only a preface to the opening chapters of an entirely new story.

"And days we are only at the beginning of the story, according to all appearances, the future seemingly as baffling to gauge as the immediate past has been. We know that the security markets have had a tremendous swing, that trading records have been broken, and that many price records have also gone that way.

"But we keep looking for some startling reaction which does not exact, for a cessation of interest which does not cease, for a contraction in trading which does not contract. We try to take new bearings, but only get part of the way there. Earnings do not go down as they were expected to, commodity markets do not flatten out as they should to meet many expectations.

"And why? Because we have been so used to getting in a stew about this or that thing which might happen and spoil the whole outlook, that now there is nothing to worry about we are unable to realize the change. We have tried to stir ourselves up over all kinds of bad influences only to find that no kind of bad influence would develop to make good our fears and fit in with our wisdom."

PHILADELPHIA CONFIDENCE.

Frederick Paxson of Philadelphia tells of the prosperity in that city, and of the hopeful outlook for the future, in manner following:

"The prospect for business the coming year continues to be all that any one could desire, and even those who are bearishly inclined are forced to admit there is little comfort for them in the situation. About the only adverse factor is the delay in settling the Chinese trouble, which is causing some interference with the trade in clothes at the South and at Manchester.

"Our foreign exports of manufactured goods continue on an extremely large scale and promise to increase unless prices should be unduly advanced.

"In domestic lines nearly every one speaks of the very large volume of general trade; a number of our friends report their sales this month far in excess of any previous month for years. This is all the more gratifying as December, ending the year and being a settling up time, usually is a dull month in wholesale trade. The financial situation goes hand in hand with the business outlook and necessarily the prosperity of the one is largely dependent upon the other. That it is sound in every particular scarcely needs the assertion, and that conservative methods will continue to rule in banking and brokerage circles is not doubted. Of course, this does not imply that the stock market will not have its customary ups and downs, but with a steadily expanding volume of business at good prices, with bountiful crops to cheer and enrich the farmer, with the workingman receiving steady and full wages and spending what he makes, it would seem as though the tendency of prices on the stock exchange should be toward a higher level."

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—There was an increased demand for money to-day. Discounts were quiet and firm.

On the Stock Exchange, apart from the carry-over, there was practically nothing doing, with the exception of Americans, which were buoyant and active. Southern Pacifics and Milwaukees were the features. Grand Trunks were cheerful, and Canadians were firm. Consols were firmer, home rails were irregular, and foreigners were stagnant. Kafirs were "firmish." Copper was steady.

Consols for money, 97 3-16; consols for the account, 97¼; Atchison, 48⅝; Canadian, 92⅞; St. Paul, 142⅜; Illinois Central, 134⅜; Louisville, 90½; Union Pacific preferred, 86⅝; New York Central, 146½; Erie, 26⅝; Pennsylvania, 75; Reading, 42⅝; Erie first preferred, 60¼; Northern Pacific preferred

LAWYER MARTIN MUST EXPLAIN

Cited to Show Cause Why He Had an Action Dismissed.

Emanuel Popper ob last Friday, through his counsel, Joseph Martin, applied to Justice Leventritt for the appointment of a receiver for the order of Chosen Friends, asserting that his wife had died and left a policy of insurance on which he could not collect. The Justice at once appointed Jacques D. Herts, who gave bonds in the sum of $50,000.

The same afternoon Popper, accompanied by his lawyer, went to Brooklyn, it is alleged, appeared before Justice Maddox, and had him discontinue the action brought before Justice Leventritt. After getting the action discontinued, William McClusky, a clerk in Mr. Martin's law office, went to Suffolk County, it is alleged, and on Saturday last induced Notaries Public Justice Smith at Patchogue and had him appoint William J. Martin, a son of the lawyer, as the receiver, he also giving a $50,000 bond.

Myers, Goldsmith & Brommer, as counsel for Mr. Herts, presented an affidavit to Justice Leventritt yesterday setting forth these facts, and the Justice immediately issued an order to show cause, returnable to-morrow. The lawyer, his son, and his client will, it is said, have to explain to the Justice just why they made the move in getting another receiver.

HOME AFTER EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Herman Raetz Pays a Christmas Surprise Visit to His Parents.

Herman Raetz returned to his home, on Main Street, Union Hill, N. J., on Sunday night, after an absence of 18 years.

He was a boy of fifteen when he left home, saying he was going to New York to look for work. When next heard of seven years had passed. Herman then wrote that he was in Colorado and doing well. An interval of four years followed, and then Herman wrote again, saying he was in California. That was the last heard from him until he knocked at the door of his old home on Sunday night. There was an affecting scene between the young man and his parents, brothers, and sisters, and there will be a happy Christmas gathering of other relatives at the house to-night.

Raetz says that while he prospered during his wanderings through the West he has not made a fortune.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Corner at Wall and Water Streets Sold —New Building on West 24th Street—Other Dealings.

Negotiations have practically been closed for the sale of the Tontine Building, a four-story stone-front structure, on a plot 69.6 by 50.9, at the northwest corner of Wall and Water Streets. The broker having charge of the deal declined yesterday to give further particulars regarding it. The owner of record of the property is Peter J. O'Donohue.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for J. W. Dimick, Jr., for $27,000, the lot at 121 West Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 115.7. The buyer is a builder, who will erect on the site a seven-story store and loft building.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Clarence True the twenty-five-foot five-story American basement dwelling 305 West Ninety-second Street, one of a row of five just completed. The selling price is $43,000.

The property 1,766 and 1,768 Broadway, owned by Henry C. Thacher of Boston, is reported sold. This plot, containing about two full lots, and now covered by old wooden buildings, is situated on the east side of Broadway, 49.6 feet south of Fifty-seventh Street, with a frontage of 46.2 feet, and extends diagonally across the corner of the block to Fifty-seventh Street, where it has a frontage of 51.6. The immediate corner is a small triangular plot, 19.6 by 64.11 by 47, formerly owned by the late Amos R. Eno, and purchased at one of the Eno estate auction sales by Dr. Henry L. Eno.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for a Mrs. Whitney the four-story brick dwelling 49 West Thirty-fifth Street, 21.5 by 100.

Douglas Robinson & Co., have sold for the Schiefflin estate, for $51,000, the four-story dwelling, 168 Madison Avenue, 25 by 100; also, for Walter S. Chambers, the four-story dwelling 115 East Seventy-second Street, 20 by 100.

Ely & Hershfield have sold for the Pardee estate to Josephine Friedman, for $35,000, the five-story apartment house 113 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Louis Lease has bought from the Woodcock estate the three-story dwelling 231 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 102.2.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Mrs. Josephine Frankle the three-story brick dwelling 30 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 18 by 50 by 100.

Plummer & Shurman have sold for a Mr. Gallaudeu the four-story dwelling 241 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Julius Levy & Co. have sold for a client, for about $50,000, the two five-story double tenements 220 and 222 East Eighty-fourth Street, on a plot 50.10 by 102.2.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Jerome, formerly Central, Avenue, southeast corner of Morris Street, 128.8 by 85.10 by 125 by 116.3, six three-story frame flats, with store in the corner; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Margaret Knox.....$37,108

By Philip A. Smyth.

33 University Place, southeast corner of Ninth Street, 34.7 by 102.4 by 34.5 by 104.10, leasehold, three-story brick building, being part of the Hotel Martin; foreclosure sale, to John B. Martin..... 14,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Cromwell Avenue, east side, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 70 by 15; A. Kampfner, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $75.

Madison Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street, for a two-story brick and stone office building, 102.2 by 36; Henry T. Gray of 1,205 Deane Place, Brooklyn, owner; Clarence True of 2,291 Broadway, architect; cost, $16,000.

Grand Street, southwest corner of Attorney Street, for a six-story brick flat, 20 by 95.6; A. Goodman of 269 Madison Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and First Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, for seven six-story brick flats, with stores, 28.6 by 85.4 and 29 by 85.4; S. Ginsberg of 176 West Ninety-fifth Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; total cost, $146,000.

Alterations.

No. 22 Wooster Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 96; Samuel Eisaman of 73 Grand Street, owner; M. C. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,500.

Fordham Avenue, south side, 150 feet west of dock at Long Island Sound; to a two-story frame dwelling, 50 by 27; J. P. Hoskins, City Island, owner; R. R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 168 West Seventy-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Malvina McBride, owner; Welch, Smith & Provost of 11 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $4,000.

Hoey Estate at Long Branch Sold.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 24.—The last of the John Hoey estate was sold at auction to-day, the amount realized being near to $250,000. There are mortgages on the property of about $195,000. As in the case of the sales in the past, the Adams Express Company purchased everything offered. The express company now owns every foot of the famous Hollywood estate.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Monday, Dec. 24.

BEACH AV, w s, Lot 82, map of East Morrisania, 50x100; Anthony McOwen to Michael A. Bozza. (R S $4.50, mtg $1,800).....$1

BROOME ST, s w corner of Orchard St, 50x87.6; Augustus Purdy to Orville N. Purdy..... 1

BROOME ST, s w corner of Orchard St, 50x87.6; Orville N. Purdy to Abraham Silverson, (mtg $20,000, R S $41)..... 1

CRESTON AV, new line, n e corner of 180th St, 50x137.1x83x168.1; Louisa Mauer to Charles A. Searag, (mtg $2,500, R S $2.50)..... 1

CRESTON AV, new line, n e corner of 180th St, 50x137.1x83x168.1; Jane T. Robertson and others to Louisa Maurer, quit claim..... 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 48 ft n of Oakland Place, 24x100; Robert T. Meeks to A. J. Larkin (R S $3)..... 1

ERNESCLIFF PLACE, s s, 471.6 ft w of Lisbon Place, 25.2x101.9x25x103; John J. Brady to Gertrude A. McMillan, (R S $1.50)..... 1

EVELYN PLACE, s s, 150 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x100; James B. Lockwood, referee, to Robert T. Meeks, guardian, (R S $2). 750

GOERCK ST 11, 17x50; Elizabeth M. Hunter to Amos Clark..... 5,000

LOT 238, map of Van Nest Park; John R. Larson to Andrew G. Anderson..... 475

MADISON AV, or Bathgate Av, w s, 137.2 ft s of 180th St, 21.1x94.3; Philip D. Sprung to Mary R. Schwarz, (mtg $5,200, R S $1.50)..... 1

MELROSE AV, s w corner of 153d St, 100x24.4; Henry W. Gilbert to Henry C. Scheer, (R S $10, mtg $24,000)..... 1

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 176th St, 100x100; A. D. Truax, referee, to Berry B. Simons and another, (R S $16,500)..... 16,100

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, 456, 50x100; Henrietta Loewus to Leopold Loewus, (R S $7)..... 1

OLD HUNT'S POINT ROAD, running through and abutting and adjacent to land conveyed to Paul Spofford, Bronx; George H. Church and wife to George F. Johnson, (R S $1)..... 1

PARK ROW, 124 and 126, 25x108.7x25x107.6; William L. Caven to Bernard Gubler, (R S $3, mtg $31,000)..... 1

PARK ROW, 122, n s, 24.4x107.6x24.6x106.7; William L. Caven to Bernard Gubler, (R S $1, mtg $44,500)..... 1

PARK AV, e s, 100 ft s of 171st St, 40x150; Elizabeth McPhillips to Lillie Begnach, (R S $8, mtg $9,200)..... 17,000

PROSPECT HILL ROAD, n e corner of Pelham Bay Park, 2 2-100 acres; George E. Rodman to James A. Mahony, (R S $5)..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 92d St, 101.5x125x100.1x125; Riverside Drive, e s, 101.5 ft s of 92d St, 25.8x50.11x24.10 x53.3; George R. Schieffelin and wife to Charles Lawson, ½ part, (R S $82.50)..... 10

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 92d St, 101.5x125x100.1x125; Riverside Drive, e s, 101.5 ft s of 92d St, 25.8x50.11x24.10 x53.3; Helen M. Del Garcia and others to Charles Lawson, ½ part, (R S $82.50)..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 128th St, 25.5x90.3x25x86.6; Obed H. Sanderson, referee, to Ernest F. Clark..... 11,000

THOMAS ST, 86, s s, 25x100; Virginia T. Beasley, widow, to Charles Wood and others, (mtg $12,500, R S $12.50)..... 12,500

THOMAS ST, 86, s s, 25x100; John E. Cadwalader and another, executors, to Charles Wood and others, ½ part..... 12,500

THOMPSON ST, 241, w s, 25x75; Mary E. Main to Charles Friedman, (R S $12)... 100

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s e corner of 9th St, 24.7x104.10x24.5x102.5, leasehold; Julius Lehmann, referee, to John B. Martin..... 14,000

VANDAM ST, n s, 100 ft e of Macdougal St, runs n 100.8 x e 8.9 x n 24.7 x w 41.3 x s 125 to street and e 33.5; Isidore Jackson and another to Samuel Ginsberg, (mtg $16,500, R S $13)..... 1

WALES AV, n w corner of 153d St, 58.6x40.9x70.4x25; John F. Brodsky, referee, to Moses Mendelsohn, (R S $20)..... 20,000

WALTON ST, 563, w s, 17.8x101x17.8x100.2; Hattie A. Woodward to Joseph S. Dale, (R S $8.50)..... 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 525 ft s of Scribner St, 50x72.10x50x73.5; Michael J. Egan to Marie Lasperches, (R S $1)..... 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of 170th St, 56.6x90; George G. Battle, referee, to Moses Mendelsohn, (R S $10)..... 10,000

5TH AV, s w corner of 128th St, 23.5x75; Julius Klug to Frida Benz, ⅓ part, quit claim, (R S $1)..... 1

5TH ST, 402 East, 20.9x65; Myer Hellman to Maurice F. Fitzgerald, (R S $20) 4,959

5TH ST, s s, 67.2 ft e of 1st Av, 20.9x65; John J. Astor to Myer Hellman..... 9,000

8TH AV, s w corner of 153th St, 25x100; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to Henry J. Welch, quit claim..... 1

16TH ST, 618 East, 25x103.3; Louise Kuhn to Lewis Kuhn and others, (mtg $13,000, R S $5)..... 1

16TH ST, 630 West, 225x46.3x25x48.6 with strip 0.4 adjoining; Luke McCoy and wife to Isaac Rheinheimer, (R S $5.50). 1

26TH ST, 506 West, 25x98.9; Simon P. Flannery to Hugh McElroy, (mtg $8,000) 1

42D ST, s s, 237.6 ft w of 10th Av, 19.7x 100.5; Robert J. Canfield to John Delahunty, (mtg $8,500)..... 1

42D ST, s s, 337.6 ft w of 10th Av, 19.7x ½ block; Richard A. Canfield to John Delahunty, (mtg $8,500)..... 1

42D ST, s s, 357.6 ft w of 10th Av, 19.7x ½ block; John H. Morris to John Delahunty, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

42D ST, s s, 337.6 ft w of 10th Av, 19.7x ½ block; John Delahunty to V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewery Co, (mtg $8,500, R S $2)..... 10,500

70TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 24.9x 100.4; Robert Wallace to Elias Gussaroff and another, (R S $10)..... Exchange

74TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; David Krakower to Gerson Krakower, 1-3 part, (mtg $14,000, R S $1)..... 17,000

75TH ST, 315 East, 25x102.2; M. Agnes Murphy to Jacob Goldfiam, (mtg $12,000, R S $4)..... 1

80TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Pamela O. Stratton to George A. Bowman..... 1

83D ST, 416 East, 25x102.2; Amelia McPherson and another to Charles and Louisa Wimderle, quit claim, (R S —)... 1

101TH ST, 244 East, 25x100.11; Abraham Amsel to Katie Amsel, (mtg $21,000, R S $2)..... 1

125TH ST, n s, 181.8 ft w of 4th Av, widened, 16.8x4½ block; Alexander S. Bacon to Annie Gray..... 1

140TH ST, s s, 305.10 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26x100; Henry C. Scheer to Walter Seaman, (R S $10)..... 1

153TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 225x100; also 153th St, s s, 525 ft e of 8th Av, runs s —x n e —x n 35 to street x w 34.4 to beginning; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to Henry J. Welch, quit claim..... 1

155TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, runs s 99.11x e 165.11x e 74.10x n 58.4 to street x w 228.3 to beginning; 8th Av, e s, 25 ft s of 155th St, 25x100, and Macomb's Dam Road, n w s, 30 ft s w of 155th St, runs s w 14.8x n w 33.4x n e 16.2 to street x s —x s e — to beginning; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to Mary Maloney..... 1

155TH ST, s s, 50.4 ft w of Macomb's Dam Road, 30x35x35x15.4; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to Henry J. Welch, Jr., and another, executors, to Mary Maloney..... 1

161ST ST, n s, 301.7 ft e of Boulevard, 18x 99.11; John E. Duffy, referee, to the New York Life Insurance Company..... 14,500

161ST ST, n s, 246.9 ft e of Boulevard, 18x 99.11; John E. Duffy, referee, to the New York Life Insurance Company..... 14,500

Recorded Leases.

5TH AV, 144, w s, 26x100; Adriana A. Edgar to John Proctor, 10 years..$4,250 to 5,000

11TH ST, 344 West; Patrick Anderson to Andrew Blackburn, 7 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AMIDON, Georgiana M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; West End Av, n e corner of 83d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 50,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to Louise C. Lutz; Washington Terrace, e s, 106.6 ft s of 186th St, 3 years..... 5,000

BALSCHUN, Adolph, to Lambert Suydam and another, trustees; 135th St, n s, 132 ft e of Willis Av, due Jan. 1, 1904..... 5,000

BALSCHUN, Adolph, to Irving Savings Institution; Bathgate Av, n e corner of Wendover Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 23,000

BECK, Charles and Henry, to Charlotte H. C. Beck; 9th Av, 598, due Jan. 1, 1902, 4 per cent..... 4,500

BOWMAN, George A., to New York Savings Bank; 80th St, n s, 206.6 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

BOZZA, Michael A., to Anthony McOwen; Beach Av, w s, Lot 82, map of East Morrisania, due May 1, 1901, 6 per cent. 4,500

BOZZA, Michael A., to Anthony McOwen; Beach Av, w s, Lot 82, map of East Morrisania, due May 1, 1901, 6 per cent. 7,000

BYRNES, Emilie, to Henrietta M. Parker; 166th St, 306 West, due Oct. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,000

DALE, Joseph S., to Robina B. Knox; Walton Av, 563, 5 years..... 5,000

DALY, Anna J., to Sheppard Gandy, trustee, &c.; 3d Av, s s, 84.2 ft n from n w corner of sub-division; Lot 149, map of Village of Morrisania, 3 years..... 5,500

FERRIS, Charles W., to Aaron P. Whitehead; 25th St, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av; also 10th Av, w s, 39.6 ft s of 25th St, Due Jan. 1, 1904..... 6,000

FERRIS, Charles W., to Aaron P. Whitehead; 25th St, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, leasehold, due Jan. 1, 1904..... 6,000

FISH, John, to Adrian H. Jackson; Lenox Av, 20, due March 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FITZGERALD, Maurice F., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 5th St, s s, 67.2 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 11,000

FRIEDMAN, Charles, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Thompson St, 221, due July 1, 1901..... 9,000

FRIEDMAN, Charles, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; Thompson St, 221, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,150

GINSBERG, Samuel, to Isidore Jackson and another; Vandam St, n s, 65 ft n w of Macdougal St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 13,000

GROTH, George H., and wife to Orrin D. Person; 141st St, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, due June 13, 1901, 6 per cent..... 500

HAMILTON, Robert J., to May Snedeker; Macomb's Dam Road, s e corner of Goble Place, 54.6x163.9 to Inwood Av, ½ part and all title in estate of Samuel Hunter, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent... 300

HAYMAN, Morris H., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 8th Av, s e corner of 138th St, — to 137th St; due Jan. 1, 1902, eight mortgages, 4½ per cent..... 160,000

HUESSING, Adelherd S., to George Ringler Company; 1,519 3d Av, lease, demand..... 3,500

HUGERSHOFF, Marie, to Mary F. Sidman; 173d St, s s, 90 ft e of Webster Av, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 1,000

KANNER, Oskar, to American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, 781, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

LARKIN, Andrew J., to Lillian C. Quinn; Crotona Av, e s, 48 ft n of Oakland Place, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

LIGGIO, Leonardo, to George H. Fletcher; Clinton Av, s e corner of 175th St, due May 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LOWEN, Charles, to Helen M. Del Garcia and others; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 92d St, ½ part; also Riverside Drive, e s, 101.5 ft s of 92d St, ½ part and all title, due Jan. 7, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 60,000

LOWEN, Charles, to George R. Schieffelin; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 92d St, ½ part; also Riverside Drive, e s, 101.5 ft s of 92d St, ½ part, due Jan. 7, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 60,000

McCRACKEN, Samuel, to James W. Lawrence; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 182d St, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

McMILLAN, Gertrude A., to John J. Brady; Ernesclif Place, s s, 471.6 ft w of Lisbon Place, due June 19, 1901, 6 per cent..... 2,900

McMULLEN, Katie M., and Martha O. Hein to Thomas O'Connor; 547 East 142d St, due Jan. 1, 1906..... 250

NUSIT, Otto, Moses, Thomas Chester and another, as committee; 130th St, 168 West, widened, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

RAPP, Corina, to Jacob C. Rosenblum; 5th Av, 1,210, installments, 6 per cent.. 5,000

REDFIELD, William M., to Healey M. Denton; 7th Av, s w corner of 149th St, due June 24, 1901, 6 per cent..... 69,539

REDFIELD, William H., to Citizens' Savings Bank; 7th Av, s w corner of 149th St, due Jan. 24, 1901, 6 per cent..... 111,000

REINHEIMER, Isaac, to D. Comeru Moran and another, trustees, &c.; 16th St, 330 West, also strip 0.4 adjoining on west side, 3 years..... 7,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Pincus Lowenfield and William Prager; Broome St, s w corner of Orchard St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Orville N., and Charles A. Purdy; Broome St, s w corner of Orchard St, 4 years..... 36,000

SIMONS, Berry B., to Joseph Goldfeder to Jessie M. Alexander; Morris Av, s w corner of 170th St, 3 years..... 12,000

TEICHMAN, Edward B., and another to William A. Parke, trustee, &c.; Lenox Av, s e corner of 112th St, due June 7, 1901..... 85,000

TEICHMAN, Edward B., and another to William A. Parke, trustee, &c.; Wooster St, s w corner of 3d St, due June 7, 1901 50,000

TEICHMAN & POTTER COMPANY to William A. Parke, trustee; 124th St s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av; Amsterdam Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 124th St, due June 7, 1901..... 85,000

TOWNSEND, Charles J., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 76 Franklin St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 50,000

WINTERROTH, Emil J., and wife to Alwine F. K. Loewe, 122 East 105th St, due June 19, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Benjamin Mordecai..... 7,000

BELL, Enoch C., to Thomas H. Bopp... 1,000

BELL, Enoch C., to Thomas H. Bopp.... 2,000

BURKE, Edmund A., to Martin Burke, ½ part..... 250

COHEN, Alex. E., to Fannie E. Ewing.. 4,959

COHEN, Amelia, to Theodore Bitterman. Nom.

COHEN, Isaac, to Theodore Bitterman, (assigns 2 mortgages)..... Nom.

DOOLING, John T., to Frances Van Vechten, 1-20 part..... 600

GUNTHER, Laura A., to Laura A. Gunther, as committee, &c., 8-10 parts.... 8,000

JEWETT, Charles H., trustee, to Louis P. Bach..... Omitted

KENDALL, Daniel R., and another, trustees, &c., to Elizabeth K. Lathrop.. 16,231

KENDALL, Daniel R., and another, trustees, to Elizabeth K. Lathrop..... 12,681

KENDALL, Daniel R., and another, trustees, to Elizabeth K. Lathrop..... 4,058

LAWYERS' Mortgage Insurance Company to Florence D. Elwood..... 12,000

MERRITT, Rowe F. R., to Adelaide B. Stilwell..... Nominal

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, (two assignments)..... 18,000

SIDENBERG, Gustavus, and Richard and another, executors, &c., to Charles Scholle..... 20,000

SMITH, Susan L., to Timothy M. Cheesman..... Nominal

WILLITS, Ellen O., to Elise Powell..... 16,800

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM Av, n e corner of 140th St, 100x100; Fabbrini & Robinson against N. Hausen, owner; Charles Sorrentina and Vincenzo Valente, contractors.... $40

ATTORNEY on, 774, Bertha Hellman against Julius Musliner, owner; Allen Black, contractor..... 400

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of 168th St, 52.2x100; Bradley & Currier against George J. Kelly and Evelyn H. White, owners; Evelyn H. and Joseph J. White, contractors..... 2,715

DALY AV, 1,976 to 1,982; Henry Maurer against Frank McCone, owner; Ludwig Maurer, contractor..... 153

FOREST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 225x100; also 153th St, s s, 525 ft e of 8th Av, runs s —x n e —x n 35 to street x w 34.4 to beginning; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to Henry J. Welch, quit claim..... 30

155TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, runs s 99.11x e 165.11x e 74.10x n 58.4 to street x w 228.3 to beginning; 8th Av, e s, 25 ft s of 155th St, 25x100, and Macomb's Dam Road, n w s, 30 ft s w of 155th St, runs s w 14.8x n w 33.4x n e 16.2 to street x s —x s e — to beginning; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to Mary Maloney..... 71

ROBBINS Av, 564; Herrmann Hornburger against Henry Winter and Richard Harries, owners; G. W. Kingston, contractor..... 15

ROBBINS Av, 564; Herrmann Hornburger against Henry Winter and Richard Harries, owners; Penney & Bunt, contractors..... 25

WEST ST, e s, 42 ft s of Vesey St, 25x 16.6x31.6, (Washington Market;) Merritt Metal Selling Company against Michael Guerin, lessee; Frederick Korbach, contractor..... 175

6TH AV, 110 and 112; Bell Brothers against Johanna Baumann, owner; Eugen Schulz and Herman Baumann, contractors..... 1,073

16TH ST, 105 West; William Wallace against Thomas Kelly, owner; John Krlete and William Schuler, lessees and contractors..... 210

19TH ST, 274 and 276 West; New York Room Moulding Manufacturing Company against Samuel Levinson, owner and contractor..... 40

40TH ST, 40 East; B. A. Bohne against Robert M. Bull, owner; D. F. Anglin, contractor..... 18

80TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 23 x102.2; Max Goldstein & Co. against Bernhard J. Ludwig, owner and contractor..... 87

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 125x110; James B. Sayre & Co. against Tessie Adamo, owner; G. A. Adamo & Co., contractors..... 5,398

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 125x110; Ravitch Brothers against Tessie B. Adamo, owner; G. A. Adamo & Co., contractors..... 11,500

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 125x110; T. H. Simonson & Son Company against Tessie Adamo, owner; G. A. Adamo & Co., contractors..... 2,824

129TH ST, 132 and 134 West; Harry H. Huff against Frank Jewel, owner and contractor; George Shannon, contractor. 45

163D ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 108x112.6; New York Room Moulding Manufacturing Company against Lucy E. Lynn, owner and contractor..... 78

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BEACH AV, w s, 175th St, s of 149th St, 50x100; Anthony McOwen with Michaelangelo Bozza, 6 payments..... $7,000

CLINTON AV, s e corner of 175th St, 30 x165.2 x irregular; Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown with Leonardo Liggio, 2 payments, (additional loan)..... 2,000

7TH AV, s e corner of 149th St, 99.11x 175; Citizens' Savings Bank with William H. Redfield, 6 payments..... 111,000

115TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 100x 100.11; Jacob D. Butler with Geraldine Broadbelt, 9 payments..... 90,000

128TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 100x— to 129th St; Title Guarantee and Trust Company with Adelbert S. Nichols, 2 payments..... 10,000

Lis Pendens.

CROSBY ST, e s, 101.6 ft s of Bleecker St, 32.8x 55.7x19.11x34.1; Lucy M. Rice against Hitchcock Land Improvement Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Sutherland.

LISPENARD ST, 27; West Broadway, e s, 50 ft n of White St, 25x20; White St, n s, part of Lots 103, 104, and 105, map of land of Anthony Lispenard, 20x75; Madison Av, w s, 98.10 ft s of 31st St, 24.7x95, and Catharine St, s w corner of Oak St, 31.7x70x32x72.8; Elizabeth G. Moore and others against John P. M. Richards and others, (partition;) attorneys, J. A. & A. S. Mapes.

2D AV, s e corner of 102d St, 25.11x100; Alexander Stolz against Amelia M. Wheaton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf.

5TH AV, 143 to 147; George Vassar's Son & Co. against Caroline A. McCready and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Dexter, Osborn & Gillespie.

9TH ST, s s, 280.7 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.11; North River Savings Bank against George F. Anderson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. de Forest.

9TH ST, 26 West; Harold Nathan as Trustee, &c., against Rachel P. and Frank P. Townsend, (action to set aside conveyance, &c.;) attorney, M. H. Vogel.

57TH ST, 138 and 140 East; Benjamin Goldberg against the New York Retail Grocers' Union, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. S. Marcuson.

89TH ST, 118 and 120 West; Samuel Greenbaum against Ely Greenblatt and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages,) two actions; attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield.

92D ST, s s, 297.7 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.8; Arthur A. Zimmerman against Hattie W. Schmidt and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Kneeland, La Fetra & Glaze.

165TH ST, 686 and 688 East; Emma Kaufmann against Mary L. De Castano and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages, two actions;) attorneys, Meighan & Necarsulmer.

Court Assignments.

ASSIGNMENTS SURROGATES' COURT.

We, the Surrogates of the County of New York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1901. Such terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month:

TRIAL TERMS.

January,	Thomas, S.	June,	Fitzgerald, S.
February,	Fitzgerald, S.	October,	Thomas, S.
March,	Thomas, S.	November,	Fitzgerald, S.
April,	Fitzgerald, S.	December,	Thomas, S.
May,	Thomas, S.		

CHAMBERS.

January,	Fitzgerald, S.	July 1 to Aug. 15,	Fitzgerald, S.
February,	Thomas, S.	Aug. 15 to Oct. 1,	Thomas, S.
March,	Fitzgerald, S.	October,	Fitzgerald, S.
April,	Thomas, S.	November,	Thomas, S.
May,	Fitzgerald, S.	December,	Fitzgerald, S.
June,	Thomas, S.		

(Signed) FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
(Signed) ABNER C. THOMAS,
Surrogates.

Dated, December 10th, 1900.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—United States Supreme Court:

122—The State of Arkansas et al., appellants, vs. Charles A. M. Schlierhalz.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice White.

1—Robert W. Workman, petitioner, vs. the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York and James A. Gallagher.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of the Second Circuit.—Decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and the decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York affirmed, and cause remanded to the said District Court. Opinion by Justice White; dissenting, Justices Gray, Brewer, Shiras, and Peckham.

83—John Joyce, plaintiff in error, vs. H. F. Auten, receiver.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

349—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company of Texas, plaintiff in error, vs. Mollie F. Ferris et al., in error to the Court of Civil Appeals for the Third Supreme Judicial District of the State of Texas.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

66—Mary Louise Kenaday, executrix, plaintiff in error and appellant, vs. Arabella D. Sinnot et al.—In error to and appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with a direction to remand it to the court below for a restatement of the final account in accordance with the opinion of the Court. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller; dissenting, Justices Brewer and Peckham.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the Court.

498—Margaret French et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Barber Asphalt Paving Company.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Feb. 25 next, after the case already set down for that day.

514—Christian Hines, appellant, vs. New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Feb. 7 next, after the cases already set down for that day.

462—Robert Chipps and Alexander McKenzie, receiver, petitioners, vs. Jafet Lindsberg et al.—Rule to show cause discharged, and petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

515—George W. Crossman et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Advanced and assigned for argument Jan. 7 next, after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of W. Wickham Smith for the appellants.

511 and 512—Old Colony Steamship Company, petitioner, vs. Edwin L. Pearce et al.—Petition for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted by Harrington Putnam and Edward S. Dodge for the petitioner, with leave to counsel for respondent to file brief within two weeks.

521—Sigua Iron Company, petitioner, vs. Benjamin D. Greene.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by William B. Hornblower and Howard A. Taylor for the petitioners and by L. Laflin Kellogg and Alfred C. Pette for the defendant.

Adjourned until Jan. 7.

Call for Jan. 7: 393 and 397, 398, 399 and 400, 189, 450, 507, 501, 502, 509, 514, 515, 139.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,363.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY LE ROY PERSHALL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Le Roy Pershall of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Le Roy Pershall was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 24th, 1900.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARIE BLECHNER, plaintiff, against JOHN O'KEEFE, Mary O'Keefe, his wife; Sarah O'Keefe, William O'Keefe, Richard O'Keefe, heirs of John O'Keefe, if any, the names Mary, Sarah, William, and Richard fictitious, and the people of the State of New York, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 31st, 1900. C. A. BURGESS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and Office, No. 941 East 152d Street, New York City.

To the defendants John O'Keefe, Mary O'Keefe, his wife; Sarah O'Keefe, William O'Keefe, Richard O'Keefe, heirs of John O'Keefe, if any, the names Mary, Sarah,

LESS DRUNKENNESS UNDER RAINES LAW

State Commissioner of Excise Reports Its Operation Favorably.

BIG INCREASE IN REVENUE

Decrease of 6,307 in the Number of Places Where Liquor Is Sold.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—State Commissioner of Excise Henry B. Lyman to-day issued a statement concerning the operation of the State Excise law during the past year. He states that $61,289,275 have been collected in excise taxes since the Raines law went into operation, and in this connection says:

"In addition to the enormous revenue collected the statistics show a marked decrease in arrests for drunkenness within the State, being for the last year nine to the 1,000 population, instead of twelve to the 1,000 population, as under the last year of the old law. The decrease in drunkenness appears to have been in about the same proportion as the decrease in the places licensed to sell, so that there is an improvement from the moral standpoint, as well as from the consideration of revenue derived.

"The total receipts during the last year under the old law were $3,172,376; the receipts each year under the new law were: First year, $11,245,374; second year, $12,-372,340; third year, $12,638,881; fourth year, $12,686,056; from May 1 to Nov. 30, 1900, inclusive, $8,251,522.

"Notwithstanding the large increase in revenue under the liquor tax law, the number of places where liquors were sold have been decreased from 33,437 to 27,130, a decrease of 6,307.

"More than half of the criminal cases prosecuted by District Attorneys were upon evidence secured by the State special agent force.

"During the year litigation in 185 civil actions was completed, including forty-three bond actions, in which there were recoveries of $30,372; thirty-seven revocation proceedings, the balance being rebate proceedings, penalty actions, enumeration cases, certiorari proceedings, mandamus proceedings, injunction, and local option cases, in which the State Commissioner recovered, in penalties and costs, $3,459, making a total recovered for penalties and costs for the year of $34,031.

"In conclusion the statement says:

"The successful administration of the law has required the earnest and united efforts of those connected with the inauguration and conduct of the department. At first the most mischievous doctrine that the law was only to be enforced by the officials of the Excise Department was persistently promulgated. This doctrine was willingly indorsed and adopted by officials who were disinclined to do their duty under this or any other excise law.

"In 1898, before the law was fairly in operation, its repeal was made a party issue, but the party making its repeal an issue was seriously disappointed in the result, and since that time have carefully refrained from making an attack on the law in its political campaigns. This indicates that public opinion sustains the law and its administration."

ECCENTRIC WOMAN'S DEATH.

Woman Run Over in Jersey City Was Mrs. Ann Carroll—What Followed the Refusal of a Kiss.

The woman who was killed on the Erie Railroad Weehawken Coal Branch in Jersey City on Sunday was yesterday identified as Mrs. Ann Carroll, an eccentric character, whose home was at 316 Madison Street, Hoboken. She was fifty-five years old. She owned several houses in Hoboken, and at one time owned the meadow lots on which the public pound was established.

She had many disputes with her neighbors, one of which has become historic. In 1895 she quarreled with Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Rosenberg, who lived in the adjoining house. They alleged that she assailed them with squashes, pumpkins, potatoes, and other vegetables they kept for sale in a store they then managed. Rosenberg and his wife brought a civil suit for damages caused by her destruction of their property, and the case has been in the courts ever since, one appeal after another being taken by the Rosenbergs or Mrs. Carroll. The last hearing was in July last. The original trouble in the case was that Mrs. Rosenberg refused to kiss Mrs. Carroll. The latter went into the store one morning and asked Mrs. Rosenberg to kiss her.

"I haven't time for such nonsense," said Mrs. Rosenberg.

"Oh, you haven't?" queried Mrs. Carroll. "Then maybe you have time to catch this?" and she threw a pumpkin at Mrs. Rosenberg's head. This was followed by a bombardment with whatever vegetables Mrs. Carroll found within reach, and Rosenberg, who went to his wife's aid, came in for his share of them. All the vegetables that could be smashed were left in a condition that rendered them unsalable. Those that were too hard for this smashed other things, among which were fruit and pickle jars and bottles and even windows.

When the battle ended and the wreckage was cleared away the Rosenbergs estimated their loss at $40. In their efforts to secure a judgment it is believed they have spent five times that sum, while Mrs. Carroll, who always had two lawyers, is thought to have spent double that sum. In the last suit the jury gave a verdict for the Rosenbergs, and Mrs. Carroll filed an appeal.

Mrs. Carroll leaves two married daughters. Her name was originally McCarroll, but she decided that the "Mc" was a useless appendage, and dropped it immediately after her husband's death, fifteen years ago.

THE COST OF B'S EXPERIENCE.

Queer Sign on a Pushcart Attracts Attention in Wall Street.

A man stood at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets yesterday, with a flat pushcart loaded with pocketbooks and other leather goods. The fine quality of his stock attracted some attention, as it is not usual to see three-dollar pocketbooks displayed on pushcarts, but what attracted more attention than the stock, and which probably accounted for its display in that way, was the following sign painted in large letters and attached to the cart:

> This is not a bankrupt sale, but a case of man's duplicity.
> A has experience, B has money. Now A has money and B has experience and what stock is left, and is here on sale.

Organist Resigns After Dispute.

Charles E. Colbeck, who two years ago became organist of Grace Episcopal Church in the Greenville district of Jersey City, has resigned. The cause was a difference of opinion between the organist and the Rev. Percival C. Pyle, the rector, regarding the musical service. Mr. Colbeck desired to give a full choral service every Sunday. Several members objected to this, as savoring too much of a High Church service, and Rector Pyle notified Mr. Colbeck that the full choral service could only be given once a month.

Labor Lyceum to be Rebuilt.

It was announced yesterday by the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association that it has decided to rebuild the Labor Lyceum at the corner of Myrtle and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, which was burned a few days ago. A number of labor organizations which met in the building before it was burned have decided to co-operate with the association as far as possible in the erection of the new building.

Excursions.

COOK'S HOLIDAY TRIPS,

Including Hotels and All Expenses.
Washington—3 days Dec. 27.....$12.
Washington and Old Point—6 days Dec. 27.....$20.
Florida—Jan. 16, 26, etc. Tours from.....$45.
Bermuda—Jan. 16, 21, etc. Tours from..$45.
Programmes free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1185 BROADWAY, N. Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

5th Av. North Cor. 87th St.
50x140 feet and side lot 25x100.
UNRESTRICTED.
The choicest plot for a residence offered
FOR SALE.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 PINE ST. & 570 5TH AVE.

5TH AVE. LOTS.
This property, facing the Park, is rapidly being acquired for handsome residences. The prices asked to-day will look small in a few years. We offer several choice corners and street lots at inside prices.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 PINE AND 570 5TH AV.

$27,000—BEAUTIFUL MODERN RESIDENCE on Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon; fine carriage house and stables, lawn, fruit and shade trees; convenient to station; particulars on application. Address Box 63, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

11TH AV., NEAR 48TH.—Fine full-size corner building, with store; always rented; bargain $25,000; also 8th Av. bargains. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

COLD water Tenement, with store, 100th St., near 8th Av.; always rented, finest tenants, $2,100; price $21,500; easy terms. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM AV.—Elegant corner building, with stores; rented, $4,700; growing fast in value; bargain price; also adjoining houses. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

9TH AV., NEAR 59TH ST.—Elegant corner; old buildings, 125x100; rare bargain for investment or alteration. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

LOTS.—Bronx bargains; Tremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs.; Fordham Road; three Woodlawn corners; others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

A BEEKMAN ST. BUILDING, LOT 140 FEET deep, for sale at large reduction; owner to live abroad. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

BARGAIN.—Handsome private dwelling, East 50th St.; price right; little cash needed; might exchange. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

FIVE OLD FOUR-STORY TENEMENTS, ON 102d St., for sale, each 25x100. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 115 Broadway.

NO. 81 WHITE STREET, NEAR BROADWAY. —Business building; submit offers. GURNEE & HOPKINS, No. 134 West 23d St.

24TH WARD.—Several tracts desirably located acreage, for sale or exchange. OWNER, 20 Broad St., Room 1,002.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, 680 FEET WATER front, foot 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn, 200x240; yard and building; 32 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. PIERSON & WOLFFE, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 583 Cort.

Mortgage Loans.
New York and Brooklyn Property.
DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN.

ONE LEFT—2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2-STORY AND basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price $4,000; cash $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,249 Sterling Place; open; investigate.

$2,250, ONLY $100 DOWN, DETACHED HOUSE, 7 rooms; all improvements; stable. STOOTHOFF, Eastern Parkway, near Montauk Av.

BARGAINS.—Three choice lots, Prospect Place, Sterling Place, near Washington Av. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway, Manhattan.

NEAR PROSPECT PARK.—Large Queen Anne, good location, price $3,000; easy terms. BEARDALL, 11 Willoughby St.

STUYVESANT SECTION.—2-story basement stone, same as new house, $5,500. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

WHEN YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN BROOKlyn real estate, call and see KETCHAM BROS., 1,665 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SALE, RENT.—Allenhurst, Elberon, Hollywood, Monmouth Beach, Rumson Road; desirable furnished cottages. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

DEMAREST STATION.—Charming Queen Anne house, 8 lots; perfect order; cheap, $4,500. THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

CHOICEST, CHEAPEST LOTS ON THE PALISades; $200 up; easy payments. EASTWOOD, Grantwood, Bergen Co., N. J.

JERSEY FARM, 9 ACRES, HOUSE, BARN, mtg. $900, Southern acreage; offer. H., 583 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT GREAT sacrifice; new Queen Anne cottage, 7 rooms, fine barn and fruit; 1 acre good ground in centre Smithtown Branch Village, near railroad station. Apply at once to E. H. MULLINEAUX, Smithtown Branch, L. I.

FARM, 126 ACRES, 10 TIMBER; 18-ROOM house, 2 barns; farmhouse; plenty fruit; productive soil; 1 hour from city; cost, $35,000; must sell to close estate; price, $10,000. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

ALL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE A SPECIALty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

CUBA MAHOGANY TIMBER LANDS, 20,000 acres, near navigation; low price; perfect title. DICKINSON CONDICT, 40 Wall St.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

OWNERS! ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT assured of property placed in my charge. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 551 West 59th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, HAS many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country Properties for sale and exchange. Flats, Tenements, Business Property, Lots, private Dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban Houses and Farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

CALIFORNIA HOME FOR SUBURBAN RESIdence; value, $7,500; both unincumbered. CLARENCE L. BARBER, Owner,, 15 Wall St.

To Let for Business Purposes.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET AT LOWEST RATES. JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

FACTORY, POWER, RAILROAD SWITCH, Sprinklers, cheap labor, low freights. W. LAWTON, Kingston, N. Y.

LARGE LIGHT OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR, NICEly furnished, for rent to May 1, 1901. Apply Room 33, 261 Broadway.

STABLE, 193 LEXINGTON AV.—Private stalls; rent reasonable. Apply or address 20 Broad St., Room, 1,005.

6TH AV., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

LARGE STORE TO LET, 100 FEET DEEP, with cellar; storage or any business. 529 West 42d St.

167TH ST., 423 WEST.—Large store, with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

NO. 81 WHITE STREET, NEAR BROADWAY. —Business building; submit offers. GURNEE & HOPKINS, 134 West 23d St.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 368 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Religious Notices.

CHRISTMAS DAY SERVICES.
On Christmas there will be a full service at 11 o'c. A. M. in the Collegiate Reformed Churches as follows:

Marble Church, 29th St. and 5th Av.
with sermon by Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Subject, "The Song of the Golden Age."

Fifth Av. Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
with sermon by Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D., D., pastor.—Christmas Service at 11 A. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d St.—Christmas Day services: Christmas Carols and Holy Communion at 8 A. M. Morning prayer, sermon, and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. Rev. Reginald H. Starr, D. D., will preach.

Furs.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

A. D. WOLF, 31 WEST 125TH ST.—Practical Furrier; Seal Garments Altered and Repaired, a Specialty. Lowest Rates.

Real Estate at Auction.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ABSOLUTE SALE,
To close the Estate of Simon Bing, Jr.,
TUESDAY, JAN. 22nd, 1901,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City,
268 RIVINGTON ST., COR. COLUMBIA ST.,
4-story tenement, with stores; lot, 25x70. Also
243 & 245 W. 29TH ST.,
2 four-story flat houses, with rear buildings; plot, 56x98.2.
For terms and further particulars apply to L. S. BING, Att'y, 237 Broadway, or Auctioneers, No. 158 Broadway, New York City.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DWELLINGS $75 a Month and upwards.
138th & 139th Sts., 7th & 8th Aves.
Several desirable, well-appointed dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 139th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, IMPROVEMENTS; CONvenient to cars; $18; good order. Apply 360 12th St., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE IOWA,
135 West 104th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Av. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.
PAUL B. PUGH & CO., Builders and Owners.
STABLER & SMITH, AGENTS,
674 COLUMBUS AVE., 93D ST.
TELEPHONE 79 RIVERSIDE.

BACHELOR AP'TS.
112 West 44th St.
2 large light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, (new,) 404 and 406 Gold St., between Fulton and Willoughby; right in the dry goods section; 5 rooms and tiled bath; steam heated; hot water supplied; refrigerator; every room has outside window; resident janitor; private block; they just meet the demand for this section; rent $23 to $26. C. H. DENISON.

BROADWAY, 2,680 to 2,690, COR. 102D ST.—7 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; BATH; all improvements; hall service; $40.00 to $55.00.

BUTLER ST., 173 TO 181, NEAR BOND.—3 handsome large rooms, newly painted; $5 to $8.

INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES. JACOB A. KING, 81 E. 125TH, 491 B'WAY.

Brooklyn.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, (new,) 404 and 406 Gold St., between Fulton and Willoughby; right in the dry goods section; 5 rooms and tiled bath; steam heated; hot water supplied; refrigerator; every room has outside window; resident janitor; private block; they just meet the demand for this section; rent $23 to $26. C. H. DENISON.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 96TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $38. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 504 to 310 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE FLATS; 6 LARGE rooms; bath room; steam heated; hot water supplied; $26 to $32. 47 and 49 8th Av., facing Jackson Square, 2 blocks from 14th St.

85TH ST., 221 EAST.—New apartments, 3, 4, 5 rooms, baths and bedrooms heated; open plumbing; hot water; ranges; hardwood finish; decorated; $12.00 upward; janitor.

A.—$13.00; NEAR CENTRAL PARK; 63 WEST 100th St.; 4 large, light front rooms; newly decorated; handsome entrance, mirrors, &c.; inducements.

107TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH AV. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

1ST AV., 1,083, NEAR 59TH ST.—3 large, light rooms; newly painted; $7.00 to $7.50.

Brooklyn.

HICKS ST., 363.—Desirable apartments of two and three rooms; prices, $7 and $8.

Coal and Wood.

When in Need of Coal, Remember
LEONARD BROTHERS,
COAL AND WOOD.
245 WEST 125TH STREET.
Tel. 344 Harlem. Yard and Wharf, Mad. Ave., 135th & 136th Sts. (Harlem River.)

THOMAS STOKES,
COAL DEALER.
Best grades of house coal, fresh mined, standard weight, lowest prices. Yards, 10th Av. and 32d St., 10th Av. and 54th St., 9th Av. and 84th St.

STOKES BROS.'
HARLEM COAL YARD,
121st St. and 8th Av. Telephone 131 Harlem. A trial will insure best of service at lowest prices. Superior quality and weight guaranteed.

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD AT THEDFORD'S,
27th St. and 9th Av. Quantity, quality, service. Telephone 388-18th St.

J. H. BARKLAGES' SONS.
BEST MINED COAL AT REASONABLE PRICES. YARD, 647 9TH AV.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

TODE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DELICACIES.
SW. COR. 61ST ST. & 3D AVE., N. Y.
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NIEDENTHAL & CO., 1,744 MADISON AV., NEAR 114TH ST.—WINES, LIQUORS, AND BEER. SPECIAL PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FRED LEVY, FAMILY LIQUOR WAREHOUSE, 1,776 Madison Av., near 116th St. Elegant SOUVENIRS FOR HOLIDAYS.

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PURE WINES AND LIQUORS AT THE COlumbus Wine and Liquor Warehouse. 2,193 3d Av. Present to each purchaser.

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HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LADIES', GENtlemen's, and children's fine discarded Clothing, Jewelry, Furs, Bric-a-Brac, Furniture, Carpets. Mr. or Mrs. NAFTAL, 744 6th Av.

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MRS. COHEN, 629 6TH AV.—Highest prices paid for ladies' street and evening costumes, jewelry, furs.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PAIR FINE JET BLACK HORSES, 15¾ HANDS, six years, cob built, long tails; sound, kind, fearless; price $450; extension front brougham and victoria at bargains. 239 Schermerhorn St., near Bond, Brooklyn.

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WEBER PIANOS
"Among all the instruments of the renowned makers, here and abroad, I to-day prefer the Weber because of its sympathethic tone-quality." EMMA CALVE.
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"Perfect for accompanying the voice." ERNST VAN DYCK.
"Your pianos surpass all in excellence, both as to sonority and richness of tone." T. SALIGNAC.

Examine our beautiful Holiday Stock and obtain our prices and terms.
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th Street, New York,
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Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125, Grands, $175—$300.

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Are THE BEST in
TONE, TOUCH, FINISH and DURABILITY.
Over 16,000 pleased customers is our evidence.
Special Inducements for Holiday Season.
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EASY TERMS. OPEN EVENINGS.
A good Piano for $10 down and $1.50 weekly.

POPULAR
PEASE PIANOS.
109 WEST 42d ST., JUST WEST OF 6th AV.
Over 64,000 purchasers in the last half century will attest to the durability and fine tone qualities of the PEASE PIANOS. Special factory prices and easy terms. Bargains in used pianos of standard makes, from $125 up. Write for catalogue.
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The Only Player Awarded Medal at Paris Exposition of 1900.
Plays Any Piano. Any One Can Play It. Easily fitted to any piano. Endorsed by leading musicians. Recitals daily. Cash or Installments.
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This is bargain week with us, and we offer our patrons the rarest bargains of the year, including Chickering Grand, Steinway Upright, Decker Brothers', and our own new Holiday Stock at reduced prices; a small cash payment and balance in easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.
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A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments. In addition to elegant Holiday Stock, we have Steinway, $150; Chickering, $185, and many other rare bargains; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.
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Buy of manufacturer; reliable Conner Pianos; easy terms; renting; exchanging; repairing. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

$200 New Piano, stool, and scarf, $7 per month. Call at 1,999 Broadway, corner 47th St.; open evenings.

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$100.00—THIS MONTH ONLY, HOLIDAY BARgains; Beautiful Upright Piano, Stool, Scarf, 5 years' warrantee, one quarter's lessons free with every Piano; latest improvements. BANKS, 593 Lexington Av., 52d St.; open evenings.

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BARGAINS—New and second-hand upright pianos; fine makes, all improvements, mahogany, walnut, oak, or rosewood cases; fully warranted; $125 up; open evenings. WHITNEY & CO., 112 West 125th St.

EMERSON PIANOS.—Beautiful new designs; several slightly used; at unusually low prices; Steinway Parlor Grand; rare bargain. GEO. W. HERBERT, 10 East 17th St.

BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT BARGAIN; $150.—High-grade uprights, easy payments; rented, $3 upwards, allowed on purchase. Open evenings. O. W. WUERTZ, 1,514 Third Av., near 86th.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. P. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

BARGAINS.—Pianos, new and second-hand; Steinway, Chickering, $100 up; rent $3 up; also self-playing pianos. MYLIUS, 12 Union Square, between 14th and 15th.

BEFORE RENTING OR PURCHASING A piano call and examine our stock; rents $3 up; old pianos exchanged. DEWEY & CO., 5 East 14th St.

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STEINWAY, EVERY IMPROVEMENT, BEAUtifully carved, great sacrifice. Elegant Upright only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

RENTS $3 TO $5 MONTHLY FOR PIANOS with orchestra and tremolo attachments. WESER BROS., 524 West 43d St.

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UPRIGHT, $50; CHICKERING BARGAIN; installments. LOCKHART & CO., 117 East 14th St. and 92 5th Av.

Dentistry.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM Highly Improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 464 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St., received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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In America's Great Winter Resorts
IN CALIFORNIA.
Take the Luxurious
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which comprises everything that is up to date and modern in the railroad world, and is the only solid train between the Mississippi River and San Francisco remote from the inconveniences of high altitudes and snow.
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Improved in all essentials since last season, with new Palm Room and other attractive features.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager,
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OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY
Situated on high elevation in the centre of the City of Hamilton, the capital of Bermuda. Send for booklet. A. C. BROOKS, Manager, Hamilton, Bermuda.

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MINUTE FROM BROADWAY.
A select hotel for permanent and transient guests, convenient to leading theatres and shopping district. "L" station, and all car lines; rooms newly furnished and decorated; single or en suite, with or without private bath; steam heat, electric light, elevator.
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100,000 HOLIDAY BOOKS
AT YOUR OWN PRICES.
Everybody in New York for fifty miles around knows Lovering. His store is headquarters for book-lovers and book-buyers. Books to suit all tastes and all pocketbooks. Historical books, biographical, religious, scientific, books of travel, books of fiction, books for children, poetry, etc. Anything you want, and positively at the lowest prices. Encyclopaedias on sale for a song—Appleton's, Chambers', Britannica, and People's. Books and libraries purchased. Chambers' Encyclopaedia, 15 vols., $2.50.
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THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO. 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours, 8 to 6.

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R. V. HURD, LATE WITH WILLIAM MOIR, saves you money on diamonds, watches, and all repairing; old gold, jewelry, gems bought, exchanged or remodeled, 126 West 23d St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs.

FOR DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND fine line of HOLIDAY GOODS, go to DAVIDOW BROS., retailing Jewelry House of Harlem, cor. 3d Av. and 124th St.

TYPEWRITER, (NEW,) $40; REMODELED Remingtons, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone,) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—Very elegant "Weelock" upright piano, full size; also very good sewing machines, warranted, from $5.00 upward, 319 9th Av., near 28th St.

RETURN TO NATURE.—If sick, don't despair; you will be cured by advice in KNEIPP'S WATER CURE BOOK, 60c. KNEIPP STORE, 111 East 59th St.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED; EXpert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

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CREDIT WATCHES, $1 WEEKLY; DIAMONDS, silver novelties lowest prices; strictly confidential; oil paintings. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane; take elevator.

FAMILY SACRIFICES HIGH-GRADE UPright piano, $125; artistic parlor suit, oil paintings. Residence, 187 Lexington Av.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY; WEEKly payments; reasonable prices; all goods guaranteed. JAMES BERGMAN, 37 Maiden Lane.

$10 UP.—SPECIAL THIS WEEK. NEW HOME, Domestic, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers. BROWN, 39 West 125th St.

EMBROIDERY NEEDLE IDEAL.—Wonderful invention for embroidering all fancy work. Call and examine. 56½ East 125th St.

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SEWING MACHINES.—Best in the world for the least money; new machines for $10.00 at J. T. COUGHLIN, 544 8th Av., near 37th St.

AT 344 6TH AV. AND 172 WEST 23D ST.—Foot Knitting Co.; stocking refooted; underwear repaired.

BASKET BUSINESS, 231 WASHINGTON ST., New York.

Business Opportunities.
10c. per line 3 times

SUMMER-LIKE DAY FOR CHRISTMAS EVE

Holiday Shoppers Perspired and Drank Ice Cream Soda.

WEATHER WAS UNSEASONABLE

Crowds Sought Open Cars and Fled the Heat that Was Clamored for a Few Days Ago.

Preternaturally warm weather developed many strange Christmas Eve spectacles in the streets yesterday, and the undefinable atmosphere of a general holiday which always pervades the passing crowds was more suggestive of the Fourth of July than of Christmas. It was a somewhat incongruous sight to see shoppers crowding up the elevated stairs, overcoatless and with coats unbuttoned, struggling through the throng with clipper sleds or club skates under their arms, and in the stores perspiring women flocking around the soda fountains calling for ice cream soda as on a midsummer day.

Only a few days ago loud and bitter complaints were made against the Metropolitan street surface railroad system because the cars were not heated. After a little delay the passengers got the heat; and they had it yesterday, perhaps for the same reason that it was so long in being turned on that nobody in authority happened to think about it and give the stop order.

The heat is all applied to one side of these cars, as is well known, and as a result on all lines the box cars were running with a decided list to starboard or port, as the case might be, for everybody wanted to get on the cool side. It was funny to see folks, especially women with children and bundles, get on and carefully bestow themselves and their belongings upon the side of the car that was unoccupied.

There would be but a brief minute of repose, and then hitch, hitch, along the carpet-covered bench, wondering glances up and down, and at last a move over to the other side if there was a possibility of squeezing in. The Broadway line ran many open cars, and though smoking is allowed all over them at this time of the year they were much patronized, and during the hours of the day when travel is lightest they did more than a fair share of the business.

Electric fans that have been still for many weeks were set a-buzzing in the restaurants, and at the down-town drug stores bowls of chopped ice took the place of the whipped cream used to set off the hot drinks.

It was warmer in New York yesterday than it was in Galveston or San Francisco, according to the Weather Bureau, and if there isn't a change in the weather to-day many a little boy of this city will envy the little boys down South, where they celebrate Christmas with firecrackers all day long and fireworks in the evening, and have presents, too.

New York has not had a white Christmas in eight years, but this unbroken record has done much to upset the gruesome old adage about green ones.

NO CHRISTMAS WITHOUT THIS.

Police Court Reporter Could Not Pass His Annual Chance.

The blazing sun of Christmas Eve was beating down with withering force upon the Essex Market Court building yesterday afternoon. The Magistrate, court attendants, and prisoners were performing their several functions with a listless air, owing to the oppressive heat. A faded woman with five little children entered from the dusty street and told a sad story of having been evicted for non payment of rent, and asking what might be done about it.

The police court reporter, who year after year chronicles the incidents of low life that pass in continuous procession before the Magistrate, stood mopping his brow while the woman told her story. At once he recognized the material for the annual Christmas eviction story. He was weary and oppressed by the gusts of hot air that came fitfully in through the open windows, raising the mercury to 75 degrees, but the force of habit was strong upon him. Removing all unnecessary apparel he tucked a handkerchief around under his collar and sent out this story:

"The Essex Market Police Court was just about to close for the day yesterday afternoon and the Magistrate was signing the commitments of a number of human derelicts to the Island, where they would at least be snugly housed and warmly clad during Christmas Day, when there entered through the stormdoors of the courtroom a faded woman with five little ones, who clung timidly to their mother's scanty skirts. The little group seemed dazed with the cold, and when finally led up to the Magistrate's desk by a tender-hearted policeman, stood there shivering and silent. The mother was clad only in the thinnest of dresses, over which had been thrown a faded shawl to protect her from the pitiless weather. Her nose and fingers, as well as those of the children, were blue from cold.

"The Magistrate, thinking of the blazing fires of his own hearthstone and the thousands of the more prosperous who were at this hour wending their way homeward, bidding defiance to the icy breath of Winter, with warm furs and woolens, lent a kindly ear to this woman's story.

"She wept bitterly while she told how her husband was sick, and although they owed but $12 for one month's rent, the landlord yesterday had put them out upon the street in the bitter cold.

"The woman and children had stood about their household effects for hours, exposed to the biting Winter winds that swirled through the street, carrying bits of ice and snow. Then, almost dead with cold, they had started out to find the police court, having been directed by a kindly faced man in a heavy fur overcoat, who had taken pity on them. Even then the little party had wandered about a long time over the icy pavement before they found the courtroom and its temporary warmth.

"The warmly clad court attendants shivered sympathetically as they heard this story, and the kindly faced Judge told the mother that her case would be continued. Then he slipped some money into her hand. 'Go,' he said, 'and buy a ton of cold with that.'"

HIS TURKEY HAD FOUR LEGS.

Comrade's Joke Spoiled a Thirsty Stereotyper's Christmas Appetite.

"It was Christmas Eve, pay night, and the night of rejoicing and much drinking, and the night when, according to immemorial custom, every man in the shop walked home with a turkey, 'presented by the owner,'" said the old-time stereotyper. "As is generally conceded, there are few such thirsty souls as those in the stereotype rooms of newspapers—where they thirst for everything, from lager to truth. It was also conceded by those who ought to know that there was not a thirstier set of stereotypers in all New York than those of The ——.

"The ——, you must know, is an evening paper, and as we quit work about 7 o'clock that Christmas Eve, each man swinging a limp turkey by the legs, there was a concerted long paper bag rush for Madden's, around the corner, where it was intended to drink, and give vent to our souls with songs and carols.

"Among us was a fellow named Jim Corrigan, and it was thought Jim had about landed the fattest turkey in the bunch. Jim thought so himself, for he kept his eye on it until pretty well in the night, when no one cared whether the turkeys were fowl or suckling pigs. Some one conceived the idea of a joke on Corrigan. The legs were cut off of one of the other turkeys and after proper beveling on the edges, were shoved into Corrigan's turkey and fastened there with an invisible string, making a four-legged turkey.

"Corrigan noticed nothing. When he started to go, he picked up the turkey by the neck and, stripping off the long paper bag, resolved to carry it home in the 'altogether.'

"There was no trouble till he was seated in the elevated train, where he made himself comfortable and dangled the four-legged turkey between his knees, to the amusement of a number of passengers. The people became more and more interested in the monstrosity, until Corrigan began to notice that every one was looking at him. That made him angry, and he began to swear, first gently to himself, then not so gently, and finally without any mistake about it. At last he found the object of attention. He raised the turkey slowly to a level with his eyes and stared at the four legs suspiciously. He rubbed his eyes and looked again. Finally he blew his nose and spoke. 'Suffering Moses, I didn't think I had as much as all that. What a time I must have had,' he said. Then he extended his hand to make sure which of the legs were the real things. When he felt the four legs, it was the last straw.

"'A cripple, by thunder, a rank cripple they gave me for my Christmas dinner,' and before any one could interfere to prevent it he had hurled the turkey out of a window far down into the street—into the night."

XMAS DANCE FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Merrymaking Till Midnight Will Follow Dinner on Ellis Island.

Christmas among the newly arrived immigrants is to be celebrated in great shape to-day. Emil Schwab, who has the contract for feeding the people that come into the country under the care of the Bureau of Immigration, has arranged to give to the 500 now on Ellis Island a big dinner at midday. Many turkeys have been bought, and they will be served up with the orthodox accompaniment of cranberry sauce. There will also be a plenty of other attractive things to eat, including vegetables, pies, Limburger cheese, elongated sausages, and macaroni. A large majority of the diners will be Italians.

In the evening, when the immigrants shall have satiated their appetites, the big hall that is used as a bureau of registration will be cleared for a dance. Then, until midnight, the 500, or as many of them as are addicted to terpsichorean amusements, will revel. The orchestra that has been provided consists of a zither and two accordions.

MONEY FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Heavy Calls on the Sub-Treasury for Gold and New Bills.

The color of the Christmas aside, there has been this year the greatest demand in the history of the Sub-Treasury for Christmas money, according to Cashier Marlor, who has been there for thirty years. According to Assistant Treasurer Jordan and Mr. Marlor this is one of the surest evidences of the general prosperity.

For the past two weeks the Sub-Treasury has paid out on a daily average $150,000 in gold coins, from quarter to double eagles; $500,000 in new notes, from ones to one thousands, and $4,000 in nickels and pennies. All of the specie has been just from the mint and bore the 1900 date. This money has been paid out in lots from 10 cents, where poor women have come in and asked for ten bright pennies, to the order of the American Express Company, which called for 30,000 half eagles, and the banker who wanted a new thousand-dollar note to give to his bookkeeper.

Yesterday another of the orders from stores for gold pieces to present to their employes was received from Hearn, the Fourteenth Street dry goods dealer, who asked for 1,500 quarter eagles, one of which was last night given to each employe in the house. In spite of the extra work entailed by this great demand, everybody has been waited on, and efforts to please all comers have been eminently successful.

GOV. ROOSEVELT AS SANTA CLAUS

Distributed Gifts to School Children at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 24.—Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt's reception at District School No. 10, in this place, this afternoon, where they distributed Christmas presents to every pupil in the school, was very pleasing to them. The opening prayer was by the Rev. Mr. Russell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. After this there were recitations by the scholars. Among these were Kirmiet and Archer Roosevelt. Gov. Roosevelt was then introduced, and he said, in part:

"Schools amount to nothing unless interest is taken by the parents at home. Much depends upon this. I believe that I voice the sentiment of all the parents in this respect and the teachers are satisfied. Nothing can be substituted for this home practice. Now, children, I want to say to you, work while you work, and play while you play, and do both with all your hearts. Have a good time. Help any one you can. Do your work to the full extent of your mind. Every boy and girl should want to be a hero. When asked to do any errand, don't suggest that 'Susie' go, as you had been there last, but go quickly and happily, or you will find it heartburning to both your father and mother. I always feel that these meetings at Christmas are among the most pleasant I enjoy. In conclusion, I wish you all a merry Christmas, especially the teachers who have labored so hard for you, and also your parents, my friends and neighbors." [Applause.]

William J. Youngs then spoke to the children for about ten minutes. He amused the audience by reciting a poem he said he learned forty years ago. After the speech-making, Gov. Roosevelt distributed the presents. Every child in the school received a package of candy, and either a doll, book, wagon, or sleigh.

There were about 150 adults present and about 60 pupils, which crowded the room.

Salvation Army's Work for the Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been brought to our notice by a newspaper representative that a statement is being circulated for the purpose of publication to the effect that "most of the articles required for our mammoth Christmas dinner for the poor are being contributed to us gratis, and that there will be a large balance of money left over which will be applied to the general funds of the Salvation Army." Such a statement has no foundation in fact—on the contrary, very little in the way of food has been donated except a carload of potatoes from Chateaugay, N. Y.

Last year there was a balance of only $447.05 after all expenses were paid, and every penny of this, and a great deal more, was distributed through our Winter Relief Department. If there should be a balance this year it will be similarly treated. In any event, a statement of the income and disbursements will be sent to you as soon as the effort is over.

THOMAS HOLLAND,
Chairman of Committee on Arrangements.
Dec. 24, 1900.

Fire Chief Warns Holiday Makers.

In anticipation of the annual Christmas fires, Chief Croker of the Fire Department yesterday issued a warning to the citizens of the greater city in the matter of the peculiar affinity existing between the average Christmas tree and flames. He asked that special care be taken in all places, and particularly in school buildings, churches, and wherever there as a large number of people gathered. He asks that the department be notified at once of a fire, and that there shall not even be an effort to extinguish any blaze, no matter how slight, before notifying the department.

Xmas Brought Prosperity to Trade.

Although every Exchange in the financial district was closed yesterday, the day was only nominally a holiday for the army of brokers and bankers' clerks, who were busily at work getting their books in shape after the heaviest trading season on record. The brokerage houses with foreign connections were receiving cables, and some arbitrage business was being done. It was universally stated that the year has been the most prosperous one in the history of the Street, and as a result the Christmas presents to employes by banking and brokerage houses were said to have been lavish.

The Kaiser's Christmas Eve.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—The weather in Berlin is mild, cloudy, and dry. To-day there were the usual Christmas Eve street scenes. Emperor William at 3 P. M. attended the distribution at Potsdam of presents to the troops of the Garde du Corps. He dined at the palace an hour later, and then joined in the family festivities, which included the usual array of tables covered with white cloths and the Christmas trees for the Princes, one for each.

Three Human Feet Found at a Dump.

Some boys who were delving in the refuse of the Jersey City dumps, at the head of Zabriskie Street, yesterday, found three human feet. They were taken to the Webster Avenue Police Station, where they were examined by County Physician Charles B. Converse. He said they were apparently the feet of women, and that the bodies had probably been dissected by medical students. The police are making an investigation with a view to learning, if possible, where the feet came from.

Christmas comes but once a year,
But Rogers Peet is always here.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
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We fill orders by mail.

NEW YEAR'S WATCH IS OFF

F. D. Higbee's Greeting to 1901 for the Red Cross Fails.

PROMISED TO RAISE $300,000

Promoter of Scheme Explains His Connection with Meeting as Purely Business.

The New Year's watch meeting at Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the Red Cross Society at which it was intended to read greetings from potentates, Princes, and from citizens of more or less prominence in Europe and America, has been postponed. Instead of greeting the new century in this city in an entertainment at $1.50 a head, Frank D. Higbee, the promoter of the project, has decided to have an entertainment of a different character next March upon the day of the anniversary of the adoption on the part of the United States of the International Red Cross Treaty of Geneva. The day falls on March 11, and its main feaure will partake of the character of a reception and popular greeting to Clara Barton.

The action in New York will not, Mr. Higbee says, affect hundreds of other watch meetings all over the country, at which the greetings will be read, with the exception of Philadelphia, where the meeting also has been declared off. Several causes contribute to the local postponement, the chief one being the fact of the open-air meeting in City Hall Park on New Year's Eve. Mr. Higbee says he is far too experienced to run in opposition to a free show in the same city on the same night. Mr. Higbee said last night that his plans had been misunderstood by a great many people in this city. He made the following explanation of his position in reference to the Red Cross Society:

"My business," said he, "is evolving ideas and selling them for entertainment, advertising, and other purposes. After I had evolved the scheme of watch meetings and greetings, in connection with raising money for the society, as well as helping myself in a perfectly legitimate enterprise, I went to the Red Cross people in Washington and laid the idea before the Board of Control. Some dissented at first, others approved. I told them that the millionaires had been solicited long enough, and that it was about time to go to the people for Red Cros support and give them something in return for their money, such as an entertainment. The Red Cross needs money. I proposed to raise for the society $300,000 in approximately two years' time, and told them I wanted a certain salary at the end of that time if I made my word good. I am a high-priced man, and the sum I named staggered them at first. But, I said, if I do not raise that sum, you are under no obligation to pay my salary. If I do, I want the salary agreed upon, for it will be worth the amount to you.

"William J. Youngs then spoke to the children for about ten minutes. He amused the audience by reciting a poem he said he learned forty years ago. After the speech-making, Gov. Roosevelt distributed the presents. Every child in the school received a package of candy, and either a doll, book, wagon, or sleigh.

"There were about 150 adults present and about 60 pupils, which crowded the room.

"Now, I know I can raise $300,000, as I said I would. I have backed other enterprises and have never yet made a failure. The collection of the greetings has cost $11,000. I attended the committee meeting at the City Hall this noon, and I told the members that I would send them a full set to be read at their celebration and afterward they could pay for it whatever sum they might see fit. The money, of course, goes to the Red Cross, as I have explained.

"I think the best answer I can give to my critics is that I have the full indorsement of the Red Cross Board of Control, and besides that a warm indorsement from Clara Barton herself."

Mr. Higbee said that so far he has received eighty-six greetings, and that all will be sent to the committees in the various towns. The postponement in Philadelphia was practically for the same reason as that in New York.

When the joint committee of the Municipal Assembly, appointed to arrange for the celebration of the opening of the new century met yesterday in the City Hall, a representative of the Red Cross Society appeared and requested that the city take the responsibility for the celebration arranged to be held in the Madison Square Garden on New Year's Eve. The first proposition by the representative of the Red Cross Society was to have the city pay for the musical arrangements and assume the full responsibility for the Red Cross celebration in Madison Square Garden. This the Municipal Assembly committee refused to do. Then the representative of the Red Cross Society asked that the city pay $1,000 for the telegrams received from the monarchs and leaders all over the world in reference to the new century celebration by the Red Cross Society. The Municipal Assembly committee refused to foot these bills.

The representative of the Red Cross Society left the City Hall after making this announcement:

"Well, there will be no Red Cross celebration anyway. If this Municipal Committee can do nothing now, you might cooperate with us in a celebration to be held under the auspices of the Red Cross Society on March 1, the anniversary of the acceptance of the Red Cross treaty by the United States."

The announcement was then made that there would be only one celebration, and that would be at the City Hall. Chairman Sulzer announced that there would be 800 singers there, and that as Frank Damrosch and his Choral Union promised to be present, there should be 1,200 singers.

The next meeting of the New Century Celebration Committee will be held next Wednesday afternoon.

JOY FOR THE CITY'S POOR.

Christmas Entertainments in Public and Charitable Institutions.

Preparations are rapidly completing or have already been completed throughout every public institution in the city for the annual Christmas celebration. In the jail, the hospital, the penitentiary, the infirmary, the public home, and the workhouse, the lame, the halt, the blind, the stragglers, and wounded in the ceaseless battle of life in a great city will for this one day at least feast and make merry to their hearts' content.

Warden Pickett of Ludlow Street Jail will act the part of Santa Claus to his fifty-two prisoners. He will not distribute any presents, but still he will try to make everything as pleasant as possible, with a joyous feast. Yesterday was a very busy day at the Charities Dock, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. Hundreds of pounds of things good to eat were loaded on the boats that ply between the pier and Blackwell's Island. These articles were for the good cheer of the inmates of the institutions on Blackwell's and other islands under the Department of Charities and Correction.

Tremendous consignments of good things also were sent to Bellevue, Harlem, Gouverneur, and Fordham Hospitals, and the various city jails. The children in Ward 31 at Bellevue will have a Christmas tree, the work of the matron, Miss Agnes Brennan. There will be entertainments in various institutions in the city, and particularly at the Tombs, where volunteer talent will give a theatrical show. The inmates of the Manhattan State Asylum will be entertained also. Nobody will be forgotten.

There was a Christmas entertainment at the New York Hospital last night for the benefit of the children patients and those who have been treated there at other times. This was held in the children's ward, which was beautifully decorated. A large Christmas tree was placed in the centre of the room and around it grouped a number of little beds in which lay children who were too ill to be up. Several of the nurses contributed to the amusement of the little folks by music, songs, and recitations, and Santa Claus was there and distributed the gifts to the children.

In the rooms of the Volunteers of America, at 1 Fourth Avenue, last evening about 150 children were made happy with Christmas toys and a variety of candies and nuts, and other sweet things which appeal to the childish palate. The children were all members of the Sunday school class which is conducted in these rooms by Junior Sergeant and Superintendent William H. Smeaton, who conducted the exercises last evening and distributed the presents. The Rev. Alfred Myers, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, made the Christmas address to the children.

$10,000 MORE THAN HE NEEDED.

St. Louis Manufacturer Gives His Employes a Christmas Present.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 24.—Russell E. Gardner, a vehicle manufacturer of St. Louis, has given $10,000 to his employes for a Christmas present.

When he balanced up his books for the year he found that his concern had earned $10,000 more than he expected, and more than he needed for his business or personal wants. He informed the employes that he would like to give it to them in proportion to their years of service and effectiveness for the firm. They were willing. Each received a check for the pro rata due.

Gardner is a remarkable man. He is only thirty-four years old, and yet is retired from active business. He says that no man should be a slave to work in pursuing more wealth than is necessary for his comfort.

"Money making is the easiest thing in the world," says Gardner. "Any young man with energy and application can accumulate enough wealth by the time he is thirty-five years old to support him in ease for the rest of his life. When he has got enough he should quit and live in comfort during the best years of his life."

Gardner made his wealth in fourteen years.

Gift for City Clerk Scully.

City Clerk P. J. Scully last evening was presented with a handsome silver tea service by a committee representing the members of Tammany Hall in the Twelfth Assembly District and the members of the Columbian Club. The presentation was a complete surprise to Mr. Scully, as he had received no intimation of the affair. James J. Devlin presented the tea service, and Mr. Scully managed to make a brief speech of thanks and to express his appreciation of the gift. After the presentation an informal programme was rendered and refreshments were served to about 500 persons. The members of the committee which conducted the affair were Assemblyman Leon Sanders, Chairman; James J. Devlin, Judge Henry M. Goldfogle, James F. Delaney, John F. O'Brien, James J. Leary, Senator Simon J. Foley, Alderman William Clancy, Herman L. Fian, Coroner Jacob E. Bausch, and Alderman James J. Smith.

Christmas Gift to Railroad Employes.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 24.—As a Christmas present to its employes, the Syracuse Rapid Transit Company announces that it will increase wages from 7 to 9 per cent., according to the length of service. About 250 men are affected.

DR. PEASE'S TESTIMONY.

President Murphy Thinks the Christian Scientist May Be Prosecuted.

President Murphy of the Health Board has asked Surrogate Fitzgerald for a certified transcript of the testimony given by Charles G. Pease, M. D., D. D. S., "C. S.," in the contest over the will of Helen C. Brush. It is understood that the President will submit the testimony to counsel for legal advice in order to determine whether he can prosecute Dr. Pease on the testimony he gave before the Surrogate.

Dr. Pease admitted that he had not reported Miss Brush as ill with consumption, and further admitted that in one case he had signed a death certificate without having attended the patient.

NATHAN ROTH MAY RECOVER.

John Galletus Held to Await Result of Boy's Injuries.

Nathan Roth, the nine-year-old boy of 166 Berry Street, Williamsburg, who was shot in the head on Sunday night by John Galletus, a crazed boilermaker, was so much improved yesterday that the doctors of the Eastern District Hospital have hopes now of his recovery. The bullet was extracted yesterday. It was found under the scalp over the right eye.

John Kelly of 179 Bedford Avenue, whom Galletus shot in the chest, was able to be about yesterday. His wound is slight.

Galletus was arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court. Magistrate Kramer committed him to jail to await the result of Roth's injuries.

STERN BROTHERS

will show to-morrow
For Early Spring
Printed Foulards, Satin Liberty and Japanese Silks

Cotton Dress Fabrics

Satin Bande and Sheer Mercerized Printed Mulls, Silk Mixed Lace Grenadines, Embroidered Scotch Swisses, Printed Embroidered Silk Mousselines, Printed Mercerized Foulard Batistes, Belfast Dimities and Lace Lawns, Scotch Madras and Oxfords.

Embroideries

Swiss Cambric and Nainsook Sets with Allovers to match. White and Ecru Galoon, Band Trimmings, Shirtings and Flouncings in Guipure and Irish Point Effects, Batiste Embroideries and New Designs in Colored Embroideries.

West Twenty-third Street

STERN BROTHERS

To-morrow, Wednesday
Opening Display of
Ladies' Shirt Waists

Exclusive Styles of confined Imported Materials in Silk and Cotton Fabrics, Batiste Brilliante, Madras, Grass Linen with Embroidered and Hemstitched Effects.

West Twenty-third Street

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Last 5 nights. 2 matinées this week. Matinées To-day, To-morrow, Saturday. JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL. Dec. 31—Empire Co. in Mrs. Dane's Defence.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, Cor. 38th St. LAST WEEK. MAUDE ADAMS MATS. TO-DAY & SATURDAY. Evs., 8. Mats., 2. L'AIGLON. NEXT WEEK—ADA REHAN IN "SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY." SEATS READY THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

Charles Frohman's JOHN HARE. CRITERION THEATRE Broadway and 44th St. EVES., 8. MAT. SATURDAY. THE GAY LORD QUEX. Xtra Matinée New Year's Day.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day, To-morrow, & Saturday. WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM. Xtra Matinée New Year's Day.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Matinées To-day, To-morrow, & Saturday. Broadhurst's latest farce, THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th st. & Madison Av. LAST 5 NIGHTS. LAST TWO MATINEES. SARAH BERNHARDT & M. COQUELIN. Positively to-night at 8. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday HAMLET. Sarah Bernhardt (1st Time) as Hamlet. Dec. 31—E. S. WILLARD in DAVID GARRICK.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:15. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. IN CONSEQUENCE OF ITS LENGTH, PERFORMANCE BEGINS 8:15, INSTEAD OF 8:30. "A ripping success."—Eve. Sun. "A credit to Daly's."—Press. "A triumph."—Eve. World. "So good a play sure to last."—Times. Lady Huntworth's Experiment. By R. C. Carton. EXTRA MATINÉE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman....Manager. Matinée Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEES XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S. ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

Hammerstein's Victoria 42d St., Bway, and 7th Av. Evenings, 8:30. Con. Adm., 50c. Mat. Prices, 50, 75, 1.00. TO-NIGHT, MARIE DRESSLER. In Big Musical Comedy, MISS PRINNT. Introducing in Third Act Burlesque on "L'Aiglon."

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. To-night 8:15. Mat. Sat. LULU GLASER. XMAS MAT. TO-DAY. SWEET ANNE PAGE. NEXT MON.—NEW YEAR'S EVE, THE BURGOMASTER. SALE OF SEATS Begins TO-MORROW!

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Av. A DECIDED SUCCESS. "Children's Theatre" "The Forest Ring." FAIRY PLAY. EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.

KEITH'S R. G. KNOWLES. TOM NAWN & CO. RALPH LOMSTONE. JOSEPH HART AND CARRIE DE MAR, and big holiday bill of stars. TO-DAY DOORS OPEN at 9:30 A. M.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. FLORODORA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK. JAMES O'NEILL. MATINEE TO-DAY. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Evs., 8:15. MONTE CRISTO.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY. THE BEST OF ALL RURAL PLAYS. THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. PARISIAN WIDOWS. GREAT LIVING PICTURES.

THEATRE REPUBLIC Evs. 8:20. Mats. to-day, Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Last Week. The Sprightly Romance of Marsac. Next Monday—VIOLA ALLEN—"In the Palace of the King." Seats Now on Sale.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Xtra mat. to-day 2 & to-night 8:15. New special vaudeville features Followed by Sydney Rosenfeld's Successful review, the GIDDY THRONG.

WALLACK'S Evs. at 8:30. Mats. To-day, Wed, Sat. & New Year's, 2:15. MARY MANNERING. IN JANICE MEREDITH

HUSBAND DIES AT WIFE'S BIER.

Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Creco Will Be Buried Together.

A double funeral will take place to-day from the Italian Catholic Church in North Eighth Street, Williamsburg. It is that of Antonio Creco and his wife, Camilla, who died on Sunday within a few minutes of each other. They lived at 88½ Withers Street.

Mrs. Creco had been ill for a long time, and her husband nursed her. Mrs. Creco grew worse, and on Sunday she died. While Creco was bending over the body, silently weeping, he was stricken with heart disease and fell across the body. One son survives the couple.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

INAUGURAL SALE

OF COTTON

SHIRT WAISTS Imported and Domestic

This event (always eagerly awaited) begins to-morrow.
Introducing all the styles of 1901.
Offering Unique Specials.

In devising the Shirt Waist this country has, for once, turned the tables on her sister Republic, and is the originator, Paris an eager follower. But the style influences of Paris predominate, and domestic manufacturers follow closely in French footsteps. That indefinable, elusive "smartness" ever associated with George, Martial, Charvet and Doucet fils finds successful simulation in American productions—at a good round saving of cost. We are amply stocked with foreign models and their home duplicates.

ALL SIGNS POINT TO A NEW, GREATER LEASE OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY FOR THESE PRE-EMINENTLY SENSIBLE AND STYLISH GARMENTS.

An evolution and revolution of sleeves, collars, cuffs, trimmings, and even of fabrics, supply every stimulus of novelty. Effects are daintier than ever. The straight front is carried further. There is heavy demand upon delicate laces, embroideries and hemstitchings, trending to somewhat elaborate effects.

Reds, Violet, all the Blues, Tans of every tone, dull and bright Greens

strike charming color notes. Altogether this year's gathering is notable, and every woman who values value, richness and high fashion will study, note and admire.

We name some striking specials that surpass all that have gone before.

Models from Parisian sources—the very limit of novelty, richness and fashion authority..... 25.00

Imported Organdie Waists, to be worn at smart functions, the Paris fads of the hour..... 12.50

Exceedingly chic Linon Waists, in white, pink, blue and helio—Grass Linen also..... 5.75

Dressy Waists of the strict tailor type—genuine Anderson Ginghams and Zephyrs, in raised cordings and flat stripes, choicest assortment, ideal for general wear; nothing pretentious, but smart to a degree—new sleeves and collar—also mercerized fabrics, daintily corded..... 1.98

A 98c. Bargain.

Very choice White Lawn Waists, hemstitched and tucked back and front—also in White Pique and Madras of popular colors.

A 50c. Bargain.

Waists of White Lawn and Percales, tucked front and back, pearl buttons, good finish—splendid evidences of price leadership.

Black and Black and White Waists for mourning, guaranteed fast colors and perspiration proof.

Black Lawn and Black Batiste Waists..... 98c
A POINTER—We supply every size, 32 to 46.
ANOTHER—Unbroken assortments give selections that will be impossible later.

WHAT CHRISTMAS LEFT!

Sharp-Sacrificing of Holiday Left-Overs.
Absurdly Low Prices to Weed Out Stocks.

Fully a half of this main building is to be torn down in a hurry. Of what account to us are these relics and reminders of Christmas? The New Year has its gift obligations. Redeem them

WHILE HANDSOME GIFT TOKENS OF EVERY KIND ARE LITERALLY PRICE-SLAUGHTERED

HANDKERCHIEFS. JEWELRY. TOILET SILVER.
(*Books are extraordinarily reduced.*)
NECKWEAR FOR ALL. LEATHER GIFTS, BIG AND LITTLE.
(*Small Furs, with 4 months' wear ahead.*)
IN FACT, THE WHOLE RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE PRESENTS.

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

Amusements.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. TO-DAY (XMAS) OPEN AT 10:30 A. M. 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. 4 Cohans. Sisters O'Meers, Yorke and Adams, Ethel Levey, Mark Sullivan, Marcel's Living Bas-Reliefs, Finneys, Bixley and Birkbeck, John Kernell, Lydia Yeamans Titus, Clifford and Huth, Alice Fierce, Linton & McIntyre, 3 Mertons, Grapewin and Chance, 3 Yoscarys, St. Onges, L. Crane.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. SPECIAL CHRISTMAS MATINEE TO-DAY. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS. In Klein & Francis' Operatic Comedy, A ROYAL ROGUE.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Eve'g 8:20. Reg. Mat. 2:20. Wed. & Sat. Last Two Weeks. Special Xmas Mat. To-day. Augustus Thomas' Masterwork, ARIZONA.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2. Piddle-Dee-Dee & Burlesques of The Gay Lord Quex & A Royal Family.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ROSSOW MIDGETS and 10 OTHER ACTS. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY, (XMAS.)

Koster & Bial's 25c Mat. Daily. Evenings, 25c. up. Boxes, $1. Kita di Lorenza, Etta Butler, Dolan & Lenhart, Jess Dandy, Holloway Trio, Fred Niblo, 15 others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8. Mats. To-day and Sat. 2. MRS. Leslie Carter as Zaza.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY. DENMAN THOMPSON. THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Monday.) 25c. FAUST.

IRVING PL. THEATRE.—Every day at 2:30. Matinée (pop. prices) Schneewitchen. Every Ev. the great success, Der Grosskaufmann.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Mat. To-day & Sat. Ev. 8:20. MADGE SMITH. May Irwin's biggest hit.

SAVOY 2:30. Mats. To-day Wed., Sat., N. Y'rs. Henrietta Mistress Nell. CROSMAN.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum—8-Legged Boy; Colored Minstrels; 30 others.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901. Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. To-morrow Ev'g, at 8:15—First production at Met. Opera House of Puccini's opera LA BOHEME, (in Italian,) Mmes. Melba, Fritzi Scheff; MM. Salezs, Campanari, Gilbert, Journet, Conductor, Mancinelli.

Fri. Ev'g, Dec. 28, at 8—FIDELIO, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Scheff; MM. Bertram, Blass, and Dippel. Conductor, Damrosch.

Sat. Aft., Dec. 29, at 2—LA BOHEME, (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Fritzi Scheff; MM. Gremonini, Campanari, Gilbert, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Sat. Ev'g, Dec. 29, at 8, at Popular Prices—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Bridewell; MM. Plancon, Journet, Bars, and Salezs. Conductor, Flon.

Sun. Ev'g, Dec. 30, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Scotti, and Plancon, together with Met. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Damrosch. WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. 28th Season, 1900-1901. Oratorio Society. Frank Damrosch, Conductor. ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES. The Messiah. SOLOISTS: Sopr. Mme. Lillian Blauvelt. Contr. Mrs. Morris Black. Tenor Mr. H. Evan Williams. Basso Mr. David Bispham. Wednesday Aft., Dec. 26, at 2. Thursday Evg., Dec. 27, at 8. Reserved seats 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15. Now on sale at box office.

CARNEGIE HALL. Grand Popular Operatic Concert. SEMBRICH. assisted by Mm. De Lara, Bensaude, Rosa, and Dado of the Sembrich Opera Company. GRAND ORCHESTRA. MON. EVG. DEC. 31, AT 8:15. Sig. BEVIGNANI.....Conductor. Direction.....C. L. GRAFF. POPULAR PRICES: 75c., $1, $1.50, $2. Boxes, $12, $15. Tickets on sale at Schuberth's.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra Holiday Attraction. Jas. E. Adams Pantomime Co. "HUMPTY DUMPTY." Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK. 66 WEST 66TH STREET. Open Christmas Day Three Sessions. MUSIC. ADMISSION 50 CTS. PERFECT ICE.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and colder; fresh westerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,902. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CAPE DUTCH ARE WAVERING

Question as to Whether They Will Rebel Still in Doubt.

BOERS EVACUATE BRITSTOWN

Kitchener Reports that One Party Has Retired North—Invaders Have Done Little Damage So Far.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The position of Cape Colony is hanging in the balance. According to The Morning Post's Cape Town correspondent, everything depends upon the quantity of ammunition in possession of the disloyal Dutch residents, fifteen hundred of whom have joined the Boers in the Philipstown district alone.

Energetic measures have been taken to stem the invasion, but there is unquestionably danger that parties of Boers will get through into parts of the colony and gradually raise the whole Cape into rebellion. Reinforcements can arrive none too soon.

Most of the dispatches from Cape Town, however, describe the raiders as doing little harm and as being rapidly inclosed by Lord Kitchener's combination. Lord Kitchener is in the heart of the disaffected districts.

He has the advantage of being personally acquainted with local conditions. Last March he supervised the suppression of the rising which occurred then. He is bringing down thousands of troops from the North.

The Standard's Cape Town correspondent says the Loyalists demand that martial law shall be proclaimed throughout Cape Colony, but adds: "Such a step is now impossible, owing to the lack of sufficient troops to enforce it."

The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Cape Town says:

"The pro-Boer papers are singularly quiet. They have been made uneasy by the promptness and thoroughness of the military action, but reports from various parts of the western provinces foreshadow perilous possibilities.

"A responsible Colonist who recently made a tour of the Colony, declares that 90 per cent. of the Dutch are simply waiting for the appearance of a resourceful leader to rebel."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Times telegraphs that scarcely any Cape Colonists have joined the invaders.

Civil railway traffic has been suspended largely in all parts of the Colony, and the movements of both the Boers and the British are almost unknown in Cape Town. It appears that one Boer column attacked Steynsburg, but was repulsed and fled, entrenching itself in the mountains.

Another Boer commando captured a party of police at Venterstad. Mounted colonial troops surprised 300 Boers fifteen miles from Burghersdorp on Dec. 25, and, after a brisk interchange of volleys, retired with a loss of two men.

Lord Kitchener, telegraphing to the War Office, under date of Naauwpoort, Dec. 24, 9 A. M., reports:

"Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry have occupied Britstown without opposition. The Boers retired to the north in the direction of Prieska. They will be followed up."

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 25.—Regular railway service between Cape Town and De Aar has been restored.

The report that the destruction of a bridge south of De Aar turns out to be incorrect; only a culvert was damaged. Trains are running from De Aar to Kimberley irregularly. There are considerable delays elsewhere as the result of heavy rains.

Two hundred Boers have left Britstown after commandeering all supplies available.

BATTLE NEAR DE AAR.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 25.—Fighting is going on near De Aar.

Particulars are unobtainable.

New Zealand to Send More Men.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Dec. 25.—The Government has asked the Governor, the Earl of Ranfurly, to inform the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that it does not wish the New Zealand contingent in South Africa to be diminished; that drafts will be forwarded to fill the ranks, and that additional mounted men will be sent.

H. O. WILBUR'S SON KILLED.

Thrown from His Horse in Chester Valley Hunt, on A. J. Cassatt's Farm, Near Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—While riding cross-country to join the Chester Valley Hunt to-day, Henry L. Wilbur, aged forty-two years, son of H. O. Wilbur, the well-known cocoa and chocolate manufacturer, of this city, was thrown from his horse and killed on the farm of A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Valley Forge.

Mr. Wilbur, who lived at Bryn Mawr, started out on a magnificent horse, accompanied by T. N. McCartney, another huntsman. They were too late for the start at Stafford, a suburb of this city, where the hounds were released. The two men caught sight of the forward fox hunters on the Cassatt farm, and galloped at great speed to catch up with them.

On the further side of the property there is a three-foot rail fence, and beyond this a ditch. Mr. Wilbur's horse took the obstruction easily, but in landing beyond the ditch one of the horse's forward feet sank into a small hole. Mr. Wilbur was pitched forward and thrown headlong to the ground, where he lay unconscious. He was carried toward Devon, but his condition grew worse, and he died in a farm house. The exact cause of death is not known, but it is believed to have occurred from a broken neck. He leaves a wife.

COYOTE HUNTING IN KANSAS.

Farmers Get $3 for Each Scalp—Join in a Grand Round-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 25.—Farmers in Western Kansas are depleting the county treasuries by the capture of coyotes. Each coyote scalp is worth $3.

The method of capture is unique. A crowing rooster is placed in a cage and taken to an elevated place, hunters secrete themselves in gulches and kill a dozen or more in a day. Another decoy is to take a piece of meat, drag it through the grass and leave it on an eminence. The coyotes follow the trail to the meat in droves and are slaughtered with shotguns. Over one hundred farmers joined in a grand "round-up" of coyotes to-day.

Wolves Abound Near Minneapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 25.—Large numbers of wolves infest the vicinity of Minneapolis, and the farmers are in a state bordering upon panic for fear their live stock will be attacked by the brutes. This condition is particularly true as applying to Anoka County, adjoining Hennepin, where the prairie wolves are reported as being more numerous than ever before. Farmers are sending out invitations for a grand hunt in the near future by means of which it is hoped to exterminate or drive out of the country the animals.

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Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
There is nothing more appetizing and delightful for a Winter's breakfast. Try a two-pound package.—Adv.

SHIP MET STORM'S FURY.

State of Nebraska Encountered Head Winds and High Seas.

When the Allan-State liner State of Nebraska reached her pier yesterday morning the officers and crew declared the voyage to have been the worst they had ever experienced in their seafaring lives. From the Irish port of Moville, from which she sailed on the 9th, for two weeks the vessel was tossed and rocked incessantly, hardly a moment's abatement of the frightful weather conditions being noticeable during all this time. Terrific headwinds were met, and great, high seas swept across the decks, staggering the vessel with the persistence and fury of their onslaught. A run of over 100 knots was the exception during this time, while on five consecutive days, from the 12th to the 16th, the runs were less than this. The maximum run on these days was 83 knots on the 13th, while the 15th was represented by 50 knots on the ship's log.

When she docked yesterday morning the superstructure of the Nebraska gave evidence of the rough handling she had received on the turbulent voyage. The lighthouses on her bow were smashed and rendered useless, two lifeboats on the port side of the promenade deck were practically destroyed, the bridge railings were twisted, and other lesser damage to various portions of the decks attested to the severity of the passage.

Purser Sterrat, in speaking of the trip, called it the banner passage of his experience for high seas, gales, winds from all points of the compass, and other marine weather phenomena. "It was the worst," he said, "that any of us ever ran up against. Few ships have encountered such terrific gales and tremendous seas."

Capt. David Ingram of Vancouver, one of the passengers, said many of the passengers had on more than one occasion become alarmed for their safety. The report that many of them had put on life belts or spent the time in prayer, he said, was not authentic. The only person injured on the passage was William Thompson, one of the firemen. He was going down the forecastle ladder, when a big wave broke over the bow, catching him and throwing him against the rails. Two of his ribs were broken. Dr. Ogilvie, the ship's surgeon, attended him.

The engineers had their hands full in keeping the machinery in working order. The injuries were due to the terrific strain the vessel was put to, owing to the storms.

Commander Peters, who brought the Nebraska over, refused to talk of the passage.

POLICE SCARED GENDARMES.

New Yorkers' Welcome to Frenchmen Interpreted as a Notice of Arrest.

The French liner La Normandie arrived from Havre yesterday after a stormy passage, which was weathered without any appreciable damage to machinery or superstructure.

Among La Normandie's passengers were five French gendarmes, who are en route to Tahiti, in the Society Islands. They have already served ten years, and will remain on their new station in the Pacific for seven years, after which time they will be relieved by a new relay of policemen. They were all in the full uniform of the service, and were much the most conspicuous of La Normandie's passengers. They will remain in New York a few days, after which they will proceed to Tahiti by way of San Francisco.

When they left the pier several New York policemen spied them, and desiring to show some attention to their Paris brethern, accosted them and extended to them in English the liberty of the city. The gendarmes at first thought they were under arrest and began to expostulate in choice Parisian French concerning the peaceful mission which was responsible for their temporary sojourn in New York. An interpreter came to the rescue of the much embarrassed party, and the hospitable intentions of the New York contingent being made known to the Frenchmen, there was a general shaking of hands, accompanied by profusive nodding and courtesying on the part of the foreigners, after which both parties separated, apparently much to the relief of all.

Among others on La Normandie were M. de Beauregard, the Italian Consul General to Cuba; Baron P. de Langlade, and Comte Jean de Sieyes.

YOUTSEY'S CARTRIDGES FOUND?.

Discovered in Vault of Office Where Alleged Slayer of Goebel Worked.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 25.—One of the clerks in the State Auditor's office in searching the vault for old records to-day found a cartridge box containing eight metal patched smokeless powder cartridges, 38.55 calibre, corresponding exactly to the bullet found in the tree and which was believed to have passed through William Goebel's body.

The significance of the discovery lies in the fact that Henry Youtsey, convicted of participation in the Goebel assassination in October, was a clerk in the Auditor's office at the time of the assassination and had access to the vault where the cartridges were found, and that George Barnes, another clerk in the office, testified he saw Youtsey with a box of cartridges.

NO SHIPPING LOBBY, SAYS HANNA.

Subsidy Bill, He Adds, Is Business Measure, and Stands on Its Merits.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 25.—Senator Hanna was informed to-day of a statement which is in circulation to the effect that there was a powerful lobbey in favor of the subsidizing of American shipping at the Philadelphia convention and in Washington.

"The only lobby of that kind I know anything about," was the Senator's answer, "is a lobby of foreign steamship companies which is trying to defeat the bill. There was no lobby at Philadelphia at all. The subsidy bill is a business measure, and there is no desire to force it through Congress. We want it to go through on its merits. It has been three years in preparation and has been amended twenty times.

"The President, in all his messages, has urged the necessity of some such measure, and it was made a plank in the St. Louis platform and the Philadelphia platform. The details are left to Congress to work out."

Concert by Great Mormon Choir.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 25.—One of the features of great interest in connection with the annual convention of the National Live Stock Association to be held here Jan. 15 will be a concert in the great Mormon Tabernacle by the Tabernacle choir of 500 voices, assisted by a number of vocal and instrumental soloists. The Mormons are proud of the musical feature of their service, and the choir is composed of the best singers in the church.

Fireman Killed in a Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 25.—A rear-end collision occurred on the Pennsylvania Division of the Central Hudson near this station to-night. The south-bound passenger train due here at 7:30 o'clock ran into a freight engine standing on the main line. Louis Peters, the fireman of the freight train, was killed.

To Washington in Five Hours
From New York, Royal Blue 5-hour trains, leave foot of liberty St. 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited"—no excess fare—at 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 midnight. Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier. Best dining car and cafe car service in the world.—Adv.

HALL OF RECORDS CHANGES

Architect Thomas Does Not Believe Plans Will Be Modified.

Says the Scheme of the Judges Is Impracticable—Corporation Counsel Whalen Is Surprised.

Considerable interest was aroused by the publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday of the proposed project to change the plans of the new Hall of Records so as to convert the building into one that may be utilized for the purposes of the Supreme Court and the offices of the County Clerk, Surrogate, and Sheriff.

The plan, which originated in the minds of Justices of the Supreme Court, provided also that the present County Court House should be used for the offices of the Register, the Controller, and the Corporation Counsel.

John R. Thomas, the architect of the new Hall of Records, when seen at his home yesterday, said of the proposed plan:

"As every one knows, the Judges are men of great ability in their profession, but they are not altogether familiar with the fine points of construction of a modern building. On the surface the plan for erecting a taller building on the foundation for the new Hall of Records might seem feasible to the uninitiated. It has been said that the foundation is strong enough to hold a building nearly twice as high as the one contemplated. But I think, really, that those who have advanced the proposition have done so tentatively, and when they come to make a more thorough investigation they will see it as I do. The building is being erected on a compressible soil, and each portion of the foundation is proportioned to the load it is to bear, so as to equalize the settlement."

"It will be impossible to safely add to the weight of the building a number of stories or the weight on these foundations. Even if the architect was willing to take the risk and add to the height of the building it could not be done under the building laws.

"The height of the stories as planned for the Hall of Records is not suitable for courtrooms, except in case of the two Surrogate Courts. All of the granite and marble has been cut the proper size for the stories as planned, and to change the height now would require new material for the construction. So the whole thing is summed up in a statement that this project would mean to destroy all the work done up to the present, as well as to throw away the material that has been got out for this specific plan. That would mean enormous additional expense.

"It's the old story, the history of every public improvement in New York. As soon as a project is completed some one comes forward with a new scheme. Central Park illustrates it. They once wanted to hold a World's Fair there, and every now and then some one thinks that's the place for the Speedway. They forget that it's dedicated to park purposes and must remain so."

John Whalen, Corporation Counsel, when seen at his home yesterday, said that the plan, as outlined in this paper yesterday, had come as a surprise to him. "I had heard nothing about it previously," he said, "and I have not gone into the matter very deeply. I do not think the project has been discussed very generally, or I should have certainly heard something about it. As the matter stands I certainly do not care to discuss it for publication."

Mr. Whalen was asked what he thought would be the effect of a change of plans upon contracts already let, but he declined to commit himself as to that. Asked what he thought of the feasibility of the project to put a higher building upon the foundations already laid, he said that the architect would be the best judge of that.

Controller Coler said he thought the plan could be carried out with little, if any, additional cost.

N. J. Slattery of Morgan & Slattery said that he had not previously heard of the project.

"I am inclined to think," he added, "that the Hall of Records will be used for the purpose for which it was planned. Of course, if new contracts were made, the contractors on the original plans would have to be paid."

MURDERED IN HIS HOME.

Frank Richardson, Millionaire Merchant of Savannah, Mo., Shot by Unknown Man.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 25.—Frank Richardson, a merchant and a millionaire, was murdered at his home, in Savannah, fourteen miles east of here, about 9 o'clock last night. The assassin escaped. Mr. Richardson was a brother of John D. Richardson, general manager of the Biscuit Trust at Chicago and New York. He was a trust stockholder.

About 8:30 o'clock last night Mr. Richardson left the Fife-Richardson store for some Christmas presents he had purchased.

In less than half an hour, Mrs. Richardson, who was sitting at the family home waiting for her husband to come to accompany her to an entertainment at the Opera House, heard two men entering at the front door. She arose and turned down the light, expecting to start immediately for the entertainment.

A moment later Mrs. Richardson was startled by the report of a pistol, and upon opening the door leading from the living room into the hall her husband fell forward and in a few minutes he was dead, never having spoken after the shot was fired.

Mrs. Richardson is prostrated over the terrible death of her husband, and has been unable to say much about the matter. However, she says that she distinctly heard two men at the front door, but heard nothing to indicate that there was any trouble of any kind, and did not hear any words passed.

RACE WAR IN INDIANA.

Negroes Compel Whites to Remain Indoors in Cementville — Have Everything Their Own Way.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 25.—A race war is in progress at Cementville, a small station on the Panhandle Road, five miles north of this city, and serious trouble is expected. The negroes are armed, and the whites are keeping within doors to avoid them.

The outbreak began yesterday afternoon, when Lee Ranger and John Redmond, negroes, became intoxicated and started in to intimidate whites. When their insults were resented other negroes joined Ranger and Redmond and captured Samuel Kendall's saloon. Nearly twenty shots were fired, but no one was hurt.

An appeal by telephone was made to Sheriff Rave for help, and he drove to Cementville and to some extent quieted the negroes while he was present. After his departure another outbreak took place, and message after message came to the local police to send men to the town.

Ranger was shot by Kendall, but how badly is not known, as he was carried away and secreted by his companions. Kendall's life was threatened, and about midnight he managed to escape from his store and came direct to this city, awakening Prosecutor Montgomery, and begging him to issue warrants and have Deputy Sheriffs sworn in to serve them.

It was almost daylight when the community became quiet, the negroes having everything their own way. So far to-day no outbreak has taken place. The whites are intimidated to such an extent that they are using every possible precaution to prevent a collision.

Pneumonia Among Naval Apprentices.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 25.—Despite the precautions taken by the officials at the training station there were twenty cases of pneumonia among the boys to-day, while on Monday one apprentice died. Every precaution is being taken to stamp out the sickness. Throughout the Fall and Winter the institution has had 700 boys under its roof, but there has been an absence of sickness, save for the slight illness usual among so great a number.

"Claim Everything," Said the Politician.—Evans' Ale is presented entirely on merit.—Adv.

TWO ERIE TRAINS CRASH.

A Fireman Seriously Injured and a Score of Passengers Bruised at Newark Station.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 25.—Two trains on the Newark branch of the Erie Railroad met head on at Franklin Crossing to-night. A fireman was badly injured and many passengers were bruised and shaken up.

The collision occurred directly in front of the Franklin railroad station. The trains were a west-bound one due at 10:48 and an east-bound one due at 10:51. The rule was for the west-bound train to pull on to a switch in order to allow the east-bound train to pass. The east-bound train was on time to-night; the west-bound two or three minutes behind. As a result the west-bound train was standing in the station when the east-bound train ran into it.

It is claimed that the signal light which should have stopped the east-bound train showed the engineer a clear track. He realized his error when too late to stop, but as his train was under control, to be stopped at the station, the collision was not as serious as it might have been. The engines were badly wrecked. The cars also suffered considerably, but were not telescoped.

Most of the passengers received a severe shaking-up and about twenty received somewhat severe bruises through being thrown to the floor or against the backs of seats. The only person seriously hurt was the fireman on the west-bound train. The engineer of that train and the engineer and fireman of the east-bound train jumped before the collision.

The accident completely blocked the road, and the passengers on the two trains had to seek trolley cars. Those bound for New York came to this city by trolley and went on by way of the Lackawanna and Pennsylvania railroads. Most of the passengers on the west-bound train had Paterson as their destination, and they reached that city by way of Passaic.

RUN DOWN BY MOTOR VEHICLE.

Rose McCue's Spine Broken, Leg Fractured, and Shoulder Dislocated.

While on her way home after making Christmas calls yesterday afternoon Rose McCue, a trained nurse, living at 63 West Fifty-sixth Street, was struck by a rapidly moving motor vehicle at Forty-fifth Street and Broadway. She was thrown several feet by the force of the impact. Her spine was broken, her right leg fractured, her shoulder dislocated, and she received several scalp wounds. She is in Roosevelt Hospital, where the surgeons say she cannot recover.

The driver of the vehicle, Joseph Cavanaugh, of 125 West Forty-ninth Street, was arrested and locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. He is an employe of the New York Electric Vehicle Company.

The injured woman was twenty-five years old, a native of Ireland, and was recently graduated from St. Vincent's Hospital. She was walking up Broadway shortly after 1 o'clock. She started to cross from the west to the east side of the thoroughfare at Forty-fifth Street, when the automobile, coming rapidly from the north, struck her just as she reached the centre of the street. The motorman declared he rang his gong, but that she failed to hear it. The vehicle after striking the woman and knocking her down evidently ran over her body.

The injured woman was carried into a drug store near by and an ambulance was hurriedly summoned from Roosevelt Hospital. Miss McCue's home is in Ireland, and she has only one relative, a sister, living in this country. No one could give the sister's address.

MAD DASH ON CENTRAL BRIDGE.

Policeman Cosgrove Pursues Runaways on a Disabled Bicycle.

Marvelous escapes of many spectators marked a thrilling runaway across Central Bridge and for more than a mile through the streets on either side yesterday afternoon at an hour when scores of drivers were returning from the Speedway. George Hein of 2,393 Second Avenue was driving a pair of colts up Eighth Avenue. They were hitched to a light wagon, all owned by Vincent Bolche of 1,486 Milford Place. At One Hundred and Forty-second Street an unexpected blast from the whistle of an elevated railroad locomotive at 1:30 P. M. caused the horses attached to a coach driven by Robert Nelson of 406 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to bolt. The coach horses ran into Hein's team and they ran as the others were stopped.

Bicycle Policeman Thomas C. Cosgrove was standing with his wheel at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and tried to mount his wheel as the runaway colts approached. Just as they came abreast of him, however, the wagon swerved and struck an elevated railroad pillar, and Hein was thrown out, landing squarely upon the policeman. The shock bore Cosgrove to the ground and twisted the handle bar of his machine.

The horses dashed on toward the bridge while the policeman started after, steering his wheel by the head. There was a wild scramble on the bridge to get out of harm's way. As the horses rushed across one bicyclist in his hurry crashed into one of the drawbridge gates, cut his hand, and badly wrecked his wheel. The colts, however, took the middle of the road and kept it while every one else clung to one side or the other.

Cosgrove with his crooked handle bar managed to overhaul them at Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street. He caught hold of the bit of one of the animals. He was thrown from his wheel and dragged about twenty-five feet before he brought the team to a standstill. The policeman's uniform was well-nigh ruined, and he had a bad cut on the forehead. The wagon was wrecked. Hein was badly bruised.

MARYLAND MEN TO CONFER.

Many Democrats Urge Extra Session to Act on Disfranchisement.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 25.—A conference of Mr. Gorman, Gov. Smith, Chairman Vandiver of the Democratic State Committee, and other leading Democrats will be held before Jan. 1 to decide upon numerous petitions from Democrats of Baltimore City, as well as other parts of the State, urging the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature. The entanglement in the Municipal Government, including the deadlock between Mayor Hayes and City Counsels as to the legal construction of the city charter, has caused the Democrats connected with the regular organization who are opposed to Hayes to urge an extra session. The Democratic managers also are desirous of amending the election law so as to bar many negroes from voting at the next State election.

When appeals to the Governor from Democrats were first presented, shortly after the November election, they met with cold response. The Governor was not favorably impressed with the idea. Besides he was not so sure the Legislature, once in session, would pass the bill providing for disfranchisement. Then several Eastern counties did not view the scheme favorably. In Worcester County, according to the last census of voters, there were 1,003 white and 1,032 colored illiterates; a difference of only twenty-nine between the two races. In Wicomico there was objection, there being 1,036 white to 791 colored illiterates. In Caroline the colored illiterates exceeded the white illiterates only by fifty-eight.

An extra session would cost the State about $30,000—that is, assuming that it remained in session for twelve days, the time considered necessary to amend the election law.

It is stated in inner Democratic circles, however, that while Gov. Smith will not yet say he will call a special session, he is more favorably inclined to such a procedure than heretofore. If Gorman says so there will be an extra session.

As Smoothing Iron to Crumpled Linen, so is Evans' Ale to tired mortals, (takes out the wrinkles.)—Adv.

FIRE PANIC IN THEATRE

Bowery Music Hall Ablaze with Five Hundred Persons There.

Audience Gets Out Without Trouble, but the Performers Were Frightened—Mrs. Fleck Wanted Her Poodle Saved.

While a vaudeville performance was in progress in the Manhattan Music Hall, 104 and 106 Bowery, last night, a fire started in the cellar of the building and the flames darted up through the floor just behind the back row of seats. There were about 500 people in the hall at the time, and a lively panic ensued. Fortunately, the ushers had presence of mind to throw open the doors, so every one on the ground floor was enabled to rush out to the street before the fire had fairly begun.

Those in the gallery and behind the stage, however, had some trouble. Among the former was Mrs. Fleck, wife of Alderman Fred F. Fleck, the proprietor of the music hall. With her were two women friends. The wave of smoke blinded them so that they could not see their way to the door, and they were wandering helplessly about the gallery when Roundsman Kavanagh ran upstairs and found them.

He told Mrs. Fleck that she must hurry, but she refused to leave the building until a pet poodle in her sleeping room on the floor above had been rescued. The roundsman grasped the three women, piloted them to a front window opening on the Bowery, and carried them to the street on a ladder that had been put up by the firemen. Several other women who were in the gallery were taken out in the same way by firemen.

When the flames were first seen to shoot out of the floor, Frank Cassidy was doing a bag-punching act on the stage. As he saw the fire and the rush for the doors, he did not stop his act, but continued to knock the bag about, shouting, as he did so, that there was no danger and calling to the audience to keep their seats.

Behind the stage there was great confusion. Most of the fourteen actors and actresses made a dash for the rear fire escapes when they saw the place ablaze. A few of the women waited to dress fully. John Martin, who weighs 300 pounds, the barkeeper, thought of their peril and started back to help them out. He pushed his way through the panic-stricken crowd rushing out at the front and finally reached the stage.

He found five of the women in the dressing room. They refused his offers of assistance, on the ground that they were not in street dress. He persuaded them that their lives might be in danger, and they consented to go with him. Pushing some and dragging others, he got them to the sidewalk unhurt.

By the time that everybody was outside the building the firemen had the flames under control, and half an hour later not a vestige of the fire remained. From the cellar it had burned a hole in the floor that covered about ten square feet. The total loss was not more than $800.

MOB NEARLY KILLS A REFEREE.

Furious at Decision in a Basket Ball Game, They Attack Him with Sticks and Stones.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 25.—A mob of 500 persons, despite the efforts of the police to protect him, came near to killing L. P. Pratt on the streets here to-night. He was hit with sticks and stones, and by fists. His head was cut and his body was a mass of bruises when he finally escaped from the mob. Three of the policemen who tried to defend him were also severely bruised.

Pratt was referee in a game of basket ball between the Pennsylvania Bicycle Club of Philadelphia and the Trenton Basket ball team. All through the game the referee had been abused by the Trenton players, and several of them threatened him with violence. Pratt finally ordered Stout, one of the Trenton players, out of the game for using bad language. The managers of the Trenton team told Stout to continue playing. Pratt then awarded the game to the team from Philadelphia by the default score of 4 to 0.

The Trenton players and the spectators tried to get at Pratt, but he was hurried to a dressing room and remained there for some time. The crowd, however, waited outside of the building, and when Pratt emerged under police escort the trouble began. The police were swept off their feet, and blow after blow was received by Pratt from the hands of the rioters. The police rallied to his aid, but could do little, for when they drew their clubs and began to use them the crowd resorted to missiles of all kinds, and these were hurled at Pratt and his escorts.

NEW LAWS ON KIDNAPPING.

Several Western Legislatures Will Consider Bills Making the Crime a Capital Offense.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 25.—It is believed the next Legislature will amend the law on kidnapping, making the punishment for this crime death, or at least a life sentence in the penitentiary at hard labor. The code of Iowa makes the crime of kidnapping punishable by a term of five years in the penitentiary or $1,000 fine, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Heretofore the cases of kidnapping in this State have been by divorced persons who wanted to get possession of their own children, but with the inauguration of the kidnapping practice to extort money from the parents for the return of the child, it is found that the Iowa statutes do not provide punishment to fit the crime.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 25.—No legislator in Wisconsin will have the temerity to introduce a bill to punish kidnapping by hanging, as the punishment for murder in this State is imprisonment for life. State Senator Julius E. Roehr will, however, if a bill is prepared, introduce at the next session a measure providing life imprisonment as a punishment for kidnapping.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 25.—The State Legislature, which convenes at Pierre in January, will be asked to pass a law making kidnapping a crime. Whether the sentence will be made a capital one or not remains to be seen. There are those among the lawmakers who are in favor of hanging.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 25.—R. N. Pollock, member of the Legislature and leading candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives, said to-day: "The statutes of North Dakota provide only a penitentiary sentence ranging from one to ten years as a punishment for kidnapping, at the discretion of the trial judge. I favor the death penalty for the offence. There is no punishment too severe for such crimes."

CHEYENNE, Wyom., Dec. 25.—Feeling here is strong against kidnapping, and a bill will be introduced in the Legislature making hanging the penalty for kidnapping for ransom. The matter has not taken a definite form as yet, but H. B. Emig of this city will probably father the bill.

Heirs of Benjamin Crocker.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 25.—Ella and Anna Crocker, Chicago daughters of the late Peter Crocker, are entitled to the share of their father in the estate of Benjamin Crocker, late of Sacramento, Cal. He left $500,000, and their share is $50,000. Benjamin Crocker left neither wife nor children, and the brothers and sisters inherit the estate. Among the other heirs are Martin Crocker and Mrs. Jane Baer of this city, Calom E. Crocker and Mrs. Celia Simmons of Sacramento, Alvin E. Crocker of New York, formerly of Chicago, and Mrs. Clara Shead of Westborough, Mass.

"A Double Blessing Is a Double Grace" occasion smiles upon a second bottle of Evans' Ale.—Adv.

TURKEY ORDERS THE CRUISER.

Contract Signed Yesterday with Cramps' Representative.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 25.—The contract for the purchase of a cruiser for Turkey was signed to-day by the Minister of Marine, Hassan Pasha, and Gen. Williams, representing the Cramps of Philadelphia.

PLUNGED THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Milk Train Hurled Into a Westchester Creek—Peril of Passenger Trains.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 25.—The crew on the Chatham milk train on the Harlem Railroad, which was due to arrive at Mount Vernor at midnight on Monday, had a remarkable escape from death, while a passenger train which followed the milk train narrowly escaped destruction by the collapsing of Tanner's Bridge, over a creek midway between Dover Plains and Wassay.

The milk train, consisting of seven cars loaded with milk for Mount Vernon and New York, had passed over the bridge at such speed that the locomotive had reached the solid roadbed on the north, while the caboose, containing the entire crew, was on the edge of the southern abutment leading to the bridge.

Suddenly the centre of the structure dropped out and the entire train, with the exception of the engine and the caboose, plunged into the creek, thirty feet below. All of the cars were smashed into kindling wood. No one was injured. A passenger train which was following was flagged just in time to prevent it from running into the abyss.

When the cars were crushed a flood of milk poured over the creek, turning the water white. Three wrecking trains were sent to the scene to-day to repair the bridge. As the result of the wreck there was a milk famine on Christmas morning in West Mount Vernon, Bronx Borough, and Yonkers.

RUNAWAY IN CENTRAL PARK.

Miss Kerbey Thrown and Hurt, and Horse Dashes Into Another Carriage.

A runaway in Central Park yesterday afternoon resulted in a number of collisions and the serious injury of two persons.

Miss Alla Kerbey, twenty-three years old, of 60 West One Hundred and First Street and her friend, Mrs. Hartshorn of the same address were out driving in a light buggy behind a spirited horse, which at length became frightened at Ninety-sixth Street and the East Drive. Miss Kerbey, although she maintained her presence of mind and exercised considerable skill with the reins, was not strong enough to hold the animal, which dashed off down the drive at full speed. After a run of a few hundred yards the horse swerved into a lamppost and threw out the two women. Miss Kerbey had two ribs broken and her left arm was fractured. Mrs. Hartshorn, although she was thrown several feet with great force, escaped injury.

The frightened animal continued running, pursued by Mounted Policeman Conway. At about Eighty-fifth Street the buggy collided with the carriage of Maurice Guggenheimer of 36 East Seventy-seventh Street, who was riding with his daughter, both being driven by John Bradshaw. Mr. Guggenheimer and his daughter were not thrown out by the collision, but the coachman was, and his back was badly bruised. The horse after becoming exhausted was caught by Policeman Conway. Miss Kerbey in the meantime had been removed to the Presbyterian Hospital in a serious condition.

AN INDIAN ON THE WARPATH.

Enraged Because He Could Not Kill Man Who Struck Him, Drunken Red Man Kills Three Others.

MUSKEEGEE, I. T., Dec. 25.—John Tiger, a full-blood Indian, living on the Arkansas River, two miles south of Eufala, went to Eufala with his wife this afternoon, and, while intoxicated, met L. B. Roper and threatened to kill him. Roper struck Tiger with a board. No words passed between them, but Tiger went to his buggy, procured a rifle, and came back to kill Roper, but failed to find him. Enraged at this, he proceeded to shoot every one he saw. Jesse Beck was shot through the hips and killed. Dave Porter, a nephew of Chief Porter, and a mover named Johnson, on his way to Missouri in a covered wagon with his family, were also killed. Bud Traylor, aged eighteen, a boy, was shot through the shoulder, and is not expected to live.

Tiger immediately jumped on a horse and tried to escape, but was pursued. He was chased three miles, when he jumped off his horse, went behind a tree, and began shooting. Deputy Marshal Johnson, who returned the fire, struck Tiger in the arm. The murderer surrendered and was brought to Eufala. His arm will have to be amputated.

J. Smith, who lives two miles south of Checotah, became involved in a quarrel with T. Thompson over the affair at Eufala and began shooting, Thompson being mortally wounded.

STOCK JOBBING IN COLORADO.

T. A. Rickard Explains the Independence Mine Share Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 25.—The latest developments in what is recognized as the greatest mining stock jobbing operation in a decade and in which unsuspecting Englishmen paid from three to five times the actual value of Independence Mine shares, is the statement of T. A. Rickard, the mining engineer who had charge of the property.

Mr. Rickard makes the statement that he, having made the reports on the mine which misled investors, must of course take the responsibility for them, but he repeats that his subordinates were responsible for the figures which he gave as representing the ore reserve of the mine. Before the meeting of shareholders in London Mr. Rickard said that he received the figures from the mine managers, first from Mr. Emerson, and later from Mr. Shipman.

On this authority he raised from time to time his estimate of the ore reserve in the mine until it had grown from about $3,500,000 to $13,000,000. The first figures have proved to be nearly correct according to the last estimate of the ore in the mine.

STUDENT FAILS; KILLS HIMSELF.

Wanted to Become a Priest, But Did Not Pass Examinations.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—Because he had failed to pass his examinations and despondent of ever being able to become a priest, John Kolkmann, twenty-three years old, assistant sexton of St. Joseph's Church, committed suicide by hanging in the basement of the edifice last night while the bells in the steeple were calling the faithful to worship in the church overhead.

The gruesome discovery was made by the janitor, who went to fix the fire, and while the congregation was listening to the vespers the dead wagon drove up to a side door and took the body of the young man to the Morgue.

Kolkmann's ambition was to become a priest. He pondered over his theological studies diligently while other young men were enjoying themselves, and when his examination came failed to pass. This seemed to prey upon his mind, and is assigned as the cause for his act.

Marvelous Champagne Figures.
In 11 months this year 109,321 cases G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry were imported, or 72,109 more than any other brand. Special attention is called to its remarkable quality.—Adv.

Accuracy and Skill Required
In the operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Its through trains to the West exemplify these qualities.—Adv.

SALVATION ARMY'S GARGANTUAN FEAST

Christmas Cheer Provided for Twenty-five Thousand Poor.

Distribution of Well-Filled Baskets Followed by a Banquet in Madison Square Garden.

Twenty-five thousand of the unfortunate poor of the city were gathered from the four quarters of the metropolis by the soldiers of the Salvation Army yesterday, feasted to the verge of dyspepsia, blessed, and sent back happy to cheerless tenements or the lodging houses of the municipality. Within the immensity of Madison Square Garden Commander Booth Tucker's lads and lassies dispensed good cheer from morn till night.

The interior of the Garden was a mass of bunting and flags of all nations, the British and Filipino standards being prominently displayed. Fifty long tables decked with snowy linen and ornaments, with innumerable artificial blossoms, holly, and mistletoe, greeted the hungry gaze

EXPECT CHINA TO ACCEPT

Peking Ministers Think Terms Will Be Agreed To.

ARREST OF TUAN REPORTED

Joint Note on Its Way to the Court—Earl Li Too Ill to Receive It, and Ching Does So Alone.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—According to a news agency dispatch from Peking, dated Dec. 24, the foreign Ministers there are unanimously of the opinion that China will accept the conditions imposed by the joint note of the powers within a month.

The note was started on its way to the Dowager Empress and the Emperor immediately after its presentation, but wire communication is slow, and it probably will not reach them until Dec. 27.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Dec. 24, says:

"The Government has arrested Prince Tuan and Prince Chuang on the borders of Shan-Shan[illegible]-Si provinces. Yu-Hsien has been ordered to return to Sian-Foo forthwith, to be executed, it is supposed.

"It is inferred from these reports that the Imperial authorities are preparing to concede the demands of the joint note for the punishment of the instigators of the trouble in China."

PEKING, Dec. 24.—The preliminary joint note was delivered to-day to Prince Ching. Li-Hung-Chang found that he was unable to attend the meeting of the Ministers, and his credentials and those of Prince Ching were presented by the latter to the foreign envoys.

Prince Ching, replying to the Spanish Minister, (M. J. de Cologan, the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps,) who presented the note, said he would immediately communicate its contents to the Emperor, and assured the Ministers that a speedy reply was the desire of the Court, as it felt that all China wanted peace and prosperity.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Peking says:

"The Ministers assembled at the residence of Señor de Cologan and received Prince Ching, to whom the Spanish Minister handed the joint note of the powers. Li-Hung-Chang, who is still ill, asked to be excused. Prince Ching said:

"'I have the honor to accept the note concerning the re-establishment of good relations, and will transmit it immediately to the Emperor and communicate to you his reply as soon as received.'"

1,500 REFORMERS SLAIN.

Chang-Chi-Tung, the "Liberal" Viceroy, Said to Have Been Guilty of Horrible Treachery.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 25.—News of a terrible massacre of the reform forces in China and the beheading of twenty-seven of its leaders was received here to-day in a cablegram by W. A. Cumrow, Secretary of the Chinese Reform Association in America.

The engagement is said to have taken place in a populous section of the Yang-tse Valley in Central China.

It resulted in the killing of 1,500 men and the complete demoralization of the reform forces. The battle, into which the reformers were brought by treachery, occurred on Dec. 18, and the work of the movement has as a consequence been dropped in all that part of the country. The Chinese here are bond in their expressions of disapproval of the conduct of the campaign by their leaders.

It appears from the few details given in the cablegram received to-day that Long-Tom, the reform leader, at the head of a badly armed force of 12,000, paid a visit to Viceroy Chung-Chi-Tung, who, though an imperial officer, was believed to be in sympathy with the reform movement. Long was invited to the Governor's palace, and with his 12,000 men was marched into the city.

They left all their arms outside the gates, taking the precaution only to carry their loaded revolvers. There were 5,000 imperial troops in the town, but nothing was feared from them. A delay of a day took place in order that other reform leaders might be sent for, and when the audience with the Governor was finally arranged, there were twenty-seven of the leading followers of Kang-Yu-Wei admitted.

Then a disagreement arose. The Governor had the leaders seized and taken into the courtyard, where they were beheaded. In the meantime, a secret order had been sent to the imperial troops to descend upon a poorly armed rabble of the reformers.

The five thousand well-drilled soldiers took the country people completely by surprise, but nevertheless the latter pluckily fought their way through and escaped. They carried away their own wounded, but left 1,500 dead on the field and scattered in the streets of the city.

RUSSIAN COMMENT ON TREATY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.—The Novoe Vremya, discussing the English newspaper indictment of the United States Senate for "its unparalleled attempt to overturn the Clayton-Bulwer treaty," says:

"The case is not unusual. Conditions have changed and the treaty must change, too. Russia afforded an example in 1870 in declaring that she was no longer bound by her promise not to maintain war vessels in the Black Sea."

The Bourse Gazette says: "Russia is gratified by America's diplomatic victory over England. Western Europe dislikes the Monroe doctrine because it desires to grab territories everywhere. Russia, which has sympathized with America since her independence, which liquidated American possessions to America, has nothing against the Monroe doctrine, and the old sympathies have grown more cordial in China."

WANTS LIST OF RUSSIANS' LOOT.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Vice Admiral Alexieff, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, has issued orders to the men under his command in China to make detailed lists of the Chinese property—money, cattle, provisions, &c.—taken by them and where such property now is.

The correspondent also says that detachments of Rusian troops in southern and southeastern Manchuria continue to pursue the work of exterminating disorganized Chinese troops and brigands.

Another Massacre of Christians.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Peking to a news agency here, dated Dec. 24, says missionaries state that Boxers, thirty-five miles east of Peking, killed twelve Catholics and burned eight in the temples.

French Officer Killed by Boxers.

TIEN-TSIN, Dec. 24.—A French detachment of 100 men left here on Dec. 20 for Hung-Tsu, twenty miles westfard, to search for arms. Approaching a village across a frozen creek a force of Boxers opened fire, killing Lieut. Contal and wounding another officer. The French burned the village.

DOWAGER LADY CHURCHILL DEAD

Was Senior Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Dowager Lady Churchill, Senior Lady of the Bedchamber, and an intimate friend of the Queen, was found dead in her bedroom at Osborne House this morning.

On retiring last night she complained of cold, but no alarming symptoms manifested themselves and her indisposition was not thought to be of a serious nature.

Before her marriage to the second Lord Churchill the Dowager Lady Churchill was the Lady Jane Conyngham, eldest daughter of the second Marquis of Conyngham, K. P. Her mother was, before her marriage, the Lady Jane Paget, daughter of the first Marquis of Anglesea.

Lady Jane was married to Lord Churchill on May 19, 1849. Her husband died in 1886. His widow was soon afterward appointed a Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Victoria, who also made her a member of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert.

The Churchills are related to the ducal family of the same name, the first Baron being the youngest son of the third Duke of Marlborough.

Mortality from Plague in Mysore.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Viceroy of India, in the course of a speech to-day, said that since the appearance of the bubonic plague, in 1896, 25,000 deaths from the disease have occurred in Mysore State.

DEATH OF J. J. TRAYNOR.

Had Been Manager of an Orphan Asylum and Secretary of the Democratic Club.

James Joseph Traynor, for twelve years manager of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in Fifth and Madison Avenues, and who, in other days, was a prominent Democratic politician, died early yesterday morning at his home at 40 East Fifty-first Street of asthma.

His illness became serious only about two hours before he died.

Mr. Traynor had spent the early part of Monday evening at the Democratic Club, of which he was once Secretary, returning home at about 7 o'clock. He first complained of being ill at 11 o'clock. A physician was hurriedly summoned, but could do nothing, and the end came at 12:45.

Mr. Traynor was born in London sixty-eight years ago and was educated in Paris, where he became an expert linguist, having thoroughly mastered Spanish, French, and Italian. He came to this country when about eighteen years old, and after some time spent in the shipping business entered the Surrogate's office as a clerk, retaining his connection for seven-ten years. While serving in this capacity he formed the intimate personal friendship of John D. Crimmins, Richard Croker, and John Kelly, and became Secretary of the Democratic Club about seventeen years ago, though he long ago gave up the position.

In later years he was a Director of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and for some time acted as Vice President of that corporation. He retired from the management of the orphan asylum last January and since then has been in no active business.

Several young men who had been under his care in their boyhood days, but who now hold responsible positions in the commercial world, called to offer their condolence to his widow last night. Mrs. Traynor was Miss "Nan" McDowell, who came from Ireland to marry him. To-day is the fortieth anniversary of their wedding. Mr. Traynor leaves no children.

He was a member of the Catholic Club, the Democratic Club, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral and the interment will be in Calvary.

ALL THEIR CHILDREN ILL.

Eight Members of One Destitute Family Down with Diphtheria.

Christmas Day dawned upon many a sad case of destitution in this city yesterday, but on none more pitiful, in the belief of neighbors, than that of Joseph Haganey and his family, who occupy a small frame shanty in the rear of 742 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street. Before nightfall, however, their miseries were in a measure reduced.

Haganey is forty-two years old and a tinsmith, who formerly had a good business, but he had been wholly incapacitated by rheumatism for the last six months. He had a wife and nine children. The children ranged in age from a baby in arms to a boy of fourteen. They might have weathered the storm, but several weeks ago diphtheria appeared among the children and two weeks ago the nine-year-old daughter Louise died from the disease.

The father's savings were then exhausted and neighbors had to make up a purse to help bury the child, but the disease spread to the other eight children, and one of them, John, the oldest, had to quit work and there was an end of his $2 a week for running errands, which had for some time been the principal support of the sufferers.

The house has five small rooms, but there is little furniture in the place. Only one bit of carpet lies on the floors and the only stove is in the kitchen. Two of the children are said to be recovering, but all the others are still very ill. The mother, too, is in no condition to give much aid. Kind-hearted people of the neighborhood yesterday made a house-to-house canvass for the stricken family and secured about $20.

Coal was bought, and in the provisions which were sent in was a Christmas turkey. Dr. W. A. Boyd of 362 Willis Avenue, who has attended the family throughout, said yesterday that the case is especially deserving.

FIGHT ON THE STAGE.

Firemen Michael's Skull Fractured in a Quarrel at the Germania Theatre.

There was a fight in the wings of the stage while the last act of the performance in the Germania Theatre at Eighth Street and Lafayette Place was being enacted last night. James Johnson, a scene-shifter, of 32 East Third Street, hit Frank Michael, a fireman, of 102 Barrow Street, on the head with a stage brace and his skull was possibly fractured. Johnson was arrested and Michael taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The fireman is in the employ of the theatre. What the quarrel was about no one seemed to know. Before the other stage hands could rush up, Johnson, it is alleged, had picked up a stage brace and beaten Michael on the head with it. The fireman fell to the floor bleeding and Johnson made his way hastily out of the theatre.

The play was not interrupted, but the actors on the stage wondered what had happened in the wings, but did not let the audience know anything was wrong. The head usher brought in Patrolman Powers, who sent Michael to St. Vincent's Hospital in an ambulance. Detectives afterward arrested Johnson at his home.

WANTED DUCK, GOT CROW.

John Loughlin Would Not Have Goose for His Dinner—Puns in Court.

John Loughlin of 70 York Street, Brooklyn, wanted duck for his Christmas dinner. He was offered goose, and in the end was made to eat crow, figuratively speaking.

"Mary," asked John of his wife on Monday night, "have you any fowl for dinner to-morrow?"

"Sure thing," returned Mrs. Loughlin, laconically.

"It's a duck, of course," with assurance.

"It is not; it's a goose."

"A goose, is it? And would you insult my good taste by putting a low-down bird like that before me?"

There was something of the strenuous life in what followed and the emphasis of Loughlin's displeasure was observable on Mrs. Loughlin when she appeared against him in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday.

"He fairly knocked the 'stuffing' out of her," explained the court officer to Magistrate Brenner.

"Those were foul blows," said the Court to Loughlin, as he placed the accused under bonds to keep the peace.

ACCUSED BY LANDLADY.

Young Woman Charged with Stealing Personal Effects.

Mary Haughey of 12 Prospect Place, a handsome woman, was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station last night on the charge of Mrs. Annie Hargraves, the landlady of a boarding house. The prisoner is suspected of theft.

Mrs. Hargraves said she missed an umbrella and a skirt, and that her husband lost a coat and vest Monday, and she suspects the young woman. Detectives Burke and O'Neill arrested her last night, and found in her room a blanket which Mrs. Hargraves claimed she had missed, some pawn tickets for lace curtains and a gold pin, and some keys which fitted Mrs. Hargraves's apartments.

The woman wept at the station, denied the charge, and pleaded with Mrs. Hargraves to let her go because it was Christmas. The landlady refused. The detectives said Mrs. Haughey has been separated from her husband.

POLES ARRESTED AT WARSAW.

Fifty-two Are Accused of a Political Conspiracy.

VIENNA, Dec. 25.—A dispatch from Warsaw says fifty-two Poles have been arrested there, being accused of a political conspiracy.

Lieut. Hobson's Illness.

It was reported last night at the Presbyterian Hospital that Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson is steadily improving, though he is not yet able to see any of the many people who call daily to inquire after him. A quantity of flowers and packages were sent to the hospital for him yesterday, but these were not sent to his bedside.

FEAR AMERICAN RIVALRY

London and Vienna Papers Print Warning Articles.

Times (London) Says the Question Is Paramount—European Economical Alliance Suggested.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Times this morning prints another long article upon the progress of American steel and iron competition, concluding as follows:

"How much of the world's expansion will America take from us? How much will she leave for us to struggle over with other manufacturing nations? Apparently the problem will be solved far sooner than has been generally expected.

"The abnormal demand of the United States for its own engineering products is fast slackening, thus bringing the marvelous increase in American manufacturing capacity for the last five years, and especially for the last three, to bear upon foreign markets.

"It is a question paramount among all others, even to the efficiency of the navy subsidy."

The Times's Vienna correspondent says: "Under the title 'European Economical Alliance,' Paul Leroy Beaulieu in the Neueswiehertagblatt, after reciting America's immense resources and growing population, adds:

"'They may henceforth be regarded as the first industrial nation, and their superiority will become strikingly evident year by year. The United States will, moreover, soon have a considerable mercantile marine. Americans are already accustomed to regard Europeans, more particularly Continentals, in about the same light as Orientals, who vegetate in dreams of the past.'

"Herr Beaulieu points out that European States individually are comparatively restricted as to markets and cannot carry a division of labor, and he suggests an economical alliance and the regulation of tariffs by a permanent European commission. This commercial co-operation, he thinks, might lead to a gradual reduction of armament."

FIND SALT ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Chicago Professors Make Experiments with Muscles of the Heart.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Profs. J. Loeb and D. J. Lingle of the Chicago University have been experimenting for months on the muscles of the heart and have found, they assert that certain ions or products of the electrolytic decomposition of a solution of salt are the life-prolonging substances which work on the muscles through the blood.

The result of their experiments and investigations has not become generally known yet, as they are now preparing the story of their work for publication. Both professors have adopted the process of elimination in working out this result from the various theories advanced by scientists for the past ten years, they say, and have found by careful experiments on hearts of various animals that salt, the commonest thing in existence, is the essence of life which chemists and philosophers have sought for centuries.

The professors modestly refuse to talk about their investigations, but a pamphlet just prepared by Prof. Lingle called "Actions of certain ions on ventricular muscle" explains several of the experiments and investigations leading up to the results obtained.

Prof. Lingle took Prof. Loeb's theories and tested their truth in regard to the turtle. In his experiments he gave special attention to three points:

1. Will ventricular tissue beat rhythmically in solutions of non-conductors; or, in other words, is rhythmic activity an ion effect in heart muscle?
2. If the stimulus of this rhythmical is an ion, is it the calcium or sodium ion?
3. What is the role of other ions with respect to ventricular rhythmic activity?

After testing all these ions on hearts of turtles, Prof. Lingle has set forth his conclusions in his manuscript as follows:

1. The results of Dr. Loeb's experiments on rhythmic contractions in striped muscle and certain tissue apply very closely to the ventricular tissue of the turtle.
2. Sodium and not calcimus is the stimulus for rhythmic contractions in the heart.
3. A pure sodium chloride solution has an injurious effect on heart tissue.
4. Calcium, and possibly potassium salts, improve the rhythm by neutralizing this injurious action.
5. Hearts will not beat rhythmically in solutions of non-conductors.

SPEED OF WILD DUCKS.

Bayonne Kite Flier Finds that They Cover More Than Forty-seven Miles an Hour.

BAYONNE, N. J., Dec. 25.—William A. Eddy at 5 o'clock to-day measured by means of his kites the altitude of the thousands of wild ducks which were flying southward along the coast. The average height of the flying ducks was found to be 1,500 feet. They passed across the cross-wire space of Mr. Eddy's kites in about three seconds. This time was taken repeatedly, and twenty observations confirmed the speed traveled. It was found that the ducks were traveling very nearly 47½ miles an hour.

Although the kites were up but 500 feet, the ducks appeared to be afraid of them, and repeatedly great flocks steered off to one side or the other as they approached the point where the kites were.

Mr. Eddy had aloft two nine-foot and two seven-foot kites. On Dec. 20 Mr. Eddy by means of his kites found that the cirrus clouds were traveling at the rate of 173 miles an hour, which is the highest velocity yet recorded here.

WOMAN SHOOTS A NEGRO.

Fires Five Bullets Into Him—Fatally Wounds a White Man.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 25.—Miss Zena Dickson, a young white woman living in Manchester, a suburb of Macon, shot and badly wounded Elbert Kendrick, a negro, who was making an attack on her house early this morning. Miss Dickson lives with her sister and two brothers. Kendrick's wife was employed by them, and the negro wanted her to leave.

Kendrick went to the house early this morning, when only the women were at home, and demanded that his wife leave with him.

On being refused he opened fire, and there was a lively interchange of shots which soon attracted a crowd. Kendrick had two pistols and emptied both into the crowd, inflicting a wound on Tobe A. Mason which will prove fatal. He made his escape to the outhouse of his father, where a crowd of armed negroes gathered to protect him.

Deputy Sheriff Stephan and a posse went to the house and took the negro. He was taken to the Macon Hospital, where it was found he had been wounded five times. None of the wounds was serious, and he is now in jail.

DRUNKEN SOLDIER RUNS AMUCK.

Private at Fort Washington Wounds Three Men with a Bayonet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Frenzied by drink, James L. McDonough, a private soldier at Fort Washington, this afternoon attacked a Sergeant and four privates who had attempted to place him under arrest, and stabbed three of the party with a bayonet which he had concealed under his coat.

The attack was entirely unlooked for, and as a result Sergt. J. P. Staab is dangerously wounded in the left breast. One of the soldiers sustained a painful wound in the arm and another was stabbed in the shoulder. McDonough then escaped and a picked squad of fifty men are on the lookout for him.

Telephone from Key West to Havana.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 25.—An interesting experiment has just been made here, which is said to show the possibility of successful telephone cable communication with a foreign country. The officials of the Southern Bell Telephone Company connected the telephone wires here and at Havana with the Gulf cable between the two cities. For a few minutes a roaring noise prevented any communication, but finally this subsided and the officials heard from Havana distinctly the words: "I cannot understand you." Havana, however, failed to clearly understand the message from this city.

STAMPEDE FROM SMALLPOX.

Over 2,000 Woodsmen Flee from Minnesota Pine Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 25.—Smallpox may stop work in the pineries of Northern Minnesota. The disease is ravaging the camps, having been brought in from Michigan, and the utmost alarm prevails. Two or three thousand woodsmen have already fled in an endeavor to escape the disease, and the indications are that unless stringent measures are adopted there will not be a man left in the pineries at the end of the present week.

Many of the camps, especially those in the Deep River country, are under quarantine, and an effort is being made by the authorities to prevent a further spread of the disease, but the men are thoroughly frightened and at the present time have no regard for mandates of the health officers. They are breaking away from the camps in droves and making for this and other large cities, where, it is feared, they will spread the plague.

Thus far none of the patients afflicted with smallpox have died, as the disease appears to be of an unusually mild type, and it is sufficient to keep the sick persons confined to their beds in the rough, uncomfortable log shanties, although the nursing facilities are poor. Unless the scare abates soon the lumber cut of the Winter will be materially reduced.

One New Case of Smallpox.

One new case of smallpox developed yesterday. It was that of Carlton Potter, six years old, of 2,704 Broadway. All persons in the vicinity were immediately moved upon by the official vaccinators, and every one who couldn't show a good scar of recent make, had to submit to the usual arm scratching.

MAY BE AUSTRALIAN PREMIER.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 25.—Edmund Barton, who was the leader of the Federal Convention, has accepted the Earl of Hopetoun's offer to form the first Cabinet of the Federation. He anticipates no difficulty.

The Earl of Hopetoun first offered the important post of Premier of the new Australian Commonwealth to Sir William Lyne, and was much criticised for so doing. Sir William, however, declined.

Edmund Barton, Q. C., is, unlike Sir William, a very popular politician. He is a native of Australia, having been born at Sydney in 1849. He was educated at Sydney University, and became a barrister in 1871. From 1883 to 1887 he was Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and was Attorney General in 1889 and 1891.

It was largely through Mr. Barton's exertions that the federalization of Australia has been accomplished. He was a leader of the movement from the start, ten years ago, and has taken a prominent part in all the deliberations which have resulted in the success of the scheme.

FREE FIGHT IN LUMBER CAMP.

Dispute About Religion Results in Injuries to Twenty or More Men.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 25.—A bloody battle occurred Christmas Eve at Adams & Knowlton's lumber camp on Chase Stream, Upper Kennebec River, and police and physicians, none of whom are nearer than thirty miles, have been summoned to the scene. The fight started in a dispute between a man known as "Wild" Hennessy and a Frenchman named Philip Oullette over religion, Henessy being a Protestant and Oullette a Catholic. The two fought first with fists, and soon resorted to clubs.

In a few minutes the fight became general, and about thirty men engaged in a terrific battle with axes, limbs of trees, and lumps of ice. A teamster named Allison attempted to stop the fight and was laid senseless with a blow on the head.

Then, a teamster named Taylor took a hand as peacemaker and laid about him with all kinds of weapons. In a few minutes the ground was strewn with victims of Taylor's powerful blows, and those who had been injured in the general mix-up. It is thought that of the twenty or more hurt some will die.

WILL REFUSE TRUST'S OFFER.

Indiana Company Will Reject Rubber Combine's Proposition to Buy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 25.—A dispatch from Mishawka, Ind., says: "The United States Rubber Company, the great Eastern trust which controls nearly all the rubber shoe industries in this country, has submitted in writing a proposition to the Mishawaka Rubber Boot and Shoe Company providing for the sale of the local concern. The offer, it is believed, includes a monetary stipulation of $3,000,000, President Beiger stating that the trust practically agreed to pay the Mishawaka Company $3 for each one of actual value.

"The local establishment is the most formidable rival of the trust, and three offers have been made in that many years by the combine to gain control of the Mishawaka plant, the one received last week, however, being the most tempting of any by about $500,000. President Beiger declared the proposition would be again rejected."

STEAMSHIP ANTILIA HERE.

Apparently Uninjured by Running Ashore at Great Egg Harbor.

The steamship Antilia, which went ashore at Great Egg Harbor, N. J., at 4 o'clock Monday morning in a fog, arrived at Quarantine last night apparently uninjured. She was floated yesterday morning by the tugs North America and R. C. Velt, which were sent to her assistance.

Capt. Hontell, when interviewed at Quarantine, said that the steamer apparently sustained no damage through the mishap, as she rested easily on a sandbar. He attributes the accident to faulty compasses or a strong current. While the steamer was aground he kept the engines working reverse to move her if possible and keep her from going ashore broadside. This he successfully accomplished.

CONSUL GENERAL A SUICIDE.

W. Irvin Shaw, Sent to Singapore, Kills Himself in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—W. Irvin Shaw, who had been filling the position of United States Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, and who was recently appointed Consul General to Singapore, committed suicide in a hotel here to-day. He opened an artery and slashed his throat and wrists with a knife. Ill-health is supposed to have affected his mind.

For three years he had attended to his duties as Consul at Barranquilla while revolutions shook the Southern Republic. Heat, fevers, and the arduous duties undermined his health and he asked for and obtained leave of absence early last August.

His dislike for the old post increased, and he sought another appointment and was successful in his quest, and a month ago was named Consul General at Singapore.

After receiving the appointment he decided that it would be necessary to return to Barranquilla to settle his affairs. He left the home of his sister in Germantown, near here, where he had been staying, two weeks ago, and sailed from New York on the steamer Altai. That was the last heard of him until he was found dead to-day.

Mr. Shaw was thirty-eight years old, and a native of Clearfield County, Penn. He is survived by a wife and two sons.

Canadian Stovemakers Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 25.—Dr. McCauley of Chicago has just completed arrangements for a combination of all the principal stove manufacturers of Canada. The firms interested are the Gurney Company, Toronto; the Buck Company, Brantford; the Tilden & Gurney Company, Hamilton; the McCleary Company, St. Catherine's; the Sarnia Company, and some Montreal firms. The capital will be $6,000,000, and it is stated that Edward Gurney of Toronto will be the first President. Dr. McCauley has been engaged on the work for almost a year, and only secured the last signature on Saturday.

President's Niece Married.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Dec. 25.—Miss Mamie Stambough, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Daniel Stambough, and Philip Gerald Cook, a prominent lawyer of Clarendon, N. Y., were married to-day at the Stambough home, in this city. The bride is a niece of President McKinley.

CHILD OF THE TENEMENT

Santa Claus Disappointed Little Minnie and Her Heart Was Sore.

But the Good Angel of the East Side Appeared and the Weeping Child Got Her Dolly.

She was only a tiny mite of a girl, and the paleness of her thin little face was heightened by the black ringlets that fell about her neck.

She stood on the stoop of a rear tenement that faced a court even gloomier than usual in the late Winter afternoon.

A shrill voice startled her, and she climbed slowly up the crazy stairs, through the dark hallways, to the fourth floor, back. There was no elasticity in her movements, and she seemed like a little old woman but for her short dress and tiny stature. The dress was patched and darned in many places, until its original color was lost, but it was clean, and the child's face and hands, too, showed a sense of tidiness.

Pushing open a door, she entered a room typical to those who know the tenements. Such light as there was struggled through a narrow shaft; to eyes unused to the gloom the objects in the place showed only in shadowy outline. A baby was squalling. In a corner, on a rickety bed, covered with one counterpane, lay the woman whose querulous voice had broken into the child's day dream down stairs.

"Don't you hear Tommie," complained the woman. "Where have you been all this time?"

The child did not answer, but with a decision that marked the force of habit, crossed to the soap-box crib. Picking up the human fragment that was sending forth ear-piercing shrieks she raised it high in the air, again and again, with soothing words. Soon the baby forgot to cry, and a little later was asleep.

Then the "little mother" replaced it in the crib, and walked over to the bedside:

"Oh, mother," she said; "what do you think I heard? It is splendid. Yetta told me that if I hang up my stocking to-night a good saint will bring me something nice. Maybe whatever I want most of anything in the world. Do you think if I'm real good Santa Claus will bring me a doll, mother?"

The woman began to cough violently. When the paroxysm had passed she put a thin hand out and stroked the child's hair gently. Her voice had lost its harshness when she spoke again.

"I don't think I'd count too much on that," she said. "You see, we're in such an out of the way place that I dont think Santa Claus will find us. We've no chimney for him to come through."

"O! mother, don't you really think he will?"

"No, dear; I'm sure he won't."

Tears welled up into the girlie's eyes, but she turned away quickly, and the woman signed.

"I thought maybe I might be able to buy you a doll this Christmas," she said, "but the coats are hard to sew while my lungs ache so."

There was another violent fit of coughing, which was interrupted by a knock at the door. The child ran and opened it, and a fat, red-faced boy came in.

He was Otto Schlevitz, the sausage maker's son, who lived on the second floor, front. The Schlevitzs were the aristocrats of that particular tenement, and it was even related of them that they had rich relatives uptown. And it was known for certain that when the cobbler's wife, with the two small children, was about to be evicted, Schlevitz had come to the rescue with a month's rent over the amount due.

"We vas going to haf a Grismus dree py der schoolhouse," said Otto, "und Yetta got a sore droat und gant go. Maybe you goin' ledt little Minnie use her ticket. I pring her along pye me. Und eferybody vat's got a dickedt goin' gedt some bresendt off'n der dree."

"O, mother, may I go?" pleaded the child, "maybe my present will be a dollie. O, I'm sure it will be a dollie."

The woman hesitated a moment, then glanced over at the sleeping infant. The child understood, and even Otto, usually dense, sized up the situation.

"Yetta goin' come oop und take gare of liddle Dommie," he said.

The arrangement was satisfactory and, a little later, the child was on her way with the fat boy.

When she entered the schoolhouse it seemed to her as if Heaven had suddenly disclosed itself. The great tree with its marvelous fruit and myriad lights, the "real live Santa Claus," and the sweet-faced women who loaded her pockets with oranges and apples and sweets seemed to the child too beautiful to be real.

But the great event was to come, and for the twentieth time she whisperingly asked Otto when she would get her doll. This time Otto did not get a chance to answer, for Santa Claus had stepped up to the tree and began to make a speech. After saying that his gifts were only for very good children, he added, in a deep, gruff voice:

"Now, it would cause too much confusion if all the little boys and girls unwrapped their presents here. You must all promise not to undo the packages until you get home. Will you promise?"

"Yes, Santa," came from a chorus of voices.

Then Santa Claus took the gifts one by one and distributed them indiscriminately. Minnie got a long paper parcel. When it was handed to her she turned gleefully to Otto.

"Oh, I'm sure it's a doll," she said.

On the way home she asked the boy if he thought it would open and shut its eyes and say "Mamma," like Yetta's big one. Otto was too busy performing the legerdemain trick of turning a peppermint candy cane into a boy to do more than grunt "Um."

Up the stairs flew the child to her mother's bedside.

"Oh, mother," she cried, "at last, at last I've got a dolly."

"Is it pretty?" asked the woman, smiling faintly.

"I don't know yet. Santa said we must'n't look at our present till we got home." She was tugging at the string and, in a moment, had the paper off—then the cover of the box, and she saw—a set of tin dishes. One glance of keenest disappointment and then the wet eyes were buried in the counter-pane.

This is a true story. It was a nurse who devotes her life to ministering in the tenements who told it at a dinner up town the other night. When she reached this point half a dozen of the guests spoke up at once.

"Oh, please give me the address. I'd like to send that little girl a doll."

"Sorry," said the nurse, "but I can't confess to such unselfishness. The girlie and I went shopping together this afternoon."

And about that time it seems not unlikely that a little girl with a doll clasped to her breast was dreaming of how a woman in blue corrected Santa Claus's mistake.

VETERAN CONDUCTOR ILL.

Commuters Sent a Christmas Purse to Thomas Elliot of the Harlem Road.

Commuters on the Harlem Railroad for the last week have missed Conductor Thomas Elliott, who has been running on the road almost since Commodore Vanderbilt first acquired control of it. They learned that he was laid up with jaundice at his home in Pawling. A collection was taken up on his regular train Monday and a purse of $84.50 was forwarded to him as a Christmas present.

It is the first time in his railroad career that he has been unable to pull the bell-rope. He was in charge of the train that leaves Pawling at 6 A. M. and reaches Grand Central Station at 8:15. He first attracted the attention of Commodore Vanderbilt in 1855, who appointed him a trainman on the road, and he soon worked himself up to conductor.

He is now sixty-eight years old, and has the easiest run on the road, coming from Pawling in the morning and leaving New York on the return trip at 2:06 P. M., and reaching home at 4:30 P. M. Two of his sons, one an engine runner, were killed in the service of the road, and at one time one of his boys drove the locomotive and the other was baggagemaster of their father's train.

Lamp Exploded at Christmas Tree.

Mrs. Mary Ortleib, a widow with seven children, living at 188 West One Hundred and First Street, had a Christmas tree last night at her home. A kerosene lamp which lighted the room exploded, setting fire to the tree, and the furniture became ignited. John Swanson, one of the guests, attempted to put out the fire, when his clothing caught fire, almost entirely destroying his trousers and burning his hands and legs severely. The toys were all burned. The damage was $300.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

A tremendous after-Christmas

Clearing Sale.

IN VIEW OF OUR YEARLY INVENTORY—It is our intention to greatly reduce stocks all through the store before we inventory our merchandise. Therefore, we have planned one of the greatest reduction sales in our history. Everything in every department is reduced to prices bound to clear our shelves and counters this week. You should take advantage of this great sale. Especially unparalleled are the prices on stocks enumerated below:—

Leather Goods	Jewelry	Sterling Silverware
Watches	Clocks	Books
Dress Trimmings	Furs	Art Goods
Art Needlework	Silks	Dress Goods
Linens	Handkerchiefs	Neckwear
Laces	Gloves	Hosiery
Stationery	Women's Suits	Women's Cloaks
Women's Waists	Women's Wrappers	Pictures
Furniture	Carpets	Curtains
Upholstery	China	Glassware
Lamps	Millinery	Men's Furnishings
Toys	Housefurnishings	Children's Wear
Women's Underwear	Men's & Boys' Hats & Caps	

And hundreds of other articles which lack of space prevents us from enumerating.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts. | BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

Maryland Club

Pure Rye Whiskey

It tastes OLD because it IS old

CAHN, BELT & CO., Baltimore, Md.

If You Take Cold Easily

WINTER MUST BE AN ANXIOUS TIME FOR YOU.

KOTEDSILK

is almost an insurance against colds and their attendant evils. It is a double fabric. Pure silk on the finest cotton. Fits like tailor work, and is so well finished that it outlasts two suits of less perfectly constructed underwear.

See the word KOTEDSILK on every garment.

All Leading Stores, and Kotedsilk Underwear Co., Millbury, Mass., or 70-72 Franklin St., N. Y.

The world-wide appreciation accorded

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

is the best testimony as to its intrinsic merit. Its delicate flavour and unmistakable aroma have made it the desired whisky of the connoisseur everywhere.

HAS TITLE TO ASPHALT LANDS.

Agent of Warner Interests Says There Is No War in Venezuela.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Patrick Sullivan arrived in this city at 10 o'clock to-night from Caracas, Venezuela, where he had been as the representative of Charles M. Warner and Patrick R. Quinlan's asphalt interests. He brought with him the decree of the Venezuelan Government establishing the Warner-Quinlan title to the Felicidad asphalt mine, which includes 175 acres of pure asphalt.

The title is established against the claim of the New York and Bermudes Asphalt Company, which is known as the Asphalt Trust. This, Mr. Sullivan says, breaks the monopoly of the trust and opens free competition.

Mr. Sullivan says that there is no war in Venezuela, and no thought of war. A constitutional assembly is called for February, which will adopt a constitution and elect a provisional President. The Castro Government, he says, is firmly established, and peace and prosperity are looked for in the country.

HAS BULLET IN HIS HEART?

Revealed by X-Ray After Four Years, Chicago Paper Says.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—The Chronicle to-morrow will say:

"Proof that a man may live with a bullet in his heart was afforded yesterday by the use of the X-ray upon Charles B. Nelson of Cadillac, Mich., formerly a Chicagoan, who was in 1896 the central figure in a sensational shooting that nearly resulted in his death.

"Under the fleuroscope the ball in Nelson's heart could be plainly seen rising and falling with each pulsation of the vital organ. The bullet had been there since the night of July 1, 1896."

LIVELY SPEEDWAY SPORT

A Large Crowd Witnesses Many Brushes on the Course.

MAXFIELD'S TEAM VICTORIOUS

The Chicago Pacer Hontas Crooke Captured the Greatest Number of the Impromptu Races.

Thousands of people journeyed to the Harlem River Speedway yesterday and witnessed what was undoubtedly the liveliest and most interesting morning's sport this Fall. The gathering of trotters and pacers was an unrivaled one in point of speed and quality, while the crowd was a record-breaker for a holiday. They lined both sides of the stretch, standing two and three deep, and every point of vantage where one could see over the heads of the crowd was secured early and held against all comers until the last brush had been decided.

Both the crowd and the horses were out bright and early, attracted by the warm Springlike weather, and as the star performers put in an appearance in the stretch they were received with enthusiastic applause. The roadbed was not in as good condition as it might have been, especially near the finishing post, where it was very sticky and the footing uncertain. This, however, did not interfere with the sport in the least, and inside of an hour after the first arrival brushes became so numerous that they were hard to keep track of. The chestnut pacer Hontas Crooke, 2:09, driven by C. K. G. Billings of Chicago, proved himself about the speediest animal on the Speedway and scored the greatest number of brushes, meeting all comers.

The match race between James Murphy's team, Tom and Lotus, and Theodore T. Maxfield's team, Monopole, 2:08½, and Amokin, 2:14¼, was won by Maxfield's team in two straight heats. The contest was one of the closest races ever seen on the Speedway. Both teams raced neck and neck nearly all the way down, and Mr. Murphy's team was only beaten by half a length. This was the first defeat this season for the latter pair.

JOLLY BACHELOR'S VICTORIES.

Among the earliest brushes were two between Royalto, driven by David Lamar, and Jolly Bachelor, with H. S. Mapes handling the reins. Royalto proved himself a good starter, but a poor finisher, and lost the first heat by an open length. The second heat was much closer, Royalto taking the lead in the start and holding a length to the head of the stretch, where Jolly Bachelor closed the gap by making a desperate spurt and won by a head. George Coleman matched Hattie Walters, (2:21¼,) against Edward W., who was in fine form. After a nose-and-nose race over the entire stretch Edward W. crossed the line a winner by half a length. Great interest was centred in a brush between the roan pacer Moth Miller, (2:07,) driven by Dr. David Randall, and the old Speedway favorite, Jack, (2:12¾,) driven by Dr. Gill. Both animals had been matched on previous occasions and each had the credit of a heat. After several false starts the pair got away well, Moth Miller having a slight advantage, which Jack offset before a hundred yards had been paced. Nearing the first quarter post, Jack took the lead, but only held it for a moment. Then followed as fine a brush as was ever witnessed on the stretch. First one animal gained a trifle and then the other, so that it was hard to pick the winner. Finally, Dr. Randall touched Moth Miller with the whip, which he stood and showed a burst of speed that carried him almost a half length ahead of Jack. By this time the horses were close upon the finish line, and before Jack made an effort to recover the lost ground Moth Miller had finished a good half length ahead amid the cheers of the spectators.

One of the prettiest three-cornered brushes of the morning was between the bay trotter Copeland, 2:09¾, the chestnut pacer Hontas Crooke, 2:09, driven by C. K. G. Billings, and the bay pacer Silvermaker, driven by W. E. Spires. The start was very ragged, and the first quarter was covered before the animals began to draw together. As they struck the head of the stretch a blanket would have covered all three. Finally Silvermaker fell behind, and there was a desperate struggle for a lead between the other two, but Hontas Crooke once more showed his superior qualities, and when almost upon the line showed ahead of his opponent and won the brush by a trifle. Gretchen, the handsome bay pacing mare, with a mark of 2:28¾, driven by Charles Masson, proved conclusively that she was much faster than her mark by covering a remarkably fast half and leading the crack mare Kittie Stoner, driven by M. Gerson, home by a length. David Lamar, driving Teto, 2:14¾, had a lively tilt with the bay gelding Belle Esprit, 2:12½, driven by Charles Reilly, and had a length to the good at the finish. In a return brush honors were about even. One of the hottest races of the morning occurred between the old rivals for Speedway honors —Hontas Crooke, 2:09, and the chestnut pacer Spinx S., 2:09¾, owned by E. E. Smathers, and driven by George Spear. The start was as fair as could be expected under the circumstances, Hontas Crooke taking the lead and setting a furious pace. Spinx S., however, was equal to the occasion and did not lose an inch. Everybody made way for the pair, so that they had nothing to interfere with them. After the first quarter post had been left behind Spinx S. increased her speed and began to close up the gap slowly but surely. Just as the head of the stretch was reached Spinx S. showed on even terms with her opponent. The struggle for a lead that followed excited the crowd to a pitch seldom seen on the Speedway. They shouted, cheered, and struggled with one another frantically to watch the result. It was either animal's race up to a point within a hundred yards of the finish, when Mr. Billings, realizing that a final spurt was necessary to win, urged Hontas Crooke to her utmost with voice and whip. She responded nobly and made a spurt that won the race, although it was only by a nose.

The pacer Fairview, 2:09¼, driven by I. P. Baiter, did some fast work, her best brush being with Franker, owned by C. K. G. Billings, and driven by Frank Gibbons, whom she beat by a good length after a hard race. Hontas Crooke carried Jack to a break after a fast quarter had been covered, and the brown trotter Dark Secret, 2:23½, driven by Thomas Lynch, led Kingwood, 2:17¼, driven by De Witt C. Flanigan home. Kingwood somewhat redeemed himself on the next trip down the stretch by beating Mike, driven by G. A. Grote, easily. Silvermaker, driven by Clarence Ware, was a trifle too fast for the bay pacer Gretchen, 2:28½. Azote, 2:04¾, driven by Jack Currey, found an easy mark in Royalto, driven by David Lamar, and Franker, 2:14¾, in a final brush with the bay pacer Fairview, 2:09¼, won out by a head.

As a finale to the morning's sport Hontas Crooke, 2:09, and Moth Miller, 2:07, were turned together. It was a nip and tuck go from start to finish, Hontas Crooke winning by a very narrow margin.

Among the many on the road were W. E. Newcomb, driving his team of black pacers; George Young, driving Dandy; Charles Weiland, with Salient; Louis Kahn, driving a handsome black trotter; Charles C. Lloyd, behind Richard B., 2:21¼; James Kennedy, with the bay pacer N. T. D., 2:21¼; Christopher Hackett, behind King Tom; A. T. Kerker, with Roslyn, 2:21¼; Nathan Straus, driving the famous trotter Cobwebs, 2:12; and Thomas Todd, driving the pacer Dan Robinson, 2:14¼.

During the afternoon the crowd was much larger than that of the morning, but there was very little speeding, owing to the crush of vehicles on the stretch. The mounted squad were kept busy warning people about turning except at either end of the stretch, and that there were no accidents seems remarkable. Several horses bolted, but they did not go far or do any damage before one of the officers had them by the bit.

LAKEWOOD HARNESS RACES.

The Heavy Track Causes Withdrawals from the Three Events.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 25.—An estimated attendance of 300 witnessed the afternoon races at the new track just completed by P. S. P. Randolph. The novelty of the attraction gave it an interest to many.

The track, never intended for trotting, was heavy from snow and rain, and several entries were withdrawn. The card included a 2:20 class with five entries and three starters; a 2:30 class, with seven entries and two starters, and a running half-mile dash, in which four starters appeared. Summary:

2:20 Class.—Trot or pace, best two in three, three-quarter mile heats.

Mutual C., blk. m.; A. Grover, Lakewood	1	1
Joe Nicter, b. g.; W. H. Sherman, Lakewood	2	2
Telescope, br. g.; J. L. Reed, Lakewood	3	3

No time taken.

2:30 Class.—Same conditions.

Bulletin, blk. g., S. Grover	2	1	1
Dorothy, b. m., Arthur Irons	1	2	2

No time taken.

Running half-mile dash.

The Brother, J. Le Compte	1
Blue Skin, E. Le Compte	2
Seven Stars, C. Perry	3

Time—0:53½.

Mr. Coleman's Maredonian started, but a broken stirrup strap on the first turn put him out of the race.

GOLF AT LAKEWOOD.

Secretary Lynch Turns In the Best Gross Score of the Day.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 25.—The Christmas handicap of the Golf Club of Lakewood was held to-day under the most perfect weather conditions, and many entered into competitive play, mixed foursomes, and friendly matches. The links were comfortably filled throughout the day.

Jasper Lynch, the home club Secretary, turned in the best gross card of the day, playing 93 from scratch, as follows:

Out	6	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5—49	
In	4	4	4	4	4	6	5	7	6—44—93	

His card was a prize winner, as was also that of F. H. Lovell, first, and S. B. Ferris, second. The scores:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
F. H. Lovell, Lakewood	118	35	83
S. B. Ferris, Lakewood	99	15	84
Alexander Morton, Westchester	96	9	87
F. A. Potts, Lakewood	112	25	87
C. A. Sherman, Lakewood	98	10	88
N. Malouf, Garden City	96	6	90
A. W. Black, Lakewood	99	9	90
F. P. Kimball, Lakewood	94	3	91
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	93	0	93
F. M. Freeman, Lakewood	101	8	93
J. H. McKinley, Fairfield	101	8	93
P. S. Pearsall, Lakewood	103	10	93
H. G. Cortis, Essex County	108	15	93
R. C. Hayden, Chevy Chase	111	14	97

DYKER MEADOW GOLFERS.

Three Scheduled Competitions Attract Many Players to the Links.

Dyker Meadow golfers turned out in good numbers yesterday on their club links, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, and while many played simply for amusement, three competitions furnished plenty of sport for those who like the excitement of playing for honor and prizes. The four qualifying members who became eligible on Saturday for the cup given by Dr. William Jarvie played the first match play round. J. D. Dithridge and Arthur P. Clapp had one of the hottest games seen on the Dyker Meadow links this year. At the completion of the match, on the eighteenth green, honors were even, and six extra holes had to be played before Dithridge could earn a victory. In the other match J. H. Merritt beat C. P. Notman by 5 up and 4 to play. Merritt and Dithridge will meet in the final round on Saturday.

The postponed semi-final round in the club foursome competition between M. T. Lyons and J. L. Taylor against S. V. Beckwith and Grant Notman, was finished, the former pair winning by 5 up and 3 to play. They will meet F. J. Phillips and A. R. Fish in the final round on Saturday.

A general Christmas handicap was the popular feature of the day, and this was won by J. H. Merritt, who made the best gross score, as well as net. The leading scores were:

J. H. Merritt—

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Out	5 4 5 5 5 4 3 5 4—40		
In	6 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4—43—	83	7 76
J. D. Dithridge		98	19 79
A. P. Clapp		88	8 80
W. A. Putnam		92	15 77
H. J. McKeever		10	82
F. J. Phillips		94	14 80
W. F. Richards		100	16 84
Charles Adams		98	13 85
N. F. Banks		103	11 92

SPORTS AT ARDSLEY.

Golf Links Lively—Automobiles in Evidence and a Building Proposed for Indoor Racquets.

Golfers kept the Ardsley Club links, near Dobbs Ferry, active yesterday, although no regular contest had been arranged. The playing was of an informal nature, but the glorious weather gave snap to many a friendly match, and more than one box of balls changed hands as a result of the eighteen-hole rounds. The clug has not yet put its links into Winter quarters; that is, the entire eighteen holes are still open for play, instead of being reduced to the nine holes on the clubhouse side of Broadway. Some of the members and friends who encouraged their Christmas appetites by a round on the links were A. De Witt Cochrane, the club champion; Frank J. Gould, A. E. Barron, Miss May Barron, A. P. Conant, E. F. Knapp, J. C. Lyman, Miss Brown, W. Ledyard, M. E. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. E. Remington, W. A. Hall, McMillan Hamilton, A. M. Barbel, Cyrus Field Judson, F. C. Harriman, E. F. McVickar, Fred Lincoln McCormack, Morgan Cowperthwaite, E. Van Etten, George H. Mairs, James C. Bishop, and John McCullaugh. Several automobiles added a touch of vivacity to the club scenes, among those who rode to the club in motor vehicles being W. A. Hall and Dr. J. C. Lyman.

Considerable disappointment was occasioned owing to the inability to use the skating pond. A large pond adjoining the new portion of the golf course back of Broadway has been flooded and during the cold weather two weeks ago there were several days of excellent skating. Plans have also just been completed to build a small house for indoor racquets and tennis, and work will commence within a few days, so that games may be played before the Winter closes.

GOLF AT WASHINGTON.

International Matches on the Links of the Capitol City.

It can truly be said that golf is no respecter of persons, for all classes find amusement and sport in knocking the little gutty over the links. Lords and millionaires are enthusiasts at golf just as much as the petty clerk, and on the public courses in Scotland the laborers go forth to the links at the close of their work, in the same fashion as young men here sally forth to vacant fields for a game of ball. It need be no surprise, therefore, to learn that the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage has joined the ranks of energetic golfers and is seen very frequently during the season on the links of the Columbia Golf Club at Washington, D. C.

This club is the youngest golf organization in the capital of the Nation, but it has an interesting course and a grand old manor house for its club headquarters. The club has recently completed its eighteen-hole course and is rapidly taking first rank among the clubs around Washington and Baltimore. The home of the club was formerly the residence of Marshal Brown, proprietor of the famous Brown's Hotel, in the days before the war, and which is still a popular Washington hostelry, although now known as the Metropolitan. Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and other prominent statesmen of those days were regular patrons of Brown's Hotel, and the genial proprietor, growing rich, built a magnificent home near the suburb of Brightwood.

The house was fitted with fine Italian marble mantels, open fireplaces, hardwood floors, and other luxurious furnishings. This house, with its 187 acres of ground, is now the home of the Columbia Golf Club, and it is no secret that many rival organizations envy the palatial outfit of the Columbia golfers. Several changes have been made to the old house to supply club conveniences for the 170 members. The eighteen-hole course is not a particularly long one, but it is exceedingly sporty, as it is well supplied with natural hazards. The playing distance is 5,100 yards, and the bogy score, 80 strokes. The longest hole is 437 yards, and the shortest is 145 yards. The Captain of the club team is Dr. Lee L. Harban. He is one of Washington's prominent golfers, and recently won the open Fall tournament of the Washington Golf Club, and a few days later won first honors in the Baltimore Country Club's tournament for the lowest sixteen score men. The regular club team consists of twelve players, and matches have been held during the season with the Baltimore Club. Alexander Britton is President of the club, and the professional greenskeeper is Samuel Purvis.

The Washington Golf Club and the Chevy Chase Club are the other golf headquarters in the Capitol City, and they keep open links the year round. The Fall and Winter are the busiest months for the game, and club matches are of frequent occurrence. Many Congressmen and other officials, both of the legislative and Diplomatic Corps, belong to one or more of these clubs, and the competitions are often of a decidedly international character.

CHANCE HORSE BREEDING

Curious Cases of How Winners Have Been Developed.

KINLEY MACK AN EXAMPLE

Raceland and Proctor Knott Were Cheap Colts—Mr. Easton's Opinions on the Breeders' Association.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 25.—William Easton, the New York thoroughbred horse auctioneer, says that the American Breeders' Protective Association is wrong in theory and is perhaps a trust to discourage the small breeder. The theory of the association is to buy in cheap, underbred mares and fillies or high-bred ones of bad individuality and sell them without their pedigrees as work horses. During the recent sales the association bought largely of the offerings through Secretary Chenault, and Mr. Easton frequently protested against his bidding on well-bred youngsters which had not been given a trial. Mr. Easton maintains that the breeding business is largely a matter of chance, and that if the association had existed in past years the turf would have been deprived of some of its most famous horses. He declares that the breeding of the high-mettled racer can never be reduced to an exact science, and recites instances from turf history to substantiate his claim.

Being an Englishman himself and well acquainted with English horses, Mr. Easton naturally turned to that country first for his examples. Queen Mary was his first example. No one wanted her; she finally secured an obscure home and became one of the greatest brood mares of her time. She foaled, among others, the filly winner of the Derby, Blink Bonnie, the dam of the great Blair Athol; imp. Bonnie Scotland, imp. Bairownie. Haricot was another of her get, and she produced a St. Leger winner in Caller On, and was the grand dam of Hampton. Had she been offered at public sale here the Breeders' Association would probably have bought her and the world would never have seen Blair Athol. The dam of the famous Crucifix was also much despised at one time, and was so bow-legged that a wager was offered that her foal, afterward Crucifix, could be rolled in a wheelbarrow between her legs. Having foaled Crucifix, she afterward made a fortune for her owner, Lord George Bentinck.

SOME ENGLISH TURF HISTORY.

The famous Godolphin Arabian, generally believed to have been a Barb, was first the property of Mr. Coke, who presented him to Mr. Williams, the keeper of St. James's Coffee House, who in turn gave him to Lord Godolphin. It was by mere chance that he was bred to Roxana. She produced the superior race horse Lath and the stallion's reputation was made.

Marske, the sire of Eclipse, considered by many the greatest of all horses, was sold to a farmer, who sold him at half a guinea, which amounts to $2.55. In 1776 his owner, the Earl of Abington, asked 200 guineas for his services, although he was then twenty-seven years old.

Sydney Herbert refused to take Melbourne when he was offered to him with two other Humphrey Clinker yearlings. Had there been a breeders' association, the sire of the wonderful West Australian would never have appeared in the stud. Hybla, the dam of Kettledrum, winner of the Derby, was once given away, and Marmelade, before producing the famous Dundee, was sold for a song.

Mr. Easton recalls American as well as English examples of this character. Fancy Jane, before producing the queen of the turf, Miss Woodford, was traded for a barrel of whisky, and Belle Knight was bought by John Harper only to throw Freeland and nine or ten other winners. At a sale in Lexington Bob Baker bought Sophia Hardy for $25, in foal to Pardee. The foal was Hardy Pardee, which sold for $2,500. Mr. Baker got a gift season to G. W. Johnson and bred the mare to him. The result was Lieutenant Gibson, winner of the Latonia and Louisville Derbies and the Clark stake. Had the Breeders' Association been organized a few years earlier no Lieutenant Gibson would have been seen on the turf. May Hempstead was a seventy-five-dollar yearling and Larkspur, winner of a number of races and several stakes, was sold here in 1898 for $50. T. C. McDowell was very successful with Rush, Batten, and Spirituelle, all the result of gift seasons. Since that time he has paid large stallion fees and, with the exception of Monarka, has nothing of high class. This is noted to show what a figure chance plays in breeding race horses. Some few seasons ago John Wallace of this city was given a horse named Pete Kitchen, his owner thinking him worthless. The owner at that time had sixteen horses in his stable and Wallace's gift colt won more races than all of them.

Old-time trainers recall Rufus Lisle of this county. He owned a cheap lot of mares, some of which he used as buggy horses. He never paid for a season to any horse, always breeding to stallions offered him free. Nearly everything he turned out won. One of the horses he bred in this way was Castaway II., winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, from a good field. Star Bright was a $65 yearling. As a two-year-old he sold for $6,000. The grand racehorses Raceland and Proctor Knott were cheap colts. Kinley Mack is another instance. A veterinary advised Mr. Easton to destroy him as a yearling, thinking he had been rendered useless by an injured shoulder. He was saved by careful nursing, to win the Brooklyn Handicap and the Suburban, a feat never equaled by any other horse. No better illustration of the chances of the racehorse business could be adduced.

The late August Belmont on one occasion weeded out his yearlings. Twelve were sent to New York to be developed for the big stakes. Three were left to be given away in sales here. The cast-offs were King Crab, winner of eighty-one races; Badge, winner of sixty-eight races, and Flitter, a fine performer. The two first could beat any colt in the Belmont twelve.

The dam of Garry Hermann was bought by the association and is now working in the Southern cotton fields. He won more races than any two-year-old of the year. This has suggested the plan of numbering the mares when they are branded by the association, so that in case of a good winner being developed they can be reclaimed.

Mr. Easton is inclined to the opinion that the association is a trust of the big breeders, who do not like to see a small breeder pick up a mare like Sophia Hardy and get a colt that will beat the best from their extensive farms. He says, too, that the big breeders, who heretofore destroyed their supposedly worthless mares, now get an average of $35 a head for them. He fears, too, that a bid from the Breeders' Association often brands a mare as worthless and prevents young breeders who would be willing to take a chance of getting a good one from bidding on her. The association has never been more active than at present, and a few years should show whether its work has a good or bad effect on the breeding of high-class racehorses.

SLOAN RODE AND LOST.

Jenkins Won the Race Which was the Attraction at Tanforan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Jockey Tod Sloan made his first appearance in the saddle to-day since his return from England. It was at Tanforan, in the Christmas Handicap. The race was won by Eddie Jones, an outsider, with Jenkins up. It was also Jenkins's first ride since returning from England.

Vesuvian, on which Sloan made his first appearance, was installed joint favorite with his stable companion, Andrissa. Greyfeld and Advance Guard received strong support, while Eddie Jones and Mortgage were coupled at 7 to 1. The start killed Greyfeld's chances. Andrissa set the pace, but tired before the stretch was reached. Eddie Jones assumed the lead in the last quarter and beat Vesuvian three lengths. The Lady was a close third, a neck in front of Advance Guard. Sloan was warmly applauded and was presented with a floral piece when he rode to the post.

The weather was fine, track good, and attendance large. Texarkana fell when leading in the steeplechase. The ride of Murphy on Lord Chesterfield is being investigated. Results:

One Mile—Dr. Bernays, 105 pounds, (Dominick,) 1; Owensborough, 99, 2; Edgardo, 102, 3. Time—1:42. Five furlongs—Princess Titania, 105, (Farrell,) 1; Tola, 105, 2; Litmus, 108, 3. Time—1:02. Handicap, steeplechase; short course—Lomo, 155, (Cairns,) 1; Lord Chesterfield, 155, 2; Meston, 128, 3. Time—4:21¾. Christmas handicap; mile and a fourth—Eddie Jones, 110, (Jenkins,) 1; Vesuvian, 110, (T. Sloan,) 2; The Lady, 111, 3. Time—2:07. Westchester handicap; two-year-olds; seven furlongs—Brutal, 102, (O'Connor,) 1; Canmore, 114, 2; Seide, 99, 3. Time—1:28. Seven furlongs—Gold Or, 110, (Coburn,) 1; Wooster Boy, 107, 2; Dangerous Maid, 99, 3. Time—1:27¾.

Results on New Orleans Track.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—Imp. Mint Sauce, who on Saturday placed the $2,000 Crescent City Handicap to the credit of his owner, A. R. Cowser, to-day added the $1,000 Christmas Handicap to the score. The English-bred gelding was always the favorite, though his price receded from 4 to 5 to 9 to 10 in response to the play on Sir Florian, who was backed from 4 to 1 to 7 to 2. The others had but trifling support. Tom Kingsley set a hot pace for six furlongs and then tired, relinquishing the lead to Mint Sauce, who, carefully rated by McJoynt, was never worse than third. Sir Florian took the longest route, and though he ran a very fast quarter at the end, could never reach Mint Sauce, who won easily by a length. Summaries: One mile—Tom Gilmore, 99 pounds, (Scully,) 1; Bert Davis, 101, 2; Brown Vail, 101, 3. Time—1:42¾. Handicap; six furlongs—Senator Beveridge, 104, (Cochran,) 1; Isobel, 108, 2; Gallopin, 101, 3. Time—1:16¼. Handicap; steeplechase; full course—Isen, 144, (Lawless,) 1; Donation, 142, 2; Terry Ranger, 140, 3. Time—4:56. Christmas Handicap; one mile—Mint Sauce, 120, (McJoynt,) 1; Sir Florian, 108½, 2; Fleetwing, 87, 3. Time—1:41¾. Handicap; mile and an eighth—Sir Gatian, 98, ((May,) 1; Strangest, 104, 2; Hardly, 90, 3. Time—1:55. Mile—Ben Chance, 100, (O'Brien,) 1; Hood's Brigade, 99, 2; Uncle Bill, 101, 3. Time—1:42¾.

CONNECTICUT FOX HUNTERS.

Octogenerians Enjoy the Fun and Several Foxes Reward the Sport.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 25.—A Christmas fox hunt is a pleasure that is becoming annual with lovers of the sport in this neighborhood, and the party, starting out at sunrise this morning, was the largest ever organized. Joseph Weaver, Esq., Oscar Palmer, Rufus Marshall, E. P. Slocum, Walter Geer, Warren Burt, T. B. Lillibridge, Charles Abell, "Will" Chapell, Edward Ladd, D. O. Lillibridge, "Al" Lillibridge, Secretary of State Huber Clark, Frederick Comstock, "Jim" Comstock, and others were among the huntsmen. The sport ended with a feast at Adams Tavern.

Before the Norwich party had hardly got started Frank Crumb of Griswold captured the first brush, a small red fox. Mr. Crumb is eighty-nine years of age, but will follow a hound like a boy. "Sam" Phillips of Lisbon, the blind fox hunter, was out also. He is past eighty-one years of age, and so nearly blind that he can only follow by the bark of the hounds, yet a few days ago he shot a coon, and says that he can beat half the young fellows in the party at fox chasing. The boys were up in the edge of Franklin at 10 o'clock and had killed two foxes.

Williamsburg Athletes Contest.

The athletes of the Williamsburg Athletic Association held a series of very interesting competitions in their gymnasium yesterday morning in Williamsburg. A. A. Titus, H. G. Mackin, and F. J. Bermingham were the principal winners of the meet. The summaries:

Twenty-Yard Hopping Race, Scratch—Won by H. G. Mackin, N. H. Fleming second, F. J. Bermingham third. Time—0:05 1-5.

Quarter-Mile Run, Scratch—Won by H. G. Mackin, M. Bickard second, N. H. Fleming third. Time—1:26.

Half-Mile Walk, Handicap—Won by M. A. Bickard, (scratch;) F. J. Bermingham, (scratch,) second; A. A. Titus, (scratch,) third. Time 4:12½.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump; Handicap—Won by A. A. Titus, (scratch,) with 27 feet 4 inches; N. H. Fleming, (3 inches,) second with 26 feet 7 inches; F. J. Bermingham, (scratch,) third with 26 feet.

Pursuit Race, Scratch—Won by H. G. Mackin, A. A. Titus second, M. G. Bickard third. Time—2:28¼.

Running High Jump, Handicap—Won by M. A. Bickard and A. A. Titus, (scratch,) who tied for first place at 4 feet 5 inches and divided the points; H. G. Mackin, second, with 3 feet 9 inches.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. G. Mackin, scratch; F. J. Bermingham, 20 yards, second; James Feeney, 60 yards, third. Time—5:41.

Jumping for Distance from Flying Rings, Scratch—Won by H. G. Mackin, with 15 feet 2 inches; F. J. Bermingham, second, with 14 feet 2 inches, and A. Spalding, third, with 14 feet.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Scratch.—Won by A. J. Sloane, with 27 feet 6 inches; F. J. Bermingham, second, with 26 feet 3 inches; James Feeney third, with 23 feet 6 inches.

Calendars for 1901 Reduced to One-quarter Regular Prices: 2c., 4c., 8c. and 19c. Graceful Shapes and Novel Designs.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Decorated New Year's Cards. A Magnificent Assortment at Prices Much Lower Than Elsewhere.

5,000 Flannel Waists.

Five thousand Flannel Waists—a manufacturer's entire stock—at prices considerably below their real worth.

59c for Flannel Waists, finished with brass buttons, cardinal, navy and black, value $1.00.

59c for Cashmere Waists, tucked back, brass buttons, lined throughout, cardinal, navy and black.

79c for Flannel Waists, tucked back and front, trimmed with braid, cardinal, navy and black, value $1.25.

$1.24 for French Twilled Flannel Waists, Bishop sleeves, trimmed with brass buttons, staple shades.

$1.24 for Assabet Flannel Waists, tucked back, Bishop sleeves, staple colors, lined throughout.

$1.24 For Assabet Flannel Waists, back and front trimmed with braid, staple shades, lined throughout.

$1.49 for Assabet Flannel Waists, tucked back and front, staple shades, lined throughout, value $3.00.

$1.99 for French Twilled Flannel Waists, embroidered all over with silk polka dots; staple shades, value $3.50.

$1.99 for French Twilled Flannel Waists, tailor-made effects, staple shades, lined throughout, value $3.75.

$1.99 for French Twilled Flannel Waists, military style, staple colors, lined throughout, value $4.00.

Corsets.

Imported "P. D." Corsets, made of fine coutil; medium waist and long hip; our regular price $1.74; special for this sale, 89c.

Commercial Stationery.

Ledgers, Day Books, Records; covered with black cloth, leather backs, 44c, 53c, 61c and 69c; covered with cloth sides, heavy leather backs, 61c, 71c, and 81c. Ledgers, Day Books and Journals, containing 400 pages, at $1.16. Ledgers and Journals, covered with canvas, containing 200 pages, 32c. Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books and Records, covered with canvas, containing 500 pages, at 72c. Ledgers and Day Books, mottled sides, leather backs, containing 150 pages, 31c. Rent and Money Receipt Books, containing 100 forms, at 10c. Stenographer's Books, 2c, 5c, and 7c. Counter Books, press-board sides, 4c. Letter-copying Books, at 64c and 81c. Sponge Cups, 5c. Metal Letter Files, 4c and 8c. Metal Ink Stands, 21c, 31c and 49c. Book Letter Files, 24c and 41c Letter Clips, 7c, 13c and 15c. Cash Boxes, 68c, 87c and 91c. Letter Scales, $1.98 and $2.41. Typewriter's Ribbons, 33c.

Upholstery Goods.

Gordon Rep Portieres; rose, crimson, nile and empire green, fancy Oriental borders, per pair, $7.48.

Silk Tapestry Portieres, two-tone and solid colorings, value $14.00 per pair; our price, $10.48.

Imported Velour Table Covers, richly figured centres; 2x2½ yds., at $8 24; 2x3 yds., at $9.74.

Hand-painted Sofa Pillows, made of violet and rose Bolton cloth, trimmed with satin, lace and ribbon; at $8.69, $9.99 and $12.74.

Hand-painted Mantel Lambrequins, made of white, rose, red and yellow silk, with beautiful flower decorations; at $8.74 and $10.74.

Renaissance Lace Bed Sets, with fine scrim centres, value $38.00 per set; our price, $33.99.

Imported Velour Table Covers, with plain centres, 2x2 yds., at $11.48.

Furniture Clearance Sale—In Annex.

Sample Furniture—shown during the Holidays—now offered at greatly reduced prices—Included are:

Parlor Cabinets—gold, Vernis-Martin, solid mahogany and mahogany-finished.

Parlor Tables, Work Tables—solid mahogany and mahogany-finished.

Odd Chairs—gold; solid mahogany and mahogany-finished.

Music Cabinets—Vernis-Martin, white enamel, solid mahogany and mahogany-finished.

Davenports—oak, mahogany and mahogany-finished, covered with leather and corduroy.

Three-piece Parlor Suits, inlaid mahogany veneered.

Our Former Price	Our Price Now
$36.49	$29.99
$41.99	$33.99
$59.99	$49.99

Odd Parlor Chairs.

Our Former Price	Our Price Now
$8.99	$6.99
$9.99	$7.99
$12.74	$9.99
$13.99	$11.99
$15.67	$12.99
$16.49	$12.99
$21.34	$18.99

Gilt Chairs.

Our Former Price	Our Price Now
$9.49	$7.99
$9.74	$7.99
$14.99	$13.49
$17.34	$14.99
$24.99	$19.99
$62.67	$45.99

Davenports.

Our Former Price	Our Price Now
$24.74	$17.74
$124.49	$99.74

Parlor Tables and Work Tables.

Our Former Price	Our Price Now
$11.74	$8.74
$12.67	$10.99
$18.54	$14.47
$19.99	$14.99

Music Cabinets.

Our Former Price	Our Price Now
$14.38	$11.24
$15.09	$12.74
$16.79	$14.79
$25.34	$19.99
$32.67	$27.99
$40.38	$31.99
$44.74	$36.99

Parlor Cabinets.

Our Former Price	Our Price Now
$46.14	$35.99
$47.99	$36.99
$57.99	$44.59
$54.49	$45.99
$62.99	$49.99
$69.74	$59.99
$78.99	$69.99
$91.67	$69.99
$93.73	$89.99
$122.57	$199.74
$249.99	

Many other things are marked on the same liberal basis.

ATHLETES CROSS COUNTRY

Harriers Crowd the Trails in Runs for Trophies.

UNDER THE CLUBS' AUSPICES

O'Brien Won the Hamilton Athletic Club's Event—Paper Chase by Glendale Athletic Association.

Yesterday's good weather, backed up as it was by a holiday, served to bring out the local harriers in great profusion. The various trails in and about New York were well filled by the lightly clad, speeding athletes, and some capital sport was enjoyed. Down at Bay Ridge there were several good runs. The Hamilton Athletic Club started the ball rolling with a big run from the club's headquarters at the old city line, Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. Right over the lots through the railroad cut and toward New Utrecht, turning at the clubhouse of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, the athletes sped, the pace being set by Ernest Williams and James H. Bennett. They ran almost yoked for the greater portion of the journey, but on the home stretch after the turn H. L. O'Brien sprinted and won the run, with Williams second, F. Richards third, T. Brady fourth, J. Mallorey fifth, D. McSpedden sixth, H. Gleason seventh, William Short eighth, Howard Samuels ninth, James L. Mallorey tenth, and the rest straggling, all being from the home team, and the time 0:56½ for the seven-and-a-half-mile run.

The event was followed by the combined run of the Marquette Athletic Club and the St. Peter's Athletic Association. The start was made from Carley's Hotel, Sixtieth Street and Fourth Avenue, and the boys took a course over the farm lands of New Utrecht around the edge of Bath Beach, through the Shore Road, and about the end of the officers' quarters at Fort Hamilton, coming out on Fourth Avenue at Ninety-second Street, and home. Joseph Fagan of the St. Peter's Club won the run, with F. Manuel, Marquette Club, second; J. H. Burns, Marquette Club, third; J. Kelly, Marquette Club, fourth, and the rest of the big field strung out for half a mile. Time—0:48:4 3-5.

OARSMEN FLEET OF FOOT.

Wahnetah Boat Club Hold Their Annual Cross-Country Run.

There were twelve starters in the open holiday cross country run of the Wahnetah Boat Club of Flushing, L. I., yesterday afternoon, eight of whom completed the course. The winner was L. Lawler of the Mohawk Athletic Club of Flushing, whose time was 0:31:00. C. Tinge of the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn was second; W. Allen of the Mohawk Athletic Club was third, and R. Gaither and J. Wiehe, the only members of the Wahneta Boat Club to finish, were fourth and fifty, respectively.

The course was from Broadway and Lawrence Street, Flushing, along Lawrence Street to Strong's Causeway; thence to Corona, and back to Flushing via Jackson Avenue.

Silver cups were given to the two outsiders, who finished first and second, and to the first two club members as well.

The order at the finish was as follows:

First, L. Lawler, Mohawk Athletic Club, Flushing; second, C. Tinge, Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn; third, W. Allen, Mohawk Athletic Club, Flushing; fourth, R. Gaither, Wahnetah Boat Club, Flushing; fifth, J. Wiete, Wahnetah Boat Club, Flushing; sixth, J. Douth, Star Athletic Club, Long Island City; seventh, J. Burns, Mohawk Athletic Club, Flushing; eighth, D. Bishop, Flushing Athletic Club, Flushing.

Glendale's Paper Chase.

The Glendale Athletic Association held a Christmas Day paper chase. Henry J. Schneider and William H. Laurens were the hares and they were sent away five minutes in advance of the hounds, who, armed with big bags of paper, started at a merry clip for the woods near Schuetzen Park. The course laid out was devious and tricky, for it rounded, turned, and altogether baffled the hounds completely. There was no chance to catch the fleeting hares, who won the run easily, having tangled the pursuing pack so thoroughly in the woods that they had their hands, feet, and what little clothing they wore completely damaged when they got out in the open again

A Hundred Thousand Yards of

The NEW COTTONS for 1901

THE first whiff of Spring over the hills of Winter. The Dimities from Belfast are here, as well as the brightest, daintiest, choicest first pickings from the product of best American manufacturers. Ready in most lavish variety. The printings are a sharp advance on the styles of a year ago; the finish of many of the fabrics is most remarkable—the new processes that sprang up last year have been so perfected that color, finish, and even the texture of cotton duplicates silk.

There are many reasons for this advance showing; chiefest is that both you and your dressmaker prefer to make style experiments with cotton stuffs. They are easier to modify than silks or wool fabrics; and the more expensive garments can be planned more surely after the cotton dresses are perfected. Then dressmakers are willing to work on cottons before the rush begins for more expensive dresses.

You are best served by meeting their convenience.

Then there are many patterns shown now that will not be duplicated. The great variety originally brought out cannot be maintained when the hurry-time comes.

The news in detail is told below:

Pongee Sublime, 25c. a Yard—
This is one of the newest printed cottons. In effect it would be called an India silk, though made of cotton. It has the silk sheen obtained by the perfected mercerizing process, as well as the same dainty sheerness and silky texture. The designs, too, are those you would look for among the India silks. Superb variety to choose from.

Corded Muslins at 12½c a yard—
Cords are arranged in clusters forming stripes and designs are printed in attractive new patterns of lacy stripes, wreaths, rosebuds, serpentine figures and conventional designs.

Printed Irish Dimities—
The advance guard is here. New patterns in the dainty designs that have made dimity the favorite that it is to-day, and will always keep it so, as long as this daintiness of pattern is maintained. Price 25c a yard.

American Dimities at 12½c a yard—
The Yankees have captured the trick of finishing the cloth the same as the Belfast people, and, as for designs, it's a question whether in some respects they are not better. We feel safe in saying you will admire every pattern in these thirty designs in white and black on tinted grounds.

Corded Striped Dotted Swiss Muslins—
Thirteen self colors and black; with cotton thread-like cords running through the dotted Swiss muslin, giving it character and new dignity; stripes are spaced two inches apart. A very effective fabric. Price 20c a yard.

Printed Batiste at 12½c yard—
A cotton that always has many admirers season after season; now more deserving than ever, for the cloth is fine and dainty enough to be an organdy, while it's better for being firmer and stronger, and the printed designs are appropriate to the cloth—original and beautiful.

A hundred and sixty feet of counter space has been devoted to the display ready this morning. The printed buds and flowers are as refreshing as a Spring flower garden — nothing is lacking but the perfume. You will enjoy the seeing as well as the choosing.

Rotunda, facing Broadway and Tenth.

Handkerchiefs Mussed—At Half

Vast has been the selling of handkerchiefs during the pre-Christmas season just ended. You bought thousands upon thousands of them—more than ever before. Transactions of such magnitude cannot but leave their mark on the remaining stock. The handkerchiefs from which you selected your purchases have naturally become mussed and rumpled, some a little soiled. But what care you, for the slight additional trouble, and the soap and water involved, in the face of a cut of one-half the price on these splendid, pure linen handkerchiefs? A drastic measure, perhaps, but they must not linger here. Nor will they, at these figures:

Handkerchiefs that were 12½c each are now 6c.
25c each are now 12½c.
35c each are now 18c.
50c each are now 25c.
75c each are now 35c.
$1 each are now 50c.

Broadway.

SILK WAISTS $3.25 from $4.75

This is a fine offering of stylish and pretty taffeta silk waists, in solid colorings of old rose, light blue, heliotrope, navy blue and black; with dainty cluster of cording down the front, and trimmed with gilt braid. They were well worth the price marked on Monday, $4.75; but the three hundred in this offering to-day are now marked at

$3.25 each

The whole lot should be sold in a jiffy. All sizes in the group.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

Eiderdown Robes

Most comfortable garments they are—as lounging wraps, for use as bath-robes, for a hasty toilette in the wee small hours they are indispensable. These are more—they're good looking and attractive. Carefully made, too.

One kind, at $3.25, is in solid colors, with tight-fitting back; full front; collar bound with satin; girdle at waist.

Another, at $5, is of ripple eiderdown, in solid colors; with full front and back, broad sailor collar and cuffs bound with satin; girdle at waist.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Percale DRESS LENGTHS $1.25 Patterns at $1

They are the prettiest percales we could find for the holiday season, and we've sold quantities of them. Still have some left, however, in 10-yard dress patterns, each neatly banded. There are about 40 designs from which to choose.

But they're even more attractive now than they were a few days ago, for these patterns, that were $1.25 each, are now newly marked $1—a saving to you of 25c on each dress length. And they're new designs for next spring, such as those for which you will later have to pay the original price, 12½c a yard. Is it the saving worth taking advantage of?

Fourth avenue.

Eiderdown FLANNELS Greatly Below Value

There are 5,000 yards in the alluring offering—splendid goods made for this winter's wear. But the backward season made selling slow—the maker was already thinking of Spring styles, and wanted room for them. Here was our opportunity, which is now become yours; for these handsome flannels, obtained at our price, we now offer to you, some at little more than half, others at two-thirds of their value. And the best part of it is, that the wearing time's still before you—must come. Then you will felicitate yourself on having provided the warm, comfortable underskirt, dressing sacque, or what not, that these goods have furnished.

Fifty-four patterns are here for you to select from—attractively colored combinations of figured stripes, fancy stripes, and serpentine stripes. Some of them are bound to be your liking.

37½c Quality at 25c Yard
50c Quality at 28c Yard

Fourth avenue.

PETTICOATS

Here are two excellent values in Women's Petticoats, both well made and finished: Petticoats of black mercerized percaline, with side-plaited ruffle, are 75c each. Black sateen petticoats, with side-plaited ruffle, some unlined, others lined with flannelette, are $1.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

40,000 Yards of Dimities Under-price

These Dimities are equal in both quality and design to the Belfast goods at 25c a yard. In fact, they have an unusual beauty because of the fine cords woven in clusters that run through the fine sheer cloth. The printing is fully equal to the finest that comes from abroad. There are the small dainty floral effects, some being divided by fancy stripes, foulard and monogram patterns, polka dots and figured stripes in black on white grounds—in fact the offering contains just such designs as you would gladly choose at full regular prices thirty days ahead; but they will be gone in a few days; for they are the kind of goods that make dress goods history for quick selling.

Equal to the foreign 25c goods, and never sold before for less than 18c, to-day, in splendid variety, at

12 1-2c a yard

Broadway, near Rotunda.

OFFICE FURNITURE

Business men who have changes of office appointments in mind for the first of the year, will be interested in both the regular lines and the special offerings of Office Furniture now displayed here. The office furniture is shown all by itself on the fifth floor, and it comprises furniture of the practical sorts, made after most approved models, and built in the most thorough manner.

We carry a complete line of roll-top desks in both oak and mahogany; typewriter desks in oak, standing desks, office tables, filing cabinets, revolving bookcases, unit bookcases, arm and revolving chairs, stationary and revolving top stools; in fact a well assorted line for the average business office. A far better showing than is found in the usual store, and at prices far more favorable than in the only other stores that handle goods of equal character.

We have about twenty-five of the celebrated "Cutler" desks, in two patterns, that we will close out at a special price. They are first grade in every particular, and one of the best-known desks in the world.

At $27.50, from $38—Quartered golden oak; high roll-top desks; 50 in. long, 32 in. deep, 50 in. high; double pedestal, with 4 drawers in each; slide over top of each pedestal; center drawer between; top has 34 pigeon holes and the usual pen and paper racks and letter drops. Each desk is fitted with the Cutler patent ink-well. Writing bed has center of bird's-eye maple, and desk is paneled on ends and back, and has heavy moulded base.

At $30, from $42—Quartered golden oak; roll-top desks; 54 in. long; same desk as above; has 36 open pigeon holes and 4 small drawers. Same construction and finish.

In the regular lines are these desks:

At $13.50—Golden oak desks; 42 in. long; single pedestal, with three drawers; bottom drawer is double depth; low roll-top with eight pigeon holes and two drawers; three paper and two pen racks; two letter drops; automatic lock to roll curtain; we built and finished.

At $16.50—Golden oak; 50 in. high roll-top desks; two pedestals; three drawers in right, four drawers in left; slide over each pedestal; twenty open pigeon holes and two drawers in the top; usual pen and paper racks; paneled ends and back; automatic lock to roll curtain.

At $28, from $35—Quartered golden oak 55 in. high roll-top desks; 32 in. deep, 50 in. high; two pedestals; four drawers in left, three drawers in right, center drawer between; thirty-three pigeon holes and four drawers in top; two letter drops; two paper and two pen racks; raised paneled ends and back; all quartered oak. The finest desk in America for the money.

Other roll-top desks in oak, $26.50 to $132; in mahogany, $45 to $162.

Arm chairs in oak, $2.50 to $22.50; in mahogany, $10.50 to $25.

Revolving chairs in oak, $5.50 to $32; in mahogany, $17.50 to $45.

Fifth floor.

Women's Capes Under-price

These are the refined and elaborate cloth and velour capes that were designed and made in Paris, by the foremost makers of these garments. They are all that remain of one of the most important groups of capes brought from abroad this season. In character and style, they are above reproach. They are reduced only because our plans are always lavish in the matter of variety maintained up to Christmas day, and now the time is here to dispose of the balance remaining. Still broad selection in the matter of style, as there is only one of a kind in the collection. Prices range this way:

Cloth Capes, were $46 to $70; now $34.50 to $52.50

in both dark and pastel shades, for street or evening wear.

Velour Capes, were $58 to $130; now $43.50 to $97.50

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Overcoats

With Christmas a thing of the past, your unremitting struggles to delight others may pardonably be elbowed out of the way by an inclination to minister to your individual needs. An overcoat, for instance. We are ready for this reversion to egoism, with a splendid January stock, in which new styles, just introduced, play an interesting role.

Here, for example, are some excellent overcoats in rough-faced Oxford-mixed cheviots. They are made with broad shoulders and loose backs, satin shoulder lining and all-wool body lining, and carry with them a distinctive air of style. Their very moderate prices are $15 and $20.

A very swell Raglan overcoat, which can usually be found only at a fashionable custom tailor's, is of medium Oxford-mixed rough-faced cheviot; lined throughout with extra heavy silk; broad shoulders and very loose back. Here $32.50.

A new Raglan full of style, is made of black unfinished worsted cheviot, serge lined with satin sleeve lining and velvet collar. Price $22.50.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Clothing for Boys

Did Santa Claus remember the little fellows generously yesterday? Doubtless full many a bright five-dollar gold-piece is being carefully treasured up for well-considered investment. In such an undertaking a glance at our stock of boys' clothing will suggest a ready solution. It's astonishing what $5 will buy here in the way of an overcoat, or a suit that is handsome, stylish, and a happy combination of style and durability.

Here's a sailor suit, of plain blue serge, handsomely trimmed with narrow white or black braid, and exceedingly attractive, in sizes 3 to 12 years, at $5.

Then, an overcoat, of all-wool frieze, in blue, Oxford mixture, and silver gray, for sizes 4 to 16 years, at $5.

For $6, there's a blue chinchilla reefer, all-wool lined, with velvet collar, sizes 4 to 12 years. A very stylish coat.

Corduroy trousers, 3 to 16 years, 95c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Dress Goods REMNANTS

The flotsam and jetsam which usually results from a continued, rapid selling, such as has characterized our dress goods stock these last weeks, is not absent here.

Now that the holiday storm and stress has subsided, we find remaining several thousand short pieces, representing as many hundred of the most attractive of our dress goods patterns. These remnants, ranging in length from 1½ yards to 4½ yards, offer golden opportunities to the seeker after material for separate skirts, waists or children's dresses.

Each piece is marked with its length, and the new price for the piece, which represents a substantial concession of a third to a half of former values. To the early comers belong, of course, the best choosing.

Fourth avenue.

Lillian CORSETS

The best corset in the world needs a stock adjustment at times—such a time is now. And whoever buys a Lillian Corset below its regular price gets a corset of highest merit and shapeliness, with a very positive saving, for full regular Lillian prices are less than other imported corsets of equal quality are sold for. These offerings to-day:

At $1.75, from $2.75—Lillian corsets, in sateen; white and black; low bust; long over hips; trimmed with lace; white or black. Also some of black sateen, with medium and short hips.

At $2.50, from $4—Lillian corsets; long waist, medium bust; long over hips and abdomen; bias cut; real whalebone; of white or drab coutil.

At $3.50, from $5.25 and $6—Lillian corsets of white coutil; bias cut; long waist; real whalebone; trimmed with lace.

At $5, from $8.50—Lillian corsets of black Italian cloth; whalebone; bias cut; trimmed with lace.

Second floor, Tenth street.

PAPETERIES And Calendars

Both reduced. The papeteries are pretty boxes, with Wedgewood design on the cover, and containing a quire of cream writing paper of good quality, with square envelopes to match. Now 15c, though formerly marked, and fully worth, 25c a box.

The Calendars have silver-plated frames of handsome design, and are attractive and appropriate desk-ornaments for the incoming year. Now $1.50, though formerly priced at $2 each.

Basement, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

TRAP SHOOTERS' BIG DAY

Kenyon Wins the Christmas Cup on Crescent A. C. Grounds.

CAPT. MONEY WON A MATCH

Over Two Thousand Targets Damaged by the Gunners at Bay Ridge—Sweepstakes and Trophy Shoots.

The gunners of the Crescent Athletic Club had a busy day at the Bay Ridge traps yesterday, over 2,000 targets being trapped. The principal event of the day was the shoot for the Christmas Cup, a handsome silver trophy offered by the Shooting Committee. The conditions called for twenty-five targets at the expert traps and twenty-five at the Magau traps, with handicaps added.

The trophy was won by C. Kenyon, Jr., who scored 17 hits at the expert traps and 21 at the Magau, a total of 47. W. W. Marshall was second with a score of 46.

Next in importance was a shoot for a panel of mounted game, which required 15 single targets at the expert traps and 10 pairs at the Magau traps. G. Stephenson, Jr., won this prize with a score of 13 at the expert traps and 8 at the Magau, making with his handicap of two at each trap a perfect score of 25. G. W. Hagedorn, with a score of 23, was second.

A shoot for a trophy of Delft ware, 25 targets at the expert traps, was won by H. M. Brigham, who broke 23 targets, making with his handicap of 2 the maximum score of 25. Another 25 target match for a panel of game resulted in a tie between L. C. Hopkins and G. W. Hagedorn, who scored 23 each, Hopkins with a handicap of 9 and Hagedorn with an allowance of 3. They tossed for the prize and Hopkins won it.

A shoot for a stein, requiring 10 pairs at the Magau traps, was won by G. W. Hagedorn, who broke 12, making with his allowance of 2 a total of 14 targets. Another stein, offered for a 15 target match at the expert traps, was won by L. C. Hopkins with the maximum score of 15. Hopkins also won the 15 target match, expert traps, for a panel of game, tying with Jere Lott at the maximum score and winning in the shoot off. Several sweepstakes also were decided. The scores follow:

Christmas Cup Match.—Twenty-five targets, expert traps, and 25 Magau traps; handicap.

Name.	Expert Traps. Hit.	Hcp.	T'l.	Magau Traps. Hit.	Hcp.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
C. Kenyon, Jr..	17	5	22	21	4	25	47
W. W. Marshall.	19	6	25	16	5	21	46
F. B. Stephenson.	18	4	22	20	2	22	44
L. C. Hopkins...	13	9	22	10	9	19	41
Grant Notman.	17	3	20	17	2	19	39
G. W. Hagedorn.	18	3	21	16	2	18	39
G. Stephenson, Sr.	10	5	15	7	7	14	29
G. Stephenson, Jr.	14	4	18	10	4	14	32
C. G. Rasmus...	8	6	14	6	13	19	31

Trophy Shoot, (Panel.)—Fifteen targets, expert traps and five pairs Magau traps.

Name.	Expert Traps. Hit.	Hcp.	T'l.	Magau Traps. Hit.	Hcp.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
G. Stephenson, Jr.	13	2	15	8	2	10	25
G. W. Hagedorn.	12	1	13	9	1	10	23
C. J. McDermott.	13	1	14	7	1	8	22
C. Kenyon, Jr...	13	3	16	5	2	7	23
G. Stephenson, Sr.	9	6	15	5	2	7	22
D. H. Chapman.	9	3	12	7	4	8	21
Jere Lott.....	12	2	14	5	1	6	20
F. B. Stephenson.	10	3	13	7	1	8	20
Dr. H. L. O'Brien.	8	3	11	4	2	6	17
H. M. Brigham.	9	1	10	5	1	6	16

Trophy Shoot, (Delft Panel.) 25 Targets; Expert Traps—H. M. Brigham, 23, 2—25; F. B. Stephenson, 21, 3—24; D. H. Chapman, 14, 10—24; G. Stephenson, Jr., 20, 3—23; G. Stephenson, Sr., 14, 8—22; C. Kenyon, Jr., 17, 4—21; C. J. McDermott, 18, 2—20; G. W. Hagedorn, 18, 2—20; Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 7, 4—11.

Trophy Shoot, (Panel.) 25 Targets; Expert Traps—L. C. Hopkins, 16, 9—25; G. W. Hagedorn, 22, 3—25; G. W. Cropsey, 20, 2—22; C. G. Rasmus, 16, 6—22; Grant Notman, 19, 3—22; Jere Lott, 20, 4—20; J. S. S. Remsen, 17, 2—19; H. M. Brigham, 17, 2—19; W. W. Marshall, 11, 6—17; Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 10, 5—15. *Won toss for prize.

Trophy Shoot, (Stein;) 10 Pairs; Magau Traps—G. W. Hagedorn, 12, 2—14; J. S. S. Remsen, 11, 1—12; G. W. Cropsey, 9, 2—11; Grant Notman, 9, 2—11; Jere Lott, 8, 3—11.

Trophy Shoot, (Panel.) 15 Targets; Expert Traps—L. C. Hopkins, 9, 6—15; Jere Lott, 13, 2—15; H. M. Brigham, 12, 1—13; G. Stephenson, Jr., 11, 2—13; F. B. Stephenson, 11, 2—13; G. Stephenson, Sr., 7, 6—13; G. W. Hagedorn, 10, 1—11; W. W. Marshall, 7, 4—11; C. Kenyon, Jr., 4, 3—7; Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 3, 3—6.

Shoot Off, same conditions—L. C. Hopkins, 5, 6—11; Jere Lott, 5, 2—7.

Trophy Shoot, (Stein;) 15 Targets; Magau Traps—L. C. Hopkins, 13, 4—15; H. M. Brigham, 13, 1—14; C. Kenyon, Jr., 12, 2—14; G. W. Hagedorn, 11, 1—12; W. W. Marshall, 9, 3—12; Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 5, 2—7.

Sweepstakes; 15 Targets; Expert Traps—F. B. Stephenson, 13; H. M. Brigham, 11; L. C. Hopkins, 10; G. Rasmus, 9; W. W. Marshall, 9; —— Bennett, 9; D. C. Bennett, 8; —Cox, 8; S. Sterns, 7; Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 5; C. Kenyon, Jr., 5.

Sweepstakes; 25 Targets, Magau Traps—H. M. Brigham, 23; G. W. Hagedorn, 22; J. B. Stephenson, 20; C. J. McDermott, 19; G. Stephenson, Jr., 18; C. Kenyon, Jr., 14; G. Stephenson, Sr., 10.

Sweepstakes; 25 Targets, Magau Traps—H. M. Brigham, 21; C. J. McDermott, 16; C. Kenyon, Jr., 8.

Sweepstakes; 25 Targets, Expert Traps—G. W. Hagedorn, 16; C. J. McDermott, 9.

SWEEPSTAKES AT QUEENS.

Sixteen Five-Bird Events Were Shot from Inter-State Park Traps.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEENS, L. I., Dec. 25.—The usual holiday match at 25 or 50 birds at the Inter-State Park traps was omitted to-day, and the day was devoted to five-bird sweepstakes, of which 16 were decided, in addition to two small matches. The conditions of the sweepstakes were the same throughout—$3 entrance, birds extra, two high guns, and handicap rises. The scores follow:

Sweepstakes.—5 live birds; $3 eptrance; birds extra; two high guns; handicap rises—C. A. Lockwood, (20 yards,) 5; B. May, (28 yards,) 5; yards,) 2; J. Hendrickson, (27 yards,) 2.

Sweepstakes.—Same Conditions—C. A. Lockwood, (29 yards,) 5; C. M. Lincoln, (29 yards,) 5; T. H. Chapman, (27 yards,) 4; T. Barker, (30 yards,) 3; B. May, (28 yards,) 3; J. Hendrickson, (27 yards,) 2.

Sweepstakes.—Same Conditions—C. W. Rodman, (30 yards,) 5; C. M. Lincoln, (29 yards,) 5; T. Barker, (30 yards,) 4; C. A. Lockwood, (29 yards,) 4; W. Losee, (29 yards,) 4; B. May, (28 yards,) 3; J. Hendrickson, (27 yards,) 2; T. H. Chapman, (27 yards,) 1.

Sweepstakes.—Same Conditions—G. H. Piercy, (30 yards,) 5; T. Barker, (30 yards,) 5; B. May, (28 yards,) 5; C. W. Rodman, (30 yards,) 4; W. Losee, (29 yards,) 4; C. A. Lockwood, (29 yards,) 4; J. Hendrickson, (27 yards,) 4; Robert Rodman, (30 yards,) 3; C. M. Lincoln, (29 yards,) 3.

Sweepstakes.—Same conditions—T. Barker, (30 yards,) 5; C. W. Rodman, (30 yards,) 5; G. H. Piercy, (30 yards,) 5; W. Losee, (29 yards,) 5; C. M. Lincoln, (29 yards,) 5; C. A. Lockwood, (29 yards,) 5; J. Hendrickson, (27 yards,) 5; Robert Rodman, (30 yards,) 4; B. May, (28 yards,) 4.

Sweepstakes.—Same conditions—G. H. Piercy, (30 yards,) 5; W. Losee, (29 yards,) 5; C. M. Lincoln, (29 yards,) 4; Dr. J. P. Kay, (29 yards,) 4; Robert Rodman, (30 yards,) 2; C. A. Lockwood, (29 yards,) 2.

Sweepstakes.—Same conditions—C. W. Rodman, (30 yards,) 5; W. Losee, (29 yards,) 5; C. M. Lincoln, (29 yards,) 5; G. H. Piercy, (30 yards,) 4; Dr. J. P. Kay, (29 yards,) 4.

Sweepstakes.—Same Conditions—G. H. Piercy, (30 yards,) 5; C. A. Lockwood, (29 yards,) 5; Dr. J. P. Kay, (29 yards,) 5; C. W. Rodman, (30 yards,) 4; C. M. Lincoln, (29 yards,) 4.

Sweepstakes.—Same Conditions.—G. H. Piercy, (30 yards,) 4; C. W. Rodman, (30 yards,) 4; C. M. Lincoln, (29 yards,) 4; C. A. Lockwood, (29 yards,) 4.

Sweepstakes.—Same Conditions—G. H. Piercy, (30 yards,) 5; Dr. J. P. Kay, (29 yards,) 5; C. W. Rodman, (30 yards,) 4; C. M. Lincoln, (29 yards,) 4.

Sweepstakes.—Same Conditions—G. H. Piercy, (30 yards,) 5; C. W. Rodman, (30 yards,) 5; Dr. J. P. Kay, (29 yards,) 5; C. M. Lincoln, (29 yards,) 5; C. A. Lockwood, (29 yards,) 3.

Sweepstakes.—Same Conditions—G. H. Piercy, (30 yards,) 5; C. W. Rodman, (30 yards,) 4; C. A. Lockwood, (29 yards) 4; Dr. J. P. Kay, (29 yards,) 3; C. M. Lincoln, (29 yards,) 3.

Sweepstakes.—Same conditions—G. H. Piercy, (30 yards,) 5; C. W. Rodman, (30 yards,) 5; Dr. J. P. Kay, (29 yards,) 5; T. Barker, (30 yards,) 4; Dr. Daly, (30 yards,) 4; C. M. Lincoln, (29 yards,) 4; C. A. Lockwood, (29 yards,) 4.

Sweepstakes.—Same conditions.—G. H. Piercy, (30 yards,) 5; C. W. Rodman, (30 yards,) 5; C. M. Lincoln, (29 yards,) 5; C. A. Lockwood, (29 yards,) 4; Dr. J. P. Kay, (29 yards,) 4.

Sweepstakes.—Same conditions—G. H. Piercy, (30 yards,) 5; C. W. Rodman, (30 yards,) 5; Dr. J. P. Kay, (29 yards,) 5; T. Barker, (30 yards,) 4; Dr. Daly, (30 yards,) 4.

Sweepstakes.—Same conditions—G. H. Piercy, (30 yards,) 5; C. W. Rodman, (30 yards,) 5; Dr. Daly, (30 yards,) 5; T. Barker, (30 yards,) 3.

Match.—Five live birds—C. W. Rodman, (30 yards,) 5; C. A. Lockwood, (29 yards,) 4.

Match.—Five live birds—C. A. Lockwood, (29 yards,) 5; C. W. Rodman, (30 yards,) 4.

CAPT. MONEY AT LAKEWOOD.

Carteret Gun Club Champion Beat the Local Shooter in a Close Match.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 25.—The Country Club traps claimed the attention of the largest party of the season this afternoon, the chief attraction being a twenty-five-yard handicap rise for a fifty-dollar trophy presented by George J. Gould, President of the club. Besides this special Christmas day event the party filled the afternoon with five-bird sweepstakes and miss-and-out competitions. Among the gunners were Capt. Money of Carteret Gun Club, W. A. Smith, Riverton Gun Club; Alex Morton, Westchester, and others from out of town. The afternoon was ideal and the birds prime.

K. P. Thomas, a Lakewood gunner, shot a beautiful match with Capt. Money up to the fifteenth bird, tying Money on the seventeenth, but broke badly on the closing five, and the Carteret veteran won with a score of 22 kills. Scores:

Capt. Money, Carteret, 30 yards—
11211 21221 11112 10111 0111—22

K. P. Thomas, Lakewood, 27 yards—
11211 11111 11211 01111 0010—20

10-bird match, handicap:

Alexander Morton, Westchester, 27 yards—
21101 01121 011—10

Morgan Davis, Country Club, 28 yards—
21022 22010—7

Mr. Black, Riverton, 29 yards—
12202 22212 00—9

Mr. Klp, Country Club, 28 yards—
20922 0—3

Mr. Smith, Riverton Gun Club, 30 yards—
22220 12101 01—9

"Capt. Jack," Country Club, 29 yards—
22020 0—3

Sheepshead Bay Shooters.

Ira McKane won the chief honors yesterday at the trap-shooting tournament of the Sheepshead Bay Rod and Gun Club, which was held at the club's grounds, The Cedars, just back of the Sheepshead Bay race track. There was quite a field of well-known shooters in attendance, and some capital work was done, the birds proving a fairly good lot of fliers. The shoot was the concluding feature of the organization's year at the traps, and Philip Suss, John J. Pillion, and Ira McKane won the three handsome prizes offered as trophies for the events at the traps held by the club during the past twelve months. The scores:

Club Competition at Seven Live Birds; Modified Hurlingham Rules; Handicap.—Ira McKane, (27 yards;) 7; George McKane, (25 yards,) 6; John J. Pillion, (27 yards,) 6; William Van Pelt, (27 yards,) 6; Judge James B. Voorhees, (27 yards,) 6; Edward Heffner, (21 yards,) 6; Philip Suss, (25 yards,) 6; Edward Voorhees, (25 yards,) 5; Hans Kronika, (26 yards,) 5; Frederick Lundy, (26 yards,) 5; Edward J. Beard, (23 yards,) 5; August A. Soeller, (25 yards,) 5; M. D. Rauscher, (24 yards,) 5; Daniel J. Heffner, (23 yards,) 4; William H. Boyle, (23 yards,) 4; Dr. J. H. Hill, (25 yards,) 4; Henry Kost, (27 yards,) 3; Frederick Von Fricken, (25 yards,) 2; William H. Lindy, (25 yards,) 1.

Extra Sweepstakes Competition, Three Live Birds, Same Handicap as Club Shoot.—G. McKane, 3; Rauscher, 2; D. Heffner, 2; Beard, 2; E. Heffner, 2; J. Voorhees, 2; Dr. Hill, 1; Soeller, 1; F. Lundy, 1; E. Voorhees, 1; Von Fricken, 1; W. Lundy, 1; Boyle, 1.

Hempstead Gun Club Shoot.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 25.—A quartet of very interesting events comprised the trap-shooting tournament of the Hempstead Gun Club here to-day on its new grounds on Hempstead Heath. There was little or no wind, and the weather was almost perfect for fine shooting. Quite a holiday turnout witnessed the sport, and some good scores were made. All events were 5 cents entry, birds extra. Frederick B. Gildersleeve, Robert Carman, and E. Lewis made the top scores of the day. Gildersleeve took the holiday cup handily with a straight score, Robert Carman being the runner-up. Summaries:

Introductory Sweepstakes Race, Five Live Birds, Modified Hurlingham Rules, All at Twenty-eight Yards' Rise.—Robert Carman, 5; Frederick B. Gildersleeve, 4; George Molineaux, 4; R. S. Powell, 4; Edward Lewis, 3; George Houghton, 2.

Renewal, Same Conditions.—Gildersleeve, 5; Houghton, 4; Carman, 5; Powell, 4; Lewis, 3; Molineaux, 2; W. H. Charlick, 2; Isaac Carman, 1.

Holiday Cup Shoot, Scratch Competition at Twenty-eight Yards' Rise, Seven Live Birds Per Man, $5 Entrance Fee, Birds Extra.—Gildersleeve, 7; Lewis, 6; C. E. Langdon, 5; I. Carman, 4; R. Carman, 3; Molineaux, 4; Charlick, 3; A. Meyers, 2; G. Houghton, 4; Powell, 2.

At the Flushing Traps.

Special to The New York Times.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 25.—Edwin J. Clarke, the basketball player of the Seventeenth Separate Company, captured the All-Comers' Trophy here to-day in the holiday shoot of the Flushing Gun Club, held on the grounds of the organization, midway between this place and Jamaica. A. Hendrickson, Capt. William A. Sands, and August Doncourt were Clarke's chief competitors, but he beat them all out and landed the prize. Sweepstakes shooting followed, in which the men mentioned above got most of the fun and prizes with the leading scores.

ON THE BROOKLYN SPEEDWAY.

Honors Divided Between Quarter Stake, Chanty, Cantab, and Frank Creamer.

No such throng has ever appeared on the Brooklyn Speedway as crowded the route to the sea in Brooklyn yesterday. The mild weather coupled with the fact that a spin on the road was just right served to bring out such a throng of spectators that speeding was almost out of the question, and the few regulars that did get a chance to "let 'em go" had their hands full in keeping their animals from smashing other rigs. The fun was all one way, it being impossible to turn and have it out again coming back owing to the large number of moving vehicles.

Nat Ward's Quarter Stake, 2:15; John Schliemann's Cantab, 2:14¾; James Shevlin's Chanty, 2:13½, and Frank Creamer's Frank Creamer, 2:16, were easily the stars of the day, while for teams I. L. Tillottson's blacks, Princewood and Ruby, easily outfooted all that came their way.

Among others were Thomas Morgan, with Hero Alcyone, by Alcyone; Mrs. W. H. Guy, with the brown gelding Gerald, 2:21; Capt. W. H. Guy, with the black mare Iveta, 2:15½; W. K. Jenks, driving Annie T., 2:15½; W. B. Dennison, driving Spendthrift, 2:20; C. K. Robinson, with his bay mare Lilly J. Eddy, 2:24½; Frederick G. Lemmermann, with Deacon and mate, a speedy pair of steppers; H. J. Hilliker, with Henry S., 2:21¼; John W. Roemmelle, driving Vileta, 2:18¾; Daniel Ryan, driving the pacer Maggie Anderson, 2:19½; E. T. Bedford, with General Shafter; W. C. Hendrickson, with the lines over the backs of Dr. Wilkes, 2:26¼, and mate; J. B. Hensinger, driving Happy Nick, 2:19½; Thomas G. Knight, handling the lines over Boy Blue, 2:23¼ at three years of age; James Mallon, driving Collette, 2:20¼; Matthew T. Keenan, driving the bay mare Myrtle, no mark; W. H. Beebe and Billy, 2:22½, Robert H. Taylor, driving the bay pacer Grover Cleveland, 2:22½.

The Parkway Driving Club was the Mecca for most of the drivers, and the half-mile track presented an animated appearance all day.

EQUESTRIAN MUSIC RIDE.

Members of Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn Celebrate.

A large and representative society gathering turned out yesterday at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club for the annual Christmas Day Music Ride of the organization. Riding Master Harry Taylor had no difficulty in putting his big squad through some pretty movements, although the spacious tanbark ring was taxed to its utmost. Singly, then in twos, then fours, and then eights, and by sixteens abreast the riders rode, marched, countermarched, and galloped all to the music of a string orchestra. Applauding hundreds of the best known society folks in Brooklyn thronged the galleries.

The enthusiasm and presence of many familiar faces made the event a great holiday spectacle. After the ride many of those present enjoyed a trip down the handsome Coney Island Boulevard prior to their return to the clubhouse stables.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs, Mr. and Mrs. Dykman, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle, Mr and Mrs. E. A. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Corliss, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ackerman, Frederic W. Hinrichs, E. S. Hewitt, C. B. Hewitt, Miss Barnes, H. E. H. Barnes, Mrs. Ackerson, Mr. and Mrs. Stillman, John Arbuckle, Col. John N. Partridge, J. H. Valbridge, Miss Candee, Miss Lattin, Kingsley Swan, Jack Dykman, Miss E. Knowlton, Sidney T. Wiley, Miss E. Bedford, Miss Bedford, W. E. Thorpe, T. F. Miller, Mrs. S. T. Moore, Miss Ethel Moore, Miss Kenyon, Miss L. Kenyon, Mrs. James W. A. White, Harold White, Charles E. Dinghee, Nelson G. Ayres, Hamilton H. Salmon, G. Herbert Potter and Mrs. Potter, Miss Ayres, W. W. Walsh, E. H. Frank, G. S. Frank, Miss Zimmermann, E. L. Dillingham, R. L. Dans, W. V. Booram, Henry Bowers, H. Prescott, A. Litchenstein, L. J. Louis, Miss V. Richardson, W. D. Sargeant, J. Lewis Luckenbach, Ernestus Gulick, Henry Young, and M. Louis.

No New Year's Table COMPLETE WITHOUT

The World-Renowned Appetizer & Invigorator.

DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

The only genuine.

IMPORTED FROM

Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND DOMESTIC SUBSTITUTES.

WOMEN BOWLERS TO COMPETE.

Championships Arranged for the Fair Sex in Chicago Tournament.

In connection with the National bowling championships, to be decided at Chicago Jan. 8 to 12, inclusive, there will be held a woman's United States bowling championship, under the direction of the Women's Chicago Bowling Association. There will be three championships decided; for teams of five women, teams of three, and for individuals, so that the scope of the women's championship tournament will be identical with that of the men. The prizes offered amount in value to over $1,500, and include one $150 cup, four $100 cups, a $50 cup, besides guitars, vases, collarettes, tailor-made waists, pictures, lamps, umbrellas, chairs, bowling balls, a corset, and three $5 boxes of candy.

Envious male bowlers have suggested that the women's tournament is likely to be a bit top heavy in that there will probably be more prizes than competitors. But it is hardly likely that the women would regard such a result as a calamity, for if each won a silver cup, a fur collarette, a five-dollar box of candy, an umbrella, and a Morris chair, she would probably be able to find a use for all of them. According to one of the officers of the Women's Association, however, entries are coming in so fast that there has not yet been time to count and to classify them. If energy and industry in printing and mailing circulars, soliciting prizes, and importuning the men for the support of the tournament will avail, there is no doubt that the coming women's tourney will be an unqualified success.

At the meeting of the Woman's Chicago Bowling Association, held last Friday, it was decided to make the organization a permanent one and to hold an annual tournament. The officials of the association, who are managing the championships, are Mrs. L. C. Wachsmuth, President; Mrs. Joseph G. Stebbins, Secretary; Mrs. J. A. Weber, Mrs. W. V. Thompson, Miss L. Dale, Mrs. Frank Brill, and Mrs. J. Grass.

Stagg to Inspect Eastern Gymnasiums.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—To inspect the best university gymnasium in the East and to complete arrangements for a Spring baseball trip, Prof. Stagg of the University of Chicago will leave to-night for a tour of the Eastern institutions. Before returning the professor will visit all the principal universities in the East for the purpose of picking up a few ideas which may be incorporated into the plans for the new Bartlett Gymnasium, which is to be built on the Athletic Field next Spring. Incidentally, Stagg will fill out a schedule of baseball dates for the first week in June, when it is planned to take the Varsity nine on a tour, and possibly plan for contests in track and football with some Eastern school.

Dartmouth Lost at Basket Ball.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 25.—The Washington Continental basket ball team to-night defeated the Dartmouth College Varsity five, last year's collegiate champions, by the score of 11 to 6. The game was fast, and was won by superior play by the locals. A return game will be played on New Year's eve.

IMAGINES HE'S A BATTLESHIP.

Man on Third Avenue Whistles, Backs, Fights the Spanish Fleet, and Thinks Doctor's a Lighthouse.

One of the queerest cases of hallucination the experts on insanity at Bellevue Hospital have had is that of Jacob Marks, a waiter, of 441 Third Avenue, who was taken to them in a strait-jacket last night. He imagines himself to be the battleship Oregon, and he whistles, backs, and fights with imaginary Spanish war vessels and sinks them.

Policeman Pierce of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, saw Marks last night making his way down Third Avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, backing against the elevated railroad pillars and making a noise with his mouth as a child imitates the whistle of a steam engine.

"Let go the port gun," the man would yell. "Now the top turret gun and smash them. Back."

Pierce seized the man and held him, while Marks puffed, whistled, and gave orders. Dr. Levy of the Harlem Hospital arrived in an ambulance and the man then became violent. He fought hard, but the doctor and the ambulance driver and policeman put him in a strait-jacket, which prevented anybody being injured.

The man imagined Dr. Levy to be a lighthouse, and he said he was drifting on the rocks. He gave orders to "back her," and "not let her on the rocks," and then he gave a howl in a deep bass tone, which he said was a foghorn.

When they put him in the Insane Pavilion he was engaged in another conflict with Spanish ships.

EXPRESSMAN ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Says Package Hidden Under His Vest Was Put There for Safety.

Henry Newman, thirty years old, of 629 Hudson Street, New York, an express driver for a local company, was arrested at the Adams Express pier, Jersey City, yesterday, charged by Superintendent Charles H. Peebles with secreting a package intrusted to him for shipment. It was hidden under his vest. Newman said he had no intention of stealing the package, but merely put it under his vest for safe keeping because it was marked "glass." He is held for further examination.

The package, which is directed to Mrs. E. Kahn, Monticello, Minn., will be used as evidence before being sent to its destination. Its contents are unknown at present.

CAUSED PANIC AT DINNER.

Because He Wasn't Invited Tuilgiu Fired at His Uncle, the Latter Says.

Because Michael Tuilgiu of 127 Gold Street, Brooklyn, declined to invite his nephew to the family Christmas feast yesterday, the latter is alleged to have pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired at his uncle.

John Tuilgiu, the nephew, who lives at 508 President Street, Brooklyn, had been celebrating the festival in the early morning in his own fashion, and about noon decided to make a call upon his uncle.

The family were just sitting down to dinner when he arrived, and at the sight of the table laden with good cheer, John realized that there was a keen edge on his own appetite. After the customary greetings, therefore, he hinted in the plainest manner possible that an invitation to the feast would be very acceptable, but to these hints the uncle turned a deaf ear.

Seeing the eating begin without himself being bidden to draw up to the table angered John beyond measure, and it is alleged that he pulled out a revolver and fired at his uncle. The bullet went wild, but panic reigned at the family board. The uncle ran down into the street and returned with a policeman, who arrested John Tuilgiu and took him to the Adams Street Station, where he was locked up.

Boy Shot While Defending His Mother.

GREAT FALLS, Mon., Dec. 25.—Jacob Werten to-day shot and fatally wounded his son John. Werten had threatened his wife and treated her badly, and the son interfered to protect the mother. The father drew a revolver and fired a ball into the boy's neck. The son is paralyzed and will die. Werten surrendered to the authorities.

SIEGEL-COOPER AND CO., *Bankers.* Offices Main Floor, at head of the Grand Stairway

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — 18TH & 19TH STS. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

SIEGEL-COOPER AND CO., *Bankers;* Pay 4% interest on all deposits left for 3 months or longer.

Long Waits Between Acts Are Fatal on Any Stage.

There will be no long waits in this business. The last echo of the Xmas bells has barely ceased to vibrate, and already several important store events are clamoring for attention.

But before we can proceed—the store must be cleared of the aftermath of a record-breaking holiday sale—the odds and ends and small lots and hurt goods that have no place in our regular stocks—and it must be done quickly—in one day—TO-DAY!

A Quick and Decisive After-Holiday Clearance Sale

will therefore take place to-day—a sale that means great price reductions, great purchasing opportunities—a once-a-year chance that you must not miss if you can help it. So far, so good—now read:

A Clearance Sale of

Celluloid and Leather Goods.

at price reductions that will cause you to wonder and to buy. Look over a few of them:

$1.90 PHOTO ALBUMS (celluloid or leather) for 1.00

$4.50 PHOTO ALBUMS (celluloid or leather) for 2.50

$2.00, $3.00 and $4.00 POCKET-BOOKS of Seal, Morocco, Walrus and Alligator, plain or with sterling silver corners, all now reduced to 1.50

$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 POCKET-BOOKS—all kinds of leathers—all sorts of styles, reduced for to-day to 75

GOLF PURSES, with large sterling silver initial, at 65c, $1 and 1.50
(Former selling prices: $1 to $3.)

WORK BOXES, TOILET AND MANICURE CASES, fitted with celluloid or ebony, at 1-3 off the former selling prices.

COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES, of leather or celluloid, at greatly reduced prices to close out what we have left.

A Half Price Clearance Sale of

Handkerchiefs.

The close of our big holiday trade leaves us with a quantity of Handkerchiefs purchased specially for the Xmas season, which we do not care to add to our regular stock; also Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes—some that have been roughly handled—Initial Handkerchiefs in broken assortment of letters, and many other lines that have contributed toward making our Handkerchief Department attractive for the Holiday season; also

Ladies' Embroidered and Initialled HANDKERCHIEFS, Children's HANDKERCHIEFS, plain, initialled and embroidered, Men's Plain Hemstitched and Initialled HANDKERCHIEFS, and Men's Silk MUFFLERS, all of which are more or less soiled, mussed or finger-marked, and as none but perfect and immaculately clean goods can go into regular stock, we offer to-day choice of all these Handkerchiefs

At Half Price.

A Half Price Clearance Sale of

Dolls, Toys and Games

Beginning with this morning and until Saturday evening of this week, you may have a choice of any doll, toy or game remaining in our toy store at JUST HALF THE PRICE at which it was marked before Christmas. If you didn't have the time, the money or the opportunity to get the children's toys before Christmas, you can do so now at a saving of HALF and with perfect comfort.

A Half Price Clearance Sale of

Fans.

Black and White Spangled, as well as Lace Top Styles.

These beautiful, stylish Fans arrived too late for our Christmas trade, and as we cannot carry them over until next season, we have decided to dispose of them at half and less than half their actual value.

The $5.00 FANS for 2.50

The $2.50 FANS for 98

A Clearance Sale of

Silk Remnants and Cut Pieces.

Having accomplished the largest Christmas trade in the history of the store, we find on our shelves some 5,000 Remnants and Cut Pieces of Plain and Fancy Silks, from 1¼ to 8 yards long, and to insure a certain and speedy clearance we will place them on sale to-day IN THREE BIG LOTS AT HALF PRICE. Here are the lots and their contents, and they're the biggest bargains of the kind we ever offered:

LOT NO. 1 contains REMNANTS of plain JAPANESE SILK, WASH HABUTAIS and CORDS, none of which have ever sold for less than 40c. a yard; your choice to-day for just 19

LOT NO. 2 contains REMNANTS of plain and fancy TAFFETAS, SATINS, GROS GRAINS and plain and fancy VELVETS, none of which have ever sold for less than 60c. a yard; a choice to-day for 35

LOT NO. 3 contains REMNANTS of BROCADED SATIN of a handsome quality and Persian Stripe TAFFETAS, in street and evening shades, none of which have ever sold for less than $1.00 a yard, while some have sold for as high as $1.50 a yard; your choice to-day for 50

(The 35c. and 50c. lots contain a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Black Remnants.)

A Clearance Sale of

Dress Goods, Patterns and Remnants.

Our Dress Goods Department will devote TO-DAY especially to the cleaning up of Dress Patterns and Remnants, the aftermath of Xmas trade. Every length of Dress Goods under 6 yards must go, also every Dress Pattern and Waist length. The collection contains dress goods in lengths suitable for waists, children's dresses and skirts, also full dress lengths, including such choice fabrics as Cheviots, Plaids, Henriettas, Serges, Broadcloths, Venetians, Golf Suitings, Lansdownes, Albatross, etc. It's the best opportunity of the kind offered here or elsewhere this season, as all the goods were selected especially for our Christmas trade, and anything you may select will cost you but

Half Price!

Also, for To-Day:

1,000 yds. of ALL-WOOL HOMESPUN, in a variety of choice colorings, the actual value of which is 49c. a yard, at the very special price of, per yard, 29

A Clearance Sale of

Upholstery Goods

that have survived the Holiday trade—all at deeply cut prices. Just note a few of them and the saving they mean to you. If you intend to get any of these goods in the near future don't miss this chance.

52 MAHOGANY SCREENS—The 3-fold style, 63 inches high, silkoline filled; formerly on sale at $2.25 apiece; special clearance sale price 1.00

27 FOLDING SCREENS, with ornamental tops and silkoline fillings; formerly on sale at $3.95 and $5.00; reduced now to 2.25

NOVELTY PILLOWS AND TAPESTRY PILLOWS—About 50 pillows that were formerly on sale at from $3.00 to $5.00 apiece; reduced for a quick clearance to 1.95

FINE TABLE COVERS, 1 1-2 yds. square, of the finest silk damask, tapestries and velours; formerly on sale at $5.00, $6.50 and $9.00 apiece; reduced now to 3.95

ODD LACE CURTAINS—73 odd pairs and every pair worth fully double, ranging in price from $1.50 to 10.00

ORIENTAL TAPESTRY LAMBREQUINS, with heavy knot and tassel fringe; the $3.95 kind; now reduced to 1.75

A Half Price Clearance Sale of

Slippers and Leggings.

WE WILL FIRST EXPLAIN ABOUT THE SLIPPERS. Out of perhaps 50 different sorts of Men's Slippers there are not over 6 of which we have full lines of sizes left. Of the other 44 we have but a few pairs of each style, and these small lots we offer now, divided into 3 big bargain lots,

at 59c, 98c, & $1.50

Also for To-Day

3 Special Lots of Leggings.

LOT 1—LADIES' JERSEY LEGGINGS, extra high cut, button style, at, per pair, 69

LOT 2—BOYS' HEAVY CLOTH 3-STRAP LEGGINGS, in gray and brown, all we have left of our 98c. grades, at, per pair, 50

LOT 3—CHILDREN'S BLACK WOOL JERSEY LEGGINGS, all we have left of our former 69c. and 98c. grades, at, per pair, 50

Ladies' Patent Leather

Sandals and Oxford Ties

for the theatre, the ball, the party, and other dress occasions, at greatly reduced prices.

LADIES' PATENT LEATHER OR KID STRAP SANDALS, with neat bow on strap, all sizes, at, per pair, 98

LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SANDALS, best quality, all sizes, at, per pair, 2.00

LADIES' PATENT LEATHER OXFORD TIES, with regular or French heels, all sizes, at, per pair, 1.95

"The World's Pure Food Mart"

realizes the necessity of "Feeding the Multitude," after Christmas as well as before. Look over the following offerings. If you do not realize at a glance how low the prices are we will be surprised, for every quotation is below the ruling wholesale prices of to-day; and then, everything is so fresh, so pure and so good—many of the goods having been made especially for this "After-Holiday" sale.

Of course we guarantee, absolutely, the quality of everything we sell and will refund your money should you not be perfectly pleased.

FLOUR: Hecker's Superlative or Siegel-Cooper's best XXXX Minnesota Patent Flour, bbl., 4.19

BUTTER: Fancy Elgin Creamery, 5-lb. pail, 1.24

TOMATOES: Jersey Red Ripe, 3-lb. can, 8

ROYAL BAKING POWDER: 1-lb. can, 37

SOUPS: PEERLESS Condensed Soups, doz., 68; can, 6

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: F. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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THE TERMS TO CHINA.

It would be interesting to see the text, which has not reached even the State Department, of the protest, or proviso, by which Mr. CONGER attempted to minimize the significance of his signature to the terms of peace laid down by a majority of the allies. Evidently we cannot unreservedly accept the version given even by the State Department, of the nature and effect of a document which that Department has not yet seen.

If it turns out to be true that, in affixing his signature to the terms of peace which have been forwarded and published, Mr. CONGER has reserved the case of the United States, he has not done us the grievous and irreparable wrong which the first announcement intimated. In order to make his signature innocuous, and to safeguard the interests of the United States, the "accompanying document" to his signature should have set plainly forth that the United States by no means wholly approved all the terms, and did not at all propose to employ its forces in enforcing all of them.

If Mr. CONGER made this evident, then the semi-official conjecture as to what he really did, which we published yesterday, would be borne out, and he would not have done any irreparable mischief. Even in that case, we repeat what we said yesterday, that he seems to have outlived his official usefulness. Our Minister in Peking "hath had losses." He has personal resentments of his own to gratify which are not the National interests he is not unnaturally disposed to think them. For some weeks he subsisted upon horse meat and dodged bullets, and, worse still, lived in daily expectation of murderous assaults upon the ladies of his family. Such an experience, as BURKE said about practicing law, "has not a tendency to open and to liberalize the mind." The United States has suffered quite enough, and too much, during the negotiations, from its representative's consciousness of his wrongs, without being called upon to suffer any further.

The friendliness of Russia for China, by the way, is curiously illuminated by the extract we published yesterday from The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg. That journal explains that the evacuation of Chinese territory cannot refer to the Russians in Manchuria, since "Manchurian affairs do not concern the Powers." There is a sublimity of frankness, of its kind, about this declaration. It means that, the partition of China being already accomplished, so far as Russia's "share" is concerned, Russia is opposed to its going any further. Since nobody really proposes to drive Russia out of Manchuria, her position should make her an ally of our own proposals, unless Mr. CONGER has succeeded in mutilating them beyond recognition.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

If the Committee of Fifteen pursues its work with relentless energy and Mr. NIXON'S Tammany Committee on Vice keeps its word, we shall presently have a new Mayor and a new Chief of Police. We do not see how these two committees can fail to find abundant evidence of neglect of duty by the two officials we have named. When they have the evidence in hand nothing but faint-heartedness on the part of the committees or some powerful protecting hand can save Mr. VAN WYCK and Mr. DEVERY.

The Committee of Fifteen is confident that Mayor VAN WYCK can be and should be held responsible for the corruption and the flagrant violations of law that have become notorious. How can there be any doubt about either proposition? The Mayor is the head of the City Government. He is responsible for everything. If the head of a department or any public officer neglects his duty, permits laws to be violated which he is sworn to enforce, connives at corruption or participates in it, the Mayor can remove him. If he fails to remove him the Mayor himself becomes amenable to the law.

The law which prohibits the maintenance of houses for gambling and other disorderly purposes has been practically a dead letter since Tammany came into power. It is generally believed that in refusing to close these houses the police are acting under the orders of certain persons who receive large sums of money from the law-breakers in payment for this protection. These persons are powerful in Tammany. They have, or at least exercise, more power in the City Government than the Police Commissioners, or even than the Mayor himself. It may not be possible to procure good court evidence that would secure the conviction of these great criminals, though every well-informed citizen knows who they are. But it is not necessary to get at them at present. Their power will be broken if the Mayor and the Chief of Police are removed from office and honest men put in their places.

Mr. NIXON says roundly that his committee will take its evidence before the Grand Jury. NIXON and every member of his committee will be disgraced and made ridiculous if this evidence does not result in the breaking of DEVERY. There is evidence enough, and Mr. NIXON'S committee knows perfectly well how to get at it. Failing to convict they will be themselves convicted. Mr. PLATT says DEVERY is going to be put out anyway, and he has the power to keep his promise. We advise Mr. NIXON not to let the Republican boss cheat him out of the glory of a creditable action.

The Committee of Fifteen do not need to go before the Grand Jury. They can go to the Governor. The present Governor loves the axe too well to be trusted with it. It would be better not to ask him to remove another elective officer, for his unwarranted action in removing GARDINER would make the public distrustful of the justice of any action he might take against VAN WYCK. But Mr. ODELL is a calm man. Put the evidence before him and let the law take its course. As in the case of DEVERY, there can be no doubt that the Mayor has by his gross neglect of duty and manifest sympathy with crime and criminals given good cause for removal.

Yet we presume nobody really expects to see the Mayor put out of office. DEVERY will probably have to go. He is a pretty bad specimen, and he is very near to the criminals, both those above who control him, and those below whom he fails to control. But the Mayor, though he is quite as bad a specimen as DEVERY, since more is expected of him and he has had higher opportunities to be respectable, and although his responsibility for vice and corruption is quite as clear to the investigating mind, is in some measure protected by his personal and official insignificance. None but an insignificant man would have permitted his reputation to be kicked about in contempt as the reputation of Mr. VAN WYCK has been kicked about since the movement against vice and corruption began. He has made no move, given no sign, personally or officially. It is known, too, that he is a mere puppet of one machine and held by the terms of an agreement with the other. The Police Board is "bipartisan." A man in the Mayor's chair would, of course, have pitched the worthless Commissioners out neck and heels, in honorable defiance of PLATT and CROKER. A puppet does not act with that boldness. The Mayor is sheltered, too, by the consideration that it is impolitic to remove an elected officer whose vote showed that he was the sort of man the people wanted. So, unless the Fifteen are very daring, very persistent, and very successful, Mr. VAN WYCK will probably be allowed to serve out his disgraceful term.

It should be a cause of wonder that a people so deeply stirred and so thoroughly in the right should be cheated of their lawful privilege of having a respectable Mayor. But there is nothing strange about it. The security of VAN WYCK against attack is a just retribution upon the people for their amazing folly in accepting a Chief Magistrate of whom they knew nothing at the hands of a big and very dirty boss about whom they knew much, and all of it bad. It is a retribution upon the hundred thousand Republicans who voted for PLATT'S candidate, many of whom are doubtless now giving their time and money and their prayers to cure the evils they themselves brought on the city.

The lesson of the whole disagreeable business is that if we don't want Tammany vices to prevail in the city we mustn't elect Tammany Mayors. The committees will do something to make corruption less secure and vice less brazen. The people can do everything to make the town decent by electing a decent Mayor next Fall.

THE FINANCES AND THE FUTURE.

The greatest work done for the establishment of National unity, and for the peace, strength, and order which flowed from National unity, was done by the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. A work of like kind, on a broader field, with possible consequences even more important to the Nation and to the world, remains to be done in the finances of the country.

HAMILTON'S prime object was to establish a National credit that should give security at home and respect abroad, and to do this by means that would prove the powers of the National Government and attach to it the people whose interests were protected by those powers. This he accomplished by the assumption by the National Government of all the debts incurred for the cause of National independence, by the cautious but firm exercise of the power of internal as well as external taxation, and by the creation of a National banking system to give cohesion and strength to the scattered resources of the capitalists in the States and to bind the whole business community to the support of a sound National Government.

It is not easy at this time to picture clearly the tremendous task that he undertook. Credit did not exist. The debts that the Confederacy had contracted were unpaid, interest as well as principal. The Federal Treasury was empty. The States refused or neglected to respond to requisitions, and there was no power to enforce them under the Articles of Confederation. The States did not pay their own debts. Irredeemable paper money at various stages of depreciation flooded the country. The National Government had been with great difficulty established to bring order out of this chaos, but the new Constitution contained no specific grants of power adequate to the task. It was the genius of HAMILTON that found in its implied powers the authority so sorely needed. It was his marvelous practical knowledge, or, rather, insight, that enabled him to organize and use the means he may be said almost to have invented. He left the Treasury full to overflowing, with the credit of the Government securely established, with the power of ample taxation universally recognized and actually in undisputed operation, and with the firm conviction in the minds of the great body of the people that the maintenance of the National Government so grudgingly and timidly set up was absolutely essential to their welfare at home and to safety from foreign attack. And the condition precedent to this mighty change was the honest and able administration of the finances.

To-day a noble structure of National power, prestige, and prosperity rests on the firm foundations which HAMILTON laid. Noble as that structure is, it is but the beginning of what may exist in the future, if we have the wisdom and the courage to deal with present conditions in the spirit in which the foundations were laid. If HAMILTON were living we believe that the one thing that would be clearest and most impressive to his mind would be the fact that the United States has not yet established on an absolutely solid basis the gold standard, on which depends our ability to take our full part in the commerce of the world. He would see that without that the public credit, and the far greater fabric of private credit intimately interwoven with it, is exposed to disastrous and utterly needless disturbance. He would understand also that the defect in our system is due to that tendency, which he abhorred above all things, to pander to the prejudice of the ignorant. One can imagine the scorn with which he would treat the action of the Senate in emasculating the gold standard bill sent to it by the House, making the sure maintenance of the standard dependent on the discretion of a possibly hostile or weak head of the Treasury. And he would never give a moment's rest to that indomitable energy of his until the shameful step had been retraced and the standard of currency and credit had been put beyond the risk of any conceivable accident of politics.

To some doubtless this will seem, in this period of prosperity and apparently complete security, language of unnecessary seriousness. But it is, we are convinced, the language of simple, sober sense applied to well-known facts. The present Secretary of the Treasury has over and again avowed the same view of the actual law and of its possible consequences. The President has submitted to Congress his urgent recommendation for amendment in the line of this view. Large numbers of bankers and business men throughout the country have advocated the policy of the President and the Secretary. The situation was only recently set forth with the utmost clearness and force by the Hon. E. J. HILL of Connecticut in an admirable speech in the House of Representatives.

It is, however, to the bearing of our defective legislation on our interests at home that most of the discussion has related. Its bearing on the interests opening before us all over the world in the immediate future is of still greater importance. Purely commercial disturbance will affect these and cannot be wholly avoided. But when such disturbance comes we shall be heavily and uselessly handicapped if through the condition or the policy of the Treasury the perfect maintenance of the gold standard is in the least put in jeopardy or in doubt. And now, while the Treasury is so strong and the country in the full tide of prosperity, is the time to make the needed improvement. It cannot be done—the more's the pity—at this session of Congress, but not a day should be lost in the next.

THE ARMY AND THE CANTEEN.

A correspondent yesterday took exception to our statement that, in the matter of the canteen, the Prohibitionists and the saloon keepers were in alliance, not for the first time, against the measure of practical temperance legislation which the establishment and maintenance of the army canteen have provided. It happens that our correspondent's demand for evidence had been answered before it was made by another correspondent, whose letter appeared in Sunday's paper, setting forth how an agent of the Ohio Saloon Keepers' Association had started for Washington "on business," as soon as the House, at the bidding of the W. C. T. U., had thrown out the provision for the canteen in the Army Bill. As to the qualified approbation of the canteen which the saloon keepers assembled have expressed, and which our correspondent quotes, the saloon keepers are quite intelligent enough to know that the most injurious blow they could aim at the canteen was an expression of their benevolent neutrality. We may as well say that the position THE TIMES has taken on this question is not the product of any theory whatever, but merely the result of the compulsion which evidence induces in any honest mind. The only evidence that can be called expert in this matter is that of the officers of the United States Army, who are, necessarily, the only judges of what is for the benefit of that institution. Their evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of the maintenance of the canteen, and it is, to us, conclusive. Such efforts as Mr. DUNNE has made to discredit their testimony by suggesting that it was given through fear or favor seem to us deeply discreditable to the men who make such an effort, without touching in the very least the value of the expert testimony. And as for people, of either sex, who crowd the galleries of a legislative assembly and, without any knowledge of the actual merits of the question, or of the practical results of the decision of it, go squawking on some preconceived or adopted watchword, such as "the crime of the Government" in "allying itself with the rum traffic," we may be full of compassion for them without having on that account any other emotion than contempt for the adult male legislators who allow themselves to be intimidated by the squawk.

There is another aspect of this canteen question which has not been very much discussed because it is not very easily discussable, but is nevertheless of the first importance. An enlisted man who gets beer or light wines at the post exchange, which is his club, under the surveillance of his comrades and his officers, is subject to no other temptations than those of the beverages in question. But if he is driven, by the force of hypocritical legislation, out of the post and outside of his barracks in order to satisfy his thirst for alcoholic stimulants, he is at once and necessarily exposed to other temptations, a yielding to which involves physical and moral contamination far worse, according even to the standards of the W. C. T. U., than the yielding to the temptation, minimized in the canteen, to drink more than is good for him. This is an additional and very powerful reason why all of us, presidents of temperance societies and rural clergymen and editors of newspapers and innocent women of the W. C. T. U., who know nothing about this question of the canteen in the army, should consent to hold our tongues about it and leave the decision of it to the officers of the United States Army, who know all about it.

FOR A NEW COURT HOUSE.

The desire of some of the Judges of the Supreme Court for better accommodations for their work than they now have is entirely legitimate and commendable. Their desire to gratify it by taking over a building authorized and planned and begun for another public purpose is by no means so legitimate. The demand for a new Hall of Records, in which the archives of the city and the titles of its inhabitants to their possessions, should be safe and accessible, as they are not in their present quarters, was very urgent before legislative provision for it was made. The plans are now complete and the contracts let. No scandal has attended the operations thus far, except that for which the present Board of Estimate made itself responsible by preparing to convert it into a job for the benefit of two Tammany architects of no professional standing.

The Court House still sometimes called "new," though it is thirty years of age, does not, it seems, fulfill its requirements. But it was at least built for a Court House, and therefore must suit them better than a building authorized and planned for a very different set of public uses could be made to do without new legislation, an entire reconstruction of the original plans, and a virtual beginning all over again, which would involve a long delay, as well as a great injustice to the public interests which are to be served by the Hall of Records. Some of the Judges suggest that the records shall be stored in the present Court House, which of course would also have to undergo reconstruction for that purpose and could not be occupied by the records until it was vacated by the courts.

We fail to find in this scheme any decent pretense of reason or justice or public convenience. It is not necessary to dispossess the public departments for which the Hall of Records has been planned and begun in order to provide suitable quarters for the courts. The remainder of the block partly occupied by the new building, and extending to Broadway, is indicated as the suitable site of other municipal buildings. When these are completed the structure which is the monument of a huge municipal scandal should be razed to the ground and its site added to the area of City Hall Park.

THE SULTAN'S TROUBLE.

The heart of every humane spendthrift will be deeply touched by the sufferings of the Sultan of Turkey in the situation where he has been placed by the ingenious efforts of Germany to collect a little bill due Mr. KRUPP, and, by the same occasion, one due herself. Learning that Turkey was about to pay the long overdue indemnity to the United States through the indirect and subterranean channel of a contract with the CRAMPS for a cruiser, Germany interposes with a demand that before the Ottoman Empire buys any more warships it must settle its account with the KRUPPS. It is understood by everybody, of course, that this is merely a way of compelling the payment of money owed to Germany, the amount due to be added to the Krupp bill.

This proceeding is not only summary but sumptuary. It gets the Sultan again into trouble with the United States, for we had been gradually increasing the pressure on him until it had become unbearable, and as we have nothing to do with his other accounts payable, the plea that Germany prevents his settling with us cannot be accepted. He is now subjected to double pressure. It must be inconvenient.

But the sumptuary aspect of the matter is interesting. The old laws which bore that name aimed to regulate a man's manner of life. They forbade him to spend too much money for silk raiment, expensive vintages, and fast horses. It has not been usual to put sovereigns under the restraints of sumptuary laws. Germany's reminder about the Krupp account amounts to that. She says in effect, you must pay us before you can be permitted to add to your navy. Yet Turkey may really need another cruiser, and the bare necessaries of life are always excepted from the prohibitions of sumptuary law.

However, no way of looking at the Sultan's trouble relieves him from it, or offers encouragement. It gets distinctly deeper. Yet any really stern measure that we might take to collect our dues would probably involve us in labors we are not just now ready to undertake, and would tend to pile the Pelion of the old Eastern question upon the Ossa of the new.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Great man and good as Père MARQUETTE seems from all accounts to have been, it is hardly probable that what little is now left of his mortal tabernacle finds a single grave insufficiently spacious. Therefore is one tempted to uneasy questionings by the announcement of some Ann Arbor railway officials that, in the course of certain excavations making at Frankfort, Mich., they have unearthed a skull and several other utensils once used by the heroic missionary and explorer, Père MARQUETTE died in 1675, while on his way from Kaskaskia to Mackinaw in a canoe. His red companions buried him, according to Parkman, by a small stream in the west of Michigan, "some distance south of the promontory called the Sleeping Bear." Later the body was removed to St. Ignace, many miles to the northward of Frankfort, and on the other side of the strait separating Michigan's two parts. There the traveler who had gone so far rested quietly, and after a while the exact position of his grave was forgotten, a fact due, possibly, to inappreciation of Jesuit priests by a majority of those who were glad enough to walk into a new land along paths which he had opened as a discoverer and rendered comparatively safe by the effect which his virtues had produced on the Indian tribes. The position of the grave at St. Ignace, however, was re-established to the general satisfaction in 1877, and with this determination of the matter the railway men—and real estate speculators?—of Frankfort will have to contend. While cordially sympathizing with their desire to make the metropolis of Benzie County interesting, and while thoroughly agreeing with what we take to be their belief that the grave of Père MARQUETTE would be about the most interesting possession a Michigan town can hope to have, we must confess to serious doubt as to the authenticity of their find. There is no easily imaginable reason why the far-wandering Frenchman should have been buried at Frankfort, many why he should have been carried to St. Ignace. Still, the Michigan Historical Society ought to know more about the subject than we do, and if, as is reported, its members support the claims of Frankfort's antiquarians, of course that goes far toward upsetting received theories and establishing new ones. Anyway, there should be no quarrels over Père MARQUETTE'S bones. He was a man of peace, notable in his day and in many later days, because he helped instead of harming the Indians, and neither killed them nor was killed by them. Explorers of that sort are rare.

—We cannot see in the contention of The London Spectator that England's coal supply would be spared the speedy exhaustion which now threatens it if all her machines were moved by electricity instead of steam quite so much absurdity as does the correspondent whose letter on the subject we published yesterday. He was quite right, of course, in the assertion that a considerable percentage of available power is lost when a dynamo intervenes, as it always does, between a steam engine and the work it has to do, but the percentage is not so great that it cannot be counterbalanced, when the conditions are right, and absolute economy of fuel both can be and is attained by what The Spectator inaccurately called the substitution of electricity for steam. No such substitution has yet been effected, though scores of wise and ingenious men are bending all their energies to that end and hope to accomplish it before long. But even now the use of electricity does permit the saving of coal, simply because it renders practicable the replacing of many small steam engines by one large one, with consequent conditions of combustion vastly more economical than when it was necessary to do the same work by means of a multiplicity of smaller fires. Every locomotive on the elevated roads, for instance, must be supplied with the best, and therefore most expensive, sort of coal, and the conditions of its consumption are far from ideal. With one or a few central power stations, though it will be necessary to produce a larger amount of force than is now utilized, still a cheaper quality of fuel can be burned, and we are more than inclined to believe a smaller quantity of it. Electricity favors centralisation of power production, and therein lies some, if not adequate, support for The Spectator's claim. England's coal fields, to be sure, cannot be made to last "forever," if any drain at all upon their resources is to continue, but critics should not be too literal. The Spectator was right in urging resort to the new agent for the transmission of force, and though its argument was weak in certain details of expression, the foundation of its advice was sound.

NUGGETS.

Wise in His Youth.

Teacher—And what prevents your striking a boy smaller than yourself?
Pupil—Pity!
Teacher—And a boy larger?
Pupil—Prudence!—Chicago News.

Otherwise Discreetly Silent.

McJigger—Bragg tells me he got mixed up in a scrap last night.
Thingumbob—Did he get the best of it?
McJigger—Of course. If he hadn't he wouldn't have said anything about it.—Philadelphia Press.

Caution Indispensable.

"A man must be very careful if he desires to retain the confidence of his constituents."
"He must," answered Senator Sorghum. "In fact, there's only one way to accomplish it, and that is never to let them catch you when you are fooling them."—Washington Star.

Inconsistent.

"I don't think much of this idee of dramatizin' novels," said Mr. Jason, who thought it would be the proper thing to talk theatricals to the city visitor.
"Per the land's sakes! Jest listen at you, Jehiel!" exclaimed Mrs. Jason. "You know you ain't missed 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' in the last thirty year!"—Indianapolis Press.

METHODS, OLD AND NEW.

From The Chicago Post.

The one was dainty and demure,
In nothing e'er aggressive;
The other would success secure
By energy excessive.

The stronger deemed the other weak
And lacking in ambition.
"And pray," she asked, "what do you seek?
What is your great life mission?"

"Nay; speak yourself! What is your aim?"
The gentler answered boldly,
"I seek to make myself a name,"
The earnest one said coldly.

Then laughed the fairer of the two,
While pleasantly asserting:
"Though this may be no joke to you,
To me it's most diverting.

"You'd make a name, refusing aid,
But ere you can begin it,
I'll choose a name already made,
And with my smiles I'll win it."

SARAH BERNHARDT AS THE DANE

"Hamlet" Acted in French at the Garden Theatre.

The Strange but Fascinating New Prince of Denmark Associated with the Richly Humorous Shakespearean Clown of Constant Coquelin.

"Hamlet," translated into French prose by MM. Eugene Morand and Marcel Schwob, was acted at the Garden Theatre last evening, with Mme. Bernhardt in the title rôle and M. Coquelin as the First Gravedigger. Because of the unfortunate postponement of the performance from Monday night, probably, and the consequent disappointment of many persons who had secured seats for that evening, the house was far from crowded, but the performance, which from beginning to end was strangely interesting, and, in spite of its oddity and the bizarre character of some of the reading and "business," was not without positive value as an interpretation of Shakespeare from an intelligible point of view, was followed with close attention and many signs of admiration.

It never secured any very demonstrative expression of favor, however, and it is likely that this, in spite of its merit, will be the least popular of all the great actress's impersonations in this country. We English-speaking folks are fond of saying that Shakespeare's genius belongs to all ages and the whole world, but whenever a foreigner tries to act Hamlet we cry out that he cannot act it because he cannot possibly comprehend it.

This new Prince of Denmark, so low of stature, so wonderfully graceful in every motion and gesture, so agile, and so restless most of the time, but so incomparably effective in repose; this Hamlet of the short tunic, the daintily molded limbs, the broad, pale forehead surmounted by yellow hair; the strangely mobile face of a Pre-Raphaelite, or décadent cast—whichever one chooses to call it—this odd, pathetic, eloquent, courtly, gracious, lithe, explosive, grotesque, hysterical Hamlet of splendid contradictions, will please the few, the art-loving, the appreciative, if not the multitude.

This Hamlet is not to be fairly judged by direct comparison with any standard impersonation of the Prince now known or vividly remembered on the English-speaking stage. It is not nearly so "Shakespearean," in its tone, temper, and form, as the portrayals of certain German actors who have appeared on our stage in comparatively recent years, as Ludwig Barnay's, for instance, or Josef Kainz's. On the other hand, it is not as bizarre, as volatile in temperament, as essentially emotional rather than intellectual as the Hamlet of Jean Mounet-Sully, the exuberance of which was somewhat held in check, too, by the traditional requirements of the delivery of alexandrines on the French stage. Bernhardt's Hamlet does not shed tears or walk sideways.

Of the new French version of "Hamlet," it is enough to say now that it is lucid and sensible. There are no striking vagaries in the very creditable and intelligent attempt to render the humor and philosophy, the majestic thought, the horror and passion of the original into modern French prose. The arrangement, in five acts, follows our own arrangement of the Shakespeare play closely enough. The omissions and curtailments are generally copied after the best-known English stage versions. These translators, unlike most of the French writers of their generation, are familiar not only with English literature, but also with the manners and traditions of the English stage.

They were not always able, of course, to transfer famous passages from the one tongue to the other with all their original dignity. Much of the eloquence of the great soliloquies is lacking in the French. The wisdom of Polonius becomes the quintessence of the commonplace in French prose. But this speech Bernhardt now cuts altogether.

For "mobled queen" the translation has "la reine emmouflée," thus accepting the definition of the mysterious word of the quarto as "muffled" instead of "mob led." For "Frailty, thy name is woman," the new Hamlet says "Fragilité ton nom est femme." "To be or not to be" is rendered "Etre ou ne pas etre." Thus faithfully does all the text follow the original. A few familiar speeches like "Though I'm native here and to the manner born" are missing.

Mme. Bernhardt has greatly shortened the play, however, for her American tour, and she might well shorten it still further by omitting Voltimand and Cornelius.

The dignity, grace, and feeling of Mme. Bernhardt's acting in Hamlet's first scene made one forget the "eternal womanly" in her appearance that costume cannot hide. From the Prince's first reply to Claudius to the emotional outburst after the exit of Horatio and his friends, the commingling of princely grace and dejection in her acting was admirable. No Hamlet has ever made more, and with less fuss, out of Hamlet's acceptance of the message of the soldiers and his college friend.

In the first view of the Ghost, however, and the "Unhand me, gentlemen," the actress sounded the hysterical note. She seemed the very woman there. But in the interview with the Ghost, in which, like all other great actors, she gave the Royal Spectre the centre of the stage and did not put the Prince forward too much; and in the wild succeeding scenes he would be a carper, indeed, who could point out a serious defect in her acting. Personality, of course, cannot be hidden. But Sarah Bernhardt surely acts the Prince in these few episodes perfectly.

The bizarre, grotesque, and childish "business" in Act II. can easily be reconciled with the wild and extravagant text if one cares to undertake the job. In fact, both the blue-bottle fly business with Polonius, to illustrate the "buzz, buzz, buzz," and the silly bumping together of the pates of the two courtiers have been done on the English-speaking stage. It seems, after all, that there can be nothing new in "Hamlet."

The "business" with the players here and elsewhere is not particularly interesting. That motley group of montebanks, male and female, are surely not the famed Tragedians of the City. But the "Oh, What a Rogue!" is well rendered. The soliloquy on immortality is beautifully done, too. The scene with Ophelia, though, seems to lose all its complexity of emotion, and to become merely the scolding of a weak and utterly uninteresting woman by a strong one.

The fine speech to Horatio, before the play, goes for nothing, as does also the advice to the players. But the striking pictorial effect and the emotional force of the play-scene as Bernhardt does it are not to be gainsaid. The Prince leaves his seat at Ophelia's feet to climb stealthily up the front of the balcony on which the King sits, and this brings him face to face with that culprit as the fright seizes him. However, Mr. Sothern's acting in this episode, not to mention any other recent Hamlet, will be better liked by the multitude.

The "hire and salary" speech, with the King at prayer, is beautifully done, and so is all of the colloquy with the Queen, though the brutal spitting of poor Polonius, in whose carcass the Prince's sword blade is permitted to remain a moment or so after it has done its work, seems a questionable bit of "business." The change from violence to amazement and pity at the second apparition of the dead King is highly effective. In the churchyard, however, the fury of Hamlet seems to a mere Anglo-Saxon to run away with his impersonator, while the droning monotone over the skull of Yorick is, to speak frankly, tiresome. But what Hamlet of glorious memory has not had his tiresome moments?

It was nearly midnight before Coquelin emerged into view in the guise of the loquacious and philosophical Gravedigger, a character always allotted on the English-speaking stage to the "first low comedian." The most famous exponent of the merry rascals and mendacious valets of Molière was, of course, found to be quite at home as one of the best of all the clowns of Shakespeare.

Coquelin had been seen in only one other Shakespearean rôle, and his Petruchio, though a graceful and vivacious humorist, had not been regarded in this country as one of his best portrayals. There could be no two opinions, however, of the rich drollery and naturalness of his acting as the Gravedigger, of the graphic skill displayed in his denotement of the harmless vanity and inherent humor of the fellow.

The Gravedigger wore a faded blue tunic and a leather apron, and his stockings were not mates. Yet there was nothing grotesque or essentially theatric about him. He enjoyed hugely the jests he made with his slow-witted companion, and had plenty of fun in his colloquy with the Prince. It was, in short, a wholly commendable and artistic embodiment of a comparatively unimportant rôle. It will not increase Coquelin's fame, but it will do him no harm.

There is always a hint of humbug when a great actor appears in a small part. We do not generally want to see an Edmund Kean as the Duke of Venice, an Edwin Forrest as Banquo, an Edwin Booth as Horatio, or a Joseph Jefferson as Nick Vedder. But Coquelin is an artist always, and he finds something in this scraggly bearded, sapient wielder of the mattock to make the part worth his while.

What is left of the character of Ophelia is acted rather prettily and feebly by Mlle. Damiroff. Desjardins is a vigorous and effective Laertes. The Queen of Mme. Marcya, the King of Rebel, the Horatio of Deneubourg, and the Ghost of Durec are competent impersonations. Most of the other rôles are, at least, respectably filled.

The scenery from the Théâtre Bernhardt, in Paris, had to be cut down to fit the Garden Theatre stage. In the circumstances it was not as well displayed as the designers had intended. But the coloring is all charming and, while the great hall in the Elsinore Palace is a somewhat grotesque and unearthly specimen of architecture, the two outdoor scenes are fine pictures.

The lights were generally well managed last night. The Ghost was revealed at first behind a transparency, but stood in the open upon "the dreadful summit of the cliff." In the Queen's closet the pictures were life-sized panel portraits of the two Kings, and within the frame of that of the dead Hamlet the elder his spectre appeared.

Hamlet	Sarah Bernhardt
1er Fossoyeur	M. Coquelin
Le Roi	M. Rebel
Polonius	M. Deschamps
Horatio	M. Deneubourg
Laerte	M. Desjardins
Osric	M. Ramy
Rosenkrantz	M. Dara
Guildenstern	M. Laurent
Un Prêtre	M. Guiraud
Marcellus	M. Krauss
Bernardo	M. Stebler
Francisco	M. Cauroy
Le Spectre	M. Durce
1er Comedien	M. Guiraud
2eme Comedien	M. Stebler
2eme Fossoyeur	M. Chabert
Fortinbras	M. Fusch
Voltimaud	M. Barry
Cornelius	M. Stephano
Un Marin	M. Francois
Un Comedien	M. Deneuville
La Reine	Mme. Marcya
Ophelie	Mme. Damiroff
La Reine Comedienne	Mme. Boulanger

MARIE DRESSLER A STAR.

She Scores a Hit In "Miss Prinnt" at the Victoria Theatre.

Marie Dressler appeared as a star last night at the Victoria and she gave a large audience a Christmas present in the shape of a musical farce called "Miss Prinnt," from which seriousness is a thing apart.

George V. Hobart, who wrote what he calls "An Evening's Entertainment in Three Sections," solved the problem last night with "Miss Prinnt." Instead of writing a farce around Miss Dressler he has written one for her and put in it such material as will make an audience out for an evening's laugh get what it came for even when the star eclipses herself. "Miss Prinnt" will not live through the ages; it would probably surprise no one more than Mr. Hobart if it did, but it amused a large audience last night, and there is every indication that it can go on doing so as long as Mr. Hammerstein can make room for it at the Victoria.

The story is of a woman editor of a newspaper somewhere—anywhere will do—who, in her desire to stir things up stirs them up beyond her fondest anticipations. It goes along with a lot of "Billy Baxter" and George Ade talk from the sporting editor, some smart sayings from Miss Dressler, a lot of pretty girls, good songs, lively music, and is an amusing lot of nonsense, even if the dramatic niceties have been cut to shreds.

Miss Dressler has been able to get a company together that, while it may not shine in any particular sense individually, works like a well-regulated maworks together like a well-regulated machine. Last night at the close of the first act, when her "coon" song had made a hit and she had been recalled four times, Miss Dressler did one of the graceful things for which she is noted. Quick to see that the go of the song was due as much to the efforts of her chorus as to her own, she tarried just as the curtain was descending and, shaking her hands, one with the other, looked the chorus over and gave them a silent "thanks" of encouragement.

John L. Golden has written some catchy music for Miss Dressler's songs. "I'm Looking for an Angel" and the mosquito song in the last act will soon be whistled all over town. Eaton Spayce, the sporting editor, in the person of Thomas Evans; Jobyna Howland, and Theodore Babcock were prominent in the cast. Miss Dressler's essay as a star was eminently successful.

Helen Prinnt	Miss Marie Dressler
Mrs. Van Asteroid	Miss Jobyna Howland
Breezie Fairweather	Miss Zella Frank
Mabel Morningside	Miss Charlotte Walker
Dolly Darling	Miss Adele Farrington
Mrs. Bensonrocks	Miss Julia McCoy
Richmond Blackstone	Theodore Babcock
Sneezovith Snoozlelotski	Dave Lewis
Count Boney Cashkacheck	Leon Kohlmar
Dick Tait	Arthur Stanford
Eaton Spayce	Thomas Evans
Cherrup Leatherbe	Lew Simmons
Kid McGinnis	James F. Grant
Ponsonby Pewtertop	John McCauley
Galley B. Jinks	Frederick Richter

Theatrical Gossip.

"My Daughter-in-Law," which filled a long engagement at the Lyceum Theatre last Spring, will be sent on a Southern tour under the management of S. Goodfriend.

Manager J. Wesley Rosenquest has secured from Eugene Presbrey his new play, "New England Folks." He will give it an elaborate production next season at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Rudolph Aronson has received a communication from Herr Eduard Strauss informing him that he will be pleased to conduct one of the opening performances of his brother's opera "Wiener Blut," which will be produced at the Broadway Theatre early in February.

Miss Fritzi Scheff, who was to have made her New York début this evening in "La Boheme," is compelled to relinquish the rôle of Musetta to Miss Occhiolini on account of a severe cold which she contracted while en route with the company from Minneapolis to this city.

Charles Frohman has arranged to produce Clyde Fitch's comedy "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" on Jan. 7 at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. The cast will comprise Ethel Barrymore, H. Reeves Smith, Edwin Stevens, George W. Howard, M. J. Gallagher, William Sumner, Estelle Mortimer, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Fanny Addison Pitt, Sydney Cowell, Kate Ten Eyck, Anita Rothe, and others.

The cast which was recently completed for the musical comedy "The Burgomaster," to be presented at the Manhattan Theatre New Year's Eve, includes Henry E. Dixey, Knox Wilson, Raymond Hitchcock, William Riley Hatch, James T. Kelly, George T. Romaine, Harry Murdock, Eleanor Giusti, Lillian Coleman, Ada Deaves, Jeanne Caskie, Generva Gibson, Sallie Randall, and some seventy soubrettes, dancers, and comedians. The prologue depicts the ancient Whitehall in the village of New Amsterdam in 1660, and the subsequent two acts introduce a whirl of frivolities in New York of to-day and at the seaside, a masked ball, and the Paris Exposition. The Burgomaster, after his nap of nearly a quarter of a century, is exhumed and resuscitated in Printing House Square instead of from beneath the Dewey Arch, which no longer possesses local interest.

St. Petersburg People's Palace Open.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.—The Prince of Oldenburg, President of the Government Temperance Committee, at noon today declared the People's Palace open to the public. After the inaugural ceremonies the Prince and twenty of the higher army officers, including the commanding Generals, together with high officials, noblemen and ladies, dined side by side with peasants and the families of workingmen.

The Cape to Cairo Telegraph Line.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Durban to a news agency here announces that the Cape to Cairo telegraph line is now in operation to a point fifty miles north of Kasanga and a hundred miles beyond the southern end of Lake Tanganyika.

Crown Prince of Siam in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.—Crown Prince Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh of Siam has arrived here.

CHRISTMAS AT HOME FOR NEW YORK MEN

Hugh McLaughlin Played Dominos —Coquelin "The Grave Digger."

REV. DR. HILLIS WENT AWAY

Deputy Chief P. H. McLaughlin Got a New "Plug" Hat—Family Dinners at Home the Rule.

New Yorkers generally celebrated Christmas at home, with family parties and family dinners. The heads of families participated in the distribution of gifts to members of their household and their employes. This is how some individuals spent the day:

SENATOR THOMAS C. PLATT—Staid all day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the evening, with his wife, he went to his son's residence on West Seventy-second Street, for dinner.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN—Attended the services at the Pro-Cathedral in the morning. Lunched at home and spent several hours with the children of the family. Late in the afternoon, took a walk. Dined with the members of his family. In the evening played dominoes in the rooms of the Veteran Firemen's Association in the Borough Hall. Made many gifts and received many.

CONTROLLER BIRD S. COLER—In the morning went to the Amphion Theatre, where he talked to the children at the East End Christmas Tree Association's celebration. Spent the remainder of the day at home, "getting acquainted with my family."

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF—Spent the day at home with his family.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE P. H. McLAUGHLIN—Spent most of the day at home with his family. Got a large number of Christmas presents, one of them a new "plug" hat, an anonymous gift. Went to Police Headquarters in the evening, woke up a few Detective Sergeants, and went home early.

THE REV. DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS—His Christmas Day is described by his maid servant.

"Well, he got up as usual," she said, somewhat confusedly, "and he read some and—and—"

"Yes, and then what?" encouraged the inquirer.

"Well, then he ate his dinner."

"And what did he do then?"

"Why—why, then he went away," triumphantly.

"Went away; where?"

"Out of town, and—and I don't know any more."

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN—Celebrated mass in the private chapel of the archiepiscopal residence just after sunrise. Bishop Brandell of Helena, Mon., his Grace's secretaries, and all the priests attached to the Cathedral attended. At 8 o'clock celebrated a second mass in the chapel, and at 11 sang pontifical high mass in the Cathedral. At 1:30 had luncheon, his first meal of the day, with Bishop Brandell, Fathers Connolly, Lavelle, and the priests attached to the Cathedral. Officiated at Vespers in the Cathedral at 4 P. M. Dined at 7 P. M.

MME. SARAH BERNHARDT—Passed the day in her rooms at the Savoy, and in the theatre at rehearsal and the regular performance.

CONSTANT COQUELIN, with Mme. Bernhardt—Called with a few friends at Maurice Grau's house after the play Monday night. They remained until 3 o'clock in the morning. Coquelin dined in his room at 2 P. M., went to rehearsal at 3, and in the evening went to the Garden Theatre to appear in "Hamlet."

SENATOR GEORGE W. McBRIDE, Oregon—Talked politics at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, dined with relatives up town, and retired to his apartments at 10 o'clock.

GEN. CHARLES E. FURLONG—Made presents to Fifth Avenue Hotel employes. Received from the widow of President Grant a card wishing him the compliments of the season.

EX-JUDGE LEWIS E. GRIFFITH—With his wife came from Rensselaer County to the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the twenty-ninth anniversary of their honeymoon. Dined at the hotel and drank to the health of their son, who is in the United States Army in the Philippines.

SERENO E. PAYNE, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee—Dined at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and about 9 o'clock last night boarded a train for Auburn.

NATHAN O. MURPHY, Governor of Arizona—Entertained friends at the Holland House.

CHARLES A. HESS—Visited his aged mother, called on his sick brother, the Police Commissioner. In the evening, with his wife, attended a reunion of the Hess family at dinner.

Senator E. O. Wolcott, Colorado—Spent the greater part of the day at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he took dinner.

DR. JOHN H. GARDNER—Entertained friends at his home. After dinner talked politics with Charlie Steckler and other bubbles of the Amen Corner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THOMAS BYRNES, former Superintendent of Police—Had breakfast at home, 17 West Fifty-ninth Street, at 7:30 A. M., went to the Speedway with Palmleaf, his roadster; had a few brushes; went to mass; dined at 1:30 P. M. with his family, consisting of his wife, five daughters, his little grandson, Thomas Byrnes Hickey, and his son-in-law, Charles Hickey. Spent the day and evening at home.

POLICE CAPTAIN THOMAS of the West Thirtieth Street Station—Dined at the Hotel Victoria. Spent the entire day covering his precinct.

THOMAS F. RYAN, the traction magnate—Had a family gathering at his estate, Montebello Farm, Suffern, N. Y., for an old-fashioned Christmas.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, President of the Fourth National Bank—At home with Mrs. Simmons and their daughter and son. There was a carriage drive in the afternoon.

CHIEF WILLIAM S. DEVERY—At home, in West Twenty-eighth Street. Dined with his family. Visited friends in his official brougham.

HENRY CLEWS—Had his annual family Christmas party. (As he put it, the day was passed "very rationally."

LEWIS NIXON, Chairman of the Committee of Five—Joined his son Stanhope at the Christmas tree. Had dinner with his family.

JOHN WHALEN—The Corporation Counsel had his Christmas dinner with his sister in his home, on Washington Heights. In the afternoon Mr. Whalen went for a walk, and in the evening he was at the Democratic Club.

JOHN W. KELLER—Staid in his hotel apartments all the morning, and in the afternoon went to the Democratic Club. Had dinner with friends in the large dining hall. In the evening was at the Christmas reception in the club parlors.

P. J. SCULLY—In the morning visited friends. His new silver service, presented by his friends, was used for his Christmas dinner. In the evening called at the Democratic Club.

PERCEVAL J. NAGLE—The Street Cleaning Commissioner received many presents from political friends and employes of his department. A large turkey won at a Harlem raffle by a friend was sent to his house in the morning. In the afternoon visited many of his political friends. In the evening went to the theatre.

AUGUST BELMONT—Enjoyed the first of his convalescing days at Hempstead, L. I., yesterday. Was wheeled in an invalid chair from his sick room to the main dining room. Participated in the distribution of the family gifts and spent a few moments with his family. Mr. Belmont is still weak, but the remains of the typhoid malaria are being rapidly dissipated. Personally he attended to the distribution of the gifts to the help and employes of the place. Many received substantial presents of money in gold.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN—Gave a Christmas party to twenty-five children, sons and daughters of the employes on his place, The Cedars.

THE MANCHESTERS' CHRISTMAS.

Yuletide Feast of the Old English Kind at Mr. Zimmerman's House.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—The Duke and Duchess of Manchester spent an old-fashioned Christmas Day at the Zimmerman home, and a Yuletide feast, strictly following the old English model in every detail, was served. There were no guests other than members of the family and Baron Lambert. The Duke presented to the Duchess an upright piano recently purchased in New York. All the servants were handsomely remembered by the Duke and Duchess.

Among the friends of Eugene Zimmerman and the Manchesters a frequent topic of conversation is Mr. Zimmerman's sale of his blast furnace at Decatur, Ala., to the Tutwille Coal, Coke and Iron Company of Birmingham. Mr. Zimmerman bought the property two years ago, but has not operated it. He says his only reason for selling it was that he could do so at a profit.

Mr. Zimmerman denies a New York report that he has placed $130,000 in a London bank to the Duke's credit in order to pay the latter's debts and enable him to regain his seat in the House of Lords. "I know absolutely nothing of the Duke's personal affairs, and I did not make him a Christmas present of $130,000," said Mr. Zimmerman.

A CHRISTMAS SILVER WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell A. Wilkins Celebrate the Event with Their Relatives and Intimate Friends.

A few relatives and intimate friends joined in celebrating the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell A. Wilkins at their home at 477 Central Park West last evening. Mr. Wilkins is well known as an ardent Republican and Union veteran, while Mrs. Wilkins, who was Miss Adele Smead, was a portrait artist of some renown before her marriage. They were married in Charles Street in this city by the late Rev. Andrew Wilkins, father of Mr. Wilkins, who was a Baptist minister in the Western part of the State.

Mr. Wilkins served in the civil war, enlisting as a private in the Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers in September, 1861, and coming out of the service with the rank of First Lieutenant. He is a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and a member of Alexander Hamilton Post, No. 182, Grand Army of the Republic. He is also Second Vice President of the Oratorio Society of New York, a member of the Harlem Republican Club, and of Marshall Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Lynchburg, Va., and also of the Lynchburg Chapter. After the war Mr. Wilkins engaged in business at Norfolk, Va., and later was appointed President of the Board of Registration of Surry County, Va., by Gen. Schofield, at that time Military Governor of Virginia, and superintended the first election held in that county under the Reconstruction act. He was in the Internal Revenue Service from the Fall of 1868 until the Spring of 1871, and then came to New York and formed a partnership with George M. Clark under the style of Clark & Wilkins, and the firm continues still.

Among those present last evening were Daniel Frohman and the Misses Frohman, Justice Leventritt, Justice Henry Bischoff, Jr., Mrs. Gilman Collamore, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Loewenthal, Dr. Granville C. Brown, Frederick H. Wilkins, a brother of Mr. Wilkins; H. Lester Wilkins, a nephew; Frank B. Smith, a cousin; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Greenfield, Mrs. Katherine M. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood Clark, Mrs. Stitch, Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Davison, and Mr. and Mrs. William B. Tuthill.

Mrs. Wilkins wore an elaborate costume of light-blue silk, with trimmings of rare old lace. The proceedings, however, were thoroughly informal. After general congratulations had been extended to the host and hostess and the many rich gifts viewed, there were vocal and instrumental music and recitations by volunteer talent. A midnight supper was served, after which the company resolved itself into a dancing party.

DYING MAN KEEPS SECRET.

Victim of Acid Poisoning Refused to Give His Name at Hospital.

The officials of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton, S. I., are greatly puzzled as to the identification of a man who called at the hospital yesterday morning suffering from acid poisoning and died a few minutes later.

The stranger came to the main entrance of the hospital shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday and told the nurse that he was ill. He was admitted to the main hall and sat quietly until Dr. Frank Smith, the house surgeon, was called. The doctor inquired what was the trouble. He replied: "I have been poisoned." The odor of carbolic acid was very strong, and the man's mouth was badly burned. Dr. Smith quickly realized the nature of the poison and administered antidotes, but twenty minutes later the man collapsed and died.

Though in great agony, he bore it without a murmur, and was able to converse clearly at first. He declined to answer any questions.

Coroner Trantor was notified and made an examination of the body. There was nothing in his clothing which would give a clue to his identity. The dead man was about thirty years of age and weighed about 170 pounds. He was dark complexioned, with black hair and light mustache, slightly sandy. He had dark brown eyes.

The man was comfortably clothed, but his clothes were well worn. They consisted of a gray sack coat and vest, black trousers with blue stripes, blue and white striped outing shirt, heavy gray woolen underwear, and socks, black lace shoes, and black Fedora hat, size 7¼. He was evidently a foreigner.

SMALLPOX IN INDIAN BLANKETS.

Dr. Haury Says the Mokis Sold Thousands of Them to Tourists.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 25.—Dr. H. H. Haury, a smallpox specialist in the employ of the Government, in a letter to the State Board of Health here to-day says the deadly disease lurks in thousands of blankets made by the Moki Indians in Arizona and sold to tourists.

He advised that the large quantities of wool in the home of the Mokis be destroyed, but the Indians made it into blankets and sold them indiscriminately to tourists and strangers. Dr. Haury says these blankets are scattered all over the continent.

FIGHT AT CHILD'S DEATH BED.

Father Picked Up for Dead, Visitor Tries to Hang Himself.

BRITTON, S. D., Dec. 25.—A number of friends gathered at the house of John Pyplar, near Veblen, to sit up with the body of one of his children. During the evening a fight occurred, and later Pyplar was found lying between the house and the barn with several gashes in his skull and with his throat and neck severely injured. He was picked up for dead.

Upon seeing his condition, Moses La Frombis, a visitor, disappeared and a little later was discovered hanging from the limb of a tree near the barn. He was cut down before life was extinct. Pyplar is in a fair way to recover. La Frombis is under arrest to await the result of the injuries to Pyplar.

DEAD WHEN CALLED TO DINNER.

White Plains Music Teacher Expires Suddenly in Her Room.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Ada B. Gray, a music teacher, was found dead in her room at noon to-day. She boarded with Mrs. J. P. Ludeman of Greenburg Avenue. Mrs. Gray was in good health this morning. A few minutes before noon she left the parlor, where she had been chatting with other members of the family, to go to her room to prepare for dinner.

When the meal was ready the rest waited for her to appear and finally one of the family went to the room and found her dead on the bed. She was forty-eight years of age. Her husband was a merchant in New York prior to his death.

CUTTING PRICES OF COKE.

Independent Producers 35 Cents Below Frick Company's Rate.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 25.—Producers of coke have become involved in a price war over the contracts for furnace coke, which are now being closed for delivery during the first half of the new year. The result is that some of the independent non-Connellsville producers are selling furnace coke as low as $1.40 per ton.

Involved in the conflict over the coke prices are chiefly the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the J. W. Rainey Coke Company, the Washington Coal and Coke Company, and the Bessemer Coke Company. The Frick Company is said to be holding to a minimum price of $1.75 per ton on furnace coke at the ovens, while independent competitors are quoting as low as the figures named. One of the largest of these interests is holding at $1.55.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Here is what one of the big men of the Stock Exchange has to say of the changes in the financial world that are taking place: "Mark this as a prediction. By 1910, and possibly within less time, members of the New York Stock Exchange will be trading in London securities, just as American securities are now being traded in in London. The money centre of the world will surely be on this side of the Atlantic, for never in history were fortunes being piled up so rapidly or to such enormous proportions as they now are here. Already we have more money than our rich men know how to invest to advantage, and the small percentages they are willing to accept are ample proof of it. We are sure to be supreme in matters of finance, and my belief is that the change will come in five rather than ten years. That it will come is the belief in Paris and in Berlin, as I learned from men who handle enormous amounts of capital in those centres, though they do not believe the change will come as soon as I have predicted. But come they admit it surely will."

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It is the biggest thing of its kind in the world that is now in the harbor ready to begin work on deepening the approaches to this city. It is the dredging steamer Thomas. She is of steel and about 300 feet in length and fitted with twin screws. She is equipped with four-foot suction pumps, through which she sucks up the sand and mud and silt at the bottom of the channels she is to dredge, automatically loading her hull with the stuff thus removed. The Thomas is to work in connection with a sister ship now building at the Sparrows Point yards, and these two will dredge the forty-foot channel down the bay, a work which will cost the Government some $4,000,000 before it is completed.

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That vast army of men and women who are interested in bowling are having their attention called to a ball that is made of composition. Even the best of the lignum vitae balls will chip and warp, no matter how careful one may be, and your expert bowler is about as careful of his favorite ball as he would be of his own child. This new ball, for which there is claimed an elasticity that the best of the wooden balls do not possess, is of a secret composition, and it is claimed for it that it will neither chip nor warp. It is said that no attempt will be made to put it on the market until next season, though some of them are to be subjected to practical tests by the more expert of the bowlers later in the present season. Bowlers generally think there is no particular field for the new composition ball, as they are wedded to the balls that have been in use for so many years, and are too conservative to take kindly to any change. But lignum vitae is getting scarce, and the price of balls is to be materially advanced, so great is the demand for them. The light-colored African wood seems to be the favorite in the alleys here, as it is less apt to chip and check and get lop-sided, though no ball with the finger holes has yet been made that will not become out of true. The impact and slide on the hard alleys before it takes on the rotary motion is the cause of that with all balls that are punctured so that the fingers may be inserted to give steadiness. The old balls without the holes remained true longer, but these are not in favor with the men of the younger generation, and they are the ones that are making the big scores. For these new balls it is claimed that the lop-sidedness will come less nearly in their life, because they are to be so much harder than the lignum vitae wood. That, however, is a matter that remains to be proved when they come into actual and severe use.

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Whatever else may be said of Tod Sloan, the jockey, no one will question his personal vanity. He is a photographers' friend, and has probably been photographed in more poses than any man living, unless it be the German Emperor, who at least once a week on the average poses before the camera of some photographer. There is but one other possible rival, and that is the Prince of Wales. A dealer in pictures says, however, that Sloan's record far surpasses that of the future King of England. Sloan's idea is that the very greatest compliment he can pay to any of his acquaintances is to send them a photograph of himself. He has them in all shapes and sizes and poses. There is said to have been a trunk full of them in the incumbrances he brought back from England this Fall. Some bear the London makers' names; others those of Parisians for whom he posed. Just now the mails are loaded with these pictures, which he or some of his agents or friends are sending broadcast as Christmas souvenirs of the "Adonis of the saddle," as he has a fancy for being called, if rumor be true.

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"There is one feature of your smallpox epidemic that strikes us of the South as rather strange," said Mark Stern of New Orleans, as he chatted in the lobby of the Hoffman House yesterday. "I refer to the fact that there is apparently no attempt on the part of your authorities or your newspapers to conceal the prevalence or extent of the disease. It is a little in advance of our methods, I confess. Let yellow fever or smallpox appear in New Orleans, or in any of our Southern cities, for that matter, and there is a studied attempt to conceal the real condition of affairs in the newspapers. Our policy is to try and gloss over the extent of such a trouble. As one of the merchants I suppose I am to blame for it in a measure. The news that either the smallpox or the yellow fever is raging not only keeps buyers from town, but reduces the orders from customers, who are afraid that the infection will be carried to their locality in the shipments of goods. We are extremely touchy on that point—effect on our trade. So the extent of an epidemic is minimized in our publications. We see nothing criminal in it. Scares at such times are generally foolish, if people are easily excitable, and our people are so. In the cities themselves our Boards of Health and Quarantine Commissioners are fully as careful, perhaps even more so than your own. Locally the cities are always awake to the necessities of the situation. It is only in the public prints that we draw a veil over that which it does not seem to us necessary to uselessly expose to the public at large. Danger of infection is of the slightest in these days, and those who might spread a contagion are scientifically isolated. This is done without the blaring of trumpets. Yet here you proclaim your ills from the housetops. Every one who sees a New York paper knows of the situation, and there is no apparent attempt to minimize dangers. Instead there is a constant note of warning to the public. I shouldn't think your merchants would like it. As a matter of fact they cannot be in love with the methods, though they may not say so in public. But New York is so big and has such an immense territory to draw upon, and your fear of epidemics in this colder climate is so much less than ours, that I suppose it makes but little difference with their trade. Yet a Philadelphian has just told me that our Southern method would be more nearly followed in his city were the situation there such as it is here. But New York is so different from all other places in its methods of dealing with almost everything that I suppose your people know best. Yet your methods do strike one not used to them as being peculiar at least. Some would say they are injudicious from a business standpoint. I have noticed that they have been the same in the past, and so I presume they must be all right. But I have been vaccinated since I came here, and heard about that street car conductor who was at work after he had developed a case of the disease."

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It was at one of the big department stores in town, and it was at the noon hour, when the tired shoppers were waiting for a chance to get into the overcrowded rooms where luncheon was being served. Across the entrance to the room a rope had been stretched to keep out the crowding and weary women, each one of whom yearned to be in the next batch to enter the room when the head waiter should remove the barrier to let out some who had been fed and to cry out, as he does, "Room for two more." Back in the crowd of waiting ones was an assertive and self-reliant woman. Rather overdressed she was, and she had a modest and quiet companion with her.

"Will you please let me pass, ladies?" she asked, in a domineering sort of fashion, using her elbows at the same time and explaining to such as protested, "I have a couple of seats reserved for me, and must catch the waiter's eye. He knows it, and knows that I must leave town on the 1 o'clock train."

Eventually she worked her way to the front of the crowd, dragging her companion with her. Finally she caught the eye of the functionary on guard. "I have two seats reserved for me, Sir, right over there in that corner," pointing vaguely at the same time.

The bluff worked. Bluff it was, pure and simple. No seats were reserved, and she knew it. But she cared not; she had passed the barrier and reached her goal ahead of her less insistent sisters. When there were vacant seats, she and her friend rushed for them, and there was a smile of triumph on her face. Cheek pays, even in a crowd of shopping women.

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"Can any one tell why the powers that control the elevated road should have selected such a time as last week to paint the woodwork of the stairways leading to the stations on the Sixth Avenue line that are mastly used by shopners? I'm but one of a dozen women of my acquaintance who has had a dress almost ruined at the Twenty-third Street station during the rush and crush of Christmas shopping week."

"It was because they were putting in an escalator for the better accommodation of the ladies and the work had to be completed just that time," responded the male companion of the complainant, who like all men had read the papers and knew all about it.

"But it was not on the side where the escalator is situated; it was on the down-town side and across the avenue. Now, what is the explanation for that?"

The man was discreetly silent.

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If you can't reason with the cabman you can generally bluff him if you know the game. It was drizzling and cold the other night, when Col. "Jack" Fletcher and his wife and daughter emerged from the Twenty-third Street ferry house. They had just arrived from Chicago, and the Colonel looked anxiously about for a cabman. Only one was in sight. He was shivering in the shadow of the building when Col. Fletcher approached and inquired:

"How much to carry us to the Herald Square Hotel?"

Cabby eyed his man, saw he was a stranger, and, noting the two women with him, promptly replied:

"Six dollars."

"I don't want to buy your rig, my good man," said the surprised Colonel. "I just want to ride in it for ten minutes or so."

"Least I can take," declared the jehu, as he held the door of his cab open so that the trio might enter.

"Oh, very well," said Fletcher, coolly; "we'll walk. Just come in from the Klondike, you know, and we're fixed for that sort of thing. Thought at first we'd ride just for fun, but we need fresh air and exercise, and we'll save our money."

Cabby saw the three turn to go. All wore heavy storm coats and boots and seemed prepared for rough weather. They struck out sturdily across the street, but had gone hardly a dozen paces before the cabman shouted:

"Hold on, there! Where'd you say you wanted to go?"

"Never mind," replied the Colonel.

"Herald Square?" persisted the driver. "Carry you for $3."

Still the Chicago trio kept on. Cabby jumped on his box and caught them at the corner.

"Make it $1.50!" he shouted, anxiously.

"All right," replied the Colonel, as he and his companions climbed in. "Drive fast, and there's a drink for you at the end of the route."

CATHOLIC CONVERTS' LEAGUE.

An Association of Former Protestants, with B. F. De Costa as President.

An organization composed of persons who have been Protestants, but have joined the Roman Catholic faith, has just been formed here. Twenty-two recent converts met at the Church of the Paulist Fathers last Monday evening to establish the organization. The Rev. George Deshon, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers, acted as moderator. The association was named the Catholic Converts' League of America. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, formerly rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, this city, and one of the most prominent of the Episcopalian clergy in the Diocese of New York, was elected President. George D. Mackay, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, was elected Vice President; Miss Annie Burritt of Bridgeport, Conn., a young women of wealth and position in that place and a former worker in the Episcopal Church among the poor, was chosen Secretary, and S. Coates, member of the firm of famous thread manufacturers bearing his name, was chosen Treasurer.

Among others at the meeting were Miss Elizabeth Miller, Miss Sarah Deshon, William Harris, an artist; Walter G. Hooke of Colby University, Walter Waters, an organist, and his wife; Frank Vermilye, a lawyer; Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Jones, Caryl Coleman, Jesse Albert Locke, once on the staff of the clergy of Trinity Episcopal Church, and Henry A. Adams, formerly rector of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, in Manhattan.

The object of the organization is to enlarge among the members an accurate knowledge of the Catholic religion, and to stimulate them to the regular practice of its duties; to propagate the Catholic faith by personal example and social intercourse by the establishment of Catholic libraries, the circulation and distribution of Catholic literature, and the support of non-Catholic mission work for the bringing of other Protestants into the fold; to foster fraternal relations among converts, and to assist those who have made sacrifices for the faith.

WOMAN FLOORS A KISSER.

Then Sits on the Man Until a Policeman Arrives and Arrests Him.

August Miller, fifty-seven years old, of 95 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, created considerable excitement yesterday on Newark Avenue by trying to hug a number of women. Finally he seized Mary Jackson, a stalwart colored woman. She knocked him down and sat upon him until Policeman Shiffen arrived.

Miller was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

FORGED A PRIEST'S NAME.

Father Dougherty Annoyed by the Practices of a Petty Swindler.

The Rev. Father Francis J. Dougherty of the Mission of the Immaculate Conception has asked the police to keep a lookout for a young man who has made a practice of collecting money since last June by means of forged letters purporting to come from Father Dougherty.

This young man, whose name is, according to his representations, Francis A. Doyle, has been in the habit of representing himself as a collector for Irish Nationalist papers. He collects subscriptions for them on the pretense that the proceeds are to go toward his education for the priesthood. To substantiate his statement he displays several letters bearing the forged signature of Father Dougherty. His favorite field of operations is among servant girls and others who cannot afford to lose the money.

TROLLEY VICTIM UNIDENTIFIED.

Body of Woman Killed in Brooklyn Collision Sent to the Morgue.

The body of the woman who met death Monday night by a collision between two trolley cars in Brooklyn was still unidentified at a late hour last night. The body has been removed to the Morgue. The woman is not believed to be a resident of Brooklyn. A middle-aged woman who said she was Mrs. Maggie Frawley of 152 North Ninth Street called at the station last night and told Sergt. Kiernan that she believed the dead woman might be her sister, Mary Devlin.

She said her sister was employed as a nurse in an asylum at Amityville, L. I. She had called on Mrs. Frawley on Monday and remained until twilight, when she set out for home. Mrs. Frawley was told to go to the Morgue, which she promised to do. It was said at the Eastern District Hospital last night that the condition of the two women, Mrs. Elizabeth Warren and Mrs. Emily Tommenan, who were injured by the collision, was unchanged. John Fagan and Benjamin Allen, the motormen, were arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court. Magistrate Kramer adjourned the hearing pending the action of Coroner Delap.

WOMAN DIED IN A CHURCH.

Mrs. Kunz a Victim of Heart Disease at Early Mass in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 25.—The congregation gathered at early mass in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church this morning was thrown into a state of excitement by sight of a woman falling dead in one of the pews.

The woman was Mrs. Barbara Kunz, seventy-seven years old, a widow, residing at 3,301 Fifteenth Avenue, this city. She appeared to be in perfect health when she entered the church, but the service had scarcely begun when she was seen to fall over in her seat. When the other worshippers went to her assistance they found her dead. Heart disease is given as the cause of death.

Nearly seventy years since, Dr. D. Jayne wrote the prescription for Jayne's Expectorant, and still it's the best remedy.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With Christmas in the past and the holidays begun, there will be a slight revival of gayety in town to-day. Some of those who went to the country for Christmas will return this morning to the city. The majority of the leisure element will not come in until after New Year's. In the continued absence of severe frost there will be meets and runs with the hounds at Meadow Brook and Lakewood.

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This evening will bring a dance for young people, to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer (Miss Elder) for their daughters, the Misses Adeline and Electa Havemeyer. This dance will be the first entertainment of note that Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer will give in their large and handsome Fifth Avenue mansion, and this fact adds to the interest of the event, as the house is known to be filled with rare and costly paintings and art objects. There will be a cotillion and a seated supper for about 100 guests.

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Among the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould at the large house party that they are to give this coming week end at Georgian Court, Lakewood, are Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Cooper Hewitt, P. F. Collier, and Robert Collier.

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Yesterday was one of the quietest of Christmases in town, chiefly due to the fact that the majority of the members of the society world spent the day in the country. All the country clubs were open and filled with members and guests, and an unusual number of country houses also flung wide their doors. The notable house parties of the day were those given by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, at Florham; Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, at Stattsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, at Ophir Hall, Westchester; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, at Hyde Park, and Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, at Lakewood.

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Dr. Andrew S. Clarke and Mrs. William F. Burden, whose engagement was recently announced, will be married very quietly in this city a week from to-day, Jan. 2. A number of small dinners are to be given in honor of Mrs. Burden and Dr. Clarke this week. After their wedding Dr. and Mrs. Clarke will sail for Europe.

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Among coming entertainments are a dance to be given by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly for Miss Florence Twombly on Friday evening, Jan. 18, and a dinner dance, the second of two—the first of which, as has already been announced, for Jan. 9—to be given by Amadee De Pau Moran of 17 West Fifty-sixth Street, for his daughters, the Misses Marie and Rosalie Moran.

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Notwithstanding the rush of the holidays, the Wednesday nights at the National Arts Club continue to be well attended and grow more popular with the members of the club. Informal talks from artists and experts are the features of these Wednesday nights, and there is instrumental and vocal music in addition. C. R. Ashbee of Cambridge, England, will talk this evening on "The Preservation of Historic and Beautiful Places." Theodore Arnheiter will sing, and Mrs. Marshall will recite. Last Wednesday George De Forest Brush spoke on "The Arts and Crafts," with special reference to the farm rugs designed by Mrs. Douglas Volk and the pottery produced by the Brush Guild at his suggestion.

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Among those booked to sail for Southampton on the St. Louis to-day are Mrs. Horace Porter, wife of Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France; De Lancey Astor Kane, Howard Abel of Chicago, Haddon Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. James Bailey, C. Lawrence Perkins, Edward Valpy, Mr. and Mrs. St. J. Davis, Jr., and child, and George H. Jackson, United States Consul at La Rochelle, France. On the new steamship Vaderland, sailing for Antwerp to-day, there will depart, among others, Charles M. Dickinson, United States Consul General at Constantinople.

***

The death of Buchanan Winthrop, which occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was a shock, particularly to the older element in New York society. Mr. Winthrop had been walking on the avenue only on Saturday last, and the crape upon the doorbell at the well-known Winthrop house, 279 Fifth Avenue, stopped many carriages and pedestrians yesterday afternoon. There was a constant stream of callers to learn whose death the mournful emblem signified and to leave messages of sympathy. The news was also received from Lenox yesterday of the death there of Miss Marion Greenleaf from typhoid fever. Miss Greenleaf was the eldest daughter of Dr. Richard S. Greenleaf and Mrs. Greenleaf, (Miss Adeline E. Stone,) and the elder sister of Mrs. William Adams of Laurence, L. I. She was one of the most prominent young women in the Lenox colony, was a noted horsewoman, and had also a rarely fine soprano voice. For some years she was a pupil of Miss Emma Eames.

***

Among those who have rooms at the Tuxedo Clubhouse for the holidays are Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Pooler, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Mrs. James A. Coats, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forsythe, Mrs. Henry Sedley, the Misses Sedley, H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., and Fernando Yznaga.

***

George Thomas Brown and Mrs. Evangeline St. Claire Stanley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peplow Forwood, were married very quietly yesterday evening by the Rev. E. S. Tipple of St. James's.

***

There were innumerable Christmas dinners last evening, and among those who gave large ones, most of them family affairs, were Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Butler Duncan of 1 Fifth Avenue, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier, Gen. S. R. Thomas, Miss Gurnee, Mrs. James Jesup, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. William Schermerhorn, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, and Mrs. de Peyster. Mrs. William Rhinelander of 18 West Forty-eighth Street gave a large family dinner at Sherry's, and among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander and Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander. Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., gave a luncheon yesterday at her residence, 8 East Sixty-ninth Street.

***

Mrs. W. S. Storrs Wells has issued cards for Fridays in January. Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn of 60 West Fifty-eighth Street has cards out for Tuesdays in January for receptions, at which she will be assisted in receiving by her débutante daughter, Miss Helen White Stevens.

Hudgins—Staats.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 25.—Miss Mabel Emerson Staats was married to-day to Luther Wilson Hudgins of Petersburg, Va., at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Clarissa Slawson. Guests were present from nine different States. The honeymoon will be spent in the South.

GREENPOINT STORE ROBBED.

Safe Opened, but Only a Few Stamps Secured by the Burglars.

The store of F. W. Woolworth at 859 Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, was robbed some time early yesterday. The burglars blew open the safe, but found only about one dollar's worth of postage stamps. Mr. Woolworth had taken the receipts of the day to his home.

An entrance was gained by forcing open a rear door. That the burglars were experts and had the finest kind of tools was shown by the work on the safe. Within a few yards of the store is the Greenpoint station house.

FERRYBOAT BREAKS DOWN.

Passengers Transferred in Lower Bay from the Robert Garrett.

The big ferryboat Robert Garrett of the Staten Island Line broke one of her paddle wheels while on her trip from Whitehall Street to St. George at 11:30 yesterday morning.

She drifted about helplessly for a short time, and then the tugboat Cyclops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad took her in tow. A few minutes later the Castleton of the Staten Island Line ran alongside, and in midstream transferred the passengers on the Garrett to herself by means of a flying gangplank.

The Garrett's passengers reached Staten Island about twenty minutes late.

A TRUST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Alfred Harmsworth's View of How Journalism May Be Revolutionized in the Twentieth Century.

The North American Review will in its January number present an article on "The Simultaneous Newspapers of the Twentieth Century," contributed by Alfred Harmsworth, editor and proprietor of The London Daily Mail, published simultaneously each day in London and Manchester, who is due here to-day on the steamship Teutonic. The conception of Mr. Harmsworth of the newspaper that is to come is in part:

Let us suppose one of the great American newspapers under the control of a man of the journalistic ability of Delane, the greatest of the former editors of The London Times, certainly the greatest political editor in the history of journalism, backed by an organization as perfect as that of the Standard Oil Company, and issued simultaneously each morning (say) New York, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and other points in America; or at London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Edinburgh, Belfast, and Newcastle, in Great Britain. Is it not obvious that the power of such a paper might become such as we have not yet seen in the history of the press?

The methods of founding such a combination of publicity, the article says, would be those employed in forming a trust. It would require unlimited capital and intimate journalistic knowledge and ability. The initial steps would be to acquire the best brains, newspapers, and machinery, and to construct or control telegraphic facilities and other accessories to a complete and sure news service. Having the power to undersell, the simultaneous newspaper would either compel rivals to come into the combination by purchase or absorption. Natural results of such a trust would be ownership of cables, wires, dispatch boats, and special trains, paper mills, printing ink factories, and machine shops, with the likelihood of controlling railway and street news stands and the taking in of news agents as agents of the combination.

Criticising and discussing present methods of putting the news before the public, Mr. Harmsworth says that, in relation to illustrated newspapers, "many of the illustrations of to-day are unnecessary and of such little merit that twenty years hence the present-day newspaper picture will seem to our sons as great a curiosity as a newspaper a century old now appears. He classes the shape of the ordinary newspaper as clumsy, and favors a small, portable, and neatly indexed publication of the size of a page of The North American Review. As to newspaper outrages on public taste, Mr. Harmsworth finds them in American issues. American newspapers seem to Mr. Harmsworth to devote too much space to news items altogether trivial and unworthy of publication.

BUCHANAN WINTHROP DEAD.

Stricken with Appendicitis Saturday, He Succumbs to an Operation.

Buchanan Winthrop died at his residence, 279 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. Mr. Winthrop's death was a sudden one. He played golf at Ardsley on Saturday last, and on returning home was taken

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company,
CAPITAL SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,800,000.00
PAUL BLDG 222 B'way.

Bankers Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
2 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

Investment Offerings.

Manhattan Elevated Railway Consolidated Mortgage Gold 4s. Price in accordance with market.

Yielding about 3.80%.

The Rio Grande Western R'y Co. First Consolidated Gold 4s. A first lien upon important parts of the system. Company's income double fixed charges. Preferred Stock upon established dividend basis of 5%. Common Stock also received 5% for last fiscal year.

Price to yield about 4.50%.

COMPLETE LIST OF OFFERINGS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK,
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street. New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

EXCELLENT SERVICE.
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES.
CURRIER & BUNKER { New York and Boston.
Bankers and Brokers,
MEMBERS { New York Cons. Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange.
NO. 52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
103 STATE ST., BOSTON.
BRANCH OFFICES: { 21 Park Row, N. Y. 105 Summer St., Boston.
10 Shares and Upward. Commission 1-16.

Established 1868. Tel. call. 2385 Cortlandt.
FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000
NEWARK, N. J.
New City Hall Bonds.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of Newark, N. J., 30-year 3½ per cent. registered New City Hall Bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 will be received at the office of the Comptroller, in said city, until 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, December 28th, 1900. For circulars containing conditions and information, address

FREDERICK T. JOHNSON
COMPTROLLER,
Newark, N. J.

Southern States Lumber Company.

Notice is hereby given that twenty-one (21) First Mortgage Bonds of the SOUTHERN STATES LUMBER COMPANY, Nos. 31, 38, 39, 108, 109, 111, 130, 161, 203, 260, 271, 275, 283, 285, 301, 327, 380, 382, 394, 476, and 506 have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund and will be paid for at the rate of $1,025 per bond, with accrued interest, at the office of Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, on the first day of January, 1901, after which date said bonds will cease to bear interest.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
By C. T. BARNEY, President.
December 7th, 1900.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Cons. Ry. El. Light and Equip. Stock
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR
$3,555,000.00
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTCLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Wednesday, the 26th day of December, 1900,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,500,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. Principal payable November 1, 1940.

$1,610,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.

$445,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1940.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
DECEMBER 11TH, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,000,000

OFFICERS:

LEVI P. MORTON,	President
THOMAS F. RYAN,	Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE,	2d Vice-Prest
H.M. FRANCIS,	Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS,	Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET,	Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY,	Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, 1st Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.	

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

REDEMPTION NOTICE No. 9
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty-three (53) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

53	257	317	517	653	860	879
95	260	328	524	685	826	885
111	264	332	533	709	827	893
134	265	385	542	711	829	910
140	268	394	600	760	880	940
168	275	405	632	788	860	984
179	291	426	644	797	870	969
218	311	512	648			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due February 1st, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. Hyde, Second Vice President.
New York, November 7th, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-three bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and coupons maturing February 1st, 1901, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of February, 1901, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. Hyde, Second Vice-President.

WANTED—Position in broker's office by American; well connected; ten years' experience in important National banks; five years in commercial bookkeeping, and familiar with stock blotters and Clearing House methods; desiring to enter Wall Street; is willing to begin at bottom; position in good house, with opportunity for advancement of more importance than immediate compensation; highest references furnished. Address J., Box 106 Times.

WE LOAN MONEY TO PEOPLE IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26th, 1900.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$2,000 Omaha & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., (Union Trust Co. Certf.)
5 shs. Omaha & St. Louis R. R. Co.
35 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
75 shs. People's Bank.
45 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. Prefd.
$1,000 Harlem River & Port Chester R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Regsd. Guar. Bd.
$2,000 N. Y. Gas & Elec. Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. L. R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 Central R. R. of N. J. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 N. Y. Susq. & West. R. R. Genl. 1st 5. p. c. Bd.
$1,000 Northern Pac. Terminal Co. of Oregon 1st 6 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 N. Y., Ontario & West. Ry. Co. Refunding Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 Canada Southern Ry. Co. 2d 5 p. c. Bd.
3 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
$2,000 Albany & Susq. R. R. 1st 7s Reg., 1906.
$1,000 Albany & Susq. R. R. 1st 6s Reg., 1906.
$2,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 1st 7s, 1903.
$2,000 City of Chicago Sanitary District 5 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 United States 4 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1925.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.
45 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. Schermerhorn Bank.
25 shs. B'klyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
25 shs. City Trust Co. of N. Y.
40 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
$9,000 Penn. Cent. Brewing Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. Penn. Cent. Brewing 8 p. c. Cum. Prefd.
$10,000 Hoboken Ferry Co. 1st Mtge Bds.
25 shs. German-American R. E. Title Guar Co.
15 shs. City Trust Co. of N. Y.
100 shs. Nat'l. Bank of Commerce.
8 shs. Citizens' Bank of Elizabeth, N. J.
2 shs. Elizabeth Telephone Co.
300 shs. Union Debenture Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
200 shs. Pennsylvania Iron Works Co. of Phila. common.
100 shs. Butchers' Hide & Melting Association. (Hypothecated.)
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
15 shs. Holland Trust Co.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
$29,000 People's Brewing Co. of Trenton, N. J., 6 p. c. Bds.
$3,000 Southern Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
2 shs. Standard Oil Co.
113 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 7 p. c. Spec. Guar.
32 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
$10,000 Chic. & No. Western R. R. Skg. fd. Cons. 7 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$10,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ p. c. Guar. Bds., 1921.
FOR ACCT. OF ALBERT T. OTTO.
480 shs. Chicago Heights Land Association common.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of J. Edward Simmons as Receiver of the American Loan and Trust Co.
Judgment in favor of J. Edward Simmons, as Receiver, against George W. Adams, as executor under the last will and testament of Aaron Adams, deceased, entered January 6, 1890, in the New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York, for $38,175.98.
Judgment in favor of J. Edward Simmons, as Receiver, vs. Sylvester K. Kneeland, entered Nov. 12, 1891, in the New York Supreme Court, County of New York, for $27,367.02, subject a credit of $984.90, as of October 24, 1898.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficeint Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the SINKING FUND, $144,302.56 of the FIVE and SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1901, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., TRUSTEE.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

Savings Banks.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
Chartered 1852.
95TH DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 11, 1900.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 16TH, 1901.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1901.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
58 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
81ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 14th** on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31, 1900,** in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.** HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1900, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 21, 1901.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1901, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

Savings Banks.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, Dec. 19th, 1900.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending December 31st, 1900, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of January 1st, 1901, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 21st.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1900.
93th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BRID, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secretary.

105TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.
A Dividend for the six months and three months ending **December 31, 1900,** has been declared and will be credited Jan. 1 to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after **January 21, 1901.**
Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1900, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21, 1901. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Brooklyn Banks.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$4,272,838.10
Due from banks and bankers.	64,231.25
Clearing House exchanges	304,507.00
Cash and reserve	1,290,353.81
	$5,931,980.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.	563,024.95
Circulation	75,000.00
Deposits	4,993,955.30
	$5,931,980.25

OFFICERS.
J. G. JENKINS, President.
W. A. FIELD, Cashier.
I. HAMBURGER, Assistant Cashier.

Albany Banks.

NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK,
ALBANY.
Dec. 13, 1900.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts—		
Demand on collaterals	$1,788,933.75	
Time on collaterals	1,955,259.49	
Business paper	830,946.25	
		$4,575,139.49
Due from banks		2,990,325.89
Cash and reserve		852,218.05
Bonds		439,553.20
Banking House		25,000.00
		$8,882,236.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$250,000.00
Surplus and net profits	271,993.09
Circulation	46,850.00
Deposits	8,313,393.54
	$8,882,236.63

Pennsylvania Banks.

STATEMENT OF THE
MARKET STREET NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA.
At the Close of Business, December 18, 1900.
ASSETS.

Loans and investments	$3,551,247.04
Due from banks	394,455.70
Cash and reserve	1,216,128.85
	$5,161,831.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus	150,000.00
Undivided profits	43,662.04
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	4,418,169.55
	$5,161,831.59

B. F. DENNISSON, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA December 13th, 1900.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$7,381,967.57
United States Bonds	1,400,000.00
Due from Banks	1,691,805.69
Cash and Reserve	2,478,070.96
	$13,551,844.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits	745,879.06
Circulation	1,246,100.00
Deposits	9,559,865.16
	$13,551,844.22

Henry C. Stroup, President; Howard W. Lewis, Cashier; John Mason, Transfer Officer; Eugene H. Austin, Asst. Cashier.

Staten Island Banks.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF STATEN ISLAND.
NEW BRIGHTON, N. Y.
Dec. 13, 1900.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$762,029.02
Due from banks and bankers	108,478.94
Cash and reserve	69,844.18
	$940,352.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	84,588.85
Circulation	25,000.00
Deposits	730,763.24
	$940,352.09

OFFICERS.
C. H. INGALLS, President.
T. H. SERATT, Cashier.
J. F. EMMONS, Vice President.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
38 Broad St., New York, Dec. 13, 1900.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable Jany. 15, 1901, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on Dec. 31, 1900.
The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close Dec. 31, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Jan. 16, 1901, at 10 A. M.
S. W. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1900.
The above-mentioned dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be payable on Jan. 15, 1901, to holders of record at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1900, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close Dec. 31, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Jan. 16, 1901, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Agents for Voting Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.
Notice is hereby given that on and after January 2d, 1901, interest will be paid on the above certificates at the rate of $20.00 on each $1,000 certificate upon presentation and surrender of the coupons maturing January 1st, 1901, at the office of the undersigned, at 120 Broadway, New York City.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By H. C. DEMING, Vice President.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 5, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 24, 1901. J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 4, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds will close at noon on Saturday, December 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
193D CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
December 20th, 1900.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after December 21st, 1900, and reopened January 3d, 1901. JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, November 30, 1900.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. out of surplus net earnings has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 16, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 28, 1900.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M., on Friday, Dec. 28, 1900, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Thursday, Jan. 17, 1901.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. Third Common Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared dividend No. 3 of ONE PER CENT. on the Common shares out of the earnings, payable January 15th, 1901, to holders of record January 5th.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, January 5th, at 12 o'clock, and reopened January 15th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
December 4th, 1900. Transfer Agents.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., ($1.00 per share,) payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 29th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York,
December 20th, 1900.
NINETY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2nd, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Wednesday, Jan. 2d, 1901, at ten o'clock.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 24th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 2d, 1901.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
102D DIVIDEND.
New York, December 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on December 19th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 18, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after January 2, 1901, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 21st, 1900.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
9 and 11 Nassau St.
New York, December 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, December 21, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

General Chemical Company,
32 Liberty St., New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid Jan. 2d, 1901, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. Dec. 22d, 1900. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22, 1900, to Jan. 2, 1901.
JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

The National Park Bank of New York.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 2, 1901.
Transfer Books closed from December 20th to January 1st, inclusive.
GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Dec. 18th, 1900.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, December 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January, 2nd, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 22, 1900.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Wednesday, January 2, 1901.
E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

Pere Marquette Railroad Co.,
Boston, Mass., December 22, 1900.
Principal and interest of Holly, Wayne and Monroe first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds and Pere Marquette Transportation Company 6 per cent. bonds, due January 1st, 1901, and coupons due January 1st, 1901, from Pere Marquette Transportation Company bonds will be paid at maturity at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., 40 Wall St., New York.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Co.,
Cincinnati, Dec. 24, 1900.
The bonds and coupons of the Procter & Gamble Co., due Jan. 1, 1901, will be paid only at the Union Trust Co., No. 80 Broadway, New York, the bonds having been called for payment. No coupons will be paid unless accompanied by the bonds. THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.
J. H. FRENCH, Treasurer.

113th Dividend
Fifth National Bank.
New York, Dec. 26, 1900.
This Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2d prox.
H. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co. of Illinois.
Coupons due January 1st, 1901, from the Consolidated Mortgage 5% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., No. 27 Pine Street, New York.
RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 9th day of January, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of five Directors for the class of 1904, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting. The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, 1900, at 12 M., and will open on Thursday, January 10th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.
CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST COMPANY. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

THE SECURITIES COMPANY.
Notice of Annual Meeting.
The Annual Meeting of THE SECURITIES COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on the second THURSDAY in January, 1901, that is, the 10th day of January, 1901, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Transfer books will be closed on the 29th day of December, 1900, and will reopen on the 11th day of January, 1901.
Dated December 26th, 1900.
A. J. MILLER, Secretary.

Bankers' Life Insurance Company
of the City of New York.
December 26th, 1900.
The annual meeting for the election of Directors will be held at the home office of the Company, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Seven Directors will be elected for three years, and one for two years (to fill a vacancy caused by death).
Five Inspectors of Election will also be elected for the succeeding year.
Polls will remain open from 4 o'clock P. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.
C

MODERN RAILWAY TENDENCIES.

The tendency of American railway management to effect economies on a large scale, in a comprehensive way, has illustration very clearly when careful and specific comparisons are made of statistics covering operations for recent years. This is true of the important railroads of the country almost generally, though in some instances, naturally, the exhibits are much more telling than in others. In prominent properties of the South this progress is especially notable—as is shown in the tabulated statements presented herewith.

Commencing with the Louisville and Nashville, it will be noticed the managers have increased their tons per train mile from 193 in 1898 to 220 in 1900, and their tons per loaded car from 13.89 in 1898 to 15.27 in 1900. They have reduced the percentage of empty car mileage from 31.4 to 30.6 and have increased their expenses for maintenance of way per mile of road from $1,065 to $1,314, and have expended on maintenance of their locomotives $2,567 against $1,962 in 1898. In the same way they have increased the cost of maintenance of their passenger cars. All of this indicates that they are putting more money into the property and at the same time operating the road more economically by increased train efficiency.

The Cincinnati Southern Railway's managers increased their tons per freight train mile from 389 in 1898 to 421.79 in 1900 and the tons per loaded car from 14.6 to 16. They increased their expenses per locomotive from $1,583 to $3.094 and increased their expenses per freight car owned from $70 to $106. The maintenance of way per mile of road increased from $1,823 to $2,744.

And so on through the list. It will be noticed that the improvement in all the lines is quite marked—showing a tendency of the times.

***

Of the Southern properties whose statistics are quoted here—Louisville and Nashville, Cincinnati Southern and Southern Railway—all have fiscal years ending on June 30; and the comparisons are for the three years to July, 1900. And in detail this is the showing:

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Miles of road operated (average for year)	2,988	2,988	3,007
Gross receipts	$21,906,633	$23,759,485	$27,742,379
Operating expenses (except taxes)	$14,921,730	$15,731,587	$18,603,406
Taxes	$640,250	$735,930	$785,589
Net receipts	$6,434,673	$7,292,508	$8,353,404
Fixed charges (less miscellaneous income)	$4,801,771	$4,665,668	$4,734,169
Surplus	$1,632,902	$2,626,800	$3,619,235
Per mile of road—gross receipts	$7,362	$7,951	$9,225
Per mile of road—operating expenses	$4,994	$5,265	$6,186
Per mile of road—taxes	$214	$246	$261
Per mile of road—net receipts	$2,154	$2,440	$2,778
Per mile of road—fixed charges	$1,607	$1,558	$1,574
Per mile of road—surplus	$547	$882	$1,204
Percentage of operating expenses to receipts	67.84	66.21	67.06
Percentage of operating expenses and taxes to receipts	70.74	69.31	69.89
Receipts per passenger, mile	$0.0215	$0.0223	$0.0231
Receipts per passenger train mile	$1.03	$1.09	$1.06
Receipts per ton, mile	$0.0075	$0.0073	$0.0076
Receipts per freight train mile	$1.45	$1.50	$1.67
Passenger miles per mile of road	69,579	72,023	73,969
Ton miles per mile of road	673,148	746,575	858,554
Tons per loaded car (custom freight)	15.89	14.68	15.27
Tons per freight train mile	193.71	205.29	220.38
Percentage of empty car mileage	31.43	31.83	30.06
Maintenance of way per mile of single main track	$1,065	$1,043	$1,314
Maintenance of way, per train mile	$0.20	$0.19	$0.23
Maintenance of equipment, per train mile	$0.19	$0.18	$0.22
Conducting transportation, per train mile	$0.47	$0.51	$0.57
Miles of road, per locomotive owned	5.5	5.5	5.4
Miles of road, per passenger car owned	6.7	6.7	6.7
Number of freight cars owned per mile of road	7.1	7.0	7.8
Cost of maintenance, per locomotive	$1,962	$2,175	$2,567
Cost of maintenance, per car, passenger	$897	$962	$986
Cost of maintenance, per car, freight	$72	$70	$71
Average miles run per engine owned	38,156	39,090	38,857

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Miles of road operated (average for year)	336	336	336
Gross receipts	$4,128,118	$4,691,232	$5,124,241
Operating expenses (except taxes)	$2,578,436	$2,952,226	$3,518,582
Taxes	$100,000	$154,000	$184,000
Net receipts	$1,389,682	$1,585,006	$1,421,659
Fixed charges (less miscellaneous income)	$1,114,404	$1,101,782	$1,102,000
Surplus	$274,278	$483,224	$319,659
Per mile of road—gross receipts	$12,286	$13,962	$15,250
Per mile of road—operating expenses	$7,674	$8,787	$10,472
Per mile of road—taxes	$476	$458	$547
Per mile of road—net receipts	$4,136	$4,717	$4,231
Per mile of road—fixed charges	$3,319	$3,279	$3,280
Per mile of road—surplus	$817	$1,438	$951
Percentage of operating expenses to receipts	62.46	62.93	68.67
Percentage of operating expenses and taxes to receipts	66.34	66.21	72.26
Receipts per passenger, mile	$0.189	$0.0190	$0.0210
Receipts per passenger train, mile	$1.30	$1.42	$1.19
Receipts per ton, mile	$0.0070	$0.0068	$0.0073
Receipts per freight train, mile	$2.74	$2.62	$3.08
Passenger miles per mile of road	135,784	175,751	126,903
Ton miles per mile of road	1,260,196	1,433,615	1,608,272
Tons per loaded car (custom freight)	14.60	15.98	15.25
Tons per freight train, mile	389.65	384.84	421.79
Percentage of empty car mileage	22.20	25.25	23.97
Maintenance of way per mile of single main track	$1,823	$1,988	$2,744
Maintenance of way per train, mile	$0.31	$0.30	$0.41
Maintenance of equipment, per train, mile	$0.30	$0.30	$0.39
Conducting transportation, per train, mile	$0.64	$0.65	$0.71
Miles of road per locomotive owned	3.3	3.4	3.3
Miles of road per passenger car owned	5.2	5.2	5.2
Number of freight cars owned per mile of road	12.8	13.7	12.7
Cost of maintenance per locomotive	$1,582	$1,780	$3,094
Cost of maintenance per car, passenger	$977	$1,035	$695
Cost of maintenance per car, freight	$70	$87	$106
Average miles run per engine owned	31,390	38,912	38,685

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Miles of road operated (average for year)	5,254	5,254	6,306
Gross receipts	$21,095,838	$25,028,990	$31,200,870
Operating expenses (except taxes)	$13,733,354	$16,276,990	$20,783,656
Taxes	$768,010	$840,700	$1,047,791
Net receipts	$6,593,974	$7,911,304	$9,369,423
Fixed charges (less miscellaneous income)	$5,580,961	$5,902,811	$6,452,172
Surplus	$1,007,013	$2,008,393	$2,917,251
Per mile of road—gross receipts	$4,015	$4,764	$4,948
Per mile of road—operating expenses	$2,614	$3,098	$3,296
Per mile of road—taxes	$146	$160	$186
Per mile of road—net receipts	$1,255	$1,506	$1,486
Per mile of road—fixed charges	$1,063	$1,124	$1,023
Per mile of road—surplus	$192	$382	$463
Percentage of operating expenses to receipts	65.11	65.03	66.61
Percentage of operating expenses and taxes to receipts	68.74	68.39	69.98
Receipts per passenger, mile	$0.0232	$0.0224	$0.0235
Receipts per passenger train, mile	$1.00	$1.07	$1.01
Receipts per ton, mile	$0.0092	$0.0090	$0.0092
Receipts per freight train, mile	$1.38	$1.45	$1.62
Passenger miles per mile of road	46,331	59,197	52,235
Ton miles per mile of road	301,997	337,253	363,321
Tons per loaded car (custom freight)	11.68	12.15	12.73
Tons per freight train, mile	150.05	161.54	176.61
Percentage of empty car mileage	32.85	32.32	31.69
Maintenance of way per mile of single main track	$577	$673	$740
Maintenance of way per train, mile	$0.17	$0.18	$0.20
Maintenance of equipment, per train, mile	$0.15	$0.20	$0.20
Conducting transportation, per train, mile	$0.40	$0.42	$0.44
Miles of road per locomotive owned	7.1	6.0	7.9
Miles of road per passenger car owned	7.7	7.7	8.8
Number of freight cars owned per mile of road	4.6	4.6	4.4
Cost of maintenance per locomotive	$1,742	$1,952	$2,116
Cost of maintenance per car, passenger	$580	$844	$919
Cost of maintenance per car, freight	$45	$78	$70
Average miles run per engine owned	32,575	31,784	37,767

THE ROGERS WORKS OPTION.

It Expires To-day, but an Effort Will Be Made to Extend It.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 25.—Katz Brothers, the brewers of this city, who are endeavoring to keep the Rogers Locomotive Works in Paterson, to-night issued a statement to the citizens of Paterson calling upon them for the last time to subscribe toward the capital stock of the new company. The option held upon the plant expires to-morrow. If there is a generous response to this last call, Katz Brothers will have the option extended a few days. If the citizens of Paterson do not show a disposition to subscribe the option will be allowed to lapse.

The subscription so far received amounts to $100,000. One hundred thousand dollars more must be raised if the Katz Brothers' deal is to go through. The general belief is the chances are about even for and against the amount being raised.

FINANCIAL.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,

53 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Branches { 85 State St., Boston, Mass. / 402 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Bonds, Stocks, Grain & Cotton

bought and sold on commission, either for cash or on moderate margin.

Government & Municipal Bonds

bought & sold, and estimates furnished for purchase, sale or exchange of same.

Write or call for our daily and weekly market letters.

A line of dividend-paying investments always on hand.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.

T. C. I.

will sell at

200

Dividend or NO dividend, good or BAD monthly statements, Tennessee Coal and Iron Stock will sell at 200 per share. Four years ago, when Tobacco stock was quoted at 65, I publicly advertised that Tobacco would sell at 200. The speculative public pooh-poohed the idea, and the Directors, in order to counteract my statement, met and passed the dividend. Result, the stock dropped 12 points, to 53. But Tobacco was ALREADY CORNERED, the same as T. C. I. is TODAY, and it shot up like a rocket to 218. Similar results may POSITIVELY be looked for in T. C. I. Buy T. C. I., (not on a 5 point margin,) but put up 20 points margin, and don't sell it unless you can get at least 100 points profit. For further particulars communicate with EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCES, Box 115 Times Uptown Office, 1,360 Broadway.

CHILDREN OUT DRIVING LATE.

Are Arrested and Afterward Taken Home by the Oldest Boy's Father.

While Policeman Kennell was walking up West End Avenue about 11 o'clock last night, he saw two little boys and a girl driving up the avenue in a buggy. Thinking that they might have stolen the buggy, he took them to the West Sixty-sixth Street Station. When they were standing in front of the Sergeant's desk, the boys stood one on either side of the girl, and the elder acted as spokesman, and gave his name as Johnnie Pehler, twelve years old, of 251 West Sixty-first Street, and his companion as Edwin McGrath, eleven years old, of the same address.

"What is your name, little boy?" the Sergeant asked of the girl, whose head he could hardly see.

"I am not a boy," she replied. "I'm a girl, and my name is Sarah Boyle, and I live in the same house as Eddie and Johnnie."

At this juncture both boys spoke up and said:

"She's my girl."

"I'm not your girl, Eddie," she replied. "I'm Johnnie's girl, 'cause his father has a horse and buggy and he takes me driving."

Johnnie said that the horse and buggy belonged to his father, and that he had started to take a drive with Sarah when Eddie jumped into the buggy without an invitation.

The Sergeant put the children in charge of the matron, and sent to the address given by the boys to notify their parents. A few minutes later Johnnie's father appeared, and said that the buggy belonged to him, and took the three little ones home with him.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and colder; fresh westerly winds.

There was light snow yesterday in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and the lake region; elsewhere the weather has been mostly fair. There will be snow to-day among the lower lakes and thence eastward through Northern and Eastern New England. For to-morrow fair weather is indicated generally. It will be colder in New England and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh and mostly westerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	—TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	32	40	40
6 A. M.	30	38	40
9 A. M.	30	38	41
12 M.	28	41	45
4 P. M.	29	43	45
6 P. M.	28	43	44
9 P. M.	25	39	41
12 P. M.	23	38	39

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41⅞
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date, 1899	28
Corresponding date for last twenty years	33

The maximum temperature yesterday was 44 degrees at 3:10 P. M. The minimum temperature was 36 degrees at 9:25 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29:88, and at 8 P. M. 29:86. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 74, and at 8 P. M. 63.

YULETIDE BRIGHTENS MANY DARK PLACES

Cheers the Suffering and Unfortunate in Hospitals and Jails.

Good Dinners, Christmas Trees, Vaudeville Entertainments, and Music Provided for Young and Old.

Throughout the city yesterday many institutions, charitable and religious, and private individuals provided Christmas dinners for thousands of poor people. In the Tombs and in all of the many city prisons, in hospitals, in churches, and in public halls there was Christmas cheer such as only turkey and cranberry sauce and other gastronomic delights can inspire. Men, women, and children of all ages were supplied, and if in the entire city there remained one person who went to bed hungry it was his own fault.

In the high mud-yellow walls of the Tombs 426 prisoners were made temporarily happy. The usual Christmas dinner, including ice cream and cigars, was served at noon, while vocal and instrumental music was provided to enliven the gloomy surroundings. The women prisoners were allowed to leave their cells and were served on a large table, around which they sat. Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, charged with the murder of Dollie Reynolds, and who was sentenced to death, but was recently brought from Sing Sing, having been granted a new trial, spent the day much in the same manner as the other prisoners, except that he was visited by his wife and father. His meal, also, was more elaborate than that of the other inmates, having been brought by his wife.

In the City Prinson, on the Island, 850 prisoners were fed. And at the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island, male and female inmates numbering nearly 6,000 were dined. A vaudeville entertainment given by the unfortunates on Christmas Eve and numerous packages sent by friends from the outside world put the poor lunatics in a frame of mind which led them to look forward to the great events promised for the following day much as if they were once again happy children.

At the infants' hospital, on Randall's Island, hundreds of tiny waifs were made happy. Miss Dumphy, who is in charge of the little wayfarers, had an immense Christmas tree for the benefit of the babies, and thousands of presents given by people from all over the city and including everything that can make baby life less monotonous were distributed.

At the Home for Incurables on Blackwell's Island and in the almshouse an entertainment was given during the afternoon, following the dinner, at which Christmas songs were sung and Christmas poems recited.

In the Harlem, Fordham, and Gouverneur Hospitals, as well as other hospitals throughout the city, the programme was varied according to the standing of the patients, but everywhere and in every ward there was some token of the season and some gift in remembrance of the day.

At Bellevue Hospital a Christmas tree had been erected for the benefit of the seventy-five children confined in the medical and surgical wards. A package containing toys, candy, and underclothing was given to each child. For the rest of the day there was joy in the wards and rejoicing and play as much as the nurses dared allow.

IN THE PRISON AT SING SING.

Convicts Enjoy Seasonable Dainties and a Minstrel Show.

The convicts in the Sing Sing State Prison had as merry a Christmas yesterday as the circumstances would permit, thanks to Warden Johnson and George Thatcher's minstrels.

The performance was given in the chapel of the prison, which had been specially decorated and supplied with a stage. Over 1,300 convicts dressed in their prison stripes were seated in the chapel, noticeable among them being Alexander Stewart, the boy who was recently sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for killing another boy. A keeper sat by his side. Edward Gray Anthony, one of the convicts, a lawyer, mounted the stage and in a speech presented to the Warden and to Mr. Thatcher the thanks of the audience.

Roland B. Molineux had no visitors, and he passed the time in his usual way, drinking and smoking.

The dinner provided for the prisoners consisted of chickens, lemon crackers, bread, mince pies, cheese, apples, and two cigars for each man.

NEWSBOYS HAVE A MERRY TIME

Entertained at Banquets Down Town and Up Town—A Raid on Pies.

Of all the dinners given outside the city institutions there is probably none that compares to the annual feast of the newsboys. For weeks before the memorable day the dinner is the one topic of conversation among the little urchins who distribute the news. It is their Horse Show and Charity Ball and opera season rolled into the ecstasy of a single night, and they come from far and near to eat turkey and pie and the other delicacies picked particularly to appeal to their unsophisticated palates.

The dinner last night was given in the building of the Newsboys' Lodging House, at 9 Duane Street, and, as on former occasions, William M. Fleiss of 47 Broadway was the host. Up to 7 o'clock the boys were held in cruel suspense standing in line kept in order by three policemen. They were Park Row "cops," and they knew the little tribe that is struggling to make a living, and they allowed them full swing, short of throwing pies at the dignity of the law.

At 7 o'clock promptly the first of the line was admitted, and there was a wild rush up the broad stone steps into the large hall, where boards had been stretched across horses. The boards were covered with white cloths, and squeezed as closely together as possible were plates bearing immense portions of turkey, big enough to satisfy two ordinary men. Better still, alongside of each plate was a round five-cent apple pie.

As the advance guard rushed in, there was a wild scramble for the pie. Each one tried to pick up every pie in sight, hoping to stick it under his coat for future use. Then it was decided to put a policeman in charge of the pies, and thereafter honesty reigned fairly supreme. The boys ate and ate until they began to grow pale and then they ate more for luck and the principle of it. Turnips went begging, so did potatoes, but huge bowls of tea were emptied, and it was pie, pie, pie.

In the midst of the feast the boys arose and gave three ringing cheers for their host, Mr. Fleiss. He was unable to attend the dinner owing to illness. In all, 500 boys enjoyed the feast.

While these 500 were being feasted down town, 700 other newsboys swooped down on several tons of eatables in Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, provided by Frank Tilford. It was the third annual dinner given to the boys by Mr. Tilford. They came from Brooklyn and Staten Island and from all quarters of the Bronx to the feast, on which they have learned to look as a steady institution.

Knowing the danger of penning up young America beyond the point of endurance, Sousa's Band was on hand to help the earlier arrivals—and they all were early—to pass away the time.

After the dinner the boys lined up on Sixth Avenue and marched down town. They carried banners with inscriptions to the effect that turkey was "a bore," that eating was "a habit," and that Mr. Tilford was a "darn good fellow." Then they went for the evening papers.

The Christmas distribution of gifts took place at the Newsboys' Home on Saturday night. Every boy received a present of a blue sweater with red or white stripes. Those who had studied hard at the home's night school earned a nice suit of fleece-lined underwear. In addition each lad got a pair of gloves and a warm flannel shirt and stockings. Clement March, a business man of New York, provided the sweaters, shirts, underwear, and gloves for the boys.

J. D. CRIMMINS DONS AN APRON.

With Other Members of His Family He Waits on Old People at Dinner.

John D. Crimmins donned an apron yesterday, and assisted by three of his sons and his daughters, Mary, Constance, Mercedes, and Evelyn, similarly equipped, waited on 260 old people, who partook of a good meal at the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor on East Seventieth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Fifteen years ago Mr. Crimmins, with the late Joseph O'Donohue and Matthew Byrnes, agreed to share the expense of a Christmas dinner to the inmates of the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and it has been given annually ever since. After the dinner Mr. Crimmins presented each of the men with a pipe and a bag of tobacco.

One of the men, Edward Francis Gallagher, is proud of the distinction of having shaken hands with Lafayette, while another, Edward Shea, worked for the father of Mr. Crimmins on the Second Avenue sewer forty years ago. Another guest who received special attention from the Misses Crimmins was Katie Fitzsimmons, who enjoys the sobriquet of "the politician." She is more than one hundred years old, can read without glasses, and enjoys a glass of whisky. She had one yesterday.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

Elaborate Music and Decorations and Large Congregations.

The Christmas services at the various churches throughout the city yesterday were on the usual elaborate order as regards music and decorations, and were attended by unusually large congregations. The balmy weather, with the sunshine of Spring, caused the feminine portion of the congregations to take on a brilliancy of color that is usually noticed only on Easter Sunday.

Solemn pontifical mass was celebrated at 11 A. M. at St. Patrick's Cathedral. In addition to the regular sittings a thousand chairs had been placed in various parts of the cathedral, and yet a great many people were unable to obtain admittance. The celebrant of the mass was Archbishop Corrigan, and the assistant priest was the Rev. M. J. Lavelle. A half score of other priests took part in the ceremonies. The preacher was the Rev. Thomas F. Burke of the Paulist Fathers. Bishop Brondel of Montana was within the sanctuary. The music was on a scale of more than usual elaborateness. There were a full chorus and orchestra. The decorations were of palms, chrysanthemums, and lilies.

The high celebration at Trinity Church was well attended. The church was beautifully decorated with evergreens and the altar was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with roses and chrysanthemums. The celebrant was the Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele, assistant rector of the church, assisted by the two curates, the Revs. Joseph W. Hill and A. D. Wilson. The choir rendered a specially arranged programme. Dr. Steele preached the sermon.

At St. Paul's Chapel holy communion was administered. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Montagu Geer.

ALL NATIONS IN THE DANCE.

Costumes of Oriental Lands in the Immigrants' Christmas Carnival.

Ellis Island was the scene of an international celebration of the Christmastide yesterday. Men, women, and children, representative of many nationalities and creeds, all joined in the festivities of the occasion, some through a reverence for the day, while not a few celebrated because the joy of their companions was contagious.

The festivities began at midday dinner, when Caterer Emil Schwab substituted for the regular fare of dates, bread and water a meal of turkey, celery, and coffee. After the dinner there were celebrations in the different "pens," and in one of those in the male quarters there was a dance by the few occupants. Two youthful Syrians, Kaid Orbagi and Josef Kahl, opened the performance with the national step of their country, in which they jumped from each other's shoulders to the floor and back again. It was more like an acrobatic show than a dance. In the pen there was Valentin, an immigrant from an unnamed land, of musical bent. He borrowed a hair comb from one of the guards and played tunes for the dancers.

Joseph Fagoski and Wolf Schwartzka, natives of Galicia, gave the dance peculiar to their country, after which singing and dancing teams of Austria, Russia, Italy, Roumania, and Greece held forth. The performances of the afternoon closed with an elaborate trick act by Hova Alaikana and Kiri Banda, accompanied by their troupe of Cingalese musicians.

In the evening there was a real ball. An attaché of the Immigration Bureau was chief ball manager. Every one who could shake his or her foot danced. The programme that was announced for the revel was: Leader, Salaze Ciril of Austria; Deputy Leader, Mlle. Eidel Shivowitz of Russia. Dances—Round, square, emblematic of local customs of the countries represented by the dancers. Etiquette—Rigid and after the rules established for the government of the Island by Assistant Commissioner McSweeney. Costumes—Any color except green, this hue being precluded owing to the fact that there was not on the island a single son or daughter of Erin.

There were the fez of Turkey, the gayly-colored shawls of the Orient, the calico of Germany, and the gaudy finery of France. The music was furnished by Alexandre Rochenian of Armenia, who led on the violin, accompanied by Brahino Assad of Syria on a double-jointed flute and Bela Asiyzio of Hungary on an instrument that sounded like a Chinese tomtom. Among those present at the dance were Selim Katel Hadad, Yousef Donaliba, and Belkin Cheja, who appeared in a physicate jig hitherto unknown in this country; Hyno and Kira Banda and Lukou Bodiak of Colombo, Ceylon, who danced a jig which they said won for them many francs at the Paris Exposition last Summer. Mlle. Firge Kraut and Mlle. Zelda Sabelman, the former of Galicia and the latter of Prussia, closed the entertainment with a German folk-lore song, after which a Tower of Babel version of "Home, Sweet Home," was rendered in chorus.

GAY CHRISTMAS AT LAKEWOOD.

Driving Parties, a Drag Hunt, and Indoor Entertainments Amuse Society at the Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 25.—This has been one of the brightest and happiest of Christmas days in the history of Lakewood. The early morning opened gray, with an occasional flake of snow dropping, but by 10 o'clock a warm sun broke through the clouds and cheered the hearts of thousands of sojourners, who were prepared to enjoy the numerous celebrations in sports and pastimes and indoor entertainments that had been arranged.

At the big Lakewood Hotel several large driving parties made an early start, among them the tally-ho given by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred De Cordova of New York, with their protégée, Miss Georgian Billings of Montana, and a party of friends. They drove to the deserted and historical village of Allaire, where they lunched, returning late in the afternoon.

A private drag hunt was a feature of the day. It was given by P. F. Collier, who brought with him ten couples of hounds. Those who rode the entire distance of nine miles were George J. Gould, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Henry Lloyd Herbert, Robert J. Collier, Raymond Herbert, Philip Clark, and the host. The throw-off was at Toms River, finishing here in Lakewood. Following the hunt, the party lunched with Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Herbert in the afternoon.

Col. and Mrs. G. B. M. Harvey of New York gave a dinner party at the Laurel House this evening in the private dining room, covers being laid for ten.

Ex-Secretary and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss entertained a number of friends at the Laurel in the Pines, where Senator Dunham was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Courter of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould gave a Christmas dinner at their Georgian Court home. Among those at table were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lloyd Herbert, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mrs. Kingdon, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, and Mr. and Mrs. James Converse.

The employes on the Georgian Court estate also enjoyed a Christmas entertainment to-night especially prepared for them by Mr. and Mrs. Gould, who distributed the presents from a great tree in the lounging room. A dance followed the entertainment.

HANNA LAUDS SALVATION ARM..

Calls the Organization the Kindergarten of Christianity.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 25.—The Salvation Army fed 1,500 poor people to-day in the Grays' Armory. Senator Hanna, who is a stanch friend of the Salvation Army, was present and was greeted with cheers. He made a short speech, in which he said:

"Christmas should be a happy day, consecrated to the highest attainment of true happiness. It should be confined to no class, or sect, but be consecrated to Him who came to earth for all men.

"It is a happy day, made happy by these kind and noble men and women, whom I call practical Christians. I am glad to have occasion to express my appreciation of the Salvation Army. It is the kindergarten of Christianity. It fulfills the needs that other institutions fail to fill. It gives an opportunity to those who have none; it lays the foundation of law and good order. It advances higher civilization, and the City of Cleveland is fortunate in having such a band of Christian workers. This labor, to be entirely successful, should have the support of all good citizens; therefore, my friends, renew your allegiance and give your support to this grand work.

"May God bless all those in this labor, and may we all join in the fulfillment of the higher promise."

The President's Christmas Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The President and Mrs. McKinley had with them as guests at dinner this evening Surgeon General and Mrs. Sternberg, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Mrs. O. S. Hiestand, Gen. Corbin, and Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou. The President did not go to church, but he and Mrs. McKinley took two drives out into the country during the day. Secretary and Mrs. Hay, Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith and Representative Payne of New York called on them.

Little Guests of the Howard Goulds.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Dec. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould entertained 200 children in Liberty Hall to-day. To the little guests, whose ages varied from five to ten years, presents were distributed from a gorgeously decorated Christmas tree, the girls receiving dolls and candies, the boys tin soldiers, drums, and the like. Before the tree was visited, however, everybody ate as much ice cream, cake, candy, and nuts as he wanted, the hosts serving the sweetmeats. One feature of the entertainment was a Punch and Judy show.

Bryan's Greeting to His Friends.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 25.—William J. Bryan to-day, wiring from Lincoln, Neb., to The Evening Standard, states the following: "Please present greetings to my political friends of Leavenworth and of Kansas. The principles of Democracy still live, and the policies for which the fusion forces fought will yet be vindicated. We can enter the twentieth century with the confident belief that the people will soon return to the teachings of the fathers and to the traditions of the Republic."

Mrs. E.D. Morgan Makes Children Happy.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, at her home at Wheatley Hills, to-day entertained 116 public-school children of the district. Each received a bag containing toys, mittens, shoes, candies, nuts, an orange, and an apple, distributed from a Christmas tree by Mrs. Morgan herself. The children recited and sang songs, and then enjoyed an old-fashioned Christmas dinner. The merrymaking ended with a romp on the lawn.

Miss Helen Gould's Christmas Tree.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 25.—A big Christmas tree gladdened the hearts of the twenty boys at Woody Crest, the sanitarium Miss Helen Gould maintains, near this place. Miss Gould was not able to be present at the celebration, but last night she drove up with a wagonload of presents for the youngsters. Each boy received a pair of skates, clothing, candy, books, and toys, after which all sat down to a turkey dinner.

DEATH MARS CHRISTMAS GAYETY.

St. Louis Man Drops Dead Beside a Lighted Tree.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—Timothy Bahnsen, President of the T. Bahnsen Piano Company, dropped dead by the side of a Christmas tree in the midst of a joyous holiday celebration Monday night, at the home of his brother, John Bahnsen, 1,327 Park Avenue. His body lies in the parlor of his brother's home, and the light of the candles that Monday night shone on the happy faces of a merry family party falls on a group of mourning relatives.

Excitement caused by the burning of tinsel on the tree brought on apoplexy and he fell to the floor. Before a physician arrived he was dead. Instantly the scene of gayety and rejoicing was changed to one of gloom and tears.

THE PARISIANS' CHRISTMAS.

Churches Filled to Overflowing at the Midnight Masses.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Christmastide was favored in France with bright, cheerful weather, and Parisians celebrated it in characteristic fashion. All the restaurants and cafés were crammed on Christmas Eve with festive supper parties, which did not disperse until early this morning. At midnight masses, with special musical attractions, filled the leading churches to overflowing.

The boulevards to-day were filled with throngs inspecting the attractive little booths which had been erected in continuous lines along both sidewalks, and in which toys, candies, fancy articles, and other Christmas novelties were displayed. A roaring trade, greatly in excess of that of previous years, was done by the booth holders.

The charitable side of the festival was represented by numbers of free meals and seasonable gifts to poor families and outcasts. Mme. Loubet gave 7,000f. to be used for the relief of widows in necessitous circumstances.

WILL START A CAT FARM.

Mrs. Ballington Booth's Scheme to Raise Funds for ex-Convicts' Home.

At the Christmas dinner given yesterday at Hope Hall, the home for ex-convicts established at Flushing by Mrs. Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America, it was announced that a friend has presented a number of Angora cats to Mrs. Booth and she purposes to breed and sell felines of this race for the benefit of the home.

Last year a friend of the Hope Hall institution presented Mrs. Booth with several chickens of fancy bred strains, and the sale of their eggs and of the chickens themselves have added much to the hall's income.

Surgical Instrument Factory Burned.

CARLSTADT, N. J., Dec. 25.—A. Molinire's surgical instrument factory at Woodridge was totally destroyed by fire at 9 o'clock this morning. The loss on building and contents will amount to $10,000, on which there was a partial insurance. Forty hands were employed in the factory.

Killed by a Locomotive.

Darius Williams, sixty years old, of 169 Seventh Avenue, while working on the Park Avenue drawbridge at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, was struck by a locomotive. His skull was fractured. Williams was removed to the Harlem Hospital, where he died last night.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Dec. 25.—A destructive fire in Eau Claire, fifteen miles east of this city, to-day resulted in reducing half the business section into ashes. Total loss, $50,000; partly insured.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 25.—E. P. Yates & Co.'s granary, a five-story brick structure, was gutted by fire this afternoon, causing a loss of about $20,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The fire originated in the basement, and when the firemen arrived the flames had swept up the elevator to the top floor, where were stored 100 tons of hay, and it was three hours before the blaze was under control.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:35 A. M.—101 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; owner, Peter Brown; damage, $10.

10:45 A. M.—340 East Eleventh Street; owner, Antonio Geradido; damage, $10.

11:30 A. M.—423 West Seventeenth Street; owner, John Henry; damage, $25.

11:50 A. M.—96 Clinton Street; owner, John Kreuter; damage slight.

11:50 A. M.—166 Hester Street; owner, Frank Belmont; damage, $25.

3 P. M.—223 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; owner, B. Freedman; damage, $25.

5 P. M.—212 West Sixty-ninth Street; owner, Charles Cushman; damage, $50.

7:15 P. M.—302 Stanton Street; owner, George Pellitz; damage, $100.

8 P. M.—1 Avenue C; owner, S. Fauchs; damage, $800.

10:00 P. M.—287 Tenth Avenue; owner, Fred Flannery; damage, $5.

10:30 P. M.—104 and 106 Bowery; owner, F. F. Flock; damage —

Court Assignments.

ASSIGNMENTS
SURROGATES' COURT.

We, the Surrogates of the County of New York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1901. Such terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month:

TRIAL TERMS.

January,	Thomas, S.	June,	Fitzgerald, S.
February,	Fitzgerald, S.	October,	Thomas, S.
March,	Thomas, S.	November,	Fitzgerald, S.
April,	Fitzgerald, S.	December,	Thomas, S.
May,	Thomas, S.		

CHAMBERS.

January,	Fitzgerald, S.	July 1 to Aug. 15,	Fitzgerald, S.
February,	Thomas, S.	Aug. 15 to Oct. 1,	Thomas, S.
March,	Fitzgerald, S.	October,	Fitzgerald, S.
April,	Thomas, S.	November,	Thomas, S.
May,	Fitzgerald, S.	December,	Fitzgerald, S.
June,	Thomas, S.		

(Signed) FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
(Signed) ABNER C. THOMAS,
Surrogates.

Dated, December 10th, 1900.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Count and Countess Contin and Baron de Joymesal, Venice.

BUCKINGHAM—Prof. Percival Lowell, Cambridge University.

GRAND—Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Fifth United States Cavalry.

PLAZA—Paymaster W. B. Wilcox, United States Army.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—James Brown Potter, Newport; Capt.

Legal Notices.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of OTTO B. SCHIFLHOF and RUDOLPH OESTREICHER, composing the firm of Otto B. Schiflhof & Co., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, and consisting of furs, manufactured and unmanufactured, and fixtures, &c., will be sold at public auction, by Charles Jacobs & Co., auctioneers, at No. 757 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on December 26, 1900, at 12:00 o'clock noon on said day.

You will also take notice that said property may be inspected up to and including December 26, at 9:00 A. M.

Bids for the entire stock, at private sale, will be received by the undersigned, Receiver, at the office of his attorneys, 309 Broadway, up to and including December 26, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock.

Dated New York, December 22, 1900.

THEODORE M. TAFT,
Receiver.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The above sale has been adjourned to December 28th, 1900, at 10 A. M.

Property may be inspected meanwhile and bids submitted up to December 27, at 12 M.

THEODORE M. TAFT,
Receiver

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, Limited.

All creditors of the John Stephenson Company, Limited, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation are hereby notified that pursuant to Section 74 of Title 4, Chapter 8, Part III./ of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, a general meeting of the creditors of such corporation will be held at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the receivers, at 45 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1900, at one o'clock P. M., at which meeting all accounts and demands for and against said corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of money in the hands of the receivers declared.—Dated New York City, Dec. 17, 1900.

ALBERT A. WILCOX,
LOUIS STERN,
Receivers of the John Stephenson Company, Limited.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Receivers, 45 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

BLANK, BERTHOLD.—In pursuance of an order made by the Honorable David Leventritt, on the eighteenth day of December, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against BERTHOLD BLANK, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Berthold Blank, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of William Bernard, Number 119-121 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 16th day of March, 1901.—Dated New York, December 21, 1900. VICTOR A. ROTHOLZ, Assignee. WM. BERNARD, Atty. for Assignee, 119-121 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SALOMON COHEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Salomon Cohen, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Salomon Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 24th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York. No. 3,294.—In the matter of JULIUS H. CROWELL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Julius H. Crowell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 22nd, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are required to appear at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and then and there show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 24th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LEHING, Bankrupt.—No. 3,293.

To the creditors of Louis Lehing, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Lehing was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 21st, 1900.

No. 3,308.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM MONTGOMERY and HENRY J. PATTISON, individually and as partners in the firm of Montgomery and Pattison, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of William Montgomery and Henry J. Pattison, individually and as partners in the firm of Montgomery and Pattison, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said William Montgomery and Henry J. Pattison, individually and as partners in the firm of Montgomery and Pattison, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 24th, 1900.

NO. 3303.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY LE ROY PERSHALL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Le Roy Pershall of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Le Roy Pershall was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 24th, 1900.

NO. 3,305.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP B. VEILLER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Philip B. Veiller, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Philip B. Veiller was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 22d, 1900.

NO. 3,306.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD C. WILLIAMS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Edward C. Williams, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Edward C. Williams was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 24th, 1900.

Surrogate Notices.

LOCKE, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. LOCKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Augustus H. Skillin, No. 34 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1900. CORNELIA M. LOCKE, Administratrix. AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 34 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. d19-1aw6mW

REESE, ALBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT S. REESE, late of Cambridge, Massachusetts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Chas. P. & Wm. W. Buckley, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of November, 1900. THEODORE IRVING REESE, Administrator. CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan, Attorneys for Administrator.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE T. MAXWELL, plaintiff, vs. JAMES K. WHITTAKER, Harry B. Hollins, Fernando Yznaga, Frederick Edey, Bernard J. Burke, Brinton B. Rush, Samuel W. Teague, Trenton Phosphate Company, Knickerbocker Trust Company, William C. Lown, Cassius M. Wicker, Edward A. Quintard, Lila Dougherty, Mary Newcomb, John A. Bowles, John A. Fulton, Mary W. Froman, John S. Kelley, Samuel Fulton, John Chipman, Joel B. Wolfe, George P. Cammann, William S. Edey, Charles L. Edey, Charles E. Edey, Henry Edey, Caroline Dietz; also, (the first names of each of the following defendants being fictitious, the real names being unknown to plaintiff,) Charles T. Atkinson, William T. Froman, Edward D. Bourne, Samuel G. Houston, David J. Wood, Daniel S. Wood, John O. Donner, William A. Fulton, Marcus E. Stratton, and Francis H. Smith, defendants.—Supplemental Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 1st, 1900. EUSTACE CONWAY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and Office 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Lila Dougherty, Mary Newcomb, John B. Bowles, John A. Fulton, Mary W. Froman, John S. Kelley, Samuel Fulton, John Chipman, Joel B. Wolfe, Caroline Dietz, Edward A. Quintard, also (the first names of each of the following defendants being fictitious, the real names being unknown to the plaintiff,) Charles T. Atkinson, William T. Froman, Edward D. Bourne, Samuel G. Houston, David J. Wood, Daniel S. Wood, William A. Fulton, Marcus E. Stratton, Francis B. Smith, and John O. Donner.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of November, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

EUSTACE CONWAY,
Atty. for Plaintiff,

Office and Post Office address, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HENRY WELLBROCK, plaintiff, against JOHN HENRY WELLBROCK, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Jacob John Wellbrock, deceased; Leonora H. Wellbrock, wife of the said John Henry Wellbrock; Herman Jacob Wellbrock, Henry Frederick Wellbrock and Louisa Wellbrock, his wife; William Henry Wellbrock (if living) and Kate Wellbrock, his wife, (or widow;) Mary Wellbrock, John Michael Wellbrock and Herman Wellbrock, and the devisees and legatees of the said William Henry Wellbrock, if the said William Henry Wellbrock died leaving a last will and testament, bequeathing or devising any share or interest of, in or to the mortgaged premises sought to be foreclosed in this action, and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming any interest in or lien upon said mortgaged premises; Michael J. Sullivan, Childs H. Childs, Elizabeth J. Childs, and Christine Bladel, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 20th, 1900.

GEORGE F. MARTENS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Post Office and office address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, William Henry Wellbrock, (if living,) and the devisees and legatees of the said William Henry Wellbrock, if the said William Henry Wellbrock died leaving a last will and testament, bequeathing or devising any share or interest of, in, or to the mortgaged premises sought to be foreclosed in this action, and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming any interest in or lien upon said mortgaged premises:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 17th, 1900, and filed with the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City and County of New York.

The original summons and complaint were filed in said County Clerk's office on November 24th, 1900.

Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

GEORGE F. MARTENS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Post Office and office address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RUTH LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against PATRICK J. QUIRK and Mary T. Quirk, wife of the said Patrick J. Quirk; Ella V. Elsenhuth and John W. Elsenhuth, husband of the said Ella V. Elsenhuth; Mary L. James and ——— James, husband of the said Mary L. James; Mary Simpson, Stewart H. Chisholm and ——— Chisholm, wife of the said Stewart H. Chisholm, Reed & Barton, defendants.—Summons: New York is the city and county in which the plaintiff desires to trial.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 19th, 1900.

GEORGE WADDINGTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Mary L. James and James, husband of the said Mary L. James, and Mary Simpson:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James A. Blanchard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eleventh December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said Supreme Court and of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

Dated 11th December, 1900.

GEORGE WADDINGTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d12-1aw7W

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK as Trustee under the last will and testament of CLIFFORD CODDINGTON, deceased; plaintiff, against ALMA LOUISE LARNER, individually, and as executrix of the last will and testament of Clifford Coddington, deceased, Louise A. Coddington, Clarence H. M. Coddington, James I. Coddington, Caroline Gladys Coddington, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Committee of the Estate of said Alma Louise Larner, defendants.—Summons.—The plaintiff desires the trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 6th, 1900.

EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

To the defendant, Charlotte H. M. Coddington: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on December 18th, 1900.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

d19-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, COUNTY of New York.—JOHN CONKLIN, Plaintiff, against JOHN ZEEMAN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 20th, 1900.

WOODS & BARNES,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office Address and Office, No. 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To John Zeeman, Esq., the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George F. Andrews, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of November, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and State of New York, (the order on the 17th day of November, 1900, and the summons and verified complaint on the 24th day of October, 1900,) as said order was amended by the order of Hon. George F. Andrews, dated the 19th day of November, 1900, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 19th day of November, 1900.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1900. Yours, &c.,

WOODS & BARNES,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office Address, 35 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

n21-1aw7wW

Surrogate Notices.

BOWNE, WILLIAM R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM R. BOWNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Willits, his attorney, at No. 29 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of December, 1900. WASHINGTON M. HADDOCK, Executor. WM. H. WILLITS, Attorney for Executor, No. 29 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d5-1aw6mW

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RICHARD COHN, plaintiff, against ADELLE GALLIKER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 65th Street, distant 400 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of 65th Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said westerly side of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue, 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block, 24 feet and 7 inches, thence northerly again parallel or nearly so with said westerly side of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue, but to and so far as the same extends along the easterly side of the easterly wall of the brick building adjoining on the west the premises hereby described 100 feet and 5 inches to a point on said southerly side of 65th Street, distant 424 feet and 7 inches westerly from said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and thence easterly and along said southerly side of 65th Street 24 feet and 7 inches to the point or place of beginning, be the aforesaid several distances and dimensions more or less, and being same premises now known by the street number as No. 234 West 65th Street.—Dated New York, Dec. 24th, 1900.

JOHN E. DUFFY, Referee.

JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

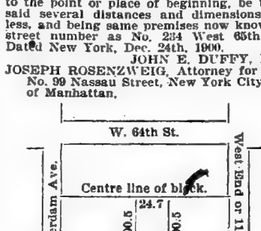

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,557.90, with interest thereon from the 1st day of December, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $247.71, with interest from Dec. 13th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser money or paid by the referee is $427.52 and interest and penalties.

The premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $15,000, with interest thereon at the rate of 4½% per annum from August 1st, 1900, and to the "lis pendens" filed and action now pending to foreclose said mortgage, and to existing monthly assessments and to agreement as to easements recorded Aug. 29, 1899, in Liber 68, Section 4 of Conveyances, at page 449, and to any state of facts which an accurate survey would show.—Dated New York, Dec. 24th, 1900.

JOHN E. DUFFY, Referee.

d24-2aw3vW&F&J17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDGAR PRUDEN, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive, or Avenue, with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and ten feet and six inches; thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block eighty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch to the easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, one hundred and three feet, seven and one-fourth inches to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by James H. Havens and wife, by deed bearing even date and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith, (purchase money mortgage,) this indenture being given to secure a part of the purchase or consideration moneys therein.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

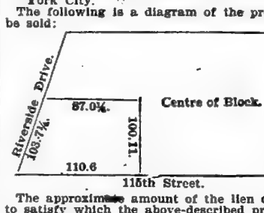

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,683.30, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $343.78, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $988.99, and interest.

The premises above described are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $50,000, with interest thereon from the 1st day of January 1st, 1900, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and to a second mortgage of $20,000, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1899, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, 28th day of November, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to January 4th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, 21st day of December, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against JULIUS A. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and running thence easterly along Washington Place one hundred (100) feet; thence in a southerly direction on a line parallel with Mercer Street forty-nine (49) feet and nine (9) inches to a lot of land formerly belonging to George Lovett; thence westerly along said lot on a line parallel with Washington Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street, and thence northerly along Mercer Street forty-nine (49) feet and nine inches to the place of beginning.

Being the same premises which were sold and conveyed to the said Julius A. Robinson by George L. Kingsland and others by deed dated April 12th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1,672 of Conveyances, Page 81, on the first day of May, 1882.

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The land above described lies in Section 2, in Block 546, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900. LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Att'y for Plaintiff, No. 239 Greenwich St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number now being No. 4 Washington Place.

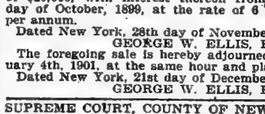

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $156,514.75, with interest thereon from the 7th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $328 38-100, together with interest thereon since December 7th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is about $4,566.39.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FREDERICK AYER, plaintiff, against FRANK N. GILL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Maiden Lane distant one hundred and thirty feet three inches more or less easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Maiden Lane and the easterly side of Broadway, adjoining the land now or late of G. Storms and others, and running thence northerly and along said last seventy-seven feet and one-half of an inch to land now or late of James McBride; thence easterly along said last-mentioned land three feet eight and three-fourths inches; thence northerly, still along said last-mentioned land, nine feet nine and one-half inches to land now or late of J. Heard; thence easterly along said land now or late of J. Heard and land now or late of M. S. Prentiss and other land now or late of said J. Heard fifty-one feet four inches to land now or late of J. & J. Cox; thence southerly along said last-mentioned land nine feet eight inches; thence easterly, still along said last-mentioned land, two feet eleven and one-half inches; thence southerly, still along said last-mentioned land, seventy-eight feet five inches along the northerly side of Maiden Lane, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Maiden Lane fifty-six feet six inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said premises being now and formerly known as numbers nine, eleven, and thirteen Maiden Lane, and being those which were conveyed to said Frank N. Gill by the New York Realty Company by deed dated April 30th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 41, Section 1, of Conveyances, page 238, &c.

And also all the personal property and fixtures belonging to the said mortgagors, the defendants Frank N. Gill and Alice Gill, now in said building, including all elevator machinery, cars, platforms, cables, and connections of the elevator plant, dynamos, engines, switchboards, wires, cables, and connections relating to the electric light and power plant, boilers, pumps, tanks, pipes, radiators, valves, fittings, and connections of the steam power and heating plant, gas and electric light fixtures, shades, and all basins and other plumbing fixtures.—Dated New York, October 3d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as provided above, the street numbers being nine, eleven, and thirteen Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

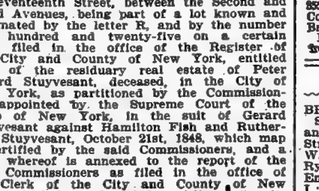

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $233,000, with interest thereon from September 12th, 1899, together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $28,812.46 and interest.

The premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $600,000, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum from December 12th, 1899, $50,000 of the principal of which mortgage is now due and unpaid.

The premises are also to be sold subject to certain leases of offices or portions of the said premises, prior in date to the mortgage to satisfy which the property is to be sold, and subject to and saving the rights of the parties holding such leases.

Excepted from the property to be sold will be the mail chute, mail box, and appurtenances in the building on said premises, which are the property of the Cutler Manufacturing Company of Rochester, New York, and the premises will be sold subject to the rights of the said Manufacturing Company to enter for the purpose of repairing or removing said chute, box, and appurtenances.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to October 31st, 1900, at the same hour and place set forth in above notice of sale.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

ADAMS & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to November 14th, 1900, at the same hour and place set forth in above notice of sale.—Dated New York, October 31st, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

ADAMS & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to November 28th, 1900, at the same hour and place set forth in above notice of sale.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

ADAMS & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to December 14th, 1900, at the same hour and place set forth in above notice of sale.—Dated New York, November 28, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

ADAMS & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to December 28, 1900, at the same hour and place set forth in the above notice of sale.—Dated New York, December 14th, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

ADAMS & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH C. LEVI, as trustee, against FRANKLIN BIEN, as substituted trustee, &c., and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the sixteenth day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situate in the City of New York, on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, being part of a lot known and designated by the letter R, and by the number four hundred and twenty-five on a certain map, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled Map of the residuary real estate of Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, deceased, in the City of New York, as partitioned by the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the suit of Gerard Stuyvesant against Hamilton Fish and Rutherford Stuyvesant, October 21st, 1848, which map is certified by the said Commissioners, and a copy whereof is annexed to the report of the said Commissioners as filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, which lot is bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street distant four hundred and thirty-six feet northwestwardly from the Second Avenue, and running thence northeastwardly on a line parallel with the said avenue ninety-two feet; thence southeasterly on a line parallel with the said street fifteen feet; thence southwestwardly on a line parallel with the said avenue ninety-two feet to Seventeenth Street, and thence northwestwardly along Seventeenth Street fifteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Julian I. Morrison by Lucas L. Van Allen, referee.

Dated New York, October 25, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

HARRY H. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 211 East Seventeenth Street:

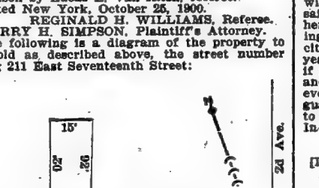

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,614.44, with interest thereon from December 18, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $640.45 and interest, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $813.66 and interest.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, November 26, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated November 16, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, December 6, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated November 26, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, December 13, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated December 6, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Friday, December 28, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated December 13, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

ANSBACHER, LHOPOLD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEOPOLD ANSBACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business in the office of Oppenheimer, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the third day of October, 1900. HENRY C. AMBACHER, SAMUEL KRAUS, Executors. SOL. & BENJ. OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o8-1aw6mW

Referees' Notices.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 12 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 180 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,497.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 317 to 329 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive, runs east on One Hundred and Eighth Street 175, by north 100.11, by west 100, by south 35.11, by west 75, by south 65, seven five-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $97,638; subject to other mortgages for $105,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale 312 Sixth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 97, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,400.

PRISONER IN SORRY PLIGHT.

Declares Seven Policemen Beat Him with Their Nightsticks.

With five ugly contusions on his head, a battered face, and bleeding lips, Vincenzo Romei, twenty-six years old, of 224 East Ninety-seventh Street, scarcely able to stand, was arraigned yesterday morning in the Harlem Police Court on a charge of felonious assault. The arraignment was made by Policemen McGuire and Rosenfeld of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

Magistrate Brann asked the reason for the prisoner's condition, and the latter explained in broken English that when he was arrested at 4 o'clock in the morning seven policemen had beaten him unmercifully with their nightsticks. He said that he had been arrested under the elevated structure at Ninety-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and that it was so dark that he was unable to identify any of the policemen who assaulted him, but that he could furnish witnesses to the attack. The policeman arraigning the prisoner denied that they struck him.

Romei said that about 4 o'clock yesterday morning he was passing through Ninety-eighth Street, near Third Avenue. This is a negro quarter, and Romei says that he was set upon by a gang of negroes, thrown down, and robbed of $100. He became excited, and in self-defense, he says, fired four shots from a revolver at his assailants.

The policemen testified that they saw a crowd scuffling, and, running down, saw Romei dart away and run toward the elevated structure. There he dropped on his knees and fired four shots. Policeman McGuire ran toward the man to arrest him. The Italian arose and, aiming his revolver at the policeman, ordered him to stop. The policeman dodged behind one of the pillars, and Romei ran, followed by McGuire. The Italian in turning a corner slipped and was rendered unconscious by the fall. Then he was arrested.

"It's a shame," said Magistrate Brann, after the policemen had told their stories, "that with 7,500 policemen in New York a prisoner cannot be arrested without being subjected to such a beating as this man has evidently had."

The Magistrate decided, however, to hold Romei in order to allow him to produce his witnesses to the assault upon him by the policemen.

NIXON FIGHTS SYSTEMS ONLY.

This Is What He Says in Further Explaining His Attitude.

Police officials, with the exception of Chief Devery, staid away from headquarters yesterday and the Central Office was as dull as it is on Sunday. The Chief went to his office early in the afternoon, saw a few subordinates and went away.

"This," he said, when asked if he would talk on the police situation, "is no day for discussing such subjects. I'm keeping Christmas and am not talking on any subject."

Chairman Nixon said that in order to avoid misquotation he had prepared this statement:

"This is a day of peace and good will and I do not wish to utter a word against any one. My statement of yesterday was mainly directed against systems. Bi-partisanship is a mistake in police administration, and I am sure that either Commissioner York or Sexton could, with full power, cure existing evils. What has given me the greatest satisfaction is the fact that not a single man in the Tammany organization has attempted to dissuade me, but that from all sources I have received encouragement, advice, and proffered assistance.

"The earnestness of purpose and sincerity of my colleagues on the committee have made our work harmonious to a degree seldom seen. As a protection to life and property the police of New York are unsurpassed, and it is a great injustice to the efficient body of men that a system of protection which enriches a few should lessen the pride and confidence we should have in the police force."

Mr. Nixon added that so far the Committee of Five had had no relations with the Committee of Fifteen.

FUND FOR MISSIONS.

American Board for Foreign Missions Wants $250,000 Contributed.

Samuel B. Capen of Boston and D. Willis James of this city, President and Vice President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, have issued an appeal to the friends of the work of foreign missions to contribute to the Twentieth Century Fund of $250,000 to be collected for the benefit of the board. The necessity of a permanent fund is due to the variation each year in the amount of legacies left for its use.

The gifts from the living, it has been found from an experience of ninety years, practically maintain a certain average, but bequests by will are an uncertain quantity. Nearly $250,000 was bequeathed in 1892, in 1895 $147,000, in 1898 $187,000, and in 1899 $102,000. This fund will be set aside, and will be drawn upon only when a falling off in the legacies demands it. Assurances of $50,000 in subscriptions have been received.

MAGISTRATE IN GLOOMY MOOD.

Damped with Pessimistic Utterances Joy of Couple Who Would Marry.

Both were Hebrews, and yet they had chosen Christmas morning for their marriage. They were smiling and happy looking when they entered the Essex Market Police Court to have the Magistrate complete their bliss. But there was a hitch.

The Magistrate refused to marry them. He told them that they would look upon their union as a thing more sacred if they were united by one of their own faith. For some reason the Magistrate even went further. He grew pessimistic. He pictured to the smiling pair the misery and sorrow he daily saw passing before him borne on the shoulders of ill-mated couples. He declared that he did not want to shoulder the responsibility of marrying any one on Christmas morning. He threw cold water on the scheme in such quantities that the sweethearts finally said, still cheerful, that they agreed with him cordially.

Then they went away arm in arm in search of a rabbi.

Julius Bohm Not a Bankrupt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading of "Petitions in Bankruptcy" I notice you have used the name of Julius Bohm as having been connected with Rudolph Bohm in the bankruptcy of the firm of Bohm Brothers of East Houston Street, as having failed with $73,000 liabilities, and as having applied for a discharge from his obligations. Now, I beg to state that this is an error, as Julius Bohm never went into bankruptcy, and the party you refer to is Joseph Bohm.

JULIUS BOHM.

New York, Dec. 24, 1900.

Pastor King's Resignation.

The resignation of the Rev. Charles W. King, for seven years pastor of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, has been accepted by his congregation. A council to dismiss him will be held on Jan. 3. Mr. King has resigned to accept the office of Assistant Superintendent of Church Extension in the Metropolitan District, tendered to him by the Congregational Church Extension Society.

Requisition on Governor of Cuba.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 25.—Gov. Pingree has issued a requisition on the Governor of Cuba for Charles Jenner Thompson, who is wanted in Detroit for forgery. This is said to be the first requisition on Cuba ever issued.

Real Estate.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.
Always has money to loan on Bond and Mortgage at current rates of interest and moderate charges. Prompt action on good applications.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage at Lowest Rates.
APPLY DIRECTLY & SAVE EXPENSE.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

149th St., Nos. 536 to 559 West
For sale or to rent at $900.00 per annum. Beautiful four-story, American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker in 538 or WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

LOTS.—Bronx bargains; Tremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs.; Fordham Road; three Woodlawn corners; others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—Handsome private dwelling, East 50th St.; price right; little cash needed; might exchange. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

NO. 81 WHITE STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Business building; submit offers. GURNEE & HOPKINS, No. 154 West 23d St.

24TH WARD.—Several tracts desirably located acreage, for sale or exchange. OWNER, 20 Broad St., Room 1,002.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, 680 FEET WATER front, foot 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn, 200x240; yard and building; 32 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. PIERSON & WOLFFE, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 583 Cort.

Mortgage Loans.
New York and Brooklyn Property.
DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN.

ONE LEFT—2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2-STORY AND basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price $4,000; cash $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,249 Sterling Place; open; investigate.

$2,250, ONLY $100 DOWN, DETACHED HOUSE, 7 rooms; all improvements; stable. STOOTHOFF, Eastern Parkway, near Montauk Av.

BARGAINS.—Three choice lots, Prospect Place, Sterling Place, near Washington Av. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway, Manhattan.

NEAR PROSPECT PARK.—Large Queen Anne, good location, price $5,900; easy terms. BEARDALL, 11 Willoughby St.

WHEN YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN BROOKlyn real estate, call and see KETCHAM BROS., 1,505 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SALE, RENT.—Allenhurst, Elberon, Hollywood, Monmouth Beach, Rumson Road; desirable furnished cottages. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

DEMAREST STATION.—Charming Queen Anne house, 8 lots; perfect order; cheap, $4,500. THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

HOUSES AND FARMS, ALL PARTS AND prices; also for exchange. GERALD LA MONT, A19 Produce Exchange.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT GREAT sacrifice; new Queen Anne cottage, 7 rooms, fine barn and fruit; 1 acre good ground in centre Smithtown Branch Village, near railroad station. Apply at once to E. H. MULLINEAUX, Smithtown Branch, L. I.

FARM, 126 ACRES, 10 TIMBER; 18-ROOM house, 2 barns; farmhouse; plenty fruit; productive soil; 1 hour from city; cost, $35,000; must sell to close estate; price, $10,000. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

ALL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE A SPECIALty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

CUBA MAHOGANY TIMBER LANDS, 20,000 acres, near navigation; low price; perfect title. DICKINSON CONDICT, 40 Wall St.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, HAS many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country Properties for sale and exchange. Flats, Tenements, Business Property, Lots, private Dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban Houses and Farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

CALIFORNIA HOME FOR SUBURBAN RESIdence; value, $7,500; both unincumbered. CLARENCE L. BARBER, Owner,. 15 Wall St.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

OWNERS' ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT ASsured of property placed in my charge. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ST. ANN BUILDING,
3 & 5 WEST 18TH ST.,
1 DOOR FROM 5TH AVE.
LARGE LIGHT LOFTS.
Modern fire-proof building, with all conveniences. Suitable for Publishers and Book-sellers. Passenger and Freight Elevators. WARREN & SKILLIN 96 BROADWAY.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST

FACTORY, POWER, RAILROAD SWITCH, Sprinklers, cheap labor, low freights. W. LAWTON, Kingston, N. Y.

FULTON STREET, 142, EAST OF B'WAY, 4-story rear building; fine light; power. Rent, $1,000. A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

LARGE LIGHT OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR, NICEly furnished, for rent to May 1, 1901. Apply Room 35, 201 Broadway.

6TH AV., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

LARGE STORE TO LET, 100 FEET DEEP, with cellar; storage or any business. 529 West 42d St.

16TH ST., 423 WEST.—Large store, with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 368 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, IMPROVEMENTS; CONvenient to cars; $18; good order. Apply 390 12th St., Brooklyn.

New Congregation of Armenians.

An ecclesiastical council of ministers of Congregational churches in this city and representatives of Congregational bodies will meet on Friday afternoon next, at the Adams Memorial Church, 207 East Thirtieth Street, to receive into fellowship a new congregation of that denomination, composed wholly of Armenians, and of installing its pastor. For the past two years this congregation of Armenians, many of whom fled from their own country at the time of the Turkish massacres, have been worshipping in the Adams Memorial Church. The Rev. Haigaj H. Khazogam will be the pastor.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE IOWA,
135 West 104th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Av. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.
PAUL B. PUGH & CO., Builders and Owners.
STABLER & SMITH, AGENTS.
674 COLUMBUS AVE., 93D ST.
TELEPHONE 70 RIVERSIDE.

BACHELOR AP'TS.
112 West 44th St.
2 large light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,500 BROADWAY.

BROADWAY, 2,680 to 2,690, COR. 102D ST.—7 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; BATH; all improvements; hall service; $40.00 to $55.00.

93D ST., 102 WEST.—Marble halls, stairways; hall boys; all improvements. Rent, $35, $40. Superintendent, or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

Brooklyn.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, (new,) 404 and 406 Gold St., between Fulton and Willoughby; right in the dry goods section; 5 rooms and tiled bath; steam heated; hot water supplied; refrigerator; every room has outside window; resident janitor; private block; they just meet the demand for this section; rent $23 to $26. C. H. DENISON.

BUTLER ST., 173 TO 181, NEAR BOND.—3 handsome large rooms, newly painted; $5 to $8.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 96TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $38. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE FLATS; 6 LARGE rooms; bath room; steam heated; hot water supplied; $26 to $32. 47 and 49 8th Av., facing Jackson Square, 2 blocks from 14th St.

A.—$13.00; NEAR CENTRAL PARK; 63 WEST 100th St.; 4 large, light front rooms; newly decorated; handsome entrance, mirrors, &c.; inducements.

107TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH Av.—3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

1ST AV., 1,083, NEAR 59TH ST.—3 large, light rooms; newly painted; $7.00 to $7.50.

Brooklyn.

HICKS ST., 363.—Desirable apartments of two and three rooms; prices, $7 and $8.

Coal and Wood.

When in Need of Coal, Remember
LEONARD BROTHERS,
COAL AND WOOD.
245 WEST 125TH STREET.
Tel. 344 Harlem. Yard and Wharf, Mad. Ave., 135th & 136th Sts. (Harlem River.)

THOMAS STOKES,
COAL DEALER.
Best grades of house coal, fresh mined, standard weight, lowest prices. Yards, 10th Av. and 32d St., 10th Av. and 54th St., 9th Av. and 34th St.

STOKES BROS.'
HARLEM COAL YARD.
121st St. and 8th Av. Telephone 121 Harlem. A trial will insure best of service at lowest prices. Superior quality and weight guaranteed.

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD AT
THEDFORD'S,
27th St. and 9th Av. Quantity, quality, service. Telephone 386-18th St.

J. H. BARKLAGES' SONS.
BEST MINED COAL AT REASONABLE PRICES. YARD, 647 9TH AV.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

TODE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DELICACIES.
SW. COR. 61ST ST. & 3D AVE., N. Y.
SPECIALTIES—SELECTED WINES & LIQUORS LUEBECKER MARCIPAN GERMAN RUSK, GERMAN HONEY CAKES, CARLSBAD HAM, RUSSIAN CAVIAR, GERMAN HARES, PARTRIDGES, &c. TELEPHONE CALL 108 79TH.

HARRIS'S WINE AND LIQUOR WAREHOUSE, 1,706 MADISON AV., COR. 113TH.—SPECIAL REDUCTIONS, HOLIDAY WINES AND LIQUORS.

NIEDENTHAL & CO., 1,744 MADISON AV., NEAR 114TH ST.—WINES, LIQUORS, AND BEER. SPECIAL PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FRED LEVY, FAMILY LIQUOR WAREHOUSE, 1,776 Madison Av.; near 116th St. Elegant SOUVENIRS FOR HOLIDAYS.

FREE!—Beautiful calendar to every customer this Saturday. WOLFSON & CO., Teas and Coffees, 1,697 Madison Av.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS AT THE Columbus Wine and Liquor Warehouse, 2,193 3d Av. Present to each purchaser.

Dentistry.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM Highly Improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. DR. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St., received highest award Columbian Exposition.

SAVE MONEY AND TIME; HAVE YOUR dentistry done down town near your business; modern artistic operations at moderate prices. DR. GABEKA, Dentist, 32 Broadway; 69 New St., Suit 148.

Storage.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT MORGAN & BROTHER'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
232, 234 & 236 WEST 47TH ST.,
near Broadway, separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE, &c. Boxing, shipping promptly attended to; estimates furnished. Telephone, 113—38th.

UNIVERSAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMpany, 202-208 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage of furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving, city or country. Telephone, 28-79th.

Clothing.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LADIES', GENtlemen's, and children's fine discarded Clothing, Jewelry, Furs, Brica-Brac, Furniture, Carpets, Mr. or Mrs. NAFTAL, 744 6th Av.

MADAME BLUM.—Absolutely highest prices for ladies' cast-off evening and street costumes; also furs. 759 6th Av.

MRS. COHEN, 629 6TH AV.—Highest prices paid for ladies' street and evening costumes, jewelry, furs.

Horses, Carriages, &c.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PAIR FINE JET BLACK HORSES, 15¾ HANDS, six years, cob built, long tails; sound, kind, fearless; price $450; extension front brougham and victoria at bargains. 239 Schermerhorn St., near Bond, Brooklyn.

COUPE ROCKAWAY, FULL PANEL, LIGHT weight, price $225; cost $700; Brewster Brougham, $325; cost $1,300; both in superb order. 237 Schermerhorn St., near Bond, Brooklyn.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—STOCK CERTIFICATE, Southern R. R. Preferred; payment stopped; reward. FRANK M. SHARPE, 100 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Auction Sales.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

C. WESTLEY, AUCTIONEER, SELLS AT 1 and 7 P. M. daily, Japanese high art and paintings. 79 East 125th.

J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER, sells books and Bibles, 7:30 at night, 152 E. 125th St.

Pianos and Organs.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER PIANOS

"Among all the instruments of the renowned makers, here and abroad, I to-day prefer the Weber because of its sympathethic tone-quality."—EMMA CALVE.

"The Weber has given me the greatest satisfaction."—JOHANNA GADSKI.

"The quality and tone are exceedingly sympathetic."—MILKA TERNINA.

"It is a beautiful instrument."—EDOUARD DE RESZKE.

"Perfect for accompanying the voice."—ERNST VAN DYCK.

"Your pianos surpass all in excellence, both as to sonority and richness of tone."—T. SALIGNAC.

Examine our beautiful Holiday Stock and obtain our prices and terms.
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th Street, New York.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

CALENBERG PIANOS
Are THE BEST in
TONE, TOUCH, FINISH and DURABILITY.
Over 16,000 pleased customers is our evidence.
Special Inducements for Holiday Season.
TUNING, REPAIRING, RENTING.
Warerooms, 23 East 14th St.
EASY TERMS. OPEN EVENINGS.
A good Piano for $10 down and $1.50 weekly.

POPULAR
PEASE PIANOS.
109 WEST 42d ST., JUST WEST OF 6th AV.
Over 64,000 purchasers in the last half century will attest to the durability and fine tone qualities of the PEASE PIANOS. Special factory prices and easy terms. Bargains in used pianos of standard makes, from $125 up. Write for catalogue.
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PIANO PLAYER.
An Ideal Christmas Gift.
The Only Player Awarded Medal at Paris Exposition of 1900.
Plays Any Piano. Any One Can Play It. Easily fitted to any piano. Endorsed by leading musicians. Recitals daily. Cash or Instalments.
THE PIANOTIST, 503 Fifth Av., Cor. 42d St.

MATHUSHEK & SON and OPERA PIANOS
This is bargain week with us, and we offer our patrons the rarest bargains of the year, including Chickering Grand, Steinway Upright, Decker Brothers', and our own new Holiday Stock at reduced prices; a small cash payment and balance in easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up.
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THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments. In addition to elegant Holiday Stock, we have Steinway, $150; Chickering, $185, and many other rare bargains; rents, $4 up.
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KRAKAUER
PIANOS.
For Sale and to Rent. Easy terms.
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Buy of manufacturer; reliable Connor Pianos; easy terms; renting; exchanging; repairing. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

$200 New Piano, stool, and scarf, $7 per month. Call at 1,569 Broadway, corner 47th St.; open evenings.

WINTERROTH PIANOS. CASH, INSTALMENTS. $125 UPWARD. 105 EAST 14TH ST. & 98 5TH AV. Open Evenings

$100.00—THIS MONTH ONLY, HOLIDAY BARgains; Beautiful Upright Piano, Stool, Scarf, 3 years' warrantee, one quarter's lessons free with every Piano; latest improvements. BANKS, 593 Lexington Av., 53d St.; open evenings.

MARSCHEIDER, 19 East 14th St.—Guaranteed high-grade pianos; easy terms; bargains in used pianos; price on every piano. Open evenings.

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Pianos to rent at $4. Sold on easy payments. Slightly used, $75. Tuning, repairing, exchanging.

BARGAINS—New and second-hand upright pianos; fine makes, all improvements, mahogany, walnut, oak, or rosewood cases; fully warranted; $125 up; open evenings. WHITNEY & CO., 112 West 125th St.

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$10.00 FIRST PAYMENT, BALANCE EASY installments; elegant new uprights, delivered free. WESER BROS., 524 West 43d St.

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STEINWAY, EVERY IMPROVEMENT, BEAUtifully carved, great sacrifice. Elegant Upright only $175. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

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SQUARE PIANO, $15; PEDAL BASS ORGAN, $20; 50c. weekly instalments. TIFFANY PIANO CO., 129 5th Av.

$45 BEAUTIFUL WALNUT UPRIGHT PIANO, prominent make, bargain; $3 monthly until paid. 83 Court St., Brooklyn.

$15 MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN, $2 MONTHLY until paid. 83 Court St., Brooklyn. Open evenings.

WALTERS PIANOS, 105 WEST 33D ST., NEAR Broadway.—Large assortment, various makes; installments, exchange, repairing, tuning.

BUY THE RELIABLE LOHMANN PIANOS. CASH, INSTALLMENTS. RENTED AND EXCHANGED, 115-117 EAST 14TH ST.

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FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

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30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 2 Park Place (apply to) 25 Union Sq. A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

Pompeiian Room, Gilsey House, B'way & 29th
Rector's 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service A LA CARTE.
Dutch Grill & Palm Court, Hotel Navarre, 38th St. & 7th Av. Orchestra. Alc.
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Burns' FAMOUS REST, 45th & 6th Av. Terrapin, Game, Shell Fish. Fin's Orchestra.
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Wallace's Fifth Av. & 19th St. Chop House & Ladies' Rest. High-class
Ye Olde Tavern, 101 Duane. Quaint surroundings. Vidal & Thompson.
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Cavanagh's 258 W., 23d St. Chops, Steaks, Game, Sea Food. Banquet Rooms.
JACQUIN'S, 54 W. 24th St. Alc. Tdh. (wine)55c.
Rogers' 6 PARK PLACE. A la Carte. Table d'Hote Dinner, 4 to 7, 50c.
Huber's WILHELMINA CAFE, 7 Av. & 116 St. Lunch & Table d'Hote. Alc. all hours.
West End Hotel, 125th St., near 7th Av. Tdh. D., 50c.; Sunday, 75c. MUSIC
J. PECK, French Tdh., (wine,) 50c. 140 Fulton St

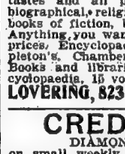
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And at 551 W. Broadway. Table d'Hote, with wine, 50c.

Winter Resorts.
30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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LAKEWOOD, N. J.
"A PERFECTLY APPOINTED HOTEL."
CUISINE UNEQUALLED.
ENVIRONMENT SUPERB.
The Lakewood golf links are famous throughout the land.
White for booklet and diagram of rooms.
JAMES N. BERRY, MANAGER.

LAUREL HOUSE,
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Open from October 1 to June 1.
A famous Resort hotel in a famous hotel resort.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
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GOLF AT TWO CLUBS.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
Down in the Pine Forests.
Country Club, Golf Links, Quail and Trap Shooting, Bicycle Paths.
HARVEY S. WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston, 3 Park Place, New York. Mondays, 10 to 12.

For Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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100,000 HOLIDAY BOOKS
AT YOUR OWN PRICES.
Everybody in New York for fifty miles around knows Lovering. His store is headquarters for book-lovers and book-buyers. Books to suit all tastes and all pocketbooks. Historical books, biographical, religious, scientific, books of travel, books of fiction, books for children, poetry, etc. Anything you want, and positively at the lowest prices. Encyclopaedias on sale for a song—Appleton's, Chambers', Britannica, and People's. Books and libraries purchased. Chambers' Encyclopaedia, 10 vols., $2.50.
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CREDIT TO ALL.
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES
on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed; holiday goods a specialty.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO., 177-179 Broadway. Take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

EDISON OR COLUMBIA RECORDS, $3.50 PER doz.; New Columbia Phonographs, $1.00, $4.50, $6.00, $10.00; very best made, $20.00; concert machines, $38.00; large records, $75c. each; records and talking machines exchanged. J. McELLYNNE, 202 B'way, Room 4.

SEWING MACHINES.—New, $9 to $35; second hand, $3 to $7. Open evenings. Write. Agent will call. Down, 50c. weekly. Discount for cash or 3 months. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 Third Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts.

R. V. HURD, LATE WITH WILLIAM MOIR, saves you money on diamonds, watches, and all repairing; old gold, jewelry, gems bought, exchanged or remodeled, 126 West 23d St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs.

FOR DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND fine line of HOLIDAY GOODS, go to DAVIDOW BROS., the leading Jewelry House of Harlem, cor. 3d Av. and 124th St.

TYPEWRITER, (NEW,) $40; REMODELED Remingtons, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

RETURN TO NATURE.—If sick, don't despair; you will be cured by advice in KNEIPP'S WATER CURE; BOOK, 60c. KNEIPP STORE, 111 East 59th St.

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY; WEEKly payments; reasonable prices; all goods guaranteed. JAMES BERGMAN, 37 Maiden Lane.

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PHONOGRAPHS, GRAPHOPHONES BOUGHT, exchanged, sold, cash or $1 week; gramophone plates $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

SEWING MACHINES.—Best in the world for the least money; New machines for $10.00 at J. T. COUGHLIN, 544 8th Av., near 37th St.

AT 344 6TH AV. AND 172 WEST 33D ST.—Foot Knitting Co.; stocking refooted; underwear repaired.

Business Opportunities.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TRUSTS WIN: BRAINS, PERSISTENCY. Good Business and Capital, "CONSOLIDATED" WINS TRUST. The business is Financial and Industrial, with 50 good positions, from Managers to Mechanics; $600 to $2,500 yearly income; investment required, $100 to $1,000. $50,000 interests divided among employees and agents. Your credentials and FULL personal information investigated before sending you application blanks and particulars. P. O. Box 3,699, Boston, Mass.

RARE INVESTMENT.—Manufacturing stock, new electric lamp, perfect economy, adapted to all currents; will have enormous sales and pay heavy dividends; few $50 shares for sale at $10. Send for particulars at once. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway, New York.

A CHOICE MAGAZINE PUBLISHING OPPORtunity for party

The day after Christmas, like the proverbial "next morning," is apt to leave you with cold feet.

We prescribe our patented ventilated shoe.

It keeps your feet normal, gives the air access to every nook and cranny of the shoe.

We don't charge for the patent; make it an inducement for you to test them; give a $5 black calf-skin shoe, with ventilated attachment, for $3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
520 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d St. and 54 West 23d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Black and Colored
Dress Goods.

Special Sale of
2,500 Remnants
Black and Colored
Dress Goods,
from a waist to a dress length, will be closed out at

⅓ to ½

their original prices.

This sale will be continued during this week.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

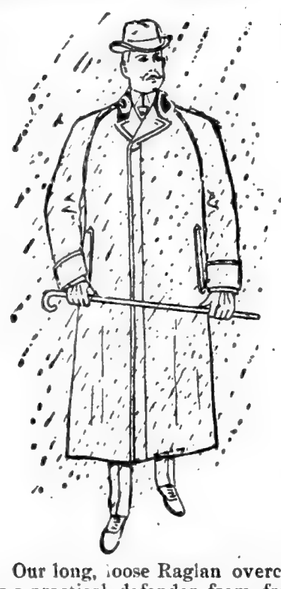

Our long, loose Raglan overcoat is a practical defender from frost, snow or rain; also the Cravenette. We make them silk lined of soft finished Friezes, Velours in ten different mixtures, grays and the usual blues, blacks and browns, overcoat or Cravenette, to order, $25. Our Full-dress and Tuxedos, silk lined throughout, at $30, is the greatest value that can be had anywhere. Our special line of fancy Worsteds and Scotch Cheviots for business wear, $16. Special line of English trouserings, $6. Double-breasted frock of soft Vicuna Thibet, silk lined and faced, and waistcoat, $23.

Suit or overcoat made in a day, trousers in six hours if required. The protection we offer is clothes to suit or money back. Samples, Fashion Book and Measuring Guide mailed upon request.

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BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

The Briarcliff Farms
offers for the
Christmas Holidays
Milk, Cream and Butter,
Pure, Rich and Nourishing.
Four gold medals awarded at Paris Exposition.
NEW YORK STORES:
573 Madison Ave., 50th St.
290 Amsterdam Ave., 74th St.
2001 Seventh Ave., 123d St.

LIBRARY and Easy Chairs, Great Varieties. **TABLES**
CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, 276 Canal St., nr. B'way.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

None genuine without the Sorosis label.
Sold in New York exclusively by
James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th Street.
Twenty-third Street.

STERN BROTHERS
Annual Sale
of
Household Linens
Comprising
Table Cloths, Damasks, Napkins,
Towels, Sheets,
Pillow Cases and Bed Spreads
will commence
Wednesday, January 2d
West Twenty-third Street

Still Greater Reductions

Our Fall and Winter stock this year was unusually large, exceptionally fine in quality, style and fit, and, through our reorganization sale, exceedingly low in price.

These most favorable conditions have naturally brought to us the largest business of our fifty years' experience, and now we purpose offering broken lines resulting from this broad selling at still greater reductions in price.

First offering consists of

Men's $22 to $32 Overcoats
AT **$18.**

Men's $18 to $25 Suits
AT **$15.**

In All Three of Our Stores.

By taking advantage of this offer you not only save money, but become acquainted with our kind of

Thoroughly Reliable Clothing.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway and Bedford Avenue, Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue.

For a **HOLIDAY PRESENT** and all-the-year-round reminder

A Sparklets TRADE MARK

BOTTLE IS UNIQUE

A Soda Water Fountain in every home

It is Original, Always Useful *and a* Daily Money-Saver

Pay from $1.50 *to* $5.00 according to your choice

Come to the store *1127 Broadway, New York,* to see it in use, or ask your druggist

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TRADE —41— MARK.
EVERYBODY'S WHISKEY
WHY?
Because it is a blend of absolutely pure whiskies, ripe and mellow with age. Bottled only by
L. J. CALLANAN,
41 and 43 Vesey St., New York.
SEND FOR COPY OF MONTHLY PRICE LIST.

THE
"Household" Tool Chest,
With Tools Fit to Use.
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 & 132 West 42d St., 135 West 41st St.

Steinertone
GRAND PIANOS
The most marvelous toned Concert Grands now on exhibition and sale.
Also in four smaller sizes.
130 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 18th St.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

Pianos, $1 PER WEEK.

Wilson Piano, the standard of perfection, $155.00.
$5.00 down, and $1.00 per week.
Pianos delivered on payment of $5.00.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Semi-Annual Underwear Sale! | Semi-Annual Underwear Sale! | Semi-Annual Underwear Sale! | Semi-Annual Underwear Sale!

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's,

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

Semi-Annual Sale of Women's
Muslin Underwear.

It starts to-day and will be without doubt the Greatest Underwear Sale we have ever held, furnishing more and greater opportunities for money-saving than ever before. The goods came from the largest and best manufacturers and consequently were made in clean, healthy and well-ventilated workrooms. Every garment is perfect in shape, generous in proportion and wonderfully cheap in price. Just a few items—they're interesting:

GOWNS.

At **49c** Muslin Gowns, square yoke of hemstitching, finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
At **69c** Cambric, V-shaped yoke, with Torchon inserting and embroidery, neck and sleeves finished with Torchon ruffle.
At **79c** Cambric, V-shaped yoke of four rows of embroidered insertion, finished around neck and sleeves with embroidered ruffle; also Empire shape in Muslin and Empire shape in Cambric, trimmed with Platte Val. lace.
At **89c** Muslin, with square yoke of embroidery and fine plaits, neck and sleeves of embroidery; also ruffle.
At **98c** Muslin, Empire, square and V-shaped yokes of fine inserting and fine plaits, neck and sleeves finished with embroidered ruffle.
At **1.25** Cambric, V-shaped, eight rows of Val. inserting, neck and sleeves finished with lace edged ruffle.

DRAWERS.

At **10c** Muslin Drawers, hem and cluster of small plaits.
At **25c** Muslin, umbrella, hemstitched ruffle.
At **29c** Muslin, embroidered ruffle with cluster of tucks.
At **39c** Muslin, embroidered ruffle and three clusters of two tucks each.
At **49c** Muslin, embroidered ruffles and cluster of nine tucks.
At **59c** Cambric, umbrella flounce, two lace insertions and lace edge.
At **69c** Cambric, umbrella flounce with insertion and edge of Point de Paris lace.
At **79c** Muslin, deep embroidered ruffle and tucks.
At **98c** Cambric, lawn umbrella ruffle with embroidery flounce and small tucks; also with Point de Paris insertion, lace ruffle.

CORSET COVERS.

At **9c** Muslin Corset Covers, high neck.
At **25c** Muslin, V-shaped neck, finished with embroidery.
At **59c** Muslin, V-neck, finished with Torchon insertion and lace edge.

CHEMISES.

At **49c** Muslin, with corded band.
At **75c** Cambric Skirt Chemises, round yoke, two rows of Platte Val lace inserting and edge, also tucked ruffle.
At **79c** Cambric, round yoke, trimmed with Point de Paris lace, fleur de lis pattern; also embroidered yoke, with two rows of embroidery inserting, finished with a ribbon bow.
At **89c** Cambric, round yoke of torchon insertion, finished with ribbon.
At **1.25** Cambric, with circular yoke of two rows of Platte Val lace, finished with lace and ribbon, lace edged ruffle.
At **1.39** Cambric, "Marguerite" round yoke, with lace insertion, ribbon run, insertion and lace edge.

SKIRTS.

At **49c** Muslin Skirts, with scalloped ruffle.
At **75c** Muslin, with deep lawn ruffle and with two rows of lace inserting and lace edged ruffle.
At **98c** Muslin, with deep lawn ruffle, four clusters of tucks and deep hem; also with deep ruffle, three rows of Torchon lace inserting and lace ruffle.
At **1.25** Cambric, with deep lawn flounce, three rows of Platte Val. inserting and tucks, lace edged ruffle and dust ruffle.
At **1.29** Cambric, deep lawn flounce and rows of Torchon inserting and clusters of tucks; also lace edge ruffle and dust ruffle.
At **1.39** Cambric, deep lawn flounce, three rows of Torchon lace inserting, Maltese pattern, lace ruffle and dust ruffle; also Muslin, with deep flounce and three Torchon lace insertings, lace edged flounce with cluster of tucks and inserting, also dust ruffle.
At **1.75** Cambric, deep embroidered flounce, one row of embroidered inserting and cluster of tucks, also dust ruffle.
At **1.98** Cambric, deep flounce, with two rows of inserting and three clusters of tucks, deep embroidered flounce and dust ruffle; also Cambric, with deep lawn flounce, four rows of Point de Paris lace, bow knot pattern, cluster of tucks, lace ruffle and dust ruffle.

We will also offer in connection with this Sale many Special Values in Sateen, Moreen and Silk Skirts, Flannelette and Eiderdown Gowns and Sacques.

Special Sale of the New "Erect Form" W. B. Corsets!

In addition to the Great Sale of Underwear we will offer a special in the new "Erect Form" W. B. Corsets. These Corsets have met with such popular favor that the factories could not supply the demands. The manufacturers had on hand materials of Imported French Coutil in Blue, Pink and Lavender, with mottled designs all over. We had them make them up in this popular corset, and will offer them for sale to-day and while they last at the extraordinary price of

98c and 1.98 Each.

The sizes run from 18 to 26 only, and the actual value of these goods ranges from 2.50 to 5.00 pair. Don't miss this sale.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

STERN BROS
Ladies' Tailoring
and
Dressmaking Dep'ts
(Third Floor)
For a limited period orders will be accepted for
Tailor-made Gowns,
Reception, Dinner
& Evening Costumes
at
Liberal Reductions
from prices prevailing during the regular season.
West 23d Street

STECK

REAL MERIT, SUPERIOR TONE QUALITY, CORRECT DESIGN, ELEGANT FINISH AND WORKMANSHIP, that makes possible an ASTOUNDING DURABILITY; these have been and are to-day main factors in making the

STECK PIANO
THE FAMOUS PIANO IT IS.

Quite a stock of slightly used Steck and other Pianos, in thorough order, at reduced prices.

WAREROOMS, No. 11 East 14th St.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
A ROYAL BIG SUCCESS!
JEFFERSON
DE ANGELIS
In Klein & Francis' Laughing Hit.
A ROYAL ROGUE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
LAST 4 NIGHTS. MATS. TO-DAY & SAT.
JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL.
Dec. 31—Empire Co. in Mrs. Dane's Defence.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, Cor. 38th St. LAST WEEK.
MAUDE ADAMS. LAST MAT. SATURDAY. Evs., 8. Mat., 2. L'AIGLON
NEXT WEEK—ADA REHAN IN "SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY."
***SEATS READY TO-MORROW 9 A. M.

Charles Frohman's JOHN HARE. **CRITERION THEATRE** Broadway and 44th St. EVES., 8. MAT. SATURDAY.
THE GAY LORD QUEX.
Xtra Matinée New Year's Day.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées To-day, Saturday, & New Year's.
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Matinées To-day, Saturday, & New Year's.
Broadhurst's latest farce, THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th st. & Madison Av. LAST 4 NIGHTS. MATS. TO-DAY & SAT.
SARAH BERNHARDT & M. COQUELIN.
Matinée To-day & Sat. TO-NIGHT AT 8 HAMLET
Dec. 31—E. S. WILLARD in DAVID GARRICK.

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:15. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
***IN CONSEQUENCE OF ITS LENGTH, PERFORMANCE BEGINS 8:15.
"A ripping success."—Eve. Sun.
"A credit to Daly's."—Press.
"A triumph."—Eve. World.
"So good a play sure to last."—Times.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment
.....By R. C. Carton.....
EXTRA MATINÉE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Mat. Sat. & N. Year's. Hv8:20.
May Irwin's biggest hit. MADGE SMITH

IRVING PL. THEATRE.—Every day at 2:30. Matinée (pop. prices) Schaeewitchen. Every Ev. the great success, Der Grosskaufmann.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum—3-Legged Boy; Colored Minstrels; 20 others.

SAVOY 8:20. Mats To-day Sat. & New Year's. Henrietta Maurel Mistress Nell. CROSMAN

Amusements.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
4 Cohans, Sisters O'Meers, Yorke and Adams, Ethel Levey, Mark Sullivan. Marcel's Living Bas-Reliefs, Finneys, Stoley and Birkbeck, John Kernell. Lydia Yeamans Titus, Clifford and Huth, Alice Pierce, Linton & McIntyre. 3 Mertons, Grapewin and Chance, 3 Yosemys, St. Onges, L. Crane and others.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. To-night 8:15. Mat. Sat.
LULU GLASER LAST 5 TIMES.
SWEET ANNE PAGE.
NEXT MON.—NEW YEAR'S EVE, THE BURGOMASTER.
SALE OF SEATS Begins THIS MORNING.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. **VICTORIA** Evs. 8:30. Mts. Sat. & New Year's, 2:15
NOTHING BUT SUCCESS.
MARIE DRESSLER New Musical Comedy,
MISS PRINNT and Burlesque on L'AIGLON.

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A DECIDED SUCCESS.
"Children's Theatre" FAIRY PLAY. "The Forest Ring."
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK.
JAMES O'NEILL
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15. MONTE CRISTO
Nxt. Wk.—The London production QUO VADIS

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & N. Year's. New special vaudeville features Followed by Sydney Rosenfeld's Successful review, The GIDDY THRONG.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev., 8:15. Mats. Sat. & N. Year's. FLORODORA

WALLACK'S Evs. at 8:30. Matinees To-day, Sat. & New Year's, 2:15.
MARY MANNERING JANICE MEREDITH

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Every Eve'g 8:20. Reg. Mat. 2:20. To-day & Sat
Last Two Weeks. Secure seats for New Year's.
Augustus Thomas' Masterwork. ARIZONA

THEATRE REPUBLIC Evs. 8:20; Mats To-day and Sat. at 2:15.
Last Week. The Sprightly Romance of Marsac.
Next Monday — VIOLA ALLEN — "In the Palace of the King." Seats Now on Sale.

KEITH'S R. G. KNOWLES, TOM NAWN & CO., RALPH JOHNSTONE, JOSEPH HART AND CARRIE DE MAR, and big holiday bill of stars.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. PARISIAN WIDOWS. GREAT LIVING PICTURES.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.

Special Notice.—In consequence of the indisposition of Miss Fritzi Scheff, the role of "Musetta" will be sung by Miss Occhiolini.

TO-NIGHT at 8:15—First production at Met. Opera House of Puccini's opera LA BOHEME. (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba, Occhiolini; MM. Saleza, Campanari, Gilibert, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Fri. Ev'g, Dec. 28, at 8—FIDELIO, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Scheff; MM. Bertram, Blass, and Dippel. Conductor, Damrosch.

Sat. Aft., Dec. 29, at 2—LA BOHEME. (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Occhiolini; MM. Cremonini, Campanari, Gilibert, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Sat. Ev'g, Dec. 29, at 8, at Popular Prices—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Bridewell; MM. Plancon, Journet, Sizes, and Saleza. Conductor, Flon.

Sun. Ev'g, Dec. 30, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Scotti, and Plancon, together with Met. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Damrosch.

Mon. Ev'g, Dec. 31, at 8—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 2, at 8—MEFISTOFELE, (in Italian.) Mmes. Marguerite Macintyre and Homer; MM. Cremonini and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 4, at 8—FAUST, (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL 28th Season, 1900-1901.
Oratorio Society. Frank Damrosch, Conductor.
THIS (Wed.) Aft. at 2 and Thursday Eve., Dec. 27, at 8.
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES
The Messiah
SOLOISTS:
Sopr. Mme. Lillian Blauvelt
Contr. Mrs. Morris Black
Tenor Mr. H. Evan Williams
Basso Mr. David Bispham
Reserved seats 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15. On sale at box office.

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Three sessions daily, except Mondays.
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Fiddle-Dee-Dee & Burlesques of The Gay Lord Quex & A Royal Family.
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14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
2 WEEKS ONLY—The best of rural plays,
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

Koster & Bial's 25c Mat. Daily. Evenings, 25c. up. Boxes, $1. Klta di Lorenza, Etta Butler, Dolan & Lenharr, Jess Dandy, Hollowey Trio, Fred Niblo, 15 others.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

GRAND Matinee To-day, 25c. 50c. DENMAN THOMPSON, THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Monday,) 25c. FAUST.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8. Matinee Saturday at 2. MRS. Leslie Carter as Zaza

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,903. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE PROPOSED TAX LAW

Chamber of Commerce Committee Advocates Radical Changes.

REPORT FAVORS LOCAL OPTION

Would Exempt Mortgages and Reduce the Assessment on Capital Invested in Banking.

Local option in taxation is proposed by the Committee on State and Municipal Taxation of the Chamber of Commerce as a remedy for some of the evils of the present tax law in this State. The report is signed by Messrs. George F. Seward, Charles S. Fairchild, Alexander E. Orr, John Harsen Rhoades, and Clarence H. Kelsey, and publicity is given to the plan so that if it is approved at the next meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the tax bill proposed can be presented to the Legislature early in January.

The report shows the many difficulties in the way of having adopted any tax law, and cites the failures of legislative commissions after exhaustive researches to find a remedy for the existing inequalities in the tax system. The theory of the original enactment known as the general property tax law, is that all property, real and personal, not exempt, should be taxed at a uniform rate. This theory of equal taxation is shown by the report to have resulted at the outset in unequal taxation. This has caused an extraordinary condition, according to the report, which says, among other things:

"All real estate is taxed. Some of it bears a double burden. But as respects personal property, the exemptions made mainly to prevent double taxation go so far that, perhaps, not more than 5 per cent. of the total is taxed at all. It is said that it is the personal property of women and children which is surely taxed, while the business man and investor may so direct his affairs as to go free from the direct incidence of all taxation."

The right to reduce or suspend taxation in order to promote the introduction of industries or prevent their removal, should be permitted. The report also says that by reason of the conditions growing out of New York tax laws other States are consciously drawing capital and industries from our State."

DANGERS ARE FORESEEN.

The danger of granting power to local legislators is outlined, and "that some property will be relieved from taxation for political ends, that other property will not be relieved for the same reason, that corruption will result," is foreseen.

"The answer in the report to this criticism is that under the present system such dangers exist, and that the failure of the Legislature to apply just tax laws is more disastrous than local failure. Also "that it is wiser to run some risk of the proper working of a system which is calculated to give good results than to the working of a system which is inherently vicious." The report continues as follows:

"This city of ours is imperial in magnitude. It contains one-twentieth of all the people of the Nation, and a far larger proportion of the wealth of the Nation. Surely government in America has come to a sad pass if we cannot make our Administration somewhat worthy of the metropolis. No one questions the quality of the Supervisors in the counties. Why not have faith?

"The bill proposed has been submitted to Wheeler H. Peckham, Samuel B. Clarke, and George W. Wickersham, and nothing has been found in it "which runs counter to Constitutional provisions."

The new tax law suggested provides for a return to be made to the State Tax Commissioners of the gross revenue of each tax district in the State, the return to show the sum collected from each class of taxable property, the State Tax Commissioners to assess for State taxes on the returns made for each county or tax district. The most important enactment proposed is:

"That the local governing bodies may declare what property now taxable shall be free from taxation, or subject to taxation at a reduced rate."

Local governing bodies are not authorized to fix any interest that is now exempt or to levy taxes which are not now authorized by law. One of the first results which the Chamber of Commerce committee claims would come from the passage of the tax law would be the exemption of mortgages from taxation in many of the tax districts, which would probably spread over the entire State. The report then continues:

"This would lift from our people a burden which is equal to about 1 per cent. annually of the entire mortgage debt on individually owned real estate in the Commonwealth. The loss of revenue occasioned would be inconsiderable. The saving to the people would be enormous."

BANKS ARE ASSESSED TOO HIGH.

The report also holds that banks are assessed too high. On this subject the report reads:

"Banks are taxed on their shares at their assessed value, and get no benefit from the exemptions for non-taxable securities contained in the law. It is stated authoritatively that in a recent year assessments ranged from 10 to 110 per cent. of capital, surplus fund, and undivided profits; that the banks paid in taxes in the same year one-third of their net earnings; that this taxation was sometimes five times as much as that imposed on other moneyed capital, and that in interior towns generally the amounts so collected averaged locally from 26 to 76 per cent. of all the personal taxes collected.

"It must be true, in view of these facts, that capital is not invested freely in banking enterprises in our State, that some places are deprived of all banking facilities, and that the banks which do exist cannot render banking facilities in loans and currency issues in normal measure and at normal cost.

"The bill offered by your committee would enable the several political divisions to determine how far relief should be extended."

Under the proposed law the City of New York would be one tax district, with the power in the hands of the Municipal Assembly to regulate what amount of assessment in proportion of the actual value should be placed on real estate and what should be placed on personal property. Each city, county, or village having a board of assessors or an officer or officers authorized to assess property for taxation for State and other purposes is made a "tax district."

"Gross revenue" is used as a term to designate the total sum of money received by any tax district for public purposes. It does not include assessments for local improvements, money borrowed, money received as interest or held in trust or revenue from the sale of water, gas, or electricity or other services.

A change is also made in the method of levying and collecting State taxes. Under the proposed new law the State Board of Apportionment is given the power to ascertain the percentage of State tax each county shall pay and direct the local officials to make assessments and collect the taxes.

Under the proposed system the State Board would be able to show what amount is paid in taxes for any and all classes of real and personalty. The Chamber of Commerce committee is of the opinion that great reforms would result from this system of local taxation.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 78¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27¾c; cotton, middling, 10 5-16c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 25c. Commercial World—Page 12.
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AMERICANS WIN IN GUATEMALA.

Get Possession of the State Railroad Against Strong Competition by Foreigners.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 26.—American capitalists have won a signal victory in Guatemala, according to a letter from United States Minister W. Godfrey Hunter, to his son in Louisville. Without any cash consideration whatever and in the face of strong competition from French, English, and German syndicates, the Central American Improvement Company, a Massachusetts corporation, comes into possession of the State Railroad of Guatemala, known as the Guatemalan Railroad.

The railroad extends a distance of 135 miles from Porto Barrios Rancho. The company agrees to extend the road at once from El Rancho to Guatemala City, a distance of sixty-five miles, at its own expense. It is given a lease upon the road for ten years, with all revenue from all sources. At the expiration of ten years the Government of Guatemala reserves the privilege of taking possession of the road by the payment of the cost of the sixty-five-mile extension, which Minister Hunter estimates at $4,000,000. Minister Hunter adds that it is almost a certainty that at the end of ten years the Government will not be able to buy the railroad at that price, and that it will become the exclusive property of the American company.

Under Government management the railroad has not paid expenses, and has been a serious burden. Minister Hunter says there are abundant traffic possibilities, and that with the extension to Guatemala the earning power will be greatly increased. Even if given up at the end of ten years the investment will prove a rich one, but the prospect that the ownership will become absolute for the cost of the extension makes it in the nature of a gold mine.

The victory over the foreign houses which struggled for the concession was achieved more by diplomacy than by any other cause, and it also illustrates the friendly feeling which exists between Guatemala and the United States.

INVITED HERE BY MARK TWAIN.

The Author Wants Friend in Colorado to Visit Him—How the Two Missed a Fortune in 1863.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 26.—Judge Adair Wilson of the State Court of Appeals has received an invitation from his old friend Mark Twain to visit him in New York City.

"I would come to see you," writes Mr. Twain, "but I have decided never again to attempt a long journey on land. I like to ride on water, but my land journeys are over. Come and let us talk over old times."

Judge Wilson and Mark Twain were for years prominently identified with Virginia City, Nevada. They were city editors upon rival newspapers, and it was while working on the newspaper as city editor and reporter combined that Twain gathered together the inimitable stories of life in a mining camp of the far West that helped to make his name known throughout the world.

"It was in 1863, in the height of the civil war, when gold was selling at 200 per cent. and moving upward, that Twain and I both missed a fortune," said Judge Wilson today. "The Comstock lode was at that time creating great excitement in all the speculative circles of the United States. A party of miners made Twain and myself an offer of a third interest in property which brought $300,000 when put on the market, but we both declined."

J.D.ROCKEFELLER'S GUESTS ILL

Two Children of Harold McCormick Down With Scarlet Fever.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick, who are spending the holidays at Boxwood, the country seat of John D. Rockefeller, at Pocantico Hills, in Westchester County, are depressed in spirits over the illness of their two children, aged two and four. They are suffering with scarlet fever, and on Christmas Day their condition was serious. To-night a bulletin issued by the Rockefellers stated that the children were out of danger.

Mrs. McCormick was Miss Edith Rockefeller, an heiress to millions. She was married to Mr. McCormick, who is the son of Cyrus Hall McCormick, a millionaire, on Nov. 26, 1896. Miss Catani, who is attending the McCormick children, has isolated them in a room on the second floor of the Rockefeller mansion, where their wants are looked after by two trained nurses. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a spread of the disease, and the house is practically quarantined. Servants go about the house with solemn faces and on tip-toe, and the front door bell has been muffled.

AFTER J. D. ROCKEFELLER AGAIN

Another Requisition from Gov. Sayers —Gov. Roosevelt's Reply.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 26.—Gov. Sayers made another application to Gov. Roosevelt of New York a few days ago for the extradition of John D. Rockefeller and other members of the Standard Oil Company to answer to the charge of violating the Texas anti-trust law pending against them in the District Court of McLennan County.

County Attorney Cullen F. Thomas, who presented the application to Gov. Roosevelt, is in receipt of a letter from the latter in which he declines to grant the application for the extradition of the accused parties. Gov. Roosevelt says that he would be pleased to grant the application if it were shown conclusively that the alleged fugitives from justice were in Texas at the time of the alleged commission of the crime.

"WATCH MEETING" IN CHICAGO

It Promises to be the Biggest Event of Its Kind in the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Word was received here early to-day that, as the New York Red Cross meetings had been abandoned, the strongest forces at the command of the American National Society would be directed toward making its Chicago "watch night" meeting at the Coliseum the principal event of the kind in the country.

Greetings from many persons in other countries were received on the belated steamers that arrived in New York Monday. Among these were reviews of the progress of civilization of the world during the nineteenth century and prophetic outlines for the new century from Zola, Dreyfus, Sara Bernhardt, Edwin Arnold, Hall Caine, Nikola Tesla, J. K. Jerome, and Israel Zangwill. The sealed packets containing copies of these greetings are being rushed out to different parts of the country in time to reach the most distant points by New Year's Eve.

The chorus of fifty voices for the Coliseum meeting next Monday night is engaged in daily rehearsal of the patriotic songs of various nations.

Canadian Pacific Not in Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 26.—T. G. Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was shown to-day New York newspaper articles asserting that a combination is under way by which the Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific, Erie, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul would work in harmony, thus forming a new line from New York to Vancouver.

While there is the very best of feeling," said Mr. Shaughnessy, "between all the roads mentioned and the Canadian Pacific, there is no combination of any kind. The roads mentioned may work more harmoniously in the future than in the past, as it is in their interests to do, but there is no truth in the story of a combination and a new transcontinental railway."

Faster than Ever to California.

Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6.30 P. M. via the shortest route, Chicago and Northwestern, Union and Southern Pacific Railways, and arrives San Francisco 6:45 P. M. third day. Best of everything. Double drawing room sleeping cars, buffet, library car, (with barber,) and dining cars. Full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

MORE BRITISH CAPTURED?

Squadron of Yeomanry Reported to Have Been Entrapped.

THE LOYALISTS LESS UNEASY

But the Disturbed Area of Cape Colony Is Apparently Larger Than a Year Ago.

CAPETOWN, Dec. 26.—A squadron of yeomanry which had been following the Boers from Britstown is reported to have been entrapped.

It is said that there were several casualties and that the remainder of the force was captured.

Gen. Kitchener has left Naauwpoort and gone northward.

The rapid concentration of troops in the disturbed districts, through the personal energy of Lord Kitchener, has allayed the loyalists' uneasiness.

ZEERUST, Transvaal, Dec. 24.—The Boers have captured two wagons containing Christmas luxuries destined for the camp of Lord Methuen.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The paucity and obscurity of the dispatches from South Africa give rise to renewed anxiety. Apparently the disturbed area of Cape Colony extends further south than it did last December, and Lord Kitchener does not appear to have had much success as yet in driving back the invaders.

The War Office had received no news last evening of the reported capture of Yeomanry near Britstown.

A Burghersdorp dispatch has a mysterious reference to "an unfortunate mistaking of the enemy for Brabant's Horse," which resulted in the sounding of "Cease fire" and enabled the Boers to occupy all the commanding positions, the British retiring from a difficult predicament.

Gen. Clements's success against the Boers in the Magalies Berg region is also doubtful, the last dispatch reporting that "it was considered advisable not to force the Boers from their positions."

The British press continues in the main optimistic, but the condition of affairs brings home the enormous difficulties that will face Lord Kitchener in patrolling and policing such immense tracts of country, even when the Boers shall be finally subdued.

The Daily Mail, which makes a strong appeal to the Government to "face the facts and send Lord Kitchener more troops," says:

"There is a real risk in being lulled to sleep by carefully censored messages."

A dispatch from London on Tuesday night said that Lord Kitchener, telegraphing to the War Office, under date of Naauwpoort, Dec. 24, 9 A. M., reported:

"Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry have occupied Britstown without opposition. The Boers retired to the north in the direction of Prieska. They will be followed up."

MAORIS TO FIGHT THE BOERS.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Dec. 27.—The sixth contingent of New Zealanders, 200 strong, half being Maoris, will sail for South Africa in three weeks.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The decision to include Maoris in the New Zealand contingent is extremely interesting, as at the beginning of the war the Government promised not to employ blacks.

CONCILIATORY PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Lord Kitchener, according to a dispatch from Johannesburg, has issued a proclamation, dated Pretoria, Dec. 20, announcing that burghers who voluntarily surrender will be allowed to live with their families in the Government laagers until such time as guerrilla warfare has sufficiently abated to admit of their returning in safety to their homes.

The proclamation also promises that all property and stock brought in at the time of surrender will be respected and paid for if requisitioned by the military authorities.

BRITISH PRESSING DE WET.

MASERU, Basutoland, Dec. 24.—The British are pressing Commandant De Wet in the Ladybrand district.

Lord Roberts at Madeira.

FUNCHAL, Madeira, Dec. 26.—The steamer Canada, with Lord Roberts on board, arrived here last evening, receiving a salute of nineteen guns on entering the port. An official reception was tendered to the Field Marshal by the authorities to-day, and at noon he started for Gibraltar.

HUNGRY WOLF ROAMS CHICAGO.

Follows a Man Home and Is Shot At, but Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Within the limits of Chicago, and scarcely ten miles from the City Hall, a bold and hungry wolf roams at night. Emboldened by hunger, the wolf is reported to have invaded Elmwood Cemetery, a mile west of the city, and to have dug part way to a coffin before being discovered and driven away.

Among those who have seen the animal and are willing to give it credit for remarkable cunning are F. Marwood and Otto Longfield. Mr. Marwood chased it out of his yard with a rifle, and admits he was unable to hit it.

The next day the beast followed Longfield to his home. Procuring a shotgun, Longfield stealthily went out to meet and slay the hungry animal. At the same time he heard a commotion in his poultry house. Before he could get there the wolf had taken a fowl and was barely visible in the darkness, a gray streak speeding away toward the woods. The farmer fired, without success.

NEW CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM.

Socialists Will Invite Millionaires to Become Stockholders.

A new style of co-operation was decided on last night at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Co-operative Brotherhood, in 156 East Fifty-second Street, in which it is to be joined by a smaller body known as the Co-operative Association. The Co-operative Brotherhood is made up of about 500 Socialists.

According to the new plan millionaires can become shareholders in the enterprise. An appeal addressed to philanthropists and workingmen was decided on "for the purpose of encouraging people to secure their own supplies daily."

Notwithstanding the fact that the Co-Operative Brotherhood proposes to do away with the capitalistic system, men like Andrew Carnegie or John D. Rockefeller or J. Pierpont Morgan will be eligible as shareholders, but will not have any more voting power than the working people.

Standard Seamless Tube Plant Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 26.—The National Tube Company has closed a deal for the plant of the Standard Seamless Tube Company, Ellwood City, Penn., for $500,000. This includes ten acres of land and a plant with a capacity of sixty-five tons of finished steel tubes per day. The services of R. C. Steifel, who invented all the machinery sold to the Shelby Steel Tube Company, and has since improved on the inventions, go with the deal. This places the National Tube Company in competition with the Shelby Steel Tube Company.

Survivor of Maine Disaster Married.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERSIDE, Conn., Dec. 26.—Oscar Anderson, one of the sailors on board the Maine when she was blown up in Havana harbor, and Miss Belle Hutchin, were married here Christmas night by the Rev. William Davidson.

Are you weary from work or worry? There's rest and help in Ballantine's India Pale Ale, or Old Burton Ale.—Adv.

PADEREWSKI REPORTED KILLED

The Famous Piano Player Said to Have Fought a Duel—The Story Not Verified.

A report was currently circulated last night at the Metropolitan Opera House that I. J. Paderewski, the Polish pianist, had been killed during a duel, which was said to have been fought on a small island in the Seine River, near the city of Sevres.

A thorough investigation of the report in Paris and London was made, but no confirmation of such a duel having taken place could be obtained.

PARIS, Dec. 27—5 A. M.—Inquiries in quarters most likely to be correctly informed on the subject show that nothing is known in Paris to justify the report circulated in the United States that M. Ignace Paderewski, the pianist, has been killed in a duel in France.

BANK IN RECEIVER'S HANDS.

Old Town Bank of Baltimore Cannot Meet Liabilities—Charged Against the Cashier.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Another Baltimore bank has closed its doors. Judge Stockbridge to-day, with the consent of the President and officers of the Old Town Bank, appointed Roger T. Gill of the law firm of N. Rufus Gill & Sons receiver of the institution. Mr. Gill gave bond in the sum of $1,500,000, twice the value of the assets of the bank.

George Schilling, a stockholder and depositor, and Robert L. Gill, a depositor, were the complainants. In their statement to the court they state:

"While the bank, until a recent period, has done a successful and profitable business, it has recently incurred heavy losses by the bad faith of its cashier, Theodore F. Wilcox, in that, without authority, he wrongfully, without the knowledge of its President or Board of Directors, permitted Isaac Robinson and the United Milk Producers' Association to draw from the bank large sums of money, and incurred losses thereby which the bank is unable to bear.

"Rumors affecting the financial condition of the bank are in circulation, in consequence of which large sums of money have been withdrawn by depositors, and it is a question of but a short time when the bank will be compelled to close its doors. The bank is unable to pay its liabilities in the usual course of business, and unless a receiver is appointed it will result in a struggle to keep the doors of the bank open and depositors will suffer loss."

The answer, filed by President E. G. Shipley, is as follows: "The bank admits that by reason of the facts stated in the bill of complaint it is no longer able to meet its current obligations, and believing that it ought not to further undertake to continue to do business, but that its assets should be held for the mutual benefit of all persons interested, it consents to the appointment of a receiver or receivers, as prayed."

Both the firms mentioned in the bill of complaint are in receivers' hands.

The bank was chartered by special act of the Legislature in 1858. Its authorized capital was $150,000. The officers and Directors are: President—E. G. Shipley; Cashier—Theodore F. Wilcox; Directors—William H. B. Fusselbaugh, E. G. Shipley, Charles W. Hatter, Daniel Donnelly, N. Rufus Gill, Jacob W. Hook, J. Henry Snyder, and George Schilling.

The condition of the bank at the close of business Sept. 5 was as follows:

RESOURCES.—Loans and discounts, $912,-158.55; overdrafts, secured, $20,315.11; stocks, securities, &c., $60,036.36; banking house, furniture, and fixtures, $45,000; other real estate and mortgages owned, $2,563.54; due from National banks, $99,715.76; due from State banks, $14,-123.28; checks and other cash items, $54,241.22; exchanges for Clearing House, $43,659.21; money in bank, $50,856.06. Total, $1,335,693.38.

LIABILITIES.—Capital stock paid in, $150,000; surplus fund, $150,000; undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, $14,934.80; due to National banks, $17,227.55; due to State banks, $13,482.07; due to private banks and bankers, $38,349.80; dividends unpaid, $1,465.61; individual deposits subject to check, $909,645.89; demand certificates of deposit, $5,369.63; certified checks, $20,218.15; cashier's checks outstanding, $15,000. Total, $1,335,693.38.

The United Milk Producers' Association, a company owned by farmers and dairymen who ship milk to this market, went into the receiver's hands on Sept. 6. Its assets and liabilities were approximately $200,000. The Old Town Bank held considerable of the company's paper, and Mr. Wilcox, its cashier, was appointed co-receiver. At a meeting of the unsecured creditors to-day it was decided to continue business under plans submitted several days ago by a finance committee of the stockholders.

At a recent meeting of the creditors of Isaac Robinson, a canned goods packer and fertilizer manufacturer, a preliminary statement submitted by the receivers showed liabilities of $856,252.89 and assets $712,-065.89. Efforts are being made to form a stock company to take over Mr. Robinson's business.

It was stated by one of the bank Directors to-night that the paper of the two concerns held by the bank approximated $180,000. Receiver Gill said that, in his opinion, from a cursory examination, there were sufficient funds on hand or secured to pay dollar for dollar to depositors.

Thirty or more stockholders and depositors applied for a co-receiver to-night, and Judge Stockbridge signed an order requiring the officers of the bank to show cause to-morrow why a co-receiver should not be appointed.

THE OTHER BALTIMORE FAILURES.

Additional Receivers of the Economy Savings Bank Appointed.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Three Baltimore banks embarrassed breaks the splendid record of sixty-five years without a bank failure in this city. The appointment of a receiver for the Old Town Bank, following upon the failure of the American National Bank and the Economy Savings Bank, has caused a tremendous sensation in financial circles. Crowds of excited depositors stood in front of the Economy Bank all day.

Thomas R. Clendinen and William Colton were to-day appointed co-receivers with D. L. Brinton of the Economy Savings Bank. The co-receivers are required to give $250,000 bond. There are some 3,000 depositors, and the deposits aggregate $340,000.

The Directors of the American National Bank held a meeting to consider the status of the bank and plans for rehabilitating it. No statement was issued. Temporary Receiver Aldrich is still examining the affairs of the bank, and it will probably be several days before he will be ready to submit a report to the Controller.

A call of the Controller for an assessment of 25 per cent. upon the stock would indicate that the capital stock and surplus of the institution has been wiped out. But it is not thought that depositors will lose.

REPLEEVINS WEDDING PRESENTS.

Wife Refuses to Give Up Property, So Husband Goes to Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Wedding presents and personal property secured from his wife on a writ of replevin by Robert K. Coble of Evanston mark a variation from the ordinary method of settling domestic difficulties. His wife, Coble says, refused to yield up any of the family possessions, and he applied for a writ of replevin, which was served Saturday night.

The property regained by Coble is valued at $8,000, and consists of collections of stamps, coins, and minerals; Japanese swords, Damascus blades, cut glass, Bohemian vases of antique pattern, relics from India, Sefu bowls and vases by Makuse Kosan, manufactured in the seventeenth century. A library is also included containing 4,000 volumes and valued at $6,000.

Burnett's Vanilla

is pure. Don't let your grocer work off a cheap and dangerous substitute. Insist on having Burnett's.—Adv.

VANDERBILT FAMILY MAY INVEST IN GAS

Senator Depew Has Advised Buying Stock in Chicago Concern.

RUINOUS WAR HAS ENDED

Members of Flower & Co. Would Not Be Surprised If Vanderbilt Interests Controlled People's Gas Company.

Is the younger generation of the Vanderbilts going into other than railway investments?

Wall Street has been discussing reports that some conspicuous members of the family are to undertake or go into gas-making enterprises in the larger cities of the country. One rumor is that Alfred Vanderbilt is to invest some of his fortune in Chicago and elsewhere in gas projects. It is impossible to get any confirmation of these reports, but that interests closely related to the Vanderbilts are making such investments is not disguised.

While frequently reported that the gas war in Chicago had been settled, it was never officially announced until yesterday, when Senator Chauncey M. Depew stated to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he had himself brought the settlement about and that it was of such a character that wars of the same kind between conflicting interests would be impossible in the future. Senator Depew says that he is and has been a large holder of People's Gas stock and that as "the largest custodian of other people's property in the United States," he has advised his clients to invest in the stock, believing, he says, that it is one of the surest paying 6 per cent. properties in the country, especially since he has succeeded in bringing the conflicting interests together.

"It was while I was in Chicago just before the close of the campaign," said Senator Depew, "that the condition of affairs was brought directly to my attention in a forcible way. I investigated the matter and expressed the belief that it was nonsense to carry on this war of extermination any longer. Money of stockholders and bondholders was being wasted, and when I said that the interests ought to be reconciled I was told that it was impossible to get them together. I replied that I never saw the time when conflicting interests could not be harmonized if the right means were used. Out of that grew the negotiations, and there will be no more wars between Chicago gas interests.

"I have been a stockholder of Chicago Gas for some time, believing it to be one of the best properties in the country and one of the best managed. During last year, on a further examination of present conditions and the future possibilities of the company, I advised several of my clients who invest on my suggestion to put the stock in their boxes as one of the surest and most certain 6 per cent. securities I knew of.

"It has not only its present business, which is excellent, but the possibilities coming with the growth of Chicago are practically limitless. I am not a Director in the company, but on examining it as an investor and in the interests of my friends I found it complicated and hearing on all sides of the differences of the company with other interests. I advised a settlement by compromise concessions on all sides.

"I am happy to say that the negotiations resulted in the various interests getting together and adjusting their differences upon a basis which makes the People's Gas Company one of the sure and stable properties of the country. I think that the management is able and conservative, and that having harmonized the differences with conflicting interests, they will also succeed in satisfying their customers and the public so as to be free in the future from the raids they have been subject to in the past.

"I think I may say that I am to-day the largest custodian of other people's property in the United States. These clients of mine trust me absolutely and allow me to do what I please with their affairs. I have advised and made many large investments in People's Gas, and I may say that my advice has been taken by very large investors, who, now that the differences are over, want no safer investment than this stock offers. I am naturally not at liberty to tell who my clients are, but they are well known.

"As to Chicago itself," said Senator Depew in answer to a question on that subject, "there has been an effort making to attract capital there, not to frighten it away, as has been done. I found that the big men of the city had become alarmed at the reports that had gone abroad to the effect that Chicago was not a safe place in which to invest, and that it was inadvisable to start great corporations there, from the attacks that had been made on them in the Council. The solid men of the city have gotten together to have a stop put to this, and the City Council has been brought to its senses. I believe to-day that Chicago offers greater opportunities than any city in the country outside of New York for manufacturing. Its growth is destined to be enormous and its resources are practically limitless. Its railroad and shipping facilities make this certain."

Senator Depew was asked if he knew of any contemplated changes in the Directorate of the company consequent upon the purchases made of the stock. He repeated that he was not a Director and that he knew nothing of what might be done in that direction.

A member of the firm of Flower & Co. was asked if he had any knowledge of a change in the People's Gas Directorate.

"I don't know anything positive about it," he said. "There have been a lot of rumors, but that is all."

"Do you know if the Vanderbilt interests will be represented on the board?" was asked.

"No; I don't," was the reply; "but I wouldn't be surprised to find them in control."

THE CHICAGO GAS WAR.

Arguments in Hyde Park Citizens' Suit Against the People's Company Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Arguments in the suit of Hyde Park citizens against the People's Gas Light and Coke Company were closed to-day before Judge Dunne. The bill asks the Court to restrain the gas company from charging more than 72 cents a thousand feet for fuel gas in the Hyde Park district.

Near the close of the argument a heated discussion was engaged in by attorneys of both sides, the contention being made by the gas company's counsel that the plaintiffs were basing their arguments on two bills. The attorneys for the gas consumers insisted that the basis of argument was on the fact that the gas company was liable for the contract imposed upon the old Mutual Gas Company, which the consolidated company assumed when the Mutual was merged into the corporation under the Consolidation act.

Judge Dunne will give his decision in ten days. Pending this the gas company is restrained from removing meters or from collecting the dollar rate.

Electrical Expert Moore Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 26.—Former Councilman William H. Moore, aged forty-six years, died at his home on West Sixth Street this noon after an illness of six weeks with typhoid fever. He served two terms in the Common Council. Mr. Moore was an electrical expert, and was associated for a long time with Thomas A. Edison. He made several trips abroad for Mr. Edison, one of them being to Japan to secure teeth from a jointless reed for a filament in an incandescent lamp bulb. Mr. Moore was borne near Rahway. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Ballantine's India Pale Ale or Old Burton Ale will put insomnia to sleep. They soothe and nourish.—Adv.

WOMAN GAGGED BY BURGLARS.

Mrs. Slater Was Compelled to Witness the Looting of Her Own Home.

Mrs. Mary Slater of 682 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street was a silent spectator while her home was robbed in broad daylight by two daring burglars.

Mrs. Slater was a spectator because she was bound so securely that she could not get away, and she was silent because she was gagged so effectually that she could scarcely breathe.

The police are looking for two short, thick-set, heavily bearded men, who, after robbing the house, left Mrs. Slater lying helpless on the floor, where she was found some time later by her younger sisters.

Mrs. Slater was in her home alone on Monday afternoon, when she heard some one walking about in the parlor. Going in to see who was there she found two men, who had evidently entered by a window.

She started to scream, but the men immediately grabbed her, covered her mouth up with their hands, and bore her to the floor. One held here there while another drew a piece of heavy twine from his pocket and tied her feet together. He next tied her hands together behind her back, and then picking up a soft cushion, forced it into her mouth. He then passed a piece of cord around her neck and tied it in place. It gagged her so effectually that she had great difficulty in breathing.

Leaving her lying on the floor, the burglars ransacked the house from top to bottom with the greatest deliberation.

They secured $35 in money and about $30 worth of clothes, and left after giving a parting glance at Mrs. Slater to see that she was bound securely.

About an hour later Rose and Annie Hoey, six and nine years old, respectively, sisters of Mrs. Slater, who had been playing on the sidewalk a few blocks away, tried to get into their house. They found the front door locked, and after ringing the bell repeatedly without any effect, they went down the cellar steps and up into the kitchen from the basement.

Their screams when they found their sister bound and gagged on the parlor floor soon attracted the attention of neighbors, who released Mrs. Slater. A doctor was called in and succeeded in reviving her.

The burglary was reported to the police of the Tremont Avenue Station. Mrs. Slater says that she would recognize the men anywhere.

SUIT FOR $20,000,000.

Sixteen Children to Bring Action Against Their Father and Uncle Over St. Louis Real Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—A suit involving the title to $20,000,000 worth of the most valuable and fashionable residence property in St. Louis will be brought in about a week against J. Charles Cabanne and his brother, Sarpy Carr Cabanne, by their sixteen children.

It is contended that the defendants broke the provisions of their father's will when they disposed of the estate. It is claimed that the will provides that the estate must be held intact until the children of J. Charles and Sarpy Cabanne are of age, when it is to be divided among them, provided that the children had not consented to the sale of the estate or any part thereof.

Forty acres of forest park, owned by the city, Westmoreland and Portland Places, part of Westminster Place and McPherson Avenue, occupied by the wealthiest families of the city, are included. One of the most prominent lawyers of New York has been retained as chief counsel, though his name is withheld for the present. The attorneys are to receive half, or $10,000,000, if the case is won.

LONG SEARCH ENDS IN GRIEF.

St. Louis Man, Who for Ten Years Sought His Daughter, Finds Her Body in the Morgue.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—After ten years of anxious search, and almost weekly visits to the Morgue, Ernest Haars, a contractor and builder, of 12 Shaw Place, found his daughter cold in death on a slab to-day. After a disagreement with her father, Miss Haars left her home, saying that she would take care of herself, and that he need never expect to see her again. She kept her word, and diligent inquiry and search failed to disclose her whereabouts. Occasionally the father would hear indirectly that she had been seen in the city by some old friend, but her abode could never be located.

Whenever an unknown woman was taken to the Morgue Mr. Haars would visit the place to see if it was his daughter, and to prevent her burial in the Potter's Field in an unmarked grave. He would never reveal his identity to the officials in charge, saying that it would be time enough if he should be so unfortunate as to find his missing offspring there.

Christmas day a woman known as Mrs. Rose Maddox, employed as a dishwasher at the Moser Hotel, dropped dead and was taken to the Morgue, where her body awaited identification. Mr. Haars went there to-day, and identified the body as that of his daughter. She had kept her promise. The father wept when he saw the body, and his grief was pitiable. The body was removed to the Haars residence, and will be buried from there to-morrow afternoon.

CASE AGAINST VALET DROPPED.

C. L. Bucki of This City Had Charged His Man with Theft.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 26.—Philip Brown of New York, valet for Charles L. Bucki, a lumberman of that city, was in court to-day to answer to a charge of larceny of several bottles of champagne made by his master. When the case was called Attorney McSperry of New Jersey, was present to prosecute Brown.

Before the hearing began, however, it was ascertained that Brown had summoned as witnesses Mrs. Bucki and a number of women, and to prevent embarrassing them the proceedings were dropped. Brown was arrested on the complaint of Bucki last Saturday, and spent Sunday in jail.

It is said that the valet will now sue his master for false arrest and imprisonment.

Held for Passing Worthless Checks.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 26.—George Benedict, alias George Comstock, is under arrest at South Norwalk charged with passing worthless checks upon Norwalk merchants. He secured several hundred dollars in money by ordering goods, having them sent to a fictitious address, and pocketing the difference between the amount of the check and the amount paid for the goods. Two weeks ago Benedict worked the same game very successfully in Greenwich and Stamford.

CHARLES H. CRAMP NOTIFIED.

Informed that Contract for Turkish Cruiser Has Been Signed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Charles H. Cramp, when seen to-day, said: "We have received a cablegram from Gen. Williams informing us of the signing of the contract with the Turkish Minister of Marine for the construction of a first-class cruiser.

"The provisions of the contract we do not know, nor can I say just when work on the cruiser will begin, or when it is to be completed. Gen. Williams is now on his way home, and he is expected to arrive here in about fifteen days. We will then be better able to know more about the contract."

Pschorr Brau Bock, the Beer that was awarded Grand Prix (highest award) at Paris, now on draught.—Adv.

SERGT. DEEVY BENEFITS BY THE VETERAN LAW

Enlisted After Lee's Surrender, but Was "in the Civil War."

CAPTAINS NOT YET APPOINTED

Rumors of Chief Devery's Intention to Resign, but Police Board Has Not Heard of Any Such Move.

Corporation Counsel Whalen decided yesterday that a man who enlisted in the army after the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox and before the issuance of the peace proclamation by President Lincoln was "in the civil war" and was entitled to all the privileges of a veteran of many battles.

This decision greatly affects the police situation as to who are to be promoted to the vacant Captaincies on the force. The matter was brought up by a protest of Sergts. Jefferson Deevy of Manhattan and Edward J. Kenny of Brooklyn. Corporation Counsel Whalen holds that these two men are entitled to be placed at the head of the list as veterans, and two of the Sergeants in the first twenty-five e

any one that "everything in police matters was as satisfactory for the Brooklyn organization as before the shake-up by Chief Devery."

Mr. Shevlin said that Brooklyn Democrats were pleased with the return of Deputy Chief McLaughlin, but would make no statement as to whether the transfer of the Captains sent to Brooklyn by Chief Devery's orders would be accomplished through political power.

Hugh McLaughlin refused to be interviewed last evening on police matters. He said:

"My views are well known about Chief Devery. I have nothing further to say."

Mr. McLaughlin said that he was not aware that Mr. Shevlin called on Mayor Van Wyck and that he did not know the object of his call.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

Holds Executive Session and Appoints Sub-Committees.

The Committee of Fifteen met yesterday afternoon in the Trustees' room of the United Charities Building. William H. Baldwin, Jr., presided, and the following members of the committee were present: Charles Stewart Smith, John T. Kennedy, Austen G. Fox, Charles Sprague Smith, Felix Adler, George Haven Putnam, George Foster Peabody, and Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman.

The meeting was an executive one, and lasted for about two hours. When it was concluded Chairman Baldwin announced that the following sub-committees had been appointed:

Committee on Finance—Charles Stewart Smith, John S. Kennedy, George Foster Peabody, John Harsen Rhoades, and Jacob H. Schiff.

Committee on Investigation—William H. Baldwin, Jr., Felix Adler, George Haven Putnam, and Edwin R. A. Seligman.

Committee on Legislation—Austen G. Fox, Col. Joel B. Erhardt, and William J. O'Brien.

Committee on Co-operation—Charles Sprague Smith, Felix Adler, and A. J. Smith.

Whether or not the committees, as approved by the full committee, were the same as presented by the Sub-Committee on Plan and Scope, which was appointed to select sub-committees, was not made known, and Mr. Baldwin, when asked if the Committee on Plan and Scope had not included in the list submitted a sub-committee to wait on the city officials, said that "no statement to that effect had been made with authority."

"It is our intention," said Mr. Baldwin, "to establish a central headquarters immediately. We have not yet determined where it will be located, but we would like to have it down town for convenience sake. At this office we will have a general agent to collate all information that comes in, and he will have his assistants. We will also appoint investigators.

"How many?"

"That will depend on how many we find are needed. We will have all that are needed. When you can say that we have plenty of money pledged to carry on this work permanently, if necessary."

"Was the appointment of Mr. Philbin as District Attorney discussed in the meeting?"

"We discussed a great many things in the meeting. As to Mr. Philbin, you can say that all of the members of the committee were well pleased with his appointment. We are assured now of all the aid the District Attorney's office can give us in our efforts to suppress vice, and this assistance will, of course, render our task much easier."

The full committee will meet again next Wednesday, and by that time the sub-committees announced yesterday, it is expected, will have something definite to report.

CAPT. THOMAS A SLEUTH.

Makes Tour of the Tenderloin and Pronounces It Clean.

Capt. Thomas of the West Thirtieth Street station transformed himself into a Vice Committee of One yesterday. No one at the police station saw anything of the Captain yesterday until late in the evening, when he entered with a very important look on his face.

"Call all the reporters in," he said to the Sergeant; "get 'em all here in a bunch. I've got something to tell 'em that the public ought to know."

When the reporters had gathered around him the Captain made a little speech.

"I've spent all day in covering this precinct," he said, "and I want to make the result of my investigations public. The result is that I've found that this precinct is as clean as it has ever been in all its history. There isn't a disorderly house or a poolroom or a gambling house in it. I know, because I've been around myself, and I'm not talking from hearsay. I've heard people say that 'Paddy the Pig' was running a gambling joint at Thirty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue.

"There's not a thing in that. I was there myself, and there's no more gambling joint or poolroom there than there is here. There may be a few handbooks made on the races and a few of the gents there may have a poker game once in a while. But there is no poolroom nor open game there. I've been to other places where I heard people say there were poolrooms and I found that everything was on the level. There are no poolrooms or gambling houses in the precinct, and I want that fact made public."

QUARRELED ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Woman Upbraids Her Husband for Attentions to a Chorus Girl.

A man, evidently about thirty years old, in evening clothes, with a paddock coat, and a fashionably gowned young woman came out of the Thirty-third Street entrance of the Waldorf-Astoria about 4 o'clock last evening, and stood for a moment in earnest conversation on the sidewalk. Then the woman drew away from the man and began to talk to him in a loud voice.

"I won't stand it any longer," she cried. "I won't go in there with you again. You have disgraced your own family and now you are trying to disgrace mine. I won't have anything more to do with you."

"Don't go on that way," said the man, looking nervously at the crowd of curious people who were gathering.

"Go on this way," said the woman in a louder voice. "I'll go on any way I please. To think that you would desert your wife for a chorus girl. It would not have been so bad if she had been good looking even, but that!—"

The man took the woman by the arm and led her down Fifth Avenue. A moment later, however, they were back in front of the hotel again and the woman, now in an almost hysterical condition, was talking louder than ever.

"I won't stay with you a minute longer," she said; "I'll sue for divorce to-morrow."

This was all the crowd heard, for the man led her away again. Fifteen minutes later the same couple appeared on the sidewalk in front of Delmonico's, where the argument was resumed. The man was trying to persuade his companion to have dinner in the restaurant, but she refused in a loud voice, and tore herself away from his grasp again and again. The couple, after a long dispute, entered a cab and drove up town.

Manager Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria declined to say whether the couple were guests there or not.

Big Colorado Smelter Fired Up.

PUEBLO, Col., Dec. 26.—The new Rocky Mountain Smelter at Florence, forty miles up the Arkansas River, was fired up and began operations to-day. With this addition the Arkansas Valley of Colorado becomes the greatest centre of metalliferous reduction works in America, there being a string of reduction plants extending from Leadville to Pueblo. The new smelter cost $750,000. Most of the capital came from the East. The works start with a capacity of 600 tons of ore a day, but this is to be doubled during the next year. The ores treated will come mostly from Cripple Creek, Leadville, and Silver Cliff.

O'Leary Clubhouse, Chicago, Burned.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—A Stock Yards fire early to-day caused a panic among the guests of the Transit House and resulted in the destruction of the noted O'Leary Club house, entailing losses aggregating $60,000. Aside from the clubhouse, the building, of four stories, contained a white lead factory, gum factory, and store, the stock in nearly all of which was almost totally destroyed. The Transit House, which was across the street from the burned building, was at no time in danger.

Dr. T. C. Mendenhall Resigns.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 26.—Thomas C. Mendenhall, President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute for seven years, has resigned to take effect July 1, 1901, and his resignation has been accepted by the Trustees in correspondence made public to-day. Poor health is given as the cause of his decision. Dr. Mendenhall, before coming to Worcester, was Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at Washington.

THREE HELD IN CONTEMPT

Lawyer, His Son, and Client Adjudged Guilty in One Case.

Their Application for a Receiver Set Aside on Their Motion Because the Martin Law Firm Was Not Employed.

Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday adjudged Lawyer Joseph Martin, his son William J., and his client, Emmanuel Popper, in contempt of court. The Justice, on entering the order, made very severe comments on the practice of the Martins and said he would reserve punishment until after the parties had corrected what had been done in the proceedings, as the practice followed brought two other Justices into the case. The matter grew out of the appointment of a receiver for the assessment insurance society of the Order of Chosen Friends.

The wife of Mr. Popper died recently, leaving a certificate calling for $1,000 from the Order of Chosen Friends. Before it could be collected a receiver for the order was appointed in Indiana. Mr. Popper then retained Joseph Martin as his counsel, and on Friday last he applied to the Supreme Court of this county for the appointment of a receiver here. The application was made to Justice Leventritt, who named Jacques S. Herts, who at once gave bonds in $50,000. The same afternoon Popper, accompanied by his counsel, went to Brooklyn and appeared before Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court in Kings County, and there presented affidavits asking for a discontinuance of the action brought before Justice Leventritt. Justice Maddox signed the order as requested. The next day William McClusky, a clerk in Mr. Martin's office, went to Patchogue, in Suffolk County, and there appeared before Justice Wilmot M. Smith, and, setting forth the same cause of action as presented in Popper's affidavit to Justice Leventritt, asked Justice Smith to appoint a receiver. William J. Martin, the young son of the lawyer, was suggested, and Justice Smith appointed him. He also gave bond for $50,000.

Meanwhile Myers, Goldsmith, and Brommer, the personal counsel for Mr. Herts, had heard of this running from one county to another, and on Monday last placed the matter before Justice Leventritt, who at once issued an order for the lawyer, his son, and his client to appear before him yesterday and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

The Justice was angry when the hearing began, and said: "This thing of going behind the back of one Justice in proceedings of this kind and getting court orders nullified is, to say the least, discourteous. Even legal methods brought to obtain legal relief may result in a contempt of court. I propose to sift this matter carefully."

William J. Martin declared that he knew nothing about the case except that he had been named as received by Justice Smith.

"Did you tell the Justice," asked Justice Leventritt, "that the receiver suggested by you was not appointed by me and that I appointed another man?"

"We told him the facts," was Mr. Martin's reply. Mr. Martin said that Mr. Popper was dissatisfied with the appointment of Mr. Herts.

Mr. Herts said that after he had qualified as receiver he was called outside of the Justice's chamber and there met William J. Martin. "The young man said to me," continued Mr. Herts: 'Will you employ us as your counsel now that you have been named receiver? It is usually customary for the receiver to employ the counsel of the man who has asked the court to appoint a receiver.' I told him that I had my own personal counsel in other matters and would consult them before I did anything. Then the young man asked that his firm be employed as associate counsel. I declined to consent to this."

Justice Leventritt, in giving his decision said: "In this matter I desire that you make an application to Justice Smith to vacate his order in appointing a receiver. He will do so. You are to explain to him what transpired in this court, and you are also to make an application to Justice Maddox and have him vacate the orders entered by him. Copies of the proceedings here are to be given to each Justice.

"I am well satisfied that the proceedings taken were in contempt of court and were conducted by the lawyer because he did not get a receiver serviceable to him. I do not propose to countenance such practice."

The Justice ordered the record of his decision transcribed at once and the motions made in Kings and Suffolk Counties without delay.

MANY SHOOTINGS IN KENTUCKY.

Thirty Killings Said to be the Record for Christmas Day.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 26.—Christmas Day in Kentucky was marked by many shootings. Thirty killings is the record of the State, a total not reached in years. In the large number of instances the killings were the outcome of drunken rows. The most unusual shooting was that of Mrs. J. C. Bryant, who was fatally wounded by Thomas Kidd at Williamsburg. This shooting has incensed the community and Kidd is being guarded in jail. He claims that he was under the influence of liquor and did not know what he was doing.

E. T. Gerrard, while attending a dance, near Manchester, was shot and killed by Dill Holland, and another outbreak of the famous Clay County feuds is expected. Gen. T. T. Garrard, father of E. T. Garrard, and leader of the Garrard faction, is now in a dying condition from an attack of pneumonia.

In Christian County, as the result of a feud of ten years' standing between two prominent families, Marion Henderson was shot to death by Robert Morris. Henderson came into the saloon waving his pistols, and Morris, thinking his life threatened, opened fire.

At Mayfield, Deputy Sheriff John Usher attempted to arrest some violators of the whisky law. He was killed in the battle that ensued, as was Charles Bowlin, who was resisting arrest. There were any number of shootings where no fatal results are recorded.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

Arrangements Announced for the Ceremonies New Year's Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary Cortelyou to-day announced the following arrangements for the President's New Year's reception.

The President will receive at:

11 A. M.—The members of the Cabinet; the Diplomatic Corps.

11:15 A. M.—The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; the Judges of the United States Court of Claims; the Judges of the Court of Appeals; the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; ex-Cabinet members and ex-Ministers of the United States.

11:25 A. M.—Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress; the Commissioners and judicial officers of the District of Columbia.

11:40 A. M.—Officers of the army, officers of the navy, officers of the Marine Corps; commanding General and general staff of the militia of the District of Columbia.

12 M.—The Regent and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; the Commissioner of Fisheries; the Civil Service Commission; the Interstate Commerce Commission; the Commissioner of Labor; Assistant Secretaries of departments; Assistant Postmasters General; the Solicitor General; Assistant Attorneys General; the Treasurer of the United States; Commissioner of Pensions; Commissioner of Patents; Controller of the Currency; the heads of bureaus in the several departments; the President of the Columbian Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

12:15 P. M.—The Associated Veterans of the War of 1846-7; the Grand Army of the Republic; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; the Union Veteran Legion; Union Veterans' Union; Spanish War Veterans; the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia.

12:35 P. M.—Reception of citizens, which will terminate at 1:30 P. M.

SMALLPOX FROM SICK COWS.

Five Persons Afflicted After Drinking the Milk.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 26.—An epidemic of smallpox is claiming the attention of the State authorities at Ceuli, Ohio. The cows of the farmers are infected with smallpox. One family of five persons is afflicted from drinking the milk and several other families are sick. Dr. Chapman of the State Board of Health of this city investigated the case to-day and has ordered a rigid quarantine.

One of the daughters of the afflicted family has attended school and many of the children of the school district have been exposed. The matter has been brought to the attention of the State authorities and further attention will be given the matter.

MOTHER STEALS HER CHILD.

Son of Ex-Attorney General Miller in Hot Chase After His Wife Fails to Find Her.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 26.—A sensational abduction took place in this city this afternoon, when Mrs. Samuel D. Miller of New York, kidnapped her small child and fled from the city. A hot chase was made across the State to intercept the woman, but she could not be located. Seven years ago Samuel D. Miller, son of ex-Attorney General W. H. H. Miller, married a Miss Karcher of New York, the wedding taking place in Washington, D. C. The young couple came to this city, where Mr. Miller occupied a high social position, to reside. They lived here two years, when Mrs. Miller induced her husband to remove to New York. After two or three years there Mr. Miller returned to this city to practice law with his father, but Mrs. Miller preferred to remain in New York. While they had been separated for two years, no steps in the direction of a divorce had been taken.

Two or three days ago Mrs. Miller came to this city and went to the Denison Hotel. She sought an interview with her husband and desired to see her child, disclaiming any intention of attempting to take the boy back to New York. This afternoon the nurse took the child to the Denison to meet the mother by appointment. The nurse was sent out to get a check cashed, and when she returned Mrs. Miller was dressed for the street. She said she was going for a drive and the nurse insisted upon accompanying her charge.

They all entered the carriage, but the nurse soon became alarmed and jumped from the moving vehicle. She at once notified Mr Miller, and he went to the Union Station to intercept the woman, but she could not be found. The cab driver, when located, said he had driven the woman and child to Brightwood, a suburb, where she intended to board a Big Four train. Mr. Miller then wired his attorneys at Muncie, Ind., to begin habeas corpus proceedings and search the train when it reached that point. This was done, but no trace of the woman and child could be found. Mr. Miller and his father went to Muncie on a later train, but returned to-night empty-handed. The abduction caused a sensation here because of the social position of the Millers.

Last Friday when Mrs. Miller suddenly appeared in the city with the announcement that she had come to get her son and take him home with her there were conferences between the father and mother, and Mrs. Miller employed ex-County Clerk Fesler to represent her. It was hoped a compromise would be effected by which the boy would spend a part of his time with each, but nothing be made public concerning the matter. This seemed to be nearly accomplished till the incident this afternoon, when Mrs. Miller started for the Union Station with the governess and boy in a closed carriage.

ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Prisoner Gave His Name as King, but Signed a Message for Aid "Dr. Louis C. Le Roy."

A man of refined bearing and well dressed was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night on the charge of stealing $6 worth of bric-à-brac from an auction house at 8 West Twenty-eighth Street. He was registered as Louis King, a musician, of 600 Lexington Avenue. The police say the name and address are fictitious.

Charles E. Smith, who caused the arrest, said the prisoner had entered his place and pocketed a small powder box and a china plate worth $6. He called in Policeman Conboy, who arrested the man. In the station a box and plate were found on the prisoner. Mr. Smith said they had been stolen from his place. The prisoner, who had a big roll of bills of large denomination, was reticent and nervous. In his pocket were a number of cards bearing the address of Dr. Louis C. Le Roy, Jr., D. D. S., 6 Lexington Avenue. He was given permission to send out a telegram to "his brother." It was signed, "Dr. Louis C. Le Roy, a dentist, 6 Lexington Avenue."

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called at 6 Lexington Avenue, and was admitted by a young man in livery. "Yes, Dr. Leroy, Jr., lives here," said the doorman. The young woman who saw the reporter said: "Dr. Leroy is not home. He has not been here all day. I have no idea where he might be found. He is not likely to return before midnight." The young woman said she was a sister-in-law of Dr. Louis C. Leroy, Jr., and the description she gave of him tallied with the appearance of the man locked up for shoplifting.

The reporter then followed from the house to the West Thirtieth Street station by a smooth-faced young man. He stepped up to the desk, and handing the Sergeant a card, asked to see Dr. King.

"We have no such man here," said the Sergeant. "Give us the right name, it's the same as yours, (glancing at the young man's card,) and maybe I'll let you see him." The young man took another card from his pocket and wrote something on the unprinted side.

"I thought so," said the Sergeant glancing at the card on which the name Leroy had been written. The Sergeant said later: "The cards found on the prisoner bore his rightful name." The caller later admitted that the prisoner was Dr. Leroy. "Louis must have been drinking," he said. "It is preposterous to think he could be in his right mind and do what he is accused of." Capt. Thomas agreed to accept $500 bail, which was offered by W. J. Campbell of 43 West Thirty-second Street and the prisoner was released.

PLAN TO IMPROVE ROADS.

Louis Bedell Has One on the Strength of Which Orange County Will Issue $200,000 in Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The Board of Supervisors of Orange County has authorized a $200,000 bond issue for the purpose of road improvements. The action was taken on the recommendation of Assemblyman Louis Bedell, who stated that his plan for road improvement would cost the county nothing. Briefly outlined it is as follows:

The Orange County Road Improvement Association, which Mr. Bedell represents, had induced the State Engineer to make an estimate which would cost $2,000 per mile, to be operated under the Higbie-Armstrong law. Four per cent. bonds of this county to the amount of $200,000 could be sold at a premium of 8 per cent., which would give $16,000 to establish a sinking fund. The State will pay half the cost of construction, which will make $400,000.

The Road Improvement Association will give a bond to do the work at 10 per cent. profit. This amount, $40,000, will be added to the sinking fund. The railroads of the county have agreed to pay half the cost of abolishing grade crossings, about $7,000. which, also placed in the sinking fund, will bring the total to $63,000, and this amount in thirty years will pay off the bonds at maturity.

The board was not unanimous in its decision, and opponents of the plan are talking of the matter of interest on the bonds, which amounts to $8,000 yearly.

KENTUCKY PROFESSOR RESIGNS.

Quit Because College Faculty Refused to Expel Football Players.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 26.—The resignation of Prof. D. W. Batson, Dean of Kentucky Wesleyan College, at Winchester, was accepted by the board here today. His retirement is due to his opposition to the football teams playing on gridirons of other colleges. He asked the Faculty to expel the members of the team. It refused, and he resigned.

Gave $2,296 for Newsboys' Christmas.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Col. John Lambert of the Illinois Steel Company contributed $2,296, his salary for one year as a member of the special Canal Inspection Commission, to be used to make newsboys happy Christmas time and later. So a big Christmas tree in the dining hall of the Newsboys' Home groaned under the weight of new shoes, stockings, mittens, fur caps, candies, and fruit, while the tables were weighed down with turkeys, cranberry sauce, and plum puddings.

Hawaiian Delegate's Big Mileage Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—To Robert H. Wilcox, Delegate in the House of Representatives from the Hawaiian Islands, has just been paid a claim of $1,000 for mileage. It was the largest claim of the kind ever made, but it was paid promptly by the Sergeant at Arms of the House. Every Congressman is entitled to mileage at the rate of 20 cents a mile "by the most direct and practicable route from his home to Washington and return." The distance between Honolulu and Washington is figured at 5,000 miles. Mr. Wilcox will draw $1,000 more for his return trip.

MR. BRYAN MAKES A PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Does Not Know If He Will Be a Candidate Again.

HE LIKES HIS EDITORSHIP

Although, He Adds, the Presidency Seemed Desirable—J. W. Kern Denounces Democratic Deserters.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 26.—The annual banquet of the Jefferson Club of Lincoln to-night at the Lincoln Hotel brought together nearly 300 representative men of the Democratic and Populist Parties of Nebraska, together with a number of leaders from other States. William Jennings Bryan made his first appearance at a public gathering since the election, and the greeting accorded him was never more hearty and spontaneous in his home city. His address received the closest attention and the applause was frequent.

Aside from the remarks of Mr. Bryan, the event of the evening was the speech of John W. Kern, defeated Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, who aroused the banqueters to a high pitch of enthusiasm, not only by his laudation of Mr. Bryan, but by his outspoken criticism of those Democrats whom he accused of contributing to his (Bryan's) defeat. His denunciations of Democrats who offered "gratuitous counsel to Democracy," though he mentioned no names, was accepted by the crowd as a reference to ex-President Cleveland.

It was after 10 o'clock when the dinner was finished and the speaking began.

MR. BRYAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Bryan, whose subject was "Principles Live," said, in part:

"At this banquet, surrounded by neighbors who have been my friends for ten years, I may be pardoned for saying a word of a personal nature. Five times you have voted for me for public office—twice for Congress, once for the United States Senate, and twice for the Presidency—and no candidate ever received more loyal support than you have given me.

"Whether I shall ever be a candidate for office again is a question which must be determined by events. No one can speak with certainty of the future, for one's destiny is not known until his life's work is complete. I shall be content if it is my lot to aid in the triumph of the principles while others enjoy the honors and bear the responsibility of office.

"The holding of public office should be an incident and not the extreme aim of the citizen. It should not be an end, but the means for the accomplishment of a purpose.

"The Presidency seemed desirable because it would have enabled me to give effective aid to certain reforms which I believe to be necessary to the public welfare, but defeat—even a second defeat—does not lessen my interest in this reform, and time may prove that my work is to advocate rather than to execute.

"The Commoner will give me an opportunity to participate in public discussions, and I am sure that an editorial pursuit will furnish as much intellectual enjoyment as I could have found in the White House, and, in addition thereto, will give me more time for home pleasures.

"The principles for which we contended in the last campaign still live, and we who believe in them must continue to fight for them. An election does not change principles; it only determines what principles shall be for the time being applied.

"The believers in tariff reform did not abandon their faith when the high-tariff doctrine was indorsed at the polls, neither did protectionists when their cause suffered loss. The advocates of the gold standard continued their fight for monometallism for twenty-five years, in spite of the platform declarations of all parties in favor of a double standard. Shall we who believe in bimetallism lose courage because our opponents have profited by an increased volume of money, thus admitting the economic principle for which we have been contending?

"The defenders of trusts did not lose heart when all parties denounced combinations in restraint of trade. Shall we give up the fight because monopoly has temporarily by stealth? Must we now advocate an imperial policy because our opponents have won a victory by denying that they are imperialists? A colonial system involves a surrender of our theory of government, and the people will understand this as soon as the system is put into operation.

"If we were to consult our immediate convenience and comfort, we would never oppose wrong of any kind, for all warfare involves a temporary sacrifice, but this is our Government, and must be transmitted unimpaired to posterity. We have no choice, therefore, but to stand steadfast, come what may.

"If we are successful in diverting present tendencies and in carrying the Government to its old foundations we shall rejoice in the victory and profit by the reforms secured. I am confident that we shall ultimately win, but if the trend toward plutocracy cannot be checked, it is still better that we should be defeated in a righteous undertaking than that we should join hands with those who are ignoring the inalienable rights of man."

JOHN W. KERN'S SPEECH.

John W. Kern of Indiana spoke to the toast, "The Rank and File." He said, in part:

"The Democracy of Hendricks was the Democracy of the Kansas City Convention. If living, his voice would have rung out in the last campaign in behalf of those principles always dear to his heart. But while the Democratic Party is still the conservative party, as it was in the days of Hendricks, it is as ready now as then to strive to find common ground upon which all Democrats who believe in Constitutional Government may stand in coming conflicts.

"It is to-day holding no parley with deserters. Its ears are closed against words of advice gratuitously offered by alleged Democrats who vote the Republican ticket, or by those in the great struggle of 1900 who withheld both vote and voice from the cause of the people, and could see in that mighty contest only a painful and distressing situation.

"There is no occasion for crimination and recrimination as between Democrats, but there should always be generous and patriotic rivalry as to who will render the most effective service in the work of building up the party organization and strengthen the party lines for the coming conflict."

Mr. Kern spoke in praise of Richard Olney, David B. Hill, Bourke Cockran, John De Witt Warner, Robert E. Pattison, Alexander K. McClure, Arthur P. Gorman, Henry Watterson, and other Gold Democrats, for their course in the late campaign and "their patriotic protests against the advance of the hosts of imperialism," and continued:

"It is in no spirit of bitterness, however, I add that there were a few men, once prominent in Democratic ranks, who in the midst of all the stormy scenes of this mighty contest remained unmoved and silent, except that now and then they took occasion to furnish aid and comfort to the enemy by making public denial that they were in sympathy with the cause of the people, or to express their regrets that such 'painful and distressing' issues were before the people.

"For the sake of the future welfare of the party I shall attempt no harsh criticism of the course of these gentlemen, but I will not forbear saying here and everywhere that they need not be surprised if any gratuitous counsel which they may seek to thrust upon the millions of loyal Democrats who fought the good fight and kept the faith shall fall upon reluctant ears."

The speaker asserted that the rank and file of the party in 1900 was the same rank and file voting for tariff reform in 1884, 1888, and 1892. "It is the rank and file," he continued; "which, freed of the domination of a few men in 1896, literally took possession of the Democratic Party and made it in every sense a party of the people."

In conclusion he said: "Speaking for the Democracy of Indiana, and I believe for the rank and file of the Democracy everywhere, I want to say to all men who are interesting themselves in party organization or reorganization, that any attempt in any quarter at any time to belittle the splendid and heroic service rendered by that magnificent leader and grand tribune of the people, William Jennings Bryan, in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, to cast stigmas or reproach upon him in any degree, however slight, will meet with quick and stern rebuke from the millions of Democrats who followed his banner in those memorable contests.

"While the rank and file of the great Democratic Party has honored other leaders, it loves William Jennings Bryan and will tolerate no action which contemplates his humiliation or looks to his retirement from the field of active politics."

Mr. Bryan will leave to-morrow for a tour in Kansas and Texas, combined with which will be a hunting trip on the Gulf of Mexico near Galveston. He will return in time to speak at Omaha Jan. 1 and Chicago Jan. 8.

A MURPHY-HILL FIGHT.

Democratic Factional Rivalry Over the Successor to F. B. Delehanty.

There is a three-cornered fight among Democrats over the selection of a successor to F. B. Delehanty as a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Mr. Delehanty recently moved from Albany to New York, and through the influence of ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., who is related to him by marriage, was nominated for Judge of the City Court and was elected.

Governor-elect Odell will name Mr. Delehanty's successor. Ex-Senator Murphy has a candidate in Bernard Stark, a millinery dealer in Albany, who has been active in fighting ex-Gov. Hill in that city. Mr. Hill is supporting Col. John S. McEwan of Albany, who was for many years connected with the Adjutant General's department.

The third candidate, who is said to have the backing of a majority of the Democratic State Committee, is Charles R. De Freest, also of Albany. Mr. De Freest has been Secretary of the State Committee, Clerk of the Assembly, and Secretary of the State Railroad Commission. The Hill people want Stark beaten in any event, and, while they are friendly to De Freest personally, they fear that his selection would be considered a Murphy victory.

GEN. GREENE'S SUCCESSOR.

Senator Platt announced last night that Robert C. Morris will be elected to succeed Gen. Francis V. Greene as President of the Republican County Committee at the meeting to be held at the Murray Hill Lyceum at 8 o'clock to-night. Mr. Morris was the Republican nominee for City Court Judge last month.

Robert Clark Morris is thirty-five years old, and has been active in Republican politics. He was born in Connecticut, was graduated from Yale College, where he is a special lecturer on the French codes. He is a lawyer by profession, with offices at No. 35 Nassau Street.

He was married in 1890 to Miss Alice A. Parmelee, and lives at the Hotel Savoy. He is a member of the Yale and Republican Clubs, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is reputed to be wealthy.

REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Republican City Committee of Greater New York met in Parlor D R at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. Charles H. Murray presided in the absence of Lemuel E. Quigg, who sent word that he would not accept a re-election as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

This ticket was selected to be supported at the meeting of the entire committee of 1,049 members at the Murray Hill Lyceum, on East Thirty-fourth Street, at 8:30 o'clock to-night: For President—George H. Roberts of Brooklyn; Treasurer—Hugh McRoberts of Richmond; Secretary—George R. Manchester of Manhattan; Assistant Secretary—Philip W. Rheinhard, Jr., of Manhattan; Chairman of the Executive Committee—William H. Ten Eyck of Manhattan; Vice Presidents—Augustus D. Juilliard of Manhattan; John Deubert of Brooklyn, Edward H. Healy of the Bronx, George W. Bidgood of Queens, Jacob I. Hausman of Richmond; Sergeant at Arms—Sidney H. Goodacre of Manhattan.

SPRING ELECTIONS IN NEW JERSEY

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 26.—The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee will hold a special meeting here tomorrow. Gen. Sewell, who is not a member of the committee, will be present. It is said that one of the matters to be considered is the proposed bill abolishing Spring elections in cities. The State Committee last year, by a close vote, favored such a bill, but this measure was not introduced in either house.

A well-informed Republican leader said to-night that he did not believe the Legislature would this Winter pass any bill abolishing Spring elections, and that certainly no affirmative action would be taken unless Senator McCarter of Essex County, should urge a bill of that kind.

FORMER RAILROAD MAN INSANE

Adam Hoffman, Mentally Wrecked, Under Restraint in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Adam Hoffman, formerly General Passenger and Ticket Agent and Traffic Manager of the Mexican Central Railroad, but now a mental wreck, stood for nearly two hours at the entrance to a store at 176 West Madison Street today exerting every muscle and straining every nerve in an attempt to force the doors. He believed that inside his wife and family were enjoying happiness and celebrating the opening of a large hotel, which, in his hallucination, he believed to have been opened to the public by himself. The man was accompanied by his brother, R. J. Hoffman, an attorney, and Dr. A. H. Miller. After much pleading on the part of his companions and police officers he was finally induced to enter a cab, and the party was taken to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where they will remain until arrangements for the accommodation of Mr. Hoffman at a Jacksonville sanitarium can be arranged. He became ill about two years ago when at work in his office.

DR. W. SEWARD WEBB'S CHRISTMAS

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 26.—The employes of Dr. W. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farms are always generously remembered by their employer at the Christmas season, sometimes by exercises and a supper in the great ring barn, sometimes by a Christmas tree in the spacious house itself, and by gifts of a useful nature. Dr. and Mrs. Webb, with their children, are usually present at the merrymaking.

This year the celebration took the form of a supper at 6 o'clock, followed by the distribution of gifts from a large and handsome tree, and then a dance in one of the spacious rooms in the new wing, music being furnished by an orchestra from this city. Refreshments were served all night long, the celebration coming to an end only with the breaking of day.

Between 350 and 400 persons were present, and every one of the employes and every member of every family received something, the gifts including $10 to $25 to each employe besides jewelry and other articles of value and use.

Dr. and Mrs. Webb's guests from New York are Misses Catherine and Mary Lyman, Miss Winona Whitman, Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Mr. Louis Webb, Major Creighton Webb, and Mrs. Frank Webb.

Dr. and Mrs. Webb will leave Shelburne Farms Jan. 22 and will spend the remainder of the Winter in New York.

Gov. Roosevelt's Hunting Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 26.—Capt. J. B. Goff, a scout and hunter, who will have charge of Gov. Roosevelt's hunting expedition, has completed arrangements for the trip. Coyote Basin will be the scene of the operations. It is known to contain a greater number of mountain lions than any other section in the West, and bear also are said to be quite plentiful. The finest sport possible will be afforded, as Coyote Basin is not much frequented by hunters. The plans for the campaign include a trip of three weeks with a plentiful stock of guns, ammunition, supplies, &c., which will require a dozen pack horses to transport.

Boston Loan Bill of $290,000 Passed.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-night a loan bill amounting to $2,900,000 was passed and sent to the Common Council for concurrence. This bill includes the loan of $1,300,000 which passed the lower branch last week.

The first bill passed by the Aldermen about a month ago amounted to over four millions, but this bill failed to pass the lower branch, and there has been a disagreement ever since.

Bronchitis. Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil diminishes coughing, makes easy discharges, saves the pipes, and stops inflammation, besides repairing the mischief already done. And, fortunately, it tastes good, to most persons.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

THE MARVEX GLOVE
(Registered)
EXCELS IN FIT AND IS MADE OF ONLY THE HIGHEST GRADE KID SKINS.
SOLD ONLY BY B. Altman & Co. NEW YORK.

NORMAL TEACHERS RETIRED.

Four Instructors Relieved of Duty and Pensioned by the Board of Education.

The Board of Education held its last meeting of the year last evening at the Hall, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. President Miles M. O'Brien presiding. The session was a very brief one, and was chiefly confined to acting upon resolutions introduced at the last meeting of the board.

John Keleher was re-elected Deputy Treasurer of the Board of Education for the ensuing year.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held just before the board meeting four teachers for the Normal School were appointed. Miss Clara Byrnes was appointed a teacher of history, with a salary of $1,000; Miss Marjorie Burr and Miss Renate Remy teachers of English, each with a salary of $1,000, and Miss Mary A. Knight, critic in the Training Department, with a salary of $900.

The board approved the retirement, with annuities, of four teachers for physical disability, one of whom has taught in the public schools forty-seven years. The retirement was asked for by the teachers themselves. They are:

Florence Ballou, appointed in October, 1869, salary $1,240, annuity $620; Josephine C. Cozans, appointed in January, 1861, salary $1,400, annuity $700; Juliette Hunter, appointed in October, 1865, salary $1,240, annuity $620; Elizabeth W. Ballantyne, appointed 1868, salary $1,853, annuity $900.

President O'Brien announced that the board had cleared its calendar, and would enter the new century with no held-over business to hamper its work.

Crew of the Electric Light Saved.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The British steamer Ben Clune, Capt. Taylor, from New Orleans via Norfolk Dec. 7 for Rouen, passed the Lizard to-day, and signaled that she had on board the crew of the British brig Electric Light, Capt. Edwards, from New York Nov. 30 for Cape Coast, Africa.

That the Electric Light had been abandoned was reported by the Italian steamer Vincenzo Florio, upon her arrival at New York on Dec. 19, but it was not known that the crew had been rescued. The Florio sighted the abandoned brig on Dec. 13 in latitude 37.06, longitude 55.55. The steamer drew near and sent a boat to the brig, but she was found deserted. The crew numbered eight men, including Capt. Edwards.

Unknown Steamer Ashore.

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 26.—An unknown American steamer went ashore on the reefs a few miles south of Miami late yesterday. The sea has been running so high since that the wreckers have been unable to reach her. The ship is painted a lead color, with a yellow funnel and a red emblem on the smokestack.

Many Russian Students Arrested.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Three hundred students have been arrested in St. Petersburg, according to a dispatch from Berlin to The Daily Express, for propagating Socialist doctrines.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Don Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister, Washington; Rutherford Trowbridge, New Haven; Lieut. H. R. Ward, Washington; Lieut. Commander A. C. Baker, United States Navy; Charles E. Yerkes, Chicago.

IMPERIAL.—Col. H. A. Campbell, Washington.

STURTEVANT.—C. E. Babcock, United States Army.

HOFFMAN.—Judge J. B. Lyon, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Sir Martin Conway, London; George W. Aldrich, Rochester; Col.

CITY STREETS NEGLECTED

Numerous Thoroughfares In Need of Cleaners' Attention.

EAST SIDE IN WORST STATE

Commissioner Nagle Denies Shirking by His Men, but Says Holidays Prevented Work.

Complaints from citizens that many streets in Manhattan are not properly cleaned were brought to the attention of Commissioner of Streets Nagle yesterday, and Mr. Nagle promptly refuted them as unfounded, with the statement that the streets of New York are as clean as they ever were. The complaints, several in number, reached the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES by mail, and, besides the statement that the streets, principally in the residence districts, were not cleaned often enough, the query was put as to what had become of a large number of the sweepers who go around with cans mounted on small carts, gathering up the débris on their respective blocks. A great many people state that they do not see as many sweepers on the streets as they did during Commissioner Waring's time.

With the complaints in mind, a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES made a tour of the city yesterday, taking in the principal streets as well as many of the cross streets on both the east and west sides as far north as One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The general result of observation is that while many of the streets seemed to bear evidence of not having been cleaned within two days, a number of those contiguous and connecting were in a satisfactory condition, with the exception of the lower east side tenement districts, where, as a matter of fact, the habits of the population cause the police and Street-Cleaning Department more trouble than any half dozen times the same area anywhere else in the entire borough. Yesterday some of the streets in this district were filthy, despite the attention Commissioner Nagle and Capt. Gibson, his deputy, say is paid to them, and if similar conditions should be allowed to prevail in hot weather the lower east side would be an offensive locality to pass through, let alone to live in, and in any case a menace to health.

Down on lower Cherry Street, where the observer began, the thoroughfare appeared to be fairly clean as to the street itself, but, ranged along the sidewalks, ash and garbage cans loomed up every few feet, full to the neck and frequently spilling over on the sidewalk. Roosevelt, Oliver, and New Chambers Streets, Rutgers and James Slip needed attention in "spots." A spring bed or two and some old tin pans, a few defunct rats, and a dead dog not yet accorded the decency of burial on the city dump littered the streets here and there, with some other refuse which the street cleaners appeared to have missed the last time around. Quite a number of streets in this district, except as to the sidewalk refuse thrown out by careless tenants, may in all fairness be said to be cleaned daily, but when one strikes the crowded sections of Hester and Essex and other thoroughfares immediately adjoining he generally is disinclined to remain long. A cursory glance is enough to show that improvement is needed. Near the corner of Essex and Hester Streets the conditions yesterday were filthy. Piles of refuse stood under peddlers' carts and here and there in the middle of the streets. The conditions were perhaps worse than usual yesterday owing to the holiday of Sunday and Tuesday, with an intervening day of rain. The Street-Cleaning Department's force in this vicinity seems inadequate to remove the refuse often enough, and yesterday comparatively few sweepers were seen.

On the upper west side many streets demand attention, particularly Central Park South, which apparently was neglected yesterday. Between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets quite a number of streets in the better residence districts failed to show that spick-and-span appearance whose absence brings quick and unfailing protest from the householders. Some of these streets are clean enough, but others undeniably look as if the street sweeper had failed in his duty. Below Fifty-ninth Street it was observed that a large number of streets down to Fourteenth were in better shape than the more pretentious east and west thoroughfares above Fifty-ninth.

What seemed to strike the observer as peculiar was, apparently, the few sweepers in the streets. From Grand Street and Third Avenue to Sixtieth Street but eleven were counted. On Central Park South none was seen at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Several persons living up town were encountered later in the day who, in reply to questions, said they do not see as many sweepers on the streets now as they did when Col. Waring was Street Commissioner. Between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets a pedestrian on Monday saw but two sweepers working with their tin ashcarts on the thoroughfare, and the apparent scarcity of men has been observed frequently of late in various parts of the city.

When the result of yesterday's tour was laid before Commissioner Nagle, late in the afternoon, Mr. Nagle said he didn't believe there is a dirty street in New York outside, perhaps, of the congested east side district.

"I was congratulating myself," said he, "that the streets are in unusually good shape, and it strikes me that they were never so clean as they are now. If you have been looking at the streets to-day, you must bear in mind that it is hardly a fair test. Sunday was a holiday, Monday was rainy, and yesterday was a half-holiday for the men, so that they haven't had time to catch up. By to-morrow there will be no cause for complaint. But if there is a chance for a dirty street, it is during the holiday period."

"It has been said, Mr. Nagle, that, anticipating a snowfall to cover up the streets, a large number of sweepers have been discharged. Is that true?"

"The only men who have been laid off," was the reply, "are a number of mechanics. It being the last month in the year, we had to figure on the appropriations lasting through. Not a man on the street-sweeping staff has been discharged, but, on account of having so little money until Jan. 1, during this month I have been compelled to lay off about 400 men one day a week, which is equivalent to laying off the whole staff for one day. After the first of the year we won't be compelled to lay off any one, and even the mechanics will be brought back.

"Now, as for the streets, they are swept every day. We have 1,800 sweepers and 900 or more carts. These men have all been out every day, and I do not see how any one can justly say that he sees fewer men at work than he did in Col. Waring's time. If you or any citizen will point out a dirty street to me, I'll have it cleaned. It's my sole desire to give the people clean streets, and I honestly believe I have succeeded."

THE DELAWARE SENATORSHIPS.

Democrats Considering How They May Prevent the Election of Addicks.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 26.—Democratic leaders from all parts of the State to the number of about 150, and including all Democratic Assemblymen-elect except three, held a conference here to-day to consider the situation relative to the election of two United States Senators by the Legislature, which will convene Jan. 1.

No definite plan of action was decided upon, but the prevailing sentiment of those who addressed the meeting and generally of those present was that the Democrats should use every endeavor to prevent the election of J. Edward Addicks as one of the Senators.

The Legislature will be composed of twenty-three Democrats and twenty-nine Republicans. Of the latter the Addicks faction is believed to control eighteen, and eleven are expected to oppose Addicks for Senator. Should all Senators and Assemblymen be present and vote on the ballot for Senator twenty-seven votes will be necessary to elect.

State Chairman Willard Saulsbury presided at the conference to-day, and in calling the meeting to order urged that the Democrats in the Legislature should not enter into coalition with the Republicans unless the latter should agree to give the Democrats one of the United States Senators.

John Biggs, ex-Attorney General and ex-State Chairman, advocated voting for two anti-Addicks Republicans, as did also Attorney General White, if the plan for the election of one Democrat should fail.

Deputy Attorney General Cooper urged the Democrats to vote with the anti-Addicks Republicans in the organization of the Legislature and for two anti-Addicks Republicans for United States Senator, and thereby make certain the defeat of Addicks.

United States Senator Kenney proposed the holding of a caucus by the Democratic legislators, and that all should abide by the caucus majority decision.

A Democratic caucus will be held Monday evening next.

NICARAGUA COULD CEDE LAND.

Its Congress Can Resolve Itself into a Constitutional Convention to Take Necessary Action.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 4.—Cable messages from Washington, D. C., dated Dec. 1, were published in The Diario Oficial of the Government of Nicaragua, in its issue of Dec. 4, declaring that it had been reported to the Government of the United States: "That it is impossible for the United States to obtain absolute possession of either of the (canal) routes across the American isthmus because of diplomatic impediments and of the constitutions of Nicaragua and Costa Rica."

It is well known that the Congress of Nicaragua has resolved itself into a Constitutional Convention and at once proceeded to modify the Constitution, and then again resolved itself into a National Congress and enacted laws, the constitutionality of which have since that date never been questioned, in conformity with the Constitution as they had modified it. Consequently the Congress can, when it is called into extra session by President Zelaya, so modify the Constitution as to empower the Executive to concede to the United States a belt of land from ten to fifteen miles wide across Nicaragua having the canal route as its longitudinal axis.

The Government and people of Nicaragua appear anxious to do everything reasonable to enable the United States to acquire full control of the canal route across their country. This is true also in regard to the Government and people of Colombia in the matter of the Panama Canal route. In Colombia, however, the armed revolutionists are obstructing the peaceful assembling of the Colombian Congress for any purpose.

The German Minister to Central America, Baron Eyb, who is at present in this Republic, accepted an invitation to accompany some of the Nicaraguan Ministers on a railroad excursion to Diriamba. At Diriamba Baron Eyb telegraphed to President Zelaya a fulsomely-worded message of congratulations on his enterprise and progressive disposition as exhibited by the construction of the railroad. This line is only twenty-six miles long and is of narrow gauge. Whether the Baron's intention was to indirectly compliment the German subjects, who were the engineers of the railroad, or whether he was continuing his recently noted courtier style to President Zelaya for the accomplishment of some undeveloped purpose, is not known.

It is reported that Baron Eyb is endeavoring to persuade President Zelaya not to accept any offer by the Government of the United States to construct an interoceanic ship canal across Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA OWES ABOUT $4,000,000.

Government's Desire is to Get Out of Debt—Pays Interest Promptly.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 4.—The interior debt of Nicaragua Jan. 1, 1900, as published in the Diario Oficial of Dec. 2, amounted to, in round numbers, 8,000,000 pesos, (or about $2,666,000 gold.) Of this sum about 5,400,000 pesos (about $1,800,000 gold) depends solely on the Government's "promise to pay." The remainder is secured by the law requiring that a certain percentage of the Custom House duties on imports and exports be paid on these bonds.

The exterior debt is in railroad bonds, issued in 1886 and now amounting to about $1,300,000 gold, the semi-annual 6 per cent. interest on which sum is now being paid promptly, and 1 per cent., sometimes more, of the principal is being redeemed annually by an export tax of 1 cent gold per pound on all coffee exported. Therefore the total debt of Nicaragua is about $4,000,000 gold.

The evident desire of the present Government of the republic is to get out of debt. Nicaragua's exterior debt bonds are quoted now at $35 to $40, par $100, in London.

NICARAGUANS SENT TO PRISON.

President Zelaya Causes Arrest of Prominent Men Because He Fears a Revolution.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 4.—El Liberal, a Government daily newspaper published here, continues to refer to efforts which it declares Dr. Adam Cardenas, the former President of Nicaragua, and others expatriated from this country, have been making to organize a revolution against President Zelaya. Coincident with these references, some of the most honorable and well-educated business men of Managua, personal friends of Dr. Cardenas, have, during the last ten days, been imprisoned, incommunicado, in the penitentiary by the President's orders.

The friends of the prisoners declare they are not allowed the use of stools, chairs, bedsteads, cots, or tables, and are not permitted to use knives or spoons when eating. The severe conditions alleged to be imposed on these incommunicados indicate that reports of their connection with the threatened revolution have been made to President Zelaya.

Certain of the prisoners, such as Fredorico Solosoria, who is seventy-three years old, and feeble; Alcemedes Fuentes, Dr. M. E. Valasquez, and Adam Saenz, have established characters as quiet men and devoted to their business or profession, who, it is pointed out, know that President Zelaya has complete control of a large number of rifles, cannon, &c., and a quantity of munitions of war, and that he is too vigilant to permit the introduction of arms into Nicaragua by intending revolutionists; also that no revolution can succeed against him at present unless it is originated by the treachery of supposed friends, as were the very strong but mismanaged revolutions organized against him by pretended friends in 1896 and 1898. With the backers of these revolutions the men now imprisoned would neither associate nor have confidential relations of any kind.

Nicaragua is quiet, except for the uneasiness among the people caused by the imprisonment under such severe conditions of the highly esteemed citizens already referred to. There is no visible sign of a revolution. The people are busy gathering the 1900 crop of coffee, which will occupy them fully until May or June, 1901.

SAYS BURNZ IS A DEGENERATE.

Insanity Expert Testifies that Boy Murderer Is Irresponsible Through Excessive Smoking.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The evidence introduced to-day by the defense in the trial of young Edgar C. Burnz for the murder of Herbert B. Fellows, the Scarsdale station agent and Postmaster, before Judge Keogh tended to show that the accused is a degenerate, whose moral weakness has been exaggerated by the excessive smoking of cigarettes.

Dr. Carlton Simon of New York, an insanity expert, testified that his examination of the youth disclosed physical and mental deficiencies. His heart is irregular, due to cigarette smoking. In fact, all his irregularities were found to be due to that habit, showing that it had extended over a long term of years. The physician had examined the prisoner's mental condition and found it poor in many respects. He did not remember the name of the witness after hearing it fifteen times, the make-up of his last meal, or the number of cigarettes he smoked. He was unconscious of the killing of Fellows. He remembered something about it, but had no appreciation of the atrocity of the act. He had no fear of the electric chair. He was not criminating, in the opinion of Dr. Simon, the prisoner always had a defective brain. In answer to a hypothetical question the witness said he considered Burnz irrational and irresponsible, and was convinced the boy did not know that the act he committed was wrong.

In cross-examination Dr. Simon said he had studied and experimented on the subject of excessive cigarette smoking. He could not say that he had ever had a case of insanity from simple cigarette smoking where there had been no outside influences. It had, however, a great effect upon a degenerate, and he believed that Burnz was a degenerate. He was of the opinion that Burnz smoked at least forty cigarettes a day.

Dr. H. S. V. De Hart of White Plains testified that he had been an examiner in lunacy. He was connected with Dr. Choate's sanitarium. He was sure the defendant was insane.

Miss Laura B. Fowler of 39 East Eighth Street, New York, a stenographer in the school of Mrs. Burnz, the grandmother of the accused boy, said that Burnz had called at the school in New York a few hours before his arrest. Detectives had already been there inquiring for him. When he arrived witness asked him why the detectives were inquiring about him. He replied in a careless way that he had not the slightest idea. Miss Ida Martin, also a stenographer in the school, said young Burnz came there once and asked her to give him a revolver, as he wanted to kill himself.

Mabel A. Burns, sister of the defendant, said that her brother had for a long time acted in an irrational manner. He had got the idea that she and her mother were against him and he had avoided them. She had heard him several times threaten to kill himself. Once she had found a bottle of laudanum in his room, and at another time a revolver.

ELM STREET REFUND PLAN KILLED

City Will Not Repay $2,500,000 Expended by Citizens.

Controller's Opposition to Property Owners' Claims Indorsed by Board of Public Improvements.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday voted against the plan to repay to property owners $2,500,000 collected for the Elm Street improvement. This is the end of a long fight which has been carried on by lawyers and property owners to induce the city to assume the whole cost of the widening of Elm Street.

Controller Coler at a previous meeting of the Board of Public Improvements attacked the plan and said that some lawyers would receive "fat fees" for the millions which would practically be taken out of the City Treasury. The matter came up for final action yesterday. Deputy Controller Levey was present with a document giving the history of the Elm Street matter and a protest from Controller Coler against repaying property owners their assessments.

Michael J. Mulqueen, attorney for a number of the Elm Street landlords, began a recital of the burdens which were put on property and how rents had decreased because of the improvement. He denied that his clients had ever agreed to pay half of the cost of improvement and said that the widening of the street was a public necessity and the city should pay the cost.

"It is not necessary to prove that there was an agreement between the property owners and the city," said Deputy Controller Levey.

"This is a grab on the part of the city to take $3,000,000 out of the pockets of citizens," yelled Lawyer Mulqueen.

Col. Franklin Bartlett stated that he represented the Mason property on Lafayette Place as trustee and other property as a lawyer. He said:

"I find that there will be a loss of rentals to my clients during the next seven or eight years. The people whom I represent are assessed $8,000. We have to make our leases at lower rates. I think it would be fair to assess the city 75 per cent. of the cost of the improvement and the property owners 25 per cent."

President Holahan then said that the Board had not the power to relieve individual property owners.

Lawyer Mulqueen made another appeal on behalf of his clients. He said that the property owners were suffering severe losses.

"Tenants are moving out and we have been compelled to lower the rentals. The existing state of affairs is nothing less than confiscation."

Then Lawyer Mulqueen told of clients who had lost $30,000 in rentals since the Elm Street improvement was begun.

After a long debate the board adopted a resolution refusing to agree to the repayment to the property owners of sums of money paid in assessments for this improvement or relieve them in any way from payments to be made.

The memoranda prepared by Controller Coler showed that the entire cost of the Elm Street improvement was $3,604,902.27. Under the law half of this expense was to be paid by the property owners in the area benefited and half by the city. The property owners whose land was taken have been receiving 6 per cent. interest on the awards for more than two years. Controller Coler writes that the attempt to saddle the city with the entire cost of the improvement should be defeated and united action taken by city officials to prevent legislation at Albany which would accomplish this purpose.

TROUT MAY BE SOLD NOW.

They Must, However, Be Caught in Waters Outside of This State.

A decision of interest to disciples of Izaak Walton and dealers in the succulent trout was handed down yesterday by Justice William J. Gaynor, in the suit of the people of the State of New York against Charles M. Cone, a South Street, Manhattan, fish dealer, to recover a penalty for alleged violation of the game laws.

The complaint of the State charged Cone with exposing trout for sale during the close season. Cone claimed that he had imported the fish from Massachusetts, and that the State game law did not apply to such a case, and that if it did it conflicted with the Federal law relating to inter-State commerce. Justice Gaynor decides in favor of the fish dealer. The Justice's decision is, in part, as follows:

"That animals in ferae naturae, i. e., game, have always been owned by all, and subject to Government control in respect to protection and preservation, which embraces the time, place, and manner of their being killed or caught and reduced to individual ownership, is too familiar to need citation of authority. The subject has always belonged to the police power of the State everywhere from ancient times down to now, and that belongs in this country to the several States, and not to the National Government, is a thing not to be disputed. It being thus within State legislative province, it follows that whatever the State Legislature necessarily enacts in the way of such regulation for the protection and preservation of game ought not to be deemed a regulation of inter-State and foreign commerce, and a trespass upon the said exclusive power of the National Legislature to regulate the same, and I believe it cannot be. It is a thing too well established by experience to be open to fair dispute, that the prohibition against selling game at all in the close season is necessary to such statutes in order to make them effective."

On reargument the following memorandum was written: "Since writing the foregoing, the decision in People vs. Buffalo Fish Company (164 N. Y. 93) has been rendered. The prevailing opinion is (1) that the prohibition against possessing trout relates only to trout caught in this State, and (2) that if such prohibition is to be understood to be against the possessing of trout imported from other States or countries it is in violation of the said constitutional provision against the regulation of commerce."

Police Sergeant Dies Suddenly.

Sergt. Frank Stacom of the Vernon Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, died suddenly last night at his home, 108 Lewis Avenue. He had been suffering with neuralgia for a week, but was feeling better last night, and remarked that he hoped to be able to report for duty to-day. He had just finished a game of cards when he suddenly threw up his hands and dropped to the floor. His death was caused by neuralgia of the heart. He was fifty years old and had been on the police force for twenty-five years. He leaves a wife and two sons.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

UTICA, Dec. 26.—The Kirkland Canning Factory storehouse, about nine miles from this city, burned this afternoon. From 18,000 to 25,000 cases of canned vegetables and grain were burned. The fire caught from a stovepipe.

CALGARY, N. W. T., Dec. 26.—The most destructive fire in the history of Calgary occurred to-day. Several of the finest business structures were destroyed, notably the Clarence, Eau Claire, and New Norman blocks. Losses are estimated at $100,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:35 A. M.—356 West Fifty-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $40.

12:35 A. M.—428 Grand Street; Marcus Company; damage, slight.

2:10 A. M.—2,431 Lexington Avenue; E. Macdougal; damage, $75.

3 A. M.—Rockland and Valentine Avenues; M. Campbell; damage, $4,000.

7:45 A. M.—234 West Twenty-third Street; J. P. Peppit; damage, $1,000.

2:15 P. M.—327 East Twenty-sixth Street; P. Magnari; damage, $5.

2:20 P. M.—548 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; M. Mallon; damage, $150.

4 P. M.—355 Madison Street; Louis Zesuly; damage, slight.

5:20 P. M.—436 Cherry Street; M. Martin; no damage.

5:30 P. M.—332 Cherry Street; Morris Goldberg; damage, $200.

5:45 P. M.—95 East Fourth Street; William Harris; damage, $100.

6 P. M.—387 Bleecker Street; J. Pinner; damage, $500.

7 P. M.—1,692 Madison Avenue; Jacob Bocker; damage, $50.

6 P. M.—387 Bleecker Street; owner, J. Finner; damage, $500.

TEXTILE MILL CONSTRUCTION.

Nearly Twice as Many Projected This Year as in 1899—Marked Increase in Southern States.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 26.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, in its issue tomorrow, will devote considerable space to textile mill construction in the present year, saying that returns for the last six months do not show as well as in the first six months of the year. The depression that was felt in the manufacturing business during the Summer and Fall months acted as a damper to the rush to build mills, particularly cotton mills, that was noticed the first half of the year, when all records in mill building were broken. During the first half of the year the number of new mills entered upon was 307, and during the last six months the number was 224, a loss of more than 25 per cent. over the first half.

Of the 224 mills projected, 144 are devoted to the manufacture of cotton, 14 to wool, 51 to knit goods, 16 to miscellaneous purposes, such as silk and linen manufacturing and for bleaching and dyeing. During the year 531 mills have passed under the review of The Reporter, an increase of 232 over the 299 reported for the year 1899, and an increase of 269 over the 262 recorded for the year 1898.

This shows that the United States is becoming the largest producer of textile fabrics in the world. One thing should be noticed in particular, and that is the great increase in the number of mills making finer goods. This is especially noticeable in the cotton manufacturing business, partially caused by the situation in China, cutting out the demand from that country. Several of the New England mills were affected likewise.

The number of knitting mills constructed during the past six months is the largest on record. Nearly all of these mills are devoted to cotton hosiery and underwear. This industry has shown rapid growth during the past few years, and where this country was importing hosiery not more than five years ago, we are exporting goods now, competing with the manufacturers in other portions of the world.

Compilation of returns on new enterprises shows that Georgia leads with 43 mills, North Carolina comes second with 41, although the latter has always been in the lead in the construction of new mills, it being the largest cotton manufacturing State in the South; South Carolina reports 33; Alabama, 16; Virginia, 12; Pennsylvania, 11; Tennessee, 10; Mississippi and Texas, 9 each; Massachusetts, 7; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Louisiana, 3; California, Maine, and New Hampshire, 2 each, and Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Missouri, Ohio, and Oregon, 1 each.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 26.—The State will print to-morrow statistics from the office of the Secretary of State showing that in 1900 31 new cotton mills were chartered in South Carolina, and 14 old ones increased their capital stock by reason of enlargements, the aggregate capital employed being $7,800,000, while during 1899-1900 the new mills numbered 42 and the enlargements 30, with an aggregate capital of $13,500,000. This does not include 12 mills commissioned in 1900, but not yet organized, whose proposed capital aggregates $1,500,000. This is a record unapproached in the South or in the country.

THE BOOZ INQUIRY RESUMED.

One Cadet Saw Breth Exhausted After Hazing—Another Describes a "Sammy Race."

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 26.—After a Christmas recess of three days, the military court of inquiry resumed this afternoon its investigation of alleged brutal hazing at the West Point Military Academy.

Twelve witnesses were examined by Gens. Brooke, Bates, and Clous. They were all of the present first class and classmates of former Cadet Breth. One of them, Cadet Tidball of Virginia, swore that he had seen Breth exhausted after going through an exercising ordeal in camp in 1897.

All the witnesses were questioned as to whether they had held any conversation with other cadets as to the withholding of testimony at the investigation, and they all denied that such a thing occurred. They said that, on the contrary, all the cadets were anxious that everything should be told.

Horace Booz of Bristol, Penn., a brother of Oscar L. Booz, who died three weeks ago, will be here to-morrow, and it is understood that he is coming here to testify.

The first witness called to-day was Cadet B. F. Browne of Virginia, now of the first class. He described at length "bracing," "eagling," and other practices of the cadets. He said that the cadets generally did whatever they were told to do. Gen. Brooke asked:

How do you account for this implicit obedience?

The witness seemed to be puzzled for a moment, and then said:

Well, when I was a fourth-class man the idea of refusing to do all I was required never entered my head, Sir.

Was there any brutality?

No, Sir; there was no spirit of brutality in it. If there were brutality by word the fourth-class man would resent it.

Then he would have to fight and get beaten?

No; not always, Sir. The fourth-class men have won fights.

Do you know of any men being especially prepared or instructed in fighting?

No, Sir.

Was Cadet Keller prepared for his fight with Cadet Booz?

No, Sir; Keller was rather a poor boxer.

Did Keller ever have any other fight before he fought Booz?

No, Sir.

Then he was not known as a fighting man?

No, Sir.

The questions were evidently prompted by the receipt of a newspaper clipping sent to the court during the Christmas recess, which stated that unless a man was skilled in boxing he had no chance at West Point against cadets with bruising abilities.

Cadet Browne was exactly one hour on the stand, and his examination was the most thorough and exhaustive which has taken place since the court began its investigation.

Cadet Edward M. Shinkle of Ohio, another first class man, mentioned a form of hazing in vogue now, which he termed a "Sammy Race," and described as follows:

"Two cadets were seated face to face with a bowl of molasses between them, each being supplied with a spoon, and they were instructed to feed each other."

Cadet Edward Canfield, Jr., of New York said that the Booz-Keller fight was the outcome of a retort Booz made to a cadet while he was on guard duty. Asked what the retort was, he replied: "I think it was 'Go to hell,' but am not sure."

Cadet Prince A. Oliver of Illinois knew Cadet Breth. He said that Breth had told him that he (Breth) had undergone a painful operation before he came to the academy. The witness said that Breth was treated the same as the rest of the class. He thought that any fair-minded cadet could see that anything that was done to him was for his own good. "If a cadet were left severely alone it would be much more humiliating than if he got hazed." The witness went on to say that ostracism from the society of the cadet corps would become so unbearable that the men would have to resign. Cadet Booz was left very much alone after his fight with Keller. This was on account of his cowardice.

Kerr T. Riggs, a cadet from Kentucky, said he sat opposite Cadet Booz at table and Booz seemed to have a good appetite. The witness never heard Booz complain of his throat.

Cadet William Tidball of Virginia swore that on one occasion when in camp in 1897 Cadet Breth was exhausted from exercising, and he saw some cadets giving him whisky.

The court adjourned at 6 o'clock to reconvene at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Kipling's Motion Denied.

Justice Lacombe in the United States District Court yesterday denied the motion made by Rudyard Kipling's attorneys to restrain R. F. Fenno from publishing and selling editions of Kipling's works on which an elephant's head was used. The case was argued in November and attracted a great deal of attention in literary and publishing circles. Justice Lacombe in his decision states that an author whose productions have been given to the world without copyright cannot regulate the manner in which such reprinted matter shall be grouped and entitled.

Gov. Samford Says He Has Recovered.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 26.—W. J. Samford, who was elected Governor of Alabama in November, but has been too ill since to assume the duties of his office, reached here to-day from his home, in Opelika, and filed a declaration of recovery with the Secretary of State, required by a recently enacted law. During the Governor's illness President of the Senate Jelks filled the office.

ALDERMANIC ORATORY OF A PERSONAL NATURE

Mr. Bridges Declares Fellow-Member Has Paresis.

Park Scheme for Brooklyn Held Up Because a Member Bolted—New Century Resolution.

The Board of Aldermen held the last meeting of the year yesterday, and voted not to "stop the progress of the next century," as was threatened by Alderman Bridges. They did other things. Senator McCarren, one of the trusted lieutenants of Hugh McLaughlin, wanted a park scheme put through. To the surprise of all the politicians some of the Brooklyn members bolted and "defied" orders.

There was also an ordinance proposed to prevent the use or having "of a dangerous compound called gasoline" in any street, park, or dwelling. This ordinance emanated from a Tammany source. The Alderman who offered it said it was to protect the lives of servant girls and others.

Alderman Bridges charged the Dewey Celebration Committee with trying to get the members of the Board of Aldermen on a "leaky steamboat." One Alderman charged a fellow-member with having paresis. The charge was not denied.

The proposed park in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards of Brooklyn—in Senator Patrick H. McCarren's bailiwick—was brought up. A motion was made for immediate consideration. The park plan had been approved unanimously by the Council, and Senator McCarren was outside the Aldermanic Chamber urging members to vote for the park. Alderman Bridges bolted. He yelled at the top of his voice:

"This matter ought to go to committee. I got a park I want. Why don't you people push through my park scheme? Who is holding it up?"

Alderman Keeley pleaded that two hearings had been held on the plan, and it should be put through.

Alderman Bridges was escorted to the corridor, where Senator McCarren tried to persuade him that he should vote in favor of the resolution. He was defiant and said he would not "take orders," and that his park scheme would have to go through. The matter was referred to the Park Committee.

Alderman Goodman made a ringing speech of half an hour to induce the board to rescind a permit granted for a newspaper stand under an elevated stairway. The stand is at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Goodman said:

"There is a petty political object in this matter. A resident of my district has been deprived of the right to make a living to give it to one who lives in another district."

The new century celebration plan was then considered. Alderman Muh wanted an appropriation of $4,000 passed. Then Alderman Bridges made a long speech. He said in part:

"What do we get? Look at the other celebrations that we vote the people's money to hold. Look at the way the committee in charge of the Dewey celebration treated the Aldermen. They had one steamboat left over. Some one said it was a leaky old tub, and was liable to sink at any minute. A member of the Dewey Committee said, 'Give it to the Board of Aldermen, and if it sinks the city won't lose much.'"

There was a roar of laughter. Alderman Bridges continued seriously:

"Is that the way to treat Aldermen? We sit here and vote money for celebrations, and they want to drown us in leaky old steamboats. I look at the celebration in City Hall Park when Mayor Van Wyck dug a hole, two by two, for the rapid transit tunnel. We walks down the steps of the City Hall and the policemen shoves us back. Is that the way to treat Aldermen?"

There was another roar of laughter.

"I don't need any century celebration in New York. I can have a fine celebration in my district for $5. I'm fighting for the rights of youse members."

Alderman Goodman then denied that the Dewey Celebration Committee had not treated the Board of Aldermen with due courtesy. He said that a stand capable of holding 10,000 people was placed at their disposal.

"Yes, and our friends were fired out by the police," yelled Alderman Bridges. "There's a thing called paresis, and that's what's the matter with Alderman Goodman. When a man's got that he thinks he's right when he knows he's wrong."

Alderman Muh then asked that the appropriation for the celebration be fixed at $2,500, which was carried.

The Board of Aldermen then adjourned to meet on Jan. 8 in the new century.

GOODWIN ASSAILS PHILBIN.

Councilman Asks If the New District Attorney Wants the Earth.

District Attorney Philbin was harshly criticised by Councilman Goodwin, the Tammany leader of the Ninth Assembly District, at a meeting of the Municipal Council yesterday. The action of Councilman Goodwin was very much in the shape of a defiance of the District Attorney.

The matter came up in the Council when Stewart M. Brice asked President Guggenheimer whether the firm of Philbin, Beekman & Menken had served the members with a mandamus in the Hall of Records matter. Councilman Brice said the matter had been before the Council only four days, and there was undue haste in rushing into the courts for a mandamus. Councilman Goodwin became angry when the name of District Attorney Philbin was announced. He said in an angry and denunciatory tone:

"I cannot too strongly condemn the action of this law firm. Here is this new District Attorney, Mr. Philbin, acting as if he did not know his own name. He is a man who carries a history of his life around in his inside pocket all the time. We have had the report in this matter less than a week. What does this Philbin want the earth? I repeat that I cannot too severely condemn his action."

Then Councilman Goodwin turned to the reporters' table and said:

"You men know what I refer to, and you can make it as strong as you want."

The incident referred to by Councilman Goodwin was the fact that District Attorney Philbin stated at the Manhattan Club that his appointment as District Attorney came as a surprise, and then took from his pocket a sketch of his life and public record.

The Council then adjourned out of respect to the memory of Justice Beekman. The next meeting will be held on Monday, Jan. 7, 1901, at 2 o'clock.

THE DURYEA WILL CASE.

Application Made to Have the Document Probated—A Further Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 26.—Lawyer Honeyman, representing the estate of the late Edgar E. Duryea, the millionaire starch manufacturer, appeared in the Surrogate's Court to-day and submitted an application asking that the Duryea will be admitted to probate.

Counsel for the daughters of Mr. Duryea, who are the contestants, had previously served notice that the proceedings before the Surrogate, so far as the contestants were concerned, had been withdrawn. No one appeared to oppose the application made to-day, and the Surrogate said he would grant a decree admitting the will to probate, but said that he would postpone signing the decree until Saturday in order to give the contestant's attorney an opportunity to be heard on the matter of the costs of the recent contest before the Surrogate.

The contestants withdrew their opposition to the probating of the will in order to bring their suit in the Supreme Court.

MR. CLEVELAND'S VOTE.

He Says that He Did Not Cast Ballot for President McKinley.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 26.—A controversy having arisen between two Atlanta newspapers over the charge by one of them that ex-President Cleveland had voted for McKinley at the last election, The Atlanta Journal to-day received, in reply to a telegram, an autograph letter from Mr. Cleveland, in which he says he did not vote for President McKinley.

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BROADWAY AND TWENTY-FIRST ST.

BELLEVUE ABUSES PROBED

Dr. Fowler Will Have All the Evidence Ready To-day.

NO MORE FEES PERMITTED

Commissioner of Charities Keller Prohibited Charges by Examiners in the Insane Pavilion.

There was a lengthy examination at the office of John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, yesterday afternoon in the various abuses alleged to have been practiced in Bellevue Hospital. Communications from inmates of the alcoholic and insane pavilions were put in shape, and this morning Dr. Fowler, Chairman of the Governing Committee of the Mills Training School for Trained Nurses) will have ready all the necessary evidence in regard to the charges against nurses of neglect and brutality to patients.

Commissioner Keller yesterday morning abolished the fee system at the insane pavilion at Bellevue. The system in question permitted the examiners in lunacy to charge a fee of $25 in the case of such patients as were sent to private institutions. He also spent some time yesterday in investigating the increased mortality among the foundlings sent from Randall's Island to North Brother Island. It was reported to him that of eleven foundlings transferred all had died. Further investigation showed that of the twenty-four children other than foundlings sent to North Brother Island twelve died, eleven were returned to the Children's Hospital on Randall's Island, and one was unaccounted for, probably because discharged as cured.

Out of a total of 32 children transferred from the hospital suffering from contagious diseases 18 died and 13 were returned to the hospital. Mrs. Dunphy, Superintendent of all of the institutions on Randall's Island, has been requested to make a full report of the mortality to the Commissioner. She started to go over the books yesterday with a staff of clerks, under the direction of Commissioner Keller and Homer Folks. Mrs. Dunphy reported that the mortality for the year 1900, omitting the last three months, showed a percentage of 46.67. The year 1899 complete put the mortality figure at 45.05. Mrs. Dunphy attributed the increase to the epidemic of measles in February, March, and April.

In the discussion of the insane pavilion abuses, which followed a suggestion from Dr. A. E. McDonald of the Manhattan State Hospital that the indigent insane be sent direct to that institution without the "round about way" was offered. The idea was opposed by Commissioner Keller. The Commissioner stated that after examination of fifteen of the inmates of the alcoholic ward who were confined in that place at the time that Thomas Wright and Dr. Lent were inmates, he had dismissed the nurses because eight of the witnesses had claimed that they were treated with brutality and neglect. The statements of the eight patients will be handed to Dr. Fowler for action of the board after the inquest in the Hilliard case, which will be held to-day in the Coroner's office.

During the investigation Edward A. Dunn, who was seized with an epileptic fit on Monday and sent to the alcoholic ward in Bellevue, complained of the loss of $2.30 after his admission there. He said that one of the nurses had taken his money from him, and when he left the place he was handed three one-dollar bills. Investigation showed that that was the amount the man had when he entered. The nurse, Ira M. Chapman, however, had violated the rules in taking Dunn's money without another nurse being present, and was dismissed. The Commissioner concluded by stating that he had asked Dr. Alice Lane Hamilton to call on him. Dr. Hamilton did so, and told a story of alleged wrongs.

When seen last night Commissioner Keller said that he wanted it distinctly understood that he had no fault to find with the Health Department on account of the large mortality reports of foundlings. "The statement that the children were exposed during the transfer from Randall's to North Brother Island has no basis," he said. "I have found nothing to indicate any such thing in my investigations. Indeed, I am not sure that more would not have died if they had not been transferred."

When shown a statement that sane men are railroaded through the hospital by relatives who are interested in getting them out of the way, Commissioner Keller said:

"That is perfectly absurd. People who wanted to do that sort of thing wouldn't have to come to Bellevue. There are plenty of examiners who could pass on the cases.

"The State institution does not have to receive a patient who might be committed but who was not insane. Personally, however, I favor commitments for insanity in open court."

Dr. Wildman, the insanity expert, of 108 West Ninety-fourth Street, when questioned last night concer

The Wanamaker Store

All Around the Store

Marseilles Bureau Covers. We have received a new assortment of the scarce Marseilles Bureau covers, in handsome patterns and with patent fringe, which will not ravel out. Prices for 14x48 in., 35c, 50c and 75c; for 28x48 in., 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.25.

Royale Gloves. These are the new washable gloves, for women, 2-clasp pique, with point stitching; in mode, tan, pearl and white. A stylish and excellent glove. $1.50 a pair.

Glace Fruit. Our own importation. An especially fine quality. Sold only in 5-lb. boxes, assorted, at $1.50 a box.

$2.25 Women's Stockings at $1.50. They're an unusually fine quality of silk—black, of course; with dainty black silk clocks. Soles, heels and toes are made extra strong. A pair of them will make a welcome New Year's gift.

Warm Petticoats for the cold wave. These comfortable and timely garments are of knit zephyr; some in solid color—light blue, pink, red, gray or white, others with border of silk or zephyr in contrasting colors. 75c to $2.

Men's Underwear. This eager and nipping air is a pointed warning to those men who have hitherto neglected to replenish their supply of winter underclothing. Some excellent values at $1 a garment are heavy weight, natural colored merino shirts and drawers—the best we know of for the price.

The $15 Raglan Overcoats for Men are without doubt the swellest ready-made garments shown in New York. Full of style and wearing possibilities.

Blacking Cases for home use. Of oak and walnut, at $1.15 to $4.25. Also a good assortment of blacking and brushes to fit them out with.

Children's White Dresses, daintily trimmed with lace or embroidery, in long-waisted or Mother Hubbard effect, some with trimmed skirts, are here in unexampled variety. Sizes from 6 months to 4 years. Prices $1.25 to $50.

Hassocks. An attractive lot of them, in round, oval and elliptical shapes, of Wilton, Axminster, Velvet and Brussels, are 50c to $2 each.

Italian Silk Blankets, Otherwise called slumber-robes. In beautiful color combinations of true Italian richness, and of excellent decorative effect. Prices 80c, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $5 each.

Foulard Silks. Already our collection of new styles for 1901 surpasses our efforts of previous years, even later in the season. Many of the designs are exclusively ours. Prices range from 65c to $1 a yard.

Venetian Lanterns. They add a warm glow to the Oriental room, the hall, or the cosy corner. The present gathering, with panels of ruby or amber glass, is lower-priced than usual. 85c to $6.

Men's Suits

Reduced. Stylish, conscientiously made, durable suits, at very substantial price reductions. But unfortunately not in all sizes. Sizes 35, 36, and 38 are all gone—maybe one or two of each left. Plenty of all the remaining sizes. The offering is one of small lots, gathered up from our best $12 to $16.50 suits—principally our splendid $15 grades.

Choose at $10 a suit

Mostly of the new fancy cheviots. The new popular military sack coat forms part of many of these suits. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Clothing

Is the boy's storm ulster ready? Nice weather tempts parents to forget the warm coat till the storm is here; and many a youngster goes shivering to school because his need had not been anticipated before the storm came.

To-day's word is of two particularly worthy kinds.

Warm reefers of sturdy frieze, with high storm collar; well made throughout. Sizes for 6 to 16 years. Price, $5.

Ulsters for the boys of 3 to 12 years; with Russian hood and belt; made of blue or Oxford frieze, lined with wool. Price, $8.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Underwear

Warm, honestly made, moderately priced underwear in unexcelled variety. Here are just a few samples from the collection—we think them exceptionally fine goods and excellent values. We're pretty well informed, too, as to the market.

$1 a garment—Shirts and drawers of heavy natural colored merino; seams covered throughout; pearl buttons; drawers in short or regular length inseam.

$1.50 a garment—Shirts and drawers, fashioned and regular made; natural colored merino; heavy or medium weight; drawers have extra strong reinforced seats; short or regular length inseams.

$2.50 a garment—English pure Llama wool shirts or drawers; fashioned and regular made; drawers have spliced fronts; seats are spliced and reinforced; inseams short or regular length. Broadway.

BOOKS in Sets

Standard Works, made to our special order—that is, in the better bindings mentioned below. The cheaper editions, though quite in a different class from our own, are still decidedly cheap for so attractive books. Here's a list of old friends in various new styles of dress:

Bulwer's Novels, 15 vols. Illustrated library edition, $10. Half calf, $17.50. Popular edition, $4.75; cheap edition, $3.25.
Balzac's Novels, translated by Bell; preface by Saintsbury. Illustrated library edition, 16 vols., $12; half calf, $22.50.
Dickens' Works, 15 vols. Illustrated library edition, $10. Popular edition, $5.25; cheap edition, $3.50.
George Eliot's Works, 8 vols. Illustrated library edition, $3.50. Popular edition, 6 vols., $2.50; cheap edition, $1.50.
Scott's Waverley Novels, 12 vols. Illustrated library edition, $8.50; half calf, $13.50. Popular edition, $4.50; cheap edition, $3.25.
Thackeray's Works, 10 vols. Illustrated library edition, $7.50; half calf, $11.50. Popular edition, $3.75; cheap edition, $2.75.
Carlyle's Works, 10 vols. Illustrated library edition, $7.50; half calf, $11.50.
Cooper's Novels, 16 vols. Illustrated library edition, $10.50; half calf, $18.
Alexandre Dumas' Works, 15 vols. Illustrated library edition, $10.50; half calf, $17.50.
Guizot's History of France, 8 vols. Illustrated edition, $6; half calf, $9.50.
Victor Hugo, 10 vols. Illustrated library edition, $7.50; half calf, $11.50.
Ruskin's Complete Works, 13 vols. Illustrated library edition, $9; half calf, $16.50.
Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 vols., including American Supplement, $35; half morocco, $48.
Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica, 10 vols., $6.60.
The Encyclopædia Dictionary, with supplement, 12 vols., half leather, $10.

Book Store, Ninth street.

TOYS Reduced

Odd lots of toys and games and animals that should be delighting youthful hearts elsewhere, instead of lingering here. They're given a hint that they might be better employed, by these price reductions—some one-third, others one-half less than regular:

Various breeds of dogs—some of the 50c canines are now 35c.
Some woolysheep that were $3 are now $2, and the $1.75 kind are reduced to $1.25.
Elephants—big fellows, made of papier mache, at $1, instead of $1.25.
Crokinole boards at 75c, instead of $1.
Bicycle races at 15c, instead of 25c.
Kriss Kringles are receiving shabby treatment, too—50c, instead of 75c.
Some imported pieces, doll's furniture, and so on at half prices.

Toy Store, Ninth street, south side.

Sewing Machines

This tells of no other kind excepting "The Wanamaker." It's the best we know—the lowest-priced, thoroughly good machine you know to-day. We named this machine—named it after seeing that it combined in itself all the excellent features of other machines, and possessed others besides.

The "Wanamaker Sewing machines," in various models, are sold here just as other merchandise—no canvassers are employed; nor instructors, outside of the store; nor are they sold on installments. The saving of these needless expenses will be readily noticed in the prices.

There's one style at $18. A perfect, thoroughly complete machine. Another is $19—it is fitted with special hemmers. A third at $20—with extra drawers. $22.50 for another model with additional attachments, and so on up to $35—the higher priced sorts representing fine elaborate cabinet work. Basement.

NOTIONS

Not nearly so much fun in buying these painfully practical little things as there is in seeking out pretty gifts to make others happy. But we simply must have notions—the every-day needfuls for dressing-table and sewing-room. Let's have them right—worthy goods like these—especially as they may be had for no more than the many inferior sorts.

Tubular Shoe Laces, 5c a dozen
Dress Shields, 8c a pair
Velveteen Skirt Binding, 5-yd. piece, 15c
Linen Finish Thread, 100-yd. spool, 3c
Pearl Head Lace Pins, card of 1 dozen, 4c
Cotton Tape, 1c roll
Tape Measures, 60 inch, 2c each.
Frilled Elastic Hose Supporters, 18c a pair
Cotton Corset Laces, 4c a dozen
Imitation Shell Hair Pins, card of 1 dozen, 5c and 10c
Needle Books, 3c each
Safety Pins, card of 1 dozen, 2c
Hooks-and-Eyes, card of 2 dozen, 1c
Strawberry and Tomato Pin Cushions, 5c each
Kid Hair Curlers, 4c dozen
American Pins, 1c paper Tenth street.

The Wanamaker Store

The New Washable SHIRT WAISTS

The new styles for 1901 are here, and shown to-day. It is a refreshing and interesting display. The styles are decidedly new. There are radical departures from the effects in vogue last season. The box plaits, full sleeves, strap cuffs, are features; as are the sailor collars and bolero effects in the finer ones. There is all the broad diversity of styles that manufacturers will take the time to make now; but which will dwindle later on to the few styles that are made by thousands when hurry orders are coming. The most beautiful and exclusive styles can be selected now.

Side by side are the displays of Colored Waists and White Waists—fresh, crisp, dainty and tempting—a pretty picture and a study of style.

This brief indication of the sorts and prices:

Colored Shirt Waists—

At 50c—Waists in stripes and figures; full front, French back; shirt sleeves, with narrow cuffs.
At 75c—Waists in solid colors and stripes; plain, full fronts; shirt sleeves.
At 85c—Waists of percale, gingham and cambric; new sleeves and soft cuffs.
At $1—Waists of percale; box-plaited back and front; new sleeves; box-plaited cuffs.
At $1.50—Waists of prettily striped gingham; full front, plaited back; soft cuffs.
At $1.75—Waists of sirtped madras, in pretty shades; new style collar and cuffs.
At $2.25—Waists of chambray, with vest and revers of white pique; collar trimmed with white pique.
At $2.50—Waists of silk-finished chambray; plaited back and front with pocket; collar, cuffs and pocket trimmed with white lawn.
At $2.75—Waists of silk gingham, with sailor collar, vest and tie of solid color.
Other styles up to $4.75.

White Waists—

A beautiful array of dainty white lawn waists, plaited and hemstitched; some of lace and embroidery in most charming effects; made with the new sleeves and trimmed stocks.
Prices, 85c, $1, $2.25, and up to $9.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Jackets Under-price

This tells of a group of about a hundred and twenty-five of our better jackets, mostly imported. They are the fine sorts that we kept in good variety until all Christmas wants were supplied. Now you expect less of us and we let down the price to a figure that should take them away in a hurry.

The collection includes three-quarter-length coats of mixtures and double-faced tweeds; and short jackets, mostly in black, though some are in tan and other colors; of kerseys, meltons, Ottoman and Oxford cheviot. Prices have been $20 to $28. To-day choose for

fifteen dollars each

Good assortment of sizes; but the entire offering should be sold out quickly.

Second floor, Broadway.

News of SHOES

The holiday festivities and functions have their own requirements in the matter of footwear. These are provided here in most satisfying variety—the top-notch of grace and style, made and finished in most expert manner. These hints of Fancy Shoes and Slippers for women:

White kid one-strap slippers, $1.25
Patent leather vamp one-strap slippers, $1.50.
Kidskin, beaded toe, one-strap slippers, $2.
Kidskin one-strap sandals; Louis XIV. heels, $2.50.
Patent leather sailor tie; high heels, $3.
Patent leather Duchess; high cut front, $3.50.
Patent leather Minerva, 2-strap; Louis XIV. heels, $5.
Patent leather and kid dress boots at $3, $4, $5, $6 and $7, with high leather or Louis XIV. heels.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Dress Shoes for Men—This news from the Bargain Shoe Store: Men's patent leather shoes at $1.90 and $2.65. All the patent leather dress shoes in the bargain store are consolidated in two lots, and just now when dress shoes are needed most you can choose a pair and save nearly half the cost.

Sample shoes at $2.45. All sorts of styles and leathers, but only sizes 6½, 7 and 7½, B and C. But you get twice the worth of your money.

Women's Shoes—In the Basement Shoe Store:

At $1—About 600 pairs of all kinds—mainly small and large sizes; all grades from $2 to $5, but few of each sort.
At $1.80—Patent leather, lace and button; fine kidskin, lace and button; samples of $3 and $4 shoes, in all leathers. Rare chance for a little picking.

Interesting News of DINNER SETS

The most tremendous holiday selling of Chinaware that this store has ever known has left its odds and ends. Now good storekeeping demands that these small lots be sold out clean; hence these offerings to-day. Some of our best patterns are included—Dinner Sets that had no equals anywhere at their regular prices. They are splendid bargains as priced to-day; but the number of sets is naturally limited, and only prompt folks will share them.

At $20, from $25—

French China Dinner Sets; festoon embossed shapes in 2 handsome decorations.

At $15, from $20—

Austrian China Dinner Sets; festoon flower decorations; all handles gilt.

At $10, regularly $15—

American Porcelain Dinner Sets; 3 flower decorations and all handles gilt; 100 pieces, including soup tureen and 3 large platters.

Basement.

At $8, regularly $10.50—

American and English Porcelain Dinner Sets; 2 good underglaze decorations; including soup tureen and 3 large platters.

At $6.50, regularly $8.50—

American and English Porcelain Dinner Sets; 2 serviceable decorations; 100 pieces.

A number of sets got damaged during the Christmas hurry—the broken dishes may not be missed; the price-saving is of far more importance.

American Porcelain Sets at $7, from $14.
French china Sets at $12, from $20.
French china Sets at $10, from $20.
French china Sets at $15, from $25.

Office FURNITURE

Tables are an important feature of most offices. We have an excellent variety of the most wanted patterns, and have them ready for prompt delivery. Yet we also make to order any sort of table desired. We also make to order other office furniture; we do all classes of work, such as counters, partition-work, office railings, grill work, make standing desks to fit certain spaces; in fact, will completely erect office materials of any sort. We will submit plans and specifications or work from plans furnished to us.

In office tables, to-day, we have two special bargains; about twenty-five tables in the lot.

At $8, from $12—Golden oak office tables in quartered oak finish; top 28x48 in.; deep rim around edge with ornamental moulding; one drawer; heavy turned and fluted legs; top is polished finish.
At $12, from $18—Golden oak office tables in quartered oak finish; top 28x48 in.; deep rim around edge; one drawer; shelf below top near bottom of table; heavy turned legs; polished top.

Some of the finer tables in the regular lines are priced as follows:

At $32—Director's table of polished quartered oak; 6 ft. long; round ends.
At $35—Director's table; polished quartered oak; 6 ft. long; 3 ft. wide.
At $42—Director's table; polished quartered oak; oval pattern; 8 ft. long.
At $38—Mahogany office table; 6 ft. long, 3½ ft. wide; heavy square legs.
At $45—Director's table of quartered oak; round ends; carved legs; 8 ft. long.
At $55—Director's table of mahogany; 8 ft. long; carved legs; finest finish.

Roll-Top Desks—Some very special values are here to-day.

At $13.90—Golden oak; 42 in. long; single pedestal.
At $16.50—Golden oak; 50 in. long; two pedestals.
At $27.50, from $38—Quartered golden oak; 50 in. long; two pedestals.
At $28, from $35—Quartered golden oak; 55 in. long; two pedestals.
At $30, from $42—Quartered golden oak; 54 in. long; two pedestals

Fifth floor.

The Wanamaker Store

The New Cottons

More of the new Cotton Dress Goods have arrived to be added to the collection to-day. A particularly interesting addition, for here are those lustrous fabrics that have silk mixed with the cotton—adding elegance to daintiness—and the patterns have the refined delicacy that sits so appropriately on the filmy textures. These two:

Printed Satin-striped Dimity, in some two score attractive new designs, with the satin stripes so spaced as to bring out the pattern most prominently. Price, 50c yard.

Corded Satin-striped Mousseline de Soie, woven of pure silk one way, and cotton the other; these come in self colorings, with prominent satin stripes, edged with clusters of fancy cords. Shown in these colorings:

Light Blue, Turquoise Blue, Pink, Cream, Heliotrope
Marine Blue, Royal Blue, Gray, Black

Price, 75c a yard.

Still plenty of the

Printed Dimities at 12½c a yard

Had we ordered these goods from a Belfast maker, the retail price would be twenty-five cents a yard. But we bought them of a bright Yankee who risked his capital and took chances of disposing of his goods by making up a large quantity in excess of his orders taken. He accepted our offer for some forty thousand yards, the quality of which is just as fine as the Belfast goods. And the patterns are just what you would select from a thousand.

Foulard, monogram, floral, polka-dots, and figures in black on white grounds, divided by fancy stripes. Broadway, near Rotunda.

About FURS

These electric seal coats are wonderfully like the real seal in appearance. Experts are able to distinguish the difference. You couldn't tell, perhaps, nor the many others to whom the garments may be submitted. Handsome coats, made in the latest styles. And some of them are reduced in price to-day.

Here's one—a short coat—with blended mink collar and revers, at $37.50; was $45.
Eton jackets of electric seal, at $30 each; were $37.50 to $45.
And another good value: Some rich, bright electric seal coats at $65, that are fairly worth $25 more.
Many handsome styles of scarfs and collarettes, all at very reasonable prices.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Dresses

This word is of some stylish Tailor-made Suits that came in yesterday. They are made of black pebble cheviot, with fly-front jacket with revers faced with taffeta silk; entire suit lined with silk. The price—

$22.50 a suit

Then we have to-day a lot of Dress Skirts of black taffeta silk; the upper part of skirt being laid in tiny plaits; bottom made with flaring flounce; some trimmed with velvet ribbon, others with ruching of taffeta. Price $10. Worth much more. Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Dresses

These are pretty imported dresses; beautifully made, of plain and striped materials, neatly trimmed. One and two-piece dresses—some have Russian blouse, others have box-plaited waist. Sizes for girls of 6 to 12 years. Values $12 to $17.50. To-day choose for

ten dollars

A splendid opportunity to get refined and practical dresses at a most favorable price.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' FLANNEL WAISTS

All the flannel waists for girls of 10 to 16 years are reduced to-day. Fair warning. Manufacturers are through winter work, and there will be no more; still we want to sell our stock while the wearing time is here. Were you waiting for this word? Don't be too late.

At $1.50 each—Waists of dark or light blue, red and tan flannel, that were originally worth $2.25 to $3.

At $2.50 each—Flannel waists in red, light blue, tan, and some with polka dots; that were $3.25 to $4.25. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Music Box Club

Nothing adds so much to the entertaining possibilities of the home as a Regina Music Box. The children's party isn't half a party without it. They can dance to it just as well as to a piano; and no pianist is needed.

Easy to buy, on the Club plan. Full particulars when you come or write. Basement.

Paris Notes from the office of JOHN WANAMAKER

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES,
PARIS, December 11, 1900.

The thoughts of the "mondaines" are turning to evening gowns, for this winter season is expected to be an exceptionally brilliant one in the "Ville Lumiere." Evening dress fashions, as viewed in the sacred precincts of the salons of the "Rois de la Mode" can be summed up in a few words,—the lightness of chiffon, tulle and crepe de Chine and lace for the "jeunes filles"—exquisite brocades and pannes for the "jeunes femmes"; a touch of gold invariably introduced if at all possible; a judicious use of flowers on the corsage, and frequently on the skirt also; the most exquisite laces and guipures introduced into the design of the gown in some way, nearly always in the shape of incrustations; and above all the style brought into favor by the Empress Josephine, under the First Empire.

The Empire gowns of to-day are, of course, belted under the bust by a broad band of some very handsome trimming, but the waistline is more fully indicated than it was, judging from the pictures, in the First Napoleon's days. In fact the Empire effect is arrived at by having a tight-fitting Princess robe of satin or gold cloth up to the bust, covered with a lace robe that is only slightly shaped in to the figure, then a belt under the bust and a short bodice above, with small puffed sleeves. The skirt portion of the gown is generally trimmed with trailing embroideries. Pain'ed satin is much used as Empire evening gown ornamentation, and trails of artificial flowers are in keeping.

We have verily returned to the Golden Age, but the wisest amongst the Paris couturiers are moderate in their enthusiasm and allow the gold trimmings only to accentuate the beauty of others. Gold modified by black is held to be in excellent taste. It is also seen to very great advantage on white, but is apt to be garish when presented in too great quantities alone. Large poppies and peonies made of gold tissue, are among the latest trimmings for evening dresses, and smaller ones are frequently used for headgear.

Talking of evening headgear, it is the fashion just now to add much decoration to the evening coiffure; small diamond side combs surrounding the upstanding coil on the summit of the head, are very fashionable; also those which support an aigrette in precious stones, a sort of miniature tiara, backed by a spreading osprey. The "coiffure" has not undergone the change which this winter season was to inaugurate, although a few coiffeurs are endeavoring to induce their fair customers to return to a chignon at the nape of the neck; but the hair done on the top of the head is most becoming to most of the Parisiennes, and is still worn almost exclusively in this manner.

A very lovely notion is to have a gown made with a lining of a network of gold or gold tissue, laid over a satin foundation and then covered with a drapery of Lucelli lace. The gold shimmers through the delicate white lace with charming effect, and this notion is particularly effective when the gown is made in the Empire style. A gorgeous dress just finished for a Grande Duchesse is entirely composed of cloth of gold moire. This most exquisite glistening material has cut-out gold satin leaves, and flowers appliqued, edged with gold beads and chenille. The design is continued on to a lace flounce, which falls in a fullness over a gold mousseline de soie kilting. Such gown, of course, can only be worn on very special occasions, and, as an instance of what is called "French daring" it is certainly unique.

Costliness and luxury are not only displayed in evening gowns, but also in toilettes for day wear. Fur takes a most important place in these, and the Sunday race-meetings at Auteuil resolve themselves into an exhibition of all that is most elegant and beautiful in furs, among which blue fox, zibeline and astrakhan predominate. Last Sunday, the Viscomtesse Vigier was to be seen in the Pesage wearing a three-quarter coat of zibeline and a red velvet toque. Another lady, in a steel gray cloth gown, had on a beautiful sealskin coat with revers and gilet of chinchilla; her muff was of sealskin, lined with chinchilla. With a brown cloth dress was seen a sealskin coat, with brown velvet gilet, fastening with "pattes" of chinchilla and handsome gold and steel buttons. The collar of chinchilla was outlined with sealskin; the muff in chinchilla, striped with bands of sealskin, and a toque of sealskin, very broad and low in the crown, trimmed with Christmas roses.

This mixture of chinchilla and sealskin was most tastefully arranged, as only the Parisian furrier knows how. Harmonies in fur and material seem to be preferred by the smartest women, such as gray cloth with chinchilla, brown with sealskin, golden brown with zibeline, and black with astrakhan.

GARDINER OUT, PHILBIN IN

Deposed District Attorney Made Successor's Entry Easy.

New Official Took Up Business of the Department Aided by the Old Staff —Few Changes Expected.

Asa Bird Gardiner, deposed as District Attorney by Gov. Roosevelt, relinquished his office yesterday to his successor, Eugene A. Philbin; and then, once more a private citizen, walked out on Broadway to hunt for quarters for a new office. District Attorney Philbin yesterday occupied himself until five o'clock familiarizing himself with his new duties and becoming acquainted with his staff of assistants. Conferences were held by him with all those having in charge important cases, and particularly with Assistant District Attorneys Unger, Osborne, and McIntyre. These, it is believed, are certain to be retained in office.

The new District Attorney, accompanied by his law partner, S. S. Menken, filed the certificate of his appointment with Deputy County Clerk Fahrbach, a short time after nine o'clock, and half an hour later Mr. Philbin, with his secretary, Samuel Shortridge, appeared at the District Attorney's office in the Criminal Court Building. Col. Gardiner's personal attendant, Officer Palmer, showed his new chief into the office. All of the staff to the number of twenty-four, were present. Col. Gardiner stepped out of the elevator five minutes after Mr. Philbin entered, and introduced himself to his successor. The incoming and outgoing officers remained in conference half an hour, when the members of the District Attorney's staff were sent for. When all were assembled Col. Gardiner, turning to Mr. Philbin, said:

"Gentlemen, this is the new District Attorney, Mr. Philbin. I should like to make this statement before I go further—I would like it clearly understood that I do not surrender voluntarily, and that I protest against the action of the Governor as being without authority of law. I am anxious, while protesting against this act and reserving all my legal rights, that the public business shall not be injured or retarded, and, to that end, I will be pleased to co-operate with you for the public's interest in any way that you may think best."

"I thank you for your kind words," replied Mr. Philbin cordially. "It was hardly necessary to make the offer, because I felt assured that you would give me every assistance in your power. I shall not fail to call upon you."

That Col. Gardiner's protest against removal meant a determination to contest it in the courts Mr. McIntyre denied. "Col. Gardiner has no such intention," he said. "His statement was merely to guard against any possible contingency."

Turning to his former assistants again, Col. Gardiner, beginning with John F. McIntyre, presented each in turn, praising many and having kind words for all. Col. Gardiner presented last the law librarian, Brig. Gen. Bartlett, adding, "My friend and associate in the army for thirty years." At the recent election Gen. Bartlett was arrested by a McCullagh deputy. His discharge was asked for by Col. Gardiner personally, and immediately granted by Magistrate Deuel. This fact was incorporated in Deputy Attorney General Hammond's charges. District Attorney Philbin's greeting to his assistants was brief. "Gentlemen, I can only say I am glad to meet you," he said.

Col. Gardiner then accompanied District Attorney Philbin to the chambers of Judge Foster, sitting in Part 1, General Sessions. Mr. Philbin was also introduced to Judge Cowing. Recorder Goff entered his chambers at the time Col. Gardiner entered Judge Foster's room, but Col. Gardiner made no move to go into the Recorder's room. This action was regarded by the attaches of the office as an intentional slight. Relations between the two have been far from cordial for many months. Later, it was said, however, that Col. Gardiner did not know the Recorder was in the building.

Taking leave of Mr. Philbin, Col. Gardiner proceeded to the Law Library, where his entire professional staff had gathered, and there, behind closed doors, he bade farewell to each. Tears flowed from his eyes when he concluded. As Col. Gardiner, departing, hurried to the elevator, Mr. McIntyre, in a last burst of feeling, threw his arms around his former chief, and kissed him on the cheek. "God bless you, John," responded Col. Gardiner brokenly. "I'll never forget you."

District Attorney Philbin busied himself with his accumulated mail for some time, and then summoned Assistant District Attorney Unger, with whom he conferred regarding urgent cases to be presented to the Grand Jury. His first official act was to sign the indictment papers of J. Fletcher Shera, charged by Gen. Daniel Sickles with defrauding him of $40,000. District Attorney Philbin remained at his office until five o'clock, one hour after the official day ends. When asked for some statement to the public, he said:

"I do not care to say anything more than I have said until I have familiarized myself with the duties of the District Attorney's office. Regarding probable removals among the office employees, the assistants say that Mr. Philbin intends to look up the record of each before making any changes.

JANITOR HALED TO COURT.

Tenant Had the Little "Autocrat" Arrested, but His Big Wife Defends Him.

There were some widely different stories told yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court regarding the strained relations existing between Dr. Michael C. Carroll, who lives on the fourth floor of the apartment house at 186 Second Avenue, and Walter Framberg, the janitor of the premises. The janitor was the prisoner in the case. He is of diminutive stature, but the enraged tenant charged him with being an autocrat even among the autocratic tribe of janitors. Dr. Carroll charged Framberg with shouting derogatory remarks up the dumb waiter at him, making unseemly noises outside his door, and hurling uncomplimentary observations after him from various coigns of vantage. Michael Malley, an employe of the doctor, testified to substantially the same facts. The janitor, who had been arrested by Policeman Kraus, did not say much beyond denying the facts, and was held in $400 bail for good conduct in the future.

His wife, who was seen in the apartment house, and is about twice the size of her husband, told a story entirely different from Dr. Carroll's. She charged police brutality for one thing, and declared that Dr. Carroll was a crank.

"My husband is the best little man in the world," she said, "but he will drink once in a while, and yesterday, you know, was Christmas. He took just one drink too many. He never had any trouble with any of the tenants but Dr. Carroll, who is a great big man, while Walter is only a little fistful of bones.

"Well, yesterday evening he was outside the doctor's door when Mrs. Carroll, who don't like Swedes, told him to go away. My husband had been drinking, and he didn't go. Then Dr. Carroll came out and pushed him down stairs and shouted at him. Pretty soon along came a big policeman, twice as big as my little husband. He just looked at Walter and went away. Pretty soon he came back with another policeman. My husband asked them what they wanted, but they didn't say a word, but just kept walking around him.

"Then Walter ran into the flat, and they followed, both pounding him with their clubs. I tried to run in between them, but one of the policemen grabbed me and pushed me away. Finally they had my husband lying on the floor bleeding. Then they picked him up and took him away."

The other tenants said that Framberg, barring an occasional lapse by drinking, was a good janitor, and never gave any one any trouble.

Death of Capt. Aaron E. Atkins.

Aaron E. Atkins died at his home at 544 Union Street, Union Hill, Monday. He was sixty-eight years old. He was Captain of the tugboat Col. F. Young, which was sunk in the Hudson River near Irvington two years ago. Capt. Atkins floated about on a piece of timber until daylight, when he was rescued in an unconscious condition. He never recovered from the effects of the exposure.

DIAMONDS IN NEW MEXICO?

Stones Supposed to be the Gems Found by a Man Formerly With the De Beers Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ALAMOGORDO, N. M., Dec. 26.—A prominent railway official here to-day received a box of fifty gems closely resembling and alleged to be diamonds, found near Capitan, the coal camp of the El Paso and Northeastern Railway Company, eighty miles north of this place.

The stones were found by J. J. Blow, formerly associated with the De Beers Consolidated Company at Kimberley, South Africa, and a letter from him accompanying the shipment states that they are either diamonds or something so closely resembling the gems that they deceive him. They successfully stand every crude test known, and it is the consensus of opinion of those interested in the matter that they are real diamonds.

The formation of the Capitan diamond district is identical with that of the Kimberley South African region, and there is scarcely a doubt but what the find is bona fide.

Gardner Williams, Manager of the De Beers Consolidated Company, has been asked by cable to come at once, report on the find, and take charge of the operations.

The Linderman Company owns considerable ground in the supposed diamond belt, and it will doubtless arrange to have the holdings thoroughly prospected. Officials of the El Paso and Northeastern Railway have formed a company and instructed Mr. Blow to secure for them a tract of land in the belt.

MANY FILIPINO LEPERS.

Report of Major Edie Says It Is Estimated There Are 30,000 of Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—An appended report to Gen. MacArthur's review of the civil affairs of the Philippines for the past fiscal year gives some rather startling facts regarding the introduction and prevalence of leprosy in the islands.

According to the estimates of the Franciscan Fathers, says Major Guy L. Edie, the writer of the report, there are no less than 30,000 lepers in the archipelago, the major portion of these being in the Visayas. Leprosy was introduced in 1633, when the Emperor of Japan sent a ship with 150 lepers on board to the Philippines to be cared for by the Catholic priests. Thus the seed was planted, and as no practical methods were ever adopted to eradicate the disease or to prevent its spread it has taken firm root. A house-to-house inspection begun last January resulted in more than a hundred lepers concealed in dwellings being found. These were sent to San Lazaro Hospital, in Manila, but many others escaped into the surrounding country.

A commission is now engaged in the work of selecting a suitable island or islands for the purpose of isolating all the lepers in the archipelago.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BENGUET.

Mr. Root Does Not Know of Appointment of a British Subject.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary Root said to-day that he had not been informed of the appointment of H. T. Whitmarsh as Governor of Benguet, Province of Luzon, but, as all such appointments are subject to the approval of the War Department, he undoubtedly would get the information in due course of time. He was confident that if the Philippine Commission had appointed Whitmarsh Governor of Benguet it was a thoroughly proper appointment.

No protest against the appointment had been made, so far as he was aware, on the ground that Mr. Whitmarsh was a British subject or for any other reason. The cable is not used by the Philippine Commission in reporting such matters, the mails being regarded as sufficient for such purposes, and the Secretary said he supposed the usual course would be followed in the case of Mr. Whitmarsh.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The resignation by Major James T. Kerr, Assistant Adjutant General, of his commission as Captain of infantry only, has been accepted and took effect Dec. 11.

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will report in person for consultation on official business to the Chief of Ordnance.

Navy.

Capt. C. S. Sperry is ordered to duty as member of the naval examining board, Washington Yard, Dec. 26.

Lieut. A. B. Hoff is detached from the Massachusetts; he will proceed home; sick leave is granted him for one month.

Ensign I. T. Cooper, retired, is ordered to duty on the Saratoga Dec. 26.

Ensign E. S. Hayden, retired, is ordered to duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence Dec. 26.

Commander John J. Hunker and Lieut. Commander D. H. Mahan have qualified for promotion to the next higher grade.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Kearsarge and Massachusetts touched at Key West this morning and proceeded to Pensacola.

The training ship Dixie has left Genoa for Gibraltar.

The Vicksburg sailed to-day from Aden for Colombo.

The Scindia arrived at Colombo yesterday.

The Atlanta has arrived at Montevideo.

The Essex and the Monadnock arrived at Hongkong to-day.

The Essex has arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The hospital ship Solace is expected to arrive at Yokohama Jan. 10.

The Hartford, which was ordered to watch American interests in Venezuela, and co-operate with United States Minister Loomis in their protection, has left Curacao for La Guayra. The Navy Department announces that she will visit Trinidad and Barbados after leaving La Guayra.

The transports Wyefield and Westminster have arrived at Nagasaki on their way to San Francisco from the Philippines.

The transport Sedgwick arrived at Havana yesterday from Matanzas.

The collier St. Mark arrived at Manila Dec. 20.

The transports Conemaugh, Frederica, and Upack have arrived at Nagasaki on their way to San Francisco.

The Navy Department has directed that the gunboat Bennington be repaired in the Philippines instead of returning to this country for that purpose. The Bennington has been found to be one of the most serviceable craft in Asiatic waters, owing to her light draft, so that the department has not felt warranted in having her make the long trip home to undergo repairs.

May Recruit Sailors from Farms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A plan to recruit sailors for the United States Navy from the farms and country towns is now under consideration at the Navy Department. Recruiting now is carried on outside of the large cities, but it has not reached the interior sections remote from large centres.

STUPIDITY COST $4,000 FIRE.

Custodian of Alarm Box Key Would Not Give It Up.

Through the stupidity of a man who was intrusted with a fire alarm box key and who did not have intelligence enough to give it up when it was wanted, the two-story residence of Mordock S. Campbell, a carpenter, in Rockfield Street, near Valentine Avenue, in the Bronx, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Mr. Campbell, his wife, and two-year-old daughter, sleeping on the second floor, were aroused at 3 o'clock by the smell of smoke. The hallways filled with flame so quickly that the tenants were forced to take refuge on the roof of the piazza, which extended beneath the bedroom windows.

They stood there clad only in their night clothes until rescued with great difficulty by Albert Boerl, who lives directly across the street, and Timothy O'Connor, who is stopping with him. Boerl then ran to the nearest fire alarm box, which was one of the old kind that must be opened with a key. A sign announced that the key was at Grammar School No. 88, in Briggs Avenue. Boerl ran to the school. His call was tardily answered by Assistant Janitor Gustav Steiger.

"I've got nothing to do with fires on the outside," answered Steiger to a demand for the key.

"Well, let me ring the school alarm," said Boerl.

"You'll have to go around and see Mr. Oliver, the janitor, who lives on Summit Avenue," came the reply.

Remonstrance was useless, and Boerl ran to find the janitor. He met a neighbor, and the two returned to the schoolhouse and again tried to get the key. Steiger grew angry and shut the door on them. After half an hour a key was obtained from another source, but by the time the alarm reached the firemen the house was doomed. Other buildings were in great danger. The total damage was $4,000. When Battalion Chief McCartney heard of Steiger's action he said he would make an investigation.

FINANCIER SAYRE SUED

Miss Kirtland Seeks to Recover $4,500 from the Speculator.

She Alleges that She Cannot Get an Accounting from Him—Said to Have Made Millions in Three Years.

If Adolph Monnell Sayre, who is reputed to have become a millionaire in the past three years through the rise in Boston copper stocks, and who up to last July lived at 683 Fifth Avenue, does not appear within the next six weeks to defend a suit for $4,500 brought against him by Miss Maude H. Kirtland of Washington, D. C., whatever property he has in this city will be attached to satisfy her claims.

Miss Kirtland aHeges that she gave to Sayre $4,500 in May, 1899, on the understanding that he was to invest it for her in some dividend-paying stock, and that she has received no return for it, and has been unable to get it back. Her lawyer, Henry Wollman of 20 Broad Street, says that he has been searching for Sayre for months to serve on him a complaint in the suit. He is sure, he says, that he is neither in this city nor in Washington, where he also had a residence. Yesterday Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, issued an attachment against whatever property he may have in the State and an order of publication covering six weeks. An announcement of the summons is to be published in THE NEW YORK TIMES and The New York Law Journal, and if Sayre does not appear within the six weeks the attachment will go into effect.

Sayre first came into prominence a little over a year ago, when it was said that by adroit speculation in Calumet and Hecla stock he had acquired a fortune exceeded by only ten in this country. His mother is a clerk in one of the departments in Washington, and his great-grandfather was Thomas T. Woodruff, the founder of the Chemical Bank.

After his graduation from Harvard he came to this city. He had a small amount of money, and began to speculate in Wall Street, where it was generally supposed that he was making money at a rapid rate. In two years he had a magnificently furnished residence at 683 Fifth Avenue and another in Washington, and was living in the style generally affected by millionaires.

Miss Kirtland, who is a resident of Washington, says in her complaint that she has known Sayre from boyhood. She heard of his fame as a financier and went to him for advice in regard to the investment of $4,500 which she had. She says that he took the money, giving her a receipt for it, and promised to invest it in a safe stock which would pay her a good interest on her money. She had implicit confidence in him, she says, and expected to get some return for her money. She says that she received no interest on her money and called on Sayre several times, but that he always made some excuse to put her off. Recently, when she learned that he had closed up his New York residence and was unable to find him in Washington, she became suspicious, and finally determined to bring a suit against him.

Mr. Wollman, who is acting as her attorney, says that he has been unable to find any trace of him, and believes that he is out of the State. "He closed up his house on Fifth Avenue last July," he said. "When I sent a man there he found that the house was empty and to let. I then instituted inquiries to find out what property he has in this State. I do not think it expedient to say just what his property is, I know, however, that he owns stock worth more than $4,500. I also know that he never made the large amounts of money he is said to have made."

Mr. Wollman appeared before Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court yesterday and secured the orders of publication and attachment. In them Justice Leventritt said that it was evident that there were good grounds for a suit against Sayre, and that it was also evident that the plaintiff was unable to find him.

MR. CHANLER MAY NOT RETURN.

S. B. Lyons of Bloomingdale Believes His Plan Was Prearranged.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 26.—There is every reason to believe now that John Armstrong Chanler, the millionaire, who escaped from Bloomingdale Asylum at White Plains on Nov. 28 last, never intends to return to that institution as he said he would. Samuel B. Lyons, Superintendent of Bloomingdale, said to-day that he firmly believes that Chanler has gone for good. "I believe," said he, "that Mr. Chanler is waiting for a month to expire so he will be a free man, and that he is hiding with friends. At the expiration of a month after the time a patient leaves an asylum, under the State lunacy law, he cannot be brought back."

It was learned to-day that Mr. Chanler always believed his relatives were his enemies, and for that reason the general opinion is that he has gone to West Virginia, where he owns a large stock farm. He often talked of going there and living a quiet life, as he was tired of society, clubs, and business.

DR. DIXON UNDECIDED.

Expects a Call from Boston Church, but Likes His Brooklyn Work.

The Rev. Dr. Amzi C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, when seen last evening in regard to the call reported to have been extended to him to become the pastor of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, Boston, said that he had not yet received such a call, but it was likely that he would receive one soon. Asked if he would accept the call, Dr. Dixon said that he would not decide until he had considered the matter from every point of view and talked it over with the officers of his church.

He liked Brooklyn, he said, but there was a great field in the work of the Boston church. The late R. S. Ford, proprietor of The Youth's Companion, had endowed the Ruggles Street Church with $20,000 a year to enable it to carry on its institutional work. He had also bequeathed the sum of $350,000 for a new church edifice. The church had departments for aiding people in obtaining employment and also industrial and other schools. Dr. Dixon said that if he went to Boston he would carry out there the roof garden scheme which he has advocated for the Hanson Place Church, so that in the Summer the Gospel could be preached in the open air.

THE LATE JACOB PENTZ.

A Well-Known Authority on Field Sports—He Had Many Friends.

The death of Jacob Pentz on Christmas Eve removed from the sportsman's world one of its best-known members. Mr. Pentz was born in this city about seventy years ago. He was connected with The Turf, Field and Farm during the later seventies, was a charter member and one of the founders of the Eastern Field Trials Club. In this he was associated with Charles H. Raymond. This club, which had its birth at Mr. Raymond's Fox Farm, at Morris Plains, N. J., held several successful field trials at Robbins Island before moving to the South.

For many years Mr. Pentz had charge of the trap shooting department of The American Field. As an authority on trap shooting he was second to no man in the country.

While good natured, he had his own firm ideas as to right and wrong, and his mind once made up he was immovable in his firmness.

For many years he occupied an old homestead on Bellevue Avenue, Newark, which was a Sunday rendezvous for prominent sportsmen. He was extremely fond of game chickens, of which at one time he owned many. Only last year he invited a number of close personal friends to a little luncheon, stating that at his time in life he could not expect to live many years longer, and requested their presence at the little gathering.

Although chiefly known as a writer, he was an accomplished amateur artist, and several of his paintings are to-day cherished as mementos by his friends.

CONTRACTS FOR $2,500,000.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Orders New Equipment.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—In pursuance of its plan to re-equip its road, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company has let contracts which in the aggregate amount to over $2,500,000.

Two thousand and thirty new cars have been ordered, a large proportion of them of the pressed steel class that has lately come into use. One thousand of these will be made by the Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburg, to have a capacity of 100,000 pounds. To the Cambria Steel Company of Johnstown, Penn., goes the contract for 500 steel gondola cars of 100,000 pounds capacity, and to the American Car and Foundry Company an order for 500 box cars, with steel underframing, of 60,000 pounds capacity.

For the passenger service, the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del., has a contract for twenty standard passenger coaches with open platforms, and the Jackson & Sharp Company, also of Wilmington, will build ten coaches of the broad vestibule type.

Forty-five locomotives are to be built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, thirty-four of them being for freight traffic and ten for the passenger service.

CHANGES IN THE PENNSYLVANIA.

Many Transfers and Promotions Made at Meeting Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26. — Several changes were made in the organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day at a meeting of the Directors.

The position of General Agent at Erie was created, and J. W. Reynolds, now Superintendent of the Western Division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, was appointed to the place.

The jurisdiction of Thomas A. Roberts, now Superintendent of the Middle Division and the Erie Railroad, was extended so as to cover the Western Division.

The Lewistown Division was detached from the Pennsylvania Railroad Division and W. B. McCaleb, now Superintendent of the Sunbury Division, was appointed Superintendent of the Lewistown Division.

The low-grade portion of the Allegheny Valley Railway was detached from the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division and placed in the Buffalo and Allegheny Valley Division, forming a new division, to be known as the Low Grade Division, and Charles B. Price, now Superintendent of the River Division, was appointed Superintendent of the new Low Grade Division. Prior to the operation of the Allegheny Valley Railway by the Pennsylvania Railroad in August last, Mr. Price was its General Superintendent. The territory now under his supervision consists of the River Division and the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railway.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Company, which controls the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company west of Pittsburg, the office of Fourth Vice President, which was abolished in 1897, was re-established. L. F. Loree, the present General Manager, was elected to the office. G. L. Potter, General Superintendent of Motive Power, was appointed to succeed Mr. Loree.

The position of General Superintendent of Motive Power was not filled.

The engineer departments of the Pennsylvania Company and the Pan Handle were consolidated. Thomas H. Johnson of the Pan Handle was appointed consulting engineer of both companies. Thomas Rodd, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Company, was made Chief Engineer of both companies. Robert Trimble, formerly principal assistant engineer of the Pennsylvania Company, was appointed principal assistant engineer of both companies.

R. F. Smith, present Superintendent of the voluntary relief department of the Pennsylvania Company, who will be retired on a pension Jan. 1, will be succeeded by Frank C. Thayer.

G. L. Peck was appointed General Superintendent of the Southwest System, to succeed John F. Miller, who will be retired on a pension. W. C. Cushing was appointed Superintendent of the Pittsburg Division, to succeed Mr. Peck. James McCrea, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Company, will be in charge of the executive departments of both companies. Joseph Wood will have charge of the traffic department, and Mr. Loree will be in charge of transportation. J. T. Brook will have charge of the treasury, law, and real estate departments. This is a change in the executive department of the road, and is for the purpose of establishing a closer alliance between the two companies.

TO BANISH THE "TRAIN BOY."

Newspapers Will Not Be Sold on Erie Passenger Cars After Feb. 1.

Newsboys are to be banished from the trains of the Erie Railroad, according to an announcement just made by the passenger department of that system. The change will be made gradually and will begin at midnight of Dec. 31 on all trains of the Erie Railroad west of Salamanca. The newsboys on the lines of the Erie east of Buffalo and Salamanca will be allowed to enjoy a month's grace, the order for their banishment not going into effect until Jan. 31. While other roads, notably the Lehigh Valley and the Chicago and Alton, have already ousted the news and candy vendors from their trains, the Erie is the first of the great through lines to Chicago to follow in their footsteps, and it now seems as if the newsboy on trains would soon be a thing of the past.

Formerly the selling of papers, stationery, fruit, candies, &c., on railroad trains was a valuable privilege. It not only was a source of revenue to the railroads and of profit to the companies who owned the right to sell these things; but it was also profitable to the boys themselves, who got a commission of 20 per cent. on their sales, and who on good runs managed to make from $3 to $5 a day. The more general introduction of dining cars, the reduction of time, the introduction of special newspaper trains, and other causes made inroads on the profits, especially on those of Eastern lines. In place of the newsboys being carried on trains, the European system of having booths for the sale of various articles at the larger stations along the railroads is being more generally introduced.

J. F. Barrett Will Go to the Alton.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—J. F. Barrett, General Superintendent of the Southern Railway, who tendered his resignation several weeks ago, will, after Jan. 1, be connected with the Chicago and Alton Railroad. Mr. Barrett declines to discuss his future course and in what capacity he will serve the Chicago and Alton is not known. He, however, states that he will not serve that road as General Superintendent.

Pan Handle Dividend Declared.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 26.—The Directors of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, otherwise known as the Pan Handle system, to-day declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock of the company, payable Jan. 15.

Brief Railroad Items.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Delaware and Hudson Company yesterday, David Willcox, the general counsel of the company, was elected Vice President, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late James Roosevelt.

George F. McKay, it is announced, has resigned his position as general manager of the Erie Dispatch at Cleveland, and C. P. Lamprey has been appointed to succeed him.

The elevator men and hall attendants in the Grand Central Station received a Christmas present of $10 each from the railroad company. In addition to this, seven of them, who are fortunate enough to attend the elevators which Alfred Vanderbilt uses, received a special gift of $10 from him personally.

At the recent meeting of Western Presidents in this city, a resolution was adopted asking President Hughitt of the Chicago and Northwestern, President Felton of the Alton, President Burt of the Union Pacific, President Ripley of the Atchison, and two or three others to act on a committee to confer with the Inter-State Commerce Commission regarding legislation amendatory to the Inter-State Commerce act.

Columbia Professor Honored.

Dr. William Henry Carpenter, head of the department of Germanic languages and literatures at Columbia University, has received notice of his election as an honorary member of the Matschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde of Leyden, Holland. This honor has been shared by but few Americans, and is the third election of the kind received by Columbia professors during the past year.

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Beef simplifies sick room cookery. A cup of rich beef tea in a minute, before the invalid's fancy for food has passed away.

The genuine always bears this signature in blue: *J. Liebig*

MAKING NEW LAWS FOR PORTO RICANS

Members of the House Do Not Take the Work Seriously.

CONSIDER TRIVIAL MATTERS

One Man Offers Bills for Woman's Suffrage and to Legalize Cock Fighting.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Dec. 19.—The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico has been in joint session since Dec. 3, when the House of Delegates was duly organized. The predicted clashes and split-up of the Republican Party have not materialized. The House sessions are as harmoniously conducted as one could wish.

The House has been holding daily four-hour sessions, over forty-five bills have been introduced, and no end of motions and amendments. But one bill has been passed. By law the Assembly is allowed sixty days in which to complete each session. Fifteen days have passed, and next to nothing has been accomplished, and the local papers are suggesting that it is about time something had been done. The House is badly in need of a competent force of translators and clerks.

There seems to be no system. Bills are prepared and introduced covering most common matters, and in a manner most unlegislative. The members are entirely ignorant of any kind of procedure. Few of the bills are in proper form; many have been filed written in pencil on a sheet torn from a scratch-pad. It is incredible, almost, that the members should take so little pains in the preparation of their bills. Most of them are written during the session, and are more in the form of suggestions than of projected laws.

An inspiration may come to a member; he picks up a pad or draws an envelope or a scrap of paper from his pocket; jots down a few sentences, and presents the "document" as a bill, and it is duly filed. There are about forty such, and none is worthy of mention, excepting to illustrate to what trivial matters the members are devoting their (and the people's) time. Instead of getting down to the crying need of Porto Rico—a revision of the laws—bills to enact laws as these are drawn up and introduced:

"To establish woman suffrage and to give women preference over men in public positions for which they are competent."

"Relating to salaries of school teachers."

"Relating to contracts made in provincial currency."

"Governing the profession of pharmacy."

A resolution was presented to "legalize the sport of cock fighting" by the same member who is the author of the Woman Suffrage bill.

At yesterday's session the Committee on Rules reported that bills relating to the following matters should have preference over all other business: Insular police, salaries, police courts, loans, telegraphs, and railroads. On motion, "mortgages" were added to the list, and the report was adopted.

The Council passed a bill introducing the jury system, but it was defeated in the House yesterday by a vote of 13 to 12. Several members claimed that the bill was not properly translated from the English original. The bill was ordered to be retranslated.

The Executive Council is daily holding "secret" executive sessions behind closed doors. These are for the purpose of considering franchises and other matters over which the Council has exclusive jurisdiction. The public is not informed of the nature of these discussions. The only bill passed by the House to date is that "declaring the office of Delegate incompatible with other public offices."

At present it does not seem that the lower house is a success as a law-making body. But, perhaps, it is too early to judge.

The Chamber of Commerce of Porto Rico yesterday petitioned the House, asking for an appropriation for a Porto Rican exhibit at the coming Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. The petition was referred to a special committee for report. A representative exhibit, by the insular Government, at Buffalo, would prove of immense benefit to the island. Capital is needed here to develop the island's unbounded resources, and in no way could Porto Rico's possibilities be better presented to the people.

DADY'S ANGER AROUSED.

Denies Charge of Attempted Bribery of Havana's Mayor—Will Fight to the Finish.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—Charges reflecting upon Michael J. Dady having been made in the Mayor's office in connection with the sewering and paving contract, Mr. Dady today denounced as utterly false the statement that $50,000 had been offered to Mayor Rodriguez with a view of influencing his decision. At the same time he declared that if any one would make an affidavit fixing the responsibility for the slanderous accusation he would take steps to procure the arrest and prosecution of the instigator, even if it should prove to be the Mayor himself.

"This is not the only occasion," Mr. Dady asserted, "when an attempt has been made to blackmail me."

So far as the contract is concerned, Mr. Dady says he will fight to the finish. Señor Nunez, the civil Governor, is known to hold that Mr. Dady has not followed the requirements of the law, and that therefore the contract is illegal, void, and of no effect. It is understood that Gen. Wood will sustain the civil Governor and the Mayor, but he awaits a final judicial decision.

CUBA'S CONSTITUTION.

Convention Hopes to Submit a Draft of It to Congress Feb. 1.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—The various sections into which the Cuban Constitutional Convention was divided some weeks ago for the purpose of preparing and submitting drafts of constitutions for the consideration of the convention as a whole, are gradually getting together on the basis of a unitary Government, with restricted suffrage. The convention leaders now hope to have this work completed by Jan. 15, so that the results may be submitted to the United States Congress Feb. 1.

The sectional discussions have been bitter and prolonged, and therefore there will be less debate in the open sessions, the hard fights having been made in the secret sessions in order to save public wrangling.

Contract with Cuban Roads Illegal.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—The Administrative Council has decided against the Pan-American Express Company's contract with the island railroads, declaring it to be illegal. There was one dissenting vote, and this makes it necessary for Gov. Gen. Wood to send the whole question before the Supreme Court for review and final decision.

Await the Second Coming of Christ.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Thirty-six persons from various parts of the United States who allege that by recent signs and events they have been led to believe that the second coming of Christ is at hand, are assembled in convention here watching, worshipping, and praying that they may be in readiness to receive the robes of immortality. They are to remain in session until Jan. 3, by which time a number claim that they expect to behold the object of their vigils.

The Pianola Yourself and Your Piano.

Have you a piano?

If you have spent your money for a piano, how much good do you realize from it?

Do you use it yourself?

Do half the members of your family use it?

Is it ever used?

How many selections are included in the aggregate repertory of all who use it—more than ten, fifteen or twenty-five?

Do they play well—well enough to entertain musical people?

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Paderewski has a Pianola—he has two Pianolas. After having one for several months in his home in Paris, he has just ordered another for his residence in Switzerland.

Nobody is getting the full value from his piano unless he has a Pianola. Many never expected to get much use from it. They bought it because they thought they had to have a piano. The Pianola has changed all this. The piano becomes a "live pleasure" and every member of the family a participant and thereby enjoys an intimate acquaintance with the great composers.

PRICE $250.

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FIVE YEARS FOR DOODY.

Jurors' Petition for Clemency for the Contractor Results in a Reduced Sentence.

Contractor Daniel Doody, who was found guilty of perjury by a jury in the Kings County Court on Friday, yesterday was sentenced to five years at hard labor in State prison by Judge Hurd. Doody was indicted for perjury in connection with the second trial of Robert W. Fielding, charged with conniving to defraud the city while Deputy City Works Commissioner of Brooklyn. Doody's trial lasted ten days. His counsel attempted to prove that Doody was a paretic and not responsible. The extreme penalty for the offense is twenty years' imprisonment.

Lawyer Jere A. Wernberg, counsel for Doody, handed to Justice Hurd a written request from eight of the jurors that clemency be shown the contractor. The Court agreed that the prisoner's age and other circumstances should be taken into consideration, and only one-fourth of the maximum penalty was imposed upon Doody. An application for a stay of execution of sentence pending application for a certificate of reasonable doubt of guilt to the Appellate Court was denied by Justice Hurd.

There was an affecting scene just before court convened, when Mrs. Doody, the convicted man's wife, sought to gain an audience with Judge Hurd in his chambers to plead with him in behalf of her husband. The woman, however, was not admitted to the chambers, and, sobbing, she was led from the court by her son. Doody was taken to Sing Sing Prison yesterday afternoon.

TOM JOHNSON'S BIG SUIT.

Justice Blanchard heard argument yesterday on a motion made by ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson to restrain R. T. Wilson & Co. from disposing of stock in the Detroit (Mich.) Street Railway system pending the trial of an action for the dissolution of the partnership existing between Mr. Johnson and R. T. Wilson & Co. A receiver is also asked for.

The origin of the suit was the purchase of the road by R. T. Wilson & Co. in 1894. Soon after the purchase Mr. Johnson became associated in the management. He was to have a one-fifth interest in the company, which was planned to consolidate all the street railroads of Detroit. The 3-cent fare agitation developed in Detroit and franchises were given to a new company. Eventually an agreement was entered into between R. T. Wilson & Co. and Pack & Everett, the holders of the franchise of the 3-cent fare system, by which there should be a consolidation of interests. This agreement has not yet been fully carried out. Mr. Johnson says in his affidavit that he has given notice that he wanted his share of the $12,000,000 capital stock of the company, and that he is ready to pay $1,000,000 cash, his proportion of the money expended in arranging for a consolidation of interests.

Counsel for R. T. Wilson & Co. contend that the agreement was not in the nature of a partnership, but was an agreement for the carrying out of a special enterprise for a special purpose.

Justice Blanchard reserved his decision on the motion.

AFTER THE CUDAHY SUSPECT.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 26.—It is now known that Pat Crowe was seen in South Omaha scarcely twenty hours before the abduction of Eddie Cudahy. On Monday night, Dec. 17, a well-known citizen of South Omaha conversed with him for nearly an hour. Just before they parted Crowe was questioned concerning his future plans, and laughingly replied: "Oh, I have something big on; you'll hear from me soon." At the time this was looked upon as an idle boast.

It is stated that until shortly before the Cudahy abduction Crowe was engaged in the dairy business with his brother-in-law at Albright, just below South Omaha. Mrs. Crowe has admitted to a reporter that her husband was in South Omaha on the Saturday preceding the abduction. Diligent search is now being made around Albright for a buggy answering the description of the vehicle used by the abductors.

OLD TRINITY CLOCK RUN DOWN.

The throng that crowds the financial district and that for years has been accustomed to glance up at the towering spire of Old Trinity to note the hour was nonplused yesterday when, as time sped, the hands on the old clock refused to move beyond the noon mark. Wall Street men, among whom there are many on whom superstition has taken hold, shook their heads ominously. It was a bad sign, they said, but just in what direction it would manifest itself even they were at sea.

The element that finds a joke in everything took the ground that the last Christmas of the century had been too much for the old clock, and that it had determined, in common with sundry others, to take a day off after the festivities of the Yuletide. The janitor of the church, however, refused to take the circumstance seriously. An excited individual who rushed into the church with the information that the clock had gone on strike was met with this rejoinder from the philosophic janitor:

"Gets a kink in it every once in a while," he said, referring to the clock. "I reckon that if you had been up there since 1846 you'd feel kind of run down yourself."

Cab Ran Down Peter J. Brennan.

Peter J. Brennan, an elderly, wealthy builder of 758 West End Avenue, was run down by a cab at the crossing at Thirty-fourth Street, Broadway, and Sixth Avenue, last night. One of his legs was broken and he sustained contusions of the body. An ambulance took him to the New York Hospital. The cab was driven by Edward Hamill of 663 Sixth Avenue, who was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

AN IMMIGRANT UNDER ARREST.

Charged With Abducting a Fifte

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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OUR RESPONSIBILITY IN CHINA.

That seems to be a well-taken point that appears in the Associated Press dispatches from Washington, apparently from an authorized and official source. It is that, since we ceased to fight for the rescue of the besieged legationers, we have no military force in China, and shall not be bound to send any, whatever happens in consequence of the terms of peace delivered by the allies.

This point is simply a logical inference, which might be drawn by any unofficial person. It has no reference to the form of protest with which Mr. CONGER may have accompanied his signature. It simply sets forth that, while we find it necessary to maintain a guard of our legation, on account of disturbed conditions, we do not find it necessary to embark on a wild-goose chase into the remote parts of China in quest of the fugitive Government. In other words, we sign terms, which we in part disapprove, for the sake of peace, and, in the same interest, decline to enforce them by importing into China troops which have been definitely withdrawn from it.

The question of international law thus raised has no precedents that we know of in accordance with which it can be settled. But, in any case, our position will be no worse than that of other signatories, such as Austria, which have joined in demands without pretending to back them up by force. And we have the advantage of having shown in China, when there was a reason for fighting, that we could do our share of fighting. One thing is very clear. We were wise and fortunate in withdrawing our contingent in China from the orders of the "Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces."

CHINA AND THE ARMY BILL.

Several recent comments of disinterested and more or less competent observers on the comparative appearance and performance of the troops in China have interest for "the general reader," whoever he may be. They ought to have a particular interest for members of Congress, on account of their manifest bearing upon Secretary ROOT's effort to "aerate" the staff of the United States Army by letting into it a certain proportion of officers from the line, and preventing its members from relapsing into the state of barnacles, clinging to a wreck and protected, by swathings of red tape, against outside assaults.

We all have a notion that the American line officer, whether he has come into his commission by way of West Point, or, like Gen. CHAFFEE, through the equally searching competitive examination that goes on in the army itself, is the most competent, and within the limits of his profession, which are not narrow, the most versatile and "all round" officer in any service. There is absolutely nothing in our recent experience to shake this patriotic faith. According to the testimony of disinterested foreign observers, and the even less mistakable testimony of statistics, we have done wonders in Cuba and Porto Rico, not only in our brief and brilliant campaign against Spain, but in the civil service which we have most fortunately been forced to intrust to our military servants for want of any similarly trained body of civil servants to which to intrust it. In the Philippines we have to own that we have not done so well. We have not so well succeeded in assuring the natives of our good intentions. And the causes of our comparative failure there are still in the dark to most of us, though we cannot help thinking that they are largely due to our lack in the East Indies of such agents as we have had in the West Indies in GUY V. HENRY and LEONARD WOOD.

But we are well served in China. There is no doubt about that. While the fighting lasted we were, according to all the testimony, "doing our share," and when the fighting stopped, we, unlike some of our esteemed allies, stopped fighting. We went to work to convince the natives that they could safely do business with us. The latest testimony to our success is that of Mr. H. J. WHIGHAM, an intelligent and experienced British war correspondent, whose report is transmitted by the cable. According to this witness, such is the reputation for fair dealing that our troops have established that the American quarter in Peking, like the Japanese, is crowded, while a German officer has to come to it in order to do his marketing, his procedures having failed to endear him to the Chinese marketmen, or to command their confidence.

This is a good hearing. But there is another side to the question. It is strongly stated by Mr. THOMAS F. MILLARD in the current number of Scribner's Magazine, in "A Comparison of the Armies in China." He does full justice to the gallantry and the physical superiority of the American troops, and to their efficiency when they are once brought on the fighting line. But he finds them behind, not only the Japanese, who by common consent have borne off the honors of the expeditionary force, but to any of the European forces engaged, in everything that pertains to the staff administration. This is precisely what we should have expected from the horrible muddle into which the barnacles plunged SHAFTER's corps at the outset of the Cuban expedition, a muddle which made so many of us believe that the army had been blighted by "the cankers of a calm world and a long peace," until it was once got in sight and touch of the enemy. Then it was seen to be of as good stuff as ever. And we need not pay too much heed to the criticisms of European critics on its alleged "lack of discipline," when we remember the praises of these same critics of its "individual initiative," which is pretty plainly incompatible with the European notion of "discipline." But, although Mr. MILLARD finds our signal service inferior only to that of the Japanese, which was much better, whereas nobody else had any, he finds that our transport is inferior to that of any other service concerned, that our provision for camping and for the water supply of troops on the march is "nil," that our employment of auxiliaries is so inefficient that the American soldier is converted into a pack-mule, that our percentage of used-up men at the end of a day's march was greater than that of any other contingent, and, finally, that one-third of the Americans were on sick report after the entry into Peking, while the diminution in the Japanese effective was less than 5 per cent., although, by the consent of all, the Americans were physically the finest and most "fit" men in the whole force.

Such a competitive examination as that the American troops underwent on the Chinese expedition was worth all it cost, provided the lessons of the expedition are properly learned. Secretary ROOT's bill for the reorganization of the army proposes that they shall be. All the barnacles of the staff departments, who are intent simply upon not being dislodged, are determined that they shall not be, and are pulling all the wires within their reach for that purpose. Every active-minded and zealous American officer with the Chinese expedition was in effect a "military attaché" acquiring information which is for the good of the service, or will be if he is allowed to utilize it. The Secretary's bill proposes that the army and the country shall have the benefit of his experience. The obvious way would be to detail him for services in one of the staff departments which have been shown to be weak, with power to point out weaknesses and to recommend improvements. This is just what the military politicians of Washington will bitterly oppose. But really the case is so plain that it seems that the wayfaring man, though a member of Congress, cannot err therein.

THERE IS ROOM FOR HOPE.

This is the season of the year when peace on earth, good-will toward man, reigns, but for the past two Christmases there has been a sad gloom hanging over this country. To-day the United States is standing forth as one of the worst of all nations, for she is expressing ill-will toward man; she is at war. In listening to this old story of peace and good-will to-night we should all make a resolution to try to change this state of affairs. We who are old should do what little we can yet do, and you who are young should now resolve that you will help our country back where she belongs.—Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON in some cheerful Christmas remarks to Harvard students.

The high resolve to get this Republic back where she belongs was taken by some of the wisest and best during the late campaign, and there was a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. But the Republic did not budge.

Now it would seem to be true, either that the American people, who refused to be persuaded by the wisest and best, are right about the Philippines and the other matters, and are therefore pursuing the safe, honorable, and proper course; or that the wisest and best are right, and are therefore justified in keeping up the long, strong pull. In the first case there is nothing to fear. In the second case there is every reason to hope that the American people will presently heed the wisest and best and turn back.

It all depends on having confidence in the American people. A man who has it not will always be moping in the gloom and miseries of pessimism. A man who has it will always feel sure that the Republic will not be or stay far from where she belongs.

THE BIG TRUST NEWSPAPER.

Mr. HARMSWORTH's idea of a great consolidated newspaper, continental, dominant, combining all the cash and all the talents, is not new to us in this country. That iridescent dream has troubled the slumbers of many an editor and many a publisher, but it has never come to fulfillment, or anywhere near it. We have leagues of newspapers now that have the same economic basis—the lower cost due to concentration of control and management. But they are mundane and modest compared to the celestial aspirations of Mr. HARMSWORTH. There are foundries in this city, too, that send out editorial pages to country newspapers, cast to order in a Democratic, Republican, Populist, or Prohibition matrix. But this is not at all Mr. HARMSWORTH's idea. The vision that enraptures him is thus described in his own words:

> Let us suppose one of the great American newspapers under the control of a man of the journalistic ability of DELANE, the greatest of the former editors of The London Times, certainly the greatest political editor in the history of journalism, backed by an organization as perfect as that of the Standard Oil Company, and issued simultaneously each morning in (say) New York, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and other points in America; or at London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Edinburgh, Belfast, and Newcastle, in Great Britain. Is it not obvious that the power of such a paper might become such as we have not yet seen in the history of the press?

The first thing needful would be to find your editor. No mere Delane would come up to the requirements of an editorship that was to make public opinion for 76,000,000 people. The hand of transcendent genius should grasp that pen. Such an editor would be cheap at $10,000 a week, say half a million dollars a year. The trust managers would be very mean if they did not pay him that salary. He would be chicken-hearted if he did not make them pay it. There are men in this town whose annual income is two or three times that modest honorarium who, mentally and morally, in respect to judgment and in respect to capacity, are simply unfit to be office boys to an editor of such amplitude. But a want advertisement offering two million dollars a year for such an editor would fail to evoke him from his holy cell. There would be answers to the "ad," shiploads of them, but subpoenas would not reach nor search warrants discover the man for that place.

The attempt to impose upon the American public with a trust newspaper, edited and conducted by an editor falling short of the vast requirement, a common, finite editor, would fail miserably. An editor who had compassed all knowledge today as BACON compassed it in his day, who had the energy of ALEXANDER the Great, the astuteness of CAESAR, the philosophy of DANTE, the deep understanding of SHAKESPEARE, the efficiency of NAPOLEON, the intellectual sweep of WEBSTER, and the assimilative powers of MACAULAY, would catch every ear and hold the respect of all. The American people simply would not stand any man who fell far short of that somewhat elevated ideal. If Massachusetts worshipped him and had his leading articles framed every day, Arkansas would flout him in language that would at once hurt his feelings and enlarge his vocabulary. If he pleased the taste of Chicago, New York would turn from him in contempt.

Public opinion cannot be made in this country at any one place or by any one man. Nor is there any general plan on which a newspaper could be made that would be accepted all over the country, not even with the local news gathered and reported to suit the local requirement. The people would not only resent the impertinence of the trust; they would not tolerate its monopoly of the means of gathering and transmitting news. Legions of men would be seen wearing a button inscribed "We do not read the trust paper." The courts would impede and Legislatures harass a corporation carrying on such a business. But the public would know how to protect itself by neglecting the monopoly sheet and buying with eagerness its multitudinous rivals. For nothing could more inflame competition than the attempt to bestride the journalistic world with this Colossus.

The plan of co-operation in the gathering and distribution of news has already been carried to a high development in press associations and by agreements among newspapers in different cities. As the most that any newspaper needs is an adequate and truthful report of the occurrences it thinks worth reporting, a dispatch that is received in Boston or New York is equally available for Chicago or San Francisco. And that is all there is "in" the co-operation idea for newspapers.

Mr. HARMSWORTH seems to have become possessed with the belief that somewhere in the past there has been a golden age of American newspapers. There are others among us who share that opinion. It is a delusion which would be dispelled in the mind of any candid man who would take the trouble seriously to compare the press of to-day with that of any past time. The foremost newspapers of the past were, in every respect save that of the honest intention to do the best that could be done, visibly below the standards that prevail to-day. Their inferiority is impressive. They seem, when measured by the test of value to the reader and to the community, poor, narrow, and feeble. The art of making a newspaper is progressive, like the art of building steamships or running railroads. The great editors of the past, the men who gave to their newspapers that tone that goes by the name of personal journalism, have become legendary heroes. But when the nimbus and the halos are pushed aside and we examine the men themselves by their work, by the articles they wrote, we find that they were often wrong, needlessly, willfully wrong, and ignorant of many things, just like other folks. They had the faults of common humanity, and among others the lack of capacity to make newspapers far in advance of the standards of their day and generation. The boundaries of their knowledge, even of the best of them, would be too narrow for the requirements of continuous high-class work in a modern newspaper office. And in the capacity to manufacture and issue a great newspaper they would be hopelessly surpassed by hundreds of modest craftsmen of the present day.

A PARABLE OF THE AGGRESSIVE NEIGHBOR.

The situation in parts of the Eastern Hemisphere, and antecedent events having relation thereto, can be made clear by a simple parable drawn, as all instructive parables should be, from a contemporaneous incident.

Last Summer two New Jersey farmers, who may be designated as A and B, had an altercation. It originated in the persistent and flagitious trespass of A's cows and chickens upon B's land, and their indiscriminating assimilation of everything that grew thereon, except weeds and thistles. B at first drove them out; with such temperate expressions as "Hi, there!" and "Shoo!" Then he clubbed them out. Finally he threw rocks, with some damage to their ambulatory organs. He might, had he been wise in the law, have brought a trespass quare clausum fregit against A's stock, but he deemed stones more likely to discourage the animus revertendi of which their reluctant withdrawal gave evidence. At last B's dog, an energetic but indiscreet bull terrier, with a short temper and a somewhat exaggerated sense of duty, convinced that his innocuous bark lacked efficacy, bit the cows, killed a number of chickens, and treed A's hired man when he caught him on B's land. As might be expected, these incidents led to strained relations. The situation becoming "intolerable," A submitted to B an ultimatum in the shape of a peremptory demand for apologies, reparations, and concessions as guarantees of future good behavior. B having declined to comply with these demands, A invaded his domain and proceeded to administer severe corporal chastisement. Being much the stronger, he finally got B down, with himself on top, and proceeded to do him up. B knew when he had had enough, and at once appointed himself a commissioner to conduct peace negotiations. After some parleying, punctuated with jabs and gouges, A agreed to let B up and not to knock him down again immediately if he would engage to perform certain stipulated undertakings. These were that he should accord A's cows and chickens free access to every part of his farm, with liberty to do as they pleased therein; deed A five acres of land fronting on the turnpike, kill his dog, and pay him forthwith $1,000 as a war indemnity. In addition A, with such of his neighbors as might elect to act with him, should in future direct the general management of B's farm and family matters, sell him what he did not need and buy from him what he did not care to part with. B was to leave his house door and barn door unlocked at all times, and if he erected any fences he must omit to put up the bars. The alternative of agreeing to these terms being broken bones, B assented—not, perhaps, without mental reservation—pledging himself by the solemn oath of "Send I may never" well and truly to perform the prescribed covenants and agreements as soon as his countenance and torso had received the repairs which were conditions precedent to the resumption of his customary vocations. Thereupon A withdrew to his own house, taking with him B's eight-day clock and some other trifles of personal property which he had use for.

The more B thought of his promises the less clear appeared his obligation, legal or moral, to keep them. He had always been a peaceable man, minding his own business and not at all inclined to neighborly intercourse. He had managed to get along very well, and raised a large family of children, without advice or assistance. Moreover, he valued his property, real, personal, and mixed, and was much attached to his dog. A's cows and chickens had for years been so great an annoyance that, like CLIVE, he was "amazed at his own moderation." He had done all in his power to discourage their visiting propensity. While he did not wholly justify his dog, he could but admit that, in the dog's place, he should probably have done the same. His assent to A's demands had been in some sense constrained by duress. On the whole, he concluded he would not do as he had promised. Learning that it was A's intention to enforce the terms of the agreement, B went before the local Magistrate of competent jurisdiction, with a motion for an injunction to restrain A from resuming hostilities where they had left off.

The eminent counsel retained by A made a memorable plea in opposition to this motion. He recited that B had promised and agreed to perform certain acts, to wit, deed to A five acres of designated land, kill his dog, hand over $1,000 lawful money of the United States or its bankable equivalent, &c., in consideration of A's agreement to save B's life when in a position of great bodily peril; that A had rendered said service in good faith, and that if B failed to perform his contractual obligations A had a perfect right to restore B to a condition alterum alterius auxilio eget. B's counsel alleged duress, and showed that A, having put B in the position of great bodily peril from which he needed to be rescued, could not claim the right to repeat this operation because of B's failure to perform engagements entered into by him to avert the imminent calamity of evisceration. This seemed reasonable; but A's counsel proceeded to show that the position of his client and his demands were sanctioned and justified by the usages of nations. He quoted many historical precedents to prove that international differences which pass the diplomatic stage are invariably settled by the granting of such concessions and the payment of such indemnity as may be demanded by the power voluntarily according a peace, irrespective of the equities of the original dispute, and contended that anything so sanctioned by international usage must be right in principle and applicable to individual differences.

The court held that, as a general principle, a rule was proved by its exceptions, and that as regards the rule cited by plaintiff's counsel, one exception, however notable, would not warrant the court overruling the precedents cited. He accordingly refused the injunction, and B took to the woods until a more satisfactory adjustment could be reached than A proposed.

The only moral this parable teaches is that what seem to be just and equitable between nations in a large way, does not, to the average lay mind, seem to be quite so just or equitable between individuals in a small way, or vice versa, as the reader prefers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—People who complain about the manners of women in public places—as did with particular vivacity, the other day, one of our readers who had strayed into a department store filled with holiday shoppers—make a mistake when they ascribe the behavior which shocks them to anything except the very natural limitations of feminine courtesy. Some who acquit the dear ones of intentional brutality ascribe to mere thoughtlessness the objectionable lack of consideration for strangers which they so often show. Thus we find in a Philadelphia paper this anecdote: "Walking down the south side of Chestnut Street this morning, I noticed two of the fair but frivolous creatures meet two others of their kind in the timber tunnel in front of the new theatre. The streets were crowded, and the narrow way in front of the new building was packed. Yet those four women deliberately stood there for over five minutes and discussed the Lord knows what, while an anxious crowd pushed and pawed to get around them. Would you say that those women built that dam intentionally? Not at all. They simply did not think." The episode is typical, but the excuse, though kindly, is only in that respect better than the savage charges of our recent correspondent. Those women who blocked the way, and inconvenienced scores or hundreds of their fellow-citizens, were thoughtless, indeed, but not because of any mental lack or even any mental peculiarity. They simply didn't care for the trouble to which they put people for whose feelings toward themselves they were indifferent. Men meeting in such a place would have stepped aside instinctively, but not out of instinctive courtesy. The motion would have been due to a subconscious realization, transmitted through innumerable generations, that for them there would be a measure of danger in such an annoyance of their fellow-men. Somebody would have made a row and an unpleasant scene, with possible blows, would have followed. In the sub-consciousness of the women, on the other hand, was the knowledge of absolute safety from anything worse than sour looks. Manners are a result of responsibility, and equality of responsibility would give to both sexes the same manners in all places. Nothing else will, and equality of responsibility is out of the question.

—At a dinner to be given in Chicago early next month, Mr. W. J. BRYAN is to speak on "Democracy." The manager of the dinner is evidently a man of kindly wisdom, for by assigning this subject to Mr. BRYAN he made it necessary for that gentleman to enter upon a course of study that cannot fail to have beneficial effects. The almost superhuman breadth and accuracy of information possessed by editors are due entirely to the daily compulsion under which they live to look up matters about which they have hitherto known nothing whatever, and thus prepare themselves for instantly and fully enlightening the world in regard to those topics. A measure of the personal benefit which the editors thus receive will be attained by Mr. BRYAN from the investigation the Chicago dinner committee has imposed upon him. Up to this time he has never had any occasion to find out what the word "Democracy" means, what its associations are, or the principles on which it is founded. He is an industrious man and can easily obtain access to well-equipped reference libraries. Before the evening of the dinner arrives he is almost sure to learn a large number of things the existence of which he has not yet even heard of. The consequences of this broadening of his information may be momentous —to Mr. BRYAN.

The Effect of Dynamite.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems strange to me, a lifelong reader of your paper, to see you admit to your ordinarily educational columns an article by a contributor stating that dynamite explodes downward. I have seen a similar blunder published before.

As this (coming from you) may lead to misconception by the layman, I am impelled to correct it. All explosives or expansions of volatile gases take place in the line of least resistance. In other words, the expansion found is felt in every direction. In case of an obstruction the evidence is apparent only in the obstruction.

Thus, any one examining the effect of an obstruction after explosion will find only evidence of its force in its effect. To look for said effect, he cannot find it in the air!

OSCAR VEZIN.

New York, Dec. 24, 1900.

NUGGETS.

The Author's Ambition.

Readem—I suppose Ritem's ambition is to write the great American novel.

Tellem—Oh, no; he is trying to get the great American dollar.—Baltimore American.

Particular About His Name.

"Don't drag my name into print in connection with this absurd affair," cried the indignant citizen; "but if you do be sure to spell out my middle name in full."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Posted in Spite of the Rule.

Collector—I am afraid to present this dun in person to Mr. Grump; had we not better forward it by mail?

Manager—Yes, but remember this is the only instance where we will violate our motto, "Post No Bills."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Wherein His Proverb Failed.

"We can accomplish nothing in this world," said the man who was given to moralizing, "until the crooked is made straight."

"Well," replied the other, who was of convivial habit, "of course you would except the corkscrew."—Philadelphia Press.

Anything Goes.

"Er—you remember that county-fair premium-list I got out when we were not living so well as we are now?" asked the successful author.

"Yes, dear," answered his wife. "What of it?"

"I wanted to know if you have a copy of it among your keepsakes. I have just received an offer, with a good bit of money in it, for the dramatic rights."—Indianapolis Press.

THE LETTER HE DID NOT MAIL.

George Birdseye in Boston Globe.

As he left the house in the morning,
Said his wife: "Here's a letter to mail;
And see that you don't forget it!"
So he told her, of course, he'd not fail.

As he placed it into his pocket
The address on the letter he saw,
And the name of it was somewhat familiar—
It was that of his mother-in-law.

And then a grim fact he remembered,
That his wife had threatened to send
And invite her to make a long visit—
What else could this letter portend?

A look of profound resolution
Did ever his features prevail;
For a week it reposed in his pocket—
The letter he did not mail.

Then one evening, when home returning,
He met his dear wife at the door,
Who asked if he'd mailed that letter
She gave him the week before.

He told her, of course he had mailed it;
"Then it's very peculiar," said she,
"For I'd written before to mother
To ask her to visit me.

"And that letter was to inform her
I'd rather she'd wait till next Fall;
But here she arrived this morning—
She never received it at all!"

Until he was alone he waited,
Then kicked himself like a flail,
And tore into uttermost atoms
The letter he did not mail.

PUCCINI'S "LA BOHEME"

The Opera Performed at Last at the Metropolitan.

MME. MELBA AS LITTLE MIMI

Work of the Modern Realistic School with Reminders of Mascagni and Verdi in Its Tuneful Score.

Puccini's "La Bohème" was produced at the Metropolitan Opera House last night by the Maurice Grau Opera Company. The introduction of this modern lyric creation to the stage of the representative Opera House of the Western World would call for considerable comment were it not for the fact that the work was long ago made known to New Yorkers, not to those who will not touch with the hem of their garments operas not performed in the holy shrine of fashion, but to all those who go to hear operas for their own sake. In early May, 1897, THE TIMES, in noticing the production of this work by the Carl Rosa company at Manchester, England, said: "American boxholders need not be alarmed. They will not soon be confronted with these tunes they do not know." Yet in a little more than three years here it is. "La Bohème" was first performed in the Royal Theatre, Turin, in February, 1896. It reached London the following year, which was exceedingly quick time, and New York on May 16, 1898, when it was produced at Wallack's Theatre by the Royal Italian Opera Company, "from La Scala Theatre." It was sung again at the Casino by the same company on Oct. 10 of the same year, and on Nov. 28 was brought forward in English by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre, where it was performed during the week.

The book of "La Bohème" was made by Giuseppe Giacosa and Luigi Illica from Henry Murger's novel, "La Vie de Bohème." It deals with life among the poverty-stricken poets and art students of Paris in the early thirties. It is a tolerably good opera book, but there was little new suggestion to be found in last night's performance. What was said in this paper after the first hearing of the work at Wallack's Theatre might now be reprinted without the change of a single word. The opera belongs to the realistic school. The theory of the members of this school is that they are bringing the opera nearer to the true life of the people. They show us the peasants of Sicily in love and jealousy, a company of mountebanks in the throes of human passion, or a band of Italian cutthroats watching the endeavors of their leader to ruin the daughter of a working woman with a past. These stories are supposed to be much more convincing than those of royalties and nobilities, stories in which every soprano wears diamonds and every bass is a King, or at least a high priest.

But when one is able to free his mind from the impressions of the picture in most of these dramas, he finds that he is looking at and listening to the old, old story. In "La Bohème," for example, it is easy to fall under the illusion of Rodolfo and Mimi, till the soprano shows signs of dying of consumption; and then one perceives that after all she is only Violetta Valery robbed of her good clothes, her jewels, and her champagne song. As for Rodolfo, he is none other than Alfredo, only now his costume is ridiculous for a different reason. Gaston and Nitiche are still with us in this new treatment of Parisian morality, but they are disguised in music of the new Italian school, and so may escape detection except on the part of those who are habitually skeptical. And, as we said before, one "can fancy that he sees Verdi smiling through his beard. Sardonic old man!" But they manage these things better now. No one will deny for an instant that the death of Mimi is infinitely more artistic, more affecting, than the death of Violetta. These modern fellows do know something of the art of stripping opera of its artificialities. But who taught them their business? First of all, Wagner, but in their own Italian vein the grand old man of Italy, Verdi, who repented him of the sins of his youth and in his old age said unto himself, "The play's the thing."

What is it that touches us so deeply at times in this opera? Pity, bless your heart, nothing but pity. These poor devils are all so much in earnest, they are so ill-fed, they are so sickly, and they are so helplessly poor. You cannot pity Violetta Valery half so much when you see her at the ball in all her jewels as you pity Mimi when you hear hungry Marcel in the last scene tell hungry Rodolph that he has seen her riding in her carriage. And then the poor little Mimi, with frozen fingers, comes back to her Rodolph to die, just as she came to him with frozen fingers in the first scene. That is a much more cunning touch of human nature than the "Camille" way of sending Armand to her in both scenes. Yes, these later fellows, these Italian realists, manage these things better than their forebears; but they are the same old things. There's nothing new on the Metropolitan Opera House stage, so be not afraid, ye who draw aside in timidity when they tell you that a new work is to be produced.

And the music? That, too, is clever, but it is less so than the book. In the score we find ourselves on very familiar ground. There is an abundance of melody, and there are many twistings of rhythm and harmonic disjointings. But we have heard them all before. Mascagni and Leoncavallo have not labored for naught. The melody of Puccini is fluent and at times he sings the note of human passion. But for the most part he is too fond of making a pretty sound to speak in the convincing accent. The song is too polished, the speech too polite, for the full exposition of the characters of these Bohemians. They wear their hearts upon their sleeves, these people, and they are undisciplined hearts. They should revel in their own passions. But they are always singing themselves out to us in pretty tunes. What will you have? We are writing a grand opera. If at the end of the second act the dramatic situation, entirely comic, suggests a finale of Offenbachanalian music, shall we yield and be dramatically honest at the expense of our dignity? No; let us rather write a genuine grand opera finale, as if we were in the third act of "Aida." The public will cry "Bravo," and the critics will not discern the trickery of it. And "Bravo" the public does cry, in spite of the obvious incongruity of the thing. For the public does not study the text.

The best music of "La Boheme" is to be found in the first and last acts. There the composer has opportunities to write flowing love music, and his melodious measures fit the sentiment of the scene. But in the other acts his music is episodic, fragmentary, and disjointed. The attempt to set the scattered and fleeting exclamations of a dozen or more personages cannot be successful, and the second act is full of this sort of work, while the third, which is excellent in melody, is unfortunate in its disconnection of much of the dialogue from the inner emotions of the character in whom the interest centres. The duet, however, is fine. It is pretty music, sweetly melodious, and will please the ears of many. Nevertheless, we cannot believe that there is permanent success for an opera constructed as this one is.

The performance was admirable, and the production in its general features a decided credit to the house. In the first place the principal personages were well suited to their parts. The chief success of the evening was that of Mr. Saleza, whose Rodolph will assuredly add to the large favor which he already enjoys. His singing is not and never has been satisfactory in respect of voice-production, and his tones are too often pinched and strangulated, but he delivers his measures with grace, warmth, sincerity of feeling, and a fine breadth of style. His Rodolph last night was impassioned, and his singing at times reached the level of his ardent and moving Romeo. No doubt the ladies did not find him quite so picturesque as he is in some of his other costumes, but to those who admire the new realism his dress was interesting.

Mme. Melba was a very competent representative of the light-minded, fragile Mimi, the new Camille who has less heart than the old one. Her cold, silvery voice suited the music perfectly, and as there was no great acting, she succeeded well enough, save in the last scene, where she was not able to convey the pathos of the situation. But the general public is always happy when it can hear the flutelike tones of this beautiful voice floating out in sweet melodies, and of opportunities for saccharine song Mimi has enough. Miss Occhiolini, who is not a regular member of the company, but a remnant of the Royal Italian Opera Company of former "Boheme" days, sang the music of Musetta in a thin and tremulous voice, but she acted the part with skill and made a fairly good impression.

Mr. Campanari made his first appearance this season as Marcel, the painter, Musetta's much troubled lover. He was in excellent voice and sang his music well. Messrs. Journet and Gilibert were capable representatives of the other Bohemians. The scenery was new and excellent. Nature not always found at the Metropolitan Opera House. The chorus had been carefully rehearsed and the lively action of the second act was carried out with pictorial effect. The orchestra played well, and Signor Mancinelli conducted with skill and enthusiasm.

Mimi	Mme. Melba
Musetta	Miss Occhiolini
Rodolfo	Mr. Saleza
Marcello	Mr. Campanari
Schaunard	Mr. Gilibert
Colline	Mr. Journet
Benoit, Alcindora	Mr. Dufriche
Parpignol	Mr. Mastero

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Two Scenes in the New French "Hamlet" at the Garden Theatre.

The graveyard in which Ophelia is buried, in the French "Hamlet" at the Garden Theatre, is laid out on a hillside overlooking the fair City of Elsinore, which is seen in the background under the light of declining day, its buildings all dominated by a towering cathedral which looks Norman rather than Danish. The burial ground, however, is on lower ground than the royal palace, and the funeral procession comes down a sloping path, spearmen and halberdiers first, then men of the Court, then priests bearing the fair Ophelia, laid out on her bier, followed by weeping women, the King and Queen, and Laertes. Hamlet, noting the approach of the procession, retires into a mortuary chapel, approached by a flight of stone steps at the right.

After the brother's vain expostulation with the priest, the body of the girl, uncoffined, of course, is lifted from her flower-decked bier and laid in the shallow grave. Then ensues the interruption by Hamlet and the rumpus. At the close of the scene Laertes is led away by the men who have prevented him from choking the slayer of his wife, while the Prince kneels at the grave, moaning "Oh, Ophélie, Ophélie!"

The mimic play before the King and Queen is acted in a large hall, with floors on three several levels and an opening at the back which suggests that Denmark was, after all, a tropical country. The stage is a small platform on the right side, backed by tapestry curtains representing a conventional landscape, while conventionalized poplars, of a sort of pre-Raphaelite appearance, like the new Hamlet himself, serve as "set pieces." In front of the stage a row of large candles serve as footlights. These are lit by the player who speaks the prologue, and grave blown out by him after the Player King has gone to sleep and is about to be murdered. Claudius and Gertrude have seats on a balcony, facing the mimic stage. Ophelia sits, in state, as it seems, directly in front of their balcony, while Hamlet lies with his head in her lap, peeping up at the murderer of his father. When Lucianus enters to pour the poison in Gonzago's ear, Hamlet crawls to the front of the balcony and slowly climbs over it, his face rising suddenly before stricken Claudius just as the Prince takes the argument of the play out of the mouth of Lucianus. The Court, excepting a few men and women, are all awkwardly grouped at the back during this scene.

After the interruption of the play the crowd of actors are seen going away, carrying their costumes and properties and musical instruments. One of the instruments, a recorder, Hamlet rushes back and seizes, just in time to use it for the bewilderment of Rosencranz and Guildenstern.

Jamieson Lee Finney, who has made something of a hit as the delirium tremens gentleman (another assault on the British peerage) in "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" at Daly's, has had many years of experience on the stage and has had some good parts. He was the miserable blackguard who tried to ruin Glory Quayle and John Storm in "The Christian" when that play was first acted at the Knickerbocker Theatre. He had a good part a few years ago in a farce called "Joseph," in which George Giddens acted the title rôle. He was the foolish Captain in "Under the Red Robe" at the Empire Theatre. He has had more than his share of dull-witted, rather groggy sporting gentlemen to act. One of these he portrayed recently in "The Man of Forty" at Daly's.

Mr. Finney's apprenticeship was served in Lawrence Barrett's company. He used to do a great deal of standing about in graceful attitudes in Boker's "Francesca da Rimini" and the Shakespeare plays of Mr. Barrett's repertory, and he always wore singularly rich clothes for a "young gentleman of the theatre," which is presumably what he was in those days. There is good capacity in Mr. Finney's present performance.

American plays have been rather stupid lately. A new crop is in sight and will be harvested early in the new year, and some of them may turn out better. But, aside from "Arizona," the two most noteworthy of recent American plays, leaving stage versions of current fiction out of the question, have been "The House That Jack Built" and "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac." Mr. Broadhurst's piece is sprightlier, to tell the truth, than Miss Seawell's, but it is not quite so coherent.

It is strange that both should puff old man Plato so gratuitously. What has Plato been doing for the American dramatists that they should take him up? There is a great deal of silly talk about Plato's idea of love in "The Sprightly Romance," and there is some presumably comic talk about Plato's "Symposium" in the Broadhurst farce. The coincidence is worth noting, but none of the talk is worth quoting.

"The House That Jack Built" has its scene of pictorial realism. Paper hangers are at work in one room of a mansion. Scaffolds are erected for their convenience. A lover, who is also a paper hanger, is working on one of these, and his lass climbs up the ladder and joins him. The climax of the act in which this scene occurs represents the finishing of the work of decoration in three minutes. Pasted slips of paper are put in place, screens and curtains removed, and the lights turned on. It is an easy trick, but it seems to serve. When the curtain is raised again, in response to delighted applause, two scrubwomen are revealed at work.

The new stage manager of Daniel Frohman's permanent company is Victor Mapes, who has been appointed to succeed the late Frederick Williams. Mr. Mapes is a Yale man who has been an enthusiastic and persevering student of the stage. Some years ago he put in a season as assistant stage manager under Mr. Frohman at the Lyceum in order to study the stage close at hand. He has since been a dramatic critic, signing his sensible reviews of plays "Sidney Sharp." He has written plays for Richard Mansfield and other stars which have secured all the distinction most American plays can secure, it seems, that of being announced in the Spring for production in the Autumn. One of his plays, "The Tory's Guest," was lately performed by Mr. Sargent's pupils and seemed to be marketable stuff.

A stage manager needs more qualities than love for the stage, and a merely dilettante feeling for theatrical art, of course, and Mr. Mapes is surely in a position to show his possession of practical knowledge and skill. But Mr. Frohman always personally directs many of the rehearsals of plays produced by him at Daly's.

Many actresses of talent and repute who have not been seen in New York in a long while, will emerge into metropolitan view on the last night of the nineteenth century. One of them will be Ada Rehan, who has not acted in this city since the Spring of 1899. Another will be Viola Allen, who has not been here since the first long run of "The Christian." Jessie Millward and Margaret Anglin will share the leading rôles in "Mrs. Dane's Defense" and divide the honors with a new and lovely leading man, Charles Richman, at the Empire Theatre.

They are actually agitating the question in London of beginning the night theatrical performances at an earlier hour. One of the new sensational newspapers has found some managers willing to say plays ought to begin at 7 o'clock and be finished at 10—in the Winter months, anyhow. They say late dinners are giving way in London nowadays to high teas at 5 or thereabout and substantial suppers at 10. Suburbanites and folks who want to eat supper after the play, but are compelled to stop eating, by the licensed victuallers' law, at 1 o'clock, are actually agitating for an earlier theatre hour.

In this town this season's experience alone shows that 8 o'clock is an altogether too early hour for plays to begin. Not nearly half the audience is seated by that hour. Eight-thirty is as early as it is safe to raise the curtain. But, of course, if fashionable London gets the cramps, fashionable New York will give up its late dinner. One thing is certain, the cause of dramatic art will never advance a step so long as it must be intimately associated with the idea of victuals and drink.

SHENG A PEACE ENVOY?

Report that He Is to Assist in the Negotiations.

AN ENEMY OF LI-HUNG-CHANG

The Appointment, in View of Sheng's Reputation, May Raise a Storm of Protest.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—It is asserted in Shanghai, according to a dispatch to The Times, that Sheng, the Taotai, is going to Peking, having been appointed to assist in the negotiations.

Judging from what the envoys at Peking have recently said about Sheng, and his reputation as one of the most crafty and unscrupulous of all the high Chinese officials, his reported appointment as one of the Chinese plenipotentiaries will be received with a storm of protest, and is by no means an indication of the alleged amenable attitude of the Imperial Court.

Sheng is Taotai of Shanghai and Director General of Railways and Telegraphs for all China. He is a Chinaman, but in great favor with the Manchus. He first came into notice ten years ago, when, as Imperial Commissioner of and Resident in Thibet, he gained a reputation for the most accomplished a rascality and scorruption, which has clung to him ever since.

Afterward he became Customs Taotai at Tien-Tsin, and amassed a great fortune in that profitable office. He founded the Chinese Imperial Bank, from which his countrymen can borrow at interest ranging from 25 to 50 per cent.

Aside from his evil reputation among foreigners, the appointment of Sheng would seem to show that Li-Hung-Chang has again fallen into disfavor, as Sheng is one of his bitterest enemies.

It was Sheng who gave out nearly all the lying reports about the safety of the foreign Ministers when they were besieged in Peking.

FIRST IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

Capt. Lang Reports that the Honor Belongs to the American Marines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Brig. Gen. Heywood, commandant of the Marine Corps, has forwarded to the Navy Department a letter from Capt. Charles G. Long, serving with the marines in China, stating that the American marines were the first to enter the Forbidden City at Peking. There has been much controversy as to whether the Russians, British, Germans, or Americans were first inside the sacred precincts, and this letter is regarded as establishing the claims of the Americans. Capt. Long gives the following account of the duties performed by Company D at Peking on Aug. 16:

"Up to that time (Aug. 16) the Forbidden City had not been entered by any of the allied forces. Three of the four gates between the Chien-Men gate and the Forbidden City had been forced the previous day by the Americans, but then they halted and finally withdrew to the first gate, which was held. Receiving an order from the commanding officer of marines to enter the Forbidden City and seize such buildings and quarters as might be most advantageous for us to hold and occupy, I moved immediately with my company, forced the fourth gate, and entered the city. Japanese sentries objected to our entering, but I did not consider their claim to any control at that point. On entering there was no opposition, the Chinese having departed, leaving their tents and banners standing. I put guards on the best of the buildings, and the regimental colors were hoisted on one of the administration buildings.

"To the best of my belief this was the first and only occupation of the Forbidden City by any of the allied forces, and the only time that any force hoisted its colors there. We remained there from about 3:30 P. M. to 5:30 P. M., when I received an order to withdraw and to leave a guard at the fourth gate. Capt. Matthews and Lieut. Little, United States Marines, were the officers in Company D with me."

PRAISES THE AMERICANS.

British Correspondent Says Their Quarter of Peking Is Well Governed.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—In the course of a careful review, published in The Morning Post to-day, of the conditions existing at Peking, H. J. Whigham, the well-known newspaper correspondent and golf player, says there are now a quarter of a million inhabitants pursuing their ordinary avocations in the American quarter. He adds that the American and Japanese quarters are in all respects the best managed, "showing ability on the part of the Americans to handle a subject people which they have not developed elsewhere to proper advantage." Continuing, Mr. Whigham says:

"This enormous portion of the city is policed by exactly one company of infantry and a few mounted men under a Provost Marshal. If only these hard-headed soldiers of the Provost Marshal's type had been given a free hand in the Philippines the task of subjugating the unfortunate islanders would have been much more simple. If the Japanese have come out of the muddle with flying colors they at least have the Americans close behind. It was worth sending an expedition to China if only to get a few hints on transport from the Americans. Their scheme of municipal government could not be bettered by the British, who have learned the business by experience in every quarter of the globe.

"To point to a contrast it is only necessary to walk down the avenue of the Chinese city dividing the United States and German quarters. The American side of the street is simply Paris in the ordinary garb of peace, minus its variegated smells. The opposite side is almost deserted. The Germans have to go to the American side for meat and vegetables, and it is whispered that the country people are sometimes robbed as they bring in the produce, except where the gate sentries are British, American, or Japanese. That is why the markets in the quarters controlled by these nations are the best."

FRENCH CLAIM A BIG VICTORY.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Peking, dated Dec. 25, says the detachment of French troops commanded by Gen. Bailloud was recently attacked by Chinese regulars and Boxers at Thi-Tcheou, south of Pao-ting-Foo. The punitive expedition took the village after a lively combat. Many cannon and a quantity of provisions and ammunition were secured. On account of the hostile attitude of the population Gen. Bailloud burned the village and also the other villages in the neighborhood.

The Chinese loss was 1,000 (?) men. Gen. Bailloud's force sustained no loss.

Christian Chinese families have been maltreated by the Chinese regulars.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, in a dispatch from Peking, dated Dec. 24, says:

"The French troops encountered, Dec. 22, east of Chochan, between Peking and Pao-ting-Foo, a Chinese force numbering 2,500 men, with artillery. The Chinese fled in the direction of Kuan-Hsien. They suffered losses, and left behind them five standards and four cannon. The Chinese probably consisted of the reunited remnants of a body already dispersed."

BOXERS BURN CHRISTIANS.

Mr. Conger Receives Word of a Massacre Near Peking—Villages Combine to Exterminate Converts.

PEKING, Dec. 26.—The Rev. Mr. Kelly, a Presbyterian missionary, has reported to Minister Conger the burning by Boxers of twenty-one Roman Catholics thirty miles north of here, and he adds that thousands of armed Chinese have been seen in the San-Ho country.

Mr. Conger has sent a copy of the communication to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, and Japanese and German troops have been sent to investigate the reports.

The troops of the various nations celebrated Christmas in their own fashion, each force being interested in the doings of the others.

The Germans were to-day reviewed, on the occasion of the presentation of flags to two regiments. The event was made practically international. All the Generals and their staffs and detachments of their troops were present, with the result that a great military spectacle was witnessed.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Peking correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"It is rumored that numerous villages east of Peking are combining to exterminate native Christians, several of whom have been burned in a local temple."

THE "EXPLANATORY STATEMENT"

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The reservation which Minister Conger made in giving his assent to the Peking ultimatum was not made of his own volition. He was ordered to make it by the State Department. This was the only way in which the department could protect itself from the consequences of Mr. Conger's interpretation of the dispatch directing him to sign.

As has already been explained, when Mr. Conger committed the State Department to a reversal of its policy it was considered necessary to yield the point in order to avoid reopening the whole subject and imperiling the negotiations. In order that the consequences of the blunder might be minimized, so far as possible, the State Department directed Mr. Conger to sign, but to make certain reservations which would preserve as much as possible of the original American position.

The reason why the State Department has not made public the reservation which Mr. Conger signed by its orders is that as Mr. Conger has not forwarded the text of his reservation it is not known in what language he has couched it. It is hoped that he has managed to make clear the American position and that there are no errors.

In addition to making it plain that the United States does not hold itself bound to back up the terms of the note by force of arms, the explanatory paper is designed to show that the United States has nothing to do with the provision about the retention of garrisons in Peking and the Province of Pechi-Li. There are further reservations, but the State Department is not yet ready to make them public.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—"Mr. Conger takes a hopeful view of the situation," says the Peking correspondent of The Morning Post, wiring Monday, "and thinks that a settlement will be effected, but he declares that no one of the envoys will recognize the Empress Dowager officially, although all are aware that she has long exercised the supreme power. He believes the crisis will result in the initiation of reforms in China.

"Señor de Cologan, the Spanish Minister, fears that the discussion of the joint note after general acceptance will extend for a year or more.

"Li Hung Chang is a trifle better."

PEKING, Dec. 26.—No answer has yet been received to the joint note of the powers.

GERMANS ANGER THE BRITISH.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Peking, dated Dec. 24, says much irritation has been caused by the activity of the German troops in the districts under British protection.

So acute has been the feeling, the dispatch adds, that there has been a question of the British seceding from the allied command.

The Foreign Office states, however, that there is no truth in the latter assertion.

CASTELLANES' BRIC-A-BRAC.

Arguments in the Suit of Mr. Wertheimer Concluded—Judgment to be Rendered Jan. 9.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Before the First Civil Tribunal of the Seine to-day Maître Bonnat resumed his speech, begun on Dec. 20, when the case was adjourned for a week, on behalf of the Count and Countess Boniface de Castellane in the suit of Charles Wertheimer, a London bric-à-brac dealer, to recover payment for art objects sold to the defendants, the transaction taken as a test case involving the sum of 12,946f.

In elaborate arguments counsel set forth the counter-claim of the Castellanes, who demand a reduction of the debt, provisionally estimated to be at least 2,000,000f.; the restitution of objects taken in exchange by Wertheimer, under the penalty of 1,000f. for each day's delay in the restitution from the day of judgment, and finally damages to the amount of 300,600f. Counsel suggested that experts be appointed to appraise the articles involved, and suggested that these experts be chosen from an ordinary list or from among the Presidents of the exposition juries. He explained that George J. Gould of New York, in aiding the Castellanes in this suit, desired to accomplish a duty which the Court had previously confided to him, while the Castellanes, after throwing off Wertheimer's yoke, brought the case into court because they thought the audacity of the bearing was better than the mystery of suspicious pacts and equivocal arrangements. In so doing, counsel asserted, they did an act of dignity and courage.

Maître Foucauld, counsel for Mr. Wertheimer, replied, saying that the authenticity of only five articles, of the value of 500,000f., could possibly be questioned, and while Mr. Wertheimer affirmed their genuineness he would consent to another expert examination, on the understanding that if the articles were declared spurious the 500,000f. was to be struck out of his bill, but if they were declared genuine the Castellanes were to pay the full price, no revaluation being admitted. Mr. Wertheimer, counsel added, opposed the restitution of the art works which Count Boni gave him in pledge for payment of the total of the bill on the eve of his departure for America.

Maître Bonnat again spoke, affirming that the Castellanes only secured delays in payment and the withdrawal of Wertheimer's suit by fresh purchases of articles for 230,000f. which were barely worth 15,000f. This, counsel claimed, was selling delays at usurious rates.

The Castellanes, counsel continued, demanded an expert valuation of all the purchases, and not of a few objects only.

The case was adjourned until Jan. 9, when judgment will be delivered.

AMERICA'S GROWING POWER.

The Frankfurter Zeitung Follows Other European Newspapers in Commenting on It.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—In its yearly financial review, the Frankfurter Zeitung points out that one of the most important facts of the last twelve months has been the growing influence of the United States upon the economic situation of Europe.

"In the first months of the year," says the writer, "when German industries had not the remotest fear of reaction, it was the report from America regarding the iron market and the fear of flooding the German market with American manufactures that terrified our markets and agitated our Boerses. This was the case even when there were no important changes in the business situation in the United States. In short, all the incidents indicating, however remotely, competition were discussed in their bearings upon our business situation; and they thus became very important factors in determining the attitude of the German Boerses and the quotations of securities.

"Wall Street quotations frequently became the standard for all other exchanges. The entrance of the United States into the ranks of creditor nations signifies a change in the times.

"Ever since the war with Spain, the United States Government has pursued undeviatingly a world policy of world conquest. European States must familiarize themselves with the thought that the United States will have a very weighty word in determining the new political constellations among the leading nations. American action in undertaking the Nicaragua Canal also proves that the military, and still more diplomatic, participation of the United States in the chief troubles shall bear fruit."

BALDWIN-ZIEGLER EXPEDITION.

Mr. Baldwin Secures the Esquimaux, a Big and Stanch Whaling Ship.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, the Arctic explorer, who is arranging for the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition, has purchased the Esquimaux, the largest and stanchest of the whaling fleet. He will fit her with modern appliances and name her the America.

The rival bidder was the British Antarctic expedition, the organizers of which desired to secure the Esquimaux as a substitute ship.

Sentence on Mock Cardinal Confirmed.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The Appeal Court has confirmed the sentence of five years' imprisonment imposed on an ingenious swindler named Goffray, who posed in clerical circles here in April last as the "Cardinal-Bishop of Washington," soliciting funds to convert the young Indians of New Mexico. Several times Goffray succeeded in celebrating mass, and once was nearly arrested on the point of celebrating mass at Strassburg. Finally he appeared at Montelimar, where he lectured to the Trappist monks on his terrible adventures in the Rocky Mountains, where, he said, he was scalped by Indians to whom he was preaching the Gospel. The fraud was discovered by Goffray saying that the Indians of the Rocky Mountains are Eskimos.

Protection for Soudanese Promised.

KHARTOUM, Egyptian Soudan, Dec. 26.—Lord Cromer, the British Diplomatic Agent, reviewed the Egyptian troops of the Soudan, under the Sirdar, Major Gen. Sir Francis R. Wingate, to-day. He assured a deputation from the great Dinka tribe, which formerly suffered severely from slave raids, that the British and Egyptian flags guaranteed them against a recurrence of such raids and insured respect for their ancient customs. The chiefs departed expressing gratitude.

The Czar Quite Well Again.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—The Russian Minister of the Interior, M. Sipiaguine, who arrived here to-day from Livadia, asserts that the Czar is now completely restored to health, being able to take long walks and drives daily. M. Sipiaguine has had three audiences with the Emperor since the latter's illness.

New President of Liberia.

SIERRA LEONE, West Coast of Africa, Dec. 26.—The President of Liberia, W. D. Coleman, resigned on Dec. 11, owing to the disapproval of the Legislature of his interior policy. G. W. Gibson, the Secretary of State, was elected President by the Legislature.

Lord William Beresford Worse.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—It is announced that Lord William Leslie de la Poer Beresford, who has been suffering from peritonitis, but whose condition on Christmas Day was somewhat improved, has had a rather serious relapse.

Andree's Brother Gives Up Hope.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to The Daily Mail says that the brother of Andrée, the missing aeronaut, despairing of the latter's return from arctic regions, has finally opened his will.

DELLA FOX MARRIED.

Weds Jacob D. Levy of This City at Baltimore—Intends to Return to Comic Opera.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Della Fox, the actress, was married to-day to Jacob D. Levy of New York, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. The Rev. William W. Wray, pastor of Immanuel Reformed Church, performed the ceremony in the presence of the bride's maid and a few of the court officials.

It is announced that after the completion of her engagement this week in this city, Mrs. Levy will retire from the vaudeville stage, with the intention of shortly returning to comic opera.

The marriage license, which was issued to-day, gives the age of Miss Fox at twenty-five years, and describes her as single, and a resident of New York, while Mr. Levy said he was thirty-five years old, lived in New York, and had no relatives.

Jacob David Levy is better known as "Jack" Levy. He began his theatrical career nearly twenty years ago, when he was a programme boy at Niblo's Garden. He remained with that theatre for a number of years. In 1880 he secured the position of Assistant Treasurer of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and at the end of the long engagement of Rice's "Evangeline" at that house he went on tour with the company as its Treasurer. After that he became associated with the Irish comedian, Mark Murphy, when the latter produced "O'Dowd's Neighbors." He was Treasurer for the "Cinderella" performances given three years ago at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Since then Mr. Levy has dealt in diamonds and jewelry, which he disposed of to members of the theatrical profession. He has been married before, his wife having secured a divorce from him.

It is said that Mr. Levy contemplates taking Miss Fox on a tour through the country in a new musical comedy which is being written for her.

Miss Fox has not previously been married.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles Frohman has engaged Otis Harlan and has made him a member of his musical comedy company which is presenting "The Girl from Up There."

Amelia Bingham and her company will begin their season at the Bijou Theatre the second week in January, instead of the first. The rehearsals have progressed so satisfactorily that the organization has been given a vacation over Christmas week.

Rudolph Aronson announces that the competition for the name of Johann Strauss's Viennese opera, "Wiener Blut," has been an unexpected success. The number of suggestions sent in amount to over 800, and from the many received it has been decided to call the new opera "Vienna Life." The fortunate winner of the fifty-dollar prize is Miss Elsa Martens of this city.

The recent changeable weather has had its bad effect upon some of the principal members of the "Florodora" company, now playing at the Casino. After the performance Christmas Eve Miss Fannie Johnston, who plays the part of Dolores, complained of severe pains in her chest, and felt that her cold required attention, and therefore informed the management she would be unable to appear at the Christmas matinée and evening performances. Her understudy was told to prepare herself to fill the rôle, but at the last moment she discovered the task too difficult, and therefore asked to be excused. Miss Guetma L. Baker, who played the part of Valenda, was then asked to study the part, and in six hours' time filled the rôle in a clever and competent manner. Miss Johnston, it is expected, will be well enough to appear again on Saturday evening. Cyril Scott, another member of the company, is suffering from a severe cold, and at last evening's performance was compelled to omit several of his songs.

OFFICE FOR MRS. PHELPS STOKES.

Mayor Van Wyck Appoints Her School Inspector, With No Salary.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday appointed Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes of 118 East Twenty-second Street, a school Inspector for the Twelfth District.

Mrs. Stokes is a daughter-in-law of Anson Phelps Stokes, and before her marriage was Miss Edith Minturn. Mrs. Stokes refused to discuss her appointment last evening. There is no salary attached to the position.

WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.

Was Preparing a Mixture Containing Sulphur Which Exploded.

While attempting to prepare a solution containing sulphur for a pet cat May Sutherland, a woman of twenty-four, was burned to death yesterday in the apartments of Miss Emma Brown at 317 Broadway, Brooklyn, by whom she was employed with her sister, as saleswoman in Miss Brown's fancy goods store.

The mixture exploded and, although Miss Brown and Mrs. Weinreich, who lived in the same house, attempted to put out the flames she was badly burned and died before an ambulance could be called. Mrs. Weinreich was also burned about the hands.

Miss Sutherland came from Red Bank, N. J., where her parents are said to live.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Wilcox—Saxton.

CLYDE, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Ida Louise Saxton, daughter of Judge Charles T. Saxton of the State Board of Claims, and Prof. Arthur Henry Wilcox of Rochester, were married at the home of the bride's father this evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alexander Bramley of New Hartford before one hundred invited guests. Arthur Saxton of Albany was the best man and Helen Saxton the bridesmaid. The groom is principal of the Rochester High School. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox left for the West on their wedding trip. Their future home will be Rochester.

Negro Pastor Fatally Burned.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 26.—Fire to-day, caused by the explosion of an air-tight stove, partially destroyed the Providence Methodist Episcopal Church, (colored.) The Rev. J. L. Leonard, the pastor, was fatally burned.

Will Advance Window Glass Prices.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 26.—The independent glass combine, recently organized, will on Jan. 1 advance the price on all window glass 15 per cent.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It is evident that the modish world of New York has not yet recovered from the influence of the virtual three days' holiday which the falling of Christmas on Tuesday brought this year. This reaction, with the absence of a majority of the men and women who influence society doings, and who are still in the country, combines to make the week somewhat dull in town. The young set, however, are thoroughly enjoying the holidays, and, although there are not so many parties for the very young people and the children as there were last year, there is enough going on in the way of luncheons, theatre parties, dinners, and dances for the young people to keep them and their parents and guardians busy.

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The chief incidents on to-day's social calendar are the wedding of Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Hillis Wynkoop; a party for children by Mrs. Frederic Gallatin at her residence; a dinner in honor of Miss Elisa Strong and her fiancé, William V. B. Kip, given by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, and the Christmas dance of Mrs. Pratt's class for girls who are not yet out, at Sherry's. Mrs. William H. Davidge and Miss Davidge will give the last of their December days "at home," Mrs. William A. Fraser will give the second of two receptions, and among the dinner givers of the evening will be Mrs. Edward Lyman Short. Mme. Bernhardt will appear at the fourth Musical Morning at the Astoria and will recite two poems written by her son, Maurice Bernhardt, and also a poem by François Coppée.

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The engagement is announced of Marshall Clyde, son of William Clyde of Philadelphia, and Miss Marjorie Bucklin, a daughter of Mrs. N. Sartell Prentice of 237 Lexington Avenue, this city. Miss Bucklin is a cousin of William Lanman Bull and a niece of Mrs. Jeremiah Robinson.

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Among the dinners that have been arranged to be given in honor of Dr. Andrew S. Clarke of Paris and Mrs. William F. Burden is one by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. This will be given at Mrs. Oelrichs's residence on Sunday evening next. Dr. Clarke and Mrs. Burden are to be much entertained before their wedding.

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The wedding of Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Hillis Wynkoop will be celebrated this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks will officiate. Miss Wynkoop will have neither maid of honor nor bridesmaids. Richard Lewis Morris will be his brother's best man, and the ushers are to be James Nicholson Gallatin, Thomas Wilkinson Satterthwaite, James Duane Pell, John Hill Prentice, James Ripley Bartholomew, and Daniel Woodbury Wynkoop, a brother of the bride. The bride will be given away by her father, Dr. Gerardus H. Wynkoop, and the wedding will be followed by a small reception at the residence of Dr. Wynkoop, 128 Madison Avenue. This reception will be for relatives and intimate friends only.

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Mrs. Morgan Grinnell (Miss Sarah J. Stone) of 36 East Fiftieth Street will give on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 1, a dance for her young daughter, Miss Catherine Grinnell, who is not yet out, but who will be introduced next Winter. The dance will, of course, be for the younger set. Mrs. Lenox Banks will entertain a number of young people at Cedarhurst, her country residence at New Hamburg, on Jan. 1. The young guests are to leave on the 10 A. M. train and will return at 5 P. M.

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Mrs. John Jay White (Miss Grace Hoffman) is to give a small dance for boys and girls at her residence on Saturday evening next. The guests are to be dressed to represent popular songs and books.

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Still another of the dances scheduled for the very young set in the near future is that of Mrs. David Morrison (Miss Abby Putnam) for her daughters, Miss Nathalie and Miss Lillian Morrison.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards are to give a small theatre party for Miss Dorothy Edwards, who made her début on Dec. 14, on the evening of the 31st. It will be followed by a supper at the Edwards residence, 12 East Forty-sixth Street, and the young people will see the New Year in.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, who have decided to sell their beautiful country place, Shadowbrook, at Lenox, will take a party of twenty-five guests there from this city to-morrow, who will remain over New Year's. As this may be the last party to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Stokes at Shadowbrook, the young people who have been invited are much envied by their fellows.

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There has been, and from all indications there will be, more entertaining in Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore during the holidays than in New York. A number of people from this city went on to Washington yesterday for the ball given there last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter for their daughters, the Misses Nannie and Daisy Leiter. It is reported in Washington that Mr. Leiter and Miss Nannie Leiter will sail for Europe early in January, and will spend the rest of the Winter in Egypt. Senator Depew will give a dinner dance early next month in Washington for his niece, Miss Anna Paulding, whose engagement to Lieut. Edie, United States Navy, was recently announced. The largest and most important private ball at the National capital will be given this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Townsend for their daughter, Miss Matilde Townsend. The new Townsend house, which is one of the most spacious and beautiful in Washington, will be opened to-night for the first time. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel will give a large ball in Philadelphia on the evening of New Year's Day.

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The New Year's festivities at Tuxedo are to be on a larger scale this year than ever before, and every room in the clubhouse has been taken for the three days' holiday. The regular New Year's Eve dance will probably not be given this year, but in its place will be a bal masqué on the evening of New Year's Day. The customary ceremonies over a bowl of eggnog in the clubhouse on New Year's Eve will, however, take place as usual.

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Cards for the dance to be given by Mrs. John Jacob Astor have not yet been received, and it is now a mooted question as to whether this dance will be given on Jan. 14, as originally intended. The Vanderbilt wedding at Newport, which, it was at first thought, would be a small affair, will take a large proportion of the dancing set out of town, and it will be impossible for those who go on the wedding and remain for the reception to reach New York in time for the Astor ball—if given on the same evening.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer gave a dance for their daughter, Miss Adeline Havemeyer, at their residence, 1 East Sixty-sixth Street, last evening. Miss Havemeyer is not yet out, but will be formally presented next year, and the guests of last evening were principally the younger set, although a few débutantes were present. The guests, who began arriving about 8:30, were received by Mrs. Havemeyer, who was gowned in filmy black spangled with silver, and Miss Adeline Havemeyer, who wore a simple, fluffy white frock. The dancing was done in the beautiful picture gallery, and the cotillon, which was started at an early hour, was led by Harry Peters, who danced with his cousin, Miss Adeline Havemeyer. There were four favor figures, one being a Christmas tree favor, in which pretty trifles and amusing gifts appropriate to the holiday season were distributed. There was a candy figure in which boxes of bonbons were given the girls, and canes were presented to the boys; a silver figure, in which silver articles of various kinds were given to both, and another in which jeweled orders, pipes, &c., were distributed. After the cotillion supper was served at twenty or more small tables in the large hall and the adjoining dining room. The house was charmingly decorated with masses of holly and Christmas greens and cut flowers. Among the guests were the Misses Lulu Peters, Mary Parke, Constance Pratt, Nellie Hard, Lily Oelrichs, Sadie Belloni, Anita Boulton, Molly Lefferts, Dorothy Edwards, Louise Jackson, Helen W. Stevens, Kate Richardson, Williams, Pratt, Grinnell, Morrison, Hinckley, Robert Belloni, Olyphant, Prime, Fanshawe, Smith, Crosby, and Oscar Stevens, Richard Williams, Harry Alexandre, Seymour Johnson, Stephenson Towle, the Messrs. Hitchcock, Charles F. H. Jackson, Gallatin, Schieffelin, Charles Oelrichs, Robinson, Morris, Kountze, Benjamin, Oakley, Morris, and David and Alfred Wagstaff.

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Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman gave a dinner last evening at their residence, 11 East Sixty-ninth Street, for Mme. Sembrich and Herr Andreas Dippel and Frau Dippel.

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The first production of Puccini's opera "La Bohème" attracted a notable audience from the social standpoint to the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. Some remarkably handsome costumes were worn. Mrs. Ogden Goelet was in white lace, with a remarkable collar of large pearls. Mrs. Astor senior, who had with her Mrs. Orme Wilson, wore purple, embroidered with silver, and her ermine collar and diamonds. Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, who was with Mrs. E. J. Berwind, wore an effective gown of red silk pailletted. Mrs. Francis Burrell Hoffman, who had in her box Mme. Nordica and Miss Louise Ward McAllister, was in black velvet. Mme. Nordica wore a remarkably effective gown of gray silk, with steel pailettes. Lady Cunard and Mrs. Edmund Bayles were in the W. K. Vanderbilt box; Mrs. Baylies wore a becoming gown of pink panne, and Lady Cunard was in white silk with lace. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was in pink. Mrs. William D. Sloane wore white satin. Her daughter, Miss Lila Sloane, was in pink.

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Mrs. William F. Burden and her fiancé, Dr. Andrew S. Clarke of Paris, received many congratulations. They were in a parterre box. Mrs. Burden was in black velvet and a white boa. With Miss Annie Leary were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peters and Mrs. Frederick Pearson. Mrs. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, and Mrs. Leo Everett, Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, and the Countess de Langier Villars, Mrs. S. N. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mrs. Edward Reeve-Merritt, and Mrs. A. T. Ashmore, Mrs. Charles T. Barney and Miss Barney, Mrs. Jules Reynal and her daughter, Mrs. Thebaud; Mrs. J. F. De Lanier, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, and Mrs. Henry Clews and her daughter, Mrs. Parsons, were among the women in the parterre boxes whose gowns attracted attention. Owing to the fact that so many prominent families are spending the week out of town several boxes were vacant and the house was not a large one.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter Give a Large Reception After a Three Years' Absence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter last evening signalized their return to Washington after three years' absence by a large reception, which brought to their Dupont Circle home several hundred guests. The elaborate floral decoration usual on such occasions was dispensed with almost entirely.

Contrary to many reports, Mr. and Mrs. Leiter have never visited India. Their daughters, the Misses Nancy and Daisy Leiter, alone enjoyed that experience. To them belongs the credit of selecting the Eastern souvenirs now adorning their home and recalling their sojourn with their sister, Lady Curzon, wife of the Viceroy of India, before whose portrait Mr. and Mrs. Leiter stood to welcome their guests.

Mrs. Leiter wore a French gown of white satin, with long train and elaborate garniture of point lace. A tiara of diamonds and several diamond corsage ornaments added great brilliancy to her toilet. Miss Leiter wore light-blue satin and a necklace of pearls. Miss Daisy Leiter, looking more like Lady Curzon than ever, wore a beautiful gown of pink satin, but no jewels.

A band played a varied programme from 10 o'clock until midnight, when supper was served, after which the ballroom was given over to the younger portion of the company and the programme changed to dance music. Dancing continued until the small hours of this morning, when a supper at small tables closed the entertainment.

Less than 500 names were included in the list of invitations, among those present being the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root and Miss Root, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the Ambassador from Mexico and Mme. Azpiroz, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Wu, the Japanese Minister, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Justice and Mrs. White, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Justice Brewer and Miss Brewer, the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Henderson, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. Hoar, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator Hale, Senator Kean, Senator Wolcott, Bishop and Mrs. Satterlee, Bishop Hurst, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackay Smith, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. McKim, the Rev. and Mrs. Lewis Hamlin, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, Representative and Mrs. Wadsworth, Representative and Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. James G. Blaine, Mrs. Truxton Beale, Mrs. and Miss Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Thoron, Miss Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Riggs, and Mrs. Hobson.

The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, Dr. and Mrs. Gallaudet, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, and Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax Harrison entertained dinner companies last evening, those present later going to the reception of Mr. and Mrs. Leiter.

Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Root, Mrs. Griggs, Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, and Miss Wilson all held informal receptions yesterday afternoon.

COLLECTIONS FOR HOSPITALS.

Additional Contributions to the "Woman's Fund" Reported.

Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the Woman's Fund of the current collection:

Mrs. C. P. Huntington	$100	Mrs. S. A. Fisk	10
Mrs. W. Y. Mortimer	100	Mrs. J. D. Fowler	10
Mrs. H. M. Flagler	50	Mrs. R. H. Robertson	10
Mrs. J. W. Minturn	50	Mrs. J. S. Barnes	10
Mrs. O. H. Kahn	50	Mrs. F. C. Moore	10
Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse	25	Mrs. W. M. Evarts	10
Mrs. F. S. Witherbee	25	Mrs. J. H. Crane	10
Miss K. E. Turnbull	25	Mrs. A. B. Emmons	10
Mrs. C. H. Wesson	20	Mrs. C. H. Woodbury	10
Mrs. C. T. Olmsted	20	Miss Stetson	10
Mrs. R. Olyphant	20	Mrs. S. N. Benjamin	10
Mrs. R. E. Livingston	20	Mrs. W. H. Lewis	10
Mrs. P. G. Bartlett	10	Mrs. J. D. Archbold	10
Mrs. Fred Pearson	10	Mrs. E. Remsen	10
Mrs. M. B. Du Bois	10	Mrs. S. Thomas	10
Mrs. G. S. Bowdoin	10	Mrs. L. T. Hoyt	10
Mrs. W. Rhinelander	10	Mrs. James Timson	10
Mrs. L. Nichols	10	Mrs. I. Davenport	10
Mrs. K. Du Bois	10	Mrs. A. Grant	10
Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim	10	Mrs. J. Moore	10
Mrs. G. H. Miliard	10	Mrs. C. I. Pardee	10
Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss	10	Mrs. E. C. Moore	10
Mrs. E. N. C. Morris	10	Mrs. C. D. Smith	10
Mrs. W. H. Peckham	10	Mrs. W. Switz	10
Mrs. J. H. Wright	10	Mrs. D. S. Lamont	10
Mrs. E. C. Sampson	10	Miss D. C. Gurnee	10
Mrs. E. H. Pessloe	10	Miss N. E. Bayles	10
Mrs. W. L. Ball	10	Mrs. Henry C. Eno	10
Mrs. J. C. Bell	10	Miss Wray	10
Mrs. A. H. Wellington	10	Mrs. C. S. Fairchild	10
Mrs. H. W. Smith	10	Mrs. T. F. Ryan	10
Mrs. E. C. Benedict	10	Mrs. S. T. Williams	10
Mrs. A. Robinson	10	Mrs. J. A. Robinson	10
Mrs. J. B. Morgan	10	Mrs. J. B. Morgan, Jr.	10
Mrs. P. K. Trowbridge	10	Mrs. E. S. Welles	10
Mrs. F. L. Underwood	10	Mrs. S. W. Fav	10
Mrs. L. C. Jones	10	Mrs. W. C. Gulliver	10
Mrs. Austin Corbin	10	Mrs. J. L. Townsend	10
Mrs. G. Westcott	10	Mrs. G. Salisbury	10
Mrs. H. J. Davis	10	Mrs. W. W. Burden	10
Mrs. A. Bissell	10	Mrs. T. L. De Vinne	10
Miss E. Aymar	10	Miss A. S. Stevens	10
Mrs. R. S. Hayes	10	Miss C. S. Agnew	10
Mrs. M. Peckham	10	Mrs. H. W. Barnes	10
Mrs. W. H. Harris	10	Miss M. H. Sayre	10
Mrs. D. E. Moran	10	Mrs. F. M. Freeman	10
Mrs. J. V. Meserole	10	Mrs. J. C. Zimmerman	10
Mrs. W. F. Mellg	10	Mrs. T. E. Satterthwaite	10
Mrs. H. T. Barber	10	Mrs. E. W. S. Pickhardt	10
Mrs. H. S. Wilson	10	Mrs. M. W. Mackay	10
M

BUSY DAYS FOR FENCERS

West Point Cadets to Try for Intercollegiate Honors.

SEASON OPENS NEXT MONTH

Juniors Will Start the Sport and the National Championships Will Close the Events.

Eight competitions of interest to fencers have just been arranged by the Amateur Fencers' League of America for the coming year. These National events, which always attract considerable attention among the coterie of sportsmen who find their chief amusement for exercise in the thrust and parry of the foil and duelling sword, will begin on Tuesday, Jan. 15, in the New York Athletic Club, and conclude on April 26 and 27 with the National championships in the Fencers' Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street.

In addition to these events, the different athletic clubs where fencing has secured a hold will give individual championships and team contests, so the season for this sport seems to open with indications of greater activity than was the case a year ago.

Evidences in this direction are seen in the fact that the West Point cadets now have a flourishing fencing club in existance and they will make their first entry in the coming intercollegiate fencing championship, which will be held at a date yet to be fixed in March. The naval cadets at Annapolis have usually been represented in these intercollegiate events, but owing to the Spanish war they did not show their skill in fencing during the past two years.

With West Point and Annapolis, and teams from Harvard, Columbia, Yale, and Cornell, the intercollegiate contest for 1901 is expected to be the best ever held. This event is held under the auspices of the Fencers' League of America, and the committee appointed to take charge of the arrangements consists of Dr. Graeme M. Hammond and Charles E. Goodhue.

The intercollegiate championship will be held this coming season in the New York Athletic Club, instead of the Racquet and Tennis Club, as has always been the case in the past.

The full list of events arranged by the Fencers' League, with the exception of the intercollegiate contest, is:

Jan. 15, New York Athletic Club—Junior foils; Charles E. Goodhue, committee. Jan. 26, Boston Athletic Association—Open competition, foils; Atherton Brownell, B. A. A., committee. Feb. 12, Fencers' Club—Club team of three, each man to fence with a different weapon, foils, sabres, dueling swords, for the Fencers' Club Cup; Van Zo Post, committee; Feb. 23, Boston Athletic Association Team competition, foils, for the Interclub Trophy presented by the Boston Athletic Association; Atherton Brownell, committee. March 9, Fencers' Club—Junior team competition, foils, for the Morris Medals; Van Zo Post, committee. April 9—Qualifying Preliminaries for the National Championships, held for the New England Division at the Boston Athletic Association, and New York in the New York Athletic Club—foils, dueling swords, sabres, and single sticks; Charles Tatham, committee. April 10, Fencers' Club—Team competition for the New York Athletic Club Cup; Charles Tatham, committee; April 26 and 27, Fencers' Club—National Championships, final bouts held in conjunction with the Amateur Athletic Union; W. W. Patrick, N. Y. A. C.; Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club; Charles Bothner, N. Y. T. V., and Atherton Brownell, B. A. A., committee.

The Boston Athletic Association has shown more activity in fencing this year than ever before, and other fifty members there are now diligent students of the foils. The junior competition, which will open the season on Jan. 15, will bring out considerable new material from all the clubs having fencing departments. A junior is a fencer who has never won a first prize in an open competition, except in a novice class, nor secured a place in a National championship. The new fencers of ambition, therefore, look forward to the junior contest as an opportunity to win their spurs, and some well-fought bouts are usually seen. The victors last year, who are now, of course, in the senior ranks, were Carroll Clapp of the Boston Athletic Association, first; J. J. Manning, New York Athletic Club, second; John P. Mitchell, Fencers' Club, third.

One of the interesting events last year was the first competition for the silver cup given by the Fencers' Club. The competing clubs entered teams of three, each man fencing with a different weapon, foils, sabres, and dueling swords being used. The Fencers' Club team, consisting of Fitzhugh Townsend with the foil, John Langdon Erving with the sabre, and W. Scott O'Connor with the dueling sword, won the trophy. The cup is to be competed for annually, and the second match will be held on Feb. 12 in the Fencers' Club.

One of the most important changes in the fencing rules this year is in regard to dueling swords. One touch will hereafter constitute a bout, instead of the best out of three, as was the previous method. This brings the bout to the regular dueling standpoint, for when a man is cut in a duel that is supposed to be satisfactory to his opponent unless it is agreed to continue.

BREWER DEFEATED DICKSON.

Newburg Trap Shooter Withdrew After Killing Fifty-three Live Birds.

Capt. John L. Brewer, who in his prime was the champion trap shooter of the world, won a splendid victory yesterday at Dexter Park, Jamaica Avenue and Enfield Street, Brooklyn, over his challenger, A. K. Dickson of Newburg, N. Y.

The man from Newburg was in the hardest kind of luck imaginable. Each man started out to shoot a few practice birds, and just as he had brought down his third bird Dickson's gun broke, and he had to shoot the match after that in a borrowed gun.

Brewer was in excellent form yesterday. In the first string of twenty-five birds he killed straight up to his eighth bird, then he dropped all but his twenty-third pigeon, which fell dead just over the boundary flags, leaving him with a tally of 23 killed and 2 missed for the quarter century.

The tally at the half-way mark stood: Brewer, 47 killed; 3 missed; Dickson, 39 killed, 11 missed. In the next twenty-five Brewer, shooting with all his old-time vim and enthusiasm, killed straight in the cleanest manner possible, and then dropped two more, making a total for the match of 74 killed out of a possible 77. Dickson shot but fourteen in his last tally out of the twenty-five, then missed his next two, and withdrew from the match, with a total of 53 killed. This gave the match to Brewer amid cheers by the final tally of 21 birds. The scores:

Challenge match, one hundred live birds per man, $200 a side, loser to pay the cost of the birds and expenses of the match; 30 yards rise:
Capt. John L. Brewer, New York City—

					Killed.
	22222	22222	22221	22222	22222—23
	22202	12222	22222	22212	22221—24
	22222	22222	22211	22221	12221—23
12 (opponent withdrew)					— 2
Total					74

A. K. Dickinson, Newburg, N. Y.—

	22222	02220	21221	22211	22121—23
	22220	22*00	21122	22202	*0002—16
	222*1	20***	1*011	10*01	02211—14
0 (withdrew)					— 0
Total					53

*Dead out of bounds.

Cycle Show at the Garden.

Beginning on Saturday, Jan. 12, and ending on Saturday, Jan. 19, Madison Square Garden will be occupied by the sixth National show given by the National Cycle Exhibition Company. Interest in the event each year increases, and the showing of cycles, motor cycles, and automobiles in the coming exhibition will give some entirely new improvements, which every rider of a wheel and every admirer of an auto will desire to see.

The automobile takes its place in the exhibition by popular demand, and the motor tricycle will be a novelty worth seeing. A hydro-car and an autoette will also be novelties.

Norwegian Skater Defeated.

Arthur Yale Sarony of the New York Athletic Club and Ward Claflin, Pawnee Athletic Club, defeated Peter Sinniurd, the Norwegian skater from Christiania, last night in a one-mile handicap skating contest at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn. Summary:

One-Mile Handicap Skating Race.—Won by Ward Claflin, Pawnee Athletic Club, Brooklyn, 90 yards; Arthur Yale Sarony, New York Athletic Club, scratch, second; E. J. Mulligan, Brooklyn, 100 yards, third; Peter Sinniurd, Christiana, Norway, 20 yards, fourth. Time—3:16.

CLOSE BILLIARD MATCH.

Norris Defeats Miller in the Opening Game at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

A remarkable game of billiards characterized the opening of the contest for the Knickerbocker Athletic Club championship last night in the club rooms, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. Charles A. Norris, a Class A player, and Dr. A. B. Miller, a Class B player, were the contestants, and their match over the fourteen-inch balk-line table was watched with intense interest by a large delegation of club members. Each game in the series will be for 300 points.

Norris won the match by the close margin of eight points, scoring 300 to 292 for Miller. The latter, however, broke the record for the present season for a single run. In the fifty-fifth inning he ran up the magnificent score of sixty-one points. The best previous record this year was fifty-six, made by A. D. Ferguson in the recent Class B, Amateur Athletic Union, tournament. Just before Miller's big run he was twenty-eight points behind Norris, the figures being 183 for Miller to 216 for Norris. The big run, however, changed the outlook, putting Miller thirty-three points in the lead, and as he followed it up with a ten and soon after with a run of twenty, his prospects for victory were decidedly rosy.

Unexpected success made him nervous, while Norris, who is a veteran with the cue, having held the championship of the Chicago Athletic Association for five years previous to his recent removal to this city, played with absolute coolness. This imperturbable steadiness gave him the game, for after the fifty-eighth inning Miller's skill deteriorated suddenly, and for the concluding eight innings he only made eight points. Norris made 16 in the sixtieth inning, 12 in the next, 18 in the sixty-fifth inning, closing, in the following inning one of the most exciting billiard contests ever seen in the Knickerbocker Clubhouse by a grand run of 9.

Norris is a more finished player than Miller, and he plays a more open game. The latter kept the balls well in a corner during the greater part of his long run, although he made some very clever gather shots. Dr. A. B. Bracken was the referee. The billiard committee of the club, which has general charge of the championship tournament, consists of Dr. W. Duff Bullard, Wilson P. Foss, and F. N. Drake.

Besides Norris and Miller, the other entries for the present contest are John A. Hendrick, Albro Akin, and Dr. Leonidas L. Mial. Norris, Mial, and Hendrick will play in the coming Class A championship tournament, which will begin during the first week in February.

The scores follow:

Charles S. Norris—1 1 24 9 0 0 4 0 5 3 1 13 2 6 3 6 1 0 1 5 3 1 2 9 3 3 15 0 1 1 0 0 0 6 3 1 2 11 2 0 11 1 9 0 4 4 1 0 0 2 3 1 0 2 1 2 5 3 16. 0 0 16 12 0 5 0 18 0. Total, 300; average, 4 26-56.

Dr. A. B. Miller—3 24 3 2 1 1 2 9 3 3 23 7 0 1 0 2 3 5 1 2 2 10 1 2 0 3 0 2 2 2 4 7 0 12 0 0 9 0 1 0 0 7 13 0 2 0 1 3 0 0 2 0 4 1 0 6 1 10 2 20 0 8 5 2 0 1 0 0. Total, 292. Average, 4 28-66.

The game to-night will be between Charles S. Norris and John A. Hendrick.

AMIE WILKES IN THE LEAD.

The Little Pacer Was the Star Performer on the Speedway Yesterday.

The handsome little pacer Amie Wilkes, driven by James Murphy of Chicago, was the star performer on the Speedway yesterday afternoon. She met all comers, and won about every brush in which she was started. Her first encounter was with the gray mare Girlie, driven by M. Wilder. For the first quarter Girlie paced close to her opponent and made an excellent showing, but was not equal to one of Amie Wilkes's bursts of speed and was lost in the stretch. Girlie next fell a victim to the speed of John Timmons's new horse, Harry Davis, who won an easy victory.

About this time Nathan Straus appeared in the stretch behind the spotted trotter Malacca, (2:18½,) and a brush was at once proposed between Amie Wilkes and Malacca. Both drivers were agreeable, and the animals were turned to a good start. Amie Wilkes took the lead and held it to the finish, Malacca making a desperate fight. Mr. Straus then took the reins behind the famous trotter Alves, (2:09½,) and three exceedingly interesting heats followed, Amie Wilkes winning each one. It was evident, however, that Alves was not in condition, for he broke on several occasions, and only seemed to reach his gait once in the last heat, when he made a desperate spurt that showed some of his usual speed, but too late to be of any service to him, and he was beaten out by a couple of lengths.

Upton, (2:19½,) driven by J. Jarvis, did some fast work, and beat a four-year old driver by Charles Weiland several times. A. R. Gwathmey's team, composed of Louise Mac, (2:09¾,) and the bay gelding Overtoil, (2:23¼,) covered several very fast halves without breaking once. They were in as fine form and condition as they had ever been seen in on the road, and won several very easy victories over single horses with fast marks.

The bay gelding Biel Esprit, (2:12¼,) driven by Charles Orville, did some good work, as did Thomas Daly, driving Bessie Benton, (2:26¾.) John F. Cockerill had Swift and Honor Bright, (2:24¼,) to the pole, but did not speed them.

Neumeister Race Track Sold.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Dec. 26.—Attorney C. L. Hood of this city to-day purchased the celebrated Neumeister mile race track and farm adjoining for $7,348 at Sheriff's sale. This track is considered one of the best in America. A gathering of the world's famous horses was held here in 1895. The sale of the track settles a legal battle which has been in the courts several years.

Results on Winter Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—One mile—Jessie Jarboe, 101, (Richard,) 1; Eugenia S., 99, 2; Zanetto, 102, 3. Time—1:42¾. One mile—Animosity, 107, (Wilkerson,) 1; Menace, 96, 2; Valdez, 103, 3. Time—1:42¾. Mile and a quarter—Monk Wayman, 112, (Mitchell,) 1; Major Mansir, 95, 2; Beana, 102, 3. Time—2:09¾. Six furlongs—W. J. Debow, 91, (A. Weber,) 1; Georgie, 111, 2; Sakatuck, 109, 3. Time—1:14. Mile and fifty yards—Miss Hanover, 101, (A. Weber,) 1; Belle of Simpson, 98, 2; McGrathiana Prince, 107, 3. Time—1:45. One mile—W. B. Gates, 103, (A. Weber,) 1; Pacemaker, 108, 2; Eitholin, 106, 3. Time—1:41½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Five furlongs—Montaliade, 104, (Mounce,) 1; Carter H. Harrison, Jr., 104, 2; Maud Ferguson, 104, 3. Time—1:01¾. One mile—Pupil, 104, (Mounce,) 1; Alan, 104, 2; Imperious, 105, 3. Time—1:42½. Seven and a half furlongs—Artilla, 104, (O'Connor,) 1; Macgyle, 104, 2; Sam Howard, 104, 3. Time—1:36. One mile—Torsida, 107, (O'Connor,) 1; Billy Moore, 100, 2; Coming Event, 96, 3. Time—1:43. Five and a half furlongs—Toah, 115, (O'Connor,) 1; Eonic, 115, 2; Bab, 116, 3. Time—1:08. Mile—Don Luis, 99, (Coburn,) 1; Herculean, 101, 2; Lamachus, 93, 3. Time—1:42¼.

Indoor Athletic Carnival.

The Athletic Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has prepared an elaborate programme for its Winter Carnival of Sports, which will be held in Madison Square Garden on Feb. 4.

Two team races have been placed on the programme—a one-mile interscholastic and a one-mile intercollegiate run. The one-mile interscholastic team race will be open to the schools of New York and New Jersey. For the one-mile intercollegiate team race of four men each, each man to run a quarter mile, invitations have been extended to Yale, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Columbia, and the New York University.

The other handicap events, open to all registered athletes, are as follows: 60-yard-run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, 300-yard run, putting the 12-pound shot, and three-mile run. There will also be a 50-yard novice run.

Gold, silver, and bronze die medals will be given to the first, second, and third in each event. In the team races, gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded to the members of the team finishing first, second, and third respectively. The rules of the A. A. U. will govern all the contests. Entries will close with J. E. Sullivan, 16 and 18 Park Place, Jan. 25.

Boxing and Wrestling Championships.

The Olympic Club of San Francisco will hold another boxing and wrestling tournament in San Francisco after the holding of the Amateur Athletic Union boxing and wrestling championships in Pittsburg Jan. 17, 18, and 19. It is the intention of the Athletic Committee of the Olympic Club to again invite all the winners of the National championships to compete in its tournament, the entire expenses to be borne by the California organization. They did the same thing after the National bouts last year, and all those who journeyed to the Coast were used royally.

The classes in the National championships are the same as last year, namely, 105, 115, 125, 135, 145, 158, and over 158 pounds, boxing, and 105, 115, 125, 135, 145, and 158 pounds, wrestling. Entry blanks can now be secured by addressing T. H. Laidley, Jr., 507 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Penn., with whom the entries will close Jan. 12, 1901.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Spartans Lose Three Games to Roseville Bowlers in National League Series.

The team of the Roseville Athletic Association of Newark won three games from the Spartan five in the National League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. Rentsch of the Spartans arrived only in time to roll the last seven frames of the last game. The scores:

SPARTAN B. C.				ROSEVILLE A. A.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Maier	194	182	178	Roll	150	177	158
Schilling	190	151	163	Van Ness	141	187	154
F. Gerdes	190	200	165	Wood	171	197	117
Lehrbach	194	192	138	Diederick	178	171	194
Rentsch	..	..	111	Meyer	166	199	180
Total	774	734	755	Total	806	931	803

The Hyperion bowlers won three straight games from the Bronxdale team in the North Side League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night. The scores:

BRONXDALE B. C.				HYPERION B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Hiers	168	163	151	Stiefel	166	174	167
Ferber	138	138	141	McKenzie	136	222	190
Buell	166	184	157	Klepper	162	151	190
Mahoney	138	136	164	Fecher	180	169	168
Bald	169	139	181	Herrmann	159	156	180
Total	779	758	794	Total	823	872	896

The Bank Clerks' team won both its matches in the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's alleys last night, defeating the Rosedale and Audubon fives. The Audubons beat the Rosedales. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—C. Sievers, 163; Tadman, 139; Gieschen, 159; Bellmer, 155; A. Sievers, 165. Total, 781.

Audubon Bowling Club—Farley, 178; Smith, 146; Liebler, 145; McGuire, 157; Eiche, 158. Total, 784.

SECOND GAME.—Bank Clerks' Bowling Club—Miles, 129; Grant, 188; Jenkins, 231; Kennedy, 184; Gross, 203. Total, 930.

Rosedale Bowling Club—C. Sievers, 168; Freack, 134; Mesloh, 148; Bellmer, 180; A. Sievers, 152. Total, 782.

THIRD GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Farley, 171; Smith, 148; Liebler, 98; McGuire, 192; Eiche, 175. Total, 784.

Bank Clerks' Bowling Club—Miles, 226; Grant, 123; Jenkins, 166; Kennedy, 153; Gross, 179. Total, 837.

In the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys, last night, the Friendship, Cyclone, and Grove Hill teams broke even, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Grove Hill Bowling Club—Voigt, 172; Soffel, 154; Robitzek, 138; Eckstein, 144; Ireland, 165. Total, 778.

Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 176; Speck, 176; Brodbeck, 164; H. Ebling, 177; T. Ebling, 169. Total, 862.

SECOND GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 134; A. Boettjer, 168; Le Beau, 154; Johansmeyer, 165; Setzer, 153. Total, 774.

Grove Hill Bowling Club—Voigt, 189; Soffel, 170; Robitzek, 144; Eckstein, 188; Ireland, 155. Total, 855.

THIRD GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 160; Speck, 153; Brodbeck, 171; H. Ebling, 163; T. Ebling, 144. Total, 791.

Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 212; A. Boettjer, 155; Le Beau, 143; Johansmeyer, 191; Setzer, 162. Total, 863.

The Empire bowlers outrolled the Monarch and the Pin Knight teams in the Greater New York tournament on the Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night, and the Pin Knights beat the Monarchs. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 169; Walters, 166; Arps, 182; Cadieu, 170; Schwartje, 204. Total, 891.

Pin Knight Bowling Club—Miller, 222; Fink, 150; Tuttle, 141; Good, 169; Welch, 226. Total, 908.

SECOND GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Schaeffer, 210; Stoff, 168; Williamson, 183; Helles, 165; Shiman, 181. Total, 941.

Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 180; Walters, 202; Arps, 206; Cadieu, 182; Schwartje, 161. Total, 931.

THIRD GAME.—Pin Knight Bowling Club—Miller, 161; Fink, 181; Tuttle, 182; Good, 159; Welch, 165. Total, 848.

Empire Bowling Club—Schaeffer, 184; Stoff, 194; Williamson, 207; Helles, 170; Shiman, 181. Total, 936.

Gilbert Council defeated Fraternity and Lefferts Councils in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night and Lefferts beat Fraternity. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Gilbert Council—Sharkey, 141; Fuller, 201; Bierds, 176; Smith, 159; Van Tassell, 177. Total, 854.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 153; Biermeister, 174; Myerle, 162; Higgins, 188; Griffin, 153. Total, 830.

SECOND GAME.—Fraternity Council—Lee, 170; Biermeister, 175; Myerle, 156; Higgins, 124; Griffin, 167. Total, 792.

Lefferts Council—Sellers, 183; Freed, 162; Brand, 205; Dodge, 187; C. Smith, 152. Total, 889.

THIRD GAME.—Lefferts Council—Sellers, 158; Freed, 156; Brand, 151; Dodes, 163; C. Smith, 180. Total, 808.

Gilbert Council—Sharkey, 227; Fuller, 142; Bierds, 159; Smith, 169; Van Tassell, 192. Total, 889.

The scheduled games in the American National tournament were postponed last night, their place being taken by a series of match games for $50 a side between F. Clinch of the Corinthian Bowling Club of Manhattan and M. Jackson of the Palace Bowling Club of Brooklyn.

The conditions called for the winning of five out of nine games. Jackson won the first three with good margins, but lost the next three to Clinch by differences of one, one, and four pins, respectively. He then braced up and won out on the next two, making the excellent score of 245 in the last game. The scores:

F. Clinch, Corinthian B. C., Manhattan—	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
	189	168	193	165	152	184	180	200
N. Jackson, Palace B. C., Brooklyn—	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
	238	201	207	162	151	183	194	245

The ties in the Long Island League tournament were rolled on the Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The Reinecke team won two of a series of three games with the Kings County Wheelmen, scoring 848 in the first game, 827 in the second, and 927 in the third. The wheelmen scored 846, 857, and 819. This gives the Reineckes fifth prize and the wheelmen sixth.

The tie for seventh place between the Echo, Pin Knight Monarch, and South Paw teams also was decided, and was won by the Echoes. The scores were: Echo, 915; Pin Knights, 855; Monarch, 811; South Paw, 875.

The final match for the championship of Manhattan, between the Harlem League team, winners of the East Side championship, and the Nassau League five, winners of the West Side championship, will be rolled next Wednesday evening at Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and the games in the Harlem League tournament scheduled to be rolled on those alleys that evening will be postponed.

A match—best six of eleven games—between F. Clinch of the Corinthian Bowling Club of New York and T. Green of Hackensack, N. J., for $50 a side was rolled on the Germania alleys last night, immediately following Clinch's match with Jackson of the Palace Bowling Club. The entire eleven games were necessary to decide the match, Clinch winning in the eleventh game by a score of 6 to 5.

TRAP SHOOTING MATCHES.

Van Allen Scores in the Second Inter-State Park Handicap.

As two of the four winners in the first series of the Inter-State Park Handicap were absent, the final match of that series was not decided at the Inter-State Park traps yesterday afternoon. This second match of the second series resulted in a tie between T. W. Morfey of Queens and S. M. Van Allen of Jamaica, who made straight kills of twenty-five each. As Morfey won the first match of the present series last week, he waived his rights yesterday in favor of Van Allen. Several sweepstakes also were shot. The scores:

The Inter-State Park Handicap; 25 live birds; $10 entrance, birds extra; handicap rises.

S. M. Van Allen, 30 yards—	22222	22222	22222	22222	22222—25
T. W. Morfey, 30 yards—	22122	22212	12221	22221	22222—25
John B. Hopkins	11111	12212	12012	12212	22122—24
J. S. Fanning, 30 yards—	22122	22222	*11*1	2*212	11222—22
S. H. Vandergrift, 28 yards—	20*22	22222	122*2	22202	222*2—19
Capt. Money, 29 yards—	01010	02121	10220	*1†	—10

†Withdrew.

Sweepstakes.—Ten live birds; $5 entrance, birds extra; handicap rises—S. M. Van Allen, (30 yards,) 10; John B. Hopkins, (29 yards,) 9; John S. Fanning, (30 yards,) 8; S. H. Vandergrift, (28 yards,) 8; Capt. Money, (29 yards,) 7.

Sweepstakes.—Same conditions—Capt. Money, (29 yards,) 10; T. W. Morfey, (30 yards,) 9; J. S. Fanning, (30 yards,) 9; S. H. Vandergrift, (28 yards,) 9; John B. Hopkins, (29 yards,) 8.

Sweepstakes.—Miss and out; $2 entrance; handicap rises—T. W. Morfey, (30 yards,) 8; S. H. Vandergrift, (28 yards,) 8; W. Hopkins, (29 yards,) 8; J. S. Fanning, (30 yards,) 6; S. M. Van Allen, (30 yards,) 3; Capt. Money, (29 yards,) 3; John B. Hopkins, (29 yards,) 1.

Vardon Will Return Here.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Harry Vardon, who was a passenger from New York on the White Star steamer Majestic, in the course of an interview at Liverpool yesterday said the American people had treated him most hospitably, but that the American golfers had still much to learn.

He intimated that he intended to return to the United States soon, but that he had not decided whether he would settle there.

YACHT'S KEEL LAID BARE.

Removing of the Mould Shows the Operation Has Been Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26.—The greater part of the surface of the lead keel of the new cup defender was laid bare to-day on account of the removal of the red clay banked about it and the ripping off of the boards that were used in the lining of the mould. That the lead keel of the syndicate racing sloop was molded to a high state of perfection as to lines and balancing powen was evidenced by the appearance of the now chilled lead when the designer ran his fingers over its surface this afternoon. Few words were expressed, but it was apparent that the Bristol designer was well pleased with the job.

The forward end of the keel, now laid bare by the removal of the material that surrounded it, something after the fashion of opening an ordinary casting, shows characteristics that are interesting and in more than one way important in the way of improvements over the lines of the keel of the champion of 1899.

The lead is carried out further forward at the fore foot, the curve upward turns a shade quicker, and the face of the fore foot is broader by three inches than is the Columbia's fore foot. Powerful and massive as the keel appears at the point of the fore foot, it is not as wide there as it is fifteen inches further aft. At this point and down close to the heel is the widest part of the lead—thirty-two inches.

RECEPTIONS OF N. Y. Y. C.

Formal Opening Exercises of the Club's New Home Next Month.

The members of the New York Yacht Club will not celebrate New Year's Day in their new clubhouse, on West Forty-fourth Street, as had been hoped might be the case. The club's fine new home is at present in the hands of the decorators and painters, who will not finish their labors before the end of the present week. The furnishing of the house will require a week for its completion, and several additional days will be required to install and drill the increased staff of servitors, so that it is improbable that the Building Committee will turn over the building to the House Committee before Jan. 10, and it is likely that the actual date will be nearer Jan. 15.

The furniture and furnishings of the new house will be new throughout, none of the furnishings of the old house being removed. Of course, the models, books, pictures, and trophies of the club will be transferred to the Forty-fourth Street quarters. The models and books have already been moved.

It is planned to give a series of three receptions to celebrate the formal opening of the club's new home. The first entertainment will be the largest, as invitations will be sent to members of other yacht clubs and to many prominent persons not strictly identified with yachting. On this occasion a silver cup will be presented to ex-Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan in recognition of his liberality in giving the club the ground upon which the new clubhouse has been built. The second reception will be for the members and their families, while the third will be for the members only.

Plans Ready for Centreboard Yacht.

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 26.—C. C. Hanley, who will build a ninety-foot centreboard yacht to compete in the trial races to decide upon the America's Cup defender, to-day declared that his plans were complete and that work could be begun on the boat at once.

A new marine railway was launched to-day at the Hanley Works in a large storage basin connected with the workshops, which will hold twenty-eight feet of water at high tide.

Mr. Hanley denied that Thomas W. Lawson, head of the syndicate which is building a keel boat to compete for the place of cup defender, is in any way connected with the centreboard boat project.

Capt. Haff Visits Lawson.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Capt. Henry C. Haff, the veteran sailing master of four cup defenders, arrived here to-day and made a friendly visit to George Lawley. Afterward the Captain reluctantly admitted that he visited Boston on invitation of Thomas W. Lawson and Designer Crowninshield for a conference on private matters.

Asked what he thought of the design of the Lawson boat, he said that he had not seen it, but from what he had heard, he thought she would be a very good boat.

The Captain spoke highly of the merits of a 90-foot centreboarder.

Royalty for the Cup Races.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—"The New York Yacht Club," says The Daily Express, "will invite Emperor William and the Prince of Wales to witness the cup races, and President McKinley will also send notes expressing the pleasure their visits would give."

Sir Thomas Lipton, who has been interviewed on the subject for The Daily Express, said he thought it within the range of possibility that the Prince of Wales would accept such an invitation.

Yale Won at Basketball.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A basketball game was played on the armory floor here to-night between Yale University and the Sixteenth Separate National Guard teams. It was won by Yale by a score of 18 to 12. Lincoln of Yale was umpire. It was the home team's first game under the rules of 1901. The Sixteenth Separate Company team on Monday night defeated the University of Pennsylvania 54 to 4 under the rules of 1900.

Bank Wrecker Valentine's Unpaid Loan

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 26.—At the hearing before Vice Chancellor Pitney to-day in the action to establish the responsibility of the Directors of the Middlesex County Bank, which was wrecked by George M. Valentine, President Ehrich B. Watson admitted that a loan of $11,000 made to Valentine in 1897, which was secured by railroad bonds to the value of $14,000, had never been paid. Valentine sent the bonds to Broker Chapman of New York, who has never accounted for them. Suit for the recovery of the money is now pending. President Watson was not at the meeting of the Directors in 1895 at which a communication from the State Banking Commissioner was read which contained a warning that Valentine was overdrawing his account. That portion of the communication was skipped by Valentine, who read the communication for the board.

Shock Kills An Aged Woman.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 26.—A fire in the house of Dr. E. A. Street of this place early this morning caused the death of Mrs. Syckler, the aged mother of Mrs. Street, from shock. The Rev. M. E. Snyder, a guest of the Street family, carried Mrs. Syckler to the street. The shock killed her. She was the wife of the Rev. Charles Syckler. The damage by fire was $1,000.

Schooner Marcus Lucas Wrecked.

GREENPORT, L. I., Dec. 26.—The schooner Marcus Lucas of Philadelphia, which sprang a leak in Long Island Sound on Saturday, capsized and drifted to within a mile and a half of the shore at this point. The vessel was first seen by the lookout man at the Rocky Point Life Saving Station. There was no one on board. Two tugs from New London took the wreck in tow at noon and started in the direction of that port.

Arrested for Prizefighting.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 26.—Thomas Dwyer was arrested here to-day on a charge of prizefighting. Dwyer fought Thomas Dempsey before the Woodbridge Social Club several weeks ago. The principals were indicted by the Middlesex County Grand Jury, but it was not known until Dwyer was arrested.

Mexico's Financial Condition.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 26.—The reports telegraphed to the United States implying that Mexico is on the verge of a financial panic are exaggerated. Money, it is true, continues light, yet business and contracting houses are continuing to receive large orders from the interior for merchandise, machinery, &c., and excellent contracts in electrical lines are being made by firms in this city. Generally speaking, merchants here are not overstocked, and business has been good throughout the month.

Cut in Rubber Prices.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26.—The United States Rubber Company has announced to the thirteen outside companies a 25 per cent. cut in prices, to take effect during the first week in January.

Just ninety-three men's stylish Winter Overcoats in this lot; all this season's popular styles — Raglans, Paddocks and the swagger, long, loose, broad-shouldered overcoat, in all the new rough stuffs—about half of them silk lined.

Sold until now at $22 to $28, and not matched at that.

To-day—$19.50.

Everything you wear under the overcoat, too.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

LONG SENTENCE MERCIFUL.

Woman's Prison Association Recommends New Ideas for Criminals.

The fifty-sixth annual report of the Woman's Prison Association and the Isaac T. Hopper Home, 110 Second Avenue, showed a total of 169 inmates. The report recommends strongly the advisability of the "accumulative sentence law." On this the report says in part: "The majority of women sent to our correctional institutions are so-called 'rounders'—women who have spent years alternating between prisons and liquor saloons. Such women will not enter homes or make any attempt at reformation.

"Probably not 10 per cent. are in a normal condition physically or mentally. They are suffering from alcoholism in its worst form, with the result that they are mental and moral degenerates utterly incapable of caring for themselves, of performing useful labor, or of withstanding the temptation of passing the side entrance of a liquor saloon. It is mistaken kindness to give a woman who is mentally and morally irresponsible a sentence of three days and then turn her adrift in the street. The only merciful sentence for habitual rounders is a long sentence in an institution where they can receive medical treatment, recover from the effects of dissipation, and have industrial training which will enable them to secure a livelihood when their sentences expire."

The report suggests that the sole means of occupation of the inmates of workhouses, sewing, laundry work, and scrubbing, is not sufficient to employ them. It recommends outdoor labor such as cultivating idle land about the institutions, thereby serving not only the purpose of raising fresh vegetables for the institutions themselves, but by adding to the physical and moral condition of the inmates under the influence of the exercise and the outdoor air. The system, the report said, is practiced at the Auburn State Prison, where it has been thoroughly tried out.

The visits made to Raymond Street Jail, where 90 women prisoners were confined, showed a deplorable condition of affairs, the report says. There are no means of separating prisoners, and old and young, first offenders and hardened criminals, are closely associated. No employment beyond the household duties and laundry work is provided, and the majority of women sit in idleness.

On the subject of the suppression of vice the report says:

"Over 341,000 immigrants have landed at this port during the year, and two-thirds of these have settled in this vicinity. Vigilance committees may drive immoral persons to other cities for a time, but when the wave of popular indignation subsides they are sure to return. To segregate vice is a proposition from which any civilized nation should recoil with horror. Chief Devery's proposition that prostitution be made a felony is the only reasonable means of cleansing our city, and even that would be ineffective unless made applicable to both sexes.

The "voluntary probation" subject, as it is practiced in Boston, is approved.

"The effect of this law upon family life is excellent," the report says. "Men arrested for intoxication are placed on probation, with the understanding that they must find employment and remain sober or be sent to the Island. The officer stated that in a large number of instances the wives of men arrested for intoxication appeal to the Magistrate to have the time of probation extended before it expires, saying that where, heretofore, their homes had been made a hell through drink, they were now experiencing the first happiness of their married lives.

"During the year the total number of prisoners placed on probation in Boston was 1,142. The cost of support of a prisoner at Deer Island is $2.18 a week. Allowing the cost of the entire Probation Office of the city to be $12,000, which is a high estimate, the City of Boston saved $20,000 through its Probation Office."

PUNISHMENT FOR DEER KILLER.

Fine or Jail for Man Who Slaughtered Out of Season.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Dec. 26.—John E. Overton, State Game Protector, has secured the conviction of Warren Hendrickson of Springs for killing a deer that swam across from Gardiner's Island to Long Island. Hendrickson claims that the deer was about dead when he came ashore, and so he really did not kill him; but he was informed that even so he had no right to take possession. The Justice before whom Hendrickson was arraigned gave him the alternative of $15 fine or fifteen days' imprisonment.

It is said that deer come across the bay every Winter, and are promptly killed by the people living on what is known

WOMAN SUES CHARLES PETER.

Frieda Lippert Asks $30,000 for Breach of Promise of Marriage.

Frieda Lippert of 919 Park Avenue, Hoboken, has begun suit against Charles Peter, son of the well-known brewer of that town, for $30,000 damages for breach of promise. Miss Lippert in her complaint says she met Peter at Busch's Hotel, in Hoboken, on July 8 last when she returned from Germany, where she had been on a visit to relatives. She was on her way to her home in Chicago, where she lived with her sister.

They fell in love with one another, but Peter told her, she says, that if he married without his father's consent he would be disinherited. Relying upon his promise to marry her as soon as his father's consent was obtained, she lived with him at 919 Park Avenue, where they were known as Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lippert. He accompanied her to many public places, and introduced her to his friends as his wife.

She alleges Peter deserted her on Dec. 5, and on Dec. 6 was married by Justice Frank O'Keefe to Alma Deppe, a widow residing in New York, but who gave her maiden name, Alma Schumann.

Peter has given bail in $1,000 for a hearing.

ASKS FOR SEPARATE TRIAL.

Kerr Says He Was Away When Drug Was Given to Jennie Bosschieter.

William Harding, counsel for George Kerr, indicted at Paterson for the murder of Jennie Bosschieter, yesterday made application to Supreme Court Justice Jonathan Dixon for a separate trial for his client.

Mr. Harding alleged that Kerr was not present when the knock-out drops were given to the girl and has made no confession. He said that the confession made by the other accused persons might injure his client if they were tried together.

Prosecutor Emery held that the Court could protect Kerr from any injury likely to result from the confession. Justice Dixon reserved decision.

CITY TO GREET NEW CENTURY.

Municipal Assembly Plans a Welcome, Subject to Mayor's Approval.

New York is to welcome officially the new century, unless Mayor Van Wyck puts his veto to the plan to hold a celebration in front of the City Hall on New Year's eve.

Councilman Sulzer, Chairman of the joint committee of the Municipal Assembly having the matter in charge, said yesterday that arrangements would be made to have the front of the City Hall festooned with electric lights. Sousa's Band is to be hired, and a quiet announcement is made that just eighteen cases of champagne will be bought for the use of specially invited guests to drink out the old century and welcome the new.

Outside on the City Hall steps Damrosch's Choral Union and more than 1,000 members of the United German Singing Societies will be stationed. The plan now is to have the City Hall comparatively dark just before midnight, and at the exact second of the new century's bow electric lights are to flash all over the front of the building, and the singers and musicians are to unite in singing the National anthem. The sum of $2,500 will be spent on the celebration.

OPEN-AIR CHRISTMAS DINNER.

Mr. Hughes, Laying Sidewalks, Dined with His Family Under the Trees.

The people of the Highwood section of Weehawken saw a turkey dinner served on Tuesday in the open air under an oak tree. William B. Hughes, a property owner with a comfortable home in Manhattan, his wife, and little boy were the diners.

Mr. Hughes was notified by the Township Committee to lay sidewalks in front of his two lots on Duer Place, and he delayed until the work was ordered done at public expense, which would place a lien on the property.

Mr. Hughes and two men set about laying the sidewalks on Christmas morning. The work did not progress rapidly. Mr. Hughes took off his coat and went to work himself. He had no time to go home, but did not want to miss eating his dinner with his family. He telephoned his wife, and at 2 o'clock a two-seated buckboard, in which were Mrs. Hughes and her little son, drove up to Duer Place.

The dinner had been brought along in baskets, and a makeshift table was spread. The weather was mild enough to allow of a comfortable open-air meal by the husband, wife, and child.

After the little family feasted Mr. Hughes resumed his work and finished it shortly after dusk.

Legal Notices.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of OTTO R. SCHULHOF and JOSEPH GREICHER, composing the firm of Otto R. Schulhof & Co., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, and consisting of furs, manufactured and unmanufactured, and fixtures, etc., will be sold at public auction, by Charles Jacobs & Co., auctioneers, at No. 767 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on December 26, 1900, at 12:00 o'clock noon on said day.

You will also take notice that said property may be inspected up to and including December 26, at 9:00 A. M.

Bids for the entire stock, at private sale, will be received by the undersigned, Receiver, at the office of his attorneys, 309 Broadway, up to and including December 26, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock.

Dated New York, December 22, 1900.

THEODORE M. TAFT, Receiver.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The above sale has been adjourned to December 28th, 1900, at 10 A. M.

Property may be inspected meanwhile and bids submitted up to December 27 at 12 M.

THEODORE M. TAFT, Receiver.

Surrogate Notices.

HOFF, IGNATZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IGNATZ HOFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 42 West 61st Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1901.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1900.

ANDREW WEIS, LAWRENCE SCHLOSSER, Executors.

JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Executors, 158 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d13-law6mTh

PEARSE, AUGUSTUS F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY L. PEARSE, Martha W. Hedden, Augustus F. Pearse, Lura Hollenbeck, Edwin A. Hollenbeck, Martha Wilkinson, Georgia A. Pearse, Lucretia Burt, Laura Augusta Smith, Charles F. Hedden, George A. Hedden, William H. Hedden, Edward Hedden, Florence Laughlin, Nelson Stuart Smith, Anna Cole Smith, Laura M. Gorman, Carrie V. Rooney, George A. Pearse, Junius Frederick W. Pearse, Edward H. Pearse, and Pauline Pearse, and to all persons interested in the estate of AUGUSTUS F. PEARSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, 1901, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles B. Pearse and Edward Hollister, Executors and Trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GORDON S. BUCK, Attorney for Executors, No. 66 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TIFFANY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TIFFANY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Baldwin & Boston, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 24, 1901.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1900.

BELMONT TIFFANY, Administrator.

BALDWIN & BOSTON, Attorneys for Belmont Tiffany, 11 Broadway, N. Y. City. aug-lawdmTh

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—ELLEN BLACKBURNE, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. FURBER, and Emma B. Furber, his wife; Amthelo J. Furber; Amelia F. Dykman, if living, and if she be dead, John Doe and Richard Roe, and all other persons having or claiming to have as legatees, legal representatives, executors, administrators, or assigns of Amelia F. Dykman, or otherwise, any interest in a certain mortgage made to Amelia F. Dykman by Charles W. Furber and Emma A. Furber, dated September 9th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,692 of Mortgages, Page 14, said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, and the said John Doe and Richard Roe and all other persons having any interest in said mortgage being unknown to this plaintiff; George W. Proctor Knott; Eleanor Knott; New York Telephone Company; Robert B. Sweeney, Commissioner of Jurors in the City of New York; Patrick Curry; the Sunlight Oil and Gasoline Company; Laura Landgraff, executrix of the last will and testament of Henry A. Landgraff, deceased, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated December 17th, 1900.

JOHN J. BRADY, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Amelia F. Dykman, if living, and if she be dead, John Doe and Richard Roe, and all other persons having or claiming to have as legatees, legal representatives, executors, administrators, or assigns of Amelia F. Dykman, or otherwise, any interest in a certain mortgage made to Amelia F. Dykman by Charles W. Furber and Emma A. Furber, dated September 9th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,692 of Mortgages, Page 14, said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, and the said John Doe and Richard Roe and all other persons having any interest in said mortgage being unknown to this plaintiff: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, dated the 24th day of December, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1900.

JOHN J. BRADY, Attorney for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d27-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RICHARD H. DEEVES, Adolph G. F. Hasslacher, Louis F. Hasslacher, Otto T. Hasslacher, and Emma Jackson, plaintiffs, against CHARLES A. RAE and Amanda Rae, his wife; Barbara Rae Simpson, Thomas Rae, Mary E. Rae, George Watson, husband of Margaret Watson, deceased; Edward Watson, James Watson, Mary Watson, Gertrude Watson, Francis Watson, and Margaret Rae Watson, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 26, 1900. DAVID THORNTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Thomas Rae, Barbara Rae Simpson, defendants.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. DAVID THORNTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d27-law6wTh

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—JEANNETTE W. RYER, plaintiff, against CHARLES A. RAE and Amanda Rae, his wife; Barbara Rae Simpson, Thomas Rae, Mary E. Rae, George Watson, husband of Margaret Watson, deceased; Edward Watson, James Watson, Mary Watson, Gertrude Watson, Francis Watson, and Margaret Rae Watson, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 17th, 1900.

GEORGE WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 54 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

To Thomas Rae, Barbara Rae Simpson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y GEORGE WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, 54 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. d27-lawdwTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—LENA WALDMAN, plaintiff, against NATHAN WALDMAN, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Action for divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you, by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1900. MAX BAYERSDORFER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 81 East 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant Nathan Waldman:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable John J. Freedman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of November, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York.

MAX BAYERSDORFER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 81 East 125th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Surrogate Notices.

WEEKS, JULIA A. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA A. M. WEEKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, W. Holden Weeks, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July 1900.

WILLIAM H. WEEKS, Administrator.

W. HOLDEN WEEKS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy19-law6mTh

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARIE LOUISE DUPUY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Marie Louise Dupuy of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Marie Louise Dupuy was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

CHARLES E. BLAKELY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 18th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ADOLPHUS BLAIR, ALMA C. STEM, WILLIAM R. PARSANO, and HARRY B. ROSSTON, doing business as the ANGLAISE AMERICAINE SOAP COMPANY, Bankrupts.—No. 1,740.

Notice is hereby given that Adolphus Blair and Alma C. Stem, bankrupts, have filed their several petitions in bankruptcy, dated respectively December 17th and December 14th, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States District Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 24th, 1900.

NO. 3,314.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARIE GUMPERT, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Marie Gumpert of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Marie Gumpert was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 26th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—WILLIAM G. JOHNSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William G. Johnson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 15th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 26th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THOMAS A. KENYON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas A. Kenyon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 24th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 28th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL KRUPP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Krupp of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel Krupp was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 26th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALPHONSE MAJOR, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alphonse Major, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 23d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 26th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. WALLIS MERRIHEW, Bankrupt, 3,162.

Notice is hereby given that S. Wallis Merrihew, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 19th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 26th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—M. SCHULTZ & BROTHER and MICHAEL SCHULTZ, Jr., surviving partner, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Schultz, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 14th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 26th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUFUS B. CHAMBERLIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Rufus B. Chamberlin of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Rufus B. Chamberlin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 27 William Street, Room 1,413, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 26th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—BENJAMIN F. CRONKRITE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin F. Cronkrite, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the city and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 26th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES DAMSKY, Bankrupt.—No. 3,151.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Damsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 13th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 24th, 1900.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUFUS B. CHAMBERLIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Rufus B. Chamberlin of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Rufus B. Chamberlin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 27 William Street, Room 1,413, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 26th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—BENJAMIN F. CRONKRITE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin F. Cronkrite, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the city and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 26th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SEPLER, Bankrupt.—No. 3,265.

To the creditors of Louis Sepler of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Sepler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 22d, 1900.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARIA E. HERRICK, plaintiff, against FANNIE M. UPDIKE, defendant. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action bearing date the 14th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Madison Avenue, distant forty feet five inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through a party wall eighty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue sixty feet five inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street eighty-five feet to the westerly side of Madison Avenue; thence southerly along said westerly side of Madison Avenue sixty feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, December 17th, 1900.

PAUL HELLINGER, Referee.

M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street numbers are 1,756 and 1,758 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan.

115th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is four thousand seven hundred and ninety-one and 71-100 dollars, with interest from December 18, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $226.57 and interest, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,593 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for twenty thousand dollars on No. 1,758 Madison Avenue and two mortgages amounting to $25,000 and interest on No. 1,756 Madison Avenue.

Dated, New York, December 17, 1900.

PAUL HELLINGER, Referee.

(20-2aw5wTh&Sa)all.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. JACOB LAWSON, plaintiff, against AQUILA W. VANMAKER and others, defendants.—Actions Nos. I. and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in each of the above entitled actions, bearing date respectively the 30th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street with the westerly side of Broadway, formerly called the Boulevard, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-seven feet; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block sixty-three feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to the westerly side of Broadway, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Broadway one hundred and one feet nine and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

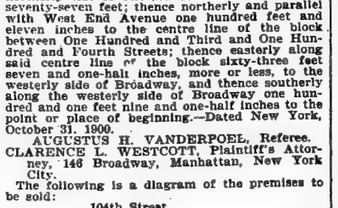

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is as follows: In Action No. 1, $10,193.70, and in Action No. 2, $11,332.35, amounting together to $21,526.14, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, together with costs and allowance in both actions amounting to $709.70, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,100 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, the first being for $73,000, which sum is due thereon, with interest to be computed from March 27th, 1899, to the time of closing the sale, at six per cent. per annum, and the second being for $90,000, which sum is due thereon, with interest at six per cent. per annum, which, computed to the day of sale hereby provided, will amount to $6,187.24, and the interest to accrue thereafter until the time of closing the sale.—Dated October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby adjourned to the twenty-eighth day of November, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 22, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the fifth day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 28, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the twenty-seventh day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated December 5th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, plaintiff, against H. MORTON MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of November, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 26th, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of December, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert Sherman, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street with the westerly line or side of Seventh (7th) Avenue, and running thence westerly and parallel with said westerly line or side of Seventh (7th) Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches (100.11) to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) and One Hundred and Twelfth (112th) Streets; thence easterly and parallel with said centre line sixteen (16) feet; thence southerly again parallel with the westerly line or side of Seventh (7th) Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches (100.11) to the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Eleventh (111th) Street sixteen (16) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject, however, to the building restrictions contained in Liber 2,335 of Conveyances, Page 228.

The above-described property lies in Section 7, Block 1827, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.

EDWARD B. WHITNEY, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 209 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

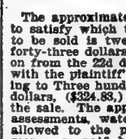

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twelve thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars, ($12,643,) with interest thereon from the 22d day of November, 1900, together with the plaintiff's costs and allowance, amounting to Three hundred and twenty-four and 83-100 dollars, ($324.83,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is four hundred and forty-two and 98-100 dollars ($442.98) and interest.—Dated New York, November 26th, 1900.

EDWARD B. WHITNEY, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to December 27th, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

EDWARD B. WHITNEY, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN J. ARRELL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and the easterly side of Eighth Avenue; and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue forty-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-second Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Eighth Avenue forty-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 20th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 90-92 West Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is unknown:

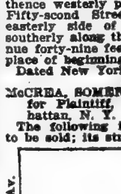

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $15,707.62, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $255.20, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $264 and interest.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage thereon for $11,000, and interest at 5 per cent. from December 14, 1900; and also subject to two other mortgages also prior to the plaintiff's lien on which there is due for principal of

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Investment Securities.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
22 W 33d St., cor. Waldorf 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Henr. L. Wardwell. Edward L. Adams.
Telephone 3243 Broad.
WARDWELL & ADAMS,
STOCK BROKERS.
16 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
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Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS OF THE
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Established 1865.
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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
A commission house working in the interest of clients, executing all orders upon the Exchange and giving names of Brokers with whom transaction is made in every instance. We issue upon request a book describing accurately the above markets and influences governing them. Also monthly fluctuation sheets and market reports. COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co.
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MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Execute Commission Orders.
PURCHASE OR SALE.
Stocks. Bonds. Wheat. Cotton.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Telephone, 1078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds dated January 1st, 1897.

Notice is hereby given as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1901, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105½, with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

71	111	343	380	495	
90	182	363	398	501	
106	282	368	457	502	

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
By H. A. MURRAY,
TREASURER.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1900.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIAN H. MULDER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JANY. 9TH, 1901,
At 12:30 O'CLOCK, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. Pref'd.
38,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1936, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,216,626.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND S. CHAFFEE, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $6,000,000
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-Pres.
James K. Corbière, 2d V.-P. H. M. Francis, Sec.
W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Cons. Ry. El. Light and Equip. Stock
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

CASHIER.—National bank, (out of town,) now organizing, desires a gentleman of highest character as cashier; $5,000 to $10,000 investment in bank's stock necessary. Attorneys, Box 101 Times.

WE LOAN MONEY TO PEOPLE IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid Feb. 5, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on December 24, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend, and for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of stock for voting trust certificates, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 24, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 10, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Dec. 24, 1900.

On Feb. 5, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

The Voting Trustees having dissolved the Voting Trust, to take effect January 2d, 1901, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will not be reopened.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 5, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 2d, 1901. J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 4, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds will close at noon on Saturday, December 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1901.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
193D CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
December 20th, 1900.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after December 21st, 1900, and reopened January 3d, 1901. JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Co.,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Chicago, Ill., December 17th, 1900.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid February 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of December, 1900, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on the 7th day of January, 1901. F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

The Coupons due January 1st, 1901, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after January 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York City.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company.
By J. E. KNAPP, President.

The Securities Company,
No 45 Wall St.
New York, December 13th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on its Capital Stock, payable January fifteenth, 1901, to the stockholders of record of December twenty-ninth, 1900. Transfer books will close on December twenty-ninth, 1900, and reopen on January eleventh, 1901.

ANDREW J. MILLER, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Wednesday, Jan. 2d, 1901, at ten o'clock.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 24th, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 2d, 1901.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
102D DIVIDEND.
New York, December 19th, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on December 19th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 18, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after January 2d, 1901, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 21st, 1900.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
9 and 11 Nassau St.
New York, December 21st, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Co.,
Cincinnati, Dec. 24, 1900.

The bonds and coupons of the Procter & Gamble Co., due Jan. 1, 1901, will be paid only at the Union Trust Co., No. 80 Broadway, New York, the bonds having been called for payment. No coupons will be paid unless accompanied by the bonds. THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.
J. H. FRENCH, Treasurer.

TENNESSEE BONDS.

The interest maturing January 1st, 1901, on $15,528,500 3 per cent. bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid when due upon presentation of the coupons at the State Treasurer's office, Nashville, Tenn.

THEO. F. KING, Comptroller.
New York, Dec. 22, 1900.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, December 21, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 21st, 1900.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Merchants Exchange National Bank
of the City of New York. Dec. 18th, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1901, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.

JAS. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Mechanics' National Bank,
New York, Dec. 21, 1900.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1901. Transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

East River National Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1900.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Wednesday, January 2, 1901. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

American Woolen Company.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of January, 1901, to stockholders of record on that day.

The transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business January 3rd, 1901, and will be reopened January 16th, 1901.

WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., Dec. 18, 1900.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Avenue.
New York, Dec. 26th, 1900.

A quarterly dividend of 2 Per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, No. 20 William Street, New York City, on the 1st day of February, 1901, to the holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the 15th day of January, 1901.

The transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on January 15th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on February 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. L. PATTERSON, Secretary.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Avenue.
New York, Dec. 26th, 1900.

A dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, No. 20 William St., New York City, on the 1st day of February, 1901, to the holders of the Common Stock of record on the 15th day of January, 1901.

The transfer books for the Common Stock will be closed on Jan. 15th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on February 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. L. PATTERSON, Secretary.

The Colorado Midland Railway Co.

The coupon maturing January 1st, 1901, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, on bonds Nos. 6251 to 7261 for $20 each, and on bonds Nos. 1 to 6250 and Nos. 7301 to 8550 for $10 each, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York.

The Railway Company has waived the right under the first mortgage, to make part payment in scrip for preferred stock trust certificates, of the coupons maturing July 1st, 1901, and July 1st, 1902, on Bonds Nos. 1 to 6250 and Nos. 7301 to 8550, and the amount of these coupons, $25 each, will, therefore, on maturity, be payable in cash.

New York, December 20th, 1900.
HARRY BRONNER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
American Smelting and Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 6.

The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 8th, 1901, to stockholders of record, at 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 22d, 1900. The books for the transfer of the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company will close at 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 22d, 1900, and be opened Jan. 9th, 1901.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.,
New York, December 18, 1900.

DIVIDEND NO. 38.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable January 10, 1901, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York City, to stockholders of record December 29, 1900. Transfer books will be closed December 29, 1900, and reopened January 11, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
New York, December 12, 1900.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Preferred (formerly known as Second Preferred) Stock, and a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the common stock of this company, payable January 15th, 1901, at the Central Trust Company to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, 1900. Transfer books will be closed December 31st, 1900, and reopened January 16th, 1901.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF PER CENT. (½%) were declared payable January 28th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. Thursday, December 27th, 1900. Transfer books close at 3 P. M. December 27th, 1900, and reopen January 29th, 1901.

WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secy. and Treas.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 15th of January next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st of December. The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Canada Southern Railway Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 1st day of February next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st day of December. The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 28th day of January next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st day of December. The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Central Fireworks Company.
Office of the Treasurer.

Preferred Stock dividend No. 6.
Common Stock dividend No. 8.

The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Common Stock have been declared, both payable February 9th to stockholders of record February 2d, 1901. Transfer Books will be closed February 1st and reopened February 11th, 1901. Checks will be mailed.

GEO. T. EGBERT, Treasurer.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 19th, 1900.

The Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901.

The transfer books will remain closed from December 20th, 1900, to January 3d, 1901.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.

71ST CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record on Dec. 21st, 1900.

Transfer books will close Dec. 21st, 1900, and reopen Jan. 2d, 1901.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

Leather Manufacturers National Bank,
29 Wall St.
135th Dividend.
New York, December 26th, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901.

The transfer books will be closed until that date. G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

The Trenton Potteries Co.
Trenton, N. J., December 20, 1900.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of 2 PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable January 10th, 1901, to stockholders of record December 31st, 1900.

Transfer books will be closed from December 31st, 1900, to January 10th, 1901, inclusive.

C. E. LAWTON, Secretary.

The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York.
280 Broadway, New York, December 19, 1900.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has this day been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1901.

Transfer books close on December 24th and reopen January 3d, 1901.

FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 18, 1900.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen January 3d, 1901.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.

The regular semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the preferred stock of the Alabama Steel and Ship-Building Company, guaranteed by this Company, will be paid by check January 1st, 1901. Transfer books will be closed December 21st, 1900, and reopened January 2d, 1901.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE FIRM OF MORRISON & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent, A. PELL and M. L. SHILLAK withdrawing from the firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore at No. 106-108 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, under the name of MORRISON & CO., by MORRIS MORRISON. MORRISON & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between SIMON LEBOWITZ and ANNIE RUBENSTEIN, under the firm name of LEBOWITZ & RUBENSTEIN, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

The Electro Gas Company,
45 Broadway, Room 95.
New York, Dec. 20, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1901, at the office of the Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting.

The polls will remain open one hour.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 22d, 1900, to Jan. 9th, 1901.

A. B. PROAL, Secretary.

CITY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the City Trust Company of New York for the election of Directors to supply the places of those whose terms expire will be held at its office, 36 Wall Street, on WEDNESDAY, January 16th, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer-Books will close January 2d, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen on January 17.

ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
December 26, 1900.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Dexter Sulphite Pulp & Paper Company, Dexter, N. Y., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary, will be held at the Westminster Hotel, corner of 16th Street and Irving Place, New York City, December 28th, 1900, at 2 P. M. Polls open at 2:30 P. M. and close at 3 P. M.

E. F. BERMINGHAM,
Treasurer and Secretary.

The Virgil Practice Clavier Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The Virgil Practice Clavier Company will be held at the office of the company, 26 West Fifteenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, January 7, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing 5 Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ARTHUR WHITE, Secretary.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, Dec. 7th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, will be held at the Company's office in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 27th day of December, 1900, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. M. BOROLLEY, Secretary.

Lincoln National Bank,
52-42 East Forty-second Street,
New York, December 24, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 24th, 1900.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.
December 20th, 1900.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
NEW YORK.
December 10th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.

Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
New York, 7th December, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

Mount Morris Bank of New York.
Dec. 27, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 85 E. 125th Street, on Thursday, January 10th, 1901, between the hours of 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York City, Dec. 21st, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 401 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

Leather Manufacturers National Bank,
29 Wall St.,
New York, December 4th, 1900.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

GATES W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Dalley Manufacturing Co. will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 12 Duane St., Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, at 3:30 P. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALEX. FISHER, Sec'y.

The State Bank,
378 Grand St.

Election.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, No. 378 Grand St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

Pacific Bank,
New York, Dec. 12th, 1900.

The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, December 27th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, Avenue D, corner of Tenth St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th St.
New York, Dec. 26, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1901, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

New York National Exchange Bank,
West Broadway and Chambers St.,
New York, December 8th, 1900.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the above office on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of Harris Brick Co. will be held at their office, 1,123 B'way, on Wednesday, Jan'y 9th, 1901, at 12 M. Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election. CHAS. H. McGIE, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING STOCKHOLDERS ROME Mining Company will be held at office of J. C. Thompson, 95 Liberty St., New York, TUESDAY, January 15, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALFRED H. BROWN, For the Directors.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of THE FRUIT AUCTION COMPANY for the election of Directors will be held at 10 Jay St., Wednesday, January 9th, at 12 M.

LOWELL C. BRIGGS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The statements of the Fifth National Bank of this city and the City National Bank of Buffalo will be found in another column.

On Dec. 31 J. Preston McAneney will resign as Assistant Cashier of the Seventh National Bank to accept the Treasurership of one of the large coal companies of this city.

Dividends have been declared by the following companies: American Woolen, American Tobacco, Central Fireworks, and the Trenton Potteries, and also by the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank. Details may be found elsewhere.

FINANCIAL.

Reports of National Banks.

[341.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 13:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,023,708.77
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	477.36
U. S. bonds to secure circulation, two per cents	200,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits, four per cents	200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	4,702.19
Stocks, securities, &c	725,452.50
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	100,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	111,421.16
Due from State banks and bankers	6,836.05
Internal revenue stamps	250.00
Checks and other cash items	6,022.51
Exchanges for Clearing House	95,024.78
Notes of other National banks	11,720.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	886.27
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie $491,952.50	
Legal-tender notes 95,201.00	587,153.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	10,000.00
Total	$3,084,555.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	297,953.72
National bank notes outstanding	191,400.00
Individual deposits subject to check $2,143,920.60	
Demand certificates of deposit 8,985.53	
Cashier's checks outstanding 30,795.24	
United States deposits 161,500.00	2,345,201.37
Total	$3,084,555.09

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, A. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1900.
WM. H. WOODHULL, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
FREDERICK ZITTEL,
JOHN BYRNS,
S. KELLY,
} Directors.

Buffalo Banks.

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK of BUFFALO
BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,922,980.29
Due from banks	519,051.24
Cash reserve and U. S. bonds	570,370.87
Bank and office building	184,500.00
Other real estate	56,349.24
	$3,253,251.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus and profits	207,361.22
Circulation	100,000.00
Deposits	2,645,890.42
	$3,253,251.64

Savings Banks.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1900, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-Half per cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars; payable on and after January 21st, 1901.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will be entitled to interest from January 1st, 1901.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1900, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21, 1901. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST., & SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 17th or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

**PENNSYLVANIA STEE

EARNING POWER AUGMENTED.

How the net earning capability of the great railway systems of the South has been increased by modern methods of management was shown in tabulated statistics in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday; and the exhibit was in many ways remarkable. Better financial income results are produced by reason of increased efficiency in operating methods, the improvement of equipment, the better maintenance of way and improvement in other departments affecting the physical condition and transportation facilities of the railroads.

What is shown in the South is similarly shown in other conspicuous quarters, for this new departure is general. What it represents for important properties of the Northwest and Southwest is signified in the following analysis covering operations for the last three fiscal years of Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Atchison:

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NORTHERN PACIFIC.

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Miles of road operated (average for year)	4,362	4,579	4,714
Gross receipts	$23,679,718	$26,048,673	$30,021,317
Operating expenses (except taxes)	$11,095,871	$12,349,452	$14,394,628
Taxes	$682,800	$750,133	$850,590
Net receipts	$11,901,547	$12,949,088	$14,776,099
Fixed charges (less miscellaneous income)	$9,003,673	$7,315,805	$8,292,281
Surplus	$5,897,874	$5,633,283	$6,483,818
Per mile of road—gross receipts	$5,429	$5,688	$6,369
Per mile of road—operating expenses	$2,544	$2,697	$3,054
Per mile of road—taxes	$157	$164	$180
Per mile of road—net receipts	$2,728	$2,827	$3,135
Per mile of road—fixed charges	$1,376	$1,598	$1,759
Per mile of road—surplus	$1,352	$1,229	$1,376
Percentage of operating expenses to receipts	46.86	47.41	47.95
Percentage of operating expenses and taxes to receipts	49.73	50.29	50.78
Receipts per passenger mile	$0.0225	$0.0228	$0.0225
Receipts per passenger train mile	$1.77	$1.62	$1.95
Receipts per ton, mile	$0.0106	$0.0105	$0.0099
Receipts per freight train mile	$2.85	$2.95	$3.30
Passenger miles per mile of road	48,055	46,562	54,238
Ton miles per mile of road	370,970	389,837	467,823
Tons per loaded car (custom freight)	12.21	12.47	13.42
Tons per freight train mile	264.59	277.00	328.16
Percentage of empty car mileage	20.7	25.6	25.2
Maintenance of way per mile of single main track	$719	$775	$1,020
Maintenance of way per train mile	$0.33	$0.34	$0.46
Maintenance of equipment per train mile	$0.19	$0.19	$0.21
Conducting transportation per train mile	$0.59	$0.59	$0.62
Miles of road per locomotive owned	8.0	8.0	8.0
Miles of road per passenger car owned	9.9	9.5	9.2
Number of freight cars owned per mile of road	4.8	5.0	5.1
Cost of maintenance per locomotive	$897	$1,004	$1,150
Cost of maintenance per car, passenger	....	$460	$585
Cost of maintenance per car, freight	....	$37	$42
Average miles run per engine owned	26,708	28,763	28,483

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GREAT NORTHERN.

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Miles of road operated (average for year)	4,466	4,786	5,076
Gross receipts	$22,577,544	$25,017,903	$28,910,789
Operating expenses (except taxes)	$10,854,706	$12,164,002	$14,877,578
Taxes	$700,941	$827,359	$990,798
Net receipts	$11,021,897	$11,920,542	$13,042,413
Fixed charges (less miscellaneous income)	....	....	....
Surplus	....	....	....
Per mile of road—gross receipts	$5,055	$5,228	$5,696
Per mile of road—operating expenses	$2,373	$2,542	$2,931
Per mile of road—taxes	$157	$194	$195
Per mile of road—net receipts	$2,625	$2,492	$2,570
Per mile of road—fixed charges	....	....	....
Per mile of road—surplus	....	....	....
Percentage of operating expenses to receipts	48.08	48.62	51.46
Percentage of operating expenses and taxes to receipts	51.18	52.33	54.89
Receipts per passenger mile	$0.0222	$0.0221	$0.0238
Receipts per passenger train mile	$1.07	$1.13	$1.22
Receipts per ton, mile	$0.0093	$0.0092	$0.0090
Receipts per freight train mile	$2.99	$3.13	$3.26
Passenger miles per mile of road	33,372	35,496	38,531
Ton miles per mile of road	433,935	450,943	493,458
Tons per loaded car (custom freight)	14.75	15.76	16.03
Tons per freight train mile	316.29	336.17	356.78
Percentage of empty car mileage	21.66	23.17	24.47
Maintenance of way per mile of single main track	$651	$719	$841
Maintenance of way per train mile	$0.47	$0.34	$0.39
Maintenance of equipment per train mile	$0.24	$0.16	$0.19
Conducting transportation per train mile	$0.98	$0.59	$0.65
Miles of road per locomotive owned	9.1	8.8	9.2
Miles of road per passenger car owned	12.2	12.0	11.9
Number of freight cars owned per mile of road	4.0	4.1	4.5

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ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE.

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Miles of road operated (average for year)	6,936	7,033	7,341
Gross receipts	$39,234,098	$40,513,499	$46,232,078
Operating expenses (except taxes)	$29,093,443	$27,872,314	$27,870,826
Taxes	$1,420,110	$1,460,650	$1,543,092
Net receipts	$8,700,546	$11,180,535	$16,817,650
Fixed charges (less miscellaneous income)	$4,810,121	$6,992,537	$7,078,346
Surplus	$3,890,425	$4,187,998	$9,739,304
Per mile of road—gross receipts	$5,654	$5,760	$6,298
Per mile of road—operating expenses	$4,194	$3,962	$3,797
Per mile of road—taxes	$205	$208	$210
Per mile of road—net receipts	$1,255	$1,590	$2,291
Per mile of road—fixed charges	$694	$994	$964
Per mile of road—surplus	$561	$596	$1,327
Percentage of operating expenses to receipts	74.18	68.80	60.13
Percentage of operating expenses and taxes to receipts	77.80	72.40	63.62
Receipts per passenger mile	$0.0228	$0.0228	$0.0226
Receipts per passenger train mile	$1.08	$1.16	$1.23
Receipts per ton, mile	$0.0103	$0.0102	$0.0098
Receipts per freight train mile	$1.46	$1.65	$2.16
Passenger miles per mile of road	46,951	50,730	56,251
Ton miles per mile of road	400,743	411,348	470,589
Tons per loaded car (custom freight)	10.71	11.38	12.67
Tons per freight train mile	142.03	161.54	221.40
Percentage of empty car mileage	29.94	28.20	27.20
Maintenance of way per mile of single main track	$1,180	$1,067	$866
Maintenance of way per train mile	$0.29	$0.28	$0.25
Maintenance of equipment per train mile	$0.16	$0.18	$0.21
Conducting transportation per train mile	$0.51	$0.52	$0.58
Miles of road per locomotive owned	6.7	6.5	6.5
Miles of road per passenger car owned	10.9	10.8	11.0
Number of freight cars owned per mile of road	4.2	4.1	3.9
Cost of maintenance per locomotive	$1,931	$1,928	$2,097
Cost of maintenance per car, passenger	$634	$678	$550
Cost of maintenance per car, freight	$69	$70	$81
Average miles run per engine owned	35,354	33,500	32,265

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 5@6 per cent., closing at 5½ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for thirty days, 4¾ per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4¼@5 per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $134,557,343; balances, $9,838,720; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,075,139.

Money on call in London, 3¼@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4@4¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80¾; demand, $4.84⅝; cables, $4.85⅜; commercial bills, $4.80@$4.81¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ and 5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 94 15-16, and guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Prices on the Bourse today were very firm. There was a marked advance in rentes, owing largely to bear covering. Brazilians and industrials were in good demand. Rio Tintos advanced in sympathy with New York. Kafirs opened weak, improved, and closed firm.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 47½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 98 for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 70.30.

MADRID, Dec. 26.—Gold was quoted today at 33.85.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105½	106½
2s, c., 1930	106	106½
3s, r., 1918	110½	111½
3s, c., 1918	111½	111½
3s, 1918, sm.	110	111½
4s, r., 1907	115½	116½
4s, c., 1907	116½	117½
4s, r., 1925	138½	139
4s, c., 1925	138½	139
4s, r., 1923	138½	139
5s, r., 1904	114	115
5s, c., 1904	114	115
D. C. 3-65s	124	..
Adams Ex.	150	155
Alb. & Sus.	195	..
Alle. & W.	15	..
Am. Coal	170	200
Am. D. Tel.	34	37
Am. M. Co.	5	6½
A. S. R. pf.	117	118
A. T. & C.	94	97
Ann Arbor	22	24
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
Brunswick City	9½	10½
B. & R. & P. pf.	120	125
C. R. & N.	110	..
Can. Pac.	90½	91½
C. & E. Ill.	94½	95½
C. & E. Ill. pf.	119½	120½
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	175	181
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	114	116
C. L. & W.	28	29
Cleve. & P.	187	..
C. P. & I. pf.	120	122
C. R. 1st pf.	43½	44
Con. Cable	160	..
Consol. Coal	60	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	110	115
D. S. S. & A.	..	..
A.	5½	6
D., L. & W.	180	..
E. Tenn.	15½	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Eighth Av.	375	425
Homestake	70	80
Ill. C., l. l.	102	106
Int. P. pf.	75	77½
Int. Silver	4½	5½
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
K. & D. M.	5½	6¾
K. & D. M. pf.	22	25
K. Ice., Chi.	12½	19
K. I., C. pf.	43	46
Lacl. Gas	73	75
Lacl. Gas pf.	98	100
Lake Shore	230	260
Long Island	68	72
Man. Beach	13	17
Md. Coal pf.	75	80
M. W. S. El.	..	..
Chi., pf.	83	84
Mich. Cent.	106	..
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	55	57½
Mor. & Es.	190	192
Nat. L. pf.	90½	92½
New C. Coal	35	38
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	103	109
O. & I. Gas	25	33
Ont. Mining	6	7
Pacific Coast	60	61
P. C. 2d pf.	66	68½
Penn. Coal	740	..
Pere Marq.	..	35
P. F. W. & C.	187	..
P. Ft W. & C. pf.	185	..
Ran. & San.	135	..
R. W. & O.	134	..
Rio G. W.	66	..
St. J. & G. I.	8	8½
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	18½
Sixth Av.	200	225
Sioux-Sheff'd	23	24
Sioux-S. pf.	68	70
T., P. & W.	6½	..
U. G. I.	14	15½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64½@65. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 9-16d per ounce, and in New York at 64c. Mexican silver dollars at 50c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Alice sold at .40, 500 Anaconda Gold at .50, 800 Brunswick at .20, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12½, 300 Hale & Norcross at .20, 200 Kingston & Pembroke at .25, and 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .24, seller 10.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Saturday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.02	.01
Andes	.08	.07
Belcher	.12	.12
Best & Belcher	.24	..
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.48	.46
Challenge Con	.16	.14
Chollar	.12	.13
Confidence	.50	.53
Con. Cal. & Va	1.50	1.45
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.31	.32
Hale & Norcross	.17	.17
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.02	.01
Kentucky Con	1.00	1.03
Lady Washington Con	.05	..
Mexican	.32	.29
Occidental Con	.03	.04
Ophir	.63	.60
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.12	.12
Savage	.14	.14
Sea Beicher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.24	.24
Standard	3.05	3.05
Syndicate	.12	.12
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.18	.18
Utah Con	.03	.05
Yellow Jacket	.16	.16
Silver Bars	.64	.63⅞
Mexican dollars	50½@51	50½@51
Drafts, sight	12½	.10
Telegraph	.15	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	30	30¼	29	29¾
Alamo	11	12	11	12
Argentine	28¾	27¼	26½	28
Anaconda	48	48¼	48¼	49¾
Anchoria	75	100	75	100
Battle Mountain	19⅞	20	19½	20
Blue Bell	13¾	14½	13¾	14½
C. C. Con	12	12¾	12¾	12¾
C. C. & M.	9	9½	9	9½
Columbine Victor	10	11	10¾	11
Coriolanus	18½	18⅞	18½	19¼
Dante	8¾	9	8½	8¾
Damon	13½	14	13½	14
Doctor Jackpot	102	110	..	..
Elkton	183½	183¾	183¼	185
El Paso	43¾	43½	42¼	42
Findlay	12	12½	12	12½
Garfield	7	9	7	9
Golden Fleece	23	25	20	25
Gibson	20	23	22	22
Gold King	100	102	100	102
Gold Knob	11	11¼	11	11¼
Gold Coin	450	525	450	550
Gold Dollar	21½	21⅝	20½	21
Gold Sovereign	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼
Geuld	31½	32¼	31	32
Hart	16	17	16	17
Kingham	20	21½	20	21
Isabella	66	66¾	66½	67
Independence	30½	32	30	31
Jackpot	72	72¾	71	72
Keystone	13	15	13½	15
Last Dollar	65	71	65½	70
Lexington	10	10¾	11¼	30
Mount Rosa	40	45	40	50
Matos	16	20	15	20
Mary Cashen	12	12¼	11	11¼
Moon Anchor	23	30	22	30
National	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
New Haven	8¼	9¼	8¼	8⅝
Nugget	25	20	22	26
Ophir	31½	33	31	33
Orphan	15	19	14	15½
Pharmacist	9	9½	9	9¾
Pinnacle	16½	17¾	16½	17
Portland	326½	328	325	330
Rose Nichol	10¾	10¾	10	11
Rawlings	17	20	18	20
Ida May	23	24	23	24
Vindicator	130	135	130	135
Work	21	21½	21	21½

*Ingham declares a ½ cent dividend.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In most parts of the list the outside market yesterday showed some increase in activity over the closing days of last week. Largely in sympathy with the active and strong market on the Stock Exchange, prices advanced considerably, and here and there were issues that showed fairly large totals.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred was traded in to the extent of about 5,000 shares, which was the largest of the day's totals. These transactions were accompanied by an advance of 2 points. The bid at the close was 32½, the top price for the day. The common stock on smaller transactions advanced to 7¼ and closed at 7 bid, a net gain of about 1 point.

***

INTER-STATE OIL.—An event that attracted considerable attention was the decline of over 30 points in the stock of the Inter-State Oil Company. On Saturday, and again at the opening yesterday, transactions in the stock were made in the neighborhood of 81. The latter, however, were later in the day canceled. Subsequently 100 shares of the stock were offered from 80 down to 50 without eliciting a single bid better than 5, and this bid was made by a trader. It was stated by those closely connected with the company that the only reason for the decline was that the death of T. B. Williams, who, it is said, was the manager of the pool operating in the stock, caused the funds of the pool to be tied up temporarily, and it was thus prevented from protecting its stock.

***

SHEET STEEL preferred and several other steel stocks showed much strength, and several of the issues in this group were fairly active. Sheet Steel preferred advanced to 75 and closed there, showing a net gain of 1½ points.

***

CRUCIBLE STEEL advanced about 2 points and made a net gain of five-eighths of a point, closing at 21⅞ bid. The preferred was dull, but fractionally higher.

***

AMERICAN BRIDGE also showed improvement. The common closed at 45½ bid and the preferred at 95¼ bid.

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INTERNATIONAL CRUDE RUBBER subscriptions were quoted at 110 bid, but no transactions were reported.

***

RUBBER GOODS common was traded in to the extent of about 800 shares. It advanced to 31 bid, and closed at that price. The preferred stock was quoted slightly higher, but no transactions were reported.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred, which on Saturday closed weak after a somewhat sharp drop, recovered the decline and closed at 63¼ bid, a net gain of 2½ points. St. Louis Transit shared the strength of the preferred stock, selling up to 19½ and closing at 19¼ bid, a net gain of 2¼ points.

***

BANK STOCKS were fairly active, but more irregular than at the close of last week.

***

TEXAS AND PACIFIC COAL was bid up to 90 without any stock being offered for sale. At the close of last week the bid for this stock was advanced from 75 to 87½.

***

UNION COPPER and the other copper shares were not very active, but they showed slight net gains.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE developed considerable strength, and on light transactions advanced about 4 points. It closed at 20¾ bid.

***

STOREY GENERAL ELECTRIC, which was traded in for the first time last week, was quoted yesterday at 10½, bid, with stock offered at 10¾.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 22. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	27¼	28	27¼	28
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	79½	80½	79½	80½
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6¾	7	6	6½
American Bicycle pf.	28	29	28	29
American Bicycle bonds	73	75	73	75
American Bridge	45½	45¾	45¾	45½
American Bridge pf.	95¼	95½	95¼	95½
American Chicle	83	..	83	..
American Chicle pf.	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10	11	11	12
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	38	40	38	40
*Am. Hide & Leather 6s	90½	91	90½	91½
*American Thread pf.	4	4½	4	4½
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
Arlington Copper	5	7	5	7
British Columbia Copper	21½	21¾	21¼	21½
British Etch. 3s	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5½	5	5¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30½	31½	30½	31½
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	13	13¼	13¼	13½
Con. Ry. N. & E.	13	13¼	13¼	13½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	7	2	7
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	25	30	25	30
Continental Tobacco deb.	106	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	21⅞	22	21¼	..
Crucible Steel pf.	79	81	78¾	78¾
Cramps' Shipyard	77	78	77	78
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	7	7¼	6¼	6½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	32½	32⅝	29½	29⅝
Electric Boat	20	28½	21	21
Electric Boat pf.	49	50	49	49
Electric Vehicle	20¾	22	19	19
Electric Vehicle pf.	35	45	35	45
Electric-Pneumatic	3	3½	3	3½
Flemington Coal & Coke	18	20	18	20
General Carriage	4	4¼	3½	4
General Chemical	60	62	60	62
General Chemical pf.	94	96½	95	97
German Treasury 4s	100	100¼	100	100¼
Havana Commercial	9½	10½	9½	10½
Havana Commercial pf.	44	46	44	46
Hudson River Tel.	115	118	115	118
Illinois Transportation	⅞	1¼	⅞	1¼
International Silver pf.	35	40	35	40
Inter-State Oil	..	50	81½	82
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	1	1½	1	1
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
Markeen Copper	1½	3	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13½	14½	13½	14½
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	24	30	20	24
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	102	103½
New England Transport.	3	3½	2¾	3¼
N. Y. Transportation	6¼	7	6¼	7
Otis Elevator	26½	27½	26¾	27¼
Otis Elevator pf.	87	..	85	87½
Peo., Dec. & Evansv.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	28¾	29	29	30
Retsof	32	..	32	..
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92½	94	93	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	31	31¼	30¾	31
Rub. Goods Mfg. pf.	81½	82½	81	82½
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	115	118	117	120
St. Louis Transit	19¼	19¾	17	18½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	71½	72½	71¾	73¼
Seaboard Air Line	10	10½	10½	10¾
Seaboard Air Line pf.	28	28½	28¼	29
Sheet Steel pf., ex div.	75	..	73½	..
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	34	37½	36	40
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	815	818	815	820
Storage Power	10	13	10	13
Tennessee Copper	17	19	17	19
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2¾
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	5⅜	5½	5¼	5½
Union Typewriter	25½	26	25½	26½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110¼	112½	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	68½	69	65¾	66½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3	3	3	5
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	32	35	32	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump pf.	111	114	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	244	245	Cent. Mass., pf.	62	..
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchb'g pf.	139	140
Bost. & Me.	195½	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	109	..
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	113	..
Bost. Elev.	159	164	West End	92½	93
Bos. Gas 5s.	90	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. T. & T.	156	157	Mex. Tel	2¾	2⅞
Chi. Stk. Yd.	145	145½	N. Eng. Tel.	127	128
Dom. Coal	37½	..	U. S. Oil	11	12
D. Coal pf.	108¼	109	West'gh. Elec.	65¾	..
Erie Tel	98	99¼	W. Elec. pf.	65	..

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—There was heavy trading to-day in United Gas Improvement and a marked gain in Pennsylvania Steel issues, but otherwise the market seemed unmindful of the buoyancy of Wall Street. Prices in the main were stronger, but Union Traction, Marsden, Lehigh Valley, and United Gas Improvement closed a trifle below Saturday's figures. Early in the day there was a lively demand for United Gas, and the stock moved up ⅝, to 125⅝, in the open dealings, but it subsequently lost the improvement, reacting to 124¾. Exceptional strength was shown by Philadelphia Company, one block of 1,000 shares being bought at 42¾. Toward the close American Asphalt became heavy, declining 1¼ points. On the other hand, Cambria Steel was very firm. Electric Company of America was stronger. The rise in Pennsylvania Steel was coincident with the issuance of the plan of reorganization. Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Lt.	33½	35
Cambria	20⅝	20¾
Choctaw	38	38¾
Con. T., N.J.	60¾	61
Con. T., Pa.	105⅝	106
Con. Tr., Pit.	28	28¼
El. & Peo. 4s	100¼	100¾
El. Stg. Bat.	84	87
El. Stg. B. pf.	85	92
El. Co. of A.	9	9¼
Lehigh Val.	29½	29¾
Marsden	7⅝	7¾
North. Penn.	105	110
Penn. Steel.	75	80
Peo. Trac. pf.	96	98
Peo. Trac. 4s	105	106
Phil. & Erie	29	30
Phila. Trac.	98½	99
Union Trac.	36½	36¾
U. Cos.'s, N.J.	272	275
Un. Gas Improv.	124½	125
Welsbach Lt.	46	49

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—There was a fairly large volume of business transacted in the market to-day, but it was scattered over a rather wide range of stocks. So far as prices were concerned, there was no movement of consequence in anything. Biscuit common, of which 1,250 shares were sold, ranged from 37½ to 37⅝, closing there. Linseed preferred sold at 37½@38¼, closing at 38¼. There was a fair demand for Diamond Match at prices ranging from 131 to 132½. West Chicago sold at 97½, North Chicago at 100, and Union Traction common at 11⅝. The Elevated issues showed little change. Metropolitan common brought 31 and the preferred 83½.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
225	Am. Linseed	7¼	7⅛	7¼
1,154	Am. Linseed pf.	38½	37½	38¼
220	Am. Strawboard	32	31½	32
50	Am. Tin Plate	55½	55½	55½
8	Chicago Edison	150	150	150
50	Chicago Union Trac.	11¼	11¼	11¼
359	Diamond Match	133½	131	131½
65	Lake Street El.	10¼	10	10
25	Metropolitan	31	31	31
125	Metropolitan pf.	83½	83½	83½
1,250	National Biscuit	37⅝	37½	37⅝
53	National Biscuit pf.	92	92	92
10	National Carbon pf.	85	85	85
1,700	Sheet Steel pf.	75½	74½	75¼
200	South Chicago	190	190	190
229	South Side El.	99½	99¼	99½
50	Street's W. S. C. Line. pf.	19	19	19
210	West Chicago	97½	97¼	97½

Total.... 1,428,536

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$142,084,928
Gold	96,767,721
Silver	8,686,388
United States notes	9,559,751
Treasury notes of 1890	172,655
National bank notes	7,343,861
Total receipts this day	1,786,967
Total receipts this month	30,042,991
Total receipts this year	284,038,344
Total expenditures this day	1,980,600
Total expenditures this month	23,853,000
Total expenditures this year	265,724,583
Deposits in National banks	98,649,584
National bank notes received for redemption	315,130
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	$47,216
Customs	812,252
Miscellaneous	29,497

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$364,313,370
Silver dollars	427,107,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,061,202
Silver bullion of 1890	57,221,398
United States notes	1,670,000
Total	$754,393,570

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$264,313,370
Silver certificates outstanding	427,107,000
Treasury notes outstanding	61,

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—

	1900	1899	1898
Mileage	292	292	292
3d week Dec	$35,385	$28,710	.....
From Jan. 1	1,660,891	1,517,038	.....

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

Mileage	372	338	336
3d week Dec	87,568	70,227	65,221
From July 1	2,762,041	2,161,885	1,902,208

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Mileage	7,338	6,952	6,678
3d week Dec	605,000	601,000	550,000
From Jan. 1	28,274,142	28,163,811	24,364,566

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

Mileage	1,670	1,670	1,524
3d week Dec	140,101	122,284	118,531
From July 1	3,456,145	3,000,916	2,977,256

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—

Mileage	192	192	192
3d week Dec	33,241	41,527	29,890
From July 1	977,913	951,906	745,474

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	1,675	1,673	1,673
3d week Dec	222,900	180,700	187,600
From July 1	5,672,900	4,908,500	4,495,800

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—

Mileage	146	146	146
3d week Dec	9,085	7,398	6,959
From July 1	167,279	189,017	170,876

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—

Mileage	162	162	174
3d week Dec	27,962	26,392	25,514
From July 1	701,544	717,692	625,545

FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	146	146	116
3d week Dec	16,674	9,008	11,155
From Jan. 1	518,290	459,794	.....

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN

Mileage	775	775	775
3d week Dec	120,704	100,286	101,760
From Jan. 1	4,077,175	4,046,720	3,847,102

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

Mileage	2,054	2,003	2,088
3d week Dec	577,485	550,305	466,455
From July 1	18,540,155	15,419,617	11,228,999

MEXICAN CENTRAL—

Mileage	2,051	2,016	2,010
3d week Dec	316,666	270,768	214,874
From Jan. 1	17,543,818	15,125,970	12,114,992

MEXICAN NATIONAL—

Mileage	1,523	1,266	1,219
3d week Dec	123,732	131,116	118,210
From Jan. 1	6,068,127	6,168,286	5,942,095

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Mileage	2,222	2,197	2,197
3d week Dec	317,338	246,317	270,444
From July 1	7,574,850	6,804,195	6,523,322

NORTHERN PACIFIC—

Mileage	5,456	5,134	5,134
3d week Dec	457,514	314,870	423,062
From July 1	16,727,874	16,000,863	14,849,707

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Dec	11,055	10,866	.....
From July 1	278,227	261,356	.....

RIO GRANDE WESTERN—

Mileage	619	584	584
3d week Dec	86,700	84,500	.....
From July 1	2,412,972	2,129,511	.....

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—

Mileage	1,570	1,402	1,282
3d week Dec	215,624	185,651	158,087
From July 1	4,767,740	3,836,071	3,473,643

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	1,358	1,278	1,223
3d week Dec	166,083	148,429	158,181
From July 1	3,912,972	3,040,646	3,033,306

ST. PAUL—

Mileage	6,542	6,297	6,154
3d week Dec	900,351	781,771	780,826
From July 1	21,145,951	21,478,419	.....

SHERMAN SHREVEPORT & SOUTHERN—

Mileage	201	155	155
3d week Dec	6,921	6,921	.....
From July 1	279,407	211,618	.....

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,547	1,492	1,492
3d week Dec	219,576	209,876	227,425
From Jan. 1	9,218,520	8,037,720	7,733,818

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—

Mileage	371	371	371
3d week Dec	48,951	42,112	37,487
From July 1	1,237,587	1,050,003	950,983

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—

Mileage	248	248	248
3d week Dec	22,332	18,374	18,108
From July 1	575,595	528,533	.....

WABASH—

Mileage	2,938	2,926	2,926
3d week Dec	372,721	318,088	271,142
From July 1	8,186,033	8,284,021	6,981,740

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—

Mileage	464	464	464
3d week Dec	57,005	52,718	45,273
From July 1	1,450,222	1,311,687	.....

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—

Mileage	950	950	950
3d week Dec	94,550	88,276	.....
From July 1	2,360,173	2,202,225	.....

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for November—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	5,788,005	4,622,695	3,500,448
Op. expenses	2,936,648	2,408,715	1,905,149
Net earnings	1,481,357	1,523,971	1,595,299
From July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings	26,600,321	18,500,949	16,826,070
Op. expenses	11,676,742	12,245,367	9,940,193
Net earnings	6,930,589	6,745,582	6,915,935

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for November—

Gross earnings	324,192	440,666	419,672
Exp. and taxes	208,040	328,966	259,578
Net earnings	96,145	101,100	160,294
From July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings	2,055,182	2,148,987	2,094,908
Exp. and taxes	1,500,817	1,465,151	1,344,937
Net earnings	554,366	703,836	749,971

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for November—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	104,428	105,265	*836
Exp. and taxes	76,889	68,617	8,273
Net earnings	27,539	36,648	*9,110
From July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings	502,036	481,597	22,039
Exp. and taxes	357,925	331,899	26,248
Net earnings	145,708	149,917	*4,209

*Decrease

HOCKING VALLEY for November—

Gross earnings	407,775	389,553	18,222
Exp. and taxes	227,198	220,184	5,014
Net earnings	184,577	169,369	13,208
Total income	184,980	169,369	15,611
Charges	68,396	67,711	685
Surplus	116,584	101,658	14,926
Gross, 5 months	2,064,905	1,779,331	285,574
Net, 5 months	855,048	734,229	120,819
Surplus, 5 mos	602,408	397,293	105,115

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for November—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	75,890	70,646	52,939
Op. ex. and taxes	54,099	52,457	34,521
Net earnings	21,791	17,905	18,469
Other income	566	566	7,869
Total income	22,360	18,561	26,278
Fixed charges	10,671	9,194	11,190
Surplus	11,689	9,367	5,118
Gross, 5 months	383,454	367,125	288,557
Net, 5 months	71,482	61,613	81,352
Surplus	21,001	20,506	.....

PITTSBERG CONSOLIDATED TRACTION for November—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	225,545	216,094	19,451
Expenses	100,589	102,484	4,105
Net earnings	128,956	113,610	15,346
Gross, 8 months	1,868,391	1,759,098	269,293
Net, 8 months	1,064,290	962,359	161,901

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for November—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	800,965	569,283	634,879
Expenses	356,961	356,801	391,282
Net earnings	444,004	239,482	237,517
Improvements	19,091	18,786	.....
Balance	424,913	220,716	.....
Gross, 5 months	3,074,288	2,605,882	2,697,586
Net, 5 months	1,421,582	940,125	737,399
Balance, 5 mos	1,307,488	813,480	.....

TENNESSEE COAL & IRON COMPANY for November—

Net earnings	130,738	285,610	79,053
Charges	54,777	46,563	47,479
Surplus	75,961	239,047	31,578
Net, 11 months	2,417,847	1,561,014	718,573
Surplus, 11 mos	1,750,710	1,048,801	196,106

TEXAS CENTRAL for November—

Gross	86,059	44,940	68,318
Exp. and taxes	32,733	22,385	24,618
Net	53,305	22,555	44,700
Charges	2,083	1,502	.....
Surplus	51,222	21,053	.....

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for November—

Gross	217,899	200,299	187,203
Exp. and taxes	170,086	133,045	24,516
Net	47,813	67,254	62,688
Other income	459	12,250	459
Total income	48,092	79,504	63,146
Fixed charges	35,519	35,935	43,831
Surplus	12,573	43,569	19,315
Gross, 5 months	1,098,254	940,934	832,130
Net, 5 months	292,069	307,076	269,799
Surplus, 5 months	121,982	152,978	62,124

WABASH SYSTEM for November—

Mileage	2,358	2,326	2,326
Gross	1,431,584	1,410,400	1,212,461
Oper. expenses	1,051,676	1,040,253	913,996
Net	379,908	370,206	298,435
Prop. ex. to gross	73%	73¼	76¼
From July 1:			
Gross	7,567,577	7,218,635	6,176,729
Oper. expenses	5,289,086	5,125,574	4,475,880
Net	2,278,491	2,093,061	1,700,849

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for November—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross	265,181	239,169	26,072
Oper. expenses	179,078	161,589	17,489
Net	86,103	77,580	8,583
Gross, 5 months	1,295,584	1,089,980	205,584
Net, 5 months	439,526	377,303	62,223

WISCONSIN CENTRAL for November—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	430,392	404,118	386,775
Expenses	276,745	258,430	238,250
Net	153,647	177,688	148,524
Other income	1,695	2,341	3,466
Total net	155,262	180,844	151,990
Charges	133,734	128,844	126,850
Surplus	21,518	51,175	25,431
Gross, 5 months	2,352,129	2,041,418	2,221,125
Net, 5 months	869,477	1,130,028	963,452
Total net	873,141	1,137,904	1,016,894
Surplus, 5 months	198,253	487,366	333,939

Motor Vehicle Victim Is Dead.

Miss Rose McCue, the nurse who was run over on Tuesday afternoon by a motor vehicle at Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, died at 1 o'clock yesterday in Roosevelt Hospital as a result of her injuries. The driver of the vehicle, Joseph Cavanaugh of 125 West Forty-ninth Street, who was arrested after the accident, was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Mayo, in the West Side Police Court, on a charge of homicide, and was held to await the action of the Coroner. Coroner Hart later admitted Cavanaugh to $1,500 bail pending the inquest.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Flake & Dowling Buy Broadway and Sixty-second Street Corner.

WALL STREET BUILDING SOLD

Hotel Virginia and a Lower Sixth Avenue Parcel Also Prominent in the Day's Dealings.

Flake & Dowling have bought from James L. Barclay the plot at the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street, adjoining the Hotel Empire. Its dimensions are 116 feet on Broadway, 145 feet on the street, 100.5 on the westerly line, and 86.6 feet on the northerly line. The sale was negotiated by Broker Wright Barclay.

John N. Golding has sold for Annie E. Thomson of Paris, France, the six-story building 38 Wall Street, 21.6 by 96.4. The price is said to be about $230,000. This property is on the north side of Wall Street adjoining the building of the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

Schrag & Richtberg have sold for Mary A. T. Balaine to Townsend Underhill the five-story building 448 Sixth Avenue, adjoining the corner of Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company has bought, through L. J. Phillips & Co., from Eugene F. O'Connor, the Horse Virginia property, covering the block bounded by Broadway, Eighth Avenue, Fifty-eighth Street, and the Grand Circle, 75.11 by 97.1 by 40.8 by 75.3.

It is reported that Charles T. Barney has sold the plot, 75 by 100, on the east side of Seventh Avenue, 50 feet north of Fifty-fifth Street, together with an adjoining lot on the north side of Fifty-fifth Street.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for N. Sondheim, for about $100,000, the two five-story double flats, 102 and 104 West Ninetieth Street, on a plot 70 by 100.8.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for John C. Underfield to a client, for occupancy, the new five-story American basement dwelling, 314 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 20 by 63 by 100.

Lansdale Boardman has sold to Edward H. Holbrook the plot 30 by 100.5 on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue. Mr. Holbrook already owned two adjoining lots and now controls a frontage of 80 feet.

Abram Bachrach has bought, for improvement, 227 to 231 East Fiftieth Street, a plot 90 by 100.5, now occupied by three-story dwellings.

H. Sokolski & Son have sold the six-story tenement at the northwest corner of Orchard and Stanton Streets, 43.6 by 52.

I. Randolph Jacobs & Co. have sold to Ruth & Hoffman the five-story flat 65 East Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100.11.

The same brokers have also sold to George Schuster the property 75 Christopher Street, 25 by 106.2.

A seven-story apartment house, costing $250,000, will be erected by Ada E. and Mary A. Bingham on the plot 83.3 by 146, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street. The plans for the structure were filed yesterday by Architects Neville & Bagge.

Schindler & Liebler were the brokers in the recently reported sale of 231 East Seventy-seventh Street, to Louis Lese.

Deeds were recorded yesterday in the exchange between J. Pierpont Morgan and Frank N. Gill, affecting the Gill Building, 9 to 13 Maiden Lane, and the Hotel Earlington, formerly the Gerlach, at 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street. Mr. Morgan takes title to the Gill Building in the name of Walter B. Horn for a consideration of $100,000 over a mortgage of $600,000, while the hotel property is transferred to Mr. Gill for $700,000. The brokers in the transaction were H. H. Cammann & Co. and Maclay & Davies.

The Auction Room.

Considerable difficulty arose yesterday in the auction room in connection with the sale of the property 312 Sixth Street. From the legal notice of sale, it appears that the property in question was mortgaged on Jan. 5, 1899, by Charles Litzinger to Philip Maisenhelder for $3,400, the mortgage falling due on Jan. 1, 1903. Both mortgageor and mortgagee are now deceased, and under a clause in the mortgage providing for the sale of the property, Philippina Maisenhelder as executrix of the estate of the mortgagee ordered that the property be sold yesterday by Auctioneer Ingraham.

The advertisement of the sale, which has appeared in The Law Journal for several weeks, has stated that the "land with the building thereon erected" would be sold. Operators who had come to bid for the parcel were somewhat surprised, therefore, by the reading of the clause in the terms of sale which showed that the property was leasehold, the lot belonging to the Whitney estate. To add to the complications, Lawyer Theodore Sattler, who said that he represented Philippina Maisenhelder, mounted a stand adjoining that of Auctioneer Ingraham, and announced that the property had been withdrawn from sale.

Mr. Ingraham paid no attention to this, and said that he would proceed with the offering strictly in accordance with the legal notice and the terms of sale, and allow the court to settle any difficulties arising therefrom. The property was struck down on a single bid of $3,400 to E. H. Brenen. He, too, said that he acted as attorney for the mortgagee, Philippina Maisenhelder, but beyond this would not discuss the complicated state of affairs which the sale seemed to disclose.

The only other offering at auction yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

12 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 180 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company $25,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Ingraham, referee, 927, 929, and 931 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 110 feet east of Robbins Avenue, each 25 by about 110, three four-story brick flats; 12A West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 219 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 22 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,376; subject to mortgages, on each of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Street parcels, for $12,000; on the One Hundred and Eighteenth Street parcel, for $19,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 49 and 51 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 350.6 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 39.6 by 99.11, four-story brick and stone double flat. Due on judgment, $42,609.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, Two Hundred and Third Street, south side, 167.3 feet east of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 50 by 100, two-story dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Edward B. Whitney, referee, 209 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 167 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,987.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 235 West One Hundred and Third Street, northwest corner of Broadway, 77 by 101.9 by 63.7 by 100.11, eight-story apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,235; subject to other mortgages for $163,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 621 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Jane Street, 19 by 55.3 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,007; subject to another mortgage for $9,049.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emanuel B. Cohn, referee, tract of about 57 acres at the junction of the road from Eastchester to Westchester and Sawmill Lane. Due on judgment, $51,727.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 205 to 209 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 139.5 by 50.1 by 141.10, one-story brick building on 205; four-story brick flat on 207 and 209. Due on judgment, $41,252.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 677 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 60 feet east of Tiebout Avenue, 20 by 90, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,967; subject to other mortgages for $3,950.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 1,029 Tiffany Street, west side, 231.3 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $3,370.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, 580 and 582 Robbins Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 50 by 104, one-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $6,746.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 13 Hancock Street, for a one-story brick shed, 17 by 59.6; estate of N. Low of 218 Bleecker Street, owner; Mollvaine & Tucker of 19 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, north side, 155.3 feet east of Third Avenue, for a four-story stone tenement, 20 by 66; Teresina Fizzutiello of 789 East Seventy-first Street, owner; M. R. D'Amora of 2,048 First Avenue, architect; cost, $16,000.

West End Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-fourth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 63 by 42; Herman Raabe, owner and architect; cost, $150.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for three four-story brick flats, each 33.4 by 83.6; Max Weinstein of 887 Jackson Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $90,000.

Nos. 525 and 527 East Twelfth Street, for two six-story brick and stone flats, each 25 by 89.2; Irving Kempner of 55 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; total cost, $56,000.

Broadway, southeast corner of Ninety-fourth Street, for a seven-story brick bachelor apartment house, 146 by 83.3; A. E. and M. A. Bingham of 16 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $250,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 17 and 17½ Division Street, to a three-story brick store and lofts; B. Levy, premises, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Wednesday, Dec. 26.

LOTS 322 and 323, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; Louis Silverman to Alice M. Lynch, R S 50 cents) 1

MAIDEN LANE, 9 to 13, 56.6x irregular; John T. Hunt, as trustee, &c., to Frank N. Gill $1

MAIDEN LANE, 9 to 13, 56.6x irregular; Frank N. Gill to Walter B. Horn, (mtg $600,000, R S $400) 100

PLOT on Old Boston Road at s s of lands conveyed by Adee to Duncan, now known as Bronxwood Park, 476x164.3x615.8x40.10; Adee Syndicate to John W. Ward, (R S $15) 1

RUTGERS PLACE, 20, 25.7x124.4x28.7x125.5; Jonas Well and Bernhard Mayer to Israel Horowitz, (mtg $35,000, R S $19) 1

SCOFIELD AV, n s, 150 ft w of Webster Av, 75x84x75x83.7; Hyman Sonn and another to Herbert Aldhous, (R S $14) 1

3D AV, 781, 25x95; Oslas Kanner to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $30,000, R S $16) 1

5TH AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 128th St, 19.6x75; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to the American Baptist Home Mission Society 15,000

8TH AV, e s, extends from [illegible] to 138th St, 199.10x80; the Equitable Life Assurance Society to Morgan [illegible] Hayman, (it S $225) 1,000

8TH AV, 2067, s s, 50.3x80; Thomas C. Teets and others to Samuel A. Teets, ½ part, (mtge $25,000, R S $8) 8,030

47TH ST, 272 East, 24.9x96.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager to John Katzman, (mtg $11,000, R S $6) 1

77TH ST, s s, Lot 146, map of Unionport, 100x21ft; Carl H. Sr. and Charles J. and Clara R. Mayer, by guardian, to Mary M. Bickford, (all title, R S 50c) 50

21ST ST, 25 and 27 West, 26.6x98.9; also strip adjoining above on w s, 0.6x98.9; Rodman C. Pell to Herbert C. Pell, (all title) 375

41ST ST, 226 West; Faustus Van Wyck, referee, to Elizabeth Wagner, executrix, &c. 12,000

27TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 100x98.9; Walter B. Horn to Frank N. Gill, (R S $700) 1

44TH ST, 413 West, 25x100.4; John J. Fritz to Margaret M. Fritz, rerecorded, (mtg $4,000, R S $8) 1,000

44TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 9th Av, 16x200.8 to 45th St; John J. Roemer and another, by guardian, &c., to the Nassau Realty Company, all title; Geo. 200

46TH ST, 06 West, 16.8x100.5; Jacob Neuberger and another to Mildred Milton, (R S $30) 1,000

81ST ST, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 16x102.2; New York Life Insurance Company to Richard W. Buckley, (all liens) 1

127TH ST, 234 West, 12.6x99.11; Mary J. Oliver to Hettie A. Campbell. (R S $3, mtg $5,500) 1

130TH ST, 124 West, 16.8x99.11; Marietta Wilser to Samuel Rouse, (R S $3.50, mtg $12,000) 100

144TH ST, n e corner of proposed Railroad Av East, 125.5x99.7x109.7x s 100.8; Henry J. Behrens, Jr., to Edward Dart, (mtg $13,000) 1

144TH ST, n e corner of proposed Railroad Av, 125.5x99.7x w 109.7 to avenue x s 100.8; Hettie W. Dart to Henry J. Behrens, Jr., (mtg $13,000) 1

Recorded Leases.

CHRISTIE ST, 142; M. Brown to Abraham Hyman, 10 years $540

MADISON AV, n w corner of 124th St; Henle Liebeskind to Louis Wasself, 5 years $1,100 1,500

PARK AV, s s, 135.6 ft s of 35th St, 16.4x80; Edmund C. Converse to J. H. Fiegler, 21 years $1,300 1,800

2D AV, 2,218; Marks Cohn to Anthony Mayo, 5 1-3 years 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALLISON, Catharine E., to William H. Wallace; Matilda St. n w s, Lot 210, map of Washingtonville, 1 year, 6 per cent $645

ALDHOUS, Herbert, to Hyman and Henry Sonn; Wendover Av, n s, 221.11 ft e of Webster Av, due Aug. 26, 1901, 6 per cent 24,000

ALDHOUS, Herbert, to Hyman and Henry Sonn; Wendover Av, n s, 221.11 ft e of Webster Av, due Aug. 26, 1901, 6 per cent 15,000

ARMSTRONG, Joseph D., to Beadleston & Woerz; 3d Av, n e corner of Wendover Av, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 1,000

CAMPBELL, Hattie A., to David McClure and another, trustees; 127th St, 234 West, 3 years 6,500

CAMPBELL, Hattie A., to Herbert B. Turner; 127th St, 236 West, 3 years 6,500

DOUGAN, Joseph W., to Manhattan Savings Institution; Columbus Av, s e corner 61st St, 1 year, 4 per cent 8,000

DOUGAN, Joseph W., to L. Stuart Wing; 117th St, n s, 222 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 16,000

FREYFURTH, Richard, to August Finck; Broadway, 732, leasehold, 5 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

GANGINUS, John M., to Empire City Savings Bank; 134th St, s s, 180 ft e of Trinity Av, 1 year 500

GILL, Frank N., to Charles A. Cowen; 27th St, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, due Dec. 12, 1899, 6 per cent 77,000

GILL, Frank N., to City Real Estate Company; 27th St, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, demand, 6 per cent 335,000

GRAY, Andrew, to Hettie P. Wood; Valentine Av, w s, Lot 8, map of Mount Pleasant, 3 years 1,000

HARRISON, John B., to Broadway Savings Institution; Madison Av, s w corner of 118th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 55,000

HOROWITZ, Isaac R., to Richard Tretler and another; 84 and 86 Avenue B, due Feb. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 1,500

HOROWITZ, Israel, to Bernhard Mayer and another; Rutgers Place, 20, installments, 6 per cent 12,000

KATZMAN, John, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 4th St, 272 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

KATZMAN, John, to Isaac Cohen; 4th St, 272 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

LANCASTER, Mary, to Henry H. Jackson and others, executors, &c.; 145th St, 680 East, 3 years, 5½ per cent 4,500

LESTER, Elizabeth W., to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; Beach Av, n w corner of 144th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 6,000

LYNN, Lucy E., to Frank D. Wilsey; 165th St, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand, 6 per cent 6,000

MAJEWSKI, Anna, to Margaret Reilly; Thompson St, 180, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

MANSFIELD, Daniel, and wife to Louise Frost; Burnside Av, e s, 201.11 ft s of 170th St, 3 years 3,500

MAYO, Anthony, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2d Av, 2,218, lease, demand, 6 per cent.

MILTON, Mildred, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 46th St, s s, 136.8 ft e of 6tv Av, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 15,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; Brook Av, 1,520, 3 years 9,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Joseph Stickney; Sawmill Lane, n s, at the w s of the road leading from Isaac Corsa's dwelling, Westchester, contains about 53 acres; also road leading from East Chester village to the village of Westchester, 1,748 ft s w of Boston Road, contains 4 22-100 acres, 3 years, 6 per cent 50,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to John Mathews; Sawmill Lane, n s, at the w s of the road leading from Isaac Corsa's dwelling, Westchester, contains about 53 acres; also road leading from East Chester village to the village of Westchester, 1,748 ft s w of Boston Road, contains 4 22-100 acres, 1 year, 6 per cent 8,000

SELJE, Frits, to Harlem Savings Bank; 135th St, n s, 150 ft w of Cypress Av, 1 year 24,000

SOLOMON, William, to Morris Rothstein; Houston St, s e corner of Forsyth St, demand, 6 per cent 7,500

STEINBRINK, Bernard B., to Julius Goldschmidt; Belmont Av, n w corner of Topping St, old line, 3 years, 4 per cent 1,000

TEETS, Samuel A., to Annie E. Betts and another; 8th Av, 507, due March 26, 1901, 6 per cent 4,000

TEETS, Samuel A., to Charles Cashman; 8th Av, 507, 5 years, 4½ per cent 26,000

TEETS, Samuel A., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; 8th Av, 507, installments, 6 per cent 39,000

THE ADEE SYNDICATE to James F. Donnelly; New White Plains Road, proposed, e s, 335.9 ft s of the land conveyed by James T. Adee to Duncan, 1 year 3,500

THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to Henry G. Atwater; Riverside Av, e s, 63 ft n of 79th St, due Dec. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 5,000

THWAITES, William, and wife to John and Mathias Haffen; Thwaites Place, n s, 108 ft e of William's Bridge Road; Lots 66 and 68 to 70, partition map of Joseph Thwaite's land, Westchester, and William's Bridge Road, s w s, at s e s of Boston Road, 1 year, 6 p er cent 2,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Jacob Kottek; 125 and 127 Sullivan St, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and Abraham Avrutine to John Katzman ..... Nominal

ARENDT, Simon, and others, executors, &c., to Frances K. Lipman, executrix, &c. ..... Nominal

BUNKER, Helen L., to Henry Pundt $100

BUNKER, Benjamin W., to Helen L. Bunker 100

BRONX REALTY COMPANY to McCaul & Soles, re-recorded 400

CAMPBELL, James P., executor, &c., to Terrence L. Rafferty ..... Nominal

COCHRAN, Margaret J., and others to William B. Davenport, executor, &c.... 6,250

FOLSOM, William H., to John T. Beckett 4,000

GOODMAN, Auguste, to Jacob Herman. Nominal

HILDEBRANDT, Frederick, to Carl F. E. Rossberg, guardian, &c. ..... Gift

HILLIARD, Charles H., executor, to Ferdinand Starbuck 1,250

HOUGH, Charles M., trustee, &c., to Alexander W. Cahn 750

KATZMAN, John, to Isaac Cohen 5,500

LEVEY, Augustus A., to John J. McDonough ..... Nominal

LEVIN, Rose, to Louis Saviner 800

LIPEAN, Frances K., executrix, to Herbert Parsons, trustee ..... Nominal

REILLY, Margaret, to Henry H. Jackson 2,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Jonas V. Spero. Nom.

SHILANSKY, Moses S., to Morris Markowitz 6,007

STONE, Surrose R., trustee, &c., to William Haigh and another, trustees, &c.. 7,100

TRASK, Gustavus D. S., and others to William T. Mason 11,000

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND Trust Company to City Real Estate Company, (assigns three mortgages) . Nominal

CITY BONDS BRING 112 11-77.

Highest Price Ever Paid for Municipal Securities Bid by Investors.

Controller Coler will make the last bond sale of this century at the highest price ever paid for bonds of the City of New York. Bids for issues amounting to $3,355,000, bearing 3½ per cent. interest, were opened yesterday. Of the issue $1,500,000 is to be used by the Department of Docks and Ferries, $1,610,000 for the new Hall of Records, and $445,000 for high schools and high school sites. There was public interest in the sale because the city officials and the members of the banking houses were anxious to know whether a higher price than that previously paid for bonds would be paid by the bidders.

Twelve bids were opened. The highest was a joint bid of Vermilye & co., with Harvey Fisk & Co. for the whole or any part of the issue at 112 11-77. This high bid when read surprised the city officials.

The Western National Bank bid 110¾ for the whole issue. J. W. Seligman & Co. bid 110.55 for the issue, and the Peoples' Trust Company want $1,000,000 of bonds at 110.33. E. D. Shepard & Co. wanted $1,000,000 of the bonds at 110.07, and Blake Bros. & Co. and R. L. Day & Co. made a joint bid for the first $1,500,000 at 111.32, and the same bid for the second million and a half, and 111.89 for the balance of the bonds. Farson, Leach & Co. and Kuehn, Loeb & Co. made a joint bid at varying prices in lots of $100,000 to $250,000.

Controller Coler announced that the bonds would be awarded to Vermilye & Co. jointly with Harvey Fisk & Co. Controller Coler said that the new century would start with a higher figure for New York City bonds than at any time in the history of the municipality, which showed that the city's finances were in splendid condition.

Trolley Victim Was Mrs. Lazarius.

The woman who was killed on Monday night in a collision between two trolley cars at the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, was identified yesterday at the Brooklyn Morgue as Mrs. Yetta Lazarius of 7 Rutgers Place, Manhattan, by Max Leshnowitz, her brother. Leshnowitz said his sister was employed in a tailor's shop, and when killed was on her way to visit friends at Broadway and Moore Street, Williamsburg. Her husband disappeared seven years ago and was believed to be dead.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:23	Sun sets	4:40	Moon sets	11:14

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	11:27	Gov. Isl'd	11:48	H. Gate	1:44
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook		Gov. Isl'd		H. Gate	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 27.

	Mails Close	Vessels Sail
Cyrene, Brazil	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grecian Prince, Santos, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hermodius, Paraguay, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Mexico via Tampico	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Haiti and Inagua	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores Islands	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Aller, Naples	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alds, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Antwerp		
Campania, Queenstown	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Caracas, San Juan, Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Consuelo, Hull		
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Georgian, Liverpool		
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Marnaval, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Demarara, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London		
Mexico, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, Baracoa, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prima, Yucatan via Progreso	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		

SUNDAY, DEC. 30.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

Guyandotte, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	11:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

Comanche, Charleston	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Taurie, Liverpool	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after December 19th and up to December 25th, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York December 25th, for dispatch per steamer Somona. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to January 5th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. January 6th.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to January 8d, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peking.

POST OFFICE NEWS NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Nov. 30; Sydney, Dec. 1; Auckland, Dec. 6, and Honolulu, Dec. 17, which reached San Francisco per steamer Alameda, were dispatched east at 0 P. M. Dec. 24, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 29.

Mails for Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii will close at the General Post Office as advertised.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 27.

Ardlethen, Rotterdam, Dec. 6.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 2.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Dec. 7.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Dec. 21.
El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 22.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 26.
Handel, St. Lucia, Dec. 20.
Inchmaree, Algiers, Dec. 7.
John Sanderson, Sunderland, Dec. 5.
Mesaba, London, Dec. 16.
Moonstone, Huelva, Dec. 7.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Dec. 9.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 19.
Trave, Bremen, Dec. 18.
Vimeira, St. Lucia, Dec. 18.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Ballilla, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
Clan Farquar, London, Dec. 14.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 27.
Howcliffe Castle, Glasgow, Dec. 14.
Patria, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 22.
Martello, Hull, Dec. 15.
New York, Southampton, Dec. 22.
Norge, Christiania, Dec. 15.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Dec. 16.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, Dec. 23.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Dec. 17.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 28.
St. Dunstan, Gibraltar, Dec. 14.

SUNDAY, DEC. 30.

Bristol City, Swansea, Dec. 15.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 29.
Kansas City, Queenstown, Dec. 17.
Lisbonense, Para, Dec. 18.
Minneapolis, London, Dec. 20.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 20.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

Astoria, Glasgow, Dec. 20.
California, Glasgow, Dec. 20.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Dec. 30.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Dec. 21.

Arrived.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville, &c., Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Aragon, Bennett, Newport News for New Haven.

SS Kestor, (Br.,) Barcham, Colon, Dec. 15, with mdse. to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Wilhelmi, Genoa, &c., Dec. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Larsen, Demerara, Dec. 14, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Knickerbocker, Post, New Orleans Dec. 19, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Arrived 25th.

SS Bluefields, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west, fresh breeze; clear.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Nunan, Glasgow, Dec. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Wadsworth, Glasgow, &c., Dec. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Leander, (Nor.,) Olsen, Sourabaya, &c., Oct. 10, with sugar to Baring Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Winfield, (Br.,) for Sourabaya.
SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS St. Lucia, for Southampton.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Vaderland, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Paraguay, for
SS Alamo, for Galveston.
SS Advance, for Colon.
SS Rosetti, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Vigilancia, for Havana, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagois, from Marseilles for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McFarlane, New York via St. Michael's, &c., arr. at Leghorn Dec. 22.

SS Roraima, (Br.,) Capt. Muggah, from New York, arr. at St. Croix Dec. 24.

SS Claverdon, (Br.,) from Calcutta, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez yesterday.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York, arr. at Plymouth yesterday.

SS Hiligien, (Br.,) Capt. Pulford, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Aden yesterday.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Garteck, from New York, arr. at Bristol yesterday.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York, arr. at Leith yesterday.

SS Richmond Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York for Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Elwick, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, for New York, sld. from Huelva Dec. 22.

SS Circassian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Young, for New York, sld. from Shields Dec. 24.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Urban, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Ponta do Arnel to-day.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, from Fiume for New York, arr. at Girgenti Dec. 23.

SS Etona, (Br.,) Capt. Cantell, from New York, arr. at Montevideo Dec. 24.

SS Isola di Favignana, (Ital.,) for New York, sld. from Palermo Dec. 19.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, for New York, sld. from Trieste Dec. 21.

SS Cap Frio, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Holten, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Dec. 22.

SS Caribee, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, for New York, sld. from St. Thomas to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Blake, from Naples for New York or New Orleans, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Capt. Caroo, from New York for Christiania, Copenhagen, and Stettin, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York for this port, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Bevan, from New York for Avonmouth, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York for Hamburg via Cherbourg, arr. at Plymouth at 7:20 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LOTS.—Bronx bargains; Tremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs.; Fordham Road; three Woodlawn corners; others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

BARGAINS.—Two valuable corners; Morris Park, L. I.; 60x80; you can double your money in less than a year. F. LADD, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

BARGAIN.—Handsome private dwelling, East 50th St.; price right; little cash needed; might exchange. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

NO. 81 WHITE STREET, NEAR BROADWAY. —Business building; submit offers. GURNEE & HOPKINS, No. 134 West 23d St.

24TH WARD.—Several tracts desirably located acreage, for sale or exchange. OWNER, 20 Broad St., Room 1,002.

WEST 94TH ST.—Three-story house; 11 rooms; bargain price. OWNER, 142 West 38th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, 680 FEET WATER front, foot 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn, 200x240; yard and building; 32 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. PIERSON & WOLFFE, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 533 Cort.

Mortgage Loans.

New York and Brooklyn Property.
DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN.

ONE LEFT—2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2-STORY AND basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price $4,000; cash $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,249 Sterling Place; open; investigate.

A BEEKMAN ST. BUILDING, LOT 140 FEET deep, for sale at large reduction; owner to live abroad. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

$2,250. ONLY $100 DOWN, DETACHED HOUSE, 7 rooms; all improvements; stable. STOOTHOFF, Eastern Parkway, near Montauk Av.

BARGAINS.—Three choice lots, Prospect Place, Sterling Place, near Washington Av. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway, Manhattan.

WHEN YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN BROOKlyn real estate, call and see KETCHAM BROS., 1,565 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

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SALE, RENT.—Allenhurst, Elberon, Hollywood, Monmouth Beach, Rumson Road; desirable furnished cottages. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

DEMAREST STATION.—Charming Queen Anne house, 8 lots; perfect order; cheap, $4,500. THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

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FOR SALE,
A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE

in a refined neighborhood, on the shore at Byram Point; consisting of (2½) acres of high land on the open sound, on the New Haven Railroad, (7) minutes' drive to station, and only (39) minutes from Grand Central Depot, with a Colonial Style house, built of yellow Nova Scotia stone and frame, consisting of (23) rooms, (3) baths handsomely decorated, all the latest improvements, open plumbing of the finest manufactured.

Stable for (6) horses and ample space for carriages.

An excellent Dock, and a (40) foot Boathouse, bath houses, beach. The grounds are beautifully laid out. All in the best of order. For other particulars call or address THOMAS N. COOKE, P. O. Building, Greenwich, Conn.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT GREAT sacrifice; new Queen Anne cottage, 7 rooms, fine barn and fruit; 1 acre good ground in centre Smithtown Branch Village, near railroad station. Apply at once to E. H. MULLINEAUX, Smithtown Branch, L. I.

FARM, 126 ACRES, 10 TIMBER; 18-ROOM house, 2 barns; farmhouse; plenty fruit; productive soil; 1 hour from city; cost, $35,000; must sell to close estate; price, $10,000. ATWATER, 153 Broadway.

$27,000—BEAUTIFUL, MODERN RESIDENCE on Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon; fine carriage house and stables, lawn, fruit and shade trees; convenient to station; particulars on application. Address Box 63, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

ALL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE A SPECIALty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

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THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, HAS many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country Properties for sale and exchange. Flats, Tenements, Business Property, Lots, private Dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban Houses and Farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

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OWNERS' ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT assured of property placed in my charge. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

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16TH ST., 423 WEST.—Large store, with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 368 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM Highly Improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St., received highest award Columbian Exposition.

SAVE MONEY AND TIME; HAVE YOUR dentistry done down town near your business; modern artistic operations at moderate prices. DR. GABEKA, Dentist, 32 Broadway; 60 New St., Suit 148

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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JUST COMPLETED.

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Av. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.

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2 large light rooms and bath.
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BROADWAY, 2,680 to 2,690, COR. 102D ST.—7 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; BATH; all improvements; hall service; $40.00 to $55.00.

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ELEGANT APARTMENTS, (new,) 404 and 406 Gold St., between Fulton and Willoughby; right in the dry goods section; 5 rooms and tiled bath; steam heated; hot water supplied; refrigerator; every room has outside window; resident janitor; private block; they just meet the demand for this section; rent $23 to $26. C. H. DENISON.

BUTLER ST., 173 TO 181, NEAR BOND.—3 handsome large rooms, newly painted; $5 to $8.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 96TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $38. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 90th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE FLATS; 6 LARGE rooms; bath room; steam heated; hot water supplied; $23 to $32. 47 and 49 8th Av., facing Jackson Square, 2 blocks from 14th St.

A.—$13.00; NEAR CENTRAL PARK; 63 WEST 100th St.; 4 large, light front rooms; newly decorated; handsome entrance, mirrors, &c.; Inducements.

107TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

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124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

1ST AV., 1,803, NEAR 59TH ST.—3 large, light rooms; newly painted; $7.00 to $7.50.

Brooklyn.

HICKS ST., 363.—Desirable apartments of two and three rooms; prices, $7 and $8.

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COAL DEALER.

Best grades of house coal, fresh mined, standard weight, lowest prices. Yards, 10th Av. and 32d St., 10th Av. and 54th St., 9th Av. and 34th St.

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Our best patent leather shoe is no better than the best shoe made by the best shoe-man in New York, which costs $14.

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KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, Cor. 38th St. MAUDE ADAMS LAST THREE NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SATURDAY AT 2. Evs., 8. Mat., 2. L'AIGLON. NEXT WEEK—ADA REHAN IN "SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY." *** SEATS READY TO-DAY, 9 A. M.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE Broadway and 44th St. Last 15 Nights. Xtra Mat. New Year's. JOHN HARE EVES., 8. MAT. SATURDAY. THE GAY LORD QUEX.

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GARDEN THEATRE, 27th st. & Madison Av. SARAH BERNHARDT & M. COQUELIN. LAST 3 NIGHTS, LAST MAT. SAT., HAMLET. Dec. 31—E. S. WILLARD in DAVID GARRICK.

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:15. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. *** PERFORMANCE BEGINS 8:15. "A ripping success."—Eve. Sun. "A credit to Daly's."—Press. "A triumph."—Eve. World. "So good a play sure to last."—Times. Lady Huntworth's Experiment. .....By R. C. Carton..... EXTRA MATINEE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY. ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. A BIG LAUGHING HIT! JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS In Klein & Francis' Success, A ROYAL ROGUE. Secure seats for New Year's Matinée.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. To-night 8:15. Mat. Sat. LULU GLASER LAST 4 TIMES. SWEET ANNE PAGE. NEXT MON.—NEW YEAR'S EVE, THE BURGOMASTER. SEATS ARE NOW SELLING!

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Av. A DECIDED SUCCESS. "Children's Theatre" FAIRY PLAY, THE FOREST RING at 2 o'clock. Benefit for Hebrew Technical School for Girls.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. JAMES O'NEILL LAST WEEK. Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15. MONTE CRISTO. Nxt. Wk.—The London production QUO VADIS

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Sat. & N. Year's. FLORODORA

Hammerstein's VICTORIA. Mats. Sat. & New Year's. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Eve. 8:30. Gen. Adm. 50c. Mat. Pcs. 50, 75, 1.00 No smoking or drinking at Mats (Dressler in Miss Prinn) "A Great Big Success."

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. PARISIAN WIDOWS. GREAT LIVING PICTURES. This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

WALLACK'S Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. Sat. & New Year's, 2:15. —IN— MARY MANNERING JANICE MEREDITH

KEITH'S R. G. KNOWLES, TOM NAWN & CO. RALPH JOHNSTONE, JOSEPH HART AND CARRIE DE MAR, and big holiday bill of stars.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Every Eve'g 8:20. Reg. Mat. 2:20. Wed. & Sat. Last Two Weeks. Secure seats for New Year's. Augustus Thomas' Masterwork, ARIZONA

THEATRE REPUBLIC Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15. Last Week. The Sprightly Romance of Marsac. Next Monday — VIOLA ALLEN — "In the Palace of the King." Seats Now on Sale.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & N. Year's. New special vaudeville features Followed by Sydney Rosenfeld's Successful review, The GIDDY THRONG.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th st. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ROSSOW MIDGETS, BLANCHE RING, EDGAR ATCHISON ELY, WARD & CURRAN; others.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Xtra mat. New Year's—The best of rural plays. THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

Koster & Bial's Mat. Daily. Evenings, 25c. up. Boxes, $1. Kita, di Lorenzo, Etta Butler, Dolan & Lenhart, Jess Dandy, Lowry Trio, Fred Niblo, 25 others.

O'Neill's.

Semi-Annual Sale of Women's Muslin Underwear!

The largest and best assortment of Under Muslins to be found in the City of New York. Every garment is perfect in shape and finish, generous in proportion and offered at the lowest prices ever quoted for goods of reliable quality.

Gowns.

At 49c. Muslin Gowns, square yoke of hemstitching, finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
At 79c. Cambric, V-shaped yoke of four rows of embroidered insertion, finished around neck and sleeves with embroidered ruffle, also Empire shape in muslin and Empire shape in cambric, trimmed with Platte Val lace.
At 98c. Muslin, Empire, square and V-shaped yokes of fine inserting and fine plaits, neck and sleeves finished with embroidered ruffle.

Drawers.

At 10c. Muslin Drawers, hem and cluster of small plaits.
At 29c. Muslin, embroidered ruffle with cluster of tucks.
At 49c. Muslin, embroidered ruffles and clusters of nine tucks.
At 69c. Cambric umbrella flounce with insertion and edge of Point de Paris lace.
At 98c. Cambric, lawn umbrella ruffle with embroidery flounce and smal tucks; also with Point de Paris insertion lace ruffle.

Corset Covers.

At 9c. Muslin Corset Covers.
At 25c. Muslin, V-shaped neck, finished with embroidery.
At 59c. Muslin, V-neck, finished with Torchon insertion and lace edge.

Chemises.

At 49c. Muslin with corded band.
At 79c. Cambric, round yoke, trimmed with Point de Paris lace, also embroidered yoke with two rows of embroidery inserting, finished with ribbon bow.
At 1.25 Cambric with circular yoke of two rows of Platte Val lace, finished with lace and ribbon, lace edged ruffle.

Skirts.

At 49c. Muslin Skirts with scalloped ruffle.
At 98c. Muslin with deep lawn ruffle, four clusters of tucks and deep hem; also with deep ruffle, three rows of Torchon lace inserting and lace ruffle.
At 1.29 Cambric, deep lawn flounce and rows of Torchon inserting and clusters of tucks; also lace edged ruffle and dust ruffle.
At 1.75 Cambric, deep embroidered flounce, one row of embroidered inserting and cluster of tucks; also dust ruffle.

Also Special Values in Flannel and Eiderdown Gowns and Sacques.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

Sale of Muslin Underwear.

IN PREPARATION FOR STOCK TAKING.

On Thursday, December the 27th.

Corset Covers and Drawers. Made of Cambric and Muslin,—trimmed with tucks, lace and embroidery, 45 cents;
Reduced from 75 cents.

Corset Covers, Chemises, Drawers, Gowns and Short Skirts, finished with lace and embroidery, or Walking Skirts, trimmed with hemstitching and tucks. Made of Cambric and Muslin. 75 cents;
Reduced from $1.25.

Corset Covers, Chemises, Drawers, Walking Skirts, Short Skirts and Gowns. Effectively trimmed with laces, ribbon and embroidery, $1.25 to $5.00.

All of these prices include many odd Garments reduced from higher figures than those quoted.
The Garments are attractively designed and represent $20,000 worth of stock.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

Eleventh Hour Economy.

We offer you now great savings in Overcoat and Suit purchases before taking stock—
An unusual chance for you to make a good round profit between the first price and the present one.
Men's Department full of good offers.
Also Boys'. Also Furnishing and Hat Departments.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

WILLIAM MOSES TEBO DEAD.

Proprietor of the Well-Known Yacht Depot Expires at His Home.

William Moses Tebo, a wealthy and well-known citizen of Brooklyn, died at his home, Crooke Avenue and St. Paul's Place, Flatbush, on Christmas morning of a complication of diseases. Mr. Tebo was born in the Province of Quebec on May 14, 1828. He moved to this State in early life and began work as a civil engineer and dredger. His first work as a dredger was the dredging of the Black River, at Carthage, N. Y. In 1854 Mr. Tebo came to Brooklyn, continuing in the dredging business. One of the most important contracts which he completed was the dredging under the East River for the abutments of the present bridge.

In 1885 he established a ship yard and yacht depot at the foot of Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, which as Tebo's Basin is known to yachtsmen and seafaring men all over the world. Many famous craft have been docked, laid up, or repaired there. To the yacht depot Mr. Tebo added coal pockets and a fleet of tugs for sea and harbor towing. Seven years ago Mr. Tebo suffered a stroke of paralysis, and since that time Andrew T. Sullivan, ex-Postmaster of Brooklyn, has had the active management of affairs at the basin. Mr. Tebo took a deep interest in charitable institutions and contributed generously toward the support of a number. He is survived by four grandchildren and a sister. The funeral will take place this morning.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK'S DENIAL.

Says Mr. Strong Has Either Forgotten or Has Misstated Facts.

Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, in a communication sent out yesterday, replying to a recent letter from Theron G. Strong, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, says in part:

"Mr. Strong's memory is at fault, else under strong temptation he misstates facts. Just why he now publicly assails me I cannot understand. I will give $100 to any charity he may name if he will prove by legal evidence that what I did at Albany, in reference to the amending of the laws was not fully justified by the facts and circumstances.

"When it is known that most of the legislation by Congress and the legislation of this State upon obscene matters, lotteries, and swindling devices, has originated in our office, and that for more than 28 years I have been engaged in enforcing these laws, the people can judge whether I am competent to act in the premises. When either Mr. Strong or Mr. Goddard insinuates that I broke faith with them, or that I acted in the interest of the criminal class, they state that which is absolutely

LEGAL NOTES.

MOTHER AND GRANDMOTHER.—Harry C. Van Zandt, eight years old, was living with his grandmother when his father died, on Nov. 9, 1891. Soon afterward his mother, Kate Van Zandt, who had lived separate from her husband, and some weeks after his death had married Donald Grant, began habeas corpus proceedings to recover her child's custody. On June 13, 1892, the mother secured an order transferring the child to her possession. She was then appointed his general guardian. She died on April 13, 1895, and Donald Grant, her husband, having been appointed her administrator, was cited by the grandmother to, render an account of the moneys received and paid out by her as her child's guardian. Mrs. Grant, in the course of the habeas corpus proceedings to get the custody of her child, had incurred debts, mainly for counsel fees, amounting to $1,700, and upon the accounting, Donald Grant asked an allowance of this sum to him. The decision of the Surrogate refusing it has been sustained by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion, holds that no allowance was authorized for services rendered or expenses incurred previous to Mrs. Grant's appointment as general guardian. The infant was given to the mother on the habeas corpus proceedings simply because of the relationship between them, the Court says, and because, too, although the grandmother was a proper person, Mrs. Van Zandt was also a proper person, and the prior right was in her. This afforded no reason why the estate of the infant should be charged with the cost of the recovery of the boy, because it was purely for the satisfaction of the mother, and not for the benefit or welfare of the infant. In the accounting Donald Grant claimed that because the boy lived in the family of his stepfather, the estate of his mother should be made good for any amount for maintenance which she might probably have paid if she had been compelled to do so, but which it was conceded she did not pay, and which it did not appear she ever became liable for. The amount of the claim was for 247 weeks at $6 a week. The Court sustains the disallowance of this claim, saying as there was no claim that there was any agreement on the part of Mrs. Grant to pay board for her son, and as it appeared that the mother and son lived together with the stepfather as part of his family, there was a serious question whether Mr. Grant, even individually, could enforce any claim for board of the boy.

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HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Mari A. Cuming, thirteen years ago, made a separation agreement with his wife, Maud A. Cuming—to whom he had been married ten years—which provided for certain payments by him to Mary L. Chamberlain, as trustee, at regular intervals for the wife's support, the trustee agreeing to indemnify the husband against the debts of the wife. Upon Mrs. Cuming's petition in March, 1891, the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, made an order upon notice, after hearing, removing Mrs. Chamberlain, the trustee, and appointing William Hughes in her place upon his giving $250 security. Mrs. Cuming in her petition alleged that Mrs. Chamberlain was an unfit and unsuitable person to execute the trust. Mr. Cuming appeared and opposed the motion, but Mrs. Chamberlain did not appear, and although the notice of motion was addressed to her, it did not appear that it was ever served upon either. Mr. Hughes, who had executed the prescribed bond, brought an action in the Supreme Court to recover from Mr. Cuming an installment amounting to $969, alleged to be due upon the separation agreement. The trial court directed a verdict for the plaintiff, and that decision was unanimously affirmed two years ago by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn. The Court of Appeals has now unanimously ordered a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Judge Vann, that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction of the subject matter of the application, and that the order removing Mrs. Chamberlain as trustee was void. The covenant of indemnity by Mrs. Chamberlain was held to be property belonging to the husband, of which he could not be deprived without his consent. While the court had jurisdiction of the subject of trusts, it had no power to make a new contract for the parties. The compulsory removal of Mrs. Chamberlain impaired the obligation of the contract and was void.

***

TITLE TO REALTY.—After Joseph Paolio had contracted to purchase real estate in this city from Charles Faber and had paid $200, he refused to accept the title tendered, as not being a marketable one. Faber, however, refused to return the $200, and Paolio sued him for that sum, together with the expenses incurred in searching the title. Judgment given on the trial in plaintiff's favor has been affirmed by the Appellate Division on Faber's appeal. The property had been purchased by Faber from Joseph A. Thompson, the deed being signed by one Kohler as Thompson's attorney in fact. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, holds that the acknowledgment to the power of attorney executed by Thompson was defective, in that the notary taking it only said that Thompson was to him "personally known and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed," and did not state that the person who appeared before him was known to him to be the person described in and who executed the power of attorney. It was argued on behalf of the appellant that the real property law, in defining a conveyance, excludes a power of attorney, and for that reason the rule relating to the acknowledgment of a deed of conveyance did not apply. "This is not so," the Court says, "for the real property law expressly declares that to entitle a power of attorney to be recorded it must be acknowledged or proved and certified in the manner to entitle a conveyance to be recorded."

John Proctor Clarke Now a Justice.

John Proctor Clarke, the newly appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, took the oath of office yesterday. It was administered by Justice F. M. Scott in his private chamber at the County Court House. The new Justice was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to succeed the late Justice Henry R. Beekman. The term of the newly appointed Justice will expire Jan. 1, 1902.

TUNNEL UNDER THE HUDSON.

English Capitalists May Invest $1,000,000 to Continue the Work.

At a dinner by Andrew J. Corcoran at Jersey City on Christmas Eve, Alderman William Barr, who has been superintending the removal of the débris from the Jersey City terminus of the Hudson River tunnel, made a speech in which he said that a party of English capitalists will arrive in this country about the middle of January to inspect the tunnel.

"I am not at liberty to give details," said the Alderman, "but you may depend on this. If these capitalists are satisfied with the condition of affairs as they exist a million dollars will be forthcoming and work on the tunnel will be resumed at once. The preliminary work I am doing is directed by a New York engineer employed by the English syndicate."

$9.50 FOR LONG GREY OVERCOAT worth $18. BENSON & CO. MISFIT PARLORS. 60 E. 14th St.

Amusements.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
SAT., DECEMBER 29, AT 2:30.
Carnegie Hall.
March from Christus, Liszt; Christmas Songs, Cornelius; Pastoral Scene from Messiah, "Hallelujah Chorus."
SOLOISTS AND FULL CHORUS.
Tickets now on sale at office of Society, 388 5th Ave. (36th St.)

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. 4 Cohans, Sisters O'Meers, Yorke and Adams, Ethel Levey, Mark Sullivan. Marcel's Living Bic-Reliefs, Finneys, Stoley and Birkbeck, John Kernell. Lydia Yeamans Titus, Clifford and Huth, Alice Pierce, Linton & McIntyre. 3 Mertons, Grapewin and Chance, 3 Yoscarys, St. Onges, L. Crane and others.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2 Fiddle-Dee-Dee & Burlesques of Evs. 8:15 Sharp. The Gay Lord Quex & A Royal Family.

Grand Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 DENMAN THOMPSON THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

Harlem Op. House Mrs. Leslie Carter as Zaza Evgs. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. Nxt Wk—JOHN DREW as RICHARD CARVEL.

IRVING PL. THEATRE.—Every day at 2:30. Matinée (pop. prices) Schneewitchen. Every Ev. the great success, Der Grosskaufmann.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Mat. Sat. & N. Year's. Evs 8:20. MADGE SMITH. May Irwin's biggest hit.

SAVOY 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & New Year's. Henrietta Crosman's Mistress Nell.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL 28th Season, 1900-1901.
Oratorio Society. Frank Damrosch, Conductor.
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE
The Messiah
SOLOISTS:
Sopr. Mme. Lillian Blauvelt
Contr. Mrs. Morris Black
Tenor Mr. H. Evan Williams
Basso Mr. David Bispham
TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock.
Seats Now on Sale.
Reserved seats 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15. On sale at box office.

CARNEGIE HALL
Grand Popular Operatic Concert
SEMBRICH
assisted by Mm. De Lara Bensaude, Rosai, and Dado of the Sembrich Opera Company.
GRAND ORCHESTRA
Sig. REVIGNANI.....Conductor
Direction.....C. L. GRAFF
MON. EVG. DEC. 31, AT 8:15.
POPULAR PRICES: 75c., $1, $1.50, $2.
Boxes, $12, $15. Tickets on sale at Schuberth's.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 424 St. & Lex. Av. Matinée Every Day, 25c. This Week—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-Morrow Ev'g, at 8—FIDELIO, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Scheff; MM. Grantram, Blass, and Dippel. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 29, at 2—LA BOHEME, (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Occhiolini; MM. Cremonini, Campanari, Gilibert, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Dec. 29, at 8, at Popular Prices—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Bridewell; MM. Plançon, Journet, Sims, and Salezа. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Ev'g, Dec. 30, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Damrosch.
Mon. Ev'g, Dec. 31, at 8.—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Pavlimani, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 2, at 8—MEFISTOFELE, (in Italian.) Mmes. Marguerite MacIntyre and Homer; MM. Cressonini and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 4, at 8—FAUST, (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

AMERICAN 125th St. and 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Daily (except Monday,) 2:15. FAUST.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; fresh southerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,904. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

CUDAHY KIDNAPPER MAY BE NEAR CHICAGO

Pat Crowe Seen There, It Is Said, Disguised as a Woman.

Police Go After Him, but He Escapes—Other Reports from Boston and St. Joseph, Mo.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Disguised as a woman, Pat Crowe, who is being sought by the police all over the United States on the charge of kidnapping Eddie Cudahy at Omaha, has been seen in Chicago within the last few days, and may still be hiding here, according to statements made to-night by Detective Sergt. James Storen, a Chicago police officer, who has arrested Crowe a number of times in the past.

With a view to discovering the fugitive's hiding place, a search of several houses in Sixty-third Street, near Stewart Avenue, has been made by Storen, acting on information that Crowe had been recognized on that street Christmas day. In pursuing his quest the Sergeant stumbled upon evidence which he says convinced him that Crowe has been in Chicago recently and that in the guise of a woman, clothed in a black robe and heavily veiled, the suspect went abroad with impunity in the streets of Englewood, the suburb where he once was a resident and is still known to many people.

Storen claims to have traced Crowe to a room where he was masquerading as a young widow in mourning, but that Crowe received warning from his friends that the police were on his trail, and escaped before a capture could be effected.

"I found ample evidence in the room that its occupant was none other than Crowe," said Sergt. Storen to-night. "Whether he is now in Chicago I cannot say. In Englewood, however, he has influential friends, who in all probability have found him a hiding place, so I think the searchers for Crowe would do well to be on the outlook in this city for some time to come."

It would be easy for Crowe to make up as a woman, as his face is almost beardless and his height is not too great.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 27.—Patrick Carson says he saw "Pat" Crowe, suspected of kidnapping young Cudahy, enter a saloon here this afternoon. He says he is sure of the man, as he knows him well. Chief of Detectives Shea placed a posse at the disposal of Carson and a search is being made in Crowe's haunts in South St. Joseph to-night.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—The Boston police have evidence to indicate, they think, that "Pat" Crowe and the other Omaha kidnappers who stole young Cudahy and returned him to his father for $25,000 are on the Warren liner Michigan, bound for Liverpool, and a cable containing that information has been sent to the Scotland Yard detectives, who will be on the Liverpool docks when the steamer arrives there.

Just before the Michigan sailed from the Hoosac Tunnel docks last Saturday, two men, who acted so suspiciously as to attract attention, and who answered to the descriptions of Crowe and a kidnapper, boarded the steamer with a large amount of baggage. The steamer sailed in a very short time, but not before word of the presence of the strangers had been sent to Police Headquarters.

A Nantasket Beach watchman has reported to the police that he saw at the beach a big stranger, dressed like a Western cattleman and carrying a big old carpet bag. He asked for a boatman to row him out to an outgoing vessel, and said he would pay almost any price for the service, for he was anxious to board some vessel going to a foreign port, he did not care where, so long as it was a foreign port. He answered the description in every detail of "Pat Crowe," as it has been sent out by the Omaha police. The watchman went to notify the police, and when he returned the man was gone.

OMAHA, Dec. 27.—In Omaha no credence is placed in the story that Crowe was seen in Boston or any point in the East. All hope of capturing Crowe in this vicinity has been abandoned, and the police and special detectives on the case have now settled down to a systematic search for evidence from the clues now in their possession. These clues are few, but may lead to important discoveries.

A development in the case is the fact that the man who rented the cottage on Grover Street, in the name of J. L. Connor, Crowe has a brother-in-law named J. F. Connor, and those working on the matter are more inclined to believe, in view of this fact, that Crowe rented the house.

An additional clue was found to-day in searching in the vicinity of the place where the father of the abducted boy placed the $25,000 in gold, which was to ransom his son. A few rods west and a little to the south of the place an ordinary new gunny sack, with no marks or brands upon it, was found by an oak tree on the southward side. It is presumed that the abductors of young Cudahy placed the gunny sack behind the tree, meaning to use it in carrying the gold away in case the money was not brought to the place in a sack.

A CORNER IN BEANS.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27.—The corner on the white bean market being manipulated by the Dickinsons in Chicago is having a bullish effect on prices here. Within two weeks the price on white beans has gone up from $1.84 per bushel to $2.20, and to-day at one part of the market the price reached $2.25. It is the opinion of St. Louis merchants that the price may go up as high as $2.50 before the corner eases.

According to local merchants the Dickinsons have got the market at their mercy and there are only 300 cars in Chicago and 50 in St. Louis now owned by individuals independent of the corner. The shortage of the crop in Michigan and other points has played directly into the hands of the manipulators, and the great demand for the food coming from England and the United States for their armies in Africa and the Philippines has tended to bring on unusual hardness in prices.

7,000 Subscribers for Bryan's Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 27.—W. J. Bryan announced to-night that the first issue of his weekly paper, The Commoner, would appear shortly after Jan. 15. It will be in magazine form, eight three-column pages, 11 by 14½ inches in size, to be enlarged as soon as the patronage warrants. There will be no advertisements in the first issue. It is said he has received 7,000 subscriptions.

Chile and Argentina Sign Protocol.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—"The Governments of Chile and Argentina have signed a protocol," says the Buenos Ayres correspondent of The Times, "agreeing to take no aggressive action concerning the disputed territory of Ultima Esperanza, in Patagonia."

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10, 11, and 12.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 78¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28c; cotton, middling, 10 5-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 25c. Commercial World.—Page 8.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.

MILLER CHILD RECOVERED.

Mother Gave Him Up When Run Down by the Police—She Makes a Statement.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 27.—Sidney Miller, the seven-year-old son of Samuel D. Miller, and grandson of ex-United States Attorney General W. H. H. Miller, who was kidnapped by his mother last evening, was recovered early to-day by his father, Mrs. Miller and the child were found at Lawrence, six miles east of the city, asleep in the home of a man named Marshall, where they had obtained lodging for the night. The police arrived at the place at daylight. Mrs. Miller gave up the child, and was not placed under arrest.

The finding of Mrs. Miller and the child was the culmination of one of the longest chases in the history of the Police Department. When the Chief was notified of the case measures were at once taken to find the hackman who drove Mrs. Miller, the boy, and his governess from the Denison Hotel, where the child had been taken to visit his mother. The driver was located finally at his home. He denied any knowledge of Mrs. Miller's intentions, and explained fully where he had taken the party. He said that when the governess jumped from the carriage Mrs. Miller ordered him to drive to Brightwood, where it is thought she intended to catch the Union City accommodation train, which left this city at 4:30 o'clock.

He did not reach Brightwood in time for the train, and, forming new plans, Mrs. Miller hired another outfit, and was taken to Lawrence. The cabman, whose name is Senour, left her at Twenty-fifth Street, contracting with a liveryman to take her to Lawrence. Senour said he did not suspect for a moment that the child was being kidnapped. After hearing Senour's story the police started on the right track, and had but little difficulty in finding the mother and child.

ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Helen Karcher Miller, daughter-in-law of William H. H. Miller, Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Harrison, who yesterday abducted her son, alighted from a train in this city to-day after the child had again been taken from her, at Lawrence, where they spent the night. Late this afternoon Mrs. Miller boarded a through train for New York. While waiting for her train in Anderson Mrs. Miller said:

"I have been defeated in this attempt to get my child, but I am not discouraged. The proverb says we are wiser after we are defeated. I have the consolation that comes from that and also the consolation that comes from the fact that I was engaged in a thoroughly righteous case."

When shown a morning paper, Mrs. Miller was astounded at the display made and the statements of her husband and his father.

"Is it kidnapping when I take my own child?" she asked. "Have I not an equal right to him with my husband?"

"Mr. Miller and I separated seventeen months ago. It was with the understanding then that the boy was to be with me half the time and with him half the time. I kept him three months. The father has had him fourteen months, and before I came to Indianapolis I had assurances that I could take him back with me.

"I was amazed when Mr. Miller told me that I could not have him any more. I then telegraphed my attorneys, and I received a telegram from them to take him, as a last resort, without the knowledge of the Millers. This I tried to do. I failed, and I will consult my attorneys as to the next step."

DETECTIVES CHASE A DEAD MAN.

Searched for Escaped Prisoner Three Years After He Was Buried.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 27.—For three years United States Secret Service officers have been searching for William H. Post, an escaped prisoner from Ludlow Street Jail, New York City. It has just been learned that Post has been buried in the Danbury Cemetery for over three years. He was buried under the name of Charles Mason.

In March, 1897, the man who was buried as Mason was brought here from Brewster, having received mortal injuries in being thrown from a wagon. At the time of the accident the man was working for a farmer in Patterson, N. Y., and his employer knew nothing of him more than that he had given his name as Mason.

When an ex-convict named James Shriver was arrested in Newburg, N. Y., a few days ago, the police found on his person a paper bearing the address of a Danbury undertaking firm and a memorandum of the cost of removing a body from the cemetery in this city. The piece of paper was immediately forwarded to the police in this city and an investigation was made.

It was learned from the undertakers that a stranger had called at their office a few years ago and inquired about the body of Charles Mason, obtaining an estimate of the cost of removing the body to West Hurley, N. Y. A letter had also been received by the undertakers from Mrs. Anna Kells of Newburg, N. Y., who described herself as a sister of Mason. It was learned that Mrs. Kells had visited the farmer who employed the man known as Mason and had made inquiries about him.

This information was forwarded to the police in Newburg, and yesterday a description of George H. Post, son of Mrs. Kells and half brother of James Shriver, was received by the Danbury police. The description fitted the man who had been buried here, even to the detail of two missing fingers.

Post, who had been arrested for robbing the United States mails, was confined in Ludlow Street Jail in 1896. It is thought that he went to Patterson, N. Y., immediately after escaping. How his relatives learned of his burial here is unknown.

J. R. Dos Passos Gives a Barbecue.

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, Va., Dec. 27.—John R. Dos Passos, the New York lawyer, gave an entertainment to-day at his plantation at Sandy Point, on the Potomac River. Five hundred guests, mostly residents of this State, were present. A barbecue was a feature of the affair. The roast was served in one of the large buildings on the estate, and at its conclusion speeches were made by Representative De Armond of Missouri, W. A. Jones, and the host. Mr. Dos Passos came from Washington on his steam yacht, accompanied by his son and several New York friends. He is the largest landowner in this section of Virginia.

A Curious New Salamander Found.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Naturalists of the Central and Western States met at the University of Chicago to-day. Prof. C. C. Nutting of Iowa was elected Chairman and C. B. Davenport Secretary. One of the most interesting of the papers read was that of Prof. C. H. Eigenmann on cave salamanders. He has discovered a new type of cave salamander, an active creature, about four inches long, with protruding eyes and a tail longer than its body. It is speckled brown and yellow, and has such peculiar feet that it can climb vertical walls of glass and even move like a fly across a ceiling.

New Yorkers Want a Western Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—An attempt was made in the Probate Court to-day to make proof of heirship in the matter of the estate of Charles W. Fullerton. Miss Martha S. Hill, who was recently made the grantee of a number of quit-claim deeds in which the heirs-at-law of the decedent surrender their interests in the estate, was present in court. Evidence was taken to show that Silas P. Hubbell and Sidney B. Hubbell of New York were uncles of the decedent, and his only heirs-at-law and next of kin.

For To-day's Lunch—
Oysters and Evans' Ale—you can't beat it.—Adv.

J. P. MORGAN'S NEW DEAL

He Secures Control of the North American Company.

Will Be Used by Him to Further the Coal Trust as Joint Selling Agent.

The North American Company, which has been one of the conspicuous financiering companies of Wall Street, has passed into the control of J. P. Morgan, and is to be used by him to further the great coal deal known to the Street as the Coal Trust, of which the acquiring of the Pennsylvania Coal Company was the initial step. George R. Sheldon of 2 Wall Street, a Director in the company, stated that a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.—Robert Bacon—would be elected to the board at the January meeting, and that two other new Directors not yet agreed upon but who are supposed to also be representatives of Mr. Morgan's interests, will be elected.

The plan is to make the North American Company the joint selling agent, which will take over, or to which will be consigned, the entire output of all the coal properties controlled by the trust. The great drawback in the past to the success of making profits out of the coal business has been the almost impossible task of making the producers stand to any agreement that they had previously entered into. It was apparently easy enough to make them parties to an agreement, but almost immediately after it was signed, price-cutting and profit destroying began.

In establishing the North American Company as the joint selling agency of the combined interests a uniform rate must of necessity be maintained, and the railroads carrying the anthracite output will be relieved of many burdens, the principal among which is the large amounts which they have been forced to pay the middle men. It is said that this item alone will result in economies running up into the millions every year.

One of the matters that work in consonance with Mr. Morgan's plan to control through the North American Company the anthracite coal trade of the country is the extraordinary charter under which the company operates. Henry Villard, who was, at one time, its controlling force, used to declare that no charter in existence was so comprehensive. Under these circumstances its use to Mr. Morgan in the new coal deal is readily perceived by those in the Street.

The death of Henry Villard made a change of control of the company possible. It is the successor of the Oregon Transcontinental Company that was the financiering company used by Mr. Villard in his Northern Pacific development. The original company's shares were for a long time among the most prominent features of speculation in Wall Street. Once they sold at low figures, and at another time fifty points above par.

With Mr. Villard's retirement, and the change of the company's title, its scope became limited to the operation of the electric lighting and municipal transportation companies. It now owns an electric lighting company in Cincinnati, and the street railway and lighting systems in Milwaukee. Mr. Villard was once credited with plans for using the company as a developer of rich gold properties in Colorado and Arizona, which plans were changed with his death.

BELIEVES BURNZ IS RATIONAL.

Teacher Who Knows Boy Murderer Opposes Testimony of Experts.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The testimony to-day in the trial of Edgar C. Burnz, for the murder of Herbert B. Fellows, the Scarsdale Station Agent and Postmaster, consisted almost entirely of expert medical opinions tending to show that young Burnz is a degenerate, and was not responsible for the murder. Dr. George C. Weiss, President of the Board of Health of Mount Vernon; Dr. A. T. Danning of Mount Vernon, Dr. J. A. Booth of New York, and Dr. G. M. Hammond of New York all testified to the prisoner's irresponsibility, which they agreed was due to cigarette smoking, epilepsy, and other causes which had combined to impair the boy's intelligence.

Miss Frances Parrish, a teacher of stenography in the school of the boy's grandmother in New York, testified to having known Burnz since his babyhood. She spoke of his visits to his grandmother and of her conversations with him. From these conversations and his manner she was impressed with his being entirely rational. She had never seen him smoking or known of his having epilepsy. The trial will continue to-morrow.

SHIRTS FOR SHOW, NOT COMFORT

Rafia Fibre Garments of Madagascar as Vice Consul Hunt Sees Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Vice Consul William H. Hunt, at Tamatova, Madagascar, in his last letter to the State Department, discusses the staple article of commerce of the island, rafia fibre. The Hovas, he says, use the under part of the leaf split very fine as a warp with a weft of white silk, producing an article called silk lamba, which brings fancy prices in Europe and America.

"The coast tribes," Mr. Hunt continues, "use it for clothing, but of mediocre fineness, with dyed stripes of indigo, saffron, black, and a dirty green. It is a cold, comfortless looking material and refuses to adapt itself to any folds that a sculptor would care to copy, and when two natives come down the street clad in brand-new rafia shirts, they produce a noise similar to that of two wire meat covers rubbing together."

ROGER WOLCOTT'S WILL.

Harvard Gets $20,000—Several Bequests to Other Institutions.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—By the will of ex-Gov. Wolcott, which was filed this afternoon, at the Suffolk Probate Court, it is learned that Harvard College is to receive $20,000. There are several other bequests to public institutions; the Massachusetts General Hospital gets $5,000, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, $5,000; Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, $1,000; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, $1,000; Trustees of the Wolcott Library of Litchfield, Conn., $1,000; Trustees of the Public Library of Milton, $2,000.

The will, which is dated March 3, 1900, appoints Francis C. Welch, Philip Dexter, and Roger Wolcott, the eldest son of the testator, as trustees.

DUPLEX TELEPHONY.

System Introduced in Chicago After Successful Tests.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—A practical system of duplex telephoning, by which, using an auxiliary telephone, conversations with two persons may be held simultaneously on the same wire, has been adopted by the Chicago Telephone Company, and instruments for its operation will be put in immediately at many of the big wholesale stores and in offices where the use of the telephone is heavy. The auxiliary telephones will as a rule be used for incoming messages, but they are so arranged that out calls may be made at the same time that the main telephone is in use.

Superintendent Hibbard said to-day that the plan had been thoroughly tested and proved a success. By its use a heavy saving in the running of wires will be made besides more than doubling the capacity of the telephone service to firms using it heavily.

For Health and Strength
and a realization of all that's best in food—commend me Evans' Ale and Evans' Stout.—Adv.

INSURANCE MEN ARRESTED.

Technical Charge Is Larceny, and Theft of Secrets Alleged.

Trouble which has been brewing between the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society and some of its men came to a climax yesterday, when two of the employes were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station on a technical charge of the larceny of $500.

The men arrested are Morton S. Mortimer, thirty-nine years old, of 24 West Thirty-second Street, and John M. Van Kleck, thirty-one years old, of 401 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. While the technical charge is larceny, the men are really accused with keeping back reports and purloining documents of the company which contain information of a confidential nature.

It is believed that these men abused their confidential relations with the company and furnished to a rival insurance company, for which, it is said, they acted as spies, the information which came to them through their access to those documents.

De Lancey Nicoll, counsel to the company, drew up the complaints against the men. Frederick Stimson, a lawyer of 55 Liberty Street, is counsel for the men. He appeared at the station house about 10 o'clock last night, in company with Magistrate Meade and William H. Browning of 18 West Fifty-fourth Street, who gave bail for both men in the sum of $1,000 each.

Mr. Stimson said that Mortimer was actuary of the Provident Life Assurance Company, and Van Kleck was assistant actuary.

"The men only did what they should have done in protecting themselves," said Mr. Stimson. "They made copies of the records so that if they were called upon and shown certain records, they could refer to their own copies and learn whether the ones shown were correct. The company wanted information the two men had, and they refused to give up that information as a matter of self-protection. The company then made this charge."

Edward W. Scott, the President of the Assurance Society, when seen at his residence, 145 Riverside Avenue, refused to make any statement. Secretary Hubbard was communicated with by telephone, at his home in Pelham, N. Y. He said he had anticipated the arrests, but would make no statement until he had consulted with De Lancey Nicoll, the company's attorney, to-day.

The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society is a New York corporation with $100,000 capital. Its offices are in the New York Life Building, at 346 Broadway. The officers and Directors are: Edward W. Scott, President; Thomas H. Stevens, Treasurer; Directors, E. W. Scott, A. M. Hyatt, M. T. Herrick, W. E. Stevens, W. T. Gilbert, John W. Vrooman, F. S. Grant, Phineas C. Rounsbury, Timothy L. Woodruff, Thomas J. Shryock, C. W. Drake, John A. Horan, E. W. Scott, Jr., and H. J. Swift.

TO REPORT ON BARGE CANAL.

State Engineer Bond Will Recommend One to Cost $62,000,000.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—A barge canal to cost $62,000,000, following very closely the present lines of the Erie Canal, except that, while touching the large cities, it may not bisect them, is what State Engineer Bond will recommend to the Legislature on or about Feb. 12. The most minute details will be given in the report, with maps, and even the character of the soil through which the excavations would be made will be described. It is probable that electricity will be recommended for motive power.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who is in the city to-night, is positive that the recommendations will be agreed to by the Legislature, for he asserts that already twenty-five members of the Senate are in favor of it. If the Legislature passes it the measure will go before the people next Fall. Mr. Woodruff believes this is the most important question of the year and is of the opinion that the Legislature should sit until the question is decided.

MR. BUCKI AND HIS VALET.

Former Arrested on a Charge of False Imprisonment and Discharged—Valet Begins Suit for Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 27.—Charles L. Bucki, the New York lumberman, was arrested and tried to-day on a charge of false imprisonment, his valet, Philip Brown of New York, being the complainant. Mr. Bucki caused Brown to be arrested last Saturday on a charge of larceny of champagne, but before the time set for the hearing yesterday Mr. Bucki dropped the proceedings. The arrest for false imprisonment followed.

Justice Wright discharged Mr. Bucki after taking the testimony. Brown immediately afterward instituted suit in the Circuit Court for damages in the sum of $10,000, setting forth in his bill that he was arrested and imprisoned on a humiliating criminal charge that could not be substantiated.

The case will be heard at the next term of the Circuit Court. Several prominent society people will, it is said, be summoned as witnesses, as the valet claims that the wines alleged to have been stolen were consumed at a social function given in this city.

SHOOT A CHIEF OF POLICE.

Italian Anarchists in Barre, Vt., Probably Fatally Wound Their Victim—Six Under Arrest.

BARRE, Vt., Dec. 27.—Chief of Police Patrick Brown is in a critical condition, with small hopes for recovery, on account of three bullet wounds inflicted by Italians early to-day. The Chief had been called to a hall in which an Italian Socialist society was holding a ball, to quell a row. Several persons were driven from the hall. The Chief was shot from ambush on his way back to the station. Arcura Bernaccio Luigi Sassi, P. Bernaccio, C. Giuseppini, Andrea Frociani and Bapalio Promo have been arrested and identified by the Chief as being connected with the attempted assassination.

The row at the ball occurred at about midnight, when several persons who were known to be Anarchists appeared at the hall. Almost immediately there was trouble. The row increased until fists, clubs, and even revolvers were used, and the police were summoned to put a stop to the disturbance.

Chief Brown responded with his men, and after considerable difficulty the combatants were separated and disarmed, and the Anarchists were expelled. This seemed to settle the difficulty and the police withdrew. As Chief Brown was making his way along a lonely street he heard a shot as a bullet whistled by his head. This seemed a signal for a fusillade from different directions, and the Chief started to run, at the same time trying to open his coat to get his own revolver. Then two bullets struck him and as he fell a third found lodgment in his body. In their excitement after the first shot three men had appeared, and the Chief recognized them all. When they saw him fall, the men ran away.

The Chief was taken to his home and, under the care of physicians, he recovered consciousness and was able to tell who his assailants were. After some search in the Italian quarter the police found Otto Bernaccio and Luigi Sassi and, in spite of some resistance, placed them under arrest. Chief Brown identified the men as two of those whom he had seen at the time he was shot.

The physicians who took charge of the case of Mr. Brown found two bullets had entered the abdomen and the third had lodged in one foot. The doctors express doubt as to the outcome of the case.

To Washington in Five Hours
From New York, Royal Blue 5-hour trains, leave foot of liberty St. 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited"—no excess fare—at 2:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:20, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 midnight. Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier. Best dining car and cafe car service in the world.—Adv.

TAMMANY DENOUNCES GOV. ROOSEVELT

Col. Gardiner's Removal Called "Infamous" and "Cowardly."

EX-DISTRICT ATTORNEY WEEPS

The General Committee Organizes for the Next Campaign by Electing Permanent Officers.

Denunciation of Gov. Roosevelt for the removal of Col. Asa Bird Gardiner from the office of District Attorney of this County was the feature of the meeting of the General Committee of Tammany Hall last night.

The gathering was one of the largest in the history of the organization, and it was called to organize for the campaign of 1901. Senator B. F. Martin presided, and while Secretary Thomas F. Smith was calling the roll Col. Gardiner entered the room, and he was accorded a most enthusiastic reception. He made no remarks, but bowed frequently.

Charles H. Knox was chosen temporary Chairman, and was escorted to the chair by Col. Gardiner and Senator Thomas F. Grady. Mr. Knox praised the City Government and lauded Col. Gardiner for his excellent management of the District Attorney's office. He declared the signs were bright for Democratic success next year. He denounced the removal of Col. Gardiner by Gov. Roosevelt.

The following permanent officers were then chosen:

President, George M. Van Hoesen.
First Vice President, Thaddeus Moriarty.
Second Vice President, William F. Grell.
Treasurer, John McQuade.
Reading Clerk, Thomas F. Smith.

In acknowledging his re-election, Mr. Van Hoesen said the signs of the times augured well for a great Democratic victory next year. The handsome premiums paid by investors for city securities proved the confidence of the public in the City Government. The very men who denounced Tammany the most were those who struggled to get the city's bonds.

Referring to the vice crusade, he alluded to a Republican Police Captain, an appointee of Roosevelt, as bringing it about by insulting an Episcopalian minister. There had been no looting of the city treasury, he declared, since Tammany was returned to power. The record of the organization was clean, and no man should doubt the outcome of the coming campaign.

Senator Grady then took the floor and, waving a sheet of paper, exclaimed: "I desire to offer the following."

Then the Senator paused and profound silence reigned. Next he read this resolution:

Resolved, The General Committee representative of the Democratic Party of the County of New York, avails itself of this, its first opportunity, to denounce the infamous conspiracy through which Asa Bird Gardiner, the elected District Attorney of the county, was robbed of his office by Gov. Roosevelt.

Enthusiastic applause followed, and when quiet was restored Senator Grady said:

"The proudest moment in all my life was when, in October, 1897, I stood on this same platform and placed in nomination Asa Bird Gardiner for the office of District Attorney of this county. I then said that it was to the credit of the city to have so good a man as Col. Gardiner as a candidate.

"The wisdom of the choice was shown as the people ratified it by a plurality of more than 80,000. The people had confidence in Col. Gardiner, and he still enjoys that confidence, for they recognize his ability and his clean-handedness, and his Democracy has never been forfeited.

"Two years ago the spectacular Rough Rider of the Spanish-American War [hisses] submitted his character and his record to the very same people, and the citizens of New York County repudiated Teddy Roosevelt by more than 60,000 plurality. Never has Teddy Roosevelt submitted himself to the citizens of New York but what they have repudiated him, and they will never get another chance at him. He is dead politically.

"The Governor has had the audacity to remove the efficient District Attorney on the ground that he regarded Asa Bird Gardiner's usefulness to the county to be at an end. No official act of Col. Gardiner deserved his removal, and the merits of the case against him did not in any manner require it, and in my opinion the usefulness of Col. Gardiner is not at an end. After the next election Teddy Roosevelt will believe in the usefulness of Asa Bird Gardiner and his name will be the rallying cry for the Democracy of New York.

"It is a pity that we cannot remove the Governor who has been so many times repudiated at the polls, for he had no usefulness with which to begin at any time. With the power of removal there comes a great responsibility, and Teddy Roosevelt has used that power to wreak his personal revenge upon a distinguished public officer. It was a cowardly act, as cowardly as shooting a flying soldier in the back. [Applause.]

"It was cowardly to exercise this power of removal against a political opponent, when one has no fear of the responsibility of impeachment and especially in the closing days of a career which evokes a tirade from the people everywhere."

Then Senator Grady reviewed the history of the cases growing out of the charges against Col. Gardiner by the City Club and by Deputy Attorney General Hammond, and said:

"The Hammond charges were a fake, and no Governor of ordinary intelligence would have accepted them. He did not even read the answer. In all my experience I have never seen such blackguardly and scoundrelly proceedings as were enacted at the farcical hearing conducted by those who acted in the removal of Col. Gardiner. Get a brigand in touch with the City Club and he would be as bold as any pirate who ever scuttled a ship at sea or robbed a peasant on shore."

Then Senator Grady paid his respects to District Attorney Philbin, and said that, while he expressed surprise at his appointment when notified at the Manhattan Club, he at the same time drew from an inside pocket typewritten biographies of himself. Referring to the reception accorded Col. Gardiner, Senator Grady concluded:

"We will never, I fear, this side of the judgment seat of God have a chance at Teddy Roosevelt. This robber of the office of District Attorney, who seeks to put the administration of our affairs in other than Democratic hands is bound to end in obloquy.

"To you (pointing to Col. Gardiner, who sat in the front row, facing the speaker,) I pledge the love, loyalty and unswerving devotion of Tammany Hall. Be assured of that."

Col. Gardiner was in tears when Senator Grady closed his speech. He declined to speak, but warmly grasped the hands of the many who crowded about him.

Daniel F. McMahon was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee, which is composed as follows:

District.	District.
1—Michael C. Murphy.	20—James P. Keating.
2—Patrick Divver.	21—M. F. Donohue.
3—P. J. Ryder.	22—F. J. Lantry.
4—E. T. Fitzpatrick.	23—T. F. McAvoy.
5—B. F. Martin.	24—M. F. Holahan.
6—T. D. Sullivan.	25—G. F. Scannell.
7—P. H. Keahon.	26—Thomas J. Dunn.
8—Martin Engel.	27—J. J. Martin.
9—F. J. Goodwin.	28—W. Featherson.
10—Julius Harburger.	29—John F. Carroll.
11—William Dalton.	30—Harry C. Hart.
12—P. J. Scully.	31—Isaac A. Hopper.
13—J. J. Dooling.	32—John J. Ryan.
14—John T. Oakley.	33—N. J. Hayes.
15—George W. Plunkitt.	34—P. E. Nagle,
16—Patrick Keenan.	August Moebus.
17—D. F. McMahon.	35—Louis F. Haffen.
18—Charles F. Murphy.	Annexed—T. H. O'Neill.
19—John B. Sexton.	

When seen after the meeting, Col. Gardiner intimated that he had not decided what he would do in the matter of a legal contest, but that he might have something to say shortly.

Gold Find in Samoa Reported.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 27.—The report comes from Samoa that gold has been discovered near Apia. Another Samoan report says that Mataafa is becoming restless, and on Dec. 6 called a meeting of native chiefs.

FORTY-NINE CHILDREN PERISH?

Unconfirmed Report That They Were Drowned While Skating Near Foster, Iowa.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Dec. 27.—A telephone message received here to-night says fifty-one school children were skating on the river near Foster, Iowa, when the ice gave way and forty-nine were drowned. Only two escaped to tell the tale.

Foster is near Whatcheer, on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. No confirmation of the rumor or details can be obtained yet.

CROKER'S BRITISH TAXES.

Returns to Wantage from the Continent and Gets Summons to Answer Inquiry as to His Income.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Richard Croker, who had been rusticating for several weeks in Carlsbad and Nice, returned to Wantage two days before Christmas, where he received a summons to appear Jan. 3 to reply to inquiries respecting his income in connection with the income tax.

He left Wantage yesterday, presumably for the Continent. His house to-day was absolutely closed, and there is no expectation of his return before next week.

SUICIDE AFTER EXPLOSION.

Halm Took His Life When Air Compressor Wrecked Factory.

The explosion of an air compressor yesterday morning injured several men and nearly wrecked part of the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company, and of Charles L. Seabury & Co., Consolidated, motor and ship builders, at Morris Heights. The accident did not, directly, cause any loss of life, but it is believed that it was indirectly responsible for the death by his own hand of George R. Halm, who up to yesterday morning had been in charge of the air compressor.

It was a short time after 8 o'clock, and the 200 men who are employed by the company had just begun their day's work, when they were almost deafened by a tremendous report. The thin iron walls of the buildings swayed and trembled like a house of cards about to fall. The violence of the explosion threw all the workmen within and in the immediate neighborhood of the shed to the ground. When they recovered sufficiently to pick themselves up, they found that many of them had been badly bruised, while some were so shaken up that they had to be taken home. The most seriously injured was Thomas Johnson of Yonkers, a helper, who was badly cut about the head and body by a piece of flying sheet iron. He and two other men were attended by a surgeon from Fordham Hospital, and were sent home.

A section of the north wall of the shed, made of galvanized iron, twenty-five by thirty feet square, was blown out and fragments of it were sent sailing through the air for a great distance. Out in the yards stood the partially completed hulls of two torpedo boats and a torpedo boat destroyer, very much like the Bailey, which was built at these yards. The boats were in process of construction, and the destroyer came very near being destroyed before its time, for the cylinder head of the air compressor, after it had gone through the sheet iron wall, went on with almost the velocity of a cannon ball directly at the torpedo boat destroyer. The workmen ducked when they saw it come, but the destroyer stood its ground, because it had to, and the cylinder head skimmed over it, barely grazing the upper works as it passed, and burying itself in the ground not far away.

The accident was caused by the loosening of the cylinder head of the air compressor, until its fastenings no longer could withstand the pressure from within. Then they gave way to the air force with destructive results.

Half an hour after the accident had happened the body of George R. Halm, who had been in charge of the compressor, was found under a tree not a mile from the works. He had committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid. Halm, who was twenty-eight years old, and lived with his mother at 203 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, had been in charge of the machine for over eight months. On Wednesday he had worked on the machine all day. Yesterday morning he did not appear for duty. Another man was placed in charge and five minutes later the compressor exploded. It is believed by some that Halm knew of the weakening of the cylinder, but did not dare tell his superiors, perhaps, because he might have been held responsible and charged with some carelessness. He had not been dead long when he was found. It is thought that he killed himself when he heard the explosion. A purse of $50 was made up for his mother.

At Halm's home last night his mother, who was greatly shocked at her son's death, said she did not believe that he had taken his life. She declared he had been in ill health, and at best was never robust.

THREE ASPHYXIATED BY GAS.

George Frey, seventy-nine years old, with his two grandchildren, Madeline and George Reichenbach, four and two years old respectively, were found last evening unconscious from illuminating gas on a lounge in the home of his married daughter at 176 Suydam Street, Williamsburg. The old man had the little ones tightly clasped in his arms. The three would have died even after being discovered but for the indefatigable work in reviving them of Policeman Patterson of the Hamburg Avenue Station and Dr. Allen of St. Catharine's Hospital, who had been summoned.

Mrs. Reichenbach, mother of the children, left the little ones in charge of her father and went shopping early in the afternoon. About dark the old man set the children on a lounge while he started to light the kitchen gas. A stopcock connects with a gas stove, and on the same fixture is a burner for the kitchen light. By mistake the old man turned on the kitchen stove cock and then applied a match to the other burner. Failing to get a light he thought that the fixture was out of order, and took a seat on the lounge with the little ones on his lap. The escaping gas rapidly filled the room, and Frey and the children were overcome.

When Mrs. Reichenbach returned to her apartments, about 6 o'clock, she found the hallway filled with gas. She aroused the other tenants in the house, who ran to the apartments and opened all the windows. Frey and his two grandchildren were carried into the yard, and Policeman Patterson was called in. The officer sent for an ambulance, then hurried back to the house and resorted to artificial respiration to keep the three alive until a physician arrived. When Dr. Allen got to the house the two worked for more than an hour before the patients revived. The shock to the mother was such that she, too, required medical attention. When the grandfather was able to talk he told how the accident happened.

Record Trip Around Cape Horn.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The new steamer Sonoma, built for the Oceanic Steamship Company, has arrived here after a record-breaking trip from Philadelphia. She came around Cape Horn in 38 days 9 hours, making no stops. The best previous time was that made by the Sierra, 43 days 6 hours. She stopped at Coronel, however. The Sonoma is a sister ship of the Sierra. She is to be placed in the run to Honolulu and Australia.

A Substantial Fact, Not a Flight of Fancy. The ever fragrant Evans' Ale.—Adv.

ABRAM S. HEWITT ARRAIGNS THE RICH

Have Not Begun to Do Their Duty to the Poor, He Says.

**Questions the Right to Take Wealth Without Doing An

SIXTEEN NEW POLICE CAPTAINS APPOINTED

Sergeants Promoted by the Board Promptly Assigned to Duty.

Commissioner Abell Declares Devery Should Have Been Consulted—Rumors About Chief's Retirement.

The Police Board held a meeting yesterday afternoon to advance sixteen Sergeants to Captaincies in as many vacant places. The appointees were chosen from a list of twenty-five eligibles which had been sent to the board the day before. The vote of the Commissioners on the candidates was unanimous. Commissioner Abell, however, insisted on qualifying his vote, declaring that Chief Devery should have been asked to recommend the candidates for promotion. He made a further qualification, saying:

I want to say that in the selection of veterans for promotion such preference as is required by the Constitution and the law is with regard to the rating, and that no preference shall be made in such cases unless he shall stand upon the eligible list above any other officer in percentage. And upon these points I request the opinion of the Corporation Counsel before any action is taken by this board to determine the promotion of any officer certified to the board by the Civil Service Commission."

A list of the new Captains with the stations in which they were located is as follows:

John Mara of Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
Michael Gorman of the Harbor Squad.
Edward Walsh of Church Street.
Edward J. Kenney of Prospect Park, Brooklyn.
Jefferson Davy of East Fifty-first Street.
Edward T. Toole of Adams Street, Brooklyn.
Lawrence S. Murphy of Herbert Avenue, Brooklyn.
John Buchanan of Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn.
John Cooney of West Thirty-seventh Street.
John F. Flood of Police Headquarters.
Michael E. Froodey of the Jefferson Market Court.
Edward A. Claus of Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn.
John J. Lantry of East Fifty-first Street.
Francis S. Kerr of West Sixty-eighth Street.
James Lynch of High Bridge.
J. E. Colgan of Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn.

The promotion of the Captains set headquarters astir with excitement. All the men were notified and began to arrive within half an hour of the announcement of the action of the board, some of the latter ones having come to headquarters in advance. They were called to Chief Clerk Kipp's office and notified of their promotions. Chief Clerk Kipp gave each a certificate and a gold badge was handed to each as he passed out of the office to go down to the Chief's office and be sworn.

The Chief assigned them to duty, and after 8 o'clock this morning there will not be a so-called Acting Captain in New York City. The assignments and the transfers determined by them were announced as follows:

Capt. Michael Gorman, to the command of the Bronx Park Station.

Acting Captain Hammond, remanded to Sergeant's duty at the same precinct.

Capt. Edward Walsh, to the Central Office for Headquarters night duty.

Capt. J. M. Dewey, to Richmond Hill, Queens.

Capt. James Gannon to regular command at High Bridge.

Capt. John Cooney, to regular command at Thirty-seventh Street Station.

Capt. Michael E. Foodey, to the City Hall Station.

Acting Captain Burfiend of City Hall, remanded to Sergeant's duty in the Westchester Precinct.

Capt. Francis J. Kear, to regular command in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Capt. J. J. Lantry, to regular command in the East Fifty-first Street Station.

Capt. John F. Flood, to day command at the Central Office.

Capt. John Mara, to regular command in the Fulton Street Station, Brooklyn.

Capt. E. J. Kenney, to Parkville, Brooklyn.

Sergt. Coe, in command at Parkville, remanded to Sergeant's duty.

Capt. E. S. Toole, to Lee Avenue, Brooklyn.

Sergt. E. J. Hayes, in command, to Sergeant's duty, in Lee Avenue.

Capt. J. E. Colgan, to regular duty in the Liberty Avenue Station.

Capt. L. S. Murphy, to regular duty in the Herbert Avenue Station, Brooklyn.

Capt. John Buchanan, to the Gates Avenue Station, Brooklyn.

Sergt. Bernard Gallagher, remanded to regular Sergeant's duty in the Gates Avenue Station.

Capt. E. A. Claus, to regular duty in the Hamburg Avenue Station, Brooklyn.

It has been stated that President York wanted a Captain put in charge of the Detective Bureau in Brooklyn, and that the sixteenth promotion was made for this purpose. Chief Devery assigned a Captain, instead, to night duty at Police Headquarters. For years the precinct commanders have taken turn doing night duty at Headquarters. The Chief's assignment puts a regular night Captain on duty.

Rumors about the resignation or removal of Chief Devery from office continued flying thick and fast yesterday, but up to a late hour last night it was impossible to obtain confirmation of any of them. The chief himself persists in silence. He refuses even to deny that he may resign, and declines to discuss the attitude of the Police Board toward his official position. Nothing definite could be gained from the members of the Board as to their attitude in the matter. The general opinion about Headquarters is that matters have not yet come to a sufficient head to enable either Devery or the board to decide how to act.

In close contact with the rumor about the Chief's resignation is another as to the possible successor to the office. The name of Capt. Titus is most frequently mentioned in this connection, but it was impossible to learn from an authoritative source whether that officer or any one of a half a dozen other candidates for the place would be likely to succeed the present incumbent.

WOULD DENY PENSION TO DEVERY.

Joel B. Erhardt Says Conditions Which Permit It Need Reforming.

Joel B. Erhardt, a member of the Committee of Fifteen's sub-committee on legislation, when asked yesterday regarding the work of that sub-committee, replied:

"I was not present at the meeting yesterday and therefore cannot speak about the future work of the Committee of Fifteen as regards legislative remedies for evils. But I wish to draw your attention to one of the practices that seems to obtain and which seems to permit a public official like Devery, who has tarred himself with inefficiency and worse, to retire on $3,000 a year. If this be not a premium on inefficiency and criminality I would like to know what is.

"If such an official, after, through his criminality and neglect, the city has been corrupted, can be retired upon $3,000 a year of the money of those citizens whose interests he has criminally neglected, simply because there is no other way of getting rid of him, then I think I have shown you a promising field for legislative reform."

COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN WORK.

Office Will Be Opened in Park Row Building—Abundance of Funds.

The Committee of Fifteen decided yesterday to open an office in the Park Row Building, and appointed George W. Morgan to take charge of it, with the title of Assistant Secretary. Mr. Morgan's duty will be to receive all information which comes to the committee and properly collate it for the committee's use. He will have as many assistants as he needs for the work.

The Committee of Fifteen will not depend entirely upon information sent in. It will hire investigators to obtain evidence. These investigators will be men of a higher grade than the ordinary detective. The work of investigation and gathering of evidence will proceed under the direction of the Sub-Committee on Investigation, of which William H. Baldwin, Jr., is Chairman. In discussing the prospective work of his committee yesterday, Mr. Baldwin said:

"The sub-committee now has on hand a great deal of evidence about resorts of vice. This is the evidence which has been gathered by the Committee on Public Morality, which initiated the present movement for reform by its agitation of existing conditions. The evidence inherited by our committee from that source represents a year's work, and no doubt contains information which will be of great value to us. But we shall not content ourselves with that supply. We will make our own investigations and they will be extensive and thorough. The committee will from time to time give to the press such statements of result or fact as it deems proper, and we may also issue regular bulletins on our work. But we will not undertake the issuance of a regular journal.

"We hope to do the public duty intrusted to us in such a manner that the usefulness of such a body as ours will be fully demonstrated to the community. We look forward to existence for just as long a period as there is necessity for such work as we have been called upon to do, and we continue to enjoy the confidence of the community that we are the men best fitted to perform it."

Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Finance, said yesterday that the committee would have abundant funds with which to carry on its work. He says that more than a score of men who are able to contribute liberally have stopped him on the street and told him to call on them for money whenever the committee needed funds.

BILLS AFFECTING THE CITY.

Measures to be Introduced at Albany by the Merchants' Association.

The Merchants' Association of New York will introduce at the opening of the Legislature the following bills:

1. To Repeal Ramapo act, Chapter 985, Laws of 1895.
2. To grant the City of New York all powers needed to acquire, construct, and maintain its own water works.
3. To so limit the rights of private water companies and restrict their powers of contract thereunder as to make those rights subject to condemnation whenever desirable for the public welfare.
4. To provide for municipal ownership of all docks within the City of New York.
5. To provide that the City of New York may incur indebtedness to the extent of 10 per cent. of its assessed valuation, and in addition thereto may incur such further indebtedness as may be necessary for the purposes of providing a public water supply, which further indebtedness shall not be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted.
6. To provide that current market prices shall be the lawful rates of payment for all supplies and materials purchased for the use of the city, and that all contracts or orders therefor shall be made subject to the right and duty of the Controller summarily to reduce the stipulated prices, if they exceed the lawful rates, viz., the current market prices at which such supplies or materials can be purchased in the open market.
7. To provide for a State commission to examine into the systems of accounting and of public reports in the principal cities of the State; to report plans for a uniform system of bookkeeping for all municipalities according to class, and for the publication of reports in a prescribed form and at prescribed intervals, and for the periodic publication by the State of comparative reports of the affairs of all municipalities.

OLD TRICK FOOLS JERSEYMAN.

Arrested with a $100 Counterfeit Bill Which He Bought for $10.

William Weiss, a painter of Roselle, N. J., came to New York last Monday to have a good time. Strolling along Baxter Street he was surprised to see a man just ahead of him pick up a bill from the pavement.

The man who found the bill turned and, observing him, offered to divide with him.

"You seen it about the same time I did, and I'm willing to be square," said this paragon.

The two went into a saloon to change the bill, which proved to be of the one-hundred-dollar denomination. The proprietor could not change it. The stranger, who said he needed money quickly, offered to sell his share in the bill for $10. Weiss jumped at the bargain.

Weiss was yesterday arraigned in the First Criminal Court of Jersey City on a charge of attempting to pass a one-hundred-dollar counterfeit note.

AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Officers for the Year Chosen at a Business Meeting.

About thirty members of the American Physical Society gathered in Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, yesterday at the second quarterly meeting of the organization. The society embraces in its membership nearly all the Professors of Physics in the leading universities of the country and other scientific men. At the morning business meeting the following names of officers for the ensuing year were chosen to be balloted for by the members, the results to be announced at the next meeting:

President—Henry A. Rowland of Johns Hopkins University; Vice President—A. A. Michelson of Chicago University; Secretary—Ernest Merritt of Cornell University, and Treasurer—William Hallock of Columbia University. The Councilors are Henry Crew of the Northwestern University, and Edward B. Rosa of Wesleyan University.

After the business meeting six papers bearing on problems in physics were read by as many university professors.

The Rev. Nicholas M. Reinhart Dead.

The Rev. Nicholas M. Reinhart, rector of the Church of the Ascension, in West One Hundred and Seventh Street, died at the rectory of the church, 221 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, early yesterday morning of pneumonia. The Rev. Father Reinhart was born Sept. 14, 1861. He entered St. Lawrence College, Wisconsin, at the age of fourteen and later went to the Troy Seminary. He was ordained to the priesthood June 10, 1886. He was first assigned to the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, 135 East Seventeenth Street, where he was first assistant for five years and temporary pastor for eight months.

His next charge was at St. Mary's Church, Stapleton, and from there he went to the Church of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, in East Fourth Street and to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Yonkers. On Oct. 17, 1895, he started the Church of the Ascension in a building next to the Lion Brewery Park, saying the first mass on that day with eight persons present. There are now 8,000 members of the church. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum, Catholic Benevolent Legion, and Knights of Columbus.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning, with a solemn requiem mass at 10 o'clock, which will be attended by Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, and a number of priests. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Father Casimir. Interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Lieut. Commander Hall's Recovery.

Lieutenant Commander Hall, assistant to Chief J. A. B. Smith of the Steam Engineering Department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who was almost killed several weeks ago by a falling beam, is now able to be up and walk about. His recovery has been so rapid that it has astonished the doctors at the Naval Hospital, where he is under treatment.

The fracture of the skull which he sustained was at the base of the skull behind the ear in such a place that it was impossible for the doctors to get at it. For the first five days it was expected that he would die. The Lieutenant's good physique, however, stood him in good stead, and he began to recover slowly at the end of the first week. At present he is able to get up and walk about the hospital. He expects to be dismissed in a short time.

E. H. Sothern Able to Appear.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—By constant spraying E. H. Sothern's throat was greatly improved in his day's rest, and to-night he was able to appear in "Hamlet," though his voice was not as strong as it appeared to be before he overtaxed it with two performances on Christmas Day. When seen to-night Mr. Sothern said that the strain of two appearances in one day after he had been laid up for eight weeks rendered him subject to the attack of cold which he contracted. He believes now that he will be able to keep the rest of his engagements for the season.

Miss Marriott, the Actress, Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Miss Marriott, (Mrs. Alice Edgar,) the actress, is dead. She made an American tour about 1870.

Rapid Transit for the Bronx.

About 200 property owners and residents of the Bronx met last night in the Fordham Clubhouse, Morris Avenue and High Bridge Road, to discuss plans for securing better transportation facilities for the residents of that borough. The idea generally approved is for a branch of the rapid transit route on Jerome Avenue, north of the Harlem River. This plan, set forth in a resolution, will be urged at a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission. The commission will be asked to name a date for a hearing on the matter. It is supposed that if the point should be gained an elevated road will be constructed.

In Aid of the Haganey Family.

Dr. W. A. Boyd of 362 Willis Avenue, who has been giving his professional services to the destitute Haganey family, all of whose children, eight in number, are down with diphtheria, said last night that he had received, up to date, $65 from charitable persons, which amount had been turned over to the family. The contributors are Mrs. Mooney, $10; M. Ahl, $10; "Brooklyn," $5; "C. A. L.," $5; A. A. Levy, $5; "Cash," $5; "Harlem," $4, and through THE NEW YORK TIMES, $21. The father of the children is an invalid, and the mother is worn out from nursing them.

ROBERT C. MORRIS SUCCEEDS GEN. GREENE

Elected President of the Republican County Committee.

Says He Has Made No Pledges—Other Officers and the Executive Committee Chosen.

The Republican County Committee at its adjourned annual meeting last night elected Robert C. Morris President and Chairman, and made three changes in the membership of the Executive Committee. To make Mr. Morris eligible for the Chairmanship he was chosen a representative from the Twenty-ninth District in place of the late William L. Strong.

James W. Perry of the Twenty-seventh District presided with George R. Manchester as Secretary. After the calling of the roll Mr. Perry announced that nominations for the Presidency of the body were in order, whereupon Alexander T. Mason of the Twenty-ninth District proposed Mr. Morris.

"He has been a consistent Republican who has always shown great executive ability, rare tact, and good judgment," he said. "He has the full confidence of all who have been associated with him in political work. He is able, fair-minded, and farseeing, and the Republicans of the Twenty-ninth are confident he will fill the position of President with credit to himself and to the whole party."

Gen. F. V. Greene was heartily cheered when he arose to second the nomination. He said:

"On behalf of the delegates from the Twenty-fifth District, I take great pleasure in seconding this nomination. As your President last Fall I know of Mr. Morris's effective work in the last campaign. He was always bright and alert, and gave up his time and his money. The efforts of no man in the interest of Republican success are more deserving of appreciation. As a candidate for City Judge he received 2,500 more votes than any other candidate on the Republican ticket in the County of New York. The people have confidence in him. He organized the effective work that was done on the east side, and that is where we must look for votes to win in the coming campaign. None could get them better than he. Members of his family have been connected with the affairs of the State for 150 years. Robert Morris was the financier of the Revolutionary Party; Gouverneur Morris was Minister to France. With Mr. Morris as Chairman and William H. Ten Eyck at the head of the Executive Committee, we start out in splendid condition for the next campaign."

Abraham Gruber was next recognized. He said:

"I second the nomination of Mr. Morris because he comes from the rank and file. A distinguished Democrat who has served as President recently said: 'Give the rank and file a chance.' But I notice he did not make the remark until after he was out of office." [Laughter.]

Charles H. Murray of the Eighth also seconded the nomination.

Mr. Morris was elected by a viva voce vote and Messrs. Mason and Murray were appointed to escort him to the chair. They shook his right hand so heartily that ex-Alderman Fred Ware exclaimed, "Why, they are gripmen as well as conductors."

Mr. Morris, in returning thanks for the honor, said:

"In assuming the duties of this important position, I can say that I do so without making any pledges, or being asked to make a pledge. It will be my endeavor to do all that I can to promote the best interests of good government. It is the duty of the members of this committee, as a body and as individuals, to co-operate with me. We are about to enter on a hard campaign. I take to hard work, and will work hard, but to secure success I must have your hearty co-operation."

The following officers were then elected by acclamation:

First Vice President—Edward H. Healy.
Second Vice President—William Halpin.
Secretary—George R. Manchester.
Treasurer—George R. Sheldon.
Sergeant at Arms—Edmund Bodine.

The Executive Committee selected is as follows:

Dist.	Dist.
1—Martin H. Healey.	19—George R. Bidwell.
2—Dennis Shea.	20—F. Norton Goddard.
3—Frederick Haldy.	21—Abraham Gruber.
4—William H. Guy.	22—Charles R. Lexow.
5—Cornelius Van Cott.	23—M. M. McKee.
6—James E. March.	24—Smith Pine.
7—F. D. Miller.	25—McDougall Hawkes.
8—C. H. Murray.	26—Jastrow Alexander.
9—F. S. Gibbs.	27—James W. Perry.
10—Ferd. Eidman.	28—John H. Gunner.
11—J. F. Windolph.	29—Alexander T. Mason
12—John Stiebling.	30—Ambrose O'Neil.
13—Herman Joveshof.	31—Silas C. Croft.
14—J. F. Pegram.	32—Isaac Newman.
15—G. W. Wanmaker.	33—Frank Raymond.
16—George Hilliard.	34—W. H. Ten Eyck.
17—John Reisenweber.	35—E. J. Healy.
18—William Henkel.	Annexed—R. N. Arnoux.

Mr. Guy, who supersedes P. J. O'Brien in the Fourth District, is an employe of the Custom House. There has been much dissension in the district, and two local Republican tickets were run last Fall. O'Brien is a Deputy Factory Inspector.

McDougall Hawkes succeeds Charles A. Hess, who refused a re-election in the Twenty-fifth. Mr. Hess presented the name of Mr. Hawkes.

In the Twenty-ninth, Alexander T. Mason takes the place of John W. Jacobus.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Borough Republicans Elect Officers—G. H. Roberts, Chairman.

A meeting of the Republican City Central Committee was held in the large hall of the Murray Hill Lyceum last night. This body is composed of 1,049 members, representing the five boroughs of the city.

George H. Roberts of Brooklyn was re-elected Chairman, and made a brief speech, in which he predicted Republican success in the coming municipal campaign. The Vice Presidents chosen are: Manhattan, Charles H. Murray; Brooklyn, John G. Deubert; Bronx, Edward H. Healy; Queens, Felix Fritchle; Richmond, George W. Cromwell. George R. Manchester was elected Secretary; Philip W. Rheinhard, Jr., Assistant Secretary; Hugh McRoberts, Treasurer; William H. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Sidney H. Goodacre, Sergeant at Arms.

A REPUBLICAN CLUB ABSORBED.

Adopts Resolutions Transferring Allegiance to Citizens' Union.

The James G. Blaine Club, a Republican organization of the Fourteenth Assembly District, has adopted resolutions approving of the Citizens' Union and transferring its allegiance to that body. The President of the club was recently elected President of the Citizens' Union in his district. The resolutions read as follows:

Resolved, That we, the members of the J. G. Blaine Club, Fourteenth District, do hereby declare it to be our wish and intent to join in a body the Citizens' Union of this district, and do pledge ourselves to assist and support our worthy President from now until the day of election in the Mayoralty campaign against Tammany Hall.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Hon. William Brookfield.

WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

J. W. Tinsley Kills the Woman and Himself in Los Angeles, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 27.—John W. Tinsley shot and killed his wife, Anna P. Tinsley, in the street to-day, and then fired a bullet into his own head, dying instantly. The couple were married at Van Buren, Ark., Jan. 2, 1900. Tinsley represented himself as possessed of property in Helena, Mon., to the value of $75,000. His wife had $400 cash and a house and lot in Jackson, Tenn., valued at $2,500.

Tinsley pursuaded his wife to dispose of her property, and later he induced her to give him the money. Then he left her and came here. She followed and asked that he return the money. He gave her a draft for $325, which was returned dishonored. Then she filed suit to recover her money. Bitterness over this suit and troubles leading up to it evidently caused the tragedy to-day.

To be Lipton's Manager in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The Record says that William Bonner of Liverpool, who arrived here yesterday, will, on Jan. 1, become Vice President and General Manager of the Thomas J. Lipton Company, with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Bonner is at present the General Manager of the Lipton Company, in Liverpool.

THE MARVEX GLOVE
(Registered)
EXCELS IN FIT AND IS MADE OF ONLY THE HIGHEST GRADE KID SKINS.
SOLD ONLY BY B. Altman & Co. NEW YORK.

MAY ABSORB ANOTHER BANK.

The National City Understood to be Negotiating for the Acquisition of the Columbia.

Negotiations are understood to be pending for the acquisition of the Columbia Bank, a State institution located at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, by the National City Bank. Rumors to this effect were current in Wall Street yesterday. It was said that President Stillman of the National City Bank, and William Rockefeller would soon be elected Directors of the Columbia Bank. An officer of the National City Bank said last night that the report was premature. Julius Fox, President of the Columbia Bank, said he knew nothing of such a plan.

The Columbia Bank is capitalized at $300,000. Among its Directors are W. L. Skidmore, John S. Foster, Myer S. Isaacs, Charles Reed, Thomas P. Fiske, David H. Rowland, and other well-known business men.

FOR SLAPPING AN ACTRESS.

Trouble Accumulates for Manager Stamford of Queens of the Orient Company.

Tony Stamford, one of the proprietors and the stage manager of the burlesque company which is playing an engagement under the title of "Queens of the Orient," at the Theatre Comique, on Broadway, near Twenty-ninth Street, got into difficulties yesterday because he slapped the face of Miss Eloise Mortimer, his leading lady, who plays the part of Maximilio, a young nobleman.

Miss Mortimer had not appeared with the company for a few days because, as she claims, she was ill with influenza. The stage manager did not believe her and, it is said he abused her with violent language, and when she called him a cowardly cur he gave her a nasty blow in the face. When he was locked up he sent for Manager Weil of the theatre to go his bail. Weil refused, but Stamford's partner came to the rescue and Stamford went back to the theatre.

Here he was surprised to find a notice on the call board from the house management fining him $25 for ungentlemanly conduct, and also a notice that the company's engagement would be closed on Saturday, because of his conduct.

SHOT IN DISPUTE OVER POKER.

Man Wounded in an Affray in the Onawa Cafe.

Miles McDonald, a traveling salesman, living at 1,976 Lexington Avenue, was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station last night on a charge of felonious assault, having shot Edward Courtney of 592 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. The shooting was the result of a quarrel in the Onawa Café, at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between the prisoner and a man named Thomas Kennedy.

McDonald got into a quarrel with Kennedy in a dispute over a game of poker. The men were about to come to blows when bystanders tried to interfere. Before any one could prevent it, McDonald had drawn a revolver and began to fire. The inmates of the room tried to run out, but in the scramble Courtney was left in the rear and fell, crying, "I am shot." McDonald was then over, wered, but not before he had emptied the other five chambers of his revolver.

When the prisoner was taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station and searched only the empty revolver was found on his person. When questioned as to why he shot Courtney, he said, simply, "If that fellow is shot, he is simply an outsider." Courtney was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

FIRE PANIC IN WORK SHOPS.

Fire in the building at 358 Canal Street, occupied by Philip Levy, a manufacturer of furniture polish, caused a loss of $1,000. The buildings at 356 and 358 Canal Street, and the adjoining structure at 23 Lispenard, are all of three stories, and used as dwelling houses in the second and third stories. Many women were at work on these floors making cloaks, clothing, and pocketbooks.

The smoke from the fire blinded the women and caused a panic. The firemen succeeded in taking all the tenants of the three houses down the ladders without accident. Michael Glogaus's bakeshop in the basement of 356 Canal Street was damaged $200 by fire and water.

At Broome and Varick Streets the tender horse of Engine 30, returning from the fire, struck a truck, which the firemen say was badly driven, and received a gash to the bone several inches long on the right flank. In the collision Fireman Thomas Murray, who fell from the "L" structure on Greenwich Street, at the Tarrant fire, was thrown, and again injured his right leg and right hand. He went to the Hudson Street Hospital for treatment.

WOULD PUNISH EAVESDROPPER.

A well-dressed, heavily veiled young woman entered the Tenderloin Police Station last night and asked the Sergeant in charge to be referred to a detective. The Sergeant ordered one of the Wardmen to see the woman, and the two disappeared into the Captain's room, where they remained closeted for some time.

After the woman had gone, the detective stated that she said she was engaged to a wealthy down-town broker, and that she wanted advice how to proceed against a certain well-known married woman who was pursuing extraordinary methods in the hope of breaking off the engagement. According to her story, the young woman has a telephone in her home and is in the habit of talking frequently to her fiancé. Knowing this, the complainant says, the married woman had a telephone put into her own home and by some means had made arrangements with a telephone central to be connected on the same wire when the two engaged people are talking.

The listener was first suspected when it became known that she knew of two private conversations which the complainant had with her intended husband over a wire. The young woman asked advice how to proceed against the eavesdropper and was referred to a lawyer. The woman refused to tell her name or address.

Dump Cargo to Float Steamer.

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 27.—The steamer reported ashore south of Miami in last night's dispatches is the Homerick of Baltimore, laden with coal for Mexico. The heavy seas prevented the wreckers from approaching her until this afternoon. They now have her in charge, and the entire cargo is being dumped into the sea. They hope to float the vessel by to-morrow noon. The wreckers contracted to float the Homerick for $7,000. She is on the reefs, near Caesar's Creek, twenty miles south of Miami.

Jewish Historical Society Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—At the ninth annual meeting of the American-Jewish Historical Society held here last night these officers were elected: President—Dr. Cyrus Adler of Washington; Vice Presidents—Simon W. Rosendale of Albany; Mendes Cohen of Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. B. Felsonthal; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Herbert Friedenwald; Recording Secretary—Max J. Kohler; Treasurer—Prof. Richard Gottheil.

Society of St. Johnland.

The annual meeting of the Society of St. Johnland was held yesterday. The following officers were elected: President—The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet; Vice President—William Alexander Smith; Secretary—Frederick E. Hyde; Treasurer—Francis M. Bacon; Superintendent and Assistant Treasurer—The Rev. N. O. Falsted. During 1900 the society cared for 193 old men, boys, and girls. The average for the year was 130, which is an increase of nine over the average for 1899. The total of expenditures for the year was $24,970.15.

CHINA IS SHOWING FIGHT

Emperor Strongly Objects to Two of the Powers' Demands.

WAR MEASURES AT WU-SUNG

Junks Laden with Stone Ready to Block the Channel—Chinese Papers' Comment.

PEKING, Dec. 27.—Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching, the Chinese Peace Commissioners, have heard from Emperor Kwang-Su. Prince Ching called on Earl Li for consultation, remaining over an hour.

The Court objects strenuously to reducing the forts, and also to allowing permanent legation guards, which, it seems to think, could be made sufficiently large, at any time desired, to menace the Court itself.

After the conference it was decided to hold further communication with the Court before seeing the Ministers.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27.—Many Chinese war junks, laden with stone, have been anchored off Wu-Sung, presumably to block the channel in case of an emergency.

The Chinese newspapers here object to the proposed peace terms. The Universal Gazette considers that the Princes and officials who are to be punished should be named.

It is questionable whether Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang is included among those punishable; and so far as Prince Tuan is concerned, it is well-known that the Chinese Peace Commissioners have been instructed not to consent to any punishment exceeding imprisonment of any person of royal blood.

Some of the native journals hold that the presence of permanent legation guards will render the Emperor's return impossible, because the guards would be a menace to the Court. "China," says one of them, "would be powerless to suppress risings because prohibited from increasing her military strength; and the powers, therefore, would renew hostilities again, and the people would be mowed down like hemp."

LONDON, Dec. 28.—"It is announced from Sian-Foo," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Standard, "that Emperor Kwang-Su has selected Gen. Ma-Yu-Kun to command the advance bodyguard when the Court proceeds to Peking."

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Speaking to-day of the Chinese situation, Secretary of the Navy Long said:

"Minister Conger did not sign the agreement with the other powers before obtaining the full approval of our Government. I think he may have signified his intention of doing so, but he had not signed it. It was merely a misunderstanding on his part. He did not fully understand when he signified his agreement to sign. But the mistake was quickly rectified."

AN AMERICAN EXPEDITION.

PEKING, Dec. 27.—A detachment of the Sixth United States Cavalry, Ninth Infantry, and Fifth Artillery will leave here to-morrow to investigate the alleged burning of native Christians by Boxers, as reported by the Rev. Mr. Kelly, the Presbyterian missionary.

The expedition will be commanded by Lieut. Col. Wint of the Sixth Cavalry.

ACCUSES THE FRENCH TROOPS.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Marcel Sembat, (Radical Socialist,) called attention to the reports of cruelties upon the part of European troops in China. He said the French soldiers were no freer from reproach than the Germans and Russians. They had committed similar atrocities. He also protested against pillage, which, he asserted, had been carried out systematically, and accused the missionaries of participating therein.

The Minister of Marine, M. de Lanessan, replied that the Government had ordered an inquiry, and would severely punish all the guilty parties. But, as a consolation, he was able to say that the French soldiers had been much less barbarous than those of other nations.

The Government, the Minister continued, had ordered all the articles sent by Gen. Frey to be returned to China and restored to the Chinese Government.

M. de Lanessan concluded with expressing the hope that the reprehensible acts committed would not be renewed.

Russia and the Manchuria Railways.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—The Novoe Vremya's Vladivostok correspondent stands by the story that the Russian Government is about to take over the Manchuria Railways. He says Commander Keller has left Vladivostok to formally deliver the roads to the Government's representatives. The correspondent also says the Chinese caused losses amounting to only 4,000,000 rubles.

British Soldiers Murdered in Peking.

PEKING, Dec. 27.—British soldiers have been found dead outside the Temple of Heaven with bullets in their heads. The murders are believed to have been committed by Chinese.

Elizabeth A. Blake Sent to an Asylum.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Elizabeth Alma Blake of New York City, who was arrested here early in the week and committed to St. George's Workhouse, charged with insanity, after having appeared on Dec. 21 at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, where she claimed to be a daughter of Princess Henry of Battenberg, was subjected to a medical examination yesterday and sent to a lunatic asylum.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, fresh southerly winds.

There will be rain to-day from the Ohio Valley southward, and to-night and to-morrow in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and rain or snow in New England. It will be warmer in the Atlantic States, followed by colder weather. It will be much colder in the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys, the Western Gulf States, and the Southwest, with high northerly winds over the two latter districts. It will continue cold in the Northwest and central West. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh and mostly southerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		THE TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	19	29	29
6 A. M.	18	27	29
9 A. M.	20	28	32
12 M.	27	31	35
4 P. M.	32	36	38
6 P. M.	31	33	36
9 P. M.	28	32	34
12 P. M.	24	32	34

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 385 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	33½
Weather Bureau	33
Corresponding date 1899	34
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	33

The thermometer at 8 A. M. was 30.27, and at 8 P. M. 30.29. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 87, and at 8 P. M. 66. The maximum temperature was 38 at 4 P. M., and the minimum 27 at 6 A. M.

New York's Leading Fur Establishment!

Importer and Manufacturer. HALL Established 1856.

Tempting Bargains in Furs

We are selling the most Reliable Furs of every description at Extraordinarily low prices—that is only *one* reason why we are doing the Fur business of the town. Here are some of the values we have specially prepared for to-day and Saturday:

Sealskin and Persian Coats.

Sealskin Coats,	$125 to $275
Persian Lamb Coats,	$75 to $200
Broadtail Persians,	$175 to $350
Electric Seal (Cony),	$25 to $50
Dark Eastern Mink Capes, 18 to 36 inches long,	$75 to $250

Storm Collars.

Dark Eastern Mink,	$35 to $75
Persian Lamb,	$20 to $40
Sealskin,	$25 to $75
Chinchilla,	$50 to $100
Beaver,	$15 to 35
Black Marten,	$15 to $35
Mink,	$16 to $25
Alaska Sable (Skunk),	$15 to $35

New Large Muffs.

Dark Eastern Mink,	$18 to $45
Chinchilla,	$25 to $35
Alaska Sable (Skunk),	$7 to $12
Mink,	$9 to $20
Sealskin,	$18 to $30
Persian Lamb,	$5 to $25
Black Lynx,	$15 to $30
Brown Fox,	$12 to $25
Beaver,	$6 to $18
Blue Lynx,	$15 to $20
Electric Seal, (Cony),	$3 to $5

Fur Scarfs.

Dark Eastern Mink,	$19 to $100
Hudson Bay Sable,	$35 to $75
Chinchilla,	$32 to $50
Brown Fox, Double,	$15 to $60
Blue Lynx, Cluster,	$15 to $22
Mink,	$5 to $25
Black Lynx,	$20 to $75
All Colors of Fox,	$10 to $30
Alaska Sable (Skunk),	$5 to $30
Electric Seal (Cony),	$4 to $7
Black and Cinnamon Bear coas,	$25 to $50

Misses' and Children's Furs.

Children's Fur Sets,	$3 to $5
Misses' Fur Sets	$5 to $15
Beaver Muffs,	$6
Nubia Beaver Muffs	$5
Nearseal Muffs,	$2.25
Krimmer Muffs,	$5

Fur-Lined Overcoats,

best melton and kersey cloths, lined with mink, sable or muskrat, trimmed with otter, beaver, Persian lamb or sealskin, $65 to $250.

Sealskin Gloves	$3 to $16
Sealskin Capes,	$5 to $18
Coachmen's Capes,	$9 to $75
Men's Muffiers,	$4 to $16

Garments in a complete line of sizes from 32 to 50 bust. New Catalogue mailed free.

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Av.

(BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.)

The world-wide appreciation accorded

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

is the best testimony as to its intrinsic merit. Its delicate flavour and unmistakable aroma have made it the desired whisky of the connoisseur everywhere.

DRUNK, IN FULL UNIFORM.

National Guardsman, in Disgrace, Has His Regimentals Taken from Him.

In the line of prisoners that filed before Magistrate Pool, in the West Side Police Court, yesterday morning was one man with disheveled hair and a watery eye who was clad in the full uniform of a member of the Twelfth Regiment.

He gave his name as John Towey, twenty-one years old, of 505 West Forty-eighth Street. A policeman of the West Forty-seventh Street Station told the Magistrate that Towey, who was intoxicated, had refused to move from the corner of Forty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue. When urged to go, Towey attacked the officer and was subdued with difficulty. The policeman further said that his prisoner had left the Island but a few days ago, where he had been sent for stealing from his mother.

Magistrate Pool, looking at Towey's uniform, had an officer to call out and inquire if there was a member of the

HILLIARD INQUEST BEGINS

Witness Minnock Testifies Against Bellevue Nurses.

SAYS PATIENT WAS ASSAULTED

Mrs. Hilliard and Others Declare He Was Physically Sound When He Went to the Hospital.

The inquest into the cause of Louis H. Hilliard's death was begun yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, by Coroner Fitzpatrick and a jury in the Criminal Court Building. Hilliard died in the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue Hospital Dec. 12, and his death was followed by the arrest of three nurses, who are charged with assaulting him.

When an autopsy was made, it was discovered that Hilliard's death was due to asphyxia and fracture of the ribs. The arrest of J. R. Davis, Edward A. Dean, and Clinton L. Marshall, the three nurses, followed. Ogden Mills, son of D. O. Mills, founder of the Training School for Nurses, furnished bail for them in the sum of $1,000 each. Mr. Mills also engaged Henry B. Anderson to defend the accused nurses, who, with Mr. Mills, were present at the inquest.

The most important witness examined was Thomas J. Minnock of 63 Fourth Avenue. It was mainly due to Minnock's affidavit that the men were arrested.

On the stand he told how he had feigned insanity in order to get into the pavilion. It is said he intended to write a series of articles for a newspaper.

"When Hilliard was brought in," the witness said, "Nurse Dean shouted, 'Hello, here comes another bum.' This was the usual greeting to a new arrival.

"Hilliard was given a pair of slippers and began to walk up and down the corridors, and Nurse Marshall grabbed him by the shoulders and kicked him." At supper time, the witness said, Hilliard refused to eat, and asked for his coat that he might go home.

"At that," said the witness, "Dean ran out and said, 'I'll make you eat, and grabbed him by the throat and jumped on him, throwing him to the floor. Marshall and Donnelly held his hands. Dean was choking him. Donnelly said after a while, 'Let up, fellows, he's getting black.'"

The witness said that Hilliard was senseless, but soon recovered.

"Then Dean said, 'Eat.' Hilliard said, 'No, never.' Then they kicked and smashed him till he became unconscious."

Afterward, according to the witness, they put Hilliard in a shower bath, took off his clothes, and beat him on the stomach with their fists. Dean cried, "I'll fix you—you can't do as you please in here!"

The witness was awakened in the night by hearing Hilliard ask for water, which the night nurse gave him. He heard one of the nurses say: "What a beating that fellow must have had." When he saw Hilliard the next day, after dinner, his head was a mass of bruises and there were blue marks on his throat.

"About this time," said the witness, "Superintendent O'Rourke came in and said, 'You got a pretty good beating, eh?'

"'No,' replied Hilliard, 'I have been scratched.'

"Davis, before Superintendent O'Rourke called, said, 'We have the power of life or death here. The man that opens his head about this beating will be killed.' Afterward Dr. Williams came in and told Davis to give Hilliard a good beating. Davis said: 'I did, but it didn't do any good.' Then Dr. Moore came and said: 'You know what to do with him.'"

The witness said that on Wednesday night at supper Hilliard again refused to eat. Dean and Marshall held him while Davis kicked him. Then some one got a sheet, tied it around his neck, and twisted it. After putting him under the shower bath they dragged him along the corridor, his head bumping on the floor.

"Afterward I heard Davis say, 'I think the fellow is dying. Next day I heard him telephone at least a dozen times to ask if the autopsy had been performed yet."

Minnock then identified the accused nurses.

Minnock was the last witness of the day, the first to give testimony being Mrs. Hilliard, widow of the dead man. She testified through an interpreter, saying that she saw her husband last before he went to the hospital, on Dec. 11, in the morning, immediately after his return from Boston. She afterward saw him at the hospital. He seemed much excited and his condition alarmed her. Her husband had had no fight that she knew of.

It became evident while the widow was being questioned that the defense will hold that Hilliard may have received his injuries before being admitted to the hospital.

Casimir Verger, an attaché of the French Consulate, said that Hilliard called at the Consulate Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 11. Mrs. Hilliard had previously called and informed the Consul that her husband was acting strangely.

"Hilliard spoke in a rambling manner," said Mr. Verger, adding that he had then notified the police at the Old Slip Station.

John H. Hauser, a policeman, who took Hillard from the Consulate to the station, said that Hilliard had at no time complained of feeling hurt or bruised.

Joseph Eaton, a policeman, who assisted in taking Hilliard from the French Consulate, also testified that there were no marks of violence on the man's chest or throat at that time.

Sergeant William H. Wilbur, who was on duty at the desk of the First Precinct Station on Dec. 11, said that Hilliard talked freely, without any impediments or indications of injury to his throat.

Dr. William Rosensohn, the ambulance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital, said that when he arrived at the station Hilliard was walking up and down talking to himself. "The man appeared to be sound. He could not have walked and talked incessantly if he had a broken rib." The witness then said that after leaving the station he went to Gouverneur Hospital to take a woman patient in the ambulance. "Hilliard objected to going into the ambulance with the woman," said Dr. Rosensohn. "We had to put a restraining belt around his waist. His hands were also fastened."

"Was there a scuffle?"

"No. No violence was used, but the assistance of the driver and policeman was required to put on the belt."

"Did you have to throw him down?"

"No, Sir."

"Are there handcuffs on the belt?"

"Yes."

Coroner Fitzpatrick questioned him sharply as to whether Hilliard's left side struck against the stanchions of the ambulance. The witness said he saw nothing of the kind.

"When I delivered Hilliard at Bellevue he was as sound as when I got him at the station house," said Dr. Rosensohn.

After a recess, Mrs. Hilliard testified that she visited her husband at Bellevue the afternoon of the day he died.

"He was all red and blue about the forehead," she said. "He told me had been kicked by a small man. He pointed toward that man." She pointed at the nurse, Marshall.

Dr. Allen Fitch, the examiner in lunacy for the Department of Public Charities, said he saw Hilliard in the pavilion for the insane at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Davis, the nurse, brought him in for examination. "Hilliard was in an excited state," he said, "and had many hallucinations. He was a thin man, and was in an enfeebled condition."

"Did you see any bruises on Hilliard's face?"

"I don't remember that I did."

In reply to another question, Dr. Fitch said that a physical injury, such as a broken rib, might not cause acute pain at once.

"Would twenty-four hours be sufficient time?"

"I think it would."

FAVOR NEW CHILDREN'S WARD.

Health Board Appoints Committee to Confer with Commissioner Keller.

At a meeting of the Health Board yesterday Dr. Jenkins offered a resolution that a new children's ward be established on Randall's Island, to be used solely for children afflicted with contagious diseases. The resolution was approved, and Drs. Jenkins, Cosby, and Roberts were appointed a committee to call on Commissioner Keller and confer with him concerning the new ward.

Commissioner Keller said yesterday afternoon that he had already considered the advisability of such a step, and had addressed a letter to President Murphy on the subject. In his letter, the Commissioner asks the Health Board for the results of its observations as regards the effect of the transfer of infants from Randall's Island to North Brother Island and Willard Parker Hospital.

The Commissioner also seeks to get definite information as to the actual disposition of children marked "discharged" on the books of the Infants' Hospital.

Commissioner Keller also sent a letter yesterday to Dr. Charles L. Dana, President of the Bellevue Medical Board, in which he said that Dr. Robert Hill, visitor of the State Board of Charities, had stated to him that the interests of the patients in Bellevue Hospital have been sacrificed to the interest of the medical college. He reviews the charges made that members of the Medical Board receive fees for services in the insane pavilion, and asks for full reports on the exact limitations of bedside instructions.

Commissioner Keller also asks if the abolition of the fee system affects the Medical Board or any member of it, and what precautions are taken, if any, to make the doctor, rather than the nurse, responsible for the use of the hypodermic syringe in the alcoholic wards and the pavilion for the insane.

Dr. Fitch and Dr. Wildman both denied a rumor current yesterday that they had resigned. Commissioner Keller said that he had no indication that they intended to do so.

BARTENDER SHOOTS CUSTOMER

Upshot of a Quarrel Over a Plate of Free Lunch May Be Murder.

Because he insisted upon having another plate of free lunch when the bartender insisted that he had had enough, Thomas Tucker, twenty-one years old, of 2,391 First Avenue, is in the Harlem Hospital with a bullet wound in the abdomen which will probably cause his death. Terrence Boylan, the bartender in the saloon at 2,398 First Avenue, where Tucker went to appease his hunger, did the shooting and was held without bail in the Harlem Police Court to await the result of Tucker's injuries.

Tucker, with a number of fellow-laborers from a brick yard near by, went into the saloon to get some beer at noon. On the counter was a supply of free lunch. Tucker and another man had a plate of the lunch with their beer and then asked for another. Boylan ordered the waiter not to give it to them. Tucker insisted without avail, and then retorted that he would go somewhere else to get his beer and lunch in the future.

"You'll go and go quick," Boylan is alleged to have said, and then, according to the story of a witness, the bartender ran out from behind the bar and, placing a revolver within a foot of Tucker's abdomen, fired. Tucker fell to the floor, and the others ran out of the place. Arthur McKeon, one of the laborers, was the last to leave, and as he ran out of the place Boylan fired at him, the bullet going wide of its mark and crashing through a plate-glass window.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY MEETING.

Steam Launch to be Purchased in Interests of Seamen—New Patrons.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Society held yesterday afternoon at the office of the President, Arthur Von Briesen, 229 Broadway, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman, Julien T. Davies, Edwin Gould, and Andrew Carnegie, and Mrs. M. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Anna Wearihoffer, and Mrs. Edith Carpenter Macy were elected patrons, and Mrs. Lucie L. Schroeder, who made a donation of $2,500, was elected a life member.

The resignation of Anson Phelps Stokes as a member of the Board of Directors was received and accepted and Miss Rosalie Loew was elected to the vacancy.

It was decided to appoint President Von Briesen and J. Augustus Johnson a committee to act with similar committees from the American Seamen's Friends' Society and other organizations of a like nature in the matter of purchasing a steam launch for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the robbing of seamen by a gang which now circulates among them. The launch is expected to cost $800.

President Von Briesen appointed Andrew Carnegie, Carl Schurz, Louis Windmüller, Charles Wiebusch, and W. O. Jones a committee to extend the work of the Seamen's Branch.

WOMAN CHECKED CRUEL DRIVER.

Mrs. Bannister Caused Expressman's Arrest for Beating His Horse.

William H. Moore, thirty-five years old, colored, a driver of an express wagon, living at 504 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Station last night charged by Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bannister of 21 Manhattan Avenue, with cruelty to animals.

Mrs. Bannister followed the prisoner to the station house, where she told Sergt. Gallagher that Moore was driving an emaciated horse attached to a wagon filled with trunks, and was beating the animal with a large whip. She promised to be in the West Side Court this morning.

Patrolman Buettner, and Detective McMahus saw a crowd surrounding the wagon at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Central Park West and found that the woman was remonstrating with Moore. The horse was taken to a near-by livery stable, where a veterinary surgeon administered stimulants. Moore was bailed out by his employer, James Moore, of 23 Lawrence Street.

PRISONERS BOLT WHILE ON A CAR

Are Subdued and Handcuffed After Several Women Faint.

George Johnson and William James, supposedly two Western thieves, were arrested yesterday afternoon in a Sixth Avenue department store for stealing an overcoat. The men were seen acting suspiciously by a special detective, who followed them and saw them steal the coat. He called a uniformed watchman to his assistance, and together the men laid hold of the thieves. The latter seemed to submit quietly enough until they were seated in a Sixth Avenue car on the way to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

A number of women were in the car at the time, and the two officers took seats, each with their prisoners between them. Suddenly the two prisoners jumped to their feet and made a dash for the door. In the scramble that followed a number of women were knocked down and several fainted. The detective and his assistant held on to their men and subdued them and handcuffed them to each other. Both will be held.

HAS "BLIND" BOY ARRESTED.

Woman, Convinced That He Was an Impostor, Called Policeman.

The sight of a very small and thinly clad boy standing at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon wearing a card about his neck bearing the inscription, "Please Help a Poor Blind Boy," elicited the sympathy of many of the shoppers. One woman became convinced that the boy's blindness was feigned, and, calling a policeman, she had him arrested.

He was taken to the Jeferson Market Court. The boy is said to have admitted to the Gerry agent that he could see, and that his mother had sent him out. When he was brought before the Magistrate, however, he again feigned blindness. He was turned over to the society for a further investigation of his case.

ILL FROM HAVING TEETH PULLED.

Coroner Delap Suffers from Hemorrhages After Visiting Dentist.

Coroner George W. Delap of Brooklyn has been confined to his home, 63 Herbert Street, for two weeks suffering with hemorrhages as a result of having several teeth extracted. Dr. Delap was treated by a Fulton Street dentist, and after the molars had been removed he bled so freely that he had to be taken to his home. The hemorrhages weakened him to such an extent that he was compelled to take to his bed for several days.

It was with difficulty that the flow of blood was stopped. The Coroner is slowly recovering, and expects to be able to attend to his official duties in a few days.

Injured Woman Still Unidentified.

The woman who, on Wednesday night, was thrown from a south bound car of the Sixth Avenue surface line at Forty-eighth Street, and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, is still unconscious. She received a fracture of the skull. She is still unidentified. In her purse was found a card bearing the inscription, "To Lena, Christmas." There was $2 in money in the purse.

SIX-MASTED SAILING VESSEL IN PORT

The Schooner George W. Wells Arrives from the South.

Is the First of Her Type to Receive American Register—Fast Time on Latest Trip.

For the first time since the days of the Great Eastern a craft of the six-masted type arrived in the harbor of New York yesterday morning. The vessel in question is the schooner George W. Wells, which was recently finished at the Bean Shipyards, in Camden, Me. She is the first six-masted sailing vessel to receive a registry in this or any other country.

When she was towed up North River to her berth, at Erie pier, Weehawken, yesterday she attracted much attention, her spick and span appearance making her the most attractive of the many picturesque craft that during recent years have arrived at this port. At first, when her launching was effected and the time of her commissioning drew near, it was reported on apparently good authority that her masts, instead of being named according to the nomenclature of the sea, were to be numbered and the old designations dropped. When this report reached the ears of her skipper, Capt. Jack Crowley, he lost no time in announcing that, like the Great Eastern, the masts of the Wells would be known as follows: Foremast, mainmast, mizzenmast, spankermast, jiggermast, and drivermast.

Her arrival yesterday was an event that will for many days form a topic of conversation on the part of longshoremen, fore-the-mast men of other sailing craft, and persons of marine bent generally. When her proposed construction was announced there were many conjectures as to her probable success. Old skippers who for years had been sailing the seas and knew, they thought, everything, from stem to stern, connected with craft of all kinds, declared that the failure of the new vessel was a conclusion. She was too big for a sailing vessel, they said, besides, such a thing as the construction of a six-masted schooner had never, up to that time, been seriously thought of. But all the prophecies have proved untrue, and not only does the Wells carry the cargo of a steam propelled vessel of large dimensions, but she also transports it from port to port with a speed that would be a credit to many a steamship now trading on the Atlantic.

Take her maiden passage from Philadelphia to Havana as an instance. Laden with the largest cargo of coal ever taken into the Cuban capital, she sailed from the Pennsylvania city on the 14th of November, and, allowing a day for the clearing of the Breakwater, headed south, reaching her destination on the 21st, practically making the ocean voyage in the remarkable time of six days, a distance in excess of a thousand miles. Returning from Havana, the Wells touched at Brunswick and took aboard a cargo of 460,000 yellow pine railroad ties for the Erie Railroad. Thus laden, she once more set sail and headed for New York. When she arrived off the Hook yesterday she had consumed three days and twenty-three hours in making the run from port to port.

When it is remembered that a coastwise steamship consumes generally three days in making the passage, the splendid sailing qualities of the big schooner can be appreciated.

The vessel is unusually well fitted for a vessel of her type, every arrangement aboard ship being on an improved plan. The quarters of officers are models of neatness and comfort, while in the case of the crew extra provision for their comfort has also been made. The hoisting machinery of the Wells is operated by steam, while the other arrangements connected with the steering and other apparatus are also managed according to modernized methods. The managing owner of the vessel is John G. Crowley, who is also her captain. The cost of her construction is said to have been more than a quarter of a million dollars.

Her dimensions are 302 feet and 11 inches on the keel and 345 over all. Her beam is 48 feet and 6 inches, and she draws 23 feet. She has two full decks, with a poop 4 feet deep, and a set of beams in the lower hold forward, braced with hanging, and fore and aft knees. Her frame is white oak throughout, and all her planking and ceiling hard pine. The garboards are 8 inches thick and the other planking 6 inches.

PAIGE'S DEBTS ALL PAID.

Aqueduct Contractor Who Failed and Fled in 1893 Has, So It Is Said, Settled Claims.

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Word was received here to-day that David R. Paige of New York has paid the last dollar of his indebtedness. The report was verified by City Commissioner A. T. Paige of this city, a brother of David R. Paige, who said:

"It is true that my brother has succeeded in freeing himself from debt. The remaining four notes of Paige, Carey & Co. were lifted Monday, and I assure you that it was a pleasant time for my brother. All except five of the notes were lifted a year ago, but the entire task was completed Monday. It was a gigantic undertaking to wipe out a debt of $720,000, but Mr. Paige accomplished it, and now he proposes to take a short rest."

"I received a letter from him the other day, and he expressed much joy in accomplishing what he has. He is now in the best of health and will spend three or four months in the South before he returns to New York, where he again intends to enter business."

David R. Paige was the senior member of Paige, Carey & Co., aqueduct contractors of this city. In 1893 the firm failed, with large liabilities. Notes for over $500,000 bearing the alleged indorsements of John Huntington, a capitalist of Cleveland, Ohio, brother-in-law of Paige, were found among the assets.

When Mr. Huntington, upon the discovery of these notes, declared the indorsements a forgery, Paige fled to Europe to avoid trouble. In 1894 word was received from Cleveland that Paige was in Brazil, and that an offer had been made through L. Laflin Kellogg, a New York attorney, to settle Paige's indebtedness for 20 per cent. in cash and 80 per cent. in claims against the City of New York on account of the aqueduct contract. At that time one bank located at Warren, Ohio, accepted the offer.

Paige, Carey & Co., it was charged, were mainly responsible for the failure of the North River Savings Bank in 1890. At the time of its suspension the bank held about $800,000 worth of the firm's paper.

BABY BURNED TO DEATH.

Clothing Caught Fire While Parents Were Out of the Room.

Elizabeth and Samuel, the children of John Thomas, janitor of the flat house at 584 Eagle Street, were playing with their Christmas presents in the kitchen of the janitor's flat yesterday afternoon. Their father and mother were both at work in different parts of the house. Elizabeth dangled her new dolly before the delighted eyes of her young baby brother, who crowed with pleasure and stretched out his arms for the toy.

Just then the doll's dress caught fire, and in an instant the clothes of the infant boy were ablaze. His older sister shrieked with terror, and her cry brought the father into the room. He snatched the cloth from the table, sweeping the dishes to the floor, and succeeded in wrapping it around the boy and extinguishing the flames. But it was too late. When the doctor came he found the child unconscious, and, although the ambulance made record time to the Fordham Hospital, the boy's life could not be saved.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, Dec. 27.—Fire, smoke, and water caused a damage of $25,000 to $30,000 to the stock of Arthur O. Chartier, importer of ladies' cloaks, suits, &c., at 151 Tremont Street Chartier occupied the basement and the first floor, and the fire was confined to his premises.

LOST CLOTHES HE SAVED.

Ladeley Threw Them Out of Window After Alarm of Fire—Shirt Had Diamond Stud in It.

Fire which started in the grocery store at 2,061 Eighth Avenue last night caused much confusion among the tenants of the five-story apartment house of which the grocery occupied the ground floor.

William Ladeley, who lives on the fourth floor, was so overcome with excitement that he took his clothing, piece by piece, and threw it out of the window, as he thought to safety. Among the various articles of apparel was a shirt with a $90 diamond stud in the bosom. Having saved his clothes from the fire, Ladeley started down stairs to save himself. When he reached the spot on the sidewalk where his clothes should have been, they were not to be seen. Everything, even to the shirt with the $90 diamond stud, had disappeared.

The cold and his light apparel soon forced Ladeley to desist from his search, and he went back to his rooms, the fire having been extinguished. Up to a late hour last night he was still waiting for somebody to bring his clothes back.

OFFICE FOR GEN. MACDOUGALL.

It Has Been Decided to Appoint Him United States Marshal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The appointment of Gen. Clinton D. MacDougall of Auburn, N. Y., has been decided upon as Marshal for the Northern District of New York, to succeed Theodore S. Poole, deceased.

Gen. MacDougall, who is a manufacturer of agricultural implements, was born in Scotland June 14, 1839, and was educated in Canada. He served in the civil war first as Captain in the Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers, then Colonel of the One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, and was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers in February, 1865, for gallantry. From 1869 to 1873 he was Postmaster at Auburn, served in Congress from 1873 to 1877, and as United States Marshal of the same district to which it has been decided to appoint him from 1877 to 1885.

In 1876 Gen. MacDougall declined the United States Treasurership and the positions of Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Commissioner of Patents.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Alfred J. Musgrave, Bradford, England; Col. W. P. Bowman, Philadelphia; A. S. Carhart, Washington; ex-Senator John C. Spooner, Wisconsin.

CAMBRIDGE.—Major C. C. McConnell, United States Army.

HOLLAND.—Ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy, Boston; Capt. L. Silverhorne, Aldershot, England; Capt. Deans-Dundas, Colchester, England; Sir L. Lyell, London; Dr. Huntington Richards, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

GRAND—M. L. McIntyre, Z. B. Vance, and H. C. Cook, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—W. Seward Webb, Shelburne, Vt.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Griffiths Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. T. Griffiths, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Y. Leslie, cloaks; 115 Worth Street; Sinclair House.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, neckwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Kline, Eppehimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; F. M. Reiser, dress goods and silks; Gilsey House.
Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Levis, ladies' hats and straw goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Bry & Singer Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Singer, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Holtz, L., & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; A. Holtz, woolens; 695 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. C. Soutter, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. Fowler, dry goods; C. W. Fowler, notions; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Hallock, G. B., Johnstown, N. Y.; gloves; Hoffman House.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Wasson, fancy goods and stationery; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Dillenmuth, dry goods; 648 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Heenan, M. M., Rochester, N. Y.; cloaks; Hotel Albert.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. E. MacMullen, white goods, prints, and cotton dress goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.
King-Brinsmade Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. King, millinery and notions; C. E. Runk, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. J. Brann, linens and blankets; Hotel Albert.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. Sanborn, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Adler, B. & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; B. Adler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. A. Burke, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.
Goldsmith Brothers, Easton, Penn.; J. M. Goldsmith, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Steinbach, J., Asbury Park, N. J.; dry goods; W. Steinbach, fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Fewler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Dick, furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Katz & Sackerman, Baltimore, Md.; A. Katz, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods and embroideries; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
O'Gorman, T. O., Providence, R. I.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Wile Brothers & Weil, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. Weil, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Macauley, millinery; Criterion Hotel.
Hunt, E. P. & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.
Hargadine, McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Morrell, silks and dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Mitchell, W. H., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. D. Moody, millinery; C. Garton, millinery; A. D. Mitchell, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Knowles & Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. J. Gardner, notions, laces, furnishing goods, fancy goods, and jewelry; 83 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Peck, B., Company, Lewiston, Me.; L. F. Chabot, domestics; Hotel Albert.
Gamble, Desmond, Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods; 487 Broadway; Morton House.
King & McLeod Company, Newport, R. I.; A. McLeod, notions; Everett House.
Peck, B., Company, Lewiston, Me.; B. Peck, dry goods; Everett House.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Martin, linens and white goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.
Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; W. M. Sargent, cloaks and suits; Everett House.
Hale Brothers & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; T. E. Thomas, hosiery and gloves; 258 Church Street; Hotel Rossmore.
Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Fleishman, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Fox, L., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. Stern, millinery and ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Garry, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. Alexander, linens; 2 Walker Street.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods and silks; 57 White Street.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Heitzman, domestics; 7 Waverley Place; Grand Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics; 57 White Street.
Marks, O., & Son, Newbern, N. C.; O. Marks, notions and furnishing goods; 358 Broadway.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:20 A. M.—241 Fifth Street; Maus Brothers; damage slight.
2:30 A. M.—142 West Street; Fisher & Gunther; damage, $150.
4:05 A. M.—Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, North River; owner unknown; damage, $100.
5:45 A. M.—964 Third Avenue; Proctor's Theatre; damage slight.
10:35 A. M.—147 East Seventy-sixth Street; William Schweit; damage, $150.
11:50 A. M.—64 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Mrs. Morris Edelstein; damage, $50.
12:01 P. M.—357 West Sixteenth Street; Mary Donohue; damage, $25.
12:30 P. M.—879 Sixth Avenue; Alexander Kub; damage, $250.
1:10 P. M.—780 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.
1:35 P. M.—407 West Fifty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
3:05 P. M.—311 Madison Avenue; Ludwig Braetner; damage, $100.
3:05 P. M.—863 Columbus Avenue; G. Oakley; damage, $150.
3:15 P. M.—37 Warren Street; Simon Reigel; damage, $100.
3:35 P. M.—55 Walker Street; Heidon & Bohumstein; damage, $300.
5:00 P. M.—229 West Twentieth Street; Margaret Wilson; damage, $5.
8:20 P. M.—358 Canal Street; Philip Levy; damage, $1,000.
7:30 P. M.—129 West Ninety-sixth Street; owner, F. Hines; damage, $5.
7:50 P. M.—14 Clarkson Street; owner, James Hearn; damage, $5.
10 P. M.—2,316 Second Avenue; owner, Jacob Barrow; damage, $5.
10:30 P. M.—421 East Fifth Street; owner, John Landon; damage slight.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:40	Moon sets... ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:08	Gov. Isl'd..12:35	H. Gate...2:31
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:23	Gov. Isl'd...12:45	H. Gate..2:41

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Aller, Naples	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aids, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Queenstown	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Caracas, San Juan, Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Conguelo, Hull	.....	.....
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Demarara, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, Baracoa, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prima, Yucatan via Progreso	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grecian Prince, Pernambuco via Santos	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, DEC. 30.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

Guyandotte, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London	.....	.....

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tauric, Liverpool	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after December 19th and up to December 29th, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York December 29th, for dispatch per steamer Somona. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to January 5th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. January 30th.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to January 8th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peking.

POST OFFICE NEWS NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Nov. 30; Sydney, Dec. 1; Auckland, Dec. 6, and Honolulu, Dec. 17, which reached San Francisco per steamer Alameda, were dispatched east at 6 P. M. Dec. 24, and are due in New York tomorrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 28.

Ardlethen, Rotterdam, Dec. 6.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 2.
Balilla, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Dec. 7.
Clan Farquar, London, Dec. 14.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, Dec. 22.
Handel, St. Lucia, Dec. 20.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 27.
Inchmaree, Algiers, Dec. 7.
John Sanderson, Sunderland, Dec. 5.
Lowther Castle, Glasgow, Dec. 14.
Monastery, Huelva, Dec. 7.
Patria, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, Dec. 23.
Saratoga, Nassau, Dec. 24.
Seguranca, Havana, Dec. 25.
Vimeira, St. Lucia, Dec. 18.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 22.
Martello, Hull, Dec. 15.
New York, Southampton, Dec. 22.
Norge, Christiania, Dec. 15.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Dec. 16.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, Dec. 23.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Dec. 17.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 28.
St. Dunstan, Gibraltar, Dec. 14.

SUNDAY, DEC. 30.

Bristol City, Swansea, Dec. 15.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 29.
Kansas City, Queenstown, Dec. 17.
Lisbonense, Lisbon, Dec. 18.
Minneapolis, London, Dec. 20.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 20.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

Astoria, Glasgow, Dec. 20.
California, Glasgow, Dec. 20.
El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 26.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Dec. 30.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Dec. 21.
Proteus, New Orleans, Dec. 26.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

Afghanistan, Hamburg, Dec. 18.
Alene, Fort Limon, Dec. 25.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 27.
Finance, Colon, Dec. 25.
Hildur, Curacao, Dec. 24.
Werra, Gibraltar, Dec. 23.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 31.

Arrived.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah, Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.
SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to Ocean Steamship Company.
SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans, Dec. 22, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Boston, to Ocean Steamship Company. Off Fire Island at 4:24 P. M.
SS Teutonic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool, Dec. 19, and Queenstown, Dec. 20

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

A Notable New Year Sale of Men's SHIRTS and COLLARS

CHRISTMAS turns a man's attention everywhere but to himself and his own needs; but having remembered all his friends he should now remember himself, and give himself as good as he gave to others. To-day's store news tells how a supply of the best of Shirts can be bought for the price of the cheapest. This is supplemented by news of excellent Collars at an absurdly low price. It will be gratifying to men who have had such heavy demands made upon their pocket-books to find it so easy to buy Shirts and Collars of this character for such a small outlay. Read on:

$1 and $1.50 WHITE DRESS SHIRTS at *Sixty Cents* Each

The manufacturer retired from business—couldn't make money manufacturing shirts of the high standard he produced, and he quit, rather than sacrifice his ideals. His shirts are above reproach—splendidly made, of best materials, with every detail of comfort and good shirt-making. All are hand-laundered. We took his entire stock.

White Dress Shirts, long or short bosoms, in various styles and all sizes. *60c each.*

From the same worthy maker came these

$1 and $1.25 PERCALE SHIRTS at *Sixty Cents* Each

In a large variety of patterns; stiff bosoms, separate cuffs—good-looking, handsomely hand-laundered shirts, in all regular sizes.

Men's LINEN COLLARS at 55c a half-dozen

High turn-down Collars in various heights, straight standing collars and wings—the best of the present shapes, because these collars are not "a job," but made up to our order. The immense quantity purchased allowed the factory economy that made the price.

So far as we know there are no high LINEN turn-down collars to be bought outside of Wanamaker's for less than 25c

Our own two-for-a-quarter collar is the only one made that, to our knowledge, can regularly be bought for less than 25c—and only one manufacturer can produce it. That man makes this special lot. We guarantee the linen. The styles are correct, and the sizes accurate.

Put up in boxes of a half-dozen of a size, and sold only by the box. *55c a half-dozen.*

Fancy Flannels

At about half or two-thirds their actual value. Fine, fancy eiderdown flannels are these. Certain manufacturers overestimated the demand, and over-produced. There's still a lively demand for goods such as these, but most retailers have enough, they think, to carry them through. So we bought 5,000 yards more at our price—which was low enough to enable us to say 25c for this 37½c grade, and 28c for this 50c quality.

Over fifty handsome patterns to choose from—good, desirable, handsome patterns. And don't think that any time will do to come for them. Be prompt. 5,000 yards can be passed out here in a remarkably little time. Fourth avenue.

Sale of SILKS

Sample ends of black silks—imported taffetas. Here are 2,100 yards to sell at a very little price. But all of it is in 4 to 10-yard lengths. The values are 55c to 85c a yard—mostly of the higher-priced qualities. This should be a very brief sale to-day, for there's a uniform price of **forty-five cents a yard**

Rotunda.

Bargains in FURS

Maybe you were wise to delay your purchases—you certainly were if any of these handsome pieces strike your fancy. They're all furs of a high order of excellence, and though they were originally low-priced, now the prices are made ever so much lower.

Take this dyed opossum collarette as an example. It is 9 in. deep, and has high storm collar. The price is $9—was $12.50.

Or these dyed blue fox scarfs at $25, instead of $35.

Or these natural lynx collarettes with long fronts and high storm collars, at $25, instead of $50.

Some Persian lamb collarettes with border and tabs of black lynx, are now $75; were $100. Second floor, Broadway.

Flannel Waists

Many handsome styles of the warm waists, but this brief word of a single kind that's worthy of particular mention. The front of this waist is attractively plaited, the back plain; dress sleeves, also without any attempt at elaboration; in blue, violet, red and black.

Very good value at $1.50 each. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Black *Petticoats*

Some of sateen, durable and far from unattractive, are but $1 each. Various other grades up to $2.25, but that latter price buys a petticoat of mercerized sateen—closely resembling fine satin and made exactly like the very expensive skirts.

Black mohair petticoats, in various new styles, at $2 to $5.50. Some of these are made with silk flounces; others with neatly hemstitched ruffles.

Petticoats of black moreen—handsome styles, at $2.25 and up to $6.50. Some with taffeta silk flounce, accordion plaited and prettily pinked. Second floor, Fourth avenue

CORSETS

The straight-front styles. There's a most varied assortment of them shown here. All lengths, all colors, all excellent brands. Good values, too, in every instance.

Some excellent styles at $1—the Nemo and P. N., in medium and low bust, and long over hips. The J. B. is $1.75 and $2, in white and drab, and $2.50 for those in black. The I. C. Corsets in various grades from $3.50 to $6.50 for the white coutil, and $3.75 to $7 for those in black.

Then the Lillian—the best of all. These are fine imported corsets. Made of fine white coutil and real whalebone, in various lengths, and run from $10 to $14. In black at $11 and $12. Second floor, Tenth street.

Gas Stoves

Cylinder-shaped heaters, very popular for heating sitting-rooms and bed-chambers. Forty-five perfect little stoves are offered this morning at a third below regular.

Eight styles: $1.25 instead of $1.90, some at $1.50 instead of $2.25, $1.65 instead of $2.35, and up to $3 for the $4.50 grade. Basement.

Fine Water Colors

Not many, but very beautiful and high-class. And they're reduced in price. *What* they are and *how much* are told of here:

An Italian scene, in heavy gold frame, by S. Simoni, was $275 yesterday. Now $187.50

An Italian Girl, by P. Gabrini. An exquisite specimen of water color. Was $175. Now $112.50.

Mulholland is represented by two splendid landscapes—were $67.50. Now $45 each.

Two pictures of sheep in pasture, by W. R. Derrick, were $90 Now $65 each.

Two landscapes by Northcote, were $27.50 yesterday. To-day $20 each. Two others that were $20 are now $15 each. Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Women's JACKETS
Handsome Styles Reduced a Third

One lot comprises elegant velour jackets in newest styles. These are all beautifully trimmed, and satin lined. Some are edged with Persian lamb. Prices are now $20 to $45. Add a half to those figures for actual value. This is by far the best offering of the season.

Then there are two other groups of cloth jackets: In these are latest style garments of kersey, cheviot, melton and frieze, in tan, castor and black. The majority are lined with excellent, durable satin.

The values are $13.50 to $26.

Choice at $10 and $15

Second floor, Broadway.

DRESS GOODS
Half Price or Near It

Never was the time more favorable for buying Dress Goods than now. Broadest variety of all kinds of fabrics may be selected from, and the price is in most cases about half what the maker had a right to expect his goods to bring. Color lines are complete—you can have the full advantage of the bargain, yet in almost every case get just the color you wished.

The list that follows tells just what and how much:

At 18c a yard, regular 40c quality—Attractive Mohair Bourette Plaids, in granite and serge grounds.

At 20c a yard, regular 50c quality—All-wool Camel's-hair Cloth Plaids, in attractive color combinations.

At 20c a yard, regular 50c quality—All-wool Twilled Cheviot Plaids, in the dull rich heather colorings.

At 25c a yard, regular 50c quality—Soutache Braided Plaids; the braided effect in black over the bright colored grounds, forming effective combinations.

At 31c a yard, regular 50c quality—All-wool fancy Bourette Cheviot.

At 37½c a yard, regular 75c goods—Fancy Bourette Cloth Plaids.

At 50c a yard, regular 75c quality—All-wool Scotch Plaids, in a variety of combinations.

At 50c a yard, regular 75c quality—All-wool mixed Cheviots; 42 inches wide.

At 75c a yard, regular $1.35 quality—Fancy Mohair Bourette Plaid Cheviot; 50 inches wide.

At 75c a yard, regular $1.25 quality—All-wool Check Cheviot; 50 inches wide.

At 75c a yard, regular $1.25 quality—All-wool fancy mixed Cheviot; 50 inches wide.

At 75c a yard, regular $1.25 quality—Fancy two-colored Granite Cheviot; 48 inches wide.

At 75c a yard, regular $1 quality—All-wool Crash Cheviot, in combinations of colors with black; 46 inches wide.

At 75c a yard, regular $1 quality—Bourette Homespun Suiting; 48 inches wide.

At 75c a yard, regular $1 quality—All-wool Homespun mixtures, in the regular crash weave; 50 inches wide.

At 75c a yard, regular $1 quality—Striped Homespun Cheviot; 50 inches wide.

At $1 a yard, regular $2.50 quality—Camel's-hair Novelty Figured Foule Plaids.

At $1 a yard, regular $1.75 quality—Fancy Bourette Mixed Cheviot.

At $1 a yard, regular $1.50 quality—Pin Check Camel's-hair Cheviot, in combinations of colors and black; 50 inches wide.

Tenth street, near Rotunda.

CUT GLASS
Under-price

The finest, purest, richest cut glass from the best American experts. Reduced in price to close out the odd pieces left from the greatest holiday selling we ever knew. This brings a rare opportunity to housekeepers who love beautiful table and sideboard furnishings; for these brilliant and superb pieces are now marked

A Third Below Regular Prices

And our regular prices are well within the margin of usual prices on such goods.

These hints of the pieces offered, and the prices:

8-inch Bowls, $4; reduced from $6
9-inch Bowls, square, $7; reduced from $10.50
8-inch Nappies, $3.75; reduced from $5.50
10-inch Nappies, shallow, $4.35; reduced from $6.50
10-inch Nappies, deep, $5; reduced from $7.50
Ice Tubs, $4.50, reduced from $6
Celery Trays, $4.50; reduced from $6
Tankard Jug, quart, $4; reduced from $5.50
Caraffes, $1.75; reduced from $2.25
Water Tumblers, $2.50; reduced from $3 a dozen
Water Tumblers, $6; reduced from $10 a dozen
Flower Vases, 16 inch, $25; reduced from $35 each
Flower Vases, 20 inch, $30; reduced from $45 each
Flower Vases, 10 inch, $20; reduced from $30 each
Quart Decanters, without handles, $7.50; reduced from $10 each
Quart Decanters, with handles, $8; reduced from $12 each
Pint Decanters, without handles, $6; reduced from $8.50 each

Basement.

HANDKERCHIEFS
A Clearance

We've gone through the handkerchief stock-room to see what was left after the storm of our tremendous holiday selling, and we've gathered up the fragmentary lots as well as some that were neglected in the hurry, and brought them out for the clean-up sale that this word announces.

They are clean and perfect goods—the boxes never opened now put on sale. No reason for the reduction except good storekeeping. These sorts and prices:

Men's Handkerchiefs—Pure linen and hemstitched—
At $1.50 a dozen, from $1.92
At $2.50 a dozen, from $4.80
At $3.50 a dozen, from $6
At $4.50 a dozen, from $9, $12

Women's Handkerchiefs—Pure linen and hemstitched—
At 75c a dozen, from $1.20
At $1 a dozen, from $1.50
At $1.50 a dozen, from $2.40
At $2 a dozen, from $3.
At $2.50 a dozen, from $4.20.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Children's Guimpes

They are of lawn, with square yoke of plaits in clusters, the neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched ruffles; 4 to 12-year sizes. Price, 45c. Value, 65c. In the Under-price Store, Basement.

Dressing Sacques

Some of eiderdown, mostly in solid red, a few in other colors, however; prettily made; at 50c, though regularly 75c.

Flannelette sacques, light grounds with fancy stripes, trimmed with solid color ruffle, at 50c each, though fairly priced at 85c. Both of these on counters in the Under-price Store.

Imported CORSETS

Greatly under-priced. They are the "P. D." brand, well known and well-liked. Of coutil, in white and drab; medium waist. The price of these is $1 each. They sell regularly at $1.75.

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

UMBRELLAS

These are for women. In 26-in. size only. Made of union taffeta. A fine assortment of fancy handles—ivory, horn, Dresden and natural wood. Price $1.25. A good $2 value.

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

Men's Overcoats

The rush for the Raglans still keeps up. We *think* our assortment of kinds in this popular cut is a little better than any other store's. We *know* it is much better than many of them. And it is known widely among men that this is a good overcoat store at all times.

Here's a Raglan at $15. You'll not find its equal anywhere at that price. Broad-shouldered, loose back; of rough-faced cheviots and friezes, in Oxford mixtures.

Another kind at $20 that other good tailors would call reasonable at $25, or even more. Various sorts at $22.50 and on up to $32.50. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Clothing

Here are some very fine suits at an exceptionally little price. It's a closing out of certain vestee and sailor suits. About 150 of the former, in 3 and 4-year sizes; the sailor suits in 3 and 4 and 11 and 12-year sizes. There are values in the group up to $8. **Choice at $3 each.**

Also a lot of high-class reefers. Of fine melton, stylishly cut and trimmed. These only for 3 to 9-year-old boys. Values up to $10. **Choice at $7 Each.**

LUNCH CLOTHS
And Sets

These imported lunch cloths and doilies contribute materially toward the attractive appearance of the table by their effective, though simple design and coloring. They are of pure linen, in late patterns, at their moderate price will undoubtedly appeal to the housewife anxious to beautify her home or the seeker after a sure-to-be-appreciated New Year's gift.

At $7.50—Brocbe lunch-cloths, of heavy momie-cloth, 67 in. square, plain hemstitched on four sides; with striking floral designs in rich color combinations covering entire centre of cloth. Same, 67x90 in., with fancy drawn-work, at $10 each.

At $3.50 set—White fringed damask lunch or tea sets, consisting of cloth 2x2½ yds., in exclusive patterns, with one dozen doilies to match.

At $5 set—New damask lunch sets, with colored border and knotted fringes; consisting of cloth 2x2½ yds., with one dozen doilies to match; colors are two shades of blue, red, pink and gold. Same, cloth 2x3 yds., at $5.75 set.

Linen Store, Fourth avenue.

Bargains in *Bed-Coverings*

Blankets—three kinds. All perfect, all high-grade, all wonderfully low-priced. They were bargains when first placed on sale. Now that quantities are greatly reduced prices are likewise lowered, like this:

$6 a pair—"The Princess Anne"; of long staple wool, on light spool cotton warp; extra heavy—8 lbs.; 82x86 in. Were very low-priced yesterday at $8 a pair.

$8 a pair—"The Waverly"; fine long, soft wool, on light and strong spool cotton; 6½ lbs.; 78x84 in. Were $10 a pair, and a bargain, yesterday.

$12 a pair—"The Overbrook"; all wool—the finest kind of wool—in warp and woof; large and luxurious; 84x88 in. Were very moderately priced at $16 a pair.

Some silkoline covered comfortables with clear white cotton filling, are $1 each. $1.50 was yesterday's reasonable price. Third floor.

The REGINA

The highest perfection in automatic music. Clearest, purest, strongest tone; most perfect in time and accent. The Regina Music Box entertains all who love good music, as well as the children, to whom it is indispensable.

The Wanamaker Club lets you buy it on easy monthly payments.

Hear the music at the store, or write for full particulars. Basement.

All Around the Store

Calendars for 1901 are appropriate remembrances for New Year's, and lasting ones besides. Those made especially for us, in 37 designs, are very attractive—and mean a great saving in expense to you. 10c to 40c ea.

Velvet Grip Hose Supporters are sensible and comfortable, and the cushion button holds the stocking firmly without tearing it. 12c to $1.

Women's Tan Walking Gloves, one-clasp, out-seam—adapted for wear in winter weather, are $1 a pair.

Hand-drawn Centerpieces, Scarfs and Doilies of fine Mexican work, which add a pretty decorative touch to the table, are shown in the Linen Store. The doilies range in size from 6x6 in., at 21c, to 33x33 in., at $12.75 each; the scarfs, from 20x30 in., at $3, to 20x52 in., at $21.

White Lawn Aprons, dainty and pretty, some trimmed with embroidery, some with plaits and some neatly ruffled, all worth 35c each, are re-marked 25c each.

Black Velvet Ribbon, with satin back, used for an endless variety of purposes, is priced thus: No. 1, 35c for piece of 10 yards; No. 2, 6c a yard; No. 3, 7c; No. 4, 8c; No. 5, 9c; No. 7, 11c; No. 9, 16c, up to No. 40 at 30c yard.

Flannel Waists, stylish and well made, in black, blue, red and old rose, with full front, cluster of braid down front, plaited back, and dress sleeves, are $1.75 each—though fully worth $2.50.

Lillian Corsets at Reduced Prices. In re-adjusting stock, even the Lillian must submit to price-cutting. Corsets of black or white sateen, with low bust and medium waist, or of black sateen, medium waist with short hips, regularly $2.75, are now $1.75. Regular $4 kinds, of coutil, real whalebone, bias cut, medium bust, long over hips and abdomen, in white or drab, now $2.50.

Candy always tastes best around the holiday season. Five-pound boxes of excellent mixed candies are sold at $1 a box.

Vienna and Paris Bronzes are shown in delightful array in the Stationery Store. There are statuettes, inkstands and other desk ornaments, from $5 to $45; portfolios with bronze trimmings, $9 to $12. There is also a good assortment of onyx paper weights, 75c and $1, penholders and paper cutters at 25c.

Women's Stockings. Though worth 38c a pair, they're priced at 25c. Of fast black cotton, with double soles and high spliced heels; also fast black lisle thread, plain or ribbed.

Roller Skates. Boys or girls who are fitted out with them are independent of the weather prophets. We have a full assortment of roller skates, beginning at 50c for the usual kind, and running up to $6.50 for "cycle" skates, clamp or half clamp, with full ball-bearings and rubber wheels.

Embroidered Collars. They were formerly worth 25c and 30c, but we bought a quantity of them, and have priced them at 10c each. These very popular collars can only be obtained here.

Men's Winter Overcoats. Protection against cold is better than subsequent doctor's bills for a cold. Prudence suggests a warm overcoat, like this one at $8.50. It is of all-wool Oxford-mixed frieze, plaid lined throughout; and at the price is a very cheap health-insurance.

Handsome Neck Scarfs of Alaska sable, trimmed with tails, are $5 each.

Warm Dresses for Children Reduced. They're for the little ones of from 2 to 4 years. At $3.50, of cashmere, in several colors, or wool plaid; made with waist. Formerly priced at $6. At $6, of red, navy blue or tan whipcord; plaited skirt, waist with 3 box plaits in back and front; white turn-over collar and cuffs. Formerly $10.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

An offering that comes just at the right time—for social functions are frequent now and Patent Leather Shoes must be worn at these functions by the man who wishes to be well dressed.

Patent Leather Shoes, as pliable as calf and nearly as enduring, in bulldog and the new English flat last, button or lace styles—regular $5 shoes, special—$2.65.

Everything else to dress you well.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

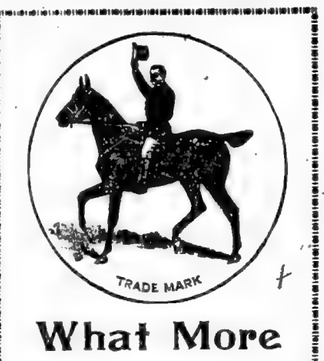

What More

With

Perfect Ageing, Perfect Purity, Perfect Flavor

and with perfect satisfaction to all who use it,

10 Year Old

Hunter Baltimore Rye

is justly

The Leader Whiskey of America

A. B. HART and FRANK MORA, Representatives. 38 William St., New York, N. Y.

STECK

REAL MERIT, SUPERIOR TONE QUALITY, CORRECT DESIGN, ELEGANT FINISH AND WORKMANSHIP, that makes possible an ASTOUNDING DURABILITY; these have been and are to-day main factors in making the

STECK PIANO

THE FAMOUS PIANO IT IS.

Quite a stock of slightly used Steck and other Pianos, in thorough order, at reduced prices.

WAREROOMS, No. 11 East 14th St.

Kennedy 13 Cortlandt St.

Winter Underwear.

A saving of 30 per cent.

Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers, 49c.
Blue Wool Shirts and Drawers . 79c.
Gray Wool (imported) Shirts and Drawers . 98c.

Men's Gloves.

Cape Gloves, 79c.; worth $1.25.
Gray Mochas, 98c.; worth $1.25.
White Dress Gloves . 98c.; worth $1.50
White Dress Vests . $1.69; worth $2.25

THREE GOLD MEDALS AWARDED AT PARIS
ONE ON MILK
ONE ON CREAM
ONE ON BUTTER
ALL PRODUCTS OF
Briarcliff Farms
NEW YORK OFFICES 2061 7th Ave. 573 Madison Ave. 290 Amsterdam Ave.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
ANDIRONS,
FENDERS, MANTELS.
Must be sold by Jan. 1st.
Conover Fireplace Mfg. Co., Nos. 7 and 9 West 30th St.

TESTIMONY IN BOOZ CASE

Two Outside Witnesses Before the Military Court.

Booz's Brother Puts in Evidence a Letter from the Cadet—Had Destroyed Most of Those He Received.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 27.—There was an unusually large attendance of spectators at both the morning and afternoon sessions of the military court of inquiry at the Military Academy to-day. The fact that two witnesses from distant points would be called upon to testify was the cause of the increased interest. These were Horace C. Booz, a civil engineer, of Buffalo, and P. O. Phillips of East Cleveland, who was heralded as a Congressman, but he told the press representatives that he was never elected to Congress.

The testimony given by the former was principally a refutation of the statement made about his brother, Oscar L. Booz of Bristol, Penn., who died recently, it is alleged, from the effects of severe hazing which he received while at the West Point Academy two years ago. Several of the cadet witnesses during the progress of the investigation accused Oscar of having shown cowardice in his fight with Cadet Keller in August, 1898, and they also accused him of untruthfulness.

Cadet Allen C. Kaye of Minnesota said that he had seen Cadet Breth the night before he left the academy. Breth seemed very much cast down at being found deficient, and the witness sympathized with him. Breth did not complain of illness nor did he say anything of his treatment by the other cadets while here.

Cadet John A. Pearson of Tennessee, in describing several forms of exercising, said: "Choo-chooing is the most exhausting. The man is required to get down and use his hands and legs as rapidly as possible in propelling himself over the ground."

The next witness was H. C. Booz, civil engineer at Buffalo, N. Y. When sworn he stated that he was a brother of the late Cadet Oscar L. Booz of Bristol, Penn. He had not seen his brother during the time that he was in the West Point Academy in 1898. He continued as follows:

"I received a letter from him shortly after he went to the academy. In it he said he felt strange at the place, as it was his first experience away from home. In the second letter, which I got about the beginning of August, he told me that he would be called out to fight in about a week. He complained of having had to take tabasco sauce, and suffered from a sore throat in consequence. He claimed that it was forced down his throat and he had to swallow it or choke."

"Have you got those letters?"

"I have not; I destroyed all the letters which I got from him while here.

"In other letters which I got from him he complained of being hazed, and said that he was being treated more severely than others. Later in the year, about October, I think, he wrote to me and suggested that my father allow him to send in his resignation. Oscar was not fresh, and was not the kind of boy that would be hazed."

"Did he ever mention any names of the men who hazed him?"

"No, he did not. I objected to Oscar's leaving the academy. I saw him after he left, but did not speak to him of his treatment."

Mr. Booz then said that he wished to vindicate his brother's character in view of published reports of what had been said by Lieut. Coe as to his dullness and deficiency in studies. He said that Oscar had completed his preliminary studies in such a manner as to prove that he was not dull. Statements had been made as to his brother's untruthfulness and cowardice. "He was neither," said the witness sternly. In reply to Superintendent Mills the witness said:

"I spoke to Oscar some time in 1899 about his treatment at the academy, and he told me that the tabasco sauce was forced down his throat."

"Did you ask him who were the parties who forced him to do this?"

"No, not at that time. Later in the year I wrote to him, but he could not write to me then. My sister asked him."

Later he said that Oscar did not tell his sister any names and he supposed the reason was the same as any college boy would have, a false sense of honor. Gen. Bates asked:

"When you say your brother was forced to swallow the tabasco sauce, do you mean that physical force was used?"

"Yes, Sir."

"When did you see your brother? Within six months after his leaving the academy?"

"I saw him in October and December. He then complained of a sore throat and dizziness."

"Was he being treated by physicians at the time?"

"I think he was being treated by a physician in Bristol, Penn.—either by Dr. J. D. B. Abbott or Dr. E. J. Grooms, I can't say which."

The witness then handed a portion of a letter to the Recorder. He had received the letter from his brother, in which Oscar said that he would soon go home, as he could not stand the treatment any longer. This was after the fight, and Oscar had said that his heart was troubling him. The letter itself was destroyed last September. Col. Mills asked:

"Why did not you or some member of your family notify the War Department or the Military Academy when it became apparent that your brother was dying from alleged cruelties?"

"I suppose we did not feel like doing so. We were all very much overcome at the thought of Oscar's approaching death."

"I thought your brother died a lingering death?"

"I don't know that we realized that the end was so near until a fortnight before he died."

Here Col. Mills asked several questions as to the part of letter, and why the rest of it was destroyed. The witness said it was an extra sheet, and had been overlooked by him when he was destroying other papers.

Following is a copy of the paper. It is written on one side of a half sheet of ordinary note paper:

"I expect I will be home some time in the near future, for I have stood the treatment about long enough.

"I have had trouble with my heart the last two or three days, the result of several severe blows I received in the fight. I also received a cut about an inch long under my left eye, and I think it will leave a scar. I was pretty badly bruised, but feel all right, with the exception of my heart. I am going to try and get permission from papa to resign, and if I have my way I will be home inside a week."

Cadet Henry A. Meyer, Jr., of Arkansas, testified that many cadets had used tobacco in violation of the regulations, but he did not know whether Cadet Breth did so. He himself used it in 1897, but he was punished for it and stopped. He said the present fourth class had not been exercised at all by upper class men.

The next witness was P. O. Phillips of East Cleveland, who said that on Aug. 11 he came here and remained about ten days, during which he lived at Highland Falls. He came for the purpose of visiting his son, who was then and is now a cadet at the academy here. He read a statement in the papers of the 20th inst. that Mr. Booz of Bristol, Penn., had said that he came here at that time for the purpose of protecting his boy from being hazed. Mr. Booz was at the Highland Falls Hotel, where both were staying. Mrs. Booz was also there. He continued:

"I never heard a word from young Booz, whom I met, as to his treatment at the academy, and if his parents were displeased with the treatment of their son at the military post they did not say anything in my hearing to such effect.

"Young Booz seemed to me to be a nice young man, but, if I may say so, I think there was not much good material in him out of which to make a good army officer."

"When you were here, did it appear to you that the authorities were making strong efforts to protect the new cadets?"

"Yes, Sir; for instance, a sentinel was in the company streets of the camp. They were put there for the purpose of protecting the new cadets, I understood."

"You believe, then, that the corrective treatment of fourth-class men by upper class men should be better regulated than abolished?"

"Yes, I do."

Cadet A. L. Lynch of New York, in telling of the fourth class men being told to make speeches, said that they could criticise any upper class man at the mess-hall table, and in the matter of language they were allowed to say things which at other times would not be tolerated. He did not think fighting was as bad as football. There were many men knocked out on the football field, and very few in fights.

Cadet Edmund K. Sterling of Michigan said that after the fight with Keller, Booz was very much left alone. One night the witness and Cadet Larkin, since dismissed for deficiency, were told that Cadet Breth was lying in a tent near-by. They went there and brought him to his own tent. He was in a very nervous condition, and every muscle in his body seemed to be twitching. He was rubbed with alcohol or witch hazel, and he went to sleep. The witness did not know whether Breth went to the hospital in consequence, but he did not go that night. He never heard of a straitjacket being used in the academy.

The witness considered that the "exercising" of fourth class men was beneficial to them.

Cadet Frank P. Lahm of Ohio testified that he was a classmate of Cadet Breth. The latter was hazed in camp one night, and the witness saw him with men rubbing his hands. Breth was trembling all over his body. He had never heard Breth complain, except that he said he had been ill before he came to the academy. The witness had been hazed himself, but he could not say that he was cruelly or brutally treated. He said "hazing" or "bracing" gave the cadets an erect carriage.

Cadet Raymond S. Pratt of Minnesota was the last cadet examined, but he added nothing new to the previous testimony. There being no more available witnesses, the court adjourned until 9:30 to-morrow morning.

$4,000 FOR HUSBAND'S LIFE.

Bondsmen of Sheriff of County Where Chicago Woman's Husband Was Lynched Will Pay the Money.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Mrs. Lulu C. Jenkins, now of Chicago, will receive $4,000 for the lynching of her husband in Ripley County, Ind., three years ago. The money will be paid over by the eight bondsmen of ex-Sheriff Henry Bushing, and is the result of a private settlement of the indemnity suit instituted by the widow three months after the murder. This puts an end to a case that has aroused attention all over the United States.

William Jenkins was one of five men lynched in September, 1897, for alleged complicity in the stealing of a horse from Lisle Levi of Osgood, Ind. Levi also was a victim of the mob. The men killed were Robert Andrews, Heine Schuter, William Jenkins, Clifford Gordon, a seventeen-year-old boy, and Lisle Levi an aged soldier.

There was a fight, in which shots were fired at a Deputy Sheriff. Jenkins, with the others, was arrested and taken to jail at Versailles, Ind. Mrs. Jenkins, suspecting that mob violence was brewing, walked from Osgood to Versailles that night and paced the streets till dawn, armed with a revolver. For several hours she waited under the window of her husband's cell, ready to challenge any who came to do him harm.

Her fears being finally allayed, Mrs. Jenkins started home. No sooner was she out of sight than a mob gathered, dragged out the five men, and killed them in succession by crushing their skulls with a musket stock.

Mrs. Jenkins was compelled to flee to save her own life, coming to Chicago. Here she brought suit for $5,000 damages against Sheriff Bushing's bondsmen. The suit dragged along for three years and finally the bondsmen decided to settle out of court.

Mrs. Jenkins, when compelled several months since to go to Ripley County to attend the trial of the case, was protected by a body guard of Government detectives. She will go to Versailles next week to get the $4,000.

NO LEGAL ADVISER TO MR. ODELL.

Likely to Call on Attorney General When He Needs Advice.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—On the best of authority it is said here to-day that Governor-elect Odell will not avail himself of the services of a legal adviser at the salary of $5,000 a year, with probable expenses of $5,000 more for clerk and stenographic hire.

The Statutory Revision Commission, which expires Dec. 31, has completed arrangements to leave office, and Commissioner Lincoln, who it was believed would be the new legal adviser to the Governor-elect, has received no intimation that his services are required in that capacity.

It is asserted that Mr. Odell will call upon the Attorney General's office for all opinions and ask the same office for an assignment of counsel to examine legislative measures. This plan will save the State at least $9,000 per year.

RABIES RAGING IN ROCHESTER.

Health Officer Says the Situation Is Becoming Alarming.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 27.—Health Officer Goler has made the statement that an epidemic of rabies is now raging in Rochester. "I do not think the situation," says Mr. Goler, "can be described otherwise than as alarming. Its violence, I am persuaded, will equal that which marked the epidemic in Buffalo last year. It behooves every one to exert the utmost precaution toward guarding against infection and the further spread of the disease."

Dr. Goler says experiments have recently been made on carcasses of dogs sent to Cornell, the University of Pennsylvania, and other places, and their results have substantiated his suspicions that rabies is raging here. Dr. Goler adds that the reports of mad dogs in Rochester for the past two months have averaged one a day, and that there are so many on the hands of the health authorities at the present time that it is impossible to make autopsies on all of the dogs.

This afternoon Dr. Goler reports three new cases of persons who were bitten by dogs. Each case will be thoroughly investigated. He refuses to give the names of the new cases, saying it might deter others from giving important information. In each case the wounded person was sent at once to a physician, who cauterized the torn flesh.

Edward Herrion, aged thirty years, was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital early this morning. He frothed at the mouth and writhed much like a victim of hydrophobia. However, the hospital physicians think he may be suffering from epilepsy.

SAILORS' CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

Picturesque Entertainment Given in an East Side Mission.

No more picturesque scene has been viewed by the cosmopolitan East Side in many a long day than was the annual Christmas Festival of the jolly Jack Tars held last night in the old Mariners' Church at Catharine and Madison Streets.

Able seamen from every quarter of the globe gathered in the little square mission and participated in what was a veritable international carnival of song, to which "Grand op'ry," swore an ancient mariner with a long white beard, was but a mighty squall compared to a balmy breeze.

Darkening the auditorium to permit views of the sailormen's native lands to be thrown on a screen, songs in native tongues carried Jack back to distant homes and brought moisture to many a roughened cheek. A Spanish sailor sang a love song in which half a dozen of his mates, away off in the dark joined musically. Just to show there was no ill-feeling, the blue-jackets from Brooklyn vociferously demanded many repetitions. One of the most striking features of the entertainment, however, was the presence of a group of dusky, dark-haired Hawaiians, who sang their favorite "Lei Lokei" beneath the bright folds of their flag—the Stars and Stripes.

By far the most picturesque feature of the evening was Minnie Matieson, a fair-haired young Norwegian girl, dressed in the quaint costume of her country, whose singing of an old Norse carol thrilled every person present. Refreshments ended the evening's festivities.

Killed in a Runaway Accident.

FLINT, Mich., Dec. 27.—In a runaway accident at noon to-day Dr. George W. Howland was killed and G. H. Quigley, a prominent business man, fatally injured. The men were driving home to dinner when the horse took fright and ran away, overturning the buggy. The occupants were thrown out, Dr. Howland falling on a large rock. Quigley struck on his head on a stone walk, fracturing his skull. Dr. Howland, whose side was terribly crushed, died in less than half an hour.

Marshall Field's Partner to Retire.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Harlew N. Higinbotham, who has been for many years associated with Marshall Field of this city as a special partner, will retire from business Jan. 1. Mr. Higinbotham will shortly afterward join his family abroad, where he will remain for some time. The announcement was made by Mr. Field at a dinner given in Mr. Higinbotham's honor last night. Mr. Higinbotham was President of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893.

Temperance Crusade in Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Dec. 19.—Honolulu is about to have a temperance crusade led by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Ministers' Union. Two representatives of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Miss Jessie McKerman and Miss Ada Nurcutt, are expected here on the steamer Coptic Dec. 29. It is part of the plan of the crusade to diffuse sentiment in favor of the bill of Congressman Littlefield of Maine introduced in the House, to absolutely prohibit the sale of intoxicants to the aborigines of the Pacific Islands over which the United States exercises control.

TIRED OF HER BOY HUSBAND

Mrs. Hutchinson, Over 70, Sues Spouse of 24.

She Is Said to be Wealthy and Has Been Three Times Divorced—Defendant an Actor.

Mrs Louisa C. Hutchinson, who admits that she is "over seventy years old," and has been divorced from three husbands, has once more come into prominence in the courts. This time she wants a trust which she created in favor of husband No. 4 set aside. The setting aside of this trust is only the preliminary to another action to be legally separated from the man to whom she was last married. This man is Willard H. Hutchinson, an actor, twenty-four years old.

In her complaint in the action which was started in the Supreme Court yesterday, Mrs. Hutchinson says that she had the greatest affection for Hutchinson prior to their marriage on Feb. 14 last, and that "the principal ground or reason for such affection and confidence was plaintiff's earnest belief in the statement made by the said Hutchinson that her deceased son Willie, who died many years ago, was in communication with said Hutchinson, and was advising and guiding said Hutchinson in the matter of his marriage with the plaintiff, and of his subsequent life and dealings with her.

"That before and at the time said statements were made to the plaintiff the plaintiff believed that communication between the dead and living was possible, as said Hutchinson then well knew."

Mrs. Hutchinson says that she met Hutchinson about two years ago. She was about seventy-six years old and Hutchinson was twenty-two. For one year prior to their marriage she paid all of the young actor's expenses when he traveled about with her. They were married at Richmond, Va.

The couple came to New York City and were at the Hoffman House in April last. On the 10th of the month, Mrs. Hutchinson alleges that her husband came to her room and told her that her relatives were arranging to place her in an asylum, as they believed that she was insane, and that something would have to be done at once. He suggested that she transfer all her property to him. Mr. Hutchinson later in the day brought Lawyer Paul Sheldon to the hotel and before him she executed certain papers transferring all her property to Hutchinson. On June 19 she tried to have the papers revoked. She says that on July 18 she succeeded in getting Hutchinson to agree to a deed of trust by which Lawyer Sheldon was to become Trustee of all her property and divide the income equally between herself and husband. This deed provided that in the event of the death of one, the other should take all of the property absolutely.

Throughout her complaint she speaks of "the fraud that had been practiced on her by the defendants, Sheldon and Hutchinson," and asks the court to set aside the deed of trust as she was "weak and ill and not herself" when it was executed.

Hutchinson is now with a theatrical company in New Orleans, playing in "When We Were Twenty-one," and the court authorized service on him by publication.

Mr. Sheldon has retained ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor as his counsel in the case. Ex-Justice Pryor, in speaking of the case yesterday, said that Mr. Sheldon had no financial interest in the matter and only appeared as a trustee.

Mr. Sheldon, when seen later, corroborated this, and said that the reference to insanity and Spiritualism was news to him.

Stickney, Spencer & Ordway represent Mrs. Hutchinson. They declined to say anything about the value of the property except that it was worth considerable. They said Mrs. Hutchinson was in the city, but declined to give her address.

Mrs. Hutchinson's maiden name was Louisa Chamberlain. When she was sixteen years old she married Dr. Frederick Augustus Caldwell of Boston, Mass. She obtained a divorce from him a few years later and then married Col. William Tompkins, with whom she lived only a few years. She then obtained another divorce. It was not until 1894 that she again married. This time the wedding was celebrated at the old Hotel Brunswick, in this city, Supreme Court Justice McAdam performing the ceremony. The bridegroom was Cornelius B. Marco.

The bridegroom had just reached his twenty-first birthday at the time of the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Marco lived together until June, 1899, when they separated. Mrs. Marco bringing her third action for divorce, which was in due time granted.

Meanwhile she had met Hutchinson, who is a son of Capt. Allen Hutchinson of Montpelier, Vt. The secret wedding at Richmond, Va., followed.

Mrs. Hutchinson's only near relative is a niece, the Countess George Cadieux de Conville. Mr. Hutchinson shortly after his marriage announced that his wife was worth $3,000,000.

SMASHES MIRRORS IN SALOONS.

Mrs. Nation, Temperance Advocate, Raids Wichita Barroom.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, President of Barber County W. C. T. U., entered the Carey Hotel barroom to-day and with a stone smashed a $300 painting and a mirror valued at $100.

Mrs. Nation broke mirrors in two saloons at Kiowa, Kan., some months ago and declared there is no law under which she can be prosecuted. She was lodged in the county jail this afternoon, charged with malicious destruction of property.

After being incarcerated Mrs. Nation sent two demands to the sick bed of Gov. Stanley, asking him, as Governor of the State, to come to the county jail and take charge of her defense. After the Governor's refusal she telegraphed for ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson, her neighbor at Medicine Lodge.

Mrs. Nation is about sixty years of age. Her husband is a lawyer at Medicine Lodge, an intimate friend of Jerry Simpson, and a politician. Mrs. Nation practices osteopathy and was on her way to Missouri to visit an osteopathic school. Before she left home, however, she stated that she intended to raid every saloon in Kansas and rid the State of the joints, claiming that the anti-saloon laws were not enforced by the authorities, and that she had a perfect right to take their enforcement into her own hands.

PLAN FOR MOTOR STAGE LINES.

W. P. Miller's Scheme for Village Travel on Long Island.

FREEPORT, L. I., Dec. 27.—William P. Miller of this village, who is President of the W. P. Miller Manufacturing Company of Greenport, proposes to organize a company to operate automobile stages between the neighboring villages in this part of Long Island. The company will be known as the Long Island Traction Company. Applications for franchises now are being considered by the Boards of Trustees of various villages.

Mr. Miller says the route of the proposed line will probably extend as far as Jamaica. Freeport will be the eastern terminal. The stages will resemble short trolley cars, and each will carry twenty-five persons. The wheels will be fitted with pneumatic tires, and the steam boiler on each stage will be placed on the front platform, near the operator.

All the vehicles are to be operated by steam and heated by electricity. Mr. Miller expects to have the stages running by next Spring.

MAN FALLS INTO VAT OF ACID.

Both Eyes Destroyed and His Body Burned from Head to Foot.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 27.—While mixing sulphuric acid in the Grasselli Chemical Works, on the Staten Island Sound, last night, Philip Burger, twenty-two years old, fell into the vat of the acid. His cries for help were heard by other employes, who dragged him out.

Both of his eyes were burned out and he was horribly burned about the body from head to foot. An ambulance was summoned, and he was hurried to the Alexian Hospital. The physicians at the hospital say the man cannot live.

Burger was married only a year ago. He resided with his wife on Maple Avenue.

Woman Who Planned a Murder Insane.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Carrie Sinclair Huntoon, the former society belle, who was arrested last night on a charge of conspiracy to kill her divorced husband, Walter C. Huntoon, was to-day pronounced insane. When arraigned in the District Court here this morning she was held in $3,000 bonds. She will be taken to an asylum for the insane.

SCHOOL SYSTEM ERRORS

Mr. Coler's Views, as Given to New Jersey Teachers' Association.

Tendency to Force Fads and Fancy Training on Children—Dr. Schurman on Chinese Examinations.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 27.—The New Jersey State Teachers' Association met in the auditorium of the High School this afternoon. President Edward Shepperd called the meeting to order. Among the speakers were Gov. Voorhees, President Schurman of Cornell University, Controller Coler of New York, and Bishop Potter of New York.

Controller Coler in his address observed that the proper education and training of the rising generation is the first and most important duty of civilized government.

"Municipalities, States, and nations throughout the civilized world have in recent years made great strides in general recognition of the importance of public education," he said. "In our own country we have advanced so rapidly in our acceptance and support of the principle that we have rushed headlong into grave errors in working out the details.

"It is no exaggeration to say that in the City of New York, and possibly in other large cities in this country, there has been in recent years a well-defined movement in the direction of providing free schools that will enable parents to force, or attempt to force, an education of fads and fancy training upon their children, without regard to the mental qualifications of the pupils thus foisted upon the taxpayers as burdens of false pretense, and held in place by maudlin public opinion, based upon misinformation.

"High schools have been increased in number and scope at the expense of the primary and grammar schools, until the system of public education is becoming top-heavy. A well-dressed graduating class reading Latin compositions and essays on abstract problems in a high school is much more showy than a score of plainly clad boys and girls marching soberly out of a grammar school at the age of fifteen to take up the burdens of every-day life, but a vast majority of the men and women of the next generation are of the plain-clothes classes from the grammar schools.

"The high schools and free schools of the City of New York are to-day crowded with pupils, who are kept at study by their parents, not because they have developed ability to acquire higher education, but to keep them from work and business until they are older. It is a system of forced education at public expense in the department of free instruction where the per capita cost is highest. The parents of very many, if not the majority, of these pupils are well able to pay for their higher education, and the present system, wherever it prevails, is a grave and costly abuse of a valuable privilege.

"In the City of New York the direct cost of public instruction in the free schools of all grades has in ten years increased from $2.40 to more than $5 per annum per capita of population, or, to put it in another form, the public school course in 1890 was $25.03 for each pupil, while the cost to-day is $43.40 per annum for each pupil. In some of the sub-divisions of the present city the cost per pupil has increased more than three-fold in ten years. I do not believe the most optimistic advocate of present methods would contend that the general efficiency of the common schools has been doubled in any part of the City of New York in that time.

"There is no argument on the proposition that the schools must be kept out of politics, and it is just as essential to their success that they be kept out of business. In the purchase of text books the schools should control the whole field of publication. No publishing enterprise or business venture of any description should be permitted to stand one moment in the way of public education obtaining the best of all kinds of supplies at the lowest market rate."

Dr. Schurman's address was on "American Versus Chinese Education." Referring to the third clause in the powers' joint note to China, stipulating that the examinations in those provinces in which outrages had been committed upon foreigners should be suspended, he pointed out how important these examinations are and what a hold the system has upon the people.

The examinations for civil service, he said, were necessary in the case of every office in China. No one could hold a civil office until he had passed them, and it was this that made China a literary country and its aristocracy a literary aristocracy. The examinations are all on literary subjects. It is as if our own civil service examinations were conducted on such subjects as the Bible and Shakespeare. With all the Chinese at his back, men who have passed these examinations; with the many who have passed and cannot be appointed to offices, and with the thousands who have studied for them and are able to pass, it will be seen what effect they have upon the nation, he said.

Bishop Potter of New York gave an amusing comparison of the teachers of the old style school and those of to-day. He told many funny incidents of the school life of the days when he was a boy. He urged the teachers to always keep in touch with the sympathies of the scholars, and predicted the success of any teacher who was successful in this.

MR. ROOT DECIDES CUBAN CASE

Holds Against Claimants to the Havana Shrievalty in the "Slaughter House Case."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Secretary of War has sustained the action of the military authorities in Cuba in what is familiarly known as the "slaughter-house case," without prejudice, however, to the full legal rights of the claimants, which are left to the future determination of the courts of Cuba. This case involves many important legal questions and bids fair to be a subject of litigation for years to come.

The claim had its inception in a grant by the Spanish Crown in 1783 to Don Castro Puerta of the privilege of holding in his family, in perpetuity, the office of Sheriff of Havana. The male line of the family having become extinct, the office, by permission of the Spanish Crown, passed to Count O'Reilly, then husband of the daughter of the recently deceased High Sheriff. The last incumbent is the present Countess O'Reilly and Buena Vista, who is joined in the issue by Dr. Don Gustavo Gallet Dupiessis of Havana, who purchased an interest in the emoluments of office at a public auction in Havana in 1895.

The principal emolument was a right to receive about $1 in gold for each head of large cattle killed in Havana slaughter-houses. The Military Governor of Havana vacated this order in May, 1899, and this was affirmed on appeal by Gen. Brooke in August. The case came up on appeal to the Secretary of War, and after several months' consideration has just been decided against the claimants so far as the United States is concerned.

SAYS ARMY BILL WILL PASS.

Mr. Hull Declares Differences Will Be Quickly Adjusted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Representative Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, apparently does not share the fear expressed in some quarters that the Army Reorganization bill will fail at this session of Congress, and that a makeshift, temporarily continuing the present provisional army, will have to be resorted to. He was at the White House to-day in conference with the President and Senator Allison (Rep., Iowa,) regarding some Iowa appointments, and stated his perfect confidence in the speedy enactment of the Army bill.

"I have canvassed the situation in the Senate," said he, "and I believe that the differences between the two houses upon the measure will be adjusted within a week after the bill goes to conference."

New "Division of Insular Affairs."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—In accordance with an order issued by the War Department to-day, the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the office of the Secretary of War, created in December, 1898, hereafter will be known as the "Division of Insular Affairs," and will have charge of matters pertaining to the civil affairs connected with the government of Cuba and the Philippine Islands as distinguished from matters of a purely military character.

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PHILIPPINE TARIFF READY.

Conflict of Government and Church Over Property Ownership.

MANILA, Dec. 27.—The Philippine Commission has completed the Tariff bill and mailed it to Washington for approval. Its report is being prepared, and will be made public Monday.

The first question dealt with by the commission affecting an issue between the Church and the United States Government, is whether the control of the San José Medical College is vested in the Government or the Church. The college was established, by bequest, in the seventeenth century, and the Jesuit Order was given its control. When the authority of the Jesuits in the Philippines ceased the Spanish Government assumed direction of the college, and, later, permitted the Dominican Order to conduct San José College as part of the University of Santo Tomas.

Following the American occupation, a representative of the people insisted that the college, under the Treaty of Paris, came into the control of the United States, and ought not to be controlled by the Church. The Church authorities claimed the Church had full legal possession. Gen. Otis finally closed the institution. The first hearing took place shortly after the commission arrived. Archbishops Chapelle and Nozaleda made the presentations of the Church's position.

If the commission decides that the concoltrol is vested in the Government, ligitation is considered probable.

TO PROMOTE SOLDIERS' WELFARE.

United States Soldiers' Christian Aid Association Incorporated.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—The United States Soldiers' Christian Aid Association, with principal offices in New York City, was incorporated to-day. It proposes to work to advance the social, moral, and religious condition of the enlisted men of the United States Army and unite the efforts of benevolent and philanthropic persons throughout the country on their behalf; to aid in the establishment of post chapels at all of the United States military posts and stations; to aid in the free distribution of proper reading matter and to co-operate with each and every effort to promote the virtue and good morals of the army.

Among the Directors are Gen. Charles O. Miller, Major John P. Ketcham, Prof. Daniel S. Martin, Capt. Howard Patterson, J. N. Bookstaver, and the Rev. Joseph H. Young.

Lieut. Walter T. Slack Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A cablegram from Gen. MacArthur at Manila, received at the War Department to-day, announces the death of First Lieut. Walter T. Slack, Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, from dysentery on Christmas night. Lieut. Slack was a native of Kentucky, and was born July 10, 1875. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant of the Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and was honorably mustered out in October of 1898. In August, 1899, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, and in November of that year he embarked with his regiment for the Philippines. He was promoted to be a First Lieutenant Aug. 26 last.

Buys Ship to Bring Home Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Secretary of War to-day purchased the large freight steamer Samoa, at Hongkong, for use in the transportation to San Francisco of the Volunteer Army in the Philippines. The Samoa will have to be altered for the purpose, and the work will be done at Hongkong. The officials refuse to state the price paid for the vessel or the names of her former owners.

ALEXIS E. FRYE'S WEDDING.

Superintendent of Cuban Schools Prefers a Civil Ceremony.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—The marriage of Alexis E. Frye, Superintendent of Cuban Schools, and Señorita Maria Teresa Arruebarrena will be a civil ceremony, taking place on the evening of Jan. 1 at the palace formerly occupied by Gen. Lee at Quemados. Mr. Frye declined a Cathedral wedding because of the promises demanded by the Church.

Mgr. Sbarretti, Bishop of Havana, urges a Church wedding, contending that the example set by a civil marriage will have a bad effect on Cuban teachers generally, and he offers a dispensation from Rome to remove the limitations to which objection is made. Señorita Arruebarrena, however, is not disposed to acquiesce in such an arrangement.

PROSPERITY IN CUBA.

Governor of Porto Principe Says Cubans Are Becoming Satisfied.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—José Miguel Gomez, Civil Governor of the Province of Puerto Principe, who is in Havana on business connected with the development of the industries of that section of the island, reports that peace and prosperity prevail under the American administration. He says the cane crop is heavy and that wages are high, owing to the shortage of men.

In his judgment, the people of Cuba are gradually becoming satisfied and wish no radical action by the Constitutional Convention. The rural guards, he asserts, are doing good service, and there is no brigandage to speak of. He flatly contradicts the sensational reports on the subject of outlawry that have appeared in some of the Cuban papers during the last few weeks.

Dady Contract Pronounced Illegal.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—Señor Nunez, Civil Governor of Havana, has pronounced against the legality of the Dady sewering and paving contract.

Porto Ricans Leave for Hawaii.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Dec. 27.—The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company's steamer Arkadia, Capt. Sargent, sailed from Ponce yesterday for New Orleans, having on board 400 Porto Ricans, 65 per cent. of whom were women and children, destined for Hawaii.

No Warship Contracts Yet Awarded.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—Secretary Long of the Navy Department, who is in the city to attend the Commercial Club banquet to-morrow, in an interview, to-day, explained that, as yet, no award of battleship contracts had been awarded. He said that the statement that two contracts had gone to the Fore River Engine Company was not quite correct. He had no doubt that the Fore River Company would get the contracts, but it is stipulated that the company is to be incorporated first. This will be done soon.

Lieut. C. A. E. King Dies at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Word has been received at the Navy Department that Lieut. Charles A. E. King died on board the hospital ship Solace on the 25th inst., while on his way to join the fleet under Admiral Remey at Manila. Lieut. King was a native of Maryland, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1880. He leaves a widow, the daughter of the late James Broumel of Maryland, a resident of Baltimore. The body of the officer will be brought to the United States for interment.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The resignation of Major Henry P. McCain, Assistant Adjutant General, of his commission as Captain of Infantry (Fourteenth Regiment) only, has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 11.

First Lieut. Meriwether L. Walker, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major John Millis, Corps of Engineers, and will proceed station at Mobile and report to Major William T. Rossell, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his immediate orders.

The resignation by Major John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General, of his commission as Captain of Artillery (First Regiment) only, has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 31.

Second Lieut. William H. Waldron, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report to the commanding officer for recruiting duty.

Navy.

Lieut. P. W. Hourigan is ordered to duty on the Essex, Jan. 9.

Lieut. F. F. Baldwin's order of Dec. 20 is modified; he is detached from the Essex, Jan. 9, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. R. Z. Johnston's order detaching him from the Naval Academy and ordering him to the Essex, is revoked.

W. T. Burwell is commissioned Captain from Nov. 29.

J. A. H. Nickels is commissioned Commander from Nov. 29.

G. P. Bradley is commissioned Medical Director from May 31.

P. Fitzsimonds is commissioned Medical Director from Nov. 19.

G. H. Barber is commissioned Surgeon from June 7.

S. S. Rodman and J. M. Brister are appointed Assistant Surgeons from Dec. 14.

Changes of officers on the Asiatic Station:

Lieut. Commander G. F. W. Holman is detached from the Albany and ordered to Yokohama Hospital.

Lieut. B. K. McMorris is transferred from the Helena to the Solace.

Capt. T. H. Low, United States Marine Corps, and First Lieuts. G. Elliot and J. McE. Huey, all of the United States Marine Corps, are detached from Guam and ordered to the Marine Regiment at Cavite.

Capt. C. S. Hatch, United States Marine Corps, is detached from the New

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: F. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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WHAT WILL CHINA DO?

The word is now with China. The Sun has an interesting and not at all incredible dispatch from Peking, setting forth that the Chinese plenipotentiaries are warmly in favor of the acceptance of the terms of peace. Harsh as these are, and were purposely made, and objectionable as denying the sovereignty of China, and her right to govern herself, the outside world has scarcely appreciated the humiliating position the Chinese Government must now occupy in China itself. It is questionable whether the acceptance of any terms that would permit it to return to Peking would not be less humiliating than its continued banishment.

The dispatch in question sets forth that the imperial palaces and halls and ancestral tombs of the Chinese Dynasty are now in the hands of foreigners. That means much more than would mean the enforced absence from its capital of any European or American Government. And yet that would mean a good deal. To dictate a peace in the enemy's capital is, according to an almost proverbial expression, the greatest indignity you can inflict upon him. The persons who compose the present Chinese Government are entitled to no sympathy whatever. In some cases through wickedness, in others through weakness, they have richly earned all they will receive in the way of humiliation. It is not on their account, but on our own, that we should refrain from pushing them to the last extremity, and, thereby disabling them from guaranteeing to foreign traders and travelers and missionaries the preservation of order. And this is the consideration by which our Government has been actuated.

The objections reported by The Associated Press of the Chinese Government to the allied terms do not proceed from this point of view. They seem, however, to be directed to the single object of "saving face." The Chinese Court objects strenuously, it seems, to the proposal to dismantle the forts from Peking to the sea, which is comprehensible enough. But it also objects to the proposal to maintain legation guards. And this objection is not tenable. It is true that, under pretense of maintaining legation guards, the Powers could assemble in Peking an overwhelming force, which might be diverted to other purposes. This danger could be obviated by some stipulation about the numerical force of the guards, which should insure that they would not constitute an invading army. But, on the other hand, it has been clearly proved that the Chinese Government is unable or unwilling to afford protection to the foreign representatives in Peking. It has devolved upon them the necessity of protecting themselves. If the European troops in China will kindly refrain, for the next few days, from massacring and robbing helpless and noncombatant Chinamen, and from describing as "battles" what are in evident fact only "battues," there seems reason to hope that a modus vivendi may be arranged upon the basis of the terms of the Powers, injudicious and even unjust as some of those terms are.

NEW YORK CITY TAXATION.

The Chamber of Commerce, in apparent despair of securing a real reform in taxation from the Legislature, has again taken up its movement to induce the Legislature to adopt the principle of local option in the levying of taxes. We do not know how far that can be carried with the consent of the out-of-town members of the Legislature, but we have no doubt whatever that it is a just and expedient policy.

There are two sources of unfairness and mischief in the present system. One is that the cities are made, under the authority of the State officials, influenced by their constituents in the rural districts, to pay much more than their due share of the taxation for the State. This, however, is not a matter of supreme importance, and the movement of the Chamber of Commerce is not directed primarily to its reform. The other difficulty is far more serious. It is the almost complete escape of personal property from taxation, and the consequent uneven distribution of the burden, while so far as personal property is taxed the attempt simply results in the double taxation of mortgaged property. Efforts have been made for many years to induce the Legislature to change this system and adopt a tax on rental values, which would distribute the burden with substantial fairness. It is now some thirty years since the advantages of this method were fully demonstrated, after careful investigation, by the Welles Commission. During that long period the discussion has been often renewed, and intelligent public opinion has become stronger and stronger in its favor. But it has been impracticable to persuade the average rural member that a tax on real estate or its rental value would not fall on the lands of the farmers and let the money of the dwellers in cities escape. To that he cannot consent.

What the bill proposed by the Chamber of Commerce seeks to do is to secure for the city, and for each tax district in which the State is to be divided, the right to select such objects of taxation as may commend themselves to the representatives of the district. This would undoubtedly result in this city in the adoption substantially of the tax on real estate. It would also give to this city and to other districts the right to correct any inequality such as now exists in the taxation of banks. In general, it would allow each district to shape its taxes according to its own needs and interests, and so as to promote its own prosperity, without inflicting any damage on other communities.

The most plausible objection to this plan is that the local legislative body might corruptly or ignorantly grant favors to powerful interests. The answer is, that this is, to some extent, already done under the present system, and that the loose responsibility created by that system prevents any adequate remedy. Under the system of local regulation, it would be far easier to detect and to defeat such favoritism, for those indulging in it and those benefiting by it would be within knowledge and within reach. Protection against this sort of thing at Albany has been found entirely worthless. Give us a chance at the authors of our own evils, and the prospect of dealing with them thoroughly will be much brighter. Then, if we fail, at least it will be our own fault, and the penalty will fall where it is deserved.

IN THE LINE OF BUSINESS.

The editor and proprietor of The Commoner, Lincoln, Neb., announced on Wednesday evening to a company of his fellow-townsmen that the periodical of which he is the head would have a monopoly for the next four years of contributions from the possible and even probable candidate of the Populist-Democratic Party for the Presidency. This is not the form in which the announcement was made, but it is the substance.

What Mr. BRYAN said exactly was as follows:

> At this banquet, surrounded by neighbors who have been my friends for ten years, I may be pardoned for saying a word of a personal nature. Five times you have voted for me for public office—twice for Congress, once for the United States Senate, and twice for the Presidency—and no candidate ever received more loyal support than you have given me.
>
> Whether I shall ever be a candidate for office again is a question which must be determined by events. No one can speak with certainty of the future, for one's destiny is not known until his life's work is complete.

As a postscript to the prospectus of The Commoner, this is obviously discreet and shrewd. The fact that the editor had been twice defeated for the Presidency would not be sufficient of itself to sustain the lively public interest in his expressed opinions that is desirable from the point of view of the publication office. Indeed, if the paper were forced to rely on this alone for its prestige, it might be found rather depressing instead of stimulating. The general reader might reason that in the course of two Presidential campaigns of incessant speaking the editor's ideas had lost the charm of novelty; had, in fact, become stale. And the popular vote after these campaigns might be taken to indicate that his ideas were no more attractive than they were fresh.

It will be entirely different with an editor who can, with so much plausible ground, announce the possible renewal of his candidacy. People, especially politicians, will be under a sort of moral duress to keep track of his utterances. He will become, in a sense, an oracle from whose outgivings the future may at least be guessed at. His paper will not suffer the sad fate of being a "back number" from the first issue. Then, again, the lecture engagements, which it is announced that he will have time for, will probably be much more profitable than they otherwise would have been. Clearly, Mr. BRYAN has not, in his defeats, lost that appreciation of his own personal interest which has been so marked in his conduct in the past.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

It seems to be assumed on all hands in Great Britain that the "blank check" with which the electors have presented the Conservative Government does not exclude the possibility or the necessity of army reform. On the one hand there is no doubt about the justice of the British boast that no other nation could have managed the transport of so many men, animals, and military stores as were sent from the British Islands and their colonies with so much dispatch. But to say that is to pay a tribute, not to the British Army organization, but to the British mercantile marine. What was done with the troops after they had been transported is the question which concerns the army organization. And the manner in which it has been answered does not reflect credit on that organization. Considering the disparity between the two combatants, it is almost absurd that the great empire should have been put to the utmost strain by the two little republics.

This is the reproach that the British War Office seems to have determined to wipe out. It has made a beginning which is at least sensational in calling for the resignation of Gen. COLVILE, who last year commanded a division in South Africa, and did not cover himself, or it, with any particular glory. The General thus inculpated declines to resign. His declining puts the authorities "in a hole." For, in the first place, the very same disaster upon account of which his resignation is asked for has already been investigated officially, and, as a result of the investigation, he was restored to duty without a stain upon his character or his professional reputation.

In the second and more important place, he is very much like most of the other British officers who have been advanced to high places, and, when the actual test came, found incompetent to their places. We might say as much of most of them who were conspicuous at the beginning of the South African war. The British civil service is one of the best in the world. The British military service is still an institution in which promotion notoriously goes by favor and not by merit. The belief that "an English gentleman" is necessarily and ex officio fit for any work which he may be called upon to assume has survived a great deal of disillusioning evidence in British official quarters. The shade of the Duke of WELLINGTON is responsible for a great deal of mischief, among it for this belief, which appears in so amusingly naïve a form in KINGLAKE'S history of the Crimean war. It was only because the South African war became so much more formidable than any official Englishman expected that Lord ROBERTS, who was not in the aristocratic ring, was called upon to retrieve the blunders of his predecessors, who were, and who were expected to gather the cheap laurels which they found not so cheap as they expected. The plain truth is that the British officer of to-day has been shown to be very much the same sort of person as his predecessor whom CARLYLE described at the battle of Fontenoy as a person "without knowledge of war or fear of death." The British Army is the last stronghold of aristocracy and privilege, and Great Britain has been paying in prestige the penalty for keeping it so. Whatever the differences between the War Office and the Horse Guards, and they have been chronic for generations, they are reconciled when any radical reformer urges that the army should be made a scene for promotion according to fitness and not to favor. The notion of an effective reform of the British Army by the British War Office, especially in a Conservative administration, is entirely lacking in seriousness.

A PROBLEM IN CASUISTRY.

The Cudahy incident at Omaha promises to give rise to an interminable and inconclusive discussion. It involves a subtle problem in casuistry—or perhaps several such problems—not unlike those which Oriental sages and story tellers were so fond of, and of which certain modern writers of romance have made good use. Such problems have a peculiar fascination for most people, perhaps because every one feels at liberty to solve them in the way that best suits himself, and cannot very well be shown to be in the wrong, since both questions and answers are hypothetical.

Reduced to its least expression, the Cudahy incident was as follows: A bright lad, the son of a man reputed to be wealthy, was kidnapped and held for ransom. The price demanded for his release was $25,000, in gold, because less readily traceable than banknotes. This demand was accompanied by threats of grievous bodily injury to the lad if the sum named was not promptly paid. These threats profoundly alarmed the mother, who naturally felt that the boy must be recovered at any cost, and that it would be time enough to discuss the ethics of the case when he was safe at home. With this view the father seems to have concurred. Under very melodramatic conditions, the sum demanded was left in a lonely place by the water side, under a lantern tied to a stake, which had been put there to mark the spot. The kidnappers were evidently what in the last century would have been called "honest rogues," for as soon as they got the money the boy was returned unharmed.

What should the father have done under these trying circumstances? No doubt he took a strictly business view of the situation. He was "caught short," so to speak; much as he is reported to have occasionally caught less skillful speculators in lines of merchandise with which his name is prominently identified. He doubtless felt that the cheapest way out of the difficulty was to pay the money and get the boy back, taking care not to get caught that way again. To have his family reunited and prepared to enjoy the holiday season was worth a great deal more than $25,000. What sacrifice would not be warranted to rescue a beloved son from captivity and danger and restore him to the maternal embrace?

But it was clearly the duty of Mr. CUDAHY, as a citizen and a business man, to refuse to be blackmailed. No matter at what cost of anxiety or unhappiness, he should have made his heart as a millstone and set his face as a flint against the compounding of a heinous felony which strikes at the most sacred of human ties—parental affection. He should have notified the Omaha police that he proposed to hold them responsible for the return of his son, and that if they did not rescue him and hunt down the manstealers, he would employ his wealth, and such influence as it would command, to disgrace and degrade every officer of the department who failed to show due diligence. He should have announced that he had all the money needed for a campaign of detection and prosecution, but not one cent for tribute to kidnappers who would be encouraged by success and immunity to practice their nefarious trade in other homes. In this position he would have had the support and approval of every right-minded man—and few imitators.

For, Sir or Madam, would you reason thus coldly if your own child was in the hands of brigands, and you were in daily receipt of letters showing that your every movement was known and every plan anticipated? If you had reason to believe that your child would be disfigured or destroyed if the blackmail was not paid and the amount demanded was, perhaps, no more than you would be willing to spend in Christmas presents, what would you consider your first duty?

Such a dialogue between heart and conscience might be prolonged indefinitely. Character and temperament fix the point of view wherever their converging lines chance to cross. What one should do under given conditions, and what he would do, so often bear to one another the relation which the east bears to the west, that the casuist has a clear field for almost any theory of human conduct he may choose to assume.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There are not a few municipal departments, the heads of which, when subjected to popular criticism, can reply, often with truth and always with some degree of credibility, that only those possessed of specialized information concerning the work done and the difficulties under which it is accomplished have any right to set themselves up as judges. Of these fortunate departments, that over which Commissioner NAGLE presides is not one. One man can tell about as well as another whether a street is clean or dirty, and it requires no expert knowledge to decide whether as many department employés are to be seen sweeping the pavements now as in the days of Col. WARING. On these points the opinion of the New York public is in direct opposition to that of the Commissioner, and there is not the faintest doubt that he is wrong and the public right. The streets of the city are obviously in better condition than they were in the period before anything like a thorough cleaning had ever been thought of, but, as obviously, their condition is far inferior to what we have since that dreadful era become absolutely sure it ought to be. The disagreement between the Commissioner and his critics as to the number of cleaners at work is merely one of definition. By "at work" Mr. NAGLE means "on the pay roll," just as last Winter, when he triumphantly reported the removal of more loads of snow than Col. WARING had ever disposed of, he simply meant that by paying twice for a good many loads he had made a truly brilliant showing—in his drafts upon his appropriation. Furthermore, Mr. NAGLE convicts himself of something approaching gross incompetency when he contents himself with claiming to present results as good as those attained by his great predecessor. Col. WARING had to create a street-cleaning force out of nothing, yes, out of worse than nothing; to Mr. NAGLE there was transmitted, almost unimpaired, a body of trained and well-intentioned subordinates whom he had only to allow to go about their business. His critics are aware, too, that, despite its growth, New York is daily becoming a city easier to clean and to keen clean. Improved methods of urban transportation have removed thousands and thousands of horses from the streets, and the rapid introduction of self-propelled vehicles is banishing the animals at least by the hundreds.

—Much as the electricians have done in recent years in the way of producing and manipulating their mysterious "fluid," their work is still very far from completed. They can furnish electricity in any desired quantities, but they cannot yet do it either directly or cheaply, and their control of it still leaves more than a little to be desired. A small thing that well illustrates the present imperfections of electrical application is the warmth of commendation bestowed by The Electrical Review upon a newly invented incandescent lamp, so constructed that it can be "turned down" like an oil lamp. Of course this is a highly desirable characteristic, since one of the chief objections—apart from cost—to the common incandescent lamp is its failure to permit of any gradation between illumination of full strength and no illumination at all. The new device gives six intensities of light, according to the position of the switch. But there is no corresponding economy of electricity used. One of the improved lamps, when tested, showed the following results: "At the first position it took 63 watts and gave 16 candle power; at the second position it took 55 watts and gave 7.6 candle power; third position, 48 watts, 3.8 candle power, fourth position, 43 watts, 1.8 candle power; fifth position, 38 watts, 0.8 candle power; sixth position, 33 watts, 0.4 candle power." Here the force expended—that is, the expense incurred, decreased with the quantity of light obtained, but the decrease was far from proportional. In the sixth position, when thirty-nine-fortieths of the light had disappeared, the lamp used more than half as much electricity as it did in the first position. Something very much better than that must be shown before it can be admitted that the incandescent lamp is perfect.

—All Americans are occasional, most of them are frequent, and many of them are constant, guests—to use the common euphemism—at hotels. Therefore does every American have more or less knowledge about the faults of hotels and their keepers, but information concerning the faults of the "guests" is much less widespread. With the hope of making things more nearly equal, it seems worth while to present the perfect patron, as viewed by the person patronized. Mr. H. M. PEASE went to the Palace hotel, in Cincinnati, one year ago, and he has been there ever since. On his arrival, says a local paper, Mr. PEASE wrote his name on the register without a word to the clerk. He did not say how long he would remain or make any of the usual inquiries. At the end of the week he paid his bill, as he continued to do for the weeks following. He never passed a good morning, commented on the weather, or talked politics. When he came down in the morning he never asked if he had had a call or looked in his box. Not once has he rung his bell or asked for ice water. He always seemed to be satisfied with everything, and was so quiet that his name in the house was "Noisy PEASE." He had been at the hotel for over four months before any one even knew what his business in town was, but one day curiosity could no longer be restrained, and in reply to inquiry he said he was there superintending the change of system made by the telephone company. After that he continued as silent as before, but, while he was quiet, he was not morose or disagreeable. On Christmas Day the proprietor of the house was moved to give Mr. PEASE a diamond watch charm, inscribed "Palace Hotel Star Boarder." From this narrative one can learn the standard by which every hotel keeper judges every "guest." From it, too, one can learn how few of us meet the hotel keeper's standard.

—According to Alderman BRIDGES, paresis is the disease that enables or compels a man "to think he's right when he knows he's wrong." Alderman BRIDGES illustrated his declaration by pointing to Alderman GOODMAN, but that, though interesting enough in its way, and especially in its possible consequences, was merely incidental, and should not distract attention from the extreme beauty of the definition of paresis. What welcome the definition will get from the medical profession we cannot prophesy, but it fits something or other, even if it doesn't fit paresis, and the something or other is a more than fairly common complaint, both in and out of Aldermanic Boards, all over this and other countries. We all number several persons among our acquaintances who think they are right, though they know they are wrong, and, thanks to Alderman BRIDGES, we can now tell these folks, whenever occasion arises, just what is the matter with them. It is always a great consolation to do that.

The Dog Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The great mass of our city's pedestrians, if appealed to, would indorse your correspondent's (J. T.'s) wonder that the filthy practice of some women in this city who lead dogs about our sidewalks for the purpose of defiling them, are not severely punished by city authorities.

The arrest of half a dozen of these women and bringing their names into the public print would put a stop to it for a while, if not permanently. Surely there is law already for such action by the police or other city officials. The press of this city and the Board of Health have ended spitting on car floors, urged by protests of women whose dresses were defiled. Let the women who are by that reform benefited join in protest with men against this vile and filthy "dog nuisance."

FIFTY-SECOND STREET.

New York, Dec. 24, 1900.

Unclean Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see an article in this morning's paper where Commissioner Nagle asserts that the streets are as clean, if not cleaner, than during Mr. Waring's time. If Commissioner Nagle will pass through Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, at any time of the day he will find ample evidence that we have returned to the piles of dirt and scattered papers that decorated the streets a few years ago. At this moment—2 P. M.—I count nine piles of scrapings, (the street, though paved, is never swept,) no man in sight, and the wind distributing it into our areas and houses. There is no enforcement of the rule that papers must not be thrown into the streets, and I know this is but a sample of the condition of the whole city.

A RESIDENT.

New York, Dec. 27, 1900.

The Canteen Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The canteen question seems to be the irrepressible conflict, and is likely to be until settled by the will of the people. So far as the people are represented in Congress through the ballot box direct, the House has twice passed the law to abolish the canteen. The people should stand by their Congressmen, especially when their object is to elevate the army and the Nation also. If the traffic in intoxicants as a beverage is wrong, let the Government cleanse its own departments first and set a good example. If the canteen is an abomination in the navy, how can it be otherwise in the army? If the canteen is the place to tempt the recruit that never drank liquor, it should be abolished. How can the people close up the places outside of the posts and barracks when the Government licenses them? Let us close up the National canteens or saloons first and then the outsiders.

J. W.

New York, Dec. 26, 1900.

The Teachers and the Davis Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to thank you for the strong, just, and dispassionate appeal for the retention of the Davis law in your editorial of Wednesday last.

Thousands of teachers have read it and been deeply gratified by it. They feel that none of the influences at work in their oft-repeated struggle to secure fair compensation is so potent to help them as an enlightened public opinion. No one can dispute the title of THE NEW YORK TIMES as a leader of such opinion. Hence their gratification.

MAGNUS GROSS.

New York, Dec. 22, 1900.

NUGGETS.

A Man's Suggestion.

In order to make the cook book more attractive for women it should be entitled "The Inner Life."—Atchison Globe.

All Over Him.

"Ah," said the sympathetic man, "I see you have contracted a cold."

"No," answered the man who strives to be accurate, even amid suffering, "I have expanded it."—Washington Star.

Could Never Be Repaid.

"I see Buchmann, the publisher, is dead," said the solid business man; "I owed him a debt I can never repay."

"What was it?" asked his friend. "He refused to publish some verses I wrote in my youth."—Philadelphia Record.

The Father Slow to Act.

Bertram Barnes—Does your father prefer that we live in a cottage or a flat after we are married?

Bessie McBride—I don't know, dear. He has never said.

"He hasn't? What's he going to do about the furniture? Looks like he'd be asking me."—Denver News.

Settled the Sex.

"I want to return this dog to the gent what owns him. I seen his 'ad' in the paper," said the rough-looking man at the door.

"How did you guess it was a 'gent' that put the 'ad' in?" asked the lady.

"'Cause it said, 'No questions asked.'"—Philadelphia Press.

THE "SONG OF THE SKIRT."

From London Truth.

With fingers weary and cramped,
And a wrist that was stiff with pain,
A lady walked, in a Paris gown,
Down Bond Street, in the rain,
Splash—splash—splash—
Through puddle and slush and dirt,
And half to herself, in a sobbing tone,
She sang this "Song of the Skirt":

"For Fashion's sake," she moaned,
"Full many a cross bear we,
Like abject slaves we bow
To her every new decree;
But of all the cruel modes
With which we women are cursed,
Our walking gown, with its trailing train,
Methinks is by far the worst!

"Sweep—sweep—sweep—
Where the waste of the street lies thick;
Sweep—sweep—sweep—
However our path we pick;
Dust, bacillus, and germ,
Germ, bacillus, and dust,
Till we shudder and turn from the sorry sight
With a gesture of disgust.

"Oh men with sisters dear!
Oh men who have well-dressed wives,
It is not alone an expensive mode,
It is one that hazards lives!
For malignant microbes swarm
In the triturated dirt,
And the dress that sweeps it up may prove
A shroud as well as a skirt!

"Sweep—sweep—sweep—
As we walk o'er the West End flags,
For, however we try to carry that tail,
A part of it always sags—
The hem of it always drops
In the Winter's greasy slush;
The hem of it sweeps the Summer's dust
More clean than the dustman's brush.

"Drag—drag—drag—
Whatever our strength or health;
We have all to draw that heavy train,
Whatever our rank or wealth.
Whatever the dress has cost,
Fashion's laws we dare not shirk;
Old and young we alike must daily do
The scavenger's dirty work.

"Oh! for one hour of ease
As I shop in the crowded street—
With no drag upon my knees,
And no pull about my feet!
For only one short hour
To be as I used to be,
When I wore a skirt of sensible length
Which my ankles left quite free!

"Oh! but for one short hour,
A respite, however brief,
Till my Christmas shopping at least is done,
And from rain we've some relief!
The so-called 'Rational Dress'
Possesses for me no charms,
Yet on days like this I could willingly rush
Into Lady Harberton's arms.

"As I feel the distressing strain
Of my train on my aching wrist,
I could well-nigh vow henceforth
Fashion's edicts to resist.
When I see what my hem's swept up,
Though in walking I'm so expert,
I am very much more than half inclined
To drive home and burn my skirt!"

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With fingers weary and cramped,
With a wrist that was stiff with pain,
A lady shopped, in a Paris gown,
In Bond Street, in the rain.
Splash—splash—splash—
On she swept through the slush and the dirt;
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch,
Would that its tones could reach the rich,
She sang this "Song of the Skirt"!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Bernard Shaw's Prizefighter Transferred to the Stage.

"Cashel Byron" at the Herald Square Theatre—A New French Play—Stage Gossip.

It is getting to be so much the fashion for men to step from the prize ring to the theatrical stage that no one should be surprised by the intrusion of Bernard Shaw's celebrated gentleman "bruiser," Cashel Byron, in the drama. Cashel is the hero of a new play which was "tried," and which, in its turn, severely tried the patience of the spectators, at the Herald Square Theatre yesterday afternoon. Cashel seems to have emerged from the libraries and twel'mo form for the purpose of proving the vast and wearisome conversational powers of up-to-date pugilists. But that was unnecessary.

The play is hardly a fair transcription of the novel, which is diverting and witty. Bernard Shaw has, above all other qualities, a sense of humor. The play lacks that and most other qualities a good play should possess. The playwright saw only the romantic situation of a fair young woman in love with a prizefighter, and the effect of her love upon the man, who was a gentleman by birth, if not by breeding. Even this he has proved himself incapable of handling.

He begins with a first meeting of the lovers, when Cashel is in training for his great glove contest with the renowned Paradise. There is a practice bout with the gloves in Act I., which is the best part of the show and was particularly well done yesterday, not so much by the actor of Cashel, as by his supposedly vanquished opponent, Bob, a character borne with admirable skill and humor by Mr. "Billy" Elmer, described on the bill as the "actor-boxer." The traits of Skene, the ex-fighter and trainer, were also well denoted by our old friend of so many "trial" performances, Mr. Harry St. Maur.

From this episode the action proceeded to Cashel's bad behavior after dinner in the house of the fashionable lion hunters, to his reunion with his mother, and his marriage with Miss Carew, an uninteresting young woman, surely, in Shaw's novel, but no such attitudinizing, platitude-preaching creature as the inexperienced dramatist has made her.

Mr. Harrison Wolfe, who made this play, and posed and spouted as the hero, is a fairly good-looking young man who should learn to stand, to walk, and to use his voice, if he intends to stay on the stage. He is a dreadfully bad actor, and most of his associates are actors of the same sort. But the parts were enough to drive the most gifted comedian to despair, while the tediousness of the play o'erflowed the measure.

The Liebler Company has issued a beautiful souvenir of Viola Allen's production of "In the Palace of the King." It is a quarto of twenty-five pages, interleaved with ten handsomely printed photogravures of Miss Allen in the character of Dolores and scenes from the play. The paper and typography are of an excellent quality, while the "letter-press," instead of being the incoherent raving of some hireling puffer, is a readable account of the play and the historical epoch to which it belongs. The covers and title page were designed by Ernest Haskell.

Bisson's co-laborer in the authorship of a new and successful comic piece, "Le Château Historique," produced at the Odéon, in Paris, and likely soon to be adapted for our stage, is Berr de Turrique. The scene is an old château lately purchased by a retired tradesman. Rousseau once dwelt there, and the new owner permits crowds of admirers of the great Jean Jacques to roam over the place at will because the fees they give enable him to secure service without paying wages. His butler has already sold sixty-three quill pens with which Rousseau wrote the "Contrat Social." The retired tradesman is therefore a huge admirer of Rousseau, though he has never read his books.

His elder daughter, Marguerite, however, has fallen absurdly in love with a more recent occupant of the château, a poet named Coudray, who never appears in the play, though his spirit seems to pervade it, and whom she has never seen. The daughter's husband employs his friend, Barrios, to impersonate the poet, and disgust the infatuated young woman, which he does in the manner of David Garrick in Robertson's play, falling in love, in the meanwhile, with Marguerite's younger sister, Genevieve. But, unhappily, the husband of a lady with whom the poet has eloped now appears on the scene with vengeance in his eye, while Marguerite, discovering that the Coudray who has disgusted her is an impostor, manages to have yet another pseudo-poet arrive and face him at a critical moment. There is nothing new in this sort of an imbroglio, but the piece is said to be exceptionally well written.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Annual Performances of "The Messiah" by the Oratorio Society.

This is the season of the year when the musical soul-cleansing process takes place. People who do not on any occasion go to hear any sort of music better than that to be heard at the Casino or the New York hasten as if their eternal welfare depended upon it to hear "The Messiah." It is a sort of musico-religious ceremony that comes, with Christmas, once a year. It is regarded by those who do it as a solemn duty, and they induce themselves to be transported into the seventh heaven of delight when the oratorio chorus sings in its sleep. For the choristers have sung "The Messiah" year in and year out till they take about as lively an interest in the contrapuntal sinuosities of the score as the overweary newspaper man to whom Handel's masterpiece has no such religious or musical significance as a Christmas piece by Palestrina or the Christmas oratorio of one Sebastian Bach.

Living upon this one musical and pious duty of the declining year the public overcrowds the draughty spaces of Carnegie Hall with its numbers and its plaudits. It rejoices to know that "every valley shall be exalted," and that Handel was a great master. It adores the conducting of Mr. Frank Damrosch, who could in all human probability now conduct this work by absent treatment, and it glorifies the singers of the delectable solo numbers. The work was given as usual by the Oratorio Society on Wednesday afternoon and again last night. The solo singers were Lillian Blauvelt, Mrs. Morris Black, Evan Williams, and David Bispham. These are competent singers. It was not likely that the music would fall of effectiveness in their hands. The afternoon concert was well attended. At the evening entertainment seats were at a premium, and were to be had only of speculators. These facts should be printed for the sake of the records of music in this town, but there seems to be no especial reason why any critical comment should be made. A performance of "The Messiah" in these days is not likely to present new features, and this is New York, not London, where the name of Handel ranks next to that of the Queen, and must be praised with many adjectives.

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The balance sheets of the Birmingham and Hereford festivals, both of which have just been issued, will be a rude shock to those who argued that adequate rehearsals for great musical festivals would increase the expenses without adding to the receipts. Once more it has been proved that a bolder policy not only is justified from an art point of view, but that it pays. Extra rehearsals were tried at both the Autumn festivals, and with the result that the receipts at Hereford increased by £600 and at Birmingham by £1,000. The Birmingham Festival Committee have therefore been able to have upward of £3,000 out of profits to the General Hospital—a splendid result, upon which all concerned may be congratulated.

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At Gmunden, the rooms which Brahms so often occupied have been fitted up for exhibition, in the same manner as in the composer's own time, the table laid for supper, Brahms's dressing gown being hung over the chair. This surely is rather excessive realism.

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Every one will regret to learn that Dr. Edvard Grieg is somewhat seriously ill at Copenhagen of an internal malady, which gives considerable anxiety to his friends. Grieg has suffered for some years from a weak chest, which has caused him to winter in a warmer climate than his native Norway. But his present illness seems to be a new development.

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Many persons have noted that Mme. Melba of the opera company has gained considerable flesh since she was last here. This is perhaps the natural result of her enlargement of her repertory. She has "taken on" another heroine of unclean morals and pulmonary tuberculosis, and for some occult reason such doings always make prime donne grow stouter. Perchance this is nature's way of protesting against the impersonation of these carrion birds of song. Yet it is a matter for sincere hope that there will not be too much of Mme. Melba "in the coming by and by." There is not too much of her now, for she is just like Little Buttercup a plump and pleasing person." It is reported that she will desert these sunny shores next season for those of her native land, Australia. Our loss will be Australia's gain.

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How widespread is the popularity of Sullivan's comic operas may, perhaps, partly be judged from the fact that a performance of "Pinafore" is now being organized by the police among the snows of Regina, in Assiniboia. It may, perhaps, save people the trouble of looking the name up in a gazetteer if we say that Regina is 357 miles northwest of Winnipeg, and is the capital of the Northwest Territory of Canada. This story comes from a London paper, and has a curious sound, inasmuch as hereabout policemen generally prepare "Pirates of Penzance," because of its policemen's chorus.

DREYFUS DEMANDS JUSTICE.

Says He Will Seek Legal Recognition of His Innocence to His Last Breath.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Ex-Capt. Dreyfus has written to the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, denouncing as another falsehood a recent statement of Henri Rochefort, in L'Intransigeant, that he (Dreyfus) had sent to Emperor William of Germany in 1894 a letter afterward stolen from the German Embassy at Paris, and which, annotated by the Emperor, constituted formal proof of the crime. Dreyfus adds:

"My innocence is absolute, and legal recognition of this innocence by a revision I will seek to my last breath. I am not the author of the bordereau annotated by the Emperor, which is a forgery, nor of the original, authentic bordereau, written by Esterhazy to save Henry. All the principal authors of my iniquitous condemnation are still alive. I am not despoiled of all my rights. I still retain that of every man to defend his honor and have the truth proclaimed. I, therefore, have the right to ask you to order an inquiry."

Picquart Does Not Want Amnesty.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Col. Picquart has written to M. Waldeck-Rosseau, the Premier, warmly protesting against the inclusion of himself in the Amnesty bill. He says he does not wish to owe his rehabilitation to such a measure, and indignantly repudiates the rumors that compensation will be offered to him now that he has been amnestied. He declares that he renounces his appeal to the State Council against the decree ordaining him on the retired list, in order to dispose of the accusation that he is seeking advancement or decoration.

RUSSIAN CONSUL AT BOMBAY.

M. Klemm Appointed—Right to Have Consul There Gained After Long Negotiations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—To occupy the post of first Russian Consul at Bombay, the Government has appointed M. Klemm, for many years in the Foreign Office service in Central Asia and latterly Secretary of the Russian Political Agent at Bokhara.

Russia secured the right of Consular representation at Bombay after long and difficult negotiations, the British Government being slow to admit that the commercial interests of Russia justified the departure.

The real objection, naturally, was fear that the Consulate would serve for political instead of commercial purposes.

PAYMENT ON TURKISH CRUISER.

None Made on Signing the Contract, It Is Believed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26.—It is the general belief that the Cramps's contract for the construction of a cruiser for Turkey was signed without the first payment being made.

This view is supported by the fact that the Porte has formally promised to pay nothing to Americans before paying the Krupps, and the Germans have not yet received anything.

BRITISH DEMANDS ON TURKEY.

Turkish Soldiers Assaulted and Maltreated Charge d'Affaires.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26.—Some Turkish soldiers have grossly assaulted and maltreated the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. de Bunsen, and other members of the British Embassy, in the vicinity of the powder magazine at Makrikeïn (Makrikeuy?) Sharp demands for redress have been made to the Porte.

Czar to Leave the Crimea Soon.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—Diplomatic circles here have been informed that the Czar will leave the Crimea within a week, but will not arrive here before the Russian New Year, spending the intervening period with the Grand Duke Sergius, uncle of the Czar and Governor of Moscow. Court circles are pleased that the Czar will leave the unhealthy Crimea, where malaria is feared at this season, and the diplomats anticipate the usual New Year's receptions. A scaffolding is being erected for the annual ceremony of blessing the River Neva by the Czar.

Colombian Rebels Meet Defeat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Arthur M. Beaupré, Secretary of the United States Legation at Bogota, has cabled the State Department that he has been informed by the Colombian Government that the invading troops were overtaken by the Government forces at Rosario; also that their leader, Gen. Uribide, was defeated at Corazel, in the province of Bolivar. He was retreating with a few remaining followers through the Department of Magdalena, toward the Venezuelan line. The war is said to be progressing favorably for the Colombian Government.

Big Fire at London Docks.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—One of the most serious fires which have occurred in the East End of London during the last ten years broke out to-day at the East India Docks. Five immense sheds filled with goods, including a thousand bales of hemp and quantities of jute, were consumed. The shipping in the neighborhood and some warehouses were saved by the great exertions of the firemen.

To Import American Wood.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The establishment of a free harbor at Emden will, it is expected, make it an important port for American wood. Westphalian firms have already ordered 10,000 tons of pitch pine to be sent there for shipment, via the Dortmund-Ems Canal. A joint stock wood company has been organized in Emden to import pitch pine and other woods in large quantities.

Lord William Beresford's Condition.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Lord William Leslie de la Poer Beresford, who has been suffering from peritonitis, passed a very bad night and was reported worse this morning. Later in the day it was announced that Lord William had rallied slightly, but that his condition was very grave.

For a Russian Church in New York.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—The Holy Synod has ordered that all the churches in its jurisdiction take up collections to help build an orthodox Russian Church in New York City.

Prussian Diet to Meet Jan. 8.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The Prussian Diet has been summoned to meet on Jan. 8.

MANY BRITISH SUCCESSES

The Boers Repulsed at Various Widely Separated Points.

Invaders of Cape Colony Being Driven North—Burgher Commandant Demanded Christmas Luxuries.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, Dec. 27.—The Boers celebrated Christmas in the district between Standerton and Ingogo by more or less determined attacks upon every British garrison along the lines of communication. These, however, were in all cases successfully repulsed.

At Utrecht the Boer commandant sent in a demand for whisky, cigars, and Christmas luxuries, failing which he threatened to attack the town. His demand was ignored, and the Boers attacked Utrecht in strong force on Christmas morning. They were repulsed with loss, the British casualties being but slight.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 27.—A small party of Boers attacked Burghersdorp on Dec. 24. They were repulsed after heavy fighting.

The Boers are active, and skirmishes in several places have been reported.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the districts of Beaufort West and Carnarvon.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The following dispatch from Gen. Kitchener has been received from Pretoria, under Thursday's date:

"Yesterday 200 Boers attacked a small police post near Boksburg. The police gallantly drove them off before reinforcements from Johannesburg arrived. The Boers damaged the mining machinery in the neighborhood.

"The Boers attacked Utrecht at 2 o'clock this morning and were driven off.

"The Boers held up a train three miles west of the Pan, and were driven off.

"The Eastern force of the Boers in Cape Colony was headed yesterday and driven in the direction of Venterstad.

"The Western force is still being driven north through Strydenburg."

An earlier dispatch from Lord Kitchener said:

"The Boers' Eastern column, in Cape Colony, is apparently headed by our troops about Reitport Spruit. The Boers' Western column is reported to have gone north in two portions, one towards Prieska and the other through Strydenburg. They are being followed up."

The latest dispatches from South Africa show that Lord Kitchener has succeeded in holding the invading Boers in check, but has not yet been successful in expelling them from Cape Colony. Small commandos continue to display astonishing daring and activity over an immensely wide field.

It is questionable whether Gen. Kitchener's proclamation will have much effect until Gen. De Wet has been captured. The Boers are likely to regard it as a sign of weakness and to have a wholesome dread of De Wet's vengeance if they surrender.

The proclamation is approved by the party at home that favors conciliatory terms to the Boers as a step in the right direction.

A dispatch from Vryburg, dated Dec. 20, says the Boers, in considerable numbers, were then making an unexpected movement westward. They had 150 wagons. The dispatch suggests that they were trekking to Damara-land, although the Boers themselves denied such an intention.

DE WET IN STRAITS AGAIN.

Big British Force Fighting Him—Rumor That He and Steyn Will Offer to Surrender.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Kitchener:

"Pretoria, Dec. 26.

"Knox, with Barker, Pilcher, and White, is engaged with De Wet's force, holding a position in the neighborhood of Leuwkop.

"De Wet hopes to break through and go south again."

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, Dec. 26.—There are renewed but unconfirmed rumors here that Gen. De Wet, Mr. Steyn, and Gen. Haasbroeck have had a conference and decided to offer to surrender, provided the colonial rebels are not punished, and the leaders, including themselves, are not deported."

A BRITISH ARMY SENSATION.

War Office Demands Resignation of Gen. Colvile—He Refuses to Resign.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The War Office has begun the promised reform of the army in a sensational manner. It has demanded the resignation of Major Gen. Sir Henry Edward Colvile, commanding an infantry brigade at Gibraltar and recently commanding the Ninth Division of the South Africa field force. Gen. Colvile refuses to resign, and he is now on his way to England.

The news is all the more startling, as the question of Gen. Colvile's responsibility for the yeomanry disaster at Lindley last May was fully investigated by the authorities when Gen. Colvile returned from South Africa last Summer. After the inquiry Gen. Colvile was reinstated in his command at Gibraltar in September last. The attitude of the War Office indicates that the new régime in Pall Mall will reverse the decisions of Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wolseley in regard to some of the recent commanders in South Africa.

Gen. Colvile, like Gen. Methuen, has always been a great social personage in London and is a prominent clubman. He has had a most distinguished military career, has been repeatedly mentioned in dispatches, and is familiarly known as "Codgers." He is also a well-known author, and on the occasion of his second marriage created a stir by going on his honeymoon in a balloon.

Sir Henry Colvile is the head of one of the most ancient families in the United Kingdom—the senior branch of the families of Colvile and Colville, which separated in the twelfth century. He was born in 1852, and on his mother's side is also descended from a famous old family, his maternal grandmother being the twenty-second Baroness de Clifford. He entered the Grenadier Guards in 1870, and after filling several important aide de camp posts, served with distinction in the Soudan campaign of 1884, and commanded the Nile expedition in 1894. He has also held a large number of important special offices.

Among Sir Henry's literary works are the official history of the Soudan campaign, written by order of the War Office, and "The Land of the Nile Springs."

The disaster for which Gen. Colville is now apparently held responsible occurred near Lindley on May 31, and the news of it was received in London three days later, the same day on which the news of Lord Roberts's entry into Pretoria was announced. The Thirteenth (Irish) Imperial Yeomanry were attacked by a much superior force of Boers, and were obliged to surrender. They numbered between four and five hundred men. Gen. Methuen was sent by Lord Roberts in pursuit of the Boers, but was too late to catch up to them.

SON OF LORD DUFFERIN WOUNDED

BURGHERSDORP, Cape Colony, Dec. 26.—Col. Grenfell continues in touch with Kruitzinger's command of 700 men, who are carrying off the British prisoners. Kruitzinger has abandoned his Maxims and carts.

An attempt of the Ninth Lancers to turn Kruitzinger's flank, at Plaisterheuvel, on Dec. 24, resulted in eight casualties among the lancers, including Lord Frederick Blackwood, who was wounded.

Lord Frederick Temple Blackwood is the fourth son of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. He was born on Feb. 29, 1872, and joined the Ninth Lancers in 1899. His eldest brother, the Earl of Ava, was wounded at Ladysmith last January, and died a few days later.

The second son, now the heir to the Marquisate, is Lord Clandeboye, (Lord Terence John Temple Blackwood,) who married Miss Flora Davis, daughter of John H. Davis of New York.

CAPTURED YEOMANRY RELEASED?

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Evening Standard says it understands that the squadron of yeomanry which, as announced in a dispatch from Cape Town, was entrapped and captured by Boers, whom it was following from Britstown, was released after the men had been relieved of their horses and other equipment.

Ten of the yeomanry, the paper adds, were wounded.

LORD ARMSTRONG IS DEAD.

Famous Inventor and Manufacturer of War Implements Passes Away at Rothbury, England.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Lord Armstrong died this morning at his home at Cragside.

Sir William George Armstrong, first Lord Armstrong, was one of that little group of inventors and manufacturers who have made modern armament what it is. He was born in 1810, being the son of a merchant and Alderman of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He was intended for a solicitor, being articled to a lawyer after he left school, and proceeding so far in the legal profession that he became a partner in the business.

However, from his early years Armstrong had taken a deep interest in science. As a youth, he began to study electricity, and his studies resulted in the invention by him of the hydro-electric machine, the most powerful means of developing frictional electricity yet devised. For this he was elected, when he was a very young man, a Fellow of the Royal Society. His success as an inventor led him to abandon the law, and to devote himself entirely to a career in which his scientific bent could have full scope.

Armstrong's next invention was an electric crane, and between 1845 and 1850 he perfected the "accumulator," by which an artificial head is substituted for the natural head gained only by altitude. He also greatly extended the application of hydraulic power to a variety of purposes, and he and some of his friends founded the Elswick Engine Works.

It was in 1854 that Armstrong first became known as an inventor of war material, putting out in that year the ordnance gun that bears his name. The Rifled Cannon Committee recommended the adoption of the gun, and Armstrong presented the patents to the Government, which knighted him in recognition of his unselfish patriotism. Later Sir William extended his system of guns of all sizes, the primary principle being the coiling of one wrought iron tube over another until a sufficient thickness has been reached.

Sir William had been appointed Engineer of Rifled Ordnance, but in 1863 he resigned the post and rejoined the Elswick Company, which, ever since then, has been one of the largest manufacturing concerns of its kind in the world, and has taken a leading part in the development of artillery and other implements of war.

It would be impossible in limited space to given even a list of the honors and decorations which Sir William received from foreign Governments and from universities and other institutions. As President of the British Association, he created a sensation by drawing attention to the gradual lessening of the supply of coal, which resulted in the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into and make suggestions on the subject.

Sir William was enobled in 1887, the year of the Queen's first Jubilee. He once stood for Parliament as a Liberal Unionist, but was defeated.

Lord Armstrong owned one of the finest collection of modern English pictures in existence at his place at Cragside, Rothbury. He was also the owner of Bamburgh Castle, Belford, and of a large house at Newcastle-on-Tyne. He was married to a daughter of the Bishop of Auckland in 1835, but leaves no children.

Syndicate to Develop Damara-land.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 27.—A strong international syndicate has been formed for the development of the mineral resources of Damara-land. The bulk of the capital, which is British, will be held jointly in London, Paris, Berlin, and New York. The German Government, which was formerly extremely discouraging toward the efforts of foreign capitalists to develop the country, is now offering every facility. The scheme includes colonization, mining, irrigation, and the construction of a railway from Swakopmund to Etjimbingva.

No Paderewski Duel Reported.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The Prefecture of Police has not heard of the alleged duel on a small island in the Seine, in which, according to a report circulated in New York City, Paderewski, the pianist, was killed. The musical publishers, Chandens & Durand, who have business relations with Paderewski, do not believe he is here.

Kaiser to Inspect New Liner.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Emperor William will go to Hamburg in January to inspect the Hamburg-American liner Princess Victoria Louise, prior to her excursion to the West Indies. His Majesty will spend a night on board.

Wimperis, the Water Colorist, Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Edmund Morison Wimperis, Vice President of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, is dead.

Bargain Sale at Woman's Bazaar.

A continuous sale is in progress at the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in the American Tract Society Building, Nassau and Spruce Streets. The fragments that remain from the bazaar held during the first week of this month are for sale at reduced prices. The offerings include articles ranging from pictures to baby socks. The pictures are paintings of different kinds which were among the expensive articles of the bazaar. A few drawings in black and white and some large photographs of Western scenery are marked at half price. Great reduction has been made in the prices of all the goods. There is a large stock of knit goods, shawls, and various articles of baby wear. The association already has $7,000 to its credit, net returns from the bazaar, and there are many sources yet to be heard from.

Congressman Sulzer's Father Dead.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 27.—Thomas Sulzer, father of Congressman William Sulzer of New York, died this morning at his home, 461 Walnut Street, this city. Mr. Sulzer was sixty-eight years of age and was well known in Elizabeth. He was born in Germany and came to Elizabeth in 1848. He is survived by a widow and seven children, of whom Congressman Sulzer is the second oldest.

Greater Jersey City Commission.

The Greater Jersey City Commission will meet this afternoon in the office of Mayor Hoos, in Jersey City. It is anticipated that definite action will be taken regarding the proposed consolidation of the municipalities of Hudson County into one city. The Committee on Plan and Scope, it is understood, recommended consolidation. It is believed consolidation will be voted down by the commission.

New Jersey Charities Aid Society.

The managers of the New Jersey State Charities Aid Association met in Jersey City yesterday and elected these officers: President—Charlton T. Lewis; Vice President—The Rev. Albert Erdmann; Treasurer—Thomas M. Gopsill; Secretary and Librarian—Mrs. Emily E. Williamson. Mrs. Williamson said she thought an investigator should be appointed, and was willing to surrender her salary of $600 a year on condition that the money should be used as part payment of the investigator's salary. The offer was accepted.

Children's Institution Gets $100,000.

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 27.—A bequest of $100,000 has been placed in the hands of the Directors of the New Jersey Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at this place, by Thomas H. Vinter, executor of the Maxham estate. The legacy will pay off all obligations, and give the institution a cash balance of about $60,000.

Christmas Gifts for Lepers.

HONOLULU, Dec. 19.—The sum of $293 in silver dollars was taken to the Leper Settlement at Molokai yesterday, being $1 for each leper, as a Christmas gift from the people of Honolulu. The money was the proceeds from the annual concert for the benefit of the unfortunates.

Mother and Children Burned to Death.

DUBOIS, Penn., Dec. 27.—The residence of Mrs. Harriger, in the village of Sigal, was destroyed by fire to-day, and Mrs. Harriger and her two daughters, aged five and seven years, were burned to death.

Natives Kill Prospector and Eat Him.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 27.—The steamer Miowera brings advices from Queensland that a prospector named P. Killane has been killed, and, according to the belief of the ship's people, eaten by the natives.

EDITOR HARMSWORTH HERE FROM LONDON

Believes United States Should Control Nicaragua Canal.

His Views on Other Public Questions—Praise for The New York Times's Paris Edition.

Alfred C. Harmsworth, editor and owner of The London Daily Mail, arrived in New York on the White Star liner Teutonic yesterday. He is accompanied by his wife, and comes to this country on a much-needed vacation. Most of his time in the country will be spent in visiting the various Winter resorts in Florida and other Southern States. He expects to return to London in March. At the Holland House, where he is stopping while in New York, Mr. Harmsworth was seen yesterday afternoon. He has very decided opinions as to this country's right to construct, control, fortify, and close, if necessary in time of war, the proposed Nicaraguan Canal. The war in the Transvaal, he said, was all over except the putting on of the finishing touches. Europeans know more than Americans, he asserted, concerning conditions in the Philippines. Comparing London and New York newspapers, he said that the former were the more reliable, while the latter are much the more enterprising. As to the amending of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which was the first subject discussed, he said:

"There is no adverse criticism on the part of the English of the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty so far as I have ascertained. You are going to build the canal, pay for it, and why should you not control it? If we dug a canal we would certainly expect to control it, and I think America looks at the matter in much the same light. You are going to let us use it in time of peace, and that is all we want on our side of the water. As for fortifying it and closing it if necessary in time of war, that is your privilege. I am certain England wouldn't hesitate to take the same step in regard to the Suez Canal if the occasion should arise."

Concerning the war in the Transvaal, Mr. Harmsworth said: "The war is over in South Africa, and it only remains to put on the finishing touches. So far as we are concerned, it would not matter if it lasted twenty years longer. As for the Boers, they are the best fighters in the world, as well as the bravest, and have been spurred on during the war by the most corrupt politicians in the world, headed by President Krüger, who cleared out of the country, took all of the money, and left the women and children on the British to feed. The trouble in South Africa was settled by the tremendous influx of English people. I do not know what was the American opinion of the war, but I do know numbers of Americans died fighting with the British for the old cause of "no taxation without representation."

Referring to the insurrection in the Philippines, Mr. Harmsworth said: "The Germans are watching all events which are taking, thinking that America will finally give up the job as a bad proposition, and then they expect to come in and finish matters. As to how long the trouble will last, I cannot say. It is something like our own affair in South Africa, with the exception that instead of one single stretch of territory to look after, you have about 1,500 islands to keep an eye on. France is also watching closely the trend of affairs over there.

"As to my opinion of the question of the much-discussed Anglo-American alliance, I may say the English people never make alliances. There is a feeling, however, of sympathy between the people of the two countries arising, perhaps, from the fact that they are of the same race, and also, perhaps, from the additional fact that Americans and the English are so thoroughly detested on the Continent of Europe. There is a great friendship for Americas on our side, and we take great pride in the achievements of the country during the past hundred years under the leadership of men who in nearly every stage of its development have borne English names."

When asked how he thought American and English newspapers compared in their general features, Mr. Harmsworth replied: "The difference between the newspapers of the two countries is largely a surface difference. In comparing the New York papers with those of London, I find that the American newspapers are more or less counterparts of our own. In the matter of news getting the American newspaper is on the whole vastly more enterprising, yet not, if I may venture to say, quite so accurate as the British. We are paying less attention to editorial writing and giving more time to the getting of news. On the other hand, your editorial writing is improving all the time, three or four of your papers having editorial pages that are unrivaled in any part of the world. As to the enterprise of American journals, THE NEW YORK TIMES furnished a splendid illustration of that in publishing during the Paris Exposition every day a splendid Europcan edition on the grounds. It was a splendid enterprise, calling for, as it did, the greatest volume of cable news ever flashed across the Atlantic to any one newspaper."

BROOKLYN WATER HEARING.

Mayor Says He's Going to Stir Up Municipal Assemblymen and Urges Delegation to Do the Same.

A hearing was held yesterday in Mayor Van Wyck's office on the question of increasing the water supply in Brooklyn. A delegation from the Manufacturers' Association, the Committee of Fifty, and the Federation of Labor were present. Among the speakers were Edward M. Shepard, Alfred T. Waite, Charles A. Schieren, Ludwig Nissen, John McKeen, and Charles M. Chadwick.

J. Hampden Dougherty said that the old conduits in Brooklyn were inadequate, and that the water supply of the borough was in a dangerous condition. Mayor Van Wyck was asked to urge the work on conduits so that no water famine would result from the neglect of city officials. Mayor Van Wyck said:

"We agree to the necessity you urge. The Municipal Assembly has been holding up many of these matters. Bombard some of the Aldermen and Councilmen."

Ex-Commissioner of Public Works Alfred T. White went into the details of Brooklyn's water supply, and explained the deficiencies. Edward M. Shepard also urged that prompt action be taken on contracts.

"I'll do that right now," declared the Mayor.

Then the Mayor called on Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Department to tell what work was being done in Brooklyn. The Commissioner explained that the work of laying the 48-inch water main from the Millburn pumping station was being hastened, and that soon after Jan. 10 the work of laying pipe would be begun by the contractor. Mayor Van Wyck then remarked:

"What you gentlemen ought to do is to start a campaign against some of the members of the Board of Aldermen and the Council. When they see what you are doing they will come to time and act promptly on matters brought before them. That is the way I am going to do, and you should do the same thing."

CITY TO BUY A WATER PLANT.

Will Acquire That of the Flatbush Company by Condemnation.

The Board of Estimate has decided to purchase by condemnation proceedings the Flatbush Water Company of Brooklyn. The price for the property has not been fixed, and it will be some time before the city can acquire the water works. The contract to furnish water to the city expires with this year, and this led the city officials to take the initial step in the purchase of the plant.

The Flatbush Water Company has for years been supplying the residents of the district with water. The supply is obtained from driven wells. The company owns several miles of mains, and the plant is said to be worth $100,000.

Not Working for Bryan in 1904.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Charles A. Walsh of Iowa, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, arrived here to-day to assist in arranging for the meeting of the National Executive Committee in January. Regarding a report circulated to the effect that the present organization of the Democratic Party is planning to make W. J. Bryan the Presidential candidate in 1904, he said: "There is no foundation for such a story. As the last address sent out by the committee says: 'It is not designed to advance the interests of any man or faction.' That is what the organization declared, and that is all I care to say about the matter."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This evening will be devoted to dancing, both in town and country. The large colony of well-known people who have country houses in and around Morristown, Madison, Morris Plains, and the Oranges will meet at the beautiful country residence of Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud, "Stone Acre," at Morris Plains, where a large dance will be given. The dancing event of the evening in town will be the cotillion to be given by Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney at her residence for her daughter, Miss Helen T. Barney. There will be about thirty couples, and the cotillion will be led by Worthington Whitehouse, who will dance with Miss Barney. Mrs. Church's Friday evening class will meet at Sherry's, and the Knickerbocker class at Delmonico's. Other incidents of the day are to be a tea to be given by Mrs. Thomas Garner at 17 Madison Avenue, and a débutante dinner of sixteen covers to be given by Mrs. C. Du Bois Wagstaff (Miss Amy Colt) of 21 West Twenty-first Street.

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Mrs. Robert Thompson of 5 East Fifty-third Street will give a dinner on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 3, in honor of Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris and Mrs. Morris (Miss Katharine Clark). Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind of 2 East Sixty-fourth Street will give to-morrow evening a dinner in honor of Mrs. William F. Burden and her fiancé, Dr. Andrew S. Clark. Mrs. George Crocker will give an opera dinner this evening, and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie of 25 Madison Square North will give a luncheon on Jan. 3.

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Mrs. John Jacob Astor has decided to give her dance, originally appointed for Jan. 14, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 15. The cotillion, a large one, will be led from either end by Craig Wadsworth and Harry Lehr respectively. The dance to be given at Sherry's by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on Wednesday, Jan. 2, will be much larger than was first planned, and there will be fully 175 guests.

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Mrs. David Morrison of 20 East Forty-ninth Street will give a dance for young people and in honor of her daughters, the Misses Nathalie and Lilian Morrison, at her residence on the evening of Friday, Jan. 4. Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons is to give the first of several dinners on the evening of Saturday, Jan. 12.

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Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb are to open their town house on Jan. 4. Dr. Webb was in town yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills intend returning to town the day after New Year's. Mrs. Mills's mother, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, is already in town for the season.

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Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn gave a reception for Mme. Sembrich at her residence, 49 West Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Schermerhorn was assisted in receiving by her daughters, Mrs. John Innes Kane, Mrs. S. W. Bridgham, and Miss Schermerhorn, and also by Mme Sembrich. Among the guests were Mrs. Astor, Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Bishop Potter and Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Bayles, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter, Mrs. John C. Minturn, Mrs. Alfred Schermerhorn, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Miss Stokes, Miss Cottenet, and Woodbury and Nicholson Kane, Chandler Robbins, E. du Vivier, Rawlins Cottenet, George C. Munzig, F. Townsend Martin, and Richard Peters.

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Miss Emily D. Grogan of 10 East Fifty-fourth Street gave a tea yesterday afternoon. She had receiving with her the Misses Mildred Dix, Julia Edwards, Julia and Lena Fanshawe, Dorothy Draper, Mary Weston, and Eleanor Swayne. Her guests were débutantes and a number of college boys.

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Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes entertained a few of her son Harold's school friends at luncheon yesterday, and later in the day the lads were entertained by the ascension of a large toy balloon, whose construction and inflation were supervised by Master Stokes.

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Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was the star of the Fourth December Musical Morning yesterday at the Astoria. The large ballroom was more crowded than on any previous morning, and all the well-known women in New York seemed to be present. Mme. Bernhardt recited Alfred de Musset's "Lucille" and several poems by her son, Maurice Bernhardt. Miss Anna K. Otten, the violinist, played, and David Bispham sang several selections, arousing his fair audience to great enthusiasm by his rendering of "Danny Deever." All the restaurants in the Waldorf-Astoria were crowded at luncheon, and several large luncheons were given.

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Mrs. William A. Street of 43 Park Avenue gave a dinner last evening in honor of her débutante daughter, Miss Rosamond Street. Covers were laid for eighteen, and after the dinner about twenty couples came in for the dance that followed the dinner. The dancing was general and there was no cotillion. Among the guests were the Misses Nathalie Schenck, Nathalie Henderson, Jones, Smith, Cryder, and Schuyler Schieffelin, Barclay Kountze, Oakley, and Benjamin.

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Capt. Warren C. Beach and Mrs. Beach (Miss Norrie) gave a dinner last evening at their Fifth Avenue residence in honor of Miss Cornelia Brady Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Harris. The guests, besides Miss Harris, included the Misses Katharine Pratt, Ella de Peyster, Bertha Wurtz, and Katherin McClure, and Cecil Landale, Arthur Morris, Leonard Kip, John Jay, and North Duane.

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Another of last night's dinners was one given in honor of Miss Elisa Strong and William V. B. Kip by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander at their residence. The table was decorated with holly and the Neapolitan orchestra played during the dinner. The guests, in addition to Mr. Kip and Miss Kip, were Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersly, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, Percival Kuhne, Miss Margaret Robison, Katharine D. Hall, Eleanor Morris, Matthew A. Wilkes, Mc-Rae Livingston, and Andrew Bibby. Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander are to give dinners on the evenings of Jan. 2 and 8. That on the latter date will be in honor of Miss Cornelia B. Harris.

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Charles C. Aldrich, son of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and Mrs. R. F. Richards of Cambridge, whose engagement was announced on Dec. 15, were married in Cambridge on Christmas Day. Mrs. Richards was formerly Miss Alexander, a daughter of the late Junius Brutus Alexander of Staten Island, and a sister of Mrs. Fitzhugh Mayo of Richmond, Va.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson will give a dinner at their Philadelphia residence to-morrow evening for Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse of this city. Clarence Gray Dinsmore has arrived at Aiken, as have also Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Eustis (Miss Edith Morton) and George Peabody Eustis. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney are reported to be at Brunswick, Ga.

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Among those who arrived yesterday on the Teutonic from Liverpool were Dr. Horace G. Brown, Walter H. Chamberlin, Capt. W. F. Dean Dundas, Col. Grant and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. N. Harmsworth, Dr. G. W. Hosmer, Leigh Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. George West, the Hon. P. O'Reilly and Miss O'Reilly, and Joseph Pulitzer.

Christmas Party for Miss Townsend.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Townsend gave their annual Christmas party this evening, when they entertained 125 young people, the friends of their seventeen-year-old daughter, Mathilde. It was the first entertainment in their new home in Massachusetts Avenue, one of the finest residences in Washington. The invitations were limited to the friends and former comrades of Miss Townsend, including eight or ten of this season's débutantes and a large contingent of college men at home for the holidays. In the dining room roses adorned each of the small tables, at which supper was served at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Townsend, who is the daughter of the late William L. Scott of Erie, Penn., is returning to society after a period of three years of mourning. She will not give any large entertainments this Winter, but will give a series of dinners. Miss Townsend, the only child and heiress to the fortunes of both parents, is being educated at home, and will not make her début for two seasons.

THE VANDERBILT WEDDING.

Ceremony at Newport Jan. 14 Will Be Simple—Special Trains for New York and Boston Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 27.—This evening Mrs. F. O. French and Miss Elsie French returned from Tuxedo, where they spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French.

The work of opening The Breakers and removing the 200 storm windows and doors will begin Tuesday next with a force of fifty men. According to the contract, this work must be completed within seven days after the work begins. While the contractors are engaged on this work a large force of servants will prepare the interior for the reception of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her family and guests.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt will give his bachelor dinner on the evening of Jan. 11 at The Breakers, while Miss French will entertain her bridesmaids on the following evening at Harborview.

The services at Zabriskie Memorial Church will be the simple services of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and will be as short as possible. The boys' choir will furnish the music under the direction of William H. Boone, choirmaster and organist of the church. The selection of the special music for the wedding ceremony will soon be made by Mrs. French and her daughter.

The four ushers, the maid of honor, and the four bridesmaids will enter the church and advance to the steps of the altar, preceded by the bride and her brother, Amos Tuck French, where they will be met by the bridegroom and his best man, Reginald Vanderbilt, and the Rev. G. B. Morgan of New Haven, a cousin of the bride's mother. There the betrothal service will be read. After that the bride and bridegroom and the best man and maid of honor will pass up to the altar, where they will be met by the Rev. Mr. Beattie, rector of the church, who will perform the wedding ceremony.

The guests from Boston will arrive by special train at 11 o'clock, and carriages will be in waiting at the station to convey them to the church, where Organist Boone will give an organ recital for their special benefit. A few of the 200 invitations have reached here from New York. They are of the ordinary design and engraved as follows:

> Mrs. French requests the honor of your presence at the marriage of her daughter, Elsie, and Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, on Monday, the 14th of January, at 12 o'clock, at St. John's Church, Newport, R. I.

At the wedding breakfast there will not be more than 125 guests.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has arranged to have special trains leave the Grand Central Station in New York with relatives and wedding guests at two minutes past 1 on the afternoons of Jan. 12 and 13, while a special train with those wishing to return to New York from Newport will leave at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the wedding day. These trains will be specially made up with a view of comfort and speed, and will make record runs between the two cities.

Despite reports to the contrary, the wedding will in no sense be a large function. Less than 200 relatives and immediate friends will be present at the wedding breakfast at Harborview. The room where this will be served will be decorated principally in pink, which shade will also prevail in the decorations in the church except about the altar, where there will be a magnificent display of white flowers and palms, some of which will stand twenty feet in height.

RUN ON BALTIMORE BANKS.

Throngs of Depositors Withdraw from Savings Institutions.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—The effect of the embarrassment of the Old Town Bank, for which a receiver was appointed late yesterday, was felt in all the savings banks of the city to-day. Throngs of depositors were lined up before the doors when they were opened for business and demanded their money. Several of the larger banks had extra paying tellers on hand, and the demands in all cases were promptly met. It was noticeable that few of the depositors had large amounts to their credit, the major portion footing up a few hundred dollars or less.

At noon the crowds that had surrounded the banks in the early morning hours had been accommodated and left, and thereafter the banks took on apparently their every-day business appearance. As far as known the National banks did not experience any unusual rush of business.

Judge Stockbridge to-day appointed J. B. Ramsay co-receiver, to represent the court, of the Old Town Bank. A third receiver will be named on Monday. Neither the American nor the Old Town Bank receiver has completed a statement of the condition of the property he represents.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Morris—Wynkoop.

The wedding of Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Hillis Wynkoop was celebrated yesterday afternoon in Calvary Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks officiated. The bride had no maid of honor or bridesmaids. Her gown was of white silk crêpe, over silk. The skirt, cut without the usual long train, was laid in side plaits, and the bodice was decorated with butterflies in appliqué lace. She wore a girdle with loops of pearls. Her tulle veil was caught to her coiffure by lilies of the valley, and over her face she wore a shorter veil of tulle, and she carried a shower bouquet of the same flowers. There was no bridal procession, the ushers taking their places in the chancel before the bride started up the aisle on the arm of her father. Mr. Morris's best man was his brother, Richard Lewis Morris, and the ushers were Daniel Woodbury Wynkoop, brother of the bride; James Nicholas Gallatin, Thomas Wilkinson Satterthwaite, James Ripley Bartholomew, John Hill Prentice, and James Duane Pell. The church was decorated with Christmas greens, festooned in arches across the aisles.

After the ceremony there was a small reception, for relatives and intimate friends only, at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. Gerardus H. Wynkoop, 128 Madison Avenue. Among the guests invited to the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Miss Eleanor Morris, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. White of Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Prentice, the Misses Julia and Daisy Pierson, Mrs. S. N. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Hamilton, Judge Gray and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tappan, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wynkoop, Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scrymser, Col. J. J. Astor and Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Miss Helen Potts, Miss Lucile Weeks, D. L. Haight, Lloyd Phoenix, Col. J. Schuyler Crosby, Goelet Gallatin, H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., Dr. Daniel W. Wynkoop, Dr. Stuyvesant Fish Morris and Mrs. Morris, John H. Rutherfurd, Mrs. F. J. de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Robb, and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston.

Hugli—Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Miss Ethel Theresa Camp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman H. Camp of this city, and Emil Hugli of Switzerland, were married this evening at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Alfred Harding, the rector, officiating. The bride wore a wedding gown of white crepe du chine built on taffeta. Mrs. A. G. Crombie of New Rochelle, a bride of last Summer, was matron of honor. The wedding party further included the bridesmaids, Misses Marion Canfield of New York, Elizabeth Moore of Elizabeth, N. J., and Elsie Jecko and Victoria Ludgate of Washington. Oswald Camp was best man. A small reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugli left later in the evening for a short Southern trip. They will return to Washington before sailing for Europe Jan. 12. Mr. Hugli, who is a well-established lawyer of Berne, is the brother of the former Secretary of the Swiss Legation in this city.

Watchcase Makers' New Union.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 27.—Delegates representing about a score of organizations in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania met here last night and formed the International Watchcase Makers' Union of North America. Heretofore the men have had no National organization. They were generally affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. To-morrow a permanent organization will be effected and officers will be elected.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry E. Doremus.

Henry E. Doremus, eldest son of Cornelius Doremus, President of the Germania Life Insurance Company, died yesterday at his father's residence, 51 West Eighty-seventh Street, of a second attack of typhoid fever. Mr. Doremus was unmarried and thirty-nine years old. He was well known among the yachting fraternity of Long Island Sound. For a number of years he was Treasurer of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, and continued in that office until the consolidation with the Metropolitan Railroad. Since then he had traveled considerably. He was one of the founders of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, in Greenwich, Conn., in 1889, and was its first Commodore.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, M. D., of this city died yesterday at Lakewood, N. J. He was a prominent young physician, with offices both in this city and in Perth Amboy, N. J. He was an alumnus of Williams College and a member of the American Geographical and the New England Societies.

Mrs. O. H. TIFFANY, widow of the Rev. Dr. Tiffany of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and sister-in-law of Archdeacon Tiffany of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died at her home, 223 East Seventeenth Street, yesterday. She was born in Maryland, and interment will be made in Baltimore.

TREADWELL SMITH, formerly Superintendent of Police at New Haven, died at his home there yesterday after a short illness. He was born in Hempstead, L. I., in 1830. Mr. Smith was a member of the New Haven police force from 1861 to 1897, when he was placed on the retired list at his own request.

JOSHUA D. BAKER, who for five years past had been manager of the Hotel Lafayette, in Philadelphia, died yesterday after an operation for appendicitis. He was taken ill last Sunday. Thirty-five years ago he began his hotel career in Harrisburg. For the past twenty-five years he had been associated with various hotels in Philadelphia. He was fifty-four years old, and was born in Perry County, Penn.

JOHN HOWARD JONES, who, from 1868 to 1875, was agent for the Northwestern Associated Press, in Chicago, and for the greater part of that time agent for the Western and California Associated Press, died at his home in that city yesterday, aged sixty-four. His reports of the great Chicago fire of 1871 gained him considerable fame. For a number of years Mr. Jones was Superintendent of the West Division Postal Station in Chicago.

W. H. MOORE died at his home, on West Sixth Street, Plainfield, N. J., Wednesday, after an illness of six weeks with typhoid fever. He served one term in the City Council as a Republican. He was forty-six years old, and was born in Rahway. He was connected with the Electrical Works at West Orange. He was associated intimately with Mr. Edison, and was largely instrumental in perfecting the incandescent light. He leaves a wife.

JAMES MUNROE

SKIPPER FOR LAWSON BOAT

Capt. Haff Recommended by the Leading Boston Yachtsmen.

THE MATTER STILL UNSETTLED

Nothing Definite Has Been Learned of the Lawley Ninety-Foot Centreboard Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—There was a rumor about town to-day that Capt. Hank Haff was to be the skipper of the new Lawson cup defender. But the builders of the boat would neither deny nor affirm the rumor. "I will not say that it is so or that it is not so," said Mr. Crowninshield, the designer, and Mr. Clapp, Mr. Lawson's secretary, said: "Mr. Lawson is not in town, so that Capt. Haff could not have been engaged very well. And the truth is that the matter of a skipper has not yet been settled."

Nor was the skipper himself inclined to be any more communicative. He spoke in high terms of his old friend, Capt. Watson, who has all along been mentioned as the probable skipper of the Lawson boat, and said that the best man would be chosen for the place, irrespective of any other considerations, and the implication was or was not that Watson was the best man, as any one choose to take it.

There seems to be a concerted effort to make up a "mystery of the skipper." This much is certain, Capt. Haff has been in town since Wednesday, in conference with the promoters of the boat, with the sailmaker, and with Designer Crowninshield. He was in the latter's office both this morning and afternoon. He also had a talk with Commodore Forbes, who, it is said, consented readily to let him take charge of the new boat if the chance was offered.

CAPT. WATSON'S SUPPORTERS.

The friends of Capt. Watson still think, as they have thought all along, that he will be the skipper. The most common supposition is that Mr. Lawson intends to follow the precedent of Sir Thomas Lipton, and have two skippers on his boat, one of them a strong, energetic, lively sailor, though without cup-racing experience, to handle the boat and the crew, and the other a man of greater years and experience who has sailed in many cup races, to give advice and counsel.

The boat has undergone so many modifications that it is now said that it approaches almost a tin keel, with other changes so that her water line will be similar to that of former cup defenders. However, all is speculation on this point until the Herreshoff boat is so far along that it will be too late for the New York people to adopt any of the features of the Boston boat.

If a number of Deer Islanders who have been on either the Defender or Columbia can be obtained, it is likely that they will be in the crew, although the proportion will be small. It has been pointed out that the Swedish hands on the Defender in 1899, under Capt. Rhodes, were considerably placed of the Deer Islanders on the Columbia in sail-setting, although the downeasterners improved greatly before the season was over and the Columbia met the Shamrock.

One of the strongest supporters of Capt. Haff has been Gen. Charles J. Paine, who headed the Boston syndicate in 1885, when the Puritan defended the cup; in 1886, when the Mayflower defended the Galatea; and who built the third Boston boat, the Volunteer, in 1887. It was this latter boat that Capt. Haff sailed to victory over the Scottish yacht Thistle, afterward purchased by the German Emperor and named the Meteor.

Capt. Haff also sailed the Vigilant in 1893 and the Defender in 1895, so that his experience on large sloops and cup defenders has been the most extensive of any sailing master in America.

THE CENTREBOARD BOAT.

There is still considerable mystery regarding the Lawley ninety-foot centreboard.

A preliminary design has been made by the Quincy Point builders, and it was said to-night that a syndicate to build the boat had actually been formed. No one could be found, however, who could give the names of any of the backers of the Hanley boat.

The yard at Quincy Point is well adapted to the construction of a light-draught boat, and nearly all the appliances are near at hand.

The Hanley yard is but a short distance below the new works of the Fore River Engine Company, which is preparing to build two battleships.

It is believed that a wooden centreboard boat can be built in about half the time that it takes to construct yachts like the Columbia or Defender, so that the backers of the Hanley boat have at least two months to perfect their plans and organization and still have their boat in the water in time for a good try-out.

NO INVITATIONS FOR ROYALTY.

Kaiser and Prince of Wales Not Yet Asked to Attend Yacht Races.

Although the New York Yacht Club, through Secretary J. Y. S. Oddie, denies that invitations have been sent to the Prince of Wales and the Emperor of Germany to witness the international yacht races next season, as alleged in a London paper, it is quite probable that such invitations will be sent at the proper time. Invitations to witness the races will be extended by the New York Yacht Club to the principal foreign yacht clubs, and as both the Prince of Wales and the Emperor of Germany have manifested a personal interest in yachting, it is probable that special invitations will be extended to them.

The statement that President McKinley will join with the New York Yacht Club in the invitation is, of course, denied at Washington. Should either royal personage signify an intention to visit this country, the President would, of course, receive and entertain him on behalf of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Nothing is known at the White House concerning the story cabled from London to the effect that the New York Yacht Club would invite Emperor William of Germany and the Prince of Wales to witness the yacht races for the America's Cup next Summer and that President McKinley would write concurrently to the Kaiser and the Prince, inviting them to visit the United States. At the White House it is stated that nothing of the sort is in contemplation. The Prince of Wales was a guest at the Executive Mansion during President Buchanan's Administration.

Work on the Defender's Keel.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 27.—The work of removing the clay around the lead keel of the new cup defender at the Herreshoff works was finished to-day. The planking around the mold also was removed and a crew of men began the work of boring the holes for the lag screws which are to fasten the lead keel to the keel plate. The attachment of these two parts of the yacht involves the cutting of a groove along the entire length of the top of the lead keel for the plate to rest in. Between 300 and 400 screws are necessary to fasten the parts together, and each boring is three or four inches deep. While this work is being done other men are planing the lead and filling up airholes in the casting with melted metal. By these processes the keel will be made smooth.

It is considered likely that this work will require a week or more, and until it is completed further steps in the construction of the defender will not be taken.

Social Features of Harlem Y. C.

The Entertainment Committee of the Harlem Yacht Club has made great preparations in the way of entertaining the members during the ensuing year. The clubhouse is now being renovated and will be finished in time for the second monthly reception to be held to-morrow evening. The seventh annual ball and reception will be held on the evening of the 7th of February.

Elliott Won the Shoot.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 27.—J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City defeated William R. Crosby of O'Fallon, Ill., at Washington Park to-day in a shooting contest for the cast-iron championship medal by a score of 96 to 91.

NO BASEBALL ORGANIZATION.

Absence of Manning Causes a Postponement of Business.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—No definite organization was accomplished this afternoon by the baseball men who came to Chicago to promote the American League No. 2. The standard of salaries, by-laws, and the general lines of the final organization were discussed, but a telegram from Manning of Kansas City, saying he would be here with his representatives early to-morrow, caused the magnates to postpone final action until his arrival.

Ban Johnson, President of the American League, spent the day with the minor league men giving advice and keeping things moving along smoothly. It is the intention to have non-conflicting schedules in all cities where the American League has two clubs, or where the American has but one and the new Western League a club.

PRATT DEFEATS PENNSYLVANIA.

Brooklyn School Basket Ball Team Scores 23 to Quakers' 19.

Pratt Institute High School's basket ball quintet, champions of the Long Island interscholastic Athletic League, sprang a big surprise on the basket ball team of the University of Pennsylvania in the Pratt gymnasium in Brooklyn last night by defeating the visitors by 23 points to 19 in a most stubbornly contested game.

When the Philadelphians arrived there was a long wrangle over the rules. The Quakers wished to play under National League rules and Pratt under 1900 rules, and the latter went. In the first half, for Pratt, Nash, Preston, and Merwin, in the order named, made three goals from the field, and then Nash added two goals from fouls, and was followed by Ritter with one from the field, and then Nash added another, making a tally of 12 points. The visitors played hard and fast, their blocking, checking, and throwing being fine, but they were terribly handicapped by the rules under which they were forced to play. Susser made two, Darraugh one, Wilkenson one, and Bennett two for the Quakers, leaving the tally of the half, amid great excitement, even up, with 12 points to 12.

Both teams played hard in the second half, but the Pennsylvanians were outpointed and their tarowing was poor. The final tally stood: University of Pennsylvania, 19 points; Pratt Institute High School, 23 points. The same players distinguished themselves in the second period as in the first. Line-up:

Pratt. 23.	Position.	Penn., 19.
Nash	Left forward	Wilkenson
Merwin	Right forward	Evans
Varlan	Centre	Bennett
Ritter	Left guard	Sausser
Preston	Right guard	Darraugh

Referee—J. H. Stelle, Pratt Institute. Umpires—R. L. Bailey, University of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Moebus, Pratt Institute. Timekeepers—Bussing, Pratt institute, and Mr. Smith, University of Pennsylvania. Goals from fouls—Darraugh, 1; Nash, 4. Goals from field—Sausser, 5; Darraugh, 2; Wilkenson, 1; Bennett, 1; Nash, 4; Preston, 3; Ritter, 2; Varian, 1; Merwin, 1. Time of game— Two twenty-minute halves.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS GAMES.

Princeton Led in Opening Play of Quadrangular Tourney.

The four universities—Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton—began their ninth annual chess tournament at the Columbia Grammar School, on East Fifty-first Street, yesterday afternoon. Hitherto teams of only two players from each college figured in the competition. By a change in the rules, however, the teams have been doubled, so that there are now sixteen players in all. Another change provided for a single round team tournament limited to three days, in place of six. The players who assembled at the appointed time were: For Columbia—Kaufman G. Falk, 1901; Frank H. Sewall, 1902; Rudolph C. T. Schroeder, 1903, and Howard A. Keeler, 1904; for Yale—James F. Sawin, 1904; Henry C. Russ, 1902; Edward B. Adams, 1901, and C. A. Roberts, 1902; for Harvard—Everett R. Perry, 1904; Claude T. Rice, 1901; Arthur J. Fotch, 1901, and William G. Clerk, 1901; for Princeton—James B. Hunt, 1902; John C. Henley, Jr., 1902; Alfred S. Weston, 1899, and Richard Ely, 1902.

Following are the totals of the play of the teams for the day:

Colleges.	Won.	Lost.	Colleges.	Won.	Lost.
Columbia	2½	1½	Princeton	3½	½
Harvard	1½	2½	Yale	½	3½

In the second round to-day Columbia will be matched with Yale and Harvard will be pitted against Princeton.

Tie in College Chess Tourney.

The second day's play in the triangular chess tournament between Brown, Cornell, and Pennsylvania at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday resulted in a tie all around, between the competing colleges. Cornell gaining half a point on the day's play, Pennsylvania losing half a point, while Brown just held her own. Each college team has now won two and lost two games.

TURF WAR IMMINENT.

Question of Dates May Cause Trouble at Turf Congress Meeting.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The fight which took place at the last annual meeting between the delegates of the Southern tracks and the Northern men is expected to be renewed at the special meeting of the Western Turf Congress here to-morrow.

According to the rules governing the congress, there is only one question that can be acted on at the meeting, and that is the one regarding the fixing of dates for the different members of the association. None of the local tracks can begin racing before June 10, according to the present rule, and it is for the purpose of changing this order that the meeting has been called at the request of the Chicago tracks. It is claimed that enough votes have already been secured to assure the reconsideration of the obnoxious rule, and the Northern tracks will insist on a change of dates.

Secretary Martin Nathanson of the Harlem Jockey Club said to-night regarding to-morrow's meeting:

"Of course, we have a very good idea what the result will be. There are fourteen votes in the congress, and it will take eight to carry our point.

"We will use every fair means to work together in harmony, and then, if we fail, we will be justified in pulling out of the organization and race independently. We are in favor of every track racing whenever it sees fit, and that is what we are going to do."

ROAD DRIVERS PROTEST.

No More Speedway Match Races for Money to be Held.

The Road Drivers' Association of New York, through its Executive Committee, last night placed itself on record as disapproving of betting on match races held on the Speedway, and in the future will in no way recognize or participate officially in any race in which there is money involved.

The meeting of the Executive Committee was held in the Rossmore Hotel, and was attended by nearly every member. At the suggestion of Alexander Newburger the committee adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, disapprove of the making of match races on the Speedway for money, (however worthy the object may be,) and refuse to recognize or participate in them in any way."

The committee decided that in the future the association shall devote more of its attention to horse shows and parades than the giving of matinée races. Dr. H. H. Kane presided. Al Reeves was Secretary.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Mile—Blocker, 103 pounds, (O'Brien,) 1; Dunlocks, 97, 2; Petit Maitre, 106, 3. Time—1:43. Six Furlongs—Syncopated Sandy, 109 pounds, (Mitchell,) 1; Matin, 105, 2; Callear, 106, 3. Time—1:15⅘. Six Furlongs—Cogswell, 100 pounds, (Richards,) 1; Shut Up, 106 2; Boomerack, 104, 3. Time—1:16. Handicap, six and one-half furlongs—Sir Florian, 105 pounds, (Mitchell,) 1; Annoy, 103, 2; Moroni, 104, 3. Time—1:21¾. Six Furlongs—Command, 111 pounds, (McCann,) 1; Junietta, 107, 2; Horseshoe Tobacco, 112, 3. Time—1:15⅘. One and One-sixteenth Miles—Dick Furber, 99 pounds, (Wilkerson,) 1; Spurs, 105, 2; Phidias, 105, 3. Time—1:49¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—One mile and a sixteenth.—Opponent, 87 pounds, (J. Daly,) 1; Walkenshaw, 102, 2; Free Lance, 106, 3. Time—1:48. Mile.—Macgyle, 102, (Mounce,) 1; Parmenion, 104, 2; Spike, 102, 3. Time—1:42¾. Hurdle, handicap; mile and three-quarters.—May Boy, 120, (Worthington,) 1; Lomo, 158, 2; Mike Rice, 129, 3. Time—3:21. Six furlongs.—Articulate, 103, (Mounce,) 1; Bard of Avon, 100, 2; Silurian, 106, 3. Time—1:13⅘. One mile and one-quarter.—Morinel, 101, (Dominick,) 1; Owensboro, 101, 2; La Borgia, 92, 3. Time—2:07. Five and a half furlongs.—Slapdash, 105, (Bullman,) 1; Tola, 105, 2; Haraiamb, 105, 3. Time—1:08⅘.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Orientals Win Three More Games in National League Tournament.

By winning three games from the Golden Rod team in the National League tournament last night the Orientals win first place in the tournament, unless the Fidelias should win all of their last three games next week, in which case the result will be a tie. The scores:

ORIENTAL B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	GOLDEN ROD B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Mitchell	179	184	182	Dormagen	165	175	219
Oest	185	200	184	Sherwood	143	224	168
Meyer	192	213	200	Eckstein	175	149	152
Schultz	170	140	205	Eck	157	184	224
Stein	221	219	181	Schroeder	154	197	181
Total	953	956	952	Total	794	929	944

The field and staff of the Twelfth Regiment won two of their three games with Company K in the regimental bowling tournament on the armory alleys last night, losing the third through the calling away of Chaplain Bader. The scores:

COMPANY K. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	FIELD AND STAFF. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Myers	95	108	162	Dyer	145	115	93
Michels	88	70	100	Bader	73	104	..
Midhoff	109	81	131	Buck	150	129	141
Wilson	108	165	82	De Reussy	109	105	110
Osborn	101	100	102	Sniffen	125	130	117
Total	501	462	580	Total	602	583	461

The Knickerbocker bowlers won three games from the Liberty five in the North Side League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace Alleys last night. The scores:

Knickerbocker B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Liberty B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Lee Forest	186	207	191	Weybig	114	..	..
Snyder	180	158	179	Becker	153	153	177
Vieser	135	149	200	Cregan	127	151	137
Meyer	179	221	180	Mische	169	196	108
Heilbert	167	154	182	Wallace	132	106	158
				Schwartz	..	127	127
Total	897	889	932	Total	704	733	707

The Grove Hill team outroiled the Empire City and Century Wheelmen fives in the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia alleys last night, and the Empire City team also beat the Wheelmen. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Empire City Bowling Club—Naugle, 189; Braisted, 138; Knuebel, 147; Sullivan, 139; Gross, 133. Total, 746.

Grove Hill Bowling Club—Voigt, 176; Soffel, 134; Schneider, 179; Robitzek, 134; Ireland, 164. Total, 787.

SECOND GAME.—Grove Hill Bowling Club—Voigt, 176; Soffel, 136; Schneider, 170; Robitzek, 134; Ireland, 191. Total, 807.

Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 152; Kaiser, 141; Coulter, 154; C. Mulford, 161; W. Mulford, 149. Total, 757.

THIRD GAME.—Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 148; Kaiser, 146; Coulter, 155; C. Mulford, 158; W. Mulford, 209. Total, 816.

Empire City Bowling Club—Naugle, 174; Braisted, 163; Knuebel, 162; Sullivan, 175; Gross, 195. Total, 869.

The Belvidere bowlers defeated the Audubon and Central Park teams in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night, and the Central Park five beat the Audubons. Helles, of the Belvidere team, rolled an average of 220 in his two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 138; Farley, 171; Grant, 177; Eiche, 167; McGuire, 134. Total, 787.

Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 174; Deichman, 209; Haight, 160; Gilfillan, 147; Duff, 184. Total, 874.

SECOND GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 176; Hunken, 159; Howard, 185; Lockwood, 183; Helles, 224. Total, 927.

Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 163; Farley, 172; Grant, 146; Eiche, 173; McGuire, 193. Total, 846.

THIRD GAME.—Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 181; Deichman, 151; Haight, 160; Gilfillan, 144; Duff, 172. Total, 808.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 193; Hunken, 174; Howard, 134; Lockwood, 140; Helles, 216. Total, 857.

All three teams broke even in the Commercial League tournament, on Cadieus's Monarch Alleys, last night, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—R. G. Dun & Co.—Mackin, 150; Coehner, 144; Scranton, 104; Foreman, 203; Heymer, 176. Total, 717.

American Woolen Company—Frankle, 177; Lansing, 171; Donaldson, 146; Coder, 127; Warmuth, 164. Total, 785.

SECOND GAME.—Borgfeldt & Co.—Pflum, 165; Wambach, 166; Tracy, 123; Schubert, 96; Koering, 164. Total, 714.

R. G. Dun & Co.—Mackin, 146; Coehner, 152; Scranton, 106; Foreman, 182; Heyman, 183. Total, 790.

THIRD GAME.—American Woolen Company—Frankle, 132; Lansing, 144; Donaldson, 158; Coder, 159; Warmuth, 154. Total, 747.

Borgfeldt & Co.—Pflum, 161; Wambach, 210; Tracy, 130; Schubert, 124; Koering, 165. Total, 790.

The Greater New York Wheelmen defeated the Unknown and the Mutual Wheelmen in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on Thum & Ehlers' Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night, and the Mutual team beat the Unknown five. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Greater New York Wheelmen—Hause, 143; Grote, 160; Smith, 185; Graver, 211; Ehler, 138. Total, 837.

Unknown Wheelmen—Brennan, 164; E. Merkert, 186; Schumacher, 167; Reeves, 143; J. Merkert, 168. Total, 828.

SECOND GAME.—Mutual Wheelmen—Gifford, 162; Block, 144; Ruhman, 138; Holman, 158; Robinson, 168. Total, 770.

Unknown Wheelmen—Brennan, 133; E. Merkert, 166; Schumacher, 104; Reeves, 119; J. Merkert, 161. Total, 683.

THIRD GAME.—Mutual Wheelmen—Gifford, 141; Block, 148; Ruhman, 136; Holman, 190; Robinson, 107. Total, 782.

Greater New York Wheelmen—House, 200; Grote, 213; Smith, 130; Graver, 178; Ehler, 215. Total, 936.

Fort Greene Council defeated De Long and De Witt Clinton Councils; and De Long beat De Witt Clinton in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—De Witt Clinton Council—Engel, 166; Molitor, 146; Robinson, 174; Lockwood, 173; H. Talbot, 132. Total, 791.

De Long Council—Blake, 160; Landman, 189; Healy, 176; Tuttle, 144; Haff, 160. Total, 829.

SECOND GAME.—For Greene Council—Ruff, 169; Wallace, 209; Horton, 175; Bergman, 155; Spencer, 177. Total, 885.

De Witt Clinton Council—Engel, 176; Molitor, 111; Robinson, 146; Lockwood, 143; H. Talbot, 114. Total, 690.

THIRD GAME.—De Long Council—Blake, 192; Landman, 149; Healy, 185; Tuttle, 147; Haff, 177. Total, 850.

Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 172; Wallace, 191; Horton, 154; Bergman, 148; Spencer, 203. Total, 868.

Five games, instead of the usual six, were rolled on the Fire Insurance League tournament on Reid's Church Street alleys last night, the game between the Lloyds Plate Glass and the Norwich Union teams being postponed. The Liverpool and London and Globe team won two games; the Norwich-Union, Lloyds, and Lancashire teams each won one game; the home five lost one game, and the Greenwich and Hanover bowlers each lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Greenwich Fire Insurance Company—Reid, 148; Emmons, 107; Catlin, 138; Greene, 155; Van Saun, 152. Total, 700.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company—Haefelin, 184; Goethe, 93; Monroe, 146; Duncan, 160; Wanamacher, 145. Total, 728.

SECOND GAME.—Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company—Lewis, 139; Wildey, 135; Constant, 137; Gardner, 127; Walker, 135. Total, 673.

Greenwich Fire Insurance Company—Reid, 175; Emmons, 115; Greene, 146; Van Saun, 132. Total, 568.

THIRD GAME.—Home Fire Insurance Company—De Rosset, 141; Breninger, 112; Powell, 110; Herthold, 166; Cotter, 145. Total, 683.

Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company—Lewis, 158; Wildey, 124; Constant, 179; Gardner, 237; Walker, 185. Total, 883.

FOURTH GAME.—Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company—Olmstead, 179; Johnson, 157; Ralph, 104; Foster, 172; Ohl, 154. Total, 766.

Hanover Fire Insurance Company—Meyn, 127; S. Jarvis, 103; Cogan, 139; Thomas, 139; T. Jarvis, 125. Total, 633.

FIFTH GAME.—Hanover Fire Insurance Company—Meyn, 155; S. Jarvis, 114; Cogan, 128; Thomas, 134; T. Jarvis, 111. Total, 642.

Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Pierce, 129; Smith, 116; Bennett, 159; Thompson, 105; Kinney, 159. Total, 668.

A New Bowling Record.

Thomas Jay Webb of Indianapolis came within one pin of the maximum possible bowling score of 300 in a game at the City Club, Boston, on Tuesday evening. He made a strike on every ball but the last, which missed the eighth pin, making his score 299.

Baltimore Shooters Won.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The first of a series of three shoots between teams of nine men each, representing the Keystone Shooting League of this city and the Baltimore Shooting Association, took place today on the grounds of the Keystone League, at Holmesburg Junction, a suburb of this city, and the Baltimore men won by a score of 198 birds killed to the local team's 189. The next shoot will take place in Baltimore on Jan. 17. Following are the scores of the teams:

KEYSTONE.	Killed.	Missed.	BALTIMORE.	Killed.	Missed.
Henry	21	4	Bond	10	6
Hobbs	20	5	Dupont	24	1
McCoy	22	3	Hawkins	24	1
Vandergrift	22	3	Fox	23	2
Fisher	23	2	Collin	22	3
Brewer	16	9	Malone	23	2
Van Loon	22	3	Wagner	23	2
Budd	21	4	Shultz	20	5
Landis	22	3	Marshall	20	5
Total	189	36	Totals	198	27

INTERCOLLEGIATE MEETING.

Members of Three Committees Discuss Affairs of the Association Generally.

An informal meeting of the Executive, Advisory, and Faculty Advisory Committees of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America was held yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at which the following were present: President Albert G. Mason, Harvard University; Secretary William A. Young, New York University; Treasurer W. R. Quinn, Columbia University; Jesse D. Dana, Yale University; A. D. Warner, Cornell University, and Edward A. Mechling, University of Pennsylvania, of the Executive Committee; Gustavus T. Kirby, Columbia University, and Murdock Kendrick, University of Pennsylvania, of the Graduate Advisory Committee; Prof. George Wharton Pepper, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Ira N. Hollis, Harvard University, and Prof. R. N. Corwin, Yale University, of the Faculty Advisory Committee.

Chairman Kirby of the Advisory Committee stated after the meeting that no formal business had been transacted, and that the meeting had been held for the purpose of getting together the three committees and deciding upon a policy regarding a number of questions now pending. He stated that the case of Beck, the Yale athlete whose amateur standing is in question, is still in the hands of a committee, and that a report, which is likely to be favorable to the accused athlete, will be rendered at the next meeting of the committee.

The revised eligibility rules, it was stated, will be issued in about two weeks.

Kent to Try for Record.

Arthur Kent, the champion sprinter of the Pastime Athletic Club, has decided to try for the 65-yard indoor record at the joint athletic meet of Company I of the Seventy-first Regiment and the Star Athletic Club, to be held at the regimental armory, Jan. 13, 1901.

Another feature of the occasion will be the exhibition of standing broad and high jumping by Ray Ewry. He will also be a contestant in the running high jump. The strongest handicap runners in the metropolitan district have entered for the two-mile handicap. McLaughlin and Arnold of the New West Side A. C.; Fennell, McCabe, Shevlin, and Hollester of the Star A. C., and Arnold of the Union Settlement A. C. are some of those who will start.

Athletic Association to Disband.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Announcement was made to-day of the voluntary dissolution of the Syracuse Athletic Association upon Dec. 31.

Notes of College Athletes.

E. P. O'Donnell of Heckersville, Penn., a member of the class of 1902, has been elected manager of the Georgetown University football team for next season.

The date of the annual Cornell interclass cross country race has been changed from April 27 to Saturday, March 30. The race will be similar to the recent intercollegiate race in this city.

Gymnasium work for Harvard's track team candidates will begin on Monday, Jan. 7. Capt. Hallowell has advised all the men intending to try for positions to do as much practising as possible in the open air during the holidays.

Enthusiasm for hockey is on the increase among the students in the University of Pennsylvania, and the regular team has been materially strengthened by the presence of Hare, one of the university's strongest football players. Capt. Wallace is weeding out the weaker material and expects to have a good team ready for the big games early in the new year.

I. K. Baxter, the champion pole vaulter and high jumper of the University of Pennsylvania, is keeping in constant practice in preparation for the college athletic season next year. In the trip abroad last Summer, Baxter won more prizes than Kraenzlein, the crack hurdler, and the Philadelphia students look to Baxter as a great aid toward winning the intercollegiate championship at the next track meeting.

Andrew O'Dea, who coached the ambitious oarsmen of the University of Wisconsin last year, will handle the men again this coming season. He is reported as saying that he is exceedingly pleased at the new material and he believes there will be no difficulty in picking enough new men to add to the old ones who remain another year, to make a strong crew. It is reported that Phil King, the graduate manager, is to make a tour among Wisconsin's Eastern alumni in an effort to raise funds for the crew.

Charles Dudley Daly, who was Captain of the Harvard Football team last season, has decided to become a soldier, and he is now attending the National Preparatory Academy at Highland Falls for the purpose of fitting himself to pass the West Point examination in March. He was appointed to his cadetship from a Massachusetts district. In view of the publicity now being given to West Point hazing, Daly is reported as saying that he is willing to take what is coming to him, if that is one of the necessities toward obtaining a place in Uncle Sam's army.

At an athletic conference held at the University of Michigan last week and attended by a number of prominent alumni of the institution, strong pleas were made for a return to the old "Michigan system" of football tactics, for Michigan coaches, wherever possible, and more liberality on the part of Faculty as regards athletics. The Chicago Alumni also asked that two football games be played each year in Chicago. One they want early in the season, in order to get a line on the men, and they desire the Thanksgiving Day game be made a permanent feature. Prof. Pettingill of the Faculty Athletic Committee stated that many of the recommendations would be accepted by the Faculty.

The Yale basketball team has left for its Christmas holiday-tour, which includes a journey as far West as Fond du Lac, Wis., where games will be played to-morrow and Monday. Games on the homeward trip will be played at Hiram College, Cleveland, Ohio, and at the Ohio State University, Columbus. Later in January games will be played with Harvard, Cornell, and Dartmouth. "Al" Sharpe, the best basketball player in the university, has been prevailed upon to give up practice in that sport, so as to save himself for baseball in the Spring. The Yale basketball team is: G. M. Clark, Captain; R. B. Hyatt, H. B. Colton, C. E. Rogers, C. D. Lockwood, M. A. Finck, L. B. Hall, and H. S. Hetrick.

Capt. Reid of the Harvard baseball nine, will be assisted in his duties toward getting the men in shape for the coming season by the presence of Jack McMasters, who will resume his duties as physical trainer immediately after the holidays. All of the old men except two—Loughlin and George—are back in college, and as both played the same positions, in the outfield, there really is but one place to be filled by a new man. It is quite possible, however, from the promising new material in college that some of the older men may be temporarily ousted from their positions. One of the most promising new men is Walter Clarkson, who did some grand pitching on the freshman nine last year. He is a brother of John Clarkson, the famous league pitcher, and inherits the latter's baseball abilities to a nicety. Young Clarkson is an exceptional batsman, and strong batters are needed by the team more than anything else.

Pennsylvania's track training methods will be materially changed from last year. The famous trainer of the Red and Blue athletes, Murphy, has gone to Yale, and the system adopted for the coming season is one of graduate coaching. George Turner, who is well known to collegians as a skillful trainer, will be in charge of the candidates for the various teams, and he will be assisted in different branches of the work by such well known men as Kraenzlein, McCracken, Bucholz, Orton, and Grant. Orton will be in training for the team, and other good men are Capt. McClain, Hare, Bushnell, Tewkesbury, and Baxter. There is some good new material, including Colket, who got second in the pole vault last year in Paris and London; Drumheller, an improving quarter and half-mile runner; Deakin, in the pole vault; Elwell, Goodman, and Sharpe, in the sprints, with Cook, Westney, and Metzger in the quarter-mile.

Yale Basket Ball Team Won.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The Yale basket ball team met the team composed of members of the Thirtieth Separate Company in the State armory to-night and defeated the Elmirans by a score of 24 to 4. The college boys won by superior team work and brilliant individual plays. The local guardsmen showed great pluck, but were fairly outclassed.

LARGER PUBLIC PLAY GROUNDS.

Cricketers Advocate More Space for Golf, Polo, and Other Sports.

There was a meeting yesterday at the Young Men's Christian Association building in Brooklyn of cricketers interested in the proposition to extend the public playing grounds of the borough. Representatives of the Manhattan, Brooklyn, Kings County, St. George, New York, and Nelson Lodge Clubs were in attendance, and they listened with interest to the statement of Dr. Robert Boocock, who has been at work on the proposition for many months.

The idea is for the city to purchase the property adjacent to the parade ground extending from Caton Avenue to the railroad track, which would give ample space for polo and golf. Dr. Boocock stated that he had already secured the signatures of 250 residents of Brooklyn to petition to bring the matter before the proper authorities, and he expects to secure the support of the devotees of polo, baseball, and, in fact, of all who consider that the more facilities there are given for public playgrounds the better it will be for the community at large.

Incidental to the meeting came up a proposition to organize a Prospect Park Cricket Association, but there were so many different views expressed regarding the necessity and feasibility of this that nothing was done in the matter. The Manhattan representatives appeared to think that with the Metropolitan League and New York Cricket Association in existence there was no need for another organization—especially if one of its objects should be to restrict its members' cricket to Prospect Park.

NORRIS WON AT BILLIARDS.

The second game in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club billiard tournament for the club championship was played last night between Charles S. Norris and John A. Hendrick, and was won by the former by a good margin, Mr. Norris running out his string of 300, while Hendrick was left with 227 to his credit.

It was a good game, nevertheless, and, like the previous night's contest, showed the winner's exceptional qualities of nerve and coolness when they are most desired. The scores follow, a 14-inch balk line being used:

Norris—14 0 7 6 4 2 1 0 0 0 34 7 1 0 0 0 3 4 3 11 1 0 12 7 1 11 4 1 4 0 5 12 3 19 15 6 0 0 4 0 7 1 2 5 0 21 10 0 0 2 21 2. Total, 306; average, 5 45-51.

Hendrick—4 7 0 2 2 0 10 2 0 5 18 2 0 0 15 3 0 24 0 2 0 1 0 5 0 13 10 1 13 0 0 0 2 9 14 0 21 2 0 8 8 0 0 9 0 0 4 29 0 0. Total, 227; average, 4 27-50.

Charles S. Norris and Albro Akin will be the contestants in to-night's game.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

MISSOURI PACIFIC SURVEYS.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 27.—It is reported that the Missouri Pacific has placed a corps of engineers in the field surveying a line westward from the present terminal of the Central branch at Lenora, Kan., and this report has revived talk of the intention of that company to build the Denver Short Line.

The engineers have not made known the purpose of this survey, and there is no other feasible plan which would induce the company to set stakes across a country which has been covered no less than three times in the past fifteen years.

Rock Island trainmen brought the report to this city that the engineers are working near Oberlin, Kan., some distance west of Lenora, and apparently following the last survey, made about eight years ago.

Vandalia Road Receiver's Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 27.—The annual report of Receiver Malott of the Vandalia Road was filed to-day in the Federal Court.

Mr. Malott assumed the receivership on Nov. 14, 1896, and during his incumbency the profits have reached $1,038,784. During the year ante-receivership indebtedness to the amount of $547,573 was paid. This indebtedness consisted of overdue notes of the company, interest on them, accounts payable, judgments, claims, and expenses of prior operations.

The Santa Fe Gets Pecos Valley Line.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Announcement was made to-day of the acquisition by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company of the Pecos Valley and Northeastern Railroad. The line runs from Amarillo, Texas, where it connects with the Santa Fé system to Pecos City, a distance of 372 miles. The price the Santa Fé paid for the new property could not be ascertained, but it is understood that payment will be made by cash and general mortgage bonds.

Restricting the Free List.

Presidents of the Trunk Line and of the Central Traffic associations, at a recent meeting, agreed to take the representatives of private freight car lines off the free list. These private freight car lines include refrigerator car companies, oil tank car lines, and a long list of similar concerns. Requisitions for trip and other passes for the representatives of these lines had become more or less of a burden to the railroads. This practice was abolished some time ago by the Western lines.

Brief Railroad Items.

The new freight classification, which will become effective Jan. 1, will make at least one radical change in that it reduces the minimum carload from 24,000 to 16,000 pounds.

The American Ticket Brokers' Association, through its President, has offered a standing reward for the conviction of any ticket broker who is guilty of altering or forging tickets.

A special meeting of freight representatives of Eastern railroads is to be held about the middle of January for the purpose of regulating import freight traffic. It is proposed to appoint a joint agent to take charge of this business, in which rates are now badly demoralized.

AN INDIANAPOLIS MYSTERY.

W. H. Smythe, a Prominent Mason, Found Shot in the Head and Will Probably Die.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 27.—William H. Smythe, Secretary of the Masonic Grand Lodge of this State, was shot in the head in his offices in the Masonic Building here shortly after noon to-day. It is believed that he cannot live. Mr. Smythe claims a woman did the shooting, but the police have so far been unable to locate her.

Lewis A. Coleman, an attorney, found Mr. Smythe shortly after he was shot lying

DOCTOR ACCUSED BY BROTHER.

Intoxication Charged, but Paulson Says He Is Victim of Conspiracy.

Dr. John J. Paulson of 148 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, who at one time had a considerable reputation in that borough as a practicing physician, was arraigned before Magistrate Bristow in the Butler Street Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of vagrancy preferred by a policeman who had found him wandering about the streets.

Thomas Paulson of 604 Seventh Street, his brother, who also appeared in court, charged the prisoner with habitual intoxication. The Magistrate refused to enter-tain either of these charges, and committed Paulson to be examined as to his sanity.

Paulson was graduated from the Long Island College Hospital in 1891. He is one of a family of six children, and says that his relatives are trying to defraud him of the property of his mother, who died intestate.

W. H. NICHOLS SERIOUSLY ILL.

Prominent Manufacturing Chemist Suddenly Attacked by Appendicitis.

W. H. Nichols, one of the most prominent chemical manufacturers in Brooklyn and the founder and President of the Nichols Chemical Company of Laurel Hill, L. I., is seriously ill from appendicitis at his home, 353 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. It is hoped, however, by his physicians that he will recover without an operation. He was attacked suddenly on Sunday.

Mr. Nichols was only twenty-one years of age, in 1870, when he was graduated from the New York University and began business with his father, A. H. Nichols, as a manufacturing chemist. In January, 1891, the business was merged into a corporation, which has now a capital of $2,500,000 and large plants for the manufacture of acids and fertilizers at Laurel Hill, L. I., Troy and Syracuse, N. Y., and Capellon, Canada. Mr. Nichols is Vice President of the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties and President of the American Exploration Company. He is a Trustee of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I. OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the County of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1900. Present: Hon. John J. Freedman, Justice.

In the matter of the petition of a majority of the Directors of the American Impulse Wheel Company of New York for a voluntary dissolution of said company.—Order to show cause.

On reading and filing the petition of Herbert P. Campbell, James R. Vandyck, and Lester B. Churchill, duly verified on the 23th day of October, 1900, whereby it appears that said petitioners constitute a majority of the Directors of the American Impulse Wheel Company of New York; that said company is a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, with its principal place of business in New York County; that said company is insolvent, and its property is not sufficient to pay all just debts for which it is liable or to afford reasonable security to those who may deal with it; that said company owns a quantity of personal property, subject to incumbrance, and is indebted to divers persons in large amounts, a great part of which is past due; that said company is doing business at a loss, the income from the sales of its wheels being greatly insufficient to pay its running expenses, not including interest on company's bonds, and that said company has no money with which to pay any of its obligations, except to the amount of about $7-100 dollars ($8.37); and that if a small proportion of its creditors were to bring actions for the recovery of the sums due them, and the property of the company should be levied upon and sold under execution, said property would be exhausted in paying only a small proportion of the amounts of the judgments, and there would not be enough to satisfy the claims of all the creditors, and that it would be beneficial to the interest of all the creditors and stockholders that said corporation should be dissolved and its property placed in the custody of the court; and the said petitioners, further containing schedules showing assets and liabilities of said corporation and the other matters required by statute to be shown; now, on motion of Frederick H. Sanborn, counsel for said petitioners, and on reading and filing admission of due and timely service of notice of this motion, and a copy of this order and of the petition of Herbert P. Campbell, James R. Vandyck, and Lester B. Churchill, verified on the 25th day of October, 1900, and the schedules hereto annexed, upon the Attorney General of the State of New York, it is

Ordered that all persons or corporations interested in said American Impulse Wheel Company of New York show cause before Edward M. Burghard, who is hereby appointed a referee for that purpose, at his offices, at 120 Broadway, N. Y., in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of January, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why said corporation should not be dissolved;

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, a daily newspaper published in the City of New York, once a week in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 16th day of January, 1901.

d28-1aw3wF Enter. J. J. F., J. S. C.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said day, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOSEPH COHN, formerly doing business at No. 789 Second Avenue, Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Joseph Cohn, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of March, 1901.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1900.

WILLIAM P. SCHOEN, Assignee.
LEWKOWITZ & SCHAAP, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—STEPHEN P. ANDERTON, plaintiff, against D. H. CHAMPLIN & COMPANY, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1900.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant D. H. CHAMPLIN & COMPANY:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the twenty-eighth day of November, 1900.—Dated New York, November 28th, 1900. PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n30-1aw6wF&J11

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MENDEL BASKIN, Bankrupt.—No. 3,048.

Notice is hereby given that Mendel Baskin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 22d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 27th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUFUS B. CHAMBERLIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Rufus B. Chamberlin of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Rufus B. Chamberlin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 27 William Street, Room No. 1,412-3, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 27th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. FILER, Bankrupt.—No. 2,848.

To the creditors of William B. Filer, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said William B. Filer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 27th, 1900.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,004.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD FISCHELL, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Richard Fischell, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said Richard Fischell was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 43 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 27th, 1900.

NO. 3,290.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS FRIEDMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Friedman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Morris Friedman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 27, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALEXANDER J. GOLDSAND, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alexander J. Goldsand, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 21st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 26th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALTER JORISCH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alter Jorisch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATH'L A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 26, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MAX S. KALISKE, Individually and as a member of the firm of Brokman & Kaliske, Bankrupt.—No. 3,125.

Notice is hereby given that Max S. Kaliske, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 22d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATH'L A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 26, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—THOMAS O'CONNOR, Bankrupt.—No. 3,111.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas O'Connor, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 22d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 27th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON KORNSAND and MOSES H. BERNSTEIN, individually and as members of the firm of S. Kornsand & Co., Bankrupts.—No. 3,317.

To the creditors of Simon Kornsand and Moses H. Bernstein, individually and as members of the firm of S. Kornsand & Co., of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Simon Kornsand and Moses H. Bernstein were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 27th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HOWARD MARTIN and AUGUST FEICK, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Howard Martin and August Feick, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 21, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 9, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 26th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—THOMAS O'CONNOR, Bankrupt.—No. 3,111.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas O'Connor, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 22d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 27th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON KORNSAND and MOSES H. BERNSTEIN, individually and as members of the firm of S. Kornsand & Co., of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Simon Kornsand and Moses H. Bernstein were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 27th, 1900.

Surrogate Notices.

ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace, their attorneys, at No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1900. J. SINCLAIR ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, Executors. RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STEINAM, LOUIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS N. STEINAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James, Schell & Elkus, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1900. JOSEPH L. STEINAM, Administrator. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Administrator, 56 Pine Street, New York City.
jy13-1aw6mF

Surrogate Notices.

ADEE, FREDERIC W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERIC W. ADEE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Philip E. Connell, his attorney, No. 45 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1901.

Dated, New York, Sept. 21, 1900.

PHILIP H. ADEE, Administrator.
PHILIP E. CONNELL, Attorney for Administrator, 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
se21-1awF6m.

ABBE, SARAH FULLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH FULLER ABBE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of B. W. B. Brown, their attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1900.

WALDO F. ABBE, SUSIE A. MORSE, Executors.
B. W. B. BROWN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

CLENDENIN, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL CLENDENIN, late of Santiago de Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 3-5, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1900. HARRIET OSGOOD CLENDENIN, Administratrix. WILLIAM C. WILSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 35 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au10-1awdmF

DAVOREN, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK DAVOREN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Victor J. Dowling, her attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1900. MARGARET DAVOREN, Executrix. VICTOR J. DOWLING, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mF

GORDON, WILLIAM, otherwise WILLIAM F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catharine J. Greene and Mary J. Riley, of full age, and to any and all persons, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, and who are or may be the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM GORDON, otherwise WILLIAM F. GORDON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Charles J. McDermott of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to prove a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM GORDON, otherwise WILLIAM F. GORDON; late of the County, of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 5th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there and attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a [L. S.] Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against JULIUS A. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, nineteen hundred and one, at 12 o'clock M. on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, being on the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and bounded as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and running thence easterly along Washington Place one hundred (100) feet; thence in a southerly direction on a line parallel with Mercer Street forty-nine (49) feet and nine (9) inches to a lot of land formerly belonging to George Lovett; thence westerly along said lot on a line parallel with Washington Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street, and thence northerly along Mercer Street forty-nine (49) feet and nine inches to the place of beginning.

Being the same premises which were sold and conveyed to the said Julius A. Robinson by George L. Kingsland and others by deed dated April 12th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1,672 of Conveyances, Page 81, on the first day of May, 1882.

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The land above described lies in Section 2, in Block 546, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900. LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Att'y for Plaintiff, No. 289 Greenwich St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number now being No. 4 Washington Place.

Washington Place.

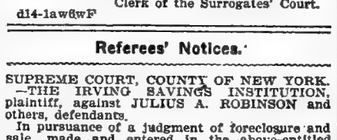

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5156,318.76, with interest thereon from the 7th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $328 36-100, together with interest thereon since December 7th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is about $4,566.39.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SARAH J. FLANAGAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS GRAHAM, as administrator, &c., of William Van Wyck Graham, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 95th Street, distant sixty-five feet nine and one-third inches (65 feet 9 1-3 inches) westerly from the westerly side of Madison Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches (100 feet 8½ inches); thence westerly parallel with 95th Street sixteen feet (16 feet); thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches (100 feet 8½ inches) to the southerly side of 95th Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of 95th Street sixteen feet (16 feet) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 17th, 1900. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

HURRY & DUTTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 26 East 95th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

East 95th Street.

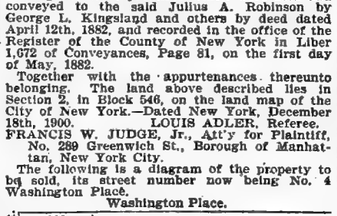

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,343.74, with interest thereon from the 3d day of December, 1900, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to $462.34, with interest thereon from the 10th day of December, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase amount or paid by the referee is $472.01, and interest.

The above premises is sold subject to the covenants and restrictions as to character of buildings contained in a certain deed, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 12, Section 5 of Conveyances, at Page 228.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
HURRY & DUTTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
d18-2aw3wTu&T&ja10

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FREDERICK AYER, plaintiff, against FRANK N. GILL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Maiden Lane distant one hundred and thirty feet three inches more or less easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Maiden Lane and the easterly side of Broadway, adjoining the land now or late of G. Storms and others, and running thence northerly and along said land seventy-seven feet and one-half of an inch to land now or late of James McBride; thence easterly along said last-mentioned land three feet eight and three-fourths inches; thence northerly, still along said last-mentioned land, nine feet nine and one-half inches to land now or late of J. Heard; thence easterly along said land now or late of J. Heard and land now or late of M. S. Prentiss and other land now or late of said J. Heard fifty-one feet four inches to land late of J. & J. Cox; thence southerly along said last-mentioned land nine feet eight inches; thence easterly, still along said last-mentioned land, two feet eleven and one-half inches; thence southerly, still along said last-mentioned land, seventy-eight feet six inches along the northerly side of Maiden Lane, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Maiden Lane fifty-six feet six inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said premises being now and formerly known as numbers nine, eleven, and thirteen Maiden Lane, and being those which were conveyed to said Frank N. Gill by the New York Realty Company by deed dated April 30th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 41, Section 1, of Conveyances, Page 238.

And also all the personal property and fixtures belonging to the said mortgagors, the defendants Frank N. Gill and Alice Gill, now in said building, including all elevator machinery, cars, platforms, cables, and connections of the elevator plant, dynamos, engines, switchboards, wires, cables, and connections relating to the electric light and power plant, boilers, pumps, tanks, pipes, radiators, valves, fittings, and connections of the steam power and heating plant, gas and electric light fixtures, shades, and all basins and other plumbing fixtures.—Dated New York, October 3d, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as provided above, the street numbers being nine, eleven, and thirteen Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

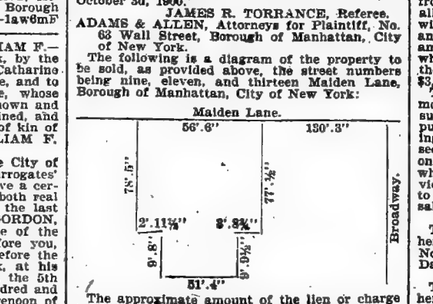

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $283,000, with interest thereon from September 12th, 1899, together with the expenses of this sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $28,812.46 and interest.

The premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $600,000, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum from December 12th, 1899, $50,000 of the principal of which mortgage is now due and unpaid.

The premises are also to be sold subject to certain leases of offices or portions of the said premises, prior in date to the mortgage to satisfy which the property is to be sold, and subject to and saving the rights of the parties holding such leases.

Excepted from the property to be sold will be the mail chute, mail box, and appurtenances in the building on said premises, which are the property of the Cutler Manufacturing Company of Rochester, New York, and the premises will be sold subject to the right of said Cutler Manufacturing Company to enter for the purpose of repairing or removing said chute, box, and appurtenances.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to October 31st, 1900, at the same hour and place set forth in above notice of sale.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
ADAMS & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to November 14th, 1900, at the same hour and place set forth in above notice of sale.—Dated New York, October 31st, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
ADAMS & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to November 28th, 1900, at the same hour and place set forth in above notice of sale.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
ADAMS & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to December 14th, 1900, at the same hour and place set forth in above notice of sale.—Dated New York, November 28, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
ADAMS & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to December 28th, 1900, at the same hour and place set forth in the above notices of sale.—Dated New York, December 14th, 1900.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
ADAMS & ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —W. EDGAR PRUDEN, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive, or Avenue, with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and ten feet and six inches; thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block eighty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch to the easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, one hundred and three feet, seven and one-fourth inches to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by James H. Havens and wife, by deed bearing even date and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith, (purchase money mortgage,) this indenture being given to secure a part of the purchase or consideration moneys therein.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

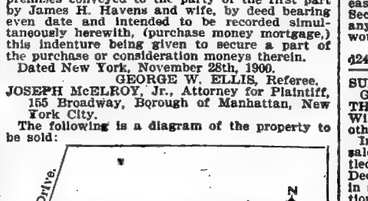

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,683.30, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $343.78, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $988.99, and interest.

The premises above described are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $50,000, with interest thereon from January 1st, 1900, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and to a second mortgage of $20,000, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1899, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, 28th day of November, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to January 4th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, 21st day of Decemoer, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

HEFFERNAN, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE HEFFERNAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wells & Suedeker, No. 27 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1900. JAMES HEFFERNAN, JOHN J. TIERNEY, Administrators.
o26-1aw6mF

PEARSON, SAMUEL W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. PEARSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene H. Pomeroy, her attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of May, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the second day of November, 1900. ANNIE PEARSON, Admx. EUGENE H. POMEROY, Att'y for admtrx., 31 Nassau St., N. Y.
n2-1aw6mF

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JACOB LAWSON, plaintiff, against AQUILA W. WANMAKER and others, defendants.—Actions Nos. I. and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in each of the above entitled actions, bearing date respectively the 30th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street with the westerly side of Broadway, formerly called the Boulevard, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-seven feet; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet; and thence easterly and along said last-

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,500,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN High-Grade Investment Securities. Lists of current offerings sent on application. PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

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BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street. New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
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EXCELLENT SERVICE.
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES.
CURRIER & BUNKER { New York and Boston.
Bankers and Brokers,
MEMBERS { New York Cons. Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange.
NO. 52 BROADWAY, N. Y.
103 STATE ST., BOSTON.
BRANCH OFFICES: { 21 Park Row, N. Y. 105 Summer St., Boston.
10 Shares and Upward. Commission 1-16.

FINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED STOCKS.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
We offer, subject to sale.

500 Shares
ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG
Guar. 5% by New York Central.

500 Shares
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO,
Guar. 7% by Pennsylvania.

500 Shares
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURG,
Guar. 7% by Pennsylvania.

250 Shares
RENSSELAER & SARATOGA,
Guar. 8% by Delaware & Hudson.

800 Shares
ILLINOIS CENT. LEASED LINE,
Guar. 4% by Illinois Central.

500 Shares
SOUTHWESTERN R. R. OF GEORGIA,
Guar. 5% by Central of Georgia.

200 Shares
COLUMBUS & XENIA,
Guar. 8 2-5% by Pennsylvania.

500 Shares
NORTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH CO.,
Guar. 6% by West. Union Telegraph.

Prices and Particulars on Application.
Joseph Walker & Sons,
MILLS BLDG., 15 Broad St.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company.

The interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, which, by agreement of October 12th, 1895, between a Committee of the Bondholders and the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company and its Receiver, was reduced for a time to four per cent., will, after December 1, 1900, accrue and be payable at the original rate of six per cent.

The control of the Company through stock ownership is in the Colorado and Southern Railway Company, and it appears from published reports that the present earnings of the property are not sufficient to pay the full interest on the bonds. Under these circumstances it becomes essential that the bondholders unite in securing all the consideration to which they are entitled, and, if need be, enforcing their rights under the mortgages and otherwise protecting their interests.

The undersigned have been requested by the principal bondholders to act as a bondholders' committee, and in order to confer upon the committee necessary authority, the bondholders are respectfully urged to deposit their bonds at once with the United States Trust Company under a bondholders' agreement lodged with it.

Engraved certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Company, and application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the same.

Copies of the agreement can be obtained either from the Trust Company or from the Committee.

HENRY K. McHARG, 40 Wall St.
SIDDELL TILGHMAN, 40 Wall St.
FRANKLIN B. LORD, 120 Broadway.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Counsel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

We herewith offer for subscription:

$10,000,000

Southern Pacific Company

2-5 Years 4½% Gold Bonds.

Due December 1, 1905.

(Redeemable at the option of the Company on and after December 1st, 1902, at par and accrued interest.)

At the price of 98% and Accrued Interest, payable as follows:

$50.00 per Bond on January 7, 1901, and
$937.50 per Bond on February 1, 1901.
$987.50 per Bond of $1,000.

The Bonds are Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000 each, with the privilege of registration as to principal. They are dated December 1, 1900, from which date they begin to bear interest at the rate of 4½% p. a., payable half-yearly on June 1st and December 1st. Both the principal and interest of the Bonds are payable in the City of New York in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness and without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Southern Pacific Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States or of any State or County or Municipality therein.

Mr. Charles H. Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Co., states the following in a letter to us, dated Dec. 27th, 1900:

"The $10,000,000 Southern Pacific Company 4½% Gold Bonds are a direct obligation of the Southern Pacific Company, and are secured by a Mortgage or Deed of Trust dated December 1, 1900, to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee. They form part of a present issue of $15,000,000 of such bonds, secured by deposit with the Trustee of $7,174,000, face value of various bonds, and $59,487,000, face value of various stocks, of companies controlled by the Southern Pacific Company, besides stock of Wells, Fargo & Co. to the amount of $1,530,000 face value.

The Mortgage contains a statement of the securities deposited with the Trustee, as well as the terms and conditions under which further issues of Bonds may be made against deposit with the Trustee of additional securities or the mortgaging of additional properties as security thereunder, but the aggregate amount of Bonds at any one time outstanding thereunder is not to exceed $30,000,000.

The Company reserves the right, upon three months' previous notice, to redeem all or any part of the Bonds at par and accrued interest on, or at any interest date after, December 1, 1902, under certain terms and conditions, as stated in the Mortgage, but if a portion only of the outstanding Bonds are at any time to be so redeemed, their distinguishing numbers are to be determined by lot.

The proceeds of the $15,000,000 Bonds will reimburse the Company for a portion of its capital expenditures during the last five years, including the acquisition of the control through stock ownership of upwards of 580 miles of railway, and of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and will furnish funds for the improvement and betterment of its properties.

THE EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, in respect of its Proprietary and Leased Lines, and the Miscellaneous Income and Expenses of the Southern Pacific Company, and of all Proprietary Companies, for the year ending 30th June, 1900, as compared with the year ending 30th June, 1899, (excluding Houston and Texas Central R. R. and lines in Texas subsidiary thereto,) were, as certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.:

	YEAR ENDING JUNE 20, 1900.	1899.
Average miles of rail-lines operated Proprietary and Non-proprietary	7,545.17	7,174.72
Gross earnings of Proprietary and Non-proprietary lines	$64,400,725.70	$56,305,351.94
Operating expenses of Proprietary and Non-proprietary lines, including taxes and rentals	44,242,978.71	38,230,813.11
NET INCOME FROM OPERATION	$20,157,745.99	$18,074,538.83
Difference between miscellaneous Income and miscellaneous Expenses	+ 1,321,887.57	— 767,740.44
	$21,479,633.56	$17,306,798.39
Interest on funded debt (including interest on Central Pacific R. R. Company notes to the United States since 1st February, 1899, and Thurman Act Requirements prior to that date)	14,226,212.83	12,828,822.84
SURPLUS	$7,253,420.08	$4,477,975.55

Out of which were appropriated for Betterments and Additions to Proprietary Lines, New Equipment, and Miscellaneous Items not chargeable to Income, $2,730,407.07 in 1899, and $1,334,789.93 in 1900."

Payment in full may be made in purchaser's option, on January 7th, 1901, under discount at the rate of 4½% p. a., against delivery of Interim Certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

COPIES OF THE MORTGAGE, embodying the terms and conditions upon which the security for the Bonds is to be held, dealt with, and disposed of, may be obtained at the Central Trust Company of New York, or at our office.

The subscription will be opened on Friday, JANUARY 4TH, 1901, at 10 o'clock and close at 3 o'clock, or earlier, on the same day.

Allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for. Default of payment of the instalment due February 1st, 1901, will render the previous payment liable to forfeiture.

Subscriptions will be received simultaneously in **AMSTERDAM** by
Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS,
and application will be made to list the Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Speyer & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, December 28th, 1900.

WE WILL TAKE

UNITED STATES 3s, DUE AUG., 1908-1918, ON A 1.45% BASIS
UNITED STATES 4s, DUE JULY, 1907, ON A 1.35% BASIS
UNITED STATES 5s, DUE FEB., 1904., ON A ½ OF 1% BASIS

In exchange for any of the following bonds:

State of Massachusetts Gold 3s and 3½s

500,000	City of Providence, R. I. . . . Gold 3s, due	May, 1930
300,000	City of Buffalo . . . . 3½s, due	October, 1901-1920
75,000	City of Hartford, Conn. . . Gold 4s, due	July, 1908-1918
50,000	City of Trenton, N. J. . . . 3½s, due	January, 1930
50,000	City of Jersey City, N. J. . Gold 5s, due	September, 1923
100,000	Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. First 4½s, due	January, 1942
250,000	Winona & St. Peter R. R. Extension First 7s, due	Dec., 1916
100,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. General 4s, due	May, 1989
100,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. General 3½s, due	May, 1989
100,000	Northern Pacific Ry., St. P. & Duluth Division, 4s, due	Dec., 1996
150,000	Southern Pacific R. R. of Arizona First Gold 6s, due	March, 1910

PRICE AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

ESTABROOK & CO.,
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges,
31 Nassau St., New York. 35 Congress St., Boston.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficeint Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.

Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.-Pres. M. W. Reighley, Sec.

WE LOAN MONEY TO PEOPLE IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—Pursuant to resolutions of the Board of Directors, duly adopted on December 18th, 1900, a special meeting of the stockholders of the North American Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in New Jersey, the Prudential Building, Number 765 Broad Street, Newark, on Monday, the 21st day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposition to decrease the authorized capital stock of the Company to $12,000,000, to consist of 120,000 shares, and the outstanding capital stock to $11,-936,700, to consist of 119,367 shares of the par value of $100 each, by the issue of certificates in the proportion of one share for each 3½ shares of the present outstanding capital stock; and to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the number of Directors of the Company from 9 to 12.

For the purposes of this meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Friday, the 28th day of December, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Tuesday, the 22d day of January, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board.
SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

TO STOCKHOLDERS
CHATTANOOGA, ROME & SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Chattanooga, Rome & Southern Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office, at Rome, Ga., at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, January 15th, 1901, to elect a Board of Directors and transact such other business as may be necessary.

W. E. HUFF, Secretary.
Rome, Ga., December 20th, 1900.

The Trust Company of New York.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall Street, in the City of New York, New York, on the 9th day of January, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing eight Trustees for the ensuing term of three years, and taking action on such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at three P. M. December 28, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. Jan. 17, 1901.

EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 26th, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Frank Miller Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 349 and 351 West 26th St., in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 10th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

WILLIAM E. MILLER, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 28th, 1900.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 East Forty-second Street,
New York, December 24, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 24th, 1900.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
7th December, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Henderson Bridge Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Henderson Bridge Company will be held at the Company's Office, Louisville, Kentucky, on the 7th of January prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 28th inst., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 8th of January, 1901. J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 3d, 1900.

Garfield National Bank,
New York, December 27th, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of eleven A. M. and twelve M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the American Deposit and Loan Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1901, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

G. D. HARTLEY, Secretary.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York City, Dec. 21st, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 401 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

The State Bank,
378 Grand St.

Election.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, No. 378 Grand St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 7th, 1900.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking rooms, No. 683-685 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
7 Nassau Street,
New York, December 7th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1:00 P. M.

A. H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The Nassau Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1900.

The annual election for seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking Rooms on Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1901. Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Pacific Bank,
New York, Dec. 12th, 1900.

The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th St.
New York, Dec. 26, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1901, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, December 28th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

New York National Exchange Bank,
West Broadway and Chambers St.,
New York, December 8th, 1900.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the above office on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

ANNUAL MEETING STOCKHOLDERS ROME Mining Company will be held at office of J. C. Thompson, 95 Liberty St., New York, TUESDAY, January 15, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALFRED H. BROWN,
For the Directors.

Tradesmens' National Bank of the City of New York.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

D. H. BATES, President.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 5, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 2d, 1901.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 4, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds will close at noon on Saturday, December 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1901.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
193D CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
December 20th, 1900.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after December 21st, 1900, and reopened January 3d, 1901. JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Co.,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Chicago, Ill., December 17th, 1900.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid February 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of December, 1900, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on the 7th day of January, 1901. F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

The Hocking Valley Railway Co.,
Columbus, Ohio, November 30, 1900.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. out of surplus net earnings has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 16, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 28, 1900.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M., on Friday, Dec. 28, 1900, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Thursday, Jan. 17, 1901.

WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
The Coupons due January 1st, 1901, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after January 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York City.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company.
By J. E. KNAPP, President.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Wednesday, Jan. 2d, 1901, at ten o'clock.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York,
December 20th, 1900.

NINETY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2nd, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.,
New York, December 6th, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable Jan. 15, 1901.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 2, and reopen on the morning of January 16, 1901.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 24th, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 2d, 1901.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, Dec. 19th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, the 31st inst. GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The Board of Directors has declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 21st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, January 12th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened January 22d.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

National Broadway Bank,
102D DIVIDEND.
New York, December 19th, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on December 19th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 18, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after January 2d, 1901, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 21st, 1900.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
9 and 11 Nassau St.
New York, December 21st, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1900.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after January 15, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The Procter & Gamble Co.,
Cincinnati, Dec. 24, 1900.

The bonds and coupons of the Procter & Gamble Co., due Jan. 1, 1901, will be paid only at the Union Trust Co., No. 80 Broadway, New York, the bonds having been called for payment. No coupons will be paid unless accompanied by the bonds. THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.

J. H. FRENCH, Treasurer.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, December 21, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 21st, 1900.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 2, 1901.

Transfer Books closed from December 20th to January 1st, inclusive.

GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Dec. 18th, 1900.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, December 19th, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2nd, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Coupons due January 1, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York:

Southern Ry. Co. First Consolidated Mortgage 5%.
Southern Ry. Co., Memphis Div., First Mortgage 4%.
Southern Ry. Co., Aiken Branch, First Mortgage 4%.
Richmond & Danville Consolidated Mortgage 6%.
Richmond, York River & Chesapeake First Mortgage 5%.
Western North Carolina First Mortgage 6%.
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta First Mortgage 5%.
Columbia & Greenville First Mortgage 6%.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Divisional Mtg. 5%.
Alabama Central First Mortgage 6%.
Georgia Pacific First Mortgage 6%.
Knoxville & Ohio First Mortgage 6%.
Spartanburg, Union & Columbia First Mortgage 4%.
Mobile & Birmingham Prior Lien 5%.
Mobile & Birmingham First 4%.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Penn., December 26, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) upon the PREFERRED stock of this Company, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable in cash on and after Tuesday, January 15th, 1901, to the Preferred Stockholders, or their legal representatives, as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at 12 o'clock Noon January 5th, 1901.

The transfer books will close January 5th and open January 15th. Checks for above dividend will be mailed on January 15th to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Consolidated Traction Company,
29 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 26, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid on January 15, 1901, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company under terms of the lease between said companies dated May 25, 1898, a Dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.

Payment will be made to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, 1900. Transfer books close December 31, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen January 16, 1901, at 10 A. M.

E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Office of the American Ice Company,
NO. 133 EAST 23D STREET.
New York, December 27th, 1900.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable January 15th, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business January 2d, 1901.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. January 2d, 1901, until January 16th, 1901.

J. T. SPROULE, Treasurer.

Pere Marquette Railroad Co.
Boston, Mass., December 22, 1900.

Principal and interest of Holly, Wayne, and Monroe first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds and Pere Marquette Transportation Company 6 per cent. bonds, due January 1st, 1901, and coupons due January 1st, 1901, from Pere Marquette Transportation Company bonds will be paid at maturity at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., 40 Wall St., New York.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar Street, New York, December 27, 1900.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) on the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will close on Friday, December 28, at 3 P. M., and reopen January 3, 1901.

CLARK WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Denver Union Water Company.
Coupons of this Company due January 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after Jan. 2d, 1901, upon presentation at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.

C. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. Co.
New York, Dec. 27, 1900.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1901, on above bonds will be paid at the office of Thomas & Post, 71 Broadway.

EDWIN M. POST, Secretary.

Mechanics' National Bank,
New York, Dec. 21, 1900.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d 1901. Transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 22, 1900.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Wednesday, January 2, 1901. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1900.

99th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secretary.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
Chartered 1852.
95TH DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 11, 1900.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 16TH, 1901.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1901.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1900.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 21, 1901.

Money deposited on or before January 10, 1901, will draw interest from January 1.

JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS.
74 and 76 Wall Street.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings bank laws, for the six months ending December 31, 1900, as follows:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, January 21, 1901.

WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, December, 22, 1900.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1900, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JA

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 27	1,468,098
To date this year	134,839,014
Corresponding date last year	174,201,457

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 27	$7,779,500
To date this year	$565,990,480
Corresponding date last year	$833,016,230

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@6 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	3½	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1½	Mex. Central	1¼
Am. Tin Plate	½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. T. P. pf.	1½	Mo. K. & T. pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Nat. Tube	1
Ann Arbor	3	Nat. Tube pf.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Brklyn Un. Gas	3½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1¾
Canadian Pac.	2⅝	N. Y. O. & W.	1¾
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Norf. & West.	1½
Chi., G. W. pf., B.	½	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅜	North. Amer.	2¾
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	½	Northern Pac.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	2	Peoples Gas	1⅜
Chi., R. I. & P.	¾	Pullman Co.	2
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅛
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Den. & R. G.	2⅝	Texas & Pacific	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅝	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	1
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Leather	⅞
Int. Power	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Int. Paper	½	Wabash pf.	1½
Int. Paper pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Iowa Central	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅜	Met. St. Ry.	1½
Am. Smelt. & R.	½	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Woolen	1	Mobile & Ohio	⅞
Brklyn Rap. Tr.	⅛	Nat. Lead	½
Chi. & Alton	1⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	⅜
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅝	Nat. Steel pf.	⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	7¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
Chi. L. & P.	1	Pacific Coast	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅜	Peoria & East.	1⅛
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1⅛	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅛	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Cont. Tobacco	⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Erie	⅜	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Erie 2d pf.	⅛	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	⅝	Southern Pac.	1
Ev. & T. H. pf.	½	Penn. Coal & Iron	1½
General Electric	1	Tn. B. & P.	⅝
Glucose Sugar	1	Union Pacific	⅝
Hocking Valley	⅝	U. S. Express	½
Inter. Pump	½	U. S. Rubber	⅛
Laclede Gas pf.	1⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Long Island	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Manhattan	1½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1
Cent. Pac. ref. 4s	1	Ore. & Cal. 1st	2½
Chi., B. & Q. conv. 5s	2½	St. P. & Dul. con. 4s	4
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	1	St. P. & O. 2d 5s	4½
Int. & G. N. 8d	3	Tenn. Rs. of St. L.	2
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	2¾	Texas Pac. 2d	6
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1¼	Wabash deb., B.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Gen. El. deb. 5s	1
Green Bay deb., A.	1¾

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday in the early trading was influenced by the lower prices sent over from London, and by a report industriously circulated on the floor that the bankers were to call a large number of loans and that money rates at the same time would be sent sharply up. As a consequence selling orders, some of them attributed to profit taking, but much the greater number of them to short sales, were put in the market and prices fell off somewhat throughout the general list. Following this early selling the market lapsed into a state of dullness and irregularity until shortly after noon, when large buying orders were placed by Morgan and Standard Oil interests. The instant result was a sharp recovery in quotations under the leadership of Reading, St. Paul, North American, Rock Island, Ontario and Western, Consolidated Gas, and Amalgamated Copper. This better tone held for the remainder of the day, with the close showing substantial strength.

Notwithstanding the fact that London sent over lower prices, the operators in that market turned buyers later in the day, and it was apparent that a sentiment had been improved by the action of the Governors of the Bank of England in not increasing the Bank's minimum discount rate.

Of the standard railway shares, St. Paul was the leader, selling up over 2 points, to 140⅞, the highest price on record, and closing strong. The buying was on a very large scale, nearly 100,000 shares of the issue being traded in, most of the purchases coming from leading local banking interests, though Western houses also were large buyers. What induced to the buying is a matter of conjecture, as there was no definite news on the security. It was said, however, that the entrance of James J. Hill into the property signified some important plan of closer relations with other of the Granger systems. The old story of an increased dividend was also revived.

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People's Gas was easily the feature of the market, the tape recording the opening at "20,000 shares from 108 to 110," as compared with a closing price on the day previous of 106¼. A great crowd had gathered around the trading post of the stock at the opening, among whom were a large number of shorts who rushed to cover on the definite announcement by Senator Depew that the Chicago Gas war had been settled, and that he and his friends had been large buyers of the stock. At the same time investment orders were placed in the market, with the result that the bidding sent the price sharply up to the figures indicated. Subsequently, on profit taking by buyers in the early part of the week, the stock reacted, but later held firm and closed steady at 108. All told, 58,000 shares of the stock were traded in during the day.

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In the steel stocks, inside buying was most in evidence in Federal Steel on the favorable dividend prospects. Pressed Steel Car was helped by the reports of several new contracts, while Steel and Wire was bought by Chicago interests.

Discussing the pig iron market, Rogers, Brown & Co. say:

"It is seldom that the last week of the year sees much buying of pig iron. This year, however, is an exception. There has been a fair business doing in small lots, and one or two transactions of magnitude have been closed in Eastern markets. The trade is requiring increased shipments on contracts, which proves that stocks in buyers' yards are small and the melt is increasing.

"The year closes with bright prospects in America, but amid gloom in England and Germany. How far the discouragement there over American competition will disappear when the pressure of present heavy shipments of pig metal, billets, &c., is relieved, remains to be seen. It is certain that since the advance in this country and the heavy decline in prices in Great Britain and on the Continent now, export business must stop, so far as heavy lines are concerned. In the lighter finished forms, however, there is not likely to be much interruption.

"The most active features of iron consumption at present are shipbuilding, bridge construction, railway equipment, and kindred lines. Never in the history of the country were the large plants devoted to the above industries so full of contracts. There is improvement also in cast iron pipe, which for years has been in more or less depression."

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Buying by Morgan interests was responsible for the sharp upward movement in Ontario and Western, a net gain of 2 points being recorded on transactions involving some 111,000 shares. While there was no definite news in respect to the stock, its activity and strength, and the coincident strength of the Reading and other coal stocks led to further talk of some other important development in the coal stocks, second in importance not even to the Pennsylvania Coal Company transfer.

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Resumption of Standard Oil buying in the Wheeling and Lake Erie shares in the last hour of trading sent those securities sharply up from the low figures. It is officially stated that an announcement in connection with this buying will be made in a few days.

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The movement in Leather Trust securities was accompanied by a persistent report that a readjustment of the stocks is to be carried through. Officials of the company refuse to discuss the matter.

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United States Rubber shares were among the weakest on the list, though there was no news to explain the heaviness. At the offices of the company it is declared that the report of a cut of 25 per cent. in prices is without foundation.

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Sugar Trust stock, after selling down as low as 139½, took on a tone of aggressive strength under persistent buying from Boston, credited to Thomas W. Lawson. The quotation ran up in short order to above 145, then dropped over a point, only later to return to the high figure, where it closed. A meeting of the Directors of the company was held during the day, but at its conclusion President Havemeyer stated that only routine business was transacted. A report that an extra dividend had been declared on the stock was denied by Mr. Havemeyer.

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Interests connected with the property are steadily absorbing Hocking Coal and Iron shares. It was announced from Athens, Ohio, yesterday that the largest coal mine in Ohio, owned and controlled by the company, will soon be equipped and ready for operation at Doanville, eight miles northwest of Athens. It is said that when sufficient entries are driven and the mine is in full blast the daily output is expected to reach 2,500 tons.

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The advances in Consolidated Gas and Brooklyn Union Gas were on buying credited to the Standard Oil interests identified with the property.

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Chicago Great Western preferred B was strong on reports that the earnings of the company are so satisfactory that a meeting is shortly to be held to discuss changes in the dividend policy of the system.

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North American, ordinarily inactive, showed buoyancy in the late trading, appreciating 2¾ points on dealings in 28,000 shares. J. P. Morgan was said to be a large buyer of the stock.

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The Wabash securities were taken in hand by a bull pool and moved up. Not much outside buying, however, appeared on the advance. The old report of closer traffic relations with other systems was heard, but, as on former occasions, it could not be officially confirmed.

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Wall Street was yesterday treated to a number of excellent statements of railway earnings. They included Norfolk and Western, with a gain of $44,140, for the third week in December; Missouri Pacific, with a gain of $38,000; Southern Railway, with a gain of $39,110—all for the same period. Atchison for November reported net earnings of $2,071,000, a gain of $166,780. The only disappointing statements were those of Jersey Central and Erie, the former showing a decrease of $61,650 for November, and the latter a decrease of $19,645 for the same period.

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The indications are that the bank statement on Saturday will make a favorable showing. During the week the banks have gained something over $1,750,000 from the Sub-Treasury, representing payments for interest and premium on bonds, while it is understood there has been a fairly considerable gain from the interior also.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Application has been made to the Stock List Committee to list the following: St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company $800,000 first mortgage gold 5 per cent. bonds of 1996; $400,000 second mortgage gold 6 per cent. bonds of 1996; New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company $1,500,000 first refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.

Robert D. Wrenn, A. Murray Young, 15 Wall Street; J. H. McCullough, at Flower & Co., and George S. Baldwin were yesterday elected to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Third Avenue new 4s have been placed on the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC BONDS.

Speyer & Co. will offer in this city, simultaneously with the offering in Amsterdam by Teixeira de Mattos Brothers, $10,000,000 Southern Pacific Company 2-5 years 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due Dec. 1, 1905, but redeemable at the option of the company on and after Dec. 1, 1902, at par and accrued interest. The bonds are offered at 96 and accrued interest, payable as follows: $50 per bond on Jan. 7 and $937.50 on Feb. 1, 1901, a total of $987.50 per bond of $1,000. Payment in full may be made in purchasers' option on Jan. 7, 1901, under discount at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum against delivery of interim certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York, trustee.

These bonds are a direct obligation of the Southern Pacific Company. They form part of a present issue of $15,000,000 secured by a deposit with the trustee of $7,174,000 face value of various bonds, and $39,487,000 face value of various stocks of companies controlled by the Southern Pacific Company, besides stock of Wells, Fargo & Co. to the amount of $1,530,000 face value. The aggregate amount of bonds at any one time outstanding under the mortgage is limited to $30,000,000. The proceeds of the $15,000,000 bonds will reimburse the company for a portion of its capital expenditures in the last five years, including the acquisition of the control, through stock ownership, of upward of 580 miles of railway and of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and will furnish funds for the improvement of its properties. The earnings of the Southern Pacific Company for the year ended June 30 last, as certified to by chartered accountants, show a surplus over all charges and interest of $7,253,420, against a surplus of $4,477,975 in the previous year.

Subscription books for these bonds will open at 10 A. M. on Jan. 4, 1901, and close at 3 o'clock or earlier on the same day. Allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for. Application will be made to list the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

FORT WORTH AND DENVER BONDS

The interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad Company, which was reduced for a time to 4 per cent., will hereafter accrue and be payable at the original rate of 6 per cent. It appears that the present earnings of the property are not sufficient to pay the full interest on the bonds. Accordingly the principal bondholders have requested Henry K. McHarg, Sidell Tilghman, and Franklin B. Lord to act as a bondholders' committee, and in order that this committee shall have necessary authority the bondholders are asked to deposit their bonds at once with the United States Trust Company, under a bondholders' agreement lodged with it.

A VANDERBILT EXAMPLE.

In the betterment that has come to the financial conditions of the railroads of the country through improved methods of management, exceptional illustration is presented by the statistics of operation of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. Though the company's mileage has actually been reduced about 25 miles, gross receipts from 1897 to the beginning of 1900 have increased over $3,300,000 and net receipts have risen during the three years from $6,755,000 to $7,781,000, with fixed charges reduced from $3,000,000 a year to $2,724,000. Here is the exhibit in detail:

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Miles of road operated (average for year)	1,437	1,410	1,413
Gross receipts	$20,297,722	$20,753,683	$23,613,946
Operating expenses (except taxes)	$12,866,976	$13,233,129	$15,121,655
Taxes	$675,515	$694,890	$710,489
Net receipts	$6,755,231	$6,825,664	$7,781,801
Fixed charges (less miscellaneous income)	$3,009,971	$2,802,439	$2,724,539
Surplus	$3,745,260	$4,023,225	$5,057,262
Per mile of road—gross receipts	$14,125	$14,719	$16,712
Per mile of road—operating expenses	$8,954	$9,385	$10,702
Per mile of road—taxes	$470	$493	$502
Per mile of road—net receipts	$4,701	$4,841	$5,507
Per mile of road—fixed charges	$2,095	$2,002	$1,925
Per mile of road—surplus	$2,606	$2,839	$3,579
Percentage of operating expenses to receipts	63.39	63.76	64.04
Percentage of operating expenses and taxes to receipts	66.72	67.11	67.05
Receipts per passenger mile	$0.0202	$0.0209	$0.0208
Receipts per passenger train mile	$1.33	$1.35	$1.48
Receipts per ton, mile	$0.0054	$0.0050	$0.0047
Receipts per freight train mile	$1.78	$1.78	$2.02
Passenger miles per mile of road	140,477	144,946	165,062
Ton miles per mile of road	1,721,250	1,965,942	2,416,744
Tons per loaded car (custom freight)	.....	15.45	17.02
Tons per freight train mile	321.1	352.4	427.3
Percentage of empty car mileage	.....	28.92	27.33
Maintenance of way per mile of single main track	$1,226	$1,208	$1,238
Maintenance of way per train mile	$0.19	$0.18	$0.19
Maintenance of equipment per train mile	$0.18	$0.15	$0.15
Conducting transportation per train mile	$0.64	$0.64	$0.65
Miles of road per locomotive owned	2.8	2.7	2.6
Miles of road per passenger car owned	3.4	3.3	3.3
Number of freight cars owned per mile of road	13.5	13.8	14.0
Cost of maintenance per locomotive	$1,750	$1,867	$2,587
Cost of maintenance per car, passenger	$661	$837	$703
Cost of maintenance per car, freight	$42	$53	$80
Average miles run per engine owned	34,874	35,968	36,383

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Half of the increase of 40 per cent. in Atchison's fruit-carrying trade said to be new business.

Total estimated shipments of iron ore from the lake region this year 19,506,500 tons.

—According to an official of the Burlington, the road is enjoying about all the business it can conveniently handle.

Refined petroleum advanced 15 points, to 7.40, in barrels and 4.85 in bulk, Philadelphia prices being on a basis 5 points lower.

Annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Coal Company and re-election of the retiring Board of Directors.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@6 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty days, 4¼ per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $364,013,290; balances, $12,641,143; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,758,506.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4@4 per cent. for short and 4@4¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¾@$4.81¼; demand, $4.84½; cables, $4.85⅜@$4.85⅝; commercial bills, $4.80¼@$4.81⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20@5.20 less 1-16 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 94 15-16@95, and guilders, 40 and 40 3-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—Par @10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium, over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Money was in good demand and firm to-day in view of the approach of the year-end. Discounts were steady, but there was little doing, even by the Bank of England, which handled most of the business.

Business on the Stock Exchange was resumed to-day in a feeble way after the holiday, operators being mainly occupied with the settlement. Consols were firm, home rails were irregular, and districts were very firm. Brazilians were in demand.

Americans were active, but weak, and mostly below parity on realizations. The principal relapse was in Northern Pacifics, especially preference shares, on continued offerings on the statement that an official denial had been made of the early retirement of the preferred stock. Norfolks were in good demand. The bull account in Americans here appears to be the largest opened in many years.

Consols for money, 97½; consols for the account, 97 9-16; Atchison, 48⅜; Canadian, 94⅝; St. Paul, 143; Illinois Central, 133⅜; Louisville, 89¼; Union Pacific preferred, 85¾; New York Central, 147; Erie, 25⅜; Pennsylvania, 74⅝; Reading, 13; Erie first preferred, 60⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 89¾; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 10⅛; Rand Mines, 39⅝.

Bar silver steady at 29 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4@4⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 4¼ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 69¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £90,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 130.60; Madrid, 33.85; Lisbon, 38; Rome, 5.45.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Business on the Bourse to-day was irregular and inactive, but later improved and prices closed rather firm. Internationals hardened, especially Brazilians. Rio Tintos were considerably higher, on the advance in copper. Kafirs commenced weak, but improved.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 50c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 8c. for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 70.35.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 59,800,000f., Treasury accounts current decreased 22,975,000f., gold in hand increased 7,375,000f., bills discounted increased 101,650,000f., silver in hand decreased 2,700,000f.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. Northern Pacifics were easier in response to New York, and Canadian Pacifics rose substantially on the increase in traffic receipts. Home funds were firm, and locals were heavy on unsatisfactory manufacturing reports.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 13,400,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 5,400,000 marks, other securities increased 39,620,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 40,820,000 marks.

MADRID, Dec. 27.—Gold was quoted to-day at 34.07.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £1,771,000, circulation increased £180,000, bullion decreased £1,591,000, other securities increased £325,000, other deposits decreased £1,000,000, public deposits decreased £421,000, notes reserve decreased £1,621,000, and Government securities were unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability is 37.52 per cent. Last week it was 40.23 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Though the transactions yesterday in the market for outside securities were not very large, there was considerable fluctuation in prices. Distilling of America was the most erratic of the active issues, but in a number of other issues as well variations of a point or more were noticed. The majority of the changes resulting from the day's operations appeared on the side of gains, but in some few cases substantial declines occurred.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA, which for several days had been steadily advancing, opened yesterday with much show of strength and on the initial transactions the common stock advanced to 7⅞ and the preferred to 34½. These sharp advances, however, were not well maintained, and though the selling movement which followed them was by no means heavy, the prices of both common and preferred declined even more sharply than they had advanced. Both issues ended lower than Wednesday's final quotations. The early advances seemed the result of an effort to bid the stocks up and were not accompanied by any news relating to the company. Notwithstanding the sharp fluctuations in these stocks, the trading in them was very much smaller than on the previous day. The transactions in the preferred stock did not exceed 2,000 shares, and trading in the common was on an even smaller scale. The preferred closed at 34½ bid, a net loss of three-quarters of a point, and the common at 6¾, a net loss of a quarter of a point.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE enjoyed a still further advance. The strength of the stock was attributed to recent developments of a favorable character in the business of the company, but no definite reports were heard. The common stock, after selling as high as 22½, closed at 21 bid, a fractional net gain, and the preferred stock was bid up from 35 to 44½. The only sale reported was made at 40.

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ELECTRIC BOAT, after several days of dullness, came into some demand, and the common stock ended the day at a substantial advance. About 500 shares sold between 28½ and 29½, and it closed at 29 bid, a net gain of 1 point. The preferred stock closed, as on Wednesday, at 49 bid, but no transactions in this issue were reported.

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CRUCIBLE STEEL opened strong and sold up to 22¼, but later suffered a rather sharp decline. It went to 20⅝, and then recovered to 21⅛, showing a net loss at the close of three-quarters of a point. The preferred stock was dull and, with the common, weaker than on the previous day.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE was quiet, only a few hundred shares changing hands during the day. With the rest of the steel stocks, it declined fractionally.

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CRAMPS' SHIPYARD, on the purchase of a few hundred shares, sold up about 4 points, to 81.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER sold just at the opening at 22, but on subsequent sales declined to 21½. It was offered there at the close and showed a fractional net loss.

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UNION COPPER was traded in to the extent of 400 or 500 shares at 5½, a slight advance over Wednesday's price.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were all weak, but few transactions were made in this market. The common stock at the close was offered at 10, showing a net loss of half a point, and the preferred stock was 1½ points lower, at 26½ bid. The heaviest decline occurred in the bonds, which closed at 69½ bid, a net loss of 2 points.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 26. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	27¼	28	27¼	28
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	79½	80½	79½	80½
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6⅝	6¾	6¼	7
American Bicycle pf.	27½	28½	28	29
American Bicycle bonds	73	75	73	75
American Bridge	45¼	45½	45½	45⅝
American Bridge pf.	95	95½	96¼	96¼
American Chicle	85	90	83	..
American Chicle pf.	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10	11	10	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	38	40	38	40
*Am. Hide & Leather 6s	90½	91	90½	91
*American Thread pf.	4	4½	4	4½
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
Arlington Copper	5	7	5	7
British Columbia Copper	21¼	21½	21¼	21⅝
British Exch. 3s	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Cast-Iron Pipe	5⅛	5⅝	5	5½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30½	31½	30½	31½
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	44	46	..	45
Con. Ry. N. & E.	13¾	18½	13	13¾
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	7
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	28	29	25	30
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	21½	21½	21½	22
Crucible Steel pf.	78	79¾	79	81
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81	77	78
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6¾	6⅞	7	7⅛
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	31¾	32	32¼	32⅝
Electric Boat	29	30	28	30
Electric Boat pf.	49	50	49	50
Electric Vehicle	21	22	20⅝	22
Electric Vehicle pf.	44½	..	35	45
Electric-Pneumatic	3	3¼	3	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	18	20	18	20
General Carriage	4⅜	4½	4	4¼
General Chemical	60	62	60	62
General Chemical pf.	94	96½	95	97
German Treasury 4s	100	100¼	100	100¼
Havana Commercial	9½	10½	9½	10⅜
Havana Commercial pf.	44	46	44	46
Hudson River Tel.	115	118	115	118
Illinois Transportation	⅝	1½	⅝	1½
International Silver pf.	35	40	35	40
Inter-State Oil	20	75	..	50
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	½	1
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
†Marconi Copper	1½	3	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13⅝	14	13½	14½
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	20	17	20	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	6¼	7	6¼	7
Otis Elevator	27	28	26½	27½
Otis Elevator pf.	89	90	87	..
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	28½	28⅞	28¾	29
Retsof	32	..	32	..
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92½	94	92½	94
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30⅜	31¼	31	31½
Rub. Goods Mfg. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	113	116	115	118
St. Louis Transit	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝
Seaboard Air Line 4s	69½	70½	71½	72½
Seaboard Air Line	9½	10	10	11
Seaboard Air Line pf.	26½	27½	28	28½
Sheet Steel pf., ex div.	75	..	73½	..
Southern Light & Trac.	35	38	32	35
Standard Coupler	34	37½	36	40
Standard Coupler pf.	130	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	810	817	815	818
Storage Power	10	13	10	13
Tennessee Copper	17¾	18	17	19
Tel. Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	5¼	5½	5⅝	5¾
Union Typewriter	25	26	35¼	39½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	85½	86¼	85⅝	86¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	63½	69	65¾	66½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5	7	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	40	38	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump pf.	111	114	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102½	102½	102½	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	110	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	115	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	221	223	231	238
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	196½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105¾
Columbus Railway	34	37	32½	35
Columbus Railway pf.	90	92	89	93
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s	108	109	109	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. A. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	30	25	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	70	80	75	80
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Nassau Electric 4s	86½	89	87	90
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	83½	84¼	83½	84¾
North Jersey St. R. R.	24	25	24	30
Orange & Pas. V. bonds	85	95	93	95
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s	118½	118	119¾	119
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	20	15	20
Syracuse R. R. Transit pf.	37	43	39	45
23d & 29th St. 5s	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	114½	115	115½	116

Railroad Bonds.

Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	33½	35½	33½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1¼	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	65	70	65	70
Central Union 5s, gtd.	103½	103½	103½	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of New'k bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 2s, coup 1,000 ..... 111¼
U S 4s, reg, 1925 1,000 139
Am Cot Oil 4½s 1,000 ..... 99¾
Am Sp Mfg 6s 5,000 76
6,000 77
An. Toh scrip 1,500 ..... 99½
84,400 100
100 100
16,000 100
At. T & S F gen 4s 5,000 ..... 102½
20,000 ..... 102¾
7,000 ..... 102¼
1,000 ..... 102¾
23,000 ..... 102½
10,000 ..... 102¾
47,000 ..... 102¾
3,000 ..... 102¼
28,000 ..... 102½
Adjustment 4s 6,000 ..... 88½
11,000 ..... 88¼
5,000 ..... 88¾
24,000 ..... 88½
10,000 ..... 88¾
27,000 ..... 88¾
500 88
Balt & Ohio 4s 6,000 ..... 103½
48,000 101
5,000 ..... 101½
12,000 ..... 101¾
15,000 ..... 101¾
20,000 98
Balt & Ohio, P. J & M Div 3½s 1,000 98
5,000 ..... 98¼
S W Div 3½s 11,000 ..... 90¾
1,000 ..... 90¾
10,000 91
Brklyn Ferry 5s 2,000 ..... 137½
Brklyn Un El 1st 15,000 102
29,000 103
Brklyn, R T & W 5s 5,000 110
Cent of Ga 1st inc 8,000 ..... 121½
Cent of Ga con 5s 5,000 102
Improvement 5s 10,000 ..... 102½
12,000 ..... 102¾
Cent of Ga 2d inc 3,000 ..... 105¼
Cent of Ga 5s 10,000 108
Cent of Ga 2d inc 10,000 20
Cent of Ga 3d inc 3,000 ..... 20¼
Cent of Ga 3d 4s 3,000 107
Cent Pac gtd 4s 10,000 107
50,000 ..... 106¾
25,000 ..... 106¾
22,000 ..... 106¾
10,000 ..... 106¾
3,000 ..... 106¾
Chi & Alt 3½s 10,000 ..... 87½
1,000 ..... 87½
40,000 ..... 87¾
9,000 ..... 87½
C, B & Q conv 5s 2,000 ..... 140½
C. B. & Q. Neb Ext 4s 5,000 20F 111¼
2,000 ..... 111¼
30,000 ..... 111¾
C, B & Q gen 4s 2,000 120
C. Mil & St P gen 4s, Series A 2,000 ..... 114½
Terminal 5s 5,000 ..... 107½
C, R I & P gen 4s 2,000 ..... 109¾
Chi Term Tr 4s 1,000 95
Col F & I gen 5s 20,000 ..... 97¼
Col Mid 4s 1,000 81
Col Mid 1st 3-4s 20,000 ..... 80½
Col & So 1st 4s 5,000 85
6,000 ..... 84½
2,000 ..... 84¾
5,000 ..... 84½
Den & R G con 4s 5,000 102
3,000 20F 102
Den & R G 1st con 4s 8,000 ..... 121½
Det, G H & M 1st 5,000 ..... 60½
Det Gas 5s 1,000 ..... 99½
Det Un Ry 6s 10,000 105
E T, V & G 1st 5s 25,000 88
Erie 1st con 4s 20,000 98
100,000 ..... 98¼
Erie 1st con gtd 4s 10,000 98
5,000 ..... 98¼
10,000 ..... 98¾
5,000 ..... 98¼
10,000 ..... 98¾
70,000 ..... 98¾
1,000 ..... 98¾
10,000 ..... 98¾
10,000 ..... 98¾
Erie 1st con 4s 2nd 5,000 ..... 85½
5,000 ..... 85½
10,000 ..... 85¾
5,000 ..... 85¼
70,000 ..... 85¼
1,000 ..... 85¼
8,000 ..... 85¾
F & P M con 5s 1,000 107
Ft W & D C 1st 11,000 83
10,000 ..... 83½
1,000 84
40,000 ..... 83¾
9,000 ..... 83¾
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s 16,000 ..... 69½
Galv, H & S A, M & P Div 5s 5,000 100
Gen Elec, deb 5s 1,000 164
Green Bay & W deb ctfs, A 4,000 ..... 50½
6,000 ..... 50¾
5,000 60
5,000 ..... 60¼
Green Bay & W deb ctfs, B 10,000 8
55,000 8
25,000 8
27,000 ..... 8¼
1,000 ..... 8¼
100,000 ..... 7¾
Hock Val 1st 4½s 14,000 106
3,000 ..... 105¾
16,000 ..... 105¾
5,000 ..... 105½
Int & G N 2d 5s 2,000 ..... 90¼
7,000 ..... 90½
Int & G N 3d 4s 2,000 65
Kan C So 3s 40,000 68
Kings Co El 4s 20,000 ..... 89½
8,000 89
3,000 ..... 89½
Lake E & W 1st 5,000 125
Man con 4s 10,000 ..... 104¾
Met St ren 6s 4,000 ..... 123¼
Mex Cent 1st inc 20,000 ..... 27½
5,000 ..... 27¾
10,000 ..... 27¾
5,000 ..... 27¾
27,000 28
5,000 ..... 28½
10,000 ..... 28¼
5,000 ..... 28½
20,000 ..... 28½
40,000 ..... 28¾
10,000 ..... 28¾
10,000 ..... 28¾
10,000 ..... 29¼
5,000 ..... 29¼
35,000 ..... 29¾
5,000 ..... 29¾
50,000 ..... 29¾
25,000 ..... 29¾
15,000 ..... 29¾
50,000 29
10,000 29
15,000 ..... 29¼
101,000 ..... 29¼
25,000 ..... 29¾
22,000 ..... 29¼
20,000 ..... 29½
60,000 ..... 29¾
30,000 ..... 29½
10,000 ..... 29¼
20,000 ..... 29¾
40,000 ..... 29¼
75,000 ..... 29¼
6,000 ..... 29½
10,000 ..... 29½
70,000 ..... 29¾
50,000 ..... 29¾
Mex Cent 2d inc 1,000 ..... 13¾
19,000 ..... 13¾
10,000 ..... 13¾
20,000 14
90,000 ..... 13¾
51,000 14
10,000 14
70,000 14
20,000 14
8,000 ..... 14¼
Mex Int 2d inc 10,000 ..... 14¾
13,000 ..... 14¾
10,000 ..... 14¾
10,000 ..... 14¾
Mich Cent con 7s 5,000 105
Mich Cent 5s, 1902 10,000 102
Mo K & T 1st 4s 15,000 ..... 94¾
10,000 ..... 94¾
25,000 ..... 94½
79,000 ..... 94¾
2,000 95
50,000 ..... 95¾
1,000 ..... 95¾
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 6,000 ..... 77¼
20,000 ..... 77¼
500 77
19,000 ..... 77½
6,000 ..... 77¾
5,000 Dock, &c. 77¾
5,000 ..... 77¾
10,000 ..... 77¼
11,000 ..... 77½
Mo Pac trust 5s 30,000 ..... 102¾
5,000 ..... 102¾
5,000 ..... 102¾
55,000 103
3,000 ..... 103¼
17,000 ..... 103¾
101,000 104
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 10,000 104
Mob & O gen 4s 4,000 87
1,000 ..... 87¼
11,000 ..... 87¼
10,000 ..... 87¼
Mor & Es 1st 7s 2,000 ..... 137½
Mut Fuel Gas 5s 15,000 102
Nash, C & St L con 1,000 138
N Y C & H R deb 5s, 1884-1904 2,000 ..... 137½
N Y L & W con 5s 8,000 ..... 121½
N Y Gas, El L, H & P coll tr 5s 5,000 102
N Y C & H R, Lake Sh and M Sou 2,000 ..... 97¾
N Y, O & W 1st 3,000 98
N Y, O & W ref 4s 3,000 107
3,000 107
N Y, S & W gen 5s 5,000 ..... 104½
10,000 105
1,000 ..... 105¼
Nor & W con 4s 7,000 ..... 99¾
1,000 100
North Pac 4s 4,000 ..... 105½
6,000 20F 105½
35,000 ..... 105¼
10,000 ..... 105¼
1,000 ..... 105¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 10,000 ..... 71½
12,500 ..... 71¾
25,000 ..... 71¾
10,000 ..... 71¾
6,000 ..... 71½
10,000 ..... 71½
Ore & Cal 1st 6s 1,000 ..... 101½
Ore R & Nav con 4s 19,000 103
Ore S L 1st 6s 12,000 129
Peo & East inc 4s 15,000 ..... 17½
Reading gen 4s 20,000 ..... 94½
10,000 94
10,000 ..... 94½
30,000 ..... 94¾
2,000 ..... 94¾
2,000 ..... 94¾
3,000 ..... 94¾
1,000 ..... 94¾
15,000 ..... 94¾
5,000 ..... 94¾
10,000 ..... 94¾
15,000 ..... 94¾
Terminal 5s 50,000 ..... 94¾
10,000 ..... 94¾
10,000 ..... 94¾
1,000 ..... 94¾
30,000 ..... 94¾
Rio G W 1st 4s 7,000 69
St L & I M gen 5s 3,000 111
1,000 ..... 111½
1,000 ..... 111¾
St L & I M 4s 15,000 ..... 87½
2,000 ..... 87¾
2,000 ..... 87¾
10,000 ..... 87¾
15,000 ..... 87¾
St L & S F 4s 10,000 20F 92¼
20,000 ..... 92½
St L S W 1st 5,000 64
27,000 66
St L S W pf 4s 1,000 ..... 46½
7,150 Southern Pac 45¾
2,000 ..... 44¾
Southern Ry 2,000 ..... 22¾
Southern Ry, pf 13,000 72
Tenn. C. & I 7,000 67
Texas Pac 24,000 ..... 24½
Union Pac 5,000 78
Union Pac, pf 1,000 85
U. S. Leather 14,000 ..... 15¾
U. S. Rubber 2,000 ..... 27½
U. S. Rubber pf 1,000 ..... 73¾
Wabash pf 1,670 ..... 24¾
Western Union 20,000 85
Wheel. & L. E. 140 ..... 12¾
W N Y & P 1st 5s 25,000 ..... 122¾
11,000 ..... 122¾
Wis Cent gen 4s 9,000 ..... 88¾
10,000 89
5,000 89
1,000 ..... 89¾
21,000 89
Wh & L E 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 115¾
W & L E 1st con 4s 10,000 ..... 89¾
25,000 ..... 90¼
22,000 ..... 90½
10,000 90
10,000 ..... 90¼
Total sales $7,779,500

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in December showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Chicago and Great Western	$8,458
Hocking Valley	6,153
Kanawha and Michigan	2,775
Minneapolis and St. Louis	10,248
Missouri Pacific	73,000
Central Branch	1,000
Southern Railway	39,115
Total increase 7 roads	$140,749
Increase previously reported	739,444
Total increase 30 roads	$880,193

The following showed decreases:

Alabama Great Southern	$1,042
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	7,700
Total decrease 2 roads	$8,742
Decrease previously reported	69,655
Total decrease 6 roads	78,397
Net increase	$801,796

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
330	Amal. Copper	95¾	96	92¾	95½
8,340	Am. Steel & W	45	45¾	44¾	44⅞
36,800	Am. Sugar Ref	141¼	145½	139¾	145½
1,250	Am. Tobacco	112	112¼	111¼	112¼
1,020	A., T. & S. F	47½	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝
1,930	A., T. & S. F. pf	88	88½	87½	88¾
33,940	Brook. R. T	88	88	86¾	86⅝
210	Ches. & Ohio	41⅝	42⅛	41⅛	42
15,880	C. B. & Q	141	142¾	140¾	142
20,380	C., M. & St. P	138¾	140¾	137½	140¼
2,390	C., R. I. & P	119¾	120⅝	119⅝	120⅛
580	Con. Tobacco	39	39¼	38⅝	39
4,650	Erie	25½	25⅝	24¾	25⅝
200	Erie 1st pf	58½	59¼	58⅜	59¼
8,770	Federal Steel	58	58	57	57¾
550	L. & N	87½	88	87¼	87⅜
13,480	Manhattan	116¾	116¾	114¾	114¾
350	Mex. Central	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15⅜
210	M., K. & T	40⅝	41¼	40⅝	41¼
12,310	Mo. Pac	71⅜	72⅜	71	71¾
30	N. Y. Central	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾
6,190	N. Y., O. & W	29½	32½	28⅝	31⅞
30	Norf. & W	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¾
27,400	Nor. Pac	82¾	84⅜	81⅞	83¼
30	Nor. Pac. pf	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
20	North American	20	20	20	20
20	Pennsylvania	143¼	143¼	143¼	143¼
23,580	People's Gas	103	106¾	102⅞	107½
2,100	Reading	25⅞	26⅝	25⅝	25¾
21,810	Reading 1st pf	68¾	70⅝	69½	70½
140	Reading 2d pf	37	37⅜	37	37⅜
90	Rep. I. & S	16¾	16¾	16½	16½
30	St. L. S. W. pf	45½	46½	45½	45½
7,150	Southern Pac	45⅝	45⅝	44⅜	44⅜
2,900	Southern Ry	22⅜	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛
140	Southern Ry. pf	72	72⅜	71⅞	72⅜
7,890	Tenn. C. & I	67	67⅜	65⅞	65⅞
220	Texas Pac	24½	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜
3,340	Union Pac	78	78⅛	77	77⅛
30	Union Pac. pf	85	85¼	83	85¼
12,640	U. S. Leather	14	15⅜	14	14⅜
230	U. S. Rubber	27½	27½	25	26⅜
120	U. S. Rubber pf	73¾	75¼	73¾	75¼
1,670	Wabash pf	24¾	26⅛	24¾	26
20	Western Union	83	83	83	83
140	Wheel. & L. E	12¾	13¾	12½	12½
294,750					

Bonds.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$15,000	Wabash deb. B	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.07	.08
Belcher	.12	.12
Best & Belcher	.24	.24
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.46	.48
Challenge Con	.16	.16
Chollar	.12	.12
Confidence	.52	.50
Con. Cal. & Va	1.55	1.50
Con. Imperial	.02	.01
Crown Point	.09	.10
Gould & Curry	.32	.31
Hale & Norcross	.17	.17
Julia	.01	.03
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con	1.03	1.00
Lady Washington Con	.03	.03
Mexican	.33	.33
Occidental Con	.02	.03
Ophir	.65	.63
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.12	.12
Savage	.14	.14
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.22	.20
Standard	3.25	3.05
Syndicate	.16	.12
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.19	.18
Utah Con	.03	.03
Yellow Jacket	.16	.16
Silver bars	.64	.64
Mexican dollars	50½@51	50½@51
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	30	30½	30	30¾
Adams	10½	11	11	12
Argentum	27	27½	26¾	27½
Anaconda	48	49¼	48	49¼
Anchoria	75	100	75	100
Battle Mountain	19⅝	20	19¾	20
Blue Bell	13¾	14½	13⅝	
C. C. & C.	12¼	12¾	12	12¾
C. C. & M.	9	9¼	9	
Columbine Victor	10¼	11	10	11
Dante	8¾	9	8¾	9
Damon	13⅝	14	13½	14
Doctor Jackpot Con	99	100	102	110
Elkton	184½	186	183½	185
El Paso	43¼	44	43½	43½
Findlay	12	13	12	12½
Golden Fleece	23	25	23	25
Gibson	20	22	20	22
Gold King	100	102	100	102
Gold Knob	11	11½	11	11½
Gold Coin	450	550	450	525
Gold Dollar	21¼	21½	21½	21⅝
Garfield	7	9	7	9
Gold Sovereign	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
Gould	31	33	31½	
Hart	15	17	16	17
Isabella	21½	21¾	21½	21½
Independence	66½	66¾	66	66¾
Jackpot	30	32	30½	32
Keystone	70¼	71	72	72¾
Last Dollar	12½	14	13	15
Lexington	65	70	65	71
Mount Rosa	10¼	11	10	10¾
Matoa	35	40	40	45
Mary Cashen	15	20	16	20
Moon Anchor	12	12¼	12	12½
National	20	30	23	30
Nevada	9⅜	9¾	9½	9¾
Nugget	23	24	25	29
Ophir	31½	35	31½	33
Orphan	14	15	15	16
Pharmacist	8¾	9	9	9¼
Pinnacle	16	16½	16¼	
Portland	329	335	326½	326
Rose's Cichol	9¾	10	10¼	10¾
Rawlings	18	20	17	20
Coriolanus	17¾	18½	18¼	
New Haven	8	8¼	6¼	8¾
Ida May	21	24	23	24
Vindicator	130	135	130	135
Work	21	21½	21	21½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week Dec	$46,439	$47,451	$40,858
From July 1	1,030,065	1,046,248	865,648
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	711	648	848
3d week Dec	126,700	124,400	120,000
From July 1	2,713,368	2,577,998	2,258,305
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	930
3d week Dec	130,333	121,875	107,020
From July 1	3,356,060	3,229,315	2,779,988
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
3d week Dec	105,985	98,932	86,430
From July 1	2,326,580	2,061,994	1,882,211
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
3d week Dec	17,508	14,733	12,786
From July 1	428,569	342,667	289,797
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	648	598	366
3d week Dec	61,076	51,368	50,168
From July 1	1,560,285	1,487,974	1,180,648
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
3d week Dec	601,000	528,000	537,000
From Jan. 1	29,414,874	27,175,946	25,857,217
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	386
3d week Dec	22,000	21,000	19,000
From Jan. 1	1,302,461	1,221,722	1,245,651
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,444	6,297	6,285
3d week Dec	682,541	648,426	552,727
From July 1	16,161,733	15,332,991	13,426,045
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for the month of November—			
Mileage	7,807	7,706	
Gross earnings	4,779,094	4,397,361	4,068,903
Op. expenses	2,708,090	2,322,142	2,674,754
Net earnings	2,071,004	1,904,218	1,394,149
Prop. exp. to gross	56¾	65¾	64¾
Charges	163,292	157,351	142,192
Surplus	1,908,712	1,746,866	1,251,957
Gross, 5 months	22,189,988	19,671,216	17,200,856
Net, 5 months	8,930,807	7,596,229	4,968,131
Surplus, 5 months	8,113,603	6,815,039	4,256,806
Including $100,000 credited to special betterment fund.			
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for November—			
Gross earnings	488,286	413,280	340,711
Op. expenses	283,357	244,268	205,199
Net earnings	175,031	168,972	135,512
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,495,413	1,927,202	1,716,827
Net earnings	1,048,968	749,788	651,115
CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for November—			
Gross earnings	1,580,286	1,396,723	1,231,991
Op. exp. & taxes	797,074	751,877	654,477
Net earnings	585,192	644,846	577,514
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	13,927,525	13,707,904	9,551,422
Net earnings	5,409,705	5,678,983	4,396,345

TO GO INTO BANKRUPTCY

Johnson, Seymour & Co. Unable to Effect a Settlement.

Petition by H. A. Seymour—David Webster Refuses to Join Him—Whereabouts of Mr. Johnson Unknown.

Henry A. Seymour, one of the partners of Seymour Johnson & Co., stock brokers of 71 Broadway, who failed in May last, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, both individually and as a partner in the firm, so as to put the affairs of the firm into bankruptcy. He requested David Webster to join in the petition, but the latter refused. Frederick W. Johnson, the other partner, it was stated, has departed for parts unknown.

The firm's liabilities are $682,630, of which $403,000 are secured and $219,630 unsecured. The nominal assets are $750,865, consisting of stock and bonds, $542,945; accounts, $208,862; cash in banks, $1,251; stamps, $792; personal property, $1,843. Of the accounts, $16,942 are considered good.

The firm made an assignment on May 28 last, and two involuntary petitions in bankruptcy were afterward filed against them by a few of the creditors, both of which petitions have since been dismissed.

Epstein Brothers, attorneys for Mr. Seymour, said yesterday that Mr. Seymour had been undergoing an examination before a referee in the State courts by the assignee at the instance of some of the creditors, and an injunction was obtained yesterday restraining any further proceedings in the matter. Mr. Seymour has been trying to effect a settlement with the creditors, but could not put it through. There will be an offer of compromise submitted in the bankruptcy court.

Epstein Brothers said they could not say at present what the offer would be. Some months ago, it was stated that Mr. Seymour was negotiating a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar cash, and notes for the balance, and 147 out of 185 creditors had accepted the offer.

Alfred Hayes, jr., to whom the firm's assignment was made, said yesterday:

"No business has been carried on since the assignment by any member of the concern. Frederick Johnson had a seat on the Exchange, and that was sold immediately after the assignment. The offices of the firm were given up upon the assignment."

When asked why Mr. Johnson left the city, Mr. Hayes said that he thought he had gone into the ranching business in the West.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture estimates the United States wheat crop of 1900 at 522,229,595 bushels, the area actually harvested being 42,495,385 acres, and the average yield per acre 12.29 bushels. The production of Winter wheat is estimated at 350,025,409 bushels and that of Spring wheat at 172,204,096 bushels, the area actually harvested being 20,235,897 acres in the former case and 16,259,488 acres in the latter. The Winter wheat acreage totally abandoned in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois is finally placed at 3,522,787 acres, and the Spring wheat acreage totally abandoned in North Dakota and South Dakota at 1,793,407 acres.

The extraordinarily rapid rate at which the Winter wheat acreage of Nebraska is gaining upon the Spring wheat acreage of that State has necessitated a special investigation of the relative extent to which the two varieties were grown during the past year. The result of this investigation is that while no change is called for in the total wheat figures of the State, 590,575 acres have been added to the Winter wheat column at the expense of the Spring variety.

The newly seeded area of Winter wheat is estimated at 30,282,564 acres. While this acreage is slightly greater than that sown in the Fall of 1899, as estimated at the time, it is 600,654 acres less than the area that was actually sown, the discrepancy being due to that remarkably rapid development of Winter wheat growing in Nebraska with which, as above stated, the department's reports had failed to keep pace. A comparison of the newly seeded acreage with that of the Fall of 1899 shows that of the eleven States and Territories that sowed one million acres or upward with Winter wheat one year ago, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kansas, California, and Oklahoma report an increase amounting to 971,704 acres, and Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Texas, and Tennessee a decrease of 1,780,411 acres. The average condition of the growing crop on Dec. 1 was 97.1 per cent, of the normal. There are many complaints of the Hessian fly, but the low condition figures reported from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee, 86, 80, 87, and 84 respectively, are fully offset by the exceptionally high condition reported from Kansas, Missouri, California, Oklahoma, and other States, in all of which it is above normal.

The production of corn in 1900 is estimated at 2,105,102,516 bushels; oats, 809,125,989 bushels; barley, 58,925,833 bushels; rye, 23,995,927 bushels; buckwheat, 9,566,966 bushels; potatoes, 210,926,897 bushels, and hay, 50,110,906 tons. The area from which these crops were gathered was as follows in acres: Corn, 83,320,872; oats, 27,364,795; barley, 2,894,282; rye, 1,591,326; buckwheat, 637,930; potatoes, 2,611,054, and hay, 39,132,890.

The corn crop of 1900 was one of the largest ever gathered, while the oat crop has only once been exceeded. On the other hand, the barley and rye crops are the smallest, with one exception in each case, since 1837, the buckwheat crop is the smallest since 1883, and the hay crop the smallest, with one exception, since 1888.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Iroquois Realty Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—C. R. Mullin and N. J. Mullin, New York; W. P. Jeffery, Brooklyn.

Loop Roller Coaster Company of Brooklyn; capital, $30,000. Directors—W. S. Parks, Boston; F. A. Sawyer and H. C. Leonard, New York City.

N. Dain's Sons' Company of Peekskill, to deal in lumber and building material; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. M. Dain, H. P. Dain, and Grace A. Dain, Peekskill.

Ossining Heat and Light and Power Company of Sing Sing; capital, $250,000. Directors—J. S. Sumner-Hill and A. L. White, Brooklyn; J. M. Mitchell, New York.

Merchants' Company of New York City, to manufacture hides, leather, and leather products; capital, $1,000. Directors—W. J. Sandiford, E. J. O'Connor, and J. M. McCaffery, New York City.

Woodward & Hill Company of Albany, to manufacture and sell carriages and saddlery hardware; capital, $225,000. Directors—Walter M. Woodward, Mary B. Woodward, and Samuel E. McAvoy, Albany.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 27.—The Midland Canal Company of Fargo, N. D., was chartered at Dover to-day; capital, $1,000,000.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Dwellings and Small Properties Make Up a Fair Day's Business —Auction Room Dealings.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Josephine Halstead, for $85,000, the four-story dwelling 127 West Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Wright Barclay has sold for Peter Wagner the four-story American basement dwelling 341 West Eighty-fourth Street, 17 by 102.2, one of a row of three recently completed.

The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company is the purchaser of 38 Wall Street, the sale of which was reported yesterday. The property is subject to a long lease, and will, it is said, be held as an investment.

Rumors of the sale of the property 682 Broadway, a three-story building at the southeast corner of Great Jones Street, lacks confirmation. Title to the parcel stands in the name of Temple Prime. The present tenants of the building, the East River National Bank, will vacate the premises on May 1, but an officer of that institution said yesterday that he was not aware that the property had been sold.

It is reported that Ambrose K. Ely has sold to Dr. George F. Laidlaw the four-story dwelling 58 West Fifty-third Street, 21 by 100.5.

Porter & Co. have sold for Ellen Dreher, as executrix of the estate of John Fallon, for $24,500, the five-story double tenement 304 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11.

Edward Stein and Charles Gahren have sold for John F. Cordes the five-story flat, with store, 586 Columbus Avenue, 27.8 by 100.

Kahn & Baumann have sold for Annie Ripin the three-story dwelling 245 East Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.5, to Robertson & Grant, and have resold the property for the latter firm to a client for occupancy.

Peter Axelrad has sold for William Prager to Samuel Padwee, for $39,250, the seven-story flat 44 Gouverneur Street, 24 by 102.

A report of sales made by Brokers I. Randolph, Jacobs & Co., published in this column yesterday, made it appear that Ruth & Hoffman had bought 65 East Ninety-ninth Street, and George Schuster 75 Christopher Street. There parties, respectively, are the sellers, and not the purchasers, of these properties.

Ghames & Losere have sold for William C. Schwarz, for $4,000, the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of La Fontaine Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

The apartment house at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, 50 by 100.5, was transferred yesterday by Louis Korn to the Jackson Realty Company for a consideration of $150,000 over mortgages of $250,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

927, 929, and 931 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 110 feet east of Robbins Avenue, each 25 by about 110, three four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Austin B. Fletcher, as trustee $39,919

12A West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 219 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 22 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Austin B. Fletcher, as trustee 19,945

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

49 and 51 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 305.6 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 39.6 by 99.11, four-story brick and stone double flat; foreclosure sale, to Anthony Smyth 45,500

By James L. Wells.

Two Hundred and Third Street, south side, 167.3 feet east of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 50 by 100, two-story dwelling; executor's sale, to Henry B. Johnson 3,250

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, southeast corner of Belmont Avenue, 31 by 102.2 by 19.6 by 98.5, vacant; public auction sale, to J. H. Cronk 2,400

By Herbert A. Sherman.

209 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 102 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Trust Company, as trustee 13,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

621 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Jane Street, 19 by 55.3 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to James Everard 17,287

205 to 209 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 59 by 139.5 by 60.1 by 141.10, one-story brick building on 205, four-story brick flat on 207 and 209; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Equitable Life Assurance Society 35,000

577 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Tiebout Avenue, 20 by 90, three-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Building Loan Banking Company 4,303

1,029 Tiffany Street, west side, 253.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to Max Minzesheimer .. 9,650

580 and 582 Robbins Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 50 by 94, one-story frame building; foreclosure sale, to Bullesbach Brothers 9,600

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 437 East Sixth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 90.10, leasehold, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $6,564.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 69 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 92.6 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 12.6 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,861.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 211 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 421 feet west of Second Avenue, 15 by 92, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,478.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alfred Lauterbach, referee, 68 Edgecombe Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 20 by 68, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,296.

By Charles

HART TO REGAIN CONTROL

Third Avenue Road's Old Chief Owner Will Redeem His Stock.

SQUEEZE FOR MONEY LENDERS

Some Have Disposed of Collateral and Must Pay Penalty for Efforts to Manipulate Values.

Henry Hart, formerly President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and for many years a conspicuous figure in municipal street railways, is about to come into his own again. Within the next few weeks he will call on the Wall Street syndicate, which has had pledged with it several million dollars' worth of his stock in the Third Avenue Company, to return to him the collateral and take back the amount for which it was pledged. The story is a dramatic one.

When the affairs of Mr. Hart became so involved a year ago as to threaten his holdings in the road's stock, his friends, including A. J. Elias, his son-in-law, then President of the Third Avenue Company; Edward Lauterbach, and a number of others, made rigorous efforts to save him from the impending ruin. As a result of their efforts, a syndicate was formed which included many prominent financiers. With this syndicate Mr. Hart deposited $3,000,000 of the stock of the company at par. The agreement which was entered into between the parties in January last was to the effect that about a million dollars' worth of the stock, which was then quoted in the market at 120, was to be sold outright at par to the new company. In consideration of Mr. Hart's virtually giving the syndicate this $200,000 in profits, the syndicate agreed to lend Mr. Hart about $2,000,000 on the remaining stock. The syndicate was to hold this stock as collateral security for a year, with the understanding that if Mr. Hart was unable to take up his obligations at maturity, the syndicate could buy the remaining stock at 125.

The troublous times for the Third Avenue line that followed this deal are history. The break of the stock to 50, its almost immediate recovery to par following the control obtained over it by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the appointment of a receiver, and other collateral matters are well known. Through all, it was contended by Mr. Hart's friends that the syndicate, or some of the members of it, had not been the least active of those who were systematically hammering at the property and trying to encompass its ruin. There was never at any time the faintest expectation that Mr. Hart would be able to take up his stock at the expiration of the term of the contract, and now that he stands ready to do so it is stated in unmistakable terms by Mr. Hart's friends that more than one of the persons comprising the syndicate are in sore straits and that some of them have even gone so far as to try to effect a compromise with the agents representing Mr. Hart.

These members of the syndicate, confronted by a call from Mr. Hart for his stock, which, it is alleged, they have sold out, are in the position of being unable to procure any of the stock in the market. It is now held almost entirely as investment stock from the fact that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has guaranteed within a certain time to pay to the holders 6, 6, and 7 per cent. interest. What will be the outcome of the matter when Mr. Hart stands ready to fulfil his part of the agreement can only be conjectured. The fact is that Mr. Hart has raised all the money necessary to take over his collateral and the Travelers' Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., is advancing the final part of the necessary $2,000,000.

A. J. Elias, when spoken to concerning the matter yesterday, said: "I do not see how the matter interests any one except the parties to the agreement. Mr. Hart borrowed certain moneys, he pledged certain securities, he stands ready to pay back the loan and take his property. That is all there is to it. The details are of no consequence."

Edward Lauterbach was also of the opinion that the matter was a private one. "A loan was made," he said, "collateral was given, now the man stands ready to repay the loan and he naturally wants the security he pledged. The security is worth more than it was pledged for and naturally he is anxious to have it. It is entirely a private matter and I do not care to say anything more about it."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MARIE S. PENFIELD.—Judgment for $5,027 was entered yesterday against Marie S. Penfield in favor of John Wanamaker for balance due for goods sold to her between Feb. 1 and June 1. She paid $637 on the bill. She was served with the summons at 123 West Eighty-ninth Street.

Out of Town.

ARMSTRONG, BAKER & CO.—Armstrong, Baker & Co. of New Hartford, N. Y., manufacturers of underwear and knit goods, made a general assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors to George W. Rice of New Hartford. The firm has been in business a number of years and employed about 100 hands.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DAVID MAIBRUNN.—David Maibrunn, residing at 67 Grove Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,456 and nominal assets of $2,782, in outstanding accounts. He was formerly in the meat business for ten years.

ALBERT H. BALCOM.—Albert H. Balcom, clerk, residing at 219 West Thirty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,320 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Chicago in 1897 and 1898, as a partner in the firm of Bernarde & Balcom.

JOSEPH DAUGIRD.—Joseph Daugird, residing at 19 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,750 and no assets. The debts were contracted at Dallas, Texas, twelve years ago, where he failed in September, 1889.

GEORGE M. COLLINS.—George M. Collins, agent, residing at 530 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $36,292 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $15,522 are secured by bond and mortgage, and $8,798 damages for personal injuries in favor of Elise Koch, who recovered a judgment against him in Chicago on May 6, 1900. The liabilities were contracted in Chicago from 1895 to 1900.

JOHN MCSWEENEY.—John McSweeney, builder, of 241 West One Hundred and Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $201,202 and assets consisting of lots at White Plains, $400, and notes for $775, the value of which is unknown. Mr. McSweeney was for many years in the liquor business, which he gave up about three years ago, and has also been in the building line for about ten years. Of the liabilities, $74,500 are secured by bond and mortgage on property formerly owned by him, and $126,702 are unsecured. Among the unsecured liabilities are $77,000 to Robert W. Stuart for money loaned on a bond dated Aug. 31, 1899, and $23,679 deficiency judgment in favor of Jeremiah P. Robinson, as trustee for Elizabeth De Witt Leonard, the property being at Nos. 3,132 and 3,134 Broadway. There are twenty-four other unsecured creditors, principally for materials and labor.

CHARLES E. WHITE.—Charles E. White, truckman, residing at 72 Bedford Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,959 and assets of $500 on a debt due. Of the liabilities, $2,314 are stated to be alleged liability for goods stolen by two persons, and the claims are in favor of Hochstim & Bossach, $1,400; David J. Ullman, $670; Hein & Fox, $190, and M. D. Mirsky & Co., $54. The rest of the liabilities are for groceries, liquors, cigars, rent, and money loaned. Samuel S. Myers, his attorney said that the reason for Mr. White's going into bankruptcy is that an employe had absconded with a large amount of goods intrusted to his care for delivery. Mr. Ullman, one of the creditors, who lost a considerable quantity of goods in this way, commenced an action in conversion in the Municipal Court against Mr. White and sought to obtain an order for his arrest. Mr. Myers obtained an injunction in the United States District Court restraining the continuance of the proceedings in the Municipal Court. Mr. White started in the trucking business thirty-five years ago, and was located at Bleecker and Wooster Streets.

WARDEN J. E. NAGLE FAILS.

Commissioner's Brother's Liabilities $11,221 and Assets $26.

John E. Nagle, residing at 119 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $11,221 and assets $26 cash in two banks. Mr. Nagle is Warden of City Prisons and a brother of Percy Nagle, Street Cleaning Commissioner. He formerly kept a saloon

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

37 and 39 Liberty Street, 44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Purchasers of Real Estate should inform themselves of its methods, its charges and its facilities for lending on Bond and Mortgage.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ONE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, EVERY IMprovement, thirty-foot frontage; your choice of three, including corner; bakers' oven; near "L" road, trolleys, and schools; rent of stores pays all expenses; must be seen to be appreciated. OWNER, on premises, 956-958 East 165th St.

LOTS.—Bronx bargains; Tremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs.; Fordham Road; three Woodlawn corners; others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—Handsome private dwelling, East 50th St.; price right; little cash needed; might exchange. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

NO. 81 WHITE STREET, NEAR BROADWAY. —Business building; submit offers. GURNEE & HOPKINS, No. 134 West 23d St.

A BEEKMAN ST. BUILDING, LOT 140 FEET deep, for sale at large reduction; owner to live abroad. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

24TH WARD.—Several tracts desirably located acreage, for sale or exchange. OWNER, 20 Broad St., Room 1,002.

WEST 94TH ST.—Three-story house; 11 rooms; bargain price. OWNER, 142 West 38th St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE.—Corner lot 99x100; best location Palisade Park; $1,000; easy terms.

FOR RENT.—Large 11-room new house, Hackensack, furnished or unfurnished; all improvements; large lot; near stations; might sell. PANGBORN & MARSHALL, 62 Wall St.

SALE, RENT.—Allenhurst, Elberon, Hollywood, Monmouth Beach, Rumson Road; desirable furnished cottages. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

DEMAREST STATION.—Charming Queen Anne house, 8 lots; perfect order; cheap, $4,500. THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, HAS many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country Properties for sale and exchange. Flats, Tenements, Business Property, Lots, private Dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban Houses and Farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

Country Houses Wanted.

WANTED—To rent a 2-family house in suburbs; must have all modern improvements; healthy location; good communications to Williamsburg and lower Broadway, New York; rent about $40 a month. M., Box 147 Times.

at 122 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street for five years, but gave it up about two years ago, and among the liabilities is a claim for rent of that place.

Of the liabilities, $200 is secured by a chattel mortgage on furniture to the Fidelity Loan Association, and $1,575 is indorsements on accommodation paper. The liabilities were contracted from 1890 to 1900, but most of them were contracted in the past three years for liquors, cigars, rent, livery, milk, &c. He owes $120 for rent of a stock ticker, $200 balance due for a piano, $480 for livery, $3,417 for rent, and $162 for ice. There are twenty-four creditors.

It was stated in the petition that $100 fees to counsel were paid for Mr. Nagle by Samuel Piser.

The Adolph M. Sayre Attachment.

Deputy Sheriff Murray has served the attachment obtained against Adolph Monnell Sayre by Maude H. Kirtland for $4,500, upon O. A. Jones at 258 West Ninety-ninth Street. The Sheriff received a prior attachment against Mr. Sayre on Dec. 6 for $75 in favor of Andrew G. Dickinson, Jr., and attached three fur garments in the hands of a furrier.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AVALLONE, or DOMATO, Frances—G. Stolz	$316
ARCHER, Joseph—Booker Contracting Company	706
BARTH, John C.—G. M. Miller	1,040
BELL, George, and Charles Kline—J. Plower	96
BRENNAN, Michael and Catharine—B. A. Brennan	173
BROWN, LEWIS C.—A. B. Gibbs	121
BAKER, J. Fred—M. Auer and another	251
BENDA, Laurence, by Guardian—F. Kell and another, costs	148
COWAN, Lizzie S.—J. M. Skinner	396
CLARK, William J.—Electrical World and Engineer	378
CASE, Franklin, Jr., and Franklin O.—J. P. Duncan	534
CUMMINGS, James V.—Union Bluestone Company, costs	147
CUMMINGS, James V.—E. Sweeney & Sons, costs	119
DAVIS, Harris, and Solomon Moneson—F. Seiffler	476
DONNELLY, John A.—Frank Moss and others, Commissioners, &c., costs	103
ELTERICH, G. Otto—W. E. Fitzgerald	311
EMERY, Alfred D.—M. A. Auerbach	31
FINKELSTEIN, Joseph—L. Horowitz	301
FINKE, Charles—M. Frank's Sons	90
FLYNN, Michael, and James R. Quinn—F. Westheimer	111
GAVIGAN, Ambrose A.—J. A. Philbrick	136
GARRISON, G. Blake—R. L. Robinson, Jr., costs	79
HERTZ, Charles—D. Brinkman	52
HERZBERG, Robert—C. Wittmann	134
HOLBORROW, Sidney—H. E. Graham and others, by guardian	102
HERRMANN, Joseph—G. W. Perkins and others	30
HARRIS, George H.—J. H. Patterson, costs	63
JARVIS, Samuel, Jr.—C. Michaelis	613
KOHN, Ignatz—J. H. Bahrenburg and others	406
KLEIN, Emilie—Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, costs	118
KERLER, Adolph—E. A. Thomalen and another	192
KOHN, Louis—I. Beck and others	318
KIRSTEN, Robert J.—The Cook & Bernheimer Company	384
LANE, Herman D.—Cook & Bernheimer Company	96
LAWALL, Edward D.—J. Van Orden	525
MILLER, Emma R.—J. A. Toscani and another	90
MURRAY, Josephine S.—Church E. Gates & Co.	272
MOORE, Elizabeth—United States Electric Light and Power Company	187
MATTHEWS, George H.—M. D. Chapman	63
MADDEN, Frank M.—Schade Brothers	141
PENFIELD, Marie S.—John Wanamaker	5,027
PRESTON, William R., Jr.—B. R. Preston, costs	74
PARKER, S. Webber and Frank—M. F. Werner	133
RICCI, Giovanni—J. I. Metzger	279
SULLIVAN, Jerry—The City of New York, costs	88
SILVERSTONE, Barler and Louis, also Minnie Gordon—Harris Cohen and another	422
STRUCK, George—L. Rabinowitz	124
TUSO, Raffaelo—M. Gugenheim	222
TOWER, George W.—T. H. Patterson	1,655
VAN WYK, William—A. Cohen	219
VANDERHOVEN, Orrin—Press Publishing Company, costs	250
WEIGHTMAN, Malcolm—F. Acker and others	41
WAGNER, Frederick—B. J. York and others, Commissioners, &c., costs	108
WATSON, Samuel—C. Becker	146
WALKER, John—W. Muller	206
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—G. M. Walgrove	3,600
BARRETT CHEMICAL COMPANY—The City of New York	120
WILLIAM EGGERT COMPANY—The City of New York	42
CLOAK AND SUIT MANUFACTURING Association—The City of New York	1,182
STANARD EXPRESS COMPANY—The City of New York	88
SERVOSS PUBLISHING COMPANY—The City of New York	168
THORNE TYPESETTING MACHINE Company—The City of New York	527
KENSINGTON COMPANY—The City of New York	77
WILLARD MANUFACTURING COMpany—The City of New York	598
CASSELL PUBLISHING COMPANY—The City of New York	273
OWL'S HEAD HOTEL COMPANY—The City of New York	144
MILLER BROTHERS CUTLERY COMpany—The City of New York	90
AMERICAN LIGHTING COMPANY—The City of New York	1,182
BALANCED LOCOMOTIVE AND ENgineering Company—The City of New York	259
CHICOPEE GUANO COMPANY—The City of New York	120
MOUNT MORRIS ELECTRIC LIGHT Company—M. Caglione, administratrix, &c., costs	138
COMMERCIAL DISPLAY ADVERTISING Company—J. J. Connell	519

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, 680 FEET WATER front, foot 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn, 200x240; yard and building; 32 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. PIERSON & WOLFFE, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 583 Cort.

6 well located corners for SALOONS.
3 desirable corners for BAKERIES.
5 promising corners for DRUG STORES.
4 special corners for GROCERS.
2 extra large corners for DRY GOODS.
JOHN H. BURTIS, Gates Av., cor. Broadway.

ONE LEFT—2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2-STORY AND basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price $4,000; cash $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,249 Sterling Place; open; investigate.

Mortgage Loans.
New York and Brooklyn Property.
DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN.

DAIRY FARM, HOUSE, AND BARN, $2,200; easy terms; 14 acres; house and barn $900; many others. Send for list, BEARDALL, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

BARGAINS.—Three choice lots, Prospect Place, Sterling Place, near Washington Av. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway, Manhattan.

WHEN YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN BROOKlyn real estate, call and see KETCHAM BROS., 1,565 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE,
A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE
in a refined neighborhood, on the shore at Byram Point, consisting of (2½) acres of high land on the open sound, on the New Haven Railroad, (7) minutes' drive to station, and only (39) minutes from Grand Central Depot, with a Colonial Style house, built of yellow Nova Scotia stone and frame, consisting of (23) rooms, (3) baths handsomely decorated, all the latest improvements, open plumbing of the finest manufactured.

Stable for (6) horses and ample space for carriages.

An excellent Dock, and a (40) foot Boathouse, bath houses, beach. The grounds are beautifully laid out. All in the best of order. For other particulars call or address THOMAS N. COOKE, P. O. Building, Greenwich, Conn.

FARM, 126 ACRES, 10 TIMBER; 18-ROOM house, 2 barns; farmhouse; plenty fruit; productive soil; 1 hour from city; cost, $35,000; must sell to close estate; price, $10,000. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

ALL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE A SPECIALty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

OWNERS! ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT AS sured of property placed in my charge. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ST. ANN BUILDING,
3 & 5 WEST 18TH ST.,
1 DOOR FROM 5TH AVE.
LARGE LIGHT LOFTS.
Modern fire-proof building, with all conveniences. Suitable for Publishers and Book-sellers. Passenger and Freight Elevators. WARREN & SKILLIN 96 BROADWAY.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET AT LOWEST RATES. JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

FACTORY, POWER, RAILROAD SWITCH. Sprinklers, cheap labor, low freights. W. LAWTON, Kingston, N. Y.

LARGE LIGHT OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR, NICEly furnished, for rent to May 1, 1901. Apply Room 33, 261 Broadway.

LIGHT OFFICE—12x20, in fireproof building; elevator, heat, telephone, &c. JACOB A. KING, 491 Broadway.

6TH AV., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

16TH ST., 423 WEST.—Large store, with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

40TH ST., 433 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $16.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 368 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE IOWA,
135 West 104th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Av. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.

PAUL B. PUGH & CO., Builders and Owners.
STABLER & SMITH, AGENTS,
674 COLUMBUS AVE., 93D ST.
TELEPHONE 79 RIVERSIDE.

BACHELOR AP'TS.
112 West 44th St.
2 large light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

BROADWAY, 2,680 to 2,690, COR. 102D ST.—7 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; BATH; all improvements; hall service; $40.00 to $55.00.

Brooklyn.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, (new,) 404 and 406 Gold St., between Fulton and Willoughby; right in the dry goods section; 5 rooms and tiled bath; steam heated; hot water supplied; refrigerator; every room has outside window; resident janitor; private block; they just meet the demand for this section; rent $23 to $26. C. H. DENISON.

BUTLER ST., 173 TO 181, NEAR BOND.—3 handsome large rooms, newly painted; $5 to $8.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 96TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $38. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

107TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH Av. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

1ST AV., 1,083, NEAR 59TH ST.—8 large, light rooms; newly painted; $7.00 to $7.50.

Brooklyn.

ELEGANT CORNER FLAT, 6 ROOMS, $19.00, Ralph and Putnam Avs.; 593 Park Place, near Franklin, $14.00. Janitors.

HICKS ST., 363.—Desirable apartments of two and three rooms; prices, $7 and $8.

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THOMAS STOKES,
Coal Dealer. Best grades of house coal, fresh mined, standard weight, lowest prices. Yards, 10th Av. and 52d St., 10th Av. and 54th St., 9th Av. and 34th St. Telephones 244 38th St., 203 Columbus.

STOKES BROS.'
HARLEM COAL YARD,
121st St. and 8th Av. Telephone 131 Harlem. A trial will insure best of service at lowest prices. Superior quality and weight guaranteed.

When in Need of Coal, Remember
LEONARD BROTHERS,
COAL AND WOOD.
245 WEST 125TH STREET.
Tel. 344 Harlem. Yard and Wharf, Mad. Ave., 135th & 136th Sts. (Harlem River.)

ESTABLISHED 1843.
GUEST & CO.,
COAL AND WOOD.
Yards, 7th Av., cor. 49th St. Telephone, 485 Columbus. 306 West 43d St. Telephone, 2,279 38th St.

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD AT
THEDFORD'S,
27th St. and 9th Av. Quantity, quality, service. Telephone 386-18th St.

T. H. Thorn & Co.
Best grade of red and white ash coal. Yard, 2d Ave., cor. 29th St. Tel. 1422 Madison sq.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER PIANOS

"Among all the instruments of the renowned makers, here and abroad, I to-day prefer the Weber because of its sympathetic tone-quality." EMMA CALVE.

"The Weber has given me the greatest satisfaction." JOHANNA GADSKI.

"The quality and tone are exceedingly sympathetic." MILKA TERNINA.

"It is a beautiful instrument." EDOUARD DE RESZKE.

"Perfect for accompanying the voice." ERNST VAN DYCK.

"Your pianos surpass all in excellence, both as to sonority and richness of tone." T. SALIGNAC.

Examine our Beautiful Holiday Stock and obtain our prices and terms.

Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th Street, New York, 605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

CALENBERG PIANOS
Are THE BEST in
TONE, TOUCH, FINISH and DURABILITY.
Over 16,000 pleased customers is our evidence.
Special Inducements for Holiday Season.
TUNING, REPAIRING, RENTING.
Warerooms, 23 East 14th St.
EASY TERMS. OPEN EVENINGS.
A good Piano for $10 down and $1.50 weekly.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A PIANO IT
will be to your interest to consult us and ascertain the great advantages in price, terms, and quality of the Hardman. "A word to the wise is sufficient." If in town call on us, if not, write. Hardman, Peck & Co., Mfrs., 5th Ave. and 19th St.

POPULAR
PEASE PIANOS.
109 WEST 42d ST., JUST WEST OF 6th AV.
Over 64,000 purchasers in the last half century will attest to the durability and fine tone qualities of the PEASE PIANOS. Special factory prices and easy terms. Bargains in used pianos of standard makes, from $125 up. Write for catalogue.
OPEN EVENINGS.

THE PIANOTIST
PIANO PLAYER.
An Ideal Christmas Gift.
The Only Player Awarded Medal at Paris Exposition of 1900.
Plays Any Piano. Any One Can Play It. Easily fitted to any piano. Endorsed by leading musicians. Recitals daily. Cash or Installments. THE PIANOTIST, 503 Fifth Av., Cor. 42d St.

MATHUSHEK & SON and OPERA PIANOS
This is bargain week with us, and we offer our patrons the rarest bargains of the year, including Chickering Grand, Steinway Upright, Decker Brothers', and our own new Holiday Stock at reduced prices; a small cash payment and balance in easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St. Open evenings.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments. In addition to elegant Holiday Stock, we have Steinway, $150; Chickering, $165, and many other rare bargains; rents, $4 up. 741-743 5TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST. Open Evenings.

Buy of manufacturer: reliable Connor Pianos; easy terms; renting; exchanging; repairing. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

$200 New Piano, stool, and scarf, $7 per month. Call at 1,569 Broadway, corner 47th St.; open evenings.

WINTERROTH PIANOS, CASH, INSTALLMENTS. $125 UPWARD. 105 EAST 14TH ST. & 98 5TH AV. Open Evenings

$100.00—THIS MONTH ONLY, HOLIDAY BARgains; Beautiful Upright Piano, Stool, Scarf, 5 years' warrantee, one quarter's lessons free with every Piano; latest improvements. BANKS, 593 Lexington Av., 52d St.; open evenings.

MARSCHEIDER, 19 East 14th St.—Guaranteed high-grade pianos; easy terms; bargains in used pianos; price on every piano. Open evenings.

BARGAINS—New and second-hand upright pianos; fine makes, all improvements, mahogany, walnut, oak, or rosewood cases; fully warranted; $125 up; open evenings. WHITNEY & CO., 112 West 125th St.

EMERSON PIANOS.—Beautiful new designs; several slightly used; at unusually low prices; Steinway Parlor Grand; rare bargain. GEO. W. HERBERT, 10 East 17th St.

BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; in ve value for money than elsewhere guarante; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT BARGAIN; $150.—Highgrade uprights, easy payments; rented, $3 upwards, allowed on purchase. Open evenings. O. W. WUERTZ, 1,514 Third Av., near 85th.

BARGAINS—Pianos, new and second-hand; Steinway, Chickering, $100 up; rent $3 up; also self-playing pianos. MYLIUS, 12 Union Square, between 14th and 15th.

BEFORE RENTING OR PURCHASING A piano call and examine our stock; rents $3 up; old pianos exchanged. DEWEY & CO., 5 East 14th St.

$10.00 FIRST PAYMENT, BALANCE EASY installments; elegant new uprights, delivered free. WESER BROS., 524 West 43d St.

STEINWAY, EVERY IMPROVEMENT, BEAUtifully carved, great sacrifice. Elegant Upright only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

SQUARE PIANO, $15; PEDAL BASS ORGAN, $20; 50c. weekly installments. TIFFANY PIANO CO., 129 5th Av.

WALTERS PIANOS, 105 WEST 33D ST., NEAR Broadway.—Large assortment, various makes; installments, exchange, repairing, tuning.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED pianos; easy payments; squares exchanged. WESER BROS., 524 West 43d St.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS this week; extraordinary bargains for cash. HAHN, 105 W. 23d St.

BUY THE RELIABLE LOHMANN PIANOS. CASH, INSTALLMENTS; RENTED AND EXCHANGED, 115-117 EAST 14TH ST.

UPRIGHT, ROSEWOOD CASE, FULL-SIZE, $50; snap. O'REILLY, 109 Franklin Av., near Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

RENTS $5 TO $5 MONTHLY FOR PIANOS with orchestra and tremolo attachments. WESER BROS., 524 West 43d St.

UPRIGHT, $50; CHICKERING BARGAIN; Installments. LOCKHART & CO., 117 East 14th St. and 92 5th Av.

Lost and Found.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, Madison Av. car, diamond solitaire stud, 1⅞ carats. Address R. E. M., 33 Union Square, Room 68.

LOST.—STOCK CERTIFICATE, Southern R. R. Preferred; payment stopped; reward. FRANK M. SHARPE, 100 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Lawyers.

DIVORCE $50 entire expense. Lawyer GEO. ROBINSON, 66 Nassau.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DRESS WELL.
IF YOU NEED YOUR READY CASH, WE WILL GIVE YOU
CREDIT.
We have a fine line of MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING of latest styles, ready to wear, on weekly or monthly payments.
FALK'S, Bet. 31st and 32d Sts.
451 8TH AV.,
OPEN SATURDAY AND MONDAY EVENINGS.

CREDIT TO ALL.
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES
on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality goods guaranteed; holiday goods a specialty.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO.,
177-179 Broadway. Take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

EDISON OR COLUMBIA RECORDS, $3.50 PER doz.; New Columbia Phonographs, $1.00, $4.50, $6.00, $10.00; very best made, $20.00; concert machines, $38.00; large records, 75c. each; records and talking machines exchanged. J. McELLYNNE, 202 B'way, Room 4.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY.—Cash or credit; reliable goods only, at moderate prices; article delivered on first payment; will send representative if desired. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND COMPANY, 19 Maiden Lane; take elevator.

SEWING MACHINES.—New, $9 to $35; second hand, $3 to $7. Open evenings. Write. Agent will call. $2 down, 50c. weekly. Discount for cash or 3 months. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 Third Av., bet. 16th and 17th Sts.

R. V. HURD, LATE WITH WILLIAM MOIR, saves you money on diamonds, watches, and all repairing; old gold, jewelry, gems bought, exchanged or remodeled, 126 West 23d St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs.

CUT THIS OUT! BY PRESENTING THIS ADvertisement at DAVIDOW BROS., 3d Av., cor. 124th St., the leading jewelers of Harlem for fine diamonds, watches, etc., you will receive a handsome souvenir free, starting Dec. 28.

TYPEWRITER, (NEW.) $40; REMODELED Remingtons, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED; EXpert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS. — REMINGTONS, SMITHS, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

CREDIT WATCHES, $1 WEEKLY; DIAMONDS, silver novelties lowest prices; strictly confidential, oil paintings. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane; take elevator.

PHONOGRAPHS, GRAPHOPHONES BOUGHT, exchanged, sold, cash or $1 week; gramophone plates $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

CHAIRS, FOLDING IRON DIVAN BED, UPright Piano, Furniture, Typewriter, &c., of Doctor's office, 18 East 32d St.

SEWING MACHINES.—Best in the world for the least money; new machines for $10.00 at J. T. COUGHLIN, 544 8th Av., near 37th St.

INVENTION, PATENTED IN FOUR COUNtries, $90 if sold this week. PATENTED, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

AT 344 6TH AV. AND 172 WEST 23D ST.—Foot Knitting Co.; stocking refooted; underwear repaired.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TRUSTS WIN: BRAINS, PERSISTENCY, Good Business and Capital, "CONSOLIDATED," WINS TRUST. The business is Financial and Industrial, with 50 good positions, from Managers to Mechanics; $600 to $2,500 yearly income; investment required, $100 to $1,000, $50,000 interests divided among employees and agents. Your credentials and FULL personal information investigated before sending you application blanks and particulars. P. O. Box 3,699, Boston, Mass.

CAN SECURE CONTRACT, 22 MILES TRACtion railroad; also building of power house; wanted, partner or partners with money; good inducements; court investigation. Address SUPT., care Kenny & Co., contractors, 1,232 Southern Boulevard.

RARE INVESTMENT.—Manufacturing stock, new electric lamp, perfect economy, adapted to all currents; will have enormous sales and pay heavy dividends; few $50 shares for sale at $10. Send for particulars at once. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway, New York.

CASHIER.—National bank, (out of town,) now organizing, desires a gentleman of highest character as cashier; $5,000 to $10,000 investment in bank's stock necessary. Attorneys, Box 101 Times.

A CHOICE MAGAZINE PUBLISHING OPPORtunity for party with literary tastes wanting safe, promising property; $5,000 upward required; low price. Publishers' Broker, HARRIS, 159 Nassau St.

A VERY PROFITABLE ESTABLISHED BUSIness, incorporated, $31,000 paid in capital, desires to extend operations; will dispose of some treasury stock to right party; Secretaryship open. J., 270 West 34th St.

WANTED—A partner to take an interest in a jobbing optical business; energy, ability, and moderate capital necessary. E., Box 107 Times.

SEND 35c. FOR SAMPLE FASTEST-SELLING article. Something new; 90% profit. UP-TO-DATE NOVELTY CO., New Milford, Conn.,

ADVICE FREE.—Patents promptly procured; Investors' Guide FREE. EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPEWRITER

FOUND DYING IN AREAWAY

Dr. Brown, Noted Syracuse Oculist, Expired in Police Station.

Theory of Foul Play, Disproved by the Autopsy, Which Showed Asphyxiation.

Dr. Ulysses Higgins Brown of Syracuse, N. Y., one of the most prominent oculists in the country, was found lying unconscious yesterday morning inside the iron palings of a shallow areaway at 200 West Forty-fifth Street, the home of Richard King, a broker.

The man was first noticed at 6:45 o'clock by a milkman, who called Policeman Hillman of the West Forty-seventh Street station. The peculiar position in which he was found seemed to indicate that he had fallen through the iron gate. There were two abrasions on his face. He was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where he died a few minutes later, without regaining consciousness. Papers in his pockets established his identity. He also had about $10 in money and a gold watch and chain. The body was removed to the Morgue, where Dr. Weston performed an autopsy.

Dr. Weston at first expressed the opinion that the bruises on the head might have been made with some instrument, and that the man had been attacked by footpads, but, on hearing the story of the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, Dr. Weston arrived at the conclusion that death had been caused by asphyxia, and that the cuts and bruises could have been caused by a fall. The lungs of the man were entirely congested, the liver enlarged, and the brain showed the effects of habitual use of alcohol.

How Dr. Brown came to be in West Forty-fifth Street is not known. Mr. King is not acquainted with the physician, and members of his family know nothing of the case until notified by the police. It is believed that Dr. Brown fell into the areaway, if he did fall, between 6:30 and 6:50 o'clock. The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station believe that the gate by which he was found was unlocked, and that Dr. Brown leaned against it and pitched forward. Mrs. King, however, asserts that the gate was locked.

Dr. Brown and his wife left Syracuse last Friday to spend the holidays in New York. They stopped at the Hotel Imperial. The following statement was made by W. L. Barby, a friend of the family:

"On Wednesday evening Dr. and Mrs. Brown had several friends to dinner at the Imperial, and shortly after the dinner the doctor and some of his guests left the hotel. One of those who went out with Dr. Brown was Howard Irving Smith, a newspaper writer. The doctor did not return in the morning came the news of his death."

Howard Irving Smith, one of the last to see Dr. Brown alive, said that after leaving the Imperial with him they had gone to the Waldorf-Astoria, then to the Manhattan Hotel, and finally to Rector's restaurant in upper Broadway, where they ate oysters and drank a while. There they were joined by four men, one a stranger to Mr. Smith. All left the place at about 3 o'clock. Mr. Smith took a car home, and the others, he says, disappeared. Dr. Brown, he said, had been drinking champagne, but he was not intoxicated.

Dr. Brown was forty-eight years old. He has no children. He was known all over the country for his skill as an oculist, frequently being called to this and other large cities to perform difficult operations. His services commanded high prices, but he was noted as a friend of the poor, frequently attending gratis those too poor to pay him, and because of his charities. Mr. Brown is a cousin of Edwin Knowles, the theatrical manager, of Brooklyn. The solicitor of the late doctor and an undertaker, both from Syracuse, arrived in New York last night. The body is to be taken to Syracuse to-day.

MR. PHILBIN ACTS PROMPTLY.

Gets Indictment Against East Side Woman While She Is Testifying.

District Attorney Philbin made clear the line of action he will pursue regarding the resorts of the "red light district" by personally securing yesterday the indictment of May Stanley, while the latter was testifying as a State's witness in General Sessions. Morris Cohen of 535 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was charged with abducting fifteen-year-old Mollie Wallenstein of 312 East Fourth Street, taking her to one of the McGurk resorts in Third Avenue, and there administering to her drugged soda water. Later, it was testified, he took her to 79 East Tenth Street, where she was received by the Stanley woman. The latter testified that Cohen brought the girl to her house, which she said was a furnished room place, eminently respectable. Agent Barclay swore that it was a disorderly resort.

During the progress of the trial Judge Foster ordered a transcript of the testimony taken to District Attorney Philbin. The latter proceeded immediately with it before the Grand Jury, and the indictment against the woman was found. When the jury found Cohen guilty, the Stanley woman was arraigned under the indictment and committed to the Tombs until to-day. Cohen will be sentenced to-day.

Mr. Philbin sat on the bench with Judge Foster when the verdict was delivered and later visited Part II., Criminal Sessions, where Recorder Goff is sitting. Mr. Philbin bowed to the Recorder and remained in the court room a few minutes while Assistant District Attorney McClelland conducted the examination of a witness.

EVERALL WILL CONTESTED.

Children of the Testator Dispute Their Stepmother's Claims.

The children of George Everall have started a contest of his will, declaring that the paper filed in the Surrogate's office was not regularly signed. The children allege that their stepmother procured the document by fraud. This will contest comes as a climax to the legal fight over the body of the testator. At present the body of Mr. Everall is in a receiving vault at Woodlawn Cemetery awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court as to whether it shall be buried beside Mr. Everall's first wife or in the plot purchased by the second Mrs. Everall.

The will over which there is a contest is dated Sept. 20 last, and leaves all of the testator's property to the widow. Mr. Everall died on Nov. 30.

The contest was begun on behalf of Harry J. Everall, Florence E. Manuigan, and Annie E. Archer, in their petition to the Surrogate the children say "that the said alleged will was not duly executed by the said George Everall, deceased; that he did not publish the same as his will in the presence of the witnesses whose names are subscribed thereto; that he did not request the said two witnesses to be witnesses thereto, and that the said alleged witnesses did not sign as witnesses in his presence or in the presence of each other."

The will is witnessed by Pauline E. Thomas and Sarah E. Slaker. Neither witness adds her address to her signature, and the contestants declare they do not know who the witnesses are.

Francis W. Aymar represents the contestants and James W. Osborne has charge of the widow's interests.

The second Mrs. Everall was Mrs. Katherine Hayden, the widow of William Hayden, who was at one time manager for Stuart Robson. Her marriage to Mr. Everall, a Fifth Avenue tailor, took place at Trinity Church on Aug. 6, 1899, the only witness being Nellie McHenry, the actress. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Everall sailed for Europe.

In a business way the father and children were closely related, as Harry J. Everall was the Vice President of the tailoring company, while the sons-in-law were respectively Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Everall left considerable property besides his interest in the company.

Mr. Guggenheimer to Dine Newsboys.

President Randolph Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council is arranging a banquet to be given at his expense on Washington's Birthday to the newsboys of the city. On Jan. 17 President Guggenheimer will speak to the newsboys at the home on Duane Street on the subject of how to win success in life.

Daughters of Revolution Reception.

The New York City Chapter Daughters American Revolution will give a midwinter reception celebrating the wedding day of Gen. Washington. The actual date is Jan. 6, but the chapter will receive on the afternoon of Jan. 5, from 4 to 7, at Sherry's. There will be music, a collation, and addresses by distinguished guests.

DESERTED WIFE'S STORY.

Attempted Suicide the Sequel to an Elopement.

When Maud Hawthorne, a young married woman, was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with attempted suicide, she told a sad story. The young woman is twenty-two years old, and lived with her husband at 299 Marcy Avenue until Christmas Day, when she was deserted. Finding herself alone, the young wife wandered from her home into the streets, determined to end her life. She purchased mercury tablets from a drug store, and after walking about the streets until a late hour, swallowed them. She then staggered into the Eastern District Hospital, where her life was saved.

"I was tired of life," she sobbed, when asked by the Magistrate why she wanted to die. "My home is in Richmond, Va., where my people were well-to-do, my father, now dead, having been a wealthy iron founder. A year ago Thomas Hawthorne appeared in Richmond. We met and fell in love with each other. Notwithstanding parental objections, I yielded to his solicitation to elope.

"My husband brought me North, and we came to Brooklyn to live. He didn't treat me well, and I secured employment in a candy factory to help us along. Two weeks ago I was laid off, and my husband then began to act cruelly toward me, and on Christmas Day deserted me."

Magistrate Kramer was so impressed with the woman's story that he paroled her on her promise not to repeat the act, and issued a warrant for the arrest of Hawthorne on the charge of abandonment.

WILLIAM H. MOGER'S DEATH.

Dry Goods Man Expires After an Operation for Throat Trouble.

William H. Moger, Vice President and Superintendent of the dry goods corporation of Henry Batterman Company, at Flushing Avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 270 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Moger had been ill but a few hours. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning he awoke complaining of a sore throat. Dr. M. E. Peterson of 428 Hamburg Avenue was called in and after an examination found that the patient was suffering from oedema of the glottis. Dr. Stephen B. Lutz and Dr. Ricord were called in for consultation. An operation was decided upon and immediately performed.

Shortly after the operation the patient was seized with a choking spell and died a few minutes later. Before the end came, and while the patient was sinking, he seized a piece of paper, upon which he wrote a memorandum telling where all his bonds and stocks and other goods and chattels could be found.

Mr. Moger was born in Brooklyn fifty-eight years ago and was connected with the Batterman Company for sixteen years. He was President of the H. Batterman's Employes' Mutual Benefit Association. He was the former Superintendent of the South Third Street M. E. and the Cook Street M. E. Church Sunday schools.

A widow, a daughter, and a son survive him. The son, George F. Moger, is the cashier of the Broadway Bank.

FELL FOUL OF A POLICEMAN.

Spaniard Who Lost His Way Struck O'Connell Because He Refused to Fetch a Cab.

Señor Juan Gaytia y Gardia, who arrived in this country from Spain four days ago on his way to Montreal, arose early yesterday morning and left his apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a stroll. His walk finally led him to Thirty-seventh Street and First Avenue, where it struck him that the surroundings architecturally, aesthetically, and picturesquely were becoming commonplace and uninteresting in the extreme.

Turning to retrace his steps to his hotel, he came upon a gashouse, which he did not remember passing before. He took another direction, and, after walking a distance which he calculated would bring him to his apartments, he was annoyed and confused by bringing up at the busy entrance of a well-known slaughter house. After crossing numerous small parks, vacant lots, and being halted a number of times at the brink of the East River, he threaded his way back through a labyrinth of pushcarts to the same old Thirty-seventh Street and First Avenue corner, which he recognized by six large garbage barrels grouped in a strikingly informal manner.

The Old World wanderer at this moment espied Policeman William O'Connell, and petulantly directed him to call a cab. O'Connell said he would direct the Señor to a cab stand several city blocks distant.

"Ah, Carramba! get me a cab," ordered Señor Gaytia y Gardia, stamping his foot.

The policeman replied in a liquid flow of expression to the effect that he was not in that business, and then the Spaniard struck him with his fist. He was promptly arrested, and then again struck the officer.

When arraigned in the Yorkville Court the Señor explained that he had originally had no idea of assaulting the policeman, but was lost, hungry, and angry. He was held in $500 bail for trial in Special Sessions. He deposited the amount of bail with the City Chamberlain. He said he regretted the experience, as the delay will cause him to be late in arriving in Montreal.

CITY MARSHAL PRATT EXPLAINS.

Denies That He Evicted a Sick Woman and Says He Did His Duty.

City Marshal Pratt, who evicted the Dietz family in Brooklyn ten days ago, yesterday gave out a statement. Two hours after the eviction Mrs. Dietz gave birth to a child, and on Christmas Day she died in Flatbush Hospital.

Pratt in his statement denies that Mrs. Dietz was in bed when he went to the house, and further asserts that he told her he would call an ambulance if she wished to go to the hospital.

As for dispossessing her, he says he had no option, as the landlady refused to wait another day, and threatened to report him if he did not do his duty.

The body of Mrs. Dietz was removed yesterday to the home of George Kern, 117 Debevoise Street, a neighbor, who has taken the five motherless children and father in until Dietz can find quarters. Dietz had a small insurance upon his wife's life, just enough to bury her, and the funeral will take place to-day and the burial will be in the Lutheran Cemetery.

A Noted Picture Sold.

Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney has purchased a large, full-length standing portrait by Van Dyck of William De Villiers, Viscount Grandisson. It was originally in the possession of the Buckingham family, from whom it passed into the hands of Lady Grey. Jacob Herzog of Vienna, an art writer, purchased it from Lady Grey, and it was shown at the Van Dyck tercentennial in Antwerp in 1899. It was purchased there by a New York art dealer the same Autumn, but was not brought here until late last Summer.

The portrait is a remarkably fine example of the great Dutch painter. It is instinct with life, virile in execution, and is remarkable for the flesh tones and the painting of the details of the elaborately embroidered Court costume. The dealer who sold the canvas to Mr. Whitney declines to state the price paid, but the general report in art circles is that the dealer secured it for some $50,000, and doubled his money on the transaction. It is probable that Mr. Whitney paid a larger price for the picture than has ever before been paid for a painting in this country. The canvas will be a notable addition to the goodly number of examples of the early English, Dutch, and Flemish masters already owned by Mr. Whitney and which now hang in his Fifth Avenue palace.

Record of the World's Shipping.

The volume for 1901 of the "Record of American and Foreign Shipping" is now being delivered. The "Record" contains full particulars of about 17,000 vessels of all classes and nationalities, rules for the construction and classification of vessels, rules for the construction and survey of steam machinery and boilers for vessels, and provisions for the installation of electric lighting and power apparatus on shipboard. The work also contains lists and addresses of prominent shipbuilders, dry docks, marine railways, marine machinery, and boiler constructors in the United States, list of vessels whose names have been changed, also compound names indexed by last name, names and addresses of owners of vessels classed in the "Record." The "Record" is published by the American Bureau of Shipping, 66 Beaver Street, this city.

If our clothes really fitted us what a grotesque lot of men many of us would be.

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Our evening dress clothes are made to make you look well—the cut does it. A cut that has been cut, recut and studied over until absolutely right.

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SAYS RATS DROVE HIM OUT.

Tenant Declares the Rodents Show a Strange Predilection for an Up-to-Date Apartment House.

Another case was before Justice Worcester in the Eleventh District Municipal Court yesterday involving rental of apartments in the Hartley apartment house, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Central Park, in which the defendant declares he was forced to leave on account of the presence of ferocious and obtrusive rats.

The apartment house is seven stories high, and is elegantly appointed and fitted with all the latest improvements. It would appear, however, that there was something about its construction peculiarly inviting to rats, for, according to several of the tenants, about all the prosperous and well-to-do rats of Harlem have taken apartments there. Last Spring Henri Wolfe vacated his apartments in the building, and when sued for rent as a defense declared that the rats living there were so large and ferocious that they even came up out of their holes in the daytime and took viands from his table. He said that it finally came to either his leaving or the rats getting out. The rats refused to move, so he vacated. Judgment was, however, found against Wolfe, the Judge holding that rats were no excuse.

The defendant yesterday was Richard B. Lee, who vacated his apartments on May 10 last. Mr. Lee made a number of defenses, the principal one being the rat nuisance. He said the rats seemed to own the place. They ignored the tenants, and did about as they pleased. A man, he said, hardly dared stay out late at night, being certain to see all sorts of rats upon going to bed. The women went about in a state of terror, holding their skirts and leaping for chairs at the slightest sound. A bloomer epidemic was threatened among the feminine tenants.

A decision was finally given in favor of the defendant.

CANNOT GET PULP WOOD THERE.

Adirondack League Club Decides Not to Sell to Paper Manufacturers.

The Adirondack League Club held a meeting yesterday in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, at 203 Broadway, for the purpose of determining the advisability of allowing paper manufacturers to get pulp wood out of certain portions of the 100,000 acres of land leased by the club.

The Committee on Ways and Means appointed some time ago to look into and recommend whether the club should permit lumbering operations in Hamilton and Herkimer Counties presented a report at the meeting strenuously opposing the issue of such a permit. A resolution supporting this report was unanimously adopted.

The committee, through its Chairman, President J. M. Taylor of Vassar College, argued that no contract should be entered into for the cession of the pulp wood, on account of the danger of forest fires.

LOCAL OPTION TAX LAW.

President Feitner's Views—Would Exempt Mortgages from Taxation.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments was asked yesterday about the proposed local option tax law prepared for presentation to the Legislature by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce. He said:

"As a general principle I am in favor of local option in taxation. I have not studied the Chamber of Commerce law, but understand that it is the old bill introduced by Senator Elsberg revived. One fault is that the law gives the power to the Legislature to force the city to spend large sums of money and then they propose to pass a law levying assessments for State taxes in proportion to the amount of money spent by the city. This is wrong."

"Would you favor exempting mortgages from taxation?"

"Yes. There should be some reform on taxation so that the different classes of property would bear equal burdens. At the present time it is practically impossible to levy assessments on all personal property, and real estate must bear the burden."

President Feitner said he thought the Department of Taxes and Assessments would take no official action on the Chamber of Commerce law, but that the different officials might study the matter and give their views to the public.

BOY FRACTURES BOY'S SKULL.

Fight Over a Football Argument May Have Fatal Ending.

Bad feeling engendered by rivalry between two boys' football teams resulted in a fight Wednesday night between John Bressingham, fifteen years old, of 421 East Sixty-ninth Street and John Krettil, the same age, of 1,280 First Avenue. Bressingham is now in the Presbyterian Hospital with a fractured skull as a result of the encounter.

The boys belong to rival football teams and have engaged in several games. The rivalry between the teams has been so bitter that already several fights have taken place between individual members. Krettil and Bressingham met about 8 o'clock Wednesday night at Sixty-ninth Street and Avenue A, and the old football argument was taken up. Bressingham offered to fight and Krettil promptly accepted. Bressingham was getting the better of the encounter when Krettil picked up a large stone and struck his antagonist on the head with it. This ended the fight.

Bressingham went home and his mother washed the blood from his head. The wound did not appear to be serious and the boy went to bed. He awoke about midnight, however, with violent pains in his head, and his father took him to the hospital, where the surgeon said the skull was fractured and that the boy was in a critical condition. The father then went to the police station and made a complaint against young Krettil. When arrested the boy did not deny throwing the stone.

Cars Cut Off Policeman's Leg.

Andrew Shea, a mounted policeman of the High Bridge Station, fell under a railway car and had his right leg crushed below the knee while attempting to get off a train last night at King's Bridge, where he lived. He was removed to Fordham Hospital, where the surgeons decided to amputate the leg at the knee. Shea is thirty-seven years old and has been in the service for sixteen years.

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Fine Wool Blankets. Single bed size,—10-4, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 per pair.

Double bed size,—11-4, $4.50, $5.75 and $6.75,
12-4, $7.50, $8.75 and $10.00.

Down Comfortables,—extensive variety of color and pattern.

$4.00 to $20.00.

Silkoline Comfortables,.....$1.00 and $1.25.
Crochet Spreads,—full size, 90c., $1.25 and $1.60.

Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases.

SHEETS.			
Size,	54 x 90	Hemmed, 40c.	Hemstitched, 48c.
"	63 x 93 1-2	" 47c.	" 55c.
"	72 x 93 1-2	" 52c.	" 60c.
"	72 x 99	" 55c.	" 63c.
"	81 x 99	" 61c.	" 69c.
"	90 x 93 1-2	" 63c.	" 71c.
"	90 x 99	" 66c.	" 74c.
PILLOW CASES.			
Size,	45 x 38 1-2	Hemmed, 14c.	Hemstitched, 18c.
"	50 x 38 1-2	" 16c.	" 20c.
"	54 x 38 1-2	" 18c.	" 22c.

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Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SAT. JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL. Monday—Empire Co. in Mrs. Dane's Defence.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, Cor. 38th St. LAST TWO NIGHTS. MAUDE ADAMS LAST MAT. TO-MORROW at 2. Evs., 8. Mat., 2. L'AIGLON

NEXT WEEK—ADA REHAN IN "SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY." SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE Broadway and 44th St. Last 14 Nights. Xtra Mat. New Year's. JOHN HARE EVES., 8. MAT. SATURDAY. THE GAY LORD QUEX.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Saturday, New Year's, and Wednesday. WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Matinées Saturday, New Year's, and Wednesday. Broadhurst's latest farce, THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th st. & Madison Av. SARAH BERNHARDT & M. COQUELIN. LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SAT. HAMLET Dec. 31—E. S. WILLARD in DAVID GARRICK.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. LAUGHING SUCCESS. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS In Klein & Francis' Operatic Comedy, A ROYAL ROGUE. New Year Matinée Tuesday.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. 4 Cohans, Sisters O'Meers, Yorke and Adams, Ethel Levey, Mark Sullivan, Marcel's Living Bas-Reliefs, Finneys, Stoley and Birkbeck, John Kernell, Lydia Yeamans Titus, Clifford and Huth, Alice Pierce, Linton & McIntyre, 3 Mertons, Grapewin and Chance, 3 Yoscarys, St. Onges, L. Crane and others.

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:15. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Matinée New Year's. PERFORMANCE BEGINS 8:15. "A ripping success."—Eve. Sun. "A credit to Daly's."—Press. "A triumph."—Eve. World. "So good a play sure to last."—Times. Lady Huntworth's Experiment. .....By R. C. Carton.....

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Jas. R. Adams Pantomime Co. "HUMPTY DUMPTY"

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. To-night 8:15. Mat. Sat. LULU GLASER LAST 3 TIMES. SWEET ANNE PAGE. NEXT MON.—NEW YEAR'S EVE, THE BURGOMASTER. SEATS ON SALE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY. ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Av. A DECIDED SUCCESS. "Children's Theatre" "FAIRY PLAY, THE FOREST RING at 2 o'clock. Benefit for Hebrew Technical School for Girls.

KEITH'S R. G. KNOWLES, TOM NAWN & CO., RALPH JOHNSTONE, JOSEPH HART AND CARRIE DE MAR, and big holiday bill of stars.

WALLACK'S Evs. at 8:30. Matinee Wed. Sat. & New Year's, 2:15. MARY MANNERING —IN— JANICE MEREDITH

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901. Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.

To-night at 8—FIDELIO, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Scheff; MM. Bertram, Blass, and Dippel. Conductor, Damrosch.

Sat. Aft., Dec. 29, at 2—LA BOHEME, (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Occhiolini; MM. Cremonini, Campanari, Gilibert, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Sat. Ev'g, Dec. 29, at 8, at Popular Prices—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Bridewell; MM. Plancon, Journet, Sizos, and Salezs. Conductor, Flon.

Sun. Ev'g, Dec. 30, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Scotti, and Plancon, together with Met. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Damrosch.

Mon. Ev'g, Dec. 31, at 8.—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 2, at 8—MEFISTOFELE, (in Italian.) Mmes. Marguerite Macintyre and Homer; MM. Cremonini and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 4, at 8—FAUST, (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. Grand Popular Operatic Concert. SEMBRICH assisted by Mm. De Lara Bensaude, Rossi, and Dado of the Sembrich Opera Company. GRAND ORCHESTRA. MON. EVG. DEC. 31, AT 8:15. Sig. BEVIGNANI.....Conductor Direction.....C. L. GRAFF POPULAR PRICES: 75c., $1, $1.50, $2. Boxes, $12, $15. Tickets on sale at Schuberth's.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT. FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director SAT., DECEMBER 29, AT 2:30. Carnegie Hall. March from Christus, Liszt; Christmas Songs, Cornelius; Pastoral Scene from Messiah, "Hallelujah Chorus." SOLOISTS AND FULL CHORUS. Tickets now on sale at office of Society, 388 5th Ave. (36th St.)

THEATRE REPUBLIC Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15. Last Week. The Sprightly Romance of Marsac. Next Monday "In the Palace of the King." — VIOLA ALLEN — Seats Now on Sale.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. PARISIAN WIDOWS. GREAT LIVING PICTURES. This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA. Mats. Sat. & New Year's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8:30. Gen. Adm. 50c. Mat. Pcs. 50, 75, 1.00 No smoking or drinking at Mats Dressler in Miss Printz "A Great Big Success."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. JAMES O'NEILL LAST WEEK. Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15. MONTE CRISTO Nxt. Wk.—The London production QUO VADIS

Koster & Bial's 25c Mat. Daily Evenings, 25c. up. Boxes, $1. Kita di Lorenza, Etta Butler, Dolan & Lenhart, Jess Dandy, Holloway Trio, Fred Niblo, 15 others.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Mat. Sat. & N. Year's. Ev. 8:20. MADGE SMITH May Irwin's biggest hit.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Monday.) 25c. FAUST.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Eve's 8:20. Reg. Mat. 2:20. Wed. & T'mw Last Two Weeks. Secure seats for New Year's. Augustus Thomas' Masterwork, ARIZONA

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Sat. & N. Year's. FLORODORA

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & N. Year's. New special vaudeville features Followed by Rosenfeld's Successful review, The GIDDY THRONG.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2 Fiddle-Dee-Dee & Burlesques of The Gay Lord Quex & A Royal Family.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Xtra mat. New Year's—The best of rural plays, THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

Grand Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 DENMAN THOMPSON. THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

Harlem Op. House Mrs. Leslie Carter as Zaza Evgs. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. Nxt Wk—JOHN DREW as RICHARD CARVEL.

Irving Place Theatre. To-day Sat., Mon. & Tues., last Matinées of SCHNEEWITTCHEN. To-night & Sat., last times Der Grosskaufmann.

SAVOY 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & New Year's Henrietta Mistress Nell. CROSMAN

Lectures.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LECTURES FOR JANUARY.

AT COOPER UNION. Tuesdays, 8 P. M.—CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH. "A Summer in Brittany." No tickets required.

AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. Saturdays, 11 A. M.—W. R. VAN INGEN, "European Art and Japanese: Similarities and Differences." No tickets required.

AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Saturdays, 3 P. M.—DAVID T. DAY. "Mineral Resources." Apply for tickets to Secretary of University.

AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. Lectures in French, Thursdays, at 3:30. Lectures in German, January 26th and 31st, at 4:30. Lectures on Persian Literature and Civilization, January 4, 8, and 18, at 3:30 P. M.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

The last of the Nineteenth Century.

Prominent among achievements of this passing Century is Our establishment of Friday as Bargain Day, its great success, due to faithful fulfilment of promises, making it famous throughout the length and breadth of this continent.

CONSTANT AS THE WEEKS

that make the Months that make the Years that form the Centuries; it has been and will continue to be

The Day of Days for Bargains!

Here are Promises for To-day:—

LADIES' JACKETS
End of Century Offerings.

Black and Col'd Kersey Coats—box front—new sleeve—were 7.98... 4.98
Fine Kersey Auto Coats—flare or inlaid velvet collars—satin lined—pearl buttons—black and colors..... 6.98
Fine Kersey Automobiles and Jackets—Black, Brown, Tan, and Oxford—satin lined—velvet collar tailor stitched—value 13.00..... 9.98

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS

Cheviot, and Cloth—flare or flounce effect—plain or stitched bands—
Were 3.98——Friday 2.39
Were 5.49——Friday 3.98
Were 6.98——Friday 4.98
Were 7.98——Friday 5.98

BLACK VELVET DRESS HATS

full trimmed—latest midwinter styles—regularly 4.98—Friday..... 2.98

BOYS' CLOTHING
Friday Clearing Prices.

All-Wool Double-Breast Suits—Navy and Mixtures—were 4.49..... 2.98
Navy Wide Wales and Fancy Cheviot Mixtures—value 5.98..... 3.98
Oxford Twill Overcoats—3 to 10 yrs.—Six-dollar quality..... 3.98
Oxford Frieze Overcoats—7 to 15 yrs.—Six-dollar quality..... 3.98
All-Wool Cheviot Knee Pants—navy and mixtures—value .75..... .49
Percale Shirts—stiff bosoms—value .69 .49
All-Wool Flannel Waists—value .75. .49
All-Wool Sweaters—all colors..... .98

GIRLS' AND MISSES' REEFERS AND BOX COATS
Friday Clearing Prices.

Rough and Smooth Cloth—best shades—plain or large sailor collar—braid and button trim—4 to 14 yrs.—were 4.98 and 5.98..... 3.98

BABIES' CAPS AND BONNETS
Friday Clearing Prices.

Elderdown, Corded and emb'd Silk—fur, braid, ribbon and lace trim—all sizes—light and dark colors—slightly tumbled, but not soiled; were 98 cents.....now .49

CORSETS FOR FRIDAY
End of Century Clearing Sale.

Fine Jean Corsets in White, Drab, Black and fancy colors—lace trim top and bottom—were .69..... .45
Extra fine Sateen—French shape—lace trim—value 1.00..... .69

NEW YEAR'S APRONS

Swiss and Organdy—elaborate, lace and ribbon trim—fancy pockets—daintiest styles—all spick, span, fresh and clean—were .39.... .19 were .69 and .79.. .49 were 1.19 and .98..... .69
Fifty Styles to select from.

WASH DRESS FABRICS
End of Century Clearing Sale.

12½ cent Percales—yard wide..... 5
10 cent American Ginghams..... 3½
8 cent Indigo Blue Dress Cambrics.. 3½
18 cent Cashmerettes—double width.. 9½
12½ cent Black Sateens—fast dye..... 7½
12½ cent Dark Flannelettes..... 5
Accumulation of Dress Lengths and Remnants at less than half price.

DRESS GOODS
Friday Clearing Prices.

50 inch Habit Cloths—were .69..... .49
46 inch Storm Serges—were .69 and .75..... .49 and .59
54 inch Homespuns—were .79..... .59
54 inch Ladies' Cloth—were .89..... .69
54 inch Golf Suitings—were 1.19..... .79
46 inch Zibelines—were .79..... .49
50 inch Venetians—were 1.19..... .89

LADIES' NECKWEAR
End of Century Clearance.

Tecks, Imperials and Four-in-hands—stripes, figures and black—were .39 .....Friday .19
Venetian Lace and Batiste Applique Sailor Collars with revers—were .98 .....Friday .69

IN GLOVE DEPARTMENT
End of Century Clearance.

Ladies' Glace Kid—two clasp—all colors, also black and white—were .79.....Friday .59
Children's Castor Mittens—lined—were .49.....Friday .39

FURS FOR FRIDAY
End of Century Clearance.
FRIDAY.

Brook Mink Scarfs—were 4.98..... 2.98
Sable Scarfs—8 tails—were 7.00..... 4.49
Mink Scarfs—were 16.00..... 10.98
Sable Fox Scarfs—were 25.00..... 19.98
Sable Muffs—were 12.00..... 7.98
Sable Fox Muffs—were 16.00..... 11.98
Children's Sets—were 3.00..... 1.49

SILKS FOR FRIDAY
End of Century Clearance.

27 inch Black Taffetas—all silk; also 23 inch Foulards—were .50....Friday .39
26 inch Brocade Indias—ev'g shades; also 27 inch plain Col'd Taffetas—were .75.....Friday .49
Fancy Striped Taffetas—white and col'd grounds—were .79.....Friday .59
24 and 27 inch Black Satin Duchesse—all silk—were .89.....Friday .69
23 inch Black Taffetas—were .75..... .59

FLANNELS
Friday Clearing Sale.

Wool Suiting Flannels—were .30..... .19
White All Wool Flannels—were .50.. .34
White Domets—special 4½
All Wool Dress Plaids—were .39..... .29
All Wool Waist Flannels..... .29

HEAVY CURTAINS
End of Century Clearances.

Imported Velours .....were 32.00..19.98
Spun Silk Orientals....were 16.98..12.98
Reversible Mercerized..were 12.98.. 9.98
Oriental effects .....were 9.98.. 6.98
Neapolitan Velours.....were 8.98.. 5.98
Brocade Reps.....were 6.98.. 4.98
Corduroy Weaves.....were 5.98.. 3.98
Fig'd Armures.....were 4.49.. 2.98

LACE CURTAINS

All qualities, one to four pair lots—White, Ecru, and Ivory—3½ to 4 yards—
Irish Point—were 5.98—Friday..... 3.98
Irish Point—were 9.98—Friday..... 6.98
Irish Point—were 15.98—Friday..... 9.98

FANCY RUFFLED CURTAINS

	were	Friday.
Bobinet—lace trim	3.98	2.49

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; fresh northerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,905. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

NEW EMPEROR OF CHINA?

Empress Regent Said to Have Appointed a Fifteen-Year-Old Boy.

He May Be Pu-Chun, the Son of Prince Tuan, Who is Now that Age — Kwang-Su's Asks Reformers' Aid.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Standard says:

"Private advices from the Province of Shan-Si say that, while the Court was sojourning at Tai-yuen-Foo, the Empress Dowager secretly appointed a new Emperor, with the title Tung-Hsu.

"He is a fifteen-year-old boy, who was taken to Sian-Foo in the imperial yellow chair. This explains the permission given to Emperor Kwang-Su to return to Peking.

"Emperor Kwang-Su has notified the reform party that he is returning to the capital, and will need its assistance."

Whether the boy stated in the foregoing dispatch to have appointed Emperor of China by the Empress Regent, Tsze-Hsi An, is the son of Prince Tuan cannot be gathered. Prince Tuan's son was declared the heir to the throne last year, when the Empress Dowager seized the reins of power. His name is Pu-Chun, but it is customary, when a new Emperor ascends the throne, for him to adopt another name.

The age given as that of the new Emperor—fifteen years—corresponds to that of Pu-Chun, who had just entered his fifteenth year when he was declared the heir apparent.

The Chinese reform party has recently been working to secure the restoration of Emperor Kwang-Su to full power.

NEW NEGOTIATION PLANS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The State Department is inclined to discredit the report from Peking that Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching have heard from Emperor Kwang-Su, and that the Emperor objects to the provisions in the joint note calling for the reduction of the forts and the permanent establishment of legation guards. It is not considered improbable that Kwang-Su may object to these provisions, but it is not believed that he has received the note yet, and when he does receive it it is considered highly improbable that he will make an immediate answer.

It would take a week, State Department officials say, for the note to get to Kwang-Su, at his retreat in the mountains, and the same length of time for a reply to go to Peking. There is a belief in official circles that the Emperor will take at least a week to consider the terms of the note before making any reply.

New schemes for depriving the Ministers at Peking of all but a formal share in the negotiations are being considered. The plan for referring the indemnity question to the Court of Arbitration at The Hague is still under consideration.

A new proposition which is under consideration in case the arbitration scheme may not commend itself to the powers is for the appointment of additional Commissioners to act with Minister Conger. This was the President's original plan, before the preliminary negotiations were referred to the Ministers. He intended to appoint Seth Low, Gen. James H. Wilson, and Minister Conger as peace envoys. At that time the Administration supposed that each power would appoint several Commissioners. When the other powers announced their wish to leave the preliminary negotiations to the Ministers, the President yielded in order to avoid delaying the work of settlement. It has many times been a matter for regret to the Administration that the powers ever suggested the present method.

It is realized that additional Commissioners could hardly be appointed with full powers as to other nations. If appointed they would probably appear nominally as advisers to Minister Conger. It would, however, be definitely understood with that diplomat that among the three Commissioners the authority of the other two would be equal to his own. This would no doubt be the method pursued if the other powers failed to follow the example of the United States and continued to leave the negotiations in the hands of the original Envoys.

The Administration is hopeful, however, of arriving at a solution which will commend itself to the other powers. Some of them are understood to be as weary of the incessant wrangling and working at cross-purposes in Peking as is this country.

SCRANTON CARS STOP RUNNING.

Strikers Bombard the New Crews, Who Desert Their Posts.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 28.—A conference was held to-day between Timothy Burke, a local Director of the Scranton Railway Company, and a committee of the striking employes. It was said that a proposition for settlement would likely be forthcoming to-morrow.

Thirteen cars were taken out of the barn to-day, but only five or six of them were run at any one time. Not a single passenger was carried on any car, and at 3 o'clock the company ordered that the cars should cease running.

Everywhere the cars moved they were greeted with volleys of snowballs or stones and most of them had their windows smashed. The crews in many instances deserted upon arriving at the company's office, after withstanding a siege of not more than an hour or so, and demanding their wages, returned to New York or whatever place they happened to have come from.

Only three of the fifty-three men who arrived last night from New York worked to-day, and when twelve more men came in from Syracuse this morning the strikers corralled and sent back nine of them.

BALTIMORE BANK RUN STOPPED

Wealthy Citizens Make Large Deposits Publicly — Building Associations in Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—While the savings banks of this city paid out to-day about $250,000 to hundreds of timid depositors who held small accounts, the runs were soon checked, and the panicky condition of yesterday did not prevail. The old Baltimore Savings Bank and one or two others were crowded at times with anxious people, but they were soon quieted.

The Clearing House Association announced that it would uphold the savings banks, that they were all perfectly safe, and had all the funds needed to pay depositors. This action gradually restored confidence. Depositors were also relieved of their anxiety by the appearance of a number of private bankers and wealthy citizens early in the day at the savings banks on which the runs were continued from yesterday, who openly deposited large amounts.

One prominent citizen in the Baltimore Bank held up above his head five new one-thousand-dollar bills, and, passing the money through to the teller, called for a book. Others deposited from $1,000 to $5,000. This substantial evidence of confidence caused many workmen, women, and others to turn away and leave their deposits in the banks. At the Old Baltimore Savings Bank some persons who withdrew yesterday waited to redeposit the full amounts to-day, but the bank refused to accept them.

A number of building associations which are depositors in the Old Town Bank will be embarrassed by the closing of that bank. The officers of them are taking precautions against runs. Judge Stockbridge signed an order requiring the Equitable Building Loan and Savings Association to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed.

Steps were taken to-day looking to a reorganization of the American National Bank. It is proposed to increase the capital stock from $200,000 to $300,000 and to request present stockholders to subscribe for the additional amount in the proportion of one share for each two shares they now hold. This would meet the bank's outstanding obligations.

The Old Town Bank stockholders next week will make arrangements to reopen that concern.

KIDNAPPERS' PONY IDENTIFIED.

Former Owner Says It Was Sold to "Pat" Crowe, the Cudahy Suspect.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 28.—Daniel Burris to-day positively identified at Pacific Junction, Iowa, the pony left there mysteriously in the barn of a Mrs. Mack the day following the Cudahy abduction as one he sold to a man answering the description of Pat Crowe a few days before the occurrence of that event.

Mrs. Thomas B. Cooper, a married daughter of Burris, was to-day shown a collection of twenty-five photographs taken from the Rogues' Gallery and asked to select if she could one or more which resembled the "light-complexioned man who called to buy the pony." She at once picked out two of the photographs, which she was sure were those of this man. The pictures were those of Crowe. Mrs. Cooper is the fifth person who saw this man who has identified him with a likeness of Crowe, and the police now feel sure that he is one of the men wanted. They have not been able, however, to get a clue to the identity of the dark-complexioned man who was associated in the crime.

The detectives are now very anxious to locate Lizzie Burns, who is alleged to have been an intimate friend of Crowe. Miss Burns was employed at hotels in South Omaha up to the time of the Cudahy abduction, since which time she has not been seen.

ST. PAUL RAILROAD ALLIANCE.

Norman B. Ream and James J. Hill to Enter Directorate at Next Annual Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Norman B. Ream and James J. Hill will go into the Directorate of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company at the next annual meeting. It is also rumored that J. J. Hill is to become President of the company.

On the Street this is taken to mean that J. Pierpont Morgan and the Standard Oil people are in control of the St. Paul system. To the company itself it means much more. It signifies an alliance between the St. Paul and the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, the Erie, and the Baltimore and Ohio, as well as with a number of other companies in which the interests named are dominant.

Mr. Morgan and his friends generally favor good dividends, and the statement is made that the St. Paul dividend will be raised at once to a 6 per cent. basis, as against the present 5 per cent. rate. Mr. Hill is President of the Great Northern Railroad Company, Morgan interests are dominant in Northern Pacific, and these two companies will do business with the St. Paul, assuring to the latter the traffic trade of the two former.

The Baltimore and Ohio should also profit through the combination, as both the gentlemen who are to go into the Directorate of the St. Paul are Directors in Baltimore and Ohio.

The stock has been advancing at a rapid rate, and the tip to buy has been given out quite generally. It is supposed, however, that this was on account of the reported plan to raise the dividend from a 5 per cent. to a 6 per cent. rate. It may be that even more important developments are in contemplation than have been made public.

KENTUCKY PARSON BANKRUPT.

The Rev. T. C. Stackhouse of Lexington in Business Difficulties.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 28.—The Rev. T. C. Stackhouse, the Methodist minister of this place who has for years made a practice of breeding trotting horses, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

No schedule of the assets or liabilities has been given out.

WOMEN RAID A SALOON.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTOON, Ill., Dec. 28.—By a daring raid, the women of Longview have done what the officers of the law, the clergy, and the male moral element of the village have failed in doing, enforce the anti-license clause.

A score of them met and after a long interval of prayer repaired to the building occupied by an illicit saloon. The door was locked, but it was quickly smashed in with an axe and the earnest crusaders poured into the place. On the shelves were flasks and jugs of liquor. Filling their arms, they marched to the street and destroyed the whole stock and quietly repaired to their homes. The women promise to repeat the feat if it becomes necessary.

See how the map of the world will be changed in the next century. To-morrow's TWENTIETH CENTURY BROOKLYN EAGLE. —Adv.

REMEMBER this is "Hospital Saturday," and that to-morrow is "Hospital Sunday."—Adv.

TO-DAY, FOURTEEN PAGES WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10, 11, and 12.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 70c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28c; cotton, middling, 10 5-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 25c. Commercial World.—Page 12.
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Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

REMEMBER this is "Hospital Saturday," and that to-morrow is "Hospital Sunday."—Adv.

FORTUNE STOLEN FROM A MAIL POUCH

Money and Negotiable Paper for $100,000 Taken.

CHECKS WERE THROWN AWAY

Operator at Wyandotte, Mich., Left the Bag Uncared For—Plunder Marks the Trail of the Thief.

DETROIT, Dec. 28.—A mail pouch containing $100,000 in negotiable paper and an unknown amount of money was stolen from the Wyandotte (Mich.) station of the Michigan Central Railroad some time last night.

The last mail for Wyandotte arrives at 10:28 P. M. on the Michigan Central, and owing to the lateness of the hour it is left in the station until morning. When the two mail sacks were thrown from the train last night, Night Operator Richert threw the pouches under a seat in the corner of the waiting room. He then went to his home in Detroit. To-day, when Mail Carrier John McCleary came to the station for the mail sacks, one was missing. About the same time George Bessy, a driver of an oil wagon, reported at the station that a pouch, ripped open and empty, was behind an oil tank a short distance from the station. The J. B. Ford Alkali Works is one of the principal industries of Wyandotte, and about the time of the finding of the pouch two office employes brought in a number of checks and opened envelopes they had found strewn along the railroad track.

Postmaster Johnson of Wyandotte was notified and went to the scene of the robbery. The trail of the thief was marked along the railroad track by strewn letters, checks, and drafts. Most of the mail was intended for the J. B. Ford Company, and a force of clerks was sent out to collect the letters strewn along the track. The reason for this activity on the part of the company was that J. B. Ford, Jr., said he expected a draft to-day from New York for $40,000. The draft did not come to-day, and it is believed that the robber or robbers took it with other valuable papers from the pouch.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Direct Negotiations for Their Sale to This Country Said to be Going On.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The American and Danish Governments are engaged in direct negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies, and the Danish Minister in Washington will shortly submit a proposal for the consideration of the American Senate."

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The National Zeitung and the Tageblatt, discussing a revived report that Germany is seeking a naval station in the Danish West Indies, affirm that Germany never had such an intention.

TAKEN FROM BED BY BURGLAR.

One Child Placed on Sofa, Another Put to Bed with Servant, So He Could Have Room to Pack Up.

The home of Henry Babchin, which is over his jewelry store, at 24 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, was visited by a remarkably careful burglar early yesterday morning. He had gathered several articles which he carried into a room where Babchin's children, Lillian, eight years old, and Sylva, five, were sleeping. There being no table in the room on which he could make the parcels into a bundle, he utilized the bed. In order that he might have room, he took the elder girl in his arms and carried her into the parlor, where he placed her on a sofa.

"Is that you, Papa?" asked the child, half awakening.

"Yes, dear," whispered the burglar; "go to sleep again."

Lillian closed her eyes as the burglar spread a coat over her. Then he carried the other child to a rear room and placed her in bed with the servant. After that he used a quilt from the children's bed to do up his plunder in. This consisted mainly of wearing apparel, the cash proceeds being only $5.

The robbery was discovered shortly before daylight, when the younger child awoke and commanded Annie, the servant, to return her to her own bed. Annie was puzzled to know how Sylva got into her bed, but she was more surprised to find the children's bed empty. She aroused Mr. and Mrs. Babchin, and they found Lillian on the sofa.

The burglar, who was still in the house, ran down stairs, dropping his bundle on the way, and escaped over the rear fence. All he finally secured was the cash he had taken from Mr. Babchin's trousers pocket.

INCREASE IN PULLMAN ESTATE.

It Is Said to Have Grown in Three Years from $9,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The second accounting in the estate of George M. Pullman was filed in the Probate Court this afternoon by the executors, Robert Lincoln and Norman B. Ream.

The statement showed the receipts and disbursements of the estate since the first accounting was made, Jan. 10, 1899. The instrument contained many pages, and the assistant to the Judge had set aside four hours for its consideration.

It is said that the estate of $9,000,000 left by Mr. Pullman, who died on Oct. 19, 1897, has been increased by the management of the executors to almost $15,000,000.

FOUND HER MONEY CHARRED.

Woman Put $219 in Stove for Safe-keeping—Treasury Makes Refund.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Several weeks ago Mrs. Jacob Marks, wife of a fruit dealer on Main Street, uneasy because of the reports of frequent burglaries, took her savings, amounting to $198, and placed them in the oven of her gas stove. A few days later she put in $21 more, making $219 in bills.

On the following day, finding that the fire in her range was out, and being in a hurry to get breakfast, Mrs. Marks forgot the money in the gas stove and lighted the oven. She smelled something burning, and upon opening the doors found the bills scorched almost to a crisp. Mrs. Marks sent the charred money to the Sub-Treasury in New York, and yesterday received new bills for the amount.

VALUABLE DOGS POISONED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 28.—There is excitement among hunters who own fine dogs and among cattle owners in the neighborhood of Boston Corners, Dutchess County, over the death of several valuable hounds from eating poison that had been spread over the fields and mountain paths by a stranger, who came to the locality a fortnight ago.

The man, who said he was from New York, distributed the poison, it is said, to kill foxes for the purpose of selling their skins. Small cakes of lard and fish were found, and an analysis showed them to be filled with strychnine. The stranger has disappeared, taking with him a large number of fox skins.

California Excursions
In through tourist cars every day in the year. Two fast trains from Chicago via Chicago and Northwestern, Union, and Southern Pacific Railways. Best of everything. Tickets and full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 B'way. —Adv.

THE POPE THREATENS FRANCE.

Hints He May Use His Influence Against Her If Law Against Religious Associations Is Passed.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Le Matin publishes an interview with the Pope on the attitude of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry toward the religious congregations. Referring to the Premier's speech at Toulouse on Oct. 28, when M. Waldeck-Rousseau enlarged upon the necessity of the chamber passing a law regulating associations—a measure directed against religious congregations—the Pontiff said:

"The Concordat is being changed from an instrument of peace into one of war and oppression. Even in Protestant countries religious orders are not excluded from the liberties enjoyed by other citizens. They will probably return to England and the United States, as in the days of the Terror, to find a refuge against the iniquity of Catholic France.

"The Associations bill is the negation of all the laws of liberty. I hope the Government of France will not renounce the services I am still able to render her. Several times recently I have been solicited by the head of a powerful State to permit the rights of France in the East and Far East to be disregarded. I have refused, although compensations were offered to the Church. But if the orders, without which Catholic expansion is impossible, are to be suppressed, what answer shall I give in a day when similar proposals are made?"

BIG STEEL PLANT FOR CHICAGO.

Illinois Steel Company to Spend $10,000,000 in Erecting the Largest Works in the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—According to a report from inside men at the Illinois Steel Company's works in South Chicago that corporation has decided to erect a structural steel plant on its property, situated just north of its present works on the lake shore. It is said that $10,000,000 will be spent on the plant, which will be the largest in the country and the only one west of Pittsburg.

Judge Gary of New York and the Directors had a meeting here to-day, and to-night they had a dinner at the Chicago Club to celebrate the beginning of the new project.

That this enterprise would be begun soon has been rumored for some time among the workers at the mills. The company owns about 100 acres of very valuable land formerly the property of the Cheltenham Improvement Company and which was at one time used for amusement purposes. For many years the steel company has had it fenced in, but made no other use of it than for one or two railway tracks and storage grounds for coal, &c. It fronts the lake shore and has good railway connections.

To-night, when John W. Gates was asked concerning the new project, he replied that he was out of Illinois Steel, but that he understood that Gary and his associates were celebrating the matter. When the question was put to Judge Gary, he sent back word that he was not prepared to talk of the matter "at this time."

It is believed to be the company's purpose to put up the finest plant of the kind in the world and go extensively into the structural field.

MR. BRYAN STILL A CANDIDATE.

Chairman Jones Does Not Believe a Formal Attempt Will Be Made to Eliminate Him for 1904.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Talk about the desire on the part of some of the Democrats to shelve Mr. Bryan as a Presidential candidate for 1904 is variously discussed here in Washington. In this city Mr. Bryan has a large number of the admirers who are expected to come to his aid in another effort to win the Presidency, but there are also other Democrats who doubt the wisdom of renewing attempts to establish American confidence in his judgment and executive ability.

Senator J. K. Jones, who has during two Presidential campaigns had opportunity to become acquainted with Mr. Bryan and the attitude of the American people toward him, bluntly discredits the report that a formal effort is to be made to eliminate him from consideration as a candidate. He says he does not know a member of the Executive Committee who believes that Bryan is now or has been moved by any unworthy or selfish purpose in seeking the Presidency.

"I believe," said Senator Jones, "that if there is a man alive whose political conduct is free from the influence of selfish ambition, that man is Mr. Bryan. The men who know him well and have been associated with him in the political contests think of him as I do. It is the earnestness and unselfish purpose to do that which will best promote the principles in which he believes that makes me attached to him. I believe that at any time in the past he would without hesitation have withdrawn if by so doing he could have served the cause in which he believes.

"At Kansas City Mr. Bryan would, I believe, have withdrawn his candidacy had it appeared that these principles would have been better promoted by the nomination of some one else.

"Washington said of Gen. Greene that he was the one officer of the whole Continental Army who would give up his commission and serve with a musket if by so doing he could best advance the interests of his country. This might be said truly of Mr. Bryan, and the gentlemen who are represented as being alarmed by Mr. Bryan's ambition, believe this, as I do.

"There has been no discussion of a meeting of the Executive Committee for any purpose. I have had it in mind to call a meeting before long to consider some details of organization work at some time soon, but I do not think I have mentioned this idea even to my secretary, Mr. Sefton. I have merely been considering the matter in my own mind, and thought of consulting with Mr. Johnson on his return from California."

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS TO MEET.

John P. Hopkins, Gold Democrat, to be Chairman of State Committee.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—A call has been issued for a meeting of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee, to be held at Springfield on the evening of Jan. 7. The issuance of the call for the meeting on that date renders practically certain the election of John P. Hopkins of Chicago, who was Chairman of the Illinois Gold Democratic State Committee in 1896, as Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The Hopkins faction has wished for a meeting upon this date, while the anti-Hopkins people have made strong efforts to have the meeting postponed until Jan. 10. William J. Bryan will be here on Jan. 8, and his friends were anxious that the selection of a State Chairman be postponed until after his visit.

The Hopkins people have, however, scored a decisive victory over the friends of Mr. Bryan by having the call issued for the 7th. The call is signed by twenty-one out of a total of thirty-one members, all of whom will vote for Hopkins. Among the signers of the call is Thomas Gahan, Illinois member of the Democratic National Committee.

The achievements of the old, the hopes of the new century, and a host of brilliant and instructive articles by men noted the World over, in The New York Herald's great Twentieth Century edition, Sunday, Dec. 30th.—Adv.

Perfect purity in brewery products is exemplified in Ballantine's India Pale Ale.—Adv.

Pschorr Brau Bock, the Beer that was awarded Grand Prix (highest award) at Paris, now on draught.—Adv.

HURRICANE SWEEPS THE BRITISH ISLES

Many Lives Have Been Lost and Much Property Damaged.

TWO WARSHIPS WERE INJURED

Immense Destruction of Shipping—All Continental Services Suspended—A Theatre in Oswestry Wrecked.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A fearful storm has been raging over England, Wales, and Ireland during the past twenty-four hours, and enormous damage has been done afloat and ashore. The full extent of the disaster will probably not be known for several days, as telegraph wires are down everywhere. As it is, the reports of shipping casualties that have already reached here are almost innumerable, while news of disasters inland is beginning to come in. At one place—Oswestry—a theatre was destroyed.

The observers at Queenstown say the hurricane is the fiercest in years, but from what is known up to the present Wales appears to have suffered worse than any other part of the United Kingdom.

In addition to the vessels, some not yet identified, which have been wrecked or placed in great danger, the fate of some of the cross-Channel mail steamers is in doubt. For instance, the Great Western Railway Company's steamer, plying between Milford and Waterford, is twelve hours overdue, and no tidings of her have yet been received. All the Continental services have been suspended.

Her Majesty's ship Black Prince, at Queenstown, and Her Majesty's ship Teaser, at Portsmouth, have both been badly damaged.

In response to rockets from Eddystone Light, Plymouth has sent a dockyard tug, with a lifeboat, to assist what is reported to be a large steamer in distress in the English Channel.

Some fifty barges and sailing craft broke from their moorings in the Thames alone.

A disastrous accident occurred near Taunton. The breakwater at Watchet Harbor yielded to the force of the gale, and became a wreck, permitting a tremendous sea to have full play against the shipping in the harbor. Several vessels broke adrift, two foundered, and five others were driven into a hopeless tangle in a corner between a pier and a wharf, where they lay grinding each other. Their masts and bulwarks speedily went, and their hulls were greatly battered. The damage will reach many thousands of pounds.

The British bark Primrose Hill (Capt. Wilson, from Liverpool, Dec. 23, for Vancouver) went on the rocks three miles off South Stack, (not far from Holyhead.) She broke in two and went to pieces in a few minutes. One man out of the crew of thirty-five men was saved by a lifeboat.

Some time before she struck the Primrose Hill dropped her anchors, but mountainous seas were running. No sooner had the ill-fated ship touched the rocks than the three aftermasts went overboard and she broke in twain, leaving only the foremast standing. Three minutes later this went also. The vessel was soon smashed up. The steamer Hibernia stood by throughout, but was powerless to aid. The Holyhead steam lifeboat made three vain attempts to reach the Primrose Hill. The latter's crew were huddled on the poop, when a huge sea dashed over the vessel, washing all away. One sailor was finally hurled against the rocks, sustaining terrible injuries.

The Spanish steamer Enecuri, (last reported arrived at Bilbao, Nov. 29, from Boulogne,) which had sought shelter in Portland Roads, was driven ashore at the Portland breakwater. The Weymouth lifeboat attempted to rescue her crew, but the fearful seas running prevented the rescuers from accomplishing their task. Twenty-two of the crew, however, managed to reach the breakwater, but five are still on board. It is feared that the Enecuri will list and fill.

The Austrian bark Capricorn was driven ashore near Bude, Cornwall. Nine of the crew were drowned, one was saved, and four are still on board, with little likelihood of being rescued, as they are unable to avail themselves of the rocket apparatus. Two other vessels are ashore on the Cornwall coast.

Several ships were stove in at Ilfracombe Harbor. The bark Ragna was wrecked off Trevine, near Cardiff, three of her crew being drowned and nine being rescued by rocket lines.

The British bark Pegasus, Capt. Bailey, from San Francisco, Aug. 17, for Queenstown, where she arrived on Dec. 23, and sailed Dec. 27, for Sharpness, was incorrectly reported to have foundered off Penarth Roads. One man of the crew of thirty-four was landed at Cardiff, and the statement of the vessel's loss originated with this sailor. It appears that the Pegasus grounded off Lavernock Point, but she was subsequently floated and towed to a place of shelter. When she grounded her boats were made ready for lowering, and the falls of one of them carried away, precipitating five men into the water. They were all drowned with the exception of the sailor landed at Cardiff, who was picked up by a tug.

The British bark Queen of Cambria, (Capt. Roberts, from Tocopilla, Aug. 30, for Falmouth,) while being towed into Falmouth parted her tow line, and the force of the gale blew her across the bows of the British bark Crown of India, (Capt. Williamson, from San Francisco, Aug. 17, which arrived at Falmouth Dec. 27,) damaging the latter's head. The Queen of Cambria was cut down to the water's edge. She has been beached and is leaking.

The mail steamer Victoria, while shipping mails and baggage yesterday at Folkstone, broke from her moorings and was obliged to put to sea. It is not yet known whether she has taken shelter or proceeded to Calais.

The British steamer Penpol, from Sulina, Nov. 23, for Dublin, is ashore on the sands between Aberavon and Briton Ferry. No fatalities have occurred.

It would be impossible to enumerate all the minor casualties already reported.

STORM SWEEPS FRENCH COASTS.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Storms of extreme violence have swept the west and northwest coasts of France.

There has been some loss of life, together with considerable damage to shipping.

Cable Communication Affected.

The Western Union Telegraph Company sent out the following notice yesterday: "A severe storm prevails in Ireland and Southern England. The telegraphs are working very unreliably, and communication is frequently suspended."

Blizzard in Colorado Mountains.

WASENBERG, Col., Dec. 28.—A blizzard has been raging here the past thirty-six hours. Fears are expressed for the safety of the miners who are working on the Corando and other mines on Mount Blanco. They are penned in at an altitude of 11,000 feet.

QUAY IS STILL CONFIDENT.

Believes He Will Have 150 Votes for Senator on Joint Ballot.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 28.—Matthew S. Quay, who reached Harrisburg to-day from Washington, to take personal charge of his canvass for United States Senator, said to-night that the Stalwart Republicans won their fight at the polls on Nov. 6, and the situation has not changed since he made his original declaration that he would have 150 votes on joint ballot in the Senate and House, or twenty-two more than necessary to a choice. Senator Penrose issued a formal statement in which he says he has no doubt whatever that both branches of the Legislature will be organized by the regular Republicans, and that Col. Quay will be elected Senator.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more and more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, and cleanliness.—Adv.

DE WET'S CAPTURE REPORTED.

South Africa Company Gets Word that He Has Been Caught—He Failed to Break Through to the South.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Persistent reports are in circulation in London and on the Continent that Gen. De Wet has been captured.

The British Chartered South Africa Company has received information to that effect from a source in which it is accustomed to place implicit confidence.

The War Office, however, is without any confirmation of the report.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 28.—Gen. De Wet's attempt to break through to the south has been frustrated, and he is now reported to be at Senekal, with a large commando, holding the country between Ficksburg, Senekal, and Winburg.

Gen. Knox is holding the country between Ladybrand and Winburg.

TOBACCO WORKERS STRIKE.

Fifteen Hundred Employes of the Continental Tobacco Company at Louisville Quit Work.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 28.—Fifteen hundred people are involved in a strike of the employes of the stemmery of the Continental Tobacco Company. The other plants of the company in Louisville are not affected. The employes went out this afternoon on a cry of "Fire!" which was an agreed signal. Only a few failed to join the strike, and they were rendered idle by the suspension which followed.

The hands are paid $2 per hundred for stemming. They claim that only the experts can make $1.50 a day. In anticipation of a reduction on Jan. 1 to $1.75, the employes went on strike for $2.25.

The stemmers are also complaining about new regulations adopted since the Doerhoefers retired from the conduct of the stemmery. They are now required to remain inside the factory during the dinner hour. They want the privilege of going home to dinner. Then they are fined 10 per cent. of their wages if as many as five particles of stems are found in their work. The smallest pieces are counted against them, and they want this rule revoked. Furthermore, they are required to do certain cleaning up, which, they say, cuts into their time and should be performed by others.

The police were called to disperse the strikers from about the great plant at Twenty-fourth and Main Streets. Only one man caused any trouble, and he was arrested.

GIRLS THROWN INTO BONFIRES.

Two Boys Arrested Charged with Having Caused the Death of One Child —Other Victim May Die.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 28.—One little girl is dead and another is in a critical condition as the result, it is alleged, of being thrown into bonfires by boys. Two boys, John Eckert and Frank Wenzell, both ten years old, and living in the First Ward, are locked up charged with having caused the death of six-year-old Mamie Newbolli, who lived on Hudson Avenue. The other burned girl is Rosie Cholonisnki, seven years old.

Mamie Newbolli was standing by a bonfire which boys had built on Hudson Street, near the plant of the Gas and Electric Company, when she was seized and thrown into it. When she was dragged out again almost all her clothes were burned away and there were large burns on both arms and legs, as well as on her body. She was taken to the hospital, where she said that the two boys mentioned had thrown her into the fire. Wenzell and Eckert, when arrested, denied having thrown her into it and said that she had fallen in herself. The little girl died to-day. Her father became temporarily insane at the sight of her agony and had to be placed in restraint.

The other little girl was burned at a bonfire on Freel Avenue. Her story was similar to that told by the other little victim. Every shred of clothing was burned from her body, and she is now lying at her home with only a slight chance of recovery.

Arrests of other boys are expected.

TWO MILES OF WIRES FOR $1.

Purchaser of a Telegraph Company's Property in a Quandary.

Two miles of wires belonging to the Postal Telegraph Company in the town of Union, Hudson County, were sold at auction yesterday for taxes amounting to $151.70, which it is claimed the company owes. The wire, which is strung on poles of the Hudson Telephone Company, was knocked down for $1 to Charles Singer, Town Clerk of Union, who bid personally and not as an official.

When asked if he was going to start a new telegraph company, Mr. Singer said he guessed not, but was in a peculiar position. He said:

"The wires are mine. I have paid for them. The township in accepting my money placed itself in a position where it is bound to deliver those two miles of wires where I can take possession of them. If it does not, it seems to me I can sue the town for breach of contract.

"Just how the town is going to deliver the goods to me I cannot say. The Postal wires are somewhere amid a big maze of telephone company's wires. It seems to me it will be necessary for the town to find out which wire belongs to the Postal Company. To do that it will require the use of experts, not only as linemen, but who can tap the wires to see whether dots and dashes or spoken words are passing over the wires. To ascend the poles of the telephone company would be trespass. To cut a wire which is not yours is a criminal offense; hence, if in searching for my wire the men cut a telephone wire their fate would be State prison or the penitentiary at least.

"I don't see how the town is going to deliver that which I have paid for, but I am considering the advisability of offering the telegraph company the use of the wires at a nominal rate and let them stay where they are."

TWO PORTRAITS OF MARQUETTE.

Montreal Painting Differs Greatly from the Statue in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The most picturesque statue in the old Hall of Representatives at the Capitol is that of Père Marquette, robed in the garb of a Jesuit priest. The Star directs attention to it in the light of a recently discovered portrait of Marquette, said to have been found in the garret of a religious house in Montreal.

The portrait shown in the statue is that of a tall, spare man, with a face suggesting the life of an ascetic. The Montreal portrait is quite different. That painting is marked "Père Marquette," and it shows a face clean shaven, full, and round, with large, expressive eyes, the whole countenance beaming with intelligence and kindliness. The painting was so covered with the dust of centuries that no outline of it could be distinguished until put through the process of a careful cleaning. It has so forcibly impressed those who have seen it, not only as a great work of art, but as a genuine likeness of Marquette, that arrangements are now under way for the copyrighting of photographs of it both in this country and abroad, and until all such rights have been secured, it is said, neither the painting nor photographs of it will be exhibited. Both the picture itself and the back of the canvas have been photographed.

Notwithstanding the great differences found to exist between the portraits, it is not considered probable at the Capitol that the statue will be withdrawn until the authenticity of the Montreal portrait is better established, or until Wisconsin shall intimate dissatisfaction with her contribution to the National Gallery of Sculpture.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
is the best. The grocers know it. Insist on having it. It is for your food. Pure and wholesome. —Adv.

REMEMBER this is "Hospital Saturday," and that to-morrow is "Hospital Sunday."—Adv.

CORONER'S JURY HOLDS THE BELLEVUE NURSES

Declares that Hilliard Met Death at Their Hands.

HOSPITAL METHODS CRITICISED

Bail of Each Prisoner Is Increased to $5,000—Ogden Mills Signs Bonds.

A verdict to the effect that Louis H. Hilliard came to his death from asphyxiation and fractured ribs caused by Jesse R. Davis, Edward O. Dean, and Clinton L. Marshall, was brought in at 9:06 o'clock last night, by the jury which had heard the evidence at the inquest before Coroner Fitzpatrick.

The jury was out thirty-six minutes. Following is the verdict in full:

The verdict of the Coroner's jury is that the said Louis H. Hilliard came to his death on the 12th day of December at Bellevue Hospital from asphyxiation and fracture of the ribs inflicted on the 11th and 12th days of December, 1900, at the place aforesaid by Jesse R. Davis, Edward O. Dean, and Clinton L. Marshall, day nurses in the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue Hospital; and we censure the authorities of said hospital for laxity of the methods of the medical service of said pavilion for the insane, which tended to bring about the death of the deceased.

Mr. McIntyre, Assistant District Attorney, asked that the persons named be committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

"Granted," said the Coroner, "and I will hold them under $5,000 bail each."

Mr. McIntyre objected to bail being received, saying that the case might be more serious than the Coroner apprehends.

"Can there be a case showing more depraved minds than these nurses exhibited?" he asked, after reading sections from the Penal Code, one of which defined murder in the first degree as death caused "by an act eminently dangerous to others and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without premeditated design, to effect the death of an individual."

"While these men may have resorted to extreme measures," said the Coroner, "I cannot think they had any intent to endanger life, or that they were regardless of human life. They were simply thoughtless and excited." The Coroner again announced the bail would be $5,000 each.

Ogden Mills, who was on the original bonds of $1,000 each, signed the bonds required by the Coroner, and the nurses were released.

Mr. McIntyre said that he would lay the case before the January Grand Jury on Wednesday next. He will ask for an indictment for murder in the first degree, as he intimated he would while the inquest was on. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon, while Thomas J. Minnock was testifying, Mr. McIntyre arose and said:

"I want to fix the responsibility. If this testimony is true and there was a deliberate attempt to lessen vitality it takes the case out of the province of manslaughter and makes it one of murder." The Assistant District Attorney spoke with firmness and solemnity. The three accused nurses shifted slightly in their chairs, but gave no other evidence of nervousness.

Mr. McIntyre's remark followed an interruption in the testimony

it was to fill out the record. Mr. Gleeson said it was Dr. Moore's. Mr. Gleeson then said that he went to the pavilion for the insane on Wednesday, about 4:50 P. M. The patients were at supper. He saw Hilliard, who was perfectly cool. He went into the office, when he heard a noise, and, looking out, saw a patient on the floor on his back, the nurses scuffling with him and holding him down.

Mr. Gleeson added: "Marshall sat on Hilliard's feet, Dean was kneeling on the floor, holding his hands, and Davis was trying to put on the belt. Dean left the patient struggling with Marshall and Davis, and let me out. He was speaking in French. I left before he was taken into the room."

"Was the patient violent?"

"He was; he was kicking and trying to bite."

"How could he kick when Marshall was holding his feet?"

"He got clear of Marshall."

Mr. McIntyre offered in evidence the entry in the nurses' books on Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Annie McDermott, cook in the kitchen of the pavilion, testified that Hilliard was violent when he came on Tuesday. On Wednesday he refused to eat his supper. Davis came out and told hi mto eat.

The witness was asked if she remembered making a statement that Davis struck Hilliard on the head.

"I said Davis gave him a slight slap that would not hurt a baby. Then he got up and fell."

"You know your story well," remarked the Coroner.

Mrs. Ada Willard, Superintendent of the Mills Training School for Nurses, said that she thought the entry in the case book was in Davis's handwriting, but was not positive.

In reply to questions from Mr. Anderson she testified that the nurses had good records in the training school.

William F. Chaney, one of the pupil nurses in the Mills Training School, who was on duty in the pavilion for the insane on Tuesday night, Dec. 11, explained that when he came to make his entries in the book he found that a page had been skipped and he turned back and used the blank page.

When Richard A. Donnelly, one of the nurses who was on duty in Davis's place, had told of Hilliard's admittance, Mr. Anderson objected to his examination on the ground that he was one of the nurses and practically accused with the others.

"He is not under any charge," said the Coroner.

"I am retained by Mr. Mills to protect him," said Mr. Anderson. The Coroner then warned the witness that any testimony he gave might be used against him, and he might refuse to testify.

"Then I refuse," said Donnelly.

"On the ground that your testimony might tend to incriminate or degrade you?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"Yes," said Donnelly. Mr. Anderson wanted the statement withdrawn, but the Coroner refused.

MINNOCK IS RECALLED.

Minnock was recalled after recess. In answer to questions by Mr. McIntyre, he said that while Davis twisted the sheet and held one of Hilliard's arms, Dean held the other. He said that the sheet was about the man's neck fully two minutes, and he never moved after it was removed.

"About Thursday," Minnock added, "before I confessed that I was in the pavilion for part a story. Davis was sitting in the office and he pulled out a pocket knife and began cutting the leaves of a magazine. Then he called Dean and said, 'How am I going to fix this?' Then he said, 'Call Marshall,' and Marshall came and closed the door."

Mr. Anderson cross-examined the witness sharply as to why he did not say that Hilliard was on the bench in his testimony on Thursday.

"Why did you not say that Davis twisted the sheet?" Mr. Anderson asked.

"I may have omitted it."

"You are trying to twist your story!" said Mr. Anderson.

"I think you are doing the twisting," answered the witness. Minnock said that Gleason saw the nurses kick Hilliard, and then said, "Let me out of here," and got out.

Mr. McIntyre then rested the case of the State.

In summing up for the accused nurses Mr. Anderson said he had not put witnesses on the stand because the Criminal Court was the place to do that. The whole case, he said, rested on the testimony of Mr. Minnock. It was difficult, he said, for the nurses to secure evidence to vindicate them. Mr. Minnock is absolutely contradicted," said Mr. Anderson, "by all the witnesses who could be found, and there is no testimony that fixes upon any one man any specific act that caused the death of this person."

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said that in 7,000 cases that had come before him as prosecuting attorney this was extraordinary for its brutality. "What was this man murdered for? Because he refused to eat. It may be said that Davis did this, but if Dean and Marshall took any part in the act they are guilty with him of murder. We are not relying on Minnock. He is amply corroborated by Dr. Donlin's autopsy."

Coroner Fitzpatrick pointed out that he had given the fullest opportunity to show whether Hilliard had received any injuries before he went into the hands of the nurses. Dr. Fitch's testimony, he said, was contradicted by witnesses who saw bruises on Hilliard's face, and Dr. Moore's testimony it was almost useless to go over because he had manifested almost no interest in the physical condition of the patient. There was no reason to doubt Minnock's testimony. The point was for the jury to decide whether the injuries were inflicted before Hilliard reached the hospital or in the hospital in the hands of the nurses.

O'ROURKE NOT SURPRISED.

Superintendent Says Jury Was There to Believe Minnock.

When Superintendent O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital was informed of the verdict he said:

"I could not expect anything else. The verdict was in line with the opinion of Coroner's Physician Donlin. The jury was there to believe Minnock's testimony, but my private opinion is that Minnock is a liar, and he has proved himself as such by the little episode in the pavilion the night he let the cat out of the bag and said he was not insane, but only faking.

"I feel very sorry for the young men as their lives are now blighted. I cannot tell what the outcome of the trial will be."

Dr. John W. Moore, who had charge of the insane pavilion, refused to be interviewed. He said he was not an official of the hospital.

STUDENT NURSES EXAMINED.

Board of Managers of Training School in Session Four Hours.

There was a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Training School for Male Nurses yesterday, at which fifteen nurses were examined. The board remained in session four hours. At the end of that time Dr. George B. Fowler, the President of the board, announced that no statement would be given out until a report had been submitted to Commissioner Keller. He said that the work of examining the nurses had been begun, but not finished.

A previous meeting of the board was held on Thursday night, at which Commissioner Keller's letter was considered. Commissioner Keller was not at his office yesterday. He is confined to his rooms at the New Amsterdam Hotel with a severe attack of bronchitis.

Several of the nurses in Bellevue yesterday complained that they are being overworked, as the staff of nurses has been diminished by discharges and suspensions, and the vacancies have not been filled.

MR. CHURCHILL AND MAJ. POND.

Disagreement Leads to the Correspondent Refusing to Lecture at Brantford, Ontario, Last Night.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 28.—There is a disagreement between Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P., the war correspondent, and Major Pond, the manager of his lecture tour. Mr. Churchill is a guest of the Governor General, Lord Minto, at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, and Major Pond has gone on to Toronto threatening the vengeance of the law unless Mr. Churchill decides to fill his engagements.

The cause of the quarrel is that Mr. Churchill thinks he should get more money for his lectures, and the Major insists in holding him to his contract. Mr. Churchill was to have lectured in Brantford, Ontario, to-night, but did not stir from Ottawa.

Mr. Churchill had a very large audience in Montreal at high prices, and demanded a larger share of the profits, refusing to continue unless the price he received was doubled. Major Pond said that Mr. Churchill had notified him he would not go further than Ottawa unless his demand was acceded to. Major Pond stated he could not pay more, as in many places he would probably either make nothing or lose, and he needed a good profit in some places to average up for the series of lectures.

Mr. Churchill, when seen to-day in Ottawa, would not discuss the alleged demand for more money. He said he had not broken his contract. He said he would go to Toronto. He did not go to Brantford because he was too tired, but he would go there later if desired.

HARLEM DESPERADO SHOT FOUR MEN

One of Miles McDonnell's Victims Dead; Another May Die.

ALL REFUSED TO GIVE DETAILS

Murderer Opened Fire with Two Revolvers on Crowd in Onawa Hotel Cafe—Dead Man's Brother Vows Vengeance.

Four men instead of one, as was at first supposed, were shot in the affray in the Onawa Hotel Café, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, early yesterday morning, and one of them is dead. It was several hours before the police learned how serious the affair had been. The man who succumbed to his wounds was George Price, who died at his home, 215 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. The other victims are Edward Courtney of 592 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, shot in the abdomen; Thomas Kennedy of 213 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, shot in the left leg, and Charles McMullen, known also as William McGinnis, of 128 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, shot in the right arm. Miles McDonnell, who did the shooting, is a notorious Harlem character.

It appears that Kennedy, McMullen, and Price were dragged out of the café by friends and secreted in the hotel before the police arrived on the scene, and it is not likely that it would have come to light that they had been shot had not the physicians attending Price insisted on the police being informed, as they feared he would die on their hands. As it was, he refused to make any statement to the Coroner or the police, but did identify McDonnell as the man who shot him.

Many conflicting stories were told yesterday, but the best information obtained went to show that about twenty men, many of them well known as gamblers in Harlem, were drinking over the bar in the Onawa Hotel Café when the shooting took place, about 1 o'clock. There had been a violent quarrel between Thomas Kennedy, the reputed owner of several Harlem gambling houses, and McDonnell, who was formerly in partnership with him. Suddenly, McDonnell pulled two revolvers and, retreating behind the lunch counter, behind which he stooped, opened fire.

RUSH FOR THE DOORS.

"About the first or second shot fired struck Courtney in the abdomen, and he fell unconscious to the marble floor, with his head resting on the brass foot rail in front of the bar. Instantly there was a mad rush for the doors, and the three bartenders fell flat on their faces behind the bar shouting murder. Price was the next victim, but, instead of falling, was seen to stagger out into the hallway. It is believed that Kennedy and McMullen were hit as they were attempting to escape from the room. Price, Kennedy and McMullen were taken care of by friends and immediately secreted in the rooms of the hotel up stairs. Courtney either had no friends to assist him, or they were not quick enough in getting him out of the place before the police arrived on the scene.

Policeman Cornelius Maher, who was standing at the corner of Madison Avenue, heard the series of shots, and, running to the spot, entered the café and found McDonnell standing behind the lunch counter with two revolvers in his hands, while, stretched out on the floor, was Courtney. With a blow of his nightstick he disarmed McDonnell, and after placing a pair of handcuffs on him went outside and rapped for help. An investigation revealed the fact that Courtney was not dead, and the three bartenders were pulled out from under the bar too frightened to talk. An ambulance was summoned from Harlem Hospital and Courtney was removed thence in a critical condition. Not a word about the other wounded men was said.

Later Price was taken by friends to his home, and Dr. Frederick Bower of 200 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street was called in to attend him. He worked over him for the greater part of the night, but finding him sinking called in Dr. Charles Upton and Dr. Kingman B. Page, the latter bringing with him an X-ray apparatus, with the aid of which the bullet was discovered just under the patient's heart. It was impossible to probe for it, however, owing to the man's condition. All three physicians agreed that the case must be reported to the police at once. Price begged them not to, but they insisted, and finally Mrs. Price, the injured man's wife, went to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station with a certificate from the physicians and told Capt. Deane what she knew about the affair. He at once sent for Kennedy, whom Price was anxious to see, but could not find him.

In the meantime McDonnell had been arraigned in the Harlem Police Court before Magistrate Meade and held without bail on a charge of shooting Courtney. After hearing Mrs. Price's story, Capt. Deane went to the Harlem Prison, where McDonnell had been lodged, for the purpose of taking him before Price. The prisoner was very cool and collected, and one of the detectives who accompanied the Captain asked as they reached the street if he should put the nippers on McDonnell.

"No," answered Detective Joe Meehan. "He's shot two men already, and if he makes a move we'll drop him in his tracks."

This remark seemed to have the desired effect upon the prisoner, who was as docile as a lamb.

On reaching the apartment of Price which is on the third floor of the double flat house 215 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the party was met by Harry Price, a brother of the wounded man, who, on seeing McDonnell, broke out into a storm of abuse and said:

"So you did do it, after all, didn't you?"

McDonnell paid no attention to these remarks and was taken into the room where Price lay.

"Do you know this man?" asked Meehan, addressing Price.

A nod of the head was the only answer.

"Well, who is he?" asked Capt. Deane.

"He's the man that fired five shots at me."

"What is his name?"

"Take him away! Take him away!" was the only answer that could be got out of the dying man despite the efforts of the police.

On leaving the house Harry Price again started in to abuse McDonnell. Following the party to the street Price said, shaking his clinched fist at McDonnell, "If that man dies I'll kill you, so mark my words."

Throughout this ordeal McDonnell remained perfectly cool, his steel gray eyes never so much as blinking.

Capt. Deane, after lodging McDonnell in the Harlem prison, at once notified Coroner Hart, who went to see Price, but had little or no success in obtaining a statement from him.

"Don't talk to me, see Kennedy," was all Price would say.

Coroner Hart then went to Harlem Hospital, where he tried to get Courtney to make a statement by telling him that Price had squealed.

"Well, if Price squealed, I won't," was Courtney's answer, and the Coroner was obliged to leave him without clearing up the matter in the least. Price's condition grew rapidly worse as the afternoon advanced, and he died at 3:30. About this time a report reached the station house that McMullen had been shot, but the police failed to locate him.

McDONNELL'S DESPERATE CAREER.

McDonnell, who is about six feet in height, recently shaved off the full sandy beard that he always wore. He has a bad eye and was always quick to pull a gun on the slightest provocation. He is of Irish birth and came to this city from the West about eight years ago. He was at one time the Eastern agent for a large toy house in Buffalo at a salary of $3,500 a year. He took to drinking, however, and lost his position. He has a wife and two children, who live at City Island, where he occupies a pretty cottage. After he lost his position he took to gambling, and was associated with Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle when Little Monte Carlo was running at West Farms, N. Y. A couple of years ago he had trouble with Nagle, and he entered the employ of Thomas Kennedy, one of his victims, who kept a gambling house at 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and later formed a partnership with him.

He first fell into the hands of the police when Dick Walsh, who was a banker in Kennedy's place, stole $1,300 and disappeared. He was finally located in Baltimore, and McDonnell sent for him, telling him to come back and all would be right. Walsh did come back and McDonnell met him near the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, not a hundred feet from the scene of yesterday morning's tragedy, and after shaking hands with him drew a razor from his pocket and cut Walsh's right ear off close to his head. Throwing it in the gutter he remarked, "That's what we do with welchers in Ireland."

A warrant was issued for McDonnell, but he got out of the way, and the matter quieted down for a while. Later the warrant was served upon him, and before the case came up McDonnell was arrested again, charged with assaulting James Finn, a driver, employed by Louis Kahn, a livery stable keeper in East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. McDonnell and three friends had been drinking in a saloon and wanted a coach to take them to City Island. Finn found they were all drunk, and refused to take them, whereupon McDonnell pulled a revolver and ordered him to drive on. Finn whipped up his horses, but drove to the stables, and, seeing the doors open, dashed in at full speed. Here McDonnell, seeing what Finn had done, knocked him unconscious with the butt end of a whip. The stablemen fell upon McDonnell and thrashed him. McDonnell's friends, however, got him out of this scrape by paying Finn's doctor's bill and giving him twenty dollars, and when the Walsh case was called the complainant did not appear.

On another occasion McDonnell entered the bar of "Jack" Elliott, proprietor of a roadhouse at City Island. He ordered whisky, and when asked what brand, drew a gun and shot the top off a bottle, remarking: "That's the bottle I want." Elliott drew a revolver and fired at him, but no one was hit.

He has also figured in numerous other barroom fights. Up to three months ago McDonnell and Kennedy had been partners in the gambling house at 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. At that time it is alleged that Kennedy accused him of appropriating money that did not belong to him. This precipitated a row, and McDonnell, drawing a revolver, fired at Kennedy, but missed him. The employes of the gambling house disarmed McDonnell, took the money away from him, and then kicked him out in the street. He went to a pawnshop several doors from 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and purchased a revolver, when he told the clerk, it is said, that he intended to use it on Kennedy and his new partner, Eddie Burke.

McDonnell has been in hard luck of late, and has been borrowing money from all who would lend to him. He was feared by many of the Harlem gamblers on account of his recklessness with a gun, especially when he had been drinking.

There were a number of witnesses to yesterday morning's shooting, but the only ones the police have the names of are William Cordes, 2,272 Third Avenue; Henry Lankenan, 79 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Joseph Gentz, 79 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Charles McMullen, whom the police are now looking for.

REV. MR. JOHNSON TRACED.

Went to Montreal and Now Supposed to be in England with a Nurse.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 28.—The Rev. James Le Baron Johnson, ex-Chaplain of the New York Fire Department, who disappeared from Watkins, N. Y., over two weeks ago, has been traced to Montreal, and is now probably safely landed in England. At the same time he disappeared Miss Mary Hoffman, a nurse in training at Bellevue Hospital, was missing, and the surmise is that it was she who passed in Montreal as his wife, and is now with him in England.

Relatives of the missing clergyman, who have been searching all over the continent for him, are in Montreal to-day and discovered that the Rev. Mr. Johnson sailed by the Allan Line steamer Tunisian from Halifax on the 15th inst. for Liverpool, England. By means of one of his trunks his relatives traced him to Buffalo, and thence to Montreal.

He arrived here Dec. 9 and went to the Windsor Hotel, taking one trunk. Here, although he was alone, he registered as "Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Louisville, Ky." The only remained one day, when he removed his trunk to 31 Beaver Hall Hill, where he introduced himself to Miss Gleeson, the landlady, as Mr. Ruggles. He remained at that address until the morning of Dec. 13, when he was joined by a woman believed from a description given to be Miss Hoffman. Both left the city together.

The Rev. Johnson, for some time previous to his disappearance, had been at a sanitarium in Watkins, N. Y., and he departed from that institution about two weeks ago. About the same time Bishop Potter received a communication from him requesting that his deposition from the ministry be announced. The announcement was made a week ago.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson had resigned as assistant pastor of Grace Church and as chaplain of the Fire Department some time ago, and his resignation had been accepted in both instances. His illness dates back to last Spring.

His arduous duties broke down his nervous system, and he went to Europe for a stay of two months to build up. But he did not recuperate. Nevertheless, when he returned he resumed his duties. He was at the Hoboken fire, going out on a tug to comfort those imprisoned in the burning ships. The sights he witnessed on this occasion completely shattered his nerves, and shortly after he went to the Watkins Sanitarium.

THE BURNZ MURDER TRIAL.

Specialists Fail to Discover Signs of Insanity in the Prisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 28.—In the trial of Edgar C. Burnz for the murder of Herbert B. Fellows, the Scarsdale station agent and Postmaster, the District Attorney introduced as witnesses a number of distinguished insanity experts, whose evidence tended to show that the boy was rational when he committed the crime. The first of the expert witnesses called was Dr. Carlos S. McDonald, the authority on mental diseases. The witness stated that during the past thirty years he had examined 50,000 persons as to their sanity. He said he had examined Burnz at the request of District Attorney Andrews. In ruling upon objections Judge Keogh held that the witness could only testify to the impression made upon him by what he had seen of the prisoner in the court and to personal observation other than that made when the boy was brought before him for examination.

In answer to questions Dr. McDonald said that, judging from what he had seen of Burnz in court, he did not think he was insane or subject to fits of melancholia. Witness said he had never known of a case of insanity brought on by cigarette smoking alone.

Dr. Samuel P. Lyon, Medical Superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum, testified to his observations of the defendant in court. He could not say whether the boy was insane or not. He did not know of a case of a person going insane from the use of cigarettes alone, although they contributed to such a disease to a mind so prejudiced.

Dr. Edgar C. Spitzka, the specialist on insanity and nervous diseases, also testified. From the examination the witness formed the opinion that Burnz exhibited no signs of insanity.

Edwin T. Maxham of New York testified that he had employed Burnz as office boy in his place of business for ten months. Although he had found Burnz dishonest, the prisoner always impressed him as being rational.

The case will be summed up to-morrow.

DYNAMITE BLOWS MEN TO ATOMS.

Explosion in West Virginia Kills Six and Injures Several.

KEYSER, West Va., Dec. 28.—One of the most disastrous accidents in the history of railroad building in this section happened at Baker Camp, near Durbin, Pocahontas County, on the line of the coal and iron railroad now building out from Elkins. As the result of a dynamite explosion six men are dead and several others are not expected to live.

The accident happened at noon yesterday, while the men were at dinner. Some dynamite had been placed about the stove to thaw out, and shortly after a terrific explosion wrecked the camp, killed three men outright and injured eight others, three of whom have since died. The dead men were blown into atoms, legs, arms, and hands, and even parts of their bodies, being found in different directions from the little building in which they lived among the mountains.

FORTUNE FOUND IN A HUT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 28.—Forty-five thousand dollars in Government bonds, with the coupons still attached and running back for thirty years, were found yesterday in a chest in a hut occupied by Hermit Ypsilanti Smith, who died a few days ago.

Smith had lived near Fletcher, Miami County, for forty years, and was not known to have a cent. His mind was deranged years ago by the death of his wife. Pension vouchers untouched for years were also found amounting to about $25,000.

GEN. ALGER ON THE BEEF CONTROVERSY

His Long-Expected Defense Made Public at Last.

DRIVES HARD AT GEN. MILES

In Upholding Gen. Eagan the ex-Secretary Impugns the Commanding General's Honesty.

The long-expected defense of ex-Secretary of War Alger against the attacks made upon his administration of the War Department during the war with Spain is ready for issue. It will appear in the coming number of The North American Review under the title of "The Food of the Army During the Spanish War." Much of what Secretary Alger has to say is necessarily a rehash of the testimony brought out by the Dodge Investigating Commission and the court of inquiry, but much, also, is new and interesting.

After stating what the charges of Major Gen. Miles were in regard to canned roast beef, and refrigerated, or so-called "embalmed," beef, Gen. Alger says:

"Upon Commissary General Charles P. Eagan the charges fell with the suddenness and sharpness of a blow from an assassin's knife out of the dark. Gen. Eagan had been an officer of the regular army for thirty-six years. He had risen from a Second Lieutenancy to the highest rank in the Commissary Department to which his ambition could aspire. Gallant and fearless on the battlefields of the civil war and the hostile Indian plains of the West, he had a record for soldierly qualities of which any officer might well be proud.

"No other supply bureau of the army had excelled the Commissary Department in promptness, efficiency, and successful administration during the war. I never entered the War Department, whether early in the day or late at night, and called for the Commissary General that he did not report at once. I never gave him an order that was not immediately carried out to the letter. Indeed, his zeal and anxiety for the soldiers in camp and field were so great that his efforts in their behalf, during the long and weary days and nights of the hot Summer, nearly resulted in his prostration from overwork. The charges of Gen. Miles, made so publicly and so positively, and the manner in which they were for the first time made known, seemed to Gen. Eagan, in his nervous condition, the more magnified and horrible. Upon hearing them he pitifully exclaimed: 'Gen. Miles has crucified me upon a cross of falsehood and misrepresentation!'"

EAGAN'S UNMILITARY LANGUAGE.

Gen. Alger then reviews the incident of Gen. Eagan asked for a rehearing before the Dodge Commission, after Gen. Miles's testimony, and when it was accorded him, branding the commanding General as a liar. Gen. Alger clears himself of all responsibility for Gen. Eagan's unmilitary language concerning his superior officer and tells of the interview he had with Eagan after Eagan had committed his great blunder. Gen. Alger says:

"The allegation that I had inspired or had any knowledge of Gen. Eagan's intended attack upon the statement of Gen. Miles is absolutely untrue. He did not make known to me the nature of his proposed answer to the charges. Neither did he consult me in the matter. I never saw the reply, nor did I know its character until a copy of it was handed to me by a member of the press. Had Gen. Eagan submitted his manuscript to me, he would undoubtedly at this writing still be in full possession of the rank and privileges of the office of Commissary General of the United States Army. As it was, even the self-prejudicial and intemperate presentation made by Gen. Eagan convinced the commission that there was no foundation in fact for the charges and insinuations deducible from the terms 'pretense of experiment' and 'embalmed beef.'

"As soon as I learned of Gen. Eagan's statement before the commission I sent for him. I informed him of my surprise and mortification at his conduct. Why did you not permit your friends to read your testimony? Why did you not show it to me and thereby have prevented the disgrace that is now sure to come upon you and the uniform you wear? You had no right,' I continued, 'to make use of such unbridled language at a time and under circumstances which will assuredly result in associating the President's name and my own with such a disgraceful episode.'

Gen. Eagan's court-martial and suspension are familiar history. Gen. Alger then takes up Gen. Miles's statements about canned roast beef. He says that if Gen. Miles did not know canned roast beef was an authorized ration he was guilty of inexcusable ignorance; if he did, his statement that an unauthorized ration was furnished was a willful attempt at misrepresentation. Gen. Alger then brings out some new evidence to show that Gen. Miles's prejudice against canned roast beef did not exist early in the war. He says:

"If we are to believe written evidence to the contrary, it does not appear that Gen. Miles was even honest in making his dilatory charges that the tinned beef was issued as the pretense of an experiment, and that it was not a part of the ration. On the 17th of June, 1898, his most confidential staff officer signed a letter, by 'direction of the Major General commanding the army,' instructing the Depot Commissary at Tampa to furnish to Gen. Nunez 10,644 pounds of canned roast beef, to be issued from the subsistence stores of the army. If we are to accept the reading of this letter as correct, it proves that Gen. Miles knew that canned fresh beef was a part of the ration; that he knew there was a large quantity of it at Tampa for issue to the troops; and that he so far approved of its use as to direct that the ration be furnished in large quantities to our allies."

SAYS GEN. MILES WAS AT FAULT.

The court of inquiry found that canned fresh beef was an unpalatable ration when not cooked, and when not served with vegetables. Gen. Alger says this was a proper finding. He also admits that provision for cooking on the transports "seems to have been either neglected or impossible," and that there was "lack of accessability to the vegetables." But responsibility for these conditions, he charges, rested mainly with Gen. Miles, who went to Tampa as the special representative of the War Department, and who, if he did not look into the question of food for the Santiago expedition, did not do his duty.

"Besides finding that canned fresh beef was unsuitable when not cooked with vegetables," says Gen. Alger, "the court of inquiry also expressed the opinion that the purchase of 7,000,000 rations by the Commissary General during the first two months of the war with Spain was a 'colossal error for which there is no palliation.' This, of course, is a question for judgment as between the court of inquiry and Gen. Eagan.

"The ration was not a perishable article, and I do not think that the expression, 'colossal error,' as applied to this purchase, was warranted. Moreover, the Navy Department purchased annually 80,000 pounds, or 667,000 rations, of this same canned beef. Again, the War Department is now sending to the Philippines 1 rations of canned fresh beef a month for a force something less than 70,000. This is at the rate of approximately 2,000,000 rations a year for a force about one-fourth the size of the army for which Gen. Eagan provided. 7,000,000 rations during the war with Spain, when he expected to feed, and did feed, also, our Cuban allies, besides many starving Cuban reconcentrados."

On the subject of "embalmed beef" Gen. Alger presents nothing new. He reviews the evidence taken by the Investigation Commission and the Board of Inquiry to show that Gen. Miles's assertion that "embalmed beef" had been furnished the soldiers had but flimsy foundation.

In conclusion, Secretary Alger says:

"The army had won its battles in Cuba and the Philippines, Porto Rico had peacefully come into our hands after a few skirmishes; the protocol had been in operation for over four months, and even the treaty of peace had been signed at Paris. Then comes the Major General commanding the Army of the United States with his charges. While the allegations of Gen. Miles were not based upon fact, and were conclusively disproved by two separate tribunals, unimpeachable in their composition and methods of investigation, the irreparable damage had been done. A brave, honest, and faithful officer, suffering under the lash of such cruel, unwarranted, and unjustified imputations, while exonerated from the heavy odium of those charges, was, as a result of them, sacrificed on the altar of his own passion, righteous in its existence but inexcusable in its expression. Besides this, a false impression had been created throughout the country as to the food furnished the army, which may never be removed. The charges of Gen. Miles, twice proved false in spirit and substance, are therefore the more heinous in their effect. Yet the present Congress promoted Gen. Miles to be Lieutenant General, and has thus far failed to give to Gen. Shafter the rank of Major General to retire upon in his old age, and this after his magnificent campaign at Santiago, as well as his former distinguished services."

POLICE COURTS DISCUSSED.

Large Audience Listens to Addresses in People's Institute.

That the police courts and what goes on in them have a keen interest for the people was illustrated last night at the People's Institute in Cooper Union, where a large audience listened to a number of addresses on the subject. Magistrate Deuel was to have delivered an address, but he was ill and could not be present. He sent his manuscript, however, and this was read by Prof. Charles Sprague Smith. Magistrate Deuel said that the Police Magistrate was clothed with tremendous, almost autocratic, powers, and unlike other judicial tribunals there was no time in the police court for deliberation or precedents for guidance and instruction. A Magistrate, he said, must have quickness of perception, directness of purpose, fearlessness of character, and equability of temper, all dominated by intellectual honor and practical common sense.

"The position," he said, "does not demand extraordinary intellectual ability. A man of average intellectuality can quickly learn the technical duties, can elicit the facts on both sides, can sift out the truth, can determine guilt, and impose a sentence authorized by law. Two men of equal integrity and intelligence presiding as Magistrates in a police court may each go through his part with legal precision, and yet differ widely in the results actually accomplished. One may inflict misery and suffering on some innocent members of the community and increase public burdens, and yet impose no sentence beyond the just deserts of the offender. The other may conserve public interest equally as well without the misery or the burdens. One rigidly austere may legally accelerate the speed with which some unfortunate member of the community is going to moral destruction; the other, keyed by nature to a larger and healthier sympathy, may, by mildness and clemency, help the offender on to respectability, sobriety, and honesty.

"The police court is unmistakably the people's court. An attorney is unnecessary, and men and women in all conditions of life come in person and in their own simple way to state their grievances and interpose their defense. Children of twelve and fourteen years come unattended, present their juvenile troubles, and ask for judicial assistance. Probably 80 per cent. of the business of these courts is transacted without either the aid or the embarrassment of attorneys. The influence of the police court, which becomes so persuasive, reaches quarters otherwise inaccessible and leaves an impress upon the character and sentiments of men whose indifference and hatred may not be dangerous, but whose loyalty and patriotism are highly important."

Ex-Magistrate Kudlich gave a number of experiences from his own service in the police courts illustrative of their methods and showing the extraordinary range of cases that Magistrates are called to pass upon. He defended the system of summons in use in the police courts as saving much trouble and the infliction of disgrace upon innocent persons, who were in many instances only the victims of spite.

Mr. Kudlich spoke strongly in favor of the proposed court for children provided in the charter amendments, and also for the proposed probation law such as was in use in Massachusetts. Often, he said, when a man was sent away his family, left without support, suffered, whereas could he have been put on probation his desire to do better would have a chance of demonstrating itself. "After all," said Mr. Kudlich, "it is better to keep the prisons empty and the homes full."

Mr. Kudlich took the same stand as Miss Rosalie Lowe, who also made an address that the efficacy of the police courts depended largely upon the honesty of the police. It was necessary, he said, for the Magistrate to look on the policeman as the sworn officer of the law, and to do that it was necessary to have faith in his honesty.

DEATH OF JOHN TOMS.

Fact Recalled that He Was Once Strung Up by Thumbs 5½ Hours.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 28.—John Toms, aged sixty-eight, died at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Van Cleef yesterday. He was the assistant in the Sheriff's office. He was born in New York, where his father was a contractor. Mr. Toms was a drummer boy in the Mexican War. After the war he returned to New York. Toms secured a position in the Custom House. Subsequently he went to North Branch and worked on a farm for Cornelius Van Cleef. He worked thirty-three years for Mrs. James Kilpatrick. During the Winter he remained alone in the house and took milk daily to Mrs. Kilpatrick at New Brunswick.

One stormy night two neighbors—John Walker and Frank C. Cook—dropped in, and after chatting a few moments one of them said, "See how it rains!" Toms turned to look out of the window when they grabbed and overpowered him. They took $57.50 and a gold watch from him. An attempt was made to shoot him, but the cartridge missed fire. He was bound, gagged, and suspended by his thumbs in a closet, where he remained for five and a half hours. Mrs. Kilpatrick, not getting her daily supply of milk, journeyed to the farm and found Toms nearly dead.

A reward for the capture of the miscreants was offered, and Detective Oliver fastened the crime upon the guilty parties, Walker turning State's evidence. He was sentenced to fourteen years in State prison and Cook got seventeen years.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and colder; fresh northerly winds.

The barometer was low last night in the Atlantic States, and there have been general rains and snows from the upper valley and lake region eastward, and local rains and snows in the Southwest. Generally fair weather will prevail to-day and to-morrow, except that showers will continue to-day in the Florida Peninsula, snow in Northern Vermont, and rain or snow to-morrow in Western Montana. It will be much colder in the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, with frost to-night in Western, Northern, and Central Florida; Southern Alabama, and Southern Georgia. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh west to north.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	24	32	30
6 A. M.	23	34	37
9 A. M.	25	39	41
12 M.	25	39	43
3 P. M.	28	37	42
6 P. M.	27	37	40
9 P. M.	25	37	38
12 P. M.	24	31	34

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 265 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38½
Weather Bureau	35 2-3
Corresponding date 1899	22
Corresponding date for the last twenty years	38½

The barometer at 8 A. M. was 30.02 and at 8 P. M. 29.91. The humidity was 83 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 39 degrees at 11 A. M. and the minimum 31 degrees at 1 A. M.

UNPOPULARITY OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA

Wu-Ting-Fang, in a Montclair Church, Gives the Reason for It.

Says They Are Discourteous, Overbearing, and Affect an Air of Superiority —Urges Policy of Conciliation.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 28.—Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, spoke from the pulpit of the Congregational Church of this place, to-night, to the members of the Outlook Club on the "Causes of the Unpopularity of the Foreigner in China." The meeting originally was to have been held at the Montclair Club Hall, and Mr. Wu did not know that he would have to speak in a church until his arrival in the village.

As soon as he appeared Mr. Wu became an object of especial interest to the large female portion of his audience, who seemed visibly impressed by his gorgeous attire. He wore a rich dress of light-blue silk, with Oriental figures woven into it. A pink jacket gave the necessary contrast in color effect, and at his right side he carried half hidden by his dress a short sword of Asiatic make. On his head he wore a black cap with a large diamond fastened on it.

His pigtail was resplendent in its black, silky, shinyness. His feet were encased in high, silk boots, or socks, as he called them during his address. The latter was typewritten, and he carried it in his left boot. He pulled it out while Dr. Bradford, the pastor of the church, welcomed him, and with a silver-handled pencil, which he produced from the wide folds of his gown, he made notes of something the minister said. Then as the latter's remarks grew somewhat lengthy, Mr. Wu nervously pulled a lace handkerchief out of his puffy sleeve, and finally consulted a gold watch which he fished out of a secret pocket in his pink jacket.

The Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, in his welcoming address, asked Mr. Wu not to hesitate to express his opinions because he happened to speak in a Christian Church. In his opening remarks Mr. Wu referred to this request, saying that he had been afraid he would be handicapped in expressing his views, but that he was agreeably surprised to be so enthusiastically welcomed by a clergyman. Before approaching his theme, Mr. Wu referred to his recent speech in Carnegie Hall.

"To my great surprise," said he, "I find that some clergymen misunderstood my remarks. They criticised me for attacking Christianity. I never intended to do so. My theme was Confucius, and in illustrating him I took Christianity as my standard because of all religions it is the highest form, and by comparing Confucius to that standard I meant to pay it a compliment. I have been quoted by the papers as saying on that occasion that the missionaries were clamoring for vengeance. I said that 'some' missionaries were clamoring, and I am not responsible for misrepresentation by the press."

Mr. Wu then began his discourse on the subject of the evening, the "Causes of the Unpopularity of Foreigners in China." He said in part:

"This is a delicate subject to handle, and I fear I shall stir up a hornets' nest, but I shall try to be impartial. China in ancient times was not indisposed to trade with foreigners. But these came from Asiatic countries and adopted our customs and manners and gave us no trouble. In later times also foreigners were treated with great respect and kindness, even official posts being conferred on them. I refer only to Marco Polo, the Venetian traveler, who in 1247 visited China and was made a Privy Councilor, an Assistant Envoy, and even Governor of a province.

"At the present time, however, there is a strong feeling of animosity toward foreigners. Fifty years ago foreigners who did not belong to the same class of people we had been accustomed to meet came to our country. They did not observe our customs, but left as soon as they had grown rich. Disputes arose which resulted in war and in which China was not always right. But she always lost and had to pay indemnities and give privileges to the Westerners. Then began the mistrust of foreigners.

"It has been supposed that missionaries were the c

POLICE CAPTAIN HERLIHY ON TRIAL

The Rev. Mr. Paddock Tells How the Official Insulted Him.

DEFENSE OBJECTS TO YORK

Police Board's President Blocks ex-Judge Pryor's Attempt to Exclude Him from the Trial Room.

Testimony given by the Rev. Robert L. Paddock was the feature of the opening day's proceedings in the trial of Police Captain John D. Herlihy, recently of the Eldridge Street Station. The trial began at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon before the four Police Commissioners, Bernard J. York, President of the board, presiding. Ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott was the lawyer for the prosecution, the attorneys associated with him being P. V. R. Van Wyck and W. N. Wilmer. For the defense appeared Louis J. Grant and ex-Judge Roger A. Pryor.

Three charges had been made against Capt. Herlihy—neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer, and violation of rules in not keeping proper record. These were filed on Friday of last week, when, after the defendant had been arraigned, an adjournment until yesterday was taken.

Mr. Paddock, who was on the stand for more than two hours, recalled many interviews between himself and the accused officer, stating that on some occasions the Captain had admitted that disorderly houses existed in his precinct, saying he was unable to prevent their existence; that at other times the Captain had denied absolutely the existence of such places. He told how he had at last, provoked by an experience of more than the ordinary outrageous character, caused to be haled into the Eldridge Street Station a young man whom he accused of warning the keepers of certain disreputable resorts. He said that on this occasion the Captain had been present while the Sergeant took down the complaint, and that after the work was done and the prisoner had been locked up, Herlihy had insulted him, calling him a liar and then shaking his fist in his face.

Following this episode, Mr. Paddock recounted the circumstances of a visit that he had paid to Inspector Cross. During the interview, the witness said, Capt. Herlihy was present. Mr. Paddock, according to his testimony, told the Inspector that he had come to ask his advice as to what action he should take regarding the treatment he had received from the Captain, but the Inspector replied that he had no advice to give, saying, after being urged, that he would advise the preferring of charges against Herlihy.

"Capt. Herlihy," continued the clergyman, "interposed here that he himself would advise me to present the charges. He said he would show me up as responsible myself for these conditions. Inspector Cross then said that I was most unreasonable in what I wanted, and that I would not be satisfied if I were in Paradise. I told him that as it was evident his advice had not been given in the friendly spirit for which I had looked, it was useless to me, and that therefore, I could not through him prefer the charges."

Mr. Paddock's testimony dealt with the conditions prevalent in the district of the Twelfth Police Precinct. He named various places where he had been accosted by women. He told what they had said to him. Mr. Grant pressed him to say what was "the worst that was said by these women." Mr. Paddock answered. Mr. Grant, when it came his turn to cross-examine the witness, dwelt on the fact that the latter had in no instance mentioned the exact date of any of these personal experiences in connection with the houses mentioned as disorderly in the formal complaint. After dwelling on this, the lawyer referred to "the gentleman's excellent memory." From the other side of the room, Mr. Olcott came back with: "It's just a usual, everyday kind of a memory."

Long before the trial began, interested spectators had arrived. Inspector Cross was there with his counsel, Mr. House, the Inspector's case being scheduled to come up before the board just as soon as that of Capt. Herlihy has been completed. Another who arrived early was the Rev. F. J. C. Moran, who is engaged in mission work and has had several clashes with the police. Chief Devery came in and took a front seat immediately the proceedings started. He saluted Capt. Herlihy. In the back of the room were the Rev. James H. George, rector of St. John's Church, Salisbury, Conn., and the Rev. Alexander J. Kerr of the Broome Street Tabernacle, both of whom were summoned as witnesses for the prosecution, the former having been with Mr. Paddock on the occasion when the latter claims to have been insulted by Capt. Herlihy.

WOULD EXCLUDE MR. YORK.

As soon as the Commissioners had taken their places, Judge Pryor arose and said that there was one member of the Police Board who should not sit on the case if he had made certain statements attributed to him by two newspapers.

"I refer to President York," he added.

Then he read from two newspaper extracts in which Mr. York was quoted as saying that if such conditions as were claimed to exist in the precinct of the accused Captain really existed in any precinct in the city the Captain of that precinct was responsible for them.

"I would suggest," ex-Judge Pryor continued, "that if those quotations are correct the President cannot with propriety sit in judgment upon the defendant here, as he has already announced this defendant's responsibility. It may be that the President has not been correctly quoted, however."

"The President," replied Mr. York, "is the best judge of the propriety of his sitting in this case."

"Since I am forced to do so," said ex-Judge Pryor, "I make the formal motion that President York be excluded from this trial."

"That motion cannot be entertained," replied President York firmly, "for the reason that no one has the power to so exclude him."

Counsel for the defense moved to strike out the first charge against their client. This was denied, Commissioner Abell dissenting. Then George Barrett, an employe of the Lawyers' Engineering and Surveying Association, was called to the stand to verify a map of the "Red Light District," which Mr. Olcott wished to offer in evidence. The defense made no objections, but when the prosecution proposed as evidence the weekly reports of Capt. Herlihy and the station book of complaints from citizens, Mr. Grant reserved the right to examine these documents before consenting to have them used. He took them in charge with Mr. Olcott's acquiescence.

Mr. Paddock was then called to the stand, and as he stepped forward ex-Judge Pryor asked that the other witnesses be excluded from the courtroom. To this the President agreed, and the Revs. Kerr and George were escorted to a private room by a Sergeant. In the beginning of his testimony Mr. Paddock mentioned as several places where he had been accosted by women and male "pullers-in" some houses that had not been specifically named in the complaint. This led to a prolonged discussion, as a result of which the defense finally obtained the ruling that the witness was not to be allowed to cite places not so named.

The witness testified to having been solicited in front of 216 Chrystie Street. There was a discussion as to the word "solicited" was barred by President York; whereupon the witness said that he had been "spoken to" at 170, 178, and 178½ Chrystie Street, and that the women at those numbers, sometimes standing in the doorways and sometimes on the stoops, had asked him to "come in." Speaking of the last number he said:

"I was approached by women, probably as many as 150 times in passing this house. They would call me by such endearing names as 'darling,' 'ducky,' 'dearest,' and the like. Often they would throw a kiss at me. Boys and girls were almost constantly playing around the house, for it is a very congested district."

Asked how often a policeman had been in the neighborhood when he was thus accosted, the witness said that an officer was on the corner or near it at least seventy-five of the one hundred and fifty times.

Commissioner Hess—Was this in the day or night?

"To the best of my recollection," replied Mr. Paddock, "I was approached equally as much in the day time as at night."

Mr. Olcott—Who is the police officer to whom you refer as having been near the place when you were approached?

"He gave me his name as Norton."

The witness explained that this Norton had been the officer who was usually on that beat. He added, under questioning, that what he meant by the policeman's being where he could have seen what was going on was that the policeman was within fifty feet of the spot where he was accosted. Mr. Olcott asked him what had happened on the night of April 30 last. Mr. Paddock replied that on that date, at about 10 o'clock in the evening, he walked around the district with his friend, the Rev. Mr. George. He said that they had just turned down Chrystie Street from Rivington, when they were addressed by women in front of Nos. 174 and 172. As this happened, the witness said, a man whom they had seen talking on the corner to a policeman ran after them, passed them, and, shouted something to the women in the different doorways, whereupon the latter ran inside their houses.

"I asked this man to go back and meet the officer with me," continued Mr. Paddock. "He did so. I told the policeman that the man had warned the women to go inside at my approach, and that I wanted him arrested for disorderly conduct. Then the officer, the prisoner, Mr. George, and myself went together to the police station of the Twelfth Precinct.

GAVE MR. PADDOCK THE LIE.

"Capt. Herlihy was in the station when we arrived. The Sergeant asked the usual questions of the arrested man and of me, saying that he would hold the man until the next morning, when I should go to the Essex Market Police Court and make my charge against him. Capt. Herlihy then said to me that I was 'disgracing my cloth' in going around stirring up trouble and trying to put a bad name on my district. I told him that these houses existed and were open in his precinct. Thereupon he cried:

"'You lie, and you know that you lie.'

"When he said this he came toward me with clenched fists. He shook them in my face. Mr. George and I left the station as soon as we could."

Q.—How often did you see Capt. Herlihy?

A.—Four or five times in my office at the Pro-Cathedral and thirty or forty times in his room at the Twelfth Precinct Police Station.

Replying to other questions, Mr. Paddock said that he had frequently complained to the Captain about the existence of immoral houses in the precinct, particularly regarding the three already named in Chrystie Street and about some in Allen Street, especially Nos. 119 and 137. To show the locality of these places he used the map that had been offered in evidence by the prosecution.

On the next day after his visit to Capt. Herlihy with Mr. George, the witness said, he came to Police Headquarters to see Inspector Cross. This time, too, Mr. George was with him.

"I wanted to see Mr. Cross alone," Mr. Paddock went on, "and I told him so. Capt. Herlihy was there, sitting beside the Inspector. To the latter I said that what I wished to talk with him about was a matter relating to the precinct in which I lived.

"'Well,' he replied, 'you must say what you have to say in the presence of Capt. Herlihy.'

"I told him that I had been trying to assist the police of the district in closing the immoral houses; that I had done this in as friendly a way as I could. I said I had been to patrolmen, Roundsmen, ward detectives, and the Captain, and that, in spite of all this, the conditions had continued to be as bad as ever, until things had come to such a pass that my own life was in danger. Several threats, I told him, had been sent to me. I asked for his advice as to what to do. He refused to give me the advice. Then I told him that I would have to go to his superior. Whereupon the Inspector said that I had better prefer charges.

"Capt. Herlihy here interposed. [Mr. Paddock related what the Captain had said, as told above.] I did not go to the Captain and the Inspector as a purist, expecting impossible things. I simply asked that he see to three matters—the suppression of the open pursuit of their business by the prostitutes, the segregation of these women from the little children and from the houses in which the other occupants were respectable people, and the prevention of the public flaunting of vice on the streets.

"I once told the Captain that 63 Stanton Street was one of the most outrageous places ever heard of—that is, as far as outside appearances went to show anything. I kept going to him, from November, 1899, until not long ago, telling him each time that I had already spoken to his subordinates to no avail. One of the places that I complained of was 140 Chrystie Street—this was in the latter part of December of last year. I told him that the neighbors were coming to me regularly and making complaints of these places, and that I myself had been accosted in front of them by people who told me in plain words what they wanted. I also told him of the two houses at 114 and 123 Stanton Street, adding that cards of invitation to one of the latter had been given to some young men on the steps of the Pro-Cathedral. Further, told him of being approached at 199 and 204 Forsyth Street, and of how the boys in my congregation had had the same experiences there and elsewhere.

"Once the Captain said of one of these places that it was impossible to change the condition of affairs. At another time he denied the existence of such places."

All the time that Mr. Paddock was testifying there were constant objections on the part of the defense, especially from Mr. Grant. The latter occasionally held whispered conferences with ex-Judge Pryor, and Judge Pryor was once heard to ask the question: "Who is running this case, anyway—you or I?" In most cases the decision was against Mr. Grant.

CLERGYMAN WAS ASSAULTED.

The witness told how, in the latter part of last February, when walking on Rivington Street, he was accosted by a young man, and how, when he tried to take this youth down a neighboring street, they were followed by a big man who had come out of one of the houses before which the young man had been a "puller-in." The big man, said Mr. Paddock, caught him and gave him a shove as if to hurl him into a cellar entrance that was open on the sidewalk. He said that it was only with great difficulty that he escaped from falling down the hole by jumping over it. The big man kicked the young one and dragged him off.

Then the cross-examination began.

Attorney Grant—Did you ever go to Capt. Herlihy and offer to identify any of the witnesses?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever offer to identify any such persons whom you alleged had done wrong in your presence?

A.—I did.

Q.—Capt. Herlihy took immediate action in that case, didn't he?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever offer to go to court and make a sworn complaint?

A.—I did not.

Later in the examination Mr. Grant asked:

"Could the policeman whom you said was fifty feet away from you at the time you were accosted hear what any of these women said to you?"

A.—He could, I believe.

Mr. Grant objected to "beliefs."

Mr. Grant took up the case of the young man whom Mr. Paddock had arrested on the evening of his last encounter with Capt. Herlihy. After an exhaustive cross-examination on this subject, in which the witness reiterated what he had said in answer to the questions in the direct examination, Mr. Grant produced an affidavit signed by the clergyman in the Essex Market Court on the morning when the prisoner came there for trial. In the affidavit it appeared that Mr. Paddock had stated his charges in a more amplified way than he had to the Police Sergeant or to the Captain. Mr. Grant demanded an explanation of this. After much talk on all sides, the witness said that the only explanation he could give, if it were true that the affidavit accused the prisoner of more things than he had intended, was that he had been told by the clerk of the court that his charges were correctly written thereon and had signed it without reading it over carefully.

Mr. Grant then talked at length on the alleged discrepancies. He even said that if any other man than Mr. Paddock had done this thing he would have made himself liable to prosecution for perjury. Mr. Olcott responded from his seat that this was ridiculous.

Before the discussion went further an adjournment was taken. The trial will come up again on next Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the witnesses will be Mr. Paddock and Mr. George.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OLEAN, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The general store of F. W. Merritt & Son, East Olean, and a dwelling house adjoining it, occupied by Charles Beebe, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will be heavy.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Fire early this morning at the Spiritualist camp ground at Lily Dale destroyed five cottages belonging to Mrs. Scheu, Nellie Warren, Mrs. Covell, Miss Russell, and Mr. Herne. The Herne photograph gallery was also destroyed. The total loss will reach $10,000.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The Brownville Company's mill at Brownville, a suburb of this city, caught fire from a hot box over the engine this morning and was entirely destroyed. The mill was valued at $150,000, and the owners carried an insurance of only about $25,000. The mill was owned by A. L. Upham, S. A. Upham, and C. W. and Munsen Gable of this city.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 28.—A fire which broke out in the basement of the C. S. Woolworth Five and Ten Cent Store early to-day caused a loss estimated at about $75,000, and little more than half this sum is covered by insurance. Mr. Woolworth is the heaviest individual loser, his stock of $20,000 being practically ruined. It was fully insured. The other losses include J. H. Rines, owner of Rines Block, $10,000; Miss Anna M. Roberts, milliner, $15,000; R. M. Lewson & Co., cloaks and ladies' furnishing goods, $10,000; Hotel Waldo, $5,000, and several smaller concerns.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE CHIEF

Many Rumors as to When Devery Will Go.

Commissioners Decline to Discuss the Matter—Mr. Nixon "Sees a Light Ahead."

Rumors of Chief Devery's early retirement were thicker than ever at Police Headquarters yesterday, but beyond denying the wildest of these none of the Commissioners nor the Chief himself would speak about the matter, and the day passed without positive developments.

The Police Board sat all the afternoon at the Herlihy trial and held no meeting afterward, although the list of fifty Roundsmen eligible for promotion to Sergeantcies, which they called for on Thursday, arrived from the Civil Service Commission during the afternoon.

President York said after the adjournment that the board would be likely to meet to-day. Commissioner Sexton said that he had not the Chief's resignation in his pocket, as had been reported, and that he had never seen such a document.

Gossip about the gray building, however, was no longer as to whether the Chief would go or not, but as to the manner of his going—whether he would be retired by the Commissioners, or whether he would himself make application to be placed upon the pension list. It was deemed ominous by some that within the last day or two there has been a lull in the thunderings from Hugh McLaughlin. This was taken by some to mean that a promise had been given.

The question of Chief Devery's probable successor was frequently discussed and the name of Capt. Titus, who has just succeeded Capt. McClusky as Chief of the Detective Bureau, was more than once mentioned. When asked about his prospects Capt. Titus smiled and said: "That's too far ahead to talk about."

Mingling with a swarm of politicians who came to further the chances of their friends in the new promotions were many of the newly appointed Captains, who received hearty congratulations.

The new headquarters of the Committee of Fifteen in the Park Row Building were not open for business yesterday, although Assistant Secretary George W. Morgan was busily engaged in getting things in shape. William H. Baldwin, Jr., the Chairman, said there were no further plans to announce. It announced that Bishop Potter will be one of the speakers at the Workingmen's Dollar Dinner in Arlington Hall to mark the incoming of the new century. John S. Crosby will be toastmaster. Edwin Markham, as the midnight hour arrives, will recite a poetical greeting to the twentieth century, which he has composed for the occasion.

Affairs went very quietly at the headquarters of the Tammany Committee of Five, at 100 Bowery. Lewis Nixon was in Philadelphia all day, and upon his return last evening said: "The only news I have is that I have just received a letter from Mr. Croker, and he says that he hasn't had any carbuncles, as published, and never was in better health in his life." Asked about the Tammany vice crusade, he said: "I see a light ahead. That is all I can say."

M. Warley Platzek was sick with bronchitis yesterday. The committee expects to hold its next meeting Monday.

SAYS HIS AUNT IS INSANE.

An application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday for a commission to inquire into the sanity of Mrs. Anna M. Deene of 409 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. The application was made by a nephew of Mrs. Deene, who stated that his aunt, who is worth nearly a quarter of a million dollars, is over eighty-two years of age and is incompetent to manage her affairs. The nephew said that he was over fifty years of age, but that his aunt took him for a brother of his who is eleven years older and who bears no resemblance to him. She is also said to constantly mistake a forty-five-year-old nephew for an eighteen-year-old grandnephew.

According to her nephew, Mrs. Deene sometimes imagines herself of royal descent and decorates herself with jewelry, puts on her nightdress, and remains in bed to receive visitors. Any person who addresses her as Queen, the nephew says, is able to get checks and money from her. Affidavits were submitted by other relatives and by her coachman to show that Mrs. Deene is incompetent to manage her affairs.

The application was opposed by David L. Osborne, a nephew; Bridget E. Smyth, a niece, and Margaret A. Pfeffer, an adopted child of Mrs. Deene, who produced an affidavit from Mrs. Deene herself denying the allegations as to her sanity. She said that the trouble with the applicant was that she had ceased giving him money. Justice Blanchard reserved decision.

MORE SEVERE DIVORCE LAWS.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—The circuit Judges of Missouri favor more stringent divorce laws, and at their annual meeting here adopted a resolution recommending to the State Legislature the passage of an amendment which will prevent the guilty party to a divorce proceeding from remarrying under three years.

The Legislature convenes in January and it is likely that the provision will be passed. Another recommendation calculated to decrease the number of divorces is that the party who files suit must be a resident of the county in which the proceeding is filed for at least one year.

Big Dividends for Bostonians.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The dividends to be disbursed to Bostonians next month aggregate no less than $20,671,648. Nearly all the money is to be disbursed in this city. In addition, $1,019,000 principal matures in Boston at this time. The State of Massachusetts interest payments are very heavy.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Juan Cuestas, Uruguayan Minister to the United States, Washington.

GRAND—W. M. Roach, Chester, Penn.

MURRAY HILL—Amassa J. Parker, Albany.

IMPERIAL—Congressman J. A. Day, St. Louis; S. Matsmato, Railway Commissioner, and party, Tokio.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov.-Elect B. B. Odell, Jr., Newburg.

VICTORIA—Senator C. A. Towne, Minnesota; F. E. Clarke, Scranton.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. H. Coburn, hosiery, handkerchiefs, and gloves; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Williams-Richardson Company, New Orleans, La.; A. G. Tebo, domestics, dress goods, and cloaks; 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Kraus Brothers, Wheeling, West Va.; B. F. Kraus, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Wurzburger, H., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; L. Wurzburger, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, small wares; Hotel Vendome.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Frank, H., & Sons, Wheeling, West Va.; S. K. Frank, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Isenberg & Bachman, Wheeling, West Va.; I. Isenberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Ellosberg Brothers, Selma, Ala.; H. Ellosberg, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hewer & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, silks; Grand Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. I. Jalkut, cloaks and suits; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hall, Headington & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Hall, Jr., carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Chamberlain, Johnson & Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; E. R. Dubose, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; P. Johnson, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. Downie, laces and white goods; 335 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. H. Gimbel, cloaks, suits, and boys' clothing; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Gidding, E. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss Clark, laces; W. Armour, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods and ribbons; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Klein Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; N. Klein, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Richards, gloves; 104 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pollard, A. G., & Co., Lowell, Mass.; A. G. Pollard, Notions, dress goods, and silks; Holland House.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. P. Lawrence, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. B. Frear, sporting goods; Hotel Earlington.

"BILL" BERESFORD IS DEAD.

Lord William, Husband of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, Expires at Midnight.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Lord William Leslie de la Poer Beresford died at midnight.

Known to almost every "Tommy" in the British Army as "Bill" Beresford, Lord William Beresford was famous in his own country long before he came into notice in America as the third husband of the dowager Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. Louis Hammersley of New York. He was born on July 20, 1847, being the third son of the fourth Marquis of Waterford. He was educated at Eton, and joined the Ninth Lancers in 1867.

The greater part of Lord William's service in the army was in India, where tales are still told of his courage in battle and his no less daring escapades—his mad drives and other break-neck feats. He was Military Secretary to three Viceroys, but whenever he had a chance he went off to take part in one of the "little wars" so frequent a few years ago. For one deed of splendid heroism he received the Victoria Cross.

Lord William married the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough in 1895, and since then had been living quietly in England. He was the elder brother of Lord Charles Beresford.

AMASA THORNTON REMARRIED.

Ceremony Performed at a Church Where a Christmas Entertainment Was in Progress.

Amasa Thornton, the well-known Republican politician of this city, was married last night to Mrs. Mary Emma Steinman of 209 Bay Thirty-first Street, Bensonhurst. The marriage was celebrated by the Rev. A. H. Rennie of St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, in Bensonhurst. It had not been previously arranged, and took place while a Christmas entertainment was going on in the church.

Mr. Thornton refused absolutely to say anything about his second marriage and made every effort to have it kept a secret. His bride secured a divorce a week ago from her former husband, who is at present in the Klondike. He had been formerly in the dry goods business in New York, and left for the Klondike last August. His wife heard nothing from him for some time and at length instituted divorce proceedings.

The couple drove up to St. James's Church about 8 o'clock last night as a Christmas entertainment was starting inside. Mr. Thornton jumped out and called for the minister. After some time Mr. Rennie appeared at the door and asked him what he wanted. When told that the pair wanted to get married the minister at first refused to perform the ceremony, but finally did so in an ante room in the church.

When it was concluded the bridal couple re-entered the carriage and drove off without waiting to receive any congratulations from the spectators at the Christmas entertainment.

Amasa Thornton is a native of St. Lawrence County, in New York State, and has been prominent in Republican politics in this city for many years. He is a lawyer and lives at 76 Madison Avenue. At one time he was the representative on the Republican State Committee for the Twelfth Congressional District. A short time ago he went to Rome to pass a visit to the Pope. His first wife died about four months ago. He has no children.

AMERICAN SAILORS' HEROISM.

French Admiral and the Commander of the Petrel Tell of Different Instances of Bravery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Navy Department to-day received reports from two widely separated quarters of acts of heroism on the part of American sailors.

Capt. Chester of the Kentucky forwarded a letter of Rear Admiral Servan, commanding the French naval forces in Algiers, speaking in warm praise of the heroic conduct of two American bluejackets, Paul Ausserésses and Hugh Patrick Mullin, in rescuing a French seaman in the harbor of Algiers while the Kentucky was there.

In the other case Lieut. Commander Jesse M. Roper of the Petrel tells of unselfish conduct on the part of H. J. Coxe, hospital steward, and J. D. Fuller, S. A. Courser, R. Parsons, and J. Ward, sailors, in risking their lives in connection with a smallpox case on board ship in Manila Bay. The patient was taken on board a hulk, and there was attended night and day by the hospital steward. The climax to any attending circumstances made the act one of much danger. The sailors then served as a funeral party, and were obliged to undergo thirty days in quarantine and to have all their clothes destroyed.

Acting Secretary Hackett has sent to each of the men named by Admiral Servan and Commander Roper a testimonial of the appreciation of their services, stating that they merit and receive the hearty commendation of the department.

ACTIVE CAMPAIGN IN MINDANAO.

Troops Capture Towns and a Rebel Stronghold—Arrests in Manila.

MANILA, Dec. 28.—An active campaign has been carried on by the Fortieth Infantry during December in Northern Mindanao. The town of Jemeniz was captured, as was also the insurgent stronghold in the mountains further inland. The coast town of Langarin was captured by a detachment of a hundred troops, who scattered the enemy in that vicinity, killing and capturing several. A portion of the troops thus engaged have returned to Cagayan and joined in the campaign which Brig. Gen. Kobbe is personally prosecuting.

Gen. MacArthur's proclamation is resulting in many arrests of alleged insurrectionists in Manila and vicinity, a few of those taken into custody being prominent. One prisoner was shot dead and another wounded in attempting to escape.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the army at the Pan-American Medical Congress, to meet in Havana Feb. 5.

Capt. George McK. Williamson, Assistant Quartermaster, will report in person to the Quartermaster General for consultation on official business.

Orders of Nov. 23 are amended to read as follows: Capt. William M. Ekin, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Feb. 1, his services being no longer required.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department and Acting Assistant Surgeons:

First Lieut. A. W. Shockley, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty in the Department of Cuba, and will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon Clark I. Wertenbaker.

First Lieut. Theodore C. Lyster, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty in the Department of Cuba and will proceed to Fort Schuyler, New York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the East, to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon William H. Brooks.

Major Louis W. Crampton, Surgeon, and Major William B. Banister, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army,) are detailed as members of the board of medical officers at Manila, appointed Jan. 18, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the army, vice Major William R. Hall, Surgeon, and Major Guy L. Edie, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army,) relieved.

Major Thomas L. Hartigan, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 31.

Navy.

Lieut. F. P. Baldwin is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. R. W. Henderson is detached from the Essex and ordered home; he has sick leave for one month.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Admiral Remey, on his flagship, the Brooklyn, has left Olongapo for Manila.

The Philadelphia and the Iowa, now on their southern cruise, have left Magdalena Bay for Acapulco.

The Farragut has arrived at San Diego.

The Wompatuck and the Frolic have arrived at Hampton Roads.

The Hartford sailed yesterday from Curacoa to La Guayra, Venezuela. She will remain in Venezuelan waters looking after American interests, Capt. Hawley co-operating to that end with Minister Loomis, probably until relieved by the Lancaster, also a training ship.

The transport Port Stephens is at Nagasaki; the transports Wyefield and Athenian have sailed from that port, the former for San Francisco and the latter for Seattle.

HAZED CADETS FAINTED

Military Court at West Point Learns of Several Cases.

Denies He Had Convulsions; Put Cotton in His Mouth to Prevent Crying Out—U. S. Grant's Experience.

WEST POINT, Dec. 28.—So far as regards the taking of testimony, the work of the military court of inquiry concerning the death of ex-Cadet Oscar L. Booz will be finished at the West Point Military Academy to-morrow afternoon.

To-day's investigation brought out the testimony to the effect that cadets had been hazed to a degree of exhaustion, and two witnesses who were examined last week were recalled in reference to these cases. They were Cadets Pegram and Sheridan. The victims mentioned particularly were Cadets MacArthur and Haskell. Haskell is not in the corps now, so that his testimony was not available.

I remember Cadet Booz. I spoke to him after his fight with Keller. I told him he had not acted right in that bout, and that he ought to have gone on. He spoke in such a way to me that he showed he was tired of the place and wanted to leave.

Were you ever hazed?

Yes, I took pepper sauce, as much as a teaspoonful and a half at one time.

Who gave it to you?

Cadet Bender, who was discharged. He began by giving me a few drops. I think it was Bender who started the giving of pepper sauce.

Did it hurt you?

No, Sir, it was unpleasant, but it had no injurious effects that I know of.

Did you ever have to eat any disagreeable food?

Yes, Sir, on one occasion. I had to eat some preserved pineapple. There was plenty of quinine mixed up in it.

Did you know Cadet Breth or ever know him to be hazed?

Yes, Sir, I saw Cadet Bender exercise him. I never saw him exercised to the point of exhaustion, but he went as far as he could go. He was of a very nervous temperament. When spoken to suddenly he would tremble all over. I knew him at the preparatory school in Baltimore, and there he was found physically deficient by Major Winne. I mean deficient to enter this academy.

Cadet William N. Nichols of Connecticut said he belonged to the third class, and was in camp in 1899. He was exercised then and did 250 "eagles." He was also braced and hung to the stretcher, but not all at the same session. He remembered the case of Cadet Haskell, who fainted from exercising. The authorities investigated the matter.

The witness then told the court that his class agreed at that time not to submit to hazing by upper-class men. In reply to Col. Hein, he said that the class asked the Commandant to release them from the agreement. Asked why they did this, he replied:

I think the upper class men spoke to us about it, and we were afraid we would be "cut" by the upper class men.

How do you look upon the matter now?

I think the action we took was all right.

Were you informed your class would be "cut"?

No, Sir; we thought we would from what we heard and knew of the upper class men.

YOUNG GRANT'S HAZING.

Cadet Ulysses S. Grant, grandson of ex-President Grant, who is a third class man, was the next witness. He stands second in his class, the leader of which is Douglas MacArthur, a son of Gen. MacArthur. Young Grant said he was admitted to the Academy in 1899.

Were you hazed in that year?

Yes, Sir; I did "eagles," held out dumb bells, did footballs, and other exercises.

How long did these exercises last?

About five or six minutes, Sir.

Did you have to do anything else?

Yes. I took part in practical jokes and ridiculous things.

Were you hazed more than others, or less?

I think a little less than many others, Sir.

Did you ever do "dips" and get down on your hands and toes and raise and lower your body?

Yes, Sir.

Had you to sit on a locker and hold your feet in the air?

Yes, Sir; and also I had to hold out dumb bells.

Was any cadet punished for hazing you?

Yes, Sir; an upper class man was caught making me "eagle" and he was dismissed.

What answer did your class delegate to the Commandant bring back to you in reference to your request to be released from your agreement not to submit to hazing?

He brought none, Sir.

Yet you say your class considered itself absolved?

Yes, Sir.

What influenced you to ask for this release?

We were told by upper class men that such a promise could not be kept. We asked the release the day following that on which we made the agreement. There was no outside influence brought to bear, Sir.

Anything else?

Yes, Sir; we were informed that the corps would not brook such an agreement, and we knew that a great many fights would ensue.

Was there any hazing in the last encampment?

There was no exercising or qualifying, Sir.

Did you ever qualify?

Yes, Sir; I qualified in "Sammy" and "Prunes."

Have you known of any brutal hazing?

No, Sir; if there was, I was not present. I heard talk in the camp that there was.

Did you do any hazing on fourth-class men yourself?

Yes, I made them "brace" and do some foolish things.

Any exercising?

No, Sir; there was a class agreement against that.

Lieut. Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., and instructor of languages at the academy, was then called and sworn. He had Cadet Booz in his class in 1898. The witness said that Booz was not particularly bright and not very quick. He looked like a man who the more he had to learn the less he seemed to know. His marks in the first week were proficient, but steadily declined. There was nothing in his appearance regarding neatness to distinguish him from other cadets. He thought Booz would have just passed in English at the January examination.

Cadet Douglas MacArthur of Wisconsin, leader of the third class, followed the Lieutenant in the witness chair. He said:

I entered the academy June 13, 1899. I was hazed, but was never exhausted or nauseated from exercising. I had to do foolish things, among which was to review a turtle passing down the company streets during the encampment, when I was a fourth classman.

Do you remember any upper classmen who hazed you?

Yes, Sir.

Who were they?

Is it is absolutely necessary that I give the names, Sir?

Gen. Brooke replied that it was, and the witness replied that Mr. Dockery of the present second class is the only one now in the academy. Gen. Brooke asked:

Do you know of any cadet fainting from hazing?

Yes; J. J. Murphy of the present fourth class. I assisted him to his tent. I found him lying near the ice tank, but he did not tell me what he had been required to do.

Did you haze any fourth-class men yourself?

I made some of them brace, but I did not exercise any one.

Why did you brace fourth-class men?

To take the rough edges off new men and take conceit out of them.

Then some of the "plebes" are conceited? How long does it last?

A very short time, Sir.

Is it a perfect cure?

Usually, Sir.

Were you ever seized with convulsions during 1899?

I can't say they were convulsions, Sir. They were like cramps in my muscles.

What was the cause?

In the first place, I was not feeling well, and it was after a warm day's work, and I also did some exercising.

Did you lose consciousness?

Not at all, Sir.

Cadet Charles T. Leeds of Massachusetts entered the academy at the same time as young Arthur and Grant. He was hazed, he said, by exercising, but not to the extent of exhaustion. He also qualified in "Sammy" and prunes in the mess hall.

During the last encampment, how did you treat fourth-class men yourself?

I made them "brace," Sir.

You don't consider "bracing" hazing, then?

No, Sir.

Do you remember any of your classmen having gone to the hospital with a broken jaw?

Not from hazing, Sir.

I did not ask you that; from any cause?

Yes, Sir.

Who was it?

Cadet Carrithers, Sir.

How was he hurt?

In a fight, Sir.

With whom?

I don't know, Sir.

Cadet Edward N. Johnston of Oregon was called, and was about to be let go when he asked the permission of the court to say a few words regarding hazing and bracing. The court granted his request, and the witness, who is the leader of the first class, said:

There seems to be a great deal of misapprehension in reference to hazing and bracing. I consider that they are absolutely unconnected. Bracing is indulged in by upper class men on fourth-class men for the purpose of insuring the proper military carriage of the corps and with a regard to the appearance of an officer after he has graduated.

Cadet John C. Pegram of Virginia was recalled. He was examined last week, and the object of the court in recalling him was made apparent by the first question put to him by Gen. Clous.

Will you tell the court, Mr. Pegram, what you did in the matter of hazing in the camp of 1899?

I don't remember any special case.

Let me refresh your memory. Do you remember cadets being in quarantine at that time?

Yes, Sir. I exercised several.

Did you ever know any cadet to faint?

Yes, Sir. I exercised Cadet Kenzel. I gave him 150 eagles, I think. It was in my room. He left and walked away. Cadet Williams called me out into the hall and told me a man had fainted. Kenzel was lying down. I gave him some water, lifted him up, and he said he was all right.

Any other cases?

I heard that a cadet named McGinnis had fainted, and also that a "plebe" had near the sink. To the latter I carried smelling salts. He was a fourth-class man. He revived. I was not engaged in hazing him.

Did you ever hear of cotton being put in cadets mouths to keep them from crying or being hysterical?

Y

The Wanamaker Store

CLUB VELLUM
Writing Paper

This is the most remarkable writing paper known to the trade. Every manufacturer in the business, save one, says that it is impossible to produce the paper at the price. Yet we get it year after year, though we don't get as much as we could sell if we had it. Last year we sold a hundred tons of it. The year before, we sold a hundred tons. To-day we have ready another equal quantity—

100 tons of Paper, and
15,000,000 Envelopes

In appearance and writing surface it has no match anywhere at its price, or near it.

Made in two shades, cream and azure; and in three popular sizes, Frances, Helen and Octavo. Price,

10c a pound
Envelopes, 15c a hundred

Club Vellum is also made in commercial sizes, as follows:

Hotel and Club Paper, 5 x 8 inches, at 75c a thousand; 25c a quarter thousand.

Business Paper, 8 x 10 inches, at $1.50 a thousand; 45c a quarter thousand.

Special Counters in Basement, Fourth avenue side.

Women's HATS

Radically reduced in price. This is an after-Christmas clear-up, and some of our handsomest evening hats—just eighteen of them—form part of this offering. Their prices are reduced exactly one-half. Thus:

$17.50 from $35 **$12.50 from $25**
$15 from $30 **$10 from $20**

Besides, there are ten French hats, the remainder of our splendid Fall importations, that are marked at still more surprising reductions. The values are $30 to $40 each—

Choice at Ten Dollars

Second floor, Tenth street.

Bolero JACKETS

These are very jaunty and cozy little coats for women—a wholly new idea. Not nearly so cumbersome as the usual negligee sacque, but quite as comfortable as most of them and ever so much more attractive.

They're made of flannel, in various solid colors—new, bright shades—and prettily trimmed with gold-mixed braid or stitched taffeta; lined with excellent silk. Some are sleeveless, others have elbow sleeves. Prices, $2.25 to $6.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girls' COATS

This is a most favorable time to buy a really elegant coat for a girl or young lady at a very liberal saving from its real value. The two particular lots offered to-day come fresh and new from a manufacturer who kept his stock full for all demands up to Christmas day. Now he sends them to us at the reductions we tell of.

They are as smart and handsome as any garments shown, This word of them:

At $10.50, worth $15 to $18—Box coats of handsome black and Oxford pebble cheviot; all beautifully tailored and silk lined.

At $13.50, worth $20—Three-quarter length coats of black and Oxford cheviot; all beautifully lined and tailored; some have box backs, others half fitted.

Second floor, Ninth street.

HOSIERY

Here are a few sorts each for men and women. Good sorts, though they're marked very cheaply. Some are about a third below value. Others are fully a half less than their actual worth.

For Men—

12½c a pair—Seamless half hose; "clerical" merino; heavy weight; durable and elastic. Value 18c.

3 pairs 50c—Fine cotton half hose in assorted shades of tan or fast black. Also fast black with unbleached or gray soles. Also of fine merino in natural color or assorted tan shades. Value 25c a pair.

For Women—

3 pairs 50c—Fine gauge fast black cotton stockings; good weight; elastic; double soles, heels and toes. Value 25c a pair.

25c a pair—Ingrain lisle thread stockings; fast black; Richelieu or Rembrandt ribbed; with white soles. Value 50c.

Broadway.

Spangled ROBES

The entire stock, comprising some of various elegant robes in solid black, a lot of steel-and-black and white-and-silver spangled robes, is offered at reduced prices to-day. The reductions throughout will average one-third. The $30 robes are reduced only to $25, while those that sold recently at $150 are now but $75.

With the Dress Trimmings, Tenth street.

SHOES

New Year's Day of all days is the day for new things, and shoes are the foundation of good dress. If you want the smartest and best shoes that skill can make they are here—

Men's Shoes, $7, $5 and $3.90—in particular.
Women's Shoes, $7, $5, $3.

Every sort and every size.

Perhaps you are bent on saving up after Christmas generosity. Then we can offer you very excellent shoes at these positive savings:

For Men—

In the Bargain Store, across Ninth street from Main Store.

Shoes at $1.30—600 pairs of heavy soled, satin leather lace shoes; good value at $2.

Shoes at $1.90—Patent leather shoes in the newest styles, and plenty of them; a chance to save nearly half on the New Year's shoes.

Shoes at $2.85—Mostly heavy weights in shoes made to sell at $3.50 and $4; styles and leathers correct for this season.

Boys' Shoes—

At $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.70—And the saving about a third—a big saving on boys' shoes, which are seldom made up much ahead of orders.

For Women—

In Basement of Main Store.

Shoes at $1.40—Black kidskin, lace and button; patent leather, lace only; values in this lot run to $2.50.

Shoes at $1.80—A dozen sorts to choose from, and every kind desirable; patent leather or kid, lace or button, and nearly every size in each kind; values run to $3.

Shoes at $2.30—2,800 pairs just received from the factory; were our own $3 lines until shouldered out by the peerless RELIABLE line, and better than any other three dollar shoe we know.

For Children—

Shoes at 75c, 85c, 95c and $1—Thousands of pairs sold and worn without complaint testify to our care in selecting.

Artificial Flowers

For home decoration. A lot of roses, chrysanthemums, lilies, and so on—all excellent imitations of the natural flowers—are greatly reduced in price. Various artificial plants are likewise made cheaper. Some at 25c that were 65c to 85c.

Roses, pink, red, yellow and white, at 5c, 10c and 15c. Some of these were 50c.
Chrysanthemums, white, yellow, pink and purple, at 5c, 10c and 15c. Were 15c to 75c.
Lilies, white, yellow and purple, at 15c. Were $1.
Lilacs, white and purple, at 5c and 10c. Were 35c to 65c.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

The Wanamaker Store

A Holiday *Clean-up* of Fine SILKS

Some of the most elegant silks in stock are affected, as well as many of the more popular kinds. Every piece that has suffered from the holiday hurry, or shown itself to be slow of sale at its right price is brought out for a hurry-up mark to-day. Such reasons as these: Pieces that are shop-worn, finger-marked, colors that sell slowly, mussed, short ends, sorts that have stayed in stock too long. Now they must go in a jiffy. The new prices will make amends for all other failings; for truly sumptuous silks can now be bought for a trifling cost, while these very limited lots last.

At $1.50, originally $9—
Fancy French Silks—white brocades with warp-pointed flowers in colors.

At $1.50, originally $8—
Rich White Moire Antique, with wide satin stripes; pink ombre to white, with bunches of roses on Canalae ribbon dividing the tint.

At $1.50, originally $7.50—
Rich White Faille, with violets in bunches and scrolls of violet satin ribbon.

At $1.50, originally $6—
Rich French Turquoise Satin, with stripes, brocaded with white and blossoms, and buds in color on white.

At $1.50, originally $5.50—
Rich Side Band Silks; pink roses and foliage on one side, and diminishing satin stripes make up the novelty.

At $1.50, originally $5—
Rich Pekin Satin; stripes of satin and silk are divided by clusters of narrow satin stripes of black, with shadow of flowers peeping between, in old rose.

At $1.50, originally $5—
Satin-back French Peau de Soie, gray, yellow, green; brocaded with garlands of white and birds in flight; white on these colors.

At $1.50, originally $4.50—
Rich Jacquard Satins; old rose, gray, cadet; brocaded with reeds and stems of white satin.

At $1.50, originally $4—
Royal French Armure Silks; gray, lavender, cornflower, ciel, pink, castor, old rose, reseda and dark gray.

At $1.50, originally $4—
All-silk Liberty Satins, with printings of tiny flowers on gray, on lavender, on yellow.

At $1, from $2—
Printed Satin Liberty; navy blue on white, black on white, black-and-white on gray and on lavender.

At $1, from $3 and $3.50—
Rich soft Satins, brocaded and corded into rich designs.

At 65c, from $1.25 and $1.50—
A lot of last season's Printed India Silks; lavender, gray, lilac and ciel.

At $1 to $6.50, from $3.50 to $14—
A lot of French and German fancy Velvets; Panne Figure Satins, Chameleon Panne Velvets, Panne Velvets with silver, Fancy Panne Velvet.

At $1, from $5—
Plain Silk Velvets in off shades.

At $1, from $3.25—
Plain colored Velvets in off colors.

At $1, from $2.25—
Plain colored Velvets in cerise, garnet, lavender, rose, yellow, violet.

At $1, from $1.50 to $5—
Velvets in these colors—old rose, gray, blue, cerise and magenta.

Rotunda.

BRIC-A-BRAC
Under-price

The Art Room has a collection of pretty things that were passed by in the holiday hurry. It's impossible to give everything a fair show—in fact, part of the Teplitz goods was detained on the ocean on an unfortunate vessel and did not arrive until Christmas was over. In this lot the variety is at its best, still unpicked-from, and is a rare group of pieces at the low prices marked, which are about a third below their worth. The lot includes heads, busts and figures in an entirely new finish. Prices, $5, $7.50, $10, and up to $27.50 each.

From the holiday stocks come these:

About two hundred pieces of *Teplitz*—Figures, Groups and Busts. A few are slightly chipped with the holiday handling, but the greater number are perfect. All are reduced a third:

40c, from 60c.
55c, from 85c.
80c, from $1.25.
$1.60, from $2.50.
$2.50, from $3.75.
$2.75, from $4.25.
$3.75, from $5.
$5, from $7.50.

A few fine pieces of *Italian Faience* at half prices.
90c, from $1.85.
$1.80, from $3.75.
$3.25, from $6.50.
$6, from $12.
$8.75, from $17.50.

Art Room, Basement.

Sale of Silk Waists
Two Groups of Splendid Values

There is one lot of handsome waists—a manufacturer's samples—of fine taffetas in rich, new solid colors and fancy stripes. Mostly in bodice effects; some with vests of same color as waist; others with vests of contrasting color. All are lined and boned.

Values are $10 and $12. Price, $7.

The other is a collection of pretty taffeta waists in solid colors—all the new shades—and black. These are all corded in new effects, and are prettily trimmed with braid. All made with the new bishop sleeve. A very fair $4.75 value, though the price is but **$3.25 each.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's JACKETS
$12 and $15 Kinds at $7.50

Not many—perhaps fifty in all. But they're fine, stylish jackets, every one, and at the new price as good a bargain as will likely be offered anywhere this winter.

Some of kersey, others of Venetian cloth, a few of double-faced mixtures. All in the newest, best styles—short and jaunty—some with box backs. Not a jacket in the lot is worth less than $12—a fair proportion of the group are good *fifteen dollar values.*

The Price is $7.50 Each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Framed PICTURES
Many Kinds at *Little Prices*

It's house-cleaning time for the Picture Store. And here are the odds and ends that remain from a record-breaking holiday selling. They're to be closed out with little ceremony. Prices are cut exactly in half in many instances, others are treated not quite so severely, but reduced sufficiently, nevertheless, to make coming for them well worth while. There are only one or two of a kind, but a great many kinds, from which these brief hints:

Some carbon photographs that were $5.25 are now $2.75.
Photogravures, in oak frames with gilt beading, at $1.75, though $2.75 was very moderate.
Platinum photographs, in shaded silver frames, that were $5.50, are now $2.75.
Photogravures, in fancy oval wood frames, 13x16 in.; were $1.50; now $2.25.
Platinum prints, in 14x17 in. oval opening black and gold frame; were $3.75, now $2.50.
Photogravures in oak frames, with or without mats; figures and landscapes; were $7.50 and $10, now $5.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Elegant DRESSES
Under-price

This announces some very radical price-concessions on a number of handsome Costumes suitable for street wear. Most of the group are imported, and all are most artistic in style and superbly tailored; some are handsomely trimmed.

Values range up to $135—to-day all are marked at

Seventy-five Dollars a Suit.

Second floor, Broadway.

TOILET ARTICLES

A lot of imported tooth brushes, all perfect goods, with excellent French bristles, at 5c to 25c—well worth 10c to 40c.

Some celluloid soap boxes with mirror fronts, at 25c, though regularly 35c and 45c. Mirrors of black or white celluloid at 25c—value double.

About 2000 cakes of violet soap—made especially for Wanamaker's—at 5c a cake. A particularly good toilet soap for so little a price.

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

Children's HATS

Several lots have been gathered up to close. The prices have been so lowered as to make the operation a quick one. Should be finished to-day. School hats at 25c and 50c, that were $1.25 to $2.50; Tam O'Shanters, golf and military caps, at 25c, that were 65c to $1.50; and Alpines at 75c, instead of $1.50.

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

RUGS *Reduced*

Sixty-five sheep and goat-skin rugs, in all the usual sizes, at $1 to $4.25 each. Were moderately priced at $3 to $8.50.

Persian Wilton rugs at $1—handsome and durable. The last little lots are now offered at this price. No more to come.

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

TABLE LINEN

A collection of remnants of 2 to 3½ yards each are offered at substantial reductions in price. They are table linens that sell regularly at 40c to $2 a yard. These remnants at the rate of 30c to $1.50 a yard.

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

CALENDARS

A long counter in the Under-price store holds a miscellaneous stock of calendars, now marked at one-half regular prices. Many beautiful specimens will be found in the collection. Prices were 2c to $1.90 each. Choice at just half.

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

The Wanamaker Store

The SHIRT SALE

Handsome Percale Shirts, made up in the most approved manner, and beautifully hand-laundered; worth $1 and $1.25, now offered at

Sixty Cents Each

Wonderful shirts to buy at such a price.

Then COLLARS—

The high turn-down collars, as well as standing collars in various styles; of linen, in most correct shapes. Put up in boxes of a half-dozen of a size, and sold only by the half-dozen—

Six for 55c Broadway and Ninth St.

Men's Overcoats

The Wanamaker clothing business grows and grows. The clothes are the sort that appeal to men. Of highest character in the matter of fabrics, and made up in an irreproachable manner. Then, other qualities assured, prices are unmatched.

These hints of excellent Winter Overcoats:

At $8.50—Overcoats at a low price that are of sterling goodness and correct in form. Made of all-wool Oxford-mixed frieze with plaid body lining and iron-yarn sleeve lining, velvet collar.

At $10—Overcoats of all-wool black frieze, lined throughout with heavy serge; satin sleeve linings and velvet collars. Mostly large sizes. $12 was the early season price.

Also at $10—Overcoats of all-wool Oxford-mixed frieze with satin shoulders and wool body lining; satin sleeve linings; velvet collars. A good $12 value.

At $15—The kind of overcoat that pleases the young man—has big broad shoulders and loose back, satin shoulders and wool body lining.

At $12—The best ulster you ever saw for the price; of all-wool Oxford-mixed frieze; plaid lined and two-inch band of black satin down side of facing; compare it with $15 ulster in other good stores.

Striped Worsted Trousers, $5—We've done wonders to deserve the reputation of selling the very best pure worsted Trousers that can be bought for five dollars. We now have two hundred pairs at this price that might fairly be priced at seven dollars—smart, handsome and absolutely all-wool, $5 a pair.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Clothing

The stocks were subjected to severe and prolonged attack before Christmas. The lines have been freshened up a bit here and there, and an unbroken front is again presented. Saturday is always a busy day with us in this boys' clothing store. Preparations have been made for an unusually spirited selling to-day. Good values throughout the stock, of which are briefly mentioned these few:

Splendid school suits of all-wool with extra trousers for boys of 8 to 16 years. $5.

Blue serge sailor suits, neatly trimmed with braid; attractive and durable; sizes 3 to 12 years. $5.

Heavy, durable reefers of frieze, warm and well made, with high collar; sizes 4 to 16 years. $5.

All-wool frieze overcoats, with neat velvet collars; single-breasted; sizes 4 to 16 years. $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Walking STICKS

If you've thought of a stick to give as a New Year's gift we can be helpful in the matter of selecting a suitable one. We've done a lot of thinking on the subject, as this splendidly varied stock will testify. Many wholly new styles are shown this season. Moderate prices rule—none is fanciful.

Walking sticks in Partridge, Penang and Weichsel wood, silver trimmed, at $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.50 each.

With inlaid wood, silver trimmed, at $3, $3.50 and $4.

With stag or Cape horn handles, at $2, $2.50 and $3.

With ivory, horn, silver or gold, at $4 to $10 each.

Broadway.

Office Furniture

An important item in our office furniture stock is Flat-top Desks. We show a very complete line in all the best sizes, at quite a range of prices, from the plain, practical sorts to those made of finest materials. Flat-top desks largely take the place of office tables, taking up but little more room and giving the additional advantage of large drawer capacity. We sell these desks in both oak and mahogany. To-day we tell of some special styles in oak:

At $10—Single pedestal, flat-top oak desks; 42 in. long, 30 in. wide; pedestal has 3 drawers with slide above; paneled ends and back; well built and finished.

At $12.50—Double pedestal, flat-top oak desks; 50 in. long, 30 in. wide; 4 drawers in left pedestal, 3 in right; slide above drawers in each pedestal; paneled ends; open back.

At $17—Quartered white oak, single pedestal desks; 42 in. long, 32 in. wide; 3 drawers in pedestal, 1 double depth; center drawer; built up, writing bed with framed-in edges; paneled ends and back.

At $19—Quartered white oak, double pedestal desks; 50 in. long, 32 in. wide; 4 drawers in left, 3 drawers in right pedestal; slide in each pedestal and center drawer between; writing bed is five-ply built up center with frame around edges; hand-carved drawer-pulls; drawers finished inside and fitted with movable partitions.

At $24—Same desk as above, 60 in. long.

At $22—Double flat-top desks; 55 in. long; 43 in. wide; desk complete on both sides; 4 drawers in left pedestal, 3 in right; slide above each pedestal and center drawer between; a total of 16 drawers and 4 slides; paneled ends and well built.

Other flat-top desks at $15, $16, $17.50, $19, $24, $25.50, $27.50, $31.

Fifth floor.

FANCY GOODS
for Little

This word is about a collection of fancy articles of leatherette that have been slightly damaged—not available as gifts, but nice things to have for one's own use now that such a trifle pays for them. The lot includes—

Handkerchief and Glove Boxes with gilt tracing.
Necktie Boxes in dark purple and green, painted with Marguerites.
Necktie and Glove Boxes, in imitation Levant, highly polished and painted.
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Necktie Boxes, in brown leatherette, with gilt tracing.

Regular prices were 25c and 50c; to-day choose for

ten cents each

There is also a lot of the same sort of boxes in perfect condition, marked at just half former prices.

Basement, Fourth avenue.

BIBLES
Prayer-books, Hymnals

There's variety here still wide enough to meet any fancy, notwithstanding the tremendous ante-Christmas selling. During the next few days there'll doubtless be selling nearly as extensive, for all of these are just as appropriate for New Year's gifts. And they're all very good values, too. Here are four Bibles that are exceptionally low in price:

The Genuine Oxford Self-Pronouncing Teachers' Bible—Beautifully printed on Oxford India paper. The largest type self-pronouncing Bible in the smallest compass yet made. Size 8½x5½ inches and only 1¼ inches in thickness; weight, 1¾ pounds; bound in Argentine Morocco; Divinity circuit leather lined; red-under-gold edge. Beside the Old and New Testaments, this Bible contains 15 beautiful maps, concordance and all the helps. Our special price, $3.50. This Bible has been sold as high as $5.50.

The Art Bible—Containing the authorized version of the Old and New Testaments; 850 illustrations by the most celebrated artists; morocco binding, Divinity circuit, red and gold edges; size 7x9¾ in. and 2 in. thick; $1.25, was $1.85.

Bagster's Comprehensive Teacher's Bible—With all the helps; printed from long primer type, with the self-pronouncing feature in addition. Bound in flexible style (French morocco,) so it will lie open perfectly flat; can be folded right back; can be rolled up without injury to either the back or sewing. Size 8¼ x 6 in., and 1¾ thick. Price, $1.20. Has sold up to $2.50.

Here's the cheapest good Bible of which we have any knowledge. It contains: A Table of Contents by Chapter Headings and thirty-two pages of Helps; in all 844 pages. Printed from good, clear minion type on good paper. Strongly bound in black cloth with red edges, making a book 5½ x 7¼ in. and 1¼ in. thick. Price, 35c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

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Flexo, No. 2, $4.
Bull's-eye, No. 2, $6.40; special No. 2, $12; No. 4, $9.60; special No. 4, $16.
Bullet, No. 2, $8; special No. 2, $14.40; No. 4, $12; special No. 4, $20.
Cartridge Kodaks, No. 3, $16; No. 4, $20; No. 5, $28.
Panoram, No. 1, $6; No. 4, $16.

Basement.

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WHITECAPS SUED FOR $200,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 28.—D. A. Jennings of Columbus, Ohio, has filed suit in the United States Court against about twenty citizens, men and women, of Washington County, Indiana, for $200,000 damages.

He claims they whitecapped him on Jan. 30, 1900, and persecuted him and his family until they were forced to leave the State. Jennings says he ran a newspaper in Salem, in which he had $15,000 invested. He claims the people of the county are so intermarried that they control all the social, religious, and political institutions. They undertook, he alleges, to control the policy of his paper and he opposed them. False charges were made against him in the local courts, he says, and the court costs alone took every dollar he had. The women, he says, undertook to get his wife to join in the conspiracy against him.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Plans for the Interdenominational New Century Revival.

Movement Will Be as Broad as the Country and Without Hippodrome Effects, Chairman Hall Says.

The week of prayer with which the leading ministers of the country are preparing to open the new century is only the first step in an interdenominational movement to create a great revival all over the country at the beginning of the new century. This movement was suggested by the late evangelist, D. L. Moody, in a talk with William Phillips Hall, the business-man evangelist. Mr. Hall at a conference of the leading ministers of the country suggested the scheme of a National gospel campaign. He communicated with a number of representative clergymen and started a general discussion of the subject. Next, he addressed letters to a carefully selected list of religious workers elaborating the plan. More than one hundred of these letters were sent out, and the result was a conference held in this city on Dec. 3. It was decided that a special Nominating Committee of five should be appointed to name a National Central Committee, which was to arrange methods and get the movement into actual operation.

The movement will not recognize any doctrinal differences, and is expected to strengthen and unite the churches of all denominations all over the United States. It is planned to begin systematically through the co-operation of existing religious agencies. The leaders of the movement have called it the Twentieth Century Gospel Campaign. The plan is backed by men of influence and offices for conducting the campaign will be opened in this city. The Treasurer of the Central Committee is D. D. Parmly, President of the Phoenix National Bank. In order to begin the work properly in this city a meeting of ministers and laymen will be held here on the afternoon of the last day of the century. The meeting will be held in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, on East Twenty-third Street, and invitations to it will be sent to all Christian ministers within fifty miles of New York.

William Phillips Hall is Chairman of the National Central Committee. The first step the committee took after its organization was to issue the appeal for a week of prayer to open the twentieth century, suggesting that committees be formed to arrange for its observances in towns and villages all over the country.

Mr. Hall says that this week of prayer will be the opening of a revival all over the country. "Creeds will be put in the background," he said, "and men of every denomination will unite in the common cause of promoting the effectiveness of existing church agencies. It is probably the longest step ever taken in interdenominational co-operation. We are not planning any spasmodic revival, and we don't contemplate any hippodrome spectacles. But we hope that by the leadership of a committee constituted of trusted representatives of every denomination all churches can be helped."

DIVINE SERVICE IN DANCE HALL.

Fifty-ninth Street Resort May Become a Mission.

A religious mass meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in the place that has become known as Billy McGlory's dance hall, Fifty-ninth Street, near Eighth Avenue. The purpose of the meeting is to test the sentiment of religious people in Manhattan on the subject of starting in the hall a permanent evangelical work on a large scale. Among those actively interested in the movement are the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, the Rev. John H. Elliott of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, the Rev. Dr. D. Asa Blackburn of the Church of the Strangers, and Mr. Louis Klopsch of The Christian Herald.

The sermon to-morrow afternoon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn, who has long been seeking a large auditorium in New York for evangelical work.

CHURCH FOR ARMENIANS.

Organized with the Rev. Haigag H. Khazoyam as Pastor.

The Armenian Evangelical Church was organized yesterday at the Congregational Council held at the Adams Memorial Presbyterian Church, Thirty-first Street, near Third Avenue. The new church, which is the first Armenian Church established in New York, will be allied with the Congregationalists, but owing to concessions made in the matter of government will, in some respects, resemble a Presbyterian Church. The pastor of the new church is the Rev. Haigag H. Khazoyam. He was a pupil at Harpoot College, in Turkey, when that institution was burned and the massacre of missionaries and converts occurred.

He came to the United States in 1896 and started a mission among the Armenians of New York. His work in this city grew until now he has a congregation of about 150. The installation of the new pastor will take place to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Adams Presbyterian Church. The Rev. M. A. Malcom, formerly a professor at Harpoot College, will preach the sermon.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Jan. 6, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—Jesus Annointed at Bethany. (Matthew xxvi., 6-16.)

GOLDEN TEXT.—She Hath Done What She Could. (Mark xiv., 8.)

Probably soon—if not immediately—after the interview with Zaccheus, Jesus and His Apostles left Jerico with the caravan of strangers which they had joined to go to Jerusalem. It was a journey of but a few hours, and they soon reached the little town of Bethany—about "fifteen furlongs" out of the city. (John xi., 18.) While the great caravan passed on to find lodgings where they could, Jesus and His Apostles remained in Bethany. He, and as many of them as could be accommodated there, were undoubtedly received into the home of Martha and Mary and their brother Lazarus, and the others in the houses of near-by friends. For "the Jew's Passover was nigh at hand," (John xi., 55,) when the city and every suburb was thronged with visitors, and when every one was glad to receive acquaintances who had come from a distance, and to welcome strangers.

It was no accidental thing, however, that Jesus reached that city just at that time. Neither was it simply because it was a custom to which every devout Jew was expected to conform, as directed by the law of Moses. (Deuteronomy xvi., 16.) His movements were always directed by considerations which influenced no other Jew in the land. And He knew that at this Passover—as He afterward told His disciples—"the things concerning" Him were to "have an end." (Luke xxii., 37.)

Knowing all this, He had planned and timed every movement from Galilee to Jerusalem to carry it out, for the offering of Himself as a "Sin Offering" must be a voluntary offering, or else it could not be either acceptable to God or sufficient for man. (John x., 17-18.) Therefore He left Jerico in time to be at Bethany "six days before the Passover," the great feast which commemorated deliverance by death.

For the next three months our attention will be fixed exclusively on incidents belonging to these "six days," and yet not one half of them will be brought before us. They are very important incidents, demanding our most careful and prayerful study. For these "six days" are the most momentuous days in the whole history of the world. They mark the completion of the world's Redemption.

Beginning with the incidents of these days we also find that the four Gospel writers make a marked change in the character of their narrations. Concerning Jesus's ministry in Galilee and Samaria and Perea, they are by no means a unit in their records. But just as they united in declaring the incidents belonging to the beginning of His ministry, so now they again unite in declaring, with marked unanimity, the closing incidents of that ministry. They are the incidents of these "six days."

THE ANOINTING AT BETHANY.

The first of these incidents to which our attention is called is this anointing at Bethany. A careful comparison of the several Gospel narratives, however, indicates very clearly that it was not the first incident to occur. Jesus arrived in Bethany, to be sure, "six days before the Passover," but it does not follow that "they made Him a supper" immediately on His arrival. St. Mark says only, that "being in Bethany, in the house of Simon the leper, as He sat at meat," (14, 3,) the anointing took place. And St. Matthew, in a like indefinite manner, says simply that it was "when Jesus was in Bethany." (xxvi., 6.) St. Luke makes no mention of it whatever. Both St. Matthew and St. Mark, however, connect the supper and the anointing very closely with the betrayal of Jesus in Jerusalem, and not with His arrival in Bethany. This we will see more clearly in the sequel.

In St. John's narrative also, it is only in appearance that they are connected with the arrival. For, after stating the fact that "Jesus, six days before the Passover, came to Bethany," John evidently drops the exact order of events to announce that "there they made Him a supper"—thus emphatically connecting the supper with the place, rather than with the time. It was "there," and not then. But after describing what took place at that supper, he again takes up the order of events, and says that "on the next day"—that is, "on the next day" after the arrival—the people "took branches of palm trees, and went forth to meet Him." (vv., 12, 13.) This agrees with the accounts given by all of the other evangelists.

And it is not strange that St. John should introduce the story of this incident, just at this point, and in this way, in his narrative. Of all the Apostles, he—the most loving, earnest, growing, and spiritually minded—was the one to whom was given the clearest visions of the person and work of our Lord. To him Jesus was far more than a mere man, although he probably had not as yet learned to know truly how much more. But every manifestation of Himself drew John—as it did not any of the other Apostles—closer and closer to Him. Matters, therefore, which deeply interested the other evangelists, so that they dwelt upon them in their narratives with great fulness, to him were of comparatively little importance. They interested and helped men—to the human mind they were marvels of wisdom and love—they clearly revealed what Jesus was able to do and teach—but if they did not reveal in some superior way what He was in Himself, as a rule, John took no notice of them.

It was however, with just such a manifestation that Bethany and Lazarus were associated in his mind. Some three or four months before he had visited that town under very peculiar circumstances. Martha and Mary were then in the deepest grief because of the death of their brother. When he was taken sick word was sent to Jesus, but He "abode two days still in the same place where He was," (John xi., 6,) and when at last He did go to them, Lazarus "had lain in his grave four days already." (John xi., 17.) All this must have seemed particularly strange to John, for he knew that "Jesus loved Martha and her sister, and Lazarus." (John xi., 5.) But, then, he saw his Master stand at the mouth of the grave, and with irresistible authority say, "with a loud voice, Lazarus, come forth," and at once "he that was dead came forth." (John xi., 43, 44.)

IMPRESSION ON JOHN.

Long before that he had seen Jesus in Capernaum stand at the bedside of a young girl who had just fallen asleep in death, and, taking her by the hand, He had said: "Talitha-cumi! Damsel, I say unto thee, Arise." At once she awoke from sleep, and "arose and walked." (Mark v., 41, 42.) On another occasion, at Nain, he had stood with Him by the bier of a young man whom they were taking to the grave to bury, and at His command, "Young man, I say unto thee, Arise, he that was dead sat up and began to speak." (Luke vii., 14, 15.) Neither of these scenes, however, made the impression upon him that was made by the resurrection at Bethany. They attracted the attention of the other evangelists, but not his, and he makes no mention of them whatever, but this which so deeply impressed him, they omit altogether from their narratives.

But then, this miracle of Bethany was accompanied by features entirely wanting in the others. In both of them the dead had but recently died. In this, however, he had been dead "four days," and the body had begun to see corruption. In those, apparently, nothing more was said than a few words of comfort to the mourners. But in this, when Jesus comforted the sorrowing sisters, it was with peculiar words concerning Himself. For, not only did He say to Martha, "Thy brother shall rise again," but He added, "I am The Resurrection and The Life; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me, shall never die." (John, xi., 25, 26.) This was the kind of revelation which at once attracted the attention of John.

And now, after an absence of from three to four months, he saw both Bethany and Lazarus again. During all this time, his mind had evidently been so full of what had occurred when he last saw them, that he took no notice whatever of the interview with "The Rich Young Ruler," or the receiving of the little children, the healing of the "Ten Lepers," the recovery of Bartimeus, the interview with Zaccheus, or of any other event by the way. These all interested the other evangelists, but not John. What he had seen and heard at Bethany, coupled with the instruction given by Jesus as they journey that he must suffer and die at Jerusalem, absorbed his whole attention. It is not strange, therefore, that now on this return to Bethany, "six days before the Passover," that the only incident of those "six days," which connected his Master with that place and with Lazarus, should be the very first to be recorded, no matter when it occurred. For when he wrote his narrative this incident, under the teaching of the Holy Ghost, must have shed a flood of light upon the death and resurrection of Jesus himself.

And truly it was a unique scene that was presented at that supper in Bethany, such a scene as was never witnessed before or since anywhere on the earth, but through all eternity it will be the constant scene presented in heaven to the eyes of the redeemed. For there reclined Jesus with Simon the Leper on one side and Lazarus, who had been dead, on the other. The one He had cleansed, the other He had raised, and now they were feasting in His presence and with Him. It was a beautiful foreshadowing of "The Marriage Supper of the Lamb."

The sight must have been very impressive to John, for while others took notice that this supper was given "in the house of Simon the leper," he alone calls attention to the fact that "Lazarus was one of them which sat at meat with Him." When he was in Bethany a few months before Lazarus was dead and buried, and his body was so corrupt that even his own sister shrank from looking at it. But now, in full health and strength and joy, he was sitting at the side of Him whose voice had called him back from death, and who had said of Himself, "I am The Resurrection and The Life." Lazarus, death, life, Bethany, and Jesus, his Master, were all strangely but indissolubly bound together.

MARY'S TOKEN OF LOVE.

And all this must have been greatly intensified as the meal proceeded. For John alone tells us, not only that Lazarus was there, but also that his grateful sisters vied with each other in doing honor to Him who had done so much for them. The other evangelists say nothing about this, but only that "a woman" came in "having an alabaster box of ointment." John, however, says that with attentive care "Martha served," and saw that every want of her beloved Friend was supplied, and that Mary could not be content with merely serving. Gratitude like hers must express itself by the most costly offering she could make, even if it were "all." So he says that it was she who "took a pound of ointment of spikenard, very costly, and anointed the feet of Jesus, and wiped His feet with her hair." (Verse 3.) The fragrance of the ointment filled the house, but the fragrance of her deed filled the world, and "shall be spoken of for a memorial of her," Jesus Himself said, "wheresoever this Gospel shall be preached." (Mark, xiv., 9.)

Doubtless she did not herself understand the full significance of what she had done, for love always acts instinctively, and not because of argument. Jesus, however, saw the love and faith which prompted her, and He not only accepted it, but—as He has often done since with the loving sacrifices of many a humble believer—He interpreted to her and to others its true meaning. He did not say, however, that it was an anointing of Him as King, because of His entrance into Jerusalem a few days before, but that it was in recognition of His approaching death as an atoning sacrifice: "against the day of My burial hath she kept this." He said. For He was to lay down His life, not only for her, but for all, and this act of love was a true homage to Him as the Saviour of men.

When Mary poured out this ointment upon Jesus, the fragrance revealed its costliness to all who were at the table. But it did not awaken the praise of all. Judas, who at heart "was a thief, and had the bag, and bare what was put therein," (v. 6) saw nothing in the act of Mary but a needless waste of money. With a pretended sympathy for the needy, he openly said that the ointment "might have been sold for more than 300 pence, and have been given to the poor," (Mark xiv., 5,) as if ministering to the poor was of more importance than ministering to Christ! But Jesus rebuked the interference. "Let her alone," He said. "Why trouble ye her? She hath wrought a good work on Me. For ye have the poor with you always, and whensoever ye will ye may do them good; but Me, ye have not always." (Mark xiv., 6, 7.)

Apparently stung by this reproof, Judas watched his opportunity to leave the house and go to Jerusalem. There he found "the chief priests and Captains" not only ready, but glad to receive him. For while the feast to Jesus was going on in Bethany, plottings against Him were going on in Jerusalem. In the palace of the high priest His enemies, greatly excited by the popular demonstration when He entered the city a few days before, (Luke xix., 47,) were assembled together and "sought how they might kill Him; for they feared the people." (Luke xxii., 2.) So when Judas came into their assembly, "and said unto them, What will ye give me and I will deliver Him unto you?" (Matthew,) "they were glad, and promised to give him money." (Mark.) "And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver. And from that time he sought opportunity" (Matthew) how he might conveniently betray Him (Mark) in the absence of the multitude." (Luke.)

Thus this covenanting, according to St. Matthew and St. Mark, followed immediately after the reproof at the supper. "Then," says St. Matthew, "Judas went unto the chief priests." (xvi., 14.) But, according to St. Luke, who says nothing about the supper, it was when the plotting was going on that "then entered Satan into Judas, and he went his way and communed with the chief priests and Captains, how he might betray Him unto them." (xxii., 3, 4.) Thus the supper and the plottings must have been coincident, and the anointing at Bethany must have been closely connected with the betrayal in Jerusalem. This betrayal, as we shall see more fully hereafter, was consummated within the next two days. Thus the anointing declared and emphasized the "burial" which followed so closely upon the betrayal. It was an important link in the completing of Jesus' work as our Redeemer. Its object was not to exhibit Mary's love for Jesus, but to honor Him for His love to us all.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of Jesus' arrival at Bethany, and why was it no accidental thing that He reached that place at just that time?

To what will our attention be directed during the next three months, and why are the incidents important?

What change in the Gospel narratives is connected with these incidents?

What is the first incident brought to our attention, and what proof is there that it was not the first to occur?

Why is it not strange that St. John records it as the first in his narrative, and what characterizes all of his records?

How did the raising of Lazarus differ from other cases of raising the dead, and what effect did it have upon St. John?

In what respect was the scene at the supper in Bethany very unique, and what shows that it greatly impresed St. John?

How did Jesus interpret the anointing by Mary, and what is said of it?

What was the effect upon Judas, and what did Jesus say to him?

What did Judas do, and how does it show that the anointing took place some days after the arrival in Bethany?

What did the anointing emphasize, and what is said of it?

PHILBIN'S AXE WILL FALL.

Removal of One Assistant District Attorney Expected To-day.

District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin will make his first changes among the professional and administrative staff of his office to-day. That the changes will be extensive is not anticipated, and beyond the appointment of an assistant who will in a measure be his personal representative and chief aid, and the dismissal of a few subpoena servers, the District Attorney is not expected to deviate from his announced course to consider each man's ability and fitness before removing or retaining him.

Late yesterday afternoon the word was passed along the corridors of the Criminal Courts Building that the "axe will fall to-morrow; look out," and everybody went home with a long face.

Conferences were held by District Attorney Philbin during the day with Judge Foster and Recorder Goff, sitting in General Sessions, and after visiting these courts the District Attorney spent some time in the Court of Special Sessions familiarizing himself with the routine work of the courts and his duties therein. Later each Assistant and Deputy Assistant, to the number of twenty-six, was called into the new chief's office and questioned closely as to his duties and the nature of the work performed by each under the Gardiner régime. No assurance, so far as is known, was held out to any one that his position was certain. The thirty-nine "county detectives," who were known as subpoena servers until Col. Gardiner assumed office, were then sent for. They filed into Mr. Philbin's private office headed by "Chief Detective" Broderick. These men draw annual salaries aggregating $39,750. The District Attorney briefly said to them that upon each man's faithful and efficient performance of duty would depend his tenure of office, and that so long as duty was well performed, none need fear for his position. However, he added, it struck him that the staff was entirely too large for the business of the office, and this he declared he would look into fully, and should his idea prove correct, a reduction in numbers would very probably follow. This little talk failed to reassure the subpoena servers.

Mr. Philbin will to-day, in all probability, select some one known to him, in whom he may place implicit trust, as his chief assistant, though this title is purely complimentary, each full assistant receiving the same salary of $7,500 per year. John F. McIntyre was always known as Col. Gardiner's senior assistant and personal representative. Mr. Philbin, it was pointed out yesterday, comes into the District Attorney's office a comparative stranger, unknown to his staff, and in ignorance of their ability or how far they did their duty. The nature of his appointment and the antagonistic attitude of Tammany Hall, of which all of the assistants are members, combined with the amount of work connected with the office, renders it necessary for him to select some one in whom he can repose confidence as his chief aide. Mr. Philbin, owing no allegiance to any party organization, will, it is confidently asserted, select some one whose integrity is personally known to him, and this man, it is thought, will be either John J. Delaney or Edward J. Dunphy.

The former was Assistant Corporation Counsel under William H. Clark and the latter is a former Congressman. Both are prominent in Catholic circles. Some assistant will have to be removed to make way for the new appointee, as only eight are provided for by statute. Who the one to go will be is a matter of much speculation.

Mr. McIntyre is conducting the Hilliard examination before Coroner Fitzpatrick, Mr. Osborne has the Rice and Molineux cases in charge, Mr. Unger is the head of the Indictment Bureau, and was Col. Gardiner's mainstay when the latter first assumed office, having served under half a dozen administrations. Mr. Le Barbier is in charge of all cases on appeal. Mr. Walsh looks after arson cases, and this narrows the race for first place in the "removed" column to Assistant District Attorneys Blake, McClelland, and Townsend.

It is the general opinion that the work among the administrative staff will be equalized somewhat by the new District Attorney, some departments of the office being at present greatly overworked while others enjoy very light labors.

Some of the policemen on duty at Mr. Philbin's office were ordered to report to Capt. Flood at Police Headquarters last night. The police so ordered were Nicholas Brindley, Bernard Connolly, James Taggart, and John Palmer. The latter named has been on duty at the entrance to the District Attorney's office for nearly five years. He has been on the force for twenty-eight years.

To Fight London Dock Charges.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 28.—Minneapolis millers have taken a positive stand against the proposed increase in dock charges at London. After Jan. 1 the three big companies in Minneapolis will refuse to accept through bills of lading to London unless across the face of each document an indorsement is made, specifying that the dock charge shall not be greater than 1s. 6d per ton. The dock companies have given notice that they will charge 1s. 9d. after Jan. 1.

Commercial Travelers' Celebration.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 28.—The Commercial Travelers' Association of Canada, in annual session here last night, decided to take part with the Commercial Travelers of the United States in the Travelers' Day celebration, July 11, at the Pan-American Exposition, when 25,000 commercial men are expected to be present.

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CITIZENS' PAPERS WITHHELD.

Hackensack Judge Heard Some Remarkable Answers of Several Aspirants.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 28.—Judge Zabriskie is examining applicants for citizenship papers this week, and has been staggered at times by the wide range of information concerning this country which certain foreign aspirants to the right of franchise do not possess.

The things which some of the applicants do not know about the history and geography of the United States would fill a large volume. An idea of the fund of misinformation possessed by some of these would-be citizens can be gathered from the following answers which were returned by aspirants to the questions of Judge Zabriskie:

"What is the capital of this country?"
"Hackensack."
"Where is Rome?"
"In France."
"Where is Paris?"
"Can't tell."
"How did you get to New York?"
"Came in ship from Alexandria."
"Where is Alexandria, anyhow?"
"Don't know."
"Who is President of the United States?"
"Miken."
"Is this country an empire or a republic?"
"Oh, me Republican."

Judge Zabriskie told these applicants that they had done exceedingly well, but he could not give them the desired papers until they had touched up their knowledge of things American just a trifle more.

Religious Notices.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

CALVARY BAPTIST, WEST 57TH STREET.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening, "The Inspiring Voice of Missions and Revivals and the Contemplated Revival Movement."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor. —11 A. M., "Has Christianity Failed in the Nineteenth Century?" 7:45 P. M., "The Heart's Hunger and the World's Husks." Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University. Christmas music. Bible school at 9:45 A. M. Prayer-meeting Friday evening at 8.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St. —Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach at both services; morning, 11; evening, 8.

REMEMBER this is "Hospital Saturday," and that to-morrow is "Hospital Sunday."

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square, Edward Judson, Pastor.—The Rev. David A. MacMurray preaches in the morning and the Rev. James M. Bruce in the evening.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St. Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., will preach. At 5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by William H. Thomson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 33d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

REMEMBER this is "Hospital Saturday," and that to-morrow is "Hospital Sunday."

Sunday Afternoon Praise Service.

4 o'clock—Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway, cor. 34th St. Address by Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph. D., of Washington, D. C. Come and bring your friends.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 4.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Power and Glory of the Incarnation." Evensong and sermon by Rev. R. M. W. Black. 8 P. M., (seats free.) Watch Night Service New Year's Eve at 11:30 P. M., with address and Celebration of the Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass, 10:45; solemn evensong, 4; solemn procession; Christmas music repeated.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service, 11 A. M. Musical service, 4 P. M.
Anthem, "Three Kings".....Cornelius
Offertory, from "Christmas Oratorio"..St.-Saens
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Watch-night service Monday, Dec. 31, 11 P. M. Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th St. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector. 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Avenue, Above 45th Street.—New Year's Eve, 11 P. M., special service with full choir and addresses to mark the dawn of the new century. Immediately after midnight there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. Choral CELEBRATION, 10:30. Choral EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. Rev. Father J. O. S. Huntington will preach at 11 o'clock Monday Evening, December 31st, followed by penitential service and at midnight a TE DEUM and CHORAL EUCHARIST.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 2TE RUE Est.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10 h. ½ du matin et a 8 h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street.—The Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., rector. Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., Bolmw Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

Religious Notices.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 53D St.—Holy communion at 8 o'clock; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion at 11 o'clock; evening prayer and sermon, 4 o'clock; Rt. Rev. Thomas Underwood Dudley, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Kentucky, will preach in the morning.

ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector. Services 8, 11 A. M.; 4, 8 P. M.

REMEMBER this is "Hospital Saturday," and that to-morrow is "Hospital Sunday."

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Twentieth century service 11 A. M. Evening, 8.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BIBLE STUDY AND REVIVAL SERVICES daily 3 and 8 P. M., 109th St. M. E. Church, near Madison Av. Rev. J. E. Turner, leader, will preach Sunday morning and evening.

EGERTON R. YOUNG,
Famous Missionary-Evangelist,
will conduct two services daily,
2:30 and 7:45, in
ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., pastor, beginning January 1. Everybody invited.

People's Church 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The pastor, Dr. J. O. Wilson, will preach at 11 and 3. Morning subject—"Majestic Rivers Which Pour at Our Feet the Treasures of Twenty Centuries." Watch night service Monday, Dec. 31, 9 to 12. Sermon by Dr. Wilson, followed by holy communion.

REMEMBER this is "Hospital Saturday," and that to-morrow is "Hospital Sunday."

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison Av. and 126th St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—10:30, sermon by Dr. Tipple; 7:45, musical service, Handel's "Messiah" will be repeated; Monday, 9:30 P. M., watch night service; addresses by Drs. W. F. McDowell and Egerton R. Young, and the holy communion; services at 3:30 and 7:45 during the week.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., pastor. Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by pastor. SPECIAL MUSIC. Watch Night service Monday Night, 10 to 12. Prayer service, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street. Rev. Malbie D. Babcock, D. D., pastor. Services Sunday, December 30th. Dr. Babcock will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Young men's Bible class, 10 A. M. Services preparatory to communion in the church Friday evening, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway. Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith preaches; 4:30 P. M., afternoon service, Dr. Smith preaches; 8 P. M., evening service, preaching by Rev. Robert McKenzie of San Francisco; Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. The pastor, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., will conduct the services on Sunday, Dec. 30th, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Afternoon topic: A Meditation for the closing of the year. Bible school at 9:30 A. M. Young people's meeting at 8 P. M. New Year service on Jan. 1st at 11 A. M. The public is cordially invited.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 53d St.—Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "Proper Forgetting"; 8 P. M., "Religious Progress of the Century."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison Avenue, Corner of Twenty-fourth Street.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Bible school in chapel 10 A. M. Classes for adults.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th Av. and 31st St.—Preaching by Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, pastor-elect; morning, at 10:30, "Brightness, Retrospective and Prospective"; evening at 8, "Christ's Solicitude for Men"; Christian Endeavor prayer at 7 P. M.; watch-night services on Monday at 10 P. M. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ON UNIVERSITY Place; Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

The "Old First" Church,

5th Av., 11th to 12th St.

Howard Duffield D. D.

11 A. M.—"One of God's Days."
4 P. M.—"How to Regain Lost Time."
WELCOME!

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Rev. Chas. Cuthbert Hall, D. D., LL. D.; weekly service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock, conducted by Rev. A. F. Shauffler, D. D.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. You are invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway, cor. 68th St.—Rev. Wm. C. Stinson, the pastor, will preach; 11 A. M., "The Completed Century"; 8 P. M., "The Christ for the Twentieth Century." All are cordially invited.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 54th St.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.; church services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee, will preach. Watch meeting Monday night at 10:30 o'clock.

REMEMBER this is "Hospital Saturday," and that to-morrow is "Hospital Sunday."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH Avenue and 20th

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 50 cents per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

MR. COLER ON THE CITY CAMPAIGN.

Controller COLER is plainly intensely interested in the approaching campaign in this city. He talks about it and writes about it at frequent intervals to all sorts of audiences and in all sorts of periodicals. No one has any reason to doubt the sincerity of his feeling or the earnestness of his desire to have the best attainable result from the campaign. But we are compelled to admit that his discussion of the subject lacks definiteness, and on that account is likely to fail of the effect that he seeks.

In the current number of The Independent he has an article of some length in which he essays to trace the issues that "should be paramount in the next city campaign." Here is what he has to say as to the first and second issues:

> Honesty, economy, and intelligence in administration should rank first in every declaration of purposes adopted by parties or candidates. Honesty without intelligence may fail of good results in administration. Failure to live up to those three essential principles means failure at every point in the conduct of public affairs.
>
> Another issue of far-reaching importance should be the complete and permanent elimination of commercialism from city politics and government. In honest city administration there are no private favors for parties, factions, or individuals. The man who will sell the trust of the people for personal gain is a thief, without the courage of the pirate or the cunning of the pickpocket. There is no crime, no moral wrong, so base, so cowardly, so void of excuse or defense as the abuse of temporary trust and power to barter the rights and property of thousands for the benefit of a favored few. Wherever there is corrupt government there we find the favored contractor, the petted and protected corporation, and the rights of the people mere pawns in the secret marts of dishonest politics. This is an issue upon which the voters of New York should endure no further concealment or evasion. They should demand that in future all the public business be done in the open with right and justice for all and special favor for none. There can be no compromise between honest government and government by the few for the favored. The two systems cannot possibly exist in the same municipality. And the public must be on guard at all times against plausible, but unscrupulous, individuals, who would manipulate movements for better administration to accomplish personal ends.

In substance, this is a statement that the chief task in the next city election will be to secure honesty and ability of the administration to be chosen. It hardly needs Mr. COLER'S assurance to convince any one of that. Everybody will not merely concede, but insist on it. The real question is how we are to get them. It is not to be expected that any party will openly profess its purpose to give a dishonest and stupid administration to the city. Mr. CROKER, in his most indiscreet moments, is not likely to do that. Mr. PLATT is no more likely to do so. We believe, and perhaps Mr. COLER believes, that in 1897 Mr. CROKER did intend to give just that kind of government to the city, and that Mr. PLATT intended to help him. If the same tactics were pursued next year by these two eminent politicians we should have the same view of their intentions, and we should have no difficulty as to the advice to be given to our readers in the election. But the situation has not reached that stage as yet.

What the people of New York would like to hear from Mr. COLER, we imagine, is some practical suggestion as to how the issue of honesty or dishonesty is to be clearly presented. If that can be done we have very little hesitation as to the result. The majority, indeed the great body, of voters in the city will not vote deliberately and knowingly for dishonest and incapable management of their affairs. There are relatively very few who could make money by that course, and the rest are not fools. The real difficulty is in getting the issue so plainly before them that they can see it. On this point Mr. COLER has not, so far as we are aware, given any light. In the course of his article he says that "the overthrow of irresponsible power may be desirable, but only as a means to an end. The upbuilding of one partisan element at the expense of another is never a guarantee of better government. It merely shifts apparent responsibility and stimulates the greed of party and personal gain." This is true enough, but what is the bearing of it? Does Mr. COLER wish us to refrain from overthrowing Tammany if it can be done only by the election of a Republican Mayor? Or does he think that there should be an organization of the people strong enough to defy both party organizations? If so, how does he propose to accomplish it? In brief, how would he get the issue of honesty and intelligence in the government before the people so directly and plainly that they will recognize it? If he will touch that button, the people will do the rest.

REAPPORTIONMENT.

It is greatly to be hoped that the House of Representatives will not be coaxed or bullied into enlarging its own numbers in consequence of the census of 1900. The Census Committee has done quite the right thing in fixing the number of the House at the present figure. But of course the report was made before the "pressure" really began. Already some queer anomalies have been discovered which would result from the retention of the present number. But like anomalies would appear if the number were fixed higher. And any undertaking to legislate in view of them would render the House more unwieldy than it is now, without a closer approach to arithmetical justice.

That the House is now too numerous for the convenient and orderly dispatch of business is admitted by its own most experienced members. Even that Speaker who "thanked GOD that it was not a deliberative body" admitted that it had not the proper facilities for the dispatch of its business. A proposal to remedy this defect by removing the desks from the floor of the House goes by Mr. REED'S name, although, if we mistake not, it was made by Mr. HEWITT, before Mr. REED was ever in Congress at all. Mr. HEWITT'S proposal was to restrict the area of the House, or rather to divide it, leaving one part the House proper and the other an apartment, fitted up with desks and so on, in which members could transact their private business, or such of their public business as was not directly connected with the business before the House, while the actual floor was given over to members who were interested in the current work of the body. This is virtually the method adopted in the House of Commons, a body more than twice as numerous as the House of Representatives, for which its chamber does not provide seats, to say nothing of desks. Undoubtedly the debates of the House of Commons gain greatly in interest and value from the restricted dimensions of the chamber and the fact that there is nothing else going on in it except debate. Mr. GLADSTONE, in one of his latest speeches in the House of Commons, referred to the discussion in progress as a "conversation," which nobody would think of doing of a debate in the House of Representatives, where a member has to exert a good deal of his energy in the mere effort to be heard.

The proposal that Uncle Sam shall provide an office for every member of the House is absurd, not to say impudent. But a writing and reading and lounging room for the use of members not interested in the current debate might very possibly be arranged within the present Capitol, and serve the same purpose served by the "tea room" of the House of Commons. In any case, the enlargement of the House of Representatives beyond its present membership should not be considered.

GEN. RATZENHOFER ON THE BOER WAR.

There has been one distinct and authoritative dissent from the chorus of Continental military critics, proclaiming that the South African war shows that England is, in a military sense, an effete Power. It has been entered by a high Austrian General, and, in the circumstances, must be taken to reflect the opinion of the Austrian General Staff. Gen. RATZENHOFER, President of the Austro-Hungarian Military High Court of Justice, recently delivered a lecture on the South African War at the Vienna Military Casino. It was an occasion marked with every sign tending to show that what took place was of a thoroughly authoritative, official, and non-personal character. Near the speaker were grouped the Archduke LUDWIG SALVATOR, as the representative of the Emperor, and Generals of the highest rank and most distinguished names. The remainder of the audience was made up of nearly 2,000 officers of all arms. In short, every condition was so carefully conceived that there could be no atom of doubt regarding the significance of the function.

Gen. RATZENHOFER looks for no elaborate and radical reorganization of the British Army after the war. None is necessary, he says. At the proper time the men now voluntarily fighting will return to their various peaceful occupations, to develop British industry and commerce and to extend British civilization. But in case certain military authorities should misinterpret the real situation he would inform them that the development and extension of the British arts of peace meant a corresponding development of the British fleet, and when that had been duly considered there was still the spirit of Anglo-Saxon imperialism which was rapidly binding the English-speaking peoples together by ties the actual character of which had so far defied European penetration.

According to Gen. RATZENHOFER there was little to be learned by an observation of the campaign in South Africa; the great object lesson was presented elsewhere. The nature of the country in which the military operations were conducted was particularly advantageous to the Boers, for it encouraged individual initiative; but the record of the Boers themselves showed them to possess little discipline and limited tactics, while their strategy, which had proved so efficient in South Africa, would be useless if employed in Europe. Nor would it be possible to manipulate on European battlefields large bodies of men of similar training to that of the Boers. On the other hand, the British soldiers, officers and men, although enterprising and capable, in certain vital moments of individual action were hampered by the traditions of their army and the lack of generalship to turn their undoubted good fighting and staying qualities to the best account in strange fields and before an enemy whose object was rather to inflict the greatest possible loss through every means in his power than to fight decisive battles. Instead of agreeing with most military critics in saying that the war has shown the advantage of having infantry trained to the saddle, Gen. RAZTENHOFER holds the opinion that it has simply emphasized the importance of having cavalry trained so that they may be readily manipulated as infantry.

In short, what prevented the campaign in South Africa from being of great importance to European General Staffs was the fact that similar conditions were likely to be encountered nowhere else in the world, but what was of supreme importance to the Powers—a lesson which should be studied from every point and to its minutest detail—was the transportation work achieved by Great Britain and the admirable way in which communications had been kept up between the operating columns and their base of supplies in the face of the most constant and trying obstacles known to modern warfare. The fact that within a reasonable period of time Great Britain had transported nearly 250,000 troops and 70,000 horses and mules over a sea passage of nearly thirty days was the important feature of the South African campaign and one which opened up a new field for profitable examination.

DEVERY'S CASE.

It is to be supposed that the announcement of DEVERY'S determination to stick to his place represents the present state of that policeman's mind. But it may also be expected that he will change his mind before putting the Police Board to the necessity of removing him. For, if he were removed on charges, he would forfeit the retiring pension to which he would be entitled if he withdrew of his own accord, "without a stain on his character."

It is superfluous to say that we should not regard any motions made by the present Commission of Police toward the reformation of the force as deeply serious. But the trial of HERLIHY and other current incidents relating to the force may compel the commission to make a pretense of choosing a scapegoat. For that situation DEVERY is eminently eligible. His appointment was little, if at all, short of a public scandal, and his behavior in office has been not short of that attainment at all. Common rumor insists that the form of vice which he is particularly charged with protecting is gambling. His actions give color to that rumor. But there is no form of lawbreaking for which he does not seem to have a warm sympathy. His judicial decisions that brutal prizefights were "scientific" boxing matches "for points" were of themselves quite sufficient to secure his dismissal from his place, or at least to justify such a dismissal. And his later deliverances have all increased the sentiment of decent people that any improvement in the police force must begin by his withdrawal from it.

It is perhaps not a sufficient objection to a policeman that he is a vulgar ruffian. Very efficient policemen have been deficient in outward grace and polish of manner. But when DEVERY explains that he has degraded one policeman because he "goes rolling around with a high hat on the back of his head," and humiliated another for being "too chesty," there is something more than mere vulgar ruffianism in the case. He is in effect confessing that he is managing his office in pursuance of his personal spites and dislikes, and that merit and efficiency have nothing to do with his official estimate of the conduct of his subordinates, or with his official treatment of them.

The force and extent of public indignation are things which a man of the Devery kind, or of the Croker kind, is never able properly to apprehend. They are apt to come to grief by underestimating these things. DEVERY has now a chance to get out, with whatever of "savings" he may have accumulated, without being called to public account. If he is called to account it is likely to go hard with him. Wherefore he would be very well-advised to get out at the earliest moment, and very ill-advised to "stick."

THE OUTLOOK FOR COAL EXPORTS.

The question whether Europe is now, and will in future remain, dependent in large degree upon this country for coal continues to be one of great and almost exciting public interest. Our Consuls in every transatlantic country have submitted voluminous reports relative to the existing coal famine, and have emphasized with almost hysterical earnestness the undisputed fact that the European markets would now absorb large quantities of our coal if they could get it. Hundreds of enterprising Americans, more or less prominently connected with the coal business, have scoured Europe to canvass the situation, and have reported according to their light. Those temperamentally optimistic estimate the requirements of Europe at hundreds of millions of tons per annum. Others admit the existence of the present demand, but consider the obstacles to a profitable export trade insuperable. Still others consider the coal situation in Europe wholly artificial, and believe that if the monopoly of the mine owners was seriously menaced from this country, prices would drop so quickly that continued exports would be impossible. Just where the truth lies between these extremes of trade opinion is still in doubt.

As the result of the wave of industrial development which began in 1898 and continued through 1899, there was a sudden and to some extent artificial increase in the demand for coal, since it was partly speculative. For every ton needed two tons were ordered, and a great deal of capital found a quick and certain profit in absorbing the visible supply and engaging the output of the mines as far ahead as the operators would permit. The Governments set the pace in the rush to corner coal by heavy anticipating purchases and engagements for naval purposes. The great manufacturing syndicates also looked after themselves with characteristic enterprise, and the smaller consumers were left to do the best they could. The heavy naval consumption of the past year has again brought the powers into the market for coal, and both France and Russia have seen large orders go begging because the coal to fill them is not in sight. Naturally the mine owners, who gained but little advantage from the coal panic in 1899 for the reason that they had filled their order books before the advance, are determined to have some share of the profit before the price drops again, and this they are now getting. Within eighteen months the price of English coal has practically doubled, and in the Continental markets the increase over the average of the five years, 1893-8, has been more than 100 per cent. How long the market can be maintained on so artificial a basis is uncertain. The industrial consumption is declining steadily. The British iron production has so far shrunken that instead of an output of 15,000,000 tons of pig in 1900, as predicted, it will scarcely reach 11,000,000 tons if the present pace is maintained. On the Continent many mills and factories are closed because of the high price of fuel, and the iron works of Germany are curtailing their output in all lines. They cannot sell their product for what it costs to make it, with fuel at present prices. Under these circumstances coal should decline to a price at or near its 1898 average, the more so as the causes which are checking consumption would continue operative for the present whatever the course of coal prices. That they are sustained by powerful influences is evident, but how long these influences will be effective is uncertain.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

The days that are annually set apart in this community to bring to the attention of the benevolent the needs of the sick poor in our hospitals are once more with us. To-day is "Hospital Saturday," when our fellow-citizens of Jewish faith make contribution to the cause in the synagogues; while to-morrow is "Hospital Sunday," when it is the privilege of the Christian to do a similar service for the afflicted through the church offerings. It is fitting to call attention to the fact that this is the last opportunity in the nineteenth century for the charitable to express in their places of worship their good-will toward their unfortunate fellow-beings; and it is to be hoped that a generous impulse will open wide the purse strings, so that the last hospital offering in the passing century shall be as a light upon the path of all good givers in the century to come.

It is also in place to call attention to the fact that the New York Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was organized in 1879, and that the present collection, therefore, signalizes its majority. This in itself should serve as a stimulus to its friends to mark the advent of the association among the full-statured benevolent forces of the world, and incite to special gifts in recognition of the event. This organization has not yet received the recognition from the rich that it deserves and ought to receive. To be sure, it is a most popular and growing force for the alleviation of human suffering, but comparatively few among us have risen to the appreciation that here is an instrumentality in every way calculated to serve the best ends in the most direct manner. So deserving a cause is this that many who give hundreds ought to give thousands, and many who content themselves with subscribing tens or fifties should be represented by an additional figure.

It is gratifying to note that a marked increase in individual subscriptions is this year witnessed in the lists from the bankers and also in the dry goods trade, but a more universal recognition of the economies that are served in many ways by this Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association would inevitably lead to a support expressed in even more generous terms.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Childish minds probably never devised a more colossal scheme than was one which two little boys living near Binghamton originated this week and to a considerable extent carried out. These boys had been taught, like so many other boys, that a fur-clad individual named Santa Claus is the purveyor of all Christmas presents, and that, in the course of a single night, he traverses the whole world, distributing the gifts which he has somehow accumulated during the year. Unlike the majority of boys beyond the infantile age, these Broome County youngsters seem to have believed this ancient yarn, and, believing, they determined, in a way sadly characteristic of a monopolistic era, that they would get not only the presents allotted to themselves in the regular division, but also all the other presents intended for children everywhere. A bear trap that had lain for uncounted years with other rubbish in their father's barn was selected as the means of accomplishing this distinctly fiendish purpose. In the early dusk of the day before Christmas the trap was dragged to a spot which Santa Claus would have to cross in entering the house, and there it was set and skilfully, or, at any rate, effectually, concealed from casual observation. Then the boys retired to await events. The events came. Early that evening agonized cries, mingled with language distinctly incongruous with saintliness, startled the relatives who had gathered to participate in the Christmas festivities, and hurried investigation disclosed, firmly caught in the aged but still vigorous bear trap, an individual whose garments proclaimed to the delighted boys that their great scheme had been a complete and glorious success. Their visions of innumerable toys and mountains of candy lasted only a moment, however, and when they realized, as they were soon compelled to do, that they had captured, not Santa Claus, but an estimable cousin of theirs, who had assumed the rôle—and whose leg the trap had broken—gloomy anticipations, to say nothing of a gloomier skepticism toward all pretty legends, took possession of their minds. There the story ends. It's a good story, but a little weak in that it presupposes the existence of boys big enough to set a bear trap and still unsophisticated enough to believe in Santa Claus. Possibly enough the story is true.

A person without heart might get around the difficulty mentioned by surmising that the cousin was not as popular with the boys as he was estimable to other people, and that their assumption of credulity in reference to the gift-bearing saint was merely a device to escape the consequences of a trick the effects of which had been unexpectedly serious.

—From a weekly paper which once had considerable, and still has some, excuse for claiming to give accurate and authorized expression to the opinions of "society," we have with reverent scissors clipped this bit of eminently interesting information:

> ——, Jr., who has just been chosen Chief Marshal for Harvard Class Day, next June, the highest honor in the gift of the university, has been receiving many congratulations since the election, a few days ago. In spite of his aristocratic affiliations and all that goes with the name, which has always been one to conjure with socially in Boston, young —— is as democratic in the true sense as any man in college.

Of this the important part, the part upon which the attention eagerly alights and firmly fastens, is that declaring the Class Day Chief Marshalship the highest honor in the gift of Harvard University. When one remembers the large number of other honors, in the form of degrees of various sorts and Faculty positions of various ranks, that Harvard can and does bestow upon those who meet her approval, it is distinctly startling to learn that these are, in the estimation of certain most discriminating persons, matters of lesser, if not of little, moment in comparison with election to an office the duties of which are all performed in a single day, and, if left unperformed, would leave completely indifferent a rather large fraction of the human race. Disposed as we are to submit to our fashionable contemporary's decisions on all questions properly within its domain, we confess to finding much difficulty in evading the suspicion that it is just a trifle astray in its estimation of university honors. Putting aside our antiquated prejudices in favor of intellectual acquisitions as the objects most to be sought and esteemed by college students, we still have our doubts about the pre-eminence of the Class Day Marshalship. Where, pray, does the Captaincy of the football team come in?

—How does it happen that the French, of all the nations engaged in bringing China to her senses, have been the first to express formal disapproval of the slaughter and looting that have marked the operations of the allies, and the first to compel the return of private property stolen by her military representatives? It is neither unkind nor especially disrespectful to say that if France had been the last, instead of the first, to demonstrate this scrupulosity, the present surprise would not be felt. For it is the general belief that war, with all that war implies, still has attractions for the French people that it has not possessed of late for several other races, and we have had more than one excuse recently for thinking that French officers, if not French soldiers, would be pardoned and even admired by their countrymen for doing things in their professional capacity that would be regarded as highly obnoxious in civil life. The worst of the acts committed in China by the foreign forces would have received neither record nor consideration in a Napoleonic campaign, and, so far as known, the French judgment of NAPOLEON'S methods has not ever been severe, while the glory and the spoils he won have been accepted without apparent compunction. Yet the French Chamber has given what seemed to be a sympathetic hearing to excited denunciation of the doings of the French troops in China, and the French Government, after ordering of its own accord the return of the loot sent home from Peking by its commanders, has openly reprehended the "irregularities" committed, and has declared its earnest hope that the reports received have been exaggerations. There has been nothing of this sort in Germany, whose men are under charges at least as heavy as those made against the French troops. On the contrary, the Kaiser has had difficulty in finding words eulogistic enough to express his delight with the conduct of his soldiers. And in England and the United States, though the soldiers of neither have had much if any part in the slaughter of non-combatants or the sacking of homes and shops, there might well have been a few more protests than have been heard in regard to the conduct of the allies. Our own CHAFFEE did, indeed, speak out with effect, but his words, to the infinite regret of us all, have been suppressed by the cautious departmental officials, and nobody except themselves is yet allowed to enjoy the "tone" to which WALDERSEE objected.

The Vanderbilt Taxes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a single taxer I desire to commend your very able editorial in last Saturday's issue entitled "Mr. Vanderbilt's Taxes." Read by the intelligent portion of the community, THE TIMES could certainly exercise a powerful educational influence in the advancement of scientific taxation, and I trust we shall be favored from time to time with similar editorials. Single taxers see in local option in taxation an opportunity for establishing the single tax, hence our efforts are employed in advocacy of this reasonable, rational, and essentially just reform.

E. B. SWINNEY.

New York, Dec. 25, 1900.

Mr. De Freest Not a Candidate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please correct a statement made in your paper yesterday to the effect that I am a candidate for Arbitration Commissioner? I am not a candidate, and am not seeking any political preferment at this time.

C. R. DE FREEST.

New York, Dec. 28, 1900.

NUGGETS.

What He Wanted, Probably Didn't Get.

Customer—I want to get a ton of coal.
Dealer—What size?
Customer—The legal 2,240-pound size, if you please.—Philadelphia Press.

Opportunity.

"Somebody has invented a ring which will cure rheumatism."

"Well, Edmund, if I had another diamond ring I think it would make my rheumatism feel better."—Chicago Record.

The Teacher's Industry.

Father—How is it, Johnnie, that you get so many bad marks at school?

Johnnie (aged six)—Well, I guess the teacher has to mark somebody or folks wouldn't think he was 'tendin' to his business.—Chicago News.

Hopeless Case.

Hoax—My wife is never happy unless she's in trouble.

Joax—Can't you cure her?

Hoax—Not much. When she hasn't anything else to worry her, she'll get out a railroad time-table and study that.—Philadelphia Record.

TRIUMPH.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

I hear the world scoff while he strives
away,
I see men smile when he has turned
to go,
And even pity, but he does not know:
He has no ears to hear the things they say,
And so goes boasting on from day to day,
And in his eyes there is a happy glow,
Denoting an exulting heart below,
And in his visions pleasing fancies play!

Aye, let them laugh, since, happier by far
Than they who understand his frailties are,
He hurries on with triumph in his heart,
For what is triumph but a glad conceit
That lifts one o'er the rabble in the street,
And makes some common course a noble
part!

"FIDELIO" AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Ternina as the Heroine and Mr. Dippel as Florestan.

After the glorification of the scarlet woman with pulmonary tuberculosis it was a great delight to all clean-minded people to hear an opera in which there was a celebration of the highest and holiest love known to humanity. This celebration came at the Metropolitan Opera House last night with Beethoven's "Fidelio." But the public was evidently not delighted with the opportunity to hear a decent work. There is no use of trying to disguise the fact that "Fidelio" is not of the type known as popular. It is a serious work in the first place; in the second it has dialogue which is utterly unsuited to the vasty spaces of the Metropolitan auditorium; and finally it has no mellifluous love duets. The only one in the score is a wild and almost incoherent cry of joy uttered by the reunited Leonora and Florestan. But nevertheless "Fidelio" is a masterpiece in its kind, and without doubt the scene in the prison is the most pathetic in all opera.

This scene was superbly done last night, and had its full effect with the audience. It owed most of its influence to the admirable interpretation of Leonora by Miss Ternina. This is one of her best parts, and she has never acted and sung it with more fervor and feeling than she did last night. Mr. Dippel gave her good assistance in the prison scene, and Mr. Bertram was a sufficiently sinister Pizzaro. Mr. Blass deserves praise for his excellent singing as Rocco, but he might have given a clearer idea of the conflicting emotions of this well-disposed old man acting under his fear of the cruel prison master.

A newcomer last night was Miss Fritzi Scheff, who appeared as Marcellina. This young woman brought a whiff of the Viennese style into the performance. She gave a capital impersonation of Rocco's daughter, singing with a thin and yet by no means disagreeable voice and acting with excellent comedy spirit. She will be heard from again, when further consideration can be given to her characteristics. Mr. Hubbenet was an acceptable Jacquino. Mr. Damrosch conducted very vigorously, and the orchestra played somewhat roughly. The "Fidelio" overture was given before the opera and the "Leonora, No. 111," between the two scenes of the second act. The singing of the chorus in the first act was intolerably bad.

STANDARDIZING BUREAU PLAN.

Secretary Gage, Mr. Tittmann, and Others Speak Before Senate Sub-Committee in Favor of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Senators Nelson and Turner, sitting as a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Commerce, today heard arguments in support of the measure now pending in the Senate providing for the establishment of a National Standardizing Bureau.

Among those heard were Secretary Gage, O. H. Tittmann, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and also of the present Bureau of Weights and Measures; Prof. W. S. Stratton, Inspector of Weights and Measures under the present organization and also Professor of Physics in the Chicago University, and Prof. H. A. Rowland, Professor of Physics of Johns Hopkins University.

They explained the object of the bill, and urged the growing importance of a complete standardizing bureau under Government direction. Secretary Gage represented that such an institution is becoming more and more important as the years go by. His opinion of the importance of the proposed bureau, as well as that of the other witnesses, is summarized in a memorandum printed for the use of the committee, from which the following is an extract:

> Until recent years this work has been confined to problems concerned with the standards of length, mass, capacity, and temperature; but the increased order of accuracy demanded in scientific and commercial measurements and the exceedingly rapid progress of pure and applied science have increased the scope of such work until it includes many important branches of physical and chemical research, requiring for its successful performance a complete laboratory, fitted for undertaking the most refined measurements known to modern science.
>
> The introduction of accurate scientific methods into manufacturing and commercial processes involves the use of a great variety of standards of far greater accuracy than were formerly required. An accurate knowledge of the high temperature of a furnace or refinery, the low temperature of a refrigerating process, is often essential to the economical working of the process. Enormous commercial transactions are daily based on the reading of electrical measuring apparatus, inaccuracies of which involve great injustice and financial losses; hence the National bureau should be in a position to calculate or test electrical standards of all kinds for commercial as well as the most refined scientific work.

Prof. Tittman made an argument for the establishment of the bureau upon Constitutional grounds, calling attention to the fact that the Constitution empowers Congress to fix the standard of weights and measures. He contended that fixed standards lie at the foundation of good government, and called attention to the measures adopted by Germany and Great Britain in the direction proposed by the pending bill for this country.

The bill contemplates the erection of a building in Washington for the use of the bureau and the appointment of a complete staff to take charge of the work.

GERMAN VIEW OF CANAL TREATY

Government Organ Regards Senate's Action as a "Slap for England."

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The Kreuz Zeitung, Conservative, the chief mouthpiece of the Government, whose editorials are often prepared by Government officials, devotes two long articles to-day to the Nicaragua Canal controversy, pronouncing the Davis amendment of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty a "slap for England."

"Treaties could not be more recklessly brushed aside than they have been in this case by the United States Senate," says the Kreuz Zeitung. "This disregard of the law of nations, which had already been manifested during the peace negotiations with Spain, is in the highest degree regrettable. It is a counterpart of England's treatment of the Boer republics.

"President McKinley's Administration has been placed in a highly disagreeable position, inasmuch as the action of the Senate is a grave provocation to England, and it is impossible to face the anti-English feeling in the country. The Administration could not thus wound Yankee pride.

"If the President adopts the Senate's position, England will have a moral right to prepare a Fashoda for the United States, but, judging from previous experiences, she will not do so. The present tone of the British press toward the United States is in striking contrast with its ferocious tone toward France in 1898.

"England is not likely to play her strongest trumps against the United States, but if she were to do so she and not the United States would be the sufferer. Fortune is fickle."

GERMANS GET TURKEY'S ORDER

A Battleship to be Rebuilt at Kiel at Cost of £270,000.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The Ottoman Government has contracted for the reconstruction of the Ottoman battleship Assar-i-Tewfik at the Germania Wharf, Kiel, at a cost of £270,000.

The Cologne Gazette says that Germany in a friendly way informed the Porte that if the claims of the United States for damages growing out of the Armenian outrages were granted, Germany would expect similar treatment.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The foreign engagements of the Porte for the purchase and renovation of warships and for naval and military artillery now amount to £2,400,000," says the Constantinople correspondent of The Times, "while the treasury is absolutely empty and internal debts increase daily."

TURKISH INDEMNITY PAYMENT.

Cramps Will Be Recognized Only as Agents of the Sultan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The State Department has received no money as yet on account of the Turkish indemnity claims, nor has it had any connection whatever with the deal which has been made by the Cramps with the Turkish Government for the inclusion of the amount of the indemnity in the price to be paid for a warship by the Porte.

The department does not know that such contract has been made; moreover, it has had, for its own part, promises from the Turkish Government that the claims shall be paid. If the money comes through the Cramps it will be accepted, as the State Department recognizes the right of the Porte to select any messenger it may choose to transmit the money.

All that is necessary to make the transaction proper is that the fact shall clearly appear on the records that the money is paid by the Turkish Government to the Government of the United States, which will distribute it among the claimants adjudged to be entitled to compensation.

EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO

Radical Address at Richmond by Prof. Paul B. Barringer.

Antagonism to Blacks Is Industrial—Their Training, He Says, Should Be as Laborers Only.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 28.—The subject of the education of the negro in the South has attracted more attention than any other brought before the Southern Educational Association at its meeting here. The most significant address made on this topic was one delivered to-night by Prof. Paul B. Barringer of the University of Virginia. He spoke in part as follows:

"It has always been a mystery to the people of the North why the non-slaveholding class at the South fought so ardently during the war. No explanation seems to solve the mystery for them. Let us first note by way of explanation that in the mountains of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, (now West Virginia,) where the negro was unknown, the poor whites did not fight or else fought on the Federal side. Let us also recall that the enormous emigration that took place from the South was chiefly a labor emigration, and even the wealthy when threatened with poverty fled from the South. These things were because every workingman who knew the negro looked with fear upon the day of his emancipation.

"The laboring man who knows what it means to have to underlive his fellow will always hate the negro on contact. There are to-day thousands of negroes in the South living on a ration that costs 6 5-10 cents a day, or less than $2 per month, while if pressed they can live on the half of it. Imagine the fate of the white man who has to compete with such labor.

"Lured by higher wages, many negroes are now making pilgrimage to the North, to New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, &c. As a rule, they are the best trained workers of their race in the South, and hence the highest livers, but they underlive all competition so easily and cut wages with such profit to themselves that the hatred of the negro, always felt by the white workers of the South, is beginning to be felt at the North, and this is the true and only reason of the late race riots. Wherever he goes, disenchantment follows.

"In the South there are many men, formerly wealthy, who were ruined by the war and reduced to manual competition with negro labor. Their children are now coming to the fore with a hereditary intelligence sharpened by adversity, but with their very mother's milk they have drawn a hatred of the negro that is the hate of hell.

"The negro received from the south, as a gift, American residence, the English tongue, the opportunities of the Christian religion, a sound body, and thorough training in agricultural and all the domestic arts. After two centuries he received as a gift from the North freedom, citizenship, and the ballot. In the next generation he received from the two sections again as a gift, $200,000,000 education, and he still stands as a beggar at the door of the South, now a criminal beggar. What are we to do with him? As he has grown in criminality and physical depravity since receiving what he has of education, that kind of education is surely a failure. Moreover, he has used this education, given in compassion as an arm of defense, as a weapon of political offense against those who gave it. Under the circumstances, there is a natural and growing sentiment in the South demanding that we give him only the pittance that he himself produces as a taxpayer, and then let him shift for himself. The object of this paper is to protest against the adoption of this policy as economically unwise and as unworthy of the South.

"We cannot lay down the white man's burden yet. It is now suggested that the hope of the negro is industrial education. It is held as a discovery, and it is shrewdly claimed that this education will check political antagonism. This is a mistake; any education will be used by the negro politically, for politics once successful is now an instinctive form of warfare. The question, then, plainly put, is simply this: Shall we, having by great efforts, gotten rid of the negro as a political menace, deliberately proceed to equip the negro of the future as an economic menace? Shall we, knowing his primitive racial needs, arm him and pit him against the poor whites of the South? In the South policemen do not patrol the fields and race hatred must be kept down, if only for the sake of the black. Read any account of a Southern race riot and see who usually furnishes the funerals. Almost always the black.

"To see how best to educate our two races at the South, let us look into the recent progress of this section and see what it shows. In 1895 there were about 2,500,000 spindles in the South, at the close of 1899, 5,000,000 spindles; to-day over 6,000,000. What part has the negro laborer played in this extension, and what part the white? In furnishing the raw material, the cotton, he plays the old slave day part, but in the function of the new South, in manufacture, he has no part. It may be asked 'has he had the chance?' Yes. In Charlotte, N. C., and in Charleston, S. C., he has been tried in the cloth factory and in the cotton mill, and he has failed in each case. The reason of his failure was the absolute lack of moral responsibility.

"The moral training of the negro should be supplemented by the three R's, and such simple training in agriculture and the domestic arts as all will need. The negro race is essentially a race of peasant farmers and laborers, and their education should be directed, first, to improving them as such. It is claimed that since education has raised up for this people its own leaders, the problem is solved. Far from it. An education that makes leaders at the expense of the laborer is a failure. Every negro doctor, negro lawyer, negro teacher, or other 'leader' in excess of the immediate needs of his own people, is an anti-social product, a social menace. Neither in the North, South, East, or the West can such a professional man make a living at his calling through white patronage; and to give him the ambition and the capacity and then limit his opportunity through racial prejudices and cast instinct, is to commit a crime against nature. In equal measure what is true of the professional man is true of every trade and calling in which the negroes' natural qualifications are not first considered."

JOHN C. SIMS WORSE.

Secretary of Pennsylvania Railroad Company Develops Heart Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 28.—After nearly two weeks of convalescence from an attack of appendicitis, for which he was operated upon at the University Hospital, John C. Sims, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to-day developed symptoms of heart trouble of so serious a nature that Dr. J. William White, his physician, remained with him during the entire morning. Dr. White said:

"For the first time in a week I am alarmed by Mr. Sims's condition. The operation for appendicitis was entirely successful. The heart trouble he has developed has no connection with his previous illness."

COAL FOR FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Likely to Order 200,000 Tons from Philadelphia Next Year.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—F. K. McIlwaine, a member of the American Chamber of Commerce, in Paris, is now in this city, closing negotiations for the sale of coal to the French Government. The order, he says, may reach 200,000 tons. The immediate necessities, covering principally railroad supplies, he adds, require 70,000 tons.

Mr. McIlwaine says he believes a substantial coal trade between this country and France will soon be established. He asserts the coal supply of France is 10,000,000 tons short of the demand. Formerly this deficiency was made up almost entirely by Great Britain. The great industrial establishments are becoming alarmed, Mr. McIlwaine said, by the possibility that this supply will be cut off owing to the scarcity of coal in England.

"The Government," he continued, "is dependent upon British coal, and it will readily be seen that the French Navy would be at a serious disadvantage in time of war. The attitude of the French Government toward American coal is distinctly favorable. I am here for the purpose of seeing whether American companies could, within the next six months, deliver upon the order of the French Government, at a satisfactory price, at least 200,000 tons. These arrangements have been completed, and it only remains for the quality of the coal to be proved satisfactory to inaugurate the business."

Mr. McIlwaine said he would secure a portion of the coal in this State and a part in Virginia to be delivered free on board.

BAY STATE GAS CO. CASE

Hearing of P. J. Brady's Suit Begun in Newark.

W. Bourke Cockran Calls Contract with Massachusetts Pipe Line Company a Blackmailing Scheme.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 28.—Judge Kirkpatrick, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, District of New Jersey, here to-day, heard argument on the return of a rule to show cause why the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey should not be restrained from disposing of its property and assets, and why the appointment of Henry C. Kelsey as receiver should not be made permanent. Chauncey G. Parker, a lawyer of this city, brought the proceedings on behalf of Patrick J. Brady of New York, a holder of $10,000 of the bonds of the defendant company. It is based on charges of fraud and conspiracy in connection with the consolidation of several Massachusetts companies.

The defendant company was organized under the laws of New Jersey on Feb. 16, 1899. It was capitalized at $1,000,000, to be held by the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, of which J. Edward Addicks is the alleged owner, and the capital stock of which is $100,000,000

A score of distinguished lawyers from several States interested in the case were present. W. Bourke Cockran of New York appeared as Mr. Parker's associate, and James H. Vredenburg of Jersey City represented the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey.

Mr. Vredenburg read a lengthy affidavit by Frederick P. Addicks, Treasurer of the defendant company, denying the allegations of the complainant that the company was insolvent; it maintained that the only debt it had was that represented by outstanding gas bonds and assessed when required by the defendant company, and disputes the contention that a receiver is necessary to settle these liabilities.

Charles Butler of New York represented the defendants. He read an affidavit by George B. Neil, Treasurer and General Manager of the Charlestown Gas and Electric Company, which is not involved in the present litigation. Mr. Neil declared that it was impossible to produce gas in the City of Boston at a cost of less than 30 cents per 1,000 cubic feet of eighteen-candle power, except when undertaken on an enormous scale. The contract which the four Boston companies had with the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company to supply them with gas at 30 cents per 1,000 cubic feet was highly advantageous to them or to the amalgamated corporation known as the Boston Gaslight Company.

An affidavit by Frank E. Smith, who succeeded Frederick P. Addicks as Assistant Treasurer of the four Boston companies, denied the charges in the bill that the contract was improper and improvident.

Burke Cockran then began his argument. He maintained the defendant company had not shown there had been any additional pipe lines laid, nor that any element of value to the four Boston companies had been added. And there were no means of ascertaining, he stated.

"It was alleged," continued Mr. Cockran, "that the Bay State Company of New Jersey had no asset except a voting power in the Massachusetts companies. That power was a material asset, and not when held by one who had no interest in the earning powers. But it was an interest when exercised fraudulently and for the oppression of the minor companies.

"The Bay State Gas Company of Delaware was incorporated solely for the purpose of financing those other companies. This whole enterprise was from the beginning illusive. The amounts designated for the payment of coupons of the bonds was wholly inadequate, and could only be had by encroaching on the principal, an act of fraud in itself. I ask the Court: Is it lawful to steal one gas company when it is held unlawful to steal one yard of gas pipe? This contract with the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company was entered into without any intention of using the pipes of the company. It was a blackmailing scheme pure and simple, and intended to defraud these bondholders. These gentlemen of the Delaware company elected themselves Directors of the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey, and then proceeded to get control of the Boards of Directors of the Massachusetts companies."

"I've looked through the papers," remarked Judge Kirkpatrick, "and can't find how they did that."

"It's all in Mr. Cockran's argument," said Mr. Butler.

"That doesn't make it true," declared the Judge.

"I didn't say it was true," said Mr. Cockran.

"Well, what's the use of talking about it then?" asked the Judge.

"I'm merely trying to show to your Honor that it may be true," said Mr. Cockran.

"I haven't seen any proofs yet," returned the Judge.

Mr. Cockran then continued along the same lines until the rising of court.

THE BRITISH ARMY SHAKE-UP.

Lieut. Col. Spragge and the Hon. Ivor C. Guest Resign Commissions.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Lieut. Col. Spragge, who commanded the Yeomanry at Lindley, has resigned.

Several other resignations have been gazetted, among them being that of the Hon. Ivor C. Guest, M. P., a Captain of Yeomanry.

The career in the army of Lieut. Col. Basil Edward Spragge has been a distinguished one. He entered the Fifty-first Light Infantry in 1872, gained the medal with clasp for his services in the Jowaki expedition, was mentioned for gallantry in the first and second Afghan wars, and earned the thanks of his commanding officer for the part he played in the Burmese war of 1885-9.

The Hon. Ivor Churchill Guest is one of the most popular young men in London society, and is also well known to many people in this country, which he has visited several times. He is the eldest son and heir of Lord Wimborne, one of the wealthiest of the British peers. His mother is a daughter of the sixth Duke of Marlborough, so that Mr. Guest is a cousin of the present Duke.

Mr. Guest is a Captain in the Dorsetshire Yeomanry. He gained a seat in Parliament at the recent election, being returned as a Conservative from Plymouth. He had previously been defeated at a by-election in the same constituency.

DRIVING BOER INVADERS BACK.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 28.—The eastern parties of invading Boers are being constantly harassed and driven back toward the Orange River.

The Yeomanry who were captured near Britstown have been released.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 28.—The Boers damaged the new Kleinfontein and Chines Batteries yesterday.

Gen. Botha's Brother in Europe.

ROME, Dec. 28.—Major Grower Botha, brother of Commandant Gen. Louis Botha, has arrived in Rome on his way to The Hague. He carries dispatches for Mr. Kruger. In the course of an interview here to-day, he said the war in South Africa would last for years, that Mr. Steyn had planned the invasion of Cape Colony, and that a revolt of the Afrikanders was certain.

Ovation to Roberts at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 28.—The steamer Canada, with Lord Roberts on board, arrived here from South Africa to-day. The Field Marshal landed at noon and received a great ovation. The Canada resumed her voyage to-night.

Peru's New Customs Tariff.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, Dec. 28.—The Peruvian Government has finally issued a decree directing that the new customs tariff shall come into force May 1, 1901.

Baden Railways to Raise a Big Loan.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The Baden Railways' Sinking Fund Administration has contracted a 4 per cent. loan of 56,000,000 marks through the chief German banks. The subscription will be opened early in January.

Money for Haganey Family.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following contributions for the family of Joseph Haganey: Two dollars from William F. Buhl and John Lindermann; $2 from "J. F. T." and $1 from "T. J. M., Jr." The money has been turned over to the family.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Being engaged in the coal business himself, his words carried more weight than would the declaration of an ordinary man. He is a big dealer from New England, who had been buying coal to try and satisfy the demands of his customers. "Like other dealers in my section of the country," said he, "I made a number of contracts with regular customers to supply their Winter coal at a fixed rate per ton. In the Summer, when the contracts were made, I made what seemed a fair and profitable rate to charge. Now I find myself loaded with a lot of business that must be carried out at a loss for every ton of coal furnished. Just now the loss per ton is not so very great, but I am now facing a problem that all dealers will have to face just after the first of the coming year. I have it from the very best of authorities here in New York City that the retail price per ton of all stove coals will be increased by at least $2 per ton. The Wall Street manipulators who have been such heavy buyers of coal properties, in the last few weeks have got the trade where they can pinch it now and get back some of the cost of their investments. They are planning to do it by concerted action about the 1st of January. Up is to go the price of coal at the mines, and that of course means an even larger advance for the consumers, proportionately, away from the mines. While the rates have not yet been definitely fixed, it is the best belief among the largest of the handlers of coal that the increase will mean an advance of at least $2 the ton in the price at which it will be doled out to the consumer. That advance will be necessary in order that the retailer may be able to carry out contracts for future deliveries with which he is loaded. As the making of such contracts is a universal custom, the advance will affect the price in all parts of the country."

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Overheard on an "L" train: "Now, Mary, you must really arrange it so as to accept my invitation for the New Year's holidays at my father's place. He will be very much offended if you don't. I know it is thoroughly and fearfully country out there, and isn't a bit fashionable. But there are a host of young men there, and you won't have a half bad time. You know father has all sorts of traps in the stable, and there are eight head of horses. What more can a girl want?"

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"When I was a boy," said The Veteran, as he puffed on his strong cigar after dinner, "I remember there was an awful scandal in our town—a little country place—because a temporary gravedigger, who had been hired to do the work when the regular hand was ill, buried a man with his feet to the west. Ours was a very religious, as well as a very superstitious, town. Among the older people there was a well-grounded belief that a person must be interred with his feet to the east, so that when Gabriel's trumpet should sound for the final awakening the dead should be able to face the angel on arising. This new gravedigger couldn't have known the tradition, or he would not have flown in the face of superstition and buried his victim with his feet to the west. The thing made such a scandal that they actually disinterred the body and turned the coffin around so that the dead man should rest in the right position. Of course the new gravedigger lost his job. I don't know that I have thought of the incident for a long time, until I had to go to Woodlawn Cemetery a short time ago to attend the burial of a friend. Then, for the first time, it dawned on me that there had been a change in the superstition, and that it had probably been wholly lost to sight, as have so many of the old ones. I noticed that the direction in which bodies are buried now seems to be settled by the direction of the path in front of the plot you own; that is, that interments are made with the feet pointing toward the path, no matter in what compass direction they may point."

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It was a son of "the ould sod" who had this little passage with the salesman at one of the down-town jewelry stores the other day. He had come in to purchase a wedding ring for his bride-to-be. Leaning far over the counter, so that the clerk should be able to hear his wants without the necessity of informing all the other buyers in the store, Pat whispered to him, "Give me the best wedding ring you have in the shop."

"Eighteen karats?" queried the clerk.

"No!" snapped Pat, drawing back in an offended manner. "Atin' onions, if it's any of your dom business."

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Both were manifestly from the country. They were young, bubbling over with enthusiasm and full of girlish confidences. One was a temporary resident, evidently here studying music, while the other was a friend visiting her for the holidays. They had many interests in common, principally young men. Their chatter about these, as about all things else, was in such a loud tone that it was manifest they were oblivious of the fact that there was any one else in the elevated train car with them.

"Do you know that I had the nicest kind of a Christmas message to send home to papa? The very day before Christmas when I took my last lesson Prof. Lambert told me to send him word that I was a regular musical geyser. Wasn't that perfectly splendid?"

"Musical geezer, I reckon," snarled the old curmudgeon who sat in the seat back of the gushing pair, and who was trying to read his evening paper while the two girls were chattering.

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They were chatting at the Waldorf about the "enormous" use of automobiles in France, and how they had practically supplanted the horse with the younger set who make the fashions of that country. "It seems as if what was begun as a 'fad' had developed into a universal custom," said one of the enthusiasts at the sport. He had spent several weeks in France during the Summer, and naturally saw all the automobiles, but paid little attention to other vehicles.

"I don't want to curb your enthusiasm," said one of the executive officers of a big concern engaged in the manufacture of these mechanical carriages, "but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the use of the machines in France is very much overestimated, simply because enthusiasts see only automobiles when they are out enjoying the sport. Relatively, there are as many machines used right here in New York as there are in Paris, and the figures will prove it. Every machine in France is taxed, and when they tax things over there they do it systematically and thoroughly. So there are very few, if any, machines that are not on the tax list. These figures can be seen by any one interested in the subject. We had our agents there investigate the matter and send us the figures. I haven't them here with me, but I do know this: The figures showed that the concern with which I am connected turned out this year and delivered just a few more than one-half the whole number of machines registered and taxed in the whole of France. As there are about a hundred concerns making the machines in this country, many of them with a very limited production, it is true, the statement as to our production, which I assure you is absolutely correct, will go to prove that there are more machines in use here than in France, contrary to the general belief. Other concerns taken together manufactured certainly as many, and possibly twice as many, machines as we did. So you see the output here in the year 1900 must have exceeded the entire number of machines in use in France at the time the tax records were inspected a couple of months ago. My own opinion is that there are at least one-half as many more machines in regular use in the United States as are owned in the whole of Europe, and that the number in use right here in the City of New York for various purposes is greater than the number of machines in all France. Over there the idea as to the extensive use of the automobile is primarily due to the fact that auto-racing is a fad. It is talked of in sporting circles until the importance of the industry there is exaggerated. Here there is no racing to speak of, and very little chance that there will ever be any to amount to much. Our people are too practical to neglect the practical side of the machine, and there are mighty few of them who will take kindly to machine racing as a sport."

FEATURES FOR WOMEN.

Beginning this week

THE EVENING TELEGRAM

will, EVERY WEDNESDAY, have new features particularly interesting to women. In addition to its daily Page of Paris Fashions, it will contain supplementary pages with Designs in Fancy Work, news of Women's Clubs, Stories to interest the Children, Menus for Housekeepers, and a host of other things that will appeal especially to Women Readers. Order of your newsdealer. Price One Cent.

FORMED TO FIGHT TAMMANY

New York City Democracy Organized for Mayoralty Campaign.

CAPT. CLIFFORD'S HOT SPEECH

Organization Leaders Work for Their Pockets All the Time, He Says—Resolutions on Tammany's Reign of Crime.

The New York City Democracy was organized last evening to fight Tammany Hall candidates in the next Mayoralty contest. The new political association is the outgrowth of the movement started by ex-Sheriff James O'Brien. A wider scope was given to the movement at a meeting held last evening at 1,481 Broadway.

Over 100 men were present, many of whom have been active in local politics before. The surprise of the meeting was the appearance of Capt. James Clifford, formerly of the Fire Department, who was dismissed from the service for seeking legislation favorable to firemen. Capt. Clifford made a stirring anti-Tammany speech. He told of the tyrannical despotism of Tammany over members of the Fire Department, and how the political leaders even in Fire Department matters "were working for their own pockets all the time." The speech of Capt. Clifford was received with hearty applause.

W. J. Boyhan presided at the meeting. The following resolutions were offered by Mr F. S. Hipkins and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The most important municipal struggle since the overthrow of the Tweed-Tammany King, is now impending; and

Whereas, Tammany Hall, after three years of fattening on blackmail and blood money extorted from vice and crime to enrich Tammany leaders, is now trying to get another lease of power by pretending to discard its own criminal agents, only to throw off the mask should it get into power again, and

Whereas, The present Tammany administration has grossly wronged the people of New York by adding enormously to the burdens of taxpayers in order to increase the salaries of Tammany office holders, while at the same time cheating the laborer out of his hard-earned wage, and pretending to economize at the expense of the poor, and

Whereas, It is the duty of all good citizens to unite in putting an end forever to Tammany's reign of crime and to insure for the City of New York a government of the people for the people and by the people, instead of an administration directed from Wantage, England; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby agree to devote our best efforts from now until the close of election day 1901 to securing for New York an honest municipal government that will deal fairly and justly with every class of citizens, put competent men in charge of public affairs, and put an end finally to the system of extortion, blackmail, and oppression, of which Tammany has confessed itself guilty, while at the same time shamelessly pleading to be forgiven by the community whose confidence it has abused, and whose interest it has grossly betrayed.

And be it further resolved, That this organization shall be known as the New York City Democracy, and all citizens in sympathy with its objects are hereby invited to put themselves in communication with the Executive Committee of this organization, which committee will be in session after Jan. 1, 1901, at the headquarters of the New York City Democracy, 1,481 Broadway, to which all communications should be addressed.

It was then decided to open headquarters in Harlem and another headquarters below Fourteenth Street, in addition to the present headquarters at 1,481 Broadway.

A resolution was also adopted directing the appointment of a committee of three to confer with the various social and political organizations who are opposed to Tammany domination in city affairs and invite them to co-operate with the New York City Democracy.

Capt. Clifford was then introduced. He said in part:

"Since I was dismissed from the Fire Department I have enjoyed the liberty of a free man. I want to say that I am with you men heart and soul in this new movement. As the representative of the firemen of the City of New York I was directed by my fellow-members to do all I could in their interest. One of the duties which devolved upon me was to seek some legislation which the firemen were entitled to. The men in this department who daily risk their lives to save helpless men, women, and children are not being properly treated by Tammany Hall and Commissioner Scannell.

"I was appointed to try and secure in a measure fair treatment for the men. For this—and for nothing else—I was placed on trial and discharged by Commissioner Scannell, and the members of the committee who served with me were all transferred. These men only sought their rights. They are now persecuted worse than any set of men in Russia. My matter is now in the courts receiving judicial treatment. The brave men in the Fire Department are subjected to tyrannical treatment, and because they ask for their rights threats of dismissal from the service are made and carried out. The trouble is that some of the political leaders of the great party of Thomas Jefferson are looking out for their pockets all the time, and they do not care how men are treated if they can accomplish their own ends. I want to say that I will take part in this movement, and I hope it will be a great success."

Among those present at the meeting were Henry Campbell, P. M. Rhoades, Dr. J. F. Thomas, G. J. Murphy, Charles Mason, Edward Gallway, W. J. Boyhan, Solomon Mehrbach, Francis C. Brennan, Andrew J. Carson, and Thomas Bowe.

LONDON TIMES ALARMED.

Says It Is Useless to Disguise the Fact that American Are Outdistancing British Manufacturers.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Times, in another article on American engineering progress, deals with educational influences, and arrives at the conclusion that it is not so much superiority of technical education which explains this progress as the fact that Americans give to young men positions which in the United Kingdom are supposed to belong to long experience.

Commenting editorially upon the whole situation, and in a regretful tone, The Times says:

"It is useless to disguise the fact that Great Britain is being outdistanced. The competition does not come from the glut caused by miscalculation as to the home demand. Our own steelmakers know better, and are alarmed. The threatened competition in markets hitherto our own comes from efficiency in production such as never before has been seen."

THE AMERICAN "SPECTRE."

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The Berlin Society of Merchants, in the course of its annual report, published to-day, says:

"The first impulse in a reversal of the tide of prosperity proceeded from the United States. Unfavorable reports about the iron markets came from beyond the Atlantic in the Spring. The spectre of American competition in European markets produced immediately a disastrous effect upon the Boerse."

The Vossische Zeitung, Independent Liberal and advocating free trade, says in its annual financial review:

"It is known that the American iron works eclipse those of all other countries, whether in the magnificence of their establishments, or the methods of saving hand labor by technical devices, or in facilities for reducing the cost of production through the wholesale scale of their manufacture."

This journal admits that the break in the iron prices in Germany was caused by imports from America.

MRS. POTTER PALMER'S DINNER.

Entertains in Chicago in Honor of Mrs. Griswold Gray of This City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Potter Palmer gave a dinner to twenty-four friends to-night, the guest of honor being Mrs. Griswold Gray of New York. Mrs. Gray has been the holiday guest of Mrs. Palmer, and the dinner in her honor was the first large event Mrs. Palmer has given since her return to the city for the Winter.

After the dinner Mrs. Martha S. Gielow, the Southern writer, gave some of her monologues and cradle songs.

London Stock Brokers in Difficulties.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The financial papers announce this morning that some trouble was disclosed on the Stock Exchange yesterday in the West Australian market, resulting in a considerable fall in the shares of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, and Le Roi Mining Company, Limited. Seven firms had checks returned by the Clearing House. This does not imply failure, however, as it is expected that the usual period of grace allowed will enable the firms to meet their engagements.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last Saturday of the year, and of the century, will be a quiet one in New York, from the social standpoint. Numbers of people went out of town yesterday, to remain until Wednesday next, and still more will follow them to-day. The largest contingent bound for any one place is that which left for Georgian Court, at Lakewood, where they are to be the guests. Tuxedo also attracted many well-known people, and the exodus of society was more like that of a June or September Saturday than one of December.

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To-day will bring a number of incidents. There will be a fashionable wedding out of town—that of Mr. Hoffman and Miss Freston, at Tuxedo; a dinner for Miss Eliza Strong, by Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Oakley Rhinelander, at their residence, 36 West Fifty-second Street; a dinner in honor of Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson, by Dr. E. M. Culver and Mrs. Culver, at 175 West Fifty-eighth Street; a dinner by Mrs. William Post, at her residence, and a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, for Dr. A. S. Clarke and Mrs. W. F. Burden, 100 West Thirty-ninth Street. There will also be a party for children, to be given in the evening, at her residence by Mrs. John Jay White.

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Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy (Miss Mary Suckley) of 11 East Ninth Street will give, in the Metropolitan Club Annex, on Thursday, Jan. 3, a luncheon for thirty women. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give at her residence, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, a large dinner in honor of Mrs. William F. Burden and her fiancé, Dr. Andrew S. Clarke. The wedding of Dr. Clarke and Mrs. Burden will be celebrated on Jan. 2.

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Mrs. Charles M. Lea of 10 West Tenth Street will give two coming-out receptions for her daughter, Miss Marjorie Lea. These will be given on Saturday, Jan. 5, and Friday, Jan. 25, respectively. Mrs. Lea was formerly Miss Charlotte A. Brown.

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Mrs. John Jay White, Jr., (Miss Grace Hoffman,) will give a dance for boys and girls this evening at her residence, 103 East Sixty-seventh Street. The dance is in honor of her little daughter, Miss Louise L. White, and the youthful guests are to be costumed to represent popular books and songs.

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At Delmonico's this evening will take place the third meeting of the Saturday Junior Cotillion, better known as Mrs. Erhardt's class. Owing to Mrs. Erhardt's absence from New York this Winter, Mrs. Gustav Schwab has these dances in charge. Although this class is for girls not yet out, there are still a number of those who became members of it several years ago who still attend its meetings. Among these are the Misses Cecil Boardman, Mildred Dix, Emily Grugan, Eleanor Swayne, Caterina Fecheri, Isabel Fowler, Elsie Ladd, Ruth Emmons, Edith Jones, and the Misses Bacon. The young men include Artemus Holmes, Richard Acosta, Sewall Boardman, and the Messrs. Stone, Gruner, Facheri, Elliman, Stokes, and Vanderpoel.

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Mrs. William Henry Parsons of 4 East Sixty-fifth Street has sent out cards for a reception on Thursday, Jan. 10. Mrs. Parsons is to be assisted in receiving by Mrs. David Smith Cowles and Mrs. William Henry Parsons, Jr. Mrs. Parsons will be "at home" on Thursdays in January.

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To-day will bring the wedding at Tuxedo Park of Miss Zella Krumbhaar Preston and Charles Frederick Hoffman. The ceremony is to be celebrated in St. Mary's Church by Bishop Potter, who will be assisted by the Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman and the Rev. George Grenville Merrill, rector of the church. A special train will take the guests to and from Tuxedo, and the boat for this train will leave the foot of West Twenty-third Street at 10:55 this morning. The returning train from Tuxedo will leave there at 4 P. M. The little Misses Marie L. and Eleanor Rodewald, nieces of Mr. Hoffman, will be the flower girls, and Gouverneur and Stoddard Hoffman will act as pages. The maid of honor will be Miss Mary Alice Preston, a sister of the bride. Mr. Hoffman, who is a son of Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman (Miss Eleanor L. Vail) of 31 West Seventy-second Street, is a Columbia graduate of the class of '98, and a member of several clubs. He will have as his best man William M. V. Hoffman, and the ushers selected are H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., Francis E. Ward, Creighton Peet, Lewis Butler Preston, William McN. Rodewald, and W. M. D. de Peyster.

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The second meeting of the Friday Evening Dancing Class, or Mrs. Church's, was had in Sherry's big ballroom last night. The guests were received by Mrs. Benjamin S. Church and Mesdames Christopher Wolfe, H. W. Robbins, and John Clarkson Jay. The cotillion was led by Alexander Hadden. The favors were satin calendars, trimmed with brass; pincushions with medallions, China pen trays, and other china trifles. Among the dancers were the Misses Stebbins, Church, de Peyster, Lenthilhon, Roosevelt, Simons, Crosby, Rutherford, Brown, Delafield, Pierson, Beekman, Jay, and the Messrs. Holt, Oddie, Anderson, Satterlee, Irwin, Livingston, Boyesen, Whipple, and Strong.

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The purchase of the large Crabbe estate at Great Neck, L. I., overlooking the Sound, by W. Gould Brokaw is of great interest to the members of the large colony who have Summer homes at Bayside, Douglaston, Great Neck, and Sands Point. Mr. Brokaw's sisters, Mrs. James E. Martin and Mrs. Bramhall Gilbert, already own two large and beautiful places at Great Neck. Mr. Brokaw will remodel the old Crabbe mansion and make a game preserve of the thirty acres of woodland and construct a half-mile track and a polo field.

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Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney gave at her residence, 100 West Thirty-eighth Street, last evening a dinner dance for her débutante daughter, Miss Helen T. Barney. The dinner was one of fifty covers, and a number of young men came in afterward for the dance. The house was handsomely decorated with palms, ferns, and cut flowers. The red room had poinsettia for its decorations, and in the pink room there were bridesmaid roses. The tables were decorated with pink roses by Thorley. Dancing began early, and the cotillion, which was made up of thirty couples, was led by Worthington Whitehouse, who danced with Miss Barney. There were several favor figures—one a Mother Goose figure, in which amusing favors were distributed. Other favors were baskets of bridesmaid roses for the girls and pictures of sporting subjects for the men, college flags, &c. Among the guests were the Misses Rosamond Street, Eleanor Morris, May Gallatin, Sophie Langdon, Evelyn Blight, Caroline Wilmerding, Kathleen Neilson, the Misses Cryder, Sibyl Kane, Helen Kountze, Florence Twombly, Alice Olin, Nora Iselin, Nathalie Schenck, Eleanor Jay, Rosalie Moran, Lelia Bryce, Sarah Van Alen, Nina Crosby, and Messrs. Arthur Street, Goelet Gallatin, Ashbel Barney, Robert L. Gerry, H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., Schuyler Schieffelin, Barclay Kountze, Hoppin, Parrish, Hewitt, Kernochan, Robbins, Landale, Wilmerding, and Morris.

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Mrs. Thomas Garner of 17 Madison Avenue gave yesterday afternoon a small tea for the débutante friends of her granddaughter, Miss Nora Iselin, who made her début at the first Assembly ball. Mrs. Garner was assisted in receiving by Miss Nora Iselin and the latter's cousin, Miss Therese Iselin. The house was decorated with holly and Christmas greens, and the tea table was also trimmed with holly. Among the guests were the Misses May Gallatin, Katharine Pratt, Nathalie Henderson, May Goelet, and the Messrs. Bryce, Cryder, Street, Smith, Robison, Crosby, Fanshawe, Prime, and a number of the younger men.

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The funeral of Buchanan Winthrop, who died suddenly on Christmas Day, took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at Grace Church. There was a large attendance, as Mr. Winthrop was a notable figure in the club and society worlds of this city. There were especially large delegations from the University Club, of which Mr. Winthrop was one of the founders, and the Metropolitan and Union Clubs. The mourners were Mrs. Winthrop and her two children, Henry Rogers Winthrop and Miss Marie Winthrop; Mrs. Winthrop's sister, Mrs. Haslitt McKim and family, and Mrs. Winthrop's sisters, Mrs. Bend, Mrs. Sackett, and Miss Amy Townsend, and her brother, Isaac Y. Townsend.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the Aller for Gibraltar and Mediterranean ports are G. G. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Capen, R. F. Capen, and Miss L. A. Capen, the Misses A. M. and Beatrice Mallet-Prevost, Henry C. Miller, A. Vatable, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whitehead.

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Late letters from London state that Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, sister of Mrs. Ogden Mills, who suffers from rather delicate health, is ill at her London residence, and that Lady Mary Sackville, who spent the Winter here last year as the guest of Mrs. George Gould, has been ill with pneumonia at the Dowager Lady De La Warr's London house, but is now much better.

DEATH OF WILLIAM WESTLAKE.

Well-Known Inventor Succumbs to Bright's Disease at His Brooklyn Home.

William Westlake, one of the founders of the Adams & Westlake Company of Chicago, and widely known as an inventor, died yesterday morning at his home, 4 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, of Bright's disease. Mr. Westlake was born in Cornwall, England, in 1831, and came to this country when sixteen years old. He first worked as a roller boy in the office of The Evening Wisconsin in Milwaukee. Afterward he served an apprenticeship as a tinsmith and invented several tools for use in that trade, for which his employer got the benefit.

When twenty-one years old he was employed by Capt. Ericsson to make the patterns and model for his first hot-air engine. He later entered the service of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, afterward the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, as a tin and copper smith. He began there the series of inventions which made him famous. The first of these was the Westlake car heater, the feature of which was that it dumped the fire in case of a derailment or other accident. In 1862 he invented the loose globe lantern, generally used on railroads. The oil cook stove he patented in 1865, and the stove board in 1869.

The last-named invention is said to net its makers a profit of $100,000 annually. The first practical car lamp was perfected by Mr. Westlake in 1873.

The loose globe lantern was the invention which started him to success. He organized the firm of Cross, Dane & Westlake, and began the manufacture of these lanterns, turning out 120,000 of them in one year. The firm was reorganized in 1874 as the Adams & Westlake Company, which for a time was the largest concern of its kind in the world. Mr. Westlake retired from this company without his patents and started anew for himself in New York in 1877. He was enabled to retire with a competency in 1883, since which time he had made his home in Brooklyn.

While living in retirement he invented several articles of utility. He was fond of yachting, and in 1888 built for himself the steam yacht Adelaide. The yacht was constructed mainly after Mr. Westlake's own designs and ideas. He also built the steam yacht Pigeon. Mr. Westlake is survived by his wife and three daughters. He was a member of the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn, and other clubs, as well as of Acanthus Lodge, F. and A. M. The funeral services will be held at the residence this evening.

DANIEL A. HEALD DEAD.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 28.—Daniel A. Heald, President of the Home Insurance Company, died at his home, Woodside, in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, at 3:40 this afternoon. Heart disease caused his death. He was at his office in New York yesterday, but not feeling well this morning and the weather being bad he did not go to the city. This afternoon he began to sink and died within a short time.

Mr. Heald was eighty-two years of age. He was born in Chester, Vt. His grandfather and his father both fought in the Revolution. Daniel was the youngest son of Amos D. Heald. His early days were spent upon his father's farm. He was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1841. He then studied law in the office of the late Judge Reuben Washburn of Vermont and later married Judge Washburn's daughter. Mr. Heald was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1843. His taste lay toward finance more than toward law, and for a time he was cashier of a bank at Black River, Vt. In 1850 he served in the lower house of the Vermont Legislature and later was a member of the State Senate. Two years later he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, having moved to Galena in that State. While in the West he became interested in insurance. He finally accepted the position of General Agent of the Home Company, with headquarters in New York, and went to that city in 1856. His activity in insurance circles attracted much attention, and in 1868 he was made Second Vice President of the company. In 1883 he became its First Vice President, and in 1888 succeeded Charles J. Martin as President. When he first became connected with the company it had a capitalization of half a million dollars and assets hardly double that amount. Compared with the figures of to-day these are trifles.

Mr. Heald was much interested in the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. He was one of the organizers of the National Board, and went to live in Llewellyn Park in 1857. He was the last survivor of the founders of the park. He was elected Secretary of the Board of Proprietors of the park in 1858, and continued in that position up to the present. He was one of the nine original members of the New England Society of the Oranges.

Mr. Heald's first wife died in 1892, and five years ago he married Miss Elizabeth Goddard, who survives him. He is also survived by three adult children. Mrs. A. M. Burton, whose husband is an officer in the Home Insurance Company; John O. Heald, a lawyer, of New York, and Mrs. George L. Manning, whose husband is connected with Stevens Institute. The funeral services will be on Monday afternoon, and interment will be in the family plot at Rosedale Cemetery.

MAJOR PINTO IS DEAD.

LISBON, Dec. 28.—Major Alexandre Alberto da Rocha Serpa Pinto, the African explorer, is dead.

Major Pinto was a native of Portugal, having been born in the Province of Douro and educated at the Royal Military College, Lisbon. He entered the army in 1863, and six years later, by which time he had attained the rank of Captain, he went through the Zambesi war, in which he greatly distinguished himself, on one occasion saving a whole regiment.

Pinto was a good deal more than an ordinary Portuguese officer stationed in Africa. He mixed with and studied the natives, and in 1877 he set out on his famous journey across the Continent from Benguela to Durban. This journey occupied over a year, and Major Pinto described it in a book which has been translated into many languages—"How I Crossed Africa."

Geographical societies hastened to honor the daring explorer when the result of his expedition, which had been undertaken without fuss or advertisement, became known. The first class gold medals of the societies of London, Paris, Antwerp, Marseilles, and Rome were conferred upon him, and he was elected a Fellow of all the most important geographical societies in the world, as well as of many scientific associations. The King of Portugal made him a Knight Commander of the Order of St. James; King Leopold of Belgium conferred a Knighthood upon him, and he received many foreign orders.

Edmund Collier, the Actor, Dead.

Edmund Collier died of asthma in St. Joseph's Hospital Thursday afternoon. He was the nephew of J. W. Collier and uncle of Willie Collier, the comedian, and has figured in the theatrical profession of this country for a number of years. He acted as leading man with Edwin Booth, John McCullough, and various other stars, and during his early career on the stage wrote a play, in which he appeared, called "The Crossroads of Life." His last appearance in this city was during the engagement of "Ben Hur" last season at the Broadway Theatre, when he played the rôle of Arrius.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Moses Coit Tyler.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 28.—MOSES COIT TYLER, Professor of American History in Cornell University, died to-day, after an illness of three weeks. He leaves a wife, one daughter, the wife of Assistant Librarian W. H. Austen, and a son.

Prof. Tyler was born in Griswold, Conn., in 1833, and graduated from Yale in 1857. Afterward he took up the study of theology and pursued it at Yale and at Andover Theological Seminary. In 1859 he married Jeanette Hull Gilbert at New-Haven, Conn. The year following his marriage he accepted a call from the First Congregational Church of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to become its pastor. He retained that pastorate until 1862. In 1867 he received the appointment of Professor of English Language and Literature at the University of Michigan. While holding that position he also acted as editor of the Christian Union in 1873-4. He remained with the University of Michigan until 1881. In that year Prof. Tyler became an Episcopalian and was ordained a deacon. In 1883 he was ordained a priest in St. John's Church, in Ithaca, N. Y., by Bishop Coxe. He received the degrees of LL. D. from Wooster, and L. H. D. from Columbia. Prof. Tyler was well known as an author. His best known publications are: "History of American Literature During the Colonial Period," "The Literary History of the American Revolution," "The Brannyille Papers," "Life of Patrick Henry," "Three Men of Letters," "Manual of English Literature," and "Glimpses of England."

Dr. Erastus Edgerton Marcy.

Dr. Erastus Edgerton Marcy, who has been a strong advocate of homeopathy and a practising physician in this city for years, died on Thursday at his residence at 306 Fifth Avenue. He was born in Greenwich, Mass., and was the son of Laban Marcy, a well-known lawyer who was twenty times elected to the Legislature, and was frequently associated in his law practice with Daniel Webster. He studied at Amherst College, where he was an intimate friend of Henry Ward Beecher, and took a degree as Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.

For ten years he practiced as an allopathic physician and surgeon at Hartford, Conn. At that time he was an opponent of the new school of medicine, and was appointed by medical societies to investigate the school of homeopathy. He went to Paris, and after studying the original manuscripts of Hahnemann became a convert to homeopathy himself. He came to New York, where he soon established a large practice.

He was the publisher of The North American Journal of Homeopathy, which he edited for thirteen years, and also wrote several books on scientific and medical subjects. He was the companion and physician to A. T. Stewart and one of the witnesses to his will. He was also physician to Adelina Patti.

Although brought up as a Presbyterian, Dr. Marcy became a Roman Catholic. He leaves a wife and two daughters, Mrs. Emma Raymond, a composer and musician, and Mrs. Nina M. Stedman, the wife of Ernest G. Stedman.

Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Sr.

Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Sr., died at her residence, 34 East Thirty-sixth Street, of pneumonia Thursday evening. Mrs. Pyne had been ill only a few days with a severe cold and no fears were entertained until Thursday afternoon. She was Miss Albertina Shelton Taylor, the daughter of the late Moses Taylor, and was born at the old Taylor house on Morris Street in this city in 1832. She married in 1854 the late Percy R. Pyne, who died in Italy five years ago. Mrs. Pyne inherited a large fortune from her father, which, added to that left by her husband, made her an extremely wealthy woman. She never cared for society, but was a very charitable woman and devoted to her family. There survive her of her immediate family, three children, Moses Taylor Pyne, who married Miss Stockton of Trenton, N. J.; Percy R. Pyne, who married Miss Maude Howland, and Mrs

WILL PURIFY ATHLETICS

Columbia Faculty Determined on Clean Amateurism.

NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS

Managers and Members of Teams to be Dealt with Summarily for Disobedience of Orders.

The final blow to objectionable methods in Columbia sport has been struck by the Faculty Athletic Committee in a set of stringent rules and instructions to be sent to the managers of all athletic teams at the university in the future. These rules are severe and clearly stated, but not too severe to be unjustifiable. Complete latitude is left for all recognized amateur methods, but the line is closely drawn, and if the tenets are strictly enforced, as it appears they will be, the future status of Columbia sport will be "clean and unsullied." Summary dismissal from the university is the penalty to be visited on manager and athlete alike for any infraction. The complete list of regulations and instructions will be printed and distributed as follows:

(1) Candidates reporting on the manager's call must not be enrolled until they have secured from the Director of the gymnasium a pass card good for the current college year, testifying to the satisfactory physical condition of the candidate to take up the work in question. Three grades of cards will be issued, a failing card only for the current college year, for the three classes of athletic work, as per the following classification.

First Class—Rowing, football, boxing, wrestling, hurdling, strength test competitions, middle and long distance cycling, swimming, skating, and running.

Second Class—Lacrosse, baseball, hockey, polo, basket ball, fencing, gymnastics, handball, sprints, field athletics, including shot-putting, hammer-throwing, jumping, and vaulting.

Third Class—Cricket, golf, tennis, and shooting.

(2) The candidate should be instructed to obtain the proper card required, and should then at once be given a registration blank to fill out. He should not be admitted as a candidate before he has fulfilled both these requirements.

(3) The pass card of each candidate having been shown and the registration blank returned filled out, the manager may then countersign the blank and file it with the Secretary of the Faculty Committee. He should see that it is properly filled out and contains no evasive answers or omissions. He should further satisfy himself to the best of his power that the candidate has answered truthfully. Willful connivance with dishonest candidates on the part of the manager must and will be punished by the extreme penalty of the university.

(4) Only one registration is required of each athlete for each college year; if, however, he moves from one grade of athletics to a higher, he must obtain the corresponding pass card. Managers should satisfy themselves by consulting the Secretary of the Faculty Committee that a registration said to have been filed in connection with other athletic work has actually been received.

(5) The process thus outlined must be followed not only at the first call for candidates, but at every subsequent call and whenever a new candidate enrolls; managers should therefore keep themselves well informed as to men coming. The participation of non-registered or debarred candidates in any contest will be followed by summary punishment to both manager and athlete.

(6) Managers must register with the Faculty Committee, and be eligible under its rules; they are exempt only from the physical examination rule.

(7) Applications for all games must be duly filled with the Faculty Committee on the blanks provided, and over the manager's signature; the whole season's schedule should be submitted at once; if this is not possible, applications for single games should be filed at the earliest possible date. Notifications of approval must be received before the game may be played. Reports on prepared blank forms or on sheets appended to these, which may be obtained at the gymnasium office from the Secretary, must be forwarded at the conclusion of each game. A printed programme, where possible, should accompany the report.

(8) The attention of managers is called to Section 3 of the athletic rules, to the effect that no athletic team shall engage in any contest with another team, when its books show an outstanding indebtedness exceeding $500.

"In conclusion, the Faculty Committee wishes to say that it must, as the official representative of the college corporation, maintain at all costs the university's name clean and unsullied in the athletic world; it hopes, however, to effect this in co-operation with and not against the student body. It, too, wishes Columbia's name to be great among athletes, but must insist that it be also honored and respected, and to this end invites as its most powerful allies the student athletic representatives."

CUTLER TEAMS PLAY HOCKEY.

Graduate Players Outclassed the Seven Composed of the Schoolboys.

Cutler School, although it has a hockey team fairly capable of holding its own with sevens of equal calibre, was decidedly outmatched in its game with a team composed of Cutler graduates at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. Although the lads tried desperately to defend their goal, their opponents tallied eleven points, and held their own goal unassailable. As far as the alumni were concerned, the score might have been many points larger if they had put forth any strenuous efforts. As it was, they simply enjoyed a good bit of practice, and had the satisfaction of a duty accomplished to their school by affording the "preps" a chance to learn hockey.

Cutler once or twice did get within striking distance of the "grads'" goal, but their shoots were quickly checked, and the puck sent skimming out of harm's way.

The sevens of Andover and Lawrenceville Schools will meet in the St. Nicholas Rink to-night in their annual battle on the ice. The students in these schools go in large measure to Yale and Princeton, and the spirit of competition and rivalry that exists between these two of the Big Four extends to the "prep" schools also.

The line-up of the teams last evening was as follows:

Cutler Alumni.	Position.	Cutler School.
Ranny	Goal	Muser
Mortimer	Point	Dabney
Williams	Cover point	Auerbach
Gunther	Forward	Minkus
Warren	Forward	Hall
Inman	Forward	Cooper, Wilson
Belden	Forward	J. Cornell

Goals scored—Inman, 2; Mortimer, (2) Gunther, Warren, and Belden. Referee—Howard Walton, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Time of game—15-minute halves.

COLUMBIA FRESHMEN WON.

Drisler School Seven Beaten by the Score of 3 to 0.

Columbia's freshman hockey team, the first one in her history, made its first appearance in the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday morning in a game with the Drisler School hockey seven. Although handicapped by the absence of two of its regular players and by the presence of three graduates on the Drisler team, the blue and white managed to win without much difficulty by a score of 3 goals to 0.

Neither seven displayed particularly good form and showed, naturally, a considerable lack of the skill that is seen in the work of the more experienced teams.

Columbia did not outplay Drisler to any noteworthy extent, except perhaps in team work. Von Bernuth, at goal, did excellent work for Columbia in turning aside several shots that would have developed into scores but for his alertness.

Drisler began the game with a rush and nearly tallied. A few minutes later, however, Wheeler got the puck near the centre of the rink, and skating slowly, carried the disk past the whole Drisler team and gently pushed it between the goal posts. The ease and slowness with which he scored was amusing. The next goal was gained by Akin on a pretty shot from the centre of the rink, and the last tally came through Mohiman by team work with Akin. Line-up:

Columbia, 3.	Position.	Drisler, 0.
Von Bernuth	Goal	Cooper
Work	Point	Roberts
Camp	Cover point	Brascher
Baxter	Forward	Hecker
Akin	Forward	Gibbons
Wheeler	Forward	Smith
Mohiman	Forward	Van Dam

Goals—Akin, Mohiman, Wheeler. Time of game—30 minutes.

Yale's Hockey Challenge Declined.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 28.—The challenge of Yale to the Toronto 'Varsity Hockey Club to play in New York next week has been declined as the Canadian team is not in good enough shape.

NEW RULES FOR TRAP SHOTS.

Governing Committee, Partially Organized, Will Complete Its Work Next Saturday.

At a meeting to be held a week from today at Inter-State Park, Brooklyn, the organization of a body that practically will govern pigeon and trap shooting throughout North America will be completed. The movement was begun early in the Fall, and men prominently identified with the sport have spent much time in a quiet way considering the matter, in addition to soliciting views and suggestions from the leading trap shots of the country concerning modifications and amendments of the old rules for shooting, but all results of this work have been reserved for announcement at next Satruday's meeting. Then a special committee, composed of J. A. H. Dressel, Dr. A. A. Webber, Walter F. Sykes, B. Waters, and W. R. Hobart, appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, will report to a body known as the Governing Shooting Committee, which has for members all those of the special committee named, in addition to Dr. William Wynn, J. H. Voss, Charles Billings, H. C. Koegel, John J. Wellbrook, John S. Wright, William K. Park, Jacob Pentz, W. R. H. Hart, D. F. Pride, Elmer E. Shaner, and L. C. Green, with Walter F. Sykes President, B. Waters Secretary, and Dr. A. A. Webber Treasurer. At a former meeting this committee planned an organization in a general way, for convenience in transacting business, by resolutions providing that five members shall constitute a quorum for matters other than handicapping shooters, three members then to be a quorum, with the privilege, if three members should not be in attendance, of such member or members as are present appointing other persons to make up the number required for handicapping; the work of such meeting to stand as the regular act of the committee. It was further agreed that the first Saturday in each month shall be the time for regular meetings, and this provision will go into effect after Saturday, Jan. 5. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President.

The general body will assume control of the handicapping for the Grand American Handicap, the most important pigeon-shooting event of North America, and this control will give it a National character. Under this head, members of the committee are considering the matter of changes in the method of handicapping, and the next Grand American Handicap will be shot under the new rules. It is especially in relation to this matter that the views of the leading trap shooters of the country were called for. Under the existing rules, the handicap scale was practically limited between twenty-five yards and thirty yards. Experience has proved that with men like Gilbert, Elliott, Brewer, Fulford, and Money at thirty-one yards, it was practically impossible to frame an equitable handicap, as the men named and a number of others of about the same class, were better at thirty yards than many competitors in former Grand Americans would be standing on the traps. It therefore has been the practice to put the best men back of the thirty-yard mark, and even then the men further up had no chance against the strikers. A number of suggestions for equalizing matters have been made, and among them some excellent ideas have been advanced. One scale offered, which has met with general favor, and which, from expressions of opinion, doubtless will furnish the framework of the system of handicapping adopted by the governing body, is as follows:

For men at twenty-five yards—Two misses to count as kills, and two misses to count as no birds, giving the shooter two extra birds.

For men at twenty-six yards—Two misses to count as kills and one miss to count as no bird, giving the shooter one extra bird.

For men at twenty-seven yards—Two misses to count as kills.

For men at twenty-eight yards—One miss to count as a kill.

For men at twenty-nine yards—One miss to count as no bird, giving the shooter an extra bird.

For men at thirty yards—Pull back.

It is specifically understood that men classed now as thirty-yard men shall be put back at a distance greater than thirty yards. This scale is on the idea that the Grand American Handicap shall continue to be a sweepstakes at twenty-five live birds. The suggestion has been made that the number of birds shot at be increased, to make the race a longer one, and therefore a better test of the skill of the competitors, but that such a change will be made is improbable. The promoters of the big shoot, in spite of frequent ties, have found the twenty-five-bird test very satisfactory, and argue that the number of birds is large enough to eliminate the matter of luck, for all practical purposes, and makes the shoot quite as long as the majority of gunners wish it. Under a new handicap scale resembling the one outlined, it is expected that the number of entries for the Grand American will be greatly increased, as the increased allowance for the short-distance men will encourage many shooters to enter who, knowing they had no chance under the old scale, held off.

There was no intention by the Governing Committee to assume National control of trap shooting when the organization was begun, and the body asserts no such authority now, but the nature of the work on hand is of such a character that the committee in all probability will rule by the importance of the precedents it will establish.

PHYSICAL DIRECTORS MEET.

The annual meeting of American College Physical Directors was held at Columbia University yesterday. The Chairmen of various committees appointed last year to investigate questions of gymnastic interest reported on the various subjects as follows: "On the Advisability of Determining the Physical Condition of Candidates for Gymnastic and Athletic Exercise," Dr. Jay W. Seaver of Yale; "Strength Tests and Inspection of Instruments," Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard; "On the Adoption of Uniform Terminology and Nomenclature for Gymnastic Exercise," Dr. W. G. Anderson of Yale; "Credit for Gymnastic Training in College Work," Dr. W. A. Lambeth of the University of Virginia; "On the Relationship Between Gymnastics and Athletics," Dr. W. G. Anderson of Yale.

The business meeting will be held to-day. Among the Directors present other than those mentioned were Dr. Watson Lewis Savage of Columbia, Dr. Paul C. Phillips of Amherst, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie of McGill University, Montreal; Frederick Marvel of Wesleyan, Dr. Edward Hitchcock of Amherst, Dr. Capar W. Miller of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Cook of the University of Minnesota, Dr. W. Goldie of Princeton, and Dr. Wehr of Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio. A telegram was received from Dr. Hastings of the University of Colorado stating that he will be in attendance to-day.

Yacht Genesee Out of Chicago Races.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Charles Van Voorhis of this city, owner of the champion yacht Genesee, says the Genesee will not enter the trial races at Chicago next year to try for the honor of defending the Canada Cup. The Genesee is the winner of this cup and defender of the Fisher Trophy. Mr. Van Voorhis announced after the Genesee had won the international trophy, that never again would he allow his yacht to sail under any colors excepting those of the Rochester Yacht Club. After the race at Toronto, in which the Genesee, as the representative of the Chicago Yacht Club, defeated the Canadian defender, Beaver, and carried off the most prized trophy on the Great Lakes, it was thought the Rochester Yacht Club would be given some recognition when it came to placing the inscription on the cup. This, however, was not done. This is not the only reason which keeps the Genesee out of next year's contest. Mr. Van Voorhis says he can see nothing in winning prizes for other clubs.

Deer Isle Sailors for Defender.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—Private information received from Deer Isle, Me., would indicate that the crew of the Herreshoff cup defender is to be selected from the same material as was furnished the Columbia by Capt. Fred P. Weed last year. Capt. Uriah Rhodes, the sailing master for the new boat, is going to Maine about the middle of January to pick out a crew, and it is anticipated that he will get all the men he wants, and the pick of the Deer Isle yachtsmen. Many of the Columbia's crew are likely to be selected owing to their experience, especially the bowsprit and masthead staymen. W. Butler Duncan is known to have expressed his preference for Deer Islanders over Scandinavians, although the latter are very expert at stowing and bending on sail, as was shown by the Defender's crew in the trials with the Columbia off Newport, although the Yankees developed remarkably well when the actual races came.

Boston Yacht's Skipper in Doubt.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—A master for the Lawson cup defender was not selected to-day, but the impression now obtains that both Capts. Haff and Watson will be retained to handle the boat. Capt. Haff was in conference with Designer Crowninshield to-day, and afterward the latter said: "We hoped to decide the question to-day, but as one of the men necessary to a final decision could not be on hand, we have nothing to say to-night. To-morrow, as soon as possible in the day, we will, we hope, be ready to make a definite statement."

Mr. Clapp of the Board of Strategy said that no contracts had been signed and nothing definite is yet reached.

NORRIS AGAIN VICTOR.

He Makes a Record-Breaking Run of 62 Points in the K. A. C. Billiard Contest.

Charles S. Norris won his third successive billiard victory last night on the 14-inch balk-line table in the tournament now in progress for the championship of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He defeated Albro Atkin more easily than any of his opponents thus far, rolling up the required 300 points at the completion of the forty-eighth inning to 145 for Atkin in forty-seven innings.

The contest finished amid a blaze of enthusiasm for the coterie of club members gathered around the table, for within two innings of the end Norris made the record-breaking run for the present season of 62 points. When he passed the 61 mark set by Dr. A. B. Miller in the opening game on Wednesday night, there was a simultaneous outburst of applause, and only one point remained to complete the game. But the former Chicago champion stumbled at this point, missing an ordinary cushion follow shot. It was a far easier shot than many of those which Norris had successfully made in his long run, but he doubtless felt as though that one was the deciding shot of the match, and as often happens in such critical cases, missed it.

When Norris began his record run in the forty-sixth inning, he had a total of 237 points to 138 for Atkin. Twelve points in the sixty-second run were made in the centre of the table, and over half of the others were draw shots, a point that Norris plainly understands to a nicety, and in the execution of which he manipulates the balls cleverly and gracefully. Norris finished with the grand average of 6 12-48, the game being ended in three innings less than on the previous evening, when Norris defeated John A. Hendrick. In the first night's game, when Dr. A. B. Miller was beaten by the narrow margin of eight points, sixty-six innings were necessary.

The game last night, before the big run enlivened the event, was uneventful. Atkin started out with a run of eight in the first inning, while Norris failed to count. It took the latter until the sixth inning to get really going, when he made a run of 32, the best of the evening, next to his 62. Atkin was simply outclassed from the start, and only made three runs above single figures—15, 12, and 11. Besides the two runs mentioned of Norris's, he also made runs of 22, 19, 16, 14, 11, and 10.

Norris will meet to-night Dr. Leonidas L. Mial, a Class A player, and who won the National handicap tournament in 1897, and one of the best games of the match is looked for. The scores were:

C. S. Norris—0 1 2 2 7 3 2 1 3 3 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 1 6 11
6 5 1 0 0 2 1 0 2 1 5 2 2 1 0 4 1 4 1 1 3 0 1 0 1 4 22—138
11 2 0 2 0 0 1 7 Total, 300. Average, 6 12-48. Highest single run, 62.

Albro Atkin—8 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 7 4 0 0 0 1 3 2 1 1 1 3
6 2 0 1 9 7 1 1 5 12 15 6 0 1 6 2 1 0 5 0 2 0 9 1 1 0 7.
Total, 145. Average, 3 4-47. Highest single run, 15.

HORSE RACING RESTRICTED.

Western Turf Congress Votes to Rescind Rule Respecting Western Tracks.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—By the close vote of 7 to 6, the Western Turf Congress decided to-night to rescind the rule limiting racing on Chicago and St. Louis tracks to dates between June 10 and Nov. 15. The old rule allowing racing between April 1 and Nov. 30 is now in force, as before the last annual meeting.

The meeting was harmonious, and the defeated delegates declare that they will abide by the majority vote of the congress. The meeting adjourned without taking action on any other question, having been in session a little over two hours. The following members voted for the change: Washington Park, Hawthorne, Harlem, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, and Tanforan. Those voting against it were Little Rock, Latonia, Highland Park, Louisville, Nashville, and Newport.

Ingleside was denied a vote in the meeting after the Chair had ruled that it was entitled to one. The decision of the President was not sustained, the vote standing 4 to 8. President Howard based his ruling on the fact that the California club's membership did not expire until Dec. 31, while the opposition contended that the membership expired with the close of the racing season.

LIEUTENANT GIBSON DEAD.

Kentucky Derby Winner Succumbed to an Operation for a Bowed Tendon.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Lieutenant Gibson, an even-money favorite for the American Derby last Summer, in which race he ran a poor third, after having performed brilliantly in Kentucky, winning the Derby and the Clark Stakes in record time, died a week ago last Tuesday at Washington Park track, after suffering for several months from the effects of being fired. Charles H. Smith, the owner, at one time refused an offer of $20,000 for him.

For some reason the death of Lieutenant Gibson was kept a secret, and he was carted away and buried late at night. It was only yesterday that the fact leaked out.

After the colt's remarkable work in Louisville and Cincinnati and his poor showing in the American Derby, the general opinion was that Gibson had been given too much fast work in preparation for the big race here. A little later came the news that he had broken down and had been fired for a bowed tendon.

When Mr. Smith was seen to-day in reference to the matter he expressed regret that the fact of the colt's death had been made public. "It was not my intention," he said, "to say anything about Gibson's death, but it is true that he died a week ago Tuesday and was buried without any publicity. I had great confidence in Gibson. His sufferings were far more a matter of regret to me than could have been any pecuniary loss I experienced by the disabling of the colt. He was a brave horse, a well-bred one, and when he died I wanted him buried with just as little publicity as possible."

English Trainer to Retire.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—John Dawson, the well-known Newmarket trainer, announces his retirement from the turf.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Mile—Dramburg, 109, (Dupee,) 1; West Baden, 115, 2; Helen Paxton, 115, 3. Time—1:47⅘. Six furlongs—Madeline G., 100, (May,) 1; Henry Clay Rye, 103, 2; Algie M., 108, 3. Time—1:19¾. Mile and an eighth—Ben Chance, 100, (O'Brien,) 1; Little Boy Blue, 88, 2; False Lead, 99, 3. Time—2:02. Six furlongs—Alpaca, 104, (Cochran,) 1; Avatar, 104, 2; Lady Contrary, 104, 3. Time—1:18⅘. Seven furlongs—W. B. Gates, 100, (Dupee,) 1; Handcuff, 100, 2; Judge Magee, 100, 3. Time—1:33. Mile—Trebor, 115, (Boland,) 1; Dan Cupid, 112, 2; Domadge, 103, 3. Time—1:48⅘.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Five furlongs—Florinell II., 94, (Dominick,) 1; Rascetto, 104, 2; Alarys Garr, 104, 3. Time—1:00¾. Mile—Free Lance, 124, (Turner,) 1; Sam Howard, 104, 2; Formatus, 110, 3. Time—1:42¾. Mile, Handicap—The Fretter, 108, (Mounce,) 1; Flush of Gold, 102, 2; Wooster Boy, 112, 3. Time—1:40¼. Six furlongs—Dandy Jim, 110, (Coburn,) 1; Sad Sam, 105, 2; Andrattus, 111, 3. Time—1:13¾. Five furlongs—Kitty Kelly, 104, (Dominick,) 1; Foul Play, 104, 2; Saul of Tarsus, 104, 3. Time—1:00¾. Mile, Owners' Handicap—The Lady, 78, (J. Walsh,) 1; Tayon, 94, 2; Bathos, 68, 3. Time—1:40.

Penn's Basket Ball Team Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 28.—A game of basket ball was played to-night in the armory here between teams of the University of Pennsylvania and the Mount Vernon High School, which resulted in the Mount Vernonites winning by a score of 19 to 7.

During the first half the game stood 7 to 5 in favor of the High School team. In the second half the home players scored 12 goals, while the visitors only made 2. Hermes of this city played a wonderful game, throwing 5 out of 9 baskets. The superior team work and blocking of the Mount Vernon boys were a feature of the game. The line-up:

Mount Vernon High School, 19.	Positions.	University of Pennsylvania, 7.
Hermes	Right field	Wilkenson
Bourne	Left field	Miskey
Appell	Centre	Bennett
Clark	Right guard	Saussier
Coffey	Left guard	Darraugh

Referee—Mr. Johnson of University of Pennsylvania and Mr. Cornell of High School. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Steele. Timekeepers—Messrs. Bailey and Harper. Scorer—Mr. Harper.

Soldiers in Basket Ball Contest.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The Fourth Separate Company's basket ball team of Yonkers was defeated by the Fifteenth Separate Company's representatives of this city in the State armory here to-night by a score of 31 to 18.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Germanias Win Two Games from Americas in National League Tournament.

The tail enders met in the National League tournament on Starr's alleys last night, and the Germania team won two of its three matches with the America five, losing the third one by the narrow margin of five pins. The scores:

GERMANIA B. C.	1st.	2d.	3d.	AMERICA B. C.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Shaw	[illegible]			Buehler	163	167	155
Wood	151	150	128	Branddorf	111	161	140
Morrissey	147	120	150	Cooke	189	158	188
L. Sauer	177	180	223	Lipps	165	179	155
C. Sauer	140	214	139	Freudenthal	129	144	175
Total	764	890	808	Total	756	809	813

Morrisania Council won two of three matches with Claremont Council in the tournament of the Royal Arcanum League, Borough of the Bronx, on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night. The scores:

MORRISANIA COUN'L	1st.	2d.	3d.	CLAREMONT COUN'L	1st.	2d.	3d.
Zorn	180	120	101	Gill	121	135	139
Hanlon	136	100	167	Thomas	131	142	131
Valentine	149	122	131	Kuder	171	138	142
Holden	147	..	..	Atwater	114	154	126
Chabe	128	145	126	Schultz	189	190	142
Eggenber'r	..	123	128				
Total	740	610	732	Total	706	759	680

The New Rochelle bowlers defeated the Premier and Harlem Wheelmen teams in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys last night, and the Premiers beat the Wheelmen, who were short one man. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 159; Kirchof, 161; Scott, 119; Hewes, 184; West, 142. Total, 765.

Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaug, 159; Veitch, 167; Du Bary, 151; Haigh, 145. Total, 622.

SECOND GAME.—Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaug, 147; Veitch, 144; Du Bary, 180; Haigh, [illegible]. Total, 610.

Premier Bowling Club—E. Moses, 176; Koenig, 148; Davison, 216; Ullman, 134; L. Moses, 155. Total, 839.

THIRD GAME.—Premier Bowling Club—E. Moses, 135; Koenig, 157; Davison, 201; Ullman, 159; L. Moses, 167. Total, 819.

New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 153; Kirchof, 150; Scott, 140; Hewes, 178; West, 217 Total, 838.

The Empire, Central, and Surprise teams broke even in the American National tournament on the Germania alleys last night, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Stoff, 157; Howell, 177; Potts, 160; Schmidt, 159; Williamson, 172. Total, 825.

Surprise Bowling Club—Diecks, 142; Ehiele, [illegible]dekin, 163; Barnett, 191; Hoag, 183. Total, 803.

SECOND GAME—Surprise Bowling Club—Diecks, 168; Ehiele, 159; Wedekin, 149; Barnett, 184; Hoag, 174. Total, 834.

Central Bowling Club—Thum, 174; Ward, 176; [illegible] 148; Carstens, 151; Kahlsdorf, 159. Total, 808.

GAME.—Central Bowling Club—Thum, 154; Ward, 194; Goldsmith, 170; Carstens, 169; Kahlsdorf, 178. Total, 865.

Empire Bowling Club—Stoff, 163; Howell, 176; Potts, 161; Schmidt, 151; Williamson, 169. Total, 820.

The Pin Knight, Imperial, and Manhattan teams tied in the Greater New York tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night, each winning one game and losing one. In the last game the Imperial team scored 1,037, which is the highest team score of the season in any of the local tournaments. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Pin Knight Bowling Club—Miller, 185; Finch, 176; Tuttle, 146; Good, 168; Walsh, 215. Total, 857.

Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 125; Batch, 161; Allen, 200; Hailer, 197; Bauer, 172. Total, 855.

SECOND GAME—Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 180; Batch, 192; Allen, 160; Haller, 198; Bauer, 183. Total, 923.

Imperial Bowling Club—Cordes, 213; Jackson, 170; Mayer, 192; Davis, 168; Thyne, 160. Total, 903.

THIRD GAME.—Imperial Bowling Club—Cordes, 213; Jackson, 192; Mayer, 188; Davis, 222; Thyne, 224. Total, 1,037.

Pin Knight Bowling Club—Miller, 189; Finch, 170; Tuttle, 200; Good, 171; Walsh, 156. Total, 886.

East New York Council outrolled Nassau and Fern Councils in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night, and Fern defeated Nassau. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Nassau Council—Johnson, 201; Marshall, 95; Sackett, 168; Pardessus, 130; Curth, 106. Total, 750.

East New York Council—G. Kiefer, 160; T. Smith, 162; W. Moore, 172; G. Moore, 150; C. Kiefer, 148. Total, 792.

SECOND GAME.—East New York Council—G. Kiefer, 159; T. Smith, 194; W. Moore, 166; G. Moore, 179; C. Kiefer, 183. Total, 883.

Fern Council—Thomas, 171; Haff, 175; Waldmann, 151; Johnston, 154; Trimmer, 114. Total, 765.

THIRD GAME.—Fern Council—Thomas, 181; Haff, 143; Waldmann, 168; Johnston, 151; Trimmer, 138. Total, 781.

Nassau Council—Johnson, 189; Muller, 160; Sackett, 138; Pardessus, 144; Curth, 123. Total, 763.

The games scheduled in the Columbia League tournament last night were postponed.

Western Baseball League Formed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—At a meeting held this afternoon and evening in the Great Northern Hotel, the Western Association of Professional Baseball Clubs was formed. No officers were elected, this action being deferred until next Wednesday, when an adjourned meeting will be held in this city. The members of the association so far determined upon are: Kansas City, Minneapolis, Detroit, Louisville, and Toledo. Eight clubs in all will comprise the association, but those present at the meeting to-day declined to say what the three other cities would be, saying that they will be taken from a list of half a dozen places which had made an application for membership.

Manning Renews a Baseball Lease.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—James H. Manning, the owner of last year's Kansas City baseball team in the American League, has renewed his lease on Exposition Park, in this city, for five years, notwithstanding he is to manage the Washington team. In view of the rumors that the American League No. 2 may place a team here, President Tebeau of Kansas City's new Western League team, who departed for the East to-day to secure players, said he would strenuously oppose the entry of another team.

Teachers Approve of Football.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—A special to The Record from Springfield, Ill., says: "At the State Teachers' Association, now in session in this city, leading representatives of the high school teachers of Illinois, acting in the high school section, placed the seal of their approval upon the game of football, with proper supervision by high school authorities and under such regulations as shall insure the elimination of brutality. After a thorough discussion of the merits of high school athletics, favorable resolutions were adopted.

"The committee will formulate regulations to be submitted to the high schools for signing, and only those schools obligated to conform to these rules will be allowed to enter contests. The central feature of the organization will be Faculty control."

Taylor Will Not Ride Abroad.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Major Taylor, the colored bicyclist, who previously had announced that he would ride in France, Germany, and Austria during 1901, to-day stated that he had abandoned the project. Taylor was given the choice between two contracts made out by a syndicate. One was for $10,000 to race on Sunday and other days; the second, for $3,000, eliminating Sunday racing.

Taylor, who will not race on Sundays, did not give the $10,000 contract a moment's consideration, and he deems the $3,000 one too small to be accepted.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Benedict Billiard Table Company of Syracuse; capital, $15,000. Directors—T. W. Menchem and James Dockstader, Syracuse; William Buck, Wellsville.

A. D. Grangre Company of New York City, to deal in merchandise; capital, $25,000. Directors—William J. K. Foster, W. C. Foster, and William Sherden, New York City.

F. W. Greenwood & Co. of New York City, to deal in groceries and meats; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. W. Greenwood, Michael Nash, and F. M. Park, New York City.

Kinderhook Lake Land and Improvement Company of Kinderhook; capital, $250,000. Directors—David Wallace, New York City; Philip Purcell and Frederick Barford, Valatie.

Buckley & Wood Company of New York City, to do a printing and publishing business; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. Buckley, E. G. Wood, and W. B. Findlay, New York City.

V. Henry Rothschild Company of New York City, to manufacture shirts and shirt waists; capital, $150,000. Directors—W. V. Alfred, Sidney Rothschild, and E. S. Curtis, New York City.

McEwen Brothers of Wellsville, to manufacture steam engines and boilers; capital, $146,000. Directors—D. S. McEwen, H. W. Breckinridge, Wellsville, and James H. McEwen, New York City.

J. Bernard Company of New York City, to manufacture fine marquesterie and fancy metal work; capital, $25,000. Directors—Herman Olin and William Stevenhagen, New York City; Alexander Ackerman, Brooklyn.

SMALLPOX SCARE IS UNWARRANTED

Result of Baseless Rumors, Dr. Blauvelt Explains.

Only Three Cases Fatal Out of Total of 91—Absolute Immunity Not Insured by Vaccination.

"The widespread apprehension of the people of New York concerning the outbreak of smallpox in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx is absolutely unwarranted, and is entirely the result of baseless rumors that have gained, as sensational rumors always do, extensive circulation," said Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt, Chief of the Division of Contagious Diseases of the Board of Health, yesterday afternoon.

"As a matter of fact," he continued, "there have only been eighty-four cases of the malady in the Borough of Manhattan, two in Brooklyn, and five in the Bronx since the first case was discovered on Nov. 5 last. Of these only three resulted fatally. The small death rate is the most substantial evidence of the prompt cognizance of the situation and care exercised by the Health Department, which has been put to a great deal of useless labor because of those baseless rumors.

"This morning a woman came into a grocery store near where I live, and addressing herself to the proprietor said in a voice loud enough to be overheard by a half dozen customers, including myself: 'I hear there's four cases of smallpox in No. —, just below here. The Board of Health men have been there twice this morning.' There was no truth in the report. Here is another instance: An ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital was backed up in front of a tenement house in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday noon, and soon attracted a good-sized crowd. One of our inspectors who was passing by stopped for a moment and heard a man say: 'There's smallpox in that house, and the Board of Health's trying to conceal it. They're trying to throw dust in the eyes of the public by utilizing other ambulances than their own to remove smallpox patients.' The fact is there was no smallpox in the house at all.

"The public need have no fear that the contagion will gain any considerable foothold, and as for it becoming epidemic the chances are very remote. There have been no cases discovered in two days now. There may be a few more sporadic cases, but in no section of Manhattan, even the most susceptible to contagion, will there be any alarming outbreak. I feel safe in saying this, because I know of the safeguards thrown around suspicious neighborhoods and of the close watch being kept by the Board of Health in neighborhoods where the disease has appeared.

"Physicians unacquainted with the disease have caused some delay in isolating cases, but, generally speaking, they have exercised commendable haste in communicating with the proper authorities. This has prevented the infection from spreading, as the history of most all the cases shows that isolation, where physicians were called in, was exceedingly prompt."

In reply to several questions suggested by communications received from various sources by this newspaper, Dr. Blauvelt said:

"No, vaccination is not an absolute safeguard against infection. The history of the disease shows that nobody, whatever the condition, is exempt from the liability of infection. The records of this department show that persons who once had the disease became infected again. One attack, therefore, does not confer immunity from the malady.

"There are also instances where persons recently vaccinated contracted the disease. In some cases the victim became infected before vaccination, and usually the disease was of a mild form; in others the history shows that the patient had not been revaccinated within five years—the term of life of the virus in the average person. Our Inspectors and physicians are vaccinated regularly, and the virus is fresh and potent. Although they often come in contact with the disease, they never contract it, yet there is a possibility that they might.

"There are now sixty-one cases isolated on North Brother Island. No patients are allowed to leave until they are entirely cured, and all danger of spreading the infection is passed. The most infectious period of the disease extends from the appearance of the eruption till the drying up of the pustules."

Since Nov. 5 over 50,000 persons in Manhattan have been vaccinated. Of this number fully 80 per cent. had never before undergone the operation. The highest number vaccinated in one day was 1,800.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will be requested to make an extra apportionment of money to the regular budget for 1901, to enable the Health Department to carry on the work of vaccination in all the boroughs until all who can be reached are treated.

SMALLPOX SCARE'S HARDSHIPS.

The appearance of smallpox has brought many hardships in its train aside from those of the people who have contracted the disease. In the districts where it exists or where there have been cases the laundresses and seamstresses, women who go out for any kind of day's work, are finding their employment taken from them at a time in the year when they most need the money. People who have employed women in the districts where the disease has appeared are afraid to have them come to their houses to work or to give them laundry work to take home. A woman who has been brought in contact with the suffering on the upper west side of the city tells of many sad cases there.

As the Chairman of the Relief Committee of the Guild of All Angels Church, Mrs. Sarah Whittingham of West Seventieth Street is constantly being called upon for aid by women who up to the present time have been self-supporting. One source of relief which has always been a part of the mainstay of many of these women has been in the employment bureau of the guild. This guild has given out work to large numbers of women, garments or bedding to be made up. The work, while it did not give the women doing it entire support, was a great help, but since the appearance of smallpox in the neighborhood it has been impossible to continue it. Eight or nine of the women who previously had received work from the guild live in the house where the first case of smallpox was discovered.

"If present conditions continue," said Mrs. Whittingham, "it is going to be serious. At a dinner recently I was speaking of the trouble women I knew were having in losing their work, and another woman told of a number of her friends who had given up the laundresses they had been employing on account of the epidemic. It is evident that the distress of which we hear is only a part of it. The precaution taken by the employers is quite right, but it makes it very hard, and I wish a fund could be raised to tide these poor people over the hard times."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC STATEMENT.

A statement of operating expenses and earnings of the Southern Pacific Company for the year ended on June 30 last was issued yesterday. This is the first statement of the results of the operation of that system for the last fiscal year. The figures are as follows:

	1900.	1899.
Average miles operated	7,545.17	7,174.72
Gross	$64,400,725	$56,305,351
Oper. ex., taxes and rent.	44,242,970	38,230,813
Net	$20,157,745	$18,074,538
Miscellaneous increase	1,321,887	*767,740
Total net	$21,479,633	$17,306,798
Bond interest	14,226,212	12,828,822

GREAT FAILURE RECALLED

Daniel A. Lindley Files a Petition in Bankruptcy.

Was a Partner of Field, Lindley, Weichers & Co., Whose Debts Amounted to Over $3,000,000.

The sensational failure nine years ago of Field, Lindley, Weichers & Co., grain and stock brokers, was recalled yesterday by the filing of a petition in bankruptcy by Daniel A. Lindley, one of the partners, to get rid of the firm debts. The total liabilities are $3,101,877, and he has no assets. Mr. Lindley gives his occupation as a clerk at 27 William Street, and his residence at Montclair, N. J.

Waldegrave Harlock, his attorney, prepared a long explanation regarding the liabilities in the schedules. The schedules, it states, are prepared as accurately as practicable in the existing situation. The debts which are not in judgment have been taken from the schedules heretofore filed in the assignment to Charles W. Gould. All of the debts and claims which are not in judgment are barred by the Statute of Limitations and are placed in the schedules because the petitioner is advised by counsel that it is his legal duty to do so and for no other reason. The petitioner does not intend to revive them or in any way take them out of the statute.

There are eight claims on judgments amounting to about $1,200,000. The debts were all contracted by the firm between April 1, 1891, and Nov. 27, 1891. They are principally for money loaned and advanced to the firm, and for money due on account of stock transactions. There are claims to the amount of over $1,000,000 in favor of banks and bankers for money loaned to the firm. They held securities which it is believed have been disposed of and applied by the creditors to the satisfaction of their claims in whole or in part, but it is impracticable, if not impossible, for the petitioner to ascertain the present status of the claims, all of which were extinguished by the statute of limitations several years ago. For that reason the original amounts have been inserted in the schedules as they existed at the date of the firm's assignment.

On Dec. 2, 1893, in Westchester County, in the suit of Robert E. Dietz, the assignment was set aside as null and void, and Norman E. Dike was appointed receiver of the assets of the firm. All the assets were surrendered to the receiver, converted into cash, and distributed by the receiver in the manner required by the order of the Supreme Court, and on Jan. 17, 1894, about $14,000 was paid by the receiver to Mr. Dietz in payment to that extent on the judgment of $112,467 recovered by Mr. Dietz, and thereupon the final settlement of the business and affairs of the partnership was effected.

The names of 35 creditors are given in the schedules, the amounts of their claims ranging from $5 to $532,961. The largest creditor mentioned is the Union Pacific Railway Company, $532,961 for moneys claimed for differences between the value of certain securities deposited with the firm by the company, and advances made thereon by the firm, for which a judgment was recovered on Aug 7, 1894, against Messrs. Field and Weichers of the firm. The Merchants' Bank of Canada advanced $243,539 to the firm and obtained judgments therefor. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne advanced $268,856 to the firm, for which they obtained judgments. There is $98,500 due the estate of Robert E. Dietz for damages from the sale of securities held by the firm. Among the unsecured creditors for money due on account of stock transactions are the estate of Carl Welchers of Schlessing, Germany, $108,538; Ella E. D. Lassen of the same place, $92,397; Selma Ella Kisstein of the same place, $93,397; estate of George F. Weichers, $101,393; estate of Cyrus W. Field, $138,989; James R. Keene, $6,660.

Among the banks and bankers who held securities for moneys advanced to the firm are Kuhne, Loeb & Co., $488,625; Watson Bros., $137,000; W. L. Lawson & Co., $122,000; John V. Cockcroft, Sing Sing, $97,000; Manhattan Company, $85,000; Phenix National Bank, $50,000; Chase National Bank, $30,000. Waldegrave Harlock, the attorney, said that he supposed that these claims of bankers and banks had all been paid in full, and he did not think there was any interest in the securities over the advances made on them. They had, however, to be put down in the schedules.

W. L. STRONG & CO.'S FAILURE.

Receiver Denies that It Has Been Decided to Pay 50 Cents on the Dollar.

Edward A. Treat, receiver for William L. Strong & Co., denied yesterday the report that his investigation of the firm's accounts has reached that stage where it has been determined that the creditors shall receive 50 cents on the dollar for their claims.

"There is no ground for such a report," said Mr. Treat, "and no one has any authority to make the statement. I have made no report yet, and I am not now prepared to say when I shall be ready. Nothing can be said until I have made my report and consulted with the advisory board. Therefore it is impossible to say whether we shall be able to pay 100 cents or a smaller sum."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE COLTON EXPORT AND IMPORT COMPANY.—The Colton Export and Import Company, dealer in Oriental goods at 530 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas Sproull. The deed was signed by Charles W. Colton as President. The company is a West Virgia corporation, incorporated in November, 1898, with a capital stock of $100,000, and it was said last month that at a meeting of stockholders it was voted to increase the stock to $250,000, and some changes were made in the Board of Directors. Mr. Colton, the President, was formerly connected with A. A. Vantine & Co., dealers in Japanese goods, and for five years up to August, 1898, was Vice President of A. A. Vantine & Co. corporation. After severing his connection with that concern he started the Colton Export and Import Company. Hugh W. Harmer, the attorney, said yesterday that a creditor threatened an attachment, it being a foreign corporation, and on account of the creditors alike the company had made an assignment. He could not tell the assets and liabilities at present.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FERDINAND FRESE.—Ferdinand Frese, bartender at 309 East Houston Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,386, and no assets. The debts are four-teen years old.

CHARLES P. JANOVER.—Charles P. Janover, cigar manufacturer at 230 Pearl Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,383 and assets $1,782 in stock, fixtures, accounts, and cash. He has been in business a year.

ABRAHAM BOLTAN.—Abraham Boltan, residing at 226 East Sixtieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $17,850, and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1898. He was formerly a dealer in auction dry goods and a shirt manufacturer.

JAMES MARTIN & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by creditors in the United States District Court, Philadelphia, against Thomas J. Martin, Edwin Martin, and William L. Martin, trading as James Martin & Co., and carrying on dye works at Richmond and Tioga Streets. The petitioning creditors are H. W. Butterworth & Sons' Company, whose claim is $4,341.64; the Corn Exchange National Bank, $5,000, and the Central National Bank $4,002.31.

ALEXANDER BACKER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Alexander Backer, jeweler at 371 Eighth Avenue, by the following creditors: Charles Altschul, $219; Jacob O. May, $145, and Henry Sessler, $173. It was alleged that, while insolvent he transferred a portion of his property, consisting of a large amount of jewelry, and paid money to certain creditors to prefer them. He has been in the jewelry line since 1883, and opened the present store on Sept. 1 last.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 213 failures in the United States during the week, against 262 for the previous week and 220, 218, and 207 for the corresponding weeks of 1899 to 1897. The Middle States had 85, New England 35, Southern 24, Western 43, North-western 18, Pacific 8, and Territories 2. Canada had 15, against 28 for the preceding week. About 80 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capitals of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Louis—A. Messer	$38
AMERICAN RAILWAY COMPANY—E. A. Green	312
AMERICAN DE GRAS COMPANY—A. Gross & Co., et al.	2,279
BEAM, George A.—W. J. Matheson & Co., Limited	16
BALLANTINE, George A.—H. K. Scott	266
BRINKMAN, Henry—R. M. Andrews	91
BERNIKOW, Abraham—C. Rouse	20
BERNSTEIN, Moses H.—United Electric Light and Power Company	50
COBLESKILL QUARRY COMPANY—City of New York	65
CULLEN, James—Needham Piano and Organ Company	42
COLBRAN, Henry—Needham Piano and Organ Company	42
CONFORTI, Nicholas—American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company	122
CRAMB, Alexander—D. Mayer Brewing Company	164
COLLINS, Charles W.—A. P. Dienst & Co.	388
CAPLAN, Paul—L. Nicoll	82
DUGDALE, William H.—John Simmons Company	343
ERICCSON, Hyalemar—Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company	213
FISCHER, Simon—W. R. Willcox, trustee, &c.	126
FISHER, Adam—Prosser & Homans, Jr.	221
FRANK L. HAMILTON COMPANY—City of New York	65
FRANK, Leo, trustee, &c.—L. Spiegelberg and others, &c.	111
GROTEN, Roger C.—Riverside Bank	244
GRANT, Floyd, and William E. Rankin—Crocker Chair Company	495
GILLETTE, William K.—Needham Piano and Organ Company	42
HAMILTON NOYES COMPANY—City of New York	367
HURD, Samuel A.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	64
HELFER, Paul—Railway Advertising Company	238
HITCHCOCK PUBLISHING COMPANY—City of New York	65
HOERTEL, Julius, and Emma Schliessner—The Ullman Manufacturing Company	235
KORNSAND, Simon.—United Electric Light and Power Company	50
KIMBERLE, Frank W.—F. V. Straus and another	666
LANGLEY, John—L. J. Grant	270
LONG, John T.—M. P. Davidson	543
LAWRENCE, William B., Jr.—Needham Piano and Organ Company	42
LEVENTHAL, Lyman—Home Insurance Company of New York	69
LAWRENCE, William J.—Montauk Brewing Company	97
LAWALL, Edmund D., and Arthur C. Searles—D. K. Mason	5,078
LAWALL, Edmund D., and Arthur C. Searles—Isaac S. Zemon	1,030
LONG ISLAND RUBBER AND CYCLE Company—City of New York	135
MALONE, Hugh H.—R. Taylor and another	148
MANDELSTEIN, Morris—G. Rosenbluth	186
MAHN, John P. and Katie—David Mayer Brewing Company	112
MAHN, John P.—David Mayer Brewing Company	91
MILLER, John, Sr., and John, Jr.—J. Maurer	488
MAYER, Adelheid—Agnes Yost	228
MAZZUCCA, Gabrielle—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	370
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Koenigstein, administrator, &c.	150
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Carrie F. Cobb, costs	219
MONTICELLO LAND AND IMPROVEment Company—City of New York	1,033
McDERMOTT, Catherine—C. Isenburger	106
NEW YORK ANIMATED ADVERTISING Company—City of New York	65
NEW YORK REALTY SAVINGS COMpany—City of New York	309
NUSSBAUM, Isaac—Acker, Merrall & Condit	226
OCEAN TRADING COMPANY—City of New York	77
O'BRIEN, John P.—The City of New York	262
O'MALLEY, Bridget—D. M. Van Cott	30
O'SHAUGHNESSY, Patrick—P. Fitzgerald	901
PRATT, Charles M.—Needham Piano and Organ Company	42
REED, Lloyd G.—E. Bell and others	1,631
RIGL, Emily—E. Mordant	338
STEIN, Herman B., and Ansel B. Falk—A. Martinez	201
SPENCE, Lewis H., Elliott T. Barrows, Elias T. Hopkins, Edward C. Rice, Gardner K. Clark, Jr., Trustees—C. Parish and another, costs	1,210
SAPERSTEIN, Harris—M. Kobre	86
SEYMOUR, Henry A.—Everall Brothers	116
SHIELDS, Charles—Needham Piano and Organ Company	42
SPERO, Louis—Needham Piano and Organ Company	42
SUESSAM, Albert L.—Needham Piano and Organ Company	42
SHERIDAN, James—American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company	393
SCHULTZ, Otto J.—Isabella M. Hayes and others, executors, &c., costs	109
STREET, Horace C.—Star Company	282
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Thomas McEvoy, costs	104
THE PHELAN BILLIARD BALL COMpany—City of New York	120
THE CAFFALL PROCESS COMPANY—Mary Flynn	146
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—John Shea, costs	106
THURBER, Fannie C., as committee, &c.—M. Turner	196
TIERNEY, Thomas F.—Star Company	282
VIGNA, Emilio—T. R. De Lacy, costs	25
VAN CLIEF, Jacob and Cloonida—H. M. Greene	274
WESTCHESTER CHEMICAL COMPANY —John J. Hannon	541
WOOD, William—J. F. Hughes	62
WOLF, Isaac—T. Sutro	47
YOUNG, William, Jr.—T. G. Knight	680

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Catherine Kelly.	Grace F. Dundon.
Frank J. Thornton,	Abraham Reinheimer.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Sarah Post Jones vs. Jacob M. Newman et al.—William J. Hirshfeld.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Robert W. Stuart vs. George Walton et al.—John Bottomby, Wolf Dazian vs. August Meyer et al.—Reuben M. Cohen. Annie L. Howard vs. Anthony B. Silverton—Reuben M. Cohen. George Stark vs. Nellie F. Cantwell et al.—Moses Barnett.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Aldridge vs. Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings—Joseph F. Daly, Butler vs. McCracken—Peter Zucker. In re Frech—William S. Bennett.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Canneo vs. Digheri et al.—William M. Mullen, Obry vs. Conkling et al.—Jose E. Pidgeon. Broisted, executor, vs. Kunzweiler et al.—Daniel J. Lee. Comstock vs. Hoffman et al.—John E. Van Nostrand. Shear, as trustee, vs. McQuinn — William Quale. McLaughlin vs. Ward et al.—Maximus A. Lesser. Strong vs. Wyckoff—David Manning.

Receiver Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—O'Keefe vs. Doherl—William A. Robinson.

MR. LONG TALKS COMMERCE.

The Guest of the Boston Commercial Club—Senator Hoar's Eulogy of the Secretary.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Surrounded by some of the most prominent men in the financial, business, and social life of Boston, Secretary of the Navy John D. Long was the central figure at a banquet at the Algonquin Club to-night, when his achievements in public life were the theme of many speakers. The banquet was a complimentary one, given by the members of the Commercial Club, a body of merchants devoted to the welfare of Boston's trade with the outside world.

The presiding officer was L. B. Burnham, President of the Commercial Club, who welcomed Secretary Long. The club Secretary then read a letter from Senator Hoar, who eulogized Mr. Long. The letter was in part as follows:

"I should be glad to express my great personal regard for your eminent guest. But, as an American citizen and the citizen of Massachusetts, I should be glad of an opportunity to say what I think of the Administration of that great department during a great and unexpected war, without a mistake, without a miscarriage, without a public complaint, and without a scandal. The Secretary had, I have no doubt, able counselors. It is a proof of his great executive capacity that he knew how to choose able counselors. But his has been the controlling mind, to whom the ablest counselors brought only suggestion, never dictation.

The special guest of the evening was the last speaker. Secretary Long made humorous allusions to the occasion and its incidents, and then gave a summary of the commercial growth of the Nation. He spoke in part as follows:

"Commerce is only another name for civilization. This is the season of the year when we celebrate the landing of the Pilgrims, whom we always associate with the idea of a religious exodus; whereas, in fact, their venture was largely a commercial one, with a view to developing the resources of the New World, and of profiting in a thrifty way by an exchange of its products with those of the Old.

"That the Pilgrims were good business men is shown by the fact that in a few years they bought out their promoters and carried the enterprise to success on their own footing. They were expansionists, reaching well out from their own borders, and for a century or two no man crossed the ocean oftener than Winslow, their Minister Plenipotentiary and commercial agent, who looked after their interests abroad. It is an interesting fact that nearly three hundred years later we, their descendants, not in the little Mayflower, but in the great ocean steamers of to-day, are returning across the sea to plant on the shores of the Oriental isles the institutions which they planted here.

"The recent unhappy tumult in China is only the effervescent accompaniment of the bursting of the seclusion of that uncounted people; and its commercial relation with the world at large, so recently enlarged to us by the admirable administration of Secretary Hay, will in the coming century bear fruit in an interchange of agricultural and manufactured products such as even the imagination cannot now picture.

"And now may I, with all modesty, say that the navy is not without its title to credit. It has led the way as in Japan. It has made the flag respected. It is rapidly developing into proportions which will enable it to be the safeguard and help of the mighty international commerce that is coming. As our products go abroad all over the globe, as our ships carrying them sail every water, as we are gradually drawn into closer commercial activity with the world, there will be increased necessity for the resources of diplomacy, and with these the backing and moral prestige of a corresponding naval strength.

EX-GOV. GOODELL ACCUSED.

CONCORD, Dec. 28.—At a hearing before the Governor and Council to-day, on charges made by ex-Gov. David H. Goodell of Antrim, that the Police Commissioners of the City of Manchester have been derelict in duty in not securing the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law of the State, D. A. Taggart, one of the counsel for the Commissioners, declared that Mr. Goodell had secured injunctions against certain places, but upon the payment of money to himself and counsel had dropped proceedings.

Mr. Taggart's charge was made in answer to the allegation of Mr. Goodell's counsel, that liquor saloons were allowed to exist within 150 feet of primary schools in Manchester. Mr. Taggart replied that Mr. Goodell had secured injunctions under the Nuisance Act against those very places, but upon the payment of $3,400 to Goodell and his counsel, had neglected to carry forward proceedings against them.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM GRAHAME ROSS, Individually, &c., plaintiff, against TATTERSALLS (of New York), Limited, et al., defendants.—In the matter of the judicial settlement of the account of Julius F. Workum, as Receiver of Tattersalls (of New York), Limited, &c.

All creditors and persons having claims against Tattersalls of New York, Limited, and Julius F. Workum, Receiver thereof, or either of them, are notified that the accounts of said Receiver have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, New York County, pursuant to an order entered in the office of said Clerk, on the 20th day of December, 1900, and that by said order they and each of them are required to show cause, at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the Sixth day of February, 1901, at the opening of Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be entered, appointing a Referee to pass upon the accounts of said Receiver, and upon the validity and priority of all claims against said Company and said Receiver, or either of them, and granting such other and further relief in the premises as may be just.

JULIUS F. WORKUM, Receiver of Tattersalls (of New York), Limited.
REED, SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNEY, Attorneys for Receiver, 10 Wall St., New York.
d22law1wS&f4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE NEW YORK TRUCKMEN'S ASSOCIATION, a domestic corporation, having its principal office and conducting its affairs in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the sixth day of February, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the NEW YORK TRUCK OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK TRUCKMEN'S ASSOCIATION, By JOHN H. WILKS, President.

Dated New York, Dec. 27th, 1900.
HAWES & JUDGE, Attorneys for Petitioner, Office and Post Office Address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
d29-1aw6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1900, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY E. BROWN, lately carrying on business at No. 50 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, Rufus W. Sprague, Jr., who has been duly appointed assignee of said Henry E. Brown for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Alexander & Colby, No. 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City, on or before the 9th day of March, 1901.

Dated New York, December 28th, 1900.
RUFUS W. SPRAGUE, Jr., Assignee.
ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d29-1aw6wSa

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. E. Henry Lacombe, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, all creditors of the GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, are hereby notified to file verified proofs, in writing, of such claims with the undersigned, the ancillary receiver of said corporation in the Southern District of New York, at the office of his solicitors, Seward, Guthrie & Steele, No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before February 10, 1901. By the terms of said order creditors failing to file such proofs of claim will be barred from the right to share in the assets of said defendant corporation in the possession of the undersigned.—Dated New York, December 22, 1900. FRANCIS M. BLACK, Ancillary Receiver. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Solicitors for Ancillary Receiver, 40 Wall Street, New York.
d22-1aw6wS

RECEIVER'S SALE.

In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of DAVID M. WILLIAMS, bankrupt, trading as D. M. WILLIAMS & CO.

GREENWALD, KUPFERBERG, KARP & CO., JOS. SHONGOOD & SONS, United States Marshal's Auctioneers, will sell on MONDAY, DEC. 31, 1900, at 10 A. M., at 50 W. 127th St., cor. Lenox Av. and 127th St., all the horses, wagons, harness, and blankets belonging to above bankrupt, one of the finest stables ever offered at auction. Dealers invited. Order of

THEO. M. TAFT, Receiver.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, 302 B'way, Attorneys for Receiver.

Surrogate Notices.

CHALMERS, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. CHALMERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of May next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1900.
SOPHIA A. CHALMERS, Administratrix.
MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DUNLAP, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DUNLAP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clarke & Culver, Esqs., attorneys, No. 137 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of October, 1900. AMELIA N. DUNLAP, Executrix. GUSTAVE C. HENRY, ARTHUR H. LAMSON, Executors. CLARKE & CULVER, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, office and P. O. address, 137 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
o6-1aw6mS

ELDRIDGE, CATHARINE DEMARTINI.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Demartini Eldridge, otherwise known as C. Demartini or Caterina Demartini or Catharine E. DeMartino or Catharine DiMartini or Catharine Dimetini or Demetrini or C. Dimartini or C. Demertini or C. DeMertini or C. Dimertini or C. DeMartini or Catharine Dimertini, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the Consul General of Italy's place of transacting business, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1900. PAOLO DEMARTINI, GIOVANNI BRANCHI, Administrators of said estate. D. HUMPHREYS, Attorney, 383 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
c8-1aw6mS

LENIHAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES LENIHAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John J. O'Grady, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1901.—Dated New York, the 27th day of December, 1900.

MICHAEL J. PHELAN, Executor.
JOHN J. O'GRADY, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, New York. d29-1aw6mSa

Surrogate Notices.

MACURDY EMMELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMELINE MACURDY, late of Mount Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, deceased, who died leaving personal property within the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York the 31st day of August, 1900. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhatten, New York City. sep1-1aw8

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,304.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BOHM, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Bohm of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Bohm was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 28th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK C. CANNON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frederick C. Cannon of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said Frederick C. Cannon was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 27 William Street, Room 1,412-3, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 28th, 1900.

NO. 3,187.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CLAUS-TOWNSEND CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Claus-Townsend Co., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Claus-Townsend Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, No. 31 Nassau St., in New York City, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 28, 1900.

NO. 3,316.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN W. DUNNE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John W. Dunne, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1900, the said John W. Dunne was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, No. 31 Nassau St., in New York City, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 28, 1900.

NO. 2,090.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PATRICK M. FINLAY and JOHN M. FINLAY, composing the firm of Finlay Brothers, individually, and the said firm of Finlay Brothers, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Patrick M. Finlay and John M. Finlay, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated March 8th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all debts provable against their estates both individually and as copartners of the said firm of Finlay Brothers, under the bankruptcy acts, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 28th, 1900.

NO. 3,238.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CLARENCE H. GORRY and LOUIS LOWENSTEIN, individually and as members of the firm of C. H. GORRY & CO., bankrupts.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of Harry G. Shaw, the trustee, at public auction, by Harry M. Moses, auctioneer, at No. 54 West Houston St., in the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock M. of said day a general description of said property is as follows:

Steam boiler and engine, steam piping, dyestuffs and materials, grebe skins, feathers, dyeing and cleaning utensils, and office fixtures.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.—Dated December 21st, 1900.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LIZZIE J. GUIBERT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,118.

To the creditors of Lizzie J. Guibert of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1900, James Gillan, Trustee in Bankruptcy, filed with me his duly verified return of no assets, and his resignation as Trustee, dated the 26th day of November, 1900, and notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors has been reopened and the reopened first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee in the place of James Gillan, resigned, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 27th, 1900.

NO. 3,217.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—RICHARD HAAS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Richard Haas, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 26th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 28th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MOSES A. KLINGER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Moses A. Klinger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 21st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 28th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JACOB KRAKOWER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Krakower, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 27th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 28th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEAH R. PLOTZKA, Bankrupt.—No. 1,726.—Notice of filing and settlement of Trustee's final account.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the Trustee in bankruptcy in this proceeding has filed his final account in the office of the undersigned referee herein, where it can be inspected by creditors, and that a final meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the referee's office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 14th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which meeting the said Trustee's account will be examined and if found correct the same will be allowed, and the said Trustee discharged of his trust, and the amount, if any, remaining for dividends, will be determined by the referee, a final dividend will be declared, if there are funds applicable thereto, and any other business proper to be performed at said meeting, may be transacted.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1900.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,300.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PAUL SACKS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Paul Sacks of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Paul Sacks was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 28th, 1900.

NO. 3,274.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS H. SMITH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Francis H. Smith, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Francis H. Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, No. 31 Nassau St., in New York City,

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,00
9 and 11 Nassau St

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

Investment Offerings.

Manhattan Elevated Railway Consolidated Mortgage Gold 4s. Price in accordance with market.

Yielding about 3.80%.

The Rio Grande Western R'y Co. First Consolidated Gold 4s. A first lien upon important parts of the system. Company's income double fixed charges. Preferred Stock upon established dividend basis of 5%. Common Stock also received 5% for last fiscal year.

Price to yield about 4.50%.

COMPLETE LIST OF OFFERINGS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1856.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 and Street. 208 Montague St.
New York. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.
Second Mortgage Bonds.

All the second mortgage bonds of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, being one (1) thousand bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 1,000 inclusive, which mature January 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after January 2d, 1901, at the Continental National Bank of New York. Interest on same will cease at their maturity.

J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.

Twenty bonds of $1,000 each of Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, Tracy City Branch, Nos. 181 to 200 inclusive, which mature January 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after January 2, 1901, at the Continental National Bank of New York. Interest on same will cease at their maturity.

J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.

Notice is hereby given that all the outstanding bonds, being 114 of $1,000 each, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, BON AIR BRANCH, will be paid on presentation at the Continental National Bank, No. 5 Nassau St., New York, on and after January 2d, 1901. Said bonds are dated July 1, 1887, and payable July 1, 1917, but provide as follows:

"This bond and any other of this issue are redeemable by said Railway at its own option at any time after the lapse of ten years from the date hereof."

This call is made under the provision of the Bond and Mortgage above quoted, and interest on said BON AIR BRANCH bonds will cease after January 1st, 1901.

J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

N. Y., Dec. 11, 1900.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Homer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	Eugene Kelly.
William Balls, Jr.,	Edwin Warfield,
James D. Layng,	Riverton R. Chapman,
William R. Grace,	Charles V. Fornes,
Hugh Kelly,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Charles W. Morse,	Jas. Ross Curran.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the Town Council of the Borough of Bridgeport, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, until the 5th day of January, 1901, for thirty-seven thousand ($37,000) dollars of borough bonds.

Said bonds are printed with coupons attached, and bear interest at the rate of four per cent. (4%) per annum, payable semi-annually, July 1st and January 1st of each year.

They are in two denominations, viz., 30 bonds of $1,000 each, 28 bonds of $250 each, payable consecutively, and one of each falls due each year from date of issue, January 1st, 1901.

Said bonds are sold free of tax, the borough being responsible for the State tax thereon.

Bidders can bid on the whole issue, or any number of said bonds, and they are requested to state in their bids whether they are bidding on the whole issue or on a less amount thereof.

Said bonds are issued in accordance with a vote of the said borough, and all legal requirements have been complied with to render them valid. OLIVER K. MARTIN,
President of Council.

Attest: OLIVER C. AUBREY, Clerk.
Approved this 10th day of December, 1900.
JOHN ALLISON, Chief Burgess.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Trustees in Dissolution of the AMERICAN LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANY will sell at public auction, by Frank Stevens, Auctioneer, on Thursday, January 24th, 1901, at 12:30 P. M., in the Jersey City Board of Trade Room, No. 65 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey:

200 shares Preferred Capital Stock of Sing Sing Gas Manufacturing Company.

700 shares Common Capital Stock of Sing Sing Gas Manufacturing Company.

1,281 shares Capital Stock Brockton Gaslight Company.

Terms and conditions of sale made known at time of sale, or may be had on application to the undersigned attorneys.

AMERICAN LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANY,
by SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE, President.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNLISTED MARKETABLE SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

We herewith offer for subscription:

$10,000,000

Southern Pacific Company

2-5 Years 4½% Gold Bonds.

Due December 1, 1905.

(Redeemable at the option of the Company on and after December 1st, 1902, at par and accrued interest.)

At the price of 98% and Accrued Interest, payable as follows:

$50.00 per Bond on January 7, 1901, and
$937.50 per Bond on February 1, 1901.
$987.50 per Bond of $1,000.

The Bonds are Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000 each, with the privilege of registration as to principal. They are dated December 1, 1900, from which date they begin to bear interest at the rate of 4½% p. a., payable half-yearly on June 1st and December 1st. Both the principal and interest of the Bonds are payable in the City of New York in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness and without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Southern Pacific Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States or of any State or County or Municipality therein.

Mr. Charles H. Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Co., states the following in a letter to us, dated Dec. 27th, 1900:

"The $10,000,000 Southern Pacific Company 4½% Gold Bonds are a direct obligation of the Southern Pacific Company, and are secured by a Mortgage or Deed of Trust dated December 1, 1900, to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee. They form part of a present issue of $15,000,000 of such bonds, secured by deposit with the Trustee of $7,174,000, face value of various bonds, and $59,487,000, face value of various stocks, of companies controlled by the Southern Pacific Company, besides stock of Wells, Fargo & Co. to the amount of $1,530,000 face value.

The Mortgage contains a statement of the securities deposited with the Trustee, as well as the terms and conditions under which further issues of Bonds may be made against deposit with the Trustee of additional securities or the mortgaging of additional properties as security thereunder, but the aggregate amount of Bonds at any one time outstanding thereunder is not to exceed $30,000,000.

The Company reserves the right, upon three months' previous notice, to redeem all or any part of the Bonds at par and accrued interest on, or at any interest date after, December 1, 1902, under certain terms and conditions, as stated in the Mortgage, but if a portion only of the outstanding Bonds are at any time to be so redeemed, their distinguishing numbers are to be determined by lot.

The proceeds of the $15,000,000 Bonds will reimburse the Company for a portion of its capital expenditures during the last five years, including the acquisition of the control through stock ownership of upwards of 580 miles of railway, and of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and will furnish funds for the improvement and betterment of its properties.

THE EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, in respect of its Proprietary and Leased Lines, and the Miscellaneous Income and Expenses of the Southern Pacific Company, and of all Proprietary Companies, for the year ending 30th June, 1900, as compared with the year ending 30th June, 1899, (excluding Houston and Texas Central R. R. and lines in Texas subsidiary thereto,) were, as certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.:

	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.	1899.
Average miles of rail-lines operated Proprietary and Non-proprietary	7,545.17	7,174.72
Gross earnings of Proprietary and Non-proprietary lines	$64,400,725.70	$56,305,351.94
Operating expenses of Proprietary and Non-proprietary lines, including taxes and rentals	44,242,979.71	38,230,813.11
NET INCOME FROM OPERATION	**$20,157,745.99**	**$18,074,538.83**
Difference between miscellaneous Income and miscellaneous Expenses	+ 1,321,887.57	— 767,740.44
	$21,479,633.56	**$17,306,798.39**
Interest on funded debt (including interest on Central Pacific R. R. Company notes to the United States since 1st February, 1899, and Thurman Act Requirements prior to that date)	14,226,212.88	12,828,822.84
SURPLUS	**$7,253,420.68**	**$4,477,975.55**

Out of which were appropriated for Betterments and Additions to Proprietary Lines, New Equipment, and Miscellaneous Items not chargeable to Income, $2,730,407.07 in 1899, and $3,334,789.93 in 1900."

Payment in full may be made in purchaser's option, on January 7th, 1901, under discount at the rate of 4½% p. a., against delivery of Interim Certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

COPIES OF THE MORTGAGE, embodying the terms and conditions upon which the security for the Bonds is to be held, dealt with, and disposed of, may be obtained at the Central Trust Company of New York, or at our office.

The subscription will be opened on Friday, JANUARY 4TH, 1901, at 10 o'clock and close at 3 o'clock, or earlier, on the same day.

Allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for. Default of payment of the installment due February 1st, 1901, will render the previous payment liable to forfeiture.

Subscriptions will be received simultaneously in **AMSTERDAM** by
Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS,
and application will be made to list the Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Speyer & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET.

New York, December 28th, 1900.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1901.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
$1,000 City of Brooklyn 6 p. c. Park Loan Regstd., 1924.
$1,000 Brooklyn City R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$1,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 5 p. c. Gold Mtge. Bds., 1945.
400 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
$1,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bd., 1937.
$4,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 3½ p. c. (Lake Shore Coll.) Bds., 1998.
$1,000 International Paper Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1918.
$1,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bd., Oct., 1901.
$2,000 Keokuk & Des Moines Ry. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$1,000 Terminal R. R. of St. Louis Consld. 5 p. c. Bd., 1944.
$1,000 Lou., New Albany & Chic. R. R. (Chic. & Ind. Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1911.
$2,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1995.

FOR ACCT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
46 shs. Central Mining Co.
$25,000 State of Louisiana 4 p. c. Bds., 1914.
25 shs. Mutual Trust Co.
25 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
60 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
21 shs. Holland Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
13 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
50 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
22 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
12 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
$19,000 Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$2,000 Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & No. Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1921.
$5,000 Ohio Mining & Manfg. Co. 5 p. c. Inc. Mtge. Bds.
$2,500 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
88 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
82 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
26 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank, N. Y.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
26 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Nassau Bank.
16 Warrants American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Co. for 100 tons each, No. 3 Foundry Iron.
$6,000 Indiana Natural Ill. Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
200 shs. Penn. Iron Works Co. of Phila. common.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
16 shs. City Trust Co.
1 share Hanover Natl. Bank.

January Investments.

OUR LIST OF

Municipal and Corporation Bonds,

netting the investor from 4 to 5½%, will be sent to any address upon request.

W. J. HAYES & SONS

111 Congress Street, Boston, Mass. Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O. Chamber of Commerce Bldg, Cleveland, Ohio.

Savings Banks.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1900, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-Half per cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars; payable on and after January 21st, 1901. Deposits made on or before January 10th will be entitled to interest from January 1st, 1901.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1900, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan 21, 1901. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST., & SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 17th or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

ANY AND ALL COPARTNERSHIPS AT ANY time heretofore existing between JOHN E. CONNOLLY and WILLIAM P. KETCHAM are hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New York, 27th Dec., 1900.
JOHN E. CONNOLLY.
WM. P. KETCHAM.

NOTICE TO REDEEM

The Mortgage Bonds of The Procter & Gamble Company.

Office of the Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1900.

Notice is hereby given to the owners and holders of the first and only mortgage bonds of The Procter & Gamble Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, and doing business at Cincinnati and Ivorydale, Hamilton County, Ohio, that said company has, in pursuance of the right reserved in said bonds and the mortgage securing them to redeem the said bonds on any interest day after the 1st of July, 1900, determined to and will, on January 1, 1901, at the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway of said city, redeem each and all of said bonds, numbered from 1 to 2,000, both inclusive; all owners and holders of either or any of said bonds are requested to present their bonds at said time and place or cause the same to be so presented, for redemption; provision has been made for depositing the necessary funds, and the same will be on deposit with said Trust Company to make such redemption at said time and place by paying the interest on each of said bonds to the date so specified, together with the principal of each bond and ten per centum premium thereon; and in accordance with the reservation so made in said bonds and mortgage, interest shall cease at the date so specified for the redemption thereof.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
By WM. A. PROCTER, its President; D. B. GAMBLE, its Secretary.

WE LOAN MONEY TO PEOPLE IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 72d.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 5, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 24, 1901. J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 4, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds will close at noon on Saturday, December 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 24, 1901.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

National Tube Company.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 6.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held November 20, 1900, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable January 2d, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, the 12th day of December, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Thursday, the third day of January, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
193D CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
December 20th, 1900.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (3½%) free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after December 21st, 1900, and reopened January 3d, 1901. JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 15th of January next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st of December. The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Canada Southern Railway Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 1st day of February next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st day of December. The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 28th day of January next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st day of December. The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Wednesday, Jan. 2d, 1901, at ten o'clock.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 24th, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 2d, 1901.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 19th, 1900.

The Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901.

The transfer books will remain closed from December 20th, 1900, to January 3d, 1901.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.

71ST CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record on Dec. 21st, 1900.

Transfer books will close Dec. 21st, 1900, and reopen Jan. 2d, 1901.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York.
280 Broadway, New York, December 19, 1900.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has this day been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1901.

Transfer books close on December 24th and reopen January 3d, 1901.

FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 18, 1900.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen January 3d, 1901.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Leather Manufacturers National Bank,
29 Wall St.
135th Dividend.
New York, December 26th, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
102D DIVIDEND.
New York, December 19th, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1901. The transfer books closed on December 19th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 18, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after January 2d, 1901, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DORFMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 21st, 1900.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
9 and 11 Nassau St.
New York, December 21st, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Co.,
Cincinnati, Dec. 24, 1900.

The bonds and coupons of the Procter & Gamble Co., due Jan. 1, 1901, will be paid only at the Union Trust Co., No. 80 Broadway, New York, the bonds having been called for payment. No coupons will be paid unless accompanied by the bonds. THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.

J. H. FRENCH, Treasurer.

The Eleventh Ward Bank.
New York, December 21, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 21st, 1900.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1901, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.

JAS. BOWRON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY.
100 Broadway, Dec. 17, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the surplus net earnings a dividend of TWO AND FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. (2⅝%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, in full for the period up to Oct. 1, 1900, payable Jan. 24, 1901, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 10, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Jan. 10, 1901, and reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 25, 1901.

AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY.
By H. SCHOONMAKER, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 17, 1900.

On Jan. 24, 1901, the undersigned will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO AND FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. (2⅝%) when received by them, among the registered holders of their Trust Receipts for Preferred Stock of the American Bridge Company.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons due January 1, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York:

Southern Ry. Co. First Consolidated Mortgage 5%.
Southern Ry. Co., Memphis Div., First Mortgage 4%.
Southern Ry. Co., Aiken Branch, First Mortgage 4%.
Richmond & Danville Consolidated Mortgage 6%.
Richmond, York River & Chesapeake First Mortgage 6%.
Western North Carolina First Mortgage 6%.
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta First Mortgage 6%.
Columbia & Greenville First Mortgage 6%.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Divisional Mtg. 5%.
Alabama Central First Mortgage 6%.
Georgia Pacific First Mortgage 6%.
Knoxville & Ohio First Mortgage 6%.
Spartanburg, Union & Columbia First Mortgage 4½%.
Mobile & Birmingham Prior Lien 5%.
Mobile & Birmingham First 4%.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
NO. 23 BROAD ST., (Mills Building.)

Coupons due January 1st, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid after that date at this office:

California and Oregon 1st mortgage ext.
Oregon and California 1st mortgage.
Northern Railway Company 1st mortgage.
Stockton and Copperopolis 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific Co. Steamship mortgage.
Texas and New Orleans consols.
Louisiana Western 1st mortgage.
Morgan's L. & T. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st mort.
South Pacific Coast 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 2d mortgage.
California Pacific 3d mortgage.
Market St. Cable Ry. Co. 1st mortgage.

Coupons due January 1st, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company:

San Antonio and Aransas Pass 1st mortgage.
Houston and Texas Central 1st mortgage.
Austin and Northwestern 1st mortgage.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Consolidated Traction Company,
29 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 26, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid on January 15, 1901, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company under terms of the lease between said companies dated May 25, 1898, a Dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.

Payment will be made to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, 1900. Transfer books close December 31, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen January 16, 1901, at 10 A. M.

E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 6.

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 31, 1900.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Office of the American Ice Company,
NO. 133 EAST 23D STREET.
New York, December 27th, 1900.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable January 15th, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business January 2d, 1901.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. January 2d, 1901, until January 16th, 1901.

J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

The American Stoker Company,
New York, December 10, 1900.

The Directors have this day declared quarterly dividend No. 11 of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred shares out of the earnings, payable January 15th, 1901, to holders of record December 31st inst. Transfer books will be closed on Monday, December 24th, at 12 o'clock, and reopened on Thursday, January 17th. Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.

C. J. PEABODY, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1900.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., ($1.00 per share,) payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 29th. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Texas Central Railroad Co.

A dividend of five per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the year ending 31st December, 1900, has been declared payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on 16th January, 1901.

The transfer books for the preferred stock of this Company will be closed on 5th January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen on 16th January, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. COMYN MOLAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 28th December, 1900.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company,
New York, December 10th, 1900.

The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the guaranteed stock of the ALLEGHENY & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid January 2d, 1901, to the stockholders of record December 24th, at 3 P. M. Checks will be mailed to the stockholders.

J. H. HOCART, Asst. Treasurer.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 28th, 1900.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, and the coupons of the refunding mortgage Six and Five Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1st, 1901, will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 Cedar Street, New York, December 27, 1900.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) on the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will close on Friday, December 28, at 3 P. M., and reopen January 3, 1901.

CLARK WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

December 22, 1900.

The coupons due January 1, 1901, of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Railway's first and second mortgage 5% gold bonds, and of the first mortgage bonds of the Lockport and Olcott Railway, will be paid on and after January 1, 1901, on presentation to the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York.

R. F. RANKINE, Treasurer.

113th Dividend
Fifth National Bank.
New York, Dec. 26, 1900.

This Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2d prox.

A. THOMPSON,
Cashier.

Railway Automatic Sales Company.

A quarterly Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon outstanding preferred stock, and a Dividend of 25 Cents Per Share upon the common stock, of this company, have been declared, payable to stockholders of record on December 31, 1900.

Dated December 26, 1900.

E. B. VANDERVEER, Treasurer.

National Biscuit Company.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable January 15th, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 15th, both inclusive.

J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Bridgeport Traction Company.

The Coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company, due Jan. 1st, 1901, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2d, at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall Street, New York City.

Consolidated Water Co. of Utica.

Coupons of the above Company falling due Jan. 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after Jan. 2d, at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., No. 41 Wall Street, New York.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 22, 1900.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Wednesday, January 2, 1901. E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, December 3, 1900.

To the Stockholders of the New York Loan and Improvement Company:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York Loan and Improvement Company will be held on Tuesday, the eighth day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said Company, Rooms 306-308, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from One Million Nine

brokers on the Stock Exchange as a consequence found their operations much restricted.

RAILWAY STOCKS A FEATURE.

The standard railway stocks were the features of the market yesterday, with notable advances in many of them. St. Paul, for instance, showed a net gain of 2½ points, Northwest of 1⅝, Rock Island of 1, Burlington of ⅝, Omaha of 1, Delaware and Hudson of 4⅝, and Pennsylvania of 1¾.

A pretty race was made during the day between St. Paul and Burlington—the former a 5 per cent. stock, the latter a 6—for first place. At the opening St. Paul was selling at about 140⅝, while Burlington was 141⅝. Each showed good strength on what was said to be inside buying, but St. Paul finally forged ahead to 142. Here it reacted somewhat, whereupon Burlington again took the lead, only later to be obliged once more to give way to St. Paul, which closed at 143⅞, as compared with Burlington's close of 142⅞. The especial strength of St. Paul was on a statement that a 6 per cent. dividend is assured on the stock.

In the other issues there was no news to explain the advances except in the case of Delaware and Hudson, which, it is confidently stated, will at the next dividend meeting be put on a higher dividend basis.

MONEY MARKET SITUATION.

The course of the money market yesterday was watched with interest, and, in some quarters, with anxiety. Loans made during the day carried over until Monday, the last business day of the year, and some fear was expressed that rates might be arbitrarily marked up. Nothing of the sort, however, happened, the call rate at no time rising above 6 per cent., while the close showed the low figure of 3 per cent.

What was of more significance was the lending during the day of large sums of money at 5½ and 6 per cent. to hold over until Jan. 2. This was taken to indicate that the making of loans on Monday will not be attended with any difficulty, and certainly that there will be no sharp marking up of rates.

TO-DAY'S BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement to be issued to-day will have less interest for Wall Street this week than for some time past, for the reason that, whatever it shows, it is recognized that with the January disbursements so near at hand all danger of any money stringency is past. The statement, however, is expected to prove favorable. The known movements of money during the week indicate a gain to the banks of some thing like $6,000,000, of which nearly one-half represents the gain from the Sub-Treasury, chiefly on account of interest and premium payments on bonds. Bankers say that whether a decrease or increase in surplus reserves is shown will matter little, and that money after the new year is bound to be relatively easy.

SEABOARD AIR LINE SUITS.

Apropos of numerous reports in relation to the litigation between Thomas F. Ryan and the Seaboard Air Line, Mr. Ryan yesterday gave out for publication the following statement:

I am in no way responsible for the various reports that have been persistently furnished to the press of the country during the past two months, regarding a settlement of my differences with the gentlemen who are at present in control of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its allied companies, and I still decline to discuss that question.

As to the particular statement which appeared in an afternoon paper of this city on Thursday, saying "the withdrawal of this [my] suit was one of the conditions on which the Seaboard Air Line agreed to harmonize traffic arrangements with other Southern roads," I desire to state that it is absolutely without foundation and wholly untrue. I am not and will not be a party to any such agreement as described. No such proposition was ever made to me, and no one in my behalf has suggested such a thing. On this point I beg to refer to the officers of the other railroads referred to by the party who gave the information to the press. The representative of the paper in question was imposed upon.

As to the gratuitous opinion expressed regarding the outcome of my so-called legal warfare, that answers itself, and the motives which inspired it are apparent to all.

EARNINGS OF RAILWAYS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day publish the following tables of railway earnings:

3d Week of Dec.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alab. Gt. Southern....	$46,439	....	$1,042
Ann Arbor	35,085	6,376	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts..	85,568	6,540	....
Canadian Pacific.....	665,000	4,000	....
Central of Georgia....	140,101	10,817	....
Ches. & Ohio.....	207,554	107	....
Chi. & East. Illinois..	128,700	....	7,736
Chi. Great Western...	130,333	8,458	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis....	80,563	8,254	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	396,491	121,720	....
Chi. Term. Transfer...	27,114	4,594	....
C., N. O. & Texas Pac.	38,549	....	10,137
C., C., C. & St. L....	388,324	40,325	....
Peoria & Eastern...	52,884	6,044	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel..	33,241	....	8,286
Col., Sand. & Hock...	19,300	....	1,208
Denver & Rio Grande.	222,000	33,200	....
Evans. & Indianapolis	6,085	....	1,225
Evans. & Terre Haute.	27,000	1,000	....
Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	10,674	1,666	....
Georgia	39,818	4,722	....
Hocking Valley.....	105,085	6,152	....
Intern. & Gt. Northern	120,700	20,418	....
Kanawha & Mich....	17,508	2,775	....
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	47,092	6,439	....
Louis. & Nash.....	378,485	27,380	....
Mexican Central.....	316,000	....	54,762
Mexican National....	125,542	....	5,884
Minn. & St. Louis....	61,031	10,458	....
M., St. P. & St. Ste. M.	89,470	1,601	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas...	317,113	79,706	....
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt..	601,000	73,000	....
Central Branch.....	22,000	1,000	....
Norfolk & Western...	309,513	44,142	....
Ohio River.....	27,483	579	....
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie.	17,684	....	21,470
Rio Grande South....	11,055	180	....
Rio Grande Western..	86,700	2,200	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	213,024	47,073	....
St. Louis Southw.....	193,082	44,054	....
Sher., Shrev. & South.	27,353	4,410	....
Southern Railway.....	682,741	39,115	....
Texas & Pacific.....	319,035	109,158	....
Tol. & Ohio Central..	48,951	6,839	....
Tol., Peoria & West..	22,372	3,990	....
Wabash	372,721	54,635	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie..	57,095	3,747	....
Clev., Can. & South.			
Wisconsin Central....	94,850	6,574	....
Total (49 roads).....	$8,284,966	$804,514	$111,264
Net increase (10.03 p.c.)	....	753,250	....

2d week of Dec.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Prev. rep'd (53 r'ds)...	$8,795,435	$714,050	$103,797
Chat. Southern.....	1,887	....	26
Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	16,036	6,312	....
Mob., Jack. & K. City.	3,169	970	....
Northern Pacific.....	657,514	122,644	....
Pere Marquette.....	154,071	27,163	....
Pittsburg & Western.	66,993	1,853	....
S. F., Fres. & P.....	10,568	4,181	....
Texas Central.....	23,326	15,326	....
Total (61 roads).....	$9,717,672	$890,110	$103,823
Net. inc. (8.80 p. c.)..	....	786,287	....

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

There is not much new to be said in treating of the week's developments in the business world. What changes there are are along the lines of betterment and improvement. In some trades unprecedented activity is reported. Retail trade has most benefited and holiday business is said to be abnormally large. Purchases of Christmas presents were on a much more extensive scale than in former years, and tradesmen say that this, to them, is the most suggestive evidence that could be presented of the general prosperity.

On the general situation Bradstreet's says:

A fitting close to a year of exceptional and, in some respects, unprecedented activity is furnished by the very general report of large holiday business in the past week. The best reports as to this sort of trade come from the Southwestern section, but, except in some parts of the Spring wheat and lumber belt of the Northwest, satisfactory advices are quite general. Heavyweight clothing, too, has been measurably helped for the same reason, but, despite a good business in the past two weeks, the fur trade has apparently lagged somewhat, owing to mild weather. In wholesale trade business has been of seasonably small proportions, but reports from leading lines, such as iron and steel, shoes and leather, lumber, glass, and Spring dry goods have been encouraging, chiefly, of course, as regards the views entertained as to the outlook, rather than as to new business actually accomplished. Stocktaking is now in progress, and details as to accomplished results will probably be forthcoming soon after the close of the year.

Along much the same lines, Dun says:

So general preparation had been made by Eastern business interests for a squeeze in money near the end of the year that the expected advance did not occur, and collections in the interior were so good that banks made general complaint of the scarcity of mercantile paper offered for discount. This outcome was particularly encouraging, though business will need more money after Jan. 1. Meanwhile a good undertone has been continually in evidence, founded upon the active distribution of merchandise South and West, sellers assuming an indifferent attitude, except in cotton goods and some branches of silk, where the general improvement has been reflected to comparatively small degree.

In New York the hesitation in these lines is partly explained by the overshadowing influence of retail holiday trade, which has been on an unprecedented scale, in a measure accounting for the increase of bank clearings here of 16.2 per cent. over 1899 and 32.9 per cent. over 1898 for the week. In both cotton and silk circles better things are expected in January, and in no direction has reduction of working forces in mills occurred. Some wage differences have been adjusted, and in this respect the situation is unusually bright.

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Of iron and steel, Bradstreet's says:

New business in iron and steel was well sustained and quite good for the period under review. St. Louis reports a good volume of business in pig iron, and one 5,000-ton lot is mentioned. Chicago notes free sales of finished products and of hardware, and 15,000 tons of rails taken. The impression prevails that an immense amount of heavy bridge material will be needed next year. From Birmingham comes intimations that a large business in pig iron is under consideration and may be announced next week. Coke prices promise to be lower, some cuts of 50 to 40 cents being already announced.

Export trade is quieter, a reflection of the continued decline in prices abroad. Wages of some classes of iron workers, it is predicted, will be lower, but less is heard about a big break in ore. Some large Pittsburg steel works have announced that no cut will be made in wages. Estimates of pig-iron production are that the aggregate will be little below 14,000,000 tons, and, therefore, slightly in excess of 1899. Iron ore shipments by lake routes will run nearly 19,000,000 tons, the largest ever recorded.

On the same subject, Dun says:

More talk of a general reduction in coke and cheaper ore after navigation opens might be calculated to unsettle quotations of the finished products, but iron and steel continue the even tenor of their way. In every department of this industry more business is offered than can be accepted unless purchasers are willing to give much time for delivery. One large foreign contract was lost on this account, and at many points domestic operations are delayed by inability to secure material. Instead of the agitation for cheaper steel rails that was so prevalent a short time ago, producers are said to contemplate an advance. Domestic contracts in this line exceeded 50,000 tons at Chicago, and among foreign orders is noticed one for 17,000 tons for Australia, with many smaller sales. Structural material is wanted for buildings and bridges, with noticeable activity in this department for export. The disastrous results of last year's inflation of prices have borne fruit in the conservatism now prevailing, and this is the best feature of a most satisfactory market.

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One indication as to the volume of holiday trade, according to Bradstreet's, is found in reports from some leading express companies that the holiday rush of packages this year was the largest on record:

Southwestern reports as to actual results are probably most satisfactory, but Western reports generally are good. Kansas City reports a year of phenomenal business, while St. Louis reports sales ahead of all records, and losses due to failures or bad debts exceptionally small. Chicago reports manufacturers' sales for 1900 $75,000,000 larger, and jobbers' sales 10 per cent. heavier, while the number of persons employed in industries is the heaviest on record. Louisville reports retail trade 30 per cent. above the average. Omaha's trade is the best for years, and a satisfactory holiday business is reported in the Northwest, except at Duluth, which is apparently affected by wheat crop shortage. On the Pacific Coast holiday trade is excellent, with San Francisco reporting all trade records exceeded. At the East it is to be noted that New York holiday trade was very large, and higher-priced goods were in demand. Baltimore's trade was the best in years, and that of Pittsburg was the best ever known.

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Dun declares that it is not a bad sign that the local jobbing trade in footwear is quiet, nor that orders received by manufacturers from salesmen are small, as most travelers returned home for the holidays. Hence, new contracts are not large, but factories are running at full capacity, and in many cases refuse to duplicate orders at previous prices:

Shops are assured of brisk employment well into the new year, and makers expect to buy leather at better terms. Aside from hemlock sole, which there is a scarcity, prices are barely maintained, and export buying has been proportionately better than domestic. Hides average lower, making the fifth successive week of decline at Chicago. Wool lost the temporary increase in activity, sales aggregating only 4,576,700 pounds, a decrease of 2,661,300 pounds compared with the preceding week. Stocks at the close of the year are excessive, although dealers are encouraged by the knowledge that manufacturers' supplies are light. Contradictory estimates are still heard regarding the cotton crop. Ports receipts show a large increase over last year, but the effect is neutralized by reports that a much larger proportion of the yield has been marketed.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Throughout the Dominion holiday trade, says Dun's Review, has reached unusual proportions, and the outlook for the new year is most encouraging, while the past year's business exceeded expectations. St. John reports heavy wholesale trade and few losses. Much of the increase is attributed to the activity in eastern Nova Scotia shipments of deals, which were 60,000,000 feet more than in 1899. Retailers report the largest holiday trade in many years. Christmas trade was the best for some years at Halifax, and travelers are making large preparations for the new year's business.

While wholesale trade is of the usual quiet holiday character at Montreal, retailers have been very busy and collections are good. Call money is easy at 5 per cent. Retail trade is brisk at Quebec, and collections satisfactory. Wholesale trade is quiet at Toronto, but prospects are bright for a good Spring business. Christmas retail trade was very heavy, and in the more expensive articles. Holiday trade was unusually good at Hamilton, and collections prompt. Vancouver reports holiday trade not up to expectations, and below last year in volume. Wholesale trade is less active in leading lines, and collections slow. A good Christmas trade was done at Victoria, and collections are fairly satisfactory, but general retail trade is rather quiet.

THE BUSINESS YEAR.

Discussing the trade conditions during the year, Bradstreet's declares that the year, as a business year, was not so good as the optimists had hoped for, but, on the other hand, it failed to justify most of the pessimistic predictions with which the advent of a year of a Presidential election was greeted. In some respects, indeed, it would seem as if it suffered because of close comparison with a year of such enormous expansion and intense activity in all branches of trade speculation and industry as 1899 rather than because of any special defects or shortcomings of the year itself. In many respects, indeed, and measured by different standards, the closing year of the century has witnessed many gains made over 1899, though it is probable that the entire turn over, measured in dollars or in profit, was not so great as in the latter year. Continuing, Bradstreet's says:

If aggregate bank clearings be taken as a guide, then business was smaller, and yet if clearings at the great speculative centre, New York, are deducted, an actual gain is shown in the rest of the country over 1899. In speculation in stocks undoubtedly a smaller business was done, the falling off from last year being probably one-fifth. Speculation in the cereals was less active, and the results in this line were certainly depressing to the bull element. On the other hand, cotton witnessed the greatest speculation and the highest prices paid for at least a decade. Crop yields were rather smaller as a whole, but it is unquestionable that the actual money value of the crops was far in excess of last year. Prices reacted from their high point, but the decline was small as a rule, except in iron and wool, and the break brought in new consumptive buying which had been discouraged by the rapidity of the advance in 1899.

Mercantile failures were slightly more numerous, and liabilities were fractionally larger than in 1899, but were far below recent previous years, and, if it be kept in mind that a new army of 35,000 men entered business during the year, the small increase in failures can be hardly regarded as significant. There were two great industrial conflicts during the year, that of building hands at Chicago and of coal miners in Pennsylvania, which tended, in conjunction with election uncertainty and textile mill shutdowns, to check trade during portions of the year, but industry otherwise was quite active at good wages.

As for the outlook, Bradstreet's says:

Back of the wonderful progress made by trade as a whole of recent years has been a conservatism of spirit which has been of value in discouraging unwise ventures, and which has likewise kept prediction well within bounds. One cause of trade uncertainty in 1900, a Presidential election, will not be a disturbing feature this time, and the final judgment passed upon currency issues has been helpful to trade generally. Prices, though somewhat irregular after the conflicting movements of the Summer and Autumn, are apparently steady, and yet not so high as to automatically check consumption as in the past year.

On the other hand, it is to be noted that trade in leading European countries has been quieting down of late, and this, in the light of past history, seems bound sooner or later to be reflected in our own country's export trade. More than ever before, probably, is the element of buoyant confidence and hope perceptible in the business world, and, therefore, more than ever is the necessity present for broad-minded conservatism governing future arrangements.

Mr. Currier to Resume Business.

Israel L. Currier of the firm of Currier & Bunker, which on Thursday made an assignment, says he expects to resume business himself on Jan. 1. No plan of settlement has yet been decided upon, but it is thought a satisfactory arrangement with all creditors will be made shortly.

Against Discretionary Pools.

The Board of Governors of the Consolidated Exchange has passed resolutions calling attention to the "discretionary pool" business and warning all members of the Exchange against having business relations with the pool men.

John B. Stetson Company.

It is announced that out of the profits for 1900 the directors of the John B. Stetson Company have declared the regular half-yearly 4 per cent. upon the preferred stock, a regular dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. upon the common and an extra dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. upon the common. There will still remain over $200,000 to be added to the surplus.

Southern Pacific Bonds.

In the reference yesterday to the issue of Southern Pacific bonds by Speyer & Co., a typographical error made it appear that the bonds were offered at 96 and interest. This should have read 98 and interest.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Stockholders of the Buffalo Hump Mining Company to vote at a special meeting on Jan. 14 on a proposition to reduce the capital stock from $3,000,000 to $1,000,000.

Payment begun by the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha of the interest on their funded debts, due Jan. 1, 1901.

Decrease of $72,592 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $113,488 as compared with the same week last year.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company called for Jan. 14, to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $6,000,000.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 3 per cent. on the old common stock and $1.50 on the new common stock of the J. B Stetson Company, as well as the regular payments.

Gross car earnings of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company for the third week of December average $839 per day.

According to Southern dispatches, an agreement has been reached between the Central Foundry Company and the independent manufacturers of soil pipe in that section by which the price will be maintained after Jan. 1.

Shipments of 772,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Vice President Cary of the American Car and Foundry Company quoted from Chicago as saying that orders now on the books represent a volume sufficient to keep the company's capacity fully engaged for several months of the new year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@6 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money 4@4½ per cent. for thirty days, 4¼ per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $326,292,122; balances, $12,028,827; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $596,196.

Money on call in London, 3¾@4⅛ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4@4⅛ per cent., for short and 4⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81⅞; demand, $4.85@$4.85⅝; cables, $4.85⅞@$4.86; commercial bills, $4.80⅛@$4.81⅜.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝@5.20 less 1-16 and 5.17½ less 1-16@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94¼@94 5-16, and guilders, 40 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par @15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The discount situation is unchanged. Money is much wanted in connection with the settlement, and the tenders for Treasury bills. Applications for £1,500,000 at £96 2s. 6d. will receive 85 per cent., and for £1,000,000 at £98 1s. 3d. will receive 54 per cent. The Stock Exchange subscribed moderately. The applications amounted to £9,000,000. The average rate for six months was £3 16s. 5¾d., and for the year £3 16s. 7d.

Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was active, and the tone was fairly good. Consols were firm on the belief that money will be distinctly easier when the year-end requirements are satisfied. Home rails started firm, but afterward Southeasterns were easier, on traffic prospects in consequence of the gale. Great Westerns and Northwesterns were in good demand, and so were Peruvians and Portuguese. Argentines were strong.

Americans opened steady and hardened, notably Denver common, Milwaukees, and Northern Pacifics. The volume of business was fairly large, but chiefly professional. There were several indications of profit taking. Grand Trunks receded in the absence of support. Kafirs were harder, in spite of the scarcity of business, and the reported damage to machinery near Johannesburg. They were favored by the statements regarding the exodus of the Boers and the flight of De Wet. De Beers advanced on the dividend.

Consols for money, 97 9-16; consols for the account, 97⅝; Atchison, 48⅛; Canadian, 94½; St. Paul, 146½; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville, 89⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 85⅜; New York Central, 147½; Erie, 25⅝; Pennsylvania, 74⅛; Reading, 13⅝; Erie first preferred, 60⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 89⅝; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 10¼. Rand mines, 30¼.

Bar silver steady at 29⅛d.

Money, 3½@4¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4@4⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50,000.

Spanish fours closed at 69¾.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Home funds were in good demand on the Boerse to-day. Chinese 5s were harder. Americans were maintained. Canadian Pacifics opened firm and closed dull on realizations. Mines fluctuated and banks were quiet. At the close and after Boerse hours prices were generally firm on the report that De Wet had been captured.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 45c. for the account.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅛@65⅛. There were sales of 100,000 ounces at 65⅛@65¾.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29⅛d per ounce, and in New York at 63¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 50c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Alice sold at .50, 500 Argentum Juanita at .28, 200 Brunswick at .20, 500 Dunkin at .15, 300 Isabella at .08, 100 Portland at 3.30, 100 Standard at 3.50, and 1,000 Work at .20.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,945,772, against $2,018,864 last week and $1,832,284 last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,989,223, against $2,042,758 last week, and $2,065,280 last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The statement of the Third National Bank of Boston will be found in another column.

It is announced that coupons are to be paid by the Southern Pacific Company, the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company, the Bridgeport Traction Company, and the Consolidated Water Company of Utica.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the Texas Central Railroad Company, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, Railway Automatic Sales Company, and National Biscuit Company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The continuation of unusually large transactions in the Stock Exchange market has apparently led to a directly opposite condition in the outside market. For the past few days the transactions there have been on a very small scale, and yesterday there was a still further decrease in business. Only a few issues were traded in to a larger extent than 500 shares, and those that showed totals of 1,000 shares were very exceptional. This dullness was also accompanied by considerable irregularity in prices and not a few issues ended the day with net losses. The copper stocks were even duller than the rest of the list, while the most active issues were supplied by the industrials.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA drew considerable attention because of sharp declines that occurred in both issues of the stock. The decline was particularly noticeable in the preferred stock, which, on transactions that scarcely exceeded 500 shares, declined nearly 2 points. The stock was very weak at the opening, and the first sale of the day was effected at 30½, which was 1¼ points below the closing bid of the previous day. Trading in the common stock was as light as that in the preferred, and this issue showed a net loss of half a point. Notwithstanding the weakness of the stocks, it was stated in well-informed quarters that developments of some importance are under way and may be announced shortly.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was more active than it has been of late, and on transactions in something over 500 shares sold fractionally above the final price of Thursday. It is stated by officers of the company that satisfactory progress is being made in the further development of the company's business.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred, which recently has attracted little attention, showed considerable strength, and on small transactions rose to 95. It closed with a net gain of 2¼ points at 94¾ bid.

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TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE suffered a further decline, and at the close was offered at 2⅛, with 2 bid. The further weakness in the stock was attributed to the approach of the final day for the payment of the assessment of $5 a share, which was called about a month ago. Trading in the stock was small.

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NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE bonds, which for a week or more have been steadily recovering from the recent decline, yesterday advanced further to 69. They closed at that figure and showed a net gain of 2¼ points. The stock was also substantially improved.

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INTER-STATE OIL, which since the support of the pool operating in the stock ceased, has been moving about very erratically, was yesterday offered lower than ever. The stock was for sale at 30, and the best bid made during the day was 10.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE sold to the extent of about 1,000 shares, between 45¾ and 45¾. It closed at the latter figure, showing no change for the day. The preferred stock sold as low as 95, but was in demand at that price at the close.

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SHEET STEEL, preferred, sold to the extent of 500 shares, at 76⅛. It closed at 76⅛ bid, a net gain of one point.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 27. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem..	27½	28	27½	28
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	79½	80½	79½	80½
American Banknote.....	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6¾	7	6⅝	6⅞
American Bicycle pf....	25	28	27½	28½
American Bicycle bonds.	73	75	74	75
American Bridge	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾
American Bridge pf.....	95	95½	95	95½
American Chicle	85	90	85	90
American Chicle pf.....	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather....	10	11	10	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	37½	39	38	40
*Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	90½	91	90½	91
*American Thread pf....	4	4½	4	4½
Am. Typefounders.....	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
Arlington Copper.....	4	6	5	7
British Columbia Copper.	21½	21¾	21½	21¾
British Exch. 3s.....	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Cast-Iron Pipe	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.....	30½	31½	30¾	31½
Central & So. Am. Tel..	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf...	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	44	46	44	46
Con. Ry. N. & E.....	13½	13⅝	13½	13½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3	2½	3⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf....	29	30½	28	29
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	21⅝	22½	21½	21¾
Crucible Steel pf.....	78	79¾	78	79¾
Cramps' Shipyard	81	83	79	81
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6½	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	30	30½	31¾	32
Electric Boat	28	29	29	30
Electric Boat pf.....	48	50	49	50
Electric Vehicle	18½	21	21	22
Electric Vehicle pf.....	47	47	44½	...
Electric-Pneumatic	2¾	3	3	3½
Flemington Coal & Coke.	18	20	18	20
General Carriage	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
General Chemical	60	62	60	62
General Chemical pf....	97	98	96½	96½
German Treasury	100	100¼	100	100¼
Havana Commercial	10	11	0½	10½
Havana Commercial pf...	44	46	44	46
Hudson River Tel.....	115	118	115	118
Illinois Transportation ..	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
International Silver pf...	35	40	35	40
Inter-State Oil	10	30	20	75
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds....	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	½	1
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
Marquette Copper	1½	3	1	2½
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13½	14	13½	14
Nat. Enamel & Stamp...	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone ...	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.....	102	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3½	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	6¾	7	6¼	7
Otis Elevator	27	28	27	28
Otis Elevator pf.....	89	90	89	90
Peo., Dec. & Evansv....	1¼	2	1¼	1⅝
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie..	28	29	28½	28⅝
Retsof	32	...	32	...
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94¾	95½	92½	94
Royal Copper	12	15	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.....	30¼	30¾	30¾	31¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf...	81	82	81¼	82½
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	113	116	115	118
St. Louis Transit	18½	19½	19¼	19¾
Seaboard Air Line 4s...	69½	70½	69½	70½
Seaboard Air Line.....	9½	10	9½	10
Seaboard Air Line pf...	26½	27½	26½	27½
Sheet Steel pf.....	76½	76¾	75½	76½
Southern Light & Trac...	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler.....	34	37½	38	40
Standard Coupler pf.....	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J...	810	811	817	818
Storage Power	10	13	10	13
Tennessee Copper	17	17½	17¼	18
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	2	2½	2¼	2¾
Trenton Potteries.....	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf....	55	...	55	60
Union Copper	5½	5⅝	5¼	5½
Union Typewriter	35½	36½	35½	36
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	113
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	88½	89½	88½	89
Va. Coal, I. & C.....	5	7	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	32	35	32	35
Westinghouse Air Brake.	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump pf....	111	114	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.....	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	103	102½	...
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 5s....	101½	103¼	102¼	103¼
Brooklyn City R. R....	231	233	231	233
Brooklyn R. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	198½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	37	37	32½	35
Columbus Railway pf....	90	92	90	93
Con. Traction of N. J..	58	60	58	60
Con Traction 5s.....	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St.N Av. 1st.	113½	116	113½	116
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	25	30	25	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	75	80	75	80
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey Cy., H. & P. 6s..	33	33	32½	33
Nassau Electric 4s.....	84½	89	87	90
New Orleans Traction ..	22	23	23	23
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.....	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	84½	82½	84½
North Jersey St. R. R..	24	25	24	25
Orange & Pas. V. bonds.	93	95	93	95
Second Av. R. R. consols.	115	118	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.....	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 1st 6s....	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit..	20	15	20	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	37	45	39	45
23d & 29th St. 5s. 1908.	113½	114½	113½	114½
Union Ry.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 2s, comp
1,000 ..... 111½
5,000 112
2,500 112
10,000 113
U S 4s, reg, 1925
20,000 ..... 135½
U S 4s, registered
10,000 115
Virginia 6s, debt, 1/28
50,000 7
10,000 7
Adams Express 4s
10,000 105
Am Cotton Oil 4½s
10,000 ..... 96½
10,000 ..... 96½
5,000 ..... 96½
2,000 ..... 96½
Am Sports M 6s
5,000 81
10,000 82
10,000 ..... 82½
Ann Arbor 1st R 4
5,000 67
20,000 ..... 67½
10,000 ..... 67½
1,000 67
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
7,000 ..... 102½
10,000 ..... 102½
8,000 ..... 102½
2,000 ..... 102½
10,000 ..... 102½
15,000 ..... 102½
2,000 ..... 102½
10,000 ..... 102½
5,000 ..... 87½
24,000 ..... 87½
6,000 ..... 87½
500 88
5,000 ..... 87½
Atlantic & Essex 7s, 1901
2,000 ..... 100½
Mor & Es gtd 7s
5,000 ..... 138½
Mut Fuel Gas 5s
12,000 102
North Mfg 1st
5,000 107
N Y Cent & Hud Riv deb 3½s, 1884-1904
2,000 105
N Cent & Hud Riv, Lake Sh col 3½s
1,000 ..... 98½
14,000 98
Registered
2,000 ..... 97½
5,000 98
N Y C & St L 4s
2,000 108
N Y Gas, El L, H & P col trust
6,000 ..... 108½
Bal & Ohio, P J & M 3½s
1884-1904
2,000 105
N Cent & Hud Riv, Lake Sh col 3½s
1,000 ..... 98½
Registered
2,000 ..... 97½
5,000 98
N Y C & St L 4s
2,000 108
N Y Gas, El L, H & P col trust
6,000 ..... 108½
Bal & Ohio, P J & M 3½s
1,000 ..... 98½
Registered
2,000 ..... 97½
5,000 98
Buff, Roch & Pitts gen 5s
1,000 ..... 118½
Can So 2d inc 5s
1,000 110
Panama 1st 4½s
5,000 ..... 104½
Pen & Pek U 1st
10,000 ..... 132½
Reading gen 4s
2,000 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 94½
11,000 ..... 94½
20,000 ..... 94½
2,000 ..... 94½
27,000 ..... 94½
St L & S F 2d 6s
2,000 88
10,000 ..... 87½
10,000 ..... 87½
38,000 ..... 87½
10,000 ..... 87½
10,000 ..... 87½
21,000 ..... 87½
St L & I M gen 5s
2,000 114
St L S W 1st
3,000 96
5,000 ..... 96½
10,000 96
10,000 ..... 96½
15,000 ..... 96½
10,000 ..... 96½
10,000 ..... 96½
10,000 ..... 96½
10,000 ..... 96½
St L S W 2d
10,000 ..... 74½
15,000 ..... 74½
10,000 ..... 74½
St Paul & Dul 1st
1,000 130
San A & A P 4s
4,000 ..... 80½
Sher, Shrev & S 5s
1,000 97
South Pac 4s
20,000 ..... 85½
21,000 ..... 85½
17,000 ..... 85½
Southern Pac 4s
2,000 97
15,000 97
10,000 97
Mid 1st 5-48
500 ..... 82½
41,000 ..... 82½
So & South 1st 4s
101,000 ..... 83½
2,500 ..... 83½
139,000 ..... 83½
Stand R & T 1st
3,000 12
Tex & N O con 5s
10,000 106
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 114½
Third Av 1st 5s
1,000 127
Third Av 4s
5,000 ..... 106½
3,000 ..... 106½
5,000 ..... 106½
2,000 107
14,000 ..... 106½
Union Pac 1st 4s
5,500 ..... 107½
66,000 ..... 107½
5,000 ..... 107½
20,000 108
2,000 ..... 107½
2,000 ..... 107½
14,000 ..... 107½
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 117½
Wabash Deb, B
100,000 ..... 43½
20,000 ..... 43½
25,000 ..... 43½
15,000 ..... 43½
5,000 ..... 43½
10,000 ..... 43½
10,000 ..... 43½
10

THE NEW RUBBER COMBINATION

Will Have a Cash Capital of $10,000,000 —Its Purpose and Scope.

Much interest has been manifested in the International Crude Rubber Company, which was incorporated on Monday to bring about the cessation of the rubber war. Little information was obtainable about it until yesterday, when Charles R. Flint issued the following statement from his office:

The formation of the International Crude Rubber Company is the consummation of efforts that have long been made to bring the business of the production and sale of the crude material within modern business methods. The new company will have a cash capital of $10,000,000, whereas the concerns now engaged in the business have a capital of only about $1,000,000 each. The capitalization in all is $30,000,000. Both the United States Rubber Company and the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company will be stockholders in the new company.

Important advantages and economies can be secured by a large concern with ample capital. Crude rubber is now shipped in cases. If it could be shipped in large quantities in bulk, so that it could control the tonnage of a ship and could be locked up and guarded, it would save the more expensive shipment by cases. Rubber could then be brought to one point in New York where it could be assorted to the requirements of the manufacturers. At present there is not sufficient uniformity of grades in the crude material. Manufacturers have to take it as it comes. With uniform grades they could get better satisfaction and to their various compounds. The present lack of uniformity causes a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the manufacturers every year.

The manufacture of rubber is divided into two branches. The United States Rubber Company makes rubber boots and shoes; the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company makes all other kinds of rubber goods. The business of the latter is largely protected by trade marks and patents. There are fourteen companies outside of the United States Rubber Company engaged in the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes. These companies have been considering the idea of uniting under the name and style of the Standard Rubber Shoe Company, for the purpose of securing the economies to be obtained by such consolidation.

It is understood that the Standard Company, which is formed, will also have an interest in the International Crude Rubber Company. Representatives of these outside companies are to meet in this city on Monday next to decide as to the formation of the new company. The plan of consolidation provides that the preferred stock shall be issued solely for tangible assets, while the common stock will be issued for good will, trade marks, &c. The manufacturing plants are to be appraised and quick assets are to be guaranteed.

GREATER JERSEY CITY SCHEME.

North Hudson Towns Opposed to It, and Will Defeat It.

The Greater Jersey City Commission, which has for its object the union of all the municipalities of Hudson County under one government, met in the City Hall, Jersey City, and adjourned until Jan. 3, the report of the Committee on Statistics not having been received from the printer.

It is known that when the vote is taken the Commissioners from Hoboken, Union Hill, West Hoboken, Guttenberg, Weehawken, North Bergen, Harrison, and Kearny will cast negative ballots and defeat the proposition. The representatives of the North Hudson towns are willing that they should be united under one government. They are willing, even, to consider a proposition to unite with Hoboken, but they are unalterably opposed to union with Jersey City.

Removing Jersey City Free Library.

The removal of the Free Library of Jersey City from its quarters in Washington Street to the new Public Library Building, on Mercer and Montgomery Streets and Jersey Avenue, began yesterday. As there are 68,000 volumes to be transferred the work will require several days. The Trustees were not able to say yesterday when the building will be formally opened to the public. They hoped, however, to have it open by Thursday.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ONE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, EVERY IMprovement, thirty-foot frontage; your choice of three, including corner; bakers' oven; near "L," road, trolleys, and schools; rent of stores pays all expenses; must be seen to be appreciated. OWNER, on premises, 956-958 East 156th St.

LOTS.—Bronx bargains; Fremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Ave.; Fordham Road; three Woodlawn corners; others. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—Handsome private dwelling, East 59th St., price right; little cash needed; might exchange. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

NO. 81 WHITE STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Business building; submit offers. GURNEE & HOPKINS, No. 134 West 23d St.

24TH WARD.—Several tracts desirably located acreage, for sale or exchange. OWNER, 20 Broad St., Room 1,002.

WEST 94TH ST. Three-story house; 11 rooms; bargain price. OWNER, 142 West 38th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, 680 FEET WATER front, foot 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn, 200x240; yard and building; 32 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. PIERSON & WOLFFE, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 583 Cort.

6 well located corners for SALOONS.
2 desirable corners for BAKERIES.
6 promising corners for DRUG STORES.
4 special corners for GROCERS.
2 extra large corners for DRY GOODS.
JOHN H. BURTIS, Gates Av., cor. Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, 680 FEET WATER front, foot 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn, 200x240; yard and building; 32 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. PIERSON & WOLFFE, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 583 Cort.

ONE LEFT—2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2-STORY AND basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price $4,000; cash $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,240 Sterling Place; open; investigate.

Mortgage Loans.

New York and Brooklyn Property.
DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN.

BARGAINS.—Three choice lots, Prospect Place, Sterling Place, near Washington Av. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway, Manhattan.

WHEN YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN BROOKlyn real estate, call and see KETCHAM BROS., 1,505 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE,
A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE

in a refined neighborhood, on the shore at Byram Point, consisting of (23½) acres of high land on the open sound, on the New Haven Railroad, 47 minutes' drive to station, and only (30) minutes from Grand Central Depot, with a Colonial Style house, built of yellow Nova Scotia stone and frame, consisting of (23) rooms, (3) baths handsomely decorated, all the latest improvements, open plumbing of the finest manufactured.

Stable for (6) horses and ample space for carriages.

An excellent Dock and a 50-foot Boathouse, bath houses, beach. The grounds are beautifully laid out. All in the best of order. For other particulars call or address THOMAS N. COOKE, P. O. Building, Greenwich, Conn.

FARM, 128 ACRES, 10 TIMBER; 18-ROOM house, 2 barns; farmhouse; plenty fruit; productive soil; 1 hour from city; cost, $35,000; must sell to close estate; price, $10,000. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

DAIRY FARM, HOUSE, AND BARN, $2,300; easy terms; 14 acres; house and barn $900; many others. Send for list, BEARDALL, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Business Property Wanted.

FACTORY LOFTS WANTED.
We have more calls for lofts than we can supply.
If you have lofts to let send us particulars or manager will call.
Now is the time to lease.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.
Tel. 795—38. 116 West 42d.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

OWNERS' ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT assured of property placed in my charge. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 401 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

LIGHT OFFICE—12x20, in fireproof building; elevator, heat, telephone, &c. JACOB A. KING, 401 Broadway.

6TH AV., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; fine janitor's bell.

16TH ST., 423 WEST.—Large store, with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $35.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 388 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Oldest Strongest Best

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

EXAMINES AND GUARANTEES

Titles to Real Estate

CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

ALL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE A SPECIALty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE.—Corner lot, 90x100; best location Palisade Park; $1,000; easy terms.
FOR RENT.—Large 11-room new house, Hackensack, furnished or unfurnished; all improvements; large lot; near stations; might sell. FANGBORN & MARSHALL, 62 Wall St.

SALE, RENT.—Allenhurst, Elberon, Hollywood, Monmouth Beach, Rumson Road; desirable furnished cottages. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

DEMAREST STATION.—Charming Queen Anne house, 8 lots; perfect order; cheap, $4,500. THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, HAS many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country Properties for sale and exchange. Flats, Tenements, Business Property, Lots, private Dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban Houses and Farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE IOWA,
135 West 104th St.
JUST COMPLETED.

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. With all up-to-date modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Av. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.

PAUL B. PUGH & CO., Builders and Owners.
STABLER & SMITH, AGENTS.
674 COLUMBUS AVE., 93D ST.
TELEPHONE 79 RIVERSIDE.

BACHELOR AP'TS.

112 West 44th St.
2 large light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,500 BROADWAY.

BROADWAY, 2,680 to 2,690, COR. 102D ST.—7 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; BATH; all improvements; hall service; $40.00 to $55.00.

Brooklyn.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, (new,) 404 and 406 Gold St., between Fulton and Willoughby; right in the gas goods section; 3 rooms and tiled bath; steam heated; hot water supplied; refrigerator; every room has outside window; resident janitor; private block; they just meet the demand for this section; rent $23 to $26. C. H. DENISON.

FIRE INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES. JACOB A. KING, 81 E. 125TH ST., 401 B'WAY.

BUTLER ST., 173 TO 181, NEAR BOND.—3 handsome large rooms, newly painted; $5 to $8.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 96TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $38. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.
4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.
21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.
4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.
New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

10TH ST., 524 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH Av. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

1ST AV., 1,083, NEAR 59TH ST.—3 large, light rooms; newly painted; $7.00 to $7.50.

Brooklyn.

ELEGANT CORNER FLAT, 6 ROOMS, $19.00. Ralph and Putnam Avs.; 593 Park Place, near Franklin, $14.00. Janitors.

HICKS ST., 363.—Desirable apartments of two and three rooms; prices, $7 and $8.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

56 WEST 99TH ST., 1ST FLOOR WEST.—Gentleman with furnished flat will rent 2 or 3 rooms, singly or en suite; couple or gentlemen. Call Sunday or evenings.

Coal and Wood.

THOMAS STOKES,

Coal Dealer. Best grades of house coal, fresh mined; standard weight, lowest prices. Yards, 160th Av. and 132d St., 10th Av. and 54th St., 9th Av. and 34th St. Telephones 244 38th St., 203 Columbus.

STOKES BROS.'

HARLEM COAL YARD,
121st St. and 8th Av. Telephone 131 Harlem.
A trial will insure best of service at lowest prices. Superior quality and weight guaranteed.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

GUEST & CO.,

COAL AND WOOD.
Yards, 7th Av., cor. 49th St. Telephone, 435 Columbus. 306 West 43d St. Telephone, 2,279 38th St.

When in Need of Coal, Remember

LEONARD BROTHERS,

COAL AND WOOD,
245 WEST 125TH STREET.
Tel., 344 Harlem. Yard and Wharf, Mad. Av., 135th & 136th Sts., (Harlem River.)

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD AT

THEDFORD'S,

27th St. and 9th Av. Quantity, quality, service. Telephone, 386-18th St.

T. H. Thorn & Co.

Best grade of red and white ash coal. Yard, 2d Ave., cor. 29th St. Tel. 1422 Madison sq.

Dancing.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
NOS. 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Classes and private lessons.
SEASON NOW OPEN.

GEORGE W. WALLACE,
Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d Street:
Ellerslie Rooms, 80-82 West 126th St.
Class and private tuition. See circular.

MACDONALD'S KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., Near Broadway. —Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

PROF. D. C. LESTER.—Dancing and polite deportment. Colonial Hall, 101st St. and Columbus Av. Offices' hours, 2 to 10 P. M.

Clothing.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LADIES', GENtlemen's, and children's fine discarded Clothing, Jewelry, Furs, Bric-a-Brac, Furniture, Carpets. Mr. or Mrs. NAFTAL, 744 6th Av.

MADAME BLUM.—Absolutely highest prices for ladies' cast-off evening and street costumes; also furs. 759 6th Av.

MRS. COHEN, 629 6TH AV.—Highest prices paid for ladies' street and evening costumes, jewelry, furs.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—STOCK CERTIFICATE, Southern R. R. Preferred; payment stopped; reward. FRANK M. SHARPE, 100 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

PRATT INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EVENING CLASS
OF
STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

This class is of great value to architects, draughtsmen, engineers, machinists, and all those engaged in practical construction.
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ACCUSE TWO EMPLOYES OF BOLD ROBBERY

Insurance Company Tells of Alleged Plan to Undermine It.

The Men, It Is Charged, Not Only Stole Records, but Employed Clerks at Its Expense to Help Them.

According to the allegations made by the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society against Morton L. Mortimer and John M. Van Kleeck, who were arrested on Thursday, the accused employes not only stole the records of the society, but employed the society's clerks at the society's expense to carry out their scheme to defraud the society of its business.

Mortimer and Van Kleeck were arraigned before Magistrate Deuel yesterday, and their preliminary hearing set for Thursday. At the suggestion of De Lancey Nicoll, the attorney for the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, their bail, which was placed at $1,000 each by Magistrate Meade, was doubled. Magistrate Deuel said that the charge against the men was much graver than the warrant indicated. Mortimer and Van Kleeck furnished the additional bail required, William H. Browning of 18 West Forty-fourth Street being accepted as surety.

Mortimer has been in the employ of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society for sixteen years. He was at the head of a department and drew a salary of $3,000 a year. Van Kleeck is a cousin of Mortimer's. He has been with the society for several years. As near as the officers of the society can make out, the alleged scheme to defraud the society of its business was hatched several months ago. The charge against the two men, as made by Ralph K. Hubbard, the Assistant Secretary, is that they made arrangements with another insurance company to start an independent agency, and then stole and copied the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society's records in order that they might be in a position to induce policy holders in the Provident to leave it and take out new policies in the company which they were to represent.

Two facts led to the uncovering of the alleged conspiracy. One was the enormous number of fact slips which were used in one month. A fact slip is a piece of cardboard upon which the names of policyholders and all the facts about them are filled in. During December 9,000 of these slips, it is said, were called for and used by Mortimer. About the time suspicion was aroused on this account a policy holder in the Provident Society came to the officers of the society and informed them, it is claimed, that Mortimer and Van Kleeck had approached him with inducements to get out of the Provident and take out a policy in the company for which they had become the agents. An investigation followed this disclosure, and, according to the officers of the society, it resulted in the discovery that Mortimer had taken from the society's offices nearly all the records of his department.

It also disclosed, the officers say, that Mortimer had had seven of the society's clerks and a stenographer busy for a month copying the address and record of every policy holder in the society for his own use. This force, it is charged, was worked by Mortimer at night, and the society paid each member of the force extra wages and also made each man an allowance for dinners.

On Dec. 19 Mr. Hubbard, having what he believed to be conclusive evidence of Mortimer's guilt, accused him. According to Mr. Hubbard's statement, Mortimer broke down and agreed to surrender to the society all the records which he had taken. Mr. Hubbard and Mortimer went to Mortimer's room, at 24 West Thirty-second Street, and there they met Van Kleeck. In the room there were found books, lists, records, pamphlets, and memoranda of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, which, it is said, Mortimer willingly surrendered. The officers of the society did not believe that Mortimer and Van Kleeck had given up all the records of the society of which they had secured possession, and they, therefore, brought the charge of grand larceny against them and had them arrested.

The officers of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society say that the business of the society has been in no wise injured by the alleged conspiracy to undermine it, but that if the plan had been successfully carried out, there would have been big money in it. Insurance companies pay from 60 to 70 per cent. of the first premium upon new policies to the person who writes them. For every policy of $150 which Mortimer or Van Kleeck wrote they would, at the 60 per cent. rate, have received $90. They would have been in a position, therefore, to offer policy-holders in the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society good inducements to make a change. They could offer to cut the first premium from $150 to $100, and still make $40. This, it is claimed, was the scheme.

Frederick Stimson, the counsel for the accused men, when seen at his office, 35 Liberty Street, and asked about the charge, said:

"The President of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society and the Assistant Secretary have charged these two men with theft. That is a very grave charge. If it is true, the guilty men ought to go to jail. If it is untrue, the men who made it ought to be made to pay a penalty. As far as I can see, they have not a scintilla of evidence to sustain their charge. They had the room of one of these young men searched, and they claim to have found there some original records of the society. I do not know whether they did or not. But even if they did, the fact of the company's records being there can be satisfactorily explained. These young men were on work which necessitated their working over hours, and if they had taken to their rooms some of the books or reports upon which they were working, there would have been nothing unusual about such action. They are charged with making copies of certain reports, which they were called upon to furnish. They did that for their own protection, and it was a perfectly proper proceeding."

TO RENUMBER ALL PIERS.

Dock Board Adopts Resolution Providing for New System.

After more than two years of agitation the Board of Trade and Transportation has at last succeeded in its endeavors to have the piers along the North and East Rivers renumbered, so as to avoid confusion that has existed since the piers were designated as old and new. At a meeting of the Dock Board held yesterday a resolution was adopted authorizing the renumbering of all the piers. The Commissioners decided to commence numbering at the Battery, making the first pier No. 1, and all the piers directly at the foot of streets consecutive numbers, in addition to applying the name of the street.

If a pier at the foot of Barclay Street, for instance, is designated as Barclay Street Pier No. 15, an intervening pier to the northward will be known as Barclay Street Pier No. 15 A, and if another pier comes in between Barclay and Murray Streets it will be known as Barclay Street Pier No. 15 B. The same will apply to piers on the East River. By this arrangement it is believed that strangers and truckmen will have no trouble whatever in locating piers.

NORTHCOTE THANKS AMERICANS.

Governor of Bombay Grateful for Aid Given During the Famine.

William T. Fee, United States Consul at Bombay, according to a letter received in this city, has received from Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, an expression of gratitude for assistance, both pecuniary and personal, rendered by Americans in alleviating the distress of sufferers from the famine which has recently blighted India. In his letter to Mr. Fee, Lord Northcote says:

"The people of the United States have borne a very conspicuous part among those who have come to our assistance. American missionaries, philanthropists, and, I may say, American men and women of every class, have come forward, many to give personal help, others pecuniary assistance, in a spirit of kindness and generosity which the people of India will long remember with gratitude.

"May I be permitted, therefore, on behalf of the Presidency, to express to you, and ask you to convey to your countrymen, our warm acknowledgment and sincere gratitude for the repeated acts of charity and kindness which the unhappy sufferers from famine have received from the hands of your humane and generous Nation?"

JUDGMENT AGAINST MISS RIGL.

Actress Long Baffled Process Servers, but Was Cornered at Last.

A judgment for $300 was entered in the City Court yesterday against Emily Rigl, the actress. Back of the entry of the judgment is the story of the difficulty of process servers in reaching the actress.

Miss Rigl came here from France in the sixties as a dancer in "The Black Crook," and about ten years later, after studying English, she became a member of Daly's stock company, with which she played a number of years. She has also been prominent in other companies.

Last Winter she started out with a company of her own to play "The Trickster." An actor named Edwin Mordant was engaged for four weeks at a salary of $100 a week. He received $100, but claimed he did not get the remaining $300. He retained the law firm of Boardman & Boardman to bring the action to recover the money.

First a summons was issued from the Eleventh District Municipal Court, and David Ullmann, a process server, started to find the actress. She was then living at the Marlborough Hotel. On his first trip Ullmann got by the clerks and bell boys, but encountered the actress's maid, and she ordered him away. Ullmann had the summons renewed nine different times, and made all sorts of attempts to get to the actress, but failed. The law firm then discontinued the action and started another in the City Court. The papers were placed in the hands of Charles L. Thatcher, Jr., a clerk in the office. He made two unsuccessful attempts to reach Miss Rigl at the Marlborough. Finally he discovered that Miss Rigl had charge of the art table at the Professional Woman's League bazaar at the Waldorf-Astoria. This was a little over two weeks ago. Thatcher tried to reach the actress at the bazaar, but he failed again. Meanwhile Miss Rigl had moved to 8 East Forty-seventh Street. It was a week ago yesterday that Thatcher succeeded in serving her at her new home. He went to the house, rang the bell, and was met by a colored hall boy, who demanded his card.

"I have no card. I am a messenger from the Waldorf-Astoria," was the answer Thatcher gave.

There was some further parley, and then the law clerk was shown to Miss Rigl's apartments.

"This is for you," he said, as he handed the summons to Miss Rigl.

"What—what will I do with it? I never had one before," said the actress, as she read the summons and complaint.

"Do as you please, as long as you are served," was the reply.

At the time of the service of the summons Miss Rigl was engaged with a number of her friends of the Professional Woman's League dressing dolls for Christmas. She entered no answer to the summons and complaint, and the judgment was taken by default.

GUARDIAN FOR SCOTCH HEIRS.

Court Looks Out for the Interest of Sir William Gordon-Cumming's Children.

In the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Justice Maddox appointed as a permanent guardian ad litem to the children of Sir William Gordon-Cumming of Altyre, Forres, Elgin County, Scotland, Peter B. Olney. The appointment is only one of the formalities necessary to the administration of the estate of William J. Garner, founder of the firm of Garner & Co., dry goods manufacturers. Mr. Garner was drowned with his wife in 1876, and the business which he started has since become a corporation.

He left three daughters, all of whom are now married and living in Europe. One of them is the wife of Sir William Gordon-Cumming, another is the wife of the Marquis Henry Charles de Breteuil, now living in Paris, and the other, who also lives in Paris, is the wife of Count Leon de Moltke-Huitfeldt. They all have children, and whenever it is necessary to divide the profits of the business left by Garner, in which his grandchildren hold shares, it is necessary to appoint some one in this country to act as their guardian ad litem. Mr. Olney was appointed guardian ad litem for the children of the Marquis de Breteuil and Count Leon de Moltke-Huitfeldt some months ago. His appointment is on the petition of Lawyer Nathaniel Smith, who represents the trustees of the Garner estate.

MAJESTIC HOTEL'S OFFER.

Will Pay $5,000 to Ascertain Who Spread Reports of Smallpox There.

The Directors of the Majestic Hotel Company, after a conference last night, which Copeland Townsend, the manager, also attended, offered a reward of $5,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who spread the false report that there was smallpox in the hotel. These reports have been causing the hotel management much annoyance.

Among the guests of the hotel are Madames Melba and Nordica, and they have complained that some of their friends were afraid to visit them on account of the report of the existence of smallpox in the hotel. But the most serious complaint came from Miss Gertrude May Chase, daughter of George Cotton Chase, who is to be married to Charles M. Gilpin at All Angels' Church on Jan. 16, and whose wedding reception, for which eight hundred invitations have been issued, is to take place at the Majestic.

The report that smallpox existed in the hotel had reached a number of persons who had received Miss Chase's parents' invitations, and they were timorous about attending the reception. Miss Chase went to Manager Townsend and requested that the falsity of the smallpox report be made public. It was this complaint which led the Directors of the hotel company to act.

Persons to whom Manager Townsend refused to lease apartments are suspected of spreading the report.

CHAUFFEUR COMES TO GRIEF.

Pinkerton Detectives Are After Those Who Overcharge Their Fares.

Automobile drivers throughout the city who have been in the habit of overcharging their fares and putting the difference between this charge and the legal rate into their pockets are keeping a wary eye on all passengers now, since it became known that Pinkerton detectives have been employed by several companies to watch for dishonest drivers.

This fact became known yesterday during the trial of Edward J. Barrett, an ex-policeman, employed as a chauffeur by the Electric Vehicle Company and charged by them with the theft of $2.25. The testimony showed that Barrett took Dr. Henry S. Stark of 156 East Seventy-second Street from Sherry's through the Tenderloin, the Bowery, and Chinatown, in an automobile on the night of Nov. 19 last. Barrett charged the doctor $4.75. The next day Dr. Stark complained to the company. Investigation showed that Barrett turned into the company only $2.50.

Barrett was found guilty of larceny and sentenced to thirty days in the city prison. District Attorney Philbin was an interested listener during the trial.

MR. JOHNSON'S SUIT SETTLED.

Action Against R. T. Wilson & Co. Discontinued on Counsel's Motion.

The action of ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson against the banking firm of R. T. Wilson & Co. was discontinued in the Supreme Court yesterday by consent of all parties. The case grew out of the purchase and consolidation of the Detroit (Mich.) Street Railroads. The banking firm made the original arrangements, and the venture was capitalized at $12,000,000. Some time later Mr. Johnson came into the deal with a one-fifth interest and $10,000 a year salary as President.

Pack & Everett, another firm, had obtained certain franchises for street railways in Detroit, and R. T. Wilson & Co. were making arrangements with this firm for a general consolidation of interests. Meanwhile Mr. Johnson brought his action to prevent R. T. Wilson & Co. disposing of any of the stock to Pack & Everett, and demanding a dissolution of the partnership agreement existing between himself and R. T. Wilson & Co.

Counsel in the action appeared before Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday and made the motion to have the case discontinued. They declined to discuss the terms of settlement.

We don't say that nothing else will cure a cold, but nothing will cure more colds, or cure them quicker, than JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

It probably needs only a little brushing and cleaning to make your boy's Winter coat wearable, for a coat has comparatively little wear.

But you can't brush or clean a new pair of knees into trousers or make a whole piece of cloth from a piece with a hole in it.

To puzzled mothers, we offer our sturdy knee trousers, sizes 3 to 16 for $1.25.

For the man trying to brush and clean, we have whole suits.

Some of our high priced sack suits have been brought down to $15.

Ditto overcoats.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 34 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

HELD CAPTIVE BY CAR DOOR

Brooklyn Elevated Passenger Caught by His Trousers Leg.

RODE TO END OF THE LINE

Meantime the Victim Raged, While the Trainmen Looked On Helpless—Fun for the Passengers.

A peculiar mishap, which caused the victim of it to ride unwillingly from one end of the Lexington Avenue Elevated Line in Brooklyn to the other, worked him into a fine frenzy of rage, and moved his fellow passengers to unfeeling glee, occurred to a man on the road mentioned yesterday. Just as a train was about to pull out of the Bridge Station for East New York, a man jumped aboard through the side doorway of the rear car. The door was slammed to behind him by a station hand.

The passenger, congratulating himself on getting aboard in the nick of time, started for a seat, but to his astonishment, was unable to move a step. He found that when the door had been closed behind him one of the legs of his trousers had been caught. The man tried to release his trousers leg, but the door held it fast. He was in a hurry to keep a business appointment, and wanted to get off at the Bridge Street Station, on Myrtle Avenue. The train was nearing this station, and the passenger called in the conductor.

"What's the trouble?" asked the trainman.

The passenger explained his plight, and the conductor laughed. The other passengers became interested, and they also laughed. This was adding insult to injury, and the door's victim became indignant.

"It's your duty to open that door, and not stand there laughing," he said wrathfully to the conductor. "I want to get off at the next station, and you'll have to work quick."

"I'm sorry, Sir, but I can't open the door," returned the conductor. "It's got a spring lock, and I haven't a key to it."

"But hasn't one of the brakemen got a key?" asked the passenger with wrath deepening.

"No; the only ones that has a key is the station men at the Bridge," explained the conductor.

"But I want to get off at Bridge Street," insisted the man, getting into a frenzy.

Then the passengers began making suggestions to him. "Why don't yer slip outer yer trousers?" asked one man with a grin.

There were blushes among the women passengers at this, and two old ladies, apparently fearing that the trapped passenger, in desperation, might act upon the suggestion, hurriedly went into the car ahead.

"Yer'll git ther pants back, man," assured a little Irishman, sitting with a plumber's kit at his feet. "Ther condoocter'll mail 'em ter yer."

The caught passenger, who was almost beside himself with rage and mortification, received the suggestions of his fellow-passengers with looks of deep scorn.

"Conductor," he stormed, "you will have to open that door and release me or I'll make complaint against you."

"I can't help that," returned the conductor serenely. "I can't let you loose without smashing the door, and that would be the finish of my job."

The passenger fumed and fretted, stormed and threatened.

"How far out does this train go?" he shouted, presently.

"Out to East New York, returning to the bridge by way of Fulton Street."

"Do you mean to say that I will have to ride way out to East New York and back to the bridge again before that door can be opened?" almost screamed the irate passenger.

The conductor conferred with one of the brakemen for a moment and then gave some more cheering information.

"The brakeman, here," he said, "has just reminded me that this car is a lay-up."

"A 'lay-up!'" exclaimed the unhappy passenger, scenting new trouble. "What's that?"

"Why, when we get out to East New York," returned the conductor, unconcernedly, "we drop a car from the train, because the rush time is over, and it is switched into the yards. This is the rear car, and it will be laid up."

"Has any one in the yards got a key to this door?" in great distress of mind, beads of perspiration appearing on his brow.

'Nope," laconically.

The prospect of being laid up in the railroad yards with the car was even worse than that of being taken from one end of the line to the other and back again and the entrapped passenger was driven almost frantic. Relief awaited him, however, at the Chauncey Street station, one station short of the end of the line. A station man employed at the bridge was at Chauncey Street waiting for a train to take him down to work when the train on which was the entrapped passenger arrived there. He had his keys with him, and when appealed to quickly unlocked the car door and released the wrathful passenger. The latter did not stop to say anything, but bolted across the platform and boarded a car bound down town.

Funeral of Abby Sage Richardson.

Funeral services over the body of Abby Sage Richardson, who died in Rome, Italy, Dec. 12, were held yesterday morning in her home, 256 West One Hundredth Street. The house was filled with the friends of Mrs. Richardson, some long distinguished in various walks of life. The Twenty-third Psalm and a selection from the New Testament were read by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Bolles of Tufts College, who also made a short address. Later in the day the body was taken to Fresh Pond, L. I., for cremation.

Senor Gomis y Stanley Released.

Alfonse Gomis y Stanley, the Porto Rican who had been detained at the immigrant station since the arrival of the Normandie, was released yesterday. A friend to whom he had a letter of introduction intervened in his behalf and secured his release.

The Tempting Prices

we now offer on fine Overcoats and Suits are with little regard for their money value. There's still plenty of the choice kinds to choose from—but after to-day there's no telling.

Generous Reductions in Big Boys' and Little Boys' Suit Prices.

Men's House Coats and Bath Robes all down in price. Furnishings, Hats, and Shoes.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.
Stores Open This Evening.

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

Ladies' Gloves.

$1.00 per pair.

2-clasp,—Kid and Suède,—extensive range of Street shades,—black and white.

2-clasp,—prix seam, and heavy piqué sewn Street Gloves,

$1.00 per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

MR. POOL'S ODD DECISION.

Magistrate's Explanation for Discharging a Prisoner After a Plea of Guilty.

Although she pleaded guilty to a charge of burglarious entrance and attempted theft, and admitted that she had twice been convicted of grand larceny, Addie Johnson, a colored girl, was yesterday discharged by Magistrate Pool, sitting in the West Side Police Court.

Mrs. Catherine A. Blood of 59 West Ninety-fifth Street, the complainant, testified that on Wednesday while the family was at luncheon the Johnson girl was found on the second floor of the house. She had opened a basement door, and gone up stairs. A policeman was called, and the girl was arrested. Magistrate Mayo on Wednesday adjourned the case for forty-eight hours, as Mrs. Blood did not know at that time whether any property had been taken.

Policeman Forbel, who made the arrest, stated to the Court at yesterday's hearing that on the way to the station house the girl had confessed that she entered the house to steal, but was discovered before she could carry out her purpose. He also said that the girl had been twice convicted of grand larceny. This she admitted to be true.

The girl, although she had pleaded guilty, amended her story, and said she was searching for a position as servant and had entered the wrong house. In discharging her Magistrate Pool said it had not been proved that any crime had been committed or that the girl had entered the premises with criminal intent, and that the Grand Jury would not consider the case for a moment.

Mrs. Blood left the court room in tears, saying she had appeared against the girl in the interest of justice, and because she believed that one who invaded a private house should be punished. Her lawyer, Charles E. Lansing, said he would bring the matter before the Grand Jury.

After the case had been disposed of Magistrate Pool was asked if the mere fact that a person had pleaded guilty was not sufficient to justify being held. His answer was:

"Why, yes, certainly."

He was then reminded that he had discharged Addie Johnson after she had pleaded guilty.

"Oh, no, I didn't," he said. "Did I?"

Then he called for the papers in the case and at once saw that he had.

"Well, these poor unfortunates often do not know what they are pleading to," was his explanation. "I frequently strike out pleas of guilty when I find this to be the case."

FIREMEN KEPT ON THE RUN.

Small Fires Before Daylight in Business District Involves $20,000 Loss.

There was an epidemic of fires yesterday morning in the wholesale district, and property valued at nearly $20,000 was destroyed between midnight and breakfast time in this district alone. The down-town engine and hook and ladder companies were employed almost constantly for more than six hours.

The epidemic began at 1:45 o'clock, when fire was discovered on the second floor of the building at 34 Great Jones Street, occupied by Julius Weisman, a cap manufacturer. The blaze, the origin of which is not known, was extinguished after a damage of about $2,000.

While the firemen were at work at this fire an alarm was received from Washington Place and Broadway. This fire was discovered by a policeman on the fourth and fifth floors of the building at 4 and 6 West Fourth Street. By the time the firemen arrived the blaze had extended to the woodwork of the other floors. The fourth floor is occupied by Cohen & Levison, dealers in boys' clothing; fifth floor, Novelty Clothing Company; sixth floor, M. Kramer, dealer in plush caps; third floor, F. Dreyfus, artificial flowers; second floor, A. S. Rugge, a maker of linen collars, and the first floor by a restaurant. The damage on the three upper floors was caused by fire, the others being damaged by water. The total loss is $12,000. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the weary firemen were summoned to University Place and Thirteenth Street, this fire having started on the parlor floor of the three-story and basement dwelling at 12 East Thirteenth Street, occupied by Mrs. Dolly Withers. The doors were broken in by the firemen and no one was found in the building. The fire lasted for more than an hour. The loss was $3,000.

Policeman Conboy saw smoke coming from the fifth floor of the building at Greene Street and Washington Place at 6 o'clock in the morning, and once more the firemen were routed out. The building is occupied by J. Goldberg, dealer in cloaks and suits. The fire was caused by an overheated stove. The damage is placed at $2,000.

SCHLEY OBJECTS TO QUARANTINE

Commander of South Atlantic Squadron Does Not Fear Plague.

The steamship Buffon, which arrived Thursday night from Brazil, reported that the bubonic plague was still prevalent in the River Plate region, two new cases, according to The Rio News of Nov. 27, having recently broken out at Rosario. Quarantine regulations were being strictly enforced in Brazil and in other ports south of the River Plate.

Warships were, however, exempted owing to the fact that Rear Admiral Schley, who arrived at Montevideo in November, objected to the quarantine affecting his flagship, the cruiser Chicago, giving as his reason that the Chicago had a good medical staff aboard and was able to show a clean bill of health. There was no sickness on board the Buffon, and after the usual inspection at Quarantine she was released and permitted to proceed to her dock at noon yesterday.

New Cashier for Post Office.

Edward P. Russell of Norwich, N. Y., has been appointed Cashier of the New York City Post Office, to succeed the late Palmer E. Wood.

$10 IRISH FRIEZE OVERCOAT. WORTH $18. BENSON & CO., MISFIT PARLORS, 60 E. 14 ST.

BERNHARDT THEIR GUEST.

Twelfth Night Club Entertain the French Actress and M. Coquelin.

Yesterday was a gala day at the Twelfth Night Club. It was one of the club's regular guest days, but this was a special occasion, for Bernhardt and Coquelin were the invited guests and elaborate preparations had been made. There were many decorations, flowers and a prettily set tea table and three Hungarian musicians sat in a corner, thumbed their instruments, and added to the picturesqueness of the scene and their music to the general festivity.

The reception was from 3 until 6, and Coquelin arrived in good season, but for a long time the divine Sarah did not appear. Coquelin, the only man present, according to the Twelfth Night rules, was lost to view in a crowd of pretty women, while every one who could not get within speaking distance waited about the door for the appearance of the other guest. There were two long ropes of ivy leaves, the club emblem, to make a passage for her to the platform of the clubroom, a big wreath of ivy leaves to give her, and an ivy leaf pin with which she was to be welcomed as an honorary member of the club. Miss Annie Russell had been delegated to bring her, but there were telephone messages and rumors of them, and still Bernhardt did not come.

Miss Cecilia Loftus gave some of her old-time imitations, including one of the divine Sarah herself; Coquelin gave a recitation, and Fielding Roselle a song. It was after 5 o'clock, and only the very hungriest of the guests had ventured to take a cup of tea, when a genuine message came: "Tell the ladies to wait; I am on the way."

The ivy ropes were hurried into place by lines of pretty actresses, and suddenly there was a flutter of black and white, while like the passing of a breeze, and Sarah was there. It was Sarah herself, picturesque in her big black hat, her black chinchilla-edged coat thrown back from a beautiful gown of white, with roses and orchids on her breast, looking young, animated, and altogether charming. The club gave her an ovation, made her an honorary member, with an "aye" that was almost a cheer, gave her the ivy wreath, pinned the club pin upon her coat, while Bernhardt beamed ecstatically. "I zank you wis all my heart," she said.

Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt made the presentations, while Annie Russell stood by as guardian angel, and Mrs. John Drew, Mrs. John Hare, Mrs. Earnest Seton-Thompson, Irene Van Brugh, Elizabeth Tyree, Blanche Bates, Ida Conquest, Minnie Dupree, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mrs. Fritz Williams, and any number of other women club members and guests passed up to shake hands.

DIVORCE FOR ROBERT GRAVES.

Court Order Gives Wall Paper Manufacturer Custody of His Child.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, has approved the report of the referee granting an absolute divorce to Robert Graves, a wall paper manufacturer, from his wife, Charlotte De Grasse Graves. The Court order awards the custody of the only child to Mr. Graves. Mrs. Graves's father is Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, and she is a niece of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy.

The domestic troubles which led to the divorce began when Mrs. Graves met J. Hamilton Jaffray, Jr., of Yonkers. He called frequently at the Graves home, at Irvington, until warned to keep away.

Mr. Graves sold the Irvington property and came to New York City to live. His wife still met Mr. Jaffray, and the divorce proceedings followed.

In an interview about the time the domestic relations of Mr. and Mrs. Graves became public, Mr. Jaffray proclaimed his willingness to marry Mrs. Graves should the Court set her free from her husband, declaring that she was a woman of whom any man might feel proud.

$20 FULL DRESS COAT AND VEST, WORTH $30. BENSON & CO., MISFIT PARLOR, 60 E. 14 ST.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
This afternoon at 2—LA BOHEME, (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Occhiolini; MM. Cremonini, Campanari, Gilibert, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
To-night, at 8, at Popular Prices—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Bridewell; MM. Plancon, Journet, Sizes, and Salesa. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Ev'g, Dec. 30, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Termina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Scotti, and Plancon, together with Met. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Damrosch.
Mon. Ev'g, Dec. 31, at 7:45—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 2, at 8—MEFISTOFELE, (in Italian.) Mmes. Marguerite Macintyre and Homer; MM. Cremonini and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 4, at 8—FAUST, (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. SUCCESS! SUCCESS! JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS In Klein & Francis' Operatic Comedy, A ROYAL ROGUE. Mat. To-day and New Year's Day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. JAMES O'NEILL LAST DAY. Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Last Mat. to-day, 2. Ev. 8:15. Nxt. Wk.—The London production QUO VADIS MONTE CRISTO

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & N. Year's. New special vaudeville features. Followed by Sydney Rosenfeld's Successful review, The GIDDY THRONG.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Mat. to-day. Ev. 8:20. Ex. Mat. New Year's. Madge Smith. MAY IRWIN

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

AFTERNOON TEA IN RESTAURANT,

temporarily suspended during Holidays,

IS AGAIN RESUMED.

EVERY AFTERNOON, 3 to 5:45, Fragrant Tea, with Cake and Jelly, or Ice Cream with Cake, 5 Cents

TEA FRESH FOR EACH PATRON.

Daintily Served in Individual Tea Sets of Decorated China.

WHILE PRICE IS ABSURD— QUALITY IS THE BEST.

Two Special Glove Offerings

that will interest every lady whose Christmas Gifts did not include a supply of Gloves.

At 68 cents
Ladies' Two-Clasp Fine Kid—Best Shades of Tan, Gray and Mode, also Black and White. All Sizes.

At 98 cents
Ladies' Heavy Kid Gloves, Pique seams; Ladies' Real Mochas, 2 Clasp; Ladies' Evening Suedes, 8-button length. All Sizes.

The above are reliable qualities, and represent values too good to be missed.

Special Attractions in Misses' Department.

ATTRACTION NO. 1.
Girls' Box Coats . . . 4.98
Heavy Pebble Cheviot—Brown, Navy, Cardinal—deep velvet capes with nine rows stitching—and heavy open lace inserting—Sleeves to match—2 to 8 years—true value eight dollars.

ATTRACTION NO. 2.
Misses' Full Length Coats, 6.98
worth Ten and Twelve Dollars.
Handsome Rough Finish Cloth—Oxford Gray, Royal Blue and Red—deep capes—with upper cape of velvet—Stitched velvet collar—large pearl buttons—ages 6 to 12 yrs.

ATTRACTION NO. 3.
Girls' 4.98 Dresses . . 2.98
Pretty checks and Snowflake Homespuns—Solid color waists, Bolero Jacket or yokes and revers, with seven rows of braid—4 to 14 years.

ATTRACTION NO. 4.
Girls' Sample Dresses . . 4.98
Novel and Dressy Styles that usually sell at seven and eight dollars—All Wool Henrietta, Corded Armures and small plaids—desirable colorings and a great variety of fancy waist effects—trim of braid, lace or ruffle of ribbons—6 to 14 years.

Great Reductions in Ladies' Waists.

500 Flannel Waists
Nile, Pink, Lavender, Dark Blue, Tan, Green and other shades—newest trimmings—newest sleeves—
Were 2.69 and 2.98 ..... 1.49
Were 3.49 ..... 1.89

Taffeta Silk Waists
Black, White and bright and medium Colors—full tucked, with and without hemstitchings—Bishop or dress sleeves—
Were 3.98 ..... Now 2.89
Were 6.98 ..... Now 4.49

Men's Dress Shirts—1.29
In every way equal to custom made—Bodies of Utica Nonpareil Muslin (firm, even thread)—Bosoms of extra fine Pure Irish Linen—3-ply Cuffs and Collar bands—open back or open back and front—full laundered—perfect fit!

Ladies' Fancy Aprons.
For Afternoon Teas and Fairs
Swiss and Organdy—elaborate, lace and ribbon trim—fancy pockets—daintiest styles—all fresh and clean—not mussed or tumbled—
NOW REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:
From .98 and $1.25 ..... to 69
From .69 and .79 ..... to 49
From 39 cents ..... to 19

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinees, 2:15. LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT. JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL. Monday—Empire Co. in Mrs. Dane's Defence.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, Cor. 38th St. MAUDE ADAMS LAST MAT. TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT—LAST TIME. Evs., 8. Mat., 2. L'AIGLON
NEXT WEEK—ADA REHAN IN "SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY."
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE Broadway and 44th St. MATINEE TO-DAY AND NEW YEAR'S. JOHN HARE LAST 13 NIGHTS. THE GAY LORD QUEX.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees, 2:15. Matinees To-day, New Year's, and Wednesday. WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Matinees To-day, New Year's, and Wednesday. Broadhurst's latest farce. THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th st. & Madison Av. SARAH BERNHARDT & M. COQUELIN. LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT. HAMLET Dec. 31—E. S. WILLARD in DAVID GARRICK.

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:15. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Matinee New Year's. *,*PERFORMANCE BEGINS 8:15. Lady Huntworth's Experiment. .....By R. C. Carton.....

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d ..... At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.... Manager. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY. ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. To-night 8:15. Mat. To-day. LULU GLASER LAST 2 TIMES. NEXT MON.—NEW YEAR'S EVE. SWEET ANNE PAGE. THE BURGOMASTER. SEATS ON SALE.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Av. A DECIDED SUCCESS. "Children's Theatre" FAIRY PLAY. The Forest Ring EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8:30. Gen. Adm. 50c. Mat. Pcs. 50, 75, 1.00. Mts. T'dy & New Year's. No smoking or drinking at Mats. Dresser in Miss Primr "A Great Big Success."

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. PARISIAN WIDOWS. To-morrow Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c. GREAT LIVING PICTURES.

THEATRE REPUBLIC Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and to-day at 2:15. Last Week. The Sprightly Romance of Marsac. Next Monday "In the Palace of the King." VIOLA ALLEN— Seats Now on Sale.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. T'dy & N. Year's. FLORODORA

Grand Matinee To-day, 2:15. DENMAN THOMPSON THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

Koster & Bial's 25c Mat. Daily Evenings, 25c. up. Boxes, $1. Kita di Lorenzo, Etta Butler, Dolan & Lenhart, Jess Dandy, Holloway Trio, Fred Niblo, 15 others.

Harlem Op. House Mrs. Leslie Carter as Zaza Evgs. 8. Mat. T'dy, 2. Nxt Wk—JOHN DREW as RICHARD CARVEL.

Irving Place Theatre. To-day, Mon. & Tues., last 3 times of SCHNEEWITTCHEN. To-night, last time, Der Grosskaufmann.

Amusements.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock.
THIRD PIANOFORTE RECITAL
GABRILOWITSCH.
J. P. Rameau (1683-1764.) Gavotte et Variations, minor.—Beethoven, Sonata, Op. 110, A flat major.—Chopin-Liszt, Chant Polonaise, G flat major, (Nocturne).—Chant Polonaise, G major.—Chopin, Ballade, G minor, Op. 23.—Rubinstein, Polonaise, E flat minor, Op. 118. (Rubinstein's last composition for the piano).—Raff, Rigaudon.—Dvorak, Humoresque, G flat, Op. 101.—Mendelssohn-Liszt, Wedding March and Elfin

The New York Times.

SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1900. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Gen. Russell A. Alger is about to reply to the overwhelming adverse criticism which he inspired while holding the office of Secretary of War during the recent war with Spain. The reply will take the form of an elaborate and detailed account of the war written from the point of view of the Secretary of War. He will tell how the new army was created, how it was fitted out, and how it was dispatched upon its several missions to Cuba, to Porto Rico, and to the Philippines, and he will describe in detail the obstacles which his department encountered and overcame. The book will be published in the late Spring by Harper & Brothers. An important chapter from it forms one of the features of the current number of The North American Review.

An elaborately illustrated history of "The War in South Africa," by Capt. A. T. Mahan, the well-known naval expert, will be published next week by R. H. Russell, with an introduction by Sir John Bourinot, Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons and former President of the Royal Society of the Dominion. Capt. Mahan's text, which is embellished with over four hundred pictures in colors and in black-and-white, treats of the subject from a strategical and tactical point of view, and in the calm, unprejudiced style which has heretofore characterised this critic's naval and military writings. The frontispiece is by Frederic Remington; other color work is by De Thulstrup, Reuterdahl, Hering, Wensell, and Klepper, while the black-and-whites are by Stevens and Methfessel. Hundreds of photographs in reproduction make up the illustrated feature of the work.

We hear that the redoubtable Major Pond has again been trying to induce the equally redoubtable Mr. Kipling to come over here to lecture. The first attempt was made several years ago. Evidently the Major believes that sufficient time has elapsed for Mr. Kipling to change his mind. He set forth his reasons magnificently in his first letter to Major Pond, a portion of which reads as follows: "There is such a thing as paying a hundred and twenty-five cents for a dollar, and, though I suppose there is money in the lecturing business, it seems to me that the bother, the fuss, the being at everybody's beck and call, the night journeys, and so on, make it very dear. I have seen a few men who lived through the fight, but they did not look happy."

In the January number of The Century. Mr. Gosse believes that the head of the author of "Francesca and Paolo" and "Herod," will be saved by the poet's own keen sense of humor; it will not even be turned by the almost universal chorus of praise which has been called forth by his poems.

The January number of The Critic will contain a new poem by George Meredith, entitled "A Reading of Life." It is composed of two parts, "The Vital Choice" and "The Test of Manhood," and is said to be in this poet's usual vein, or, possibly, a little more so. That member of a well-known London publishing house, George M. Smith, begins his memoirs in the same number, deals with the founding of The Cornhill Magazine, and presents much interesting matter, including hitherto unpublished documents and letters.

Prof. Barrett Wendell's "A Literary History of America," published here by Charles Scribner's Sons, is being well received in London, where most of the reviewers frankly thank the Harvard man for his information, and praise his scheme of presentation. Some of them, however, seem to feel that there is something wanting. Just what that something is we were unable to determine, as the omission was usually implied in melancholy generalizations toward the end of the articles rather than indicated by serious criticism, until we came to the following, which, written by one bolder and possibly less responsible than the rest, revealed the shortcoming in its painful entirety: "Apart from the literary value of the work, English publishers would be very grateful if the author would show why a work which sells 5,000 copies in this country should circullate to the extent of 40,000 across the Atlantic, as happened in a recent case; while another book, which was a great success here, fell absolutely flat in America."

Harper & Brothers will publish early in February "The Life of the Emperor Frederick," by Margarethe von Poschinger, edited by Sidney Whitman. Frau von Poschinger is the wife of Heinrich von Poschinger, who compiled the "Conversations with Prince Bismarck," recently published by the Harpers; for many years he was a Privy Councilor in the Reichsamt des Innern. The forthcoming work presents an interesting collection of documents and letters, which, with the comments of the author, gives not only a picture of German politics and Court life, but throws considerable light upon European diplomacy of the time. The letters include several from Field Marshal Count Blumenthal, who died the other day, and who, in the wars of 1866 and 1870 and 1871, served the Crown Prince Frederick as Chief of Staff.

With the death of Mme. Edgar Quinet the other day in Paris, what might be called an unegotistical and unselfish Marie Bashkirtseff passed away. Her father was the Moldavian poet Assaki, and her husband was Quinet, the historian, to whom she was devoted as a wife as long as he lived, and whose memory she has most sealously guarded. She received a pension of 3,000f. from the French Government, and lived in a small flat in the Rue de Tournon, where she wrote "Mémoires d'Exil," "Journal du Siège," "Sentiers de France," and a book on education. The concluding days of her life were devoted to editing Quinet's correspondence with Michelet and to the creation of the Edgar Quinet School for Girls. It is said that Michelet confided to her husband his love letters, which reveal an episode of uncommon dramatic and sensitive interest, and that these epistles were in turn passed on to the widow. Mme. Quinet has undoubtedly left some record of them, and we shall know before long whether they are to be made public, as all of the persons concerned are now dead.

One interesting feature of "Stage Lyrics," by Harry B. Smith, which is being published by R. H. Russell, is the illustrations made by Archie Gunn, Ray Brown, and R. W. Kemble, together with character portraits of the popular players who have appeared in Mr. Smith's operas and musical comedies. Here is Lillian Russell, when she was first winning her way into public favor. Here, too, is Francis Wilson in Napoleonic costume and pose, in "The Little Corporal." Marie Tempest, De Wolf Hopper, Frank Daniels, Edna May, and, in fact, all popular stars in the lighter kind of theatrical entertainment, are represented in these pages, which certainly form an interesting document in American stage history. There are, too, "coon songs," (whose words read much better than they sound from the stage,) and these are illustrated by R. W. Kemble, the Rembrandt of the Afro-American artists. The lighter songs dealing with the foibles and flirtations of the middle set, the love songs of light opera, the [illegible] Arabic Gunn, an artist [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ARABIA.

A Vast Territory, Little Known, and Yet the Cradle, Not of Islam Alone, But of the Hebrew Race.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW

By George H. Warner.

One of Mr. Emerson's most unsnaring poems, "Hermione," contains some lines that have long been a puzzle to one reader at least, and perhaps to many. Though we still "follow her flying feet" in pursuit of the not idle meaning of the poem, one of its allusions now becomes ours. Emerson borrows, for his own subtle purpose, this daughter of Menelaus and Helen, promised in marriage to Orestes, but by the chance of war becoming another's bride. Orestes is disconsolate:

On a mound an Arab lay,
And sung his sweet regrets
And told his amulets:
The Summer bird
His sorrow heard,
And, when he heaved a sigh profound,
The sympathetic swallow swept the ground.
"If it be as they said, she was not fair,
Beauty's not beautiful to me,
But sceptred genius, aye inorbed,
Culminating in her sphere.
This Hermione absorbed
The lustre of the land and ocean,
Hills and islands, cloud and tree,
In her form and motion."

* * * * * *

"Higher, dear swallows! Mind not what I say,
Ah! heedless how the weak are strong,
Say, was it just,
In thee to frame, in me to trust,
Thou to the Syrian couldst belong."

It is easy enough to understand Orestes a Syrian, but how Arab? Why does the poet use these terms synonymously? Because they are synonymous. Not that both terms are not modern; but that the racial base of the two peoples and the two countries was the same; that is, ethnically the base within historic times was the same. And not only was the ethnic basis the same, but the geographical unity is more apparent, fixed, and indisputable than the ethnic. The historian and the theologian have conspired to separate the column of land that stands at the east end of the Mediterranean—Syria, Judea, Samaria, and Galilee—now all called Palestine in modern maps, from their base, Arabia. But no fact is more evident to the reviewer at this moment than that all Canaan and Phoenicia, and on up to the Orontes, was originally a part of that peninsula now called Arabia—a part of the home of that race which for the want of a less traditional and fabulous name we call the Shemites.

The modern mapmakers have been in the conspiracy to deprive Arabia of either its base or its apex, as we may choose to view it. This view depends upon whether we are coming up from the Southern Ocean or coming from Europe. The modern mapmaker suspends Arabia somewhere in geographical space between Africa and Asia, belonging to neither, and casts it upon a scale of "statute miles" that makes it appear like a miniature appurtenance of a noble Palestine, and then gives it a hue of arid land and desolation in amazing contrast with the milk and honey of its neighbor.

In our atlases Arabia looks like a mail pouch hung up by the side of some railway station, pretty empty, but to be hooked off by the flying historian, and the more rapid essayist whenever it becomes necessary to point a moral or adorn a passage. To most at present this Arabia is mainly the "Cradle of Islam." A pretty old cradle. For long before Mohammed drove out both Jews and Christians from the home of the new reform he began, long before the Phoenician navigated the Mediterranean, long before Israel drove out his degenerate kinsmen from Canaan, long before the Euphrates dwellers felt the pressure of the invader on their lands, Arabia was the cradle of the "Semite."

Let us frame for ourselves an ancient Semitics. Begin at that stern outpost of time and the Moral Law, Sinai, or, rather, the northwest corner of Arabia, Petrea, at Suez, about 30 degrees north latitude, run south along the sea incarnadined by the blood of the drowned Pharaoh; along the west shore of that scene of varied desert, mountain, and garden till Cape Bab el Mandeb is reached at about 13 degrees north, say, a matter of some fifteen hundred miles. Thence run along the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea northeastwardly a matter of twelve hundred miles to about latitude 22 degrees north, at Cape Ras el Had. From this point we must change our course and run northwest, along the Gulf of Oman, past Muscat, through the Strait of Ormus, and thence on more westerly, through the Persian Gulf as far as Bassora. How far? To about the thirtieth parallel; that is about a thousand miles. [illegible] Persian Gulf [illegible] length and its real position in the ancient world we could not without [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

degrees, we have modern, but not yet ancient Arabia. Here is a little pocket in our cartography that contains some 1,000,000 square miles, about four times the size of France, about as large as all the United States east of the Mississippi River!

But this enormous country so fallen out of our ken is not enough for our awakened sense of geography. We have not yet found all of our ancient Semitica. We have not yet included the cone of desert that passing the thirtieth parallel runs nearly as far up as the thirty-fifth parallel, the Syrian desert, which reaches beyond Damascus and divides the western fertile provinces on the Mediterranean from Mesopotamia on the Euphrates. This desert is the silent, unchangeable, immovable, unanswering sphinx of Semitic history. Around the head of this impassable thousand miles of sand and basalt pass all the currents of emigration, and play all the forces of ambition, of war, of commerce, of literature, of art, of love and intrigue, between the Eastern and the Western world for many thousand years. At least, that is what this present reviewer thinks. But let him confess it is not in the text of this book he has before him.

He thinks that it is this desert that divided into two streams the developing Semitic race, one branch following the arable lands along the Red Sea littoral, peopling Canaan, Phoenicia, and Syria, while the other branch emerges from the west side of the Persian Gulf, and at the head of that sea tends eastward, occupying the valley of the Euphrates, surging far north, till it at length flows around the head of the desert and meets its kindred on the shores of the Mediterranean.

What if this desert had not separated this one of the two white races of the world into a divided people, with ever-varying political aspirations, into differing religions? Suppose, instead of war and jealousies, there had been a united Semitica? There would have developed out of it a racial force that might have changed the fate of the world.

And so, again, let us conjecture of an earlier date. Had the desert barrier between Babylonia and Egypt not existed, or had it been overcome so that those two civilizations could have united, there might have resulted a civilization that could have saved the Eastern world those thousands of years of wars and sufferings. And there might, on the contrary, also have been none of that great intellectual development we call Greece and Judea, with its resultant Europe.

But we must come back to our starting point, which was Bassora, at the head of the Persian Gulf. We must complete our map of Semitica. Run eastwardly to the Euphrates, up its valley northwestwardly, as far as Haran, (or modern Aleppo,) in Hittite territory, as a fair average, but constantly varying, boundary; thence leaving Palmyra, or, as the Hebrew said, Tadmor, far to the left, then include Damascus on the left also; thence to the Mediterranean Sea, at what point we may, say, the Orontes; thence southward along that sea to the place of beginning. This is not a forced geographical arrangement, but as one may see on any good map a perfectly natural and real geographical fact. See how truly from the Mediterranean this vast block of land proceeds toward the southeast, with no natural barrier, no water division, and there will be no need of any further plea except one, and that is, that we must at once and forever disabuse our minds of that trick of the mapmaker that shows Babylonia away off alone far to the southward, disconnected with anything, while, in fact, Babylon itself lay on a parallel north of Jerusalem, and about in line with Tyre, while Nineveh was not far from the parallel on which Antioch lies, and far north of Damascus. And all this land was a geographical Semitica, by whatever name our mapmakers call it, or what name the ambitious and ever assertive peoples of the territory called themselves.

The author of this very interesting volume does not speculate on the very distant past, but begins his historic Arabia with the birth of Ishmael, which he fixes at 1892 B. C., thus making Abraham the father of Arab history. Looking at history through Arabian eyes discloses the fact that Abraham was only a link in their long patriarchal story, beginning with Adam, who, after the expulsion from Eden, journeyed to Ceylon, thence coming to Arabia. Eve from paradise fell at Jiddah, now the port of Mecca, and after a hundred years of wandering they met Adam at Mecca, where a tabernacle was built by Allah on the site of the present Kaaba. The proof of this is the existence of the white stone in the wall of that shrine, now turned black with the transferred sins of the innumerable pilgrims who have kissed it, and by the tomb of Eve, which now exists at Jiddah.

Our author smiles at these narratives, just as we all kindly smile at traditions not our own by birth or adoption. His chronological table (appendix) has but few dates before our era, but there is one notable one—the visit in 992 of Bilkis, Queen of Sheba, to Solyman (or, as we Puritans spell it, Solomon) the Magnificent. Sheba was what is now the Province of Yemen, away down at the southwest end of Arabia, where the mocha coffee grows.

Readers will find in the table of dates from the beginning of our era materials which would be an excellent guide for a view of Arabian affairs, especially from the birth of Mohammed at Mecca, in 561, and the Hegira, (A. H. 1), 622 A. D. The return from Medina was eight years later, since which Mecca has been the sacred capital of Islam. But Medina, 300 miles away, is still a shrine, Mohammed's tomb being there.

Such has been the splendor of the Arab conquest of all the world which it was then desirable to conquer, that the ordinary historian has neglected to speak of the tribes, the fabric of Arabian society, and of the country itself. This author has performed a great service in giving us an interior and in some cases a minute view of this vast country. Appendix II. gives the reader a table of the three principal divisions—the Anaeze or Bedouin tribes which range up through the Syrian desert, the Ahl Es-Shemmal or northern tribes, as distinguished from the Ahl El-Kibly or southern tribes. These three divisions have numerous sub-divisions, and a study of these will explain why, with the family as well as the tribal affinities and claims, and the inaccessible desert and mountain regions, Arabia has never really come under Turkish rule, except in a few spots accessible by water. The Arabs exist to-day in a state of partial independence and in complete freedom in the desert oases and mountains.

In Appendix III. the writer has generously given a bibliography which students and librarians will be glad to receive. Under the divisions the geography, manners, and customs, history, Islam, Christianity, and missions, and the language and literature, several hundred authorities are carefully noted, with date of their writing, which shows great research and an acquaintance with European languages and literature of the best scope.

From these sources no doubt the author has been inspired with the value and exceeding interest of his theme, though the most valuable part of his book contains observations made by personal travel and residence in Arabia. He has the good fortune to have made the country and its relations to other countries and to history exceedingly interesting. Though a young man, he has earned the title of Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England, and has been in Arabia twelve years. How he came to be there is explained in the book. He, with three or four others, students of divinity in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1888 banded themselves together to become missionaries, and at length fixed upon Arabia as the most dry and needy land within their knowledge for their work. The Dutch Reformed Church finally assumed the responsibility for the work these young men had begun, and the mission is now apparently permanent.

Mr. James S. Dennis, who makes the introduction to this volume, speaks somewhat apologetically, and needlessly begs that the fact that it is the work of a missionary may not prejudice the reader. The book is from the missionary point of view, but it is all the better for that. The author is not a dilettante traveler with a literary end in view. He is in dead earnest about converting these Arabs, (and eventually the whole of Islam,) but lo! literature came to him like the Kingdom of Heaven without observation. The chapter on the "Star Worshippers of Mesopotamia" is extremely interesting and valuable, as it gives the clue to many an ancient idea well worth following.

The chapters on the language and the literature of Arabia, though not intended to be expository, are interesting. He remarks that the Arabs were the earliest masters of rhyme, and that "the Arabic language is distinguished among those who know it for its beauty, and among those who are learning it for its difficulty."

An element of beauty is found in its lexical richness, in its boundless vocabulary, and its wealth of synonyms. Renan tells of a linguist who wrote a book of 500 names for the lion in literature, and another of 200 words for the serpent. Another wrote a supplement to the lexicon, giving the words for honey, and left it incomplete at the eightieth word. A German scholar wrote a book on the words relating to the camel, and finds them to be 5,744 in number. The different terms relating to the sword are over 1,000, and our author says that, judging from its use by the Arabs this appears credible.

The beauty of the Arabic language consists in its purity, in comparison with all other Semitic tongues, and, indeed, with all other languages. This purity is maintained by the Koran, the immutable standard of literature and of law and authority. The language remains what it was in the highest time of its poetic art, before Mohammed, and of its scientific and learned period in the efflorence of learning when Bagdad represented science at the east and Cordova, at the west end of a vast empire. At the latter city it is said the Royal Library contained 400,000 volumes of manuscript.

Of the influence of the Koran, Mr. Zwemer says that "when once the Koran was promulgated, literature and grammar and the sciences all spoke Arabic." The Koran was the unifying factor in religion, sweeping everything before it. It melted all their dialects into one and established a standard for the remotest student.

Of Arabian art our author says little. We know that it was not indigenous, and that upon Asiatic forms the Arab inscribed his Koran. But with nature the case is different. Nature is indigenous! And there is no Arab but knows all there is to see of light, of color, and of form, within the range of his bright, strong eyes. The Arab of Arabia is so enamored of nature, and of calligraphy, his only art, and of the Koran, his only book, that he is practically unchangeable. This is why we think Mr. Zwemer has done well to write a book and convert us, for to convert an Arab seems to us impossible—and hardly worth while. The British will attend to all that, for in the course of the last hundred years the British have occupied, as protector, a large part of the shores of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, and are now taking the Red Sea part as a suzerainty of Egypt, and we do not remember to have anywhere read about the exodus of the British from Egypt. We are glad to see that our author finds in all parts of Arabia that British rule is good rule, and tends to safety, to schools, to scientific medicine, and the use of soap and water.

We must not pass over without comment the later chapters, which relate to the missionaries to the Mohammedans, from Raymond Lull, who was stoned to death in 1315, down to Henry Martyn, (1811,) and the men who in Syria have translated the Bible into Arabic and have supplied the Asiatic countries with literature on Christianity.

The most noted names in recent missions to Arabia are those of Ion Keith Falconer of Scotland, son of the Earl of Kintore, who laid down his life in Arabia, and Bishop Thomas Valpy French, the veteran English missionary to India, who at the age of sixty-six opened the mission at Muscat, but died within a few months.

Probably nowhere in the world are missions so difficult and dangerous as in the original Mohammedan territories. It is not only that the Mussulman is more fanatic than all other people, having a religion of his own to propagate, but he has an almost invulnerable position, his race and country being, from his point of view, the parent of both Judaism and its resultant Christianity. Having called the world to pure monotheism, the Mohammedan never mixed his religion with metaphysics, for, while in his intellectual career he studied and taught the science of Aristotle and made practical discoveries in chemistry and the arts of great value, he kept his religion from all admixtures that might make its defense difficult.

But Mr. Zwemer's faith is strong, and he shows how, from his point of view, so different from the Arab's, the Old Testament prophecies and narratives assure him. He shows how full the Old Testament is of allusions to places in Arabia, Kedar, Nabaioth, Sheba, Seba, Midian, and Ephah, and quotes the great missionary chapter of Isaiah, (the sixtieth:) "The multitude of camels shall cover thee, the dromedaries of Midian and Ephah, [Sons of Keturah, Genesis, xxv., 1, 5:] all they from Sheba [South Arabia or Yemen] shall come; they shall bring gold and incense, and they shall show forth the praises of the Lord."

But it is in Ishmael that the promises originally centre:

Ishmael was circumcised, and as a consequence, though the Koran has not a word to say about circumcision, the custom is universal in Arabia, and from there passed to the Moslem world. But the interposition of Mohammed makes the redemption of the promises to Ishmael difficult.

To our author the Koran is defective in many ways, and Mohammedism is simply "Talmudic Judaism," not that of the Old Testament.

Mr. Zwemer thinks that there are about eight millions of Arabs in Arabia, including the lower Euphrates region, virtually Arabia. This estimate is of value, as in the absence of any real census the estimates have run all the way from six to fifteen millions. The appearance, as a trader, of the Arab in Africa and his numbers in Egypt especially have led to a greatly exaggerated idea of his numbers. Many people confound the vast number of distinct peoples professing Islam with the Arab, but this is a mistake. The Turk with little admixture of Arab far outnumbers the Arab, and the Persian about equals it, while it is estimated there are some 50,000,000 Mohammedans in India and 30,000,000 further east.

It is not merely a theoretical view of Islam that makes our author detest it. It is the actual condition of the people of the cities of Arabia that most impresses him. His descriptions of the extortion, the profligacy, and the open sale of immoral privileges in Mecca in the month of the pilgrimage are quoted from both Burckhardt and Burton. The ceremonies are minutely described and the plan of the mosque and of the Kaaba are shown, with an excellent photographic picture of Mecca.

The volume of the annual pilgrimage to Mecca was estimated by Blunt in 1880 at 93,250 persons, 61,750 of whom arrived by sea (through Jiddah) and 31,500 by land. Most of the latter were from the Province of Hejaz, in which Mecca is situated. The pilgrimage is enjoined in the Koran as necessary for salvation unless there are insurmountable obstacles. Nothing shows so well the way the "heavy burdens" of religion arise and persist than this pilgrimage. When Mohammed made the command the only believers resided about Mecca, within a couple of days' journey at furthest. Now the 175,000,000 Muslim people have to journey from China, Siam, India, and the confines of the west of Africa. The author of the command never dreamed of this, of course, but who can alter it now that it is writ?

There is in this book a fac simile of the paper certificates sold to pilgrims, and a sketch of the plan of the tomb at Medina in which repose the ashes of the prophet and his immediate successors. There is a view also of the tomb of Ezra, on the Tigris, and we only regret that the tomb of the Arab Job is not shown. But the magnificent arch of Ctesiphon near Bagdad is here. Bagdad, for 500 years the capital of the Caliphs, is still a city with over sixty-eight mosques, six churches, and twenty-two synagogues, and a population of 150,000 to 180,000 souls, and a considerable commerce. It would be in the pathway of the Euphrates Valley Railway, so long talked of, but now not soon to be built, the route over Arabia Petraea being likely to take precedence of it as a part of a great European line to India.

Our author's travels in what was once Babylonia are interesting, with descriptions of the date palm tree and its fruit on which everybody lives, with a not very appetising account of the date that is shipped to the United States. Among the documents of most value shown are the map of Arabia Felix of Ptolemy, Niebuhr's map of the Persian Gulf, and an excellent map of Arabia and its surroundings, showing what parts are still held by the Turks, what are British protectorates, and what are independent, as well as that part of Persia which lies on the Persian Gulf.

The reader will gladly turn away from Mecca to the fair region of Sheba to learn that Yemen is a land of fertile valleys and of mountains that rise to 10,000 feet, and among them towns at an elevation of 7,000 to 9,000 feet. The reader will find in the coast fronting the Southern Ocean the Hadramaut, a thousand miles of shore backed with a vast region even yet, after so many thousand years of inquisitive travelers and camels, unexplored. It is the desert that is still the Sphinx, and we suspect it is the desert that is the fountain of that pure air that has kept a race nearly unchanged, physically, for many thousand years—microbes having little chance, they say, in the desert and in the sea. Arabia has a heart of sand and a cuirass of sea, no country not an island so constant a sea line as she, and may yet hold out for centuries against European civilization.

GEORGE H. WARNER.

The True Story of Hiawatha.*

"The Godly Seer: A True Story of Hi-a-wat-ha," has been arranged and collated from old sources, such as the rare Clark's "Onondaga," and the even scarcer Cadwallader Colden's "History of the Five Nations," published in London in 1750, as well as from other old writings.

The little book is exceedingly interesting, both from its subject and the manner of its treatment; "simply an old tale in new dress, and with a new name, and offered to those interested in Indian lore as a promise of better things."

The formation of a bookish club, to be called "The Sachems of the Pipe," and the establishment of a private press for the publication of reprints of Indian legends and myths, came about last Winter through talks over a cheery grate fire in a private house in the Mohawk Valley, but it has been found impossible to issue this their first publication at an earlier date. It may even be, the Chief Sachem announces, their last publication, but even a hasty glance over the present dainty little volume which will be found thoroughly attractive in text, as well as in every detail entering into its making, will lead to a strong desire for other issues.

The little book is bound in a soft cream yellow paper, with title in red, the front cover showing a strong, well-drawn Indian's head in profile, also in red. The book is printed on a good quality of Van Gelder paper, its typography, the effectiveness of its page, and the beauty of its type reflecting the utmost credit upon its printer, the Chief Sachem, Ellis Wordworth. The presswork, however, while not bad, is the weakest feature of an otherwise admirable issue.

The illustrations are unusually good, partaking both of the character of decoration and illustration. These were all especially designed for the book, and consist of black-and-white drawings scattered through the text, of Indian scenes, weapons, ornaments, wigwams, and an original sketch, portraying the conclusion of the present legend, which is as follows:

Hi-a-wat-ha was seen majestically seated in his white canoe, gracefully rising higher and higher above their heads, through the air, until he became entirely lost to the view of the assembled throngs, who witnessed his wonderful ascent in mute and admiring astonishment. * * * The wise man Hi-a-wat-ha, the godlike Ta-oun-ya-wat-ha, retired from their sight, and quietly entered the mysterious regions inhabited only by the favorites of the great and good spirit, Ha-wa-ne-u.

The opening initial letter is very attractive in its design and execution, while, in addition to its black and whites, the text shows marginal illustrations in red or green, which also add greatly to the effectiveness of the volume. The press-mark is most attractive, while blank pages show other interesting designs, such as an Indian drum, a flag showing a tortoise, the badge of one of the Onondaga tribes, and a good colophon. The book also contains a very interesting and appropriate title page.

The text of this old legend will be found thoroughly interesting throughout, its value being increased by references to good notes, filling two pages, including the following, which bears directly upon the interest and value of the present tale:

"Longfellow's famous poem was based on a distortion of the legend of Hi-a-wat-ha, as transposed from the original Iroquois tale. Those desirous of knowing the source of the great poet's inspiration will be interested to learn that 'The Godly Seer' is the true original version, and the scene of Hi-a-wat-ha's sojourn upon earth was placed in Central New York, instead of further West, according to Longfellow."

In the current number of Collier's Weekly, Arthur Lynch, the well-known war correspondent with the Boers, who was also Colonel of the Second Irish Brigade, has an article about the correspondents whom he met in South Africa. The same number also contains an interesting and instructive article on "Some Noted Counterfeiters and Their Outfits," by W. Horman Moran.

*THE GODLY SEER: A TRUE STORY OF HI-A-WAT-HA. Arranged and Collated from Ancient Writings. By Ellis Wordworth. Syracuse, N. Y.: The Iroquois Press. 1900. Edition limited to 227 copies. Pages 44. $1.

CATHARINE BOOTH,

The Saintlike Founder of the Salvation Army.*

This remarkable woman is the subject of a book of unusual interest written by W. T. Stead of London, well known as the editor of The Review of Reviews, and an accomplished journalist and aggressive philanthropist. In his introduction to the life of Mrs. Booth Mr. Stead remarks that among all the religious teachers who have left the impress of their thoughts and life upon England of to-day, Mrs. Booth is at once the most conspicuous, the most typical, and the most modern. Alone among women, she succeeded in compelling the practical recognition of the apostolic precept, "In Christ, neither bond nor free, male nor female, in the organization of the Christian Church."

Catharine Booth was born in 1829 among the hills of Derbyshire. Her father was a local preacher, her mother an out-and-out Methodist, austere and rigid in the discharge of every duty. But to her daughter she was all tenderness; she was her companion, her confidant, her spiritual directress, her teacher. The Bible was Catharine's earliest lesson book. When only five years old she used to read it aloud to her mother, and, before she was twelve she had read the Sacred Book from cover to cover eight times. At the age of fourteen she had put aside all doctrine which did not harmonize with her innate perceptions of what was right and true. In the same year she was obliged to leave school, owing to a spinal complaint, which compelled her to spend the next years lying on her back. The devouring energy stored up in the frail and ailing body being denied all physical outlet found ample occupation in the study of theology and Church history. Among other religious books she studied was Butler's "Analogy." Among the divines, Wesley, Finney, and Fletcher, Mosheim's and Meander's "Ecclesiastical History" were epitomized. Newton's elaborate exposition of the prophecies of the Bible with its ingenious attempt to fit facts to texts was too much for her, and she brushed them away, remarking that "since so many learned men and able people differed regarding the matter it would be unwise for me to spend my time and efforts in striving to come to any clearer conclusion."

At fifteen she was converted and dedicated herself to her Creator in language so emphatic that it is worth transcribing: "I consecrate myself, this hour, for Thee to live or to die, or to suffer for the salvation of men. I put away from me and abjure all other objects and motives as the end of my existence. I will only engage myself to secondary matters in order to help me carry this, the great primary object of my life, into execution. Thou shalt have every hour, every faculty, every being I possess. Thou shalt have all," &c.

Thus fortified, this marvelous child-woman entered upon a life of forty-six years of unremitting toil and labor in the vineyard of her Master—a life more pregnant and abiding in practical Christian work than that of any woman or man of the century. It would be extremely interesting to recount the work of this mother of Israel during these long years, as well as her domestic life, but we have already occupied so much space that we can only refer those interested in the work of this extraordinary woman to Mr. Stead's life of her. When it is borne in mind that Mrs. Booth was a devoted wife, and mother of eight children, all of whom she reared, in delicate health, having a chronic affection of the spine and a weak heart, to undertake and accomplish all she did, appears almost superhuman; yet her faith and spiritual nature, were so strong, she did it to the end, believing that as her days so would be her strength; and so it was.

It was Catharine Booth who made the Salvation Army the great instrument that it has become of revealing to the world the capacities and resources of her own sex. She and her husband built up out of recruits gathered in the highways and byways of the land, what is to all intents and purposes a vast world-wide church. When she began to preach, the Salvation Army, as a finality, had not been conceived. Thirty years ago it consisted of one man and his wife, without money, without influential friends, without even a place of worship they could call their own. In May, 1898, built up out of the poorest members of the community, it had 15,019 officers, who were attached to 6,231 different "corps" and "outposts." They also had the help of 33,662 local officials, 14,500 bandsmen, and 1,647 others engaged in social work. The total annual circulation of the papers published by the army was 31,000,000 copies, and the weekly attendance at the meetings averaged over 5,500,000. The "social work," homes for women, slum posts, night shelters, food depots, &c., giving accommodations for 11,887. The numbers of the Salvation Army raise in England a sum of no less than £1,000,000 per annum; the amount raised and expended in the United States, where the army has 722 "corps" and "outposts," is also very large, but not so large in proportion as that of England.

Well may Mr. Stead remark that the work of Catharine Booth and her husband is a miracle of our time, and that to woman of the Victorian era, unless it be the monarch who gives the name to the epoch, has done more to help in the making of modern England than Catharine Booth the founder saint of the Salvation Army.

This is not the opinion of a sentimental philosopher, but of a practical philanthropist, who for nearly twenty years enjoyed the friendship of Mrs. Booth, and kept in touch with her work, not infrequently attending the services of the army.

On one occasion, Canon Liddon of St. Paul's, having expressed his curiosity and interest in the work of this new religious movement, Mr. Stead took the good Canon with him. He relates the following amusing incident connected with the visit, which will bear repeating in this connection, as it shows the feeling and attitude of the "Church" dignitaries toward evangelistic work at that time, and the Canon's hesitancy to appear to countenance it in any manner. Mr. Stead writes:

> We took a hansom and drove off eastward. Canon Liddon had no sooner seated himself in the hansom than he began to take off the white collar which is the distinguishing badge of the cleric. "I hope you will not think," said he, pleasantly, "that this savors of a lack of moral courage, but," he added, as he carefully adjusted his black necktie, "people are so troublesome and correspondence is such a burden to me. If I were not to change my collar, I would be recognized, and all next week I should be bothered by good, mistaken people, whose letters I could not ignore, either protesting against my attending a service of the Salvation Army or inquiring if it was true, and if so, why? It is, therefore, only for the avoidance of useless friction that I make this change." At last we reached the spacious and well-lighted hall, and in order to minimize the possibility of being recognized, we took up our seats in a remote corner beneath the gallery. What was our consternation, before we had been seated five minutes, to see a clergyman of the Church of England clambering over the forms to us! When he reached us he said: "Oh, Canon Liddon, I am delighted to see you here!" The meeting was of the ordinary type; there were testimonies, prayers, and lively singing. Among others who testified was a girl in a Salvation Army bonnet and the regulation dress, and a stoker from some steamer in the London docks, whose grimy face did not prevent him from taking part in the service, much to the delight of the Canon, who sighed as he said: "We could not get such men to St. Paul's." When we left, we walked back through the city. Canon Liddon was deeply impressed. He was at first somewhat silent, but after a time he said: "It fills me with shame! I feel guilty when I think of myself! To think of these poor people, with their imperfect grasp of truth! And yet what a contrast between what they do and what we are doing! When I compare all the advantages we enjoy, we who possess the whole body of truth, and see how little use we make of it, how little effect we produce compared with that which was palpable at that meeting, I take shame to myself when I think of it."

To most of us the work of the Salvationists and its power in the world to humanise and Christianize a class of people inhabiting the slums of our large cities, is little understood. The Committee of Fifteen appointed to see what can be done in rescuing our own fair city from its vice and degradation will find in this book of Mr. Stead an inspiration far more practical, more thorough and hopeful, than any we have seen suggested. J. W. H.

Stevenson's "Father Damien"—A New Reprint.*

If it is possible at this late day to find Stevensonians who do not own copies of his "Father Damien," they may be interested in knowing of this very bookish-looking reprint in volume form of one of the early issues of The Cornhill Booklet. The present edition of "Father Damien: An Open Letter to the Reverend Dr. Hyde of Honolulu," shows the most attractive typography, prettily designed head and tail pieces and initial letters. The paper has an agreeable yellowish tint, while its well-cut type is set solidly, with very little use of leading, the result being a most attractive page and, although the type is small, one remarkably easy to read.

The little book, which is plainly bound in gray cloth, contains Canon Rawnsley's sonnet on Father Damien, a good reproduction of the Edward Clifford portrait of Damien on Japan paper, with a fac simile autograph three-line inscription of the latter's. This is followed by an interesting little introduction by Edwin Gilbood Grover, succeeded by extracts from three letters by Stevenson included in the published "Letters," referring to his visit to Molokai—one to his wife, one to Sidney Colvin, and one, most striking of all, to James Payn. The recent death of the latter, revealing his intense sufferings, throws new light upon the personality, the sympathy, and courage of both writer and recipient.

> "'There are Molokais everywhere,' said Mr. Dutton, Father Damien's dresser, 'but you are now landed in yours, * * * and I wish you with all my soul the patience and courage which you will require.'"

Of the finesse and value of the letter itself too much cannot be said. It is perhaps best described in the following words taken from the most interesting volume of Stevensoniana ever published: "Robert Louis Stevenson: A Study by A. H., with a Prelude and Postlude by L. J. G.," in a beautiful little privately printed edition, limited to 250 copies, and published by Copeland & Day in 1898.

Both from its very limited issue, and the fact that it was not regularly published, this book has never been widely known, and should be republished at once. The initials are, of course, those of Miss Alice Brown and Miss Louise Imogen Guiney. Of the Father Damien Letter, Miss Brown writes:

> "The pitiful sticking of the Letter to the Reverend Dr. Hyde. The letter has a double value. In that world-tribunal to which the former writer appeals, and in the act reveals himself, this justice quits a scoundrel, and considers that it is justice still. Father Damien says dirty; he owns it. But, in the world of literature, of novel to-day, there is not a shower bath or towel in the kingdom fit to wash Damien's record in. Those pages overrun by the fire of conviction, still are appealing, and still burn. Only some such consummate expression of the unconquerable in humanity as Stevenson's could have come to us from the island of Molokai."

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WRITING A BOOK.

Successful Author Tells of Her Experiences with Readers and Publishers—Has Never Seen an Editor.

For obvious reasons the writer of these confessions has requested that her name be withheld from the public. Readers may be glad to know, however, that two books by her have been among the distinct successes of the last two years. They were published in New York by one of the oldest houses we have here, and the "huge pile" of her books referred to as seen in a shop window stood not far from the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

Having written two small books which have been published by a reputable house and which have been pleasantly received by both press and public, and having just completed a third which I devoutly pray may meet the same fate, I feel that I may henceforth deem myself an author.

I have been considered such for some time among my numerous acquaintances, as I made my literary bow with a short story in a popular magazine some five years ago. Being of the feminine gender, I am usually presented to strangers as "an authoress." It is at these times that I wish I were a man.

The social side of authorship is extremely interesting. At least once a week I am asked how I "came to write." This is difficult, for I do not know. When I say so, my questioner elucidates by asking where I was educated and how I have been trained. Never having been through a "School of Journalism," my answer is not satisfactory.

"You must read a great deal in order to get all those ideas," is frequently said to me. I reply that I do read a great deal, being naturally bookish, but that it is the great object of my life to keep from getting ideas from books. "Plagiarist," to an author, is like the old cry of "Wolf," and when an idea is once assimilated it is difficult indeed to distinguish it from one's own.

I am often asked how long it takes me to write a book. I am ashamed to tell, but sometimes the secret escapes, since I am naturally truthful and find it hard to parry a direct question. The actual time spent in composition is always greeted with astonishment, and I can read the questioner's inference that if I can do so well in so short a time, what might I do if I really worked!

This is always distasteful, so I hasten to add that the composition is a very small part of the real writing of a book, and that authors' moods differ. For my own, I never write until my material is fully arranged in my mind, and I often use notes which I have been making during a period of months. This is seldom convincing, however, so I am gradually learning to smile inscrutably when I am asked this question.

It seems strange to many people that I do not work all the time. If I can write a short story in two hours and be paid $30 for it, I am an idiot indeed if I do not write at least three a day. Ninety dollars a day might easily mount up into a very pleasant annual income.

Still, there are some who understand that an author cannot write all the time, any more than a spider or a silkworm can spin constantly. These people ask me when, where, and how I get my material.

"Getting material" is esteemed a secret process, and I am thought a gay deceiver when I say that I make no special effort to get it—that it comes in the daily living like the morning cream. I am then asked if I rely wholly upon "inspiration." I answer that "inspiration" doubtless has its value as well as hard work, and that the author who would derive all possible benefit from the rare flashes of it must have the same command of technique that a good workman has of his tools.

The majority learn with great surprise that there is more to a book than is self-evident. It was once my happy lot to put this fact into the understanding of a lady from the country.

With infinite pains I told her of the constant study of words, illustrated the fine shades of distinctions between synonyms, spoke of the different ways in which characters and events might be introduced, and of the second subordinate repetition of contrasting themes. She listened in breathless wonder, and then turned to her daughter. "There, Mame," she said, "I told you there was something in it."

There is nothing so pathetic as the widespread literary ambition among people whose future is utterly hopeless. It is sad enough for one who has attained small success to see the heights that are ever beyond him, and it makes one gentle indeed with those who come seeking aid.

One ambitious soul once asked me if I would teach her to write. I replied that I did not know of any way in which it could be taught, but that I would gladly help her all I could. She said she had absolutely no imagination, and asked if that would make any difference. I told her it was certainly an unfortunate circumstance, and advised her to cultivate that quality before she attempted extensive writing. I suppose she is still doing it, for I have not been asked for further assistance.

People often inquire what qualities I deem essential to literary success. Imagination is, of course, the first, observation the second, and ambition, perseverance, and executive ability are indispensable. Beside these, I would place the sense of humor, of proportion, sympathy, insight—indeed, there is nothing admirable in human nature which would come amiss in the writer's equipment.

The necessity of the humorous sense was recently brought home to me most forcibly. A woman brought me the manuscript of a novel, which she asked me to read. She felt that something was wrong with it, but did not know just what it was. She said it needed "a few little touches," she thought, such as my experience had fitted me to give, and she would be grateful indeed if I would revise it. She added that, owing to the connection I had formed with this particular publishing house, it would be an easy matter to get it published, and she generously offered to divide the royalties equally.

I began to read the manuscript. I had not gone far before I discovered that it was indeed rare. My entire family read it—with howls of laughter and with tears streaming over distorted faces, though it was not intended to be a funny book. To this day certain phrases from that novel will upset any one of us, even at a solemn time.

Of course, it was badly written. Characters appeared, talked for a few pages, then vanished, and were never seen again. Long conversations were intruded which had no connection with such plot as there was. Commonplace descriptions of scenery, also useless, were frequent. Many a time the thread of the story was lost. There were no distinguishing traits in any one of the characters—they all talked alike. But the supreme defect was the author's lack of humor. With all seriousness she made her people say and do things which were absolutely ridiculous and not by any means true to life.

I think I must have an unsuspected bit of tact somewhere, for I extricated myself from the situation, and the woman is still my friend. I did not hurt her feelings about her book—nor did I send it to my publishers with a letter of recommendation. I remarked that her central idea was all right, which was true, since it was a love story, but that it had not been properly developed and that she needed to study. She thanked me for my counsel, and said she would rewrite it. I wish it might be printed just as it is, however, for it is indeed a sodden and mirthless world in which we move.

As the editors say on the refusal blanks, I am always glad to read manuscripts. Having written some verse which has landed in respectable places, I am also asked about poetry. Poems written in trochaic tetameter, with the good old rhymes "trees and breeze," "light and night," soldered on at the ends of the lines, are continually brought to me for revision and improvement.

Once I brought out my rhyming dictionary for the benefit of the literary aspirant, but I shall never do it again. He looked it over carefully, while I explained the advantage of having all available rhymes before one, so that the least common might be quickly chosen and the verse made to run smoothly. He was much disgusted with me. "Huh!" he said. "It's just the book. Anybody can write poetry with one of these books!"

My invaluable thesaurus is chained to my desk that it may not escape, and I frequently have to justify its existence when aliens penetrate my den. "It's no wonder you can write," was said to me once. "Here's all the English language right on your desk, and all you've got to do is to put it together." "True," I replied, wickedly, "but it's all in the dictionary, too."

Last week I had a rare treat. I met a woman who had "never seen a literary person before" and who said it was "quite a novelty." I beamed upon her, for it is nice to be "a novelty," and after a little we got quite confidential.

"I want you to tell me just how you write," she said, "so's I can tell the folks at home. I'm going to buy some of your books to give away." Mindful of "10 per cent.," I immediately became willing to tell her anything I could.

"Well, I want to know how you write. Do you just sit down and do it?"

"Yes, I just sit down and do it."

"Do you write any special time?"

"No—mornings usually; but any time will do."

"What do you write with—a pen or a pencil?"

"Neither. I always use the typewriter."

"Why, can you write on a typewriter?"

"Yes, it's much easier than a pen and it keeps the ink off your hands. You can write with both hands at once, you know."

"You have to write it all out with a pencil first, don't you?"

"No; I just think into the keys."

"Wouldn't it be easier to write with a pencil and then copy it?"

"No, or I'd do it that way."

"Do you dress any special way when you write?"

"No. I usually wear a shirtwaist and take off my collar. Can't write with a collar on."

There was a long silence. The little lady was digesting the information she had just secured. "It seems easy enough," she said. "I should think anybody could write. What do you do when it's done?"

"Oh, I go all over it and revise very carefully."

"Why, do you have to go all over it when it's done?"

"Certainly."

"Then it takes you longer than it does most people, doesn't it?"

"I don't know about that. Everybody revises."

"Why, when I write a letter, if I go over it I always scratch out so much that I have to do it over."

"That's the idea, exactly," I replied. "I go over it till there isn't a thing to be scratched out or a word to be changed."

"But you've got lots left," she said, enviously. "When I go over a letter there's hardly anything left."

At this juncture my rara avis was taken away from me, but I trust that I may some day meet her again.

The mechanical part of a book is a source of wonder to the uninitiated. My galley proofs were once passed around among the guests at a Summer hotel as if they were some strange, new animal. They did not understand page proof nor plates, nor how I knew when it was right.

The cover is frequently commented upon and I am asked if I did it. I am always sorry that I do not know enough to do covers. I explain that an artist does that, that I do not see it till the first copies come from the bindery, and that I am of such small importance that I am not consulted—being merely the poor worm who wrote the book.

There are many people who seem to be afraid to speak before me lest their pearly utterances may be transformed into copy. Time and time again I have heard this: "We must be careful what we say now or Miss —— will put us into a book."

People are strangely literal. An author gets no credit whatever for inventive faculty—his characters and stories are supposedly real people and real things. I am asked how I came to know so much about such and such a thing. I once wrote a love story with an unhappy ending, and it was at once assumed that I had been "disappointed in love." When my first book came from the press I was pointed out at a reception as the author of it. The man surveyed me long and carefully. "That's a mistake," he said to his informant. "That girl never wrote that book. She's too frivolous and empty-headed!"

I have tried, until I am discouraged, to make people understand that a book does not have to be a verity in order to be true—that a story must be possible rather than actual, and that actual circumstances may be too unreal for literature.

There are always people who will ask for things to be written especially for them. During a Summer at the coast I had endless opportunities to write biographical sketches of the guests at the hotel, to write a story and put them all into it, or to write something about anything, that they might have as a "souvenir." As a matter of fact, there were only two people at the hotel who could have been any possible use as copy, and one of these was a woman, to whom only Mr. Stockton could have done justice.

It was hard to be always good-natured, but I lost my temper only once. We staid late into the Autumn, and were rewarded by a magnificent storm.

I put on my bathing suit and my mackintosh and went down to the beach, in the teeth of a northeast gale. Little needles of sand were blown into my face and I lost my cap, but it was well worth an effort.

For over an hour I stood on the desolate beach, sheltered from the sand by a bathhouse. I had never seen anything so beautiful—so far beyond words. At last it grew dark, and I was soaked through and stiff with the cold.

So I went back to the hotel, my soul struck dumb by the might and the glory of the sea. My heart was too full to speak. The majestic chords were still thundering in my ears; that tempest-tossed ocean was still before my eyes. On my way up stairs I met a woman I had formerly liked.

"Oh, Miss ——," she said, "I want you to write me a description of that storm!"

I brushed past her, rudely, I fear, and she grabbed the cape of my mackintosh with elephantine playfulness. "You can't go," she said, coquettishly, "until you promise to write me a description of that storm!"

"I can't write it," I said, coldly. "Please let me go."

"You've got to write it," she returned. "I know you can, and I won't let you go until you promise to write me a description of that storm!"

I wrenched myself away from her, white with wrath, and got to my room before she did, though she was still pursuing me. I locked my door, and had a hard fight for my self-control. From the beach came the distant boom of the surf, mingled with the liquid melody of the returning breakers.

Later, just as I had finished dressing for dinner, there was a tap at my door. My friend (?) stood there, beaming. "Have you got it done?" she asked. "You know you promised to write me a description of that storm!"

She staid only three days longer, and I kept away as much as I could, but occasional meetings were inevitable. When the gladsome time of parting came, she hung about my neck. "I want you to come and see me," she said; "you know you haven't done what you said you would. Don't you forget to write me a description of that storm!"

My business arrangements with my publishers are seemingly a matter of public interest. I am asked how much it costs to print a book the size of mine. People are surprised to discover that I do not pay the expenses, and that I haven't the least idea of what it costs.

Then they want to know if the publisher buys the book of me. I explain that this is sometimes done, but that I myself am paid upon the royalty basis—10 per cent. on the list price of every copy sold. This seems painfully small, but it is simple to demonstrate that the royalty on five or six thousand copies is quite worth while.

They shortly come to the conclusion that the publisher makes more than I do, and that this is unfair. They suggest that if I published it myself I might make a great deal more money.

It is difficult for them to understand that writing books and selling books are two very different propositions; that I don't know enough to sell books, and that the [illegible] of a copyright [illegible] paid for is worth a great deal to my publisher.

"Well," a man said to me recently, "how much did you make out of your book last year!" I explained that the 10 per cent. royalty basis was really an equal division of the profits, everything considered, and that all the financial risk was on one side. I named my few hundreds, with which I was very well satisfied. He absorbed himself in calculation with a pencil and the back of an envelope. "I figure out," he said at length, "that they must have made at least a third more than you did. That isn't fair."

My ire arose. "It is perfectly fair," I replied. "Paper is cheap, I know, but composition isn't, and advertising isn't. They are welcome to every penny they can make out of my books. I'd be glad to have them make twice as much as they do, even if my own income remained the same." I became telepathically aware, at this point, that I was considered crazy, so I changed the subject.

I am asked sometimes how I happened to meet my publishers, and "get in with them." I have never met any one of the firm, though I was in the same city with them for over a year. More than this, there is nothing on earth, except a green worm, which would scare me so much as a summons to the office of that publishing house.

I have walked by in fear and trembling. I have seen a huge pile of my books in the window, and on the bulletin board a poster which bore my name in conspicuous letters, as if I had been cured of something. But I should no more dare to go into that office than to make a social call on Mrs. McKinley with a shawl over my head and my fancy work tucked under my arm.

This is incomprehensible to the uninitiated. The publishers have ever been most courteous and kind. They are people with whom it is a pleasure to have any sort of business dealings, but we are not bosom friends—and I very much fear that they do not care to become chummy with me.

There may be some authors who have taken nerve tonics and are not afraid to meet an editor or a publisher. I have read of some who walk cheerfully into an editorial sanctum—but I've never seen a sanctum, nor an editor, nor a publisher. I don't even write to an editor when I send him a piece—just put in a stamp. He usually knows what to do with it.

Fame, or long experience, may enable authors to meet the arbiters of their destiny without becoming frightened, but I have had brief experience and still less fame. The admirable qualities of the pachyderm may have been bestowed upon some authors—but not this one!

Appleton Morgan's Appreciation of Senator Davis.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Miss Atherton's estimate of the late Senator Davis, in your last issue, I can echo from sixteen years of intimacy. I shall always esteem it one of the privileges of my lifetime that I was allowed to know such a man as he. The last letter, I suppose, he ever wrote entirely with his own hand, lies before me.

St. Paul, Sept. 11, 1900.

My Dear Morgan: Thank you for your "Study in the Warwickshire Dialect." It will give me many a pleasant hour and remind me often of the olden time, when we sat like "knitters in the sun" and gossiped over insoluble Shakespeare problems. Sincerely yours, C. K. DAVIS.

One of his favorite "insoluble problems of Shakespeare" we used to talk over was as to whether Hamlet was mad, "stark mad." My own idea always was that Hamlet did as well as he could under the circumstances, and finally not only carried out the ghost's instructions to the letter, but bettered them by removing not only the King, but the guilty Queen and destroying the Danish succession, so that no heir of Claudius could ever reign thereafter. And I used to urge to Senator Davis that if a man's task is to kill a man, he should be allowed his own time to do it in, without being called crazy because he was deliberate. To which he replied that if Hamlet had not been mad he would not have killed himself as well as the King and the Queen, but would have himself seized on the succession instead of leaving it to Fortinbras.

Senator Davis was always a rare man, and a moment with him in his library or law office, or anywhere, was something to remember. His eulogy will be spoken later on, and many times. But I may note for your columns that when he removed to Washington, the few books from his great library he took with him were mostly the Latin and Greek classics. I remember that, going into his study, on Massachusetts Avenue, at the time of the Venezuela excitement, during which he delivered his first great speech in the Senate on the Monroe doctrine, I found him with a Latin edition of Plato on his knee and copies of all the New York daily newspapers on the table at his elbow, hard at work on the ensemble.

He was indeed a rare man. As to his Shakespeare work, he often told me he hoped for leisure to revise his "Law on Shakespeare" into a work on "The Lawyer in Shakespeare's Time." As to his "Hamlet," referred to by Miss Atherton, he might have changed his mind. I do not see how he or anybody else could, or can, improve on his eloquent "Madame Roland."

APPLETON MORGAN.

Westfield, N. J., Dec. 26, 1900.

Miss Braddon's latest novel, "The Infidel," which has already gone through six editions at Harper & Brothers', is the feature of a singular coincidence. It is her sixty-fourth novel, written in her sixty-fourth year. Whether it will add a third element to the coincidence by running through sixty-four editions remains to be seen. It has the first figure safe, however.

WEDDINGS.

Mrs. Miln's Account of Customs and Ceremonies in Many Lands.*

There is no subject so full of universal interest to the human mind as love—no theme so old, and yet so everlastingly new. There is little variation to it; in all countries, whether it be in the sunny valleys of the South or the frozen regions of the North, love creeps in. But it is not only of love that Mrs. Miln speaks in her rather bulky white and gold volume, but also, and mainly, of the woolngs and weddings—the results, or, in some lands, the prelude to love. An extensive traveler, Mrs. Miln has had opportunities to study the marriage superstitions, traditions, and customs of many countries, and the result of her investigation is a most interesting collection of quaint, and, in some cases, remarkable proceedings. Marriage celebration among the better classes of the civilized countries has become more or less of a conventional function, but among the peasants of the Old World superstition still plays a prominent part in the celebrations; while among the dusky inhabitants of far-off islands, and the communities of the Eastern Hemisphere, the barbaric element is often uppermost in the ceremony.

In the primeval days when the world began, prehistoric man seized his bride by force, but as civilization began to make its stealthy progress the marriage by capture gave place to that of purchase, and the fair bride was sold to the highest bidder. This custom still prevails in many countries, indeed even in our own land, it has been said; —but we must not grow skeptical nor doubt the entire establishment of that latest phase of matrimony—marriage by "fascination" or for love. Many of the customs and ceremonies of modern marriages are traditions handed down step by step from various developments of marriage. The presence of the bride's father at the wedding symbolizes the reluctant consent of the parent of "ye olden times" to a robbery effected in spite of his opposition; the ring is what is left of the fetters with which the ancient captor bound his victim; the shoe and other "good luck tokens" thrown after the departing couple represent the missiles hurled by the furious relatives after the fleeing captor, while the honeymoon is the modern interpretation of the old practice of the thief hiding with his bride until a certain time should have elapsed, when his marriage would be accepted as legal. The wedding gifts, on the other hand, can be easily traced to the later custom of marriage by purchase.

Marriage by capture, however, still prevails in all its barbaric simplicity among the Eskimos, where the fire of love burns sluggishly in cold breasts. Here propriety permits a gentleman, after deciding what damsel he wishes to make his bride, to watch near her door, or—if he is not himself energetic enough for the escapade—to appoint a deputy to seize the maiden as she leaves her house bound on some errand, and, dragging her by the hair to his hut, she becomes his wife by virtue of his superior force.

In the sunnier countries, however, love is permitted to blossom more freely, and we find the women of the south being wooed and won in far more picturesque manner. Among the German peasants superstition seems to have far the greatest hold, but what are evil omens in one country prove to be signs of happiness in another. For instance, no German bride, no matter what her rank, would dare to wear pearls on her wedding day, for does not each pear-shaped drop represent a tear? On the contrary, however, in Morocco the pearl is so necessary and sacred an adjunct to the marriage ceremony that none but the bride's sister may dare to touch the gems. In Japan a love-lorn swain tosses a flower into the passing litter of his lady love. If she spurns it or throws it away his suit is discouraged, but if she keeps it or tucks it into the bosom of her kimona his heart rejoices, for she looks upon him with favor. In Sweden the breaking of bread between lovers is a goodly sign; German Gretchen invites her lover to a meal of sausages by way of proof of her favor, while the Russian bridegroom, in return for a long lock of the maiden's hair, gives her bread and salt, and almond cake and a silver ring set with turquois. The almond cake is the bridegroom's unspoken promise to try to provide her with luxuries all her life, while the bread and salt are a pledge to furnish her with the necessities of life. The engagement ring? Who does not know the message that it bears the world over?

A Chinese bride never sees her husband before her marriage, but, arrayed in sacred red, she is carried in state to his home, and there solemnly received by him. Chinese women are judged according to their virtues—not the least of which is silence. Indeed, one of the most serious grounds for a Chinese divorce is undue talkativeness in the wife. At her husband's death it is not infrequent for a Chinese woman to commit suicide; especially is this true among the higher classes of Chinese society. Such a performance is arranged with all the solemnity of a religious ceremony, and secures for the principal actor the very highest esteem and reverence. In most of the European countries the bride wears a chaplet of flowers upon her brow as a sign of her virginity, which corresponds very much to the clear custom of unbinding the hair.

It would be interesting to relate at greater length and detail all the strange customs and ideas of these many lands, many of surpassing quaintness, some of poetic beauty, and some that appear to us to be almost ridiculous; how the Japanese Turk awaits his bride, or the Hungarian gipsies with solemn feasting and rejoicing their sturdy nuptials; how the Spanish lover or the Indian maiden is wooed, how the soft-eyed Japanese girls, like bright-hued butterflies flutter into the arms of their husbands, or the wicked Australasian, whose bride is espoused to him at her birth, sometimes eats where he cannot love the maiden given him; or how the Burmese wife with infinite tact maintains peace with her husband; "though she bends him, she obeys him; though she beckons, yet she follows." But the subject is inexhaustible. In spite of the differences that breeding and environment make, love is love the world over, and though its manifestations vary in different countries, its theme is ever the same.

The book is profusely illustrated with photographs that lend much interest to the text and the information is given in a pleasing and genial manner. The volume is unfortunately large and cumbersome, a defect which we think might easily have been remedied by the use of lighter paper without detracting any from the clearness of the type.

Love Letters Too Good to be True.*

The preface, or, as it is called, the "explanation," of these remarkable letters clearly implies that they were written by a real woman to a real man, and published after the death of both the actors in the romance. If this be true, one can scarcely pardon such a revelation, even under the veil of anonymity, and any criticism of the letters themselves would be a desecration of the holy of holies of a woman's heart. In spite, however, of the fact that a preface is the author's confidential word with his reader, it is so often employed to give an air of truth to the fiction that follows that we cannot help regarding this "explanation" as constructed to heighten the illusion of the letters themselves, and believing the whole to be a work of the imagination.

All the internal evidence supports this theory. The writer is supposed to be a young woman twenty-two years of age; her lover half a year younger—merely boy and girl. Yet never, since Romeo and Juliet, were boy and girl so mature. The letters are not only a record of supreme devotion, but they are immensely clever: too finished in style, too subtle, too rich and ripe in literary and artistic judgments for it to be at all probable that they were penned by so young a hand. Although but one side of the correspondence is given, there are sufficient quotations from the man; enough light is thrown upon his mind and character to show that he, no less than she, is wholly free from the crudity of youth. Moreover, what is untold, as well as what is told, is artistically contrived to stimulate curiosity and to open a wide field for conjecture. In short, the letters are "too good to be true," although the air of reality is most skilfully achieved and preserved throughout the volume. The letters are emphatically letters, not essays. There is always the unknown other side; allusions to things which only the lover understands; fine bits of literary and artistic criticism tossed upon the page with a light hand, then brushed aside for the great theme of love; little glints of fun ere the story darkens; a pretty dallying with trifles—everywhere suggestions, nothing told "tout au long."

As a romance, the book possesses the rare charm of making every reader his own novel writer. The most slender skeleton of a plot is vouchsafed, upon which endless conjectures and solutions may be hung. If there were such a thing as a school for writers, it would be interesting to give "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" as a theme, and to see what a variety of compositions would result, in how many different ways the mysteries would be cleared up. What caused that fiat of separation to come like a bolt out of a clear sky from the lover's own hand? Was his implacable mother the dea ex machina, and was her subsequent overture of peace but the easy kindness of the triumphant? Was there some hereditary blight upon the woman's life which she did not know, and which would have made marriage with her a crime? Or, since the world's best-loved women have always had natures of withdrawal and of receptivity, rather than of passionate surrender, did this woman love too well for her own good? "Men are tyrants. Never let your husband know that you are wholly at his mercy," wrote once a wise woman; but the writer of these letters lays herself at her lover's feet; she is abject in her submission, absolute in an utter abandonment of devotion. She could not even gather together her self-respect when her love was spurned. Did the man weary, as men will, of this too easy entrance into his kingdom? Did he put his crown from off his head in the longing for new worlds to conquer? Nothing is told. The cause of the ultimate tragedy is left to the reader's conjecture.

The "explanation" says of these lovers, that "to the memory of neither of them does any blame belong." But we cannot admit that love is governed by other laws than those of ordinary ethics, and, taken at its face value, the action of the man is one of cowardly cruelty; the character of the woman, while singularly noble and beautiful, is wanting in fortitude and self-control.

The book is one of unusual fascination and of high literary quality. Moreover, despite its passionate intensity, it is as chaste in thought as in style. We take our shoes from off our feet as we look upon the piteous sacrifice of a pure soul to a deaf and blind divinity. And yet, because of the morbidness of concentration upon one single passion, we must pronounce the book unwholesome in its tendency. The love between two young creatures whose acquaintance may be counted by days is not the whole of life; and the mischief done by the insistence of novelists and poets upon this one of the many sentiments of mankind can never be estimated.

Manfred may have gone too far, but surely he took the sane and healthful view when asked why he had cut all the love scenes out of his novels. "Because," said he, "I am of the opinion that one must not speak of love in a way to lead others toward that passion. I believe that love is necessary in this world, but also that there will always be a sufficient amount of it. We need not, therefore, take the pains of cultivating it in others, for in cultivating it one helps only in arouse it where it is not wanted. There are other sentiments which the world is in more need of, and that a writer may, according to his ability, spread somewhat more in the hearts of men, such as pity, love of mankind, a kindly disposition, gentleness, and contentedness. I will be contented if I can feel that it by a miracle some day I should be inspired with the most elevated love poem that ever was written, I should not feel that I had done more than my duty."

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AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

Mrs. Browning, Kitty Clive, and Coleridge Represented.

The recent London sale of books and manuscripts, the property of the late Montague David Scott, M. P., and others, comprised many autograph letters of special interest. In one from Charlotte Brontë to "Dear Ellen," dated Aug. 23, 1849, the writer, after referring in anxious terms to the serious illness of her father, says:

From what you say of Mr. Clapham I think I should like him very much; Anne wants shaking to be put out about his appearance, what does it matter whether her husband dines in a dresscoat or a market-coat provided there be worth and honesty, and a clean shirt underneath?

There is also a touching letter describing the last days of Jane Austen. It is dated July 20, 1817, and is from the pen of the famous novelist's sister, Elizabeth Austen, who writes as follows:

She felt herself to be dying about half an hour before she became tranquil and apparently unconscious. During that half hour was her struggle, poor soul; she said she could not tell us what she suffered, though she complained of little fixed pain. When I asked her if there was anything she wanted, her answer was she wanted nothing but death, and some of her words were, "God grant me patience, pray for me, oh, pray for me." Her voice was defective, but as long as she spoke she was intelligible. * * * I returned about a quarter before 6, and found her recovering from faintness and oppression; she got so well as to be able to give me a minute account of her seizure, and when the clock struck 6 she was talking quietly to me. I cannot say how soon afterward she was seized again with the same faintness, which was followed by the suffering she could not describe; but Mr. Lyford had been sent for, had applied something to give her ease, and she was in a state of quiet insensibility by 7 o'clock at the latest. From that time till half-past 4, when she ceased to breathe, she scarcely moved a limb, so that we have every reason to think, with gratitude to the Almighty, that her sufferings were over. * * * The last sad ceremony is to take place on Thursday morning, her dear remains are to be deposited in the cathedral—it is a satisfaction to me to think that they are to be in a building she admired so much—her precious soul, I presume to hope, reposes in a superior Mansion.

One or two autograph letters from Mrs. Browning, dated July 21, 1844, relate to the first collected edition of her poems. The writer says:

I am using all my strength just now in concluding the labor of getting through the press (both of England and America) a new collection of poems in two volumes. This has been hard work and necessary to be worked at with both hands * * * so that I have not one free at the moment—but I shall soon have done my part * * * at least my active part—the passive having possibly more of trial in it. When my books are out I will satisfy your kind wish of reading something new of mine, by sending them to you—I believe, am I right in believing? that you know my "Seraphim" volume, in which, according to my own view of myself, as well as by the opinion of others, I broke my shell, and came out, however unworthily and weakly, yet in my own nature and individuality. The present volumes have, I hope and believe, some further advance of life and strength in them. Poetry is more to me than ever—and dearer, and (in an earthly sense) it is a vital organ left to me to breathe with. No, my dearest Angela; the dedication of Miss Martineau's beautiful book was not to me, and both she and I have had to say so again and again, the imputation having done me much general honor. The dedicatee is, however, older, both in years and illness, than I am, and her name I do not know.

An amusing autograph signed letter to Mrs. Garrick is from the pen of the famous actress Kitty Clive, and is dated "Clive's Den, September 22, 1775." It fetched £18 under the hammer.

I delivered your message to Mrs. Franks, and she seemed quite happy in being sure she shall have the pleasure of seeing the Garricks' "Laena." She said everybody admired Mrs. Garrick's character who had heard of her; my reply was natural and wise, that everybody must love Mrs. Garrick when they were acquainted with her. I speak by experience. I must not say one word to the dear man (Garrick) to-day, for I know he is so busy in molding up his new Pope for to-morrow that he would snap as he did at his Jew, when he held King Lear's map the wrong end upwards. I will not wish she may be shocking, but I will wish my poor Pope was brought back to the Castle of St. Angelo. I have read of there being three Popes at one time. I believe the Garrick has at present twice that number, but there was not then, nor will be now, but one right Pope. I would give fivety pounds (and I am but poor) that he thought so to. I have settled with Mrs. Franks for next Thursday if it will be agreeable to you; if not, any other day you apoint I am sure will be so to her, and I desire that you and Mrs. Garrick wou'd that day eat your mutton with the pivy, it will be quite the thing, we will dine at a quorter after two, so you will get home by day-light.

An autograph letter from Coleridge to the Rev. Francis Wrangham, dated Jan. 10, 1818, is mainly occupied with the poet's complaints of injustice suffered at the hands of his reviewers. He writes:

Injured as to the sale by the gross abuse of The Edinburgh Review, which, however, would have rather been a benefit than a detriment had it not been actualized by the entire silence or compassionate chance compliments of The Quarterly Review—in short, with a fraction of enemies as rancorous as unprovoked, and without a single counteracting effort in my behalf or the part of my friends; cheated and duped by the booksellers; I was obliged to make over all my works as the Pledge for a Loan of £200; on which condition I agreed to write the Introduction to the Humbug entitled "Encyclopaedia Metropolitana."

Also included in the sale are a series of autograph letters of Shelley, besides autograph letters and poems of more or less interest by Dr. Johnson, Robert Browning, De Quincey, Lord Beaconsfield, Charles Lamb, Sir John Millais, and numerous others. Among the items so far sold are the following:

"The Basilika," 1902, bound by Samuel Mearns	220	0	0
J. Boswell, "Life of Dr. Johnson," edited by Croker, extra illustrated	35	0	0
R. Braithwait, "Excellent Piece of Conceipted Poesy," 1658	42	0	0
N. Breton, "Solemne Passion for Soules Love," 1622	22	0	0
W. Penn, letter, &c., to Lord Fairfax, three pages	84	0	0
Collection of about 1,030 French caricatures	51	0	0
John Keble, "The Christian Year," and a volume in manuscript	39	10	0
R. Browning, "Pauline," 1833, uncut copy	120	0	0
Jacopo de Cessoli, "Libro di Guioche di Sacchi," 1483	32	0	0
Oliver Cromwell, letter signed by him in French, dated 10th June, 1654	41	0	0
Oliver Goldsmith, two autograph signatures	30	10	0

Early Printed Books Sold in England.

One of the most interesting of recent auction sales occurred Nov. 26 and 27 at Sotheby's, in London, when a portion of the choice collection of the late Henry Newnham Davis was sold, 342 lots realizing a total of £4,168 12s. 6d., an average of nearly £13 per lot. In addition to illuminated and other manuscripts, fine breviaries in manuscript and printed form, books of hours, missals, and other ancient service books, the library contained a number of valuable early printed books with wood cuts and several excessively rare examples of the early English presses of Machlinia, Wynkyn de Worde, and Pynson. Among the latter the item of greatest interest was Sir Thomas Littleton's "Tenures," printed in London about 1482, by John Letton and Willelmas de Machlinia, or William of Mecheln, (the first book issued jointly by the first printers in London.) This was a fine and perfect copy in black morocco, by Hering, and was sold for £400. Only a few copies, perfect and imperfect, are now known of this typographical monument. Among other important items in the Davis sale were the following: "Book of Hawking, Hunting, and Fishing," London, printed by William Copland, no date, (title page defective and inlaid, last leaf inlaid, and several other leaves repaired,) £39.

Bidpay's "Directorium Humanae Vitae," first edition in Latin, (about 1484,) the Yemeniz copy, in crimson morocco, extra, by Raazonnet-Trautz, £24.

Braithwaite's "Ar't Asleep, Husband?" and "The Two Lancashire Lovers," (lacking a plate,) in one volume, the Haslewood copy, £50.

Brant's "Ship of Fools," Barclay's translation, London, 1570, (a few leaves wormed,) £20 10s.

"Breviarium Romanum," manuscript on vellum, fourteenth century execution, £55.

"Breviarium Secundum Usum Sarum," London, printed by Richard Pynson, in 1507, at the expense of Margaret, mother of Henry VII., (on vellum, with the date in the colophon, unique in this condition; the Marquis of Hastings's copy.) £175.

Breydenbach's "Peregrinationes ad Montem Sion," &c., Mentz, 1486, the first Latin edition, with the original wood cuts intact, £60.

Petrus Carmelianus's "Carmen," London, Pynson, about 1514, (relating to the marriage of the third daughter of Henry VII.,) £160. This was the Jolley copy, which fetched £41 10s. in 1851. Only one other copy on vellum is known, the Grenville, in the British Museum.

Columna's "Hypnerotamachia Poliphili," Venice, Aldus, 1499, first edition, £78.

Dekker's "Satiro Mastrix," London, 1602, (the satire in which Ben Jonson is ridiculed under the name of Horace,) £95. Dekker's "Dead Term," London, 1608, (title mended,) £31.

"Dictes and Sayings," Wynkyn de Worde, 1528, £35.

Glanville's "De Proprietatibus Rerum," translated by John of Trevisa, printed by Wynkyn de Worde about 1496, first edition, and fine copy, £212.

St. Jerome's Epistles in Italian, by Matheo da Farraro, (slightly imperfect,) 1497, £40.

"Horae B. V. M.," illuminated book of hours, on vellum, with eighteen miniatures, (fine manuscript of the fifteenth century,) £270; another, also with eighteen miniatures, a beautiful manuscript in perfect condition, £145; a Sarum Book of Hours, manuscript, on vellum, Latin and English, twelve miniatures, (fifteenth century,) £80.

"Hortus Sanitatis," first French translation, printed by Verard about 1501, (the Yemeniz and Hazard copy, bound by Derome,) £69.

Josephus's "Antiquitates Judaearum," manuscript of the tenth century, £69.

"Le Manuel des Dames," printed by Verara, (the Yemeni copy,) £100.

Massinger's "Believe As You List," 1631, the original manuscript from which the play was first edited, by the Percy Society, £69.

Mercurius Britannicus," (a Parliamentary newspaper, complete,) London, 1643-5, £39.

Meschinot's "Les Lunettes des Princes," Paris, printed by Du Pre, about 1496, £30.

A collection of ten ancient illuminated miniatures cut from Service Books, £106.

"Missale Magantinense," printed by P. Schoeffer, 1483, £38.

"Missale Romanum," illuminated manuscript of the fifteenth century, £49.

"Officium B. V. M.," &c., manuscript on vellum, illuminated, fifteenth century, £139.

Pliny Jenson's edition of the "Historiarum Naturalium" of 1472, £24 10s.

Thurocz's "Chronica Hungarica," 1488, first edition, very rare, £65.

"Der Ritter vom Thurn," Basel, 1493, £41.

Whetstone's "Mirror for Magistrates of Cities," London, 1584, £22.

American Poetry to be Sold.

It has finally been determined by Brown University of Providence, R. I., that a sale shall be made of duplicate items in the famous G. Fiske Harris collection—undoubtedly the most extensive and valuable in existence—and the items will come under the hammer at John Anderson, Jr.'s, auction rooms, 34 West Thirtieth Street, some time in January, probably toward the end of the month.

As is well known, the nucleus of this notable gathering of American poetry was obtained by purchase from the library of Albert G. Greene. Caleb Fiske Harris, the purchaser, then set himself the task of forming a representative collection of native verse, and from that time until the day of his untimely death in 1891, he searched the market, both American and foreign, for specimens of the work of our early poets. The wonderfully complete collection now resting on the shelves in rooms especially built for it in Brown University is a monument to his discriminating taste, indefatigable energy, and liberal expenditure. It is due to the generosity of Mr. Harris's cousin, the late Senator Henry B. Anthony of Rhode Island, that the collection is now in appreciative hands, he having purchased it en bloc from the heirs and presented it (with his own fine library added) to the university.

Being formed promiscuously, and from three different sources, it will readily be understood that there are necessarily a large number of duplicate volumes in the collection.

Hence the coming sale, which will bring upon the market these items, among which are many rarities not in the McKee collection and a large number which do not ordinarily come into the auction room. It may be said, indeed, that it is only through the fortunate chance of such a sale that collectors will have the opportunity of securing certain items usually called "unobtainable" by the book dealer. In addition, there are such great rarities as Whittier's "Moll Pitcher," (a fine copy, uncut save at the top, where the binder has slightly trimmed the edge,) and other American first editions of equal interest and value.

Hints for Home Reading.*

For those whose New Year's resolutions include a plan for systematic reading, as well as from the interest of the subjects treated in the series of papers on books and their proper use, opening the volume, this little book will be found of much interest as well as of practical assistance.

The volume contains a carefully classified list of nearly 3,000 books, selected from all departments of literature. The American Library Association prepared for the Chicago Exhibition of 1893 a model library of 5,000 volumes especially adapted for a small public library, the books included having been chosen by a committee from lists suggested by about seventy-five of the leading librarians of the country. A catalogue of these books was afterward issued, and from these lists, as well as from information contained in the "Warner Library" and Putnam's "Suggestions for Household Libraries," the present "Book Buyer's Guide" has been made up. The present lists will be found all the more valuable from the fact that the publishers' names and the publication prices of the various books are added, the latter being usually subject to discount. Where several editions of one book are to be had, the one selected is that decided to be cheapest and at the same time best. There is also added a list of books of reference sold by subscription only, of which the prices are not given for the reason that they are subject to change from time to time. The book also contains about sixty pages for recording books read, blank except as to a printed form, showing title, author, publisher, sketch of contents, and comment, which should be found very useful by readers of a systematic nature.

The book is edited, with an introduction by Lyman Abbott, and contains a dozen bookish essays, which will be found well worth reading by all. In his introduction, Mr. Abbott says that a library is quite as essential to a home as is its dining room and kitchen; even should your home consist of but one room, pick out a corner for your library and use it. "Every man ought to provide for the brain as well as for the stomach." He also reminds us that good private libraries can be formed with time and patience, (and, it might be added, occasional small self-denials,) at very little cost; adding that his introduction was written in the midst of a fairly good private library—for working purposes—of a little over 3,000 volumes, begun many years ago, on a salary of $1,000 a year, "with five books, a commentary in four volumes and a dictionary. The best libraries are not made, they grow." He adds a great deal of valuable advice in small compass; to buy first the books you cannot borrow from public libraries or otherwise, adding at once the books you wish to read at the moment. "One book read being worth a dozen looked at. No book being possessed till it is read." Have a place for your library, one shelf gathered together being better than twice that number of books scattered over the house.

The papers which follow were originally written for The Christian Union, and are now published in book form with such modifications as were found necessary to make the volume homogeneous. Many of the papers included will be found charming in their bookish spirit and suggestiveness. M. F. Sweetzer writes of "What the People Read," followed by Charles Dudley Warner's "Why Young People Read Trash." Mr. Warner says there are, after all, comparatively few households in which the reading habit is much in evidence, reminding us that many people who would not hesitate to spend $2 on a dinner will wait six months to borrow a 50-cent book. He finally decides that the main reason for young people reading trash lies in the fact:

Their parents, or older people about them, either have not the habit of reading, or they also read trash. In such households as I have described, where the elders go about declaring that there is nothing to read, the children catch the tone and think there is nothing to read—that is, nothing except the latest story book or the latest paper. In the lower strata of society, where the mother has neither time nor inclination to read anything, and the father passes over The Police Gazette, it is quite natural that his son should take The Boy's Own story paper about ruffians and burglars. The short of it is that the children in this country follow their elders. And I suspect that the vast majority of people care little for reading, except as it furnishes them a smattering of news or gives them a temporary excitement.

The two following papers by F. B. Perkins treat of "What to Read" and "Plans for Reading," Cyrus Hamlin following with a second paper on the same subject. Chapter VI. contains an extract stenographic reprint of a conversation between Henry Ward Beecher and "Laicus," as to the former's method of reading and the presentation of the results of reading; while Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie discourses in his usual charming manner on "The Art of Reading."

Reading is mental traveling through regions far more various and attractive than any which the longest routes of terrestrial journeyings afford. * * * To get the best results from reading, one must give himself up to it; * * * every object but in printed page must be forgotten. * * * To sit in a railway car, and by opening the pages of a book to transport one's self in a second into the age of Pericles or the gardens of the Medici at Florence, is the modern version of Aladdin's lamp, and makes one master of treasures more rare and lustrous than those which adorn the palaces of Bagdad.

Edward Everett Hale writes on the "Choice of Books," followed by Joseph Cook's "How to Make Dull Boys Read," which paper will be found full of practical suggestions, such, for instance, as the emphasis laid upon the fact that parental influence is far stronger than outside suggestion; followed by practical hints as to the preservation of the results of reading, by the same author; while best of all, for the furtherance of the result the volume aims at, will be found the concluding paper, extremely practical and direct in its bearings, Lyman Abbott's "Hints for People that Do Not Read." Those in whom the reading habit is strongly developed need no assistance, and much of the best in the foregoing papers really appeals most strongly to those who need it least; but this paper is intended to and does point the way to those who do not read, giving hints as to the selection of subjects, the proper use of time, the choice of books or tools, Mr. Abbott finally adding: "Where there is a will, there is a way. He or she that can find no time for study has little real heart for it."

*HINTS FOR HOME READING. A Series of Papers on Books and Their Use. By Charles Dudley Warner, H. W. Mabie, E. E. Hale, and others. Edited, with an introduction by Lyman Abbott, &c., including a "Book Buyer's Guide" and "Book Record." New York: Charles L. Bowman. 1900.

Estimates of Paul Jones by Historians.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In connection with the well-deserved scoring given to Mr. Morley for classing John Paul Jones as a pirate, it may interest the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW to know how our own most famous writers of naval history have treated the "founder of the American Navy."

In Roosevelt's "Naval War of 1812," on Page 27, will be found this sentence: "Men still talked of Biddle's daring cruises and Barney's stubborn fights, or told of Scotch Paul and the grim work they had who followed his fortunes." In 1898 Capt. A. T. Mahan contributed to Scribner's Magazine two articles on "John Paul Jones in the Revolution." The opening sentence of the first article runs as follows: "It is a somewhat singular circumstance that the most renowned battle of the United States Navy during the Revolutionary War—one of the most illustrious, also, fought at any time under any flag—while it certainly and deservedly redounds to the glory of America, represents, above all, the remarkable personal qualities of a single man, who at that period of his career rather disavowed than rejoiced in the name of American." Further on, speaking of the crew of the Bon Homme Richard, Capt. Mahan says: "The cosmopolitan character of the ship's company is sufficiently apparent to have satisfied even Jones's wide sympathies as a citizen of the world." One more quotation shall suffice. Near the end of the last article is this: "So the Citizen of the World passed into the service of the Autocrat of all the Russias."

It seems fair to say that Capt. Mahan gives as a reason for his attitude toward the great Captain the letter which John Paul Jones wrote to the Countess of Selkirk. To me this is a most interesting fact—a sailor takes seriously a letter written by a sailor like John Paul Jones to a woman!

Because of the universal interest in the great Captain, I beg leave to call attention to the fact that the prejudice against John Paul Jones is not, strictly speaking, British; it is English. Of the feeling of the Irish I need say nothing, and to show the true feeling of the Scotch, let me quote the words of the writer who, better than any other man of his day, knew a hero when he saw him—the writer who, of all who have labored in the nineteenth century, has but three peers and no superior—Thomas Carlyle. In Volume I, Chapter 3, of "The French Revolution," read this:

On thee, too, for country's sake, O Chevalier John Paul, be a word spent, or misspent! In faded naval uniform, Paul Jones lingers visible here; like a wine-skin from which the wine is all drawn. Like the ghost of himself! Low is his once loud bruit; scarcely audible, save, with extreme tedium, in Ministerial ante-chambers, in this or the other charitable dining-room mindful of the past. What changes; culminatings and declinings! Not now, poor Paul, thou lookest wistful over the Solway brine, by the foot of the native Criffel, into blue mountainous Cumberland, into blue Infinitude; environed with thrift, with humble friendliness; thyself, young fool, longing to be aloft from it, or even to be away from it. Yes, beyond that sapphire Promontory, which men name St. Bees, which is not sapphire either, but dull sandstone, when one gets close to it, there is a world. Which world thou too shalt taste of! From yonder White Haven rise his smoke-clouds; ominous though ineffectual. Proud Forth quakes at his bellying sails; had not the wind suddenly shifted. Flamborough reapers, homegoing, pause on the hillside; for what sulphur-cloud is that that defaces the sleek sea; sulphur-cloud spitting streaks of fire? A sea cock-fight it is, and of the hottest; where British Serapis and French-American Bon Homme Richard do lash and throttle each other, in their fashion; and so the desperate valour has suffocated the deliberate, and Paul Jones too is of the Kings of the Sea!"

If an inscription for a monument to John Paul were to be chosen, is there any discriminating American patriot who would hesitate between the words of British Carlyle and those of the American writers quoted?

JOHN R. SPEARS.

Northwood, Herkimer County, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1900.

SAINTS AND SINNERS.

Eugene Field's New Year's Banquet to Them in Chicago.

Of the many literary pranks with which the name of Eugene Field is connected, one of the most innocent and amusing was the "Saints and Sinners" entertainment given just ten years ago next Monday night to that band of congenial spirits whose eccentricities had conferred renown upon the corner of McClurg & Co.'s bookstore which was reserved for the sale of rare volumes. That corner and those who assembled there were a never-failing source of inspiration to Field. Clergymen, physicians, actors, newspaper men—men of all professions who loved books and the company of book lovers made that particular corner a kind of club for their leisure hours, and Field, with characteristic wit, in a happy moment dubbed the coterie "The Saints and Sinners"—the first title of course referring to the wearers of the cloth. Satires of individual members of the group and of imaginary meetings of the bibliomaniacs furnished Field with intense amusement, and his pen with constant and delightful occupation. So amusing were the sketches that they were copied far and wide by the press, and the "corner" and the choice spirits who gathered there became well known throughout the land, while the humorous accounts of their meetings which he wrote and many of which were entirely imaginary, were often received with the utmost seriousness—to the huge delight of their genial author.

The most interesting event in the history of the famous corner—which, by the way, was destroyed by fire last year—was planned by Field for New Year's eve in 1890, and to it all the choice spirits whose names he had so freely used, and many others, were invited to speed the parting of the dying year and welcome the dawn of the new. The invitations read thus:

> "Saints' and Sinners' Corner."
>
> Dec. 31, 1890.
>
> Be there! | 10:30 P. M. sharp!

The meeting opened with an informal entertainment of story telling and recitations, Melville E. Stone being in the chair, and an extremely merry gathering it was. Field was in the very highest spirits over the success of his peculiar "watch-night" meeting. At the first stroke of the midnight hour, to the great surprise of those holding high revel in the corner, the lights suddenly went out, leaving the room in total darkness, and from a far-off corner of the store came a voice, in deep sepulchral tones uttering the following verses, which had been written especially for the occasion:

Dear wife, last midnight while I read
The tomes you so despise,
A spectre rose beside my bed
And spake in this true wise:
"From Canaan's beatific coast
I've come to visit thee,
For I am Frognall Dibdin's ghost,"
Says Dibdin's ghost to me.

I bade him welcome and we twain
Discussed with buoyant hearts
The various things that appertain
To bibliomaniac arts.
"Since you are fresh from t'other side,
Pray tell me of that host
That treasured books before they died?"
Says I to Dibdin's ghost.

"They've entered into perfect rest;
For in the life they've won
There are no auctions to molest,
No creditors to dun.
Their heavenly rapture has no bounds
Beside that Jasper sea;
It is a joy unknown to Lowndes,"
Says Dibdin's ghost to me.

Much I rejoiced to hear him speak
Of biblio-bliss above,
For I am one of those who seek
What bibliomaniacs love.
"But tell me, for I long to hear,
What doth concern me most—
Are wives admitted to that sphere?"
Says I to Dibdin's ghost.

"The women folk are few up there;
For 'twere not fair, you know,
That they our heavenly joy should share
Who vex us here below.
The few are those who have been kind
To husbands such as we;
They knew our fads and didn't mind,"
Says Dibdin's ghost to me.

"But what of those who scold at us
When we would read in bed?
Or, wanting victuals, make a fuss
If we buy books instead?
And what of those who've dusted not
Our motley pride and boast—
Shall they profane that sacred spot?"
Says I to Dibdin's ghost.

"Oh, no! they tread that other path,
Which leads where torments roll,
And worms—yes, bookworms!—vent their wrath
Upon the guilty soul.
Untouched of bibliomaniac grace
That saveth such as we,
They wallow in that dreadful place,"
Says Dibdin's ghost to me.

"To my dear wife will I recite
What things I've heard you say;
She'll let me read the books by night
She's let me buy by day.
For we together by and by
Would join that heavenly host;
She's earned a rest as well as I,"
Says I to Dibdin's ghost.

At the conclusion of the recitation, and while the last line was still echoing through the room, the lights again shone forth and revealed the unknown reciter and author in the person of Eugene Field. Only a very few had been let into the secret, and the surprise was complete. Congratulations were showered upon him by the jolly gathering, and good-fellowship reigned supreme. Illuminated menus suddenly made their appearance among the assembled bibliophiles in all sorts of informal ways—some lounging on counters, some on chairs, but most on empty boxes brought up from the cellar to serve as seats. No gathering of schoolboys could have been more hilarious, more irresponsible, more given up to the innocent joy of the moment. A huge bowl of choice punch had been prepared for the saints, and there was abundant stimulation of a more potent kind for the incorrigible sinners. The menu was a generous one and contained many toothsome dishes appropriate for a bohemian gathering of this kind.

When the feast had come to an end and the party were lingering over their coffee and cigars, Field rummaged around in another part of the store until he found an autograph album. This he brought to the improvised banquet hall with great glee, and in his merriest voice requested that every one present at the "watch-night" services inscribe therein a memorial, grave or gay, of the jolly occasion, himself dedicating the volume with an impromptu verse in his happiest vein, and this album was one of the most cherished of the many interesting things in the famous corner which went up in smoke at the burning of the store in February, 1899. When the session finally came to an end the morning hours of the day ushering in the new year had well advanced, and as the last song was sung and overcoats and hats were donned for the street, one and all re-echoed the sentiment of Paul du Chaillu, who declared with emphasis that he had never enjoyed the birth of a new year more than that spent in the company of Eugene Field and the "Saints and Sinners" of Chicago.

J. FRANCIS.

The Annals of Fairyland.*

It is hardly to be supposed that the children of the present generation, for whose edification the present volume can be warmly recommended, realize how rich they are, not only in beautiful stories, but also in the wealth of detail lavished upon the preparation of volumes intended primarily for their gratification.

The present volume, "The True Annals of Fairyland," which is delightfully edited by William Canton, presents indeed new candidates for favor as well as many old friends in a new garb, a reading of which carries us back to the days when these stories were our greatest delight, while a strong feeling of envy arises that we, too, could not have possessed these annals in their present delightful garb.

The arrangement of the book is somewhat unique. Another thousand and one nights; it being supposed to be the record found in an old manuscript volume. "The Book of Heria, King of the Britons," describing that King and his marriage to a Queen so beautiful "it is hard to find words in which to tell of her sweetness and the beauty of her youth," the festivities consequent upon this marriage, during which, upon a pause in the dance, a trumpet was blown to insure silence, and the King arose and said:

"As it hath been with us in the dark Winter nights from of old, so shall it be with us now in the clear Summer nights since the Queen wills it, for in the Winter days, as we sit by the friendly warmth of the fire, we tell many tales, pleasant or sad, so each night of this our marriage feast shall some one or other tell a tale that it will be good to remember when all we have grown old. Now, therefore, consider among yourselves what tales shall be told, ancient or new, for there be among you many of our friends who come from lands over seas, and these doubtless will tell new tales."

The present volume contains the tales told by these guests, in which lovers, old and young, of fairy lore, will find many familiar titles, "Little Snow White," "Cinderella," "King Lear," "The Argonauts," as well as charming titles, such as "The Soaring Lark," "The Princess on the Glass Mountain," "The Brier Rose"—a new name for an old tale—"The Dead Mother," "The Doom of the Children of Lir," "The Thirst of the Standing Stones," in fact, a charming selection from the folk lore or fairy tales of all countries and times.

But the most delightful feature of the book—at least to its grown-up readers—is the excellence of its mechanical details. The book is profusely illustrated with full-page and text drawings by the well-known English illustrator, Charles Robinson, who first became known to us through his charming work upon Robert Louis Stevenson's delightful "Child's Garden of Verses." From the present volume's blue cover with pretty decorative designs in gold, through the entire book, these illustrations will be found all that could be desired. The designs for the cover linings, in faded yellow greens, with an indicated space on one page for the happy recipient's name, is fine; while the false titles, list of illustrations, table of contents, vignette heading to the dedication, title page, and frontispiece, show delightful designs printed in colors.

There will be found about twenty-five charming full-page illustrations in black and white included in its pages, while innumerable text cuts will be found scattered all through the volume, all so good it would seem almost impossible to single out individual instances for special mention; while all through the book will be found the most charming initials, head and tail pieces, bits of border, and decorative vignettes, which should make the volume a treasure to all its happy owners.

Mr. Canton dedicates the book to the Dent children, sons of the publishers, in so charming a fashion that, to indicate the character of the present volume, we cannot do better than borrow from its compilers' words. After assuring these young gentlemen that King Heria, although not to be found mentioned in histories, must have existed, because "the writers of fairy tales are always truthful and trustworthy," even granting the fact that King Heria's "Annals"—an undoubtedly rare book—which cannot even be found listed in the catalogue of the British Museum, is seldom seen, yet he trusts the boys to whom he is writing, and all other children may be willing to take his word for the existence of this wonderful volume, and enjoy the tales therefrom printed for the first time, as well as others included in the old manuscript book of King Heria, which seem to have a familiar ring. Of the latter, Mr. Canton writes:

When I began to edit these annals for your delectation, I was surprised to find that this Book of King Heria contained some stories which I had read in other fairy books. But on thinking the matter over I came to the conclusion that there was a very simple explanation. I do not suppose that the writers of the other fairy books ever saw "King Heria's Annals," for it is a very rare work, but they may have discovered a number of manuscript pages in some old library or in the carved oak chests of some ancient mansion, and these pages may have contained the stories I speak of. Learned men and explorers discover old writings in that way almost every day. Another explanation is that they may have heard several of the tales told by old people, who in their turn had heard them told by their grandmothers, who in their turn had heard them told by their grandmothers, and so on right away back to the King's own time. And you know how careful people are to tell a story of this kind in the very same words in which they heard it told.

"THE TRUE ANNALS OF FAIRY LAND. Edited by William Canton. Illustrated by Charles Robinson. The Reign of King Hart. [illegible] London: J. M. Dent & Co.

Mountain Playmates.*

For the first eleven chapters this book appears to belong to the large and increasing class of literature prompted solely by what an English writer has recently called "the cult of the country." It is the chronicle of two townspeople's doings upon an abandoned farm in the White Mountain region, and is told with the gusto that goes with a first time, a novel experiment, and a self-conscious abandonment to unconventional life. Everything is in the nature of a surprise—the primitive methods of the rural shopkeepers, the bald and dreary aspect of New Hampshire farmhouses, the dangers of a wasps' nest, the pleasures of blueberrying, the resemblance of bird notes to human language, the whole Summer pageant seen with unaccustomed eyes. A certain loquacity and tendency to moralize mar the style of the writer, whose frank egoism is not offensive, but who lacks the simple and inexhaustible passion for the kind earth and the beauty thereof by which such nature lovers as William Morris was have been inspired. There are hints throughout, however, which show kinship with Morris on the side of his most remarkable quality—his joy, that is, in working with his hands. The author not only luxuriates in planning but in creating her home. She hesitates neither to take the job of shingling the house out of the hands of the workmen, nor to burn over the grass lands, nor to do genuine woodsman's work in the forest. She comes near realizing the Morris ideal, in fact, of the workman who takes the same pleasure in his handiwork, however humble, that an artist takes in his art. And the twelfth chapter proves her title to fellowship with the great Kelmscott Company. It is called "The Enchanted Rug," which rug turns out to be the native "hooked" rug of New England transformed by the taste and somewhat hastily acquired skill of the author into a handsomely designed and colored carpeting, "hooked" by the villagers, and attracting the attention of art-loving urbanites. We feel that we could perhaps have spared some pages of the author's amiable but not very enlivening philosophy to make room for a more detailed description of her delightful craft, and for the interesting vicissitudes in carrying it on that are merely hinted at.

After a number of Summers in their chosen region, the "Playmates," as they dubbed themselves, decided to try a Winter in the country. The value of the author's report concerning its charm may possibly be affected by her warmth of heart, or even more by her warmth of blood, but her personal impression prompts her to "boom" her little corner of New Hampshire with all the ardor of a Western pioneer. "I believe the time will come," she says, "when invalids will seek this region because of its equable, moderate temperature. I know nothing equal to it elsewhere, for, though there are other places that are milder, this advantage is offset by an excess of rain and cloudy weather. Those places which have, perhaps, as many clear days, suffer either extreme cold or drought. This climate combines the blandness of New York City with the clear, invigorating weather of the Northwest." "I presume," she wisely adds, "this condition does not exist throughout the State, as our situation is peculiarly favorable, in that the mountains and foothills of Maine on the east shelter us from the dreaded coast storms, and the Sandwich and White Mountain ranges on the north and west cut off the inland storms and cold waves that are bred in the lake region and Canada, so that in our vicinity we have only our own weather to contend with."

It will probably be many a year before New Hampshire has a historian at once so gifted and so devoted as old Hampshire had in the great Gilbert White, but when he comes he will have no difficulty in finding an intervale that will amply repay his study, and may be made to blossom like the rose upon the pages of a natural history. In the meantime such forerunners as Mrs. Albee are making the public acquainted with the advantages of the rugged little State as a place in which to lead "an idyllic life in isolated retirement, where there is light and space enough for the soul to expand."

*MOUNTAIN PLAYMATES. By Helen R. Albee. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 271. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1900. $1.50.

Names of Seven Letters.

C. S. HARTWELL, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Mr. Converse Cleaves of Philadelphia writes me as follows: 'Replying to your interesting query in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, I submit the following short names (composed of seven letters) of world-famous men, in addition to your curious list of "John Hay, Seth Low, Asa Gray, and Neal Dow":

"'(1) John Jay, (fl. 1745-1829,) American statesman and diplomat.

"'(2) John Gay, fl. 1688-1732,) English poet, buried in Westminster Abbey.

"'(3) Jacob Fox, (fl. 1611-1697,) English Protestant clergyman, and author of "Book of Martyrs."

"'(4) John Fym, (fl. 1554-1625,) English statesman and writer.

"'(5) John Kay, (fl. 1742-1826,) Scottish miniature painter and engraver.

"'(6) John Ray, (fl. 1628-1705,) English botanist and geologist.

"'(7) [illegible]

"Among the Muskrooms," by R. M. Dallas and C. A. Durgin, which was recently published by Dodge Biddle, is essentially a book for beginners; it is thoroughly suitable in size, but the manner in which the subject is treated makes the [illegible]

BOOKS OF THE MOMENT

A Notable Biography, Two Successful Novels, and a Timely History.

When a biographical work or a character study goes through more than two or three editions, you can make up your mind that it is something out of the ordinary.

Lord Rosebery's

Napoleon—
The Last Phase

which was published only seven weeks ago, is now in its *sixth* edition. It is a scholarly and brilliantly written study by an Englishman who is broad enough to admit the errors of his own countrymen and the virtues of others.

* * * * * * *

A single order brought in by one of our salesmen yesterday called for 2,500 copies of Mrs. Ward's

Eleanor

These figures may convey more to you when we remind you as we did once before that there are hundreds of novels published every year the entire sale of which does not equal that single order.

This book is by far Mrs. Ward's best work, and that is no faint praise, placing Eleanor as it does above both "Robert Elsmere" and "David Grieve."

* * * * * * *

Next to Eleanor the most successful of our new novels is Mr. Zangwill's latest

The Mantle of Elijah

Aside from the fact that this is an intensely strong and dramatic story, the anti-imperialistic arguments which it contains make it particularly interesting at this time, although they pertain to England's policy and not our own.

* * * * * * *

Again a word of reminder that the only complete and up-to-date book on the canal matter is

The Nicaragua Canal

by W. E. Simmons. It contains the text of the canal bill and a large folding, bird's-eye view of the canal. It is a history of the work from its beginning up to date.

Napoleon,	$3.00	Eleanor,	$1.50
The Mantle of Elijah,	$1.50	The Nicaragua Canal,	$1.75

HARPER & BROTHERS

FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1900.

TEACHING HOW TO WRITE.

If one were to predict the leading change that will be made in our system of college education in the coming century, it would not be rash to say that it will take the form of an increase in the practical nature of the instruction afforded. In saying this we do not lose sight of the fact that the feature of the change most characteristic of the last century's history of our college curriculums has taken this same form. To indicate this it is only necessary to point to the increase of colleges in which technical instruction is the feature, the growth of the scientific departments of our older institutions, and the constant broadening of elective courses, which permit a student to select branches that will bear most directly on his future calling. If we contrast the course at Yale to-day with that prescribed in President Stiles's time, for instance, we can see at a glance how far this progress has gone.

But that we have reached the limit of this progress no one who has studied the subject will contend. Even in the colleges that make the most direct claim to superiority in fitting young men directly for business pursuits, the influence of the old system is still felt as a sort of safety brake against too radical an alteration. Agricultural colleges do not profess to be able to supply graduates who can step from the college to the farm and fill the places of farm managers. In technical institutions like Lehigh, the students are not allowed much time in the shops, on the theory that it will be better employed in mastering the necessary information contained in the text books, which, once obtained, will best allow the work of the shop to come in due order. Without attempting to decide just how far this theory is sound, it is safe to say that there is room here for such progress as has been made in the same direction in the past.

No branch of our college courses has attracted more attention in recent years than that which is embraced under the general heading of "English." As the dead languages have been placed to a greater degree in the optional list, the importance of practical instruction in English has received greater recognition. Harvard, for instance, has asked for a report on the subject by a committee of what might be called experts. The requirements in this branch, in the entrance examinations, have been increased. The growing undergraduate interest in the intercollegiate debates shows that the students themselves are eager to be led along new lines.

No persons have a more thorough appreciation of the impractical character of much of the college instruction in writing English than the editors of metropolitan newspapers. Thirty years ago the number of college graduates who wended their way at once to the newspaper office was few; to-day it is so large that in some offices the college men comprise a great majority of the staff of reporters. But editors find that, while these graduates supply good material for training, the man who, when he enters an office, can furnish a simple report that does not require careful "editing" before it is fitted for the columns of the paper is so rare an acquisition that, once discovered, he is looked upon as a prize. What a newspaper requires in most reports of the day's doings is a concise statement of facts or a simple description of an occurrence. This the young graduate is not prepared to write. And his deficiency is due largely to the character of the instruction he has received.

"Composition" writing in colleges where there has not been a recent radical change, has been not only impractical but neglected. Students are apt to look on it as one of the "snaps" of the course, requiring no severe application, especially as the library is at hand to provide all necessary ideas. The subjects treated are almost always selected by the instructor with the intention primarily, not to get from the student the best possible production in the way of literary work, but to induce him to add to his knowledge by giving careful study to some subject that otherwise might not come under his notice. The result is a rush to the book shelves as soon as the subjects are announced, and a "composition" that demonstrates the writer's powers of absorption and condensation rather than any skill in what may be broadly called literature.

The remedy for all this which the newspaper editor would suggest would be a choice of subjects that would render the library, for this purpose, useless, and would compel the student to exercise his own powers of composition. These subjects would be simply descriptive. Instead of asking him to express his ideas on the relative merits of Dickens and Thackeray, "The Influence of War on Literature," "State Sovereignty and Centralization," or "The Morality of Caesarism," (these subjects are taken from a commencement programme,) suppose that he was directed to describe a notable piece of local scenery, a day's ride on his wheel, some important local event of recent occurrence, a new building going up on the campus. The first result of this change would be the presentation of a piece of writing that would be literally original. As such it would indicate to the intelligent instructor at a glance the writer's leading imperfections, and thus give room for intelligent and useful criticism. To the student it would present a task vastly harder than any which he might try to accomplish with the assistance of the library. It would teach him at the start the difficulty of such writing, and, if he had journalism in view as an occupation, would put him on track of his necessary requirements. "Fine writing" and florid rhetoric would at once appear ridiculous, if attempted—and what young writer does not attempt them?—and the elementary idea of true literary style would be engrafted.

A leading New England college has always stood by the theory that its duty is to give young men a sufficient equipment in the various branches taught so that they will be able to go on with any one of them they may select. The believers in this theory may not take kindly to the idea that a student's "composition" should help him only to learn to "write," instead of exciting his interest in some subject, and so induce him to study it further. These opponents, however, are simply subordinating the means to the end, and the fight for better instruction in the line indicated must overcome them. It would be a great help in this direction if some Yale graduate would, as a feature of the coming bicentennial celebration in New Haven, present a small fund, the income from which would be given as a prize yearly for the best composition by an undergraduate, the competing article to be purely descriptive. This would enforce the practice of this kind of literary work, and its influence would be felt directly.

AN EXHAUSTLESS MINE.

The present writer recently received from a concern in one of the States of the Middle West a circular of flattering tenure. It informed him that a "bureau" had elected that from five to fifty pages of his literary production be preserved in permanent form in "The Library of American Literature," and he was requested to submit such material as he might desire, which would be passed upon by the editors, and he would be duly notified of its acceptance. His full appreciation of this opportunity was assumed and his compliance was kindly requested within thirty days.

As the present writer's literary productions have been mostly confined to a newspaper, and could with difficulty be identified even by himself, he was at some loss to understand what had earned him this opportunity for "permanent" preservation thereof. He was enlightened in some degree by a small slip inclosed with the circular, which contained the supplementary information that "the only expense required of contributors is a charge of one dollar per page to cover partial cost of collecting and editing." For the purposes of the publishers of the "library" it would seem that any directory of writers or even a less authentic list of possible "contributors" would serve. It seems to be a question not of quality of writing or distinction in the writer so much as of anxiety on his part to see his "productions" printed in books, and, in the language of the enticing circular, "snatched from oblivion and preserved in permanent form for all time." Any gentleman or lady with from five to fifty dollars to invest, and $3.75 to give for the volume (to be had separate) in which his or her talent is embalmed, can apparently gratify a not uncommon ambition, provided the "editors" prove complaisant, of which there is not much room for doubt.

We have no desire to speak harshly or even disrespectfully of this enterprise, though Mr. Stedman, whose title has been taken, may have ground for more than criticism. It is an open and straight bid for contributions from human vanity, and though it makes a somewhat novel draft on that vast fund, it betrays no intention to deceive. It is true that the "library" may never get itself printed, but there is no definite promise that it will be printed. The printing and the circulation of the volumes, for admission to which the "contributors" are invited to pay, are matters as to which he must take his chances. No sane man is likely to suppose that a work thus made up would have any sale except among the authors of its contents, and if he is willing to pay for the possibility of fame within those limits, we do not see that he has any cause for complaint. The feast to which he is bidden is like that of the convocation of politic worms to which Polonius was consigned by Hamlet, "not where he eats, but where he is eaten." He is entirely free to accept or decline it.

Nor have we any intention to condemn the sentiment on which the promoters of this enterprise rely for their profits. It is not a very noble one, but it is excessively common, and we suppose that it is ineradicable. The satirists of Rome made bitter fun of it. Rostand's figure of the pastry cook Raguenau throwing his wares away in return for the flattery of hungry poets and critics is taken from the annals of the seventeenth century. There was at one time in this country—it may exist yet for aught we know—a weekly that got a large circulation by printing wholly voluntary contributions. It would be idle to scold against a folly so deep rooted. It is said that three-fourths of those who embark in mercantile business fail. The percentage in "literature" is surely as great. If the unfortunate are willing to purchase a semblance—though it be a shabby semblance—of consolatory fame, and can afford it, it is their own concern.

UNLITERARY OPERA LIBRETTOS.

No doubt many of those who go to the opera at this period of the year are often filled with astonishment when they read the librettos of the operas. It must seem to them at times as if these play books were the work of honest yeomen in the dull Winter season in the spare hours between taking care of the horses and the cattle. They certainly do not read as if they had been written by men of literary distinction. And yet since the opera is a form, and a very high one, of the poetic drama, there is every reason why the libretto should be a good piece of writing, and indeed it ought to be a poetic drama in itself.

In some cases this is so with the original work. For instance, Boito's "Mefistofele" is a decidedly poetic piece of literature, and it reproduces the spirit of Goethe's "Faust" much more sincerely than does the more popular book of Gounod's opera, which was written by two theatrical tinkers, Messrs. Barbier and Carre. In the modern field of Italian opera the only truly literary librettos are those of Boito, who made the books of "Otello" and "Falstaff" for Verdi. In making these he clung as closely as possible to Shakespeare, and the result is that when the translations are made for the use of auditors not acquainted with the Italian tongue the English is found to be for the most part that of Shakespeare himself.

Opera librettos by Shakespeare are, of course, not to be picked up every day, nor are librettists with sufficient self-effacement and devotion to art to preserve the original in their adaptations to be secured often. Yet it would not be at all difficult to get better work than that usually done. For example, the translations employed in the recent season of opera in English at the Metropolitan were generally absurd. They were the work of hacks of the most mechanical mind, and they left not a spark of the feeling of their originals in the words sung by the artists endeavoring to create a taste for opera in the vernacular. Of course, the cause of all these deficiencies is not difficult to discover. The managers will not pay to have the work done by men who could do it well. They are always anxious to get as much profit as possible out of an opera season, and a good libretto writer or poetic translator is not to be had for the mere song which these gentlemen are willing to pay.

Consequently the public must continue to read, and, in the case of opera in English, to hear the silly and stupid translations which are now in the market. About the only really good ones are those of the Boito books and the Wagner music dramas, and the latter might easily be improved.

LITERATURE IN GAUDY ANNALS.

Reading the other day an article which referred to a charming class of books as "gaudy annuals," the interest of which was confined to their showy covers and fine paper, the beauty of the book being all on the outside, while the letterpress was entirely the work of people quite unknown to the present generation, let a word be said in behalf of these books, beloved of our grandmothers, and may we not add by our mothers also?

Who has not seen and longed to possess carefully treasured copies of these dainty little volumes, which, perhaps, bear the original owners' names in gold letters on the morocco covers? The letterpress and illustrations of these little volumes are most interesting, almost every number containing the work of well-known men and women, while the illustrations are usually the work of the most famous engravers of the day.

It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that many a well-known poem or short story, the work of our best writers, came out originally in these despised gaudy annuals. Notably this is the case with Tennyson; "Stanzas," afterward incorporated in his "Maud," made its first appearance as early as 1837 in The Tribute, although not appearing in finished book form until 1855.

The Gem, a literary annual published in London in 1831, contained three poems by Tennyson never reprinted except by R. H. Shepherd in "The Lover's Tale, and Other Poems Now First Collected," privately issued in 1875 in an edition limited to fifty copies, which was suppressed through Tennyson's instigation. The titles of these poems are "No More," "Anacreontics," and "A Fragment," which may also be found in the American edition of Tennyson's "Poems," published by the Harpers in 1872, thus making all of these books rank as desirable first editions of that poet. Friendship's Offering, 1832, contained a sonnet by Tennyson commencing "Me my own fate to lasting sorrow doometh," the same volume containing a sonnet by Frederick Tennyson. Friendship's Offering for 1833 contained a sonnet by Alfred Tennyson, "Check every outflash, every rude sally." In The Keepsake for 1837 appears Tennyson's "St. Agnes," reprinted in "Poems," 1842, and appearing in later editions under the title "St. Agnes's Eve." Death's Doings, 1826, contains two poems signed "Alfred"—"The Poet" and "The Captive: To Death"—claimed to be by Tennyson, while The Yorkshire Literary Annual, 1832, contains two poems signed "A. Tennyson," and "E. Tennyson." The Birthday Gift: Christmas and New Year Present (see how the enterprising publisher contrived to cover many occasions) for 1840, and The Keepsake, 1851, also contain Tennysoniana, while The Manchester Athenaeum Album, 1850, contains "Lines," an eight-line poem by Tennyson, not reprinted. The Victoria Regia, a beautiful volume edited by Adelaide Proctor, 1861, contains "The Sailor Boy," reprinted with slight alterations in "Enoch Arden" in 1864.

At one time it was distinctly the fashion to edit a popular annual, and large sums were often spent upon their production, the book being issued regardless of expense, the plan seeming to be to secure two or three of the more prominent authors of the day and supply the rest of the letterpress from less important productions. The engravings were done by the best men of the time, often after celebrated paintings, an assertion proved by a glance over any of these volumes. The authors drawn upon were usually all well known in their day, while on both sides of the water many a favorite sketch or poem made its first appearance in this fashion.

"The Gift," published by Carey & Hart, Philadelphia, 1837, shows charming old engravings, while its letterpress includes names celebrated in their day, and far from being forgotten now—Willis Gaylord Clark, Mrs. Sigourney, W. G. Simms, C. W. Everest, (editor of The Poets of Connecticut;) W. E. Burton, and a story by its editor, Miss Leslie. "Forget Me Not," 1826, published in London and Philadelphia, contains better-known names. The dainty green paper boards of its cover show extremely pretty designs, with much fine detail work; also a note that the published price of this little book—not even in binding—was 12 shillings. One would have thought $3 an almost prohibitive price in those early days. The book contains fourteen beautiful plates, designed by Westall, Corbould, Pugin, and others, among the engravers' names being

Heath, Corboned, and Finden. Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet, was a contributor to this, as to many other annuals, while other well-known names found in this volume, several of whom contribute two or three poems or sketches, are Miss Mitford, "L. E. L."; James Montgomery, "T. Hood, Esq."; Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Hoffland, best known by her books for children, and many others.

These lists could be continued indefinitely. Hawthorne, for instance, contributed many short stories to these little books, as well as other of our celebrated writers. In America, at least, these books were even issued for children, as "The Violet" and "The Rosebud," the latter of which is on our own shelves, beautifully bound in bright red levant, elaborately tooled in gold, the binding in which it was issued.

A reading of old memoirs and letters will reveal much interesting correspondence and talk over the preparation of these old gift-books—Lady Blessington, for instance, adding very materially to her income in later years by the editing and publication of these dainty little volumes.

Another interesting feature possessed by old annuals, which, by the way, are so eagerly collected in these days that valuable specimens are hard to find, even the commoner issues being sufficiently scarce, is the importance they assume in certain novels as introducing the hero to the literary public at a time when his fortunes are at their lowest ebb.

If it were only for the sake of Arthur Pendennis, these little books would assume considerable interest, for do we not all remember how Warrington called upon the publisher's—Bacon's—reader just as his "Spring Annual," edited by Lady Violet Lebas, was lying before him in sheets and proofs, only to find him greatly dissatisfied with Percy Popjoy's "The Church Porch," which was intended to supplement a pretty picture of a Spanish damsel hastening churchward, prayer book in hand, watched by a youth hiding behind a pillar. The publisher had paid £60 for the plate, and could not afford to waste it; but the verses were so bad he was afraid the public would not stand them. Then, too, a rival publisher was about to bring out a new annual, of which great things were expected, and he was in despair, whereupon Warrington offered to get verses supplied, and "Pen," as the result of a long evening's work, handed Warrington the following beautiful verses, the finest Thackeray ever wrote:

THE CHURCH PORCH.

Although I enter not,
Yet round about the spot
Sometimes I hover,
And at the sacred gate
With longing eyes I wait,
Expectant of her.

The minster bell tolls out
Above the city's rout
And noise and humming.
They've stopped the chiming bell,
I hear the organ's swell—
She's coming, she's coming!

My lady comes at last,
Timid and stepping fast,
And hastening hither
With modest eyes downcast,
She comes—she's here—she's past.
May Heaven go with her!

Kneel undisturbed, fair saint,
Pour out your praise or plaint
Meekly and duly.
I will not enter there
To sully your pure prayer
With thoughts unruly.

But suffer me to pace
Round the forbidden place,
Lingering a minute,
Like outcast spirits, who wait
And see through heaven's gate
Angels within it.

BOOKS THAT ARE BOOKS.

There appear now and then in the more serious literary reviews protests against the universal trend of public taste toward fiction, and a glance at the book catalogues of the season confirms the idea that the popular demand for fiction is far greater than that for more serious reading. The number of works and volumes of short stories of every type and class is immense, and the readers of fiction outnumber many times those who care for more thoughtful literature. Poems, essays, biographies, and travels, that were all in all to the reader of half a century ago, are now, it appears, back numbers on the shelves of libraries and book shops. How many ask for them in preference to the late sensational fiction that is so eagerly sought, so widely advertised?

The fact that we seem to be forgetting the value of history and of serious reading in the great deluge of fiction and periodical literature is to be regretted. It is a busy world, and we have to keep pace with it in literature as in other things, or be left behind. But how much we lose and will continue to lose, and what a risk we run of mental indigestion—a surfeit of the often unwholesome sweets of fiction. We take up a novel these days, skim it hastily, and put it down for another, scarcely conscious of the passing of one set of winning ghosts before another group has taken their place.

Think of how different it used to be! When the new book was a treasure trove and the old ones were dear and valued friends, whose shabby bindings, worn with long acquaintance, looked askance a little jealously at the fresh, unstained newcomer. Think of a quiet hour beside a good fire, with a volume of Lamb's "Essays." Elia's camaraderie is essentially for the fireside; the repose and companionship of Keats and Tennyson; the mental gymnastics of Shakespeare's stirring strength. Alas! we read of Shakespeare now for more than we do Shakespeare. What a calming touch on this fever rush to open Wordsworth and lose one's self in a table of contents, a glance of the eyes, or one remembered line of its sonnets. And then pleasantly added interest, with the Lamb, to read Talfourd's "Final Memorials of Charles Lamb," and Procter's "Charles Lamb: A Memoir," and Hazlitt's "Table Talk," and Leigh Hunt's "Autobiography," and Crabb Robinson's "Diary," and Moxon's "Lamb and Coleridge," and Barry Cornwall's "Life of Charles Lamb," and Lucas's "Life of Charles Lamb," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb," and Fitzgerald's "Charles Lamb: His Friends, His Haunts, and His Books," and Gilfillan's "Charles Lamb," and Macdonald's "Charles Lamb and His Friends," and Pollock's "Charles Lamb and the Lloyds," and Kent's "Charles Lamb in His Garret," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb and the Temple," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb and Elia," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb and Hogarth," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb and Hazlitt," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb and Coleridge," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb and Wordsworth," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb and Southey," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb and Leigh Hunt," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb and Talfourd," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb and Procter," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb and Moxon," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb and Barry Cornwall," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb and Crabb Robinson," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb and Lucas," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb and Fitzgerald," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb and Gilfillan," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb and Macdonald," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb and Pollock," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb and Kent," and Ainger's "Charles Lamb

PITT'S LOVE STORY.

Lord Rosebery Publishes the Correspondence Between Pitt and Lord Auckland.

How came it about that William Pitt did not marry Miss Eden, the daughter of Lord Auckland? The celebrity of the man who ruled the destinies of England at an age when most of the aspirants for political position have been but at the very beginning of their careers has always made Pitt and his actions subjects of special interest. Again and again this matter has been broached: What was it that came between Pitt and the young lady which prevented their union? A great deal has been written in regard to this special business.

In The Monthly Review for December the Earl of Rosebery, in an article entitled "Letters Relating to the Love Episode of William Pitt," throws some additional light on the matter. After citing the source of his letters, he writes: "There would be no need for reticence, for the episode is as historical as any affair of the kind, while it derives a peculiar interest from Pitt's persistent celibacy, as well as from the obscurity that overhangs his motives, for he gave no definite reason for his action." What was it, then, that separated the man and the woman? Was it on account of Pitt's bad health? Was it because he was too poor? Was there a love quarrel? What help may be derived from the correspondence? But little. Perhaps Pitt wrote delightful missives to the lady, but such have never been found. Sentimentalists might be all the more pleased that they are non-existing, for there is always something saddening in old love letters. As to the correspondence, the Earl of Rosebery makes this comment: "Pitt was a master of that marvelous circumlocutory diction which was required by eighteenth century ideas of dignity, as well as by the apprehension that letters might be opened, and so should not be too explicit. In this style he explains himself, and leaves the causes of action to inference." Reviewing the reasons for the breaking off of the match, the writer of the article cites the upshot of Lord Stanhope's argument:

"Pitt's shattered and neglected finances made it impossible for him to make any provision for a wife. It would have been a mortification to his proud spirit to admit this. Moreover, he was well aware that his health was broken, and that he held to life by a precarious tenure. Under these circumstances he was forced to realize that, should he marry, his wife might soon be a widow, and a widow dependent on the bounty of the nation. Pitt could never have brooked such a contingency. These are obvious and sufficient grounds—indeed, they scarcely left him an option. But it may also be suspected that when things came to a point, and when Pitt was in a position to survey calmly the prospect before him, he shrank, after a life of retired and easy celibacy, from the unknown liabilities and engagements of marriage. Moreover, he may not have cared to be hampered by a family connection with a politician so eager and so ambitious as Auckland. Every consideration, then, except the personal fascination of a charming girl, prompted him to the course which he adopted.

William Eden, who became Baron Auckland in 1793, had for wife the sister of the Earl of Minto. He was a politician, eager for place. He certainly had ability, and showed, too, a marked desire to feather his nest. He wanted lucrative offices. In 1797 he asked Pitt to have conferred on him the Privy Seal, and this Pitt declined doing, though the two remained "on terms of friendly intercourse." After a while they quarreled; the cause was politics. The breach was irreparable. Finally, Eleanor Eden became the wife of Lord Hobart, and Hobart wrote a singularly disagreeable letter to Pitt. Of course that was the wind-up of the matter. The Earl of Rosebery, describing the whole episode, has his play of fancy, for he writes of it as "this secret-mirage in a long aridity of office." This, the first letter of Pitt's, was possibly brought about by Eleanor Eden, who had felt the absence of her lover, and may have placed her troubles before her father. Hence inquiry on the part of Lord Auckland:

(Most Private.)
Downing Street, January 20, 1797.

My Dear Lord—Altho' the anxious expectation of public business would at all events have made it difficult for me to leave town during the last ten days, you may perhaps have begun to think that it cannot have been the only reason which has kept me so long from Beckenham. The truth is that I have really felt it impossible to allow myself to yield to the temptation of returning thither without having, (as far as might depend upon me,) formed a decision on a point which I am sensible has remained in suspense too long already. Having at length done so, I should feel myself inexcusable if (painful as the task is) any consideration prevented me from opening myself to you without reserve. It can hardly, I think, be necessary to say that the time I have passed among your family has led to my forming sentiments of a very real attachment toward them all, and of much more than attachment toward one whom I need not name. Nor should I do justice to my own feelings, or explain myself frankly, as I think I ought to do, if I did not own that every hour of my acquaintance with the person to whom you will easily conceive I refer has served to augment and confirm that impression; in short, has convinced me that whoever may have the good fortune ever to be united with her is destined to more than his share of human happiness. Whether, at any rate, I could have had any ground to hope that such might have been my lot, I am in no degree entitled to guess.

I have to reproach myself for having ever indulged the idea on my own part as far as I have done without asking myself carefully and early enough what were the difficulties in the way of its being realized. I have suffered myself to overlook them too long, but, having now at length reflected as fully and as calmly as I am able on every circumstance that ought to come under my consideration, (at least as much for her sake as for my own,) I am compelled to say that I find the obstacles to it decisive and insurmountable. In thus conveying to you, my dear Lord, what has been passing in my mind, and its painful but unavoidable result, I have felt it impossible to say less. And yet it would be almost a consolation to me to know that even what I have said is superfluous, and that the idea which I have entertained has been confined solely to myself. If this should be the case, I am sure this communication will be buried in silence and oblivion. On any other supposition I know that I but consult the feelings of those who must be most in my thoughts by confiding it to your discretion. And in doing so I have every reason to rely upon your prudence and kindness, and on those sentiments of mutual friendship which I hope will not be affected by any change which may at the present moment be unavoidable in what have lately been the habits of our intercourse. For myself, allow me only to add that, separated as I must be for a time from those among whom I have passed many of my happiest moments, the recollection of that period will be long present to my mind. The greatest pleasure and best consolation I can receive will be if I am ever enabled to prove how deep an interest I must always take in whatever may concern them.

They will not, I am sure, be less dear to me through life than they would have had a right to expect from the nearest and closest connection.

Believe me, my dear Lord, under all circumstances, ever sincerely and faithfully yours, W. PITT.

Lord Auckland is most prompt in his reply, the date of his letter being Jan. 21. After going over the ground, the conclusion is as follows:

We presume that the obstacles alluded to are those of circumstances. (If there are any others, we hope you will confide them to us.) I do not mean circumstances of Office & of the Public; they might create a temporary suspension, but could create no permanent difficulty. As to circumstances of fortune, I may be imprudent in the idea, but I cannot think that they ought in such case to create an hour's interruption in an intercourse essentially sought & loved by us all; still less that they ought to affect the ultimate result, tho' they may impede it. I am sure that the person alluded to has steadiness of mind to wait any indefinite period of Time for that difficulty if possible to be got over. I am sure also that it would be happiness to her, as it has often been to her mother, to share such difficulties, & to endeavour also to lessen them. I only regret that my own position puts it out of my power to remove these difficulties. I have about 2000£ belonging to her from a legacy, & what I owe to the others will not allow me to add much to it.

I will not follow these small details (I really think them such) any further at present: my present opinion (which always means Ly Ad also) is that you should come to this place as soon as convenient, & especially in the eyes of observers as if nothing had happened. We can talk about the whole at leisure & again & again. At any rate, after what I have said, we shall be most anxious to hear further. Or (if you prefer it) let the persons most concerned express themselves to each other: I see no objection to their doing so. It is a subject of such inconceivable importance I trust to their respective happiness, that I should much lament to leave the decision alone with me. And so, my dear Sir, believe me, sincerely & affectionately yours, Ad.

Several more letters were exchanged between Pitt and Lord Auckland. Perhaps the father of Miss Eleanor is somewhat persistent. Pitt has written:

Believe me, I have not lightly or easily sacrificed my best hopes and earnest wishes to my conviction and judgment. Believe me, also, that further explanation or discussion can answer no good purpose. And let me entreat you to spare me and yourself the pain of urging it further. It could only lead to prolonged suspense and increased anxiety, without the possibility of its producing any ultimate advantage.

At last Lord Auckland becomes satisfied that William Pitt will never be his son-in-law. Here are portions of two letters of Lord Auckland's expressing his fears of the tattle the rupture is likely to bring about:

Till I received your letter this day I still maintained a persuasion that the obstacle in question might have been removed by a meeting, or at the worst that the separation might have been managed among us in some way less painful to those concerned; & less subject also to the Observations & Conjectures of a large circle of respective Friends, as well as of others of a different description, who had imagined that the union alluded to was within extreme probability. As to this last hope, I do not see the remedy; nor any precise line to adopt except that of gradually contradicting the report which has too long prevailed, with the delicate attentions due to all concerned. As to other points of nearer anxiety, we must look to the chance that youth, society, & good sense may gradually remove the impressions which we fear may have taken place. * * * I doubt whether you are in any degree aware how much this business has been observed and discussed in societies, correspondences, and newspapers. If I alone were personally affected by such observations and discussions, my sex and time of life might authorize me to think them little pertinent, and to leave them to their course. That, however, is far from being the case; nor is it possible for me, consistently with what is too well known, to confine myself (when I must say anything) to the sort of language suggested. You know how much it has been the habit of this family, in the undisguised cheerfulness which did exist in it, to receive all comers of the neighborhood and others. You know also how regular our system of life is. Yesterday the two of the same name were utterly unable to quit their apartments, or to see friends who, being accustomed to meet them at church, called afterwards to enquire about them. The younger of the two still shows too much by her looks what has passed in her mind to be able to appear to-day; and there are several persons towards whom, notwithstanding the natural strength of her understanding, her feelings will betray themselves at a first meeting.

At the conclusion of this interesting article what was Pitt's physical condition is represented. Sir W. Farquhar, who was his physician, giving the facts. The malady was gout, but with other grave complications. Lord Liverpool declared that Pitt's first attack of gout was in 1789, when he was about thirty. If that was true Pitt must have been in bad health when addressing Miss Eden. Pitt died Jan. 23, 1806. Was it Austerlitz that killed the great English statesman or was it overwork? Ten years after his death Lord Liverpool said of Pitt:

It is a singular circumstance that I never saw any public man who appeared so little desponding or who bore up so firmly against misfortunes. He had particularly the faculty of laying his cares aside, of amusing himself with an idle book, or a comparatively trivial conversation, at the time he was engaged in the most important busines, & I have heard him say that no anxiety nor calamity had ever seriously affected his sleep. I am, however, fully persuaded that the public misfortune which he was doomed to witness had the sensible effect in undermining his constitution & in closing his career so prematurely.

The Pageantry of Life.*

Mr. Charles Whibley, whose manner and choice of subject is always so thoroughly original, so entirely his own, in this book pictures for us new representative men of various races and times, to whom he applies Milton's words, "studious they appear of arts that polish life"; his entire volume being an exposition of the "Art of Life."

To this end he describes for us young Weston, the one-time favorite of Henry VIII., a courtier born and one to whom a ribbon out of place, a doublet awry, was a lasting offense, who left his beautiful home—Sutton—to become a royal page, and rapidly rose in favor in the circle which surrounded Anne Boleyn, attaining his highest rank when the latter became Queen. He became the leader of the circle surrounding that unfortunate Queen, lived his life to the fullest, and in the end, through no fault of his own, shared in the latter's disgrace. "As in life he had borne himself with a gay light-heartedness, so he gave his head with complete dignity and a noble reserve."

Bassompierre, Marshal of France, is yet best known to us as an accomplished and debonair gentleman, a gallant lover of a gallant age; poor in purse, yet constantly coming, through some unexpected good fortune, to wear brave clothes. And yet withal winning for himself the respect of all to whom he was sent as Ambassador, being in tact and in firmness a match for the cleverest; Charles I. suffering from his persistence, while Buckingham at once realized his true value. But, alas! this lover of the joys of life was too plainspoken to please the flattery-loving Louis XIII., nor were Schomberg and Richelieu better pleased with this resolute Marshal of France; so that the Bastile became his sad fate, where for ten years, and, in fact, until the death of the great Cardinal, Bassompierre remained, forgotten by all. Being restored to liberty too late to profit by the King's restored good-will, he was out of fashion. And yet "no experience had escaped him—a youth of pleasure, a middle life of war and diplomacy, an age of bitter imprisonment, and ultimate respect—he had known them all, and had accepted each in a spirit of valiance. Moreover, the ten years' captivity had not dulled his wit. 'How old are you?' asked the King on the Marshal's enlargement. 'Fifty years, Sire,' was the reply, and, when the King seemed incredulous, he added: 'I discard the years which were not spent in your service.'"

Mr. Whibley also adds an interesting parallel between Bassompierre's book—the result of the unwelcome leisure of his imprisonment—and Pepys's Diary, which it most closely approaches; the greatest difference between them being that while the one only remembers he is a man, Bassompierre never forgets he is a Marshal of France:

He approaches himself in full uniform and he dares not be as intimate with his own actions as the merest stranger may be with the peccadillos of Pepys.

Sir Kenelm Digby, and "the Real Pepys," whose "journal was the one long deliberate effort" of his life, it being "idle to deny the title of artist to the man who has drawn a living portrait of a living man," will be found equally entitled to rank among Mr. Whitley's artists in life, while one of the longest and most interesting characterizations in the book is that of Saint-Simon, of whom Mr. Whibley writes most characteristically: "What he was at forty, that he was already at nineteen—set, hard-witted, and bitter tongued." As a soldier his courage and energy were unquestionable, but later his lack of love for his profession, together with curiosity, drove him to the Court rather than to the field. Of Saint-Simon Mr. Whibley says his highest achievement "is to etch a portrait with a handful of bitter phrases," and yet:

He never writes without the distinction which comes of understanding and courage; and while his judgments are colored by the animosities of his nature, they are never marred by timidity or lack of frankness. He is, indeed, an historian who dared to paint all his fellows as they appeared to his honest yet partial eye; and, while he is never a match in concision for Tacitus, he emulates that writer of genius in a dozen other qualities. At any rate, one Court is revealed to us by the clairvoyance and daring of a single man; and if we assume to know his men and women of Louis XIV's time, it is to the surpassing talent of Saint-Simon that we must give thanks for our intimacy and appreciation.

Charles Joseph, Prince de Ligne—"The Friend of Kings"—seems above all others destined by nature to illustrate Mr. Whibley's definition of an artist in life; his foppishness as evidenced in small matters being a clearer revelation of the man than is his treatise on the Thirty Years' War. In 1815 he did the honors of Vienna to all Europe, dying during the Congress, in the midst of its gayeties, and with the eyes of the whole world upon him. His excessive devotion to the pageantry of life is well shown by Mr. Whibley's characterization of the old Prince de Ligne:

At seventy-two he was still a fop and still a gallant. "His delicately malicious and gayly ironic wit," wrote Count Ouvaroff, who knew him only in old age, "was allied with a sweetness of character and an equality of temper that were unparalleled." Gravity only was distasteful to him, and he would always turn the conversation with a word or a nod from too serious a topic. His pride was flattered by the eagerness wherewith the curious pointed their finger at him in the street, and he was yet anxious to attract the attention which was his due. He would walk abroad in the Field Marshal's cloak, which became his youthful figure, or, still more splendid, he would drive in his gray coach, whose white horses were the wonder of all Vienna. His happiness had suffered no eclipse; his talk was as marvelous as when he astonished the Court of Versailles, and not even his enemies observed the decadence of his powers. The best of life had been his, and he watched the end in placid content, and it is in his triumph in Vienna, rather than in his numerous books, that you catch the last glimpse of the Prince de Ligne."

The book closes with interesting portraits of three other men whose chief claim to our consideration lies in their devotion to the pleasures of life. First of all is Beckford, the "Caliph of Fonthill," "whose house was his distraction; his collection, society." Beckford's best claim to remembrance, it might seem, lies in the fact that his collecting ardor, even at eighty years of age, was still undiminished. When Fonthill was lost he bought prints instead of paintings, and although necessity forced him to sell his paintings, he never during his entire life parted with a single book. Even on the brink of the grave we find him telling a dealer he is still "all agog, all ardor, all intrepidity," being also a man who had never known a moment's boredom in his life. Mr. Whibley also adds equally sympathetic portraits of Barbey D'Aurevilly and Disraeli the younger, the former's greatest pride having been the writing of "the epic of Dandyism and of Brummell."

Mr. Whibley's book is charming throughout, containing the most delightful character studies of the type of man of whom he writes:

Life is his material, enjoyment his medium, and to enhance the effect of his single masterpiece he may employ the manifold resources of gayety and splendor. * * * Concerned only with his own perfection, he is a miracle of selfishness; that is the first condition of success; and it is not surprising that he too often escapes the sympathy of his fellows.

*THE PAGEANTRY OF LIFE. By Charles Whibley. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1900. Pp., 269. $1.50.

Huxley and Herbert Spencer.

Letter from Leonard Huxley Printed in The London Athenæum of Dec. 8.

It has been suggested to me by Mr. Herbert Spencer that a phrase of mine in the "Life and Letters of T. H. Huxley" (Vol. II., Page 133) might give rise to a false impression touching the extent to which my father used to criticise the proofs of Mr. Spencer's published writings. The words "from whom [viz., Mr. Spencer] he had, according to custom, received some proofs to read," refer, of course, to the "biological writings" mentioned in Mr. Spencer's letter quoted on Page 127. Besides such biological writings, my father read in proof only "First Principles" and two small fragments amounting to thirty-two pages. I do not suppose that those who have any knowledge of the subject will imagine that he criticised the proofs of Mr. Spencer's writings at large, but I should be sorry to think that I had possibly suggested a false notion to others.

Your readers will hardly need telling that epistolary humor is not always to be taken literally, and that the phrase about his being "devil's advocate" to Mr. Spencer—(I. 333: "There is no telling how many brilliant speculations I have been the means of choking in an embryonic state"—is meant rather as a consolation for a young worker in biological science, to whom my father proposed to act in the same useful, if ungrateful, capacity, than as a definite statement as to Mr. Spencer's biological writings, in which, I understand, a comparison of the manuscript with the printed volumes shows the removal of but four such speculative passages during the proof stage.

But the period assigned to this "devil's advocacy," going back "thirty-odd years" from 1884 to the beginning of my father's acquaintance with Mr. Spencer, indicates that the playful allusion must be as much to the informal dialectics of conversation as to serious written work, for the reading of proofs referred to above only began with the "Synthetic Philosophy" in 1860.

A South Sea Romance by Louis Becke.*

"The South Sea Pearler," by Louis Becke, and his latest work, is a good, clean, albeit rather sensational, "ship story," rather too hackneyed and bloody for "grown-ups," it is just the thing to make the sparkles fly in the adventure-loving eyes of a youngster. Lots of gory plots and bloody mutinies occur all along the "pearlery voyage," and great riches won by courage and stratagem keep the avaricious-minded in a continual state of pleasing excitement.

The feminine rôles are unobtrusive; therefore the small boy will not feel constrained or anxious to skip whole pages of "love-bosh," for it is a boy's book out of hand and quite equal to tickling the palate of the urchin, who will not be the less entertained and amused that the story is well told in good, simple, readable English. The book is indeed as exciting as a dime novel and as well put up as a "one-fifty." It is full of action and sensations, but it is superior to the cheap tales of adventure so much in vogue in that it is much more neatly written. So many poorly phrased works, whose only excuse lies in their exciting interest, are devoured and enjoyed by growing boys, whose minds become corrupted and debased by them, that it is a relief to find a book of this character written in pure English and full of healthy adventures, such as Mr. Becke has given us.

May there be a plentiful supply of good sea stories always for the budding minds of our future Admirals, who in the days of our coming naval supremacy will look back on some such book as this, which gave them their first bent for the sea and thirst for maritime adventure. Mr. Becke is to be congratulated on turning out so clean and wholesome a romance, which, while it will not hold the attention of the adult reader, is yet a boon to boy-kind, who will find the scenes of the story full of interest and excitement, and go a-pearling with the gallant Edward Barry upon the magic Southern Seas, with a heart aglow with sympathetic delight.

*EDWARD BARRY, SOUTH SEA PEARLER. By Louis Becke. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—"Kim," Mr. Kipling's new novel, is to begin in the January number of Cassell's Magazine, and already, as I am told, the increase in the subscription list of the magazine testifies to Mr. Kipling's undiminished popularity. "Kim" is the longest story that Mr. Kipling has so far written, and it is to be hoped that it will satisfy those curious people who insist that a story writer cannot take the rank which may be due him until he has shown whether or not he can write a successful long story. This is much the same as it would be to claim that a portrait painter like Mr. Sargent must not be seriously considered unless he paints a large landscape or a ten by six historical painting. An author's genius ought not to be judged by the length of his writings. If Mr. Kipling must needs write a novel of at least a hundred thousand words before being admitted into the ranks of great writers, then Mr. Yeats should not be regarded as a poet until he has written an epic. A short story may be as much a proof of the highest genius as a novel as long as "Clarissa." Mr. Kipling has no need to write a long novel in order to be sure of his place in English literature. All the same, I shall look forward eagerly to "Kim," and the longer it is the better I shall be pleased, for the simple reason that my pleasure will last longer than it does when I read one of Mr. Kipling's short stories.

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There is a general recognition on the part of the press of the intense priggishness of Mrs. Humphry Ward's hero Manisty. It is certainly an odd thing that when women wish to draw an ideal man, or, at all events, one whom they regard as worthy to fill the place of a hero in a novel, they so frequently draw a prig. Was there ever a more consummate prig than Daniel Deronda? And yet George Eliot believed him to be all that there is of manly perfection. Neither Mrs. Ward nor George Eliot nor any of the other women writers who make prigs of their heroes admire prigs in real life. If George Eliot had ever met Deronda in the flesh, she would have treated him with the scorn and contempt which she could so forcibly display for the benefit of people whom she disliked; and if Mrs. Ward could meet Manisty in the Desert of Sahara she would at the end of half an hour of his conversation beg him to leave her to die alone. The fondness of women writers for prigs in fiction is almost as amazing as their other weakness for stupid or melodramatic heroes. If a woman like Charlotte Brontë or Rhoda Broughton has a congenital hatred of prigs, she makes her heroes either men like Rochester, who could have existed only on the boards of a suburban theatre, or men like that stupid person Le Mesurier, the hero of "Good-Bye, Sweetheart." Charlotte Brontë and Miss Broughton have given us women who are wonderfully alive, but their men are as impossible in their way as are Mrs. Ward's and George Eliot's.

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The delusion that Dickens never wrote of a house without having in his mind some particular house of bricks and mortar or wood is illustrated by the paragraphs which have recently appeared in most of the daily and weekly papers in regard to the sale of Peggotty's house on Yarmouth Beach. Did not Dickens say that Peggotty lived in a house made out of a boat, and did not this house stand on Yarmouth Beach? Then, of course, argue people who cannot imagine that Dickens invented anything, that boat must still be standing on the beach. Having thus made up their minds, they select some especial house which in some distant way reminds them of a boat, and insist that it is the original house of Peggotty. This alleged Peggotty's house is like the shop kept by Sol Gills at the sign of the Little Midshipman. Whenever any dealer in instruments puts up outside of his London shop a figure remotely suggesting a midshipman his shop is sure to be pointed out as the original shop kept by Sol Gills and Captain Cuttle. There have been at least three of these genuine and original Little Midshipman shops in different parts of London within my recollection, and I doubt if Dickens ever saw any one of them. Peggotty's house is precisely as authentic as a Dickens relic as are the Little Midshipman shops, but for all that it will probably be bought by some lover of Dickens, and perhaps Miss Marie Corelli will constitute herself the guardian of it after she has grown tired of trying to patronize Shakespeare.

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Mr. Robert Buchanan is still alive, and at times he is said to be somewhat better. There is, however, no longer the slightest ground for hope that he will recover. How long he may linger in the state of living death in which he lies no one can foretell, but even his most sanguine friends now admit that he is little more than a living corpse. It is a sad fate to overtake a man who was so full of life. He had made mistakes like all the rest of us, but they will be forgotten, and men will remember only the noble qualities which were inseparably his.

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Mr. J. M. Morrison has just published a translation of Leopardi's poems. A very fair translation of those gloomy and dispiriting verses will make some few fifteen artificial. I doubt very much if his lamentations for the fallen condition of Italy meant anything more than that his dinner had disagreed with him.

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One of the most delightful books that I have recently read is Mr. J. H. Crawford's "Autobiography of a Tramp." It is by no means a perfect work in point of construction, but it opens a new world to the reader, and it is full of the pure wind that blows across the English fields. Doubtless it is a true picture of a certain sort of tramp life, for Mr. Crawford assures us that he is writing of what he knows. His tramps are not all of the "Weary Willie" species, and his juvenile hero, who tells the story, is thoroughly alive. There is the essence of true poetry in the book and the true atmosphere of the country. The book is a revelation of the nature and habits of a class of which the world knows virtually nothing. It is new all the way through, and gives the reader more than one new sensation. The fact that it deals with English tramps should be no barrier to its republication in America, for its interest is of the kind that appeals to all men of intelligence and taste.

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"Girls' Christian Names" is the title of an entertaining book by Helena Swan. Its nature is sufficiently indicated by its title. It gives us a quantity of interesting information as to the origin and meaning of girls' names, which is a subject that ought to appeal to most of us up to, say, our sixtieth year, after which time, as I am informed, the male of our species loses his interest in girls' names. It is rather astonishing to find on the authority of Miss Swan that Yolande and Violet are one and the same, and as a result of this information we shall soon find Violets who will insist upon being called Yolande. We are also told that Winifred and Gwendoline are the same, so the distinction that the latter name has been supposed to confer will no longer be maintained. I wish that Miss Swan had informed us that Maimie and Mehitable were the same, or that Birdie and Polly were indentical. In that case there would be fewer Maimies and Birdies in the next generation, and the world would be proportionately happier.

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Mrs. Flora Steel's new book, "The Hosts of the Lord," is selling well, as it deserves to. For some reason which I do not quite understand, Mrs. Steel's books do not interest me to any great extent. Even her book on the Indian mutiny, in which there were certainly chapters that displayed the highest ability in story telling, impressed me as being rather dull. "The Hosts of the Lord" has much that is good in it, and it will undoubtedly find many admirers. To me there seems to be lacking in it just the one touch that would have made it great, but I am at a loss to know precisely what that touch is.

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Mr. Robert Barr is bringing out a new book, which I hear is to deal with the Tammany methods of government. If so, he has certainly found a subject that in his clever hands ought to be very interesting, especially in America. The last I heard of Mr. Barr he was on the point of starting for Nice, where he intends to spend the Winter. Such being his present intention, I should not be in the least surprised to run across him in Egypt, whither I hope to go for a brief vacation. If you find out where Mr. Barr is, and go there in search of him, he is sure not to be there. He has a way of getting up in the morning with a sudden decision to go to the ends of the earth, and when he is started, as a rule, he goes somewhere else.

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Mr. George Burgin's new novel, "The Way Out," is decidedly the best thing that he has yet done. It is a new departure for Mr. Burgin, and bears little resemblance to his previous books, good as many of them were. I doubt if any one who reads it will be disappointed, and if not already published in America it certainly ought to be.

W. L. ALDEN.

"In the Palace of the King."

A synopsis of the plot of Lorimer Stoddard's dramatization in six scenes of Marion Crawford's novel, "In the Palace of the King," written for Miss Viola Allen, has just appeared in most attractive typographical form, bearing the imprint of the Gillies Press, and published by Liebler & Co. A foreword states that the present dramatization reverses the usual order of things, in that the play was practically planned before the story was written, being given on the stage before the publication of the book. In fact, Marion Crawford is said to have written the story with a special view to its dramatization for Viola Allen. Mr. Crawford giving Lorimer Stoddard full license to make such changes in the original story as he and Miss Allen decided to be necessary for dramatic effect, the result being a story diverging at times between the drama and the published story. The present synopsis gives in twenty-five somewhat overcrowded pages a clear and interesting review of the principal happenings of the drama, beautifully outlined on good paper, with a most attractive cover of a peculiar shade of brown paper, with gold lettering and a design by Howard Chandler Christy's pretty little maid in Court dress, yellow and white, holding a gold crown and pointing to the title. The illustrations [illegible] very pretty, but of course there is a sameness to [illegible] Miss Allen wears so many [illegible] white, the only color being the red of the cushion. The book also contains a "cast of characters," a "synopsis of scenes," five very attractive photogravure portraits of Miss Allen, as well as four other plates illustrating scenes in the play, the book, 10 by 13 inches in size, as a whole being remarkably attractive in all its mechanical details.

Stringtown-- Stringtown.

"America has seldom produced so vigorous a book, so virile in its writing, so vital in its story. **John Uri Lloyd** is a name which will now be known wherever the strong sons of literature are regarded. **Stringtown on the Pike,** written in stalwart English, drawn with a power of perspective as immense as the country and with a power of detail as fine as the flowers that grow along the pike, is distinctly a book of large atmosphere. Where to find its mate in a book which combines as perfectly as a chemical solution a question big as the nation and a locale definitely situated as a little north Kentucky stringtown, will give pause to the seeker for parallels."—ST. PAUL DESPATCH.

Stringtown on the Pike.

By JOHN URI LLOYD.

How the book has been received:

THE EDITIONS

First edition, Oct. 27 (all sold before publication).
Second edition, Oct. 28.
Third edition, Nov. 5.
Fourth edition, Nov. 15.
Fifth edition, Nov. 27.
Sixth edition, Dec. 12.
Seventh edition, Dec. 14.
Eighth edition, Dec. 27.

106 Newspapers Have Praised It, Among Them:

The Chicago Evening Post,
The Louisville Courier-Journal,
The Cincinnati Times-Star,
The Post Express, Rochester,
The Mail and Express,
The Chicago Times-Herald,
The Philadelphia Inquirer,
The Review of Reviews,
The Cambridge Tribune,
The Indianapolis News,
The Medical Standard,
The Indianapolis Press,
The New York World,
The Brooklyn Eagle,
The Boston Times, The Churchman,
The Denver Times, The Bookman,
The Outlook. Town Topics.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
Publishers, N. Y.

A Plea for the Old School Readers.

To The New-York Times Saturday Review:

It must strike many persons who keep a watchful eye on their children's schoolbooks that the dear old "reader" of our school days—that book of the charming poems and stories—is gradually passing away, and a new kind of child's companion, either literary or scientific in its tendencies, is taking its place.

Who of us does not find the "reader" and its stories bound inseparably with the dearest memories of the school world, dating back some of the first impressions of right and wrong, good and evil, to the examples gleaned from its pages? Looking backward through the years of reading that have passed, most of us will find that, through all the sea of books, not excepting the greatest masterpieces of the world, the stories which have left the strongest impression on the mind, helping most to development of character, were of our school "readers."

Why input we have Natural Science Readers, Literary Readers, Hygienic, Geographical, Historical Readers, when our old friends had all these subjects, and more, touched on in their pages? Children who like such subjects will find the way to them by themselves, or by such direction as the examples in the "reader" gives them, while those who are not of that bent of mind will be sure to resent their reading during school hours as an irksome task, from which their school diploma gives them immunity forever; for education can only direct the natural tendencies of the mind—it cannot create feelings and likings.

But every child is gifted by nature with sympathy and the wish to do right. These feelings the old books tried to cultivate, and in addition they showed love of nature, literature, and art, by which the children who were inclined to care for these were benefited, while the others, on the other hand, were helped by lessons in honesty, truth, and kindness, which in some measure helped to form the [illegible]

[illegible] they cater only to the child's intellectual side, entirely ignoring his moral side.

One "reader" in particular, the name of whose editor has escaped me, but which can easily be identified by the very rare binding of a green board cover, was especially rich in stories tending to incite in the reader virtuous thoughts and deeds. There was one little tale in it of several children who were unkind to their little sister, and who therefore refused to take her blackberrying with them, and as a consequence the child, while walking a beam in the vain attempt to amuse herself, fell to the ground, and, being fatally injured, died. The remorse of the unkind little ones was very vividly portrayed, and the impression it left on the minds of the children who read it was so strong that baby sisters who had formerly been obnoxious little nuisances were now made the objects of the tenderest care by older sisters.

Lessons illustrating the value of careful habits, truth telling, industry, honesty, cheerfulness, charity, and many other equally desirable virtues will readily be recalled by every one. Of course, in the more advanced classes the "readers" are adorned with literary and scientific extracts, which do a great deal toward directing the tastes of our future men and women in the right direction, but by that time the moral side has been sufficiently well developed to allow the intellectual training to begin. But where the crammming starts right at the beginning, the gain to the child's stock of learning is outweighed by the loss to the development of its heart and character.

So I hope that the educational woodman will spare our "story-readers" yet a while, and let them go on, if not actually making paragons of virtue of our children, at least showing them what the virtues are. We will not regret it if, though our future men and women are less learned, they are better citizens and home-makers.

JOHANNA SCHNEIDER.

New York, Dec. 20, 1900.

Reviewed by Mrs. Ward's Death.

P. L. Marvin, Cedar Grove, writes to The Many Books Editor: "Have you noticed that twenty-six Vermont [illegible] who has always spoken of the best books as quality life, have only read a Scotchman, Robinson, who lived, and that did not drive him from writing [illegible] of life in the woods, [illegible] in a log cabin in New Hampshire, [illegible] Mrs. Ward's death."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

"The Reign of Law."—Readers of James Lane Allen's "The Reign of Law" who have been particularly interested in the religious problems entering into the story, and the controversy which has grown out of it, will be glad to know of a little pamphlet sermon on this novel, written by the Rev. John White Chadwick of the Second Unitarian Church, in Brooklyn, and published by George H. Ellis of Boston, which can be had of Mr. M. B. Bryant, 10 Maiden Lane, New York, for 5 cents per copy, including postage. Mr. Chadwick, who is equally well known as preacher, poet, and writer upon all sorts of literary topics, is much given to the use of a strong novel or short story as the subject for a sermon. In the present instance, he gives first, an able review of the plot and characters of the story, before passing to a discussion of the lessons to be drawn from it. He speaks with keen appreciation of the vivid power Mr. Allen shows in describing landscapes, thinking that even Richard Jeffries is scarcely superior in sympathetic interpretation of nature. Mr. Chadwick draws a strong picture of David, "an Old Testament boy," into whose nature heredity in the person of his great-grandfather enters, followed by religious doubts, his reading of scientific books, and his final expulsion from college and return home under the ban of the Church. Mr. Chadwick's sermon, touching as it does most largely upon David's doubts and their final solution, will be all the more interesting to readers generally, in that it is from the Unitarian standpoint. It will be found a valuable commentary upon "The Reign of Law," even by those who are not disposed to quite accept these conclusions.

Fiona Macleod's Poem.—In the December issue of The Bibelot, "Lyrics from the Hills of Dream," by Fiona Macleod, makes a most noteworthy finish to the little magazine's sixth year of existence. Probably it would be hard to find another periodical which at so low a price—50 cents a year—gives so fine a selection from the real literature of our language. Not only is this little magazine typographically attractive in every way, from its pretty cover down to its attractive paging and beauty of type, but its letter press is so admirably chosen and shows so wide an acquaintance with the best writers, including even the rarer editions of our poets, essayists, and story writers—the forewords being so beautifully and sympathetically written—that its issues should prove a perfect treasure trove to all lovers of good literature. Of Miss Macleod's poems, the present introduction says: "The Gaelic color which she uses so profusely—too profusely it may seem to the critical Saxon at times, may have delayed—it surely cannot long delay, a wider recognition of her genius. * * * Here is verse which speaks to the heart, because it came from the heart. And in forming it all is the soul of the wind which has blown throughout the ages. * * * Verse of this sort is charged with the solemnity and speaks with the simplicity of unending art." Miss Macleod has written many books, few of which have passed into the second edition. The sixteen short poems included in this number of The Bibelot should serve to make Fiona Macleod favorably known to many new readers, to whom her verse is as yet a sealed book.

The Militant Author and Publisher.—Mr. John Murray, while addressing the Authors Club in London the other day, drew a simile between a publisher-author's strife and that of the soldier. He said: "One man might be dressed up in khaki and set against another in any other garb. Place them near a kopje and they would fire at each other as a matter of duty until one or the other died, or until both were dead. These men had done their duty according to the labels placed upon them. But take off these labels or uniforms and let these men come upon each other in distress, and then one would risk his life in order to help and relieve the other. So it is with the case of authors and publishers. They might shoot at each other, but underneath all that there was a human sympathy and the desire to help one another in time of trouble."

A Phillips Brooks Anecdote.—Apropros of the publication of the life of Phillips Brooks, by E. P. Dutton & Co., an interesting story has come to us from an English source. A writer in The Pall Mall Gazette says of the late Dr. Brooks: "Like all Americans, he was an admirable after-dinner speaker, and once proved the fact when, at an Eton dinner, the headmaster declared that he would couple the toast with the name of Lord Dufferin—who had been already prepared for the ordeal—and another guest who should not be named as yet. Lord Dufferin rose and chaffed pleasantly about his unknown colleague, while all the possible speakers sat uncomfortably in their chairs. When Lord Dufferin ended, Phillips Brooks was named, and, rising, without the least preparation, made a speech that was a model of witty and dexterous eloquence."

The Smart Set's Prize Story.—The January number of The Smart Set has as its pièce de résistance the $2,000 prize story, "The Congressman's Wife," by John D. Barry. It is a tale of contemporary Washington life in which a young Representative sells his talents and honor to a remorseless backer, and thereby jeopardizes his own domestic happiness. The reader feels, however, that the hero, although scarred by this "modern instance," will in the future be capable of great things. The story ends not exactly happily, for emotions have been too much torn to pieces to settle quickly and quietly, but it ends in a proper way, and one has considerable respect for the Congressman on account of the things one feels him capable of performing rather than contempt for the one appalling incident in his past career. The rest of the material in the number is up to the usual standard. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger has an insinuating little sketch entitled "A Latin Solution." There is, too, a poem entitled "The Poet and His Songs" by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and Paul Laurence Dunbar has a sketch entitled "The Lion Tamer." Other sketches are by Belle Moses, Henry Gallup Paine, John Reginault Ellyson, and Barry Pain. The French writer, Octave Mirbeau, in a short story called "Le Vrai Honnête Homme," depicts a modern society burglar who steals "honestly," as the thief himself remarks, for he comes not under the mask of a lawyer, a banker, a horse dealer to rob, but as a genuine and self-proclaimed thief.

Conrad Weiser's Place in History.—Joseph S. Walton has written for George W. Jacobs & Co. an important volume of history and biography entitled "Conrad Weiser and the Indian Policy of Colonial Pennsylvania." It appears in an octavo volume of some 400 pages, with twenty full-page half-tone illustrations, and is written after a careful examination of manuscript letters and contemporary records through which the life of Weiser, who for thirty years directed the Indian policy of Pennsylvania, has been traced. With the coming of Weiser to this country, the Colonies of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and New York were solicitous for the trade and friendship of the United Confederacy of Indians. It is evident to most historians that the Indians at that time held the balance of power between the French and the English, and it is, as the author points out, solely owing to the policy adopted by Weiser that the French did not obtain a firmer foothold in the territory later occupied by the Central States.

The Roycroft Catalogue.—One of the most attractive books ever issued from the Roycroft Shop is "A Catalogue and Some Comment Concerning the Shop and Workers at East Aurora," which has just been published. The book contains a complete catalogue of all books issued from that press down to the present time, with bibliographical descriptions and prices of publications now in stock, as well as a list of the thirty-two books entirely out of print, a well-known feature of the Roycroft work being the fact that as all books are printed directly from the type none are reissued. The present catalogue is extremely well printed and plainly and solidly bound, its cover being in dark gray boards, with brown chamois back, with title plainly lettered in gold, the whole making the most effective binding that has ever issued from the Roycroft Shop. The book contains a reprint of two long newspaper articles, embodying well-written accounts of the evolution, gradual development, and present condition of the Roycroft ideals, which will be found of great general interest as showing the social and economic side of the sentiment, as well as giving a good idea of how and by whom the Roycroft work is done. This written description is ably seconded by the insertion of sixteen beautifully made full-page photogravures, showing the work in progress, individual workers, the interior and exterior of buildings, Ali Baba and his book, and many others, including a head of St. Jerome so taken as to suggest an old print. The book contains a most attractive frontispiece showing "Fra Elbertus and the Little De Luxe," or, in plainer terms, Elbert Hubbard and his small daughter on the porch of one of the buildings. The catalogue, outside of its value for reference purposes, presents both in text and illustrations a most attractive view of East Aurora's work, and her workers, and copies should be obtained at once by all who are interested in the Roycroft idea. This catalogue, which may be had at $2 per copy, should go far to win for the Roycrofters many new friends.

"Helps Over Hard Places."—"Shut-ins" throughout the country or their friends will be interested in hearing of the publication of a daintily printed and bound booklet, "Helps Over Hard Places," containing about seventy poems of varying lengths, written by Mrs. E. P. Van Alstyne of Brooklyn, and to be had from the office of "The Shut-in Friends," 9 Farrington Street, Flushing, N. Y. The proceeds from the sale of these little books, which will be sent post free for 15 cents per copy, or $1.20 per dozen, will be devoted to the uses of the shut-in mission work. It is hard for those who are well to completely realize what the shut-in mission work means to those who are confined to bed or room, whose life is ordered for them, and whose cheerfulness and brightness under heavy trials should prove a lesson to us all. Mrs. Van Alstyne trusts that some one of her poems here included may be found a help over some hard place. The verse included will be found to preach hope, charity—"condemn not the sinner that falleth," the gospel of work—nothing can so cure the ills of life as "good, old-fashioned, honest work"—recompense, heroism—"for steady effort is by far a greater test of larger mold." A beautiful little poem to "Fritz of Seney Hospital and All Other Good Dogs"—"the faithful heart of that true friend"—will be found of much interest. The little volume, as a whole, is well worth reading, while purchasers will have the added pleasure of knowing its small purchase price will go toward helping on a good work.

A Catalogue from Rochester.—H. C. Montgomery of Rochester, N. Y., has lately issued a well-made catalogue of limited editions of standard authors. In an introduction it is stated that as the art of bookmaking has reached a high stage of development, familiarity with the best trade workmanship has made certain buyers demand further perfection of detail, for which reason publishers are issuing editions de luxe, which call for the best material and workmanship, fine presses, fine pressmen, the best paper, and, above all, to insure against deterioration, editions strictly limited in the number of impressions to be taken from the type. The catalogue gives a list of such limited editions, consisting of Shakespeare, Tennyson, Carlyle, Ruskin, Scott, Thackeray, George Eliot, Victor Hugo, Dickens, Dumas, and other equally well-known writers in editions varying from 24 to 1,000 copies, the prices of which vary from $3.50 per volume for the larger issues to $40 per volume. The New Century Shakespeare, for instance, the text of which is taken from the Cambridge Shakespeare, as well as from that of William Aldis Wright and others, with complete Shakespearean commentaries by the best authorities, variorum readings, a general introduction, life, and many other interesting features, including 240 etchings and photogravures from celebrated pictures, these illustrations being in duplicate on Holland, Japan, and India paper. The text will be on Japan paper, in twenty-four octavo volumes, at $40 per volume, strictly limited to twenty-five sets, and bound in full crushed levant. This is one of the most expensive de luxe editions listed, however, the Westminster edition of Charles Kingsbury's novels and poems, fourteen volumes, cloth, gilt top, being issued at $3.50 per volume. Another feature of the more expensive sets is that the Shakespeare editions carry with them etchings of the Chandos Shakespeare; the Tennyson, a signed remarque proof of the Rajon portrait, all of which add materially to the interest of the editions.

Lincoln's Religion.—The G. W. Dillingham Company of New York has lately published a prettily bound little pamphlet edition of a correspondence between Gen. Charles H. T. Collis and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll on "The Religion of Abraham Lincoln," with an appendix, containing letters from Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, bearing on the subject of Gettysburg and Lincoln's faith "that God would not let the Nation perish," and a long letter from the Hon. Oliver S. Munsell of Kansas, whose father was an old Illinois friend of Lincoln's as early as 1840. The letter contains the substance of a talk with Lincoln in 1863, some weeks before the battle of Gettysburg and the fall of Vicksburg, when to most persons the National affairs seemed in a desperate condition. At this interview Lincoln said he had not the slightest doubt the country would come through "safe and undivided. * * * The God of our fathers * * * will not let it perish now. I may not live to see it, * * * but God will bring us through safe." Gen. Collis has put all this into book form because he is constantly asked for copies of the correspondence between Ingersoll and himself, and because of the added evidence of the Sickles and Munsell letters, which so thoroughly confirm his own estimate of Lincoln's religious views, gathered not only from records, but from "intimate acquaintance with him in Washington, in the army hospitals, and at the front, during the days immediately preceding Gen. Lee's surrender and Mr. Lincoln's untimely taking off." The original correspondence grew out of the fact that Gen. Collis attended a lecture on Lincoln, delivered by Col. Ingersoll, in which the latter stated that "Lincoln's religion was the religion of Voltaire and Tom Paine." Out of this grew the interesting controversy by letter which is here printed in book form for the first time, copies of which may be had for 25 cents each.

Eugene Field's First Book.—Mr. Frank E. Hopkins of the Marion Press, Jamaica, Queensborough, N. Y., whose work is so generally seen in privately or semi-privately printed editions, his Press for that reason being less well known to the general public than the beauty of his type and the unusual excellence of his presswork would warrant, has lately finished a new privately printed issue, which has been made at the expense of a private collector, largely for presentation. This volume, which is entitled "Eugene Field's First Book," contains a reprint of his first publication, the "Tribune Primer," and about a third more new matter, now for the first time collected from the columns of The Denver Tribune, the book, therefore, counting as a first edition of Eugene Field. Without actually knowing it to be the case, there is every probability that the collector in question is Francis Wilson, both from his great interest in Eugene Field and his work, as well as from the fact that he has issued several privately printed books bearing the imprint of the Marion Press. Whoever the collector in question may be, he has commissioned Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. to dispose of such portion of the edition which he is willing to sell, consisting of twenty-five copies on Japan paper at $25 net per copy, and ninety copies on hand-made paper at $10 net per copy. It is needless to comment upon the importance of this edition, both typographically and as to the beauty of its binding and all other mechanical details, Mr. Hopkins's work being always exceptionally fine, while his presswork is admitted by all to be the best in the country. It would seem, therefore, that from the beauty of the book, in addition to the fact that it really is a first edition of Field, this book must find a place in all good collections of that author.

HINTS FROM THE MAIL BAG.

Improbabilities Surrounding Tommy's Death.

H. H. GOODWIN, New York City, writes to The New York Times Saturday Review: "I find in The Saturday Review of Dec. 15 a letter complaining about the exasperating heroes. I have not read Mr. Shaw's book, but I have read 'Eleanor' with deepest enjoyment and cannot say that Mr. Maniety jarred upon me. I have read 'Tommy and Grizel,' too, though caring little for 'Tommy,' but toward the last I had begun to feel a little sympathy for him, and liked him more for the real, true effort he made to be gentle and good to Grizel and to make her believe that he loved her. I threw down the book in disgust, though, at the way in which Mr. Barrie killed him off. I am a great admirer of 'The Little Minister,' and of Mr. Barrie in general, but I cannot forgive the 'garden wall' scene, for it seems to me so highly improbable. The better side of Tommy's nature had developed considerably since his marriage. He was trying hard to love Grizel just as he was trying to make her believe he loved her, and I think he would have been true to her. Even had he not been, he was too much of the poseur to do anything so impulsive and so sure to injure his reputation. If he had been bad enough to scale the wall in pursuit of the 'Thin Lady,' I am quite sure he would have felt carefully to see that his coat was not caught on a spike. Oh, Mr. Barrie, how could you?"

Which Was Right?

E. W. L., Skaneateles, N. Y., writes to The New York Times Saturday Review: "Has Mr. Paul Leicester Ford or has the author of 'The Fortune of War' (which, by the way, is as dainty a piece of literature as one comes across in these degenerate days,) been guilty of an anachronism in respect to that much-talked-of lady, the Baroness von Riedesel? Mr. Ford places her with her husband somewhere in the wilds of Virginia, at the same time that she is dispensing the Queen's honors in New York, according to the author of 'The Fortune of War.' After some delving, out of idle curiosity, I find authority for the latter placement of the lady in Stone's translations of the letters which the Baroness wrote to her mother in Germany, in one of which she gives an account of this very function at the house of Gov. Tryon, which is described in 'The Fortune of War.'

"Is Mr. Ford, therefore, wrong in his chronology, or is it Miss Barrow and the Baroness who are mistaken? Or are historical novels only a stage whereon the manager puts his actors through what antics he will regardless of the written lines?"

An Error by Mrs. Humphry Ward.

L. M. D. writes to The New York Times Saturday Review: "In his London letter of Dec. 1 Mr. Alden speaks of Mrs. Humphry Ward's felicity in dealing with the local color of Rome and rural Italy in 'Eleanor.' Unfortunately she is neither so happy nor so accurate when referring to America, as she makes the English Ambassador speak of being at Harvard in 1869 and seeing the memorial tablets to her sons who fell in the civil war. As a matter of history, Memorial Hall was not finished until 1876. Though but a trifling point, it is only another proof that the cultivated Briton can scarcely deal accurately with American affairs. Those who know much of the liberal thought of New England will be amused at the description of the Universalist mother 'gathering rough laborers into barns and by the wayside, and dying before her time, worn out by the imperious energies of religion.' Mrs. Ward does well to tell us that Lucy's type is 'no longer common in America.' The present writer doubts if that combination of timidity and self-assertion was ever common here, and remains only half convinced that this rather bloodless and crude New England girl could be a successful rival to the accomplished Englishwoman."

Misuse of Words.

J. C. RESCUE, M. D., Dayton, Ohio, writes to The New York Times Saturday Review: "Thanks for your article in The Saturday Review of Dec. 8 on 'Misused Words.' Please keep up the war on murderous changes in our mother tongue. How about 'onto'? It is authorized by lexicographers and has support from its similarity to 'into' and 'unto,' but as to euphony it is horrible. 'He got up onto the building'! It is the daily press which is doing this mischief. No longer does a boiler or magazine explode; it 'lets go'! Why and wherefore? No longer does a man pull a pistol or a revolver from his pocket, but 'a gun'! There is no improvement, no benefit, in these changes."

PURISON, New York, writes to The New York Times Saturday Review: "You object, in your article upon misused words, to the use of 'has got' for 'has.' If you consult Shakespeare and other masters of the English tongue you will see that it is perfectly correct idiomatic English. It has remained such to the present day. Very few persons, I fancy, would ever think of saying 'Where is my book? Have you it?' Euphony alone would lead them to the use of the right phrase."

H. D. C., Brooklyn, writes to The New York Times Saturday Review: "I am surprised at your and your correspondents' objecting to 'balance' in the sense of 'remainder,' for it has seemed to me a singularly happy figure. If I place a pound weight in one scale and thirteen ounces of sugar in the other, the remainder, after deducting the thirteen ounces from a whole pound, is certainly the amount needed to make the two scales balance each other. Why not then a true 'balance'?

"And why object to 'experience' as a verb? It is like the old objection to using adjectives as nouns, e. g., 'military.' The fact is that almost any part of speech may take on (usurp, if you will,) the office of another, adjectives of adverbs, verbs (as participles,) e. g., 'except,' of conjunctions or prepositions, verbs of nouns, pronouns, (themselves originally adjectives,) e. g., 'that,' of conjunctions, adverbs, e. g., 'but,' as both prepositions, conjunctions, &c.

Moreover, 'experience trouble' is not the same as 'having trouble,' and if the structure of the sentence calls for a verb, why not make one out of the root idea, though this may always hitherto have been used as a noun, (never perhaps a safe position to assume,) if it express a thought for which no other root is readily, if at all, available?

"The leading of Grant White is to be followed with caution, for it was he, I think, who so strenuously objected to 'reliable' and to the formula 'is being built,' both of which are recognized and accepted by the best philologists, while his treatment of 'shall' and 'will' in certain connections was open to exception."

THERESA DODD SETLEY writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "No better thing could have been put before the public than the articles on 'The Misuse of Words.' Not many, comparatively speaking, have access to books written on the subject, while thousands of readers have a quiet lesson in this way, which is in the way of general reading and may be appropriated and digested, doing much good. Permit me to ask a question which I have put to many people at different times. Did you ever hear any one use such a word as 'leastways' or 'leastwise'? And yet it may be in use, though I have never heard it spoken. But one finds this unpleasant word in hundreds of stories and in novels. Writers of fiction take as large a license as poets do when they make ordinary characters say 'leastways' for at least. It is a horrible word, and not only should it be 'scotched' like a snake, but killed, for misleading learners. And I may be going too far in another direction when I say that one of our grandest words is being more and more 'commonly' used every day, and therefore misused. I believe that the word 'infinite' belongs to Deity, and the boundless idea of the attributes of Deity. And yet our writers are using this word in expressing the paltry emotions of romantic heroes and heroines. 'He gazed at her with infinite pity'; or, 'He leaned over her with infinite patience.' So far as its use as a part of speech is concerned, it is doubtless quite right, but, for all that, it seems misused, sullied, when tacked to such subjects. We try to describe the compassion, pity, love of the Almighty when we say they are 'infinite,' and it does seem putting such a noble word to wrong uses when it is applied to any human emotion, since nothing within us, of us, about us, is 'infinite.' The use of the word 'homely' for 'ugly' is very common, also. A homely man or woman is one of homely, or domestic nature, &c. Is it not so?"

Is "Dr. Dale" an Immoral Book?

RANDOLPH C. LEWIS, Brooklyn, writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW regarding the morality of "Dr. Dale," says: "The sub-title describes it as a 'A Story Without a Moral.' In default of a specific moral the average reviewer pitches and drifts as a boat without an anchor, unless, indeed, he has caught at a floating straw in the shape of the neatly descriptive paragraph printed upon the outer paper cover of the book. So eminent an authority in literary criticism as Julian Hawthorne devotes two columns to telling us why he considers 'Dr. Dale' mischievous, if not positively harmful. He had 'special reasons for wishing to like the book; the structure, as a piece of workmanship, is excellent; the picture of life in an oil town is powerfully and truthfully presented,' &c. But—Dr. Dale as a personage is 'temperamentally detestable' to him, and his history 'incredible and preposterous.' 'The validity of the Ten Commandments is on trial,' is his tremendous summing up of the case against the collaborators. They have dared to lay bare the deep places of a strong, suffering soul; to show what fearful odds were marshaled against this one of God's creatures, in heredity, environment, and circumstance; to chronicle, in language the more powerful for its directness and simplicity, the steps by which he gained a higher plane and the influences that held him there; lastly, the suddenness and might of the temptation before which—being human and handicapped—he went down.

"It is a daring thing to paint this life of ours and the people who live it as they really are—as grown men, with passions like unto this man's. The most resolutely moral of honest readers, as he closes the pages that have gripped and held him with weird fascination, finds himself debating what he would have done in the awful alternative that faced the physician, and thus debating, says humbly from his soul, 'Lead not me—even me—into temptation.' 'Dr. Dale' is the strongest novel of the season. The reading public and the dramatists first, then the critics, lastly the conservative publishers, are finding this out. It is not a pretty story. Neither is real life, as most of us know it, pretty and pleasing. One good woman said to me to-day that she had sat up all night to read it, but was 'afraid it is immoral.' I asked her opinion as to the morality of the story of David, the thief and murderer, forgiven of God. Also, whether or not the sufferings of Arthur Dimmesdale and Hester Prynne in the elder Hawthorne's immortal romance softened her judgment as to their transgression."

Fashion Plates at the Salmagundi Club.

WILLIAM HENRY SHELTON, President of the Salmagundi Club, who, with an expert's knowledge, does this kind of work, is making a catalogue of parts of the Salmagundi collection. He writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "A little more than a year ago the library of the Salmagundi Club mentioned in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW its desire to form a collection of the fashion-plates of the nineteenth century. This project of the library, now nearly completed, embraces about the thousandth part of the entire collection. The plates were obtained from the Assemblée, Ackerman's, Le Beau Monde, The Lady's Pocket Magazine, and the American magazines that followed.

"Through the paragraph in THE SATURDAY REVIEW plates were offered from all parts of the country, mostly from the American magazines of the sixties and seventies, and a collection was purchased from Mr. William R. Powell of the Grolier Club numbering over 900 London plates—1800-34. Six of these volumes, covering the century to 1830, are already in the library, each book dealing with five years and each year consisting of twenty-five plates. Five more volumes are in the hands of the binder, and the collections for the remaining nine volumes are only incomplete in portions of difficult years. The collections of early English plates seem to end with 1834, and the difficult period follows down to 1840, recurring between 1845 and 1854.

"The fourteenth and fifteenth volumes, 1866-75, are made up of the double-page plates common to all the American fashion magazines of that period and the following volumes are of larger French plates, which may be hinged and bound without extra mounting on Whatman paper.

"The so-called 'difficult' period in this country seems to have been divided between a large number of magazines, each of which probably circulated a small edition, until Godey's, Peterson's, and Graham's shook off their rivals.

"Some of these forgotten magazines, dear to the ladies of sixty years ago, were The World of Fashion, published in Boston; The Casket, published in New York by S. C. Atkinson; The Ladies' Companion, by William W. Snowden; The Boston Miscellany of Literature and Fashion, The New York Visitor, The Ladies' National Magazine, and The Columbian Magazine.

"The library requires a few more single-page plates for the following years: 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1845, 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1861 to 1865. Also of the Revue de la Mode, 13 et 15, Quai Voltaire, Paris, for the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1881, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1893, 1894, and 1896.

"This is a reference work compiled for the information of painters and illustrators, and, considering the requirements in exact costume of the magazine and book publishers of to-day, this collection is likely to have a marked effect on the illustrations of the century about to begin.

"The title pages are by Mr. Thomson Willing, having in the centre an oval, in each of which a miniature head will be painted characteristic of the period each book represents. The preface to the first volume is illuminated in red and gold by Mr. T. A. Sindelar."

Miss Rives's "A Furnace of Earth."

H. A. MITCHELL, New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Your criticism of Hallie Erminie Rives's 'Furnace of Earth' would seem to suggest a literary conundrum. Might one offer a possible solution? Is not this fascinating love story really an arraignment of the hypocrisy underlying our so-called 'higher education'? The time has been when fine physical attributes received their just meed of reverential worship; but our vaunted growth in spirituality would seem to reflect on the wisdom of Deity, judging from the distorted views so sincerely clung to, though in bitter misery, by the heroine presented to us. She is herself an exquisite creation of the master-hand, and the threatened ruin of her life, intended by nature to be a perfect flower of human existence, is perhaps the object lesson which Miss Rives seeks to impress."

MISS HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES, New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "I have noticed with considerable interest the discussion (which, after all, is an old one,) apropos the description of Christ which I employ in one of the chapters of 'A Furnace of Earth.' Very many letters have come to me questioning my motive in making use of this celebrated, though authentic, fragment on a page whose mood was intentionally sensuous and material. It seems scarcely necessary for me to disclaim any intention to affront those whose religious sense of the fitting is extra-sensitive. The recoil of Margaret's soul upon itself required a revolt from the sensuous—which revolt would be most strong when the intrusion was upon the field of the conscience. I think my reason for its use will be quite obvious to those to whom the art of its telling is not the least part of a tale."

D. F. AYRES, Paterson, N. J., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Is the type that Margaret represents in Miss Rives's 'Furnace of Earth' really the abnormal and artificial type that the generality of critics would have us think? Deep down in every sensitive, high-strung woman's soul, has not the problem that Margaret wrestled with presented itself more than once? If Miss Rives's heroine, for the purpose of fiction, carried this travail of spirit to an extreme bordering upon morbidity, is that any refutation of a fundamental fact? Only too many psychically organised women have known in some degree just the same anguished struggle with the laws of nature that Margaret knew. But they don't publish it to the world—that's all.

"If Margaret strove to probe and weigh and analyze too closely the veiled mysteries between terrestrial and celestial love, martyring her heart's happiness in the operation, it was only because her conscience was of a stronger fibre than that which the average feminine consciousness and not because of any essential eccentricity of her own. A normal, habitually healthful, and hyper-sensitive, as many a woman is, is prone to make a tragedy of her love and over-analyze the elements of separation and apathy.

"Besides, there are men, sincere, honest men in this love-seeking world of ours, that the spiritual mystic within Margaret Rives, without sensitive and perverted heart, may entertain unconsciously an affection for."

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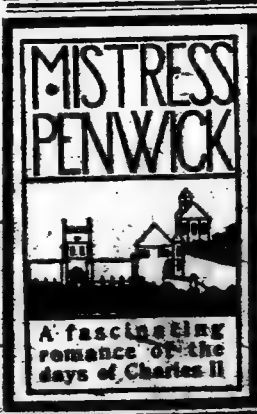

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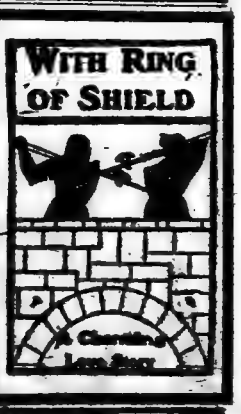

REVIEW: "A brief reply seems called for by the letter in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 15 from Mr. Edward J. Nelson. Whatever may have been written about the Poe collection of the late Thomas J. McKee in magazines and newspapers, it surely cannot be claimed that any one having direct connection with either its possession or sale ever considered or advertised it as an 'absolutely complete and perfect collection.' Mr. McKee did not pretend to collect all the magazine contributions by Poe, though he possessed a great many. He did aim at securing all the books in which the poet's writings first appeared. Not only was 'Prose Romances No. 1,' referred to by Mr. Nelson, well known to Mr. McKee, but it seems almost certain, from the reading of his correspondence, that he possessed a copy, though, so far it has not been found. Other notable works that he was known to have possessed are still missing, and, if found, they, together with the 'Prose Romances,' will be offered for sale in the fifth and final portion of his library."

A Pleasing Testimonial.

CLARENCE BELAND, Windsor, Conn., writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, says: "I have dealt with Leisure Hour Publications in this Review, and found all that was represented. Please find enclosed [illegible]."

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To thee, my brother, said to said long ago.
The rolling years have blessed our home of
Brave
We must flower of enlightenment grow;
Where equally the ordained pass away;
Hindu standing, others hast our palace play;
We, like the standing rather than the grass,

And have a strong ability to raise and sell.
The day of spirit to other worlds and
Ask, being subject to Immortal Rules,
With great emphasis on to-morrow and Idles,
And thus we laugh and also shriek and sigh.

What we see and our realm is all in his plans.
And another reality the truth knows
Oh, please, what is the matter with
Do not, which I think grow with
Is [illegible] part of [illegible]

NOTES AND NEWS.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly publish a story of a boyhood spent in a cattle country, by Melville Post of West Virginia. The book will be entitled "The Dwellers in the Hills."

"More Letters of Edward FitzGerald," edited by W. Oldis Wright, may be expected in a few weeks from the Macmillan Company press.

Half a million copies of "David Harum" have already been sold, and the sales still average 500 copies a day. The calls for the illustrated edition are at present greater than can be supplied by the publishers.

Three new volumes to the Macmillan Company's edition of Fenimore Cooper's novels will be added shortly after the Christmas holidays. They are "The Pathfinder," "Prairie," and "The Pioneers." Each has twenty-five illustrations. The first two volumes are illustrated by C. E. Brock and "The Pioneers" by H. M. Brock.

"A Year Book of Kentucky Woods and Fields," by Ingram Crockett, is being published by Charles Wells Moulton of Buffalo, N. Y. The fine sentiment of the book is augmented with certain nice illustrations.

The December number of the Dominicana, published by the Dominican Fathers of San Francisco, Cal., has several interesting features suggestive of the season. There is a Christmas hymn with music by Father Lootens. The Rev. J. R. Newell writes upon "The Late Fraud Hypnotist." The fiction serial "Secret of Grossmeister Cliffs," by Margaret D. O'Brien, is continued, while a group of poems is contributed by Charles H. Towne, Sister Imelda, and M. A. Gallagher. Among the illustrations is a half-tone frontispiece, "Our Lady of Guadalupe."

A second edition of Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's work on "Shakespeare, Poet, Dramatist, and Man," has just been issued by the Macmillan Company

Miss Laura H. Wild, formerly International Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, has just published through the Fleming H. Revell Company a suggestive volume, entitled "Selected Studies in the Life of Christ." The book contains the result of many years of thought and work by this active woman, and is illustrated with reproductions of pictures by the great masters.

"The Individual: A Study of Life and Death," by Prof. N. S. Shaler, published by D. Appleton & Co., is being criticised in religious circles principally on the ground that it does not give separate human beings the individuality which the writings in the Bible show they possess. On this point, however, there is no mistaking what the Harvard professor would intimate, for he says clearly in his preface:

"It is a protest against the idea, bred of many natural misconceptions, that a human being is something apart from its fellows; that it is born into the world and dies out of it into the loneliness of a supernatural realm. It is this sense of isolation which, more than all else, is the curse of life and the sting of death."

Seventy-five thousand copies of F. Marion Crawford's new novel, "In the Palace of the King," have been sold since its publication a month ago.

A delightful Christmas book, the work of a poet of localities, is being published by G. P. Putnam's Sons under the title of "The Seven Voices," by J. Hooker Hamersly. It is octavo in form and illustrated by many very pretty pen and ink sketches.

A large folio of "Eighteenth Century Color Prints," by Julia Frankau, will be published shortly after Christmas by the Macmillan Company. While the illustrations are reproductions of the work of the most famous artists, their subjects are also interesting from the fact that they represent most distinguished personages who sat for their portraits.

Although the new volume in the Story of the West Series edited by Ripley Hitchcock deals particularly with "The Story of the Soldier" in the West, it is, nevertheless, as the author, Gen. G. A. Forsyth, intended it to be, an actual biography of the United States Regular Army. A little thought will show that this treatment of the subject was inevitable, owing to the constant field of service in which the army has been conspicuous since the Revolutionary War.

"The Ecumenical Hymn of Missions" is being published, with music and words, in an attractive leaflet by S. M. Travis of this city. The poem was written in 1863 by J. S. B. Monsell, while the music was composed last Summer by R. Huntington Woodman.

Publication of the account of the Harriman expedition to Alaska, which Doubleday, Page & Co. have in hand, has been delayed until the opening of the new year, owing to the difficulty experienced in the printing of the many colored plates which are to accompany it. The volume promises, when finally given to the public, to be the finest example of bookmaking devoted to a work of scientific travel and exploration ever put forth in this country.

Of Georg Ebers's last novel, "In the Desert," it may be said that the first edition to appear in any language is in English, as published by Dodd, Mead & Co. The book thus far has not been issued either in German or French.

Emile Zola's latest novel, "Labor," a powerful narrative dealing with factory life in France and with the conflict between labor and capital in that country, will begin its run as a serial in Harper's Weekly early in the new year. It will probably appear in book form some time next Summer.

R. H. Russell is about to issue an interesting souvenir of Sarah Bernhardt. It will be a brochure of nearly 100 pages, with a historical and critical sketch of Mme. Bernhardt, together with an autograph introduction by herself. There will be sixty-five half-tone pictures, showing the actress in various roles, in her home, and in her infancy; there will also be reproductions of many cartoons of her by well-known artists.

The February number of Everybody's Magazine will contain an article entitled "The Curiosities of Courage," by Richard Harding Davis. The same number will also present the first of a series of articles by "J. P. M.," which will be called "The Making of a Home." The author of these sketches, who presents the results of his own experience, shows that it is by no means necessary to be wealthy in order to enjoy a pleasant country place of one's own making.

The volume of newspaper essays entitled "Monday Sermons," published in Syracuse by Bailey & Sackett, was noticed in our columns on Dec. 20, the author's name being incorrectly given as Paul M. Ford. The name should be Paul M. Paine. The essays in this volume cover a wide range of topics, and among the authors with whom the writer shows familiarity are Stevenson, Kipling, and Dr. Van Dyke.

The first of a series of memoirs by Clara Morris appears in the January number of The McClure Magazine. There is also a striking pen picture of the German Kaiser, while the second installment of Kipling's "Kim" appears with illustrations by Edwin Lord Weeks and Lockwood Kipling.

The Century for January presents extracts from a diary kept during the siege of the foreign legations in Peking last Summer by Cecile E. Payen, which cover the more thrilling incidents of the experiences of the legationers from a woman's point of view.

"A New Way Around an Old World," by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, is an adequately illustrated account of a journey across Russia and Siberia by the new Trans-Siberian Railway. It will probably be published next week, or the week after, by Harper & Brothers.

A volume of verse by Charles Elmer Jenney is in press at the Fresno Republican Publishing Company of Fresno, Cal. It is entitled "Scenes of My Childhood," and is handsomely illustrated with reproductions of photographs.

W. H. Lowdermilk & Co. of Washington, D. C., are about to bring out "The Songs of Alcaeus, Memoir and Text," with translations, literal and in verse, by James S. Easby-Smith. Alcaeus, it will be recalled, was one of the finest lyric poets of Greece, and although the majority of his writings have perished, enough have come down to us to be well worth preserving in good modern English form.

The Magyar Nemzet of Budapest, of which Dr. Jokai is the editor, has a curious review of John Kendrick Bangs's "A Houseboat on the Styx" in a recent number. The writer comments with great glee upon the conversation of the shades, and says that therein lie the moral and much wholesome advice for growing literary clubs.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—According to a Boston bookseller it is no novel but "The Life and Letters of Phillips Brooks," written by Prof. Alexander V. G. Allen, and published by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co., which should be called the best selling book of the week. It is worth five times as much as a novel and it costs no more in time or trouble to sell it; that is to say, it would cost no more if any one had it to sell, but as it is, the orders for it come in so rapidly that the chances are that it will not reach the counters, and will not be seen by the average buyer until after Christmas.

Among books published a few weeks ago, but already in a second edition, are Mr. Edmund H. Garrett's "Pilgrim Shore," issued by Messrs. Little & Brown, and their three-version form of the Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyam. Mr. Charles Haight Farnham's "Life of Francis Parkman" is in its third edition, and a host of single orders from other cities and from small towns testify to the number of homes in which the historian's work is known and loved so well that its owners desire his acquaintance. "Carita, Countess of Albornoz," the Spanish novel of F. Luis Coloma, S. J., is also in its second edition, and Mr. Bradley Gilman's "The Parsonage Porch," and Mr. Charles Fleming Embree's "The Dream of a Throne" is in its fourth.

A new edition of George Eliot in twelve volumes and including the biography by Mathilde Blind, has been published by Messrs. Little & Brown, Mr. H. L. Richardson contributing a set of photogravure frontispieces.

"Eben Holden" adds another thousand to its circulation every few days, and "Uncle Terry" pursues it as swiftly as could be expected considering its age. Probably equal success awaits any one who will write a story of commonplace city dwellers, setting one clever personage among them and writing of their commonplace behavior as if it were romantic. Mr. Walter Leon Sawyer had the opportunity in his "A Local Habitation," the story of a South End boarding house, but he spoiled it by showing his every-day folk how they appeared to a better educated observer. True, the observer was a conceited, unprincipled, selfish person, not worthy to black the boots of those whom he presumed to estimate, but the commonplace man does not wish to be told that he shines by contrast with an educated profligate; he desires to be assured of his absolute brilliancy.

It is seldom that a scientific book attracts so much notice early in its career as has fallen to the lot of "Fact and Fable in Psychology," by Prof. Joseph Jastrow. It happened to come into notice at the moment when certain dabblers in thought-reading and other suburbs of the occult found that a trusted leader had wandered into the ways of Spiritualism, and while their friends were saying "I told you so," this book, with its cold exposure of humbug after humbug, from Mesmer down, and its plain statement that no scientific man need consider himself under obligation to "investigate" all the things shouting for advertisement by investigation came to the aid of the aforesaid friends and they seem to be using it.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

"L. B.," Morristown, Penn.: "Where can I get Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians'?"

Grove's "Dictionary," in four volumes, may be had from the Macmillan Company for $6 a volume.

"A. W. M.": "Will you kindly inform me what price a set of seven volumes of the complete works of Dean Swift, printed in 1765, stoutly bound in calf, and in an excellent state of preservation, would probably bring, and where I may be likely to find a purchaser?"

The value would be about $5. It could be sold at auction, where it might bring more than that sum. It is not, however, of the class of books that modern collectors fancy.

N. S. MORGENROTH, 57 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, New York City: "Will you kindly tell me if the firm of Belford, Clarke & Co. is still in existence, and, if so, what their address is?"

The firm, we believe, has been out of business for a number of years. There is, however, a Chicago publishing firm by the name of Belford, Middlebrook & Co.

"STUDENT," University Heights, New York City: "Who printed the first edition of Homer's works, a copy of which was reported by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW to have sold at Bangs's for $210, the Peel copy bringing £195?"

It has been said that Bernardo and Nerio Nerli were printers of this noble work, but they were probably only the publishers. Demetrius Chalcondylas is supposed to have done the printing.

"Z. Z.," New York City: "Please tell me something about Miss Mary Johnston, the author of 'Prisoners of Hope' and 'To Have and to Hold.'"

Mary Johnston was born at Buchanan, Botetourt County, Va., Nov. 21, 1870. She is now a resident of Birmingham, Ala.

"M. R. S.," Bridgeport, Conn.: "Kindly tell me if all of Emerson's works are in print."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish Emerson's "Complete Works," in twelve volumes, at $1.75 each.

FRANCIS W. PAINE, Portland, Me.: "Please give me a short sketch of Thomas De Quincey, and tell me something about James T. Fields, the poet-publisher."

In the Encyclopaedia Britannica will be found a sketch of De Quincey and in Appleton's Biographical Dictionary one of Field.

F. CORNISH, Long Ridge, Conn.: "Did John Fiske, the historian, ever have any other name? A friend told me that this was the case, but I doubted him."

John Fiske's name was originally Edmund Fiske Green, but in 1855 he took the name of a great-grandfather.

R. A. RANSOM, Atlanta, Ga.: "Will you please give me, through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, a short sketch of the life of Walter Pater, with a list of his works and the dates of their publication? If you can do this I would appreciate it."

Walter Horatio Pater was born in London Aug. 4, 1839, and died in Oxford July 30, 1894. His early education was received at a school at Enfield, and later he was at King's College, Canterbury, (1853-8.) He matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, June 11, 1858, was made a B. A. in 1862, a Fellow of Brasenose College in 1864, an M. A. in 1865, a Junior Dean in 1866, a Tutor 1867-83, a Dean in 1871, and a Lecturer in 1873. He contributed to The Fortnightly Review and other periodicals from 1866. His now well-known essay on "Winckelmann" (the great German restorer of Hellenic feeling) was published in The Westminster Review for January, 1867, but attention was first drawn to him by his essays in The Fortnightly in 1869, 1870, and 1871 on Leonardo da Vinci, Botticelli, Michael Angelo, and others. The latter were published in the memorable and beautifully written volume entitled "Studies in the History of the Renaissance," 1873. After a silence of twelve years came, in 1885, his romance of "Marius the Epicurean," the work by which Pater will pre-eminently be known to posterity, and then came "Imaginary Portraits," 1887; "Appreciations," 1889; "Plato and Platonism," 1893; "The Child in the House," (issued in 1894 from the private press of the Rev. Mr. Daniel of Oxford, and now a precious toy for bibliomaniacs;) "Greek Studies," 1895; "Miscellaneous Studies," 1895; "Gaston de Latour," 1896, and "Essays from the Guardian," 1897, (privately printed.)

L. G. WETTERAN, McAdoo, Penn.: "I am in search of a book entitled 'Matrimonial Adaptation,' by J. W. Shull, published in 1890, either in Cleveland or Cincinnati, at 50 cents in paper. It treated the subject from a phrenological standpoint."

The only book by J. W. Shull which is mentioned in Wilson's "United States Catalogue of Books in Print," is "Will; Its Nature and Education."

"M. D.," 170 Broadway, New York City: "Where can I get 'Mary and Hugo; or, the Lost Angel,' by Elizabeth Oakes Smith? It appeared among the Christmas books some forty or forty-five years ago."

This book, published in New York in 1836, has long been out of print, and can only be obtained by an advertisement.

Wanted and to Exchange.

J. MULLIGAN, 71 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.: "I would like to secure all the numbers of 'The Gallery of Players,' (published by The Illustrated American Company,) excepting Nos. 3, 4, and 5. Must be in good condition. State price."

D. V. RAYMOND, Room 36, 11 Pine Street, New York City: "Wanted—Genealogy of the Raymond family, published in Brooklyn in 1886. Will pay well for a good copy."

J. LURIE, 179 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, New York City: "I have Harper's Round Table from Sept. 22, 1896, to October, 1899, (last issued,) except January, 1899. Also League of American Wheelmen Bulletin from March, 1896, to April, 1898, (some missing.) Would like to sell, or exchange for camera."

THEODORE F. WOLFE, Succasunna, N. J.: "I have a complete set of the Annual Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology, seventeen volumes, 4to, olive cloth, new and unused, which I will exchange for good editions of the English classics, or will sell for about half value."

W. JOHNSON, Fallsburg, N. Y.: "A few weeks ago some one, whose name and address I have lost, asked in your 'Wanted and Exchange' column for De Mille's 'Cryptogram.' I have an old but not mutilated copy, (Harper, 1870,) which I would be willing to dispose of."

S. C. GOULD, Manchester, N. H.: "I have Mosher's 'Bibelot,' Vol. I., complete and ... The Philistine,' Vol. I., Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. I offer them for exchange for modern books."

DR. A. D. DAVIDSON, Troy, N. Y.: "I wish to dispose of 'Dictionnaire D'Argot Moderne,' by Lucien Rigaud. New edition, with supplement. Paris, 1888. What am I offered for it?"

"C. F. A.," Post Office Box 64, Buffalo, N. Y.: "I have for sale, at $10, a fine copy of Thomas's 'History of Printing in America,' Worcester, Mass., 1810, two volumes, with portrait, bound in the original sheep."

H. G. READING, Franklin, Penn.: "I would like to purchase, in good second-hand condition, Scribner's 'Cyclopaedia of Painters and Paintings,' Waltman & Woerman's 'History of Painting,' two volumes. Write, describing condition and naming very lowest cash price, which must be reasonable."

Appeals to Readers.

F. H. BELOW, Simmons Hardware Company, Ninth and Spruce Streets, St. Louis, Mo.: "Will some one kindly tell me where I may find a sonnet which begins:

"'A point of life between my parents' dust
And thine, my buried little ones, am I.'

"My impression is that it was written by either Coleridge or Wordsworth, and appeared in one of the magazines some ten or fifteen years ago. I have looked everywhere for it without success, but my opportunities for a thorough search are very limited."

JAMES W. CHENEY, Librarian War Department Library, Washington, D. C.: "Can any of your readers correct and supply the omissions in the following condensed statement of the Ten Commandments, written more than fifty years ago? 1. Thou shalt have no other gods than Me. 2. Before no idol bow the knee. 3. Take not the name of God in vain. 4. Nor dare the Sabbath day profane. 5. ——. 6. Steal not a thing though small and mean. 7. Nor think nor do an act unclean. 8. ——. 9. Tell not a willful lie nor love it. 10. What is thy neighbor's do not covet."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon, December 27.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

ORESTES A. BROWNSON'S LATER LIFE. From 1856 to 1876. By Henry F. Brownson. 8vo. Pp. 629. Detroit, Mich.: H. F. Brownson, publisher.

CONRAD WEISER AND THE INDIAN POLICY OF COLONIAL PENNSYLVANIA. By Joseph S. Walton. 8vo. Pp. 420. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $2.50.

THE LAST YEARS OF SAINT PAUL. By the Abbe Constant Fouard. Translated with the author's sanction and co-operation by George F. X. Griffith. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-325. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

MILITARY REMINISCENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR. By Jacob Dolson Cox. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. xvii.-549 per volume. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6 per set.

THE FURNITURE OF OUR FOREFATHERS. By Esther Singleton, with critical descriptions of plates by Russell Sturgis. Illustrated. Folio. Pp. xi.-75. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2. (Paper.)

ROYAL ASCOT. Its History and Its Associations. By George James Cawthorne and Richard S. Herod. With numerous plates and illustrations in the text. Folio. Pp. xvi.-335. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $10.

IAN HAMILTON'S MARCH. By Winston Spencer Churchill. Together with extracts from the diary of Lieut. H. Frankland. With portraits, maps, and plans. 12mo. Pp. xii.-409. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF IRISH HISTORY. Being a replacement of the false by the true from the Elizabethan Conquest to the Legislative Union of 1800. By T. Dunbar Ingram. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. 355. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE SOURCES AND LITERATURE OF ENGLISH HISTORY. From the earliest times to about 1485. By Charles Gross. 8vo. Pp. xx.-618. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE REPUBLIC OF AMERICA. Its civil polity as outlined by the prophets, &c. By the Rev. L. B. Hartman. Second edition. 12mo. Pp. 116. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

THE HISTORY OF MINNESOTA AND TALES OF THE FRONTIER. By Judge Charles E. Flandrau. 8vo. Pp.vii.-408. Published by E. W. Porter.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE BRAIN AND COMPARATIVE PSYCHOLOGY. By Jacques Loeb. Illustrated. Pp. x.-309. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT FOR SOCIAL BETTERMENT. By Dr. Josiah Strong. 12mo. Pp. 187. New York: The Baker-Taylor Company. 50 cents.

A CHURCH CALENDAR. According to the Uses of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. A Weekly Calendar giving the order of services for every day, and quotations upon the Christian Life and the Church's Ways. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

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ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

A Volume by the Late Henry D. Traill.*

From the days of its ancient and middle and new empires to the present the land of Egypt has been the spoil of successive conquerors, and its defenseless position and the weakness of its native inhabitants have rendered it in turn the prey of African potentates, Persian and Macedonian Kings, Roman Caesars, Mamelukes, and Turkish Sultans. The last conqueror of all is John Bull, and it is mainly with the doings of that progressive individual in the land that Mr. Traill's new book on "England, Egypt, and the Sudan" is concerned. It is a most instructive and entertaining history, and particularly apropos at the present moment of our new colonial adventurings, and the little amiable controversy that we are having with John over the Nicaragua Canal and our right to protect our interests therein.

John Bull is the last man who should protest against anything we do on the American isthmus, since Lord Wolseley's masterly strategy in 1882, by which he seized and held control of the Suez Canal for England under the plea of military necessity furnishes a precedent and example we must always keep before our eyes. The treaty which was executed in October, 1888, leaves the canal in a somewhat peculiar status, wherein we may trace the subtle influence of British diplomacy, of which we have lately had so pretty an instance. The Suez Canal is not "internationalized." It is not even fully neutralized. It is merely clothed, as Lord Granville puts it, with that neutrality "which attaches by international law to the territorial waters of a neutral State in which a right of innocent passage for belligerent vessels exists, but no right to commit any act of hostility." And Mr. Traill goes on to say: "To a power which commands the sea these restrictions are innocuous. As she can prevent their being turned to her disadvantage, she should be under no temptation to violate them. How they would stand the strain of war under difficult conditions is another question." A question which, in our dealings with England, we were wisely electing to consider in advance!

Other chapters of Mr. Traill's book are concerned with the establishment of the Khédivate, the reign of Ismail Pasha, and the days of the Debt Commission, followed by the establishment of the Anglo-French condominium in Egypt, which was to come to so sudden and dramatic an end before Alexandria in 1882. A full and interesting account of Arabi and the rebellion follows, and the raising of the cry of "Egypt for the Egyptians" in the land, which was the signal for its passing apparently permanently out of their grasp. The bombardment and fall of Alexandria and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, followed by the quick collapse of the rebellion, were just the excuses England needed to enter and assert her sovereignty under the plea of protection of her bondholders and the canal and the necessity of instituting reforms in the civil and military administration of the Khédivate.

"The territorial dominion of our country and her power beyond the seas have in the course of history been extended often by unconscious and unwilling hands; but of all our empire builders malgré eux, there has been none to compare in unreadiness and reluctancy with Mr. Gladstone. It was the very irony of fate that laid upon him, first the establishment, and afterward the extension of British authority in Egypt."

From which text our author proceeds to argue out the good faith of England in this matter. Since, had she really possessed any sincere designs of conquest in 1883, it was a strange spectacle, that of her Prime Minister doing his level best to beat a retreat out of the Soudan and leave it to the tender mercies of the Mahdi and his fanatical followers. Events, however, were too strong for him. The "finger of destiny" was at work, and it was pointing, as it generally does point in such cases, to exactly the spot England wanted it to point, even though, as it is asserted, she did not recognize the fact at the time.

The ill-fated expedition of Hicks Pasha was followed by the selection of Gordon as Governor of the Soudan, and the chapter of history which opens with the entry of his heroic figure into the walls of the palace of Khartoum, and closes with the march of the bloodthirsty dervishes into the captured stronghold, is, says Mr. Traill, "at once so glorious and shameful, that if an Englishman were endowed with the power denied to the gods, of undoing the past, he might well hesitate whether to preserve or destroy it."

The particulars of Gordon's heroic defense of Khartoum, the criminal inactivity of the home Ministry until it was too late to rescue him, and the storm that arose in England when the fate of their martyred General became known there, are all treated at length by the author, and his story of the subsequent avenging of Gordon by the hosts of the Sirdar's army and the death of the Khalifa and the annihilation of his army of dervishes, although fresh in the public mind, reads like a chapter of romance, when told by Mr. Traill in his flowing and dramatic style. "L'Affaire Marchand," which came so perilously near to involving England in war with France and setting all of Europe aflame, is also fully discussed in all its phases, and the stand that England took in the matter finds ample justification at the author's hands.

"The meeting of the representatives of the two great Western powers in this remote region—the clash of their secular rivalries at this furthest limit of the ancient country for the control of which they had so long competed—is one of the most dramatic incidents in modern history," and it was a fortunate thing for the peace of the world that France decided to recede from her position at Fashoda, and leave the Upper Soudan to the undivided domination of her great rival.

Mr. Traill finally reaches the conclusion he started out to attain—that England has been selected by an inscrutable Providence as the guardian angel of the destiny of Egypt, and that it is now impossible for her to abandon the land of the Ptolemies to its fate, since it would immediately become the spoil of the other powers, and all the work that she has done there "in the interests of humanity" would be lost.

"Now," adds Mr. Traill, significantly, "can there be any one among those powers who doubts that, whatever efforts may be made either by diplomacy or by arms to dislodge her, she will never suffer herself to be driven from this post of duty by anything short of the overthrow of her naval supremacy and the collapse of her empire?"

Which of us in America to-day can say that we have not profited by her example and logic, or which of us now shall cast the first stone at her?

*ENGLAND, EGYPT, AND THE SUDAN. By H. D. Traill, D. C. L. Four maps. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Westminster: A. Constable & Co., Ltd. Price, $5.

Tardy Appreciation of Markham.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Few things are more commonly understood than the frequent fate of genius to fall of adequate recognition during the life of its possessor. An example of unusual note, it seems to me, is furnished by Edwin Markham. If his verse has ever been equaled in point of sustained, purposeful strength in any language or any age, I have not yet been favored with an inkling of it. Many, too many, there are, heedless if not ungenerous, that will look askance at one who, like myself, presumes boldly to declare the faith that is in him and ventures the prophecy that the next and succeeding generations will award Edwin Markham the laurel of supreme singer that is denied him now. I say this notwithstanding the just recognition already accorded him by the discerning.

Some find him only a prophet of despair. I find him much more. Upon no one's sensibilities grate the vaporings of mere cynic and pessimist more harshly than upon mine. But beneath the seeming pessimism of Markham may be detected readily an undertone of hope, an undeviating motive and purpose born of righteousness and truth undying. Discontent may be there. Granted. But discontent—aye, rebellious, incendiary discontent—has always been the foundation of real progress and reform, from Babylon to Bethlehem, from Runnymede to Manila Bay.

The wounded soul that cries out in the night breathes less of despair than an indefinable something that makes for the removal of conditions in which suffering is possible. Markham laments the injustice and inequalities endured by most of the race, and his muse, with majestic largeness of thought and stupendous power of feeling and expression, would batter down the walls of selfishness and oppression that from their ruins may rise the temple of a truer brotherhood.

His trend is never ignoble. His message is always uplifting if revolutionary. His genius is dedicated not only to the creation of poetic imageries, but to the high and practical service of man. While other poets merely gratify our love of beauty, approach our ideals of perfected art, or even reach and sway the heart with note of human interest, Markham pierces and shatters the Harveyized armor of error, prejudice, caste, ignorance, narrowness, and convention. Others compel us to tear our garments and prick our fingers with the brambles of long, patient study and speculation ere we pluck the rose. Markham, presenting no chance for misconstruction, drives straight at the marrow and fairly sweeps us off our feet with an onrush of cyclonic intensity. It has been and is for others, soaring on sure wing, to flood the empyrean with delicate traceries of harmony; but it is for this warrior of song to mount on chariot of fire and thunder at the very gates of the infinite!

In his hands we witness the successful experiment of poesy, in a way, wedded to science. The ludicrous incompatibility that might result from such attempt by one less skillful is here avoided. Indeed, the beauty of the one and the yet unfathomed power of the other are here fused so happily that a genuine innovation in English literature is the outcome. Shelley, too, was a scientist; but it was not for him thus to merge two systems of thought and action normally so heterogeneous. How well Markham has achieved the feat let these lines (speaking of man) from "The Mighty Hundred Years" attest, also illustrating the free, breezy, daring range of treatment so characteristic of this poet:

Yea, in the shaping of a grain of sand,
He sees the law that made the spheres to be—
Sees atom-worlds spun by the Hidden Hand,
To whirl about their small Alcyone.

With spell of wizard Science on his eyes,
And augment on his arm, he probes through space;
Or pushes back the low, unfriendly skies,
To feel the wind of Saturn on his face.

He walks abroad upon the Zodiac,
To weigh the worlds in balances, to fuse
Suns in his crucible, and carry back
The spheral music and the cosmic news.

If environment wields the influence claimed for it—and who doubts it?—Edwin Markham was enviably well fitted for masterful song. Most of his life was passed in the inspiring Pacific Coast region. His vision found universal scope on mountain chains, in sight of the sovereign of oceans, in the awful shadows of the arctic summits and verdured breasts of Hood, of Shasta, of Rainier. The stormy poet soul drank music in the distant midnight tumult of contending wild beasts, the crunching slide of the deadly avalanche. In those vast cañons and valleys he was wooed to introspective thought by the tinkle of Summer rivulets, the minors of Winter's breath among pines. These grew into him as he into them. He was not with them, but of them. What wonder, then, that he emerged, when the time arrived, from this protracted intimacy with the sublimest guise of nature the globe affords, equipped for bardic utterance that dwarfs compeers to pigmies?

The world that may raise eyebrows in dissenting surprise at these conclusions is destined to subscribe to them. But the hour has not yet struck.

But a few weeks before his death, my beloved fellow-townsman, Senator Cushman K. Davis, little realizing how soon his words would apply aptly to his own case, voiced eloquently this pathetic idea of posthumous appreciation. In an address at the unveiling of the statue of ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury on the campus of the University of Minnesota, the Senator said:

Too often the world does not know that it has received largess from a hand of more than impartial bounty, until it comes time to lay garlands over a face upturned in the blindness of eternal sleep, and to speak vain words at the closed door of the chamber in which no sound is heard.

JOHN TALMAN.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 17, 1900.

BENJAMIN HARRISON

has prepared for the consideration of his fellow citizens an exhaustive study of the status of the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, with certain observations regarding the probable effect of a continuance of the present policy of the Administration. The reports of his recent address upon this subject were garbled and very unsatisfactory to the author. The first complete revised expression of his views appears in the January number of the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, published to-day.

RUSSELL A. ALGER

is writing for publication by Harper and Brothers a history of the war with Spain while he was Secretary of War. The most virile chapter in the book relates to the sensational charges of General Miles regarding the quality of the food supplied to our soldiers. In it General Alger does not hesitate to express his personal opinion of the author of the charges. This chapter of history appears in the January number of the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, published to-day.

ALFRED HARMSWORTH,

the most famous journalist of Great Britain, is now in this country. Mr. Harmsworth foresees the formation of a Newspaper Trust during the Twentieth Century. He also holds exceedingly interesting views regarding the daily journals of this country, and has embodied them in an article which appears in the January number of the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, published to-day.

M. DE BLOWITZ,

the famous correspondent of the *London Times*, and perhaps the most competent of political observers, anticipates most extraordinary changes among the peoples of the earth during the next hundred years. His exhaustive statement of present conditions and his forecast of the future are presented in the January number of the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, published to-day.

SIR ROBERT HART

has collected the customs revenues of China for a score or more of years, and is universally recognized as the highest authority upon the trade conditions and possibilities of the Empire. Following is a copy of a letter recently received from him:

Peking, 9 Oct., 1900

DEAR MR. HARVEY: I wrote a paper on "Foreign Trade in China," as requested, and sent you a well written copy on the 18th of September.

The letter carrier never reached Tientsin and has never since been heard of. I fear he fell into the hands of the Boxers—who are still around us— and perished.

I now send you another copy which I have run off quickly myself. I hope you will not find it difficult to read. I am not sure I have covered all the ground the request suggested, but I consider the paper a reasonable presentation of the question from a Chinese point of view, which may be useful.

We are in a chaotic condition here just now, and what will be the future of China is hard to say. Believe me, very truly yours,

ROBERT HART.

The article to which Sir Robert refers, done laboriously by his own hand, appears in the January number of the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, published to-day.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL

is a close student of the politics, now so troublous, of Great Britain. He finds this a suitable time for the publication of a review of the situation. It appears in the January number of the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, published to-day.

D. MENANT

is the author of a most interesting article upon Zoroastrianism and the Parsis, constituting the fifth in the series upon the "Great Religions of the World," which has attracted so much attention. It appears in the January number of the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, published to-day.

W. D. HOWELLS

has written a review of "A Hundred Years of American Verse." It is printed in the January number of the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, published to-day.

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"The New Power in the South Pacific," "The Ship Subsidy Bill," and "Some Interpreters of Wagner," are timely and interesting topics. They are discussed in most readable articles, which appear in the

JANUARY NUMBER

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

Published To-day. **For Sale Everywhere.**

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

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The New York Times.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,905. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1900.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

MANY FAILURES IN LONDON

London and Globe Finance Corporation Suspends Payment.

This Leads to the Failure of Thirteen Stock Exchange Firms—Lord Dufferin Chairman of the London and Globe.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, has suspended payment.

When the brokers on Friday delivered stock purchased on account of the London and Globe and asked for payment they received checks, which were dishonored. This was followed yesterday by the failure on the Stock Exchange of thirteen firms, as follows:

Haggard, Hale & Pixley, Garle & Driver, Douglas, Jr., & Co., Cornfoot Brothers, F. A. Cohen, Blockey & Buckingham, Gunn & Aubrey, Richards & Sloper, Baker & Smith, F. C. Watts & Co., Flower & Co., F. Boully & Co., and Bartholomew & Jacks. The first named is a big firm with important connections.

The failures involve twenty-eight members of the Stock Exchange, and are equally divided among jobbers and brokers.

Yesterday was generally regarded in the mining market as being the blackest day since the Baring smash, which was disastrous to all departments. Yesterday's crisis, however, did not extend to the other markets, though most of them closed depressed. Americans were incidentally affected, owing to some of the firms which failed being interested in American securities.

The London and Globe is a highly speculative financing company which has met with much adverse criticism during the last few years. The Chairman is the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the former Governor-General of Canada and British Ambassador at Paris. The failure of the concern of which he is the head adds one more sorrow to the closing chapter of his life, for he is now preparing to start for South Africa, in company with Lady Dufferin, in consequence of the serious condition of his son, Lieut. Frederick Temple Blackwood, a Lieutenant in the Ninth Lancers, who was wounded on Monday at Glenfontein. It is scarcely a year ago since Lord Dufferin lost his eldest son, the Earl of Ava, who died from wounds at Ladysmith. He is now oppressed by family grief, while his honored name is dragged in the financial mire.

Lord Dufferin's fellow-Directors are Whitaker Wright, who is well known in connection with many companies; Lieut. Gen., the Hon. Somerset J. Gough-Calthorpe, who has been Colonel in Chief of the Fifth Dragoon Guards since 1892, and Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton, Master of the Queen's Household and a son of the fifth Duke of Newcastle. Lord Dufferin holds 5,000 shares of the London and Globe and 20,000 British Americas.

The London and Globe is said to be largely interested in the Baker Street-Waterloo Electric Railroad, and the trouble is partially attributed to the money it has tied up in that road. The London and Globe is also heavily involved in the British Columbian market.

The situation is not yet cleared up, as rumors of arrangements to assist the London and Globe are not credited in well-informed circles. There is the greatest indignation against Whitaker Wright, who is the fountain head of the concern, and others of the London and Globe group. The latter, however, are said to have been largely the victims of circumstances. They had at the last moment exceptionally heavy calls from banks at a time when fresh loans were practically impossible to obtain.

Almost the whole interest on the Stock Exchange yesterday centred in the West Australian market. All the shares of the London and Globe group toppled, especially Lake Views and Le Roi No. 2. The shares of the latter were on Friday quoted at 25, but yesterday they were unsalable at 4. Many of the shares of the West Australian and other groups were absolutely unsalable. Since Thursday Lake Views have lost 5¼. The British America Corporation shares were quoted on Thursday at 13s. 3d. Yesterday they were 10s., after being 8s. London and Globe shares fell from 14s. to 6s. 6d., but recovered to 9s. 6d.

Although there is some nervousness in regard to speculative shares generally, lest the public should become alarmed, it is thought that probably the worst is known.

The Sunday Special's financial article explains that the failure of the first three firms mentioned in the dispatch left large blocks of stocks unprotected, and in self-protection ten more firms announced their suspension. Other suspensions may occur to-morrow. Several of the suspended firms will, it is said, turn out to be perfectly solvent when time is given to them.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 29.—A. R. Flower of the firm of Flower & Co. of New York City, when he saw the dispatch relating to the failure of Flower & Co. in London, said that the London company was an entirely different concern, and had no connection whatever with Flower & Co. of New York.

The Berlin Bank Troubles.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The mortgage bondholders of the Deutsche Grundschuld Bank, representing 79,626,300 marks out of 94,865,-905 marks, to-day decided to allow the payment of interest to be suspended until further notice, provided the company shall liquidate. The shareholders later met and decided to liquidate. The Chairman of the meeting at which this decision was reached depressed the shareholders by announcing that Edward Schmidt, President of the Supervisory Council of the Prussian Hypotheken Aktien Bank, had been arrested.

Canadian Markets Little Affected.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 29.—A member of one of the principal firms of stock brokers said to-day that the financial collapse in London would have little or no effect in either the Montreal or Toronto market. Very little, if any, of Le Roi No. 2 stock is held here.

BOND CONCERN INSOLVENT?

Receivership Action Begun Against a Baltimore Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Judge Stockbridge, on application, to-day issued an order against the Mutual Fidelity Company, a bond concern, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the company's affairs. Attorney General Rayner informed the Court that the State officials are making an investigation of the company's affairs, and, if the results warrant, the State will intervene at the proper time. The bill of complaint includes both the Delaware and Maryland companies, which are supposed to be one and the same thing, but possess different charters.

The bill alleges that the provisions of both the Maryland and Delaware charters are not observed by the company, its real business being that of conducting an alleged bond investment business altogether different from the charter provisions; that the business carried on is fraudulent in every particular and only a scheme devised for the purpose of inducing people by fraudulent methods to purchase contracts.

It is further recited that the company or companies are hopelessly insolvent and cannot meet their obligations. It is likely that several other concerns in Baltimore will go under as a result of the investigation now in progress.

There's Not a Joy the World Can Give that equals Evans' Ale.—Adv.

REMEMBER this is "Hospital Sunday."—Adv.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

United States Has Offered $3,240,000 for Them.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 29.—United States Minister Swenson has informed the Danish Government that the United States offers 12,000,000 kroner (a little over $3,240,000) for the Danish Antilles and will not give more.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The negotiations between the Government of the United States and the Government of Denmark have been in progress, though intermittently, for the past two years. In the earlier stages something was attempted here through the resident Minister of Denmark, Constantin Brun, and one Capt. Christmas Dirkfeldt, but while these efforts laid the foundation for what followed in Europe, they could not be regarded as successful, and after mature consideration the State Department decided that Mr. Swenson, the United States Minister to Denmark, was the best person to deal with the case in the interest of this country. Therefore he received full instructions and some measure of authority.

He had nearly succeeded in his object last Spring, when, through an internal change in Denmark, the Minister of Foreign Affairs was displaced. The new Minister was opposed to the transfer of the islands to the United States, and a wave of patriotic feeling swept over the country, before which the Government was obliged to yield, and the negotiations were suspended for a time.

Now, however, a change has taken place in the public mind of Denmark, and the present Minister of Foreign Affairs has, it is believed here, reluctantly come to the conclusion that, for financial reasons, it is scarcely possible to hold on to the islands. Their export trade, normally in large part with the United States, has been greatly depressed, and, though the commerce might yield sufficient taxation under unrestrained intercourse with the United States to make the islands self-sustaining, at present they are a drag on Denmark, and the Danish Government is obliged to make good a considerable deficit on their account.

It is impossible to learn whether the sum named in the Copenhagen dispatch as offered by Minister Swenson—12,000,000 kroner—is the maximum price to be offered. Purely business reasons would account for the official silence. It is gathered that Mr. Swenson was allowed considerable latitude in dealing with the matter, but it is intimated here that he has about reached the end of his power on this point.

Of course an acceptance of the proposition by the Danish Government would not complete the transaction. The transfer can be accomplished only under the form of a treaty which must be accepted by the United States Senate. And in addition, owing to the necessity for providing the money to be paid for the islands, the House of Representatives must have its say, as it would be called upon to make the necessary appropriation. The treaty would undoubtedly consume much time in its consideration, basing the belief on the course assumed by the Senate up to this point in passing upon treaties. As scarcely more than two months remain to the present session of Congress, speedy action would be required on the part of the negotiators at Copenhagen in order that there may be a reasonable chance for action upon the treaty before the adjournment.

BOSTON ELECTRIC LIGHT DEAL.

Edison and Boston Companies to be Combined to Eliminate Competition, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—The efforts which have been making for four years now to unite the Edison and the Boston Electric Light Company are about to succeed, if, indeed, they have not succeeded already. A meeting of the stockholders of each corporation will be held within a fortnight. Each company pays 8 per cent. dividends and earns a great deal more. The new plan is to eliminate competition and to enable the stockholders to receive the largest surplus earnings.

J. P. Morgan is the largest stockholder in the Edison concern, and it is he who has arranged the details of the proposed consolidation. Very few of the stockholders know anything of the plan. A few, however, have had an inkling of what is coming, and have bought all the stocks of each company that have been offered for several weeks past, steadily advancing the quotations, though without attracting attention.

Both the present companies, according to the plan, are to be leased to a new company, which will agree to pay 10 per cent. on each stock, giving to them an almost immediate market value of $240 or $250 a share, against $215, the value to-day. The stock of the new company is to be offered to the stockholders of the two present companies, pro rata, and it is expected that the surplus earnings and increased business will pay large dividends upon this new issue.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN 1900.

Southern Exports This Year Heaviest on Record by 15,000 Tons.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 29.—Shipments of pig iron from Alabama and Tennessee for the first eleven months of 1900 were 1,200,000 tons.

From the Birmingham district, which furnishes all the pig iron exported, 210,000 tons were shipped. Cast iron pipe shipments from Alabama and Tennessee for the eleven months were 80,000 tons, and from the Birmingham district alone 30,000 tons were exported.

The amount of pig iron exported this year will be the heaviest on record by 15,000 tons, and will exceed last year by 65,000 tons.

In other departments shipments show a falling off, but this year they represent only the pig iron made this year, while last year accumulated stocks were disposed of, showing that there was an increase in production this year.

CANADIAN BANK DEAL CLOSED.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 29.—The Dominion Government has passed an order in Council approving the agreement between the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of British Columbia, whereby the former takes over the latter.

The purchase by the Bank of Commerce of the Bank of British Columbia was made some time ago, but under the new bank act the agreement had to be ratified by the Government and published afterward in the official gazette. The Cabinet has now passed the necessary order, and the bargain has therefore become final and binding upon both parties.

BACKMAN'S EFFECTS SOLD.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The personal effects of the late Charles Backman, famous as the founder of the Stony Ford Stud, were sold at auction to-day. The friends of Mr. Backman paid fabulous prices for chairs, robes, watches, &c. W. B. Dickerman bought a grandfather's clock for $150. John McCarty paid $65 for a bearskin robe, Gen. Tracy $40 for a chair; James C. Vanmuyse, $100 for a sideboard; Capt. Tuthill bought robes at an average of $50 each, W. P. Thompson paid $14 for a Turkish chair.

The old mahogany secretary, at which many famous men, including Gen. Grant, had sat, went to Dean Sage of Albany for a large sum. Other purchasers were J. Howard Ford, and H. R. C. Watson. Many pieces of ancient mahogany were bid in quietly for prominent persons at remarkably high prices.

To Washington in Five Hours

From New York, Royal Blue 5-hour trains, leave foot of liberty St. 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited"—no excess fare—at 3:00 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 midnight. Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier. Best dining car and cafe car service in the world.—Adv.

YOUNG BURNZ IS GUILTY

Murder in the Second Degree for Killing Herbert Fellows.

Sentenced to Sing Sing for Life—Justice Keogh's Charge on the Crime and Insanity Defense.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Edgar C. Burnz has been found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing Herbert B. Fellows, the Scarsdale station agent and Postmaster. His trial was begun in the Supreme Court, before Justice Keogh, on Dec. 17, and came to a close to-night.

At 9:10 the jury came in and asked Judge Keogh if Burnz would be sentenced to imprisonment for life if they found him guilty of murder in the second degree. The Judge said he would, under the law.

The jury again retired, and at 9:20 announced that they had come to an agreement, the verdict being murder in the second degree.

Judge Keogh at once sentenced Burnz to prison for life. The young man showed no sign of emotion.

With the evidence all in when the court closed on Friday night, to-day's session was given up to the summing up by the lawyers and the charge of the Judge to the jury. The court-room, which has been crowded every day since the trial began, was jammed with spectators until there was scarcely breathing space.

Ex-Judge Isaac N. Mills, who conducted the examination of the witnesses for the defense, summed up for Burnz, and spoke for nearly four hours, finishing at 3 P. M.

District Attorney Andrews then proceeded to dissect the testimony and attempted to disprove the plea of insanity as set up by the defense as an excuse for the shooting.

Justice Keogh then delivered his charge to the jury. After giving the law relating to murder in the several degrees, he went over the history of the crime as set forth by the witnesses for the State, detailing the shooting of the station agent by the boy, who took the victim's money, and took a train for New York, where he was subsequently arrested and confessed.

"The defense conceded," continued the Justice, "that the boy shot and killed Fellows, but contend that under the law he belongs to that class which is protected by the statute which says that at the time of the act he was in a condition of mind not to know that the act was wrong. Whether this law is meritorious or not is not for the jury to question."

The Judge then reviewed the medical evidence of the defense submitted to show that a series of physical infirmities and deformities, together with the effects of various vices on the part of the boy defendant, brought about a form of insanity under which the defendant was laboring when he committed the crime.

"The prosecution is not bound in the first instance," continued the charge, "to prove the insanity of the defendant; but when that question was raised then the people had to meet it with expert testimony, and they testified that they saw no evidences of insanity. The learning and skill of experts are infinitely inferior to their integrity, and the jury must be impressed that the expert was an honest man and testified only on his learning and not act with suspicious zeal and anxiety as to the result of the trial."

The Judge's charge lasted until 6:30 o'clock, when the jurors were taken out to dinner. At 7:30 o'clock they returned to deliberate upon their verdict.

WILL SUE ELECTRIC ROADS.

Hartford Man Says His Trolley-Car Patents Are Infringed Upon All Over the World.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29.—Benson Bidwell of Hartford will bring suit in the near future in many of the United States District Courts of the country against over a hundred electric road corporations for infringements of patents.

Bidwell some fifteen years ago evolved a system of applying electricity to trolley car propulsion identical, he asserts, with the systems now used by trolley roads all over the country. For this invention which he says was patented he never received any remuneration, though trolley companies throughout the world are using it. He asks damages and royalties for the fifteen years, the whole sum amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. His suits will also be brought abroad, where his system is used.

BIG CLEVELAND REALTY SUIT.

Claimants to Leonard Case Estate Begin Action for Millions.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 29.—A suit involving the ownership of many millions of dollars' worth of property in this city and for $1,506,000 damages for being excluded from the rents and profits of the same was commenced to-day by claimants to the estate of Leonard Case, who died in 1880. The defendants in the suit are about 500 in number, being the persons who now have title to and possession of the property formerly belonging to Leonard Case.

The plaintiffs, nine in number, allege they are the rightful heirs to the property. Two of the claimants, Joel and Waters Cummings, declare they are sons of Mr. Case's sister. The basis of the claims of the claimants is that cousins cannot become heirs to property against a sister, the Case estate having largely been left to cousins of the millionaire.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE IN 1900.

Value of Transfers $20,000,000 Less than for the Preceding Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The number of transfers of real estate for the year 1900 was larger than for the preceding year, but their value was less by $20,000,000. The value was also smaller than for any year since the World's Fair boom began, being only $87,917,098.

The totals for previous years were: 1898, $93,100,276; 1897, $101,195,313; 1896, $91,022,625; 1895, $114,597,724; 1894, $99,277,445; 1893, $101,386,357; 1892, $153,109,047.

RED CROSS MEMBERS EXERCISED.

Report that New Year's Greetings Cost $11,000 in Tolls Annoys Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Members of the Red Cross Society are considerably concerned over the report that the organization will be compelled to pay in the neighborhood of $11,000 in cable tolls for messages sent to the United States from important personages and rulers of other countries.

Delays in the mails and on the part of the senders have necessitated cabling the messages in order that they reach New York in time for general distribution throughout this country. The messages of the Emperor of Japan and Poe Leo have been sent by cable and others are now in transmission. Each message contains about 400 words, and the unexpected expense falls heavily on the organization.

There are forty-seven nations recognizing the Geneva treaty, and the Red Cross and each of these has contributed one or more greetings to the people of the United States, the messages coming from rulers and representative men and women.

Softly Falls the Foot of Time when a bottle of Evans' Ale is before you.—Adv.

$150,000,000 TRUST FORMING.

Capitalists Seek to Combine Steel Tube Industry—Syndicate Gets Control of New English Process.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Secret negotiations have been going on here for the last three weeks looking toward the control of the steel tube industry of the United States by organizing a combination, which, on completion, will be one of the most gigantic trusts of its kind in the country, with over $150,000,000 capital.

W. W. Gibbs, who was one of the organizers of the United Gas Improvement Company, of the International Smokeless Powder and Dynamite Company, the Marsden, and other big companies, is the prime mover in the affair, and the financial end of it is being handled by Moore & Schley of New York. The syndicate has secured the exclusive license, under American patents, to manufacture steel tubing by a new English process, which reduces the cost of manufacture nearly 50 per cent., and makes the existing method almost obsolete.

A member of the firm of Moore & Schley was seen with Mr. Gibbs in the Broad Street Station, and it is believed that they proceeded to Pittsburg together. It is said that they have gone there to confer with the Carnegie people on the allotment of stock in the big concern, applications for which have been received by Moore & Schley for three times the full amount. It is also believed that officials of the National Tube Company will be at the conference, and that important decisions will be arrived at.

John W. Gates of Chicago, Chairman of the American Steel and Wire Company, is also said to be interested in the new invention; likewise many other big steel men. It is expected that organization will be carried out within the next thirty days.

VICTORY FOR HERBERT SEELEY.

His Aunt and Brother Resign Their Trusteeship in P. T. Barnum Legacy—L. M. Ogden Appointed.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 29.—The contention that has been going on for a number of years among the heirs of P. T. Barnum culminated to-day by the filing of three deeds in the Town Clerk's office. The papers show that Mrs. Caroline C. Thompson of New York, a daughter of the showman, and Clinton Barnum Seeley, have resigned as trustees over Herbert B. Seeley of New York. They sent in their resignations the 23d of last month to the Court of Probate. These were accepted, with their final account. Probate Judge Webbs appointed Louis M. Ogden of New York successor to Mrs. Thompson and C. B. Seeley as trustees over Herbert Seeley. Trustee Ogden has by deed of quitclaim allowed Herbert Seeley to mortgage some of his local real estate for $25,000, which was issued to him a few days ago by the People's Savings Bank of this city.

The outcome is a victory for Herbert B. Seeley, who has been fighting for years for a release from the trusteeship held over him by his aunt, Mrs. Thompson, and his brother, Clinton Barnum Seeley. By the terms of the P. T. Barnum will, Mrs. Thompson and C. B. Seeley could waive their trusteeship over Herbert when, in their opinion, they considered him competent to look after his own property. They have steadfastly refused on the ground that they did not consider him capable. This contention has been a source of annoyance to Herbert, who has been fighting his aunt and his brother with considerable tenacity on that issue.

Herbert Seeley inherits one-ninth of the residue of the P. T. Barnum estate, and his property value in this city is moderately estimated at $250,000. The estate has been kept intact, so that to-day it yields a net income of 110 per cent., above what it did when it came into their control. Neither Mrs. Thompson nor C. B. Seeley wanted to disturb its earning power, which was one reason for continuing the trusteeship. Herbert Seeley won considerable notoriety a few years ago when he gave a bachelor dinner.

ANNEXATION PLAN IN GENEVA.

Common Council Proposes to Add 8,000,000 Square Feet to the City.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 29.—A movement is on foot in the Geneva Common Council to have an act passed by the Legislature annexing East Geneva to Geneva. The matter has been discussed by the Council in executive session. The Aldermen refuse to talk on the subject, with the result that full particulars cannot be learned.

East Geneva, or Border City, is in Seneca County. The Council has staked out a tract of land containing about 8,000,000 square feet, which it proposes to bring within the city limits. The reason given for this movement is that, if successfully carried through, it will enable the city to raise more money by taxation. It is believed that the Republican members of the Council are in favor of it in order to make seven wards in the city and then change the boundary lines of each ward so as to make them all Republican.

MR. M'KINLEY SEES HIS DOUBLE.

Physician Who Closely Resembles the President Calls at the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A visitor who so greatly resembled the President as to pass for his "double" was at the White House to-day, and he came from New York.

The visitor was Dr. Luther Hazard Busbee, who has been mistaken for the President so often that he wanted to see for himself just how the President looked. When he shook hands with the President he explained the object of his visit. From a side view of the face, the resemblance was considered marvelous by many of those who witnessed the interview, but a front view was not so striking. "I wouldn't wear a silk hat in Washington for anything," said Dr. Busbee.

"It is a great honor to be like the President, but it is an awful annoyance to have people making the mistake all the time. In Washington it is different from other cities. People don't bother me here except to peer curiously at me as I sit in the hotel or walk the streets. Occasionally they lift their hats in dignified salute, but rarely molest me. Several have approached me to request favors, practical jokers having told them I was the President. In other cities, especially if the President happens to be in the same place I am in, I have much trouble. Once or twice the police had to almost rescue me from mobs of curiosity seekers. I guess I look more like the President's photographs than like the President himself.

"I have been mistaken for the President for many years, even while he was in Congress. In 1896 I had to go to Chicago on business. It was just after the President had been nominated. Many people approached me and offered to vote for me. I took it all good naturedly for some time. Finally, a big policeman came up to me one day just as I was about ready to catch a street car.

"'Mr. McKinley,' he said in the most respectful manner, 'pardon me, but we are all going to vote for you.'

"His interruption had caused me to miss the car, and with some ill-temper I said:

"'Vote and be damned.'

"As I turned away I saw a face so full of perplexity that it has always worried me to think of it."

Suit Against Washington Railroads.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Col. Charles H. Green of New York filed a suit in the Superior Court to-day against the Washington and Potomac and the Point Lookout Railway Companies for $78,000. The claim is made for services and money advanced to the two companies.

Highest Champagne Record.

Last year 109,303 cases were imported of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry. In 11 months in 1900 this quantity was conceded, being 72,108 cases more than any other brand. Special attention is called to the remarkable quality now imported.—Adv.

REMEMBER this is "Hospital Sunday."—Adv.

THE BOERS WEAKENING?

Krueger Said to Have Stated No Help Will Come from Europe.

CAPE INVADERS IN TROUBLE

Both Commandoes in Desperate Plight—British Captured at Philipstown Released by De Lisle.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—It is creditably reported, according to a dispatch from Newcastle, dated Dec. 29, that Krüger has sent word that the burghers must lay down their arms or continue fighting on their own account, as no support from Europe can be expected.

A dispatch from Naauwpoort, dated Dec. 28, reports that Col. De Lisle defeated Hertzog eighteen miles west of De Aar, capturing a number of wagons and releasing the prisoners captured at Philipstown. Lieut. Col. Grenfell forced back Kritzinger toward Venterstad.

Both commanders are in a desperate plight, and will probably never recross the Orange River.

A Standerton dispatch, dated Dec. 28, says it is estimated that 2,000 Boers were engaged in operations in North Natal, hoping to break the British line of communication. This plan failed, and the Boers were driven off in each case with more or less loss, their casualties in the past day or two numbering fifty, while the British casualties were slight.

According to a Johannesburg dispatch of Friday's date, Gen. French occupied Ventersdorp that day without opposition. This place, being a great telegraphic centre, has been much used by the Boers for the dissemination of information. The possession of Ventersdorp, Richtenburg, and Zeerust gives the British a strong hold upon that part of the country.

From Carnarvon, under yesterday's date, comes a dispatch saying that the Boers occupied Vosburg on Dec. 27 in force, and were reported to be moving on Carnarvon, where martial law had been proclaimed. The loyal Field Cornets and farmers have assured the authorities that they will remain loyal and will suppress disloyal talk.

Lord Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria under date of Dec. 28, reports a number of attacks made by the Boers at various points.

The only important incident was an attack on a baggage column near Greylingstad. A company with a pom pom made a sortie from Greylingstad and drove off the Boers. Capts. Radclyffe and Harvest were wounded, eight men were killed, twenty-seven wounded, and twenty were reported missing.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Dec. 28.—The British have reoccupied Ficksburg, which, for some time, has been in the hands of the Boers.

COLVILE BLAMES ROBERTS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Major Gen. Sir Henry Edward Colvile, whose resignation has been demanded by the War Office, but who refused to resign, and who arrived in England yesterday to demand a trial by court-martial, has made a counter-strike at the War Office in a 3,000-word statement, which he has given to the press.

He says he has come home to demand a free inquiry, and does not intend to be made a scapegoat for the sake of the staff. He avers that the Lindley disaster could never have happened had he been informed of Lord Roberts's intentions. The primary cause of the surrender, he says, was the insufficient information given by the Headquarters Staff to Col. Sprague and himself, and he declines to accept the blame. He lays out the facts and blames others.

When he returned from South Africa, Gen. Colvile says, he fully acquainted the War Office with the facts. After some time he was informed by Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, the Adjutant General, that Lord Lansdowne, then Secretary of State for War, had directed him to say that Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief, approved of Gen. Colvile's resuming his Gibraltar command. He learned unofficially that an army board of five of the highest officials of the War Office had considered his statements, and Lord Roberts's dispatches on the subject. His reappointment was the result of the inquiry.

To his intense surprise, Adjt. Gen. Wood on Dec. 21 notified him that Mr. Brodrick, the newly appointed Secretary of State for War, held him responsible for the loss of the Yeomanry, and ordered him to quit his command immediately and hand over his resignation.

Gen. Colvile, going into official details, says he was ordered to concentrate his division at Heilbron on May 29, and names the various dispositions of the other divisions, which extended across the Orange Free State. He assumed that Lord Roberts intended to advance, sweeping all before him. His orders were absolute, and he had to carry them out. Hence he could not go to the relief of the 500 Yeomanry without risking the success of the grand operation. Under any circumstances, he says, he considered it his duty to push on, even if he were sure it would entail the loss of the Yeomanry. Besides, he had only food enough for two days. He pushed on and the Yeomanry surrendered. Lord Roberts broke up Gen. Colvile's division and expressed his dissatisfaction.

"On my pointing out that I had obeyed his [Roberts's] orders to the letter," declares Gen. Colvile, "he said his orders were only intended as a guide."

Gen. Colvile alludes to some of the Yeomanry being millionaires, and quotes Lord Roberts as saying that it was his duty to sacrifice his force for the Yeomanry. "It will be remembered," Gen. Colvile says, "that the corps d'elite numbered 500, and my force nearly eight times that number."

Gen. Colvile cites two examples of what he considers Lord Kitchener's "defective staff work."

Gen. Colvile and his influential friends in and out of the army are thus beginning a campaign against the new Secretary of State for War, the Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, Lord Roberts, and Gen. Kitchener. It will, it is expected, be fought out with bitterness in Parliament.

KIMBERLEY IN STRAITS AGAIN.

CRADOCK, Cape Colony, Dec. 28.—Kimberley is almost isolated by Boer raiders. No mails had reached there from Dec. 19 to Dec. 25.

Provisions are at famine prices. The military took charge of all the foodstuffs on Dec. 22.

The Leinster Regiment, commanded by Major Barry, had a skirmish, lasting four hours, with the Boers at Driefontein on Dec. 27, suffering slight losses.

The Boers at Getuk captured a convoy of twenty-five wagons on Christmas Eve.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF MAORIS.

Severe Condemnation of the War Office—British Cavalry to Discard Lances and Carbines.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Liberal papers comment severely on the acceptance by the War Office of a contingent of Maoris from New Zealand for service in South Africa. The Star says:

"The effect of this stupid blunder on the Dutch will be terrible. After declining to employ Indian troops, we are taking a paltry hundred Maoris. This will not only infuriate the Dutch, but it will insult the Indian troops, who will regard it as a declaration of their inferiority to an inferior colored race. Go on O Government of muddlers! Even the gods could not save you from your own invincible folly."

However, there are signs of the dawn of that common sense, the lack of which the English critics so deplore in the military system, for the cavalry now going out to South Africa is discarding lances and carbines and substituting for these weapons rifles and sabres. After over a year's fighting, the authorities have woke up to the utter uselessness of lances and carbines, considering that thousands of British soldiers have never seen a Boer during the many engagements.

INVITATION TO MR. KRUEGER.

President of the South African Republic Will Be Asked to Visit This Country.

On the French liner La Normandie, which sailed for Havre yesterday, was Col. Arthur Lynch, a former officer in the Boer Army, who goes abroad according to a circular issued by a number of Boer sympathizers, to extend a direct and formal invitation to Mr. Krüger to visit America. The circular asserts that the great majority of Americans are in sympathy with the Boers, and that should President Krüger accept the invitation an ovation such as is seldom accorded any man awaits him on his arrival in this country.

The American people, it says, opposes the present policy of the Administration at Washington in its anti-Boer tendencies, and asserts that this will be proved by the greeting he will receive from those Americans who are in favor of liberty and independence in South Africa.

The circular further asserts that charges against Consul General Stowe, who recently arrived in America on his vacation, are to be preferred. It says that he was not neutral in South Africa, and that while in England, en route home, he permitted and received ovations from English jingoes, and that his public expressions in England and America have been of such a nature as to deserve the severest condemnation of the State Department, and that Secretary Hay will be urged not to continue him in office.

Col. Lynch's visit is described as being to learn President Krüger's wishes and desires in regard to the subject of a visit to America.

Charles D. Pierce, the Consul General of the Orange Free State in New York, said yesterday afternoon that he had heard of Col. Lynch, but that he did not know him personally. He said that he was in weekly communication with The Hague, but that nothing definite as to President Krüger visiting America had been decided. He added that if a sentiment sufficiently strong was to warrant President making the trip he might possibly consent to come. "It will be a month anyway, though, before he starts should he decide to make the trip," Mr. Pierce said.

Burleigh Returning to South Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—In view of the prolongation of the war, The Daily Telegraph has again dispatched Bennett Burleigh, its famous war correspondent, to South Africa.

British Naval Activity.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—While the British Army is tied hand and foot to South Africa, the navy, which is not escaping the wave of criticism, is quietly increasing its strength and morale. For months both men and ships have been kept in an unusual state of readiness, and there are now building in British yards no fewer than eleven battleships, nineteen cruisers, and fourteen smaller vessels, totalling nearly 400,000 tons. This does not include vessels which have been tried but are unfinished.

TELEPHONE RATES REDUCED.

Southern New England Company Favors Connecticut Towns.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 29.—The Southern New England Telephone Company announced to-day an important reduction in the private and business rates of all Connecticut towns where there are less than 160 subscribers. The rates for house party service is reduced 25 per cent., and for business offices 33 1-3 per cent.

The towns affected are Branford, Danielson, Guilford, Litchfield, Manchester, Milford, Naugatuck, New Milford, Ridgefield, Rockeville, Southington, Saybrook, Simsbury, Wallingford, and Winsted, and their connecting towns.

MORTGAGE GIVEN FOR $3,500,000.

Alabama Railway Company Covers an Issue of Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 29.—The Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Company to-day gave a first mortgage for $3,500,000 to the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston to cover an issue to that amount of fifty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds.

The bonds are redeemable at any time upon payment of principal and interest. The mortgagor owns and operates all the electric car lines in Birmingham, and forms a consolidation of all other local car interests.

Half the proceeds of the bond issue will be used to pay bondholders of the absorbed companies, and the rest will be turned into the treasury of the company for operating the consolidated system.

MAY WHEAT'S SHARP ADVANCE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—May wheat in the local market was advanced 2 cents to-day on the most active market the Board of Trade has enjoyed in many days. Coupled with this advance, it was reported that Minneapolis millers had advanced the price of flour 10 cents.

The aggregate receipts at Minneapolis, Duluth, and Chicago this week were only 1,787 cars, or 1,025 less than the week previous, as against 1,507 cars in combined receipts at those points the corresponding week a year ago.

May wheat opened unchanged from yesterday, at 73¼ cents. Immediately the demand had its effect. Nearly every commission house seemed to have liberal buying orders. Shorts not only covered previous sales but in many instances went long. The market advanced sharply during the first two hours to 75½ cents. Scalpers who had bought earlier sold to secure profits, and a reaction to 74¾ cents ensued. The market was too strong to suffer much of a decline, however, and the closing price for May was 75¼ cents, 1⅛@2 cents over yesterday's final figures.

Texas Commission Seeks More Power.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 29.—The Texas Railroad Commission, in its annual report, which was filed with Gov. Sayers to-day, makes several recommendations for the enactment of laws extending its powers over railroads and other common carriers within the State.

It also recommends the enactment of a law giving it authority to regulate the rates and charges of all telegraph and telephone companies doing business in the State, and to compel all such companies to maintain general offices in the State.

Prosperity in Wabash, Ind.

Special to The New York Times.

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 29.—The deposits of three banks in this city—the Wabash National, First National, and Citizens'—are the largest in their history, and fully double those of ten years ago. The total amount is $1,050,000. All the banks say they have difficulty in keeping funds employed, borrowers being scarce. The local loan agents are also complaining of dullness, the new loans and renewals being 50 per cent. less than in any other year. Five per cent. money and low commissions fail to tempt borrowers.

New York & Florida Limited,

Via Penn. and Southern Railway, resumes service Jan. 14th. Leave New York 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Dining, compartment, observation and drawing-room sleeping cars New York to St. Augustine; also carrying drawing-room sleeping cars New York to Aiken, Augusta, and Port Tampa. Diagrams now open. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Prove Good Fellowship

with the truest of beverages—faithful Evans' Ale.—Adv.

REMEMBER this is "Hospital Sunday."—Adv.

RIOT CLOSES A BROADWAY THEATRE

Performance at the Comique Suddenly Stopped for Lack of Funds.

BOX OFFICE WAS BESIEGED

Manager Weil Escaped with a Satchel and Police Reserves Were Called to Disperse Angry Crowd.

The brief career of the Theatre Comique, at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, under its present management closed with a riot last night which blocked Broadway traffic while it lasted and brought out the reserves from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. They reached the theatre just in time to save the furniture of the playhouse, if not the members of the company.

They arrived just as the fighting began, and took a hand in it themselves, and the dancing night sticks set many a head to aching before order was restored. They were too late to prevent the disappearance of Manager G. Weil and the box office receipts of the evening, which were probably the largest since the theatre reopened two weeks ago.

It was in the middle of the last act of the burlesque "The Queen of the Orient," when the already large Saturday night audience was swelling rapidly, that Tony Stanford one of the proprietors of the show, but not of the house, stepped out on the stage and announced that the performance would stop where it was, owing to difficulties between the managers of the company and the proprietors of the theatre.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, please leave the house quietly," he said. "Go down to the box office and get your money back and I—" No one in the house, even in the front rows, heard the conclusion of his remarks in the wild stampede for the stairs which took place at these words. "Swindle!" "Skin game!" "Give us our money!" were heard through the volume of inarticulate howls as the rush began. Men were knocked down and trampled by stronger ones behind them and women screamed.

Those who first reached the entrance had their worst fears realized. The lights which a few minutes

HELD FOR PRICE'S MURDER

McDonnell, Accused of Shooting Four Men, Sent to the Tombs.

Harlem Gambling Houses Close as a Result of the Attention Drawn to Them by the Affray.

Miles McDonnell, who is accused of shooting four men, one fatally, in a fracas in the Onawa Hotel, Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, early Friday morning, was yesterday remanded by the Coroner to the Tombs without bail, charged with the murder of George Price of 215 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. Edward Courtney is in a critical condition in the Harlem Hospital with a bullet in his back. The chances are good for his recovery, however. Thomas Kennedy of 213 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Charles McMullen of 128 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, who received slight wounds, were able to appear as witnesses against McDonnell.

McDonnell stated to the detectives that he had done the shooting in self-defense.

Coroner Hart said that if Price had gone to a hospital his life might have been saved. The inquest will be held Thursday.

Kennedy gives the following version of the affair:

Several weeks ago I had some trouble with McDonnell, and I was informed at the time that he had made an open threat to do me up at the first opportunity. Friday morning I was drinking at the bar in the Onawa Café, when McDonnell entered the place by way of one of the side doors. He had been drinking, and on seeing me he came straight to where I was standing. Referring to a dispute we had had about money matters, he made some remark about having me "cornered" and then drew two large revolvers. Backing behind the lunch counter so as to protect himself, he began to blaze away. I had no revolver, and never carry one. Neither did Price nor Courtney. I made a dash for the side door and felt one of the bullets catch me in the leg just as I reached it. I reached the street, hailed a cab, and was driven home. From there I went to a Turkish bath, and was at my home yesterday. I have nothing to say regarding my trouble with McDonnell. It was our own private affair. He had nothing against either Price or Courtney."

Henry Lankenau and Jurgen Jentz, bartenders in the saloon, say that McDonnell and McMullen had been in the barroom drinking for some hours. They were at the lower end of the bar, and Jentz had just handed them cigars, when Kennedy and three or four others came in. McDonnell called Kennedy to one side, and they talked quietly for some minutes, later becoming loud in their conversation and excited in their actions. Jentz states that, fearing a fight, he went between the two, when McDonnell pulled a revolver. Jentz then says he ran for the police. Lankenau dropped behind the bar at the first shot.

The quadruple shooting has been far more effective in closing up Harlem gambling houses than have the police or the Society for the Suppression of Vice. For months Harlem has been the resort and headquarters of gamblers, and it is the belief of many that they have enjoyed the protection of politicians, for the places were run openly until a short time ago, and even a stranger could enter them and play if he felt inclined. Frank Moss, while delivering an address recently at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, said that there were no fewer than five gambling dens between that building and Third Avenue, and that their existence was an open secret.

There was no gambling in Harlem last night. The faro, crap, and card houses that had not closed their doors before on account of the present crusade against vice, shut their doors tight on account of the attention that has been attracted to them. Gamblers, touts, bookmakers, &c., who are usually to be found hanging about certain saloons or East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, were missing from their old haunts, and in certain houses where the open sesame has always stood good despite police or vice crusades, it failed for once, and if the seeker for admittance persisted the only explanation he received was "nothing doing."

A subscription has been started among Harlem gamblers for the widow of George Price. Kennedy, who is a relative of the dead man, contributed largely to the fund which it was said last night had reached $1,000.

OBJECTS TO NEW YEAR NOISE.

Chicago's Mayor Says He Cannot Curb the Public Enthusiasm.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Physicians are protesting against the customary noise attending the ushering in of the new year, and have petitioned Mayor Harrison to take steps to suppress it. Dr. Leila G. Bedell has addressed a letter to the Mayor, in which she says:

"I have under my charge two cases where noise is most distressing, and where the critical brain conditions require the utmost quiet. Probably every physician in Chicago has one or more similar cases. Would it not be well to suppress the usual midnight noise of New Year's Eve and usher in the new century under an entirely new regime—a more humanitarian conduct?"

The Mayor replied that to stop noise on the birth of a new century would be absolutely impossible.

BALTIMORE'S OLD FOGIES RULE.

Police Restrictions Upon Carnival Feature Kills New Year Festivities.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 29.—Chief of Police Hamilton of Baltimore has aroused the indignation of the public by killing the carnival feature of the twentieth century celebration, to please a few old fogies who object to the young people making a little noise on the streets New Year's Eve.

The committee of merchants and other prominent citizens having the arrangements for the celebration in charge had planned the carnival and masque fete as the chief feature of the affair. A magnificent display of fireworks Monday evening was to have been followed by a carnival parade, a popular demonstration, with maskers, horn-blowers, bellringers, the throwing of confetti, and general jollity, to be kept within reasonable bounds by police restrictions.

To-day, however, the committee abandoned the carnival feature and took all the spirit out of the celebration because the Chief of Police issued an order forbidding the use of cowbells, the firing of cartridge caps, the wearing of masks, false mustaches, or the grotesque painting of faces. The citizens are disgusted, the young people sorely disappointed, and the gentlemen composing the committee highly indignant.

Pressure will be brought upon the Board of Police Commissioners Monday to direct the Chief of Police to rescind his order.

THE CELEBRATION AT BOSTON.

New Century to be Greeted with Prayer and Song at the State House.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—The twentieth century will be ushered in at the Capitol of Massachusetts by the ringing of bells, by watch meetings, and services in the churches, and, in addition, by an official celebration.

The celebration will take a unique form. A multitude will assemble in front of the State House at 11:45 on Monday night. Four cornetists and a large chorus will occupy the balcony. Gov. Crane hopes to be present, and the Mayor and other officials will be invited. The exercises will open with a flourish of cornets, leading up to the singing by the assembly to the tune of "Old Hundred."

A few verses from the Ninetieth Psalm will be read by Dr. Hale, and Sewall's old hymn will be sung by the chorus. This will close a minute or two before midnight, and there will be silence until after the hour is struck, the strokes being echoed by the cornets. The Lord's Prayer will then be said by all the people, who will also join in singing "America," and the trumpets will sound as the assembly disperses.

Copy of Lafayette Statue for Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—A replica of the Lafayette Statue erected in Paris by the United States may be put up in one of Chicago's parks. The Lafayette Commission returned to America with a surplus of $160,000 in the fund. This fact and a suggestion that Chicago apply for a replica of the statue was given to a member of the West Park Board. At the meeting Friday afternoon President Blount secured the passage of suitable resolutions, which were at once sent to the commission. The sentiment of that body is supposed to be favorable to the project.

THEATRE FRANCAIS REOPENED.

Brilliant Gala Performance to Celebrate the Occasion—Many Notabilities Present.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—A brilliant spectacle was presented at the Théâtre Français tonight on the return of the Comédie Française to its old home, which has been rebuilt on scientific plans since it was gutted by fire last March.

The occasion was celebrated by a gala performance, and it is doubtful if the historic playhouse ever held a more distinguished gathering of representative Frenchmen. The Chief of State and Mme. Loubet occupied the Presidental box, while the King of the Belgians made a special trip from Brussels to attend the function, engaging the baignoire, formerly belonging to his uncle, the Duc d'Aumale. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier; members of the Cabinet, and all the leading lights in politics, literature, and the drama were assembled within the famous edifice. United States Ambassador Porter and his daughter sat in the Ambassadorial box.

The programme consisted of the fourth act of Corneille's "Le Cid," the third act of Molière's "Femmes Savantes," concluding with a prologue on the reopening of the theatre written by Richepin. Mounet-Sully, Silvain, Coquelin cadet, and Mesdames Dudley, (who escaped the fire when Mlle. Henriot perished,) Barretta, and Bartet, took the leading rôles.

The traditional ceremony which attends every historical performance at the Théâtre Français, dating from the time of Molière, formed the chief feature of the evening, and was a most picturesque and impressive scene. The stage represented a baronial hall, with stone benches on either side. The bust of Molière was decorated with the tri-color and a golden wreath. All the members of the troupe, attired in scarlet, ermine-decked robes, entered two by two, bowed to the audience, and placed a laurel wreath around the bust, to which they then bowed, afterward taking their places upon the benches.

Mounet-Sully, in the rôle of Doyen of the company; Mme. Barretta, as the Muse of Comedy, and Mme. Bartet, as the Muse of Tragedy, then spoke an eloquent poetical prologue, and the curtain fell to the strains of the "Marseillaise."

The theatre has undergone little structural alteration, but numerous improvements have been introduced, such as a new fire-proof curtain, better staircase arrangements, and safety exits for both the public and the artists in case of fire. One of the principal innovations is an elevator. The auditorium is tastefully decorated in gold and rich red. Houdon's statue of Voltaire, which nearly perished in the fire, owing to the difficulty of removing it, is now placed on wheels. Tapestry from the famous Gobelin factory, representing the crowning of Molière by celebrated members of the Comédie Française, which it has taken several years to execute, hung in the foyer for the first time to-night.

During the entr'acte President Loubet conferred upon M. Mounet-Sully the decoration of an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Maude Adams Closes Her Season Here.

Miss Maude Adams closed her long and successful engagement in the English version of "L'Aiglon" at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night. The engagement covered a period of ten weeks, and was not only a remarkable artistic triumph, but also a splendid financial success. The proscenium arch of the theatre was handsomely decorated with smilax and big red roses in honor of the occasion, and there were such frequent calls for a speech that at the close of the third act Miss Adams came before the curtain, and in a few simple words thanked the audience for its sympathy and appreciation.

Casino Enlarges Seating Capacity.

"Florodora" is drawing large audiences at the Casino. So great was the demand for admission last night that four banks of seats were built up in the rear of the auditorium on the orchestra floor and 100 additional seats were placed on the floor above.

BRITISH COASTS WRECK-STREWN.

More Disasters Due to the Storm Reported—Waterford Packet Safe.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Quantities of wreckage have been thrown up on the coasts as forecasts of disasters from the gale of Friday not yet reported.

The Great Western Railroad Company's steamer plying between Milford and Waterford, which last night was reported 12 hours overdue, reached Waterford 32 hours late.

The remainder of the crew of the Spanish steamer Enecuri, which was driven ashore at the Portland Breakwater, (where 22 men got ashore, leaving 5 on the wreck,) have been landed. The Captain revisited the vessel yesterday morning, and as he stepped on her deck the ship heeled over and sank. The Captain was drowned.

The French bark Seine, from Iquique Sept. 23 for Dunkirk, has been driven ashore at Perranporth, Cornwall. The crew, numbering 23 men, was saved by the rocket apparatus.

The Russian bark Kings County (Capt. Karlson, from Bristol Dec. 9 for Darien,) has returned to Cardiff with rigging and bows damaged and other injuries suffered by colliding with a vessel supposed to be the Italian bark Zefiro, (Capt. Paturzo, from Bristol Dec. 13 for Mobile.) The Zefiro is ashore at Clevedon, on the River Severn. Her crew were taken off by the lifeboat.

The British ship King Edward (Capt. Rhode, from Antwerp Dec. 16 for San Francisco,) has anchored in the Downs with loss of sails and a man washed overboard. She reported having been driven back from Falmouth by heavy weather.

HOLYHEAD, Dec. 29.—The bodies of twenty members of the crew of the British bark Primrose Hill, (Capt. Wilson, from Liverpool for Vancouver,) which went on the rocks three miles off South Stack and broke up, have been washed ashore.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 29.—The British steamer Rockcliff, (Capt. Scantlebury, from Barry for Philadelphia,) which put back to Queenstown on Dec. 12, leaking in her forepeak, and proceeded for her destination on Dec. 26, returned to this port to-day in a badly damaged condition. She encountered a hurricane on Dec. 27 300 miles west of Queenstown, during which her decks were washed by tremendous seas and her bridge, bulwarks, stanchions, boats, and wheel were washed away. Capt. Scantlebury and five of the crew were injured.

After she had been hove to for several hours the storm moderated and the steamer put back.

Mr. McKinley's Gift to British Seamen.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Board of Trade has received through the Foreign Office a gold watch and chain and a binocular, awarded respectively to the master and second officer of the steamer Commonwealth by President McKinley in recognition of the saving of the crew of the American schooner Leading Breeze, who were taken off their vessel on Oct. 17 a few miles from Boston, when the Leading Breeze was in a sinking condition.

Japanese Training Ship Lost.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 29.—The steamer Rio Jun Maru brings news that the Japanese training ship Tsukishima Maru has been lost, with all hands, numbering 121, near Namadzu, Japan. She was long missing, and the warship Midsasha was sent to search for her without avail. It was not until wreckage from her, together with the body of Capt. Matsumato, her commander, was washed ashore that the mystery of her disappearance was cleared up. She foundered during a typhoon at the end of November.

SHOT FATALLY BY HIS BROTHER.

Henry Webber Died from Wounds Received While Gunning.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Dec. 29.—Henry Webber, twenty-one years old, died at his home last night from the effects of a gunshot wound accidentally inflicted yesterday afternoon by his fourteen-year-old brother, Philip, while gunning. The two brothers left their home shortly after noon for the beach at Sunken Meadows, a few miles from this place, to shoot birds.

The brothers had been shooting for some time without accident, when Henry left Philip. He had not gone far when the younger brother's gun was accidentally discharged, and Henry received the charge in the back. He was hurriedly removed to his home and a doctor summoned. He died from exhaustion brought on by shock and loss of blood.

THE CUDAHY KIDNAPPING

Detectives Criticise the Action of the Victim's Father.

They Assert that They Could Have Caught the Outlaws, and that the Boy Was in No Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 29.—The amazing conspiracy resulting in the abduction of young Eddie Cudahy, the only son of the millionaire packer of Omaha, and the payment of a ransom, continues to be an absorbing topic of conversation in this city. The ease with which the daring plot was consummated and the boldness with which the whole thing was designed and executed seem almost incredible at this day and time. From the window of his temporary prison young Eddie Cudahy could have seen his father's packing houses, provided the curtains had been removed. In fact, he remarked after his release upon the nearness of his place of captivity to the packing houses because of the pronounced odor.

This phase of the case was the first clue the Pinkertons selected. The boy related that the odor from the packing plants was most intense the whole time he was a prisoner. The detectives sought the local Weather Bureau and ascertained that during all of Tuesday evening and Wednesday and Wednesday night, the period of the boy's imprisonment, the wind at Omaha was due north. The detectives then agreed that the boy's temporary jail was but a short distance north of the packing houses, and at once began a search of all the vacant houses in the section that were located in that territory. They are very numerous, but the force of searchers were near to the very den in which the robbers had confined their victim when a boy who had seen the horse described as belonging to the bandits tied at the old house telephoned the police, and the search for the place was over.

One of the most singular phases of the whole case, according to a leading Pinkerton man engaged on it, is the ease with which the bandits secured the ransom and the immunity from interference which they appeared to have enjoyed. The Pinkertons point out that here was the opportunity for the police to have bagged their game, and, in fact, it was about the only weak point of the case, so far as the bandits were concerned. Chief of Police John Donahue admits, too, that in attempting to secure the gold deposited by the frantic father the robbers left a breach in their plans which would have resulted in their capture, but he explains that he was unable to do as he desired at this stage of the game because of Mr. Cudahy's positive refusal to take the police into his confidence for fear that they would scare the bandits away in trying to capture them and he would risk the life of his son.

Mr. Cudahy told the Chief clearly that he must keep his hands off until he got his boy; then he would offer a reward, and they could go to work on the case. Chief Donahue did point out the ease with which the men could be taken while they were trying to escape with a hundred pounds of gold, but the point the bandits made in their letter demanding the money—that the police had prevented the father of Charley Ross from paying the ransom demanded and the boy had thus been lost to his parents forever—had the desired effect.

MEN MIGHT HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

It is now clear that it would have been the easiest thing in the world to have either captured or killed the daring chief of the outlaw band who undertook the dangerous task of receiving the ransom. In fact, the Chief of Omaha's police had figured the case out very correctly up to this point. The letter of the kidnappers explained that Mr. Cudahy should take the gold in his buggy and drive west along the Centre Street Boulevard until he reached a point where he should observe a lantern tied to a tree or bush by the roadside. The letter did not explain how far the father would have to go, and in this there was great cunning manifested on the part of the thieves. Had the letter stipulated a certain point for the cash to be delivered, a cordon of officers and civilians would have been placed around the place, and capture would have been certain.

As numerous vehicles passed the point where the lantern signal was shown just before and just after Mr. Cudahy arrived, and no light was seen, it is quite certain the robbers knew of the approach of the Cudahy vehicle, and did not light the signal until the Cudahy buggy was within a short distance of the rendezvous. In fact, Mr. Cudahy said he was within a few yards of the light when it suddenly flared up as if just lighted or just uncovered. These facts make it quite probable that there was one robber stationed at the point where the signal light was to be exhibited and another on a bicycle who followed close behind the Cudahy buggy to be sure there was no guard following Mr. Cudahy who would undertake to interfere with the operation of the receivers. Either this was the case or but one robber was out on the road. This is the view many of the detectives take of this phase of the case.

Mr. Cudahy recalls that when he was within a quarter of a mile of the place where the light was shown a small man bending low over a bicycle passed by him swiftly and disappeared in the direction of where the light was seen a few minutes later. The detectives think this man on the wheel was either one of the bandits, who was to first ascertain that there was no one following Edward Cudahy, and was then to dart forward and have his brother bandit in waiting show the signal, or that he carried the lantern and dismounted from his wheel at this point with the lantern which he carried or had secreted in advance, which he immediately lighted and displayed.

If this was the robber of necessity either followed Edward Cudahy from the time he left his home, or was intimate enough with the Cudahy vehicles to be able to recognize the buggy as it passed him in his hiding place, somewhere along the road. The last proposition is more likely, because at that time the entire neighborhood around the Cudahy residence was in a state of alarm, and a stranger found waiting around there, as the robber must have done if he were looking for Mr. Cudahy to start on his trip to the woods, would have been arrested or would have excited suspicion. Mr. Cudahy noted that the lantern was extinguished before he had proceeded fifty yards from the spot. This was another indication of the boldness of the robber, and of his utter indifference to danger or detection.

WHERE THE POLICE ERRED.

Here was where the detectives are inclined to think the Omaha police erred in not making certain the capture of at least one of the robbers. They knew the route Mr. Cudahy would take to reach the locality described by the letter of the bandits. The route was over a natural bicycle course. It is sand boulevard, and stretches for seven miles west into the adjoining county. At intervals of every quarter section along this boulevard are intersecting dirt roads, which, on that night, were in perfect condition for bicycling. The detectives of the Pinkerton Agency argue that it would have been the easiest thing imaginable to have placed a couple of well-armed and nervy policemen in citizen's clothes just beyond the city limits along this route to watch for the approach of the Cudahy buggy. They could have let the wagon get a half mile ahead of them, or at least far enough ahead that it could just be discerned by the bicycle scouts. If one of the bandits had been following on a wheel he could not have been any further back than this behind the Cudahy buggy.

Taking it for granted that one of the bandits on a wheel was behind the Cudahy buggy, the detectives would have probably located the thief before he did them. If he took alarm and started on a run for it they could have speeded right after him. Certainly the presence of a strange man in that section on a wheel at that time at night would have been sufficiently suspicious for the detectives to have halted him. The city has a number of very speedy bicyclemen. If they had been forced to arrest the bandit scout on his wheel before he had committed an overt act, they would at least have been in a position where they could have made the man explain who he was and what he was doing out there at that hour. Had he been a known crook it would have been certain evidence of his guilt. Had it been an honest man the police had stopped by mistake, one officer could have taken him back to town for identification while the other continued on after the Cudahy buggy.

If the bicycle detectives had not been interrupted they would have continued in Mr. Cudahy's rear until they saw his vehicle stop and the driver place the sack of gold near the lantern. The scouts could have crept up near enough to watch any one moving around the light without exciting the suspicion of a robber lying in wait near that point. The moment the detectives saw a man around the lantern they could have recourse to two steps. They might have followed the retreating form at a distance, which would have been easy, since the robbers were carrying a hundred pounds of gold, or they could have rushed in with pistols ready and either killed or captured their man. If he made a fight he would have been killed. With his heavy load he might have been possibly pounced upon and taken without firing a shot. In that event he would have been forced to tell where Eddie Cudahy was, or, at least, held as a hostage for the boy's safe delivery. Better still, if the scouts remained undiscovered, they could have leisurely followed the retreating thief back to the prison of the boy, and there taken the whole outfit or from the darkness killed them with their pistols.

CUDAHY BOY NOT IN DANGER.

Of course there was the chance of the plan failing and the robbers then murdering or crippling the boy and taking flight. It is the consensus of opinion that the robbers, discovering that the ransom was not obtainable would have fled without hurting the boy. They could not have taken the boy with them, neither could they have remained long where they were without discovery. They would not have dared put their horrible threats into execution, which contemplated burning out the boy's eyes. Had they done this, and they were captured, their immediate lynching would have followed, whereas, if they had been captured, after releasing the boy, a short term in the penitentiary would have been their worst punishment.

Many critics of Chief Donahue's course in accepting the suggestion of Edward Cudahy that he not interfere in the plan to pay the ransom, take the position that the Chief was under some obligations to society in general to attempt to capture the kidnappers in spite of the possibility of injury to young Cudahy; that the protection of the thousands of other children of rich and poor alike was an obligation that the Omaha police were charged with which made it imperative that Edward Cudahy's wishes in the case be absolutely ignored. Upon this theory it is explained that if the Chief had spied upon Cudahy regardless of his wishes and no good had come of the act, the Chief of Police would have been doing his whole duty to the people in general. However, the Chief has many supporters in the position he took—that the father whose son was in jeopardy ought to be permitted to govern his conduct of the case until his boy was safe.

PAT CROWE ESCAPES AGAIN.

Police of St. Joseph, Mo., Raid a Building, but Fail to Get the Cudahy Suspect.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 29.—For the fourth time the police and detectives of this city have been outwitted by Pat Crowe and the men who are alleged to be instrumental in keeping him from the clutches of the police.

Capt. Henry Frans led a squad of officers in a raid on a building this evening, in which it was supposed Crowe and Ralston, alias McGee, Crowe's partner, were in hiding, but the officers found no trace of the men.

Policemen Dillon and Carsan stated tonight that Crowe and Ralston were in the building this afternoon, but had left before the officers investigated.

OMAHA, Dec. 29.—Eddie McGee, alias Burns, alias Ralston, leader in the Beels kidnapping at Kansas City nine years ago, is now wanted by the police as the "dark-complexioned man" in the Cudahy abduction. McGee is known to be a friend of "Pat" Crowe.

The woman in the case is still a deep mystery. The police hint that they are looking for several women other than Lizzie Burns, who, they declare, is not wanted by them. It is argued that the province of the woman in the plans of the abductors was to take care of the stolen child should one of the little girls be kidnapped, which the bandits openly asserted to Eddie Cudahy was their original intention.

BIG FEDERAL DETENTION CAMP.

Old Camp Perry, in Florida, Converted Into the Best Equipped in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 29.—The Government has just completed in Florida the largest and best equipped detention camp in this country.

Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service, describing the situation and construction of Camp Perry, says:

"When, in the early Spring of 1900, it became necessary to provide some point for concentration and better care for camp equipage belonging to the Marine Hospital, it was decided that the best location available for this purpose was the old site of Camp Perry, which was occupied in 1888 as a detention camp for refugees from the then infected City of Jacksonville. This camp site afforded the additional advantage over being simply a place for keeping camp property of being also the most suitable place in the whole Southeast for a detention camp proper, being upon the main line of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway and easily accessible from all points in Florida and Georgia.

"The camp ground consists of 100 acres of land on a high bluff on the south side of the St. Mary's River, two and one-half miles from Boulogne, Fla., and some four or five miles from Folkstone, Ga.

"There is a disinfection and warehouse building on a side track of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway. In this building are all the modern appliances for disinfection by steam, sulphur, and formaldehyde and other agents which may be used for that purpose. About 200 yards to the eastward are two dining rooms, with a seating capacity of 600 each, and between the two a kitchen, fitted with ample ranges and cooking utensils, to provide for 1,200 persons. Adjacent to the kitchen is a commodious storeroom of equal size, with a portion partitioned off for the steward's office.

"In addition to these buildings there are, in the shape of permanent constructions, officers' quarters, to accommodate three or more commissioned officers, and a building for the occupancy of subordinate officers, besides bathrooms and lavatories in sufficient number and properly situated to provide necessary appliances for sanitation and cleanliness for all parties in the camp. Stored within the now unused dining rooms are 500 cots, which are capable of easily accommodating 2,000 people should such an emergency arise.

"The drinking water supply is derived from a spring of pure water, which is so situated that it can never be contaminated by the drainage from the camp and which is pumped into overhead tanks and thence distributed to such points as necessary. There is an additional water supply for sewer and flushing purposes, which is to be pumped from the river itself. Arrangements have been made for the disinfection of all sewage from camp before it is discharged into the river, so that there not only will be no danger of an outbreak of typhoid fever in the camp itself, but also there will be no danger of such an outbreak among people drinking the river water below.

"Should the necessities of 1888 ever repeat themselves," added Dr. Wyman, "this camp is so fully equipped and prepared as to be ready for occupancy within twenty-four hours after notice is given that it is needed."

MISS STRINGER'S VICTORY.

Young Brower, Whom She Arrested, Held for Failing to Marry Her.

LYNBROOK, L. I., Dec. 29.—Justice Hawkins to-day, in the breach of promise case of Annie Stringer against Albert Brower, held him to await the action of the Grand Jury. When young Brower was arrested Miss Stringer was the principal performer.

Brower and a friend were about to start in a small yacht on a shooting expedition, when Miss Stringer sprang aboard and, getting possession of one of the young men's guns, held up Brower until an officer who had been searching for him arrived and placed him under arrest.

During the hearing of the case, Miss Emma Shoean, a friend of Miss Stringer, testified that she had gone on one occasion with the plaintiff and Brower to a minister, but he was not at home, and that Brower then promised to marry the plaintiff within a few days.

George Stringer, the father of the plaintiff, testified to the defendant having courted his daughter for a long time, and also told of the opposition of Brower's parents to the match. Mr. Stringer said that he had demanded that Brower marry his daughter, and that the defendant had promised to do so, but had failed to keep his word. Mr. Stringer declared that Brower must keep his promise or go to jail.

1,500 Children Feast at Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Fifteen hundred children were feasted and presented with toys and clothing at the armory this afternoon. An entertainment was also given. The children were waited upon by the wealthy men and women of the city.

BROKER ASSAULTS CABMAN.

Thinks It a Huge Joke When Arraigned in Court—The Woman Disappeared.

An excited cabman and a well-dressed man, with side whiskers, faced each other in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, and told their respective stories of midnight tribulation, excitement, and vicissitudes, with the scenes laid in and about the Tenderloin District. It was the well-dressed man, with the side whiskers, and not the cabman who was the prisoner this time, although this would not appear so from the demeanor of the two men.

The prisoner gave his name as Henry Cole, fifty years old, of 239 West Twenty-sixth Street, a broker doing business in the Stock Exchange. The complainant was Thomas Mulligan, a cabman, who described himself as a "night hawk," of 300 East Sixtieth Street. Mulligan's right eye was closed, and there were many cuts and bruises on his face. He looked vengefully at Cole out of his good eye, and the broker stared nonchalantly back at the cabman, stroking his whiskers carelessly.

Mulligan testified that he had met Cole and a woman at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue on Friday night, and was engaged to drive them to a restaurant at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, where they remained three hours. When they emerged from the restaurant Mulligan said they were both very much intoxicated. He then drove the couple to 317 West Fifty-eighth Street. While getting from the cab the woman stumbled and fell. Mulligan said that he ran and picked the woman up and as he did so was surprised and pained to be suddenly and without warning assaulted by Cole. A policeman came along and arrested Cole, the woman making her escape.

"Was the woman you were with your wife?" asked the Magistrate turning to Cole.

The prisoner stroked his whiskers, and said, "Really I am not sure whether she is or not."

Magistrate Pool then asked Cole something about his business, and he said he was connected with the brokerage firm of Street & Norton of 28 New Street. He said he paid the cabman $10, and the woman had given the man 50 cents. He regarded the matter as a huge joke, saying: "I'm sure this good man takes this matter too seriously. It is really absurd."

Mulligan, who still did not look as if he saw the joke, glared harder than ever out of his sole remaining eye.

"Was this prisoner drunk?" asked the Magistrate of the policeman who had made the arrest.

"I can't tell, your Honor. He's a big man and holds a good deal of booze."

The prisoner was held in $100 bail for appearance to-morrow. Cole was taken to the prison, but shortly afterward Magistrate Pool sent word down that the prisoner was paroled. He was released by the keeper of the prison without the formality of appearing before the Magistrate for the purpose.

SOUGHT BROTHER 30 YEARS.

Norfolk (Conn.) Woman Finds Her Relative at Last in Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Dec. 29.—Miss Anna L. Ruffin, about forty years old, housekeeper in the home of Oscar A. Boerstock, at Norfolk, ten miles west of here, left that town this morning to meet her brother Adolph, a steam fitter, living at 53 Congress Street, Brooklyn, for whom she has been searching three decades. In the sixties the Ruffin family came to America from Germany, but shortly after their arrival in this country both father and mother died, leaving five children. They were placed in different homes by Mrs. Darwin James, a charitable Brooklyn woman.

Anna, who was then ten years old, was taken by the parents of Prof. H. W. Carter of Norfolk, who at that time resided in Stockbridge, Mass. Anna came to Norfolk with the Carter family twelve years ago, where she has resided ever since. She advertised in scores of newspapers and wrote to Postmasters in all the larger cities, but the answers she received were in substance all alike, and nobody knew the whereabouts of her brothers.

Three weeks ago Prof. Carter went to New York, and while there he looked through several directories, thinking perhaps he might find some clue that would aid Miss Ruffin in her untiring search. In a Brooklyn Directory he came across an address of Adolph Ruffel. Upon his return to Norfolk Prof. Carter gave the address to Miss Ruffin, who immediately wrote a letter to Adolph Ruffel, inquiring about his parents and brothers and sisters. A few days later she received an answer which convinced her that the writer was none other than her lost brother Adolph.

One or two more letters passed between them, in which photographs were exchanged, and they finally arranged to meet each other in the Grand Central Station, New York City, at noon to-day. Brother and sister were recognized by each other by ribbons in the lapel of their coats. During her stay in Brooklyn Miss Ruffin will also meet her brother Simon, whom, like Adolph, she has not seen in thirty years.

ONLY ONE INDICTMENT.

Queens County Grand Jury Found Little Evidence of Election Bribery.

The Grand Jury of Queens County, which has been investigating the charges of bribery made in connection with the Democratic Convention held in October last, made a presentment yesterday in the County Court.

The report says, in part: "We, with the assistance of the District Attorney, made a most searching investigation, and after examining all the evidence in the possession of the District Attorney's office and summoning many other witnesses at the suggestion of individual members of the Grand Jury, fail to find anything that would warrant us in finding any indictments other than the one we have presented.

"Further, we deprecate and deplore the practice of newspapers publishing statements or articles which reflect upon persons or political parties or opponents without first giving to such matters a thorough and proper investigation. The press is recognized as the censor of public opinion, and, while we recognize the prerogative, we also demand in its exercise justice to the community."

The only indictment found by the Grand Jury in connection with the election bribery charges was that against Alexander Williams, a nephew of former Police Inspector Williams of Manhattan.

E. E. DURYEA'S WILL PROBATED.

But the Contest Will Be Carried to the Supreme Court.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 29.—Surrogate Seabury has signed the decree admitting to probate the will of the late Edgar E. Duryea, the wealthy starch manufacturer of Glen Cove.

Lawyer J. Campbell Thompson, counsel for the daughters of Mr. Duryea, who contested the will, but afterward abandoned the proceedings, filed a protest against the petition of the executors that the contestants be compelled to defray the costs resulting from the contest.

Mr. Thompson, in opposing the petition, said there was no authority in law for the assessment of costs against contestants when they were the daughters of the testator. Mr. Thompson said the contestants had already paid out over $1,000 in addition to the stenographer's fees, amounting to $177, and that they should not be required to pay the other expenses. Surrogate Seabury reserved decision.

The contestants will carry the case to the Supreme Court in the March term.

M'COYS ARE RECONCILED.

The "Kid" and His Divorced Wife Decide to Marry Again.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—The Post will to-morrow announce that "Kid" McCoy and his divorced wife have become reconciled and are now together in New York. With the account are signed statements from both in which they express joy at the end of their separation. McCoy retracts all the unkind things he has said about his former wife. She expresses gratitude at the removal of whatever stain his actions may have left upon her character.

The reconciliation is the result of efforts made by McCoy's former manager, B. H. Benton, who, while McCoy was in England, saw Mrs. McCoy and learned that she still loved the pugilist. This knowledge he communicated to McCoy in London, and it was arranged that McCoy should call on Mrs. McCoy in New York. Telegrams that they had made up were received from both late yesterday. Now a wedding is on the schedule.

CHINA'S QUERIES JUSTIFIED.

Reported Questions to the Powers Regarded as Reasonable in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—It is recognized by American officials as a perfectly natural course on the part of the Chinese Government to ask for explanations of the important points in the agreement reached by the Ministers at Peking. Even should the report that the Court has already been heard from prove to be untrue, the officials here would not be surprised to hear that, before blindly accepting the agreement as binding upon it, the Chinese Court wishes for some definite statement as to what Chinese cities are to be occupied, how long the occupation is to continue, whether it is an absolute condition that the Princes are to be beheaded, and whether the Taku forts are to be razed, or whether dismantlement will not suffice.

It is a fact that the United States Government has from the beginning of the negotiations taken an attitude on these five points of inquiry closely corresponding to that which it is supposed the Chinese Government has assumed as a basis of putting them. The United States Government does not desire the absolute demolition of the Taku forts; it will suffice for its purposes, having in mind a temporary stay in China, that they should be rendered harmless by dismantlement to prevent the ready access to the Chinese capital of any force which it might be necessary to send from Europe and America in the improbable event that the Chinese Government fails to live up to the obligations it will assume under the agreement.

Feeling that the Chinese Government should receive a suitable opportunity to demonstrate its good faith, the United States Government has seen no necessity for a continued occupation of so-called strategic points along the line of communication between Peking and the sea.

There is no question in the mind of the Government here as to the extreme unwisdom of continuing the sending out from Peking of punitive expeditions. So decided has been the objection of the Administration to the continuance of these military movements, which, in its opinion, have done much to prevent the Chinese authorities from carrying out their engagements to maintain order and insure the safety of foreigners, that the United States has been nearly at the point of withdrawing from the concert.

On the last point, namely, as to whether the Chinese Princes are to be beheaded, the United States Government's position remains unaltered. It simply demands that the Chinese Government shall inflict upon the offending leaders, whether Princes or Mandarins or peasants, the severest possible punishment. The answer to the Chinese question turns upon the understanding given to the word "possible." It is conceivable that the Chinese Government may find it absolutely impossible to behead a Prince. The result of the effort might be to overthrow the dynasty, destroy the Government itself, and plunge the country into renewed chaos. It is a question of fact to be decided.

Meanwhile it begins to appear, from the character of the Chinese response, that there may be more time consumed in securing a final acceptance of the agreement than was at first expected. It is not to be supposed that the allies, in view of their union upon the use of the word "irrevocable" as applied to the agreement, would tolerate unnecessary delay upon the part of the Chinese Government in acting upon the agreement, but the inquiries made appear to be so reasonable, at least in the eyes of the Government here, that there can scarcely be a valid objection to their consideration.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 29.—Chinese papers here state that the Court has decided to accept the conditions of the powers, but nothing has been officially announced.

It is asserted that the Emperor has ordered the immediate decapitation of Yu-Hsien, formerly Governor of Shan-Si, who was previously degraded and banished.

THE REPORTED NEW EMPEROR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Chinese Legation has no information regarding the reported selection of a new Emperor. The State Department is also uninformed on the subject, and in view of the silence of the Ministers, the report is received with considerable skepticism.

The Chinese officials are unacquainted with the lineage of the youth said to have been chosen by the Empress Dowager for the throne. Should the change be confirmed, it would doubtless be regarded by the powers as a high-handed act, and one not likely to be countenanced.

In the present condition of affairs such a procedure by the Empress Dowager would be an offense against China as well as the powers. Under the ancient system of China, the Emperor is able to name his successor, at times going outside of the imperial family, although under the present dynasty it has been the custom to designate the son and heir as successor, or in the absence of a son, to select a member of the imperial family. Kwang-Su is the nephew of the former Emperor, who had no sons, and designated the present Emperor to succeed him.

With the allies operating in China, it is not likely that the powers will permit a further exercise of the Empress Regent's influence, particularly if it takes the obnoxious form of seeking to confer power on a son of Prince Tuan, the chief conspirator in the Boxer disturbances. Besides the specific demands made by the powers on China, it is well known that the Governments and their Ministers at Peking have for some time been considering means of overcoming the sinister anti-foreign influence of the Empress by excluding her from Peking and from all further participation in the Governmental affairs of China.

BOOZ INQUIRY ADJOURNED

Military Court Will Meet in This City To-morrow.

COL. A. L. MILLS TESTIFIES

Superintendent Says Hazing Can Never Be Stamped Out — Present Conditions Satisfactory.

WEST POINT, Dec. 29.—The military court of inquiry investigating the case of ex-Cadet Booz, alleged to have died from the effects of hazing received at the Military Academy, concluded the taking of testimony here this afternoon and adjourned until Monday morning, when it will reconvene at Governors Island, New York.

Col. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, was the principal witness of the day. He said he did not consider "bracing" hazing. He added that he did not think hazing could ever be stamped out entirely at the academy and that the present conditions are all that can be desired.

When the court was called to order this morning, Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein, Commandant of Cadets, resumed his testimony where he left off at adjournment last evening. He produced the Superintendent's sick reports, which showed that Cadet Booz had only reported sick once while he was at the academy. He was excused on that occasion from one drill. The records made it clear that Booz had never been absent from breakfast, dinner, or supper while he was a cadet at West Point.

An extract from the records was read by the witness, who said Cadet Booz had availed himself of the Saturday evening privileges of going anywhere within the reservation on Saturday, Aug. 6, the day of the Booz-Keller fight. Booz reported his going away at 1:58 P. M. and his returning at 3:18 P. M.

In telling of the agreement made by the fourth-class men in 1898, among whom were Cadets MacArthur and Grant, not to submit to hazing, Col. Hein said:

I called the class together, it was a very large one, and explained to them the rules and regulations prohibiting hazing. I told them that if they would agree not to submit to hazing and promise not to haze any one themselves they would rid the academy of a foul blot on its reputation. Soon afterward they appealed to me to be released from this agreement, but I refused.

I also heard that candidates preparing at Highland Falls were being hazed, and I made an investigation, the outcome of which was the severe punishment of the guilty cadets.

Hazing is traditional, and I am sorry to say is thought by persons inside as well as outside of the academy to be commendable, and as long as students hear it spoken of in this way it will be impossible for the authorities to stamp it out.

What methods do you think could be used to stamp out the calling out of fourth-class men and subsequent fistic encounters?

Why, I consider that a form of hazing, and as long as the cadets do not live up to the agreement not to submit to hazing and the upperclass men do not cease interfering with them, it will be impossible to suppress it.

Ex-Cadet Smith of Carbondale, Ill., was called and sworn. Asked whether he knew Booz he replied:

I knew him. I remember one night seven of us were called to ex-Cadet Hatlee's tent to be exercised. Booz was one of the party. I cannot remember any one having fainted. I myself was very much fatigued, but not to the point of exhaustion. I was exercised more severely than many men in my class, and I have no recollections of seeing Booz exhausted. These gatherings of men for hazing were called "soirées."

Do you recall any other time that Cadet Booz was hazed?

Yes; I remember seeing him holding out dumbbells and doing wooden Willies. There were several of us there, but none was exhausted. We were exercised almost daily. Cadets Meyer and Nolly exercised me frequently. Booz never complained of his treatment.

Col. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the academy, was sent for, and after a few minutes' delay he came into court and was sworn. He submitted many reports and extracts regarding the regulations prohibiting hazing and the measures adopted by the authorities to abolish the several varieties of it which existed at the post. He also submitted long lists of cadets who were summarily punished for violations of these regulations. Speaking of "bracing," the Superintendent said:

"I do not consider "bracing" as hazing, but it amounts to when it is carried to excess and causes physical pain.

For the protection of the fourth-class men the witness said that he had increased the responsibilities of the first-class cadets in regard to this end. He felt that these men, on the verge of graduation, would use their utmost endeavors to abolish hazing methods. He added that a great deal of difficulty had been experienced by him and the other officers in getting information from cadets about cases of hazing on the ground that they might incriminate themselves.

The Superintendent told of his having secured the oath of a society known as "The Mod Carriers," which existed among candidates for admission to this academy, who were at a preparatory school at Highland Falls, about two miles from West Point. It was a society composed of and formed for hazing candidates. The witness said it was of such a vile nature that he knew he had a good weapon in his hands. He submitted it to the cadet body, with the result that when they saw what hazing entailed the graduating class of 1900 declared that they would abolish hazing, and wrote him to that effect.

Col. Mills cited cases where cadets had been dismissed from the West Point Academy for hazing lower-class men. He said they invariably had gone to Washington, where they brought a great deal of influence to bear on the authorities there to bring about their reinstatement, but in every instance, Col. Mills said, he was ably supported by the War Department and the dismissal was ratified by the officials there. He continued:

I don't think that hazing can be effectually stamped out as long as human nature remains as it is. Even in colleges and schools and business centres it is carried on. For instance, the initiation of a member of the Stock Exchange is marked by rough usage of the new-comer. But I think that by vigilance of the authorities at this academy and the co-operation of the cadets themselves it can be kept within such bounds that no injury would result

I have been unremitting in my endeavors in trying to secure the assistance of the cadets to this end, and I feel that my efforts have been successful to a large extent.

As to the abolition of fighting among cadets, Col. Mills said that, where there were so many young men living together under the same roof, it was natural that fights should occur. He suggested treating the first case with severe punishment, and if that did not act as a deterrent, extreme measures should be adopted so as to make it clear to the entire corps that such violations would not be condoned or tolerated.

The witness took occasion to deny the accuracy of an interview with him published in a New York paper on Dec. 3, in which the inference was palpable that he was in favor of fistic encounters between cadets, and that he would not investigate them. Referring to the case of Oscar L. Booz, he said:

"The first intimation that I had of the case was in a letter I received from the editor of The Intelligencer of Doylestown, Penn., in which he said that Booz was dying from the effects of severe injuries he had received in a fight at West Point, and also from the effects of having swallowed some liquid substance. This letter was dated Nov. 27, 1900.

I immediately investigated the case and replied to the letter Nov. 28, saying that Oscar L. Booz had resigned on account of weak eyes, and that he had received no serious injury in the fight mentioned. I wish to call the attention of the court to the fact that the resignation of Cadet Booz was dated Sept. 29, 1899. In it he says he resigned on account of weak eyes, and the resignation was accompanied by the written consent of his father.

At no time since Booz left this academy until the present time have the West Point authorities or the War Department received any complaint or reference to the case from Booz's parents.

Did you ever in any way call Cadet Booz a liar?

No, Sir; I simply wrote to the authorities at Washington the facts which I learned through my investigation here at the academy.

Have you any measures to suggest which in your opinion would stamp out hazing at this academy?

No, Sir; I think that the present conditions are all that can be desired, and that the continuation of these efforts will accomplish everything that we can expect to accomplish.

I believe that it would be most unwise for Congress to act either by the requirement of an oath or by any other provision than making the Superintendent's power absolute in a case of hazing, so that he can act summarily at all times.

This ended the testimony of the last witness, and the court adjourned at 4 o'clock.

A. VAN WYCK DEFENDS HAZING.

Says the Custom Has a Most Salient and Beneficent Effect on Freshman.

Augustus Van Wyck, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1898, defended hazing in colleges in a speech last evening. He said that while he was opposed to hazing in the brutal forms that sometimes were prevalent, he thought on the whole the custom had a most salient effect, and that the freshmen were benefited more than they were harmed by the practice.

The address was made at the first banquet of the alumni of the University of North Carolina, held last night at the rooms of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society, 9 West Thirty-first Street, to form an alumni society of the university. The President of the university, Dr. Francis T. Venable, came on from Chapel Hill to be present at the dinner

The officers elected were: President—Augustus Van Wyck; Vice President—D. L. Haigh; Secretary-Treasurer—R. H. Graves; and the Rev. St. Clair Hester and John S. Hill, members of the Executive Committee. Among those present were George Gordon Battle, E. Ingle, Dr. James J. Phillips, Dr. Hugh H. Atkinson, W. B. Glenn, C. B. Buxton, and D. L. Russell.

President Venable called attention to the fact that the University of North Carolina was the oldest university in the South, with the exception of William and Mary College, having been established in 1795, and now had the largest matriculation of any university in the South.

It was decided to hold two banquets a year, as there are about 200 graduates of the university in New York City, and an effort will also be made to raise enough money to erect an alumni house on the university grounds.

The banquet closed with the giving of the college yell and the singing of "Dixie."

LAWYER SPANN'S SUIT.

Alleges He Was Made Insane by Treatment in a Sanitarium.

George C. Spann, a lawyer, who formerly had a real estate and law office in Lower Broadway, yesterday obtained from Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, an order directing the assessment by a Sheriff's jury of damages to be awarded to him for personal injuries which he claims from Dr. J. J. Kindred, now director of the Rivercrest Sanitarium at Astoria. He claims that while he was an inmate of a similar institution conducted by Dr. Kindred at Stamford, Conn., several years ago, harmful drugs were administered to him, and he was otherwise maltreated so that he became insane and remained so for a long period, and that while his mind was affected he gave away $3,000 and was induced to procure a divorce from his wife.

Dr. Kindred is at present at Lakewood, but at the sanitarium last night Dr. W. A. McCorn, the resident physician, said that Dr. Kindred had told him within five days that there had been no service in Spann's suit.

"Along in the early part of November," said Dr. McCorn, "Mr. Spann appeared profusely in the press with a story that he had been hypnotized at Stamford several years ago by some parties unknown, and while under this hypnotic influence was led to get a divorce and to enlist in the war with Spain, and was committed to several insane asylums, finally waking up in St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, and he claimed yet to be under the same influence. The whole matter is simply an effort to extort money, but Dr. Kindred has in his possession matters on which he could lock him up to-night. The man has been insane and is yet. There has been no suit brought, therefore there can be no judgment and no damages. I have been talking to-night with a near relative of Mr. Spann, and he has been trying to extort money from him, too. There is absolutely nothing more in the whole matter."

CONSISTENT EVEN UNTO DEATH.

Fritz Brunke a Suicide, as Man's Usefulness Ends at Fifty Years.

Believing that fifty years is as long as any man should live in order that the remainder of struggling mankind should have a fair chance, Fritz Brunke, who had attained that age, committed suicide yesterday in his apartments on the top floor of the tenement at 308 East Eighty-eighth where he lived with his wife and two sons. Brunke had lived a little over a year beyond the time allotted by his creed, his fifty-first birthday having been celebrated on Nov. 17 last, but he gave himself that thirteen months' grace to wind up his affairs in preparation for getting out of the way of the younger men. He did not seem to be despondent yesterday, according to his wife, but several times repeated to her, as he has on many occasions since he reached his fiftieth birthday, the following, which he called his creed:

"Man has outlived his usefulness at the age of fifty, and if in the nature of things he lives longer than his allotted term of usefulness, it is only fair to the balance of struggling mankind that he end his existence."

His wife went out early in the afternoon to buy the Sunday dinner. When she returned she found him lying on the bed unconscious. Near by lay a bottle which had contained carbolic acid. A policeman was summoned and a hurry call was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital. It was too late, however. The man lived but a few moments.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION ENDS.

New Jersey Association Elects Officers —A. W. Milbury Honored.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 29.—The forty-sixth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association ended at noon to-day.

The following officers were elected: President—Prof. Langdon S. Thompson, Jersey City; First Vice President—W. F. Robinson, Elizabeth; Second Vice President—Miss Susan A. Van Selver, Burlington; Secretary—Lewis C. Wooley, Trenton; Treasurer—Otto H. Shulte, Newark; Recording Secretary—W. Seymour Twitchell, Paterson; Member of Executive Committee—W. L. Rubenort, Paterson.

A resolution was passed that Congress be asked to make a change of reorganization and extension in the Department of Education.

Just preceding the installation of officers the Treasurer's report was read. It showed total receipts of $1,417.84 and disbursements of $910.05. The balance in the treasury is $507.79.

The association elected Arthur W. Milbury an honorary member.

DISPLAY OF CHILDREN'S WORK.

Executive Committee of Coming Exposition Formulating Plans.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Exposition of Children's Work, to be held in this city Feb. 18 to 23, inclusive, was held yesterday at 137 East Fifteenth Street. The exposition has the patronage of the Governors of many States, the Governors General of Canada and Cuba, as well as many other prominent men. It is to be held under the auspices of the Child Workers' Protective Association, an organization for the betterment of juvenile street workers.

Many interesting exhibits were displayed yesterday. Among them was a portfolio of various drawings and designs submitted by the Board of Education of Colorado Springs, Col. Another group came from the School for the Blind, Nashville, Tenn. A third comes from the Northern Normal School, Flagstaff, Ariz. Among other places from which exhibits have been received are Pittsburg and York, Penn.; the Indian School, Fort Shaw, Mont.; New London and Norfolk, Conn.; Cienfuegos, Cuba; Lafayette, Ind.; New Orleans, La.; Roxbury, Pittsfield, Boston, Lynn, and Lowell, Mass.; Portland, Oregon; Cleveland, Ohio; Leger Colony Schools, Oklahoma.; Charleston, S. C., and the Berkeley School, this city.

Major Greble, Superintendent of the Department of Charities of Cuba, is taking an active interest in the exposition, and at the suggestion of the Governor General of Cuba has caused a large collection of curios and specimens of Cuban children's work to be sent on. Prizes will be awarded the successful exhibitors.

Disabled Vessels in Tow.

The Bristol City Line steamship Brooklyn City, which arrived from Bristol yesterday, reports that on Sunday, Dec. 16, while off the Irish Coast, she passed two vessels, one of which was in distress and in tow of the other. The disabled vessel was in ballast and had lost her propeller and tail shaft. The Brooklyn City was unable to make the names of the vessels. Both had yellow funnels, the disabled vessel having a black top and the other vessel having two white bands beneath a black top. Apparently the hawser connecting the two vessels had been broken, and they were attempting to make a new connection.

AGAINST THE SUBSIDY BILL

Charles Counselman Says It Does Not Benefit Freighters.

First of Four Ocean-Going Steamers, Planned by Him, Launched at South Chicago Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The first of four ocean-going steamships was launched at South Chicago to-day. The service is planned by Charles Counselman, who took occasion to say of the Ship Subsidy bill:

"I have no doubt the gentlemen supporting this bill are actuated by the very best motives, but to my mind they have shown in a most emphatic degree a want of intelligence in its provisions. They are offering on the basis of speed a large subsidy to steamers that carry but little cargo.

"The tramp vessels, which really carry the cargoes and are of moderate speed, are left without any consideration whatever, when it is recognized that 80 to 90 per cent. of the tonnage crossing the ocean is carried by tramp vessels running 9 to 10 knots per hour. Such vessels as these absolutely have no provision whatever in the nature of a subsidy.

"One is lost in astonishment that the promoters of this Subsidy bill would so neglect this very important interest. No provision is made for the vessels that carry the great bulk of the grain of the West; no provision is made for the vessels that carry the cotton from our country; no provision is made for the vessels that carry, you may say, all the heavy tonnage, and which tonnage brings money into our country and constitutes 80 to 90 per cent. of the exports.

"It is of no consequence to the producers in the western country whether their products are carried in vessels that run nine knots or twelve knots per hour, but it is of great importance to them that the freight be carried at a low rate. The tramp vessel or the large slow-going vessel will carry the property cheaper than the rapid running vessels, unless through the application of this Subsidy bill the vessels that run twenty knots an hour will receive such large cash remuneration from the Government as to be able to reduce the freight on the little cargo they do carry to such a point as will utterly crush out all competition of the slow vessels, in which case they might come together and have on the ocean a combination not very much different from that now existing on the land—in the railroads.

"The objects professed in the title are entirely forgotten in the body of the measure. Under this bill a ship can run practically in ballast and draw subsidy. The bill would tax all our citizens to provide extra profits for a favored few. Take the case, for instance, of the steamship St. Louis of the International Line. If I remember correctly, her tonnage is 11,629. She is a twenty-one-knot steamer. Under this bill, for the first 1,500 miles of her outward and return voyages, she would receive 3.8 cents per 100 miles and 3.3 cents per gross ton per 100 miles for the remaining distance, or $25,000 for the round trip. Now, the actual capacity of the St. Louis would be about 3,500 tons, so that for carrying less than half the American exports for which the freight steamer is subsidized, $4,740, this swift passenger steamer is subsidized to the extent of $25,000, or in proportion to American exports carried, the passenger steamer receives more than eleven times the subsidy of the freighter.

"Is this just? Is it fair to the other steamers that may happen to be slower? As I calculate the steamship St. Louis at this rate would be subsidized at the rate of $7 for each ton of American exports taken, or for the year's trips she would receive about $400,000; or, in the event that she never carried a single ton of American exports as cargo, she would receive per year said $260,000.

"I cannot help but think the gentlemen having charge of this bill have been led into a grievous error, for it is not possible that they are willing to do such an injustice to the slower going steamers, which, after all, carry the great bulk of the cargoes to foreign countries."

The Northwestern, the boat launched today, has a keel 242 feet, is 256 feet over all, 42 feet beam, 26 feet hold. She draws 15 feet. Ten days from now a similar boat will be launched, and the two others will follow soon.

THE NEW NAVAL RESERVE BILL.

Pay for Officers and Men Provided with Certain Privileges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A bill will be introduced in Congress upon its reassembling for the formation of a naval reserve based upon plans prepared by a board composed of Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Crowninshield, and Capt. Evans. The features of the bill are the limitation of the reserve force to a total of 20,000 men, the officers not to exceed 600 in number, made up of Ensigns, Lieutenants, junior grade, and Lieutenants. The term of enlistment is fixed at five years.

Ex-naval officers, yacht owners, and masters of ocean steamers may qualify as Lieutenants at $200 per year for the first grade, $150 for the second grade, and $100 for Ensigns. Enlisted men are limited to $50 per year, and are to be provided with two uniforms and a sleeping outfit. Not less than thirty days' service each year on a naval vessel is required.

Naval reserve officers are to be borne upon The Naval Register and the officers and men are exempted from jury and militia duty, and are entitled to hospital treatment, pensions, and admission to the Sailors' Home on the same terms as regular sailors. An appropriation of $100,000 is proposed.

WANT BOUTELLE'S SEAT.

Four Leading Candidates in the Field—Gov. Powers Likely to Win.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 29.—Since the announcement was made, in definite terms, that Congressman Charles A. Boutelle is to resign his seat in the House of Representatives on or about March 4, upon which date the President is to sign the bill placing him upon the retired list of the navy with the rank of Captain, the several candidates for Mr. Boutelle's seat in the House have abandoned their still hunt and openly announced themselves as aspirants for the place.

The four leading candidates are Llewellyn Powers of Houlton, whose term as Governor of Maine will expire next Tuesday; William Engel of Bangor, who has served in the Maine Senate, and who is a prominent Penobscot lumberman; Joseph E. Hall of Bangor, who came here from the West two years ago, and has been for that length of time private secretary of Congressman Boutelle, and Prof. Rogers of the University of Maine.

Of these, Gov. Powers commands the greatest support, and he feels confident that he can secure the nomination. He is wealthy, having an income of about $40,000 a year; has served in Congress before, has been Governor four years, and has held many other State offices. He has the almost unanimous support of Aristook County, which has had the Representative but one term since 1856, and therefore claims the privilege this time of naming the candidate. Penobscot County has had the Representative twenty-two years, Mr. Boutelle having been nine times elected, and, before that, George W. Ladd, Fusionist, twice.

Mr. Engel has strong local support, and his strength is next to that of Gov. Powers. Mr. Hall, it is said in a letter written by Miss Grace Boutelle, has the indorsement of Congressman Boutelle, whatever that may count for under the circumstances. Prof. Rogers claims to have the support of the farmers. A special election will soon be held, and the general opinion is that Gov. Powers will win.

Exporters Seek More Foreign Trade.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Numerous letters are coming to the State Department from business interests in all parts of the country urging negotiations with various foreign countries to protect existing export interests or to secure new openings for America's foreign trade. These letters often specify the particular markets which they seek and the opportunities for expanding trade. The department, however, can make no satisfactory reply, owing to the non-action of the Senate on the pending treaties. So soon as the Senate shall have expressed its purpose in dealing with the reciprocity convention the department will be able to answer these inquiries.

Thought Suicide's Poison Was Beer.

Henry Suhr, twenty-nine years, of 156 New York Avenue, Jersey City, committed suicide last night by taking carbolic acid. His wife saw him drinking the fatal dose, but thought it was beer.

B. Altman & Co.

HOUSEHOLD and DECORATIVE LINENS

will be sold for One Week

Commencing Wednesday, January 2d,

At UNUSUAL REDUCTIONS IN PRICES

Plain and Fancy Linens of all kinds will be included in this sale.

FACTIONS WAR OVER CUBA'S CONSTITUTION

Divided as to Whether Suffrage Shall Be Restricted or Not.

Negroes Would Be in Control with a Universal Vote — Fight Over the Presidency.

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 26.—The Constitutional Convention has not been in session for several weeks, but the different sections thereof are busily at work considering various clauses of the plans which have been offered by Señores Rivera, Quesada, and Maura, from which it is hoped and expected a Constitution will be wrought. Other plans besides those offered by these members of the convention are also receiving some attention, while it is known that particular features have been thought out by individuals, without entire constitutions having been prepared, and these special clauses, or provisions, have also been received and are being given consideration.

In individual sections there have been animated discussions and a good deal of crimination and recrimination. The chief bones of contention are those of suffrage and the Presidency. For the former there are various propositions, although it is not possible, from the outside, to gather all the phases of the topic. In the main, it is boiled down to a decision as to whether suffrage shall be universal or not. A strong contention is being made by the more conservative element to base it upon an educational and property qualification basis. But the more rabid element in the convention, led by Juan Gualberto Gomez, a negro, supported by Gen. Aleman, Gen. Lacret, Jose Monteguedo, and two or three of the delegates from the eastern part of the island, is pressing hard for universal citizenship.

The radical republican element favors this provision, while, strange as it may appear, the Cuban Nationals, heretofore the extremely radical element, rather lean toward restricted suffrage. The blacks of the island are so near one-half of the entire population that when the Spaniards who reserved citizenship with the mother country, the Americans, the English, the Germans, and the French, none of whom are accounted "Cuban" in the political or governmental sense, are counted out, they, the negroes, will have a majority of the votes, should universal suffrage carry.

The proposition to form a Federal Government, with six States—Havana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago—is really a fight for universal citizenship. It is conceded by the Federalists that it is not possible for these sections to sustain separate Governments, consequently the proposition has been offered to make their central Governments a part of the general system, that is to receive support from the insular revenues, or to make it distinct, but still sustained out of those funds. There is a small faction in the convention which really desires a Federal system. But it is hopelessly in the minority, apparently, and the contention is being made to force the western delegates to agree that the large black population of the eastern part of the island shall have the right to vote.

What the outcome will be seems not difficult to determine. The United States, it is claimed in certain quarters here, can hardly accept a universal suffrage clause. Consequently, as it would be particularly hazardous to grant this island a Government which might at some time be dominated by the blacks, and thus make a Hatti or a San Domingo of it, it is hardly thought of.

That there is danger in this relation is made certain from the fact that the dominating spirit of the convention which is making the Constitution is a three-quarters negro. This man is more than a demagogue. He is wily, shrewd, able. He was the dominating spirit of the old "Assemblea," which deposed Gen. Gomez from command of the Cuban Army almost before it had made its triumphal entry into Havana, and, having broken into the convention from the Province of Puerto Principe, he has gradually got hold of the reins, and is now recognized as one of the strongest, if not absolutely the strongest, spirit in it. It is easy as possible to have a black man's government as it is to have a black man's convention, and while Gomez is the only black man in the latter, he is its dominating character.

The other fight is on the Presidential question. The two Gomezes have kissed and made up. They embraced each other heartily in public three weeks ago, the doughty old General affirming that from now on he is heart and soul with his old enemy, Juan Gualberto, of the same surname, in his determination to have an absolutely independent Government for Cuba. He would not have done this had it not been required in order to secure the acquiescence of Juan Gualberto to the clause that admits of the election of any one to the Presidency who served in the revolution.

Gen. Rivera's plan followed the United States Constitution in this matter, providing that no one not born on the island should be eligible to the Presidency. This would have ruled Maximo Gomez out, he being a native of Santo Domingo. Juan Gualberto had to be pacified, and in order to open the way there had to be a radical public declaration which would give opportunity for the old General to hug his colored enemy, not because he loved him more than formerly, but because he could not afford to be outdone in display of patriotism.

Hence the hug, hence the utterance, and hence the fact that the Constitution will probably say that any one is eligible to the Presidency who is a citizen at the time of the promulgation of the instrument of State. Maximo will be eligible, almost beyond question, while Juan Gualberto may carry his equal suffrage proposition in the trade, and then the United States will be confronted with a delicate and dangerous problem.

LITTLE GIRL BADLY BURNED.

Mary Crosso's Clothing Catches Fire from Christmas Tree.

Eight-year-old Mary Crosso, whose parents live at 70 Greenpoint Avenue, was severely burned last night by her clothing taking fire while lighting a Christmas tree. The child was alone in the front room, and her screams brought her mother from the kitchen.

When she saw her daughter's clothing in flames she secured a blanket and succeeded in extinguishing the blaze, but not until the child had been painfully burned. Mrs. Crosso's hands were also burned while putting out the blaze.

New Yorker Run Over by a Train.

John Judge, twenty-six years old, of 635 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Manhattan, while trying to board a moving train of the Pennsylvania Road at the Marion Station, Jersey City, last night, fell under the wheels, and was run over. His left leg was severed and his skull was fractured. He was taken to St. Francis's Hospital. His injuries will prove fatal.

B. Altman & Co.

COTTON DRESS GOODS DEP'T.

EXCLUSIVE Novelties in Rich Imported Cotton Dress Fabrics for the Spring Season will be exhibited beginning to-morrow, Monday, comprising Printed Mull Tissues, Silk Brilliants, Embroidered Swiss Muslins, Gaze Rayé, Printed Plumetis, etc., also a full line of Oxford, Madras and Linen Shirtings, Mercerized Chambrays and Linen Crash Suitings.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

French Nainsook, Cambric and Swiss Edgings, Insertions, All-Overs and Novelty Flounces.

On Monday, December 31st, Special Sale of Cotton Embroideries, consisting of

20,000 yds. CAMBRIC and NAINSOOK EDGES, at One-Third Less than Regular Prices,

5c., 10c., 15c., 19c., 23c., 30c., 42c. and 55c. yard.

FUR DEPARTMENT.

Considerable reductions have been made in the prices of Broadtail and Alaska Sealskin Coats, Fur Lined Garments and Russian and Hudson Bay Sables.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

MR. ODELL'S INAUGURATION.

Final Details for the Ceremonies at Albany Completed.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Final details for the inauguration of Governor-elect Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., were completed to-day. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, commanding the Third Brigade, has appointed Major James L. Hyatt of the Tenth Battalion, Albany, Marshal of the parade.

The parade will form shortly after 11 o'clock and march direct to the Executive Mansion, to escort Gov. Roosevelt and Governor-elect Odell to the Capitol. The Third Brigade Signal Corps will have the right of the line, and then will come the Second Battalion of the Second Regiment, commanded by Major Dunspaugh, comprising the Troy and Cohoes companies. The Tenth Battalion of Albany will come next, followed by the Tenth and Fifth Separate Companies of Newburg and the Twenty-fourth of Middletown.

The second division will comprise the Governor's guard of Newburg, commanded by Capt. Joseph M. Dickey, which will act as the immediate escort of the Governors and their staff officers, who will be in carriages. After the carriages will come the delegations of New York business men and some civic organizations which have applied for places in the line. The extreme left of the line will be held by the Burgesses Corps of Albany.

The plan is to have the parade reach the Capitol shortly before noon, the hour at which the inauguration ceremony will take place. The Governor's party will enter the Capitol by the State Street door, and Gov. Roosevelt and Governor-elect Odell will go to the Executive Chamber, and remain there until the time arrives for going up to the Executive Chamber, where the public ceremony will be held. The Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Episcopal Bishop of Albany, will open the ceremonies with prayer.

Gov. Roosevelt will deliver the address of welcome, to which Governor-elect Odell will respond. Secretary of State John T. McDonough will then administer the oath of office, after which the exercises will close with the Benediction, pronounced by the Bishop.

The first official act of the new Governor will be to affix his signature to the commissions of his secretary and the members of his military staff.

A public reception will be held in the Executive Chamber from 1 until 2 o'clock, when the Governor will receive the State officials, National Guard officers, and citizens in general.

At the Executive Mansion from 4 until 6 o'clock Gov. and Mrs. Odell will hold a reception. Mrs. Odell will be assisted in receiving by the wives of the State officers and local society people.

QUAY'S FIGHT AT HARRISBURG.

Both Parties Confident — Ex-Senator's Opponents Predict Another Deadlock.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 29.—The struggle for the United States Senatorship is still in doubt, with both sides professing to be absolutely confident of the outcome. Col. M. S. Quay and his lieutenants claim positively that they have enough votes pledged to organize both branches of the Legislature and insure his election. Senator William Flinn of Allegheny, leader of the anti-Quay Republicans, and William T. Cressy of Columbia, the Democratic leader of the House, insist that the Fusionists will organize the House. Mr. Flinn also says that the fusionists stand a good chance of controlling the organization of the Senate, and that Col. Quay will not have enough votes in the joint convention on Jan. 18 to elect him. It requires 127 votes to elect, and, if the predictions of Col. Quay's opponents are fulfilled, there will be another dead-lock, and Pennsylvania will continue to have only one Senator in Washington.

Ex-State Democratic Chairman John M. Garman is opposed to a fusion between the Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans on the organization, and is here advocating independent action by the Democrats. Leaders of the rival Republican factions are on the ground from all over the State, working for their cause, and many will remain until after the organization of the Senate and House on Tuesday.

Col. Quay is directing his canvass from his house on Pine Street, with the aid of Senator Penrose, Attorney General Elkin, State Chairman Reeder, Insurance Commissioner Durham, and other stalwart Republicans. Mr. Quay reiterated his former statements that his friends will organize both branches of the Legislature, and that he will be elected on the first ballot.

Both parties will caucus on Monday evening for the selection of officers and employes of the Senate and House. William T. Marshall of Allegheny, the choice of the Stalwarts for Speaker, has opened headquarters, and is making a close canvass of the members. He is the only avowed candidate now in the field, although the anti-Quay Republicans and Democrats expect to agree upon a candidate at a conference on Monday. William P. Snyder of Chester is still unopposed for President pro tem of the Senate. Senator J. Henry Cochran of Lycoming will probably be the choice of the Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans if fusion should be effected.

FUTURE OF THE POPULISTS.

Middle-of-the-Roaders Decide Not to Combine with Other Parties.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—Members of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists' National Committee and other leaders in various reform movements debated all of to-day at the St. James Hotel over the advisability of forming a combination with the Social Democratic and the Union Reform Parties. The tenor of the speeches made by the committeemen was practically unanimous in opposition to the plan and in favor of carrying on the work of the Populist Party strictly along its own lines. It was decided to issue an address setting forth in detail the views of the committee.

The meeting was called by J. A. Parker of Kentucky, Chairman of the National Committee of the party. He opened the meeting with a short address in the course of which he said that the conference was held for the purpose of considering the future policy of the Middle-of-the-Roaders, who stand for no compromise. He believed in the divorcement from both the old parties, and declared that the fight should be carried forward without any compromise.

Mr. Parker said he had issued the call to representatives of all branches of the Populist Party, but that the "Fusionists" had ignored it entirely. The time was ripe, he said, for a great political battle, and he desired to ask the representatives of other reform movements to stand with the Middle-of-the-Roaders.

Prof. George D. Herron of Grinnell, Iowa, then spoke as a representative of Socialism.

He declared, "the real issue in this country is a clear-cut conflict between industrial democracy and capitalism, or the old political absolutism brought down to date." The only way to obtain liberty, he declared, is through industrial democracy.

L. A. Weeler of Iowa declared that the Populist Party has always been loaded with too much platform. He was opposed to the coalition with other reformers. He said that he had assisted in organizing the Greenback Party, and he had seen it assassinated in the house of its friends. He declared that the Labor Party and other reform movements have been killed in the same manner.

Joseph Hupp of Chicago spoke in favor of continuing the Middle-of-the-Road work. He drew comfort from the results of the last election, and said that the farmers are not yet ready to take up Socialism. The majority of the speakers favored a continued struggle for the principles of Populism, and an address to this effect was prepared before adjournment.

AMBASSADOR MEYER FETED.

Given a Reception by the Essex Club in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—George Von L. Meyer of Hamilton, the new Ambassador to Rome, was given a reception by the Essex Club, of which he is an ex-President, at the Parker House this afternoon. The meeting was devoted to personal congratulations and encomiums by several of the more prominent members.

Samuel L. Sawyer, the President of the club, officiated as toastmaster, and the chief speaker was Congressman William H. Moody, who spoke in reference to the four questions now before Congress—the Nicaraguan Canal, Ship Subsidy bill, the Army bill, and the litigation now before the Supreme Court of the United States. Congressman Moody said that he felt that the chances of the Nicaraguan Canal bill's final passage at this session of Congress were not very good because of the difficult entanglements with England growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Regarding the Ship Subsidy bill, he said that he believed that it could not become a law without radical amendments.

E. P. Shaw, ex-Treasurer of the Commonwealth; Augustus P. Gardner of Hamilton, and A. Perley White of Melrose also spoke in eulogistic terms of the new Ambassador, who at the close responded, thanking the members for their support.

A. B. STICKNEY TO WED.

Railroad President Will Marry the Companion of His Youth.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 29.—A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago Great Western, will be married in Boston on New Year's Day to Miss May Crosby, daughter of Josiah Crosby of Dexter, Me. When Mr. Stickney was a law student in the office of Miss Crosby's father a strong attachment sprang up between the young people, but the struggling young lawyer was in no position to take a wife.

In later years he married another and came West. He has a family of grown-up children, Samuel Stickney, General Manager of the Chicago Great Western, being his son. Mr. Stickney's wife died a little over a year ago, and as he is essentially a home man his thoughts returned to the companion of his youth, who had remained single at the old home in Maine.

Mr. Stickney left to-night for Boston. He and his wife will probably spend the Winter in New York.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The Grand Opera House at Norristown, Penn., about eighteen miles from here, was destroyed by fire early to-day, the loss being estimated at $25,000. The building contained the offices of the Schuylkill Valley Traction Company, the Keystone Telephone Exchange, several lodgerooms, and two stores, all of which sustained some damage.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Dec. 29.—Fire to-day destroyed the west side mill of the Union Mill Company, causing a loss to building and machinery of $50,000. Insurance $25,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The residence of Henry P. Crowell, President of the American Cereal Company, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss will be $20,000.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The Reformed Church and two barns were destroyed by fire at Nassau, Rensselaer County, last night. The loss is about $15,000.

ASHLAND, Mass., Dec. 29.—The First Baptist Church, on Summer Street, was totally burned about 9 o'clock to-night, causing a loss of $8,000; insurance, $6,000.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 29.—A special from Rome says that the wire works of Clyde & Coleman was gutted by fire to-night. Loss may reach $10,000; insurance to cover.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

2:55 A. M.—82 First Street, John Michaelson; damage slight.

3:55 A. M.—334 Water Street, Charles Lang; damage, $3,000.

9 A. M.—129 Ridge Street, Lewis Zetteich; damage, $100.

9:20 A. M.—341 East Forty-first Street, Mrs. M. Nelson; damage slight.

3:45 P. M.—517 West Forty-eighth Street, owner unknown; damage slight.

3:55 P. M.—108 Allen Street, owner unknown; damage slight.

3:55 P. M.—455 Grand Street, John Bishoff; damage slight.

5 P. M.—257 Stanton Street; Morris Beinfiedt; damage, $800.

5:35 P. M.—48 Roosevelt Street, Louis Papas; damage slight.

8:05 P. M.—520 East Forty-fifth Street, George Hilgreath; damage, $10.

BURGLARS ROB CLOTHING STORE.

Harry Cohen & Co. Lose Several Hundred Dollars' Worth of Goods.

Burglars made another rich haul in Williamsburg some time early yesterday morning. The large clothing store of Harry Cohen & Co., at 445 Grand Street, was entered, and goods valued at several hundred dollars carried off. An entrance was effected by breaking a large plate glass window. The burglary was discovered by a member of the firm when he reached the store yesterday morning.

That the thieves were experts was evident from the manner in which they worked. The police of the Bedford Avenue Station were notified, and last night had not got any clue to the thieves.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; fresh westerly winds.

A low pressure area of great extent and intensity covered the entire country from the Rocky Mountains eastward through the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region last night, with its centre over Northern Lake Superior. It has caused a general rise in the temperatures over this district from 4 degrees to 24 degrees above the seasonal average. A

CORNELL MEDICAL COLLEGE OPENED

Gov. Roosevelt the Guest of Honor at the Ceremonies.

He Lauds the Generosity of Col. O. H. Payne, Donor of the Building, as an Example to the Wealthy.

Gov. Roosevelt and President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University formally opened the Cornell Medical College yesterday afternoon in the presence of 250 specially invited guests. The Medical College, situated on First Avenue, and comprising the block from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth Streets, was erected at a cost of $750,000 donated for that purpose to Cornell University by Col. Oliver H. Payne.

The halls and corridors of the new building were profusely decorated with palms. Fifty policemen, in charge of a Sergeant, were on hand at the entrance of the building to act as a guard of honor to Gov. Roosevelt. The ceremony took place in the main lecture hall of the college. The hall was simply but expensively decorated with three immense Gobelin tapestries and an 1865 Cornell flag, the first to bear the university's present colors of red and white.

The ceremony was scheduled for 4 o'clock. By that time most of the audience had arrived, many of them being prominent in city and educational affairs, besides young women in ribbons of red and white. In the audience were Charles M. Lea, D. O. Mills, J. D. Crimmins, Col. John M. McCook, John D. Wing, Justice G. J. Garretson, Henry Howland, George M. Ward, J. H. Robb, Dr. M. P. Jacobi, Fordham Morris, the Rev. Henry Stimson, I. H. Aldrich, Silas C. Brownell, the Rev. W. W. Atterbury, and W. F. Naumeyer.

Shortly after 4 o'clock, President Schurman amid applause entered, leading Gov. Roosevelt by the arm. President Schurman took a seat before the reading desk in the centre of the stage, where also sat the speakers. On his right sat the Governor beside President Low of Columbia University; on his left, Dr. L. A. Stimson and Dr. William A. Polk, Dean of the Faculty. President Schurman, in opening the ceremony, said:

"We meet to dedicate this sumptuous, almost splendid, structure, to the relief of man's estate during the twentieth century and during succeeding centuries. The object of this building, which is an arm, and a mighty one, of Cornell University, is the protection and preservation of human health. To that end this structure, which we believe and know to be the finest of its kind in the world, is replete with all that will tend to aid both instructors and students in search and research along practical and scientific lines."

President Schurman then thanked Col. Payne in the name of the Faculty and of the scientific world, not only for the gift itself, but for the conditionless character thereof. "His sole condition was, 'Make it the foremost medical school in the world,'" Mr. Schurman said in conclusion.

Dr. Stimson, professor of surgery, an intimate friend of Col. Payne, was then introduced by the President as the one who had been unanimously chosen by the Faculty to speak for them on this occasion. The doctor rehearsed the old and the new method of teaching medicine and outlined in detail the course at the new school.

When he had finished, President Schurman said:

"We have with us the Chief Executive of New York State. His presence indicates the interest the State takes in an institution of this nature. We are greatly pleased that Col. Roosevelt is here. He has but two more working days, including to-day, to serve as Governor of New York, and we are most happy that he is spending a portion of one of those days with us. He then retires to lead the 'strenuous life,' then goes to higher honors."

The allusion to the "strenuous life" provoked mild laughter from the Governor, who turned to President Low and made some mirthful remark, at which President Low laughed heartily.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

Gov. Roosevelt, then addressing the audience, said:

"I shall not attempt to say anything in addition to what has already been so well said regarding the object of this institution, and the reason why it was so eminently worthy to have founded it. But I ask your attention for a few moments on the one hand to consider the need we have in our American communities of men who will do as Col. Payne has done, and on the other hand, to consider the beautiful generosity of men of Col. Payne's class who recognize the duty before them to themselves and to their State, and who act in a manner according.

"As was said here before this afternoon, the one prime need of a high civilization is the opportunity of that class of men which does unremunerative work. I think I am not saying too much when I say that the great majority of men who by their lifework have achieved success in their undertakings are men whose services have been absurdly underpaid. I refer to our men of great names—scientists, soldiers, doctors, engineers, artists, and literary men—all of them belong to that noble class whose work is repaid almost solely in the satisfaction derived from the knowledge of work well done.

"It is almost a truism, antedating the time that Milton sold for £5 the greatest epic poem ever given to the world, to say that the work which is most worthy doing for its own sake is work that cannot pay for itself as other forms of work pay for themselves. This we all must establish clearly in our minds, else we, as a class, will not understand the needs of unremunerative work and the duty which it calls upon us to perform.

"To a certain extent the encouragement of unremunerative work can be lent by the State. But we cannot dogmatize just how far a State may or may not extend such aid. We may, however, be certain that no action which the State may take can ever supplant the actions of private individuals in this respect. Buildings of this kind, universities, colleges, and institutions of all kinds are what we need most in these days and represent that which the community has a right to insist upon as coming from accumulated wealth. By wealth the greatest evil is done, but by wealth also the greatest good. It is therefore a duty to see that the evil is held down to a minimum. There is no worse lesson taught our people than that the man of large means is an enemy to the body politic. As a matter of fact he is no more than any one else that has the power to do good or evil.

"Col. Payne's action emphasizes the indispensable good a man of wealth, who directs his wealth aright, can exercise. Wealth used aright justifies its existence. Great fortunes in our land are produced of themselves by conditions peculiar to American citizenship taken in the aggregate, and we have a moral right to expect great fortunes to exert themselves not for evil, but for good. It is practically impossible to keep great wealth at a neutral point where it does neither good nor evil. So long as the man of wealth has it in his power to do more good than any one else, so long, if he fails to embrace that chance, he takes a heavy burden on his conscience.

"There are infinite ways in which such good can be done, but there seems no possible greater good than Col. Payne has done, namely, to administer to the wants of suffering humanity. In this case the material gift was given without any restriction or condition by the donor. He gave it quietly, unostentatiously, without pandering to his own human prejudices and without a sign of desiring the world to know what he had done. I am constrained to fail in with the generous man's own attitude and to refrain even now from mentioning his name. But it does seem to me that he is too big a light to hide under a bushel basket. [Laughter and applause.]

"I spoke before of unremunerative work. It is the need of our Nation, if the American Nation is to be kept up to its standard of to-day, to continue an army of workers in this same field. We owe an incalculable debt to the American scientist, and the man who spends his work in research.

"As citizens you must feel proud of the founding of this institution. It is only owing to the combined forces of enlightenment and right that the forces of wrong can be overcome. Behind the giver lies the reward of the act of giving, the consciousness of having done well, and, aside from this, he must know there is not an American citizen who does not feel proud of the man of the calibre of Col. Payne."

PRESIDENT LOW'S REMARKS.

President Schurman then introduced Seth Low, who, after expressing gratification at being invited to an occasion so momentous to the world of learning in the metropolis, said:

"It never occurred to me, as some one jocularly remarked, to look at the new university in a light of a competitor to the older one. In the fight against ignorance I look upon Cornell as a fellow-soldier fighting side by side against ignorance. No good fortune can befall Cornell of which Columbia would not rejoice. And rejoicing should be felt in every State and city and town wherever the light of science finds a foothold to combat darkness and ignorance.

"The better Cornell University is, the better Columbia University must be to keep up. [Applause.] And, conversely, the better Columbia University is the harder must Cornell drive to live up to its standard. Your benefactor, Mr. President, helped not only you, but helped everybody. All colleges will have to vie with each other, and as the President of Columbia I thank Col. Payne for the gift he made to Cornell.

"I extend to you, the youngest university in the city, the congratulations of the oldest, and the oldest medical school in the State extends to the youngest its heartiest welcome and expression of good will."

William M. Polk, Dean of the Medical Faculty, then briefly addressed President Low.

"The idea, Sir, of fighting side by side as soldiers in war against ignorance is one that particularly appeals," he said. "When that time comes we will say to you, as the Irish gentleman said to the Frenchman: 'You fire first, then we'll fire.'"

The Dean then invited the audience to make themselves at home and to inspect the building and its accommodations.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

JANUARY AND REBUILDING SALES

Start Here Simultaneously To-morrow.

It is but a matter of days when builders will attack this main store and begin to tear it down. Regularly year after year we have held January Sales. The public regard them as a right and privilege. They are part and parcel of the city's recent trade history, and cannot be broken off, even by such an emergency as the present. Confident that we can sell two dollars' worth of goods where a year ago we sold one---Determined to keep faith with an expectant and enormous clientage---Conscious, too, of encroaching builders, and the absolute urgency for closing out stocks---We bought more goods than ever before; we have, from all sources, more goods than this house ever contained, and we shall sell them faster and easier, over wider territory, to greater masses of buyers than ever---because the opportunities are irresistible in values more pronounced than were ever advertised.

JACKETS, CAPES AND SUITS.

33 to 50 Per Cent. Less Than Usual.

1,200 brand new Jackets, Capes and Suits. These were made solely for us, within the past 10 days, of especially selected goods, in a studiously careful way. The loss falls on the manufacturers—the gain, of close on 50 per cent., goes to the fortunate purchasers.

CAPES.

$7.50 Kersey Cloth Capes, black only, heavily stitched and strapped; also plaid back Golf Capes, choice $4.75

$8.75 Golf Capes, in Oxford, black, and blue, plaid back, new colorings and patterns $6.75

$14.75 Kersey Cloth Capes, black only, satin lined; also, Persian Cloth Capes, heavy curl, satin lined, choice $10.00

$19.75 Velour Blouse, of excellent quality, material trimmed with Persian lamb $15.00

$25.00 Velour Coat, of the best quality velour, ribbon trimmed, lined with black or white satin, for .. $19.75

$35.00 "Liserine Coats," with full collar and revers of Persian Lamb or Alaska Sable, heavy satin linings, our special leader at $35.00, during the season $25.00

$37.50 Newmarkets and Raglans, full length, of Covert, Kersey and Oxford materials $29.75

Novelties in Long and Short Coats, Capes, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

SUITS.

$18.00 Pebble Cheviot Suit, in black only, tight fitting or loose front effect, coat silk lined, skirt on percaline $12.00

$25.00 Cheviot Suits, in black, blue and brown, with stitched bodice effect, flounce skirt; also in double-breasted tight-fitting coats, silk lined, skirts on mercerized lining $17.50

JACKETS.

$10.50 Black Jersey Cloth Jacket, black and fancy lining; also 26-inch Oxford Coat, half fitting back, satin lined, choice $7.25

$12.00 Kersey Cloth Coats, in black or castor, satin lined, storm collar, finely tailored $8.95

$15.00 Kersey Cloth Coat, with Fur Collar of Astrachan or Opossum; also fine Cheviot Coat, silk lined, peau de soie facing, your choice at ... $10.00

$14.75 Montagnac Cloth Jackets, lined with fancy silk; also Fine Grade Kersey Coat, tan, black and brown, best tailor finish, choice ... $11.75

$18.00 Oxford 28-inch Coat, semi-fitting back, satin lined, silk piped on seams, cuffs, tailor finish, at . $14.75

$25.00 3-4 length Coats, with Raglan sleeve, of fine Oxford material, satin lining, loose back $18.75

$24.75 Fur Trimmed Jackets, castor with beaver trimming, black with Persian lamb or Alaska sable, full collar and revers $19.75

$35.00 Fur Trimmed Coat, one of the best sellers of the season, tight fitting, fur collar and revers of Alaska sable or Persian lamb, a great bargain, at $25.00

SKIRTS.

$7.50 Tailored Skirts for walking, skating or stormy weather, in Oxford, brown and blue, plaid back cloth $4.98

Dress Skirts, plain gored effects and trimmed, only two or three of a kind; sizes are broken, prices were $10.00 to $16.50, to close $7.50

FUR SPECIALS.

ELECTRIC SEAL COAT, XXX quality, choice stock, well made and finished, heavy satin linings $23.75

PERSIAN LAMB COAT, fine glossy curl, Leipsic dye, beautifully finished, lined with plain satin and fancy silk linings $75.00

Alaska Sable Scarf	$5.00	Alaska Sable Muffs	$10.00
Mink Scarfs	$6.95	Mink Muff, 4 stripe	$15.00
Alaska Sable Scarf (extra quality)	$8.75	Persian Lamb Muff	$8 95
Sable Fox Scarfs	$12.00	Blue Lynx Muff	$12.50

REMNANT SALE OF LACES.

The Season's accumulations of our own choice, desirable stocks, wherein short lengths have naturally accrued from enormous sales made. Our best plan to let you realize the bargains is to group them in Lots—previous prices and present figures plainly and fairly stated, with a partial list of Laces that go in.

Torchon—Oriental—Vals—Black and White Chantilly—Venise—Point de Paris—Net Top—Cluny—Margot—Renaissance, etc.

Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4
Were 10c to 15c	Were 20c and 28c	45c and 50c	Were 55c to 68c
5c.	12½c.	25c.	39c.
Lot 5	**Lot 6**	**Lot 7**	**Lot 8**
Were 75c to 98c	Were 1.10 to 1.75	1.98 to 2.50	Were 2.98 to 4.95
48c.	69c.	98c.	1.98

ODD LOTS OF GAUZES.

Silk Chiffon, Tucked Mousselines, Spangled Chiffons, Shirred Liberty, Figured and Plain Black Nets, Ecru Venise All Overs.

As they will be on Monday,

68c., 98c., 1.98, 2.98, 3.98 yard.

As they were on Saturday,

1.25 to 6.75 yard.

Spangled Bandings, sold heretofore at 48c., 1.50 and 2.50 yard—now, respectively, 25c., 75c. and 1.75.

CLEARANCE OF CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERIES, RUGS.

Irish Point Lace Curtains in dainty floral designs, fine quality net, formerly $6.00, at 4.45

Heavily embroidered Irish Point Lace Curtains, formerly sold at $11.50 pair; reduced to 7.95

Nottingham Lace Curtains, correct copies of the higher grade laces, at 98c., 1.45 and 2.95

Odd lots of Lace Curtains, Tambour, Renaissance, Brussels and Irish Point, one and two pair lots, at marked reductions from former prices.

TAPESTRIES.

Flemish Tapestries, in soft, rich colorings, suitable for Library and Dining Room furnishings, actual value $1.50, at 95c

Oriental Needlework Tapestry, splendid wearing fabric, worth $1.65, at 1.10

PORTIERES.

Ottoman Tapestry Portieres, finished with cord edge; choice line of colors; value $5.75, at 4.25

Ottoman Tapestry Couch Covers, originally sold at $5.00; reduced to, each 2.95

FLOOR COVERINGS.

Best grade Art Squares in the new shades of soft reds, pinks and greens:

Sizes 6 by 9 ft., 3.25, value 4.00

Sizes 9 by 12 ft., 6.95, value 8.00

Moquette Rugs marked as follows:

Sizes 18 by 36 in.	27x54 in.	36x72 in.
75c.	1.75	2.95

Wilton Rugs, 9 ft. by 12 ft. 27.50

Oriental Rugs, silky, lustrous pieces, rich, heavy pile, consisting of Kasaks, Mussoul, Persian and Anatolian; average size 3-8 by 7-4 inches; value $18.00, at 14.95

JANUARY SALE OF DRESS GOODS.

Manufacturers' Stocks Just Bought, to Go Below Cost of Production.

A protracted period of unseasonable weather has thrown great stocks of fabrics on the market. Figuring on these very sales we purchased vast quantities, and make, unquestionably, the record bargains of the times.

7,500 yds. of 45-inch Pure Worsted Serge Cheviot and Pebble Suiting in all the popular street shades; retail value 75c., at 50c

5,000 yds. of 52-inch All-Wool Venetian Cloth in Gray, Blue, Garnet, Red, Brown and Black; proper value 1.00, at 68c

4,750 yds. of 52-inch All-Wool Homespun Suiting, best shades of Oxford, Light and Medium Gray, Castor and Blue; true value 75c., at 55c

5,000 yds. of 50 to 52 inch Broadcloth, exceptional values, in Grays, Castors, Blues, Greens, Rose, Plum, Brown, Red, Garnet, Cardinal and Black; retail value 2.00 yard, now 95c

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE.

One Entire Main Floor Aisle devoted to the display and selling; an increased area that adds hugely to comfort and convenience of selection.

PRICES WERE NEVER SO ALLURING.

All the old-time skill and care in making, ample fulness, immaculate freshness, lavish trimming and perfect fit set these offerings apart in choiceness and desirable features.

FRENCH HAND-MADE UNDERWEAR.

All new Spring Importations, trimmed with real or imitation laces, hand embroidery and other embellishments—entirely new effects in Gowns, Fitted Garments and Corset Covers.

SPECIALS FOLLOW:

French hand embroidered Chemises, Drawers and Corset Covers 98c

French hand made Gowns, Chemises, Drawers and Corset Covers, trimmed with lace and hand embroideries 1.49

French hand made Novelty Corset Covers, Drawers and Chemise—artistic to a degree 2.98

Adaptations from Our Own Workrooms.

Immense Lines from Best American Sources.

Our own productions faithfully copy the fine points and unique trimming features of the French Goods.

SPECIALS FOLLOW:

A great general collection modelled on French lines—Nainsook and Cambric Gowns, Drawers, Skirts and Corset Covers, trimmed with Val. laces, Torchon and fine embroideries 98c

CORSET COVERS—All the new pretty effects of lace and embroidery trimming 50c

CORSET COVERS—High and low neck 75c

GOWNS—Empire yokes—embroidered and tucks 39c

DRAWERS—Hemstitched ruffle 19c

ALL "JUDIC" CORSET MODELS

A corset to be up-to-date must lend itself readily to existing dress modes; be easy wearing, pliable, supporting and graceful. "Judic" Straight Front Corsets answer all these requirements. All women wearers approve their individual features. No corset nowadays commands such a clientele or meets more nearly the ideal of perfection.

GENERAL CORSET SPECIALS.

PACRA CORSETS, white, black, blue, pink and helio coutille—also the Summer Ventilating Pacras 2.48

TO CLOSE BROKEN LOTS—All the French Hand-made Corsets on hand in broken sizes' Every size in some one style, if not another—best models of to-day, domestic and imported, 1.98, 1.39 and 90c

FRENCH AND AMERICAN WAISTS.

The Washable Cotton Garments.

Makers of cotton garments for January selling have to offset the fact that their products are *ahead of time*. They must so work in cutting and trimming that womanly mind will forget the months before Summer comes.

That is where the season's waists are unique. Old styles are radically departed from; 20th Century innovations are rife. The Paris models and their American followers open new ground, and no woman who keeps step with fashion can afford to omit one or two from her dress possessions.

FRENCH MODEL SPECIALS . . 12.50, 5.95, 1.98

AMERICAN NOVELTY WAISTS . . 50c and 98c

UNTRIMMED HAT DEPT.

A Final Sweep Made on Fur Felt Dress Shapes and Turbans.

Under this category falls our entire balance of Imported and Domestic goods—prices are ridiculously low, and the opportunity one that can hardly come again.

Marked before from 1.25 to 3.00 each.

Marked now to 48c, 75c, 95c.

Made up particularly for this sale are 30 dozen Draped Velvet Dress Shapes in black miroir velvet, best 2.75 styles at 1.75

IN FEATHER DEPT.

Imported Feather Toques and Turbans, natural colorings of plumage, brought out too late for this season's business and originally intended to sell from 10.00 to 19.50 each, all to go at 4.75

Fancy Feathers, comprising black spangled Breasts, colored wing breast effects, Birds, etc.—heretofore 75c. to 1.25—closing at 25c

LADIES' NECKWEAR—ODD LOTS.

Holiday trade, and the steady selling before it, made havoc among full lines. Now to dispose of the balance.

Chenille Boas, hitherto 1.98 to 12.00, now ..... 1.75 to 9.00

General Neckwear, hitherto 50c. to 5.00, now ..... 39c. to 3.98

HANDKERCHIEFS, mussed and tumbled by the Christmas handling ..... 1-2 PRICE

Ladies' plain Linen and embroidered 10c., 15c., 17c

OPENING OF EMBROIDERIES.

Designers have gone to nature for inspiration. Leaves and flowers have been, as it were, transplanted to Nainsook and Swiss, and, lacking nature's colorings, carry a white beauty and delicacy indescribable. The combinations are many, we control most, and show the cream of Europe's creation, in Edgings, Insertings, Bandings, Galloons, medium and demi Flouncings and Allovers.

Special Edges and Insertings.

10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c. up.

Special Allovers, embroidery, lace and tucks.

98c., 1.25, 1.48 and up.

JANUARY SAMPLE SALES.

HOSIERY AND HALF HOSE.

More than a hundred European manufacturers are represented in this immense sample collection. Styles embrace every conceivable effect and color in plain and novelty hosiery. All are full fashioned, and are divided into the following

REMARKABLY ADVANTAGEOUS LOTS.

Wholesale Prices on Half Dozen Pairs.

FOR WOMEN.

Lot 1—300 doz. Ladies' Hose, full fashioned, plain and fancy, made to sell at 25c. and 35c.,

All at 17c. pr., 6 prs. for 98c.

Lot 2—400 doz. Ladies' Hose, full fashioned, Cotton and Lisle Thread, made to sell at 37c. and 50c.,

All at 24c. pr., 6 prs. for 1.39.

Lot 3—160 doz. Ladies' Hose, extra qualities, in Lisle Thread, plain and fancy, made to sell at 65c. and 95c.,

All at 44c. pr., 6 prs. for 2.55.

Lot 4—Extreme novelties, made to sell at $1.00 to $1.50 pr.,

All at 69c. pr., 6 prs. for 4.00.

FOR MEN.

Lot 5—300 doz. Men's full fashioned imported Half Hose, plain and fancy, made to sell at 25c. and 35c.,

All at 17c. pr., 6 prs. for 98c.

Lot 6—300 doz. Men's Lisle Thread and Cotton Half Hose, plain and fancy, made to sell at 37c. and 50c.,

All at 24c. pr., 6 prs. for 1.39.

Lot 7—25 doz. Men's Lisle Thread Half Hose, plain and fancy, including many novelties, shown now for the first time in America, made to sell at 65c. and 95c. pr.,

All at 44c. pr., 6 prs. for 2.55.

21ST JANUARY SHIRT SALE,

With Great Specials in Collars and Cuffs.

The only chance in the year to buy our regular brands of Shirts at Reduced Prices.

Men go into Specialty Furnishing Places and see limited lines at high prices.

Men go into average Furnishing Departments and see a haphazard bringing together of dubious styles in monotonous reiteration.

Men who come to this Furnishing Department find a tasteful, authoritative collection of Newest Fashions, affording the widest field of variety, bought and sold by men, at the prices of mediocre and undesirable merchandise.

There are many improvements in Shirt Styles at prices that cannot continue in face of the constant, sharp advances on raw Linens and Cottons.

Lot 1—Unlaundered White Shirts with 3-ply linen set-in bosoms, bodies of fine muslin, felled seams, closed fronts, box or welt styles, all sizes;

39c. each; six for $2.25.

Lot 2 (COLUMBIA)—Unlaundered White Shirts, made of Wamsutta muslin, 3-ply 1800 linen set-in bosom, graded yokes; cut full, felled seam and hand finished in the following styles:

Columbia A, closed fronts, box or welt style, regular length bosoms, 12 to 18;
Columbia E, closed fronts, box or welt style, short bosoms, 13½ to 18;
Columbia F, open front and back, eyelet or studs; regular length bosoms, 13½ to 18;

44c. each; six for $2.50.

Lot 3 (YALE)—Unlaundered White Shirts, made of New York Mills Muslin, 3-ply 1900 linen set-in bosoms, hand finished improved patterns:

Yale A, closed front, box or welt style, regular length bosom, 12 to 18.

64c. each; six for $3.75.

Lot 4 (HARVARD)—Open back Unlaundered White Shirts, made of Wamsutta Muslin, 3-ply 2000 linen set-in bosoms, special reinforced front and sides, hand finished, box or welt style, (extra serviceable shirts,) 14 to 18.

75c. each; six for $4.35.

Lot 5 (PREMIER)—Open back Unlaundered White Shirts, made of New York Mills Muslin, 3-ply 2100 linen set-in bosoms, 38 inches long, very fine finish, box or welt style, 14 to 18½,

85c. each; six for $5.00.

Lot 6 (DARTMOUTH)—Open front and back Unlaundered White Shirts, made of New York Mills Muslin, 3-ply 2000 linen set-in bosoms, eyelets or studs, hand finish, 13½ to 18,

70c. each; six for $4.10.

Lot 7 (CORNELL)—Open front and back Unlaundered White Shirts, made of New York Mills Muslin, 3-ply 2100 linen set-in bosoms, eyelet or studs, very fine finish, 13½ to 18,

90c. each; six for $5.25.

Lot 8 (AMHERST)—Open front Unlaundered Shirts, made of New York Mills Muslin, 3-ply 2100 pure linen bosoms, plain bosoms with studs, fine finish,

90c. each; six for $5.25.

NOTICE.—In ordering shirts by mail, state size of collar worn and lot number or name. Note quotations on half-dozen lots.

NIGHT SHIRTS.

Lot 9—Fancy Outing Flannel NIGHT SHIRTS, extra full and long, 14 to 18,

29c. each.

Lot 10—Fancy Cotton NIGHT SHIRTS, made of extra quality Muslin, fancy trimmed fronts, pockets and cuffs, sizes 12 to 20,

39c. each.

Lot 11—Heavy Twilled Muslin NIGHT SHIRTS, extra full and long, full felled seams, collars and pockets, sizes 14 to 20,

42c.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

We have had made to our special order five thousand dozen Collars and Cuffs, all of PURE IRISH LINEN, in sixteen different styles, new or standard, including High band turn down shapes. They will be sold by the HALF DOZEN ONLY. The prices speak for themselves.

3,500 dozen pure Irish Linen Collars, extra weight linen, 4-ply; sixteen styles; 13 shapes of standing collars and 6 shapes of turndowns,

48c. per half dozen.

1,500 dozen pure Irish Linen Cuffs, in 9 styles of link or button shapes,

95c. per half dozen.

FANCY SHIRTS—LAUNDERED—HALF PRICE.

By a fortunate combination of circumstances, we have secured a Thousand Dozen of the finest Fancy Shirts ever placed on sale. Prices are just about one-half of usual asking.

Lot A—Boys' and Men's Fancy Percale Shirts, open front and back, separate cuffs, made to sell for $1.00, this sale's price 50c

Lot B—Men's Fancy Percale Shirts, negligee bosoms, separate cuffs, would be splendid value at 85c., this sale's price 50c

Lot C—Men's Fine American Madras Shirts, sizes 14 to 18, long and short bosoms, over 200 styles, any are excellent values at $1.25, many were made to retail at $1.50 and $1.75, open front, cuffs attached, open front and back, separate and attached cuffs, six for $3.75, singly 65c

Lot D—Finest American and Imported Scotch Madras, made by Anderson, of Glasgow. An immense line, long and short bosoms, made to retail at $1.50 and $2.00—size 14 to 18, open front with cuffs attached. Open back and front, with separate and attached cuffs. Six for $5.25—singly 90c

JANUARY SALE OF LINENS.

An occasion seized by Hotel and House Keepers to stock up their Linen Closets at nothing like full prices. The removal of Linens upstairs, coupled with the unusual specials, ought to set this year's selling many notches above the ordinary.

TABLE CLOTHS.

Bleached Satin Damask, pure linen, 2 yds. long, $1.45 and $1.75 each.
2½ yds. long, $1.75 and $2.25 each.
3 yds. long, $2.15 and $2.75 each

NAPKINS TO MATCH.

20 inches square, $1.65 and $1.95 dozen.
24 inches square, $2.35 and $2.75 dozen.

TABLE NAPKINS.

19 inches square, $1.19 dozen; value $1.39.
20 inches square, $1.39 dozen; value $1.65.
22 inches square, $1.50 dozen; value $1.85.
24 inches square, $1.89 dozen; value $2.25.
24 inches square, $2.69 dozen; value $3.25.

Blankets—January Prices.

IN WOOL.

	Were	Are
10x4	1.98	1.75
10x4	2.98	2.45
11x4	2.48	1.95
11x4	3.98	2.95
12x4	4.98	3.95
12x4	6.98	5.75

500 Extra Quality Silkoline covered Comfortables at 95c

Crochet Spreads, new patterns, full size ..... 89c & 98c

TABLE DAMASK.

50 pieces Bleached Satin Damask, 63 inches wide, pure linen, 45c. yd.; value 60c.
50 pieces Bleached Satin Damask, 66 inches wide, pure linen, 59c. yd.; value 75c.

TOWELS.

All Linen Hemmed Huck Towels, 12½c.
All Linen Hemmed Huck Towels, 15c.
All Linen Hemmed Huck Towels, 19c.
Hemstitched Huck Towels, pure linen, extra large size, never such values known, worth, 30c., at...
Knotted Fringe Damask Towels, extra size, pure linen, value 39c., at... 25c

Cotton Sheets—Special.

54x90	28c
63x90	32c
72x90	37c
81x90	41c
90x90	46c
90x99	52c
90x108	55c

Pillow Cases.

42x36	9c
45x36	10c
50x36	11c
54x36	12c

COTTON WEAVES HERALD SPRING.

The foreign and home novelties set the calendar forward three months. Already there is better choice than will be found later, when styles, copied and hackneyed, will lack to-day's elements of fresh originality. Some of the new fabrics are:

French Edelweiss Carreaux Soie—organdies a Bandes—Gaze Raye Travers—Persian Raye—Organdie Surfin—Eolienne Leno de Soie—Dimity Satin Raye, and a host of the more substantial Dimities, Zephyrs, Madras and Shirtings, with ethereal St. Gall embroidered Swiss and pointed Foulardettes.

SPECIAL—15,000 yards of printed, embroidered and lappet Swiss Muslins, a sure favorite to be, showing the brightest styles and printings in richest abundance. Our introductory price, Monday, per yard 25c

19th Street. Sixth Avenue. 20th Street.

AN ORDER AGAINST MOSQUITOES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The United States Government has formally recognized the responsibility of the mosquito for the transmission of yellow fever and malarial diseases. This fact is indicated by the issuance of a general order by Major Gen. Wood, at Havana, directed to his post commanders, reciting that the Chief Surgeon of the Department of Cuba has reported that it is now well established that malaria, yellow fever, and other infection are transmitted by the bites of mosquitoes. Therefore the troops are enjoined to observe carefully two precautions:

First, they are to use mosquito bars in all barracks, hospitals, and field service wherever practicable.

Second, they are to destroy the "wiggler," or young mosquitoes, by the use of petroleum on the water, where they breed.

Permanent pools or puddles are to be filled up. To the others are to be applied one ounce of kerosene to each fifteen square feet of water twice a month, which will destroy not only the young, but the old mosquitoes. This does not affect drinking water if drawn from below and not dipped out.

Protection is thus secured, according to the order, because the mosquito does not fly far, seeks shelter when the wind blows, and thus each community breeds its own mosquitoes.

German Claims for Damages in Cuba.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Negotiations for the settlement of German claims for damages in Cuba during the war have been going on with the United States for some time, the National Zeitung learns, but have not reached a definitive conclusion.

TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Merchandise Exports for Eleven Months Amount to $19,459,003.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department makes public to-day a statement summarizing the trade of the Philippine Islands for the eleven months ended May 31, 1900.

The value of merchandise imported into the islands during this period is set down at $18,390,695. Gold and silver to the amount of $1,806,340 came into the islands, making the total importation $20,196,035. The import trade from the United States amounted to $1,450,807. The value of exports for the period named amounted to $19,459,003—$17,634,391 in merchandise and $1,824,612 in gold and silver. The value of the exports to the United States is set down at $3,594,577.

A total of 69,644 tons of Manila hemp, valued at $10,582,173 was exported during the period stated, $3,405,808 worth being shipped to the United States.

Outlook for Army Bill Good.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Senator Hawley of Connecticut, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, had a talk with the President to-day about the situation of the Army bill in the upper house. The Senator told the President that he did not anticipate a prolonged contest in the Senate. He will go ahead with the bill as soon as the Senate reconvenes on Thursday, and unless undue opposition develops will not ask the friends of the Ship Subsidy bill to give priority to his measure. The Senator expressed perfect confidence that there would be no filibuster against the Army bill.

GERMAN PRESS UNFRIENDLY.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The United States Senate's action on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is much discussed here. The National Zeitung, (National-Liberal,) generally friendly to the United States, devotes a lengthy editorial to the subject this morning.

The general tone of the press is strongly condemnatory of the Senate, without sympathizing with Great Britain.

British Shipyard on Gulf of Mexico?

LONDON, Dec. 29.—It is said that when the United States definitely decides to build the Nicaragua Canal one of the greatest shipbuilding companies in England will simultaneously open on one of the Gulf ports an immense shipyard. Several steel manufacturers are also said to be considering the advisability of establishing American plants.

BLAMES THE COMMISSIONER

Dr. Weston Asserts that Mr. Keller Is Responsible for Abuses.

Says Authorities Are Trying to Make a Scapegoat of Superintendent O'Rourke—Asks for Fair Play.

In an interview yesterday afternoon Dr. Albert Weston, Coroners' physician, asserted that the responsibility for the conditions existing in Bellevue Hospital rested on John W. Keller, the Commissioner of Public Charities.

He said that an effort was being made to find a scapegoat, but that the real responsibility for the conditions that have been disclosed should be fixed on the head.

"What I want for Bellevue Hospital and for Superintendent O'Rourke," said Dr. Weston, "is fair play. My theory is the one on which Gov. Roosevelt acted when he removed District Attorney Gardiner. He did not go for the subordinates. It's right up to the head of the department, and it looks very much like they are trying to make O'Rourke the scapegoat for him.

"Mr. O'Rourke's hands are tied. He has no control, and the most he can do is to make recommendations. He cannot punish the pauper help for delinquencies nor reward them for good work. He has no authority to purchase supplies nor to secure extra help. It's all got to go to the Commissioner."

"What authority has the Medical Board?" was asked.

"It only supervises medical and surgical treatment. To an extent it is only an advisory board. The board has nothing to do with the maintenance of the hospital or the employment of help. So its hands, too, are tied.

"In what way? Why, it has no authority to expend money. It simply makes recommendations to the Commissioner.

"There is another thing you have got to take into consideration," continued Dr. Weston, "and that is the kind of patients that Bellevue gets. For ten years I have been fighting the transfer of patients in the last stages to this institution. Bellevue is the dumping ground of all the hospitals. They send us all of their worst cases."

"Who is to blame for the wrongs done by the nurses?"

"Well, who appoints them? The man who appoints them is responsible, and that man is the Commissioner. He is responsible."

Dr. Weston was asked what he thought of the system which permits pupil nurses to have charge of the sick and insane. The case was cited of Davis, the pupil nurse, who was in charge of the ward in which Louis B. Hilliard was confined.

"That is all wrong," he said. "There should be a graduate nurse in charge of each ward, under whom the pupils work."

"It has been said that one nurse has as many as twenty patients?"

"It comes right down to the question of who prescribes that number. The Medical Board has tried again and again to get more nurses. The Superintendent and the nurses are helpless. You have got to go right to the top to make reforms in Bellevue Hospital. Two conditions act to the detriment of Bellevue Hospital. One is the pauper help and the other the pupil nurses. But its the head that is responsible."

"The head of Bellevue Hospital?"

"No! The head of the Department of Public Charities.

"The reception pavilion for the insane should be put under charge of the State. If that were done, they would put a competent physician in charge. For eight months no physician has been in entire charge of the pavilion. Up to last July Dr. F. W. Robertson had entire charge. When a salary was paid for that position, it was always held by competent men, experienced in insanity cases. That was as it should be."

Dr. Weston said that he heartily approved the provision made by the Charter Revision Commission by which seven Trustees, forming an independent board, would have charge of the hospitals. He did not think a Board of Coroners to investigate every death was necessary, as the hospitals should be run properly and some confidence should exist.

"And there is no reason," he added, "why Bellevue should not be run as well as any other hospital."

Superintendent O'Rourke yesterday denied emphatically that he was responsible for abuses.

"It is impossible for me to know the exact condition of 800 patients," he said. "I am here to inspect the building, the wards, &c. No patient ever made a complaint to me. So far as the Coroner's jury's verdict in the Hilliard inquest was concerned, I do not see how it could have been otherwise, from the evidence."

Commissioner Keller did not come to his office yesterday. He is still confined to his room at the New Amsterdam Hotel, where he has been ill since Thursday.

TO DROP HOSPITAL EMPLOYES.

Twenty-three Attaches of Bellevue Will Go Jan. 1.

Superintendent O'Rourke yesterday received from Commissioner Keller a list which contained twenty-three names of employes of the institution who are to be dropped from the pay rolls on Jannary. The Superintendent refused to give out the names.

The dismissals are due to the recent retrenchment plan of Commissioner Keller, who stated that it was impossible to run the Department of Public Charities on the appropriation given by the Mayor. The list of employes has been cut down to reduce the pay roll about $16,000.

Dr. Shrady on Belevue Abuses.

Dr. George F. Shrady last night corrected a statement in which he was made to say that the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital was responsible for the abuses. "I made no such remark," he said. If the Medical Board was responsible I do not believe that the abuses would have existed or gone uncorrected. The board is a fine body of men, who would undoubtedly have righted the wrongs if they had the power. I agree entirely with Dr. Weston's statement that the head of the Department of Public Charities is responsible.

CUBANS ASK REDUCED TARIFF.

Want 25 Per Cent. Off United States Duty on Sugar and Export Tax on Tobacco Halved.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—A delegation of ten alcaldes from the Province of Pinar del Rio visited Gov. Gen. Wood to-day with a petition for a reduction of 25 per cent. in the tariff on sugar for the United States and of 50 per cent. in the export duty on tobacco, in order to enable the planters to recoup on these important island industries.

Gen. Wood is favorable to the petition, and will recommend to the Secretary of War that it be granted, as he considers it highly important to the peace and prosperity of Cuba.

Better Class Cubans Want Annexation.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—Congressmen Pierce, Bailey, and Haugen, who are visiting Cuba for the purpose of learning the opinions of the people regarding the relations between the United States and Cuba, find that the better elements desire the closest relations, even annexation, and that only the revolutionary elements are opposed. The Federalists are now leading the sentiment of the Constitutional Convention.

Actor Collier's Funeral.

The funeral of Edmund Kean Collier, the actor, who died on Thursday at St. Joseph's Hospital, was held yesterday afternoon from St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, on East Twenty-eighth Street. Father Ducey read the absolution services. The interment was in Greenwood. There were no pall bearers, and the service was of the simplest character. The daughter of the deceased and her husband, who is a son of Bartley Campbell, were present, as well as 4 number of the older actors of the city, who were fellow-players with the deceased.

Graduates of Grammar School 77 to Dine

Arrangements have been about completed for the third annual reunion and dinner of the Graduates' Dinner Club of Grammar School No. 77, to be held at the Hotel Marlborough, Saturday evening, Feb. 2. The association is composed of men who were graduated previous to 1896. The guests of the evening are to be Edward A. Page, the Principal of the school; Elmer E. Poulson, and Bertie C. Magie, two former teachers of the graduating class.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Shows a Net Gain.

The annual report of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad for the year ended June 30, 1900, shows a net gain in the surplus over last year of $73,548. There was issued during the year $1,302,200 of capital stock, making a total of $5,000,000 issued. The additional stock was sold to aid the Streator and Clinton Railroad in the construction and equipment of its road. The funded debt was increased by $500,000, and now amounts to $3,000,000. Extensions and leases entered into during the year give the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company a line of road from St. Joseph, Michigan, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, to Fulton, Illinois, on the Mississippi River, 295 miles, and connection with all Eastern and Western trunk line systems.

There was constructed during the year twenty large, modern receiving grain elevators at various stations along the line of the road.

Speaking of general conditions, the report says:

"The system of drainage which has been carried on so extensively through Indiana during the last five or six years, and the reclamation of lands along the line of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad in Indiana, together with the improved facilities for handling local business along the entire line of road have very greatly increased the company's earnings from its local traffic. So rapidly has the local business grown that over 51 per cent. of the gross earnings of the road during the last four months has been derived from this traffic.

"It is believed that with the beginning of operations over the extensions this per cent. of earnings from local business will be steadily increased, notwithstanding the increase of through traffic expected from the new connections which the extensions will give the road."

SOUTHERN RAILWAY CHANGES.

Acquisition of the Louisville and St. Louis Air Line Announced.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—In a series of circulars just issued by the Southern Railway announcement is made of the taking over of the Louisville and St. Louis Air Line, the appointment of George C. Smith as General Manager, and the consolidation of the Air Line property and all the lines of the Southern in Kentucky under the operating title of the St. Louis-Louisville Lines.

The jurisdiction of the First and Second Vice Presidents is extended over the Air Line. The headquarters of General Manager Smith are established in the Chemical Building, St. Louis. The various auditing and other departmental officers in Louisville have their territory extended over the Air Line.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Southern Railway Company announce the following appointments effective Jan. 1: W. H. Peddle, General Superintendent of Transportation; R. B. Pegram, Assistant General Manager; H. E. Hutchens, Superintendent Memphis Division; A. Ramseur, Superintendent Norfolk Division. These are changes growing out of the resignation of J. H. Barrett as General Superintendent of Transportation.

Big Railroad Mortgage Filed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 29.—A mortgage for $2,500,000, given by the Elizabeth, Plainfield and Central Jersey Railroad to a Newark trust company, was filed here to-day. The mortgage is to run for fifty years at 5 per cent. It covers all the real estate of the railroad and that which it may in future acquire.

Brief Railroad Items.

President Hays of the Southern Pacific Company says that there are no changes in prospect among the officials of that company.

President Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central says that the past year has been one of unusual prosperity, and that the prospects for the coming year are excellent.

The Chicago and Northwestern issued for the holidays a special holiday menu for its dining cars. On the cover is the picture of a girl cook serving a hot pudding.

PLOT TO KILL TWENTY MEN?

BARRE, Vt., Dec. 29.—The police who have been working on the case resulting from the assault on Chief of Police Brown, who was shot here by Italian Anarchists Thursday morning, were surprised to-day when evidence of a plot for a wholesale murder of Italian Socialists was disclosed by a man who called on the injured Chief. The name of the person, out of consideration for his personal safety, has not been made known.

He told Chief Brown to-day that a full score of members of the local Socialist society had been marked for murder by the Anarchists, and that only the prompt arrival of the police at the Socialist dance, where the Anarchists had started a fight, prevented the slaughter. It also was maintained that a desire for vengeance upon the one who foiled the plot was the true motive for the shooting of the Chief of Police.

According to the informant of the police, about fifteen Anarchists were concerned in the plot, four of whom live in Barre, and the others at Montpelier. While the police are not prepared to accept the story in all its details, they declare that it is by no means without foundation.

The officials are prosecuting the case with renewed zeal. Two Italians were arrested to-day, making nine now in custody.

Chief Brown was considered by his physicians to be practically out of danger to-day.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:24	Sun sets	4:42	Moon sets 1:32

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	2:08	Gov. Isl'd	2:38	H. Gate 4:34
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	2:29	Gov. Isl'd	2:51	H. Gate 4:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 30.

	Mails Close	Vessels Sail.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

Mesaba, London		
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Uller, St. Kitts and Barbados	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Jaffa, Northern Brazil	3:00 A. M.	
Tauric, Liverpool		

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Leon Hill, Genoa, &c.		
New York, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana, Proprieso, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

Antilla, Nassau	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mt. Vernon, Haiti and Inagua	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Peninsular, Azores Island	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Phidias, Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and Uruguay	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Santiago, Nassau, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexica, via Tampico	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 19 and up to Dec. 29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Dec. 29, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenturret. Mails for Papeiti, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peking. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Jan. 26.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Dec. 28. Due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 30.

Ardiethen, Rotterdam, Dec. 6.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 2.
Balilla, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
Bristol City, Swansea, Dec. 15.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, Dec. 22.
Grenada, Port Spain, Dec. 22.
Inchmaree, Algiers, Dec. 7.
John Sanderson, Sunderland, Dec. 5.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 29.
Kansas City, Savannah, Dec. 27.
Kansas City, Queenstown, Dec. 17.
La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 22.
Lowther Castle, Glasgow, Dec. 14.
Moonstone, Huelva, Dec. 7.
Martello, Hull, Dec. 15.
Minneapolis, London, Dec. 20.
Norge, Christiania, Dec. 15.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, Dec. 23.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Dec. 17.
St. Dunstan, Gibraltar, Dec. 14.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 20.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

Astoria, Glasgow, Dec. 20.
California, Glasgow, Dec. 20.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, Dec. 26.
El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 26.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 30.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Dec. 21.
Proteus, New Orleans, Dec. 26.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga., Dec. 28.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

Afghanistan, Hamburg, Dec. 18.
Alene, Port Limon, Dec. 25.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 27.
Finance, Colon, Dec. 25.
Hildur, Curacao, Dec. 24.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 31.
Philadelphia, Liverpool, Dec. 19.
Werra, Gibraltar, Dec. 23.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

Concho, Galveston, Dec. 26.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Dec. 19.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 1.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

Cymric, Liverpool, Dec. 25.
Liv, Algiers, Dec. 18.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 2.
San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 28.
Trier, St. Michaels, Dec. 25.

Arrived.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool, Dec. 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Anchored in Quarantine at 10:45 P. M.

SS Origen, (Nor.,) Hegge, Galveston, Dec. 21, in ballast to the Tweedie Trading Company.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Borkum, (Ger.,) Albrecht, Bremen, Dec. 10, with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville, &c., Dec. 28, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Katahdin, Melvin, Newport News.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Lisbonense, (Br.,) Bennett, Mamoos, &c., Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Edmund Reekes & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) King, Bristol, &c., Dec. 5, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Handel, (Br.,) Partridge, Santos, &c., Nov. 30, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M. 28th.

SS Vidar, (Nor.,) Sorensen, Tecalutla and Tuxpan, Dec. 17, with cedar and mahogany to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 29th.

SS San Juan, Sampson, San Juan, P. R., Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:38 A. M.

SS Ferndeno, (Br.,) Jones, Cardiff, Dec. 11, in ballast to James H. Winchester & Co. Arrived in Lower Bay at 1:42 P. M.; ordered to Norfolk and proceeded, passing out Sandy Hook at 2:15 P. M.

SS Anapa, (Br.,) Williamson, Kobe, &c., Oct. 4, with mdse. to Shewan, Tomes & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS New York, Mills, Southampton and Cherbourg Dec. 22, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Anchored in Quarantine at 11:50 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west southwest, moderate breeze; fair, hazy.

Sailed.

SS Cyrene, (Br.,) for Santos, &c.
SS Ydun, (Nor.,) for Santa Cruz, &c.
SS Isel Holme, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay, &c.
SS Michigan, for Copenhagen.
SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Georgian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Harmodius, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS City of Everett, for Port Tampa.
SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Altai, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Ithaka, (Ger.,) for Tampico.
SS Caracas, for La Guayra, &c.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Aller, (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Glenesk, (Br.,) for Singapore, Manila, &c.
SS Madiana, (Br.,) for St. Thomas, &c.
SS Prima, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Consuelo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Maraval, (Br.,) for Trinidad.
SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Olinda, for Matanzas, &c.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Saginaw, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 1 A. M. to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, from New York via Macelo, arr. at Santos yesterday.

SS Sofia Brailli, (Aust.,) Capt. Ghergich, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, from New York, arr. at Havre at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Bellenden, (Br.,) Capt. Jared, for New York, sld. from Lota Dec. 27.

SS Woodburn, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Huelva Dec. 27.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Hairby, from Santos, &c., for New York, sld. from St. Lucia yesterday.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Loessewitz, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS Melbourne, (Br.,) Capt. Ross, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Adelaide, &c., passed Cape Point Dec. 6.

SS Petsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Capri, (Ger.,) Capt. Rambusch, from New York via Barbados, arr. at Pernambuco Dec. 24.

SS Weehawken, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Belfast Dec. 27.

SS Moonstone, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from Huelva for New York, called for coal at Bermuda to-day and sailed.

SS Progress, (Nor.,) Capt. Steen, from Iquique for New York, sld. from Montevideo Dec. 22.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Nimes, for New York, sld. from Antwerp Dec. 27.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Allix, for New York, sld. from Havre at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Filkins, from New York for Malta, Venice, &c., passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Lucerna, (Br.,) Capt. Dyer, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Folmina, (Dutch,) Capt. Van Eyken, from New York via Singapore, &c., arr. at Hongkong to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Inchmaree, (Br.,) Capt. Purse, from Calcutta for New York, called for coal at Bermuda to-day and sailed.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) Capt. Johnstone, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Lamlash to-day.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY. Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue for down-town office, 54 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

HUNTINGTON & BEAMAN, YACHT BROKERS, 220 Broadway, N. Y. Auxiliary, Seagoing, Steam Yacht. 110 ft. water line; 5 state rooms; electric lights; hot; cold water; ice machine; dining saloon on deck; steers from bridge; magnificent equipment.

A NEW GUIDE TO LOCAL INSPECTORS' EXamination of masters and mates, containing all the work; by mail, $1; applicants for license prepared for examination. R. M. PUGSLEY, 116 Nassau St., New York.

ALL CLASSES OF STEAM VESSELS, YACHTS, tugs, launches, &c., designed and for sale; light-draught vessels a specialty. M. HUBBE, Naval Architect, 17 State St.

AN EXCELLENT SCHOONER FOR SALE; bargain; would make fine auxiliary, with one of Wing's marine gas engine. L. J. WING MANUFACTURING CO., 95 Liberty St.

FOR SALE.—100-foot, flush deck, Herreshoff Steam Yacht; deck dining saloon; electric lights, &c.; good speed; A1 condition throughout. FRANK BOWNE JONES, 29 Broadway.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER. McIntosh Yacht Basin, 26th St., Brooklyn. A. J. McINTOSH, Yacht Broker, 32 Broadway.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Fine Furs—Reduced.

We're bound to have some fur-wearing weather between now and Spring, but even should we not have many cold days, these furs are well worth buying for next season, the extraordinary price reductions making them attractive investments.

Electric Seal Coats,

Two Special Bargains,

At 19.75 and 27.50.

Genuine Persian Coats,

Two Special Bargains,

At 57.00 and 75.00.

MINK NECK PIECES, reduced from $15.00 to 9.75
MINK MUFFS, reduced from $22.50 to 14.50
ELECTRIC SEAL SCARFS, reduced from $5.00 to 2.90

Dinner Ware and Bric-a-Brac.

To-morrow will be your last opportunity to get a new Dinner Set if you need one for New Year's Day, and a glance over a few of our specially reduced prices will show you that you can please yourself best, from every point of view, at The Big Store. Our special offering in Bric-a-Brac and Bronzes ought not to be overlooked, either; it's so unusually meritorious.

Dinner Ware.

DINNER SET, 112 pieces, very richly decorated, regularly sold at $12.00; special at 7.50

DINNER SET, 100 pieces fine Austrian China, richly decorated, regularly sold at $16.00; special at 11.50

DINNER SET, 100 pieces, Haviland French China, nicely decorated, regularly worth $25.00; special at 18.50

DINNER SET, 101 pieces, French China, elaborately decorated in border designs, regularly worth $43.00; special at 26.00

Fish Sets.

FISH SET, 15 pieces, very handsomely decorated; regularly worth $8.50; special at 5.50

Bric-a-Brac.

We have selected a number of choice pieces of bric-a-brac and bronzes from our large stock and reduced them especially for Monday's selling. You will find them on sale on separate tables, and marked down to

HALF ORIGINAL PRICES!

Handsomely Trimmed Hats,

worth from $7.00 to $15.00 apiece, will go on sale to-morrow

at $3.50 and $5.00.

These fine hats were trimmed especially for our January sale. They are "End of the Century" hats in every respect, being fashioned after the very latest Paris models and made of all silk velvets in black and every wanted color, elaborately trimmed with fine roses, ostrich plumes, elegant steel and gilt buckles, etc. We dislike to speak of "beauty" and "bargains" in the same breath, but these are beauty bargains of exceeding rarity, sure to be quickly snapped up by appreciative women.

Men's Colored Dress Shirts

(worth $1.00 to $1.25 apiece),

here to-morrow at, each, 65c.

A fortunate purchase from one of the foremost shirt makers of America enables us to make this offer. It represents the entire "clean up" of his factory, and if we had to pay anything like the regular wholesale prices we never could have sold these shirts to you for less than a dollar or a dollar and a quarter each. The shirts went on sale Saturday morning for the first time, and sold so fast that we must advise you to come at once—else you may meet with disappointment.

There are dozens of handsome, stylish patterns to pick and choose from, all sizes, and all made with detached link cuffs.

Watches.

To-morrow will be the last day of the old year and of the 19th century, too, a day when many good resolutions will be made, most of which will never be kept. Why not make up your mind to be PUNCTUAL in future? It will pay you to do so, depend upon it! If you haven't a reliable timepiece, get one at once. A small outlay will do it—here—to-morrow.

WOMEN'S SOLID 14-KARAT GOLD WATCHES, with hunting cases, beautifully engraved and engine turned, fitted with the Dueber-Hampden movement known as the Molly Stark; regularly sold at $25.00; specially priced for Monday at 16.25

WOMEN'S 14-KARAT GOLD FILLED WATCHES, with hunting case, guaranteed for 25 years, fitted with the Molly Stark movement; regularly sold at $16.50, specially priced for Monday at 9.75

MEN'S 14-KARAT GOLD FILLED HUNTING CASE WATCHES, guaranteed for 25 years; fitted with Waltham or Elgin movement; priced by exclusive jewellers at $20.00; our price for to-morrow 12.75

MEN'S 14-KARAT GOLD FILLED WATCHES—New, thin model; plain, polished open faced case, fitted with Waltham or Elgin nickel movement; well worth $20.00; specially priced for to-morrow at 12.75

Blank Books.

LEDGER—Record, Day Book, Cash and Journal; wove paper, bound in duck, leather corners, 300 pages; our price, each, 30

LEDGER—Journal, Cash Book. Fair grade white paper, bound in slate duck, 200 pages; our price, each, 40

LEDGER—Journal or Cash Book. Fine grade heavy white wove paper bound in slate duck; imitation Russia corners, spring back hubs, marble edges, 300 pages; our price, 1.00

COPYING BOOKS. Fine finish, good strength; will take excellent copy of pen or type written matter, 300 pages; our price, 50

HOTEL REGISTER. Printed heads, heavy white wove paper. Half Russia leather back and corners, 150 pages; our price, 1.05

LEDGER—Journal; demy size; sheep ends and bands, good quality of paper; 1,000 pages; our price, each, 4.50

LEDGER—Journal; demy size, bound in full canvas, Russia corners, good quality paper; 1,000 pages; our price, each, 3.70

MINIATURE LEDGER—Journal, Cash, Day Record; also single Ledger; bound in full canvas; flexible, 176 pages; our price, each, 15

TRIAL BALANCE BOOKS; extra heavy white wove paper, bound in half American Russia leather; ruled 12 columns, units and footing lines; 100 pages; our price, 70

TIME BOOK—Weekly, imitation leather cover; our price, 6

NOTES, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, quarter bound, paper sides, cloth back; 50 leaves; our price, each, 12

INVOICE BOOKS, bound in full duck; extra Manila paper; 200 pages; size 10½x14¼; our price, 90

MEMORANDUM BOOKS, bound in full slate cloth, cut flush, fair grade paper, 40 leaves; our price, 3

DUPLICATING ORDER BOOKS, bound in half leather back, with indexes in front and patent carbon holder in back; our price, 40

ROLL BOOKS, demy size, good heavy paper; ruled for 31 days; bound in black cloth sides, black leather back and corners, 150 pages; our price, 60

BILL BOOKS, half bound paper sides, leather back and corners, demy size, 48 leaves; our price, 37

MILK BOOKS, pocket size, bound in sheep with pencil loop and index in front, 60 leaves; our price, 28

Calendars for 1901.

A big assortment to select from; recently on sale at 50c., 75c. and $1.00 apiece; your choice to-morrow for 25

Diaries for 1901.

Full and complete lines of the most desirable kinds, at prices ranging from 15c. to 2.50

We will Refurnish and Restock your Office for 1901

At One Fourth Less Than Elsewhere

while our Fifth Annual Sale of Office Furniture and Supplies is in progress. A year's wear and tear has surely left its traces upon the furniture and floor coverings, and your supply of office stationery, too, must need replenishing. Appearances may be deceptive, but they are none the less strongly impressive, and a shabby, ill-furnished, scantily stocked office is indicative of anything but success and prosperity. You really cannot afford to be so neglectful of your own best interests, or so indifferent to the opinion of others, when everything in the way of Office Stationery, Blank Books, Supplies of all sorts and Office Furniture can be bought here so cheaply, and right at the time they are most needed. In addition to the bargains already advertised, we offer the following for to-morrow:

Office Furniture.

FLAT TOP OFFICE DESK, of golden oak, polish finish, closed back and sides, 4 large drawers, easy-working slide, 30x42 in. top; actually worth $12.00; in this sale at 8.50

REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIR, of quarter-sawed golden oak, rubbed and polished finish, shaped arm, high back with heavy spindles, saddle seat, durable and comfortable; actually worth $8.00; in this sale at 4.50

ARMCHAIR, to match the above chair, in this sale at 3.40

OFFICE DESK, of golden oak, polish finish, curtain top, 50 in. wide, with 6 polished oak face pigeon-hole boxes and easy-working slides; actually worth $24.00; special for this sale at 15.00

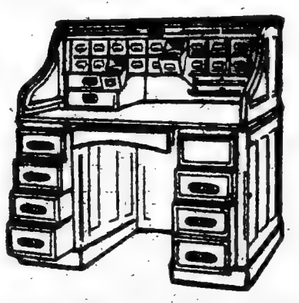

HIGH ROLL TOP OFFICE DESK, of quarter-sawed golden oak, 54 inches wide, rubbed and polish finished, full bevelled panels, sides and back, large centre drawer, 2 indexed letter files and 20 patent drop-front quartered oak front boxes, bevel drawer fronts with carved handles, actually worth $50.00, special for to-morrow at 37.50

OFFICE TABLES, of golden oak, with polished tops, massive legs, strong and durable; just the table for mailing or sampling purposes; for this sale at these special prices:

30x48 inches 5.00
30x60 inches 6.25
30x72 inches 7.50

GENUINE LEATHER COUCH, over 6 ft. long, with plain top, shaped head, best tempered steel springs and claw feet; handsome in design and well made, comfortable and durable; actually worth $37.50; in this sale at 18.00

Copying Presses.

STANDARD COPYING PRESS, receives book 10x13 inches, our price, 3.50

COPYING PRESS, receives book 10x15½; our price, 4.50

The Cloak Dept.

presents for to-morrow decisive price reductions on fashionable garments for present wear—price reductions such as are seldom made at other stores even at the very end of the season. Considering that there are three months of winter yet before us, we believe these offerings to be uncommonly attractive:

150 High Class Novelty Garments,

of cloth and velour, in Eton, Blouse, Box and Jacket shapes. Former price $22.50 to $37.50,

Reduced to $12.50 and $18.75.

Fur Trimmed Automobiles,

of fine Kersey, with beaver, mink, sable and Persian collars and revers. Former price $35.00 to $55.00,

Reduced to $25.00 and $32.50.

27-Inch Box Coats,

of black and castor kersey. Former price $10.00 and $12.50,

Reduced to $7.90.

Ladies' Waists.

Some unusually low-priced offerings for Monday, December 31, that will enable women to enter into the new century clad in handsome, stylish, comfortable waists at prices that are—to say the least—remarkable.

Taffeta Silk Dress Waists

(entirely new) at $5.00

These waists are tucked in clusters all over, have a white tucked vest front, collar and puffed cuffs; front, collar and cuffs trimmed with embroidered stitching on black band; each and every waist is lined, bound and made over the new long front model; the prettiest waists ever offered at the price.

ALSO

New Flannel Waists

At 79c., $1.25 and $1.90

The best materials, the finest workmanship, the latest patterns—all that Twentieth Century Waists ought to be—this great collection fittingly represents.

Good Things to Eat and Drink for New Year

DYSENTERY GERM FOUND

Dr. Gay, at Arctic Club Dinner, Says He Has an Antitoxin.

Explorers Differ as to the Chances of Reaching the Pole—Prof. Brewer Thinks Peary Is There.

At the annual banquet of the Arctic Club, held at the Marlborough Hotel last night, Dr. F. C. Gay, a member of the medical expedition to Manila two years ago, said that he had isolated the germ of dysentery which has killed so many soldiers and which for many years had been the bane of the army. He said he had been working for the past year with Dr. Flexner of Paris in the Pasteur Laboratory, and that he would soon be able to announce an antitoxin to cure dysentery.

After his address, Dr. Gay said he did not care to discuss his discovery until the whole process could be made public.

Among those present at the banquet, at which Prof. William H. Brewer, President of the club, presided, were Amos Bonsall, the sole survivor of the Elisha K. Kane expedition; James W. Dewell of the Miranda expedition, Albert Operti, the Government artist accompanying the Peary expedition; Dr. Cook, an antarctic explorer; Hugh Lee of the Peary expedition; Major D. L. Brainard, United States Army, of the Greeley expedition; Henry Brederbeck of the Greeley expedition, and Herbert L. Bridgman of the Peary expedition.

On flags on the walls of the room were the names of members of the various exploring parties, and at the head of the table was a large oil painting, by Albert Operti, representing Schwatka and Gilder in conference with Eskimos while on the Franklin search expedition. On the table was a stuffed baby seal of pure white, the head of a walrus, and the favors were Eskimos images. In the centre of the table was the representation of a vessel locked in a sea of ice.

During the evening a loving cup was presented to President Brewer.

Herbert L. Bridgman gave an account of the letters and relics that Peary sent home from the Greely expedition.

President Brewer, in introducing Amos Bonsall, said: "I believe that Peary has found the north pole, and awaits only for Spring to set in to start for home."

Capt. Bonsall ridiculed the claim that arctic expeditions were unprofitable and accomplished nothing. Speaking of the proposed Baldwin expedition he said he believed the north pole would be reached. The conditions were favorable and were getting more favorable for the explorers each year. He said that there was only an area of 250 miles in a circle that is now unknown.

President Brewer displayed a piece of rock, saying it was from the land the furthest north on which human feet had trod. Col. David P. Brainard and James B. Lockwood were referred to as the men who presented him with the relic, having gotten it during the Greely expedition. Col. Brainard, in describing the land, was not so optimistic as Mr. Bonsall.

"I have never been convinced that the north pole would be reached with our present appliances," said he. "I think the north pole will never be reached. I do not want to smash any convictions, but that is the result of my observations."

POLAR ISLAND OF VAN WYCK.

Was Named in Honor of New York's Mayor by the Belgian Antarctic Commission.

Papers are now on their way to this city from the Antarctic Commission of the Belgian Government officially informing Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck that an island in the Southern Polar Sea has been named after him.

Van Wyck Island is one of a group discovered by the Belgian Antarctic expedition which returned last year after an extended sojourn among the icebergs of the South. Situated not far from Brooklyn Island, the largest of the group, its location is at about latitude 62 and longitude 63. It is about six miles in circumference, and its highest point is 1,000 feet above the sea level. According to a member of the Arctic Club of this city, who is acquainted with its history, natural and otherwise, it has a population of about 1,000,000 penguins, being a great breeding place for the birds. The waters surrounding it are very deep and full of seals and whales. The only products of the island are guano and ice, of which latter article there is enough to supply the whole City of New York for centuries.

Dr. F. A. Cook of Brooklyn, who was the only American member of the expedition, said last night that he named the island after Mayor Van Wyck because he received word about the time of the discovery that Mr. Van Wyck had been elected the first Mayor of Greater New York. The doctor said that no joke had been intended in naming the island, as at that time the Ice Trust charges had not been made.

It was said by members of the Arctic Club that King Leopold of Belgium probably would grant the island (which belongs to the Belgians by right of discovery) to the Mayor in fee simple should the latter care to own it.

Dr. Cook Honored by Foreign Societies.

Dr. F. A. Cook, the Brooklyn anthropologist, who returned a year ago from the South Polar Sea, whither he had accompanied as the only American member, the Belgian antarctic expedition, will be a passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sailing for Europe next Thursday. Dr. Cook goes to meet his colleagues of the expedition in order to collaborate on the official record which will be in ten volumes, and thirty sets of which will be distributed among American colleges and scientific societies. Dr. Cook has recently received a number of medals in recognition of his work, among them a silver medal from the Royal Geographical Society of England, a gold medal from the Royal Academy of Belgium, and another from the City of Brussels.

A FIGHTING CHINAMAN.

Assaults a Man with an Axe, Resists Arrest, Subdued in Court.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 29.—Sam Sing, a Chinese laundryman of this city, formerly of the Bowery in New York, was running through the street this morning with a hatchet in his hand and frightening everybody who came in his way. He met William Miller, whom he assaulted with the axe. Miller broke away and started to run. The Chinaman followed him for twenty blocks.

When Constable James Bray went to the Chinaman's place of business this morning to arrest him, Sing made a rush at him with a knife and tried to stab him. Bray knocked the knife out of his hand with his club, and after a sharp struggle overpowered him and took him before Justice Johnstone. In the courtroom the Chinaman broke away from the Constable and tried to clean out the room. It took four policemen to subdue him, and he was put in irons and committed to jail.

Second Girl Thrown Into Bonfire Dead.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 29.—Rosie Cholonisnki, one of the two little girls who were pushed into bonfires by boys on Thursday night, died this morning from the effects of the burns. Mamie Newbolll, the other victim, died yesterday. John Eckert, who is said to have pushed the Newbolll girl into the fire, is still in the Hackensack Jail. He vigorously denies that he committed the act, as also does Frank Wenzell, who is out on bail.

Woman Shoots Her Alleged Defamer.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Dec. 29.—Lawrence Growney, a prominent farmer living near Clyde, was shot four times to-day by Mrs. Henry Willis, wife of the Collector of Jefferson Township and neighbor to Mr. Growney. It is thought his wounds will prove fatal. It is alleged that the shooting was provoked by stories circulated by Growney about Mrs. Willis. Mrs. Willis was brought here and lodged in jail.

Congressman Hull's Father Dead.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 29.—Dr. A. Y. Hull, father of Congressman J. A. T. Hull of Des Moines, died this morning at Kiowa, Kan. Congressman Hull will arrive Monday from Washington. Dr. Hull was one of the pioneer legislators and newspaper men of Iowa.

WINONA QUARANTINED.

Minnesota City Has 500 Cases of Smallpox and Refused to Handle Them Properly.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 29.—Dr. Justus O'Hage, Health Commissioner of this city, has issued stringent quarantine orders against the City of Winona, where 500 cases of smallpox are said to exist. He called to-day upon the General Passenger Agents of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads and instructed them that they were not to bring passengers from Winona to St. Paul.

This quarantine order is in accordance with the warning given by Dr. O'Hage about the first of the month that unless the disease was more strictly handled in Winona he would declare a quarantine against that place. He has not since been satisfied with the measures taken, and his action to-day is the result.

A dispatch from Winona says that Dr. Bracken, the State Health Officer, visited the city to-day and held a conference with the Council, at which he told it that unless the present Health Officers were removed and stringent regulations established every city in the State would quarantine against the place. It is stated that, after much discussion, the Councilmen took the advice of the Health Officer and made the change suggested.

The disease has been rife all Summer, but has been of a very mild type. With the advent of cold weather, however, it has become more severe, and it is stated that 238 houses are now under quarantine. It is believed that with the adoption of more stringent measures in Winona the quarantine against it will soon be raised.

KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

Man, Not Identified, Ran Down at Centre and Leonard Streets.

A man not identified was struck by a car at the corner of Leonard and Centre Streets last night and died at 11 o'clock at the Hudson Street Hospital, without having recovered consciousness. He was 5 feet 5 inches tall, slender, about fifty years old, with mixed gray hair and mustache. He wore a brown mixed coat, mixed grey trousers, grey stockings, lace shoes, and a blue and white checked jumper, such as are worn by a laboring man. No money nor cards were found on the man.

The motorman, Henry Cruse, the police say, gave an account of the accident, but he was held to await the Coroner's verdict, while the conductor, Thomas Corboley, who was on the rear of the car and didn't see the accident, was released. Cruse says he rang a warning bell and partly stopped the car. As the man started to cross he again rang and started the car, but the man tried to rush across and was struck by the car.

POLICE CHASE IN BOATS.

Negro Shooting at Gulls Broke a Window in Ward's Island Asylum.

Harry Nelson, a colored cook on the schooner Hattie Taylor, lying off the foot of East One Hundred and Seventh Street, and living at 57 River Street, New Rochelle, N. Y., was arrested last night, after a lively chase, by the harbor police attached to the sub-station at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Nelson, armed with a shotgun, got up into the rigging of the schooner and started to shoot at the sea gulls resting on the rocks on the west shore of Ward's Island. He had been shooting for nearly twenty minutes, when one of the slugs from the gun struck a window pane in the asylum building, breaking the pane. Dr. Dent of the institution made complaint, and Roundsman Ryan and Patrolman Cagney of the harbor police started in a launch for the schooner, and Policeman McCarty, day officer at the institution, started in a rowboat.

Nelson saw the police coming toward him and ran down the rigging. He jumped into a dory with the gun. After a short chase McCarty caught up to Nelson, who attempted to assault the policeman with his gun. McCarty overpowered the cook and held him until the arrival of Roundsman Ryan in the launch. Nelson was locked up.

$5,000,000 FOR MISSIONS.

Wonderful Bequests of the Leeds Millionaire Recluse, Robert Arthington.

From The London Mail.

The late Mr. Robert Arthington of Leeds was a millionaire who combined miserliness and philanthropy in an extraordinary degree. Inheriting a large fortune derived from brewing, he spent nearly the whole of his life as a recluse in a villa in the suburbs of Leeds, which was scarcely, if ever, entered by a woman, and, consequently, scarcely, if ever, swept. His life in his Teignmouth retreat was cleaner, if humbler, for on arriving he inquired of an old boatman for lodgings. The boatman, seeing an aged man of poverty-stricken appearance, offered him quarters in his own house. And there Robert Arthington ended his days among kindly people, who had no suspicion of his fabulous wealth.

The provisions of the millionaire's will are still more curious. They provide for the spread of the Gospel to the uttermost ends of the world.

A tenth of the estate goes to first cousins, &c. The other nine-tenths of the better part of a million is divided between the Baptist Missionary Society of London and the London Missionary Society, the former having five-tenths and the latter four-tenths. There will be nine trustees of each of these huge bequests.

The societies are to apply the money in uncontrolled discretion "for the purpose of spreading the knowledge of God's word among the heathen, excluding Mahommedan populations," who are left to the Bible Societies. The Free Church of Scotland Mission Society, to which £2,000 is left, is to deal with India.

The will directs that if practicable the money shall be spent in giving to every tribe of mankind that has them not, and which speaks a language distinct from all others, accurate copies of at least the Gospels of St. John and St. Luke and the book of Acts of the Apostles printed in the tribe's language, and in teaching at least ten or a dozen persons of each such tribe to read. If possible a converted tribe shall be urged to evangelize others.

"But it is my wish that everywhere in all Africa, in South America, in Central America, in Asia, in the South Sea Islands, and in the Indian Archipelago all tribes and great populations destitute of the Gospels in print should by some means be reached promptly—the actual heathen first—and put in possession of the Gospels, outward, indeed, it may be if only in print, but available to some if God shall give them repentance and faith."

Briefly, the will suggests the mapping out of the parts of the world unreached by the Gospel, and the early distribution of the Scriptures among them. And for this purpose it provides the better part of a million of money!

Mrs. Margaret M. Hope Missing.

William A. Smith of 302 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street called at the Bellevue Morgue last night to look for the body of his sister, Mrs. Margaret M. Hope, fifty-five years old, a widow, who lived at 157 West One Hundred and Third Street. The body was not there. Smith said that his sister had visited him Christmas Eve and had started for home at 10:30 o'clock. She had left the elevated train at the One Hundred and Fourth Street station and had not been seen since.

The Northwestern Going Into Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 29.—It is learned definitely to-night that the Chicago and Northwestern Railway will build directly into Denver early the coming year from Valentine, Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Branch. This will make a line about 400 miles in extent, and the approach to the city will be from the East, the Northwestern having secured this right of way into the city from the old Colorado and Eastern Railway.

Useful.

"Then you are not ashamed of your humble origin?"

"Oh, no; it's part of my political capital."—Chicago Record.

The Disappointed Boy.

"Well, Tommy! did you get what you wanted this Christmas?"

"Naw! They only gimme what I needed."—Indianapolis Press.

MR. LONG DISCUSSES NAVY MEN

Necessity of Technical Training in the Service—David J. Hill on Commercial Expansion.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—A distinguished company gathered around the tables of the Hotel Brunswick this evening to participate in the annual reunion of the Massachusetts Alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill, Lieut. Gov. John L. Bates, and Prof. Henry S. Pritchett, the recently elected President of the Institute, were the principal speakers, although the list of guests also included the names of many instructors, friends, and older alumni of the school. Among them was Mrs. W. B. Rogers, widow of a former President.

Dr. Pritchett, the first speaker, was received by the company rising to their feet. He read a telegram from Benjamin Vaughan of Hallowell, Me., promising $500 toward the Walker Memorial. He was followed by Lieut. Gov. John L. Bates, representing the Commonwealth, who paid a warm tribute to the institute and the great work it had done for the country at large.

The next speaker was Secretary Long, who spoke on the technical training necessary in the navy of the present day. He said in part:

"The technical schools of the country are very close to the Navy Department, and must continue to play an important part in the successful development and construction of the navy, for it is to these schools that we look for recruits to supply the posts of direction and responsibility in the ship and engine building establishments of the country, which are now rapidly increasing, both in number and capacity.

"The need of such technical education as is given by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is greater to-day in naval architecture and marine engineering than ever before in our history. I think that I do not overstate the case when I say that to-day our ships are certainly not inferior to those of foreign powers. This rapid advance has been brought about largely by the technical education of our officers, ably seconded by the staff of the great shipbuilding establishments of the country, without whose active co-operation it would not have been possible.

"The change in the character of our ships has brought with it a marked change in the character and training of our officers and seamen. It may truly be said of the naval officer of the day that he is a technical man of the highest order, and of the seaman that he is fast becoming, if not a mechanic, at least a man familiar with the manipulation of mechanical appliances, and to such a degree that the successful operation of our ships bears constant testimony to his skill."

On resuming his seat Secretary Long was most enthusiastically cheered. The next introduction was of David J. Hill of Washington, who spoke on "Commercial Expansion." He said in part:

"Among the notable phenomena of the century through which our country has just passed is the complete inversion of its economic condition. In the year 1800 the great need of the United States was for capital with which to develop its wonderful natural resources. In the year 1900 a superabundance of capital is demanding new fields of profit in which it may reap its natural reward. Two great agencies of change have wrought this transformation—the application of mechanical power, and the creation of a new mechanism of credit.

"The problems of mechanical production and transportation have solved to a point of perfection where the supply of finished products, placed where they are most needed, has ceased to be a subject of serious importance, and in its place has arisen the new and more serious problem of finding an adequate demand for labor and capital. Along with this unparalleled mechanical development has arisen the modern system of banking, by which credit has been created and the mechanism of exchange brought to comparative perfection on its financial side."

Mr. Hill referred at length to many instances of the country's growth, touching particularly upon the development of great industries like the iron and steel trade, and the outlook for great impetus in foreign trade. He spoke of the need of a great merchant marine, an isthmian canal, and more important yet, an ideal organism for promoting international trade relations and for equipping Consuls with a broader knowledge of their duties.

At the conclusion of the speeches some additional contributions were announced, amounting to more than $6,000, from representatives of different classes.

ACCUSED OF ABDUCTING GIRL.

Anna Gray, Who Has a Police Record, Arrested—Hunt for a Cab Driver.

Annie Gray, forty-four years old, who lives on West Forty-sixth Street, was arrested late last night by Agents Pizzara and Moore of the Gerry society on a warrant sworn out before Magistrate Pool in the West Side Police Court yesterday afternoon charging her with the abduction of Lillie Walsh, fifteen years old, who lived with her mother and stepfather, whose name is McAlindin, at 519 West Thirty-sixth Street.

According to the testimony, the girl was accosted on Dec. 18 by a cab driver, whom she had talked with in the street several days before, and who represented to her that he had a desirable place for her if she cared to leave her stepfather's home. She admitted that she was dissatisfied, and he drove her to the Gray woman's house, where she said she have been shockingly abused.

Mrs. McAlindin reported the matter both to the police and to the Gerry society, but it was the latter which succeeded in tracing the girl. The Gray woman was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, and the girl was sent to the society's rooms for the night, while detectives went hunting for the cab driver, with a hope of arresting him in time to bring him to court this morning.

Annie Gray has a police record. She is the woman who about five years ago sold her jewels, mortgaged her property, and after raising about $74,000 went to Paris, where she fought the trial for murder of Tom O'Brien, who had shot and killed a man in Paris for an alleged attempt to "do him" in the division of spoils resulting from a gambling scheme.

O'Brien was convicted and sentenced to exile. The Gray woman aided him in escaping and he fled to South America.

Prior to that episode, it is told that O'Brien was on his way to Dannamora Prison for some offense, and was in keeping of two detectives. They were met by Annie Gray, who induced the detectives to drink. They were drugged, and their prisoner escaped. The next heard of him was in the Paris escapade.

FORMER MESSENGER ARRESTED.

Minnogue Accused of Collecting Money and Absconding.

John Minnogue, twenty-one years old, who says he has no home, but used to live at 149 Washington Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzlement. The police say Minnogue, who was a messenger for the Bankers and Brokers' Messenger Company of 46 and 48 New Street, was sent on a call to the Continental Trust Company of 30 Broad Street. The trust company sent Minnogue to collect money on coupons, it says.

It is claimed that he collected $307.55 in money and about $1,200 in checks. The collector kept the cash, according to the police, but returned the checks by mail to the Continental Trust Company, and then fled. He was traced to Harrisburg, Penn.

Minnogue came back to this city yesterday. The officers were on hand when he came in on a train and placed him under arrest. When searched at the station only a few dollars were found on him.

Ammonia Bottle Chinaman's Weapon.

Max Gross, a City Marshal of 153 Clinton Street, was the complainant in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station last night against Luden Sen, a Chinese laundryman of 1,799 Third Avenue. Gross had a judgment to serve on Sen. He and the Chinaman had a dispute, when the latter threw a bottle containing ammonia at the Marshal, and the liquid saturated his clothing and some went on his face. Detectives were sent to arrest the Chinaman.

Chief Justice W. T. Faircloth Dead.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Dec. 29.—Chief Justice William T. Faircloth died suddenly at his home in this city to-night about 10 o'clock. He was one of the wealthiest men in this city, a Director in the Bank of Wayne, and interested in other enterprises. He served twice on the Supreme Court bench, being first appointed in 1875, and elected Chief Justice in 1894. Judge Faircloth was one of the most prominent Republicans in Eastern North Carolina.

THEIR GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Empire City Lodge of Masons Celebrates Its Anniversary.

Members of Empire City Lodge, F. and A. M. of New York celebrated the first half century of its existence by a banquet at the Hotel Savoy last evening. Three hundred persons were present. After the members and guests had dined, a reception was held and dancing followed. Souvenirs were presented bearing in silver letters the figures "1850-1900."

It was the second celebration marking the birth of the lodge. Twenty-five years ago one was held in honor of the quarter-century mark. Master of the Lodge Strock welcomed the guests in a very short speech, to which Grand Master Meade responded.

It was announced that $1,000 had been contributed by the Empire City Lodge to the Masonic Institute at Utica, N. Y.

THIEVES ROB DOCTORS.

Have Successfully Worked the Old "I'll Wait" Scheme in Brooklyn.

The police are looking for two thieves who have been robbing doctors in the Eastern District of Brooklyn for some time. On Friday last more than a dozen doctors' houses were visited and where the physicians were not in the men declared that they would wait. Then, when the opportunity presented itself, they would decamp with whatever they could lay their hands on.

At the home of Dr. Lorenzo B. Nickerson, at South Ninth and Berry Streets, they carried off a case of surgical instruments, and from the home of Dr. E. M. Bulwinkle, at 80 South Ninth Street, they secured an overcoat. Wherever the physicians were found at home the thieves would ask for information regarding some patient and then depart.

CAPT. HAFF TO COMMAND.

Skipper of Boston Yacht Finally Decided on by Thomas W. Lawson.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Capt. Hank Haff, the skipper of four America's Cup defenders, was to-day engaged by Thomas W. Lawson as commander of the boat which he is building for the trial races next Summer. It was Mr. Lawson's wish to associate Capt. Nate Watson of the yacht Constellation in the command as a sort of sailing master, but Watson's engagements would not admit of this, so Capt. Haff will be in sole command.

In making this announcement Mr. Lawson gently raps the originators of guesses as facts, and reminds them that whenever there is anything to be made public he will give it out. In this connection, he corrects the published statement that his boat is to be named Bostonian by saying that he has not yet chosen a name, and will not do so until near the time of launching.

He also says: "Although we may not feel that same confidence of crossing the line first which seems to prevail in other quarters and about other boats, I can frankly say that up to date we all have more feeling of calm expectancy which since racing began has always been found aboard New England boats, and that nothing so far, either in the design, building, skippership, statements made by friends of other boats, &c., has transpired to in any way cool our enthusiasm, although, of course, this may be owing largely to the fact that we started off with a properly trained enthusiasm."

$200,000 IN STAKES TO CLOSE.

Entries for Coney Island, Gravesend, and Brighton Fixtures Due Wednesday.

Racing stakes, worth in the aggregate more than $200,000, announced by three New York racing associations, the Coney Island, Brooklyn, and Brighton Beach Jockey Clubs, will close this week with the Secretaries of the three clubs. The date of closing in all cases is fixed for Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1901. Of the total sum to be run for in these stakes, the Coney Island Jockey Club, at Sheepshead Bay, will distribute about $97,000, the Brooklyn Jockey Club, at Gravesend, about $44,000, and the Brighton Club, at Brighton Beach, about $66,000, aside from Produce Stakes for other years, which swells the total by a considerable additional sum. Of the fixtures, to which entries will close at the time named, the most famous and valuable are the three great handicaps, the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton, each at one mile and a quarter, with a guaranteed value of $10,000; the Brighton Cup, two miles and a quarter, weight for age, which will be worth about the same amount as each of the handicaps, and the $20,000 Great Trial Stakes, and the $1,000 Double Event, both annual races at Sheepshead Bay. In addition to the older fixtures, each of the clubs this season has put on new events for horses three years old and upward, at weight for age, in accordance with the resolution of the governing body of the turf, which desires to have more races for matured horses.

The stake announcements of the other New York Racing Association for the Spring and Summer meetings have not yet been made. The programme of the Westchester Association at Morris Park, it is known, however, will include renewals of all the established fixtures, of which the Metropolitan Handicap is about the best known and most popular. The change in the management of the Saratoga Racing Association has left the racing affairs at Saratoga in a condition that will permit the gentlemen now controlling the property to make a beginning, without being in any way hampered by stakes left over by the old management. The stake programme is not expected for some time, but when it is announced it is probable that the racing arranged for will be on the liberal scale that the purchase of the track seemed to guarantee. The stakes of the Queens County and Empire City Clubs also still are to be announced.

Scandinavian Skater Won Easily.

Peter Sinnirud, who is said to be the European skating champion at 10,000 metres, and the Scandianavian champion at 500, 1,500, and 5,000 metres, won the mile handicap skating race in the Clermont Rink, Brooklyn, last night, from a field of a dozen well-known local skaters, with just the distance of his handicap (60 yards) to spare.

Harry McDonald, who was scratch man, made a brave effort to catch the foreigner, but could only make second. Arthur Y. Sarony held third place until near the finish, when he fell and was passed by F. Mulligan.

Le Roy D. See attempted to skate an exhibition half-mile in fast time, but fell on the second lap and abandoned the attempt. The summary:

One Mile (Handicap.)—Won by Peter Sinnirud, (60 yards;) H. McDonald, (scratch,) second; F. Mulligan, (120 yards,) third; A. Y. Sarony, (30 yards,) fourth; F. Coupé, (100 yards,) fifth; Phil Kearney, (30 yards,) sixth. Time—3:11.

Bicycle Races at Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—The bicycle races in the old Park Station to-night resulted as follows:

International twenty-five-mile unpaced race for the championship of the world, won by Archie McEachern of Toronto; Ryser, Germany, second; Hugh McLean of Chelsea, Mass., third. Time—1:05:01 2-5.

The three men were bunched, W. C. Stinson, Cambridge, fourth, three laps behind.

One-Half-Mile Amateur Indoor Championship.—Won by Treadwell, Hartford; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, second; P. G. Van Cott, New York, third; J. J. McKinnon, Boston, fourth. Time—1:07.

One Mile Professional Handicap.—Won by Joe Downey, Boston, (90 yards;) Will C. Stinson, Cambridge, (20 yards,) second; Jean Gougoltz, Paris, (scratch,) third; Karl Kaser, Berlin, (40 yards,) fourth. Time—2:07 2-5.

One-Mile Motor-Paced Exhibition by Harry Elkes.—Time—1:50 2-5.

Yale Basket Ball Team Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 29.—In the presence of an audience that packed Armory Hall from pit to gallery, the Yale basketball team met the Fond Du Lac Athletic Club team to-night, putting up one of the prettiest exhibitions of the game ever witnessed here. The first half closed 7 to 8 in favor of Fond Du Lac, and the final score was 22 to 18 in favor of Fond Du Lac.

The work of Clark and Colton, for Yale, and Rogers, Buch, and Severin, for the home team, constituted features of the game. The score was tied a half dozen times during the progress of the game. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Fond Du Lac.
Rogers	Right back	Buch
Lockwood	Left back	Watson
Clark	Centre	Severin
Colton	Right forward	Rogers
Hyatt	Left forward	Parkins

Referee—Mr. Davis. Umpires—Messrs. Harris and Anderson. Timekeepers—Messrs. Langlois and Whitcomb.

INTERCOLLEGE CHESS MATCH.

Columbia Wins at the Tourney with Many Points to Spare.

The ninth annual intercollegiate chess tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton ended early yesterday evening in favor of the local university, whose players easily surpassed their rivals with plenty to spare. In the two team matches of the final round the New Yorkers defeated Princeton by 2½ to 1½, and, much to every one's surprise, Harvard lost to Yale by the same score. Columbia led the four colleges, with 8½ points. Princeton and Harvard tied at 6, and Yale brought up the rear with 3½.

The members of Columbia's winning team, Falk, Sewall, Schroeder, and Keeler each received a medal.

At a meeting of the students the following members of the American team for the next cable match with Oxford and Cambridge were selected:

Falk and Sewall of Columbia, Perry and Rose of Harvard, Hunt of Princeton, and Sawin of Yale.

Following is a summary of yesterday's final round:

Bds.		Moves.
1.	Falk (C) ½; Hunt (P) ½; Q. G. declined	32
2.	Sewall (C) 1; Henley (P) 0; Scotch	10
3.	Schroeder (C) 0; Weston (P) 1; Petroff	42
4.	Keeler (C) 1; Ely (P) 0; irregular	29
5.	Perry (H) 0; Swain (Y) 1; Scotch	24
6.	Rice (H) 1; Russ (Y) 0; Vienna	31
7.	Fotch (H) 0; Adams (Y) 1; French	31
8.	Clerk (H) ½; Roberts (Y) ½; P—Q4	40

Hunt, Sewell, Schroeder, Ely, Sawin, Rice, Fotch, and Roberts played the white pieces.

The complete scores of the tournament are appended:

COLUMBIA.	W.	L.	HARVARD.	W.	L.
Players.			Players.		
Falk	2	1	Perry	1½	1½
Keeler	2½		Rice	2½	½
Schroeder	1½	1½	Fotch	1	2
Sewall	2½	½	Clerk	1	2
Total	8½	3½	Total	6	6

PRINCETON.	W.	L.	YALE.	W.	L.
Players.			Players.		
Ely	1½	1½	Adams	1½	1½
Hunt	1½	1½	Roberts	1	2
Henley	1	2	Russ	1	2
Weston	2	1	Sawin	1	2
Total	6	6	Total	8½	8½

The appended table shows the records made by the colleges in this competition up to date:

	Columbia.	Harvard.	Yale.	Princeton.
1892	3	7½	5	2½
1893	8½	7	5	3½
1894	3	9	6	4
1895	4	8½	3½	4
1896	4½	10	4	5½
1897	6½	10	4½	3
1898	8½	10	2½	3
1899	8½	9	5	1½
1900	8½	8	3½	6
Total	65	77	39	35

The championship has been won six times by Harvard and three times by Columbia.

CORNELL WINS CHESS TROPHY.

E. H. Riedel of Brooklyn Elected President of the League.

In the final round of the Triangular College Chess League tournament, between Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Brown, contested at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday, Cornell, by winning one and drawing the other of her two remaining games, emerged an easy winner of the Rice trophy, taken last year by Pennsylvania. To E. H. Riedel, a Brooklyn High School boy, belongs the credit of clinching the Ithacans' victory, he defeating Easton of Brown by brilliant tactics. L. C. Karpinski, his partner, drew with Francis of Pennsylvania, and is credited with the highest individual score. Cornell's total reached 5½ points, Brown being second with 2½, and Pennsylvania last, with a half point less.

At a meeting of the collegians E. H. Riedel, Cornell, was elected President of the league; Isaac L. Rice, Honorary President, and S. H. Easton, Brown, Secretary. Resolutions of thanks were passed to the Manhattan Chess Club, S. Lipschuetz, and Major Hanham.

Following is a summary of the final round, giving the pairings, results, and openings:

Bds.	Opponents and Results.	Openings.	Mvs.
1.	Chapin (P) 0; Nickless (D) 1;	French Def.	39
2.	Riedel (C) 1; Easton (B) 0;	Dutch Def.	31
3.	Karpinski (C) ½; Francis (P) ½;	Phill. Def.	32

COLLEGES AND PLAYERS.

Appended are the complete scores of the tournament:

	W.	L.	Totals. W.	L.
Cornell—				
Karpinski	3	1		
Riedel	2½	1½	5½	2½
Brown—				
Nickless	2½	1½		
Easton	1	3	3½	4½
Pennsylvania—				
Francis	2½	1½		
Chapin	½	3½	3	5

Referee—S. Lipschuetz. Umpire—Major J. M. Hanham.

NORRIS WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

His Fourth Victory Gives Him the Knickerbocker A. C. Billiard Honors.

Charles L. Norris won the billiard championship of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night by defeating his fourth opponent, Dr. Leonidas L. Mial, by the score of 300 to 162. The contest was the fourth in the club series on the fourteen-inch balk-line table, and Norris has beaten his four opponents successively. He had his closest match on the first night, when he played A. B. Miller, who rolled up 292 points aided by his big run of 61.

The next night John A. Hendrick, the former Connecticut champion, was disposed of by 300 points to 227. Albro Atkin was the third victim, only scoring 145 points, and in that game Norris made his record-breaking run of 62. That game required only 46 innings, but last night's game was even better in that respect, for Norris ran out in 43 innings, making a better average than any preceding night, missing by the narrowest fraction an average of 7, his actual average being 6 42-43. Mial made an average of 3 36-42.

Norris closed the game with a good run of 30 points. He led rapidly from the start, at the end of the twentieth inning having 164 points to his credit, to 71 for Mial. At the thirtieth inning the score stodd 207 to 120. The winner's game was characterized by its usual steady form, and, as formerly, his draw shots were the feature of his play.

The tournament will be continued for second honors next week.

The scores were:

Charles L. Norris—12 2 0 6 5 0 3 0 5 0 10 11 0 6 27 18 1 3 36 17 4 7 5 5 2 4 2 2 5 0 0 3 1 4 3 3 3 1 0 0 0 8 8 18 38. Total, 300; average, 6 42-43; highest single run, 39.

Dr. L. L. Mial—1 1 6 4 1 0 0 1 1 0 4 1 2 2 0 19 17 0 20 1 0 18 2 0 0 28 2 2 2 0 11 0 4 6 13 2 0 0 0 0 4 2. Total, 162; average, 3 36-42; highest run, 28.

Referee, L. A. Servatius. The game to-morrow night will be between Albro Atkin and John A. Hendrick.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ALEXANDER BACKER.—William Ford Upson has been appointed receiver of the assets of Alexander Backer, jeweler at 371 Eighth Avenue, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on Friday, by Judge Brown of the United States District Court on the application of Epstein Brothers, representing the petitioning creditors. It was stated that Mr. Backer had sold most of his stock during the holidays and has $500 to $800 worth left; which, on Dec. 28, he was negotiating to sell to an auctioneer. Also that he has not paid any merchandise debts in the past six weeks and owes at least $5,000.

SAMUEL W. AND FRANK PARKER.—Deputy Sheriff Radley was served with a demand notice yesterday by the attorneys of the Pabst Brewing Company of New York, claiming that the company owns the furniture, chattels, silverware, &c., of the Parker House, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street. The Sheriff has given notice that the contents of the hotel will be sold out at auction on Wednesday, Jan. 2, under an execution against Samuel W. Parker and Frank Parker, former proprietors of the hotel, for $9,849 in favor of Acker, Merrall & Condit, grocers, who obtained judgment on Oct. 1 against the Messrs. Parker. On Sept. 25 Proskey Brothers took the hotel and have since run it. When the Sheriff first received the execution against the Messrs. Parker in favor of Acker, Merrall & Condit, on Oct. 1, a claim was put in by Edward Burns, who claimed title to all the property in the hotel, valued at $80,000. The claim was afterward tried before the Sheriff's jury, which decided in favor of Mr. Burns on Oct. 8.

C. L. PETTIS & CO.—Charles L. Pettis and Harry J. Hunter, composing the firm of C. L. Pettis & Co., wholesale dealers in produce at 24 Deane Street, made an assignment yesterday to Uriah W. Tompkins. Before the assignment the Sheriff received an attachment against Mr. Hunter for $2,496 in favor of Norman T. Kerr, who brought a suit against the firm to recover that amount. The attachment was issued against Mr. Hunter only, as he is a non-resident, his home being at Newark. The Sheriff found nothing at the store on which a levy could be made. Some stuff there was said to belong to other parties. Mr. Kerr's attachment is on an assigned claim from J. Neuman & Co., produce merchants of Watertown, Wis., for goods sold to C. L. Pettis & Co. during the month of November. The firm was formed about Aug. 1 last. Mr. Pettis had previously been a partner in the firm of Irving T. Hunter & Co., at the same address, who made an assignment on July 6 last, with liabilities $11,000 and assets $616. Irving T. Hunter, who had been in bankruptcy for a year, received his discharge on Oct. 25 last. C. L. Pettis & Co. had no rating at Bradstreet's.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GLANTZ & HARRIS.—Morris Glantz and Milton Harris, composing the firm of Glantz & Harris, liquor dealers at 120 to 124 Fourth Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,833 and no assets. Mr. Glantz has individual liabilities of $1,875.

AUGUSTINE LOMAN.—Augustine Loman, clerk, at 235 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,897 and no assets. He was formerly in the hat business in partnership with Daniel M. Leahy.

DAVIS & ABRAHAM MICHELSON.—Davis Michelson of 297 Seventh Street and Abraham Michelson of 351 East Third Street, who composed the firm of D. & A. Michelson, at 130 Avenue C, formerly manufacturers of slippers, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,794, to four creditors on old debts, and no assets.

ARTHUR G. MUHLKER.—Arthur G. Muhlker, builder, residing at 70

MODEL OF THE NEW LIBRARY

Now on Exhibition in the Governor's Room at City Hall.

Duplicates in Every Detail the Building to be Erected at Bryant Park.

A model duplicating in detail the new Public Library building, which is being built on the site of the old reservoir at Bryant Park, was placed on exhibition for the first time yesterday. Employes of Carrere & Hastings, the architects who are building the library, have been at work on the model for months. Yesterday it was taken down to the City Hall in a truck and placed in the Governor's Room, on the second floor, for the inspection of the Mayor and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The model, which is of plaster of paris and contains at least 3,000 different parts, stands on a revolving stand placed on a

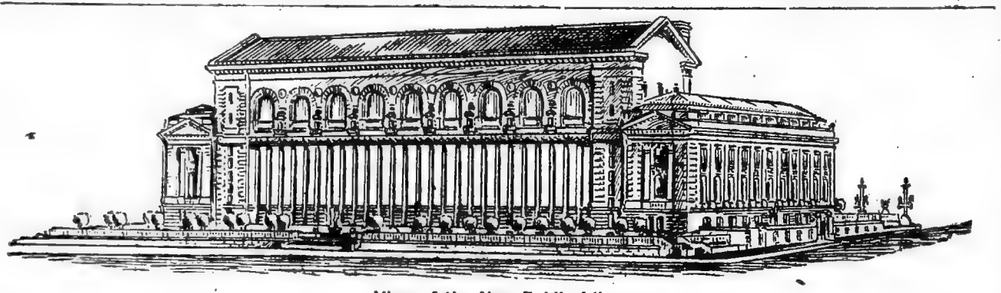

View of the New Public Library.

black-draped pedestal about five feet from the floor. Its cost was estimated by the men who made it as about $3,500, and it gives a very clear idea of how the big white library building will look when it is completed.

Besides the library building itself, the model shows the arrangement of grounds which will be made around it. There will be plenty of ground space all around the new building, so that it will not be difficult to get a complete view of it when it is finished. Before the main entrance to the library, on Fifth Avenue, there is a considerable tract of ground, the greatest projection of the building toward Fifth Avenue being seventy-five feet back of the street line. According to the model, this space will be utilized in a paved esplanade, covered with dwarf trees and urns, in which will be placed flowering plants.

The library building, except on the Bryant

Entrance to New Public Library.

Park side, will be one high story, and will be 390 feet long by 270 feet wide. A basement will extend underneath the main floor of the whole building, and on the Bryant Park side there will be an upper floor, lighted entirely from a skylight from 14 to 16 feet in height. The architecture of the building is of the modern Renaissance type. Its most striking feature to the man looking at it for the first time will be the great entrance on Fifth Avenue. This entrance has three massive arches in a portico of six Corinthian columns. Each of these arches will be 35 feet high and 15 feet wide. A visitor entering through one of them will find them duplicated by similar arches on all four sides of the hallway into which they lead.

Above the entrance in the central pavilion of the attic story the following inscription will be placed:

"New York Public Library. Lenox Foundation. Incorporated by Act of Legislature of the State of New York, Jan. 20, 1870."

On the right and left of this will be two other inscriptions. The one on the right will read: "Constructed 1901. Tilden Foundation. Incorporated by Act of Legislature of the State of New York, March 20, 1886."

The inscription on the left will read, "Consolidated 1895. Astor Foundation. Incorporated by Act of Legislature of the State of New York, January eighteenth, 1849."

On the other side of the entrance will appear the names "Aristotle," "Virgil," "Sallust," "Horace," "Aristides," "Socrates," "Homer," "Lucian," and "Herodotus."

At the middle of the Forty-second Street façade is another important entrance. This entrance will be only a few steps above the level of Forty-second Street, and will lead into the basement of the building. The large vestibule on this side rises through the basement and the first story, and makes a direct approach to the lending and delivery rooms. These rooms will occupy one of two courts, each of which is eighty-five feet square. A third entrance to the building from Fortieth Street will communicate directly with stairs and elevators for the service of the building.

The model shows plainly in its exterior the general arrangements of the interior of the building. Large pediments indicate the position of the large reading rooms, and the attic cornice shows where the picture gallery will be.

The windows, which will be twelve feet wide on the first floor, show plainly where the special reading rooms will be.

Between the two courtyards and almost in the centre of the building will be the main exhibition room. On the upper floors will be rooms for the Trustees and Directors of the building as well as room for a picture gallery. The stack room is in the rear of the building, the side fronting on Bryant Park. This room will occupy the main floor all along the side of the building, and is expected to have accommodations for the bulk of the books to be kept in the library.

The basement floor of the building will be about 13 feet in height, while the main reading room, which is to be the largest room in the structure, will measure almost 50 feet from floor to ceiling. It is to be lighted by a row of windows set high in the walls.

With the exception of the main entrance of the building, which is to be made of stone, none of the interior decorations has been decided upon.

Saengerbund's Gift to the Kaiser.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The Northeastern Saengerbund's gift to Emperor William in recognition of the prize offered by him for a musical contest in this country was completed to-day, and will be sent to Germany in about ten days. The gift consists of a large book bound in leather, the pages of which are solid silver. The whole weighs twenty-five pounds and cost more than $1,200. Upon the first page are the German and American flags crossed. These are beautifully worked in enamel. The second page is engraved with resolutions passed in praise of the Emperor. Then comes a page engraved with the song which won the Emperor's prize, and the last page is adorned with a fac simile of the prize.

Cartoon Hits Hard at von Buelow.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The Lustige Blaetter prints a cartoon of Count von Bülow peering into a looking-glass and asking the question: "Who is the Chancellor in the land?" The looking-glass reflects Emperor William's face.

Frau Wagner's Daughter Weds.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Fräulein Isolde von Buelow, Frau Cosima Wagner's daughter, from her marriage to Hans von Buelow, was married at Baireuth this week to Herr Beidler, the musical conductor.

Grand Duke of Oldenburg to Go Abroad.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The physicians of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Frederick August, who is suffering from heart trouble, due to overwork, have prescribed a long trip abroad.

COLUMBIA LECTURES.

Will Be Delivered in Various Parts of the City Next Month.

The authorities of Columbia University have arranged a programme of thirty lectures on educational, scientific, and artistic subjects to be delivered publicly in various parts of the city during January. Four of these are to be in French and two in German. Dr. David T. Day of the United States Geological Survey will give the lectures at the American Museum of Natural History on Saturday evenings, as follows: Jan. 5, "The Mining Outlook of the Opening Century"; Jan. 12, "The World's Mineral Wealth as Shown at the Paris Exposition"; Jan. 19, "The Petroleum Industry of the United States"; Jan. 26, "The Mineral Resources of Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines." These lectures will be illustrated and tickets of admission can be procured, without charge, by application to the Secretary of the university.

On Saturday mornings W. B. Van Ingen will discuss "European Art and Japanese: Similarities and Differences," at the Metropolitan Museum of Art as follows: Jan. 5, "Evolution"; Jan. 12, "Deduction"; Jan. 19, "Perspective"; Jan. 26, "Induction." The lectures will be illustrated, and are free to the public without tickets.

"A Summer in Brittany" will be the general subject of a series of lectures by Prof. Charles Sprague Smith in the great hall, Cooper Union, on Tuesday evenings. The individual topics are: Jan. 1, "The Stone Age in Brittany: Carnac and Its Monuments, 1,000 B. C."; Jan. 8, "From Caesar to Gradlon Mur, (Gradlon the Great;) Myth and History, 57 B. C. to 750 A. D."; Jan. 15, "The Winning and Wearing of the Crown: The Story of Nominöe and His Successors, 750 A. D. to 940 A. D."; Jan. 22, "Brittany Under Its Dukes, 940 A. D. to 1500 A. D."; Jan. 29, "Breton Life and Customs." No tickets are required.

Prof. Adolph Cohn will give the French lectures in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, as follows: Jan. 3, "Balzac"; Jan. 10, "George Sand"; Jan. 17, "Alfred de Musset"; Jan. 24, "Michelet."

On Jan. 24, the Rev. Gustav Gotthell will speak at Columbia on "Die Poesie in der Prosa des Lebens," and Dr. Hanns M. von Kadisch will lecture on Jan. 31, his subject being "Die Zoologisch Frage Nordamerikas."

In the Department of Indo-Iranian Languages and Literatures, Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson will be the lecturer. His subjects are: Jan. 4, "The Inscriptions of the Ancient Persian Kings"; Jan. 8, "The Sacred Books of Ancient Iran"; Jan. 11, "Zoroaster, the Prophet of Ancient Iran," and Jan. 15, "The Religion of Zoroaster."

Prof. Louis Dyer of Oxford University will also deliver three lectures at Columbia University during the month on "Recent Excavations at Cnossus in the Island of Crete." The dates of these lectures have not as yet been arranged.

TWO VIEWS OF AMERICA.

Sir Edwin Arnold Writes a Friendly Sonnet and Mr. Cunninghame-Graham an Abusive Letter.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Reviews of the year and century fill the weeklies and daily papers. In the broader field the writers find great satisfaction that America's part in England's history figures prominently. Sir Edwin Arnold signalizes the new century with a sonnet. Greeting Columbia, England says:

"I send the motherly kiss and benison;
Love me or love me not; hap what may hap;
My pride and prayers watch thy bright course begun.
Thou dost uphold the lessons learned from me,
And speak'st my Shakespeare's speech.
God go with thee."

Columbia answers:

"If thy foes too much dare,
I think we shall be no more kept asunder
Than two great clouds in heaven that hold the thunder."

That Sir Edwin Arnold's views are not unanimously shared can be judged from a letter of Mr. Cunninghame-Graham, (a former Radical member of Parliament, who, in July, 1898, wrote a series of articles, most insulting to Americans, in The Westminster Gazette,) which has a place of honor in The Saturday Review. It is the most bitter arraignment of Anglo-American friendship that has appeared for many a day. The writer derides the after-dinner speeches of Senator Depew, Lord Salisbury, and others, and declares that the "friendship" has resulted only in kicks for Great Britain, in the cases of the Venezuela, San Juan, Alabama, and Bering awards. He says:

"We went on patting ourselves upon our diaphragms, making certain that all those kicks were but symptoms of the affection and love the Americans bore us. In return for our moral help, which we gave them in their brave punching of their brother-Spaniards, they gave us nothing of a kindred sort, when we started in to thrash our brother-Boers.

"Lastly, on top of all our condescensions, like a cold bath upon a drunkard, come the clauses of the Senate in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and we are commanded to assent to Kick No. 20. I suppose Lord Salisbury is going to turn his ample shoulders to receive it, and assure the kickers of his distinguished consideration, and thank them for the energy with which it is bestowed. It seems impossible, so the experts tell us, that the canal could be defended, even though fortified, in case of war. But then the 'liar, d—d liar, and expert' is a comparison almost proverbial in this commercial age. It looks as if we had voluntarily, by our mean and senseless conduct in the Spanish-Yankee war, placed ourselves in the position of a man who, having lost the world, imagined he had gained his soul, but, on consideration, found his prize was mere hypothesis."

Proposes Swedish-American Liners.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 29.—The commission for the promotion of Sweden's foreign commerce proposes the establishment of regular steamship lines to the United States and South America, particularly the United States, whence imports are rapidly growing, while Swedish exports are unimportant. Sweden at present receives American goods chiefly through London, Hamburg, and Antwerp, and they appear in Swedish statistics as not from the United States. The commission proposes bounties for the two lines to the United States and South America and also sets forth that bounties for lines from Sweden to Russia are desirable.

Prince Henry to Study Statecraft.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—An imperial order, dated Dec. 18, commands Prince Henry of Prussia (brother of Emperor William) to repair to Berlin by Jan. 1 and remain at the capital for some time, with the view of attaining a more intimate knowledge of State affairs. His Majesty desires that, while at the capital, Prince Henry shall maintain close touch with the Foreign Office. Prince Henry will be attached to the Foreign Office, beginning Jan. 1.

PORTO RICAN SALARY GRAB

Remarkable Proceedings in the House of Delegates.

That Body Said to be a Failure and May Have to be Abolished by Congress.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 24.—The Legislature Assembly of Porto Rico adjourned on Saturday until Jan. 2. It had been in session eighteen days, and if one may judge from the work accomplished, the House of Delegates is decidedly not a success.

The San Juan News to-morrow will say, editorially: "Those who hoped for quick results from the establishment of civil government are now beginning to express their disappointment. Things are much the same as they were under military rule. One difference is that the soldiers who cost the island nothing and spent plenty of money here have gone away. But in the way of immediate advancement, nothing noticeable has been brought about. The House has been in session eighteen days; what have they done of benefit to the island?"

Nearly fifty bills have been introduced, but not one has been of interest or promise to the business people. Many are quixotic to the extreme. If present conditions continue to exist, there will be a jam at the end of the session, and bills will be rushed through without the desirable consideration and discussion.

The popular opinion among the Americans, even among some of the higher officials, is that if the House continues as it is, Congress will abolish it altogether and govern the island through a Governor and Cabinet. Such irregular procedure has been followed that it is a question here whether any business has been done legally.

The last three days of the session just closed were devoted to discussion and debate of a bill "For an Act to Reorganize the Insular Police." The police is a well-organized body, as it is under the direction of Chief Techter, an ex-Lieutenant in the German and American armies. The force now costs the Insular Government less than $300,000. Gov. Allen in his message recommended that the force be increased so as to be able to police small towns and do away with the local municipal organizations. This new bill before the House brings the expense up to about $450,000, and does not provide for abolishing the municipal police. Salaries are increased and fixed by the bill. It provides that the Government equip officers and men with uniforms, horses, and forage, and furnishes quarters for officers, as in army organizations, and increases their pay 25 per cent.

After formally adjourning, to meet after the holidays, the House held an extra session in the afternoon and another at night for further discussion of the Police bill. Both sessions were illegal. Such procedure and scenes are of almost daily occurrence.

A bill passed the House fixing the annual salary of the native members of the Executive Council at $4,000. There are five such members. The service rendered by these officers is apparently not in proportion to the salary proposed. The work of the Assembly is over in February. After that there can be little or no work for the Council—the laws will not be changed in the meantime, and under present laws there will be no requests for franchises, over which the Council has exclusive control. For six months' work $4,000 seems a surprising price.

The bill in its original text provided that the councilors be paid $8,600. It was amended in committee to read $4,000. When it came up for debate Mr. Cornwell moved that the amount be reduced to $2,500. Mr. Egoscue opposed, and is reported to have said in his speech that Mr. Cornwell estimated their services too low; that the Porto Ricans were more valuable than the American members; that the American officials frequently are compelled to go to the Porto Ricans for information and suggestions, and that their services were worth as much as the Americans.

Mr. Cornwell's amendment was put to a vote and was defeated, 10 to 11. The House then voted to adopt the committee report placing the salary at $4,000. It was adopted, the vote being 19 to 9. The bill was then read in its entirety a second time and put to debate.

At its next session the bill was read in the House a third time, put to a vote, and defeated. When the vote was announced, the Speaker ordered a new vote. Mr. Cornwell arose on a point of order, questioning the right to order a new vote. He was sustained. Mr. Morales then moved that the bill be reconsidered at 9 o'clock the next morning, which was carried, but after it had been regularly decided to consider the bill at the next session two absent members arrived, and Mr. Morales moved that the bill be taken up immediately.

Mr. Cornwell again arose and raised a point of order, saying: "The House has no right to consider the bill now, after once deciding to take it up to-morrow." The Chair refused to consider the motion, the bill went to vote, and was passed—19 to 10.

PORTO RICAN LEADER FREE.

Trial of Luiz Munoz Rivera Ends in His Acquittal—Excitement at San Juan.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Dec. 24.—The trial of Luiz Munoz Rivera, the leader of the Federal Party, and considered by many to be the ablest native on the island, has ended in his acquittal.

Munoz and eight others, prominent in their party, were charged with resistance to public authority on the night of Sept. 14 last, when his house was mobbed and the whole town was under mob rule. The trial began on Monday last, and concluded on Friday.

The public had been intensely interested in the trial, the courtroom being continually crowded. Every visitor was searched, and dozens of revolvers were collected by the police each day. Spectators were even relieved of canes and umbrellas. This was neccessary in order to be on the safe side. The Porto Rican people are so easily excited that it takes but little to incite a riot among a crowd.

When judgment was announced there was a loud murmur of applause, which broke into cheers as the defendants filed out of court. During the day and evening and the days succeeding, defendants and attorneys have received hundreds of congratulatory telegrams from nearly every town on the island. Munoz is still as powerful in his party as ever. Celebrations and processions have been held in his honor in dozens of towns. He still claims that the late elections were controlled by a biased Government, which unduly favored the Republican Party. The Federal element still largely predominates, and it is not improbable that at the next municipal election they will elect alcaldes in most towns.

The whole trial was a sort of farce. There are three Judges on the bench. The President, Judge Ramos, is known as a bitter enemy of Munoz, but he sat on the case in spite of the protests of counsel. The charge was a joint one, the information being filed on Munoz and his eight companions. But the case, as tried, was against Munoz alone. Eighty-three witnesses were examined, and all the evidence was against Munoz, the others apparently figuring as dummies. On the third day of the trial it looked as though the eight men would be acquitted, and Munoz convicted. Had the Court found him guilty, it being known that the Court was prejudiced, it is probable that some serious trouble would have occurred. The Judges, it is claimed, realized this, and hence the verdict.

TREATY SHORE NEGOTIATIONS.

Paris Semi-Official Paper Hints that the Outlook for a Satisfactory Termination is Good.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The semi-official Temps, favorably commenting on the prospects of the Anglo-French negotiations regarding the Newfoundland French shore reaching a satisfactory conclusion, says:

"France cannot be deprived of her incontestable and undisputed rights. An understanding must be arranged, but this task is not above the efforts of the diplomats of the two countries. It would be especially happy that this cause of perpetual misunderstandings and permanent bad relations should, thanks to the wisdom and good-will of the two Governments, become the basis for accord, and that Newfoundland, instead of being a bone of contention, become the cause of a cordial understanding between France and England."

RUSSIAN SLAP AT GERMANY.

Importation of Meat from That Country Prohibited—Counter Blow to the German Meat Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—United States Consul Albert, at Brunswick, Germany, has informed the State Department that a new and important phase of the meat question has arisen between Russia and Germany.

Russia has prohibited the importation of German meat, which has seriously affected one of the principal industries of Brunswick—the manufacture of various kinds of sausage—and has been the cause of a petition by the Chamber of Commerce to the Department of the Interior at Berlin, calling attention to the commercial treaty with Russia, and urging that the imports from Germany should not be barred from the Russian market by any kind of prohibition. The Germans claim that certain products can only be excluded under special circumstances, when hygienic or veterinary police regulations come into question.

Some of the German newspapers are of the opinion that the prohibition recently issued by the German Government against the importation of foreign meats into Germany has given a weapon to Russia and other foreign countries by which they will ward off the efforts of the Germans to promote their trade.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The newspapers this week refer in an aggrieved tone to the continued attacks of the Russian press upon Germany, instancing the dissemination of the improbable story that the Cologne and Berlin newspapers were bribed by the De Beers Company to oppose the Boer cause.

FIRE APPARATUS EXHIBITION.

Cordial Invitation to United States to Send Appliances and Representatives to Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The United States has been invited, through the German Ambassador at Washington, to take part in the International Exhibition of Fire-Preventing and Fire-Saving Arrangements to be held in Berlin during the months of June and July next, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Berlin Fire Brigade. The German Ambassador says that the Executive Committee of the exhibition would be glad if appliances could be sent from the United States to the largest extent possible.

It is explained in the official programme that the main object of the exhibition is to bring about the best possible development of fire-protecting and fire-extinguishing apparatus, as well as to give to the manufacturers of every country an opportunity to notify others of the present state of the newest developments, and at the same time bring the representatives of the fire brigades of the different nations into closer contact with one another.

Cordial invitations are extended to municipal authorities, fire brigade associations, national unions, manufacturers, mill owners, and interested parties of every country to compete and to promote the object in view by the exhibition of suitable apparatus.

SHIPBUILDING IN GERMANY.

Private Yards in 1900 Turned Out Three Times the Tonnage of 1898.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The German private shipyards in 1900 completed 250,000 tons of vessels, which is three times above the tonnage turned out in 1898, and one-fifth of 1 per cent. above the tonnage of 1898.

British yards built in 1900 100,000 tons for German account, and German yards built 113,000 tons for foreign account; 700 ships in all, over 730,000 tons, are building for German account in German private and foreign yards; 48 warships are being built in German private yards.

DOMINICAN MINISTRY FORMED.

Declaration of the Bankruptcy of the National Bank Confirmed.

SANTO DOMINGO, Republic of Santo Domingo, Dec. 29.—The President has appointed the following Ministers:

Minister of the Interior—Señor Hernandes; Minister of Foreign Affairs—Señor Henriques; Minister of War—Señor Cuello; Minister of Finance—Señor Brache; Minister of Agriculture—Señor Despradel; Minister of Posts—Señor Joubert.

The Tribunal has confirmed its previous declaration of the bankruptcy of the National Bank, and the bankruptcy proceedings are continuing.

The country remains quiet.

As announced in a dispatch from Santo Domingo, under date of Dec. 8, the Director of the National Bank, which had recently been declared bankrupt by the Tribunal, had deposited the keys of the safe with the United States Consul. He claimed that the contracts obliged the Government to redeem the banknotes. The British residents, it was added, were depositing their notes with their Consul. It was also announced that the bank officials had employed counsel to oppose the Tribunal's action.

ENGLISH MILLHAND'S RISE.

Joseph Owen Now a Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The gradual removal of the social barriers which formerly restricted English political and educational life was never better instanced than by the appointment this week of Joseph Owen to a Fellowship at Oxford.

Six years ago Mr. Owen was a millhand at Oldham, helping to support his poor parents. He attended at night the University Extension lectures, and so much ability did he show that the lecturers got up a fund and sent him to the great university, where, with his wife, he settled down in a humble cottage. He knew no Greek and little Latin. His first success came when he won the Brackenburg History Scholarship, to the surprise of many learned, aristocratic competitors.

Four years of determined, up-hill work passed, and the final examinations drew near. On a position in these depended Mr. Owen's whole future. A few weeks before the ordeal his young wife died suddenly. Mr. Owen's friends thought it impossible for him to accomplish anything, but the ex-millhand's grit stood the strain, and Mr. Owen gained the coveted First Class, with the degree. His appointment as Extension Lecturer quickly followed, and Mr. Owen lectured where, six years previous, he had learned.

The climax in his career came this week, when Pembroke College elected Mr. Owen, out of all the Oxonians, to the lucrative and honored post of Fellowship.

Woman Sued for Joel B. Wolfe's Money.

George H. Church, as assignee of the executors of the will of the late Joel B. Wolfe, has commenced an action in the Supreme Court against Netha May W. Van Der Saadt for the recovery of $12,035, which it is claimed Wolfe lent her prior to his death last June. She is a resident of Germany, and service will be by publication.

WEDDED AT TUXEDO.

Miss Zella Krumbhaar Preston Becomes the Wife of Charles F. Hoffman.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The wedding of Miss Zella Krumbhaar Preston and Charles Frederick Hoffman took place today at 12:30 o'clock in St. Mary's Church, in Tuxedo. The church was beautifully decorated by masses of white roses, lilies, holly, and American Beauties. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter, assisted by the rector, the Rev. George Grenville Merrill, the Right Rev. Eugene Hoffman, Dean of the Theological Seminary of New York, uncle of the groom, and the Rev. De Lancy Townsend, rector of All Angels' Church, New York.

The choir entered the church through the vestry room, and proceeded down the aisle and met the bride at the altar, singing the hymn, "Oh, Perfect Love." The "Lohengrin" wedding march was sung by the choir.

The bride was given away by her brother, George R. Preston, Jr., and Miss Alice Preston, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. W. M. V. Hoffman, brother of the groom, was best man. The bride, who entered the church by the main entrance on the arm of her brother, was beautifully gowned in white satin, with orange blossoms. She wore old family lace, a diamond collar, the gift of the bridegroom, and a diamond spray of flowers, a gift of the bridegroom's mother, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids. Following was the maid of honor, gowned in a white costume of crepe de chine, chiffon and lace, with a large white tulle picture hat, with white ostrich tips. She carried pink roses and white lilacs. In attendance were the Misses Rodewald, nieces of the bridegroom, as flower girls, dressed in white costumes, and white picture hats, with blue ostrich feathers, bearing baskets of pink roses and orchids. Master Gouverneur Hoffman and Master Stoddard Hoffman, sons of W. M. V. Hoffman, held the ribbons and preceded the flower girls in the bridal procession. The ushers were William N. Rodewald, Francis E. Ward, H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., W. M. Dongan De Peyster, Creighton Peet, Jr., and Louis Butler Preston.

The bride is a descendant of the distinguished and historical family of Ormonde Butlers. Her maternal grandfather, William F. Krumbhaar, was the eldest son of Lewis Krumbhaar, the founder of the family in Philadelphia.

Charles Hoffman is a son of Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman (Miss Eleanor L. Vail) of New York. He is a Columbia graduate of '98, and a member of several clubs.

Immediately following the services at the church a wedding breakfast was served at the Winter clubhouse on the lake, which was prettily decorated, and to which only the relatives of the bride and bridegroom and intimate friends were invited. The bridal presents were numerous and beautiful. After the breakfast the bride and bridegroom left alone at 3:30 o'clock on a special train for the South.

Among those present were:

Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott,
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Vail
Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives,
Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price,
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen,
Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham,
Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe,
Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederic De Peyster Foster,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield,
Mr. and Mrs. William Gaston Hamilton,
Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane,
Miss Sibyl Kane,
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey,
J. Henry Smith,
The Misses Barbey,
Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy,
Mrs. Arthur M. Jones,
Miss Louise Taylor,
Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow,
Mr. and Mrs. Newbold L. Edgar,
Dr. Philip E. Johnson,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Rham,
Edmond Talbot,
Georg C. Munzig,
Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart,
Frederic Kernochan,
President and Mrs. Ellis Jones,
Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King,
Mr. and Mrs. Addison Cammack,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hyde,
Dr. and Mrs. Edward C. Rushmore,
Dr. John Vanderpoel,
Charles Arnold,
Fernando Yanaga,
James T. Woodward,
Philip Allen,
John Martin,
Mr. and Mrs. John Wolfe,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor,
The Hon. Lionel Guest,
Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren,
Miss Ward McAllister,
Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Coats,
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Harrison,
Mr. and Mrs. George Burns,
Miss Hull,
Comte de Montesquiou Fezensac,
Pittsburgh Townsend,
Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren,
Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Kemeys,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer,
Mr. and Mrs. George Dodge,
Mrs. Brockholst Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley,
Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.,
Bishop and Mrs. H. C. Potter,
Mr. and Mrs. William Kent,
The Hon. Cecil Baring,
Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison,
Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams,
Frederick A. Juilliard,
Mr. and Mrs. William R. Stewart,
Cambridge Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Iselin, Sr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. McVickar,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander.

A special train conveyed the guests to and from New York.

Bankson—Woodford.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Dec. 29.—Miss Frances Woodford, daughter of John Woodford, a retired Winsted merchant, was married today to John Palmer Bankson, a Philadelphia banker, at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Anderson of Waterbury officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Louise Brown of New York, and the bridesmaids were Miss Harriett Johnson of Cleveland and Miss Ethel Bankson of Philadelphia, a sister of the bridegroom. Lloyd Bankson of Philadelphia, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Harry Balderston of Boston, Percy Ash of Washington, and William and Kemble McCall of Philadelphia.

Henry W. Sherrill Dead.

Henry W. Sherrill died at his home, 69 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, on Friday. He was born at Ripon, Wis., in 1853, and was a son of the Rev. Franklin G. Sherrill, a minister of the Congregational Church. After receiving an education at the Williston Seminary, Mr. Sherrill came to this city. He had lived in Flatbush since 1887, and was identified with large real estate interests there and elsewhere in Brooklyn. He had offices in Willoughby Street and in Flatbush, and handled the business of the Lefferts and other large Brooklyn estates.

He was a Warden of St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, and a member of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange and of the Midwood, Montauk, Knickerbocker, and Civitas Clubs of Brooklyn. He was also a Trustee of the Flatbush Trust Company. Mr. Sherrill is survived by his wife and two sons. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

To be Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 29.—Gov. Roosevelt, who left here to-day on his way to Albany, accompanied by Attorney General Davies, said that he had decided to appoint William Loeb, Jr., his present stenographer, as his secretary when he takes the office as Vice President.

Glasgow Starts an Inebriates' Home.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Glasgow, which the Christmas and New Year season has made notorious for the drunkenness exhibited in its streets, has acquired possession of an old mansion house, situated in a deserted part of Ayrshire, at a cost of £7,000, where habitual drunkards will be sent for terms varying from three months to two years. The authorities hope to effect cures by making the inmates do farm work.

Suggestion to British Manufacturers.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Manufacturers' Record, speaking in behalf of British trade, says: "The men who have dominated the metallurgical interests of the world for so many years, whose trade ramifications extend to every civilized country, are not the men to yield to America's supremacy without sharing in it by becoming a factor in America's production. To these giants of industry it is not very material whether the source of production is England, or Pennsylvania, or Alabama. The people of America should welcome the incoming of this capital, not only for its material benefits, but for that close kinship into which the United States and Great Britain would be drawn."

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"La Boheme" in the Afternoon and "Romeo et Juliette" at Night.

The customary two performances took place at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday. At the matinee the opera was Puccini's "La Bohème," which had its second performance. The audience was large and enthusiastic, and there can be no doubt that the public has taken this melodious inconsistency into its favor. Reasons why this should be so have already been given. Hector Berlioz declared that the public had no imagination. At any rate, it does not quickly delve below the surface of art works, and superficially "La Bohème" is captivating with its pathos, its movement, and its melodic fragments. The orchestration, too, is full of bright and fascinating color, and will probably appeal to the analytic mind more forcibly than the vocal writing. Mr. Cremonini, the tenor, who has returned to the Metropolitan company, made his first appearance this season as the poverty-stricken painter. He was in good voice, and sang with a clear and steady tone. His conception of the part was just, and he gave an impersonation generally creditable. If Mr. Cremonini continues to sing as well as he did yesterday he will be a welcome addition to the company.

The other members of the cast were the same as at the first performance, and the representation was again in every way creditable to the house. Mme. Melba's voice was in beautiful condition, and it was, as it always is, a joy to hear its pearly tones and its perfect intonation. One longs, of course, for a deeper note of humanity, yet the childlike quality of the tone is excellently suited to the death scene, which was very effective yesterday. Messrs. Campanari, Journet, and Gilibert again deserved praise for their work as the Bohemians. Mr. Mancinelli conducted with enthusiasm.

Last night the opera was "Romeo et Juliette," Miss Suzanne Adams making her first appearance this season as the heroine. The audience was lamentably small, a result, it seems probable, of the long season of opera in English at prices somewhat smaller than those asked on Saturday nights. Miss Adams was in good voice, and a beautiful voice it is. Nature was very gracious, indeed, when it created this medium of song, and in the art of producing her voice Miss Adams is proficient. But her singing has little color, and at times is without judgment. She was happiest last night in the waltz song.

Mr. Salezа was once more the Romeo, and he showed his devotion to his art by singing with as much warmth and sincerity as if the house had been packed. His Romeo is an impassioned performance. Mr. Plançon was the Friar last night, and in the music of this part his orotund voice and suave style were most happy. The part which he usually sings, Capulet, was last night intrusted to M. Journet, who proved to be most capable. The other members of the cast were the same as at the earlier performances. The performance was smooth and commendable. Mr. Flon conducted accurately, but without poetry.

Young People's Christmas Concert.

Mr. Frank Damrosch's concert for young people at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon was adapted to the holiday season and became a miniature festival of Christmas music. The programme consisted of Liszt's march of the Kings from the oratorio "Christus," the old German Christmas song "Silent Night, Holy Night"; Cornelius's Christmas songs, "The Shepherds," "The Kings," and "The Christmas Tree," and the following selections from Handel's "Messiah": The pastopal symphony, the recitative "There were shepherds," "Glory to God," and the "Hallelujah" chorus. For the performance of these numbers Mr. Damrosch had his orchestra, Mrs. Hissem de Moss, soprano; Mr. Leland Langley, baritone, and a chorus. The audience was a large one, and its enjoyment of the pleasant and seasonable entertainment was manifest. Again we must bespeak consideration for these concerts. The explanatory remarks of Mr. Damrosch are excellently adapted to the requirements of a miscellaneous audience. He uses good judgment in pointing out the features of the music and explaining the purposes of the composers. As a preface to the performance, his remarks are always valuable.

MISS NETHERSOLE AS MAGDA.

Produces Her Own Adaptation at the National Theatre, Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Miss Olga Nethersole appeared at the National Theatre to-night in her own adaptation of Sudermann's play, "Magda."

The theatre was crowded with a fashionable audience. The version used by Miss Nethersole was in three acts and two scenes. Like all her plays, it was of the highly emotional type, and Miss Nethersole was much applauded.

Business Notices.

Carl H. Schultz's Mineral Waters combine effervescence and agreeable taste highest with ABSOLUTE PURITY and CORRECT COMPOSITION. Carl H. Schultz, 430-444 1st Av., N.Y.

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MARRIED.

HOFFMAN—PRESTON.—At St. Mary's-in-Tuxedo, on Dec. 29, by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, assisted by the Rev. George Grenville Merrill and the Very Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, D. D., Zella Krumbhaar, daughter of Mrs. George Rutledge Preston, to Charles Frederick Hoffman of New York City.

DIED.

BINNEY.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday, the 28th inst., Sarah Cooke, wife of Charles C. Binney of Philadelphia and daughter of James L. Dawes of Englewood, N. J., in the 44th year of her age.
Interment at Englewood, N. J. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CARD.—On Friday, Dec. 28, 1900, in the 75th year of her age, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Alex. P. W. Kinnan and widow of Stephen Card of San Francisco, Cal.
Funeral services at her late residence, 223 West 44th St., on Monday, Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock.

ELY.—Gerald Day, younger son of Dr. Albert H. and Maude Merchant Ely, at 47 West 56th St., Dec. 29th.

GRANT.—On Saturday, the 29th inst., Alice Yates Grant, native of San Francisco.
Funeral services at Church of the Ascension, Fifth Av. and Tenth St., Monday, Dec. 31, 12:30 P. M.

HEALD.—Suddenly, at West Orange, N. J., Dec. 28, 1900, Daniel Addison Heald, in his 83d year.
Funeral services at his late residence, Llewellyn Park, on Monday, 31st inst., on arrival of 1:30 P. M. train from foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.; special car. Carriages at Orange station.

MARCY.—Dr. Erastus E. Marcy, Thursday evening, Dec. 27.
Funeral at St. Francis Xavier Church, West 16th St., near 6th Av., on Monday, Dec. 31, at 10 A. M.

PYNE.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 27, of pneumonia, Albertina Shelton, wife of the late Percy Rivington Pyne, in the 68th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at No. 34 East 36th St., on Monday morning, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock.

ROSENFELD.—Maud Rauh, wife of Bertie Rosenfeld, at the Hoffman House, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 28.
Funeral at convenience of family.

SKAATS.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, 1900, at her residence, Murray Hill Hotel, Catherine Hansen, widow of Schuyler Skaats, and daughter of the late Abraham A. Prall.
Funeral service at St. Bartholomew's

ROTHSCHILD

FULTON ST., COR. HOYT, BROOKLYN.

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IN

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FANCY FEATHERS, CHENILLE and FANCY NETS, SPANGLED WINGS, ORNAMENTS and PINS, ROSES, FOLIAGE and VIOLETS.

ALL at CLEARING PRICES.

GOLFERS WANT CARNEGIE

He Would Make a Popular President of the U. S. G. A.

MEMBER OF THREE CLUBS

Owns Land for a Country Home Near St. Andrew's—Chatfield-Taylor Is Also Named.

Golfers will have considerable to interest them during the coming month, for the date of the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association will be announced, and with it the list of names for election to the various offices will also be made public. The Nominating Committee is now wrestling with the problem of picking out a suitable man for President of the National organization. By the terms of the constitution the list of nominees must be sent to the clubs in the association thirty days previous to the annual meeting, and the meeting must come in February. It will probably be held at Delmonico's, as has generally been the case in the past.

A conservative tone has been adopted by the United States Golf Association, and instead of announcing the members of the Nominating Committee, as in former years, a close secrecy has been adopted. It is a matter of small importance, as the Nominating Committee is speedily forgotten and the present method may be due from a desire to save them from the importunities of friends having eligible candidates for the office of President. That is the only office which has absolutely got to be changed, and that because W. B. Thomas positively declines to serve longer. As a Chicago critic recently remarked, the United States Golf Association is a happy family and the present officers will undoubtedly be re-elected. They always are, unless they come out with a flat refusal to serve another term.

Regarding the Presidency of the association, the only names that the rank and file of golfers know to be in the field are those of Andrew Carnegie and Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor. They are, respectively, Eastern and Western representatives of golf. Mr. Carnegie's allegiance to golf is proved by his membership in the St. Andrew's, Garden City, and Westbrook Golf Clubs. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor is a former President of the Onwentsia Golf Club, and with the retirement of Charles B. Macdonald from the Board of Directors of the United States Golf Association, Mr. Chatfield-Taylor was made Second Vice President as the Western representative. John Reid of the St. Andrew's Club is the premier Vice President, and he will preside at the coming meeting in the absence of President Thomas, who is now in Egypt with his family.

While the West is enthusiastic for the elevation of Mr. Chatfield-Taylor, it may be stated truthfully that his chances will be decidedly slim should Mr. Carnegie consent to accept the position, or, for that matter, any prominent Eastern man. It is safe to bet that an Eastern man will get the office. The President is needed for many Executive Committee meetings held during the year, and it would be inconvenient all around to have the head of the organization over a thousand miles away.

The election of Mr. Carnegie to the Presidency would continue that tone and dignity which the United States Golf Association has generally maintained and which it should always possess. Mr. Carnegie plays golf on his private course in Scotland, and while in New York he may often be seen on the St. Andrew's links. His name has not yet figured in the prints in connection with handicaps or foursomes, for he eschews the competitive publicity of the game, but he understands it and sport thoroughly and may be set down as an enthusiast. It is not generally known, but it is a fact that Mr. Carnegie purchased a short time ago several acres of land adjoining the St. Andrew's links, at Chauncey, in Westchester County, and plans have been drawn for a country house which is to be erected at an early date. The St. Andrew's fraternity is delighted at the prospect, for with a country home of Mr. Carnegie's in the immediate vicinity the club will be drawn closer within the confines of golf civilization, for since St. Andrew's went so far from the beaten path for its home, its old fame as America's premier golf club has been seriously impaired. Meanwhile pending the announcement of the Nominating Committee's choice, golfers may continue to speculate wisely on the subject while warming up in the clubhouse after a Winter game.

Exceeding even in importance the election of officers will be the naming at the annual meeting of the links for the three National championships in 1901, the amateur women's, and open. Atlantic City is practically sure to get the former event, Nassau County, Baltusrol, and Newport have all been favorably mentioned for the women's tournament, but no eager applicant has yet appeared for the open, practically the professional event.

The West, which a short time ago seemed anxious to secure the women's contest at the Midlothian Country Club, has come to the conclusion that all the big events will go East this year, and gracefully acknowledges that it is not yet ready for the women's match. The remarks of a Chicago golfer, recently printed in that city, state the case clearly and courteously:

"The women's event is due here, but, candidly speaking, we are not quite ready for it. Without seeming to be ungallant, the top-notch Eastern women golfers are in a class by themselves, and our Western players have a great deal to learn before even a favorable comparison as golfers may be instituted between them. Consequently it would be obviously unfair to force the Eastern women to travel a thousand miles to fight the final rounds out among themselves when the same results might be attained nearer home."

The Westerners will probably request that the amateur championship be held after the Western golf championship. The reason for this is to give the Westerners an opportunity to send a better entry list. The Chicago players claim that they cannot begin serious practice before May or June, while the Eastern links generally get in playable condition a month earlier, and many admit of play all the year around.

The ambitious and somewhat amusing request of the Mound City Golf Club of St. Louis for the sanction of the National body for the contemplated world's championship in 1903 on the Mound City links will also be presented before the delegates at the annual golf meeting. The upholders of the Scotch sport, therefore, have plenty to look forward to, and the meeting will have important effects in many directions.

DYKER MEADOW GOLF.

Dithridge Wins the Jarvie Cup, While Taylor and Lyon Get the Foursome.

J. D. Dithridge won the cup given by Dr. William Jarvie in the final round yesterday on the Dyker Meadow Golf Club links near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. He beat James H. Merritt in a thirty-six-hole round by 3 up and 2 to play. Merritt played from scratch and allowed Dithridge thirteen strokes handicap on eighteen holes. Merritt did the thirty-six holes in 177 strokes to 191 for Dithridge. The cards were:

James H. Merritt—											
Out	5	4	6	4	5	5	6	4	4	4—43	
In	4	4	6	4	5	4	7	4	5	4—43—86	
Out	5	4	5	6	6	3	5	5	5	5—44	
In	6	4	6	5	6	4	7	5	4	4—47—91—177	
J. D. Dithridge—											
Out	6	6	5	5	5	6	7	4	5	4—49	
In	6	4	5	6	5	4	7	5	5	4—47—96	
Out	6	5	4	6	6	4	7	5	6	4—49	
In	7	3	5	4	5	5	7	5	5	5—46—95—191	

The final round for the Notman and Cuthbert foursome cups was also finished, the prizes being won by James L. Taylor and M. T. Lyon, who beat F. J. Phillips and A. R. Fish by 2 up. The cards were:

J. L. Taylor and M. T. Lyon—											
Out	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5—46	
In	5	5	7	4	6	4	5	6	4	4—46—92	
F. J. Phillips and A. R. Fish—											
Out	6	3	5	4	6	4	6	5	4	4—43	
In	6	3	8	6	8	5	6	5	5	6—51—94	

A club handicap will be the New Year's Day feature.

LAKEWOOD'S GOLF HANDICAPS.

Douglas Won the Prize for Best Gross and Net Scores.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, Dec. 29.—Many of the golfers who will compete in the New Year's open tournament of the Golf Club of Lakewood took advantage of the fine weather to-day and competed in the club's open handicap, which is a sort of forerunner of the tourney. Prominent among the competitors was ex-Amateur champion Findlay S. Douglas, who is now playing in his old form. He gave an instance of the fact yesterday by doing the course in 81, and not only winning the best gross score prize, but the Handicap Cup as well, as his score was also the best net.

There was a tie for the second best handicap score, at 82 net, between M. R. Waters, Lakewood, and H. T. Shriver, Apawamis, which will be played off at their earliest convenience. Two others that finished well up in the list, tying at 83, were N. Mallout, the St. Paul schoolboy, from Garden City, and C. A. Blyth, Richmond County Country Club. There were about forty competitors, and only five withdrawals, and they were all on account of poor scores. They were F. A. Walthew, C. A. Sherman, and D. L. Schwartz, Jr., Lakewood Golf Club; Alexander Morton, Country Club of Westchester, and D. J. Giddes, Dyker Meadow. The scores:

Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield County—	Gross.	Hp.	Net.
Out ....6 4 5 5 6 5 4 4 4—43—			
In ....4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5—38—	81	0	81
M. R. Waters, Lakewood	88	6	82
H. T. Shriver, Apawamis	91	9	82
N. Mallouf, St. Paul, Garden City	81	6	83
C. A. Blyth, Richmond County	95	12	83
W. E. Stafford, Westchester Golf	102	18	84
R. H. Robertson, St. Andrew's	91	6	85
John Moller, Jr., Apawamis	95	10	85
W. H. Mavis, Lakewood	90	2	88
A. W. Black, Lakewood	97	9	88
W. L. May, Lakewood	100	12	88
F. M. Freeman, Lakewood	98	9	89
F. H. Terell, Lakewood	107	18	89
Norman S. Dike, Dyker Meadow	102	12	90
J. A. Daring, Deal Beach	108	18	90
F. A. Moore, Apawamis	101	10	91
S. B. Ferris, Lakewood	103	12	91
B. B. Tilt, Fairfield	109	18	91
F. P. Kimball, Lakewood	86		92
L. P. Rider, Nassau	107	15	92

An open handicap was played at the Lakewood Country Club, which proved rather interesting and resulted in a victory for John Larkin of Deal Beach. The links were in fine condition. The scores follow:

	Gross.	Hdp.	Net.
John Larkin, Deal Beach	94	6	88
N. Mallouf, Garden City	93	2	91
R. F. Manning, Waumbek	99	8	91
C. H. Robbins, Country Club	94	2	92
J. Whitney, Country Club	110	18	92
E. T. Masters, Essex County	108	14	94
F. F. Parsons, Country Club	110	15	95
F. H. Lovell, Jr., Deal Beach	118	11	97
F. S. Neathing, Country Club	118	15	103

An enlivening feature of the afternoon was a fox hunt which occurred to the north of the links after the hunting party of about thirty men and women had galloped across the grounds to the starting point, with their jaunty red caps and brilliant red coats. They were followed to the starting point by many gay society people in all kinds of vehicles. The golfers suspended operations until the last fence had been cleared and the merry hunters disappeared in the woods after the hounds. Then George Gould and his guests, who had been watching the start, followed the hunters in his red automobile.

Golf Notes of Interest.

The Southern California Golf Association will hold its annual championship tournament for women on Jan. 4 and 5, on the Pasadena links, and the men's championship will be held on Feb. 21, 22, and 23, at the Los Angeles Golf Club.

James L. Taylor has made a new record for the Winter course of the Dyker Meadow Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. He played the nine holes in 37 strokes. The course will be kept open all Winter, and temporary greens have been provided.

A New Year's Day tournament, at eighteen holes, handicap, has been announced by the Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J. A handicap prize and one for the best gross score will be given. In the event of a white New Year's, snow rules will be in force.

The Country Club of Lakewood announces a special event for Friday, Jan. 4, in the shape of a mixed foursome handicap for first and second prizes. The trophies are presented by John M. Bowers, Clarence H. Robbins, and the club. The course is now in very good condition.

Harry Vardon arrived in England last week and reiterated the statement that he intended to return at an early date to the United States. He said he had been treated most hospitably, as his bank account undoubtedly shows, but he said that the players and links in this country were not yet up to the mark.

Willie Smith and David Bell, the two Chicago professionals who have been engaged for the coming three months by a number of California clubs, will open their season there on the 1st day of the year at Coronado Beach. They left Hot Springs, Ark., immediately after Christmas, closing their stay there by an eighteen-hole match, in which Smith beat Bell by four holes.

The Lakewood Golf Club has announced a two days' open tournament for to-morrow and Tuesday. To-morrow morning there will be an eighteen-hole medal play round, from which the leading sixteen will be picked to continue at match play, the first round of which will be finished that afternoon and the concluding rounds on New Year's Day. A general handicap will probably be added for the latter day.

"Tom" Anderson, the Montclair Golf Club professional, will sail for a brief visit to his native land on Jan. 12. During his absence his son, "Willie" Anderson, will have charge of the links, which will remain open all Winter. The playing course has been cut down from eighteen holes to nine holes. "Willie" Anderson was formerly the Baltusrol Club professional, and last Summer he was in Wisconsin.

Howard A. Colby, the golf champion of the Essex County Country Club at Orange, is about to leave on a business trip to the Sandwich Islands, and he will, therefore, be missed by his friends in Florida where he was one of the foremost competitors last year. Before returning East, Colby expects to make a little tour of the links on the Pacific Coast, and if any tournaments are on at that time he will surely take part in them.

Horace and Harry Rawlins, who were engaged as greenskeepers during the Summer on White Mountain links, will spend the Winter in California as professionals at the Oakland Golf Club. Horace Rawlins held the open championship of the United States in 1895, and he made a successful tour of the Pacific Coast golf clubs last year. For the past three or four Winters he was engaged by the old Ocean County Club, now the Lakewood Country Club.

It has been announced that another prominent Scotch professional is about to try his fortune in this country. He is Alexander Herd, popularly known in his native land as "Sandy" Herd. He is one of the strongest players in the old country, and has kept prominently to the front in the open championships for the last ten years, although never winning first honors. He has beaten Vardon and Taylor at different times. It is rumored that Herd is to have charge of a large Metropolitan course, and his arrival is expected early in the Spring.

The championship for 1901 of the Ladies' Golf Union of Great Britain will be held on the four days beginning May 13. The site chosen is the Aberdovey Golf Club, one of the most picturesque links in Wales. It will be the eighth meeting of the fair golfers of Great Britain, and the first time that a course outside of England or Scotland has been chosen. The present woman champion is Miss Rhona Adair, who won her honor on the Westward Ho links last season.

The Winter season among the California clubs will be in full swing by the first of the year.

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Eventful days these, when we are selling all classes of merchandise at prices which cannot be equaled. Herewith quote some FEW SPECIALS FOR QUICK SELLING ON MONDAY.

Store Will Be Closed All Day Tuesday.

SUIT SPECIALS.

Although there are days ahead when you can comfortably wear a tailor-made suit, still the time is here when we must make an inventory of our stock, and these suits are not likely to be included at the price they are marked.

All our $15.00, $18.00, $20.00, $22.00 and $24.00 WOMEN'S SUITS, this season's styles, made of broadcloth, cheviot, Venetians and homespuns, in blouse and tight-fitting effects; also Eton and vest fronts, in black, brown and Oxford, special for Monday at **$12.50**

A JACKET SPECIAL.

All of our $10.00, $11.25, and $12.00 WOMEN'S JACKETS, made of fine kerseys and cheviots, all satin lined, all perfect in fit and workmanship, colors black and Oxford, up to date in every particular, special Monday at **$7.98**

WOMEN'S GOLF CAPES, made of best quality golf cloth, colors black, brown, navy, castor and gray, they are worth $12.00, to close Monday **$6.75**

FURS!

WOMEN'S PLAIN PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS, good quality, Skinner satin-lined, regular price $110; special . . **$75.00**

PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS, made of the best select skins, with mink or Chinchilla collars, and revers, heavy brocaded satin lining, regular price $165; special **$115.00**

FINE QUALITY ELECTRIC SEAL JACKETS, Skinner satin-lined; special **$28.00**

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AT LESS THAN HALF THE REGULAR PRICE.

EMBROIDERIES.

Sample strips, extra fine embroideries and insertions, regular 48c. to 69c. per yard, extra fine, for this sale . . . . . **25c. per yd**

Blind and open work, cambric edge and insertion, regular 10c. to 25c. per yard quality, for this sale . . . . . **5c., 8c., 10c., and 12½c.** per yd.

All-overs, worth from 75c. to $1.50 per yard, blind and open work for infants' yokes and guimpes, for this sale . . . . . **59c., 69c., 79c. and 98c.** per yd.

LACES.

Point de Paris and Normandy Val. Laces and Insertions, assorted designs and widths, regular value 8c. to 35c. per yard; for this sale **5c., 8c., 10c., 12c. & 15c.** per yd.

Imitation Torchon Laces and Insertions, assorted widths and designs, value 7c. to 19c. per yard; for this sale **3c., 5c., 8c. and 10c.** per yard.

A SALE OF

Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery.

From a number of $8.00 to $15.00 Hats, we have selected the choicest and will place them on sale, Monday, at . . . . . **$5.00 Each**

Also a few choice Hats at . . . . . **$3.98 Each**

Untrimmed Hats.

Of these we have a large supply, and you may take your choice of many varied shapes and styles, at . . . **19c. and 29c. each**

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H. Batterman

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Special Clearing Sale Reductions.

Dress Goods.

Sale Price 89c. per yard, 42-inch colored Satin Panne Cloth, actual value $1.15.

Sale Price 98c. per yard, 50 to 56 inch, all wool plaid back materials, for Rainy Day Skirts; former prices $1.48 to $1.75.

Sale Price 59c. per yard, 38-inch, all wool French Henrietta, in silver grays, light and dark grays, helio, violet; actual value 79c.

Sale Price 29c. per yard, 38 to 42-inch, black Crepons and Mohair fancies; actual value 65c. to 75c.

Sale Price 19c. per yard, 3,750 yards 36-inch very fine all wool Dress Flannels, in light tan shades; actual value 39c.

Sale Price 37½c. per yard, 38 to 50-inch, all wool French Cloth, in every desirable color, including the fashionable shades of reds; value 45c. to 50c.

Sale Price $2.59 per yard, 56-inch all wool Golf Cloths, in full line of desirable colors; actual value $3.00 and $3.25.

Boys' Clothing.

Our assortment is Still Large, but Our Prices Have Been Cut Down for This Said.

Suits for Boys 3 to 16 years, pretty styles, warm and serviceable; blue, brown and Oxford, smaller sizes have vests, sale price **1.98**

Chinchilla Reefers, strictly all wool heavy nap, with round velvet collars, button close to the neck, sizes 2 to 9 years, sale price **1.98**

Covert and Chinchilla Reefers, 2 to 9 years, superior qualities, sale price, **2.98**

Top Coats and Overcoats for Boys 3 to 16 years, made in the popular Oxford, brown and olive shades, regular $4.50 coats, sale price **3.00**

For young Men 14 to 20 years we offer Oxford Gray Dress Overcoats, perfect make, regular $10.00 Coats, sale price, **7.50**

All Wool Knee Pants and Boys' Flannel Waists, worth 75c.; sale price **49c**

For young Men 14 to 20 years, Long Pants Suits, in a grand selection of pretty styles, strictly all wool materials, sale price **5.95**

Boys' Hats and Caps—Balance of our Boys' Derbys, Alpines, Telescopes, Tam o'Shanters, Plush Caps, etc., etc., at reduced prices.

Boys' Clothing Dept., 2d Floor.

Shoes! Shoes!

Your chance to buy Ladies' fine Shoes $3.50 to $5.00 quality, at **2.79**

These Shoes are the best city made, finest of leathers, in all the latest toes, they are in fine glace kid, cloth tops, patent leather and cork soles; kid or patent leather tips, stout or light soles, high or low heels, widths A to EE, sizes 2½ to 8; your choice at **2.79**

Boys' Quilted Sole Calf Shoes, extra stout soles for hard wear, sizes 13 to 5½, $2.00 quality; sale price **1.39**

Ladies' hand-sewed Felt Slippers, opera and Faust cut, $1.25 quality; sale price **75c**

One lot of Ladies' Lamb Wool Soles, sale price . . . . . **10c. pair**

Two Extraordinary Big Bargains in Men's

Unlaundered Shirts

For This Sale.

500 doz. our own manufacture Boys', Youths' and Men's White Unlaundered Shirts, made of A1 Muslin, cut full 36 inches long, made with felled seams, full yoke, all linen bosoms, continuous facings, varied sleeve lengths, sizes 12 to 18 inches; sale price, **43c.**

300 doz. Our Own Manufacture White Unlaundered Shirts, made in long or short bosoms, regular and extra large sizes, for stout men, sleeves of varied lengths. This Shirt is made of Utica Muslin, all linen bosoms, hand-made buttonholes, continuous facings, felled seams, linen wrist and neckbands. Impossible to make better at any price; sizes 13½ to 19 inches; sale price, **63c.**

Extra Values in

Household Linens.

Hemmed Huck Towels, with colored borders, guaranteed all linen, 18 inches wide, 36 inches long, value 16c.; sale price, **12½c.** each, or **$1.50** per dozen.

All Linen Glass Toweling, 23 inches wide, assortment blue and red checks, value 16c.; sale price, **12½c.** per yard.

All Linen Satin finish Damask Napkins, 23 inches square, value $1.89 per dozen; sale price, **$1.39** per dozen.

All Linen Hemmed Silver Bleached Pattern Cloths, 8x12 size, value $2.00; sale price, **$1.59** each.

Hemstitched Pattern Cloths, all linen, 8x10 size, value $2.50; sale price, **$1.69** each.

Hemstitched Table Sets, all linen and extra quality; 8x10 size, sale price, **$6.50** a set, value $8.50; 8x12 size, sale price, **$7.50** a set, value $10.00; 8x14 size, sale price, **$8.25** a set, value $12.00.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn—Prices Always the Lowest.

Opening of Foreign Wash Fabrics To-morrow.

Prominent among the assortment we will show to-morrow, will be the handsomest collection of Swisses ever shown, including color combinations never attempted before; also, a large collection of Linen Suitings, Waist Cloths, Novelties in Lawns, Mercerized Fabrics, Silk and Cotton Materials for party gowns, Belfast Dimities and many other Novelties in dainty weaves and colorings.

Clearing Sale of Ladies' Long Jackets.

These goods are made of fine Kerseys and Oxfords, lined with the best satins, in fitted and box backs; regular $30.00 and $35.00 Jackets reduced for immediate clearance to **$25.00.**

January Clearing Sale of Trimmed Hats.

Ladies' Hats, correct styles and fashionable trimmings; were $10.00 to $20.00, now **$5.00** to **$7.00.**

Children's Hats, **$2.00** to **$4.00**; were more than twice the price.

Ladies' $1.50 Kid Gloves for 65c.

Genuine French Kid Gloves, pique sewn (lap seam,) 2 clasps, embroidered backs, desirable shades of tan and brown, sizes 5½, 5¾, 6 and 6¾, durable and well-fitting gloves; were $1.50, reduced to **65** cts. per pair.

New Foulard Silks.

Every piece presents new features in this ever-popular Spring fabric. The designs are the kind that have always been characteristic of our Silk stocks—stylish without being garish, and every print absolute perfection. Prices: **75** cts., **85** cts. and **$1.00.**

Special Sale of Fine Velour du Nord.

A manufacturer's stock of rich Black Velour du Nord, perfect in color and texture, and possessing the close pile so desirable; 32 inches wide, the regular $2.65 quality for **$1.95**; the $3.50 quality for **$2.45**; the $4.00 quality at **$2.95**; the $4.50 quality at **$3.45**, and the $5.00 quality at **$3.95.** Very rarely, indeed, can you purchase such fine goods at prices so low.

Annual Sale of Men's Shirts.

Extensive preparations have been made for this sale, and the goods are now ready for you to make selections. They are thoroughly well made, of standard materials, and the prices are lower than we have been able heretofore to place on similar goods.

Midwinter Sale of Muslin Underwear.

We have the best collection of goods ever put forward by us in this line, and at prices lower than ever before. We made very extensive preparations for the sale, both as to the garments of our own make and those that came to us from the best manufacturers. Especial care was taken to use the best materials and to have the garments made in the most thorough manner. Thus we show an assortment of the highest standard. Inspection and comparison are invited.

Annual Sale of Household Linens.

Our assortments of goods for this important event in the Linen Department are more complete than we have ever shown before, and the prices are about the cost of importation. In addition to our regular lines we have broken lots, manufacturers' samples and discontinued patterns at still lower prices, and all of the high class and reliable quality that has made our Household Linens so popular.

January Sale of Embroideries and Laces.

Fine Cambric and Nainsook Edgings and Insertions, in choice new patterns, at **14** and **15** cts. per yard; worth from 25 to 40 cts.

Very fine hand-loom Edgings and Insertions in Cambric and Nainsook, **25** cts. per yard; value 38 to 65 cts.

All-over Embroideries, a specially selected lot, in fine Cambric and Nainsook, dainty new patterns, fresh from the loom, from **$1.48** to **$3.75** per yard—about half of usual prices.

A new lot of very serviceable Torchon Edgings and Insertions, all widths, from **2** cts. to **15** cts. per yard.

Woolen and Velvet Waists.

Fifteen dozen, in plaids and stripes, regular $3.00 to $5.00 goods, reduced to **$1.25** each, on account of the sizes being broken. In Cloak Department.

2,000 Yards of Fine French Flannels.

In a variety of stripes, figures and plaids, all new and desirable colors, especially suitable for Waists and House Gowns, regular 75 cts. goods, at **48** cts. per yard. Second Floor.

Fine California Blankets at Special Prices.

California Lamb's Wool Blankets, 72x82 inches, weight 5½ lbs., **$7.50** per pair, instead of $10.00; 74x86 inches, 6¼ lbs., **$10.00**, instead of $15.00; 80x86, 7 lbs., **$13.00**, instead of $20.00.

DOWN COMFORTABLES, fine Silk and Satin covered, Nainsook lined, **$20.00**, instead of $27.50, and **$27.50**, instead of $35.00. Third Floor.

After Christmas Sale of Smyrna Rugs.

A lot of Smyrna Rugs, best grades of John Bromley and W. & J. Sloane make, at cost.

Rugs, 18x36, **$1.15**; 21x45, **$2.20**; 30x60, **$2.45**; 36x72, **$3.85**; 36x40, **$2.00.**

Reversible Rugs, in Oriental designs, 6x9, **$6.00**; 7.6x10.6, **$9.00**; 9x12, **$12.00.** Third Floor.

Hosiery and Underwear Specials.

A special lot of Boys' Natural Shirts and Drawers to match, with fine wool fleece on inside, handsomely trimmed, sizes 24 to 34, were 50 to 65 cts., reduced to **39** cts.

A lot of Ladies' I. & R. Morley's English fast black Cotton Stockings, with double soles and high spliced heels, **25** cts. per pair, instead of 35 cts.

60 dozen Misses' imported fast black, plain Cotton Stockings, with double soles, high spliced heels and double knees, sizes 6 to 8 inches, **25** cts. per pair, instead of 35 cts.

Lace Curtains and Portieres.

In very effective and rich designs at greatly reduced prices.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, **$3.25** per pair, were $4.50 and $4.75, **$4.25**, were $6.00; **$5.00**, were $7.00.

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, **$6.25, $8.50 and $12.50** per pair; were $9.00, $12.50 and $18.50.

Tapestry Portieres, fringedtop and bottom, reversible, choice colorings and designs, **$3.00** per pair, were $4.00; **$5.00**, were $8.00. Third Floor.

KEYES'S SHOOTING TROPHY.

Last of the Contests for the December Cup at Crescent Athletic Club.

Dr. J. J. Keyes won the fifth and last weekly shoot for the December Cup at the Crescent Athletic Club traps yesterday afternoon, and, having also won the fourth match the week before, became the possessor of the trophy. The conditions of the contest required twenty-five shots at the expert traps and twenty-five at the Magau traps, making a maximum score of 50, with handicap allowances added. Dr. Keyes broke 19 targets at the expert traps and 22 at the Magau traps, making, with his handicaps added, a score of 47.

J. S. S. Remsen was second with a score of 45, and there were eleven other competitors.

A shoot for a trophy offered by the Shooting Committee, in which the conditions called for fifteen targets at the expert traps and five pairs at the Magau traps, brought out a field of eleven shooters, and resulted in a tie between Dr. Keyes and J. N. Borland. The latter won in the shoot-off at fifteen targets, expert traps.

A second trophy shoot at fifteen targets, expert traps, was won by H. B. Vandeveer, and a sweepstakes, fifteen targets, expert traps, was won by J. S. S. Remsen. The scores follow:

Fifth weekly shoot for December Cup, 25 targets, expert traps, and 25 targets, Magau traps, handicaps added:

Name.	Expert Traps. Hit.	H'p.	T'l.	Magau Traps. Hit.	H'p.	T'l.	Grand T'l.
Dr. J. J. Keyes	19	9	25	15	7	22	47
J. S. S. Remsen	22	2	24	20	1	21	45
Edward Banks	24	0	24	19	0	19	43
W. W. Marshall	18	6	24	13	5	18	42
L. C. Hopkins	11	9	20	14	8	22	42
W. G. McConville	11	12	23	5	10	15	38
Grant Notman	13	3	16	19	2	21	37
J. N. Borland	5	11	16	11	9	20	36
C. J. McDermott	17	3	20	11	2	13	33
Dr. H. L. O'Brien	15	5	20	9	4	13	33
C. G. Rasmus	12	6	18	5	9	14	32
H. B. Vandeveer	9	7	16	6	6	12	28
C. H. Chapman	..	..	..	8	10	8	18

Trophy shoot, (panel,) 15 targets, expert traps, and five pairs, Magau traps, handicaps added:

Name.	Expert Traps. Hit.	H'p.	T'l.	Magau Traps. Hit.	H'p.	T'l.	Grand T'l.
Dr. J. J. Keyes	10	4	14	1	3	4	18
J. N. Borland	5	6	11	3	4	7	18
Edward Banks	13	0	13	4	0	4	17
C. J. McDermott	9	1	10	5	1	6	16
C. G. Rasmus	9	1	10	3	3	6	16
Grant Notman	8	1	9	5	1	6	15
W. W. Marshall	7	3	10	3	2	5	15
C. H. Chapman	4	6	10	0	4	4	14
J. S. S. Remsen	6	0	6	5	0	5	11
H. B. Vandeveer	2	4	6	2	3	5	11
L. C. Hopkins	4	4	8	0	3	3	11
Dr. J. J. Keyes	10	4	14	1	3	4	18

Shoot off, 15 targets—J. N. Borland, 8, 7—15; Trophy shoot, (panel,) 15 targets, expert traps—H. B. Vandeveer, 11, 4—15; Grant Notman, 12, 2—14; L. C. Hopkins, 8, 6—14; Dr. J. J. Keyes, 7, 6—13; C. G. Rasmus, 8, 4—12; C. J. McDermott, 10, 1—11; J. S. S. Remsen, 9, 1—10; W. W. Marshall, 6, 4—10; Edward Banks, 9, 0—9; J. N. Borland, 7, 2—9; W. G. McConville, 5, 3—10.

Sweepstakes, 15 targets, expert traps—J. S. S. Remsen, 13; Grant Notman, 12; Edward Banks, 13; H. B. Vandeveer, 11; C. J. McDermott, 10; W. W. Marshall, 6; L. C. Hopkins, 6; W. G. McConville, 5; H. N. Borland, 4.

Morfey Wins Under New Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEENS, L. I., Dec. 29.—Thomas W. Morfey of Queens won the main event at the Inter-State Park traps here to-day in a shoot that was contested under novel conditions. The new rules recently framed by a Handicapping Committee of representative shooters were used for the event and they worked well. Each man shot at the same mark, and then was allowed a bird or two, according to his ability as rated by the handicapper. Summary:

Sweepstakes, ten live birds per man; new rules; thirty yards rise, even distance for all.—Thomas W. Morfey, (scratch,) 10; Walter F. Sykes, (allowance 1 bird,) 9; Charles A. Lincoln, (1 bird,) 8; C. F. Chapman, (1 bird,) 8; William Hopkins, (1 bird,) 7; C. F. Brooks, (1 bird,) 6; C. Lockwood, (1 bird,) 5.

Sweepstakes, five live birds per man.—Lockwood, (28 yards,) 4; Lincoln, (28 yards,) 3; Sykes, (28 yards,) 4; Chapman, (27 yards,) 3; Brooks, (28 yards,) 4; Hopkins, (28 yards,) 5.

Renewal, same conditions.—Hopkins, (28 yards,) 5; Brooks, (28 yards,) 5; Chapman, (28 yards,) 5; Sykes, (29 yards,) 5; Lincoln, (28 yards,) 3; Lockwood, (28 yards,) 2.

Same conditions.—Hopkins, (28 yards,) 5; Brooks, (28 yards,) 5; Sykes, (29 yards,) 5; Lockwood, (28 yards,) 5; Lincoln, (28 yards,) 2.

Same conditions.—Lockwood, (28 yards,) 5; Lincoln, 5; Chapman, 5; Brooks, 5; Hopkins, 4; Sykes, 2.

DENNYS' YACHT-TESTING TANK.

Why Watson Forsook the Hendersons for the Building of Shamrock II.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—George W. Watson's desertion of the Hendersons and his employment of the Dennys, who have never built sailing yachts of any description, to construct Sir Thomas Lipton's second America's Cup challenger, has created much discussion, and hitherto has not been explained. A representative of The Associated Press learns, however, that Mr. Watson was influenced by the benefits of the Dennys' testing tank, which he first tried with the yacht Lysistrata. After this he utilized the tank for a series of experiments to determine the best hull shape for Shamrock II. before he signed the contract with Sir Thomas Lipton. He is convinced he has discovered a hull much better than anything he has ever designed.

The testing tank is in reality a pond 200 feet long, 22 feet broad, and 9 feet deep. Over it is a railroad with a car drawn by a stationary engine. The model is attached to the carriage and the speed got from every model, for every ounce of power is automatically recorded. There are arrangements also for testing at all keel angles. The apparatus is said here to be the only one of its kind in the world. By its means Mr. Watson has tried a dozen models. The importance of these experiments can be judged from his admission that it was due to a fault of the hull that Valkyrie and Shamrock failed. It is believed that the new boat will stand driving hard without drawing a big quarter wave behind. Hence secrecy is so carefully observed.

Reiff to Buy Horses for Croker.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Dec. 28.—Lester Reiff, the jockey, has started for California on a business mission. It is said that he has received a letter from Richard Croker asking him to purchase three of the fastest horses in

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

An Entirely Unparalleled Renewal of this

Twentieth Century Sale of Undermuslins

The greatest news of Muslin Underwear that ever we or any one else has had to tell. Thousands of splendid garments have disappeared during the week for the smallest prices which such Underwear ever cost. Now comes a freshening of this great January sale.

Many of the Garments for Less Than the Material Cost.

Quantities are even greater now than at the beginning of the sale, qualities not a whit lower, variety of choice as wide or wider. Think of buying dainty Corset Covers for 4c., Drawers for 10c., Gowns for 24c., Misses' Drawers at 6c., Short Dresses at 24c., Long Slips at 6c. Such prices for such values have never been matched anywhere—would not be possible here but for the fact that the purchasing of immense—75,000 garments in all—quantities brings to us the most notable trade opportunities. Buy your year's supply—the first year of the new century can scarcely show such chance again. Read on:

Muslin Underwear.

2,400 Corset Covers at 4c.
Masonville Muslin, high neck, felled seams, pearl buttons.
Other Corset Covers at 19c, 29c, 39c, 48c, 69c, 79c and 89c.

1,600 Gowns at 24c.
Masonville Muslin, high neck, Mother Hubbard yoke, tucked, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.
Other Gowns at 39c, 49c, 59c, 79c, 97c, $1.18, $1.39, $1.59, $1.79, $2.25, $2.48 and $2.69.

1,600 Drawers at 10c.
Masonville Muslin, with hem and cluster tucking.
Other Drawers at 19c, 29c, 39c, 49c, 59c, 79c and 97c.

Chemises at 25c.
Good Muslin, pearl buttons, corded band.
Other Chemises at 69c and $1.39.

Underskirts at 29c.
Other Underskirts at 59c.

Walking Skirts at 97c.
Other Walking Skirts at $1.39, $1.79 and $1.98.

Aprons at 5c.
Other Aprons at 15c.

Flannelette Underskirts at 19c.

Flannelette Gowns at 39c.
Other Gowns at 98c.

Colored Petticoats of Sateen at 97c.
Silk Petticoats at $7.98.

Corsets Under Wholesale.

$1.00 J. B. Corsets at 45c.
French Models, medium waist, short hip, black sateen trimmed with embroidery.

$1.50 and $1.98 "R. and G." Corsets, 69c.
Less than wholesale. The finest black and gray sateen or white and gray coutil; embroidery finishing; sizes 18 to 36, including splendid models for stout and medium forms.

In the Infants' Store.

Prices Unmatched in Littleness.

Drawers at 6c.
Good Muslin, hem and cluster tucks.
Other Drawers at 29c and 48c.

Gowns at 28c.
Masonville Muslin, Mother Hubbard style, yoke of tucks with cambric ruffle around neck and sleeves, sizes 2 to 14 years.
Other Gowns at 59c and 69c.

Skirts at 29c. and 39c.
Masonville Muslin, prettily trimmed.
Other Skirts at 69c.

Short Dresses at 24c.
Cambric, Empire style.
Other Short Dresses, 48c, 69c, 98c, $1.39.

Colored Dresses, 39c.
Percale in dainty stripes and checks; Empire yoke, with lapels.
Other Colored Dresses, 59c and 89c.

Infants' Wear.
Long Slips at 6c and 19c.
Long Dresses at 39c, 59c and $1.48.
Long Skirts at 25c, 29c, 48c, 75c and 98c.
Flannelette Wrappers at 39c.

Second Floor, East Building.

The Greatest of All Semi-Annual Sales of Men's & Boys' Shirts, Collars, Night Shirts

A bigger sale, a sale of greater values than anything we or any one else ever accomplished—and these January sales of Shirts and kindred wear for men have come to be events for which all Brooklyn waits. The orders for the garments which will go on sale to-morrow were given months ago—vast quantities which bring prices to a minimum. As a result, to-morrow

Over Sixty Thousand Garments Averaging a Full Third Off

Will be ready for the quickest dispersal. Many are priced below the cost of the material to-day—muslins are steadily rising in price and likely to keep on. Every garment is perfectly made of excellent material—made to our order and reaching the Abraham and Straus standard of merit. Buy for now—buy a year's supply. These details:

Unlaundered Dress Shirts, Men's & Boys'.
Men's Shirts, of strong, heavy muslin, with set in linen bosom, reinforced back and front and felled seams; unmatched value at.....24c
Men's and boys' Shirts, of Utica muslin; hand-made buttonhole in front of neck band; reinforced back and front; set in linen bosom, felled seams, continuous facing; double stitched throughout; tie tape in back of neck for protection from collar button..37c
Men's and boys' Shirts of Utica nonpareil and New York Mills muslins—the best to be had—all linen set in bosom; felled seams and excellent finishing throughout; hand-made buttonholes on neck band.....47c
Men's Shirts, made in our own workrooms, of Utica nonpareil muslin, with three-ply, 2100 linen bosom; hand-made buttonholes and eyelets; perfect in every way and priced the lowest on record at.....68c

$1.50 Laundered Dress Shirts, 95c.
Made of Utica nonpareil muslin with fine linen bosom and hand-finished button holes. Five styles and five sleeve lengths, the equal of the best $1.50 laundered dress Shirts sold elsewhere.....95c

25c. Collars, 2 for 25c.
Straight or the high band turn down—2100 linen both sides and matched nowhere else for less than 25c. apiece. Styles are all the staple and fashionable shapes.

Flannelette Night Shirts, 24c.
An excellent quality, cut full and long and finished with felled seams and pearl buttons; pretty patterns. For men.

Domet Night Shirts, 47c.
Good patterns, excellent material, fine making and finishing; quality unmatched for anything like the price. Men's and boys'.

Muslin Night Shirts, 37c.
Of heavy cotton with felled seams and neat fast color trimming down front and around collar and pockets; cut full and long. For men

Muslin Night Shirts, 47c.
Of Langdon muslin, very full and long, fast color trimming; excellent garments in every respect. For men.

$1.00 Pajamas at 69c.
Of fancy domet flannel, in most attractive patterns; excellently made and finished. For men and boys.

$1.50 Pajamas, 94c.
Of excellent madras in a wide variety of handsome patterns, some with the military collar, others with turnover collar; all splendidly trimmed and finished and well worth $1.50.

Main floor, front, East Building.

A Mammoth Sale of Housefurnishings

Begins the Century in This Greatest Store.

To Brooklyn—"City of Homes"—with the opening of the great Housefurnishing Store, spreading over the basements of Central and East Buildings, belongs the largest, handsomest and most complete store of home furnishings in existence. Stocks are the widest in range—from a dainty paper favor for the dinner table to the massive tiled refrigerator or the great range that cooks with both coal and gas. Nothing that modern science has devised for the household economy is missing—a model kitchen that cost $2,500 is established solely to make suggestions of good housekeeping to Brooklyn home lovers. Aisles are broad, displays are not crowded, ventilation is perfect.

Almost Two Acres Devoted to the Showing.

To fitly celebrate the opening of this greatest store, to mark twentieth century progress in housefurnishings of the world's progress, to-morrow will inaugurate a sale

At Prices That Make a New Record of Littleness.

No housekeeper can afford to miss this sale. Everything is of the highest quality—nothing less is ever sold here at any price. This partial list:

Enamel Cooking Utensils.
We offer none but those of the very highest reputation.
Gray Mottled Steel Ware. Long handle Saucepans, 2 qt.....6c
Long handle lipped Saucepans, 2½ qt.....9c
Long handle lipped Saucepans, 3 qt.....15c
Straight, covered Saucepans, 2½ qt.....10c
Straight, covered Saucepans, 3 qt.....16c
Straight, covered Saucepans, 4 qt.....23c
Rice or Oatmeal Boilers, 1½ qt.....15c
Rice or Oatmeal Boilers, 2 qt.....29c
Rice or Oatmeal Boilers, 2½ qt.....46c
Convex covered Saucepans, 8 qt.....37c
Convex covered Saucepans, 10 qt.....52c
Convex covered Saucepans, 12 qt.....64c
Round Dish Pans, 10 qt.....15c
Round Dish Pans, 14 qt.....25c
Round Dish Pans, 17 qt.....34c
Coffee Pots, 1½ qt.....9c
Coffee Pots, 2 qt.....15c
Coffee Pots, 3 qt.....22c
Tea Pots, 1½ qt.....15c
Tea Pots, 2 qt.....19c
Tea Pots, 3 qt.....22c
Tea Kettles, flat bottom, 3 qt.....15c
Tea Kettles, 4 qt.....20c
Tea Kettles, 5 qt.....37c
Deep Cooking Kettles, 6 qt.....25c
Deep Cooking Kettles, 8 qt.....37c
Deep Cooking Kettles, 10 qt.....52c
Deep Cooking Kettles, 12 qt.....64c
Family size Colander, 12 inch.....10c
Family size Colander, 13½ inch.....15c
Bread Raisers, 14 qt.....49c
We also display the largest assortment of highest grade "Agate Nickel Steel" Ware, and the genuine "Granite" Ware at the very lowest prices.

Wash Boilers.
Extra quality, oval shape, genuine copper bottom Wash Boilers, No. 7, 49c.; No. 8, 89c.; No. 9, $1.12.
New England Style, copper bottom Boilers, No. 7, 98c.; No. 8, $1.19; No. 9, $1.29.

Japanned Ware.
Six compartments, Spice Sets, large.....17c
Bread Boxes, deep, stenciled.....19c
Imported fancy Cereal Canisters.....10c

Woodenware.
Best white wood Knife Boxes.....19c
Towel Rollers.....7c
Towel Racks.....24c
Plain Stools for decorating.....15c., 39c
Book Racks.....15c., 30c., 45c
Salt Boxes, to hang on wall, imported wood.....19c
Holly wood Potato Mashers.....19c
Holly wood Rolling Pins.....19c., 23c., 26c
Folding wood Dish Drainers.....15c
Kitchen Indicators, aids the housekeeper's memory.....12c
Clear selected Pastry Boards, 19c., 28c., 36c
Well shaped bosom Ironing Boards.....15c
One piece poplar skirt Ironing Boards..29c
Clean grooved Butter Pats.....3c., 7c
Wood rim Flour Sieves.....8c., 10c
"Babbitt's" combination Soap Shaker and Dish Mop.....10c
Finest, full size double zinc Laundry Board.....29c
Birdseye maple Rolling Pins.....25c
Electric hoop selected Virginia cedar Wash Tubs.....49c
Galvanized iron Wash Tubs, with wringer attachment.....55c
Tooth Picks, hard wood, in large boxes, 3 for.....5c
Stands in oak or walnut for butlers' trays95c
Rustic Flower Boxes, hanging..99c., $1.49
Rustic Flower Boxes, jardiniere style, $1.49, $2.24, $3.74
"World's Fair," double pointed Tooth Picks, 600 for.....9c
Butlers' Dish Trays, oak or walnut..$1.75
Rustic Flower Boxes, for window sills, $1.89, $2.24

Laundry Soap.
"Babbitt's" celebrated "Best," limited quantity, 12 cakes for.....25c
"Fairbank's" renowned Washing Powder, "Gold Dust," in medium packages, 2 for.....5c
in 4 lb. packages.....14c
Quantity limited to each purchaser.

Table Oil Cloth.
10,000 yards of the very best grade of 1¼ yd. width in "Buchanan's" superior Oil Cloth for table covering, value 20c. yd., 9c yd

Toilet Paper.
Extra fine satin finish Boudoir Tissue, in large rolls or packages, value 5c., not over 10 to each purchaser, 10 for.....25c

Brooms.
2,000 extra well made three sewed Brooms, real value 29c., only two to each customer, 15c
Celebrated "Home of Industry" parlor Brooms.....29c., 35c., 41c
"Home of Industry" velvet finish parlor Brooms.....43c., 46c., 52c

Clothes Wringers.
An excellent wood frame Wringer, with 10 inch rolls.....79c
Our "Favorite" Wringer, improved guide board, coil spring, 10 inch.....$1.89
Our new high grade spiral coil Wringer, with the reversible water board, extension handle, standard high class rubber rolls, 11 inch.....$3.98

Baskets.
Imported oval, double handle, strong willow Clothes Baskets.....19c
Extra strong, large size, oval Clothes Baskets.....49c
Round, covered, Clothes Hampers.....59c
Braided top, covered Clothes Hampers, very strong.....95c
Extra heavy white willow Hampers, square, $1.98

Basement, Central and East Buildings.

No Mail or Telephone Orders Filled.

Wrappers Underpriced

Lounging garments, these that it is a pleasure to wear—because they are so pretty, so daintily made and trimmed. Just about a third underpricing will disperse them in a jiffy to-morrow, too, These hints:

Wrappers of excellent calico in indigo and cadet blue, red and black, made with a yoke front and back and trimmed with braid, fitted back.....48c

Wrappers of specially fine flannelette, made with a shirred yoke back and front and capes over the shoulders, trimmed with braid, full flounced skirt, bishop sleeves.....$1.24

Second floor, rear, Central Building.

German Kid Gloves.

Regularly 79c. To-morrow 64c.

Women's—220 dozen that came too late for the holiday selling.

Fine Gloves that we imported to sell under usual prices, at 79c. a pair.

All the newest shades are included—mode, tan, slate, red, brown and white. Because the boat was late—a bargain to-morrow at.....64c

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Pictures at Half.

Not more than two of a kind, sorts that are left from the holiday selling which we do not intend to reorder. So prices are cut sharply in half to hurry them into usefulness and make room here for fresh arrivals.

There are Medallions, Colored Photographs, Etchings, Colored and Black and White Pictures, especially suitable for dining rooms—various other kinds that are all worthy and likable. Half priced to-morrow at

16c. to $7.49.

Picture Store, Third floor, Central Building.

Screens---Less Than Wholesale Cost.

More than a hundred patterns—the entire sample line of the man who makes the handsomest Screens in this country.

They come to us this season as they did last—the event of the year in Screen selling. Patterns are artistic; some rich and substantial, others light and graceful. There is variety enough to suit every taste, every color scheme. Dainty affairs filled with silkoline are suitable for a bedroom—to stand about a baby's bed, perhaps. Heavy Screens, with solid mahogany frames and tapestry filling, are right for library or hall.

Prices are almost as various as the patterns—but in every case less than the wholesale cost. These are mere suggestions:

Three-fold Screens, cherry and oak frames, filled with silkoline, 79c., $1.69, $2.50 and $3.49

Three-fold Screens, cherry and mahogany finished frames; burlap panels and illuminated top rails and panels of wood, $3.79, $5.49, $6.98, $8.79 and $9.75

Three-fold Screens, solid mahogany frames, filled with silkoline.....$4.49

Three-fold Screens; solid oak and cherry frames, showing inlaid effects; tapestry filled panels, $4.49, $6.79, $7.48, $13.75, $14.98, $15.98 and...$18.98

Curtains and Upholsterings---Underpriced.

Figured ruffle Swiss Curtains, full width, 3 yds long.....98c. and $1.48

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, full width, 3 yds. long.....$2.24 and $2.98

Nottingham Lace Curtains, desirable patterns.....98c., $1.19, $2.24

Choice selection of Irish Point Curtains, $3.79, $4.98, $5.48

Dainty patterns in Renaissance Curtains, $3.49 and $5.25 per pair

A choice assortment of cotton tapestry Furniture Coverings, in red, green, blue and rose, at.....$1.19 and $1.59 per yard

Gobelin Tapestries, in rose, ecru, olive, red and green, at.....$2.25

Silk Gobelin Tapestry, in cream, rose, crimson and green, at.....$3.25

Oriental Stripe Tapestries, in effective colorings and designs, some with silk stripe—suitable for curtains in Oriental rooms and occasional draperies where Oriental effect is desired, at 98c., $1.15, $1.25 and $1.98 yard

50 in. Tapestry Couch Covers—Bagdad effect, fringed on four sides, 3 yds. long, $1.89 each

Fine Tapestry Couch Covers, fringed on all sides, 60 in. wide, 3¼ yds. long....$5.75

Third floor, front, Central Building.

Women's Silk Umbrellas---Under Half.

Two hundred 26-inch Umbrellas of pure silk bring the season's best value with the first of the year. Hurry.

$5.00 Silk Umbrellas for $2.48.

Close rolling, with cases to match; handles the long pearl and ivory shapes with silver trimmings—Dresdens—gun metal—hardly any two alike. Earliest choosing is best, but all are bargains.

Main floor, front, Central Building.

CHAMPIONS FOR THE YEAR

Record Holders and Best Performances in All Sports.

FINE SHOWING IN ATHLETICS

Amateurs Prominent Among Those Named on the New Roll of Honor for Physical Prowess.

New names figure prominently on the list of holders of sporting championships up to the close of 1900, the changes being chiefly among the best performances on record achieved by amateur athletes. For professional sports, records that have stood for years still remain unexcelled, probably because the growth of amateur sports to a considerable extent has reduced the number of men who find professional sport a paying occupation and removed the incentive to surpass the deeds of old champions. Among the most notable achievements of amateur athletes are the world's record at a quarter of a mile, running, by Maxwell P. Long, the running broad jump by Meyer Prinstein, of which it is stated that he was "aided by the wind," but which nevertheless is a truly remarkable performance, and the feat of Richard Sheldon in discus throwing, which, splendid as it was, eclipsing all previous records, is not officially recognized, as the circle in which the thrower stood, by careless measurement, exceeded by a few inches the prescribed limit. A triumph of some moment for American amateur athletics was the victory of the crew sent by the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia in the championship races at Paris, France, against crews from all parts of Europe.

In filling out the list of champions and record holders, those branches of sport in which championships are disputed or in which championships have never been decided regularly are omitted. An instance of this is the amateur pool championship. In billiards, George Slosson, the last winner of the championship emblem in open contest, is named as champion, though his title is disputed. In the making of new turf records, the year 1900 was a notable one, the best time for both harness and thoroughbred races having been reduced at all the popular distances. Among the trotters, The Abbot is now champion, he having beaten the previous best on record, 2:09¾, by Alix, in 1894, by half a second, after mares had held first place for nearly twenty years. Crescens is the world's champion trotting stallion, while the pacing record of Star Pointer remains undisturbed. Among the thoroughbreds, the honors, as far as time is concerned, belong to Voter and Ethelbert. The championship list to 1901 is as follows:

BASEBALL.

National League—Brooklyn won 82 games, lost 54. Percentage, .603.
Eastern League—Providence won 83 games, lost 54. Percentage, .606.
American League—Chicago won 82 games, lost 55. Percentage, .607.
College Baseball—Princeton won 10 games, lost 3. Percentage, .864.
Batting Champion 1900—Wagner, Pittsburg; average, .380.

BICYCLING.

HARRY D. ELKES.

Elkes holds the one-mile paced, in-door record, 1:20 1-5, made in Madison Square Garden, New York, Dec. 30, 1900, and records for from two to twenty-five miles, paced, against time, made at Brockton, Mass., Oct. 27 and Nov. 7, 1900.

SIX DAYS' RELAY TEAM RACE.

Charles W. Miller, (1,348 2-10 miles,) and Frank Waller, (1,385 2-10 miles,) team total 2,733 4-10 miles, Dec. 8 to 9, 1899.

AMATEUR BICYCLE CHAMPIONS.

Quarter Mile—C. C. Holzel, 0:20 1-5, at Spokane, Washington, Sept. 4, 1899.
Half Mile—Walter Smith, 0:45, Berkeley Oval, New York, June 15, 1900.
One Mile—Walter Smith, 1:28, Berkeley Oval, June 5, 1900.
Two Miles—F. A. Staples, 3:26 2-5, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 26, 1899.
Five Miles—J. R. Dubois, 9:00, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 11, 1899.

AQUATICS.

Professional champion—Jacob G. Gaudaur.
Amateur (N. A. A. O. regatta, 1900,) intermediate single sculls—F. Demourelli, Y. M. C. C., New Orleans.
Senior single—John Rumohr, Harlem Rowing Club, New York.
Intermediate double—C. F. Bunth, bow; R. P. Smith, stroke; Crescent B. C., Philadelphia.
Doubles—C. H. Lewis, bow; E. H. Ten Eyck, stroke; Wachusett B. C.
Pair oars—H. De Baecke, bow; J. O. Oxley, stroke; Vesper B. C.
Intermediate four oars—Nassau Boat Club, New York.
Senior four—Detroit Rowing Club.
International four—Wachusett B. C.
Intermediate eight—Dauntless B. C., New York.
Senior eight—Vesper B. C., Philadelphia.
International Regatta on the River Seine, Paris, France—Champion eight-oared shell, Vesper B. C. crew: Roscoe Lockwood, bow; E. Marsh, E. Hedley, W. Carr, J. Geigher, J. B. Juvenal, H. De Baecke, J. O. Oxley, stroke; L. Abell, coxswain; F. A. Dempsey, trainer.
Intercollegiate boat race, 1900—University of Pennsylvania won, University of Wisconsin second, Cornell third, Columbia fourth.
Harvard-Yale boat race, 1900—Won by Yale.

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS—HOLDERS OF RECORDS.

Fifty-Yard Run—0:05¼, H. M. Johnson, New York, Nov. 22, 1884.
100-Yard Run—0:09 3-5, Edward Donovan, Natick, Mass., Sept. 2, 1895; 0:09 4-5, B. J. Wefers, (amateur,) Washington, D. C., Nov. 8, 1896.
220-Yard Run—0:21, B. J. Wefers, (amateur,) Toronto, Ont., Sept. 25, 1897.
Quarter-Mile Run—0:47, Maxwell W. Long, (amateur,) Guttenberg, N. J., Oct. 4, 1900.
Quarter-Mile Run, Over Ten Hurdles, Each 2 Feet 6 Inches High—0:66 2-5, Jerome Buck, New York, Sept. 19, 1896.
Half-Mile Run—1:53 2-5, Charles J. Kilpatrick, (amateur,) Manhattan Field, New York, Sept. 21, 1895.
One-Mile Run—4:12⅘, W. G. George, London, England, Aug. 23, 1886.
Two-Mile Run—9:11½, William Lang, England, Aug. 1, 1863.
Running Broad Jump—24 feet 7⅛ inches, Meyer Prinstein, (amateur,) Franklin Field, Philadelphia, April 28, 1900.
Standing Long Jump—14 feet 5½ inches, G. W. Hamilton, Romeo, Mich., Oct. 3, 1879.
Running High Jump—6 feet 5⅝ inches, M. F. Sweeney, (amateur,) Manhattan Field, New York, Sept. 21, 1895.
Pole Vaulting for Height—11 feet 10½ inches, R. G. Clapp, New York A. C., Chicago, June 19, 1898.
Standing High Jump—5 feet 8½ inches, T. F. Kearney, Oak Hill, Mass., July 25, 1889.
Throwing Fifty-six-Pound Weight, (from a seven-foot circle)—35 feet 10½ inches, J. S. Mitchell, (amateur,) Bergen Point, N. J., Sept. 2, 1895.
Putting the Shot, (24 Pounds)—48 feet 11¾ inches, G. R. Gray, Boston, Mass., April 12, 1900.
Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot—47 feet 1 inch, Dennis Horgan, Glasgow, Aug. 12, 1899.
Hammer Throwing—21-pound hammer, 90 feet 3 inches, C. A. J. Queckenburger, Staten Island, Nov. 17, 1888; 16-pound hammer, 169 feet 4 inches, John Flanagan, New York A. C., Travers Island, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1900.
Discus Throwing.—121 feet 8¼ inches, Richard Sheldon, (amateur,) New York A. C., New York, (not recognized, as circle in which thrower stood was three inches over the regular seven feet;) 119 feet 4½ inches, Boner Hungary, (amateur,) Paris, France, July 15, 1900.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS, 1900.

Quarter-mile Run.—0:49 3-5, D. Boerdman, Yale.
Half-mile Run.—2:03 3-5, J. M. Perry, Princeton.
Mile Run.—4:24 2-5, John F. Cregan, Princeton.
100-yard Run.—0:10 1-5, W. Swayne, Yale.
Furlong Run.—0:22 1-5, E. W. Jarvis, Princeton.
120 Yards Over Hurdles—0:15 2-5, A. C. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania.
220 Yards Over Hurdles.—0:25 1-5, A. C. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania.
Running Long Jump.—23 feet 8 inches, M. Prinstein, Syracuse.
Running High Jump.—5 feet 10½ inches, S. S. Jones, New York University.
Putting the 16-pound Shot, (seven feet run.)—44 feet 3 inches, F. Beck, Yale.
Pole Vaulting.—11 feet, 3½ inches, B. Johnson, Yale.
Throwing 16-pound Hammer, Standing.—154 feet 4½ inches, A. Plaw, University of California.
Two-mile Run.—9:51 3-5, Alexander Grant, University of Pennsylvania.
Individual champion A. A. U., 1900, Harry Gill, 6,360½ points.

WORLD'S CHAMPION ATHLETIC GAMES, Decided at Paris, 1900.

100-metres run—0:11 in final heat, won by F. W. Jarvis, Princeton.
110-metres hurdle race on turf—0:15 2-5, won by A. C. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania.
400-metres run—0:49 2-5, won by Maxwell P. Long, New York Athletic Club.
1,500-metres run—4:06, won by C. Bennett, England.
Running high jump—1.9 metres, won by I. K. Baxter, University of Pennsylvania.
Throwing the discus—36.4 metres, won by Boner Hungary, Austria.
Putting 16-pound shot—14.10 metres, won by Richard Sheldon, N. Y. A. C.
400-metres steeplechase—0:57 3-5, won by Walter B. Tewksbury, Pennsylvania.
2,500-metres steeplechase—Won by G. W. Orton, Pennsylvania.
Pole vault—3.3 metres, won by I. K. Baxter, Pennsylvania.
Running broad jump—7.185 metres, won by A. C. Kraenzlein.
Standing high jump—1.65 metres, won by Ray Ewry, New York A. C.
Running broad jump—7.175 metres, won by A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania.
Standing long jump—3.21 metres, won by Ray Ewry, New York A. C.

CHAMPION ATHLETIC CLUBS, A. A. U.

	Record— First.	Second.	Third.	Points.
Pastime A. C.	40	55	48	413
Knickerbocker A. C.	32	40	35	351
New York A. C.	48	22	24	305

SWIMMING HOLDERS OF RECORDS.

50 Yards.—0:31¼, straightaway, open water, W. B. Izard, Annapolis, Md., May 20, 1898.
100 Yards.—1:05 3-5, straightaway, salt water, E. C. Schoeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1900.
220-Yards.—2:53 3-5, one turn across stream, E. C. Schoeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1900.
Quarter Mile.—6:48⅘, with three turns, E. C. Schoeffer, Travers Island, Sept. 23, 1899.
Half Mile.—14:08, F. A. Wenck, Travers Island, Oct. 1, 1898.
One Mile.—29:51 3-5, F. A. Wench, Travers Island, Oct. 1, 1898.

PUGILISM.

Heavyweight Champion.—James J. Jeffries.
Middleweight.—Robert Fitzsimmons.
Lightweight.—Terrence McGovern.
Featherweight.—Terrence McGovern.
Bantamweight.—Disputed.

WRESTLING CHAMPION.

Ernest Roeber.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONS.

Singles.—W. D. Whitman.
Doubles.—Holcombe Ward and D. F. Davis.

GOLF CHAMPIONS.

Walter J. Travis.
Miss Frances S. Griscom.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL CHAMPION.

Yale.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Howard D. Bates, winner of Grand American Handicap, 1900.

BILLIARD CHAMPION.

George Slosson.

AMATEUR BILLIARDS.

Wilson D. Foss, winner of Class A Championship, 1900.
A. G. Cutler, winner of Class B Championship, 1900.

POOL CHAMPION.

Alfredo de Oro.

TURF RECORDS.

TROTTING.

Fastest mile, The Abbot, 2:03¼, 1900.
Stallion Record—Cresceus, 2:04, 1900.

PACING.

Star Pointer, 1:59½, 1897.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Voter, six furlongs, (circular course,) 1:12 1-5, 1900. One mile, 1:38, 1900.
Charentus, one mile and a quarter, (circular track,) 2:04, 1900.
Ethelbert, two miles and a quarter, 3:49, 1900

PHYSICAL DIRECTORS' MEETING.

College Gymnastic Instructors Elect Officers for the Coming Year.

Several new arrivals lent added interest to the meeting of the American College Physical Directors' Association, which was continued in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, yesterday. The college directors in attendance were Dr. Edward Hastings of the University of Nebraska, Dr. J. A. Babbitt of Haverford, George Goldie of Princeton, Dr. Watson Lewis Savage of Columbia, Dr. H. B. Butterworth of the University of Chicago, Dr. William G. Anderson of Yale, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie of McGill University, Montreal; Dr. Wehr of Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Caspar W. Miller of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Paul C. Phillips of Amherst, Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard, Dr. Jay W. Seaver of Yale, Dr. W. A. Lambeth of the University of Virginia, Dr. L. J. Drake of the University of Minnesota, Dr. Edward Hitchcock of Amherst, and Frederick Marvel of Wesleyan.

New papers on topics of gymnastic interest were read and discussed as follows: "On a New Manual of Anthropometry," by Dr. Edward Hitchcock of Amherst; "On Sprinters—Physical Measurements and Deductions," by Dr. Paul C. Phillips of Amherst, and "Strain, Breathlessness, and Fatigue as Shown in the Face," by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie of McGill University, Montreal.

The first business of the afternoon session was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President—Dr. R. Tait McKenzie of McGill University, Montreal; Vice President—Dr. Caspar W. Miller of the University of Pennsylvania; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. Watson Lewis Savage of Columbia; Members of the Council—Dr. Alonzo A. Stagg of the University of Chicago and Dr. Paul C. Phillips of Amherst. The following new members of the association were elected: Dr. E. E. Green of the University of Rochester, Dr. Edward H. Hastings of the University of Nebraska, Dr. Alonzo A. Stagg of the University of Chicago, and Dr. H. B. Butterworth of the University of Chicago. Several amendments were made to the constitution of the association, and the meeting then adjourned until December, 1901.

Doings of College Athletes.

Charles N. Perrin of Rochester has been elected manager of the football team of the University of Rochester for next season.

Indiana University is laying plans to secure the Western football championship next year. Three coaches have been secured for the team, and strong efforts will be made to turn out a winner.

During Yale's basketball team tour out West a game will be played in Chicago with the Ravenswood Young Men's Christian Association. This is one of the strongest basketball teams in the Western city, and the men are making great efforts to down their opponents from New Haven.

Albert P. Hall, Jr., 1902, of West Chester, Penn., has been elected Captain for 1901 of the Swarthmore College football team. Hall played on the team in his freshman and sophomore years, and was elected Captain for the last year, but was obliged to resign, owing to his inability to play on account of a severe injury.

All of the Yale undergraduates have been asked to contribute $7 apiece for the benefit of university athletics during the coming year. There is a debt of several thousand dollars which must be paid, and the money to be raised is to be divided on an equitable basis for the support of baseball, rowing, and track athletics.

The Yale second crew, it is announced, will row the crew from the Annapolis Naval Academy, the race to be May 11, either on the Thames or the Severn River. Tanks for early practice are being placed in the Yale gymnasium, and by Jan. 10 the candidates will begin stiff practice. Head Coach Allen will have charge of the weeding out process.

The members of Cornell alumni interested in football have been called to meet in Ithaca during the holidays. The purpose of the conference is to discuss with the Cornell Football Committee the coaching policy for next year. There is a strong sentiment to place the entire coaching system in the hands of undergraduates, provided a suitable man can be found to assume general charge. It is generally considered by Cornell men that Percy Haughton of Harvard will not return to do the coaching next season.

George Clark, Jr., who was third baseman on the Harvard baseball team last year, will probably play in the same position on the nine during the coming season. He is as good a golfer as he is a baseball player, and has just retired as Vice President of the Intercollegiate Golf Association. He will be one of the six players on Harvard's golf team in the intercollegiate championship tournament in May. During the Summer Clark is a frequent competitor on the Shinnecock links, near Southampton.

Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, as well as the leading athletic club teams, are to be invited to take part in the water polo carvinal which is being arranged by the Chicago Athletic Association, as one of the big features of the sportsmen's exhibit, which will be held in the Coliseum at Chicago, beginning Feb. 11. C. A. Patrick, who is managing the affair, claims to have very promising assurances that Yale will be among the competitors.

The Cornell Hockey team has had a week of good ice and developed some form for the games which will be played during the coming month. A rink has been erected on Beebee Lake on the university campus. Besides the games with the new Central New York League, Cornell will play independent games with Pennsylvania, Brown, Yale, and other colleges.

Edward Jackson Kibbe, 1903, of Batavia, N. Y., has been appointed manager of the Hobart College football eleven for 1901, and Harry A. Rhodes, 1902, of Millsport, N. Y., has been appointed manager of the baseball team. He will probably also act as Captain. Earle S. Warner, 1902, of Orleans, N. Y., was elected Captain of the football and track teams. Warner has played two years on the eleven, his position being fullback, and also was a member of the track team last year. He is a pole vaulter and middle-distance runner. He will also act as manager pro tem.

At a recent meeting of the Bucknell University Football team Frank W. Stanton of Scranton, Penn., was unanimously re-elected Captain for next season. Capt. Stanton is a heady, aggressive player. He is twenty-two years of age, weighs 170 pounds, and is 6 feet high. He prepared for college at Peddie Institute, where he played on the institute team. For three years he has played at left halfback for Bucknell.

Prof. W. Batson, Dean of Kentucky Wesleyan College, at Winchester, Ky., has resigned, owing to his opposition to the football team playing on gridirons outside of the college. He demanded the expulsion of the football players, and when the Faculty declined, Prof. Batson resigned.

Prof. William Libbey, Secretary of the Princeton committee in charge of the new gymnasium, stated, after a committee meeting the other day, that he was confident the entire $200,000, and possibly $250,000, needed for the new building would be secured within two years. When finished, it will be one of the finest gymnasiums in the country.

The baseball team of the Chicago University will probably start for its Eastern trip on June 2. One week will be spent in this locality, and Athletic Director A. A. Stagg is now visiting Eastern colleges for the purpose of arranging dates. Harvard has already been secured, the game to be played June 5 at Cambridge, but Stagg wants to get games with Yale, Brown, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—One and one-sixteenth miles: Bright Night, 99, (D. Shaw,) 1; Nearest, 101, 2; Jack Martin, 100, 3; time—1:57⅘. Six furlongs: Gracious, 90, (Dade,) 1; Scrivener, 113, 2; Sir Christopher, 110, 3; time—1:19. Steeplechase, short course: Isen, 149, (Lawless,) 1; Harve B., 135, 2; Jack Hayes, 136, 3; time—3:36½. New Orleans Handicap, seven furlongs: Moroni, 103, (A. Weber,) 1; Alpaca, 94, 2; Old Fox, 96, 3; time—1:33⅘. Mile: Donna Seay, 104, (Wilkerson,) 1; Senator Beveridge, 88, 2; Gray Dally, 88, 3; time—1:46⅖. One and one-sixteenth miles: Belle of Orleans, 104, (Walsh,) 1; Ida Ledford, 98, 2; Phidias, 101, 3; time—1:56⅗.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Five and a half furlongs; purse, Edna Brown, 109, (Dominick,) 1; Annello, 108, 2; Companion, 105, 3. Time—1:08⅘. One mile; purse, Bill Garrett, 104, (Dominick,) 1; MacGyle, 99, 2; Wooster Boy, 106, 3. Time—1:41¼. Steeplechase, short course, Credo, 129, (Sutherland,) 1; Mester, 129, 2; Lord Chesterfield, 152, 3. Time—4:00. Seven furlongs, Juvenile Champion Stakes, Brutal, 115, (O'Connor,) 1; Chanmore, 122, 2; Rollins, Boy, 127, 3. Time—1:27¼. One mile and a sixteenth, Opponent, 101, (Coburn,) 1; St. Wood, 104, 2; Edgardo, 98, 3. Time—1:47¼. Six and a half furlongs, Phoenissa, 107, (Mounce,) 1; Brenhilda, 108, 2; Onyx, 107, 3. Time—1:21⅘.

TROUBLE AT BASEBALL GAME.

Brooklyn Team Refused to Play and Marshal Raids Box Office.

The first of the series of four indoor baseball games for the championship of the Armory Indoor Baseball League was played last night in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory between two picked teams representing all New York and All Brooklyn, and resulting in a dispute and the withdrawal of the Brooklyn team in the eighth inning.

The score at this time was 7 to 5 in favor of the New York team, but upon the refusal of the Brooklyn team to continue the game it was, according to the rules, awarded to the New York team by the score of 9 to 0.

Good clean ball was played in the early part of the game. The New Yorkers were puzzled by Gillette's curves, and did not begin to hit him until the seventh inning, when the score stood 5 to 2 in favor of Brooklyn.

In this inning Collins was

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Outlook for 1901 Regarded as Encouraging by Brokers.

Last Week of the Old Year Marked by Notable Deals—Auction Room Statistics.

Few brokers or operators can be found who will not say that present prevailing conditions show a great improvement over those of a year ago and who do not express themselves as satisfied with the outlook for 1901. The awakening which the market has experienced since election may reasonably be made the basis of great expectations of what is to follow during those four or five months which, out of the entire twelve, usually produce the greater part of heavy realty dealings.

There was no feature of the situation at the opening of the present year on which to base a hope for a Spring season of more than ordinary activity, and whatever encouraging prospects there might have been were immediately blasted by the high prices of building materials and by the beginning of the mortgage tax legislation at Albany. The new year and the new century will open under much more favorable conditions; indeed, it would be difficult to find a single element in present market conditions that is not favorable to a period of lively dealing. There is plenty of money looking for investment on bond and mortgage on easy terms, prices of materials have gone back to somewhere near their normal level, while that very necessary adjunct of an active market—a disposition upon the part of buyers and sellers to "do business" by yielding a point if necessary—is everywhere apparent.

The last week of the old year, although it has been little more than half a week, has witnessed the closing of several interesting deals. More important, perhaps, than any single transaction of the week is the announcement of Col. John Jacob Astor's plans for improving the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, details of which will be found in another column.

The financial district was represented in realty reports for the first time in many months by the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company's purchase of 38 Wall Street. The acquisition of the Hotel Virginia, on the Grand Circle, by the same corporation undoubtedly means the thorough rehabilitation of that property, if not its reimprovement. Further up Broadway, two valuable vacant properties changed hands—the northwest corner of Sixty-second Street and the southwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street. The demand on Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets, shown recently in several smaller transactions, was further evidenced by the sale of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street by James McCreery to the New York Security and Trust Company.

Among the less important deals of the week, which nevertheless show the increased variety of current business, were the sales of 448 Sixth Avenue, 121 West Twenty-fourth Street, and the purchase of a lot on the east side of Broadway, just south of Thirty-third Street, by the Aetna Real Estate and Loan Company, as an addition to the site for its proposed thirty-story office building.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Francis B. Robert has sold for Michael Tully the seven-story apartment house 310 West Eightieth Street, on a plot 50 by 100.

Porter & Co. have sold for Henry G. Peters, for $10,000, the three-story brick building 2,308 Second Avenue, 20.11 by 80.

James L. Conway has sold to Francis J. Kuerzi the three-story brick dwelling 253 West One Hundredth Street, 25 by 100.11.

The six-story tenement at the southwest corner of White and Baxter Streets has been exchanged by Weil & Mayer for the five-story tenement 70 Mulberry Street. The same firm has also traded the six-story tenement at the northeast corner of Mulberry and Broome Streets for the five-story tenement 246 Mulberry Street.

Charles E. Picken has sold to a Dr. Karbe the three-story dwelling 246 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, one of a row recently erected.

William Hennessy has sold for Harris Fine the six-story tenement 144 East Fourth Street.

Jacob Chalmowitz has sold for Francis J. Schnugg, for $75,000, the seven-story double flat 255 and 257 Rivington Street, 50 by 60; also, for Mrs. Eliza J. Smith, the property at the northwest corner of Thirteenth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, 50 by 70, for $24,000.

The Auction Room.

Statistics show that the total amount of business in the salesroom for the last year has exceeded that of 1899 by nearly $4,000,000. This, however, is but another example of the deception that may lurk in bare figures, and it is generally thought that there have been few events in the auction room during the last twelve months that have possessed more than passing interest. The offering of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the old Delmonico property, as well as several large estate sales, attracted a vast amount of advance notice, but the results, developing in nearly every case large purchases by interested parties, were wholly without significance. Two notable exceptions to this general statement ought to be mentioned—the sale of the Contoit estate's holdings for a total of $892,000, and of the properties belonging to the Pell estate, including the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, 24.8 by 95, for which the record price of $173,500 was paid.

Throughout the usual period of activity in the Spring, the auction market naturally reflected the none too active condition of the private sales branch. The high prices of building materials, moreover, worked to the great disadvantage of the auction room in practically prohibiting the purchase of vacant property by builders. In view of this circumstance, large offerings of lots which would otherwise have been made, were held up and the few sales of this character which were attempted met with thoroughly discouraging receptions.

With the generally improved conditions prevailing in every branch of the market, there is good reason to expect better results from the coming Spring season. Indeed, during the last six weeks a large proportion of voluntary and estate offerings, involving small parcels, have found ready buyers. A better feeling has been at all times apparent, which promises well for the successful sale of the larger properties which will undoubtedly begin to appear on the lists after Jan. 15.

The schedule for the coming week is entirely one of foreclosures. The four-story building 79 Fifth Avenue, just north of Fifteenth Street, will be sold by Auctioneer Smyth to-morrow. On Wednesday the apartment house at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street will be sold, and on Friday that at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

There were recorded last week 217 mortgages, for $3,881,701, of which 60, for $553,832, were at 5 per cent.; 87, for $1,968,730, were at more and 70, for $1,361,130, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 247 mortgages, for $4,738,193, of which 75, for $1,558,165, were at 5 per cent.; 89, for $941,128, were at more, and 83, for $2,208,900, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 79 Fifth Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 34 by 128.4, four-story brownstone-front building. Due on judgment, $35,000; subject to another mortgage for $85,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, 301 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores; 2,645 Eighth Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $9,786; subject to other mortgages, on the corner parcel, for $40,000; on the inside parcel, for $25,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 421 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 300 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $23,429.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas J. Rush, referee, 716 Union Avenue and 1,007, 1,009, and 1,011 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, being the northeast corner, 86.5 by 73 by 104.10 by 95.8, three four-story brick flats, with stores in the corner. Due on judgment, $1,940; subject to other mortgages for $46,950.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 2,246 Second Avenue, east side, 60.10 feet north of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 20 by 80, four-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $10,500.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, tract on the west side of a proposed road running westerly from the Macomb's Dam Road, adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Schwab, 127.3 by 287 and irregular. Due on judgment, $13,381.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Maunsell B. Field, referee, Prospect Terrace, William's Bridge, southwest corner of Fourteenth Street, 39 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; Prospect Terrace, west side, 114 feet south of Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on each, $3,257.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 688 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, 16.8 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,294.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Hays, referee, Brook Avenue, southwest cornert of Wendover Avenue, 75 by 100.10 by 81.7 by 70.2, three four-story brick flats, with store in the corner. Due on judgment, $19,895.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Harris, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 100 by 102.2, seven-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $42,726, subject to another mortgage for $70,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 232 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 368.9 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,788.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 919 and 921 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 50 feet west of Jackson Avenue, each 25 by 86.4, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $1,228.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 2,526 and 2,528 Seventh Avenue, west side, 53.7 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 and 19.3, respectively, by 100, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on 2,526, $23,318; on 2,528, $17,087.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James J. Nealis, referee, 2,126 Valentine Avenue, east side, 466.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,085; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice Untermyer, referee, 684 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 110.8 feet east of Southern Boulevard, 16.8 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,779.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Herbert C. Smyth, referee, 307 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,834.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 540 and 542 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 375.5 feet east of the old line of Morris Avenue, 50 by 100, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $6,218; subject to other mortgages for $19,228.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George C. Blanke, referee, Rosedale Avenue, first Farms, east side, 150 feet north of Tacoma Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,067.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 212 and 214 West One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 99.11 feet east of Broadway, 50 by 100.11 and irregular, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $6,524; subject to another mortgage for $44,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 207 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 132.6 feet east of Broadway, 32.6 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,619.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas O'Sullivan, referee, 3,524 to 3,542 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and running through to Fulton Avenue, 176 feet on Third Avenue, 342 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and 125 feet on Fulton Avenue, buildings of the American Brewery. Due on judgment, $118,211; subject to another mortgage for $80,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 431 Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25.7 by 87 by 100.11 by 110.6, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,627; subject to other mortgages for $70,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side 100 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, for a one-story terra cotta office, 13 by 31; Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company of 401 Pleasant Avenue, lessee; S. G. & W. R. Patten of 66 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 106 and 108 Bayard Street, for a seven-story brick store and tenement, 50 by 85.4; Louis Pierano of 32 Mulberry Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $55,000.

La Fontaine Avenue, southwest corner and northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for three three-story brick and frame tenements, 25 by 73 each; David J. Lyons of 39 Union Square West, owner; C. S. Clark of 700 Tremont Avenue, architect; total cost, $23,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 50 feet east of Marmion Avenue, for three one-story frame stores, each 16.8 by 40; Richard Lyons of 39 Union Square West, owner; C. S. Clark of 700 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost of each, $2,500.

No. 613 East Sixth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 77.9; Benjamin Gabrilovitz of 274 Henry Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $28,000.

No. 628 East Fifth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 24.9 by 80.8; D. Amolsky, premises, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $28,000.

Prospect Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a five-story brick flat and store, 25 by 84.7 by 85.7; L. E. Bates of 39 Kelly Street, owner; Harry T. Howell, Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $24,000.

No. 779 Broadway, for a six-story brick store and lofts, 23.1 by 80.4; D. P. Chesebro of 1,167 First Avenue, owner; R. N. Anderson of 63 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 211 Second Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 20 by 80; Charlotte Dochtermann, premises, owner; John Boese, 280 Bowery, architect; cost, $18,000.

No. 1,490 Lexington Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Hannah Applebaum, premises, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 732 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick store; Carl Sotschek of 1,773 Crane Place, owner; the Carl Sotschek Company, premises, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,036 Stebbins Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; William Smith of 1,018 Washington Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller of 1,462 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

King's Bridge Road, north side, 66 feet west of Marmion Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; F. E. Albrecht of 2,509 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 107 Riverside Drive, to a five-story brick dwelling; J. R. Shanley, premises, owner; C. True, architect; cost, $500.

No. 157 Chambers Street, to a five-story brick factory; Trinity Church Corporation, owner; Thomas Rae of 405 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $600.

No. 429 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Antonio Minaldi of 383 Grand Street, owner; B. & J. P. Walther, architects; cost, $800.

No. 417 East Sixteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Anna Cordes, premises, owner; Henry Regelmann, architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Saturday, Dec. 29.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 125.9 ft n of 98th St, 14.0x84.2x17x84.2; Union Dime Savings Institution to Peter A. Welch, (R S $10).....$11,000

FREDERICK ST, w s, Lot 328, map of S. Cambreling and others, 25x87.6; Arthur St, e s, Lot 346, map of S. Cambreling and others, 25x87.6; W. J. Hallahan and others to Tommaso Giordano, (R S $1).....840

FREDERICK ST, w s, Lot 328, map of S. Cambreling, 25x87.6; Arthur St, e s, Lot 346, same map; Chester A. Hallahan and another, by guardian, to Tommaso Giordano, (R S $1).....560

LOT 73, map of Van Nest Park; Edward B. Teichman to Jennie E. Teichman, (R S 50 cents).....1

MORSE AV, or old Boston Road, s s, 200 ft w of Rose St, 25x100; Maria E. Beck to John E. Hoffman.....100

PARK AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 63d St, 50x100; 63d St, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 50x132.6x50.1x135.3; 3d Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 65th St, 25x105; plot at centre line of block, between 64th and 65th Sts, 180 ft w of 2d Av, runs w 50 x n 87.8 x s e 50.7 x s 80.64th St, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 75x100.5; 2d Av, w s, 75.5 ft n of 64th St, 77.5x106.3x93.6x105; 3d Av, n e corner of 63d St, runs n 75.5 x e 105 x n 25 x e 150 x s 100.5 to street x w 255 to beginning; 2d Av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 64th St, 25x105; 2d Av, n w corner of 63d St, 50.5x105; 63d St, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; 64th St, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 75x74.11x75.10x86.7; 1st Av, w s, 50.6 ft s of 64th St, runs w 100 x n 50.5 to 64th St x w 100 x n 100.5 x e 50 x s 100.5 to 63d St x e 50 x n 75.5 x e 100 to 1st Av x n 75 to beginning; 65th St, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, runs s 20.5 x n w 50.7 x n 12.8 x e 50; also interior lot, between 64th and 65th Sts, 225 ft w of 1st Av, runs w 100 x s 13.9 x s e 101.2 x n 29; Murray St, 81, n s, 25x100; Levantia W. Boardman to A. B. Cox, partition.....1

PARK AV, s e corner of 63d St, 75.5x100; 3d Av, s w corner of 64th St, 50.5x100; plot in the centre of the block between 64th and 65th Sts and 135 ft w of 2d Av, runs w 50 x n 80 x s e 50.7 x s 72.4; 2d Av, n w corner of 64th St, runs W 180 x n 100.5 x e 75 x s 25 x e 105 to the avenue, x s 75.5; 3d Av, e s, 75.5 ft n of 63d St, 25x105; 64th St, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 125x100.5; 64th St, s s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, runs w 50 x s 100.5 x w 25 x s 100.5 to 63d St, x e 75 x n 200.10 to the beginning; 64th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x90.6x50.7x98.4; 64th St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x86.7x25.3x90.6; 64th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.5; 1st Av, s w corner of 64th St, 50.5x100; 63d St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100.5; 65th St, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, runs s 28.1 x n w 50.7 x n 20.5 to the street, x e 50; plot between 64th and 65th Sts and 275 ft e of 2d Av, runs e 50 x s 13.9 x n w 50.7 x n 5.11; Green St, 78, w s, 25x100; Grand St, 244, n s, 25x75; A. B. Cox to Levantia M. Boardman.....1

PLOT at centre line block between 64th and 65th Sts and 225 ft w of 1st Av, runs w 100x s 13.9x s e 101.2x n 29.5; also Murray St, 81, n s, 25x100; Levantia W. Boardman to A. B. Cox.....1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 236.6 ft s of 170th St, 50x90; Frederic E. Perham, referee, to Samuel B. Fitzgerald, (R S $13.50).....13,400

2D AV, 1,189, w s, 25.1x80; John J. Houlahan to Frieda Hart, (R S $1).....1

2D AV, 1,187, w s, 25.1x80; John J. Houlahan to Frieda Hart, (R S $1).....1

2D AV, 1,185, w s, 25.1x80; John J. Houlahan to Frieda Hart. (R S $1).....1

3D AV, 3,551, w s of 168th and 169th Sts, 20x100; Solomon B. Kraus and another to Arthur Hoellerer, mtg $7,000.....

3D AV, 3,551, w s, between 168th and 169th St, 20x100; Anton Hoellerer to Elwood Banfield, (R S $18).....18,000

R S $11).....100

11TH AV, n e corner of 180th St, 25x100; N. D. Stillwell to Thomas S. Walker, (R S $10.50, mtg $4,000).....100

29TH ST, n s, 259.10 ft w of 7th Av, 23.5x98.9; B. W. Robinson, referee, to Elizabeth Rintelen, (R S $14.50).....14,350

30TH ST, 154 East, 16.8x98.8; Annie Prichard to A. W. Herzog, (R S $1.50, mtg $9,000).....10,250

48TH ST, s s, Lots A and 28, map of Barbara Leggett, 25x100.4; Louis H. Gunther to Jacob P. Gunther and another, (R S $2, mtg $18,000).....2,000

63D ST, 238 East, 25x100.5; John J. Houlahan to Frieda Hart, (R S $1).....1

63D ST, 236 East, 25x100.5; John J. Houlahan to Frieda Hart, (R S $1).....1

63D ST, 234 East, 25x100.5; John J. Houlahan to Frieda Hart, (R S $1).....1

106TH ST, 211 and 213 West, 66.8x100.11; Frederick Thone to Bernardine Prenes, (R S $15).....1

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Dora Hayman to Sidney Nordlinger, (R S $2.50, mtg $4,000).....100

122D ST, n s, 120 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100; Charlotte C. Archibald to Peter Kuhn, 1-5 part, (R S $1.50).....1

183D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; Emma Kramer to Samuel Igstaedter, (R S $2, mtg $4,000).....1

Recorded Leases.

3D AV, 2,970, s e corner of Grove St; Charles J. Betzig and another, executors, to George A. Schwarting, 5 years..

6TH AV, 1,011, s w corner of 57th St, 20x100; R. F. Ballantine to Frederick Brinkama, 3 years.....1,500

7TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Avenue A, 25x90.10; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to Barbara Hildebrandt, 20 years.....7,200

125TH ST, 117 East, and 110 East 126th St; Andrew Soher to Leo Sommer, 4 1-3 years.....$750

4,600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BRINKANIA, Frederick, to P. Ballantine & Sons; 6th Av, 1,011, s w corner of 57th St, saloon lease, demand.....$7,000

BANFIELD, Elwood, to Solomon B. Kraus; 3d Av, 3,551, 10 years, 4½ per cent.....$14,000

BERLINGER, Emilie and Robert, to Isidore D. Morrison; Broome St, s s, 20 ft e of Ridge St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,500

BRODIL, Charles J., to Frantiska Brodil and Frank Brodsky; 78th St, 386 East, due June 1, 1901, 6 per cent.....650

COOPER, Samuel, to Jules A. Colleri; 1st Av, s w corner of 113th St, secures notes, 6 per cent.....5,000

DONGAN, Herbert, to Gibson Putzel; Broadway, e s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, demand, 6 per cent.....1,000

GREEN, Max, to Mary A. G. Mclochlin; 7th Av, e s, 37.3 ft s of 22d St, due July 1, 1902.....1,000

HOFFMAN, John E. and Lena, to John and Matthias Haffen; 2,906 3d Av, 1 year.....8,500

IGSTAEDTER, Samuel, to Emma Kramer; 183d St, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Av, 3 years.....1,000

JACOB, August, to Lambert Suydam; 113th St, n s, 281 ft e of 3d Av, due June 1, 1901, 6 per cent.....4,000

JELLIFF, Louise J., to Caroline Wendell; 122d St, 354 West, due April 20, 1901.....1,000

KROEGER, Otto H., and wife to Emma L. Shaw; 35th St, n s, 118 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....8,000

KROEGER, Otto H., and wife to Margaretha Marquardt; 35th St, n s, 118 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years.....2,000

McGLADE, Peter F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 143d St, 606 East, demand, 6 per cent.....11,000

MEEHAN, Ellen, to City Mortgage Company; 146th St, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....12,000

MICHLER, Friedrich, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2d Av, 1,486, 5 years, 4 per cent.....6,000

RINTELEN, Elizabeth, to the Irish Emigrant Society; 29th St, n s, 259.10 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year.....7,000

SOMMER, Leo, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 117 to 125 East 125th St and 110 East 126th St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....2,000

TILDEN, Marmaduke, to Arthur C. Dennett; Waverley Place, n s, 27.8 ft w of University Place, leasehold, 1 year.....10,000

WELCH, Peter A., to Union Dime Savings Institution; Amsterdam Av, w s, 125.9 ft n of 98th St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....6,500

WIEDHOPF, Caroline, to Richard Dudensing, Jr.; 123d St, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent.....1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRADLEY, William and James, to Provident Savings Life Assurance Society.....$43,000

FAURE, John P., executor, &c., to John P. Faure, (two mortgages).....Nom.

HEILNER, Emanuel, and another to Allen L. Mordecai.....12,500

HEINTZ, John C., and another to John Riegelman.....2,000

HYMAN, Gerson, and another to Hayman Cohn.....2,283

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, &c., to Florence N. Harris.....17,000

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIt Company, executor, &c., to Samuel J. Wright.....Nom.

SMITH, A., Erksine, individually and as trustee, &c., to L. Bayard Smith, trustees, order of court.....

WEEKES, Frederic D., trustee, to A. S. Weeks.....Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 94th St, 111x88.8x108.9x135; John P. Kane Company against Bernard S. Levy, owner and contractor.....645

WEST END AV, s e corner of 91st St, 26x100; also West End Av, n e corner of 90th St, 26x100; Mohr Fireproof Partition Company against the Realty Improvement Company and others, owners; Alexander S. Trask, contractor.....840

145TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; D. M. Sbollenberger & Son against John F. Scannell, owner and contractor.....1,779

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BROOME ST, 291; Hyman Adelstein and Abram Avrutine, with Abraham Goodman and Rudolph Wallach, 9 payments.....17,000

143D ST, s s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x½ block; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with Peter F. McGlade, 6 payments.....11,000

146TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; The City Mortgage Company, with Ellen Meehan, 8 payments.....12,000

Lis Pendens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; Edwin Shuttleworth against Etta Blinn and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien); attorneys, Enaver & Trautman.

ELTON AV, s s, 350 ft w of Milton St, 55x120.6 x52x123.8; Michael Hecht against Theresa Kramer and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. F. Frees.

MACDOUGAL ST, w s, w corner of Vandam St, 118.4x85.10x107x87.1; Henry McNally and others against William H. Schmohl and others, (partition;) attorney, M. J. Earley.

18TH ST, 419 East; Bennett J. King against Biagio Furiati and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

Court Assignments.

ASSIGNMENTS
SURROGATES' COURT.

We, the Surrogates of the County of New York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1901. Such terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month:

TRIAL TERMS.

January,	Thomas, S.	June,	Fitzgerald, S.
February,	Fitzgerald, S.	October,	Thomas, S.
March,	Thomas, S.	November,	Fitzgerald, S.
April,	Fitzgerald, S.	December,	Thomas, S.
May,	Thomas, S.		

CHAMBERS.

January,	Fitzgerald, S.	July 1 to Aug. 15,	Fitzgerald, S.
February,	Thomas, S.	Aug. 15 to Oct. 1,	Thomas, S.
March,	Fitzgerald, S.	October,	Fitzgerald, S.
April,	Thomas, S.	November,	Thomas, S.
May,	Fitzgerald, S.	December,	Fitzgerald, S.
June,	Thomas, S.		

(Signed) FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
(Signed) ABNER C. THOMAS,
Surrogates.

Dated, December 10th, 1900.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Dr. W. H. Furness, Philadelphia; James C. McGregor, Detroit.

CAMBRIDGE—James R. Fothergill, London.

HOLLAND—Senator P. H. McMillan, Michigan.

GRAND—Capt. S. E. Smiley, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Martin A. Knapp, Washington.

VICTORIA—Judge J. D. Yeamans, Washington; Judge J. M. R. Keenan, Washington; S. C. McGovern, M. P., Toronto.

STURTEVANT—Col. C. E. Babcock, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator N. W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Congressman S. W. McCall, Massachusetts.

EMPIRE—H. A. Metcalf, Philadelphia; C. H. Eddy, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.: F. S. Sherman, linens and white goods, 450 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.: L. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear, 52 Franklin Street; Holland House.

Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; G. Millhiser, piece goods, 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Epstein: J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, hosiery; Herald Square Hotel.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; V. E. Hayward, silks, 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Rivers, jewelry; 258 Church Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. M. Wallace, notions and fancy goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet from time to time at the call of the President of the board at St. Paul, Minn., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, Lieut. Col. Calvin De Witt, Deputy Surgeon General; Major P. Henry Ray, Eighth Infantry; Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon; Capt Frederick Perkins, Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, Fifth Artillery, Recorder.

Second Lieut. Nathaniel R. Chambliss, Eighth Infantry, is directed to report to Brig. Gen. Wade, President of the board, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

The resignation by Capt. William H. Hart, Commissary of Subsistence, of his commission as First Lieutenant of Cavalry (Seventh Regiment) only, has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 11.

Navy.

Surgeon R. P. Crandall is detached from the Constellation upon reporting of relief, and ordered to temporary duty in connection with recruiting at Milwaukee, Wis.; then home to wait orders.

Surgeon W. A. McClurg is detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Newport Training Station for duty as relief of Surgeon Crandall.

Lieut. De W. Blamer is detached from the Wabash, Jan. 1, and ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, Jan. 3, in connection with recruiting duty in the West.

Capt. C. S. Sperry is detached as a member of the Naval Examining Board, Washington Yard, Dec. 29, to the command of the New Orleans, via steamer sailing from San Francisco Jan. 8.

Lieut. F. P. Baldwin is detached from the Naval Academy; ordered home to wait orders.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Ericsson has arrived at League Island.

The Brooklyn has arrived at Cavite.

The Caesar has arrived at Malta.

The Hartford has arrived at La Guayra.

The Chicago has arrived at Montevideo.

The Scindia has sailed from Port Said.

The Solace has left Hongkong for Woo Sung.

The Saturn has sailed from Chee-Foo for Woo-Sung.

The Piscataqua has left Norfolk for Hampton Roads.

The Topeka has sailed from Algiers for Tangier.

The transport Kilpatrick has arrived at Singapore, on her way from New York to Manila, with 800 recruits, under Col. McRea, Sixth Artillery.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New Jersey—Faurus, T. Dobbs.

New York—Charlotte Centre, A. J. Cross; Jamesport, W. H. Wells; Kirkville, W. C. Moore.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line—3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

FURNISHED SARATOGA RESIDENCE, price $15,000, for Manhattan dwelling; Brooklyn stores, apartments, for farm. GIBSON, 55 Liberty St.

20 ACRES, 24TH WARD, ADJOINING BRONX and Pelham Parkway, for improved income property. GEORGE NINER, 20 Broad St.

3D AV., OPPOSITE BRIDGE APPROACH.—Small lot; price, $5,000; exchange for tenement. GEORGE NINER, 20 Broad St.

FOUR LOTS ON 3D AV., BETWEEN 179TH and 180th Sts.; for city property. GEORGE NINER, 20 Broad St.

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FACTORY LOFTS WANTED.
We have more calls for lofts than we can supply.
If you have lofts to let
send us particulars,
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Ground floor, 25x75,
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A.—EXCEPTIONAL FINE LIST OF STORES, lofts, and buildings for February rentals. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 388 Broadway.

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TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,358 Franklin.

EDISON OR COLUMBIA RECORDS, $3.50 PER doz.; New Columbia Phonographs, $4.00, $4.50, $6.00, $10.00; very best made, $20.00; concert machines, $38.00; large records, $75c. each; records and talking machines exchanged. J. McELLYNNE, 202 B'way, Room 4.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY.—Cash or credit; reliable goods only, at moderate prices; article delivered on first payment; will send representative if desired. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND COMPANY, 19 Maiden Lane; take elevator.

SPECIAL! CUT THIS OUT!
I have an order for 50 TONS OF OLD METAL and PAPER; if you have any to sell, no matter how large or small a quantity, send me a postal card and I will call promptly. BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

CUT THIS OUT! BY PRESENTING THIS AD-vertisement at DAVIDOW BROS., 3d Av., cor. 124th St., the leading jewelers of Harlem for fine diamonds, watches, etc., you will receive a handsome souvenir free, starting Dec. 28.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS ON SMALL weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed; holiday goods a specialty. NATIONAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CO., 177 Broadway.

CREDIT WATCHES, $1 WEEKLY; DIAMONDS, silver novelties, oil paintings, lowest prices; strictly confidential. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane; take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED; EXpert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS. — REMINGTONS, SMITHS, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired, GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

CREDIT WATCHES, $1 WEEKLY; DIAMONDS, silver novelties lowest prices; strictly confidential, oil paintings. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane; take elevator.

TYPEWRITER, (NEW.) $40; REMODELED Remingtons, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing. (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

PHONOGRAPHS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramaphone records $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

LEOPOLD TUCHFELD, 1,736 MADISON AV.—Practical upholsterer; cabinet maker; draped curtain hanger; work guaranteed; mail orders.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPEWRITER CO., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 208 Broadway.

$10.00 UP—BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—Domestic, New Home, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers. BROWN, 39 West 125th St.

AT 344 6TH AV. AND 172 WEST 23D ST.—Foot Knitting Co.; stocking refooted; underwear repaired.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG MAN TO engage in business at 231 Washington St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BREWSTER & CO.'S DOCTOR'S BUGGY, rubber tired Brougham; also Coupé Rockaway; all nearly new, at a sacrifice; private stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th St.

MANUFACTURERS SELL HANDSOME SURrey! Runabouts! almost new, top wagon; coal wagon. McGUIRE BROS., 178 East 119th St.

BREWSTER BROUGHAM, Rubber Tired; equal new; half value. PRIVATE STABLE, 109 West 16th St.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

KAHN BROTHERS, WINES AND LIQUORS.—Lowest prices. 2,035 Third Avenue, near 112th. Handsome pocketbooks given away.

H. SCHWANEWEDE, FANCY GROCERIES, wines, liquors, and cigars, Park Av. and 116th St.; special prices for holidays.

FRIEDLAND & CO., TEAS, COFFEES, FANCY CROCKERY, 2,152 3d Av. PRESENTS GIVEN WITH 1 lb. COFFEE or TEA.

HARRIS'S WINE AND LIQUOR WAREHOUSE, 1,706 Madison Av., cor. 113th.—Special reductions, holiday wines and liquors.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS AT THE COlumbus Wine and Liquor Warehouse, 2,193 3d Av. Present to each purchaser.

FRED LEVY, FAMILY LIQUOR WAREHOUSE, 1,776 Madison Av., near 116th St. Elegant SOUVENIRS FOR HOLIDAYS.

FOR FINEST TABLE DELICACIES IN CITY go to B. MEIER, 2,189 Third Avenue, near 119th. DELICATESSEN.

NIEDENTHAL & CO., 1,744 MADISON AV., near 114th.—Wines, liquors, and beer; special prices for holidays.

L. A. CUNEO—FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, coffees, and fruits; wines, liquors, and cigars. 26 East 8th St.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SLAUGHTER SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS
Closing out entire stock of rich standard books at 146 Fulton Street, near Broadway. Auction sale begins every day, excepting Sundays, at 12 o'clock, and will be continued until entire stock is sold. Among other choice works are samples and remainders of the publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Appleton & Co., Harper & Brothers, Dodd, Mead & Co., and other leading book houses. A few slightly damaged sets of Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, and Spencer. Visitors invited. Sale positive. 148 Fulton Street, New York.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT MORGAN & BROTHER'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
232, 234 & 236 WEST 47TH ST.,
near Broadway, separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE, &c. Boxing, shipping promptly attended to; estimates furnished. Telephone, 113—38th.

UNIVERSAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMpany, 202-208 East 68th St., near 3d Av.—Storage of furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving, city or country. Telephone, 28-79th.

Machinery.

SMOKE STACKS AND TANKS,
all sizes; either erected or f. o. b., New York; ship quick; low prices.
OLNEY & WARRIN, 36 Dey St., N. Y.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILers; new and second hand; largest stock in the city; quick delivery; lowest prices.
OLNEY & WARRIN, 36 Dey St., New York.

PULLEYS, SHAFTING AND HANGERS.
Largest Stock in New York; Lowest Prices.
OLNEY & WARRIN, 36 Dey St., N. Y.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Detective Agencies.

BAYER'S INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE Agency, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 717-718; telephone 1681 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male or female; former detective Police Department.

Clothing.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LADIES' GENtlemen's and children's fine discarded Clothing, Jewelry, Furs, Bric-a-Brac, Furniture, Carpets. Mr. or Mrs. NAFTAL, 744 6th Av.

MADAME BLUM.—Absolutely highest prices for ladies' cast-off evening and street costumes; also furs. 759 6th Av.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Several days ago, CHAIN BRACELET of turquois and diamonds, with pearl heart attached; liberal reward. 340 Lexington Av.

LOST.—STOCK CERTIFICATE, Southern R. R. Preferred; payment stopped; reward. FRANK M. SHARPE, 100 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Winter Resorts.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND PLEASURE
In America's Great Winter Resorts
IN CALIFORNIA.
Take the luxurious
"SUNSET LIMITED"
which comprises everything that is up to date and modern in the railroad world, and is the only solid train between the Mississippi River and San Francisco remote from the inconveniences of high altitudes and snow.

Special through trains consisting of sleeping and dining cars leave New York every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, connecting directly with the "Sunset Limited" at New Orleans.

For full information, free illustrated pamphlets, maps, and time tables, also lowest rates, sleeping-car tickets, and baggage checked, apply to Southern Pacific Co., 349 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THE LAKEWOOD,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
THE LEADING HOTEL OF LAKEWOOD.
Annual New Year's Ball, Evening of Tuesday, January 1st.
JAMES N. BERRY, Manager.

LAUREL HOUSE, LAKEWOOD.
Open from October 1 to June 1.
A famous Resort hotel in a famous hotel resort.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. MURPHY, Assistant Manager.
GOLF AT TWO CLUBS.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
Down in the Pine Forests.
Country Club, Golf Links, Quail and Trap Shooting, Bicycle Paths.
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston. 3 Park Place, New York, Mondays, 10 to 12.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1.—"THE PARK," 101 WAVERLEY PLACE, northwest corner Washington Square; bright sunny rooms; steam heated; porcelain baths; excellent table; reasonable rates.

23D ST., 439 WEST.—Large and single rooms; board optional; refined surroundings; American family.

32D ST., 39 WEST, (Three Doors from Broadway.)—Neatly furnished rooms, with board; parlor dining room.

36TH ST., 140 EAST.—Desirable large front room, dressing room attached; excellent table; neighborhood refined; accessible; references.

44TH ST., 236 WEST.—Rooms and board; table board by week or meals; homelike; reasonable board; reference.

50TH ST., 68 WEST.—With board, a handsome back parlor, with private bath; superior accommodations.

52D ST., 257 WEST.—Large, well heated, front, sunny room; good table; with small private family; references.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Attractively furnished rooms, bath connecting; homelike surroundings; house and appointments first-class; references.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Double room, dressing room; running water; parlor dining room; table boarders; references.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, dressing room adjoining, $15, $16 (two;) parlor; dining table; select.

95TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large and small rooms or floor through; suitable for family; private table if desired.

98TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms for two; excellent board; table board; also, parlor; doctor or dentist.

120TH ST., 159 WEST.—Furnished rooms; running water; select location, between Lenox and Seventh; table board.

126TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room to rent with board, on reasonable terms; excellent location.

128TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large front room, furnished; private house; well heated; board optional; moderate.

133D ST., 158 WEST.—Two large, handsome rooms in private Jewish family; couple or gentlemen.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR DINNERS
The Broadway Central Hotel will give the usual Christmas and New Year dinners from 12:30 to 3 P. M., also from 5:30 to 8 P. M., at 75 cents each. Mr. Haynes has made a great success of these dinners at the famous old United States at Boston, and is receiving equal appreciation at the Broadway Central Hotel in New York.

GRAMERCY PARK, 1, CORNER 21ST.—Parlor, bedroom, and bath, on first floor; also small room; references.

Brooklyn.

HENRY ST., 354.—Desirable rooms; first-class board; well heated house, near South Ferry; moderate terms.

Country Board.

THE HOMESTEAD, FANWOOD, N. J.—One hour from City Hall, Jersey Central Railroad; five minutes' walk from station; delightful location for Winter; piazzas, (inclosed with glass in Winter,) 125 feet long; steam heat, electric lights; Netherwood water.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1—ENGLISHMAN, HAVING 2-room apartment, would share with sociable, well-bred fellow. F., Box 106, Times Office.

11TH ST., 124 WEST.—Very desirable large and small rooms; house heated.

12TH ST., 129 WEST.—Extension and back parlor, suitable for physician or dentist; also large rooms.

18TH ST., 125 WEST.—Front hall room for gentleman, with private American family; references required.

14TH ST., 220 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, large and small; prices moderate; desirable neighborhood.

19TH ST., 367 WEST.—Neatly furnished, sunny rooms; privilege of light housekeeping; well kept house.

21ST ST., 301 WEST.—Small, bright, cozy room, bath, heat; large closet; home comforts; quiet flat; small, social private family. REPPHEN.

24TH ST., 26 EAST, NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Well furnished double and single rooms; breakfast if desired.

33D ST., 142 WEST. (QUINCY HOTEL.)—50c., $1.00 daily; adjacent Broadway; steam-heated, $3.00 week, upward; restaurant; mention paper.

45TH ST., 243 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Exceptionally fine rooms; well heated; superior accommodations; $2.50, upward.

54TH ST., 241 WEST.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished

CHURCHES WILL GREET THE NEW CENTURY

Midnight Masses at All of the Roman Catholic Altars.

WATCH MEETINGS EVERYWHERE

Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and Episcopalians Will Have Services—Chimes Will Ring for the New Year.

Almost every church in New York and Brooklyn will, in common with churches all over the world, mark the closing of the nineteenth century and the opening of the twentieth. In a majority of cases the celebration will take the form of a midnight service on the last day of the year, while some will hold "sunrise" meetings on the morning of New Year's Day and others will hold their end-of-the-century services to-day.

In every Catholic church in the world midnight mass will be said to-morrow night. At St. Patrick's Cathedral, Archbishop Corrigan will celebrate pontifical high mass at midnight. Admission will be by ticket only, a rule which will prevail at many of the local Catholic churches. A special low mass will be celebrated at the cathedral by Bishop Brandel of Helena, Mon., at 11 o'clock. New Year's morning for the Holy Name societies of the city. Men only will be admitted. Mass will be said in every Catholic church of the city at midnight on Monday, the rector officiating in every case.

Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, and other churches have arranged "watch meetings." The Madison Avenue Methodist Church, Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street, will unite with the Epiphany Baptist, the First Reformed Episcopal, and the Madison Avenue Presbyterian, and all four pastors will speak at the service.

The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, will speak at his own church and also at the Scotch Presbyterian, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, and at Grace Methodist, One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues. The Rev. Dr. Philip M. Watters and the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, the pastors respectively of the Grace Methodist and Scotch Presbyterian Churches, will both speak at the West End Presbyterian, where a special feature of the service will be the singing by the West End Choral Union, under the direction of Prof. T. E. Morgan.

Almost every Methodist church in New York will hold a watch night service, and in many of them there will be a communion service at the beginning of the new year. At St. James's Methodist Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, the meeting will begin at 9:30 in the evening. The Rev. Dr. W. F. McDowell, Secretary of the Methodist Board of Education, will preach a sermon, and addresses will be made by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple and by the Rev. E. R. Young, who will begin at that service a series of special evangelistic services to last through January. The congregation of Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, will assemble at 10 o'clock New Year's Eve, and will listen to a sermon by their pastor, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur. At 11 o'clock the service will be changed to a prayer meeting, and thus continue till the bells and whistles announce the new year.

The meeting at the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, will also begin at 10 o'clock, the young people of the church conducting an "Old Century" prayer meeting for an hour, after which the watch meeting proper will begin. Addresses will be made by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, and the Rev. George T. Berry.

At the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, a union service will be held with the University Place Presbyterian and the Judson Memorial Baptist Church. There will also be a service at the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Hoadley, pastor. It will begin at 10 o'clock with a social half hour, which will be followed by a prayer meeting, with an address by the pastor. A consecration service will close the meeting at midnight.

One of the features of the celebration of the coming of the new century will be the ringing of the chimes at Trinity Church, Broadway, opposite Wall Street; Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, and St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. At Trinity the bells will begin to ring at 11:30, continuing for an hour. Grace Church chimes will begin to ring at 11:55. Three hymns will be played before the hour is struck.

Many of the services at Episcopal churches Monday night will include a midnight celebration of the holy communion. This will be the case at St. Agnes's Chapel, West Ninety-second Street, near Columbus Avenue, where the service will begin at 11:30 with hymns, prayers, and a short address. At the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street, a service will begin at 11 o'clock Monday night with a shortened form of evening prayer. The Rev. Walter Bentley is to be the speaker at the watch night service at All Souls' Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. A celebration of the holy communion will follow the address. At All Saints' Church, Henry and Scammel Streets, there will be a procession of the choir, children, and older people at midnight, and the new century will be greeted with prayers and hymns. All of the ministers and elders of the Presbyterian Church in New York have been asked to attend a meeting in the chapel of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, Monday afternoon and evening. The afternoon meeting is at 4 o'clock, and will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary. The evening session begins at 7, and will be in charge of the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, of the University Place Church. It will end at 9 o'clock with the Lord's Supper, to be administered by the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, pastor of the Brick Church. Brooklyn Presbyterians will hold a similar meeting Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Central Church, Marcy and Jefferson Avenues.

The Christian Endeavorers will hold a service in the rooms of the Fulton Street Prayer Meeting. The meeting begins at 12 o'clock, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell will make an address. A meeting will be held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, on Monday afternoon, in the interest of the great twentieth century Gospel campaign. Addresses will be made by Mr. W. R. Moody, son of the evangelist; the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, and the Rev. Dr. W. L. McDowell.

Brooklyn churches will observe the coming of the new century as generally as those on this side of the river. In Christ Episcopal Church, Bedford Avenue, the service will begin at 11 o'clock. The watch-night service at St. Ann's Church, Clinton and Livingston Streets, will begin at 11:30 o'clock and continue for an hour. Nearly every Brooklyn Methodist Church will have a watch meeting. Those which have prepared special programmes are the Nostrand Avenue, the Bushwick Avenue, the Janes, and the Fleet Street, where refreshments will be served before the beginning of the service.

The service at the Baptist Temple will be almost entirely of a musical character. The choir will sing, the orchestra will play, and all the musical organizations will take part. At 12 o'clock the brass band will play from the church tower.

Sunday Theatres Legal in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Cases against two theatrical managers, recently arrested for keeping open Sunday were to-day dismissed by Justice Everett, who held that so long as Sunday theatres did not disturb the peace and good order of society by creating a physical disturbance, there was no violation of the law in giving a Sunday performance.

Found Dead In His Cell.

Henry Yusser, twenty-four years old, whose home was at 226 First Street, Brooklyn, was found dead in a cell in the county jail in Long Island City yesterday by Keeper McGowan. Yusser was arrested Friday in Jamaica. He was acting in a strange manner. An autopsy will be held to determine the cause of the man's death.

HALED THEIR MOTHER TO COURT

Two Men, Said to be ex-Convicts, Arouse Magistrate's Indignation.

Hugh T. and Neal W. Goodwin, the sons of aged Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Goodwin of 1,303 Amsterdam Avenue, summoned their gray-haired mother to the Harlem Police Court yesterday, alleging that the latter had defamed Hugh's character by calling him publicly a jailbird.

Hugh Goodwin for twenty-five years has been a clerk in the General Post Office. He is sixty years old. His wife, Margaret, is but a few years his junior. Mother and father appeared in court early in the morning in answer to the summons, and told a pathetic tale of filial disloyalty and cruelty on the part of both sons. Magistrate Meade was so moved by the recital that he ordered both sons, who are thirty-five and twenty-eight years old, respectively, locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The parents said that the boys had been humored and petted ever since they were born. They were permitted to stay away from school whenever they pleased, and a home was furnished them long after they had attained their majority and refused to seek employment.

"Within the last few years," said the mother, "my boys have abused both their father and me cruelly. As I was at home more than father, the greater part of the abuse fell on me. I stood their bad language, their blows, and their cuffs for years. I did not complain on account of the family name. My sons have now fallen to the level of the lowest companions they constantly associate with. Nothing is too vile or profane for them to utter. They beat me with their fists, and on many occasions have dragged both myself and father from bed, when theirs was not ready and gotten in in our place."

Mrs. Goodwin stated that both had been in trouble frequently, and that they served a six months' term in the penitentiary but a short while ago. They were always welcomed back home, and money given them when there was any to give. Kindness, she says, was always repaid by them with curses and abuse.

Sergt. Lovell of the court squad knew both men, and said that they were the toughest pair he ever met. Four or five policemen were always sent to arrest them when warrants were out for them. The men will be given a hearing to-morrow.

SUICIDE AFTER BELLEVUE.

Patient from Hoboken Found Dead in a West Side House.

The dead body of William Bergan of 661 Washington Avenue, Hoboken, N. J., a former patient at Bellevue, was found shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning in a bathroom on the fifth floor of the flathouse at 257 West Thirty-ninth Street. Near the body was a small whisky flask, which still contained a small portion of a liquid resembling carbolic acid. The ambulance surgeon from Roosevelt Hospital, who examined the body, said the man had been dead some time when found. The body was removed to the Morgue, where John B. Quinn of Ward No. 5 recognized the man as a former patient of the contagious pavilion in Bellevue Hospital. Bergan had been a patient from Dec. 10 to Dec. 17, and had been suffering from erysipelas. At the time he arrived at the hospital he had a number of bruises and burns about him, and said that he had received these through a fall. The autopsy on the body will be held to-day.

THIRTY CLERKS WILL GO.

Force in the Controller's Office Will Be Reduced, as Books Are Up to Date.

Contoller Coler has decided to discharge thirty clerks on Jan. 1 to cut down the expenses of his department. The announcement was made yesterday that the Board of Estimate had reduced the amount allowed the Finance Department for clerical help $30,000 for 1901, and therefore the reduction of the force was necessary.

Controller Coler said yesterday: "Our books are up to date now, and we can get along with fewer clerks."

GASTON DESCHAMPS TO LECTURE.

French Critic to Speak at Columbia University on the French Press.

Arrangements have been completed by the department of Romance languages and literatures at Columbia University for a series of four lectures in French by M. Gaston Deschamps, the eminent writer and successor of Anatole France as the literary critic of the Paris Temps. The general subject of the lectures will be "The French Press of the Nineteenth Century," and the dates are set for March 14, 16, 18, and 21, although it is hoped that M. Deschamps will give a subsequent series of lectures on "The Contemporary Theatre in France."

M. Deschamps is a member of the Dreyfus party. MM. Brunetière, Doumic, and Rod, the previous visiting lecturers at Columbia, were all anti-Dreyfusites. M. Deschamps is perhaps best known by his books on exploration and archaeology. He served as the secretary of Jules Ferry when the latter held the French portfolio of Public Instruction.

HELEN KERSTEN CAPTURED.

Is Under Indictment for Causing the Death of Mary Boyle.

Helen Kersten, who with Margaret Hassler was implicated in the suspicious death of Mary Boyle, daughter of Capt. James E. Boyle, on April 7 last, at 151 East Eighty-sixth Street, was captured in Philadelphia last week and is now held, awaiting extradition papers. The Kersten woman was traced by the detectives from Hoboken to Darmstadt, Germany, and from there to Baltimore, and later to Philadelphia, where she was captured.

Mary Boyle's body was carried from the address given at midnight on the 7th of April and interred in the Linden Hill Cemetery. Neighbors became suspicious and an investigation followed. The body was exhumed by order of Justice Freedman.

Dr. Gustav Guggenbacher of 319 East Thirteenth Street, who attended the girl two days before her death, signed a certificate, assigning peritonitis as the cause of death. Dr. O'Hanlon, Coroners' physician, performed an autopsy on the body, which showed death to have been due to an operation. The Coroner's jury found that both women were responsible for the girl's death, and the Hassler woman confessed.

Helen Kersten fled and was indicted. The Coroner's jury also censured Dr. Guggenbacher for failing to ascertain the girl's real condition. Assistant District Attorney Blumenthal says that Dr. Guggenbacher has given up his practice and gone to Europe.

POLICE MAY HAVE TO MOVE.

Park Department Wants the Sheepfold in Central Park for Other Uses.

President Clausen of the Park Department has requested that the police vacate their quarters in the building at Sixty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue called the "Sheepfold," which was taken by the Park Board for police use in 1887.

The sheepfold has been used by Sergt. Eagan as a training school for the Police Department horses, and the Central Park mounted police have been quartered there under Sergt. Liebers and Roundsman Corbett. President Clausen says the Park Department needs the sheepfold for other purposes connected with the Park Department.

It was said yesterday that since the park and city police were consolidated in 1808 there has been more or less friction between the two departments, and that a demand for the Arsenal may yet be made. The Police Department has asked Corporation Counsel Whalen if the police can be ejected from the sheepfold.

New Railroad Organized in Texas.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 29.—The Chicago, Rock Island and Mexico Railroad was organized here to-day with the following officers and Directors: M. A. Low, Topeka, Kan., President; J. H. Conlin, Twist, Texas, Vice President; Dwight Ford, Secretary and Treasurer. It was given out that work on the new line would be commenced at once, and that it would be pushed as fast as possible to completion. There will be about 110 miles of the road in Texas.

We don't say that nothing else will cure a cold, but nothing will cure more or worse colds, or cure them quicker, than JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

JOHN F. M'INTYRE RESIGNS

Senior Assistant District Attorney Gives Up Office.

Admits that He Was Requested to Vacate the Position—Mr. Gardiner Takes Away Effects.

John F. McIntyre, Senior Assistant District Attorney under Asa Bird Gardiner, tendered his resignation from office to District Attorney Philbin yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Charles E. Le Barbier was assigned to fill the vacancy temporarily.

That Mr. McIntyre's action was voluntary none of the attachés of the District Attorney's office believed, in view of the former's advice to the members of the staff, gathered at the Democratic Club on the day after Mr. Philbin's appointment, not to resign in a body or individually, but, in the interests of the public, to retain their positions until the new incumbent decided their usefulness was at an end. No other changes in the personnel of the professional staff was made by the District Attorney.

Just prior to the announcement of Mr. McIntyre's retirement, Mr. Philbin said that he had decided to retain in office Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier and Townsend. These gentlemen were, he said, the only members of his staff he had decided upon, though he wished it distinctly understood that these selections were no indication that all of the remaining six full assistants would be asked for their resignations. No one of the staff, he declared emphatically, had been asked for a resignation, and he intimated that the office could not well get along without some of the present incumbents. Fifteen minutes later Mr. McIntyre, who conducted the Hilliard examination before the Coroner until late Friday evening, arrived at the office and was immediately called into conference with Mr. Philbin. The conference lasted but a few minutes, and shortly after District Attorney Philbin personally announced that Mr. McIntyre had resigned and that Mr. Le Barbier would temporarily fill his place. Mr. Le Barbier's retention in this position, he said, would depend upon the reorganization of the staff. The District Attorney refused to say whether or not he had asked for Mr. McIntyre's resignation. Mr. McIntyre also at first refused to answer this question. His written resignation was submitted some time after the announcement of his retirement was made.

Later Mr. McIntyre admitted that his resignation had been asked for. "My resignation," said he, "ends a ten years' connection with this office. It is my intention to resume general practice with Vernon M. Davis, at 220 Broadway. I was assigned to the Hilliard case only two days ago, and was also scheduled to re-try the Kennedy case. However, we must expect these sudden changes in public life."

Mr. McIntyre's deposition was not altogether unexpected by his associates, who contend that the relations between the former chief assistant and the Judges of General Sessions, including Recorder Goff, have been strained for nearly two years. Mr. McIntyre, about that time, was credited with the remark that "no General Sessions Judge is capable of hearing an important homicide case." This remark, it is claimed, has always rankled, as has the further fact that all important murder cases, with one notable exception, have during the Gardiner régime been placed on Justice Fursman's calendar, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. The especial exception was the case of Roland B. Molineux, charged with poisoning Mrs. Kate J. Adams. This case was also placed upon Justice Fursman's calendar, as a matter of fact, but after Mr. McIntyre retired from the prosecution, having been Mrs. Adams's legal adviser, the case was put on trial before Recorder Goff, where cases are taken, as one Assistant District Attorney was quoted as saying, "when a conviction is greatly desired." Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, it is expected, will tender his resignation to-morrow, and more will, in all probability, follow, principally at the request of the District Attorney.

Mr. McIntyre's connection with the District Attorney's office began with the election of De Lancey Nicoll. District Attorney Fellows continued him in office. W. M. K. Olcott accepted his resignation when he assumed charge, and District Attorney Gardiner reappointed him Jan. 1, 1898, making him his chief aide.

Charles E. Le Barbier, who holds Mr. McIntyre's old position, has for three years been in charge of the preparation of and arguing of cases before the Court of Appeals. For many years prior to his appointment by Col. Gardiner he was associated with Coudert Brothers. He has been uniformly successful in murder cases, and also prosecuted the kidnappers of Baby Marion Clark, the Olga Nethersole case, and the notorious "Black Rabbit" cases.

Assistant District Attorney Robert Townsend, who is also retained, has been in the District Attorney's office since De Lancey Nicoll's incumbency, with the exception of Mr. Olcott's term. Mr. Townsend served on the military staffs of Govs. Cleveland and Hill, with the rank of Colonel.

Col. Gardiner visited his old quarters yesterday and personally superintended the dismantling of his private office and the removal of several trunk loads of his possessions. Only the chandelier and the carpet were left after the Colonel got everything out. Large portraits of Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, Corporation Counsel Whalen, and Register Fromme were taken away. The life-size rooster presented the former District Attorney two years ago by Democrats of the First Assembly District, and which formerly reposed under a glass case on the Colonel's private desk, was carted away with the rest. The members of the professional staff, hearing that the Colonel was in the building, gathered in numbers in the private office to shake the "Chief's" hand. In the main room, Mr. Philbin conferred with Commodore Eldridge T. Gerry and Chief of Detectives George F. Titus.

Mr. Philbin, when seen a second time at his residence last night, declared positively to a reporter that he had not asked for Mr. McIntyre's resignation. This is a flat contradiction of the ex-Assistant District Attorney's statement.

DEVERY'S "PRIVATE" ROOM.

Even Old Friends Kept Out—No Developments in the Police Situation.

All was quiet on the surface at Police Headquarters yesterday, and the day passed with no new developments in the reported strife between President York and Chief Devery, unless it was the word "Private" in big, fresh letters which blossomed out on the swinging glass doors leading from the public waiting room into the ante-room of the Chief's office. The sign meant what it said, for a number of civilians presuming upon acquaintance and former custom passed through and were promptly ordered out.

Within sat the Chief, busy with many callers, but nearly all of them were policemen. Many politicians came to the building during the day, presumably in the interests of friends in the department, who are eligible to the vacant Sergeancies soon to be filled, but they passed by the Chief's office, and continued up the broad stairs to the Commissioner's offices.

President York was at his office until late in the afternoon, as is his wont, but again declined to discuss the situation. No meeting of the board was held, and Commissioner Hess, who is making but a slow recovery from his recent severe illness, did not visit the building.

The new offices of the Committee of Fifteen in the Park Row Building were not opened yesterday, and it was said that the committee would not occupy them until Wednesday. The Tammany Committee of Five took the usual Saturday half holiday.

COURT WORK FOR A YEAR.

Appellate Division in Brooklyn Had 1,339 Cases in 1900.

John B. Byrne, Clerk of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has given out the following statement of the work of that court during 1900:

Motions argued, submitted, and decided	330
Appeals from orders argued and submitted	195
Appeals from judgments argued and submitted	589
Total	1,114
Causes marked off and settled	225
Grand total	1,339

The term of the court will open on Monday, Jan. 7, 1901, with a large calendar, to wit: 295 appeals from judgments, 30 appeals from orders, and 25 motions. The court will open at 1 P. M. and continue until 5 P. M. each day.

STERN BROTHERS

will commence their

Annual Sale of

Housekeeping Linens

Wednesday, January 2d

Large collections of Table Damasks, Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Spreads, Hand Embroidered Hemstitched and Lace Trimmed Tea Cloths, Scarfs, Centre Pieces, and Doylies from the most reliable manufacturers, will be offered at

Decided Reductions from Regular Prices

Also on Wednesday
Their Entire Stock of

Ladies' Coats, Wraps

and the remainder of their

Imported Garments

Greatly Below Former Prices

West Twenty-third Street

MISSION BOYS ARRESTED.

Accused of Robbery and Held Despite Pastor's Plea for Them.

Oh come, oh come, and go with me
Where pleasure never dies,
And you will wear a starry crown
Above the heavenly skies.

Of the forty or fifty men and boys singing this hymn in the mission at 760 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, none was there whose voice was lifted higher than the thin tenor of seventeen-year-old John McGuey of 1,635 Atlantic Avenue. Near the close of the hymn two voices of deep bass that had not been heard before joined in the singing.

"Oh, come, oh, come, with me," they sang earnestly.

The hymn ended, and young McGuey turned to see who were the owners of the deep bass voices. They were men in blue and brass, and while the boy looked they came toward him.

"Oh, come with me," said one of them in an undertone, leading the lad from the place. On Dec. 21 last three boys entered the cellar of the mission building and, breaking open the coal bin of William Quick, a tenant, stole from it a quantity of clothing and silverware. Patrolmen Cale and McCauley learned that McGuey, who was suspected, was at the mission in the building where the robbery was committed. They went there and arrested him.

Two other boys accused were arrested later, and all were arraigned yesterday in the Gates Avenue Court. The pastor of the mission pleaded in court for the boys, who, he said, attended his mission school.

"I'm afraid you don't teach them the right kind of religion," observed Magistrate Teale.

"I've had them but two weeks," quickly returned the clergyman.

The boys were committed in $300 bail each for examination.

THE PALISADES DRIVEWAY.

The Commission Hopes to Build There the Finest Roadway in the World.

The names of the men who have subscribed $122,500 to complete the purchase of the quarry lands on the Palisades are not to be made public for some weeks. George W. Perkins of the New York Life Insurance Company, who is President of the commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to work with the New Jersey Commission in arranging for the preservation of the Palisades, said yesterday:

"We cannot give out the names of the subscribers just now, and probably not for some time. What they have promised, together with the $10,000 allowed to us by the State for expenses, will be sufficient for the purchase of the lands on which there have been quarries, and bills will be at once introduced in the Legislatures of the two States to get the $400,000 with which to buy the other lands. With the $10,000, instead of renting offices and the like, we have secured options on the quarries, and they are, according to our contract, to remain unworked until the early part of next June. The $122,500 has been promised conditionally on our securing the State appropriations.

"Our plans extend only to getting the money for the purchase of the land from opposite the Fort Lee Ferry to opposite Yonkers, and the construction of a boulevard along the base of the hills for that distance. Of details to be arranged after that is accomplished, we have not thought very much. We'll let the artists work out the problem of what statues and monuments and other decorations are to be put in the park in time to come.

"If we build the driveway that we plan, it will be possible for people in New York to take an afternoon's spin, including both sides of the Hudson, going up by the Boulevard Lafayette on this side, crossing one of the several ferries that are or will be along the river, and then coming down to a lower ferry on the New Jersey side. We want to have the driveway something like the Speedway in construction, but more like a boulevard as to its uses. We intend to make it the finest road in the world."

The members of the joint commission are George W. Perkins and Ralph Trautmann of New York, Abram S. Hewitt of Ringwood, N. J.; Du Pratt White of Nyack, Nathan F. Barrett of New Rochelle, D. McNeely Stauffer of Yonkers, Col. Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken, Franklin W. Hopkins of Alpine, Abram De Ronde of Englewood, and W. A. Linn of Hackensack. Col. Stevens is the President of the New Jersey division.

ARRESTED IN A GRAVE.

Policeman Found This Man in a Newly Dug Grave in a Cemetery.

Court Officer Albert Shuttleworth of the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, arrested John Miskofsky of 126 Vienna Avenue as he was digging a grave in Evergreens Cemetery on Friday afternoon.

Theodore Paltz of Hegeman and Williams Avenues had complained that Miskofsky had stolen some vegetables from his lot. Shuttleworth found Miskofsky in a newly dug grave at the edge of a wood. He was sitting in it on his spade, resting and enjoying a pull at his pipe. Miskofsky was surprised at his arrest, as he said he had paid for the vegetables and thought that had settled the matter. He was held for examination.

MIND WEAKENED BY STUDY.

Alexander Witherspoon, Princeton Graduate, Taken to an Asylum.

Alexander Witherspoon of 171 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, a graduate of Princeton University and a member of a prominent family of Louisville, Ky., has been placed in a private sanitarium in Manhattan, it being believed that his mind has become deranged. Young Witherspoon has been preparing for admission to the bar, and it is thought by his relatives that his condition is due to overstudy and excessive efforts in this connection.

Mr. Witherspoon is a son of Henry Witherspoon, who is connected with the Louisville agency of the New York Life Insurance Company. For the past two years he has made his home with his cousin, Dr. L. D. Mason, at 171 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. The young man had been vaccinated on Monday night, but Dr. Mason does not believe that this in any way caused his trouble. His talk indicated that he imagined himself the victim of some persecution.

Chicago Great Western's New Director.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 29.—The Directors of the Chicago Great Western met to-day for the purpose of electing a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of a former Director to Europe. The vacancy was filled by the election of W. A. Read, of the firm of Vermilye & Co., of New York.

MAIL RACE WAS WON

From Australia to New York in Twenty-nine Days.

SHIPS AND TRAINS SPEEDED

Heavy Mail Wagons Rushed Across Town and the Sacks Were Quickly Loaded on the Campania.

To place on board the Cunard liner Campania 256 bags of New Zealand and Australian mail, the greater part of which was consigned to the British Government, three mail wagons dashed across town from the Grand Central Station to the Cunard piers yesterday morning. The dash in itself was nothing unusual, but when it is known that the mail they carried had been rushed as fast as the magnificent new twin-screw trans-Pacific liner Sonoma of the Oceanic Steamship Company of San Francisco could propel it, and then transported across the continent of North America on the swiftest mail specials that ingenious American railway manipulators could furnish to connect with the outgoing Cunarder, the scope of the undertaking can be appreciated.

With the reports of her British Majesty's officials in the Far East on board, besides other important documents, papers, and communications of State, the Sonoma sailed from Melbourne Nov. 30 and Auckland Dec. 5. The steamer is the fastest of trans-Pacific liners. After touching at Honolulu on the 17th inst. for mail consigned principally to Americans, the Sonoma was pushed at full speed and passed in the Golden Gate at 6 o'clock P. M. Christmas Eve.

Then the race against time began. A special train to start it on its dash across the continent was in waiting. The attachés of the San Francisco Post Office who had been assigned to the task of transferring the mail from steamer to train did their work with all possible dispatch, and before the Pacific greyhound had been lashed to her dock the transfer was completed and the overland race from the Western to the Eastern metropolis began. Through the tunnels of the Rockies, across the Western plains, as fast as steam could carry it, with only a stop at required intervals for fuel and engine changes, it dashed. With a momentary stop at Chicago, where the mail car was transferred to the Chicago special of the New York Central, the race continued with unabated and if possible increased speed to Buffalo, and started on the homestretch for the metropolis, arriving ten minutes late, owing to some unavoidable delay up the State.

It was one minute of 10 o'clock when the train came to a stop, and as the Cunarder was scheduled to sail an hour later the attachés of the New York Post Office who were on hand to make the transfer from car to wagon lost no time. Checking the mail as they threw it from car to floor and then to wagon, a few minutes later the driver of the first wagon, with an admonition to make the trip to the piers as fast as his horses could be made to go, started for the waiting Cunarder. Across Forty-second Street to Eighth Avenue, then down to Fifteenth Street, the wagon tumbled, as wagons of its kind seldom rumble over the paved and asphalted streets of New York. It was two minutes past the Campania's sailing hour when the wagon arrived at the piers. Twenty-eight minutes had been consumed in making the trip, but as the steamship company had agreed to hold the liner for a reasonable time, the delay was insignificant, and Superintendent Haff of the new Post Office station at Morton and West Streets, together with Assistant Superintendent of Foreign Mails Tiedemann had the consignment of ninety-seven sacks on board the waiting liner in a few minutes after its arrival. An extra force of men was on hand to aid in the transfer, and as soon as the first consignment was transferred the wagon backed out, expecting the second wagon to follow in a few minutes. Everybody was ready, and matters were so arranged that the transfer would be a matter of but a few minutes.

Ten minutes slipped by and the rumble of the second wagon had not been distinguished. Superintendents Haff and Tiedemann were becoming impatient, for every one connected with the transfer had been impressed with the necessity of making the transfer from station to pier in record-breaking time. Ten minutes more elapsed, and impatience gave way to irritation. Both officials, accompanied by several assistants, went outside to see what had become of the wagon. Several minutes later it turned the corner and started down the asphalt space to the pier. The driver was coming along at a walk as if nothing depended on his reaching the dock. When he did arrive he was met with rebukes in the most approved postal phraseology, with the additional information that a report of neglect of duty would be filed against him.

In a few minutes the third and last wagon arrived. Like the first, it had made the trip from railroad to steamship terminal as fast as its horses could bring it. In less than ten minutes the Far Eastern mail, which must be in London by Jan. 5, was safely stored away on the Cunarder, and the Transatlantic passage began at 11:40 A. M., when the Campania cleared her dock and started toward the Hook en route to England. In case of an emergency the Post Office authorities had a tug stationed at the piers to overtake the Campania and transfer the mail to the steamship before she cleared the Hook.

Receiver for Borough Park Club.

The Borough Park Club, an exclusive suburban organization of Brooklyn, was yesterday placed in the hands of E. Lyndsey Bourke, as receiver, by Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in an action brought by Z. O. and Webster H. Nelson, judgment creditors, to sequestrate the property of the organization. The Borough Park Club has a handsome house at the corner of Thirteenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, Borough Park. It was organized by ex-Senator William H. Reynolds as a resort for the residents of the suburb. The receiver is authorized to sell the club's assets and to sue members and ex-members for unpaid dues and house bills.

Fund for a Bust of Prof. Egleston.

An effort is being made by students of Columbia University to raise a sum necessary to cover the cost of a bust of the late Prof. Thomas Egleston, who in 1864 founded the School of Mines in Columbia University. The modeling of the bust is practically completed. William Cooper is the sculptor. The School of Mines soon outgrew its name, and is now known as the School of Applied Science. It comprises the School of Mines and Metallurgy, the School of Chemistry, the School of Architecture, and the Schools of Engineering—Naval, Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

To-morrow (Monday) we will offer a great variety of choice articles suitable for

NEW YEAR'S DAY,

comprising

FINE TABLE DAMASK AND NAPKINS TO MATCH,
CRYSTAL AND GOLD RICH CUT GLASS,
SILVERWARE AND CUTLERY,
LAMPS, CLOCKS, TABLES & GOLD CHAIRS,
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LOVELY COUCH PILLOWS,
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MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

The latest effects in
DRESS SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, GLOVES, &c.

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As You Please.

Formal, Informal, Morning or Afternoon Dress.

Formal Dress Suits, $28.00 and $38.00.
Dinner Coats, $18.00 and $25.00.
Frock Coats and Vests, $22.00 to $38.00.
Dress Shirts, $1.05 to $3.50.
Silk or Opera Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.
Suede Gloves, White Scarfs, etc.
Correct Button Shoes.

Overcoats for all occasions, at reduced prices.

Stores Open Monday Evening.

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3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

EXPERIMENT IN TRACK LAYING.

Result May Have Effect on System Adopted by Contractor McDonald.

An experiment in track laying which, if successful, will be followed in the tunnel, is now being made in the Jamaica yards under the direction of John B. McDonald, contractor for the rapid transit railroad. When completed the track will be 1,200 feet in length. A ditch two and a half feet in depth and from eight to ten feet wide has been dug. In this is laid a trough-shaped concrete foundation of Portland cement and Peekskill crushed stone, eighteen inches in thickness under the trough depression, and twenty-six inches at the sides.

In the trough the steel rails, eighty pounds to the yard, are to be laid. These will be spiked to two continuous lines of two-inch wood plank laid on the outer side of the trough bottom and fastened by a continuous line of two-inch angle iron pressed closely against the sides of the planking, thus holding them in position. The angle iron is securely bolted to this concrete foundation. As there will be no tendency to an up movement of the planking, as in the ordinary downward, it is expected that steadiness of train motion will be the result and co-ordinately the minimum of noise, the result which the rapid transit tunnel builders are seeking.

ARRESTED, SHE DRANK ACID.

Patrol Wagon Took Woman to Hospital Instead of the Station.

Nellie Smith, twenty-three years old, living at 6 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court charged with having attempted suicide by drinking acid. The prisoner was arrested late Friday night while talking with some men at Broadway and Moore Street. While the patrolman had the woman at the patrol box she took from her bosom a small bottle containing acid and swallowed about two ounces of the liquid before the officer could get possession of the bottle. Just as she fell, the patrol wagon appeared, and no time was lost in reaching St. Catharine's Hospital. The doctors at the institution administered antidotes and soon had the woman out of danger.

"I am only an outcast, so why don't you let me die?" she sobbed. "Nobody cares for me."

After she had been pronounced out of danger she was locked up, charged with attempted suicide and loitering in the streets.

In court it was learned that the name Smith was assumed and that her people were well known in Paterson, N. J. She said that a year ago her roommate, Ida Anderson, had killed herself with acid, and since then she had been despondent and wanted to die. After the death of the Anderson woman Millie swallowed acid and was for nine weeks in St. Catharine's Hospital.

When questioned by Magistrate Lemon, she said she was in hard luck and that her friends and relatives had long since disowned her. In default of $500 bail, she was sent to jail, pending a hearing.

TOOK BOA FROM WOMAN.

Two Men Commit a Daring Robbery in Twenty-ninth Street.

J. Tubbs, a violin repairer and bowmaker, of 481 Sixth Avenue, reported a robbery to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night. He said that one of his oldest patrons, a wealthy woman living in Thirty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue, had come to his place during the evening to see about some repair work, and while there had become slightly ill. She had very large and valuable diamond earrings and other valuable jewelry, and a purse containing about $200, he said. She also wore an expensive fur boa. She was afraid she might faint on the street and he left his shop to accompany her to her home. He had suggested a cab, but she thought she would fare better if she staid out in the air.

They started along Broadway and turned into Twenty-ninth Street on their way to Fifth Avenue when he noticed two men who had been watching them following closely behind them. As they reached a deep shadow the men came up and one of them said to him: "What are you doing to that woman? Let her alone." Seeing their object was to separate him from his companion he backed her against a stoop post to which she clung almost ready to drop from terror while he shouted for the police. The men then closed in and tore the boa from the woman's neck and made off with it. Mr. Tubbs told Desk Sergt. Townsend that the woman would come to the station house to-day and describe her lost fur, and he said that he could easily identify one of the robbers as he had frequently seen him putting up tickets in store windows along Sixth Avenue.

Injured by Bursting Emery Wheel.

Joseph Gombers of 422 East Sixteenth Street, Manhattan, was probably fatally injured yesterday afternoon by the bursting of an emery wheel in the Frank Jenner Flooring Company's plant at 512 Driggs Avenue, Williamsburg. Gombers was sharpening a tool on the wheel, when it suddenly exploded. The fragments struck the man with such force that he was thrown backward and struck his head, fracturing his skull.

INSANITY IN MAINE INCREASES.

Hospital at Augusta Crowded—New Building Just Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Dec. 28.—Such has been the increase of insanity in Maine in recent years that the State Hospital, at Augusta, designed to accommodate 500 patients, is now crowded with 767 men and women. Eleven years ago an appropriation of $35,000 was made for the purchase of a site for a new hospital at Bangor, and this was followed, after a lapse of six years, by an appropriation

Sunday
December 30, 1900

Daily, 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

UNITED STATES TO PAY INDIANS $2,000,000

Judgment Secured by the Six Nations May Be Settled Shortly.

MORE CLAIMS MAY STAY ACTION

Brothertown Tribe in the Bay State Seek to Come in as Joint Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The movement on the part of the Montauk, Shinnecock, Narragansett, and Mohegan Indians to bring before the United States Circuit Court an action for the recovery of certain lands of Long Island, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, as related in THE TIMES recently, is of particular interest just now, in that after a contest with the United States courts extending over a period of forty-one years the scions of the Six Nations Indians of New York State are anticipating the payment to them by Congress during the coming year of a judgment aggregating about $2,000,000.

A judgment entered four or five years ago in the United States Court of Appeals, in an action entitled "The Six Nations versus the United States," provides for the payment to the Indians of a sum falling but a trifle short of $2,000,000. Congress has made an appropriation in accordance with the judgment, and the money, with the exception of a portion already paid to Attorney James B. Jenkins of Oneida, N. Y., in partial payment for services rendered the Indians in the litigation, is now held in reserve in the United States Treasury, pending the enrollment of the individual beneficiaries.

Congressman J. S. Sherman will within a few days offer a motion in the lower house providing for the enrollment of the sons of the Six Nations and the payment to them of their individual shares of the appropriation named, while Senators Platt and Depew will take similar action in the interests of the Indians in the upper branch of the National Legislature.

The Six Nations embrace the following tribes of New York Indians: Oneidas, Onondagas, St. Regis, Senecas, Cayugas, and Tuscaroras. The Tonawandas; a branch of the Seneca tribe, are said to have effected a settlement with the Council some years since, as a consequence of which they have no part in the present claim.

In all this protracted litigation, which has been vigorously contested by the Government, Mr. Jenkins has been the prosecuting agent in behalf of the Indians, and now that the United States Government has evidently abandoned the fight there arises still another threatening cloud to stay the settlement of the difficulty. A Massachusetts attorney, acting for a remnant of what were known as the Brothertown tribe of Indians in the Bay State, seeks to introduce in Congress a bill permitting the matter to be thrown again into the Court of Claims and the settlement of the judgment stayed until he has an opportunity to establish a claim of his clients as joint beneficiaries. It is estimated that there are about 8,000 Indians who will come in as joint creditors, and that more than 5,000 of those are still residents of New York State, most of the others being in the West.

The history of the Indian-Government relations anent this claim is not only interesting because of the new phase which the Massachusetts Indians bring into the litigation, but will be surprising to many in that the claim does not in any way involve or relate to lands in New York State or the East.

This $2,000,000 judgment is a result of the treaty of 1838, wherein the Government set off as "the New York Indian Reserve" lands now in Kansas, but then a portion of the Indian Territory, in exchange for lands which had previously been given them in the vicinity of Green Bay, Wis. There were 1,824,000 acres of the land, or 320 acres for every New York Indian, of which there were then nine tribes.

At the time of the Kansas "border war" squatters took possession of more or less of these lands. In the course of time they had erected dwellings, mills, and other buildings thereon, and it became difficult for the Government to remove them. Accordingly, as the easiest way of settling the question, the Government declared these Indian lands a part of the public domain in 1859, with the avowed intention, as alleged by the Indians, of selling the same for the benefit of these wards from the Empire State. It is said that the Government has never really offered any defense in refutation of this claim, but has delayed and obstructed the litigation by technical tactics.

In regard to this connection between the Massachusetts Indians and the Kansas claim, Mr. Jenkins said:

"They claim to be of the Brothertown tribe. The Brothertowns, from Connecticut, together with the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, came here from the East in 1794, and became wards of the Council of Six Nations. Altogether there were about 300 of them. The Brothertowns settled on the Oneida Reservation, here in Madison County, a tract 2 by 4 miles, which was set aside for them. At the same time the Stockbridge Indians were allotted a reservation 7 by 9 miles. In 1821 those tribes were sent to Green Bay as agents for the Six Nations to negotiate for the purchase of 20,000,000 acres from the Menominees and Winnebagos. The lands were to be purchased with moneys received by the Indians from annuities from the State of New York. A deal was effected. It was claimed afterward that they had only been sold the right to occupy the Wisconsin lands.

"We do not apprehend that our case will be hampered by the claim of the so-called Brothertowns of New England. Even when they settled here more than a century ago, the Brothertowns were but a small mixed tribe. The few alleged descendants of the tribe in Massachusetts and Connecticut are half-breeds who have emanated from a mixture of negroes, whites, and a remnant of the scattered Indians that were left there. It was not until last Winter that their contention was heard of, and they have had no encouragement in Washington thus far, while everything goes to indicate that they will be ignored in the matter."

STRIKE OF BREAD BAKERS.

Demand Shorter Hours and More Healthful Conditions for Work.

Bread was scarce on the east side yesterday, and will be still scarcer to-morrow. Six hundred bakers employed in 120 east side bakeries went on strike yesterday morning for the ten-hour workday. Four hundred more will strike in sixty bakeries to-morrow. The strikers belong to the Hebrew Bakers' Union, which ordered the strike. The strikers made their headquarters yesterday at Liberty Hall, 257 East Houston Street, where mass meetings were held all day.

The strikers say they were working fifteen, seventeen, and twenty hours a day. The weekly wages of the men were: Foreman, $13; kneaders, $9; helpers, $6. Carriers were paid $12 a week, but they also received a few dollars weekly in tips. These wages they say they would not have objected to if the working days had not been so long and the conditions so bad. Many of the bakeries, the strikers say, are swarming with vermin and insects, and are full of foul odors from the street, which, with the gas generated in baking the bread, renders the atmosphere unbearable.

The scarcity of bread began to become apparent last evening, and there was a run on the grocers who buy from the large bakeries. Cake was also in demand. The United Hebrew Trades, which consists of twenty-seven trades unions, indorsed the strike yesterday, and its members will eat no non-union bread if they have to subsist on crackers until the strike is ended.

The bakers have other grievances than the wage scale. They will demand that the practice by some master bakers of compelling the bakers to board with them be abandoned, as also the system of hiring bakers on condition that they live in designated boarding houses, which keeps them always in debt to the boarding house keeper.

"OLD TOM'S" CENTENARY.

Some Notable New Yorkers Who Have Been Associated with the Famous Chophouse as Habitues.

"Old Tom's" will celebrate its centenary with the birth of the new century. One hundred years ago on the same site the famous chophouse that was destined to harbor more great and distinguished men than any other place of public entertainment in America was erected. The present building is not the original one—that was torn down in 1861, but the associations of the place remain, so that graybeards who ate there when they were junior clerks still cling to the resort.

Since 1800 two "Old Tom's" have died. The last one, the most famous of his race, three years ago. He had always expressed the wish that he might live to see the centenary of the place in which he was born, and where he accumulated a fortune. He had plans laid for the celebration, and these will be carried out to-morrow by his daughter, Catherine Holahan Carey, who is now the owner. An embryo "Old Tom" will be a feature of the occasion. He will mark the advent of the fourth generation. At present he is "Young Tom" to the habitués of the place, for Thomas Holahan Carey, named for his grandfather, is but fourteen months old.

The begrimed old walls, both inside and outside, are to be hung with evergreens, and on the big centre table is to be a punch bowl—"Old Tom's" favorite—filled with champagne punch. Every one of the old customers will receive a toby, suitably inscribed, as a souvenir, for "Old Tom" was the first man in this country to introduce the toby. There are a few other points in the celebration that Mrs. Carey and her husband, Martin R., want to use as surprises. They expect all of the old contingent to be on deck, and there will be jolly times in the place, that has outlived two generations.

Right under the shadow of Old Trinity—that was even then old—Reynolds's Chophouse was opened 100 years ago. "Old Beelzebub" they called Reynolds, for he ruled his customers with a rod of iron and never put a drink on the bar until the money had been first landed in the till. The first "Old Tom" was boots in the old City Hotel, on Broadway. He bought the place in 1830, and it has been "Old Tom's" ever since. He died when his son was a young man, and the young fellow, who took hold at once, was "Old Tom" from the start. He used to say that he had almost forgotten that his name was Thomas J. Holahan.

Commodore Vanderbilt used to eat in "Old Tom's" when he was piloting boats between New York and Staten Island. The first John Jacob Astor played cards there with Thomas Hamblin when Astor could not count in thousands the money his progeny now count in millions. Charlotte Temple lived in the old house, and Edwin Forrest attended many of the famous dinners of the Beefsteak Club there. It is said that the Astor Place riots were planned in "Old Tom's." Fitz Greene Halleck, Horace Greeley, Edward B. Wesley, Henry J. Raymond, James Gordon Bennett, Louis Gaylord Clark, and hundreds of others as prominent dined there in their day. William Waldorf Astor was the poet laureate of the place. He was a prominent member of the Society of Bull Pups and the Society of Pup Monkeys that used to hold high carnival there. In a pamphlet issued by the members under the name of "The Referee" Mr. Astor wrote what was considered the best history of the old tavern ever written.

The last "Old Tom" died three years ago, and it was thought that the place would have to be abandoned. Mrs. Carey, however, bought it in and is trying to keep it going in the old way. There is the same old air about the place; the chops and steaks are still displayed so that the purchaser can pick his dinner; the pewter mugs and the tobies still line the walls, hung with old prints, and many of the old customers still drop in there to renew old recollections and think of their friends who have gone before them into the great beyond. Of the younger generation, the Cuttings, Havemeyers, Belmonts, Duncans, Harrimans, Vanderbilts, and others well known make up the clientèle of the place. There never was a bill of fare, a tablecloth, or a check in the place.

Beside being the introducer of the toby, "Old Tom" also first introduced the pewter mugs for ale, the "combination chop," the "inspiration cocktail," the secret of which has been carefully guarded, and the "slip on." The "slip on" alone might have made any one famous. It is a welsh rabbit poured over apple or mince pie, and was "Old Tom's" pièce de résistance.

BURGLAR WAS HIS OWN SON.

Watchman, True to Duty, Arrested Him —Employer Would Not Prosecute.

August Kampe and Joseph Smith, employed as night watchmen at George Krouse's foundry, 150 Morgan Street, arrested a burglar early yesterday morning as he was carrying away thirty pounds of scrap brass.

When they led their prisoner under a lamp to look at him Smith was greatly shocked to find that the burglar was his eighteen-year-old son William. He marched the young man to the Gregory Street Police Station, but when Mr. Krouse learned the facts he refused to prosecute, and young Smith was discharged.

TOLD A LIE; HELD FOR TRIAL.

But for Untruth, Prisoners Accused of Larceny Would Have Gone Free.

William Murphy of 203 Fifth Street, Manhattan, and Frederick Muller of 1,504 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, yesterday received an object lesson on the value of truth telling. They had been arrested in the last-named city for attempting to steal an awning from the saloon at Washington and Fifth Streets, which was closed, the owner having failed. The accused men produced a card purporting to be an order from the John Kress Brewing Company for the removal of the awning. They both asserted positively that the order was genuine, but Policeman Guthell, who made the arrest, testified that he saw the former bartender of the saloon write the order at Muller's request.

"That puts a different aspect on the case," said Recorder Stanton. "I had intended to discharge you, but since you have lied about the matter, I will hold you for trial in the hope that it may teach you to tell the truth in future."

CUBAN'S IMPORTED JEWELRY.

Says He Was Going to Take It to Cuba, and Thought It Was Not Dutiable.

Collector of the Port Bidwell reported to the United States District Attorney yesterday the case of Antonio Ascensio, a Cuban, who arrived in New York on Dec. 22 from Europe on the steamship Pennsylvania. On Ascensio's person was found a belt containing a quantity of jewelry, the value of which is unofficially estimated at $8,000.

Ascensio stated that, inasmuch as he had booked in Europe for Cienfuegos, Cuba, he was of the belief that the jewelry he had with him would not be dutiable at the Port of New York, and that he could have it in his possession while in this city. As soon as the jewelry is officially appraised the case will be handed to Deputy Phelps of the Law Division, who will arrange it for presentation to the United States District Attorney.

Ladies' Fuel Society Ball.

The annual entertainment and charity ball of the Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society will be held at the Lexington Opera House, in East Fifty-eighth Street, on New Year's Eve. The proceeds of this worthy affair, which usually amount to $3,000, are devoted to the alleviation of suffering among the east side poor during the harsh Winter months. Mrs. L. Hirschfield, the President, and Isaac Simon, who will direct the entertainment, expect this new-century event to surpass all former efforts of the society in that direction.

Anniversary Mass for Father Malone.

An anniversary mass was celebrated yesterday at St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, East Twenty-eighth Street, in memory of Father Sylvester Malone of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, who died one year ago yesterday. The celebrant was Father Ducey, who also preached and dwelt upon the spiritual devotion shown by Father Malone in giving up his life to his flock. Father Ducey deplored the tendency of the times not to give proper reverence to years and labor.

Horner's Furniture.

Annual Reduction Sale

ITS REASON. To effect as great a clearance of stock as possible before taking inventory.

ITS ADVANTAGES. It affords buyers the only opportunity of the year to secure genuinely High-Class Furniture in latest designs at material reductions from regular prices——viz., 15 to 30 per cent.

ITS RANGE. Each and every line throughout our warerooms has its liberal quota of "mark downs," from the lowest to the highest priced, including

Bedroom Suites. *Dressing Tables.*
Dining Room Suites. *Chiffonieres.*
Parlor Suites. *Cheval Glasses.*
Fancy Pieces. *Fancy Chairs.*
Sideboards. *Writing Desks.*
Cabinets. *Bookcases.*

Also hundreds of odd pieces which space prevents itemizing.

An opportunity of importance to all who wish to obtain Furniture of highest grades at prices usually charged for inferior qualities.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

A NEW $2,000,000 HOTEL

Col. Astor to Erect Building at 55th Street and 5th Avenue.

Property Already Leased for a Period of Twenty Years, with Privilege of Three Renewals.

Excavation was begun yesterday morning on the property at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, preparatory to the erection there of what it is believed will be the finest apartment hotel in this city, if not in the world. Col. John Jacob Astor will build on this site a sixteen-story structure, having a frontage of 75 feet on Fifth Avenue and 150 feet on Fifty-fifth Street.

The property has already been leased for a term of twenty years, with privilege of three renewals, to Rudolph M. Haan, who now conducts establishments at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street and in the Park Row Building.

The new building has been designed by Architects Trowbridge & Livingston, and its cost has been estimated at not less than $1,500,000. The ground that it will occupy is valued at between $600,000 and $700,000, so that the total amount involved in the operation is well over $2,000,000.

Preliminary sketches show a structure of unusually attractive exterior, and it may safely be said that architecturally the building will be an ornament to the neighborhood.

This announcement of Col. Astor's intention to improve this corner has an additional importance because it will mark the first departure from the strictly residential character of that section of Fifth Avenue between Fifty-third and Fifty-eighth Streets, if exception be made of the University Club's building at Fifty-fourth Street. The Fifty-fifth Street corner was purchased by the late William Astor for a residence site, and not being used for that purpose, the improvement of it has always been a vexatious problem to its owner, with the apartment hotel apparently as the only satisfactory solution. The erection of a clubhouse for the Republican Club on the plot has been talked of at various times, as well as the erection of several fine residences there, such as the Astors built just north of Fifty-sixth Street. The clubhouse scheme never matured, while the advance of business up Fifth Avenue and the increasing popularity of other residential sections made the success of the latter plan beyond the immediate future very problematical.

The street floor of the new apartment house will be devoted entirely to a restaurant and palm garden. On the second floor there will be a large banquet hall, a library, and numerous private dining rooms for the use of tenants. Above this the floors will be divided into apartments—large suites being arranged on a basis of two to a floor, while for the accommodation of small families and bachelors, some of the upper floors will be made up of five or six suites.

Mr. Haan, in speaking of his new undertaking yesterday, said that the feature which he would try to perfect would be the service of meals in the apartments. Previous attempts in other apartment hotels to afford this service by means of dumb waiters have been at best only partially successful. In the building which Col. Astor will erect this work will be accomplished by means of two large high-speed electric elevators, which, fitted with electric heating tables, will be in effect movable pantries. In each apartment there will be a private pantry communicating directly with the service elevator. All the appliances for the successful working of the system have been studied in detail, and it is said that the installation of it in the new building at Fifty-fifth Street will be the first of its kind.

In every other particular the structure will embody the most advanced ideas of construction and equipment. For the first time in a building of so great a height the indirect method of heating, without the use of radiators in the rooms, will be tried. A complete refrigerating plant will have connection with every apartment, while the water supply will come from an artesian well. Barring unforeseen delays, the new building will be ready for occupancy on Sept. 1, 1902.

PINGREE DEFIES THE COURT.

Governor Refuses to Answer Summons to Appear for Contempt—The Court Postpones Action.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 29.—Gov. Pingree, who was summoned to appear before the Ingham County Circuit Court to-day to answer to a charge of contempt, as the result of an interview in which he attacked the Court and the Prosecuting Attorney, has refused to answer the summons. He was cited to appear at 1 o'clock to-day, but at 11:30 the Governor sent the following telegram to the Court:

As Executive of the State of Michigan and representing one of the three independent, equal, and co-ordinate divisions of the power of the Government, I am constrained (meaning no disrespect to the Judicial Department) to deny the authority of the judiciary in the premises.

Were I, as Chief Executive of this State, disposed to recognise the authority of the Judicial Department on this particular occasion, the official duties pressing upon me in the closing hours of my administration would not permit of my giving the matter attention.

H. S. PINGREE.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 29.—When the contempt case against Gov. Pingree was called by Judge Wisner this afternoon, the courtroom was crowded. The Judge read Gov. Pingree's telegram, and then said that he did not understand that the case was against the Governor, but against Hasen S. Pingree the individual. Judge Wisner said he had no disposition to interfere with the duties of the Governor, and therefore would continue the case until Jan. 9. In default of the Governor's appearance at that time, an attachment to compel his attendance will issue.

Alcott & Weekes

7 & 9 East 20th Street
(Between Broadway and Fifth Ave.)

JANUARY SALE.

Commencing To-Morrow, Monday.

The exclusiveness of this shop, the original and beautiful designs of our garments, makes this the most important of the January Sales. All Fall garments, both imported and domestic, will be reduced to less than half originally marked.

Costumes for carriage and street wear, Ball and Dinner Gowns, Wraps, Coats, Jackets, Separate Skirts, Silk Petticoats, Boas, Fur Novelties, Neckwear, Millinery, etc., etc.

ALL ORDERS TAKEN THROUGH MONTH JANUARY AT BETWEEN-SEASON PRICES.

About one hundred special

$89.00 Costumes reduced to 45.00
$60.00 Costumes reduced to 30.00
$50.00 Costumes reduced to 25.00
$36.50 Costumes reduced to 18.00

ALCOTT & WEEKES

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Spring Announcement.

New Styles of

Fancy Silks, Printed Satins,

Crêpes and Grenadines

for Ball and Evening Dress,

White Silks and Satins,

will be shown on Wednesday, January 2d, 1901.

Broadway & 19th Street.

HOWGATE IS RELEASED.

Former Disbursing Officer of the Signal Service Completes His Term in Prison.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Henry W. Howgate, aged seventy years, who in 1880 served the Government as disbursing officer of the Signal Service at Washington, was released from the penitentiary last night after serving six years for forgery and falsification of accounts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Nineteen years ago next April this city was thrown into a state of great excitement by the news that Capt. Henry W. Howgate, who had been at the head of the United States Weather Bureau, and had been under indictment and arrest for embezzlement of money amounting to about $100,000, had escaped from the officers who had him in charge. Howgate had become so well known by a course of high living that attracted attention that he was conspicuously in the public eye, and the impression created at that time was that his escape did not excite general indignation.

His association with a woman who was better known than respected alienated the sympathy of the respectable class, but the officers upon whom rested the responsibility for his detention and punishment at length gave up their efforts to find him, and it was not until 1895 that he was brought to bar, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned for eight years. Good behavior won for him a reduction of his term.

He is an old man now. It is not believed that he has held any of the money he embezzled. His wife is dead. His daughter, who was instrumental in aiding him to escape in 1882, still lives here, and it is understood that Howgate will return to live with her. The house from which he escaped, and which, by the way, was one he had furnished as a home for the woman who had helped him to ruin himself and family, is still pointed out as the "Howgate" house. It did not long remain the property of the unfortunate man.

MOTT HAVEN CANAL.

Residents of the Bronx Annoyed at the Delay in Filling It In.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed in the lower end of the Borough of the Bronx with the delay of the Municipal Assembly in passing the resolution adopted by the local board and the Board of Public Improvements for regulating and grading Canal Place, which involves the filling in of the ditch known as the Mott Haven Canal. For years the citizens and property owners of the neighborhood have been fighting to have the "canal" filled in, claiming that it was a public nuisance, a breeder of disease, and a depreciator of property values for blocks around in all directions. The alleged nuisance was fought before the Park Board, the Department of Street Improvements, Board of Health, Board of Street Openings, local board, and Board of Public Improvements, in turn, and while each of these sustained the citizens in their fight, yet, so strong has been the influence wielded by the North River Electric Light and Power Works, whose power house is on the canal, that the actual filling has been successfully staved off each time.

The company, it is said, effects a considerable saving in running expenses by the use of the water for condensing purposes and for towing coal to the works. Interested in it as stockholders are said to be some of the most powerful Tammany politicians, and it is alleged that so strong has been this influence that there has never been wanting a city official ready and willing to block its progress on technicalities, postponements of action, &c., so that it has come to be believed in the neighborhood that Richard Croker himself is a stockholder.

The matter has been hung up for months in the Committee of Highways of the Municipal Assembly, by title vested in the city last June. The paving of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, the main thoroughfare of that section, is also held up, and as this involves the filling in of the street solid, where it crosses the canal, it is assumed that the same motive prompts its blocking. The street was widened a year ago from 75 to 100 feet, and the house moved back to the new line, yet the old curb still stands ten inches high in the roadway a menace to passing vehicles, and while one-half of the street is paved, the other is a dirt road.

The street itself is full of hills and valleys while a tumble-down bridge spans the canal close to the handsome One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street station of the New York Central Railroad. A meeting of the Mott Haven Improvement Association has been called for next week to take action on the matter.

MURDERER McDONALD DEAD.

Man Who Killed Auditor Morris Refused Food in the Hospital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Samuel McDonald, who one week ago shot and killed F. H. Morris, Auditor for the War Department, died this morning at the Emergency Hospital from the self-inflicted wounds he received at the time of the murder. McDonald, after killing Morris, cut his own throat and shot himself near the heart.

It was thought that he had a fair chance of recovery, owing to his remarkable physique, but he was determined to die, and so informed attendants at the hospital. He was carefully guarded and prevented from inflicting any further injury on himself, but for two days he refused nourishment as far as possible, and this morning at 7 o'clock died quietly and without a struggle. The physicians say that death was due more than anything else to McDonald's determination not to live. It was a remarkable exhibition of will power.

Notice of his death was sent to his brother, William McDonald, the opera singer, who is now in Denver.

At the autopsy held over the body of McDonald the Coroner found the immediate cause of death to be complete exhaustion resulting from a gunshot wound of the liver and peritonitis.

Young Pettigrew in a Fight.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 29.—Frank Walden Pettigrew, son of United States Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, was assaulted and seriously injured by an usher in a theatre here last night. Young Pettigrew lighted a cigarette in the lobby, and thereby became involved in a controversy with an usher as to the rule forbidding smoking. He was struck a vicious blow on the right cheek bone, fracturing it, and also dislocating his jaw. His injuries are serious, and an operation will be performed.

May Have Been Murdered by a Woman.

NAUGATUCK, Conn., Dec. 29.—The inquiry into the Cotton Hollow roadhouse mystery to-day by Deputy Coroner Pond has followed the theory that Gerald Melberg, whose body was found in the dooryard of the house early last Sunday morning, was murdered by a woman following a quarrel. A young man who was in the roadhouse Saturday night asserts that Melberg was struck on the head by a piece of lead pipe inclosed in a rubber tube, crushing his skull.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

We End the Century with a Great Silk Sale.

To-morrow great offerings of Silks—newest of the new—just bought and just right for present use and wear; the only thing out of season about them being

PRICES AT WHICH WE SELL.

Lot One.....39 cents
Satin figured Indias—all silk—24-inch—Pink, Nile, Heliotrope, Light Blue and Canary—make effective and inexpensive Evening Gowns, Waists and Children's Dancing Dresses, also suitable for Fancy Work and handsome linings—Fifty-nine cents would be a low price for the quality.

Lot Two.....29 cents
Satin Stripe Foulard—figured over with neat flower designs, Dotted effects and small fancy figures—good, desirable colors, including Navy, with white, also Black-and-White....These were really intended for Spring Sale at 49 cents, but having arrived earlier than expected we make a special of them now, as stated, at 29 cents.
Are they a Bargain?

Lot Three.....39 cents
A Combination lot of Black and Black-and-White Silks—as follows:
Black All Silk Foulards—24 inch; Black Silk Taffetas—27 inch; Black-and-White Silk Taffetas in Shepherd Checks of various sizes, also Broken Plaids and Pin Head Checks—make exceedingly stylish Waists—
A very attractive lot of Silks at a remarkably low price.
Same qualities have not hitherto been offered under 50 and 69 cents.

Lot Four.....59 cents
Silk Taffetas of excellent quality, full 27 inches wide (note the width), Black and Colors; also Black Satin Duchesse, all silk—24 and 27 inches wide....Both are "specials" in full sense of the word, regular values being 75 and 98 cents.

To-morrow being the End of December,

the End of the Year and the End of the Century, must see the End of Many Things.

Dress Goods
will be sold as here stated
AT TWENTY-NINE CENTS.
Cashmere——44 inch——40 shades
Mottled Suitings—all wool—six combinations
Granite Cloths—38 inch——12 shades
Values, .39, .49 and .59.
AT THIRTY-NINE CENTS.
All Wool Granites—40 inch—15 shades
All Wool Plaids—46 inch—10 combinations
Values, .59 and .75.
AT FORTY-NINE CENTS.
All Wool Habit Cloths—50 inch—20 shades
All Wool Storm Serges—46 inch—40 shades
Snowflake Suitings——46 inch——10 mixtures
All Wool Albatross——30 shades
Black Parolas——45 inch——35 designs
All Wool Homespuns——14 colorings
Values, 65 to 98 cents.
AT FIFTY-NINE CENTS.
All Wool Storm Serges—46 inch—85 shades
Fine quality Homespuns—54 inch—15 shades
Values 75 and 85 cents.
AT SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
French Poplin—all wool—44 inch—15 shades
All Wool Finetta Cloths—46 inch—16 shades
Value a Dollar nineteen.
AT EIGHTY-NINE CENTS.
All Wool Venetians—50 inch—15 shades
All Wool Granites—50 inch—25 shades
Value a Dollar twenty-five.

As a Closing Year Offering
we will sell
At Five cents and three-quarters
Heavy Outing Flannels
until now 9¾ cents——Pink and Blue, Checks, Stripes, Plaids and Hairlines. Non-shrinkable——Absolutely fast.

Also
AT FIVE CENTS
Yard Wide Percales worth Ten cents.
All colors——132 STYLES.
Hard and soft finish for Dresses and Waists.....The unfinished, undyed cloth alone of above quality at the mills is worth seven cents.

On Wednesday, January 2, 1901, We will open New Century's Novelties in High Class Imported Wash Dress Fabrics
No finer Stock in the city.
No exception!

Fine Table Linens
Great Holiday selling has left an accumulation of odd Sets, Table Cloths and Half Dozen Napkins.... Friday prices cleared a quantity, the balance must go to-morrow.

John S. Brown's Dinner Sets
Rich Satin finish Damask—beautiful patterns, with cloths, 2, 2¼ or 3 yards long, and a dozen 24 inch Napkins to each set

Before Christmas.	Now.
were $8.25	5.98
were $9.98	6.98
were $11.98	7.98
were $14.98	10.98
were $19.00	12.98

YOU CAN BUY
Fine Damask Linen Sets
Hemstitch and open work—3 and 3½ yard cloth—24 inch Napkins—

That were	Now, either size
8.98 to 10.98	5.98

YOU CAN BUY
All Linen Napkins—Half dozens—
All qualities, some have edges slightly soiled—medium and large sizes,

BEFORE CHRISTMAS	NOW.
49 cents to 4.25	.39 to 2.98

Satin Damasks by Yard
of which there are but a half dozen designs 66 to 72 inches wide.
50 cent quality will go at .47
76 cent quality will go at .59

Bureau Scarfs
Irish Point Borders or Hemstitch with open centres—also 32 inch squares—
were .89 and .00.....Now .39

Ladies' Plush and Velour Capes
Long, medium and short—plain or appliqued with jet and braid—with and without Persian Lamb, Sable, Angora and Chiffon trimmings—heavy taffeta and satin linings.

Before Christmas.	Now.
13.98	8.98
17.98	10.98
19.98	12.98
22.98	16.98
27.98	19.98
29.98	21.98
33.98	23.98
39.98	29.98
46.98	34.98
68.98	47.98

Ladies' Cloth Jackets and Coats
Box and Automobile Styles—Fine Kersey—Black and leading Shades—Handsomely Tailored.

Before Christmas.	Now.
6.98 and 7.98	4.98
9.98 and 10.98	6.98
12.98 and 14.98	9.98
16.98 and 18.98	12.98

Ladies' Golf Capes
Single and Double Face Cloth—all best shades—flounce or flare effects—hoods or cape collars—fringed or stitched band finish.

Before Christmas.	Now.
6.98	3.98
7.98	4.98
8.98	5.98
9.98	6.98
11.98	7.98
14.98	9.98
18.98	12.98
23.98	16.98

Fine Underwear One-Third Off
As we want to start the "White Sale" next Wednesday with an absolutely fresh, clean stock, we will offer to-morrow all Night Dresses, Skirts, Chemises, Drawers and Corset Covers in any way soiled or tumbled through holiday handling at ONE-THIRD OFF REGULAR PRICES.
....Cambric and Muslin, all more or less trimmed with embroideries, laces, tucks, hemstitching and insertings—
69 cent Night Gowns—To-morrow 49
Finer to 3.98—were 5.98
29 cent Drawers—To-morrow.....19
Finer to 1.29—were 1.98
98 cent Skirts.....To-morrow.....69
Finer to 2.98—were 4.50
They will go in a day.

Great Clearing Sale of Tapestries
AT HALF PRICE WE WILL SELL
Armure, Derby, and Egyptian Tapestries, Bagdad and Damascus Stripes, Cosy Corner Draperies, Petit Points, Brocades, and Silk and Satin Warps—
Thus the prices:

59 cents	value 1.19
79 cents	value 1.59
98 cents	value 1.98
1.49	value 2.98

Included among above are High-Class Imported Tapestries and Velour Figured Brocades, of which import cost was far more than prices we ask.

In Lace and Fancy Curtains
There are also special opportunities!.....If you have a window or two which you would like to curtain handsomely at moderate cost, look over this list and see what can be saved:

	Were	Now
Irish Point Curtains	15.98	9.98
Irish Point Curtains	9.98	6.98
Irish Point Curtains	5.98	3.98
Nottingham and Scotch	4.98	2.98
Nottingham and Scotch	2.98	1.98
Nottingham and Scotch	2.29	1.49
Ruffled Net Curtains	4.98	2.98
Ruffled Net Curtains	3.98	2.49
Ruffled Muslin Curtains	1.49	.89
Ruffled Muslin Curtains	1.29	.79
Fancy Tarn Curtains	1.49	.98
Fancy Tarn Curtains	2.29	1.49
Silk Stripes	2.98	1.98
Satin Stripes	5.98	3.98

We Commence the Century with A Great White Sale
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1901.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Public Christmas Feastings Seem a Mockery of True Charity.

QUALITY OF RECENT WAR NEWS

Alleged Explanation as to Why It Is Now Uniformly Encouraging.

Significance of the Ecclesiastical Demonstration in Honor of Lord Roberts—The Case of Gen. Colville—Situation Grave in Italy and Turkey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1900.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Our Christmas feastings this year have hardly been on the usual scale or conducted with our wonted heartiness, but we have done our best to be cheerful. The customary dinners of benevolence have been held in all parts of the country to the satisfaction of the needy, and the degraded sections of the population have been ministered to. These displays always strike me as something like a mockery of true charity. It is a great simulation of the brotherliness among mankind worked up and the destitute receive one hearty meal with frequently doles of clothing and money added. Many good words are also uttered in their hearing and no sooner is the function over than they and their daily wants are forgotten until Christmas comes round again. A high-spirited people would resent this sort of ostentatious charity, but I fear that the masses of England are not high spirited or in any sense generally democratic.

For a day or two amid these scenes we try to forget our troubles and, as I write, a simulation of cheerfulness is being kept up toward public affairs. The black cloud in South Africa we are once more assured is showing a trace of silver lining. Telegrams keep dropping in from various parts of the territories where our troops wander, keep garrison, or fight, telling us that De Wet is once more in a tight place, that we are driving back the farmers who came down upon Pretoria from the north and are clearing away those commandoes that foolhardily ventured into Cape Colony. There is no sign of the Cape Dutch rising, more than one message informs us, and so we try to be happy.

I wish I could share this flickering gleam of confidence, but I cannot forget that no independent information now reaches this country about South Africa. All the war correspondents have been sent home, these useful public servants being special objects of detestation to Lord Kitchener, and we are reduced to purely official messages signed by him, or to press agency telegrams, the source of which is never disclosed. I have a shrewd suspicion, which circumstances tend to strengthen, that these irresponsible telegrams are drawn up by an extraordinary group of civil administrators appointed by Lord Roberts before he left Africa for home. All the higher officials and a majority of the lower to whom the task of ordering society anew has been given in South Africa are connections or dependents of the De Beers millionaires, and some among them are journalists. Anyhow, no independent news can come to us except now and again by letter and bearing the stamp of the censor. As we have been misled in the past by those working an oracle for interested parties I think it well to avoid premature rejoicings.

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THE RETURN OF LORD ROBERTS.

We are going to celebrate Lord Roberts's return next week with a proper triumphal entry, winding up at St. Paul's Cathedral, where the Dean and Chapter will at last have an opportunity to demonstrate their not always convenient imperial Christianity. They have hitherto been overfussy and at the same time unhappy in their endeavors to bring themselves prominently before the nation. You may remember when we were driven half frantic with those concocted Shanghai tales of wholesale massacres in Peking, the St. Paul's clergy wished to hold a spectacular service in memory of the departed dead. Driven off this project by the arrival of the true facts, they have waited restlessly ever since, and when Lord Roberts announced the end of the war, "Here is our opportunity," they cried, "let us have a national thanksgiving." But again, unfortunately, the war did not end at his Lordship's bidding. So far is it from ending that he had scarcely left Cape Town for England when our troops suffered one of the worst defeats inflicted upon them since the war began. Still St. Paul's must have a show and next Thursday it will muster its clergy in full array to celebrate a thanksgiving over Lord Roberts's safe return. I fear these parsons are not doing their order good in the public mind by such proceedings, and I lament the scope for mockery given.

However, Lord Roberts is coming home, and we must line the streets and cheer him, were it for no other reason than to keep our spirits up. Criticism none the less grows keener and keener upon his policy, and one old and experienced soldier who served under him in Afghanistan has been delivering blow after blow destructive to his Lordship's strategy, going so far this week as to declare that the unwieldy forces under Kitchener in and around Pretoria and Johannesburg may before long be driven to choose between starvation and retreat behind the Orange River. This is the view of Col. Hanna, and without question there is much more to be said for it than we are willing to allow.

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GEN. COLVILE TO DEFEND HIMSELF.

A sensation is promised us by the return of Gen. Colvile from Gibraltar. He was in command of the Guards' Brigade last May when the Yeomanry were captured at Lindley and was promptly relieved and sent home by Lord Roberts, apparently in disgrace. Arrived in this country he seems to have satisfied Lord Lansdowne that he was not to blame, for he immediately after went out to take command of the infantry at Gibraltar. New men, new brooms, and Mr. Brodrick was hardly in office before he demanded Gen. Colvile's resignation. This was refused and Colvile arrived today fully determined to defend himself. The stories circulated when his original disgrace occurred implied that he treated a message warning him of the Yeomanry's danger with indifference, remarking that it would be time enough to start to-morrow. I cannot say whether the tale is true or not, but it was unfortunately only too characteristic then of the attitude of many of our commanders, who looked upon the fighting farmers with lordly contempt. Whatever may be the truth, Colvile reached Lindley too late, the Yeomanry having been captured and carried off. Should his defense be good we may be sure that as little as possible of it will be allowed, in the present circumstances, to see the light.

It is hard work being cheerful at present, not only because we have this running sore in South Africa exhausting our vitals, but because wherever our eye turns the world seems rather out of joint. No European nation can be looked upon as occupying a much happier position than ourselves. Passing by France and Germany as having each their troubles, socialist, anarchic, and reactionary, we find Italy still a seething caldron of suppressed popular passions, and those in high places living in perpetual fear. The young King is kept like a prisoner, surrounded by guards, and all the severities perpetrated against the disseminators of revolutionary ideas in no matter what form, only serve to deepen the nation's discontent.

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DESIGNS OF THE SULTAN.

Passing further eastward, nothing but a promise of trouble meets us in the dominions of the Sultan. Massacres of Armenians seem to be of weekly occurrence, and once more we are told that the ferment in Macedonia may any week involve the whole of the Balkan peninsula in the horrors of war. The Sultan is full of malignant designs against the Young Turkish Party and is ready to slay and slay until he thinks himself safe, if only the surrounding powers leave his hands free. And the surrounding powers are not paying very much attention to him.

All Continental Europe is busy with China, which occupies the minds of its statesmen almost as much as South Africa dominates us. We have been rather congratulating ourselves on the forward step in the Chinese negotiations this week, and, again at the risk of being a "kill-joy," I must confess I cannot see it.

After infinite labor a joint note has been manufactured and delivered, and accepted with bows, smiles, and smooth words by the Chinese plenipotentiaries. But that means nothing; it does not even imply complete unity among the signatories. I hear privately that the powers are far from being united, and that they are rather drifting further apart while China seethes with revolt. Five of her southern provinces may be described as in open rebellion now, and it is quite impossible for the country, were it submissive throughout, to fulfill the financial portion of the demands made upon it. Equally impossible is it for the empire to subscribe to the conditions relating to the importation of arms or the suspension of literary examinations. Items like these strike at the root of Chinese independence, and we may depend upon it will be resisted to the uttermost, at first by shifty tactics, delays, excuses, counter propositions, and finally by fighting, for at a certain point the patient, meek Chinaman will fight with the utmost fury. The story of the Taiping rebellion alone would warrant us in saying that.

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THE MISTAKE OF THE POWERS.

Therefore I still think that the European powers are on the wrong line of rails, and as Spring comes on, divisions will openly appear among them, little conducive of peace, or rather provocative of renewed conflict and possible attempts to dismember the empire.

Meanwhile China's commerce is injured, and the great financial interests which Europe—and especially England—possesses in the country are placed increasingly in jeopardy.

No amount of whipping up influences us to take any more interest than we did in the Nicaragua Canal. I have not heard what attitude Lord Salisbury has toward the amended treaty, but I shall be surprised if he, in the present circumstances, enters into more than a sham diplomatic fight. That, however, is merely my opinion and I can only vouch for the fact that we remain absolutely indifferent to the whole question.

Poor old Lord Dufferin! You knew him on your side as a picturesque and flowery worded Canadian Viceroy, and in his time he has played many high diplomatic and ornamental parts for England. To-day it is announced that he is about to leave England for South Africa to see his wounded son. The real reason, however, is that he has got himself mixed up with some exceedingly evil-smelling financial undertakings whose collapse to-day has involved the disgrace of his name and probably his financial ruin. He always was what we call a "wastrel man," who spent money like the owner of Aladdin's lamp and seemed to think it a privilege for common people to be his creditors. That is too often a characteristic trait of the British aristocracy.

A. J. W.

WILL OF HENRY G. VILLARD.

Bequests to His Family, His Old Home, and Many Institutions.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The will of Henry G. Villard was offered for probate in the Westchester County Surrogate's Court to-day. The value of the estate is not given, but it is said to be several millions.

All of Mr. Villard's personal effects and the sum of $250,000 outright are given to his wife, Fannie G. Villard. The remainder of the estate, both real and personal, is divided among the testator's wife and children, Mrs. James W. Bell, Harold G. Villard, and Oswald Garrison Villard, Mrs. Villard receiving one-half.

Legacies and annuities of various amounts are left to twenty-eight relatives, servants, and intimate friends, many of whom are residents of Germany. A trust fund is established with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company sufficient to produce an annuity of $5,000 for the benefit of his sister Emma, the wife of Lieut. Gen. Robert von Xylander of the Bavarian Army, now on duty at Munich.

To Columbia University Mr. Villard left $50,000 unrestricted, and a similar sum, also unrestricted, to Harvard University, "gratefully remembering that my two sons and six nephews were educated in that institution."

Local institutions to which bequests are made are as follows:

The New York Infirmary for Women and Children	$10,000
The German Society of New York	5,000
The Charity Organization Society	2,500
The State Charities Aid Association	2,500
The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	2,500
The New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	5,000
The German Hospital and Dispensary	10,000
The Dobbs Ferry Hospital Association of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	5,000
The American Museum of Natural History	5,000
The Metropolitan Museum of Art	5,000

To the town of Zweibruecken, Rhenish Bavaria, is left $12,000 for the benefit of the public charities of the town. To the Diaconissen Anstalt, at Speyer-on-the-Rhine, whose hospital and training school for nurses were erected by the testator, is left $15,000.

To the City of Speyer, where Mr. Villard was born, is left the sum of $12,500, to be held as a permanent fund, the income from which is to be used, in the discretion of the municipal authorities, "for loans at a low rate of interest for deserving mechanics and small tradesmen to help them in their respective businesses."

The Industrial Museum in Kaiserslantern, Rhenish Bavaria, receives $12,500, which is to be used for the general purposes of the institution.

The executors named are Horace White, Charles A. Spofford, and the widow, Mrs. Fannie G. Villard.

Barr-Dinwiddie Plant to be Sold.

The Barr-Dinwiddie Printing and Bookbinding Company's plant at New and Ludlow Streets, Jersey City, which has been in the hands of a receiver for several weeks, was permanently closed yesterday in compliance with a demand from the creditors that the property should be sold and their claims satisfied. The sale will take place on Jan. 7. The liabilities are about $80,000, while the assets are valued at $75,000. The closing of the establishment throws seventy-five persons out of employment.

HARD PROBLEMS IN CHINA

Allies Puzzled as to Whether They Ought to Chase the Court.

TRIBUTE IS STILL PAID

A Proposal to Intercept It on Its Way to Sian-Foo—Results of Foreign Troops' Brutality.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Nov. 10.—Stories of loot, slaughter, and executions continue to reach here from the various parts of this province, which the allied troops are visiting, while from the south and west there are indications that the Chinese are apprehensive that invasions may be attempted in those quarters. It is commonly said here to be the Chinese habit to prepare for nothing in advance, but the order to dispatch 14,000 troops into Ho-Nan Province would seem to show that a lesson has been learned in that respect. Foreigners are not likely, from anything now in prospect, to have occasion to change their opinion of native soldiery, or to be deterred from an invasion, should they decide to attempt it, on that account. Indeed, the imperial intention, as well as it can be judged, is not to make a stubborn resistance to foreign approach, but rather to retard it by some show of force in order to cover a further imperial flight.

Among the allies, one of the questions to be determined is whether it may be worth while, for the sake of international harmony, to chase the Empress Dowager all over Asia. Her camels are said to be good for fifty miles a day, and it would be something of a calculation to determine by what agency she might be effectively pursued. Advices from Sian-Foo intimate, moreover, that the Court may be removed from that place to Cheng-Tu, in Sze-Chuen Province. The reason given for possible removal is not a dread of foreign advance, but the discomfort of witnessing the famine conditions that prevail where the Court is now.

Cheng-Tu enjoyed the distinction of being the capital during the Tang dynasty, more than 1,000 years ago. Nothing remains of imperial relics except one gate and a bit of falling wall, but the region thereabout is not famished and the people are said to be willing to reconstruct the palaces if the Court will return there. Thus if plans were now made for an invasion with the view of capturing the Empress, the objective would have to be a movable one, to be adjusted according to the agility of the fugitive. Then natural difficulties must be overcome, quite as formidable as any that can be opposed by native agency, such as mountains, fords, floods, and soft roads, making the undertaking one to be avoided if any other way of reaching the desired end can be devised.

The ability of the Empress to hold out depends in some measure on the continuity of her supplies. She has abundance of rich chattels and quite enough convertible treasure to meet her personal wants indefinitely, but the maintenance of a Court is another matter, and to keep the Court together she must have her customary tribute. It has been intercepted, and has yet to the current of official income. Money and rich gifts worth fortunes are now going forward to her in honor of her birthday, at the beginning of next month. If the foreign troops intended to intercept the treasure, they would have started by this time. More or less mysterious talk is heard in that line, but it can have no practical effect without quick action. Assuming that there will be no present interruption, it seems quite likely that plans may be considered for stationing troops along various routes to Sian-Foo, to head off future tribute bearers, should no headway be made with peace plans in the coming cold season.

Evidence is but feeble that pressure from within the empire is likely to bear upon the situation. The Empress feels equal to the management of affairs, and one of her subjects who would presume with advice counter to her inclinations would do so at such risk to himself that she will hardly hear much that she does not wish to hear. So long as supplies reach her regularly and in sufficient amount, she may feel that she has the whip hand. This view is now appealing with force to the allies. They may not try to give effect to measures which manifestly would bring her to terms just yet, because the remedy would be about as heroic for those administering it as for the receiver, but it may be held in reserve to be tried when other things fail.

ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE.

It has been suggested at some of the diplomatic conferences that in a country in which there was general diffusion of news, conditions like the present ones could not exist. South Africa may lack full news reports, but the people there probably keep fair track of what happens and continue the work of resistence, although they have lost their capital and their ruler is a refugee in another land. It is probably true that such of the Chinese people as are not ignorant of the existing trouble are most atrociously misinformed about it. Yet the Chinese attitude bears some analogy to that of the Boers, in that the belief is very deeply planted that the foreign purpose is to possess this land and to make the natives a subject race. As China has at least age in her favor, and has managed for centuries to get along to her own satisfaction without foreign aid or alliance, there seems no reason to the native mind why that condition should be changed.

The people never hear of the fine pleas on behalf of so-called civilization. If they did it would be a word conveying no meaning, except as it might threaten radical interference with time-honored customs. They simply wish to be let alone, and that every one not of their race shall clear out of the empire and stay out. The Chinese are keen traders. Perhaps no race has a stronger commercial instinct. There is no dissent from this proposition, although opinions vary as to their limitations. Yet in the face of the business which foreigners have brought to China, of the enlarged market thereby provided for Chinese products, of the wealth many Chinese have been able to accumulate through foreign trade, and of the knowledge that the land is capable of infinite development, which neither native ingenuity nor industry can bring about unaided, they wish the foreigners to go.

That is to say, the class which rules and controls the masses so wishes. The masses bend to the official wind. They think that the Mandarins are all wise as well as all powerful, and that whatever they say must be right. When officials in a given quarter become too offensive there is a rebellion, but that is merely an incident which affects not at all the common impulse to follow official guidance and to look to this class as natural leaders. The diplomats realize that they do not need to aim low in this work. They must fire well up, and the higher they hit the better will be the result. There is no way of reaching the masses except through a converted official class, and that can be accomplished only by turning out those who are in, putting in those who profess sympathy with a liberal policy and appointing foreign overseers to watch them in order that habit may not overcome principle. No one knows the foreign mind on this subject better than the Empress, and she is shaping her course accordingly.

FOREIGN TROOPS' SAVAGERY.

It may be doubted whether, if the Empress were disposed to let her people know exactly what has happened in the last few months, the cause of the foreigners would be helped in China. The troops in active service have certainly been doing what they could to leave a lasting impression on the native mind. Besides doing work, the legitimacy of which no one would question, they have destroyed unresisting settlements, have attacked non-combatants; no woman has been safe in the hands of some of them, and they have looted in all directions. In the opinion of many, they have demonstrated that this is not a war upon China, but a double-distilled essence of savagery. The aim of some of them seems to have been, unconsciously no doubt, to present a spectacle of the varying thickness of the veneer civilization puts on people.

There is less variation than might be supposed, and a savage with his crust off seems to be moved by no purpose so strong as to make up for the time lost when it fettered him. If the Mandarins were to preach philosophy to the masses on this proposition they would probably make an impression quite as hostile as that now existing. But officialdom is on record with proclamations of Chinese victories, and it can hardly be the means of bringing out the truth. That must percolate through the empire by the slow process of various dialects. It is only certain now that the territory which the troops have visited does not confine the story of their performances, and that wherever that story has gone it will be remembered.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Even the very best-informed people have very erroneous impressions about the matter of savings bany deposits. There seems a common belief that after a space of years the accounts of depositors are closed and the money either turned into the surplus account of the bank or used for building or other purposes. This is a very grave mistake. Savings bank deposits never become outlawed by time. While they lie dormant so far as drawing interest is concerned after twenty-two years, they are still carried on the books as live accounts, and the original depositors or their heirs can always get the money on proof of ownership. As a matter of fact, the system pursued by the banks is so thorough in searching out owners of old accounts that the sums standing to the credit of dormant accounts is merely nominal when compared with the live deposits. Yet there is generally a stir about them in the Legislature yearly, some of the lawyers in that body believing that there is an abundance of pickings to be had if the law could be changed so that the attorneys could get at the names of the owners of these dormant accounts. The theory seems to be that here is an unworked mine that would be as valuable to the lawyers as is the pension business if they could only get at the vein to work it. But no lawyer would waste the time and could not afford to spend the money necessary to get at the owners of these dormant accounts. It wouldn't pay the lawyers. The banks could not afford the work if it was not done by their regular employes in the odd moments these have in the intervals between writing up their books and figuring up their interest accounts.

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There is a cigar store on Columbus Avenue whose owner must have been annoyed in the past with inquiries for all sorts of queer things in his establishment, for there is now displayed in his show window a huge sign that reads: "No soap, whisky, clothing, paregoric, or hair oil sold here."

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Nearly across the way from this store there is a market whose proprietor is a trifle weak on spelling, though he may be strong as a caterer. Two signs, evidently the work of an amateur, announced that the searcher for good things to eat could find "Scrapl" and "Calfs brains" in that particular shop.

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Speaking about signs, there is one on a boathouse at the foot of Riverside Park, in the vicinity of One Hundred and Tenth Street, that not only serves to remind one of the days when we were all crazy over Admiral Dewey, but also shows how the Queen's English may be misapplied. It reads: "Boats to the man-of-wars."

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These tightly fitting veils that women wear nowadays have converted all womankind into a race of pouters. Just notice a woman when she is arranging her veil, and see her pout her lips in an apparent attempt to assist her hands in the process. It is, in fact, no uncommon thing to see a woman draw down her veil by grasping it between her lips. Thus she hauls it down into a comfortable position without the use of her hands in the process.

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Burton Mansfield of Milwaukee says the thing that struck him as most novel in a recent visit to the City of Mexico was the prevalence of American college slang. Many Mexicans have been educated of late in the Northern schools and colleges, and they carry back to their homes phrases that seem very strange injected into the soft and rich native tongue. Even the girls have taken it up, and they chatter now with a freedom that would have been frowned upon most severely by their duennas a half dozen years ago. "Mexican girls, while they are girls, are charming," he says, "and are becoming more Americanized every week they live. They go out in society to a much greater extent than ever before, which is a result of their associations in the North. They have even begun to appear in the business houses of the old city as typewriters and secretaries, and have assumed an independence that none would have thought possible a decade ago. There is less of the prison life they had to lead then, and meetings with the young men who are paying court to them are not now the dull and prosy household affairs that formerly made courtship more of a family debate than a season of lovemaking."

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They are not now exactly a novelty, for they have been made in small numbers for several years. But their use has not been so general until this Winter. These are the two-fingered gloves or mittens for men who drive. They come in coarse materials for the truckman and are made of the finest skins for the men who drives his horse on the Speedway. These contrivances have a separate thumb as on all other mittens, and there is in addition a loose finger in which the index finger or the hand is drawn. With both the thumb and the forefinger free a man can handle the lines over his horse to almost as much advantage as he could if his hands were without any covering. Shipping clerks and men whose work is out of doors during these cold days are using the mittens that were intended for drivers when they were first constructed. With them it is much easier to handle a book and pencil.

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"One of the incidental expenses of running a hotel that few people ever think of or know about, for that matter," said the clerk at one of the largest of the Broadway establishments, "is the cost of unstamped letters that are thoughtlessly mailed by our patrons. A majority of them are addressed in handwriting that is distinctly feminine. When the letters are collected these are turned over to us by the carrier, and we stamp them and see that they are forwarded. Many of these are letters of patrons whose handwriting we know and whom it would not do for us to offend by turning them back to their writers for postage. Others are, I fear, mailed by persons who know the custom at hotels and who take advantage of it to save the pennies required for postage. It is impossible for us to make a charge for the postage even when we know who mails the letter. That would make the guest an everlasting enemy of the house. The tales they would tell of the 'meanness' of our hotel would cost more than the postage bill for the year amounts to, perhaps. But it is the only way in which we can prevent letters being sent to the Dead Letter Office. That might entail serious trouble and possible loss to the guest, who perhaps thoughtlessly mailed a letter without a stamp while talking about some other matter with a friend. So, too, we have short postage to pay on many letters received, for which we never receive a penny in return. But all these little things have to be taken into consideration when rates are made for our patrons, and I reckon that as a rule we come out about even on the whole."

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His friend was but recently returned from Paris, and brought with him a number of the latest of the French publications. He had read them on the way across. Such as were in presentable condition he offered to his visitor, whose wife had been educated in Paris. She, he thought, would be glad to get the latest of the French novels, and as he was a lover of the best of the Gallic literature, was glad to give his friend's wife an opportunity to enjoy them also. "By the way," he added, "here is a bundle of the latest Paris papers and periodicals that some one has sent me and that I haven't yet had time to open. I shall be so busy for a couple of weeks catching up with business that I shan't have a chance to look at them; better take them along with you with my compliments to Mrs. G." So the visitor took the unbroken package of periodicals and the books home to his apartment and turned them over to the Madame. Not being an expert at translating French, he hadn't taken the trouble to look them over. But after he had gone to business the next morning the good wife made an examination of her presents. When the Husband came to dinner that night there was a rather peculiar look on his wife's face when he asked her if she had looked at the books and papers his friend had sent her. Oh, yes, she had.

"Was the lunch good for anything?"

"Well, yes," and then, with a laugh, "Had Jack looked at the papers before he gave them to you?"

"No; said he was too busy."

"I thought so. It was a rather miscellaneous bundle, and I suppose it was all right to send to a man. But you had better tell your friend Jack not to be too indiscriminate with his favors. One of the papers was evidently not intended for the drawing room or for a young girls' seminary. It was plainly meant for circulation among the grisettes of the Quarter Latin rather than in the world of the grande dames."

There would seem to be a little moral to this incident; something like "Don't distribute unopened packages of Parisian literature promiscuously among your married friends."

INAUGURATION FEATURES

Stands at Washington to be Operated by Committee.

SANTIAGO BATTLE ON CANVAS

A New Painting in Admiral Hichborn's Office—Plan to Raise the Vice President's Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Chairman John Joy Edson is determined, if good management and unusual enterprise on the part of an Inauguration Committee can overcome some unfavorable natural circumstances, to make the inauguration of President McKinley in 1901 as popular a success as it was in 1897. Some reflected opinion was given last week to the effect that the lack of novelty in the proceeding, the lack of expectancy and of prospect on the part of office-seekers, would detract somewhat from the spirit of the 4th of March ceremonies. That is admitted by the managers of McKinley's second inauguration to be true, but it is believed to be possible to replace the hordes of office-seekers by other throngs of persons who will be satisfied to come here and look at the festival offered to them, patronize the street stands and, to some extent, the ball, and indulge in such enthusiasm as they may be moved to express.

To draw people the "features" of the inauguration are to be strengthened, and one of the mooted improvements is to be the conduct of the street stands by the Inaugural Committee. Heretofore it has been customary to dispose of the stand privileges to such as would bid for them. The purchasers of the concessions sold the seats at such prices as they chose, and pocketed the income, after paying for the stands, which they were obliged to build. Now it is suggested that the Inaugural Committee on Stands build the structures according to a plan to be decided upon, to sell seats at fixed prices, probably lower than those charged by the speculators, and to pocket the profits or the losses.

At moderate prices for seats, and with anything but wet weather, the sales would swell the guarantee fund, out of which expenses are paid, and help to make it possible to return every penny contributed to that fund and have a comfortable surplus besides to distribute among the charities of Washington, which have benefited on many inauguration occasions by the distribution of such surplus. The prosperity of Washington has made the people liberal in their contributions to the inauguration guarantee funds, and the shopkeepers of Washington now find their encouragement to the inauguration of a President with greater cheerfulness than ever, since they have long ceased to regard a change of Presidents as a menace to their business. Formerly, prior to the establishment of the civil service law and rules, a new Administration was looked forward to by shopkeepers with clerks as creditors as a very serious period to be met and survived.

Plans have not been fully made for the conversion of the Pension Office into a ball and concert room, but the permission to use that great structure has been gained and the scheme for decorating it must be provided. Four years ago it was very beautifully treated, the main feature being the employment of thousands of yards of cotton cloth suspended and stretched beneath the roof and against the walls so as to give the interior the appearance of a vast fluffy tent, in white and yellow. Liberal use of electricity and of flowers filled out the main design effectively, and not a suggestion was left of the solidity of material of which the bureau is constructed.

The Pension Office is supposed to be a fireproof building. Indeed, that is the only characteristic of it regretted by the late Gen. Sheridan, who detested its architectural ugliness. After the thousands had attended the ball and the concerts given on several succeeding days, and stories had been told of the crushes at the doors on several occasions, the late Uriah H. Painter directed attention to the fact that the managers of the inauguration had invited a worse calamity than that which had but a short time before horrified the world. It was but a few months after the Charity Bazaar fire in Paris. Mr. Painter, who had a great dread of fires in public places, said he had watched with constant apprehension the fluffy masses of cloth suspended below the roof and above the heads of the dancers and promenaders. A spark, the very smallest point of ignition of that flimsy cotton material, would have been followed by a blaze that would have consumed the whole scheme of decoration in an instant. It would have been to no purpose," said Mr. Painter, "that the building was fireproof. The burning and falling masses of cotton would have driven the crowd below into a panic at the same time that it communicated some dreadful wounds. In the attempt to get out of the four exits many would have been trampled to death. Before the 100,000 yards of decorating material were dropped in brands from the ceiling and walls to the ballroom, there would have been thousands of dead upon the tiled floor." He considered the decorative scheme of 1897 almost a crime.

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Rear Admiral Hichborn, Chief Constructor of the Navy Department, has decorated his office with an extremely interesting historical picture. On a canvas eight feet in length by three in width, occupying the space between two doors at the north side of the room, is a representation in oil painting of the most critical moment in the battle off Santiago on July 3, 1898, between the vessels of the United States and of Spain. The point of view of the painter is well off-shore, somewhat to the westward of that point in the chase when the Colon was about to pass to the front of the retreat and leave her consorts to the fate that had almost overtaken them. The hour is about 10:30.

Occupying the most conspicuous position on the canvas, very near the centre of it, is the Brooklyn, plunging along through a sea plowed thickly with the dropping of projectiles from Spanish guns. Just behind the Brooklyn, and a little more inshore, the Oregon comes tearing along, and beyond the Oregon the other vessels that were actually engaged in the fight. Under the Cuban hills, close in shore, are seen the smoking wrecks of the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers, and the cruisers Maria Teresa and Oquendo sending up columns of smoke into the Summer sky. The Viscaya has not yet taken to the beach, and the Colon is distinguished by the fact that her guns emit flashes only instead of the brown smoke accompanying the discharges from the guns of the Viscaya, which was not fully supplied with smokeless powder ammunition.

The spectacle is a brilliant one, and the painter has imparted a decided feeling of action to his work. The positions were all studied from the report of the board of officers who charted the contest for Rear Admiral Sampson, and the color effects were corrected in some particulars at the suggestion of officers who were present, and who retained clear impressions of the appearance of the sea, sky, and air, and of such details as the spattering of the water with projectiles. The representation of the cruiser Brooklyn is a superb one, and is likely to be accepted as the most important exhibition of the vessel that most distinguished itself in the war with Spain.

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Conversation about this picture and the series of smaller paintings in the same room to illustrate the development of marine architecture since the beginning of this Nation, all provided by Rear Admiral Hichborn as permanent adornments of the Construction Bureau, led to some discussion about the marksmanship of the gunners of the United States Navy in the Santiago and Manila contests in 1898. While the reports of both contests inform readers of history that a great deal of ammunition was expended and much damage done, there has never been anything like a naval bout of the skill of our marksmen in either battle.

Some recent trials in the British and French Navies, to ascertain the proficiency of gunners with both great and small guns, developed the ability of the handlers of those arms to make about 40 to 50 per cent. of hits at fixed and moving targets. There do not appear to be any figures accessible from which to make a calculation of the efficiency, according to marks of the gunners of Admiral Dewey. The Santiago fleet of vessels in action discharged in all something less than 10,000 projectiles of all kinds at Cervera's squadron. According to Rear Admiral Sampson's report, supported by marked charts, the Spanish ships were hit by 673 projectiles. Liberally speaking, this was "about" 5 per cent. As all 9,000 to 9,500 of the projectiles hurled at the Spanish cruisers, including all the thirteen-inch shells, seem to have gone to the bottom of the Caribbean Sea, to do no further damage, the Brooklyn wasted her share of shells, but the record shows that she marked every one of the Spanish cruisers, which cannot be said of any other vessel in the squadron; that all of the five-inch shells were hers, and that all the four-inch marks were made by the Iowa, which carries off a good record of skill in marksmanship. The lack of boastfulness in the navy about the accuracy of United States gunners has been suggested by army men who have looked at this record and who have heard of the proficiency of the British and French gunners when not in action.

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The unhappy fate that followed those members of a former Congress who voted for an advance in their own salaries has long served to prevent another proposition for an increase of the pay of Senators and Representatives in Congress, but it is not likely to long postpone the approval of such a bill as that on the files as having been introduced by Mr. Loudenslager of New Jersey, to increase the pay of the Vice President from $8,000 to $25,000 and that of members of the Cabinet from $8,000 to $15,000. To many conservative persons the propositions seem reasonable.

A Vice President might, without deserved reproach, live within his salary, and possibly save half of it, and a Cabinet officer with a small and economical family might get along here four years without being out of pocket. But there have been Vice Presidents who have had large fortunes, and they have lived in mansions and in a style more showy and expensive than that worn by any President in thirty years, at least. The place set by these wealthy and liberal office holders could not be reproduced by a Vice President on a salary of $25,000, but that salary would enable the occupant of the office to live in a style becoming the dignity of the position.

The pay of Cabinet officers is now so small that it is the belief of all observers of experience that poor men can only accept such places with the expectation of undergoing more or less distress to keep up with the procession and yet come out whole. A Cabinet officer cannot avoid all functions; most functions are attended by expense; some of them are tiresome as well as expensive, and a large proportion of them are observed in obedience to a public expectation which the officers may feel unable to disregard.

E. G. D.

Boy Shot in Struggle for a Gun.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Dec. 29.—Edward Hammel, the six-year-old son of Henry Hammel of Clairville, a village a few miles from this place, was probably fatally injured at his home to-day with a shotgun which his brother Oscar, nine years old, was trying to take away from him. The younger boy got hold of the gun, and the elder one, fearing that he might be shot, attempted to take it from him. In doing so the gun was discharged. The shot entered Eddie's body, tearing away the muscles in his back and lodging in his kidneys.

FURS.

A card from

C. C. SHAYNE.

Owing to the splendid trade which I enjoyed last season and anticipating an increased business this season I made extensive preparations. I purchased largely of fur skins, re-engaged my old experienced and many new skilled workmen, who were continuously employed during the Summer.

On the first of September I had one of the largest and most complete stocks of reliable manufactured furs in the world. But owing to the terrible condition of 42d Street, caused by the delay of the railroad company's contractors to complete the work which they had undertaken, business was virtually suspended during September and October except orders received by mail and from customers who were compelled to walk to the store. Carriages were unable to reach it.

I suffered a great loss, but having engaged my workmen I continued to manufacture right along and anticipated a large trade in November.

We only had one week of cold weather in November, and that was a busy one, and while December was one of the most prosperous in the history of my business it did not make up for the loss of the three previous months.

The holidays are over, and I find myself largely overstocked with

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable,
Seal, Mink, Otter, Ermine,
Chinchilla, Marten, Fox, Lynx, Etc.

Over $260,000 worth of manufactured furs.

Owing to the expense of carrying them over to another season, which would amount to about $25,000, I have decided to sell at the following very low prices:

SEALSKIN COATS—$50 less than former prices.
JACKETS—$25 less.
RUSSIAN and HUDSON BAY SABLES—Average 20% reduction.
MINK—15% discount.
PERSIAN LAMB—10% discount.
MARTEN, CHINCHILLA, SKUNK, ERMINE AND FOX—15 to 20% reduction.

$50 on a reliable Sealskin Coat or a set of Furs is a very great saving.

Men's fur-lined Overcoats and Sleigh Robes marked way down.

Note.—I do not sell blended or darkened Russian or Hudson Bay Sables or Mink. Parties who have purchased them elsewhere complain of their mottled, shabby appearance after being worn. I only handle the genuine Alaska Sealskin, London dyed, and Persian Lamb. (Leipzig dyed.)

All natural furs sold by me are thoroughly cured and dressed. They hold their color and are less liable to moth than articles made from improperly dressed skins. I do not sell the low-priced imitations or undesirable goods. I would rather lose a sale than sell an article which does not give satisfaction. I announced early in the season that I expected to organize a stock company in February for the purpose of perpetuating my name and business; but I want to organize on a strictly cash basis instead of having a lot of furs to turn over to stockholders. If I do not sell my manufactured stock this season I will defer incorporating to a more opportune time.

I want to sell, and intending purchasers should take advantage of this opportunity.

If garments in stock do not fit they will be altered without extra charge.

C. C. SHAYNE,
MANUFACTURING FUR MERCHANT,
42d St., bet. Broadway and 6th Ave.

42d Street is now in first-class condition for all traffic.

HOW TO TREAT HOUSE PLANTS.—Beautiful book of above by mail, 10 cts. EVERGREEN GARDENS, Nutley, N. J.

GAY CHRISTMAS IN CHICAGO

Cotillions and Dinners Keep the Fashionable World Busy.

CITY HARRASSED BY THE GRIP

Dry Weather Responsible for the Unhealthy Conditions—Miss Fanchon Thompson's Successful Debut.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The Christmas weather here has been mild, and small boys who received sleds from Santa Claus are inclined to take a gloomy view of life. Physicians do not consider the present weather wholesome. The dry and dusty condition of the streets has been bad, and it is said that the pulverized dirt of the streets, drifting into the passages of the nose and throat, has been responsible for the epidemic of grip which is now harassing the city. It is possible that if the physicians units in their declaration that the unswept streets are a menace to life, even Chicago's Board of Public Works may be induced—at some remote period—to clean the streets and keep them clean.

It is interesting to note that $6,000 worth of post holes were dug along the boulevards before election, ostensibly for the planting of trees, but in reality to give work to men with floating votes, and that no trees have been set out, but, on the contrary, every hole has been refilled. This money would have done a good deal of street sweeping.

Speaking of money, it is noticeable that there has been an astonishing increase of luxury in this city within the last few years. The average value of the wearing apparel of the average woman is double that which it was a decade ago, and rich furs, jewels, equipages, and all the accessories of great wealth are now so abundant that one cannot but wonder where these thousands of people make their money.

It is not surprising, perhaps, that together with this should come the increase in brigandage on the streets at night. The reign of terror goes on, not unchecked, but certainly unconquered. Yet it is said there is plenty of work for those who want it.

Socially, the city has been very gay this week. Cotillions, matinées, dinner dances, and country parties have kept the fashionable and pleasure-loving world busy. Nor have the poor been forgotten. Great public feasts for the destitute have been given, and other entertainments provided for them.

The efforts of the city to cleanse its once polluted river are really touching. Now that the once turbid water has become a sort of mistletoe green in hue, Chicagoans look at it with pride and even poetic enthusiasm. Artists have begun to paint it, and it is not beyond the realm of possibility that some of our fashionable poets may yet be induced to write verses about it. Meantime six policemen have been detailed for river duty, and their business will be to patrol the banks to see that no one throws any refuse into the gray-green waters.

Miss Fanchon Thompson redeemed to a great extent her failure in New York upon the occasion of her début in Chicago, her home city. The Auditorium was filled with a critical and fashionable audience

INDIA THREATENED BY ANOTHER SMALL WAR

Raids by the Waziri Tribesmen Lead to a British Ultimatum.

TO BLOCKADE THE TERRITORY

Serious Deficiencies in the Country's Armaments Owing to the March of Invention.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMLA, Nov. 29.—We are wondering whether we are to have on our hands another of those small wars which, ever since the occupation of the Punjab, more than fifty years ago, have succeeded each other with such bewildering frequency.

If one takes up the map of India and glances at the extreme north of British territory there will be found somewhere about latitude 34 and longitude 74 the large military station of Rawalpindi, the great place d'armes of Northern India, the spot from which all military operations, whether merely against frontier tribes or a more formidable enemy, are and will be directed.

Quite close to Rawalpindi, on the north, is the country of Kashmir, a country which is to all intents and purposes British, whose people are quiet and harmless, and with regard to whose frontier no anxiety whatever exists. Following the frontier line westward we come to the British territory of Hazara, lying on the left bank of the Indus as it debouches from the mountains. Here we at once encounter men of a more sturdy and turbulent type than the inhabitants of Kashmir. The garrison of Abbottabad, a couple of Ghurka regiments and a mountain battery, is maintained for the purpose of overawing the troublesome men of the Black Mountain country immediately to the north, into whose territory we have been compelled to make no less than three expeditions within the last dozen years. Crossing the Indus we at once come on the frontier proper.

The first tribe met with on the right bank of that river is the Bunerwals, men of a comparatively quiet disposition, but brave and independent. In 1863 we had a hard tussle with this tribe, and it was not until 1897-98 that we really penetrated into their country. The Bunerwals, however, are for the most part busy traders, who give little trouble to our officials so long as they are left alone. Raids from across their border are comparatively unknown. Passing westward we come to the Swat and Bajaur country. It was through this region in 1895 that our troops had to force a passage in order to effect the relief of Chitral, lying to the north, and which had previously been reached by the roundabout way of Kashmir. Since that year we have retained possession of the important Malakand Pass position and certain other outposts. It was our retention of these which gave rise in the Summer of 1897 to the furious fanatical outbreak which led to the severe fighting around the Malakand and beyond. At any moment this flame of fanaticism might again be lighted, so our troops in that part of the frontier are always on a war footing, ready for instant action.

To the west of this again, and to the north of Peshawar, comes the Mohmand country, whose tribesmen in August, 1897, descended on our territory and fought with our troops at Shabkadr. Moving now slightly southward we come to the Khyber Pass, most celebrated of mountain gorges, in which at various times rivers of blood have flowed. All this part of the frontier is inhabited by the great Afridi tribe, men of a brave and warlike nature, many thousands being in our own service. The Afridis joined in the great outbreak of 1897 chiefly on account of the weakness and vacillation displayed by our frontier authorities at the time. They were punished by our expedition into their mountain fastnesses of Tirah, a country which they had boasted had never yet and never would be invaded by an enemy. Southward of the Afridis come the Orakzais, who likewise joined and likewise suffered in the warfare of three years ago. All these border are now quiet, and, with the exception of the Swat country, no trouble on all this line of frontier is likely to arise so far as can be foreseen.

SCENE OF THE TROUBLE.

It is our frontier still further to the south which is at the present causing anxiety. The Kurram Valley, in which we maintain a garrison, juts westward into Afghan territory. To the south of this valley there is the Afghan country of Khost. Immediately to the south of that again lies Waziristan, the scene of all the present trouble. Waziristan is bounded on the north by the Tochi River, along which we have had our garrisons since 1895, and on the south by the Gomul River, which we have also occupied for some years. Both these rivers flow eastward to the Indus from the Afghan district of Ghuzni. Six years ago when our survey parties were demarkating the border between India and Afghanistan in pursuance of the agreement between Sir Mortimer Durand and the Amir of Kabul, our camp was attacked at Wana, in southern Waziristan, by a body of fanatics 2,000 strong, who were only repelled after desperate hand-to-hand fighting and heavy loss.

Then followed an expedition in the Winter of 1894-95 under the late Sir William Lockhart into the heart of Waziristan. But that expedition did not succeed in achieving much. The tactics of the tribesmen, indeed, resembled those of the Boers in the present war. Aware that it was hopeless to expect to defeat our forces in regular battle, they contented themselves in harassing our line of advance, in cutting the communications, waylaying convoys, "sniping" our columns from a distance; in short, all the wearisome features of guerrilla warfare which obtain at this moment in South Africa. It was as a result of this expedition that we occupied the line of the Tochi Valley to the north. In 1897 a body of our troops was treacherously assaulted in that valley, at Maizar, but the punitive column which followed failed to inflict any real punishment on the tribes, who, indeed, made themselves scarce and avoided actual contact with our forces.

The Waziris did not join in the great conflagration which spread with so alarming a speed all along the northwestern frontier in 1897, but they have more than made up for it since by giving about ten times as much trouble as all the rest of the frontier tribes put together. For the last two or three years they have been unceasing in their raids into British territory, killing, maiming, stealing, carrying off women and cattle, and otherwise making themselves a veritable scourge on every possible occasion. They waylay travelers, hold up the mails, attack our convoys, harass our posts, raid cattle, and ambush caravans. This state of things has gone on for a long time past, and the tribe has suffered no punishment whatever beyond the infliction of certain fines, which, as they are not paid, they care little about. More recently, however, the patience of the Government of India has been exhausted. The Waziris, elated by our apparent quiescence under every form of insult, have excelled all their own previous records in the way of outrage and murder. Almost daily stories of their misdeeds have reached the Government. Quite lately they raided our territory and shot an officer.

FIRE OR BLOCKADE.

In consequence of the long tale of accumulated outrage against them the Government, averse as it is to fresh frontier complications at a time like the present, was compelled at last to take action. Accordingly, the head men of the tribe were recently summoned to meet the Frontier Commissioner, who informed the assembly that unless a fine of a lakh of rupees—about $32,000—was paid up before the end of November a blockade of their territory would immediately be put in force. The tribe was given a fortnight to deliberate as to whether they would pay or not, and there, for the moment, the matter rests.

The fine inflicted, which would be trifling for an Indian district of the same size as the Waziri country, is a heavy one for these tribesmen, whose wealth is small, and there may be great difficulty in raising the money, though, if all give, it will be forthcoming easily enough. But the chances are that all will not give. There are many turbulent spirits who would prefer to stick to their money and risk the chances of a fight. It remains to be seen which party will prevail. A blockade is a most serious thing for any frontier tribe. The wealth of such tribes usually consists of their flocks and herds. There is comparatively speaking but little cultivation. Consequently the tribesman comes to British India to barter his own products for such things as grain, salt, hardware, and piece goods. All such traffic, unless the fine be paid within the next two days, will necessarily cease. A cordon of troops will be drawn practically all round Waziristan, and no tribesman will be allowed to pass this. Thus the Waziris will not only lose any profits which might accrue to them from the sale of their own produce, but they will also be put to great straits in the matter of some of the necessaries of life. So that it is by no means unlikely that, driven to desperation, some of the more turbulent spirits may attack the cordon which will shortly be formed round their country.

The first shot fired on the Indian border in a petty fracas has frequently been the torch which has set a large section of the frontier ablaze, and so it may prove in the present instance. Some authorities, indeed, are of opinion that an expedition into the Waziri country is in any case inevitable, and are of opinion that it would be better not to waste time and harass our troops with such things as blockades, but to enter the tribal country at once, and compel them by force to be of good behavior in the future. There is much force in these arguments, but they are not those of the Government of India. Lord Curzon is anxious to try all measures before resorting to an armed expedition. If such an expedition did finally become necessary, there is no doubt that it would be a much more thorough affair than the usual military promenade through the tribal country. There would be in this case occupation, if not permanent at least for a year or two, of the salient points of Waziristan. The tribesmen would be thoroughly disarmed and have their teeth drawn. Long experience has at length taught Indian administrators that it is useless merely marching through tribal territory. The clans after dispersing before our columns merely collect on our flank and rear, and, when we have finally left their country they all believe that we have done so because we are afraid of stopping in it. Thus, after a year or so, they grow bolder than ever, and the same wearisome round of raids, murders, expeditions, and reprisals begins all over again. Consequently, if it should be found necessary to change from merely passive to active measures for the coercion of the Waziris, it is certain that this time the job will be thoroughly done, and that the tribesmen will have reason to remember for many a long day to come that the Government, though patient and long suffering to a fault, is capable of coming down with a heavy hand on occasion.

ARMAMENTS DEFICIENT.

I have more than once alluded to the agitation in the Indian press regarding the deficiencies in the armaments of the country. There is no doubt that they have been allowed to get somewhat behindhand, judged by modern standards. So rapid is the march of invention, comparatively modern armaments becoming obsolete in the space of a few years, and so immense are the increases made in the armies of the Continental powers that India, with Russia close to the northwest frontier and France close to that of Burmah, cannot afford to stand still. It has recently been computed by the Government of India that to put the defenses of India in a thoroughly satisfactory state would involve the immediate expenditure of an enormous sum, a sum probably equal to a whole year's revenue. Every cent which can be got hold of is really required for the improvement of the country, for the construction of railways, the extension of irrigation, and similar schemes.

Yet in India of all countries it is essential that there should be enormous confidence in the ability of the Government to successfully resist foreign aggression. It must never be forgotten that there is not one Indian people; there are fifty nations and a hundred tongues within this peninsula. Should there be the slightest symptom of impending dissolution on the part of the existing régime, dissolution provoked by foreign aggression, it is certain that a frightful state of anarchy would result, such as, indeed, has occurred more than once before in India's history when the predominant power has crumbled to pieces. Consequently it is necessary for India to be strong, and to impress not only her inhabitants but also her neighbors with a proper appreciation of her strength. This being so, it is probable that the next budget will show a large increase in military expenditure, lamentable though that may be in a fiscal sense and having regard to the other needs of the country.

A BROOKLYNITE'S CHRISTMAS.

His Intelligent Cat Gave Him a Genuine Surprise for a Present.

This is a story of a Brooklyn man and his Christmas present. The present was a genuine surprise. This is unusual, for the Brooklyn man, like any average man, can tell his presents in advance, and could pass a pretty fair examination upon them and without any unfair investigations on his part. There would be sure to be handkerchiefs, a scarf or two, possibly a bathrobe, surely a smoking set, or at least a pipe—but it is not necessary to enumerate; any man in Brooklyn or out of it could run through the list backward. It all goes to make the surprise present doubly unique.

The Brooklyn man has a cat. He is particularly fond of cats, and this animal is a marvel. It is not only the handsomest cat in Brooklyn, but is wonderfully affectionate, spirited, possesses a marked degree of intelligence, and all the other virtues that any lover of animals knows are the special qualifications of his own particular pet. Puss was the Kris Kringle in this instance, and he brought his offerings, after the manner of the regular Kris, at the dead of night.

It was the night before Christmas, when, according to the children's legend, there is not a creature stirring, not even a mouse. This story illustrates the poetic license taken by the author of that particular legend. At any rate, a certain Brooklyn mouse—peace to his remains—was stirring, and so was the Brooklyn man's affectionate, spirited, intelligent, &c., cat. The result was less might have been expected, though the features of any battle that may have taken place are only surmised.

The first that the Brooklyn man knew of it was when, all of a sudden, he was aroused by such a clatter that he opened his eyes to see what was the matter. The clatter was not on the roof, but on the floor at the side of his bed, where his slippers were left on night before. One of them was apparently chasing itself around the room at a rapid rate in a way that gave promise of something interesting to a man with a turn for psychological investigation. It may not have been that so much as that he was sleepy, and sleep was impossible with the gyrations of that slipper, so the Brooklyn man hopped out of bed, thanking his lucky stars that this was a green Christmas as his bare feet struck the floor and found it warm, and started for the slipper.

It was not a spirit chasing that slipper; it was the Brooklyn man's clever, affectionate, &c., cat. The Brooklyn man is really fond of cats, so instead of indulging in language that would have been inappropriate on a Christmas morning, he picked up the cat and held it in his arms, remarking to it, after the fashion of cat lovers, that it was affectionate, clever, &c. But the cat was not in a mood for affection. It struggled vigorously to get away, and the man put it down. It is a trick the cat has to take its playthings and put them into shoes or slippers for the fun of fishing them out again. It also, in the absence of a plaything, delights in pulling out fuzzy linings of slippers, and it occurred to the Brooklyn man that the cat in this instance might be engaged in an amusement of this kind. He put his hand in the slipper to see. The lining was all right, but the Brooklyn man removed his hand very quickly, for there was no doubt that the warm, furry ball that his fingers touched was a mouse, and possibly not even a dead one.

The man says he did not say a word, but the women of the family listen to that part of the story with raised eyebrows. However, the mouse was certainly there, and the Brooklyn man asserts that the cat showed all the traits he has always believed it possesses by putting the mouse in the nearest approach to his stocking it could get hold of on the night before Christmas.

That is the end of the story proper, but for the people who like to know what happens on the other side of the last cover of a book, it may be stated that the mouse did not remain for the distribution of Christmas presents in the morning. This is not an implication upon the cat's good intentions to his master, the Brooklyn man says. There is a story that has been going the rounds of the funny paragraphs recently of a little girl who, being away from her mamma, bought some candy to take home to her. She told her of this as soon as she reached the house. "But where is the candy?" asked the mamma. "There isn't any," said the child, "for the way was so long that it didn't last." That was the way with the Christmas night; it was so long that the mouse did not last, and in the morning, in an adjoining small room dedicated to the uses of the cat, the Brooklyn man found a small gray head, all that remained of his Christmas present.

The Old Guard Ball.

At the Old Guard Ball to be held in the Metropolitan Opera House on Jan. 24, 1901, Major S. Ellis Briggs will receive Governor Odell and his staff, the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, eight Governors of States and other distinguished guests. No tickets will be sold for the ball this year, admission being entirely by invitation.

THE HEAVENS IN JANUARY

Brilliant Display of Stars While Orion Pursues the Bull.

Uranus's Revolution About the Sun—Saturn the God of the Populists—Venus Rises Early.

Although the astronomical events for the first month of the new century will be as many and as attractive as those of the same month in average years, in one field, at least, of this science favors will be less lavishly bestowed than has been the case in many former years.

There will be but three eclipses in 1901, two of the sun and one of the moon. In addition, there will be a lunar appulse, which will take place early in May. At this time the nearest approach of the moon to the earth's shadow will be about 1:30:08 P. M. At this time the moon will almost, but not quite, enter the earth's shadow, so that there will be no eclipse. None of these eclipses can be seen at Washington. The largest number that can take place in any year is seven, five being of the sun and two of the moon, and the smallest is two, both of which are of the moon.

On New Year's Day the sun rises about 7:15 and sets about 4:20 o'clock, making the length of day a little more than nine hours. The days are now adding to their length some four or five minutes, which will be increased some fifty minutes before the month closes. The sun's declination is still far down in the southern section of the heavens, but his speed is an accelerated one, being more than three times as rapid when February opens as it now is.

The first phase of the moon for the new year is that of the full which occurs on the 4th. The last quartering comes on the 12th, and the first new moon for the year we shall find on the 20th. On the 27th we have this moon at its first quartering. From this we see that last year's moon has to do us until the month is well along on its second half.

The phenomena in which moon and planets play a part begin on the 3d with a meeting between Mercury and Luna and close on the 30th with another similar meeting, the two heavenly bodies bring almost as near one another on the second occasion as they are on the first. Mars and the moon are at their closest for the month on the 9th, the meeting being a very distant one. On the 17th Uranus is in conjunction with our satellite, followed the succeeding day by Jupiter and a few hours later by Venus. Saturn's opportunity for meeting the moon comes quite late on the 18th, while Mercury has a somewhat distant interview on the 20th.

Although the planets may not prove quite as attractive this month as in former ones, we have the stars to interest us, because to cause us to wonder how the ancients were ever able to see the figures whose names were given to the constellations that nowadays the most vivid imagination fails to reproduce. The beautiful twinklers will be found studding the sky most brilliantly throughout the night and until streaks of gray fret the clouds, early messengers of approaching day.

No celestial picture that contained the glorious constellation of Orion could be lacking in beauty, and from twilight until dawn we can watch him sweeping majestically across the heavenly vault in pursuit of the Bull, to which he is destined never to get nearer. His belt of stars, burnished by frosty glitter, twinkle most brilliantly, his sword is daily studded with diamonds, while the brilliant stars that mark the dimensions of his body are in themselves quite worthy of attention.

Beyond Orion is the Charioteer and the starry Gemini; a line from the North Star between the latter finds Procyon, while further south shines Sirius, the gem of all the stars, the most glorious twinkler of the heavens. Looking south we find the mighty river Eridanus occupying nearly the whole space between the equator and the southern horizon. This constellation is one of the most ancient of the star groups, while the Pleiades that is on the opposite side of the heavens is about the most interesting. The bright and ruddy star Aldebaran is in the eye of Taurus the Bull. This group is called the Hyades, from a Greek word signifying rain, the influence of these stars being considered showery. Besides the Gemini in the east, we have the Crab and the Lion. The Dipper is also prominent, with the end star in the handle so close to the horizon that it is difficult to find it. In the west we find the inconspicuous zodiacal constellation of the Pisces, to which is visible a part of Aquarius, and, above it, the Ram. Andromeda and Pegasus are, however, the leading constellations in the west, while more to the northward is Cassiopeia, in which, with the aid of a telescope, hundreds and thousands of stars can be seen.

Neptune begins the planetary conjunctions, in which the moon also figures, by being quite close to the latter on the 3d. On the 30th there is a very similar meeting between these two heavenly bodies. The symbol of this planet is the trident, or spear with three points, which he used to shatter rocks, put forth or subdue storms, to shake the shores, and the like. Very probably, in this more practical era, it is not found possible to draw his chariot over sea, which, it is said, became smooth before him. At this season old Boreas has his innings, and no chariot could stand the ocean trip. Neptune is at present to be found in the constellation of the Twins. Just now the planet comes to our meridian shortly after 11 o'clock. There is, however, no use of running the risk of catching a bad cold by thrusting one's head out of the open window at this inclement season to try and ascertain the exact whereabouts of this planet, as we cannot make him out with unaided vision.

Mars and our satellite are in conjunction on the 9th, but the distance between the two is far too great for proper scenic effect. About 9 o'clock in the evening the planet rises, when we shall find him in the constellation of the Lion. Mars will rank among the morning stars until Washington's Birthday, when he will be in opposition with the sun, rising about the latter sets, and thereafter throughout the remainder of the year be classed among the evening stars. Just at present all four of the principal planets, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, and Saturn, are morning stars. Before July is over they will all four be evening stars, and will not again change until the year is finished. Mars's size is slowly increasing, and he will continue to get larger until he reaches the point of opposition, after which he shrinks to about half his present size, and will not be a very conspicuous body in the heavens.

Uranus, on the 17th, is in quite close proximity with the moon's fading crescent, and is numbered among the morning stars. On the 3d there will be a fairly close meeting between Venus and Uranus, which astronomers having strong aids to vision may be able to take advantage of. This planet is moving slowly along to the point of quadrature with the sun, where it will arrive early in March, on its way toward opposition. To the ordinary observer Uranus does not present any very remarkable appearance, and would be passed over merely as a small star, notwithstanding the fact of its being a deal larger than mother earth. It required a Herschel, determined to see everything in the best manner, to grasp the discovery that what everybody took to be a star was really a planet. This delusion was by no means confined to amateur observers, for a number of astronomers who are in every way entitled to our respect, failed to make the correct distinction. This planet is now slowly approaching the half-way place in his second revolution about the sun since its discovery in 1781.

Mercury, having swung to the far western end of the arc, is now a morning star moving in toward the sun, with which it is in conjunction on the 21st. After this date the planet will become an evening star, in which galaxy it will continue to be classed until early in March. Mercury is frequently called the elusive planet, and this may possibly be due to the fact of his having invented the lyre. He found one day a tortoise. He took its shell, made holes in the opposite edges of it, and, the cords of linen through them, and the instrument was complete. He gave this lyre to Apollo and received in exchange the caduceus with which he is generally associated.

Saturn is a morning star until July 5, when he becomes an evening star for the remaining months of the year. On the 7th he and Mercury are in close relationship, being less than two degrees apart. On the 18th there is conjunction between the planet and the moon. On the 24th Saturn is almost blanketed by Venus, there being merely a third of a degree separating the two. Early risers who take an interest in these astronomical phenomena will find some two hours or less before dawn a very pretty picture in the eastern sky. The two planets will approach and seemingly touch one another, and then they will separate as Venus draws in toward the sun and Saturn proceeds on his way in the opposite direction. Saturn is the god of the Populists, his title to that somewhat questionable distinction arising from the feast of Saturnalia that was held every year in the Winter season in the days of the Golden Age. At this feast the slaves were indulged with great liberties, and they sat at table while their masters served them, to show the natural equality of man, and that all things belonged equally to all in the reign of Saturn.

Jupiter rises somewhere about 5 o'clock in the morning, peeping above the eastern rim of the horizon on the 19th at 5:19 A. M. On the 15th an extremely interesting interview is held between this planet and Venus, which we should not fail to see, but which unfortunately takes place when we are supposed to be sleeping most soundly. Perhaps the very large majority will prefer waiting until November, when these two great rivals will again be fairly close to one another, although by no means as near as upon this occasion. On the 18th Jupiter is in conjunction with the fading moon, that only at that time has four days to pass through before being forced to give place to the new moon. Jupiter is slowly increasing in size, and will continue so to do until the latter part of June finds him half as large again as he is at present.

Venus opens the year by rising early and maintaining her supremacy as Queen of the Twinklers. Her rival, Jupiter, is a very good second, and will continue to improve, whereas Venus is growing gradually smaller and beautifully less, which deterioration will continue until early in May, from which time she will increase in dimension and lustre. The fair Venus plays quite an important rôle this month, as she is in conjunction with Uranus, Jupiter, the moon, and Saturn. She passes the planets as they move out from the sun, her movements being in toward that body. The moon, however, overtakes her on the 18th, but passes at rather too great a distance to create much of a sensation. At the end of April Venus is in conjunction with the sun, and so we shall see but little of her from early April to late in May. However, after this long seclusion we shall have the fairest of all the beautiful heavenly bodies to feast our eyes upon throughout the Summer months.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

The Last Phase of the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute.—Advices from Georgetown, British Guiana, show that the Commissioners appointed by British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela to limit the boundary in accordance with the terms of the award of the Paris Arbitration Tribunal have begun work. The Venezuelan Commissioners recently joined the Guiana Commissioners in Georgetown. After being hospitably received and entertained by the Acting Governor, Sir Cavendish Boyle, they departed for Point Playa—the point on the coast that marks the boundary between the two countries—the Commissioners for British Guiana having left Georgetown a few days previously.

The British Commissioners are M. McTurk, C. M. G.; H. I. Perkins, Capt. Baker, and Dr. Widdup. The Venezuelan Commissioners, numbering eight, are: Engineering Chief—Señor Felipe Aguenevere; First Assistant Engineer—Señor Santiago Aguenevere; Second Assistant Engineer—Señor Abraham Tirabo; Legal Adviser—Dr. Trino Celis Rios; Physician—Dr. Elias Toro; Engineer Draughtsman—Señor Lorenzo Maliecco Osio; Engineer's Secretary—Señor José Maria Idarro Cerezo; Interpreter—Señor Gustav E. Michelena.

The boundary will be fixed right up to Dutch Guiana without prejudice, however, to the claim of Brazil, with which a boundary dispute is pending. It is believed that the work of fixing the boundary will be a difficult and dangerous task, on account of the nature of the ground and the risks of the climate, and the Commissioners do not expect that they can complete their work until 1902.

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Boiler Explosions in Great Britain.—An important Parliamentary paper has just been issued by the British Board of Trade, containing the results of the working of the Boiler Explosions acts of 1882 and 1890. The report covers the twelve months previous to July 1, 1900, during which period 24 persons were killed and 65 injured by boiler explosions in Great Britain. This period, it will be recalled, includes one exceptionally serious case, that of an accident at Sheffield in November, 1899, in which 7 persons were killed and 10 injured. With this exception, it is said that the recent report, where it concerns the loss of life, compares favorably with that of preceding years, as the average numbers killed and injured during the last eighteen years are 29.2 and 61.5, respectively.

On the other hand, the number of persons injured exceeds the average for other years. As regards the causes of the explosions, seven cases are attributed to ignorance or neglect on the part of boiler attendants, and under this head the figures for the last ten years seem to indicate that a steady improvement is taking place. In other respects there is no marked change in the general character of the causes of explosions. In twenty-eight cases the boilers which exploded had been inspected on behalf of insurance companies, classification societies, or in connection with the survey of passenger steamships. But in ten of these cases the explosions were not due to defects in the condition of the boilers. In one case, in which a formal investigation was held, an insurance company was ordered to pay £40 costs on account of negligence shown by its Inspector.

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Theft of the Nelson Relics at Greenwich.—Details of the robbery, announced in recent cable dispatches which occurred in the Painted Hall in the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, the other day, show that thousands of pounds' worth of relics identified with the career of Lord Nelson of the Nile have been stolen, and that there is far no clue to the thieves or to the whereabouts of the objects taken, while the intrinsic value of the metal and jewels taken amounts to £6,000.

It seems that there is no watchman at Painted Hall, and when the doorkeepers, a fortnight ago, as is usual on Sundays, opened the galleries to the public, it was at once seen that the cases containing Nelson's relics had been smashed and everything of value abstracted. An examination revealed that the thieves had not aimed to secure the relics as such, for, in the case where the words were observed, all this which consisted of gold had been wrenched off the blades and the jewels taken from the scabbards.

Among the relics which are missing or mutilated are the dress sword placed on Nelson's coffin when lying in state at Greenwich; an oval gold box containing the parchment giving him the freedom of the City of London in 1797, jewels of the Order of the Bath, the Sardinian Order of San Joachim, the Neapolitan Order of San Ferdinando and Grand Cross of the same order, gold star of the Turkish Order of the Crescent, Nelson's memorial bows, a gold sword hilt presented by the Captains of the fleet engaged in the battle of the Nile, a golden and jeweled Turkish gun sent by the Sultan, Nelson's gold watch and seal, a medal commemorative of the battle of Trafalgar, and a medal commemorative of the restoration by Nelson of King Ferdinand IV. to the throne of Naples.

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Diminution in the Cereal Crops of Great Britain.—The British Board of Agriculture has just published the official estimate of the yield and produce of this year's cereal crops in Great Britain. The report shows that the areas under cultivation in 1900 were: Wheat, 1,845,042 acres; barley, 1,990,265; oats, 3,026,088. As compared with the areas of 1899, these show a decrease of 155,939 acres of wheat, and increases of 8,157 acres of barley and 66,333 acres of oats. After several years of substantially overaverage yield—33.68 bushels per acre in 1896, 34.74 bushels in 1898, and 32.75 bushels in 1899—the wheat crop this year shows a marked decline to 28.53 bushels per acre, or 1.62 bushels below the decennial average.

During the sixteen years over which statistics have now been officially collected the average yield per acre in Great Britain has only five times fallen below this year's level—namely, 25.95 bushels in 1893, 26.23 bushels in 1895, 26.38 bushels in 1892, 26.89 bushels in 1886, and 28.05 bushels in 1888.

The annual output of wheat by British farmers varies much more widely than that of either barley or oats—for example, in 1898 the production was about twice as large as that of 1895. A shrinkage of 156,000 acres in the wheat area, coupled with a decline amounting to 4.22 bushels per acre in the yield, has brought the gross production down from 65,500,000 bushels last year to 52,500,000 bushels this year, there being thus a falling off of about 13,000,000 bushels in the British production of wheat.

As recently, moreover, as 1898, Great Britain grew over 20,000,000 bushels more wheat than in 1900. With the exception of 1893 and 1896—the former a year of excessive drought, and the latter a minimum acreage—the present year has produced the smallest crop of wheat in the closing decade of the century, and it is believed that British demands upon imported wheat must accordingly increase.

This year's production of barley amounts to nearly 62,500,000 bushels, which is—with the exception of that of 1893—the lowest of the decade. The 1900 crop of oats estimated at 115,000,000 bushels is practically identical with the production of 1890, and is larger than that in any of the years 1891, 1893, 1896.

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Hungary Assumes a Threatening Front Toward Austria.—As the Austrian Parliamentary elections approach the Hungarian press and the demeanor of Hungarian statesmen show that in Hungary there is no belief that the Austrian Parliamentary dead-lock may be removed by the new elections, and that therefore the time is approaching for Hungary to insist upon a modification of the Ausgleich or Austro-Hungarian agreement in accordance with her present state. The recent language employed by usually prudent and moderate Hungarians has made a profound impression in Austria, for it assumes the breakdown of the Austrian Parliamentary system to be a certainty, and anticipates the adoption by Hungary of one-sided measures which will afford more effective protection to its interests, and open the way to fiscal independence at least.

Declarations in favor of an independent customs have recently been made by several important public bodies in Hungary, headed by the Municipal Council of Budapest. That corporation has unanimously resolved to present to Parliament a petition to the above effect, which recalls the preparation and publication by the Government, in accordance with the resolutions passed by the Reichstag in January, 1898, of a necessary data for a Hungarian autonomous customs tariff.

The Hungarian Prime Minister, M. Szell, made what is considered an extraordinary speech in the Reichstag at Budapest ten days ago. He declared that he was convinced that even were Austria able to fulfill the conditions of 1867, Hungarians would by means of provisional measures regulate the common affairs and interests of the two States "while specially asserting the rights of Hungary and of its independence." "Hungary," he said in another place, "without infringing the Ausgleich law, will find ways and means of regulating those affairs which in virtue of the Pragmatic sanction are common to both States, while at the same time protecting her own interests, and giving greater emphasis to her independence." The Hungarian Premier added, with great emphasis, "when the right time comes I shall explain my views, and eventually submit proposals to the House. Meanwhile, let us husband our strength and keep our powder dry." This defiant tone coming from a responsible statesman accustomed to display great prudence has made, it is said, an unprecedented impression in Austria.

THE WAYS OF THE JANITOR.

Brooklyn Man Discourses Upon Them, but Offers No Solution of a Grave Problem.

"There is one development of the dying century which has not been mentioned," said a resident of Brooklyn to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, discussing the new century comments of more or less famous people in the newspapers and the magazines.

"That is the janitor

"Now, don't think I'm joking," continued the Brooklynite. "The subject is too serious, and the janitor too important a person to figure in a jest. I tell you I mean it, every word of it. The janitor is one of the greatest developments we have.

"Talk about your Paris concierge and the fine tyranny with which he dominates his locataires, why, it isn't a patch on what we have developed right here in Greater New York in our janitors. This may be gratifying to a patriotic American who doesn't like to think anything foreign can beat anything American, but I tell you you can't thoroughly enjoy it and live in a flat."

Here the Brooklynite delved into history. "The concierge," said he, "is an old story. He had the start of the janitor. 'Appartements à Louer' was a familiar sign in Paris long before 'Flats to Let' began to adorn our Western metropolis. Even yet the janitor has not attained the full measure of his evolution, while the concierge has been an established institution for a century and more.

"But we develop rapidly in this country. The strenuous life keeps things moving. The janitor started in to catch up with the concierge, and he succeeded. Perhaps he has even passed him. That is a question. Personally I think he has. At any rate the janitor rounds into the new century neck and neck with his French rival, and in the straight run to A. D. 2000 is pretty sure to come home a safe winner."

The resident of Brooklyn evidently had a grievance to air, and the reporter let him take his own time and way about it. He resumed:

"Everybody knows about the concierges, at least by reputation. It is not a particularly savory reputation. Ostensibly the janitor is the guardian, the custodian, the caretaker, who sweeps out the halls and stairways, lights and extinguishes the gas, locks the ponderous hall doorway at stated hours, and opens it when a belated tenant rings.

"That is what the concierge is nominally. In reality, he is a tyrant who levies tribute with a grasping, relentless hand, and there is no escape from him. If you do not pay him 'his,' and one that he considers satisfactory, and pay it early and often, you'll have more troubles than ever Pandora dreamed of even after the box was open. Your letters will reach you only after they have lain a week or so on the concierge's table, or perhaps they will be returned to the Post Office with 'inconnu' written across them; your friends, when they call, will always receive contradictory information as to whether you are in or not; your purchases in the city will be sent astray, and shopkeepers will be confidentially informed that your credit is no good and that they had better get payment on delivery.

"That's how the concierge commands his tribute. The janitor does it differently, but he arrives there just the same.

"Now, see, I'm a married man," resumed the Brooklynite. "The other day I moved into an apartment house. We paid the janitor's wife $2 for scrubbing the floors preparatory to our coming. She asked $3, but I told her we did not want a mahogany polish, seeing that we purposed covering the boards with carpets and rugs.

"That was the commencement of the trouble. The mistake was in supposing that the $3 was in payment for an hour or so of work, instead of being a sort of retaining fee to insure the benevolent good will of the janitor during our incumbency of the apartment.

"Other mistakes came fast. You see, it was our first experience, and the ethics of the situation were new to us.

"First a corner groceryman called. My wife was busy superintending the production of the first meal in our new quarters, but she found time to tell the grocer that she always did her own marketing and could not give him any orders just then. She might look his shop over the next day, she said, but couldn't promise anything.

"A few minutes after the grocer a butcher rang at the bell, presented his card, and said he had the honor of serving most of the tenants in the block; he trusted the newest comer would similarly favor him. He received a reply in the same manner.

"Close on the heels of the butcher came a milkman. By this time the dinner had been set on the table, and we were just sitting down to it, when the knife showed some impatience, and sent word that she could make no arrangements that night.

"'I serve all the tenants in the block,' persisted the milkman. 'Will you take a quart a day, or a quart and a pint a day?'

"'I won't take any at all,' my wife replied, speaking pretty sharply. My wife has a good temper, but moving had tired her, and she couldn't understand why all the shopkeepers of the district were calling on us before we had been in the house two hours. She understood later.

"Pretty soon a baker dropped in and wanted to know how much bread we expected our diurnal consumption would amount to, and whether we would take it white or brown, or have an occasional muffin or bun thrown in by way of change.

"Then came a laundryman, a news agent, and a variety of other dispensers of wares for cash considerations, and finally in desperation we muffled the bell and locked the doors and finished the dinner, which was now cold.

"Why did they all come? Why, the janitor had sent them. Don't you see? The janitor got a commission on every new tenant that he procured for his friends. That was why he hurried them in lest we should go elsewhere and he should lose his 'tip.' We didn't know it then, but we do now.

"Well, to make it short, my wife was so annoyed at the untimely interruptions that she vowed she would not patronize a single one of those that called. They had all left their cards, so it was easy for her to carry this out. She got another milkman, went to a different butcher, left her orders with the grocer on the opposite corner, and I had my newspapers delivered from the stand a few doors away from the purveyor of literature who had so assiduously solicited my patronage.

"But we had reckoned without the janitor. This cutting off of his commissions we must be made to suffer for, and we were. First, the milk began to go astray in the mornings. The man who delivered it swore that a bottle was deposited in our section of the lift regularly every morning at 7 o'clock. But somehow we never could get it at that hour, and at times no milk seemed to have come at all. At least we could find none, and the janitor protested that he knew nothing about it.

"Other things began to go wrong. Groceries had a habit of getting tangled up in the basement, and the lift commenced to act queerly at times. Our garbage was not attended to as it should be, and mysterious whistlings through the tube connecting with the cellar startled us from our early morning slumbers. My newspapers did not come regularly, though the newsboy deposed that he delivered them every morning.

"We protested to the landlord, and declared that we would leave if things did not change, and change quick. He summoned the janitor, and I made a direct charge of persecution on the part of that functionary before his face. His look of amazement and injured innocence was sublime. What, he guilty of such actions! Preposterous!

"I tell you," said the Brooklynite, stopping short and bringing his narrative to a sudden close, "the janitor can beat the concierge every time. Talk of Tammany blackmail in the Tenderloin, why, the Greater New York janitor can play rings round Tammany."

FISHERIES QUESTION IS AGAIN CRITICAL

Newfoundland Determined to Drive the French from Treaty Shore.

BRITISH PREPARE DEFENSES

Colony Will Refuse to Renew the Modus Vivendi and a Crisis Must Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 29.—The Bond Ministry in this island, which has just emerged from a remarkable political struggle in which it completely vanquished Contractor Reid, the railway magnate, and destroyed his pretensions for the control of the Legislature and the dictatorship of the State, is now about to tackle a far more formidable adversary—the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. Premier Bond and his colleagues carried the Legislature just elected by a party of thirty-two as against four only for Reid, and they hope to include even these in a movement for the defense of the island's rights from imperial aggression.

The famous "French Shore Question" is what underlies this new complication, and it is a matter of such national magnitude that even political animosities are subordinated to cohesion for the common good. Our Ministry thinks that the opening of the new century is a fit occasion to take definite action to secure relief from the injustice now done the colony, and a campaign will be made on the matter which will arouse the British public to the fact that when they wiped out the Boer republics they did not redress the wrongs of all the colonists, ill-treated and deprived of their rights.

Where this colony has the great advantage is that she holds the trump card. The fisheries difficulties on the "French Shore" are adjusted under a modus vivendi, by which the commanders of the British and French cruisers on the coast are empowered to deal with these matters, the necessary power being provided by an act of the Newfoundland Legislature, which is passed from year to year as required. It is, practically, a coercion bill, because it vests autocratic powers in the British commanders, and it relieves them of any liability under the civil code for injury done to the property or business of a settler on the shore whom they may have to discipline under the fishery arrangement. The existence of this modus vivendi has been a source of great heart-burning to the colonists generally, whether living on the treaty coast or not, and it has at last been determined by the Government that when it expires, on Monday next, the last day of the year and century, it will never again be renewed by the free vote of an unfettered island Legislature.

This will throw the colony into immediate and open conflict with the Imperial Government. But the latter cannot plead ignorance of the plan, because a year ago a like course was threatened, and only departed from because a patriotic recognition of the British difficulties in South Africa counseled its enactment for the season now closing, as our obstinacy would probably have provoked a crisis with France which might have resulted in European intervention on behalf of the Boers. But now this danger no longer pres

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Baker, (Miss Jeanne Held,) Jan. 1, 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Manierre, (Miss Elizabeth Hunt Welling,) Jan. 3, 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. J. Hurst, (Mrs. Alice Gilbert Maxwell,) Jan. 3, 1900.

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With the Christmas outings virtually in the past, New York society this morning begins the last eight weeks of its Winter season, as Ash Wednesday falls this year on Feb. 20, prepared to enjoy itself to the utmost. January, which has been gay for several years past, will this year be even more gay and more filled with events than ever, and there are few evenings of the month which have not already been preempted by hosts or hostesses desirous of entertaining for dances or balls.

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The first of the large and notable balls to be given during January will be that on the evening of Friday, Jan. 4, for which ex-Secretary Whitney has already issued cards. This ball will be in honor of Miss Helen Barney, a niece of Mr. Whitney, through her mother, who was Miss Lilly Whitney. It is unnecessary to say that the ball will be given with every appointment that taste can suggest and unlimited wealth supply. The Whitney mansion, at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, is really a palace, and one filled with perhaps the most rare and beautiful paintings and art objects of any of its fellows in New York. The fortunate guests of next Friday night will witness a brilliant and beautiful spectacle. Mr. Whitney, assisted by his sister, Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney, and Miss Helen Tracy Barney, will receive the guests in the immense dining hall. The dancing, of course, will be in the ballroom. The library, drawing room, the main hall, the corridor leading to the ballroom, and the lower hall will be set with small tables, and supper will be served in all of them. Some 800 guests probably will be present.

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The second large and important ball of January will be given by Mrs. Astor on Monday evening, Jan. 7. This ball is an annual entertainment, and will be given this year on an even more elaborate scale than usual. For it Mrs. Astor has sent out between four and five hundred invitations, and these include this season some of the older element, and will not be entirely confined to the younger married couples and the débutantes and unmarried girls. On Friday, Jan. 11, will come Mrs. Ogden Mills's annual ball, and on Tuesday, Jan. 15, Mrs. John Jacob Astor's ball. There will be large dances or small balls, in addition to these, to be given respectively by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., on Jan. 2, at Sherry's; by Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, the second of three dances, on Jan. 10 at her residence; by Mrs. W. Seward Webb, on Jan. 16; by Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, on Thursday, Jan. 17, at the Metropolitan Club Annex; by Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, at her residence, on Friday, Jan. 18; by Mrs. William D. Sloane, at her residence, Monday, Jan. 21; by Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, at her residence, Friday, Jan. 25, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, at her residence, on Monday, Jan. 28. There are also in addition to these innumerable smaller dances to be given in January.

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The dancing classes, whose name is legion, will meet almost every evening during the month. New Year's night will bring the third of the Tuesday evening assemblies at Delmonico's. On Wednesday will come the second meeting of the Wednesday or Southern cotillions, also at Delmonico's. The first of two dinner dances, organized by Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and other prominent women, will take place, also at Delmonico's, on Thursday. The second junior cotillion and the third fortnightly will be held at Sherry's and the Astoria respectively on Tuesday, Jan. 8. The second Assembly ball will take place at the Astoria on Thursday, Jan. 24, and the second Cinderella at Sherry's on Thursday, Jan. 31. The annual Charity Ball, which interests perhaps a larger number of people than any of the other balls, and which, since its renovation, the Astoria has regained something of its old-time prestige, will take place at that hotel on Tuesday, Jan. 29. The other dances, including the Saturday evening dance, under the charge of Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, at Delmonico's on Saturday next, and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt's débutante class at Sherry's on the same night, make a long list, and as their meetings fall on regular dates at intervals respectively of a week or a fortnight apart, it is unnecessary to schedule them this morning.

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January will bring a number of weddings, as it did last year, and the midwinter month is coming to be a favorite one for fashionable marriages. Dr. Clarke and Mrs. Burden, who are to be married at noon on Wednesday next at the Waldorf, will lead the long line of couples who are to be married in January. Carroll Brown of Baltimore and Miss Daly will be married on the same day, and their wedding, like that of Dr. Clarke and Mrs. Burden, will be a quiet one. Edward Scott, Jr., and Miss Adeline Pierson have chosen Tuesday, Jan. 9, for their nuptials. On Jan. 10 F. o'Oench and Mrs. Alice Grace Holloway, daughter of ex-Mayor Grace, are to be married, and Tuesday, Jan. 15, will bring the wedding of William V. B. Kip and Miss Elisa Strong. J. Stewart Barney and Miss Mary Alice Van Nest are to be married on Tuesday, Jan. 22. The wedding of Miss Nannie C. Inman, daughter of the late John H. Inman, and Clifford Vail Brokaw will take place at the residence of the bride, 42 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 9. Owing to both families being in mourning, the marriage will be very quiet.

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The most notable wedding of the month, and one in which the greatest amount of public as well as social interest is centred, will be that of Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French. This will be celebrated in the Zabriskie Memorial Church at Newport on Monday, Jan. 14. The details of this wedding have been given almost from day to day in the Newport dispatches in THE TIMES. The guests, who will number about 200, and who will be principally from this city, will go from this city on the afternoon of Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 12 and 13, in special cars attached to the trains leaving here at 1 P. M., while the guests from Boston will be brought from there to Newport also in special cars, on the morning of the wedding. The New York guests who wish to return on the day of the wedding will come on special cars attached to the regular afternoon train from Newport, reaching here at 11 P. M. The guests who will go to Newport for this wedding will stay at Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's residence, the "Breakers," which is being made ready to receive them, and at Mrs. French's residence, "Harbourview." The services at the church will be very simple. The attendants will be Reginald Vanderbilt, best man; Robert L. Gerry, William Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Jr., Frederick Martin Davies, and Potter Palmer, Jr., ushers, and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Miss Elsa Bronson, Miss Pauline French, and Isabel Stillman, bridesmaids. Only 125 guests will attend the wedding breakfast at "Harbourview." A wedding in Newport in midwinter will be indeed a novelty, and those who are bidden to it and who will, with very few exceptions, attend, are looking forward to the event with the keenest anticipation.

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Due description has been given of the incidents and events of the past week in these columns, and they need no repetition this morning. While there were not as many parties for children and very young people this year as last during the Christmas holidays, the boys and girls, and youths and maidens, home from schools and colleges, have been continuously on the go, and many of them are this morning paying the penalty of too much feasting and too much dancing.

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Among the entertainments for young people this week will be a large luncheon to be given by Mrs. J. Lenox Banks, Sr., at her country residence, Cedarhurst, New Hamburg, on Tuesday. The guests for this party will leave the city at 10 A. M. and return at 5 P. M., in time for Mrs. Morgan Grinnell's dance, also for young people, in the evening. This dance will be given at her residence, 36 East Fiftieth Street. On Wednesday evening Mrs. William Gray Park of 47 Fifth Avenue will give a dance for her daughter, Miss Mary Park, which will be for young people, and on Friday Mrs. David Morrison will give a dance for her two young daughters, the Misses Nathalie and Lillian Morrison, who are not yet out.

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The New Year's festivities at Tuxedo have taken an unusual number of people there. Every room in the clubhouse and the annex has been engaged from yesterday, and the cottages are many of them also open and occupied by owners and their guests.

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The domino dance on New Years Eve is expected to be very jolly, and great preparations are being made for it. Some of the Christmas parties at Tuxedo have broken up, notably that of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, who on Christmas Day entertained at dinner at their villa Mrs. Francis O. French, Miss Elsie French, Col. Herbert Eaton and Mrs. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Mrs. Stuvesant Le Roy, Sr., and Stuyvesant Le Roy, Jr.

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The opera is still a novelty, as it is only a fortnight since its first performance, and the boxes have been fairly well occupied at every production, save on Christmas night, while the orchestra stalls have always been well filled. Opera is now more and more looked upon as a fixed feature of the New York Winter season. The majority of the parquet and balcony seats are taken for the season by subscribers, and the general public is not so much in evidence, except possibly on some great night with a phenomenal cast. The dressing has not been especially notable save on the first night. Monday, as last year, is evidently to be the fashionable night of the opera, with Wednesday second in favor, and Friday last. The last two Friday nights, to be sure, have been on the eve of holiday periods, with a resultant absence in the country of many well-known people. Mrs. Astor, senior, has as usual been faithful in her attendance at the opera, and the members of the Vanderbilt family and connections are once more in evidence after their year of mourning.

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The country parties for the New Year's holidays are even more numerous than those of the Christmastide. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes have taken a large party to Shadowbrook, at Lenox, and there are many jolly house parties at Westchester, notably at Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's, Meadow Brook, Cedarhurst, Orange, Morristown, Madison, and on Staten Island. The dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud at Stoneacre, Morris Plains, N. J., on Friday evening was largely attended by the members of the colony at Morristown. On New Year's Eve a hunt ball will be given at the Richmond County Clubhouse, at Dongon Hills, S. I. The clubhouse will be decorated with Christmas greens and holly, and the verandas will be inclosed with glass and transformed into promenades and retiring rooms. There will be no cotillion, but general dancing until 1 o'clock, when supper will be served at small tables. The women who will receive are to be Mmes. Stacy C. Richmond, William H. Busk, E. S. Twining, Guy Irving, Otis Williams, Walter C. Kerr, H. M. Dunn, W. B. Thomas, R. A. Anthony, William Clinton Brown, Walter C. Clarke, John R. Chadwick, Norman S. Walker, and E. S. Shefer, and Miss Park.

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"The gayeties of Paris seem increasing every week," says a late letter, "as visitors are still crowding there day by day. The Ritz Hotel one night lately had all the appearance of a State banquet, for all the Grand Dukes in Paris were dining—the Grand Duke Serge of Russia, the Grand Duke Alexis, and the Grand Duke Vladimir, with his wife, as well as the Duke George of Leuchtenburg and Duke Eugene of Leuchtenburg, Prince Nicholas of Greece, and last, not least, Prince Orloff, with his handsome wife, who is always the best-dressed woman in any room where she may be. There, too, were Baron and Baroness Adolph Meyer, naturally speaking a great deal about their experiences in China. There was a dinner, too, one night at the Café Anglais, which was given by Lord and Lady Sandhurst; on another night, at the same place, Lord and Lady Dudley were entertaining Mme. Michel Ephrussi, while Mr. Robert Ward and Col. Douglas Dawson were also of the party; and Mr. and Mrs. Ridgway were entertaining, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Herbert.

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A great deal has been written and said about the various collections made by royal personages, but few people know that the Princess of Wales has a quite remarkable collection consisting of all the hats and bonnets she has worn during the last thirty odd years. Each article is carefully put away, and bears the date of the season when it was worn; and it would be interesting to compare how the fashions have changed and in some cases been reverted to.

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Lady Dufferin has just presented to the Belfast Golf Club a tantalus which was the property of Lord Ava, who died in South Africa. Lord Ava was Captain of the Belfast Golf Club in 1898-99, and was extremely popular with all the members, and this presentation has been made as a token of appreciation of their sympathy with Lord and Lady Dufferin in their sad loss.

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The last few days before the Queen's departure for Osborne were very busy ones at Windsor, for not only were there many preparations for the journey, but great parcels of Christmas presents of all kinds were almost hourly arriving, to be inspected and made ready for dispatch. The enormous number of gifts given by the Queen at Christmas is almost beyond calculation. There are, of course, gifts for all her Majesty's immediate family circle, but other royal personages have to be remembered, as well as a great number of relatives and connections abroad. Then, too, all the Queen's household, servants, tenants, and dependents, both past and present, are never forgotten; and their presents are always very valuable and increase in proportion with their years of service, many of the old servants receiving whole services of silver. The Queen also sends many Christmas cards, and very often the plain side is completely covered with good wishes in her own handwriting. She cannot, of course, see every one of the presents she sends, but any items of jewelry she always carefully inspects, as well as any gifts for children, which can never be too many or too charming.

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Dr. Everett Mallory Culver and Mrs. Culver gave a dinner of nineteen covers last evening at their residence in honor of Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson and her fiancé, Stephen H. Pell. The guests were seated at two tables presided over respectively by Mrs. Culver and Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris, and Mrs. Morris and Dr. Culver. Mrs. Culver's table was decorated with mauve orchids and Mr. Pell was her guest of honor. Mrs. Morris's table had decorations of green orchids, and Miss Thompson was the guest of honor. Other guests were Mrs. Patten Glover of Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Moore Richardson of Washington, Dr. Louis Ogden and Mrs. Ogden, Miss Nathalie Hatch, Miss Alice Rutherford, and William Harriman, Reginald Jaffray, Henry H. Armstead, Jr., Van Brunt Pearce, Solon and Demetrius Velasto, and Wade Chance. Mrs. Culver will give an informal reception on New Year's Eve, to which about fifty guests have been asked. There are to be cards and other amusements, dancing, and a seated supper.

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Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris and Mrs. Morris are to have a series of dinners given in their honor during the season. One of these will be given on Tuesday, Jan. 15, by Mrs. Everett M. Culver at her apartment, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. Morris has sent out cards for Thursdays in January, and Mrs. Culver and Mrs. Morris will give two large receptions in February at former Senator Clark's apartment.

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The dance to be given on Tuesday, Jan. 15, by Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd (Miss Jeanette M. Belknap) is to be in honor of Miss Eleanor Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris. It will be preceded by several large dinners, from which the guests will go to Mrs. Lloyd's residence, 5 Gramercy Park. Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder, Mrs. Lloyd, and others will be the dinner hostesses and will chaperon their guests to the dance.

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Mrs. Morgan Dix is to give a dinner on Tuesday, Jan. 15, for Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb. Mrs. Henry Parish of 8 East Seventy-sixth Street will also give a dinner on the same date.

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Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy will give a large luncheon in the annex of the Metropolitan Club on Thursday, Jan. 3, for women only. Miss Elizabeth Remsen of 17 West Fifty-first Street and Mrs. John R. Harris of 14 East Fortieth Street will both give dinners on the same evening, the latter being for William V. B. Kip and Miss Elisa Strong. Other dinners scheduled for that date are those to be given by Mrs. George Crocker, and Mrs. Robert Thompson of 5 East Fifty-third Street. Mrs. Thompson's dinner will be for Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris and Mrs. Morris.

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On Thursday there are to be two luncheons, one to be given by Mrs. Nicholas Fish, at her residence, 53 Irving Place, and the other by Mrs. Charles Abercrombie of 25 Madison Square North. Mrs. Samuel Hinckley (Miss Rosalie Neilson) will also give on Thursday afternoon the first of two coming-out receptions for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Hinckley, at her city house, 126 East Sixtieth Street. In the evening the new Amusement Club, organized by the Misses Gillet, will attend the Lyceum Theatre, and later will enjoy a supper.

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The first of Mrs. W. Storrs Wells's "at homes" on Fridays in January will be on Jan. 4. On that day there will also be the first of two coming-out receptions for Miss Beatrice Crosby, to be given by her mother, Mrs. Henry Ashton Crosby, at her residence, 29 Washington Square West. On the evening of Jan. 4 there will be a dance given by Mrs. David Morris for her daughters, the Misses Nathalie and Lillian Morris, at her home, 20 East Forty-ninth Street, to which the younger set of boys and girls will go. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have issued cards for two large dinners to be given at their town house, 840 Fifth Avenue, on the evenings of Jan. 3 and 4, respectively.

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Mrs. Astor, who is to give her annual ball on Monday, Jan. 7, will probably sail for Europe on the Oceanic on Wednesday, Feb. 27.

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Miss Grace Atkins Dobson, who attracted attention as an amateur last Winter by her recitations and dramatic cantillations, and particularly by her rendering of poems in the French Canadian dialect, will give a dramatic recital at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday evening next, in which many well-known women will be patronesses. Several of these will give dinners before the entertainment, and bring their guests with them, while others will have supper parties after the recital. Miss Dobson will be assisted by Charles J. Dyer, the baritone, who has recently arrived from Berlin, and who will sing Von Frilitz's song cycle of "Eliland," and Miss Anna Otten, the violinist. Miss Dobson will render among her numbers a Japanese monologue, with costume setting, written for the occasion by G. Van Tassel Sutphen. Tickets at $2 each may be obtained from Mrs. Henry Lawrence Burnett, 7 East Twelfth Street; Mrs. Gerald L. Hoyt, 9 West Thirty-seventh Street, and at the Waldorf. Among Miss Dobson's patronesses are Mesdames D. F. Appleton, Francis R. Appleton, James Hude Beekman, J. Mulhenbergh Bailey, Addison Cammack, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mesdames Francis H. Leggett, Spencer H. Trask, Charles H. Stickney, A. Hollander, George R. Schieffelin, Arthur Turnure, and Alexander D. Shaw.

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Liza Lehmann's new song cycle, "The Daisy Chain," will be given in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock by a quartet composed of Mrs. Seabury C. Ford, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mackenzie Gordon, and Myron Whitney, Jr., under the direction of Victor Harris. This new song cycle, although written in the same form as "In a Persian Garden," by the same composer, is essentially different in character and context from the latter. It has the same delightful art and appreciation of the sentiment of its texts, and was enthusiastically received at a private concert at Tuxedo on Thanksgiving Day. "The Persian Garden" will be repeated on Thursday afternoon for the first time since a year ago in New York, and will be sung by the original quartet. Between the two cycles David Mannes, the violinist, will play.

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The dinner dance that Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud gave on Friday night at their country residence, Stoneacre, at Morris Plains, was a charming affair. The driveways leading to the house were decorated with Japanese lanterns, and Christmas greens and flags were used to decorate the house. The cotillion, which was danced before supper, was led by W. Alston Flagg, and a Hungarian band furnished the music. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McGurdy, Mr. and Mrs. William Shippen, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers, the Misses Kip, Miss Gillette, Marie Bryce, Madeline Evans, Marian Swords, Alice Vernam, Alison Turnbull, and Joseph Forbes, George Chadwell, Leland Garretson, Archibald Forbes, Robert Grannis, Harry E. Hoy, Joseph Willis, and Ralph Sanger.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Philip Embury will hold her final reception on Monday, Dec. 31, at her residence, 148 West Seventieth Street.

The Students' Dramatic Club will give its first play of this season on Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, in Carnegie Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Bayne gave a dance at their residence, on Riverside Avenue, on Thursday evening, for their two young sons.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe De Bary and the Misses De Bary will sail on the Fuerst Bismarck Jan. 5 for an extended tour through the Orient.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan L. Kennelly of 309 West Seventy-seventh Street are spending the holidays in the Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood, N. J.

Mrs. Charles Carpenter of 526 West End Avenue gave a reception at her residence yesterday afternoon for her daughter, Miss Lillian Carpenter, a débutante of this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Stadler of 2,236 Seventh Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice L. Stadler, to Herman L. Hoering. The marriage will take place in January.

Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Lopez of 124 West Eighty-second Street gave a dinner on Christmas Day in honor of Dr. Juan N. Navarro and Mrs. Navarro. Mr. Navarro is Consul General of Mexico at New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Russell entertained a number of friends at a Christmas tree at their home, 19 East Sixty-fifth Street, Christmas Eve. A large number of attractive presents were distributed. Among the guests were Paul du Chaillu, the African explorer, and Michael Morton.

The Manhattan Alumnae Association is to give its annual breakfast on Wednesday at the Waldorf. Each member has the privilege of inviting a guest. Covers are to be laid for eighty. The breakfast will be presided over by Mrs. Alice Grace Holloway, the President of the association.

Mrs. Maria L. Adams of 146 West Seventeenth Street gave a reception yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Eileen Adams. Mrs. Henry Francis Chase, a sister of the débutante, and a number of Miss Adams's young friends assisted in receiving and pouring tea.

Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Hellinger of 212 East Seventy-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Fidelia Hellinger, to Menyus Mittelmann. Mrs. Hellinger will give a reception for the young couple this afternoon. Miss Gene Hellinger will assist her mother and sister in receiving.

At Sherry's on the evening of Feb. 11 there will be a Kirmess under the auspices of the Auxiliary Association of the Catholic Summer School. A series of national dances are to be presented, and the ushers and committee will be in costume. At the close there will be a grand tableau of nations, and then a ball. A. McCormick is in charge of the entertainment, and Daniel J. O'Conor is the general manager.

Miss Eileen Adams, daughter of Mrs. Maria L. Adams, was introduced yesterday afternoon at a reception given by her mother. Mrs. Adams was assisted in receiving by the débutante's married sisters, Mrs. Henry F. Chase and Mrs. W. H. Geilshenen. The Misses Violet Adams, Jane Cook, Agnes Kane, Mrs. Eugene Robinson; and several others assisted the débutante in receiving or pouring tea. The reception was followed by a dinner.

The wedding of Joseph William Carr, Ph. D., and Florence Ange Hollister, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hollister, took place at their residence, 61 East Ninety-first Street, on Thursday evening, Dec. 20. A reception followed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Elias S. Osbon of this city. The bride was given away by her father, and the best man was Edward M. Stothers of Port Richmond, S. I., a classmate of the bridegroom at Exeter, and also at Harvard. The bride wore a white satin gown and tulle veil, with orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was Miss Helen Thain, daughter of Alexander Thain and cousin of the bride. She wore a pale blue satin gown and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The ushers were Mortimer P. Thain and Charles C. Thain, cousins of the bride; Dr. Curtis Hidden Page, James Dwight Arnold, and Henry C. Hunter, also classmates of the bridegroom, and Merle I. St. John, all of this city. The house decorations were greens and holly. As Dr. Carr belongs to the Faculty of the West Virginia University, he and Mrs. Carr will reside at Morgantown, West Va.

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SOCIETY AT LAKEWOOD.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 29.—Georgian Court, the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould, is the scene of a large house party. The host and hostess, with a number of guests—among them Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs—arrived here yesterday. Part of the company were driven to the Laurel-in-the-Pines, where the Goulds had engaged rooms for them, while others went to Georgian Court. In the evening the party attended the performance of the farce "Professor Whimsical," by the sophomore class of Columbia University, in the amusement hall of the Laurel House. Tomorrow evening the party will sit down to an elaborate dinner in the spacious mansion, and on Monday the guests will disperse.

Preparations have been completed by Manager Plumer of the Laurel House and the Laurel-in-the-Pines to celebrate the birth of the twentieth century with a New Year's Eve ball at the latter house on Monday evening and a New Year's ball at the former house on Tuesday evening. An orchestra of fourteen pieces will furnish music for these events, and a majority of the cottage set will attend.

A performance of "Cinderella" was given in the amusement hall of the Lakewood Hotel on Thursday evening before a good-sized audience. The cast was composed of children from the Lakewood public school, who had been rehearsing the play for the past two weeks. A pretty feature was the introduction of the minuet and the fancy dancing of Sadie Hass. Pretty little Minna Pach deserves special mention for her recitation of "Bessie Fair" between the first and second acts. The cast was as follows:

Cinderella	Nellie Campazzi
Godmother	Hilda Solomon
Baroness	Jane Newman
Stepsisters	Hattie Rotger, Bessie Newman
Daisy Fairy	Minna Pach
Violet Fairy	Leah Ford
Carnation Fairy	Hattie Harrer
Blue Bell	Mary Johnson
Prince True Love	Oscar Pach
Baron	Arthur Goldsmith
Albreto	O. Pach
Nimblewitz	Willie Burns
Pages	Joseph Rotger, Eddie Campazzi

Enjoying the holiday season at the Laurel-in-the-Pines are E. A. Darling of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York; Vernon M. Davis, Gustave Bauman of the Holland House, New York; Senator Thomas Dunham, and Richard H. Stearns of the Hotel Navarre, New York.

Society is on the qui vive over the dance to be given at the Country Club on the evening of Friday, Jan. 4, for which cards have been issued. Dancing will begin at 10 o'clock, and music will be furnished by the Laurel House Orchestra. Besides the flags of all nations and yacht signals to be used in the decorations, novel effects in electric lighting will be used in the ballroom. The patronesses are Mrs. Charles D. Kingdon, Mrs. George Jay Gould, Mrs. Henry Lloyd Herbert, Mrs. William Arthur Hamilton, Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman, Mrs. Dwight Miller Harris, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. Ernest C. La Montagne, Mrs. George B. M. Harvey, Mrs. Robert C. Morris, Mrs. Albert Edward Kennedy, Mrs. Thomas L. Watson, Mrs. Joseph H. Outhwaite, Mrs. Francis D. Beard, Mrs. James Converse, Mrs. Francis Albert Walthew, Mrs. Charles Henry Converse, Mrs. J. Russell May, Mrs. Charles L. Lindley, and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert.

The new electric opera bus of the Lakewood Hotel, designed to meet the incoming guests at the station, bids fair to be put to other than the use for which it was intended, as it is in great demand for riding parties. It is difficult for the resident of large cities to understand the awe with which the denizens of this little village among the pines regard the horseless vehicle.

Society people from New York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere, with members of the cottage set of Lakewood, responded in large numbers to the invitations recently issued by Mrs. William Bateman Leeds for the début of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, which took place here to-day at The Peak, the pretty home of the débutante's mother.

The débutante wore a becoming gown of white liberty chiffon over white silk, trimmed with pink rose leaves, with a dew drop on each leaf. A full ruche finished the bottom of the skirt. On the left side of the waist was a choux with streamers trimmed with the pink rose leaves. The low-necked waist was trimmed with figured chiffon, and a large bouquet of pink roses was carried.

Standing in front of a background of palms, Miss Leeds received the guests in the drawing room. She was assisted by Miss Margaret Hamilton of Saratoga Springs, Miss Lillian Fraser, Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth, and Miss Mary J. Stuart of New York, and Miss Susan Van G. Murray of Englewood, N. J.

The reception was followed by a small dance, for which a full orchestra in a palm corner furnished music.

Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Gen. and Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juillard, Mrs. Charles D. Kingdon, Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Lindley, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Duncan, the Misses Duncan, Dr. and Mrs. Schauffler, Miss Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. T. Morton P. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Ferris, the Misses Ferris, Mrs. Theron R. Butler, the Misses Glover, Dr. and Mrs. D. J. Burrell, the Misses Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. William Arthur Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. C. Blair, Dr. and Mrs. Irwin A. Hance, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stockley, Miss Stockley, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Dashiell, the Misses Dashiell, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Blakeman, Mrs. Silas Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Orniston, Miss Florence Wetherell, H. Clay Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dalley, Miss Dalley, Henry Dudley, Jr., Miss Elizabeth McConihe, Mrs. I. W. Vosburgh, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Dorman, Miss Margaret Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Kimball, R. Cook Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr, M. Ellsworth, Mrs. J. Newton Ewell, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Miller Harris, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rush Bynner, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Fraser, Miss Lillian Fraser, Mrs. and Miss Woodbury, the Misses Miley, Miss Mary Fay, Mrs. E. L. Harding, the Misses Wilkinson, Dr. Kempshall, Mrs. M. N. Kimball, Miss Laura Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. D. Davis, the Misses Davis, Dr. Paul T. Kimball, Dr. and Mrs. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell May, Miss M. McClellan, Miss May, Col. and Mrs. Woolsey Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. David B. Plumer, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. D. L. Schwartz, Miss Cornelia Schwartz.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson J. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stearns, Mrs. Augustus Marsh, the Misses Marsh, the Rev. and Mrs. C. P. Butler, Mrs. H. T. Frost, Miss Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Halliday, Mrs. Parker Handy, Mrs. Mason Jones, Mrs. I. N. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Leeds, Dr. and Mrs. I. H. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Stuart, Mrs. Freeman Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Trimble, Miss Leslie Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. Olyphant Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stuart, and the Misses Stuart.

The sophomore class of Columbia University made a great hit in its comedy play, "Professor Whimsical," presented before a large audience in the music hall of the Laurel House, last evening. In the cast were Herbert R. Odell, son of Governor-elect Odell of New York, and Harold H. Weekes of football fame. The performance was given under the patronage of Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. B. B. Odell, Jr., Mrs. Charles D. Kingdon, Mrs. Albert M. Bradshaw, Mrs. William Seward Webb, Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Frank M. Freeman, Mrs. Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. F. A. Walthew, Mrs. David B. Plumer, and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes.

Miss Annie Cortelyou Rushmore of Brooklyn and Argyle Ross Parsons of Garden City, L. I., will spend New Year's in Lakewood as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lloyd Herbert.

Visitors to the Country Club during the week included Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Ballard, W. Bishop Kip, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Randall, Walker Whitney, Lyman B. Goff, Miss Goff, Miss L. F. Jackson, Miss A. R. Jackson, Mrs. John Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Coleman, and A. K. Perine.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred de Cordova of New York, who are at the Lakewood, will give another four-in-hand driving party, going to the deserted village of Allaire, on New Year's Day.

ART AND ARTISTS.

In a good many quarters recently statements have been made to the effect that the Chigi Botticelli supposed to have been bought either by P. A. B. Widener or Mrs. "Jack" Gardner will be the only undoubted example of the famous Florentine's work in America. These statements are incorrect. A painting, included by all the experts as being among the genuine Botticellis in existence, at present hangs in a private office in West Fourteenth Street. It is the property of George A. Hearn, who bought it from a private collector in England. It was taken to the latter country from Itaiy early in the century.

The painting is circular in form, inclosed in a splendid old carved frame. It represents the Madonna and Child, with St. John and an attendant angel. The faces of the two latter figures are supposed to be portraits of Giuliano and Lorenzo di Medici. Two vases of flowers, including some of those roses about which Ruskin went into raptures, appear in the background.

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Although Hendrick Christian Anderson, the sculptor, is an American citizen, persons in this country who desire to possess a specimen of his work in colored terra cotta will have to pay just about twice the sum the same work costs in London.

A New York firm of art dealers recently made arrangements with Mr. Anderson, most of whose work has been done abroad, to import a few of the large busts which have created so much interest. The work was sent over—each piece finished and colored by the sculptor. When it reached the Appraiser's Store here the officials were puzzled, and after much consideration informed the importers that they could not see any signs of the busts being "works of art," and must therefore class them as "manufactured pottery." In vain were agitated protests made; in vain was it pointed out that if the objects in question were not works of art, hardly anything produced by modern sculptors could be classed under that head; in vain was the fact that Mr. Anderson is an American citizen advanced. The oracle had spoken; if the importers wanted to appeal to Washington they could do so.

The importers declare that they know from bitter experience how futile is any appeal to Washington on a question such as this. They say the matter is simply referred back to New York for report, and that of course the report declares the New York people right. They therefore paid the duty, and as a consequence have to charge $300 for what is sold in England for 30 guineas.

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The Salmagundi Club has developed into an institution of far wider scope than belonged to it originally, but its members have not forgotten that it is in the first place a "sketching club," and the annual sale of sketches by Salmagundians is among the interesting artistic events of the year. The next annual sale is to be held on Jan. 14, and an exhibit of more than usual interest is expected.

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A very few people who watched the destruction of the Dewey Arch were rather curious to know whether it was by accident or design that the bas-relief on the west side of the structure was the last of the adornments of the arch left in place. They wondered whether the bas-relief in question was to be removed entire or torn down in the same manner as the rest of the groups, single figures, and reliefs. They were not long in doubt. One morning the work lay on the ground in a hundred pieces.

The reason for this curiosity on the part of the limited number of persons alluded to was that the bas-relief was the only finished piece of sculptor's work on the arch. It was produced by Johannes Gelert, the Danish artist, who was among the first who accepted the invitation of the National Sculpture Society committee to contribute to the adornment of the arch. But while Mr. Gelert's fellow-sculptors were content to make rough sketch models, from which professional modelers produced the large "staff" figures, Mr. Gelert completed his bas-relief unaided, with almost as much care as though it were to be used as the model for a permanent work in bronze or marble. Some of the other sculptors were at first afraid that a single piece of finished work would look out of place in juxtaposition to the other roughly blocked out adornments, but as Mr. Gelert's bas-relief could not be seen at the same time as the rest of the arch, this fear proved groundless.

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A large etching of Rembrandt's painting, "The Mennonite Preacher Anslo," has been executed by Karl Koepping, the etcher of the "Syndics" and Frans Hals's "The Archers of St. George." A new plan has been followed in regard to the printing of this latest etching, the plate having been destroyed after 125 proofs were struck off.

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Among the thousands of calendars issued by business houses, that given away by the Equitable Life Assurance Society is noticeable for its artistic quality. It was designed by Boutet de Monvel, and, like all that artist's work, has proved capable of most successful reproduction by chromolithography. The design is a simple but pleasing one, and in sharp contrast to some of the monstrosities in

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Stars.

Once, lying on a bed of juniper,
I watched the passing of a northern light
That stole, a pale and shadowy eremite,
From the dark mystery of pine and fir
And, leaping upward from the mountain's spur,
With tenuous fingers waged celestial fight
To snatch the star-gold blossoms from their height;
Then, falling, winged into the things that were.
So we, with passioned strife or anguished wait,
Reach eager hands toward those unseen bars,
Like children at some noble pleasaunce gate,
Seeking the untold glory of the stars
Ever inscrutable inviolate,
That view our deadly wounds, our cruel scars.
—MARGUERITE MERINGTON in Scribner's.

The West Point Graduate.

From The National Review.

That the prejudice in favor of playing instead of working, loafing instead of preparing for a career between sixteen and nineteen years of age, should have ever arisen among the upper and middle classes of our fairly practical nation is as marvelous as that it has lingered so long. Not one of our great naval heroes "played" boyish games after sixteen, nor did the makers of our Indian and colonial empire. The idea would have seemed utterly absurd to our Elizabethan or Georgian military heroes. I assert without any fear of contradiction that not one of our leading English Generals in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns was in the least degree indebted for his moral, physical, or mental excellence to any playing-field or to any public school.

His mother, Lady Mornington, forthwith removed Arthur Wellesley from Eton to the celebrated French "coach" Pignerol of Angers, who taught him physical exercises, drill, tactics, and French, and he joined the service at the age of eighteen.

I spare my readers long lists of heroes, but I can mention off-hand no fewer than twenty British chiefs in Spain and Belgium who never played any games in any school after the age of sixteen. Most of these went into the army straight from private tuition or from home. Here is a goodly roll: Hill, Cotton, Hope, Hardinge, Colville, Mocre, Erskine, William Napier, Parkenham, Ponsonby, Leith, Beresford, Charles Napier, Pack, Le Marchant, Graham, Maitland, Baird, Picton, and Crauford. A famous list! Where can twenty better all-round men be found? Yet not one of these entered from a public school. Manifestly, we have not improved our scholastic institutions during the past century. These were brave men of the world at nineteen; their exercises tended to prowess, their leisure was largely spent at books or on horseback. Cricket or football as regular duties or daily delights would have seemed to every youth of them, and to every man, utterly contemptible. It is not the lads who play, but those who "shun delights and live laborious days," that make their own names famous and their country great and prosperous. At present it is manifest that an average West Point graduate could teach an average Sandhurst graduate every branch of learning that it becomes a young soldier or a young civilian to know, and a "one-year volunteer," so called, from Germany could teach nine-tenths of our militia Lieutenants both tactics and field fortifications as things unfortunately now stand. Yet any of the soldiers just mentioned was in the habit of making short work of foreigners.

A Chinese Dinner Table.

From Blackwood.

The table is ready laid with an imposing show, a regulation number of regulation dishes, marshaled in regulation order; quaint porcelain stands filled with slices of oranges, pears, or cold goose; towers of purple quince jelly squares, grapes, or shredded chicken breast; saucers of shrimps salted in their skins, and, never forgotten, the famous eggs, preserved for years in lime, and served, sliced, in beds of brown jelly, much prized for their acrid and rather ammoniacal flavor, but not usually appreciated by foreigners. Hot wine of various brands and vintages is served throughout. That most commonly drunk is a kind of sack or sherry negus—a yellow wine distilled from Indian corn. Being comparatively mild, it is served in small cups; ardent white spirits of rice—samshu—in thimblefuls. "Rose" wine is one of several varieties, flavored with roses. No wine is made from grapes, though they are plentiful in North China.)

When all are seated ready for the fray the host raises his cup—

"Let us drink!"

We reply, "Thanks! thanks!" then set to—with chopsticks, picking now from one dish, now from another, in piquant contrast of sweet, sour, and salt.

Gold Mining in the Philippines.

From The National Geographic Magazine.

The mines in the Paracale district are at present operated by natives, but in such a rudimentary and desultory manner that only a small portion of the gold is saved. The workings are seldom carried to a greater depth than three or four meters, but it is a fact which promises better results, whenever more scientific and practical methods may be brought to bear on them, that the ore always becomes richer as the depth is increased; but in all the hundreds of years during which these deposits have been known it is safe to say that their true value has never been tested. The natives carry the ore to the surface in baskets, and when water is struck they bale it out with buckets, either pulling them up with a rope or carrying them up a bamboo ladder. The gold-bearing rock is emptied from the baskets into a concavity in a rock or large stone, which serves as a mortar. The pestle or stamp consists of a stone about twenty-five pounds in weight, which is tied with a strip of bejuco to the end of a slender pole, which is rested obliquely against the fork of a tree. The laborer, taking advantage of the elasticity of the pole, uses it like a trip-hammer and crushes the rock. The broken rock is then pulverized in a rude mill, consisting of a rough stone roller, which is revolved in a circular base by means of buffaloes. The pulverized material is then washed, generally by women, until there remains only a dark sediment, which is afterward smelted by placing it in a shell, covering it with charcoal, and using a small piece of bamboo as a blowpipe. A sample of the metal obtained by this imperfect process gave the following analysis: Gold, 77.94; silver, 19; iron, .05.

Modern Ocean Coal Gluttons.

From Cassier's Magazine.

In the last ten years the race for the transatlantic record has been far more interesting than any other period, for it has been in this decade that the great coal burners have been built. It is also the "twin-screw period" of ocean navigation, and with the twin-screws have come greater speed, more and heavier engines, and corresponding increase of boiler power. The American liners Paris and New York were the first to embody the new and radical departures from the old methods of shipbuilding and in many respects they marked an entirely new era in shipbuilding. They were, from the first, brilliant successes in speed and seaworthiness, but they were also responsible for a new era of coal consumption that has at last brought the steamship companies to the point where they are anxiously looking for some let-up. The Paris soon broke the record from New York to Queenstown, making the trip in much less than six days at an average speed of twenty knots an hour. The Teutonic and Majestic, which followed, though larger in every way, were slower in speed, and less expensive in operating. With only 18,000 indicated horse power, against the 20,000 of the Paris, the Teutonic consumes only 300 tons of coal per day to develop her 19½ knots.

The two magnificent steamers of the Cunard Company, the Lucania and the Campania, which soon followed the launching of the American liners, established new ocean records, and new coal-consuming figures. The Campania, with 19,000 tons' displacement, had 30,000 horse power, and developed a speed of 22 knots, with a daily coal consumption of about 475 tons. The modern coal gluttons were in full force by this time, and the steamship companies had to confess that the lowering of the record meant, not only larger ships, but heavier coal cost. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company was built on lines which fully recognized this fact. She is 26 feet longer than the Campania, 1 foot greater in beam, and has 1,000 tons more displacement. Her fastest trip was made at an average speed of 22.79 knots, covering in one period of twenty-four hours 580 knots. Nevertheless her horse power was slightly less than that of the Campania, being 28,000 against the latter's 30,000, and her coal consumption a trifle more, amounting, according to the owners' figures, to 500 tons a day.

Ordinary Business Principles.

Sir James Blyth in The Nineteenth Century.

The words "ordinary business principles" should, in this connection, comprise and indicate at least three main and cardinal points of conduct without due observance of which any business is likely to go astray: (1) Personal responsibility, (2) Payment by results, (3) Promotion by merit.

(1) By personal responsibility is meant a system and a method by which the business conduct and action of every individual employe can be clearly and directly traced to that individual by the employer, who is thus put into a position to reward or blame, promote or dismiss individual men from the lowest to the highest.

(2) Payment by results means that the whole outcome and condition of a business must be taken into account in settling or resettling from time to time the terms of all contracts, which should seldom be made for long periods, but should be subject to revision if necessary as a consequence of frequent balances.

(3) Promotion by merit explains itself, and is the only sufficient guarantee for efficiency and against lethargy and sloth. Such anti-businesslike practices as promotion by mere seniority are of course condemned by this principle, which insures a constant flow of energy and competitive force.

The Pitt Diamond.

From "Fort St. George, Madras." By Mrs. E. Penney.

While Pitt, the grandfather of Lord Chatham, was Governor of Fort St. George in 1698, he became acquainted with a jewel merchant named Jamchund, who brought a diamond of great size for sale. He asked £30,000 for it in the rough. It should, of course, have been bought on behalf of the company, but Pitt, seeing money in it, could not resist the temptation of making a private bargain. He became the possessor of the stone for the sum of £20,400, and he was quite satisfied that he had behaved honorably when he paid the man, who on his part was also content. But the diamond was known to be worth more than Jamchund had received, and the transaction gave rise to a good deal of gossip, which in no way decreased when later on Pitt had the stone cut in England, and sold it to the Regent of France for £135,000. Even that enormous sum did not represent its true value. The stone was set in the royal crown of France, where it still remains, and it is valued in the present day at £480,000, close upon half a million sterling. It weighed 410 carats in the rough, but the cutting reduced it to 136 carats.

The Basutos.

From Good Words.

Next to the Zulus the Basutos are physically and intellectually the finest tribe in Africa; and, indeed, the "Fingoes," who are met with in large numbers throughout the country, are, I believe, members of dispersed Zulu tribes who have intermarried. The Basutos mostly wear blankets of divers colors—more commonly dark red—which reach to about the knee, though the younger generation even dispense with this loose garb, and run about in their bronze, chocolate-colored skins. Many of the women have their faces tattooed in lines from the forehead to the chin, and across the face. The Basutos know a stranger at once, and if one remains long in the country he is frequently addressed by a nickname, such as "Father of tall men," "Father of long beards," &c., the more common and complimentary title being "Morena" or chief. When one meets a Basuto the general salute is "Lumela" (pronounced dumelah, and meaning "Good-day to you,") the reply being simply "E" (pronounced like a in day, and meaning "Good-day to you also";) or, supposing one wished to say "I like to travel in company," it would be "Ke rata ho eta ke na le ba bang."

Photographing a Real Indian.

From Everybody's Magazine.

Posing is slow work, but tea, with hot frankfurters between unbuttered slices of bread, filled in the waits to every one's satisfaction. The Indian visitors were polite, but frank. It happened that a crust fell to the share of Iron Tail, whereat he promptly returned it to be exchanged for a slice from the inside of the loaf.

The artist, meanwhile, had begun to weary of beadwork and feathers.

"I want a real raw Indian for a change," she declared. "The kind I used to see when I was a child."

Quite at random she selected Iron Tail, and proceeded to divest him of his finery. Feathers and trinkets were removed, and amid a dead silence she placed him before the camera and secured the most remarkable portrait of the whole collection. He said never a word, but obeyed instructions like an automaton. In the wonderful face which serves as a frontispiece to this issue, it is perhaps not fanciful to read something of the misery which he was really undergoing. For the truth was that every feather represented some act of bravery, either on his own part or that of his ancestors. This superb old Sioux (who probably took part in the Custer fight nearly a quarter of a century ago) had been a mighty man of battle; the number of his plumes stood for enemies slain; they were like a medal of honor, or a Victoria Cross, or the Order of the Legion, and to be stripped of them before his comrades was as if a Captain's sword should be broken in the face of his men. Without sentimental exaggeration, it was a tragedy to the veteran. When the portrait was handed to him some days later, he tore it in two and flung it from him. Luckily, however, an explanation and a second sitting in full regalia entirely restored his peace of mind.

Asphodel.

As some pale shade in glorious battle slain,
On beds of rue; beside the silent streams,
Recalls outworn delights in happy dreams;
The play of oars upon the flashing main,
The speed of runners, and the swelling vein,
And toil in pleasant upland field that teems
With vine and gadding gourd, until he seems
To feel again memories of the sun again
And scent the vineyard slopes when dawn is wet,
But feels no ache within his loosened knees
To join the runners where the course is set,
Nor smite the billows of the fruitless seas,—
So I recall our day of passion yet,
With sighs and tenderness, but no regret.
—WILLA SIBERT CATHER in The Critic.

Cruel Christophe.

From "Where Black Rules White; Haiti," Prichard.

There seems to have been nothing to appeal to in the "Emperor" Christophe's nature. Bravery, humility, all alike failed to touch him. He had no bowels of mercy. He was one day on the battlements with a youth, who, perhaps presuming on past favors, in some manner displeased him. The drop from those sheer walls is 2,000 feet to the plain below. "You are, of course, about to die," said Christophe, "but I will be kind to you. You shall have a choice of deaths. Either you throw yourself over here or the soldiers shall shoot you." The young man chose to fling himself into space. But by a miracle he fell among some trees or bushes on the cliff-side, and so escaped with a broken arm. He gathered himself up somehow, and presented himself again before the Emperor. "Your bidding has been done, sire," he said. "Yes, it has," remarked Christophe, "and I am very much interested to find that you survive. Oblige me by trying if you can do it again!"

Military Censorship.

From Blackwood.

In nothing have the war correspondents shown their unfitness for duty more clearly than in their censure of the censorship. They, at any rate, are not troubled by any foolish notions of discipline, the quality which before all others gives nobility to warfare. They, in their pride, would yield obedience to none, and though the condition of their trade is a strict censorship, they are valiant in abuse when they get home. From the intemperate language which some of them have used, we might conclude that war was arranged merely as a spectacle for the reporter's eye, and that any officer who deemed it his duty to check the reporter's "impressions" was a traitor to his country. The correspondents, in short, have mistaken a privilege for a right, and have not understood that the censor who lets a single message through has conferred a benefit for which the gratitude of a lifetime is insufficient. Once upon a time there was a General who, misliking the censorship, let the correspondents send home what messages they pleased at their own risk. "But," said he, "your dispatches will be telegraphed back to me, and if any offend me, I shall put him out of camp." Such a policy as this, sternly enforced, would be the best antidote to the correspondents' arrogance.

The Beauty of Georgian Women.

Henry Norman in Scribner's.

Are the women of Georgia as beautiful as we have always been told? When they become matrons, which is at an early age, they are too stout and broad in the beam for beauty, but in their youth, I should judge from glimpses at windows and passing faces, there may well be extraordinary loveliness among them—the loveliness of perfectly chiseled features true to the racial type, large, calm, dark eyes, firm, full mouth, alabaster skin, indigo-black hair—the precise antithesis of the piquancy of irregular features and nervous temperament which generally passes for beauty among ourselves. These are women, you feel, whose lips would whisper passionate love or, if times allowed, sing high the song that sends their men to battle—whose fingers would grasp the dagger or fall lightly across the strings of the lute with equal aptness. Dagger and war song, however, are out of date to-day.

Bargaining in the Orient.

From Woman's Home Companion.

In Smyrna, Turkey, and Egypt, the bargaining language is about the same.

"What you give, lady?"

"I won't give anything! I don't want it! What! Do you think I would carry that back to America?"

"But you take hold of him; you feel him silk; I think you want to buy. Ver' cheap; only £4."

"Four pounds!" I say in French. "Oh, you don't want to sell; you want to keep it! And at that price you will keep it!"

"Keep it!" in a shrill scream. "Not want to sell? Me? I here to sell! I sell you everything you see! I sell you the shop!" More wheedlingly, "You give me 40 francs?"

"No," in English again. "I'll give you $2."

"America! Liberty!" he cries, having cunningly established my nationality, and flattering my country with Oriental guile. "How much you give for him? Last price, now. Six dollars!"

We haggle over "last prices" for a quarter of an hour more, and after two cups of coffee amicably taken together, and some general conversation, I buy the thing for $3.

The Lucky Bargain.

I have a friend, without whose face
(God keep his face from sorrow free!)
The world would be a dreary place
For weary me.

To please him is my chief delight;
I'd rather die than give him pain,
Yet this I've done in my despite,
And shall again.

My friend is kind when I am cross,
Nor ever cross when I am kind;
He rules the sullen waves that toss
My toiling mind.

His gracious spirit gives me joy:
What can I give him for his grace?
A little, useless, battered toy
Of time and space.

A box of prayers with broken wings,
Of shapeless hopes and wasted hours,
Of half a hundred worn-out things
And faded flowers;

Wherein one blossom lives, and makes
A light, whereat his lips will part
And smile for kindness, as he takes
The proffered heart.
—N. S. in The Spectator.

Irish-American Dialect.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

These comic philosophers mostly live in America. There only is the idea cultivated in literature. In England authors write only fact or fiction. But across the Atlantic there are hosts of clever men who are not ashamed to set down what whimsical ideas come into their heads. We call them, somewhat contemptuously, humorists, but a little of their light philosophy would be a very welcome addition to the heavy fact and foolish fiction which make our illustrated magazines such serious publications. Well, these light-hearted philosophers nearly always write in dialect. Their favorite dialect is the Irish-American, but they make much use of the negro, Yankee, and Western. The Irish-American dialect is entirely a paper one; it is absolutely unpronounceable. It has the usual Irish idioms, and to them lively American pens have added scores of strange words. It is wholly comic, never being used for serious writings, though perhaps, now "Mr. Dooley" is fast making it classical, it may doff its holiday garb and don more workaday clothes. Its present resort is, however, the comic paper and in it a large percentage of the jokes given to the English-speaking world is cast. But in the case of jokes of the question and answer description perhaps the negro dialect is most used. Massa Jonsing and Dinah have a number of funny things to say to each other in their quaint speech, which undoubtedly has influenced, or, at least, been influenced by, the American Irish. Both speeches overlie the highest of spirits; whether a quip be written in the one or the other seems to be a matter decided by the caprice of the moment. Both are employed to convey from writer to reader the most innocent mirth in the world. The cleanness of the two dialects is, indeed, most praiseworthy, and makes their popularity with readers on both sides of the Atlantic a matter for congratulation.

How Apache Got Religion.

From Harper's Magazine.

Apache had not always rejoiced in a church. Some four years ago the Bishop had been holding services at Waywego, the nearest town to the north. After service a stranger came forward and invited him to Apache.

"We need you down there, Bishop," he said, earnestly. "There's murder, an' gamblin', an' drinkin', an' lynchin' goin' on all the time. Seems like God's got no show at all there. I've lived in them parts nigh onto thirty year—I come when there wasn't nobody but Injuns an' buffaler an' me—an' we ain't never had a religious service since I been there. There's wimmin and children there, too. I've got some myself—w'ich 'em 'ain't been baptized. I was raised in this church, an'—Will you come, Sir?"

The Bishop came, and came again and again, and in spite of short-sighted local opposition, he established the church, baptized the children—some of them, that is—and stirred up the people generally. The town improved in manners and morals—not much, but perceptibly; nevertheless, gambling went on, of course, and drinking prevailed as before, but the public point of view gradually changed; men grew ashamed of these things, even if they did not stop them. The cowboys on the ranges used to say with emphatic disgust that "Apache had got religion and gone to h—ll"—a double misstatement that. In only one particular was there no change—the Vigilance Committee, which comprised all the male citizens, still held its sessions; horse stealing, murder, (not killing in fair fight, be it understood,) ill-treatment of women—all these were expiated at the end of a rope in Judge Lynch's swift and summary court.

Eastern Oysters on the Pacific Coast.

Report of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.

During the last two or three years several private beds of eastern oysters have been established in different parts of Willapa Bay, Washington, and they are reported to be doing well, possibly because it is somebody's interest to protect them from depredations of unprincipled persons.

In this connection I should counsel against further plantings of oysters on this coast by the commission unless satisfactory guarantee can be offered that they will be protected from theft. A general assurance from the oystermen of a given locality is not sufficient, as then no one feels the responsibility and no one wishes to assume the onus of prosecuting the offenders even if they be detected.

In two of the five oysters found the ovaries were well developed and apparently ripe eggs could be squeezed from the oviduct. The other three were not sexually mature, and as no males were found the possibility of fertilizing the eggs could not be tested. I understand, however, that Prof. Doan of the State Agricultural College succeeded in fertilizing some eggs earlier in the Summer. He is said to be carrying on experiments on the line of artificial fecundation as a solution of the difficulties in establishing self-sustaining beds.

So far as I could learn, there is no evidence that the eastern oyster has ever naturally spawned here, or, rather, that there has ever been a set of spat. I think that the cold water here will prevent that under ordinary conditions, but I believe that in shallow ponds suitably constructed, and with proper precautions against the deposit of silt on the cultch, spat may be raised for subsequent planting in the open bay. If the commission is to attempt oyster culture on this coast, it seems to me that this line of research is the one indicated as most reasonable and most likely to yield results of value. The water during my stay was about 61 degree F., 8 or 9 degrees lower than usually suffices for the development of oyster fry.

Concerning the native oyster, I made the interesting observation that, like its European relative, the eggs undergo a very considerable development in the gill chamber of the mother. When discharged they are, in fact, about at the stage of fixation. The eggs and embryos are very much larger than the eggs of the eastern oyster. I do not remember to have seen this fact mentioned by those who have called attention to the hermaphroditism of the species.

Cow Worship in Africa.

Dr. A. Donaldson Smith, in The Geographical Journal.

Two short marches on Feb. 5 and 6 brought us to a long pool of still water, but here the river bed spread out in many little dried-up ditches, that lost themselves within a quarter of a mile in the plain. Here we found another branch of the Magois, who called themselves Katua, and represented that they were very independent of their immediate neighbors, and at war with a tribe called Toporan, living in the mountains west of Turkana. The Katua occupied a dozen large villages and owned an immense number of cattle and other live stock. Although rich, they were scarcely any ornaments, and did not care much for any other kind of beads than the wonderfully fashionable little red sim-sim. Trading went on merrily until I had bought about sixty sheep and goats, and my stock of red beads was getting low, owing to the many claims upon it. Cloth and blue and yellow beads, of which I had a large supply, were valueless. In the trading the women figured largely, to my great annoyance, as they were so long in making up their minds and so hard at a bargain. I was obliged to play salesman to these women for many hours a day, and I often wondered if European salesmen ever have to exact the same amount of patience.

To my surprise, I discovered these people to be cow worshippers and to indulge in certain rites which were supposed to be peculiar to the Hindoo religion. Plastering themselves with cow dung and throwing bits of dried bois de vache at every one and everything they liked seemed to be a matter of much import to them, and occasionally some old man or woman would be quite unmerciful in giving me a too generous dusting. The origin of this cow worship is presumably the same with the Katua as with the Hindoo, traceable to the great dependence placed upon the animal for sustenance. The Katua eat the cow, but all their people care not when the beast is killed and go through much ceremony. They would not sell me a single cow.

Feminine Ideals.

Margaret Deland in Harper's Bazar.

Are we making the best of it in our own lives and the lives of our girls? Or are we, perhaps, in our fury of impatience for goodness and helpfulness, going a little too fast? Can we bear the pace? Can the fabric of society bear the assault of Individualism? There seems to be a curious arrogance in our tiny bustling haste to help the Eternal in improving His world! A strange forgetfulness of the fact that God has drawn this earth along its path among the stars, suns have burned and cooled, nations have lived and died, and human life has drawn nearer and nearer that

—far-off divine event,

To which the whole creation moves without us!

This new Feminine Ideal, divine as we believe it to be, must yet be bound close to our grim and weary world by a certain old-fashioned word—duty. In that word lies the vision of a society made up of perfect units, and in it lies, also, the secret of the joy of life. In it the new ideal and the old ideal come together, and, behold! we have an ideal which is finer, and sweeter, and nobler than either the new or old could be alone.

Dog Whipper. Sluggard Waker.

From Chambers's Journal.

A dog whipper was an ancient parish official, whose duty was to drive out all the dogs from the church. The Wakefield accounts contain the items:

1616. Paid to Gorby Stork for whipping dogs ..... 2s. 6d.
1703. For hatts shoes and hoses for sexton and dog whipper.....18s. 6d.

Another official was the person appointed to arouse members of the congregation from their slumbers during divine service. The parish accounts of Castleton record:

1721. Paid to Sluggard Waker.....10s. 0d.

Harlequin at Yule.

Behold! my toast is to the merry fool!
Oh, men of mighty knowledge and much wit,
When at the volume's close your name is writ,
Ask of the drained brain what profits it?

Behold! my toast is to the merry fool!
Ye men who wrangle in the crowded mart
And bite the gold and toss the dross apart,
How drags the purse that hangs upon a heart?

Behold! my toast is to the merry fool!
Oh, ye that pry into the mysteries
And scan the gate of Death with puzzled eyes
Lo! at the end, who sifts the truth from lies?

Behold! my toast is to the merry fool!
Time, like a skull, laughs last at gain and power.
See! wine is red, and all the world's a flower.
Let us wring out the sweetness of our hour—

Behold! my toast is to the merry fool!
—McCREA PICKERING in The Smart Set.

Human Enthusiasm.

From The Saturday Review.

Vergil fancied that Augustus was bringing back the Age of Gold. The early Christians lived with all their feelings intensified by yearly or even daily anticipation of the second coming of Christ. The English Puritans looked forward to the reign of the saints on earth, and some epoch-making catastrophe which should plunge in the lake of brimstone all whose talents or manners gave grace or cheerfulness to existence. The French revolutionists indulged in a similar dream, though in place of the saints they put the Goddess of Reason, and persuaded themselves that in the formula of liberty, equality, and fraternity the meaning were revealed to them of inaugurating an immediate and satisfactory millennium. Italy imagined that when once it was united and independent, it would be a new Garden of Eden—

"White with the dew and the rime
When the morning of God comes down,";

and now it is the most over-taxed, and one of the most discontented countries of Europe. The same wondrous tale was taken up by visionaries among the Socialists, whom, under the influence of Karl Marx and his disciples, persuaded themselves that the capitalistic system would have sunk in ruins at least twenty years ago, and that a new economic régime would by this time have been established under which everybody would be as rich as he wished to be, and nobody would be any richer than his neighbor. Comte imagined that the days of the Christian Church were numbered; and that all Paris would presently be a sort of Salvation Army, skipping and singing hymns to the glory of universal humanity. And so in the same way innumerable other movements, different in shape and detail, but similar in their emotional character, are rising round us, flourishing, and coming to untimely ends.

A Chinese Girl.

From Lippincott's New Magazine.

She had been very happy with her kind missionary friends, and had been brought up as a good Methodist. At the age of fourteen, however, her mother claimed her in order to arrange a marriage for her. All this time her feet "had been neglected," and allowed to grow to their natural size; but now she and her mother determined, even at that age, to begin bandaging them, for they knew no man in a respectable position would marry a large-footed woman.

"Did you suffer, Amah?" I asked in horrified tones as I looked at her feet, now three inches long.

"Oh, yes," she answered quietly; "I thought the pain would kill me, and I could neither sleep at night nor enjoy anything during the day for months and months; but every day I asked my mother to pull the bandages tighter, and would sit in the doorway and watch the children playing and other persons coming and going, while I could only rock myself to and fro and moan."

I induced her to take off her tiny silk and embroidered slipper, to unwrap the bandages they must always wear, and show me her hideously distorted foot, with its toes bent back to the heel. Unless she had told me so herself, I could never have believed that the shape of the foot could have been so altered at the age of fourteen.

Where the Twentieth Century Will Dawn.

From Pearson's.

If the change of the centuries took place at either of the equinoxes—March 22 or Sept. 22—then, since on those days the earth's axis is at right angles to the plane of the orbit, and there is equal day and night all over the world, the matter would be very easily decided. The dawn-line would coincide with the date-line, and from pole to pole the first sun of the new century would rise at the same moment.

But, unfortunately, this is not so, and the consequence is that the line of dawn, as it sweeps round the earth, first touches the date-line to the south of the equator, and then gradually creeps up this line till it leaves it far to the north. So the first sun of the twentieth century will rise on the places along or near the date-line in the order of their position, from the south upward.

Now, there is no land along this line from the antarctic circle to Antipodes Island, hence this tiny spot of earth will first see the twentieth century dawn. A few minutes later Bounty Island will see it. Then it will sweep along the northeast coast of North Island, New Zealand; then over Vanua Levu, in the Fiji Islands. Next it will shine on the scattered coral islets of the Ellice group, and after traveling about nine degrees more to the north, the light-tide will touch the crossing of the dawn-line and date-line at 6 o'clock.

Two hours and five minutes will have to pass before it reaches the banks of the Yarre. In six hours and fifty minutes it will gild the temples and palaces of Calcutta. In nine hours and fifty minutes it will be flowing over Lion's Head, and down the rugged sides of Table Mountain. In twelve hours and twenty-five minutes it will have crossed Montmartre and touched the base of the Eiffel Tower in Paris. Five minutes later it will have passed the cross of St. Paul's and be flowing up Fleet Street, in London. In seventeen hours and twenty minutes from the time it crossed the dawn-line it will be flowing round the feet of the Statue of Liberty, and in three hours more it will have reached the Golden Gate. Thence it will cross a stretch of ocean unbroken by rock or islet back to the dawn-line, and so will be accomplished the evening and morning of the first day of the twentieth century.

The Black Bear.

At rustle of leaf the red fawn leaps—
Its mother trembles while she sleeps—
A whisper breaks the forest hush,
And both are off through the underbrush.

But not a fawn in wild wood born
So timid as he of the coat unshorn.
This mighty one who shuffles along
And never dreams that he is strong;
A cowardly bully, put to flight
By hares that romp in the still twilight,
Barked at by squirrel, by bird-cry stung,
Belabored by every forest tongue:

Gone—a black flash—ere you can make out
What all in the wood are scolding about.
—FRANCIS STERNE PALMER in Harper's Magazine.

On the Way to Peking.

From Scribner's.

Uncultivated wastes of mud stretch everywhere, tainted by putrid ponds, and filling the spaces between the vast fields of millet, which cover the greater part of the land in North China. Thousands of big and little mounds dot the country, giving it the appearance, where not concealed by vegetation, of some vast prairie dog village. Human graves are these; strange bumps of Oriental superstition, to hold the land they occupy sacred against all the needs of posterity while the Chinese govern China.

Yonder, now in touch with the crawling column, now reaching away as if to relieve the troops of its nauseous contact, only to come creeping, snakelike, back again, after having made a wide detour, is the sluggish Pei-ho. In any country but China, this torpid, turgid stream, dragging its yellow, slimy fluid slothfully between crumbling mud banks and shores reeking with refuse, would scarcely be entitled to rank as a ditch. A ditch it is—or rather a sewer; the sewer, as well as the commercial artery, of Chihli Province. It floats endless double lines of junks, with their prows pointing to the north or to the south, in unbroken procession. It is the mother of thousands of smaller ditches, all equally yellow and contaminated, which spread out over the country like the web of an immense water spider, licking up the filth of countless villages and feeding or draining, as the case may be, their cousins, the cesspools. It now harbors, but to indecently display, cast upon its banks or floating with its current, hundreds of bloated objects that were once men and women who lived upon the earth and had souls. On it now, coolies, commandeered to serve the hated foreigners, laboriously push along, by means of poles, heavily laden boats, and breeds mosquitoes by the million, disease in many forms, and death multiplied for friend and foe alike.

Broken at the Wheel.

From Notes and Queries.

In the diary of that remarkable man, Gen. Patrick Gordon, who left Scotland in 1651 a poor, unfriended wanderer, and, when he died, in 1699, had his eyes closed by the affectionate hands of his sorrowing master, the Czar Peter the Great, the following entry is to be found, under date Hamburg, March 22, 1686:

"This day, a man and a woman, a burger of the towne being the womans master, for murthering, were carried from the prisone to the house where the murder was committed; and there with severall other malefactors, the flesh was torren out of their armes, and from thence were carted to the place of justice without the towne, and there broken and layed on wheeles."

An instance fifty years later than those quoted at the last reference is recorded in the "Correspondence of Mr. Joseph Jekyll," (Murray, 1894.) In April, 1775, from the balcony of his lodgings at Orleans, Jekyll saw a criminal broken on the wheel. In a letter to his father (p. 13) he enters minutely into the sickening details, adding that "the crime of the unfortunate creature was burglary, as we learnt from his sentence, which is posted up at every corner of the streets."

Poverty.

If four blank walls be mine, and every wind
That goes careening through the vasts of sky
Makes free with my shrunk casement, and my hearth
Shows but a feeble flame, and the rough floor
Has but the dust for carpet, am I poor?
Nay, I am very Croesus! that, and more!
For no swart Mede can rob me of the dreams
Wherewith I hang a rapt Madonna there—
A face Murillo painted—drape rich folds
Of gold-shot damask round yon oriel,
And heap about me rugs of velvet pile
Deft-wrought upon the looms of Kermanshah!
Poor! Is he poor who has God's gift of dreams?
—CLINTON SCOLLARD in The "New" Lippincott.

Amalfi.

From The Catholic World.

Amalfi at the present day shelters some seven thousand souls and is a relatively lively little place, macaroni, paper, and soap being its chief products. The manufacturing of these articles forms an interesting study and shows how machinery can be employed to reduce manual labor without necessarily involving unpicturesque tall chimneys, black lowering clouds of smoke, or inartistic sights, noises, or odors.

A ravine behind the city is called "the Valely of Mills." It is a cool and shady retreat and a delightful place for an afternoon walk. It is the subject of the following interesting and brilliant description by Dean Alford: "The valley is full of mills, each going with its deafening clack and its great splash of water, each variously contrived so as to borrow the descending motive power and to pass it on, and thus presenting a series of arches and aqueducts and bridges, and stone stairs and piled-up roofs, such as I should think can nowhere else be found. Add to all this diversity of form the colors of stone and wet wood and brick and clinging vegetation and chemical matter employed in the mills, insert here and there a cottage door with a family group—the old man on his staff, the old woman spinning, the half-naked children, the curious mummy-like chrysalis of an infant in its swathing clothes, break the series now and then with a pergola or trellised canopy of lemon trees, bright green in the leaf, violet purple in the young shoot, hanging their pale gold fruit almost thicker than the leaves, and then let all the scene be dappled with the dark, cool shadows of the south, cut clear into the white mass of sunshine—let it all be towered over by fantastic rocks of every shape and tint, leaving only a broad stripe above for the blue heaven to look down through, and you have but the vain struggle of words with the unparalleled strangeness and overpowering beauty of the glen of the molini at Amalfi."

In the chief piazza of the town is the Cathedral of St. Andrew, a beautiful and interesting structure in Lombard-Norman style of the eleventh century. The bell tower dates from 1276. The bronze doors were executed by Byzantine masters in the year 1066 and were the gift of two members of the noble Pantaleone family of Amalfi, who at this period were famous for the founding of hospitals at Jerusalem, Antioch, and various parts of Italy.

Drains and Sanitation.

From The Contemporary Review.

The basis of knowledge on which sanitation rests is furnished chiefly by the observation of facts on a large scale as they occur in actual life. Its aim has been the removal of conditions which experience has shown to be favorable to the propagation and spread of disease, and the substitution of other conditions. In general this means the removal of what we call dirt. Hence we get the purification of the ground by drainage, by refuse disposal, by impervious paving, and so on; the purification of drinking water by subsidence and filtration, or by having recourse to unpolluted sources, deep wells and springs; the purification of food stuffs by inspection, and the destruction of unwholesome articles; the purification of the air by ventilation and regulations as to space: the purification of rivers by the diversion of polluting materials, and so on. Such was the line of activity, the aim being the improvement of the general conditions of life. It acts in two ways: it removes those agencies by which disease is fostered and spread and it promotes health, thereby rendering individuals less susceptible to such risks as they may encounter. Another measure must be added, of a different charcter—namely, the segregation of the sick as centres of infection; hence isolation hospitals. But this movement was carried a very little way during the first period; its development belongs to the second, of which it is a very important feature. Twenty years ago isolation hardly existed; nobody went to the fever hospitals—there were scarcely any to go to; and the only infectious disease not received and treated in the general hospital was smallpox.

Germany and the Sea.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The growth of a naval policy in Germany has received more attention from publicists than the growth of the German mercantile marine. We need not stop to discuss whether it is wise for Germany to aim at being a first-class naval power. The fact is that her development as an ocean carrier and colonizer compels her to increase her naval strength. The two largest merchant fleets in the world are now sailed under the German flag, and these fleets have lately been, and are still being, increased. In effective sea tonnage Germany now ranks next, though longo intervallo, to Great Britain. The United States may have a larger registered tonnage, but a considerable proportion is in sailing vessels, and another large proportion is on the great lakes, and does not come into international competition at all. Germany has but a limited seaboard and few ports in proportion to her territorial area, but the development of her maritime enterprise is not the least striking feature in the economic expansion of the empire. The advent of the age of iron destroyed the old North German wooden shipbuilding industry. With the age of steel has come a new birth, and Germany is now building vessels for half a dozen other countries besides herself. It is true that she has still to come to us for some of her first-class liners and for some of our discarded liners to do her ocean tramping, but she aims at being entirely self-supporting in the matter of ocean tonnage. There is no reason why she should not be, with the mechanical genius of her people, the intelligence of her workmen, and her own coal and iron resources.

The finest specimens of marine architecture and mechanical skill are to be found in the transatlantic trade, and several of the most noteworthy of these are the products of German shipyards. These German lines, of course, are subsidized, but they have to render services in return for their subsidies, and it is doubtful if they receive more proportionately than Great Britain pays for similar services. They do, however, receive State assistance in the way of preferential railway rates on inward and outward cargo, and they are required to give a preference to the goods of German shippers.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

3:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTER

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 30, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: F. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

We do not think it likely that the boy named by the Empress Dowager to be actual Emperor of China, subject to her intrigues, is the son of Prince TUAN, one of the chief anti-foreign politicians of China, and one of the justest objects of the vengeance of the Powers, whose paternal relation has so often been adduced as a reason why he should not be delivered up to condign punishment. The appointment just now would be a wanton defiance of the Powers, whom the Chinese authorities are engaged not in openly defying, but in trying secretly to circumvent.

It is plain enough that there is a good deal of "politics" of the Court kind in China. But there is no reason why the Powers should pay very much attention to its manifestations. We know that it is the Chinese Government which is mainly concerned to put a stop to the present state of things by which it is daily "losing face." We know also that the titular Emperor, whose title has never been taken away in all the intrigues that have revolved around him, is one of the Chinamen who are most convinced that the exclusive external policy of the empire has been disadvantageous to China. To get KWANG-SU back to Peking, under guarantees of his personal safety, and there to treat with him, ought therefore to be prime objects with the representatives of the Western World. It is not very likely that the Chinese plenipotentiaries left at Peking will give any zealous assistance to this project, but there is little doubt that the Emperor himself would welcome it, both as an escape from the tutelage to which he has been subjected by the Empress Dowager and her accomplices during the past five years, and also as an opportunity to do what he would regard as a public service to China.

It seems certain that better terms could be obtained from the Emperor than from the clique which has usurped his functions. It is at least extremely likely that a settlement to which he assented would be in less danger of being upset by popular violence than any other. Of course, the maintenance of a stable Chinese Government, which can be held to account for its engagements, must be one of the chief conditions of a durable peace. The outlook for such a result is brighter through the restoration of the legitimate head of the dynasty than through any other visible agency. And such a settlement would have the advantage of inflicting upon the Empress Dowager and her evil counselors indirectly the humiliation which it seems to be agreed it would not do to inflict upon them directly.

THE TWO COMMITTEES.

It is plain that the Tammany Committee for the Suppression of Vice is doing a certain amount of effective work. It has already secured proof of violations of law that ought to have been detected and punished or prevented by the police. Some of this proof has been submitted to the Police Commissioners, and is understood to be in part the basis of action in the trial of Capt. HERLIHY and that of Inspector CROSS, one of which is going on and the other is soon to follow. It is reported that the committee is also engaged in using the evidence that it has accumulated to bring about the resignation or dismissal of Chief DEVERY. It appears to have secured the co-operation of one of the commission who has heretofore stood by the Chief. The means by which this has been done seems to have been in the line of the time-honored trade and dicker in police patronage, but that does not change the fact that for the first time in two years the police are for the moment not taking orders without question from the Gamblers' Syndicate or its agent.

Some question has been raised as to the relations that ought to exist between this committee and the Committee of Fifteen. It is doubtless a question that has been considered on both sides. The Tammany committee set out with the avowed intention of co-operating with any or all organizations engaged in the work of purifying the city. If, in pursuance of that intention, it should lay before the Committee of Fifteen trustworthy evidence of the evils that are notorious, and of the participation in the protection thereof of persons in the City Government or in the Tammany organization, we have no doubt that the Committee of Fifteen would honestly and vigorously try to bring about punishment for the past and security for the future. That committee was appointed without the least partisan purpose. Its work must necessarily be directed against those who are responsible for the evils that exist, and the party predilections or associations of these persons, whether nominally Democratic or Republican, cannot be considered. The committee understands perfectly, we believe, the obligation of entire impartiality that it has assumed, and will be guided by it in its relations with the Tammany committee as with all other bodies.

THE NEGRO AND THE THREE R'S.

According to Prof. BARRINGER of the University of Virginia there is danger in educating the negro in the South because it will increase his capacity to compete with the whites in industry, and, since he can live much more cheaply, will convert him into an "economic menace." All the education that the professor would advise for the negro is "moral training, supplemented by the three R's and such simple training in agriculture and the domestic arts as all will need."

In the paper in which this doctrine is laid down there is shown a spirit not exactly such as we might expect from a university professor, and there are some flaws in his demonstration that seem to indicate more vigor of emotion than of reasoning. The statement is not on this account less significant. It is, indeed, rather more so, for these things are evidences of sincerity, and sincere expressions of opinion and of sentiment from men enjoying the confidence and esteem of their section are especially valuable as to this question of negro education. It is not a sectional question solely, by any means, but in a serious sense is a National question, and every part of the country is interested in its rational solution.

The feeling in the South of industrial jealousy of the negro is entirely natural. It is, as Prof. BARRINGER points out, found in the North as well when there are enough negroes to give rise to it. Some of the most cruel and cowardly outrages on negro workingmen in all our history were committed in the President's own State, and there have been instances of the same sort in other States with Republican Governors, who have shamefully failed in the performance of their plain duty. It is a feeling that has existed without regard to color or nationality toward all workers likely to accept low wages, in all countries and at all times. It is intense in its nature and savage in its manifestation in direct ratio to the ignorance and low level of civilization of those showing it. That it prevails more in the South than in the North—if it does, and of that we are not so sure as Prof. BARRINGER seems to be—it is undoubtedly due to the greater number of the negroes and the correspondingly greater pressure on the labor market.

As to Prof. BARRINGER'S suggestion for meeting the situation as he describes it, we think that it is an extremely sensible one, which would work very well, but not at all as he predicts. If the negroes in the South are provided by the State with good moral training, with thorough schooling in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and with the training in agriculture and the domestic arts which all will need, or, let us say, which all could use, the hopes of the most earnest friends and advocates of negro education will be in a great degree realized. And we risk nothing in saying that all the true friends of negro education would be greatly gratified if equally good schooling were provided for the whites as well. The plan would be an excellent one, because it would be a substantial beginning in the right direction. Apparently Prof. BARRINGER might put a narrower construction on training in agriculture and the domestic arts than we should. Such training might and ought to include all the arts that a farmer can use with advantage, such as carpentry, the simpler forms of masonry and ironworking as required in farming, and would, of course, extend to the teaching of the best methods of farming and of the handling and treatment of farm products.

Now this is no mean education, and in some important regards is far better than is provided in some of the largest and most costly public schools of the country. In our judgment, it fully meets the requirements of the South for either race, and goes to the limit of what the State should do for its citizens until it has more money for that purpose than is at present available in that section. We heartily approve of the plan, not, as Prof. BARRINGER suggests, because it is so limited, but because, properly carried out, it is so generous and practically beneficial. We do not think that in the long run it would repress industrial competition, which we regard as both unintelligent and hopeless. It would rather develop it; but it would steadily tend to make the negroes a sober, law-abiding, self-supporting element in the community, not at all an "economic menace," but an assured source of economic and moral and social strength.

GEN. ALGER ON BEEF.

An army officer the other day in a burst of confidence observed that, in his opinion, President MCKINLEY had preserved a pretty fair average in Secretaries of War. What this commentator evidently meant was that Secretary ALGER was so much below the average and Secretary ROOT so far above it that the average between them was a fair balance. That is no doubt the general judgment of the army, and also of the country.

The moral of this small story is that there is nothing that so becomes the late Secretary of War as modest stillness and humility. His friends must therefore be sorry to see him coming forward with a "vindication" of his administration of the War Department. This is announced as shortly to be published, and an installment of it, relating to the supply of beef during the campaign in Cuba, actually appears in the current number of The North American Review. As to the specific merits of this particular case he does not make such a bad showing. He is candid enough to quote the report of the court of inquiry, made after examining every officer who could be got at who had command of troops during the campaigns in Porto Rico and Cuba, that the issue of the canned beef in such quantities as were issued of it was "a colossal error, for which there is no palliation." He argues against this conclusion, but against a conclusion so supported by testimony it is useless to argue. What is the use of issuing food which nobody will eat who is not actually compelled by the pangs of hunger so to do? As to the refrigerated beef, he seems to make out a pretty clear case that most of it, at all events, was not injected with the same fluids that are used in embalming, or with any similar fluids. But he also makes it clear that Gen. MILES had probable cause for believing that it had been so treated, and was not to be blamed, but contrariwise commended, for endeavoring, on such evidence as was accessible to him, to prevent the issue of it to the army under his command.

But Gen. ALGER'S chief mistake is to assume that these specific charges covered or made up the public case against him. The case against him was, in effect, that he was a very small politician in a place which at that time imperatively required a person of much larger dimensions. At a picnic of the G. A. R. we have no doubt that he would cut a fairly respectable figure. At the desk of the Secretary of War, in times which made that place unexpectedly important and critical, he cut a very poor figure. If there had not been a war he might have averaged fairly well with the other politicians who have held the place since STANTON. His conspicuousness was largely his own fault, but perhaps still more largely his misfortune. Now that the amiable President himself has long been convinced of his impossibility and has filled his place with a man of much larger pattern, we do not know of anybody who is taking the trouble to disparage or criticise him. Why should he not be satisfied? Why should he not let sleeping dogs lie, or, if he insists upon that inversion, let lying dogs sleep? The only explanation that occurs to us is that he must think that he has still a political future. His delusion to that effect would be one of the most remarkable instances of "the pathetic fallacy" on record.

THE CENTURY CHANGE OF 1801.

What thoughts were in people's minds a hundred years ago with regard to the change of the century? An inspection of old books and periodicals gives an answer to the question. With the foundation of the American Republic and the astonishing results of the French Revolution, the people of that day were so accustomed to the rapid succession of mighty events that they were perhaps not so much impressed with the change of the century as we are. And yet their newspapers seem to have been as busy with the dispute as to the initial year of the century as a certain part of the public was a year ago.

The Connecticut Courrant, January, 1801, begins the year with the following "Ode to the Century":

Precisely twelve o'clock last night
The eighteenth century took its flight,
Full many a calculating head
Has racked its brains, its ink has shed,
To prove by metaphysics fine,
A hundred means but ninety-nine,
While at their wisdom others wondered,
But took one more to make a hundred.
Strange at the eighteenth century's close
While light in beams effulgent glows,
When bright illuminated ray
Has chased the darkness far away,
Heads filled with mathematic lore,
Dispute if two and two make four.
Go on, ye scientific sages,
Collect your light a few more ages,
Perhaps as swells the vast amount,
A century hence you'll learn to count.

While the political world was engaged in an exceedingly fierce Presidential contest, the Jefferson-Burr campaign, a few wiseacres were stoutly contending over the century dispute. The dispute had begun in 1799. The first number of The Porcupine asserts: "We are now in the last year of the century, and whoever denies this has no more brains than an oyster."

A correspondent writes to The Columbian Centinel, published at Boston, Jan. 1, 1801: "There are some disputes which for want of satisfactory evidence will probably be everlasting. Such, for example, is the daily altercation known as the Century Dispute. I verily believe that if we could be indulged with a peep upon earth a hundred years hence we should find our children as warmly engaged untying this knotty point as ever we have been."

The periodicals, both English and American, were full of congratulations upon the achievements of their respective countries. The Gentleman's Magazine for January, 1801, says: "To prove that this century is unequaled by any of the preceding ones, especially in England, we need but remark that it boasts a Newton, Locke, Johnson, a Handel, Wren, Chambers, Reynolds, Henway, Howard, and many others." The youthful American journals were still more energetically engaged in boasting the National achievements. The Baltimore Gazette said: "Of all this vast continent, which comprises more than a fourth of the globe, that part which we have the felicity to inhabit greatly anticipates the rest. All the North continue in the leading strings, closely restrained under the vigilant eye of a jealous stepmother, while all the South exhibits a dreary prospect of ignorance, slavery, and superstition. If any one is with us who lived at the beginning of the last century, it must certainly be an entertainment to him to see the different state of things of 1701 to that of the present time. It would, I imagine, be a much more desirable object to live, till the year 1901, because a greater change in the affairs of the world seem to be promised."

In the first number of the year The Columbian Centinel boasts: "The eighteenth century has been illuminated by a Washington and an Adams, let the nineteenth be made resplendent by a Jefferson and a Burr. And peradventure other stars may arise before its end to add to the list of great names. The temple of fame is not yet crowded. Come forward, ye American geniuses, and bend your course to its portals."

It is interesting to compare the above with the list of the great Americans of the century selected recently for the Hall of Fame, not to speak of the great Americans not included in that list.

BRYANT'S parents, living in the same State, probably read the paragraph; perhaps their minds turned to their own seven-year-old boy. And if the paper came into the hands of young FENIMORE COOPER, then in his thirteenth year, did he even dream it might mean him?

We wish we could find in the periodicals some record of Jan. 1, 1801. In London we learn that it was a "pleasant day" and that "the thermometer in the shade and in northern aspects" stood at 40 degrees. Of the weather in New York on that day we have seen no record. The papers of that time had no weather reports. New York had but few newspapers. Of course, the day had one feature which it has lost now. The New Year's calls gave the occasion a festivity which the opening day of the twentieth century cannot have. It is interesting to find that Gen. WASHINGTON, while living in New York, expressed great satisfaction with this custom. We hear much of the farewell injunctions of WASHINGTON, but these words of his are perhaps less familiar: "Whatever changes take place, never forget the cordial and cheerful observance of New Year's Day."

GENERAL NOTES.

The City of Detroit, Mich., tried standard time for just one week. Then the astute Common Council voted to abandon it and return to local time, regardless of railroad timetables.

* * *

The school children of Mississippi have voted in favor of the magnolia as the State's flower. The Legislature is expected to accept their choice as decisive and formally to make the magnolia the State's floral emblem.

* * *

Danger of fire from pipes, cigarettes, and other means has caused the Mayor of New Orleans to issue an order prohibiting the presence of cotton on drays in the streets of that city at night. Especially are no loaded drays to be left standing outside the warehouses.

* * *

A Western passenger agent says that his experience has shown that Friday is the best day in the week for railway passenger travel and Wednesday the worst. City hotel people would likely say that their best days in the week for transient guests are Wednesday and Thursday.

* * *

Auditor Hon. W. Q. Cole of Mississippi has published a comparative statement of assessments in that State for the years 1899 and 1900, showing a grand total in 1899 of $188,275,909, and in 1900 $215,765,947, the increase being $27,490,088, or 14.60 per cent.

* * *

The people of the Santa Clara Valley are preparing for a floral festival to be held in San Jose, Cal., next Spring, probably the last week in April, and hope to have present President McKINLEY, whom they expect to visit "the coast" at that time. The San Jose Mercury says that the last week in April is the very prime of the rose season there, and sweet peas and carnations also then bloom by the millions.

* * *

Already the W. J. Bryan Association of Cleveland, Ohio, which fought valiantly in the Presidential campaign, has formally changed its name to the Cuyahoga Association of Democratic Clubs. But before doing this they communicated with Mr. Bryan and received a letter from him, saying: "I think it is better that they should drop my name in order that no mistakes that I may make may embarrass the cause in which we are all enlisted. Circumstances will determine who should lead the next fight, but all who believe in the principles set forth in the Kansas City platform must take a hearty part in the fight somewhere."

* * *

President Thomas made a pleasant little address to the students of Bryn Mawr College just before they separated for the Christmas holidays, in which she incidentally informed them of a prospective new scholarship in the college, to be known as the Mary Eastman Brooke Hall Memorial Scholarship. To found it $2,000 has been contributed, for the most part in sums of less than $10, by graduates and former pupils of Brooke Hall, Media, Penn. Many well-known women, among them Mrs. McKINLEY, wife of the President, have been pupils of this school. The scholarship is to be awarded for excellence in college work, irrespective of financial need, and it is to be established as a fitting memorial of the woman who won for the school a high reputation among the minor educational institutions of the country.

A PLEA FOR THE CANTEEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see an article in your to-day's issue relating to the canteen, signed "J. W.," from which I quote the following:

"If the canteen is an abomination in the navy, how can it be otherwise in the army? If the canteen is the place to tempt the recruit that never drank liquor it should be abolished."

Does the writer of the above think for a minute that a change for the better has been made by abolishing the canteen in the navy? A visit to the navy yard gate at the foot of Sands Street, Brooklyn, on pay days will convince him of the contrary. Another visit to the grogshops that abound in that neighborhood will recall certain things hitherto unknown to him.

Every man, or almost every drinking man, hides a "dog" (bottle of whisky) in his clothes before returning on board, because they know they cannot get a drink of any kind on board ship. Others that do not drink, or only drink very moderately, smuggle whisky on board for those that do use it, receiving of course a higher price for the "dog" than what was paid for it.

Another remarkable thing is the naval temperance league. You can see almost daily when the ships are in the yard a lot of young men strolling out of the gate with the temperance button on their blue shirts and steer right and left into the saloons on each side of the street. They simply join that league for various reasons too long to enumerate here, but always with the intention of obtaining some personal gain.

As to the canteen being a place to tempt a recruit that never drank liquor, I would respectfully state that I served in the United States Army, and, although there were about 600 men in the post, among whom I had a great many friends, I never got one drink in the canteen, nor in any of the numerous saloons surrounding the reservation. The canteen did not tempt me in the least; and there were many young men like myself in the regiment at the time, and there always will be a good many of the same pattern. I had been used at home to have wine at the table, but for almost ten years I have not touched a drop of liquor of any kind. For some people one or two drinks are like a medicine, and cannot hurt any one. "Whisky builds up the strong but kills the weak," was what one Irishman said every time he lost his senses from excess of alcohol.

That man was eight years with me in the army, and as he could not get his whisky in the post he walked eight miles to the nearest place when off duty to lay in a provision for the days he could not leave the post.

All the talk about the canteen is done by people who never did see an army post and do not know anything at all about the canteen or the United States Army soldier. As soon as the canteen will be abolished saloons and bad resorts will spring up around the reservations like grass, where the boy in blue, instead of being allowed only two glasses of wholesome beer, can "fill up" with poison and thus spend all his money, ruin his health, and get him in trouble of all kinds.

COMPANY G, FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.
Brooklyn, Dec. 28, 1900.

THE NEW CENTURY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not more than seventy-five people now living in the United States will behold the dawn of the twenty-first century, and it therefore need not concern us very much what that period of time may have in store for us; but we may take a deep interest in what might be accomplished in the new century into which we will be fairly launched next Tuesday.

Should the reform of the civil service proceed at a little more rapid rate than during the last fifteen years we might reasonably hope that long before the end of the coming century the conduct of the business affairs of the country would be wholly separated from politics.

Then, the conditions being favorable, we might hope with profit to the people to municipalize the telephone service, street cars, gas, water and electric light, and nationalize railways and telegraph lines.

The Government might also establish postal savings banks and a life insurance department. Why should not the Government offer to insure every man who has dependents during the productive period of his life, say, until age sixty-five, at actual cost, leaving the business of investment insurance in the hands of private corporations as at present?

The inauguration of such reforms as herein outlined would tend to abolish the poverty about which we hear so much, and with which we will have sooner or later to reckon, if matters go on as at present. Where is the statesman who is able to tear down, originate, and build up better? With the abolition of the spoils system, the occupation of the "boss" in politics would be gone and we would have leaders instead. There is no advantage to the people in exchanging a Democratic boss for a Republican boss. If not as bad at first, he soon would be or worse, because of the system and the temptations to corruption incident thereto.

The Christian Church might lend a helping hand in matters which so vitally concern the masses, but its ministers, who otherwise would be the natural leaders, are for the most part too busy perpetuating the peculiar beliefs of their denomination, or trying to save it from decay. Why should the country at large be required to support a dozen or more different kinds of Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Lutherans? What good do they do that could not be better done if they were united? And what a tremendous waste would be saved both at home and in the foreign missionary field! To be sure, like the boss in politics, the occupation of many of the ministers would be gone should there be a consolidation of the churches; but it would be cheaper for the people to pension such as were disabled for other work. It is a pity the great financier of Wall Street could not lend a helping hand in the consolidation of the churches, since he has won such distinguished success in consolidating the railways and the anthracite coal interests. H.

New York, Dec. 29, 1900.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S DREAM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. W. J. Stillman, in a letter to The London Spectator in the year 1898, and, I think, in the number of the 8th of January of that year, tells the following extraordinary story upon the authority of the late Prof. Agassiz:

"Sir: The letters on sleep and dreams in The Spectator remind me of a case in the experience of Agassiz, and which he told me himself, though it is recorded in his work on the American fishes. He was studying a fossil fish in the Jardin des Plantes, but had never been able to determine the species to his satisfaction. After a time he dreamed that he caught the very fish, and without difficulty determined the question, thinking, as he woke from the dream, that he would now have no difficulty. But on returning to the fossil something in the dream had escaped him, and he could no more determine the species than before. The next night he had the same dream, and again forgot the essential point. He then determined to take a pencil and paper with him to bed, and make his note as soon as he awoke. The dream came the third time, but to his surprise on fully awaking he found the drawing made and dying on the table at his bedside, with three bones displayed in it which were not visible in the fossil, and which solved the problem. On returning to the Jardin des Plantes he obtained permission of his friend, the director, to chip away a scale of stone which lay on the spot where the bones were in the drawing, and found them as there his drawings had given them. It is thirty years since Agassiz told me the incident, but those who have access to his history of the North American fishes will be able to read it in his own words in the introduction, and correct my version if my memory has in any detail failed me."

There was something so marvelous about this story, coming as it purports to from such a high authority, that I was impelled to go to the fountain to which Mr. Stillman directs the reader to verify his record, and also, if I could, to extract any additional light from the context. I first applied to the New York Public Library, but I found no trace of the book referred to in the story, nor, in the most complete biographical lists of the works of Prof. Agassiz given by Prof. Marcou in his biography of the naturalist was there any work of the title of "North American Fishes" discovered. I then addressed myself to Mr. Worthington C. Ford of the Boston Public Library, presuming that there, if anywhere, I should get the information I was in quest of. Mr. Ford writes me: "Nothing that we have of Agassiz's clears up your question, and Mr. Stillman's memory may have played him false. The story is not in his work on American fishes, nor in the work on fossil fishes. In all we have looked through some twenty volumes of Agassiz's writings, as well as two biographies; so, to my regret, I confess failure."

I do not know the address of Mr. Stillman, who resides mostly in Europe, and, as he did not think it worth his while to take the trouble to look up and give to the readers of The Spectator a reference to the work in which the professor's story is recorded I should hesitate, even if I knew his address, to ask him to take that trouble for me; so I submit my question to the readers of THE TIMES, especially to the class most familiar with the publications of Prof. Agassiz, in the hope that some one of them will be able to tell us when and where Agassiz made himself responsible for the story for which Mr. Stillman cites him as authority. JOHN BIGELOW.

New York, Dec. 26, 1900.

A Call to Devonshire Families.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As President-elect of the Devonshire Association for 1901, I am desirous of submitting to the association, at its meeting in the coming year, some notes on the history and the distribution of the descendants of Devonshire families permanently or temporarily settled in the British colonies or in the United States of America.

I also wish to invite any such who may chance to be visiting the old country in August, 1901, to become members of the association, and to attend the three days' meeting in Exeter.

I shall feel greatly obliged to any persons of Devonshire descent or Devonshire connections now in the colonies or in the United States who may see this invitation, if they would be so good as to write me, as soon as possible, to the following address:

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE,
The Manor House,
Exbourne, R. S. O.,
Devon,
England,

with any particulars they can give me of the emigration of their family and its subsequent history, together with the names and addresses of its living members.

I hope you will be so good as to aid me in making this invitation known by kindly inserting this letter.

ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

The Manor House, Exbourne, Devon, England, Dec. 5, 1900.

Condition of the Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to add my word to those others speaking of the condition of the streets? I should suppose the street-cleaning force dismissed and only an occasional member retained. Cleaning is so rare, and when done, so superficial, both by sweeper and remover, that the thought occurs to me that the men are not intended to be efficient in carrying off dirt. The spread of influenza and its duration are doubtless aggravated by the dirty streets. It is poison to throats and eyes.

A short walk fills one's clothes with dirt, and it cannot be kept out of the houses, for it blows from the streets to the sidewalks, and through every crack of door and window. It seems as if the Street Cleaning Department awaited patiently for a snowstorm to spread a thick veil over its shortcomings. Even Central Park is in this same condition, and I wonder that handsomely dressed people are satisfied to take their daily drives in the midst of it.

New York, Dec. 28, 1900. L. P.

Says Blasting Continues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While reading TIMES article this morning, entitled "Palisade Park Commissioners," I can distinctly hear the boom of the gigantic blasts across the river, from One Hundred and Third Street and Amsterdam Avenue. I also heard them last evening from the corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Broadway. The article above mentioned said in referring to option secured to the commission that blasting ceased on Christmas eve, not to be resumed before June 1 next. Have not the owners who gave this option for money consideration violated their agreement? G.

New York, Dec. 29, 1900.

The Sayre Family Tree.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Patience has ceased to be a virtue in regard to the incorrect statement that Mr. Monell-Sayre is related to the Sayre family of Kentucky. He was a connection by marriage. Mr. Monell-Sayre's family was related to the wife of the late philanthropist, David A. Sayre of Lexington, Ky., but she had no children, and therefore no lineal descendants. Mr. Monell-Sayre resembles several generations of his family, in no way related to any branch of the Sayre family.

New York, Dec. 28, 1900. C.

No Smallpox at This Number.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call your attention to an error in THE TIMES of Wednesday, Dec. 26, of a case of smallpox at 2,704 Broadway. There is no one living in 2,704. It is used only as a carpenter shop by me.

C. E. EICKHOFF.

New York, Dec. 29, 1900.

HARM IN MANY BIG DINNERS.

Washington Letter in Chicago Inter Ocean.

An old man with spare, bent figure and gray-tinged whiskers drooping from a sad, serious face, entered the House chamber Monday morning, just before the House was called to order, and scores of members looked up with a start as they saw him walk into the Republican cloakroom and then pass down the centre aisle. He looked enough like the late Mr. Dingley, who was leader of the House until his death, two years ago, to have been mistaken for him. For a moment some of the absent-minded were about to greet him as their old leader, forgetting that Mr. Dingley was dead, and that there had not been a masterful and tactful leader on the floor since his day.

"Do you know that Mr. Dingley sacrificed his life to social dinners and banquets?" one of his most intimate friends asked. "He was a man of the simplest tastes and most methodical ways. He was a serious and indefatigable worker. There never was a man who worked with more method and regularity than he. He ate the simplest food, his luncheon being invariably a bowl of bread and milk.

"But when Mr. Dingley became a member of the joint High Commission he killed himself eating. He was compelled to attend the social functions and elaborate dinners given by and to the Commissioners. He was always thinking of his work and ate unconsciously what was placed before him. He gave no thought to what he was eating. He abstained from wine, but he ate many things which would have been easier digested had he taken wine with them. He never took any physical exercise. His simple living had for years enabled him to give his whole time to brain work without bad results.

"But the new life into which he entered unconsciously killed him. Dingley was a martyr to the elaborate dinner. He would have lived on for years in his own simple way. He died because he did not know how to attend banquets without eating."

"Vice President Hobart was another victim of big and fashionable dinners," said a United States Senator. "Before he came to Washington Mr. Hobart was a tremendous worker. He had a great business and he was compelled to keep on the go. He took much exercise without being conscious of it. He was a good liver, but the exercise he took in rushing about his business appointments saved him from any bad effects.

"When he came to Washington as Vice President he devoted himself to his new duties. He presided over the Senate faithfully through the long sessions of the Fifty-fifth Congress, during the tariff debates and the war discussions. He had many social engagements, and tried to attend them. He was at a big dinner nearly every night, and he ate as he had always done. But the pace was too much for him. He could not endure it. He had no way of evening up the scale with physical exercise.

"From dinners and other social engagements he went to the Senate, and from the presiding chair of the Senate he went to more dinners. He was unconscious of the tax he was placing upon his liver. He was absorbed in his duties, both official and social, and he did not realize his danger until he was a very sick man and within a short space of his grave. He was a victim of the banquet as much as Mr. Dingley, though of entirely different temperament and habits."

"Secretary Folger and Justice Stanley Matthews were also victims of the dinner habit," an old member of the House said. "Both were great workers, and they worked in the old way. Folger wrote all his reports, and with his own hand. He did not know how to dictate. Matthews had the same weakness. They came to Washington, and as members of the official set they had to attend many dinners and other social functions. Then they went to their rooms and worked over a desk, painfully writing hour after hour to keep up their work. They had no time for outdoor life. They killed themselves, and they were victims of the dinner habit."

Savages' Eyesight Not so Wonderful.

Letter to the Editor of The London Spectator.

It has been asserted that, in a general way, the Boers' eyesight is two miles longer than the British. School Board authorities have hinted that a large percentage of London children grow up short-sighted because their vision is bounded by the end of the street. I cannot help thinking that there is a good deal of misconception as to the cause of the alleged inferiority of sight. It is not mere range or acuteness of sight which is wanting so much as education in the 'art of seeing as apart from staring. If an entomologist and a person with no knowledge of insects (their power of sight being equal) look at an old oak paling at the range of a few feet, the chances are that where the latter sees nothing but lichen-covered wood, the former will see flattened against it certain moths. If the moths are pointed out to the unpracticed person he will immediately see them as distinctly as the other does, which proves that the physical power of sight is there, but not the mental education which puts that power into intelligent motion. Again, a very distant flagstaff will often be perfectly invisible even to a long-sighted person until it is pointed out to him, and then perfectly visible. Successful scouting and woodcraft consist, to a great degree, in the scientific and logical use of sight, which may, after all, have nothing very abnormal about it, and we all know that we may pass a conspicuous object every day for weeks, seeing it, but so completely failing to apprehend it as to be aware of its presence. A wonderful improvement can be made in children's sight by a little training on sensible lines, and there is abundant exercise for the longest sight in the shortest street. If inducements to educate his sight were held out to the British soldier and the British child, this matter would take a turn for the better. The most favorite maxim of the late Joseph Wolf, the animal painter, was, "We see distinctly only what we know thoroughly." It has been said that as far as art is concerned, the eye, even of a Bendor Wrangler, may be quite "illiterate," and in proportion as sight is illiterate in any branch of study to which it may be applied, so will it fail, and no army or board school in which the use of these physical sight is encouraged will turn out vision of the highest order of merit. The writer of the article on "The Eyesight of Savages" suggests the trial of the sight of a dozen Zulus against the sight of a dozen sailors. If each squad were tested with entirely unfamiliar objects there would probably be but little difference between the failures of both sides.

A. H. PALMER.

AMERICAN LIBERALITY.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The benefactions of the year 1900 to educational institutions, libraries, art museums and galleries, charities, and churches by personal donations and bequests amount to the large total of $60,264,030 to date, or between $19,000,000 and $20,000,000 less than last year. This total may be increased somewhat during the coming week, but approximately it represents what has been contributed to these various objects during the year.

It is in no way discouraging that the record shows this year a falling off as compared with 1899, for last year was a record-breaker. Its total ($79,749,958) was a round fifty millions greater than the average of the preceding ten years, and that of the present year is fully thirty-two millions greater, showing that, while the wave has naturally receded a little, it is still far in advance of the total reached in any year prior to 1899.

Of this $60,264,030 educational institutions have received $30,069,644, and more than half of this has been received by thirty-six of the larger colleges and universities. The smaller colleges, academies, and seminaries have been given $9,061,405, and the Methodist twentieth century thank offering has enriched educational institutions with $8,142,532 more. Libraries and art museums and galleries should be classified as educational. The former have received $6,448,000. Nearly the entire amount has been given for the building of new libraries in sixty-four different cities and towns, and seventeen of these are to be credited to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has given $4,195,000 for this purpose during the year. For art galleries and museums there has been donated $956,000.

Charities and churches have received a generous proportion of the total benefits. Charities have taken $13,390,176, which is about $150,000 more than last year, and the various churches and church enterprises $8,799,605, which is nearly $6,000,000 more than last year. When it is considered that these figures only represent gifts or bequests where the amount is over $1,000 in each case, and that private subscriptions or collections, of which no record can be kept, are not included, there is every reason for the pessimist to take courage. "This world's not half so bad a world as some would like to make it."

Heresy About Malaria and Mosquitoes.

Letter to the Editor of The London Standard.

Sir: I ask leave to confirm the gist of the statement made over the signature of "Africa" in The Standard of the 3d inst., to the effect that malaria can exist without mosquitoes and vice versa. I spent three years, from 1842 to 1845, at Rio de Janiero, where there was a large English colony, and mosquitoes were prevalent in the evening and at night nearly all the year round, but I never heard of a case of malaria. From 1846 to 1849 I lived at New Orleans, where mosquitoes were extremely troublesome both by day and night during seven months of the year; there were large areas of stagnant water in the swamp behind that city, but among my numerous acquaintances I never heard of any one being afflicted with malarial fever or, as the Americans call it, chills and fever.

I afterward contracted tertian ague (chills and fever) in a severe form through living at a country house on high, dry land, within ten miles of the City of New York, land that had been cultivated for centuries, where mosquitoes were few and unimportant. Many years passed before I was rid of the poison. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. C. T. GOSTENHOFER.

Birkenhead, Dec. 4.

Trade with Canada.

From The Buffalo News.

THE NEW YORK TIMES makes the statement that the trade of Pennsylvania with Canada exceeds the entire trade of the United States with South America, and that the one feature that distinguishes our relations with Canada from those with any other country is that they have grown up naturally in obedience to the form of mutual necessity and advantage, without the slightest factitious aid, and, indeed, in spite of arbitrary obstacles imposed from one side and from the other.

It is quite clear that the trade of the United States with Canada is natural and sympathetic. We are good neighbors and like to trade one with the other, the advantages being anything like reciprocal. Canada is building up manufactories just as we are doing. She enters into competition with an adventurous spirit, just as the United States competes for trade. But the competition referred to is not offensively presented. It is for local advantage and local pride is in it. Whatever tariff changes therefore that may be made in the future will be made by each country in obedience to the law of self-protection. But it is well to consider the fact that the forces that have been able to produce the results referred to under adverse circumstances will be able to improve the conditions of mutual and reciprocal trade.

Coincidences in Names.

From The London Globe.

A correspondent tells us that an uncle of his once had as curates at the same time a Mr. Butcher and a Mr. Bullock. Near Bury St. Edmunds some years ago, we remember that the rectors of three neighboring parishes were Mr. Fox, Mr. Lamb, and Mr. Wolf. These three excellent clergymen dined together with the greatest amiability. Another correspondent tells us that when he was at school there were three boys and a master whose names were respectively Hill, Dale, Mountain, and Vale. Imagine Mr. Vale telling Mountain to bend down! Another case: In the south of London some years ago there were two churchwardens whose names were Mr. Swears and Mr. Odam.

Both Menaces to Good Government.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is right when it places Platt in exactly the same category as Croker. Both are a menace to good government.

NUGGETS.

Serious Results.

"Was it a bad accident?"

"Well, I was knocked speechless and my wheel was knocked spokeless."—Boston Christian Register.

The Wheel of Fortune Whirls.

The wheel of fortune turns very rapidly in our country. It often happens with us, for instance, that a man becomes rich enough to own a carriage before he has fairly had time to learn how to get into the same without knocking his plug hat.—Detroit Journal.

The Uses of Adverse Criticism.

"Has he any show at all in public life?" asked one politician.

"Only one. There is the remote possibility that his enemies will abuse him so continuously that a lot of people will get sorry for him and vote for him out of sympathy."—Washington Star.

Not Their Kind of Talk.

"I never saw anything more absurd and inappropriate."

"Than what?"

"Why, here is a pugilistic column headed 'Small Talk of the Fighters,' and every one knows that they indulge in nothing but big talk."—Chicago Post.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

The poor that here within our reach have need,
Stricken in body, helpless all elsewise,
It is for them this day the churches plead,
God's suffering ones, the souls in dreary guise;
It was their kind that to the Master's feet
For healing crept, kissing His garment's hem—
Ah, fortunate ones, to whom this life is sweet,
Help them!

Glad in your health, make them a little glad
Who have not health, but sickness and decay;
Rich in your goods, make them less poor and sad,
That from the shadows note your smile may;
For them the sackcloth and the ashes drear—
O ye of costly garb and sparkling gem,
Make answer to the poor that call to you,
Help them!

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

A WORKINGMAN'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a workingman I have been very much interested, as have my shopmates, in the letters in THE TIMES on the question as to why more people do not go to church. The result of my observation is that Catholics go to church and are faithful to their religious duties because they recognize their Church as a divine institution whose laws and clergy must be obeyed. Protestantism in its various forms, on the other hand, inculcates no such theory, but appeals to the "private judgment" of the individual, and this "private judgment" leads thousands of workingmen and their wives to cease churchgoing because they are convinced that the Church and her clergy are no longer on the side of working people and their interests and do not properly represent the teachings of Him who "spake as never man spake." Workingmen are thinking more now than ever before, and their eyes are keenly observing the startling changes of our political and social life.

They see what is called "organized wealth" laying unholy hands on educational institutions and professors being dismissed from colleges and "universities" for refusing to sacrifice truth as they see it—dismissed for teaching according to their consciences, dismissed because the convictions arrived at by scholars whose lives have been devoted to the study of the truth are offensive to the men whose lives are devoted to the acquirement of money.

Workingmen also believe that the Church and her teachers are mainly against them in the fierce industrial battle now waging in this home of the brave and land of the free, and they can give ample reasons—from their standpoint—for the faith that is in them. I will give just one, which has been a fruitful source of discussion among my shopmates. A few weeks ago a man of wealth in this city announced a line of battle for the next municipal campaign. To workingmen that remarkable paper, coming from such a source, was a revelation. It struck home; like a bolt from the blue. It was startling. They rejoiced at this influential man's holding out the hand of brotherly love and advocating some of their most cherished doctrines, and their hearts warmed to him when, after sharp investigation, they found he was wholly disinterested and had no little axe of his own to grind.

That paper—and I would advise every one who expects to make any progress in his intercourse with working people to get it and "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" its contents—that paper was assailed right and left. Workingmen expected that it would be, especially by what, for want of a better name, they have come to call the "capitalistic press." As I say, they expected this, for it was in accordance with the principles and policies which those papers represent, and workingmen knew that from the viewpoint of those editors it was their duty to combat the principles advocated by Mr. Robert Fulton Cutting, whom I do not know, have never seen, but whom I look up to and admire as a man in whom our cause has found a valiant champion.

Workingmen did not expect, however, that he would be assailed by the clergy, for he advocated nothing but the betterment of the social conditions of his less fortunate fellows. Yet the letter written to THE TIMES on this subject by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler was marked by almost indifference to the wise suggestions of Mr. Cutting, and if its writer were not a wearer of the cloth I would say that his letter was an unjust, discourteous, almost virulent assault upon that gentleman. I have heard it so characterized by workingmen, but an ingrained respect for the clergy restrains my own pen and I shall only say that it shows a lack of sympathy with us.

In the midst of the recent campaign this same reverend gentleman took the stump in advocacy of a political party in a speech which amazed thousands of workingmen. That speech, as one of my fellow-workmen put it, "reeks with money, money, money! nothing but money!" No word for the acute industrial conditions around us, no word as to the great problem of the trusts, no word as to the unchristian shedding of blood now going on throughout the world. Nothing but money—and an honest dollar! I am not in turn assailing Dr. Cuyler, and I hereby apologize if I have given him offense. If he will pardon me for saying so, Dr. Cuyler personally is of no account, and I am sure Mr. Cutting will pardon me for saying that he as an individual is of no account; certainly the writer of this letter is of no account. But the principles under discussion are of the utmost account. Fifty years from now the good Doctor may be entirely forgotten; so may Mr. Cutting; I certainly will be; but the logical development or non-development of those principles will then have been accomplished.

Unfortunately I have not the literary skill to express myself less clumsily, but I mean that I am speaking impersonally. Dr. Cuyler represents a class. I represent another. He represents the privileged class. He speaks from the snug shelter of a parsonage where he has been comfortably housed for forty years. I represent the working class, have always had to hustle to hold my job, and have been without work and without the price of the usual "three square meals" a day, but I have managed to keep my independence and my self-respect.

Many of the workingmen of my acquaintance who do not go to church are still keenly alive to the beauties of Christ's teachings; it is with modern churchianity they are at war. The religion itself is vital, and where properly presented it holds the masses with the keenest grip. Certainly a religion is very far indeed from being effete when it produces such exponents as the late Dr. Muhlenberg, whose great benevolence and works of charity have endeared his memory to his fellow-men, whose St. Luke's Hospital, begun so humbly in a few rooms fifty years ago, has grown to the beautiful Hotel Dieu now adorning Morningside Heights, while there are scores of St. Lukes throughout our land, all owing their origin to the simple faith and brotherly love of this great man, who was born rich and died poor, who spent himself and all his substance in the service of suffering humanity; as Phillips Brooks, broad-minded, generous, widely tolerant, and magnetic, by the simplicity and beauty of his own daily life and character winning men to the truths he came to teach; as that modern Scotsman, Edward McGlynn, the people's tribune, who defied the tremendous power of the Church he so dearly loved and went down into the valley of the shadow bravely but with a broken heart in defense of the principles the establishment of which he deemed essential to the welfare of the common people—the common people who heard him gladly, even as they also heard that Great Expounder who went about doing good 2,000 years ago, and whose "Life and Work" is the most precious heritage of a great part of the human race. WORKINGMAN.

403 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1900.

THE CANAL TREATY.

EFFECT OF THE AMENDMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that your editorial of Sunday on "The Effect of the Amendments" to the inter-oceanic canal involves a very obvious "non-sequitur," when you say in your criticism of Senator Lodge's explanatory term "derogate" that "We draw up a treaty declaring that the canal" shall be always open and neutral, and then "we insert an amendment" providing for the very opposite course on our part in time of war.

The emphasis is on the "we." In the first case it is Mr. Hay or the Anglo-American State Department that comprises the collective pronoun. Yet it cannot be denied that there are other agencies to be considered in the matter of treaty making. "Split hairs" as the word-mongers may, the Senate is a part, and a very important one, of the treaty-making power of this Government. There was no doubt from the hour that the State Department made public the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote document that there would be weighty objections to its recommended ratification in the Senate.

In all courtesy, then, may not a layman ask if the "we," as used in your editorial, is designed to imply distinctly, as on the face it certainly does, that the only "we" in the making of a treaty is the executive branch of this Government, acting in and through its subordinate diplomatic agents or agencies?

For my part, apart from certain convictions I hold, based on some knowledge, too, of the effects on our interests of a wide-open canal across Nicaragua or Panama, the interest I feel in the virile amendments of the pending treaty lies in the very distinct denial given by the Senate's action to the growing arrogance of "executive" will theory and practice. The Senate says distinctly "we" are a part of the treaty-making power of this Government, and our function is far more than that of registering the imagination of Mr. John Hay, or, it may be, the assumptions of an Executive who has come to regard that branch of this Government as "we"—in short, "the whole thing."

Congress ought to be and was designed so to be something more than the ministerial recorder of the White House. The present Senate has certainly shown that it means to be. Whether its amendments are wholly wise or not, its resistance to the assumption that it can only record in diplomacy the expressed will of the superior clerks who draft diplomatic documents is in my judgment wholly wise and eminently conservative.

It is a nice game that for the past two and a half years we have been "up against," that of permitting the executive department alone to make issues, organize involvements, systematize complications, and then demand of Congress that the "will" it has thus embodied be registered as legislation under penalty of being derided as "unpatriotic."

Executive orders and department regulations have wrought many a doubtful situation in the history of this land. That policy has now gone far on the road of substituting authoritarian dogma for Constitution, past administrative practices, and the whole line of democratic processes and republican theories of our Government. Governing by manipulation and not by law is what your editorial "we" seems to imply. R. J. H.

New York, Dec. 24, 1900.

The Nicaragua Canal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The cost of the Nicaragua Canal is estimated at over $200,000,000. The history of great engineering undertakings in connection with water show that estimates are generally considerably exceeded. It is estimated, I understand, by the Bureau of Statistics that the traffic that the canal would probably attract would be about 1,000,000 tons annually. It would therefore appear that while the problem is capable of being grappled from an engineer's point of view, that commercially the success is very doubtful.

The Panama Railway carries goods at a cost, including trans-shipment at both ends, which is considerably less than could be charged on the Nicaragua Canal. Yet, if the canal secured the whole of the Panama trade, it would not amount to more than 600,000 tons of shipping. English trade would not be likely to use the Nicaragua Canal, as the dues would not be less than the Suez Canal and the journey longer—to Calcutta 9,000 miles, to Hongkong 4,000 miles, to Melbourne 1,000 miles, to Yokohama 800 miles longer (from the British Isles) than via Suez. Then the Suez route to the East is better provided with coaling stations.

The great bulk of the trade carried on with Chile and other States on the Pacific Slope is done by sailing vessels, but owing to the help of Colono, called the Doldrums, such craft would not use the Nicaragua Canal, while to transfer the trade from sail to steam would meet many difficulties.

It is a mistake to compare the Suez Canal with the proposed Nicaraguan one. The Suez Canal lies in one of the greatest trade routes of the world. The Nicaragua Canal has no such advantage. The Suez joins great trading communities. The Nicaragua would only join two oceans. The Suez has no railway rivals. The Nicaragua would have at least a dozen transcontinental lines to compete with.

Compare the cost of the Suez Canal, under $40,000,000, with the estimate and the probable excess of the Nicaragua Canal.

G. ARMSTRONG.

New York, Dec. 27, 1900.

YULETIDE OBSERVANCES.

THE HOLIDAY HOLY DAYS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your account of the religious celebration of Christmas, just past, you omit the distinctive feature of the occasion. You mention some of the services held during the day, but not those had before daylight. The 11 o'clock mass at the cathedral is noticed, without intimation of the early morning paeans sounded there over the Nativity, or of the continuous worship intermedial. As at the cathedral, so wherever a Catholic cross is raised, the entire morning (apart from evening services) was a succession of celebrations, beginning with the hours of the night.

As a day of religious observance, Christmas is first and foremost Catholic—not exclusively, indeed, as once, but chiefly it is our festival. And with us it is the chief festival, the Sunday over all Sundays. The spirit of *Adeste* and *Venite Adoremus* rouses tens of thousands in this city and hurries them along the streets. Stars light their passage, as for the first shepherds, and every Catholic church and chapel is a magnet for the throngs that come to render Christ His divine worship. Any account of the Church observance of Christmas that neglects the leading feature of it is too incomplete.

Another holiday is coming, of peculiar import in its present recurrence. There is a feeling for something more than ordinary on this New Year's, for something more in ratio with the dignity of the occasion. At the break of the century it is indeed proper that we should

"Nothing common do or mean
Upon the memorable scene."

Yet the average secular idea is to pack the public square and blow horns. This escapes the meanness of certain other gatherings, but still it is rather common and hardly adequate. When the purely secular idea is more serious, it turns to speechmaking and laudatory comments on our progress and power.

What makes that tubication small is the contracted range of its reference; it stays so close to its little self. But here the religious idea stands out remarkably grand. Voice and music and light are poured forth, ceremony and ornation are lavished, with direct relation to the Creator as the First Cause, who prompts and permits and sustains every worthy act, and who holds every second and atom of the new century, each galaxy and each rearrangement of molecules, as in the hollow of His hand.

It is the midnight worship that is equal to the extraordinary hour, in that outburst of joyous and triumphant submission: Gratias agimus tibi, propter magnam gloriam tuam, Domine Deus—We give Thee thanks, Lord God, for Thy great glory. HENRY.

Feast of the Holy Innocents, 1900.

CHRISTMAS CHURCH MUSIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are so fair and generous in your views of things of passing interest in musical matters and the musical critic of your paper is possessed of so much critical acumen and scholarly thought in everything relating to the higher study of musical art that I am a little surprised at the meagre account you give of the musical doings at Christmastide in the various churches of this great city.

St. Patrick's Cathedral and Trinity Church, to which you referred in Wednesday's issue, are not now the only churches where sacred music in its highest form can be heard. Indeed, in many city churches the incidental music appertaining to the performance of divine service is equal, if not in some cases superior, to that performed in those places of worship.

In making this remark I have in mind the churches of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth Street, and St. Bernard's, a beautiful little church, highly favorable in its acoustic properties to musical performances, over by Eighth and Ninth Avenues, on West Fourteenth Street, where a choir of from fifty to sixty voices frequently sings the compositions of the old contrapuntal writers, with scholarly accompaniment of organ (built especially for choral performances) and sometimes a la capella. I attend at intervals both these churches, and no more beautiful performances of scholarly Catholic church music have I ever heard on this continent or on the Continent of Europe. The organists in both these churches are well educated and talented musicians. The one at St. Bernard's, Dr. James Peck, being eminently so; a gentleman full of the traditions of the Church and most accomplished in the wide field of musical art. In both these churches masses by Gounod were given on Christmas Day. The "Mass Solennelle" of Gounod, under the direction of Mr. Dethlie, (a pupil of M. Guilmant,) a distinguished organist and composer, took place at St. Francis Xavier's. At St. Bernard's a choral mass dedicated to the League of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was rendered, probably for the first time, in its complete form, in this country. I am only able to speak of the performance of this mass at St. Bernard's Church, where I attended. The Mass of the Sacred Heart being written almost entirely for chorus, with but one exception, the part assigned to the "Benedictus," there were fine opportunities for the chorus of giving mystic and emotional effects and of observing the characteristic light and shade demanded by this composer in his school of sacred writing. The style of Gounod was evidently somewhat new to the choir of this church, but its members, in their efforts, gave forth a fullness and grandeur of tone color and a highly religious dramatic effect which cannot easily be forgotten.

It seems to me that these conscientious and really fine performances of Gounod's masses merit the recognition of public approval as much as those of the more prominent churches noticed in the edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES above referred to.

VERITAS.

Jersey City, Dec. 27, 1900.

"SWAPPING CATS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How many of THE TIMES's readers ever heard of the swapping of cats? If the emphatic utterances of my Aunt Cynthia could be believed, this is the particular season of the cat-swappers, although, according to her sayings, a large number of them use birthdays and wedding days for the exchange of felines. My relative may seem rather pessimistic on this subject, but what a heart she has! The "swapping of cats" is really the only fly in the good creature's ointment. The holiday time is a time of cheer all over the civilized world. Sunlight, even if it be somewhat cold and official in character, enters the gloomiest prison in some gentle shape, and an all-conquering friendship mingles its gracious softness with the hard life-struggle around us. What stirring weeks precede the two leading days of the year! On all sides there are evidences of unusual interest. The shop windows are gorgeous, the markets overflow, the express wagons stagger under burdens not like common every day loads, for these parcels are filled with sentiment.

On the eve of the precious day it is real enjoyment to take a walk in the streets or a ride in the cars. Every man and almost every woman carries a parcel, and the deepest affection is tied up perhaps within the greatest number of them. What a time is the holiday season for the little ones! Their hands are full of Santa Claus, their hearts full of joyful expectancy. And what other delight can equal that with which they receive the Christmas morning stockings! In every home, even the humblest, there are hours of light and merriment.

But what about the swapping cats? ask THE TIMES readers. Well, to most of us come remembrances in these days, and memory pictures my kindly aunts, Cinty and Maudy—as they were affectionately called in the family. They live in a pleasant home in a beautiful village not very far from Roxbury, Mass., and I am sure that at this very time Aunt Cinty is saying:

"I tell you, Maudy, as I have told you many times 'afore, there's a great deal o' foolishness, if not hypocrisy, in this gineral givin' o' gifts. You've often heard me say, and I say it ag'in, 'its nothin' 'tween wimmin but a swappin' of cats."

"Oh, Cinty, you don't think your own sisters and nieces feel that way about gift givin'. I'm sure you're more ginerous."

"'Boul my sister's offerin's, I know it's not a-swapping of cats; but about the nieces I'm not so sartin. They give me somethin' looking for somethin', and that's what riles me 'bout kit an' crew. O' the outside wimmin neighbors and friends, I don't object to givin' 'mong the wimmin in fam'lies, whar the fam'ly is lovin' an' relatives air few. But even then that's too much of it. I don't see as how you, to prove yer love, must give me a box o' new hankerchers that I don't keer for an' don't need, w'en I got enough ter last me five years, an' they will only git yaller a-layin' by. Now, isn't that foolishness, Maudy?"

"Well, the way you put it looks like a piece o' onthinkinness surely."

"An' here, another thing, Maudy, that isn't right, an' that wouldn't never happen 'ithout this air gineral habit o' givin', Thar, Jinks the foreman at Scudder factory, he gits a great gift every year from these poor men workers, 'cause they 'fraid he'll do 'em some hurt, dischargin' or findin' fault with their work. He don't give them nothin', and he knows well they need the money for thar fam'lies they spend on him, an' he don't need thar gift any more'n I need them handkerchers."

"Cinty, that's not a swoppin' of cats, is it? The men don't git nothin' back from Jinks."

"Oh, thar's not much swoppin' o' that kind 'mong the men. It's a wimmin habit. You give me your gray cat an' I'll give yer my gray cat; an' neither of us gains or loses. It's jist foolishness."

"An' isn't it better, Cinty dear, ter swap cats 'mong wimmin than to swap scratches? It's a innicent foolishness, an' it's good for business. Best think of what work it makes for the people what must work ter live. Sartin thar's a great many Jinks; but thar's Merritt, that keeps the shoe factory, he gives his men, every one a big tarkey—never fallin'—on Christmas Day, an' he don't take no gift. We must take the Jinkses with the Merritts, in this surprising world. Cinty, you know that 'weeds come in the tarty gardens, thar's chaff with the wheat, and thorns with the sweet-smelling roses'—and our old Pete is a kind, useful horse, but he will stand still in the road sometimes, w'en he knows you're in a hurry, till he gets ready."

DEL.

New York, Dec. 27, 1900.

She Remembered Her Dolly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the sweetest things that ever I saw or heard of took place on Christmas evening.

My husband and I were sitting in the dining room, about 10 o'clock, talking over the happy day our children had spent, when, suddenly, our five-year-old daughter, Myrtle, pattered in in her nightgown and with her feet bare.

"Why, Myrtle," I said, "what is the matter?"

She never made reply, but going over to her doll, which she had placed on a chair before going to bed, began to take off one of its shoes and stockings.

"Never mind, little dolly, she said, don't cry. I won't hurt you." She then took the doll's stocking to the mantelpiece and pinned it to the lambrequin.

"Why, Myrtle!" I exclaimed, "there is no use of your doing that. Santa Claus won't be here any more this year." "Oh, I don't know, Mamma, maybe he will, because everybody has got something from Santa Claus, and my poor little dolly did not get anything." She then went back to her crib, no doubt satisfied that she could sleep peacefully.

My little girl was right and I was wrong, for the next morning, bright and early, she ran to the stocking, and, sure enough, Santa Claus had come again, for in it there was a penny and a small piece of candy. It would not hold any more.

Mrs. JOHN GOODWIN,
267 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, New York, Dec. 28, 1900.

COMPENSATION OF TEACHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The comment of THE TIMES upon public affairs is so broad and convincing that teachers read with great interest its remarks upon the public schools, although not always assured that the conclusions are drawn from a practical or sympathetic acquaintance with their work. The latter fact would not be unaccountable, for, judging from the space allotted to the public school administration, neither the press nor the people at large overestimates the importance of the schools to the success of democratic government.

Consequently, THE TIMES's disapproval of the repeal of the Davis law as recommended by the Charter Revision Commission was deeply gratifying; and such recognition of the justice of the teachers' claims is the more fully appreciated because of the daily misrepresentation as to the operation and cost of the law.

Formerly extravagance in other departments was offset by cutting down the educational appropriation, but with unbridled extravagance—as witness the public baths—the City Government has found it extremely irritating and embarrassing to have the Davis law close the usual avenue of escape. Hence they have the more eagerly determined to make it the scapegoat of a ninety-eight-million-dollar budget in order to turn aside the wrath of the already groaning taxpayer.

Said a gentleman, in addressing the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association: "The Davis law has increased expenses $6,000,000. There are Principals sixty years old receiving $6,000. Teachers work five hours daily, five days a week; they are overpaid." The facts are that the law has cost about $2,000,000; that Principals receive at most $3,500; that, as in other walks of like, no criteria exist for determining the hours of labor; that teachers are not overpaid, as will be seen.

Upon festive occasions the orator delights to eulogize the school and the teacher, but grudgingly rewards the labor he lauds so highly. No complaints are made of the high salaries of confidential clerks, stenographers, firemen, police, drivers, &c. A comparative examination of the files of The City Record gives, however, abundant materials to support the teacher. In commercial life a man's ability is reflected in his remuneration. To successfully conduct a school ranging from 500 to 2,000 pupils requires expert knowledge and skill. The compensation of the manager of a factory or business of equal magnitude is usually several times as great as the Principal's. In other fields meagre compensation is complemented by social honors and respect; seldom in the teacher's calling.

When 96 of every 100 boys attend only the elementary school, the inculcation of high standards of citizenship becomes the imperative duty; and, when thoughtful men and women look for an expansion of the school's social activities to strengthen the moral forces of the community it is axiomatic that the character and ability attracted to the profession of teaching should be excelled in no walk of life. Under the Davis law, a man's average annual salary for twelve years' teaching is about $1,600; and a woman's for fifteen years' service about $900. It is unlikely that the resulting standard of living of such educated men and women will exceed the bounds of mere decency and self-respect.

No man with a family—and a man should not be condemned to celibacy merely because he is a teacher—can hope to be more than own a modest home in the suburbs, for whose payments many years must pass. Such prospects are none too alluring to men and women of ability.

Certainty of payment has produced contentment not otherwise obtainable; but this boon insured by the Davis law is also recommended for withdrawal. Appropriations are again to be referred to a Board of Estimate, which, as formerly, will curtail the amount for education to meet extravagance elsewhere. The evils of inadequate accommodations, overcrowded classes, and stationary salaries will reappear. Such powers are to be given the Board of Education that an inadequate appropriation will compel the dismissal of needed teachers and the consolidation of classes in order to pay a fixed schedule to the teachers remaining. Thus, tenure of office becomes a thing of the past. So many times has the needed appropriation been curtailed in the past that in the mandatory statute of the State rests the only sure reliance.

With incommensurate salaries no complaint of ineffectiveness can be urged; with fair salaries the best work may be demanded and obtained. Herein is found the strongest argument for the retention of the Davis law. Teachers are eager to justify the granting of fair salaries. Never has discussion and study of improved methods of instruction and organization been so general as now. Principals and teachers alike are studying harmoniously and zealously the peculiar educational problems of this cosmopolitan city. New societies with these objects are forming and old organizations are taking on new life. The meeting of the Society for the Study of Practical School Problems, to instance one, drew a large and enthusiastic attendance. Such a spirit will regenerate any system, and in it the Davis law finds ample justification.

GEORGE H. CHATFIELD.

New York, Dec. 27, 1900.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

"THE RANK AND FILE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Cleveland writes about the "plight of the Democracy" as the once familiar "veteran observer" who in retirement and ease occasionally fans into transient flame the dying embers of a burned-out enthusiasm. His own summary of his academic essay is like the adjurations in the newspapers, bello-flagrante, to the Generals in the field. "Give the rank and file a chance" is the application to politics in 1900 of the journalistic cry so familiar on both sides from 1861 to 1865, "Give the boys a chance."

In politics, however, as in war, success can be secured only by means of organization and leadership, and the National Democracy lost both during Mr. Cleveland's second Administration. This historical fact is one of the antecedants, if not one of the primary causes, of the party's present plight.

The lax organization, the feeble leadership under which the delegates to the 1896 convention were chosen, gave to the rank and file the only sort of chance that can come to them under our political adjustments, and on that occasion they used the chance to flout their leaders and their party creed as well by acclaiming Mr. Bryan their dictator, and by fraternizing with the Populists and Silver Republicans, thus opening the way for the doing of all the other things so eloquently described by Mr. Cleveland as instances of party aberration.

Mr. Cleveland obviously intends his publication to serve as a formal renunciation of whatever claims to leadership may still be accorded to him by any portion of the rank and file, expecting thus to be relieved of any share of responsibility for the future guidance of the party. How happy should we all be if Mr. Bryan would publish a like renunciation! Then the Cleveland Democrats and the Bryan Democrats would be alike shepherdless, and might huddle together. The rank and file of both sections would then have one interest in common, and that is to find out to whom Mr. Cleveland is appealing to give them a chance—to Mr. Bryan or to Santa Claus?—and what sort of a chance he would like them to have.

Allow a member of one of these sections to suggest that whatever constitutes a chance for the rank and file must be antecedently a chance for the future success of the National Democracy, and that such a chance can come only with the advent of a leader who will compel us all to follow him by, formulating a winning issue involving fundamental Democratic principles. Such a leader will never be found by any ranker and filer, or any number of the rank and file peering about like Diogenes with a lantern. If he comes at all, it will be, as was said of the Saviour of mankind, "like a thief in the night." He will simply arise, as Moses, Cromwell, Napoleon, Washington arose, the product of the crisis, the "man of the hour."

If no such Democrat appears within the next four years, there will be but little chance for the continued existence of the party as one of the factors in our National politics, and no chance at all for the political happiness of

THE RANK AND FILE.

New York, Dec. 24, 1900.

Bryan and Beveridge Compared.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have you ever observed how strikingly Senator Beveridge resembles William Jennings Bryan? There is exhibited in both cases the same superabundance of language and paucity of thought, the same catchy phrases, the same specious arguments which capture the gallery, but vanish into thin air on the slightest analysis. Is it a coincidence only that both are graduates of small Western colleges, and that both are winners of the first prize in the inter-State collegiate oratorical contest? Or, is it possible that these contests tend to produce men of the mental calibre and attitude of Bryan and Beveridge? At any rate, both are immature and sophomoric, and promise to remain so. Yet one was twice a candidate for the Presidency, and the other is a United States Senator, high in the favor of the Administration!

Just one word more. Anent Senator Beveridge's speech at the New England Society's banquet, I am just as good a Republican and annexationist and imperialist as he. I would annex the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, as he has done. (An amendment might be added to the Ship Subsidy bill imposing an export duty on the Gulf Stream.) When I had built a trans-Isthmian canal, I would, of course, annex Central America, as Senator Beveridge proposes to do; and Mexico and Canada, too, come to think of it, or else make an alliance with England. But to manage the affairs of this country I would select men who think and act and accomplish, instead of highfalutin tommyrotters.

New York, Dec. 23, 1900. DIOGENES.

Principles of True Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On reading your editorial of the 22d on "Strange Symbols and Unfamiliar Hands," I am impelled to ask the following questions:

1. Does not the fear of "throwing away votes like Prohibitionists" hinder the formation of new party organizations and tend to the indefinite continuance of old ones?

2. Are not the primaries of the two parties, considered together, the nearest thing we have to a public preliminary election?

3. If the two organizations had been framed for issues long since dead, might not the fear of throwing away votes give them perpetual existence as tools for preliminary election?

4. Where are we to look for the "principles of true Democracy," and what are they?

5. If the party has any permanent principles, in how many of its campaigns have they been the chief aim of its members?

J. DE L. VER PLANCK.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1900.

MR. VAN WYCK'S REPUTATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article of to-day, "Fixing the Responsibility," you are a little too easy on the people of this city when you simply accuse them of "amazing folly in accepting a Chief Magistrate of whom they knew nothing at the hands of a big and very dirty boss about whom they knew much, and all of it bad." As a matter of fact, the people of New York City did know of Robert A. Van Wyck, little, it is true, but "all of it bad," and what they knew of him should have made them doubly averse to accepting him from the "big and very dirty boss."

As one of the Tammany Judges of a minor court, Mr. Van Wyck had the opportunity of venting a diseased spleen and a dyspeptic temper, aggravated by innate "cussedness," upon the unfortunate lawyers who were compelled to try cases or make motions before him; but this was at best a limited sphere, showing him to those comparatively few only who (very much against their own inclination) were forced to appear in his bailiwick. The public at large, however made his acquaintance in a different field, and he became a person of general notoriety when the press of the city found his name on the blotter of one of the police stations, after his arrest as a "drunk and disorderly." This arrest took place at an entertainment which the purveyors of French wines annually tender to the prostitutes of both sexes.

Considering the character of the attendance on these occasions and the social standing of the intended beneficiaries of the entertainment, it may be fairly assumed that considerable latitude is permitted to the "guests" by our faithful police, and it must be a good deal of a "drunk and disorderly" who is found the subject of an arrest at a "French ball." It was Robert A. Van Wyck who achieved this distinction, and you see that we did know something about him when the "big and very dirty boss" presented him to us as the best thing Tammany could offer in the way of a Mayor.

I do not know whether the entry on that police blotter has ever been erased, although I do know that poor Schmittberger has had an uneasy life of it ever since his "subject" rose to municipal honors. But the description was no doubt a correct one, and would scarcely need to be amended today. J. W. M.

New York, Dec. 26, 1900.

THE GARDINER AND WISE REMOVALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Governor's action in the Wise and Gardiner cases appears to have been hasty. I doubt if any one knowing Dr. Wise believes that he would intentionally use a public position improperly, and the hasty action in his case within so short a time of the expiration of his term of office does not seem warranted from any explanations yet made public. That he may have erred in his judgment of men or of values is not surprising. What man of active affairs has not been mistaken? But that this should be the occasion for using the power of the State intrusted with the Executive for use in emergency cases appears unjust, and from one having so recently been the recipient of the second highest honor in the gift of the Nation would seem ungenerous, to say the least.

Was the comparatively trivial matter of testing the ice plant so serious as to warrant executive action, while the Ice Trust could drift along as a stock jobbing enterprise without interference, and finally receive through non-action what might be considered executive approval. Your able and forcible editorials on the Gardiner case will be read with interest, and I believe with general approval by conservative people who respect the fundamental principles upon which our whole National, State, and Municipal Government rests—the declared wish of the majority of the electorate—and the indorsement of all fair-minded men who believe that executive appointments and removals should be made free from personalities. F. W. K.

New York, Dec. 27, 1900.

Approves of the Governor's Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article of this morning on "Gov. Roosevelt's Error" was unfortunate. It does him an injustice. So far as I can see, he has conformed strictly to the law which authorizes him to remove, after giving an accused official an opportunity to be heard. Surely the Governor has been slow enough in deciding to remove an official who for three years has been playing out his motto, "To h—l with reform." The mass of corruption which has been associated with his name can never be known. The Governor's good name and the minds of many excellent citizens have been tarnished by his refusal to protect the community through the exercise of his power.

Considering the malignant forces which the Governor has dared to face by this executive act, he is to be commended. All good men, and THE TIMES particularly, should utter only words of approval. He has shown at last that he is not afraid to do his duty. A. P. LYON.

Brooklyn, Dec. 24, 1900.

CURE FOR TIPPING EVIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be hoped that the word spoken by you and "L. W." against the "tipping" custom will arouse a widespread feeling in opposition to the baneful practice. Established usages come to an end slowly, and this because they usually have for their foundation something beneficial, some good purpose to serve, whatever painstaking search one may be compelled to make in finding it.

A custom like that of tipping can be done away the sooner and more effectually if some practicable substitute can be devised for it, one that shall preserve what good there may have been in the old, and, at the same time, avoid its injurious effects. It seems to me that these things can be accomplished in manner something like the following:

Proprietors of the leading hotels and restaurants might put up in conspicuous places about their premises notices like this:

"With the view of destroying the evil effects of the tipping system and retaining and increasing the benefits to be derived from it, we would respectfully request our guests who are desirous of compensating employes beyond the amount paid as wages, not to give money personally, but to deposit their contributions in the boxes provided for the purpose. Whatever may be given will be distributed by the proprietor among the employes."

I believe that hotel and restaurant keepers can be trusted to make equitable distribution of such contributions. It is clearly to their interest to do so, and their knowledge of the capacity and deserts of the beneficiaries makes them the most competent agents for such work.

A plan of this kind would, I think, tend to encourage civility and industry in employes, and it would not interfere with personal relations. It is only after long acquaintance between guests and employes that gifts become in any sense personal. Instances of this kind are comparatively rare. Every employe would feel that he was to share in the good will expressed by contributors. Special favors could not be monopolized by those whose duties place them in the more favorable relations with wealthy patrons, nor by those whose moral sense is on the level with toadyism. You have cited the strong objections to the custom. "L. W." alludes to the guest as being expected to pay the cost of his meal and the wages of the waiter. As a matter of course all help to do that. The entire expense is paid from the receipts. The evils of tipping consist in the exactions which it silently imposes. The system of taxing those dependent upon the good graces of employes can have no other than a corrupting influence.

One need not be a traveling man to experience these annoyances. It seems to me that a plan similar to this would increase the general efficiency of service; secure to proprietors better control of their business (placing the responsibility for management where it should be); create a sense of equity among employes, and establish more salutary relations between guest and host. The plan is not offered as a sure cure for the acknowledged evil, but is proposed as a remedy for some of the troubles. It would be interesting to know what hotel proprietors think of it. I believe it to be entirely practicable if the public would lend co-operation. Right here would possibly be the obstacle to its application. Managers of places where the pernicious system of tipping prevails are most competent, it seems to me, to judge of any method devised to do away with its abuses. Why may not this or some similar method be set in operation? STOWELL.

Brooklyn, Dec. 27, 1900.

THE ORIGIN OF TIPPING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "L. W.," complaining of the "tipping" nuisance, will find that it has come to stay with us, because it is grounded in our frail human nature. The trend of our Anglo-Saxon civilization is to differentiate society into, not simply rich and poor, but the would-be rich and the must-be poor—the well-to-do and the servile classes. To give a tip is not an act of benevolence or charity or good-will toward the receiver, but a blackmail assessment upon our pride and claim to belong to the well-to-do.

In other words, we are moral cowards and cannot withstand the snub and sneer of the servant who thereby makes known to us that he does not respect us for what we would have him take us for. Not one man out of 450 can afford to pay a tip; not one man out of 4,000 likes to pay it, and nearly every one who pays it despises himself for his moral weakness—and yet we all do it. And why? Because we will pay for the satisfaction of being taken as above the fellow who does us service. No, the tip has come to stay, whether some of us like it or not.

Perhaps the word "sham" expresses the true condition of men's (and women's) minds—we are all leading sham lives.

A. F. N.

Montclair, N. J., Dec. 25, 1900.

THE PERIPATETIC PUP.

Would Banish Dogs from City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quite agree with the views of your correspondents which have recently appeared in THE TIMES as to the dog nuisance in this city. It is a crying evil, and one that some measures should, be taken at once to eradicate. Some years ago hogs, (four-legged ones, I mean,) goats, and other live stock were allowed to roam at will in our streets and befoul them, but this privilege was stopped by a city ordinance. The litter and filth with which the numerous dogs in this city befoul our sidewalks with their disgusting excreta, is perhaps not quite as great as that of hogs and goats, but it is quite bad enough to have some law passed for its suppression. My own personal views would even go so far as to banish dogs entirely from the city, as were our hogs and goats, but this is probably too extreme, but I hope something may at any rate be done to at least keep our sidewalks and stoops clean.

New York, Dec. 29, 1900. CITIZEN.

The Dirty Sidewalks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad the dog nuisance is at last receiving the attention it deserves. Every morning I see women leading out their pets. The condition of the sidewalks in some localities is filthy and disgusting, and the practice should be at once stopped for the sake of health and decency. READER.

New York, Dec. 28, 1900.

Disgusted with Dogs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That there is "no accounting for tastes" is quite apparent when the spectacle is so often seen on the streets of a woman at one end of a string and a dog at the other. It seems sometimes that the quadruped has the better sense of the two. For decency's sake as well as health's, if there is a law regulating this habit in this city it should be enforced; if there is no such law, one should be enacted. If people have no sense of decency they should be taught it vigorously. And under this law would come some who pass for men, but who evidently are quadrupeds that walk upright in posture, and use the streets and public places for all purposes, thereby coming under the head of "nuisances."

Agitate this subject, and perhaps good results will follow.

ANOTHER DISGUSTED ONE.

New York, Dec. 28, 1900.

The Dog Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no means of preventing women from leading their dogs out on the sidewalks to defile them? There is one woman who habitually turns Lexington Avenue, near Forty-third Street, into a dog's water closet, to the disgust and discomfort of pedestrians. The writer has seen on the upper east-side mobs of little boys and girls watching the love-making of male and female dogs. The sidewalks are defiled; eyes and nose offended by these women and their dogs every day and night, yet neither the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals nor the Health Board nor the police seem to be able to stop the nuisance. Can THE TIMES do it and oblige

MANY CITIZENS.

New York, Dec. 28, 1900.

Would Arrest Dog Owners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to "Dog Nuisances" in THE TIMES of the 24th inst., I beg to suggest that the New York City ordinances are sufficient to cause the owners of dogs who cause a nuisance to be arrested and fined. Said owners are very careful to take their dogs beyond the line of their own residences. Let 500 men unite together and employ an officer to cause the arrest of all owners of dogs committing a nuisance, and the nuisance would soon be abated.

A HATER OF DIRTY DOGS.

Iselin, N. J., Dec. 26, 1900.

THE RAT-INFESTED HOUSE CASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the article which appeared in your paper to-day containing an account of the tr

AT THE THEATRES

Hail and Farewell to the French Players—New Plays for the New Year.

The late Alexandre Dumas, the younger, once wrote a play called "L'Etrangère," in which he embodied a study of certain social conditions existing in France about the time the Second Empire gave way to the Third Republic. One of the prominent characters in this was the Duc de Septmonts, representing a type of humanity which in these days would be termed "degenerate." Septmonts is, or perhaps one should say was, as the play has not survived, a man of some outward polish, but utterly bad, governed entirely by depraved passions and appetites. He was not set forward as the handsome, unscrupulous charmer of so many popular plays. His young wife had been married to him wholly against her will. She had always loathed him.

Dumas asked Coquelin to "create" this rôle when the comedy was acted at the Théâtre Français, and highly praised the actor's portrayal, which, he said, exactly satisfied his own idea of the traits and manners of his vibrion, as he called the degenerate Duke. But when M. Coquelin dared to act the Duc de Septmonts in New York he was gravely informed that he was far out of his depth.

What, he act "society villains"? Had he ever seen Mr. J. B. Studley, or the late Mr. George Jamieson? They were the polished villains for you.

MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, the story-tellers, once told, in their simple way, a tale of life in Alsace, in which the protagonist was an ignorant little burgomaster, who, under great provocation, had committed a murder, and had thrived prodigiously on his victim's money. Late in his life, when his physical powers had begun to fail, an officer of gendarmes was established in his neighborhood who was much smarter and more alert than any of his comfort-loving predecessors had been. This young officer heard about the mysterious murder of the Polish Jew, years before, and asked questions concerning it that frightened the murderer a great deal. At a fair, too, a mesmerist, who pretended that he could put folks to sleep and make them tell the whole truth about their lives, frightened him still more. He began to fear discovery of his crime and punishment for it. He had bad dreams, and was afraid he would talk in his sleep. He fancied that he could hear sleigh bells ringing, as the bells of the Polish Jew's sledge rang the night of the murder. Finally he died in a fit.

There was no hint of remorse in this strange tale, which was founded on fact, nor was there any outward sign in the demeanor of the little burgomaster to distinguish him from the other well-to-do peasants of his neighborhood. A dramatization of this story, called "Le Juif Polonais," was often acted in Paris, and the actor who played the burgomaster was praised if he accurately denoted the traits the authors had ascribed to that personage.

An English adaptation of "Le Juif Polonais," called "The Bells," made by one Leopold Lewis, an "adapter" of the Moncrieffe type, was long in the possession of Charles Fechter while he was director of the Lyceum Theatre in London, and was still among the archives of that historic house when it passed into the control of H. L. Bateman. This manager, under circumstances often narrated, produced "The Bells," with Henry Irving as Mathias. The performance will always be remembered, not because it is the best work of Irving, but because it revealed his extraordinary ability and placed him in the front rank. His Mathias, however, has always been a very different sort of personage from the Mathis of the French actors and the stolid burgomaster of Erckmann-Chatrian. One line in the English play, "Oh, the agony of remorse!" was interpolated. In this Irving's friends have always said he found a "keynote." That does not matter. The expression of remorse in Irving's Mathias was never visible except to an ardent Irvingite. But the splendid pictorial force of the portrayal and the thrill he put in the dream scene were always notable, though he walked and talked all through the play as no other human being ever walked and talked in all the world.

Woe came to that fine comedian Constant Coquelin, when he tried to portray the real, pig-faced Mathis in London, and the English fellows on the New York press "laid for him" when he once acted the rôle here.

So it seems that from a certain point of view French actors cannot act characters designed and written for them by Frenchmen. What is to be expected, therefore, when a French actor tries to act a character in English classic drama? Out upon him, or her!

Of course, no Frenchman could stand Irving's spectacular Mathias for a moment. Of course, no Parisian could understand the spirit that prompted the English and English-American denunciation of Coquelin's Duc de Septmonts. On the other hand, the French all thought Coquelin's Petruchio a masterly portrayal.

But why cannot stage art, like other forms of art, be viewed with moderation and dispassionately? Let the heathen continue to rage and the people persistently imagine a vain thing, but let us (there are only a few of us) purge our visions, restrain our prejudices, and try to get at the right point of view.

What is the sense of crying all the time that Shakespeare is the greatest of poets and belongs to all the world and all epochs, if we do not mean it? If he belongs to all the world, he belongs to the French; if to all ages, to the present age! Surely, then, we ought to respect the French interpretation of him and, if it differs from ours, "as a stranger, give it welcome."

When the late Dr. Damrosch was waging the war of right with the banner of Richard Wagner uplifted, I met an enthusiastic German who loved music and inclined to Wagnerism, and commented on the fact that the New Yorkers were crowding the big Opera House to hear "Siegfried" and "Walküre." "Ach!" he cried, "you cannot understand Fogner here in this country."

"But," he was told again, "the music dramas are given many times and to crowded and enthusiastic audiences." But that, he declared, made no difference; we could not comprehend Wagner, and that was an end to the matter.

Why, to be sure, should we comprehend Wagner? He was a German. To say we comprehended him was to talk like imbeciles. To prove that we not only comprehended but loved his work was to be eternally damned.

Sarah Bernhardt's Hamlet ranks well with the Hamlets of Fechter, Salvini, Rossi, Sonnenthal, Barnay, Kainz, and Mounet-Sully. Its reading and "business" is not quite so queer as any one of them. Personally, I liked Mounet-Sully's better, though it was vastly less "Shakespearean" in the restricted English sense than Mme. Bernhardt's. Mme. Bernhardt's Hamlet does not shed tears or wear a beard or a hat like Lillian Russell's at Weber & Fields's; but the portrayal is not so continuously interesting and forcible, in my opinion, as her distinguished countryman's.

In the first view of the Ghost she is very womanish and hysterical. In all the second act, until the last soliloquy, she is extravagant and fantastical. Her scene with Ophelia is flat and dry. She sticks her sword through the curtain clear through the body of Polonius and leaves it there while the Prince asks his mother, "Is it the King?" She positively drones through the graveyard scene until "the fair Ophelia," and then acts the rest of it in too violent a manner.

On the other hand, she is beyond approach and almost beyond comparison in the opening scenes, acts the scene with the Ghost and the succeeding passages beautifully, is particularly impressive and touching with the "old mole in the cellarage," gives the "To be or not to be" all its due effect, is forcible, from her own point of view, in the play scene, is admirable in the episode of Hamlet's intrusion on the King at prayer, and is wonderfully impassioned and pathetic in most of the scene with the Queen.

I hope I have no prejudices. I do not object seeing a woman in a male rôle if she can act it. Sarah Bernhardt certainly can act Hamlet well enough to justify her attempt to act that character. One is glad to have seen her in it.

Hail to the French players and farewell! They will look in upon us once more in April. After that we may never see them again. Both stand at the head of the dramatic art of their era, and they have both been seen at their best in this visit. Bernhardt's art has never been clearer or more beautiful. She has never acted with more variety, delicacy, or strength. Coquelin's Cyrano is the crowning effort of his brilliant career, a piece of acting fairly matchless on the contemporary stage. Hail and farewell!

The theatre managers are going to welcome the new century with a hullabaloo! Four plays new to this town will be acted here for the first time to-morrow night. At the Garden Theatre, too, Edward S. Willard will return to us in an old play. The new plays and the old actors are welcome, but no professional theatregoer will have time to welcome the twentieth century by blowing a tin horn or listening to the Trinity chimes.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

AT THE VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

Women are conspicuous in this week's vaudeville lists at the continuous houses, and the performances, like the previous week, are extended from two to three hours on New Year's Day, and the music halls are to give matinées. Miss Loie Fuller begins at Koster & Bial's to-morrow her first engagement in America since her visit here four years ago. She returns with an outfit of new spectacular dancing specialties employing in their presentation of intricate, exquisite paraphernalia a large corps of electricians and a special orchestra. Miss Fuller's engagement is limited. When it ends she will take her exhibition to Japan, and will not be seen in America again for several years.

For the information of Americans who may have witnessed Miss Fuller's exhibits at her own theatre at the exposition in Paris last Summer, she announces sixteen dances in four series of four each that have never before been presented anywhere. Matinées will be given daily, as usual, during the Fuller engagement, but the dancer's afternoon appearances will be limited to Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The remaining part of the programme will include George Fuller Golden, Bert Coote and company, Josephine Sabel, the Original August, the Clarenze Quintet, the Fauvette Twin Sisters, Burke, Moller and Fuller; John Harty, Kelly, Yeager and Kelley; Ford and Cantwell, and La Belle Kita di Lorenza.

An ideal bill of stars is assured for New Year's week at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. The Jean Marcel living art reproductions of bas reliefs and paintings, Rose Coghlan and company in a new playlet, Papinta, the illuminated dancer, in new creations; James and Marie Finney in a novelty swimming act, Zazel and Vernon, Maxwell and Simpson, Jane Whitbeck, Gilbert Girard, the Kalatechnoscope, Lew Hawkins, and Sisters Whiting constitute the entertainment. At Mr. Proctor's Twenty-third Street house the programme ought to be an excellent one, with such notably fine vaudeville artists as Staley and Birbeck in the musical transformation act, Clifford and Huth in a sketch called "A Cripple's Visit," George W. Monroe, "My Aunt Bridget," Ralph Johnstone, a daring bicyclist; Charley Grapewin and Anna Chance, Linton and McIntyre, McCale and Daniles, Clemence Sisters, Charley Case, Josephine Harvey, Thurman, and others.

The Palace will offer an abundance of novelties, where the stars are the Newsky troupe of Russian dancers, the three Yoscarys, acrobats, and Sam, Clara, and Kittie Morton. Others are George W. Day, St Onge Brothers, Fields and Ward, Lawrence Crane, Budd Brothers, Florine O'Brien, and Herold. The Harlem Theatre programme includes the Russell Brothers, who fill their first Harlem engagement; Lew Sully, Banks and Winona Winters, John E. Camp, John Donohue and Mattie Nichols, Mimic Four, Mack and Armour, Kalatechnoscope, Barr and Evans, Jefferson, the magician, and others.

The New Year bill at Keith's includes R. G. Knowles, whose reintroduction to American audiences has been accompanied by the most emphatic marks of approval that have ever greeted a vaudeville performer. Mr. Knowles and his wife present an entertainment which is rich in humor and popularity. The new star will be Johnstone Bennett, whose peculair talent as a comedienne will be displayed in a new sketch called "A Quiet Evening at Home," in which she will have the assistance of Tony Williams. Cushman, Holcomb and Curtis will give their laughable skit, "The New Teacher;" the Streator Zouaves will do their expert drill and sensational wall-climbing, and Johnson and Dean, a really talented couple of negro dancers and singers, will appear. With the American Quartette and the usual rich supply of dancers, acrobats, and comedians, the New Year bill will be remarkably good.

The first week of the new year will be fittingly celebrated with an exceedingly strong bill at Huber's Museum. The list of offerings includes a large number of strong attractions, some of which have never been seen here before. Yucca, the strong woman, will be the star, her prize feat being that of lifting a horse high in midair, without the use of any harness other than that necessary to afford her the necessary grip. Francisco Lentine, the three-legged boy, is a favorite, and will be continued for the present at least; A. V. Barriel, with his mysterious cabinet; Mamie Smith, the long-haired marvel; the Dexters, handcuff experts; J. Paige, clay modeler; Allen's Punch and Judy, and the Zulu glass dancer are a few of the others that will be seen during the week. In the theatre the colored minstrels will enter upon the third and last week of their engagement, and the company of white vaudeville talent is headed by Ada Jones.

Daniel E. Bandman and his company will be the headliner at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall this week. He will present a sketch taken from "The Merchant of Venice." The remaining part of the entertainment will include Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew in their sketch, "When Two Hearts Are Won"; Maude Nugent in some new songs, Gus Williams, the Three Nevaros, acrobats; Keough and Ballard, Edward F. Reynard, and the O'Meers Sisters.

THIS WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

The present week will carry attractions at the theatres from the old year into the new, and with it will offer five new dramatic productions, one musical comedy, and a revival. Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre Company will appear at the Empire Theatre in a new play entitled "Mrs. Dane's Defense," which is by Henry Arthur Jones; Miss Ada Rehan will make her first New York appearance in three years at the Knickerbocker Theatre in Paul Kester's comedy, entitled "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," and at the Garden Theatre E. S. Willard, after an absence of two years, returns to begin a limited engagement. He will appear to-morrow night for the first time in this city in Tom W. Robertson's comedy, "David Garrick," and will retain this as his evening attraction all through the week.

At the New Year's Day and Saturday matinées he will present J. M. Barrie's comedy, "The Professor's Love Story." In addition to these plays Mr. Willard during his engagement will offer "Tom Pinch," "The Middleman," and "The Rogue's Comedy."

Miss Viola Allen will be seen at the Theatre Republic in her new play, entitled "In the Palace of the King," by Lorimer Stoddard. At the Academy of Music a revival of Stanislaus Stange's dramatization of "Quo Vadis" will be made, and a new musical comedy named "The Burgomaster," will be presented at the Manhattan Theatre. Its authors are Frank Pixley and Gustav Luders.

At the Irving Place Theatre to-morrow Manager Conried will offer his new play, called "Die Strengen Herren," (Strict People,) the most recent farce of Blumenthal and Kadelburg.

The theatrical bills at the other houses include many that now pass into their final weeks. They are Augustus Thomas's play, "Arizona," which will have achieved a record run of 140 performances at the Herald Square Theatre when the play ends its engagement next Saturday night. John Hare has but two weeks more to continue at the Criterion with "The Gay Lord Quex," when he will give way to Miss Julia Marlowe, who will produce her new play, "When Knighthood Was in Flower." Miss May Irwin will also terminate her season on Jan. 12 at the Bijou Theatre, when she will be succeeded by Miss Amelia Bingham in Clyde Fitch's play, "The Climbers."

Almost 200 performances have been given by Miss Annie Russell of "The Royal Family" at the Lyceum Theatre, and the play promises to occupy this house for a long time to come. William H. Crane at the Garrick with "David Harum" likewise has no cause to complain, as he keeps right on playing to big audiences with no apparent end to his engagement in sight. John Drew and his company with "Richard Carvel" move to the Harlem Opera House for the week, and will then take to the road for a long tour. Mary Mannering's appearance in "Janice Meredith" was no disappointment to her admirers, and a long continuation of the play is contemplated. "Florodora" runs merrily on at the Casino, with no material change in the performance. "Miss Prinnt" is likely to remain at the Victoria for some little time, as it has proved an enjoyable entertainment for those who go to the theatre for light and jovial diversion. At the Broadway Theatre the Jefferson De Angelis company in a "Royal Rogue" has given the theatrical going public of the city a most entertaining musical comedy, which also enables Mr. De Angelis to display his talents as a comedian.

The advent of the new year will still find Henrietta Crosman and "Mistress Nell" at the Savoy Theatre. The one hundredth performance of the play will be given on Wednesday night. The new farce at the Madison Square Theatre, "The House that Jack Built," will enter its second week to-morrow night. Lady Francis Hope and the new burlesque, "The Giddy Throng," along with the vaudeville bill, have been attracting large audiences to the New York Theatre. For Weber & Fields the new century opens auspiciously with an unbroken record of successes. Unless some startling theatrical sensation should be produced in this city within a reasonable time, "Fiddle-Dee-Dee" as now played will remain the attraction until the season is on the wane. Denman Thompson, with "The Old Homestead," will continue for a second week at the Grand Opera House, and "The Village Postmaster," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, will conclude its limited engagement Saturday night. A revival of "Trilby" will be made at the American Theatre, with Miss Isabelle Evesson in the title rôle, one thoroughly familiar to her, having played it many times before. Mr. Donnelly's company will be seen at the Murray Hill Theatre in Broadhurst's farce, "Why Smith Left Home." The Dewey Theatre will continue the living pictures and also offer the Twentieth Century Company of burlesquers. Manager Rosenberg of the Metropolis will have "In Wall Street," and the Third Avenue Theatre will give its patrons the melodrama entitled "Fogg's Ferry."

The Adams Pantomime Company, in "Humpty-Dumpty" will remain the special attraction at the Eden Musée during the coming week. Among the moving pictures shown hourly are many mysterious subjects, introducing Christmas scenes and characters. The afternoon and evening concerts will have choice programmes of vocal and instrumental selections. The wax groups are at their best, and many additions have been made.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S PLANS.

Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon to Appear at the Madison Square.

Charles Frohman's plans for the rest of this season at the Madison Square Theatre have been announced. Following Mr. Broadhurst's production of "The House That Jack Built," Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon will appear in Madeline Lucette Ryley's comedy, "My Lady Dainty," on Jan. 8. This will be the first new play they will be seen in since they produced "The Moth and the Flame" at the Lyceum Theatre.

Following this engagement the Frohman comedians will return, presenting the most recent comedy by Alexandre Bisson, now being played at the Odéon Theatre, Paris, under the title of "A Historical Château." A sketch of the plot of this play and an announcement of its early production here appeared in last Friday's TIMES.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR MEETING.

Both Factions to Assemble in Albany to Plan for Labor Legislation.

The two factions of the Knights of Labor in New York State have each issued a call for a State congress to make plans for labor legislation, to begin in Albany on Jan. 8. Delegates will be elected to-day.

The call for the "anti-Hayes" faction has been signed by Patrick McMahon of this city, who will preside. It will meet in Hibernian Hall. The "Hayes" faction will assemble in Pythian Hall. Each faction contends that it is the bona fide order of the Knights of Labor and that it has expelled the other faction.

The Annual Poultry Show.

The Madison Square Garden Poultry Show comes a month earlier than usual this year, opening on Jan. 23, but as the change was announced in time for exhibitors to plan for it, it is not thought that the change of date will affect the number of exhibitors. In connection with the show the following specialty meetings will be held:

Jan. 23—6 P. M., Water Fowl Club of America.
Jan. 24—11 A. M., Rosecomb Brown Leghorn; 2 P. M., Black Minorcs; 3 P. M., White Rock; 7 P. M., National Bantam; 7:30 P. M., American Wyandotte.
Jan. 25—10 A. M., Leghorn; 2 P. M., Eastern Fantail; 2 P. M., Eastern Magpie; 3 P. M., American Jacobin; 3 P. M., Carrier and Barb; 5 P. M., exhibition game and game Bantam.
Jan. 26—3 P. M., American Owl.

In the pigeon division the entry fee has been increased to $1 and the prizes reduced. In classes of four or more entries the prizes will be $3 and $1.50; with three or two entries the first prize will be $1.50.

The cat classes number thirty-eight and provide for short and long haired. Kittens must be under six months old.

A new feature is the canary and cage bird section, under the auspices of the New York Ornithological Society. The Secretary of this is W. W. Hill, 1,173 Tinton Avenue, New York. The Secretary of the show proper is H. V. Crawford, Montclair, N. J.

The Hungarian Peasant Ball.

Madison Square Garden on Friday evening next will be the scene of the Magyar festival and dance. The Hungarian Peasants' Ball Association is working with a will to make the ball a success, artistically and socially. The scene of the Hungarian village, with the election day ceremonies, the infantry and cavalry on guard, the villagers full of fun, the mock marriages, and the pretty bride making her entrée in a Hungarian four-in-hand briscka, and the divorce court and jail in operation against the men who court and kiss the pretty women, all are in the scene which precedes the ball.

Press Club's President's Reception.

The following guests have accepted invitations and will be present at President William Cullen Bryant's reception at The Press Club on Monday afternoon, Dec. 31: Alfred C. Harmsworth, Count de Sahuhe del Lafayette, and Chinese Vice Consul Chow. There will be an entertainment by artists in the theatrical profession and an elaborate collation will be provided.

AMONG MUSICIANS

Production of Puccini's "La Boheme" at the Metropolitan—Traits of the Score.

The introduction of an opera new to the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House might be called an event in the world of music. Puccini's "La Bohème" pleased the audiences which heard it on Wednesday night and yesterday afternoon, chiefly because it contained an abundance of flowing, sentimental melody. Any work which is deficient in this kind of writing is not to the taste of the general public. The more love songs there are in an opera the more popular it will be. That accounts for the success of "Faust" and "Romeo et Juliette," and in a measure for that of "Lohengrin," though the last-named work delights rather by the ceaseless outpour of pretty tunes than by its insistence on the expression of love. Now "La Bohème" is filled with love music, and on Wednesday night the audience went into raptures over it. Again, scores of this sort give abundant opportunity for the display of the singers, and this, too, is to the liking of the public. There is not much glory for Puccini at the Metropolitan, but if he has made good tunes for Melba and Saleza or Cremonini, then shall there be general rejoicings.

"La Bohème" is not a great work. It is not even a good one, and it will not live long. It is full of absurdities, musical and dramatic, and its morals are infinitely worse than those of the Wagner drama. The celebration of the scarlet woman seems to be almost unavoidable in the drama of to-day. We do not appear to have any real tragedies in our modern life except those under the baneful influence of Aphrodite. These subjects are the material of the theatrical dramatists, but they are not quite essential on the operatic stage, where the poetic drama should be found in its highest form. It seems depressing, however, to find the glorification of the imperfect woman accepted as a theme for the inspiration of divine song. Verdi's "La Traviata" is so utterly insincere that it makes no lasting impression. One receives it as a pretty show, with pretty tunes. But the application of the realistic method to the subject brings out much of its inherent nastiness. Mimi is a drab, and all the tears shed over her unfortunate fate are wasted. Camille left Armand, or Violetta left Alfredo, if you prefer the operatic version, for his good. She was (according to the story) capable of the sacrifice of her own passion. But Mimi leaves Rodolph simply because they do not get on well together, and the next thing we hear of her is that she is riding in her carriage. She returns to Rodolph's room to die, probably because the other man objected to tuberculosis.

The musical treatment of the text in this opera is remarkable for its insincerity. No pretense is made of intimate relation between tone and word. The whole force of the composer is devoted to making the melody fluent. To be sure, he need not be blamed for this if he was in search of easy favor, but his book should have been made consistent with such treatment. In the first scene the music does not, because music cannot, convey the feeling of the speech and action. Rodolph and Marcel are cold in their room. They decide to burn the former's drama to warm themselves. Then we get this:

Rodolph—Here, you take the first act.
Marcel—Well?
Rod.—Tear it.
Mar.—And light it.
(They burn the manuscript and warm themselves at the fire.)
Rod.—How joyous the rays!
Mar.—How cheerful the blaze!

Most of the first scene is made of fragmentary dialogue of that sort, and the result is that the music is disjointed and devoid of expression. In later episodes the composer makes no attempt to convey the form of the book to the hearer. At the end of Act III., for example, Rodolph and Mimi sing a lot of sentimental stuff, while Marcel and Musetta quarrel:

Marcel—I'm not going to be your blockhead,
Just because you're fond of flirting.
Musetta—I shall flirt just when it suits me.
Mar.—You're most frivolous, Musetta.
Mus.—Yes, I shall! Yes, I shall!
I shall flirt just when it suits me.

That is the tenor of the conversation. Yet these two join with the other two in a quartet which is filled with flowing melody and which does not convey the idea of such brief speeches at all. The personages might as well be singing Spenserian stanzas, for the music is built in long and sinuous phrases. Of course the composer desired to have an effective finale to his act, and he succeeded. On Monday night this scene aroused the warmest enthusiasm of the evening. The singers were called out again and again, but it is quite safe to say that the majority of the audience did not know what they had been singing about, and did not care. Melba was singing a new part, and Saleza was a most impassioned lover. Puccini had provided them with their opportunities. That was his business. A composer is only a musical tailor who makes melodic garments for great performers.

It must have astonished many to see the new scenery and the action in the finale of the second act. There was really a considerable amount of movement on the stage, and most of it was well managed. But it is very hard to induce the Italians of the chorus to act. They are accustomed from their infancy in the opera to regard themselves as so many sticks. They have two gestures and one position. It is hard for them to learn new ones. One thing they cannot be taught, and that is to act and sing at the same time. As soon as they have a passage to sing they line up in the old familiar line, face the footlights, and attend strictly to the business of singing. When that is over they move about and do things again. They are a fine, hardy lot of century plants, these Italian choristers, but opera cannot well be carried on without them because of their enormous repertory.

'Twas midnight, and in his unguarded tent the musical editor was dreaming of the hour when the public would sneer at Puccini and reverence the "Fidelio" of Beethoven. At the same time he was writing a commentary on a performance of the Beethoven opera and saying unkind things of the public for not going to hear it. As he wrote he ruminated on the strange impulse which had led to the custom of playing the "Leonora" overture, No. 3, after the first scene of the second act, to which, if anything, it is an introduction. And thus ruminating he noted in his article that the overture had been played in this place. In doing so he carefully, yet absentmindedly, indicated the number of the overture in heavy Roman numerals, three successive letters I, And when he took up his paper on the following morn to see if, as usual, he had writ himself down an ass, sure enough he had, for there it was stated to a trusting public that the orchestra had performed the overture known as "Leonora, No. 111."

And then the musical editor's mind went back to the conscientious Beethoven writing four overtures to the opera and yet not being wholly satisfied. And he dreamed a dream of Beethoven in Paradise still writing "Leonora" overtures and dropping them down as dew upon the hungry earth till they had reached the extraordinary number of 111. And when he thought of that, he felt that at last there was some consolation for the deaths of Heidi and von Bülow, for had either been still living, he would have given a concert and played the whole 111 in their order of composition for the edification of students and to the everlasting glory of art.

Mr. Franko's Symphony Concerts.

Sam Franko's third concert will take place at the Lyceum Theatre on the afternoon of Jan. 15, at 3:30. Judging from the success of the two previous concerts given by Mr. Franko and his American Symphony Orchestra, they may look forward to a large attendance. Certainly no more delightful concerts have been given in this city, and all true lovers of music who fail to take advantage of this, which will, perhaps, be the last opportunity of hearing Mr. Franko's orchestra at its best, will regret the lost opportunity.

As in the two previous concerts, Mr. Franko will arrange to present a soloist, whose name will be announced later.

Overture, "L'Hotellerie Portugaise,"
Maria Luigi Cherubini, (1760-1842)
(First time in America.)
Sinfonia concertane, for oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon, with accompaniment of orchestra.....Wolfgang A. Mozart, (1756-91)
(First time in America.)
Airs de ballet, from "Cephale et Procris,"
Andre Ernest Modeste Gretry, (1741-1813)
(First time in America.)
Suite, op. 49.....Camille Saint-Saens, (1835—)

The Week at the Opera.

The programme for the week at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows:

Monday, "Lohengrin," Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink, Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Bertram, and Muhlmann.

Wednesday evening, "Mefistofele," Miss MacIntyre, Mme. Homer, Messrs. Cremonini and Plançon.

Friday, "Faust," Mme. Melba, Miss Bridewell, Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke and Scotti.

Saturday afternoon, "Die Walküre," Mmes. Ternina, Gadski, and Schumann-Heink, Messrs. Van Dyck, Blass and Bertram.

Saturday night, "Il Trovatore," Mmes. Nordica and Olitzka, Messrs. Dippel and Campanari.

Mr. Jean de Reszke will make his first appearance of the season to-morrow night. Miss MacIntyre's appearance on Wednesday night will be her first in this country.

The usual Sunday night concert will take place to-night; soloists, Miss Ternina, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Messrs. Dippel, Scotti, and Plançon.

MME. SEMBRICH'S CONCERT.

The operatic concert to be given to-morrow night at Carnegie Hall will mark the last appearance of Mme. Sembrich in New York this season, and the début of the leading members of her opera company, among them Signor de Lara, Signor Rossi, Signor Bensaude, and Signor Dado, who will support her on the tour. A most attractive programme has been arranged, and Mme. Sembrich will sing "Ah fors e' lui," in a duet from "Don Pasquale," and the Strauss Waltz, which latter number has been put on the programme in response to many requests. The programme in full is as follows:

Overture, "Guarany".....Gomez
Aria, "Mei Rampoill," (Cenerentola)....Rossini
Signor Arcangelo Rossi.
Romanza, "Salve dimora," (Faust).....Gounod
Signor de Lara.
Aria, "Ah, fors e' lui," (Traviata).....Verdi
Mme. Sembrich.
Entr'acte, "La Colombe".....Gounod
Sevillana.....Massenet
Duo, "Pronta io son," (Don Pasquale).Donizetti
Mme. Sembrich and Signor Bensaude.
Overture, "Mignon".....A. Thomas
Prologo, "I Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo
Signor Bensaude.
Brindisi, "Chi mai dira," (Martha).....Flotow
Signor Dado.
Waltz, "Voce di primavera".....J. Strauss
(By request) Mme. Sembrich.
Trio, "Pappatoci," (I' Italiana in Algeri)...
Rossini
Signors de Lara, Dado, and Rossi.
"Marcia alla Turca," (Ruins of Athens)...
Beethoven

Notes of Musical Doings.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch gives his third recital at Mendelssohn Hall, Jan. 5, and on that occasion will play Rubinstein's last composition for the piano, the E flat minor Polonaise, Opus 118.

Hugo Becker, the distinguished German 'cellist, sailed from Europe on Wednesday last on the steamer Maria Theresa, and is expected to arrive here about the 4th. His American debut will be made in Boston. His first New York appearance will be on the evening of Jan. 17.

Maud Powell, the American violinist, is expected to arrive here next month after an absence of three years. She will make her reappearance with the Philharmonic Society, in Carnegie Hall, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 11, and the evening of the 12th.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henschel will inaugurate their farewell tour in this country on Tuesday evening next with a recital in Brooklyn. Their dates for the next two weeks are as follows: Jan. 3, Boston; 4th, Hartford; 5th, Boston; 7th, New York, Ethical Culture; 8th, New York, first recital; 9th, Albany; 10th, New York, farewell recital; 11th, Buffalo; 12th Jamestown, N. Y.; 13th, Utica. Every other date during the balance of the month is filled. On the 31st they will sing in Topeka, Kan., immediately after which they leave for the Pacific Coast, where they will open on Feb. 5.

THE VANDERBILT HONEYMOON.

The Young Couple Will Rent a House Here in the Spring.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 29.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt and his future wife will be back in New York from their honeymoon trip to participate in some of the gayety there in the Spring, much of which will doubtless be given in their honor. They will take a house in New York, and one will be rented shortly.

The young couple will not go abroad on their wedding tour, as was at first supposed, but instead will visit some of the interesting points in this country. They will therefore be able to return to New York at any time they please, and doubtless will be there by March at the latest. Mr. Vanderbilt has important duties in connection with the New York Central Railroad, and will not be able to absent himself for any length of time.

The special train which will come to Newport with guests on Sunday will be met at Wickford by a special boat, which Mrs. French has arranged for. Those guests who come by the special train of Saturday will come to Newport by the regular boat.

VANDERBILT DAUGHTER SUED.

Has Failed to Pay All of a Contract Agreement for $100,000 on a "Kinetic" Patent.

Godfrey Morse of Boston has been appointed by Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court a Commissioner to take the testimony of Charles E. Hurd and Warren S. Hill of Boston, to be used in a suit in this city brought by Arthur P. Dodge against Alicia V. Le Bau. The action is for the recovery of $20,000, alleged by Dodge to be the balance of a one-hundred-thousand-dollar contract entered into by Mrs. Le Bau and Dodge. Mrs. Le Bau is a daughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt.

Dodge asserts in his complaint that the money involved in the contract, which was entered into in May, 1897, was for certain patent rights in a "kinetic motor," invented and owned by Dodge.

Mrs. Le Bau, in answer to the suit, charges that the contract was obtained by false representations on the part of Dodge. She had, however, paid him $80,000 on the contract. The final payment of $20,000, she says, was to be made at her own convenience, and that as yet it has not been convenient to settle.

The defendant further alleges that she found many of the statements made by Dodge concerning the company, of which he was President and Hurd was Secretary, to be false, and she asks the Court to cancel the contract which she entered into, to compel Dodge to account to her for the money he received, and, finally, to compel him to return the money.

Dr. Stark's Automobile Trip.

Dr. Henry S. Stark of 156 East Seventy-second Street, whose overcharge complaint against Automobile Driver Edward Barrett, employed by the Electric Vehicle Company, caused Barrett's conviction of larceny in Special Sessions Friday, desires the impression created by the publication of the story that he was on a sight-seeing trip through Chinatown on the night of Nov. 19 corrected. Dr. Stark states that he was making professional calls in Orchard and Mulberry Streets in the afternoon, and not in the evening, of the day in question.

The Pianola Yourself and Your Piano.

Have you a piano?
If you have spent your money for a piano, how much good do you realize from it?
Do you use it yourself?
Do half the members of your family use it?
Is it ever used?
How many selections are included in the aggregate repertory of all who use it—more than ten, fifteen or twenty-five?
Do they play well—well enough to entertain musical people?

Do You Know that With the Pianola

You and every member of your family can play the piano—
You can play anything you wish to hear—Liszt's Rhapsodies, Chopin's Nocturnes, Sousa's Marches, Coon Songs, etc—
You have complete control of the expression and can get an artistic, vivifying effect?
Paderewski has a Pianola—he has two Pianolas. After having one for several months in his home in Paris, he has just ordered another for his residence in Switzerland.

Nobody is getting the full value from his piano unless he has a Pianola. Many never expected to get much use from it. They bought it because they thought they had to have a piano. The Pianola has changed all this. The piano becomes a "live pleasure" and every member of the family a participant and thereby enjoys an intimate acquaintance with the great composers.

PRICE $250.

Can be bought by moderate monthly payments.

The Aeolian Co., 18 West 23d St., New York. 500 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CAPT. BLAKE EXPECTS FORTUNE

Well-Known New York Sportsman's Address Sought by English Relative.

Capt. Robert Jex Blake, who is known to almost all the noted horse owners and patrons of the turf in the East, and who has a wide circle of friends among clubmen and promoters and patrons of outdoor sports, has reason to believe that he will soon come into possession of a snug fortune through the death of a relative in England.

Capt. Blake is a scion of the well-known family of that name which for over 300 years has lived on an estate at Swanton Abbotts, in the County of Norfolk, England. His paternal ancestors figured prominently in public affairs in that section of England, and on several occasions their services to the Crown were acknowledged by the bestowal of royal favors.

Not having been in communication with his English relatives for a number of years, Capt. Blake is unaware of what has happened, but from the language in which the following advertisement is couched he surmises that a member of some branch of the family, which is prolific in soldiers and men of other exalted vocations, has died and left a will making him an heir:

IF CAPT. ROBERT JEX BLAKE (LAST ADdress in the year 1885, Box 6, Rockaway, Long Island, New York,) will apply to the Rev. Philip Miles, Oldstock, Salisbury, he will hear of something to his advantage. Any information regarding Capt. Jex-Blake will be gratefully received by Mr. MILES.

The advertisement appeared in a local morning newspaper Friday. Capt. Blake saw it and at once cabled the Rev. Mr. Miles, who is the husband of the Captain's oldest sister, giving his city address.

The Captain occupies a pleasant suite of rooms at the Hotel Clarendon, which he has made his home for the past year. He was found there yesterday afternoon by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and he said in relation to his probable good fortune:

"I cannot imagine what business of so great importance my brother-in-law wishes to communicate with me about, unless it is the settlement of some will. I have relatives, near and distant, in England, who are very well to do, as 'Burke's Landed Gentry' will show, and I am of the opinion that one of them has died, and that it is necessary to communicate with me in order to hasten a settlement of the estate. I surmise it is an aunt who has died, but am not sure. I will, in all probability receive a letter within two weeks giving the particulars. Should my presence be required in England, I will hasten thither as soon as I receive notice, but I shall return to America to spend the rest of my life.

"I have made many friends here that it would be poignant grief to part with, and I do not feel that I could live away from them."

Capt. Blake made his first visit to America in 1871. He was accompanied by Lord Parker, son of the Earl of Macclesfield. They came to hunt buffalo, which at that time abounded on the Western plains, and expected to take back to England interesting trophies of the hunt. On their way West they stopped over in Chicago, and were numbered among the list of sufferers from the great fire that laid the city in ruins. The Sherman House, where they stopped, was totally destroyed, and they barely escaped with their lives. The hounds and bird dogs, of which there was an extensive retinue, together with every piece of their hunting paraphernalia, were destroyed. Nothing daunted by their misfortune, they purchased another but less expensive outfit and spent several weeks in the mountains and plains.

Capt. Parker returned to America the next year, and has made it his home. He served in the Crimean War and bore the rank of Captain at the close of hostilities. He was a great lover of horses from his early youth, and on coming here at once became associated with prominent breeders and racing clubs. He laid out the polo grounds and steeplechase course at Rockaway, and managed the same for some years. He also revised the plans of Monmouth Park, and made the alterations of that famous course and became its manager. He was also for ten years the manager of the polo grounds at Newport, and in 1893 became the manager of the Manhattan Club at the solicitation of Mr. Hermann Oelrichs and a number of other influential members. The Captain's last achievement of note was the laying out and building of the polo grounds at the country place of George Gould at Lakewood, N. J.

The author of the above advertisement is the rector to Lord Pembroke at Oldstock, Salisbury, England, universally known as Salisbury Plains. Mr. Miles was a college mate of the present Lord Pembroke, and has a life annuity at Oldstock.

Capt. Blake is a brother of Dr. Jex Blake, who succeeded Dr. Arnold as Head Master of Rugby on the latter's death. Although not rated as rich, the Captain, a hearty, rugged, broad-shouldered man of sixty-eight years, is comparatively well off. "I have enough," he says, "for all my needs, and one thing that I cannot be deprived of, viz.: the satisf

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Five Beautiful Play Houses
Devoted to High Class Continuous Vaudeville—A Policy Established in 1883.
By F. F. PROCTOR, Sole Proprietor & Manager. J. Austin Fynes, General Manager.

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12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
Open New Year's Day, 10:30 A. M.
First Appearance Here of

GEO. W. MONROE,

"My Aunt Bridget."
LINTON & McINTYRE in "The Doctor's Patience"; CLEMENCE SISTERS, operatic duets.
Return Engagement of

CLIFFORD & HUTH,

in their farce-comedy, CHARLEY GRAPEWIN and ANNA CHANCE in "Above the Limit."
McCALE & DANIELS, Irish comedians; JOSEPHINE HARVEY, trombone soloist.

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Musical Transformation Act.
RALPH JOHNSTONE, daring cyclist.
CHARLEY CASE Tells About Father.
YOUNG AMERICA QUINTET, singing specialty; THURMAN, card manipulator; KALATECHNOSCOPE—NEW MOVING PICTURES.
PRICES ALWAYS:—Orchestra, 50c.; Balcony, 25c.; Dress Circle, 15c.; Box Seats, $1.00.
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Broadway and 28th St.
12:30 SHARP to 10:45 P. M.
Open New Year's Day, 10:30 A. M.
Town's Artistic Hit,

JEAN MARCEL'S LIVING STATUARY
AND MARVELOUS
BAS-RELIEFS.

THE FINNEYS, JAMES & ROSE, IN THEIR AMAZING SWIMMING ACT; LEW HAWKINS, CHESTERFIELD OF MINSTRELSY; JANE WHITBECK IN CUTE SPECIALTY.
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BEST OF ALL ILLUMINATED DANCERS, IN A BRAND NEW SERIES OF THE MOST BRILLIANT DANCE CREATIONS EVER SEEN, CHALLENGING COMPARISON WITH ALL OTHERS.
ZAZEL & VERNON, IN COMICAL BAR FEATS; KALATECHNOSCOPE — NEW MOVING PICTURES; MAXWELL & SIMPSON, ILLUSTRATED SONGS; GILBERT GIRARD, IMITATIONS; SISTERS WHITING, MUSICAL ACT; McCLOUD & MELVILLE, TRAVESTY; TILL'S MANNIKINS. SPECIAL EXTRA STAR.

ROSE COGHLAN

ASSISTED BY LOUIS MASSEN AND ROSALIND COGHLAN, IN "THE ACE OF TRUMPS."
BROADWAY'S LOWEST PRICES, 25 AND 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.00.
Continuous Concert To-day. 2 to 10:45 P. M.

PALACE.

58th St. & 3d Av. 2 to 10:45 P. M.
Open Noon New Year's Day.
First Appearance of the

NEWSKY TROUPE.

EIGHT FAMOUS DANCERS.
ST. ONGE BROS., COMEDY CYCLISTS; LAWRENCE CRANE, MAGICIAN; KALATECHNOSCOPE, NEW MOVING PICTURES.

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SAM, CLARA, AND KITTIE, IN THEIR DANCING NOVELTY.
GEO. W. DAY, MONOLOGIST; BUDD BROS., ACROBATS; FLORRINE, SINGING COMEDIENNE; THE DU MUTHS, TERPSICHOREAN TOURBILLONS.

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DARING ACROBATS.
FIELDS & WARD, TALKING JESTERS; MARIE ROSE, VOCALIST; O'BRIEN & HEROLD, COMEDY DUO.
BARGAIN PRICES:—AFTERNOONS, 15 AND 25c. TO ALL PARTS OF HOUSE. EVENINGS, 15, 25, & 50c.
Continuous Concert To-day. 2 to 10:45 P. M.

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Open Noon New Year's Day.
Only Harlem Engagement

RUSSELL BROS.

in "The Irish Servant Girls."
JOHN E. CAMP, "WHO NEVER SMILES;" THE MIMIC FOUR, TRAVESTY COMEDIANS; KALATECHNOSCOPE, WITH NEW MOVING PICTURES.

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WITH
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VIOLA ALLEN

And Company, presenting Lorimer Stoddard's Dramatization of F. Marion Crawford's Romantic Novel,

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A Love Story of Old Madrid.
—Liebler & Co., Managers.

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B'way & 30th St. Evenings at 8:30.
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SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.
FRANK McKEE PRESENTS

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"JANICE MEREDITH"

Dramatized by Paul Leicester Ford & E. E. Rose.
SEATS ON SALE 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY, B'way & 41st St. at 8:15.
JACOB LITT.....PROPRIETOR
Matinee New Year's Day. Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c.
A ROLLICKING ROYAL SUCCESS.
JEFFERSON

De Angelis.

In Klein & Francis's Operatic Comedy,

A ROYAL ROGUE.

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CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
TUESDAY, NEW YEAR'S DAY, DOORS OPEN AT 9:30 A. M.
ANOTHER SUPERB HOLIDAY BILL!
R. G. Knowles. Second Week and Big Success, assisted by **Mrs. R. G. Knowles.**
Johnstone Bennett, assisted by **Tony Williams,** in "A QUIET EVENING AT HOME."
Cushman, Holcomb & Curtis, presenting their funny comedy sketch, "The New Teacher."
Johnson & Dean, America's greatest colored comedy couple. **Ward & Curran.**
The Streator Zouaves, in their drill and sensational wall climbing. **Biograph.**
AND A LONG LIST OF POPULAR FAVORITES OF THE VAUDEVILLE STAGE.

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25c. Mats. this Wk., Mon., Wed., Fri. Evgs., 25, 50, 75, $1.00.
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Kita di Lorenza, Etta Butler, Dolan & Lenharr, Jess Dandy, Holloway Trio; Fred Niblo, Nichols Sisters, Stella Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Musical Colbys, Burton & Brooks, O'Neill & Torp, Herbert's Dogs, Addie Bishop; others.
ORC. 50c.
25c. Daily Matinee Monday and All Week.
George Fuller Golden, La Belle Kita di Lorenza, Bert Coote & Company, Josephine Sabel, The Original August, The Clarenze Quintette, Fauvette Twin Sisters, John Harty, Kelly, Yeager & Kelley, Ford & Cantwell, Nellie De Veaux; others.
—AND—
FULLER MATINEES THIS WEEK ONLY ON TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SAT. Orch. 50c.

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Management Sam S. Shubert.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. New Year's Day, Wed. & Sat.
Last 9 times of Augustus Thomas' Peerless

ARIZONA

Get seats now if you desire a choice.
Special New Year's Matinée Tuesday.

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Charles Frohman's **MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY**
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EDNA MAY
Presenting with an All-Star Cast

THE GIRL FROM UP THERE

By Hugh Morton and Gustave Kerker.
Seat sale Thursday.

THE DEWEY 14TH ST. 3RD & 4TH AVES.

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GEO. FULLER GOLDEN, SMITH & CAMPBELL, JENNY EDDY TRIO, BISON CITY QUARTETTE, BARTEL & MORRIS, CARMEN SISTERS, REIDY & CURRIER, ETHEL ROBINSON, HENRY & GALLOT, Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
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With Wilton Lackaye, Elita Proctor Otis, Aubrey Boucicault, Bijou Fernandez, Frank Mordaunt, Samuel Edwards, and 200 others.
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Boxes and tickets at Clubhouse, 24 West 26th St., and principal hotels.

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Denman Thompson. LAST WEEK. The Old Homestead.
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Visit the Early Shows and Avoid the Crowds.
HOLIDAY BILL ALL WEEK
Something New Daily.
Strongest Woman on Earth,
Mme. YUCCA
Remarkable feats of strength. Lifts horse weighing 1,300 lbs; a female Samson. The king of all freaks, Francisco Lentine,

3-LEGGED BOY.
Three legs, one body.
COLORED MINSTRELS.
Southern darkies in grand Creole cakewalk; Barriel, man of mystery; Mamie Smith, long-haired wonder; Dexters, handcuff manipulators; J. Paige, clay modeler; Allen's Punch; Zulu glass dancer.
2 CO.'S. ADA JONES. SUNDAY CONCERTS.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL 125TH ST. & 7TH AV.
TO-NIGHT. BEAT WEEK.
Rossow Midgets, Blanche Ring, Edgar Atchison Ely, Ward & Curran, Young America 5, Hall & Staley, Lawson & Namon, &c.
EXTRA DANIEL E. EXTRA
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In Trial Scene Merchant Venice
MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW,
Maud Nugent, Gus Williams.
MAT. NEW YEAR'S DAY, WED & SAT.

AFTERNOON CONCERT
given by
VICTOR HARRIS.
First performance of Liza Lehmann's new song cycle, "THE DAISY CHAIN."
Mrs. Seabury C. Ford, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. Myron Whitney, Jr.
Preceded by "IN A PERSIAN GARDEN," with the ORIGINAL quartet, including
Mr. DAVID BISPHAM.
Astor Gallery, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Thursday, January 3, 1901, at 3.
Tickets to be had at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square; Tyson's, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria; Mr. Harris, 55 West 33d St.

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Reserved Seats orch. circle or bal., 50c
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
The best of rural plays,

THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

NEXT MONDAY, JAN. 7—Annual engagement of
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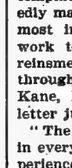

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CARNEGIE HALL. NEW YEAR'S EVE. Monday Evg., Dec. 31, at 8:15
Grand Popular Operatic Concert

SEMBRICH

(Her last appearance in New York this season)
assisted by artists of the SEMBRICH OPERA COMPANY,
under the direction of MR. C. L. GRAFF.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor.....SIGNOR BEVIGNANI
Popular Programme:
Overture, "Guarany".....Gomes
Aria, "Miei rampolli (Cenerentola).....Rossini
Signor ROSSI.
Romanza, "Salve dimora," (Faust).....Gounod
Signor DE LARA.
Aria, "Ah fors e' lui," (Traviata).....Verdi
Mme. SEMBRICH.
{ Entr'acte, "La Colombe".....Gounod
{ Sevillana.....Masenet
{ Duo, Pronta io son, (Don Pasquale).....Donizetti
Mme. SEMBRICH and Signor BENSAUDE.
Overture, "Mignon".....A. Thomas
Prologo, "I Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo
Signor BENSAUDE.
Brindise, "Chi mi dira," (Martha).....Flotow
Signor DADO.
Waltz, "Voce di primavera".....J. Strauss
(by request) Mme. SEMBRICH.
Trio, "Pappataci," (I Italiani in Algeri).....Rossini
Signori DE LARA, DADO, and ROSSI.
Marcia alla Turca (Ruins of Athens).....Beethoven.
POPULAR PRICES—75 cts., $1, $1.50, $2. Boxes, $12, $15. Tickets on sale to-morrow at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square; to-day and to-morrow at box office, Carnegie Hall.

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Soloists: Mmes. Ternina and Olitzka; MM. Dippel, Scotti, and Plancon. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.

Mon. Ev'g, Dec. 31, at 7:45 precisely—**LOHENGRIN,** (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch. Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 2, at 8—**MEFISTOFELE,** (in Italian.) Mmes. Marguerite Macintyre and Homer; MM. Cremonini and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 4, at 8—**FAUST,** (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 5, at 1:45—**DIE WALKURE,** (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 5, at 8, at Popular Prices—**IL TROVATORE,** (in Italian.) Mmes. Nordica and Olitzka; MM. Carmenari, Journet, and Dippel. Conductor, Mr. Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

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SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock,
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J. P. Rameau (1682-1764.) Gavotte et Variations, A minor.—Beethoven, Sonata, Op. 110, A flat major.—Chopin-Liszt, Chant Polonaise, G flat major, (Nocturne).—Chant Polonaise, G major.—Chopin, Ballade, G minor, Op. 23.—Rubinstein, Polonaise, E flat minor, Op. 11a, (Rubinstein's last composition for the piano).—Raff, Rigaudon.—Dvorak, Humoresque, G flat, Op. 101.—Mendelssohn-Liszt, Wedding March and Elfin Dance, from "Midsummer Night's Dream."
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Week of Jan. 7th, PETER F. DAILEY.

AMERICAN 42D ST., & 8TH AV. Evgs, 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
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Daniel Frohman.....Manager
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BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Mat. Sat. Tel. 2224 Mad. Ev'g, 8:20.
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Week of Jan. 7th, ARISTOCRACY.

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ADA REHAN in *SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY.*
PAUL KESTER'S COMEDY.
MANAGEMENT KLAW & ERLANGER.
MATS. NEW YEAR'S and SAT'Y, 2:15.

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EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.
HENRIETTA **CROSMAN**
in the Merry Play, MISTRESS NELL.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
To-morrow (Monday) Evg. at 8:20.
Matinées New Year's, Wednesday & Saturday.
Empire Theatre Company in **MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.**
Matinées Tuesday, Wednesday & Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av.
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Every Evening This Week, **DAVID GARRICK.**
Mats. Tuesday and Saturday, **THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY**
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3 Matinées—Tuesday, Wednesday & Saturday.
WM. H. CRANE as David Harum

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way.
Last Week—Mats. To-morrow, Wed. & Sat.,
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
Tuesday, Jan. 8, Seats Ready Thursday,
Kelcey & Shannon in "My Lady Dainty."

MANHATTAN THEATRE, Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. 33d & B'way. | Tues., Wed. & Sat.
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IRVING PLACE THEATRE To-morrow & Tues at 2:30, last 2 Mats. of "SCHNEEWITTCHEN"
To-morrow, Dec. 31, SYLVESTER-EVE. and every evening and Saturday Mat., first time.
"Die Strengen Herren," (Strict People)
Comedy in 3 acts, by Blummenthal & Kadelburg.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Changes in Standing as a Result of the Week's Games.

LONG ISLAND TIES DECIDED

Oriental Team Secures First Place in National League—Bank Clerks and Empires Make Advances.

As no games were rolled in the local bowling tournaments on Christmas Eve and the following evening, fewer changes than usual were made in the standing of the clubs as a result of the week's games. In the National League tournament the Oriental team completed its schedule by winning three games from the Golden Rod five. The Orientals are now assured of first prize in the tournament, unless the Fidelias should win their last three games, in which case the result would be a tie.

The ties in the Long Island League tournament were decided on Wednesday evening. The tie for fifth and sixth places between the Reineckes and the Kings County Wheelmen was decided in favor of the Reineckes, and the Echoes won out in the play of the quadruple tie for seventh prize.

In the Columbia League the Bank Clerks moved from sixth to third place as the result of two games won during the week, and in the Greater New York tournament the Empires went up from seventh to third place.

The standing of the clubs in the principal local leagues is as follows:

NATIONAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Oriental Bowling Club	25	8	1,014
Fidelia Bowling Club	22	9	977
Roseville Athletic Association	22	11	961
Metropolitan Bowling Club	14	10	1,011
Golden Rod Bowling Club	14	10	1,002
New York Athletic Club	14	13	972
Our Council, Royal Arcanum	11	13	966
Corinthian Bowling Club	11	19	965
Barkeley Bowling Club	13	20	952
Boerum Bowling Club	9	18	987
America Bowling Club	9	18	914
Germania Bowling Club	8	23	925

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Corinthian Bowling Club	15	1	957
Dolando Bowling Club	14	2	983
Bank Clerks' Bowling Club	12	4	947
Cyclone Bowling Club	11	5	902
Royal Arcanum Wheelmen	11	5	887
Rosedale Bowling Club	11	7	908
Belvidere Bowling Club	9	5	898
Oriental Bowling Club	9	7	845
Phoenix Bowling Club	8	6	913
Lotus Bowling Club	8	8	939
Standard Bowling Club	8	8	959
Grove Hill Bowling Club	8	8	854
Empire City Bowling Club	8	10	944
Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum	8	10	892
Enterprise Bowling Club	7	9	845
Audubon Bowling Club	6	10	844
Friendship Bowling Club	4	12	875
Linwood Bowling Club	4	14	866
Owl Bowling Club	4	12	841
Century Wheelmen	4	13	882
Wang Bowling Club	3	15	832

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Belvidere Bowling Club	14	2	974
Knickerbocker Bowling Club	13	3	964
Empire Bowling Club	11	3	943
Phoenix Bowling Club	10	4	988
Morris Club Bowling Club	10	4	878
Corinthian Bowling Club	11	5	975
Lotus Bowling Club	11	5	970
Standard Bowling Club	9	5	944

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Lafayette Bowling Club	9	7	951
Auburn Bowling Club	7	7	948
Friendship Bowling Club	8	8	979
Century Wheelmen	7	7	924
Central Park Bowling Club	8	8	911
Eclipse Bowling Club	6	8	928
New Rochelle Bowling Club	6	10	899
Cyclone Bowling Club	5	11	884
Grove Hill Bowling Club	5	11	862
Hyperion Bowling Club	3	9	865
Harlem Wheelmen	3	13	840
Premier Bowling Club	3	13	898
Colonial Bowling Club	0	16	842

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Columbia Bowling Club	13	3	940
Metropolitan Bowling Club	11	3	1,010
Fidelia Bowling Club	14	4	999
Monarch Bowling Club	12	4	1,913
Corinthian Bowling Club	12	4	983
Manhattan Bowling Club	10	4	933
Rosedale Bowling Club	10	6	954
Spartan Bowling Club	10	8	977
Arlington Bowling Club	9	7	898
Bleecker Bowling Club	7	7	918
American Owl Bowling Club	7	9	917
Golden Rod Bowling Club	7	9	881
Orchard Bowling Club	6	10	951
Palace Bowling Club	7	9	909
Germania Bowling Club	5	9	861
Bank Clerks' Bowling Club	5	11	864
E. M. Social Bowling Club	4	12	987
Central Bowling Club	4	11	931
Empire Bowling Club	6	12	930
Surprise Bowling Club	5	15	939
Glendale Bowling Club	4	14	895

NORTH SIDE BOWLING LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Morris Wheelmen	13	5	959
Hyperion Bowling Club	15	6	921
Knickerbocker Bowling Club	14	7	949
Hooker Bowling Club	11	7	918
Prospect Bowling Club	13	8	887
Bronxdale Bowling Club	11	10	932
Claremont Bowling Club	9	9	883
Liberty Bowling Club	5	16	874
Tremont Bowling Club	3	15	824

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Bank.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Bank of Manhattan Company	5	1	829
Mercantile National Bank	5	1	794
Kountze Brothers	5	1	723
National Bank of the Republic	6	2	884
American Exchange National Bk.	5	3	823
Ladenberg, Thalmann & Co.	3	3	804
United States Sub-Treasury	2	2	791
National Park Bank	3	3	775
Chase National Bank	1	1	763
Seaboard National Bank	2	2	734
Continental National Bank	2	2	734
Plaza Bank	3	5	799
Mechanics & Traders' National	2	4	834
J. P. Morgan & Co.	2	4	765
Hanover National Bank	2	4	739
Importers' & Traders' Bank	2	4	779
Mount Morris Bank	1	5	762
Hudson River Bank	1	5	718

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Company.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
German-American Fire Ins. Co.	9	1	853
N. Y. Fire Underwriters' Agency	6	2	775
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Co.	6	3	809
Home Fire Insurance Co.	6	5	774
Northern Fire Assurance Co.	5	4	778
Phenix Fire Insurance Co	5	5	885
Lloyds' Plate Glass Ins. Co.	4	5	782
Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.	6	6	765
Caledonian Fire Insurance Co.	4	6	790
Liverpool and London and Globe	4	6	833
Greenwich Fire Insurance Co.	3	8	769
Hanover Fire Insurance Co.	2	8	725

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Company.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Mutual Life Insurance Co.	5	2	821
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.	5	3	859
Prudential Life Insurance Co.	5	3	859
Equitable Life Assurance Society	4	3	859
Fidelity and Casualty Co.	4	4	868
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	3	5	809
Germania Life Insurance Co.	1	6	815

COMMERCIAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

Firm.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Manning, Maxwell & Moore	2	0	851
Passavant & Co.	1	1	837
R. G. Dun & Co.	1	1	796
Borgfeldt & Co.	1	1	790
American Woolen Co.	1	1	735
S. Oppenheim & Levy	0	2	658

ROYAL ARCANUM TOURNAMENT, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Suburban Council	3	0	825
Fordham Council	2	1	719
Morrisania Council	3	3	740
Claremont Council	1	2	759
Bronx Council	0	3	725

ARCHDIOCESAN UNION LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Cathedral Catholic Club No. 1	6	0	859
Spalding Literary Union No. 1	4	0	816
Cathedral Catholic Club No. 2	5	1	804
Columbus Catholic Club No. 1	3	1	873
St. Monica's Catholic Club	4	2	771
Holy Cross Catholic Club No. 1	1	1	770
Spalding Literary Union No. 2	3	3	755
Holy Cross Catholic Club No. 2	3	5	754
Columbus Catholic Club	2	4	770
Loyola Catholic Club	1	5	707
Leo Catholic Club	1	5	710
Holy Rosary Catholic Club	0	6	658

INTER-CLUB LEAGUE, BROOKLYN.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Total.
Crescent Athletic Club	7	0	5,106
Carleton Club

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U. S. 3's, due August, 1908-1918 on a 1.35% basis
U. S. 4's, due July, 1907 . . . . on a 1.25% basis
U. S. 5's, due February, 1904 . . on a 0.50% basis

in exchange for United States Gold 2's of 1930, on a 1.65% basis, this offer being subject to previous sale and to acceptance and delivery before 3 P. M. on Monday, December 31st, which gives holders of the old bonds a last opportunity to effect this advantageous exchange, it being very evident that the United States Gold 2's will be henceforth the most desirable of all Government bonds, being payable in Gold and not redeemable until January, 1930. Furthermore, National Banks will save one-half per cent. on new circulation based thereon, and both banks and individuals will increase their annual income $\frac{3}{10}$ of 1% on the 3's, $\frac{2}{5}$ of 1% on the 4's, and $1\frac{15}{400}$ of 1% on the 5's, by means of the exchange.

J. NEWTON,
36 Wall Street, New York City.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company.

The interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, which, by agreement of October 12th, 1895, between a Committee of the Bondholders and the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company and its Receiver, was reduced for a time to four per cent., will, after December 1, 1900, accrue and be payable at the original rate of six per cent.

The control of the Company through stock ownership is in the Colorado and Southern Railway Company, and it appears from published reports that the present earnings of the property are not sufficient to pay the full interest on the bonds. Under these circumstances it becomes essential that the bondholders unite in securing all the consideration to which they are entitled, and, if need be, enforcing their rights under the mortgages and otherwise protecting their interests.

The undersigned have been requested by the principal bondholders to act as a bondholders' committee, and in order to confer upon the committee necessary authority, the bondholders are respectfully urged to deposit their bonds at once with the United States Trust Company under a bondholders' agreement lodged with it.

Engraved certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Company, and application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the same.

Copies of the agreement can be obtained either from the Trust Company or from the Committee.

HENRY K. McHARG, 40 Wall St.
SIDELL TILGHMAN, 40 Wall St.
FRANKLIN B. LORD, 120 Broadway.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Counsel.

January Investments.
OUR LIST OF
Municipal and Corporation Bonds,
netting the investor from 4 to 5½%, will be sent to any address upon request.
W. J. HAYES & SONS
111 Congress Street, Boston, Mass. Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O. Chamber of Commerce Bldg, Cleveland, Ohio.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND W'RE CO.
PROXIES.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.

Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNLISTED MARKETABLE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644, BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1900.
99th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secretary.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, Dec. 19th, 1900.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending December 31st, 1900, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of January 1st, 1901, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 21st.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
81ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 14th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31, 1900**, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**

HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
70th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1900, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

Dividends.

John B. Stetson Company.
Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock and an annual dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. upon the old Common Stock, and an extra dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon said old Common Stock; also a regular dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the new issue of Common Stock, and an extra dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon said new issue of Common Stock, all payable January 15, 1901, to stockholders of record January 9, 1901. Books will be closed from the close of business January 9 until January 15. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.

J. HOWELL CUMMINGS, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Wednesday, Jan. 2d, 1901, at ten o'clock.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Office of Wells, Fargo & Co.,
63 Broadway.
New York, Dec. 20, 1900.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable Jany. 15, 1901, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 31st, 1900, and reopen Jan'y 16, 1901.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 24th, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 2d, 1901.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Continental National Bank.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2d, to which date from December 24th the transfer books will be closed.

ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 13, 1900.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen January 3d, 1901.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Lenther Manufacturers National Bank,
29 Wall St.
135th Dividend.
New York, December 26th, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank.
102D DIVIDEND.
New York, December 19th, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on December 19th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Montana Ore Purchasing Co.
The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 PER SHARE and an extra dividend of $2.00 PER SHARE, payable at the New York office of the Company on January 21st, 1901. Books close January 10th.

ARTHUR E. HEINZE, Secretary.
New York, December 27th, 1900.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

The Exploration Co. of New York,
Mills Building, 15 Broad St.
DIVIDEND NO. 19.

The Board of Directors of this corporation have this day, December 19th, declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable January 15th, 1901. Transfer books close December 31st, 1900, and reopen January 16th, 1901. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record.

FREDERICK G. CORNING, President.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after January 2d, 1901, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 21st, 1900.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
9 and 11 Nassau St.
New York, December 21st, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank.
New York, December 21, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 21st, 1900.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Interest on Mobile City Bonds.

The January, 1901, coupons of Mobile City bonds, issue 1881, will be paid on and after January 1, 1901, in New York by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.

Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 22, 1900.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Wednesday, January 2, 1901.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

The Triple-State Natural Gas and Oil Co.'s
Coupons due January 1st, 1901, will be paid on or after January 2d by the
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY.

Meetings and Elections.

The Lawyers' Surety Company of New York,
No. 32 Liberty Street.
New York, December 28th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on January 8th, 1901, at 12 M. for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may come before it.

JOEL RATHBONE, Secretary.

The State Bank,
378 Grand St.

Election.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, No. 378 Grand St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Co.,
NEW YORK, December 29, 1900.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1901, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the 8TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1901, at one o'clock P. M., to elect twelve Directors to serve as such during the ensuing year, also to act upon the proposition to amend the Articles of Association so as to authorize the opening and maintaining of one or more branch offices for the purposes permitted by Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1898, and of amending the several sections of the Articles of Association relative to the number and qualification of Directors, and to change the time of the annual election to correspond with existing laws. Also for such other business as may lawfully be brought before such meeting.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Co.,
45 Broadway, Room 95,
New York, December 7, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 2nd day of January, 1901, at the office of the company, corner of Greene and Grand Streets, Jersey City, N. J., for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting.

The polls will remain open one hour.

The transfer books will be closed from December 15th, 1900, to January 3d, 1901.

A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 East Forty-second Street,
New York, December 24, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 24th, 1900.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
7th DIVIDEND.
New York, December, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and a meeting of the Trustees for the election of officers of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company will be held at the office of the Company, 120 Broadway, New York, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year.

LYMAN RHOADES, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and a meeting of the Directors for the election of officers of the Mercantile Electric Company will be held at the office of the Company, 120 Broadway, New York, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 9, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

LYMAN RHOADES, President.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association,
New York, December 7th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York City, Dec. 21st, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 401 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, December 28th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 7th, 1900.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking rooms, No. 686-685 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The firm of AARON YOUNKER & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent, J. W. KASKEL withdrawing from the firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore at 24 and 26 West 4th St., under the name of AARON YOUNKER & CO., by AARON YOUNKER.

AARON YOUNKER, J. W. KASKEL.

CARNEGIE COMPANY'S WAGES.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 29.—The employes of the Oliver Mining Company, H. C. Frick Coke Company, Carnegie Natural Gas Company, Youghiogheny Northern Railroad, Union Railroad, Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, Pittsburg and Conneaut Dock, Union Supply Company, Pittsburg Limestone Company, Mingo Coal Company, Youghiogheny Water Company, Pleasant Valley Water Company, and the Pittsburg Steamship Company, which concerns form a portion of the Carnegie Company, will on Jan. 2 be notified that the same wages as paid this year will be continued for one year more. The company has also decided to make no change in the wages paid the workmen in its steel and blast furnace plants.

The outlook for the coming year in this particular, the Carnegie Company officials declare, is at least as good as last year, so that the 14,000 employes will begin the new century with bright prospects.

The American Iron Works of the Jones & Laughlins Company has already made a wage agreement with the unskilled labor by which a grant of 10 per cent. advance was made.

Increase in Savings Bank Deposits.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 29.—The Bank Commissioners' report for the year ended Oct. 1, published to-day, shows an increase in deposits in savings banks of $9,646,747, which, while more than $1,000,000 less than the previous year's deposits, is much larger than in any year before that one. The total increase of deposits for the two years is more than $20,000,000, the increase in the number of depositors being 34,532.

Norwegian Finances.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 29.—The Norwegian financial situation shows great improvement. At the year's end the Swedish banks have sufficient funds for all purposes. The interest is high, but business is good. Much Christmas money has arrived from the United States.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

North Brookfield Milk Producers' Association of North Brookfield, Madison County; capital, $6,000. Directors—Alexis York, J. A. Moore, and E. T. Wells of North Brookfield.

The Saturday Night Publishing Company of New York City, to publish a weekly newspaper; capital, $5,000. Directors—B. T. Youte of New York City; G. W. Bailey and C. G. Hill of Brooklyn.

The Drennan-Briggs Hardware Company of Syracuse, to manufacture iron, steel, and hardware; capital, $30,000. Directors—Thomas C. Drennan, M. Josephine Drennan, and J. E. Briggs of Syracuse.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 29.—The Stony River Coal and Coke Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The company is empowered to mine coal. The incorporators are F. R. Hansell, George H. B. Martin, and Max Phillips, all of Camden.

The Tontine Surety Company, capital, $500,000, was also incorporated to deal in jewelry. Incorporators—R. J. Farmer, C. W. Perkins, and K. K. Maclaren, all of Jersey City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 29.—Certificates of incorporation were filed here to-day for the Hocking Valley Brick and Coal Company of Nelsonville, Ohio; capital, $500,000.

The Art Metal Company, Cleveland, Ohio; capital, $5,000.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Triple-State Natural Gas and Oil Company's coupons will be paid by the Central Trust Company after Jan. 1.

Details of dividends declared by the following companies will be found in another column: John B. Stetson Company and the Montana Ore Purchasing Company.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

A year of phenomenal Wall Street records is closing. At the opening of business to-morrow—the last day of the year—quotations will be at a range not merely higher on an average than ever before recorded for standard American securities, but they will represent recent appreciation beyond precedent.

It has been a notable feature of Wall Street business during the past week that securities of the highest character have been active and have advanced most. In the list of net gains for the week—a list that is long—the leaders of prominence are stocks like St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, Northwest, Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, Union Pacific, and Consolidated Gas. Some of these have risen in an extraordinary way. St. Paul for the week is up more than 10 full points. In each instance excellent reasons are quoted for appreciation; but the effective fact which most signifies in this particular is that the stocks gaining most, being stocks of high price, must have been bought by financial interests of great consequence. Little men cannot handle deals in stocks where to buy a single hundred shares requires the payment of from $10,000 to $20,000, where thousand-share lots mount to the figures of fortunes—and on the Stock Exchange tape throughout the past week thousand-share lots in shares of the highest class have been ordinary daily incidents. About $1,000,000 of Lackawanna, for example, was bought yesterday on straightaway orders wherein a rise from $190 per share close to $195 was scored. Abundant other evidences there are of activity in the market on the part of the strongest financial interests that Wall Street knows, but in the prominence of the high-priced stocks is ample proof of the fact of their presence, their earnest participation in the market's betterment—and veteran Wall Street observers agree that such market symptoms could not be improved.

It has been the pessimistic theory that little folks were loading up with stocks, and that any misadventure, any disturbance of market equanimity, any interruption of the market's upward course, however temporary, would be sufficient to scare the market's leaders into hurried liquidation. Many short contracts have been entered into by some of the lesser professional speculators on the basis of this apprehension, for so confident has been the buying, so much larger has been the taking of stocks at higher prices than was discernible at lower figures, that most of the wiseacres of Wall Street have felt that reckless pyramiding processes were being pursued and that sooner or later enforced liquidation must be caused by some accident or another. But such adverse ideas have been based upon the view that the chief buyers of stocks were buyers who banked rather upon their hopes than cash surpluses. And that view is incompatible with the exhibits which the past week has presented.

Next to the character of the buying the most significant factor in evidence has been the failure of adverse prophecies. Two things have been much counted upon by bear speculators to help them in bringing about a market reaction. One has had to do with money market conditions. All the professional pessimists were sure at the beginning of December that the close of the year would be marked by such a tying up of funds that hurtful stringency must be produced. They remembered the bad conditions and sensational developments of a year ago and were persuaded that danger attended extensive stock market commitments. Not only the speculators who work to bring about declines were of this opinion, but they found a following of considerable proportion in the lists of timid folks, who (being always on the lookout for an excuse to be scared) exalt themselves as "conservatives." Yet the December record for 1900 is 6 per cent. as a maximum rate. No squeeze in this, no warrant for nervousness on anybody's part, altogether a normal status—the money market bugaboo has fallen flat.

The other theory upon which bearishness counted was that general business must so slacken at the close of the year as to upset the confidence of business interests and find especial reflection in declining railway earnings. But railway earnings do not decline. Not only will the 1900 record surpass all other records in the healthfulness and largeness of railway progress, but the closing month of 1900 seems likely to be the banner month of the year. So far forty important companies have reported for the first three weeks of December with a showing of close to $2,000,000 increase, the returns for the third week showing gains close to $800,000 and decreases short of $100,000. Here in detail is the extraordinary exhibit—only one week since September showing net decreases and that being merely reflective of shrinkage in traffic from the anthracite coal strike:

40 roads, 3d week Dec.	Inc.	$696,378
61 roads, 2d week Dec.	Inc.	788,319
66 roads, 1st week Dec.	Inc.	413,560
71 roads, 4th week Nov.	Inc.	518,867
66 roads, 3d week Nov.	Inc.	81,020
68 roads, 2d week Nov.	Inc.	40,770
67 roads, 1st week Nov.	Inc.	64,165
72 roads, 4th week Oct.	Inc.	1,881,580
66 roads, 3d week Oct.	Inc.	544,266
66 roads, 2d week Oct.	Inc.	419,284
67 roads, 1st week Oct.	Inc.	319,239
65 roads, 4th week Sept.	Dec.	278,480
64 roads, 3d week Sept.	Inc.	437,252
64 roads, 1st week Sept.	Inc.	324,829

Wall Street is full of rumors of impending deals. Hints are heard of extraordinary possibilities that impend in a long list of properties. Consolidation projects bigger than any hitherto heard are discussed in quarters where ordinarily idle gossip is not indulged in. What Northern Pacific securities recently have done stands as an example of what may develop elsewhere—tremendous advance in market values being scored without the disclosure of any actual tangible change in conditions. The one thing plain in Northern Pacific has been that powerful interests were devoting themselves to plans intended to produce new results, and all the time there has been visible the fact that the same financial interests were persistent absorbers of the company's securities. Outsiders have been dazed, unable to comprehend the warrant for almost doubling Northern Pacific common stock's value. Outsiders are aware that bad crop conditions confront the property and Northern Pacific's own President was on record when the stock was $50 per share as taking something very different from optimistic views of the outlook. But the rise in market value, disregarding the known things, has been maintained with hardly an interruption. And so in other parts of the market similar dominating influences seem at work—and herein appears the warrant for giving heed to the abounding representations of new and important deals whereby inspiriting changes are to be brought about.

Developments in the Vanderbilt quarter are probably close at hand. The buoyancy of New York Central is believed to presage official announcements which will have bearing upon almost the entire Vanderbilt group. It has been determined that the second preferred stock of the Nickel Plate system shall go upon the dividend list, and some current reports have it that the first preferred stock will be retired, while an officer of the property makes the prediction that Nickel Plate common stock itself will be a dividend payer within a very short time. Extraordinary revolution, indeed, is represented by progress like this, even under Vanderbilt management.

SATURDAY.

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS:

	Shares.
Dec. 29	668,946
To date this year	136,956,100
Corresponding date last year	175,073,855

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 29	$2,170,250
To date this year	$573,969,730
Corresponding date last year	$836,198,990

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf.	⅞	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Am. Express	4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	Mobile & Ohio	1¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Nat. Steel pf.	¾
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Nat. Tube	1⅞
Canada South	⅝	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Northern Pac.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	3⅝	Pennsylvania	1⅛
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	People's Gas	⅝
Chi. & N. West	1¾	Peoria & East	1
Chi. & N. W. pf.	5	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Texas & Pac.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Un. R. & F. pf.	1½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Union Pacific	1¼
Del., L. & W.	3½	Un. Pacific pf.	¾
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Glucose Sugar	¾	U. S. Rubber	2¼
Gt. North. pf.	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	3½
Hocking Valley	½	Wells-Fargo Ex.	½
Illinois Central	2	West. Union Tel.	½
Int. Paper pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Am. Tobacco	¾	Norf. & West. pf.	¾
B'klyn Un. Gas	½	North Amer.	¾
Canadian Pacific	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	¾	Pressed S. Car	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1⅝
General Electric	½	Third Avenue	1½
Int. Power	⅝	Wabash pf.	¾
Int. Silver	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	Wis. Central pf.	1
Mo., K. & T.	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	1	Ore. R. R. & N. 4s	1
Int. & G. N. 1st	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
Long Isl. unif. 4s	1	Sher., Shrve. & S. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Dock Imp. 5s	1¾	N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s, r	1½

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

At the opening yesterday the stock market showed irregularity, and in some departments heaviness, due to the lower prices sent over by London, where a state of semi-demoralization was said to exist because of the failures in the West Australian markets. Prices opened down all through the list, and, for the reason that arbitrage houses reported large selling orders for London account, the opinion was general that still lower prices would follow here. Yet it is a fact, and it but proves how strong and substantial is the support behind the present market, that in less than fifteen minutes—the sales, foreign and local, absorbed—the market began to move up, nor did it stop in its upward course until the sounding of the gong at noon announced the close of business. As on the previous day, the standard railway stocks led in the advance, such issues as St. Paul, Lackawanna, Northwest, Delaware and Hudson, Illinois Central, New York Central, Three C's, Union Pacific, and Pennsylvania showing exceptional strength.

In St. Paul the buying was of the best, and the general opinion in the Street was that the special dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, published yesterday, anent St. Paul's affairs was true. This, briefly put, told that President Hill of Great Northern and Norman B. Ream of Chicago are to enter the St. Paul Directorate and that Mr. Hill may even become President. There was also the statement, though this has been semi-officially admitted for some time, that the dividend on the stock is to be increased to 6 per cent.

The probability of dividend increases in Delaware and Hudson and Union Pacific, and buying by banking interests identified with both properties, contributed materially to the strength of those issues.

Vanderbilt buying was in evidence in New York Central, Three C's, and

sales, the depressing effect here lasted not more than fifteen minutes, being succeeded then by buoyancy almost unexampled.

Discussing the matter, a member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. says:

"Of course the failures are not serious ones, but they were clearly consequential enough to disturb the London market. Our market, however, is more and more becoming independent of the London market—a fact well illustrated by the movement of prices here. Though London sent never much lower figures and sold many stocks, the effect was all over in the first fifteen minutes, after which this market went steadily ahead and upward. This is due in the first place to the fact that we now hold more of our own securities than ever before, and in the second place, because, financially, this country is in a very strong position. Wall Street daily grows more independent of foreign influences."

A member of the firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., on the same subject, says: "If these failures and this semi-demoralization in the London market had happened several years ago, the effect on the local market might have been serious. As it is, we have grown so strong financially that we now move with much more independence and are little influenced by the price fluctuations on the foreign markets. It is a striking illustration of our growth and prosperity."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3 per cent.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty days, 4½ per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $310,117,211; balances, $13,245,356; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,089,836.

Money on call in London, 4@4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4 1-16@4⅛ per cent. for short and 4⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¼@$4.81⅝; demand, $4.85@$4.85⅜; cables, $4.85⅞@$4.86; commercial bills, $4.80½@$4.81⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20@5.20 less 1-16 and 5.17½ less 1-16@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 5-16, and guilders, 40 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago 20c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14⅛@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Money was in strong demand to-day. Most of the discount business goes to the Bank of England. It is expected that after the year-turn rates will be much easier, but they cannot be expected to fall far while Continental exchanges are so adverse.

The attention of the Stock Exchange was centred on West Australians, business commencing at an early hour. There was much excitement and anxiety. Home rails were steady. Americans were easier and closed weak on further profit taking. Northern Pacifics were especially offered. Southern railroads were heavy. Kafirs were easier.

Though improbable, speculation is rife as to whether the bank rate will rise before Jan. 1. The gold reserve is the lowest since 1895, and small packets of gold are leaving almost daily. The Investors' Review says:

"The symptoms are ominous in many directions. Trade is shrinking and bringing therewith the collapse of values, not only for the Stock Exchange, but for coal, iron, and textiles. The effect must be to seriously impugn banking credit. The Government is steadily pulling away our means and is still unable to cope with its liabilities. The burden of increased war taxation begins to press severely upon the community, whose incomes have already been curtailed by the derangement of business which the fighting has caused."

Owing to the holidays, the week's business on the Stock Exchange was small, the tone, however, was wonderfully good in most directions, without adequate reason being assigned, as nothing has happened to improve the outlook fundamentally. But dealers are preparing for the expected easier money after Dec. 31. Americans maintained their excitement in spite of the holiday distractions, and the settlement disclosed a heavy bill account. The position looks decidedly dangerous. Canadians were benefited by the strength of Americans, and the satisfactory traffic returns.

India was a steady purchaser of silver throughout the week, and the position of the India currency department points to heavy purchases at a not distant date. Examining the money outlook, The Statist says:

"The large sum borrowed by the Bank of England at 4½ (2) disclosed that the reserve amounted to only £16,500,000, which indicates that rates have been maintained for some time. As the French check rate has again fallen to 25f. 8c. and Berlin exchange to 20 marks 41 pfennigs, the Paris Exchange almost permits gold to be taken from the Bank of England and enables gold in the open market to be shipped profitably."

The Statist expects money from New York will be plentiful at the opening of the year, with active stock markets. The fall in silver to 29⅛. The Statist ascribes to American pressure of sales for cash, but adds that immediately after the year's turn American holders will no longer press sales, and that a sharp recovery is anticipated.

Consols for money, 97 9-16; consols for the account, 97⅝; Atchison, 47; Canadian Pacific, 78½; St. Paul, 146¾; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville, 89¾; Union Pacific preferred, 85; New York Central, 147½; Erie, 23¾; Pennsylvania, 75¾; Reading, 42¾; Erie first preferred, 58⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 80; Grand Trunk, 7¼; Anaconda, 16; Rand mines, 39⅝.

Bar silver steady at 29 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 4@4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 4 1-16@4⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—On the Boerse to-day little business was done in Internationals owing to the absence of demand, and the tendency was dull. Locals were quiet, but prices were fairly maintained. Banks fluctuated much, but finished unchanged. Mines declined on realizations and unfavorable reports from the American iron market. Americans were easier.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent. The advance in the rate for short bills from 3½ to 7 per cent. was due to the settlement.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Operators on the Bourse to-day were entirely occupied with the settlement. Realizations caused declines, but prices subsequently rallied and closed steady. Kafirs were weak. Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 25c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 7½c. for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 70.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$143,456,807
Gold	95,366,382
Silver	9,105,704
United States notes	10,086,810
Treasury notes of 1890	94,140
National banknotes	7,552,287
Total receipts this day	1,729,999
Total receipts this month	44,428,662
Total receipts this year	289,424,015
Total expenditures this day	2,132,000
Total expenditures this month	38,492,000
Total expenditures this year	271,181,833
Deposits in National banks	102,010,716

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,00

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$284,337,379
Silver dollars	427,354,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,408,782
Silver bullion of 1890	57,171,213
United States notes	1,570,000
Total	$754,841,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$284,337,379
Silver certificates outstanding	427,354,000
Treasury notes outstanding	61,580,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,570,000
Total	$754,841,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$63,201,762
Gold certificates	32,074,620
Silver coin and bullion	4,308,143
Silver certificates	4,801,556
United States notes	10,086,810
Other assets	12,372,516
Total in Treasury	126,831,481
Deposits in National banks	102,010,716
Total	$228,842,196
Current liabilities	85,385,389
Available cash balance	$143,456,807

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's short session of the market for outside securities developed scarcely more activity than the market showed on the earlier days of the week. Prices, however, in several quarters showed improvement, and some substantial advances resulted from the day's trading. Apart from this strengthening of quotations, nothing new appeared in the market, and no stocks were sufficiently active to attract very much attention.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred opened at 30½, but subsequently declined, at 30, and closed unchanged for the day at 30 bid. Total transactions amounted to about 500 shares. The common stock sold at 6⅝, but later was offered slightly below that figure.

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OTIS ELEVATOR showed much strength, and on the purchase of about 500 shares the common stock advanced to 28. At the close none was offered under 29. The preferred stock showed a net gain of 1 point, closing at 90 bid.

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INTER-STATE OIL, which since the break in the stock the other day has been watched with considerable interest, yesterday sold for the first time since the price fell below 80. One hundred shares sold at 9¾, but later 10 was bid for the stock. It was offered after the sale at 15.

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HIDE AND LEATHER bonds sold to the extent of $10,000 at 90¾. For some days past these bonds have been very quiet. No sales in the stocks were recorded.

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NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE bonds continued strong, and sold 2 points above the best price of the previous day. They closed at 70 bid, showing a net gain of 1 point. The stock advanced to 14½, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was stronger at 13½ bid, but trading in the stock was light.

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ST. LOUIS TRANSIT sold down to 18, but almost immediately after this sale it was 18½ bid. The stock was in demand at this price at the close. United Railways of St. Louis preferred suffered a fractional net loss, as did also the bonds.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE securities were stronger, and the stocks, as well as the bonds, closed with net gains, the preferred stock advancing three-quarters of a point.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 28. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	27¼	28	27¼	28
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	79½	80½	79½	80½
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6½	7	6¾	7
American Bicycle pf.	26	28	26	28
American Bicycle bonds.	73	75	73	75
American Bridge	45¼	45½	45¼	45⅝
American Bridge pf.	95	95½	95	95½
American Chicle	85	90	83	90
American Chicle pf.	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10	11	10	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	37½	39	37½	39
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	90½	91	90½	91
*American Thread pf.	4	4½	4	4½
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	85⅞	87⅝	85⅞	87⅝
Arlington Copper	4	5	30	31
British Columbia Copper.	21	21¼	21½	21¾
British Exch. 3s	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Cast-Iron Pipe	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30½	31½	30½	31½
Central & Sou. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	44	46	44	46
Con. Ry. N. & E.	13½	14	13¾	13¾
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	29	30½	29	30½
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	21¼	22⅛	21¾	22⅛
Crucible Steel pf.	78	81	78	79½
Gramps' Shipyard	81	83	79	81
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. certs.	6½	6¾	6¼	6½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rets	30	30½	30	30½
Electric Boat	27	29	28	29
Electric Boat pf.	48	50	49	50
Electric Vehicle	19½	21	18½	21
Electric Vehicle pf.	45	49	47	82
Electric-Pneumatic	2¾	3	3	3½
Flemington Coal & Coke.	18	20	18	20
General Carriage	4	4½	4½	4⅝
General Chemical	60	62	60	62
General Chemical pf.	93	97	94	98½
German Treasury 4s	100½	100⅝	100	100¼
Havana Commercial	10	11	10	11
Havana Commercial pf.	44	46	44	46
Hudson River Tel.	115	118	115	118
Illinois Transportation	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1½
International Silver pf.	45	50	45	50
Inter-State Oil	10	15	10	30
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1	½	1
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
Marconi Copper	3	4	2¾	4
Mex. Nat. Construct.	13¼	14	14½	14½
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
N. Y. Transportation	6¾	7	6¾	7
Otis Elevator	27¾	29	27	28
Otis Elevator pf.	90	92	89	90
Peo., Dec. & Evansv.	½	1	½	1½
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie.	28	29	28½	28¾
Retsof	32		32	35
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94⅜	95½
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30	30⅝	30¼	30⅝
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80	81	81	82
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	113	116	115	118
St. Louis Transit	18½	19¼	18½	18¾
Seaboard Air Line 4s	70½	71	69½	70½
Seaboard Air Line	10	11	9½	10
Seaboard Air Line pf.	27¼	28	26½	27½
Sheet Steel pf.	76	76½	76½	76¾
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	34	37½	36	37
Standard Coupler pf.	120	123½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	800	808	800	810
Storage Power	10	13	10	13
Tennessee Copper	17	17½	17	17½
Tel. Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	2	2¼	2	2½
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	55		55	60
Union Copper	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅜
Union Typewriter	36	37	35½	36¼
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	85½	85¾	85⅝	86¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	68	68¾	68¼	68½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5	7	3	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	38	40	30	40
Westinghouse Air Brake.	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump pf.	111	114	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
‡Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	110
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	231	233	231	233
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	37	39	32¾	35
Columbus Railway pf.	90	92	89	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	25	30	25	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	75	80	75	80
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	82¼	83	82¼	83
Nassau Electric 4s.	86½	89	87	90
New Orleans Traction	22		22	90
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	83½	84½	83½	84½
North Jersey St. Ry.	24	25	24	25
Orange & Pas. V. bonds.	93	95	93	95
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	37	43	39	43
28th & 29th St. 5s. 1906.	113¼	114½	113¼	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113¼
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	33¾	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1¾	1	1¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) Gas	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st.	65	70	65	70
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108½	109¼	108½	109¼
Columbus Gas 5s.	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark		55		55
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of N. Y.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85		80
Con's'rs Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	18½	20	18½	20
Denver Gas 5s.	61	63	63	65
Essex & Hudson Gas.	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas.	50	60	50	60
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	89	91	89½	90¼
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.	109	110	109½	110
N. E. Gas & Coke	14½	15½	12¾	15
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.	70	71	69	69½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	100	100	100	100
Northern Union 5s.	105½	106	105½	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock		80		80
St. Paul Gas bonds.	75	80	77	81
Standard Gas, New York.	131	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	151	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st.	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	8	10	8	10
Western Gas	98	100	96	100
Western Gas 5s.	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	13	19	13	18
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.	85	87	84	87
East River Ferry.	68	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s.	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry com. 5s.	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st.	110¾	112½	110¾	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	106	110	106	110
Union Ferry	30	31½	30	31½
Union Ferry bonds	91	92	91	92

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 29, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
93⅜	93⅝	3,260	Amalgamated Copper	93⅝	93⅞	93¼	93⅝	− ⅛
22⅜	22½	1,350	Am. Car & Found. Co.	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	− ⅛
71⅝	72	1,403	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	71	71⅝	71	71⅞	+ ⅛
31	31½	100	American Cotton Oil	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅝	
189	193	600	American Express	186	190	186	190	+4
39⅜	40¼	100	American Ice Co.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	− ⅜
70	72	100	American Ice Co. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	− ½
7	7⅞	100	American Linseed Co.	7	7	7	7	
37	37⅜	200	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	36⅞	37	36¾	37	− ⅜
5	5¼	200	American Malting Co.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
54	54½	610	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	53⅝	54	53⅝	54	− ⅛
31⅞	32	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	32	32	32	32	
45¼	45½	13,850	Am. Steel & Wire	46	46¼	45¼	45¼	− ⅛
88	88½	400	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	87⅝	88	87⅞	88	
143⅞	143½	53,450	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139½	143⅝	139	143¼	+2½
117	118	230	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117½	117⅝	117½	117⅜	
55⅞	55⅞	3,080	American Tin Plate	55¼	56	55½	55⅞	− ⅜
111⅞	112	3,900	American Tobacco	112	112½	111¾	111⅝	− ¾
		110	American Woolen	21½	21½	21½	21½	
		200	American Woolen pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	
48¼	48⅜	400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	48½	48⅝	48	48⅛	
57½	58¼	100	Ann Arbor pf.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	− ⅜
46	46⅛	13,000	At., T. & S. F.	45⅝	46⅛	45⅜	46	− ⅜
88⅜	88½	9,350	At., T. & S. F. pf.	87¼	88⅞	87½	88⅝	+ ⅞
83	83½	3,225	Baltimore & Ohio	82⅝	83⅝	82⅝	83½	+ ⅝
85½	86	900	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	85½	85⅞	85½	85½	+ ¾
85⅞	86	21,002	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	84½	86¼	84	86	+ ⅝
178	180	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	178½	178½	178½	178½	− ½
80	85	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	85	85	85	85	
58⅞	59½	1,300	Canada Southern	58	58⅞	58	58⅝	+ ⅛
91⅜	92⅜	500	Canadian Pacific	91½	91½	91½	91¼	−1
41⅜	42	5,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	41½	42	41½	41⅝	+ ⅝
39¾	40	1,450	Chicago & Alton	39⅝	40	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅝
74½	74⅝	700	Chicago & Alton pf.	74½	74⅝	74½	74⅝	
142½	142¾	15,450	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	141⅝	143½	141¾	142¼	− ⅛
17⅜	17½	1,600	Chicago Great West.	17½	17½	17⅛	17¼	
42	43½	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	43½	43½	42⅝	42⅝	− ⅝
25½	26	800	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	25	25¾	25	25½	− ⅛
62	62½	300	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	61½	62	61½	62	+ ⅝
146⅞	147	71,225	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	142¼	147	142¼	146⅞	+3⅝
187	188½	320	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	187	187½	187	187½	+ ½
171¾	172	2,750	Chicago & Northw.	170⅝	172½	170⅝	172½	+1¾
217½		300	Chi. & Northw. pf.	216	220	216	220	+5
120⅞	121¼	9,750	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	120	121½	120	121	+ ⅝
73⅝	74¼	1,200	C., C., C. & St. L.	73	74	73	74	+1¼
114	118	60	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	118	118	118	118	
69¾	70¼	1,300	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	68	70	68	70	− ½
55¼	55½	2,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	54¾	55⅝	54¾	55¼	+ ½
7⅝	7⅝	700	Colorado Southern	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
42½	42⅝	110	Col. Southern 1st pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
17	17¼	600	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	17	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
195	196	725	Consolidated Gas	194¾	195	194¾	195	+ ¼
39	39¼	3,625	Con. Tobacco Co.	38¼	39¼	38¼	39	
92¼	93¼	410	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	93	93	93	93	− ⅛
130⅜	131	9,380	Delaware & Hudson	129	132	128½	130⅜	+1½
193⅞	194	5,760	Del., Lack. & West.	190	194¾	190	194½	+ 3¼
32⅜	33	3,000	Denver & R. G.	32¼	33⅜	32	33⅜	+ ⅝
86⅞	86¾	1,800	Denver & R. G. pf.	86	86⅞	86	86⅞	+ ⅞
20¼	20¼	1,000	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	19⅞	20⅜	19⅞	20¼	
23⅞	24	25,700	Erie	23½	24⅜	23⅝	24	
58	58⅛	5,900	Erie 1st pf.	57¼	58½	57¼	58¼	
39½	40	1,200	Erie 2d pf.	39¼	40	39¼	40	
56⅜	57	9,450	Federal Steel	56¼	57⅝	56¼	56⅞	+ ⅝
77½	77⅝	3,100	Federal Steel pf.	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77½	+ ⅜
191	193	300	General Electric	191	193	191	193	
51	51½	850	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50½	51	50	51	+ ⅜
190	191	3,310	Great Northern pf.	188½	190	188½	190	+1¼
42	42½	500	Hocking Valley	42¼	42¾	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
73	73¼	600	Hocking Valley pf.	72⅞	73⅝	72⅝	73	+ ¼
132	132½	3,260	Illinois Central	131	132⅝	131	132¼	+2
25	25¼	400	International Paper	25⅛	25¼	25	25¼	− ⅛
74	74½	100	Internat. Paper pf.	74	74	74	74	+ ½
55	56	100	Internat. Power Co.	55	55	55	55	− ½
7	7⅛	100	International Silver	7⅛	7⅜	7	7	− ⅛
24½	24⅝	700	Iowa Central	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅝	− ⅛
48⅞	49	120	Iowa Central pf.	48⅞	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞	− ⅛
14½	14⅝	700	Kansas City Southern	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	− ⅛
37⅞	38⅜	700	Kansas City South. pf.	37¼	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
91⅞		500	Kingston & Pembroke.	91⅞			91⅞	
46	46¼	600	Lake Erie & West.	45⅞	46	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
114	114	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	114	114	114	114	
235	237	235	Lake Shore	235	237	235	235	
87⅞	88	4,935	Louisville & Nashville.	87⅜	88⅛	87	87½	− ⅛
114	115⅜	9,300	Manhattan Elevated	114	115⅞	114	115	+ ⅛
169⅜	171	4,600	Met. Street Railway	169⅜	171½	169½	171	+ ⅝
1⅝	1⅞	1,155	Met. St. Ry., rights	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
30	30	50	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	30	30	30	30	
16¼	16⅝	1,200	Mexican Central	16¼	16⅝	16	16	
71½	71¾	600	Minn. & St. Louis	71½	71½	71	71¼	
103½	103⅞	300	Minn. & St. L. pf.	103½	103⅞	103¼	103⅞	+ ⅜
21¾	22	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	
30½	31½	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	30½	31⅜	30½	31⅛	+ ⅛
43	43⅛	9,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	43	43⅜	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
71	71⅜	9,900	Missouri Pacific	71	71⅜	70⅝	71¼	− ⅛
47	48	1,550	Mobile & Ohio	46	48	46	48	+1⅜
37½	37¾	154	National Biscuit Co.	37½	37½	37½	37½	
92	93	110	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	+ ⅛
41	42	1,800	National Steel Co.	41	42	41	41¾	
92½	93	100	National Steel Co. pf.	92½	93	92½	92¼	+ ¾
67	69	6,120	National Tube Co.	67	69	67	68⅜	+1
103¼	106	1,400	National Tube Co. pf.	103¼	106	103	105	
145⅞	146	460	New Jersey Central	145⅞	146	145⅞

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement of the New York City banks showed an increase in the surplus reserve of $2,028,900. The banks now hold a surplus of $11,525,900 above the legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Dec. 22.	Dec. 29.	Increase.
Loans	$787,008,700	$796,457,200	$9,358,500
Deposits	838,804,400	854,189,200	15,384,800
Circulation	30,902,500	31,040,800	138,300
Legal tenders	60,157,100	63,353,500	3,196,400
Specie	150,041,000	161,719,700	2,678,700
Reserve	210,198,100	225,073,200	5,876,100
Res. required	209,701,100	213,547,300	3,846,200
Surplus	9,497,000	11,525,900	2,028,900

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,575	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	10,727,350	28,263,075	25,908,775
Jan. 20	24,186,075	34,683,075	21,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,252,025	35,999,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,975	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,088,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,374,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	6,676,375	23,203,900	22,721,425
March 17	2,886,425	19,074,175	28,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,964,800	15,018,925	35,636,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,340,075
April 21	14,894,750	24,177,900	42,325,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,075	44,504,675
May 5	15,978,475	19,551,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,302,725	27,137,925	46,997,225
May 19	16,555,225	34,031,525	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,025	40,923,725	53,704,600
June 2	20,122,275	42,710,600	52,240,700
June 9	18,374,250	39,922,100	51,841,100
June 16	17,498,750	39,083,200	50,272,800
June 23	15,526,850	25,697,800	42,206,250
June 30	16,820,375	14,274,550	42,813,550
July 7	15,789,300	5,982,775	53,345,300
July 14	19,969,125	10,038,750	49,395,825
July 21	24,081,900	12,055,600	45,012,000
July 28	27,555,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug 4	29,141,875	8,140,600	39,831,000
Aug 11	28,125,750	14,225,575	39,111,850
Aug 18	20,557,050	15,082,750	38,839,250
Aug 25	21,889,925	12,378,925	21,343,300
Sept 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,901,650
Sept 8	26,050,250	2,158,925	7,076,775
Sept 15	20,808,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept 22	16,552,925	2,967,700	8,252,875
Sept 29	12,942,600	1,724,450	15,327,150
Oct 6	6,241,900	643,200	18,743,600
Oct 13	4,463,925	1,177,550	19,601,550
Oct 20	2,917,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct 27	6,631,825	3,038,525	26,601,350
Nov 3	5,950,400	*338,350	19,027,050
Nov 10	4,606,050	*2,788,550	15,011,800
Nov 17	1,049,775	*5,152,025	10,867,375
Nov 24	12,278,275	6,052,200	18,357,575
Dec 1	10,867,675	8,530,700	17,097,950
Dec 8	5,701,125	6,859,525	16,743,300
Dec 15	6,325,375	7,025,825	16,975,375
Dec 22	9,497,000	10,264,075	19,019,650
Dec 29	11,525,900	11,188,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$11,525,900	1895	$18,779,050
1899	11,188,075	1894	35,208,850
1898	19,180,975	1893	8,815,150
1897	15,788,750	1892	6,829,550
1896	19,180,975	1891	17,232,050

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29. The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.11	.10
Best & Belcher	.23	.22
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.18	.16
Challenge Con	.14	.14
Chollar	.13	.12
Confidence	.50	.55
Con. Cal. & Va	1.60	1.55
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.09	.09
Gould & Curry	.30	.31
Hale & Norcross	.19	.17
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con	.02	.01
Lady Washington Con	.03	.03
Mexican	.34	.32
Occidental Con	.03	.03
Ophir	.07	.03
Overman	.08	.08
Potosi	.12	.10
Savage	.14	.13
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.22	.21
Standard	3.25	3.25
Syndicate	.12	.12
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.19	.18
Utah Con	.03	.03
Yellow Jacket	.13	.14
Silver Bars	65⅞	65⅞
Mexican dollars	50½	50⅝
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	28½	28⅝	29⅛	29⅜
Alamo	11	12	11	11½
Argentum	26½	28	26⅝	27
Anaconda	47	48	48	48½
Anchoria	75	100	75	100
Battle Mountain	290	296	295	297½
Blue Bell	14	14½	13⅝	14⅜
C. C. Cons	12½	13	12½	12⅝
C. C. & M	8¾	9	9	9⅛
Columbine Victor	10	11	10¾	11
Cortolanus	18	18½	17½	18¾
Dante	9	9½	9	9⅛
Damon	13¾	14½	13⅜	14
Doctor Jack pot Con	98	100	95	100
Elkton	186	188¾	185½	186½
El Paso	44½	45	45½	45⅝
Findley	12	12½	12	12½
Golden Fleece	22	25	23	25
Gibson	18	22	15	22
Gold King	100	102	100	102
Gold Knob	11	11½	11	11¼
Gold Coin	325	600	450	550
Gold Dollar	21½	22	21	21½
Garfield	7	9	7	9
Gold Sovereign	7¾	8	7¾	7⅞
Gould	31	33	31	33
Hart	15	16	15	17
Ida May	23	24	23	24
Ingham	21	21½	21	21⅛
Isabella	680	687	68	685
Independence	32	33	32	32½
Jackpot	70	70½	70	70½
Keystone	12	14	12	14
Last Dollar	65	70	65	70
Lexington	11	12	10½	10¾
Mount Rosa	30	40	37	40
Matou	15	20	15	20
Mary Cashen	12	12½	12	12½
Moon Anchor	20	30	22	28
National	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
New Haven	7¾	8	7⅝	8⅛
Nugget	22½	24	23	24
Ophir	31½	33	31½	33
Orphan	15¾	15½	14	15
Pharmacist	8¾	8⅞	8¾	9
Pinnacle	16	16¾	16	16½
Portland	336	350	325	325
Rose Nicol	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10½
Rawlings	18	20	18	20
Vindicator	130	133	130	133
Work	21	21⅝	21⅜	21½

Imports of Specie, Port of New York, Dec. 22 to 28, 1900, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Caracas	La Guayra	$1,400
Caracas	San Juan	75
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Alps	Kingston	507
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Alps	Kingston	609
Gold Bullion—		
Ithaka	Tampico	3,342
Altai	Porto Colombia	27,589
Silver Bullion—		
Ithaka	Tampico	23,858
Yucatan	Vera Cruz	6,274
Altai	Porto Colombia	10,390
Silver Ore—		
Advance	Colon	2,971
Total		$77,015

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Dec. 24 to Dec. 29, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
Dec. 24	St. Louis	London, S. B.		$568,690
Dec. 24	St. Louis	London, S. B.	S. C. (Mex.)	60,000
Dec. 27	Lauenburg	Inagua,	S. C. (U. S.)	1,000
Dec. 28	Madiana	Georgetown,	S. C. (Mex.)	487
Dec. 28	Campania	London,	S. C. (Mex.)	56,300
Dec. 28	Campania	London, S. B.		310,900
Total				$1,006,377

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Dec. 19	Oranje Nassau	Aux Cayes,	S. C., (U. S.)	$6,000
Dec. 21	Umbria	London, S. B.		329,930
Dec. 22	New York	Puerto Plata,	S. C., (U. S.)	18,600
Dec. 22	New York	Puerto Plata,	G. C., (U. S.)	40,175
Total				$1,401,082

Coachman Sues for $50,000 Damages.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 29.—Joseph Faulkner, manager of a printing establishment at 14 Jacob Street, New York, is the defendant in a suit brought by Edmund J. Weston, formerly his coachman, for $50,000 damages for alleged alienation of the affections of Weston's wife. This action has been brought by Bruce & Runyon, a Plainfield law firm, acting in behalf of Weston, in the Supreme Court of New York State. Weston charges that while he and his wife were employed at Faulkner's Summer home, near Dunellen, a year ago, Faulkner wrote her many letters, and finally, it is charged, Mrs. Weston left her husband and is now being supported by Faulkner.

THE NEW PHARMACY LAW

Radical Changes Will Be Effected by Its Enforcement.

State Board Invested with Wide Powers, Including the Regulation of Hours of Work.

The first general pharmacy law in the history of the State will go into effect on Tuesday. Its enforcement will work radical changes and conditions, as it is considered the most sweeping and comprehensive statute of the kind ever enacted. Extraordinary powers are conferred on the State Board of Pharmacy created by the act to enforce such regulations as may be necessary to protect the public health; to regulate the sale of poisons, the character and standard of druga and medicines, the hours of work, and other matters.

The board, which will meet quarterly in Albany, is composed of the following members: Clarence O. Bigelow, George C. Diekman, and Sidney Faber of New York; Dr. William Muir and Dr. Albert H. Brundage of Brooklyn, Warren L. Brada of Albany, Willis G. Gregory, George Reimann, and Robert K. Smither of Buffalo; Byron M. Hyde of Rochester, George H. Merritt of Newburg, Charles B. Sears of Auburn, J. C. Smith of Plattsburg, Edgar M. Jewell of Batavia, and Alfred M. Palmer of Olean.

It is stated that the first act of the board, and for which informal steps have been taken, will be the sending of a circular to every dealer in drugs in the State asking him to fill out an accompanying blank giving the names of pharmacists, assistants, and apprentices employed, how and where registered, their age, experience, and other minutiae. The State will be divided into three sections. New York, Kings, Queens, Nassau, Suffolk, Richmond, and Westchester will comprise the eastern; Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua the western, and the third section will embrace the other forty-six counties.

Authority is given to the State board to investigate all complaints as to the quality and strength of drugs and medicines and to prevent the sale of those that do not conform to the required standard. It has also the power to regulate the working hours, which in cities with a population of 1,000,000 or more must not exceed 136 hours in two consecutive weeks. The board may also employ inspectors to inspect all pharmacies, dispensaries, stores, or places in which drugs, medicines, and poisons are compounded, dispensed, or retailed. The new law has a stringent provision requiring that a licensed pharmacist or druggist must have supervision of any pharmacy or drug store where drugs, medicines, and poisons are sold. There must also be an annual registration or all stores dispensing drugs, &c., for which a fee of $2 will be exacted. Licenses may also be revoked for cause.

The board is further required to examine all applicants for licenses or registration and to issue two grades of licenses, to be shown, respectively, as "Licensed Druggist" and "Licensed Pharmacist," and a certificate of "Registered Apprentice," except that in cities having a population of 1,000,000 or more, a license for the grade of "Licensed Druggist" shall not be issued. It also has the right to investigate all alleged violations of the new law or any other law of the State regulating the dispensing or sale of drugs, medicines, or poisons, or the practice of pharmacy, which may come to its notice, and, whenever there appears reasonable cause therefor, to take testimony, and in the discretion of the board to bring the matter before the proper prosecuting authorities or to bring action in the name of the State Board of Pharmacy to recover penalties in such cases as may be proved.

The board will be formally organized this week.

LEGAL NOTES.

EVIDENCE TO PROVE CAUSE OF DEATH.—The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, has been unsuccessful in its appeal to the Court of Appeals from judgments rendered against it in the courts below, in the suit brought by Alice A. Davis to recover $2,000, the sum for which her husband was insured in this fraternal organization. The husband, who became a member on July 19, 1895, died on Oct. 16, 1896. The defense of the association was breach of the warranty in the certificate, that neither of decedent's parents, paternal or maternal grandparents, or any of their descendants, so far as he knew, had consumption; while in fact two of his aunts died of consumption. The jury, upon these issues of fact, found a verdict for the plaintiff, which was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division, in Brooklyn. The defendant sought to prove by a physician who had attended one of the aunts in her last illness, that she had died of consumption. The question asked of him, what her last illness was, was excluded because, under Section 834 of the Code, a physician is precluded from testifying, voluntarily or involuntarily, to secrets acquired by him while attending a patient in his professional capacity.

Another physician, who attended another aunt, was not allowed to testify as to her last illness. The records of the Board of Health of Brooklyn were offered to prove, by the original certificate filed by the attending physician, the cause of death of these two aunts. The exclusion of this evidence was sustained by the Court of Appeals. Judge O'Brien, giving the unanimous opinion, holds that such a certificate was not competent evidence to prove the cause of the patient's death. The provisions of the charter of the City of New York making authenticated copies of the records of the Health Board presumptive evidence in any court of justice of the recitals therein contained, the court holds were not intended to work a repeal of, or to interfere with, the Code provisions against allowing an attending physician to disclose facts acquired by him in a professional capacity.

***

IMPLIED COVENANTS IN BUILDING CONTRACTS.—Henry C. Weeks agreed with the Trinity Church Corporation, in June, 1895, to furnish the mason work on a building it was about to erect, and he was to finish the work and complete the building ready for occupancy before Feb. 1, 1896. A penalty was imposed for non-completion within such time. Although Mr. Weeks finally finished the work and received the contract price, he brought suit against Trinity Church for damages because of the alleged failure of the latter to perform the contract on its part. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant did not obtain the permit from the Building Department of the city in time so that he could proceed with his work as he had agreed to do, but that on the 7th of August, 1895, he was directed by the architect to stop the work, and was not permitted to resume until the 18th of September.

The plaintiff also alleged that the approval of the plans was not obtained from the Superintendent of Buildings, so as to allow the work to be proceeded with. The dismissal of the complaint on the trial has been reversed by the Appellate Division, which holds, unanimously, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, that the defendant—Section 503 of the Consolidation act being then in force—impliedly covenanted either that it had filed and obtained approval of the plans for such building, or would do so in time to permit the contractor continuously and advantageously to perform his contract, and was liable in damages for failure in the performance of such covenant.

***

APPARATUS GUARANTEED TO BE SATISFACTORY MAY NOT BE ARBITRARILY REJECTED.—James Hummel in contracting to furnish and set up certain ventilating machinery upon the premises of Isaac Stern and others guaranteed "to ventilate the receiving room to your satisfaction, otherwise we will remove the wheel and other material without cost to you." In a suit for the price agreed to be paid the defense was set up that the plaintiff wholly failed to make good the offer of guaranty. The defendants claimed that by the terms of the contract they had a right to reject the machinery and compel its removal upon expression of their dissatisfaction with it. A judgment on a verdict for the plaintiff on the trial was affirmed by the Appellate Division in this city. Justice Patterson, who gave the opinion, held that the rule that where the object of a contract was to gratify taste, serve personal convenience, or satisfy individual preference the person for whom the article was made or the work done might properly determine for himself (if the other party had so agreed) whether it should be accepted did not apply to a contract in such a case as this. The Court of Appeals has recently affirmed the judgment.

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An Avalanche of Muslin Underwear.

Our Annual Midwinter Sale Eclipsing Anything Ever Attempted.

Never was there a better opportunity given you to judge between words and merchandise—never such a chain of circumstances making it easy for you to verify our claim of best undergarments at the lowest prices ever offered. In the case of a vitally important event of this kind it is absolutely necessary for the really alert merchant to study natural conditions and time its movement so as to best serve your convenience, comfort and good. A sale of this magnitude and importance must be real—it cannot be overhurried and at the same time serve you economically. The further we all get away from the commonplace, rushed-together, factory-made garments, gotten out to be ahead of some one else, the better for consumer and maker.

This sale must needs be of conservative growth—it hasn't sprung up in a night, but has taken months and months of time, care, patience, study, planning and work—a gathering of garments that are the nearest approach to the painstaking finish and worth of hand-made home work that has ever been offered for sale.

This midwinter event, which originated with us years ago, has really attained a national reputation, of so much importance, in fact, that every year greatly increases the competition (almost to a clamor) for our trade among the great makers all over this country. Consequently, every year increases our ability to give you more and better and cheaper merchandise—and this year particularly, you will find, has far eclipsed anything ever attempted.

As in the past, we sacrifice profit; indeed, in many cases, sell away below cost. The very newest things in Muslin Underwear, the future fashions in Shirt Waists, the stylish Wrappers, the most approved Corsets, the delicate Coverings for Infants, the Muslins, the Cambrics, the Nainsooks; not a skimp in the shaping, whatever the price; not a shortcoming in fabric or finish; neat trimmings, substantial, dainty, tasteful, durable, and all made in clean, neat factories by well-paid, happy operatives. Just like home-made, only better, because our experts have the world in which to study daintiness and can give you greater variety. On the second floor—every convenience and comfort to make shopping a genuine pleasure.

Corset Covers.

AT 5c.—Muslin corset covers, two shapes, felled seams.

AT 12c.—Cambric covers, two styles; one with embroidery across front, the other lace edge.

AT 19c.—Cambric covers, in five styles, high neck and V shape, lace and embroidered edges.

AT 25c. AND 29c.—Cambric corset covers, low and high neck and V shape; also French bodies, lace and embroidery trimmed.

AT 39c., 49c. AND 59c.—Nainsook and cambric covers, in a variety of styles, high and low neck, lace and embroidery trimmed; these also in the French body covers.

AT 79c. AND 98c.—Still finer lots of the best nainsook and cambrics; some made to the waist line, others made with shirr strings, French effect, elaborately trimmed with lace or embroidery.

Flanelette Gowns.

AT 45c.—Flanelette gowns, in assorted stripes, rolling collar.

AT 79c.—Extra quality, some lace trimmed, others rolling collar, finished with narrow satin trimming.

AT 98c.—Elaborately trimmed with embroidery and lace; high neck and Empire styles.

Night Gowns.

AT 23c.—Good muslin gowns, in three styles, two insertings in yoke; others plain tucked.

AT 39c.—Good muslin gowns, V shape and square neck, tucked; also with embroidery and lace insertings.

AT 49c.—Gowns of heavier muslin, empire square neck and open V neck, lace and embroidery trimmed.

AT 59c.—Fine cambric and muslin gowns, V shape, square neck and high-neck yokes, prettily trimmed with embroidery.

AT 79c.—Excellent lot of fine nainsook and cambric gowns, in a variety of styles, dainty and pretty lace and embroidery trimming.

AT 98c.—A large variety of styles, in nainsook, cambric, and fine muslin gowns; fifteen styles to choose from, elaborately trimmed with fine laces and embroideries.

AT $1.19, $1.39, $1.59 AND $1.98—Still finer gowns, of nainsook and cambric, square and round effects; also some open necks.

Underskirts.

AT 19c. AND 25c.—Outing flannel underskirts, extra quality, assorted stripes, deep hem yoke band.

AT 29c.—With silk crocheted edge.

AT 39c., 49c., 59c., 79c. AND 98c.—Finer quality, mostly lace trimmed.

Chemises.

AT 23c.—Good muslin chemises, corded band, pearl buttons.

AT 39c. AND 59c.—Good muslin and cambric chemises, in a number of styles, prettily trimmed with embroidery.

AT 79c. AND 98c.—Fine nainsook and cambric, round and square neck; some trimmed with lace inserting and edge, others with fine embroidery.

AT $1.19, $1.39 AND $1.59—Fine nainsook chemises, long and short, shirt effect, trimmed bottoms with lace and embroidery.

Drawers.

AT 12c. A PAIR—Good muslin drawers, hem and tucks, yoked band.

AT 19c. A PAIR—Good muslin drawers, embroidered and hemstitched effects.

AT 25c. AND 29c.—Good muslin drawers, hemstitched and embroidered ruffles.

AT 39c. AND 49c.—Muslin and cambric drawers, embroidered and lace trimmed.

AT 59c. AND 79c.—Fine cambric and muslin drawers; some umbrella shape, others regular, trimmed prettily with lace or embroidery.

AT 98c.—Nainsook and cambric drawers, in a variety of styles, elaborately trimmed with Val. or torchon lace; others with embroidery.

Makers' Samples, And at Lowest Prices Known.

The very best lot we have ever shown—3,000 garments made of fine nainsooks and cambrics, daintily trimmed with laces, Val., Point de Paris or cluny; others with dainty fine embroideries; among these are high and low neck gowns, petticoats and underskirts, corset covers, chemises and drawers, slightly soiled from handling, at extraordinary prices.

White Dressing Sacques.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.59 AND $1.75—Fine white lawn dressing sacques in three styles; one made with fancy collar, trimmed with insertings of embroidery; the others, Empire style, deep ruffles of embroidery on collar, sleeve and bottom of sacque.

AT $1.89 AND $1.98, REGULAR $2.50 AND $3.50—Finer lot of dressing sacques, elaborately trimmed with inserting and deep ruffle of Point de Paris lace and satin ribbon.

White Petticoats.

AT 39c.—Muslin petticoats, deep cambric ruffle.

AT 49c.—Good muslin petticoats, cambric ruffle, hemstitched.

AT 59c.—With embroidered edge.

AT 79c.—Muslin skirts, umbrella ruffle, with embroidery.

AT 98c.—In a variety of styles, deep embroidered ruffles; also lace inserting and edge and hemstitched effects.

AT $1.19, $1.39, $1.59, $1.98 AND $2.98—Still finer, with deep flounce of fine embroidery or elaborately trimmed with laces.

Aprons.

AT 5c.—2,000 white lawn aprons, hem and tucks, with strings.

AT 9c.—Gingham kitchen aprons, blue and brown checks.

AT 19c., 25c., 29c. AND 39c.—Large variety of maids' and nurses' aprons, deep hem and embroidery trimmed.

Colored Petticoats.

AT 69c., REGULAR $1.00—Extra quality black sateen petticoats, made with a 12-inch accordion pleated ruffle.

For the Baby.

We've made an extraordinary provision for the baby in every way in keeping with the magnitude of our underwear sale and at prices just as advantageous.

AT 7c. A PAIR, REGULAR 15c.—Children's muslin drawers, hem and tucks, well made, 5 sizes.

AT 15c., REGULAR 25c.—Better grade, hem and tucks and umbrella ruffle, 6 sizes.

AT 25c., REGULAR 39c.—With embroidered edge, 8 sizes.

AT 47c., REGULAR 75c.—Umbrella ruffle, lace insertings and edge.

AT 39c., REGULAR 49c. AND 59c.—Misses' muslin gowns, cluster of tucks, with cambric ruffle, neck and sleeves, 6 sizes in this lot, some with embroidered insertings.

AT 49c., REGULAR 79c.—Extra fine muslin with 4 insertings of embroidery and tucks, embroidered edge on neck and sleeves, 6 sizes.

AT 12c., REGULAR 29c.—Infants' nainsook long slips, plain ruffle.

AT 19c., REGULAR 35c.—With hemstitched ruffle.

AT 39c., 49c., 59c., REGULAR 59c., 79c., 89c.—Finer lot of long slips, nainsook and cambric embroidered and hemstitched trimmings.

AT 25c., REGULAR 59c.—White short dresses of nainsook, yoke of hemstitching, trimmed with embroidery.

AT 59c., REGULAR 89c.—White short dresses of nainsook, more elaborately trimmed with embroidery.

AT 79c., REGULAR $1.25—A choice lot of extra fine nainsook dresses, in a variety of styles, hemstitched and embroidered.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.59—Fine gingham and lawn dresses in a variety of styles; dainty and pretty high neck and long sleeves; also guimp effects; all new.

AT 19c., REGULAR 35c.—Lawn caps made of all-over, embroidered, with lace ruche.

AT 23c., REGULAR 39c.—Finely tucked, with lace ruche.

AT 49c., REGULAR 79c.—Handsomely tucked all over, ribbon trimmed.

Also a sample lot of fine nainsook and cambric dresses, short and long, very daintily trimmed with wide lace, and embroidered edges and insertings, slightly soiled from handling but not a particle injured for all practical purposes, at a very great reduction.

Splendid Showing of Wrappers.

The best lot of wrappers ever offered—thoroughly well made specially for this sale—10,000 of them, flannelettes and percales, even the smallest priced ones have large and full skirts.

AT 37c., REGULAR 75c.—Fancy print and percale wrappers in light, medium and indigo, also mourning effect, braid trimmed on yoke.

AT 59c., REGULAR 98c.—Good percale wrappers in choice colorings, made with yoke front, ruffle over shoulder, French flounce on bottom.

AT 79c., REGULAR $1.25—Fine percale wrappers in the newest spring colorings, pretty and dainty, made with circular yoke, edged with embroidery deep flounce on skirt.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.59 AND $1.79—Extra quality percale wrappers, fancy scalloped yoke front and back, made with epaulette over shoulder, edged with fine lawn embroidery, deep flounce on skirt.

AT 79c., REGULAR $1.25—Flannelette wrappers in medium colorings, circular yoke trimmed with deep ruffle, edged with braid, French flounce on bottom.

Corsets at Phenomenal Prices.

50c. for the $1.00 R. & G. and Sonnette.

1,200 pairs of the celebrated R. & G. corsets and Sonnette corsets. The R. & G. is made of white batiste, well boned, trimmed on top with lace; the Sonnette is white and gray, coutille top with silk edging; medium length, all sizes. In this lot 250 sample corsets of the R. & G. make in coutille, satin and batiste, assorted sizes; sold up to $1.50 a pair; all at 50c. a pair.

98c. for the Regular $2.50.

375 pairs of genuine Augustine corsets in white, light blue, pink and black, 4 hooks; a splendid medium waist; corsets well boned, flossed on top with silk flossings and finished with silk edge; sizes, 18 to 30.

Fine imported ZZ. & P. D. corsets in white, gray and black; medium length; exceptional value, $1.69; regular $2.50, $2.75 and $3.25.

An Extraordinary Movement in Silks.

69c. for Regular $1.00 and $1.25 Printed Foulards.

There are 9,085 yards of these, 27 inches wide (not the width), the very best quality of Foulard silk, made in Japan and printed in Lyons, France, where the best printing in the world is done. An immense variety of splendid designs and colors, and not more than two pieces of a kind. The largest house importing these printed Foulard silks is making a partnership change, and our cash for this lot was easier to handle in making their settlement than the goods. An offer like this, particularly in the beginning of the season, would be impossible without some such very unusual circumstance. These extra wide Foulard silks have never been sold at less than $1.00 and $1.25. If all our customers really knew them, there wouldn't be a piece left by noon.

49c. for Regular $1.00 Fancy Silks.

And this is an alluring lot, too—in fact, we wish we could show them to you in the paper; nothing more would be necessary—and this is the lowest price, too, that such silks have ever been sold for. The shades are splendid, and lots of them, including white and cream.

Annual Sale of Women's Shoes.

$1.98 for Our Regular $3.00 Kinds.

Second Floor. Take Rear Elevators.

This is always an event that adds greatly to the fame of our shoe store, because every year betters the advantage to you. These are not a job lot of shoes, but shoes made on our own exclusive up-to-date lasts, and made exclusively for us and for this annual event. These shoes are better than the average $3.00 shoes and are matchless at the price anywhere.

AT $1.98, REGULAR $3.00—Women's glace kid lace shoes, medium full round toes, broad soles, straight kid tips, military heels.

AT $1.98, REGULAR $3.00—Women's glace kid button shoes, medium full round toes, broad soles, straight patent leather tips, military heels.

AT $1.98, REGULAR $3.00—Women's glace kid button shoes, medium full round toes, broad soles, straight kid tip, military heels.

EDUCATION IN NEW YORK STATE.

Increase in Public School Attendance and Decrease of Private Institutions.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—The annual report of the State Department of Public Instruction will show that during the last school year the total expenditures for school purposes in this State increased $5,368,500, that the value of school sites increased $6,614,880, that the number of school children increased 19,574, that the number of teachers employed increased 856, and that the number of volumes in school libraries increased 16,688.

The statistics also show that the number of private schools are on the decrease, fifty-seven of them having ceased to operate during the year. In compliance with the policy of the State school authorities to reduce the number of school districts, four were dissolved and their territory united with other districts. The total statistics for the State are as follows:

School districts, 11,740; schoolhouses, 11,-981; value of schoolhouses and sites, $81,-768,495; children of school age, (five to eighteen years,) 1,569,663; children attending school some portion of the year, 1,209,-974; average daily attendance, 857,468; aggregate days' attendance, 159,439,145; average length of school term, 176 days; average number of days each pupil attended, 132; private schools, 944; children attending private schools, 168,946; licensed teachers employed 160 days or more, 31,768; teachers employed during year, 34,848; teachers licensed, 34,320; average annual salary of teachers, $604.78; volumes in school libraries, 1,560,858; expended for teachers' salaries, $19,218,892.63; expended for buildings, sites, furniture, repairs, &c., $8,548,648.68; expended for school libraries, $142,158.38; total expenditures, $33,421,491.37.

$1,300,000 Item in Boston Bill Approved.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Mayor Hart to-day approved the item of $1,300,000 in the Loan bill, which was passed by the Common Council Thursday evening in concurrence with the Board of Aldermen. This loan is made for highway construction and laying out and the building of sewers therein. The provisions of the act had to be taken advantage of before the expiration of the year or not at all, hence the Mayor's haste in approving it.

Office for Bernard Stark.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Governor-elect Odell has finally decided to appoint Bernard Stark, a prominent Hebrew manufacturer of this city, to the vacancy in the State Board of Arbitration. Mr. Stark is a Democrat and is indorsed by Louis Stern and other prominent merchants of New York City. Salary, $3,000.

FIRE IN BIG CHICAGO STORE.

$25,000 Worth of Damage Done in Marshall Field & Co.'s Emporium.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Fire which for a time threatened with destruction the vast retail store of Marshall Field & Co. was discovered in the white goods and cloak repairing rooms on the third floor shortly after 7 o'clock this morning.

Before the Fire Department arrived the flames had spread to other departments, and had eaten its way into the upholstery department, on the fourth floor. A general alarm was turned in, and by hard work the fire was confined to the third and fourth floors of the old Field Building on State Street, the flames not reaching the Wabash Avenue annex.

The fire apparently originated in the cable shaft of the elevators. General Manager Belfridge estimated the damage at about $25,000, mostly by water. That portion of the building known as 31 State Street was closed for the day.

Deaf Woman Killed by a Train.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Mary Webb was struck and killed by a Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg train at Cowell's crossing last night. She was deaf and was walking on the track.

WATCH NIGHT IN CHICAGO.

W. C. T. U. to Discuss Mrs. Nation's Attack on a Saloon.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold a "Watch Night of Two Centuries" in Willard Hall, in the Woman's Temple, Monday night. The occasion will be made a temperance rally, in which there will be a musical programme, a consecration service, and an open parliament, in which the following resolution will be discussed: "That under the existing circumstances Mrs. Nation was justified in her attack upon a Wichita saloon."

Roman Catholics throughout the city are also making preparations for the service which will bid farewell to the old year and century and welcome the new, in accordance with the edict of Pope Leo XIII.

Appointed to Central's Law Department

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 29.—George H. Walker, member of the law firm of Purcell, Walker & Burns of this city, has been elected by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to take charge of and have general supervision of the real estate branch of the law business in New York of that railroad.

DIAMOND THIEVES CAUGHT.

New York Crook Confesses to a Robbery in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Daring diamond robberies have been of a recent occurrence in this city of late. More than $8,000 worth of jewels were taken from three residences.

The police have now in custody three men believed to be well known Eastern crooks. They are Eugene Chandino and Fred Ranquest of New York City and Charles Lowell of Washington. Chandino and Lowell have confessed to one of the recent burglaries.

May Extend Foreign Parcels Post.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, had a conference with the Second Assistant Postmaster General to-day upon the proposed establishment of a parcels post convention with Great Britain. The convention established with Germany has been largely experimental, and the department is collecting data upon its operation during the past year in order to determine whether or not it is advisable to enter into such conventions with the larger European countries. The reports will probably be completed about the middle of January.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain or snow; fresh west winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,906. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1900.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BOERS TAKE BRITISH POST

Was a Very Strong Position, Kitchener Reports.

Loss Was 50 Killed and Wounded and 200 Prisoners—Two More Commandoes Enter Cape Colony.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"Pretoria, Dec. 30.—Gen. Lyttleton reports that our post at Helvetia was captured yesterday morning by the Boers. About 50 were killed and wounded and 200 taken prisoners.

"Col. Kitchener reports that he is following with a small force in the track of the enemy. Helvetia being reoccupied by Reeves, who has been reinforced from Belfast.

"Helvetia was a very strong position on the Machadodorp-Lydenburg Railway, and was held by a detachment of the Liverpool regiment. Am asking for further information."

Lord Kitchener, wiring from Pretoria Dec. 29, says:

"There is not much change in the situation in Cape Colony. The eastern force of the enemy appears to have broken up into small parties at Utrecht, and to be moving about rapidly in the same district, evidently waiting for support from the north.

"The last report states that the western force is moving to Carnarvon. De Lisle and Thorneycroft are in close pursuit.

"French has occupied Ventersdorp. Clements reports that he is opposed on the road to Rustenburg. The eastern line was blown up near Pan, and a train was held up this morning on the Standerton Line, near Vaal Station.

"White's column has arrived at Senekal. Knox's column and Boye's brigade are holding De Wet from breaking south."

Commenting upon the Helvetia disaster, The Daily Mail calls upon the Government to send out at least 50,000 additional mounted men.

While Lord Kitchener sends bad news for England on the closing day of the year, the press generally takes a surprisingly hopeful view of a grave situation and of revelations of an enormously wide field of Boer activity.

Gen. De Wet is still at large. Kimberley is isolated. The Boers are in force enough to have captured a strong position at Helvetia, in the Lydenburg district, while, judging from Lord Kitchener's very recent advices, no progress is being made against the Boer invaders in Cape Colony.

According to further telegrams received yesterday, Zeerust is practically besieged, but has provisions sufficient for five months. The garrison at Ottoshoop has been withdrawn to Lichtenburg.

A dispatch from Carnarvon, dated yesterday, reports that the Boers who have been threatening that point were driven off and are being pursued.

"It is evident," says a belated message from Krügersdorp, dated Dec. 23, "that the Boer commissariat in the direction of the Magalies Berg is well supplied, and that until the country between here and the Magalies Berg is properly cleared of Boers they will continue to concentrate there, the ground being particularly adapted to their methods of warfare."

The Boers admit that in their fight with Gen. Clements at Nootgedacht they lost 130 men.

"It is understood that Lord Kitchener cannot ask the colonies officially to send troops," says a Durban dispatch, dated Dec. 29, "but he desires it to be known in Australasia and Canada that Australians and Canadians arriving in Natal will be eligible for immediate enlistment in an irregular corps, which is proceeding to Johannesburg for five months' service."

To emphasize Lord Kitchener's covert admission that no progress is being made against the invasion of Cape Colony, a correspondent at Burghersdorp, wiring Saturday, reports as follows:

"Two fresh commandoes are entering the colony. One has already crossed near Knaapdaar, and the arrival of another is momentarily expected in the Steynsburg district. The Boers are said to have two or three horses each, though in bad condition. They have no guns or transport, but are well supplied with Lee-Metford rifles and ammunition. Captured Boers say that the intention of these commandoes is to roam about, and wait until Gen. De Wet appears upon the scene."

All dispatches arriving in London agree that the Cape Dutch show no inclination to rise, but, on the contrary, appear to be tired of the war and desirous of peace. Many refuse to supply the Boers with food, and are willing to give information to the British regarding Boer movements.

Details of the Greylingstad affair show that while Colville's column was pursuing the Boers, a second force of 400 of the enemy was seen moving toward the camp where the British transport was inspanned. The small British force made a plucky stand until reinforcements arrived with artillery, and, after severe fighting, the Boers were defeated. The British losses altogether were 9 killed and 63 wounded and missing. The Boers are said to have 31 killed.

MORE ARRESTS FOR SEDITION.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—"A warrant has been issued against Dr. Te Water, a member of the late Schreiner Cabinet, who is under arrest on charge of delivering a seditious speech at Graaf-Reinet, inciting to rebellion, in connection with the recent Boer invasion of the colony.

"This," says the Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, "is the commencement of a series of arrests, heralding a wide extension of martial law."

OFFER OF MAORIS DECLINED.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Mr. Chamberlain, according to a dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand, has declined the service of Maoris for South Africa.

South Africa a Future Great Market.

James H. Birch, Jr., a manufacturer, of Burlington, Vt., who has been in South Africa during most of the present year, was among the passengers who arrived on the Atlantic transport liner Minneapolis from London yesterday. While in South Africa he toured the country as far as Buluwayo. After the war Mr. Birch says that South Africa will be one of the greatest markets in the world for American-manufactured goods. He expects to see the situation cleared by March now that Lord Kitchener is directing the course of the British. Lord Roberts was too lenient, he said, while Lord Kitchener is just the opposite, and will push the present guerrilla conflict to a speedy finish. He said that the stories of the atrocities committed both on the part of the British and the Boers had been greatly exaggerated.

Sympathy for Gen. Colvile.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The elaborate statement given to the press Saturday by Major Gen. Sir Henry Colvile, whose resignation has been demanded by the War Office, but who has refused to resign and has demanded a trial by court-martial to establish the responsibility for the Yeomanry disaster at Lindley last May, excites considerable sympathy and a tendency to make further attacks upon the War Office. It is generally conceded that he has been harshly treated, but, as his statement is ex parte, the papers withhold final judgment.

LINER FORCED BACK TO PORT.

The Lake Megantic Returns to Queenstown After a Terrible Experience in the Gale.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 31.—The British steamer Lake Megantic, Capt. Taylor, from Liverpool, Dec. 25, and Queenstown Dec. 26, for St. John, returned to Queenstown Harbor yesterday morning after a terrible experience in the gale.

She left Queenstown Wednesday carrying the Canadian mails, forty-five saloon and second cabin passengers, and about 500 steerage passengers, principally foreigners. She had reached a point about 400 miles west Thursday night when she encountered a strong gale. The steamer behaved splendidly, and would have got through had not the steering gear become damaged badly, placing her in a dangerous position. The crew rigged hand-gear, and the vessel was again brought under control. Unfortunately the hand-gear also became damaged.

The gale lasted twenty hours, and an immense sea broke over the vessel, smashing the booby hatch and flooding her between decks, where the steerage passengers were located. It also washed away a greater portion of the fittings, and did considerable deck damage. Three lifeboats were smashed. Some of the crew were seriously injured, and one seaman was killed on deck.

When the storm moderated Capt. Taylor decided to return to Queenstown. It was difficult work to steer the big ship, but she managed to come to anchor here without assistance.

The Beaver Company directed Capt. Taylor to take the Lake Megantic on to Liverpool, and she proceeded this evening with all her passengers and mails, to be transferred to the Lake Superior, which will leave the Mersey Tuesday. The company ordered a tug to accompany her, but none was available here. Tugs will be sent from Liverpool to meet her. There will be considerable anxiety as to her safety in her present disabled condition, especially as the weather has again broken into a high northwest gale.

PHILIPPINE REBELS TAKEN.

Many Insurgents Captured as the Result of Successful Scouting by the Americans.

MANILA, Dec. 30.—Many insurgents have been captured, as the result of scouting throughout Luzon. The American troops sustained no casualties.

A detachment of the Fourth Regiment captured sixty natives in the Province of Cavite, while Gen. Wheaton reports having captured and burned Gremorio's camp in the penisula, near San Antonio.

Gen. Funston reports that five insurgents were killed and several captured near Cayuan.

Near Moriones yesterday a dozen insurgents were killed and eight wounded.

Gen. Grant telegraphs that he has detachments covering the lower portions of Mount Arayat, in the hope of catching Alejandrino. He says that last Friday a detachment of the Forty-first Infantry raided the camp of the insurgent leader and secured some of his papers.

Near Aliaja to-day Capt. Mendoza, with thirty men of Sandico's command, surrendered.

Detchments of the Eleventh and Ninth Cavalry kileld twelve insurgents and destroyed several camps in the Camarines district.

SKINNED AN AMERICAN ALIVE.

Capt. H. W. Newton Gives an Instance of Filipino Ferocity.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 30.—In a letter written from the Philippines just before the recent election to his relatives in this city Capt. Harry W. Newton says that at that time the encroachments of the natives were worse than they had been at any time during the year previous. As an instance of their ferocity he writes:

"Just the other day they jumped a detachment of our Twenty-fourth, numbering twenty-two men, and captured sixteen of them. One of them was found terribly mutilated, showing signs of being skinned while yet alive."

MEXICAN BANDITS KILLED.

Shot While Attacking an American Mining Man in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 30.—A dispatch from Chihuahua, Mexico, says:

G. E. Keerney, an American mining man, while on the way to his mine, situated in the Paral district of this State, with several thousand dollars with which to pay off the miners, was attacked by two Mexicans, whose object was robbery.

Keerney fired at the men at close quarters with his pistol and succeeded in killing both.

NEW MATRIMONIAL SWINDLE.

Agency Woman Becomes Engaged to Many Men to Secure Presents.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30.—Charles Bach and Emma Bucher, who have many aliases, were arrested yesterday charged with working a new form of the matrimonial agency swindle.

Whenever one of their advertisements was answered by a man, Miss Bucher corresponded with him and became engaged to him if she thought anything was to be gained, and later dropped him after getting all the money or jewelry he could be induced to part with. Bach, it is charged, dealt similarly with women correspondents.

In this way the Bucher woman became the fiancée of a great number of men. The police have the names of three who will appear against her.

A young fellow from a farm in Michigan gave the woman a diamond ring. The engagement was broken, and she gave him back a paste gem worth 25 cents.

RESULT OF FLYING LEAP.

Street Car Passenger Badly Hurt While Trying to Save Another.

Jacob Stockinger of 44 Sutton Place was riding west last night on a Forty-second Street car. Between Second and Third Avenues he signalled the conductor, William McNamara, to stop. Then he tried to get off.

As he did so Timothy Carlos, a nurse, of White Plains, N. Y., made a flying leap to get on the car. He caught a partial hold only and was about to fall when Stockinger tried to save him.

Carlos pulled Stockinger down with him in his frantic effort to save himself. Stockinger had a leg broken and his skull may be fractured. The other man's nose was broken and he was otherwise injured. Both were taken to Flower Hospital. The conductor was arrested on the technical charge of disorderly conduct.

CUDAHY KIDNAPPER IS FULLY IDENTIFIED

Man Who Saw Him Rent House Says It Was Pat Crowe.

Mr. Cudahy Receives a Letter Threatening Another Abduction If Reward Is Not Withdrawn.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 30.—John Smith, a broommaker employed by the Schneiderwind Broom Factory, has positively identified "Pat" Crowe as the man who in his presence rented the Schneiderwind house on Grover Street, which was used as a prison for "Eddie" Cudahy while he was being detained for the $25,000 ransom. This is the first positive personal recognition of any of the bandits and establishes the most important point yet developed in the case. When asked to identify the picture of "Pat" Crowe in connection with the case, Smith said:

"You need not show me any picture. I know that man. It was Pat Crowe. I could have told any police officer the same thing had he called upon me. I was busy at the broom machine when Pat Crowe called to rent the house, and paid no attention to him during his talk with Mrs. Schneiderwind. Then I thought I recognized the voice, and stopped my machine long enough to get a good look at him. I saw at a glance that the man was none other than Pat Crowe, a man whom I have known for ten years. I am as positive as to the identity of Pat Crowe as I would be of my own brother."

Smith has lived in Omaha twelve years, during which time he has known Crowe and seen him at frequent intervals.

E. A. Cudahy, the millionaire packer, has received another communication from the men who kidnapped his son. The orthography of the letter is poor, as is also the writing, which is in the same hand as the letter of Dec. 19 demanding the ransom. The letter was addressed "E. A. Cudahy, 518 South Thirty-seventh Street, Omaha." The address, as well as the letter, is printed in lead pencil.

The letter was written on common note paper, ruled with blue ink which is scarcely traceable. The postmark shows that the letter was mailed at the Post Office at 8 A. M. Monday, Dec. 22, showing clearly that one of the gang of abductors was in the Post Office on that date if the letter had the same origin as the letter demanding the ransom. That the origin was the same is attested by Gen. John C. Cowin, who saw both missives. The letter reads:

Cudahy, if you value the Boy's life at the Price of A Bullet you will withdraw the Reward at once. And let well Anough alone, if You don't do this we will finish the Job with a Bullet. If any man, or other Gilty or Innicent Is ever Arested A bulet will close the Boy's mouth. You will think of this warning when it is to late.

The only marked difference between this letter and the one demanding a ransom is in the greater number of mis-spelled words. This, however, may be an affectation, for the most difficult words are spelled correctly, while some of the simple words are mis-spelled.

The letter was given out by Gen. John S. Cowin, attorney for Mr. Cudahy. Speaking of it Gen. Cowin said:

"The day after the reward was offered Mrs. Cudahy received a letter printed in lead pencil, the same as the letter that was left on the lawn, but this letter came through the mail and was delivered by the carrier.

"The letter was immediately shown to me, and I thought that the Chief of Police ought to see it, as it might help in the investigation, but I advised strenuously that nothing whatever be said about it, because I thought it was to the interest of all that until these parties had been captured the letter should be withheld. Mr. Cudahy states that he has not withdrawn the reward, and does not propose to do so."

Detectives to-day secured information which they expect will result in locating the buggy used by the men in the abduction.

BOY KIDNAPPED IN MICHIGAN.

Posse Scouring the Country for Abductors of Mrs. Thiery's Son.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Dec. 30.—The five-year-old son of Mrs. Raymond Thiery of Dollar Bay, has been kidnapped, evidently in the hope of securing a ransom.

It is believed the boy was taken by a well-known character in the copper region, and the Sheriff, with a large posse of citizens, is scouring the country, hoping to catch him before he gets beyond the State line. It is thought he is heading for Canada.

INDIANA'S OIL OUTPUT.

Closing Year the Most Prosperous in the Industry's History.

Special to The New York Times.

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 30.—The year just closing has been the most prosperous in the history of the Indiana oil field, notwithstanding the slump in the price of crude oil early in the Summer.

The record of the year 1895 was phenomenal, but it has easily been surpassed during 1900, when 2,923 oil wells were drilled in the field, of which 740 were dry—that is, non-producers.

The increase in the number of completed wells over that of 1899 was 740. The cost of the wells put down in Indiana in the last year was $4,740,800, and the amount expended in drilling dry holes was $1,624,000.

DIVORCES IN MAINE.

Bill Prepared to Remedy Evils of Present Too Easy System.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 30.—For many years the State of Maine has borne the reproach of being a second Dakota in respect to the ease and celerity with which persons from other States have been able to procure divorce here, and this Winter the Legislature will pass a bill intended to remedy the evil. A commission appointed to suggest means for promoting legislation uniform with that of other States has drawn up a measure relating to procedure in divorce cases and it is likely that it will be passed without objection.

This bill attempts to furnish a remedy for some of the evils that have attended divorce procedure, especially the evils of what are known as "migratory" or "carpet-bag" divorces. It is designed to defeat the purpose of those persons who come into the State to reside temporarily with the object of securing here a divorce for a cause that arose in another State and which would not in that State be deemed sufficient. This would cut off a large number of "quick" divorces.

The proposed measure prohibits "star chamber" proceedings in divorce cases, requiring that all hearings shall be held in open court. In cases where no defendant has appeared and notice has been given by publication only, a decree nisi is to be entered, which is not to become final until after six months have elapsed, thus giving the absent party an opportunity to show cause, should any exist, why the divorce should not be granted, and also serving as a safeguard where false testimony has been introduced.

THE DANISH ANTILLES SALE.

Denial that Germany is Negotiating to Purchase the Islands.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 30.—In Danish official circles the report that Germany is negotiating to purchase the Danish Antilles is denied.

"If the islands are to be sold," said a high official to-day, "the purchaser will be the United States, and no other power. All will be sold or none."

SPEEDY SERVICE TO ST. LOUIS.
The Pennsylvania Railroad offers a short line to the West and Southwest in its daily service from New York.—Adv.

LONDON AWAITS MORE CRASHES

It Is Expected that Six Additional Firms Will Suspend To-day.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—London stock brokers are very apprehensive as to the results of to-morrow's dealings. Bear traders for the last fortnight had been concentrating their attacks on the Whitaker Wright shares, and, had these assaults failed, the results must have been quite as sensational as was the suspension of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited.

As affairs stand now, it is expected that no fewer than six additional firms will suspend to-morrow. The feeling this evening is very gloomy. It is feared that the general markets must become affected.

Those who take this view think that the climax may be postponed until the next settlement, but the prospect is far from hopeful unless the bears themselves come to the rescue of the brokers, who have been prominent in this attack.

The Daily Telegraph says: "The bear orders to sell for a fall in Lake View and other shares emanated chiefly from Adelaide, where the condition of the properties was presumably better known.

"So persistent did these operations become that an opposing group, headed by the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, tried to create a corner in the shares to squeeze out the bears; but they were unable to pay for the large blocks of shares purchased."

The Financial News, which is inclined to the view that the London and Globe Finance Corporation will yet get the accommodation it requires, mentions a report that one group actually offered £500,000 to assist in dealing with the crisis, but was informed that at least £800,000 would be required.

NEW VANCOUVER RAILROAD.

Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern to Run Through Kootenai Mining District.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 30.—The Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern Railway Company has been organized to build a railroad from Vancouver eastward through the Kootanai mining district.

The new corporation will operate under its old Dominion and provincial charters. The Government of British Columbia stands pledged to reinstate the subsidy of $4,000 per mile for 330 miles. This subsidy recently lapsed, but will be renewed at the coming session of the provincial Parliament.

The country to be opened by the new road is one of the richest in mineral wealth in British Columbia. Its projectors announce that the surveyors will commence as soon as the subsidy is restored. The route will be from Vancouver to New Westminster, across Frazer River and up Frazer to Hope, thence following the Coquehala River to the headwaters of Coldwater River, thence to the junction of the Otter and Tulameen Rivers, and thence to Princeton, Midway, and Grand Forks.

READY TO WED NINTH HUSBAND

Three Spouses of an Indiana Woman Drowned Themselves in a Cistern.

Special to The New York Times.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 30.—Mrs. George Boyden, whose husband committed suicide in Newburg, Warwick County, last night by leaping into a cistern, has had eight husbands in the last twenty years.

Two of her husbands died natural deaths within a year after their marriage, three obtained divorces because they could not live in peace with the woman, and three committed suicide.

The three husbands who committed suicide ended their lives by leaping into a cistern Last evening Mrs. Boyden's husband ate a hearty supper, and, kissing his wife good-bye, went into the back yard and jumped into a cistern. He had recently obtained a divorce from her and a reconciliation had taken place, but the wife refused to marry him the second time.

Mrs. Boyden to-day intimated that she might marry again if the right man came along.

COLORADO'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

Total Breaks the Record Again with Nearly $30,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 30.—Colorado closes the nineteenth century with a record of gold production amounting to $29,226,198. While this does not come up to the predictions of a year ago—$30,000,000—it is much closer to that figure than conservative estimates made at that time. In 1899, accepting the revised figures of the Denver mint, the State produced $26,265,487 in gold, an increase over 1898 of of above 10¾ per cent., the largest percentage of increase recorded up to that time.

This year the record has been broken again, the percentage of increase being slightly about that of last year, while the actual gain is $2,960,711. A like gain during 1901 will make the production nearly $32,500,000. These are conservative figures made up from the books of the several smelting companies, the chemical plants, and the United States Mint, and may be relied upon as substantially correct.

The bullion produced, compiled from the official reports on the treatment of Colorado ores by smelters and mint bullion receipts is as follows:

	1900.	1899.
Gold	$29,226,198	$26,265,487
Silver	12,433,785	13,998,508
Copper	1,425,616	1,401,722
Lead	6,294,617	5,902,155
Zinc, smelted	173,748	1,000,000
Zinc, shipped	750,000	.....
Total output	$50,303,964	$49,562,872

This does not represent the value of the ore actually taken out during the year, which would make an additional showing of $5,000,000 or $6,000,000.

The gain in production has not been confined to any one or two districts, there having been no phenomenally rich finds made in new camps during the year, but every section has contributed to the increase.

GAVE UP RELIGION FOR LOVE.

Young Woman Renounces Catholic Faith for Man of Her Choice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30.—Bessie Small, a pretty eighteen-year-old girl and a Catholic, gave up her religion to-day and renounced her former friends and possessions to marry Isaac Alpert, a young Jew. The girl lived with her mother and became infatuated with Alpert some months ago.

The two loved in vain, as neither could marry the other under ban of the Church. The girl insisted on marrying Alpert, however, and after much argument succeeded in getting permission from her mother to become a Jew.

She became a pupil of Rabbi Frommer of a local synagogue, and was put on ninety days' probation, after fulfilling the rules as to novitiates. The probation ended last week, and this afternoon the pair were married in the Commerce Street Synagogue with full Jewish rites. There was a large attendance from all parts of the city at the novel ceremony.

According to the rules of the Jewish faith the girl was married under another name than her own, Lee, and all her possessions and clothing were burned to signalize her withdrawal from the Christian Church. The case has stirred up great interest in this city among the Catholics.

THE CENTURY'S PROGRESS
Is exemplified in the equipment of the Pennsylvania Limited. Leaves New York daily for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.—Adv.

CHINA ACCEPTS THE POWERS' JOINT NOTE

Foreign Ministers at Peking Formally Notified.

THE EMPEROR'S INSTRUCTIONS

Authorizes Agreement, but Wants Best Terms Possible.

The Court, It Is Said, Wishes to Return to the Capital in February—No Negotiations Yet as to Indemnity.

PEKING, Dec. 30.—The Chinese plenipotentiaries have been unexpectedly ordered to sign the preliminary joint note, and have notified the foreign envoys to that effect.

The Chinese themselves were greatly astonished at receiving the imperial instructions. Neither Li-Hung-Chang nor Prince Ching had expected success in persuading the court under ten days.

The Emperor's instructions are to agree fully to the note, but to endeavor to get the best terms possible, particularly in the matter of limiting the number of the legation guards, and also as to the places where these are to be located.

The plenipotentiaries are instructed to endeavor to limit the number of army posts along the line of railway to as few as possible, and, finally, to request the powers not to destroy the forts, but merely to disarm them.

Li-Hung-Chang's health is bad, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to do more than affix his signature to an instrument delegating his powers to Prince Ching until another plenipotentiary has been appointed. He was dressed this morning and carried in a chair to the residence of Prince Ching, with whom he held a long consultation.

Prince Ching then called upon the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, the Spanish Minister, Señor de Cologan, and requested him to notify the other envoys that instructions had been received from the Emperor to sign the note.

The foreign communities in Peking are greatly satisfied at the decided tone of the collective note and the assertion that the Powers are determined to entertain no proposals for the modification of their demands. It is understood that Li-Hung-Chang sent a memorial to the throne couched in very strong terms, urging complete compliance.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The Havas Agency has received the following dispatch from Peking:

"Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang have communicated to the foreign envoys an imperial edict, in which the Emperor declares that China accepts the joint note and authorizes Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang to negotiate, and to ask for a suspension of hostilities."

Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang, according to another dispatch to the Havas Agency, say that Emperor Kwang Su has expressed a desire that the court should return to Peking at the end of February.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Wiring to The Times from Peking yesterday, Dr. Morrison says:

"The Chinese have accepted all the conditions of the joint note. They are sending formal acceptance by an envoy, and ask that negotiations should commence forthwith and military operations cease.

"Li-Hung-Chang is much better, although greatly shaken.

"Five expeditions are now operating. Every report tells of increasing unrest. The policy of depriving the Chinese of all power to exercise authority is spreading disorder broadcast and forcing peaceful Chinese into opposition."

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—There have been no negotiations regarding the arbitration of the China indemnities between the United States and Russia, which first proposed arbitration, and the raising of this question, it is understood, will not be regarded timely until the negotiations in Peking have proceeded further. It is believed, however, that Russia is still inclined to support the arbitration proposal.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 31.—There are persistent reports in circulation here that the Imperial Court is preparing to return to Peking. Chinese advices from the capital say that ninety carts with mules and horses have been dispatched to Tai-Yuen-Foo to meet and bring back the imperial personages and their entourage.

It is also asserted that Emperor Kwang-Su has summoned Hu-Ping-Chih, formerly Governor of the Province of Shan-Si, to Sian-Foo to accompany him to Peking.

The Mohammedan rising in the Province of Kan-Suo is spreading, and the troops of the Viceroy of the Province of Hu-Nan are alone able to hold their own against the rebels.

MISSIONARIES' LONG JOURNEY.

From Kalgan, China, via Siberia to St. Petersburg, and Thence to New York.

Secretary and Treasurer Rodgers of the Albany City Tract and Missionary Society was waiting on the American Line pier when the steamship New York arrived yesterday morning. He had gone to meet his daughter Mary, who is the wife of Frans August Larsen, a missionary of the Christian and Missionary Alliance. Mr. Larsen, who was born in Stockholm, Sweden, and has never been in America before, has spent the last eight years in China and Mongolia. He was stationed at Kalgan, from which city his family and twenty-four other persons escaped on the morning of June 11, just a day or so prior to the massacres by the Boxers.

Mr. Larsen, who does not speak very good English, asked his wife to relate the incidents of their flight. The Larsens have two little girls, which were born at Kalgan, on the borders of Mongolia and China, and just inside of the Great Wall. The children are named Mary, two and one-half years old, and Catherine, eight months.

"My husband had been requested by the British Vice Consul, Mr. Campbell, to organize and conduct an exploration expedition into the interior of Mongolia," said Mrs. Larsen. "With this object in view, he purchased a herd of carefully selected horses and camels. It is to the prime condition of the animals that we and the other twenty-four men, women, and children who escaped from the Boxers at Kalgan owe our lives. Consul Campbell's expedition had to be abandoned on account of the uprising.

"The men rode on the horses and camels; the women and children were transported in camel carts. We started from Kalgan very quietly and very early in the morning, and rode into Mongolia, where, about fifty miles from Kalgan, we encamped near some Mongolian huts to make more extensive preparations for our long journey of two months. The natives of this village were friendly to us, as we had done missionary work there, and they sold us some more camels. We remained there a few days, but, at the request of the Mandarin, who was fearful of losing his head if he permitted us to remain, we recommenced our flight.

"From Kalgan, which is a large city, through which immense caravans, consisting of thousands of camels heavily laden with tea for the Russian markets, annually pass, we proceeded by way of the village I have mentioned to Kiatchka, in Siberia. From Kiatchka we took the Trans-Siberian Railroad to St. Petersburg. The fare on this road is the cheapest in the world. You can travel at the rate of four miles for 1 cent. From St. Petersburg we went to Stockholm, where we visited my husband's relatives. We are going to Albany and to my father's house, at 76 Livingston Avenue."

PROTEST AGAINST GERMANS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—In a dispatch from Peking dated Dec. 28 Dr. Morrison sends The Times a long protest against German harshness, which, he says, is creating instead of checking disorder. He accuses the Germans of harrying the country, and punishing the innocent and the guilty indiscriminately in order to levy fines for defraying their own military expenses, and to form an excuse for continued hostile occupation.

He also charges Count von Waldersee with a breach of faith, on the ground that he gave Li-Hung-Chang a map defining the area of the occupation in the Province of Chi-Li and indicated the district beyond which the allies would not operate, and yet allowed the German troops to inflict severe punishment upon the Chinese at Tsang-Chau and Yung-Ching, both of which are outside the area.

Repeating his statement that the Germans are preparing for an expedition to Sian-Foo in the Spring, and also fomenting trouble in the Yang-tse Valley, Dr. Morrison says:

"The question arises whether the occasion should not be seized to separate the British troops from Count von Waldersee's command."

Germans Kill Forty Chinese Troops.

PEKING, Dec. 29.—The Germans killed forty Chinese troops near Man-Chang, a few miles northwest of Pao-Ting-Foo. They had no casualties. Among the natives a feeling of great mistrust is being caused, apparently, by the high-handed action of the Germans, as the Chinese suspect them of an intention to force a serious engagement with the Chinese troops.

MINISTER WU IS SURPRISED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The report that the Chinese plenipotentiaries had been directed to sign the joint note is a source of satisfaction to officials here, although Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister here, is somewhat puzzled as to just what construction to place on the Peking dispatches. All along he has regarded the demands conveyed in the joint note as harsh and severe, and the statement that it has been signed causes him surprise.

He is inclined to believe that in all probability what the Emperor has directed is that the Chinese plenipotentiaries proceed to discuss in a friendly manner with the envoys the terms of the agreement, with a view, as stated in the Peking dispatch, to obtain the best terms possible along certain specified lines, and also in others not contained in the cablegram.

The inquiries said to have been made by the Chinese Government of the envoys, of which inquiries, however, no official intimation has been received from Mr. Conger, have been regarded by the officials of this Government as reasonable and because of this more delay than has occurred was expected in the Court's direction for the signature of the note.

Nothing has come from Mr. Conger regarding the status of the note since a cablegram from him some days ago announcing that it had been presented to the Chinese.

PENNSYLVANIA GAME PRESERVE

The State Will Buy 40,000 Acres—Clash with Private Clubs.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The State of Pennsylvania for some time past has been purchasing large tracts of unsettled lands at the annual tax sales in the Townships of Bloomingrove and Porter, Pike County, for the purpose of establishing a public game preserve. For several years the clubs and park associations, composed principally of wealthy New York men, have been absorbing many acres of excellent game land for their own use, and the resident sportsmen of Pike County have been prohibited from hunting and fishing on these grounds. The Forestry Commission did not expect to allow all the best hunting ground in the county to be purchased by the associations, and, as a result of their recent purchases, 23,961 acres have already been obtained, and the buying will be continued until 40,000 acres are secured.

This preserve the commission expects to use for a public camping ground, subject to certain restrictions. Recently hunters requested permission to camp on State ground from which they had been expelled by the clubs and associations. The clubs, it was stated, were preventing the poorer classes from enjoying the pleasures of the hunt. The following reply was made by the Forest Commissioner:

Of course you understand that as an officer of the State I must request you to be very careful to destroy no property. Allow no fire to escape you and do no hunting and fishing except that which the law allows. It is my desire to have every citizen of this State feel that the lands which the State purchased are for the good of all the citizens, and that you have just as much right there as anybody else so long as you observe the laws.

This announcement is greeted by the local sportsmen of Pike County with much delight, especially when they recall the case of Charles Hazen against the Bloomingrove Park Association, composed largely of New Yorkers, now pending in Pike County courts. Hazen was arrested some time ago for carrying the carcass of a deer from the preserve of that association in Bloomingrove Township, and the citizens of Milford, Penn., intend to bring action in the Pike County Court to revoke the charter of that association.

MRS. NATION REFUSES BAIL.

Says She Will Demolish Saloons in Other Cities If Released.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 30.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union woman who broke mirrors and destroyed a valuable painting in a Wichita saloon, has refused bail secured by her coworkers.

She now says that under no circumstances will she step out of jail until cleared of the charge against her and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has practically abandoned its effort to secure her release. Mrs. Nation says if she is released from imprisonment she will demolish saloon furniture in other Kansas cities.

FIRE TO AID ESCAPE FROM WHITE PLAINS JAIL.

Prisoners Pile Straw Ticks on the Floor and Burn Them.

Jailer Refused to Enter the Cage and Told the Prisoners to Extinguish the Fire or Suffocate—Burnz Cheerful.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 30.—The one hundred prisoners locked up in the Westchester County Jail at White Plains, who were the companions and friends of Edgar Channing Burnz, the nineteen-year-old murderer, who was sentenced by Justice Keogh to Sing Sing Prison, for life, when they heard on Saturday night that he had been convicted, made a desperate effort to escape, but the attempt proved ineffectual.

The prisoners formed into two separate companies and kept guard while two leaders went down in the lower tier and piled a dozen straw ticks from the cell cots in a heap on the floor. Then two burglars, Randall Ward of Peekskill and Gus De Weil of Mount Vernon, it is charged, set fire to the heap. Instantly the jail was in an uproar. The cry of fire was shouted, but Jailer Johnson, who was in his office, thought the prisoners were planning an outbreak, so he paid no attention to it.

Several minutes later, Myndert Starin Jarvis, the ten-year-old son of Deputy Sheriff Frank Jarvis, rushed into the office and said the jail was burning up. The turnkey unlocked the heavy steel door leading to the corridor surrounding the cages, and learned that the two burglars had driven all of the prisoners out of their cells and forced them to aid in adding fuel to the fire.

"Say, Jailer, come in and put out the fire," shouted one of the prisoners, "we are suffocating." Jailer Johnson saw that the entire jail was filled with blinding smoke and flames, but he knew if he attempted to enter the prisoners' cage alone the men intended to seize him and take away his keys. "You will have to roast," he shouted back. "You started the fire, now bake or put it out."

The burning material lay on the cement floor, and the turnkey knew the fire could do no damage to the jail, but it might do some of the prisoners good to suffer in the stifling smoke. When he closed the door again, the prisoners set to work with their bare hands, though many were burned, and extinguished the fire.

Burnz did not have anything to do with the attempt at jail breaking, as he was in the women's department, but he smiled when he heard the cry of "Fire," "I would just as lief burn up as die in jail," was his only comment.

The locks on the cell doors in the White Plains jail, the jailer says, are worthless, because, as fast as the men are locked in with the automatic lever, they pick the locks and walk out, and it is almost impossible to prevent an escape at any time.

Several months ago six prisoners, led by Burnz, sawed away two bars in a cell and were caught on the roof of the jail by Deputy Sheriffs Jarvis and Breese and the guards.

Brunz spent a quiet Sunday. He told his guard that he was glad the trial was over. "I knew I would not be electrocuted," he remarked. "I felt sure of going to Sing Sing or the State insane asylum. It doesn't make any difference to me. I am contented. I believe that I may yet be sent to an insane asylum. If I am not, my relatives may get a pardon for me within ten years."

Mrs. Burnz, the mother of the prisoner, called at the jail to-day, but Sheriff Molloy would not allow her to see her son. He said Burnz belonged to the State now, and he did not purpose taking any risk of allowing any one to see the prisoner, who must now spend the rest of his life in prison. Young Burnz appeared very happy to-night. He sang several comic songs, smoked cigarettes, and expressed the wish to be taken to Sing Sing immediately.

CHICAGO'S PENNY LUNCHROOM.

First One Is a Great Success, and Nineteen Others Will Be Added—Man Can Live for Five Cents a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Twelve hundred men satisfied their hunger yesterday at the "Penny" Lunchroom," 290 Clark Street, which has just been opened as an experiment by the St. Luke's Society. The undertaking has proved so successful that nineteen other rooms will be opened in different parts of the city during the next few days.

The amount taken in yesterday was $45, an average of 3¾ cents for each check. Every article on the bill of fare is 1 cent, which includes coffee with sugar and cream, rolls, mush and milk, oatmeal and cream, doughnuts, soup, wienerwurst, and pork and beans. For 3 cents a man gets a good, wholesome breakfast, and if he can afford to pay 5 cents he can have a "spread." The projectors say that when they have the twenty rooms in operation they expect to feed from 25,000 to 30,000 persons a day.

"No man need go hungry in Chicago the coming Winter," said President Miller to-night. "It will be possible for a man to live on 5 cents a day by eating at any of our restaurants, and there is no day that a man who wants work cannot earn at least a nickel. Our experiment has proved a wonderful success, away beyond our expectations, and the work of establishing twenty of these lunchrooms will be pushed by the forward movement department. Before the Winter is over the score of restaurants will all be in operation."

The St. Luke Society has been in existence about two years. Its objects are to establish and maintain institutions in the United States and Canada for the purpose of reclaiming men and women addicted to the liquor or drug habit. The lunch room idea was an after thought

STATEHOOD FOR ARIZONA

Gov. Murphy Will Urge It, While Corporations Are Indifferent.

Rich in Minerals and Semi-Tropical Products—Population Greater than 23 of the States When Admitted.

Gov. Nathan O. Murphy of Arizona is at the Holland House, and will go to Washington to-morrow to continue his efforts to have that Territory admitted as a State.

"We have a hard fight on our hands," he said yesterday, "but we purpose keeping it up until success crowns our efforts. Our people want self-government, and the other advantages of Statehood. Freedom is the underlying sentiment which urges us on. We believe it entirely wrong for a people to be taxed directly or indirectly without representation. We are tired of Territorial vassalage.

"Arizona has a population of more than 122,000, having increased over 100 per cent in the last decade. We have more people and more money than twenty-three of the States had when they were admitted. Wisconsin had only 35,000, Minnesota 6,000, and Illinois 12,000.

"Statehood has at all times been treated as a political question by Congress. That is wrong. The Republicans have a large majority in both branches of Congress, with little likelihood of that majority being lessened for years. Both National platforms favored the admission of Arizona. The Territory is very close politically. I want to say further that every Territory which has been admitted as a State has increased very much within a short time after its admission in population and taxable wealth, except Nevada and Maine. Nevada was admitted as a war measure, with 39,060 people, and almost wholly dependent upon mineral resources. Maine was cut off from Massachusetts, and has not advanced had so much as the degree as have younger States. The great Northwestern States increased very rapidly after admission, and some of them, notably the State of Idaho, have increased 100 per cent. in the last decade. I do not think that Arizona will advance as she should with her limitless resources until admitted, although our population has doubled in ten years.

"It is a great misfortune that the multimillionaires, by whom we have in Arizona take little or no interest in this question. Their principal purpose seems to be to have men elected to the Territorial Legislature who will oppose anti-corporation legislation and taxation measures relating to railroads and mines. It is also said that some of our Federal officials seem to think that if Arizona is admitted as a State they will be legislated out of office, but I doubt such narrow views are held by many. The great mass of the people want to be taken into the Union. The great corporations sometimes say that they can get along better as a Territory than as a State, because they can better control taxation.

"I contend that if we are admitted as a State the corporations and non-resident property owners will take more interest and help to build up a greater Commonwealth. Immigration would come to us, and our population and material wealth would increase wonderfully.

"The value of taxable property on the tax books is $32,000,000, without the assessment of the great mines, aggregating $100,000,000, except to a nominal extent. I believe Arizona will very soon be one of the wealthiest mining districts in the United States.

"Arizona has incalculable wealth in undeveloped precious metals. Agricultural products, alfalfa, and grazing are not excelled anywhere. Then we produce canteloupes, all kinds of melons, grape fruit, oranges, lemons, and all the horticultural products of semi-tropical climes, including the date palm.

"We have 1,100 miles of first-class railroad, and the largest area of unbroken pine forest in the Union. There can be no possible danger of retrogresion.

"Our resources will certainly increase to marvelous dimensions with development. Our Territorial debt is inconsiderable, compared with our property valuation, and the expense of operating a State Government can never be burdensome, nor our assets ever be less."

ADMIRAL HICHBORN'S SUCCESSOR.

Friends of Capts. Hanscom and Bowles Working for the Appointment.

There is much interest in the navy over the appointment of a successor to Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, at the Navy Department, who will be retired on March 4 next.

Capt. John F. Hanscom, now on inspection duty at the Cramps' shipyard, at Philadelphia, is at the head of the eligible list, but Capt. Francis T. Bowles, attached to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is being strenuously urged for the place. Capt. Hanscom will be retired on May 21, 1904, while Capt. Bowles will remain on the active list until Oct. 7, 1920.

Capt. Hanscom, who served with distinction in the civil war, was appointed from civil life, while Capt. Bowles is a graduate of Annapolis Academy.

Politicians and naval officers are taking a part in the fight, which promises to develop into something like the Schley-Sampson controversy. Messrs. Hanscom and Bowles were promoted to Captaincies on the same day, Oct. 10, 1898. Capt. Hanscom is the last and youngest of a long list of constructors who were appointed from civil life.

While Capt. Hanscom served in the war, Capt. Bowles was not appointed to a cadetship at the Naval Academy until 1875, from which time his date of entry into the service begins.

CENTURY SERVICES IN ENGLAND.

Archdeacon Farrar Takes a Gloomy View of the Future.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—All the religious denominations arranged for "end of the century services," some of which were held yesterday and others will be held to-day.

At Westminster Abbey Archdeacon Frederick W. Farrar, preaching yesterday, took a very gloomy view of the future. He said he thought it by no means improbable that early in the coming century England would have to meet a combination of European powers.

Referring to the "serious trade competition of Germany and the United States," he appealed to England to rouse herself. Alluding to the national curse of intemperance, he said that the Rev. Charles Sheldon had told him that he had seen more drunkenness in England in one year than in his own country, the United States, in a whole lifetime.

Lexington, Ky., to Greet the Century.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 30.—All Lexington will welcome the new century here to-morrow night. Elaborate preparations have been made by the city officials, secret orders, &c., for an immense street parade with torches at 10 o'clock, and addresses at the Opera House, Court House, and at other points in the city. The leading churches have prepared to hold midnight services, and at St. Paul's Catholic Church for the first time in its history there will be a midnight mass. The Masonic order will hold a banquet lasting until 2 o'clock.

Boy at Funeral of His Alleged Victim.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 30.—The funerals of Rosie Crolovoinski and Mamie Mobile, the little girls who died as a result of being pushed into bon fires by boys on the same day last weeek, took place today. At the funeral of Rosie Crolovoinski about one hundred little boys and girls attended, among them Frank Wenzell, who is alleged to have caused the child's death.

Dangerous Derelict at Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The British steamer Dora, Capt. Golding, from Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11 for Queenstown, has arrived there and reports having propeller injured. On Dec. 22, in latitude 44, longitude 40, she passed a submerged wreck with three mast stumps showing fifteen feet out of water and a great danger to navigation.

Coke Oven Company in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 30.—A company is being formed here to establish extensive coke ovens. Cape Breton coal will be utilized, and the product shipped to the smelters at and near Sudbury, Ontario. From July to November these smelters imported nearly 700 cars of coke from Everett, Mass.

ORTHODOX JEWS MEET.

Organization to Retain the Ancient Jewish Rites and Ceremonies.

The biennial meeting of the Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations was held yesterday at the Eldridge Street Synagogue, with representatives from ninety-six orthodox congregations in the United States and Canada.

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, the President of the union, occupied the chair, and the Rev. Dr. B. Drachman, Max Cohen, Isadore Hirshfield, and J. Buchhalter acted as Secretaries. Among those who were present were L. N. Dembitz of Louisville, Dr. S. Solis Cohen of Philadelphia, Dr. A. Friedenwald of Baltimore, H. K. Sarasohn of New York, the Rev. M. De Sola of Montreal, the Rev. Dr. P. Klein, Joseph Blumenthal, Dr. Cyrus Adler, L. Napoleon Levy, I. Silverman, Max Deutschman, and Jacob Hecht.

The Rev. H. P. Mendes, the President, in his opening address, said: "The evil of reform Judaism is that changes are made frequently by men who do not claim to be experts. The standard of learning among the older ministers was very high, but among the younger ones who have received their Hebrew education in this country only, the standard is not so high as it should be. Even laymen, as Trustees of congregations, presume to introduce innovations, and the logical result of this is that as individuals they carry the principle of liberty to do as they please into their homes and personal lives. The Jewish features of orthodoxy are gradually omitted and sooner or later nothing Jewish remains."

Dr. Mendes then dwelt at some length on the fact that many Jews are content with such divorces as they can obtain from the civil courts of the country, the custom of widows marrying the brothers of their deceased husbands, and of the intermarriage of Jews and Gentiles, all of which he denounced as being inimical to the interests of Judaism.

Dr. Mendes reported that the State Board of Law Examiners had granted permission to Hebrew candidates to present themselves for examination on some other day than the Jewish Sabbath. The University of the State of New York had omitted reproductions of works of art, certain pictures in accordance with their desires.

Resolutions providing that a committee be appointed to confer with unions to instruct the young in English; that on the eve of all Jewish festivals and holidays an explanation of the significance of the same be sent to The Associated Press, together with a request that they publish the same, and that a committee be appointed to communicate with the National Government at Washington asking it to provide Chaplains in the United States Army and Navy to minister to the religious instruction of the Hebrews in that branch of the public service, were adopted.

The officers elected for the two years were: The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, President; the Rev. M. De Sola of Montreal, L. N. Dembitz of Louisville, Dr. A. Friedenwald of Baltimore, and Dr. H. K. Sarasohn of New York, Vice Presidents; Jacob Hecht of New York, Treasurer; Albert Lucas, Max Cohen, Isadore Hirshfield, and J. Buchhalter, all of New York, Secretaries, and the Rev. Dr. P. Klein of New York, the Rev. Dr. Schaffer of Baltimore, the Rev. Dr. Schneeberger of Baltimore, S. H. Roeder of New York, Joseph Blumenthal of New York, Dr. Cyrus Adler of Washington, L. Napoleon Levy of New York, Dr. S. Solis Cohen of Philadelphia, Nathan Hutkoff of New York, Harris Austrul of Jersey City, the Rev. Philip Jaches of New York, the Rev. H. S. Morais of Newport, R. I.; the Rev. D. M. Kabian of Montreal, Julius H Greenstone of Philadelphia, A. Fein of New York, and the Rev. Dr. B. Drachman of New York, Trustees and members of the Executive Committee.

THOS. G. SHEARMAN MEMORIAL.

William Lloyd Garrison the Principal Speaker in Plymouth Church Services.

Memorial services in honor of Thomas G. Shearman of Brooklyn took the place of the regular service at Plymouth Church last evening. Mr. Shearman was long a Trustee of the church and Superintendent of its Sabbath school. Included in the list of speakers were William Lloyd Garrison of Boston, Henry George, John S. Crosby, and Edward M. Shepard. The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, presided.

Mr. Garrison paid a high tribute to the personal worth of the deceased, and said in part: "Mr. Shearman, although not wanting in tenderness of heart or pity for the unfortunate, was by temperament circumspect, cautious, and wary, demanding that exact demonstration which admits of measurement by rule and compass. Sentiment was well enough if backed by statistics. He had been for long years a student of social phenomena, and ready with his pen on a score of civic questions. His articles, if they rarely caused the blood to pulsate more swiftly, always appealed to cool reason and judgment.

"It was therefore all the more astonishing that he satisfied Theodore Parker's definition, showing greatness in recognizing without delay one so different from himself in gifts as Mr. George. He was truly an exception among men of his own mode of thought, such as David A. Wells and Edward Atkinson who, though indefatigable and useful men, laboring unceasingly and unselfishly for the common weal, were yet blind to the importance of the great cause and its luminary then flushing the horizon. They underrated and antagonized Henry George, as if resenting his intrusion upon ground measurably preempted by themselves. They in turn stood apart from the professors who looked askance at them for assuming authority on a so-called science without academic preparation.

"I recall with feelings of grateful admiration his willingness to sacrifice personal comfort when called upon for time, voice, and pen. Whether it was a dinner, a lecture, a debate, or a legislative hearing, with what cheerful and generous acquiescence he answered the Macedonian call!

"At a future day, when true civilization shall supersede this reign of social injustice; when artificial laws that breed immorality shall be blotted out and natural law unfettered; when festering centres of corruption, driving men to social aggression and women to unspeakable vice, shall be extinguished by plenty—when, in short, the earth shall yield its fruitfulness to unchecked labor and landlordism be known only in tradition, this era of the single tax birth will fascinate the student."

PARTS OF WOMAN'S BODY FOUND.

Head and Arms, in a Box, Taken from River Near Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 30.—Following closely upon the finding of the dismembered remains of a woman floating in the river near Summerville, comes to-day the report that the head and arms of a woman, nailed up in a wooden box, have been found some distance up the river from Charlotte, almost buried in the mud of the river bottom.

The man who told the story of the find at one of the hotels in Charlotte late last night seemed to know more about the case than he cared to tell. He would not give his name, and tried to ascertain if any one else knew of the matter. It is said some boys who were gull hunting along the river bank first discovered the box, and dug it out of the mud.

No one, so far as can be learned to-day, knows where the mysterious box is, and it is thought the matter has been hushed up by the officials.

ROASTED IN A PRAIRIE FIRE.

Family in Oklahoma Overtaken by the Flames While Asleep.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 30.—Gotlieb Stacker and his family, moving from Stillwater, Oklahoma, to Rogers Mills County, were caught, while asleep in their wagon, in a prairie fire Friday night. A seventeen-months' old baby was roasted to death and a boy will die. A young woman will lose both her legs, and no hopes are entertained of saving the mother's life. In their roasted condition and with the eyes and hair of their horses burned, they reached a dugout a few miles away.

The fire was fanned by a wind traveling sixty miles an hour.

Changes in State Board of Health.

A great shake up is predicted in the personnel of the State Board of Health. Secretary Baxter T. Smeiser, it is said, will be succeeded by William E. Johnson of Waverley. Dr. Johnson was surgeon, in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, of which Gen. B. F. Tracy was Colonel.

RACE WON BY THE ETRURIA

Cunard Steamship Beats the New York in a Two Days' Run.

For a Day and a Half the Two Ocean Liners Were Abreast at Full Speed, but the Single-Screw Vessel Then Forged Ahead.

To the passengers on the American liner New York and Cunarder Etruria who were compelled to spend the Christmastide on the Atlantic, the season of festivities was made unusually memorable by a magnificent race in which the ocean steamers were the competitors. Both liners sailed on their westward passage Dec. 22, and had not sighted each other until about 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, when the watch on the Cunarder made out the outlines of the three funneled clipper-bowed American, dashing across the sea abeam a few miles off.

Somebody whispered to the engineers that a rival was abreast, for the Cunarder from this on logged off the nautical miles at an increased rate and the trail of smoke from her funnels became blacker. The officers on the American vessel noted the increased speed at which the Englishman was logging, and gave orders which caused extra tons of coal to be thrown into the furnace that generates the steam in the monster boilers. Accepting the challenge of the single-screw ship, the Americans decided, if possible to land passengers in New York in time for Sunday school yesterday morning. Wednesday night, all day Thursday, until the afternoon of Friday there was no perceptible advantage gained by either of the liners, and those of the passengers who had wagered as to the speeding qualities of their respective vessels began to think that the sprint would result in a tie.

But it was only a short time after this that the passengers on the New York noted that their vessel seemed to be falling astern of the Cunarder. At midnight the outline of the Englishman had been lost to view, once more a Cunarder had out-distanced an American rival. The St. Louis and the Campania had raced on their last westward passage, and the Campania won.

The people on the Cunarder said that the Etruria simply made a spurt and slipped away from the American, while those on the New York said that the officers of that vessel seeing that it was impossible to reach New York in time for early breakfast yesterday, simply slowed down as they did not see the use of burning up so much extra coal, especially as fuel purchased on the other side costs so much more than on this side. Capt. Mills of the New York said that no such thing as a race occurred, and Capt. McKay of the Cunarder would most certainly have said the same had he been seen, for as every one knows, "It's against the rules of the company to race under any circumstances."

THE COFFEE FLASK EXPLODED.

Ticket Chopper's Cheer Was Lost and the Agent Expected Burglars.

The next time William Grossman, a ticket chopper on the down-town station of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, starts to heat coffee for his evening meal, his companions assert that they will give him a wide berth. The agents and porters do not object to coffee in itself, but when it takes on the qualities of saltpetre, dynamite, and gun cotton, they say it ceases to belong to the category of comfort, and becomes decidedly objectionable.

Mr. Grossman likes coffee, and he likes it hot. So last night, as usual, he placed the tin flask containing his allowance of the beverage on the stove in the station, as he has done many nights before. But the rain brought an unusual number of passengers to the station, and, in the exercise of his duty of chopping the little pink tickets, Grossman forgot all about his coffee.

Suddenly there was a terrific explosion. A shower of black liquid was thrown about the place, causing exclamations of pain from all upon whom it fell, men and women alike without distinction.

Thomas Brady, the ticket agent, did not utter any heroics, but with rare presence of mind, slammed the door of the safe shut, grabbed his revolver, and stood on guard. A policeman, who had heard the noise, came running from the street.

"Smells to me like the coffee's burning," he said.

"City Hall train!" yelled the ticket chopper, looking sheepish.

Brady laid down his revolver.

"How many, please?" was all he said, and the crowd left the station in disgust.

DOSORIS POND CASE SETTLED.

Court of Appeals Gives Decision to the Dosoris Company.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 30.—The long-drawn-out contest over the ownership of Dosoris Pond, begun in 1896, has been ended by a decision of the Court of Appeals. This decision affirms the judgment of the Appellate Division, which affirmed the judgment of the Special Term on the opinion of Judge Wilmot M. Smith, before whom the action was tried. The suit was brought by the Dosoris Pond Company, leesee, whose claim is sustained. Edward J. Campbell and eleven others were made defendants in a prayer for an injunction to restrain them from fishing and shellfishing on the east of Dosoris's Millpond.

The defendants asserted their right to take fish and clams from the pond on the ground that the town of Oyster Bay had title to the pond, and as they were citizens and taxpayers of the town of Oyster Bay they had a common right to fish and clam in the pond with every other citizen and taxpayer.

The pond is a large body of tide water bordering upon the estates of Leonard Jacob, Charles A. Dana, Charles Pratt, Percy Chubb, and others, and is about three miles from Glen Cove. The town was much interested in the action, as by the leasing the clamming rights, &c., considerable revenue could be obtained. Like a hundred other law and water disputes on Long Island, the ancient grants of the Crown of England to settlers and of the English Colonial Governors of New York, figured. A grant by Gov. Andrus was in this case arrayed against a grant by the English Crown.

Leonard Jacob, from whom the Dorsoris Pond Company leased the fishing and clamming rights, is the owner of East Island and the East Beach, connecting it with the mainland, and asserted himself to be the owner of the misnamed bay of water known as Dosoris Millpond.

The decisions all turned upon the claim of Mr. Jacob, and his contentions have been sustained, as a whole.

SMALLPOX IN BROOKLYN.

Mother and Little Daughter Sent to North Brother Island.

Mrs. Denedetta Denear and her daughter Amelia, seven years old, were removed from their home in the tenement at 116 Middleton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and taken to North Brother Island suffering from smallpox. It is not known where they contracted the disease.

The police took charge of the tenement, and this morning the dozen persons living there will be vaccinated and the house fumigated.

No new cases of smallpox were reported in the Borough of Manhattan or the Borough of the Bronx.

Quarantine Against Winona Raised.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 30.—Dr. Justus O'Hage, Health Commissioner of St. Paul, having been satisfied that the new Health Board formed at Winona has taken proper measures to guard against the spread of smallpox, which is said to exist there, has raised the quarantine, and intercourse between the two cities is now of its normal character.

Smallpox Case in Elmira.

ELMIRA, Dec. 30.—Elmira has one case of smallpox, the patient being the seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Outt of Beach Street. The Board of Health has taken the strictest precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

A BLACKMAILER TRAPPED

Arrested at Rendezvous He Gave to Receive Hush Money.

Demanded $15,000 from Father of Girl He Slandered—Believed to be Member of a Gang.

The Brooklyn police have in custody a blackmailer who is accused of slandering for many months past Miss Augusta Stutz, doughter of Louis Stuts, a wealthy provision dealer, of 809 Broadway, Brooklyn. The man, who described himself as John Hanna, nineteen years old, of 362 Broadway, was arrested Saturday night at a rendezvous he gave to take $15,000 as hush money.

On Thursday last he sent a letter to Mr. Stutz, in which he referred in a scandalous manner to his daughter, and informed Mr. Stutz that the writer could be kept quiet for $15,000; also, that, to prevent further scandal, he would marry the girl. In the letter Hanna quoted two chapters from the Bible, both dealing with charitable acts performed. He advised Mr. Stutz to pay the money, which must be in gold, and not say any more about it. Mr. Stutz consulted his lawyer, Frank Abernit, and it was decided to place the matter in the hands of the police of the Hamburg Avenue Station.

A trap was laid by Detectives Leonard and Fegnersia for the capture of the blackmailer. At the instigation of the police Mr. Stutz communicated with Hanna, agreeing to his terms and arranging for a meeting at 11 o'clock Saturday night at the junction of Bushwick and Myrtle Avenues. Fearful lest his temper might get the better of him and that he might do Hanna bodily harm, thus injuring his chances of getting at the bottom of the affair, Mr. Stutz prevailed upon William F. Weger, an intimate friend, to keep the appointment. In a hallway near by the detectives secreted themselves, and when Hanna appeared and prepared to receive the $15,000, stepped out and made him their prisoner.

At the police station Hanna admitted being the author of the letter to Mr. Stutz, giving as a reason that he did it to obtain money, he being out of work and in a position the believed to make Mr. Stutz come to terms. He added that the secret he possessed was told him by a friend, and that he had made up his mind that Mr. Stutz should place him "on easy street" or he would make known to the public the skeleton supposed to be hidden in the Stutz family closet. In the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday morning, Hanna, who is very tall and wears a boyish face, again admitted having written the letter. He was held in $5,000 bail pending a hearing on Wednesday.

Mr. Stutz's lawyer believes that Hanna was only a tool for a gang of blackmailers.

"Miss Stutz," said he, "is an only daughter. She is twenty years old, and is engaged to be married to John Auer, the son of a highly respected builder. We believe that it was Hanna and his gang that started certain rumors about her with the object of getting money. About a year ago the Stutz family began to receive postal cards on which were demands for money. I was in consultation with the police from time to time, but it was utterly impossible to trace the author.

"When Hanna was arrested he declared that he had written the letters to oblige somebody else, and that he was an innocent party to it. Previously when asked to reduce the amount of his blackmail from $15,000 to $10,000 he refused to do so, saying that he had heard that Mr. Stutz had once offered $50,000 to suppress the rumors."

TRAGEDY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Three Men Killed in Abbeville, Where a Drunken Man Started a Shooting Affray.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 30.—Three men were killed in Abbeville, this State, last night as the result of a drunken man's spleen and malice. Two of them were the Sheriff of the county and a highly respected Northerner, William Kyle of Massachusetts, who had been superintending the building of a cotton mill in Abbeville.

Kyle and others were playing cards for pindars at the hotel, when John Dansby threw two dollars on the table and said, "Play for this." This was refused and an altercation ensued. Dansby suddenly drew a pistol and shot Kyle in the abdomen. He then backed out of the room, declaring that he would shoot any man who attempted to stop him. He was followed by two policemen, but held them at bay with his pistol until Sheriff Kennedy and several citizens arrived. The Sheriff called to Dansby to come out of the house of his father-in-law, whither he had fled. Dansby came out, and with the remark, "Well, we'll all go to hell together," commenced firing.

Dansby was shot twice in the leg and full in the chest, the Sheriff was struck once in the left breast, and fell as soon as hit. Dansby walked some fifty steps, and was reloading his pistol when he was shot again, some say by the dying Sheriff. The Sheriff and his slayer died within a few minutes. Kyle lingered until 2 o'clock, today.

WANTED TO CHARGE $5.

Fare Refused to Pay the Price Demanded by a Cab Driver, Who Finally Got $1.75.

A man who said he was Dr. Alexander Campbell of 537 Fifth Avenue, engaged a hansom cab last night at Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street. The driver said his name was James Ryan, and that he lived at 521 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. He said he worked for Thomas Woods of 518 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, who owns cabs.

Dr. Campbell was driven to the Beresford Hotel, Central Park West and Eighty-first Street; then to the Hotel Netherland, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street; then to a nearby drug store, and then he ordered the driver to take him to the Endicott Hotel, Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street. On the way up the doctor asked the driver what his bill was.

"Five dollars," replied the latter through the little trap door in the roof.

"Not for me," said the doctor. "I've used these cabs before."

"Youse has been out a good while, and it's rainin'," said the cabman.

"I will give you $2.50," said the doctor.

"Naw, youse won't. I'll drive youse to the station," said Ryan.

"That suits me exactly. Drive me to the station."

Dr. Campbell said Ryan then offered to take the $2.50. Dr. Campbell said he declined to give it then, believing his duty to the public prevented, and he insisted on going to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

The men agreed upon arriving there that the cab had been in service an hour and a half. The legal charge is $1 an hour.

"I'll give you $1.75, not a cent more," said the doctor.

Ryan protested, but the Sergeant said it was take that much or get out, as it was all he was entitled to. He finally took it and drove away. Dr. Campbell went on his way in another cab, declaring he will make it his business to go this morning before the City Marshal and have the cabman's license rescinded.

SPECIAL ATTORNEYS WILL FIGHT.

Governor-Elect Odell's Move for Economy Will Be Resisted.

The special attorneys who have been drawing pay from the State for services to the different departments do not purpose to relinquish their positions without a fight.

Governor-elect Odell has announced his intention of removing their names from the payrolls.

There are about forty of these lawyers, and their fees amount to many thousands of dollars. It is the purpose of Mr. Odell to have the work, which has been performed by them, turned over to the Attorney General's office.

Ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin, who led the fight against Abraham Gruber, receives $4,500 as attorney for the Manhattan State Hospital and it is said he is organizing opposition to defeat the Governor-elect's plan.

SAILORS' SNAKE STORIES.

Regiment of Reptiles That Threatened a British Cruiser.

A new batch of deep-sea stories came to light a few days ago. Tebo's Basin, at the foot of Twenty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, was the scene of the revelations and three grizzled men of the sea who had not been long paid off were responsible for the promulgation of the yarns. These were respectively a blue-bloused man-of-warsman, who, prior to his enlistment in the American Navy, was similarly connected with her British Majesty's service, another was an imaginative 'fore-the-mast man of an old and well-known bark, while the third was one of the "snake-story" kings who, trading in the Orient, bring back with them remarkable stories of a reptilian nature. Some one had been foolish enough to refer to the sea serpent. This started the discussion. No one claimed to have seen the monster, so the conversation shifted to snakes, and the half dozen longshoremen and two or three sightseers who were fortunate enough to be on hand listened with ever-increasing interest to the stories told until the one-hundred-and-ten-foot reptile of Amazonian nativity was cold. This was the limit, and its partial narration by the old sailing ship man, with every indication of authenticity, brought the discussion to an end. Its telling had been preceded by a story of the seas of Java by the man of naval vocation and another by the Down-Easter, in which the Straits Settlements had formed the scene of action, the truthfulness of which he had emphasized with the well-known quotation, "and that ain't no lie."

As the tale of Javanese origin went, the British cruiser was off the harbor of Bantam on a social visit to this the most splendid of the Dutch Pacific possessions. "With three or four of the boys," he began, "I was lying on thir forward deck, talkin' about th' people at home and tellin' yarns generally. For some cause or other McDougall, a Scotch lad, and as good a one as ever chewed navy plug, stretched hisself and got up. Suddinly, and without er word, he looked ercross the harbor, his eyes got big as moons, and reachin' down and grabbin' me by the collar he says, sorter coarse like and wid er look about him that was calculated ter make me think of 'Home, Sweet Home': 'Jimmie,' he didn't never call me Jim like you boys do, 'git up and look. I seen an epperition or else a bigger liar never wore the uniform of the Queen.' Well, I didn't do a thing but git up and I seen what he seen."

"What wuz it he seen?" timorously inquired a deeply interested longshoreman.

"All of it was up an' lookin' by this time, and what we seen we will never forgit and I don't reckon we will ever see its like agin this side of eternety. About er mile ter the west, what seemed to be about fifty awful, terible things wuz headin' fur us. Wid long shiny bodies so long I am ashamed ter tell yer how long-jumpin' and wriggin', now you could see 'em, then yer couldn't. Closer and closer they got, keepin' perfect time wid their heads, then duckin' agin fer a minit, and raisin' up still agin, gitten bigger as they got closer, and I mus' confess we wuz gitten shaky, not knowin' what it wuz eggsactly, excepting that they looked like snakes, and that they hed evry epperance of gitten ready fer a tough ingagement. Well, they kep' on comin', until they wuz in a hundred yards about, and then, thank Hevin, they must hev concluded that we wuz braver than we looked, fer they of a suddin, an' the Northumberlan's couldn't er done it better, turned round like they do when the Captin ses, I fergit what, but its like the turning of a greased gate, and waggling their tales in farewell, went a floppin' and a-slashin' on out ter sea. If you don't believe this, ask Willie MacDougall, he seen it first."

"That's er pipe dream sure and sartain," said the Down-Easter, "an' I can't remember havin' seen any sich congregashun of reptils, but I distinctly ricceriict steerin' up agin er snake or a sarpint that wuz big ernough, mean ernough, and tough ernough fer me. It wuz in the Straits and we wuz westward bound. It wuz near on to two bells, and I wuz on watch. It wuz a ded calm, an' not a whiff of a breeze wuz blowin'. I wuz thinkin' of the wife at home and the kid, sorter dreamin' like, when the ship give a lurch an' I almos' fell overboard from the collishun. I looked down inter the water, but I didn't see er thing, an' wuz wonder'n' whan on airth it wuz, when I gits a look from the two biggest, greenest, an' most outerlos lookin' eyes me or inybody else ever looked inter. The light from the moon struck him square all over, an' he wuz, he must ha' been, 40 foot in length, an' near onto 5 foot through; knotty, rough-cornered here an' ther like a house on the shore, an' wid fins, thet's what they looked like, big ernough ter swing the Keyser William inter the river. Suddinly he got mad, and, swingin' round, struck the ship with all his might a pow'ful lick on the starboard quarter. She shuk from bow ter stern, and down I went agin. Then I scrammeled up agin and peeped over. Kersmash, he hit her agin. I wuz gitten' ready ter pray, when I spied a bucket of blue paint. Grabbin' the paint, I gits up easy and cautiouslike, looks over agin, raises the bucket, takes aim, an' lets her go. I never expects to make another shot lak that. It hit him in the head full and squar; he blinked, an' hissed, an' squirmed, buried his head in the water, an' I thought I heerd him groan. Then, givin' the ship another slap, he went away, and as sure as I'm a-liven', I berieeve that the biggest snake that swims under the waters of the seas is a bline un."

"Whin I wuz las' in the Amazin," began the last of the vision seers, "I seen a snake in the lily regions that I seen meself swallow whole a thousand-pound fresh wate, seal. He wuz over 100 foot."

"Now, youse started ter jokin'," said the Down-Easter, in an aggrieved voice, and the three went away in search of a new supply of the latest snake-producing concoction.

DREW UP TWO BODIES.

Life Savers Found Missing Fishermen Entangled in an Anchor Chain.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA ISLE CITY, N. J., Dec. 30.—The bodies of Thomas Carlson and Charles Petersen, two cod fishermen who have been missing since last Wednesday, were found today, tangled in the anchor chain of their overturned boat.

Samuel Shick was scanning the ocean with his marine glass this afternoon, when he caught sight of a dark object bobbing up and down. Closer study convinced Shick that the object was an overturned boat, and he quickly notified Capt. John Cole of the Life Saving Station.

A lifeboat was manned, and the overturned boat proved to be that of the lost fishermen, with the anchor cable out. The life savers proceeded to haul in the cable, and they found the bodies of both Carlson and Petersen caught in it.

How the fishermen met their death is a mystery. When they started out Wednesday afternoon friends endeavored to keep them ashore, as both were considerably under the influence of liquor, and in no condition to manage their boat.

BUYS AMERICAN PICTURES.

Two Works Purchased for the Luxembourg Museum.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The Luxembourg Museum has just purchased several pictures that were displayed in the foreign sections of the Paris Exposition. Among these are Walter MacEwen's "A Sunday in Holland" and Humphrey's Johnson's "Portrait of a Woman," both from the United States section.

Fire Devastates Canadian Village.

WEST LORNE, Ontario, Dec. 30.—A disastrous fire visited this village to-night, wiping out one of the principal business blocks of the village. The loss will reach $125,000. In default of fire appliances the citizens organized a bail brigade. Assistance was sent from St. Thomas and Ridgetown and the fire checked.

Mother Burned in Rescuing Her Baby.

ENGLISH, Ind., Dec. 30.—While rescuing her one-year-old baby from her burning home at St. Croix, Mrs. Cornelia Barth was fatally burned this afternoon. Mrs. Barth had left her child in the house asleep in its cradle, and was at the home of her mother, less than 100 yards away, when the fire was discovered.

Refuses Call to Rockefeller's Church.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 30.—The Rev. Dr. W. W. Weeks of Toronto, Ont., has declined a call to the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church in this city. This is the church of which John D. Rockefeller is a leading member. It has been without a pastor since last Summer.

SUICIDE CAUSED BY FEAR

Beckerman Thought He Had Killed His Brother-in-Law.

He Had Shot Julius Cohn Twice, but the Wounds Were Slight—Killed Himself Rather than Be Arrested.

Terror-stricken at the thought that he had killed his brother-in-law, Abraham Beckerman, a cigarmaker, thirty-one years old, who lived at 107 East Eighty-eighth Street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting.

Ten years ago Beckerman came to this country from Russia, and entered the employ of Julius Cohn, his brother-in-law, who has a cigar factory at 2,340 Third Avenue. He began as a packer, and worked his way up to the position of foreman.

On Saturday night Cohn discharged him and a quarrel followed. Beckerman drew a revolver and fired two shots, one of which grazed Cohn's right temple and the other his left temple. Neither wound was serious.

Backerman fled, and yesterday the police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station heard that Beckerman had committed suicide in a flat on the second floor of 107 East Eighty-eighth Street, where he rented a room from Mrs. Joseph Green.

Beckerman fled, and yesterday the police on Saturday. He got up early yesterday morning and left the house, returning later in the day. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Annie Schwartz, who lives in the flat above the one occupied by the Green family, read in a morning newspaper an account of the shooting of Cohen.

She immediately started down to tell Mrs. Green about it, carrying the paper in her hand, with the flaring headline telling of the shooting. When she knocked at the door of the Greens' apartment, Beckerman looked out over the transom. He caught sight of the paper and immediately remarked that the family were not at home. Then he locked the door.

Mrs. Green, in the meantime, had gone to the flat below to visit her brother-in-law, Martin Cohen. The Cohens had just heard the story in the paper, and told her of it. She said that she feared to go up stairs, and while Martin Cohen was arguing with her that there was no reason for her to be afraid, Miss Julie Schwartz ran down and said she had just heard a pistol shot in the Green apartment.

When Cohen and Mrs. Green got up stairs they found the door locked and barricaded. They broke it open and found Beckerman sitting in a rocking chair before a mirror with a wound in his right temple. An ambulance was summoned from the Presbyterian hospital, and Dr. Dorman, the surgeon, pronounced the man dead.

A revolver was found on the floor beside Beckerman, and on the bed was a life insurance policy for $2,000 in favor of his mother. There was also a note requesting that the money be forwarded to his mother in Russia.

It is believed that Beckerman feared that he had killed his brother-in-law and that the police were about to arrest him.

ANOTHER VOTE FOR QUAY.

Senator Washburn, Populist, Joins His Forces—Quay's Election Assured, His Friends Say.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 30. — State Senator Washburn of Crawford County, who was elected two years ago as a Populist with Democratic and Prohibition indorsement, issued a formal statement to-night, announcing that he had allied himself with the Republican Party, and will participate in its councils and organization.

Mr. Washburn voted with the Democrats at the last session for George A. Jenks for United States Senator, and took part in their councils and voted for all party measures.

In his statement Mr. Washburn says he was elected as a Populist, with Democratic support. He says he co-operated with the Democrats during the last session of the Legislature, but was disappointed in the outcome.

The Democrats, he says, were more intent upon partisan and personal advantage than in a desire to secure needed legislation. The same spirit prevails in this Commonwealth, he says, as dominated the National Democratic Convention in refusing to indorse Towne. The "insurgent Republicans," in his opinion, also aim only at personal or partisan gain for themselves.

"The disrepute into which the regular Republican organization was brought previous to 1898," he continued, "was caused by scandals and corruption, of which the members of the Pittsburg and Philadelphia political rings were guilty. It was not Quay as much as the unscrupulous work of his followers in the two cities that precipitated the factional fight in the Republican Party."

He concludes by saying that, while he does not regret his support of Bryan, he wishes to be "a co-operator rather than a fault finder, and recognizing that the People's Party in Pennsylvania is extinct as a State organization, and that the overwhelming majority of the people of this Commonwealth desire an instant cessation of the factional strife that for years corrupted the politics and prevented the proper administration of the affairs of the State, I shall henceforth ally myself with the Republican Party and participate in its councils and organization."

Mr. Washburn's declaration created much surprise, as he was counted on by the Democrats to vote with them on the organization of the Senate and for the party nominee for United States Senator. His desertion gives the friends of Col. Quay control of the Senate, and practically insures the election of William P. Snyder of Chester as President pro tem.

United States Senator Penrose, who is here aiding Col. Quay in his canvass for United States Senator, says the action of

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S PLEA FOR BROTHERHOOD

Address Delivered in Carnegie Hall Sent to Over 100 Towns.

Spirit of Fraternity Is Needed to Solve the Nation's Problems, He Says, but Each Man Must Also Hustle for Himself.

A gathering filled every available inch of space in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon at the mass meeting for men, held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Gov. Roosevelt was the principal speaker, and copies of his address had been sent in advance to more than 100 cities and towns of the United States and Canada, to be read before similar meetings.

William E. Dodge presided, and there was singing by the New York Festival Chorus, under the direction of Tali Esen Morgan. Mrs. Ballington Booth, the only woman present outside of the members of the chorus, occupied a seat in the front row of the orchestra, where were also gathered detachments of men from the navy yard, Fort Hamilton, Fort Wadsworth, and Fort Columbus. Among those on the platform were Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Gen. O. O. Howard, Col. Davis, commandant of Fort Columbus; Col. Rogers, commandant of Fort Hamilton; Col. Kiernan, commandant of Fort Wadsworth; Lieut. Gatchell of Fort Wadsworth, Lieut. Woodruff of Fort Columbus, Cleveland H. Dodge, President of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city; Richard C. Morse, General Secretary of the International Committee, Young Men's Christian Association, and George A. Sanford, Chairman of the Army Branch, Young Men's Christian Association.

The exercises began with the singing of "Onward, Christian Soldier," and the voices of the 400 singers on the stage were reinforced by those on the lower floor, gradually attaining tremendous volume, as each successive tier of people took up the strain.

William E. Dodge, in the opening address, said, in part:

"We are in the closing days of the most wonderful century the world has ever seen. During the last half of the century, as never before, the value of young men to the community has been understood. About fifty years ago a movement was started in London out of which has grown this wonderful work of the Young Men's Christian Association. There is no more wonderful sign for the new century than that so great a body of young men are bound together."

Mr. Dodge then briefly touched upon Gov. Roosevelt's public career, referring to him as, "like myself, among the young men." Applause followed the statement "as a member of the Police Commission we loved him for the enemies that he made."

A TALK TO SOLDIERS.

After the applause which greeted him had subsided, Gov. Roosevelt began by saying that he did not think that he would be grudged an opportunity of first saying a word of special greeting to the officers and enlisted men of the army and navy.

"While we owe most to the men who fought in the great war," he continued, "and threefold over to those who were mighty in time of battle, but stood for what was right in time of peace, the next share of praise goes to you who uphold the army's standard. I see none here who wears the yellow stripes, but I do see plenty of cavalry. Well, I served in the cavalry myself, but always on foot."

Addressing himself to the body of the house, he added:

"To you, my fellow-citizens, I want to say that the man is a mighty poor man who tries to make you afraid of Uncle Sam's army and navy."

Then Gov. Roosevelt delivered the address, which was, in part, as follows.

"Your organization recognizes the vital need of brotherhood, the most vital of all our needs here in this great continent. The existence of a Young Men's or a Young Women's Christian Association is certain proof that some people, at least, recognize in practical shape the identity of aspiration and interest both in things material and in things higher, which with us must be widspread through the masses of the people, if the National life is to attain full development. This spirit of brotherhood recognizes of necessity both the need of self-help and also the need of helping others.

"Every man of us needs help at some time, and each of us should be glad to stretch out his hand to a brother who stumbles. But no man can afford to let himself be carried, and it is worth no man's while to try thus to carry some one else. The man who lies down, who will not try to walk, has become a mere cumberer of the earth's surface. Don't ever make the mistake of thinking that the passing of certain laws is going to upset the old law that a man's bread is to be eaten out of the sweat of his brow. For a man's own courage and individual capacity there is no substitute. There is no place in the body politic of American life for the man who does not work. And that work is most satisfactory which counts most for the Nation.

"Under the conditions of modern life, we cannot allow an unlimited individualism which may work harm to the community; it is no less evident that the sphere of the State's action should be extended very cautiously and, so far as possible, only where it will not crush out healthy individual initiative. Voluntary action by individuals in the form of associations of any kind for mutual betterment or mutual advantage often offers a way to avoid alike the danger of State control and the dangers of excessive individualism.

"It is only by working together in a spirit of brotherhood that it is possible for us to solve the tremendous problems with which, as a Nation, we are now confronted. Our industrial life has become so complex, its rate of movement so very rapid, and specialization and differentiation so intense, that we find ourselves face to face with conditions that were practically unknown in this Nation a century ago. The power of the forces of evil has been greatly increased, and it is necessary, for our self-preservation, that we should similarly strengthen the forces for good.

SENTIMENTALITY NOT WANTED.

"It ought not to be necessary for me to warn you against mere sentimentality. It is eminently desirable that we should none of us be hardhearted, but it is no less desirable that we should not be softheaded. As a whole, taking the mass of Americans, we do not want charity, we do not want sentimentality; we merely want to learn how to act, both individualy and together, in such fashion as to enable us to hold our own in the world

"The Tenth Commandment is a mighty good rule yet. From the days when the chosen people received the Decalogue to our own, envy and mance have been recognized as evils, and woe to those who appeal to them. The vice of envy is not only a dangerous, but also a mean, vice, for it is always a confession of inferiority. It is far safer to accept for a motto, in the words of Lowell, 'all men up,' rather than 'all men down.' Sometimes there must be pulling down, too, and where the knife must be used it should be used unsparingly, but intelligently. Normally, however, a pound of construction is worth a ton of destruction."

After saying that the basic virtues were those that make up home life, Gov. Roosevelt added:

"Each one of us has in him certain passions and instincts which, if they gain the upper hand in his soul, would mean that the wild beast had come uppermost in him. Envy, malice, and hatred are such passions, and they are just as bad if directed against a class or group of men as if directed against an individual. Woe to us as a Nation if we ever follow the lead of men who seek not to smother, but to inflame, the wild-beast qualities of the human heart! In social and industrial, no less than in political, reform we can do healthy work, work fit for a free country, fit for self-governing democracy, only by treading in the footsteps of Washington and Franklin and Adams and Patrick Henry and not in the steps of Marat and Robespierre."

Robert E. Speer, the concluding speaker, said that every man knew what he ought to do, but the difficulty was to follow out that knowledge.

"The Gospel of Christ," he said, "is the revelation of what a man should be and how he can be what he should be."

DIVIDENDS IN CHICAGO.

Very Large Payments to be Made in Next Few Days.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Millions of dollars in dividends on stocks and bonds will be paid out to Chicagoans within the next few days.

Among the largest concerns that will make their annual disbursements of dividend and interest payments before the end of the present week are the following: Chicago City Railway, $390,000; Chicago Telephone, $150,000; National Biscuit, $292,-360; South Side Elevated, $309,714; Knickerbocker Ice, $90,000; Otis Elevator, $67,500; American Steel and Wire, $1,566,667; American Sugar Refinery, $1,293,880; Chicago Great Western Railway, $598,301; Federal Steel, $736,900; General Electric, $783,816; Metropolitan Street Railway, $786,667; National Steel, $472,500; Republic Iron and Steel, $364,910; Northern Pacific, $800,000; Swift & Co., $350,000; Western Union Telegraph, $243,351; total, $9,368,567.

Other dividends in which Chicagoans are largely interested are the following: Chicago and Northwestern, $336,100; Twin City Rapid Transit, $700,000; Union Bag and Paper, $192,500, and Chicago and Alton, $400,000.

UPRISING FEARED IN KOREA.

United States Representative Sends an Appeal to Seoul.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 30.—Symptoms of unrest continue in Korea. There have been anti-Christian riots in the neighborhood of Pyongyang. The present situation has caused much uneasiness at the United States Legation at Seoul, as the missionaries in Pyongyang consist chiefly of Americans. It is feared that preparations for an uprising against foreigners similar to that in China are in progress.

The representative of the United States has made a strong appeal to the Korean Government, and detachments of troops have been sent.

BOSTONIAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Crawls from a Baltimore Hotel Window and Leaps Three Stories.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—John Riley, aged forty, of Boston, committed suicide in a sensational manner early this morning in this city.

He was stopping at the Levering House and about 5 o'clock got out of bed, stripped himself naked, crawled out the window, crept along the frost-covered, slippery eaves to the roof of a three-story adjoining building, and then leaped head foremost to the street.

Two men found the crushed and mangled man groaning and shivering in a pool of blood on the sidewalk. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he died in an hour, after telling the story of his terrible leap.

Riley gave the name of Adam Curtliver to the doctor, though he registered at the Levering House last night as Frank Clark. Several men, who said they knew him, identified the man by different names. Another, however, positively identified him as John Riley of Boston.

The man talked intelligently to the physicians, but seemed anxious to conceal his identity, and refused to speak of his family connections. He insisted that the physicians do nothing to save his life, as he wanted to die, and declared with his dying breath that it was nobody's business who he was.

JAPANESE OFFICER ARRESTED.

A Captain Charged with Selling Military Secrets to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 30.—A sensation has been caused in Japan by the arrest of Capt. Nimura and a bank clerk on the charge of divulging military secrets to Germany.

It is said that Nimura caused an accurate copy to be made of a map showing the whole district occupied by the First Division of the Japanese Army, together with all the details of its organization. This map was turned over to the bank clerk, who employed a man in Yokohama to sell it to a German officer for a large sum. The plan was discovered before its consummation.

AN EMPEROR IS HUNT'S PARTNER.

Ruler of Korea Joint Owner in the Gold Mines at Usang.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 30.—Korean advices received to-day state that it has become known at Seoul that the Korean Emperor is a partner with Leigh Hunt of New York in his ownership of the gold mines at Usang.

Mr. Hunt was the first foreigner to obtain mining concessions in Korea. He went there eight years ago and obtained an audience with the Emperor himself before getting all he wanted. The scruples of the Government were overcome by transferring a portion of the capital stock to the Imperial household which is receiving a share of the monthly profits.

THE LOSER ARRESTED, TOO.

Complained to the Police and Was Caught with Fifteen Other Men.

Samuel Stein, a restaurant keeper of 2,005 Second Avenue, and fifteen other men were arrested by Detectives Rosenfelt and Lewis of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station in a raid upon the restaurant Saturday night. Stein was arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning and was held in $500 bail for trial on the charge of keeping a gambling house. The others were discharged.

The police learned of the place through Abraham H. Bushman of 300 East One Hundred and Second Street, who called at the police station early Saturday night and complained that he had been swindled out of $4 in a game of cards at 2,005 Second Avenue. The police informed him they would investigate. Later in the evening the raid was made. Among the prisoners taken was Bushman. He said he had gone back to the place in the hope of recovering his money.

Will See His Third Century To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Dec. 30.—Abraham E. Elmer will to-morrow witness for the second time the birth of a new century and attain the distinction of having lived in three centuries. Mr. Elmer was born in Warren, Herkimer County, Jan. 26, 1782, and on his next birthday he will be 119 years old. He is in good health, his only affliction being blindness. He is still able to walk about his home and has a good appetite. Mr. Elmer uses tobacco freely and liquor in moderation. He ascribes his long life to heredity and regular living. Events which took place early in the closing century still remain fresh in his mind.

Will Have Lived in Three Centuries.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 30.—Mrs. Harriet De Hart, a negress, and her small circle of friends are making preparations to celebrate the unusual event of a person living in three centuries. Mrs. De Hart, who lives with Mrs. Lottie Benjamin, also colored, on Graham Avenue, claims the age of 100 years. She is yet keen of eye and quick of action, and her voice is firm and clear. She says life is still sweet to her, and she hopes to greet many another year.

Wave of Reform in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 30.—As a sequel to the recent moral reform wave, the faro banks in this city are closed to-night for the first time in months, in response to an order from the District Attorney's office.

With Horns Interlocked.

From The Kissimee (Fla.) Gazette.

While hunting on the St. John's last week, Messrs. L. P. Hughey and E. B. Griffin came across the bodies of two large bucks which had fought to a death finish, and lay with their horns tightly locked together. Each had pronged the other in the middle of the forehead. One was stone dead and had been attacked by buzzards, and the other still showed faint signs of life. The surface of the prairie for an area of a quarter of an acre around them was torn up, telling of the intensity of their mortal struggle. The horns, still locked, may be seen at Mr. Hughey's house in town.

GOOD YEAR FOR THE BANKS

Report of Superintendent Kilburn to the Legislature.

TENDENCY OF BANKS TO UNITE

Protest Against Proposed Tax on Savings Bank Deposits—Abuses in Building Associations.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—State Superintendent of Banks F. D. Kilburn has completed the annual report of his department for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1900, and has forwarded the same to be submitted to the Legislature.

A strong protest against the taxing of savings banks deposits by the State is a feature of the report, which opens with the statement that the growth and prosperity of the institutions under the supervision of the Banking Department during the past four years has been unexampled and marvelous. The total resources of the institutions as shown by their reports as of the dates stated are as follows:

Banks of deposit and discount September 4, 1900	$351,080,252
Savings banks, July 1, 1900	1,037,869,160
Trust companies, July 1, 1900	796,483,887
Safe deposit companies, July 1, 1900	5,297,905
Foreign mortgage companies, January 1, 1900	5,236,422
Building and loan associations, January 1, 1900	66,034,789
	$2,262,002,415
In comparison with the previous year the gain is	$115,018,554

The report continues:

The foreign mortgage companies licensed to do business in the State have decreased in number as business has improved, interest rates gone lower and indebtedness diminished. The aggregate resources of the banks of deposit and discount, the savings banks, the trust companies, the safe deposit companies and the building and loan associations are larger now by more than seven hundred million dollars than at the date of of the first annual report which I had the honor to submit to the Legislature four years ago. Nearly one and a half million dollars of this gain has been made by the safe deposit companies, about sixteen millions by the building and loan associations, nearly one hundred millions by the discount banks, two hundred and thirty millions by the savings banks, and four hundred millions by the trust companies. The mere statement pictures forth a story of growth and prosperity which is both gratifying and impressive.

The year lacked, of course, the extreme activity and the unexampled movements which had obtained in the immediately antecedent months, and its course was largely one of waiting and adjustment. Enforced liquidation, which characterized a portion of the year, and a readjustment of several corporations which, through the extreme optimism of capitalists, had been overstocked, or organized upon a basis which sound judgment and conservative business experience alike should have condemned, resulted in a great shrinkage in security values as compared with the unprecedented and unwarranted prices which some securities, especially of the class known as "industrials," had reached.

This was attended by the wanton circulation of disturbing rumors and by malignant agitation and vicious attack upon one or two large financial institutions in the city of New York, from all of which escape without disaster could not possibly have been had had not the institutions subjected to the tension been inherently very strong and commanded public confidence. As it was, some repression was unquestionably felt and operations were for the time circumscribed. Then followed a Presidential campaign, wherein, upon one hand, alarming policies were threatened, constraining caution in investments and halting new enterprises until the result should be determined.

That all of these tests were borne by the banks and trust companies of the State, not only without a single failure or loss of a dollar by their customers through them, but with their condition as a whole actually improved at the close of the year, is exceedingly gratifying, and certifies their general soundness, and the usually prudent and safe management which they enjoy. It is gratifying also to be able to add that there has been no considerable loss, and indeed none at all as far as I have been able to ascertain, by defalcation in any State bank, trust company or savins bank during the year.

There continues to be manifested a tendency toward combination or consolidation of competing banks, especially in the more important financial centres. Besides actual merger or absorption as a means thereto, the method is employed of unifying interests by effecting a controlling ownership by identical parties in two or more separate institutions, which are thus made auxiliary or co-operative in their transactions, as occasion may arise. A few of the State banks in Greater New York are proceeding in a like direction by acquiring other banks by the process of merger, and then continuing them as branches, with satisfying results.

The Corn Exchange Bank has taken over four banks in this manner, and has, besides, two branches which it has opened independently. The Union Bank of Brooklyn recently acquired the Hamilton in the same borough, and is conducting it as a branch. The Bank of New Amsterdam, the Colonial Bank, the Hamilton Bank in New York, the Twelfth Ward Bank, the Brooklyn Bank, and the Bank of Jamaica, also, have opened branches, or are preparing to do so. Twelve branches in all had been opened to Sept. 30, and they reported deposits averaging nearly $1,000,000 each, while the gain in the resources of the parent institutions since they were opened aggregated $3,271,592. The system of branch banks is permissible under the law only to State institutoins, and to these nowhere outside of Greater New York, and only "for the receipt and payment of deposits, and for making loans and discounts to the customers of such branch offices only."

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE.

The number of savings banks in the State was decreased by one during the year, no new bank having been chartered, and the Fulton County Savings Bank having surrendered its charter after payment to every one of its depositors in full, with an extra dividend. The total resources of the savings banks increased $37,660,060.83 from January, 1900, to July, and there was a gain in the number of their open accounts of 54,645.

Mr. Kilburn makes the following recommendations:

Compelling incorporated banks to file their certificates of incorporation only in the offices of County Clerks and Bank Superintendents.

Striking out of Subdivision 4 of Section 25 of the banking law the implication that an officer of a savings bank may borrow money from the corporation with which he is officially connected, provided the Trustees thereof give their consent.

That every private banker, or any person, firm, or association receiving deposits, shall deposit with the Controller of the State or with the Superintendent of Banks bonds of the United States, or of the State of New York, or of some subdivision of the State, to the amount of $10,000, to be held in trust for the benefit of depositors with and creditors of the depositing banker, and to be surrendered only upon an order of court.

Subjecting personal loan associations to official examination and supervision, and reducing the charges they may make for loans so that their operations need not of a certainty intensify poverty.

A further recommendation is that Section 22 of the banking law be recast so as to show explicitly whether or not the law requiring publication of the reports of incorporated banks and individual bankers in the State paper is applicable also to the reports of trust companies, safe deposit companies, and building and loan associations.

Mr. Kilburn then makes his protest against the taxing of savings banks deposits by the State. He says:

If the Legislature is to consider this question of taxing the deposits in the savings banks it should approach it with the amplest and most reliable information obtainable, and particularly in regard to the mistaken assumption that the moneys held by these institutions consist largely of deposits by people of means. A more searching examination and analysis of accounts than has ever been attempted, or than is practicable, would be required to ascertain with precision the percentage of deposits which belong properly in that class, but from my knowledge of the policy which governs the management of most savings banks, and from such inspection as I have made of individual accounts, which almost uniformly show deposits in small sums only, indicating that they are actually savings and not investment funds, I am entirely satisfied that it is inconsiderable.

The effort to confine accounts in savings banks to the classes which may legitimately claim to be entitled to their service is, to my mind, a better treatment of the evil under discussion than to attempt to cure it by taxing such deposits out of the banks. With a simple additional restriction in the law it can, I think, be made thoroughly effective. There is at present no legal obstacle to prevent a single depositor from having accounts to the legal limit in each of two or twenty or a hundred banks. I do not believe the practice thus suggested is common, but it should not be permitted at all.

In the attempt to stamp it out altogether I am ready to join with the officers of the banks and the Legislature in instituting and enforcing almost any measure of elimination or restriction. It might even be required that no bank shall accept a deposit exceeding some sum to be fixed by law unless the person offering it shall make and subscribe an affidavit declaring that such deposit would not make the aggregate of his credits in all savings banks more than $3,000, or such other limit as it may be thought best to establish.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. Kilburn again proclaims against the method employed by the so-called National building and loan associations, and asks for the passage of a bill giving him direct supervision over them. He alleges the following as some of the existing abuses:

The payment of free withdrawals and excessive salaries, the employment of high-priced agents, the renting of luxuriously appoined offices, speculating in real estate, that system of administration which practically ignores the mutual feature which is supposed to underlie all building and loan associations, the second-mortgage plan of investment, and, in short, ingenious schemes of all sorts which the framers of the law could never have contemplated, and which have grown up with, or out of, the so-called national system.

I contend that any financial undertaking which involves annual expenses exceeding 5 per centum of the total assets, or from 10 to 20 per centum of gross income, cannot long remain solvent, much less make money for its shareholders; and especially is this the case when there are added to the expense burden the inevitable losses which to a greater or less degree all financial institutions experience. And the large and expensively managed building and loan associations meet with greater losses comparatively, as a rule, than any other financial institutions under the control of this department.

REPORT ON MAINE BANKS.

Gain in Deposits and Assets Greater than the Average in the Past—Tax on Savings Banks.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 30.—The annual report of State Bank Examiner Fremont E. Timberlake shows there are 51 savings banks in the State, whose assets amount to $71,076,211; 17 trust and banking companies, whose assets are $13,295,402; 33 loan and building associations, whose assets are $2,862,178. This makes a total of 101 institutions of this class, with total assets of $87,233,793. This is a gain of one in the number of institutions reported and of $4,934,627 in their assets.

There is a gain of 11,428 in the number of depositors in savings banks, trust companies, and shareholders in loan and buiuing association during the year, as against a corresponding gain of 9,927 in 1899. The returns show that favorable conditions have continued through the year, that these State institutions have made a decided gain both in deposits and assets, greater than the average in the past.

Mr. Timberlake believes that the future welfare and the good of the State generally calls for a reduction of the State tax on savings banks. He also says, in speaking of the trust companies, that some legislation in that direction is necessary as they are of recent establishment in this State and the laws touching upon them are but few.

REPUBLICAN CLUB ELECTION.

Opposition Ticket Headed by W. M. K. Olcott for President.

At the Republican Club last night, an opposition ticket was posted with the following list of candidates to be voted for at the annual election on January 21, 1901: President—William M. K. Olcott; Vice-Presidents—Charles H. Denison, E. A. Newell, Frank H. Partridge; Recording Secretary—Martin Saxe; Corresponding Secretary—Monte Cutler; Treasurer—J. Edgar Leaycraft; Executive Committee—Louis Stern, Charles H. Treat, P. C. Costello, William Einstein, A. H. Gleason, Henry C. Piercy; Committee on Membership—Herbert H. Gibbs, William Greenwood, Sinclair Tousey, Jacob Halstead; Finance Committee—Samuel Thomas, Anson G. McCook, Frank C. Loveland, Daniel O'Dell, and William C. Beer.

The twenty-five signers required for nomination of an opposition ticket are: Mortimer C. Addoms, George Clifton Batcheller, Lucien L. Bonheur, William Brookfield, Alexander Caldwell, J. H. Emory, T. St. John Gaffney, Henry Gleason, Alexander H. Hamilton, J. F. Hitchcock, Charles F. Homer, Francis E. Laimbeer, William Leary, Montague Lessler, Richard J. Lewis, Charles C. Maas, John Murray Mitchell, Frank Moss, Charles E. Patrick, James R. Sheffield, Lucius M. Stanton, Lepold Stern, Walter B. Tufts, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Charles Whitman.

Gen. H. C. Tremaine has been nominated for President by the regulars and a very hot fight is predicted.

DEMOCRATIC REORGANIZATION.

No Change to be Made in the National Committee, It Is Said.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30.—J. D. Johnson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee, who passed through this city to-day en route from Chicago to his home in Kansas, said:

"I am not in a position to say what will be done toward maintaining the Democratic organization perfected during the last campaign, but I will say that there will be no reorganization of the National Committee. The committee is organized until 1904, and will remain as it is until that time. I believe that the present precinct organization can be maintained and made entirely self-supporting."

Woman in Ill-Health Takes Poison.

Hattie Jackson, twenty-six years of age, who lived with Mrs. Matilda Mahle at 1,325 Avenue A, committed suicide yesterday morning by drinking paris green and water. There was no motive for the act so far as the friends of the young woman know, except that she was in poor health. Miss Jackson was a saleswoman in a large department store. Her family live in New Jersey.

Dr. Brown's Funeral in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 30.—The funeral of Dr. U. H. Brown, the well-known eye and ear specialist, who was found dead in New York City last week, was held this afternoon. Great crowds attended the services, which were in charge of the Knights of Pythias.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Robert Garrett, Baltimore.

CAMBRIDGE—Montgomery Blair, Washington.

HOLLAND—Jules Cambon, Ambassador from France to the United States.

NAVARRE—C. A. Murphy, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—Prof. W. C. Mount, University of Virginia; Dr. Thomas L. Stewart, University of Virginia; Count D. P. Soothof, Imperial Russian Navy, Port Arthur, China.

GRAND—John B. Roach, Chester Penn.

SAVOY—Ex-Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts.

VICTORIA—Ex-Mayor W. H. Alexander, Omaha.

GILSEY—E. L. Breckinridge, United States Army.

ASTOR—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Martin, J., Gloversville, N. Y.; gloves; Hotel Navarre.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Klvlan, gloves and handkerchiefs; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Robinson, A. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; A. M. Robinson, Jr., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Foley, W. L., Houston, Texas; J. Foley, domestics; Hotel Normandie.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Criterion Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Frederick, notions and jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. Strauss, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. C. Wheeler, carpets, upholstery, and furnishing goods; 220 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, woolens; 722 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Witherill, L. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Levy Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; M. Levy, clothing; S. Levy, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Frankel, Frank & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; D. Lyons, notions and millinery; D. Frankel, furnishing goods; 134 Spring Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Why Scott's? why not some other emulsion of cod-liver oil?

You are under-nourished; you can't get fat on a mere resemblance.

They look like Scott's, as to bottle and label—the bottle and label are nothing. Go by the contents; go by the name.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

POLICE BILLS AT ALBANY.

Six, Says Former Judge Cohen; but Two, Says Senator Platt.

While ex-Justice William N. Cohen has prepared five bills affecting the New York Police Department and says that a sixth is in contemplation, Senator Platt said last night that only two will be introduced in the next Legislature. These are for the single-headed Police Commission, which will be handed in on the first day of the session, and that creating a non-partisan Bureau of Elections. In each case the Commissioners are to be appointed by the Mayor and be removable on charges by the Mayor or the Governor.

Ex-Judge Cohen had a long conference with Senator Platt yesterday, and at its close refused to say anything concerning the provisions of any of the Police bills. Two of them are said to be the State Constabulary and the uniform police measures. The latter makes it mandatory upon the police officials of any city in the State to make arrests upon the request of officers of another municipality.

Senator Platt also said he knew nothing concerning the appointment of Major Davis of the Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard, New York, who is a Democratic office holder in Brooklyn, to a position on the military staff of Governor-Elect Odell. The appointment, it is said, was made on the recommendation of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe and will stand despite the protests of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and other Brooklyn Republicans.

It is generally believed that Garret A. Benson of Albany will be made Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. Senator Platt would not commit himself last night. He said he was keeping his hands off. Politicians say, however, that Benson will surely get the place, although Republican leaders from his own county are against him, but such influential Senators as Messrs. Ellsworth, Raines, Krum, and Brackett want him.

Senator Platt will not attend the inauguration ceremonies at Albany to-morrow, but will return to Washington on Wednesday.

Among Senator Platt's callers yesterday were ex-Justice W. N. Cohen, Senator Ellsworth, State Chairman George W. Dunn, and Robert C. Morris, President of the County Committee.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:35 A. M.—208 East Eighteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $1,000.

1:10 A. M.—338 East Eighty-first Street; owner, Mary Keiser; damage, $10.

1:30 A. M.—372 Rider Avenue; owner, Ella J. Creamer; no damage.

2:50 A. M.—364 Grand Street; owner, Kuff & Co.; damage, $100.

4:30 A. M.—608 East Eighteenth Street; owner, Meyer Hellman; damage, $20,000.

5:15 A. M.—325 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; owner, John Dehosfman; damage, $1,000.

6:20 A. M.—2,175 Third Avenue; owner, Manso Brothers; damage, $5,000.

12:15 P. M.—117 Greenwich Avenue; owner, William J. Clare; damage, $50.

12:45 P. M.—158 West Twenty-eighth Street; owner, Ernest Vechel; damage, $5.

2 P. M.—1,843 Lexington Avenue; owner, Samuel Wisansky; no damage.

3:15 P. M.—213 Hudson Street; owner, G. Lindo; no damage.

9:30 P. M.—553 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; James C. Byrne, owner; damage, $50.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GRIFFIN, Ga., Dec. 30.—The brick warehouse here caught fire early this morning. Five hundred bales of cotton have been destroyed. The loss is estimated at $60,000. The cotton belongs to farmers, and the amount of insurance carried is not known. The City Clerk's and City Treasurer's offices were in the warehouse, and it is feared that all the city records have been destroyed.

Teachers for the Philippines.

MANILA, Dec. 30.—The Philippine Commission has added to the pending school bill a provision for the employment of 600 American teachers, at salaries ranging from $75 to $100 per month.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:43	Moon sets...2:42

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:07	Gov. Isl'd...3:40	H. Gate...5:38
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:36	Gov. Isl'd...4:00	H. Gate...5:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mesaba, London	.....	.....
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	6:00 P. M.
Ulier, St. Kitt's and Barbados	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 1.		
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jaffa, Northern Brazil	3:00 A. M.	.....
Taurie, Liverpool	.....	.....
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.		
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leon VIII., Genoa, &c.	.....	.....
New York, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana, Progreso, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
THURSDAY, JAN. 3.		
Antilla, Nassau	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mt. Vernon, Haiti and Inagua	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Peninsular, Azores Island	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Phidias, Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and Uruguay	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Santiago, Nassau, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
FRIDAY, JAN. 4.		
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexica, via Tampico	12:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 5.		
Alene, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffon, Northern Brazil, &c	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hildur, Curacao	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mariella, Hull	.....	.....
Minneapolis, London	.....	.....
Morro Castle, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norman Prince, Argentine Republic, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Staatendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenturret. Mails for Papeiti, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peking. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Jan. 26.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Dec. 28. Due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 31.

Ardlethen, Rotterdam, Dec. 6.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 2.
Astoria, Glasgow, Dec. 20.
Balilla, Gibraltar, Dec. 18.
Bristol City, Swansea, Dec. 15.
California, Glasgow, Dec. 20.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, Dec. 26.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, Dec. 22.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 30.
Inchmaree, Algiers, Dec. 7.
John Sanderson, Sunderland, Dec. 8.
Kansas City, Queenstown, Dec. 17.
Lowther Castle, Glasgow, Dec. 14.
Moonstone, Hiquive, Dec. 7.
Nom

A day of preparation for the great social holiday, then good-bye to the old year and the old century, and a glorious welcome to the new.

The store, of course, will be closed all day to-morrow.

Dress Corduroys

Velvet pile fabrics are deservedly popular. Scarce, too, we're told, though you would not think so to see this splendid assortment. Perhaps in greatest favor are the Corduroys. They make very stylish costumes. Nothing more effective can well be imagined than a suit of velvet-finish corduroy, in any of the new correct colorings. We have them—plenty of each:

Silver Gray	Mode	Beige	Beaver	Green
Stone Gray	Damson	Coquelicot	Cardinal	Black

The price is $1.10 a yard. Fourth avenue.

FUR COATS

Handsome garments for women, in a broad assortment. Furs upon which one may safely depend. Prices upon which one may safely rely as being very fair. The first item below is a positive bargain. The others, taken almost at random, fairly represent the value-giving throughout the splendid stocks.

Plain Electric Seal Eton Jackets at $30; were $37.50 and $45.
Persian Lamb Coats, plain, at $65 and $90.
Persian Lamb Coats, with collars and revers of chinchilla, at $125.
Genuine Seal Coats, at $200, $265 and $275. Second floor, Broadway.

Flarne WAISTS

There's wide variety here of these warm waists. You can choose anywhere among them and be sure of having a pretty stylish waist—a little prettier than ever before. Yet they are not elaborate. Just neat and cozy and stylish. Some are $1.50 each. They are in various shades, all attractively plaited and with dress sleeves. Others at $1.75—a better quality of flannel, but in about same style of making. At $2.25 are handsome waists with box plaits front and back, and polished steel buttons. Other styles up to $8.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Knit Underwear

A couple of specimen values that fairly represent these men's and women's stocks—honestly made, carefully finished goods—at very moderate prices:

For Men—

75c a garment—Heavy natural colored merino shirts and drawers; full sized; neatly trimmed; strongly finished.

$1 a garment—Mottled gray heavy merino shirts and drawers; the latter have re-inforced seats; 2 lengths of inseam; silk trimmed and finished.

For Women—

50c each—Ecru ribbed balbriggan vests; with long or short sleeves; drawers to match, with French band; side buttoned and drawing strings. Also heavy combination suits of fine cotton; sizes 5 and 6 only.

$1 each—Heavy cotton combination suits; button down front or across chest; silk trimmed throughout.

Broadway.

CLUB VELLUM

Nobody thought of trying to buy a refined, genteel correspondence paper at ten cents a pound until we accomplished the bringing out of Club Vellum. It was a marvel to the trade three years ago, and no attempt has been made to match it in these years. No other manufacturer—no other store is willing to make such a tremendous effort for such a little profit. So to-day *Club Vellum* stands alone in its field. A good body, excellent finish, for both appearance and writing on. Made in two shades, cream and azure; and in three popular sizes, Frances, Helen and Octavo. Price,

10c a pound
Envelopes, 15c a hundred

Balsam Fir Cushions.

Their fragrant, piney smell pervades that corner of the third floor which holds them. Close your eyes, and it's not hard to imagine yourself in the North Woods. We have just received a new shipment of these spicy cushions from the Adirondacks. Made up in three sizes:

14 x 14 in.	16 x 16 in.	18 x 18 in.
35c	45c	55c

Third floor.

Calendars at Half

Half the charm of a calendar for the New Year lies in putting it in commission on January 1st, in place of the one which has served you faithfully during the year just passed. So to-day is the day to buy a calendar, if any of your friends have been neglected hitherto. We'll help you by a price-concession of just half on the beautiful variety of calendars we've assembled for 1901. And prices were lower, originally, than usual elsewhere. 2c to $1.50; were 4c to $3.
Main floor and Basement.

New Year CANDIES

Candies and toys for Christmas, but CANDIES for New Year's. Fresh, pure and delicious candies of every sort—some just from the factory to-day unless all plans fail. Freshest candy in New York, in any case—and there is none better anywhere.

60c, 30c, 20c a pound.
Salted Almonds, Glace Nuts, French Caramels, 80c a pound.
Glace Fruit, $1.50 for box of 5 pounds. Snapping Mottoes, 8c to $2 a dozen.
All sorts of dainty Table Decorations. Basement.

COFFEE POTS

They're of granite-ware, four-quart size, perfect, without blemish, and would be a good investment at fifty cents each. The secret of good coffee lies as much in the pot as in the bean—at this price there's no excuse for laying the blame for poor coffee on the pot. 25c each.
Basement.

NEW COTTONS
Swiss and French

The most noteworthy display to-day is of the fine Robes that come from Switzerland. The daintiest Swiss muslins and batistes are exquisitely embroidered and trimmed with lace, the skirt being finished ready for the band, and sufficient material to match with which to make waist.

This hint of the range of prices:

From Switzerland—

At $18 a Pattern—Embroidered dotted Swiss Muslin, lace insertion.
At $20 a Pattern—Embroidered dotted Swiss Muslin, with Valenciennes lace trimming.
At $22 a Pattern—Embroidered dotted Swiss Muslin and lace insertion.
At $24 a Pattern—Embroidered dotted Swiss Muslin and lace insertion.
At $27 a Pattern—Mercerized Batiste with lace and embroidered insertion.
At $27 a Pattern—Embroidered fancy Swiss Muslin with Valenciennes lace flounce and insertion.
At $28 a Pattern—Mercerized Batiste, lace insertion and shirring.
At $35 a Pattern—Embroidered fancy Swiss Muslin, with lace and moire satin ribbon trimming.

From France—

At 37½c a yard—Printed fancy corded striped Muslin, in attractive floral designs, forming ribbon effects.

At 37½c a yard—Printed Pique, in some 40 of the favorite printings of polka-dots and stripes in white and black on colored grounds, and colors on white grounds.

Tenth street, near Rotunda.

FANCY CHINA and Glass

To-day's offering is an effort to make the old year clean up the fragments it has produced. This Fancy China and Bohemian Glass has figured in thousands of holiday presents, and now comes the housekeeper's opportunity to brighten her own home with these same dainty pieces, but at a third below the prices that ruled before the lines were broken:

Fancy China—

Several styles of decorations in a variety of shapes, which we will close out at a straight reduction of a third. This includes some of our best Austrian china decorations which are sold down to limited quantities. One decoration of festoon of flowers with gold, one with circle of rosebuds with gold; and several other pretty designs.

Salad Bowls were 85c; now 55c each.
Salad Bowls were 75c; now 50c each.
Salad Bowls were $1; now 65c each.
Celery Trays were 85c; now 55c each.
Celery Trays were $1.50; now $1 each.
Chocolate Pots were $1.50; now $1 each.
Cracker Jars were $1; now 65c each.
Sugars and Creams were $1; now 65c pair.
Olive Dishes were 25c; now 15c each.
Olive Dishes were 50c; now 35c each.
Olive Dishes were 75c; now 50c each.

Bohemian Glass Vases—

Richly decorated. Many of these are at half price. Some at two-thirds prices.

Vases that were 75c; now 40c.
Vases that were $1.25; now 65c.
Vases that were $1; now 50c.
Vases that were 35c; now 20c.
Vases that were 50c; now 25c.

China Store, Basement.

The VELVET SALE

There was rapid selling among those silks on Saturday. Most of the lots cannot be told of to-day—all gone. People who passed them by at $9 or $8 a yard found them far more beautiful when only $1.50 stood between them and possession of the silks. Seldom are such radical reductions made, even on left-over goods. Every piece is just right for some purpose, most pleasing to some taste, or it would never have been designed—never selected for our stock. The same is true of the *Velvets;* and in these the lots were larger; and they can still be bought to-day; also the Printed Silks.

The rest of the story is uncertain, and cannot be told in detail.

At $1, from $2—Printed Liberty Satin; navy blue on white, black on white, black-and-white on gray and on lavender.
At 65c., from $1.25 and $1.50—A lot of last season's Printed India Silks; lavender, gray, lilac and ciel.
At $1 to $6.50, from $3.50 to $14—A lot of French and German fancy Velvets; Panne Figure Satins, Chameleon Panne Velvets, Fancy Panne Velvet.
At $1, from $5—Plain Silk Velvets in off shades.
At $1, from $3.25—Plain colored Velvets in off colors.
At $1, from $2.25—Plain colored Velvets, in cerise, garnet, lavender, rose, yellow, violet.
At $1, from $1.50 to $5—Velvets in these colors—old rose, gray, blue, cerise and magenta.

Rotunda.

DRESS GOODS
Remnants at *Little Prices*

Evidences of the tremendous ante-Christmas selling. Literally thousands of short ends remain. The most desirable patterns in each of the many classes of goods, of course. Else they would not so soon have become remnants. The task of gathering up these ends is now completed, and their speedy distribution begins this morning. There's a splendid waist pattern, or a piece sufficient for an extra skirt—many large enough for a child's dress—to be had for half its actual value, in many cases. No remnant is marked higher than two-thirds regular price.

The remnants are in various lengths from 1½ to 4½ yards, and include serges, cheviots, diagonals, poplins, camel's-hair, prunellas, granites, homespuns, striped suitings, cloth plaids, cheviot plaids,

All at Half and Two-thirds Prices

Fourth avenue.

PENS and PENCILS
With Gold and Silver Mountings

These are hard-rubber goods with gold-plated mountings, sterling silver pencils, pearl pen holders with rolled gold mountings, and a number of other like articles that everybody likes to own. If you have a New Year's gift in mind you can fill it most appropriately from this lot; yet most of these articles will be taken quickly for the buyers' own use, when the remarkable prices are known.

They come from one of the most noted manufacturers, who quit business last year. The goods are of highest character, and perfect in every way, yet they came to us at most ridiculous prices—

A Third of Their Worth, and Less

The items and prices follow:

Silver Pencils, 50c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.
Silver Tablet Pencils, 25c.
Pocket Thermometer Cases; sterling silver, with safety pin and chain attached, $1 to $1.75.
Pearl Pen Holders, rolled gold mountings, 25c and 35c.
Combination Pencil and Pen Holders, rolled gold, $1 and $1.25.
Rolled gold Pencils, 50c, 75c and $1.50.
Rubber Pencils, rolled gold mountings, 50c.
Combination Pen holder and Pencil; rubber with rolled gold mountings, 25c.
Slide desk Pen Holders; ebony with rolled gold mountings, 25c.
Ebony desk Pen Holders, rolled gold mountings, 15c.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Men's Clothing

Particular mention to-day of Prince Albert coats and vests. If there's one line in which we have greater pride than in another, it's this. So many men have felt that only a merchant tailor could properly fit a Prince Albert coat. But they didn't know Wanamaker's. Best workmen make our coats and vests. Experienced, conscientious salesmen insist in giving perfect fit.

Coats and vests of black Thibet, serge lined, at $20. Lined with silk, at $25.
Coats and vests of imported Vicuna, lined with excellent silk. Made like those for which custom tailors usually ask $60. Price, $35.
All-wool worsted trousers in new, tasteful patterns, at $5 to $8.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Clothing

The winter has been so unusually mild up to the present that, according to the law of averages, we may be fairly sure that real winter is yet to come. The word to-day relates of that sort of clothing with which to meet it. Heavy, durable, honestly put-together clothing—made and priced in the Wanamaker way:

Russian storm ulsters with hood, made of frieze, blue and Oxford, and lined with flannel; sizes 4 to 12 years. Price, $3.50—a very good value.
Chinchilla reefers, with fine velvet collar; lined throughout with all-wool and flannel; warm and serviceable; sizes 3 to 12 years. Price, $6.
Storm collar reefers of frieze; warm plaid lining; sizes 4 to 16 years. Price, $5.50.
Splendid suits of all-wool cheviots; trousers with double seats and knees; sewed throughout with silk; sizes 8 to 16 years. An excellent value at the price—$5.
Corduroy trousers for boys of 3 to 16 years, 95c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Mattress Comfort

The French, among all nations, have probably achieved most completely the secret of comfortable beds. Care in the making of their mattresses is the chief reason for this. Comfort is the peculiar characteristic of this mattress, too, which conforms more closely to the French ideals than any we know of. It is made of long black drawings of horse-hair, with top and bottom of lamb's wool. It is laced, not tufted, with "imperial" stitched edges. Mattresses made in this way have no hollows or hummocks, but offer a soft, delightfully even surface to the weary. Covering is of art drapery ticking, and the mattress, full-sized, weighs 50 pounds. Made in one piece only. Price $37.50.
Fourth floor.

BLANKETS

Of assured excellence. Reduced in price. They all come from the best blanket makers—selected by a blanket expert. At original prices they were notable bargains. Read further of the better-than-ever advantages:

"The Raritan." Of white wool on cotton warp; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs. Were $2.50 a pair. Now $2.
"The Astoria." Excellent wool on cotton warp; all white; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs. Were $3.75 a pair. Now $3.
"The Chesapeake." All wool; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs. Were $5 a pair. Now $4.
"The Wissinoming." All wool, warp and filling; scarlet; 78x84 in.; 6 lbs. Were $7 a pair. Now $5.
"Princess Anne." Extra heavy; wool with light cotton warp; 82x86 in.; 8 lbs. Were $8 a pair. Now $6.

Third floor.

TOYS *Reduced*

Here's a noble chance for some fortunate little one to become possessor of splendid animals at much less—a quarter to a third less—than they would have cost the purchasers a few days ago. There are some games, too, that are slated for eviction at reduced prices.

Woolly Sheep, were $5 and $3; now $3 and $2.
Woolly Dogs, were $1 and 75c.; now 50c and 35c.
Crokinole Boards, were $1; now 75c.
Papier Mache Elephants, were $1.25 and $1; now $1 and 75c.
Chess India, were 50c and 25c; now 35c and 15c.

Toy Store, Ninth street, south side.

All Around the Store

Some large, snow-white Turkish Towels, very absorbent, 24x48 in., with fringed or hemmed ends, are splendid value at 25c. each. A new lot of huckaback towels, strictly pure linen, strong and heavy, especially adapted for hotel or boarding house use, are 12½c each.

Turkey Platters, in several sizes, and various handsome decorations, beautifully executed, have suffered a price-reduction of half. Always desirable, at their new price they offer an exceptional opportunity to the housekeeper.

Boys' Trousers. Two hundred pairs of all-wool trousers, made in the reliable Wanamaker way, are offered at 75c each.

Meat-juice Extractors. These convenient utensils furnish a safe, clean and easy way of extracting the juice from beef for making beef-tea for invalids and children. In various sizes, from 25c to $3.50.

Luxurious Capes of Irkutz Sable are reasonably priced at from $80 to $125, according to the length of the garment.

Women's 2-clasp Gloves of lambskin, soft and pliable, in tan, mode, gray, beaver, pearl and white, are splendid value at 75c a pair.

Favors for New Year dinner parties, and the holiday season festivities generally, a large assortment of original and tasteful table decorations and favors may be found in the Candy Store. Prices, 5c to $2.

Japanese Bronzes, comprising vases, incense jars, koros, and other artistic objects, are marked at prices below their value in order to hasten their departure hence. $1.25 to $300. Also handsomely carved teakwood stands, from $5 to $45, and ivories, in great variety, from $1 to $50.

Women's Jackets at $7.50. Only a few of them remain—all $12 values, at least, a good proportion worth $15. They're this winter's styles, mostly in kersey and Venetian cloth. All sizes in the lot, but not in each style.

Student Lamps. *The* comfortable reading lamp. Some of these mark a distinct departure from the stereotyped form. There are single, duplex and triplicate lamps, in old brass and bronze finish, and prices range from $4.50 to $35.

An Æolian Organ at a bargain. The Piano Store offers a Self-playing Æolian Organ, in Flemish oak, with cabinet to match, which was made to order, and about $300 worth of music—for $125. The cost of the whole was about $450! A splendid bargain, fully warranted.

Japanese Toilet Articles—Puff-boxes in different sizes, salve-boxes, soap-boxes, pin-trays and other objects, in red lacquer with gold ornamentation, are variously priced from 25c to $1.

Women's Neckwear. A collection of various pieces of women's neckwear, such as jabots, stocks and the like, which have become more or less mussed in the show-cases and on the shelves during the Christmas rush, are now scaled down to half their former prices.

Lillian Corsets. A few sorts in black and white sateen or coutil, which have dwindled down to small lots, have been newly priced to clear the way for the season's new arrivals, thus: Corsets that were $2.75 to $3.50 are now $1.75, $2.50, $3.50 and $5.

Wicker Handbags, for shopping and traveling, light but durable, ranging in size from small bags to dress-suit cases, with numerous intermediate styles, are 75c to $2.75.

Girls' Skirts, worth $6, at $4. They are of navy blue or gray mixed cheviot serge, trimmed with bands of silk; others plain with circular flounce around bottom; lengths 34 to 38 in. An unusual opportunity.

"Crepe Chameuse" is a Parisian novelty in dress fabrics. It is all silk, with a rich satin face and heavy twilled back. In spite of its firm texture, which prevents slipping at seams, it is pliable, clinging, with a soft sheen, and produces thus beautiful effects for evening wear. In delicate shades of ivory, heliotrope, nasturtium, rose pink, old rose, turquoise, ciel, light pink, Nile green and black. $5 a yard.

"French Reverings" are a new material for white waists. They are 41 inches broad, in a number of attractive patterns, ranging in price from 75c to $1.50 a yard.

Fancy Card Trays are an original foreign notion. They are composed of a mosaic of cigar bands, under glass, and with frame and back of glazed leather in red or black. $3.50 each.

Neckties Reduced. Some of the men's neckties, which have been excellent values at 50c apiece, but which are a little mussed from handling, are reduced to half price. 12½c each.

Children's Coats. The remainder of these beautiful coats, of fine cloth, velvet, and silk, including a few three-quarter length and Russian blouse coats, are now priced at $7.50 to $27.50, instead of $15 to $55.

Laundry Bags, attractively made of art ticking in various colors, with heavy drawing cord, are a great deal of comfort to buy for their little price, 25c each.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GOLF FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY

Interesting Contests Arranged by Many Local Clubs.

LAKEWOOD'S BIG TOURNAMENT

Staten Islanders Go to Atlantic City for a Team Match—Notes from Other Links.

Considerable golf activity is promised for New Year's Day, and nearly all of the local clubs have shown a decided tendency to usher in the twentieth century under the auspices of golf excitement and enjoyment. In the metropolitan district, the most elaborate plans have been made at Lakewood, where a two-day open tournament will begin this morning. The first sixteen will qualify in an eighteen-hole medal-play round, and they will finish the first match-play round this afternoon. The finals will come to-morrow. The Lakewood hotels were well filled with golfers over Sunday, and the field of starters this morning will be nearly as good as a month ago, in the annual Thanksgiving tournament on the same links. Findlay Douglas, who won both the prizes in the Saturday handicap, will be the most formidable competitor, for Walter J. Travis will probably not enter this event.

As there will be golf on other days this week beside New Year's, the programme is:

MONDAY, DEC 31.

Lakewood—Open tournament, medal play and one match-play round.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

Lakewood—Open tournament, finals and handicap.
Atlantic City—Team match with Fox Hills.
Nassau Country—Handicap for Class A and Class B players.
Dyker Meadow—Club handicap.
Richmond County—Club handicap.
Baltusrol—Members' handicap.
Ardsley—Informal competition.
Van Cortlandt—Links open to the public.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

Lakewood Country—Mixed foursomes.

SATURDAY, JAN. 5.

Lakewood—Open handicap.
Lakewood Country—Men's handicap.

Local golfers are interested in the team match which will be played to-morrow on the Atlantic City links between that club and the Fox Hills Club of Staten Island. From twelve to twenty players will be on a side, and most of the Staten Island delegation went down on Saturday for a little preliminary practice. M. M. Singer will be the Fox Hills Captain, and among his cohorts will be George E. Armstrong, Louis Livingston, Jr., Lindley Tappin, Charles H. Seeley, Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Bruce Price, John M. Ward, J. E. Bullen, W. C. Morrell, Alexander Holland, E. C. Talcott, P. A. Frost, W. L. Gunther, E. S. Knapp, Sumner Girard, A. K. Bournes, W. W. Lowrey, and I. T. Burden, Jr. Later in the season a return match will probably be held on the Fox Hills links.

Baltimore and Washington will not be oblivious to golf on New Year's Day. All the clubs in both cities have provided special events. At the Elkridge Hunt Club of Baltimore there will be a match and medal play tournament for both men and women to-day, finishing to-morrow. Sixteen men and eight women will qualify in the medal play round for the New Year's Cup in each class, and in addition there will be a twentieth century mixed foursome contest.

The Mound City Golf Club of St. Louis is pushing things right along for its ambitious world's championship tournament, which it hopes to hold in 1903. To give this the proper international tone, President George S. McGrew of the club has written to Secretary R. B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association, and to the St. Andrew's Golf Club of Scotland, for their sanction in clubbing the event a world's championship. Mr. Kerr has received the request and he will lay it before the coming meeting of the association in February. President McGrew modestly states that as St. Louis is to hold the largest and finest world's fair ever seen, in fact, it seems fitting that the first world's golf championship should be held there at the same time. Whether or not the foreign clubs will lend their aid to the undertaking is problematical.

The Mound City Golf Club is not yet a member of the United States Golf Association, but it will probably join at the next meeting. The officers, however, have just engaged James Foulis, professional of the Chicago Golf Club, to lay out an eighteen-hole course, and he will get it in shape after his return from Florida, where he will have charge during the Winter of the Tampa Bay links.

There will be skating as well as golfing to-day at Ardsley. The recent cold weather has frozen the big pond nicely, and the prospects are bright for a merrier day on New Year's than was the case on Christmas, when the skating enthusiasts were grievously disappointed at not finding any ice to glide over. Skating is always one of the big Winter features at Ardsley, and the moonlight parties on the ice are among the most enjoyable social entertainments of the season.

Baltusrol Wants Golf Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Dec. 30.—There will be an effort made by the officers of the Baltusrol Golf Club to secure the women's amateur golf championship for their links, and the fact that the decision last year was made as between Shinnecock and Baltusrol will be urged as one of the reasons why the latter club should be recognized. In order that the course may be in proper condition for the event, work has already been begun, and the new addition to the clubhouse is also receiving attention. Drawings are now being prepared, and in about two weeks the plans will be decided upon.

Yacht News of City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The seventy-footer Rainbow arrived in the harbor from Bristol, R. I., and dropped anchor off the Hawkins yard. The Rainbow has been recently repaired at Herreshoffs' and launched to make room for the building of the new cup defender. The yacht will be hauled out and laid up for the Winter at the Hawkins yard, where her sister craft Mineola is already berthed.

At the Jacob yard, this place, indications point to a very busy Winter. The plans of a new keel yawl for Mr. Hyslop, the official measurer, have been received. The boat is from designs of Mr. Hyslop, and the dimensions are 47 feet 6 inches over all, 33 feet 7 inches water line, 10 feet 7 inches beam, and 6 feet 7 inches draught. The keel will contain 8,000 pounds of lead, and her interior plan and fittings will be similar to the sloop Audax. This makes the fourth yacht to be constructed at that yard before Spring, in addition to a number of smaller boats for the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club.

Anson Phelps Stokes's new centreboard sloop yacht Mermaid, at the Woods yard, this place, is nearing completion. The hull has been given a final coat of black paint, and the inside fittings are nearly completed. The Mermaid will be taken out of the shops Monday and the work of rigging will begin. The rig will consist of a pole mast and short bowsprit to carry a low rig.

Indoor College Games.

The annual indoor athletic games of the College of the City of New York will be held at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, next Saturday evening.

The closed events will be: Sixty-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, high jump, one-mile run, one-mile bicycle, putting twelve-pound shot, and a relay race between the senior, junior, sophomore, and freshman classes.

The open events will be: Sixty-yard dash, 880-yard, (novice,) one-mile run, one-mile bicycle race, and a relay race for preparatory schools of New York and vicinity.

All events are handicapped. Entries must be forwarded to I. J. Hartmann, 1,301 Washington Avenue, or T. W. Langenbahn, 659 East Sixty-ninth Street.

Hurdler Klondyke II. Returns.

George B. Hill of Eatontown, N. J., who owns Klondyke II., the hurdle race horse, arrived on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis yesterday. T. J. Donahue, his jockey, who rode the winner of the American Grand National, and who next season will ride for C. W. Wadsworth of Geneseo, accompanied him. Mr. Hill said that Klondyke II., with Donahue up, ran twice near London, once at Gatwick and once at Kempton Park. Both races were lost. He said that he had been offered a high price for the hurdler on the other side. He brought the horse across with him on the Minneapolis.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Athletes Follow the Trails in the Several Club Events.

Many teams were out yesterday on the local trails in the weekly cross country runs, and some sharp, spirited racing was witnessed. Over in Long Island City the Star Athletic Club held a big invitation run, that brought together a number of regulars, while representatives of the National Athletic Club, Brooklyn Athletic Club, Hamilton Athletic Club, Glendale Athletic Association, Atlantic Athletic Club, Montauk Harriers, competed.

The Montauk Harriers, composed of a number of well-known Brooklyn runners, held their first cross-country run yesterday from the clubhouse at Bay Ridge. There was quite an attendance of the members, and the harriers made good time over a six-mile trail. The course led down Fourth Avenue to the railroad cut; thence across lots to and about the New Utrecht farm lands, and back by way of the Shore Road and meadows to the starting point. The pace was fast all the way. John F. Gordon was first home, with Nelson Muller second, Henry McTighe third, William M. Brown fourth, E. French fifth, H. E. Richardson sixth, Henry B. Gannon seventh, and the rest straggling. Time—0:40:00.

Anthony J. McKeever was the winner of the National Athletic Club's run. William D. Wynne was second, William J. Kirkwood third, Peter Wend fourth, R. C. Wills fifth, and the rest strung out. Time—0:34:33.

There was a big turnout at the run of the Hamilton Athletic Club of Brooklyn. The runners covered a trail of some seven miles' extent. Ernest Williams was first, with T. J. Brady second, James H. Kenneth third, Walter Brown fourth, John McCarthy fifth, James J. Bennett sixth, and William J. Richards seventh. Time—0:56 11 1-5.

From the club grounds at Grand Street Park, Maspeth, the Brooklyn Athletic Club held a well-contested run. The course covered was about seven miles, and took in Corona, Newtown, Maspeth, Fresh Pond, and adjacent territory. Christopher J. Kenney, Captain of the club, surprised the boys by finishing in a hot sprint and beating out the crowd for first honors, with Bernard W. Dudley second, John C. Doyle third, Herman Classen fourth, and John McVarthy fifth. Time—0:51:48.

The invitation cross-country run of the Star Athletic Club was participated in by quite a representative gathering of athletes. The surprise of the day was the work of Leo Lawler of the Mohawk Athletic Club of Flushing, L. I., who finished up well and made a game run of it. He is the sturdy young athlete who captured the open run of the Wahneta Boat Club on Christmas Day, and looks like a champion cross-country runner. The Warlow Athletic Club of Whitestone, L. I.; Flushing Athletic Club of Flushing, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Xavier, New West Side, Pastime, Star, and Long Island City Athletic Clubs were represented in the event. Two packs were started, the fast aggregation giving the slow pack four minutes' handicap. Samuel J. Tuomey of the Stars finished first, after a hot run with Lawler of the slow pack, the other placed men in this pack being T. J. O'Donnell, Star Athletic Club; F. J. Hussey, Star Athletic Club; J. J. Delehanatey, Seventy-first Regiment Athletic Association, and J. H. Cohen, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Association. Time—0:26:51.

The fast contingent finished as follows: Owen Reilly, Star Athletic Club, first; J. E. Burns, Wahneta Boat Club, second; John Dowd, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Association, third. Time—0:24:32.

HARLEM OARSMEN ACTIVE.

Crews in Training Indoors and on the River—An Intrepid Swimmer.

Although there was a breath of Winter in the air yesterday, the weather was not too nipping for the Harlem navy oarsmen to go rowing, and several of the crews of the Harlem River flotilla took brisk spins on the river, while the warmly clad pedestrians and drivers along the Speedway shivered as the wind whistled past the rowers. Those of the crews who preferred to wait until the sun shines brighter before launching their shells staid indoors and indulged in handball. After the different matches at the various clubs have been decided and the respective champions in singles and doubles announced there will be an inter-club handball tournament for the championship of the river.

Although the various oarsmen appeared cold, they averred that it was not a frosty day, and one man, Carl Kelly of the Union Boat Club, found the day so summery that he took his annual dip and swam across the river. Most of the oarsmen, however, were quite satisfied to get no more submerged in the water than an occasional "crab" necessitated. Members of the Atalanta Boat Club were the first to appear on their float early in the morning. They quickly launched an eight-oared shell and took a lively row up the river for several miles, and then came back at a fast and snappy pace. The Atalanta eight was boated as follows: Bow, J. V. Randall; No. 2, "Jack" Dempsey; 3, R. Fensterer; 4, D. Brown; 5, P. Hoenack; 6, J. Hunt; 7, N. Westerfield; stroke, "Jack" Mulcahy; coxswain, A. Ennis. "Billy" Mulcare of this club was also on the river in a single shell.

Later in the morning the Union Boat Club bestirred themselves and sent a picked eight on the river boated as follows: Bow, Alleman; No. 2, Herman Hjertberg, brother of the runner, "Ernie" Hjertberg; 3, Francis; 4, Effinger; 5, L. Scannell, 6, Rogers; 7, Connell; stroke, Kemp; coxswain, Webb. This crew rowed over the regular course at a lively clip. A four-oared shell was sent from the same club, manned as follows: Bow, W. Scannell; No. 2, Nonnebacker; 3, Kennelly; stroke, Lenahan. John Kemp and William Rogers accompanied the four in a pair-oared gig. Toward 5 o'clock the Atalanta Club sent out a gig four, composed of these men: Bow, "Jack" Dempsey; No. 2, J. V. Randall; 3, J. Hunt; stroke, N. Westerfield; coxswain, J. Mulcahy. The Dauntless, Nonpareil, Lone Star, Metropolitan, Crescent, and Harlem Clubs staid in their comfortable quarters, and either played handball or idled pleasantly.

Most of these clubs will begin active training work about the middle of January. The Atalantas expect, if it is possible, to have an eight on the water every Sunday during the Winter.

The Union Boat Club will hold its annual reception on Friday evening, Feb. 8. It was said at the Union Boat Club yesterday that the Columbia University 'Varsity and freshman eights would do as last year and again train from the Union Club's house until it becomes possible for the Blue and White oarsmen to use their own boathouse, at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Riverside Drive, when the Hudson calms down. The Columbia crews will, it is said, begin their preparatory training on Jan. 7, but the Union members did not know when the Morningside lads would commence work on the Harlem.

There is much rivalry and competition among the Harlem crews as to which will be the first on the water in the new year.

SEVENTH REGIMENT'S SHOOT.

Veteran Stein Won Diamond Badge for Best Score.

At the regular Saturday night shooting competition by members of the Seventh Regiment, on the rifle range in the basement of the regimental armory, Sixty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, bull's-eye contests practically monopolized the attention of the marksmen. The riflemen shot standing and prone. A. Stein of the regiment's veteran corps led the scores in the standing contest, while Sergt. A. Strauss of Company F made the best score, firing when prone. On the aggregate score, Veteran Stein won the prize, a diamond badge, offered for the greatest number of bull's eyes in both matches. The scores made were as follows:

BULLS' EYE STANDING.

First, A. Stein, Veteran, 10 bulls' eyes; second, W. H. Palmer, Co. G, 7; third, Lance Corp. W. B. Short, Co. D, 7.

BULLS' EYE PRONE.

First, Sergt. A. Stevens, Co. F, 19 bulls' eyes; second, Lieut. T. C. Wiswall, Co. F, 17; third, A. Stein, Veteran, 11.

Winner of the Diamond Badge, greatest number of bulls' eyes in both matches, A. Stein, Veteran, 20 bulls' eyes. Perfect score being the record.

SHARPSHOOTER.

Corp. G. A. Sacchi, Co. C	32	33	65

Basket Ball at Catskill.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The basketball team of the Sixteenth Separate Company last night at this place defeated the basketball team from the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, by the score of 34 to 14. Rules of 1900 governed the contest. Thomas Smith of the Metropolitans was umpire and Mr. Kennedy of Poughkeepsie referee.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

Hontas Crooke Driven by C. K. G. Billings Shows Good Form.

TROTTERS AND PACERS BRUSH

Alice Barnes Led the Way In a Three Cornered Tilt with Franker and Teto.

There was no lack of good sport on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning, when the cream of New York City's trotting and pacing stock turned out in full force and flocked to the stretch ready to display their speed to the hundreds of spectators who were attracted by the bright, mild weather, and lined both sides of the roadway from Washington Bridge north to Dyckman Street, where the horses were started.

The chestnut pacer Hontas Crooke, 2:09, driven by C. K. G. Billings of Chicago, was at his best, and met all comers without suffering a defeat. This position was not an easy one to maintain by any means, for among those who challenged the pacer was the well-known and popular roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07, driven by Dr. David Randall. After several warming jogs the pair turned together to a good start, and a nose-and-nose race followed to the quarter post, where Hontas Crooke gained a trifling lead, which he retained to the finish. David B., 2:09¼, the trotter, owned by J. W. Cornish, was started in the morning for the first time in several weeks, and showed some of his speed in a remarkably fast brush with Fairview, 2:09¼. They came down the stretch side by side, and everybody looked for a dead heat until David B. made a spurt within twenty-five feet of the finish, and won by a head.

One of the prettiest and fastest three-cornered brushes of the day was between Alice Barnes, the trotting queen of the Speedway, with a mark of 2:11½, driven by E. E. Smathers; Teto, 2:14½, driven by David Lamar, and C. K. G. Billings driving Franker. The start was a very ragged one, and the horses covered almost a quarter before they began to get together. Finally, Alice Barnes took the lead after a hot race with Franker, and crossed the line a half length in the lead. Teto was a half length behind Franker.

Ellert, 2:11, one of Mr. Billings's string, did some fast work with Gen. S. T. Cairns of Memphis, Tenn., handling the reins. After trotting a dead heat with Franker, Ellert was turned with West Wilkes, driven by Luke Burk. It was a good brush to the head of the stretch, when Ellert dropped his opponent and won easily. Fairview, 2:09¼, driven by J. P. Baiter, came down the stretch with Hontas Crooke, who was being handled by Otto Schreyer. Fairview held on well and made an excellent race until he tried to pass Hontas Crooke. As soon as the latter caught a glimpse of Fairview he was away like a shot, and at the post had a length to the good. Richard B., 2:21½, the chestnut trotter, driven by Charles Lloyd; Birdie R., driven by A. E. Thompson, and Hattie Walters, 2:22½, driven by George Coleman, had an interesting go, in which Birdie R. led the way home, with Richard B. a good second, Hazel, 2:26½, driven by J. C. Baisley, did some fast work in the stretch and took Teto, driven by David Lamar, into camp. Alice Barnes and Queen Wilkes, driven by George Spear, had several tilts, with honors about even.

The blind pacer Hopeful, 2:21½, driven by F. E. Durando, led the black gelding Dix, 1:16¾, and Edward W., driven by Elmer Stevens, home, after a hard race.

The crowd was anxious to see a race between Moth Miller and Hontal Crooke, and both drivers assenting, the horses were jogged up and turned to a good start. For a quarter it was a pretty a race, but just as Moth Miller attempted to close the gap that separated him from his opponent, he broke, and spoiled his chances of winning. On the next trip down, Moth Miller was started with Red Lawn, 2:16¼, who held on for a quarter and then fell a length behind. Mahlon, 2:14¾, driven by Charles Reilly, was in remarkably fine form, but seemed to be unfortunate, losing several brushes by slight margins. This was the case in a fast brush with Ed Lock and one with Little Coaster, driven by J. Timmons, Oscar, 2:20½, driven by M. Zahn, had a trifle too much speed for Richard B., 2:21¼, driven by Charles Lloyd. Birdie R., Barney Kirkland, Oscar, and Harry Davis, were started in a brush that proved a lively one from start to finish, and was won by Birdie R., who was only a head in advance of Barney Kirkland, while Oscar was a close third. Mahlon won a very creditable victory over Fairwind.

As a grand finale to the morning's sport, Alice Barnes, with E. E. Smathers driving, Franklin, with C. K. G. Billings handling the reins, and Teto, driven by David Lamar, were jogged to the head of the stretch. After several false starts, they were finally got away on fairly even terms, with Franklin in the lead. Before the first quarter had been covered, all three horses were even, and they came down the stretch under the whip three abreast. It was either horse's race until Alice Barnes made a spurt that placed her a half length in the lead. Franklin was game, and made a desperate spurt to recover the lost ground, but before he could accomplish this the Queen of the Speedway had crossed the line a winner by a length.

KINGSTON HEADS THE LIST.

Famous "Brown Whirlwind," Now in Private Service, Leads the Winning Stallions.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 30.—For the first time in ten years the leading winning stallion of America is owned by a strictly private breeding establishment, Castleton Farm belonging to Millionaire James R. Keene & Son, a firm which breeds its horses to carry its racing colors and not for the market. The breeding triumphs of this firm in 1900 are as brilliant as were the records made upon the turf by their winning stable both in England and America during the season just closed. They not only own the mighty Kingston, who heads the winning list, but they also owned the dead Domino, whose get are second, and thus outstrips all the other great star sires of the American breeding world. Such a triumph has never come to any breeding establishment, either public or private, since the brilliant days of Woodburn, two decades ago.

Kingston, although as a turf performer he ranked second on the list of winning American horses and earned $142,562 in the '89 races won, had a hard time to find a home in the stud. He was first purchased by Belle Meade Farm, but upon going to New York to settle for him and ship him to Tennessee, Gen. Jackson was informed by M. F. Dwyer that he proposed to race Kingston another year, and the trade was declared off. Then Milton Young of McGranthiana secured the refusal of him, but that trade also fell through. Finally the grand horse reached Kentucky under the care of Eugene Leigh, and through Leigh the Messrs. Keene, who bred Kingston and sold him as a colt, ultimately bought him. To-day his value cannot be estimated, and his owners, as a protection to their interests, carry a $75,000 life insurance policy on him in a London company, which makes him the most heavily insured horse in the stud in America.

Kingston's get first appeared on the turf in 1898, his oldest son or daughter now being four years old. The following table shows the winnings of his get each year, in the seasons below summarized, he having furnished the turf with forty winners, that have earned $214,195 in stakes and purses on the turf:

KINGSTON'S STUD WINNINGS.

Year.	Largest Winner.	Amount Won.	Total Amount Won
1898	Kingdon, $21,325		$29,894
1899	Admiration, $18,540		67,023
1900	Ballyhoo Bey, $40,240		116,308

Kingston's largest winner in 1900, as noted in the previous table, was the Futurity winner, Ballyhoo Bey, the Belmont Stakes winner, Indrim, being second on the list. Third comes The Lady, who also bears the distinction of leading all three-year-olds of 1900 in the number of races won, and her mark of twenty-one wins in a single season is also a world's record for a three-year-old filly in races won. King's Courier, who is next in line, scored his winnings in England, and was afterward sold at auction for $26,520, the highest price ever paid in England for an American-bred three-year-old. The following table gives the record of the winnings of the five best of Kingston's get in 1900, and even without this amount earned by King's Courier in England he still leads the list of American winning stallions of the present:

KINGSTON'S PRODUCE IN 1900.

Name.	Times Started.	Times First.	Times Second.	Times Third.	Amount Won.
Ballyhoo Bey	8	2	2	1	$40,240
Indrim	11	3	2	2	19,786
The Lady	48	21	14	7	12,700
King's Courier	6	5	0	1	7,891
Vulcain	27	6	7	3	5,630

Thirty-four other horses by Kingston won 63 more races, bringing the total of races won up to 110, and the total amount of money won to $116,388.

MARCUS DALY'S HORSES HERE.

Bitter Root Farm Brood Mares Reached Morris Park Yesterday for Big Dispersal Sale.

From a special train which reached the Morris Park race track yesterday morning, all the brood mares and horses in training from the Bitter Root Stud Farm, at Hamilton, Mon., the property of Marcus Daly's estate, 170 head in all, were unloaded. They were quartered by Track Superintendent Gorman in the several large barns at the head of the Eclipse Course, to rest until the date set for the dispersal sale of the Daly breeding establishment, Jan. 30 and 31 and Feb. 1, in Madison Square Garden. The shipment was made by the Fasig-Tipton Company, horse auctioneers, who will conduct the sale, when all the thoroughbred stock of the great and famous Bitter Root Farm will be put on the market. The horses were shipped from the Daly farm a little more than a week ago, and made one stop on the way to New York, when at Galesburg, Ill., they were unloaded and permitted to rest to break the severity of the long journey.

This morning another special train will unload the eight splendidly bred stallions of Bitter Root, these having been separated from the mares when shipped, for greater safety and convenience. The stallions, which also will be quartered at Morris Park until the date of the sale, are the great race horse Hamburg, for which Mr. Daly paid $40,000, and the best two and three year old of his time; Tammany, the most famous three-year-old in a year that produced many remarkable horses; Ogden, winner of a sensational Futurity, and a good race horse afterward; Inverness, Isidor, Bathampton, The Pepper, and Butter.

Of the lot that reached New York yesterday, ninety-two are brood mares, and the others are horses in training, twelve of whom will be three-year-olds to-morrow, and sixty-six of which then will be two-year-olds. Among the coming three-year-olds are several highly tried and promising colts, including a brother to the mighty Hamburg, while the coming two-year-olds are about the best bred and most even lot of young racers ever offered in such a sale. Of the brood mares, thirty-one have been bred to Hamburg, these including Laetitia, dam of the Futurity winner, Chacarnac; Pettie Blaise, dam of Bannockburn; Ella Gregg, dam of Mosley; Isis, dam of Isidor, and Shipmate, dam of First Mate. Fourteen each have been bred to Ogden and Isidor, twenty-six to Bathampton, ten to The Pepper, and one each to St. Angelo, son of Galopin, Trenton, son of Musket, and Scottish Chieftain. Other mares in the collection that have won fame either on the turf or in the stud, are Casseapia, Annot Tyle, Ayrshire Rose, Walnut, La Trappie, Bean Catcher, Kite Foot, Berridale, Castalia, Drusilla, Fleur d'Or, Oriole, and Meridon. The sale, in the number of horses offered, aside from the excellence of the individuals, will be the largest ever held in America.

Race Horses at Lakewood.

The completion of P. S. P. Randolph's new training track at Lakewood, N. J., has caused quite a number of changes in the arrangements of New York turfmen concerning Winter quarters for their horses, and already the Randolph stable has plenty of company on the new course. W. L. Oliver and W. C. Rollins were among the earliest trainers to take advantage of the chance to work their horses over the track, which is a six-furlong oval, with easy turns, and though Lakewood first found favor as a place for wintering race horses only a few seasons ago, it is rapidly growing in popularity. Other stables quartered near the old Long Branch track are those of Louis Stuart, F. Midgeley, Perry Belmont, B. Littlefield, and Gideon & Daly.

Racing Dates for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—Racing will be resumed at the St. Louis Fair Grounds on May 11 to continue for ninety days, the limit fixed by the Missouri Breeders' law for any single track. Although the Turf Congress permits the St. Louis course to be open on April 1 the State law does not. It fixes the opening of the season at April 15, and the close at Nov. 1. This gives St. Louis 171 days of actual racing.

$50,000 Offered for Charley Herr.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 30.—"Uncle Davy" Cahill, who advertised for sealed bids for the trotter Charley Herr, will open the bids to-morrow and announce the result. He will not intimate what has been offered him, and may to-morrow reject all bids. He has been offered $50,000 privately for the horse.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

The annual assembly of the League of American Wheelmen will be held in Philadelphia on Feb. 13.

The Islip, L. I., Board of Highway Commissioners has approved the construction of a new cycle path on the main road between Bay Shore and Islip.

During the past season over 150,000 side-path tags were sold in this State, which shows that cycle road riding still retains a good measure of popularity. The price of these tags was 50 cents, excepting in Monroe County, where they were sold for half that price.

The St. George Wheelmen at their annual meeting elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—J. Sainsbury; Vice President—William J. Mills; Recording Secretary—J. George Payne; Financial Secretary—I. Grocott; Treasurer—Dr. E. V. Brendon; Executive Committee—Dr. J. E. M. Lordly, I. Grocott, F. G. Hayward, W. Driscoll, C. Chapman, J. Scott, and H. W. Robinson; Captain—F. G. Hayward; First Lieutenant—J. Dexter; Second Lieutenant—J. Scott; Sergeant—W. Wilson; First Colorbearer—Charles Smith; Second Colorbearer—Al. Smith; Surgeon—Dr. J. E. M. Lordly.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS BETTER.

Inflammation of the Congressman's Broken Ankle Reduced.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings, who is confined to his home, 32 Charlton Street, with a broken ankle, was reported last night as resting comfortably. The inflammation was much reduced.

Mr. Cummings fell from his bicycle near New Haven on Saturday morning. He had been on a wheeling trip since Christmas. As he was nearing New Haven his wheel slipped and he was thrown to the ground. His leg was bent under his body and the right ankle fractured. After the injury was dressed he was brought to his home in this city.

SUMATRA TOBACCO CULTURE.

Successful Growth May Be Confined to Florida and Connecticut.

The publication of the successful results of the experiments conducted by the Division of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Connecticut Experiment Station, in the production of Sumatra tobacco near Hartford, and the subsequent sale of the crop to a Kansas City firm, has caused widespread interest in the experiments among tobacco men.

Numerous communications on the subject have been received by the department, and two suggestions made as to the manner in which the tobacco should have been disposed of. The first was that tobacco leaf grown by the Government should not have been sold, but should have been distributed in small quantities to dealers in leaf tobacco and other interested persons. The other was that if it had to be sold, it should have been auctioned off at New York, Philadelphia, and other points, so as to give all leaf dealers an equal chance.

In reply to these communications and suggestions, Prof. Milton Whitney, chief of the Division of Soils, states that the tobacco was grown by, and was the property of the Connecticut Tobacco Experiment Company, which is virtually a State experiment station, and was sold by the company, the department having no rights in the matter. The crop was merely grown under the direction of the department.

Prof. Whitney thinks the proposition to sell at auction at a number of places is a good one, and says if the work is continued next year, and a larger crop is to be handled, this method of disposing of it should be adopted, and doubtless will be by the Connecticut people.

"Growers are again warned against attempting to grow this tobacco except where there is a reasonable chance of success. So far as known, the successful growth of Sumatra will be confined to Florida and Connecticut."

PORTRAIT OF MARSHALL FOUND.

Authentic Painting of the Great Jurist Discovered in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Though lost and forgotten for nearly a quarter of a century, an authentic portrait of Chief Justice John Marshall of the United States Supreme Court has been discovered. For twenty-two years the portrait has hung in the home of H. M. Underwood, Waukegan, Ill., and not until Adolph Moses, an attorney, began the agitation for an observance by the legal profession of Feb. 4 as John Marshall Day was the location of the long-lost portrait discovered.

The discovery of the portrait is rendered the more valuable because of the fact that so few really authentic portraits of the great jurist are extant. The picture, too, shows the Chief Justice in a new light. The expression of the recognized portrait, engraved copies of which are to be found in nearly every law office throughout the country, is absent, and instead it brings out the rugged strength of the features. Another difference is the presence of his spectacles pushed high up on his forehead.

The newly discovered picture is done in oils by E. L. Hammond, one of the leading artists early in the century. It is partly a reproduction of a picture by Harding for which Chief Justice Marshall sat in 1828, and it was finished in 1833. It was completed in Boston, where Hammond had his studio, and is a finished production, the canvas being 28 by 24 inches. In the upper left-hand corner of the canvas, beneath the varnish, is a card which reads, "Chief Justice John Marshall, U. S. Supreme Court. A copy from Harding in 1828 by E. L. Hammond."

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Schedule of Games Shortened by the Omission of Two Nights' Contests.

As was the case last week, the local bowling schedule for the coming week is lightened by the omission of all games on the first two bowling nights of the week. In the Harlem League tournament, the games scheduled for Wednesday evening will also be omitted, to make place for the final match for the championship of Manhattan, which will be rolled on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys on that evening, between the Harlem League team, winners of the east side championship, and the National League five, winners of the west side championship.

The first game will be called at 8:15, and an entrance fee of 25 cents will be charged, the entire proceeds to be used in defraying the expenses of the New York delegates and teams which will represent this city at the National Bowling Congress and Championships, at Chicago next week.

The schedule for the week in the principal local tournaments is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

National Bowling League—Corinthian and Germania Bowling clubs. Starr's alleys.
American National Tournament—Arlington, American Owl, and Orchard Bowling clubs. Thum's Germania alleys.
North Side Bowling League—Tremont and Clermont Bowling clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.
Commercial Bowling League—Passavant & Co., J. Wild & Co., and Mason & Hanson. Cadieu's Monarch alleys.
Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Manhattan, Spartan, and Empire Bowling clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Dauntless, Fraternity, and Iolanthe Councils. Trainor's alleys, Brooklyn.
Final match for championship of Manhattan between National and Harlem Leagues. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

National Bowling League—Spartan Bowling Club and New York Athletic Club. Starr's alleys.
Columbia Bowling League—Audubon, Belvidere, and Cyclone Bowling clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.
Harlem Bowling League—Morris Club and Hyperion Bowling Club and Harlem Wheelmen. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.
American National Tournament—Germania, Palace, and E. M. Bowling clubs. Thum's Germania alleys.
North Side Bowling League—Home City and Liberty Bowling clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.
Commercial Bowling League—American Woolen Company, S. Oppenheimer & Levy, and Calhoun, Robbins & Co. Cadieu's Monarch alleys.
Fire Insurance Bowling League—Northern, Caledonian, Hanover, Norwich-Union, Phenix, Liverpool and London and Globe, and German-American Fire Insurance Companies; Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company, and New York Fire Underwriters' Agency. Field's alleys.
Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Field and Staff and Company I. Armory alleys.
Brooklyn Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Franklin Trust Company, Sprague National, and Williamsburg Savings Banks. Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island Bowling Tournament—Bushwick, Orient, and Twenty-sixth Ward Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Commonwealth, Gilbert, and Brooklyn Councils. Trainor's alleys.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

National Bowling League—Fidelia Bowling Club and Our Council, Royal Arcanum. Starr's alleys.
Columbia Bowling League—Empire City and Wang Bowling Club and Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.
Harlem Bowling League—Lotus, Friendship, and Audubon Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.
American National Tournament—Empire, Spartan, and Arlington Bowling Clubs. Thum's Germania alleys.
Commercial Bowling League—Edison Electric Company, Mason & Hanson, and Hoeninghaus & Curtis. Cadieu's Monarch alleys.
Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Roll off of ties and postponed games. Thumm & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Long Island, Adirondack, and Bedford Councils. Trainor's alleys, Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, JAN. 5.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Non-Commissioned Staff and Company E. Armory alleys.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Long Island, Pro Patria, and Burnside Councils. Trainor's alleys.

Newspaper Bowling League.

The first games in the third annual tournament of the Morning Newspaper Bowling League will be rolled on Thum's Germania alleys on Wednesday afternoon. The complete schedule is as follows:

Jan. 2, Times vs. Journal; Jan. 4, Herald vs. Bulletin; Jan. 9, Tribune vs. World; Jan. 11, Journal vs. Herald; Jan. 16, Bulletin vs. Tribune; Jan. 18, World vs. Times; Jan. 23, Herald vs. Tribune; Jan. 25, Journal vs. World; Jan. 30, Times vs. Bulletin.

Feb. 1, Tribune vs. Journal; Feb. 6, Herald vs. Times; Feb. 11, Bulletin vs. World; Feb. 13, Times vs. Tribune; Feb. 15, Bulletin vs. Journal; Feb. 20, World vs. Herald; Feb. 21, Herald vs. Bulletin, Times vs. Journal; Feb. 27, Tribune vs. World, Journal vs. Herald.

March 1, Bulletin vs. Tribune, World vs. Times; March 6, Herald vs. World; March 8, Times vs. Bulletin, Tribune vs. Journal; March 13, Bulletin vs. World, Herald vs. Times; Feb. 15, Bulletin vs. Journal, Times vs. Tribune; March 20, Herald vs. Tribune, Journal vs. World.

DISBARRED LAWYER PARDONED.

Governor of Michigan Restores Legal Standing to Charles R. Mains.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 30.—Gov. Pingree has pardoned Charles R. Mains, a Battle Creek lawyer, who brought the pardon to the Secretary of State's office from Detroit last evening.

About two years ago Mains used language derogatory to Judge Clement Smith, whom he accused of a conspiracy to ruin him. He was given a hearing in the Supreme Court on a charge of contempt and was disbarred. Gov. Pingree, in granting the pardon, says that Mains was not given an opportunity to prove the truth of his charges and that he has suffered great loss in being deprived of the right to practice his profession.

This is the first time in the history of the State that a pardon has been issued to an attorney disbarred from practicing law and the courts may not recognize its validity.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.

Vigorous Work at the Mines and a Large Output.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—The Ledger in its coal article to-morrow will say:

"The anthracite coal trade is concluding the year 1900 with the vigorous working at the mines and large output which have characterized recent weeks. While the Christmas holiday season has interfered somewhat in different localities, yet this has been a minimum, and the work has been pushed to a point rarely reached at this season. The unusually good weather for December has also favored both the mining and shipping of coal, and it is being forwarded to market as

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 31, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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THE FUTURE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

In the opening year of the century that passes to-day, THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States, wrote to his old friend in Paris, DUPONT DE NEMOURS: "'We are an agricultural people, poor in money and owing great debts.' This humble, but perfectly true, statement was made in pursuance of a plan JEFFERSON then had to purchase from France the island at the mouth of the Mississippi and some land on the eastern bank, in order to secure the navigation of the mighty river and an outlet on the Gulf of Mexico, which we then held only by treaty with the very tricky and untrustworthy Government of Spain. He was pleading poverty as an excuse for not offering more for what, nevertheless, he asserted was "so indispensable that we cannot hesitate one moment to hazard our National existence" to secure and maintain it. At that moment the Republic nowhere touched the Gulf, and its slight foreign commerce was carried on from ports north of Charleston and was mostly confined to the islands of the West Indies.

Within a few days of the close of the century we have had occasion to publish evidence from the three principal business centres of Europe that a serious concern prevails on the Continent lest the manufactures of the United States shall invade the markets not merely of what we have been used to call the "Old World," but also the undeveloped markets of the still older world of the Orient, in which Europe and Great Britain are contending for an outlet. M. PAUL LEROY BEAULIEU, the leading economist of France, writes to an Austrian journal, proposing a commercial union of all the countries of Europe to establish free trade within their borders and to protect their industries by import duties on American products. In Berlin the chief financial organ complains that the very goods for which Germany used to find profitable sale in the United States are now being brought from America, and are selling at less than the cost of home manufacture. From the most conservative journal of England, The London Times, comes the frank admission: "It is useless to disguise the fact that Great Britain is being outdistanced. * * * The threatened competition in markets hitherto our own comes from efficiency in production such as never before has been seen."

Clearly we are very, very far from the stage of development at which JEFFERSON described us as "an agricultural people, poor in money and owing great debts." Great debts we have, but they are small in comparison with our wealth. The assessed value of the City of New Orleans is greater than the sum JEFFERSON paid for the vast Louisiana Purchase, and the surplus revenue of the United States Treasury for last year exceeds the amount paid for all the territory from the Gulf to British Columbia and from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Our agriculture surpasses in productiveness the wildest expectations of the men of JEFFERSON'S day, and its annual product is easily over $3,000,000,000 in value; but the wages paid in manufactures exceed even that vast sum, and the products of manufactures are fully four times as great. For these products we have only lately sought foreign markets. The most significant fact as to the great leap forward we have recently made is that it is not due to the efforts of a people crowding the limits of its own territory. It is due to the energy of a people with great areas of thinly populated territory and with almost incalculable resources still undeveloped. Our competition with the nations on the other side of the Atlantic is literally that of lusty and growing youth with relative old age. And the assurance of the future is the secret of the immediate past. It is the "efficiency in production such as never before has been seen," noted by The London Times.

It would be foolish to think that this brilliant prospect will remain always unclouded. Reaction is sure to come from the irrepressible tendency of the human mind to be guided by short and too hopeful views. Then we shall have to pause, and the interval will be distressful. But the forces that have wrought the wonderful changes do not seem to us to be temporary. They lie in the nature and extent of our territory, in the character of our people, in the energizing effect of the essential freedom of our life. These assure us for a long time to come a large share in the benefits of the evolution of the race. Happily that does not imply the loss by other countries and peoples of what we gain. The progress of honest industry is in its final effect only beneficent, and the human family need not fear the consequences of the constantly cheaper and more abundant satisfaction of its needs and desires.

SUBSTITUTES FOR SHIP SUBSIDIES.

According to Mr. LOUIS WINDMUELLER, the subsidies proposed for ships are not only mischievous in their distribution, but needless. He suggests in an article in The North American Review three modes of stimulating the building of a merchant marine which he thinks far more practical and effective.

He would pay a small export bounty on selected staples, especially those we do not now export, beginning with 25 cents a ton on coal. We cannot approve such a proposition. The bounty would be 20 per cent. on coal at prices actually paid in this port within a few years. Even a lower rate would be essentially disturbing and demoralizing. He would free ships from taxation as completely as United States bonds. Apart from the doubtful power of Congress to deprive the States of the right to tax property owned within their jurisdiction, this seems a measure of most uncertain expediency. At least it ought not to be employed unless there was free trade in ships. Mr. WINDMUELLER, however, is a believer in free ships and on principle is opposed to subsidies, and the above suggestions are in the nature of compromises to secure the defeat of the absurd and iniquitous Subsidy bill now before the Senate.

The most practical and the soundest proposition of the veteran economist is the establishment of a National Naval Reserve of trained officers like that existing in England and the granting of an American register to ships, wherever purchased, engaged in foreign commerce and commanded by officers trained in this reserve. To such a plan there could be no reasonable objection, but as there is no money in it for a small and powerful group of wealthy men, it is not likely to be pressed effectively on the attention of Congress.

FROM THE CAPE TO CAIRO.

When in the British House of Commons on May 1, 1899, Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the Government had failed to come to an agreement with Mr. CECIL RHODES in regard to its guarantee of the bonds of the Cape to Cairo Railroad Company, many people saw in it a snub to the Colossus whose intended stride of nearly seven thousand miles was straightway deemed premature or the work of an extraordinary imagination rendered impracticable by too much success. But the British Government knew why official aid of the nature sought could not then be given to the scheme, and it is likely that Mr. RHODES was at the time thoroughly enlightened on that point. Within a few months the Boer war cloud, that had been gathering, burst and the Cape to Cairo scheme lost its intense interest, and for the last year has been rarely and vaguely mentioned as one of the possible questions that might arise for adjustment when British domination throughout South Africa should be an established fact.

In the meantime, however, neither Mr. RHODES nor the British Government has been idle, and the news published last week that the telegraph line from the south was in operation to a point 100 miles "beyond the southern end of Lake Tanganyika" is simply one step in the prodigious scheme which the Boer war has rather stimulated than retarded. Although the actual laying of roadbeds has not progressed rapidly during the last eighteen months, for obvious reasons, important surveys have been carried out, and much wire has been set up. The line in the south, which then reached only as far as Mafeking, has now been constructed as far as Buluwayo, a distance of 1,360 miles from Cape Town, while in the north a line of about the same length is practically in full operation from Alexandria to Khartoum. This leaves a gap that is variously estimated at from 3,500 to 3,900 miles, most of which has been surveyed, officially or unofficially, and considerably more than half of which has been covered by telegraph wires at isolated intervals. The exact location of the equatorial portion of the line is yet to be determined. The original plan was to have it pass through German East Africa, but the result of recent surveys carried on in the Congo, coupled with German and Belgian intrigue, now indicates that the line will, in all probability, pass to the westward of the German-Congo frontier. While further north it is expected that it will be laid from the Congo into British East Africa, skirt Abyssinia, and strike the Nile at Khartoum instead of at Fashoda, as had been originally planned.

Of course, the greatest obstacles will be encountered in the Upper Soudan, but that these are by no means as seemingly insurmountable as those of the Great American Desert, forty years ago, is made clear by the record of a journey made from Cape Town to Alexandria in 1898-9, within a period of eighteen months by a young English collegian, EWART SCOTT GROGAN, an interesting sketch of whose adventures appears in the current number of The World's Work. Although Mr. GROGAN was the first white man to perform the feat, a large party under Major GIBBONS, after having traversed practically the same route arrived in Cairo six months after the Cambridge undergraduate terminated his journey. Mr. GROGAN'S report concerning the difficulties of penetrating the deadly Dinka swamps may cause a divergence of the line from its original plan, turning it still further eastward through Abyssinia, "a way out" which would be enthusiastically supported by the Negus of that country. But one thing is certain. While Great Britain has been at war the Cape to Cairo scheme has been shown to be neither impossible nor impracticable of fulfillment.

THE END OF THE LUMBER SUPPLY.

There is a growing conviction among the statisticians of the lumber industry that a timber famine is imminent in the near future, and that under the most favorable conditions of systematic forestry it will be impossible to grow wood fast enough to permit the maintenance of the current rate of consumption. Chief Geographer GANNETT of the United States Geological Survey, from the best data obtainable, estimates the total stand of timber throughout the United States at 1,380,000,000,000 feet. In 1890 the cut was about 25,000,000,000 feet, and since that time it has steadily increased. Natural growth would undoubtedly replace the annual cut if we had only lumbering operations to take into account. Contrary to the general supposition, lumbering, even of the most thorough kind, does not destroy the forest character of land. The lumberman takes only the trees available for his purposes. He selects one here and another there, and for each tree available for reduction to marketable boards he leaves a hundred, or perhaps a thousand, not available; and when he has cut down everything it pays him to fell and haul, the tract remains as much a forest as before. The disappearance of our forests is due to the manufacture of charcoal for iron smelting, to the paper stock industry, and in a less degree to the demand for firewood, but more than all to the clearing of land for farming purposes. It is for this reason that the old-time forestry statistics of replacement by natural growth do not apply in this country. The wood-destroying industries which consume everything in the shape of woody fibre for coal or pulp, have neglected all measures for reboising the areas they have worked over. If available for cultivation, they have been worth more cleared than covered; if not, the wood consumer has let nature take its course, and looked about him for new areas to denude. Unless land is held under a very different tenure from that which obtains in this country, and wood is very much more costly than it has been up to this time, it will be difficult to popularize tree planting for profit. The investment is too large and the returns too slow to make it attractive as a business proposition.

Meanwhile, however, lumber is becoming more and more scarce. Thus far this has been chiefly a matter of statistical interest, but it looks now as if the present generation would feel the pinch of scarcity. At the present rate of consumption the available supply will last not to exceed fifty years, and perhaps double in price within half that time.

Fortunately wood is no longer indispensable. Indeed, we could do very well with a fraction of that now consumed. In building operations the art of the clay worker is equal to every demand which may be made upon it, and the life of our clay beds will probably be coterminous with that of the earth. With the passing of wood as a structural material, the annual reduction in fire losses would represent a very substantial addition to the National wealth. Paper is also an available substitute for wood, with many advantages, since it can be made impervious to moisture, practically incombustible, and free from any tendency to rot. Vegetable fibre for paper of this sort can be raised in annual crops beyond the greatest requirements of consumption. It is a better use for straw than burning it. Aside, therefore, from the meteorological influence of land denudation and its effect upon the water courses, we may contemplate the enforced abandonment of wood as a structural material with great complacency. It would be better for our cities if lumber was too costly for the purposes of the builder.

DUPLEX TELEPHONY.

Among the lost arts, none are to be regretted as sincerely as the art of good listening. Few men, and it may be still fewer women, have the capacity to listen attentively to a statement until they have heard, comprehended, and inwardly digested it. In the case of men, this inability to listen well is due to the fact that the demands of modern business are exigent, and the busy man is naturally, and perhaps justifiably, impatient of prolixity in the elaboration of unnecessary detail. If one need not listen at all to what is not worth listening to, and could cut the speaker off as "Central" is in the habit of doing on what often appears to be insufficient provocation, much gray matter would be conserved for other and more useful purposes. To do this successfully, however, demands prevision. One cannot always, nor often, know what another will say until he has said it, and this happens so often in the case of things not worth saying, that the average man becomes impatient of all demands upon his attention, and, as the rule, refuses to concentrate, even when concentration is in the highest degree advantageous to him. As the result, most of us become slovenly listeners and thereby miss much useful information which the attentive listener manages to pick up and assimilate by the simple process of mental receptivity. What the genial BURROUGHS has described as "that steady aim of the eye" which is essential to perception in an inquest of nature finds its parallel in the power which the good listener possesses of opening full bore, so to speak, the channel from his ear to his brain, and hearing exactly what is told him. Those who possess this ability and know how to use it with judgment and discretion, are as the rule better informed than their fellows. Careless listening accounts for the breadth of misconception and comprehensiveness of misinformation which the average man inventories as wisdom.

Those for whom problems connected with the development of the human race have interest, have cherished the belief that the telephone was tending to the development of the listening habit among those using it habitually. As the rule, it is not used recklessly after it has ceased to be a novelty. The difficulty of getting your "call" and of holding it after you have it; the conflicting noises, from a murmur to a roar, which must be disregarded, and the fact that the average voice sounds over the wire as if the speaker's mouth was full of mush, compel the habit of close attention to telephone messages. The effect of this in a few years upon the millions using the telephone casually or habitually should have been a development of the listening faculty, with advantage to all thus differentiated. These reasonable expectations are doomed to disappointment. The telephone company operating in Chicago, after thorough test, has adopted a system of duplex telephony by which, using an auxiliary instrument, conversation with two persons may be held simultaneously on the same wire. In this baleful improvement one may see the finish of the educational influence of the telephone. The next step—if, indeed, it is not already included in that announced—will be so to arrange the apparatus that both persons in communication may talk at once. This will make the use of the instrument like ordinary conversation. Neither will more than half hear what the other is saying, but will assume to do so by maintaining a running fire of more or less irrelevant comment, explanation, elaboration, confirmation, or contradiction, as the case may be, with the result that when the receivers are hung up and the call rung off, neither will have any clear idea what the other has said, but each will cherish the mistaken conviction that he, or she, has been especially lucid in imparting his or her views to the other. This is exactly what happens in ordinary conversation. That it will reduce the value of the telephone as a means of intercommunication from maximum to zero is greatly to be feared.

But the telephone company is not in business primarily for purposes of education, and the only differentiation in the human race it cares about is that which will multiply customers. We predict for the duplex system a domestic use beyond the most optimistic dreams of its stockholders. The women with highly cultivated conversational powers, who have thus far found the telephone unsatisfactory because only one could talk at a time, will welcome the so-called improvement as making the telephone indispensable. A conversation over it will now be as entertaining and instructive as a formal call, since both can talk at once without any loss of time in unprofitable listening to what they do not care about hearing. But the business man who allows the duplex instrument to come into his office will make a mistake. His experience in the sacred precincts of his family circle should show him that what enables two people to talk at once is not always of advantage to either.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Instead of sharing the pleasurable emotions which we experienced on discovering in The Shipping World of London an editorial article written by somebody apparently possessed of a minute knowledge of American military history, The Richmond Dispatch demonstrates fierce rage against both the British writer and ourselves for crediting SHERIDAN with refusal to burn homes in the Valley of Virginia. The Dispatch vehemently declares that SHERIDAN did destroy occupied houses, as well as barns, mills, fences, stock, furniture, and farming implements. It says that his own accounts detail the burning of every house within five miles of one village, and adds: "SHERIDAN'S exultant declaration after he got through his work of devastation, that 'a crow, in traversing the valley, would be obliged to carry his rations,' was in no wise exaggerated. Were it necessary we could adduce additional evidence to deepen the damning blot." Then follows a curious deduction from what The Dispatch calls the ignorance of its contemporaries in the North and abroad. "What," it asks, "does all this teach? Simply that the South will not have performed her duty to herself and to history until she has seen to it that the true, unvarnished story of the war between the States is taught in our schools. We know of nothing that emphasizes more strongly than this Kitchener-Sheridan discussion the obligation that rests upon the South to root out of her schools all books that pervert or suppress the facts." There, by implication, is the old charge that history is willfully falsified by Northern authors. No allowance whatever is made for innocent and inevitable mistakes, none for the absolute inability of widely remote observers to get the same view of an object visible to them both. Does The Dispatch still really believe that any fairly respectable Northerner systematically slanders a large fraction of his fellow-countrymen?

—Something, at least, of Mr. ALFRED C. HARMSWORTH'S journalistic success is explained by the skill with which he answered, on arriving here, the embarrassing questions asked by the reporters as to the differences he saw between English and American newspapers. Without any insincere veiling of his very natural belief that London needs no lessons from New York in regard to the recording of the day's history, Mr. HARMSWORTH still managed to say several words especially pleasing to most of his interlocutors. He was cordial in acknowledging the superior "enterprise" of his American contemporaries, and that permitted him, of cours to say that he did not like what seemed to him to be the disproportion between the size and the price of our papers, and to hint that we were not always as accurate as we are enterprising. The efforts of several of the bolder reporters to elicit a definite statement as to which of the New York papers he thought the best were only moderately successful, as that was danger-ground for a courteous visitor. Mr. HARMSWORTH did admit that there was a "curious similarity" between our esteemed neighbor The Herald and The London Times, which he had already credited with the leadership of the British press so far as regards influence and authority. The charm of this compliment was decidedly reduced by the condemnation of newspaper pictures as on the whole useless and disgusting. In other instances Mr. HARMSWORTH statesmanlike himself with enthusiastic references to special examples of "enterprise" which he remembered as shown by the papers represented by the several interviewers. Not all were thus particularly pleased, but none was offended, and the ordeal which must have been anticipated with some dread was turned almost into a "precious season," as they say at prayer meeting. Mr. HARMSWORTH had the very good taste not to talk very much about his own papers, but he secured some extremely valuable advertisements for them, nevertheless, and he has the best of reasons to be content with his first day in the United States.

—Among the remoter consequences of the Bellevue Hospital scandals, the most serious, perhaps, is the tendency which the revelations now making will certainly have to revive the old horror of hospitals in general—a horror which of late years has been fast diminishing, even among the ignorant, and of which only a trace is left among the intelligent classes. Of course, abuses in a single institution afford no ground for condemning the hospital system as a substitute for home care, but few people fail to become sentimentalists when near relatives are ill, and facts like those now supplied by the Hilliard inquest will in all too many cases serve as an excuse for following the acknowledged, but not yet fully realized, delusion that love for the patient is the best equipment a nurse can possibly have. In the days when all nurses were either untrained or ill-trained, the patient naturally had a vastly better chance of recovery if watched and served by those who ignored all considerations of self and were capable of infinite sacrifices, even to those of health and life. Now, however, better results can be obtained without such sacrifices than with them, and enlightened affection, in accord with reason and economy, has been coming more and more to utilize the facilities and advantages of the hospital, as obviously and in every way superior to those of the best-appointed bed chamber in a private house. But the change has been slow, and there remains in many quarters the once well-justified reluctance for intrusting to the care of hired strangers those upon whom regard is centred and whose condition is one of utter helplessness. This feeling can be conquered only when there exists a high degree of assurance that the elimination of the personal element from nursing helps instead of harming the victim of dangerous diseases. One case like the Bellevue homicide counteracts a large amount of sound argument, and hence is the weight of responsibility now resting upon the hospital authorities a heavy one. Others than the accused nurses are to blame for what has happened, and the need for reform extends much further than to hospital underlings.

—However large may be the part of Mr. CUDAHY'S $25,000 which is now in the personal possession of Mr. PATRICK CROWE, it is more than doubtful if he is really enjoying the merry Yuletide season. Except for the fact that with his gold he can buy the services and silence of persons who would otherwise abandon him to the officers of the law, Mr. CROWE and his treasure might almost as well be on a desert island. He can buy none of the joys that presumably delight him, and the constant necessity for keeping every one of his wits in working order for the preservation of his precarious liberty practically enforces abstinence even from the solitary and therefore unsatisfactory cup. The number of Mr. CROWE'S acquaintances seems to be an unusually large one, and, as he has not yet been betrayed, it is safe to assume that his disposition is naturally sociable and that he is not entirely destitute of qualities attractive to those whom he desires to attract. His present imprisonment, therefore, must be at least as irksome as that to which he will be subjected after capture, and it involves, too, anxieties which he would escape in jail. He is now his own warden, and hence deprived even of the consolation to be derived from complaining about the restrictions to which he is subjected, and he is serving a "term" irreducible by good behavior. All this illustrates the often noted unprofitability of crime. Successful as was Mr. CROWE'S coup, all things considered there was nothing in it. Villains less adroit and less courageous than himself have almost certainly secured before this a considerable portion of his booty as the price of protection, and they will get the rest of it sooner or later—probably sooner. Really, it would be money in Mr. CROWE'S pocket if he would come out into the open, give up to its owner what is left of the ransom, submit to deserved punishment—and then reform, sincerely and permanently. That he does not lack the ability to make an honest living is evidenced alike by the opinions of his acquaintances and by the combined simplicity and ingenuity of the scheme by which he separated Mr. CUDAHY from his gold. The chances are that Mr. CROWE'S gravest mistake was in coming on the stage too late. In a wilder West his abilities might easily have found utilization at once congenial and legitimate. Unfortunately for men of his stamp, there is no frontier nowadays, and the more primitive forms of individual initiative are everywhere at a discount.

AN ENGLISHMAN, BUT PRO-BOER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly allow me to say a word or two on the opinions expressed by Editor Harmsworth, and reported in to-day's TIMES. In the first place, is it not rather late in the day to repeat the assertion that the war in South Africa is "for the old cause of 'no taxation without representation'"? President Kruger offered a five-year residential franchise, and proposed, in addition, that it should be retrospective. How, in the face of such a fact, any well-informed journalist can say that the war is over a question of franchise is utterly beyond my comprehension.

Another statement equally astounding is the declaration that the war is all over "except a few finishing touches." Mr. Harmsworth gives Americans credit for quickly learning the news. Well, this is news, indeed! Still more astounding is the announcement that it would not affect England if the war lasted twenty years. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in Parliament the other day, estimated the weekly cost of the war at £1,500,000, and we are told by Mr. Harmsworth that it would not affect England if this sort of thing went on for twenty years.

He is wonderfully generous toward this country in the matter of the Nicaragua Canal, and he feels sure his countrymen would not dispute our right to fortify and control it. That is not the question. Have we a right to abrogate a solemn international compact without consulting the other contracting power? Earl Granville would not let Russia do this; neither would Mr. Gladstone consent to such a thing when the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was mooted in his day, and if England should take such a rebuff as that without a protest, it is only another evidence of the depth of degradation to which she has fallen under her Chamberlains, Salisburys and Harmsworths.

And no wonder! A bully and braggart to-day must of necessity be a coward to-morrow. If only a thousandth part of the "generosity" had been shown in her dealings with Kruger and Steyn, England would never have been in her present deplorable plight. I love England. I was born there, and not a drop of blood flows in my veins but what is English, but—

I could not love thee, dear, so well
Loved I not honor more.

And there is no honor in this miserably accursed South African war. Editor Harmsworth notwithstanding.

Even if the war were over a question of franchise, the Boers would still be in the right, as William Pitt says in the first Parliament put this point most admirably. "We Radicals," he said, "have no great affection for the House of Lords. Many of us would be glad to see it abolished, but if it were to be abolish by the intervention of some meddlesome foreign power, there is not a Radical or a Socialist in the kingdom but would rise up and defend the House of Lords."

J. RYDINGS.
Paterson, N. J., Dec. 28, 1900.

Army Man on the Canteen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say that the article in THE TIMES of the 26th, headed "The Army and the Canteen," is one of the best articles—and I have read a great many in the various papers of the day—in its cold statement of facts I have seen. What is stated there about the Prohibitionists and the saloon keepers being in alliance in their efforts to have the canteen abolished is absolutely true, as is well known to officers and men stationed at posts where the canteen, or, more properly speaking, the Post Exchange, as it is officially designated, is in operation.

At Highwood, a small town just outside the confines of this reservation, the liquor sellers held a jollification, or more properly a ratification, meeting as soon as word came from Washington that the canteen feature was stricken from the Reorganization bill as it passed the House, and made their boasts that now they would get the money which heretofore had been diverted to the Post Exchange. But narrow minded and bigoted people such as largely constitute the Women's Christian Temperance Union, cannot be expected to accept as worthy of credence the statements of army officers who have spent from fifteen to twenty and twenty-five to thirty years in seeking the best solution of this question of temperance as applied to the enlisted man. They are more vitally interested in this matter than any one or more belonging to any organization outside of the army can possibly be. Why don't some of those "squawkers," as you term them, and that term aptly describes their nature, go to a military post and see for themselves how temperance is promoted through the operation of the Post Exchange. No, they don't want to see, for "seeing is believing," and they don't want to believe anything the practice or result of which does not coincide with their established theory on the subject of temperance.

AN ARMY MAN.
Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 27, 1900.

Gen. Egan's Military Record.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You quote Gen. Alger as characterizing (in his North American Review article) Gen. Egan as "gallant and fearless in the battlefields of the civil war."

The official Army Register gives his record during that war as: "Appointed First Lieutenant Tenth Washington Territory Infantry, 21st June, 1862; mustered out April 1, 1865," never having attained any higher grade by brevet or otherwise.

Perhaps Gen. Alger will inform us on what battlefields of the civil war the gallantry and fearlessness were exhibited. My impression is that the regiment never left the Pacific slope, and I doubt if it was ever engaged in battle. C. A. W.
New York, Dec. 29, 1900.

Suez Canal Enlargement.

From The London Express.

The Suez Canal is to be deepened and widened, if Mr. Linden W. Bates, the London hydraulic engineer, who is now at Suez, reports that the work can be done within a reasonable figure.

The canal company hopes that the great waterway can be enlarged by the use of dredges, which are comparatively inexpensive. There is great need of more room in the channel, for ships have been growing ever greater, while the canal has remained unchanged.

Mr. Bates, who is now going over the canal, is en route to Queensland, for whose Government he has built three colossal dredges on the Tyne. These are to be used in clearing the harbors of Queensland of mud and detritus.

The largest of the trio is the Hercules, a sea-going dredge of 5,000 horse power, and by permission of the Queensland Government it will be held in the canal for a time and experiments made under the direction of Mr. Bates.

If it proves that dredging is a satisfactory method of enlarging the waterway between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal Company will proceed forthwith to arrange for improvement on a large scale.

Both the War Office and the Colonial Office are concerned in the enlargement of the canal, and the request made to Mr. Bates to go to Suez was indorsed by the latter department.

Clergymen's Children.

From The London Chronicle.

A compiler of statistics recently announced that 50 per cent. of the personages in the "Dictionary of National Biography" were children of clergymen. This rather exaggerated estimate has inspired a sealot to suggest that all country rectories shall be reserved for married curates, with a view to the improvement of the race. This suggestion is not novel, for Dean Swift, in that masterpiece of irony, "An Argument Against Abolishing Christianity," adduced the breeding capabilities of the Anglican clergy to confute his Deist opponents. "Here are ten thousand persons," he pleads, "reduced by the wise regulations of Henry the Eighth to the necessity of a low diet and moderate exercise, who are the only great restorers of our breed, without which the nation would in an age or two become one vast hospital." Some discoveries of modern science are anticipated in "Gulliver's Travels," and it seems that we must also return to the "Mad Dean" for the last word on sociology.

NUGGETS.

Good Wishes.

"I wish you a happy new century."
"Thanks, old chap; I wish you many."—Boston Journal.

The Boa.

"Why, Madge, where are all the tassels on your new chenille boa?"
"Oh, I stepped on some of them, and other people stepped on some."—Detroit Free Press.

He Knew Where the Trouble Lay.

Kindliman—What's the matter, my little man? You seem to be in great pain.
Little Boy (groaning dismally)—No, I ain't, but dey seems ter be a great pain in me.—Philadelphia Press.

Bad Management.

Saucy Soubrette (in the "continuous")—When do you go on?
Comedian—Right after the trained donkeys.
Saucy Soubrette—Heavens! It's a wonder the stage manger doesn't try and break the monotony more than he does.—Brooklyn Life.

THE BOY WHO LIVES NEXT DOOR.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

The boy who lives next door
Has freckles on his face;
His ears are red and hang
Away out into space,
And when I hear a dog ki-yi
And see it flee in terror, I
Can quickly guess the cause—
'Tis merely that one more
Poor little victim knows
A boy resides next door!

He runs across the lawn
I've nursed with jealous care,
And, in the Summer time,
Knocks down the flowers there!
It seems to give him pure delight
To yell around with all his might,
And every week or so
A pebble finds its way
Against a light of glass
For which I have to pay!

He has no teeth in front,
His hands are cracked and brown,
Twice he has nearly burned
Our Summer kitchen down!
He calls to people, "Hey! Watch out!"
And when they jump he whoops about—
I used to think if God
Would take him from below
Up to the sky I'd try
To bravely bear the blow!

The little child whose love
Is all to me, one day
Was stricken suddenly
When I was far away—
The boy who lives next door forgot
To yell around, but ran and brought
The doctor to the bed.
And when I came, at last,
Shrank from me with a look
Of pity as I passed!

The boy who lives next door
Brought in his toys and gun,
And packetfuls of trash
To please our little one;
He played beside my darling's bed,
Turned earthward and stood on his head
And God was good to me—
Let's walk a while before
We utterly condemn
The boy who lives next door!

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

A party of gentlemen out for a horseback ride on Sunday made the trip through Central Park and thence over to the Riverside Drive. After luncheon at the Claremont they strolled down for a look at the new viaduct, which when it is opened at the northern end will give easy access to the handsome drives up in the vicinity of Fort Washington Park, a section of the city altogether too little known to most of the people of the town. Save by one of the party the viaduct was very generally commended. The silent one was the elder horseman of the party, though not the elder in years.

"And what have you to say about it?" asked one of the younger men, who had noted the silence of the skilled horseman.

"That it is one of the most dangerous spots in the whole City of New York. It will be but a short time after it is opened to the public before there will be a sensational accident there that will horrify the entire city. No man who is as thoughtful about handling of a horse as he should be ever had much to say as to the construction of that death-trap.

That response created a genuine sensation. None of the party had seen anything but a charming driveway, with a beautiful view. That it was a death-trap no one of them could see. So the pessimistic one was pressed for an explanation, and the reason for his forebodings of ill.

"Did none of you notice," he asked, "that the retaining or protecting fence on either side of the viaduct is scarcely breast high? Now suppose that some afternoon when you are out driving or riding there should be a runaway on that bridge! With so very much reckless driving and riding as there is in all parts of the town, especially on Sundays and holidays, there will happen to be a thoroughly frightened horse turned in at the entrance to the viaduct. Imagine for an instant what a commotion he would create on that bridge. Think of the scattering there would be before him to get out of his way. Suppose also—and this is not at all improbable—that two or three other animals should bolt as a result of the appearance of that runaway? What protection would that light and low iron fence afford? It is just the height that a runaway horse would try and leap. Any one who knows much about frightened horses will tell you that. A man could stand alongside the fence, and with one hand resting on the post vault to his death in the street below.

"I am as certain as I am that I am standing here that such an accident as I have outlined is possible, is sure to occur on that viaduct. What will be the result. Some one of the frightened horses will make a break for that fence, go flying over it to land on the street a hundred feet or more beneath. It will mean the death of the horse and possibly the injury or death of one or more persons who may be passing on the street where he lands. This is no dream of a man with indigestion, for I am far from being a dyspeptic. It struck me the instant I walked on the viaduct. It is something that everybody can see as being well in the range of probabilities. Horsemen ought to institute a public agitation to have the fences on the sides of the viaduct raised to such a height that they shall afford something very much more in the way of protection than they do at present."

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Capt. R. H. Jex Blake, for whom there seems to be some sort of a fortune in waiting in England, is one of the most strikingly picturesque figures of the town. His vividly colored scarfs and his equally startling waistcoats have been features at the race tracks, where he is a regular attendant, for very many years. A portly man, with a face burned and tanned until it has taken on the color of a boiled lobster, he has always been a figure that excited curiosity among strangers at the tracks and in the lobbies of the fashionable hotels which he affects. At the horse shows of past years only the late "Fatty" Bates could rival him in the gorgeousness and brilliancy of his raiment. Blazing red scarfs and loud checks and plaids are the Captain's hobbies in fetching wearing apparel. Such clothes as he wears could come only from an English tailor, for nothing of the sort is ever shown by tailors in this country. Capt. Blake's styles have been exclusive, and it is doubtful if the man lives who has envied him their possession. Yet with all his eccentricities of dress the Captain has found a host of friends among "the horsy set," as they are called. Many of them have had very valuable hints from him both as to the sitting of a horse and in the fine points of polo, for at both in his younger days the Captain was an expert.

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Mr. Haan's plan of serving meals in the new apartment to be erected on Fifth Avenue by Col. John Jacob Astor recalls the great number of caterers that sprang up when apartment buildings first became a mushroom growth about town. Couples without children fled to them as a relief from both the ordinary hotels and the perils of housekeeping. They depended on caterers to supply them with their breakfasts and luncheons, such pairs generally preferring to dine at one of the fashionable restaurants. This manner of living brought into being a new business—the traveling caterer who would furnish hot meals at any fixed hour, sending them to the apartments of his patrons from a steam table on which the whole meal he drove about town. A number of negroes and Italians went into this business. For a time it was quite profitable to such as these who were satisfied with small profits. But the bills of fare were so limited and monotonous and meals were so frequently warm instead of hot, that the patronage decreased and finally fell away entirely. So the new business was abandoned shortly after it came into such prominence as to bring. Now most apartments that are intended as lodgings rather than as establishments where housekeeping may be carried on have a regular dining room on either the top floor or the ground floor where the occupants may be fed. The question of properly and satisfactorily feeding apartment house dwellers is one of the most troublesome the owners of the buildings have to contend with. Few of them believe that even Mr. Haan's apparently carefully worked out plan can be made to satisfy the demands of tenants who know what good living and good cooking is, and who will have it or else become thoroughly dissatisfied with the conduct of the apartment or hotel.

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As to this problem of keeping house in one's apartments the bachelors seem to have the best of it. For those who have a fondness for that sort of thing—and their number is legion—there is the always available chafing dish to which so much attention has been paid during the last few years. There is also the combination cooking and breakfasting outfit that can be had at most of the department stores. There are handsome and compact gas stoves on which a most respectable and tasty meal can be quickly prepared. Small sets of china and glass of either common ware or the more costly makes may be had to suit a bachelor's wants. Gas stove, china, glass and table ware can all be had at the trifling cost of $5, or from that figure up to as high a point as the bachelor's pocketbook and his tastes will permit him to go. With these he can be as jollily independent as man could wish to be. If he requires or prefers a servant there are now to be had thoroughly trained and honest men servants who will care for his room, cook his meals, and attend him as a valet, all at a very reasonable cost, considering the services rendered. With a reasonable income, comfortably quartered in a cosy bachelor apartment, the young man may thus have all the comforts of a home that are possible as long as he remains a bachelor.

TRADE WITH DENMARK GROWING.

Imports from America Reported to Have Trebled Since 1896.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 30. — Denmark's trade with the United States is growing rapidly, showing record figures in 1900.

Imports from the United States have trebled since 1896, and now exceed $30,000,000. The increasing commerce between the two countries is inducing many Danish-Americans to return to Copenhagen to represent American houses, and this is doing much to introduce American goods. As a natural result new ships have been ordered for the American trade.

Lucky English Servants.

From The London Onlooker.

Nowadays householders, who want the peace and comfort, have to study their servants quite as much as they do their friends and friends. I was hearing the other day of a big country house where the domestic arrangements are really luxurious. The bedrooms are really quite equal to the ordinary guests rooms in a country house, and a set of rooms are especially allotted to them for their recreation, comprising a ballroom, a music room, a library, a billiard room. Card tables are provided in the billiard room, and a billiard table is especially kept for the servants. The music room is provided with pianos and violins, and when the house is full of people, servants are frequent.

HIRAM HITCHCOCK IS DEAD

Last of the Original Proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Had Been Ill a Short Time with Pneumonia—His Active Life in Many Fields—No Change in Management of the Hotel.

Hiram Hitchcock, the last of the original members of the firm that opened the Fifth Avenue Hotel, died there yesterday forenoon of pneumonia after a brief illness. He caught cold at the dinner given by the New England Society at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 22, but attended to business matters until last Wednesday, when he was compelled to take to his bed.

Dr. Charles E. Quinby, his family physician, who attended him, noticed at midnight on Saturday a decided improvement, but he did not leave the sick room. Mr. Hitchcock, remarking his constant attendance, said to the physician with a smile: "Is this to be a continuous performance?" At daybreak a change for the worse came, and Mr. Hitchcock sank rapidly, but retained consciousness to the end.

Hiram Hitchcock was born at Claremont, N. H., Aug. 27, 1832. Ten years later his family removed to Drewsville, N. H. He prepared for Dartmouth College at the Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vt., but instead of entering, accepted a position as instructor there. In 1852 his eyes failed him, and he went to New Orleans in 1853, and entered the office of the St. Charles Hotel. He passed his Winters there and his Summers at the Nahant House, near Boston, until 1859, when, with Paran Stevens and Alfred B. Darling, he opened the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city.

In 1866, his health failing, he retired from business and traveled extensively abroad, where he revived his interest and studies in ancient art in Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Greece, and Italy.

In 1871 he located at Hanover, N. H., and in the following year announced to the world the famous discoveries of Gen. di Cesnola in Cyprus. He read papers on that subject before societies of New York and the Faculty and students of Dartmouth College. He published a paper on the researches in the same year which attracted marked attention in Great Britain and Europe. He always took a deep interest in the work of exploration in Egypt, Palestine, and South America, and in the American School at Athens, Greece.

In 1872 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College, and in 1874 he was made a member of the British Society of Biblical Archaeology. In 1876 the Governor of New Hampshire appointed him a Trustee of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. The same year he was elected President of the Dartmouth Savings Bank, and in 1877 represented Hanover in the New Hampshire Legislature. The following year he was made a Trustee of Dartmouth College. In 1879 he resumed his connection with the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the firm becoming Hitchcock, Darling & Co.

It was largely through his personal efforts that the Madison Square Garden Company succeeded in its plans of erecting the splendid building there, and was the President of the company during its construction. He was one of the founders of the Garfield National Bank and the Garfield Safe Deposit Company, and was Vice President of both institutions. He was long associated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the New York Academy of Science. He was a Director of the New York Society for the Prevention of Crime, a Trustee and Treasurer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York, a Trustee of the Black River Academy, at Ludlow, Vt.; a Fellow of the National Academy of Design, a life member of the American Geographical Society, of the New York Historical Society, and of the New England Society, a member of the Dartmouth Scientific Association, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the University Club, and other associations.

He was President of the Nicaragua Canal Associations, which obtained the concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and on the organization of the Maritime Canal Company, in May, 1889, he was elected its President.

Mr. Hitchcock was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Maynard of Drewsville, N. H. They had two children, both of whom died young. Mrs. Hitchcock's death occurred on March 25, 1887, and in her memory he erected the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital at Hanover, N. H. In 1889, for similar reasons, he restored the College Church at Hanover to its attractive Colonial design. On March 22 of the current year Mr. Hitchcock married Miss Emily H. Howe, a distant cousin, who had for some years made her home at the hotel. She survives him.

Funeral services will be held at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church on Wednesday morning, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst officiating. Then the body will be taken to Hanover, N. H., where it is expected President Tucker of Dartmouth College will officiate at the services on Thursday forenoon. The burial will be in the family plot.

Mr. Hitchcock's death will make no change in the management of the hotel.

Mr. Hitchcock did not have a large estate. He sank about $200,000 in the Nicaraguan Canal project, and made other unprofitable investments.

His special department at the Fifth Avenue was the engagement and organization of the help.

Mr. Hitchcock during his career as a hotel keeper probably entertained more notables than any other one man. Every President since 1850, with the exception of Presidents Cleveland and McKinley, have been his guests.

Charles N. Vilas, one of Mr. Hitchcock's partners, is confined to his bed, and will not be able to attend the funeral.

CZAR NICHOLAS'S PLANS.

Expected to Arrive in St. Petersburg About the End of January.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—Emperor Nicholas, according to recent information from a member of the imperial family, will arrive here from Moscow about the end of January. He will not participate in the ceremony of blessing the Neva. Grand Duke Vladimir, the oldest of the Grand Dukes, will probably represent him at that function.

The plans, however, are subject to change at any moment, and, in any event, information concerning the exact time of the Czar's journeys is rarely ever obtainable, owing to the police precautions taken to insure his safety while traveling.

SPAIN'S MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Silvela Regarded as the Only Possible Successor to Azcarraga.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—Rumors of a Cabinet crisis increase Señor Sagasta, ex-Premier, who has finally broken silence, declares that a change of Ministry is inevitable on account of the differences in the Cabinet itself, as well as in the ranks of its supporters.

Many Ministerialists assert that the Azcarraga Government will continue. Should it fall, its only possible successor would be a Silvela Ministry.

ASHANTI REBELLION ENDED.

British Officer Reports that All the Chiefs Have Surrendered.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Col. Willcocks has cabled the Government that the Ashanti rebellion has ended, all of the rebel chiefs having surrendered.

New Trial for Banker Sternberg.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The Lokal Anzeiger announces that the appeal in the case of the banker, Sternberg, convicted of an offense against morality, will result in a new trial, owing to a legal flaw. It also asserts that proceedings have been begun against Dr. Sello, the leading counsel for the defense, and Dr. Werthauer, the junior counsel, for collusion with Criminal Commissioner Thiel to secure illegally the acquittal of Sternberg.

Says Kaiser Will Visit America.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—With reference to the order for Prince Henry of Prussia to repair to Berlin, which the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung explains as due to the wish of Emperor William to have him learn the affairs of Government, the Berlin correspondent of The Daily News mentions a conjecture that the summons is preparatory to a visit by the Kaiser to the United States.

THE WHITE WOMAN'S BURDEN.

The knotty problem of how to adjust relations between mistress and maid is an ever-recurring topic in the newspapers, and in the jangling duet, voiced by the alleged down-trodden slavey and the apparently irate housekeeper, no via media seems as yet to have been evolved to smooth over these difficulties. To obtain a consensus of public opinion upon existing facts as to the rights and wrongs of employers and employes, it would be necessary to secure evidence from thousands of households that value privacy beyond the vindication of a theory, and to jump at a definite conclusion upon the subject, from the ordinary newspaper stories, is, obviously, taking a one-sided view of the subject, as the employers of the largest number of domestics are precisely the people who do not air their views through the press.

A movement has been started to organize a servants' "protective union." Mrs. St. Justin Beale, the promoter, takes the ground that this is to bring about a better understanding between mistress and maid. If the "union" materializes, and establishes the proposed school for efficiently preparing servants for their work, great good must result from the undertaking, as half the help employed to-day are almost worse than none, owing to their unclean and slipshod habits. But if the "union" is to foster more antagonism on the part of the ordinary girl servant, who looks upon her mistress as a born enemy to be treated with scant courtesy, and whose one idea is to shirk work and get the better of her employer, then the union will surely be productive of evil.

As long as a "protective union" is demanded in the employes' interests, why should there not also be formed a league for protecting the countless women who daily have to endure with impertinent and incompetent servants? In a large establishment there is less danger of discomfort to the mistress, for with ten or more domestics to manage, a housekeeper generally stands between employer and employe, thus lessening personal friction. If theft by a servant is discovered, the offender is dismissed, usually without a public denouncing; if incompetent, another servant is substituted.

It is hardly necessary to remark that in the homes of the very rich servants are not starved or overworked; on the contrary, in the ordinary course of events, the man and maid servants, lay by a goodly sum for their old age, and many, after retiring from honorable years of service, still keep up a friendly relation with their former employers, who often manifest the keenest interest in their former domestics.

It is not in the houses of millionaires that the relation of mistress and maid is in need of police instrument. This narrows the area of servants' ill-treatment to the well-to-do classes, embracing people of fair and moderate means. In the smaller and poorer habitations, where bedrooms shrink in dimensions, compared with the sleeping apartments of the very wealthy, domestics find their accommodations proportionately smaller and darker; in many cases they even submit to unsanitary surroundings that should not be allowed to exist. But take the average minor household, and the average servant therein, and the moral status of the mistress will compare favorably with that of the maid.

There is no doubt about the existence of a great floating criminal class among the people who go out to service. Not to mention the rarer cases of professional burglars, kidnappers, or poisoners, who have cropped up in domestic service, there are innumerable petty thieves flourishing at their trade under the guise of servants, despoiling employers, the peculations varying from groceries to wearing apparel. Most housekeepers hesitate to embark upon the trouble and notoriety involved in securing the conviction of a dishonest girl. Hence the culprit is dismissed in silence, only to gain admittance to another family, who in turn suffers at her hands.

It is here that a protective league for ladies employing servants would find scope for work. When Socialists or misdirected philanthropists start out on a crusade for the protection of servants, let them first thoroughly sift the antecedents of the class they seek to benefit.

A gentleman in this city was surprised one day to receive a visit from a well-known detective who stated that he had come to arrest a certain criminal who he believed was hiding in the house, posing as a cook. The family were astounded at this news, declaring that "she had seemed a most respectable woman."

"But the person in question is a man, not a woman," replied the detective, and when the cook was sent for and promptly handcuffed, he made no attempt to deny his sex, although he had successfully deceived the whole household regarding it.

In a fashionable house on Fifth Avenue the hostess bemoaned the loss of a butler, whose perfect knowledge of all the appointments of a dinner party and keen appreciation of how wines should be kept and served, rendered him invaluable in a hospitable household. Later the lady learned the wherefore of the major-domo's usefulness. He had formerly been a clergyman in England and was expelled from the Church for his convivial habits.

Now consider also the number of domestics in a great city who are in service solely to get shelter, food, and wages in return for the least work possible, or because they have failed to acquire sufficient knowledge to make them of use in any other position in life.

It does not need the perennial jokes about "Biddies" and darkies to convince thrifty matrons that the vagaries, dishonesty, and slipshodness of the average "help" are stubborn, uncomfortable facts, not easily controverted; and the burden of incompetent, impudent servants falls heaviest upon women whose limited income enables them to keep but one servant, or to hire help by the day. The lower-priced servants with which these women must content themselves are usually the most ignorant, and, consequently, the most self-satisfied, holding employers who are not rich to be of little account.

This class of I-am-as-good-as-you servant is an unending source of annoyance to gentle folk possessed of small means. In many instances the "houseworkers by the day" will leave the dishes, &c., soiled by their own lunch, piled up for the lady to wash after they have departed.

The wastefulness of servants is another thorn in the side of careful housewives. The smaller the income, the larger, usually, is the proportion of it that must go toward household expenses, and in the hands of the ordinary "darky" or ignorant Irish girl butter, sugar, &c., seem possessed of positively miraculous powers of disappearance.

But beyond even the attack on one's pocketbooks through waste, or the desecration of one's palates by uncleanliness, the untrustworthy servant is frequently a good imitation of a snake in the grass whom children fall under her influence. Thousands of men and women have received their first impressions of morality or immorality, decency or indecency, honesty or deceit, carelessly conveyed through nursegirls who dressed them, fed them, talked to them, walked with them, and put them to bed.

The ingratitude of servants is a byword among employers. Sick servants have been nursed in the house where they were working instead of being relegated to a hospital, and promptly on convalescence have gone elsewhere because they thought they could "better themselves." It is not unusual for girls to wait until receiving their Christmas presents and then seek a fresh situation merely for the sake of variety.

As most servants are prone to gossip and exaggeration, many serious scandals arise from their tattling untruthfully about their masters' affairs.

While all right-minded individuals recognize the respect due to labor, realizing that one

> Who sweeps a room as by Thy laws,
> Makes that and th' action fine,

still, it is sheer nonsense to ignore the division of classes, which is the natural outcome of heredity, or education and environment. As long as such divisions exist, ways and means should be evolved to protect the just interests of each class.

The Board of Health and sanitary associations should unite with philanthropic and legal aid societies, in waging war against all employers, whether in private households or in hotels and institutions, where domestics are underpaid, underfed, overworked, or badly housed.

With new protective measures for the interests of servants, and increased efforts for the general bettering of their physical and moral welfare, there should manifestly also be an esprit de corps among the much harassed housekeepers, and a league created to equally protect their rights and, in part at least, mitigate the despair of many cultured women who, not being able to afford the services of high-priced domestics, often bravely undertake the supervision of their own culinary department, rather than submit to the wanton waste and slovenly habits of a cheap girl.

What can be expected from the class of domestics who drift from shanties or crowded tenements to household service? What sanitary knowledge or refinement can be learned in the habitations of the great unwashed? Can cooks whose only training has been in their mothers' stuffy, unclean kitchen, where the laws of cleanliness are unknown, be blamed when they are caught in the common servants' trick of tasting a sauce or soup, and then putting back into the food the unwashed spoon they have just had in the mouth?

The only remedy for these evils is a large training school for servants, which will send out not only experienced help for millionaires, but provide properly trained servants for "the great Demos or commercial middle of the greatest mercantile city in the world."

To effect this much-needed reformation in domestic service, there should be unanimous public co-operation. Let the ladies whose names figure as patronesses of assemblies, pin the weight of their social influence with that of professional men's wives and tradesmen's wives until the proposed association becomes a fait accompli. Let all those lengthy feminine epistles daily sprinkled through the papers simmer down to a movement that will materialize into definite action.

HELOISE DURANT ROSE.

NOTES ON ART MATTERS.

The cartoons for the famous tapestries in the Vatican, designed and executed in part by Raphael, in part by his apprentices, are to be seen at the American Art Galleries, on Madison Square. Arras was the Flemish city most celebrated for tapestry weavers in Raphael's time, so that when Pope Leo resolved to have hangings for the Sistine Chapel he turned to the young master for the designs and called upon the best weaver of Arras to carry them out. Hitherto the paper models at Hampden Court and the South Kensington Museum have been considered the only originals from Raphael's atelier, but the owner of these nine canvas cartoons in colors makes out a very fair case in support of the claim that the Hampden Court models were not from Raphael, but represent the working drawings made for a second set of the same tapestries, also executed at Arras, but by another weaver, and considerably later in the century. The appearance of these full-size sketches for the Raphael tapestries warrants the belief that they may belong to the early part of the sixteenth century, but some of the groups and figures are so carelessly done, it is plain at a glance that the hand of Raphael could not have drawn them. Others, however, are not so disproportioned. Allowance being made for the fact that the purpose of the cartoons was to indicate the color scheme, there is nothing impossible in the contention that we have in the nine big canvases genuine relics of the workshop of Raphael. It is stated that they were bought in Rome at the beginning of the last century by a Pole named Jagorinsky, and were known later as the Loukmanoff cartoons. They have been brought to this country by Mme. Dobrychine, a Russian lady, who states that they are not for sale. This may be taken with a grain of salt. It is not probable that they are here out of pure philanthropy in order that the American public shall enjoy a sight of them. Doubtless a sufficiently large offer would induce Mme. Dobrychine, if she be the actual owner, to make such arrangements with our curators as are usual in such cases. If a public institution could buy them the duties would be waived by the Government. Whatever may be the origin of the cartoons, they are, to say the least, worth examining. It cannot be said that they have the merit, the sometimes superlative merit, of first sketches for celebrated paintings or sculptures, a merit that depends largely on the fact that the artist, in the first fire of his conception, works often with a virility and avoidance of the less significant portions of his design that are infinitely pleasing to connoisseurs. These are paintings, or rather stalnings, on the actual scale for the guidance of the weavers—nothing more. But when the master is Raphael, that is a good deal.

The Baron and Baroness de Hirsch memorial, which was given tentatively a site at Mount Morris Park, has been allotted another site by the city authorities. It is to stand on the eastern edge of Central Park, fronting Fifth Avenue, above the Seventy-second Street gate, as the Richard M. Hunt memorial stands opposite the Lenox Library below that gate. The change was made at the instance of a number of citizens interested in the monument, who think that the new site will be more of an honor because more in the movement of the city. If the Park Commissioner sees that the monument has a good backing of trees and shrubbery the change may prove to be a wise one.

The reception next Friday in honor of the seventy-sixth annual show of the Academy of Design is likely to be as crowded a function as our oldest art society has given hitherto. The galleries of the Fine Arts Building in West Fifty-seventh Street are not ideally designed for the circulation of a great crowd, but nobody will mind that. Those who are anxious to see the pictures should go early or stay late, or try the galleries next day, for there is little chance of seeing anything at the opening reception.

Among the artists from the American colony in Paris who are passing more or less of the Winter in New York are Mr. and Mrs. Colin Cooper. Fortunate in securing a big studio in East Sixty-third Street is Mr. John W. Alexander, who will stay the Winter out in order to finish certain portraits. Permanently settled in New York after their long stay in Rome are the sculptor couple, Mr. and Mrs. McNeil, of whom the latter was known before marriage as Carol Brooke.

Mr. Herbert Vos is showing a series of types of Asiatics and other peoples at the Corcoran, in Washington. The series, largely reinforced by new material, will be seen at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo next Spring.

The little town of Egmont, in Holland, has gained celebrity in an unexpected way, merely because two American painters have settled there. Though neither of them are Dutchmen, Gari Melchers and George Hitchcock have taken Holland. They present in their brilliant canvases, Melchers the Holland boer, his huysvrouw and infant; Hitchcock, the tulip beds and peasant maids of the country. Melchers remains more strictly the realist, while Hitchcock takes occasional flights into the domains of history and religion. But Hitchcock does not touch the fields of sentiment like the venerable Israels, nor is his coloring in tune with the profoundly melancholy scenes of domestic life that Israels loves. It is a strong, gay coloring, which is kept from being hard by the skill of the painter. The moist, soft atmosphere of Holland, with its ever-present clouds, gives one a desire for strong, rich colors as a contrast and an antidote to the melancholy of horizon and sky. One of Hitchcock's latest pictures to make a sensation was the figure of a knight on horseback charging through broad beds of tulips in a vast tulip plantation. Wunderlich is the headquarters in New York for these two able young painters.

A new field for women's work that offers great possibilities is jewelry; at least, the designing of it, if not its actual fashioning. Mrs. Yale Wynne and her brother, Julian Yale, who are now residents of Chicago, have shown jewelry in gold and silver settings in New York and Boston as well as Chicago. Mrs. Wynne plies the tools of the craft like any jeweler's workman, and finds it difficult to meet the demands for her silver buckles, brooches, hairpins, and necklaces set with colored stones. Another lady of Chicago who has begun to be a professional in this art is Mrs. William H. Klapp. She has a case full of her work at the National Arts Club, where Mr. Charles H. Caffin will give an informal talk next Wednesday club night, using this jewelry in part illustration of his remarks on the arts and crafts. Some of Mrs. Klapp's designs are novel in form, and there are pleasing color combinations through the use of precious and semi-precious stones. Hereafter we may expect to find a good many amateurs pursuing this delightful line and gradually making it their life work. It is peculiarly a field for the trained artist who discovers that easel pictures do not sell readily, while articles of personal adornment are sought with eagerness; who may realize that he has a special talent for designing jewelry which has been unsuspected and neglected.

The studio building which the painter A. A. Anderson is superintending as it approaches completion ought to afford the artists relief from the scarcity of studios. It is very central, as it overlooks Bryant Park from the southwest corner. But the complaint is general among the artists that the rents are beyond their means. It appears that the cost of real estate, materials, and labor reaches so high a figure that the studios must pay well to earn the interest on the capital invested. The consequences may be that only the well-to-do artist can afford to take a studio there, and the building will be largely filled with people of artistic tastes but not artistic achievement. There is sore need of a big building not too far from the centre of things which will afford studios at a low rent. Perhaps if the land is two or three blocks away from the costliest district, and there is enough of it to allow of a very large building, the rents might be arranged to meet the slender purses of those who live by their brush, pencil, or chisel. As it is now, a great many artists are leaving the city for the suburbs, because they cannot find studios, except at exorbitant prices.

A surprise was in store for many of Claude Monet's admirers when they learned through an interview published in the Paris Temps that the leader of the "open-airists" owed his beginnings in art to his own unaided efforts—in caricature! As a boy in Havre he became locally noted for caricatures, and amassed enough money to set the determination of his family to make a merchant of him at naught. Born in Paris, he returned there as an art student. When chosen as a recruit he entered the army with pleasure, and actually asked to be sent to Africa. "I spent two really charming years in Algeria. I incessantly saw something new; in my moments of leisure I attempted to render what I saw. You cannot imagine to what an extent I increased my knowledge and how much my vision gained thereby. I did not quite realize it at first. The impressions of light and color that I received there were not to classify themselves until later; but they contained the germ of my future researches." It is not a little curious to see that even Claude Monet, innovator that he is, followed the path of Delacroix, Marilhat, Decamps, Fromentin, and Fortuny, and gained inspiration from the Orient. It is also hard to recollect that Monet is a man of sixty, so recent seems the fame he has won, so sturdily do the people who reject his discoveries and their application to painting combat him and his school. Another surprise is the influence he acknowledges to have drawn from the landscapes of Yongkind and Boudin. Very truly does he speak with gratitude of the help he has obtained from M. Durand-Ruel, a dealer who recognized his value early and has given him the backing of approval, as well as bought his pictures, ever since. The conquest of Paris by the Plein-airist School is a romance of the artist life, but perhaps more wonderful is the fact that examples of Monet's work have penetrated to that citadel of Philistia, the National Gallery at Berlin. Few things may have been more comic than Monet's entrance into the atelier of Toulmouche (!) when he came up from Havre; his transfer to the studio of Gleyre was hardly more fortunate. In 1865 Monet had two marines on the line in the Salon, and next year the "Woman in Green," which people took for a painting by Edouard Manet, thereby nearly driving that sensitive and jealous artist mad. "I threw myself body and soul into 'plien air.' It was a dangerous innovation. Up to that time no one had indulged in any, not even Manet, who only attempted it later, after me. His painting was still very classical, and I have never forgot the contempt that he showed for my beginnings. It was in 1867. My manner had shaped itself, but after all it was not revolutionary in character. I was still far from having adopted the principle of the sub-division of colors that set so many against me, but I was beginning to try my hand at it partially, and I was experimenting with effects of light and color that shocked accepted customs. The jury that had received me so well at first turned against me, and I was ignominiously blackballed when I presented this new painting to the Salon."

MISS M. MACINTYRE HERE.

English Soprano to Sing in Grand Opera, Concert, and Oratorio.

Among the passengers on the New York, which arrived at her dock yesterday, was Miss Marguerite Macintyre, the English soprano, who comes to this country under an engagement to the Maurice Grau Opera Company. Miss Macintyre was to have made her first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House next Wednesday evening as Marguerite in Boito's opera, "Mefistofele," but her début here has had to be postponed to Monday, Jan. 14, owing to the singer's indisposition. The New York had a very rough passage, and Miss Macintyre was very ill nearly all the way over. She also contracted a severe cold.

Miss Macintyre is the daughter of Gen. Macintyre, late of the Royal Artillery, and was born in India. She studied singing under Della Valle of Milan, and made her début at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, in 1888 as Michaela in "Carmen." Since then she has sung nearly every season at Covent Garden.

Sir Arthur Sullivan selected Miss Macintyre to create the rôle of Rebecca in his grand opera, "Ivanhoe," which she sang at the Royal English Opera House, in London, on alternate nights for several months. She has also sung at the Royal Opera House in Berlin and at La Scala, at Milan, and also in St. Petersburg.

In 1894 Miss Macintyre made a concert tour in South Africa, and two years ago she made a flying visit to this country to sing at the Musical Festival in Cincinnati. During the present season at the Metropolitan Opera House Miss Macintyre may be heard in "Die Walküre," "Aïda," "Lohengrin," "The Flying Dutchman," "Les Huguenots," "Trovatore," and perhaps in "Otello." It is also her intention to appear in concert and oratorio.

CHORAL UNION GREETS BISPHAM.

The Baritone and the Big Chorus Sung to Each Other.

David Bispham surprised the People's Choral Union at its last rehearsal of the century in Cooper Union yesterday afternoon, and for an hour the baritone and the chorus had a pleasant little dialogue in music. When the baritone felt very enthusiastic he would get up and sing a song, and then the great chorus would reply with a selection.

Some weeks ago Mr. Bispham wrote from Scotland that he would like to sing for the Choral Union, as he deeply sympathized with its work. He walked on the stage yesterday afternoon without any one but the conductor knowing of his intentions. Frank Damrosch introduced him. There were a thousand singers in the hall, and they arose and sang Tennyson's "Ring Out, Wild Bells," set to music by the late Dr. Leopold Damrosch. Mr. Bispham responded with the "Erl King," by Schubert, and the "Two Grenadiers," by Schumann. Then the chorus sang the Hallelujah chorus from the "Messiah" with great spirit, and Mr. Bispham came back with two old English songs, "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes" and "Pretty Creature," closing with Kipling's poem of "Danny Deever," set to music by Walter Damrosch.

Mr. Bispham warmly complimented the Union on its work, and expressed the opinion that its influence on the future of the city would be marked.

MRS. RYLEY'S NEW PLAYS.

The Authoress Tells of Those Being Brought Out In England.

Madeleine Lucette Ryley, the playright, arrived in New York on the Cunard liner Etruria yesterday morning. Her principal object in coming at this time is to be present at the initial performance of her new play, "Richard Savage," which will be produced in Rochester to-night, with Henry Miller in the title rôle. She remained in this city only a few hours, and left for Rochester yesterday afternoon.

While in England Mrs. Ryley succeeded in placing several of her plays with English managers, among them being "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle" and "An American Citizen," both of which are now on tour. Her next production in England will be "A Man from America," which will be presented at the Criterion Theatre, London, under the auspices of Charles Wyndham and Arthur Bulfour. Another play, as yet unnamed, which Mrs. Riley describes as an original costume play, is also to appear in London soon, the leading parts being taken by Forbes Robertson and Gertrude Elliott.

Mrs. Ryley's stay in America will be indefinite, no date for her return to England having been decided upon. Her husband, J. H. Ryley, accompanies her.

Change of Programme at the Opera.

"The Flying Dutchman" will be sung at the Metropolitan Opera House on Wednesday evening instead of "Mefistofele." The artists who will appear are Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink and Messrs. Dippel, Blase, and Bertram. Walter Damrosch will conduct.

Miss Amelia Stone Here to Sing.

Miss Amelia Stone, the American diva, arrived on the New York yesterday, accompanied by her manager, James W. Slocum, and his wife. Miss Stone will at once begin rehearsals for the forthcoming production of "Vienna Life" at the Broadway Theatre on Jan. 21.

Mlle. Terese Delbosq and Her Horses.

Mlle. Terese Delbosq, the equestrienne, who has been starring with her trained horses at the Hippodrome, in London, arrived here yesterday on the Minnesota, to appear at the Proctor circuit of theatres. She has brought with her three of her handsomest horses, Hector, Segol, and Mustaph.

Colombian Rebel Chief at Maracaibo.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 30.—Gen. Uribe, the chief of the Colombian revolution who was recently defeated at Corasel, in the Province of Bolivar, has arrived at Maracaibo. This is regarded as a death blow to the revolutionary movement.

CANADA'S LOTTERIES TO BE ABOLISHED

New Law Making Them Illegal Goes Into Force Jan. 1.

Public Opinion Aroused Against a Widespread Evil — Archbishop Bruchesi's Initiative.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 30.—With the dawning of the new century Canada will see an end put to the lotteries which have disgraced the country for several years. By a law passed at the last session of Parliament these lotteries were made illegal, and the new law comes in force on Jan. 1, 1901.

The provincial and civic authorities whose duty it is to see that the law is enforced are determined to do their duty. In fact, the state of public opinion is such that they could not well do otherwise, and it is almost certain that the last policy drawings will take place on Monday.

There was some talk of an effort being made on their behalf to allow them to run until the civic license expired in July next, but it met with no encouragement. In fact, the Patrie, the Government organ, called upon the Attorney General to see that the law was enforced, and the Crown Prosecutor and the Chief of Police have received definite instructions to do so.

There may be some legal complications between the lotteries and the city, which granted them licenses good until the end of the present civic year, in July next, but the Dominion law takes no account of this, and it is the duty of the provincial judicial authorities to enforce the law. They have not the power of granting an extension of grace if they wished to do so.

The lottery evil is a very widespread one in Montreal and Quebec cities, and these places have long enjoyed the unenviable reputation of being the Monte Carlos of the American continent. Montreal has three lotteries proper and four policy establishments, which, besides having daily policy drawings, have periodical lotteries as well. The business has been a most profitable one, as can be judged from the fact that it is conservatively estimated that the people contributed $2,400,000 annually, and only receive back perhaps about one-half in prizes. Each year there have been 110 straight lottery and 2,504 policy drawings. The prices of these tickets ranged from 10 cents to $1. These tickets were openly hawked about the streets, and were sold in every cigar store and cheap eating place in the city.

All classes of society played policy, but the ravages of the craze were more particularly noticed among the poorer people. The thing became such a public scandal that the press carried on a crusade which resulted in a change in the law which permitted these gambling organizations to do business. The law did not openly sanction them, but advantage was taken of a clause in the old Thompson Code, designated to encourage art unions, to carry on straight lotteries.

The loophole through which these lotteries were enabled to operate is a subsection of Section 206 of the Criminal Code, this clause exempting from the penalties provided the following:

Any distribution by lot among the members, or ticket holders, of any incorporated society established for the encouragement of art, of any paintings, or other works of art, produced by the labors of the members of, or published by or under the direction of, such incorporated society.

In consequence of this convenient exemption there are two lotteries in the Province of Quebec, but there are many societies for the promotion and encouragement of art, sculpture, drawing, painting, and music.

As a result of the arousing of public opinion against these lotteries the law was amended last session by striking this clause from the code. This was not done without a struggle on behalf of the lotteries, but the legislators recognized that the public opinion of the country demanded the change. It is probable that this result was at least hastened by the fact that the Church in this province was behind the movement for their suppression.

Archbishop Bruchesi placed himself at the head of the movement, which began among English Protestants, and went so far as to forbid tombola drawings and bazaars for charity, remarking that "charity is ingenious," and would find means to recoup itself for the apparent loss this prohibition might entail. Not only so, but he caused a sensation in French Canadian society by advising the giving up of soirées dansantes, which had become an established custom in the Monument National or Sunday evenings because they caused scandal to the Protestant community.

Among public men the lead was taken by Senator Dandurand, a close friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, in an open letter to the Premier, pointed out that the United States struggled a long time to get rid of the Louisiana Lottery, which was run in the old French State of Louisiana. They are now, he said, trying to stop the sale of our lottery tickets, which they call in their press Quebec lottery tickets. "I do not want the impression to get out to the world that these ventures can only take root in French centres. I have sufficient pride in my race to try to save it from such a stigma."

The origin of the evil dates back many years, when the St. Jean Baptiste Society instituted a series of drawings for the benefit of the building it proposed to erect in Montreal as the home of the society, known as the Monument National. This lottery continued for years, and had many smaller imitators, until several years ago the evil became so pronounced that the drawings were stopped by a movement from within the society itself. At that time the speculations in these tickets had become a craze, and it was shown that the operators, women and men, in nearly every factory, had formed clubs which regularly invested a large portion of their earnings in the drawings. It was even developed that an enterprising youth in one of the Protestant public schools had organized a little drawing of his own, out of which he was making a good thing.

There was a lull for a time after its cessation, but its record was even surpassed by the organizations which will have to close on Jan. 1. Interviews with the managers would indicate that they recognize that closing is inevitable. However, most of them have done so well that they are able to view the matter philosophically. "I guess I shall have to go into something else, preferably mining stocks," said Mr. Shirley, manager of the Société Artistique Canadienne.

Russian Recruits Leave Odessa.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—The Russian transport St. Petersburg has left Odessa with 1,500 recruits for the maritime provinces. She carries also numerous presents from the Empress to the Red Cross Society's officials and nurses in that district.

German Complaints of American Maize.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Much American maize, 1900 crop, is arriving here in bad condition. The Society of Berlin Grain and Produce Dealers has cabled to American exporters cautioning them to see that their goods correspond with the certificates.

From Fingers to Forks.

From The Baltimore Sun.

In olden times fingers served well enough to convey food to the mouth and a divided gourd was an acceptable drinking vessel, but when fashionable aspirations seized our ancestors they scorned these implements of nature, and even the Pacific Islanders pulled their hair, of which they had a generous abundance, in their anxiety to devise more seemly methods. They finally manufactured forks that looked like skewers, and out of the bamboo they manufactured knives. The Indians, proverbially slow in adopting modern ways, still eat without knives or forks, although they have permitted the use of spoons. These were first made of shells and the rinds of gourds; later handles were inserted, and, having passed numerous stages, knives, forks, and spoons have reached the present elaborate by ornamented kinds now in general use. The cup is probably the most ancient of all domestic utensils. Its earliest form was simply the half-closed hand or the folded leaf. Then followed cups made of sea shells or rinds of fruit cut in halves. Later appeared cups of metal, lacquer, and china. For centuries the cup has been made the expression of art and luxury, and the most precious metals, combined with the artisan's most consummate skill, are now commonly employed in their manufacture.

THE VANDERBILT WEDDING.

All the Suites in Newport's Fashionable Boarding Houses Rented.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 30.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt will arrive here to-morrow to stay until Wednesday or Thursday, when he will return to New York to arrange for his bachelor dinner, which will be given on Saturday evening.

Mr. Vanderbilt has been coming to Newport every Sunday, but he was detained in New York to-day, and Miss French took her afternoon drive alone.

In a few days everything will be in readiness for the coming wedding. While it is not probable there will be more than the four ushers, Robert L. Gerry, Frederic M. Davies, William Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Jr., and Potter Palmer, Jr., who have already been named, four others may be invited to act in that capacity.

All of the suites in Newport's fashionable boarding houses have now been taken for the occasion, and other houses will probably be opened.

Phillips—Osterhoudt.

KINGSTON, Dec. 30.—August J. Phillips, a prominent business man, was married to-night to Miss Edythe Osterhoudt, daughter of Peter C. Osterhoudt.

German Students Drink Too Much.

From The London Mail.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The professors of the University of Bonn held a meeting on Friday to which the students were invited. The professors urged that measures should be taken to stop the excessive drinking now in vogue among the students. From their ranks drinking is spreading to all other classes of the population, and is well-nigh becoming a vicious fashion in the country.

The professors are very earnest in their attempt to stop this. They have appointed a committee, and a Government councilor, Herr Quensel of Cologne, will report on the matter. All the universities in Germany are invited to support the movement, which is chiefly intended to abolish the many rites and methods which oblige the students to drink, and which are at the bottom of the "training" for drinking.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. FULLER, proprietor of the Hotel Baltzel at Lyons, N. Y., died in that village yesterday morning after a brief illness.

Capt. EDGAR V. DENNISON, Senior Captain of the Tenth Battalion, and one of the oldest officers of the Guard, died at Albany last night.

B. L. GOODALE, a theatrical man of Los Angeles, Cal., died at Kansas City, Mo., yesterday after a short illness. The body will be sent to Kalamazoo, Mich., for burial.

GEORGE C. SNELL, who formerly lived at 203 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Snell was a member of the Arkwright and Montauk Clubs. The burial will take place in Greenwood to-morrow morning.

EDWIN G. BEDFORD died near Paris, Ky., yesterday, aged eighty-six years. He was a noted breeder of short-horn cattle. He paid the highest price ever given for a short-horn, $36,000, for a bull at the New York Mills sale in 1876.

JAMES B. EDMONDS, a retired lawyer, died on Saturday night at his home, in Washington, aged sixty-nine. Mr. Edmonds was a native of Saratoga County, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in Elmira, where he was for a time in partnership with Gen. B. F. Tracy. Going West, he practiced law for twenty years in Iowa City, Iowa. He served one term as a member of the Board of Commissioners for the District of Columbia.

BIRTHS.

NEWBERY.—On the 28th inst., the wife of Beverley R. Newbery, of a son.

MARRIED.

HOFFMAN—PRESTON.—At St.-Mary's-in-Tuxedo, on Dec. 29, by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, assisted by the Rev. George Grenville Merrill and the Very Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, D. D., Zella Krumbhaar, daughter of Mrs. George Rutledge Preston, to Charles Frederick Hoffman of New York City.

DIED.

BINNEY.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday, the 28th inst., Sarah Cooke, wife of Charles C. Binney of Philadelphia and daughter of James L. Dawes of Englewood, N. J., in the 44th year of her age.

Interment at Englewood, N. J. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CARD.—On Friday, Dec. 28, 1900, in the 75th year of her age, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Alex. P. W. Kinnan and widow of Stephen Card of San Franc

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

To-day, the last of the year 1900, is likely to be marked on the New York Stock Exchange by a further exhibition of the market's independence of foreign influences and by consequent higher market values. London, still unsettled by the failures in the West Australian markets, may, as on Saturday, send over lower prices and selling orders at the opening here, but this is not likely to have any more serious or lasting effect than had Saturday's proceedings. The strongest banking and financial interests in the country are behind the present market, and the public support is steadily growing. There is neither disposition nor willingness on the part of the market controllers to see prices go off.

The truth is that it is recognized that never was time more favorable than the present for advancing market quotations. The country is wonderfully prosperous and is bettering its position at home and abroad each day. Earnings of railways, of corporations, and of enterprises large and small were never so great. More: In a very short time now there are to be released the enormous January disbursements, totaling, conservative authorities declare, not less than $135,000,000. This money will at once seek reinvestment in one form or another, and it is but reasonable to suppose that the stock market will receive a goodly portion of it. Then, too, increased dividends are likely to become the fashion. St. Paul, Delaware and Hudson, Union Pacific, among others, have shown strength for this reason. Great combinations are being effected, as witness the purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal Company by the Morgan interests, and of North American, now to be used as the selling agent of all the coal companies. It is not surprising, all the circumstances considered, that quotations continue to rise on the local market.

As for the money market, discussion on this subject is now practically without point. All fear of any stringency is removed. With the January disbursements made, relative ease must be the order.

RUBBER TRUST UNCERTAINTY.

There are persistent rumors in Wall Street that the United States Rubber Company is to reduce or wholly pass—the dividend upon its preferred stock. Continued weakness in the company's securities in the face of a buoyant general market is quoted as circumstantial evidence that something of the sort may impend. It is, however, impossible to obtain any official information upon the subject.

At the office of Charles R. Flint, inquirers are referred to the company's executive officers. At the office of the corporation the only statement obtainable is:

"We do not care to anticipate what the Board of Directors may do."

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The prevailing tone of the Boerse last week was feeble. The Wall Street boom did not affect Berlin, except in Northern Pacifics and some other Americans. Reports from the iron and coal centres continued unfavorable, and shares fell interruptedly upon continual sales by outsiders.

The improvement in the American iron market has not elicited a corresponding response here, and the market is looked upon as quite uncertain for the future. Many works have shut down over the holidays. The pig-iron consumers, according to the Cologne Gazette, complain that the syndicate is pressing in threatening fashion for the removal from the furnaces of goods contracted for. A Breslau newspaper asserts that all the Silesian works have discharged many operatives and that new orders are quite unheard of. In a word, the general situation of the German iron market is gloomy.

Bank stock suffered in consequence of the feebleness of coal and iron shares, which also had a depressing effect upon other industrials.

Swiss railways continue very strong. Northern Pacifics weakened at the close of the week, owing to the announcement of the failure of the plan to convert preferences into bonds. The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the German holders are in part opposed to the plan.

A more quiet tone prevailed for mortgage bank obligations and shares in consequence of the improved prospects of a favorable settlement of the affairs of the Prussian Hypotheken Aktien Bank.

Money, after rising through the month's settlement demands, began to decline. The private rate of discount reached 4⅞ yesterday, as against 4¾ a week before. It is expected that the Reichsbank return to-morrow will show heavy pressure, owing to the low official rate and to the absence of the mortgage banks from the loan market, as well as to other causes. The Reichsbank's new capital of 30,000,000 marks will become active Jan. 1, raising the limit at which the Reichsbank's notes begin to be taxed by 150,000,000 marks. A rise in the official rate of discount is still unexpected, but any reduction will be delayed owing to loans coming upon the market.

Much French money came to Berlin last week for loans and discounts. Foreign exchange is tending in Germany's favor. The monthly settlement has given no difficulty, the engagements being light. The Prussian Central Bodenkredit Company will issue 30,000,000 at 4 per cent. Jan. 4.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 30.—The local markets during the closing days of last week had a holiday appearance throughout. There was a comparatively small turnover in yarns and cloths, although considerable inquiry was made. Buyers and sellers are apparently indifferent regarding business. Such producers as are well fortified with recent orders were indisposed to entertain further proposals except at advanced rates.

The position of the cotton market does not inspire the buyers with confidence that value will be maintained. Prices abroad respond slowly to the advance here. It is said that buyers for India have already operated extensively in cloths in anticipation of the Spring season. Isolated transactions for China, in staples and bleachings, are mentioned. Home-mode yarns were dull, but steady, an occasional spinner being willing to make concessions. Reviewing the cotton industry, The Textile Mercury remarks:

"One effect of the present conditions can hardly fail to be a great increase in planting next Spring, in spite of any attempts to prevent it. Should a determined and combined effort on the part of the American cotton States restrict production, so as to maintain prices at the present level, this will simply invite competitors in other lands to enter the field of cultivation."

WESTERN RAILWAY BETTERMENT.

The phenomenal rise in the market value of the stock of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, construed by Wall Street as significant of some extraordinary deal impending, may find its warrant in the substantial improvement which the property shows in its various departments; though, of course, it is not improbable that some new financial development is at hand. It has been shown by statistical comparisons in these columns how vastly improved is the situation of representative railways of the different groups, those of the South and of the Far Northwest vying in the presentation of gains in varied important directions. Those Western roads that start from Chicago—called familiarly "the Grangers" by Wall Street—also keep pace. And herewith is the record of the most prominent of them for a period of three fiscal years—all presenting the same evidence that satisfactory net results follow good management:

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Miles of road operated, (average for year)	6,154	6,154	6,347
Gross receipts	$34,189,664	$38,310,632	$41,884,692
Operating expenses, (except taxes)	$20,067,436	$22,776,670	$27,102,830
Taxes	$1,134,131	$1,186,166	$1,258,007
Net receipts	$12,988,097	$14,347,796	$13,493,855
Fixed charges, (less miscellaneous income)	$7,190,395	$6,772,709	$6,488,415
Surplus	$5,797,702	$7,575,087	$6,975,440
Per mile of road—gross receipts	$5,556	$6,226	$6,599
Per mile of road—operating expenses	$3,261	$3,701	$4,280
Per mile of road—taxes	$184	$193	$199
Per mile of road—net receipts	$2,111	$2,332	$2,121
Per mile of road—fixed charges	$1,168	$1,100	$1,022
Per mile of road—surplus	$963	$1,232	$1,099
Percentage of operating expenses to receipts	58.70	59.46	64.85
Percentage of operating expenses and taxes to receipts	62.01	62.55	67.85
Receipts per passenger, mile	$0.0236	$0.0234	$0.0235
Receipts per passenger train, mile	$1.10	$1.16	$1.18
Receipts per ton, mile	$0.0097	$0.0094	$0.0093
Receipts per freight train, mile	$1.90	$1.78	$1.91
Passenger miles per mile of road	41,190	47,127	51,706
Ton miles per mile of road	425,058	498,957	528,983
Tons per loaded car, (custom freight)	10.94	11.84	12.20
Tons per freight train, mile	177.89	189.83	205.13
Percentage of empty car mileage	29.21	29.37	28.26
Maintenance of way per mile of single track	$721	$793	$1,138
Maintenance of way, per train mile	$0.20	$0.21	$0.31
Maintenance of equipment, per train mile	$0.13	$0.14	$0.26
Conducting transportation, per train mile	$0.47	$0.47	$0.49
Miles of road, per locomotive owned	7.6	7.6	7.6
Miles of road, per passenger car owned	7.9	7.9	7.7
Miles of road, per freight car owned	4.9	5.5	5.7
Number of freight cars owned per mile of r'd	$1,688	$1,700	$1,584
Cost of maintenance, per locomotive	.....	.....	.....
Cost of maintenance, per car, passenger	.....	.....	.....
Cost of maintenance, per car, freight	.....	.....	.....
Average miles run per engine owned	34,568	36,711	37,825

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Miles of road operated, (average for year)	7,180	7,249	7,546
Gross receipts	$42,800,162	$43,389,424	$47,335,420
Operating expenses, (except taxes)	$26,272,218	$26,545,630	$29,816,838
Taxes	$1,538,668	$1,589,834	$1,605,503
Net receipts	$14,980,276	$15,253,960	$16,113,079
Fixed charges, (less miscellaneous income)	$8,906,483	$8,525,660	$8,184,317
Surplus	$6,082,793	$6,728,300	$7,928,762
Per mile of road—gross receipts	$5,961	$5,984	$6,299
Per mile of road—operating expenses	$3,659	$3,661	$3,951
Per mile of road—taxes	$214	$219	$213
Per mile of road—net receipts	$2,088	$2,404	$2,135
Per mile of road—fixed charges	$1,240	$1,176	$1,085
Per mile of road—surplus	$848	$928	$1,050
Percentage of operating expenses to receipts	61.38	61.18	62.73
Percentage of operating expenses and taxes to receipts	64.98	64.84	66.10
Receipts per passenger, mile	$0.0223	$0.0210	$0.0220
Receipts per passenger train, mile	$1.18	$1.21	$1.19
Receipts per ton, mile	$0.0092	$0.0086	$0.0085
Receipts per freight train, mile	$1.62	$1.60	$1.60
Passenger miles per mile of road	50,460	61,856	62,186
Ton miles per mile of road	458,995	465,308	502,651
Tons per loaded car, (custom freight)	.....	.....	.....
Tons per freight train, mile	174.83	184.76	197.66
Percentage of empty car mileage	.....	.....	.....
Maintenance of way per mile of single track	$931	$833	$1,026
Maintenance of way, per train mile	$0.19	$0.21	$0.25
Maintenance of equipment, per train mile	$0.22	$0.16	$0.17
Conducting transportation, per train mile	$0.46	$0.47	$0.47
Miles of road, per locomotive owned	6.5	7.6	7.3
Miles of road, per passenger car owned	7.8	9.0	7.9
Number of freight cars owned per mile of r'd	5.7	5.1	5.7
Cost of maintenance, per locomotive	$1,801	$1,907	$2,097
Cost of maintenance, per car, passenger	$584	$590	$601
Cost of maintenance, per car, freight	$45	$53	$50
Average miles run per engine owned	.....	.....	.....

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Miles of road operated, (average for year)	5,071	5,077	5,219
Gross receipts	$36,050,561	$38,016,314	$42,950,805
Operating expenses, (except taxes)	$22,643,879	$23,658,042	$25,774,410
Taxes	$1,102,606	$1,170,672	$1,219,004
Net receipts	$12,304,076	$13,187,900	$15,956,701
Fixed charges, (less miscellaneous income)	$6,548,930	$6,029,094	$10,437,278
Surplus	$5,755,146	$7,158,596	$5,519,513
Per mile of road—gross receipts	$7,109	$7,488	$8,230
Per mile of road—operating expenses	$4,466	$4,660	$4,980
Per mile of road—taxes	$217	$230	$234
Per mile of road—net receipts	$2,426	$2,598	$3,057
Per mile of road—fixed charges	$1,291	$1,188	$1,000
Per mile of road—surplus	$1,135	$1,410	$2,057
Percentage of operating expenses to receipts	62.82	62.23	60.01
Percentage of operating expenses and taxes to receipts	65.87	65.31	62.85
Receipts per passenger, mile	$0.0201	$0.0194	$0.0198
Receipts per passenger train, mile	$0.87	$0.92	$0.96
Receipts per ton, mile	$0.0089	$0.0087	$0.0083
Receipts per freight train, mile	$1.73	$1.82	$1.96
Passenger miles per mile of road	71,097	82,014	87,108
Ton miles per mile of road	597,584	686,070	737,568
Tons per loaded car, (custom freight)	12.05	12.36	13.78
Tons per freight train, mile	193.77	208.48	235.55
Percentage of empty car mileage	28.52	26.40	20.16
Maintenance of way per mile of single track	$897	$844	$957
Maintenance of way, per train mile	$0.19	$0.18	$0.20
Maintenance of equipment, per train mile	$0.16	$0.10	$0.16
Conducting transportation, per train mile	$0.49	$0.50	$0.54
Miles of road, per locomotive owned	5.0	5.0	4.9
Miles of road, per passenger car owned	6.0	5.9	5.7
Number of freight cars owned per mile of r'd	7.0	7.3	8.0
Cost of maintenance, per locomotive	$1,346	$1,562	$2,145
Cost of maintenance, per car, passenger	$451	$643	$539
Cost of maintenance, per car, freight	$56	$59	$58
Average miles run per engine owned	37,042	38,534	39,800

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Allegheny & Western (semi-annual).	3	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 24
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
Atlantic Coast Line com.	1	Jan. 10	.....	.....
Balt. & Annapolis Short Line	3	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Beech Creek (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 22
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2¼	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 13
Boston & Lowell	$4	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 1
Boston & Maine common (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn (semi-annual)	$1	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Chicago & Alton Railway pf.	2	Jan. 10	Dec. 20	Jan. 11
Chi. & East. Ill. com. (semi-annual).	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Chi. & East. Ill. com. (extra)	½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Chi. & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A (semi-annual).	2½	Jan. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Chi. Gt. West. debenture	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Chi. & N. western (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 7	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
Chicago & N. western pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 7	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Dec. 28	Jan. 7
Chic. & West. Indiana (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton pf. A & B (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 3
Cin., Ports. & Va. pf.	3	Jan. 10	Holders of record	Dec. 31
C., Cin., Chic. & St. L. pf. (quarter).	1¼	Jan. 20	Jan. 12	Jan. 22
Cumberland Valley	2	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Dayton & Michigan pf.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 3
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 21	Jan. 3	Jan. 21
Denver & Rio Gr. pf. (semi-annual).	2½	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Dubuque & Sioux City	$1.50	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern	4	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Granite	$2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 16	Holders of record	Dec. 28
Lake Erie & Western pf.	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Little Schuylkill Nav. R. R. & C.	3	Jan. 10	Dec. 27	Jan. 10
Maine Central (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Manhattan Railway (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 24
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
New York & Harlem R. R.	5	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
N. Y., N. Haven & Hart. (quarter).	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 1
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 29	Jan. 11
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Northern of New Hamp. (quarter).	1½	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 10
Northern Pacific (quarter)	1	Feb. 5	Dec. 24	Jan. 10
Norwich & Worcester pf. (quarter).	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 1
Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	$2	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 26
Pennsylvania & Northwestern	2	Jan. 10	.....	.....
Peoria & Pekin Union	6	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Phil., Wil. & Balt. (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 5
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 8	.....	.....
P., Ft. W. & C. special (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Rich., Fred. & Pot. com and div. obl.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 5
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Rutland pf. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 1	.....	.....
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	2	Jan. 7	Dec. 22	Jan. 7
Southwestern of Georgia	2½	Jan. 5	Dec. 18	Jan. 6
Texas Central pf.	5	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
Worcester, Nashua & Rochester	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 22	Jan. 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Capital Traction, Washington, D. C., (quarter)	1	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Chicago City Railway	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Dec. 21
Cincinnati St. Ry. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
City Ry., Dayton, Ohio, com. and pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 1
Consolidated Traction (N. J.)	1	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Findlay (Ohio) St. Ry. (quarter)	¾	Jan. 10	.....	.....
Hestonville com.	$1	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Hestonville pf.	$1.50	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Metropolitan. New York, (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 26	Jan. 16
Montville (Conn.) St. Ry.	3	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Nassau Electric R. R. pf.	4	Dec. 31	.....	.....
New London (Conn.) St. Ry.	2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 26
Norwich (Conn.) St. Ry.	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
South Side El., Chic. (quarter)	¾	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Dec. 21
13th & 15th Sts. (Philadelphia)	$6	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 5
Twin City Rapid T. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
Union Passenger Railway (Phil.)	$4.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 30	Jan. 2
United Power & Transportation Co. (Philadelphia)	$1	Jan. 21	Jan. 15	Jan. 22
United Traction & Elec. Co. (N. J.)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
West End Street Ry. pf.	$2	Jan. 1	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
West Phila. Passenger Ry. (Phil.)	$5	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 15

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of America	7	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Bank of New York	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 3
Brooklyn (Brooklyn)	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 3
Central National	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Chatham National (quarter)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Columbia	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Continental (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
East River National	4	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Eleventh Ward (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Fifth Avenue (Brooklyn)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Fifth Avenue (New York)	20	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Fifth Avenue, New York, (extra)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Fifth National (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Fourth National (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Garfield National (quarter)	10	Dec. 31	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Garfield National (extra)	5	Dec. 31	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Hamilton	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Hanover National	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Irving National (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Kings County (Brooklyn)	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
Leather Manufacturers' National (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Manayunk National (Philadelphia)	5	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Market & Fulton National	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 3
Mechanics' National	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Mercantile National	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Merchants' Exchange National	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
Merchants' National	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Nassau National (Brooklyn)	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn, (extra)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
National Bank of Commerce	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
National Bank of the Republic	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
National Broadway (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
National Citizens'	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
National Park	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Nat. Shoe & Leather (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Oriental (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 2	.....	.....
People's, New York, (semi-annual).	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 3
Seaboard National	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
State (semi-annual)	8	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Twenty-sixth Ward (Brooklyn)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Union (Brooklyn)	2½	Jan. 1	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Wallabout (Brooklyn)	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
West Side (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3

TRUST COMPANIES.

Brooklyn, Brooklyn, (quarter)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Colonial	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Continental (quarter)	1½	Jan. 10	Jan. 2	Jan. 11
Fifth Avenue	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Girard (Philadelphia)	9	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Knickerbocker (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Long Is. Loan & Trust, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 22
Manufacturers', (Brooklyn,) quarter.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Manufacturers', (Brooklyn,) extra.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Mercantile (quarter)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
People's, Brooklyn, (month)	1	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 3
Real Estate Trust (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Title Guarantee & Trust Co. (quarter)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
Washington	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Williamsburg, Brooklyn, (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3

FIRE INSURANCE.

Hamilton	3	Jan. 2	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alabama Steel & Shipbuilding Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter).	1½	Jan. 28	Dec. 27	Jan. 29
Amalgamated Copper Co. (extra)	½	Jan. 28	Dec. 27	Jan. 29
American Beet Sugar pf. (quarter).	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
American Bridge Co. pf.	2½	Jan. 24	Jan. 10	Jan. 25
Am. Cement Co. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
American Cement (extra)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
American Chicle Co. com.	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 21
American Chicle Co. pf.	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 21
American Express Co.	3	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 30
American Ice Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Am. Iron & Steel Mfg. Co. com.	25c	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Am. Iron & Steel Mfg. Co. pf. (quarter)	$1.25	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Am. Pipe Mfg., Phila., (quarter)	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
American Pneumatic Service pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 21
American Screw (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 21
American Sheet Steel pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 22	Jan. 16
Am. Smelting & Refining Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 8	Dec. 22	Jan. 9
American Snuff Co. pf.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Am. Steel & Wire Co. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Am. Steel & Wire Co. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
American Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 8	Jan. 3
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 8	Jan. 3
Am. Surety Co. (quarter)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 10
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Am. Tel. & Tel. (extra)	¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Am. Thread pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 1	Nov. 28	Jan. 2
Am. Tobacco Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
Am. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
Am. Woolen Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Jan. 3	Jan. 16
Androscoggin Mills (Boston)	4	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 10
Arlington Mills Co.	3	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 22
Boston Belting Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 1
Bliss (E. W.) com. (quarter)	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 1
Bliss (E. W.) pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 1
Boston Electric Light Co.	$2	Jan. 15	Jan. 1	Jan. 15
Boston Towboat Co. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co. (semi-annual)	2½	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Hump Mining Co.	1	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Castle Braid Co. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 14	Jan. 2
Celluloid Co. (extra)	1	Dec. 31	Dec. 14	Jan. 2
Centennial Eureka Mining Co. (quarter)	50c	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Central Fireworks Co. com.	1	Feb. 9	Feb. 1	Feb. 11
Central Fireworks Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 9	Feb. 1	Feb. 11
Central & South American Telegraph Co. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 8	Dec. 28	Jan. 9
Chicago Junc. Rwys. & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Chicago Junc. Rwys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Chicago Telephone (quarter)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 3
Cincinnati Gas Light & Coke (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Columbus Edison Co. pf.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 22
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Commercial Cable (extra)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 1
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 12	Jan. 3
Corporation Liquidating Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Cutting Car Co. (quarter)	1	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Diamond State Steel	4	Jan. 22	Jan. 12	Jan. 23
Dominion Coal pf. (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 17	Jan. 1
Electric Storage Battery pf.	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Empire Steel & Iron pf.	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 3
Erie Telep. & Teleg. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 14
Exploration Syndicate Co. of N. Y. (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Federal Steel pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 21	Dec. 26	Jan. 10
General Chemical Co. pf. (quarter).	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
General Electric Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 29
General Electric Co. (extra)	1	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 29
General Electric pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 31	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Hartford City Gas Light	4	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 24
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 14	Jan. 2
Jackson Gas Co.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
J. B. Stetson Co. old com. (annual).	$12	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 9
J. B. Stetson Co. old com. (extra).	$3	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 9
J. B. Stetson Co. new com.	$6	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 9
J. B. Stetson Co. new com (extra).	$1.50	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 9
J. B. Stetson Co. pf. (semi-annual).	$4	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 9

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Stock Exchange last week seemed to have every prospect of pass

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
68 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street. New York.
208 Montague St Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

Established 1868. Tel. call. 2385 Cortlandt.
FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau.

January Investments.
OUR LIST OF
Municipal and Corporation Bonds,
netting the investor from 4 to 5½%, will be sent to any address upon request.
W. J. HAYES & SONS
111 Congress Street, Boston, Mass. Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O. Chamber of Commerce Bldg, Cleveland, Ohio.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits..... $1,358,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	Brayton Ives,
Dudley Olcott,	D. O. Mills,
Geo. A. Hardin,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer,	Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas,	Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons,	J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry,	George Coppell.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the trustees of one hundred and thirty-four First Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company for the Sinking Fund as provided in the mortgage to the undersigned securing the same, dated September 1st, 1880.
In the event of the Trustees not being able to purchase the bonds in accordance with the terms of Section 4, Article 2, of the mortgage, it will become necessary for the trustee to DRAW bonds BY LOT AT PAR.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 31st day of December, 1900, and should be directed as follows: Proposals for the Sinking Fund, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, H. S. Marston, President, 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York City.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
December 15th, 1900.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JANY. 9TH, 1901,
at 12:30 O'CLOCK, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,000 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. Pref'd.
32,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1896, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, both SIX and FIVE PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1901, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,302.50 deposited in the Sinking Fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1901, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
By S. G. HOWE, TREASURER.
December 31st, 1900.

DURHAM COAL & COKE COMPANY.
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
The undersigned will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. on January 14, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds issued under the First Mortgage, dated October 6, 1890, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Five Thousand and Forty Dollars.
Continental Trust Co. of the City of New York.
By WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.
New York, December 31, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

We herewith offer for subscription:

$10,000,000

Southern Pacific Company

2-5 Years 4½% Gold Bonds.

Due December 1, 1905.

(Redeemable at the option of the Company on and after December 1st, 1902, at par and accrued interest.)

At the price of 98% and Accrued Interest, payable as follows:

$50.00 per Bond on January 7, 1901, and
$937.50 per Bond on February 1, 1901.
$987.50 per Bond of $1,000.

The Bonds are Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000 each, with the privilege of registration as to principal. They are dated December 1, 1900, from which date they begin to bear interest at the rate of 4½% p. a., payable half-yearly on June 1st and December 1st. Both the principal and interest of the Bonds are payable in the City of New York in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness and without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Southern Pacific Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States or of any State or County or Municipality therein.

Mr. Charles H. Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Co., states the following in a letter to us, dated Dec. 27th, 1900:

"The $10,000,000 Southern Pacific Company 4½% Gold Bonds are a direct obligation of the Southern Pacific Company, and are secured by a Mortgage or Deed of Trust dated December 1, 1900, to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee. They form part of a present issue of $15,000,000 of such bonds, secured by deposit with the Trustee of $7,174,000, face value of various bonds, and $59,487,000, face value of various stocks, of companies controlled by the Southern Pacific Company, besides stock of Wells, Fargo & Co. to the amount of $1,530,000 face value.

The Mortgage contains a statement of the securities deposited with the Trustee, as well as the terms and conditions under which further issues of Bonds may be made against deposit with the Trustee of additional securities or the mortgaging of additional properties as security thereunder, but the aggregate amount of Bonds at any one time outstanding thereunder is not to exceed $30,000,000.

The Company reserves the right, upon three months' previous notice, to redeem all or any part of the Bonds at par and accrued interest on, or at any interest date after, December 1, 1902, under certain terms and conditions, as stated in the Mortgage, but if a portion only of the outstanding Bonds are at any time to be so redeemed, their distinguishing numbers are to be determined by lot.

The proceeds of the $15,000,000 Bonds will reimburse the Company for a portion of its capital expenditures during the last five years, including the acquisition of the control through stock ownership of upwards of 580 miles of railway, and of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and will furnish funds for the improvement and betterment of its properties.

THE EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, in respect of its Proprietary and Leased Lines, and the Miscellaneous Income and Expenses of the Southern Pacific Company, and of all Proprietary Companies, for the year ending 30th June, 1900, as compared with the year ending 30th June, 1899, (excluding Houston and Texas Central R. R. and lines in Texas subsidiary thereto,) were, as certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.:

	YEAR ENDING JUNE 20, 1900.	1899.
Average miles of rail-lines operated Proprietary and Non-proprietary	7,545.17	7,174.72
Gross earnings of Proprietary and Non-proprietary lines	$64,400,725.70	$56,305,351.94
Operating expenses of Proprietary and Non-proprietary lines, including taxes and rentals	44,242,979.71	38,230,813.11
NET INCOME FROM OPERATION	$20,157,745.99	$18,074,538.83
Difference between miscellaneous Income and miscellaneous Expenses	+ 1,321,887.57	— 767,740.44
	$21,479,633.56	$17,306,798.39
Interest on funded debt (including interest on Central Pacific R. R. Company notes to the United States since 1st February, 1899, and Thurman Act Requirements prior to that date)	14,226,212.88	12,828,822.84
SURPLUS	$7,253,420.68	$4,477,975.55

Out of which were appropriated for Betterments and Additions to Proprietary Lines, New Equipment, and Miscellaneous Items not chargeable to Income, $2,730,407.07 in 1899, and $3,334,789.93 in 1900."

Payment in full may be made in purchaser's option, on January 7th, 1901, under discount at the rate of 4½% p. a., against delivery of Interim Certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

COPIES OF THE MORTGAGE, embodying the terms and conditions upon which the security for the Bonds is to be held, dealt with, and disposed of, may be obtained at the Central Trust Company of New York, or at our office.

The subscription will be opened on Friday, JANUARY 4TH, 1901, at 10 o'clock and close at 3 o'clock, or earlier, on the same day.

Allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for. Default of payment of the installment due February 1st, 1901, will render the previous payment liable to forfeiture.

Subscriptions will be received simultaneously in AMSTERDAM by
Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS,
and application will be made to list the Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Speyer & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, December 28th, 1900.

INASMUCH as the Government will discontinue the refunding of the United States 3's, 4's and 5's on Monday next, December 31st, I have completed arrangements and am now prepared to take—

U. S. 3's, due August, 1908-1918 on a 1.35% basis
U. S. 4's, due July, 1907 . . . . on a 1.25% basis
U. S. 5's, due February, 1904 . . on a 0.50% basis

in exchange for United States Gold 2's of 1930, on a 1.65% basis, this offer being subject to previous sale and to acceptance and delivery before 3 P. M. on Monday, December 31st, which gives holders of the old bonds a last opportunity to effect this advantageous exchange, it being very evident that the United States Gold 2's will be henceforth the most desirable of all Government bonds, being payable in Gold and not redeemable until January, 1930. Furthermore, National Banks will save one-half per cent. on new circulation based thereon, and both banks and individuals **will increase their annual income** 3/10 of 1% on the 3's, 2/5 of 1% on the 4's, and 1 15/100 of 1% on the 5's, by means of the exchange.

J. NEWTON,
36 Wall Street, New York City.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE
Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company.

The interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, which, by agreement of October 12th, 1895, between a Committee of the Bondholders and the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company and its Receiver, was reduced for a time to four per cent., will, after December 1, 1900, accrue and be payable at the original rate of six per cent.

The control of the Company through stock ownership is in the Colorado and Southern Railway Company, and it appears from published reports that the present earnings of the property are not sufficient to pay the full interest on the bonds. Under these circumstances it becomes essential that the bondholders unite in securing all the consideration to which they are entitled, and, if need be, enforcing their rights under the mortgages and otherwise protecting their interests.

The undersigned have been requested by the principal bondholders to act as a bondholders' committee, and in order to confer upon the committee necessary authority, the bondholders are respectfully urged to deposit their bonds at once with the United States Trust Company under a bondholders' agreement lodged with it.

Engraved certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Company, and application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the same.

Copies of the agreement can be obtained either from the Trust Company or from the Committee.

HENRY K. McHARG, 40 Wall St.
SIDELL TILGHMAN, 40 Wall St.
FRANKLIN B. LORD, 120 Broadway.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Counsel.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNLISTED MARKETABLE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $4,500,000
Fiscal Agent of the
United States for Cuba.
DIRECTORS:

Charlton T. Lewis,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
John G. Carlisle,	Roland R. Conklin,
E. C. Potter,	Wager Swayne,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	James S. Kuhn,
James B. Dill,	William H. Taylor,
Alvah Trowbridge,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Frank H. Ray,	Heman Dowd,
Luis Suarez Galban,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	Benjamin F. Tracy,
Oakleigh Thorne,	John C. Tomlinson,
E. W. Scott,	John Hone,
H. B. Hollins,	F. R. Coudert, Jr.,
Frank Rockefeller,	E. A. De Lima,
Wm. H. Cheesebrough,	Leopoldo Carbajal,

Marquis de Pinar del Rio

BRANCHES:
LONDON, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, CIENFUEGOS, MATANZAS.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,216,636.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY B. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

WE LOAN MONEY TO PEOPLE IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

The Colorado Midland Railway Co.
The coupon maturing January 1st, 1901, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, on bonds Nos. 6251 to 7261 for $20 each, and on bonds Nos. 1 to 6250 and Nos. 7301 to 8550 for $15 each, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York.
The Railway Company has waived the right under the first mortgage, to make part payment in scrip for preferred stock trust certificates, of the coupons maturing July 1st, 1901, and July 1st, 1902, on Bonds Nos. 1 to 6250 and Nos. 7301 to 8550, and the amount of these coupons, $25 each, will, therefore, on maturity, be payable in cash.
New York, December 20th, 1900.
HARRY BRONNER, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
New York, December 12, 1900.
The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Preferred (formerly known as Second Preferred) Stock, and a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the common stock of this company, payable January 15th, 1901, at the Central Trust Company to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, 1900. Transfer books will be closed December 31st, 1900, and reopened January 16th, 1901.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10th, 1900.
Seventh Quarterly Dividend.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after Jany. 2, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close on December 15th, 1900, at 12 M., and reopen on Wednesday, Jany. 2, 1901, at 10 A. M.
FRANK WASHBURN, Secretary.

The Central National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 21, 1900.
SEVENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from 12 M. on December 22, 1900, to the morning of January 2, 1901.
C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, Dec. 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, the 31st inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place.—December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

The Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
40 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
Coupon No. 21 of the Company's Collateral Trust 5% Gold Bonds will be paid on and after January 2d, 1901, in New York at the Central Trust Company and in London at the office of Blake, Boissevain & Co.
E. M. F. MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 28.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO. will pay the regular quarterly dividend, No. 28, of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) per share, February 1st, 1901, to PREFERRED stockholders of record December 31st. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.
December 8, 1900.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.
The regular semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the preferred stock of the Alabama Steel and Ship-Building Company, guaranteed by this Company, will be paid by check January 1st, 1901. Transfer books will be closed December 21st, 1900, and reopened January 2d, 1901.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co. of Illinois.
Coupons due January 1st, 1901, from the Consolidated Mortgage 5% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., No. 27 Pine Street, New York.
RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 19, 1900.
NINETY-THIRD (93d) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, Jan. 2, 1901, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors payable on and after January 2d, 1901, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 21st, 1900.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
9 and 11 Nassau St.
New York, December 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande R'way Co.
Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 20, 1900.
The Three Per Cent. coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company, due January 2, 1901, will be paid on and after January 2, 1901, on presentation at the office of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York.
JOHN HORNBY, President.

The Eleventh Ward Bank.
New York, December 21, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

New York, December 31, 1900.
The Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York, will pay on and after January 2d, 1901, Five Dollars per Bond on each of the Class B Bonds of the AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY on presentation and surrender to said Trust Company of coupon of said bonds, due January 1, 1901.

Central Union Gas Company.
New York, December 30, 1900.
The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Union Gas Co., due January 1, 1901, will be paid on and after January 2, 1901, at the office of H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall St., New York City.
WILLIAM R. BEAL, President.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, December 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2nd, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

December 20th, 1900.
The coupons due January 1st, 1901, on the Pleasant Valley Coal Company's First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds will be paid on and after January 2d, by the Morton Trust Company, 38 Nassau Street, New York.
WILLIAM F. COLTON, Treasurer.

113th Dividend
Fifth National Bank.
New York, Dec. 26, 1900.
This Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2d prox.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Bridgeport Traction Company.
The Coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company, due Jan. 1st, 1901, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2d, at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall Street, New York City.

Mechanics' National Bank.
New York, Dec. 21, 1900.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1901. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

San Francisco & North Pacific Railway Co.
Coupon No. 24 of the above railway, maturing January 1, 1901, will be paid on and after January 2 at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 48 Wall St., New York.

Consolidated Water Co. of Utica.
Coupons of the above Company falling due Jan. 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after Jan. 2d, at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., No. 41 Wall Street, New York.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 22, 1900.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Wednesday, January 2, 1901.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

The Triple-State Natural Gas and Oil Co.'s
Coupons due January 1st, 1901, will be paid on or after January 2d by the
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

Kountze Brothers
will pay the interest due January 2d, 1901, on the following bonds, at their banking house, corner of Broadway and Cedar Street, New York City:

ARAPAHOE CO., COLO., SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
ALBION CITY, NEBRASKA.
AURORA CITY, NEBRASKA.
BINGHAM CO., IDAHO.
BOONE CO., NEBRASKA.
BOZEMAN CITY, MONTANA.
BOISE CO., IDAHO.
BUFFALO CO., NEBRASKA.
BURT CO., NEBRASKA.
BUTLER CO., NEBRASKA.
CANTON CITY, OHIO.
CASPER, TOWN OF, MONTANA.
CENTRAL CITY, NEBRASKA.
CLAY CO., NEBRASKA.
COLFAX CO., NEBRASKA.
COLORADO STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.
COLUMBUS PRECINCT, PLATTE CO., NEB.
COSTILLA CO., COLORADO.
CRETE CITY, NEBRASKA.
CUSTER CO., MONTANA.
DAWSON CO., MONTANA.
DELTA CO., COLORADO.
DODGE CO., NEBRASKA.
DOUGLAS CO., NEBRASKA.
EAGLE CO., COLORADO.
ELGIN CITY, OREGON.
FALLS CITY, NEBRASKA.
FAIRBURY CITY, NEBRASKA.
FERGUS CO., MONTANA.
FREMONT CO., COLORADO.
GAGE CO., NEBRASKA.
GOLDFIELD CITY, COLORADO.
GRAND ISLAND CITY, NEBRASKA.
GRANT'S PASS, ORE., NEW WATER, LIGHT & POWER CO.
HASTINGS CITY, NEBRASKA.
JEFFERSON CO., COLORADO.
JEFFERSON CO., NEBRASKA.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
KANSAS CITY, MO., BOARD OF EDUCATION.
KEOKUK CITY, IOWA.
KOOTENAI CO., IDAHO.
LINCOLN CITY, NEBRASKA.
LINCOLN CO., NEBRASKA.
LOUISVILLE, TOWN OF, COLORADO.
MESA CO., COLORADO.
NUCKOLLS CO., NEBRASKA.
NEWBERG CITY, OREGON.
NORFOLK CITY, NEBRASKA.
NAT'L LOAN & INVESTMENT CO., DETROIT
OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA.
OMAHA CITY, NEB., SCHOOL DISTRICT.
ONEIDA CO., IDAHO.
RIO GRANDE CO., COLORADO.
ROUTT CO., COLORADO.
SOUTH OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA.
SUMMIT CO., COLORADO.
THAYER CO., NEBRASKA.
UNITA CO., WYOMING.
WASHINGTON CO., NEBRASKA.
WEST POINT PRECINCT, CUMING CO., NEB.
WESTON CO., WYOMING.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, TOWN OF, MONT.
WORTHINGTON, VILLAGE OF, MINNESOTA.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 6, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 4, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds will close at noon on Saturday, December 22, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Consolidated Traction Company,
29 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 26, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid on January 15, 1901, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company under terms of the lease between said companies dated May 25, 1898, a Dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.
Payment will be made to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, 1900. Transfer books close December 31, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen January 16, 1901, at 10 A. M.
E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
193D CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
December 20th, 1900.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after December 21st, 1900, and reopened January 3d, 1901.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Wednesday, Jan. 2d, 1901, at ten o'clock.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 24th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 2d, 1901.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 15th of January next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st of December. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York,
New York, December 29th, 1900.
NINETY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2nd, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York.
253 Broadway, New York, December 19, 1900.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has this day been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1901.
Transfer books close on December 24th and reopen January 3d, 1901.
FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 13, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen January 3d, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Leather Manufacturers National Bank,
29 Wall St.
135th Dividend.
New York, December 26th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank.
102D DIVIDEND.
New York, December 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1901. The transfer books will be closed on December 19th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 18, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1901.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Co.,
Cincinnati, Dec. 24, 1900.
The bonds and coupons of the Procter & Gamble Co., due Jan. 1, 1901, will be paid only at the Union Trust Co., No. 80 Broadway, New York, the bonds having been called for payment. No coupons will be paid unless accompanied by the bonds.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.
J. H. FRENCH, Treasurer.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1900.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
135 Broadway, New York.
Coupons due January 1st, 1901, of the Southwestern Coal & Improvement Company First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after January 2d next.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres't and Treas.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
35 Broad St., New York, Dec. 15, 1900.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable Jany. 15, 1901, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on Dec. 31, 1900.
The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close Dec. 31, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Jan. 16, 1901, at 10 A. M.
S. W. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1900.
The above-mentioned dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be payable on Jan. 15, 1901, to holders of record at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1900, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close Dec. 31, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Jan. 16, 1901, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Agents for Voting Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company
Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.
Notice is hereby given that on and after January 2d, 1901, interest will be paid on the above certificates at the rate of $20.00 on each $1,000 certificate upon presentation and surrender of the coupons maturing January 1st, 1901, at the office of the undersigned, at 120 Broadway, New York City.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By H. C. DEMING, Vice President.

Meetings and Elections.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, December 27th, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of eleven A. M. and twelve M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Commercial Mining Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 John Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, at two o'clock P. M.
GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United Globe Mines, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 John St., New York City, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, at two o'clock P. M.
GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

The Colonial Bank of the City of New York.
December 5, 1900.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it, will be held at the Banking Rooms, 480 Columbus Avenue, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1901, from 4 to 5 P. M.
WM. C. DUNCAN, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
NEW YORK.
December 10th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 237 Broadway, on Tuesday,

SPECTACULAR EAST SIDE FIRE.

Hellman's Building Material Plant Destroyed—Broken Gas Tank Shoots a 200-Foot Flame.

The proximity of two gas tanks belonging to the Consolidated Company to a fire in the second-hand building material yard of Meyer Hellman, at Eighteenth Street and Avenue B, early yesterday morning, created a turmoil in the neighborhood and brought a large fire force to the spot. A third alarm summoned the fire boat New Yorker and the searchlight engine, together with Capt. Hassbocher and the reserves of the East Twenty-second Street Station.

The damage did not exceed $20,000, but for a time the firemen believed they had a big fire on their hands. The yard is situated in the centre of a manufacturing district, and at the beginning the firemen feared that the flames would spread to several large buildings surrounding. Adjoining it was a brick building containing woodworking machinery belonging to Mr. Hellman, and this, together with the material in the yard, was destroyed. Quick work on the part of the fire force confined the fire within bounds.

The spouting of a flame of gas high in the air from one of the tanks broken by the falling walls of the wood-working plant made a fine spectacular effect and drew thousands of people on the east side to the spot.

Thomas Cummings and Gustave King, residents of the neighborhood, discovered the flames in a storeroom at the rear of the yard. They yelled to the watchman, William Valmar, who was in another part of the yard, and he sent in an alarm. When the first engine companies arrived the fire had gained great headway. A second alarm brought Chief Croker. A thick black smoke was then pouring out over the adjoining streets, and the frightened tenants in the few near-by tenements began to think of moving out in a hurry. The chief took a fleeting glance at the burning stable and told the firemen. He had first rapped for assistance, and the several policemen who responded went through the upper floors of the building notifying the tenants to seek safety. A second alarm was sent in for the fire, which did $5,000 damage before it was extinguished. It is believed that defective electric wiring in the butcher's shop was the cause of the fire.

While Chief Bresnan of the Tenth battalion was on his way to the second fire, driving furiously up Third Avenue, John Reardon, forty-five years old, a laborer, of 300 East Ninety-eighth Street, who was crossing Third Avenue at Ninety-ninth Street, believed a runaway was coming. He started to hurl himself in the way of the Chief's wagon and was knocked down. He was slightly injured, and went to his home after being attended by Dr. Hoarn of the Harlem Hospital.

AROSE TO FIND HOUSE AFIRE.

Mrs. Smith's Resolve to Attend Early Mass Saved Her Family.

Mrs. Mary Smith, a widow with seven young children living at 994 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, usually attends the 9 o'clock mass at St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. Fortunately for herself and children she decided to attend the 6 o'clock mass yesterday morning. For this reason she arose at 5 o'clock. On going to the kitchen she found that the woodwork had taken fire and that the blaze had already made such headway as to threaten the destruction of the building.

She ran upstairs again, aroused her children, and, gathering their garments into bundles, escaped with them to the house of a neighbor. Then an alarm was turned in. The firemen were unable to do more than save Mrs. Smith's furniture. The building was destroyed. The two buildings adjoining were badly damaged. They are all two-story frame structures.

Mrs. Joseph Autenreith, who owns the property, estimates her loss at $4,000, partly insured. The origin of the fire was not learned.

COLUMBIA'S FAME ABROAD.

Students from Holland and England Because of Its Advanced Methods.

Dean J. Howard Van Amringe of Columbia University has made public the following portion of a letter received by him from a member of the Holland Corps of Royal Engineers, who visited Columbia in May, 1899, while on a tour of investigation of American educational methods.

"My opinion of the American methods of study is so very high that I recommended to my countrymen to send their boys over the ocean, and I intend to send my son, who will get his gymnasium certificate in Holland in 1902, and must then serve a year in the militia. I hope he will then be sufficiently advanced to attend an academic course in your university, which I think best satisfies the requirements of strangers, New York being a more cosmopolitan city than any other of your country."

President Seth Low received a similar letter recently from an English nobleman whose son, having completed the course in one of the best English engineering schools, will matriculate in the Columbia School of Applied Science next year.

TWO INJURED IN A FIGHT.

A Stabbing Affray Among Italians May Result Fatally.

Frank and Cantalora Axara of 63 Mott Street were stabbed, perhaps fatally, during an altercation yesterday afternoon at their home, and were removed to Hudson Street Hospital, where their ante-mortem statements were taken by Coroner Zucca.

Four Italians are under arrest at the Elizabeth Street Station, charged with complicity in the crime. The men denied that they were concerned in the stabbing. The Azara brothers charged that Antonio Calabro and his son, Cosmial, stabbed them in their room, where several men had congregated. The prisoners were identified by the wounded men.

The fight, the Azaras say, was the result of dissatisfaction they expressed with the dinner furnished by the Calabros, with whom they boarded.

Ambassador Cambon Returns.

M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, who has been abroad for five months on leave of absence, returned on the French liner La Gascogne yesterday. He refused to talk for publication. M. Hermitte of the embassy and Edmond Bruwaert, Consul General for France in this city, were also passengers. M. Cambon was met at the pier by Lieut. Commander de Faramond de Lafajole, the Naval Attaché of the French Embassy, and M. Gourd, President of the French Chamber of Commerce in New York. He went to the Holland House, and expects to leave for Washington to-day.

Court Assignments.

ASSIGNMENTS SURROGATES' COURT.

We, the Surrogates of the County of New York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1901. Such terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month:

TRIAL TERMS.

January,	Thomas, S.	June,	Fitzgerald, S.
February,	Fitzgerald, S.	October,	Thomas, S.
March,	Thomas, S.	November,	Fitzgerald, S.
April,	Fitzgerald, S.	December,	Thomas, S.
May,	Thomas, S.		

CHAMBERS.

January,	Fitzgerald, S.	July 1 to Aug. 15,	Fitzgerald, S.
February,	Thomas, S.	Aug. 15 to Oct. 1,	Thomas, S.
March,	Fitzgerald, S.	October,	Fitzgerald, S.
April,	Thomas, S.	November,	Thomas, S.
May,	Fitzgerald, S.	December,	Fitzgerald, S.
June,	Thomas, S.		

(Signed) FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
(Signed) ABNER C. THOMAS,
Surrogates.

Dated, December 10th, 1900.

HURT IN A MOTOR CAB.

Kaufman and Schmidt's Driver Runs Them Into an Obstruction.

Henry W. Kaufman, a liquor dealer living at 218 West Twenty-second Street, and Edward Schmidt, a broker, of 226 West Forty-fifth Street, were injured yesterday afternoon in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Riverside Drive.

The men were riding in a motor cab operated by James Lyons of 228 East Twenty-eighth Street. Near Riverside Drive Lyons in attempting to avoid an approaching vehicle turned short, and ran into a pile of building material. The dashboard of the cab was broken, and Kaufman and Schmidt sustained cuts and bruises on their hands and arms.

The men were taken to St. Luke's Hospital in the vehicle, where they were attended by Dr. Reynolds. They then went to their homes in trolley cars.

Sumatra's Oil Output Decreasing.

D. Muir of Titusville, Penn., Superintendent of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Works, Island of Sumatra, was among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Atlantic transport steamship Minneapolis. The output of petroleum on the island has greatly decreased during the past few years, he says, 40 wells which formerly yielded 4,800 barrels every twenty-four hours now spouting only 1,500 barrels. Most of the Sumatra petroleum, he said, is sent to Hongkong, Batavia, Singapore, and Penang.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Lawton.	39—Braman vs.
2—Corn Exchange Bk. vs. Galsany.	Nicholsburg.
3—Am. Mort. Co. vs. Bauler.	40—Hatch vs. Norton.
4—Bowery Sav. Inst. vs. Wilcox.	41—Lash vs. Lash.
5—W. L. Johnson Co. vs. Prather.	42—Wheeler vs. Cavallo.
6—Levy vs. Schwarzschild.	43—Detroit Sav. Hy. vs. McShane Mfg. Co. of Baltimore.
7—Lich vs. Lich.	44—Smith vs. Dempsey.
8—In re Farmers' L. & T. Co.	45—Stone vs. N. Y. Municipal Civil Service Commission.
9—Klein vs. Wald.	46—Dicht vs. Beck.
10—Beinstein vs. Beinstein.	47—Guttentag vs. Guttentag.
11—N. Y. Security & Trust Co. vs. Mc-Clell.	48—Bookman vs. Bach.
12—In re Atwood.	49—Hartman vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
13—In re Ingersoll.	50—Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association vs. Phelan.
14—Benes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	51—Polluk vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
15—Flanin vs. Marcus.	52—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Erdmann.
16—In re Thoesen.	53—Gray vs. Adkison.
17—In re C. S. Trust Co.	54—Austen vs. Lanier.
18—Lewis vs. Whiting.	55—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
19—In re Wales Av.	56—Lyman vs. Sullivan.
20—In re Grant Av.	57—In re Whitbeck.
21—In re E. 173d St.	58—Hopkins vs. Hopkins
22—Hopkins vs. Dressner.	59—Popular Banking, Sav. & Loan Assn. vs. Weiss.
23—Oppenheim vs. Rosenfeld.	60—Bank vs.
24—Rogers vs. Associated Press.	61—In re Rosenzweig.
25—Ashley vs. Hahn.	62—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
26—In re Brush.	63—Vaupel vs. Vaupel.
27—Conterno vs. Baciagalupo.	64—Trennel vs. Welles.
28—Auerbach vs. same.	65—Hogan vs. Strauss.
29—Oswego Casket Co. vs. same.	66—Goldwick vs. Pfortner.
30—Giblin vs. Giblin.	67—Keeler vs. Birdseye.
31—Conrled vs. Witmark.	68—August vs. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
32—Hymes vs. Byrnes.	69—Goldman vs. Derr.
33—Goldman vs. Derr.	70—Feith vs. Kane.
37—Gould vs. Met. Storage Co.	71—People's Trust Co. vs. Abegg.
38—Dawes vs. Sheldon.	72—In re Wickes.
39—Bonn vs. Ballogs.	73—Myers vs. Kilcoyne.
27—Kniser vs. Admi.	74—Smith vs. Smith.
38—Fragale vs. Stromberg.	75—Price vs. Comstock.
	76—Hughes vs. Hughes
	77—Frank vs. Anderson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2105.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. Held on ground floor, Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Augusta Anger.	Netty Ettlinger.
Elizabeth Gernaud.	Rowland F. Hill.
Jennie L. Simons.	James H. Hurst.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—McCarthy, P. J.; Conlan and Schuchman, JJ.—Held in General Term Room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.)—Opens at 10 A. M.—On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached. Appeals from orders.

1—Siegel vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.	5—Sternboch vs. Rosenbaum.
2—Pakas vs. Steel Ball Co.	6—Goldberg vs. Gellis.
3—Stromberg vs. Meister	7—Tierney vs. Peerless Shoe Co.
4—Jacobs vs. Elsenbud.	8—Harbler vs. Hubbard
5—Same vs. same.	9—Reid vs. Meagher.
6—Chandler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	10—Blauner vs. Williams Co.
7—Reilly vs. same.	11—Adler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Kallchman vs. Nadler.	12—Hamilton, Bell & Co. vs. Grimmer Transfer and Trucking Co.
9—Farbstein vs. Subin. Appeals from judgments.	13—Bowns vs. Stewart.
1—Flynn vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.	14—Holmes vs. Feist.
2—Mahoney vs. O'Neil	15—Hirtenstein vs. Farrell.
3—Turner vs. Sheridan.	16—Frost vs. Weehawken Wharf Co.
4—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Rogers.	Motion.
	1—Revillon vs. Hart.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gray for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.
Matter of Devlin & Co.—Harold Nathan, Jacques vs. Jacques—Albert I. Sire. Matter of Hodgett—Benjamin F. Feiner.
SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.
People ex rel. Marlborough Hotel Company vs. Feitner—Hamilton Odell.
SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.
Nelson vs. Velders—John A. Dutton. Bach vs. Walton—Rufus B. Cowing, Jr. Aschner vs. Lauber—Henry Grasse. Goodwin vs. Teichman—William L. Findley. Matter of Denman—George E. Morgan.

Surrogate Notices.

MAHER, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE MAHER, late of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ronald K. Brown, Number 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1900.
MICHAEL J. FOX, MARY PEARL, Executors.
RONALD K. BROWN, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
n19-1aw6mM

SCHUMACHER, CHARLES AUGUST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York, jeweler, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 46 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1900. CHARLES A. SCHUMACHER, DAVID H. P. McCUTCHEON, HENRY W. SCHUMACHER, Executors of CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, deceased.
aug6-1aw6mM.

Court Assignments.

Surrogate Notices.

BAILEY, ELIZA MEIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA MEIER BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hermann H. Cammann, No. 51 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1900.
HERMANN H. CAMMANN, FORDHAM MORRIS, LE ROY EDGAR, Executors. CHARLES E. SENTELL, Attorney for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy9-1aw0mM

BENARY, ALBERT E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marguerite Benary, Gertrude B. Strachan, Robert H. Benary, Charles H. Ditson & Company, George S. Bond, American Credit-Indemnity Company, Leopold Ilfelder, Max Ilfelder, and Sigmund Levy, composing the firm of B. Ilfelder & Co.; William Tonk and Charles J. Tonk, composing the firm of Wm. Tonk & Bro.; George Schenck and Arnold W. Schlichte, composing the firm of Schenck & Schlichte; Jacob Hofer, Wilhelm Spaethe, Celluloid Company, Fred Gretsch, Charles Bruno, doing business as C. Bruno & Son; Jacob Strauss and Carl Strauss, composing the firm of Strauss, Sachs & Co.; American Exchange National Bank, Louis Meisel, National Musical String Company, Angelo Mannello, Julius Kraft, F. Zimmerman Company, Permanent Receiver of C. F. Zimmerman Company; Rudolph Teschner, William P. Rettberg, and William L. Lange, composing the firm of Rettberg & Lange; Charles H. Jacot and Aristides H. Jacot, composing the firm of Jacot & Son; Mathias Hofmann, Otto Edward Rossler, Samuel Lederer, Philip Hano, and Jacob L. Hano, composing the firm of Philip Hano & Co.; Bradstreet Company, Henry Hoseus, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, George D. Kuper, Charles P. Kuper, and Jacob E. W. Kuper, composing the firm of G. D. Kuper & Sons; Percy C. Ryan, Park & Tilford, Michael H. Baron, Phonoharp Company, Frederick Menzenhauer, and Oscar Schmidt, composing the firm of Menzenhauer & Schmidt; Charles Quenzer, Lucien A. Chapin, George Cross, Joseph Donnelly, John J. McKenzie, John J. Stratton, Robert V. S. Samuels, Assignee for the benefit of creditors of John J. Stratton; Johann Schick, Frances E. Winans, Herman C. Von Post, and Gustav H. Schwab, composing the firm of Schirmer, Schirmer & Co.; John Maulbetsch and George D. Whittemore, composing the firm of Maulbetsch & Whittemore; Carl Hoffman, George Minster, and Joseph Ross, doing business as Minster & Ross; George W. Plumley Company, Robert S. Garman, doing business under the name of New York Mandolin Manufacturing Company; Buettell Brothers Company, F. G. Otto & Sons, James Weir, Jr., and James E. Weir, doing business under the name of James Weir, Jr., & Son; the Autophone Company, George W. Pratt, doing business under the name of Manhattan Musical String Company; Snedeker Manufacturing Company, Louise Schneider, doing business under the name of Traugott, Schneider & Co.; Paul Richard Schmidt, doing business under the name of Richard Schmidt; Catherine E. Colburn and Alford W. Colburn, doing business under the name of A. W. Colburn & Co.; Larson Flistrup and Emanuel Hogenson, composing the firm of L. L. Flistrup & Co.; Knickerbocker Company, New York Horn, Brother & Company, Bay State Manufacturing Company, General Insurance Company of Dresden, S. S. Stewart and George Bauer, composing the firm of Stewart & Bauer; the Ricca Manufacturing Company, John R. Brodsky, Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of M. J. Paillard & Co.; William Herman Otto, Frederick Benary, executor of the estate of Ernst Benary; American Musical String Company, Christian Weiss, Jerome Thibouville-Lamy, Leopold Thibouville, Alfred Acoulon and Emile Berringer, doing business under the name of Jerome Thibouville-Lamy & Co.; Steihweg Printing Company, Edward Owen and Wilfred Owen, doing business as Edward Owen & Co.; George W. Wells, doing business as S. Wells & Sons; John W. Jacobus, Oscar Schmidt, Louis Fliesher and Oscar Pitzschler, doing business as A. Pitzschler & Sohn; R. H. Woods, C. H. Congdon, F. C. Meinel, John Kahnt, the name being fictitious, the person intended to be cited being a co-partner in the firm of Kahnt & Uhlmann; John Uhlmann, the name being fictitious, the person intended to be cited being a co-partner in the firm of Kahnt & Uhlmann; Franz Edward Ludwig, John Ludwig, the name being fictitious, the person intended to be cited being a co-partner in the firm of Gebruder Ludwig, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court room of said County, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 25th day of January, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Albert E. Benary, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have not, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 23d day of November, 1900.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Administrator, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. d10-1aw0wM

BURNTON, GEORGE D.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN W. BURNTON, Albert Burnton, Rachel Burnton, Alice Corey, Maria E. Kent, Harriot Uchtmann, Lillian Lippencott, Emma Schontag, Theodore Burnton, Ella Gray, Eben Burnton, Laura B. Gillett, John Woodruff Burnton, Carroll R. Burnton, Harriot B. Wheelihan, Emma E. Tooker, Maurice E. Burnton, the only heirs and next of kin of GEORGE D. BURNTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank B. Corey of Passaic, New Jersey, and Gurdon S. Buck, the latter of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of the said George D. Burnton, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of February, One Thousand and Nine Hundred and One, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
d3-1aw7wM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY and another, plaintiffs, against DOROTHEA WEIBEL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-eighth feet easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the easterly side of Seventh Avenue; and running thence eastwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, one hundred and eighty-seven feet; thence northerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; thence westerly, along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and eighty-seven feet; and thence southerly, again parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street at the point of beginning, together with the buildings to be erected thereon.

Subject to a certain mortgage for one hundred and five thousand dollars and interest, now a lien on said premises, made by said Dorothea Weibel to the said Title Guarantee & Trust Company, bearing date the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred, and recorded in said Register's Office in Section 7, Liber 113 of Mortgages, Page 292.

Subject also to a certain party-wall agreement contained in instrument recorded in said Register's Office in Section 7, Liber 61 of Conveyances, Page 291, and to covenants against nuisances contained in various deeds.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1900.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Referee.
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
140 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 105 to 117 (inclusive) West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and 104 to 116 (inclusive) West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $74,312.08, with interest thereon from the 14th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $424.07, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,303.53 and interest.

Dated New York, 27th day of December, 1900.

LEOPOLD WALLACH,
Referee.
d31-2aw3wM&W&ja21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN FARRELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William H. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and the easterly side of Eighth Avenue; and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue forty-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-second Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Eighth Avenue forty-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 20th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 90-92 West Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is unknown;

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $15,767.62, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $355.20, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $264 and interest.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage thereon for $11,000, and interest at 5 per cent. from December 15, 1900; and also subject to two other mortgages also prior to the plaintiff's lien on which there is due for principal of advances made thereon, the sum of $6,732 and accrued interest.

Dated the 20th day of December, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
d20-2aw3wTh&M&ja11

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD OWEN, individually and as partner of the firm known as EDWARD OWEN & CO., Bankrupt.—No. 3,313.

To the creditors of Edward Owen, individually and as partner of the firm known as Edward Owen & Co., of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Edward Owen, individually and as partner of the firm known as Edward Owen & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

EDWARD MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 27th, 1900.

Legal Notices.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of DAVID M. WILLIAMS, bankrupt, trading as D. M. WILLIAMS & CO.

GREENWALD, KUPFERBERG, KARP & CO., JOS. SHONGOOD & SONS, United States Marshal's Auctioneers, will sell on MONDAY, DEC. 31, 1900, at 10 12 M., at 50 to 52 127th St., cor. Lenox Av. and 127th St., all the horses, wagons, harness, and blankets belonging to above bankrupt, one of the finest stables ever offered at auction. Detailed account 27 horses, about 27 wagons and trucks. Dealers invited. Order of
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, 302 B'way, Attorneys for Receiver.

Surrogate Notices.

BUTLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BUTLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 915 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of June next.—Dated New York, the first day of December, 1900. SARAH BUTLER, Executrix. CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

HERBST, GEBHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gebhard Herbst, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin L. Brandner, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1900. ANNA M. HERBST, Administratrix. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Administratrix, 302 Broadway, New York City.
s17,1aw6mM

KOCH, HENRY C. F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. F. KOCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boardman & Boardman, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1900. ANN KOCH, SAMUEL SLOAN, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry C. F. Koch, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for executor, 155 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. d10-1aw6mM

MARCH, FRANK P.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK P. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit and present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., No. 11 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1901, next.

Dated New York City, (B. of M.) July 20th, 1900.

EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor.
Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 William Street, New York City, B. of M.
jy23-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB LAWSON, plaintiff, against AQUILA W. WANMAKER and others, defendants.—Actions Nos. I. and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in each of the above entitled actions, bearing date respectively the 30th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street with the westerly side of Broadway, formerly called the Boulevard, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-seven feet; thence northerly and parallel with Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block sixty-three feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to the westerly side of Broadway, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Broadway one hundred and one feet nine and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

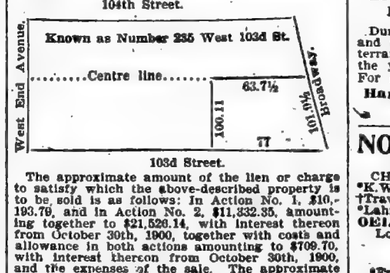

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,039.52, with interest thereon from the 9th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $371.20, with interest from the 20th day of November, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $861.04 and interest.

Dated New York, December 22d, 1900.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN,
d26-2aw3wW&M&d17 Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CAROLINA GRAF, plaintiff, against PAULINA OTT, Amalia Ott, Hedwig Ott, and Flora Ott, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of dower and sale entered in the above-entitled action, on the 26th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Second Avenue distant forty (40) feet ten (10) inches, northerly from the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and One Hundredth and Nineteenth Street; and running thence westerly partly through the centre of a party wall and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighty (80) feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Second Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and partly through the centre of another party wall and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighty (80) feet, to the westerly side of the Second Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of the Second Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning; being premises known by the

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28 *
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	10 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.60
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, extra	20.00
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	7.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@71c; No. 2 red, 74@75½c; No. 2 corn, 37c; No. 2 yellow, 37c; No. 2 oats, 23@24c; No. 2 white, 26@26½c; No. 3 white, 25@26c; No. 2 rye, 50@52c; fair to choice malting barley, 58@66c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.38@$1.38; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.34; prime timothy seed, $4.05; mess pork, per barrel, $11@$12.50; lard, per 100-lb, $6.80@6.90; short ribs, sides, (loose), $6.30@6.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed), 5¾@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed), $6.70@6.80; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27, clover, contract grade, $10@10.25.

COTTON.—Cotton speculation was hardly deserving of the name yesterday, and the changes of fractions for the day were not sufficiently significant to hurt either faction. There was little in the way of line to afford bulls or bears an opportunity to adopt an aggressive attitude, and the business which sifted in from the outside was restricted by "limits" as to make it moneyed trouble. The one feature of interest on "Change" was the inherent strength manifested by the January option, due to stanch support on every sign of a reaction and to covering by nervous shorts. The fear that January cotton would be pushed to above the 10-cent mark, as was December, naturally created distrust in bear circles. Acting on the assumption that the same conditions would obtain when March became the current position, room bulls were inclined to load up that month when ever opportunity offered itself. The local market for spot cotton was dull and unchanged; middling upland quoted at 10 5-16c; middling Gulf, 10 5-16c. Sales were 25 bales. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported as follows: Galveston firm, unchanged, at 9 15-16c; New Orleans steady, unchanged, at 9⅝c; Mobile steady, unchanged, at 9 5-16c; Savannah quiet and steady, unchanged, at 9 5-16c; Charleston firm, unchanged, at 9¼c; Wilmington quiet, unchanged, at 9¼c; Norfolk quiet, unchanged, at 9 7-16c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 9¾c; Augusta firm, unchanged, at 9½c; Memphis steady, unchanged, at 9 9-16c; St Louis quiet, unchanged, at 9 9-16c.

Constant prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
January	9.35	9.45	9.38	9.60@9.61	9.50
February	9.44	9.44	9.41	9.43@9.44	9.38
March	9.41	9.41	9.37	9.39@9.40	9.37
April	9.32	9.36	9.31	9.31@9.33	9.29
May	9.31	9.31	9.28	9.30@9.31	9.28
June	9.29	9.29	9.26	9.27@9.28	9.25
July	9.20	9.22	9.18	9.20@9.21	9.19
August	8.92	8.93	8.90	8.92@8.93	8.93
September	..	..	..	8.36@8.38	8.37
October	..	..	..	8.01@8.03	8.01

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—Spot Cotton—Small business; prices 1-32d higher; American middling fair, 5 25-32d; good middling, 5 19-32d; middling, fair, low middling, 5 1-16d; good ordinary, 4 29-32d; ordinary, 4 13-16d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 200 bales were for speculation and export and included 3,800 bales American. Receipts, 1,000 bales, no American. Futures opened easier and closed steadily: American middling, low middling clause, January, 5 32-64@5 33-64d sellers; January and February, 5 19-64d sellers; February and March, 5 13-64@5 14-64d buyers; March and April, 5 12-64@5 13-64d buyers; April and May, 5 10-64d sellers; May and June, 5 7-64@5 8-64d sellers; June and July, 5 4-64@5 5-64d buyers; July and August, 5 2-64d sellers; August and September, 4 51-64d sellers.

DULUTH, Dec. 29.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 74¾c; to arrive, 75¼c; December, 74¾c; May, 79c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 72¾c; to arrive, 73½c; December, 72¾c; May, 77c; July, 77½c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾@71¾c; No. 3 Spring, 64½@71¼c. Corn, 34½c. Oats, 24½@24¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 71¾c; December, 72½c; January, 72½c; May, 74⅝c; No. 2 hard, 69¾@94¾c. Corn, No. 2, cash, 35½c; December, 35c; January, 35c; May, 35⅝@35¾c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 23½c; December, 23½c; May, 25c; No. 2 white, 26½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 29.—Wheat, cash, 74⅞c; May, 76¾c; July, 76¾c on track, No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c. Flour and bran unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29.—Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 74¼@75c; No. 2 Northern, 70½@72½c. Rye higher; No. 1, 51½@52c. Barley firm; No. 2, 60@61c; sample, 40@57c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted at $3.60@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.00@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@2.65; no grade, $18.00@$18.75, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.15. Rye flour firm; fair to good, $2.90@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.50. Cornmeal firm; kiln dried, $2.35@$2.45, as to brand. Rye meal firm; fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed firm; Spring bran, spot, $16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@$17; Spring bran, bulk, $15.75; coarse Winter bran, $16@$18; city bran, $16.50@$17; cornmeal, $20; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.25.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
Dec.	77⅛	78⅛	77¼	78¼	77½
Jan.	77⅝	78⅛	77⅝	78⅜	77¾
March	79 5-16	80⅛	79 5-16	80⅛	79¼
May	78⅝	80⅛	78⅝	80⅛	79
Corn—					
Dec.	45½	46	45½	46	45¼
Jan.	..	..	..	43⅝	43⅜
May	42⅛	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	42
Lard—					
Dec.	..	..	..	..	$7.20

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
Dec.	70⅜	72⅛	70⅜	72⅛	..
Jan.	70½	72⅛	70¼	72¼	70½
May	73¼	75⅜	73¼	75¼	73¼
Corn—					
Dec.	36½	37¼	36½	37	36½
Jan.	36¾	38⅜	36¾	38⅝	36¾
May	36⅛	36 15-16	36⅛	36⅝	36¼
Oats—					
Dec.	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞
Jan.	..	..	..	22⅛	21⅞
May	23 13-16	24½	23 13-16	24⅝	23½
Lard—					
Jan.	$6.80	$6.90	$6.80	$6.90	$6.77½
May	6.95	7.02½	6.95	7.02½	6.92½
Ribs—					
Jan.	6.32½	6.42½	6.32½	6.42½	6.30
May	6.42½	6.52½	6.42½	6.52½	6.40
Pork—					
Jan.	12.27½	12.30	12.22½	12.30	12.20
May	12.25	12.42½	12.25	12.42½	12.22½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12@$13; family, $14.50@$15; short clear, $14@$17. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Steady, $19.50@$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Quiet; bacons, 6¾c; 180-lb, 6¾c; 160-lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies dull; smoking, 9c; 10-lb, 8¾@9¼c; 12-lb, 7¾c; 14-lb, 7¼c; pickled shoulders steady, 5½@5¾c; pickled hams steady, 8½@9¼c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 5c; country, 4⅞@5¼c. LARD—Steady, $7.25; city lard steady, $6.80; refined lard firmer; South America, 8¾; Continent, $7.50; Brazil, kegs, $9; compound dull, city, $5.75; Western, $5.75. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 6¼c; city lard stearine, 7⅞@8c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—Closing: Beef dull; extra India mess, 67s 9d. Pork firm; prime mess Western, 72s. Hams dull; short rib, 14 to 16 lb, 43s 3d. Bacon dull; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb, dull, 45s 6d; short rib, 18 to 24 lb, 44s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lb, 42s 3d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 42s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lb, 41s 3d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 41s. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lb, dull, 34s 9d. Lard—American refined, in pails, dull, 38s 3d; prime Western, in tierces, quiet, 38s 3d. Butter—Finest United States quiet, 95s; good United States dull, 81s 6d. Cheese easy; American finest white, 51s 6d; American finest colored, 52s 6d.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; do, oil bbls, $4; spirits of turpentine, 38½@39c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.75@$1.80; E, $1.80@$1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.92½; I, $1.93; K, $2.05; M, $2.20; N, $2.55; W G, $3.10; WW, $3.35.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 29.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing; receipts, 15 casks. Resin firm, $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 284 bbls. Crude turpentine dull, $1.30 and $2.30; receipts, 12 casks. Tar steady, $1.30; receipts, 620 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 29.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 35c; receipts, 595 casks; sales, 402 casks; exports, 898 casks. Resin steady and unchanged; receipts, 5,789 bbls; sales, 116 bbls; exports, 11,942 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 29.—Turpentine firm, 34½c. Resin firm, unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—Resin, receipts, 60 bbls; exports, none.

COTTON SEED.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
January	5.70	5.80	5.70	5.85@5.90	5.50
February	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.96@6.00	5.60
March	5.95	6.05	5.95	6.06@6.10	5.70
April	..	..	..	6.10@6.15	5.70
May	6.00	6.15	6.00	6.15@6.20	5.75
June	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.15@6.20	5.80
July	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.15@6.20	5.80
August	..	..	..	6.20@6.25	5.85
September	6.10	6.25	6.10	6.25@6.30	5.90
October	6.10	6.30	6.15	6.30@6.35	5.95
November	..	..	..	6.30@6.40	5.95

METALS.—Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; do, mill soft, $15; pig-iron warrants, $10; lake spot, nom., $17; tin, $27.10; exchange, lead, 4.37½; spelter, $4.15.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses, 3¾c.

Watches and Jewelry.

R. V. HURD, LATE WITH WILLIAM MOIR, saves you money on diamonds, watches, and all repairing; old gold, jewelry, gems bought, exchanged or remodeled, 126 West 23d St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONTENTS OF houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 108 University Place.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

MANUFACTURERS SELL HANDSOME SURrey; Runabouts almost new, top wagon; coal cheap. McGUIRE BROS., 176 East 59th st.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 79 Fifth Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 34.by 128.4, four-story brownstone-front building. Due on judgment, $35,000; subject to another mortgage for $85,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, 301 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores; 2,645 Eighth Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, adjoining the foregoing, on the north, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,786; subject to other mortgages, on the corner parcel, for $40,000; on the inside parcel, for $25,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 421 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 300 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $23,429.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas J. Rush, referee, 716 Union Avenue and 1,007, 1,009, and 1,011 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, being the northeast corner, 86.5 by 75 by 164.10 by 95.8, three four-story brick flats, with stores in the corner. Due on judgment, $1,940; subject to other mortgages for $46,950.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester B. H. Ward, referee, 2,246 Second Avenue, east side, 60.10 feet north of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 20 by 80, four-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $10,500.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, tract in the west side of a proposed road running westerly from the Macomb's Dam Road, adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Schwab, 127.3 by 287 and irregular. Due on judgment, $13,381.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Furnishes careful appraisements of real estate at regular rates. Apply to Bureau of Investment, 37 Liberty St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ONE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, EVERY IMprovement, thirty-foot frontage; your choice of three, including corner; bakers' oven; near "L" road, trolleys, and schools; rent of stores pays all expenses; must be seen to be appreciated. OWNER, on premises, 956-958 East 165th St.

A.—DESIRABLE FACTORY SITE, OPPOSITE William's Bridge Depot; size 75x215; can be bought at a low figure.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

AMSTERDAM AV.—Elegant corner building, with stores; rented, $4,700; growing fast in value; bargain price; also adjoining houses. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

COLD-WATER TENEMENT, WITH STORES, 100th St., near 8th Av.; always rented, finest tenants; $2,100; price $21,500; easy terms. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

9TH AV., NEAR 59TH ST.—Elegant corner; old buildings, 125x100; rare bargain for investment or alteration. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

11TH AV., NEAR 48TH ST.—Fine full-sized corner building, with store; always rented; bargain; $25,000; also 8th Av. bargains. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—Handsome private dwelling, East 50th St.; price right; little cash needed; might exchange. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

411 WEST 21ST ST.—Large, deep four-story brownstone, handsomely decorated, cheap. W. GILHOOLY 5 Beekman St.

LOTS.—Bronx bargains; Tremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs.; Fordham Road; three Woodlawn corners GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

NO. 81 WHITE STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Business building; submit offers. GURNEE & HOPKINS, No. 134 West 23d St.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS! LOT 50x140; AMSterdam Av., near 130th St.; might exchange. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

HOUSE WEST 22D ST., SOLD TO CLOSE ESTate; $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

QUEENSBOROUGH IS THE MOST VALUAble from an investment point, and the cheapest in price of any of the Boroughs of New York City. We have the best and cheapest. A single lot of one hundred acres. WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, 680 FEET WATER front, foot 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn, 200x240; yard and building; 32 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. PIERSON & WOLFFE, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 583 Cort.

CHEAPEST IN BROOKLYN; $3,300; EASY terms; 722 Sackett Street, near 5th Avenue, (Park Slope;) 2-story and basement; brick; 9 rooms; all improvements; decorated; cozy home; sacrifice. DEWSNAP, 189 Nassau Street, Manhattan.

6 well located corners for SALOONS.
3 desirable corners for BAKERIES.
5 promising corners for DRUG STORES.
4 special corners for GROCERS.
2 extra large corners for DRY GOODS.
JOHN H. BURTIS, Gates Av., cor. Broadway.

ONE LEFT—2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2-STORY AND basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price $4,000; cash $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,249 Sterling Place; open; investigate.

WHEELER BROTHERS.

Investments Queensborough.
16 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.

Mortgage Loans.

New York and Brooklyn Property.
DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO SELL OR EXCHANGE?—Have cash buyers for bargains. FAILMEZGER, 1,030 Gates Av.

WHEN YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN BROOKlyn real estate, call and see KETCHAM BROS., 1,565 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DAIRY FARM, HOUSE, AND BARN, $2,300; easy terms; 14 acres; house and barn $900; many others. Send for list, BEARDALL, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

ALL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE A SPECIALty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$18 BUYS 2½ ACRES.
$35 BUYS 5 ACRES.
Almost given away, to close estate at once; installments, 50 cents weekly. APPLEBY, 10 Wall.

SALE, RENT.—Allenhurst, Elberon, Hollywood, Monmouth Beach, Rumson Road; desirable furnished cottages. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

Clothing.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LADIES', GENtlemen's, and children's fine discarded Clothing, Jewelry, Furs, Bric-a-Brac, Furniture, Carpets. Mr. or Mrs. NAFTAL, 744 6th Av.

MADAME BLUM.—Absolutely highest prices for ladies' cast-off evening and street costumes; also furs. 759 6th Av.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Several days ago, CHAIN BRACELET of turquois and diamonds, with pearl heart attached; liberal reward. 346 Lexington Av.

LOST.—STOCK CERTIFICATE, Southern R. R. Preferred; payment stopped; reward. FRANK M. SHARPE, 100 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Furs.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

A. D. WOLF, 31 WEST 125TH ST.—Practical Furrier; Seal Garments Altered and Repaired, a Specialty. Lowest Rates.

Detective Agencies.

BAYER'S INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE Agency, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 717-718; telephone 1631 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male or female; former detective Police Department.

Lawyers.

DIVORCE $50 entire expense. Lawyer GEO. ROBINSON, 99 Nassau.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE IOWA,

135 West 104th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Av. electric cars. For further particulars, apply on premises.

PAUL B. PUGH & CO., Builders and Owners.
STABLER & SMITH, AGENTS,
674 COLUMBUS AVE., 93D ST.
TELEPHONE 79 RIVERSIDE.

THE URANIA,

238 and 240 West 129th St., choice apartments, five and six rooms and bath; electric elevator, steam heat, hot water supply; every modern improvement. WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, 53 Bond St.

71ST, 342 WEST.

New apartments, 7, 8, 9 extra large rooms, with pantry, two bath rooms each, parquette floors, elevator, electric lights, telephone; $1,200 to $1,500. SUPERINTENDENT.

BACHELOR AP'TS.

112 West 44th St.
2 large, light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

BROADWAY, 2,680 to 2,690, COR. 102D ST.—7 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; BATH; all improvements; hall service; $40.00 to $55.00.

102D ST., 122 EAST, NEAR LEXINGTON:—Beautiful apartments, 5 large light rooms; all improvements; one flight; $16.

FIRE INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES. JACOB A. KING, 81 E. 125TH ST., 491 B'WAY.

Brooklyn.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, (new,) 404 and 406 Gold St., between Fulton and Willoughby; right in the dry goods section; 5 rooms and tiled bath; steam heated; hot water supplied; refrigerator; every room has outside window; resident janitor; private block; they just meet the demand for this section; rent $23 to $26. C. H. DENISON.

BUTLER ST., 173 TO 181, NEAR BOND.—3 handsome large rooms, newly painted; $5 to $8.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

44TH ST., 49 WEST, (APARTMENT 35.)—Two rooms, bath, new building, hotel service, to sublet.

Brooklyn.

QUINCY ST., 514.—Three connecting rooms, nicely furnished; housekeeping; gas range, dumbwaiter; use of bath; heart of halls; every convenience; rent $3.50-$4.00 weekly.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 96TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $38. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St.

4 and 5 rooms s. 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

A CORNER APARTMENT, SEVEN ROOMS, bath, every modern improvement; finest location on Washington Heights; rent, $47.50. Apply 100 Convent Av., corner 146th St. Agent, POCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

HALF MONTH RENT FREE.
ELEGANT APARTMENTS; $37.50 TO $40.
122D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS. 6 rooms and bath; newly papered and decorated; hall service; hot and cold water; steam heat.

35TH ST., 223 EAST.—New apartments, 3, 4, 5 rooms; baths and bedrooms heated; hot water; open plumbing; ranges; hardwood finish; decorated; $12 upward. Janitor.

10TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH AV. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

Brooklyn.

ELEGANT CORNER FLAT, 6 ROOMS, $19.00, Ralph and Putnam Avs.; 593 Park Place, near Franklin, $14.00. Janitors.

HICKS ST., 383.—Desirable apartments of two and three rooms; prices, $7 and $8.

Coal and Wood.

THOMAS STOKES,

Coal Dealer. Best grades of house coal, fresh mined, standard weight, lowest prices. Yards, 10th Av. and 32d St., 10th Av. and 54th St.; 9th Av. and 34th St. Telephones 244 38th St., 203 Columbus.

STOKES BROS.'

HARLEM COAL YARD.
121st St. and 8th Av. Telephone 131 Harlem. A trial will insure best of service at lowest prices. Superior quality and weight guaranteed.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

GUEST & CO.,

COAL AND WOOD.
Yards, 7th Av., cor. 49th St. Telephone, 435 Columbus. 306 West 43d St. Telephone, 2,279 38th St.

When in Need of Coal, Remember

LEONARD BROTHERS,

COAL AND WOOD.
245 WEST 125TH STREET.
Tel., 344 Harlem. Yard and Wharf, Mad. Av., 135th & 136th Sts., (Harlem River.)

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD AT THEDFORD'S,

27th St. and 9th Av. Quantity, quality, service. Telephone, 386-18th St.

Try J. DOBBINS for COAL AND WOOD.

138th St. and Madison Ave., Harlem River. Telephone, No. 537 Harlem.

T. H. Thorn & Co.

Best grade of red and white ash coal. Yard, 2d Ave., cor. 29th St. Tel. 1422 Madison sq.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD

36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq. Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

LIGHT OFFICE—12x20, in fireproof building; elevator, heat, telephone, &c. JACOB A. KING, 491 Broadway.

A STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.—Large windows; 19 Beekman St., near Nassau. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

DOWNTOWN CORNER, PARLOR FLOOR; excellent business location; living rooms attached; $60. 88 2d Av., 5th St.

16TH ST., 423 WEST.—Large store, with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 368 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Business Property Wanted.

FACTORY LOFTS WANTED.
We have more calls for lofts
than we can supply.
If you have lofts to let
send us particulars,
or manager will call.
Now is the time to lease.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.
Tel. 795—38. 116 West 42d.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT MORGAN & BROTHER'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
232, 234 & 236 WEST 47TH ST.,
near Broadway, separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE, &c. Boxing, shipping promptly attended to; estimates furnished. Telephone, 118—38th.

UNIVERSAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMpany, 202-208 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage of furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving, city or country. Telephone, 26-79th.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

CALENBERG PIANOS

Are among the
VERY BEST
Over 16,000 in use
Tuning, Repairing, Renting
Easy Terms. Open evenings.
23 East 14th St.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A PIANO IT will be to your interest to consult us and ascertain the great advantages in price, terms, and quality of the Hardman. "A word to the wise is sufficient." If in town call on us, if not, write. Hardman, Peck & Co., Mfrs., 5th Ave. and 19th St.

THE PIANOTIST
PIANO PLAYER.

An Ideal Holiday Gift.
The Only Player Awarded Medal at Paris Exposition of 1900.
Plays Any Piano. Any One Can Play It. Easily fitted to any piano. Endorsed by leading musicians. Recitals daily. Cash or Installments. THE PIANOTIST, 503 Fifth Av., Cor. 42d St.

MATHUSHEK & SON AND OPERA PIANOS

This is bargain week with us, and we offer our patrons the rarest bargains of the year, including Chickering Grand, Steinway Upright, Decker Brothers', and our own new Holiday Stock at reduced prices; a small cash payment and, balance in easy monthly payments; rents, $4 up. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf, delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments. In addition to elegant Holiday Stock, we have Steinway, $150; Chickering, $185, and many other rare bargains; rents, $4 up. 741-743 8TH AVE., NEAR 46TH ST.

Buy of manufacturer; reliable Conner Pianos; easy terms; renting; exchanging; repairing. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

$200 New Piano, stool, and scarf, $7 per month. Call at 1,569 Broadway, corner 47th St.

WINTERROTH PIANOS, CASH, INSTALMENTS, $125 UPWARD. 105 EAST 14TH ST. & 98 5TH AV. Open Evenings

MARSCHEIDER, 19 East 14th St.—Guaranteed high-grade pianos; easy terms; bargains in used pianos; price on every piano. Open evenings.

BARGAINS—New and second-hand upright pianos; fine makes, all improvements, mahogany, walnut, oak, or rosewood cases; fully warranted; $125 up; open evenings. WHITNEY & CO., 112 West 125th St.

EMERSON PIANOS.—Beautiful new designs; several slightly used; at unusually low prices; Steinway Parlor Grand; rare bargain. GEO. W. HERBERT, 10 East 17th St.

BARGAINS.—Pianos, new and second-hand; Steinway, Chickering, $100 up; rent $3 up; also self-playing pianos. MYLIUS, 12 Union Square, between 14th and 15th.

BEFORE RENTING OR PURCHASING A piano call and examine our stock; rents $3 up; old pianos exchanged. DEWEY & CO., 5 East 14th St.

BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

$10.00 FIRST PAYMENT, BALANCE EASY installments; elegant new uprights, delivered free. WESER BROS., 524 West 43d St.

STEINWAY, EVERY IMPROVEMENT, BEAUtifully carved, great sacrifice. Elegant Upright only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

SQUARE PIANO, $15; PEDAL BASS ORGAN, $20; 50c. weekly installments. TIFFANY PIANO CO., 129 5th Av.

WALTERS PIANOS, 105 WEST 38D ST., NEAR Broadway.—Large assortment, various makes; installments, exchange, repairing, tuning.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED pianos; easy payments; squares exchanged. WESER BROS., 524 West 43d St.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS this week; extraordinary bargains for cash. HAHN, 105 W. 23d St.

UPRIGHT, ROSEWOOD CASE, FULL-SIZE, $50; snap. O'REILLY, 109 Franklin Av., near Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

RENTS $3 TO $5 MONTHLY FOR PIANOS with orchestra and tremolo attachments. WESER BROS., 524 West 43d St.

Religious Notices.

BELGIAN HARES—BUY FROM FIRST hands; largest breeders in the world; fancy stock; low prices. ROCKY MOUNTAIN BELGIAN HARE COMPANY, 208 Quincy Building, Denver, Col. Agents wanted.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, N. Y., STUYVESANT Square, Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Rector.—Watch night service New Year's Eve, at 11 o'clock, followed by holy communion at 12 M. All seats free. Doors will be closed at 11:30 P. M.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY UNION WATCH Night Service will be held at Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, cor. 60th St., on Monday evening, Dec. 31st, 1900, at 10 P. M. Churches uniting are the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Epiphany Episcopal Church, the First Reformed Episcopal Church, and the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. Addresses will be made by the pastors of the uniting churches. All are cordially invited to attend.

WATCH NIGHT SERVICES IN HANSON Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, to-night from 8 to 12. John Humpstone, C. L. Rhoades, A. B. Sears, Hartwell Pratt, R. H. Baker, H. Wood, and A. C. Dixon will speak.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SLAUGHTER SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS Closing out entire stock of rich standard books at 148 Fulton Street, near Broadway. Auction sale begins every day, excepting Sundays, at 12 o'clock, and will be continued until entire stock is sold. Among other choice works are samples and remainders of the publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Appleton & Co., Harper & Brothers, Dodd, Mead & Co., and other leading book houses. A few slightly damaged sets of Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, and Spencer. Visitors invited. Sale positive. 148 Fulton-Street, New York.

E. W. AYERS AND A. SANDERS SELL books at auction at 12 M. and 6 P. M. to-day. 7 Astor Block.

A STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.—Large windows; 19 Beekman St., near Nassau. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

ED. SIMMONS SELL

THE PARTING OF THE CENTURIES

Recapitulation and Prophecy by Rabbi Kaufman Kohler.

The Penalty of Progress—Readjustment of Social Inadequacies the Great Task of the Future.

At Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler delivered a lecture entitled "The Parting of the Centuries." Dr. Kohler took his text from the book of Habakkuk, iii., 2: "O Lord! revive Thy work in the midst of the years, in the midst of the years make known." Dr. Kohler said, in part:

"We stand on the watch tower to watch the doings of God in the midst of the years. A century mighty in its achievements, gigantic in its forward stride, matchless in its intellectual expansion, industry, and invention, in its manifoldness and vastness of human enterprise—perhaps of all the centuries in history the grandest—is sinking into the grave to give birth to another century of which we know not whether it means ascent or descent, regeneration or degeneration of mankind.

"We heard the Cassandra voices, prophecies of doom, forebodings of storm and disaster such as were uttered by Alfred Russel Wallace in his work, 'The Wonderful Century,' or more recently by Frederic Harrison in The North American Review, both of whom pointed to the curse of militarism and greed, the vulgarity of thought and taste in art and literature, the coarseness of life and language, the unblushing worship of Mammon, and the insolent rule of Moloch, the fist and the flesh, while the nobler instincts and higher ideals have paled during the last quarter of the century.

"Are we to chime in in this cry of pessimism, this wholesale condemnation of the century? I claim that the greatness of the closing century consists not so much in its wondrous achievements as in the clear recognition of these and the problems it sets down for coming centuries to grapple with and to solve. Progress has been the guiding star of the closing century. This was the motive power which transformed our entire mode of living, thinking, and acting, and gave the stimulus to our undreamt-of material prosperity, the unequaled intellectual growth, and the wondrous improvement of the entire status of man. Yet this very progress, the cause of all the unrest and worry, the moral and intellectual degeneracy, the dying century labors under.

"The first thing that strikes us is the invention of machinery, the powers that chain the giant forces of nature to the chariot of man, annihilating the distances of time and space, and unlocking the hidden treasures of the earth, turning the black coal into rays of light and the rays of the sun into a painter's palette. To take the heavy burden of labor from the shoulders of the workingman and to make him the equal of his neighbor, to provide better food, raiment, and shelter for all classes of society alike, was the object, the promise, of the nineteenth century science. Was the promise fulfilled?

"In the eagerness and rush after comfort and opulence the one class neglected to look after the well-being of the other. Wealth, accumulated in the hands of one rich man, brought want into the homes of hundreds of the less fortunate. Ex-Mayor Hewitt, out of the noble impulse of his philosophic soul, could therefore well exclaim the other day, 'It were better that all the industries of the country were destroyed than that the curse of an ever-increasing misery for the struggling poor should continue forever.'

"Still, it would be doing an injustice to the age were we to deny that the maxim of altruism enounced in the beginning of the century by Comte has taken hold of many, even of the wealthy. The sense of responsibility and duty is felt in a higher degree by those who control large fortunes than at any time before this, even though they have, as ex-Mayor Hewitt said, 'hardly begun doing their duty.' At any rate, the conscience is stirred, the spirit of righteousness has been roused, and we may feel certain that the twentieth century will take up the great task of readjusting the inadequacies of social life in a way to make each one's success a source of satisfaction also to those defeated in life's battle.

"The nineteenth century, however, has done more than furnish means of life's enjoyment. It has lent man a dignity he has never had before. It has removed all inequalities of caste, class, and sex by offering opportunities of harmony to each and all. But, intoxicated by his success, the man of the nineteenth century became a worshipper of self. Insisting on his right to think, he dropped all regard for authority, lost faith in the unseen God. The masses lost with their religion their moral stronghold, and the enlightened ones turned skeptics, and the consequence of all this is increase of suicide, crime, and insanity.

"Still greater and more wonderful is the humanitarian progress of this closing century. Never before was the unity of man, the interdependence of all classes, nations, and sects so fully recognized as to-day. The nineteenth century has done more than any of its predecessors in building highways of commerce, pathways of human intercourse across the deserts and wide seas. There is no longer a dark continent on the globe, no wilderness but will speedily be turned into a habitation for civilized man. What has been begun in those great world expositions and world parliaments in the last century will lead to greater and more lasting results in the twentieth century. The nineteenth century was but the pathfinder of the new humanity. The twentieth century will lead toward those heights which Israel's prophets pointed to twenty-seven centuries ago."

HYMNS FOR PRISONERS.

Evangelist Sankey Sings in the Tombs and Is Photographed There.

Ira D. Sankey, the revivalist, sang at the regular morning services yesterday in the Tombs Prison. There was a cornet solo, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," in which Mr. Sankey joined. The 250 men locked up in the old prison pressed their faces against the heavy iron bars in an effort to see Sankey. Half a dozen paces away was Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, who, after a death sentence for the murder of Dolly Reynolds, was granted a new trial. Dr. Kennedy occupies Cell No. 36, which Roland B. Molineux, now in the death house in Sing Sing, had during his detention in the Tombs prior to his conviction. In Cell No. 50 was Albert T. Patrick, accused of having forged the name of the late William M. Rice to a will and also to checks aggregating over $130,000. He stopped reading the Sunday newspapers and became an attentive listener to the services. At the remote end of the tier, Cell No. 69, was John McDonnell, accused of homicide in connection with a shooting affray in a Harlem saloon three days ago. The prisoners all applauded vigorously at the close of each hymn.

At the close of each solo there was a little talk on the goodness of God. "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Throw Out the Life Line, There Is Somebody Sinking To-day," and a Scotch hymn composed by an American woman, in which the dialect is perfect, were all sung by Mr. Sankey. Mr. Sankey was photographed for a religious publication just before he left the Tombs.

A CENTURY'S ADVANCEMENT.

Rev. Dr. Eaton Finds a Higher Spiritual and Moral Condition of Life.

"The Closing of the Nineteenth Century" was the theme of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton's sermon yesterday morning at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street. "The evidence shows," he said, "that at the beginning of the twentieth century we are standing at a far higher spiritual altitude than had been attained at the beginning of the nineteenth century."

Dr. Eaton instanced the abolition of slavery and of dueling, the rescue of women and children from labor in the mines in England, the concession of the right of free contract, the development of the social consciousness, and the preaching of great prophets. He asserted that there had been an immense growth in the century in personal honesty and that the evidence was against the idea that there was more trickery now in trade. "At the beginning of the century," he said, "for every $1,000 spent for public purposes, $21 was lost through fraud or dishonesty; now only 26 cents is so lost out of each $1,000."

Intemperance, the preacher said, was almost universal at the beginning of the century, and he instanced the statement of a Massachusetts minister that out of 123 Deacons in his experience 40 died sots, that forty ministers of his acquaintance were intemperate. Such conditions were now impossible.

"We have heard," continued Dr. Eaton, "a great deal about divorce in high life. Luxury has undermined the family idea. But conditions in this respect are infinitely above what they were at the beginning of the century. Then there were few divorces, but there were a great many runaway wives and a great many runaway husbands."

GROWTH OF CHRISTIANITY.

Since the Days of Wesley and Whitfield There Has Been a Gain of 345,000,000.

"The dawn of the twentieth century is the brightest hour in the Kingdom of God," declared the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, in the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, yesterday. "In 1800 the total number of Christians was 200,000,000; in 1900, above 500,000,000. Two centuries ago there were only 30,000,000 under Protestant Governments. Now there are 500,000,000. During the nearly ten centuries of papal dominion Christianity gained only 85,000,000. Since the birth of Protestantism, a period one-third as long, it has gained about six times as much. Since the days of Wesley and Whitfield it has gained 345,000,000 souls.

"In this country the census of 1890 reported a Church membership of 20,000,000, a gain of 34 per cent., while the population had gained only 13 per cent. Who can prophesy the progress in these coming years?"

Invested with Title of Monsignor.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 30.—The Rev. E. A. Garvey, pastor of St. John's Catholic Church, Pittston, and Vicar General of the Scranton Diocese, was invested with the title of Monsignor by Bishop Hoban this morning. Mgr. Garvey was formerly rector of St. Mary's Church, at Williamsport, and when Bishop O'Hara of the Scranton Diocese died his name was one of the three sent to Rome to fill the vacancy. The Rev. M. J. Hoban, however, was named for the place; Mgr. Garvey was then transfered from Williamsport to Pittston and made Vicar General of the diocese.

Universalist Pastor at Albion Resigns.

ALBION, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The Rev. Charles Flahrer, pastor of the Universalist Church which was built by the late George M. Pullman in 1895 at a cost of $75,000, tendered his resignation to-day. The Rev. Mr. Flahrer has been in feeble health from paralysis since May last. He came here from Grand Rapids, Mich., and is a leader in the denomination, being President of the Universalist State Convention.

STRIKERS WILL SELL BREAD.

Fifty Wagons Will Dispose of Union-Made Loaves in the Affected District.

Two hundred recruits were added to the striking Hebrew bakers yesterday. A continuous series of meetings was held in Liberty Hall, 257 East Houston Street. As the new strikers came into the hall they were received with whoops of delight, some of the bakers throwing their hats up into the air, while others made speeches of welcome.

Pickets came in with tales of scarcity of bread in the tenements. A committee was appointed to go to the Hebrew quarters in Brooklyn and get bread from the union bakers with money supplied by the union. The members of the committee came back in two hours with bread, which they sold from pushcarts. It was all taken in a short time, and more was sent for.

This gave the Executive Committee of the Hebrew Bakers' Union, which has charge of the strike, a new idea. It was decided to hire fifty wagons to be put in use to-day in selling bread from Brooklyn to the customers of the bakers against whom the strike is directed.

"This is going to be a big thing," said one of the strike leaders. "The bosses will know how earnest we are when we are turning salesmen as well as strikers."

"We'll never go back to work eighteen and twenty hours a day if we stay out for six months," said another. "We'll work only ten hours a day. That is the law, anyway."

The tie-up in the bakeries will be complete to-day, when 400 more bakers will quit work. Arrangements were made yesterday evening for the carriers, who are on strike, to deliver bread in baskets to customers as well as from wagons.

The delivery of the bread to the customers of the bakeries by the strikers was so successful the strike was declared to be the most popular one that has taken place for ten years.

The strikers said yesterday that they will apply to the Board of Health for an official inspection of the east side bakeries.

TEST OF LABOR LAWS.

Central Federated Union Wants to be Represented in Court Cases.

The Central Federated Union yesterday decided to take a hand in the fight of the Controller against contractors who are trying to nullify the effect of the labor laws relating to city work. The union passed a resolution requesting the Controller, who is defendant in two suits to test the constitutionality of the law, to ask the Corporation Counsel to permit associate counsel to act with him in the suits to be named and paid if necessary by organized labor, so that its interests may be properly protected.

William J. O'Brien of the granite cutters, who introduced the resolution, said: "I am in favor of employing the very highest professional talent if the Controller is willing to take our help, even if it costs $1,000. We cannot see the laws which cost organized labor so many years of fighting trodden down in this way. If the city officials do not comply with our request to have an associate lawyer with the Corporation Counsel I have other irons in the fire."

TRIED TO STRIKE PHYSICIAN.

Then Deaf-Mute, Who Was Knocked Down by Car, Signified an Apology.

Edward F. Breen, a printer, deaf and dumb, living at 239 East Ninety-third Street, while crossing One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at Park Avenue last night was struck by a crosstown car and knocked down. He was carried into the New York Central Station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and attended by Dr. Levy of Harlem Hospital.

Breen pointed to his feet, indicating they had been injured. When the physician stooped down the man attempted to strike him. He was prevented by Policeman Ward, and, by writing, told the Breen that Levy was a physician. Breen apologized by shaking Dr. Levy's hands. He was found to be uninjured, save a few bruises, and went home.

Palisades Commission's Work Praised.

The Trustees of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects, which secured the legislation last Winter creating the Inter-State Palisades Park Commission, adopted resolutions at a meeting held Saturday evening, expressing satisfaction at the conclusions and recommendations of the commission. The society thinks that the result reached by the commission, aided, as it has been, by liberal personal contributions, would seem to make the work of preserving the Palisades for all time practicable by the indicated appropriations, "which are insignificant as compared with the magnitude of the interests and value of the objects to be attained thereby."

Leaped from Window to Save Lives.

The two-story frame building at Fourth and Garden Streets, Hoboken, occupied by Naughton Brothers as a saloon, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The occupants of the second floor were obliged to leap from the windows owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread, but none of them was injured. The building belong to the Astor estate. Two adjoining houses were badly damaged. The loss is $4,000. The cause of the fire was not learned.

Collection for Presbyterian Hospital.

At the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst is pastor, a Hospital Sunday collection was taken up yesterday, realizing $2,890.44. This sum will be given entirely to the Presbyterian Hospital and not to the general fund.

A CENTURY OF RELIGION

Clergymen Tell of the Leading Movements for 100 Years.

Bishop Potter Names the Growth of Candor—Others Mention Revivals, Salvation Army, and Missions.

A symposium of ideas and opinions as to the distinguishing features of the Christian life and work of the century just closing was presented last evening to his congregation by the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Dr. Carson preached on "The Conspicuous Religious Movements of the Nineteenth Century." In his sermon he quoted the opinions of sixty prominent clergymen of this country, expressed in answer to this question sent to each of them by Dr. Carson: "What do you consider the conspicuous features of the religious life and work of the nineteenth century?"

Following are extracts from a number of the letters:

Right Rev. H. C. Potter, Bishop of New York—"The growth of candor as to the defects of present systems of ecclesiastical life and work. The wide endeavor to rise to the demands of the modern social situation upon the part of Christian people."

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D.—"The great revival movements, without which the membership of the churches would have been comparatively insignificant."

The Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, pastor of the Central Church, Chicago—"The Christianization of Christian theology. The new sense of the obligation of strength to weakness. The renaissance of the revival spirit. The progress of missions. Endowment for Christian education."

The Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union—"The missionary awakening. The uprising of the young people and their enlistment in Christ's service."

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn—"The great Finney revival. The religious awakenings under Moody. The rise of the broad school party in Great Britain. The message of Bushnell and Beecher. The rise of the Salvation Army. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Christian Endeavor movements. The foreign mission movement."

The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D., pastor of the Metropolitan movement in New York, and recently called to succeed the Rev. Dr. Behrends as pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn—"The Oxford movement. (Despite its deterrents, the most remarkable of the century.) The establishment of world-wide missions. The simplification of Christian doctrine around the New Testament's idea of Christ and His teaching."

The Rev. M. D. Babcock, D. D., pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York—"The awakening and developing in the individual Christian of the social conscience."

Joseph Cook, the eminent teacher of Boston—"The evangelical revivals of 1800, 1825, 1837, 1857, and onward to the present time, particularly those under President Finney and Mr. Moody. Home and Foreign Missions. The abolition of slavery. Young people's work. The Christian scope and tone of many reforms."

The Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, named "Foreign missions, the work of historical criticism, young people's movements, the revivals under D. L. Moody, and efforts to come closer together in Christian thought and work."

The Rev. George Alexander, D. D., pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church—"A deepened interest in the person and ministry of the historic Christ, the reconstruction of theological conceptions, the decline of ecclesiastical conflict, the magnifying of the humanitarian and social aspects of the Church's mission, missions."

The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., named missions, arbitration, and reform movements.

The Rev. David R. Breed, D. D., Professor in the Presbyterian Seminary, Allegheny, Penn., named "the growing unification of Christendom on an evangelical basis and missions."

The Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York—"I think the most distinguishing feature in the progress of Christianity in the nineteenth century has been: (1) foreign missions; (2) the advance in the Churches' knowledge of the Bible along the lines of sound scholarship and the popularization of the Book; (3) the progress made in securing the activity of Christian laymen and young men; (4) the acknowledgment by thinkers of all schools of the necessity and the vitality of Christianity; (5) the increased application of Christian truth and the principles of the Gospel to the life of society and the redress in some measure of social evils."

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton of Manhattan—I should name among the conspicuous features of religious life and work of the nineteenth century, or at least the latter part of the nineteenth century, not to go too far afield, what is known as Christian Socialism and the new thought movement or the movement for spiritual healing.

George B. Stevens, Professor of Theology at Yale University—The ethicizing of theology; great humanitarian movements, missions, educational and rescue work among the lost and degraded of every sort.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage—The decree of papal infallibility and the high church reactionary movement in the Church of England were indications of retrogression or a back-water tendency.

McGLORY'S HALL NOW A CHURCH.

Dr. MacArthur Delivers an Address at the First Service in the Place.

What has become known as "Billy" McGlory's dance hall in West Fifty-ninth Street entered upon a new career yesterday, the place being used for a church. The dance hall was forced out of business owing to the protests of the Paulist Fathers. The services held yesterday were brought about through the efforts of S. H. Pratt, an evangelist, who has been in charge of the tent meetings held in the neighborhood throughout the Summer.

The Rev. R. S. MacArthur of the Calvary Baptist Church delivered an address at the morning service in which he said that it was delightful to think that the building should finally have been devoted to the worship of God and the reclamation of sinners. He hoped that McGlory himself would attend one of the meetings, and if he did he would probably have glory in his heart and soul as well as in his name.

After the services Mr. Pratt announced that nearly $500 had been promised toward the movement, but as the rent asked for the place was $6,000 per year, a great deal more would have to be subscribed before it would be an assured success. The property owners in the neighborhood should subscribe, because the running of the place as a dive had depreciated the value of their property and it would not rise until the building had been put to some other purpose.

At the evening service the speaker was the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Smith of Savannah, Ga.

Among those interested in a movement to transform the hall permanently into a church are the Rev. J. W. Chapman of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, the Rev. John H. Elliott of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, and the Rev. Dr. D. A. Blackburn of the Church of the Strangers.

CROW HILL'S SUNDAY SCARE.

Negroes Thought They Saw a Ghost, but It Was Only a Sleepwalker.

The negro residents of Crow Hill, Brooklyn's "Darktown" district, who were abroad in the early hours of yesterday morning received a scare which sent the superstitious of them scurrying wildly to their homes. In the dark hour just before dawn a white-robed figure was seen in Atlantic Avenue, near Ralph Avenue. The negroes took it for a ghost and fled in terror. The figure in white kept slowly on until it had reached the corner of Ralph Avenue. Patrolman McGowan of the Atlantic Avenue Station, turning the corner, almost ran into the figure.

"Hello, what's this?" he exclaimed in surprise.

The figure before him was that of an old man. He was dressed in a long white nightshirt, and carried over his arm a pair of trousers. The old man was walking in his sleep. The policeman woke him up, and later sent him to St. Mary's Hospital, as he was suffering from exposure. He said he was John Felix, eighty-five years old, and that he lived with his son Frank on Prescott Place, near Atlantic Avenue. The son called at the hospital later, and took his father home.

THE NEW YORK HOSPITALS

A Boon Not Only to the Poor, but to the Well-to-Do.

Many Wealthy Persons Now Take Advantage of Conveniences of the Private Wards.

The general relation of the people at large to the hospital has greatly changed within recent years. The hospital is now considered a beneficent institution, not only for the poor, but for the people of moderate means and even for the wealthy. Going to a hospital does not mean, either, that the case is practically hopeless. It means better care for the patient, with a great relief to the family from physical as well as mental strain, and it may mean a lessening of expense. Investigation in different hospitals shows a marked increase in the number of private patients. This is appreciated by the hospital authorities, for the bulk of their work being purely benevolent and conducted with a large outlay, the private patients, who pay for their comforts and the attention they receive, help to support the other work.

"There is an increase of at least 75 per cent. in the number of private patients we receive at this hospital," the Superintendent of the Roosevelt Hospital said, speaking of the private patients the other day, "within a comparatively few years. There were six rooms for private patients when I came here, seventeen years ago, and we have at the present time twenty-eight of our thirty-nine private rooms occupied. Private patients were not encouraged at that time.

"We do not emphasize the point of economy to a patient who comes to the hospital. In the private rooms there is paid something more than the cost, and in this way we obtain a certain income for the benevolent work in the wards where the patients may or may not pay a cent. There is no doubt but there is a great advantage in many cases for the patient who comes to a hospital. In the ordinary dwelling, where there are many draperies and much upholstered furniture, there is no chance for the antiseptic conditions that are so essential in case of sickness. In the hospital there is everything that is required for any emergency, and there are always members of the house staff at hand when the visiting physician is away. Then take a case of typhoid fever; the special treatment is with cold baths, into which the patient is placed to reduce the temperature. We have here portable bathtubs, which are used for this purpose, and which would not be found in a private house, and the work is greatly simplified.

"The rooms range in price from $25 to $75, the greater number being $25 and $30 rooms. If the case is not serious there need be no extra expense for a special nurse, and the patient is attended by one of the regular nurses of the hospital. If it is necessary to have special treatment, we have always on our list a number of graduate nurses, sometimes as many as twenty-five, who can be called upon at short notice to do the work. For each twelve hours the nurse is paid $4. Of this she receives $3, the remainder paying her board. The nurse is necessary in serious cases, and often the presence of a special nurse is a great comfort to a nervous patient.

"In case of friends who desire to enter the hospital with the patient, they can take a room at the regular price and remain in the hospital until the recovery of the patient. A wife sometimes comes with her husband, or a mother with her daughter. We have a wealthy Fifth Avenue woman, who has taken one of the best suites in the hospital, here now, and who has brought with her her husband and her companion. They probably will have been here six weeks before they leave. The woman and her companion have one room, and the husband another, and he comes and goes as he pleases. It is a great convenience. A person of wealth can of course create proper conditions in a case of illness if there is time, but it means a great amount of effort, and by coming to the hospital they can go home comfortably when they are convalescent and not find it necessary to disinfect the house.

SOLVES A PROBLEM FOR MANY.

"The possibility of going to the hospital solved a problem for people living in hotels. I have in mind one case of a young man above his majority who was living with his parents at a hotel when he was taken sick. The three came to this hospital, the father and mother staying the entire time that the son was ill."

There is a special pavilion for the private patients at the Roosevelt Hospital, and the rooms are fitted up with every convenience. There is the little metal bedstead in each room, pretty furniture of either birch or mahogany, with a wardrobe, bureau, a big easy chair and couch, and pretty rugs on the floor. The two pieces of upholstered furniture are covered with denim and have over this pretty slips of figured chintz which can be removed and laundered. In some cases of fever, like typhoid, these pieces are removed from the room.

There is a diet kitchen and serving room on each floor from which meals are served after being sent from the kitchen and where the pretty china and silver tea and coffee services are kept. There is an attractive reception parlor in which the visitors are received.

At St. Luke's Hospital they tell the same story of the increasing demand for private rooms. The figures of their last report show the increase in the past year.

"I do not see why treatment in a hospital should not be an economy as well as a benefit in other ways," said the Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital. "Take a surgical operation for instance. In an ordinary household there is not the complement of effects required for the work. When an operation is performed there is not only the surgeon to pay but the etherizer, and the assistant as well as the nurse. In other cases, such as pneumonia and typhoid fever, and where baths are required, treatment can be given in a hospital that it is very difficult to give in a private house.

"Our charges here are from $3 to $6 a day. Take a medium price, $4 a day, and estimate what the patient will receive for it. In a serious case the physician would feel it necessary to call at the house several times a day, while in a hospital he can leave the patient in charge of the members of the house staff, and they are always ready in case of an emergency. One nurse has charge of four patients where there is no special attendant, and in cases where the illness is not very serious or does not require constant attention it may not be necessary to have a special attendant, perhaps only a night nurse. After the most serious part of the illness is over, the special nurse can be discharged and one of the regular nurses take the case. Medicines and dressings in a surgical case are included, and there are the delicacies for the sick which are given the patient which would add materially to the cost of caring for a patient at home. The patient is better off and the house is not upset.

"Friends coming with the patient is discouraged here. When patients are very ill temporary accommodations can be arranged for them. It can be put down as one of the advantages of a hospital that the relatives and friends do not take care of the patients. It is much better for them not to be under the care of any one who is overconcerned for them. We have no special pavilion for private patients, and no accommodations for their friends. Possibly they would be admitted more freely if we had greater accommodations. The income from the rooms benefits the general work. The charitable work is the chief work of the hospital. The big work done at the Roosevelt and the New York Hospital for the poorer people is the primary work, and it is growing more and more expensive every year.

"It cost us last year 1.82 per capita for our ward patients, that is $12 plus per week. The largest sum taken from any patient is $10.50. We do not turn any one away who cannot pay; all are treated alike, and nurses and doctors do not know one from the other. Modern surgery, modern medicine, and modern sanitary conditions are expensive, and even the method of building makes an additional first cost. This building is put up in the pavilion form, and in every one of our wards the sun shines some part of the day on every pleasant day."

AT THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

At the New York Hospital the new private patient pavilion opened a couple of weeks ago speaks for itself as to the demand for rooms for private patients. It is a large building, facing Sixteenth Street, and will accommodate sixty patients. Half of the rooms were engaged within the first week after the opening, and it is expected that there will be another influx of patients after New Year's, as people, when it is possible, put off leaving home until the holidays are past.

The new building has everything that modern sanitary knowledge can suggest and is like a great hotel, with its rooms prettily furnished with brass bedsteads, couches, Morris chairs, writing desks, open fireplaces, double doors to each room, diet kitchen, and serving rooms, lavatories and bathrooms on each floor. There is pretty china for the service of meals, with every convenience for keeping the stores and cooking. A cold-storage plant will be put in soon.

In addition to the private rooms there are semi-private wards, four of them with eight beds, and ten in the remainder. Patients pay $14 a week for beds in these rooms, and this includes the attendance, with only the additional expense of the surgeon's fee. These semi-private wards are to be found in other hospitals in the city.

In the maternity as well as the general hospitals there is noticed an increased tendency among people of means or in comfortable circumstances to take advantage of the opportunities offered them in such places. There are private rooms in the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and in some cases the wives of physicians have been treated there. At the Mothers and Babies' Hospital, Lexington Avenue, they say that the demand for private rooms is increasing, and noticeably so within the last year. The increased tendency of people to live in a limited space in the city makes hospital treatment desirable. Many of the patients have been women living in flats, boarding houses, or hotels.

Women can have rooms for $10, $20, and $30 a week, and there is one suite of rooms for which there is a charge of $50. There are two patients in the $10 room, which is off one of the wards, and there is a more elaborate bill of fare for the patients in the more expensive rooms, and special attendants. In the $50 suite there are separate rooms for tending the mother and baby.

Many people who have had the experience of being ill in and out of the hospital are greatly in favor of the former, especially where, as in many cases, the breaking down of some member of the family from overwork and anxiety follows, where the patient has been ill at home, although the trained nurse may also have been in attendance.

CITY HAILS THE CENTURY.

Elaborate Electrical and Bunting Decoration on the City Hall.

If any one does not find himself in a proper twentieth century New Year's humor this morning he needs to go down town and look at the old City Hall and see how it has been coyly decked for the new century reception. All day yesterday and all last night decorators and electricians were working on the building, and the work will not be finished until 6 o'clock to-night.

The decorations are the most elaborate that have ever been put on the building. Hundreds of Sunday pedestrians halted to admire the spectacle yesterday and to watch the flag hangers and the electricians at work. Over 400 flags were used in the decoration, and at that there is not a space that seems overcrowded. Nearly 4,000 red, white, and blue incandescent lights strung on lines reaching from the tower in the middle to the tops of the four flag poles and criss-crossing one another from pole to pole and running from there to the corners of the roof, will be used for illumination. Besides these, twelve five-foot and one eight-foot star in red, white, and blue lights will be affixed in the corners of the building and among the garlands of flags and bunting.

Over the main entrance is the electric inscription:

1900—WELCOME—1901.
20TH CENTURY.

Between these signs are garlands of evergreen and American flags, and beneath them a maze of red, white, and blue, which sets off the green cables surrounding a shield of the City of New York. Twelve other shields backed by crossed American flags are distributed among the nooks and corners, and between these are streamers of the National colors, while the whole is set off against the sky by streamers of signal and navy flags, running from pole to pole.

Methodists' Watch Night Services.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 30.—Bishop Charles B. Galloway, President of the General Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South, has received advices that the watch night services Monday night in the churches throughout the South will be the most enthusiastic in the history of the Church. Services also will be held in the northern branch of the churches in New England. Bishop Galloway announces that $1,400,000 has been raised by the Southern Church as the twentieth century fund for educational purposes.

FRITZ BRENN'S $2 JOKE.

Had Fun with His Friend Abraham and Landed in Police Court.

Magistrate Olmsted, in Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning, gave to Fritz Brenn of Third Avenue, near Twenty-sixth Street, the definition of a joke. It was in the nature of a two-dollar fine, which Brenn, with a wry face, paid, afterward delivering a harangue against jokes in general and the two-dollar article in particular.

Leopold Abraham, who keeps a store at 182 Third Avenue, had Brenn arrested for disorderly conduct on Saturday. He said that Brenn was continually playing tricks upon him and joking with him in a manner that was calculated to ruin the store and its stock of goods.

"He would come into my place," said Abraham, "and buy a half dozen shirts, taking seven for the half dozen and telling me that it was a good joke, and why didn't I laugh? I couldn't see the joke, I told him, and then he got mad, because I wouldn't laugh. I don't want him to buy any more goods at my store. I'm afraid he'll come in some day and buy a dozen shirts and take fifteen, and tell me that that's a bigger joke than the other. Then, sometimes, when I would not be looking, he would come in and hit me with one of my lay figures. Maybe he would break the figure all to pieces, maybe he would only crack it. But it was always a joke. His jokes cost me money, Judge, and I'm getting tired of them. Won't you please make him stop playing jokes?"

Brenn admitted that he did take seven shirts for a half dozen, and said it was "a joke," just as Abraham had thereunto related.

"But I never throw any of his old figures at him except when he would call me 'thief' for taking the one shirt," said Brenn. "He also threatened my life and ran at me with a pair of scissors. To protect myself I threw one of his figures at him. That's why I was arrested on Saturday."

After a lecture from the Magistrate Brenn promised not to play any more jokes. He reluctantly paid his fine and he and Abraham left the room together.

"Jokes are expensive," said Brenn, upon reaching the sidewalk. "They're no good at $2 a piece. Leopold, I thought you was a better friend to me."

Mr. Abraham returned a smile of satisfaction.

WHITE'S IDEA OF SPORT.

Pointed Harmless Weapons at Elevated Passengers, but Paid $10 Therefor.

Samuel L. White, a young man living at 225 Edgecombe Avenue, employed as a paymaster by the Consolidated Gas Company, says he has a sister who is making a collection of firearms, old and modern. Consequently, according to the story he told Magistrate Pool in the West Side Court yesterday morning, he eagerly accepted a pistol and revolver, one ancient and one modern, but both out of order, which were offered to him on Saturday evening by friends whom he was visiting.

Late that evening while on his way home in an elevated train he gave the trainmen and passengers a scare by pointing the revolver and pistol at them and snapping the hammers. Many of the women in the car were on the verge of hysterics when the train men interfered. White refused to desist from his sport, and when forced to do so showed fight. He was overpowered and removed from the train at the Sixty-sixth Street Station, where he was held until Policeman Simms of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station arrived and placed White under arrest.

The Magistrate fined White $10, which was paid.

Vance Thompson Here on a Visit.

Vance Thompson, the journalist and playwright, was among the arrivals on the French liner La Gascogne yesterday. He will remain in America three weeks, dividing his time between New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Mr. Thompson says that he has recently completed a five-act play for Mrs. Leslie Carter, which will be produced in London, Paris, and New York next season. The name of the play, he said, had not yet been selected.

We anticipate the coming of new things.

They're here before they "arrive"—the new things in clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings, whether for man or boy.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Amusements.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way and 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO. ..... PROPRIETORS
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Matinees To-morrow & Saturday.

ADA REHAN
IN PAUL KESTER'S COMEDY.
SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY.
MANAGEMENT KLAW & ERLANGER.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, at 7:45 precisely—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 2, at 8—DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER, (The Flying Dutchman.) Mmes. Gadsky and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 4, at 8—FAUST, (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 5, at 1:45—DIE WALKURE, (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Termina; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 5, at 8, at Popular Prices—IL TROVATORE, (in Italian.) Mmes. Nordica and Olitzka; MM. Campanari, Journet, and Dippel. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
To-N'g't at 8:15. Grand Popular Operatic Concert
Sembrich
(Last N. Y. Appearance) assisted by
Mm. De Lara, Eensaude, Rossi, and Dado of the SEMBRICH OPERA COMPANY
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Sig. BEVIGNANI.....Conductor
Direction.....C. L. GRAFF
POPULAR PRICES: 75c., $1, $1.50, $2.
Boxes, $12, $15.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Tickets on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE | Every Eve'g 8:20. Reg. Mat. 2:20. Wed. & Sat.
Farewell Week. Special Mat. New Year's.
Augustus Thomas' Masterwork. ARIZONA
MONDAY, JAN. 7.
Charles Frohman's MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
— with —
EDNA MAY
Presenting with an All-Star Cast
THE GIRL FROM UP THERE
By Hugh Morton and Gustave Kerker.
Seat sale Thursday.

Proctor's | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
OPEN 10:30 A. M. NEW YEAR'S DAY.
23d St. | 5th Ave. | 58th St. | 125th St.
Geo. Monroe, Clifford Hath, Staley & Birbeck, Grapewin & Chance, Papinta, Marcel's Living Statuary; Rose Coghlan & Co., Finneys, Lew Hawkins, Newsky Troupe, 3 Mortons, 3 Yoscarrys, Geo. Day, St. Onge Bros., Etc. Russell Bros., Lew Sully, Banks & Winona Winters, John E. Camp, Etc.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
BIG HIT! BIG HIT!
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS
In Klein & Francis' Operatic Comedy,
A ROYAL ROGUE.
Laughing New Year's Matinee To-morrow.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S
Whitney & Knowles' London Production,
QUO VADIS.
With Wilton Lackaye, Elita Proctor Otis, Aubrey Boucicault, and over 200 others.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8.

TO-NIGHT
HUNGARIAN PEASANT BALL.
—GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.—
43d Street Lexington Ave.

KEITH'S JOHNSTONE BENNETT, JOHNSON & DEAN, CUSHMAN, HOLCOMB & CURTIS, Streator Zouaves, Ward & Curran, etc.
R. G. KNOWLES,
To-morrow, New Year's Day, Open 9:30

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev., 8:15. Mats. N. Year's & Sat. FLORODORA

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. N. Year's, Wed

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more.

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2½	H. B. Claflin	3
Am. Express	9	Illinois Central	1½
Am. Ice pf.	1½	Int. Paper pf.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	Int. Silver	2
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1½	Iowa Central	4⅜
Am. Tin Plate	1½	Iowa Central pf.	1⅜
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1⅛	Manhattan	1⅛
Ann Arbor	3	Mexican Central	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	2½	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	2⅛	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
B'klyn R. T.	1⅝	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
B'klyn Union Gas	2½	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Can. Pacific	1⅜	Nat. Tube	5½
Chi. Great West.	1⅛	Nat. Tube pf.	1½
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1	N. Y. Central	3¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	10⅛	N. Y., Ont. & W.	2
C., M. & St. P. pf.	5½	North American	1½
Chi. & N. W.	3½	Pennsylvania	2½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	4	People's Gas, Chi.	2⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3⅝	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	3	Reading 1st pf.	1⅛
Cleve., L. & W.	1	Reading 2d pf.	1
Col. & Hock. Coal	2⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	5	Texas Pacific	2⅜
Del. & Hudson	6⅜	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1⅝
Del., L. & W.	4½	Union B. & P. pf.	1
Den. & Rio Grande	3½	Union Pacific	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	2⅝	Union Pacific pf.	1
Federal Steel	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	3½
Ft. W. & D. C.	2½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	3
Glucose Sug. Ref.	4	Wis. Central	1
Gt. Northern pf.	1⅛		

Stocks Declined.

American Ice	1⅛	Lacl. Gas pf.	1⅝
Am. Tobacco	1	Lake Erie & W.	1¼
Chi. & Alton	1	Long Island	5⅛
Chi. & Alton pf.	1⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	3½	N. Y. Air Brake	4
C. & E. Ill. pf.	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	
Chi., Ind. & L.	2	1st pf.	1
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	Nor. Pac. pf.	1⅜
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	Peo. & East	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3½	Pere Marquette	1
Col. South. 1st pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	3⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F.	2⅜
Erie	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
Erie 2d pf.	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Sioux-Sheff. S. & I.	1½
Fed. Steel pf.	2	Southern Pacific	1⅜
Glucose Sug. R. pf.	1½	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	2½
Int. Steam P. pf.	1½	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅞

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	6	Int. & G. N. 3d	4
B. & O., P. J. & M. Div. 3½s	1½	Kings. Co. El. 1st	2¼
B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1½	Long Island Unif. 4s	1
Cent. Br. U. Pac. 4s	1	Long Isl., N. S. 5s	4
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	2	Louis. & Nash. coll. tr. 5s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	6	Mex. Cent. 1st, inc.	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1½	Mo., K. & T. 1st	1½
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	1	Mobile & Ohio gen.	1½
Cent. of N. J. 5s, r.	2½	Ore. & Cal. 1st	2½
Cent. Pac. ref. 4s	1½	Ore. R. R. & N. 4s	1½
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	2½	Pac. Coast 1st	1
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	7	Peo. & Pekin Un. 1st	2½
Cin., D. & I. 1st	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
C., C., C. & I., gen. 4s	3	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1½	St. L. & S. F. 4s	1
Det., M. & M. 1 g. 3½s	1½	St. P. & D. 1st 5s	4
D. & R. G. con. 4s	1	St. P. & D. 2d 5s	4½
Dan. & R. G. imp. 5s	1	St. P. & D. con. 4s	4
Dul. & I. R. 1st	1	Sher., Shrev. & S. 5s	1½
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1½
Erie 1st ext. 4s	1½	Term. St. L. con. 5s	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Texas Pac. 1st	1
Int. & G. N. 1st	2	Texas Pac. 2d	6
		Third Avenue 4s	1
		Va. Mid. gen.	1
		Wabash deb., B	1
		West Shore 4s	1½
		Wheel. & L. E. con.	1⅝

Bonds Declined.

Am. D. & Imp. 5s	1⅝	Erie gen. lien 4s	1⅝
Det. & Mack. gold 4s	1	Green Bay deb., A	1⅝

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 29	5,013,690
Same week last year	2,624,187
To date this year	136,956,100
Corresponding date last year	175,073,855
Bonds for the week	$20,028,950
Same week last year	$9,715,000
To date this year	$573,969,730
Corresponding date last year	$836,198,990

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@6; at three months, 4½; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

HIGH BANK RATE AVOIDED

But Not the Slightest Prospect of Cheap Money—Foreign Exchanges Still Threatening—Significance of the Increase in the Income Tax—Cause of the Stock Exchange Failures.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Dec. 30.—We are ending the year rather pleased with ourselves at having escaped a 5 per cent. bank rate. That, however, will be our bugbear still when the new year comes, for I see not the slightest prospect of cheap money.

It nearly always happens in the last few days of the year, when so much business is brought to a focus, that the pressure upon our supplies of banking credit is excessive, necessitating more or less severe drafts upon the Bank of England fountain. The end of the year over, however, adjustment comes, and dividends, Government and other, again pour credit into the market, the Bank is paid back its loans, and rates frequently fall rapidly away.

Nothing of the kind can happen this year, as far as I am able to judge. We may have short credits back to 3 per cent. or thereabout early in the month, because some millions of the market's money now being created at the Bank of England are the product of bills discounted at all dates running to sixty days. For short times, therefore, we shall have dividend money and part of this extra supply to work upon, and therefore short credits may be cheap. This merely means the continuation of market cross purposes similar to those we have endured these three months back.

Foreign exchanges, especially German and French, still threaten us in a manner that precludes the possibility of easy discount rates, and bill brokers will continue to be tremulous every day of their lives lest the lump of gold should be taken from the Bank for export and a 5 per cent. rate ensue. So they may be terrified to discount below 4 per cent. Then, the Government is disbursing less money for dividends this January than it did a year ago, thanks to the suspension of the sinking funds, at the same time that its demands for the use of market credit swell without ceasing. It is either issuing fresh debt or renewing bills already afloat almost every week, and the very day before January the dividends which come out may sweep away at least £1,500,000 of the market's money, that being the amount renewed in bills sold on Friday to replace a like sum now falling due and held by the Bank of England.

Moreover, a 50 per cent. increase in the income tax must sensibly lessen the available resources of the market in the New Quarter. This falls payable on Jan. 1 and will be collected with unusual speed, so every week will the market, for one or more days, be short of credits according as the Exchequer is collecting money or paying it out, and all the time the cash reserve, upon which our magnificent system of credit revolves, grows smaller. Last week's banking reserve was the lowest the country has seen since January, 1894.

I have nothing important to say about the stock market, which is all dead except the American railroad section, and that maddest of gambles, the West African. Since the holidays business in your shares has not been so furious here, partly because of the breakdown of our land telegraph lines, but, such as it is, it remains the same type already often described.

"We are steadily selling for our clients," a broker said to me on Friday, "shares they have held for years and met all assessments upon and they are promptly paid for and taken away."

As a nation we are extremely obliged to you for this valuable help. But for these purchases, which have run into many millions sterling, I fear you would have carried off some of our precious gold.

Friday thirteen Stock Exchange firms stopped payment, involving the withdrawal of twenty-nine members. The cause was the collapse of the London and Globe finance hocuspocus company. That concern turned out subsidiary companies, like sausages, in increasing lengths, as it calculated the public capacity to swallow had expanded. For many months the shares of these concerns had been held up at quite artificial prices, and the parent company has bought against all comers. Friday night it was asked for bank notes to the tune of about £700,000, and could not pay, hence a sharp blow to the Stock Exchange which it has borne with serenity but anxiety.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 31.

American Chicle Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Pneumatic Service Company.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Screw Company—Dividend payable.
American Surety Company—Dividend payable.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Books close.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable.
Castle Braid Company—Dividend payable.
Celluloid Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.
Columbus Edison Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Consolidated Traction Company, New Jersey—Books close.
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad—Dividend payable.
Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company—Books close.
Exploration Syndicate—Books close.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
International Paper Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred Jan. 15 to holders of record this date.
Lake Shore Railroad—Dividend payable Jan. 18 to holders of record this date.
Manchester Mills, Boston—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Books close.
Michigan Central Railroad—Dividend payable Jan. 28 to holders of record this date.
Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries—Dividend payable on preferred.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Nassau Electric Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Enameling and Stamping Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania Steel Company—Dividend payable Jan. 15 to holders of record this date.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.
Pittsburg Plate Glass Company—Dividend payable on common.
Procter & Gamble Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Railway Automatic Sales Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Rio Grande Western Railroad—Dividend payable Feb. 1 to holders of record this date.
St. Joseph and Grand Island—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
South Side Elevated, Chicago—Dividend payable.

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 29, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., Dec. 29. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Ch'nge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Dec. 29, 5,013,690.	Amount Capt'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Dec. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 29, '00.
99¼ November 23.	89⅝ December 15.	98⅝	99½	+ 2½	Amalgamated Copper Company	$75,000,000	Oct. 29, 1900.	2½	Q	93¼	96	92¼	96⅝	...	42,665
28½ November 12.	12½ January 15.	22⅝	22½	...	American Car & Foundry Company	30,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	½	Q	22½	23½	22	22½	18⅜	10,850
72 December 20.	57⅜ June 25.	71⅞	72	+ ⅝	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	30,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	71¾	71¾	70⅜	71¾	56⅞	5,038
57⅜ April 7.	30 June 25.	31	31½	— ⅝	American Cotton Oil	30,237,100	Dec. 1, 1900.	2½	A	32½	32½	31⅝	31⅝	32¼	2,800
100 April 5.	88⅜ September 19.	90	93	...	American Cotton Oil pf.	24,136,680	Dec. 1, 1900.	3	SA	92⅝	94	91	94	88	175
37 November 27.	34½ January 4.	36½	38	...	American District Telegraph	3,845,000				36¾	36¾	34½	36¾	...	200
190 December 29.	145 January 18.	189	198	+ 9	American Express	14,800,000	July 2, 1900.	3	SA	186	190	186	190	146	1,000
46¼ April 4.	27½ June 28.	39⅜	40¾	— 1½	American Ice Company	15,989,100	Nov. 1, 1900.	1	Q	40⅜	40⅜	39⅜	39⅜	35⅞	600
78½ February 5.	60¼ June 19.	70	72	+ 1½	American Ice Company pf.	12,440,007	Oct. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	71¾	71¾	70½	71½	72¾	300
16¾ February 6.	6 November 19.	7	7⅜	...	American Linseed Company	14,750,000				7	7⅜	6¾	7	18	2,475
40 February 5.	34½ December 20.	37	37⅝	...	American Linseed Company pf.	14,700,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1½		35¾	35¾	35¾	37	35¾	5,150
7⅞ January 2.	4 June 12.	5	5½	+ ⅛	American Malting Company	14,500,000				5¾	5¾	5	5¼	7⅜	610
31⅞ January 2.	12½ June 27.	26	27	...	American Malting Company pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½		27	27½	26	26	41¾	300
56⅝ December 11.	34½ June 18.	54	54½	— ½	American Smelting & Refining Company	37,000,000				55¾	55¾	53¾	54	43¾	10,100
99 November 17.	85 June 25.	96⅝	97¼	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	37,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	96⅞	97⅛	96	96⅝	89¾	4,775
80⅞ February 6.	17 June 25.	31⅝	32	+ ½	American Steel Hoop Company	10,000,000				32¾	33¾	32	32½	42¾	3,000
88 February 6.	34½ September 28.	77¼	78	+ ¼	American Steel Hoop Company pf.	14,000,000	Oct. 31, 1900.	1½	Q	77	78	77	77¾	81	1,000
39¾ April 2.	22½ June 25.	42⅝	43½	+ ⅜	American Steel & Wire Company	30,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	2	Q	43¾	44⅝	43¾	44⅝	42¾	123,600
96 February 1.	62½ June 25.	89	90½	+ ½	American Steel & Wire Company pf.	40,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	2	Q	88	89	88	89	89	4,000
145½ December 28.	98¾ March 3.	143¾	145	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Company	30,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	2	Q	141⅝	145⅝	138	145½	129¼	238,200
118 July 14.	107 March 2.	117	118	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	30,000,000	Oct. 2, 1900.	2	Q	117⅝	118	117⅜	117⅝	112⅜	200
57⅛ December 27.	18 June 23.	55¾	55⅞	+ ⅛	American Tin Plate Company	20,000,000				54¾	57¼	54¾	55⅞	28¾	51,400
93 December 27.	70⅝ June 23.	91½	91⅝	+ ¼	American Tin Plate Company pf.	18,000,000	Oct. 31, 1900.	1½	Q	90¾	92	90¾	91⅝	80	1,600
114¾ December 28.	99⅛ June 25.	111⅝	112	— ¼	American Tobacco Company	24,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	112¾	113¾	111¾	111¾	99	28,450
140 February 15.	126 May 17.	135	137	— 1	American Tobacco Company pf.	24,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1	Q	137	137	137	137	126	200
22½ December 17.	11¼ December 28.	...	...	— ½	American Woolen Company	35,531,100				23	23	21½	21½	...	1,700
76⅜ December 19.	70 December 18.	...	...	— ½	American Woolen Company pf.	30,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	...	100
54¾ April 3.	31⅜ June 25.	45¾	46¾	+ ⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	Oct. 27, 1900.	2		47	47	47	47	42¾	1,200
30 December 27.	19 September 18.	29½	29¾	+ ¼	Ann Arbor	3,000,000				29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	25	200
30 December 27.	20½ July 24.	27½	28½	+ ¼	Ann Arbor pf.	3,000,000				28	28	28	28	25¾	200
85⅝ December 28.	72 January 8.	84¾	85	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	105,000,000				84¾	85	84¾	85	68	2,200
89¾ December 28.	74⅝ January 11.	88¾	89	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	104,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	88¾	89	88¾	89	82	2,100
87⅝ April 13.	65¾ January 8.	85	85¼	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio	60,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1	Q	85	85	84½	84½	81¾	1,000
92 April 16.	73½ January 8.	89¾	90	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	60,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1	Q	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	87	100
42¾ December 28.	19 September 20.	39¾	40	+ ¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company	70,000,000				39¾	40	39¾	40	28¾	11,400
131 November 12.	107½ January 2.	127	128	+ ¾	Brooklyn Union Gas	30,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1	Q	127	127	126	126	117	1,000
18¾ January 26.	12¾ June 25.	17¼	17½	...	Burlington & Quincy	58,000,000				17½	17½	17½	17½	14¾	100
88 December 14.	68 February 27.	86	87	+ 1	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000				86	87	86	87	68	1,000
85¾ December 14.	67¾ February 27.	84	85	+ ¾	Canadian Pacific pf.	25,000,000				84	85	84	85	67¾	1,000
87 December 28.	70 February 27.	86	87	+ ¾	Central of New Jersey	12,500,000				86	87	86	87	70	1,000
24¾ December 28.	15 June 25.	23	24	+ ¾	Chesapeake & Ohio	25,000,000				23	24	23	24	15	1,000
51¾ December 28.	36 June 25.	49	50	+ ¾	Chicago & Alton	25,000,000				49	50	49	50	36	1,000
84 December 28.	66 June 25.	82	83	+ ¾	Chicago & Alton pf.	25,000,000				82	83	82	83	66	1,000
27¾ December 28.	19 June 25.	26	27	+ ¾	Chicago & East. Illinois	12,000,000				26	27	26	27	19	1,000
70 December 28.	50 June 25.	68	69	+ ¾	Chicago & East. Illinois pf.	12,000,000				68	69	68	69	50	1,000
150 December 28.	120 June 25.	148	149	+ ¾	Chicago & Northwestern	35,000,000				148	149	148	149	120	1,000
182 December 28.	145 June 25.	180	181	+ ¾	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	35,000,000				180	181	180	181	145	1,000
123¾ December 28.	100 June 25.	121	122	+ ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	60,000,000				121	122	121	122	100	1,000
176 December 28.	145 June 25.	174	175	+ ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	60,000,000				174	175	174	175	145	1,000
29¾ December 28.	22 June 25.	27	28	+ ¾	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	40,000,000				27	28	27	28	22	1,000
127¾ December 28.	100 June 25.	125	126	+ ¾	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific pf.	40,000,000				125	126	125	126	100	1,000
27¾ December 28.	20 June 25.	25	26	+ ¾	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	15,000,000				25	26	25	26	20	1,000
85 December 28.	65 June 25.	83	84	+ ¾	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	15,000,000				83	84	83	84	65	1,000
112¾ December 28.	90 June 25.	110	111	+ ¾	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	50,000,000				110	111	110	111	90	1,000
84¾ December 28.	65 June 25.	82	83	+ ¾	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis pf.	50,000,000				82	83	82	83	65	1,000
50¾ December 28.	40 June 25.	48	49	+ ¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron	30,000,000				48	49	48	49	40	1,000
90¾ December 28.	70 June 25.	88	89	+ ¾	Colorado Southern	25,000,000				88	89	88	89	70	1,000
85¾ December 28.	65 June 25.	83	84	+ ¾	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	25,000,000				83	84	83	84	65	1,000
84¾ December 28.	65 June 25.	82	83	+ ¾	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	25,000,000				82	83	82	83	65	1,000
24¾ December 28.	19 June 25.	23	24	+ ¾	Delaware & Hudson	25,000,000				23	24	23	24	19	1,000
51¾ December 28.	36 June 25.	49	50	+ ¾	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	25,000,000				49	50	49	50	36	1,000
84 December 28.	66 June 25.	82	83	+ ¾	Denver & Rio Grande	25,000,000				82	83	82	83	66	1,000
27¾ December 28.	19 June 25.	26	27	+ ¾	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	25,000,000				26	27	26	27	19	1,000
70 December 28.	50 June 25.	68	69	+ ¾	Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	12,000,000				68	69	68	69	50	1,000
150 December 28.	120 June 25.	148	149	+ ¾	Detroit, Toledo & Ironton pf.	12,000,000				148	149	148	149	120	1,000
182 December 28.	145 June 25.	180	181	+ ¾	Duluth, Superior & Pittsburg	12,000,000				180	181	180	181	145	1,000
123¾ December 28.	100 June 25.	121	122	+ ¾	Erie	100,000,000				121	122	121	122	100	1,000
176 December 28.	145 June 25.	174	175	+ ¾	Erie 1st pf.	40,000,000				174	175	174	175	145	1,000
29¾ December 28.	22 June 25.	27	28	+ ¾	Erie 2d pf.	40,000,000				27	28	27	28	22	1,000
127¾ December 28.	100 June 25.	125	126	+ ¾	Evansville & Terre Haute	12,000,000				125	126	125	126	100	1,000
27¾ December 28.	20 June 25.	25	26	+ ¾	Fort Wayne & Jackson	5,000,000				25	26	25	26	20	1,000
85 December 28.	65 June 25.	83	84	+ ¾	Great Northern pf.	42,000,000				83	84	83	84	65	1,000
112¾ December 28.	90 June 25.	110	111	+ ¾	Great Northern Ore Certificates	32,000,000				110	111	110	111	90	1,000
84¾ December 28.	65 June 25.	82	83	+ ¾	Hocking Valley	12,000,000				82	83	82	83	65	1,000
50¾ December 28.	40 June 25.	48	49	+ ¾	Hocking Valley pf.	12,000,000				48	49	48	49	40	1,000
90¾ December 28.	70 June 25.	88	89	+ ¾	Illinois Central	50,000,000				88	89	88	89	70	1,000
85¾ December 28.	65 June 25.	83	84	+ ¾	Iowa Central	25,000,000				83	84	83	84	65	1,000
84¾ December 28.	65 June 25.	82	83	+ ¾	Iowa Central pf.	25,000,000				82	83	82	83	65	1,000
24¾ December 28.	19 June 25.	23	24	+ ¾	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	12,000,000				23	24	23	24	19	1,000
51¾ December 28.	36 June 25.	49	50	+ ¾	Lake Erie & Western	25,000,000				49	50	49	50	36	1,000
84 December 28.	66 June 25.	82	83	+ ¾	Lake Erie & Western pf.	25,000,000				82	83	82	83	66	1,000
27¾ December 28.	19 June 25.	26	27	+ ¾	Lake Shore	25,000,000				26	27	26	27	19	1,000
70 December 28.	50 June 25.	68	69	+ ¾	Long Island	12,000,000				68	69	68	69	50	1,000
150 December 28.	120 June 25.	148	149	+ ¾	Louisville & Nashville	50,000,000				148	149	148	149	120	1,000
182 December 28.	145 June 25.	180	181	+ ¾	Manhattan Elevated	50,000,000				180	181	180	181	145	1,000
123¾ December 28.	100 June 25.	121	122	+ ¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	50,000,000				121	122	121	122	100	1,000
176 December 28.	145 June 25.	174	175	+ ¾	Mexican Central	50,000,000				174	175	174	175	145	1,000
29¾ December 28.	22 June 25.	27	28	+ ¾	Michigan Central	25,000,000				27	28	27	28	22	1,000
127¾ December 28.	100 June 25.	125	126	+ ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis	12,000,000				125	126	125	126	100	1,000
27¾ December 28.	20 June 25.	25	26	+ ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	12,000,000				25	26	25	26	20	1,000
85 December 28.	65 June 25.	83	84	+ ¾	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	25,000,000				83	84	83	84	65	1,000
112¾ December 28.	90 June 25.	110	111	+ ¾	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie pf.	25,000,000				110	111	110	111	90	1,000
84¾ December 28.	65 June 25.	82	83	+ ¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	50,000,000				82	83	82	83	65	1,000
50¾ December 28.	40 June 25.	48	49	+ ¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	50,000,000				48	49	48	49	40	1,000
90¾ December 28.	70 June 25.	88	89	+ ¾	Missouri Pacific	50,000,000				88	89	88	89	70	1,000
85¾ December 28.	65 June 25.	83	84	+ ¾	Mobile & Ohio	25,000,000				83	84	83	84	65	1,000
84¾ December 28.	65 June 25.	82	83	+ ¾	Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	25,000,000				82	83	82	83	65	1,000
24¾ December 28.	19 June 25.	23	24	+ ¾	New Jersey Central	12,000,000				23	24	23	24	19	1,000
51¾ December 28.	36 June 25.	49	50	+ ¾	New York Central	25,000,000				49	50	49	50	36	1,000
84 December 28.	66 June 25.	82	83	+ ¾	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	25,000,000				82	83	82	83	66	1,000
27¾ December 28.	19 June 25.	26	27	+ ¾	New York, Chicago & St. Louis pf.	25,000,000				26	27	26	27	19	1,000
70 December 28.	50 June 25.	68	69	+ ¾	New York, New Haven & Hartford	25,000,000				68	69	68	69	50	1,000
150 December 28.	120 June 25.	148	149	+ ¾	New York, Ontario & Western	25,000,000				148	149	148	149	120	1,000
182 December 28.	145 June 25.	180	181	+ ¾	Norfolk & Western	25,000,000				180	181	180	181	145	1,000
123¾ December 28.	100 June 25.	121	122	+ ¾	Norfolk & Western pf.	25,000,000				121	122	121	122	100	1,000
176 December 28.	145 June 25.	174	175	+ ¾	Northern Pacific	50,000,000				174	175	174	175	145	1,000
29¾ December 28.	22 June 25.	27	28	+ ¾	Northern Pacific pf.	50,000,000				27	28	27	28	22	1,000
127¾ December 28.	100 June 25.	125	126	+ ¾	Ohio & Mississippi	25,000,000				125	126	125	126	100	1,000
27¾ December 28.	20 June 25.	25	26	+ ¾	Ohio & Mississippi pf.	25,000,000				25	26	25	26	20	1,000
85 December 28.	65 June 25.	83	84	+ ¾	Ohio Southern	12,000,000				83	84	83	84	65	1,000
112¾ December 28.	90 June 25.	110	111	+ ¾	Oregon Short Line	25,000,000				110	111	110	111	90	1,000
84¾ December 28.	65 June 25.	82	83	+ ¾	Oregon Short Line pf.	25,000,000				82	83	82	83	65	1,000
50¾ December 28.	40 June 25.	48	49	+ ¾	Oregon Railway & Navigation	25,000,000	

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Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 29, 1900

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Dec. 29. $20,028,950

	Week Ended Dec. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104⅜	105	104½	105	16
American Cotton Oil 4½s	99½	99¾	99½	99½	34
American Dock & Improvement 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	76	82	76	81	33
American Tobacco scrip	99½	100	99½	100	102
Ann Arbor 4s	96⅞	97	96⅞	97	45
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s	102⅝	103	102¼	102¾	398½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	88½	88½	88	88¼	330
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	97⅞	98¼	97¾	97¾	132
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101½	277½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90¾	92	90¾	91½	289½
Balt & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	88½	90	88½	90	79
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	88	88	88	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108	108	107¾	107¾	12
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	98¼	100	98¼	99⅝	102
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust receipts	70	70	70	70	4
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	3
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	91	91	91	91	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	98¼	99⅛	98¼	99¾	1,039
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	60	61½	60	61½	201
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	19½	20⅛	19½	20	357
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	8½	9⅜	8½	9¼	102
Central of New Jersey general 5s	129½	129½	129¼	129¼	5
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	127½	127½	127½	127½	5
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	83¾	84¼	83½	84¼	131
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100½	101¼	100½	101⅝	382
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	10
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	104¼	104¼	103¾	104¼	44
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121	121	120½	120½	12
Chicago & Alton 3½s	86	86	85¾	86	184
Chicago & Alton 3s, certfs	91⅝	91⅞	91¼	91⅞	55
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111½	111⅝	111¼	111⅝	42
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	140⅞	140⅞	140⅞	140⅞	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	111½	111½	111½	111½	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	120	120	120	120	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., So. Minn. Div. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	5
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	185⅝	185¾	185⅝	185⅝	7
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	122	122	122	122	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	114¼	114⅝	114¼	114⅝	21
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	109¼	109½	109	109½	74
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	8
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	95	95½	94½	94⅝	59
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 5s	112	112	112	112	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Indianapolis gen. 6s	136	137	136	137	8
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	97½	97½	97	97½	41
Colorado Midland 3-4s	80¼	80½	80¼	80½	71
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	80½	91	81	81	2
Colorado & Southern 4s	85	85	84½	85	110
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102	102¾	102	102¾	82
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	106½	108	106½	108	451½
Detroit City Gas 5s	98	98	98	98	2
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	87	87	87	87	5
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land gr. 3½s	29½	30¼	29½	30¼	30
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	110½	111	110½	111	17
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st consol. 5s	118	119	118	119	23
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	109	109	109	109	6
Erie 1st extended 4s	119	119	119	119	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98¾	99	98½	99	450
Erie general 4s	86¼	86½	85	85	547
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	108	108	108	108	5
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	83	84	82½	82½	148
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	69	69½	69	69	52
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	100	100⅛	100	100	33
General Electric debenture 5s	165	165	164	164	2
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	59½	60¼	59½	60¼	20
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	8	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	265
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	121	121	121	121	2
Hocking Valley 4½s	106	106¼	105½	106	84
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103½	104½	103½	104½	6
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	125	125	125	125	5
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	95¾	96½	95¾	96½	52
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	65	66	65	66	11
International Paper Co. 6s	108	108	108	108	2
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	86	86	86	86	25
Kansas City Southern 3s	68	68	67¾	68	47
Kings County Elevated 4s	87¾	90	87½	90	181
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107	107	12
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	125	125	125	125	5
Lake Shore 2d 7s	110	110⅛	110	110⅛	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	103	103	102⅞	103	21
Long Island unified 4s	98	99	98	99	21
Long Island, North Shore 5s	113	113	113	113	2
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101½	102	101½	102	64
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅝	89
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	12
Mexican Central 1st income	27½	29⅜	27¼	28⅞	1,672
Mexican Central 2d income	13⅝	15⅛	13⅜	14⅝	1,121
Mexican International consol. 4s	84½	84⅞	84½	84⅝	10
Michigan Central consol. 7s	105	105	105	105	5
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	102	102	102	102	19
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & refunding 4s	96	96⅛	96	96	73
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	94¾	97	94¼	96¼	310½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	97	98	97	98	28
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	77¼	77⅝	77	77⅛	249½
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	120	120	119⅝	119⅝	21
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	104	104	103½	103½	21
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	103	103⅛	102⅝	103	252
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	87	87¾	87	87¾	76½
Monog & Essex 7s, 1901	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	2
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	127½	127½	127½	127½	2
Morris & Essex gtd. 7s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	1
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	102	102	102	102	51
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	110	110	110	110	20
National Starch Manufacturing 6s	107	107	107	107	5
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 5½s, coupon	97⅞	98¼	97¾	98	128
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 5½s, reg	98	98	98	98½	47
New York Central 6s, 1887-1904	103¾	103⅞	103¾	103⅞	7
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	41
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 6s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	5
New York, Lack. & Western consol. 7s	131½	131½	131½	131½	1
New York, Lack. & Western 1st 6s	122	122	122	122	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	70¾	71	70¾	70¾	5
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 6s	103	103	103	103	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101	101	101	101	1
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Northern Pacific general 4s, coupon	77	77	76⅞	77	1,164
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	104	104	104	104	30½
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	112	112	112	112	1
Oregon & California 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	100	100	100	100	23
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	120	120	119½	120	55
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Panama 1st 4½s	104½	105	104	104½	15
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	10
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	12
Peoria & Eastern income	45	45	45	45	20
Reading general 4s	95½	95⅝	94	94⅝	69
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100	101	99½	100	22
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	98	98	98	98	23
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114	114½	114	114	3
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	3
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	3
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	3
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	87	87	87	87	3
St. Paul & Duluth 5s	116	116	116	116	3
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	98	98	98	98	3
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	3
St. Paul Minn. & Man. Montana ext. 4s	104	104	104	104	3
St. Paul Minn. & Man. Montana ext. 4s	104	104	104	104	3
St. Paul Minn. & Man. 2d 6s	120	120	120	120	3
St. Paul Minn. & Man. Dakota ext. 4s	104	104	104	104	3
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	90	90	90	90	3

BONDS.

	Week Ended Dec. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	114½	115¼	114	115¼	149
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	85½	90	85¼	89	3
Third Avenue 4s	106⅝	107	106⅝	107	40
Third Avenue 1st 5s	127	127	127	127	1
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	25
Union Pacific 1st 4s	107⅝	108	107¾	107⅞	355½
United States Leather deb. 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
Virginia Midland general 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	20
Wabash 2d 5s	107⅝	108¼	107⅝	108¼	36
Wabash debenture, Series B	42½	43⅝	41½	42⅝	2,438
West Shore guaranteed 4s	115¼	116½	115¼	116½	25
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	113¼	113½	113	113½	14
West, New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	122½	122⅝	122½	122⅝	90
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen 3-4s	95	95¼	95	95¼	5
Western Union collateral trust 5s	113¾	115	113⅝	115	40
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	103	103	103½	103½	40
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheeling Div. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	89¾	91	89¾	91	241
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	115¾	116	115¾	116	11
Wisconsin Central general 4s	89¾	89¾	89	89¾	173

Total sales $19,890,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 29, 1900.

	Week Ended Dec. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1925, registered	138	139	138½	138½	18
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¾	*32
United States 4s, 1907, registered	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	*47½
United States 5s, registered	115	115	115	115	20
United States 2s, coupon	106	106	106	106	14½
United States 2s, registered	107	107	107	107	50
United States 3s, coupon	111¼	112	111¼	111¾	39¾

Total sales $128,950

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 29, 1900.

Virginia 6s deferred, certfs	7	7	7	7	10

Grand total $20,028,950

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	107	Dec. 29	104	Oct. 10	107	Dec. 29
United States 2s, coupon	106	Dec. 26	103⅛	May 8	106	Dec. 26
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	116¾	Dec. 29
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	116¾	Dec. 26
United States 4s, 1925, registered	139	Dec. 27	132⅝	Apr. 16	138½	Dec. 28
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	139½	Dec. 3	131¾	Aug. 10	138	Dec. 11
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116¾	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	115	Dec. 26
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116¾	Mar. 7	112½	May 16	115¾	Dec. 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112¾	May 9	108¾	Aug. 21	111¾	Dec. 26
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 13	108¾	May 11	110	Dec. 19
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	108¾	Apr. 30	110¾	Dec. 18
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	98	June 5	98	Apr. 16	97½	Dec. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116¼	Mar. 3	106¼	Jan. 3	110	Nov. 7
Alabama, Class B	109½	Oct. 6	109½	Oct. 6	109½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C	102⅝	Sept. 10	102	Jan. 10	102⅝	Sept. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s	108½	June 5	106¼	July 6	108	Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s	106⅝	May 21	104	Oct. 4	104	Oct. 4
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅝	June 7	92⅝	Sept. 20	96	Dec. 13
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96⅝	June 7	90	Sept. 6	90¼	Oct. 18
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6	Dec. 4	7	Dec. 29
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	96⅝	Dec. 22	86	Jan. 5	96⅝	Dec. 22

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 29th day of December, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$264,337,379	Gold certificates outstanding	$264,337,379
Silver dollars	427,354,000	Silver certificates outstanding	427,354,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,408,782	Treasury notes outstanding	61,580,800
Silver bullion of 1890	57,171,218		
United States notes	1,570,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	1,570,000
Total	$754,841,379	Total	$754,841,379

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$63,291,782.50	
Gold certificates	32,074,620.00	
Standard silver dollars	442,881.00	
Silver certificates	4,301,556.00	
Silver bullion	3,861,267.65	
United States notes	10,086,810.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	94,140.00	
National bank notes	7,562,357.88	
Subsidiary silver coin	4,272,132.80	
Fractional currency	120.85	
Minor coin	443,799.25	
		$123,951,481.93
In National Bank Depositaries—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$20,423,235.72	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,358,090.50	
Total	$26,782,326.22	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	5,218,241.87	
Total		[illegible]
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	[illegible]	
Outstanding checks and drafts	[illegible]	
Disbursing officers' balances	[illegible]	
Post Office Department account	[illegible]	
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Internal revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]
EXPENDITURES.		
Civil and miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]
War	[illegible]	[illegible]
Navy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indians	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pensions	[illegible]	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total expenditures	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess of expenditures over receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Receipts Last Year—		
Customs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Internal revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expenditures—		
Civil and miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]
War	[illegible]	[illegible]
Navy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indians	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pensions	[illegible]	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total expenditures	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess of expenditures over receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Dec. 29 1900.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is has as a part. On Page 8 is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asked.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995...Q J	97	Dec 7	90	Jan 3	97	Dec 28	96¾	97
At., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995.A O	103	Mar 31	98½	Jan 4	102¾	Dec 29	102¾	102⅞
Do registered.....A O	100½	Sep 24	98½	Oct 8	98¾	Oct 8	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995.....Nov.	90	Nov 30	78½	Jan 10	88¾	Dec 29	87⅞	88
Do do registered.....Nov.	..	....	..	....	79¾	De 11,99	..	..
Do stamped.....	84¼	Nov 22	84¼	Nov 22	84¾	Nov 22	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946.J D*	106	Apr. 23	105	Dec 4	105	Dec 4	104	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	98¼	Dec 27	92¼	Jan 10	97¾	Dec 28	97⅜	98¼
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948.....A O	102¾	Mar 27	97½	Jan 9	101½	Dec 29	101⅝	101¾
Do do registered.....	101	Apr 3	99¾	Oct 10	99¾	Nov 21	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s.....J J	92	Dec 29	85½	Sep 25	91½	Dec 29	91½	92
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s.....M N*	91	Apr 16	85	Sep 22	90	Dec 29	89	90
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990...*A O	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*F A	112	May 11	111	May 22	111	May 22	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 5, 99	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.M S*	115	Dec 29	100	Jan 18	115	Dec 20	114	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921....*F A	131	Apr 3	120	Jul 10	130½	Dec 11	130	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	128	Nov 17	124	Jun 29	127½	Dec 21	128	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd.g.5s,1943.*J J	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	109	Mar 2	103	Jun 20	106¾	Dec 21	106½	107
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934.*A O	118¾	Aug 24	115	Jun 19	118	Nov 27	118¼	..
Do do registered.....*A O	117¼	Aug 29	115	May 26	117	Nov 20	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14,97	..	..
C. R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g.5s,1921.A O*	113½	Dec 6	113½	Dec 6	113½	Dec 3	113½	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908....*J J	100½	Dec 19	100	Jul 3	109	Dec 26	100	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	109½	Jan 24	100	Jun 12	108¾	Dec 12	100	..
Do do registered.....*M S	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	..	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....*J D	92	Nov 13	87½	Jan 5	91	Dec 28	91½	93
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga col.g.5s,1037.*M N	96⅝	Dec 11	91	Jan 15	96⅜	Dec 11	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945.F A	120	Jan 15	117	Aug 16	120	Nov 20	120¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	90¾	Dec 29	83½	Feb 23	99¾	Dec 29	99¾	99¾
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	96	Oct 30	96	Oct 30	96	Oct 30	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct 1	61½	Dec 29	32½	Feb 24	61¾	Dec 29	60	62
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct 1	20¼	Dec 26	9¾	Jan 3	9¼	Dec 27	..	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct 1	9¾	Dec 26	4½	Jan 5	8¾	Dec 27	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946...*J J	..	....	..	....	95	De 27,99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947.*J J	..	....	..	....	102	Jne 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946....*J J	106	Oct 24	105	May 22	106	Oct 24	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	111¼	Apr 10	106¾	Dec 4	106¾	Dec 4	106	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	130	Jul 5	130	Jul 5	130	July 25	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....J J*	129¾	Dec 26	117½	Jan 3	129¾	Dec 26	129¾	..
Do do registered.....Q J	127½	Dec 26	116	Jan 10	127½	Dec 26	127½	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov.1,1912.M	105	Aug 30	100	Apr 16	105	Aug 30	..	..
Do consol 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910.....Q March	103½	Nov 28	100	Sep 4	103	Dec 28	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921....J J*	117	Dec 11	112¼	Jul 10	115¼	Dec 29	114½	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908.A O	118	Mar 30	113	Oct 2	117	Dec 20	..	116¾
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	120	Nov 23	115¼	May 18	117½	Dec 6	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	121¾	Apr 16	115	Jan 5	120½	Dec 27	..	..
Do do registered.....*M N	117	Jun 11	117	Jun 11	117	June 11	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	104¼	Dec 22	95½	Jan 2	104½	Dec 28	104	104½
Do do registered.....*M S	96	May 10	93	May 4	94½	Aug 23	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J	107½	Dec 28	101	Jan 8	107¾	Dec 28	106¾	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	99½	Apr 5	92	Jul 3	98	July 23	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940....J J*	103	Nov 26	100	Jul 5	103	Nov 26	103	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s,1941.*M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	Ap 29,99	105	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	103	Feb 14	100¼	Mar 5	102	Dec 21	102	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	106½	Sep 24	104½	Dec 7	104½	Dec 7	104¾	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912..A O*	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949.....A O*	93	Nov 15	92⅞	Nov 15	93	Dec 1	..	..
Do certificates of interest.....	92	Dec 1	91¾	Dec 5	91¼	Dec 20	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J*	86	Dec 17	81½	Oct 27	86	Dec 29	85¼	85¾
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	113¼	May 23	109¾	Jul 2	111½	Dec 28	111¾	111¾
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	103	Aug 14	100⅝	Oct 2	101	Dec 3	100⅝	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	112	Mar 30	108½	Jan 10	110½	Dec 8	..	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	140⅞	Dec 27	120½	Jan 18	140⅞	Dec 27	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	117	Mar 28	113¾	Nov 9	113¾	Nov 30	115	..
Do do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	107	Mar 28	103	Jan 5	104⅝	Dec 7	103	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	103	Sep 10	100½	Feb 2	102¼	Dec 10	102	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S*	102	Jan 31	100¼	Oct 15	100¼	Oct 15	100¾	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	105½	Dec 22	100¾	Jan 5	105¼	Dec 29	104½	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927....*M N	113	Apr 23	108¾	Jan 2	111⅝	Dec 27	111¾	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	111¼	Jne 2,99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	122	May 17	118½	Sep 27	121	Dec 28	121	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907....J D*	116	Mar 21	112	Jun 2	114¾	Nov 24	112½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	138	Jan 23	133½	Apr 10	134	Nov 15	135	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	117	Apr 4	112	Jan 2	115¼	Dec 28	115	..
Do do registered.....M N*	115	May 11	115	May 11	115	Aug 28	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	115½	Dec 19	105¾	Apr 18	115½	Dec 19	114	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910.J J*	117	Dec 7	113	Jan 24	116½	Dec 13	118	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947....J J*	107	Apr 10	100	Jan 31	107	Dec 12	102½	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	120	Dec 17	111½	Jan 12	120	Dec 27	118	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902.J J*	179	Dec 12	166½	Jul 13	179	Dec 12	184	..
Do 7s, £, 1902.....J J*	172¼	Apr 10	172¼	Apr 10	172¼	Apr 10	184	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	181	Dec 18	166¼	Jan 12	181	Dec 18	184	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	185¾	Dec 29	166	Jul 11	185¾	Dec 29	184	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	174½	Nov 26	166	Jan 17	174½	Nov 26	184	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	120¼	Dec 10	116¾	Jul 12	120¾	Dec 10	119½	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	119¾	Apr 12	117¾	Feb 14	118¾	Nov 12	120½	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	121½	Jun 18	117¾	Jan 6	120¼	Dec 28	120⅝	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910....*J J	127⅞	Jan 29	124¼	Aug 15	126⅝	Nov 13	128¼	..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	111½	Apr 5	100	Jul 19	109¼	Aug 9	112½	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910...*J J	120¾	Apr 20	117	Jul 19	119⅞	Dec 4	120¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	122¼	May 4	118	Jan 2	122	Dec 26	122⅞	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	124	Dec 11	120	Jul 25	124	Dec 11	124⅝	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 6s, 1910....J J*	111½	Feb 16	110¾	Sep 10	110¾	Sept 10	113¼	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s,1921.J J*	120¼	Nov 28	117⅝	Jan 23	120¼	Nov 28	121⅝	..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921. J J*	120¾	Mar 16	117	Jan 3	119	Oct 18	121⅜	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	116⅝	Dec 27	112	Apr 2	116⅜	Dec 27	118⅜	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.*J J	..	....	..	....	137½	Jul 18,99	138	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916....*J J	117⅛	Dec 19	110½	Jan 2	117⅛	Dec 21	117⅞	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A., May,1989. J J	114⅝	Dec 27	109	Jan 10	114⅝	Dec 27	..	..
Do do registered.....Q J	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 19,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	121	Sep 21	118	Jan 12	118½	Dec 3	117	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	122	Feb 8	120	Aug 9	120	Aug 9	120	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915..Q F	144	Mar 14	137½	Nov 3	137½	Nov 3	139	..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	112¼	May 17	106½	Dec 3	106¾	Dec 29	106½	..
Do do registered.....J D*	111¼	Apr 2	106½	Dec 17	106¼	Dec 17	..	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	119½	May 10	114¾	Nov 15	116½	Dec 3	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	117	Mar 7	111	Oct 18	111	Oct 18	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110	Feb 10	107	Apr 26	108½	Nov 28	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	107½	Nov 22	107	Dec 18	107	Dec 18	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	122	Apr 18	118	Nov 13	121⅝	Dec 19	..	..
Do do registered.....*M N	120	Nov 30	120	Nov 30	120	Nov 30	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	100⅝	Oct 26	107	Jan 3	108	Nov 27	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	105	De 26,99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O 15	119	Apr 7	116	Nov 2	116½	Nov 8	..	..
Do do registered.....A O 15	..	....	..	....	117¾	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926..F A 15	111¼	Mar 30	108¾	Jan 23	108½	Sept 21	..	..
Do do registered.....F A 15	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110⅝	Mar 21	105¼	Jan 9	110	Dec 21	..	..
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	103	No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s,1901.J J*	103¼	Feb 26	103¼	Feb 26	103¼	Feb 26	102	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907.M N*	123½	Sep 21	120	Jan 4	120⅜	Nov 10	120	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	112⅜	Apr 24	112⅜	Apr 24	112⅜	Apr 24	111	..
Ottum.,C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909.*M S	111¼	Apr 24	110	Mar 20	111¼	Apr 24	110	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910....*M S	112¾	Apr 24	112¼	Apr 24	112¼	Apr 24	111	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921....*M N	133½	Feb 10	133¾	Nov 14	135⅜	Dec 12	135¼	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	107½	Nov 16	105	Jul 9	107½	Nov 16	108	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929..*F A	127¾	Jul 30	125⅝	Feb 8	126	Dec 10	125⅝	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924....J J*	137¼	Aug 13	137½	Aug 13	137½	Aug 13	140	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	139½	Apr 5	139½	Apr 5	139½	Apr 17	139	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112	No 13,99	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917....J J*	134	May 3	129	Jul 2	133	Dec 17	133	..
Do registered.....J J*	132⅞	May 4	127	Jan 8	130	Nov 7	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	109¾	Dec 1	103½	Jan 8	109½	Dec 29	109¼	109½
Do do registered.....*J J	107⅝	Nov 8	105⅞	Feb 1	107⅝	Nov 8	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905..*J J	96	Mar 31	96	Mar 31	96	May 25	99	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	86¾	Aug 2	86¼	Aug 25	86¼	Aug 25	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	97	Dec 19	96	Dec 18	97	Dec 19	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	114	Feb 19	107	May 14	112	Dec 4	111	112¼
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15,97	..	..
C., St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930....D	136¾	Apr 16	131	Jan 8	134¾	Dec 26	134	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918..*M N	135	Feb 9	131	Oct 3	133	Nov 27	134	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..J J	132½	Mar 21	127	Jan 10	130	Dec 27	..	132½
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	140	May 31	140	May 31	140	May 31	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	97½	Apr 17	91	Sep 29	94¾	Dec 29	94¼	96
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1919.M N*	..	....	..	....	106	Oct 4, 99	105	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	120	Feb 6	118	Jan 29	120	Dec 14	..	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s,1921, coup.off..J D*	..	....	..	....	100	Oc 28,99	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G.gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919.J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	117	Sep 20	115	Dec 14	115	Dec 14	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	113½	Sep 7	112¼	Oct. 6	112½	Oct 10	..	..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941.*M N	114	Apr 24	111	Nov 23	112	Dec 28	111½	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.*J D	102	Dec 5	94	Jan 2	101½	Dec 20	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939....*J J	..	....	..	....	97	Jne 20,99	100¾	..
Do St.L. Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990.M N*	104½	Apr 26	100½	Jun 13	103¾	Dec 26	102	104
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	99	May 4,99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.M S*	94	Oct 12	94	Oct 12	94	Oct 12	95	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.J J*	..	....	..	....	83	No 22,95	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	100½	Dec 12	93	Jan 18	100¼	Dec 12	100¼	..
C., I., S. L. & C.1st g.4s,Au.,1936.Q F	105¾	Apr 5	105	Mar 24	105½	Apr 5	104	..
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g.5s,1928.*J J	115¾	Mar 21	114	Aug 17	114	Aug 17	115¼	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	95	Dec 29	84½	Jan 4	95	Dec 29	94¾	95½
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	50	Dec 21	24	Jun 18	47½	Dec 27	45	47
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	138	May 29	134	Dec 18	134	Dec 18	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	137	Apr 18	128½	Jul 24	137	Dec 28	..	..
Chi., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I.,1901.*A O	101¾	Dec 7	101¾	Oct 29	101¾	Dec 7	100½	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933...A O*	111	Sep 5	106	Jan 29	111	Sept 5	..	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	132	Dec 19	128	Jan 5	132	Dec 19	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....J J*	80½	Dec 28	63	Jan 4	80½	Dec 29	80	80½
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	81	Dec 27	71½	Jan 2	81	Dec 27	81	82
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929....*F A	87	May 31	78½	Sep 26	85	Dec 29	84¼	85
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asked.
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	124¾	Aug 14	123¾	Nov 10	123¾	Nov 10	..	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906....A O*	122	Feb 8	118¾	Nov 15	118¾	Nov 15	118¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914....*M N	142	Jan 23	136	Jan 4	137½	Dec 27	137	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	107½	Feb 13	102¾	Oct 30	103¾	Dec 22	102	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	141¾	Apr 16	136	Jun 19	139½	Dec 26	137½	..
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	140	Oc 29,99	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	139	Dec 28	132	Jul 18	138	Dec 28	138½	..
Do registered.....*J J	135½	Sep 14	135½	Sep 14	135½	Sept 14	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	128	Dec	119	May 1	121½	Dec 27	..	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923....*M N	106	Mar 7	103½	Oct 15	106½	Oct 15	102	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917..M S*	148	Feb 13	146¾	May 2	146¾	May 2	..	..
Do registered.....M S*	141	Oct 22	141	Oct 22	141	Oct 22	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd.7s,1906.*A O	121	Sep 12	116¾	Dec 5	116¾	Dec 5	117	..
Do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	122	Jne 3,99	..	..
Do 6s, 1906.....*A O	115	Jan 12	111¾	Nov 22	112	Dec 4	113¾	..
Do do registered.....*A O	113¾	Aug 27	112¾	May 23	113½	Aug 27	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921..*M N	148¾	Jul 16	147	Dec 4	147	Dec 4	140	..
Do registered.....*M N	148¾	Jul 16	148¾	Jul 16	148¾	July 16	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936..*J	102¾	Dec 28	96¼	Jan 4	102¾	Dec 29	102¾	102⅝
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	100¾	Dec 20	106	Aug 29	109¾	Dec 29	109	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928...*J D	108	Dec 28	101½	Jun 18	108	Dec 28	108	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g.5s,1917.M N*	109	Feb 20	108¼	May 7	108¾	May 7	105	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995..*J D	98½	Nov 20	98	Nov 19	98½	Nov 20	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	90	Nov 24	76¾	Jan 8	87	Dec 28	..	..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937...A O*	111	Dec 15	107	Feb 27	111	Dec 27	110½	111
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g.5s,1928..*J J	..	....	..	....	92¾	Fe 11,98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J	115	Oct 22	110	Feb 18	115	Nov 1	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N	113	Apr 18	107½	Jan 9	108¾	Dec 6	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	119	Dec 28	116½	May 22	119	Dec 28	119	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	119¾	Jan 4	119¾	Jan 4	119¾	Jan 4	121	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	118¾	Jun 25	113¾	Jan 5	116½	Nov 21	118	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	122¾	Mar 30	123½	Mar 30	123½	Mar 30	124	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	..	....	..	....	106¾	Ap 14,99	100	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142	Jan 22	134½	Sep 5	140¾	Dec 15	140¾	142
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	..	....	..	....	143	De 30,98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	130¾	Feb 15	136¾	Jun 22	138½	Dec 17	..	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 6, 99	..	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s,Jan.,1909.A O	104½	Oct 22	104½	Oct 22	104½	Oct 22	106	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	123	Dec 13	114	Feb 5	121½	Dec 22	121½	..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.&I.1st c.6s,1913.J J*	118	Sep 27	118	Sep 27	118	Sept 27	116¾	..
N. Y. & Gwood L. gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Oc 27,98	108	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds.,1996.*J J	99	Dec 21	87	Sep 28	99	Dec 29	98¾	99
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	93¾	My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.*J J	86¾	Dec 22	67	Jan 3	85	Dec 29	85	85¼
N.Y.,Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937.*J J	111	May 5	107½	Jan 8	111	Dec 11	112	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	98¾	Apr 6	98	Feb 28	98½	June 12	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	105½	Dec 29	99	Oct 11	105½	Dec 29	105¼	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	113	Apr 27	108½	Jan 3	113	Apr 27	112	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g.5s,1942.*J D	108	May 31	104	Jan 4	106¾	Nov 5	106	..
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1910.*A O	120	Mar 14	115¼	Oct 2	118	Dec 21	117¼	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933.*F A	..	....	..	....	65	No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	125¼	Jun 14	120	Jul 30	124	Dec 4	125	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	110	Mar 27	102¾	Oct 2	108½	Dec 28	..	..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....*A O	..	....	..	....	110	May, 99	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s,1930...*A O	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s,1926.*J J	108	Apr 18	100	Feb 16	105	Sept 25	..	110
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920.A O*	125	Dec 3	120	Jan 17	125	Dec 3	124	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	108¾	Apr 28	102	Jan 12	107	Dec 27	107	..
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g.5s,1939.*A O	110	Apr 21	105	Jan 18	107	Dec 6	107	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	100	Sep 6	100	Sep 6	100	Sept 6	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	..	....	..	....	80¼	May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	J J*	115¾	Sep 6	112⅞	Mar 12	115¼	Sept 8	115¼	..
St.L. & I.M. gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931	*A O	114¾	Dec 21	108	Oct 13	114	Dec 20	..	..
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped,1931	*A O	113	Nov 28	108	Oct 18	112¼	Dec 22	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s,1929	J J*	88	Dec 26	76	Sep 24	88	Dec 29	..	..
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s,1945	J J*	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J D*	130	Nov 23	122¼	Jul 3	127½	Dec 15	127	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	Q J	124	Apr 20	120½	Jul 31	120¾	July 31	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	87¾	Dec 28	83	Jan 3	87¾	Dec 28	87¼	88
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*F A	110	Dec 18	106½	Aug 9	110	Dec 21	110	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*J J	96½	Dec 3	96½	Dec 3	96½	Dec 3	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913	J J*	130¾	Dec 19	126	Jan 3	130¾	Dec 19	130¾	..
Do 2d 6s 1901	*J J	100¼	Jul 11	100¼	Jul 11	100¼	July 11	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*A O	110	Dec 27	104½	Apr 11	110	Dec 27	..	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917	*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.	*J J	..	....	..	....	106	Mar., 98	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923	*J J	..	....	..	....	112	De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915	A O	..	....	..	....	106½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	J J	112	Apr 6	106¾	Oct 11	110	Dec 19	109¾	..
Do registered	*J J	111	May 25	106¾	Jul 25	109¾	Dec 20	100	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	108	Feb 21	104¾	Nov 14	105	Dec 28	105	..
Do do registered	M S*	107½	Feb 1	105	Oct 26	105	Nov 21	..	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904	M S*	..	....	..	....	106½	Fe 21,98	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	106¾	May 14	101⅞	Jun 6	103	Nov 7	101	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 25,98	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	103⅝	Apr 27	101	Jan 11	101	Dec 6	101	..
Do do registered	*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾	Au 1, 99	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	J J*	111½	Jun 12	106¾	Jul 6	110¾	Dec 21	110¾	111
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	112½	Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g.3½s,1998	*F A	98	Apr 9	95	Sep 6	97	Dec 20	..	..
Do do registered	*F A	96½	Dec 10	94	Jun 5	96½	Dec 10	..	..
Do Lake Shore col.g.3½s,1998	*F A	99	Jan 27	95½	Sep 28	98	Dec 29	97¼	99¼
Do do registered	*F A	98	May 2	93	Oct 9	96¼	Dec 29	96	97
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116½	Dec 29	110	Jan 2	116½	Dec 29	116	..
Do registered	*J J	114½	Dec 12	110	Jan 4	113¾	Dec 29	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	110½	May 24	106	Jan 4	100¾	Aug 2	112	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear.Bl.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.,1940	J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	115⅝	May 2	115¼	May 2	115⅝	May 2	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	..	..
R.,W.& O.con.1st ext.5s,July,1922	A O	129½	Feb 13	125⅜	Oct 1	126¾	Dec 18	130	138
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13,99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	110	Oct 15	106	Oct 1	110	Oct 15	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	107½	Jul 3	106¾	Feb 8	107½	July 6	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	122½	Sep 28	121	Oct 25	121	Oct 25	120¾	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—									
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	121	Jan 13	119	May 3	119	Dec 7	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	116½	Apr 4	109¾	Dec 8	110¾	Dec 28	109¾	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	114¾	Apr 17	111¼	May 21	112¾	Nov 7	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	111¾	May 25	109	Dec 7	109¾	Dec 19	109¾	110
Do do registered	*J D	110¼	Mar 17	110¼	Mar 16	110½	Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd.,L.S.&M.S.,1901	*A O	..	....	..	....	106¼	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	130	Nov 14	129	Sep 7	130	Dec 17	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932	J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	143	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	100¾	Apr 19	104½	Nov 8	105	Dec 27	105	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	104¾	Apr 25	101⅞	Nov 22	102	Dec 27	101¼	103
Do 6s, 1909	M S*	121	Aug 1	119½	Apr 16	121	Aug 1	..	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	128	May 14	126	Oct 30	126	Oct 30	127	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	127½	Nov 8	127½	Nov 8	127½	Nov 8	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	104¾	..
Do do registered	..	106½	Nov 26	106½	Nov 26	106½	Nov 26	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108½	Mar 28	104½	Jan 3	108	Dec 20	..	..
Do registered	A O*	106¾	Dec 10	103½	Jan 3	106¾	Dec 10	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903	*J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	196	Oct 27	185¾	Jan 5	195	Dec 18	..	..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	187	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	189¾	Jun 11	185	Feb 27	189	Aug 4	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	135½	Dec 12	132	Nov 7	135½	Dec 12	135	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	125¾	Fe 6, 97	113¾	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	114	Jan 5	111	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114¼	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	..	....	..	....	118	Jul 29,99	110¾	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992	M S	107⅞	Dec 1	102	Jan 10	107½	Dec 27	106¾	107½
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	..	....	101½	No 20,99	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	114¼	Jun 9	110	Jan 15	110¾	Dec 14	..	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	136	Sep 8	129	Jan 2	133	Dec 13	133	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	133	Mar 28	130	May 18	131¾	Dec 26	131	134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	131¾	Dec 18	129	Oct 18	131¾	Dec 18	130¾	132
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	107	Nov 26	107	Nov 26	107	Nov 26	107	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989	M N*	103	Apr 16	95	Feb 14	101¾	Dec 21	101¼	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996	A O*	100	Dec 3	90¼	Jan 3	100	Dec 28	99¾	100
Do registered	..	97¾	Jul 18	97¾	Jul 18	97¾	July 18	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997	Q J	106¾	Dec 28	102¼	Oct 1	106	Dec 29	105¾	106¾
Do registered	Q J	105¾	Mar 13	101	Jun 22	104¾	Sept 18	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	72½	Nov 21	64	Sep 20	71¾	Dec 29	71½	71¾
Do do registered	Q F	70¾	Dec 5	65½	Oct 18	70¾	Dec 10	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	132½	May 3	131½	Mar 22	131¾	Nov 23	130	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	88	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	*F A	130	Dec 28	124	Oct 31	130	Dec 28	125	130
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	116½	Dec 27	109	Apr 19	116½	Dec 27	113¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	105	Dec 27	97½	Apr 19	105	Dec 27	100	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	120	Mar 12	113	Aug 27	117¾	Dec 29	117¾	..
Ohio Riv. R. R.1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	110	Jul 24	109	Apr 25	110	July 24	108	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	95¼	Nov 22	90	Aug 13	95	Dec 12	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75	Apr 4	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	112	Nov 30	104¼	Jan 6	110	Dec 28	108¾	110
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	105	Jan 16	101	Dec 15	101	Dec 15	100¾	..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105	Oct 17	103½	Dec 21	104	Dec 29	104½	105
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	117	Sep 11	111½	Jan 10	116½	Dec 18	116¼	117
Do registered, 1921	J J*	116	Oct 19	111½	Jan 19	116	Oct 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	124	Dec 5	121	Jul 10	124	Dec 5	121	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J	121	Oct 22	117¾	Feb 2	121	Oct 22	124	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	102	Nov 7	101¼	Apr 11	102	Nov 7	..	..
P.,C.,C. & St.L. con.g.gt.4½s,A.,1940	O*	117¾	Aug 31	114	Jan 9	116¾	Dec 7	116¾	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117¾	Sep 19	113¾	Jan 12	116¾	Dec 19	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	....	..	....	113	No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	109	Apr 12	106¾	Apr 8	109	Apr 12	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	101¾	Jul 14	99	Dec 21	99	Dec 21	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	139¼	May 5	135	Jan 12	137¾	Dec 6	137	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	137¾	Nov 27	136½	Aug 23	137¾	Nov 27	136	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	134	Feb 15	131	Jul 9	131	July 9	131	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923	*M N	..	....	..	....	100	My 13,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944	*M S	117	May 1	117	May 1	117	May 1	116	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	112¾	Mar 7	109	Jan 12	112¾	Mar 7	..	..
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941	J J*	112¼	Dec 11	108	Jan 15	112¼	Dec 11	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 14,99	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	132½	Dec 28	130	Aug 28	132¾	Oct 31	131	133
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	101	Sep 19	96	Jun 6	101	Oct 31	98¾	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	127	Oc 11,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	....	..	....	126¾	Oct 31	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	121	Dec 28,99	..	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Js.,1928	A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 98	113	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	..	....	..	....	99	July 24,99	98	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	116¼	Jul 28	113¼	Jan 16	113¾	July 28	112	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	110	Dec 14,99	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	101	Jun 1	99¾	Jan 16	100¾	Dec 11	100¾	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	..	101¼	Jun 12	99¾	Jan 11	100¾	Dec 11	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	94¾	Dec 27	88	Jan 3	94¾	Dec 27	94	94¼
Do registered	*J J	93	Nov 15	88	Aug 4	93	Dec 29	93	94
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	101	Dec 15	97	Feb 2	101	Dec 15	97	98
Utah C.1st gtd.g.l.g.4s,Jan.1,1918	A O	88¾	Sep 21	80	Feb 2	88	Sep 21	80	85
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	..	....	..	....	94	Dec 27	94	96
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	81¼	Apr 28	71	Mar 6	81	Dec 29	80	82
Do guaranteed	J J*	94	Nov 15	85	Jul 6	93	Dec 29	93	94
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 6s, 1947	*J J	99	Dec 31	91	Jul 6	99	Dec 31	98	100
St. L. & S.F.2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906	M N*	..	....	..	....	113	Jne 20,99	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	113¾	Feb 15	113¼	Nov 7	113¾	Dec 27	113	114
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	113¾	Oct 3	110¾	Nov 7	113	Dec 27	113	114
Do 1st g. 6s, F. C. & C., 1919	F A*	..	....	..	....	120	Jne 20,99	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	130	Dec 28	124¾	Aug 17	129	Dec 28	128	130
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	119¾	Dec 28	115	Jan 3	119	Dec 28	118	119
Do 1st g. g. 5s, 1937	A O*	104	Apr 25	99¾	Oct 31	103	Dec 28	102	103
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	92¾	Dec 28	78	Jan 3	92¾	Dec 28	92	93
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100	Jun 1	97	Jan 3	97	Dec 28	97	98
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1990	*A O	96	Feb 16	90	Oct 31	96	Dec 28	95	96
St. L. & S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989	M N*	96¾	Dec 28	85	Jan 3	96¾	Dec 28	95	96
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.ctz.,Nov.,1989	J J	78	Dec 28	68	Jan 3	78	Dec 28	77	78
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	121	Mar 14	120	Jan 3	121	Mar 14	120	121
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	121¼	Apr 25	117	Nov 7	121	Dec 28	120	121
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	140½	Dec 28	137	Jan 3	140	Dec 28	139	140
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	140	Dec 28	139	140
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	112¾	Dec 27	110¾	Jan 3	112	Dec 28	111	112
Do do do registered	J J*	112¾	Nov 20	112¾	Nov 20	112	Dec 28	111	112
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	98	Apr 10	95	Jan 3	98	Dec 28	97	98
Do Dul. Superior 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	120	Jne 20,99	..	..
Do Union 1st g. 6s, 1945	J J*	132¾	Apr 25	129	Jan 3	132	Dec 28	131	132
Do Con. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1945	J J*	132¾	Dec 28	129	Jan 3	132	Dec 28	131	132
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	110¾	Dec 28	107	Jan 3	110	Dec 28	109	110
St. Louis Merid. 1st gtd. 1st Bond	J J*	110	Dec 28	107	Jan 3	110	Dec 28	109	110
St. L. & Iron M. 1st g. 6s, 1892	J J*	..	....	..	....	100	Jne 20,99	..	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	100	Jne 20,99	..	..
St. P., M. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1937	J J*	120	Dec 28	117	Jan 3	120	Dec 28	119	120
St. P. & N. P. 1st g. 6s, 1923	J J*	120	Dec 28	117	Jan 3	120	Dec 28	119	120
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	120	Dec 28	117	Jan 3	120	Dec 28	119	120
Do do registered	J J*	120	Dec 28	117	Jan 3	120	Dec 28	119	120

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

Standard Gas Light Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.
Trenton Potteries Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Union Passenger Railway, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Union Switch and Signal Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
United Fruit Company—Books close.
Wells-Fargo Express Company—Books close.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Books close.
Wisconsin Telephone Company—Books close.

Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Pipe Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
American Thread—Dividend payable on preferred.
Androscoggin Mills, Boston—Dividend payable.
Arlington Mills, Boston—Dividend payable.
Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston Belting Company—Dividend payable.
Boston Electric Light Company—Books close.
Boston and Maine—Dividend payable.
Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn—Dividend payable.
Boston Towboat Company—Dividend payable.
Capital Traction Company, Washington, D. C.—Dividend payable.
Centennial Eureka Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago and West Indiana Railway—Dividend payable.
City Railway, Dayton, Ohio—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Corporation Liquidating Company—Dividend payable.
Cumberland Valley Railroad—Dividend payable.
Dominion Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Granite Railroad—Dividend payable.
Hestonville and Fairmount Pass. Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Maine Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Montville (Conn.) Street Railroad—Dividend payable.
New England Cotton Yarn Company—Dividend payable.
New London (Conn.) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Northern Railroad of New Hampshire—Dividend payable.
Norwich (Conn.) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Norwich and Worcester Railroad—Dividend payable.
Peoria and Pekin Union Railroad—Dividend payable.
Quincy Railroad Bridge—Dividend payable.
Rutland Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Louis Breweries—Dividend payable.
Standard Coupler Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Street's West Stable Car Line Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Bank, (Brooklyn)—Dividend payable.
United States Breweries—Dividend payable on preferred.
Washburn Wire Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Dividend payable on preferred.
Westinghouse Machine Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
West Philadelphia Passenger Railway—Dividend payable.
Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Allegheny and Western Railway—Dividend payable.
American Beet Sugar Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Express—Dividend payable.
American Ice—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Snuff Company—Dividend payable.
American Steel and Wire Company—Dividend payable.
American Sugar Refining—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Bank of America—Dividend payable.
Bank of New York—Dividend payable.
Beech Creek Railroad—Dividend payable.
Bliss (E. & W.) Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Lowell—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Bank—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Buffalo Hump Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Central National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chatham National Bank—Dividend pabable.
Chicago and East Illinois—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Chicago Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati Gas—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton—Dividend payable on preferred A and B shares.
Cincinnati Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Colonial Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Columbia Bank—Dividend payable.
Columbus Edison Company—Dividend payable.
Commercial Cable—Dividend payable.
Continental National Bank—Dividend payable.
Continental Trust Company—Books close for dividend.
Continental Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Dayton and Michigan—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
East River National Bank—Dividend payable.
Electric Storage Battery Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Eleventh Ward National Bank—Dividend payable.
Empire Steel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Fifth National Bank—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank, New York—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Fourth National Bank—Dividend payable.
Franklin Trust, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
General Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Girard Trust, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Bank—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Fire Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Hanover Bank—Dividend payable.
Hartford City Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Irving National Bank—Dividend payable.
Jackson (Mich.) Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Kings County Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Kutztown Iron Company, Chicago—Dividend payable.
Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Leather Manufacturers' Bank—Dividend payable.
Long Island Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Manayunk National Bank, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Elevated—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Market and Fulton Bank—Dividend payable.
Mechanics' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mercantile National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mercantile Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Merchants' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Merchants' Exchange National Bank—Dividend payable.
Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
National Bank of Commerce—Dividend payable.
National Bank of the Republic—Dividend payable.
National Broadway Bank—Dividend payable.
National City Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
National Park Bank—Dividend payable.
National Shoe and Leather Bank—Dividend payable.
National Sugar Refining—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Tube Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York and Harlem—Dividend payable.
New York Air Brake Company—Books close.
Northern Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural Gas and Illuminating Gas Company—Annual meeting.
Old Dominion Steamship Company—Dividend payable.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Oriental Bank—Dividend payable.
People's Bank—Dividend payable.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway—Dividend payable.
Real Estate Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Republic Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad—Dividend payable.
Royal Baking Powder Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Seaboard National Bank—Dividend payable.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
State Bank—Dividend payable.
Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Torrington Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Twenty-sixth Ward Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Bag and Paper Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
Union Passenger Railway, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
United States Projectile Company—Dividend payable.
Victoria Coal and Coke Company—Dividend payable.
Wallabout Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Washington Trust Company—Dividend payable.
West Side Bank—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Williamsburg Trust Company—Dividend payable.

Thursday, Jan. 3.

American Woolen Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Conley Foil Company—Annual meeting.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Books close.
Swift & Co.—Annual meeting.

Friday, Jan. 4.

Chicago City Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago—Annual meeting.
Western Gas Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Jan. 5.

American Cement Company—Books close.
Bank of America—Books close for annual meeting.
Cosmopolitan Range Company—Books close for annual meeting.
National Biscuit Company—Books close for dividend on common.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable Jan. 15 to holders of record this date.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred Jan. 15 to holders of record this date.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Southwestern Railroad of Georgia—Dividend payable.
Texas Central Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 3½@4 per cent., closing on Saturday at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty days, 4¼ per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £1,391,000 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 40 2-3, became 37 3-32 per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 7,375,000f. gold and lost 2,700,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were $4 82 for sixty days and $4 86 for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4 81@4 81¼ for sixty days, $4 84@$4 84½ for demand, $4 85@4 85½ for cable transfers, and $4 80½@4 81¼ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.20@5.20 less 1-16 for long and 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18¾ for short. Reichsmarks at 94¼@94 5-16 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 40 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, 5c premium; Boston, Par; San Francisco, Sight, 17½c premium, telegraphic, 25c premium; New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount, bank, par.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the most active securities were:

Advances.

[illegible]

Declines.

[illegible]

The four days of trading last week developed little activity in the outside market, and although a number of substantial changes occurred, the movement of the market was an irregular one. The phenomenally large transactions on the Stock Exchange seemed to withdraw to some extent interest in the outside market, and such trading was smaller than during any recent week. One or two days were the dullest probably that the market has had since the revival of business after election. There was not much news to lead the market in one direction or the other and such movements as occurred were in few cases attributable to specific causes. The irregularity of the market was most apparent in several active issues which moved about quite erratically. Distilling of America was notable on this score. The market was also narrower than it has been recently and oftentimes sharp movements occurred on very small transactions. Nevertheless few issues were really weak and in some parts of the market considerable strength showed. The market was particularly strong during the first part of the week, when a number of advances occurred which were subsequently wiped out or considerably reduced.

It seemed to be the opinion of some observers of the market that a diminution in Stock Exchange transactions would result in more attention being given to outside stocks and thus a more favorable market produced. During the past week the outside market was much less active than when trading on the board was on a considerably smaller scale than it has been on recent days. The only group of stocks that showed much more activity than other parts of the list were the industrials of which several showed considerable price movements.

Distilling of America the most active issue of the week followed a very irregular course. Having closed the previous week fractionally under 20 the preferred stock sold as high as 34¾, but subsequently most of this gain was lost. The common stock shared the early advance of the preferred but later it also declined rather sharply. There were no definite reports to account for the advances and at times these had the appearance of being due in large part to an effort to improve the quotations for these shares. Nevertheless it was intimated in well-informed quarters that developments of some importance presumably favorable ones are under way and it may be that the buying of the stocks forecasted the announcement of these developments.

Several of the steel stocks were in fairly large demand which resulted in substantial advances, but in nearly every case reactions followed. Crucible Steel, Sheet Steel preferred, and American Bridge, all shared at times in the strength of this group, and in a few of them transactions on some days were larger than any recently recorded. But in none were strength and activity sustained throughout the week. Consolidated Equipment showed some strength, but was not more than fairly active. Sales were made as high as 13¾. American Chicle common continued its upward course, and during the week sold in an odd lot as high as 99, the record price for the stock. It seems to be expected that the already large dividends are to be still further increased. In some quarters a monthly dividend of 1 per cent. on the stock is predicted. The preferred stock seems in much less demand, and has been selling about 10 points below the common. Cramps' Shipyard sold up sharply and scored a substantial gain for the week.

Copper stocks were more or less neglected and on some days the trading in these issues was insignificant. No changes of any moment showed at the close in any of them.

Bank stocks were quieter and showed more irregularity than during recent weeks.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Ad-

Continued on Page 9.

[illegible]

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued from Page 6.

Street Railways—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102	103
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	113	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	233	234
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115	117
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	108	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	265	280
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	123	125
Central Park, N. & E. River	200	202
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	104½	105½
Christopher & Tenth St.	185	...
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	328	332
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	109
Columbus Railway	32½	35
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	120	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	118
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	410
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	106	109
42d St. & Grand St.	398	405
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat.	20	21¼
Nas Elec. 1st 5s, Brooklyn	107	111
Nassau Electric 4s	88	90
New Orleans Traction com.	22	...
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	96
Ninth Avenue	198	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	24½	25½
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	83	84
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	84	90
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	93	95
Rochester Railway	20	23
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
St. Louis Transit	19½	20
Second Avenue stock	202	205
Second Avenue consol. 5s	118	119
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	106½	107½
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	110¼	113½
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	34	37
Twenty-third Street	395	419
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	102½	103½
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	114	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
United Rys. of St. Louis pf.	69	71
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	86	86½
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	108	110
Worcester Traction common	34½	35½
Worcester Traction pf.	107	108

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	109	112
Am. Agricultural Chemical	27¼	28
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	79½	80½
American Bank Note	50	53
American Bicycle	6½	6¾
American Bicycle pf.	26	28
American Bicycle bonds	73	75
American Bridge	45¼	45½
American Bridge pf.	95	95½
American Chicle	85	90
American Chicle pf.	75	82
American Hide & Leather 6s	90½	91
American Hide & Leather	10	11
American Hide & Leather pf.	37½	39
American Thread pf.	4	4½
American Type Founders	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8⅝	8⅞
Arlington Copper	4	5
Barney & Smith Car	15	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	103	108
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107½	...
British Columbia Copper	21	21¼
British Exchequer 3s	98	90
California Copper	1¾	2
Cast Iron Pipe	5	6½
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	30½	31⅝
Central & South Am. Tel.	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	26
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg	200	300
Compressed Air	44	48
Consolidated Equipment	12¾	14
Consolidated Fireworks	10	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	60	70
Consolidated Rubber Tire	2	4
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	25	35
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	105
Cramps' Ship and Engine Bldg.	71	74
Crucible Steel	21¼	22¾
Crucible Steel pf.	78	81
Distilling Co. of America	6¾	7
Distilling Co. of America pf.	20	21
Electric Boat	21	23
Electric Boat pf	60	65
Electric Vehicle	19¾	20
Electric Vehicle pf	63	65
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	10	20
General Carriage	4	6
General Chemical	69¼	70
General Chemical pf.	95	98
German Treasury 4s	100	100½
Havana Commercial	10	11
Havana Commercial pf.	44	46
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	75	80
Hudson River Telephone	110	120
Illinois Transportation	⅞	1¼
International Silver pf.	45	50
Inter-State Oil	10	12
Iron Steamboat	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Lorillard pf	100	...
Marquen Copper	1½	2
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	19¼	19½
Mat. Enameling & Stamping	17	20
Mat. Enameling & Stamp. pf.	50	60
Mat. Gramophone	3	5
Mat. Sugar-pf.	100	105
New England Transportation	3¼	3¾
New York Transportation	5	6
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	170	175
Otis Elevator	37⅝	38
Otis Elevator pf	80	85
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	77½	78
Procter & Gamble, new	200	210
Procter & Gamble pf.	100	105
Royal Copper	11	12
Retsof	10	15
Retsof bonds	10	15
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	105
Rubber Goods	10	15
Rubber Goods pf.	60	70
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	130	140
Seaboard Air Line 4s	75	76½
Seaboard Air Line com.	10	12
Seaboard Air Line pf.	27½	28
Singer Manufacturing, (new)	200	205
Southern Light & Traction	60	70
Standard Coupler	10	15
Standard Coupler pf.	30	40
Standard Oil	650	660
Storage Power	10	15
Swift & Co.	100	105
Swift & Co. 5s	100	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A., ($50 paid)	1	2½
Tennessee Copper	15	20
Texas & Pacific Coal	10	15
Trenton Potteries	60	70
Trenton Potteries pf.	80	90
Union Copper	1	2
Union Typewriter	5	10
Union Typewriter pf.	20	30
United Copper	60	65
United Copper pf.	80	85
U. S. Envelope	10	15
U. S. Envelope pf.	60	70
U. S. Finishing	1	2
U. S. Finishing pf.	5	10
U. S. Leather	6½	7
U. S. Leather pf.	70	75
U. S. Rubber	10	15
U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	70	75
U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	30	35
U. S. Steel	30	35
U. S. Steel pf.	85	90
U. S. Steel 5s	100	101
Va.-Carolina Chemical	50	55
Va.-Carolina Chemical pf.	100	105
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	30	35
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	90	95
Western Union	90	92
Western Union 4s	95	96
Western Union 5s	100	101
Westinghouse Air Brake	100	105
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	50	55
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. pf.	100	105
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. 5s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Co.	50	55
Westinghouse Elec. Co. pf.	100	105
Westinghouse Elec. Co. 5s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int.	50	55
Westinghouse Elec. Int. pf.	100	105
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 5s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 6s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 7s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 8s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 9s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 10s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 11s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 12s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 13s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 14s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 15s	100	101
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Westinghouse Elec. Int. 22s	100	101
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Westinghouse Elec. Int. 88s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 89s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 90s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 91s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 92s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 93s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 94s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 95s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 96s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 97s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 98s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 99s	100	101
Westinghouse Elec. Int. 100s	100	101

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Dec. 29 Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range, in 1900 Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
150	155	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 4	140 Nov. 12		114 Jan. 6		*150 Dec. 19, 1900
198	..	Albany & Sus	3,500,000	July, 1900 5½	*205 Dec. 15		*204 July 6		*200 Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000		*28 Nov. 13		*28 Nov. 13		*28 Nov. 13, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1¾	78 Nov. 17		78 Nov. 17		78 Nov. 17, 1900
175	200	Americal Coal	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1900 4	175 Dec. 18		180 Sept. 24		175 Dec. 18, 1900
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,683,300	.. ..	4 Feb. 15		1¼ Sept. 6		Dec. 20, 1900
..	..	Am Spirits Mfg pf.	6,985,400	.. ..	*14 Sept. 28		*14 Sept. 28		*14 Sept. 28, 1900
94	97	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1¼	99½ Dec. 6		80 Oct. 3		99½ Dec. 6, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1900 3	.. ..		.. ..		*121 Nov. 28, 1900
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,000,000	Oct., 1900 1	.. ..		.. ..		100 Oct. 31, 1900
108	..	Boston & N Y Air Line pf.	1,000,000	July, 1900 2	.. ..		.. ..		108½ Nov. 14, 1900
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W pf. Series B	5,000,000		.. ..		.. ..		71 Dec. 14, 1900
120	125	Buff., Roch & Pitts pf.	6,000,000	Aug 15, 1900 3	125 Dec. 18		99½ Mar 31		125 Dec. 18, 1900
120	..	Bur., C. R. & Nor.	2,500,000	Aug 1, 1900 4	127½ Nov 16		127½ Nov 14		127½ Nov 14, 1900
102¾	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct 1, 1900 1	*101½ Oct. 11		91½ Feb. 28		*100 Oct. 11, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,000,000		.. ..		.. ..		Oct. 11, 1900
..	..	Chi Con. Traction	15,000,000		14½ Jan. 15		12 April 30		Oct. 11, 1900
178	182	Chi. St. P. M. & O. pf	12,000,000	Aug 20, 1900 3½	175 Mar 3		175 Dec. 5		175 Dec. 17, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Oct 1, 1900 2	.. ..		.. ..		Mar 31, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct 1, 1900 2	.. ..		.. ..		Mar 31, 1900
187	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	4,993,700	Dec 1, 1900 1½	194 Dec. 3		*184½ July 9		*187½ Dec. 3, 1900
..	..	Col Coal & I Dev	1,500,000		20 April 30		20 Nov 30		Nov 30, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev pf	500,000		90 Jan 30		90 Nov 30		Nov 30, 1900
120	122	Col Fuel & I pf.	2,000,000	Dec 20, 1900 6	121½ Jan 17		117 Oct 30		Dec 20, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	5,000,000		12½ May 3		8 Jan. 3		Jan. 3, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	6,000,000		25 May 3		20 Jan. 3		Jan. 3, 1900
..	..	Col & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	500,000		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..
165	..	Commercial Cable	12,000,000	Oct 1, 1900 1½	*168 Jan. 17		*165 Jan. 17		*165 Jan. 17, 1900
60	..	Consolidation Coal	10,000,000	Feb 1, 1900 3	70 Dec. 10		70 Feb. 16		Dec. 10, 1900
100	115	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf**	700,000	Aug 1, 1900 7	.. ..		.. ..		110 Aug. 1, 1900
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,100	Nov 15, 1900 3½	98 June 14		90 Sept 20		Nov 15, 1900
5¼	6	Dul., S. S. & At.	12,000,000		6½ Nov 5		4 June 7		Nov 5, 1900
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct	*400 Jan. 20		*385 July 9		*400 July 9, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel & Tel	10,000,000	Oct 1, 1900 1½	170½ Feb. 22		160 Jan 3		*170 Dec. 31, 1900
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	Oct 1900 1½					*100½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,000,000	Nov 1, 1900 1½	*120½ July 17		*101 June 28		*120½ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,000,000	Nov 1, 1900 1½	*100 Sept 13		*100 Sept 13		*100 Sept 13, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Nov 15, 1900 2½	30 Dec. 20		30 Nov 30		*30 Dec. 20, 1900
70	80	Homestake	21,000,000	Dec 15, 1900 20	80 Nov 30		60 Dec 6		75 Dec. 17, 1900
102	106	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July 2	108½ Jan 7		100½ Sept 25		*106 Nov 7, 1900
22	25	**Keokuk & Des Moines pf**	1,500,000	July 2, 1900 2½	25 Dec 20		14½ Oct 10		Dec 20, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	10 Feb 16		10 Nov 30		Nov 30, 1900
12½	20	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	6,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	15 Feb 16		10 Nov 30		Nov 30, 1900
47	55	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	5,000,000	July 2, 1900 3	55 Feb 6		50 Nov 30		Nov 30, 1900
73	74	**Laclede Gas**	9,014,000	Sep 15, 1900 3	80 Jan 5		65 May 10		70 Dec 12, 1900
12	16	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000		18½ May 28		9½ June 30		Dec 17, 1900
75	90	Maryland Coal pf	1,000,000	Dec 28, 1900 3	80 Mar 28		74 Sept 15		Dec 28, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec 31, 1900 5					Dec 31, 1900
106	..	Michigan Central	18,750,000	July 25, 1900 2	*115 June 5		105 July 30		*115 Dec 31, 1900
53	56	Minn., St P. & S. S. M. pf	7,000,000		58 April 24		47 Nov. 1		*117 May 15, 1900
190	192	**Morris & Essex**	15,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	190½ May 6		184 June 25		*185 Nov. 6, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov 1, 1900 1	45 June 29		43 June 27		Dec. 19, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000		.. ..		.. ..		Jan. 2, 1900
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900 1½	.. ..		.. ..		*125 Jan. 2, 1900
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,250,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2	412 July 12		400 July 1		Dec. 3, 1900
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000		200 Dec. 3		200 Dec. 3		Dec. 3, 1900
..	..	**Norfolk & Southern**	2,000,000	Oct 10, 1900 1	.. ..		.. ..		60½ Nov. 14, 1900
25	33	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1	31½ May 15		25 May 21		*24 Dec. 19, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	625,000		.. ..		.. ..		Nov. 3, 1900
6	7	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900 30¢	9 Feb. 2		6 Nov. 26		Nov. 26, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	10,237,300	July 2, 1900 1	.. ..		.. ..		Nov. 30, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,155,400	July 2, 1900 2	.. ..		.. ..		15½ Oct. 7, 1900
66	68	**Pacific Coast 2d pf**	3,914,400	Nov. 1, 1900 1	69½ Oct. 15		57 May 10		*66 Dec. 18, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 2	.. ..		.. ..		Sept. 1900
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1½	.. ..		.. ..		*120 June 1900
..	..	Père Marquette	14,145,300		35 Dec. 20		20 Jan. 23		Dec. 20, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,950	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74 Jan. 19		74 Jan. 19		Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2					*117 May 15, 1900
187	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Oct. 2, 1900 1¾	188 Feb. 16		180 Mar. 10		*185 Nov. 6, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July 1900 3	.. ..		.. ..		*127 Mar. 2, 1900
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700		2½ Mar. 29		1½ Aug. 1		1¾ Sept. 5, 1900
..	..	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	July 16, 1900 ½	10½ Mar. 28		7½ Oct. 22		8 Nov. 30, 1900
195	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1900 4	200 Dec. 10		200 Dec. 10		200 Dec. 10, 1900
65	..	Rio Grande West.	10,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900 5	68 Aug. 17		43½ Jan. 27		68 Nov. 15, 1900
134	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900 1½	138½ Dec. 11		131½ Mar. 28		138½ Dec. 11, 1900
200	225	**Sixth Avenue**	2,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	.. ..		.. ..		*200 Mar. 28, 1900
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	600,000	July, 1900 2½	.. ..		.. ..		100 Feb. 17, 1900
..	..	**Texas Centeral**	2,000,000		.. ..		.. ..		.. ..
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900 4	24 April 11		24 April 11		24 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Tel., Pac. & West.	1,000,000		3 Jan. 3		3 Jan. 3		Jan. 3, 1900
142	145	Twin City R. T. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 1½	148 Dec. 7		138 Jan. 3		Dec. 7, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	1,000,000	Oct. 1900 2½					
..	..	United N. J. & Canal	21,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2½					
..	..	U. S. Cloth Printing	1,000,000		.. ..		.. ..		
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	1,000,000						
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,000,000	Sep. 15, 1900 3½	.. ..		.. ..		
..	..	**Terre Haute**	4,000,000		.. ..		.. ..		
..	..	Terre Haute pf.	4,000,000		.. ..		.. ..		
..	..	Union Pacific	100,000,000		.. ..		.. ..		

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

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KEY TO BOND LIST.

The following is a list of bonds which do not appear in their proper alphabetical order in the "Complete Bond Quotation List" on Pages 4 and 5, but are here so arranged. Opposite each is placed the name of the system under which they are given in the table referred to:

Railroad Bonds.

Road.	System
Alabama Central—	Southern Ry
Alabama Midland—	Sav., Fla & Western
Albany & Susq.—	Delaware & Hudson
Allegheny Valley—	Penn R R
Allegheny & Western—	Buff., Roch & Pitts
Am. Dock & Imp.—	Central of N. J
Atlantic & Danville—	Southern Ry
Atlantic & Yadkin—	Southern Ry
Austin & Northwestern—	Southern Pacific
Battle Creek & Stur.—	Michigan Central
Beach Creek—	N. Y. Central & Hud
Belev. & Carondelet—	Illinois Central
Booneville Bld. Co.—	Mo., Kan & Tex
Brooklyn & Montauk—	Long Island
Brunswick & Western—	Sav., Fla & West
Buffalo, New York & Erie—	Erie
Buffalo & Southwestern—	Erie
Carb. & Shawneetown—	Illinois Central
Carolina Central—	Seaboard & Roanoke
Carthage & Adirondack—	N. Y. Central & Hud
Ced. Rap., Ia. F. & N.—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Central Ohio—	Baltimore & Ohio
Central Pacific—	Southern Pacific Co
Chicago & Erie—	Erie
Chicago & St. Louis—	Atch., Top & Santa Fe
Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans—	Illinois Cent
Chi., St. Louis & Pittsburg—	Penn Co
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Cin., Sandusky & Cleve.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Clearfield & Mahoning—	Buff., Roch & Pitts
Cleveland & Marietta—	Penn R R
Cleveland & Pittsburg—	Penn Co
Columbia & Greenville—	Southern Railway
Col. & Hocking Valley—	Hocking Val. Ry
Col. Connect. & Term.—	Norfolk & Western
Dakota & Great Southern—	C. Mil. & St. P.
Dallas & Waco—	Mo., Kan & Texas
Del. Riv. R. R. & Bdge Co—	Penn R R
Des Moines & Fort Dodge—	C. R. I. & Pac
Des Moines & Minneapolis	Chi. & N. W.
Detroit, Minn. & Toledo	L. S. & M. S.
Eastern Railway of Minn	N. P. M. & M.
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.	Southern Ry
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy	C. & O.
Elmira, Cortland & Northern—	Lehigh Valley
Erie & Pittsburg—	Penn Co
Escanaba & Lake Superior	Chi. & N. W.
Fargo & Southern—	Chi., M. & St. P.
Fort Smith & W. R. R.—	St. L. & S. F.
Gal., Harrisburg & S. A.—	South. Pac. Co.
Georgia Pacific—	Southern Railway
Gila Val., G. & Northern	South. Pac. Co.
Gouverneur & Oswego 1st gtd	R. W. & O.
Grand Rapids & Ind	Penn Co.
Grey's Point Terminal	St. L. Southwn
Hannibal & St. Joseph	C. B. & Quincy
Housatonic R. R.—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Houston, E. & W. Texas	Southern Pacific
Houston & Texas Central	Southern Pacific
Iowa Midland—	Chicago & Northwest
Jefferson R. R.—	Erie
Kalamazoo, All. & G. R.—	L. S. & M. S.
Kanawha & Michigan—	Toledo & Ohio Central
Kansas City & Pacific—	Missouri, Kan & Texas
Kansas Midland—	St. Louis & San Francisco
Kentucky Central—	Louisville & Nashville
Keokuk & Des Moines—	C. R. I. & P.
Knoxville & Ohio—	Southern Railway
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	N. Y. C. & H.
Lehigh & Hudson River—	Central of New Jersey
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre—	Central of New Jersey
Leroy & Caney Valley—	Missouri Valley
Long Dock—	Erie
La. & Mo. River—	Chicago & Alton
Lo., New Albany & Chicago	Chicago, Ind. & Lo.
Mahoning Coal—	L. S. & M. Southern
McKeesport & B. Varnon—	N. Y. C. & Hudson
Metropolitan Elevated—	Manhattan Railway
Michigan Central	New York Central & Hudson
Midland of New Jersey—	Erie
Mil., Lake Shore & Western—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Madison—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Northern—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
Mil. & St. Paul—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
Minn. & St. L. gtd —	Bur., C. R. & N.
Minneapolis Union—	St. P., M. & M.
Mississippi River Bridge—	Chicago & Alton
Mohawk & Malone—	N. Y. C. & H.
Monongahela River—	Baltimore & Ohio
Montana Central—	St. P. & Man.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas—	S. Pacific Co
Morris & Essex—	Del., Lack. & W.
Nash., Flor. & Shef.—	Louisville & Nashville
New H. & Derby—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. J. Junction R. R.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co.	Penn Co.
N. Y., L. & Man. Beach—	Long Island
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake—	Erie
N. Y. & Harlem—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y., Lack. & Western—	Del., L. & W.
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	Erie
N. Y. & New England—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. & Northern—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Putnam—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach—	Long Island
N. Y., Sus. & Western	Erie
N. Y., Texas & Mexico—	Southern Pacific Co.
Northern Illinois—	Chicago & Northwestern
Northern Ohio—	Lake Erie & Western
Northern Railway, Cal.—	South Pacific
North Wisconsin—	C., St. P., M. & O.
Northern & Montreal—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ohio, Ind. & W.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Oregon Railway & Navigation	Union Pac
Oregon & Cal.	Southern Pacific
Oregon Short Line—	Union Pacific
Oswego & Rome—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P.—	Chi. & N. W.
Pacific of Missouri—	Missouri Pacific
Pensacola & Atlantic—	Louisville & Nash
Peoria & Eastern—	C., C., C. & St. Louis
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.—	Penn Co
Pitts., Fort W. & Chi.—	Penn Co
Pitts., McKeesp. & Yough.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Rensselaer & Saratoga—	Del. & Hudson
Richmond & Danville—	Southern Railway
Rochester & Pittsburg—	Buff., Roch & Pitts
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	N. Y. C. & H.
St. Louis & Cairo—	Mobile & Ohio
St. Louis & Iron Mount—	Missouri Pac
St. L., K. C. & N., St. Chas. Bge—	Wabash
St. L. Merch. Bge.—	Term. R R of St. L.
St. Louis Southern—	Illinois Central
St. Paul & Duluth—	Northern Pacific
St. Paul & North. Pacific—	Northern Pacific
St. Paul & Sioux City—	C., St. P., M. & O.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass—	South Pac Co
Scioto Val. & N. E.—	Norfolk & Western
Sherman, Shreveport & South—	Mo. K. & T.
Silver Springs, O. & G.—	Sav., Florida & W.
South Carolina & Ga.—	Southern Railway
So. & No. Alabama—	Louisville & Nashville
Sunbury & Lewistown—	Pennsylvania R R
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y—	Del., L. & W.
Tebo & Neosho—	Missouri, Kansas & Texas
Texas & New Orleans—	Southern Pacific Co.
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co—	Penn R. R.
Utah Central—	Rio Grande Western
Utah Northern—	Union Pacific
Utica & Black River—	N. Y. Cent & Hud
Verdigris Val., Ind. & W—	Missouri Pacific
Virginia Midland—	Southern Railway
Warren Railroad—	Del., Lack & Western
Wash., Ohio & Western—	Southern Railway
Washington Central—	North'n Railway
Western North Carolina—	Southern Railway
West Shore—	N. Y. Central & Hudson
West Virginia & Pittsburg—	Baltimore & Ohio
Wilkesbarre & Eastern—	Erie R R.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
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Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,000,000.00

ALLOWS INTEREST on daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.
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Allows interest on deposits.
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Road.	System.
Wilmar & Sioux Falls	St. P. M. & M.
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Miscellaneous Bonds.

Cahoka Cl. Min. Co.	Penn Coal Pow. & R.
Chi. Gas Light & Coke Co.	People's Gas & Coke
Clearfield Bituminous Coal	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Consumers Gas Co.	Penn Gas & Coke Co.
De Bardeleben Coal & Iron	Tenn. Coal Iron & R.
Edison El. Ill. N. Y.	N. Y. Gas & El. Light & P.
Edison Ill. Brooklyn	Kings Co. El. Light & P.
Equit. Gas & Fuel	Penn. Gas & Coke Co.
Mutual Fuel Gas Co.	Penn. Gas & Coke Co.
Mutual Union Tel. Co.	Western Union

Finances of the Bank of Spain

MADRID Dec. 31. The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday, shows the following changes (gold in hand increases [illegible] pesetas, silver in hand decreases [illegible] pesetas, notes in circulation decrease [illegible] pesetas.

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[illegible]
[illegible]

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Surplus and Profits, 1,950,000
Deposits 20,000,000

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SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, much colder, fresh northerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,907. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT { Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

MR. ODELL IS READY TO BE INAUGURATED

He Arrives in Albany Unheralded and Ungreeted.

Walks to His Hotel with His Secretary —No Fight for Office in the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Gov.-elect Odell arrived in Albany this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The simplicity of his entry was a subject of marvel. When he stepped from the train, accompanied only by his private secretary, James G. Graham, there was not a soul to meet or to greet him. It was a nasty day. A drizzling rain was falling and the atmosphere was raw. When Mr. Odell emerged from the railroad station he did not summon a hack. He turned up his coat collar and he and Mr. Graham walked up to the Ten Eyck Hotel, attracting scarcely any attention.

The contrast between Mr. Odell's arrival at the capital and that of Col. Roosevelt when he came to be inaugurated Governor could not but suggest itself. Hours before Col. Roosevelt's arrival men in Rough Rider uniforms dashed up and down State Street on foam-flecked steeds. The blare of trumpets split the air and caused thousands to gather. And when the hero of San Juan was driven through the streets there were cheering multitudes all along the line of his travel.

When Governor-elect Odell reached the Ten Eyck Hotel he was greeted by State Committeeman Dunn, who had arrived on an earlier train; Secretary of the State Committee Reuben L. Fox, and the advance guard of Senators and Assemblymen. Later in the day he walked to the Capitol and went to the Executive Chamber to pay his respects to Gov. Roosevelt. The Governor and the Governor-elect held a short private conference.

This evening Mrs. Odell, her children, the Governor-elect's father, and brothers arrived and were driven to the Executive Mansion.

The Governor's message contains just 13,000 words, which is 10,000 less than the first message of Gov. Roosevelt.

There is a remarkable lack of interest in the Republican caucus which is to be held to-morrow night. The reason is that there is but one contest, and that of no great moment. The single contest is over the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. The aspirants for this place are Garret J. Benson and Charles Haughtailing. Benson is the choice of a majority of the Senators, but is being strenuously opposed by State Committeeman Barnes of this district, whom he has antagonized in local fights in Albany. The probability is that Benson will win.

Contemplation upon the one-sidedness of the outlook led Col. Reuben L. Fox, Secretary of the State Republican Committee, to become reminiscent yesterday.

"How times have changed and the politics of New York with them!" he remarked. "Here it is but a day before inauguration, and one would scarcely guess from the surface indications that we were on the eve of a legislative session. Everything is cut and dried. The Speaker, the President pro tem. of the Senate, the Chairmen of committees—all the appointees, in fact with the possible exception of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate—have been agreed upon for weeks. How different it was in the old days! Then the Senators and members of the Legislature were wont to reach the capital at least five days in advance of the opening of the session, and the contests for the various places were carried on spiritedly, and not infrequently with rancor.

"I can recall several contests for Speaker, and for other important places, which were no decided until the vote was taken. There was the contest between Alvord and Sloan for Speaker in 1879. Both sides went to the Capitol with equal confidence. Alvord won by three votes. The bitterness engendered in that fight outlasted the session. As far as patronage was concerned, the men who voted for Sloan were given no more show than members belonging to the minority. Alvord and his friends unblushingly hogged everything.

"Then there was the fight between John W. Vrooman and Henry A. Glidden for Clerk of the Senate, back in the old days. Vrooman won by one vote, that of Schroeder of Brooklyn. The Vrooman men, knowing that Schroeder would cast the deciding vote, went down to Poughkeepsie on a special train to meet him, and secured his pledge for Vrooman before he reached Albany. Having won the victory, the Vrooman men proclaimed the doctrine that to the victors belonged the spoils, and did not accord to their opponents a single place.

"While the contests of former years lent a greater interest to politics," continued Col. Fox, reflectively, "I think the methods of the present are an improvement. Such bitter rivalry as existed in the old days, and the plan of no quarter after victory, were not conducive to party harmony. Defeat brought heart burnings and deep resentment in those days, and party measures, which should have received a united support, frequently failed in consequence.

"There is more magnanimity now in our State politics nowadays. Even when we have a contest for Speaker, the representatives who support the losing candidate are not ignored in the distribution of patronage. They are treated fairly. It is noteworthy in this connection that Senator Ellsworth, who was the Republican leader in the last Senate, as he will be in the present, secured less patronage than many of his colleagues. The plea which was made to him was: 'Oh, you are the leader, and you can get along with less than the rest of us. Your prestige will carry you through all right with your constituents.'

"And on this plea Senator Ellsworth let other Senators have patronage which he could justly have claimed for himself."

RAINES AND HIS LAW.

Senator Paid 15 Cents for a Sandwich with His Sunday Drink.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Senator John Raines, the author of the Raines law, went into the Ten Eyck Hotel barroom a few Sundays ago and called for a drink. When any one is served with a drink at the Ten Eyck bar on Sundays, there is also served an alleged sandwich for which 5 cents is charged. This is done to comply with the law. At least, that is what the waiter says, although there is nothing in the law which compels the obtaining of money under false pretenses. When Senator Raines received his bill there was on it a charge of 15 cents for the small shavings of bread and tongue, dignified by the name of sandwich.

"Do you charge for the—the sandwich?" asked the Senator.

"Oh, yes," said the waiter, who knew his man. "We have to, on account of the Raines law."

The Senator grumbled a little, but paid the bill.

"I have never seen him in here since," said the waiter who told the story.

GOVERNOR PARDONS CONVICTS.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Gov. Roosevelt has pardoned two convicts who were serving life sentences for murder at Auburn. One is Annie Walden, who shot and killed her husband, James Walden, a horse jockey, at the door of the house of a woman who had come between her husband and herself. The murder took place in September, 1891, and Mrs. Walden has been in prison ever since. Her pardon was requested by Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, a State Charities Commissioner, and other prominent women.

The other convict is Pasquale Leonardi. The commutation of his sentence was made on recommendation of Justice Stover of the Supreme Court, before whom Leonardi was tried; of Attorney General Davies, and of prominent citizens of Amsterdam. Leonardi was a traveling musician who, with a brother, was playing in Amsterdam. A number of sporting men induced them to enter a house which proved to be of a disorderly character. The two Italians were given beer, adulterated with whisky, and were subjected to gross indignities while in a half-crazed condition. A man named Conover was stabbed by Leonardi while the latter was laboring under the excitement caused by the liquor and indignities.

Gov. Roosevelt believes that under the circumstances executive clemency should be accorded.

EXPRESS COMPANIES TO MERGE

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The Metropolitan Express Company of Newburg was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $500,000 to do a general express business. The Directors and stockholders are Frank A. Platt, who subscribes for 4,998 of the 5,000 shares of the company's stock, and George Sewell Bonner, Francis G. Kimball, Charles L. Kingsley, and James T. Crane, all of New York City, each one share. The company is of Newburg.

When Senator Platt was asked about the matter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night he said:

"It is impossible for me to explain at this time. Better see Frank H. Platt."

The latter, when interviewed, remarked:

"Can't say anything about it at this time. Come around later."

Two gentlemen connected with the express business, but who declined to permit the use of their names, last night expressed the opinion that the Metropolitan is an annex of the United States Express Company, of which Senator Platt is President, and that it is a step in the direction of the merging into one company of the United States, the American, and the National Express Companies. The American and the National have practically been one corporation for some time. The merging will enable the making of a large reduction in operating expenses, and to do business in fields not heretofore covered.

They added that it had been the talk of Wall Street for some time that a combination of express companies was under consideration, and in view of this fact the stock of the corporations interested had materially appreciated.

FESTETICS DIVORCE GRANTED.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Judge Bahrs to-day granted the Countess Festetics, born Ella Haggin of New York, an absolute divorce. Incidentally the Judge scored the Count severely for his indifference, neglect, and cruelty and for his evident mendacity in his answer, in which he tried to blacken his wife's reputation.

Judge Bahrs declared that the Count never offered the plaintiff a home except on the little yacht Tolna, which was only 100 feet long and of 100 tons burden. He cites the evidence of one witness, Mrs. Ross-Thompson, who was on board the yacht after she arrived at Yokohama in a disabled condition, and who said of it:

"The cabin in which the Countess lived was a tiny little place, quite unfit for a lady to live in. It was very dirty, and a pig was running around the deck. There were many cockroaches all over the place. The crew was a mixed lot, containing many South Sea Islanders. They were not the kind of men I should want to be left with. I saw no American or English sailors.

"The Count was often away from the yacht at night, despite of the fact that his wife was in poor health. The Countess frequently expressed a desire to live on shore, and left the yacht whenever she had an opportunity."

Judge Bahrs, in reviewing the Remington episode at Singapore, said the Count evidently magnified a simple social courtesy of his wife, as there was no evidence to support his statement of her flirtations.

The Judge finally declared that a yacht was no fit place for a lady, and as the Count failed to offer her maintenance elsewhere, she had no alternative but to leave him.

The Countess was not present in court. She is now living at her father's country place in Napa County, where she expects to make her home.

The Countess Festetics is the daughter of Louis F. Haggin of New York and granddaughter of J. B. Haggin, the famous mining millionaire and partner of the late Senator Hearst of California. When eighteen years old, in 1892, Ella Haggin married Count Rudolph Festetics de Tolna, in this city.

It was agreed that the couple should choose their honeymoon, and that the father of the bride should pay all the expenses. The Count decided on a six years' cruise on a yacht, and Mr. Haggin had the Tolna built at San Francisco. The bridal couple sailed Oct. 9, 1893, visiting many points in the Pacific and lived for two years in Japan.

The Countess visited her parents here in 1895, but soon rejoined her husband. They sailed for the Indian Ocean, and at Singapore had a quarrel, whereupon the Count left his wife there in April, 1899.

The Count continued on his cruise and the yacht was wrecked off Minicor Island, north of the Maldive group, early in 1900.

The Countess returned as speedily as possible to the United States and at once commenced proceedings for a divorce, charging desertion, cruelty, and failure to provide for her.

In his answer the Count made counter-charges, alleging his wife had been friendly with a British naval officer named Remington. He alleges that, finding his wife with Remington, he broke a bottle on the latter's head. He declares he spent $60,000 on the Countess, and that her parents had refused to pay him 1,000,000f., in accordance with the terms of an alleged ante-nuptial agreement. It was because of their refusal to pay that he declined to abandon life on the yacht.

CHICAGO'S NEW GAS SYNDICATE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Another conference was held to-day by the prospective members of the new syndicate which may control the Ogden Gas Company. It was learned and announced, it is said, that the Municipal Gas Company has at present only 300 meters in its territory and that the gas furnished costs the company in the neighborhood of $2 a thousand cubic feet.

The most important question at present to those interested is the disposition of the Municipal Company. It was reported that the Ogden Company would take the business already acquired by the so-called "Dummy Company," but this rumor was denied by the Ogden officials, who suggested that under the circumstances the People's Gas Light and Coke Company would take the business into its office, since an amicable settlement had been arrived at and the rates charged by the two companies was the same.

It is also said that in New York the outcome of the deal is known and that the complexion of the new controlling body is such as will place the bonds in hands favorable to the People's Company.

The People's Gas Company filed a bill to-day in the United States Circuit Court asking that the City of Chicago be restrained from attempting to enforce an ordinance of Oct. 15 regulating and fixing the price of gas. It also asks that the ordinance be declared invalid.

AN "ARMISTICE" FOR CHINA?

May Mean Merely a Suspension of Military Raids.

Minister Conger Confirms the Report of the Acceptance of the Joint Note—Doubt of Its Unconditionality.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Peking, dated Sunday, Dec. 30, says an armistice has been proclaimed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The officials here are puzzled to account for the announcement of this armistice before the Chinese answer, which asked for it, had been received by the Ministers at Peking, for they assume that that answer was not received until last night.

However, it is suggested that the rather vigorous expressions of dissatisfaction by some of the powers at the prosecution of these military raids upon Chinese who are showing no disposition to attack foreigners, may have had some effect at last.

The State Department has sent a strong instruction to Minister Conger directly in line with the Chinese request for a suspension of military excursions.

It is not an "armistice," technically speaking, that is looked for now, but merely a suspension of military activity. Were the powers formally to consent to an "armistice" they thereby would commit themselves to a recognition of the existence of actual war with China, and there are strong reasons why such a committal should be avoided if possible.

THE CHINESE REQUESTS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Minister Conger has confirmed the report that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries have been ordered to accept the joint note, and Prince Ching requests further conference. No confirmation has, however, been received of the report that the Plenipotentiaries have been instructed to secure a modification of certain provisions, including that for the destruction of the forts. As the joint note stated that all these demands were "irrevocable," it is difficult to see how a modification of them can be secured.

The points said to have been objected to by China are among those which were objected to by the United States, and if China really objects to them she will probably have some moral support from this country. It is not believed, however, that the subject can be reopened.

The only demand or request made by the Chinese, so far as the information given by Minister Conger goes, is that the Allies shall put an end to the punitive expeditions. This is exactly in line with the wishes of the United States, and Minister Conger has been instructed to support the Chinese in this position. A dispatch to that effect went to him to-day. The United States Government has viewed the punitive expedition business with increasing disgust.

There is some hope that the British will support the United States in the contention for the abolition of the punitive expeditions which Mr. Conger has been instructed to make. Even the British officials in Pekking are said to be wearying of the incessant slaughter, for most of which the Germans are responsible.

This has been regarded at the State Department from the first as a device for creating heavy expense bills which the Chinese must meet. The American policy is to have the expense bills kept down as low as possible, since in any case the indemnity is bound to be placed at a very high figure.

The withdrawal of the American army effected a considerable saving in expenses, but this was more than neutralized by the incessant pouring in of German troops after the fighting was over, and particularly by the costly punitive expeditions.

Most of the other nations joined the Germans in the punitive expeditions, the Japanese and Americans being the only ones who took no part. Of late the other nations have done less and less in this line, and some of them have stopped sending out such expeditions, but the Germans are apparently increasing the scope, frequency, and cost of their raids.

Although the United States was opposed to the punitive business from the start, it was impossible to stop it, since each nation was the judge of what was necessary to be done in its own department in the way of restoring order in China.

There was no confidence in the good faith of the punitive policy, but as long as it was representd as necessary the United States could do no more than view the whole thing with disapproval.

The Chinese proposition now gives the American Government an opportunity to take steps for the abolition of the scandal. It is no longer possible to pretend that the raids are necessary or in the interests of peace and order, and Mr. Conger will move vigorously for their abolition.

Among diplomatic officials it is said that the acceptance by the Chinese envoys is not an unconditional acceptance, although it is such a concurrence of the general principle of the note that the powers cannot well set it aside.

It appears to be directed toward reopening the word "irrevocable" and securing more definite and, if possible, more moderate conditions on some of the points involved. It is not clear whether the envoys will sign the note first, and then ask for negotiations, or endeavor to ameliorate the terms before the final signautres are affixed.

In any event, it is felt that the graver features of the trouble are overcome by the submissive attitude of the Emperor, and but little remains now but to perfect the details of the peace treaty on the general lines heretofore laid down.

Minister Wu is back from his trip to Montclair, N. J., but is still without advices from Peking as to what has been done. The report of an edict from the Emperor directing an acceptance has not reached the Minister, so that he had no occasion to-day to confer with the State Department.

TRUNK RAILROADS TO COMBINE.

Western People Say J. J. Hill Is Engineering a Gigantic Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 31.—There is an impression that a gigantic railroad scheme is being worked out here, with J. J. Hill as the central figure. Till past midnight Mr. Hill was closeted with two New York financiers who represent 150,000 shares of some road which, it is reported, is to come under Hill's control. It has been impossible to get details. To-day Mr. Hill gave orders for the preparation of a special train of nine cars in which he and a party of forty railroad financiers will travel over the Western roads. During the trip, which will last a couple of months, these gentlemen will be Mr. Hill's guests.

This inspection is said to be the forerunner of gigantic changes to be made in the operation of the great lines of the country. Among those said to be of the party are the Morgan, Harriman, and Hill representatives, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jacob Schiff, Marshall Field, E. L. Harriman, and others. The reason assigned for this trip is to bring the financiers into closer relations with each other and to give them an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the various properties which, it is said, will be merged under one financial management.

Faster than Ever to California.

Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. via the shortest route, Chicago and Northwestern. Union and Southern Pacific Railways and arrives San Francisco 6:45 P. M. third day. Best of everything. Double drawing room sleeping cars, buffet, library car, (with barber,) and dining cars. Full information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

OMAHA OFFERS A REWARD.

City Will Give $25,000 for Conviction of Cudahy Kidnappers—Wants to Relieve Cudahys from Fear.

OMAHA, Dec. 31.—At a specially called meeting of the City Council that body today unanimously adopted a concurrent resolution offering a reward of $25,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the persons who abducted Edward Cudahy, Jr., on the night of Dec. 18. For the arrest and conviction of one, the resolution provides a reward of $8,000, for two $15,000 will be paid, and the whole amount is offered for the three principals. The Council also asked Mr. Cudahy to withdraw his offer of a reward of an equal amount for the capture of the criminals.

The object of the city's offer is largely to relieve Mr. Cudahy and his family of the fear of reprisals from the bandits, and to remove from the police and detectives the restraint they have felt in trailing the bandits on account of the very trying position in which Mr. Cudahy has been placed. The action of the Council is generally commended by the citizens of the city.

Mayor Moore, speaking of the matter, to-day made the following statement:

"This case has come to a pass where it is the public's duty to step in and relieve the terrible strain under which the Cudahy familily is living. That last letter from the kidnappers puts a serious coloring on the case. It is not right to expect Mr. Cudahy to continue his offer of $25,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the men who stole his boy.

"It is not comfortable for the Cudahy family to be living under a threat that a bullet will end the life of one of their children in case their reward is continued, and law and order demand that an end be brought to such proceedings."

ELY MINE SALE COMPLETED.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The final payments in completion of the purchase of the Ely-Copperfield Mines, Copperfield, Vt., were made to-day to Robert F. Straine of Boston and his associates by George Westinghouse of Pittsburg and his associates, and the Ely copper mines now pass into the absolute ownership and possession of the Westinghouse Electric Company.

This property was sold by Mr. Straine to Mr. Westinghouse a year ago this month, the purchase being made in the interests of the Westinghouse Electric Company so that the company might be independent as a producer on its own account of all its needed copper supplies, as against any diminution in copper production or an abnormal advance in prices therefor.

The Westinghouse people have had a large force of several hundred men at work on the mines during the past year with most satisfactory results, placing the property on a handsome paying basis. Important and extensive new development work has been done and large ore bodies have been opened. New furnaces have been erected and processes have been successfully adopted for the treatment of the ores on a more economical basis than in the past history of the mines. It is proposed in the Spring to build a railroad from the Ely mines to White River Junction, at which point it is intended large reduction and smelting works will be established for the permanent operation of the mines.

It may be of interest to know that this is practically the oldest copper mine in America; having been successfully and profitably operated during successive periods under different managements since 1820. Its main working shaft is down nearly 5,000 feet on the incline. At one time during an active period in the development of these mines over 1,000 men were employed upon the property.

These mines have produced as high as 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds of refined copper per annum. It is expected that the coming year will show a production of from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds of refined copper.

Mr. Straine has owned the controlling interest in the property since 1894, but owing to fierce contentions and long-continued litigation the mines were operated only for a brief period of this time, and Mr. Straine finally consented to dispose of the property to settle all litigation and secured Mr. Westinghouse and his associates as purchasers. This means a permanent development of the copper mines in the Copperfield region which will result in important benefits to that locality and the State at large.

BIG COTTON DIVIDENDS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 31.—G. M. Haffards & Co., bankers and brokers, have issued their annual statement of dividends paid by thirty-six local cotton corporations. It shows payments of $1,551,000 on a capital of $21,241,000, or an average of 7.25 per cent. Last year the average was 5.72; in 1898, 2.22; 1897, 3.38; 1896, 5.95; 1895, 8.18; 1894, 7.50; 1893, 7; 1892, 11.40; 1891, 4.90, and in 1890, 7.50.

The figures of 1900 given above do not include the bond dividends of the Border City and King Philip Mills, (50 per cent. each,) the bond dividend of the Shove Mills, (25 per cent.,) the stock dividend of 25 per cent. declared by the Osborn Mill, nor the stock dividend of 60 per cent. declared by the Union Mill, supplemented cash dividend of 15 per cent. Were these included they would increase the disbursement $1,850,000, and would more than double the average, making it the largest known since war times.

The Cornell Mill shows a dividend of 13 per cent., and it paid 12½ per cent. last year. It has a comfortable surplus earned on 42,000 spindles. The dividends of 27 per cent. paid by the Troy Mill look large, but the corporation owns centrally located real estate that brings in a large revenue, and the capitalization is but $6 per spindle. The Slade and Fall River were the only two that passed dividends.

AUTOMOBILE LINE IN BOSTON.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—It looks as if the new Back Bay automobile omnibus line were making a hit to-day. After the first trip, which could not have been expected to accommodate many because it was run at 7:30 in the morning, there was a steady increase in patronage, and the forenoon's average on this first regular business day was eleven or twelve passengers on each round trip between the corner of Deerfield and Beacon Streets and the subway station in Scollay Square.

Several times on the down trip the 'buses had their twelve seats occupied before turning out of Beacon Street, and would-be passengers who signaled from the sidewalk had to be left waiting for the next 'bus. Though the street surface was rather trying for the heavy autos, on account of the wet, the rigs got over the route in very good time. Some of the mid-forenoon trips were made between termini in fifteen minutes, most of them took twenty to twenty-five, and a few occupied the full thirty minutes allowed by the schedule. Two 'buses were stalled en route, and a relief 'bus had to be sent down from the central station to give the passengers the remainder of their ride, but on the whole, things ran very smoothly and the 'buses proved popular with the women folks of Beacon Street from the very start.

Duke of York to Visit Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—The Secretary of State has received a message from her Majesty the Queen stating that their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York will be pleased to visit Canada in the course of the coming year. This message is an answer to an invitation sent by the Dominion Government.

No Need for Anxiety.

Pennsylvania Railroad trains leaving New York at frequent intervals for the West and Southwest are protected by electric signals.—Adv.

MR. PLATT'S POLICE BILL

Provides for One Commissioner with Two Deputies.

DEVERY WOULD BE OUSTED

If the Measure Is Passed His Office Would No Longer Exist.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Under the Police bill fathered by Senator Platt, which will be introduced on the opening day of the session, the office of Chief of Police of Greater New York is to be abolished. The bill is to provide for a single Police Commissioner and two Deputy Chiefs, one for Manhattan and the Bronx, and the other for Kings, Richmond, and Queens Counties. This is Senator Platt's plan for getting rid of Devery as it was outlined to-night by an official who said he spoke with knowledge.

The stated programme is to put the bill through with all possible rapidity. If it becomes a law Devery will be out of office, for the office which he now holds will no longer exist. It will then devolve upon the Police Commissioner appointed by the Mayor to name the two Deputy Chiefs. As the Police Commissioner will be subject to removal by the Governor, it is not considered likely that he will make an appointment which will incense the Republican organization.

COMMITTEE OF FIVE MEETS.

Later It May Co-operate with the Committee of Fifteen.

The Tammany Committee of Five, appointed to investigate vice in New York, held a meeting yesterday afternoon behind closed doors, at its headquarters, 192 Bowery. The session took place shortly after 3 o'clock. All of the members except Commissioner Keller, who is ill, were present. M. Warley Platzek, who is still under the weather from an attack of grip, was late in arriving. The anteroom was full of reporters, ready for the bombshell which Mr. Nixon, in an interview, had promised.

At the end of an hour Chairman Nixon came out. In answer to a question, he said:

"I have nothing to give out except that I wish you all a happy new year. The bombshell promised did not materialize. The meeting has been adjourned until next Monday. You must wait until then."

Mr. Nixon declined to answer further questions. The other members of the committee likewise declined to make statements.

There was no meeting of the Committee of Fifteen yesterday. The next meeting of the Committee will take place to-morrow.

At Police Headquarters all was quiet yesterday. Chief Devery declined as usual to discuss any phase of the situation bearing on his removal as the head of the department.

In the afternoon he sent Deputy Chief Clayton of Queens Borough an order to be transmitted to all precinct commanders directing the patrolmen in case of emergency to summon local doctors. The reason for this is because there is only one available hospital in some portions of the Borough of Queens, and that is situated in Jamaica. As Queens is the largest borough territorially in the city, a summons for the ambulance at Jamaica is generally attended by long delay, owing to distances to be traversed, and in the long delay the person needing surgical or medical attendance suffers, and perhaps dies.

When President York's attention was called to the order he said that he realized that there was need of something like this in Queens. He said that he would bring the matter up at the next board meeting and try to have authorized the setting aside of a fund for the summoning of local physicians.

A story was published in an afternoon paper that Chief Devery, even if he resigned voluntarily, would not be eligible to the pension list because charges made against him before he became Chief had been allowed to remain untried. President York, in speaking on this point, said:

"When Devery was Captain he was dismissed on charges of allowing disorderly places to exist in his precinct. He was reinstated by the courts. When Frank Moss was in office he drew up similar and other charges. Devery's lawyer procured a writ of prohibition from the courts preventing the hearing of these charges on the ground that the law required the board to be bi-partisan, and it was charged that Andrews was not a Democrat. These charges are still pending and could have been tried by the present board. They have been allowed to sleep. Since that time Devery has been promoted a number of times."

TRIED TO ENJOIN BOARD.

Restraining Order to Prevent Appointments of Sergeants Denied.

An unsuccessful attempt to secure a peremptory injunction restraining the Police Commissioners from making appointments of Sergeants was made yesterday morning in Brooklyn. Lawyer Albert E. Moore appeared before Justice Maddox and applied for an order enjoining the Board of Police Commissioners from taking further action in the matter of appointing Sergeants until the case of Roundsman Antonio Vachris had been adjudicated. The application was denied.

It was very general talk in police circles in Brooklyn that Commissioner Abell had something to do with the application for an injunction. According to a story in circulation, Mr. Abell had been given to understand that he was to be left out in the distribution of the appointments, but that Commissioner Hess was to share in them for acting with York and Sexton under promise of reappointment by the Mayor.

MRS. NATION QUARANTINED.

Smallpox in Jail Where Kansas Saloon Wrecker Is Held—Says She Can Stand It.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 31.—The jail of this county, in which Federal prisoners are also kept, was quarantined to-day for smallpox. The Prohibitionists alleged that the quarantine was put on by pressure of saloon interests as an extra punishment of Mrs. Nation, the saloon smasher, who is confined there, but this is denied. No prisoners will be allowed to enter or leave the jail, and the Federal and District Courts, which would open next Monday, are compelled to postpone all trials until April.

Mrs. Nation, in the course of an appeal to women everywhere to aid in the crusade against saloons begun by her in Wichita, says:

"I can stay in jail and eat my bread and gravy in a tin pan and with a spoon. I can stay here and be quarantined from seeing any friends. I can sleep on a bed without a pillow and take the fare of the poor criminals and feel this a small sacrifice. Can you not do something? Take your consecrated rocks, hatchets, and brickbats and anything that comes handy and you can clean this curse out. Don't wait for the ballot.

"I have exhausted every ordinary means and looked into the faces of mothers, wives, daughters who were broken hearted till I have become almost desperate, and I am doing the best I can, the worst I can, and all I can, and expect to continue, if it ends at the stake. I expect to lay my ashes here even if my body shall be cremated by the whisky element."

Mrs. Nation charges Gov. Stanley with being responsible for all the "joints" and "boot-legging" in Kansas.

COLD WAVE COMING.

Temperature Will Fall to 10 Degrees Lower by To-morrow.

The following dispatch was received at the New York Weather Bureau last night from the Washington bureau:

"Cold wave; temperature will fall to 10 degrees or lower by Wednesday morning."

RUINOUS FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

Trains Stopped, Villages Isolated, Buildings Carried Away, and Stock Drowned.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Abnormal snowstorms, deluging rains, and furious gales have created havoc. In many parts of the country there have been disastrous floods, landslips, and washouts. On all sides much stock has been drowned. The railroads and highways are blocked, buildings and bridges have been carried off, and the overflowing streams have inundated miles of country, while the rains have submerged the streets in some of the towns three to four feet.

At Coventry the devastation is greater than at any time during the last thirty years. A number of factories have been flooded, and hundreds of the inhabitants are imprisoned in their homes.

Many trains on the Midland Railroad have been stopped and their fires extinguished by the floods.

The town of Bath is endangered by the rise of the Avon, which is now ten feet above the normal.

In South Leicestershire this afternoon a well-filled passenger train narrowly escaped destruction, a bridge collapsing just as the train had crossed. The train was derailed on the muddy embankment. Fortunately there were no fatalities.

Immense tracts of land in several counties have been transformed into inland seas, the inhabitants seeking refuge in the upper rooms of their dwellings. Many villages are altogether isolated, and some towns of considerable size are without gas, owing to the works being flooded.

MAYOR HARRISON CENSURED.

He and Other Chicago Officials Severely Rebuked by the December Grand Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The December Grand Jury made its final report to Judge Gibbons this afternoon. Mayor Harrison, Chief Kipley, six Inspectors of Police, special assessment officials, and other employes of the municipality were severely censured. No indictments were returned.

The jury placed the responsibility for the prevalence of crime and other alleged scandals at the Mayor's door. In doing so the Mayor's own testimony before the jury was cited. He told the jury that he was responsible for the Police Department and whatever violations of law it permitted. They argued that the Mayor should be censured for upholding a force that would not enforce the observance of the statutes. The six Inspectors, who were styled "Commanders of Divisions," were rebuked in no mild manner. They were charged with knowing the condition of affairs, and with not taking any steps to prevent illegal practices.

In general the report was especially severe upon the Police Department. It recommended that a thorough shaking up take place in that branch of the government. It stated that over 1,000 policemen are indictable under law, but that the jury believed the place to strike was at the head and not at the "small men."

Sufficient evidence, the report said, could not be secured to warrant a conviction on the voting of an indictment in connection with the big officials, but it asserted in forcible language that they are to blame.

LIEUT. CRIMMINS ENGAGED.

Son of John D. Crimmins to Wed in San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Lieut. Crimmins of the Sixth Infantry, who is on his way to the Philippines, became engaged to Miss Margaret Cole of San Francisco just ten days after he first saw her. Miss Cole is the daughter of a prominent local attorney who died about three years ago. Crimmins is the son of a well-known New York contractor. The Lieutenant will form part of the provisional army of the Philippines, and will leave in about two weeks for the islands, carrying his bride. He has already served in the islands, and was invalided home last year.

Martin Crimmins is the son of John D. Crimmins, the well known contractor. At the outset of the Spanish war he disappeared, and there was much conjecture as to his whereabouts, when he was located in the camp of the Rough Riders, in which regiment he had enlisted. He was in ill-health at the time, and Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who had located him for his father, reported the fact to Gen. Coppinger, who had him transferred to his headquarters, where he was appointed orderly. Prior to his enlistment Lieut. Crimmins was a student in the medical department of the University of Virginia.

C. H. CHICKERING'S WIDOWS.

Four Women Claim the Estate of a Plainfield (Conn.) Man.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 31.—The question as to how many widows C. H. Chickering, the former proprietor of the Plainfield (Conn.) Hotel leaves is one that is likely to keep the courts busy for some time to come. Chickering was found dead in Albion yesterday, and there are thus far four claimants for his estate from women who show certificates of their marriage to him.

Chickering appeared in Plainfield last Summer and bought the hotel, and, on account of his address and popularity, soon became a leading light in the village. There was a woman with him who he said was his housekeeper. He disappeared on election day just as the Sheriff arrived to attach his person.

His housekeeper claimed to be his wife, and three days later a woman from Springfield, Mass., arrived with the same claim. It was then stated that Chickering was engaged to marry the daughter of a well-known farmer in the district.

Since then two other women have appeared in search of their missing spouse, and there was a general reunion to-day over the body in Albion.

Chickering was killed by a freight train while walking on the railroad track.

OPERATION ON INCUBATOR BABY

Surgeon Tries to Give Sound Body to J. Ogden Armour's Child.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Dr. John Ridlon today performed an operation on Lolita Armour, the three-year-old daughter of J. Ogden Armour, for the purpose of perfectly articulating her thigh bones to the pelvic structure. The work was successful, and the child, who since her birth has been an invalid, is in a fair way to attain a sound frame. Dr. Ridlon devoted months to a study of his little patient's case before he operated on her, and did not apply his instruments until he had exhausted all the information which the surgical world had to offer on the particular disorder under consideration.

For the first year of her life Lolita Armour lived in an incubator, but despite all the care exercised in nursing her, it was found that her femurs were but loosely connected with the pelvic bones. She was therefore unable to walk as she grew older, and she was denied nearly all the pleasures of childhood. It is believed now that she will be able soon to romp and play like other children.

Even the Pennsylvania Limited is provided with the most complete equipment known to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

TWENTIETH CENTURY'S TRIUMPHANT ENTRY

Welcomed by New York with Tumultuous Rejoicing.

CITY HALL GORGEOUSLY DECKED

Brilliant Illuminations and a Pandemonium of Music, Song, and Noise—Wedding at Midnight—Great Crush Almost Causes Panic.

The Century is dead; long live the Century! Yesterday was the Nineteenth, today the Twentieth. Some time last night the one died and the other was born. Here in New York the event took place at midnight. A moment of darkness at the City Hall, an instant's interlude in the ringing, a hush among the crowd—and the Old Century was buried. The lights flashed, the crowds sang, the sirens of craft in the harbor screeched and roared, bells pealed, bombs thundered, rockets blazed skyward, and the new Century made its triumphant entry.

It was distinctly an electric celebration in which the city indulged. Everywhere the shimmering gleam of electric lights shed their effulgence out over city and river and harbor, lighting up the thoroughfares with a noonday brilliance, throwing their deep reflection against the overhanging sky, making the darkness radiant.

And there was music, and notes that wasn't music, tin horns and trumpets, drums and other din-evolving instruments. The latter were largely manipulated by the small boy; the former came from lips and throats that were of the small boy once but are now more matured.

The centre of attraction was the City Hall. Two thousand flags and more, suspended and draped in knots and groups and singly about the building; 2,000 electric lights studding the exterior in delicate tracery formed by strings of bulbs in red, white and blue; the emblazoned arms of the great metropolis of the western world; a gigantic "WELCOME, 20TH CENTURY" standing in lettering of light across the front, combined to make the civic capitol gorgeous and win the admiration of the immense crowd.

THE OFFICIAL CEREMONIES.

It was 10:45 o'clock when the actual programme of the ceremonies began, an overture by Sousa's Band ushering in the music and song with which the fleeting hours of the dying century were made melodious. Long before then, however, the crowds had been gathering in the open space in front of the Municipal building, overflowing into the adjoining streets east, west, and south, Park Row, Broadway, and the connecting thoroughfare north of the Post Office.

At 10:30 o'clock circulation among the mass was almost impossible, except along the outermost fringe, where an extra force of police, specially detailed for the occasion, struggled to maintain some semblance of open passageway.

Following the overture Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, made his appearance upon the steps and was seen to move his lips as though addressing remarks to the gathering. This was the city's inauguration address, welcoming Century No. 20 to New York. It was in part as follows:

"To-night when the clock strikes 12 the present century will have come to an end. We look back upon it as a cycle of time within which the achievements in science and in civilization are not less than marvelous. The advance of the human race during the past 100 years has not been equaled by the progress of man within any of the preceding ages.

"The possibilities of the future for mankind are the subjects of hope and imagination. We shall soon be not only citizens of a Nation recognized throughout the world as the greatest of a State pre-eminent among States, and of a city not only the metropolis of the Western world, but of the whole world. Our advance in all directions which make a city great already places our city without a parallel in the Western hemisphere, and the same progress continued will make New York without a peer among the cities of the earth, its citizens unequaled in intelligence, in education, and supplied with all the benefits and advantages that flow from civilization.

"On this occasion, which is one of solemnity, I express the earnest wish that the rights of the individual man

of the building formed a veritable cataract of fire, and the dazzling fusillade of stars rising overhead added greatly to the general illumination of City Hall Park.

Inside the City Hall the walls and ceilings had been artistically draped with flags and bunting, and the building was brilliantly illuminated. Admission to the interior was by invitation, and only a limited number were permitted to gain entrance.

One of the interesting events which occurred away from the view of the crowd was a marriage, the first marriage in New York of the new century. Charles E. McCue of 79 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Maggie Kellegher of 97 Central Park West were the couple who selected the place and the hour for the inauguration of their joint domestic career. They were married by Alderman Ernest J. Seebeck in the Council Chamber at the exact striking of the hour of 12.

OLD TRINITY CHIMES.

While the ceremonies at City Hall were going on enormous and noisy crowds had also assembled about old Trinity Church. At 11:30 the first peals of the bells were heard. Fourteen numbers in all were given at brief intervals by Albert Meislahn, the organist.

With the vanishing of the final bombs, the crowd, which had packed itself solidly into the vacant spaces of City Hall Park and adjoining streets and far up and down Broadway, began to disperse, and the greatest difficulty was experienced by the police in preventing dangerous crowding along the more congested routes. In one or two instances there was almost a panic, and a number of persons were slightly injured.

The crush was worst along Park Row between THE NEW YORK TIMES Building and the bridge, where the crowds were struggling to reach the elevated trains for Brooklyn and up-town New York. Several women were badly frightened, and two or three fainted. A small boy was also injured by being trampled upon, and was rescued with some difficulty.

The fact that there would be a dangerous crush after the display became apparent at quite an early hour, and at 11:30 o'clock Inspector Grant telephoned to Police Headquarters for an additional force of 150 police to strengthen the 1,500 he already had. These were dispatched to the City Hall without delay.

At 1 o'clock the crowds had greatly thinned out, and all danger was over.

While the principal celebration was down town, great animation also reigned up town. Early in the evening the crowds began to gather in the Tenderloin section of Broadway, and by 11 o'clock they had grown to enormous proportions.

Special arrangements had been made for controlling them, and Capt. Thomas of the West Thirtieth Street Station had his force augmented by the reserves from several of the Bronx stations, the bicycle squad, and a few from Brooklyn.

The police, however, found no difficulty in handling the people except to keep them moving, for they were in high good humor. Many had horns and blew them almost constantly. According to the police, the crowd was one of the largest and best-natured that they have ever been called upon to handle.

When midnight arrived the crowds seemed to stand still and sent up cheer after cheer. The horns were blown continuously for several minutes and the new century was welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm.

WATCH NIGHT SERVICES.

Song and Prayer Mark the New Century's Birth in Protestant Churches.

Watch night services were held in all Methodist Episcopal churches in Brooklyn and in many of the churches of the same and other Protestant denominations in Manhattan. The services varied greatly in the different churches, in some the music being the principal feature, while in others they consisted principally of prayers and addresses. All the congregations were surprisingly large in view of the great demonstration out of doors.

Special interest attached to the meetings in the Methodist churches from the fact that watch-night services were a characteristic of the early days of that Church. Many down-town business men attended the meeting in the old John Street Church, which lasted for more than two hours. Near the altar stood the old oaken clock presented to the church by John Wesley when it was established in 1768 as the first of the denomination in the Western Hemisphere. When the iron hands, forged by an Epworth blacksmith of many generations ago, came together the congregation rose and joined in the Doxology.

At the Old First Presbyterian Church in Fifth Avenue, which also now sees its third century, the hour was marked with twenty strokes on the big bell. The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, the pastor, conducted the service, which was principally choral, the elaborate musical programme being rendered under the direction of Prof. William Carl, the organist.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur preached his last sermon of the old century in the Calvary Baptist Church. "The world was never so good as to-night," he said. "The Bible was never so studied as now, and science has become docile and reverent. All discoveries—steamships, railways, telephones, and telegraphs—are ministers of civilization and religion. Early in the twentieth century they will girdle the world, making it a whispering gallery, voiceful with praise and radiant with the glory of God." After the sermon a social reunion was held in the adjoining chapel, at which refreshments were served, and at five minutes before midnight the congregation all knelt and received the century in silent prayer.

The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed conducted the service in the lecture room of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, the congregational singing being led by John D. Slayback, President of the Board of Trustees and Superintendent of the Sunday school. The pastor preached on "Spiritual Foresight: So teach us to number our days that we may apply our own hearts unto wisdom." Experiences were told, and a service of prayer continued after the midnight hour.

The first watch night services ever held in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church were but poorly attended, and the passing crowd in Broadway made so much noise that it was hard for those in the rear of the church to pay attention to the service. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington officiated, pleading with his auditors to begin life anew with the century and defining the duties of a Christian. The chimes were played by Miss Bertha Thomas, but it was difficult to hear the bells even at the base of the steeple.

WHAT MR. McKINLEY WISHES?

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Telegraph wires an interview with President McKinley, in the course of which he expresed a wish that the United States and Great Britain might continue in amity during the new century. Mr. McKinley, according to the correspondent, said he hoped for the acceptance of the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty and expected to see the Nicaragua Canal commenced thoroughly in his second term of office.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES CELEBRATE.

For the second time in the history of the Catholic Church in America midnight mass was celebrated publicly by all the churches throughout the country. The first occasion was on Dec. 31, 1899, when, as the beginning of the last year in the old century, the Pope permitted Pontifical high masses to be celebrated in all the churches. This celebration also marked the opening of a jubilee year. The services of this morning, therefore, marked not only the beginning of the new century, but also the close of the jubilee year.

The services in the principal Catholic churches in this city were most elaborate. At St. Patrick's Cathedral, a Pontifical solemn high mass was celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan in presence of an attendance that filled the immense edifice to overflowing.

By 11 o'clock, when the doors were thrown open to ticket holders, the police estimated that there were 2,000 people in waiting. The crowd at that time extended from the main entrance clear across Fifth Avenue and similarly at the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Street entrances.

The church inside was simply but tastefully decorated. At the base of each pillar was an immense cedar, as there were also in the nooks and corners. Evergreens and potted plants and palms decorated the altar.

Shortly before 12 o'clock, just as horns without were sounding louder than ever, and while the elevated railroad engines were shrieking shrill greetings to one another, the Cathedral chimes high in the purple sky pealed forth above the din.

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee," they rang, and hundreds who were still struggling to get in the Cathedral took up the refrain.

Promptly at midnight the procession appeared out of the sacristy. They marched down the southern aisle of the church and up the middle aisle to the altar. The celebrant of the mass was Archbishop Corrigan, and the assistant priest, Father M. J. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral.

LABOR'S GREETING TO THE NEW CENTURY

Men Representing Many Callings Dine Together.

EDWIN MARKHAM READS POEM

Bishop Potter Among the Speakers of the Evening—A Greeting from the Old World.

Labor's greeting to the twentieth century was given last evening in the Arlington Hall, on Eighth Street. Men who have fought the battle for the rights of the labor unions dined with Bishops, politicians, and leaders of thought—with one poet—all of whom were looked upon as the friends of the laboring class.

The dinner and the series of ten-minute speeches were given "in confidence that the twentieth century will be the century of the people's triumph."

At midnight Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe," read an orginal poem called "The Century Poem."

The project was arranged by the Committee of One Hundred, which was organized to call a convention in Cooper Union on Jan. 14, to establish a New York Federation Council of delegates from labor unions which shall demand that legislators frame the will of the people and enact laws in regard to the tenement-house problem, the sweat-shop system, shorter number of hours and other subjects in which organized labor is interested.

Before the 400 guests sat down to the dinner table they assembled in the reception room. Edwin Markham, who came with his wife, was given a hearty cheer. Controller Coler also received an enthusiastic greeting from the labor men.

The dinner served cost 50 cents a plate. It was partaken of by over 200 handsomely dresed women. George McNeil, the labor representative from Boston, addressed the throng as "the 400 of New York." During the dinner a large orchestra played, and the surroundings were much the same as those at the more elaborate feasts of people of wealth.

After the dinner Toastmaster Ernest H. Crosby made a speech telling the object of the gathering. He then introduced John Swinton. The keynote of Mr. Swinton's speech was "that the frecked Caliban of labor was beginning to learn the meaning of the word right."

His speech was received with hearty applause. He said that the laboring man was only able to read words of one syllable, but that he was learning; was thoroughly learned. He said that labor was learning to hunt out rapscallions. "The Triumph of Labor" in the nineteenth century was declared by Mr. Swinton to be the ability to spell two words—"right" and "wrong"—and he predicted that during the twentieth century labor would keep up the march of progress, until it was triumphant.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton was to be the next speaker. A short letter was read, in which the writer predicted that in the new century labor would get its just rewards. The next speaker was Bishop Potter. His subject was "Industrial Peace."

Bishop Potter said he thought the men who arranged the programme had in mind the adjustment of the arrangements between capital and labor, and that industrial peace would come when both sides would be guided by laws of justice and human rights.

To the striking Hebrew bakers Bishop Potter paid a touching tribute. He said they were compelled, according to the reports, to work eighteen hours a day, and ended his speech by saying, "Here's to our Hebrew brothers in the Bakers' Union. May they triumph in their fight."

George E. McNeil of Boston, one of the originators of the eight-hour movement, was the next speaker. He told how labor had taught the clergy, the politicians, and the poets. He was reminiscent, and spoke of his early boyhood, when the poor laboring men of this country were as outcasts without the aid of the clergy, the politicians, or the law-makers.

His remarks were bitter against the clergy for neglecting to help labor when its needs were many, and Bishop Potter left during Mr. McNeil's speech, apparently not satisfied with the arraignment of the clergy by the labor leader.

Mr. McNeil's speech told of the fight to reduce the hours of labor, and he said that the ultimate object of laboring men should be to fight for further reductions in hours of labor and increases in wages, so that the men who own business would be forced to make their workingmen partners.

Controller Coler spoke on the City of New York. He said, in part:

"The fact is the workingmen can accomplish anything they undertake if they will make their tool the ballot box instead of the boycott. They have already worked wonders for the betterment of their own material conditions, and they are just beginning to realize their power. If the intelligent laboring men of this city once unite in the service of the general welfare, and remain united, they will constitute the greatest moral and physical power for good that ever existed in the municipality. That they have not done so is largely because they do not stand together long enough.

"Insist, as you have a right to do, that the night high school shall be as good as the day. Attend the free lectures and send your children, and if you are crowded out demand more free lectures and more free reading matter. There should be no fight between capital and labor, and there will be none when the real brotherhood of man is established.

When a man is a candidate for a local office it is not essential to the interest of workingmen that he should belong to one of your unions and subscribe to all your principles, but it is essential to your welfare and the best interests of the city that he be intelligent and honest."

Mrs. Nathan spoke on "Woman's Economic Influence." She remarked on the fact that when the committee made up the list of speakers it placed fifteen representatives of the unfair sex upon it, and not a single member of the fair sex. When this was mentioned by her to the committee she was asked at the last minute to speak, and she did so, "because," she added, "I do not believe a woman ought to neglect an opportunity to speak in public. A woman's tongue is her strongest weapon, and she ought to use it at every opportunity."

This pleased the women present as well as the men, but the applause from the women was more pronounced. Then Mrs. Nathan went on and spoke of the influence of her sex in business affairs and how since 1840, when in this country but seven trades or occupations were open to women, the number in 1880 had increased to 336.

John Phillips, Secretary of the United Hatters, was down for the toast, "Labor in Brooklyn," but he said for years he had followed the advice of an able and conscientious speaker given to him long ago, to speak all around his subject. Mr. Phillips started by telling a story.

"There was once a man who lived in a boarding house," said he, "and he moved because he did not like it there. He went to another boarding house. At his first breakfast the new landlady asked him how he ate his hash.

"'How do I eat it?' he asked, wonderingly.

"'Do you eat it with a fork?' the landlady asked, in rather severe tones.

"'No,' was the reply.

"'With a knife?'

"'No.'

"'With a spoon?' she demanded.

"'No.'

"'Then how in the world do you eat it?' she finally said, quite out of patience.

"'Madame,' was the reply, 'I always eat with fear and trembling.'"

Presently in saying that labor in Brooklyn was about the same old kind of labor anybody might find elsewhere, Mr. Phillips was reminded of another story.

"I remember a man," he went on, "who was once asked how many children he had. The man said he had three, two alive and one in Brooklyn."

During the evening a greeting was received by cable from Tom Mann, the Englishfriend of labor. It was addressed to [illegible] and contained these [illegible] greetings, social health, in-

[illegible] welcoming the new century [illegible] to John S. Crosby, who, after telling a humorous story, began, just before midnight, to read Tennyson's "Ring Out, Wild Bells." He finished just before the clock struck, and as the hour of midnight was tinkled Harry White arose and asked for three cheers for the new century, which "was to bring the social, political, and industrial [illegible]

[illegible] were given and then

Mr. Markham was introduced to read his poem, which follows:

"A CENTURY POEM."

We stand here at the end of mighty years,
And a great wonder rushes on the heart.
While cities rose and blossomed into dust,
While shadowy lines of Kings were blown to air,—
What was the Purpose brooding on the world
Through the large leisure of the centuries?
And what the end—failure or victory?

Lo, man has laid his sceptre on the stars,
And sent his spell upon the continents.
stones,
Silent as God, publish their mystery.
Man calls the lightnings from their secret place
To crumple up the spaces of the world,
And snatch the jewels from the flying hours.
The wild white smoking horses of the sea
Are startled by his thunders. The World-Powers
Crowd around to be the lackeys of the king.
His hand has torn the veil of the Great Law,
The Law that was made before the worlds —before
That far First Whisper on the ancient deep;
The Law that swings Arturus on the North,
And hurls the soul of man upon the way.
But what avail, O builders of the world,
Unless ye build a safety for the soul?
Man has put harness on Leviathan,
And hocks in his incorrigible jaws;
And yet the Perils of the Street remain.
Out of the whirlwind of the cities rise
Lean Hunger and the Worm of Misery,
The heart-break and the cry of mortal tears.

But hark, the bugles blowing on the peaks;
And hark, a murmur as of many feet,
The cry of captains, the divine alarm!
Look, the Last Son of Time comes hurrying on,
The strong young Titan of Democracy!
With swinging step he takes the open road,
In love with the winds that beat his hairy breast.
Baring his sunburnt strength to all the world,
He casts his eyes around with Jovian glance—
Searches the tracks of old Tradition; scans
With rebel heart the Books of Pedigree;
Peers into the face of Privilege and cries,
"Why are you halting in the path of man?
Is it your shoulder bears the human load?
Do you draw down the reins of the sweet heaven,
And keep the green things growing? • • •
Back to Hell!"
We know at last the Future is secure;
God is descending from Eternity,
And all things, good and evil, build the road,
Yes, down in the thick of things, the men of greed
Are thumping the inhospitable clay.
By wondrous toils the men without the Dream,
Led onward by a Something unawares,
Are laying the foundations of the Dream.
The Kingdom of Fraternity foretold.

Mr. Markham gave permission for all newspapers to use the poem, though he has had it copyrighted. When he finished reading he said the time is coming for which we are all praying, for we are all endeavoring to reach the ideal state of things.

"We have reached a larger individualism," he said. "We have attained a larger religious and political freedom, and we shall attain the largest industrial freedom."

Joseph Barondess said there can be no freedom while a few own those things by which the necessities for the many are produced.

Senator Ford, who had been an ex-Senator twenty minutes when he began to speak, urged the laboring class to stand together and they could then get whatever they wanted, and get rid of the bosses as well. Michael A. Fitzgerald spoke in the same strain, and Samuel E. Moffett said the Mayor should be removable by the Municipal Assembly with twenty days' notice, and if in ten days the people wished to uphold the Mayor they could remove the Municipal Assembly.

Many had left by the time Senator Guy spoke. He talked of labor uniting its forces, as did W. J. Sullivan, and then W. D. F. Bliss told of the Federation's intended work. He said that it was hoped by moral force to make the people overthrow the bosses, and labor will then put in its own representatives.

THE ODELL FAMILY STEED.

Governor-Elect's Daughter Refuses to Leave "Duke" in Newburg.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Since Governor-elect Odell purchased a new team of horses some months ago, Duke, the old family horse, has been the especial property of Estelle, the Governor-elect's eight-year-old daughter. Miss Estelle is very fond of driving out behind Duke, and has conceived a strong affection for the animal. The other day the little girl, after one of her drives with Duke, went up to her mother and said:

"Mamma, are we going to take Duke to Albany?"

"No, dear," answered her mother.

"Then I'm not going either," declared Miss Estelle.

When Mr. Odell returned home in the evening his wife delivered to him their daughter's ultimatum.

"Well, then, Duke goes," said Mr. Odell, who would not be separated from Estelle, even for the Governorship.

PROBING BELLEVUE SCANDAL.

Commissioner Keller, Although Ill, Confers with Subordinates at His Hotel.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller was unable to leave his rooms in the New Amsterdam Hotel yesterday, but, notwithstanding his indisposition, he attended to the affairs of his office, with the assistance of a stenographer, at the hotel.

"I do not expect," said the Commissioner, "to be at my office for several days, but I am looking after affairs closely and directing things as usual. The investigation of alleged abuses in Bellevue Hospital is going on, but while I am ill I do not care to say anything about what has been accomplished."

During the day the Commissioner had a long interview with Superintendent O'Rourke of Bellevue, Deputy Commissioner Brennan, and Secretary Borden. Mr. O'Rourke, since Commissioner Keller was taken ill last Thursday, has been examining into several complaints of alleged abuses, but no definite report has as yet been made. Besides conducting routine affairs, Deputy Commissioner Brennan has been quietly looking into matters of alleged violations of the Code of Rules laid down by Commissioner Keller for the guidance of employes in the various branches of the department. Those were the matters that occupied most of the time they spent with Commissioner Keller yesterday.

When seen subsequent to his visit to the New Amsterdam Hotel, Mr. Brennan said that he had been sent for by his superior on business of importance, the nature of which he was not at liberty to disclose. Mr. O'Rourke's answer as to the purport of his interview with the Commissioner was in substance the same as Mr. Brennan's.

"Commissioner Keller is the head of the Charities Department," said Mr. O'Rourke, "and all information concerning this investigation must come through him."

"I am the head of the Department of Charities," said Commissioner Keller to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "and I am responsible for the conduct of every branch of it. If, as alleged, abuses exist under my administration, I, as the head of the department, am responsible, and I have no desire to shunt the responsibility upon anybody else. I am going to fix things to suit myself, and when I am done the public can come and see and criticise to their hearts' content. I mean to do nothing unfair or unjust, but any one whom I may find guilty of any infraction of the rules I have laid down must suffer dismissal. Only a few days ago I dismissed an attendant at Bellevue for taking money from a patient to buy luxuries for him. There is an iron-clad rule that will permit of no deviation—that is, that hospital attendants, nurses, or physicians shall accept no money for any purpose from a patient. They all know the inevitable consequence if they do."

In relation to the allegation of Ex-Commissioner of Charities Geo. O'Beirne, that for the past twenty-five years patients have been robbed by doctors, nurses, and ambulance drivers, Commissioner Keller said:

"It must be that Gen. O'Beirne had reference to his own administration. During my term of office there have been no such cases that have not received adequate punishment."

Regarding the case of a contractor who was taken to Bellevue as a patient and robbed of $4,000, according to Gen. O'Beirne, Commissioner Keller said that there had been no such occurrence during the time he has been in office.

"Every abuse that I find to exist will be eradicated, and every man or woman whom I find is implicated will be dismissed," said the Commissioner.

District Attorney Philbin has announced that he will take a hand in putting a stop to abuses at Bellevue should the condition of affairs be found to be as deplorable as alleged. He expects to receive a report today, and will use his office to rectify some of the things complained of should the report warrant such proceedings.

PHILBIN LOPS OFF FOUR MORE OFFICIAL HEADS

Unger, O'Reilly, Hennessy, and McCann Asked to Resign.

WALSH IS PROBABLY SLATED

Franklin Pierce, George W. Shurman, and Howard S. Gans Appointed to Vacancies.

District Attorney Philbin yesterday requested the resignations of Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Unger and Deputy Assistants Daniel O'Reilly, Forbes J. Hennessy, and Charles E. F. McCann. The appointment of Franklin Pierce and George W. Schurman, full assistants, and Howard S. Gans, deputy assistant, followed the resignations.

Deputy Assistant Thomas F. Byrne was advanced to the position of full assistant and placed in charge of the Indictment Bureau, the post held up to yesterday by Mr. Unger. Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne and Deputy Assistants Gerald Hull Gray and Keyran J. O'Connor were also retained in office.

District Attorney Philbin's appointments and advancements leave his office with nine full assistants, whereas the law provides for but eight, thus necessitating the deposition of at least one more. Those remaining who have not been asked for their resignations, and who, Mr. Philbin has not announced will be retained, are Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Blake, and Walsh. Mr. Walsh was sent for in the afternoon by the District Attorney, but was not in the building. It is surmised that his head will be the next to fall.

The depositions of Messrs. Unger and Hennessy came somewhat as a surprise to the District Attorney's staff. Mr. Unger for fifteen years has been connected with the public prosecutor's office, having been appointed in 1885 by Randolph B. Martine. Mr. Unger will enter general practice in partnership with Abraham Levy. Mr. Unger, when sent for, knowing what was to come, entered the District Attorney's office with a large bundle of Hubbard's "Message to Garcia" under his arm. Mr. Unger is somewhat of a humorist, and after the official relations between himself and Mr. Philbin had been severed, the two chatted cordially for several minutes about the conduct of the office. Mr. Unger then tendered his copies of the "Message to Garcia" to the District Attorney and advised him to freely distribute them among his staff. "Don't fear to offend the sensibilities of any one of them at any time," said he, "by flinging a copy in his face and requesting that he read and profit by it." Mr. Philbin, with a grim smile, accepted the pamphlets.

Messrs. O'Reilly, McCann, and Hennessy preceded Mr. Unger into the Chief's office by a few minutes, and after emerging announced that their resignations had been requested and had been immediately tendered. Mr. O'Reilly is a protégé of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. He drew a salary of $4,000 a year and assisted Mr. Unger in the Indictment Bureau. He is succeeded by Howard S. Gans. Charles E. F. McCann is a nephew of Richard Croker and also drew $4,000 a year. Both of these gentlemen were mentioned in the Hammond charges against former District Attorney Gardiner, as was Mr. Unger. Forbes J. Hennessy, removed, assisted Mr. McIntyre, and claims to have prepared the Kennedy case for trial. He was regarded as a personal friend of Mr. Philbin.

Thomas F. Byrne, placed in charge of the indictment bureau, was also a four-thousand-dollar deputy, having been appointed by Col. Gardiner three years ago. Mr Byrne has had charge of the cases against the discretionary brokers and bucket-shop operators of the Wall Street district. Gerald Hull Gray was known as a member of more clubs than any three of his associates. Keyran J. O'Connor, retained, is quite friendly with Recorder Goff.

George W. Schurman, appointed a full assistant at a salary of $7,500, is a brother of President Schurman of Cornell University and a member of the law firm of Carter, Hughes & Dwight of 96 Broadway. He has always been a Republican. Mr. Schurman has had much experience in commercial cases, and will be assigned to the work formerly performed by Thomas F. Byrne. He was born in Canada, July 6, 1867, and was graduated from Dalhousie College, Nova Scotia, and Cornell University. He is a member of the Bar Association, the Cornell Club, Alpha Delta Phi, and the Engelwood Golf Association.

Franklin Pierce is a lawyer of 31 Nassau Street, forty-five years old, and an independent Democrat. Mr. Philbin said in announcing Mr. Pierce's appointment that the latter is one of the ablest trial lawyers in the city. He said that Mr. Pierce accepted the position only from a high sense of civic duty, which undoubtedly the public would appreciate. Mr. Pierce is a member of the City Club, the Reform Club, and the Bar Association.

Howard S. Gans, appointed a Deputy Assistant, is the brief clerk in the office of Stern & Rushmore of 40 Wall Street. Mr. Gans, said Mr. Philbin, is a young man of great ability. He is a member of the Reform Club, the Citizens' Union, the Harvard Club, and the Bar Association. John F. McIntyre will be especially retained to prosecute the Kennedy case, said Mr. Philbin, and it is understood that all of the assistants who are deposed will volunteer their services without remuneration in prosecuting any cases with which they were concerned before Col. Gardiner's removal. Mr. Philbin denied emphatically that Mr. Osborne's connection with the Molineux case had anything to do with his retention.

Lewis F. Nixon of the Tammany Committee of Five and Charles Stewart Smith of the Committee of Fifteen called on District Attorney Philbin later in the day and held short conferences with him relative to the work of the two committees and the measure of assistance that might be expected from the District Attorney. After the conferences Mr. Philbin announced that an Assistant District Attorney would be assigned to each committee to investigate and prosecute any violations of the law brought to light by either.

Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Le Barbier were sworn in by Judge Foster and resumed their old duties during the day. The following letter, regarded as significant, was received by Mr. Le Barbier from Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, who brought the City Club charges against Col. Gardiner last Summer:

My Dear Mr. Le Barbier: I offer you my congratulations upon the opportunity to make a record of efficiency and integrity under the better conditions than those in which we had our first encounter. I accept your challenge to work together for the good of this city and shall interpret your share of that work by the spirit which now moves your chief. I think you will admit on our side we fight hard and fair. I would much rather have your help in doing such work as falls to me, and after talking with Mr. Philbin over the situation I recognize your capacity and opportunity, and write you this note of sympathetic and fraternal congratulations. Yours sincerely, THOMAS R. SLICER.

Tombs Prisoners to be Entertained.

The people who will be compelled to begin the new century behind prison bars in the Tombs ought to pass a fairly pleasant day of it to-day, all things considered, for the Warden has made arrangements for a New Year's entertainment more elaborate than ever before. The entertainment, which begins at 2 P. M. will be preceded by a bounteous feast, after which the male inmates will be liberally supplied with fragrant "perfectos." The entertainment will consist of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and dialogues. Nearly a score of vaudeville artists have volunteered their services for the occasion, and there will be a host of amateur talent.

Doctors say that, out of 100 average people, about 25 are more or less tubercular. No very serious harm to half; but the other half half-live for a while, and die of consumption.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil saves many and would save most, but not all.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

CAPE GOVERNMENT APPEALS FOR HELP

Wants a Paid Defense Force to Repel Invasion.

CAPE DUTCH JOIN BOERS

About 1,500 Cast Their Lot with the Invaders — Sixty British Reported Captured.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 31.—The Cape Government has called upon the Loyalists in twenty-seven districts, including Cape Town, to assist the military to repel invasion by the formation of a paid defense force.

In a preamble to the call, the Government announces the situation as follows:

"Owing to the fact that the armed forces of the enemy have penetrated south of Carnarvon in the west and south of Middelburg eastward, it is necessary to repel the invasion promptly, and the Government calls upon loyal inhabitants to aid the military in this duty by the formation of a colonial force for the sole and exclusive purpose of repelling invasion, guarding lines of communication, and maintaining order in the disturbed districts.

"Volunteers should enroll with the Civil Commissioners in their respective districts. They will be paid 5 shillings per day, with rations, forage, arms, and horses. The term of service is not expected to exceed three months.

"This notice specially applies to the districts named in it, but other districts may assist. Enlisting will begin Thursday."

It is estimated that no fewer than 1,500 Cape Dutch have joined the invaders, who have penetrated further south than ever.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Boers have now reached a point half-way between the Orange River and Cape Town, and, in spite of the optimism of the London press, the Government announcement at Cape Town shows how seriously the invasion is regarded there.

The only thing that really touches the British public is the loss of a big naval gun. The Times to-day, however, draws attention to what might prove a serious danger, namely, the possibility of another outbreak of enteric fever among the soldiers, worn down by the hardships and privations of a prolonged and exciting campaign.

Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch to the War Office, dated Pretoria, Dec. 31, 9:35 A. M., says:

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch to the War Office, dated Pretoria, Dec. 31, 9:35 A. M., says:

"A small portion of the enemy's force which entered the colony to the east broke away in a southwesterly direction and crossed the railway at a point between Bangor and Sherborne. They did some damage to the railway. The column under Williams will be in touch with this body to-day.

"The force which entered the colony to the west passed the road from Carnarvon to Victoria West at 7 yesterday morning. They were going south and were closely followed by Thorneycroft and De Lisle.

"Very few recruits from the colony joined the enemy. Hertzog's men are already dropping their worn horses."

BOERS ATTACK A TRAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—It is now ascertained that the Boers who trekked westward from Vryburg, and who were supposed to be going to Damaraland, are making for the Prieska district of Cape Colony. A dispatch from Cradock says:

"The Boers burned an empty goods train near Rosmead Junction. The authorities at Rosmead have sent the women and children away to Cradock. It is reported that a commando has crossed the line and is making toward Middelburg."

PORT ELIZABETH, Dec. 31.—Reports are in circulation here that the train which was held up near Rosmead was not empty, but had sixty of the Prince Alfred Guards on board, who were returning from the front, and about forty passengers, women and children.

The Boers numbered 200, with supports that could be seen in the distance. The soldiers defended themselves until their small quantity of ammunition was exhausted, when all were captured, though subsequently released.

The passengers had narrow escapes, as the bullets of the Boers perforated the carriages.

An officer and three soldiers were severely wounded.

The railway traffic has been stopped, but the Boers do not appear to have injured the permanent way.

THE DEFEAT AT HELVETIA.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Gen. Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria, Sunday, Dec. 30, says:

"The post at Helvetia was surprised at 2:30 A. M., the enemy first rushing a 4.7-gun. At dawn the officer commanding the post at Swartz-Kopjes sent out a patrol and shelled the enemy out of Helvetia, making them abandon the gun temporarily. The Boers, however, formed our prisoners around the gun and got it away eventually. No ammunition belonging to the gun was captured. The casualties were four officers wounded, eleven men killed, and twenty-two wounded. A column was sent out from Machadodorp, but owing to bad roads, it failed to arrive in time."

GEN. COLVILE SNUBBED.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Since his arrival in London Major Gen. Sir Henry Colvile has received information tending to show that Lieut. Col. Sprague actually received a forged telegram, purporting to be signed by Gen. Colvile, dated Lindley, May 23, saying:

"I am badly in want of mounted troops. Come here at once."

The telegram was sent off three days before Gen. Colvile reached Lindley and was the cause of Lieut. Col. Spragge hastening there. One of the principal charges against Gen. Colvile is that, after appealing to the Yeomanry for help, he abandoned them to their fate.

"I never heard of this telegram," says Gen. Colvile, "until now. But it explains the mystery of my alleged message to Col. Spragge. It was known at the time that some one was tampering with the wires near Lindley in the interests of the Boers.

Gen. Colvile reported himself at the War Office to-day. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, the Adjutant General, merely sent a subordinate to meet him.

Keep Open House at "The Tub."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Fred Nixon, who will be re-elected Speaker, and Col. Archie E. Baxter, who will be re-elected Clerk of the Assembly, will keep open house to-morrow at The Tub. While eggnog is being brewed considerable legislation will be brewed with it. The Tub is sometimes called the First House, for it is there that much of the legislation enacted at Albany receives its start.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

United States Life Insurance Co.

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

For the Year Ending December 31, 1900.

GEORGE H. BURFORD, President.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
*To Reserve on policies and dividend additions	$7,690,828.26	By bonds and mortgages	$4,926,630.00
To claims in course of settlement, proofs received	29,820.33	By United States and other bonds	1,942,499.50
To claims in course of settlement, no proofs received	54,736.00	By real estate	682,600.00
To premiums paid in advance	6,458.41	By cash in banks	248,172.52
To liability for lapsed policies presentable for surrender	1,272.00	By cash in office	1,426.53
To accrued rents and unpresented accounts, etc.	10,644.01	By policy loans and premium notes	857,782.93
To surplus as regards policy-holders	579,823.54	By loans secured by collaterals	12,755.58
		By balances due by agents, secured	9,186.46
		By interest accrued	90,650.23
		By deferred premiums, less cost of collection	56,748.71
		By premiums in course of collection, less cost of collection	124,402.41
Total	$8,373,611.55	Total	$8,373,611.55

*Four per cent. basis on Insurance prior to 1899—3 per cent. basis on Insurance of 1899 and 1900.

PAYMENTS TO POLICY HOLDERS DURING 1900, DIVIDENDS, DEATH CLAIMS, MATURED ENDOWMENTS, ETC., $873,824.02.

DIRECTORS:

Henry W. Ford, Henry C. Hulbert, James R. Plum, George G. Williams, Anthony Wallach, Charles F. Fralelgh, John P. Munn, M. D., George H. Burford, Alfred S. Heidelbach, Alfred Wheelwright, Francis L. Leland, E. H. Perkins, Jr., John J. Tucker, D. H. Houtaling, Thomas Russell, Charles E. Patterson, Solomon W. Albro, George E. Fisher, Donald B. Toucey, Clarence H. Kelsey, Charles W. Dayton, Elgin R. L. Gould, Samuel W. Fairchild, Henry Sampson, David Banks, Isaac A. Hopper, Richard E. Cochran.

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, President Chemical National Bank.
JOHN J. TUCKER, Builder
E. H. PERKINS, JR., President Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
JAMES R. PLUM, Leather

Extract from report of the Hon. Isaac Vanderpoel to the Hon. Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York:

"December 20, 1900.

"Hon. Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of Insurance:

"Sir:—I beg to report that the examination of the UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, requested to be made by your appointment No. 1369, has been completed. The last examination of this Company made by the department was to December 31st, 1892, and the present examination comprised a verification of the Company's annual statements filed since then. These were found to be correct in all essential particulars as to assets, liabilities, receipts and disbursements.

"The findings of the appraisers on their valuation of the Company's Real Estate and Mortgage Holdings accompany this report, and will be seen upon reference to same to involve no change in the figures representing these items as given in the Company's annual statement rendered December 31st, 1899, to which date the present examination was made.

"Respectfully submitted,
"ISAAC VANDERPOEL,
"Chief Examiner."

HOME OFFICE, No. 277 BROADWAY, N. Y.

. . . WE START . . .
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND ONE
WITH A
NEW CENTURY SALE
OF
MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS
THAT WILL
STARTLE THE TOWN.
SEE PARTICULARS TO-MORROW MORNING'S PAPERS.

THE Thompson 245
COMPANY CLOTHIERS BROADWAY
Opposite City Hall Park, Just Below Murray St.

HELD AS A FUGITIVE.

E. G. D'Essauer, Wanted in Chicago, Under Arrest in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—E. George D'Essauer, who was arrested last Friday night at the St. Charles Hotel under the name of Dr. Carle of England, has confessed to his identity. He was being held a fugitive from justice from Chicago, and was this morning taken before Judge Gill, a Police Magistrate, whom he addressed "Your Lordship."

D'Essauer said he found it useless to further attempt to conceal his identity. He admitted that he left Chicago because it was charged that he had disposed of $100,000 worth of fraudulent bonds. After his departure, he says, his friends and relatives arranged matters, and when he was arested in London he was released because Secretary of State John Hay and Gov. Tanner of Illinois cabled Ambassador Choate that he was not wanted in Chicago. D'Essauer asked for his release this morning, saying there was no charge pending against him in Chicago, but later in the day a telegram came from Chief Kipley of that city saying D'Essauer was wanted there. D'Essauer says he will oppose the requisition for his return.

The prisoner admitted that the story about his lavish expenditure upon himself and an actress, after his disposal of the fraudulent bonds, was true. He said that he followed her about the country spending money, but he was young and foolish at that time. He claims that he spent $50,000 on the actress. He said that an estate of $50,000, which he received from his father, was used to pay the amount of the alleged swindle.

A TROLLEY FOR GREENWICH.

Desires of New York Property Owners Apparently Ignored.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 31.—The Wardens and Burgesses of the borough to-day filed their findings in the matter of laying tracks on the main streets, which particularly interests New Yorkers, many of whom have remonstrated on the coming of the trolley and insisted that if it did come the borough officials should order the wires laid underground.

The finding grants permission to the Greenwich Tramway Company to lay tracks and build an overhead trolley on roads in front of the property of many wealthy New Yorkers who have threatened to leave the town in case this was done. To-day the trolley company carted railway

MAN MURDERED BY WOMAN

She Shoots Him Twice with His Own Revolver.

Evidence of Fierce Struggle in a Room Above a Brooklyn Restaurant—She Is Arrested and Confesses.

In his bedroom, above a restaurant he conducted at 101 Washington Street, Brooklyn, eGorge Deges, a Greek ,thirty-five years old, was found yesterday morning lying dead with a bullet wound in his neck and another in his heart.

Mrs. Margaret Ertel, thirty years old, a woman with whom he had lived, was missing. The murder was discovered at 9 o'clock, and twenty minutes later the police of the Fulton Street Station were on the trail of the woman suspected of being the murderess. They arrested her last evening.

The woman made a statement in which she admitted killing Deges, saying that she was glad she had done so, as he was "a brute." It had been supposed that the motive of the crime was jealousy, but this the woman denied.

Deges, besides conducting the little restaurant on Washington Street, ran a similar establishment at Coney Island in the Summer months. It was at Coney Island that he and the woman met three years ago. She was married and the mother of a boy. Her husband, George Ertel, is a journeyman baker.

The meeting of Deges and Mrs. Ertel occurred on the night of the big fire which devastated a considerable portion of Coney Island. The Greek and the woman were both slightly burned in the fire, and thereafter they were almost constantly together. The woman went to live with Deges, but they quarrelled occasionally, and she would leave only to return, sooner or later.

On one of the occasions—in April last—she was arrested for throwing acid in his face, nearly blinding him. The woman then claimed that Deges was persecuting her with his attentions and had caused trouble between her and her husband. The Greek did not appear against the woman in court, and she was discharged.

Mrs. Ertel was known to frequenters of the restaurant on Washington Street as Mrs. Deges, and she occasionally helped in the work about the place.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Pietro Paulos, the cook in the restaurant, saw Mrs. Ertel come downstairs and go into a washroom in an extension behind the kitchen. She had a bundle of clothes in her arms, and Paulos supposed that she intended to do some washing. After remaining in the washroom for a time the woman went back upstairs.

Deges had told Paulos to call him at 9 o'clock. At the hour fixed Paulos went up stairs and knocked on the bedroom door. There was no response, and, after repeated knockings and calls, he began to fear that there was something wrong.

Finding the door locked, he made his way into his own room, which adjoined that of his employer, and which was separated from it by a flimsy partition. Paulos kicked out one of the panels and stuck his head through the opening. He was horrified to see Deges lying beside the bed, covered with blood. A revolver lay near and there was every indication that a fierce struggle had taken place in the room.

Paulos ran to the bridge police station, half a block away, and reported his discovery. A policeman hurried back with him, and the two forced the door of Deges's room. The woman was not there, and the policeman saw enough to convince him that murder had been done.

The police of the Fulton Street Station were informed, and Detectives Noonan, Brennan, O'Connor, and Doyle were sent around to the house. Coroner's Physician Harting, and Deputy Coroner Kelly, who accompanied them, found that the man was dead.

Part of the bed clothing had been removed from the bed and it was later found in a washtub in the extension behind the kitchen down stairs. The woman, it appears, after the shooting had taken the bed clothing down stairs and tried to wash out the bloodstains. Then she had locked the bedroom door, and, going down into the back yard, had made her way into High Street through a side gate.

Mother love was largely responsible for the arrest of Mrs. Ertel. After leaving the house she went to the neighborhood of her old home in Williamsburg, and tried to locate her husband, who had moved. She wished to find her young son, and expected to do so by locating the father, with whom the boy lived.

She was unsuccessful, however, and then hired a furnished room in Boerum Street. She remembered that her husband occasionally visited an employment agency for bakers, on Myrtle Avenue, near Sumner, and she went there in the hopes of finding him. The woman was told that her husband would probably call there during the day, and she said that she would return.

The detectives, in the meantime, had found the home of the husband at 253 Stockholm Street, and from there they went to the employment agency on Myrtle Avenue. They were informed there that the woman had called at the place and they decided that she would return.

At 6 o'clock Mrs. Ertel appeared at the place and looked in through the window. Seeing the waiting detectives, she started off down the street. The officers pursued and caught her.

Detective Noonan said last night that on the way down to the station the woman had admitted the killing to him and told of the motive for the crime. She had shot Deges with the Greek's own revolver, which she had taken from the inside pocket of his vest, she said. The first bullet was fired into his neck.

Although badly wounded he grappled with the woman, and she carried a scratch from his finger nails on her throat. He struggled desperately for possession of the revolver, but it was pressed against his heart and fired again before he could get hold of it. The second shot killed him.

Mrs. Ertel made a similar statement to Sergt. Harking at the station house. As there is no matron at the Fulton Street Station the woman was taken to the Adams Street Station, where there is one, and locked up.

So far as is known, Deges had but one relative, a brother-in-law, living in this country. He is in the restaurant business on Third Avenue, Manhattan. Deges's father is living in Greece.

CLERGYMAN VISITS SALOONS.

Rev. Dean McNulty of Paterson Gives an Account of His Experiences.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 31.—The Rev. Dean McNulty went out Saturday night and again on Sunday morning in an anti-vice investigation, and to-day sent the following letter to the local papers:

On Saturday night I visited a vile den where women are harbored and where the bartender got ahead of me by locking the door of the room off the bar.

In another saloon where I did not expect to find women I was shocked to find a young woman and a young man in a room off the bar, with beer glasses before them. They quickly got out the woman by a side door, which showed that she knew the way.

These evidences of vile lawlessness led me to make a tour on Sunday morning.

Fitzpatrick's on Main Street, was ready to receive the bar man and his adult slaves. A man stood at the bar with a mug ready to drink. I got hold of the mug and was ready to wash him, when he dodged, and the floor was washed instead. This man was not Gibbons. He is worse than Gibbons, because drink has separated him for years from wife and children. Gibbons did not get out fast enough, and I knocked off his hat. The Sunday closing law is so generally violated that Mr. Gibbons found all about it.

I warn Fitzpatrick and Kearney of Jackson Street that complaints shall be made against them.

I warn another Dig place on Main Street to close bar and lunch counter on Sundays.

(Written on the cars.)

WILLIAM McNULTY.

The Gibbons referred to is a young parishioner of the clergyman. It was reported that he had thrashed him out of the saloon.

Cashier Westervelt May Plead Guilty.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 31.—Charles R. Westervelt, under indictment for the alleged embezzlement of about $40,000 from the Dime Savings Institution, where he was employed as cashier, was taken from the County Jail this afternoon to the court house, where he was closeted for more than an hour with Charles W. Riker, the Prosecutor of the pleas; Joseph T. Gallagher and Harry E. Richards, his lawyers, and some of the officials of the Dime Savings Bank. It was said the conference was to show Westervelt the advisability of pleading non vult or guilty, when arraigned in court on the indictments, in order to save the county the expense of a protracted trial.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICANS SEE THE POPE.

Ensign McCauley Describes the Audience Accorded Naval Officers and Men.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Navy Department has received a report of a trip taken by Ensign Edward McCauley, Jr., attached to the United States ship Dixie, together with five warrant officers and 101 petty officers and men of that vessel, from Naples to Rome early in December, when the Dixie was cruising down the Mediterranean.

The party was formed and conducted as a pilgrimage to the City of Rome during this, the jubilee year, and as such the men were housed and cared for most hospitably. The party was controlled as a military formation, and carried the National flag at the head of the column, which latter, says Ensign McCauley, elicited considerable enthusiasm and show of patriotism on the part of resident and tourist Americans. Free access to many famous sights and places in Rome, to which entrance was, as a rule, prohibited, was given to the party. The appearance and behavior of the men while on their tour through the city are described as being exemplary in every way. The American rector, Mgr Schuntz, was untiring in his efforts to place all possible privileges in the way of the visitors. The men obtained an audience of the Pope, which Ensign McCauley describes as follows:

"The forenoon of Friday, Dec. 7, was the time set for the audience with the Pope. We marched through the Vatican into St. Peter's, and were assigned a place immediately fronting and on the right of the altar, with an unimpeded view of the service and ceremonies. I have no idea of the number at the audience, but it is sufficient to say that the whole of St. Peter's was crowded, which means many thousands, nor was every one who came admitted, for each one was required to have the usual ticket.

"The Pope was carried in state, accompanied by the noble and papal guards and a retinue of household chamberlains, prelates of the Church, and choristers. The acclamation, greeting, and applause were tremendous, and several times during the procession our men gave 'three cheers and a tiger for the Holy Father.' The Pope, in passing us, rose in his chair as he gave the benediction.

"After a short service the Pope's chair was placed for the presentation of the few who were allowed the honor of approaching him, and the American officers were called up immediately following the Italians. I thanked the Pope for his great kindness to the American sailors, and he replied by extending to us a cordial welcome and by expressing his pleasure and interest in every way. He made some greeting or show of kindness to each officer in turn."

GOVERNMENT FOR FILIPINOS.

Commission Has Completed Bill Touching Municipalities—Will Decide San Jose College Case Saturday.

MANILA, Dec. 31.—The Philippine Commission has completed the preparation of a general Municipal Government bill. The provisions, in many respects are similar to Gen. MacArthur's order establishing municipal governments and authorizing elections, but they are much more elaborate, covering all details. The most important new feature is the establishment of land taxation and doing away with the cedula, or head tax, and taxation on occupations. A feature new to the Philippines is that the revenue from land taxes is to be expended where it is collected. The manner of holding elections and the duties of officers are prescribed.

A decision in the San José Medical College case has been deferred until Saturday. The first question dealt with by the Philippine Commission, affecting an issue between the Church and the United States Government, was whether the control of the San José Medical College was vested in the Government or the Church. The college was established by bequest in the seventeenth century, and control of it was given to the Jesuit Order. When the authorities of the Jesuits in the Philippines caused the Spanish Government assumed direction of the college and later permitted the Dominican Order to conduct San José College as part of the University of Santo Tomas.

Following the American occupation, a representative of the people insisted that the college, under the treaty of Paris came into the control of the United States and ought not to be controlled by the Church. The clerical authorities claimed, however, that the Church had full legal possession. Gen. Otis finally closed the institution.

The first hearing took place shortly after the commission arrived. Archbishop Chapelle and Sozaleda made the presentations of the Church's position. If the commission decides that the control of the college is vested in the Government, litigation is considered probable.

MONEY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Stock of Silver in the Archipelago is Rapidly Diminishing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Secretary of War has communicated to Congress a cablegram from the Philippine Commission indicating a grave crisis in the monetary affairs of the Archipelago. The message was communicated to Congress in connection with a mass of memoranda bearing on the problem which is now to be solved as to the coinage of some kind of silver to take the place of the Mexican dollar in the Philippines.

The commission has cabled that the stock of silver in the Islands is rapidly diminishing, and they urgently request an answer to the message sent by them of date of Sept. 5, setting out the necessity for prompt action, and asking what remedy shall be applied. It has been found impossible, apparently, to continue the ratio of 2 to 1 established and maintained arbitrarily, and the Mexican money is being drained away very rapidly toward China and India, making it difficult for the army disbursing officers to transact their business.

INSURGENTS TRY TO ESCAPE.

Gen. Alejandrino's Men Have to Wade and Little Food.

MANILA, Dec. 31.—Gen. Frederick D. Grant wires that Gen. Alejandrino's men are trying to escape from Mount Arayat. Two of them were killed Sunday. There is no water on the mountain, and food is scarce.

An official report says the Fourth Infantry and the Fourth Cavalry, in Cavite Province, have captured 100 armed insurgents and taken possession of their camps at Anabo and Malagran.

Capt. Biddle, Chief of Engineers, has returned on the transport Meade from the Island of Guam. He says the conditions there have greatly improved by the planting of trees. The Arethusa, a water carrier, laden with supplies, arrived there Dec. 21, after a tempestuous voyage from Cavite, during which her boats were swept overboard. There is much suffering from hunger in the outlying districts of Guam, but no starvation. Two-thirds of the population are at Agana, the chief city of the Island, and in its vicinity.

THE GRANT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Brings the Body of Lieut. Barber, the President's Nephew.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The transport Grant arrived to-day from Manila, Hongkong, and Nagasaki. On board are 57 cabin passengers and 536 sick and discharged soldiers.

The Grant also carries the remains of 386 officers, soldiers, and civil employes of the War Department who died in Hawaii, the Philippines, and China, including those of Lieut. Barber, the President's nephew.

WOMAN KILLED BY ELEVATED TRAIN

Mrs. Margaret McCarthy, Wife of a Clerk, Crushed to Death.

WAS PROBABLY AN ACCIDENT

Occurrence Witnessed by Many Persons on Platforms at Ninth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

Mrs. Margaret McCarthy, thirty-eight years old, the wife of Cornelius McCarthy, a clerk, of 608 Eighth Avenue, was ground to death under an elevated railroad engine at the Forty-second Street station of the Ninth Avenue line at 8:30 o'clock last evening.

Witnesses are uncertain whether it was a case of suicide or an accident. The husband declares it was certainly the latter.

The ticket chopper on the up-town station observed the woman as she dropped her ticket in the box and passed along toward the north end of the platform. She was pale and breathing heavily from the exertion of climbing the stairs. At the moment a south bound train was midway between the Fifty-ninth and Forty-second Street stations.

Before Mrs. McCarthy had reached the end of the platform the train was within a few rods of the station. The air brakes had been turned on and the train was moving slowly. The woman stepped to the edge of the platform and just as the engine reached the north end of the station she plunged head foremost out upon the track. The engine guard passed over the body, which escaped the wheels but was caught by the fire-box and pushed along the ties for thirty feet before the engine was brought to a standstill.

There were about forty people on the platform at the time, the majority of them women. On the opposite platform were about an equal number, many of whom were women, who had a plain view of the occurrence. When it was seen that the woman had been crushed under the engine some of the spectators fainted and there was a scene of wild commotion until the arrival of the police. Word was at once sent to the Fifty-ninth Street Station and all Ninth Avenue southbound trains were stopped. All the engine was jacked up and the body of the unfortunate victim removed.

When the body was laid out on the platform it was seen that the top of the woman's head was crushed in the arms and limbs broken, and the trunk badly torn and mangled.

An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital, but the surgeon who responded said there was no need for his services as the woman must have been dead before she had been extricated.

The body was removed to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where it was identified late in the evening by the husband, who had left his home to look for the missing woman.

"It could not have been anything but an accident," said Mr. McCarthy. "The idea of suicide is preposterous. My wife had only just left a sick bed, having given birth to her first child five weeks ago. We lived happily together and her home life and family relations were pleasant. Besides, she was certainly sane and never showed any signs of mental alienation."

A trained nurse, who had charge of Mrs. McCarthy and the baby, said the woman left the house at 7 o'clock to go to the Paulist Fathers' Church, at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, for confession. Why she went on the platform for south bound trains neither the nurse nor husband could explain.

Date of Queen Wilhelmina's Marriage.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 31.—The marriage of Queen Wilhelmina to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has been officially fixed for Feb. 7, 1901.

Lieut. Gen. Pechhammer Killed.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Lieut. Gen. Pechhammer was killed to-day by an electric car.

CASE OF COMMANDANT CUIGNET

French Military Board of Inquiry Reaches a Decision Which Is Not Divulged.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—A military board of inquiry presided over by Gen. Noellat, commanding the Sixth Division of the Third Army Corps, began at Fort Mont Valérien this morning an investigation into the charges against Commandant Cuignet. Contrary to expectations the inquiry was concluded this afternoon but the decision of the board was not divulged. It is understood, however, that a decision was arrived at on the question as to whether Commandant Cuignet's offense justifies his being dismissed from the army. The indictment charged him with writing directly to the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and to the Minister of War, Gen. André, instead of through his immediately superior officer, with publishing these letters, and with refusing to reply to questions put to him by the Minister of War, Gen. André.

The witnesses who arrived in twos and threes, included the following former Ministers of War: The Chanoine Zurlinden, Cavaignac, and Krantz and Gens. Roget, de Boisdeffre and Gonse; and Deputy Lasies.

As announced by a cable dispatch dated Dec. 29, the French Minister of War, Gen. André, had inflicted on Commandant Cuignet sixty days' confinement in a fort. This, it was added, was disciplinary punishment for, first, disclosing to a Deputy, M. Lasies, a confidential document of which Cuignet obtained knowledge while rearranging the Dreyfus dossier under the orders of M. Cavaignac, then Minister of War, and, second, in writing directly to the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, to accuse the Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Delcassé, of falsehood, thereby transgressing the regulations which require all officers of the army to forward letters of complaint through the proper hierarchial channels. Cuignet, the dispatch further said, would subsequently appear before a council of inquiry which would investigate his principal offense, that of divulging a copy of one of the interpretations put upon the Panizzardi dispatch of Nov. 2, 1894, which figured in the Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes.

BAKU NAPHTHA SPRINGS BURNED.

Twenty-five with Warehouses Destroyed in Russian Transcaucasia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—A fire at Baku has destroyed twenty-five naphtha springs and three warehouses.

Baku (also written Bakoo and Bakou) is an important seaport of Russian Transcaucasia and capital of a Government of the same name. It is situated on the peninsula of Apsheron, on the west coast of the Caspian Sea, 361 miles southeast of Batoum, on the Black Sea, with which it is connected by railroad. The old town of Baku stands on a declivity, the summit of which is crowned with a palace of the former Khans, but the marvelous development of the petroleum trade, which has occurred since about 1870, has caused the limits of the place to expand much beyond its former area. Besides the old "white" town, with its spacious mosques, public squares, marts, caravansaries, and Greek and Armenian churches, a "black town" has sprung up, devoted to the refining of petroleum, which is supplied by the 500 or more wells in the vicinity and is piped to the town and prepared for export.

Great White Goods Sale.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Great White Goods Sale.

First, Second and Third Floors of Main Building.

☞ Assortments: . . The very largest.

☞ Qualities: . . Absolutely Dependable.

☞ Prices: 25 to 40% Less Than Elsewhere.

Night Gowns.

Muslin, tucked yoke, trimmed with ruffle, 29c.

Muslin, square yoke, trimmed with lace inserting, ruffle and ribbon, 39c.

Muslin, square yoke, trimmed with inserting and tucked lawn ruffle, 49c.

Muslin, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with two rows of lace inserting, ribbon, beading and lace ruffle, 59c.

Masonville Muslin, trimmed with hemstitched tucks and hemstitched ruffle, 59c.

Cambric, square yoke, trimmed with inserting and hemstitched ruffle, 69c.

Nainsook, square yoke, trimmed with lace ruffle, beading and ribbon, 69c.

Muslin, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with tucks, six rows of inserting and embroidery ruffle, 79c.

Cambric, trimmed with four rows of fine inserting, hemstitched tucks and embroidery ruffle, 89c.

Nainsook, trimmed with tucks and lace inserting, 89c.

Muslin, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with fine inserting and embroidery ruffle, 99c.

Nainsook, trimmed with tucks, two rows of lace inserting and lace ruffle, 99c.

Better qualities at prices correspondingly low, ranging up to $10.42.

Underskirts.

Muslin, finished with hem and tucks, 19c.

Muslin, finished with wide cambric ruffle, 29c.

Muslin, with cambric ruffle, trimmed with lace or embroidery edging, 39c.

Muslin, trimmed with tucks and embroidery ruffle, 39c.

Muslin, cambric ruffle, trimmed with lace inserting and lace edging, 49c.

Cambric, cambric ruffle, trimmed with tucks and embroidery edging, 59c.

Better qualities at prices proportionately low, ranging up to $1.98.

Infants' Dresses.

Cambric, yoke trimmed with tucks, hemstitching and embroidery inserting, skirt finished with hem, 6 months to 3 year sizes, 24c.

Cambric, yoke trimmed with tucks, hemstitching and three rows of embroidery inserting, skirt finished with hem, 6 months to 3 year sizes, 39c.

English Nainsook, yoke trimmed with tucks, hem stitching, two rows of embroidery inserting, skirt finished with deep hem, 6 months to 3 year sizes, 49c.

Victoria Lawn, trimmed with embroidery and lace, 6 months to 3 year sizes, 49c.

Victoria Lawn, round yoke, trimmed with three rows of Valenciennes lace inserting, tucks and hemstitching, 6 months to 3 year sizes, 49c.

English Nainsook, round yoke for ned of Valenciennes lace embroidery inserting, skirt finished with deep hem and tucks, 6 months to 3 year sizes, 99c.

English Nainsook, Baby Waist Style, square yoke formed of insertings and embroidery ruffle, skirt finished with hem and tucks, 99c.

Corset Covers.

Muslin, high neck, felled seams, 4c.

Muslin, high neck, trimmed with lace edging, 8c.

Cambric, low neck, French style, trimmed with lace edging, 15c.

Cambric, V-shaped neck, trimmed with lace inserting and lace edging, 29c.

Cambric, low neck, French style, trimmed with four rows of lace inserting and lace edging, 39c.

Lawn, trimmed with bias rows of lace inserting, 69c.

Nainsook, French style, trimmed with fine embroidery ruffle, beading and ribbon, 99c.

Better qualities at prices proportionately low, ranging up to $3.98.

Chemises.

Muslin, finished with plain band, 19c.

Muslin, finished with cambric ruffle, 24c.

Muslin, finished with lace ruffle, 24c.

Muslin, finished with corded band, 29c.

Muslin, round neck, trimmed with lace ruffle, 29c.

Muslin, Pompadour style, trimmed with two rows of lace and one embroidery inserting, lace ruffle, 39c.

Muslin, round neck, trimmed with inserting and hemstitched lawn ruffle, 49c.

Cambric, Pompadour style, trimmed with lace inserting and lace edging, skirt length, 49c.

Cambric, round neck, trimmed with two rows of lace inserting, beading and ribbon, 99c.

Better qualities at prices proportionately low, ranging up to $2.98.

Walking Skirts.

Muslin, trimmed with tucked umbrella-shaped ruffle, and lace edging, finished with dust ruffle, 49c.

Muslin, umbrella-shaped ruffle, trimmed with lace inserting, ruffle and lace edging, finished with dust ruffle, 69c.

Cambric, umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace inserting, lace edging, finished with dust ruffle, 79c.

Cambric, umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with bias rows of lace inserting and lace ruffle, 99c.

Cambric, umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, trimmed with wide embroidery ruffle, finished with dust ruffle, 99c.

Better qualities at prices proportionately low, ranging up to $12.98.

Household Linens.

Hemstitched Huck Towels, value 15c.; our price, 12c.

Damask Towels, knotted fringe, extra heavy weight, 23x48 inches, at 24c.

Heavy Scotch Damask, 66 inches wide, at 39c.

Silver Bleach Damask, 64 inches wide, value 48c per yard; our price, 39c.

Heavy Scotch Cream Damask, 66 inches wide, per yard, 49c.

Irish Damask, extra heavy, 72 inches wide, value $1.00 per yard; our price, 89c.

Hemstitched German Damask Table Covers, 5-4 size, value 60c.; our price, 44c.; 6-4 size, value, $1.20; our price, 89c.

Heavy Scotch Linen Table Cloths, 8-4 size at $1.24; 8-10 size at $1.49; 8-12 size at $1.99.

All-linen German Napkins, 59c., 89c., $1.19 and $1.79.

Drawers.

Muslin, yoke band, finished with hem and tucks, 9c.

Masonville Muslin, yoke band, finished with hem and tucks, 19c.

Muslin, trimmed with tucks and embroidery ruffle, 29c.

Muslin tucked cambric ruffle, wide lace edging, 39c.

Cambric lawn ruffle, trimmed with lace inserting and lace ruffle, 39c.

Muslin, trimmed with clusters of tucks and embroidery flounce, 39c.

Masonville Muslin, trimmed with varied tucks and embroidery ruffle, 44c.

Muslin, extra large size, trimmed with two clusters of triple tucks and embroidery ruffle, 44c.

Cambric, trimmed with lawn ruffle, lace inserting and lace edging, 49c.

Cambric of Muslin, trimmed with two clusters of tucks and fine embroidery ruffle, 59c.

Cambric, trimmed with lawn ruffle, tucks, lace inserting and lace edging, 59c.

Muslin, trimmed with varied tucks and fine embroidery ruffle, 79c.

Cambric, trimmed with two rows of embroidery and one of lace, lace ruffle, 99c.

Better qualities at prices correspondingly low, ranging up to $5.98.

Children's Drawers.

Made of good muslin, finished with hem, and tucks, 2 to 6 year sizes, 9c.; 8 to 12 year sizes, 12c.; 14 to 16 year sizes, 15c.

Made of strong muslin, finished with cambric ruffle, 2 to 6 year sizes, 10c.; 8 to 12 year sizes, 14c.; 14 to 16 year sizes, 17c.

Children's Wash Dresses.

Striped Percale, straight yoke, feather-stitched straps, 1 to 4 year sizes, 39c.

Striped Lawn, yoke trimmed with beading, 1 to 4 year sizes, 39c.

Striped Lawn, lawn ruffle, trimmed with lace edging over shoulders, 1 to 4 year sizes, 49c.

Striped Percale, waist style, round yoke, trimmed with ruffle of percale, 1 to 4 year sizes, 59c.

Dimity, round yoke formed of clusters of tucks, trimmed with lace edge ruffle, 1 to 4 year sizes, 99c.

Tea Gowns.

Women's Tea Gowns made of cashmere, Bolero jacket effect, trimmed with several rows of black velvet ribbon, lace insertings and satin ribbon ruffle, value, $5.00; our price, $3.99.

Corsets.

"R & G." Corsets, made of fine sateen, low bust, long waist, extra long over hips and abdomen, value, $1.75, our price, 69c.

"R & G." Corsets, made of black and white French coutil, real whalebone, bias cut, low bust, long waist, short hip, trimmed with lace and ribbon, value, $2.75; our price, 99c.

FIRE DEPARTMENT CHANGES

Several Veterans Are Retired from the Service.

Chief Croker Says There Is No Political Significance in the Shake-Up—Many Promotions.

The Fire Department had its semi-annual "shake-up" yesterday, and as a result one Chief of Battalion and five company commanders were retired. Four assistant foremen were promoted to commands, about a dozen engineers and firemen received higher grades, and sixty men who were on probation became full-fledged firemen. Four captains were made acting chiefs of battalions, and in all eighty transfers were made.

The most pleasant part of the "shake-up" was the fact that all men who were up for trial during the holidays had their sentences suspended.

Chief Croker said last night: "This is the usual semi-annual change in the department, and has no significance. All those who were retired did so on their own request. I hope that the next change will not come for another year. There is no political significance whatever in the present changes."

At the headquarters of Truck No. 3, at 108 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, where Capt. Meagher, one of the Captains who had been retired, had been in command, the men were free to discuss the reasons for his retirement. One of them said:

"The Captain has been in the department for thirty-five years, of which time he has spent twenty-four years in this house."

A short time ago he was told that he would either have to go above the Harlem or resign, so he resigned. We all believe that Capt. Clifford will come back into the department, if not into his old position he may become Fire Commissioner."

The other retirements were all made strictly on the "age limit," and on the application of each of the men who were retired. Battalion Chief John Walsh, who leaves the force, is the inventor of several appliances which have been adopted by the department. His successor will be Capt. Thomas R. Langford of Engine Company No. 28.

The Captains in addition to Capt. Meagher who were retired are Samuel Best of Engine No. 37, at 63 Lawrence Street, who has been in the department since 1868; William Rown of Engine No. 63, at Wakefield, who entered the department on the same day with Capt. Best; Alexander McDonald of Engine No. 6, 1,187 Tenth Avenue, who joined the force when it was organized in 1865; Matthew Hines of Engine No. 60, 221 East Twenty-fifth Street, who was appointed in 1868.

The following Captains were made Chiefs of Battalions: Thomas F. Dougherty of Engine 33, as Acting Chief of the Tenth Battalion, Thomas Freer of Engine 8, as Acting Chief of the new Sixteenth Battalion, Martin M. Coleman of Truck 3, as Acting Chief of the Sixth Battalion, and George H. Winter of Truck 12, as Acting Chief of the Seventh Battalion.

The new Sixteenth Battalion will have its headquarters at Fiftieth Street and Lexington Avenue, and Battalion Chief George Farrell will be in command. In the message which Chief Croker sent to all the companies announcing the changes, the following passage occurs:

"When it is considered that the uniformed force of this department had to respond to and perform duty at a greater number of fires this year than last with the same number of men, and that it has succeeded in keeping the insurance loss down to much smaller figures, the actual work and real merit of the Fire Department of the people of Greater New York cannot fail to be thoroughly appreciated.

"I am also pleased to note the large reduction in the number of charges preferred for infraction of rules against members during the year, and the efforts of the force in the line of duty have been recommended to the Commissioner, as fully appreciated by the additional time upon my books in the additional time allowed for recommendation that he has allowed for vacations and the number of promotions he has made of men who have at one time or another performed acts of personal risk and whose names appear on the Roll of Merit."

BIG FIRE NEAR CHICAGO.

Destruction of the Bellaire Stamping Company's Plant with a Loss of $400,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Fire destroyed the Bellaire Stamping Company's plant at Harvey, Ill., a manufacturing suburb, early to-day, causing a loss of $400,000, and throwing 700 men, boys, and girls out of employment. Insurance to the value of $175,000 was carried on the plant.

A high wind carried great quantities of burning embers about the town, threatening its destruction. Citizens, half-clad firemen, assisted the five companies which comprise the Harvey Fire Department, finally succeeding in confining the fire to the stamping works.

Many barns and sheds caught fire, but were saved. Household property was bundled into the streets, and for hours women and children, shivering in the snow, stood guard over it.

At 3:30 A. M. the water supply gave out. To add to the excitement several tanks, two of them filled with naphtha, exploded. Fragments of iron flew almost everywhere, but no one was seriously injured. When the water ceased to come the firemen left the factory to its fate and turned their attention to surrounding property. At 6 A. M. the plant was a smouldering mass of ruins, but adjacent buildings were unharmed.

The factory building was a four-story brick structure, 200 by 400 feet. The station and freight houses of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad caught fire several times, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

FRENCH SHORE MODUS VIVENDI.

British Government Expects a Renewal of the Measure.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The British Foreign Office expects a renewal of the modus vivendi in Newfoundland, but believes it will be immediately followed by negotiations with the view of finally settling the lengthy dispute.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 31.—The French shore modus vivendi will expire at midnight, and the Colonial Cabinet has not yet received any intimation from the Imperial Government regarding the intentions of the latter with respect to renewal. It is supposed that the French Government will move in the matter within a few days and endeavor to force Mr. Chamberlain's hand.

Name Wish to Enter Pringle Home.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 31.—The Pringle Memorial Home, established and endowed under the provisions of a will left by a wealthy New York banker named Pringle, was opened to the Board mansion in this city early in October. The Trustees of the fund purchased the house for about $70,000 and furnished it throughout, putting in the pictures and plate that had belonged to the Pringle family. Notwithstanding that the home has been open for three months, not one application has been received for admission, and the only persons in the house are the matron and one servant. The will provides that applicants must have followed a literary or other high pursuit, must be of good character, and furnish $300 upon entering.

THE QUEEN'S HONOR LIST.

Hiram S. Maxim Knighted and Edmund Barton Made Privy Councilor—No Peers Created.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The New Year's honor list includes the name of Hiram S. Maxim, who was born in Maine and who is the inventor of the automatic system of firearms. He is knighted. Sir Alfred Milner, the Administrator of South Africa is made a G. C. B., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; Col. Kitson, formerly commanding at Kingston College, and Lieut. Col. Irwin, Secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, are made Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Sir Samuel Griffith and Edmund Barton are made Privy Councilors.

In addition there is a long list of Australians, prominent in the federation, who have received minor honors.

Col. Jekyll, Secretary of the British Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition, is made a K. C. M. G. (Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George); Clive Bigham, an attaché of the Peking Legation, and C. W. Campbell, Vice Consul at Shanghai, who both served with Vice Admiral Seymour's relief column, are made C. M. G., in recognition of St. Michael and St. George, as are the Imperial and other British Consuls in Chili.

No peers are created, and only a few persons are made Baronets or Knights.

On the whole it is an uninteresting list, with the exception of the following:

Edmund Barton, who, according to the above dispatch, has been made a Privy Councilor, was reported Dec. 25 to have accepted the Earl of Hopetoun's offer to form the first Cabinet of the Australian Federation. He had been the leader of the Federal Convention. The Earl of Hopetoun first offered the important post of Premier of the new Australian Commonwealth to Sir William Lyne, and was much criticised for so doing. Sir William, however, declined. Mr. Barton, unlike Sir William Lyne, is a very popular politician. He is a native of Australia, having been born at Sydney in 1867. He was educated at Sydney University, and became a barrister in 1887. From 1891 to 1897 he was Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and was Attorney-General in 1899 and 1901. It was largely through Mr. Barton's exertions that the federalization of Australia has been accomplished. He was a leader of the movement from the start, ten years ago, and has taken a prominent part in all the deliberations which have resulted in the success of the scheme.

PRINCESS ASKS FOR FUNDS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Princess of Wales has written to the newspapers appealing for further funds for the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association, of which she is President, to maintain the families of men engaged in the war.

Halle Miners Bear Gifts to Kaiser.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—A deputation from the Halle Salt Mines has arrived in Berlin with New Year presents for Emperor William, the Imperial Prince and the courtiers. The gifts consist of messages of peculiar shape, eggs, and other produce. The members of the deputation will remain here for ten days, and will be entertained at the Kaiser's expense at Berlin Castle. His Majesty will give them tickets to the Royal theatres.

Francis B. Delehanty Resigns.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Francis B. Delehanty, Judge-elect of the City Court of New York City, to-day resigned as a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

The "Popular Shop."

ANNOUNCING THE USUAL JANUARY SALE of the year's collection of UNIQUE FOREIGN FURNITURE, QUAINT DECORATIVE ACCESSORIES, AND ANTIQUE PERSIAN RUGS, at the Very Attractive Discount of FIFTY PER CENT. from the plainly marked prices.

[illegible] SALE ANNEX No. 9 WEST FORTY-SECOND ST.

Joseph B. McHugh & Co.

BRITISH COLONIAL TRADE.

Dependencies Imported Over $1,000,000,000 in Goods in 1899.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Great Britain's talked [illegible] does not appear in the reports published in a statistical abstract just received here, showing by comparative tables the trade of Great Britain with her colonies for 1899 [illegible].

The British colonies all over the world imported in one year goods valued at more than $1,000,000,000, and of this quantity Canada came from the mother country. India imported $300,000,000 of goods, $200,000,000 coming from England. Canada imported about $140,000,000 but only $74,000,000 from the United Kingdom.

Australia and the Australasian Islands imported in 1899 not far from $300,000,000, of which about $130,000,000 came from the United Kingdom. The British West Indies imported about $25,500,000, about $13,000,000 from England. Africa's colonies imported $120,000,000, taking $60,000,000 from the mother country.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WILLIAMSON, West Va., Dec. 31.—Almost the entire business portion of this town including two squares, was destroyed by fire Sunday. The fire burned five hours and caused a loss estimated at $75,000. All structures consumed were of frame and uninsured.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Dec. 31.—Fire to-day destroyed the Reiss Coal Company's Dock No. 1, together with several thousand tons of coal. Estimated loss, $75,000. Covered by insurance.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 31.—The Pennsylvania Petroleum Company's plant, at Connoquenessing, Penn., was almost completely destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $100,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 31.—The entire plant of the Grand Rapids Book Case Company was destroyed by fire to-day, together with the greater part of the season's output. The loss is about $50,000. The Fred Macy Company lost about $5,000 worth of goods which were stored in the factory. Several firemen had narrow escapes from death.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

6:13 A. M.—320 East Sixty-fourth Street; Anna Daly, damage, $200.

6:25 A. M.—31 Norfolk Street; Marcus & Black, damage slight.

9:30 A. M.—315 Greenwich Street; the Peerless Statuary Company; damage, $150.

1:40 P. M.—37 Essex Street; Harris Cask

THE PORTICO SUIT ABATED

Death of Relator Strasburg Ends Mandamus Proceedings.

Commissioner Keating Now Free to Carry Out His Ultimatum in Pabst Hotel Case.

Simon Strasburg, relator in the mandamus suit to compel the removal of the Pabst Hotel portico, in Forty-second Street, died last Thursday, and was buried on Sunday. This ends all effort to have the obstruction removed, so far as private litigation now on the docket is concerned.

Mr. Strasburg was the keeper of a Raines law hotel at 562 Seventh Avenue, and his course in asking for a mandamus caused Commissioner of Highways James P. Keating to withdraw his ultimatum to the hotel management, in which he said that if the obstruction was not removed he would tear it down with a force of city employes.

It was on Aug. 27 that the Commissioner declared he would not act further in the matter until the mandamus case was decided. The case was to have been argued to-morrow in Part I. of the Supreme Court, where it has already been called and adjourned thirteen times.

Gen. S. F. Kneeland, who was Strasburg's attorney, wrote the Commissioner a letter yesterday, in which he said:

I understand that some time since you publicly announced your intention of removing the incumbrance in front of the Pabst Hotel, and that such action on your part was delayed by the pendency of the suit of Strasburg vs. Holahan et al. As counsel for the late Simon Strasburg I desire to state that this objection has been removed by his decease, owing to the death of the plaintiff. You are, therefore, perfectly free to carry out the well intention heretofore announced by you in the public press.

If you have any doubt as to your authority to remove the structure I beg to refer you to the following cases:

Wormser vs. Brown, 149 N. Y. 165; Hart vs. Sims, 129 N. Y. 182; People vs. Baltimore and O. Railroad Company, 137 N. Y. 150; Jorgensen vs. Squires, 144 N. Y. 280; The Consolidation Act, 1882, 326, 327, 317; Charter of the City of New York, 522, 524, Subd. 7, 10 and 12, 1496, 1609 and 1611.

Commissioner Keating, however, left his office shortly before 5 o'clock, and was not moved to talk of the Pabst Hotel incumbrance.

"I have not," he said, "with the fate of Mr. Gardiner before me, to be very careful in talking to reporters.

"So far as I am concerned it is a matter of indifference to me whether it stands or comes down. I don't care one way or another. I have no interest in it. But it seems to me now that it is got to come down."

Gen. Kneeland in his letter to me cites a number of legal points, and I am no lawyer. So I have sent it to Corporation Counsel Whalen, and will do nothing until he passes on the matter. I expect a ruling in a couple of days."

Following is the text of the ultimatum sent to James Keegan, proprietor of the hotel by Commissioner Keating:

City of New York, Department of Highways, Commissioner's Office, 13 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, Aug. 20, 1900.

On Aug. 3, 1900, you were notified by this department to remove the portico erected by you, in violation of law, on the north side of Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

You have paid no attention to the notice, and have given no indication of any disposition on your part to comply with it.

I am therefore obliged to finally and peremptorily notify you that if on or before Saturday, the 25th inst., you shall not remove or begin to remove said portico I will exercise my authority by proceeding to take it down and remove it to the Corporation yard.

Transmitted through the Superintendent of Incumbrances for personal service.

The Strasburg mandamus proceedings were instituted Aug. 27, and Mr. Keating, making the suit an excuse for inaction, said:

"There are many irons in the fire that my suspicions were excited. Began came and asked for a delay of ten days, and while I was considering the request the mandamus proceedings were started. Here is a man not known in the case at all who serves mandamus papers to compel me to carry out my own orders. I smell a rat from in the fore, and I'm going to let the court pass on the case. It looks like a conspiracy, and I am going to investigate the matter myself."

The question of any law preventing Commissioner Keating from carrying out the intention set forth in his letter to Proprietor Regan was submitted to George Hill, acting Chief of the Law Department.

"It is," he said, "too simple and too obvious to require an answer. There is nothing to prevent Commissioner Keating from taking this action."

Mr. Hill added that the mandamus proceedings were used to compel a public officer to do duty he has failed to do.

THE NEW YORK TIMES first called attention to the illegal encroachment on the public sidewalk in Forty-second Street by the Pabst portico in its issue of July 8. While there are other encroachments of a like kind in the entire length of the block on the north side of the Pabst Hotel, this instance of illegal squatting was selected as the most conspicuous, as the structure is practically a building erected on territory which is the property of the public. The sidewalk area grabbed is 764 square feet, worth, on estimated current real estate values, in the locality, $28,300. Richard Croker and John F. Carroll have given Proprietor Regan countenance in his resisting all efforts to restore the sidewalk to public use. The incumbrance not only takes up the sidewalk, but mars the view and spoils the west on the north side of Forty-second Street. All sorts of dodges have been resorted to to put an ex post facto legalization on the obstruction. There was first an effort to pass an Assembly resolution giving Charles Thorley permission to "erect" a portico "within the stoop line and under the direction of the Commissioner of Highways." Then there was a resolution to keep and maintain a portico within the stoop line. Neither was legalized. Recently a resolution permitting Thorley to keep and maintain the existing violation of law passed the Assembly and got to the Mayor, but it was recalled by Alderman Joseph Oatman, who pledged himself not to release it.

"The charter of New York City, in treating of the Department of Highways' jurisdiction, says:

"The Commissioner of Highways shall have cognizance and control . . . Seventh, of the removal of the encumbrances . . . The Penal Code of the State of New York, Chapter VI., "Other Offenses Against Public Justice," says:

"Section 117. General Provision as to Neglect, &c. . . . A public officer or person holding a public trust or employment upon whom any duty is enjoined by law, who wilfully neglects to perform the duty is guilty of a misdemeanor . . ."

Gen. Kneeland's brief in the Strasburg case recited:

"That the whole structure is upon property belonging to the city and is an interruption to the use of the public highway, and is now used by the owners or lessees of the building appurtenant to the same for their own or private use, without any grant of the . . .

"No officer appears that no one has obtained any deed, covenant, license or permit from any board, officer or official having any right to grant the same in the premises . . ."

RESCUED FROM HIGH PERCH

Been for Forty-eight Hours on the Topmost Limb of a Tree, Too Frightened to Move.

[illegible] cat of unusual size created considerable excitement in and about Hamilton Park, Jersey City, from Saturday afternoon until 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday, when Agent George W. McCarthy of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals brought the performance to a close.

The cat had climbed to the top limb of a tree 100 feet high. Then it became so thoroughly frightened that it could not climb down again.

Numerous boys discovered its dilemma and its meowes of distress. They tried to climb to the cat's perch, but could not reach it. Then they tried to dislodge the animal by throwing stones at it, but the cat's attitude protected it from the missiles.

So Sunday wore on, and finally Monday came. By that time the cat was half starved, and its pitious cries attracted the attention of residents of the neighborhood. One of them notified President McCarthy, who took two of his officers to the scene. After a careful observation of the situation, one of the officers climbed the tree, armed with a saw, which was strapped to his back. When he had reached the base of the limb on which the cat sat, and could get no higher, he sawed off the branch. The tree carefully lowered. The cat, seeming to understand that the movement was intended for its relief, offered no objection. The moment it could do so it made a flying leap and landed on his shoulder. It purred contentedly in his ear as he went down the tree, but tried to scamper away as soon as it reached the ground. A watchful boy caught it, however, and a woman, who was waiting with some bits of meat, fed it. She offered to give the cat a home, and President McCarthy accepted her offer.

A QUEER LEGAL TANGLE.

Baileys Cannot Appear in Court in Manhattan Without Forfeiting Bail in Brooklyn.

A peculiar legal situation was disclosed yesterday in an argument to vacate an order of arrest which came up before Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court.

A man, who was arrested on an order issued from the Supreme Court in New York County and then released on bail cannot come across the Brooklyn Bridge and personally appear in the courts without forfeiting his bail bond and being subject to another arrest, this time on the application of his bondsman.

Gustavus L. Baileys of 104 First Place, Brooklyn, is the man who is in this situation. From the papers in the case it appears that on Jan. 19, 1900, Mr. Baileys became general manager of the shoe department of Bornn & Co., the exporting agents. He continued in that position until Sept. 25, 1900. After this, Bornn & Co. claim, they discovered a shortage in his accounts to the amount of $[illegible], and on this they sued in the Supreme Court, obtaining a civil warrant for Baileys's arrest. The warrant was granted in the Supreme Court of this county on several affidavits, the principal one being that of Frank Bornn, who gives a list of eleven firms from which he alleges Baileys had collected money and receipted for the same without accounting to Bornn & Co.

Baileys was duly arrested, the warrant being served on him in Brooklyn, and he was taken to the Raymond Street Jail, when he gave bonds, by which he was released from the prison and allowed to stay inside the "jail limits," which are Kings County. If he crossed the bridge the bond would be forfeited. This arrest and the giving of bail took place on Dec. 11. Since that date Mr Baileys made an application in the Supreme Court of New York County to vacate the order of the arrest. One of the points of his application was that he and his wife had given a bill of sale of their furniture to Bornn & Co. and that the firm had forced him to give this bill of sale.

Charles J. McDermott of Boardman & Boardman appeared for Bornn & Co., and by affidavits stating that any compulsion had been used on Mr Baileys, and among the affidavits he submitted was that of Frederick W. Frost, a lawyer, who had been interested in arranging the settlement of the matter. Among other things, Mr Frost says that he called at Baileys's house with Frank Bornn and that Baileys said that he knew what his liability was in the matter, that he knew it was a criminal liability, that he had tried repeatedly to stop these peculations, that he had not been able to stop, and that he had constantly been drinking, that he had not been able to stop drinking, that he felt free in his mind and conscience now that this thing had come out than he had felt since his return from Havana in June last . . .

The argument was made on the lines that Baileys, while arrested on a warrant from the Supreme Court of New York County, was really held within the jail limits of Kings County, and therefore could not come into New York County pending the hearing of his case without forfeiting his bail.

Justice Blanchard reserved his decision on the motion.

ROBBED IN STREET OF $980.

Solomon and His Wife Attacked by Gang of Men at Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

After spending an evening at the theatre and eating a late supper at a restaurant, Frederick Solomon and his wife, who were on their way to their home at 11 Suffolk Street early yesterday morning, were set upon at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue by a gang of men, and Solomon, after being beaten with fists and umbrellas, was robbed of $980. The cries of Solomon and his wife brought a policeman to the scene, and one of the men, Thomas Shelly, a bartender, of 97 Third Avenue, was arrested.

Solomon appeared against Shelly in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, and said that as he and his wife were passing the corner mentioned one of the party of men made an insulting remark to Mrs Solomon. The husband resented it and engaged in a fight, but was soon overpowered by superior numbers, after being badly beaten. He says he was knocked down, and then one of his assailants reached into his inside pocket and took his pocketbook containing the money.

In court Shelly vigorously denied the robbery, although admitting that he was one of the number that attacked Solomon. No money had been found on him when he was searched in the station house immediately after the arrest. He asked for an adjournment, and was held in $2,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

STRIKING BAKERS HOPEFUL.

"King of the Boss Bakers" Has Complied with the Men's Demands.

The members of the Strike Committee of the Hebrew Bakers' Union were in high spirits yesterday. Hyman Bolengweig, who is known as the "King of the Boss Bakers," having granted all the demands. Bolenzweig has six bakeries. His main establishment being at 7 Forsyth Street. His example, the committee said, was likely to be followed by the other boss bakers.

Up to late in the forenoon many sympathizers with the strikers were breakfastless. They consisted of the members of the United Hebrew Trades, the Brotherhood of Cloakmakers, and other unions, with their families, who had agreed to starve rather than eat non-union bread. Late in the forenoon union bread was sold from seventy-five trucks by agents of the Strike Committee. It had been bought from union bakeries in Brooklyn and Newark.

New demands have been made by the strikers. One is that the practice of compelling journeymen bakers to sleep in the bakeries, which is a frequent one, must be abolished. Another demand is that dogs be kept out of the bakeries. A further demand is that the bakeries be cleaned regularly and kept clean, and that the walking delegate of the union be allowed to make periodical inspections of the bakeries to see that all these conditions are adhered to.

SOCIALIST PASTOR RESIGNS.

The Rev. Mr. Vail Offers to Turn Over His Pulpit to His Wife.

The Rev. Charles H. Vail, pastor of the First Universalist Church, Jersey City, has tendered his resignation, to take effect May 1 next. At the same time, he has notified the Trustees that in case they have not selected a new pastor by the time fixed, his wife, who is also an ordained minister of the Universalist Church, will assume his duties for such period as they may determine.

It was reported that Mr Vail will hereafter devote himself to Socialism, but this statement he declined to confirm, though he would not deny it. He said he had not yet decided upon his future course.

Mr. Vail is well known as a lecturer on Socialism, and he is also the author of several works on the same subject. He said yesterday that he regarded Socialism as the coming world power and the consummation of industrial evolution, and he believes that the time will come when every man with an eight-hour day will be able to earn from $7,000 to $8,000 a year.

Unknown Man Found Dead.

An unknown man, shabbily dressed, with the appearance of one who did not expect much with the dawn of the new year and century, was found sitting in a doorway at 85 Park Row by a policeman of the Oak Street Station yesterday morning. The policeman tried to awaken the man in vain. He then summoned an ambulance, but it was time wasted. The man was dead. The body lies at the station house, unrecognized by any kinsman or friend. If somebody does not call very soon the wanderer will be laid permanently to rest in the Potter's Field.

Appeal for the African Treaty.

Bishop E. G. Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and many Methodist preachers yesterday signed a message, which will be sent to Senator Frye, President of the Senate. The message is as follows: "The undersigned petition Senate to make a ratification of the African treaty, with Lodge resolution, keynote of new century." The treaty in question, designed to protect African savages from the liquor and arms of the white man, has already been ratified by fifteen nations.

STATE OFFICERS' REPORT

Heads of Departments Review Conditions for the Year.

Discuss New Barge Canal, Public Instruction, State Finances, and Other State Matters.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Heads of various State departments have completed their reports to be submitted to the Legislature. In them the condition of the departments for the last fiscal year is discussed.

Edward A. Bond, State Engineer and Surveyor, says in his report that one of his principal duties has been the making of a survey and plans and estimates for a barge canal across the State, for which $[illegible],000 was appropriated. This survey is completed and the results are in progress of preparation, and will be presented to the Legislature in February, 1901.

The report will be exhaustive, and will include the results of studies by specialists in all the different features involved in the design of a modern canal, it being the intention of the State Engineer that the plans for this work will be so thoroughly considered that the estimates of cost for its various portions shall be agreed upon by so many well-known and experienced engineers, that these estimates shall be in such form as to aid a comparison with the estimates and plans recently prescribed to Congress for a United States twenty-one-foot ship canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario and from Oswego, on Lake Ontario, to Albany, on the Hudson River, and that they shall command the confidence of the public and enable the Legislature and the people of the State to form a full and unbiased judgment as to the desirability of building this great barge canal.

The locks of this canal are specified by the act which ordered the survey to be 310 feet long, 28 feet wide, and 11 feet deep, with a capacity to pass two boats, each 150 feet in length and, 25 feet in width and 10 feet draught, with a cargo capacity of 1,000 tons each.

The State Engineer has also had charge of the survey, design and construction of good roads under the Higbie-Armstrong law of 1898, under which law the sum of $[illegible],000 has been appropriated by the State during the three years it has been in force. Twenty-three roads have thus been built, located in twelve counties and aggregating [illegible] miles. In addition to this, 131 petitions have been received from twenty-seven counties for an aggregate of [illegible] miles, of which surveys and estimates have been made or are in progress for 89 roads in twenty-three counties, aggregating [illegible] miles, and showing an average estimated or actual cost of $[illegible] per mile.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R Skinner has finished compiling the school statistics for the past school year. There was expended for all purposes in support of the public schools of the State the sum of $53,621,401.37, this being an increase over the previous year of $[illegible]. About $4,500,000 of this increase is shown in New York City alone. There was paid for teachers' salaries $19,218,962.81, and the average annual salary paid teachers throughout the State was $[illegible]. There were employed 31,756 teachers, which was an increase of 1,239 over the previous year.

Out of the 1,506,858 pupils of school age residing in the State, 1,250,574 attended the public schools some portion of the year and 161,896 attended private schools. This shows that 93 per cent of all the children of school age in this State attended either a public or private school some portion of the year.

A number of weak rural districts have been annulled and a larger number of small districts have taken advantage of the law permitting them to contract with adjoining districts for the education of their pupils than during any previous year.

The report shows that there were 217 less men employed in the teaching force of the State than during the previous year, while there were 1,053 more women employed.

The increase in the value of school property during the year is reported as $[illegible]. The entire public school property of the State is valued at $[illegible].

FOREST, FISH, AND GAME.

The annual summary of the work of the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission shows that the commission has collected and paved over to the State Treasury a total of $13,236.79, made up as follows: Fines and penalties, $6,000.07; trespasses, $2,042.31; net licenses, $1,651; shell fish rentals, $2,173.41; miscellaneous, $847.80. The total collections to the close of the current year amount to $16,959.53.

Extensive improvements have been made on the State reservation on the St. Lawrence, known as the International Park.

The State fish culturist, acting under the direction of the commission, has distributed in the various waters of the State the enormous total of 219,135,[illegible] fish of different kinds.

During the year the game protectors destroyed 2,815 illegal devices for the capture of fish and game, which were valued at $30,472.55, and the department prosecuted a total of 357 offenders against the fish and game laws, securing 338 convictions. There also were 53 cases of trespass on State lands, which were taken into court and convictions secured.

The area of forest controlled and cared for by the commission at the close of the current year amounts to 1,370,[illegible] acres of this total, 1,200,967 acres are included in the Adirondack preserve and 70,941 acres in the Catskills.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The annual report of the commanding officer of the National Guard, Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, shows the aggregate strength of the National Guard on Sept. 30, 1900, to be 14,251, divided as follows: Commissioned officers 858, enlisted men, 13,393. The report says:

"A grand total of 10,045 enlisted men and seamen qualified in general and supplementary practice, the same being 83.74 per cent of the number practising. The result of the artillery practice was as follows: First Battery—Shell fire, 10 hits, shrapnel fire, 31 hits, totak 41. Second Battery—Shell fire, 10 hits, shrapnel fire, 187 hits, total, 197. Sixth Battery—Shell fire, 10 hits, shrapnel fire, 115 hits, total, 125.

"The condition of the guard is much improved since the last report, with the exception of a few organizations. The attention paid to the detailed work, books, and internal discipline is marked. The change of having the inspections and musters in the Fall of the year only a month preceding the report to the Governor as to the condition of the guard is believed to be much more satisfactory, as it shows the actual condition of the guard at that time and after a period of vacation.

"The performance of field service and practice marches by the organizations in camp this year was very satisfactory. That this practice is a good thing and should be continued is fully demonstrated by the manner in which the organizations at the Croton Dam strike got into the field and were capable of taking care of themselves in performing the practical duties of a soldier with the knowledge born of experience.

"I desire to call special attention to the fine showing of the guard in small arms practice. The figures show a decided improvement over last year. Great credit is due to the inspector of small arms practice of the National Guard and his assistants for the admirable manner in which everything in their line of duty has been carried out in the whole State."

Under the head of recommendations the commanding officer says:

"The instruction of the guard has now progressed so far that more outdoor instruction in the shape of practical field service is very desirable and should be extended from regiments to brigades, in order to allow the brigade commanders an opportunity to handle their brigades and give practice to the brigade staffs in their various duties. The present appropriation is inadequate, as only one-half of the guard can be ordered for field service in each year. A man may enlist in the guard, serve five years, and only have field service twice. I therefore most urgently recommend that the appropriation be sufficiently increased to warrant ordering the whole of the guard for field service each year.

"It is earnestly recommended that steps be taken to acquire land in rear of the long range targets at Creedmoor, this being absolutely necessary to make the range safe. The land required is estimated to be about thirty-five acres, the cost of which should not exceed from $7,500 to $10,000. It is further recommended that the State house on the range at Creedmoor be enlarged sufficiently to double the seating capacity at mess, so that commanding officers of organizations will be able to feed their men on the range and keep them constantly under their supervision and control."

CULTIVATION OF RUBBER.

Consul James M. Nally Points Out a Field in Guatemala Open to American Enterprise.

Owing to the enormous increase in the uses of rubber, such as in electrical work, the manufacture of rubber tires, &c., the American Consuls stationed in rubber countries are frequently called upon to report on the rubber cultivation with a view to interesting American capital. The latest report on this subject comes from Consul James M. Nally of Guatemala.

The report points out above all the necessity of locating such a plantation on suitable land:

Some lands, while having all the elements required for fruitful production, lack the fertility necessary for quick growth. The time required for development depends entirely upon the soil and the advantages of location. Some lands will develop the growth of the tree so rapidly that in seven years it will produce milk, while others need from nine to ten years. Land situated near the sea and at its level having the full benefit of the sea breezes will produce in much shorter time than land of a big ser eleration and further inland. In the cultivation of rubber one must also cultivate patience, for at least seven years are required before any return is made on the investment, however, cocoa, sugar cane, tobacco, and other marketable products can be raised at the same time which will pay expenses for rubber cultivation.

The rubber lands in Guatemala are equal to any in the world, and with proper care and intelligent cultivation the product will command a price equal to any. The climate, soil, and atmosphere of Guatemala are entirely favorable to the cultivation, not out of rubber, cocoa, tobacco, coffee, sugar, &c., all of which vegetables are articles of domestic use. It is in my judgment, the ideal land for the farmer, who, with the application of modern farm implements, could win a recompense for his labor much beyond that to be obtained in our own country. Two crops a year can be raised, and there is absolutely no limit to the articles of farm production which could be cultivated here.

Every inquiry received desires data as to the probable cost of rubber production. This is difficult to give, as many depends on the person engaged in the work. However, these points must be considered. The cost of the land to be cleared, and the quality of the soil, the facility for securing workmen, the means for getting the rubber to the coast or railway, &c. It is estimated that 100,000 trees can be planted in one cabalgata, which is 625 acres. This land can be purchased for about $[illegible] an acre. The labor is cheap, the native workman getting about 6 reales or 12 cents in United States currency, a day. Small inexpensive huts must be erected on the plantation for the workmen. Plantains are the first food used and these can be grown in sufficient quantities without any expense whatever. After the trees are planted very little cost is incurred, unless the planter is raising other marketable products. I know of no enterprise or business requiring as little money as the cultivation of rubber. After the seventh year, each tree can be counted upon to give a product worth at least $1 gold per year, and sometimes $2.

The report then enters into details as to the tapping of the trees. Dealing with the treatment of the milk the report says:

As to the treatment of the milk when extracted, opinions differ. The natives make a canal in the tree and let the milk run into a hole in the ground made particularly for that purpose, which answers as a receptacle. In the process of hardening or solidifying, dirt is taken in and, of course, the rubber is of poor and in of less value. Some permit the milk to flow into a barrel and the juice of a vine, quisbra cajita, is used to solidify it. This vine, which has an almost immediate effect on the rubber, is much used. An indirect fire is also used to cause the evaporation of the water in the milk. Another process is to pour the milk into water, the milk sinking immediately and when taken out is in appearance much like a sponge. It should then be passed through a press and all the water squeezed out, an American wringer can be used for the purpose. When this is done the rubber is of a whitish color and is "pure pearl."

EXTRADITION FROM CUBA.

Attorney General Will Decide Application for Return of a Fugitive.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. The War Department has referred to the Attorney General the application of Gov. Pingree of Michigan for the extradition of Charles J. Thompson, now in Cuba, who is wanted in Detroit to answer to the charges of forgery. There is no case analogous to this in the history of the War Department's control of Cuba. It is deemed well, therefore, to have it determined by high authority before establishing a precedent.

The officials of the War Department have no doubt that the Attorney General will sustain Gov. Pingree's application. It is recalled that upon one occasion when the Mexican Government honored the request of the American Military Governor of Cuba for the extradition of fugitives from the Island who had escaped to Mexico the Mexican Government surrendered them upon a promise by the United States Government that it would reciprocate in case fugitive Mexicans escaped to Cuba.

It probably will be held that if Gen. Wood can honor the demand of a foreign Government for the surrender of a fugitive he cannot resist a similar request from the Government of the United States.

RUBBER FROM THE HULE PLANT.

F. Merrill Griffith, American Consul at Matamoros, Mexico, reports in a communication under date of Nov. 30, 1900, a process for extracting rubber from the hule plant. The process was discovered about a year ago by a Mexican doctor residing in Sierra Mojada. This plant, which contains about 40 per cent of rubber, grows in the mountainous districts of Mexico, as well as in certain localities of Texas, Wyoming and Nebraska. It is a species of sage brush, with small leaves, and grows to a height of about three feet.

A patent on the process has been taken out in the United States and Mexico, and a manufacturing plant has been located at San Luis Potosi. All the machinery for use in extracting the rubber has been invented and patented in both countries by the Monterey Foundry and Manufacturing Company of Monterey. The principal steps in the manufacture are as follows:

There are special machines which feed the plant automatically into cutters, after it comes out of these, it is carried by a bucket elevator and dumped into a steam jacket mixing tank, containing chemicals. The product then is allowed to run into hydraulic filter presses, after which it is subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 75 pounds to the square inch. It is then conveyed into settling tanks where the gum, being heavier settles to the bottom, leaving the chemicals and the residue to be drawn off.

The cost of production is slight. The principal difficulty to be overcome at the present time is the high rate of freight.

MONTREAL LUMBER EXPORT.

The Consular report regarding the Montreal lumber export shows a decrease, as compared to last year, of about 50,000,000 feet. According to Felix S. S. Johnson, commercial agent at Stanbridge, the marked feature in the export lumber trade for the past season has been the steady advance in values and the firmness with which stocks have been held, principally owing to the destructive fire at Ottawa in April. Besides this, the earlier shipments, made in fulfillment of existing contracts that were taken at only a slight advance over last year's prices, met a sharp rise in ocean freight rates, which materially reduced the shippers margins. Owing to the fire, only 40 per cent of the shipments from Montreal came under the Summer insurance rates, while 60 per cent were under extreme Autumn rates.

The following figures show the export lumber trade for the season of 1900, as per Custom House returns:

	Feet.
Quantity exported	[illegible]
To South America	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Quantity shipped last year	[illegible]
Decrease	50,048,165

The report further says:

"Some two dozen replies to letters sent out by The Canadian Lumberman go to show that logging operatives are unable to obtain a sufficient number of employes. Wages and food have advanced, and the chances are that the output of logs will be materially reduced. The Lumberman adds that the increase in the wages of woodsmen in the United States has amounted to nearly 85 per cent, during the past four years. It is believed that there has been an almost equal advance in Canada. This increase cannot be disregarded by manufacturers, who must of necessity secure for their product a price sufficient to cover the higher cost of production.

"The consumption of lumber for manufacturing purposes is likely to grow. In addition to a steadily growing home demand, the export of furniture and wood implements is increasing. It is not improbable that the United States and Great Britain will take from Canada next year fully as much, if not more, lumber than in the season now closing."

PRESS CLUB RECEPTION.

President Bryant Meets the Members—A Talk by A. C. Harmsworth.

President William Cullen Bryant of the New York Press Club gave his annual reception yesterday afternoon to the members of the organization. The guests of honor were A. C. Harmsworth, proprietor of The Daily Mail (London) and the Comte de Lahune de Lafayette, a great-grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette. The apartments of the club were tastefully decorated.

Mr. Harmsworth was the first speaker. "I am most happy," he said, "to meet my confreres of the New York Press Club. It is a matter of regret to me that I have not more time to spend among you, but I have taken upon myself a task to-day the laboriousness of which I but faintly conceived at the time I agreed to it.

"One thing I must remark here. It is that you newspaper men here are not properly renumerated. I pay the high-class men on my papers far more than they are paid here. I know just exactly what the work is. I have gone through it all, from reporter of general assignments to owner, and I know, furthermore, that the average life of the newspaper man is not above fifteen years. Only the other day—in fact, coming from England to this country—a newspaper owner said to me: 'What is the matter, I wonder? My best men are constantly leaving me?' I said: 'It is probably because you don't pay them enough. This fault may have been overcome within the last few days, and some of you gentlemen may be able to say so. Now, I would remark as to the pay of the other reporters that it is much the same in England as in New York."

Mr. Harmsworth expressed pleasure at being able to speak to "the largest and most distinguished body of journalists" he had ever addressed.

The Chinese Minister to the United States, Wu-Ting-Fang, was expected, but was unable to attend. He sent as his representative Mr. Chou, Chinese Consul General at New York, a member of the Press Club. In a brief address Mr. Chou said that he had the kindest feeling for newspaper men, and thanked them sincerely for the indulgence shown to his country by the press.

Comte de Lafayette made a short speech, expressing his pleasure at being able to attend the reception.

An interesting talk was given by Franklin Brooks, formerly a New York newspaper man, but now proprietor of The Manila American, the first American newspaper published in the Philippines.

CITY EMPLOYES DROPPED.

Thirty-four Attaches of the Department of Charities Let Out.

A New Year's greeting that was not expected to inspire feelings of gratitude and thankfulness was received yesterday by thirty-four employes in the Department of Charities.

The "greeting" was in the form of an order of dismissal from the service, to take effect forthwith, and was handed to the several persons for whom it was intended when their work for the day was finished.

The order of dismissal was issued by Commissioner John W. Keller. Following is the list of names of those "dropped," their occupation, department branch, and amount of salary:

Central office, Thomas M. Campbell, purchasing agent	$3,000
Bellevue Hospital, Martin Ford, hospital helper	180
Bellevue Hospital, Annie Allen, inspector	600
Bellevue Hospital, Martin Spencer, hospital orderly	300
Bellevue Hospital, Josephine Glynn, hospital ordered	300
Bellevue Hospital Male Training School, Mary Reid, cleaner	180
Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Henry F. Hubbard, hospital helper	180
Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Henry Hoffman, hospital helper	180
Bellevue Hospital reception office, Charles T. Jones, hospital helper	180
Bellevue Hospital reception office, Frank Brown, hospital helper	180
Bellevue Hospital reception office, Robert M. Rhodenbaugh, hospital helper	180
Bellevue telephone office, George S. Gaylord hospital orderly	600
Bellevue stable, Thomas J. Cullen, driver	600
Bellevue stable, Bernard McGovern, stableman	600
Bellevue stable, Edward Cusick, driver city teams	180
Keller's dormitory, No. 61, Christian K. Morrison, hospital orderly	300
Bellevue Hospital, Thomas Davis, hospital helper	180
City Hospital, P. L. Merrell, inspector	600
City Hospital, E. V. Foster, skilled helper	180
City Hospital, Elizabeth Mooney, laundress	180
Ludlow house, John Conroy, hospital helper	300
Outdoor Poor, Ellen A. Kerr, examiners' department of children	1,000
Outdoor Poor, Edwin C. Gallfoyle, examiner of charitable institution	1,000
Outdoor Poor, Michael Hazell, examiner of charitable institution	1,000
Nurses' Home Irene A. Morgan, training nurse	300
R. C. asylums and schools, John F. David, hospital orderly	300
R. C. asylums and schools, John Flanagan, hospital orderly	300
R. C. asylums and schools, Peter O'Connell, hospital orderly	300
Infants' Hospital, William Leonard, inspector	600
Infants' Hospital, Edward O'Sullivan, inspector	600
Steamboats, Patrick J. Cleary, hospital helper	300
Steamboats, William J. Murray, mate	720
Storehouse, Joseph Hunter, hospital helper	180
Storehouse, J. T. Kagan, general storekeeper	1,200

The total saving in salaries by these dismissals amounts to $14,040, which, according to Commissioner Keller, reduces the estimates to figures within the appropriation of $4,940,816 for 1901.

"None of the persons whose names appear on the list," said Commissioner Keller, "was dismissed for 'cause.' The investigation of abuses that I have been prosecuting revealed nothing affecting the character of any of the persons dismissed. As stated in my order, the expenses of the department had to be reduced to bring the same within the appropriation, and those employes whose services could be most easily dispensed with were let go."

ANOTHER BELLEVUE CASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the disgraceful management of Bellevue Hospital is being discussed I deem it wise to give my experience of Friday, the 28th inst. Upon my advice a lady, a member of my church, a woman of character and standing in the community, was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Thursday last. She has been an invalid for some time. We had a private nurse for her. She was treated by two of the best physicians in the city.

At 4 o'clock on Friday the daughter of this lady came to me in great distress, saying that grandmamma says that "mamma is in the alcoholic ward among the drunkards, that she is lying on a naked bench, without a pillow." I couldn't believe the story. I went at once to Bellevue. I got there at 5.30, and waited until 6.15 to see Dr. Moore, who had charge of this patient. I was sent to No. 32, where I found Dr. Moore. I asked him about the patient. He said: "She is here." "What is the matter with her, Dr. Moore?" It is a protracted case of alcohol and whisky drinking," said he.

"What?" said I. "Have you examined her?"

"No."

"You have a respectable woman here, half dead, for twenty-four hours among drunkards, and haven't examined her?"

"No," said he, "she will be examined to-morrow (Saturday) at 2 P. M."

"What part of a method have you here, anyway?" I asked. "You keep a respectable woman in an alcoholic ward for twenty-four hours without an examination?"

Then I asked to see the patient. The nurse ushered me into the room. There sat a woman with her head leaning across the end of a naked bench, as a dead woman. I was shocked. I was horrified. My righteous indignation had no measure, no limit.

The conduct of this institution is a disgrace to civilization. I have been in the country for many years. I never treated my dogs, hogs, or cows as patients are treated at Bellevue. I am now verily of the opinion that Cornelius Plesants was murdered in Bellevue about six months or a year ago. It will be remembered that he was both blind and insane. He was taken to Bellevue. In this butcher pen he was beaten almost to death. Two of his ribs were broken. He died from the effects. The shocking murder of Hilliard is yet fresh in our minds.

Who is responsible? Primarily, the Medical Board, secondarily, the Commissioner of Public Charities. The Commissioner appoints the nurses, but these nurses are under the supervision of the Medical Board.

But what about patients who are brought to the hospital and are not examined for twenty-four hours? What about Mrs. Brazilia Hodsden of 346 West Fifty-ninth Street, who was sent to Bellevue last Thursday, and who was not examined until Saturday at 2 o'clock? Why did Dr. Moore say that it was a case of protracted alcohol and whisky drinking, when he nor any other hospital doctor had examined the woman? Bellevue is rotten from centre to circumference. The same and past history ought not to be allowed to sink beneath the stagnant waters of politics, greed, and gain. A thorough investigation ought to be had. The truth of the matter ought to be known. The light must be thrown on the action of these murderers.

F. BUTLER THOMPKINS.

New York, Dec. 29, 1900.

The Abuses at Bellevue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the dawn of the twentieth century, and in view of the revelations of Bellevue horrors, would it not be in keeping with progressive journalism, to which the general public is indebted, to keep alive the agitating question of the condition of the outraged and abused poor of New York who have the misfortune to have recourse to the sanitariums of New York for relief. For years Bellevue has been a by-word—as equivalent for everything that was brutal and inhuman—in fact, the very name of it seemed to the unfortunate being who had the misfortune to go behind its walls another name for hades.

I speak advisedly and am not groping in the dark in the matter. It was only yesterday that I was speaking to a victim of their brutality, John Hardigan. He had just come from the hospital, and his denunciation of the hospital and its methods of so-called "relief" would be interesting if it were not distressing.

Instead of being a relief, therefore, it would seem that the whole system of so-called "charity" institutions in New York is simply an incubus on society, and needs a thorough overhauling. It is not, although it may seem so, an audacious paradox. The raking up of the dregs have brought to the surface the rotten germs which have been long lying dormant at the bottom, and which should be at once eliminated from the already too turbulent waters of our social system.

JOHN JOSEPH O'DRISCOLL.

New York, Dec. 31, 1900.

A JOKE THAT REACTED.

Mrs. Boertlein Pretended to Take Poison, and the Consequences Were Painful to Her.

Mrs. Catherine Boertlein of 236 East One Hundred an Twenty-fifth Street, who, it would appear, is passionately fond of a joke, succeeded on Sunday afternoon in making her husband, a policeman, and an ambulance surgeon believe that she had taken a bottle full of carbolic acid in an effort to kill herself. When she appeared in the Harlem Police Court yesterday to answer to a charge of attempted suicide, she explained her little joke, but said that, owing to the drastic measures the ambulance surgeon took to save her life she had deeply regretted having perpetrated the same, which she was inclined to believe was "on her."

On Friday afternoon Mrs. Boertlein and her husband had a little quarrel, and Mrs. Boertlein suddenly raised a bottle to her lips, swallowed the contents, and fell to the floor, screaming and writhing, as though in great pain. The bottle was labeled "carbolic acid," but Mrs. Boertlein says it contained only whisky and water. The husband, terribly scared, called a policeman, and the officer called an ambulance. When it arrived, Dr. Levy, the surgeon, did not stop to inquire whether Mrs. Boertlein was joking, but at once took heroic measures to revive her. Mrs. Boertlein tried in vain to explain that she was only joking. The surgeon kept on pumping. Finally the woman was rushed to the hospital, and other heroic measures were taken to save her life. Everybody about the institution seemed to be singularly devoid of humor, and no one saw through Mrs. Boertlein's little joke at the time. She was finally laid out on a cot, limp and jaded, while the surgeons and nurses r

MANY NEW PLAYS ON NEW YEAR'S EVE

Viola Allen, Ada Rehan, E. S. Willard, and the Empire Company in Town.

A New Modern Play by Henry Arthur Jones—"Sweet Nell of Old Drury," "In the Palace of the King," and "David Garrick."

By accident, probably, rather than by design, the last night of the old year had a richer and more varied programme of new plays than almost any other night of the last year of the nineteenth century. Most of the playhouses were well filled, too, as many thousands of New Yorkers and visitors to town went to the theatre early in the evening merely to fill in the time before the festivities attendant upon seeing the old century go down into history.

On that account, because people were in the reverse of a critical mood, and were rather nervously inclined to be jolly no matter what happened, it was a good enough night for the introduction of some of the new things offered, but others must have suffered from lack of the right sort of appreciation.

At the Empire Theatre a new English play by Henry Arthur Jones, "Mrs. Dane's Defense," was acted in an admirable manner. It is a notable work of its kind and deserves the attention of cultivated playgoers. At the Knickerbocker Theatre, Ada Rehan, and the the Theatre Republic Viola Allen appeared in showily mounted plays new to this neighborhood, which had been acted in many other cities and much talked of here beforehand. The actresses and the plays were cordially received.

Edward S. Willard began an engagement at the Garden Theatre in the old play called "David Garrick," "Quo Vadis" was put forward with a new and efficient cast and gorgeous scenery, at the big Academy; a burlesque piece called "The Burgomaster," in which Henry Dixey carried the chief rôle in his accustomed blithe and artistic way, was well received at the Manhattan Theatre, while a new German play was cleverly performed by Mr. Conried's comedians in Irving Place.

"MRS. DANE'S DEFENSE."

The Best of the Recent New Plays Uncommonly Well Acted at the Empire Theatre.

One of the best of modern plays, and by far the best of the new plays recently produced in this city, is "Mrs. Dane's Defense," a social study of modern life, acted at the Empire Theatre last night by the permanent company of that house. The performance could scarcely be bettered, except in one or two of the minor rôles, and the occasion was therefore one for general congratulation. The professional theatregoer rarely has so pleasant an experience to record.

Henry Arthur Jones, the author of the play, has quite surpassed his previous work in verity and logic, if not merely in smart writing, and while perhaps a few habitual carpers will take some delight in pointing out that the last act, as is the case with so many of the best English plays, including "The School for Scandal" and "The Gay Lord Quex," is inferior to its immediate predecessor in interest, if not in constructive skill; yet the denouement reached therein is logical and right. The story does not end with an exclamation point.

Mrs. Dane is a pretty and charming woman, supposed to be "two or three years older" than the fascinating "twenty-seven" to which she confesses, dwelling in a residential suburb of London and received by the "best people." Nothing is known, however, of her past, of the business, fortunes, and habits of Mr. Dane, supposedly deceased, of her origin or breeding, and that fact is enough in itself for Mrs. Bulsom-Porter, who is the chief gossip and protector of innocence and virtue, and the most malicious human creature in the neighborhood.

To make matters worse, James Risby, Mrs. Bulsom-Porter's nephew, a foreign attaché, thinks, when he first meets Mrs. Dane, that she is a certain Felicia Hindmarsh, who was responsible some years before for a very disagreeable scandal in Vienna. Afterward he thinks his hasty identification was mistaken, or says he does, but Mrs. Bulsom-Porter has a clue, and she uses it promptly.

Mrs. Dane has become betrothed to Lionel Carteret, the adopted son of Sir Daniel Carteret, a famous lawyer, and he, objecting to the engagement in the beginning, though consenting to it later, is naturally most anxious to clear Mrs. Dane's reputation.

For two acts and half of an another this seems an easy task. Mrs. Bulsom-Porter is left without a bit of proof or a single supported. But having, as she thinks, secured sufficient proof that she is not Felicia Hindmarsh, Sir Daniel then starts in to obtain from Mrs. Dane the means to prove in court if need be that she is, as she says, Lucy Allen.

When the play reaches this point its "great scene" is at hand, and this is one of the most ingeniously devised and ably developed episodes presented on our stage in a long while.

It is quite as good as the famous bedroom scene of "Lord Quex" in its construction and is vastly more moving in its effect. It culminates, logically, in the woman's confession.

Thereafter, the final discomfiture of the meddling Mrs. Bulsom-Porter, the departure of Mrs. Dane to a new field, with the assurance of friendly assistance if she should need it, and the arrangement, as far as possible, of the amatory interest lead to the denouement.

This hasty summary gives but a poor idea, probably, of the dramatic interest and remarkable emotional strength of "Mrs. Dane's Defense." It is a play of the very best modern type which everybody who is interested in the development of dramatic art must see. While the dialogue contains no smart speeches to quote, it always exactly fits the situation, and is witty, grave, or pathetic, as the mood or emotion dominating the speaker requires. A

There is probably not a superfluous word spoken, excepting a few allotted to the young Scotch lassie who, as everybody surmises when the curtain falls, will be married to the stricken young lover of Mrs. Dane when he gets over his narrow. And that, as men's passions go in this workaday world, will not be a long while. The Scotch lassie is not interesting.

In the performance the chief honors naturally fell to Margaret Anglin, who had by far the best part in the play and the best of her career. Her acting was remarkable if only for the extraordinary variety of expression it revealed. In the scene of nervous excitement and mental torture of Act III., culminating in a great emotional outburst, she moved the spectators deeply.

The verity and the sensibility of her work were altogether uncommon and the performance will advance her in public esteem. In the minor but desirable qualities of delicacy and grace, and in all its pictorial details, her impersonation was admirable, too. She wore expensive and tasteful dresses so that they seemed to belong to the scene and the situation.

Charles Richman, making his first appearance at the Empire Theatre, was happily placed as Sir Daniel Carteret. In the scene of the examination he "played well up" to his associate, as the saying is, and he was generally equal to all the demands of his graceful and easy rôle, excepting, perhaps, in the speech justifying his stern conduct and the attitude of the world toward the fallen woman in the last act. There, surely, he failed to touch the right key.

Miss Millward, wearing two lovely afternoon gowns and two surprising evening dresses in the four acts, carried the rôle of an amiable woman of the world of fashion with ease and distinction. The character offered no difficulties she could not easily surmount. Perhaps a tone and manner a shade or two less theatrical would serve better in some of the lighter scenes.

The green spangled dinner gown she exhibited in Act IV. created a rustle and a hum of astonishment in the audience because of the gorgeousness of its material and the extreme of style shown in its cut.

Ethel Hornick also made a distinct hit as Mrs. Bulsom-Porter, while Joseph Wheelock, Jr., as Lionel, Guy Standing as Risby, and George Osbourne, Jr., as the perjured detective, were all admirable. The setting was beyond cavil, too.

Sir Daniel Carteret	Charles Richman
Lionel Carteret	Joseph Wheelock, Jr.
Canon Bonsey	W. H. Crompton
Mr. Bulsom-Porter	E. Y. Backus
Mr. James Risby	Guy Standing
Mr. Fendick	George Osbourne, Jr.
Adams	Frank Brownlee
Wilson	George Sylvester
Lady Kearney	Josie Millward
Mrs. Dane	Margaret Anglin
Mrs. Bulsom-Porter	Ethel Hornick
Janet Colquhoun	Margaret Dale

ADA REHAN'S RETURN.

"Sweet Nell of Old Drury" at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Ada Rehan made her first appearance on the New York stage since the Spring of 1899, at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night. There was a numerous and cordial audience, and the distinguished actress was affectionately welcomed. She appeared as Nell Gwynne, in a four-act piece by Paul Kester, entitled "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," in which the translated Orange Girl of the King's Theatre is exhibited as a heroine of romance, a protector of innocence and virtue, an enemy of wicked Judge Jeffreys, and the most interesting and estimable personage of her hour.

Though many an anecdote of frail Nelly has been put to use by Mr. Kester in concocting this combination of farce and melodrama, and some sort of acquaintance with history is shown in the piece, yet it is certainly not as a study of manners or as a historical picture that "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" will make its way. There are plenty of the bustle and humor essential to a play dealing with the period of the gayest of the Stuarts, however, and an intrigue, which is at least intelligible, is carried out satisfactorily.

In Act I. Nelly, then an orange seller, is represented as cherishing a secret and vain passion for Roger Fairfax, whose favored sweetheart, Lady Olivia, she rescues from rude treatment at the hands of roysterers. She meets the King for the first time, and mistakes him for an ordinary gallant. She tricks Jeffreys, who is personally heading a search for Fairfax, who has incurred his wrath and been branded as a traitor. From the vengeance of Jeffreys Charles II. saves her.

In Act II. Nelly, now a famous actress, is exhibited as a ministering angel, and also as the friend and confidant of Fairfax, whose betrothed is to be married, against her will, to wicked Rochester. She again tricks Jeffreys, and smartly causes him to incur the King's anger. But in the climax of this act fate seems against her and her friends. In the next two acts, however, Nell triumphs over Jeffreys again, and over the enmity of the fashionable women of Charles's Court as well. Obviously, there is no sort of logic and verity to be looked for in such a play, which must be judged only by its entertaining power.

Miss Rehan's performance was received with positively tremendous enthusiasm. She had a dozen curtain calls during the night. Once she brought her author, Paul Kester, out with her, but he declined, modestly, to make the customary speech, saying only "I thank you" and "Good night."

The rôle Nell Gwynne offers the popular actress many opportunities, and her acting was brilliantly effective in every scene. Any detailed account of it is out of the question this morning, but this new entertainment can be cheerfully commended to theatregoers. There is one scene in which Nelly impersonates Jeffreys, wearing his wig and gown, and this was particularly liked.

The piece was handsomely mounted and costumed. The supporting cast was generally efficient, and White Whittlesey was admirable in the rôle of Charles II., excepting in one or two of the lighter episodes, in which his touch was rather heavy.

Charles II.	White Whittlesey
Charles II.	White Whittlesey
Lord Jeffreys	D. H. Harkins
Sir Roger Fairfax	Wright Kramer
Lord Lovelace	Foster Lardner
Judge Hopeless	Charles P. Gotthold
Percival	William Elton
Rollins	Fulton Russell
Lacy	William Odlin
Capt. Graham Clavering	Richard Russell
Lord in Waiting	C. Howard
First Alderman	Richard Fulton
Second Alderman	D. Ray Henkes
Mercer	Walter Plough
William	Charles Howard
Nebuchadnezzar	Harry Blair
The Duchess of Portsmouth	Blanche Burton
Lady Castlemaine	Louise Draper
Lady Olivia Vernon	Alice Neal
Phyllis	Marion Stuart
Nell Gwynne	Ada Rehan

WELCOME TO WILLARD.

The Favorite Actor in "David Garrick" at the Garden Theatre.

Edward S. Willard made his first appearance in New York in four years at the Garden Theatre last night, acting the title rôle in T. W. Robertson's long-familiar adaptation of "Sullivan," or "Dr. Robin," as it is called on the German stage, entitled "David Garrick." The character has long been esteemed as admirable alike in sentiment and humor, and it would not be worth while at this late day to attempt to disturb a popular prejudice at once so amiable and so harmless.

No youth who sees David Garrick deliberately try to disgust a girl whom he loves and who he knows loves him, by pretending to get drunk in her presence and smashing the family glassware, is likely to go and do the same thing. The stage Garrick is above everything else a "good acting part," if the good actor is at hand, and Mr. Willard has the force, the elegance of bearing, the command of humor and pathos, the dignity, flexibility, and variety of expression the part requires.

He is, of course, delightfully effective in his early scene with Ingot, and he lends all the variety of pictorial and dramatic effect needful to the make-believe drunken scene. To the denotement of Garrick's passion for Ada Ingot he lends seriousness without detracting from the emotional value of his material.

Mr. Willard was received with many manifestations of pleasure, and the performance was frequently applauded. In the bright and taking rôle of Miss Ingot, Maud Hoffman acted as usual with admirable skill and sympathy. Her return to our stage is welcome. The play was all very well acted, and Harry Cane, so long associated with Mr. Willard, received his own little reception from the audience.

David Garrick	E. S. Willard
Simon Ingot	Frederick Volpe
Ada Ingot	Maud Hoffman
Richard Chivy	Ernest Stallard
Samuel Smith	H. Cane
Mrs. Smith	C. Cavendish
Mr. Brown	J. G. Taylor
Araminta Brown	Laura Linden
Reginald Jones	H. G. Lonsdale
Thomas	H. Barfoot
George	J. Logan

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

A Festive Performance of a Problem Play.

There were low-priced seats and high-priced gowns at the Irving Place Theatre last evening. For the "Sylvestre Peter" there were popular prices and the house was packed to the doors with an enthusiastic audience, the women in handsome, light dresses, which gave a festive appearance to the theatre. The play "Die Stronger Herren," by Blumenthal and Kadelburg, was a play after a German audience's own heart. It was in the nature of a problem play, with the actors chiefly men, only two women, Hedwig Lange and Maria Eisenhut, appearing to inject a little leaven of beauty, love, and distrust.

Gustav von Seffertitz as Gabriel Wernicke, recently elected to the Reichstag, and the leader of a moral reform party which aims to reduce Berlin to a state of Puritanical morality, with other of Herr Conried's commedians as the "party," an unregenerate son-in-law, would-be-son-in-law, and uncle of the family, made a situation which gave room for a lively play of repartee which the author and the players made the most of last evening. The audience was kept in a roar of laughter from the beginning to the end of the play.

The conclusion is reached by the discovery that Herr Wernicke, owing to a mistaken count, has not been elected to the Reichstag. This has the effect of cooling his ardor for moral reforms. A banished Venus is restored immediately to the family parlor by the ex-reform man who bestows a kiss upon his son-in-law, the hand of his daughter upon the writer of a so-called wicked play, and his own approval, the reform party is horror-stricken and every one is left at the curtain fall in a condition living happy ever after.

Max Hanseller, Otto Ottbert, and Adolph Zimmerman were in the cast, which was excellent in every particular. Fräulein Lange wore one of those wonderful gowns of hers which fill the feminine mind with envy and admiration because of their skin-like fit, without immodesty or an unpleasant suggestion of underwear beneath.

"Quo Vadis" at the Academy.

Stanislaus Stang's version of "Quo Vadis" was produced in this city at the Academy of Music last evening for the first time since it was produced last season at the New York Theatre. It can be said that smoothness characterized the performance, and the series of magnificent stage pictures which were brought to this country from the Adelphi Theatre, London, and painted by London's best known scenic artists, including W. T. Helmsley, Julian Hicks, W. Harford, and William Perkins, were handled with promptness and precision. Wilton Lackaye played Petronius, Miss Edith Proctor Otis was Coppea, Aubrey Boucicault, Vinicius; Miss Bijou Fernandez, Ligia; Samuel Edwards, Nero; Frank Mordaunt, Glaucus, and Willard Newell, Chilo.

"IN THE PALACE OF THE KING."

Viola Allen Achieves Success in the Play at the Republic.

"In the Palace of the King" last evening served as a medium for the reappearance of Viola Allen in New York. The Republic Theatre was the house selected, and in spite of the attractions elsewhere it was crowded to its capacity. Viola Allen would be very different from other women of the stage if she was not flattered by the warmth of her reception, for it came from the body of the house rather than from the spots at the rear where ushers and claque leaders usually congregate.

It reached what seemed a climax at the end of the fourth scene, a most effective one, in which the heroine unwittingly witnessed the attempted murder of the Cardinal by the King. This was the culmination of a plot created by the King's mistress, the Princess of Eboli, in order to win Prince John for herself and so defeat his plan to wed Dolores, with whom the King is in love. But that proved an anti-climax, for the real enthusiasm came following the next scene. In this Dolores finds herself and her lover separated, she powerless to save him from the death to which he had been sentenced by the King in order that the latter might clear himself of the supposed murder.

Don John has made himself the idol of the populace because of his triumphs in the wars against the Moors, from which he had just returned. So at a Court reception in honor of the Prince's return, at which the murder of the Cardinal is announced and Prince John is charged with the crime, and as a last resort, appeals to the grandees of Spain there assembled. To them she appeals to rescue Prince John.

Her appeal, first but a whispered one in favor of a man unjustly accused, becomes persuasive, then seductive, and finally, in an outburst in which love for her Prince is coupled deftly with an appeal to their admiration for his heroism and honor and valor as a soldier, she rouses them to such a frenzy that they adopt her battle cry and pour out of the throne room with shouts of

"Justice, not treason!"

Admirably worked up as it was, pictorially strong, and theatrically effective, Miss Allen won from her auditors a storm of applause that was generous, heartfelt, and sincere. It was the triumph of the evening and would alone save the play had it no other merits. Those it had, however, and, though the first two scenes necessary to the unfolding of the plot dragged somewhat, the rest went rapidly, smoothly, and prettily enough to make the play a genuine success.

Well written as a whole, superbly mounted, with six very cleverly painted scenes by Ernest Albert, and with rich costumes, "In the Palace of the King" pleased both eye and ear. Miss Allen achieved a personal success without a doubt, for the character fits her well. But Liebler & Co. have furnished her with a supporting company of wonderfully even merit, and whatever of success comes to the production is due in great part to these supporting players as well as to the star.

Robert T. Haines made a thoroughly acceptable Prince John and satisfied the eye as well as making a wholly sufficient lover. Edgar L. Davenport was self-contained in the picturesque Cardinal, and Miss Van Dresser was all that could be desired as the plotting Princess.

William Norris as the Court fool achieved a distinct success in a very difficult part, that was very near to overact and so ruin. But he was always on the safe side of the dividing line from buffoonery that was so plainly in evidence, and deserved the personal success he won

Philip II., King of Spain	Elsa Plympton
Don John	Robert T. Haines
Cardinal Luis de Torre	Edgar L. Davenport
Antonio Perez	C. Leslie Allen
Miguel de Antona	William Norris
Capt. de Mendoza	Clarence Handyside
Don Lope Zapata	Eugene Jerdinand
Don Juan Manuel	Margaret Dale
Princess of Eboli	Marsh Van Dresser
Duchess of Alva	Emma Van Dyck
Duchess of Medina Sidonia	Blanche Hooten
Countess de Bendo	Jessie Bradford
Moorish	Isabella Pasloe
Luna Inez	Gertrude Norman
Dona Maria Dolores de Mendoza	Miss Allen

MANHATTAN THEATRE.

"The Burgomaster," with Mr. Dixey, Pleases a Large Audience.

"The Burgomaster," which was performed for the first time in New York at the Manhattan Theatre last night, is a musical burlesque, or burletta, written by Frank Pixley and provided with some taking tunes by Gustav Luders. It had a long run in Chicago, and has since been revised and freshened for performance in this neighborhood, and in its new form has been presented in various near-by towns. Wherefore its performance went smoothly last night. It is exceptionally well-mounted and has the great advantage of the presence of Mr. Henry Dixey, who caricatures, without offense to the prejudices of our oldest families, old Peter Stuyvesant.

In the opening scene the worthy Dutch Governor is represented having much trouble in New Amsterdam. In the second scene he is dug up, wooden leg foremost, from under the Franklin Statue in Printing House Square, and resuscitated, and thenceforward he views modern New York and its environment at close at hand and from all angles. There is not a suspicion of a new idea in this scheme, but it is well enough for light entertainment, and there are fun and melody enough in the piece to make it "go."

There was one change in the cast—Zelma Rawlston taking the part of Willie Van Antgerbilt—for which Eleanor Otis's name does not on the programme. The latter's voice failed in New Haven two days ago, and Miss Rawlston took the part on short notice, but very successfully.

Of the men in the cast outside of Mr. Dixey, who was as humorous and nimble as ever, Knox Wilson carried off the honors of the evening, he scoring a great personal success. Raymond Hitchcock was amusing as E. Booth Talkington, an actor, and James T. Kelly was good in a small Irish part.

The chorus was well drilled, the costumes were beautiful, and the scenery left nothing to be desired, and presented with vim and dash, the piece ought to enjoy a long and successful run.

Peter Stuyvesant	Henry E. Dixey
Deodle van Kull	Knox Wilson
E. Booth Talkington	Raymond Hitchcock
The Harlem Spider	William Riley Hoch
Oregon	James T. Kelly
Officer Cleary	George E. Ramsine
Bertha Quackenagh	Ada Deaves
Willie Van Antgerbilt	Zelma Rawlston
Ruth	Ruth White
Miss Madison	Sallie Randall

MME. SEMBRICH'S CONCERT.

An Operatic Entertainment of an Old-Fashioned Sort.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, the great lyric soprano, who is about to depart into the expectant West on a tour with a small operatic company, gave a concert at Carnegie Hall last night for the purpose of introducing the members of her organization. Her previous entertainments—their memory will never die—have been song recitals, in which unaided she has held fast under the spell of her matchless art audiences of several thousand persons; but "I am the road" she will give performances of opera with the aid of the artists heard last night. In city, however, it was not necessary for her to embark on the stormy seas of lyric drama, and so the entertainment of last evening was one of those old-fashioned operatic concerts which used to fill us all with joy in our early days. We have grown older and more fastidious, but whatever Marcella Sembrich does is a delight, and so her concert had a large and happy audience.

The members of her company whom she introduced last night were Signors Rossi, de Gre, Bensaude, and Bada. Of these, Mr. Bensaude, a baritone with a light and ready voice, has been here before. He is an acceptable, though not a great, singer. Mr. de Lara is the tenor of the organization. He proved to be a singer with a fresh, strong voice of pure tenor quality and very agreeable to hear. His singing with taste and will doubtless be very much admired in addition to be visited. As for Mme. Sembrich herself, she was in magnificent voice last night, and sang with all the plenitude of her beautiful tone and with all the resources of her unsurpassed art. Signor Bevignani conducted a respectable orchestra, and the audience plainly enjoyed the entertainment. Operatic concerts do not call for detailed comment at this period of the world's existence. It is sufficient to say that the selections were pleasing and well adapted to a display of the best qualities of the various singers. Mme. Sembrich's solo numbers were "Ah, fors e lui," from "La Traviata," and the Straussian vocal waltz, "Voce di primavera." She was also heard in a duet from "Don Pasquale" with Signor Bensaude.

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OPERA IN ENGLISH FAILS

Last Performance of Grau-Savage Company Jan. 25.

MANY DATES ARE CANCELED

Organization Was to Have Performed in This City Again in the Spring—Mr. Grau's Views.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The end of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company is announced. Managing Director Henry W. Savage, tonight at the Auditorium Theatre, where the company is appearing, gave out the information that when Washington is reached and the engagement there is filled, the company will be disbanded and all further dates will be cancelled. The dissolution will take place on Jan. 25. Notice was given to the members of the company to-day, and with nearly a months' preparation for the end, none of them expects to be long out of an engagement.

The company, when it completes its engagement in Chicago, will appear in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, and then Washington. The other cities that have been expecting the troupe will be disappointed, for after the engagement in the capital the company will cease to exist.

"There is nothing sensational in the disbandment of the company," said Mr. Savage to-night. "The Directors of the organization have decided that it should be disbanded because the percentage of earnings is not great enough to warrant us in taking any great chances. After leaving Washington our jumps between towns would have been long ones, and the uncertainties of travel in Winter are too serious.

"We have a highly expensive organization. We are carrying 125 people on our salary list; we transport them and our scenery in a special train of nine cars, and there are a hundred and one other expenses that have to be met."

When asked if the same men would launch another company on the road next year, Mr. Savage was non-committal. He felt sure, he said, that another company would be formed next year, but declined to say whether the same men would be behind the venture. He thought the experience gained by the members of the present company would be of great benefit to the company next season. He remarked that several operas proved favorites, while others were not at all well received.

The first intimation that opera in English with an expensive organization would not prove successful was when, about Oct. 20, the prices for seats were materially reduced in all parts of the Metropolitan Opera House.

A further reduction was later made in the upper part of the house, and all kinds of inducements were offered to gain the patronage of the public. They were, however, of no avail.

During the two weeks' engagement on the Pacific Coast, when Maurice Grau was also in the West, the wires were kept busy with messages between Mr. Grau and Mr. Savage as to what course it would be best to pursue, as the enterprise was losing large amounts at every performance.

It was then urged by Mr. Grau that it would be best to terminate the enterprise by giving all the artists and musicians two weeks' notice. However, it was discovered that this could not be done, owing to the contracts with the musicians, whereby it was stipulated that four weeks' notice must be given.

When this was called to the attention of Mr. Grau he consented to continue the organization, without giving notice to the members of it, as far as Chicago, trusting that the two weeks in that city and the remaining part of the tour would prove more successful.

But the success anticipated did not materialize, as business in Chicago, it is said, has been decidedly poor with the exception of one performance in which Pauchon Thompson sang.

Mr. Grau, when seen in his office at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, said: "My first information as to the closing down of the English Opera Company in Washington on Jan. 25 was when some of the principal members of the company made telegraphic application to me for positions in the Grau organization.

"The direction of the affairs of the English company was entirely in the hands of Mr. Savage, and, when he would confer with me on matters of importance, he practically had the entire company under his control.

"The can best be explained when I say that I have all I can possibly do looking after the details of the Maurice Grau Opera and Bernhardt-Coquelin Companies.

"It is very unfortunate that the public will not patronize such performances, even at the prices at which this organization has been giving them.

"However, I continue to maintain, as I did from the outset, that English opera by a company with an important individuality in it would prove successful to-day.

"It has been plainly demonstrated in this case that a large and powerful chorus and extra fine mise-en-scene are not sufficient to carry an operatic organization, nevertheless I will say that the class of operas and talent furnished by this company were cheap at the prices which prevailed at the close of the season.

"What Mr. Savage's future plans are I cannot say."

When asked if any of the principal members of the company would become identified with the Maurice Grau Company, Mr. Grau said:

"What the future has in store for me I am in no position to say, but from the present outlook I can say they will not stay with my company. I am carrying more people now than I absolutely require."

The Metropolitan English Opera Company has been in existence about ten months. It was the outcome of interviews consolidated between Henry W. Savage of the Castle Square Opera Company and Maurice Grau.

In the early part of March the announcement was made that Messrs. Grau and Savage had joined issues and founded the English Opera Company, with Mr. Grau and Mr. Savage as managing directors and principal owners. The name under the company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $250,000.

These preliminary details having been arranged, Mr. Savage sailed for Europe in the latter part of May, and while there visited all the principal cities on the Continent in quest of English-speaking artists for the company. He also visited London at the time a number of artists were engaged.

Upon Mr. Savage's return to this country it was announced that the season in this city would begin at the Metropolitan Opera House on Oct. 1, and continue until Dec. 15, when the entire organization would go on tour, opening Dec. 24 in Chicago, and playing there two weeks.

The company made them visit a number of large cities on their tour, lasting until April 6, when a Spring season of four or six weeks would begin in this city.

During the eleven weeks in this city the company gave nineteen different operas, as follows: "Faust," "Tannhäuser," "Mignon," "Carmen," "Il Trovatore," "Lohengrin," "Aida," "The Bohemian Girl," "Romeo and Juliet," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," "Martha," "The Milan," "Rigoletto," "Ruy Blas," "Lucia," "Romeo," "Fra Diavolo," "La Traviata," "Il Barbiere," "Don Pasquale," "Princess," "Lucia," and "La Traviata."

Of these, Mr. Savage said that the twenty-eight given the most were "Carmen," "Faust," "Il Trovatore," and "Lohengrin."

In bringing the season to an end in Washington on Jan. 25 the appearance of the company in the following cities will necessarily be canceled:

Jan. 28	[illegible]
Jan. 29	[illegible]
Jan. 30	[illegible]
Jan. 31	[illegible]
Feb. 1	[illegible]
Feb. 2	[illegible]
Feb. 3	[illegible]
Feb. 4	[illegible]
Feb. 5	[illegible]
Feb. 6	[illegible]
Feb. 7	[illegible]
Feb. 8	[illegible]
Feb. 9	[illegible]
Feb. 10	[illegible]
Feb. 11	[illegible]
Feb. 12	[illegible]
Feb. 13	[illegible]
Feb. 14	[illegible]
Feb. 15	[illegible]
Feb. 16	[illegible]
Feb. 17	[illegible]
Feb. 18	[illegible]
Feb. 19	[illegible]
Feb. 20	[illegible]
Feb. 21	[illegible]
Feb. 22	[illegible]
Feb. 23	[illegible]
Feb. 24	[illegible]
Feb. 25	[illegible]
April 1	Holy Week.
April 8	Academy of Music, Newark, New York City. (Indefinite.)

Society at the Opera.

Notwithstanding the absence of many well-known society people from the city, the boxes of the Metropolitan Opera House were well filled last night by those who desired to greet Jean de Reszke. Among those present were Mrs. T. T. Wigman and Miss Geraldine Johnson, Mrs. Adler and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens.

Amusements.

TOSELLI CARNEGIE HALL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1901. TOSELLI

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Matinee To-day. To-morrow, & Saturday. Empire Theatre Company in Mrs. Dane's Defense.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Sq. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Sat. Mat. To-day—The Professor's Love Story. To-morrow—David Garrick. Next Week—Mr. Willard in "Tom Pinch."

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St. MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY. JOHN HARE | The Gay Lord Quex

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees To-day. To-morrow, & Saturday. WM. H. CRANE in David Harum

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Last Week. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. THE MOTH AND THE FLAME. JACK BELL. Next Tuesday, Beats Ready Thursday. Kelcey & Shannon in "My Lady Dainty."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901. Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. To-morrow Ev'g. at 8—Last Performance of HOLLANDER. (The Flying Dutchman.) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink. MM. Ondricek, Blass, Bars and Bertram. Conductor, Dr. Damrosch. Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 4, at 8—FAUST. (In French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell, MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli. Sat. Aft. Jan. 5, at 1:30—Last WALKÜRE. (In German.) Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Terrina. MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch. Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 5, at 8, at Popular Prices—IL TROVATORE. (In Italian.) Mmes. Nordica and Giulia. MM. Campanari, Journet, and Dippel. Conductor, Flon. Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 6, at 8—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Fursch-Madi, Adams, Maryili, and Schumann-Heink. Messrs. Salden, Campanari, and Plançon. Together with entire Met Opera House orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch. WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S Evgs. at 8:30. Daly Producers. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Matinee To-day. Jan. 2. "A rippling success."—Sun. "A credit to Daly's."—Press. "A triumph."—Evg. World. "So good a play ought to last."—Times. Lady Huntworth's Experiment. By R. C. Carton, Author Lord & Lady Algy

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. NEW YEAR'S. ANNIE RUSSELL in A REAL PRINCE.

FRENCH BALL of the CERCLE FRANÇAIS DE L'HARMONIE, Madison Square Garden, TUESDAY, January 8.

Boxes and tickets at Clubhouse, 24 West 59th St., and principal hotels.

AFTERNOON CONCERT by VICTOR HARRIS. First performance of Last Composer's new song cycle, "THE MAID OF CHAIRE." Mrs. Sanbury C. Ford, Mr. Reginald Gardiner, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. Fitz Hugh Ludlow. Directed by Mr. Paul Philetti Gaillard, with the celebrated Gaillard Orchestra. TO-DAY, DAVID SPERATI. Astor Gallery, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. Thursday, January 3, 1901, at 3. Tickets to be had at Schirmer's, 35 Union Square; Tyson's, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria; Mr. Harris, 39 West 28d St.

Proctor's Continuous 10, 25, 50c. Performances Week Days, 1, 2:30, 4, 5:30, 7, 8:30, 10:30. Sundays, 12, 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6, 7:30, 9, 10:30. 23d St. Proctor's Theatre. 58th St. Proctor's Theatre. 125th St. Proctor's Theatre. 58th St. Proctor's Theatre.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. The HUNGARIAN PEASANT BALL. FRIDAY, JAN. 4th. Visitors' List, Closes Wednesday, Jan. 2. Promenade, Four-in-Hand Driving Contest, Illuminations, Dioramas, and Just as in Old Vienna. Tickets at Tyson's, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Tuesday Afternoon, January 8, at 3. and Thursday Afternoon, January 10, at 2. Mrs. and Miss HENSCHEL. VOCAL RECITALS. Box Seats, $1 & $1.50, at Schirmer's, 35 Union Sq. Management ..... Henry Wolfsohn

Amusements.

BIJOU. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. MAY BROWN. To-day Mats. To-day. Next Week. TUES. JAN. 15. AMELIA BINGHAM and COMPANY in The Climbers. Latest modern play.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Mr. HENRY E. DIXEY. Mr. JOSEPH HERBERT. In Mr. Dixey's latest success, LA BELLE ANGELUS. As A ROYAL ROGUE.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. Most Unique Entertainment in America. Historic Tableaux Accurately Reproduced. "HUMPTY DUMPTY." Transformation. Transformation. Grotesque.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. Prospect Ave. & 149th St. Last Week. Special Engagement. Last Week. Last Week. Last Week

OPERATION OF THE NEW FINANCIAL LAW

Government Has Saved Over $10,000,000 by Refunding Bonds.

$439,000,000 in Old Securities Exchanged for New 2's—395 National Banks Organized Since March.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Refunding operations under the financial act of March 14 last close to-day, the books of the Treasury Department having been open to the exchange of bonds for a period of nine and one-half months. In discussing the subject to-day, Assistant Secretary Vanderlip said:

"The refunding has been successful from every standpoint. Holders of the old bonds, 3s, 4s, and 5s of 1908, 1907, and 1904, respectively, have voluntarily offered for exchange into 2s approximately $439,000,000 out of $839,000,000, leaving outstanding of this part of the interest-bearing public debt less than one-half the amount subject to the law. Exact figures will not be known for several days, as some bonds are still in transit.

"The net saving of interest to the Government by these transactions is substantially $10,700,000. This saving has been accomplished by the payment now of the sum of $42,300,000, which is really an anticipation of $52,900,000 interest which would have had to be paid within the next eight years, in case the old bonds were permitted to run to maturity. The difference is the net saving.

"The 4 per cents. of 1907 have been exchanged in greater amount than any other class, their total up to and including Dec. 29 being $258,000,000. Of the 3 per cents. of 1908, $96,000,000 were exchanged, and of the 5 per cents. of 1904, $70,500,000.

"The Secretary of the Treasury still has authority under the law to resume refunding should he deem it proper to do so. Whether or not refunding will be resumed depends largely upon whether the interests of the Treasury seem to require it at any time in the future.

"The public debt is now in far better condition for retirement than ever before. It may well be doubted whether the Treasury within the next eight years, during which the bonds subject to refundment were to mature, could have discharged that total indebtedness of $839,000,000. The present sinking fund requirements are substantially $30,000,000 a year, and the retirement of the public debt can be more easily accomplished at the rate of $50,000,000 for each of the next eight years than if the Secretary of the Treasury had been confronted with the problem of disposing of an average of $100,000,000 a year.

"The success of the operation is due mainly to two causes, one being a well-fortified Treasury, and therefore magnificent public credit; the other, and less sentimental reason, being the greater advantage which the new 2 per cent. consols offer to National banks as a basis for the security of circulating notes. The banks of the country have exchanged $231,900,000 of the old bonds for the new ones, while individual holders have exchanged the balance.

"There is another feature of the operations of the financial act which merits attention, and that is the effect of the law upon National banks. From March 14 to date 395 new banks have been organized, of which 290 were with a capital stock less than $50,000, and 115 with a capital stock over that amount. The aggregate capital of the former class was $7,375,000, and of the latter $12,650,000, a total addition to banking capital of $20,022,000. Bank note circulation in the meantime has increased by the sum of $85,253,000.

"The department is gratified to note that the principal increase in the smaller class banks is throughout the Western and Southwestern States, sections which heretofore were unable to accept the benefits of the National Bank act, owing to its illiberal provisions."

FESTIVITIES AT TUXEDO.

Society Attends the Annual New Year's Eve Ball—Younger Set at the Domino Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The Tuxedo Club annual New Year's eve ball took place here to-night. Extensive preparations had been made by the members of the club to make this year's ball more successful than those of previous years. The club houses and annexes have been filled with crowds of people over Saturday and Sunday, and not a room remained vacant. The Domino Ball this year attracted more attention among the younger class.

After dinner the guests began to arrive at the clubhouse, and at 10:30 o'clock, when dancing began, the ballroom was thronged with the masked gathering. At 12 o'clock the usual programme was carried out. The punch bowl was brought in, all filled their glasses, removed their masques, and joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne." From the stage there dropped a frame with "1901" in numerous electric lights, then all hailed the new century. There were no favors and no cotillion. Supper was served in the dining room at 1 o'clock, after which dancing was resumed.

During the evening many dinners were given at the club and cottages, one of which was that of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Benedict, at the clubhouse. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic De P. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McVickar, Mrs. Frederick Cunliffe-Owen, Misses Wilmerding, Potter, Messrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Frederick A. Juillard, and J. C. Lord.

In Mrs. George Merrill's party were R. W. G. Welling, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, the Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, and Mr. and Mrs. Archibald K. MacKay.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., entertained Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Eva Barbey, Miss Whitaker, and Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander entertained a party of eight.

At the cottages dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. William K. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French.

Among those present at the ball were Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ronalds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. Richard N. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Mr. and Mr. James W. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Pooler, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. G. Howard Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Natalie, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic A. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, Misses Potter, Barbey, Sybil Kane, McCook, Julia Clark, Grace Hoop, Alice Preston, Muriel Collier, Marion Whitaker, Natalie Rives, Lily Oelrichs, Eva Barbey, Sedley, Mrs. Henry Sedley, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald K. MacKay, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, R. W. G. Welling, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Joseph Moore, A. W. Bellhes, Gordon Auchincloss, A. O. Millbank, Julien H. Gerard, G. Willitt Van Nest, De Forest Grant, L. F. H. Betts, R. R. Remington, Howland Pell, Robert W. Goelet, Thomas Stokes, Philip Allen, Louis Butler Preston, J. Couper Lord, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Richmond Talbot, Dr. J. M. Bates, J. Townsend Burden, Dr. Eugene Hall, Jr., Ernest A. Thompson, Judge Ingraham, Phoenix Ingraham, James A. Billiman, Cambridge Livingston, Fernando Yznaga, Robert T. Varnum, Franklin Hunter, and George R. Preston, Jr.

Tuesday evening there will be a junior dance at the club for the younger people. Many of the season's debutantes will be present.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN WASHINGTON.

Few Prominent Persons Keep Open House as Formerly.

Special to The New York Times.

INGTON, Dec. 31.—Washington loved the old-fashioned custom, preserved here until recent years, ...en house on New Year's Day to ... Twenty years ago the daily ... Dec. 31 printed two or three pages of lists of people and houses to be open to callers on Jan. 1. The Star to-night prints about three columns of names of individuals receiving and another column of persons receiving with organizations of a semi-social kind.

The list of people "at home" contains very few names of those at all conspicuous in society. A short list of people not at home has a comparatively large proportion of familiar names. The receiving custom has about expired here, where it was more tenacious than in New York. The Cabinet families will keep up the practice, but it be early becoming more oppressive to the wives of Cabinet officers, who are annually subjected to the task of welcoming a vast throng of callers inspired chiefly by curiosity and hunger or thirst.

Pleasure Planning for 1901

THE PIANOLA

has created an outburst of

ENTHUSIASM

and has been accorded a popularity which have centered upon it the attention of the civilized world.

Royalty, including most of the crowned heads of Europe, and the highest musical authorities have united with the general public, not only in expressions of admiration, but in purchasing Pianolas for their entertainment and pleasure.

The history of the Pianola has no parallel. The marvelous performances of this dextrous little piano-player, coupled with the need of the great music-loving world for an instrument—an assistant—a means—by which *any one* can produce upon the piano the music for which he cares, is the reason for the promptness of its appreciation by the world at large.

There are millions of pianos distributed throughout the world. There are tens of thousands of compositions which the whole world should enjoy. Yet how many of these pianos bring forth this music? A very few. These few play a still smaller fraction of what constitutes the musical literature of the piano.

And there is but one reason—the music is hidden behind a technic, the mastery of which but few people have time to acquire.

PRICE $250.

Can be bought by moderate monthly payments if desired.

There is no investment which you can make which will pay as large a dividend in pleasure as will the purchase of a Pianola. It will give you the full use of your piano, the benefit of the genius of all the great composers and the enjoyment which alone comes with producing music yourself.

The Pianola has changed all this, has slipped the bolt, so to speak, unlocking the keys of the piano and performing this same technic.

With its aid any one can play *any piano*, and play upon it *anything* he desires to hear—the most difficult classic as easily as the simplest accompaniment. He has all the pleasure of hand-playing because he controls the expression.

Figure it out yourself from a personal standpoint. You have a piano. You know what you paid for it—how many of your family play it and the aggregate repertory of them all. You know whether you would enjoy playing it yourself, and how many others would like to play it. Every day you learn of some new selection which you would like to hear, but which no member of your household knows how to play.

When you realize that for $250.00 additional you can obtain the Pianola which will enable you, yourself, to play upon your piano everything ever written for that instrument, its purchase must appeal to you as a practicable and profitable investment.

You owe it to yourself to hear the Pianola if it is possible for you to do so, if not, to send for detailed description. Catalogue mailed upon request.

The Aeolian Co., 18 West Twenty-third Street, New York. 500 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

RETURN OF JEAN DE RESZKE.

The Famous Singer Welcomed at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The experienced young gentlemen who sell the tickets of admission to the performances at the Metropolitan Opera House fell into a habit of saying in the last days before the season began that the real opening night of the Winter would be that on which Mr. Jean de Reszke, the popular tenor, made his reappearance. Mr. de Reszke did not visit these shores last Winter, and the public, having reconciled itself to that fact, got on without him as well as it could. But Mr. Grau thought that the gentleman's presence was necessary to the welfare of the enterprise this Fall, and so engaged him again. Meanwhile Mr. de Reszke had been through a season of great tribulation in London, where he had vainly tried to keep his engagements with the public while suffering from a severe attack of influenza, and had been rewarded by the world-wide publication of a story that he had lost his voice. Consequently, when he made his reappearance at the Metropolitan Opera House last night he was greeted by an immense audience with every manifestation of pleasure at his return, and interest in his vocal welfare.

It was as the Schwanritter in Wagner's "Lohengrin" that the famous singer chose to renew his acquaintance with this public, and his first appearance, floating down the Scheldt in the shallop drawn by the properly swan was the signal for a burst of applause, which was with difficulty stilled soon enough to permit his action to the bird of transportation to be heard. Those who are familiar with Mr. de Reszke's singing need not be told that his first measures are no demonstration of the state of his voice on any occasion. His voice is one which needs warming up, as its tones at the outset of a performance are usually veiled. But last night, though the famous singer was palpably suffering most painfully from nervousness, he sang the farewell with delicious beauty of tone and that consummate mastery of phrasing and declamation which make all every vocal utterance a delight. Throughout the first act his voice sounded clear and fresh, and the most anxious could trace no evidence of weakness, unless they chose to accept as such the unusual care displayed in the attack of difficult tones. But if their memories are good they will remember that Mr. Jean de Reszke never sang recklessly, and that in recent seasons he has always shown a wise and artistic recognition of the fact that he must trust not to strength, but to the perfection of his art.

At the close of the first act the enthusiasm of the audience, which filled every seat and box, and packed all the standing room—such an audience as the house has not seen since Mr. de Reszke's re-appearance—broke out in a paean of tumultuous applause and cheers. The curtain was raised many times, and finally the leading singers appeared before it. At the second curtain call, Mme. Nordica tactfully slipped off the stage and left Mr. de Reszke alone. There was no doubt then as to whom the audience had come to welcome. Mr. de Reszke was hailed with a storm of cheers and bravos, and when he retired the calls continued till he was forced to respond to them again. It may as well be stated here that at the ends of the other two acts there were also scenes of great enthusiasm.

For the rest of the performance Mr. de Reszke was, as he has been since he studied the rôle in German, an ideal Lohengrin. His performance has been so often described in these columns that it is unnecessary to recount its beauties now. The main question has been answered. The story that the greatest male singer of our time had reached the end of his career was proved to be untrue. In the course of nature he will not sing to us much longer, and we may for the present rejoice that he can still delight us. The other members of the cast were Mme. Nordica as Elsa, Mme. Schumann-Heink as Ortrud, Mr. Bertram as Telramund, Mr. Mühlmann as the Herald, and Mr. Edouard de Reszke. Of these the soprano and the bass were interested with the nervousness of the tenor before his appearance, and sang out of tune. But when Lohengrin had arrived he seemed to straighten out other matter than the accusation of Elsa, and the lyric work of all the artists was thenceforward what might have been expected of them. Mr. Damrosch conducted the performance with judgment, and the orchestra discharged its duties efficiently.

NEW CENTURY PARTY IN LENOX.

Dance at Mrs. Stokes's—Skating but No Sleighing as Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes gives an informal dance at Shadow Brook to-night to usher in the new century for her house party of thirty which came up with her from New York, and which will return on Wednesday. All the members of the family are here except Mr. Stokes. Anson Stokes, Jr., preached at Trinity Church on Sunday. Among the visitors to Lenox, who are at the dance to-night, are Miss Evelyn Sloane, John Sloane, Jr., W. Yeckoff, the Misses Parsons, George A. Crocker, Jr., and Miss Emily Rogers.

The young people are having a jolly time, and have been skating to-day on Manhasset Lake. They also took long walks, as there is not snow enough for sleighing.

Mr. John E. Parsons and his daughters are staying at the hotel for the present. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed are at Lakeside. They will go to Mexico in February for the remainder of the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Whistler of Baltimore are also among the Winter visitors to Lenox.

George W. Folsom and family are still at Sunny Ridge.

Mrs. Folsom will give a dance for the young people who are members of the various house parties to-morrow evening.

Mrs. John Sloane has a party of about a dozen with her at the Curtis Hotel including her daughter, Miss Evelyn Sloane, her son, John Sloane, Jr., Miss Weckoff, Miss Emily Rogers, Mrs. C. T. Baldwin, and George A. Crocker, Jr.

POLICE AT VANDERBILT WEDDING.

Mrs. French Arranges for Officers at the Church and Harbourview.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 31. Wedding gifts for Miss Elsie French, who on Monday, Jan. 14, will become Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, have now begun to arrive in large numbers. They are not kept long at Harbourview, however, but are hurried off to the Aquidneck National Bank vault.

Mrs. French arranged with Chief of Police Richards yesterday for officers at Harbourview and the church on the wedding day. Chief Richards went to Harbourview to talk the matter over at Mrs. French's request. The interest in the wedding is so great among the people at Newport that a rush is naturally expected at the church, though it is not believed that anything disorderly will occur. It is thought that the large crowd that is sure to be there will appreciate the fact that the church is not the largest in the world, and that the friends of the French and Vanderbilt families who will be here will be numerous enough to fill it.

Mr. Vanderbilt it is learned, is not expected at Newport till Monday next, when he will arrive with his mother and sister. His week's tarry here will be a very busy one.

Gen. Eaton, with Mrs. Eaton a sister of Miss French, returned here from New York this evening, and will remain until after the wedding.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. The engagement is announced of Miss Esther Hunt, daughter of the late Richard M. Hunt of New York, to George M. Woolsey of London, eldest son of Mrs. Edward M. Paddleford of this city. Miss Hunt arrived in Washington yesterday for a visit to Mrs. Paddleford, at her K Street residence, where the formal announcement of the engagement will be made. The wedding will take place in New York Feb. 16, at the house of the bride's mother, 178 Madison Avenue. The future residence of the young people to be in London.

The engagement is announcement of Miss Nellie Reeder, daughter of Commander William H. Reeder, United States Navy, of the schoolship St. Mary, to Mr. Ernest Blandy of England. The marriage will take place at St. John's Church the second week in February.

The series of Christmas dances came to a close to-night with a beautiful ball at Rauscher's by Mr. and Mrs. George Bloomer, entertaining 300 young people, friends of their daughters.

SON'S DISGRACE KILLED HIM.

Physician Says Father of Young Lenso, Who Was Arrested on Charge of Theft, Died of Broken Heart.

"I shall never live down this disgrace," said John Lenso of New Durham, N. J., when informed two weeks ago that his nineteen-year-old son had been arrested for stealing. The father's prediction came true. He died yesterday at his home, on the Hackensack Plank Road, and the physician who attended him declared that a broken heart was his only affliction.

Lenso was forty-eight years of age, and enjoyed good health up to the time of his son's arrest. The youth was arrested for complicity in the robbery of the office of F. S. Dey, a local coal merchant.

The father kept brooding over his son's disgrace, and refused to eat. Yesterday his wife tried to break his long fast by preparing a tempting dinner. He left her preparing the meal in the kitchen and retired to his room. When the dinner was served she went to call him, and found him lying dead on the bed.

The Action Against Dr. J. J. Kindred.

Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted an order to show cause, returnable to-morrow, under which George C. Spann, the lawyer who claims $25,000 damages from Dr. J. J. Kindred for alleged negligent treatment in a sanitarium, will have to show why the order for an inquest by a Sheriff's jury to assess damages should not be set aside. Dr. Kindred alleges that he was never served with the summons and complaint, and knows nothing about the case.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The new year and the new century find New York society out of town. Since the good old days when New Year's calling was the feature of the beginning of another twelve months, and when the circle of society was so small that the agreeable but provincial custom could flourish, New Year's Day has been a dull one in the city. There were few who could escape to the country yesterday of the men and women of leisure who did not do so, and more will leave town this morning.

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Notwithstanding the exodus from town recently, some of those who went out of town last week returned yesterday for a few hours' shopping. Among these were Mrs. Fish and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. Many, however, took late trains back to Tuxedo, Hempstead, Westchester, Lakewood, and other resorts. Never has a New Year's Eve been celebrated with so many dances out of town as was that of yesterday. There were balls at Tuxedo, Dongan Hills, S. I., and Morristown, and dances at Ardsley, Knollwood, and other country clubs. At the numerous house parties in all the suburbs there was also much informal dancing. Among those who are entertaining house parties at Tuxedo over the New Year's holidays are Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Garrison, and Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hyde. The Tuesday Ball of which mention appears elsewhere at Tuxedo last evening was very successful. The ball at the Richmond County Country Club, on Staten Island, was the largest and most successful in the club's history. The ball at Morristown was one of the regular assemblies, but assumed more importance and was largely in consequence of its falling on New Year's Eve.

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Mrs. J. Lenox Banks, Mr. will entertain at her country residence, Cedarhurst, at New Hamburg, to-day a party of young people at luncheon. Those will leave the city on the Brooklyn A. M. train and will return at 5 o'clock P. M. in time to attend the dance to be given this evening by Mrs. Morgan Grinnell at her residence, 28 East Fiftieth Street.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has taken practically the whole of the second and third floors at Sherry's for her dinner dance of to-morrow night. The dinner is to be served in the large ballroom at twelve or more tables at o'clock. Mrs. Vanderbilt, assisted by Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet will receive the guests in the suite of rooms on the Forty-fourth Street side of the building and adjoining the large ballroom. There will be constructed an arbor in greens and floral decorations. The large ballrooms will have large reachbacks and plants along the walls, and the tables will be beautifully decorated. After dinner the guests will descend to the small ballroom on the second floor, where the cotillion will be danced.

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The first of the five cotillions of the season of 1900-1901 was danced last night at Sherry's. The patronesses of this set of dances are Mesdames Schuyler Quackenbush, Everett P. Wheeler, Walter Cook, Francke H. Bosworth, Alfred Corning Clarke, William G. Choate, Charles Havens Rouse, and Charles Finney Cox. The dance last night was largely attended, and the favors were appropriate to the holiday season. Among the dancers were the Misses Lucille Bacon, Madeline Cary, Ruth Cox, Majorie Critten, Mary Wagstaff, Isabel Fowler, Lillian Carpenter, Cornelia Merrill, and Prentice Strong; Benjamin Sheffield, Harry M. Brookfield, Walter Grace, Charles H. Gunn, Richard Elliott, Howland Brown, Stephen Tilton, W. W. Southack, Ethelbert Law, Aymar Emory, Jr., and W. D. Thompson. The class numbers some 125 members.

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The list of large dances or private balls is increased almost daily, and the latest hostess in the field is Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who, it is said, will give a ball at the Astoria early in February, probably on Friday night, Feb. 1. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay are occupying the Cutting house, 99 Madison Avenue, this Winter.

***

Mrs. George Crocker of 1 East Sixty-fourth Street, will give on Tuesday, Jan. 8, a large reception at her residence for her two daughters, the Misses Alice and Emma Rutherford. Miss Emma Rutherford has only recently returned from Europe.

***

Mrs. Daniel Butterfield has sent out cards for two musicales to be held at her residence, 616 Fifth Avenue, on the afternoons of Wednesday, Jan. 9 and 16.

***

Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull (Miss Martha Benedict) has issued cards for two receptions at her residence, 57 Park Avenue, for Wednesday Jan. 9 and 16.

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The engagements are announced of Edward L. Child of Philadelphia and Miss Lilian Rushmore Cornell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Cornell of 316 West Eighty-first Street, this city, and of C. Irving Patterson of Brooklyn and Miss Annie Haight Cooper, daughter of Dr. James E. Cooper and Mrs. Cooper of Shrewsbury, N. J., and a sister of Mrs. James M. Brown of this city.

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The engagement has been announced of Richard Bayley Post, son of the Rev. Richard H. Post and Mrs. Post, and Miss Silvie Livingston Strong, daughter of the late James H. Strong. Miss Strong's mother was Miss Georgiana Berryman, and through her mother she is the cousin of Mrs. Cadwalader de Rham, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr. Her elder sister, Miss Henrietta Strong, married Daniel Fearing of Newport.

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Another engagement recently announced is that of Clive Pringle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roderick Pringle of Canada, and a nephew of Lady Dillon, and Miss Rebecca Brooks Cornell.

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Mrs. J. Campbell Smith (Miss Amy G. Smith) will give a large reception at her residence, 29 West Sixty-ninth Street, early in January.

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The many people who have Summer homes at Southampton, L. I., will be interested to learn that Samuel L. Parrish, who has done so much for the improvement of that town, and who gave to it two years ago an art gallery, &c., proposes to convert the old Village Hall into a clubhouse for young men and women. Mr. Parrish will contribute as his share the building as it now stands, which will be remodeled on plans drawn by Mr. Atterbury, and will be rented to the club to be organized for about 5 per cent. interest on the necessary expense of alteration. This, together with the cost of maintenance, will amount to about $1,000 per year, so that 200 members at average dues of $5 per year would justify the undertaking of the work. The lower story of the hall will be fitted up for reading and there will be rooms where games can be played and probably a small gymnasium. The management of the club will be in the hands of a self-perpetuating board of governors.

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If Count von Goetzen is made the Governor of German East Africa, as is proposed by the German Government, the Countess von Goetzen, formerly Miss May Stanley Loney of Baltimore, will have relatively as high a social place as Lady Curzon, formerly Miss Leiter of Chicago, and now the Vicereine of India. She will be the first lady among 60,000,000 of people. Miss Loney married for her first husband the late William Matthew Lay. When he died he left her a large fortune. In 1897 Mrs. Lay met Count von Goetzen at a New Year's dinner given by the late Senator Brice in Washington. He was then Military Attaché of the German Embassy, and had a short time previous returned from a remarkable expedition into Darkest Africa. Mrs. Lay was married to the Count on Jan. 4, 1898, in Washington, in the presence of a distinguished company. The Count and Countess took a wedding trip to California, and on their return to Washington the Count was called to Berlin by his Government. Count von Goetzen's great-grandfather was an aide de camp to Frederick the Great. He is a distinguished officer and diplomat, in addition to being a man in science and an explorer.

***

Mrs. John W. Mackay will sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Cherbourg on Thursday. Immediately on her arrival in France Mrs. Mackay will proceed to Rome. The Teutonic, which sails for Liverpool to-morrow, and which, with the New York, which also sails to-morrow, will be the last swift Atlantic liners with the exception of the Kaiser Wilhelm on Thursday leaving this port for three weeks, has booked among others Stephen Brown, Mrs. and Miss Day, A. L. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Howe, Mrs. H. J. Maynard, James P. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ritchie and Miss Ritchie, H. Scott Russell, and Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Sanderson.

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Dr. Everett M. Culver and Mrs. Culver gave in their apartment, 175 West Fifty-ninth Street, last evening an informal reception, to which some forty or fifty friends were asked. There were cards for those who wished to play and music for others who preferred to dance. Later there was a prated supper, and the new year was welcomed in.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards of 12 East Forty-sixth Street gave a theatre party last evening for their débutante daughter, Miss Dorothy Edwards. There were eight young people in the party, and the play seen was "Janice Meredith." After the play Mr. and Mrs. Edwards gave a supper at 12 o'clock at their residence, and the young people watched the new year in.

***

The holidays at Tuxedo have been unusually lively and gay. The main clubhouse, the Winter club, The Racquet and Tennis Club, and the annexes, have been filled with numerous guests throughout the week, and many of those who came from town for the Preston-Hoffman wedding remained over for the new year and the ball. All those who still occupy cottages in the Park entertained largely during the latter part of the week, and many dinners were given. One of the most interesting house parties of the week was that of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, many guests having been invited to meet Miss Elsie French and her mother, Mrs. Francis Osmond French, in whose honor a dinner was given on Thursday. Alfred Vanderbilt was expected to be present, but was detained in New York. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Col. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, Jr., and Mrs. Le Roy, mother of Mrs. French.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., who now occupy their new house at the south end of the large lake at Tuxedo, entertained a number of friends at dinner Saturday evening. Among those were Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Miss Miles, and Miss Grace Hoop. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer gave a dinner Friday evening to numerous guests, invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. William Cothout, their guests throughout the week. Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting opened their cottage on Tower Hill for the holidays and Mrs. Charles Hoffman also opened The Breezes for the wedding of her son. Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Alexander, who are now stopping at the clubhouse, gave a dinner of fifteen covers Saturday evening. Mrs. Henry Munroe gave a children's party to the children of Tuxedo Park Friday at the Barbey's cottage, at which were present the Misses Kane, Master Herbert Eaton, Master Francis Ormond French, the Misses French, Master Clearmont Barnwell, and others.

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The skating on Weewah Lake Sunday afternoon was much enjoyed. The most graceful skaters were Miss Hull and the Count Montlaquon. Other graceful skaters were Miss Alice Preston, Miss Potter, Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mrs. George Griswold, Miss Sybil Kane, Miss Violet Cruger, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, and Mrs. Suffern Tailer. Some of those now at the Tuxedo Club are Mrs. Henry Sedley, Miss Sedley, Mr. A. W. Boultbee, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald K. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss McCook, Mr. R. W. G. Welling, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forsyth, Mr. Joseph Moore, Mr. and Mrs. G. Howard Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Natalie, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Miss Julia Clark, Mr. Gordon Auchincloss, Mr. Edward W. Talley, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, A. O. Millbank, Julien H. Gerard, George W. Van Nest, De Forest Grant, Madison Grant, L. F. H. Betts, R. R. Remington, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ronalds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James W. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. Howland Pell, H. Gallatin Pell, Robert Walton Goelet, Cambridge Livingston, Miss Piff Potter, Philip Allen, Walker Breese Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, and Irving Clark.

AMERICAN SILK INDUSTRY.

Conditions Favored the Consumers in the Year Just Ended.

Franklin Allen, Secretary of the Silk Association of America, in a review of the American silk industry in 1900, shows that the conditions throughout the year have favored the buyer and consumer of silk goods. He says that silks have been sold in the retail stores at prices below the cost of manufacturing. This fact is attributed by Mr. Allen to the Presidential election and the competition among mill owners, as well as the heavy auction sales early in the Autumn.

A table, prepared by Mr. Allen, showing the movement and cost of raw silk in the United States for the past two years, is as follows:

	1900	1899
Value of raw silk, imported	77,464	$6,123
Number of pounds	11,162,317	6,219,766
Invoice value	$42,200,000	$23,000,000
Spun silk, imported, pounds	2,070,000	*1,000,000
Invoice value	$2,760,710	*$1,000,000
*Estimated.		

Dane Arrested on Arrival Here.

Martin H. Pederson, a Dane, who arrived on the Holland-American steamship Statendam yesterday, was arrested and detained on his arrival by the immigration authorities, at the instance of the Danish Consul. He is charged with embezzling 24,000 crowns from a lumber corporation in Denmark of which he was the manager. He traveled in the steerage, and appears to be a very intelligent, as well as well-educated, man. He looked on the Statendam as Gustav Gerlupfen.

Workmen on Down-Town Building Killed.

Patrick Noonan, a bricklayer, while at work yesterday afternoon on the new Broad-Exchange Building, at Broad Street and Exchange Place, fell from the seventh floor through the elevator shaft to the ground floor, and was instantly killed. His neck was broken and his body was otherwise crushed and mangled. Noonan was twenty-eight years old, and lived in West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

New Publications. | New Publications.

HEROD

A Tragedy in Three Acts, by

STEPHEN PHILLIPS

Author of "Paolo and Francesca."

Price, $1.50.

"Herod" was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, Oct. 31, by Mr. Beerbohm Tree. Following are some comments by the London press:

THE TIMES:

"That Mr. Phillips has the poet's imagination all who have read 'Paolo and Francesca' must be well aware. Has he the imagination of the dramatist? That was the first question raised by his 'Herod,' and the performance of this tragedy last night leaves no doubt about the answer. Mr. Phillips has not only the technic, the 'fingering,' but also the bold, visualising imagination of the dramatist.

"Here, then, is a noble work of dramatic imagination, dealing greatly with great passions; multicolored and exquisitely musical. Though it is 'literature' throughout, it is never the literature of the closet, but always the literature of the theatre, with the rapid action, the marked contrasts, the fierce beating passion, the broad effects proper to the theatre. In other words, Mr. Stephen Phillips is not only a poet, and a rare poet, but that still rarer thing, a dramatic poet."

THE DAILY NEWS:

"The drama possesses the sovereign quality of movement, and it is even prodigal in the matter of dramatic situations. To this we have to add that its dialogue speaks the language of passion, and is rarely encumbered by mere descriptive or reflective passages."

THE OUTLOOK:

"Mr. Phillips has done a blank-verse play which is not only poetry of the purest water, but dramatic poetry. In 'Herod' he has given us a poem of rare beauty and distinction, rich in music and color, and in striking thought and image. If he should never write another line, his 'Herod' will remain a pillar of dramatic imagination on which its author and the manager who produced it, and the public who applauded it, may each and all look back with pride."

THE SPECTATOR:

"The purely dramatic quality of the play is surprisingly high. There remains the literary quality of the verse, and here, too, we can speak with few reservations. Mr. Phillips's blank verse is flexible, melodious, and majestic."

POEMS. By Stephen Phillips. Ninth Edition. $1.50
PAOLO AND FRANCESCA. By Stephen Phillips. Twelfth Edition. $1.25
MARPESSA. By Stephen Phillips. Illustrated, 50 cts. Leather 75 cts.

JOHN LANE, 251 Fifth Avenue, New York

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS:

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN THANKING YOU FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT AND LIBERAL PATRONAGE GIVEN US AT OUR NEW STORE. WE FEEL THAT OUR EFFORTS HAVE BEEN APPRECIATED, AND OUR EXPECTATIONS HAVE BEEN MORE THAN REALIZED. WE SHALL IN THE FUTURE, AS IN THE PAST, ENDEAVOR TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS AS BEST WE KNOW HOW.

WISHING YOU ALL A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR, WE REMAIN YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

Saul Bros.
THIRD AVE.,
Bet. 58th and 59th Sts., N. Y.

FORSYTHE'S

WAISTS

January Sale

Commences Wednesday morning.

5,000 Wash Waists

Choice Scotch Ginghams
1,000 patterns
Sizes 32 to 44

at $2.00.

Not one of which has ever been offered for less than $3.50 and $4.00.

This sale, for the convenience of our customers, will be held on the main floor.

MADE BY

JOHN FORSYTHE,
THE WAIST HOUSE,
845 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th Sts.

STOWAWAY'S TRICK FAILED.

Curt Kerzilik, a Belgian Stowaway, Was among the Foreign Contingent Landed at the Immigration Station on Ellis Island on Sunday. He came across on the American liner New York, and was evidently well posted on the laws in reference to the admittance of persons of foreign nativity to this country, for he lost no time on his arrival at the island in devising a plan by which he could elude the immigration inspectors and land. He accordingly began looking around, and spying a pair of cast-off overalls, appropriated them to himself and hid them in the detention pen.

Yesterday morning Kerzilik donned the overalls, and, finding a bucket of white wash, spattered some of the wash over his blouse, walked around a few minutes as if he owned the station, and then walked out of the pen. He followed the admitted immigrants down the improvised board walk to the immigration ferryboat John G. Carlisle, and walked aboard. This was as far as the deception went, however. Word of his escape was brought to the boat, he was quickly identified, taken back to the station, and told to get ready for his departure on the New York next Wednesday.

Two other stowaways on the New York were Ferdinand Hover, who says he is an American citizen, and John Prigge, a discharged fireman of the New York, who is a native of Belgium.

Newark's Great Trade Event.

This store was built and stocked for the Twentieth Century. Everything in it is new and attractive. Yet the time is here for an annual clearing sale of slow-selling, out-of-date goods.

The situation is unique.

Even though we have no passe goods to sell, we will inaugurate a sale next Wednesday, Jan. 2, which will not meet its match in any other sale that may be conducted by any other house in New Jersey or New York. We will present, among others, these unequaled

Features of the 20th Century Sale:

New Muslin Underclothes—Special Priced.
2,167 pairs Redfern Sample Corsets, Half Price and Less.
3,047 pairs Sample Hose, Less Than Half Price.
3,471 Sample Knit Under-Garments, Less Than Half Price.
Newly Trimmed Hats and Other Millinery, at Half Price.
Boys' Clothing—Our Own Make—at About Half Price.
3,000 pairs of Men's Half Hose, at Half Their Value.
2,400 Men's Percale Shirts, at Half Their Value
1,000 Tapestry Squares and Short Lengths—15c. to $1.25.
Perfect Inlaid Linoleum, at Exactly Half Price.
$2.50 and $3 Royal Wilton Carpetings, at $1.50.
Housefurnishings of Every Sort Decisively Reduced.

FULL PARTICULARS IN NEWARK PAPERS.

W. Snyder & Co.

Broad and Cedar Streets, - - - Newark, N. J.

BACHELOR'S ROOMS INVADED.

Two Colored Women Walked Into Mr. Johnson's Apartment Uninvited and Stole His Valuables.

After visiting friends on Saturday night Charles W. Johnson, who has a suite in the bachelor's apartment house at 10 West Twenty-first Street, reached his rooms at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, and at once set about preparing to retire. He was just about reaching for the electric light button, when he heard a step at the door, and was surprised beyond measure to see two colored women enter the apartment. Mr. Johnson was still further surprised when one of the callers, uttering a cry of joy, rushed up to him and threw her arms about him as if he had been a long-lost brother. In vain Mr. Johnson protested that he had not had an introduction; the more he pleaded the more effusive became the greetings of the new arrival. The other lady, after the first greeting was over, busied herself with an inspection of the furniture in the Johnson apartments.

The visit lasted for several minutes, and then the callers bade Mr. Johnson an affectionate adieu and took their leave.

The bachelor, after his guests had departed, bethought himself to take a look around his room before retiring, and, when he did so he found that the two late arrivals had taken other things besides their leave. The first thing he missed was a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar diamond pin, which had been taken from his scarf, which lay on the chiffoniere. Then he missed his fifty-dollar pair of cuff buttons and then $80 in cash, which had been taken from his trousers pocket.

He notified the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station. Last night Detectives Brennan, Sheehan, and Lockwood of the Nineteenth Precinct saw two colored women standing at the corner of Thirty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. They acted suspiciously and were arrested. When taken to the station house one of the women gave her name as Sarah Limm of 231 West Thirty-second Street. She had on a man's solitaire diamond ring worth at least $400. She also wore a beautiful pair of diamond earrings and other jewelry, the whole being worth at least $1,000. The other woman, who said she was Nellie Benson of 227 West Thirty-sixth Street, also wore much expensive jewelry and had in a pocket of her skirt $110 in cash, which the police suppose includes Mr. Johnson's "roll."

The women had only been locked up a short time when a colored man, who gave his name as William Singleton of 161 West Twenty-seventh Street, called at the station and said he was a friend of the Limm woman. The police, after questioning him, arrested him and found considerable money and jewelry in his pockets.

The trio will be arraigned this morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE PARK.

Frank Somers Found Wounded in Summer House Opposite Eighty-seventh Street.

Policeman Gagley traced a pistol shot he heard yesterday afternoon to the Summer house in Central Park, opposite Sixty-seventh Street, on the Fifth Avenue side. He found a man lying on a bench shot through the right temple. A revolver lay by his side. He was hastily taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he was brought back to consciousness.

He said he is Frank Somers, fifty-five years old, of 126 East Thirty-sixth Street. He was estranged from his family, he said; had been unable to find work, and became despondent, so he shot himself.

The police communicated with the East Thirty-fifth Street Station police, who said the house at 126 East Thirty-sixth Street had been vacant a long time.

The man later said he lived at 226 East Sixty-third Street. It was said there that the Somers family lived in the rear. No response could be had to knocks at the door of the apartments. The janitress said the family recently moved in, but consisted of the mother, two sons, and a daughter. They are quiet people, it was said.

RETIRED DRUGGIST DERANGED.

Morris C. Marsh Recently Subject to Temporary Hallucinations.

Policeman William McHugh of the West One Hundredth Street Station reported about 6 o'clock last evening that Morris C. Marsh, seventy-five years old, a well-to-do retired druggist, living at 77 West Ninety-first Street, was suffering from melancholia at his home. The officer, on being called in, had summoned Dr. Addoms of Manhattan Hospital, who had refused to take the man to the hospital as he was then rational. The family refused to talk of the case.

Mr. Marsh lives in the first flat of a handsome apartment house, which he owns. His daughter lives with him. He is a fine looking man with a gray beard. There was a fire in his flat last Thursday, a pan of fat burning and setting fire to a few articles. Mr. Marsh put the fire out himself, and this is said to have so worked on his mind that it somewhat upset it. He has several times since then shown signs of a deranged mind. He became terrorized when anybody came near him, and experienced hallucinations.

D. A. McMichael of 67 West Ninety-sixth Street, had to be summoned on Sunday, but Mr. Marsh was rational again when the doctor arrived. Later, it is said, he ran out on the stoop with little clothing on him. Dr. McMichael was again summoned, and he treated Mr. Marsh, but the latter's condition is said to have been such that he had to be locked in a room.

Members of the family have stated that Mr. Marsh will probably be taken to a private sanitarium.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST. Fair, much colder.

The extern limit of the cold wave extends from the interior of Texas northeastward through the Lower Ohio Valley into the upper lake region and it continues throughout the West. In the Atlantic States temperatures are higher as a rule. There have been general rain and snow from the Mississippi Valley and lake region eastward and some light snow in the middle slope. The cold wave will progress eastward and by Wednesday morning will reach the Atlantic Coast with freezing temperatures into extreme northern Florida and the Gulf coast. It will continue cold Wednesday and Thursday throughout practically the entire country with generally fair weather. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh west to north.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows.

	—Weather Bureau—	TIMES.
	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	30	30
6 A. M.	9	35
9 A. M.	9	35
12 M.	16	39
3 P. M.	17	41
6 P. M.	19	40
9 P. M.	19	39
12 P. M.	18	43

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 2nd feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	47½
Weather Bureau	39
Corresponding date 1899	14
Corresponding date for last twenty years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 41 degrees at 3 P. M. The minimum temperature was 34 degrees at 12:06 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.74 and at 8 P. M. 29.94. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .91 and at 8 P. M. .80.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted.

Capt. Hollis C. Clark, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Infantry,) to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, to date from Sept. 21, vice Cartwright, deceased. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and will remain on duty at his present station until further orders.

Capt. George C. Rafferans, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry,) to the Second Infantry, Company C, to date from Oct. 5, vice Turner, promoted.

Capt. Palmer E. Pierce (promoted from First Lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry,) to the Eighth Infantry, Company F, to date from Oct. 9, vice Kepler, promoted. He will join his company.

Capt. Otto Wahl, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry,) to the Twenty-first Infantry, Company K, to date from Oct. 31, vice Sparrow, retired from active service.

Capt. William E. Jackson (promoted from First Lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry,) to the Third Infantry, Company H, to date from Nov. 13, vice Yeatman, promoted. He will join his company.

First Lieutenant Charles M. Bundel, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry,) to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Company F, to date from Sept. 24, vice Clark, promoted. He will join his company.

First Lieut. Henry L. Harris, Jr., (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Twentieth Infantry,) to the Tenth Infantry, Company G, to date from Oct. 5, vice Ballantine, promoted. He will remain on duty with the Twentieth Infantry until further orders.

First Lieut. Laurence Halstead, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry,) to the Thirteenth Infantry, Company K, to date from Oct. 9, vice Pierce, promoted. He will report to the commanding officer, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty at that post.

First Lieut. Frederick W. Van Duyne, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry,) to the Eleventh Infantry, to date from Oct. 15, vice Brookfield, resigned. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander, and will remain on duty with the Twenty-fourth Infantry until further orders.

First Lieut. Charles D. Herron (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Eighteenth Infantry,) to the Twenty-first Infantry, Company A, to date from Oct. 31, vice Wahl, promoted. He will join his company.

First Lieut. Robert H. Calvert, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Eighteenth Infantry,) to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, to date from Nov. 13, vice Jackson, promoted. He will join his regiment and his regimental commander will assign him to a company.

Capt. James R. Lindsay, Thirteenth Infantry, will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and relieve First Lieut. Albert M. Brookes, Eighteenth Infantry, from recruiting duty in that city.

Navy.

Capt. J. G. Green is detached from command of the New Orleans and ordered home to the United States to wait orders.

Capt. F. Longnecker is ordered to the Boston Yard.

Lieut. Commander J. F. Parker is ordered to the Wabash, Jan. 7, as executive.

Lieut. Commander J. E. Roller is detached from the Wabash, Jan. 7, and ordered to duty in connection with the New York, and to that vessel as executive when commissioned.

Lieut. P. Dabin is detached from the works of the E. W. Bliss Company, Jan. 15, and ordered to the Lancaster via steamer sailing from New York, Jan. 19.

Lieut. C. H. Barnes is detached from the Lancaster about Feb. 1, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. F. F. Baldwin is ordered to the Naval Academy, Jan. 31.

Lieut. H. H. Hough is ordered to the Naval Academy, Jan. 15.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Irwin, Jr., is ordered to the Essex, Jan. 10.

Lieut. J. C. Burnett's order of Dec. 28 is modified; he will report at the San Francisco Training Station, Jan. 10, for duty as assistant to the officer in charge of the Naval Recruiting Rendezvous.

Passed Assistant Paymaster U. G. Ammen is detached from the Essex and ordered home to wait orders.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Annapolis, Prolic, Wompatuck, and Piscataqua, steaming what is known as the mosquito fleet, sailed from Hampton Roads for Bermuda yesterday on the way to Manila.

The Kearsarge and the Massachusetts have arrived at Pensacola.

The Caesar sailed yesterday from Gibraltar.

The Alexander has left Hongkong for Colombo.

The transport Buford, with 800 recruits under Col. Kilpe from New York, arrived at Manila yesterday.

The training ship Buffalo has arrived at Port of Spain.

The Philadelphia and Iowa arrived at Acapulco yesterday.

The torpedo boat Ericsson has left the Philadelphia yard for Hampton Roads.

The Wheeling has left San Francisco for Rose Harbor.

The transport Kilpatrick has arrived at Singapore.

The transport Port Stephens has left Nagasaki for Seattle and the transports Conemaugh, Frederica and Westminster have left the same port for San Francisco.

The transport Warren sailed yesterday from Manila for San Francisco with 369 convalescent soldiers and a few other passengers.

Annual FINANCIAL REVIEW THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE Annual Financial Review of January 7, 1901, will contain:

Elaborate tables showing the fluctuations during the present year of the important securities, listed and unlisted, and of the principal staples;

Accurate accounts of the exports and imports of the country for the year, and statistics of the precious metals.

A survey of world conditions in finance and trade;

Special articles and interviews with men of note, showing the outlook for business in this country at the opening of the new year.

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SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:25	Sun sets 4:42	Moon sets 3:51

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.	
At Hook	4:40	Gov. Isl'd	5:37	H. Gate 6:37
	P. M.		P. M.	
At Hook	5:04	Gov. Isl'd	6:00	H. Gate 6:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (TUESDAY.) JAN. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Jaffa, Northern Brazil	3:00 A. M.	
Teutic, Liverpool		

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Leon Vill., Genoa, &c.	9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana, Progreso, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

Antilla, Nassau	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
M. Vernon, Mobile and Isarus	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prahnatar, Azores Island	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pinillos, Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and Uruguay	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Santiago, Nassau, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico, via Tampico	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 5.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bolton, Northern Brazil, &c.	9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
British Queen, Antwerp		
Caracas, Curacao		3:00 P. M.
Horatio, Queenstown	2:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Fluvet Bismarck, Naples	9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hilder, Curacao	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kanawha, Hull		
Minneapolis, London		
Morro Castle, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norman Prince, Argentine Republic, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Preston, Nassau		3:00 P. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	2:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Staatendam, Rotterdam	3:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Papeiti, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Jan. 9.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Dec. 28. Due in New York tomorrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (TUESDAY.) JAN. 1.

Afghanistan, Hamburg, Dec. 19.
Alliance, Barbadoes, Dec. 4.
Astoria, Glasgow, Dec. 22.
Bristol City, Bristol, Dec. 19.
California, Glasgow, Dec. 26.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, Dec. 28.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 27.
Panama, Rio Janeiro, Dec. 22.
Panama, Colon, Dec. 29.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 31.
Hilder, Curacao, Dec. 28.
Indiana, Algiers, Dec. 7.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 24.
Mexico City, Progreso, Dec. 27.
Morgan City, Galveston, Dec. 30.
Saxonia, Boston, Dec. 27.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 22.
Philadelphia, Liverpool, Dec. 26.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga., Dec. 29.
Worra, Gibraltar, Dec. 23.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

Caribe, Galveston, Dec. 31.
Seguin, Shanghai, Dec. 19.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 1.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Dec. 29.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

Gravia, Liverpool, Dec. 28.
City Point, Bremen, Dec. 25.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 2.
San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 31.
Trier, St. Michael's, Dec. 23.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

City Port, Hamburg, Dec. 26.
El Cid, New Orleans, Dec. 30.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Dec. 31.
Kensington, Buenos Ayres, Dec. 15.
Wordsworth, St. Louis, Dec. 24.

SATURDAY, JAN. 5.

Dominic, Para, Dec. 20.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 4.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Dec. 27.

Arrived.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Kariess, Hamburg Dec. 26, Boulogne 28th, and Plymouth 29th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M. and anchored outside the Bar on account of thick fog.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Cyprian Prince, (Br.,) Dobson, Benton, &c., Nov. 28, with coffee to the John C. Seager Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

U. S. transport McClellan, Nye, San Juan, &c., Dec. 19, with passengers to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Long, Kingston, &c., Dec. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Fiumelli, (It.,) Milia, Montego Bay Dec. 26 and St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria 28th, with fruit to J. H. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Vander Ban, Rotterdam Dec. 20 and Boulogne 21st, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Artemesia, (Dan.,) Jorgensen, Seville Dec. 1, and Copenhagen 7th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Dominion, (Br.,) Parker, Colombo Nov. 28, Port Said Dec. 17, and Gibraltar 20th, with mdse. to Bell Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 P. M. 30th.

SS Bolton, (Br.,) Carlson, Naples Dec. 8, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 30th.

SS Cleveland, Garvin, Ajax, &c., Dec. 28, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Pelagia, (Nor.,) Sorensen, Newport Dec. 24, in ballast to W. D. Benson. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Hilder, Blois, Curacao, Bahamas, with mdse. to J. C. Peters.

SS Howard, Pullen, Boston.

SS Proteus, Cooper, New Orleans Dec. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Ward Line.

SS Caracas, Lewis, Curacao, &c., Dec. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Red D Line.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Long, Kingston, &c., Dec. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Bolton, (Br.,) Carlson, Naples Dec. 8, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 30th.

SS Caracas, Lewis, Curacao, &c., Dec. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Red D Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: F. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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THE XIXTH CENTURY.

When men speak of the achievements of the Nineteenth Century they show disrespect for historical truth and natural law. Nature has its rhythms, and history may move in cycles, but the world's progress cannot be scanned by the artificial prosody of the calendar. The endless story overleaps the centennial divisions, and he who reads only from the year 1801 onward begins, not with a chapter, but in the middle of a sentence. We can profitably measure the progress made from century to century under the impulse of continuing forces, but to enumerate a few of the recent triumphs of man and say "these belong to the Nineteenth Century" disjoints the orderly succession, detaches effects from parent causes, and pillages all past time to tickle the pride of the present. Of this secular plagiarism THE TIMES will not be guilty in the review here undertaken of the world's growth and gain during the past century.

We call it a century of marvels, and it should be marvelous, for it is the flower of all the others. The rose kindles the eye of admiration and awakens the sense of beauty, but the homely little bush is not less wonderful in its structure and development, and the unconsidered roots far down in the soil are the most wonderful of all, for they transform the despised dirt into this beautiful flower. Away back in some immensely distant age there was a hairy fellow, living in a cave, who one day picked up the fallen branch of a tree and used it as a club to kill a wild goat for his dinner. If we knew him we should erect a statue to him as a father and founder of the arts that have come to such development in the Nineteenth Century, for his was one of the earliest triumphs of man over nature, a first and helpful act that put him fairly on the way to the lordship of creation. He was a wonderful man, that hairy cave-dweller and primal tool-user; and the heirs to his genius and his devices in all the ages have been wonderful fellows, tugging and toiling and thinking at their unceasing purpose for our behoof, and the glory of the Nineteenth Century. Let us give them their just due.

THE ADVANCE OF LIBERAL INSTITUTIONS.

Science and politics, the material and the ethical, admit of no very profitable comparisons in regard to their respective rates of advancement. We cannot very well set them apart for comparative study and examination. If we say, as we are prompted to say, for we think it is true, that the growth and spread of liberal institutions, the onward march of freedom, has been the noblest distinction of the Nineteenth Century, some seeker after perfect truth and ultimate origins instantly reminds us that the chief help to shackle-breaking is enlightenment, of which science is the industrious handmaid. That being granted and the obvious answer recorded that most of the inventors and discoverers of the Nineteenth Century would have been publicly hanged had they burst untimely upon the world with their pretensions in the days of Pope Paul the Fifth and the Inquisition, we renew the expression of our belief that the sum of human happiness has been most largely augmented in the last hundred years by the transfer of the control over the destinies of nations from the hands of Princes to the hands of the people. Republics had flourished and liberty had been enjoyed by men in times anterior to the beginning of that century, but no man could then say with confidence what we now say in the deep tone of conviction, that freedom was never again to perish from the face of the earth. Popular institutions had not then come to the firm stage of assured establishment. Throughout much of the then civilized world the first steps had hardly been taken, and reaction watched like a bird of prey in hungry and hostile expectancy over every experiment at government by the people. The young Republic of the United States had not passed the precarious stage of infancy. JEFFERSON had seen in HAMILTON'S Treasury system an ultimate purpose "to prepare the way for a change from the present republican form of government to that of a monarchy." "Big passions strutting on a petty stage" was the best WORDSWORTH could say of us. In the eyes of Continental Europeans we were sordid, vulgar, boastful, and insignificant. Reaction against the bloody unreason of the French Revolution had come in the person of NAPOLEON, a sublime despot in whose determinations of policy the interests of the people were a subordinate factor, even when he deigned to consider them at all. The rest of the Continent was governed in the spirit of METTERNICH, the most consistent foe of freedom that the modern world has produced. In England, indeed, PITT had not lived in vain. A public opinion had been created, and royal prerogative was on its way to extinction. But as late as 1771 printers were brought to the bar of the House of Commons for daring to publish reports of its debates; and WILLIAM IV., VICTORIA'S immediate predecessor, insisted upon the right to dismiss Ministers at the pleasure of the Crown.

II.

POWER TRANSFERRED TO THE PEOPLE.

The people themselves, under trusted leaders who knew and loved and served them, have changed all that, or much of it. Nobody doubts, or at most only a few sad pessimists any longer pretend to doubt, the indestructibility of the American Union of States governed by popular suffrage; and the guarantees of the British Constitution are no more open to question than the orderly succession of the seasons. It remains true, as it was true half a century ago, that the United States and England are the most advanced types of government by the people for the people. But the progress of other races than our own has been marvelous when we consider how late they made their beginning, and the dreadful weight of royal resistance and monarchical tradition that has hung about their necks at every step. Measured by mere geographical extent, a very great part of the inhabitable globe has undergone the actual transformation from monarchy to republic. At the beginning of the Century Mexico and practically the whole of Central and South America were under the rule of Spain, with the exception of Brazil, which was a Portuguese colony. The tumult of the Napoleonic wars gave Spain's South American colonies the opportunity to gain their freedom during the second decade of the Century. Mexico achieved her independence in 1821, and became an organized republic in 1824. The royal Portuguese house of Braganza, driven to Brazil by NAPOLEON, maintained there an intermittent sway, the empire established in 1825 having been set aside for a quasi-republican form of government in 1834, until in 1890 Dom PEDRO II., doubtless the mildest-mannered Emperor that ever sat on a throne, set sail for the old home of his house, leaving behind him a revolution that quickly produced a republic. Two years ago we destroyed the last remnant of Spain's power in this hemisphere, and, save in the British Dominion of Canada, the Guianas, and a few islands of the sea, the flag of no monarch now floats anywhere in the New World. In Europe the Helvetic Republic of Switzerland, proclaimed in 1798, has become established under a Constitution. After passing under the imperial sway of two NAPOLEONS and finding after a sufficient trial neither branch of the Bourbon family to her taste France enjoys a republican form of government, now thirty years established and gathering strength in the confidence and loyal preference of the people with every passing year. In the distant Philippines nine millions of people have passed from the control of Spain to our own, under a political status not yet defined, which is not satisfactory to all of them or to all of us, but of which it can be said with confidence that if they are not destined to continue under the flag of this Republic they will live under one of their own. The extinction of the two South African republics has been effected, but we know too much of the nature of the Government maintained there, at least in Mr. KRUGER'S republic, to mourn the transfer of these States to British control as a loss to liberty.

III.

FROM ABSOLUTISM TO CONSTITUTIONS.

Reverting to those countries where we must measure the progress of liberty by observing what has been accomplished in the overthrow of absolutism and the erection of Constitutional protections, the countries where Kings are tolerated but with powers greatly abridged, we see Greece freed from the cruel Turkish yoke by the intervention of the Western Powers at Navarino in 1827, an act of high policy, beyond the formal sanctions of law, but altogether commendable and salutary, even if Greek independence has disappointed the generous expectations of Philhellenism. We see the Ottoman dominion further diminished at the conclusion of the war with Russia in 1878, when the Berlin revision of the Treaty of San Stefano erected or confirmed the Danubian principalities of Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria, gave Bosnia and Herzegovina into the care of Austria, and compelled a reformed administration in Eastern Roumelia. The friends of liberal progress are compelled to observe with pain and wonder that in Germany, united and under a Constitution, real freedom of speech and of the press does not exist, owing to prosecutions that affront the spirit of the age for the crime of *lèse majesté*; and they are not unaware that in the German, Austrian, and Russian Empires the interests of the subject attend the pleasure of the sovereign. But the advance from FREDERICK WILLIAM III. of Prussia to WILLIAM II. of Germany, from Emperor FRANCIS II. of Austria, dominated by the evil mind of METTERNICH, to FRANCIS JOSEPH, has covered a space wider than that which separates the reign of VICTORIA from the rule of GEORGE III.—wider even than the reach from CASTLEREAGH to GLADSTONE. From the historical point of view, however, it is manifest that German unity is in truth German freedom, just as united Italy, in comparison with every previous state of that people, is free Italy. In Germany as in Italy the union of petty States into a strong, independent sovereignty, a consummation long postponed by reactionary intrigues, was accomplished in obedience to the demands of an awakened sentiment of nationality among a people of one blood and a common interest. That in itself was a vast betterment over the old conditions of dispersion or loose federation and absolutism, and a great stride in the advance toward liberal Constitutional Government. These are doubtless the most important and lasting of all the changes in the historical geography of Europe during the Nineteenth Century. If we cannot speak in positive terms of the advancement of the people in Russia, notwithstanding the emancipation of the serfs by ALEXANDER II., it is chiefly because in that great empire the power of the nobles has not yet been broken. The story of the ancien régime in France and the struggles of many weak Kings against the exactions of a selfish and heartless nobility teach the lesson that the reduction of the titles of the aristocracy to the empty status of a "symbol of a complicated tradition," as Pendennis called it, is a fundamental procedure in the emancipation of a people.

We may therefore say without fear of dispute that men are freer at the end of the Nineteenth Century than at its beginning. Are they for that reason happier? Demonstrably, and beyond the possibility of doubt. We may admit all the proofs adduced of the wrong-headedness of the people and the failures of popular suffrage. It remains true that the people can govern themselves better than one man can govern them. In any argument for "the man on horseback" in these days of enlightenment and reason it should be postulated that the man on horseback must possess all the talents and all the virtues, an impossible being, inerrant, impeccable, supra-human. Most of the great men on horseback have been infra-human. The Nineteenth Century has pretty nearly done away with them. For that its memory will live to be blessed in coming ages by men who read in amazement of the oppressions that went before and rejoice in the large freedom that follows it and tends to become universal.

IV.

THE PUBLIC SYSTEM OF EUROPE.

Related to this great political movement which we have traced in outline, a part of it, in fact, is the complete change in the public system of Europe effected during the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century, a change of which the large results are every day visible to our eyes. The public system of the United States was established in 1789 by the adoption of the Constitution, and it endures without any change in spirit or substance to this day, unless we make exception of the amendments following the abolition of slavery, but they were not structural changes. New States are added, the old relation subsists. Our dominion expands, the body of the Union remains homogeneous. In Europe a new public system has been adopted. The common interest is recognized. The old game of the ceaseless shifting of boundaries as played among Princes in trade or in war has given place to the balance of power, maintained as a guarantee of peace. That union of forces which a hundred years ago was effected only by special treaties of coalition hurriedly negotiated in the presence of the exigency that called them forth is now accomplished by the permanent European Concert. The concert adjusts or aims to adjust the conflicting interests of nations, national interest is its foundation idea, and next to that the peace of Europe. The jealousy and the clashing ambition of Princes, who had very little regard for the interest of their States and none for that of their people, were the controlling forces in the system that preceded the concert. Back of that roll the thousand years of the centralized system of the Holy Roman Empire, under which States without independent sovereignty were in vassalage to the Frankish Emperors, the Hohenstaufens, and to the Hapsburgs. The Holy Roman Empire, having its beginning when Pope LEO II. put the crown on the head of CHARLEMAGNE on Christmas Day in the year 800, was really put out of existence at the end of the Thirty Years' War, in 1648, by the Treaty of Westphalia, which established the independent sovereignty of the Princes in their own States and gave them the right to form alliances within and without the empire. The empty name and its trappings were definitely laid aside seven months after the battle of Austerlitz, Aug. 6, 1806, when FRANCIS II. of Austria formally renounced the title of Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. The present public system of the European Concert came into existence a little less than ten years later, an outgrowth of the supreme necessities of the struggle for existence against the aggressions of NAPOLEON.

V.

THE MIGHTIEST FIGURE OF THE CENTURY.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE will always remain the most massive, conspicuous, and terrible figure of the Nineteenth Century. From the dawn of history we see but two or three mighty makers of the chronicles of their time whom it is permitted to compare with him. CHARLES V. was very far his inferior in capacity, and had his opportunities for greatness thrust upon him by inheritance. CÆSAR and ALEXANDER, as Lord ROSEBERY observes, are too remote for satisfactory comparison. Attempting here no survey of his career we may say that the calm and discerning judgment of history pronounces NAPOLEON'S policy senseless and his ambition sterile. He was the greatest military organizer and commander that ever lived. He was wonderfully capable in civil administration. Both these eminent qualities together failed to endow him with the genius of creative statesmanship. In the intoxication of his successes he had planned a vast Empire of the West, made up of vassal kingdoms. All the Kings of Europe should maintain their royal residences at Paris; the archives of their States should be kept there. The crown of this gigantic empire was to rest upon his brow, his hand should hold the supreme sceptre. We cannot so much marvel at the unparalleled splendor of this conception as at its absolute sterility. Cruel it was, of course—wholly heartless, for it meant the butchering of a million men and the humbling of a continent. But to what earthly end? Where was the human soul that would have been the better or happier for it, where the people whose interest would have been promoted, where the laudable cause that would have been advanced? There was nothing, no fruit, no flower, only the immeasurable selfishness, the insatiable ambition of one man to be gratified. France was nothing to him but a base of supplies, her people only the instruments of his designs. He made them drunk with aspirations of glory, and without any pity exacted of them enormous sacrifices that left them crushed and prostrate.

Nevertheless, NAPOLEON sped the departure of an old and barren system and roughly hastened the coming of a new one that has endured to our day. The world has to thank him for that. Despot as he was, hating and fearing the spirit of the Revolution that had prepared the stage upon which he was to play his astonishing part, he could not make the people of France and the people of Europe forget that a King's head had been struck off in the Place de la Concorde. The horror of the Revolution's crimes and madness could not efface the fact that the people had demonstrated their power, and that the divine right of Kings had received a terrible shock. NAPOLEON'S policy nourished and strengthened the sentiment of nationality. When he shifted boundaries and transferred cities and principalities from one rule to another he brought vividly before the minds of angry and protesting men the conception of national frontiers determined by race and kinship, not rivers and mountains, community of language and feeling and the bargaining of Princes. It was an old enough law, but outrageously violated. Reparation was not yet to be made, but it was preparing. The treaties by which the Powers arranged their successive coalitions against NAPOLEON, at Kalisch, Reichenbach, Töplitz, and Chaumont, brought England, Russia, Prussia, and Austria into an alliance based on the new idea that the nations of Europe had a common interest. After NAPOLEON had been packed off to Elba, the Congress of Vienna, called to repair his depredations, confirmed this principle and fully established the European concert. It is plain that this was a great step toward the realization of the people's hopes of nationality. But the Ministers who negotiated the Treaty of Vienna were unaffected by the new spirit. They patched up the torn map of Europe according to the principle of legitimacy, as nearly as might be the restoration of the status quo ante NAPOLEON, subject, of course, to considerations of present expediency. This suited TALLEYRAND, for it recognized the Bourbon restoration in France. But in these readjustments Belgium was united to Holland, a sin against the principle of nationality that had to be repented and made right a few years later. METTERNICH'S intriguing policy imposed upon the German States their makeshift Confederation and postponed for half a century the accomplishment of German Unity, which was finally effected when the sentiment of nationality glowed again in the ardor of the union against NAPOLEON III. In the Franco-Prussian war, and WILLIAM I. in the Palace of Versailles was crowned German Emperor.

VI.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

The impress which NAPOLEON'S career has left upon history, much of it quite contrary to his intent, is visible again in the preposterous Holy Alliance, one of the curiosities of the history of the Nineteenth Century, of which it may be said that its existence and its futility were consequences of his turbulent activities. ALEXANDER of Russia in his pious musings hit upon the idea that as Providence had permitted the allied sovereigns to confound the Corsican, they ought to sign a compact making the principles of the Christian religion their rule of conduct and of policy. They signed it, Russia, Prussia, Austria, France, Spain, Naples, and Sardinia agreeing to establish and perfect human institutions according to the teaching of the Bible and the Saviour. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the Holy Alliance was of no historical consequence whatever. It was in the treaties of alliance made at Paris in 1815 and 1818 between Russia, Prussia, Austria, England, and France, and in the Congresses of Aix-la-Chapelle, Troppau, Laybach, and Verona that the resolutions and the measures were taken to make common cause against revolutionary movements, to repress popular uprisings, and beat back the advancing spirit of liberalism wherever manifested. This conspiracy of Kings against the people had its hands full. Throughout Latin Europe the spirit of the Revolution was rife, and thrones became quite too unsteady for comfortable sitting. The liberal undertakings then successfully baffled, to be renewed again in the revolutionary movement of 1848 in Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy with little greater immediate success, supplied the germinal ideas and the unconquerable impulse of Constitutional liberty, the accomplishment of which or the advance toward which has been the distinguishing political characteristic of the Nineteenth Century.

VII.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe Doctrine, although it had shaped itself in the minds of American statesmen at a period long anterior to the royal conspiracy against freedom in Europe, was formulated and proclaimed as a warning against its threatened aggressions in this hemisphere. CASTLEREAGH, the English Premier, in his later years had small sympathy with the reactionary tendency of the alliance, and CANNING, his successor, none at all. England was therefore not made a party to the business of throne-propping on the Continent. When it became evident that the allies, having completed their reactionary work in Europe, would attempt to restore to Spain her revolted American colonies, CANNING made to our Minister, Mr. RUSH, the suggestion that bore fruit in President MONROE'S declaration, in his message of Dec. 2, 1823, that the free and independent American continents "were not to be considered as subjects for future colonization of any European Powers"; and that while we should not interfere with existing dependencies, "with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." A little more than one year ago ex-President HARRISON, before a distinguished Court of Arbitration held in Paris, pronounced the case of Venezuela in her boundary dispute with Great Britain, a controversy which President CLEVELAND brought to a peaceful ending by his firm assertion of the Monroe Doctrine as a principle "applicable to every stage of our National existence." Never acknowledged as a part of the public law by the Powers of Europe, they nevertheless will not cease to respect it while we are strong enough to enforce it. We made NAPOLEON III. pay heed to it when at the conclusion of our civil war the ominous concentration of Federal troops on the Rio Grande hastened the departure from Mexican soil of the French soldiers who had been used to impose the unwelcome MAXIMILIAN upon the Mexicans.

VIII.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

If we have devoted what may seem to be a disproportionately large part of this review to European affairs, it is because political consummations that have there occupied the entire Century in their working out, or have left to generations yet to come their large part in the uncompleted work, were here achieved in the Declaration of Independence, the War of the Revolution, and the Constitution. Our system, our institutions, then took a form we have never wished to change. In the events of the Century in the United States we should put on a plane with the civil war, if not above it in respect to its influence on our destiny, JEFFERSON'S purchase from France of Louisiana and the great West and Northwest in 1803. That transformed a belt of States into a continental empire. That vast territory we must have had, sooner or later, in peace or by war. It was JEFFERSON'S genius and good fortune to seize the favorable moment for the transaction. The civil war accomplished two things that were essential to our greatness and to our honor and welfare. It put it beyond all question that this is an indissoluble Union, and it abolished slavery. DANIEL WEBSTER'S personal irresolution in regard to the slave power was richly atoned for by those words of memorable eloquence by which he implanted in the bosoms of the people that love of the Union and devotion to it that fortified them for the struggle to maintain it. It was WEBSTER'S greatest service to his country.

The war of 1812 was disgraceful to England and, though just and necessary, not creditable to ourselves, save that by a series of brilliant victories on lake and sea it demonstrated the powers of our navy and the bravery of our seamen. Between the Berlin and Milan decrees, by which NAPOLEON aimed to destroy the commerce of England and the Orders in Council with which England retaliated, our own growing merchant marine was being ground to pieces. Our neutral flag was respected by neither party, our seamen were impressed, paper blockades were set up which we were asked to respect, and our trading vessels were harassed on our own coast. There was abundant cause of war in these outrages put upon us in the pursuance of a policy stupidly maintained by a narrow and obstinate British Ministry. Yet we were not well prepared for war, though we could not escape it without degradation. HENRY ADAMS in his history says that "the war of 1812 was chiefly remarkable for the vehemence with which, from beginning to end, it was resisted and thwarted by a very large number of citizens who were commonly considered, and who considered themselves, by no means the least respectable, intelligent, or patriotic part of the Nation." The British Orders in Council were rescinded, but too late to prevent war. The Treaty of Ghent ended hostilities, although in ignorance of its conclusion JACKSON won the battle of New Orleans Jan. 8, two weeks later. It left unsettled the questions of our maritime rights out of which it grew, but our victories had established the principle we asserted. It was the New England Federalists that opposed the war of 1812, and were accused of giving secret aid and comfort to the enemy. It was the Massachusetts Whigs who denounced the war with Mexico as a slaveholders' war. They had ground for that opinion, but they forgot that it was also their Government's war. LOWELL'S first series of "Bigiow Papers," which we read with keen enjoyment as an American classic, would have got him into Fort Warren as a Federal prisoner accused of treason if they had appeared during the patriotic excitement of the civil war, their shafts of satire aimed at the Lincoln Administration and the Union Generals in the field. But as he observed in the first paper of the new series of 1862, "Ther's gret changes hez took place in all polit'cle matters." The slave power was then arrayed against the Union, as the Massachusetts Federalists had been almost arrayed against it when they discussed making their own terms with England in 1814, and Mr. LOWELL'S rustic muse sang to a responsive and this time public opinion. The treaty which ended the Mexican war gave us the territory out of which were formed New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, California, and a part of Colorado, and the Gadsden Purchase in 1853 added to Arizona territory south of the Gila River. Oregon and Washington were confirmed to us by the treaty of 1846 with Great Britain, which ended the "Fifty-four forty or fight" controversy. Texas, having gained its independence from Mexico in 1836, was admitted to the Union as a State in 1845. All the rest of the territory west of the Mississippi from the Gulf to the northern boundary was obtained by JEFFERSON'S Louisiana Purchase; Florida was bought from Spain in 1819 and Alaska from Russia in 1867. We have grown in population from 5,308,483 in 1800 to 76,303,230 in 1900.

The war with Spain in 1898, by which Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines were brought under our flag, has left some unsettled questions which the Nineteenth Century passes on to the Twentieth. Chief of these and of fundamental import is that of Constitutional jurisdiction and interpretation now before the Supreme Court. Does the Constitution of its own force extend to the newly acquired territory, making its people citizens and forbidding us to levy duties on products exchanged with them? Or is it within the power of Congress to determine the political status of the Porto Ricans and the Filipinos? Cuba is shaping its Constitution, and is about to embark on its own ship of state upon a voyage not without peril, which experienced mariners expect to see voluntarily concluded in a United States port. The new questions that have arisen in the Far East through our possession of the Philippines and the present suspension of sovereignty in China through the intervention of the Powers belong to this century, they were but opened in the last. Of Japan, however, it must be said that if a world's prize for general advancement in the Nineteenth Century had been offered the judges must have awarded it to that empire. Considering her condition at the time PERRY opened her ports with American cannon fifty years ago and her present place among the nations and her present aspirations, her record of progress is wonderful.

IX.

THE END OF A COSTLY DELUSION.

A word must be said, in passing from political changes to other themes, of the ended experiment of a double measure of value and the general adoption of the gold standard throughout the commercial world. England made gold the sole standard of her money system in 1816. In this country we had no quarrel of the standards until the combined attack of the silver mine owners and the greenbackers and inflationists was made upon the act of 1873, which dropped the silver dollar from our authorized list of coins, as it had long been obsolete. Over this "Crime of 1873" and the pettering with the question we wasted twenty-five years of discussion, lost untold millions in a financial stringency, and saw one of our great parties debauched, until on March 14, 1900, the single gold standard was established by law. The Latin Union of Europe long ago suspended silver coinage, Great Britain closed her Indian mints to the metal in 1893, and Germany, Austria, Russia, and Japan, as well as the United States, have adopted the gold basis. The world, let us hope, has seen the end of a very costly delusion. We need do no more than make a passing reference to the rise of the United States in commercial importance. It is one of the most notable developments not merely of the Nineteenth Century, but of all history, that a Nation perfectly new and raw, numbering only 5,000,000 souls in 1800 should have advanced at such a pace that in 1900 the serious economists and statesmen of European nations more than ten times her age should be taking thought how to protect themselves against the great commercial rival of the West, with her $450,000,000 a year of exports of manufactures and her National wealth increasing at such a rate that from being the borrower of enormous sums she now easily supplies the needs of Old World Governments, municipalities, and private corporations, who have begun to come here whenever they are in need of funds. It "expands the imagination" to attempt a forecast of the commercial future of such a country.

X.

THEORY OF ORGANIC EVOLUTION.

The world of science has been more profoundly affected and learning helped on further in the true path by the propounding of the theory of organic evolution than by any other philosophical discovery since man appeared on earth. Fiercely combatted by men of science and theologians when CHARLES DARWIN gave to the world the first detailed exposition of the theory in his "Origin of Species," published in 1859, it has come to such universal acceptance that it is now impossible to maintain a discussion of biology, morphology, anthropology, geology, sociology, astronomy, or any other science that concerns itself with natural phenomena save in terms of evolution and natural selection. The honor popularly accorded to DARWIN by reason of his celebrated formulation of the theory must in some measure be shared with WALLACE, who had independently constructed a theory of natural selection, and LAMARCK, BUFFON, ERASMUS DARWIN, and GOETHE had had more or less distinct perceptions of this explanation of life long before DARWIN and WALLACE in 1858 read their famous papers before the Linnæan Society. Evolution explains everything that we now see in nature as the product not of special creative impulses, but of natural forces. The law of natural selection, or as HERBERT SPENCER defines it, the survival of the fittest, has guided the course of organic evolution, producing the types and conditions that we now see out of the types and conditions of preceding ages. The thorns that protect briers from browsing cattle, the inconspicuous colors of the ruffed grouse that elude the eye of the hawk, and the quills that make the porcupine impregnable are the product of "successive selections of favorable variations"; that is, individuals that through some accident of food or environment approached these protected types were most likely to escape their enemies and live to reproduce their kind, and so a tendency was set up along the line of evolution that has produced the existing characteristics. The visible forms of nature are accounted for by the action of forces still at work. Geology has been revolutionized. The old catastrophic theory, which held that the earth had been wrought upon by annihilating and upheaving convulsions, gave place to the uniformitarian theory expounded by LYELL, which accounts for change by the action of slow and potent forces. The theory of the formation of the solar system out of a nebulous or unformed mass through the action of the attraction of matter succeeded to the dogma of special creation. The great space that lies between the lowest organisms and the highest, between monera and man, is theoretically traversable by this explanation. In the great philosophical system of HERBERT SPENCER the growth of political institutions, the development of ethics, and the habits of the human mind itself are traced up the evolutionary line to remote origins. The irresistible relevance of the theory of natural selection is due to the circumstance that it unfailingly explains the observed facts—always a strong point in favor of a theory.

XI.

MAN'S ANCESTRY.

DARWIN and SPENCER, and even MAGNUS LEVY, who was a frank expounder of the things he believed, have shown a conservative prudence in refraining from pushing the development theory beyond the limits where it could find reasonable support from observation. Not so with the daring HERBERT HAECKEL. Inasmuch as the ancestry of man has naturally been the matter of which popular curiosity has most impatiently demanded an explanation from science, we may here present in briefest outline, as a record of how far the theory of evolution was carried in the Nineteenth Century, the line ancestral of man as conjecturally traced by HAECKEL in his "The Last Link." We start with the monera, each being "a simple granule of protoplasm, a structureless mass of albuminous matter," the first monera "owing their existence to spontaneous creation out of so-called anorganic combinations, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen." That is the common parent of us all, and it arose early in the Laurentian period. In successive stages descending from the monera we have the simple single cell of protoplasm with a nucleus, which divides by fission, until a group of cells packed together like a mulberry forms the morula, which becomes a blastula, a ball with walls made up of a single layer of cells, and filled with fluid that nourishes them, the ball by doubling in upon itself forms the gastrula, a cup with double walls, the cavity of which forms the primitive intestinal system. So far biology and the cell theory have guided the speculation. Now, by hypothesis, a sort of flat worm is produced, a thing with a few organs and a primitive nervous system; then higher worm-forms, up to the very important stage of the prochordonia, where a spinal cord and organs of respiration first appear. The amphioxus comes next, still without a head or ribs or limbs, the cyclostomata of the lower Silurian epoch at length has a cranium; then we have the first fishes in the Devonian and Carboniferous epochs; the amphibia, the proreptilia, a low group of reptiles, the protomammalia, warm-blooded and with fur, of which the duck-billed ornithorhynchus is the type, marsupialia of the Jurassic epoch, widely distributed in Europe and America represented by 130 living species, fairly placentalia of the Cretaceous epoch, apes, or prosimiæ, simiæ represented collaterally by American long-tailed monkeys, el

extraordinary monkeys, with mentality in the position familiar to us; the large apes, represented by the gorilla, the orang-outang, and the chimpanzee; the Pithecanthropus erectus, of which we have the celebrated fossil from the Upper Pliocene of Java; and last, Man, "known with certainty to have existed as an implement-using creature in the last glacial epoch." It will be observed that HAECKEL is not afraid to bridge the chasm between the inorganic and organic, between "blind matter and the seeing eye." The sun of a hot, geological epoch "shining on a bank of miry clay," is enough to start off his entropy of creation. It is also necessary to observe that he is much too venturesome to be followed or fully accepted by careful scientists.

XII.

CHEMISTRY—LIGHT—HEAT.

The researches in physics which had been pushed with such zeal during the latter part of the Eighteenth Century ripened into the formulation of laws and theories of larger interest and importance in the Nineteenth. The theory that heat is not matter, but only a mode or manifestation of motion, and that energy is not produced or lost but only transformed in the processes of nature and the work of man, which makes it evident that the sun is its source, and that the capacity for work that resides in a coal bed, in a waterfall, in a locomotive, or in the muscles of a horse, is derived from the sun, has revolutionized the reasoning processes of science and substituted logical procedure for blind groping and imaginative grooming. DALTON'S atomic theory of chemical combination, from which it appears that the elements in uniting to form compounds enter into the union in definite ratios of weight, the irreducible atoms of the one joining in some fixed proportion with the irreducible atoms of the others, so that weights or equivalents become the law of combination, has been of like significance in chemistry. Spectrum analysis, by which we determine not only the chemical composition of the heavenly bodies, but also the direction and speed of their motion, contributes to the science of astronomy a wealth of facts not otherwise to be brought within its ken, and enlarges human knowledge of the universe. It is beginning to be realized that the telescope has about reached the limit of its development, but when optics can do no more, light is subjected to the processes of other sciences and discovery lures on along its endless course. The artificial solidification of gases and the liquefaction of air have produced the conviction that the three states of matter, most familiar to us in the case of water, are common to matter, and that the difference between the solid, liquid, and the gaseous states is determined by degrees of heat and pressure. The theory of ether, itself a substance of such a nature that it pervades space and other grosser substances and yet so eludes our powers of observation that it is as yet only an intellectual conception, something that must exist in order to explain and account for sensible phenomena, is fascinating as a key to mysteries. The wave theory of the transmission of heat, light, sound, and electricity is dependent upon the supposition that ether fills space, whether apparently empty or already occupied. Light is not matter that travels. It is transmitted by etheric waves, the impulse communicated at the point of origin being given off in such a way as to produce an impression upon the organ of vision, just as the vibrations impressed by the voice upon the disk of the telephone transmitter are given off by the disk of the receiver and communicated in waves of sound to the organ of hearing. In two notable instances in the Nineteenth Century science gave to man the power to assert the existence of things unknown and unseen, and the gratification of seeing his prophecies fulfilled. ADAMS and LEVERRIER determined by independent mathematical computations that the behavior of Uranus indicated the existence of an unknown planet by whose attraction it was affected, and Neptune was discovered by astronomers who looked for it where the mathematicians declared it ought to be. MENDELIEFF'S formulation of the law that the properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights has made it possible to construct a table in which the elements are arranged in groups that follow each other in a definite order. Thus the gaps in the table will show where an element that would complete a series has not yet been discovered, though there is logical probability that it exists. In that way gallium, germanium, and scandium have been first inferred, then discovered.

XIII.

THE GREAT INVENTIONS.

The triumphs of applied science during the century are largely of a nature that brings them within the range of that close acquaintance that comes of familiar use. The electric telegraph and the telephone serve our need, but no longer excite anybody's wonder. Indeed, we chafe already under their manifest defects, and Signor MARCONI has gone far enough in his experiments with wireless telegraphy to give rise to the conjecture, in sanguine minds ripening into belief, that the art of communicating thought and speech by electricity is in its almost helpless infancy; but that belongs to another century. Photography, in which optics and chemistry join forces, from its early status of awakening a simulated pleasure by enabling one to look upon the reluctantly faithful image of a distant friend's face, has come to serve the sciences in a hundred ways, and, as some of the supposedly judicious think, to disserve art by giving a deathblow to wood engraving. The important development of the Röntgen process of photographing the interior aspects of the human body by the use of X ray that is not wholly impeded by opaque substances has given to the surgeon and the physician a new means of information. It is the prevailing tendency of science to substitute observation for guesswork. It would be superfluous to dwell upon the perfections of the railway and the steamship. They are the most important contributions of the Nineteenth Century to the commercial development of the world. Probably nothing in its power to humanity so the inventions and systems and policies that tend "to concentrate all the races of mankind," as the development of electric and steam communication had done. The (removal) of the barriers of time and space gives man a chance to know each other better, stimulates the arts of peace, and by deepening men's instinct inspires, as well as by engendering mutual respect and esteem, tends promptly to make war unpopular, discreditable, and less probable. The world has as yet imperfectly learned the lesson that trade is a good thing for both parties to the bargain. It is still held by some, notably in the United States of America and by its statutes, that as one party must necessarily be cheated, especially if the other party is a foreigner, it is better to discourage the exchange.

XIV.

ADVANCE IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The art of healing is so intimately related to our comfort and happiness that we cannot pass over—as in this sketch we must pass over innumerable inventions and discoveries—its most notable forward steps in the last century. Cellular pathology is certainly one of these, for it threw a light upon the nature of disease where there was not much light before. After SCHWANN'S researches into the nature and work of the cell in organic growth had yielded their fruits of discovery, there was no possibility that science should fail to understand the relation of the cell to the development of animal and vegetable tissues, as the unit upon which all else depends; nor could pathology fail to take up the work where physiology left it and show that morbid growths, tumors, inflammation, and pathological changes generally arise from the abnormal behavior of cells. Every pathological structure, said VIRCHOW forty-two years ago, has its physiological prototype. The discovery of the use of anaesthetics to render the patient unconscious of pain is, of course, a mountain peak in the chain of medical progress. It spares the patient the torture of the knife, enables the surgeon to perform his work with a free mind and a steady hand, and tends to promote a favorable result. Its importance cannot well be overstated. The germ theory of disease, leading to the preparation and use of antitoxins, and to the antiseptic precautions of surgery, is nevertheless the chief and distinguishing advance in medical science made in the Nineteenth Century. The knowledge that the so-called zymotic diseases, like diphtheria, typhoid, and cholera, are caused by the poisons of minute organisms that have entered the system and have failed to be put under arrest by the white corpuscles of the blood, whose business it is to take care of such intruders; that we can escape disease by keeping out or destroying these germs, and that we can baffle them, or become immune, by the use of remedies that make our bodies a barren field for their operation, has already much enlarged the effective powers of the physician and has made it possible for us to escape the enemy where we formerly in perfect ignorance put ourselves at his mercy. Evidently, too, we have only made a beginning. It was in 1880 that LISTER, applying the lesson of PASTEUR'S discoveries of the bacterial nature of putrefaction, declared that the suppuration of wounds was largely due to their exposure to the septic germs that existed everywhere—in the air, on sponges, instruments, and the hands of the operating surgeons. Now no intelligent surgeon operates save under antiseptic conditions, with sterilized instruments. Yet it was in 1881, more than a score of years after LISTER'S announcement, that the surgeon called to attend a President of the United States who had been shot down in a public railway station in the City of Washington made on the spot a preliminary exploration of the wound with his finger!

XV.

THE FINE ARTS.

Into the field of art it is a daring venture, for there the forbidden gigantes of taste arise. If we say, however, that in music, as in literature, the romantic movement was the significant development of the Century we may not transcend the limits of prudence. The attempt to express the emotions was the controlling motive in the art-songs of SCHUBERT, in the instrumental compositions of BEETHOVEN, and in the music dramas of WAGNER, which were the most conspicuous and most passionately resented of the musical productions of the Century. Sculpture has notably broken away from the traditions of the stone-chrome school, which paid more attention to surface than to structure, a school of which several early American sculptors were distinguished practitioners, and has advanced, along with the other reproductive arts, to a fuller recognition of the principle that wholes and parts should be represented with some attempt to denote structure and possible use. In some of the statuary now less than a century old the cylindrical marble shaft of the supporting pedestal might be substituted for one of the legs of the statue. A good many sculptors now aim to produce statues in which this exchange could not be effected without plot of detection. Painting has in no respect, perhaps, shown any more notable change than in the prevailing tendency to present nature by reproducing the impression she makes on the eye through the medium of the atmosphere in its varying conditions. But while American art has risen far above its early beginning to a real creative stage, and while some English and German painters and many French painters and sculptors have done work worthy of RVK, it is probably needless to say much about the progress of art in a Century whose the main dispute was about methods and the masterpieces of long ago remained unquestionable.

XVI.

THE GREAT WRITERS.

Of literature there is no space to be said that an adequate summary would be much too voluminous and anything but important. There was much work that the world will not willingly let die. It must accredit to the Nineteenth Century DUMAS, the incomparable teller of stories of adventure; BALZAC, the world's greatest master of fiction; THACKERAY, Scotts, thinker, and a creator of human characters that are more vividly present in the mind of the reader than those of any other novelist; DICKENS, of wide popularity, already appreciably diminished; HAWTHORNE, psychological and entrancing; COOPER, whose Leather Stocking Tales can never be equaled, since the subject and environment have passed away; SCOTT, to whom legions of good people owe all that they know of English history; SPENSER and KEATS, original and indispensable; BYRON, the greatest name in English poetry of the century; TENNYSON, BROWNING, WORDSWORTH, HUGO, DE MUSSET, HEINE, GOETHE, for the second part of "Faust"; PUSHKIN, in Russia; MANZONI and LOWELL, who are dear to us now though they may not survive, and EMERSON, who will doubtless share their fate, are names that must enter any list of Nineteenth Century poets. In historical writing, MACAULAY, MOMMSEN, RANKE, TAINE, CARLYLE, THIERS, and the historian of American beginnings, JOHN FISKE, have laid future generations under the obligation of gratitude. Philology has been created, it may be said, by the employment of the comparative method, which through the labors of BOPP, SCHLEICHER, and GRIMM, determined the family relationship of languages, and in particular traced the history of the great Indo-European group to which our own belongs.

XVII.

EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY.

At the beginning of the Nineteenth Century no white man had ever made the journey across this continent or across Africa. Now it may fairly be said that there is no considerable part of the globe unexplored, except the frozen regions around the poles. The Antarctic Continent still holds its secrets locked, but sledge journeys over the ice have been made to a point so near the North Pole and the effort to reach it is so persistent that it is one of the commonest prophecies that some daring explorer's field-book will presently bring us notes of observations taken at 90 degrees north latitude. There is not much left to find out about this country. The "great American desert" of the school geographies of forty years ago is now settled and the settlers are raising great crops, in scorn of the prediction that nothing could be grown west of the one hundredth parallel. Africa is the chief conquest of exploration during the century. LIVINGSTONE and STANLEY, and after them military expeditions bent on delimiting "spheres of influence" have left no part of the dark land untrodden. The whole north coast of Siberia has been traversed and cold Alaska and British Columbia have in great part been visited by hunters of gold or adventure.

Just as the century was distinguished, as we have pointed out, for the advancement of the people to a larger share in legislation and government, a change of the highest beneficence, indicating a continuing development of the idea of equality and brotherhood, so in works of humanity and mercy, in hospital service, Red Cross societies, the alleviation of the miseries of war, and in charitable care for the poor, the principle that man is his brother's keeper has gained new recognition. The Arbitration Conference at The Hague and the resulting treaty came too near the end of the century to affect its action, though they have affected its thought. It would require a special treatise to show the advance that popular and higher education has made. There are other works of the Century, of great and lasting value, but perfectly well known. There are many things which made a great stir in their time that have not changed the course of history. We leave them out altogether.

Men will cease to wonder at the works and the progress of man in the Nineteenth Century only when the Twentieth shall have surpassed them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is hope for Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON yet. He still thinks that he is as unhappy as ever, and that the country has gone to irretrievable smash, but we note in his last letter to The Springfield Republican a gleam of humor that has long been missing from his productions—a gleam hinting that almost before he knows it he will again be writing for papers other than The Agriculturist's Own. The letter begins most lugubriously with means over the building of warships for which we would have no use if all virtue and wisdom were not departed from everybody except the anti-imperialists, and then follows a declaration that "few but deadbeats and degenerates will now enter that vicious and degraded service," meaning the United States Army. This, however, is only habit. The fact that Mr. ATKINSON is on the way to recovery is shown plainly enough toward the close of his letter, where, in explanation of the disagreement of his fellow-citizens with himself, he asserts that they are all the victims of "optical apprehension." "There must be," he goes on, "a physical cause. It is not to be found in that appendix, said to exist in the brain, a survival from the brute, which corresponds to the appendix in the digestive organs, which, when congested, destroys the power of digestion! This physical explosive is said to be in the neighborhood of a third eye of the base of the brain, apparently found the rare, extinct fish in the Pacific ocean, which sends it through the middle of the forehead. When this third eye becomes inflamed, does it not promote optical illusions, making it to the mind's eye as if the whole world were on fire?" Well, that is one way of looking at it, but there are many others. Through their third eye the Democrats may see that the country is not on the verge of ruin, but through their two eyes they see that it is not. Through their third eye the Republicans may see that the country is not on the verge of ruin, but through their two eyes they see that it is

GOLF CONTEST A LOTTERY

Water Puddles Partially Submerge Lakewood Greens.

DOUGLAS LEADS LOW SCORES

Five Cups Draw a Good Field for New Year's Tournament—Uncertainties of the Game.

Golf was played yesterday on the links of the Lakewood Club beneath a gray sky, from which an irritating drizzle of rain fell incessantly until late in the afternoon, while half a hundred or more mud puddles were in view from every point on the links. Notwithstanding these depressing features, nearly fifty enthusiasts turned out and did their share to make the special New Year's open tournament of the club a success. In this respect the result was better than might be imagined, for thirty-eight complete scores were handed in for the qualifying medal-play round in the morning, and the club, with a twentieth century generosity, divided them into five sets of eight, each set of which has a special cup for match-play competition, the final rounds coming to-day.

Col. G. B. M. Harvey was one of the notable golfers, who found the weather the severest bunker to his game, and he dropped into the rear end section with a score of 126. He won his round in the afternoon, however, and is still in line for the fifth trophy.

In contrast to Col. Harvey's score was the 88 of Findlay Douglas, America's former amateur champion. Although seven strokes worse than his winning score in last Saturday's handicap, it was an admirable performance. Good putting was almost out of the question, for many of the greens were partially submerged in water, and a special putting rule was in force that a player could lift his ball when stymied by water. Many a ball from a good drive was half buried in the soft surface of the ground, and on the whole the game was more or less of a lottery.

Douglas had a close call for his low-score prize. Just one point behind him, with 88, was W. H. Davis of the home club, and who met Douglas in the final round at Atlantic City. Both of these men won their matches in the afternoon, Douglas beating J. C. Rennard, while Davis disposed of J. M. Naething, a young St. Andrews golfer. In the semi-final round this morning for the Lakewood Cup, the chief trophy, Davis will play the Philadelphian, W. M. McCawley, and Douglas will meet the former Lakewood champion, Jasper Lynch.

The closest match in the afternoon was between Arthur P. Clapp and Harry Suydam. They were in the third cup division, and Clapp won, after a tie, in the nineteenth hole. John Miley started the competitors off, and Frank M. Freeman, Captain of the club, acted the part of general manager to the prime satisfaction.

The players who qualified for the chief cup, with scores, were:

Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield—
Out ..... 7 4 6 5 5 5 6 5 7 3—47
In ..... 4 4 4 5 6 4 5 5 4 5—41—88

W. H. Davis, Lakewood—
Out ..... 6 5 5 5 5 5 7 6 6—50
In ..... 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—49—99

Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow—
Out ..... 6 5 5 6 5 6 6 6 5—50
In ..... 4 4 5 5 6 5 5 5 5—45—95

Jasper Lynch, Lakewood—
Out ..... 6 4 6 6 7 5 6 6 5—50
In ..... 4 4 5 5 6 5 5 5 5—44—94

J. C. Rennard, Tuxedo—
Out ..... 6 4 5 6 6 6 6 7 5—51
In ..... 4 5 4 4 7 5 5 5 6—47—98

A. D. Compton, Westchester Golf—
Out ..... 7 4 5 6 6 5 7 5 6—50
In ..... 4 4 5 5 6 5 5 6 5—45—95

W. M. McCawley, Merion Cricket—
Out ..... 6 5 5 7 5 6 6 5 5—50
In ..... 4 4 5 6 4 5 5 6 5—47—97

J. M. Naething, St. Andrews—
Out ..... 6 4 5 6 6 4 5 5 5—50
In ..... 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6—47—97

N. Malleuf, the St. Paul's schoolboy of Garden City, tied with McCawley and Naething for the last places in the first set, but lost in the play-off and fell to the top position in the second cup series. The qualifiers were:

N. Malleuf, Garden City—
Out ..... 7 5 5 5 6 5 5 5 6—51
In ..... 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5—46—97

Victor Thomas, Lakewood—
Out ..... 6 7 6 6 7 7 7 6—54
In ..... 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4—42—96

Robert T. Manning, Crescent Athletic—
Out ..... 7 5 7 5 7 6 6 6 5—54
In ..... 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—50—104

C. B. Guerin, Westchester Golf—
Out ..... 7 5 6 5 6 5 5 5 6—50
In ..... 7 5 6 7 5 5 6 6 5—52—102

Irving Brokaw, Westchester Golf—
Out ..... 6 5 6 6 7 6 7 6 6—55
In ..... 6 5 5 5 7 5 6 7 5—51—106

H. T. Shriver, Apawamis—
Out ..... 6 5 5 6 7 5 6 7 7—54
In ..... 5 5 7 5 5 6 5 5 5—48—102

John Larkin, Deal Beach—
Out ..... 6 5 5 6 5 6 4 7 6—54
In ..... 5 5 5 6 5 6 5 5 5—50—104

The Rev. D. L. Schwartz, Lakewood—
Out ..... 6 5 7 7 5 7 5 6 5—53
In ..... 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6—50—103

Those qualifying for the third cup were:

	Out.	In.	Total.
M. B. Waters, Lakewood	51	54	105
A. P. Clapp, Dyker Meadow	55	53	108
F. S. Matthew, Lakewood	61	47	108
Harry Suydam, Dyker Meadow	57	52	109
George Low, Lakewood	55	54	109
Frank A. Moore, Apawamis	56	54	110
F. H. Lovell, Jr., Lakewood	54	57	111
N. B. Coles, Ardsley	63	49	112

The fourth included:

L. P. Rider, Nassau Country	60	53	113
William A. Tilt, Lakewood	59	54	113
J. C. Powers, Dyker Meadow	62	52	114
R. B. Tilt, Lakewood	57	56	113
H. S. Robertson, St. Andrew's	61	56	117
C. S. Sherman, Lakewood	70	49	119
S. B. Ferris, Lakewood	63	56	119
W. T. McCreery, Larchmont	65	57	122

The rest guard of six were allowed to compete for the fifth cup.

Arthur H. Clute, Toms River	66	56	122
F. H. Studwell, Dyker Meadow	62	59	124
J. A. Deering, Deal Beach	69	54	123
Arthur Tilt, Lakewood	64	61	125
G. B. M. Harvey, Deal Beach	60	66	126
H. G. Cortes, Essex County	61	71	132

The first match play round for each trophy was finished in the afternoon, the results being:

Lakewood Cup—McCawley beat Compton, 3 up and 2 to play; Davis beat Naething, 6 up and 5 to play; Lynch beat Chauncey, 1 up and 4 to play; Douglas beat Rennard, 6 up and 5 to play.

Second Cup—Larkin beat Guerin, 1 up; Schwartz beat Brokaw, 6 up and 4 to play; Manning beat Shriver, by default. Malleuf beat Thomas, 2 up and 1 to play.

Third Cup—Moore beat Waltham by default; Clapp beat Suydam, 1 up, (19 holes); Low beat Coles, 2 up and 1 to play; Waters beat Lovell, 6 up and 4 to play.

Fourth Cup—Sherman beat R. B. Tilt, 3 up and 2 to play; Robertson beat McCreery, 6 up and 7 to play; Powers beat Ferris, 5 up and 4 to play; Rider beat William Tilt, 1 up.

Fifth Cup—Clute beat Tilt, 3 up and 1 to play; Deering drew a bye; Cortes drew a bye. A. Tilt beat Studwell, 2 up and 1 to play.

An open handicap will be in progress to-day in addition to the match play events.

Chicago Golfer Will Retire.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—President Charles B. Macdonald of the Chicago Golf Club, former amateur champion, and one of the best golfers in the United States, will sever his official connection with Chicago golf when the annual election of the Wheaton organization takes place Jan. 19. Mr. Macdonald, whose business interests demand his residence in New York, will be succeeded by Robert S. McCormick, one of the pioneer members of the club. The Nominating Committee last night announced its selection of Robert S. McCormick for President. Mr. Macdonald, the retiring President, won the first amateur championship of the United States Golf Association at Newport in 1895.

Billiards at the Knickerbocker A. C.

John A. Hendrick and Albro Atkin met last night in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's billiard tournament in the contest for second and third honors. Charles L. Norris having captured the championship by four straight wins last week. Hendrick won the match, at fourteen-inch balk-line play by 300 points to 223 for Atkin. This evening Atkin will play Dr. A. B. Miller. The scores were:

John A. Hendrick—0 1 0 1 1 24 2 33 0 0 0 4 0 2
1 5 0 2 18 0 0 0 0 14 3 0 0 2 0 0 0 6 0 10
4 11 1 3 0 4 2 16 9 0 1 3 0 2 0 20 12 0 14 0 1 0
0 0 0 1 1 8 10 1 16. Total, 300; average, 4.80-86; highest single run, 20.

Albro Atkin—2 0 0 3 4 2 0 1 2 0 17 2 6 3 2 5 2
1 15 0 7 2 0 5 0 1 0 5 4 0 1 1 7 0 2 2 14 0 5
0 7 2 1 0 1 5 0 1 1 2 0 1 3 1 13 2 5 10 0 0 5 7 7.
Total, 223; average, 3.57-86; highest single run, 17.

Dauntless Boat Club's Dinner.

As a means of celebrating properly the aquatic victories of the organizations of oarsmen and rowing crews, the Dauntless Boat Club has decided to give a dinner to its champion crew on Saturday evening, Feb. 9, at the Arena, 41 West Thirty-first Street. The announcement of this plan is signed by Richard R. Mamlok, Chairman; Frank Underhill, and Edwin T. Rosenheim.

GUNNERS WILL BE KEPT BUSY.

Trap Shooting Competitions Planned by Many Clubs To-day.

Many of the most important trap shooting contests of the year are annually held on New Year's Day, and this, the first day of the new century, promises to be no exception to the general rule. On all of the local gun club grounds there will be competitions galore at both clay and live birds, and some very interesting contests are assured by the number and skill of the competitors.

In New Jersey an exceptionally interesting programme is planned. The Boiling Springs Rod and Gun Club will have an all-day shoot on its grounds, at Rutherford, N. J., the principal contest being a team shoot between the members of the organization, in which Gus E. Grieff and other noted shots will compete. The shooting will last all day. The Meonachie Gun Club has a big shoot planned for decision on its grounds, near Rutherford. In the City of Newark the South Side Gun Club will have an all-day clay bird trap shooting tournament, open to all comers, while the East Side Gun Club will hold a big open tournament, in which everybody may compete, at Foundry Street and the Plank Road, opening at 10 o'clock in the morning.

On Long Island the biggest event of the day is the Carteret Gun Club's tournament at the grounds of the organization, on Stempetzel Heath, near Garden City. The shoots there are all at live birds, and the principal event is at twenty-five live pigeons per man, the competition being for the Holiday Cup. This will be followed by two special cup shoots for trophies offered by club members, and a series of impromptu events arranged for the benefit of the contestants as they may elect.

At Babylon the Westminster Kennel Club's grounds will be the scene of an old-time gathering of wing shots, an all-day tournament at live birds being planned. The Recreation Gun Club will have its regular holiday shoot on its grounds, at Glen Cove, L. I. The Flushing Gun Club grounds will be the scene of an all-day holiday cup and sweepstakes competition. At Bay Ridge the Crescent Athletic Club will have one of the biggest shoots it has ever held. There will be a special prize offered for a fifty-bird event, known as the New Year's Cup, and several other trophy events, in all of which the best-known gunners of this organization will meet.

At Queens, L. I., on the famous Inter-State Park Grounds, Capt. J. A. H. Dressel announces an optional series of events to be arranged on the grounds, all at live birds, in the order desired by the majority. events are open to all, and promises to events are open to all, and promises to provide for some keen sport.

Manager John F. Wright will have the Brooklyn Gun Club grounds open all day at Union Course, L. I., for sweepstakes and club competitions, and on the grounds of the Aqueduct Gun Club, at Aqueduct, L. I., there will be some interesting sport. Every hamlet, town, and borough on the Island will have its holiday shoot to-day which promises to be the greatest day at the traps ever known in this vicinity.

EXPERTS TO MEET AT THE TRAPS.

Noted Pigeon Shooters Will Finish for Inter-State Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEENS, L. I., Dec. 31.—Some of the best-known and most skillful trap shooters in America will meet here next Wednesday, in the second of the events of the second series of the Inter-State handicap. By reason of the absence from the city of two of the four contestants entitled to shoot in the event last week, the match was declared off, through the courtesy of the other contestants, so far as the shoot-off was concerned, and on Wednesday, in addition to the entries in the regular event, the four winners—Harold Money of Oakland, N. J.; John S. Fanning of San Francisco, Cal.; J. P. Daniells of New York, and Stephen M. Van Allen of Jamaica, L. I.—will meet for the cup and the gold piece that is to accompany it. These men are all of the young trap shooters, and should provide one of the best matches ever decided in or about New York at a similar event.

It will be the start-off of the new year's open events after the Holiday, and a representative field is expected to compete in the big handicap. The conditions are twenty-five live birds per man, handicap rises, from twenty-eight in thirty-three yards, high guns to win, not class shooting. Thomas W. Morfey of Queens, L. I., Robert A. Welch, the Carteret Gun Club expert; Charles A. Lincoln of Hempstead, L. I.; Lockwood of New York, William H. Hopkins of Aqueduct, L. I., and others of equal repute have signified their intention of competing in the event and in the extra sweepstakes contests at the Inter-State Park traps.

GAME BIRDS IN A CITY PARK.

Covey of Ruffed Grouse Established in Van Cortlandt.

Strange quarters on city property, a family of ruffed grouse, wandered from none knows where, have established themselves in Van Cortlandt Park, apparently to stay, and for months now has held possession, to the wonderment of park employes and the sportsmen who have noted the odd occupation, for the ruffed grouse now is about the rarest of the native birds in the country about New York. Gunners must go far to find quail or woodcock, but they must go even further to find grouse, and it was natural that the visitors in Van Cortlandt were not identified until some time after their first appearance. How long the parent birds had been there is not known, but it is beyond question that they were there through the breeding season, for when they were recognized as game birds astray from the woods and fields they already had reared a brood and the young grouse were large enough to fly into trees and keep out of possible harm's way when too curious men approached them. Laborers about the park had seen some uncommonly large and strange-looking birds in the brush, but there had been no remarks about them until park officials, who knew the grouse on sight, noticed them. That was late in August. Then there were thirteen in the covey, the old cock and hen and eleven well-grown youngsters, but thirteen seems to have been an unlucky number for the family, for now but nine members are left, the parent birds still being of the lot. In the park they roost secure from the greatest enemies of their kind, for hawks and owls, and foxes, minks, and coons inhabit city parks only when caged, and, though cats run wild might speedily exterminate the newcomers, the presence of cats is not encouraged there. A possible explanation of the disappearances is that the four missing young birds scattered to seek new feeding grounds late in Autumn, as is usual time for such families to divide, but the surrounding country, which is built up in many directions, with well cultivated farm land elsewhere about the park, offers little temptation to grouse, when they already have the security of the woodland of the park to feed in. The nine who are left, however, seem disposed to stay, and as there is an abundance of food for them and few hardships that game birds must live through in wild country, they have every chance to thrive and grow in number if they only stick to the protection of the park boundaries.

The birds are seen most frequently about the golf links, where they venture into the open in search of food. They have been observed, too, quite often near the lake. They have been free from molestation, and in the month of their residence there have grown accustomed to the presence of men to such an extent that they seek cover only when approached closely. Sportsmen who have seen them are still wondering how they got into Van Cortlandt Park, and how far they came to find a refuge there, for there are no grouse in a wild state within miles of that neighborhood.

Staten Island's New Gun Club.

Keeping pace with the advancement of the interest in trap shooting, the gunners of Richmond Borough have organised the Staten Island Gun Club. Headquarters have been secured at Silver Lake, Staten Island, and a programme of holiday and weekly cup and sweepstakes events arranged. The following are the newly chosen officers of the organization: President—George Bechtel; Vice President—Dr. J. A. Albrecht; Secretary and Treasurer—Albert A. Schoverling; Board of Trustees—Frederick Schoverling, Frank Pommer, John J. Schoen, and the above officers. The club will hold its holiday events to-day at Silver Lake, the principal event being a thirty-five-bird contest, in which all hands have entered.

QUARREL AMONG GOOD DRIVERS.

Two Associations Want to Control Brooklyn Speedway.

Differences between the Pleasure Drivers' Association of the Borough of Brooklyn and the Parkway Driving Club of the same borough have reached a point where the plans for the parade of the Brooklyn Speedway drivers are likely to be abandoned. The Pleasure Drivers' Association proposed the Speedway in Brooklyn, and by pressure brought to bear on Park Commissioner George V. Brower, and public meetings, so stirred up interest in the matter that the Speedway became a reality. The Parkway Driving Club seconded the efforts of the Pleasure Drivers' Association, but beyond that did nothing it is claimed.

Since the completion of the path, the politicians in the Parkway Club's ranks have, it is said, endeavored to have some men of their own choosing appointed by the Park Department to take charge of the Brooklyn drive and roadway. This is not to the liking of the Pleasure Drivers, and they propose to have introduced into the Legislature after the session convenes, a bill taking the appointment of the Superintendent of the Brooklyn Speedway out of the hands of the civil service, so that one of the association's members may be appointed, one who is a Pleasure Driver and who will conduct the speedway in the interest of other pleasure drivers. That the Parkway Club will oppose this seems certain. The Pleasure Drivers' Association is the larger of the two organizations, having nearly nine hundred members, and President William M. Clark of the association proposes to utilize this strength in carrying on the fight.

BROOKLYN DRIVERS' PLANS.

Road Racing and Matinee Contests for the Holiday.

Should the first day of the century dawn pleasant and clear, the Brooklyn lovers of the light-harness horse will have a busy holiday. Light road wagons will be used if the weather is clear, as anticipated, and if snow should fall, as many of the reinsmen fondly hope, sleighs will be out in force, and the annual races down the road for the whips and magnums of wine will be hotly contested. On the Brooklyn Speedway there will be a gala day from all appearances. All the noted road drivers will be behind the fast steppers, and the Parkway Driving Club's pretty little course will be the headquarters of the spectators and drivers.

On almost every course of any pretensions on Long Island, there will be matinées. At Valley Stream it will be particularly lively. There will be a match race between W. If Gillen's sorrel gelding Charles W. and Thomas West's famous old brown horse Dutch Tom, a free-for-all and a 2:50 class in which Algonquette, Lee Cuyler, Rudd, Merry Sapphe, and other good ones will be seen, in what promises to be lively and very interesting sport. Smith's Irma Park track will be the scene of some spirited trotting and pacing races at Valley Stream. A free-for-all and a running race have been carded, the prizes being many bushels of oats, always acceptable in a stable large or small.

HOLIDAY SPORTS AT FLUSHING.

New Fox Hunters, Golfers, and Athletes Will Enjoy Themselves.

Special to The New York Times.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 31.—Such a sporting welcome as the new century will receive in the sporting line at this town to-morrow will surpass anything ever attempted heretofore. The Flushing Athletic Association will hold a big open handicap cross-country run, the main feature of which will be the presence of Maxwell E. Long, the amateur champion sprinter and winner of numerous international races at the Paris Exposition last year. There will be a big turnout of the noted runners of Flushing. Another important event will be the cross-country handicap run of the Mohawk Athletic Club of Flushing. In which Leo Lawler, the young sprinter who captured the big run of the Wahnetah Boat Club and finished second in the Star Athletic Club event, will compete.

At Oakland there will be handicaps over the golf links. Flushing club golfers will also be out in force for the New Years Day handicaps. At Bay Side the Flushing players will have another contest with the clubs and ball over the full eighteen-holes course.

The chief event of the day will be the cross-country ride of the Flushing Driving Club. H. G. Murray, master of the hounds, has arranged this, and if the ground is not too hard the ride will be a drag hunt over the Flushing, Oakland, Bay Side, and Great Neck fields. If the "scent" will not hold for the pack of American and English foxhounds there will be a paper chase on horseback, in which two members of the club will officiate as "hares" and scatter bits of "scent" along the trail. A luncheon at Sherry Acres, the country home of G. Howland Leavitt, with Miss Sarah Leavitt as hostess, will follow the run.

Seventh Regiment's Schedule.

The schedule for rifle shooting competitions to be held by the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., on the rifle range in the basement of the regiment's armory, Sixty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, for the last half of the Winter is as follows: Jan. 5, handicap. Jan. 12, Halsted and Capt. Henry S. Stoele trophies; Jan. 19, class and revolver; Jan. 26, non-expert and prone classes. Feb. 2, Halsted and three other prizes. Feb. 9, handicap and non-sharp shooters; Feb. 16, class, rapid fire, and revolver; Feb. 23, sharpshooters; March 2, Halsted and Capt. Henry M. Stoele trophies; March 9, Mail trophy and handicap and prone class; March 16, Stein trophy and class; March 23, Smith trophy match and Adjutant and revolver matches; March 30, ten prize matches. The shooting competitions are conducted every Saturday night.

Results on Winter Race Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Strongest and Gorehound were the only winning favorites today. Fleetwing was sold to J. J. McCafferty on private terms. Summary: Mile—Plantain, 101, (Miles.) 1; Alvin W., 104, 2; Randy, 98, 3. Time—1:51½. Five and a half furlongs—Short Up, 104, (Cochran.) 1; Stonewall, 98, 2; Waldo, 104, 3. Time—1:12½. Mile—Don Cisco, 102, (T. Walsh.) 1; Judge Magee, 101, 2; W. S. Oates, 110, 3. Time—1:40½. Mile and a sixteenth, handicap—Strangest, 107, (Cochran.) 1; Albert Yale, 107, 2; Rosa Wood, 116, 3. Time—1:49½. Six furlongs—Sugarland II., 103, (Weber.) 1; Horseshoe Tobacco, 103, 2; Sorrowful, 106, 3. Time—1:18½. Five and a half furlongs—Gracious, 104, (Walsh.) 1; Quite Right, 98, 2; Educate, 110, 3. Time—1:12.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The stable of "Sam" Hildreth was suspended pending an investigation, owing to the poor showing made by Ranger in the fifth event at Oakland to-day. Summary: Six furlongs—Voter, 107, (Daniels.) 1; Daly, 107, 2; Matt Morgan, 99, 3. Time—1:16. Futurity course—Rollick, 120, (Donnelick.) 1; Grafter, 108, 2; Flatterer, 108, 3. Time—1:10¾. Seven furlongs—Lord of Arun, 94, (J. Daly.) 1; Hartland, 108, 2; Imp. Broadturn, 110, 3. Time—1:27. Six furlongs—Gibraltar, 112, (Sullman.) 1; Socialist, 109, 2; Amazon, 109, 3. Time—1:15½. Mile and an eighth—Sportic, 103, (Mounce.) 1; Campee, 102, 2; Topsmast, 103, 3. Time—1:58½. One mile—Wyoming, 100, (Mitchell.) 1; Morton, 107, 2; Flash of Gold, 102, 3. Time—1:40¾.

The Star A. C.'s New Officers.

The Star Athletic Club, Long Island City's oldest athletic organization, has chosen new officials for an energetic representation to the Amateur Athletic Union. Michael J. Flynn heads the list. The club is in fine condition financially. The following are the new officials: President—Michael J. Flynn; Vice President—William Anderson; Corresponding Secretary—Alfred Hammarth; Financial Secretary—Richard W. White; Recording Secretary—Frank Hussey; Treasurer—John Andrews, (re-elected for the nineteenth consecutive year;) Captain—Robert W. Kennedy; First Lieutenant—Louis Brown; Second Lieutenant—John J. Shevlin; Delegates to the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union—James J. Farrell, Michael J. Flynn, and Robert W. Kennedy; Members of the Board of Trustees—Thomas White, James E. Moran, Hugh S. Quinn, James J. Farrell, Robert W. Kennedy, Alfred Hammarth, John Andrews, William Anderson, and Michael J. Flynn.

Chicago Stakes at Hawthorne.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The Chicago Jockey Club to-night announced the stakes to be run at Hawthorne during the Spring and Summer meetings of 1901, entries to which will close Feb. 4, 1901. For three-year-olds and upward the principal stakes are the Northern Handicap, $5,000 added, mile and a quarter; the Monadnock Handicap, $4,000 added, mile and a furlong. For three-year-olds: The Excelsior Handicap, $1,500 added, mile and a furlong; the Premier, allowances, $1,500 added, one mile. For two-year-olds: The Juvenile, selling, $1,500 added, five and one-half furlongs; the Competition, allowances, $1,500 added, five and one-half furlongs; the Hawthorne Handicap, $1,500 added, six furlongs.

BOSTON'S SIX-DAY RACE.

Riders Led Records in Early Part of Contest in Spite of Many Accidents.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The six days' bicycle race in the Park Square Garden was started at 1:20 o'clock this afternoon, in the presence of 3,000 people, and from the signal to go provided excitement for the spectators. The pace was hot from the beginning, as it must have been for the riders to accomplish the result they did in setting a new record for the first 100 miles.

By agreement the competitors kept together for the first hour, and the score recorded for each was twenty-three miles six laps. This merely gave them a warming up.

With the beginning of the second hour Gougolts took the lead, with McEachern and Downy nearly together, next, and the other riders, well bunched, close behind.

Alex McLean of Chelsea and W. L. Baker of Sydney, N. S. W., were the only men of the nineteen entered who did not start. With the exception of Louis Gimm of Pittsburg, all the others were in good condition. Gimm was badly used up by his fall on Saturday evening, and late in the afternoon was sent to the city hospital suffering from the reopening of a wound received some time ago while riding in San Francisco.

At 3 o'clock Gougolts led, with McEachern second. The first mishaps were to Waller and Dubois, who had punctured tires at 3½ hours, both leaving the track for repairs. Waller losing one lap and Dubois three laps before returning. The race continued without important changes in position until a big tumble at 3:26 o'clock, when Waller, McEachern, Gougolts, Walthour, Stinson, Muller, and Gimm went down, through Kaesar's wheel slipping. The others piled up on the German, but he and Gimm only were hurt. Both were taken off, but later Kaesar returned with a sprained wrist in splints.

Gimm was sent to the City Hospital. Then McLean ran into a post and fractured his shoulder blade, returning to the track at 5 o'clock, after the fracture had been reduced and bandaged. Downey at 4:40 took a fall, bumped his head into unconsciousness, and cut his shin and elbow. Ryser was also sent into the emergency room from the effects of a fall.

Kaesar led at the one-hundred-mile point, the time being 4 hours 27 minutes 24⅘ seconds, a new record for the distance. The final sprint, before supper, at 6:30, gave the men a chance to spread themselves, and the crowd went wild with delight when Stinson went from the middle of the bunch to the front and passed Gougolts, the leader. He finished the afternoon in first place, in spite of the efforts of the bunch to catch him; the distance covered being just 112 miles. The positions of the riders at the close of the afternoon's racing were as follows:

Stinson, Gougolts, McLean, McEachern, Walthour, Kaesar, and Fischer, all 112 miles; Lawson, Downey, Bedell, Ryser, Muller, Babcock, Accountie, Waller, and Dubois, the last named being only 92 miles 6 laps.

The evening racing began at 7:34, and Turville and Waller were not among the starters, the former having a bad leg, while Waller complained of his eyes. Soon after the start Muller changed wheels, all the men except Dubois, Ryser, and Accountie gaining a lap on him. A lively sprint began near the close of the first hour, but the men did not change their positions.

Between 10 and 10:30 Walthour did a little sprinting, shaking the bunch up, but the company was too fast to win back any of the lost laps. At 10:30 it was announced that the lap lost by "Bobbie" Walthour on account of a punctured tire had been restored to him, and that he was up with the leaders. He was at the head of the column at the time, and was cheered loudly. Harry Elkes could not ride, as the presence of the motor pacing machine on the track would be extremely dangerous to the riders.

It was also announced that Referee Kelsey and the riders had agreed that hereafter a rider may notify his trainers, and then four laps are to elapse before he must wheel. All laps after four will be timed. In the absence of this rule, Walthour and Stinson were credited with last laps.

The scores at the end of the tenth hour and the day's finish were as follows: Walthour, 210.3. Stinson, 210.3, Gougolts, 210.3, Kaesar, 210.3, McLean, 210.3, McEachern, 210.2, Lawson, 208.3, Fischer, 208.3, Frederick, 208.2, Babcock, 208.0, Ryser, 208.0, Muller, 208.3, Accountie, 208.1, Dubois, 184.4.

YALE BEATEN BY FOND DU LAC.

Visitors Were Soundly Trounced by Wisconsin Basket Ball Players.

Special to The New York Times.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 31.—The fastest game of basketball ever played in Fond Du Lac, if not in the United States, was put up here between Yale and the Fond Du Lac Athletic Club teams to-night, resulting in a defeat of Yale by a score of 13 to 16. Called by defect in Saturday night's game, as well as the defeat suffered a year ago, when the sons of Eli were beaten three straight games by a Fond Du Lac team, the visitors went in to play for all their worth from the start.

The first half ended 7 to 5 in favor of the home team, but the second half opened with the tables turned. Yale earning two field goals in succession. Then comparatively few fouls were called, though each team scored five field goals. The star plays of the game were Perkins's, in Fond du Lac, throwing a goal over his head, and Burke's, also of the local team, throwing a goal from the centre of the floor. The team work of Yale was good. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Fond du Lac.
Rogers	R. F.	Burke
Lockwood	L. F.	Watson
Clark	C.	Perkins
Colton	R. F.	Perkins
Hyatt	L. F.	Rogers

Referee—Davis, Umpire—Tom Anderson. Timekeepers E. B. Whitcomb and Eugene Bartlett. Scorer—Smith.

AILSA BOUGHT BY H. S. REDMOND.

Purchase Will Add English Boat to Proposed Yawl Fleet.

Henry S. Redmond of the New York Yacht Club has completed the purchase of the fast and famous ninety-foot cutter Ailsa, in England, through the agency of Gardner & Cox, and in the early Spring the yacht will be sent across the Atlantic and delivered to her new owner at City Island. The Ailsa is a Fife built boat, and has played a prominent part in English yacht racing for a number of years, her greatest fame having been won in her races against the Prince of Wales's Britannia. Originally she was a cutter rigged, but for that a jawl rig was substituted, under which she has proved even faster and better than as a cutter. Her length over all is 126 feet, water line, 88.5; draught, 19, and beam, 21.5 feet. The plans for further alteration have been made by H. C. Whitfield.

The purchase by Mr. Redmond of this boat is said to mean that racing by a class of ninety-foot yawls will form a large part of the sport of American yachtsmen in the coming season. It is stated authoritatively that Royal Phelps Carroll, also of the New York Yacht Club, has decided to alter his ninety-foot cutter Navahoe, a Herreshoff built craft, to yawl rig. The alteration of the former detractor of the America's Cup, the Vigilant, now owned by Commodore Percy Chubb, of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, from cutter to yawl, has already begun. All these boats are of very nearly the same measurement, and even without further additions to the class they should make very interesting racing.

BASEBALL MEN CONFIDENT.

Hickey and His Associates Do Not Anticipate Trouble.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 31.—President Thomas J. Hickey does not anticipate any war in baseball circles during the coming season between the National and American Leagues. Neither does he believe that any obstacle will arise to interfere with the successful operation of the Western League along the lines which eventually shall be determined upon. Mr. Hickey to-day held a short consultation with President Keith and Manager Rourke of the Omaha Club, and Manager Beall, who has been awarded the Minneapolis franchise for the coming season.

After the conclusion of the conference President Hickey talked freely on baseball matters. "The National League," he said, "has turned over to us the territory which comprised a part of the American League last year—Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul—and we intend to occupy it. Some obstacles have been thrown in the path of our league, but I am firmly of the belief that the only Western League next season will be the one that was organized in this city a year ago. It is true that Indianapolis and Louisville are negotiating for franchises in the Western League. Their admission would probably mean the dropping of Denver and Pueblo, as a circuit, with Pueblo on the west and Indianapolis on the east, would be too unwieldy. However, this proposition is one that the League must take up."

COTTON TRADE IN AMERICA.

Superintendent King's Annual Report Gives Statistics Covering a Century.

The annual report of Superintendent King of the Cotton Exchange, issued yesterday at the close of business, included the following:

"The movement of the cotton crop at the Port of New York for the calendar year is as follows: Stock Dec. 31, 1899, 120,119 bales; gross receipts, 921,951; exported to Great Britain, 278,596; to France, 57,769; to Continent, 308,455; to Japan, &c., 19,853; forwarded to mills, including sales at New York to same, 312,837; burned, 4,789, leaving stock Dec. 31, 1900, 83,272 bales. Transactions in spot cotton, including deliveries upon contract, were 307,588 bales. The lowest price for middling uplands was 7 9-16c, the highest 11c. The lowest price for contracts for future delivery was reached Jan. 30, with November and December delivery sold both at 6.93c. The highest price was made on Oct. 8, when October delivery sold at 10.60c. The marked advance in price during the past year is the result, on the one hand, of a decreased supply, and, on the other, of a steady increase in consumption.

"The close of the present century suggests a brief review of the cotton industry of this country, the remarkable growth of which from a crop of about 9,000 bales in the year 1790 will be more closely shown by a glance at the following figures: The total production in 1800-1807 was 120,000 bales; 1821-2, 336,000 bales; 1834-5, 1,130,000 bales; 1860-1, 2,450,000 bales; 1869-1, 3,150,000 bales; 1879-1, 4,350,000 bales; 1889-1, 7,473,000 bales; 1894-5, 9,901,000 bales; 1899-1, 11,274,000 bales; 1900-1900, 9,434,000 bales. The increase in production is still more remarkable if we consider that in 1800 the average weight per bale was about 225 pounds. By 1820 it had increased to 260 pounds, by 1840 to 305 pounds, from which period the weight has steadily increased, until the present average of about 500 pounds has been reached. Definite data cannot be given as to the acreage under cultivation prior to 1879-0, at which time, according to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, the area was 12,295,000 acres. This area has since been doubled.

"While the production of cotton has shown such wonderful increase, encouraging the belief that the limit has been reached, yet, when it is explained that the present area under cultivation in cotton is less than 40,000 square miles, or less than one-sixth of the land area of Texas, the possibilities of the enormous producing power of this country becomes at once manifest. While our producing power enables us to supply the world with the raw material, we view with equal interest and pride the rapid increase in our spinning industry. In 1850 the quantity of cotton consumed in this country was less than 850,000 bales; in 1870 it had increased to 1,000,000 bales, and by the middle of the mills amounted to 3,000,000 bales. These striking figures are very largely the result of the recent industrial enterprise of the South, whose wonderful activity in the erection of cotton mills has no parallel. In 1871 the Southern mills consumed 90,000 bales, but little more than 500,000 bales. Last year this consumption was close to 1,400,000 bales; this year it may reach 1,500,000 bales. It is not optimistic to say that in the near future, with the continued development which the South has assuredly made, this country will consume the larger half of her own cotton product, and supply the markets of the world with the goods thus manufactured. In addition to the present outlook of the foreign markets, the opening of the Oriental markets presents a new avenue of trade, of which our cotton-goods merchants will not be slow to take advantage.

"Briefly, the outlook for the cotton trade in this country is one of great promise. The world's consumption of cotton has grown enormous proportions, requiring from the United States annually a crop of large dimensions in order to supply the demands of the consumer. That this consumption will steadily grow is beyond question. Fluctuations in demand there will be, but the increase, nevertheless, will be marked, and with it the continued reign of 'King Cotton' is assured."

TO-DAY'S SCHEDULE OF SPORTS.

SKATING AND ICE SPORTS.

Skating and hockey at Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 2 P. M., and 8 P. M.

Skating and hockey, three sessions, St. Nicholas Ice Skating Rink.

Ice boating races, Verona Lake, near Caldwell, N. J.

Open competitions, Silver Lake Skating Association, Staten Island.

Open handicap skating meeting, Olympia Field, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, Manhattan.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Open handicap run of the Flushing Athletic Club at Flushing, L. I., A. M.

Mohawk Athletic Club, Flushing, six-mile handicap over new course, Long Island.

Cross-country runs of Mare Nationals, Pastimes, Brooklyns, Glendale, Atlantic, and Montauk Harriers Athletic Clubs over the local trails.

FOX HUNTING.

Cross-country drag hunt or paper chase of the Flushing Riding Club. H. G. Murray, Master of the Hounds.

Informal drag hunt of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club at Hempstead, L. I.

EQUESTRIAN.

Equestrian ride of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club at clubhouse, Park Circle, Brooklyn.

GOLF.

Van Cortlandt Park—Open public competitions.

Sunset Park, South Brooklyn—Open public competitions over full course.

Open handicap and tournament finals at Lakewood Golf Club, Lakewood, N. J.

Golf Club match with Fox Hills Club at Atlantic City, N. J.

Club Handicap, Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Dyker Heights, N. Y.

Richmond County Golf Club—Club handicap over full course.

Jamaica Golf Club—"New Century

QUAY'S SENATORIAL FIGHT

House Caucus Seems to Indicate His Election.

Opponents Say the Caucus Vote Was Padded—Declare He Will Be Defeated.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 31.—On the eve of the organization of the Legislature Harrisburg is to-night a seething turmoil of political excitement. The first official move of the Republican legislators-elect in the form of a caucus of members of the House resulted in what appears on the surface to be a Quay victory. This was the production of 102 votes for Marshall of Allegheny, the stalwart Republican candidate for Speaker, just the number necessary to elect him

The stalwarts claim that they have several more votes under cover, and say they are perfectly satisfied with the situation, but, on the other hand, the anti-Quay, or "insurgent," Republicans insist that several of the votes produced at to-night's caucus were bogus and that the best Marshall can do is 97 votes, and that the insurgents, with the Democrats, will elect their candidate for Speaker to-morrow and organize the House on an anti-Quay basis. The stalwart Republicans will control the organization of the Senate, without doubt.

Almost every political leader in the State is here to-night, and probably at no time since the fight against Mr. Quay began, more than five years ago, has the feeling been so intense. To add to the excitement political clubs and brass bands from various cities and towns are filling the streets, and the display of red fire and other pyrotechnics is prodigious. Mr. Quay spent the day and night at his house, resting very quietly, as he is far from well. He received occasional reports from his lieutenants, but declined to say anything for publication.

Both branches of the Legislature will organize at noon to-morrow, and in the evening the eventful caucus of Republicans will be held to decide the Senatorial question. The Quayites claim they will produce at least the 127 necessary to elect their leader in joint convention on Jan. 16, while the anti-Quayites are equally strenuous in their declaration that Mr. Quay will never be the Senator.

A caucus of House Democrats was held to-night at which 99 of the 99 members were present. The absentees were accounted for. A resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of fusion with the anti-Quay Republicans. The Democrats will meet again at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to prepare a slate of officers and employees of the House and to further confer with the anti-Quay Republicans on fusion.

Messrs. Tiffany, Hill, Arnold, and Alexander, who were recorded as being present and answering to their names at the House Republican caucus, stated after the gathering that they were not present and had given no person authority to answer for them. They said further that at the time of the caucus they were attending a conference of the anti-Quay Republicans at their headquarters at the Commonwealth Hotel. The anti-Quay leaders also claim that Mr. Taylor of Bradford, who is alleged to have answered the roll call, was also not in attendance at the caucus.

A secret conference of the anti-Quay Republicans was held to-night, at which fifty-eight members were reported as present and pledging themselves to vote for fusion. Senator Martin of Philadelphia, anti-Quay leader, said to-night:

"The caucus of the Quay people discloses the fact that they are six short of the number of votes necessary to elect a Speaker of the House. The pretense that they had men present who were not only absent but actually taking part in the anti-Quay conference was a childish bluff. It worked in 1895, in the Chairmanship fight. This time the only result of padding the roll is to bring out the indignant denials of the men whose names are misused, and to hold the cheap Quay tricksters up to ridicule and humiliation. It also uncovers the desperation which drives them to such shallow tactics.

"Mr. Marshall will be defeated for Speaker to-morrow, and this will carry with it also the defeat of Mr. Quay."

CAZNEAU M'LEOD A SUICIDE.

Was Secretary and Treasurer of the Richmond Tobacco Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Dec. 31.—Mr. Cazneau McLeod, Secretary and Treasurer of the Richmond Tobacco Trade and private secretary to Gov. McKinney during his administration, committed suicide early this morning by firing a pistol ball into his brain. The act was committed in the bathroom while the family slept.

Mr. McLeod left no communication to his family, nor had he said anything to indicate that he contemplated self-destruction. He owned considerable property in Galveston, Texas, and it is thought the knowledge that this had been destroyed or greatly damaged bore heavily upon his mind.

He was fifty-four years old, a native of Georgia, and was married to a daughter of William Marshall, who was long the British Vice Consul here. He leaves a widow and four children. Mr. McLeod's father was Gen. McLeod, who was a prominent figure in the affairs of the Texas republic preceding the war with Mexico. Mr. McLeod's mother was a Miss Lamar, and she came of a great and distinguished family. Justice L. Q. C. Lamar was her near relative. Mr. McLeod was educated at the University of Virginia.

ALASKAN NATURALIZATIONS.

Commissioners Said to be Indicted for Issuing Illegal Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 31.—N. J. Trodo of this city to-day received a letter from Eagle City, Alaska, which contained the statement that all the United States Commissioners on the Yukon River have been indicted on the charge of having issued illegal naturalization papers.

Mr. Trodo was Government Receiver of Public Money at Circle City, Alaska, but resigned his position last Winter in order to come home and form a gold mining company. He served on the first Grand Jury, Circle City, and was chosen delegate to the Republican National Convention, but sent his credentials to a Canton man to represent the territory.

Mr. Trodo's information in regard to the indictments is that the Commissioners issued illegal naturalization papers to foreigners, and that these foreigners in turn have taken up many of the best claims in the paying gold districts. From his personal knowledge Mr. Trodo says that foreigners succeeded in getting possession of a large amount of the best gold territory in the Yukon section. He says that if the indictments against the Commissioners are proved to be well founded, there will be a large amount of good gold territory revert to the United States.

PLAYED BAGPIPES HIGH IN AIR.

Stonemason on Top of a 282-Foot Chimney Celebrated Its Completion.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 31.—John Anderson, a stone mason, standing on the top of the chimney attached to the Prudential Company's new building, in Bank Street, 282 feet above the sidewalk, played airs on a bagpipe shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The last touches of the chimney were put on this morning, and at noon an American flag was placed on top, marking its completion. Anderson set the first and last stones on the chimney. He got out his bagpipes this afternoon to celebrate the end of his job. He walked around the coping playing lively Scotch airs, which were plainly audible to those below, and thousands stopped on the street to witness the novel scene.

Lecture at Natural History Museum.

"The Street of Nations and Gardens of the Trocadero" will be the subject of the lecture to the people, to be given by Prof. Albert S. Bickmore at the American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, to-day at 3:30 o'clock. The doors will be open at 3 o'clock. This is one of the lectures on the Paris Exposition given under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction. The admission is free, and no tickets are required.

THE HOSPITAL COLLECTION.

Amount Sent to Dry Goods Auxiliary in Excess of Any Previous Year.

Louis Stix, the Treasurer of the Dry Goods Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional subscriptions to the collection now in progress. The amount already received exceeds the total for the dry goods trade in any previous collection:

Amount previously reported	$4,425
William Openhym & Sons	100
Minet, Hooper & Co.	100
Linen Thread Company	100
Metcalf Brothers	100
American Thread Company	100
Jacob S. Rumbarger & Brother	100
American Hard Rubber Co.	100
Cheney Brothers	100
William Simpson, Sons & Co.	50
Creighton & Burch	50
Einstein, Wolff & Co.	50
J. P. Stevens & Co.	50
H. W. M. Lewis	50
Stern Brothers	50
Wise Brothers	50
Lamb & Finky	50
Henry Sampson	50
Dieckerhoff, Raffeiner & Co.	50
W. L. Wellington	50
Pratt & Parmer	50
Ettinger Brothers	50
Cooley, Turnbull & Co.	50
Whitin & Collins	50
Foster Brothers & Co.	50
Perkins, Van Norden & Co.	50
Pacific Novelty Co.	50
H. C. Childs & Co.	50
Hockanum Association	50
Hewlett Scudder	50
George P. Bixby & Co.	50
Harvey & Blake	50
Townsend & Montant	50
Horowitz & Levy	50
Charles Kohlman	50
Clark & Campion	50
York Street Flax Spinning Company	50
H. J. Parker, Dewsbury Company	50
Orlando M. Harper	50
S. Liebovitz & Son	50
Robert Franklin Adams	50
J. N. Richardson's Sons & Owden	50
Remy, Schmidt & Pfotenauer	50
J. N. Behr & Son	50
Morgan Tappan	5
Total	$6,145

THE JOHN DOERFLINGER FUND.

The following additional contributions have been received by "Our Animal Protective League" to the John Doerflinger Fund:

C. M. T., in memory of "Paul Dana"	$2.00
Howard and Alan	1.00
"Dart, Irish Setter"	1.00
K. B.	5.00
C. D. Flushing	2.00
J. M. Green, Boston	5.00
W. C. W.	2.00
H.	5.00
In memory of "Toby"	2.00
Anonymous	5.00
E. W. K.	1.00
Alan Sampson	5.00
Mrs. Caroline G. Ewen	25.00
Through New York Times:	
Godfrey Warren	5.00
H. S. Marlow	10.00
Mrs. J. D. Cornell	2.00
D. F. H.	5.00
Anonymous	5.00
Through New York Press:	
In memory of "Dan"	1.00
L. W. Froelich	2.00
Charles L. Tappin	10.00
Lover of Dogs, Boston	1.00
Sarah K. N. Davidson	1.00
Four friends	4.00
G. M. F.	2.00
George H. Earle	5.00
Through G. Foster Howell:	
From Tarrytown, N. Y.	10.00
Mrs. Goldschmidt	1.00
Mrs. W. E. Watson	1.00
Previously acknowledged	319.00
Total	$369.00

IN AID OF THE HAGANEY FAMILY.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $5 from "Agnes" in aid of the Haganey family, and has forwarded the money to the distressed family.

Dr. William A. Boyd has received the following additional contributions: E. S. K., $10; E. E. D., $10; A. W., $10; E. H., $5; G. W. S., $5; NEW YORK TIMES, $5.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—First Department.

Mary Vean Cohen, respondent, vs. the New York Elevated Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Matter of John B. Law, deceased.—Decree reversed and proceedings remitted to Surrogate for disposition, with costs and disbursements to appellant to abide final event, to be paid out of the estate. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Christopher C. Conyers, respondent, vs. The Evening Post Publishing Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinions by Ingraham and Hatch, JJ. (Hatch and O'Brien, JJ., dissenting.)

Frederick A. Baker, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

New York Banknote Company, appellant-respondent, vs. the Hamilton Banknote Engraving and Printing Company, respondent-appellant; the Kidder Press Manufacturing Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs to appellant, and referring ordered before another referee, and the order denying defendant-appellant's motion for costs affirmed. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Frank Austin, appellant, vs. Enos V. Dutcher, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham and Hatch, JJ.

Louis Amberg et al., respondents, vs. Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, appellant.—Judgment's order reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

William B. Franke, appellant, vs. Sarah A. Hewitt, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs on opinion of referee.

Charles G. Patterson, respondent, vs. Seneca D. Powell, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Appellate Term.

Kaver Wiederkehr, respondent, vs. James Everard, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham and McLaughlin, JJ. (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

James A. O'Reilly, individually, &c., appellant, vs. Angela M. Devlin et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the opinion in Moldon vs. Devlin. (31 App. Div. 146.)

James A. O'Reilly, appellant, vs. Angela M. Devlin et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the opinion in Moldon vs. Devlin. (31 App. Div. 146.)

Catherine McCann, respondent, vs. New York and Queens County Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

In the matter of Kaylon Kautsky et al.—Decree reversed and report of referee set aside, together with the order of confirmation, and the matter to be sent to another referee to take and state the account, with costs to the appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Alexander Jack, an infant, appellant, vs. Grace L. McCabe, as administratrix, et al., appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham and Hatch, JJ. (Hatch and O'Brien, JJ., dissenting.)

Frederick A. Baker, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Edmund T. Lowry, appellant, vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed and judgment rendered for the plaintiff, with costs in all the courts to be paid out of the principal of the estate. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Stephen Cash, Jr., an infant, respondent, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

David Polack, respondent, vs. Herman Runkel, appellant.—Judgment reversed and demurrer sustained, with costs in this court and in the court below, with leave to amend upon payment of such costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. William F. Sherlock, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Matthew C. Kervan, appellant, vs. J. Allen Townsend, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion in Kervan vs. Townsend, (38 App. Div. 256.) No opinion. (O'Brien, J., dissents.)

John F. Stevens, respondent, vs. Margaret Sinclair, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

William M. Evarts, as public administrator, respondent, vs. Ocean Steamship Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Van Brunt, P. J., and Ingraham, J., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Francis L. Wandell, appellant, vs. Charlotte M. Wandell, respondent.—Amount of counsel fee reduced to $250, and, as so modified, order affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Annette B. Wetmore, respondent, vs. William B. Wetmore, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Mary Merritt, appellant, vs. H. Coburn Smith, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

John W. Keller, Commissioner, &c., respondent, vs. Jean P. O'Leary, appellant.—Appeal dismissed. Opinion by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

People ex rel. Stefano Mariquin, appellant, vs. Sciacca Association in New York, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for peremptory writ of mandamus granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

People ex rel. Ralph L. Trust, appellant, vs. Bird S. Coler, Controller, &c., respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinions by Hatch, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

W. H. Douglass et al., appellants, vs. Cheesborough Building Company et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Woldemar Kittel, appellant, vs. Charlotte Demeyer et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Charles Brot et al., respondents, vs. William B. Riker, impleaded, appellant.—Order denying motion to cancel notice of pendency of action reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs; appeals from orders on application to resettle order appealed from dismissed, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Enoch Rutzler, respondent, vs. Margretta Todd, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Joseph H. Hurley, relator, vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al., respondents.—Proceedings affirmed and writ dismissed, with costs. No opinion.

Michael Mallory, respondent, vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Esther R. Marks, respondent, vs. Nicola Delianni, appellant.—Order of Appellate Term reversed, with costs, and judgment of Municipal Court affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Alexander Gilbert et al., executors, &c., respondents, vs. Charles J. Warren et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ramsey, J.

Sigmund R. Cheyer, appellant, vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (Hatch, J., dissenting.)

Samuel P. Dunn et al., respondents, vs. James H. Travis, impladed, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

William E. Mowbray, respondent, vs. Rebecca De Forest Lyon, individually, &c., et al., appellants.—Judgment, so far as appealed from, affirmed, with costs and disbursements to be taxed, but with leave to the defendant Sheldon to withdraw said demurrer and answer within twenty days after the service of a copy of this order and on the payment of costs in this court and costs in the court below.

Mary L. Parsons, appellant, vs. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Henderson Hill, appellant, vs. John Mosher et al., respondents.—Order of Appellate Term reversed, with costs, and judgment of Municipal Court affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Ellen M. Kellogher, respondent, vs. Forth-second Street, Manhattanville, &c., &c., Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by O'Brien and McLaughlin, JJ., (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Walter H. Warner, respondent, vs. Isidore Silverstone, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

In the matter of Mary L. Warrin, as administratrix, &c.—Order and decree reversed, with costs to appellant to abide event, and matter remitted to Surrogates' Court with direction to modify decree as indicated in opinion. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Robert Lucas, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Mary E. Blake, as receiver, &c., respondent, vs. Samuel H. Vanderbeek et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

New York Building and Improvement Company, respondent, vs. Springfield Elevator and Pump Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the matter of Henry W. Sling, deceased.—Order so far as naming of appraiser is concurred affirmed, and appeal from other parts of order dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements, to respondents. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

People ex rel. William Lemmon, appellant, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al., respondents.—Order reversed and assessment vacated, with costs. Opinion by Ramsey, J.; O'Brien, J., dissenting.

In the matter of John Q. A. Henry, appellant, vs. Frank E. Moran, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Country Club Land Association, respondent, vs. Frederick Lahner et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Patterson, Ramsey, and Ingraham, JJ.; Van Brunt, P. J., and Ingraham, J., dissenting.

Theodore Sedgwick et al., appellants, vs. the New York County National Bank, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of John Crowe.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, motion to amend denied, and motion to dismiss proceedings granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

People ex rel. Frank J. Martin, appellant, vs. P. J. Scully, City Clerk, &c., respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and mandamus granted requiring relator reinstated into the position from which he was removed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

In the matter of William Tilden, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ramsey and Ingraham, JJ.

People ex rel. Marion McA. Christie, appellant, vs. Board of Education, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Matter of Mary B. Tenney, deceased.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Dave Reed, Jr., appellant, vs. Edward B. Marks et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for bill of particulars denied, with $10 costs.

Matter of Emelie Girardin.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Max Weinstein, an infant, &c., respondent, vs. Nicholas Schoff et al.—The order so far as it allows plaintiff to sue as a poor person, reversed, without costs, and motion denied. Opinion per curiam.

Thomas G. MacCabe, respondent, vs. Joaquin Ribeiro et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Osborn Congleton, respondent, vs. Thomas Hanchor, appellant. Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for appointment of receiver denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Edward F. Browning, appellant, vs. Albert I. Bird et al., respondents. Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for appointment of receiver granted with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Van Brunt, P. J., and Ramsey, J., dissenting.

Susan T. Homans et al., appellants, vs. Charles R. Tyng, respondent. Order modified by reducing deficiency to $678.34, with interest from date of judgment, and as so modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Richard M. Livingston et al., respondents, vs. Elizabeth Livingston et al., impleaded with Fanny C. Wharton, appellant. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hatch, J.

J. N. Darrah vs. A. W. Crandall.—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs

Matter of Fox Street, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Matter of Buck Street, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Walter S. Craven vs. Lyman G. Bloomingdale. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Wallace T. Foote, Jr., vs. Charles M. Pfoulke et al. Motion denied.

Edward A. Morrison vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company et al. Motion to take case from the calendar denied.

Matter of Nathan B. Levy. Reference ordered.

Matter of Nathan B. Levy.—Motion denied. Mem. per curiam.

Peter Johnson, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to vacate order requiring security for costs denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ramsey and Hatch, JJ., (Hatch, J., dissenting.)

Frederick W. Sander, appellant, vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company et al., respondents. Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, motion for retaxation of costs granted, and bill of costs sent back to the clerk for retaxation, with $10 costs to appellant. Opinion per curiam.

In the matter of Howard Spear.—Charges dismissed. Opinion by Hatch J.

SUPREME COURT Appellate Term—Trust. P. J., Scott and Dugro, JJ.

Reilly vs. McCormack, United Electric Light and Power Company vs. Grand Central Real Estate and Investment Company.—Judgments affirmed.

Lockey vs. Salomon, Schauer vs. Rosenbaum, Fish vs. Menke, Weiss vs. Wolff.—Judgments reversed, and new trials ordered.

Jacoby vs. Fox.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Cohen vs. Brosovitch.—Trial order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lovegrove, J.—Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Maurice Polk et al.; Howard B Snell, Thomas Young vs. Edgar A. Mayer; Justin S. Galland.

SUPREME COURT Blanchard, J.—Central Trust Company vs. George Erdmann—William H. Hickey.

CITY COURT O'Dwyer, J.—Alexander Gastrow vs. Charles Rosenagel—Stephen H. Keating.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Lewis vs. Whiting—Philip Carpenter, American Mortgage Company vs. Mosher—Alexander V. Campbell, Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Erdman—Julius H. Seymour, Hubner vs. Kilcoyne—James S. Lehmaier, Corn Exchange Bank vs. Tobey—George B. Ashley.

SUPREME COURT—Lovegrove, J.—Buchholz vs. Bank vs. Jahn—George B. Ashley.

Florida East Coast Railway Company—George M. Van Hoesen.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MAX MYSEL.—Max Mysel, dealer in jewelry at 441 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to George C. Basch. He started in business in 1897.

BERMAN & LEVY.—Schedules of Berman & Levy, cloak manufacturers at 163 Broome Street, in bankruptcy, show liabilities of $3,256 and nominal assets of $2,979.

BOWLBY, KLEIN & BECKER.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Theodore M. Taft temporary receiver of the assets of Bowlby, Klein & Becker and Bowlby & Becker, manufacturers of women's shirtwaists at 388 Broadway, on the application of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for creditors who recently filed a petition in bankruptcy against them.

EDWARD MORLEY.—A meeting of creditors of Edward Morley, doing business as George A. Caster & Co., merchant tailors at 17 to 19 John Street, was held yesterday, before Referee in Bankruptcy F. E. Pendleton, at 44 Broadway. Ten claims amounting to $12,000, were filed, and F. Palmer Page was elected trustee. The schedules showed liabilities of $16,000 and nominal assets of $111,000.

UNITED STATES PNEUMATIC HORSE COLLAR COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment for $5,000 from Kings County against the United States Pneumatic Horse Collar Company of 45 Broadway in favor of Isaac F. Prescott, and it was served on an officer of the company at 45 Broadway. Since the death of the President of the company in April last, very little business has been done, and a stockholders' committee reported several months ago that the liabilities were $15,000 and assets $10,000. It was incorporated in March, 1899, with a capital stock of $1,000,000.

Out of Town.

EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS.—H. H. Hammond was yesterday appointed receiver for the Excelsior Iron Works, having its plant at 97 Columbus Street, Cleveland, Ohio. The assets and liabilities have not yet been made public. The receiver furnished bond in the sum of $25,000.

MCCALLUM & MCCALLUM.—William H. McCallum and Irving McCallum, individually and trading as McCallum & McCallum, in Philadelphia, assigned yesterday to Andrew Matthews. The deed conveys eight properties in Germantown and one on Chestnut Street, near Tenth. McCallum & McCallum's carpet store and warehouse is at 1012 and 1014 Chestnut Street. They have a factory at Wayne Junction.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SOLOMON KASTEL.—Solomon Kastel, clerk, residing at 71 East Fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,561 and no assets.

MAX PETSOLD.—Max Petsold, formerly a dealer in flour at 30 Columbia Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,917 and no assets.

ELMER E. BALL.—Elmer E. Ball, salesman of 914 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,125 and no assets except a life insurance policy of $2,000, pledged for a debt of $140. He was formerly in the stationery business at 2,667 Fifth Avenue.

SAMUEL SOSNOWSKY.—Samuel Sosnowsky, an auctioneer of 27 Montgomery Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with total liabilities $60,128 and no assets. Of the liabilities $34,677 are individual debts to 20 creditors, mostly in this city, contracted from 1897 to 1900 while in the dry goods and liquor business, and $5,511 on account of the firm of S. Sosnowsky & Co. of Wilmington, N. C., in which he was a partner in 1898, to 23 creditors in New York City. Mr. Sosnowsky was in the liquor line in this city for seven years, and was previously in the dry goods line.

BANKRUPTCY PETITIONS IN 1900.

There were 1,977 petitions in bankruptcy filed in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court, this city, during the year 1900. Of these, 1,182 were voluntary and 195 involuntary by creditors. The greater portion of the voluntary petitions filed were by persons who failed years ago, and filed the petitions simply to wipe out their old debts. Some of the involuntary petitions were dismissed, but most of them were adjudicated.

Many persons have filed second petitions. Having received their discharge on old matters, they went into business again, contracted new debts, but were unsuccessful. Some of these have received their second discharge, but most of the cases are still pending. It is not known that any one has yet tried bankruptcy for the third time. Discharges have been refused to a number of bankrupts for various reasons, such as concealment of assets, omitting assets from schedules, and continuing business in the name of the wife. One bankrupt died just as he was about to get his discharge; another railroaded to the army and let the proceedings go by default; and another was convicted a few days ago of grand larceny in the State Courts.

Discharges have been granted to 1,066 bankrupts during the year. Since the bankrupt act went into effect on Aug. 1, 1898, there have been 2,251 petitions filed and 2,342 discharges granted.

"It is a curious fact," said Robert Walker, one of the clerks in the Bankruptcy Court yesterday, "that petition No. 13 has never been discharged, but No. 1,313 has been discharged, and 13 persons have filed petitions for the second time. Petition No. 1 has never been discharged."

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Ignatz Neuman, salesman, of 1,435 Madison Avenue, formerly of Newark, N. J., whose liabilities were $17,382.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ATKINSON, Amos W.—as Secretary, &c. Jane Davis, costs	29
ABARNO, Michael—or Cuneo—Mrs. C. Cuneo	163
BRUCKHOFF, Louis—C. Fortsch	91
BRUCKHOFF, Louis—A. Felenton and another	89
BARTOLINI'S, Emil, and Joseph Reuth—James O'Donohue, costs	27
BAYERSDORF, Michael H. L. Garwood	1,200
BOWEN, Edward—American Ice Company	77
BROOKER, William E.; William J. Lewis, and Charles N. Brooker—Dimock & Fish Company	1,500
BADGER, Ellis H.—J. Leicht	84
CONSIDINE, George J.—Consolidated Ice Company	73
CADY, James A.—Department of Health	200
ELLISON, John E. A. Embury, trustee, &c.	1,705
ELLISON, John E. A. Embury, trustee, &c.	21,974
EHRLICH, Michael S.—Schaus	200
EISEMAN, Morris—Department of Health	77
FOX'ARILE, Antonio—et al.—Lating costs	61
GROTH, Charles A.—Consolidated Ice Company	73
GUSTAVSON, John P.—L. Bonnet and another	200
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—B. R. Tyrrel	200
HEIN, Bernhard—A. Hoffman and others	227
HELGANS, Elias—L. Isenburger	127
HIRSCH, Herman Le Roy Andrews	200
HELNER, Henry—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	200
HERBERT, James W.—J. A. Campbell	124
JAWOROWER, Alfred B.—M. F. Lustig	200
KATZ, Aaron, and Maurice Weil—G. Silva and others	200
KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—Louis Steinberger	200
KURZ, Hermann—M. E. Shepard	200
KNEALE, Thomas A.—William Smith, and Columbus Amusement Company—A. Schwarzer	200
LIX, Elizabeth—S. H. Jackson	200
LINTER, Isaac and Adolph—G. H. Ghig—Surrogate	200
LINDSAY, Jeffrey D.—F. W. Dougiere	200
LEHMAN, Benjamin—H. Heath	200
LYTTLE, Samuel—Manhattan Bath Tub Company	200
LOVEJOY, Joshua T. and John D. Brooks—J. Beall and another, trustees	200
MULVANY, Mary C.—I. Bauman and others	200
MITCHELL, Sylvester L.—M. Stein	200
MITCHELL, Mary W.—W. Kander	200
MULLER, John T.—Health Department	200
MAHON, Maria, administratrix, &c.—H. M. Jackson	200
McMAHON, John—Department of Health	200
McNEILL, Robert—Equitable Life Assurance Society	200
NEWMAN, Emil L.—Edward P. Hatch	200
NYER, Marie J. Cahn	200
NICHOLS, William E.—H. V. Tompkins	200
O'KEEFFE, William D. G.—S. Hasbrouck	1,200
PRICHARD, Anna—Rio & Cralce &	200
PARKHURST, Richard—Department of Health	200
PFEIFER, Frank R.—Isaac L. Van Orman—Crandall & Godley Company	200
PENFIELD, Marie R.—E. F. Bismarck	200
PAUL, Nathan A.—F. Stein	200
RICHMOND, William—M. A. Van Sandt	200
RUDEK, Frank—H. H. Griffin Company	200
RAUCH, Joseph—G. Cure	200
REDMOND, Minnie—Equitable Co-operative Building and Loan Association	1,200
ROWE, William J.—C. Union Railway Company of New York City, costs	200
RONAYNE, Thomas H.—C. A. Nichols Company	200
RIORDAN, Daniel—Department of Health	200
ROSENDORF, Morris—Department of Health	200
SCHNEIDER, Herman W.—W. L. Herrmann Storage and Refrigerating Company	200
STRAUS, Max—A. Sternfeld and another	44
STURGIS, Hattie T.—Loretta, &c.—G. D. B. Trust and another, executors, costs	200
SCHAEFFLIN, George and William—H. H. Martin	200
SCHNEIDER, Louis—N. Schwartz	200
SOCCODATA, Joseph—Department of Health	200
SHRAMP, Sophie—J. Gottschalk	200
SCHLICHTHEY, Philip—P. Liberman	200
SCHROEDER, Charles H. Otto J. Bruhn, and William H. Brooker—Dimock & Fish Company	200
SMITH, George R.—H. A. Rosenstein	200
SMITH, Charles M.—C. Klingenstein	200
STRAHAN, Louis—O. S. Messenger	200
THOMPSON, Morris—Louis Otis and another	200
THOMPSON, Morris, Max Lowe, costs	200
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Thomas Kenny, &c., Receiver, &c.	200
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Bank of Staten Island	200
VETERINARY SURGEON ASSOCIATION—Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association	200
WILLIAMS, Henry C. F. Reynolds	200
WATKINS, Frank W.—George Carr and another	200
WHITE, A. Cazneau—J. T. Perry	200
WALTERS, William A.—Bar Harbor Banking and Trust Company	200
WEATHERSPOON, Helen—Department of Health	200
WINKELMANN, Adolf—C. Hoffman	200

Referees' Notices.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—MARTHA E. HULSE, vs. LENA HARPER. George Hommel, Antoinette Hommel, his wife; Henrietta Lankeman, Gustave Schorb, George Harper, Henry Schellenberg, Wilhelmine Powerly, David Hommel and Arthur Connelly.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1900, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

Parcel No. 1. All that tract or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of 10th Avenue 99 feet 3 inches south of the southwest corner of 10th Avenue and 23rd Street; running thence west parallel with 23rd Street, 100 feet; thence south parallel with 10th Avenue 24 feet 11½ inches; thence east parallel with 23rd Street 50 feet to the west side of 10th Avenue; thence north along the same 19 feet 11½ inches to the place of beginning, the side walls of the party

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Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $8,000,000
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FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1901,
At 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of Executors.

10 shs N. Y. & Manhattan Beach Ry. Co.
$1,000 N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co. 1st 5's, Tax Exempt, 1920.
$2,000 Alva City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5's, Bds., 1939.
$1,000 Bklyn City R. R. 1st Cons. 5's, Bd., 1941.
$1,000 Bklyn Heights R. R. 1st 5's, Bd., 1941.
$1,000 Coney Island & Bklyn R. R. 1st 5's, Bds., 1948.
$1,000 Chicago & N. Western Ry. Co. Genl. Consld. 7's, Registd. Bd., 1902.
$2,000 Det., Mack. & Marq. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4's, Registd. Bds., 1952.
(By order of Administrator.)
$1,000 City of Brooklyn 4's, Park Loan, Registd., 1924.
$1,000 Brooklyn City R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5's, Bd., 1941.
$1,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 5's, Gold Mtge. Bd., 1945.
(By order of Receiver.)
$1,000 Bklyn City R. R. Co.
$1,000 Bklyn Heights R. R. Co. Certificate of indebtedness against William Whitney, dated June 22, 1899, with interest.
(By order of Trustee.)
$1,000 N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bd., 1937.
$1,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 3½ p. c. Lake Shore Coll'l Bds., 1998.
$1,000 International Paper Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1919.
$1,000 Morris & Essex 1st R. 1st 7 p. c. Bd., 1914, 1901.
$2,000 Keokuk & Des Moines Ry. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$1,000 Terminal R. R. Ass'n of St. Louis Consld. 5 p. c. 1st, 1944.
$1,000 Lou. New Albany & Chi. R. R. Chic. & Alton Div. 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1911.
$2,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1995.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs Central Mining Co.
$25,000 State of Louisiana 4 p. c. Bds., 1914.
25 shs Morton Trust Co.
25 shs Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
2 shs Holland Trust Co.
10 shs Natl. City Bank.
10 shs Natl. Bank of Commerce.
11 shs Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
20 shs Brooklyn Trust Co.
20 shs Hanover Natl. Bank.
20 shs Corn Exchange Bank.
12 shs Natl. Park Bank.
$10,000 Jeffersonville, Madison & Ind. R. R. 2d 7 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$2,000 Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & No. Western R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1924.
$5,000 Ohio Mining & Manfg. Co. 5 p. c. Inc. Mtge. Bds.
$2,500 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
50 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
50 shs Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs Gallatin Natl. Bank.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
25 shs Mechanics' Natl. Bank, N. Y.
50 shs Natl. City Bank.
100 shs Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs Natl. City Bank.
20 shs Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Nassau Bank.
$6,000 Indiana Natural Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
200 shs Penn Iron Works Co. of Phila. common.
25 shs Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs City Trust Co.
3 sh. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs Central Trust Co.
8 shs Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
$5,000 New Orleans Pacific Ry. Co. Land Grant & Sku. Fund Mtge. Bds., 1911, stamped.
10 shs Hanover Natl. Bank.
5 shs Del. & Hudson Canal Co.
$2,000 St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. Genl. Cons. 5's, Bds., Guar., 1931.
$3,000 Cpl. & No. Western Telg. Co. 6's, Bds., 1904, Guar.
$10,000 Norfolk & Western Ext. & Impt. 6's, Bds., 1934.
5 shs Chemical Natl. Bank.
5 shs Natl. City Bank.

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Surplus and Undivided Profits - $3,716,626 32
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FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 19th day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.

Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
35 Wall St., New York.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879. —Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds both SIX and FIVE PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1901, at the rate of 10% and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $104,262.56 deposited in the Sinking Fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1901, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., By S. O. HOWE, TREASURER.
December 31st, 1900.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1900.
99th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT per annum on all sums not exceeding $5,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, Dec. 19th, 1900.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending December 31st, 1900, at the rate of Five and One-Half Per Cent per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of January 1st, 1901, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 21st.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1900.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 21, 1901.
Money deposited on or before January 10, 1901, will draw interest from January 1.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Av., corner 43d St.
EIGHTY-FIRST
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after January 21st, 1901, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M. holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.
Assets, $10,529,000. Surplus, over 500,000.
A. TUSKEN, President.
WM. G. GONKLIN, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS.
74 and 76 Wall Street.
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings bank laws, for the six months ending December 31, 1900, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, January 21, 1901.
WILLIAM H. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, December, 22, 1900.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS.
2nd Fourth Avenue, New York.
Dec. 31st, 1900.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending Dec. 31st, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 21st day of January.
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 21st inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT M. HOLT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
NINTY SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after January 14th on all sums of $5 and up to $25,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31, 1900, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
HENRY HAPLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY BAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
308 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
70th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1900, at the rate of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. BROOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK
2 279 and 2,281 3d Av., corner 126th St.
The Trustees direct that a Semi-Annual Dividend be paid on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and THREE PER CENT per annum on the excess to $3,000, payable on or after January 21st. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
L. HOMER HART, Secretary. CHARLES B. TOOKER, President.
December 11th, 1900.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 17th or any time later.
Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE C. THRIDELL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the 8TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1901, at one o'clock P. M., to elect twelve Directors to serve as such during the ensuing year, also to act upon the proposition to amend the Articles of Association so as to authorize the opening and maintaining of one or more branch offices for the purposes permitted by Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1898, and of amending the several sections of the Articles of Association relative to the number and qualification of Directors, and to change the time of the annual election to correspond with existing laws. Also for such other business as may lawfully be brought before such meeting.
WM. A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and to act upon any other business that may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Numbers 115 and 120 East Forty-second Street, New York City, on Thursday, January 17th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
Transfer books of this Company will be closed from 3 P. M. of January 2d, 1901, until 10 A. M. January 18th, 1901.
THOMAS A. MAHER, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place, December 31st, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the office on Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.
New York, December 14th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 10th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. L. AURIAN, Cashier.

New York, December 31st, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The F. W. Enge & Sons' Co., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the company's office, 208 West Broadway, on Monday, January 14th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.
F. W. STRUVY, Secy. & Treas.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, December 27th, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 254 Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of eleven A. M. and twelve M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Lawyers' Surety Company of New York.
No. 32 Liberty Street,
New York, December 28th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on January 8th, 1901, at 12 M. for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may come before it.
JOEL RATHBONE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Pratt & Farmer Company, for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan City of New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, at 2 P. M. Dated Dec. 26, 1900.
HENRY BROWN, Jr., Secretary.

Lincoln National Bank,
33-35 East Forty-second Street,
New York, December 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 24th, 1900.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 681 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
No. 15 Nassau Street, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1870. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 62 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.
December 20th 1900
ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house Nos. 220 and 226 Canal St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.
WILLIAM MILKE, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Co.,
NEW YORK, December 28, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall Street on TUESDAY JANUARY 8, 1901, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York
Jan. 8th, 1900
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house No. 23 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York City, Dec. 31st, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 681 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P M.
W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, December 31, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking rooms No. 683-685 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
New York, December 31, 1900.
The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 495 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M and 30 o'clock P. M.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

The Plaza Bank.
New York, December 26th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. FARRON, Cashier.

Pacific Bank.
New York, Dec. 12th, 1900.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Dividends.

The National Park Bank of New York.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 2, 1901.
Transfer Books closed from December 20th to January 1st, inclusive.
GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Dec. 18th, 1900.

Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. Co.,
New York, Dec. 27, 1900.
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1901, on above bonds will be paid at the office of Thomas & Post, 71 Broadway.
EDWIN M. POST, Secretary.

East River National Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1900.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Wednesday, January 2, 1901.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

The Triple-State Natural Gas and Oil Co.'s
Coupons due January 1st, 1901, will be paid on or after January 2d by the
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
NO. 23 BROAD ST., (Mills Building.)
Coupons due January 1st, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid after that date at this office:
California and Oregon 1st mortgage ext.
Oregon and California 1st mortgage.
Northern Railway Company 1st mortgage.
Stockton and Copperopolis 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific Co. Steamship mortgage.
Texas and New Orleans consols.
Louisiana Western 1st mortgage.
Morgan's L. & T. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st mort.
South Pacific Coast 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 2d mortgage.
California Pacific 3d mortgage.
Market St. Cable Ry. Co. 1st mortgage.
Coupons due January 1st, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company.
San Antonio and Aransas Pass 1st mortgage.
Houston and Texas Central 1st mortgage.
Austin and Northwestern 1st mortgage.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s
Prior Lien 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 8, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds and also those for the registration and transfer of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, Dec. 29, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 24, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s
Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 4, due January 1, 1901, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Saturday, December 22, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds will close at noon on Saturday, December 29, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 24, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Consolidated Traction Company,
20 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 26, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid on January 15, 1901 (out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company under terms of the lease between said companies dated May 28, 1899) a Dividend of One Per Cent (1%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.
Payment will be made to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, 1900. Transfer books close December 21, 1900, at 3 P. M. and reopen January 16, 1901, at 10 A. M.
I. N. HILL, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
1900 CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
December 20th, 1900.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after December 21st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2d, 1901.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 6.
A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15, 1901 at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 31, 1900.
CHARLES A. HOWARD, Treasurer.

Green Bay & Western R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors has fixed and declared Three Per Cent on the amount payable on Class "A" Incomes, and a Dividend of Three Per Cent on the capital stock, out of the net earnings for the year then payable at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 49 Wall St., New York, on and after February 1, 1901. Transfer books will be closed January 19 and reopened February 2, 1901.
MARK T. COX, Treasurer.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 27th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. free of tax, payable on and after January 21 proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 21, 1901.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street,
New York, December 19th, 1900.
The Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of tax, payable on and after January 21, 1901.
The transfer books will remain closed from December 20th, 1900, to January 21, 1901.
W. H. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.
21ST CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. free of tax, payable Jan. 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record on Dec. 31st, 1900.
Transfer books will close Dec. 31st, 1900, and reopen Jan. 3d, 1901.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

Leather Manufacturers National Bank.
New York, December 20th, 1900.
132d Dividend.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
H. McGARRAH, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank.
DIVIDEND.
New York, December 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1901.
The transfer books will be closed on December 19th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 3d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
OSCAR J. DAY, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association
New York, December 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until January 2d, 1901.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Proctor & Gamble Co.,
Cincinnati, O., Dec. 19th, 1900.
The bonds and coupons of the Proctor & Gamble Co., due Jan. 1, 1901, will be paid only at the Union Trust Co., No. 80 Broadway, New York. The bonds having been called for payment. No coupons will be paid unless accompanied by the bonds.
THE PROCTOR & GAMBLE CO.
J. H. FRENCH, Treasurer.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York City, Dec. 31st, 1900.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND
A Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after January 2d, 1901, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DORMAN, Cashier.
New York, December 21st, 1900.

Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company.
The coupons due January 1st, 1901, on the Prior Lien 3½% Mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after January 1st, 1901, on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York City.
JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treasurer.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9 and 11 Nassau St.
New York, December 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 21st, 1900.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1901, to stockholders of record at this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 2d, 1901.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

New York, December 31, 1900.
The Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York, will pay on and after January 2d, 1901, Five Dollars per Bond on each of the Class B Bonds of the AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY on presentation and surrender to said Trust Company of coupon of said bonds, due January 1, 1901.

Interest on Mobile City Bonds.
The January, 1901, coupons of Mobile City bonds, issue 1891, will be paid on and after January 1, 1901, in New York by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.
E. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE JAN. 1, 1901,
Arizona Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Arizona Water Co. Purchase Money.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Clty Water Co. of Marysville, Mo., 1st and 2d Mtge.
Detroit Citizens' St. Ry. Co.
Dunkirk and Point Gratiot Co.
Eagle & Phoenix Mills.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co.
Florida Publishing Co.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Ry. Co.
Globe St. Ry. Debenture Bonds.
Indianapolis Water Co.
Lincoln Traction Co. 1st Mtge.
Muscatine North & South Ry.
Norwich Gas & Electric Co.
Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co. 1st Mtge.
Peace River Phosphate Mining Co.
Rome, Ga., City of.
Spring Valley Coal Co.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
Tiffanies Bldg. Binghamton R. R.
Utica Belt Line R. R. 2d Mtge.
Watertown Water, Light & Power Co.

OFFICE OF
EMPIRE STATE-IDAHO MINING AND DEVELOPING COMPANY.
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street.
New York, December 31st, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 22.
A monthly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 5th.
F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

Merchants Exchange National Bank
of the City of New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., from net profits, payable on and after January 2d, 1901, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. B. APGAR, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.
I beg to announce that from this date I retire as active partner from the firm of ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, but shall be interested in that firm as special partner. The firm of BLAKE BOISSEVAIN & CO., London, will transfer its business to the London Agency of the Swiss Bankverein, of which institution I am one of the Directors.
The business of my New York office will be taken over by the new firm of BOISSEVAIN & CO., composed of Messrs. D. G. BOISSEVAIN and A. MURRAY YOUNG, General Partners, and J. L. PIERSON, ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, Special Partner.
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN.

New York, December 31st, 1900.
We beg to announce that we have this day established the firm of BOISSEVAIN & CO. which takes over the business of A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN. The firm of BOISSEVAIN & CO. will continue to represent Messrs. ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, and will be the correspondents of the Swiss Bankverein, London, which Bank takes over the business of Messrs. BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO., London.
D. G. BOISSEVAIN,
A. MURRAY YOUNG,
General Partners.
J. L. PIERSON, Special Partner.

New York, January 1st, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between ABRAHAM S. ROSENTHAL and SAMSON FRIED under the firm name of A. S. ROSENTHAL & FRIED, having expired by limitation, is this day dissolved.
Mr. A. S. ROSENTHAL will assume all liabilities and collect all outstanding accounts of the late firm.
ABRAHAM S. ROSENTHAL,
SAMSON FRIED.
New York, January 1st, 1901.
We beg to announce that a copartnership has this day been formed between ABRAHAM S. ROSENTHAL and MARTIN L. COHN, under the firm name of A. S. ROSENTHAL & CO. to continue the importing of all kinds of silk merchandise from China, Japan, and Europe as heretofore.
ABRAHAM S. ROSENTHAL.
MARTIN L. COHN.

THE FIRM OF GEO. M. PRENTISS & CO., No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, and No. 208 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, having expired by limitation, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated January 1st, 1901.
GEORGE H. PRENTISS,
WILLIAM W. WALSH,
HENRY N. CURTIS.

The undersigned partnership this day formed a partnership under the firm name of GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO., will continue their business at the above addresses.
Dated January 1, 1901.
GEORGE H. PRENTISS,
HENRY N. CURTIS,
RUSSELL E. PRENTISS.

Office of
LINCOLN, CASWELL & CO.,
15 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
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per discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 1-8 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 3-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅜c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10½@15c premium; over the counter, 25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—There was a sigh of relief on the Stock Exchange at 11 o'clock this morning, when no failures were announced. Americans were marked up from ½ to 4, and the rapidity with which all the offerings here were taken up for New York had a good effect in steadying other departments. There was even a better feeling in West Australians. Lake Views showed a recovery, but London and Globes were offered and further declined 2s. 6d. British Columbias were steady. Le Roi No. 2 was 5 higher.

On the Street Americans for a time boomed and then eased off, Erie preferred advancing 3 points.

The demand for money was strong, discounts were steady, and there was little doing.

Consols for money, 97⅝; consols for the account, 97 11-16; Atchison, 48⅝; Canadian, 94½; St. Paul, 153⅝; Illinois Central, 138; Louisville, 105⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 85⅝; New York Central, 150; Erie, 25⅝; Pennsylvania, 77½; Reading, 42⅝; Erie first preferred, 60⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 90⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 10; Rand Mines, 38⅛.

Bar silver steady at 29 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4@4 1-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 4@4⅛ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £60,000.

The Stock Exchange here and the Continental Bourses will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 1.

SMALL FAILURES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The fears of further failures in connection with the collapse of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, were not realized to any great extent to-day. Only three failures were announced, those of Thomas S. Egan, G. F. Barber, and Fitzgerald & Co., all connected with the West Australian market. None of these failures was regarded as important.

The London and Globe Finance Corporation sent a circular to its shareholders this morning calling a meeting for Jan. 9 for the purpose of passing a resolution to wind up the company.

The circular says the capital of the company is locked up in securities on which, at present, it is impossible to realise, and the corporation therefore, by reason of its liabilities, is unable to carry on business.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Internationals were firm on the Boerse to-day, particularly Chinese, on the Peking report that peace is imminent. Banks were considerably harder. Mines were strong, on bear covering. Canadian Pacifics and Americans advanced sharply.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 7 per cent.; three months' bills, 6⅛ per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day, especially for internationals, on the news from China of the Emperor's acceptance of the terms of the joint note of the powers. Later, there was a reaction owing to stiff contangos, although Parquet stocks were steady. At the close prices were firmer. Kaffirs were easier.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 57½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 9c. for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 70.12½.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Boston had a brisk market in Sugar, Federal Steel, National Tube, Atchison, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Union Pacific. Mining shares generally were rather slow, although they held firm; Amalgamated rose, on the impetus given in New York; Baltic rose to 31⅛, and Wolverine advanced 1⅜, to 46½. There were heavy transactions in New England Gas and Coke Co., $124,000 of them selling in the morning at 70@71⅛, the stock touching 13½, later 14½. Gossip hints at comparative peace in gas matters on Beacon Hill this session. Planters' Compress was up 1, at 23. Agricultural Chemical, American Woolen, and Massachusetts Electric continued in good request. United Fruit sold ex dividend, and lost 2, to 120. The mining stocks generally softened at the close.

At the Clearing House, money between the banks was quoted at 3 per cent., and New York funds, for the first time since Nov. 7, sold at a discount, being quoted at from par to 10c discount.

Call money is ranging from 4½ to 5 per cent., with some loans made as high as 6 per cent. Four to six months' money is quoted at 4@4½ per cent. on the highest grade of collateral, and at 4½@5 per cent. on mixed securities.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Adventure	10½	11	Isle Royale	38½	39
Allouez	3½	3⅝	Mohawk	36½	37
Arcadian	20	21½	Old Colony	45	46
Arnold	4⅝	5	Osceola	72½	80
Ash Bed	25	50	Parrot	50	50½
Atlantic	25	30	Quincy	170	172
Baltic	24	24½	Rhode Island	4	5½
Bost. & Mon.	125	130	Santa Ysabel	2¾	3
Butte & Bos.	85⅝	86	Shoe	21	22
Cal. & Mec.	800	850	Tamarack	235	240
Centennial	24	24½	Utah Cons.	33½	34½
Franklin	16	16½	Washington	50	1
Humboldt	50	60	Winona	8¼	9

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.		250	Cent. M. pf.	62	...
Bost. & Low.	242	...	Fitch. pf.	135½	140
Bost. & Me.	190	192	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Pr.	230	...	E. Co.	108¾	...
Bost. Elev.	120	...	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. El. Ss.	80	...	E. Tr.	113	...
Cent. Mass.	14½	15½	West End.	93	95¼

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & T.	154	154½	N. Eng. Tel.	128	130
Chi. Pneu. T.	14½	14⅝	N. W. Oil	14½	15
Dom. Coal	39	39½	Westinghouse		
Dom. C. pf.	106	108	Electric		86½
Erie Tel.	98½	99½	Westinghouse		
Mex. Tele.	2½	2⅝	Elect. pf.	69½	...

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—In the last ten minutes of to-day's market a number of the local favorites boomed. Philadelphia Electric, which began to move Saturday, rose ⅝ to 6. Union Traction gained 2 to 37, a bid of 36¾ having been previously made for 1,000 shares. Electric Company of America got up to 10, and Marsden to 7⅛. The greatest movement was in Pennsylvania Railroad. On the first sale that stock rose 2¾ per cent. to 57½, responding to the spurt in London and New York.

The strength of Philadelphia Electric was based on the idea that ex-Senator Quay would control the Legislature, and that that body would shortly authorize the municipality to enter into long-term contracts providing for the lighting of this city. Choctaw was strong, and United Gas developed decided strength at the end of the day.

The market closed strong at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am. Ry. Lt.	33½	34	Lehigh Val.	59½	59⅝
Cambria	29⅝	29⅞	Marsden	7⅛	7⅛
Choctaw	48¼	50¾	N. Penn.	105	109
Con. Tr. N. J.	61	61½	Penn. Steel.	74	75
Con. Trac.			Penn. Steelpf.	98	100
N. J. 5s	108½	109	Peo. Tr. 4s	100	100¾
Con. Tr. P.	27¾	28	Phila. & Erie	29	30
El. & Peo 4s	100½	100¾	Phila. Trac.	36½	36⅝
El. Reg. list	80	87	Union Trac.	36¼	37
El. Reg. B. pf.	87	92	United Cos.		
El. Co. Am.	98	100	N. J.	273	274
Hunt. & Bl.	18	20	United G. Im.	128	128½
Hunt. & B. pf.	48	50	Welsb. Lt.	46½	48
Lehigh Nav.	63	64			

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 9-16d per ounce, and in New York at 65¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 50c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Chrysolite sold at .10, 250 Crescent at .10, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12½, 500 Dunkin at 15, 500 Isabella at .70, seller 10; 500 Louisville at .07, 200 Little Chief at .10, 100 Small Hopes at .65, and 200 Standard at 2.70@2.75.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market on the closing day of the year developed very little of importance, and though a few stocks were fairly active the sum total of the day's business was not very large. A few important changes in prices occurred, but the list as a whole did not vary much from last week's prices.

***

AMERICAN BRIDGE was by far the most active stock, and in this issue trading amounted to nearly 5,000 shares. The quotation for the stock, however, fluctuated but little, and at the close no net change appeared. Early in the day, on the execution of a large order, the common stock sold as high as 45⅝. The preferred stock was less actively dealt in, and after declining fractionally, recovered to 86, closing there unchanged.

***

SHERIFF STEEL preferred was another of the steel stocks that was prominent. This issue, on relatively small transactions, advanced to 78, and closed there with a net gain of two points. After the close the stock sold at 79¾.

***

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was traded in to the extent of a thousand shares or more, between 13¾ and 13⅞. It closed with a slight net gain at 13⅞ bid.

***

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred, after selling up about 1 per cent. at the opening, lost a half point net, closing at 20¼ bid. In the common stock there were very few transactions, and this issue closed unchanged.

***

OTIS ELEVATOR developed much strength, though the transactions were not large, the price of the common as well as the preferred stock advanced sharply. The latter sold as high as 91½ and the common closed at 29¼ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. The advance of the last few days in these issues has not called out much stock.

***

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER once more advanced to 22, the highest price at which the stock has sold. It closed with a net gain of three-quarters of a point at 21⅝ bid. The other copper stocks were quiet.

***

TRENTON POTTERIES preferred sold to the extent of 50 shares at 58 ex-dividend of 2 per cent. The stock has shown much strength recently as a result of the continuation of the dividends which were resumed last Spring. The dividend which came off yesterday is the fourth dividend of that amount declared this year.

***

TEXAS AND PACIFIC COAL stock advanced still further yesterday to 95. The last sale of the stock is reported to have been made around 78.

***

RUBBER GOODS preferred, on trading in about 1,000 shares, declined to 80, and at the close was offered down to 79½. On the other hand, the common advanced sharply at the close to 30⅝, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 31 Bid	Dec. 31 Asked	Dec. 29 Bid	Dec. 29 Asked
Am. Agricultural Chem.	32½	33	32¼	32
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	79½	80	79½	80
American Banknote	50	55	50	55
American Bicycle	6¾	7	6¾	7
American Bicycle pf.	26	28	26	28
American Bicycle bonds	73	75	73	75
American Bridge	45¼	45⅝	44¾	44¾
American Bridge pf.	86	86¼	86	86¼
American Chicle	26	27	26	27
American Chicle pf.	73	80	75	81
Am. Hide & Leather	10¾	11¼	10	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	33	36	37½	38
Am. Hide & Leather bds.	90¾	91	89¾	91
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
British Columbia Copper	21⅜	22	21	21⅝
British Esch. 5s	89	90	90½	90
California Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	6	5	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	31	30½	31½
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	70	75	70	75
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	40	45	40	45
Con. Ry. N. & E.	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½
Con. Rubber Tire	3¾	4	3¾	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	20	25	20	25
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	105	104	105
Crucible Steel	21¾	22	21¾	22
Crucible Steel pf.	95	96	95	96
Cramps' Shipyard	83	85	84	85
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	35	35½	35	35½
Electric Boat	33	34	33	34
Electric Boat pf.	75	80	75	80
Electric Vehicle	15	17	15	17
Electric Vehicle pf.	40	45	40	45
Electric-Pneumatic	2¾	3	2¾	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	21	22	14	15
General Carriage	4	5	4	5
General Chemical	93	95	93	95
General Chemical pf.	97	100	97	100
German Treasury 4s	100½	100¾	100	100¾
Havana Commercial	10	12	10	12
Havana Commercial pf.	41	44½	41	44½
Hudson River Tel.	115	118	115	118
Illinois Transportation	⅝	1	⅝	1
International Silver pf.	45	50	45	50
Inter-State Oil	10	15	10	15
Iron Steamboat	1	2	1	2
Iron Steamboat bonds	43	45	43	45
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1	¾	1
Lorillard pf.	100	106	100	106
Markeen Copper	1⅝	3	1	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	12½	16	13½	16
Mex. Enamel & Stamp	17	20	20	17
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	80	90	80	90
National Gramophone	8	12	8	12
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
N. Y. Transportation	6	7	6	7
Otis Elevator	29	29¼	29	29¼
Otis Elevator pf.	91	92	90	92
Peo., Dec. & Evansv.	1	1½	1	1½
Pitts., Bess & L. Erie	20½	...	20½	...
Retsof	30	...	30	...
Retsof bonds	72	85	72	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	97	94	97
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30	31	30	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	104	107	104	107
Safety Car Heat & Light	110	112	110	112
St. Louis Transit	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Seaboard Air Line 4s	70½	71	70½	71
Seaboard Air Line	10½	10¾	10½	11
Seaboard Air Line pf.	27	28	27½	28
Sheet Steel pf.	78	80	78	79½
Southern Light & Trac.	23	25	23	25
Standard Coupler	34	37½	...	...
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125	120	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	705	710	705	710
Storage Power	15	20	15	20
Tennessee Copper	17	17½	17	17½
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., $10 paid	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Trenton Potteries	58	...	58	...
Trenton Pot. pf. ex div.	86	90	85	...
Union Copper	5	5½	5	5½
Union Typewriter	37	37½	36	37
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	85½	86	85½	85¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	80	80½	80½	80¾
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5	6	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	50	60	50	60
Westinghouse Air Brake	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump pf.	111	114	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	220	225	220	225
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 5s	102¼	103¼	102¼	103¼
Brooklyn City R. R.	231	233	231	233
Brooklyn Ss.	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. Rs.	104½	105¼	104½	104¾
Columbus Railway	34	37	32½	35
Columbus Railway pf.	80	82	80	82
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St. M. & St. N. Av.	1st 113¼	115	113¼	115
42d St. M. & St. N. A.	2d 99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	22	30	22	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	75	80	75	80
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 6s.	23½	25	23½	25
Nassau Electric 4s.	80	85	80	85
New Orleans Traction	22	...	22	...
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	...	94	...
9th Av. R. R.	295	305	295	305
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	83½	84½	83½	84½
North Jersey St. R. R.	34	35	33	35
Orange & Pas. V. bonds	92	95	92	95
Second Av. R. R. consols	110	118	110	110
129th St. & 7th Av.	200	210	200	210
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	110½	113	110½	113
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	37	43	38	43
23d & 24th St. 5s.	1904	113¼	114½	113¼
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113¼	115	113¼	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	33½	35¼	33½	35¼
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¼	1½	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	6	8	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	100	101	95	98
Central Union Gas	108½	109¾	108½	109¾
Columbus Gas 5s.	101	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark		250		250
Con. Gas of New York	104	105	104	105
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	95	98	95	98
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	105½	106	105½	106
Denver Gas	18½	20	18½	20
Denver Gas 5s.	61	65	61	65
Essex & Hudson Gas	36	40	36	40
Indianapolis Gas	50	60	50	60
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	90	95	90	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	290	300	290	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	...	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.	100½	102	100	102
N. Y. Gas & Coke	14¾	14¾	14¾	15¼
N. Y. Gas & Coke 6s.	70	71	70	71
N. Y. & F. R. Gas Co. 1st	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & F. R. Gas Co. con.	108	109	108	109
Northern Union 5s.	103¼	104	103¼	104
Nor. Hud. L., R. & P. Co.	85	86	85	86

	Dec. 31 Bid	Dec. 31 Asked	Dec. 29 Bid	Dec. 29 Asked
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	30	40	30	40
Peo. G. & E. (Ga.) 5s.	80	101	80	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	21	22	21	22
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	91	92	91	92
St. Paul Gas stock	88	90	...	...
St. Paul Gas bonds	101	102	...	...
Standard Gas, New York	131	135	131	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	115	120	115	120
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	8	10	8	10
Western Gas	20	100	20	100
Western Gas 1st 5s.	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	19	18	19
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.	98	99	98	99
East River Ferry	20	25	20	25
East River Ferry 5s.	98	99	98	99
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.	99½	100	99½	100
Hoboken Ferry 1st	116½	117½	116½	117½
Hoboken Ferry	20	25	20	25
Metropolitan Ferry 6s.	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	20	21½	20	21½
Union Ferry bonds	91	92	91	92

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
2s, r., 1930	106	107	Joliet & Chi.	170	...
2s, c., 1930	106½	107¼	K. & D. M.	145	6
5s, r., 1918			K. & D. M. pf.		
ex int.	109¾	110¾	pf.	72¾	75
5s, c., 1918	110	111	K. Ins. Chi.	72	75
5s, 1918, ann.	110	111	K. I. C. pf.	82	100
4s, r., 1907	114	115¼	Lead. C. pf.	80	100
4s, c., 1907	115	116¾	L. E. & W.		
4s, r., 1925	128	129¾	pf. ex div.	113	116
4s, c., 1925	128	129¾	Lake Shore,		
5s, r., 1904	113	114¼	ex div.	240	250
5s, c., 1904	113	114¼	Man. Beach	12	17
D. C. 3-65s	120	...	Md. C. pf.	50	...
			Mex. Cent.		
Adams Exp.	148	155	ex div.	100	...
Alls. & W.	115	...	M., St. P. &		
Alb. & Sus.	195	...	S. M.	210	212
Am. Coal	175	200	M., St. P. &		
A. C. O. pf.	90	95	S. M. pf.	83	...
Am. D. Tel.	87	90	Mor. & Ess.	132	135
Am. Lin.	7	7¼	Nat. R. pf.	93	95
A. T. & C.	94	97	Nat. R.	72	77
Am. Tob. pf.	120	127	N. Cent. C.	88	97
Am. Woolen	31½	31¾	N. Y. & N.		
Ann Arbor	30½	35	H.	210	212
B. A. L. pf.	100	...	N. & W. pf.	82½	83¾
Bal. & S.	85	94	N. & W. Con.	47	...
B., R. & P.			Ont. Mining		
pf.	121	125	Pac. Coast	35¾	...
B., C. R. &			P. C. 1st pf.	87	...
N.	118	...	P. C. 2d pf.	87	...
Can. Pac.	88	88	Penn. Coal	700	800
C. C. W. pf.			Pere Marq.	80	84
A.	78½	79	Pere M. pf.	71	73
C., St. P., M. & Om.	134	136	R. W. & O.	134	...
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	169	168	Rio G. W.	65¾	...
Cal. C. &			Rut. J. & L.	5	8
St. L.	115	...	St. L. &		
Cleve. & P.	105	...	S. F. 1st pf.	77	79
Com. Cable	195	...	St. R. certs.	64¾	...
Consol. Coal	68	...	Sixth Av.	300	325
D. M. & Ft.			T. P. & W.	75½	...
D. pf.	115	125	T. C. R. T.		
D. S. S. & A.	5	...	pf.	142	144
Eighth Av.	370	400	Tor. Ham.		
Ev. & T. H.	44¾	46	& B. certs.	64¾	...
Ev. & T. H.			Union Pac.		
pf.	93	95½	T. & T.	75¾	...
Gluc. & pf.	88	90	U. S. C. & T.		
Hock. V. pf.	73½	75	pf.	142	144
Homestake	70	...	W. F. Exp.		
Ill. C., I. I.	100	...	ex div.	138	140

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—On the Exchange to-day trading continued scattered over a large number of stocks. There was a fairly good volume of business, but no special movement in any one thing. Taking the market as a whole, it showed no decided tendency. Strawboard opened up half a point, at 34½, and advanced to 34¾, but closed where it started. Biscuit sold (over 4,000 shares) from 37¾ at the opening, to 38¾. It closed at 38¾. The preferred brought 92@92¾. Central Union Telephone sold at 64. City Railway at 25¾. Sheet Steel preferred ranged from 76¾ to 77¼, closing there. Northwestern Elevated preferred brought 78¾@79. Metropolitan Elevated preferred sold at 31¾@34, and Union Traction common at 31¾.

		High	Low	Close
45	American Linseed	7	7	7
220	American Linseed pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾
50	American Radiator	90	90	90
300	American Strawboard	34¾	34¾	34¾
150	Central Union	64	64	64
17	Chicago Edison	150½	150	150½
80	Chicago Union Traction	11¾	11¾	11¾
135	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	77	77	77
15	City Railway	25¾	25¾	25¾
250	Diamond Match	181½	181	181½
80	Lake Street L.	10	10	10
270	Metropolitan L. pf.	34	34	34
25	Northwestern L.	37	37	37
60	Northwestern L. pf.	79	79	79
4,700	National Biscuit	37¾	37¾	38¾
300	National Biscuit pf.	92	92	92
200	National Carbon pf.	115½	115½	115½
700	Sheet Steel pf.	76¾	76¾	77¼
100	Shelby Steel Tube	7	7	7
100	Shelby Steel Tube pf.	42	42	42
40	West Chicago	100	100	100

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Amal. Copper	87	87	87	87
11,300	Am. Steel & W.	36¾	37¾	36¾	37¾
62,100	Am. Sugar Ref.	136	137	135	137
1,100	Am. Tin Plate	32¾	33	32¾	33
2,200	A. T. & S. F.	71¾	72¾	71¾	72¾
3,000	A. T. & S. F. pf.	93	93	93	93
300	Balt. & Ohio	97	97	97	97
36,900	Brook. R. T.	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾
300	Ches. & Ohio	45	45	45	45
10,200	C., M. & St. P.	142¾	144	142¾	144
22,910	C., M. & St. P. pf.	190	191	190	191
50	Chi. Gt. West.	17	17	17	17
750	C., M. & P.	170	170	170	170
810	Col. Fuel & I.	37	37	37	37
100	Consol. Gas	192	192	192	192
100	Del. & Hud.	171½	171½	171½	171½
4,900	Erie	24¾	25	24¾	25
10,150	Erie 1st pf.	44¾	45¾	44¾	45¾
3,600	Federal Steel	69	70	68¾	70
1,900	Louis. & Nash.	112	112	111½	112
6,300	Manhattan	154½	155	154½	155
50	Met. St. R.	174	174	174	174
1,750	Mo. Pacific	97¾	98	97¾	98
570	N. Y. Central	165	165	165	165
2,500	N. Y. O. & W.	35½	36	35½	36
24,010	Nor. Pacific	82¾	83¾	82¾	83¾
10	Nor. Pac. pf.	93	93	93	93
10	Norf. & W. pf.	78	78	78	78
400	Pacific Mail	45	45	45	45
10,500	People's Gas	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¾
1,700	Reading	57¾	58¾	57¾	58¾
300	Republic Steel	19	19	19	19
4,800	Reading 1st pf.	78¾	79¾	78¾	79¾
200	Reading 2d pf.	68	68	68	68
3,150	Southern Pacific	57¾	58¾	57¾	58¾
1,400	Southern Ry.	30¾	31¾	30¾	31¾
50	South Ry. pf.	93	93	93	93
2,800	Tenn. Coal & I.	113	113	113	113
1,000	Texas Pacific	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
16,610	Union Pacific	111	112	111	112
120	Union Pac. pf.	110	110	110	110
4,210	U. S. Leather	13	13¾	13	13¾
500	U. S. Rubber	29	30	29	30
10	Wabash pf.	38	38	38	38

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Mo. Pac. con. 6s	120	120	120	120
10,000	Mo. Pac. 1st & 2d	104	104	104	104
9,000	Wis. Cent. 4s	89	89	89	89

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$144,141,674
Gold	58,267,051
Silver	6,661,961
United States notes	10,445,727
Treasury notes of 1890	20,000
National banknotes	7,497,000
Total receipts this day	2,417,948
Total receipts this month	32,888,378
Total receipts this year	361,941,153
Total expenditures this day	1,970,033
Total expenditures this month	66,171,022
Total expenditures this year	378,290,853
Deposits in National banks	168,294,841
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	485,457
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	1,499,288
Customs	855,000
Miscellaneous	213,660

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	58,267,051
Silver dollars	597,961
Silver dollars of 1890	6,661,961

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s reg. 1925 ..... 129½
U S 4s, reg. 1907 116
2s 116
20,000 ..... 116⅛
Alabama Mid 1st 104½
5,000 ..... 104¾
Am Cotton Oil 6½s 99½
10,000 ..... 99⅝
Am Arbor 1st 4s 90
10,000 90
2,000 90
Amer Tob 4s 95
2,000 95
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 102⅝
5,000 ..... 102⅝
48,000 ..... 102⅝
5,000 ..... 102⅝
20,000 ..... 102⅝
Adjustment 4s 87
10,000 87
Stamped 4s 87½
10,000 ..... 87½
1,000 ..... 87½
24,000 ..... 87½
7,000 ..... 87½
20,000 ..... 87½
60,000 ..... 87½
10,000 ..... 87½
Bal & Ohio 4s 102½
1,000 ..... 102½
Bal & Ohio, S W 3½s 97½
10,000 ..... 97½
Bklyn Rap Tr 5s 110½
1,000 ..... 110½
Bklyn Un El 1st 109½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 116½
1,000 ..... 116½
B, R & P gen 5s 118½
1,000 ..... 118½
Buf., R & P 1st 105½
Canada So 2d 106½
Cent Pac 1st con 6s 120½
10,000 ..... 120½
10,000 ..... 105½
25,000 ..... 105½
4,000 100
75,000 100
5,000 100
14,000 100
North Pac 4s 100½
5,000 ..... 100½
North Pac gen 3s 71½
5,000 ..... 71½
Ore R & N con 4s 104½
15,000 ..... 104½
Ore Sh L 1st 5s 129½
1,000 ..... 129½
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s 118
2,000 ..... 118½
5,000 ..... 118½
300 ..... 117⅝
People's G & C, Chi. 2d gtd 6s 102½
1,500 ..... 102½
Reading gen 4s 94½
2,000 ..... 94⅜
8,000 ..... 94½
70,000 95
10,000 ..... 94½
5,000 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 104½
Rio G W con 5s 120¼
60,000 ..... 120¼
St L & S F 4s 95
10,000 95
1,000 ..... 94½
1,000 95
St L, I M & S gen 5s 101½
15,000 ..... 101½
St L & S F 4s 97½
3,000 ..... 97½
St L & S F 1st 98½
4,000 ..... 98½
44,000 ..... 98½
7,000 ..... 98½
St L, S W'n 2d 74½
25,000 ..... 74½
10,000 ..... 74½
5,000 ..... 74½
St Paul, M & M, 1st Minn Ist Div 5s 109½
1,000 ..... 109½
St P & Sioux City 1st 130
4,000 130
San A & A P 4s 81½
1,000 81
South Pac 4s 83½
131,000 ..... 83½
5,000 ..... 83⅞
14,000 ..... 83⅝
86,000 ..... 83⅝
12,000 ..... 83⅝
10,000 ..... 83⅝
So Pac of Cal con 5s, stamped 106½
3,000 ..... 106½
7,000 107
Southern Ry 1st 5s 114½
99,000 ..... 114½
17,000 ..... 114½
Tex & N O con 5s 106½
13,000 ..... 106½
Third Avenue 4s 106½
10,000 ..... 106½
Union Pac 1st 4s 107⅝
4,000 ..... 107⅝
3,000 ..... 107⅞
6,000 ..... 107⅞
1,000 ..... 107⅞
2,000 ..... 107½
10,000 ..... 107½
Wabash 1st 5s 117½
5,000 ..... 117½
Wabash 2d 5s 106½
17,000 ..... 106½
Wabash deb, B 42½
1,000 ..... 42½
9,000 ..... 42⅝
35,000 ..... 42½
102,000 ..... 42½
5,000 ..... 42½
West Shore 4s 116
3,000 116
4,000 ..... 116½
West N Y & Penn gen 3-4s 95½
25,000 ..... 95½
40,000 96
53,000 ..... 95½
5,000 ..... 95⅞
West N Y & Penn 1st 123
50,000 123
1,000 ..... 122⅝
West Union refund & real est 4½s 106⅜
3,000 ..... 106⅜
W U Tel col tr 5s 115⅛
7,000 ..... 115⅛
8,000 116
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s 90½
1,000 ..... 90½
10,000 ..... 90⅜
10,000 ..... 90⅜
25,000 ..... 90⅜
25,000 91
Wheel & L E, Wh Div 5s 114½
10,000 ..... 114½
Wis Cent gen 4s 89½
10,000 ..... 89½
1,000 89
3,000 ..... 89⅜
10,000 ..... 89⅝
1,000 ..... 89⅜
5,000 ..... 89½
2,000 ..... 89½
8,000 ..... 89½
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s 96
6,000 96
Cordilla Rob 7s 100
4,000 100
Manhattan con 4s 104⅝
2,000 ..... 104⅝
Met W S El, Chi. 1st 6s 99
5,000 99
Mex Cent 1st inc 20
10,000 20
Mex Cent 2d inc 14½
10,000 ..... 14½
Mex Cent 3d inc 12½
12,000 ..... 12½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 96
20,000 96
Mo, K & T of Tex 1st 4s 77½
17,000 ..... 77½
Mo, K & T of Tex 2d 4s 67½
8,000 ..... 67½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 120
25,000 120
Mo Pac trust 5s 103
15,000 103
Mo Pac 1st col tr 5s 102⅝
6,000 ..... 102⅝
Mut Fuel Gas 5s 104
12,000 104
Nash, Chat & St L con 5s 110½
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, Lake Sh reg 3½s 96
4,000 96
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, Lake Sh 3½s 96½
43,000 ..... 96½
N Y Gas, El L, H & P 1st trust 5s 106½
5,000 ..... 106½
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 6s 99½
3,000 ..... 94½
3,000 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 94½
N Y, N H & H 4s, con deb ctfs 100½
2,000 ..... 100½
N Y, S & W gen 5s 105½
7,000 ..... 105½
Norf & W con 4s 100
20,000 100
5,000 100
14,000 100
North Pac 4s 100
5,000 100
North Pac gen 3s 71½
1,000 ..... 71½
Ore R & N con 4s 104½
15,000 ..... 104½
Ore Sh L 1st 5s 129½
1,000 ..... 129½
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s 118
2,000 118
5,000 ..... 118½
300 ..... 117⅝
People's G & C, Chi. 2d gtd 6s 102½
1,500 ..... 102½
Reading gen 4s 94½
2,000 ..... 94⅜
8,000 ..... 94½
70,000 95
10,000 ..... 94½
5,000 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 104½
Rio G W con 5s 120¼
60,000 ..... 120¼
St L & S F 4s 95
10,000 95
1,000 ..... 94½
1,000 95
St L, I M & S gen 5s 101½
15,000 ..... 101½
St L & S F 4s 97½
3,000 ..... 97½
St L & S F 1st 98½
4,000 ..... 98½
44,000 ..... 98½
7,000 ..... 98½
St L, S W'n 2d 74½
25,000 ..... 74½
10,000 ..... 74½
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St Paul, M & M, 1st Minn Ist Div 5s 109½
1,000 ..... 109½
St P & Sioux City 1st 130
4,000 130
San A & A P 4s 81½
1,000 81
South Pac 4s 83½
131,000 ..... 83½
5,000 ..... 83⅞
14,000 ..... 83⅝
86,000 ..... 83⅝
12,000 ..... 83⅝
10,000 ..... 83⅝
So Pac of Cal con 5s, stamped 106½
3,000 ..... 106½
7,000 107
Southern Ry 1st 5s 114½
99,000 ..... 114½
17,000 ..... 114½
Tex & N O con 5s 106½
13,000 ..... 106½
Third Avenue 4s 106½
10,000 ..... 106½
Union Pac 1st 4s 107⅝
4,000 ..... 107⅝
3,000 ..... 107⅞
6,000 ..... 107⅞
1,000 ..... 107⅞
2,000 ..... 107½
10,000 ..... 107½
Wabash 1st 5s 117½
5,000 ..... 117½
Wabash 2d 5s 106½
17,000 ..... 106½
Wabash deb, B 42½
1,000 ..... 42½
9,000 ..... 42⅝
35,000 ..... 42½
102,000 ..... 42½
5,000 ..... 42½
West Shore 4s 116
3,000 116
4,000 ..... 116½
West N Y & Penn gen 3-4s 95½
25,000 ..... 95½
40,000 96
53,000 ..... 95½
5,000 ..... 95⅞
West N Y & Penn 1st 123
50,000 123
1,000 ..... 122⅝
West Union refund & real est 4½s 106⅜
3,000 ..... 106⅜
W U Tel col tr 5s 115⅛
7,000 ..... 115⅛
8,000 116
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s 90½
1,000 ..... 90½
10,000 ..... 90⅜
10,000 ..... 90⅜
25,000 ..... 90⅜
25,000 91
Wheel & L E, Wh Div 5s 114½
10,000 ..... 114½
Wis Cent gen 4s 89½
10,000 ..... 89½
1,000 89
3,000 ..... 89⅜
10,000 ..... 89⅝
1,000 ..... 89⅜
5,000 ..... 89½
2,000 ..... 89½
8,000 ..... 89½
Rock Val 1st 4½s 96
15,000 96
Rome, Tex Cent 1st 5s 114
4,000 114
Ist & Gt Nor 1st 6s 126
10,000 126
10,000 ..... 125⅝
Ist & Gt Nor 2d 6s 98
1,000 98
Kan City & Pac 1st 87
10,000 87
Kan City So 3s 67⅞
1,000 ..... 67⅞
Kings Co El 4s 90
2,000 90
Lacled Gas L of St L 1st 5s 107
2,000 107
L & W R gtd 4½s 100½
52,000 ..... 100½
Long Island Ferry 4½s 106
5,000 106
Total Sales $4,389,500

WHEAT HIGHER IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—On an excitedly active market wheat soared upward to-day, May closing 2¼@2⅝c over Saturday.

There was heavy pressure from buyers at the start. May opened wild, ½@⅝c to 1@1¼c higher, at 75½@76¼c. Despite heavy profit taking by longs during the first hour, the price held remarkably steady, May dropping only to 75¾c. The opening strength was based on an advance at Liverpool equal to 1¼c here, on moderate Northwest receipts and a reiteration of the report that Argentina would have but 46,000,000 bushels, and that of an inferior grade, for export.

The sentiment in the pit was bullish to a degree which needed but little to set it aflame. The report of a visible decrease of 65,000 bushels served as the needed spark, and the demand became even more pressing than before. Shorts and those who had taken profits earlier added to the clamor from commission houses, and in steady leaps May ascended to 78c. Here offerings became weighty again, but prices held well up, May closed strong, 2½@2⅝c higher, at 77¾c.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Senator Clay Does Not Think It Will Pass This Session.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 31.—Senator A. S. Clay, who returns to Washington Wednesday, said to-day he did not think the Ship Subsidy bill would pass at this session of Congress.

"If the bill is ever brought to a vote," said the Senator, "it will go through, but a strong effort will be made to keep the matter off, and we hope to succeed. I do not think there will be an extra session."

J. G. Carlisle on Manhattan Club Board.

At a special meeting of the Board of Governors of the Manhattan Club, held at the clubhouse yesterday afternoon, John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury in President Cleveland's second Cabinet, was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Board by the death of Judge Beekman

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	05	04
Alpha Con	03	02
Andes	08	11
Belcher	10	11
Best & Belcher	20	21
Bullion	03	04
Caledonia	05	06
Challenge Con	15	14
Chollar	12	12
Confidence	65	65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.60
Con. Imperial	01	01
Crown Point	10	10
Gould & Curry	10	10
Hale & Norcross	15	15
Justice	01	01
Kentucky Con	01	01
Lady Washington Con	04	04
Mexican	32	34
Occidental Con	06	07
Ophir	91	87
Overman	08	12
Potosi	13	12
Savage	14	14
Sea Rebber	01	02
Sierra Nevada	24	22
Standard	3.25	3.25
Syndicate	11	12
St. Louis	08	10
Union Con	21	19
Utah Con	04	05
Yellow Jacket	14	13
Silver Bars	64	64
Mexican dollars	50¼@51	50¼@51
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	15	15

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
3d week Dec.	$44,510	$51,512	.....
From Jan. 1	2,500,174	2,347,393	.....
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	973	973	973
3d week Dec.	$128,788	$88,956	.....
From Jan. 1	6,185,270	4,552,983	.....
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	277	277	277
3d week Dec.	$45,962	$31,795	.....
From Jan. 1	1,363,461	1,341,902	.....
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
3d week Dec.	$810,480	$516,327	$421,063
From July 1	17,356,058	16,607,150	14,849,707
OMAHA—			
Month Nov.	$925,404	$999,719	$1,089,248
From Jan. 1	9,452,348	9,694,944	8,643,285
PERE MARQUETTE—			
3d week Dec.	$162,271	$187,835	.....
From Jan. 1	7,469,716	6,852,670	.....
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for November—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$472,173	$439,737	$32,436
Operating ex.	278,028	240,091	31,937
Net earnings	194,145	167,646	499
Other income	7,227	10,246	*3,019
Total income	201,372	208,892	*2,520
Int., rent. & taxes	130,356	127,835	2,521
Surplus	71,016	81,057	*10,041
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	2,332,255	2,204,527	127,727
Operating ex.	1,401,397	1,162,106	239,191
Net earnings	930,858	1,042,421	*111,464
Other income	101,146	109,065	*7,918
Total income	1,032,104	1,151,486	*119,382
Int., rent. & taxes	653,656	638,660	14,996
Surplus	378,448	512,826	*134,378
*Decrease.			
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for November—			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	1,476	1,445	1,445
Gross earnings	1,233,706	1,121,445	1,020,123
Op. ex. & taxes	807,541	772,760	677,788
Net earnings	446,165	348,685	342,334
Prop. ex. & gross	64%	69%	67%
Gross, 5 months	6,628,854	5,578,145	5,127,712
Net, 5 months	2,580,471	1,810,635	1,774,618
NORFOLK & WESTERN for November—			
Mileage	1,555	1,561	1,561
Earnings—			
Pass., mail & exp.	198,128	167,075	155,595
Freight	1,093,236	1,007,077	851,000
Total gross	1,291,364	1,174,752	1,006,955
Total op. exp.	770,872	718,940	661,416
Net	520,492	455,812	345,540
Prop'rt. to gross	60	61	66
Charges	185,870	190,481	186,143
Surplus	334,622	265,322	159,397
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for November—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	51,298	51,078	158
Operating ex.	27,382	24,441	2,891
Net earnings	23,934	26,637	*2,703
Other income	216	334	*119
Total	24,149	26,971	*2,822
Fix. chgs, tax., &c.	17,787	17,787	.....
Surplus	6,362	9,188	*2,822
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	244,801	228,708	16,093
Operating ex.	133,280	113,823	19,473
Net earnings	111,505	114,885	*3,380
Other income	2,708	1,117	1,591
Total	114,213	116,002	*1,789
Fix. chgs, tax. &c.	89,062	89,969	93
Surplus	24,221	26,103	*1,882
*Decrease.			

FOR A BETTER WATER SUPPLY.

Commissioner Dalton Asks Board of Estimate for $2,250,000 — Ramapo Plan May Be Abandoned.

Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Department made a requisition on the Board of Estimate yesterday for issues of $2,250,000 for increasing the water supply of the city. Chief Engineer Birdsall said yesterday that the city should spend $10,000,000 every year until the city's water supply was ample for every emergency.

There was talk about the City Hall yesterday to the effect that the Ramapo contract scheme would be abandoned, and that the city officials would start to make contracts for large extensions.

When seen yesterday, Chief Engineer Birdsall said:

"I have never been pledged to the Ramapo plan. I think the city should secure the best supply of water at the lowest figure possible. There is no doubt that large sums of money will have to be spent, and I think the work should be done systematically. If the city appropriated about $10,000,000 each year for water extensions it would not be long before there would be no danger of a water famine. As it is, at the present time and during any dry season the city is in danger of suffering inconveniences through shortage."

Mr. Birdsall made a long report to Commissioner Dalton yesterday explaining that it was necessary for the city to spend at least $5,000,000 for water extensions during 1901.

Commissioner Dalton's letter to the Board of Estimate yesterday contained records to show the sources of New York's supply, and in what sections of the country large additional supplies could be obtained. He asked that bond issues be allowed for the following purposes:

For awards for lands and damages in the watersheds	$500,000
For 100,000 feet of fencing in the watersheds in Putnam and Westchester Counties	60,000
For cleaning up lands in same watersheds	10,000
For lands to add to the storage capacity of the reservoir on the Cross River branch of the Croton River	300,000
For building Cross River reservoir	980,000
For mains to connect the pumping station at Jerome Park with the present water main system	200,000
For wells, pumping station, &c., in Queens	100,000
For examination and surveys of new sources of supply	100,000

Commissioner Dalton said yesterday: "I hope the Board of Estimate will promptly approve the bond issues. If there is no delay in the Municipal Assembly we will start work soon."

The question of the issue of the bonds was referred to Controller Coler for investigation.

Tax on Vanderbilt Trust Fund.

The inheritance tax on the $5,000,000 trust fund left by William H. Vanderbilt to the late Cornelius Vanderbilt has been fixed at $64,210. This fund was distributed by the late Cornelius Vanderbilt to his five children, the present Cornelius Vanderbilt receiving $500,000 and the balance being divided equally between the other children.

BLAZED UP AFTER SIX YEARS.

Yarn Long Buried in Fire Ruins Ignites on Exposure to the Air.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 31.—The Kilbourne Knitting Works here were destroyed by fire Jan. 3, 1895, and to-day the old fire broke out anew. Workmen digging in the ruins turned up a quantity of yarn and stockings. The pile had not been exposed to the air for more than a minute when it began to smoke and soon burst into flame.

Those who witnessed the occurrence were greatly puzzled to account for the fire. Rutgers College scientists, who have been consulted, explain that when charcoal, wool, or any porous substance is exposed to great heat in an atmosphere that does not permit of combustion the oxygen contained in the pores is expelled. When the substance is again exposed to oxygen at a normal temperature the pores are filled with oxygen so rapidly that sufficient heat is generated to cause spontaneous ignition. It was this that caused the wool at the Kilbourne ruins to burn.

Thinks Mrs. Schickle Was Murdered.

Mrs. Johanna Schmidt of 306 East Thirteenth Street called at the Morgue yesterday and told the officials she believed that Mrs. Barbara Schickle, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Nov. 23, had been murdered. She had been beaten brutally on the Bowery, Mrs. Schmidt contended. The diagnosis of the Bellevue physicians and the autopsy performed by Coroner's Physician Williams gave nephritis as the cause of death.

TRADE OF NEW YORK PORT

Exports and Imports for 1900 Compared with Those of 1899.

Increase in Exports and Imports of Merchandise and in Duties Collected—Trade with Porto Rico.

The export and import trade at the Port of New York for the year just ended, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, is given in the following table. The figures for December, 1900, are estimated, the complete returns for the 29th and 31st not being obtainable. The table of duties collected is complete:

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

	1899.	1900.
January	$39,695,477	$49,552,639
February	41,408,562	43,983,408
March	50,700,358	56,961,581
April	43,849,067	46,825,344
May	45,475,208	42,332,975
June	39,534,943	34,702,433
July	39,608,434	39,697,926
August	42,257,341	38,292,295
September	41,074,217	36,706,295
October	46,446,435	46,169,894
November	42,584,597	43,130,512
December	46,168,303	40,942,783
Total	$518,796,931	$524,647,898

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

	1899.	1900.
January	$37,291,886	$41,365,928
February	32,788,681	39,050,750
March	40,814,811	48,001,842
April	36,386,067	43,725,328
May	34,424,853	45,389,961
June	29,978,894	44,504,162
July	37,319,696	41,981,998
August	41,687,352	45,921,200
September	38,982,641	42,071,218
October	43,083,446	48,288,694
November	39,260,118	41,725,892
December	43,630,785	45,400,000
Total	$467,554,122	$525,807,905

IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

	1899.	1900.
January	$4,714,461	$1,492,373
February	1,864,584	2,039,807
March	2,954,346	1,878,577
April	1,679,041	2,274,877
May	3,601,490	1,205,270
June	1,947,298	1,444,395
July	2,904,358	1,019,355
August	2,019,124	2,087,066
September	1,807,881	1,095,107
October	4,956,228	5,402,752
November	1,257,105	5,082,367
December	1,795,388	1,271,747
Total	$31,191,223	$29,039,783

EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

	1899.	1900.
January	$5,591,271	$8,054,921
February	3,820,788	4,636,473
March	4,078,213	5,286,012
April	3,983,452	5,120,402
May	4,265,657	15,174,002
June	22,830,633	12,275,748
July	5,689,876	5,802,075
August	3,171,738	22,054,276
September	3,121,667	4,109,022
October	4,425,230	5,285,643
November	3,350,652	4,650,033
December	10,079,098	5,250,000
Total	$79,318,903	$90,311,003

IN TRANSIT TRADE.

	1899.	1900.
Merchandise	$37,248,012	$42,823,387
Gold and silver	584,072	4,068,953

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM PORTO RICO.

	1899.		1900.	
May	$993,727	September	$570,386	
June	1,171,566	October	71,156	
July	540,362	November	46,962	
August	245,425	December	83,500	
Total			$3,222,942	

DUTIES COLLECTED ON MERCHANDISE FROM PORTO RICO.

(Miscellaneous receipts not included.)

	1899.		1900.	
May	$61,470.27	September	$3,397.91	
June	65,563.11	October	5,203.57	
July	30,463.85	November	2,717.15	
August	14,751.46	December	5,035.26	
Total			$186,986.58	

DUTIES COLLECTED ON MERCHANDISE.

(Miscellaneous Receipts Not Included.

January	$14,810,388.90
February	18,477,286.30
March	18,922,228.70
April	11,981,830.70
May	10,761,532.35
June	11,395,467.90
July	13,468,022.14
August	12,187,359.86
September	11,806,204.05
October	13,421,472.19
November	11,853,259.18
December	12,449,410.38
Total	$151,740,113.67

COMPARISON.

1900	$151,740,113.67
1899	148,816,126.60
	$2,923,987.07

TO BE ARRESTED FOR HOMICIDE.

Prisoner Now on the Island Must Answer to More Serious Charge.

When John Flanagan, known to the police as "The Dodger," twenty-three years old, who lived at 212 East Ninety-eighth Street, is released from the workhouse on Blackwell's Island he will be arrested by Detective Reid for having assaulted Vincenzio Machak of 253 William Street, Long Island City, in the saloon of Samuel Schwartz, at 1,889 Second Avenue, on the night of Dec. 22. Machak died on Sunday in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. Before his death Machak told the Coroner of Queens that he had been assaulted by a man whom he did not know.

The police of East One Hundred and Fourth Street were notified, and Detective Reid was detailed to investigate the case. Yesterday he learned, he said, that Flanagan had assaulted Machak by knocking him down and kicking him. Flanagan was arrested the same night, charged with disorderly conduct, and the next day was sent to Blackwell's Island for ten days. When released he will be arrested for causing the injuries which resulted in Machak's death.

TWO ASPHYXIATED BY GAS.

Man and Woman Found Dead in a Hotel in Brooklyn.

A man, who was later identified as John J. Walker, twenty-three years old, a carpenter living at 17 McAuley Place, Jamaica, and a woman about twenty-five years old, were found dead yesterday morning in a room in the Vesta Hotel, Fulton Street and Vesta Avenue, Brooklyn. They had been asphyxiated by gas, which had escaped from a gas heater. They registered at the hotel on Sunday night as "Mr. Welch and wife, Newark, N. J."

Letters in the pockets of the man led to the identification of the body at the Morgue as that of Walker by his father, a carpenter and builder, with whom he lived. The identity of the woman had not been established by the police up to a late hour last night.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, United States Navy, Washington; J. Allen Ross, Montreal.

HOLLAND—Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence; W. W. Wallace, Providence.

GRAND—Capt. R. E. Granger, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—Floyd Whittemore, Springfield.

VICTORIA—Judge J. Ross Thompson, Erie; Judge T. C. Blanchard, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

HOFFMAN—H. C. Pollock, Phoenix, Arizona.

ALBEMARLE—Chief Engineer C. R. Roelker, United States Navy; John William White, Harvard, University.

PLAZA—Ex-Speaker C. E. Patterson, Troy; Horace E. Andrews, Boston.

MANHATTAN—F. Ross Newman, Montreal; Oakes Ames, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator T. W. Palmer, Michigan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Hengerer, William C., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Cooper, linens and white goods; 577 Broadway.

Trounstine Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. H. Trounstine, clothing; 49 Worth Street; Hotel Savoy.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Dean, dress goods and silks; St. George Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seeley, notions; 33 Franklin Street.

Indianapolis Milling Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. Essex, millinery; Bay State Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wilson, optical goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Victoria Hotel.

Siegel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Siegel, cloaks; 65 Wooster Street; Victoria Hotel.

Davis, Schonwasser & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; L. P. Davis, notions, laces, cloaks, and suits; 11 Walker Street; Gerard House.

Comesky, R., Troy, N. Y.; J. H. Snyder, notions and jewelry; Hotel Bartholdi.

Gross & Strauss, Worcester, Mass.; L. Strauss, notions and ribbons; 139 Spring Street; Belvedere House.

Weiss, S. & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; L. Weiss, millinery; S. Weiss, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Wage Scale Negotiations on the New Jersey Central.

There have been a great many stories printed during the last few months about an imminent strike of the firemen and engineers on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. C. H. Warren, Vice President of that road, said yesterday that the basis for these stories were certain conferences which had been going on between a committee of officials and committees of the employes.

The matter under discussion, Mr. Warren explains, was a rearrangement of the scale of wages of firemen and engineers. The present scale was adopted about fifteen years ago, and is admittedly no longer fair to the employes, on account of the increased size of locomotives and other changes. The firemen and engineers were therefore asked to submit their ideas as to a new scale to a committee of officials, of which Division Superintendent W. W. Wents, Jr., was Chairman. The schedule prepared by the employes was not satisfactory to the road, and it was agreed that the road should submit its own schedule to the employes. This schedule was not satisfactory to the employes. They therefore prepared a second schedule, which was practically the same as the first, and the committee of officials declined to accept it. The latter on Dec. 28 offered another schedule to the employes which was not accepted. Thereupon the road made an offer to continue the old rates with certain advances for the large locomotives. This was declined by the employes. The road then made the following offer of arbitration:

The rates of pay off-red to the engineers and firemen on this road in the schedule known as the Schedule of Dec. 28, 1900, are fair and just and equal to, and as a general thing, above the average rates of pay now being paid by neighboring lines and competitors, and as an earnest of our good intentions, we are willing to have you name the third and we will name one, and the two thus chosen to name the third and inquire into this subject and determine whether or not such claim on our part is true, and, in addition, to further settle the matter we are willing for you to select any seven railroads of your immediate neighbors and competitors and are willing to pay an average of the rates now enjoyed by the men of the roads so selected, the arbitrators before mentioned to determine what the said average is.

The scale in effect to-day amounts to a minimum wage of from $3.25 to $3.75 per day. The terms off-red by the road would mean a minimum wage of from $3.50 to $4.50 per day. The men demand wages which would run from $4 to $5 per day.

ERIE ROAD'S BIG MORTGAGE.

New Bonds Have Been Fully Underwritten—Central Trust Co. Trustee.

The Central Trust Company will be the trustee under the new collateral trust mortgage for $35,000,000 to be issued by the Erie Railroad to finance the purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. It is understood that $30,000,000 will be issued at once, the remaining $5,000,000 to be reserved for improvements. The shares of the New York, Susquehanna and Western, owned by the Erie Railroad, will be included, it is stated, in the new mortgage.

The new bonds have been fully underwritten, and a large part of the issue will be disposed of by private sale before it will be offered to the public.

Detroit United Railway Company.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 31.—Articles of association of the Detroit United Railway Company, capitalized at $12,500,000, were filed with the Secretary of State here to-day, together with a franchise fee of $6,000. The new company will take out the franchises and property of the Detroit Electric Street Railway, Detroit, Port Wayne and Belle Isle Railway, Detroit Citizens' Street Railway, and Detroit Suburban Railway Company. The incorporators are R. T. Wilson, M. O. Wilson, James M. Edwards of New York, Jere C. Hutchins and Albert E. Peters, Detroit; Henry A. Everett and Ralph A. Harmon of Cleveland.

Unwilling to be Examined as Witness.

Newbury D. Lawton, through his counsel, applied to Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court yesterday for an order vacating a previous order directing his examination as a witness before trial in an action brought by John H. Witbeck against the Chicago General Railway Company for the recovery of $121,072 for money loaned. The action proper is pending in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., and Mr. Lawton resides in this State. He is one of the Directors of the defendant company. The defendant company denies that any money was loaned it by Mr. Witbeck, and it is on this denial that Mr. Lawton wants the order for his examination here vacated. The Justice reserved his decision.

Brief Railroad Items.

W. A. Read, a member of the banking house of Vermilye & Co., financial agents for the Chicago Great Western Railway, has been elected a Director of that railroad.

H. B. Spencer, a son of President Spencer of the Southern Railway, has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Louisville and St. Louis lines of the road.

Shipments from Chicago eastbound during the last week of the old year show a slight decrease in grain moved, of which 1,362,000 bushels were carried on against 1,320,000 for the previous week. There was also a slight decrease in provisions shipped while flour shipments increased by 42,424 barrels, the total shipped being 180,001 barrels.

RUBBER SHOE MEN MEET.

Representatives of Independent Firms Confer, but Refuse Statement for Publication.

Five men, said to represent the independent rubber boot and shoe manufacturers of the country, met in the Waldorf-Astoria last evening and were in conference several hours.

It was evident that the meeting did not assume the proportions expected. It was announced earlier in the day by a Director of the United States Rubber Company that at least fourteen independent firms were to be represented, and that the plan of forming a combination under the name of the Standard Rubber Shoe Company, to act with the United States Company, and also with the new crude rubber trust lately formed, had been looked on with much favor.

It was said last night after the meeting that there was no unanimity of opinion on the subject of consolidation, and that a working agreement with the trust did not receive the support that was expected. Those present positively refused to make any statement for publication. One of the representatives was asked to explain the meeting at this time, when rumors are rife that the United States Rubber Company is about to pass the dividend on its preferred stock, and he was asked if the merger of interests or the purchase of independent manufacturing plants by the trust would have anything to do with the matter of dividends. To all questions he, as well as his colleagues, refused an answer.

President Shepard of the United States Rubber Company was asked yesterday whether there was anything in the rumors in Wall Street that the dividend on the preferred stock was to be passed at the next Directors' meeting on Thursday.

"I am unable to answer your question at present," he said.

"Will you state whether or not the board will pass or reduce the dividend?" was asked.

"I will not answer that question now. The board meets this week, and I do not think it proper that I should anticipate any action that it might take."

DANIEL A. HEALD'S FUNERAL.

ORANGE

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THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder, brisk westerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,908. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GOV. ODELL INAUGURATED

Elaborate Ceremonial Marks the Occasion at Albany

Newburgers Much in Evidence—Col. Roosevelt Welcomes His Successor—The Governor's Inaugural.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Gov. Odell took hold of the helm of State to-day amid the greatest inaugural ceremonial and display in the history of the State. The military end of the programme was the most noticeable feature, there being more muskets and blue coats in evidence than have been seen in Albany in two decades. The new Governor took office at 12:30 P. M., and two hours later ex-Gov. Roosevelt left the city.

Amid the civic and military throng that escorted the new Governor from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol, the spectacle of the Executive's venerable father and his two brothers excited no end of comment. "It's a proud moment for old Mr. Odell. I can tell you," said one of the Newburg visitors. "There never before was a Governor of the State whose father rode to his inaugural with him. It's a great day for Newburg and the Odells."

"If the recently made Executive displays the same presence of mind in dealing with State emergencies that he manifested during the parade to-day he will be rated high for readiness and forethought. Just as the parade reached the Capitol the horse ridden by Major Anthime La Rose of the Tenth Battalion of Albany threw its rider to the pavement. Gov. Odell, whose carriage was near by, opened the door hurriedly, and was about to spring to the street and assist the fallen man, but Private Secretary Graham reached out a detaining hand and reminded the Governor of his dignity and the occasion. The Governor then reluctantly resumed his seat.

The Newburg visitors owned the city. They came as a spearate military company, a fire engine company and the "Governor's Guard," under the command of Capt. J. Dickey. They were conspicuous by their big Odell portrait badges, and they were everywhere. Altogether, 1,200 Guardsmen were in line, outside of the Newburg contingent, civic and military. Every train from the South via the West Shore brought hundreds.

Gov. Odell's inaugural address made a good impression. His earnest manner was favorably commented upon. At his public reception after the inaugural he shook thousands of hands, but neither smiled nor frowned, standing cold and impassive through it all.

The oath of office was administered by Secretary of State John T. McDonough on a new Bible, purchased for the occasion. This concluded the ceremony and the band played and the audience cheered.

The new Governor will begin work early to-morrow morning. He will not see the newspaper men at stated hours, as Col. Roosevelt did, and it is already announced that he will be much harder of access than other Governors for years back have been.

THE CEREMONIES BEGIN.

The ceremonies began at 10:45 o'clock, when the escort column was formed in twelve files front and moved along the route of march to the Executive Mansion.

At the Executive Mansion there had been activity from an early hour. Governor-elect Odell, attended by his secretary, James G. Graham, and his Military Secretary, Major Morrison K. Bird, awaited the coming of Adjt. Gen. Edward M. Hoffman and the other members of his military staff. They had assembled at the office of the Adjutant General at 8 o'clock A. M. and proceeded to the Executive Mansion, reaching there about 11 o'clock. Major Gen. Charles F. Roe and staff also assembled at the Capitol and went to the Executive Mansion to form part of the Governor's escort. Gov. Roosevelt, who has been stopping at the hotel Ten Eyck since his return to this city, yesterday reached the Executive Chamber at 10 o'clock A. M. He was there joined by his secretary, William J. Youngs; his Military Secretary, Col. George Curtis Treadwell, and the other members of his military staff. As he had completed his term of office at midnight, there was no official business for him to transact, and he spent the period preceding the arrival of the next Governor in conversation with his staff and with the large number of public men who called to wish him a happy new year.

The parade passed along the line of march under clear skies and a not too cold atmosphere. It was greeted cordially, and the Governor-elect had to bow his acknowledgments. Mr. Odell, Adjt. Gen. Hoffman, Mr. Graham, and Col. Bird rode in the first carriage.

Gov. Roosevelt and staff received Gov. Odell and staff in the public audience chamber of the executive suite. The new Governor was warmly greeted by Col. Roosevelt. They spent several minutes in conversation, until Secretary of State John T. McDonough announced that everything was in readiness for the inaugural ceremony. Then the line, headed by the two Governors and composed of the military staffs, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and the other State officers, was formed, and the executive party proceeded to the Assembly Chamber.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

The inauguration ceremony was most impressive. The Assembly Chamber never presented a more beautiful appearance than it did to-day, and never contained a larger, more representative, or more enthusiastic audience. The ceremony took place on a platform erected over the Speaker's desk. The platform was draped in a profusion of flags and maroon plush, trimmed with gilt braid. In front of the platform, at the centre hung the coat of arms of the State in gold and colors, on a background of blue silk. On either side hung the Stars and Stripes, and brass eagles held each a cluster of seven American flags. Suspended from the balcony directly over the platform was a banner containing the coat-of-arms of the United States, and on either side were groups of flags and bunting.

The chamber was filled to overflowing. On the platform were seated Mrs. Odell, wife of the Governor; B. B. Odell, his father; Albert Odell, his son, and other members of the Governor's family, the wives of the State officers and members of their families, the heads of State departments and their wives, daughters, and their friends. Mr. Odell, Gov. Roosevelt, and the other members of the Executive party entered the chamber at the noon hour and were greeted with applause.

The Right Rev. William Croswell Doane opened the ceremony with prayer. There was an enthusiastic outburst when Gov. Roosevelt rose to extend formal greeting to his successor. In welcoming the new Governor he said:

"It becomes from this moment your high and solemn duty to stand at the executive head of the greatest State within our Union, a State which in point of size, population, wealth, and wide variety of interests and of industries, rises above many a world-famous kingdom or commonwealth. Great powers are given you on the one hand, and, on the other hand, your task is neither light nor easy. But you come to it with the special ability and special training which peculiarly fit you to perform it ably and well. In a sense (a Governor's term begins with his election, for as soon as elected he must begin to make ready for his exacting and engrossing duties.

"The earnest you have already given us of the way in which you regard these duties, and of the spirit in which you approach them, is such that we have the right to express, not merely the hope but the confident belief, that at the end of your term as Governor you will have won the right to stand with that list of public servants whose memory the great Empire State delights to hold in peculiar honor."

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gov. Odell remained standing while Gov. Roosevelt addressed him, and at the conclusion of the latter's remarks he delivered his inaugural address as follows:

"With the assumption of responsibilities come doubt and uncertainty which even the applause and good wishes of our friends cannot entirely dissipate. Especially is this true of him into whose keeping is placed the administration of the affairs of our Commonwealth. New York, an empire in itself, with its vast population, its many and diverse interests, demands from its Chief Executive the greatest conservatism, wisdom as to its needs, and that its business affairs shall be transacted with economy and good judgment.

"Under our form of government, when the will of the majority has been expressed, we should forget our partisanship in our desire to uphold and strengthen the hands of those whom for the time being we have clothed with authority and upon whom the responsibility for the proper enforcement of our laws is placed.

"The success of our State Administration depends as much upon its component parts as upon the aggregate, and it is a right which the Executive can demand and every loyal citizen should accord, that in every municipality, in every township and hamlet, the same economical conditions shall prevail as are expected in the administration of our State affairs.

"The burdens of taxation should be so adjusted as to fall lightly upon those who can ill afford to bear them, and be borne more generously by those who have received from the State protection and rights which have given to their vast business interests the success they deserve. Combination in restraint of individual rights should be curbed, and a welcome extended to all whose energy and genius will add to the luster and fame of the Empire State, and aid us in upholding our business and commercial supremacy. The care of our wards should be as generous as their necessities may require, never extravagant and never niggardly.

"To the Governor is intrusted the execution, and to the Legislature the law-making power of the Commonwealth. The duties are separate and distinct, and can never be combined without a serious impairment in the efficiency of both. It shall be my object, therefore, to keep strictly within the letter and spirit of the law, and to give effect to such acts of the Legislature as may seem to me to be in the direction of public good, withholding approval only when such measures fall below this standard.

"In thus aiding in the consummation of all worthy projects I shall be guided solely by the desire to give to the mandates of our Constitution their full effect and to the wishes of our people their full purport.

"If in the performance of these duties I shall in a measure be as successful as have so many of my predecessors; if, upon the threshold of a new century, with all of its possibilities, a positive and affirmative action of the incoming administration can aid in solving those great questions which so much interest us, I shall feel as much pride in the contemplation of such results as you do, Sir, as you look back upon the success which has attended your administration."

BRILLIANT NEW YEAR RECEPTION.

Gov. Odell's first official act was to sign the commissions of his Secretary and the members of his military staff: Secretary, James G. Graham of Newburg; Adjutant General, Edward M. Hoffman of Elmira; Military Secretary, Major Harrison K. Bird of New York City, and the aides. The Governor held the usual noonday reception in the chamber.

Later the Governor and Mrs. Odell received the public from 4 to 6 o'clock, in the Executive Mansion. It proved to be one of the most brilliant and largely attended New Year receptions ever held there. The spacious corridors were banked with fragrant flowers intermingled with palms and rare plants from the mansion's conservatories. The smaller reception rooms, where open fire-places burn brightly, were also gay with flowers.

The receiving line, with Major Harrison K. Bird, the military secretary to the Governor, at its head, stood near the corridor. Gov. and Mrs. Odell were assisted by the wives of the State officers—Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, wife of the Lieutenant Governor; Mrs. John T. McDonough, wife of the Secretary of State; Mrs. John C. Davies, wife of the Attorney General; Mrs. John P. Jaeckel, wife of the State Treasurer; Mrs. Edward A. Bond, wife of the State Engineer, and Mrs. Spencer L. Dawes, who is a cousin of Mrs. Odell's.

The stately corridors and reception rooms were filled with groups of military men with jingling swords, handsome uniforms, and gold lace that added much to the brilliancy of the affair.

GOV. ODELL'S APPOINTMENTS.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Gov. Odell has redesignated Justices George L. Ingram, Edward Patterson, and Morgan J. O'Brien of the First District as Associate Justices of the Appellate Division for the First Department. He has also designated Frank C. Laughlin of the Eighth Judicial District as associate Justice for the same department from May 1, to succeed William Rumsey, whose designation for that department will then expire.

Gov. Odell has signed the commission of James G. Graham as his secretary, and has also appointed Archibald McLaughlin of Rosendale as County Treasurer of the County of Ulster, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of George Deyo.

STATE OFFICERS SWORN IN.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The several State officers and their deputies took their oaths of office to-day before Secretary of State John T. McDonough. The first officer to be sworn in, with the exception of the Secretary of State, who took his oath of office last week, was Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo, the new Controller. Controller Knight reached this city from Buffalo yesterday afternoon with Mrs. Knight and their four children.

This morning he announced the appointment of Theodore P. Gilman of New York City as first deputy and Willis E. Merriman of this city as second deputy. Both are, in reality, reappointments, although Mr. Gilman had been Controller of the State since the death of Controller William J. Morgan. Mr. Gilman and Mr. Merriman took their oath of office after Controller Knight.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, State Engineer and Surveyor Bond, State Treasurer Jaeckel, and Attorney General Davies were sworn in later in the day.

Col. Roosevelt Leaves Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Col. Roosevelt breakfasted this morning with the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Episcopal Bishop of Albany. He had luncheon with Gen. and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, and left for New York City on the 2:35 o'clock Central-Hudson train. At New York City he will be joined by Congressman Littauer, who will be his guest for some days at Oyster Bay.

COMPLIMENTS COL. ROOSEVELT.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Chief Justice Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals paid ex-Gov. Roosevelt a strong compliment at the dinner given in the retiring Governor's honor at the Fort Orange Club last evening.

He stated that he desired to bear testimony to the fact that in his experience no Governor had done more to keep the standard of the bench at the highest possible point. Gov. Roosevelt, he said, had honored him several times by consulting him on proposed judicial appointments. Through the efforts of the Governor the standard of the bench has been made higher than ever before.

"Whilst All the Winds with Melody Are Ringing." The same may be said of Evans' Ale.—Adv.

IMPRISONED IN OVERTURNED CAR

Panic Follows a Collision on Eighth Avenue.

Bystanders Pull the Frightened Passengers Through the Windows—A Woman and Two Men Hurt.

An overturned car, with every window in it smashed, and filled with panic-stricken people who were unable to get out through the doors and finally escaped from it through the windows, was the result of a collision last night between a Twenty-eighth Street cross-town car and an Eighth Avenue trolley car.

Although almost everybody in the Eighth Avenue car, the one overturned, was either bruised or cut in some way, only three of the passengers were so badly injured that they required the services of an ambulance surgeon. The others, after recovering from the fright in which the upsetting of the car had thrown them, scattered among the neighboring drug stores, where their wounds were dressed.

The twenty-odd passengers in the cross-town car were thrown to the floor in heaps, but none of them was injured. Philip Clark of 306 West Fifty-eighth Street, the motorman of the crosstown car, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station immediately after the accident.

Eighth Avenue car No. 1,801 was going south at 10:30 o'clock. The motorman stopped on the north side of Twenty-eighth Street, and then started on again. A moment later the crosstown car, going east at a good rate of speed, struck it between the two trucks with a crash that made everybody in the vicinity jump. The Eighth Avenue car was turned over on its side, all the windows were smashed, and the thirty passengers were thrown on one side.

The force of the blow had so wrenched the car that the rear door was twisted out of shape and could not be opened. The motorman had fastened the latch on the front door so that nobody could get out that way, and the passengers found that they were locked in. In a few moments everybody in the car knew about this, and there was a scene of the wildest confusion. Some bystanders, however, kicked away the window sashes and began to lift out the passengers.

The first to come out was Mrs. Margaret Needham of 770 West Side Avenue, Jersey City. She was badly bruised about the face and body and carried a two-year-old baby in her arms. She paid no attention to her own injuries, however, until she learned that the baby was unhurt. The other passengers who were attended by an ambulance surgeon were Felix Bradbury of 210 East Eighty-eighth Street and Joseph H. Brown of 124 Lewis Street. They were bruised and cut about the face and hands.

Detective Sergeant Devery, who was a passenger on an up-town car, jumped off and succeeded in rescuing a woman and her ten-year-old son from the wrecked car by pulling them through a window. The woman disappeared in a cab before her name could be learned.

Mrs. Needham in describing the accident said that the motorman on the Twenty-eighth Street car tried to shut off the compressed air on his car, but for some reason it seemed that he could not, and he then cried to the motorman on the Eighth Avenue line to give him the right of way, which he endeavored to do, but he did not have sufficient time to avert the collision.

Philip Clark, the motorman who was arrested, says that before crossing Eighth Avenue he signaled to the other car that he was going to cross in front of it, and that his signal was disregarded.

At midnight the car lines were still blocked.

T. J. BRADLEY AT BELLEVUE.

Congressman, Victim of Alcoholism, Found Unconscious on the Street.

Thomas J. Bradley, Democratic Congressman for the Ninth District, was found lying unconscious at the corner of the Bowery and Broome Street yesterday afternoon.

Policeman Dennis J. Lyons of the Eldridge Street Station recognized the Congressman, and immediately rang for an ambulance. Dr. Wineberg of the Gouverneur Hospital responded, and after an examination, he pronounced Mr. Bradley to be suffering from acute alcoholism. The Congressman was then taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his case was diagnosed as alcoholism, and he was placed in the alcoholic ward.

Charities Commissioner John W. Keller, lying on a sickbed in his apartment in the New Amsterdam Hotel, was much shocked when he heard of Congressman Bradley's predicament.

"'Tommy' Bradley was a decent fellow," he said, "kindly and likable, and a bright and clever product of the east side. Just his love of whisky and of strong drink has carried him down to this. It is a bad thing. He lost his place in Congress and everything else through it."

Mr. Bradley is still a very young man, having been born in 1870, and at the outset of his political career gave promise of a brilliant future. He was educated at the public schools and graduated from the College of the City of New York with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877. He taught in the public schools in the city until 1891, at the same time attending the University Law School, from which institution he was graduated as a Bachelor of Laws in 1888.

His political career began in 1891, when he was appointed a Deputy Assistant District Attorney, which position he held till July, 1895, when he resigned to attend to his private law practice. During his tenure of office there was some scandal about pigeon-holed indictments. The affair at the time created a great deal of scandal.

He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 11,694 votes, to 8,447 for John Steibling, Republican, and 2,396 for Lucien Saniel, Socialist Labor. His house is at 30 Lewis Street, this city. He was not renominated at the last election. Ex-Judge Goldfogle will succeed him as Representative of the Ninth District.

Many New Orleans Groceries Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 1.—To-day, by the operation of a new law, nearly 1,000 greengrocers, butchers, and poultry sellers in New Orleans are forced to close their places of business permanently. The law in question prohibits the establishment of a private market within 3,200 feet of a public market, and was enacted in the interest of the public market lessees, in order to increase the revenue of the city. It has been tested and upheld in the courts. The public markets now have a monopoly, and food prices in New Orleans will go up 10 or 15 per cent.

Former New Yorker Shoots Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 1.—H. I. Cohen, one of the members of the firm of Cohen Brothers, jewelers, and a leader in Jewish society, sent a bullet through his head at his store at an early hour this morning. He arrived at the store at 6 o'clock and opened the safe in the office; then, standing near it, shot himself. He is not yet dead, but the physicians regard his death as only a question of a few hours. Mr. Cohen came to Jacksonville from New York, where he has relatives. He is one of the prominent members of the Phoenix Club.

The Business Man
Appreciates the rapid schedules, and the convenient location of the New York stations of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

TO REPEAL RAMAPO CHARTER.

Senator Slater to Introduce Bills of the Merchants' Association.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Senator Samuel Slater stated this morning that he would lose no time in introducing the bills prepared by the Merchants' Association of New York repealing the Ramapo Water Company incorporation act and authorizing municipalities to acquire land for water supply purposes.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SUGAR WAR.

It Is Reported Differences Between Arbuckle and Havemeyer Interests Are Nearing Adjustment.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 1.—Very substantial reports are current that the coffee and sugar war, which has waged so long and bitterly between the Arbuckle and Havemeyer interests, is nearing an adjustment satisfactory to all parties. For four years the Woolson Spice Company has not made an advance in the price of roasted coffee. It is now understood that to-morrow, following an understanding with, and with the assent of the Arbuckles, the Woolson people will order an advance of one-half cent per pound on their roasted product.

Word also comes through private sources that E. M. Howell & Co. of New York, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country, will to-morrow advance granulated sugar five points, bringing it up to that now quoted by the American Sugar Refining Company, or, in other words, the Havemeyer interests.

James Secor of the Woolson Spice Company, was asked whether the report of an advance was true or not. He very courteously declined to say yes or no to the inquiry. A similar experience resulted from an attempt to interview Frederick Brigham, Secretary of the Woolson Spice Company. Other individuals, including attorneys, who have been either directly or indirectly identified with the recent somewhat sensational litigation in the courts here, were interrogated, but none of them would give either assent or denial.

FRANK JAMES WANTS OFFICE.

Former Outlaw Is in the Race for Doorkeeper of the Missouri Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 1.—This morning, at Jefferson City, Frank James, exoutlaw and bandit, was at work early pushing his candidacy for Doorkeeper of the Missouri Legislature. At the same time there was quiet work against him going on. It was not malicious, but the argument was that the Democratic Party of Missouri would be criticised if it should elect him; for the Doorkeeper is selected by caucus, with much the same solemnity as United States Senator. W. D. Hamilton, Representative from Davies, who prosecuted James sixteen years ago, was asked his views on the candidacy of James.

"I prosecuted Frank James as a matter of duty," he said, "because I was Prosecuting Attorney of the county at the time. I would not persecute him or present a straw in his way in any reasonable ambition. I think he is to be commended for the life he has led in the last sixteen years, and he has had difficulties the rest of us have not had. But for the Democratic members of the Legislature to elect him to an important position might embarrass the party hereafter, and it would have been better for him to have kept out of the race. Personally, I cannot vote for him, because I think it would not be the proper thing for me to do."

Nevertheless James is the strongest candidate in the race to-day. Speaking of the conditions at noon to-day, James said:

"My chances are splendid. My friends are not the kind of men who could be driven away from me by fear of comment. I don't see how they can beat me in the caucus. This talk has not alarmed me in the least. It's all done to hurt me, of course."

PROSPERITY IN NEW ORLEANS.

High-Water Mark Reached in Foreign Trade and Bank Clearings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 1.—In commercial, industrial, and financial circles in New Orleans the nineteenth century went out in a blaze of prosperity. In imports, in exports, in customs duties, in postal receipts, and in bank clearings the year 1900 recorded the high-water mark for the Crescent City. On the last day of the dying century twelve large steamship, the aggregate value of whose cargoes reached the enormous total of $2,668,705, cleared for foreign ports. Of these, one vessel alone—the Mechanician of the Harrison Line—sailed with a cargo valued at $1,000,000.

The exports for 1900 touched the record total of $142,211,562. This is an increase of $45,645,584 over the exports of 1899. The total in imports for 1900 amounted to $20,124,508, an increase of $6,040,274. In customs duties the total for 1900 was $7,546,219, an increase of $2,860,453 over the total for 1899.

The receipts at the Post Office in New Orleans for 1900 amounted to $493,076, an increase of $38,186 over the total for 1899.

The bank clearings reached the total of $556,790,701, an increase of $98,571,483 over 1899.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES $90,000.

Offered to Duplicate Any Amount Raised by Rochester Seminary.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 1.—A short time ago John D. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company offered to duplicate the amount which the officers of the Rochester Theological Seminary could raise by Jan. 1, 1901. The Seminary officials have succeeded in raising $90,000, so Mr. Rockefeller will send a check for a similar amount, making a New Year's gift of $180,000 for the Seminary.

The Rev. Dr. A. H. Strong, President of the seminary, and the Rev. Charles H. Moss, pastor of Park Avenue Baptist Church, this city, visited New York, Cincinnati, and several other cities, and solicited contributions for the seminary. Ten men of Cincinnati contributed $100 each.

The Rev. Mr. Moss was formerly pastor of Mount Auburn Baptist Church, in that city. A son of President Strong married one of Mr. Rockefeller's daughters, and this is the cause of Mr. Rockefeller's gift to the seminary.

Accounting Asked of ex-Senator Marsh.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 1.—Ex-Senator Frederick G. Marsh, who is in a New York sanitarium undergoing treatment for his broken mental and physical condition, is to be asked to give an accounting of the estate of William Terry of Westfield. The estate was disposed of July 18 last, but since that time some of the heirs, it is alleged, have never realized anything from it. One of them is Mrs. Phoebe M. Martin of Westfield. Yesterday she appeared before Justice Harbinson to institute proceedings for the recovery of her share of the estate. She claims that she has been unable to get a settlement and cannot find ex-Senator Marsh or learn his address.

Tramps May Have Burned This House.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 1.—A house owned by Mrs. M. G. Bates, but unoccupied, located on Terrill Road, near the city limits, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $5,000. Tramps are supposed to have set fire to the building.

James H. Breslin Ill.

James H. Breslin, one of the best-known hotel men in this city, is seriously ill with pneumonia at the Plaza.

Nothing Great but the Inexhaustible
Wealth of Nature and Evans' Ale, says Emerson.—Adv.

No Trusting to Chance.
The electric automatic signal system of the Pennsylvania Railroad protects all trains to the West.—Adv.

ARREST IN CUDAHY CASE

Police Apprehend Pat Crowe's Brother at Council Bluffs.

Thought to Capture Pat Crowe, a Report of Whose Arrest in South Dakota They Discredit.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 1.—The first arrest in the Cudahy kidnapping case has been made. J. J. Crowe, brother of "Pat" Crowe, whom the police believe to be a principal in the abduction, was taken into custody in Council Bluffs this afternoon by Omaha detectives and brought to this city. The warrant charges Crowe with the abduction of young Edward Cudahy on Dec. 18. Crowe consented to accompany the officers across the river without the formality of requisition papers.

Early this afternoon a posse of detectives with search warrants and complaints charging abduction, ransacked the premises adjacent to J. J. Crowe's saloon, in the hope of discovering Pat Crowe in his place of concealment. They had the necessary papers for the arrest of both Pat and his brother.

Early in the day the Police Department had been given information that either Pat Crowe was making his hiding place in his brother's saloon, or the brother knew more than he would divulge about the kidnapping and the letter that has been recently written to Mr. Cudahy threatening the death of his son if the reward for the arrest of the kidnappers were not withdrawn.

A diligent search disclosed no trace of Pat Crowe, but the officers came upon the brother asleep in a rear room. They hastily awakened him and took away two huge bulldog pistols which he carried in his pockets. The man was first taken to the Council Bluffs station, and then conducted across the river for an examination by Chief Donohue.

When the information that Pat Crowe might be found in the saloon was given to Chief Donahue he detailed five detectives to make the arrests. The detectives separated before reaching Crowe's place, and concealing their faces in the high collars of their overcoats, strolled one at a time over the sidewalk in front of the saloon. The building was quickly surrounded. When the detectives opened the doors of the saloon and the adjoining rooms, the inmates were taken by surprise, but there was no show of resistance. A woman of the household attempted to run to the room where Crowe lay asleep, but the officers blocked the way and entered first.

Crowe awoke and rubbed his eyes, as if he were dazed. "What do you want?" he demanded.

"We're looking for you and Pat," was the response. "We want Pat most, but if we can't find him, we want to ask you a few questions."

"I'll do anything I can for you, gentlemen," Crowe replied, "but I'll tell you right now, I can't do or tell much."

Crowe was closely questioned by the police to-night, but denied any knowledge of his brother's whereabouts or that he had anything to do with the kidnapping. The police are, however, to secure some valuable information about "Pat" Crowe and his recent doings.

A dispatch from Chadron, Neb., says: "Pat Crowe, the supposed abductor of young Edward Cudahy, has been captured near the State line between Nebraska and South Dakota.

"Three detectives following Crowe's trail came upon him on the Pine Ridge Reservation, near Oelriche, S. D., and captured him after a wild chase. Crowe was driving a team and buckboard. He whipped the horses and tried to outrun the horsemen, who soon brought him to a halt with their six-shooters.

"John Delfelder, a cattleman, has just reached town with the news, and says the posse had stopped at a ranch about thirty miles out for luncheon, and to feed their horses."

The local police discredit this report.

Gen. John C. Cowing, E. A. Cudahy's lawyer, does not believe that the last letter of the kidnappers to Mr. Cudahy should be taken seriously. He looks upon the threats of the abductors to again strike at the peace of the Cudahy home unless the $25,000 reward is withdrawn as a "bluff," and says that it would surprise him but little if the reward be increased to $100,000. Speaking of the matter, Gen. Cowing says:

"Mr. Cudahy does not withdraw his offer of $25,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the kidnappers. He meant what he said when he made the offer, and he means it now. He will pay the amount in addition to whatever the city or any other individual will give for the apprehension and conviction of the criminals. He will give the city the control of the payment of it, to be used with what they desire to pay as a reward. I regard as a big bluff the last letter of the kidnappers threatening the murder of the boy if the reward was not withdrawn by Mr. Cudahy. To submit would be to invite all kinds of impositions.

"The interest that is felt in the case by people all over the country is shown by the telegram from Gen. Anson Mills, who offers to pay $500 toward making up a big reward. It would not surprise me at all to see a reward of $100,000 made up to incite people to extra exertion to bring about the conviction of the parties who kidnapped this boy."

MONEY FOR A SCHOOL.

New York Woman May Leave Large Sum to Virginia Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 1.—A wealthy New York woman has, it is understood, indicated her purpose of bequeathing to Sweet Briar Female Institute, in this State, a very large amount. How much, is not now known, but it is supposed to be equal to that provided by the originator of the plan for establishing this institution. The latter was the late Mrs. W. F. Williams, who a few weeks ago left $400,000 for the purpose of establishing at Sweet Briar, the Williams family homestead, in Amherst, an institution for the education of young women.

The nephews of the donor have recently instituted a suit to break the will. The case has not yet come to trial. Mrs. Williams was the wife of a New York clergyman who settled in this State just after the close of the war. He died, leaving a widow, but no children. The New York woman who is expected to add largely to this bequest was an intimate friend of Mrs. Williams. Her representative was in this city a few days ago looking into the matter with a view of carrying out the wishes of the principal.

Sweet Briar, which is to be the site of the new college, is located in one of the most picturesque and beautiful sections of Virginia.

PUNISHMENT FOR KIDNAPPING.

Bill to Be Introduced at Albany Increasing Penalty in This State.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Assemblyman Apgar of Westchester will introduce to-morrow in the Assembly his kidnapping bill of last year, which amends the Penal Code by making the crime of kidnapping punishable by imprisonment for life. The maximum sentence at present is imprisonment for seventeen years.

Mr. Apgar introduced the bill last year, and although it passed the Assembly without a dissenting vote, it was not permitted to get out of the Senate's Codes Committee.

Snow in Central Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Snow is falling heavily over Central Germany, severely interrupting railway traffic.

The Remarkable Fine Quality
now imported into this market of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry is the talk of the town. 106,321 cases imported in eleven months last year, or 72,169 cases more than any other brand, evidences the high appreciation in which this wine is held.—Adv.

LEGISLATURE'S OFFICERS.

Republicans and Democrats Make Selections in Caucus.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Garrett J. Benson, a bitter enemy of State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, was defeated for the Senate Sergeant at Arms nomination in the Republican Senate caucus tonight by C. R. Hotaling. Benson was Sergeant at Arms of the Senate in 1897 and 1898, but was defeated for re-election through Lieut. Gov. Woodruff booming the nomination of Henry Jacquillard of Kings.

For some months past Benson has been working actively to secure the prize for the sessions of 1901 and 1902, but was defeated to-night by a vote of 17 to 16. It is understood that the Republican organization held entirely aloof from the fight and that the Senators settled it among themselves.

Four caucuses were held. The officers of the Assembly to serve for 1901, whose names will be presented by the Republicans and balloted upon at to-morrow's session, which will convene at 11 o'clock, are as follows:

Speaker—S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua.
Clerk—Col. Archie E. Baxter of Chemung.
Sergeant at Arms—Frank W. Johnson of Erie.
Principal Doorkeeper—Henry W. Pollock of New York.
First Assistant Doorkeeper—William H. Hines of Albany.
Second Assistant Doorkeeper—Frederick A. Atkins of Livingston.
Stenographer—Henry C. Lammert of Kings.

The caucus of the Republican Senators continued until long past 11 o'clock, the distribution of patronage being the subject under discussion. It was finally referred to a committee composed of Senators Wilcox, Higgins, and Krum. Senator Raines presided and Senator White was Secretary.

In addition to the choice of Hotaling, the selections were:

Clerk—James W. Whipple, Salamanca; Stenographer—A. B. Sackett, Canandaigua; Postmaster—Charles H. Wheeler, Chautauqua; Assistant Postmaster—P. M. Hogodom, Schoharie; Janitor—Major R. Potter, New York; Assistant Janitors—A. D. Taylor, Rochester; George MacKenzie, New York. General Committee Clerks—Harry Reimer, John L. Dohig, E. F. Flood, A. S. Lloyd, F. L. Clock, F. N. Glover, W. S. Hopkins, C. E. Thompson, F. R. Blatchford; Assistant Doorkeepers—R. C. Decker, H. K. Smith, Charles H. Cromwell, W. A. Ramage, William Norton, Joseph C. Miller, William Wright.

George W. Plunkitt presided at the caucus of Democratic Senators, and V. J. Dowling was Secretary. The following selections were made:

President pro tem., Senator Thomas F. Grady, New York, who will thus become leader of the minority; Clerk, John H. Douglas Brooklyn; Sergeant at Arms, Robert S. Woodburn, Buffalo; principal Doorkeeper, Daniel Fitzpatrick, New York; stenographer, Richard Brophy, New York; Postmaster, Charles A. Murphy, Brooklyn. Caucus Committee—Senators Donnelly, Ramsperger, Wagner, Cullen, Hennessy.

The forty-five Democrats of the Assembly in their caucus selected Daniel D. Frisbie of Schoharie to be the minority leader. Corporation Counsel John Whalen had arrived during the day with orders for each of the Tammany men to follow for the next three months.

The Wigwam followers had begun to be anxious as to how they should vote on the question of minority leader. Whalen made it clear that Daniel D. Frisbie was the man for the place. To a friend Whalen stated that in all the thirty-six Democratic representatives in New York and Kings County there was not one who could be safely intrusted with the minority leadership.

The other selections, as the minority's nominations, to be presented to the Assembly to-morrow are:

Clerk—Frank Goethefer of Erie; Sergeant at Arms—William H. Leonard of New York; Assistant Sergeant at Arms—Patrick Paule of New York; Principal Doorkeeper—Thomas A. Barry of New York; Assistant Doorkeeper—A. Polak of New York; Second Assistant Doorkeeper—John Kent; Stenographer—C. H. Redfern.

In accepting the nomination for Speaker, Assemblyman Frisbie said in part:

"Our policy must not be allowed to degenerate into one of mere opposition to the plans and legislation of the majority. We should assume an affirmative attitude toward all legislation calculated to increase the prosperity of the farmers, workingmen, manufacturers, business men—in fact, all classes of our population.

"We should not be content to follow; we should lead in the introduction and advocacy of measures that will advance the interests of our Commonwealth. The fact that we constitute a minority numbering slightly less than one-third of the total membership of the Assembly should not deprive us of our activity, zeal, and energy in behalf of Democratic principles and their practical application.

"At this juncture in the history of the party it may be possible for the Democratic members of the Legislature of the Empire State by earnest support of home rule, by insistence upon economy in expenditures of the public funds, and by a patriotic and progressive attitude on all questions to point the way to Democratic victory in the future."

CARDINAL'S NEPHEW KILLED.

James Gibbons Shot by a Highwayman in the Streets of New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—The first known crime of any consequence in the new century was the murder of James Gibbons, nephew of Cardinal Gibbons. Young Gibbons was shot by a highwayman shortly after midnight, and died at the Charity Hospital to-night.

Gibbons was walking in Clairborne Street, near Canal Street, when he was attacked by two men, who ordered him to hold up his hands. He thought the affair was a joke, as it was in a prominent part of the city and many people were passing. He refused to obey the order, and, quick as a flash, one of the highwaymen fired, the ball entering the groin and lodging in the intestines. Gibbons fell to the ground, crying "I'm shot!" They bent over him quickly to secure what valuables he had, but help came and they ran away.

A crowd soon formed and chased the men, but eventually lost track of them. Young Gibbons was a medical student at the Charity Hospital.

BANK'S PROFITS $739,832.

The First National of Chicago Makes Statement of Year's Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The First National Bank made a net profit of $739,832 for the year 1000. Statements were mailed to stockholders last evening showing the results of the twelve months' operation.

A year ago, when a similar statement was given out, it showed the bank's net profit, "after providing for all bad and doubtful debts."

The present account itemizes the earnings, "all bad and doubtful debts provided for." It is inferred from this that all the debts of this character have been written off. The bank's capital was $3,000,000 until just before the Union National was taken over on Sept. 1, when it was increased to $5,000,000.

Nebraska Lawmakers in Session.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 1.—The Nebraska Legislature convened at noon to-day for its twenty-seventh session. Permanent organization was effected in both houses according to the programme outlined by last night's Republican caucus. William G. Seefs of Burt County, the caucus nominee, was made Speaker of the House by unanimous vote, on motion of the Fusion minority, after they had given a complimentary vote to D. W. Hamilton, Populist, of Butler County. There was no opposition to Senator C. F. Steele for President Pro Tem. of the Senate. The House apointed a Committee on Privileges and Elections to take up contest cases as early as possible.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages
Made of the tender meat of dairy-fed fat young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a two-pound package at once. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

The Feast of Reason and the Flow of Soul—Oysters and Evans' Ale.—Adv.

MAYOR VAN WYCK NOT AT CENTURY'S GREETING

Declined to Attend the City Hall Midnight Celebration

town, County Limerick, May 19, 1793, which would make her 107 years old.

Mrs. McCarthy remembers clearly her early life. She is one of very few, if any, others in this country who have lived under the Irish Parliament. She remembers the famine of 1822 in Ireland, the death of William IV., and the ascension of Queen Victoria, and claims to recollect the disturbance at the hanging of Father Goigley, on May 22, 1798, when she was five years old. She came to America in 1855.

NEW YEAR HOTEL SPREADS.

Old Custom Fast Dying Out—Artistic Display at the Holland House.

Among the customs of New Year's Day that each season are being relegated to the past must now be counted the time-honored practice of the leading hotels of the city of making a special New Year's spread in the café. It is understood that the Raines law, prohibiting free lunches, was the primary cause.

At the Waldorf-Astoria there has been no special spread for a long time. It is said that many of the patrons of the hotel objected to it, and yesterday the special tables that formerly were covered with snowy white cloths laden with all kinds of tempting dainties were conspicuous by their absence in most of the fashionable hostelries. The Holland House and the Plaza, however, were exceptions. At the former there was, as usual, a most elaborate spread. The dishes exhibited were veritable culinary chefs d'ouvre. Among them was a graceful Viking ship, fashioned in white mutton fat and bearing on its upper deck a superb salmon, glistening in various jelly devices. Another artistic piece was a vase, also shaped out of fat, and the body of which was formed of lobsters, the red against the white being very effective. Two English pheasants and other dishes completed the display. At the Plaza two monster turkeys were conspicuous figures on a well-laid table.

GIFTS TO OFFICIALS OF QUEENS.

Diamond-Studded Badge for Joseph De Bragga, the New Sheriff.

With a diamond-studded badge, presented by his friends, pinned on his coat Joseph De Bragga, the new Sheriff of Queens, received his friends yesterday in the Court House in Long Island City. The presentation of the badge was made by William Cas Baker, the retiring Sheriff.

Following the presentation to the Sheriff Frederick W. Hallett, on behalf of the William J. Bennett Association of Astoria, presented a gold badge of office to Joseph C. Bennett, the new Under Sheriff.

At Jamaica James Ingram, the County Clerk, who succeeded John H. Sutphin, was presented with a desk chair by his friends, and with a cut glass desk set by the members of the Ravenswood Boat Club, of which he is a member.

Mr. Sutphin, the retiring County Clerk, had held that position continuously for three years. He was elected County Clerk in the Fall of 1870, and took charge of the office on Jan. 1, 1871. He was re-elected nine times consecutively, each time by an increased majority. Although Republican candidates for other offices were sometimes successful, Mr. Sutphin never failed to receive a handsome majority. One of the largest he ever received was in a year when he was the only local Democratic candidate to be successful at the polls.

New Year's Day in Peking.

PEKING, Jan. 1.—The advent of the new year and century was celebrated in Peking on an elaborate scale. The discharge of numerous guns at midnight created a scare, and many troops were sent to discover whether the city had been attacked or whether it was a Boxer rising. Gen. Chaffee gave a reception in the morning, and Mr. Conger received in the afternoon.

MANY RETIREMENTS THIS YEAR.

Four Brigadier Generals and Three Rear Admirals on the List.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The new year will be marked by many retirements in the army and navy for statutory reasons, mainly on account of age.

The retirements in the army include three heads of staff departments, viz., Judge Advocate General Lieber, Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, and Gen. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance, each of whom holds the rank of Brigadier General.

One Brigadier General of the line, Gen. H. C. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Colorado, and six Colonels of the line will retire during the year.

In the navy two Rear Admirals of the line, Kautz and Schley, and one chief of bureau, Rear Admiral Hichborn, will be transferred from the active to the retired list during the present year.

TWO FIRES IN TWO HOURS.

Christmas Tree Decorations Cause a Panic Among Nurses in a Sanitarium.

Two fires within two hours badly damaged the sanitarium and massage institution conducted by Mrs. Frances McCullagh, at 9 East Twenty-seventh Street, last night, and scared into hysterics a number of Mrs. McCullagh's friends who were guests at a New Year's dinner and entertainment. Many of those who ran out into the street at the first alarm wore trained nurses' uniforms.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the first alarm was sent in. This blaze was a slight one on the second floor of the four-story building. It was extinguished before the arrival of the firemen, who trooped through the house with their hose to make sure that there were no lingering sparks. The fire was caused by a lighted match carelessly tossed into a mattress.

The second alarm was sent in at 10:45. This fire, which did about $1,000 worth of damage, was caused by the overturning of the dining table, around which a number of diners were gathered. On the table was a Christmas tree filled with inflammable material. With the accidental overturning, the tree became ignited, and before the flames could be controlled they had spread through the first floor. The guests and their friends ran out into the street in much excitement. The women were hysterical, and one or two fainted.

KISSING ON BROADWAY.

"A Time-Honored New Year's Custom," Says Fickenaur When Arrested.

Unescorted women passing the Hoffman House for half an hour last night, about 10 o'clock, were rather unceremoniously seized and heartily embraced by a well-dressed man, who gave his name as George W. Fickenaur when arrested by Policeman Betts of the Tenderloin Station.

Fickenaur stationed himself in front of the hotel, and as a good-looking young woman would pass, he would reach out his right arm, secure a "half Nelson" on the young person's neck and implant a kiss on her lips. An appreciative crowd of spectators watched the sport for some time, and none of the bystanders offered to interfere despite the indignant protests of some of the kissed.

Policeman Betts's proximity caused the kisser to move to Twenty-sixth Street, where he repeated his performances. Policeman Betts also moved up and caught Mr. Fickenaur in the act of smacking an auburn-haired young lady in a red golf cape. At the station house Fickenaur said he lived at 126 West Twenty-ninth Street. No one of that name could be found at that address.

"All girls like to be kissed on New Year's Night. It's a time-honored custom," said the kisser in explanation of his indiscriminate embraces.

ONE MARINE DEFEATS A GANG.

Rescues an Elderly Passer-by Whom They Were Attacking.

Joseph Lynch, sixty-four years old, was set upon and badly beaten by Eighth Avenue hoodlums at Fourteenth Street last night, and but for the interference of a Sergeant of Marines would have received even worse treatment. As it was he received a severe scalp wound and many bruises.

Lynch said that a gang of half a dozen young fellows accosted him, demanding money. He refused to give them any, and was knocked down and brutally kicked. His head struck the curbstone, and was badly cut. While the men were still assaulting him, a Sergeant of Marines in full uniform ran up, and, single-handed, dispersed them. He then took Lynch to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, accompanied by two gentlemen in evening dress, who had witnessed the assault. The marine refused his name.

Boy Drowned While Skating.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 1.—Thomas Donnelly, eleven years old, who lived with his parents at 108 Paterson Street, Harrison, went skating to-day with several companions. The ice gave way and he was drowned. The body was recovered.

DINED WITH WIFE, THEN TOOK POISON

Tragic End of a Philadelphia Editor in His Hotel Room.

Mrs. J. T. Williams Had Just Arrived to Spend New Year's with Her Husband —Death May Be Due to Accident.

John T. Williams of 2501 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, editor of The Jeweler, a weekly trade paper, who had a New York office at 170 Broadway, sent word to his wife several days ago to come here and spend New Year's with him. After she had arrived last night, he killed himself while sitting with her in their room at the St. George Hotel, 49 East Twelfth Street. She reached the hotel shortly after dusk. Together they ate dinner that he had ordered served upstairs. Less than a quarter of an hour after the dessert was finished he lay dead.

Cyanide of potassium was the poison taken by the old man. In a bottle on his washstand was a quantity of the chemical sufficient, according to the doctor who examined it, to have killed an elephant. The name of the poison was written in ink on the bottle's label, and the evident age of the writing showed that the contents were not recent purchase. Originally the bottle had contained quinine pills, judging from the label, the name of the poison having been inscribed above the printed letters. The name of a Philadelphia pharmacy was attached.

Mr. Williams, who was seventy years old, came to the St. George for the first time on Nov. 30. From the day of his arrival he drank freely, and always appeared to be in good humor. On Christmas Eve he went to Philadelphia to spend the holiday with his family. He returned to the hotel last Friday, in as good humor as ever, but drinking a little heavier. The day before yesterday he told some one that he was going to have Mrs. Williams come to New York for New Year's, and arrangements were made with the proprietor whereby he was to get a better room than he had been occupying. When he came in with his wife last night it was found that through some mistake the new room was not ready, so the couple said that they would content themselves with the old quarters until to-day.

Mrs. Williams seemed to be of about the same age as her husband. Of what happened after they went to the room she told this story:

"We enjoyed dinner very much. My husband seemed to be in a good humor. Once during the meal he got up and walked across the room, after which I thought I heard a jingle of glasses. I did not look around, thinking that he was just taking a drink on the sly, for I had not let him drink much since I came in. When we finished eating I sat in a chair near the window, he in one in the middle of the room. Then he said to me:

"'Is it raining?'

"I told him it was not. After a silence of a minute or two he asked the question again, and then, when I had given the same reply, he asked it for a third time. This time he insisted that I should look out of the window and see how the weather was. I did so. As I raised the sash I heard him get up and walk to the washstand. I did not look around, thinking again that he was getting a drink. I heard a rattle like that of a glass or bottle. When I closed the window we both sat down once more. Then he arose and lay across the foot of the bed. Soon he asked me to put something over his feet, saying they were cold. After that he began to say he was cold all over. I saw that something was wrong, so I rang the bell for assistance."

When the clerk in the office heard the bell he sent up stairs at once. The boy ran back and told him that Mr. Williams was dying. The proprietor was called. When he got to the room Mr. Williams was gasping for breath. He was quiet and did not seem to suffer at all. A physician—Dr. Tiezle—was summoned, but the old man was dead when he arrived. The Coroner's office was notified, and Mrs. Williams sent a telegram to her son, G. B. Williams, in Philadelphia, who replied that he would start at once for this city to arrange for his father's funeral. The body will be taken to Philadelphia this morning.

As no motive for suicide was brought forward, it was surmised that Mr. Williams had taken the poison by mistake, thinking it to be something else. Such could have been the case, said Mr. Churchill, the proprietor of the hotel, for the old man was in a very nervous state from much drinking, and he was known to be in such bad health that he was continually taking medicines of various kinds.

The widow said Williams was born in Alabama. Up to twenty-five years ago he was a jeweler, but since that time he has been publishing and editing trade papers for the jewelry trade.

SPEECH BY GEN. HARRISON.

He Declares that the Constitution Ought Not to Be Spoken of as "Misshapen."

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 1.—At the Columbia Club banquet last night ex-President Harrison was the last speaker. He responded to the sentiment "Hail, Columbia." The report of his speech was based on advance copies furnished to the press, but he included the following paragraphs, which were not in the advance copies:

"It has been recently said that our fathers organized a 'misshapen' nation, if these limitations and reservations apply to all lands that become a part of our public domain and to all peoples whose allegiance we accept. Now, whatever professors of aesthetics may tell us about beauty in the abstract, we know that in nature and mechanics and in formative statecraft such a principle has chiefly to do with an intended use. That which perfectly accomplishes the designed use is not misshapen.

"And so, before we condemn our Constitution as misshapen, if it carries its general limitations and its reservations of personal rights to all lands over which its sway extends and to all people who owe allegiance to the government it organizes, we must assume that the men of 1776 and of 1787 contemplated the governing of lands and peoples with that absolutism against which, with so much cost and care, they had defended themselves.

"That is to beg the question. But it is not my purpose to press upon you my views upon this great Constitutional question. Though many of you may hold another view, I do not doubt that the republican liberty to differ on a Constitutional question survives in the Columbia Club."

Called to a Brooklyn Church.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 1.—The Rev. Floyd Appelton, who has been curate of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, in this city, for the past four years as assistant to Dean E. M. Rodman, has received and accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. He enters upon his new duties Feb. 1.

Seven Train Men Reported Killed.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 1.—A telephone message from Fayette says that two heavy freight trains on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad, both double-headers, collided near Hays Station, fifty miles south of here, at 9 o'clock to-night, and that seven men of the eight in the crews were killed. An engine has started for the scene of the wreck.

Death of Edward G. Bixby.

Edward G. Bixby, who has been in the hardware business in this city for many years, died yesterday at his residence, 152 West One Hundred and Fifth Street. He was born in Ohio fifty-four years ago, and was educated in Syracuse, where he entered the hardware business. He afterward engaged in the same business in New York. At the time of his death he was employed in the Custom House. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

W. D. Mann Seriously Ill.

W. D. Mann, formerly associated with Charles E. Evans in the management of the Herald Square Theatre, and who was also interested in the construction of the Circle Music Hall, which the Police Commissioners refused a license, is lying seriously ill at his home in this city.

10% DISCOUNT

During January

ON

French Table & Bed Linen

Bed Spreads

Center Pieces

Handkerchiefs

Doylies, Towels, etc.

We have no January sales, nor do we buy linens to place on sale for this particular month. Our stock is always replete with the latest European productions, and in order to reduce it prior to our Spring inventory we offer a ten per cent. discount on all purchases or orders left during this month.

Grande Maison de Blanc,

TWO DOORS BELOW 332 Fifth Ave. THE WALDORF.

ESTABLISHED IN PARIS 1681.

CHIEF DEVERY'S STATUS UNDER PROPOSED BILL

May Lose Pension If Legislated Out of Office.

SAYS HE "WOULD NOT STARVE"

Speculating on the Appointment of the Commissioner Under the Single-Headed Law.

The status of Chief William S. Devery was discussed yesterday, in relation to the single-headed police bill to be introduced at the first session of the Legislature. The outline of the bill was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. Some of the persons interested wanted more details to enable them to have a full idea of the scope of the measure and how it applied outside of the Police Commissioners and the Chief.

Chief Devery does not appear to be entitled to a pension. He became a policeman in June, 1878, but while his exact age could not be determined yesterday, no one would admit that he is fifty-five years old. To secure a pension he would have to be of that age and to have served twenty years. Chief Devery said but a few days ago that he was not looking for a pension; that he would go out without one if he carried certain points on which he had set his heart, and that out of the department under such auspices he would be happy and would not starve.

In the latter part of his declaration he referred to the very comfortable fortune he had laid aside in a very short time.

Frank Moss, once a Police Commissioner, said that there were technical and legal obstacles to Devery's retirement, but that these, in his opinion, could be removed without difficulty. The temporary stay which Chief Devery had obtained to prevent the Police Board trying him, which was told of in THE TIMES yesterday, could be vacated, he said, and the board either dismiss the charges or order a trial.

"As to the attitude of the board toward Devery," Mr. Moss continued, "some persons have been amused at the gallery play that's been going on for sometime, and they do not take too seriously the statement that the relations between the Chief and President York are so envenomed as they were allowed—by silence on both sides—to appear to be. Very funny, too, the idea of Hess, Sexton, and York 'freezing out' Abell in the matter of patronage. As if the patronage of Hess and Abell was not made over to the appointing organization before they took their oaths of office.

"As to Devery and the new bill, I think it poor politics to interfere with him. Let him alone, on two grounds. Give him plenty of rope and— Besides, the new District Attorney would be a good check on him. And, further, I am opposed to State interference in local matters."

Ex-Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker said: "It is my understanding that under the present law there is no such vested right to a pension, as the Legislature is precluded from taking away, so that any police official may be deprived of such pension. As to Chief Devery, the charges against him must be disposed of before any application for pension can be considered."

Commissioner Jacob Hess said that in his opinion the obstacles to an application for a pension by Chief Devery could easily be removed.

At the Democratic Club and other political rendezvous last night there was speculation as to the appointee of the Mayor under a single-headed Police Commission law. Commissioners Sexton and York, ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin, and Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the Committee of Five, were all mentioned as possible selections.

Chief Devery was at Police Headquarters yesterday. He refused to talk on any subject that concerned him.

For a New Prize-Fighting Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Assemblyman Charles F. Brooke of Erie, who it is said, will introduce a bill amending the Penal Code so as to permit prize fighting in the State, said to-night that he had not framed any bill as yet, as he desired first to ascertain the sentiments of the members on the subject. If he found a strong opposition to such a bill he would abandon his plan. Speaking about prize fighting, Mr. Brooke said he was convinced that the general public was in favor of it, providing the contests were scientifically conducted and absolutely on the level.

Bills to Be Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Assemblyman John A. Weekes, Jr., of New York says that if there is a demand for it he will reintroduce a bill prohibiting trucking on Fifth Avenue, New York City, between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets. A similar measure died in committee last year for lack of proper support from those who petitioned for it.

Assemblyman John F. Swift of Broome will introduce a good-roads bill early in the session, which will make it a misdemeanor and fixing a penalty for any one to rake stones off the highways and allow them to remain at the sides of the roads. The measure is favored by bicyclists.

$300,000,000 of Assets.

The great prosperity which in this country marks the close of the nineteenth century, has one of its illustrations in the statements of the life insurance companies of the results of the business for 1900.

The statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, elsewhere given, shows an increase in every item over the very prosperous year 1899. With assets amounting to more than $300,000,000, an annual income of over $58,000,000, a surplus over all liabilities of $63,000,000, a new business transacted during the year of $205,000,000, and a grand total of $1,100,000,000 of insurance on its books, the Equitable enters upon the twentieth century.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

JANUARY AND REBUILDING SALES

Combine Forces and Features That Produce Extraordinary Bargains, and Make the Opening of the Century Memorable.

We have little to add to Sunday's announcement. These sales, begun so auspiciously Monday and intermitted Tuesday, settle down to-day to a vast Local, State and National distribution of goods. Cold type can't do them justice. Description is inefficient. Knowing the inadequacy of words, we employ prices—the merest sprinkling of our very strongest specials, chosen from hundreds, and speaking for all.

January Cloak Sales

A Third to a Half Saved.

Manufacturer's Stocks bought in bulk, manufactured according to our own ideas, in the finest fabrics, with the best of linings and workmanship.

CAPES.

$7.50 Kersey Cloth Capes, black only; also plaid back Golf Capes... $4.75

$14.75 Kersey Cloth Capes, black only; also Persian Cloth Capes, choice $10.00

$19.75 Velour Blouse, trimmed with Persian Lamb..... $15.00

$25.00 Velour Coat, best quality, lined with black or white satin..... $19.75

$37.50 Newmarkets and Raglans, full length, of Covert and Oxford $29.75

SUITS.

$18.00 Pebble Cheviot Suit, black only, tight fitting or loose front $12.00

JACKETS.

$10.50 Black Jersey Cloth Jacket, black or fancy lining; also 26-inch Oxford Coat, half fitting back, satin lined, choice..... $7.75

$12.00 Kersey Cloth Coats, satin lined, storm collar..... $8.95

$15.00 Kersey Coat, fur collar of Astrachan or Opossum..... $10.00

$14.75 Montagnac Cloth Jackets, lined with fancy silk $11.75

$18.00 Oxford 28-inch Coat, satin lined, velvet collar and cuffs..... $14.75

$24.75 Fur Trimmed Jackets, castor with beaver trimming, black with Persian lamb or Alaska sable, full collar and revers $19.50

$35.00 Fur trimmed Coat, full collar and revers of Alaska sable or Persian lamb..... $25.00

FUR SPECIALS.

ELECTRIC SEAL COAT, choice stock, well made, heavy satin linings, ... $23.75

PERSIAN LAMB COAT, Leipsic dye, lined with satin and fancy silk linings, ... $75.00

Alaska Sable Scarf	$5.00	Alaska Sable Muffs	$10.00
Mink Scarfs	$6.95	Mink Muff, 4 stripe	$15.00
Alaska Sable Scarf (extra quality)	$8.75	Persian Lamb Muff	$8.95
Sable Fox Scarfs	$12.00	Blue Lynx Muff	$12.50

January Housekeeping Sales.

Every force at our command has striven for months to gather these goods, and sell them at the lowest minimum of prices. The results are as you see—and speak boldly for themselves.

TABLE CLOTHS.

Bleached Satin Damask, pure linen.
2 yds. long, $1.45 and $1.75 each.
2½ yds. long, $1.75 and $2.25 each.
3 yds. long, $2.15 and $2.75 each.

NAPKINS TO MATCH.

20 inches square, $1.65 and $1.95 dozen.
24 inches square, $2.35 and $2.75 dozen.

TABLE NAPKINS.

19 inches square, $1.19 dozen; value $1.39.
20 inches square, $1.39 dozen; value $1.65.
22 inches square, $1.50 dozen; value $1.85.
24 inches square, $1.89 dozen; value $2.25.
24 inches square, $2.69 dozen; value $3.25.

Blankets—January Prices.

IN WOOL.

	Were	Are
10x4	1.98	1.75
10x4	2.98	2.45
11x4	2.48	1.95
11x4	3.98	2.95
12x4	4.98	3.95
12x4	6.98	5.75

500 Extra Quality Silkoline covered Comfortables at..... 95c

Crochet Spreads, new patterns, full size..... 89c & 98c

TABLE DAMASK.

50 pieces Bleached Satin Damask, 63 inches wide, pure linen, 45c. yd.; value 60c.

50 pieces Bleached Satin Damask, 66 inches wide, pure linen, 59c. yd.; value 79c.

TOWELS.

All Linen Hemmed Huck Towels, 12½c.
All Linen Hemmed Huck Towels, 15.
All Linen Hemmed Huck Towels, 19c.
Hemstitched Huck Towels, pure linen, extra large size, never such values known, worth, 39c., at...
Knotted Fringe Damask Towels, extra size, pure linen, value 39c., at.....
25c

Cotton Sheets—Special

54x90	28c
63x90	32c
72x90	37c
81x90	41c
90x90	46c
90x99	52c
90x108	55c

Pillow Cases.

42x36	9c
45x36	10c
50x36	11c
54x36	12c

January Clearing of Waists.

Silk and Flannel Waists (remaining broken lots and sizes) receive their final price reductions, and will forthwith be closed out.

Imported Silk Models.

Each an individual specimen of French high-art creating; Waists that represent the most advanced designing and sumptuous elaboration of fabric and trimmings. Full Dress Reception and Theatre Waists, high and low necks —no two alike, incomparable, smartest..... Now 25.00 and 50.00

Domestic Silk Waists.

Lines are broken, but, for all that, our wonderfully reduced prices provide exceptional values in the season's proved favorites. Tailor effects, Dress waists, garments that serve any phase of use—the chic trimmings, the charming styles, the clearing prices stamp them unusual offerings..... 12.50 5.95 3.48

Balance of Flannel Waists.

It is a case of throwing high cost garments into lowest price lots—all because styles and sizes run out here and there. There are plenty of novelties and staples, room for all tastes to have full swing, and, by any reckoning, the greatest inducements of the season..... 3.48 2.48 1.75

January Furnishings Sales.

Men's annual opportunity to secure Fine Haberdashery at nominal outlay. Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Nightshirts, Underwear, Half Hose, Suspenders.

Unlaundered White Shirts, with 3-ply set-in bosom, all sizes,

39c. each; six for $2.25.

(COLUMBIA) — Unlaundered White Shirts, 3-ply 1800 linen set-in bosom:
Columbia A, closed fronts, box or welt style, regular length bosoms, 12 to 18;
Columbia B, closed fronts, box or welt style, short bosoms, 13 1-2 to 18;
Columbia F, open front and back, eyelet or studs, regular length bosoms, 13 1-2 to 18,

44c. each; six for $2.50.

(YALE)—Unlaundered White Shirts, 3-ply 1900 linen set-in bosoms:
Yale A, closed front, box or welt style, regular length bosom, 12 to 18,

64c. each; six for $3.75.

(HARVARD)—Open back Unlaundered White Shirts, 3-ply 2000 linen set-in bosoms, 14 to 18,

75c. each; six for $4.35.

(PREMIER)—Open back Unlaundered White Shirts, 3-ply 2100 linen set-in bosoms, 14 to 18 1-2,

85c. each; six for $5.00.

(DARTMOUTH)—Open front and back Unlaundered White Shirts, 3-ply 2000 linen set-in bosoms, eyelets or studs, hand finish, 13 1-2 to 18,

70c. each; six for $4.10.

(CORNELL)—Open front and back Unlaundered White Shirts, 3-ply 2100 linen set-in bosoms, 13 1-2 to 18,

90c. each; six for $5.25.

(AMHERST)—Open front Unlaundered Shirts, 3-ply 2100 pure linen bosoms,

90c. each; six for $5.25.

NOTICE—In ordering Shirts by mail, state size of collar worn and lot number or name. Note quotations on half-dozen lots.

NIGHT SHIRTS.

Fancy Outing Flannel NIGHT SHIRTS, extra full and long, 14 to 18,

29c. each.

Fancy Cotton NIGHT SHIRTS, made of extra quality Muslin, fancy trimmed fronts, pockets and cuffs, sizes 12 to 18,

39c. each.

Heavy Twilled Muslin NIGHT SHIRTS, extra full and long, full-felled seams, collars and pockets, sizes 14 to 18,

42c.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

We have had made to our special order FIVE THOUSAND DOZEN Collars and Cuffs, all of PURE IRISH LINEN, in sixteen different styles, new or standard, including high band turn down shapes. They will be sold by the HALF-DOZEN ONLY.

Pure Irish Linen Collars, 4-ply; sixteen styles,

48c. per half dozen.

Pure Irish Linen Cuffs, 9 styles of link or button shapes,

95c. per half dozen.

Half Price Fancy Shirts

Boys' and Men's Fancy Percale Shirts, open front and back, separate cuffs, made to sell for $1.00..... 50c

Men's Fancy Percale Shirts, negligee bosoms, separate cuffs, would be splendid value at 85c..... 50c

Men's Fine American Madras and Percale Shirts, over 50 styles, made to retail at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75; now, six for $3.75—singly..... 65c

Finest American and Imported Scotch Madras, made by Anderson of Glasgow. An immense line, made to retail at $1.50 and $2.00; now, six for $5.25—singly... 90c

19th Street. SIXTH AVENUE. 20th Street.

ALLEGED BURGLAR ESCAPES.

Walks Out of Jail in Place of Prisoner Whose Time Is Up.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 1.—August De Weill, who is alleged to have been the prisoner who, on Saturday night, concocted the plan to escape from the jail by starting a fire, and who failed then because Jailer Johnson, seeing the fire could do no harm, refused to enter the cage, escaped this morning. He was caught later, and is now in a dark cell.

De Weill is under indictment upon two charges of burglary. His conviction is believed to be certain, and it is expected that he will receive a long sentence in Sing Sing. He has, therefore, been anxious to get away from the jail. It is now said that it was he who laid out the plan for the jail delivery on Saturday night. The plan failed because the jailer refused to fall into the trap and be stunned while putting out the fire. The only result of the fire plan was a lot of half-suffocated prisoners and a smoke-smelling prison.

This morning's plan was an exceedingly bold one. Its boldness made it a success. It was aided by the fact that there had just been a change in the office of Sheriff, and there was considerable confusion. The fact is that the locks on the cell doors on the cage do not restrain the prisoners and they can unlock them at will.

Sheriff Molloy gave way this morning to Mr. Miller, and the latter took charge before the prisoners in the jail whose ten or thirty day sentences expired to-day were to be released. There were six such. They were called into the office and lined up. Among those who should have been in line was Frank Kelly. He did not emerge when called, but De Weill responded for him and took his place in the line. Former Jailer Johnson was present and looked over the line, but somehow failed to notice the substitution. The formalities over, the six were turned out.

Within a few minutes the mistake was discovered. The first intimation is said to have come from a "trusty," who discovered that Kelly was still in the jail and that De Weill was absent. A hasty comparison of notes showed that De Weill was one of the six released. Sheriff Miller acted quickly. He called into service every man he could and sent them after De Weill. The hastily impressed men scattered in all directions. They impressed vehicles of all kinds. Ferris Montgomery and John Foster, who had a grocery wagon, obtained trace of De Weill within a short time and were soon hot upon the trail. Two miles from White Plains they sighted him hurrying along as rapidly as possible. They drove at a gallop to overtake him, and he took warning and tried to elude them. He finally hid in the cellar of James Brady's house. He was found and brought back to the jail. He was at liberty less than an hour. Sheriff Miller directed that he be kept in a dark cell.

Sheriff Miller said to-night that he was going to have a rigid investigation made. He proposes to ascertain if there was any collusion on the part of any one else besides Kelly, who, he believes, was certainly in the plot. Kelly will be detained and charged with aiding in the escape of a prisoner. The Sheriff will also demand that proper locks be placed upon the cell doors.

CHASED CLOTHING THIEF.

Man on Being Questioned Dropped His Bundle and Escaped.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Patrolman Thomas May chased a clothing-house thief a long way to-night, but the man escaped in the darkness. May saw the man at the Putnam station. He had a large bundle and this aroused suspicion. May accosted him, and the man tried to joke the matter off by saying the bundle contained the twentieth century's luck. May asked him what he meant, and the man laughed and made a remark about the policeman not appreciating a joke. May insisted upon knowing what the bundle contained.

The man then said it was some clean laundry he was taking to his sister in New York. May thought the bundle rather large and said so. The man then said he had started for New York in the morning but had stopped to take a few drinks with the boys. May saw at once this was untrue, as the man had not been drinking. May remarked that he did not smell of liquor. To this the man responded by dropping the bundle and exclaiming:

"If you can't smell anything else, perhaps you can that." He dealt the officer a blow which stunned him and started down Prospect Avenue on a run. May followed but the man had half a block start.

The bundle was found to contain three high-priced ulsters. They had been taken from the clothing store of Thomas Brothers. Entrance was effected by boring holes with a brace and bit through the outer rear cellar door. The man then ascended a flight of steps and bored a set of holes about the lock until he was able to push it and the wood to which it was fastened out of the trap door. The store is situated on a brightly lighted street, and although hundreds passed every few minutes during the time the robbery must have occurred, the man went through the stock pretty thoroughly, as shown by the disarrangement of the heaps of clothing on the tables.

GEN. MACARTHUR RECEIVES.

Americans and Filipinos Mingle at His New Year's Reception.

MANILA, Jan. 1.—Gen. MacArthur held his first New Year's reception to-day. It was the first social function at which the Americans and Filipinos have mingled in a social way. For three hours a stream of vehicles wound through the grounds of the Governor General's residence and discharged the callers—official and civilian—most of them natives, though there was a sprinkling of foreigners. Admiral Remey received the callers by the side of Gen. MacArthur, and the wives of several Generals assisted.

Archbishop Chapelle, the Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, and other church dignitaries were received first. The members of the Philippine Commission and the Judges appeared in black frock coats, and their attire formed a decided contrast to the white and gold uniforms of the officers of the army and navy. The Filipino women wore elaborate native costumes.

Fletcher

CLEARANCE SALE

Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 2nd, 1901,

Of French Model Gowns, Coats, Carriage and Evening Wraps, Street Suits, Rainy Day Suits, Waists, and Fancy Neckwear.

As it is my purpose to clear out my stock each season, this will be found a rare opportunity to secure choice goods at merely nominal prices; many of which are marked at less than half price.

Imported Tan Cloth Gown, $275.00, now $125.00; "Francis" Blue Street Suit, $195.00, now $95.00; Black and Colored Cloth Suits, $45.00, now $28; Long Coats, Black and Colored, $120.00, now $65.00; Silk Shirt Waists, $15.00, now $7.50.

534 FIFTH AVENUE,

Opposite Delmonico's.

BELLEVUE NURSES' INVESTIGATION TO-DAY

Medical Board and Training School Meetings Will Be Held.

Commissioner Keller Wants to Learn the Truth of the Accusations of Negligence and Extortion.

Important developments in the Bellevue scandals are expected this afternoon when the Medical Board holds its regular monthly meeting, and the Trustees of the Mills Training School for Nurses will hold a special meeting to consider the cases of the pupil nurses recently suspended by Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller.

Members of both boards refused yesterday in any way to foreshadow the action that will be taken, but gossip about the hospital had it that there was a difference of opinion in the Medical Board as to the treatment to be accorded to Commissioner Keller's letter of last week calling attention to complaints which had been made. Some, it was said, consider that he has exceeded his authority in putting many of the questions in the letter, while others are anxious to co-operate to make the investigation complete.

Commissioner Keller, who has been confined to his room at the New Amsterdam Hotel by a threatened attack of pneumonia for several days, was not so well yesterday, and all callers were turned away until late in the afternoon, when he denied that there were at present any specific charges of either cruelty, neglect, or extortion against any individual now in his hands, saying he had removed or suspended all those accused.

"General charges have been made that the doctors and internes are negligent and careless," he said, "and that they have at times received money. Now, I want the Medical Board to tell me the extent of this, and what is its practice to make these doctors live up to the rules. I want the Medical Board to tell me to what extent the educational interest is so favored, of its own expert opinion. They are thirty-two of the most reputable physicians and surgeons in New York, and I don't think they should be offended at any of my questions. I shall not appear before them, even if I am able, and my doctor holds out little hope that I can go out to-morrow.

"It is absolutely vital to the interests of the training school that there should be good service in Bellevue from its male nurses, because if the school cannot furnish good nurses then the school is dead."

Commissioner Keller and Superintendent O'Rourke admitted the fact alleged by the Rev. F. Butler Thompkins, a colored clergyman, in the case of Mrs. Brazilla Hodsden of 346 West Fifty-ninth Street, in a letter printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. It was charged that, though a respectable member of his flock, she had been allowed to lie two days in the alcoholic ward before being examined. She has since been declared insane, and is now in the insane pavilion.

The tuberculosis pavilion, erected during Mayor Strong's administration, and temporarily used as an alcoholic ward, was opened yesterday for consumptives. It can accommodate 200 patients. Three graduate nurses are in charge of the ward under the supervision of the house staff.

HIS NEW YEAR HALLUCINATION.

Sheehan Imagined Himself to be a Wild Indian and Went on the Warpath.

According to the friends of David Sheehan of 850 First Avenue, the dying of the year always has a peculiarly depressing effect upon him. If there is anything, they assert, that will rob him of his usual good spirits and fill him with rue and woe and general gloom, it is the dying struggles of a year. As an antidote for this annual affliction of incipient melancholia he has been in the habit of resorting to drink, beginning usually about twelve hours preceding the death scene and leaving off generally after the new year is well advanced.

This year the demise of an entire century bore in upon him with such crushing force that he was forced to apply his antidote in amplified doses. He circulated freely among his friends in the liquor business and in each place he accepted the usual New Year's present of a flask and furthermore sampled about every brand of intoxicating beverage that came his way.

Early yesterday morning he started home feeling greatly comforted and cheered that the new century had dawned so auspiciously. In the vicinity of First Avenue and Forty-sixth Street he was walking laboriously along under the weight of his New Year flasks, when he suddenly became aware that he was a wild Indian, and that he had gone on the warpath. He began whooping and performing a sort of war dance on the sidewalk. Then, thinking that the noisy passers by were United States troops and defenseless settlers, he began assaulting them with his flasks. He tried to scalp Gerson Moses, sixty-four years old, of 225 East Thirty-fourth Street, with a bottle of prime old rye, but only succeeded in inflicting a slight scalp wound. Moses is a night watchman, but Sheehan said afterward that he thought he was Gen. Miles. The savage Sheehan then made his way cautiously, as he thought, down the banks of the Little Big Horn River, but which was in reality First Avenue, leaving a trail of blood and profanity in his wake.

At Forty-fourth Street he tried to stab a man who he supposed was a defenseless settler with a bottle of "Old Tom" gin. Still unsated, Sheehan, after stopping at Forty-third Street to execute a medicine dance, found himself being surrounded by an armed force consisting of Policeman Kettler of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who had got wind of the fact that Sheehan had broken out of the reservation and was on the rampage. Sheehan, as is the habit of the red man, avoided giving battle in the open by running into a supposedly dense forest, but which, as a matter of fact, was a saloon. There Kettler closed in on him, and, after a sanguinary battle, during which Sheehan attempted to fire three shots at the officer from a bottle of brandy, and also endeavored to scalp him with a pint flask of ready mixed cocktails, the renegade was subdued and captured.

Sheehan was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning and held in $300 bail for trial on a charge of assault.

INDEPENDENCE FOR CANADA.

League Formed to Bring About Dissolution of the Colonial Relations with Great Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 1.—For some time past there has been some discussion about the doings of an alleged "independence" club in Montreal, but the managers of the new movement did not appear to judge the time opportune for appealing to the public. A good deal of interest was added to the movement by the fact that during the Paris Exposition a large number of young men appeared in Paris wearing "Independence of Canada" buttons, and an attempt was made to connect J. I. Tarte and J. X. Perrault, the Canadian Commissioners, with the movement because a number of independence buttons were among the spoils recovered from men who had burglarized Mr. Perrault's house.

Mr. Perrault explained, however, that these buttons were about fifteen years old, and he had changed his views since. Now the Canadian Independence League has issued its platform and constitution, but has declined to publish its list of officers and members. The constitution consists of eighteen clauses, of which the first eight are:

1. Dissolution of the Colonial relation and declaration of independence.
2. New federation to be known as United States of Canada.
3. Provinces to become States with sovereign power.
4. Federal authority to have only such powers as shall be specially delegated to it by sovereign States.
5. No power shall be delegated to the Federal authority except with the assent of the majority of delegates of each of the sovereign States convened in a national assembly.
6. Creation of a State militia under command of a Federal officer.
7. Universal suffrage.
8. The great highways and services (railways, canals, telegraphs, &c.,) to be public property.

Others deal with changes in laws along Socialist lines.

The Equitable
Life Assurance Society
Of the United States.

"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD."

Preliminary Statement, Jan. 1st, 1901.

Outstanding Assurance,	$1,100,000,000
Income,	58,000,000
New Assurance issued,	205,000,000
Assets,	300,000,000
Assurance Fund and all other liabilities,	237,000,000
Surplus,	63,000,000

A Substantial Increase over the previous year is shown in ALL of the foregoing items.

James W. Alexander, President.
James H. Hyde, Vice-President.

WOMAN DIES OF BURNS.

Was Subject to Hysteria, and Cries Did Not Alarm Neighbors.

Mrs. Ethel Neville, forty years old, was burned to death in her apartments, at 430 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. She was alone at the time, her daughter Ethel, fifteen years old, having gone to the home of a friend to assist in receiving calls. Mrs. Neville's screams were heard by the janitor, Louis Menger, but no heed was at first taken of them, as the woman was subject to fits of hysteria, and it was thought that she had been taken with one of the spells. Menger and his daughter finally went to the Nevilles' apartments, and were horrified to see the woman seated in a chair in the kitchen a mass of flames. Seizing some blankets, Menger wrapped them about the woman and succeeded in putting out the blaze.

A call was sent to St. Mary's Hospital, but the woman died before an ambulance arrived, having been horribly burned all over the body. It is supposed that her clothing took fire from the kitchen stove. Her husband is employed as ticket agent at the Grand Street ferry house, on the Brooklyn side.

ROBBED BY FIVE MEN.

Police Have the Suspects, One of Whom Broke His Leg Trying to Escape.

Stephen Hoffman, while returning to his home, at 141 North Ninth Street, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning, was set upon by five men at Berry and North Sixth Streets. After beating him into insensibility, they robbed him of his watch and chain and $10 in money. The robbery was witnessed by a woman, who informed a policeman. A call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital, and when Dr. Shields responded he found that Hoffman's skull was fractured. He was taken to the institution, where his condition is said to be serious.

The police of the Bedford Avenue Station later arrested Thomas McGloin, nineteen years old, of 90 North Fifth Street; Joseph Crane, eighteen years old, of 442 Manhattan Avenue; William Stockey, twenty-one years old, of 115 North Fifth Street; John Reardon, nineteen years old, of 60 North Seventh Street, and Abraham McGarry, twenty years old, of 112 North Fifth Street. The prisoners were found at Stockey's home. At the appearance of the police the men made an effort to escape.

McGloin jumped from a second-story window to the street. His left leg was broken in two places, and he was removed to the hospital, where it was said that the leg probably will have to be amputated. While the attendants at the hospital were preparing him for bed Hoffman's watch dropped out of his trousers pocket.

VERNON M. DAVIS TAKES CHARGE.

He Succeeds Mr. Gerry as the Head of the Children's Society.

Former Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis yesterday morning formally assumed his duties as President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, succeeding Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, who for twenty-five years has been head of the institution, but whose resignation was announced Nov. 8.

Although he has retired as the President of the society, Commodore Gerry still retains an active interest in the institution. Mr. Davis will continue his law practice, and, in addition, look after the executive affairs of the society.

RARE EGYPTIAN PAPYRI.

Will Be Distributed Among American Universities.

Columbia University is to receive in a few days an assortment of sixteen rare Egyptian papyri discovered in recent excavations. The Rev. William Copley Winslow, Vice President and Honorary Secretary of the Connecticut branch of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, reports that the papyri are in London along with four others for Vassar College and three for Hamilton College, and will be forwarded shortly to the respective institutions.

Antiquities collected under the Egyptian Exploration Fund are distributed among American institutions pro rata according to the subscriptions from their various localities. It is understood that an allotment of papyri has also been made to the Peabody Museum of Yale University and to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. These are all numbered and described, sometimes in fac simile in the volumes issued by the managers of the exploration fund.

Found Dead in a Chair.

Mrs. Agatha Bielsel, a widow, sixty-eight years old, was found dead in a chair at her home, 1,138 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, by a friend who had called to see her. Mrs. Bielsel lived alone. Death was due to heart disease.

FELL DOWN AIRSHAFT.

Mrs. Merritt of 927 Park Avenue Is Instantly Killed.

Mrs. Louisa Merritt, whose husband, Richard A. Merritt, is a florist, of 927 Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon fell from the roof of the house in which she lived through the airshaft to the pavement, a distance of sixty feet, and was instantly killed. Almost every bone in her body was broken. The Merritt family lived on the first floor of the apartment house, which is in a first-class neighborhood. Mrs. Merritt had been ailing for some time, and only ten days ago returned from the Presbyterian Hospital, where she had been undergoing treatment as a private patient.

Just before the accident happened she asked Mrs. Sampson, a married sister, who is staying with the family, to take the children into the front room, as she wanted to dress preparatory to going out. She finally did go out, and it is supposed that she went to the roof to get the fresh air. A few minutes later the janitor of the building brought word that Mrs. Merritt had been found lying at the foot of the airshaft. An ambulance was called, but the surgeon could only pronounce the woman dead and state that death was instantaneous.

The husband, who was sent for, said that his wife had probably fallen over the coping of the shaft, which was quite low. He said there was no reason why she should wish to end her life. Their family life, he said, was happy, the woman always being very fond of her home, husband, and children. Although ill, she was improving, and had every reason to hope for speedy recovery.

SERVANT GIRL ASPHYXIATED.

Jennie Rogers Found Dead in Bed by Her Employer.

Jennie Rogers, a servant in the employ of Dr. A. L. F. Bodine of 411 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, was found dead in her bed by her employer yesterday morning, death having resulted from illuminating gas. When the girl did not arise as usual to prepare breakfast Dr. Bodine went to her room, which he found closed and locked. He looked over the transom and saw the girl lying on the bed.

Detecting the odor of gas he broke open the door, and found that the girl was dead. Despite the fact that the window and transom of the girl's room were closed, her employer does not think that she committed suicide. He says there was no reason for the girl killing herself, and that she had never given the slightest evidence of despondency.

NEW POSTS FOR RAILROAD MEN.

Important Changes on the Erie and the St. Paul Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Important changes were effected yesterday in the official staff in this city of the Erie and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Roads.

H. W. Forward, who has been Division Freight Agent of the Erie system here for the past eight or ten years, was appointed Assistant General Freight Agent, with offices at Chicago.

Thomas Beard, who has been agent for the Erie Dispatch in this city, has been appointed Foreign Freight Agent for the same company, with headquarters in New York, succeeding C. P. Dampney, who goes to Cleveland, with the title of General Manager of the Erie Dispatch; Mr. Lamprey succeeds George E. McKay.

W. E. Eden was appointed agent of the Erie Dispatch in Chicago to succeed Mr. Beard.

The office to which Mr. Forward has been appointed is a created one, this road having had no Assistant General Freight Agent at this point. The office of General Freight Agent was formerly maintained in this city.

On the Milwaukee and St. Paul system a new Controller is in office to-day. The fresh incumbent is H. G. Haughan, succeeding E. Q. Sewell, who leaves the service of the company by reason of old age. Mr. Haughan has been Land Commissioner for the road, and he will be succeeded in that office by C. A. Padley, who has been Mr. Haughan's assistant.

Asks Aid for Deserted Wife.

The Charity Organization Society asks for $6.50 a month to pay rent for a Hungarian woman whose husband deserted her a year ago, leaving her with four children under eight years, whom she has been doing her best to support. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

VINELAND BANKERS ALARMED.

Kit of Burglars' Tools Found Near the Institution—Vaults Now Guarded.

VINELAND, N. J., Jan. 1.—There was a strong guard on the Tradesmen's Bank of this place last night, and to-night the guard was doubled, and all those on guard were heavily armed. This resulted from the discovery of a kit of burglar's tools in the vicinity of the bank. It is believed by the authorities and the officials of the bank that there was a plan on foot to force an entrance into the bank last night or to-night and loot it. The tools found are alleged to have been secreted near the bank. The finding of them is something of a mystery. There are several stories afloat. One is, they were found under a stoop, and another that they were hidden in a haystack not far from the bank. The kit is said to have been complete and to have contained tools powerful enough to force the vault of the safe within a comparatively short time.

There is an unusual amount of cash in the bank at present. A short time ago the Maxrem bequest of $100,000 was paid into the bank in cash. This bequest is to the New Jersey Training School for the Feeble Minded. This money is supposed to be still in the bank. Yesterday the sum of $50,000 was brought to the bank from Philadelphia. This sum was needed for the purpose of meeting a check to be issued by the city to Keighley & Sons for the new water plant. Owing to the public nature of the transaction the transfer of the money to the local bank from its Philadelphia correspondent was known.

President Philip H. Baker of the bank says he is almost certain that the kit of tools found was intended for use on the bank, as there was no other vault in Vineland sufficiently strong to demand such an elaborate outfit. The first supposition when the tools were found was that the bank had been already looted and the tools hidden afterward, but as soon as it was found the vaults were untouched the guards were placed.

To-night, not only are armed men patrolling the outside of the bank, but others are sitting at every point where it would be possible to attack the bank, and all are ready for any burglars should they appear.

BOSSCHIETER MURDER CASE.

Trial of the Four Accused Men to Begin in a Fortnight.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 1.—The birth of the New Year was momentous for the four men in the County Jail at Paterson, N. J., charged with the murder of Jennie Bosschieter. Two weeks from to-day one or all four of the accused men will be called to the bar to stand trial.

Whether they will be tried together or separately remains to be decided. The matter has been argued before Judge Dixon on the application of counsel for George J. Kerr, who desires that his client be tried apart from his associates. The decision may be given any day, but may not be announced until the four are arraigned for trial. If Judge Dixon grants the motion Kerr may be called first to face a jury. Rumor has it he will ask for mercy and that the State will allow him to plead to a minor crime on condition that he adds his story of the occurrences of Oct. 18 to the other evidence. Kerr's friends confidently expect him to suffer less than his companions, because they claim he was less guilty.

The expectation is that the case when called will reach the jury within eight or ten trial days. The evidence of Scolcroft, the hackman, will probably take a day.

Each of the accused men has a separate counsel or two, and special counsel from outside of this city are expected to be on hand. Mr. Emly, the prosecuting attorney, will have associated with him only his regular assistants. He contends that the case is so clear and the law so specific that there is no need for special counsel for the State.

Just what line the defense proposes to take is not known, but it is understood that much will be made of the supposed inability of the State to bring forward a witness who actually saw the knockout drops poured into the girl's drinks in the saloon.

Steamer Damages a Pilot Boat.

The Morgan Line steamer El Monte, Capt. Parker, which sailed for New Orleans yesterday morning, struck the pilot boat Edward E. Barrett shortly after she cleared Sandy Hook. The bowsprit of the pilot boat was carried away, and her outwater damaged. The El Monte was apparently uninjured. The Barrett was towed to Stapleton, S. I., by the pilot boat New York.

Boy Scalded to Death.

Thomas Brennan, four years old, was scalded to death yesterday at the home of his parents, 196 Grove Street, Brooklyn. The child pulled a teapot from the stove, and the boiling liquid caused injuries from which he died.

WOMEN SMALLPOX PATIENTS AT LARGE

Two Had Escaped from a Carmine Street House.

Stayed in a Furnished Room House and Visited Saloons Before They Were Found.

Florence Lederer and Nellie Riley, smallpox patients, escaped Monday night from the house in which they had been living, and were at large in the city until late last night. They had been living at 85 Carmine Street. The Health Department had located the two, and as one of the physicians was going up the stairway to the women's apartments they went out of a rear window and down a fire escape, and from there into the street.

The department discovered that the women had the disease through the cases of John and Edward Dugan, six and two years of age, respectively, who were removed on Monday morning from 413 Hudson Street to North Brother Island. The doctors found that the Dugan family had recently removed from 85 Carmine Street, and there learned that Mrs. Lederer and Miss Riley were down with the disease.

Under instructions from Dr. Blauvelt the landlady at 85 Carmine Street sent word that the Riley woman had returned to the house, which was then guarded by the police until the woman was taken to the hospital.

Dr. Blauvelt later met Mrs. Lederer's husband, who told the physician that he had just taken his wife home.

Dr. Blauvelt and a policeman followed her into the house, and she was also taken to the hospital.

Mrs. Lederer told Dr. Blauvelt that she and the Riley woman had remained all night in a furnished room house, the address of which Dr. Blauvelt refuses to make public, and had spent yesterday in the back rooms of saloons, giving the physician a list of the places, which he refuses to annnounce.

Dr. Blauvelt, accompanied by a vaccinator and a fumigator, last night visited all the places mentioned by the women, and vaccinated all persons who it is thought came into contact with the women. The rooms were all fumigated.

Dr. Frederick H. Dillingham, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, said: "This illustrates the importance of being vaccinated. It is quite possible that these women have gone from place to place, seeking lodgings, and it is impossible to tell how many persons may have suffered the danger of infection from them. Besides the actual places they may have visited, it is probable that they may have ridden in street cars. To-morrow and Friday we will have physicians at every public and parochial school in Manhattan to vaccinate the children. The physicians are not authorized to vaccinate any child without the assurance that the parents are willing."

At the Charles Street Station last night the Sergeant said: "The Health Department physicians seemed to think that it was our duty to first take care of the cases. We disputed that, believing that the physicians should have looked after the women. Meanwhile the women got away."

No other cases were reported by the Health Department up to late last night.

KILLED WITH A LUNCH KNIFE.

Arthur J. Callon Slays His Friend After a Quarrel.

Stabbed in the heart by one of his best friends after a petty quarrel, Arthur J. Callon of 71 Barrow Street died on the sidewalk in front of 80 Bedford Street at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The friend—James Higgins of 360 Bleecker Street—after seeing what he had done completely collapsed, and now lies in an agony of grief and remorse in a cell in the Charles Street Police Station. Callon was twenty-one years old, a delivery clerk in the employ of the White Star Line, and lived with his widowed mother and two sisters. Higgins is twenty-two years old, a messenger employed in the New York Stock Exchange, and is the sole support of his widowed mother and two sisters.

The details of the tragedy have, to a certain extent, been suppressed by the police. It is said that Callon attended midnight mass with his mother and sisters at St. Joseph's Church, in Sixth Avenue, and after escorting them home went to the saloon of Albert Hurdtflur, at 80 Bedford Street. There he is believed to have met his friend, Higgins, and another friend named Robert Tynan of 92 Morton Street. There the young men drank to the new century until about 3 o'clock, when Tynan became sick and went out on the sidewalk. Higgins wanted to take Tynan home, but Callon objected. The two had some angry words, which ended by Callon knocking Higgins down.

Higgins regained his feet, and ran into the saloon followed by Callon, and as his pursuer caught up with him, Higgins grabbed a knife from the free-lunch counter and struck at Callon. The knife penetrated Callon's breast. He staggered to the street, and fell on the sidewalk. Several persons rushed to his assistance and an ambulance was called, but it was too late. Callon died long before its arrival.

When he realized what he had done, Higgins collapsed. He reeled out of the saloon and into the arms of Policeman Gaynor, who had been summoned. Gossip has it in the vicinity of the tragedy that Higgins and Callon were rivals for the love of the daughter of a wealthy truckman living in the neighborhood; that Callon found the more favor in her eyes, and led Higgins to remark once that he would "get square" with his rival. Many mutual friends of the young men declare, however, that the two were bosom friends all their life long, and that the killing was not premediated.

When arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Higgins denied that there had been any quarrel on account of a girl. He said he was attacked by Callon, and defended himself with the first weapon that came to his hand, which happened to be a carving knife. Higgins was held for examination on Friday.

SEA TURTLES FROM FLORIDA.

Known at the Aquarium as Twins on Account of Their Resemblance.

The latest addition to the Aquarium was received a few days ago from Cedar Keys, Fla. The addition is in the shape of two fine-shaped sea turtles, which, owing to their similarity in size, color, habits, and other qualities, have been dubbed twins by the authorities in charge of New York's Aquarium. According to those persons who in Summer lounge on the benches that line the walks in Battery Park, and in Winter spend all the time that the regulations controlling the Aquarium allow in promenading in the circular pavilion, the new acquisitions are wonders, and destined to become at a no distant date still more wonderful in divers ways.

They have been placed in the same pool with another famous turtle known to habitués of the Aquarium as "Liaguno Emanuel," his presenter having been the skipper of a well-known Pacific schooner of that name. The Pacific turtle has accepted the company of his Atlantic kinsmen in a very chilly manner, and, judging by his actions, it will be some time yet before he will allow them to touch shells with himself. "He has been here a long time now," said a habitué, "and having been by himself so long, I doubt if he will soon become reconciled to his new acquaintances.

"Turtles have a lot more sense than people think, anyway. Liaguno, for instance, knows everybody connected with this place, and a lot of other people who, like myself, love to watch the fish and study their habits. Liaguno is the most intelligent turtle in America, and being of a proud temperament, you will be pretty apt to win your bet if you wager that he won't at any early date consent to associate with the new arrivals." Mr. Walter T. Smith of this city is the giver of the twins.

Hungarian Peasant Ball.

Friday evening will be a merry one at Madison Square Garden, with the Hungarian Peasant Ball, given by the Hungarian Peasant Ball Association. The features that are to be presented will include the national dances, the scene of a Hungarian wedding, the election day scene, and the military on duty in a village. Expert driving of a four-in-hand will be seen also early in the evening.

B. Altman & Co.

Will show to-day, January 2d, advance styles for Spring and Summer in

COTTON SHIRT WAISTS

of Scotch Madras, Mercerized Zephyrs, Percales, Batistes and Dimities; Irish, Baticher and Panama Linens; French Reverings, Muslin Chiffon, All-Over Swiss Embroidery, and Persian Lawns trimmed with Flatte Val., Oriental and Irish Lace, Hemstitching and Embroidery.

B. Altman & Co.

For a short season, a new lot of Model Gowns, designed especially for Early Spring wear and suitable for every occasion, will be offered at substantial reductions from regular prices.

Dressmaking and Tailoring Department, Third Floor.

The world-wide appreciation accorded

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

is the best testimony as to its intrinsic merit. Its delicate flavour and unmistakable aroma have made it the desired whisky of the connoisseur everywhere.

26

New Publications. | New Publications.

Literary Strolls About Manhattan

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF HOUSES FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

Edgar Allen Poe, William Cullen Bryant, Richard Henry Stoddard, Josiah G. Holland, Washington Irving, Fenimore Cooper, George Bancroft, Bret Harte, & others.

IN THE JANUARY

LEDGER MONTHLY

This number of the Ledger Monthly has 48 pages, and contains more reading matter than any other magazine of its shape, and is profusely illustrated.

10 CENTS A COPY. $1.00 A YEAR.

For sale by all newsdealers, who will also take your subscription, including

The Ledger Monthly Calendar for 1901—FREE!

The Ledger Monthly Calendar for 1901 is so charming in human interest and fascinating in decorative quality that it makes a delightful adornment for the drawing-room or the boudoir. It contains three panels lithographed in twelve colors, after original oil paintings by such eminent artists as J. G. Brown and Carle Blenner, and a study from life by Tonnesen Sisters. This Calendar would sell readily for 75 cts. in the stores, but it is not for sale and is given to Ledger Monthly yearly subscribers *only*.

Address ROBERT BONNER'S SONS, LEDGER BLDG., NEW YORK.

TESTED THE GAS JET.

Then Later John Emm Was Found Unconscious in His Room.

New Year conviviality came near costing Joseph Emm, a German laborer, of 203 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, his life. He made merry among his friends during New Year's eve and at a late hour returned to his home at peace with all the world. Upon going to bet he turned off the gas in his room.

There appeared to him, however, to be still a sort of glow at the spot where the light had been, and to make sure that the gas was really turned off he got up with great deliberation and unity of purpose and turned it on again. He was found unconscious yesterday morning. He was removed to the Harlem Hospital and it is believed that his life can be saved.

SIR JOHN TENNIEL LEAVES PUNCH.

Famous Caricaturist Will Retire After Half a Century of Service.

A dispatch from London announces that Sir John Tenniel, the famous caricaturist, is about to retire from the staff of Punch.

Tenniel's work has been the distinguishing feature of that publication since 1862. In that year Tenniel began regularly to supply the full-page cartoon dealing with the most important event of each week, and it is seldom that through illness or other cause his place has been taken temporarily by another man. Many of his cartoons have had an important influence in swaying public sentiment. The subject was always decided upon at the famous weekly meeting of the staff of Punch round the "mahogany tree."

Punch discovered Tenniel in 1850, when the artist was thirty years old. He had never attempted any comic work. He had exhibited a few cartoons and pictures, but had never studied in an art school. "Do they suppose there is anything funny about me?" he asked when a post on the comic paper—then nine years old—was offered to him. But the publishers of Punch had seen the possibilities in the young artist's clean-cut, delicate work, and he was soon so widely know as a cartoonist that he gave up his dream of becoming a great painter.

Perhaps the picture with the single word, "Mad," for caption, printed after Gladstone introduced his Home Rule bill, had the most influence of any of his cartoons.

It is probable that Edward Linley Sambourne, who has been a regular contributor to Punch almost as long as Sir John Tenniel, will be the latter's successor as the producer of the weekly cartoon.

THREE GOLD MEDALS AWARDED AT PARIS
ONE ON MILK
ONE ON CREAM
ONE ON BUTTER
ALL PRODUCTS OF
Briarcliff Farms
NEW YORK OFFICES { 2061 7th Ave. 573 Madison Ave. 290 Amsterdam Ave.

Steinertone GRAND PIANOS
The most marvelous toned Concert Grands now on exhibition and sale. Also in four smaller sizes. 130 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 18th St.

TRADE —41— MARK.
EVERYBODY'S WHISKEY
WHY?
Because it is a blend of absolutely pure whiskies, ripe and mellow with age. Bottled only by
L. J. CALLANAN,
41 and 43 Vesey St., New York.
SEND FOR COPY OF MONTHLY PRICE LIST.

DESKS FOR OFFICES. ALL STYLES AND PRICES.
CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, 275 Canal St., nr. B'way.

Motor Vehicle Causes Runaway.

While Mounted Policeman Hines was passing in front of McGown's Pass Tavern in Central Park yesterday afternoon, his horse became frightened at a motor vehicle and ran into a victoria, driven by Nicholas Swartwout of 106 East Eighty-ninth Street, causing the horse attached to the carriage to run away. Jesse Weinberg and his wife of 1,281 Madison Avenue also occupied seats in the victoria. The policeman quickly got his horse under control and stopped the runaway. The carriage was slightly damaged, and the policeman had his leg bruised.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

ANNUAL SALE OF WHITE

The WHITE SALE Opens the Door for the *Twentieth Century*

WHITE, clean and fresh as the new-born century itself is the storeful of merchandise that will greet those who come here to-day. This Annual White Sale is one of the most notable evolutions of the Nineteenth Century merchandising; organized and exploited by the Wanamaker Store and copied in certain details by stores everywhere to-day.

But the spirit and impetus, the vigor and forcefulness of the Wanamaker movement is unknown elsewhere. The whole store organization is back of it; vast manufacturing interests are brought into working sympathy with it.

It is the Nineteenth Century dower to the Twentieth —it shall grow and develop. It is the germinal power which reaches out to more vigorous and potential effort in procuring the more economical manufacture and distribution of merchandise of universal demand.

And herein is the Wanamaker idea different from all others. While the other policy cheapens the quality to reduce the price, the Wanamaker organization seeks and makes possible the more economical production of goods of *a quality that constantly grows higher and better, with prices the same, or lower.*

But the tremendous and masterful forces that cause this splendid array of merchandise at the goods themselves. To-day they are arranged to tell their own story. Better, broader, handsomer than ever before. As many of the details as we can, we tell on this page. The full and complete story can only be told by the store itself, to-day.

LINENS in the White Sale

AMBITIOUS manufacturers in Ireland and Scotland have been the most notable contributors to this gathering of Linens. The Wanamaker Stores being the largest distributors of their product they enter into this movement with as much enthusiasm as our own people, and send pure and beautiful linens at prices far below those they could afford in the regular way. Unusual offerings have come this year—two noteworthy groups of Dinner Cloths and Napkins are worthy of especial mention. Then there are stirring offerings of splendid Table Linens by the yard, as well as Towels away below their value.

Every thread linen in every piece at every price—excepting only the Turkish Towels, which are clearly designated as all cotton.

Table Cloths—

Bleached linen table cloths, from one of the best Irish manufacturers.

2 yd. square, were $3, now $2 25; 3 yd long, were $4.50, now $3.25; 2½ yd. square, were $5 25, now $3.75; 2½x3½ yds., were $7.25, now $5.25; 2x2½ yds., were $3.75, now $2.75; 2x3½ yds , were $5.25, now $3.75; 2½x3 yds., were $6.25, now $4.50; 2½x4 yds., were $8.25, now $6

Breakfast napkins to match, 21 in. square, were $3.50, now $2 50; dinner napkins to match, 26 in. square, were $6.75, now $4.90

Another range of double damask cloths from the same makers.

2x2 yds., were $3.50, now $2.50; 2x2½ yds., were $4 25, now $3.13; 2x3 yds., were $5 15, now $3.75; 2x3½ yds , were $6, now $4 38; 2x4 yds., were $6 90, now $5; 2½x2½ yds., were $6.50, now $4.75; 2½x3 yds., were $7.75, now $5.75; 2½x3½ yds, were $9, now $6.75; 2 x4 yds., were $10 35, now 7 75; 2½x4½ yds., were $11.65, now $8 75.

These from one of the best Scotch makers Cloths: 2 yds. square, worth $4, now $3; 2x2½ yds., worth $5, now $3 75; 2x3 yds., worth $6, now $4.50; napkins, 24 in., worth $5 50, now $3.90.

Table Linen by the Yard—

35c yd., was 40c—Silver bleached Linen, Bohemian, 63 in. wide.

40c yd., was 50c—Cream damask, Irish, 70 in.

50c yd , was 56c—Grass bleached drill table linen, German, 60 in. wide.

60c yd., was 65c—Snow-white table linen, Irish, 67 in. wide

70c yd., was 80c—Snow-white table linen, Irish, 67 in. wide.

80c yd., was 95c—Snow-white table linen, Scotch, 72 in. wide.

90c yd., was $1.25—Snow-white table linen, Flemish, 68 in. wide.

Napkins—

$1.10 a dozen, worth $1 50—Bleached Scotch damask, 18 in. square.

$1 40 a dozen, worth $1.75—Bleached Scotch damask, 20 in. square.

$1.80 a dozen, worth $2.50—Bleached Scotch damask, 20 in. square.

$1.90 a dozen, reduced from $2 25—Grass bleached, German, 22 in. square.

$2 a dozen, reduced from $2.35—Bleached Irish damask, 23 in. square.

$2.25 a dozen, reduced from $2.50—Bleached Scotch damask, 24 in. square.

$2.50 a dozen, reduced from $3—Bleached Irish damask, 24 in. square.

Towels—

12 c each—Hemmed huckaback towels, size 18x35 in.; fully worth 15c.

12½c each—Fringed huckaback towels, 17x35 in.

15c each—Hemmed huckaback towels, 18x36 in.; fully worth 20c.

Towels—

20c each—Hemmed huckaback towels, 20x38 in.; fully worth 25c.

25c each—Fringed "Old Bleach" huckaback towels, 20x39 in.; same towels, hemmed, at same price.

25c—Hemstitched huckaback towels, German grass bleached; extra heavy; 22x40 in

50c each—Moravian huckaback with wide damask border: hemstitched ends; all white; 27 x43 in. Regularly $1 each.

Bath Towels—All cotton—

10c each—Bleached Turkish towels, 19x42 in.; regularly 12½c.

12½c each—Bleached or cream large heavy Turkish towels; very cheap at 15c.

15c each—Bleached or cream Turkish towels; red borders, some all white, some fringed, some hemmed; all worth 20c each.

25c each—Snow-white bath towels; extra heavy; double warp; two-ply yarn; the best 25c. towel we have ever shown.

Towelings—

12½c yd—Bleached twilled crash; 18 in. wide; fully worth 15c.

12½c yd—Bleached plain crash; heavy, firm; fancy border; width 18 in.; reduced from 15c.

15c yd—Bleached plain crash; one of the best makes in the market; 18 in. wide; our regular 17c kind.

10c yd—Plain white crash; fancy border; 18 in. wide; fully worth 12½c.

Bed Linen—

$3 a pair—Hemstitched linen sheets; 72x90 in.; regularly $3.50.

$3.50 a pair—Hemstitched linen sheets; 90x94 in.; regularly $4.50.

90c a pair—Hemstitched linen pillow cases; 22x 36 in.; fully worth $1.

Linen for Under-garments—

500 yards of fine Flemish linen so good for underwear; soft and long wearing; one yard wide; two grades, at 75c and $1 a yard; formerly $1.10 and $1.50.

Fancy Linens—

Thirty pieces of embroidered Renaissance hand work; roses, pansies, sweet peas, and other handsome flowers; sizes from 18 to 45 in.; round and square centers; at just one-half former prices.

18 in., square, $4.75; reduced from $9.50.

18 in., round, $5.25; reduced from $10.50.

24 in., square, $7.50; reduced from $15.

24 in., round, $10; reduced from $20.

34 in., square, $13.75; reduced from $27.50.

45 in., square, $37.50; reduced from $75.

36 in., round, $12.50; reduced from $25.

45 in., round $30; reduced from $60.

Renaissance round or square centers; sizes 30x30 in., and 32x32 in., at $2.50 each; worth up to $5.50.

Renaissance Scarfs for bureau or buffet; size 20x 54 in., at $3.50 each; worth up to $7.50.

The New MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

The foundation of the White Sale movement is here. Garments have grown better and better each succeeding year. New embroideries are used; new styles of decoration are employed. Artistic, refined, carefully made and comfortable, applies all the way through the splendid new stock, that is more varied and handsome than ever before.

Night Gowns—

38c—Of muslin; yoke of fine plaits and embroidery; neck and sleeves trimmed with cambric ruffle; pearl buttons. Some also with V neck; yoke with clusters of plaits; cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves. Not more than 3 of these to a buyer.

50c—Of muslin; high neck; yoke with cluster of plaits and 2 rows of embroidery; neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched ruffle.

65c—Of muslin; V neck; yoke of clusters of plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle.

75c—Of muslin, 4 styles; High, square and V necks; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; or embroidery and plaits; or hemstitched.

85c—Of cambric, 3 styles; V and square neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; some with ribbon at neck.

$1—Of muslin and cambric, 8 styles; Trimming of embroidery and insertion; others with embroidery and hemstitching; or with torchon lace; high, V and square necks; some also trimmed with ribbon.

$1.25—Of cambric, 2 styles; High or square necks; trimmed with embroidery and insertion.

$1.50—Of muslin or cambric; square and V necks; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

$1.75—Of cambric or nainsook, 4 styles; High, square or V necks; trimmed with embroidery, torchon lace and insertion; or entire yoke of hemstitched plaits.

Corset Covers—

8c—Of cambric; 2 styles; Trimming of neat embroidery edging or lace; pearl buttons; not more than 3 of these to a buyer.

18c—Of cambric; square front and V back; trimmed with embroidery; pearl buttons.

25c—Of cambric; 6 styles; Tight-fitting, or full cover, with draw-string at waist; square or V necks; trimmed with torchon lace or neat embroidery; others with hemstitched ruffles or hemstitched plaits.

35c—Of cambric; 5 styles; Tight-fitting or full covers, square, V and round necks; trimmed with dainty embroidery or torchon lace.

50c—Of cambric, nainsook or lawn; 8 styles; Tight-fitting or full covers; some short covers, to waist; square, round and V necks; trimmed with pretty embroidery, Valenciennes or torchon lace.

75c—Of cambric; Tight back, full front, with draw-string at waist; 8 rows of Valenciennes insertion in front; neck and armholes trimmed with lace; finished with dainty ribbons.

85c—Of lawn; short cover to waist; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

$1—Of lawn or nainsook; 3 styles; round or square necks; trimmed with dainty Valenciennes lace and ribbons; full cover with draw-string at waist; also short tight-fitting corset covers.

Petticoats—

35c—Of muslin; trimmed with cambric ruffle; plaits above.

50c—Of muslin; 3 styles; with deep umbrella ruffle and plaits; with umbrella ruffle, plain hem and small plaits; or with umbrella ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace.

75c—Of heavy muslin; with umbrella ruffle of cambric; deep hem, hemstitched.

85c—Of muslin or cambric; 2 styles: Trimmed with embroidered ruffle and plaits above; or with 2 gathered ruffles of lawn edged with lace.

$1—Of muslin or cambric; 9 styles; Umbrella ruffle, or deep flounce, trimmed with the newest embroidery, torchon or Valenciennes lace; or with plain ruffles, plaited and hemstitched.

$1.25—Of muslin or cambric; 6 styles: With umbrella ruffle or deep flounce; or with 2 gathered ruffles, some trimmed with embroidery, others with torchon lace and insertion or blind embroidery; some also with hemstitched trimmings.

$1.50—Of cambric; 3 styles: With umbrella ruffle plaited and hemstitched; or trimmed with torchon lace.

$1.75—Of cambric; 4 styles: With umbrella ruffle trimmed with the newest embroidery; or with torchon lace and insertion.

Chemises—

18c—Of muslin; neck and armholes trimmed with cambric ruffle; not more than 3 of these to a buyer.

25c—Of muslin; round neck; trimmed with lace.

35c—Of cambric; square neck; trimmed with embroidery; neck and armholes trimmed with hemstitched ruffle.

50c—Of cambric; 4 styles: Round and square necks; trimmed with torchon lace, or neat embroidery; some trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle.

75c—Of nainsook or cambric; 3 styles: Round neck trimmed with Valenciennes lace; or square neck with yoke of fine plaits and 2 rows of embroidery; neck and armholes trimmed with neat embroidery; also round neck trimmed with embroidery and insertions.

$1—Of nainsook; 3 styles: Round neck trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion; some with torchon lace and insertion; also with Valenciennes lace and dainty ribbons.

Short Petticoats—

25c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle; plaits above.

35c—Of cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn, plaited and hemstitched.

50c—Of muslin or cambric, 4 styles: Trimmed with dainty embroidery ruffles, with plaits above; or with torchon lace; some also with hemstitched ruffles of cambric or lawn.

75c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

85c—Of cambric, 3 styles: With umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with dainty embroideries, with hemstitched plaits, or with torchon lace and insertion.

Drawers—

10c—Of muslin; deep hem and plaits; not more than 3 to a buyer.

15c—Of muslin or cambric; with hem and fine plaits; not more than 3 of these to a buyer.

25c—Of muslin; 3 styles: Trimmed with umbrella ruffle of cambric with hem and plaits above; or with deep hem and hemstitching. Also plain drawers with wide hem and hemstitching and plaits above.

35c—Of muslin; 3 styles: Umbrella ruffle of lawn hemstitched and plaits above; or neat embroidery ruffle and plaits above; or plain hem with cluster of plaits above.

50c—Of muslin and cambric; 6 styles: Trimmed with fine embroidery ruffles, and plaits above; others with deep lawn ruffle plaited and hemstitched; or deep ruffle trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

75c—Of muslin and cambric; 5 styles: Trimmed with embroidery ruffles with plaits above; or with lawn ruffle trimmed with torchon lace and hemstitched plaits; or with umbrella ruffle trimmed with blind embroidery and plaits.

$1—Of cambric or nainsook; 4 styles: Beautifully trimmed with torchon, Point de Paris, or Cluny lace and dainty embroidery.

Children's Muslin Underwear—

Drawers—

Of good muslin, full size, with hem and clusters of plaits; 10c for sizes 2 to 4 years; 15c for sizes 6, 8 and 10 years; 18c for 12-year size.

Of good muslin, with embroidery ruffle and clusters of plaits; sizes 2 to 12 years, 25c

Gowns—

38c—Of muslin; square yoke of plaits; neck, front and sleeves finished with cambric ruffle; 2 to 14 years.

50c—Of muslin; square neck; yoke of plaits in cluster; neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched ruffle.

Petticoats—

Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of cambric, trimmed with narrow ruffle; finished with deep hem and cluster of plaits; 35c for sizes 2 to 8 years; 45c for sizes 10 to 16 years.

45c—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle, trimmed with embroidery ruffle; sizes 2 to 14 years.

Children's White Dresses—

38c—Of nainsook; round yoke of hemstitched plaits and band of insertion, finished with deep hemstitched ruffle, edged with lace; sizes 6 months to 3 years.

45c—Of nainsook; square yoke of fine plaits back and front; neck and sleeves finished with embroidery ruffles; sizes 6 months to 2 years.

65c—Of lawn; pointed yoke of fine plaits in clusters and rows of hemstitching; yoke finished with hemstitched ruffle; sizes 1 to 3 years.

$1—Of nainsook; square yoke of fine plaits and 3 rows of insertion embroidery; yoke finished with cambric ruffle edge with fine embroidery and cluster of plaits.

The New Long Waist Dresses—

$1.25—Of lawn; waist of 8 hemstitched plaits back and front; very full skirt; deep hem and 2 hemstitched plaits; neck and sleeves finished with lace edged ruffles; sizes 2 to 4 years.

$2—Of lawn; waist of fine plaits in clusters; round yoke of plaits and wide embroidery insertion, finished with deep embroidery ruffle; very full skirt and lawn sash.

Colored Dresses—

50c—Of gingham; small checks; 2 styles; both Mother Hubbard; one with white yoke, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery; the other with yoke, trimmed with ruffle of same material.

75c—Of gingham; very long waist of small box plaits; very full skirt, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery insertion and edging.

Infants' Long Slips—

25c—Of nainsook; full front; neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched ruffle.

45c—Of nainsook; square yoke back and front of fine plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery ruffle.

70c—Of nainsook; square yoke of hemstitched plaits and row of embroidery insertion; yoke finished with fine embroidery ruffle.

$1.15—Of nainsook; square yoke of fine plaits; 2 rows of lace insertion and row of embroidery insertion in front; yoke finished with lace edge ruffle; skirt trimmed with lawn ruffle, edged with lace and cluster of plaits.

$1.75—Of lawn; yoke of plaits, finished with lace ruffle; skirt trimmed with deep ruffle, edged with lace; 6 clusters of fine plaits and row lace insertion.

Long Petticoats—

30c—Of nainsook; deep hem; made with waist.

38c—Two styles: One of cambric, trimmed with lace edged ruffle. Another of nainsook, with deep hem, finished with thread beading. Both styles made with waists.

Corsets—

45c—Of jean; medium waist; low bust; short over hips; white, drab and black.

65c—"J. B." corset; of sateen; medium low bust.

65c—Globe corsets; of coutil; white and drab; medium low bust; trimmed prettily with lace. Same in black sateen.

75c—Globe corsets; low bust and short hips; trimmed prettily with lace; white and black.

$1—"P. D." imported corsets; of coutil; white and drab. Regularly $1.75.

$1.25—"P. D." corsets; of fine French coutil; medium length; trimmed with lace and ribbon; silk flossing. Regular $2.75 kind.

$1.50—"P. D." corsets; of fine coutil; excellent boning, lace trimmed; long waist. Same in black sateen. Regularly $3.50 and $4.

At $1.75, $2.50, $3.50 and $5—A lot of Lillian corsets in sateen and coutil; medium and long waists; some with short hips; others with low bust. Regularly $2.50, $2.75, $4, $5.25 and $8.50.

$1.50—The Nemo Cadet corsets; straight front; low bust; long over hips and abdomen. The latest model in whalebone.

SHEETS and Pillow Cases

A hundred and forty thousand Sheets and Pillow Cases are ready for this sale, and to be sold at the price they cost the biggest stores by the thousand to-day.

Ours were bought earlier and more favorably. The muslins are of high character, and the making is the best and neatest that can be done. These hints of prices:

Bleached Pillow Cases—Made of good muslin:

42x36 in., 10c — 45x38½ in., 12c
45x36 in., 11c — 50x38½ in., 13c
54x38½ in., 15c

Bleached Sheets—Made of good Muslin:

54x90 in., 37c — 72x99 in., 49c
63x90 in., 40c — 81x99 in., 55c
90x90 in., 55c

Bleached Pillow Cases—Made from the best known standard muslins:

42x36 in., 12½c — 45x38½ in., 15c
42x38½ in., 13c — 50x38½ in., 17c
45x36 in., 14c — 54x38½ in., 19c

Bleached Sheets—Made from the best known standard muslins:

54x90 in., 43c — 72x99 in., 58c
63x90 in., 47c — 81x90 in., 59c
63x99 in., 52c — 81x99 in., 64c
72x90 in., 53c — 90x90 in., 64c
90x99 in , 70c

Hemstitched Pillow Cases—Made from well known standard muslins:

42x36 in., 17c — 45x38½ in., 19c
45x36 in., 18c — 50x38½ in., 21c
54x38½ in., 23c

Hemstitched Sheets—Made from well known standard muslins;

63x90 in., 55c — 72x99 in., 66c
72x90 in., 61c — 81x90 in., 67c
81x99 in., 72c

Bleached Pillow Cases—Made from a grade of muslin finer and heavier than the usual standard make:

42x36 in., 13c — 45x38½ in., 17c
42x38½ in., 15c — 50x38½ in., 19c.
45x36 in., 16c — 54x38½ in., 20c

Bleached Sheets—Made from the same good quality of muslin:

63x90 in., 52c — 81x90 in., 65c
63x99 in., 57c — 81x99 in., 70c
72x90 in., 60c — 90x90 in., 70c
72x99 in., 65c — 90x99 in , 76c

Fourth avenue.

Lace Curtains

Excellent variety in the various styles of Lace Curtains; from the inexpensive Nottingham laces to fine Brussels and Renaissance. Prices average

A Third Below Value

All are new and perfect curtains, in most desirable patterns all the way through.

Nottingham Curtains—

Regularly sold for $1.65, $2, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.50, $4 and $4.50. Now $1.15, $1.30, $1.65, $1.75, $1.95, $2.25, $2.50 and $3.

White Irish Point Curtains—

Regularly $5.25, $5.75, $6, $6.50, $7.25, $8.25, $9.50, and $10. Now $3.50, $3.75, $4, $4.35, $5, $5.75, $6.50 and $6.75.

Brussels Curtains—

Regularly $8.50, $9.25, $9.75, $11.50, $14, $20, $26, $27.50. Now $5.75, $6.50, $6.75, $7.75, $9.50, $14, $17.50, $18.50.

Renaissance Curtains—

Regularly $12.50, $13.50, $14.75, $15, $18 and $21. Now $8.50, $9, $9.75, $10, $12.75 and $14.50.

Third floor.

EMBROIDERIES Fancy White Dress Goods

Cambric and nainsook edgings and insertings, in the new spring designs. All from a leading St. Gall maker. They've served the importer as sample pieces, from which to take orders, and still fresh and perfect, come to us to sell at about half their value.

Edgings at 12½c a yard, regularly about 25c. Insertings at 5c a yard, regularly about 10c.

The white goods comprise various lots of lace stripe and other fancy muslins in patterns intended for coming spring trade. It's part of a maker's overproduction, and thus 12½c a yard, though they are qualities that will sell regularly throughout the country at double.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Underwear shown in BASEMENT and on SECOND FLOOR

Men's COLLARS and Shirts

Linen high turn-down collars, standing collars, with straight or turned corners; made in the most correct shapes, in quite a variety of heights. Now selling at

55c a half-dozen

Sold only by the box of a half-dozen of a size.

Excellent Percale Shirts, in good patterns, hand-laundered; made to sell at $1 and $1.25; now at *sixty cents each*

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Handkerchiefs

Three groups of pure linen handkerchiefs deserve particular mention; for low as are prices here regularly, these show decisive reductions from lowest previous prices.

Women's All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs with neat initial embroidered by hand, for 75c dozen. Worth $1.

Women's All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs that sell regularly at 10c each, at 75c a dozen.

Scalloped and Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs that sell regularly for 25c and 35c each, at 18c and 25c each.

Broadway, Main aisle.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GRAVE SITUATION IN CAPE COLONY

Boer Invaders Now Said to Number Five Thousand.

MORE TROOPERS CAPTURED

Fourteen Men of Nesbitt's Horse Taken Prisoners—Extensive Looting by Boers.

LONDON, Jan. 2—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, who dwells upon the gravity of the position in Cape Colony, says:

"The Boer invaders now number 5,000. The western invasion gives the most concern. It has split into two divisions, which are marching like the prongs of a fork, one by way of Sutherland toward Malmesbury and the other toward Beaufort West.

"The enemy are now ranging over immense tracts of territory, necessitating the employment of an army corps to deal with them. Lord Kitchener has poured troops into the disturbed areas; but the fugitive tactics of the Boers have to a large extent neutralized his precautions.

"It was felt that the only means of excluding the invaders from the rich districts in the western part of the colony was to call out the farmers. To-day's telegrams promise a splendid response from the eastern portion, but the western is doubtful, not 30 per cent. of the population being regarded as loyal. Hence the Boer concentration in that direction.

"Letters are arriving here detailing damage and robbery by the invaders, and beseeching military assistance. Any action on the part of the colony will not abate the urgent need of large reinforcements."

"The aspect of affairs is scarcely less gloomy," says the Cape Town correspondent of The Times, "than at the beginning of 1900. The invading Boers are numerically fewer, but they have penetrated further south, and their presence in such centres of hostile Dutch feeling as Graaf Reinet constitutes an element of danger which did not exist last January.

"The proclamation calling for volunteers comes very late. The invaders have been enabled to obtain fresh horses. All the horses in the colony ought to have been commandeered or bought at the first sign of invasion."

The correspondent complains of the inertia and reticence of the authorities.

COLESBERG, Cape Colony, Dec. 31.—Two hundred and fifty Boers captured fourteen men of Nesbitt's Horse fifty miles southeast of Colesberg.

The enemy, since increased to 800, has appeared near Weltevreden and is driving off stock.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 1.—A special meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day at which, it is understood, a decision was reached to make a further extension of martial law.

A telegram from Carnarvon reports that the Boers are looting every farm along their route for supplies.

CAPTURED FROM DE WET.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Gen. Kitchener has telegraphed to the War Office, under date of Pretoria, Dec. 31, as follows:

"Gen. Knox, who has been following up De Wet, reports that he has captured some horses, five wagons with supplies, and 6,000 rounds of ammunition. He has released and allowed to go to their farms seventy-six Boer prisoners who were taken at De Wet's laager, and who were being forced to fight.

"Gen. French recently captured twelve prisoners and a large quantity of carts and cattle. Among the prisoners was a dispatch rider bearing a letter from Beyers for Smuts."

Johannes Smuts was formerly private secretary to Sir John Gordon Sprigg, Governor of Cape Colony. He served on the staff of V Division in Natal in 1899-1900.

KRUEGER WANTS WAR STOPPED.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—"Mr. Krüger is again importuning Queen Wilhelmina," says the correspondent of The Daily Mail at The Hague, "to write personal letters to Emperor Nicholas, President Loubet, and Emperor William with a view of stopping the war. It is reported that the Queen is not unwilling, but that the Netherlands Ministry is divided."

Krueger Cannot Come Here Yet.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 1.—Replying to an address from the American Boer Committee, Mr. Krüger expressed a desire to visit the United States, but said he must postpone the visit, on account of the affection of the eyes from which he is suffering.

THE FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The floods continue in the country. The water in the lower part of Bath is fourteen feet deep, and the tops of cottages are just appearing above the waste. Boats have been kept busy rescuing the inhabitants of the place from the water. Four deaths from drowning are reported.

Thousands have been rendered idle through the closing of inundated works. In some districts trains were held up all night long, out of the reach of assistance.

Duke of York a Rear Admiral.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Duke of York has been gazetted a Rear Admiral. The promotion from the rank of Captain to that of Rear Admiral, as a preliminary to the Duke's visit to Australia and Canada, gives universal satisfaction, and the fact that he thus passes over the heads of sixty-six senior Captains will not in the slightest degree detract from his universal popularity in the navy. Since the Duke of Edinburgh succeeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg the British Navy has lacked the distinction of a princely flag officer.

Dies from Exposure in Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—P. Collins, who arrived at Fermoy, Ireland, from America on Dec. 27, has been found dead on the mountain side almost within sight of his father's home. It appears that the traveler was unable to secure a conveyance from Fermoy to the home of his father; started to walk there, but was overtaken by a storm, and died from exposure. He had £426 in his pocket when found.

Imports from Germany Increase.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—The German papers note with satisfaction that Germany's exports to the United States in the year just ended show an increase over those for 1899. United States Consul General Mason's figures for the year reached 3,077,335 marks, or an increase of 43,470 marks over those of the previous year.

Mme. Patti Sells Her Castle.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Mme. Adelina Patti's beautiful estate and castle, Craig-y-Nos, upon which the prima donna has expended upward of £130,000 during the twenty years of her residence there, is about to change ownership. It is understood that Sir George Newnes, the London publisher, is the purchaser of the estate.

Argentina's Cereal Crop Good.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 1.—The Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Martin Garcia Merou, in his annual report estimates that there will be 1,700,000 tons of wheat available for export this season. He says that the corn crop is good.

KETTELER'S SLAYER EXECUTED.

PEKING, Dec. 31.—Su-Hai, the man who killed Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister to China, in June last, was beheaded this afternoon in the presence of a large number of spectators.

The execution took place on the scene of the crime.

French Snub British at Peking.

PEKING, Jan. 1.—One incident of the New Year celebration here has caused considerable comment. A review of the British troops was held in honor of Queen Victoria and of Australian Federation, and all the foreign commanders were invited to send representatives. The French were conspicuous by their absence, not a single Frenchman being present at the review.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY DEAD.

Famous Politician and Author Taken Ill Suddenly in Minneapolis—His Long Career.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 1.—Ignatius Donnelly, who had been prominent for many years in politics and literature, died here to-night. He was taken ill suddenly at the home of his father-in-law, Barton Hanson, this evening, and in spite of the efforts of his physician, failed to rally.

Ignatius Donnelly, lawyer, Congressman, reformer and literary man, was born in Philadelphia on Nov. 3, 1831. He was educated at the Central High School there and admitted to the bar in 1852.

He went to Minnesota in 1856 and soon became prominent in politics. He was first elected to Congress in 1862. During the war he was Lieutenant Governor and for a short time Governor of the State. In 1864 he was re-elected to Congress. In politics he was a Republican, but in 1871 he left the ranks of that party.

Mr. Donnelly was well known through his literary work to a great number of people who had never heard of him as a politician. His first work "Atlantis" was published in New York in 1882 and attracted considerable attention. In it he attempted to demonstrate that there once existed in the Atlantic Ocean, opposite the Straits of Gibraltar a large island known to the ancients as Atlantis. This work was followed in 1883 by "Ragnavok," in which he tried to show that the deposits of clay and gravel on the earth were the result of a collision with a comet; but it was his book, "The Great Cryptogram," in which he attempted to prove that Shakespeare's plays had been written by Bacon, that made him well known in America and Europe.

He was also the publisher of a newspaper entitled The Anti-Monopolist, which was issued in St. Paul. It advocated the greenback policy, and was all that its name implied in its attitude toward monopolies. While in Congress Mr. Donnelly materially contributed to the creation of the National Bureau of Education, and he was the first man who ever agitated in Congress the question of the planting of trees by the Government.

For several years he was President of the Farmers' Alliance of Minnesota, and was President of the Anti-Monopoly Convention that nominated Peter Cooper for President. In 1868 he was nominated at the convention of the People's Party held in Cincinnati for Vice President. During the latter part of his life he conducted a large farm near his residence.

He was nominated for the Vice-Presidency in May, 1900, by the "middle of the road" division of the People's party at the convention held at Sioux Falls, when Wharton Barker was nominated for President.

AUSTRALIA FEDERATED.

Lord Hopetoun Inaugurated at Sydney as First Governor General of the New Commonwealth.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 1.—The Earl of Hopetoun was to-day sworn in as the first Governor General of the Federated Australian colonies, amidst scenes of pageantry such as never before had been attempted in the antipodes. Scores of thousands of people participated in the demonstration, and general joy marked the occasion. The rejoicing of the Commonwealth was intensified by a message which Queen Victoria sent through the Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and which was read by the Earl of Hopetoun, as follows:

"The Queen commands me to express through you to the people of Australia her Majesty's heartfelt interest in the inauguration of the Commonwealth, and her earnest wish that, under Divine Providence, it may insure increased prosperity and well being to her loyal and beloved subjects in Australia."

The weather for such an occasion was not of the best, but it did not deter immense crowds from thronging the streets from an early hour. A procession formed of Ministers, officials, Judges, clergy, members of the House of Commons, trades unions and all kinds of societies, allegorical cars, colonial, Indian and imperial troops and bluejackets, moved at 10 o'clock down the troop-lined route toward Government House. As the centre of the procession halted at Government House, Lord Hopetoun emerged from the grounds in the State carriage. He drove past the remainder of the procession and took up a position at the rear.

Shortly after noon the procession entered the park, into which thousands of the public followed, swelling the multitude that had already assembled.

The Governor's arrival at the pavilion erected for the occasion was announced by artillery salutes and the pealing of cathedral and other bells. The various Chief Justices and Cabinet officers were awaiting him, and as soon as the Earl of Hopetoun took up his position a choir of 1,000 voices sang "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." After his commission had been read Lord Hopetoun took the oath of office. Rousing cheers re-echoing among the hills accompanied this act. The signature and swearing in of the first Federal Ministers followed.

Lord Hopetoun briefly congratulated the members of the Cabinet, and then read the Queen's message, which evoked prolonged cheering. This was followed by a second message, as follows:

"Her Majesty's Government send cordial greeting to the Commonwealth of Australia. They welcome her to her place among the nations united under her Majesty's sovereignty, and confidently anticipate for the new federation a future of everincreasing prosperity and influence. They recognize in the long-desired consummation of the hopes of patriotic Australians a further step in the direction of permanent unity of the British Empire, and they are satisfied that the wider powers and responsibilities henceforth secured to Australia will give a fresh opportunity for a display of that generous loyalty and devotion to the throne of the empire which has characterized the action in the past of its several States."

Ten thousand pupils of the public schools then sang the hymn "Australia Fair," and the proceedings were concluded by the choir singing a Te Deum, the "Hallelujah" chorus, and "God Save the Queen."

The city was brilliantly illuminated this evening with unique and appropriate designs. The State banquet in the Town Hall was a brilliant affair, being attended by 1,000 guests. Some disappointment was caused by the absence of Lord Hopetoun, who was much fatigued by the exertions of the day, although he has not suffered further ill effects.

Melbourne, Brisbane, and the other capitals have all been celebrating on a smaller scale and swearing in the local Governors.

The new Commonwealth Ministry will, it is expected, form on protective tariff lines.

LAD KILLS HIS PLAYMATE.

Long Island Boys Find a Revolver and a Tragedy Follows.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Jan. 1.—Peter Martenson, ten years old, accidentally shot and killed Joseph Mirtleson to-day. Mirtleson was of the same age as the boy who shot him. The Martenson lad was badly injured himself by the bullet which killed his playmate. The boys were playing about the home of the Martenson lad, and came upon a revolver.

After they had been playing with the weapon some time, a cartridge it contained went off. The Martenson boy is said to have been trying to raise the hammer, but his strength was not equal to the effort, and when part way up the hammer slipped from his fingers and came down upon the cartridge. The lad had the weapon grasped in his left hand, with his palm over the muzzle

Ti Mirtleson boy was standing directly in front of his companion, watching the operation of raising the hammer. When the explosion took place the bullet tore through the left hand of Martenson and then passed into the Mirtleson boy's chest and penetrated his left lung. He bled to death in a short time. The Martenson boy's hand is badly shattered, and it may have to be amputated at the wrist.

Widow of Murdered Man Very Ill.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 1.—Mrs. Frank Richardson, widow of the wealthy merchant of Savannah who was murdered on Christmas Eve, is in a precarious condition to-night, and may die at any moment. She is suffering from nervous prostration caused by the tragedy, and she has been dangerously ill since the evidence given at the inquest yesterday by the servant, Bessie Phillips. The relatives of the dead man discredit the evidence of this girl, which was of a sensational character, reflecting upon the widow.

THIS WEEK ONLY.

"Standard of Highest Merit."

FISCHER PIANOS.

"The embodiment of tone and art."

In addition to our regular styles of Grand and Upright Pianos, we offer this week a number of *odd styles of new Fischer Pianos* at

REDUCED PRICES.

Also several *not quite new* and second-hand Pianos of our own and other celebrated makers, taken in exchange during the Holidays on the purchase of new Fischer Pianos. All have been thoroughly renovated and will be sold at very low prices. Cash or Instalments.

33 Union Square—West,

Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

There are problems that call for a brain strong and clear,
But you need not be a scholar
To figure the saving on clothes bought here
At sixty cents on the dollar.

The substantial amount you save by buying at this sale will far exceed your most sanguine expectations, but the low prices here are forced on us.

We are retiring from the retail business, and our entire high grade stock of beautiful reliable clothing is being sacrificed relentlessly at exactly SIXTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Beautiful Oxford Gray Overcoats and Raglans, Suits, Trousers, Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits, etc.

One hundred and fifty Business Suits reduced to $6.50.

Several hundred of our finest $12, $15, and $18 Fall Overcoats are now $6.50. Some silk lined.

OUR ONLY STORE 830 BROADWAY BETWEEN 12TH & 13TH STREETS.

KWANG-SU COMPLAISANT

Emperor of China Desires to Meet Powers' Demands.

INTERVIEW WITH EARL LI

He Says the Emperor Is Willing to Banish the Boxer Leaders—Wants Legation Guards Limited.

PEKING, Dec. 31.—A representative of The Associated Press to-day had a personal interview with Li-Hung-Chang, who shows plainly physical evidence of his recent illness, but whose mind has not been affected by his sickness and is as vigorous as ever.

In the course of his conversation with the correspondent, Earl Li said he would prefer to meet the Ministers and Commissioners at his house, if such an arrangement were possible, on account of the condition of his health, but he would not, under the circumstances, make suggestions.

He said also that Emperor Kwang-Su was desirous of complying in all particulars with the demands of the powers. On the other hand, the Emperor thought the powers should order a cessation of the frequent irritating expeditions, which he looked upon as unnecessary and as doing a deal of harm. It would be quite possible now, he said, to maintain complete order in the province, with the assistance of a small number of Chinese troops, and he hoped that the powers would agree to keep as at present the troops now stationed at Peking and Tien-Tsin and along the railway.

The Emperor, Li-Hung-Chang asserts, is willing to punish all those named by the powers by banishment to the furthest parts of the Chinese dominions, on the northwestern frontier; and their return, he declares, will be prohibited under penalty of decapitation. His Majesty is anxious also to have the number of legation guards limited, and that other boundaries be specified, and he hopes the foreign armies will be recalled as early as possible in the Spring.

China will endeavor, says Earl Li, by every means in her power to prove that she intends compliance with the demands contained in the note, and to show her desire to make the country safe and habitable for foreigners. He believes the powers will not insist upon the total destruction of the forts.

A meeting of the foreign Ministers will be held as soon as Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British Minister, who is suffering from chills and fever, shall have recovered sufficiently to be present, and when a date and place for meeting the Chinese Commissioners shall have been agreed upon.

CZAR THANKS HIS TROOPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—At Livadia the Czar yesterday reviewed the Russian troops that have returned from China. His Majesty passed in front of the detachments and then ordered a march past. As each company passed the Czar thanked the troops for their services. Dinner was served to the soldiers in their barracks, where the Czar passed about from one table to another addressing remarks to individual soldiers. Subsequently, holding aloft a glass of brandy, his Majesty addressed the troops as follows:

"Brothers: I rejoice to see you assembled here, gallant heroes that you are, returning from so far a country after such an arduous campaign. I drink to your health and prosperity, and that of the whole of that glorious Iron Rifle Brigade of the Thirteenth Rifle Regiment, and to that of the Battery of the Fourth Artillery Division."

As the troops left the dining room the Czar again addressed them. "Once more," he said, "I thank you, brothers, for your heroic services. May you return safe and sound to your families."

The officers of the detachments subsequently lunched at the palace, and there the Czar toasted them in these words:

"I welcome you again, and thank you for the part you have taken in the expedition just concluded; and I drink to the health of the Thirteenth Rifle Regiment and the whole of the Fourth Rifle Brigade, together with the Fourth Artillery and Rifle Division, as well as the representatives of the fleet."

Later the Czar appeared at the breakwater at Yalta and boarded a steamer on which the detachments were drawn up. After inspection of the troops' quarters, the Czar with his own hand presented to the non-commissioned officers the insignia of a military order.

Uniform Charge on Berlin Cars.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—A uniform tariff of 10 pfennige was introduced to-day on the Berlin street cars.

Killed by a Pittsburg Street Car.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 1.—J. P. Saln, for the past seven years editor of The Volksblatt, this city, was almost instantly killed to-night by being thrown by a street car. He was forty-six years old, and has been connected with German newspapers in this city for many years. Mr. Saln was boarding a car near his home to go to his office, and in some way was thrown backward, breaking his back in the fall.

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59 & 60TH STS

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU TO BUY

Household Dry Goods and Linens

To-day "Greater New York's Greatest Store" inaugurates a really 20th Century Sale—a phenomenal sale of everything in dry goods for the home. These goods sell to-day radically cheaper than ever before—over a third and a half less than competition. The why of it is this: We are the greatest buyers and sellers in the United States. We bought for this sale when goods were at their lowest, and placing orders with the factories when they were glad to work for little just to keep things going, gave us untold precedence over the market. Especially is this sale advantageous to hotel and boarding-house proprietors. Read these items carefully, compare them with others and you will see just how you stand by purchasing at Bloomingdales' :—

Muslin and Sheetings.

9c. Bleached Muslin 5c. Yd.—White, 36 inches wide. Old Glory Mills.

10c. Muslin 6c. Yd.—36-inch Fruit of the Loom—Dwight, Anchor and Langdon Mills. No mail orders filled for these muslins.

7c. Muslin 4½c. Yd.—36-inch, unbleached; exceptionally good quality.

9-4 Sheetings 10½c. Yd.—Unbleached; 2¼ yards wide; good quality.

Special Offering of Sheeting.—These are New York Mills. We offer them at 35 per cent. less than cost of producing. Some of the lot are subject to slight imperfections, which are hardly perceptible; others are in small pieces, from 4 to 15 yds.

30c. Quality—width 9-4, 17c. yd.

32c. Quality—10-4, 19c. yd.

Flannels.

8c. Shaker Flannel 4c. Yd.—Manufacturers' ends.

10c. Outing Flannel 5c. Yd.—An endless variety; new styles.

59c. Embroidered Flannel 42c. Yd.—Very beautiful silk embroidered.

12½c. Canton Flannel 9¼c. Yd.—Exceptionally good quality. This runs from 2 to 12 yard pieces.

Main Floor, near Rotunda.

Table Linens—Damask Napkins.

50c. Table Damask, 29c. yd.—All pure German linen, 63 to 65 inches wide; also extra heavy quality unbleached damask, fully 58 and 59 inches wide; this is worth 45c.

69c. Damask, 50c. yd.—All pure linen, bleached, extra heavy weight, many fine designs. Napkins to match, size 5-8, worth 1.75, at per dozen. 1.25; size 3-4, worth 2.25 at per dozen, 1.59.

$1.00 Damask, 59c. yd—Fully 40 inches wide, all pure linen, satin finish, extra heavy weight; exceptionally good wearing quality. This is an unmatchable special.

65c. Napkins, 49c.—Scotch Linen Napkins, Damask patterns.

85c. Napkins, 59c. doz.—German dice.

$1.10 and $1.25 Napkins, 79c. doz.—Same quality as above, but these are dinner size.

$1.50 Napkins, $1.00 doz.—All pure Irish linen; diner size.

$1.00 Cloth, 57c. each—All linen; fringed; extra fine quality; assorted designs; sizes 8-4; actual measure 63 inches.

5c. Fringed Napkins, 3c each—Assorted, with colored borders; all linen.

Ready-Made Sheets and Pillow Cases.

They are all torn from the piece, not cut; this makes the threads wash and iron evenly.

Atlantic Mills Sheets—These are known all over the United States for their superior quality. Pure white and wash well. Have wide hems.

52c. kind, 63x90 inches, 38c. per yd.
57c. kind, 72x90 inches, 43c. per yd.
62c. kind, 81x90 inches, 48c. per yd.
67c. kind, 90x90 inches, 53c. per yd.
72c. kind, 90x99 inches, 58c. per yd.

17c. Hemstitched Pillow Cases 10c.—In two sizes: 42x36 and 45x36 inches; some are plain wide hems; most of this lot have corded edges and hemstitching; the muslin is exceptionally good.

Pepperell Sheets—At exceptionally low prices. 45c. sheets for a single bed; they are 2½ yds. long, have wide hems, 29c.
49c. kind, 63x90 inches, each, 35c.
54c kind, 72x90 inches, each, 39c.
59c. kind, 81x90 inches, each, 43c.
64c. kind, 90x90 inches, each 48c.
We are also offering hemstitched sheets at very much reduced prices.

19c. to 21c. Pillow Cases 13½c. Each—Exceptionally good quality; extra sizes; plain hems and also hemstitched; size 50x36 and 54x36 inches.

9c. Pillow Cases 5½c. Each—Have wide hems.

Towels and Towelling.

10c. Towel, 5c.—Good quality; plain white and red damask borders. No mail orders filled for these Towels.

15c. Towel, 8½c.—Linen huck; are not all linen, but exceptionally good quality and equal to any all-linen towel; are hemmed; large sizes; washed and ready for immediate use.

25c. Towel, 15c.—Damask and huck; all linen German damask, good quality, with knotted fringes, sizes 22x48 inches; hemstitched and plain hems, 22x46 inches, 20x40 inches.

5c. Towelling, 2½c. Yd.—Heavy twills. No mail orders filled.

15c. Glass Towelling, 8½c. Yd.—Assorted patterns and colors; 19 inches wide; very good quality.

Comfortables.

$2.00 Sateen Comfortables, 99c.—Full size bed comfortables at about half price. There are various styles in this lot, beautiful sateen, flowered designs, filled with good cotton; fancy stitched.

$1.50 Comfortables, 88c.—Beautiful designs in silkolines, tufted with zephyr, full size; some have plain edges, others assorted worsted edges.

$1.10 Bed Spreads, 69c.—Full size, white crochet, beautiful Marseilles patterns, all hemmed.

Blankets.

$1.98 Wool Blankets, 1.40—Full size, 10-4, white; half wool.

$2.50 Blankets, 1.89—Same quality as above; in size 11-4.

$1.00 Feather Pillows, 59c. each—Made of good quality ticking.

Main floor, near Rotunda.

So many people have been asking us about our Annual Sale of Women's Undermuslins—when we are going to hold it and all—that we feel it policy to print a notice regarding it. The sale will begin on Monday, January 7th. At that time, everything in Women's Muslin Underwear and also Men's and Boys' Shirts, Collars and Cuffs will be sold at prices surprisingly low. The opportunity is worth waiting for.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts. | BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts. | BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts. | BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

WAR OF ABSTRACT COMPANIES.

Chicago Institution Passes Its Semi-Annual Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The Board of Directors of the Security Title and Trust Company has decided to pass the semi-annual dividend due in January, and stockholders will be notified to that effect. This follows similar action by the Chicago Title and Trust Company last week.

President Rickcords of the Security Company, in speaking of the matter to-day, said that the prolonged war between the abstract companies made it advisable not to pay the dividend. "We have made some money," he said, "but the condition of the business is such that it was determined best to add it to our reserve." In July the company reduced its dividend rate from a 6 to a 4 per cent. basis.

MOTORMEN MUST BE PROTECTED.

Order Issued that All Boston Street Cars Be Vestibuled.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The Railroad Commissioners this afternoon issued an order compelling the Boston Elevated Railway Company to equip all street cars in Boston with vestibules. The order provides that the road shall have cars vestibuled on two lines of the system by Dec. 1 next, but the company is given four years in which to equip all its cars in that manner.

The order is the outcome of an act of the Legislature of last year, which provides that all street railways in the State should protect their motormen in this manner. The act, however, left the question of vestibules on street cars in Boston to the Railroad Commissioners. The board therefore gave a number of hearings in the matter, at which the company was represented by counsel and a vigorous defense was offered

FELL ON TO ELEVATED TRACK.

Approaching Train Signaled Just in Time to Save a Life.

Michael Callahan, a laborer, fifty-three years old, living at the corner of High Street and Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, had a narrow escape from death at the Chatham Square elevated station last night. Callahan boarded a Second Avenue train up-town with a friend. Both got off at Chatham Square to transfer to a Third Avenue train, bound for City Hall.

Callahan staggered from the train to the platform, and fell on the track. His fall stunned him. His friend ran and called the station agent, who seized a red lantern and rushed up the track to stop a coming train. The warning was just in time, as the engineer succeeded in stopping his engine within a few feet of Callahan's prostrate body.

Dr. Nelson of the Hudson Street Hospital was summoned and dressed a scalp wound and several contusions that Callahan received when he fell to the track. The man's friend then took him home.

John J. Cassin Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—John J. Cassin died at his home here this afternoon. His illness was induced by grief over the loss of his sixteen-year-old son while attempting to save girl friends from drowning about a year ago. Mr. Cassin was born in Rensselaer fifty-seven years ago and resided there up to the death of his son. He was a power in Democratic politics after 1875, when he was elected Supervisor. He subsequently held the position of Superintendent of Poor and was a member of the Assembly in 1892, 1893 and 1894.

To Open a Negro College in Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 1.—Bishop Hartzell of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa has arranged with the Rev. George H. Reibold of Indiana to go to Zambezi to conduct a college at New Ontolla. As this is a British country the British Government gave to the Methodist Episcopal Church $15,000 and 13,000 acres of land for the purpose of building a school to educate the English residents there. Mr. Reibold's mission is to go to Africa to superintend this school. He will sail from New York the last of this month.

THE DELAWARE LEGISLATURE.

Addicks and Anti-Addicks Republicans Divide Offices.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 1.—The Delaware Legislature organized to-day at 1 o'clock after the Addicks and anti-Addicks Republicans held a conference that lasted all morning over a division of the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives. Both factions, jointly, control 29 of the 52 members of the Assembly, and they had decided to consider a proposition that would enable them to divide the places.

The anti-Addicks members were given first choice, and chose Henry A. Ellison of Mount Pleasant for President of the Senate. The Addicks factions then chose James V. McCommons of Wyoming for Speaker of the House. The other appointments were then made, each faction choosing alternately.

Senator McMillan Renominated.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 1.—Senator James McMillan of Detroit was this afternoon nominated by the joint Republican caucus of the Forty-first Legislature, which will convene to-morrow in the State Capitol, to succeed himself. Senator McMillan's reelection to his third term in the Senate is assured, as the Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican. The Senator appeared at the caucus after he had been notified of his nomination, and in a brief speech thanked the legislators for the honor. This evening he tendered them a reception at the Downey House.

Colorado Populists Join Democrats.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 1.—All the Populist members of the State Senate, eight in number, entered the caucus of the Democratic members to-day and announced their intention to join the Democratic Party.

To Prosecute Honolulu Trusts.

HONOLULU, Dec. 25.—District Attorney Baird has received orders to proceed against the alleged trusts in Honolulu.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:15 A. M.—1,348 Eighth Avenue; Mary Dunbar; damage slight.

12:40 A. M.—148 Sullivan Street; James Wers; damage slight.

12:45 A. M.—441 Third Avenue; Daniel Murand; damage, $100.

1:10 A. M.—520 West Fifty-third Street; Lizzie Cassidy; damage, $500.

1:25 A. M.—228 Eighth Avenue; James Stream; damage, $10.

1:50 A. M.—325 Amsterdam Avenue; Frank Damrosch; damage, $50.

3:35 A. M.—32 Seventh Street; M. Lichenstein; damage, $50.

4:15 A. M.—173 West Forty-fifth Street; Kate Backley; damage, $15.

5:15 A. M.—216 Hudson Street; Jacob Crane; damage, $25.

6:30 A. M.—412 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Michael Reilly; damage, $2,500.

7:45 A. M.—151 East Eighty-fourth Street; William Ebling; damage, $50.

7:45 A. M.—256 West Twenty-eighth Street; John J. Crawford; damage, $100.

10:20 A. M.—4 First Avenue; Charles E. Munnel & Co.; damage, $100.

1:05 P. M.—136 Madison Avenue; J. Jones; damage, $4,000.

1:25 P. M.—1,171 Second Avenue; Arthur Titus; damage, $15.

2:10 P. M.—1,541 First Avenue; Frank Paulson; damage, $10.

2:20 P. M.—223 East Fifty-eighth Street; Emma O'Neil; damage slight.

5:50 P. M.—43 Barrow Street; John Nelson; damage, $15.

6:20 P. M.—248 Second Street; Joseph Doephler; damage slight.

7:00 P. M.—1,474 Madison Avenue; Charles Myerson; damage, $30.

8:10 P. M.—711 Amsterdam Avenue; Louisa Fisher; damage, $100.

8:50 P. M.—Tiebout Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $900.

9:35 P. M.—9 East Twenty-seventh Street; Dr. Frances McCullough; damage, $100.

9:20 P. M.—402 East Sixty-fifth Street; William Freidel; damage, $65.

11:20 P. M.—9 East Twenty-seventh Street; Dr. Frances McCullough; damage, $1,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and colder, brisk westerly winds.

Except in northeastern Montana, North Dakota, and northern South Dakota, the temperature has moderated in the States westward of the upper lake region and northward of Texas. The temperature has fallen 10 degrees to 20 degrees in the lower lake region, New England, and the Central and Northern Allegheny region, where the temperatures average slightly below the normal. Temperatures from zero to 16 degrees below continue in Ontario, the Dakotas, Central Wyoming, eastern Montana, Alberta, and Assiniboia, and 20 degrees below to 38 degrees below in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Freezing temperatures extend into Southern Pennsylvania, and thence southwestward over northern Texas and New Mexico. Rains continue on or near the coasts of the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and on the Northern Pacific Coast, and local snows in the lower lake region and western Montana. During to-day the temperature will moderate in the States west of the Allegheny Mountains, with generally fair weather in all districts, except in the Northern slope, where snows are likely to occur, and on the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts, where rains are probable. Fresh to brisk west to northwest winds will obtain on the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts, and fresh to brisk northeast to east winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	20	40	43
6 A. M.	20	39	40
9 A. M.	16	39	40
12 M.	21	36	42
4 P. M.	21	35	40
6 P. M.	19	34	38
9 P. M.	17	29	34
12 P. M.	16	27	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows.

Printing House Square.....
Weather Bureau.....35
Corresponding date 1900.....19
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....33

The maximum temperature was 39 degrees at 10 A. M. The minimum temperature was 33 degrees at 8 P. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.22, at 8 P. M. it registered 30.42. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 72 per cent., at 8 P. M. it was 62 per cent.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Jan. 1.—Fire today destroyed two buildings on Main Street, occupied by Schrammel & Schmieg, and by the Connor Mercantile Company. Guest's music store was damaged slightly. The losses are estimated at $150,000; insurance, $75,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Lyman S. Alles, Cape Nome, Alaska.

CAMBRIDGE.—Gen. William A. Gardner, Savannah.

HOLLAND.—Ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy, Boston; Dr. E. F. McConnell, United States Marine Corps.

GRAND.—R. C. Humber, United States Army; H. H. Kipp, United States Marine Corps.

VICTORIA.—J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira; Col. W. F. Snyder, Salt Lake City; Lieut. J. L. Simon, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE.—A. M. Shook, Birmingham, Ala.; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts; ex-Senator T. W. Palmer, Michigan.

ASTOR.—Gov. A. G. Newton, Montana.

GRAND UNION.—The Right Rev. J. C. Partridge, Kioto, Japan.

MURRAY HILL.—James G. Angell, Ann Arbor, Mich.

HOFFMAN.—C. H. McLellan, United States Revenue Cutter Service.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Shephard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions and dress trimmings; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. L. Fox, hosiery and gloves; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman & Isaacs, New Orleans, La.; L. Isaacs, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dry goods; Miss E. New, millinery; 467 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Symons Dry Goods Company, Butte, Mon.; H. Symons, dry goods; Miss McNamara, dry goods; 27 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Cohen, S. & Co. Boston, Mass.; B. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Hecht, dry goods; Miss Morris, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Sessions, F. W., Utica, N. Y.; millinery; A. J. Harvey, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Bryce Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. C. Bryce, hats and caps; T. J. Bryce, hats and caps; Hoffman House.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, dry goods, Hotel Imperial.

Goldsmith, M., Scns, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Goldsmith, notions fancy and house furnishing goods; 300 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Toles, carpets and rugs; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; S. W. McKim, laces, embroideries, notions, fancy goods, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear; 274 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Stair, J., York, Penn.; E. P. Stair, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; S. M. Paul, dry goods; E. H. Perry, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Weil, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. D. Warrock, ladies' and infants' wear; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Lorch, George E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; Y. E. Lorch, dry goods; Herald

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

GOV. ODELL.

Can Gov. ODELL put his finger on any spot in the official career of his predecessor and say "There THOMAS C. PLATT was helpful to Gov. ROOSEVELT?" Does it seem to him that Mr. ROOSEVELT gained anything by trying to keep on good terms with PLATT? Is it not a fact that he injured his public reputation and lost the confidence of some who had trusted him by his too frequent consultations with PLATT and his occasional willingness to serve him? Is it not notorious that, in spite of his considerate treatment of the boss, he was at the last denied a second term as Governor, which he wanted, and forced to take the nomination for Vice President, which he did not want?

It ought to be as plain as noonday to Gov. ODELL that he has nothing to gain from PLATT, except by keeping him as far away as possible; nothing to fear from him except his friendship, association, and counsel. His political safety, his reputation, depend upon keeping that man at arm's length.

All the politicians will tell Gov. ODELL that this advice is preposterous and impossible. Mr. ROOSEVELT thought so. He went no further in his advances toward PLATT than many another good man would have done in his place. He was in politics, had gone far, and wanted to go further. It was a perfectly sound maxim of policy that he should be on terms with the chief of the organization. If the chief had not been wholly evil and contaminating he would have profited by his counsel and influence. But PLATT is wholly evil and contaminating. He not only hurt the Governor and changed his political career by hostile interference, he even stooped to make the Governor's secretary the instrument of one of his sordid and vile jobs. He will hurt and disgrace Gov. ODELL if he is permitted to be influential in the new administration.

The office of Governor of New York has been held by men so great that history has made their names illustrious. Mr. ODELL will not take it amiss if we say that some of them have surpassed him in natural capacity and experience in large public affairs. Yet by taking infinite pains he can make his administration distinguished so that history will make room for his name. But he must keep away from PLATT. That is fundamental. We know that he has been pretty near PLATT in the past. Probably he thinks he owes the boss much. He owes the people more, and himself something. Ingratitude is sometimes a shining political virtue.

There are stories that the new Governor will cut loose from PLATT and be in all things his own master. Stories go for nothing. We should be glad to know that these stories are true, but they can be proved true only by Gov. ODELL himself. The people of New York watch with sympathy and hopefulness for the early unfolding of his policy.

HOW LONG?

Can the Administration give any encouragement to the hope that the war in the Philippines will be ended during the present year? It began early in February, 1899. It has lasted almost two years. We have won many victories, we have killed a good many Tagals, and they have killed or captured a good many of our troops. We have not conquered them, we have not restored peace and order to the Island of Luzon, nor inspired the natives with respect for our authority. We cannot hide the truth by calling it a guerrilla warfare, or by saying that hostility is now manifested only by roving bands of unorganized cutthroats. Surface appearances lend support to these extenuating phrases, but rebellion has not been crushed and the conditions of war exist. We have not captured or killed AGUINALDO, who is the inspiring cause of the trouble.

The American people are plainly tired of this Philippine war. They cannot follow with understanding or satisfaction the petty and ineffective campaigning of our troops. They cannot understand why decisive operations are not planned and carried out. They find it hard to exclude from their minds the suspicion that somewhere incompetence is deferring the restoration of order and putting off the day when the civilizing work of building up can begin. They are aware that the nature of the country and the disposition of the Tagal make our work difficult. The perplexities of the British in South Africa furnish an illustration of how hard it is to take all the fight out of an imperfectly civilized enemy who has the run of his own country. But the Filipinos are inferior to the Boers in courage, capacity, and equipment. The Nation is surprised and disappointed that Gen. MACARTHUR has not sooner finished the work passed on to him from the hands of Gen. OTIS.

Every step and every measure taken against the rebel forces of AGUINALDO has been necessary and justified. The fear is that they have not been wisely taken or with a sufficiently stern resolution. We need hardly say that we have not a spark of sympathy with the reckless anti-imperialistic enemies of the Administration. Their blue-light policy and their utterances have tended to encourage resistance to our authority and to prolong the war. When AGUINALDO'S forces attacked our troops it became our duty to fight them to the point of extermination, if they would not haul down their rebel flag short of extermination. But why does it take us such an unconscionably long time to teach them reason and obedience?

The Administration must be aware that the case of its enemies is not weakened nor the confidence of its friends augmented by the daily reading about all this cost and killing. To kill rebellion by inches and trust to patience and slow time to bring back peace and contentment is not a humane or a wise policy. It cannot be the lack of money. Is it the lack of troops, supplies, transportation, ammunition, artillery? Is it the lack of a competent commander? The public simply does not know where the trouble lies. It does know that there is trouble somewhere. Where is it? How long is this Philippine war going to last?

SENATOR CLARK, MONTANA.

Senator CLARK of Montana has found a defender in the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of his State, Mr. WALTER COOPER, whose letter we print this morning.

Although we are quite willing to give the friend of the Senator a hearing in reply to comments of our own, we are bound to say that he does not make out a strong case. Mr. CLARK was declared by the unanimous report of a Senate committee to have no title to the seat he held in the Senate because of "briberies and corrupt practices by his agents" and violations of the laws of Montana for the protection of purity of elections. The members of the committee differed as to some of the testimony on which this conclusion was reached. They did not differ at all as to the conclusion itself. Mr. COOPER says that there was "nothing in the report that raised the presumption that Mr. CLARK was himself ever concerned in any act of bribery, or that he ever knew of any such thing." This is a curiously erroneous statement as to the contents of the report. The very finding of the committee raises a distinct presumption, to call it by no more emphatic term, that Mr. CLARK knew of the "briberies, attempted briberies, and corrupt practices" of his agents. Unless the average mind of Montana is more simple and trustful than any type found east of the Rocky Mountains, it presumes that acts done by the agents of a man for his advantage and under his general direction are known to him.

It may, indeed, be conceivable that the $139,000 which Mr. CLARK testified he had expended in the politics of Montana previous to his "election" to the Senate was scattered blindly by him through the channels offered without any reference to the effect on his own fortunes. And it may be that all the testimony that convinced the Senate committee that he was not entitled to his seat was procured by his political enemies. But the people of Montana must be very careless of their own reputation if they imagine that the revelations before that committee can safely be ignored. They were disgraceful in the last degree. If Mr. CLARK has since been "vindicated" by the voters of Montana it is bad for the State. The verdict of vindication of such a man is necessarily the verdict of condemnation of the people who seek thus to vindicate him.

We cannot regard Mr. CLARK as an innocent or respectable or decent representative of American citizenship. He appears to us, in the light of his public career and on the evidence of the committee of the body in which he sought a seat, a bad and dangerous man. We should deeply regret it if the Senate should find itself legally unable to shut him out. His fellow-citizens of Montana must take such view of him as they choose. His presence in the Senate of the United States would be a shameful thing for the whole Nation.

THE "ARMISTICE" IN CHINA.

It was scarcely necessary for the State Department to emphasize the absurdity of the report from Peking that an "armistice" had been proclaimed on behalf of the Powers, in view of such disposition as China had shown to meet their views. An armistice, as the etymology of the word itself implies, is a standstill of arms, a mutual suspension of hostilities in the course of war. But there has been no state of public war in China. The invasion of the country was by a Sheriff's posse, so to say. There had been a riot, a disturbance of public order which the local Government had shown itself unable or unwilling to suppress, and which was directed especially against the representatives of foreign nations. It was the same case provided for in our Constitution, in which the President of the United States is authorized to protect the people of a State "against domestic violence." To this protection the Government of China was unequal, and the Powers dispatched troops of their own to protect or rescue their representatives.

Never in the history of the world can there have been a cause in which force was more righteously invoked. The German Ambassador had been murdered, and, as was strongly suspected, the murder was committed by connivance with the Chinese authorities. But the invasion was nevertheless not an act of war against China. Our own naval commander at Tien-Tsin showed a perception of the situation beyond that of any of his colleagues of other services in protesting against a bombardment of the Chinese forts at the mouth of the Pei-Ho because that would be an act of war, and we were not at war with China. We have maintained, thanks to the clearness and the firmness of all the departments concerned at Washington, the same superiority ever since. The expedition of rescue, the "posse" to repress domestic violence, was in time. If it was strong enough to frighten the Chinese Government out of Peking, that was an incident in its necessary work, and did not, any more than the preceding incidents, constitute a state of war. When the "Commander in Chief of the allied forces in China" actually appeared on the scene the fighting necessary to accomplish the rescue had all been done. Our own Government promptly withdrew its forces from his command, and undoubtedly builded better than it knew. Whatever suspicions it may have had of the uses to which American troops might be put under such a commander, its wildest dreams could not have approached the reality.

Gen. CHAFFEE'S letter, at once famous and obscure, which was returned by Field Marshal the Count VON WALDERSEE, "on account of its tone," is rumored to have dwelt offensively on the fact that the troops concerned in the "punitive expeditions" had not been concerned in such fighting as was necessary to deliver the beleaguered foreigners. To pretend that the cessation of the punitive expeditions is an armistice is to dignify them altogether beyond their deserts. They were not in the least acts of war. They were simply acts of robbery, arson, rape, and murder, perpetrated by various persons of various nationalities, who disgraced the uniforms they respectively wore, and they were perpetrated with the connivance and under the sanction of the "Commander in Chief of the allied forces in China." They had no military or political significance whatever. They were simply so many cases of brutal behavior which were rendered the more cynically brutal in that they professed to be perpetrated in the interest of Christianity; that is to say, of a higher and nobler social order than that of the Chinese, under which it was found possible for a Government to connive at or at least not effectively to punish the murder of a foreign Ambassador. But the Chinese atrocities have faded into nothingness in comparison with the atrocities of the "punitive expeditions," in the wholesale shedding of innocent blood, the wholesale slaughter of unresisting Chinamen, and outrage upon helpless Chinese women, which constitute the entire military record in China of the Commander in Chief of the allied forces. To call an agreement to refrain from these crimes an armistice is like describing as an armistice an agreement on the part of the City Government of New York to make disorderly houses pull down their shutters, and gambling houses to carry on their business more quietly, and saloons to limit entrance on Sundays to the back doors, until the existing excitement blew over. That is to say, it is not an agreement to suspend hostilities, but simply to refrain from crime.

Christendom, the Western World, modern civilization, by whatever name we call the thing we all belong to, has far more deeply injured itself in China by its own procedures than it was injured, or could possibly have been injured, by the procedures of the Chinese. Very curiously, it is only the Americans and the Japanese who have kept their skirts entirely clean of the filth of these punitive expeditions. All the better for them. All the worse for the others, among whom we have particular sorrow in recognizing Great Britain. What would intelligent and appreciative Britons not give for the innocence of the United States. And this our innocence, we cannot be too strongly exhorted, has come about, not by a popular demand, but by the fact that the Government, meaning, we suppose, particularly the State Department, has had premonitions and perceptions in advance of those of the public. At any rate, when we hear that "the Powers," by way of a concession, have agreed to forego, till further notice, murder and arson and robbery and rape as means of constraint upon China, we may all be thankful that we, as a Nation, have no part in that "most filthy bargain."

FRANCE AND THE ASSOCIATIONS.

An evidently inspired article which appeared in the columns of Le Matin of Paris, Dec. 16, contained the following passage: "These matters [the Amnesty bill] once cleared up, the Prime Minister will demand in January the consideration of the Associations bill, which he has much at heart, for he regards it as the surest and most efective bill of Republican action." At Toulouse on Oct. 28 last M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU made a speech in which he described this bill, saying that it was the only thing which could insure the permanency of republican institutions. On the other hand, in anticipation of an alleged anti-Catholic law, the Pope was last week quoted in an interview as describing the bill as "the negation of all the laws of liberty," while all the machinery of a powerful and spectacular mother church has been set in motion in France to prevent its passage.

As in the remarkable contest which is bound to ensue some confusion may arise over the terms "Pope" and "Curia," "Associations" and "Catholics," a few words of explanation may not now be amiss. It is well, in the first place, to bear in mind that the Pope does not give interviews for publication, and that the growth of the associations in France has of late years quite as much disturbed the tranquillity of LEO XIII. as it has that of the most ardent French reformer. When the Pope has issued an encyclical letter on the subject of the associations, one may learn what his Holiness personally thinks of the matter, and not before. It is no exaggeration to say that not a single Anglophobic statement, recently published as the Pope's, in the Osservatore Romano, the advertised organ of the Vatican, was ever uttered or inspired by his Holiness. And the difference between these alleged Papal statements and the encyclical letters is the difference between the Roman Curia and the Pope. Again, against Catholics the French Government has nothing. It does not go to extremes as did GAMBETTA, or, at the present day, as do men like YVES GUYOT and URBAIN GOHIER, but it would strike at all associations or societies which may become the centre of treasonable propaganda, and which at the present time are maintained contrary to the laws of France. The revelations of the Dreyfus affair made it clear that under the privileges granted religious orders a condition of society had been propagated which not only made the cause célèbre possible, but which also furthered the purposes of the Royalists under the cloak of the Church and the "military spirit." There should be no difficulty in comprehending the true situation when it is said that many of the supporters of the Associations bill are ardent Catholics, both lay and clerical, in spite of what may emanate from the Vatican as alleged interviews with Pope LEO XIII.

There are two articles in the bill which the enemies of the French Government interpret as being directed against Catholics. These are Articles 2 and 13. They read as follows:

Every association [of persons, not necessarily holding property in common] founded for a cause or in view of an object that is illicit, contrary to the laws, to the Constitution, to public order, to morality, or entailing renunciation of natural individual rights, [droits qui ne sont pas dans le commun,] is null and of no effect.

There may not be formed, without previous authorization being given by a formal decree of the Government, any associations [i. e., of persons, not necessarily of goods as well] between French subjects and foreigners, any associations between Frenchmen and Frenchmen, of which the headquarters and Directorate are located abroad or intrusted to foreigners.

Article 2 explains itself. In this country it is included in some form or other in most municipal police regulations. Article 13 also appears quite harmless to the average citizen of any creed whatsoever, although some might imagine that foreign stock companies will be looked after more sharply by a paternal government. But by the actual provision of this article the Latin orders of Jesuits, Dominicans, Carmelites, Capucins, et al., which are cosmopolitan societies, are brought under the eye of the Government. And this is particularly distasteful to the Roman Curia. At this distance, and in America, it is hard to understand such legislation, which to liberal eyes appears somewhat ridiculous. Nevertheless, it is abundantly evident that the French Republic has been seriously menaced by the associations. It is a question, however, whether the proposed measures will be an effective remedy. GAMBETTA did not succeed with a like policy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Monday night's exercises at the City Hall gave fitting recognition to a moment which, though its distinction from other moments was an entirely artificial convention, nevertheless possessed no small amount of real significance, and therefore well deserved the attention it received, there and elsewhere. Appreciating this fact, a throng of 100,000 people, more or less, assembled in the damp and chilly park to hear the singing and to catch a word or two of the speeches. The celebration was one in which municipal officials could participate with dignity and propriety—in which, indeed, it was their obvious duty so to participate. The public did its part, the singers did theirs, and the City Government had a considerable representation. In the natural course of things, the central figure of the proceedings would have been—the Mayor. His office not only gives him the privilege of personalizing the municipality on such occasions, but it imposes upon him an obligation to do so that is not less strong than honorable. The present Mayor of New York, however, does not value any privileges or recognize any obligations not to his individual profit or liking. He goes through his routine functions morosely, he acknowledges no claims for courtesy, and the civic ceremonies which are the expression of civic manners interest him not at all and receive the countenance of his presence only on the rarest occasions. The kindest of his critics try to admire the stolidity with which he endures attack and condemnation, but even they credit him with no higher impassibility than that which is the common attribute of pachyderms and mollusks. It must be admitted that his long and frequent lapses into deafness and dumbness are on the whole the most satisfactory, or least offensive and least humiliating, periods of his existence. Perhaps that is why nobody complained of his failure to take part in the city's welcome to the twentieth century. He was not missed, he never is missed, he never will be missed, anywhere. But then, he is the man whom New York, with some knowledge of his peculiarities and with full knowledge of its ignorance of his suitability for the office, voluntarily chose to be its Mayor. If the city does not like him, it should blame itself; if it does like him, it can afford to ignore the comments of those with different tastes. We have had Mayors in the past who would have had something to say to their fellow-citizens at the dawn of a new century.

—A long and able review which The New York Medical Journal makes of the nineteenth century's achievements in medicine and surgery closes with an enthusiastic eulogy of the ceaseless effort of the doctors to stamp out disease. "What other body of men than the medical profession," it asks, "has ever bent its energies to the task of annihilating its own means of existence? Without disease there is no need of doctors. * * * If sanitation had been thrust upon us from without, and we had simply acquiesced—had bowed to the inevitable, so to speak—we could take no particular credit to ourselves, for mere artisans, even the much-abused plumbers, have done that much; but the medical profession has itself been the prime mover in every effort to blot out disease from the face of the earth, and, resting their pretensions on that glorious fact, physicians may confidently trust to the coming historian for that exaltation which shall more than take the place of material reward." Now, isn't that just a little bit nonsensical? It is as far from our desire as from our intention—and nothing could be more remote—to detract in the slightest degree from the honor due to preventive medicine, but really we fail to see any special development of altruism in its practitioners. The extinction of disease is in a way their aim and hope, but it is not their expectation, and the success anticipated by even the most optimistic of them does not threaten the income of any man alive. Preventive medicine is at present, and long promises to be, as profitable as any other—perhaps is more profitable than any other—and the doctors who devote themselves in whole or part to it are reducing the earning capacity, not of themselves, or of their children, or of their grandchildren, but of descendants much too far away to be the object of any except the most academic sort of sympathy.

—New proof that the municipal authorities of Omaha and Mr. CUDAHY are acting at cross-purposes in their efforts to capture the kidnappers is to be found in the fact that no sooner does the City Council announce the intention of paying out of the public funds the reward which the criminals threatened Mr. CUDAHY for offering than Mr. CUDAHY states that he is not at all frightened by the anonymous menaces and that his reward still stands. The intention of the City Council was presumably good, and its delicacy of consideration was certainly remarkable, but there is much reason for questioning the wisdom of supplying so great an incentive for police activity as the two great rewards provide. With such remuneration in prospect, it becomes rather surer that somebody will be caught and convicted than that the right persons will be punished. Detectives, like other people, should do their whole duty for their regular salaries. Without going so far as to say that the taking of rewards should be permitted only to amateur and private detectives, it can still be safely asserted that the system is one easily open to abuse, and the zeal it inspires does not always result in the distribution of exact justice. Recent happenings in Kentucky were not calculated to increase public confidence in the tendency of enormous rewards to accomplish desirable results.

—An article by Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, published by The London Mail, protests vehemently against the charge, too often made both in the United States and England, that the American troops in the Philippines are teaching lessons of drunkenness and savagery to the natives. Speaking of the men who served under himself, the General says: "They occupied many cities and towns, and their conduct toward the citizens was as kind and just as that of the soldiers of Governors Island to the people of New York City. We occupied or went through a great many cities, and the soldiers under my command had a great many dealings with the natives. I always took pains to ascertain before leaving a city whether or not my men had paid for everything that they had obtained. Complaints were very infrequent. I generally found they were caused by an honest misunderstanding." The following passage is interesting, as hinting at the General's expectation regarding the Philippines: "In 1848, when Gen. KEARNY appeared before Santa Fé, a delegation of citizens came out to meet him, and he informed them that he came, not as a foe, but as a friend. He assured them that if they submitted to the United States authorities they should have the same position in the United States that they held in the Mexican Republic. Gov. ARMIJO then left the city, and Gen. KEARNY'S army was admitted into the plaza without the firing of a gun. He there made a treaty, as the representative of the United States Government, giving the same pledges as he had previously given before entering the city. That was in the year 1848, and New Mexico has not yet been admitted to the sisterhood of States, but I suppose that nobody doubts that she ultimately will be admitted."

IN DEFENSE OF SENATOR CLARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great many of my friends and myself, all citizens of the State of Montana, have read and discussed the editorial contained in the issue of your paper of the 13th inst., entitled "Mr. Clark's Vindication."

In view of the fact that your paper has a reputation for fairness, and that the editorial referred to is, therefore, clearly based upon lack of information, or upon misinformation, of the condition of affairs in Montana, I beg the liberty of sending you this communication, stating to you what a majority of Montana people believe to be the facts.

For many years the political and business enemies of Mr. Clark have, in all political matters, flooded the State with money, which has been used to accomplish the defeat of Mr. Clark and his friends, and to promote any business interests that Mr. Clark's enemies might hold in sympathy. As, for example, it was sworn to in the City of Washington by Mr. Marcus Daly that several hundred thousand dollars had been spent by himself and his friends to secure the removal of the State capital from Helena to Anaconda.

I do not wish to be understood by this communication that the expenditure of money in politics for corrupt purposes is ever to be countenanced. Such acts are as much condemned in Montana as elsewhere.

The circumstances surrounding the election of Mr. Clark to the United States Senate have been grievously misrepresented, and I feel confident that you will take pleasure in correcting the statement, by which you have unintentionally done Mr. Clark and the people of our State great injustice.

The State of Montana is populated by enterprising, educated and advanced people, who have come from the older States, and who yield to no persons, and to no community, in their devotion to honesty and honor. They are celebrated throughout the Union for their business integrity and personal honesty, and they regard Mr. Clark as an exemplar of those qualities.

My acquaintance with Mr. Clark for many years justifies me in the assertion that he is one of the few men who have become prosperous by the actual creation of wealth, being a producer and not a promoter or speculator; and I may say that substantially every dollar of his fortune has been an addition to the wealth of the country, and in its accumulation all associated with him have in some way become participants.

It is true, as you have said, that the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, excluding Mr. Clark, was offered before the Senate; but there was nothing in the report that raised the presumption that Mr. Clark was himself ever concerned in any act of bribery, or that he ever knew of any such thing.

The evidence that was admitted before the Senate against the interests of Mr. Clark in the investigation would not have been entertained in any court of justice. This is demonstrated by referring to the report of Senators Pettus and Harris, who are both eminent lawyers. They say, among other things, the following:

"The report is merely the writing of the Chairman, with the aid of one other member, and never was submitted to any meeting of the committee, and, therefore, cannot be considered as the words of the committee.

* * * * * * *

"We believed that in this important inquiry the committee was bound by and ought to act on the ordinary rules of evidence. And in this connection we merely followed another member of the committee, who is one of our great lawyers, and who is fresh from a long service as a nisi prius Judge under Federal authority. That great lawyer, in gentle but forceful language, admonished us of the great danger of disregarding the common rules of evidence established by great Judges through the centuries and known to all lawyers. But it was said the committee was not a court, and had a right to receive 'hearsay' evidence in order to get on the track of better evidence. And we did receive it constantly, and in great volumes.

* * * * * * *

"And there is another feature of that report which should be noticed. Statements are made as facts which are based only on the testimony of a witness of doubtful credit, and that testimony plainly contradicted."

The testimony was made up of gossip of his enemies, and of statements of other people made among themselves, all without the presence of Mr. Clark, except in some instances, in which the witnesses who testified to direct conversations with Mr. Clark were proved to be of bad character, and their statements were discredited.

Many of my fellow-citizens, including myself, consider it fair that you should conclude that the best judges of the truth or falsity of the charges that have been made against him are his fellow-citizens and neighbors.

Mr. Clark returned to Montana last June, and every question involved in the discussion before the United States Senate, and to which you have referred, has been submitted to the people of this State in various political campaigns from the month of June down to the present time, and Mr. Clark has been vindicated as to his position in this matter by the people of his own State, by two State Conventions, by the Democratic National Convention, and by the people at a general election.

A paper of the importance of yours has the power to do much for the injury or benefit of any individual, and it is my belief that you would not knowingly do injustice to so reputable a gentleman and citizen of my State.

I beg space in your columns for the publication of this communication.

WALTER COOPER,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.
Bozeman, Mont., Dec. 24, 1900.

DR. CUYLER'S REPLY TO "A WORKINGMAN."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Dec. 30 appears an article entitled "A Workingman's Views," which deserves a reply because its writer labors under a serious misconception. He charges me with having made an "unjust and almost virulent assault" upon Mr. Robert Fulton Cutting in these columns several weeks ago! So far from it, I said that I had "a very hearty admiration" for Mr. Cutting. The one objection that I made to his course was that as President of the Citizens' Union he was advocating a policy that might divert the Union from its one great purpose, and that is to deliver Greater New York from the iniquitous tyranny of Tammany Hall. Mr. Cutting is a very large-hearted philanthropist, and I do not doubt that he earnestly aims at "the betterment of the social condition of his less fortunate fellows." Excellent as are Mr. Cutting's views, they are not and will not be the issue next Fall. To divide the counsels of the Union did not seem to be wise, and I frankly, and perhaps rather bluntly, said so.

"A Workingman" complains that in my speech last October before the election, I said so much about "money, money, money." Yes, I did make an earnest protest against robbing every day laborer and every seamstress and every employe of their honest wages by passing off on them a dishonest fifty-cent dollar. And in pleading for a sound currency I felt that I was rendering as genuine a benefit to the laboring classes as Mr. Cutting or any other philanthropist could advocate. I discussed many other public questions in my speech; but I admit that I made "honest money" very prominent; for dishonest money is wholesale villainy.

I am sorry that "A Workingman" seems to be under such a misconception of my position for the last forty years in Brooklyn. He is the first man that ever charged me with want of sympathy for the working classes! If on some Sunday he will go down from Herkimer Street to Pacific Street, (near Bond,) he will see a commodious building called "Cuyler Chapel," which was built by the young people of Lafayette Avenue Church, of which I was the pastor. That building is filled on Sunday by working people and over seven hundred of their children; through the week there are sewing classes and a savings bank as well as kindergarten and prayer meetings. Last Friday evening I addressed a great crowd of plain working people and their children there, and told them that of no other of my "namesakes" was I so proud as of that. My only reason, Mr. Editor, for troubling you with this note is that your correspondent, "A Workingman," had gone quite out of his way to strike a personal blow at a stranger, and has struck the wrong man. If he will drop his anonymous mask and call upon me, I will be right glad to see him.

THEODORE L. CUYLER.
Brooklyn, Dec. 31, 1900.

Mr. Markham's Poem Copyrighted.

The copyright line was accidentally dropped from the report of Mr. Edwin Markham's verses entitled "A Century Poem," printed in THE TIMES yesterday. It reads thus:

Copyright, 1900, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

NUGGETS.

Lucidity of Slang.

"So you floored your opponent?"

"Yes, indeed; I knocked him sky-high."—Chicago Record.

Too Much.

"I wish to tell you a story I have just heard," said Squildig to McSwilligen.

"You'll simply die of laughter."

"But I don't want to be tickled to death," objected the latter.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Gets It.

"Variety," said the man who never thinks for himself, "is the spice of life."

"I envy you," said Miss Cayenne.

"You envy me what?"

"Your enjoyment of this climate."—Washington Star.

The Hub.

"This," said the Boston cousin, proudly, "is the Hub."

The Chicago cousin sized up the zigzag streets and smiled.

"That may be, but it certainly has crooked spokes."—Chicago News.

To Surmount the Difficulty.

"And if your party came suddenly to a stream," said the story teller, "too deep for your horse to wade over, too wide for it to jump over, and too swiftly flowing for it to swim over, what would you do?"

"Why, that's easy," said one of the party; "we'd sit down and think it over."—Yonkers Statesman.

THE OLD FAMILIAR FACES.

J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian.

Oh! those old familiar faces, how they linger in the mind,
How the recollection of them 'round our mem'ry is entwined.
There's that man in Keene, New Hampshire, who was going to die for sure,
Till he swallowed sixteen bottles of Dead Shot Consumption Cure;
Down in Linden, Alabama, lives that well-known blacksmith's wife,
Who, by means of Piller's Pellets, found the pathway back to life.
Both their faces linger with us, and refuse to go away,
For in many advertisements we can see them every day.

Up in Tuttle, Colorado, dwells a famous miner who
Lost two legs in one explosion. Jones's Life Saver pulled him through.
And in Manly Junction, Iowa, two section hands reside,
Who, by using Johnson's Tonic, keep this side the Great Divide.
In the town of Burton, Texas, is a man who the M. D.'s
Said would die in twenty minutes. Ransom's Oil cured his disease.
We can see them all before us, though they live so far away,
For their portraits all are printed in the papers every day.

And the babies! Ah! the babies, sitting on their mothers' knees,
While the man who takes the picture smiles and says, "Look pleasant, please!"
How their pudgy little features are engraved upon our hearts,
Though the little ones that own them live in very distant parts.
What a wilderness of babies we have lately come to know,
Who've been saved by foods and mushes, clear from Maine to Mexico.
We have never heard their wailing nor their prattle and their play,
But we know them, for we've seen them in the papers every day.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Mrs. McKinley Receives Greetings with the President.

Over 5,000 Persons Attend the Annual Reception at the Executive Mansion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—In the long line of New Year's receptions at the White House which each year inaugurate the social season at the National Capital none, perhaps, was more brilliant than the one which to-day ushered in the twentieth century. And perhaps no feature of it was so universally gratifying to the distinguished throng which came to extend the greetings of the New Year to the Chief Executive of the Republic as the fact that the mistress of the White House was able to participate, and with the President receive the felicitations and well wishes of all.

The grounds of the mansion presented a stirring scene as the carriages began to arrive, and the long line of army and navy officers in full uniform formed to the left of the massive porte cochère. Within, under the glamour of myriads of electric lights all was brilliancy. The Marine Band, stationed near the stairway, played National airs and lively marches throughout the ceremony.

The members of the Cabinet and their wives, together with the ladies of the receiving party, were the first to arrive. They ascended to the private apartments of the President, where they exchanged greetings with President and Mrs. McKinley. The ladies of the receiving party entered the Red and Blue Parlors, and took their places behind the line.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the bugles sounded the approach of the Presidential party, and, led by Col. Bingham, the Master of Ceremonies, and Major McCauley of the Marine Corps, the President and Mrs. McKinley descended the main staircase, followed by the members of the Cabinet and their wives. As the party passed along to the receiving room the President bowed repeatedly to the crowds assembled in the corridors. Mrs. McKinley also bestowed greetings upon many in the throng, and when three sweet-faced children near the front chirped a "Happy New Year" to the first lady of the land she took a handful of buds from her bouquet of white roses and tossed them to the children. The party passed into the Blue Parlor.

In addition to the ladies of the Cabinet the following ladies were invited to occupy places behind the line, and nearly all of them were present:

The Misses Hay,	Mrs. C. H. Grosvenor,
Miss Cox,	Mrs. S. E. Payne,
Miss Root,	Mrs. George W. Steele,
The Misses Griggs,	Mrs. Robert R. Hitt,
The Misses Hitchcock,	Mrs. Diaz-Albertini,
Miss Catlin,	Miss Richardson,
Miss McKittrick,	Mrs. John R. Ketcham
Mrs. Abner McKinley,	Miss Ketcham,
Mrs. George B. Cortelyou,	Miss Wilson,
Miss Hinds,	Mrs. W. S. Kerr,
Mrs. T. A. Bingham,	Miss Kerr,
Mrs. David J. Hill,	Mrs. N. N. Cox,
Mrs. F. W. Hackett,	Miss Cox,
Mrs. J. K. Richards,	Mrs. J. T. Sibley,
Miss Steece,	Miss Sibley,
Mrs. Fuller,	Mrs. Miles,
The Misses Fuller,	Mrs. Parsons,
Mrs. Hugh C. Wallace,	Mrs. John M. Wilson,
Mrs. Harlan,	Miss Weber,
The Misses Harlan,	Mrs. G. M. Sternberg,
Mrs. Gray,	Mrs. Dewey,
Miss Brewer,	Mrs. H. M. Rixey,
Mrs. Kerrick,	Mrs. English,
Mrs. Brown,	Mrs. W. K. Van Reypen,
Mrs. Shiras,	Miss Van Reypen,
Mrs. White,	Mrs. U. S. Grant,
Mrs. Peckham,	Mrs. Sartoris,
Mrs. McKenna,	The Misses Sartoris,
The Misses McKenna,	Mrs. Philip Sheridan,
Miss Phelps,	The Misses Sheridan,
Mrs. J. C. Burrows,	Mrs. Daniel Manning,
Mrs. Shelby M. Cullom,	Mrs. Charles G. Dawes,
Miss Ridgeley,	Mrs. Harriet L. Johnston,
Miss Fischer,	Mrs. Logan,
Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins,	Miss Kennedy,
Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks,	Mrs. J. Stanley-Brown,
Mrs. J. K. Jones,	Mrs. Garfield,
Mrs. Kean,	Mrs. James G. Blaine,
The Misses Kean,	Mrs. H. S. B. Beale,
Mrs. Henry C. Lodge,	Mrs. Emmons Blaine,
Mrs. A. P. Gardner,	Mrs. Buckingham,
Miss McMillan,	Mrs. S. Rand,
The Misses Morgan,	Mrs. Nicholas Anderson,
Mrs. O. H. Platt,	Mrs. James McMillan,
Mrs. T. C. Platt,	Mrs. George Fabyan,
Mrs. Redfield Proctor,	Mrs. Walsh,
Miss Proctor,	Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand,
Mrs. Henry M. Teller,	Mrs. Henry Mathews,
Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker,	Mrs. Leiter,
The Misses Foraker,	The Misses Leiter,
Mrs. William B. Bate,	Mrs. Townsend,
Mrs. Eugene Hale,	Mrs. H. D. F. MacFarland,
Mrs. D. B. Henderson,	The Misses Ross,
Mrs. John Dalzell,	Mrs. Tenney Ross,
Miss Kitzmiller,	Miss L. H. Beach.

Mrs. McKinley wore a gown of her favorite color, pale blue. The material was heavily embossed satin and panne velvet, and was trimmed with pearl and turquois bands and a profusion of point lace. She wore a diamond necklace, a diamond brooch, and another gleaming ornament in her hair.

After the receiving party had taken their places the long line of guests began to move. First in the line came the Ambassadors and Ministers from foreign Courts, accompanied by their full staffs. At their head was Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, in the full uniform of his diplomatic rank. With him were Lady Pauncefote and the Hon. Miss Pauncefote and the Ambassadorial staff. Following them came Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador; Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador; M. Cambon, the French Ambassador; Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, and Señor Don Azpiroz, the Mexican Ambassador, each accompanied by his staff and ladies. The Chinese Minister, in his rich Oriental silks, accompanied by Mme. Wu, in an elaborately embroidered gown, attracted much attention.

After the Ambassadors and Ministers came the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, Senators and Representatives in Congress, former Cabinet officers and Ministers of the United States.

The Blue Room was the centre of attraction, for here the Presidential party received. The curtains were drawn, and the shaded electric globes threw a soft light on the delicate blue of the room and brilliant assemblage. From the Blue Room the line passed through the Green Room, and then into the spacious East Room. Here the windows, mantels, and walls were massed with tall palms and flowering plants.

At 11:40 o'clock the officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, brave in gold lace, appeared. According to custom, the army had precedence over the navy, and this contingent was headed by Lieut. Gen. Miles and Adjt. Gen. Corbin, each in full uniform. The naval section was headed by Admiral Dewey and his staff and the Marine Corps by Brig. Gen. Hayward. The colors of the various arms of the army service, the yellow, red, and white of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry, respectively; the deep blue of the navy, and the light blue of the Marine Corps, with the plume-graced chapeaus and helmets now sifted through the assemblage, and gave it additional color and life.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps soon departed for the residence of Secretary Hay, who entertained them at breakfast. At noon appeared the Regents and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioner of Fisheries, the Civil Service Commissioners, the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the Commissioner of Labor, the Assistant Secretaries of the various departments, the Treasurer of the United States, Commissioner of Pensions, Commissioner of Patents, Director of the Census, Controller of the Currency, and the heads of bureaus. They were followed by the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, now but half a dozen in number; the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Union Veterans, and the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia. At 12:30 the general public was admitted, and for an hour a continuous stream of people passed through the parlors extending their greetings to the President.

About 5,000 people had been received up to 1:30 o'clock, the hour set for closing the reception; but, as the crowd

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS

An Impression of Miss Rehan's Acting in Paul Kester's Modern Antique.

Willard in "The Professor's Love Story"—More About Miss Anglin's Acting at the Empire and Her Splendid Scene.

The play by Paul Kester, (who may still be relied on to make his mark as a dramatist some day,) in which Ada Rehan is now acting at the Knickerbocker Theatre, to the positive and unbounded delight of her audiences, (she has drawn three large ones thus far,) is an antique combination of the frivol of farce, the intrigue of comedy, and the superficial device and "suspense" of melodrama. It would not be worth while to point out how ancient and puerile are many of the expedients on which Mr. Kester relies in his second and third acts. They suffice, especially with the youngsters. But it is the fun of the thing that makes it go, not its vague shadow of the axe and the block, not its artificial and insincere representation of the persecution of warm young hearts by cold old heads.

A youth who was leaving the house after the matinée yesterday expressed the satisfaction youth takes in such a play in the current Americanese of the beginning of the twentieth century: "If Nell Gwynne had as much fun in Charles the Second's day as she has in the play, she was 'it.'"

The really vital episodes are in Act I., where Nelly, selling oranges in the street, accosts the King, whom she does not recognize, and tells him some truths about himself; in Act II., when, seated at her toilet table, like a veritable dame of fashion, she banters with the King and entertains the tattered players she knew in her days of poverty; in Act III., when she dons the wig and gown of Lord Jeffreys and administers justice with a free and open hand, and then, being discovered, orders her chair and proceeds gayly to her night's work in the playhouse. By the way, were theatrical performances given by candle light in Nelly's day? But that is a trifling detail.

The skill with which these episodes are led up to, and mingled with a tale of young lovers persecuted and befooled by villainy, is the skill that comes from without, from the assiduous study of stagecraft, not from any observation of men and manners in real life, not from any acquired or intuitive knowledge of the workings of the human heart. "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," even in its title, (for there was no "Drury Lane Theatre" in her epoch,) is a piece made on the stage for the stage. Anecdote and jest of the reign of the madcap King are cleverly employed in it, and if its development never approaches the natural, it is still smart and effective.

As for Miss Rehan, she returns to us in a buoyant mood and in full command of her powers of expression. She acts Nelly with unflagging spirits, with superb vitality, with ample grace, with adequate humor, and with all the authority of presence, the purely theatric dexterity, all the simulation of pathos and passion the part demands. Its demands on the actress are large, too. She dominates the scene in every episode. She has much to say and much to do. Mimicry, song, dance, raillery, coquetry, swiftness and grace of motion, declamatory power, quick, richly varied, and graphic play of features are required of her. It is really an uncommon example of good comedy acting, and no wonder it pleases the public. Miss Rehan will make a great deal of money at the Knickerbocker.

Mr. Willard was seen at the Garden Theatre yesterday afternoon in Barrie's charming comedy called "The Professor's Love Story," a play that is exactly the opposite of "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" in every respect, as its author studies human nature at first hand and continues to defy the traditions and the conventions when he tries to represent it for the stage. Barrie, though foremost in his time as a writer of fiction, is not an experienced or even an expert dramatist; but there is many an expert dramatist who would have given a large share of the royalties of his most successful play to have thought first of the scenes of the triangular courtship of Henders, Pete, and Effie Proctor in this comedy.

As for Professor Goodwillie, seeking cure for a malady he does not comprehend, he is a delightful fellow, and all his traits seem as fresh and entertaining now as they did when the piece was new. Mr. Willard has no comic rôle in his repertory which he acts with rarer skill, and his portrayal, which is now mellowed and perfected into the semblance of a little masterwork, is one to see and to remember. Miss Maud Hoffman acts with skill and grace as the cause of the good scholar's malady.

Mrs. Dane has so successfully worked on the sympathies of James Risby, the young diplomat, and conquered the conscience of the detective, Fendick, and built up, by elaborate lying, so perfect a case, as it seems to be, for herself, so completely winning the confidence of the great lawyer, Sir Daniel Carteret, that she believes she has triumphed at last over all her enemies. She does not know that only half the battle in her behalf has been fought when she offers up her thanks for her marvelous preservation. Love is the motive which impels her to fight her accusers. She loves Lionel and believes she has a right to accept the love he has proffered to her. She has made one misstep in her life and fancies she may hide that forever by falsehood and audacity.

But Sir Daniel intends to punish her slanderers and establish the fair character of his adopted son's betrothed in the courts. He fancies he has already secured enough evidence to prove she is not Felicia Hindmarsh, the unfortunate heroine of a deplorable and tragic scandal; he needs evidence to prove conclusively that Mrs. Dane is really the woman she says she is—Lucy Allen.

When he begins his inquiries to secure that evidence Mrs. Dane's pitiful little house of cards totters, her castle in the air fades. The "scene of two" with which Henry Arthur Jones leads up to his penultimate climax in his new play at the Empire Theatre is one of the best in contrivance, in its emotional purport, in its skillful progression, any dramatist has given the theatre in a long while.

This scene will be remembered long, too, as the "making" of Margaret Anglin. She shows in her powerful, pathetic, and wonderfully skillful acting of it the possession of talent held in abeyance in her previous work. She is distinctly a "coming woman" now, and she may in time take her place among the leaders of the stage. The scene and indeed the rôle of Mrs Dane, from first to last, do much for her; but she does as much for them.

It seems that Stephen Phillips's "Herod" will, after all, have a run of three months or so at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London. That is encouraging for the poetic drama. When "Herod" is withdrawn Beerbohm Tree will do Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," acting Malvolio to the Orsino of Robert Taber, the Sir Toby of Lionel Brough, the Clown of Courtice Pounds (remembered here as the original Nanki Poo in "The Mikado,") and the Olivia of Maude Jeffries. The Viola will probably be a comparatively unknown actress, Lily Brayton.

"RICHARD SAVAGE" IN ROCHESTER.

Henry Miller Gives Satisfaction to a Large Audience.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Henry Miller made a decided hit in his new play, "Richard Savage," at the Lyceum Theatre here last night. Mr. Miller, under the management of Wagenhals & Kemper, presented this, the latest of Madeleine Lucette Ryley's productions, to a large audience, and the applause after each act left no doubt in the management's mind that they had scored a hit. The story rehearses the career of the poet Richard Savage, as told by his biographer, Dr. Johnson, but materially embellished and amended by the author's imagination, no pretense being made at historical accuracy.

The first act presents the attic quarters of the poet; here he is informed by a former servant of Lady Mason, who was Savage's guardian from infancy, that his mother was Lady Macclesfield, now Mrs. Brett, who was the daughter of Lady Mason. Act II. is the house of Col. Brett, where he meets his mother, who refuses him recognition and denounces him as an impostor. The third act is the scene of revelry at the house of Lord Tyrconnell, ending with a duel between Savage and Lord Tyrconnell, the latter being wounded in the encounter.

The fourth act pictures Savage reduced to penury in the streets of old London. Here he meets an old enemy, Sinclair, and in the duel that follows, Sinclair is killed, not by Savage, but by a man whom he had wronged. Savage is arrested and thrown into prison, where he dies just as his pardon arrives.

MOSAICS FOR THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

The new Mint at Philadelphia has recently found favor in the eyes of Mr. J. Knox Taylor, the Supervising Architect, and its vestibule and adjacent corridors are about to be decorated in a sumptuous fashion. The work has been given to the Glass Company of Mr. Louis C. Tiffany, where the decorations are now in process of making. The material is glass mosaic, not of that smooth and polished kind which one often sees in Italy, but a mosaic having a certain grainy surface that carries color well and is not disturbed by reflections from too mirror-like surface. At present the Tiffany Glass Company is putting in a ceiling of gold mosaic in glass, lightened with pieces of pale green and white, and having borders representing a wreath of green lit up by colored points. The mosaics with figures are eleven in number, and have been designed by Mr. William B. Van Ingen.

Following the happy suggestion of the Greek artists who wrought in lower Italy during the first century before Christ, the artist has hit upon a method of showing the various processes of coinage with children as the craftsmen. Instead of amoretti handling the blower and pincers, it is a little girl of nine, bare legged and bare armed, who stirs the fire in the furnaces and swings the hammer, melts coins, and stamps the die.

The surfaces to be decorated are somewhat varied and are about ten feet from the floor of the vestibule, so that they are within easy sight. They will be seen in the rather dark passages by the light of electric globes. As one enters the Mint from the street the wall on the left will have a series of three mosaics, a central circle, and two somewhat triangular tympanums. Here we have the little girl in the tympanum to the left heating the furnace; in the middle round she is blowing the flame, while holding a coin with a pair of pincers, and on the right she is ladling out the molten metal. On the wall to the right we find her stirring the fire in architectural surroundings of a massive sort that suggest bridges and aqueducts. The centre round shows her seated at an anvil hammering at the coin, with an antique galley sailing on the water at a distance, while on the right she and another little girl are tugging away at a rope apparently hauling ore in to the furnace. In this tympanum we find another vista of arches and distant sea, suggesting the transportation of the metal.

If one now turns round facing the front door, three rounds will be observed above the entrance. In one the girl has a balance in her hand and is weighing coins, in another she and a comrade are stamping the old-fashioned double die by means of a hammer and anvil, and in the third she is blowing the bellows at the back of a very primitive furnace, while she carries the heavy implements of the craft under her arm like a set of golf sticks. Turning away from the door and walking toward the flight of stairs that lead to the numismatic room, two more of these circles will be seen to the right and left passage of the stairs. On the left the little girl is hammering coins and on the right she is stirring the molten metal. All these pictures are treated in a somwhat antique fashion without attempt to be archaeologically correct, and, of course, as far as possible apart from the realistic vein. All the appurtenances, the tools and presses have been carefully studied from objects depicted in the old treatises on coinage, so that while they do not represent the instruments now in use, they also remove the mosaics from the flatness which too close an adherence to actuality often produces.

The designs employed in these mosiacs are as strong and rich as we are accustomed to expect from Tiffany's workshop. The gold mosaic on the ceiling, rising directly from the top of the series of three, acts as a frame, but below them all the walls are of Italian marble slightly veined, so that the brilliant colors of the mosaic stand out with added strength. The five rounds above the entrance and on the opposite wall are set in semicircles of gold mosaic. The general design of the ceiling, carried round the corners of the hall into the corridor that runs at right angles at the foot of the stairs leading to the numismatic room. While the gold mosaic continues into this corridor, and we find the same rounds carried on, the rounds themselves are fitted with circles of Sienna marble.

If the glassmaker has been happy in his choice of colors, the designer has also done his part with no little skill, particularly in the way he has placed his figures. The sense of proportion is well developed; that is to say, the figures and objects connected with coinage that are introduced are neither too small for the spaces nor disproportionately large. The little girl's figure is graceful and well varied. The effect is not that of broad comedy, but an appeal to humor of a gentle sort. These are figures which raise not a laugh but a pleasant smile. The mosaics are to be in place by the first of February.

MISS RUTH HANNA'S DEBUT.

Reception and Dance in Cleveland Chamber of Commerce—1,500 Invitations Were Issued.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 1.—The coming out party of Miss Ruth Hanna, the youngest daughter of Senator Hanna, tonight was a social success. The reception and dance were held in the Chamber of Commerce, which was engaged for the occation because of the distance of the Hanna home from the centre of the city. The guests included all the leading society people of Cleveland, 1,500 invitations having been issued.

The hall in which the party took place was decorated in an artistic way with evergreens, holly, smilax, and red satin ribbons. The débutante received in a bower of palms at one side of the hall. She was attended by her father, her mother, her sister, Miss Mabel Hanna, and her grandmother, Mrs. D. P. Rhodes.

Miss Hanna wore a beautiful gown of white spangled gauze made over white satin, and with a fold of pink liberty satin draped over the left shoulder and down the back of the waist, skirt, and train. In her hair she wore pink velvet bows, a diamond crescent, and tortoiseshell combs. About her neck was a pearl necklace, given to her by her father. Mrs. Hanna wore a magnificent Court train of silver brocaded white satin, over a petticoat of pastel blue satin, with a flounce of Duchesse lace, ornamented with rhinestones.

The Senator and his family will go to Washington this week. They will make their home in the old Don Cameron residence, and expect to entertain much during the Winter.

CALIFORNIA'S WINE INDUSTRY.

New Deal Establishes a Community of Interests.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—The California wine industry to-day enters upon a new phase in its history. Several powerful financiers of San Francisco have become heavily interested in the leading wine cellars in a manner to establish a community of interests as to the general direction of the trade, while leaving to each corporation or firm its independence of action in the details of its business.

The capitalists in this combination, which will control seven-eighths of the wines of the State, are I W. Hellman, President of the Nevada National Bank; Antoine Borel of A. Borel & Co., and Daniel Meyer, the private bankers. They have become interested in the California Wine Association, the American-Swiss Agricultural Colony, Lachman & Jacobi, and C. Shilling & Co. all of which in turn have become shareholders in each of the other concerns. The aggregate capital of these firms will be increased to $8,000,000.

Tuxedo Society Colony Fights Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The society colony of Tuxedo was called out this afternoon to do fire duty. The handsome villa of Richard Mortimer began burning about noon. All rushed to the scene of the fire, but too late to save the cottage. It was totally destroyed. Much of the furniture was saved, but badly damaged by water. The fire started in the cellar, and is thought to have resulted from a defective flue. Walker Breeze Smith, William Kent, P. Lorillard, Jr., Henry G. Barbey, Fred Carey, and Jules Vatable, assisted by Mrs. F. H. Benedict, Miss Potter, and Mrs. Mortimer, did brave work in aiding the firemen and removing furniture from the burning building.

MAY IRWIN'S NEW IDEA

"All the Comforts of Home" in Her Bachelor Apartments.

The Actress Will Build and Manage a High-Priced House—Valet's Work Will Be Continuous.

May Irwin will establish a model bachelor apartment house, which she will manage herself. According to Miss Irwin, most of the bachelor apartments here have failed to do all that was necessary for the comfort of their guests.

Miss Irwin's house will be situated at 155 West Forty-fourth Street, where her dwelling house is at present. She bought this house two years ago, and has since invested a large portion of her earnings in real estate in this city. Since she has been a landlord she has taken a great interest in the subject of bachelor apartments, and has always been of the opinion that she could manage a house for bachelors in which all the guests would be well satisfied with their surroundings. She also is confident that her scheme will be a financial success, as she thinks she will have no difficulty in getting high prices for suites in her establishment.

After the close of her present engagement, Miss Irwin intends to close up her present house, and buy another dwelling near Central Park. The bachelor apartment house which she intends to build will occupy not only the site of the house in which she lives, but the ground occupied by the house directly in the rear, 153 West Forty-fifth Street. Last week she purchased this house, paying for it $35,000 in cash. As soon as she moves, her house and the house she has bought will be torn down, and work will be commenced on the bachelor apartment house, which will cost $150,000. The actress has given her ideas on the subject of apartment houses to an architect, who is at present making plans for it. The house will be built in modern style, and will be fixed up expensively. It will contain suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms.

Every effort will be made to make the guests feel as comfortable as possible. Their clothing will be mended and kept pressed, and all their belongings kept in good order. A woman will be in charge of the house, whose duty it will be to see that everything that is promised to the guests will be carried out.

"The trouble with all the bachelor apartments that have been started so far," said Miss Irwin, "is that they have not been kept up to the standards they have started with. The valets, who are supposed to shine the shoes and keep the clothes of the guests in order, generally forget to do it after the first two or three weeks, so that their attendance is little more than a farce. In my house I purpose having all the wants of the guests attended to all the time.

"I will have a few improvements in the way of special closets for hanging clothes in and other things like that. I thought at first that I might call the house after myself, but I have changed my mind about that. I will supervise it personally, however, and I want people to know that it's my house and that I'm running it. I think that I am pretty well fitted to run a concern like that. I know something about bachelors, and I know something about running a house, too."

FESTIVITIES AT LAKEWOOD.

Great Crowd of Pleasure Seekers Attend the Ball at Lakewood Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 1.—The Lakewood Hotel is full of pleasure seekers from far and near, who are enjoying to-night the hotel's New Year's ball. The great lobby of the hotel is beautifully festooned with evergreens, while the ball room in its new and pretty decoration of pink and gold is a much admired "set off" to the great throng of dancers. So great is the number of people present that the corridors and public rooms are filled, and a number who were unable to get access to the ballroom floor are dancing in the corridors. The costumes of the women are beautiful. Supper was served at intermission in the large dining room. Prominent among those present are:

Justice and Mrs. C. H. Truax,	Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Terry,
Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer,	Miss May Deering,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred De Cordova,	Herman King,
Miss Georgina Billings,	Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sire,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Parker Whitney,	Louis Eising,
C. M. Cohen,	Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Storm,
Mrs. Joseph Seligman,	Mr. and Mrs. C. Schlang,
Mrs. Solomon Mayer,	Miss Florence Offenbach,
Charles Guggenheimer,	Jacob K. Levy,
Mrs. George Josephs,	S. C. Guggenheimer,
A. Hershfield,	Mr. and Mrs. A. Sax.
Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Buchanan,	Mr. and Mrs. E. Heidelberg,
James P. Harper,	B. G. Hochstader,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Nishkel,	Mrs. C. H. Halstead,
Charles S. Guggenheimer,	A. S. Sidenberg,
Mrs. James A. Deering,	The Misses Sidenberg,
Leo H. Stabb,	Mr. and Mrs. Norman Erb,
Miss Stabb,	Mrs. Mostert,
Solomon Mayer,	Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Dare,
Miss Georgiana Billings,	Mr. and Mrs. George Van Name,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Reisshard,	Mr. and Mrs. A. V. M. Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells,	Miss G. Mayer,
G. H. Burton,	S. D. Dickinson,
Fritz L. Lichtenstein,	Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Cary,
Mrs. C. Hogan,	Miss Rose King,
Mrs. Herman Adler,	Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Crosby,
Mrs. J. J. Madigan,	C. J. Kelly,
Dennis C. Vauss,	S. D. Dickinson,
Mrs. M. Richards,	A. L. White,
Mrs. F. Frear,	Miss Smith,
Mrs. Leopold Wallach,	C. J. Gallagher,
Miss Louise Jacobs,	Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Phillips,
Mrs. K. A. Conklin,	Edward A. Currie,
Ludwig Mayrin,	Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Frank H. Solomon,
Mrs. J. J. Roberts,	Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Burrass,
Abraham Bernhard,	Miss Ray King,
Albert Goodman,	P. H. Farley,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wolf,	Miss Farley,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Coleman,	Mr. and Mrs. George Hude,
Miss Celia Cavannagh,	Mrs. T. Stern,
Mrs. Louis Ottmann,	Eugene J. Shea,
Miss Ottmann,	Miss Mary Pierson,
Mr. and Mrs. D. Worden,	William A. Rogers.
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Thayer,	
Adolph Endle,	
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Clifford,	
Mr. and Mrs. A. White,	

This morning the guests of the Lakewood Hotel were treated to a musicale in the grand lobby, when J. Howard Richardson's Orchestral Club of Boston rendered the following programme:

Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"	Nicolai
Solo for violin, largo	Handel
Mr. Walter Cotton.	
Selection, "Ring Des Niebelungen"	Wagner
Medley, National airs	Bendix

JUSTICE McADAM'S RECEPTION.

Friends Gather Around a Big Punch Bowl and Celebrate New Year's Day.

Supreme Court Justice David McAdam observed the first twentieth century New Year's day, as has been his wont for the last twenty-five years of the nineteenth century, by keeping open house yesterday in the old-fashioned way, and with all the traditional hospitality that term implies.

The Justice's house, at 354 West Thirty-third Street, from noon till nearly midnight, was filled with a passing throng of friends and acquaintances of half a century's standing, who surrounded the Justice's famous old punch bowl and pledged his health through another century in many brimming bumpers.

A silent toast was also drunk to the memory of "Counselor Tom" Nolan, for a quarter of a century an unfailing participator in the Justice's holiday jollity.

Justice McAdam will, in May next, enter upon the fifty-third year of his connection with the law. He has been for twenty-seven years a member of the New York Judiciary. Among the Justice's guests were Judge Henry T. Goldfogle, Morris Littman, Ezekiel Fixman, Counsellor Edward Jacobs, William B. Tuills, Dr. John Martin, Dr. Henry Mbeller, Michael Jacobs, Prof. William H. Pope, Richard Fox, and Daniel Mahoney.

We don't say that nothing else will cure a cold, but nothing will cure more or worse colds, or cure them quicker, than JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The New Year and the new century in New York society really begin to-day, for, with the holiday over, the many people who have been out of town will return, and the long round of entertainments of all sorts which will fill every waking hour of the next seven weeks will begin. The incidents and events of to-day will be the wedding of Dr. Alexander S. Clarké and Mrs. William F. Burden at the Astoria at noon; the wedding of Carroll Brown of Baltimore and Miss Margaret Daly at 725 Fifth Avenue; the second Wednesday cotillion at Delmonico's; a dance for young people at Mrs. William G. Park's, 47 Fifth Avenue, and the long anticipated dinner dance to be given at Sherry's by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

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The second dance of the four which the Wednesday or Southern Cotillion give each recurring Winter season will take place this evening at Delmonico's. The cotillion, as usual, will be danced before supper, and it will have several Christmas and New Year's features in the matter of decoration and favors. The patronesses who will receive this evening are Mrs. Algernon Sidney Sullivan, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, and Mrs. J. W. Boothby.

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Mrs. William Gray Park's dance of this evening will be for her young daughter, Miss Mary S. Park, who will not be introduced for two years, and will include most of the younger set. There will be no cotillion.

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Mrs. Raymond S. White (Miss Sadie H. Crane) of 318 West Seventy-second Street will give a dinner to-morrow evening at her residence. Mrs. William G. Park will give a dinner of twelve covers at her residence on Monday evening, Jan. 7. Mrs. Edward Lyman Short has sent out cards for two receptions on Wednesdays, Jan. 9 and 16 respectively.

***

After the dances and other festivities that ushered in the new year and the new century at country clubs and houses, those who went out of town for the holidays rose late yesterday. The day was a quiet and uneventful one, but fortunately, was fair, and at Tuxedo and other further resorts there was skating, while at the nearer resorts golf, riding, and driving occupied the late morning and early afternoon hours. There were many luncheons through all the countryside, and numerous dinners last night. In town the day was more than quiet, and few familiar faces were seen at the fashionable restaurants at the luncheon hour. The clubs were less filled than usual on New Year's day. At evening people began to drift back, and merry parties dined at Sherry's, Delmonico's, and the Waldorf, and attended the theatres.

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One of the largest house parties over the New Year's holidays was at Shadowbrook, the Lenox country house of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes. It was made up of some forty young people. On New Year's Eve an informal dance was given, and at midnight all formed a large circle and sang "Auld Lang Syne."

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The members of the Gould house party at Lakewood will return to town to-day. They have had an enjoyable New Year's, for the most part spent in riding and driving. A ball is to be given at the Country Club at Lakewood on Friday evening. The holiday at Tuxedo, after the festivities of New Year's Eve, was comparatively a quiet one.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens entertained a number of guests at a house party over New Year's, at their residence, Castle Point, Hoboken. To these guests they gave an informal dance on New Year's Eve. Among their guests were Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. C. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. L. Lewis, and Mrs. Townsend Ashmore, and Miss Ruth and Master Harry Ashmore.

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Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell gave at her new house, 36 East Fiftieth Street, last evening a small and early cotillion for her daughter, Miss Catherine Grinnell, who is to be introduced next season. The guests were a small-and-early cotillion for her daughter and the cotillion, in which sixty young people took part, was led by Edward Lansing Satterlee, who danced with Miss Catherine Grinnell. The favors were the usual holiday trifles. A supper was served during the evening. Among the guests were a few débutantes and older men as well as the younger set of boys and girls who are home from school and college.

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Mrs. John Murray Mitchell (Miss Lillian Talmage) of 9 East Sixty-seventh Street, gave at her residence last evening a dinner of twenty covers. The table decorations were holly and red carnations, and there were holly corsage bouquets and boutonnières for the guests.

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Mrs. William von Beverhout Thompson entertained the Whist Club at her residence, 111 West Forty-third Street, on New Year's eve. At the midnight hour the tables were pushed aside, a bowl of punch was brought in, and both men and women were given small trumpets as favors. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Ingersoll, and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. del Garcia.

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Among those booked to sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Cherbourg and Southampton to-morrow are Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Williams and family, Mr. and Mrs. George Fales Baker, Mrs. John W. Mackay, Capt. Fritz Graham, Royal Swedish Navy; Mrs. David King, John E. Kehl, United States Consul at Stettin; Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Mrs. G. B. Herbert, Miss Rosalie L. Waldo, R. C. Van Duzer, Consul D. H. Warner, Consul James T. Du Bois, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, and Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Miss Swan.

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The Duchess of Newcastle, who has been staying at Melton since the Duke's visit here, on a recent day presented the prizes at the Egmanton Church School, which is about eight miles from Clumber, one of the livings in the gift of the Duke.

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English visitors have begun to arrive in Paris on their way South. The cost of living in Paris, which, of course, was seriously augmented during the exposition, has now been lowered, and poultry, game, fruit, and vegetables, and butcher's meats, which were costly during the great show, can now be had at normal prices. The cost of living on the Riviera, particularly at Nice, where hotel rates are already going up in anticipation of Queen Victoria's visit, and the approaching carnival, promises to be high this Winter.

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Queen Victoria spent a quiet Christmastide at Osborne, surrounded by her children and grandchildren. At Gmunden the Queen of Hanover, now very old, yet with wonderful health, had a Christmas of the old-fashioned sort. There was a tree on which hung a variety of gifts, and the Queen remained while they were distributed. The King and Queen of Italy, and Queen Margherita, who is with them, had a quiet Christmas. The Queen of Italy always spends large sums at the holiday season on gifts to her ladies in waiting, of whom there are nearly a hundred. The ex-Empress Eugenie thinks more of New Year's than of Christmas Day, in which she follows the French custom, and she always receives many handsome presents from the adherents of the Napoleonic dynasty. The valuable and interesting presents she herself bestows are the relics of bygone days.

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The invitations for the hunt balls which usually take place in January in England, have begun to appear there. Owing to the prolonged absence of so many officers in the Transvaal, some of the balls will be postponed until another year. The Rugby Shrewsbury or the Shropshire. The latter tow are giving the money that otherwise would have been spent on the balls to Lady Lansdowne's Officers' Families' Fund.

Col. Kane to Live in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 1.—The sale was announced to-day of Arthur Astor Carey's place on Narragansett Avenue and Spring Street to Col. Delancey Astor Kane of New York, who will now become a permanent resident of Newport, where he was born. He paid about $100,000 for the property.

HIRAM HITCHCOCK'S FUNERAL.

Will Take Place at Madison Square Presbyterian Church To-day.

The funeral services of Hiram Hitchcock of the Fifth Avenue Hotel will take place at 10 o'clock this morning at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst will officiate. It is said the floral tokens will equal anything in that line ever seen in New York. One immense wreath, sent by the force of dining room men under Thomas Gay attracted much attention. This was more on account of the sentiment expressed than in the beautiful piece of floral work. On a large card was inscribed in excellent script:

"Thy sun shall no more go down, neither shall thy moon withdraw itself, for the Lord shall be thine everlasting light, and the day of thy mourning shall be ended."

The body of Mr. Hitchcock will be taken to Hanover, N. H., in a special car on the train leaving at noon.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Jonathan Carpenter Ross.

Jonathan Carpenter Ross, a young lawyer of this city, son of ex-United States Senator Jonathan Ross of Vermont, died of pneumonia at a private hospital in this city last evening. Mr. Ross was seized with a chill last Thursday and quickly developed symptoms of pneumonia. About noon yesterday his condition became alarming, he began to sink rapidly, and the end came at 9 o'clock last evening. Mr. Ross was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in 1868. He was graduated with honors from St. Johnsbury Academy. He then entered Dartmouth College, and was graduated salutatorian of his class in 1889. While in college he received honors in the English and the Latin courses.

After graduation at Dartmouth, Mr. Ross entered the Columbian Law School at Washington, D. C., and received from that institution the degree of LL. B. in 1891. He came to New York City in 1891 and began the practice of law. Mr. Ross was a member of the Association of the Bar of New York City, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, Treasurer of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association of New York, and identified with the work of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The interment will probably be made in St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Major R. L. Burnett.

Major R. L. Burnett died suddenly Monday morning from apoplexy at his home at 69 West Tenth Street. He was born in 1837 in Newburg, N. Y. He began service in the war of secession on April 19, 1861, as a member of the Washington Grays of Philadelphia. In May of the same year he was made a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Twelfth United States Infantry, as a member of which regiment he served throughout the war.

Major Burnett fought in the second battle of Bull Run, and at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, and in the Wilderness campaign under Grant. After the war he remained in the service in Arizona, engaged in operations against the Apache Indians. He resigned in 1870, and at that time was a Major in the Twenty-first United States Infantry. After this he was for a time Deputy United States Marshal under Gen. M. T. McMahon, afterward becoming Chief Clerk in the United States Pension Office in this city, which position he held at the time of his death.

Major Burnett was Adjutant of George Washington Post, No. 103, G. A. R., and a member of the Loyal Legion. He is survived by one son, a boy thirteen years of age.

Edward C. Boardman.

Edward C. Boardman of the firm of Boardman & Boardman, 155 Broadway, died at his home, in Garden City, L. I., yesterday afternoon. He was about fifty years old. Mr. Boardman had been ill since October, and death was due to cirrhosis of the liver. He was born in New York City, and was a graduate of Harvard College and Columbia Law School. He was a member of the University and Harvard Clubs and of the Bar Association.

The firm of which he was a member from the beginning was formed about twenty-five years ago. Mr. Boardman was counsel from the Cramps' Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia, the Panama Steamship Company, and other large corporations.

He was unmarried. A brother and two sisters survive him. The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

Louis Gottschalk.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 1.—Louis Gottschalk died of heart disease to-day aged sixty-two years. He was a Captain in the Union Army during the civil war, but when elected City Attorney of St. Louis in 1864, resigned his commission in the army to enter upon his new duties. Later he served six years as Circuit Judge in Missouri; was a member of the State Senate, serving for a considerable time as President pro tem of that body, and was for eight months acting Governor of Missouri. In 1884 he came to Los Angeles, and in 1880 was appointed by President Harrison as Consul at Stuttgart, which position he filled for three and a half years.

Gen. Russell B. Shephard.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Jan. 1.—Gen. Russell B. Shephard, President of the Skowhegan Pulp Company and several other industries and institutions here and in the State, died to-night. He was born in Fairfield seventy-two years ago. He graduated from Colby in 1857 and earned his brevet rank of a Brigadier General with the Eighteenth Maine Volunteers in the civil war.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT GRAMMAR EAVES, President of the Eaves Coastwise Company, died on Monday night, aged fifty-three years. The funeral will be held in St. Mark's Church, Mount Kisco, N. Y., to-morrow.

HENRY OGDEN, a member of the real estate firm of Ogden & Clarkson, died suddenly of heart disease at his home, 142 East Eighteenth Street last night. Mr. Ogden was a bachelor, and lived with his two sisters.

CHARLES N. MIDDLETON, who was well known in the mineral water business, died yesterday at his residence, 477 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. He was sixty years old, was born and brought up in New London, Conn., and came to this city twenty-eight years ago. He is a brother of the late Dr. John Caverly Middleton, Queens County.

EBENEZER P. UPHAM, a former publisher of The Jamestown (N. Y.) Journal, The Dubuque (Iowa) Times, The Des Moines Register, The Chicago Inter Ocean, and The Industrial World of Chicago, and for a great many years partner of Frank W. Palmer, the present Government Printer, died at his home, at Jamestown, N. Y., Monday night, aged seventy-three years.

KATHERINE STILLMAN, who for seven years was a Deaconess of Grace Church, died Monday in New York Hospital of pneumonia. She was one of the first graduates of the New York Training School for Deaconesses, and had been in charge of the choir boys of Grace Church for five years, as well as at the head of the church school for training choir boys. She was a daughter of Dr. Roswell Stillman of New Haven, Conn.

Fatally Injured by a Train.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 1.—George Sanford, aged thirty-five years, of Plane Street, Belleville, was taken to St. Barnabas's Hospital to-night in a dying condition. Sanford was walking across the Cleveland Street crossing of the Newark Branch of the Erie Railroad, at Belleville, at 10 o'clock, when he was struck by a train. When picked up he was found to be injured about the head, and the physicians say he is also injured internally and cannot live.

Business Notices.

The Market Is Flooded with Cheap mineral waters of uncertain composition and doubtful purity. To avoid all possibility of mistake use only CARL H. SCHULTZ'S.

For a tonic for nervous and dyspeptic people nothing equals Angostura Bitters. Genuine—Dr. Siegert's—imported from South America.

Prince Albert No. 2.
E. & W. Full Dress Shirts. E. & W.

DIED.

BOARDMAN.—Edward C. Boardman of the law firm of Boardman & Boardman, at his late residence at Garden City, L. I., on Jan. 1, 1901.
Notice of funeral hereafter. Poughkeepsie papers will please copy.

BURNETT.—On Monday, Dec. 31, 1900, Robert Lyon Burnett, in the 62d year of his age, late Major, U. S. Army.
Funeral services will be at St. Michael's Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., at 4:15 P. M. Thursday afternoon. Interment at convenience of the family.

HEADQUARTERS GEO. WASHINGTON POST, 103, G. A. R., Dept. New York, Jan. 1st, 1901.—Comrades of the post will assemble at 861 Amsterdam Av. at 4 P. M. Thursday, Jan. 3, to attend the funeral of Comrade Major Robert L. Burnett, Adjutant of post.
THOMAS B. RAND, Commander.

DURYEE.—At Bellport, L. I., Dec. 31, 1900, Catherine A. Duryee, in the 92d year of her age.
Funeral at convenience of family.

EAVES.—On Monday, Dec. 31, Albert Grammar Eaves, age 53.
Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station Wednesday morning, 11:35.

FARMER.—At Montclair, N. J., Dec. 31, 1900, George Penrice Farmer, in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 267 Orange Road, Montclair, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 3, on the arrival of the 1:20 P. M. D., L. & W. R. R. from Barclay and Christopher Sts., New York. Interment private. Brooklyn and Philadelphia papers please copy.

FREEMAN.—At her home, South Orange, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 31, 1900, Christine R. Cruikshank, beloved wife of Henry W. Freeman.
Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at Trinity Presbyterian Church, corner Grove Road and South Orange Avenue, at 2:30 P. M. Please omit flowers.

GRIFFEN.—Suddenly, at Hotel Savoy, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, Mary E., wife of Henry Griffen.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAZELTINE.—

NEW YEAR'S APPOINTMENTS

Commissioner of Taxes Patterson Named for a Second Term.

SCHOOL BOARD NOMINATIONS

Two New Men on the Municipal Art Commission—Eighteen City Marshals for Brooklyn.

Mayor Van Wyck called at the City Hall yesterday and announced a number of appointments and reappointments to political places. There was no crowd at the office to shake hands with Mayor Van Wyck and wish him a happy new year, and the Mayor did not seem anxious for any such courtesies to be paid to him, for he kept in his private office while he was in the City Hall. He left by the side-door exit.

Police Commissioner Abell hurried into the Mayor's office shortly before noon. He was greatly surprised that the Mayor was not there. Commissioner Abell hurried away without telling the object of his call.

The appointments made yesterday show that there is no rupture of relations between Tammany Hall and the Kings County Democracy, so far as Mayor Van Wyck is concerned. Nearly all the appointments made yesterday were Brooklyn organization men.

Commissioner of Taxes Thomas J. Patterson was reappointed for a full term of four years at $7,000 a year. His reappointment was urged by Hugh McLaughlin. Eighteen Brooklyn men were appointed City Marshals.

Miles M. O'Brien, Vernon M. Davis, George M. Muth, Charles C. Burlingham, Henry A. Rogers, and Joseph J. Kittel were named as members of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Robert W. De Forest was appointed a member of the Municipal Art Commission, to succeed ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, and Frederick Dielman, an artist, was appointed to succeed John La Farge on the same commission. There is no salary attached to these Commissionerships.

The following City Marshals were appointed for the Borough of Brooklyn:

Thomas F. Gunn, reappointed; Andrew T. Fitzsimmons, reappointed; Michael J. Forbes, in place of Fred C. Cabbie; John T. Hagan, in place of William B. Hobby; Alonzo F. Glover, in place of Frederick Mexger; Philip Goodman, reappointed; Michael A. Ward, in place of Thomas Fox; John Wagner, in place of William Bausher; Eugene McCarthy, reappointed; John W. Irwin, in place of Charles Scott; Charles N. Pracht, reappointed; John Reardon, in place of Alexander Rain; Robert W. Oliver, reappointed; David Goldberg, in place of Edward F. O'Brien; Michael J. Duffy, in place of Bernard Reilly; H. H. Lewis, reappointed; Albert H. Blenderman, reappointed, and Arthur Stuber, in place of Andrew J. Lyons.

Edward Haley was appointed a member of the Examining Board of Plumbers at $5 a day.

No political significance is attached to Mayor Van Wyck's appointment of members of the School Board for the Borough of Manhattan. John J. Barry, a well-known builder and a Tammany man, of the Borough of the Bronx, was appointed to succeed Thomas W. Timpson, resigned.

There was plenty of speculation yesterday over Mayor Van Wyck's failure to reappoint Police Commissioner Jacob Hess. It was said, however, that Mayor Van Wyck had decided to allow Commissioner Hess to remain in office until legislated out by the Legislature, as the Tammany men feel certain will happen.

TWO GIRLS ARRESTED.

Annie Hughes and Nellie Bowen Charged with Being Drunk.

The attention of Policeman Michael Cahill was attracted to a crowd of young men surrounding two girls in Cuckoo Row, Sixtieth Street and West End Avenue, last evening. The girls were singing and dancing. Cahill made his way through the crowd and told the girls to move on.

"We won't do it. See?" said one of the girls.

Both girls were taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where they were charged with being drunk and disorderly. They described themselves as Annie Hughes, sixteen years old, of 44 West End Avenue, and Nellie Bowen, fifteen years old, of 228 West Sixty-first Street. The Hughes girl was locked up and the other was taken to the Gerry society rooms.

When the Bowen girl was being lifted into the patrol wagon a number of her friends begged of the police to release her. The police will make an effort to find out where the prisoners secured the liquor.

WOMAN HELD HIM PRISONER.

Obstreperous Visitor with a Banjo Had Kicked Out a Panel of a Door.

Having imbibed too freely of intoxicants, Louis Strail, who said he was nineteen years old, a machinist, and lived at 325 West Forty-second Street, rapped at the door of Mrs. Catharine Mitchell, on the second floor of 328 West Forty-eighth Street. Mrs. Mitchell is a widow and was at home alone. When the door was opened Strail, who had a banjo, began strumming on it, and said in a husky voice: "Happy New Year."

Mrs. Mitchell was frightened, but managed to reply that she did not receive callers, and then closed the door.

Strail returned down stairs, but not before he had kicked out a panel of the door. Mrs. Mitchell followed the man down the steps and held him by the coat collar until the arrival of Policeman McMahon, who took him to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where he was locked up.

Found Dead in Areaway.

James Telford, a clerk, was found dead yesterday morning in an areaway at 2,007 Lexington Avenue. While usually sober and steady, it is said that Telford invariably insisted on celebrating the death of the year by drinking freely. On Monday afternoon he was seen intoxicated in Third Avenue. He was not seen again until found dead yesterday morning. The ambulance surgeon who was called on the case said the man had been dead several hours.

Found Dead at Foot of Steps.

Ellen Hofan, a cook employed in the family of Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, at 4 East Thirty-seventh Street, was found dead at 6 o'clock yesterday evening at the foot of a flight of stairs leading up to her room in the rear of the house.

According to Dr. Bulkley, she returned home yesterday, after being away to spend New Year's Day with her family, somewhat under the influence of liquor and went up stairs to her room. She was found at the foot of the stairs an hour later with her head twisted under her so that her neck was broken.

It is supposed that she started to go down stairs and fell to the bottom, breaking her neck.

Mrs. Howard Gould's House Party.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould have been entertaining a party of friends at their country residence, Castlegould, Sands Point, L. I. They went down before Christmas, and will not return to town until next week. At the house party they gave over New Year's Day were Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Clark Robinson, (Miss Elise Falconer,) Mr. and Mrs. George Kirkpatrick, Dr. Hermanus Baer, and Mrs. Baer, (Miss Mabel McKinley,) Miss Lillian Peck, Miss Louise Falconer, and Arthur Crosby.

Condition of Mr. Cummings.

Dr. John H. Girdner, who is in attendance on Congressman Amos J. Cummings, reported last night that Mr. Cummings is resting easily, and that if no complications set in he will recover rapidly. He has suffered a good deal of pain, as his ankle is broken in three places, and his nervous system has sustained a severe shock.

LIVED TO SEE NEW CENTURY.

Charles Contrell's Wish Is Fulfilled and He Expires While the Chimes Ring.

"I am content—it is the beginning—it is the end." Falling back on his pillow, Charles C. Contrell closed his eyes just as the clamor that greeted the new century began. His son bent over him.

"He is dead," he said softly, "but he has had his wish."

To see the dawn of the new year has been the one desire of Charles C. Contrell, the aged news dealer who has been for ten years a familiar figure to officials and politicians about the Court House, Brooklyn. Lately the old man has been in failing health, and it was with difficulty that he managed to get down to attend to his business. When his friends told him that a man in his condition ought to stay at home, he replied that he had not missed a single day since he opened the little stand near the Court House.

"I'm going to see the old year out," he said, "and the new one in. Then I'll take a rest—maybe a long one."

The old man, who died shortly after midnight, while the chimes rang yesterday, had in his eighty years of life a varied career. In 1846 he enlisted as a volunteer and served through the Mexican War under Gen. Scott. Four years later he joined the rush for the California gold fields. He located in San Francisco and there made a small fortune as a general storekeeper. The money he made in this business he invested in a garden farm just outside the city of San Francisco. The farm prospered for awhile, but afterwards failed, and he lost everything he had. Discouraged, he made his way back to Brooklyn, the city of his birth, and there started life anew.

Again he was successful, and during the fifties became a Commissioner of Excise in Williamsburg, serving for a number of years. After this he entered the office of the Tax Collector of Brooklyn and from there he went to the Custom House. Here he remained through four administrations.

For some years, however, the old man's luck has been bad. He lost his savings and his health became poor. Determined not to be dependent upon the bounty of his son, he sought among his old political friends for aid. The best they could do for him was to obtain a permit for the erection of a newspaper stand. Here he has been every day for ten years. During the recent cold spell he warmed the little shanty by burning a small oil lamp. Last week he contracted a severe cold, but, in spite of the advice of his friends, stuck to his work until Saturday. When, too ill to longer work, he went to the Brooklyn Hospital. His son, Charles E. Contrell, survives him. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

GOUVERNEUR HOSPITAL OPENING.

Next Saturday Is the Date Selected by Commissioner Keller.

Next Saturday is the date set for the formal opening of the new Gouverneur Hospital building. This was decided yesterday by Commissioner Keller and Miss Storrs, the Superintendent of Gouverneur.

The opening was to have been to-day, but the sickness of the Commissioner prevented. Many heads of departments and others prominent in public institutions will be invited to the opening.

SHIRTMAKERS' WAGES $3 A WEEK.

Two Hundred and Fifty Strike Against a Reduction in Their Pay.

Two hundred and fifty shirtmakers employed by fourteen contractors began the twentieth century yesterday by a strike against a 20 per cent. reduction in wages. The contractors do the work for Salante & Horowitz, 14 and 16 Walker Street; Philip & Son, 24 Walker Street, and Levine & Salatoff, 48 and 52 Lispenard Street.

Leader Salomon of the strikers said that some of the shirtmakers were earning only $3 a week, anyway, and their wives and children had to work. The highest earnings of any one did not exceed $6 a week. Fifty inside workers employed in the general factory of Salante & Horowitz joined the strikers yesterday afternoon.

FIRST ARRIVALS OF THE YEAR.

Freight Steamer Alsenborn Crossed the Bar Two Minutes After Midnight.

The first vessel to enter the harbor of New York in the twentieth century was the freight steamer Alsenborn, which arrived at the Bar at two minutes after midnight. Two hours after the arrival of the Alsenborn, which came from Baltimore, the fruit steamer Mount Vernon, from Jamaica, the first vessel from a foreign port, passed in. The cargo was consigned to the United Fruit Company. The Astoria, from Glasgow, which passed in the Hook at 11:20 P. M., was the first vessel to arrive in Quarantine as well as the first vessel to dock in North River this century. The Rio Grande of the Mallory Line is to be accorded a similar distinction in reference to the East River.

BOSS BAKERS ORGANIZE.

Issue a Statement Denying that Their Bakeries Are Not Kept Clean.

One hundred of the east side master bakers yesterday organized the Hebrew Boss Bakers' Association and decided to fight the strike ordered by the Hebrew Bakers' Union. The new organization held a meeting yesterday afternoon. President Perlun issued a statement declaring that the strike was being run by labor leaders who are not bakers, but whose business is leading strikes for their own personal profit. It denies that there is a strike or that there are any dirty bakeries. The factory inspectors, it declares, have pronounced the bakeries clean.

A committee of fifty strikers will call on President Murphy of the Health Board today and demand an inspection of the bakeries.

HER HUSBAND ANNOYS HER.

Mrs. F. A. Whittemore Has Him Arrested for Attempted Assault.

Frank A. Whittemore, a cigar manufacturer of 191 West Street, charged with attempted assault by his wife, Agnes, was committed to the Tombs in default of $500 bail by Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Court yesterday.

Mrs. Whittemore said that on Friday last, after breaking a vow made two months since to leave her alone, her husband's actions were such as to render the protection of the police necessary. Whittemore that night disappeared, she says, and did not again show up until Monday night, when he was greeted at his door by Detective Farrington of the Centre Street Court Squad, who served a warrant secured by Mrs. Whittemore.

Whittemore denied his wife's allegations and went to the Tombs to await further examination.

HUSBAND LEFT HER, WOULD DIE.

Woman Who Says She Is Mrs. Rose Frank Tries to Kill Herself.

Mrs. Rose Frank of 1,047 Lexington Avenue attempted suicide on the street last night because, as she said, her husband no longer loved her.

Policeman O'Neill found her lying on the sidewalk in front of 72 East Ninety-third Street with an empty bottle which had contained carbolic acid by her side. She was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital a prisoner. She may die. She said that she was the wife of Alfred Frank of Frank Brothers, dry goods merchants at Seventy-second Street and Third Avenue, but that she had been separated from him and did not care to live any longer.

Mme. Rouillon, who keeps the boarding house at 1,047 Lexington Avenue, said that she had engaged a room with her last Friday, saying that she had just broken up housekeeping, as her husband was a traveling man and was away most of the time. Shortly after supper, Mme. Rouillon said, a telegram came for Mrs. Frank which read, "Be ready at 7:30. Will call for you and go to the theatre." No name was signed to the message. A few minutes later a handsome and well-dressed woman called and asked for Mrs. Frank, and they went out together.

Mr. Frank could not be found at his residence, 358 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Twilight Club's Anniversary.

The eighteenth anniversary of the Twilight Club will be celebrated by a dinner, the two hundred and ninety-fourth of the club, at the St. Denis Hotel to-morrow, when the subject for discussion will be "The Record of the Century." The club was founded in 1883.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

Many Events Participated in by Local Club Athletes.

CONTESTS ON LONG ISLAND

Williamsbug Athletic Association Held the First Run of the New Year—Feeney Won Easily.

Yesterday's fine weather brought out the trail followers in force, and the various cross-country courses had their share of contestants. The first run of the new century was that of the Williamsburg Athletic Association, which left the clubhouse of the organization in Williamsburg just after midnight yesterday morning, over thirty athletes participating.

The pace was fast all the way, and some good time was made. Joseph E. Reydell, George Creighton, and F. J. Bermingham officiated as the pacemakers, and they kept the boys going at a merry clip. James Feeney won the event, with A. A. Titus second, H. J. Mackin third, Joseph E. Reydell fourth, George Creighton fifth, and John Hines sixth. Time—0:43:58½.

Fast pace was maintained in the holiday cross-country run of the Brooklyn Athletic Club, which was held yesterday from the club grounds of the organization, at Maspeth, L. I. The course covered was about six miles in extent, and went from the club through Maspeth to Newtown, thence to Corona, thence to and around Laurel Hill, L. I., and back to the club grounds. The course was very heavy, especially in the farming lands, and the race was fast and well contested. John C. Doyle was first home, with Berriard W. Dudley second, Herman Classen third, John McCarthy fourth, Frank Veres fifth, and J. J. Donnelley sixth. Time—0:43:11½.

The Flushing Athletic Club held its first run cross country yesterday. The event was well attended, and though the promises of the appearance of "Maxey" Long were not fulfilled the run was interesting, lively, and full of fast going.

The course was from the clubhouse of the organization, Broadway and Parsons Avenue, Flushing, and extended thence to the Flushing Driving Park course, thence to and skirting the course to the stand pipe to Broadway Station, thence to and around Kissena Lake, to Parsons Avenue, and finishing at the clubhouse in a two-mile straightaway down Parsons Avenue. H. Valentine won by a few feet, with Hopewell second, Cooke third, W. H. Roberts fourth, R. Gaither, fifth, C. C. Kilpatrick sixth. Time—31:00 1-5.

Leo Lawler, a new addition to the ranks of the cross-country runners, won the run of the Mohawk Athletic Club of Flushing in fast time, winning out by a few feet. The course was about five miles in length. The pace was fast all the way. The order of finish was as follows: Leo Lawlor, Mohawk Athletic Club, first; H. Hutchings, Mohawk Athletic Club, second; W. Allen, Mohawk Athletic Club, third; E. Laney, Flushing, L. I., fourth; R. Bloomer, Waverley, L. I., fifth. Time—38:00.

Thirty runners participated in the cross country run of the National Athletic Club from the organization's headquarters at Maspeth, L. I., yesterday morning. The route covered was about six miles in length, and took in portions of East Williamsburg, Fresh Pond, Maspeth, Newtown, Corona, and back to the starting point. William D. Wynne, the Captain of the organization, led the run most of the way. Anthony J. McKeever won, Wynne was second, William J. Kirkwood third, Peter Wend fourth, Ruther C. Wills fifth. Time—55:00.

The course of the Montauk Harriers' run was from the starting point at Sixtieth Street and Fourth Avenue, thence to and over the farm lands to New Utrecht, and back by way of the Dyker Meadow golf links, and Shore Road home. Nelson Mueller was first home, followed by Henry McTighe, with John F. Gordon third, William M. Brown fourth, and Bernard E. Richardson fifth. Time—43:29.

Thomas J. Bradey was the winner of the run of the Hamilton Athletic Club of Brooklyn yesterday. The course was from the club's headquarters at Sixtieth Street and Third Avenue, and the route extended by way of the Shore Road to Bay Ridge, to Ovington Avenue, to Dyker Heights, and back. Ernest Williams was second, Walter Brown third, James L. Mallorey fourth, Henry McBride fifth, and James H. Kenneth sixth. Time—53:12.

William H. Hugg was the winner of the Star Athletic Club's run, held yesterday from the clubhouse in Long Island City. The course was about five miles in length and ran from the clubhouse at Fourteenth Street and Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, to Burden's Woods, thence to Webster Avenue, thence to the Recreation Park grounds, thence to the water works, to Nott Avenue, to Thompson Avenue, to Vernon Avenue, and home. T. J. O'Donnell was second, R. W. Kennedy third, J. J. Delehantey fourth, Owen Reilley fifth, and John Burns sixth. Time—41:23½.

NEW CENTURY'S NOVEL RACE.

Machines and Men In a Point to Point Speed Contest on City Streets.

A midnight race of a decidedly novel character, over a point to point course on city streets, was decided well inside the first hour of the new century, or, to be exact, at 12:39:21 3-5 o'clock yesterday morning, when a steam motor vehicle operated by J. M. Paige won The Evening World's unique Dawn of the Century open speed trial by beating about the most remarkable field of competitors that has ever engaged in a race. The contest, promoted by the newspaper named, held the interest of owners of motor vehicles and bicycle riders and foot runners for some days before the time set for the actual test. By the conditions announced, it was free to all who chose to engage, the only restriction put upon competitors being the classification of those competing into three divisions, with three prizes for each division.

The first section of the race was for any method of locomotion, which let in every variety of motor vehicle, the bicycle, and the horse, had any one chosen to try that animal against up-to-date machinery. Even ballooning or aerial travel was not barred, but it happened that there were no aeronauts seeking the chance to win prizes just at that time, and even in the opening of the twentieth century the airship has not been developed yet to the point that it could be regarded as a possibility. The second division was for professional foot runners and walkers, and the third for amateurs, using that old fashioned means of getting over ground known as "Shank's mare," at any gait that suited the individual competitor. By agreement, the start was made as early in the new year and century as the starter could manage, and that official, R. C. Mudge, managed to send away the first competitor in the first second of 1901, that being a motor vehicle of the victoria type, operated by Miss Eva Mudge, who wheeled her carriage before the up-town office of The Evening World, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue, at the starter's order, and at the signal to get set out with tightly inflated pneumatic tires whirring and buzzing, for the journey of about eight miles to the finishing point, in front of the Pulitzer Building, in Park Row.

The intending competitors had begun to assemble an hour before the time appointed for the start, and when the first stroke of 12 o'clock sounded the scene in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street was thoroughly in keeping with the character of the impending race. The roadway was crowded from curb to curb for the length of nearly three blocks with motor vehicles, while bicycles filled in the interstices and athletes in running costume, with sweaters or overcoats covering them from the chill of the night air, thronged the sidewalks.

William K. Vanderbilt, in his celebrated motor carriage "The White Ghost," was among the spectators, and a rumor that he meant to compete in the race was circulated, but Mr. Vanderbilt simply watched the start, and then went home. The glare of head and side lights on the many motor vehicles and the colored lanterns on bicycles lent much to the oddity of the picturesque gathering. Every usual or unusual means of locomotion was represented among the road machines, and these, with the bicycles, about seventy-five professional foot runners, and forty-five amateur athletes, among them representatives of half a dozen prominent amateur athletic clubs, swelled the number of starters to more than 200.

To start all together was out of the question, so Mr. Mudge sent the motor vehicles and bicycles away, one at a time, in rapid succession, the time of each being taken, down to the runners, who were sent away in squads. Off at high speed, the motors and bicycles rolled through the lane made in the crowd and plunged into the darkness in rapid succession. The runners followed, each individual taking the course he preferred, until every street leading down town held a long-strung-out procession of racing machines and men, women, and boys. The crowds out late celebrating the new year's coming caught fleeting glimpses of the flying chauffeurs, wheelmen and wheelwomen, and runners, but had hardly time to get a fair view of one before he or she was out of sight in the dark and other racers had sprung into the range of vision from the north.

"From Harlem to the City Hall in fifteen minutes" has long been a popular phrase, but even under the favorable circumstances of deserted streets the idea was not realized in yesterday's early morning race. The pace was fast, for all that, and it took the first motor vehicle but a little more than half an hour to cover the eight-mile course. The winner with the quickest time of the competition was J. M. Paige of 36 West Seventy-sixth Street, in his steam motor, who completed the distance in 38:21 3-5. A very small Postal Telegraph Company messenger boy, William Cohen of 2,235 Seventh Avenue, fifteen and weighing ninety pounds, covered himself with glory by finishing second on his bicycle in 39:05 2-5. Another bicycler, Robert M. Saveney of 64 Norman Street, Brooklyn, was third in 45:30 2-5. The only woman bicycler who finished was Miss Lottie Brandon, the six-day rider, who got seventh place. J. Gotlieb of 962 First Avenue, representing the Brevoort Athletic Club, won the first prize for amateur runners, in 51:00. H. Thornton of 337 West Thirty-seventh Street, was second in 53:24, and H. O. Tappan of 310 West Thirty-ninth Street third in 59:50 2-5. Ernie Hjertberg of 68 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, in the division for professional runners, won in 40:00, less than two minutes slower than the Paige machine. Peter Hegelman of 254 West Thirty-second Street was second in 55:59, and S. Walters of 274 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, was third in 56:29 1-5.

CHARGES AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

Thomas Gorman of Brooklyn Accused of Assaulting Samuel Woodburn.

On a charge of assaulting Samuel Woodburn, a saloonkeeper of 189 Sands Street, Brooklyn, Thomas Gorman, a policeman of the Fulton Street Police Station, was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court before Magistrate Bristow, yesterday. Woodburn declares that Gorman came to his place and knocked him down, and he become unconscious. Bystanders, he said, declared that during that time the policeman stood over him with drawn revolver and club. Woodburn said he was laid up four days as a result of the attack.

Gorman said he rapped on the door to give Woodburn instructions about his blinds, when the saloonkeeper and several friends rushed out and beat him. Magistrate Bristow paroled Gorman until Monday.

Ex-Bank President Out of Prison.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 1.—Warren F. Putnam, ex-President of the National Granite State Bank of Exeter, who was sentenced to serve five years in State Prison in 1896 by Judge Aldrich of the United States Court, was released to-day, 208 days of his sentence having been commuted for good behavior. He left Concord at once for Boston to remain a few days, and then go to New York. He will engage in business with friends.

Deaths in Brooklyn for Three Years.

Dr. Sylvester J. Byrne, Deputy Registrar of Vital Statistics for Brooklyn, has prepared a table of deaths in that borough in the past three years. There was an increase of 502 deaths from pneumonia in 1900 over 1899, and a proportionate increase from diphtheria, but there has not been a death from smallpox. The total number of deaths was 23,475, while the births numbered 22,672.

Gen. Batchelder Critically Ill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Brig. Gen. R. N. Batchelder, United States Army, retired, is critically ill in his apartments at the Albany in this city. He is suffering from a complication of diseases of which kidney trouble is the most serious. Grave fears are entertained that he may not recover.

The New Century Sale

OF MEN'S FINEST CLOTHING

Begins at Our Store

THIS MORNING

At About One-Half Former Prices.

Never in the history of our business has our stock been so large in January as it is to-day. The reason for this you know. The Twentieth Century business method demands **a clearance of Winter Stock now, and this is how we propose to do it:**

$12, $13, $14 Suits at $7.50.

Men's Swell Suits made from All-Wool Cheviots and fancy Cassimeres, that are excellent value at $12, $13 and $14. You can buy now at..... $7.50

$15, $18 & $20 Suits at $10.

Men's Swell Suits made from plain and fancy patterned Cheviots, Vicunas, Worsteds and Thibets; superb value at $15, $18 and $20. You can buy now at..... $10

$22, $23, $25 Suits at $12.50.

Men's Swell Suits made from Scotch Cheviots, fancy dressed and undressed Worsteds and Tweeds, custom tailored and really worth $22, $23 and $25. You can buy now at.. $12.50

$27, $28 & $30 Suits at $15.

Men's Highest Grade Suits made from finest Vicuna-Thibets, Worsteds, Tweeds, Cheviots, etc., in plain colors and fancy patterns, perfectly tailored and worth $27, $28 and $30. You can buy now at..... $15

$12.50 & $14 Overcoats at $7.50

Men's Stylish Overcoats made from Frieze and Kersey, plaid lined and plain lined, with velvet collars; good $12.50 and $14 values. You can buy now at..... $7.50

$16 & $18 Overcoats at $10.

Men's Stylish Overcoats made from fine Oxford Cheviots and Vicunas, beautifully tailored and perfect in every particular; generous $16 and $18 values. You can buy now at.. $10

$20 & $22 Overcoats at $12.50.

Men's Swell Raglans and other Overcoats, in Oxford, Cambridge and Black Vicuna Cheviots, and all the new overcoating fabrics, superbly tailored and worth $20 and $22. You can buy now at..... $12.50

$25 & $28 Overcoats at $15.

In this lot you will find some of the very finest Overcoats, including Silk-lined Kerseys, Oxford Thibets, Black Vicunas, Moules and Elysians; coats that are worth every cent of $25 and $28. You can buy now at..... $15

Thompson Clothing

is known to New Yorkers for its Stylishness and excellent Tailoring. Notwithstanding the reduced prices, every garment will *be fitted perfectly free of charge,* and money cheerfully refunded on request.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Thompson COMPANY CLOTHIERS 245 BROADWAY

(Opposite City Hall Park, just below Murray St.)

THE KILLING OF DEGES.

Mrs. Ertel Says He Attacked Her and She Shot Him in Self-Defense.

Mrs. Mary Ertel, who shot and killed George Deges at 161 Washington Street, Brooklyn, on Monday morning, was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday. There were present in the court Mrs. Helena Deges, widow of the murdered man, and the prisoner's husband and nine-year-old boy. Magistrate Bristow remanded Mrs. Ertel for examination on Jan. 10.

When she was being led away her husband stepped up and said:

"Hello, Mary; good-bye."

At the sight of her boy the woman became hysterical. Then, becoming calmer, she embraced him.

"Be a good boy," she said; "you have a good father to care for you."

She took a roll of bills from her pocket and gave $12 to the boy.

When her husband asked her about the murdered man she said:

"Don't talk about that. Everything will come right in time. All I want you to do is to send me my son's picture to the jail. Come yourself, if you want to."

The woman then kissed her child, as the father started away, but when the father put out his hand she did not grasp it.

To the police Mrs. Ertel told how she had killed Deges, and said that under the circumstances she was not sorry.

"He brought it on himself," she said. "I loved him in spite of the way he treated me. He attacked me and I resisted. He threatened and grappled with me. I reached in his waistcoat pocket and got his revolver. I shot him once in the face—merely a flesh wound. He came at me again and I was afraid. So I shot again and killed him. Then I left the revolver on the bed and walked out."

SLEEP THE GREATEST DOCTOR.

Opinion of a Woman Who Has Lived in Three Centuries.

Mrs. Sarah Allen of 523 Van Vorst Place, Union Hill, has the distinction of having seen a portion of life in three different centuries. Mrs. Allen was born in September, 1799, to the best of her knowledge, in the north of Ireland, and came to this country in 1858. Asked to what she ascribed her longevity, she said:

"Well, it's all Providence. I have eaten plain food, prepared in the simplest of styles. I am not a vegetarian. I believe in eating meat, good, wholesome beef, chicken, fish, and all such things. I eat meat now, as old as I am, three times a day. I have always believed in three meals a day, and in late years I frequently ask for a slice of bread at bedtime.

"All my life I have insisted on getting eight or nine hours sleep out of the twenty-four. Sleep is the greatest doctor this side of heaven. It cures all things and is life's salvation."

WILLIAM H. NAGLE NOT GUILTY.

Jury Fails to Convict Bostonian on Manslaughter Charge.

BOSTON, Jan. 1. — William H. Nagle, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of James J. Hayes June 30, 1900, has been found not guilty by a jury in the Superior Criminal Court.

The charge against Nagle was based on the allegation that Nagle in a quarrel struck Hayes a blow on the head which caused Hayes to fall. In falling his head struck the pavement, and a fracture of the skull resulted, from which the man died. The defense did not deny that a blow was struck, but it was claimed that it was given in self-defense. Nagle belongs to a wealthy family of Boston. Hayes was well known as a politician. He had been a State Senator.

Search for Lost Newspaper Man.

BERLIN, N. H., Jan. 1.—A searching party has left here for Mount Washington to find William H. Bodwell, correspondent of The New York Herald, who was lost on the mountain yesterday while attempting to make the ascent with two other men. Bodwell, with Chester Stiles of Cambridge, and Ray Evans of Gorham, went up the mountain on foot for the purpose of taking views.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Have you been making resolutions? Don't make too many, but let one of them be, "I will wear

KOTEDSILK

till June." By so doing you will experience greater underwear comfort than you have ever known, will be safe-guarded from colds, rheumatism and pneumonia, and will have no trouble from poor fit or shrinkage.

See the word KOTEDSILK on every garment.

All Leading Stores, and KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., Millbury, Mass., and 70-72 FRANKLIN STREET, N. Y.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

The Twentieth Century Opens Here with

A Memorable Series of Notable Sales

All over this greatest store there is money saving opportunity unmatched. Months of earnest effort have been spent, the whole power of the Abraham & Straus establishment has been concentrated in the endeavor to make this first month of the new century most notable in the history of retail merchandising. Quantities are immense—gatherings to supply the great needs of this great city, assemblings practically unlimited. Qualities are the highest—perfect workmanship and perfect materials, seeking the comparison that shrewd Brooklyn purchasers are sure to make. Prices are the lowest—they have always been lowest here; but never even here have they matched this January's prices in littleness. Of greatest importance are these we cite; but all over the store are opportunities unequalled:

Undermuslins---Greatest of January Sales.
Shirts and Night Shirts---Thousands Underpriced.
Housefurnishings---Nearly Two Acres of Bargains.
Screens (Upholstery Store)---Makers' Samples Less Than Wholesale.
Embroideries---Laces---Under Half.
Linens Less Than Import Cost.
Furs---The Finest Garments Under Wholesale.
Foulards for Spring---Two Hundred Styles.

PATIENTS FLEE TO STREET.

Fire in Madison Avenue Causes a General Stampede from Doctor's Office.

Fire, originating in a tailor's store in the basement of the seven-story apartment house known as the Sorrento, at 136 and 138 Madison Avenue, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, did $5,000 damage and created a great deal of excitement among the tenants. Directly over the tailor's store of J. S. Jones, which is located on the Thirty-first Street side of the basement, are the handsome offices of Drs. George J. and John N. Helmer, osteopathists. Shortly before 1 o'clock Jones, who had been working in his place closed up and left for home. A few moments later Dr. George J. Helmer noticed smoke issuing from the crevices about a steam pipe that came up from the basement.

He notified the janitor, but a good deal of time was wasted in trying to extinguish the fire by shoving the nozzle of an extinguisher through the crevice about the pipe. The smoke rapidly increased in volume and density, and the inmates of the house became panicstricken. There was a general and hasty exit. There were about a dozen patients in the offices of the Drs. Helmer undergoing treatment. They were hurried from the building into the street with little preparation.

The fourteen families in the building hastily made their exit by the elevators and stairs. All of the tenants were handsomely dressed, and some stood about watching the proceedings with the great crowd that had collected, while others were sheltered in neighboring houses. The firemen, who were tardily summoned got the fire under control in twenty minutes, and had it extinguished within a half hour.

Jones says he had $8,000 worth of goods in his tailor's store. If this is true, the damage will reach $10,000, but the firemen place the loss at nearer $5,000.

PROFESSOR'S SECOND SIGHT.

Charles Keese Knew Mrs. Delacroix Was Robbed and Was Arrested.

If there ever was a woman who did not believe in signs and omens that woman was Mrs. Annie Delacroix, the wife of a barber, of 304 East Eighty-third street. She had an abiding aversion to fortune telling and fortune tellers on general principles, and she still held it even after meeting Professor Charles Keese, at the home of a mutual friend, Mrs. Keller, at 230 East Fifty-fourth street.

Everybody else about the house thought the professor about the most supernaturally gifted person that ever was. He was the seventh son of the seventh son, in the first place, and then he was born with a veil and just when the orb of Jupiter was bisecting Saturn. He was likewise born in the dark of the moon, and was gifted with the power of second sight. Mrs. Delacroix knew all this, but she still retained her pessimism. Professor Keese tried to convert her, even offering, in the interests of science, to tell her fortune for 25 cents, but she remained obdurate.

"It's all nonsense," she told the professor, "and I want none of it in mine." Then she left Mrs. Keller's, still cherishing her aversion.

On Monday Mrs. Delacroix's apartments were entered during her absence and a diamond stick pin, a plush coat and several other valuable articles were stolen. On Monday night she paid another visit to her friend, Mrs. Keller. Professor Keese was there, as were a number of other mutual friends. As soon as Mrs. Delacroix had entered, and before she could tell of the robbery, the professor exclaimed, triumphantly: "Oh, I know what's the matter. You've been robbed." The other guests remained spellbound at this extraordinary gift of aftersight, but not Mrs. Delacroix.

"Yes," said this confirmed skeptic, "and you're the robber."

She followed up her remarks by summoning a policeman, and the professor was arrested.

As he was being locked up in the police station he said: "It's mighty tough that a man gifted with second sight should be charged with such a thing as robbery." The professor will be arraigned in the Yorkville court to-day.

Method and Principle

There are two stages in the perfection of

10 Year Old

Hunter Whiskey

viz:—

Maturity and Purity

There are two principles of fair dealing, viz:—

It Is Always Uniform
It Never Disappoints

A. B. HART and FRANK MORA, Representatives, 38 William St., New York, N. Y.

COMPLIMENTS TO MR. LIPTON.

Newspaper Men Send Message and Sir Thomas Replies.

Compliments of the new century were extended to Sir Thomas Lipton by the New York Press Club yesterday. In reply Sir Thomas reciprocated the good-fellowship shown, but once more sent word that the famous old America's Cup is in danger of leaving its holders in the New World. The cablegram sent by the Press Club read:

We toast you to-day. Wish you every success that will not bring us sorrow.

The reply from London was as follows:

Thanks for your very kind greeting. Your sorrow will be smoothed by many trips to the old country. It [referring to the America's Cup] is bound to go this time; the best of friends must part.

DR. D. K. PEARSONS'S GIFTS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Dr. D. K. Pearsons completed his great benefactions for the nineteenth century, amounting to more than $2,500,000, by mailing a check to Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. The last donation makes a total of $50,000 which Dr. Pearsons has given to the Minnesota institution.

Dr. Pearsons also gave a check for $25,000 to Frederick W. Crosby, Treasurer of Lake Forest University. This gift was on a promise made last February, when Dr. Pearsons offered $25,000 on condition that $100,000 be raised for the university endowment fund. By Saturday night $92,000 had been obtained, and the remaining $8,000 was raised by collections in the Presbyterian churches of Chicago on Sunday. The endowment fund now amounts to $726,000, of which Dr. Pearsons has given $125,000.

LAKEWOOD GOLF WINNERS

Douglas Gets the First Big Trophy of the Century.

DOUBLE VICTORY FOR MOORE

Mallouf, Robertson, and Tilt Also in the Prize List—Women in a Mixed Foursome.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 1.—Findlay S. Douglas, America's former amateur champion, won the chief trophy to-day in the New Year's open tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club. He had two good matches, meeting first in the semi-final round for the Lakewood Cup Jasper Lynch of the home club, whom he beat by 2 up and 1 to play. Meanwhile W. H. Davis, another Lakewood crack, had beaten William M. McCawley of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, by the narrow margin of one hole after a grand struggle.

This brought Douglas and Davis together for the final round in the afternoon, and the match was practically a repetition of the final round in the Atlantic City tournament three weeks ago, when Douglas won. He beat Davis to-day by 3 up and 2 to play. Davis put up a grand game, and won the first two holes in succession. Douglas took the following two, and at the end of the first nine he led by 1, and on the sixteenth green the game ended. The cards were:

Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield—									
Out	6	4	5	6	6	6	5	4	—48
In	4	6	4	4	4	4	5		—31—79
W. H. Davis, Lakewood—									
Out	5	3	6	7	7	5	7	6	3—49
In	5	5	5	3	4	5	6		—33—82

Douglas thus has the honor of being the first open-tournament victor of the twentieth century, a fact of considerable satisfaction in itself. He, however, was not the only triumphant golfer, for others, according to their several abilities, captured the minor trophies, but in most cases they were only obtained after well-contested games.

N. Mallouf, the young Syrian, who is a student at St. Paul's School, Garden City, won the second cup by defeating John Larkin, the Deal Beach crack, by one hole. Frank A. Moore of Apawamis and Larchmont, took the third cup, and he also had the additional honor of winning the handicap prize, being thus a double victor. R. H. Robertson, President of the Metropolitan Golf Association, won the fourth cup by the slim victory of one hole, over James C. Powers of Dyker Meadow, and the fifth cup went to Arthur Tilt of Fairfield.

The results of the match play rounds for the five cups were, the first round in each case being the semi-final:

Lakewood Cup.—W. H. Davis, Lakewood, beat William M. McCawley, Philadelphia, 1 up; Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield, beat Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Round.—Douglas beat Davis, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Cup.—N. Mallouf, Garden City, beat R. F. Manning, Crescent Athletic, 4 up and 3 to play; John Larkin, Deal Beach, beat the Rev. D. L. Schwartz, Lakewood, 1 up. (19 holes.)

Final Round.—Mallouf beat Larkin, 1 up.

Third Cup.—Frank A. Moore, Apawamis, beat A. R. Clapp, Dyker Meadow, 4 up and 3 to play; M. K. Waters, Lakewood, beat George C. Low, Lakewood, 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Rough.—Moore beat Waters, 4 up and 3 to play.

Fourth Cup.—R. H. Robertson, St. Andrew's, beat C. A. Sherman, Lakewood, 2 up; James C. Powers, Dyker Meadow, beat L. H. Rider, Nassau, 3 up and 1 to play.

Final Round.—Robertson beat Powers, 1 up.

Fifth Cup.—J. A. Deering, Deal Beach, beat Col. G. B. M. Harvey, Deal Beach, 1 up; A. Tilt, Fairfield, beat H. G. Cortes, Essex County, 3 up and 2 to play.

Final Round.—Tilt beat Deering, 2 up.

The open handicap brought out a big field, and thirty-six scores were turned in. Douglas won the low-score prize with 80 strokes. At net results, Moore and H. A. James of the home club tied at first, with 82, but in the play-off Moore won. The players handing in cards, with scores, were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Frank A. Moore, Apawamis—			
Out	6 4 5 7 7 6 5 5		5—50
In	3 4 4 4 5 5 6 6		7—44
Total	94	12	82
H. A. James, Lakewood—			
Out	5 6 5 5 5 5 6 6		5—53
In	5 4 5 5 5 5 6 7		5—47
Total	100	18	82
F. H. Lavell, Jr., Lakewood	102	18	84
J. G. Rennard, Tuxedo	102	18	84
N. Mallouf, Garden City	91	6	85
George C. Low, Lakewood	101	15	86
T. B. Tilt, Fairfield	104	18	86
C. A. Blyth, Richmond County	99	12	87
A. D. Compton, Westchester	93	6	87
D. L. Schwartz, Lakewood	95	8	87
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	90	2	88
R. F. Manning, Crescent	98	10	88
C. B. Guerin, Westchester	100	12	88
A. G. Jennings, Dyker Meadow	102	14	88
F. S. Douglas, Fairfield	89	0	89
C. B. Graves, Garden City	99	10	89
H. E. Whitney, Nassau	108	18	90
Irving Brokaw, Westchester	99	8	91
A. R. Clapp, Dyker Meadow	100	9	91
C. A. Sherman, Lakewood	101	10	91
Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	101	10	91
F. B. Studwell, Dyker Meadow	109	18	91
A. M. McGregor, Oakley	107	15	92
L. P. Rider, Nassau	98	0	92
J. T. Smith, Deal	102	10	92
S. B. Ferris, Lakewood	107	14	93
W. A. Tilt, Fairfield	111	18	93
D. G. Geddes, Dyker Meadow	111	15	96
C. B. M. Harvey, Deal	114	18	96
W. L. May, Lakewood	111	14	97
J. A. Deering, Deal	117	18	99
A. B. Clute, Toms River	116	15	101
W. F. Holston, Deal	118	18	100
W. E. Mandeville, Fairfield	120	18	102
E. D. North, Beekman Road	130	18	112
H. Fan, Lakewood	130	18	112

A mixed foursome tournament was also played in the afternoon for special prizes. Only a few cards were turned in, and the victors were Mr. and Mrs. A. McGregor of the Oakley Country Club, Boston. The results:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, Oakley	122	18	104
Daniel Chauncey and Miss Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	113	3	110
Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Whitney, Nassau	118	5	113
Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Geddes, Dyker Meadow	129	10	119
A. D. Compton and Miss Frazer, Oswego	130	10	120

Toler Wins at Baltusrol.

Hugh K. Toler carried off the honors yesterday in the Baltusrol Club links, near Short Hills, N. J., making both the best gross and net scores in the New Year's Day handicap. He played the Winter course in 79 strokes, 8 better than his nearest competitor. The scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Hugh K. Toler	79	2	77
C. N. Todd	87	7	80
W. P. Nealley	87	7	80
Howard Unger	96	13	83
F. A. Wright	95	11	84
J. E. Denton	91	6	85
F. W. Conrow	93	6	87
W. N. Bennett	99	12	87
Benjamin Hardwick	97	8	89
S. McN. Bacon, Jr.	95	4	91
George Luerders	113	16	97
C. O. Lyon	115	13	102

Wren Wins at Richmond County.

Oliver Wren won the New Year's golf cup offered yesterday by the Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island for a handicap golf tournament. Nine cards were turned in from nearly twenty starters. They were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Oliver Wren	101	10	91
H. C. Plimpton	104	12	92
Ralph Lane	111	14	97
J. M. Higgins	109	12	97
Charles T. Stout	102	2	100
Otis L. Williams	107	2	105
John R. Chadwick	117	9	108
G. W. Taylor	117	9	108
W. H. Busk	119	9	110

Dyker Meadow Golfers Tie.

Samuel Clemons made the lowest gross score yesterday—88 strokes—in the club handicap on the Dyker Meadow links, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. By net results, however, he tied for first prize with Dr. William Jarvie, at 81 strokes, and the tie will be played off on Saturday. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
William Jarvie	98	17	81
S. Clemons	88	7	81
C. T. Mortimer	98	16	82
M. I. Lyon	98	16	82
H. G. McKeever	94	10	84
C. T. Dorsey	104	20	84
C. Hadden, Jr.	102	18	84
F. M. Doubleday	92	7	85
F. C. Johnson	106	20	86
J. H. Merritt	91	4	87

Three Games on Nassau Links.

The members of the Nassau Country Club held three New Year's competitions yesterday on their links at Glen Cove, for the different classes of its golf members. J. B. Coles Tappan, John Freeland, and W. C. Beecher were the respective winners. The results were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
J. B. Coles Tappan	89	2	87
A. E. Whitney	97	7	90
A. C. Humphreys	103	9	94

CLASS B.

John Freeland	100	15	85
W. B. Cocks	104	15	89

CLASS C.

W. C. Beecher	94	16	78
George E. Fahys	102	17	85
J. E. Buchanan	105	18	87
W. H. Hogan	111	16	95
J. W. Cammack	121	14	97
H. W. Warner	119	18	101

Fox Hill Golfers Won.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 1.—The Fox Hill Golf Club of Staten Island to-day defeated the Atlantic City Country Club in a match golf game of 36 holes by the narrow margin of two up. In the first 18 the Atlantic City club led by one, but in the second half, mainly the result of the good playing of E. S. Knapp, the visitors managed to win out on the last two holes. Singer Captained the Fox Hills and Work the Atlantic City Country Club. The links were in fine condition and the weather moderate without any wind. A large crowd witnessed the contest.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

New Ballot System to Be Tried in Election of Football Manager.

Athletic discussion at Columbia University now relates to the choice of a football manager for the coming season. On Friday the undergraduate nominations will be made public preparatory to the final election on Jan. 11. The new system of voting with regular ballots, boxes, and Inspectors will be tried for the first time, and instead of formal registration the student lists of the university will be employed to identify the voter. On account of the widespread dissatisfaction with the last football report, the manager will be opposed by several independent nominees. The following from the college paper seems to express the undergraduate feeling:

"It has become, of late, a custom, the wisdom of which we question, to treat football players and other athletes to the fat of the land, with other objects than that of increasing their weight. The Columbia report is not inconsistent. It shows that the neighborhood of $500 has been expended in dinners, theatre tickets, and outside football games. It also shows that to a coach who received $5,000 for three months' services, additional expenses incurred in the ordinary duties of coaching were allowed. These are the facts. Were things not as they are, there might be dissatisfaction without complaint, but the present financial situation in athletics calls for more than this. It calls for protest. Football is to be tolerated, supported, and encouraged under two circumstances, and two alone—when it is a game for sport and development, and when it is a game for the glory of one's college. We hope and believe that no other motives will actuate us here at Columbia.

"There is only one way to be sure of the fact, and that is to cut out entirely from any expense budget in the future, the items which have been mentioned above, and which in anything else but football would rob a man of his self-respect. Moreover, at Columbia more than anywhere else, and in this year more than in any other, the custom which has been adopted by our football management, and which it was to a degree powerless to refuse to sanction, is a bad one. When the season started we were in debt, or, what amounted to the same thing, in the red. The rent of Manhattan Field had been paid with borrowed money. Under the circumstances, economy would have been a credit to a manager and parsimony a virtue. We hope that a sense of the fitness of things will gradually dawn upon us here at Columbia, and that we will hesitate before we spend money which unspent could be not unwisely devoted to the paying of our debts."

It is thought that if the present manager is re-elected, the expression of student opinion, now so pronounced, will prevent extravagant expenses for some time to come.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR EGLOFF.

Century Road Club Member Wins First Cycle Race of the Year.

Special to The New York Times.

VALLEY STREAM, L. I., Jan. 1.—Gus Egloff of the Century Road Club of America rode into this place this morning winner of the annual "midnight ride" that each recurring season ushers in the cyclist's season on Long Island.

The start was made from the Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, one minute past midnight, and twenty-eight cyclists, including one woman, essayed the sixteen-mile race to this place.

Egloff got away in front of the riders and pushing right through took the lead as the Merrick pike was reached after a tussle with Charles Mock, William McKenzie, Tom Hall, the veteran of the Kings County Wheelmen; Ralph Palmer, and other noted riders. Egloff finished first one full minute behind last year's record, with Hall second, and W. Perry third. Time, 0:44:00.

Drag Hunt at Flushing.

Special to The New York Times.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 1.—The drag hunt of the Flushing Riding Club was the feature of one of the biggest days in sports ever planned and successfully carried out in Flushing. The meet was at Sixteenth Street and Broadway, and twenty-six riders participated in the event. A pack of eight hounds were slipped at the throw-off. The riders went over the McCreery Farm, then across the Frame, Bowden, and Graul farmlands; then the Cain Farm, where the hounds were turned and headed for Shore Acres, the country seat of G. Howland Leavitt of New York, crossing in turn the farmlands of Cooper, Wright, Gulteau, Gould, and Leavitt.

The hunters were entertained at Shore Acres at a hunt breakfast. Among those who participated in the event were H. G. Murray, master of the hounds; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gould, Mr. and Mrs. G. Howland Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Melere, Miss Sarah Leavitt, Miss Margaret Leavitt, Miss Willetts, Miss Taylor, Miss Emily Bell, Miss Inez Bankler, Miss Levere, Miss Rodman, Miss Lowden, C. L. Murray, and Mr. Cameron.

N. Y. A. C.'s New Year's Celebration.

New Year's Day was observed in a novel manner at the New York Athletic Club, where there was a grand exhibit of the chef's most artistic efforts. In the main dining room was a table extending the length of the room, and on this was displayed in minature, confectionery, reproductions of historical, athletic, and military events.

One of these showed Fifth Avenue on Dewey Day, with the Memorial Arch in the foreground, while north and south of it and passing through it were some 700 figures.

Another design was a reproduction of the club's quarters at Travers Island, with different games in progress.

Still another pictured a battle between the Chinese and the allied forces, while a fourth depicted a hunting scene.

A smaller display showed three prominent members of the club at the banquet table, and the features of the diners were readily recognized.

Work was begun on the reproductions on Sept. 1, 1900.

Doings of College Athletes.

The Yale basket ball team, now on its Western tour, met with a serious defeat at Fon du Lac, Wis., when the local team beat the collegians 22 goals to 18.

The Springfield Young Men's Christian Association and Dartmouth College had one of the hottest basket ball games of the season last week in Springfield, Ohio. The local team won by one goal, scoring 20 to 19.

The Toronto University hockey team has declined Gale's challenge to play a match in New York this week, owing to the fact that the Canadians feel their team is not yet strong enough to engage in a tournament competition.

Yale, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Columbia are expected to be represented in the one-mile intercollegiate relay race at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's athletic carnival, to be held in Madison Square Garden, Feb. 4.

The hockey team of the University of Pennsylvania will play the Crescents, the champions of America, in the Clermont Skating Rink, Brooklyn, Friday night. Next Monday Gale, the intercollegiate hockey champion holder, will meet the Quaker City team in Philadelphia.

The football conference held at Cornell last week terminated without naming a definite coach for the team. This omission has caused considerable disappointment among the undergraduates, who had hoped that Glen S. Warner would have been named as permanent coach, with the same authority he had three years ago. So far as is known the selection of a coach is still in a chaotic state. The fact that Cornell will adhere more strictly to the graduate system is simply following out the intentions previously expressed.

WATSON IN GREAT DEMAND

Boston Yacht Owner Wants Assistant to Capt. Haff.

PLANS FOR THE BOSTON BOAT

New York Yacht Club Expected to Invite Mr. Lawson on the Annual Cruise in July.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Although a question of a sailing master for the Lawson boat was practically settled by Mr. Lawson's statement on Saturday night, an earnest endeavor is being made to obtain the services of Capt. Nate Watson, who was prominently mentioned for the chief position when the yacht was first projected. At the request of Mr. Lawson Capt. Watson came up from Beverly to-day and had several conferences with the Boston financier, Designer Crowninshield, and one or two members of the so-called Advisory Board. Mr. Crowninshield told Capt. Watson that both he and Mr. Lawson were very desirous of having his (Watson's) services at least in an advisory way on the new boat. It was pointed out that with the services of two such skilled skippers the yacht would be sure of being placed in a good position, and with an able crew would stand a much better chance than with only one such individual on board.

Capt. Watson in reply expressed an earnest desire to assist in the management of the new yacht, but he pointed out that he was under engagement to Francis Skinner to sail his big schooner, the Constellation, and until he could obtain his consent he could accept no such offer.

Later in the day Capt. Watson had a conference with Mr. Lawson, and to-night left for Beverly. It is believed that Mr. Skinner will consent to release Capt. Watson and that the Plymouth skipper will be on the yacht.

Mr. Crowninshield stated to-day that he would make public his design of the new yacht within a week.

The preliminary work to laying down the yacht is progressing satisfactorily and with no serious delays, and it is expected that the yacht will be on the water by the first or middle of May.

The plans for the Lawson boat include two or three weeks' tuning up in Massachusetts Bay, during which time the rigging will be thoroughly set up and tested and the sails adjusted or recut. The yacht will then be taken round to Newport, and raced with the new Herreshoff boat and the Columbia. It is expected that the yacht will not be in Boston waters much over two or three weeks.

Mr. Lawson is anticipating an invitation from the New York Yacht Club to participate in the annual cruise, which will probably start from Glen Cove, L. I., July 20. Newport, however, will be the racing centre of the Summer until the trial races begin off Sandy Hook, probably about Aug. 10. The America's Cup races this year will begin Aug. 20, and as usual will be the best three in five.

Bronze for Cup Defender.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 1.—A large consignment of Tobin bronze plates for the hull of the new cup defender now building at the Herreshoffs yard here arrived by freight early to-day from Ansonia, Conn. Each plate was crated separately and almost entirely hidden from view. In all, there were twenty-six crates, with a total weight of about seven tons. The plates are from 12 to 15 feet long and 3½ feet wide. Some are 3-16 and others are but 3-20 inch in thickness. This consignment brings the total number of crates now at the yard up to 74. Nothing will be done toward setting up the framework of the boat until the bulb angle irons arrive, and they are being looked for anxiously.

AMERICAN SKATER WON.

Phil Kearny Defeats Sinniurd in Clermont Avenue Rink.

Peter Sinniurd of Christiania, Norway, was again beaten by a New York skater yesterday in a one-mile skating race, called the New Century Handicap, in Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn.

Previous to the race, Harry P. McDonald of the New York Athletic Club skated a half mile in 1:30 4-5. In the main event the men got away well at the crack of the gun, and then made a killing race of it all the way. Lap after lap Kearny skated right at the heels of the flying Norwegian until they passed the field and got the lead in the eleventh lap. Then the young American schoolboy, amid cheers from the spectators, started to gain. Gradually he crept away to the lead after a desperate finish by a few feet, with the Norwegian second, and Swan third. There was a protest, and as it was shown that the Norwegian had crowded the skaters in making the turns, he was placed third. The summary:

New Century Handicap.—One mile. Won by Philip J. Kearny, Pawnee Athletic Club, Brooklyn, (scratch;) W. W. Swan, New York Athletic Club, (90 yards,) second; Peter Sinniurd, Christiania, Norway, (scratch,) placed third for fouling second man. Time—3:08 4-5.

Half-Mile Exhibition Against Record.—Harry P. McDonald, New York Athletic Club. Time—1:30 4-5.

New Yorkers Won at Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The Fifteenth Separate Company basket ball team met its first defeat this season tonight at the hands of New York's Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association team, National champions, by the decisive score of 29 to 18. The visitors played a perfect pass and block game, and outgeneraled the home five at critical points. The score at the end of the first half was 14 to 14.

Manager Kennedy offered a bonus of $25 to any team defeating the Fifteenth on its own floor. The Twenty-third Street five are the first to claim it. The offer is still open. Line-up:

Fifteenth Sep. Co., 18.	Position.	23d Street, 29.
Wesley	Right forward	Wandelkin
Stockholm	Left forward	Reed
Kirchner	Centre	K. Abadie
Graham	Right half	G. Rief
Secor	Left half	B. Abadie

Dr. Miller Wins at Billiards.

Dr. A. B. Miller beat Dr. L. L. Mial last night in the billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club for second and third championship honors. The game was the usual fourteen-inch balk-line match, and Dr. Miller scored the limit of 300 points in 61 innings to 254 by Dr. Mial in 60 innings. The former started off at a rapid pace, making the longest run of the evening—44 points—in the first inning, and continued to score for eleven successive innings. Dr. Mial made one excellent run of 42. He took Albro Atkin's place, who was scheduled to meet Dr. Miller, but the latter will play Atkin this evening. The scores:

Dr. A. B. Miller—44 6 4 3 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 3 4 0 0 0 1 4 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 8 0 1 2 0 0 2 0 8 2 5 0 4 2 0 4 3 7 5 0 4 9 9 0 1 7 0 4 10 13 1 6 0 4 0 0 13 5 6 3. Total, 300; average, 4 56-61; highest single run, 44.

Dr. L. L. Mial—6 1 8 4 0 0 7 0 4 2 1 1 7 0 2 0 7 10 4 1 0 4 2 1 6 5 2 4 7 0 1 0 5 9 12 0 0 0 0 7 2 0 2 2 0 3 6 2 1 5 0 9 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 1 4. Total, 254; average, 4 14-60; highest single run, 42.

Boston's Bicycle Race.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The second day's riding in the six-day bicycle race at the Park Square Garden began at 1:15 P. M. At the start Walthour and Stinson were in the lead, with Gougoltz and Downey close behind. Muller lost his pedal in the second lap. Fredericks jumped ahead and took the lead on the fifth lap. Thirteen of the originally starters came to the start to-day. All of them looked unusually fresh after their exertions of yesterday. Several of the riders are outspoken in criticism of the track.

The score at the end of the nineteenth hour was as follows, (Downey being in the lead:) Downey, 382.4; McEachern, 382.4; Stinson, 382.4; McLean, 382.4; Kaesar, 382.4; Fischer, 382.4; Walthour, 382.4; Babcock, 381.7; Muller, 372.2; Gougoltz, 300.1, (not riding;) Fredericks, 289.2, (not riding;) Rayer, 223.3, (not riding,) and Aucoutrier, 195.3, (not riding.)

WHITNEY'S RACING PLANS

Lord Beresford's Death Leaves John Huggins in His Employ.

REIFFS WILL RIDE FOR HIM

Owner of Meddler Connected with Other Derby Favorites Whose Engagements May Be Void.

The death of Lord William Beresford, one of the foremost patrons of the turf in England, while a great loss to the English racing interest, in all probability will be the means of restoring the services of John Huggins to an American turfman. Huggins, one of the most successful trainers in America, went abroad to manage and train the horses of Pierre Lorillard, when that famous racing man transferred his racing establishment to England in 1806, and then duplicated his successes in America by winning many races with the rather inferior horses that then made up the Lorillard string.

When Mr. Lorillard formed a partnership with Lord William Beresford, Huggins continued to train for the firm, and his horses continued to win in the same style that horses trained by Huggins have won everywhere that he has raced. Mr. Lorillard later sold out his interest to Lord Beresford, and his contract with Huggins having expired, the American trainer was retained by the Beresford stable.

No higher compliment to the ability of Huggins could have been paid, for Lord William Beresford, considered the best judge of horses and horsemen in England, was regarded as very conservative even in England, and his choice of the American trainer over the many famous English trainers who would have jumped at the chance to form such a connection awakened English racing men generally to Huggins's merit, and he has been looked on as one of the best in the country from that time on.

Huggins has had many opportunities to secure other employment with wealthy owners, but he preferred to continue with the Beresford establishment, and, though not as frequently mentioned in newspaper reports as some other American trainers, at present has a reputation second to no professional horseman in Great Britain. It was with horses trained by Huggins that Tod Sloan won his early success in England, and Sloan's present international fame is due more to Huggins than to any other man connected with racing.

The famous trainer, who is a Texan, and trained horses owned in part or altogether by himself for nearly thirty years before he went abroad, at the request of Lord Beresford, had agreed to train a number of American horses sent to England by William C. Whitney, and when Lord Beresford died, was under engagement to Mr. Whitney as well as to the late nobleman, the agreement made being that Huggins was to train and Lord Beresford to manage the joint stable.

Huggins, at the time this contract was made, was the most eagerly sought race horse trainer in England, and though he refused all outside offers of horses to train, was responsible for the safe management and success of one of the largest stables in England, where public stables with from sixty to one hundred horses under the care of one trainer are not uncommon.

The death of Lord Beresford leaves Huggins with but one employer, Mr. Whitney, and with such a man to handle, prepare, and place his horses, it is not improbable that Mr. Whitney will increase his racing establishment in England. The impression somehow, had got out that Mr. Whitney and Lord Beresford were in a partnership, but this Mr. Whitney has stated was not a fact. He had simply sent a stable to England, and by Lord Beresford's consent had arranged for Huggins to train his horses, Lord Beresford agreeing to manage and place them.

No partnership entries were made on the entries for the establishment under Huggins's care having been made in the name of the individual owners.

DERBY FAVORITES IN DANGER.

Under English racing rules, therefore, all Lord Beresford's entries are void because of his death, the only exceptions being in a few produce stakes and special events, the conditions of which permit the nominations to stand if the estate assumes liability.

Among the horses engaged in stakes this year and owned in Lord Beresford's stable are Volodyovski and Star Shoat, both of which were nominated for the Epsom Derby. The colts in question were raced by Lord Beresford last year, and raced in his name. Though it is said that through the leasing arrangement, they are still eligible for that race, there is some doubt about it. If they were entered in the Derby in the name of Lord Beresford the rules of racing plainly provide that the engagements are void.

Both colts showed excellent form last season, and both were regarded as very close to first class. Just prior to the death of Lord Beresford, Valodiyouski was the Derby favorite at 9 to 2, while Star Shoot was equal second choice with Toddington, at 9 to 1, and had been backed at that price.

The next Derby is regarded as a very open race, but, aside from the three horses named, the only others that have been mentioned as being backed are Darichs and Revenue at 20 to 1 each. As an instance of how well the Beresford two were thought of, a bet of £250 to £200 was made recently on Volodyouski, Star Shoot, Lord Bobs, and Orchid against the field.

Mr. Whitney's connection with this pair of Derby favorites is but slight, but yet is sufficient to recall the fact that he is the present owner of Meddler, a Derby favorite and by many astute turfmen regarded as a better horse at three years old than Isinglass, who subsequently won the great event. Meddler's engagement having been rendered void through the death in New Orleans of his owner, Abingdon Baird, (Squire Abingdon,) known during his life as the richest commoner in England.

Mr. Whitney, asked concerning the present state of Lord Beresford's turf affairs, has stated that he has had no recent advice from Huggins, and therefore knew nothing of the engagements of the Beresford horses that will hold. Of his plans for a jockey to ride the horses he will race in England, Mr. Whitney said that under his arrangement with Lord Beresford the Reiff brothers were to ride for him.

That sets at rest the report that he expected to send Jockey Nash Turner or any other American jockey to England. The Reiffs, though engaged by Lord Beresford, are under a contract that will permit Trainer Huggins to hold them, and therefore it is likely that the famous brothers will wear Mr. Whitney's colors. The horses Mr. Whitney has under Huggins's care were sent to England last Fall, and are: Jean Beraud, five years; Kilmarnock, four years, and Prince Charles, Elizabeth M., Luke Ward, and Holstein, three years old each.

Racing on Winter Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—The Morris Stable landed another stake to-day with Choice, who lasted just long enough to show a half length in front of Fleetwing in the New Year's handicap, valued at $1,000. There was a drizzling rain, and the track was very heavy. Uhlers and Belle of Orleans were the only winning favorites, though Violet Parsons was well played, her price receding from 6 to 13 to 5. Bean, the long shot who won the last race, had some backing straight and place. Summaries:

Mile—Uhlers, 103 pounds, (McGinn,) 1; Jack Martin, 103, 2; Dearest, 102, 3. Time—1:55.

Handicap, three furlongs—W. J. Deboe, 96, (Weber,) 1; Senator Beveridge, 95, 2; Ida Ledford, 97, 3. Time—1:20. Steeplechase, handicap; short course—Violet Parsons, 134, (Finnegan,) 1; Jack Hayes, 138, 2; Don Clarendon, 137, 3. Time—3:35½. New Year's Handicap; mile and seventy yards—Choice, 108, (O'Brien,) 1; Fleetwing, 103, 2; Varro, 100, 3. Time—1:55½. One mile—Belle of Orleans, 106, (Walsh,) 1; Dramburg, 107½, 2; Orion, 105, 3. Time—1:51¼. Six and a half furlongs—Bean, 88, (Gormally,) 1; Brightie B., 104, 2; Iraline, 93, 3. Time—1:20½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—Advance Guard, the strongly played second choice, won the New Year Handicap at Oakland to-day. His victory was due in great measure to the excellent ride put up by O'Connor. Vesuvian and Andrissa of the Jennings stable were favorites, finishing second and third. Mortgage was in front for a time, but tired, and Advance Guard took the lead and won by two lengths from Andrissa. The first two-year-old race of the new year went to Golden Cottage, a colt by Golden Garter, out of Pink Cottage, from the stable of G. B. Morris. Travathan stumbled and fell during the last furlong of the closing race. He broke his neck and died in a few minutes. Jockey Webster was uninjured. Summary: One mile—Astor, 103 pounds, (Dominick,) 1; Alaria, 104, 2; Monrovia, 107, 3. Time—1:41. Five and one-half furlongs—The Pride, (Turner,) 1; St. Cuthbert, 117, 2; Ralston, 117, 3. Time—1:07. Three furlongs, for two-year-olds—Golden Cottage, 111, (O'Connor,) 1; Dorine, 108, 2; Evander, 108, 3. Time—0:36. New Year Handicap, mile and an eighth—Advance Guard, 118, (O'Connor,) 1; Andrissa, 114, 2; Vesuvian, 122, 3. Time—1:52½. Six furlongs, purse—Headwater, 119, (Turner,) 1; True Blue, 117, 2; Pat Morrissey, 100, 3. Time—1:13. Mile and a sixteenth—Opponent, 98, (J. Daly,) 1; Dr. Bernays, 103, 2; Morinel, 104, 3. Time—1:47½.

The new century dawns on our Remnant Sale. It begins to-day.

Regardless of their former cost we make a uniform price of suit to order, $14; trousers, $4; coat and vest, $10.50. 500 overcoat ends, to order, $20, including best satin lining; full dress or Tuxedo, silk lined throughout, to order, $30—choice of English or German drape, sample garments for inspection. We are giving in this sale more than double value. Money back if you think otherwise.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

LAST BIRD MADE A TIE

Thompson's Miss in Final Round Made Him Divide with Piercy.

BUSY DAY FOR TRAP SHOOTERS

Handicap at Inter-State Park Made a Lively and Close Contest—Gunners' Work Elsewhere.

The holiday live-bird shooting contests at Inter-State Park yesterday drew the largest attendance of the present season, the gunners and spectators completely filling the available accommodations. The tournament was under the management of the New Utrecht Rod and Gun Club, and, while a dozen or more clubs were represented by noted trap shooters, the New Utrechts were the most numerous. The weather favored the sport, and, in addition, the pigeons released were uncommonly strong and fast. Four preliminary events led up to the main event of the day, a handicap sweepstakes at twenty birds, which J. W. Thompson and G. H. Piercy divided. Piercy had missed his first bird, and, though he killed straight after that, Thompson, who had an unbroken score of dead birds to his credit, looked a sure winner when he faced the traps for his twentieth and last bird. On the form he had displayed it looked to be a certainty that Thompson would win, and among the betting men it was any odds on the gun, until the trap was sprung.

Up rose a swift driver, flying close to the ground and directly away from the gunner. Thompson pulled the trigger with just a fraction of a second too much haste. A few scattering feathers showed that the bird was hit, but he kept up his flight. The second barrel was sent after him, but that was a clean miss, and the bird managed to flap out of bounds, leaving Thompson and Piercy in a tie, with nineteen kills each. Annie Oakley, the noted woman trap and rifle shot, was one of the contestants in this event, but her work was far below her average, and she withdrew after the tenth round. Miss Oakley also shot in two of the preliminary contests, at five birds each, but in one she killed only two birds and in the other four. The most interesting of the smaller events was a double-bird event, at three pairs, which Charles Daly won by killing two pairs and a single bird of the third pair, while C. M. Brooks, E. C. Griffith, and J. M. Thompson were close up.

The eighteen best scores in the chief event were as follows:

Handicap, 20 Birds, $10 Entrance.—J. W. Thompson, (28,) 20; G. H. Piercy, (29,) 19; Dr. Webber, (30,) 18; Charles Demorest, (30,) 18; W. H. Sands, (28,) 17; Dr. Miller, (29,) 17; F. H. Keller, (29,) 17; C. M. Chapman, (28,) 17; C. A. Lockwood, (28,) 16; W. Peckard, (28,) 15; E. C. Griffith, (30,) 15; B. P. Wood, (28,) 15; E. H. Tracey, (29,) 15; C. A. Brooks, (30,) 13; P. May, (28,) 11; J. A. Bennett, (29,) 8; D. C. Bennett, (28,) 5; J. D. Frost, (27,) 3; Annie Oakley, (27,) 10; P. A. E. Hendrickson, (28,) 10.

McCONVILLE WON SHOOT-OFF.

After Tie with Chapman, He Took Crescent Club Trophy.

One of the biggest trap-shooting tournaments ever held in the vicinity of New York was conducted yesterday by the trap shooters of the Crescent Athletic Club on the grounds of the organization at Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, L. I. Over three thousand targets were thrown during the day from the Magau trap and expert traps. The race of the day was in the contest for the New Year's Day Cup, presented by the club. W. J. McConville and C. H. Chapman tied with forty-four kills out of the big field of eighteen shooters, and in the shoot-off, McConville won by one bird. The contest for the Banks Trophy, offered by Edward Banks, at thirty birds, fifteen Magau trap and fifteen expert traps, was won by W. K. Fowler, with a clean score. The summaries:

Marshall Trophy Shooting Contest, Fifteen Birds per Man, Expert Rules and Traps, Handicap.—F. B. Stephenson, (2,) 15; McConville, (7,) 13; Brigham, (1,) 13; Jere Lott, (2,) 13; E. Banks, (scratch,) 12; Fanning, (scratch,) 12; Boucher, (3,) 12; Dr. O'Brien, (3,) 11; Marshall, (2,) 11; R. Townsend, (2,) 11; Notman, (2,) 10; G. Stephenson, Sr., (6,) 10; Kenyon, Jr., (2,) 9; Remsen, (scratch,) 9; Garrett W. Cropsey, (1,) 9; Hopkins, (4,) 9; Chapman, (6,) 8; G. Stephenson, Jr., (2,) 7.

Edward Banks trophy, fifteen birds per man, exp

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00 SURPLUS, AND PROFITS, $1,800,000.00 UNDIVIDED
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

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LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street. New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
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Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
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Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 8.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty-three (53) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the sinking fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

27	204	362	548	802	1000	1121
31	241	378	550	846	1022	1122
43	274	382	607	885	1057	1184
64	281	437	614	890	1080	1185
141	290	448	631	934	1086	1204
152	310	483	728	948	1103	1238
171	320	490	752	961	1119	1249
175	339	544	758			

ALL future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.
New York, December 5, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-three bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
(Seal) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons thereto maturing March 1, 1901, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of March, 1901, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, both SIX and FIVE PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1901, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,362.23 deposited in the Sinking Fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1901, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
RUSSELL O. HOWE, TREASURER.
December 31st, 1900.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
for account of whom it may concern,
1 bond Quincy Granite Quarries Co., $1,000, (hypothecated.)

UNLISTED MARKETABLE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

WE LOAN MONEY TO PEOPLE IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 7:30.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

We herewith offer for subscription:

$10,000,000

Southern Pacific Company

2-5 Years 4½% Gold Bonds.

Due December 1, 1905.

Redeemable at the option of the Company on and after December 1st, 1902, at par and accrued interest.)

At the price of 98% and Accrued Interest, payable as follows:
$50.00 per Bond on January 7, 1901, and
$937.50 per Bond on February 1, 1901.
$987.50 per Bond of $1,000.

The Bonds are Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000 each, with the privilege of registration as to principal. They are dated December 1, 1900, from which date they begin to bear interest at the rate of 4½% p. a., payable half-yearly on June 1st and December 1st. Both the principal and interest of the Bonds are payable in the City of New York in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness and without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Southern Pacific Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States or of any State or County or Municipality therein.

Mr. Charles H. Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Co., states the following in a letter to us, dated Dec. 27th, 1900:

"The $10,000,000 Southern Pacific Company 4½% Gold Bonds are a direct obligation of the Southern Pacific Company, and are secured by a Mortgage or Deed of Trust dated December 1, 1900, to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee. They form part of a present issue of $15,000,000 of such bonds, secured by deposit with the Trustee of $7,174,000, face value of various bonds, and $59,487,000, face value of various stocks, of companies controlled by the Southern Pacific Company, besides stock of Wells, Fargo & Co. to the amount of $1,530,000 face value.

The Mortgage contains a statement of the securities deposited with the Trustee, as well as the terms and conditions under which further issues of Bonds may be made against deposit with the Trustee of additional securities or the mortgaging of additional properties as security thereunder, but the aggregate amount of Bonds at any one time outstanding thereunder is not to exceed $30,000,000.

The Company reserves the right, upon three months' previous notice, to redeem all or any part of the Bonds at par and accrued interest on, or at any interest date after, December 1, 1902, under certain terms and conditions, as stated in the Mortgage, but if a portion only of the outstanding Bonds are at any time to be so redeemed, their distinguishing numbers are to be determined by lot.

The proceeds of the $15,000,000 Bonds will reimburse the Company for a portion of its capital expenditures during the last five years, including the acquisition of the control through stock ownership of upwards of 580 miles of railway, and of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and will furnish funds for the improvement and betterment of its properties.

THE EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
In respect of its Proprietary and Leased Lines, and the Miscellaneous Income and Expenses of the Southern Pacific Company, and of all Proprietary Companies, for the year ending 30th June, 1900, as compared with the year ending 30th June, 1899, (excluding Houston and Texas Central R. R. and lines in Texas subsidiary thereto,) were, as certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.:

	YEAR ENDING JUNE 20, 1900.	1899.
Average miles of rail-lines operated Proprietary and Non-proprietary	7,545.17	7,174.72
Gross earnings of Proprietary and Non-proprietary lines	$64,400,725.70	$56,305,351.94
Operating expenses of Proprietary and Non-proprietary lines, including taxes and rentals	44,242,979.71	38,230,813.11
NET INCOME FROM OPERATION	**$20,157,745.99**	**$18,074,538.83**
Difference between miscellaneous Income and miscellaneous Expenses	+ 1,321,887.57	— 767,740.44
	$21,479,633.56	$17,306,798.39
Interest on funded debt (including interest on Central Pacific R. R. Company notes to the United States since 1st February, 1899, and Thurman Act Requirements prior to that date)	14,226,212.88	12,828,822.84
SURPLUS	**$7,253,420.68**	**$4,477,975.55**

Out of which were appropriated for Betterments and Additions to Proprietary Lines, New Equipment, and Miscellaneous Items not chargeable to Income, $2,730,407.07 in 1899, and $3,334,789.93 in 1900."

Payment in full may be made in purchaser's option, on January 7th, 1901, under discount at the rate of 4½% p. a., against delivery of Interim Certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

COPIES OF THE MORTGAGE, embodying the terms and conditions upon which the security for the Bonds is to be held, dealt with, and disposed of, may be obtained at the Central Trust Company of New York, or at our office.

The subscription will be opened on Friday, JANUARY 4TH, 1901, at 10 o'clock and close at 3 o'clock, or earlier, on the same day.

Allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for. Default of payment of the instalment due February 1st, 1901, will render the previous payment liable to forfeiture.

Subscriptions will be received simultaneously in **AMSTERDAM** by
Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS,
and application will be made to list the Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Speyer & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, December 28th, 1900.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,000,000

OFFICERS:

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THOMAS F. RYAN,	Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE,	2d Vice-Prest
H.M. FRANCIS,	Secretary
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EUGENE E. VARET,	Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY,	Trust Officer

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59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
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Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE
Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company.

The interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, which, by agreement of October 12th, 1895, between a Committee of the Bondholders and the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company and its Receiver, was reduced for a time to four per cent., will, after December 1, 1900, accrue and be payable at the original rate of six per cent.

The control of the Company through stock ownership is in the Colorado and Southern Railway Company, and it appears from published reports that the present earnings of the property are not sufficient to pay the full interest on the bonds. Under these circumstances it becomes essential that the bondholders unite in securing all the consideration to which they are entitled, and, if need be, enforcing their rights under the mortgages and otherwise protecting their interests.

The undersigned have been requested by the principal bondholders to act as a bondholders' committee, and in order to confer upon the committee necessary authority, the bondholders are respectfully urged to deposit their bonds at once with the United States Trust Company under a bondholders' agreement lodged with it.

Engraved certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Company, and application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the same.

Copies of the agreement can be obtained either from the Trust Company or from the Committee.
HENRY K. McHARG, 40 Wall St.
SIDELL TILGHMAN, 40 Wall St.
FRANKLIN B. LORD, 120 Broadway.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Counsel.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.
Second Mortgage Bonds.

All the second mortgage bonds of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, being one thousand bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 1,000 inclusive, which mature January 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after January 2d, 1901, at the Continental National Bank of New York. Interest on same will cease at their maturity.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry'

Twenty bonds of $1,000 each of Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, Tracy City Branch, Nos. 181 to 200 inclusive, which mature January 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after January 2, 1901, at the Continental National Bank of New York. Interest on same will cease at their maturity.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.

Notice is hereby given that all the outstanding bonds, being 114 of $1,000 each, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, BON AIR BRANCH, will be paid on presentation at the Continental National Bank, No. 5 Nassau St., New York, on and after January 2d, 1901. Said bonds are dated July 1, 1887, and payable July 1, 1917, but provide as follows:

"This bond and any other of this issue are redeemable by said Railway at its own option at any time after the lapse of ten years from the date hereof."

This call is made under the provision of the Bond and Mortgage above quoted, and interest on said BON AIR BRANCH bonds will cease after January 1st, 1901.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.
N. Y., Dec. 11, 1900.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
50. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
10 shs. N. Y. & Manhattan Beach Ry. Co.
$3,000 N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co. 1st 5% Bds., 1920.
$2,000 B'klyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5% Bds., 1939.
$1,000 B'klyn City R. R. 1st Cons. 5% Bd., 1941.
$1,000 B'klyn Heights R. R. 1st 5% Bd., 1941.
$3,000 Coney Island & B'klyn R. R. 1st 5% Bds., 1903.
$1,000 Chicago & No. Western Ry. Co. Genl. Consld. 7% Regstd. Bd., 1902.
$2,000 Beech Creek R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4% Regstd. Bds., 1936.
(By order of Administrator.)
$1,000 City of Brooklyn 6% Park Loan Regstd., 1924.
$1,000 Brooklyn City R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5% Bd., 1911
$1,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 5% Gold Mtge. Bd., 1945.
400 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
$84 59-100 Balance due on Judgment against William Wallace obtained June 22, 1899, with interest.
(By order of Trustee.)
$1,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bd., 1937.
$4,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 3½ p. c. (Lake Shore Coll.) Bds., 1998.
$1,000 International Paper Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1918.
$1,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bd., Oct., 1901.
$2,000 Keokuk & Des Moines Ry. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$1,000 Terminal R. R. of St. Louis Consld. 5 p. c. Bd., 1944.
$1,000 Lou., New Albany & Chic. R. R. (Chic. & Alton Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1911.
$2,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1995.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
40 shs. Central Mining Co.
$25,000 State of Louisiana 4 p. c. Bds., 1914.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
25 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
60 shs. N. Y. New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
21 shs. Holland Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
13 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
50 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
22 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
12 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
$10,000 Jeffersonville, Madison & Ind. R. R. 2d 7 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$2,000 Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & No. Western R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1924.
$5,000 Ohio Mining & Manfg. Co. 5 p. c. Inc. Mtge. Bds.
$2,500 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
88 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
82 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
23 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank, N. Y.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Nassau Bank.
$6,000 Indiana Natural Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
200 shs. Penn. Iron Works Co. of Phila. common.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. City Trust Co.
1 sh. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
$5,000 New Orleans Pacific Ry. Co. Land Grant & Sbg. Fund Mtge. Bds., 1911, stamped.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Del. & Hudson Canal Co.
$2,000 St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. Genl. Cons. 5% Bds., Guar., 1931.
$5,000 Chic. & No. Western Telg. Co. 6% Bds., 1904, Guar.
$10,000 Norfolk & Western Ext. & Impt. 6% Bds., 1934.
3 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Natl. City Bank.

BONDS.
Detroit, Rochester, Romeo & Lake Orion Ry.
1st Mort. Sinking Fund Gold 5s.
Raritan River R. R. of New Jersey
1st. Mort. Gold 5s.
San Luis Potosi Electrical Co.
1st. Mort. Gold 6s.
City of Denver, Colorado
Viaduct 6s.
ALSO
Balto. & Cumberland Valley R.R. Ext. Co
7% GUARANTEED STOCK.
The above named choice investments are offered at prices to net purchasers from 4% to 5½%. Full particulars on application.
C. H. WHITE & CO.,
BANKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Meetings and Elections.

EMPIRE STATE-IDAHO MINING & DEVELOPING CO.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, December 21st, 1900.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Empire State-Idaho Mining & Developing Company will be held on the 14th day of January, 1901, at three o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $1,000,000, consisting of 100,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, to $8,000,000, to consist of 800,000 shares of the par value of $10 each.
GEO. W. YOUNG,
GEORGE COX, Jr.,
EDWIN PACKARD,
F. J. KILNER,
A majority of Directors.

BUFFALO HUMP MINING COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, December 21st, 1900.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo Hump Mining Company will be held on the 14th day of January, 1901, at half past three o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to decrease its capital stock from $3,000,000, consisting of 300,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, to $1,000,000, to consist of 100,000 shares of the par value of $10 each.
EDWIN PACKARD,
THOMAS O. CALLENDER,
GEO. W. YOUNG,
F. J. KILNER.
A majority of Directors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of the McDowell Garment Drafting Machine Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 West 14th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing four Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated New York, December 31, 1900.
JAY LEISER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of The Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation, will be held at the office of said company at No. 81 Fulton Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on the 23d day of January, 1901, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the said Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company be forthwith dissolved.
THOMAS M. RIANHARD, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 28, 1900.

The Lawyers' Surety Company of New York,
No. 32 Liberty Street.
New York, December 28th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on January 8th, 1901, at 12 M. for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may come before it.
JOEL RATHBONE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 47 to 50, Times Building, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, 1901, at 3:30 P. M.
C. S. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Merz Universal Extractor & Construction Company, for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 788 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M.
W. GREVEL,
Secretary.

The Nassau Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1900.
The annual election for seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking Rooms on Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1901. Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

New York National Exchange Bank,
West Broadway and Chambers St.
New York, December 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the above office on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

Tradesmens' National Bank of the City of New York.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
D. H. BATES, President.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 9th day of January, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of five Directors for the class of 1904, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting. The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, 1900, at 12 M., and will open on Thursday, January 10th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.
CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST COMPANY. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the 8TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1901, at one o'clock P. M., to elect twelve Directors to serve as such during the ensuing year, also to act upon the proposition to amend the Articles of Association so as to authorize the opening and maintaining of one or more branch offices for the purposes permitted by Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1898, and of amending the several sections of the Articles of Association relative to the number and qualification of Directors, and to change the time of the annual election to correspond with existing laws. Also for such other business as may lawfully be brought before such meeting.
WM. A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE SECURITIES COMPANY.
Notice of Annual Meeting.
The Annual Meeting of THE SECURITIES COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on the second THURSDAY in January, 1901, that is, the 10th day of January, 1901, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of December, 1900, and will reopen on the 11th day of January, 1901.
Dated December 26th, 1900.
A. J. MILLER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the UNION LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO., for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Room 1,506, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on the 8th day of January, 1901, and will open on the 11th day of January, 1901.
Dated, December 24th, 1900.
FREDERICK W. ROWE, Secretary.

CITY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the City Trust Company of New York for the election of Directors to supply the places of those whose terms expire will be held at its office, 36 Wall Street, on WEDNESDAY, January 16th, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer-Books will close January 2d, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen on January 17.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
December 26, 1900.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place.—December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.
New York, December 14th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 10th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, December 27th, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of eleven A. M. and twelve M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 East Forty-second Street.
New York, December 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
NEW YORK,
December 10th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
7 Nassau Street,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1:00 P. M.
A. H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 24th, 1900.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Co.,
NEW YORK, December 29, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1901, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th St.,
New York, Dec. 26, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan 8, 1901, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York City, Dec. 21st, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 401 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
New York, December 31, 1900.
The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 486 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 10 o'clock P. M.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

The Plaza Bank.
New York, December 28th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of Harris Brick Co. will be held at their office, 1,123 B'way, on Wednesday, Jan'y 9th, 1901, at 12,M. Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election.
CHAS. H. MAGIE, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING STOCKHOLDERS ROME Mining Company will be held at office of J. C. Thompson, 95 Liberty St., New York, TUESDAY, January 15, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALFRED H. BROWN, For the Directors.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

Bankers Life Insurance Company
of the City of New York.
December 28th, 1900.
The annual meeting for the election of Directors will be held at the home office of the Company, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Seven Directors will be elected for three years, and one for two years (to fill a vacancy caused by death).
Five Inspectors of Election will also be elected for the succeeding year.
Polls will remain open from 4 o'clock P. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. S. GAUBERT, Secretary.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Henry Elias Brewing Company, for the election of five Directors for the year 1901 and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, at 403 East 54th Street, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1901, at 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th day of December, 1900, at six o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until the 22d day of January, 1901.
JOSEPH F. LIPPE, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will be held on Tuesday, January 8d, 1901, at twelve o'clock, at the institution. Mrs. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, First Directress.

Dividends.

Kountze Brothers
will pay the interest due January 2d, 1901, on the following bonds, at their banking house, corner of Broadway and Cedar Street, New York City:
ARAPAHOE CO., COLO., SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
ALBION CITY, NEBRASKA.
AURORA CITY, NEBRASKA.
BINGHAM CO., IDAHO.
BOONE CO., NEBRASKA.
BOZEMAN CITY, MONTANA.
BOISE CO., IDAHO.
BUFFALO CO., NEBRASKA.
BURT CO., NEBRASKA.
BUTLER CO., NEBRASKA.
CANTON CITY, OHIO.
CASPER, TOWN OF, MONTANA.
CENTRAL CITY, NEBRASKA.
CLAY CO., NEBRASKA.
COLFAX CO., NEBRASKA.
COLORADO STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.
COLUMBUS PRECINCT, PLATTE CO., NEB.
COSTILLA CO., COLORADO.
CRETE CITY, NEBRASKA.
CUSTER CO., MONTANA.
DAWSON CO., MONTANA.
DELTA CO., COLORADO.
DODGE CO., NEBRASKA.
DOUGLAS CO., NEBRASKA.
EAGLE CO., COLORADO.
ELGIN CITY, OREGON.
FALLS CITY, N

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

JANUARY 1ST, 1901.

Albuquerque, N. Mex., Funding.
Beaverhead Co., Mont., Refunding.
Berryville, Va., Water Works.
Centerville, Ia., Funding; Refunding.
Cheney, Wash., Funding.
Chehalis Co., Wash., School District, No. 7.
Clinton, Ia., Funding and Refunding.
Colbert Co., Ala., Road.
Colorado Springs, Colo., Refunding Water; Sewer.
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light; Water Works.
Danville, Ills., Street Railway and Light Co., Refunding Mortgage Gold.
Day Co., So. Dk., Refunding.
Douglas Co., Ore., School District No. 22, School Building (Drain).
Elbert Co., Ga., Court House and Jail.
Elmwood, Ills., Refunding.
Evergreen Park, Ills., Drain and Sewer.
Fayette Co., Ky., Funding.
Fisher, Minn., Refunding.
Fort Madison, Ia., Refunding.
Gallatin Co., Mont., Funding.
Galveston, Tex., Limited Debt; Street Improvement; Water Works and City Hall.
Great Falls, Mont., Sewer; Water Works.
Hamblen Co., Tenn., Turnpike Road.
Harlan, Ia., Independent School District.
Hawarden, Ia., Independent School District Funding.
Heard Co., Ga., Court House.
Hot Springs, So. Dk., City Hall; School.
Ilwaca, Wash., School District No. 15.
Indianola, Ia., Independent School District Refunding.
Lake Co., So. Dk., Refunding.
Lincoln, Ills., Refunding.
Lyons City, Ia., Independent School District School House.
Macon Co., Ills., Court House.
Madison, So. Dk., Board of Education School.
Manson, Ia., Water Works.
Marshalltown, Ia., Refunding.
Martinsville, Ind., Water Works.
Maywood, Ills., Village Hall and Funding.
Missoula Co., Mont., Funding; Renewal or Refunding Gold.
Missouls Co., Mont., School District No. 1, Refunding School; School District No. 3; No. 6.
Muskegon, Mich., General Street Improvement.
McLeansboro, Ills., Water Works.
New Orleans, La., Edison Electric Co.
Odebolt, Ia., Refunding; Water Works.
Ottawa, Ills., Gas Light and Coke Co. 1st Mortgage Gold.
Otter Tail Co., Minn., Refunding.
Owosso, Mich., Water Works.
Owosso, Mich., Union School Dist. School Building.
Pecatonica, Ills., Board of Education District No. 6 School Building.
Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 3.
Pullman, Wash., Water Works.
Ravalli Co., Mont., Gold Funding.
Red Oak Junction, Ia., Water Works.
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refunding.
Richmond, Ky., School.
Riverside, Ills., School Building Water Works.
Seattle, Wash., Various.
Shenandoah, Ia., Refunding.
Snohomish Co., Wash., School District No. 1.
Spalding Co., Ga., Improvement.
Sparta, Ga., School Building.
Spartanburg, S. C., Funding.
Teton Co., Mont., Funding Gold.
Tillamook Co., Ore., School District No. 5; School District No. 23 Refunding (Elgin.)
Utica, N. Y., Electric Light and Power Co. 1st Mortgage Gold.
Waitsburg, Wash., Water Works.
Washington, Ind., Refunding School.
Webster City, Ia., Electric Light.
Westport, Mo., Water Works; Refunding.
Westport, Mo., School District School Building.
Wilmette, Ills., General Street Improvement.
Winnetka, Ills., School Site and Building.
Winona, Minn., Bridge.

DUE JANUARY 2D, 1901.

Fort Dodge, Ia., Water Works.
Garrard Co., Ky., Turnpicke Road.
Hamburg, Ia., Independent School District School Funding.

DUE JANUARY 5TH, 1901.

Waukegan, Ills., Funding.

DUE JANUARY 15TH, 1901.

Eugene, Ore., Sewer.
Marshalltown, Ia., Independent School District, Refunding.
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Works Refunding.
Riverdale, Ills., Village Hall.
Sauk Center, Minn., School District.

DUE JANUARY 16TH, 1901.

Lawrence Co., Ills., Court House.

DUE JANUARY 18TH, 1901.

Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 1 (Steilacoom.)

DUE JANUARY 19TH, 1901.

Windom, Minn., Electric Light; Water Works and Sewerage.

DUE JANUARY 20TH, 1901.

Albert Lea, Minn., School District Refunding.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

30 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons due January 1, 1901, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

United States Mortgage & Trust Co., Series D..... 4½s
United States Mortgage & Trust Co., Series K..... 4s
Rutland R. R. Co. Con..... 4½s
L. I. R. R. Consolidated..... 5s
L. I. R. R. New Consolidated..... 4s
L. I. R. R. North Shore Branch..... 5s
N. Y. Bay Extension..... 6s
Montauk Extension 1st..... 5s
Easton, Palmer, Bethlehem Ry. 1st..... 5s
Peoria & Pekin Terminal Ry..... 5s
American Felt Co., 1st..... 5s
Montgomery, New York, Water..... 4s
Washington, Ind., Funding..... 6s
Jackson, Michigan, Improvement..... 5s
Memphis, Tenn., Refunding..... 4½s
West Indianapolis, Funding..... 6s
Trenton, Mo., School..... 6s
Billings, Montana, Funding..... 6s
Montpelier, Ind., Funding..... 6s
Terre Haute, Ind., Improvement..... 6s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Works..... 4½s
Stonington, Conn., School..... 4s
Westerley, R. I., Refunding..... 4s
North Spring Lake, N. J., Water..... 5s
Wilmington, N. C., Refunding..... 4s
Tampa, Fla..... 5s
Baton Rouge, La..... 5s
Fort Wayne Cable Co..... 3½s
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York..... 3½s
The Fisheries Co., 1st..... 6s
Klickitat County, Washington, Funding..... 6s
Seattle, Washington, School District No. 1..... 6s
Bradford County, Pa., Court-house..... 4s
Whitman County, Washington, School District No. 9..... 6s
Allen County, Ind., Court-house..... 4s
Sullivan Co., Ind., 1st..... 6s
Utah State 3½s and..... 4s
Multnomah County, Oregon..... 5s
Syracuse, N. Y., various.
Minneapolis, Minn., various.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF

Farson, Leach & Company,

NO. 35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

JANUARY 1, 1901.

Albion, Indiana, Water Company.
Aurora, Illinois, School District No. 4.
Bluffton, Indiana, School and Waterworks.
Chaffee County, Ohio, School District No. 9.
Enfield, Illinois, Refunding.
Escanaba, Michigan, School.
Fairmount, Indiana, School.
Garfield County, Ohio, School District No. 7.
Geneva, Indiana, Funding.
Green Bay, Wisconsin, School and Refunding.
Huntington, Indiana, Water.
Huntington, Indiana, Waterworks Company.
Jonesboro, Indiana, Funding.
Kent, Washington, Water and Light.
King County, Washington, School District, No. 108.
Kokomo, Indiana, School and Improvement.
Lebanon, Indiana, Water.
Lewis County, Washington, Funding.
Montpelier, Indiana, Funding.
New Castle, Indiana, School.
Otero County, Colorado, School District No. 9.
Pipestone, Minnesota, Refunding.
Polk County, Minnesota, School District No. 1, Crookston.
Quebec, Canada.
St. Clair, Michigan, Electric Light.
Snohomish, Washington, Water and General Municipal.
South Orange, N. J., Refunding.
Taylor County, Wisconsin, Jail.
Thurston County, Washington, School District No. 15.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 50.
West Bay City, Michigan, School.

JANUARY 2D AND 3D, 1901.

South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.

JANUARY 12TH, 1901.

Fowler, Indiana, School.

JANUARY 15TH, 1901.

Duluth, Minnesota, School District No. 1, St. Louis County.
Polk County, Minnesota, Drainage.

JANUARY 16TH, 1901.

Veedersburg, Indiana, School.

JANUARY 17TH, 1901.

Huntington, Indiana, Water.

United Traction Co. of Pittsburg.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, due January 1st, 1901, will be paid at the banking houses of Brown Brothers & Co., New York, and Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore. C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

San Francisco & North Pacific Railway Co.

Coupon No. 24 of the above railway, maturing January 1, 1901, will be paid on and after January 2 at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 48 Wall St., New York.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.

No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.
The coupons due Jan. 1, 1901, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.
JAS. BOWRON, Treasurer.

East River National Bank.

New York, Dec. 22, 1900.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Wednesday, January 2, 1901. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

The Triple-State Natural Gas and Oil Co.'s

Coupons due January 1st, 1901, will be paid on or after January 2d by the
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY.

Consolidated Water Co. of Utica.

Coupons of the above Company falling due Jan. 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after Jan. 2d, at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., No. 41 Wall Street, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

Coupons payable at 66 Broadway on and after January 1, 1901.

NEW YORK CITY COUPONS:

Park Improvement	6s
City	6s
County	6s
Dock	6s
Abilene Water Co. 1st	5s
Amherst Co., Virginia	4½s
Ashtabula Water Co. First	5s
Ashtabula Water Co. Genl	5s
Bay Shore, Union Free School, Dist. No. 1.	
Boone Gas Co. 1st	5s
Carteret Steel Co. Con	6s
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation Con.	4s
Corning, N. Y., 4% Sewer Bonds.	
Corning, N. Y., 4% School-House Bonds.	
Corning, N. Y., 4% River Bonds.	
Crawfordsville Water and Light Co. 1st	5s
Decatur Traction and Electric Co. 1st	5s
Fishkill & Matteawan Equitable Gas Co. 1st	6s
General American Reduction Co. 1st	6s
Key West Electric Co. 1st	5s
Lawrence Water Co. 1st	5s
Manor Club 2d	5s
Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st	6s
Minnesota & Wisconsin R. R. Co. 1st	4s
Naumkeag Street Railway Co, Con	5s
Newburgh & Orange Lake R. R. Co. 1st	6s
New York Belting & Packing Co., Ltd., 6% Debenture Bonds.	
New York Cab (Registered 6% interest.)	
New York & East River Gas Co. Con	5s
Retsof Mining Co. 1st	5s
Shelbyville Water & Light Co. 1st	5s
Southern Missouri & Arkansas R. R. Co. 1st	5s
Southern States Lumber Co. 1st	6s
Warsaw Water Co. 1st	5s

Due Jany. 10th.

Carteret Steel Co. 1st	6s

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N.Y. City

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 2D, 1901:

Blackford County, Ind., Court-house 5s.
Bedford, Ind., School 6s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. General Mtge. 4½s.
Columbus, Ind., Consolidated Funding 5s.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley R'y Co. Consolidated mtge. 5s. Registered 5s.
Dunkirk, Ind., Street Improvement.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s, County 5s.
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co. First Mortgage Extended 4½s, 3½s.
Gas City, Ind., Funding 6s.
Hancock County, Ind., County 4½s.
Indianapolis, Ind., Municipal 4s, School 4s, 3½s.
International Okonite Co., Ltd., Debenture 6s.
Jasper County, Ind., County 6s.
Johnson County, Ind., Funding 4s.
Jekyl Club Island First Mortgage 4½s.
Louisiana Nat'l Bank, New Orleans, La., Dividend Xr.
Louisiana, State of, Consol. 4s, Constitutional 4s.
Marion, Ind., School 6s.
Marion County, Ind., County 5s.
Northern Pacific Terminal Co. First Mortgage 6s.
New Orleans, La., Constitutional 4s.
Niagara Falls Power Co. First Mortgage 5s.
Niagara Falls Water Works Co. First Mortgage 5s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R'y Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series A; Second Mortgage 7s, Series G; Dividend 1¾ per cent., Special Stock.
Peru, Ind., School 4½s, Refunding 5s.
Rensselaer, Ind., School 6s.
Traverse City R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6s.

January 5th.

Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Hancock County, Ind., Funding 5s.

January 7th.

Jasper County, Ind., County 6s.

January 8th.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Quarterly Dividend 1¾ per cent., Regular Stock.

January 15th.

Pendleton, Ind., Improvement Bonds.

Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company.

The coupons due January 1st, 1901, on the Prior Lien 3½% Mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after January 1st, 1901, on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York City.
JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treasurer.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
9 and 11 Nassau St.
New York, December 21st, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1901. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.

I beg to announce that from this date I retire as active partner from the firm of ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, but shall be interested in that firm as special partner. The firm of BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO., London, will transfer its business to the London Agency of the Swiss Bankverein, of which institution I am one of the Directors.

The business of my New York office will be taken over by the new firm of BOISSEVAIN & CO., composed of Messrs. D. G. BOISSEVAIN and A. MURRAY YOUNG, General Partners, and J. L. PIERSON, of ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, Special Partner.

A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN.

New York, December 31st, 1900.

We beg to announce that we have this day established the firm of BOISSEVAIN & CO., which takes over the business of A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN. The firm of BOISSEVAIN & CO. will continue to represent Messrs. ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, and will be the correspondents of the Swiss Bankverein, London, which Bank takes over the business of Messrs. BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO., London.

D. G. BOISSEVAIN,
A. MURRAY YOUNG,
General Partners.
J. L. PIERSON, Special Partner.

THE FIRM OF GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO., No. 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, and No. 208 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, having expired by limitation, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated January 1st, 1901.
GEORGE H. PRENTISS,
WILLIAM W. WALSH,
HENRY N. CURTIS.

The undersigned, having this day formed a partnership under the firm name of GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO., will continue their business at the above addresses.
Dated January 1, 1901.
GEORGE H. PRENTISS,
HENRY N. CURTIS,
RUSSELL E. PRENTISS.

Albert H. Vernam, Edward N. Bond.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Charles C. Crook.
Established 1864.

VERNAM & COMPANY

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 NEW STREET,
New York, Jan. 2d, 1901.

Mr. JOSEPH B. BOURNE is admitted to membership in our firm from this date.
VERNAM & CO.

THE FIRM OF BLAKE BROTHERS & COMPANY expires this day by limitation. The undersigned have formed a partnership and will carry on the business under the same name, Boston and New York, December 31st, 1900.
JOSEPH E. BROWN.
GEORGE R. HARRIS.
HOWLAND DAVIS.
THEODORE MARACHE.
GEORGE D. HARRIS.
FRANCIS STANTON BLAKE.

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80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 1, 1901.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking, stock commission and brokerage business under the firm name of
E. R. CHAPMAN & CO.
ELVERTON R. CHAPMAN
Member New York Stock Exchange.
MELVILLE D. CHAPMAN.

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80 Broadway, N. Y., December 31, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. ELVERTON R. CHAPMAN retires from our firm this day.
MOORE & SCHLEY.

NEW YORK, January 1st, 1901.

Mr. JAMES BROWN, nephew of our Mr. John Crosby Brown, who has heretofore signed for us per procuration, has this day been admitted a partner in our firms in the United States and in England.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Jan. 1, 1901.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a stock commission and brokerage business under the firm name of CHAPMAN & SEAMAN.
CLARENCE E. CHAPMAN,
(Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange.)
LLOYD W. SEAMAN.

OFFICE OF ALBERT LOEB & CO.,
42 and 44 New Street,
New York, January 1st, 1901.

We beg to announce that Mr. Louis M. Josephthal has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
ALBERT LOEB & CO.

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23 South William Street,
New York, 1st January, 1901.

MR. ARTHUR FREDERIC STREET, the son of our senior, William A. Street, has been admitted a partner in our firm.
R. W. CAMERON & CO.

Jan. 1st, 1901.

Mr. WM. GOODMAN, who has for the last five years signed for us procura, has become a member of this firm from this day.
F. J. LISMAN & CO.,
30 Broad St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

Savings Banks.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,

341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1900, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-Half per cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars; payable on and after January 21st, 1901. Deposits made on or before January 10th will be entitled to interest from January 1st, 1901.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS.
280 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Dec. 31st, 1900.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending Dec. 31st, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 21st day of January.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 21st inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1900, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 21, 1901.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1901, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1901.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,

8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK

2,279 and 2,281 3d Av., corner 124th St.

The Trustees direct that a Semi-Annual Dividend be paid on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, and THREE PER CENT. per annum on the excess to $3,000, payable on or after January 21st. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
L. HOMES HART, Secretary. CHARLES B. TOOKER, President.
December 11th, 1900.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1900, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan 21, 1901. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Virginia Banks.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 13, 1900.

Loans and Discounts	$1,499,779.99
U. S. Bonds	818,100.00
Stocks, Securities, etc.	342,942.40
Real Estate, Furniture	51,236.79
Cash	249,187.04
Due from banks	525,698.98
R'd'pt'n Fund with U. S. Treas.	2,500.00
	$3,519,385.80
Capital Stock	$200,000.00
Surplus and Profits	452,217.35
Circulation	34,500.00
Deposits	2,766,751.59
U. S. Bond Liability Account	40,700.00
Premiums on Bonds	25,216.86
	$3,519,385.80

JOHN P. BRANCH, Pres't.
JNO. K. BRANCH, V.-Pres't.
JNO. F. GLENN, Cash.

ACCIDENT COMPANIES COMBINE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 1.—A deal in which about $50,000,000 of accident insurance capital is involved and which is considered one of the largest consolidations ever effected in this country was consummated here today. By its terms the Railway Officials and Employes' Accident Association of this city, the Metropolitan Accident Insurance Company of Chicago, the Northwestern Benevolent Society, and the Continental Insurance Company are consolidated under the terms of the Continental Casualty Company, which was incorporated under the insurance laws of Indiana some time ago. Headquarters of the new company will be opened in Chicago.

The Continental Casualty Company has a capital stock of $300,000, and in addition to this it has $361,000 in other assets. The Railway Officials and Employes' Accident Association has confined its business to insuring railway employes against accident, but the new company will go into the general field of health and accident insurance. No change, however, will be made in the policies already issued by the company of this city or by any of the other companies afected by the combination.

Want African Liquor Treaty Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Senator Frye, President of the Senate, has received from New York telegraphic petitions from Secretaries Carroll, Morgan, Moorehouse, Ellinwood, Speer, Cobb and Lloyd, representing the National Missionary Societies of the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed and Episcopal Churches, asking that when the Senate convenes for the first time in the new century, on Thursday noon, its first act shall be the ratification of the treaty to protect the natives of Africa against intoxicants.

Want Warship Built at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 1.—During the past twenty-four hours a committee from the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, by appealing to the business men of the city, has raised $32,000 of a fund for Moran Brothers of this city, so that their bid for a battleship to be built at their yards here may be scaled down to the limit of cost set down by Congress for the appropriations. The matter is being taken up by the business men of Seattle, and the necessary $100,000 is expected to be raised before the end of the week.

Big Tea Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 1.—The Grand Union Tea Company of New York, with branches throughout the United States, was incorporated here yesterday with a paid-up capital stock of $1,000,000. The company will conduct a tea and coffee business. The incorporators are F. S. Jones of Brooklyn, C. D. Jones of Scranton, Penn., and W. J. Burke of Newark, N. J.

Schmolze, Rischmann & Co. Bankrupt.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The foreign banking house of Schmolze, Rischmann & Co. has been adjudicated bankrupt. Its liabilities are estimated at upward of £120,000.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 1.—The following charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Barr Contracting and Constructing Company of New York; to build public works; capital, $25,000.

Maryland and Delaware Telephone and Telegraph Company of Baltimore; to maintain and construct telephone and telegraph lines; capital, $50,000.

Alabama Land and Cattle Company of Mobile, Ala., to buy land for pasturing and grazing purposes; capital, $75,000.

Croesus Live Stock, Provision and Lumber Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia; to buy and sell live stock and poultry; capital, $130,000.

Acme Company of Wilmington; to deal in merchandise; capital, $133,000.

The Penn American Plate Glass Company of Allegheny, Penn.; capital, $2,000,000.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 1.—Certificates of incorporation were filed here to-day as follows:

The Alabama Land and Cattle Company of Mobile, Ala.; capital, $500,000.

The Croesus Live Stock and Lumber Company of Philadelphia; capital, $130,000.

The Maryland and Delaware Telephone and Telegraph Company of Baltimore; capital, $50,000.

The Bar Contracting and Constructing Company of New York City; capital, $25,000.

The Penn American Plate Glass Company of Allegheny, Penn; capital, $2,000,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Apropos of the changed condition of things in the railroad world, of the growth of the "community of interest" idea, Wall Street is likely in the near future to see other evidences presented of this new order of things. In the coal group, for example, it can be stated on official authority that the purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and of the North American Company by the Morgan interests—the latter concern to be used as the joint selling agent for all the coal companies hitherto acting independently of one another—is but a step toward a far greater plan than has yet been disclosed.

While it is not proposed to put all the companies under the same physical control—to create an open combination and monopoly, in other words—the project under way is so far reaching and so gigantic that it will remove from a field where heretofore have been warring elements all conflicting and opposing influences. Rate cutting and price cutting will shortly be things of the past. Coal will not be mined and sold in some instances at a loss. There will, however, be a policy of "live and let live," as a result of which, coal trade interests declare, the consumer will benefit, not suffer. Incidentally, the revenues of the companies will be conserved and larger new dividends are expected to follow.

And as in the coal group so in other of the railroad stocks. It has not been for nothing, for instance, that St. Paul, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Union Pacific, Burlington, and the Vanderbilt groups lately have in the stock market been so conspicuously strong. THE NEW YORK TIMES has assurance that comprehensive plans involving these several systems are under way—plans that will bring the roads closer and closer together. The present month is expected to be productive of much development along the lines indicated, and probably of some definite announcements.

DIVIDEND DISBURSEMENTS.

The following is a compilation of the amounts in cash that have been or will be paid out in the way of dividends by the various banks, trusts, railway, and miscellaneous companies making payments on their shares about this time:

Allegheny & Western	$85,500
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	2,854,987
Atlantic Coast Line	100,000
Balt. & Annapolis Short Line	10,740
Beach Creek	56,650
Boston & Albany	506,250
Boston & Lowell	261,176
Boston & Maine	383,300
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn	8,500
Canada Southern	150,000
Central Ohio	400,000
Chi. & East. Ill.	154,945
Chi. & East. Ill pf.	87,460
Chi. Great Western pf., A.	284,295
Chi. Great Western deb.	413,530
Chicago & Northwestern	1,174,489
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	391,939
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	625,000
Chicago & West. Indiana	75,000
Cin., Ham. & Day. pf., A. & B.	9,121
Cin., Ports. & Va. pf.	17,820
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	125,000
Cumberland Valley	35,556
Dayton & Michigan pf.	24,224
Del., Lackawanna & Western	458,500
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	591,250
Dubuque & Sioux City	225,000
Ella, Valley, Globe & Northern	80,000
Hocking Valley pf.	265,822
Lake Erie & Western pf.	236,800
Lake Shore	1,731,327
Little Schuylkill Nav.	74,634
Maine Central	74,655
Manhattan Railway	480,000
Michigan Central	374,760
Minneapolis & St. Louis	120,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	80,000
New York Central	1,437,500
New York & Harlem	500,000
New York, New Haven & Hartford	1,073,692
Norfolk & Southern	20,000
Northern Central	60,000
Northern New Hampshire	46,026
Norwich & Worcester pf.	60,000
Oregon Railroad & Navigation pf.	23,408
Pennsylvania & Northwestern	45,000
Peoria & Pekin Union	60,000
Philadelphia, Wil. & Baltimore	472,772
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	680,940
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago reg. & special	689,994
Rich., Fred & Pot Com. & div. obl.	93,504
Rio Grande Western pf.	93,750
Rutland pf.	84,782
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	137,207
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100,000
Southwestern of Georgia	127,977
Texas Central pf.	66,225
Worcester, Nashua & Rochester	92,994
Total	$15,983,261

Street Railways.

Capital Traction	$120,000
Chicago City Railway	300,000
Cincinnati Street Railway	225,000
City Railway, Dayton, Ohio, com. & pf.	31,500
Consolidated Traction, (N. J.)	150,000
Findlay (Ohio) Street Railway	1,025
Hestonville common & preferred	23,330
Metropolitan Street, (New York)	787,500
Nassau Electric pf.	200,000
New London (Conn.) Street Railway	5,000
Norwich (Conn.) Street Railway	3,750
South Side Elevated, Chicago	77,427
Twin City Rapid Transit preferred	52,500
West End Street Ry. pf., (Boston)	128,000
Total	$1,445,032

Bank Stocks.

Bang of America	$105,000
Bank of New York	100,000
Brooklyn, (Brooklyn)	10,500
Central National	40,000
Chatham National	18,000
Columbia	12,000
Continental	80,000
East River	10,000
Eleventh Ward	4,000
Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn	3,000
Fifth Avenue, New York	25,000
Fifth National	12,000
Fourth National	105,000
Garfield National	30,000
Hamilton	5,000
Hanover	50,000
Irving	20,000
Kings County, Brooklyn	3,750
Leather Manufacturers	30,000
Market & Fulton	45,000
Mechanics' National	80,000
Mercantile	30,000
Merchants' Exchange	18,000
Merchants' National	70,000
Nassau, (Brooklyn)	24,000
National Bank of Commerce	400,000
National Bank of the Republic	60,000
National Broadway	60,000
National Citizen's	10,500
National Park	120,000
National Shoe & Leather	10,000
Oriental	15,000
People's, (New York)	10,000
Seaboard	15,000
State	8,000
Twenty-sixth Ward, (Brooklyn)	3,000
Union, (Brooklyn)	2,500
Wallabout, (Brooklyn)	2,500
West Side	12,000
Total	$1,009,750

Trust Companies.

Brooklyn	$40,000
Colonial	50,000
Continental	7,500
Fifth Avenue	20,000
Franklin, Brooklyn	25,000
Knickerbocker	35,000
Long Island Loan and Trust	12,500
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	20,000
Mercantile	100,000
People's, Brooklyn	10,000
Real Estate	20,000
Title, Guarantee and Trust	60,000
Washington	25,000.
Williamsburg, Brooklyn	21,000
Total	$446,000

Fire Insurance.

Hamilton	$4,500

Miscellaneous Companies.

Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company	$13,200
Amalgamated Copper	1,500,000
American Beet Sugar pf.	80,000
American Bridge Company pf.	918,750
American Cement Company	90,000
American Chicle Company	150,000
American Chicle Company pf.	45,000
American Express Company	540,000
American Ice pf.	201,600
American Pipe Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia	24,000
American Pneumatic Service pf.	75,000
American Sheet Steel pf.	422,700
American Smelting and Refining pf.	479,500
American Snuff pf.	360,000
American Steel and Wire	875,000
American Steel and Wire pf.	700,000
American Sugar Refining	846,940
American Sugar Refining pf.	646,940
American Surety Co.	50,000
American Tel. & Tel.	2,250,000
American Thread pf.	122,260
American Tobacco	817,500
American Tobacco pf.	280,000
American Woollen pf.	350,000
Androscoggin Mills	40,000
Arlington Mills	75,000
Boston Belting Co.	20,000
Bliss (E. W.) common	25,000
Bliss (E. W.) preferred	20,000
Celluloid	148,125
Central Fireworks	14,061
Central Fireworks pf.	44,852
Central South American Tel.	115,834
Chic. Junc. Rys. & Union Stock Yards	97,500
Chic. Junc. Rys. & U. Stock Yards pf.	136,000
Chicago Telephone	210,000
Commercial Cable	233,332
Continental Tobacco	554,896
Diamond State Steel	40,000
Dominion Coal pf.	80,000
Electric Storage Battery pf.	500,000
Empire Steel & Iron pf.	35,550
Erie Telephone & Telegraph	125,000
Federal Steel pf.	705,812
General Chemical pf.	165,328
General Electric	612,900
General Electric pf.	89,292
International Paper pf.	386,100
J. B. Stetson Company	225,000
J. B. Stetson Company pf.	60,000
Knickerbocker Ice (Chic.) pf.	90,000
Manchester Mills	40,000
Mergenthaler Linotype	500,000
Merrimac Manufacturing Company	82,500
Mexican Telegraph Company	48,815
Milwaukee & Chicago Breweries Co. pf.	75,484
Montana Ore Purchasing Company	20,000
National Biscuit	292,360
National Enamel & Stamping	134,024
National Steel pf.	472,500
National Sugar Ref. pf.	150,000
National Tube pf.	700,000
New England Cotton Yarn pf.	175,000
New York Air Brake	195,000
New York & New Jersey Telephone	187,500
Old Dominion Steamship Co.	37,500
Otis Elevator preferred	60,000
Pennsylvania Steel Co. preferred	26,250
P. Lorillard pf.	40,000
Procter & Gamble preferred	45,000
Quincy Railroad Bridge	87,500
Ry. Automatic Sales Co. com. & pf

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HENRY WELLBROCK, Plaintiff, against JOHN HENRY WELLBROCK, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Jacob Henry Wellbrock, deceased; Leonora H. Wellbrock, wife of the said John Henry Wellbrock; Herman Jacob Wellbrock, Henry Frederick Wellbrock and Louisa Wellbrock, his wife; William Henry Wellbrock (if living) and Kate Wellbrock, his wife, (or widow); Mary Wellbrock, John Michael Wellbrock and Herman Wellbrock, and the devisees and legatees of the said William Henry Wellbrock, if the said William Henry Wellbrock died leaving a last will and testament, bequeathing, or devising any share or interest of, in, or to the mortgaged premises sought to be foreclosed in this action, and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming any interest in or lien upon said mortgaged premises; Michael J. Sullivan, Childs H. Childs, Elizabeth J. Childs, and Christine Bladel, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 20th, 1900.

GEORGE W. MARTENS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Post Office and office address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, William Henry Wellbrock, if living, and the devisees and legatees of the said William Henry Wellbrock, if the said William Henry Wellbrock died leaving a last will and testament bequeathing or devising any share or interest of, in, or to the mortgaged premises sought to be foreclosed in this action, and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming any interest in or lien upon said mortgaged premises:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 17th, 1900, and filed on December 18th, 1900, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City and State of New York.

The original summons and complaint were filed in said County Clerk's office on November 24th, 1900.

Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

GEORGE F. MARTENS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Post Office and office address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d19-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SARA POST JONES, as general guardian of Frances Coster Jones, an infant, Plaintiff, against JACOB M. NEWMAN, Louise M. Rowe, Christopher J. Doody, F. W. Devoe & Co., Albert S. Adler, Leon Adler, Acme Glue Co., Aaron French, Southwest National Bank of New York, The First National Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; Lewis Luckenbach, The Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh, J. Walter Thompson, The Youghiogheny Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; The First National Bank of Rochester, Pennsylvania; First National Bank of Braddock, Pennsylvania; First National Bank of Homestead, Pennsylvania; William P. Durands, Franz O. Matthiessen, The Oriental Bank, Thomas F. Gaynor, William E. Allen, Mary Allen, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, defendant's real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff; Theresa Smith, Edmund J. Hutchings, Lucy S. Hutchings, his wife; John Wigg, Mary Wigg, his wife, the names "John" and "Mary" being fictitious defendants' real Christian names being unknown to the plaintiff; Thomas J. Martha, Mary Martha, his wife, the names "Thomas" and "Mary" being fictitious, defendants' real Christian names being unknown to the plaintiff, and Julia Russell, Defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 24, 1900.

HURRY & DUTTON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Louise M. Rowe, Albert S. Adler, Acme Glue Co., Aaron French, The First National Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; The Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh, The Youghiogheny Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; The First National Bank of Rochester, Pennsylvania; First National Bank of Braddock, Pennsylvania; First National Bank of Homestead, Pennsylvania; Julia Russell.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the said county.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1900. Yours, &c.,

HURRY & DUTTON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Ja2-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE T. MAXWELL, plaintiff, vs. JAMES K. WHITTAKER, Harry B. Hollins, Fernando Yznaga, Frederick Edey, Bernard J. Burke, Briton N. Bush, Samuel W. Teague, Trenton Phosphate Company, Knickerbocker Trust Company, William C. Lown, Cassius M. Wicker, Edward A. Quintard, Lila Douglass, Mary Newcomb, John A. Bowles, John A. Fulton, Mary W. Froman, John S. Kelley, Samuel Fulton, John Chipman, Joel B. Wolfe, George P. Cammann, William S. Edey, Charles L. Edey, Charles E. Edey, Henry Edey, Caroline Dietz; also, (the first names of each of the following defendants being fictitious, the real names being unknown to plaintiff,) Charles T. Atkinson, William T. Froman, Edward D. Bourne, Samuel G. Houston, David J. Wood, Daniel S. Wood, John O. Donner, William A. Fulton, Marcus E. Stratton, and Francis B. Smith, defendants.—Supplemental Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 1st, 1900.

EUSTACE CONWAY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and Office, 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Lila Dougherty, Mary Newcomb, John B. Bowles, John A. Fulton, Mary W. Froman, John S. Kelley, Samuel Fulton, John Chipman, Joel B. Wolfe, Caroline Dietz, Edward A. Quintard, also (the first names of each of the following defendants being fictitious, the real names being unknown to the plaintiff,) Charles T. Atkinson, William T. Froman, Edward D. Bourne, Samuel G. Houston, David J. Wood, Daniel S. Wood, William A. Fulton, Marcus E. Stratton, Francis B. Smith, and John O. Donner.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of November, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

EUSTACE CONWAY,
Atty. for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY of New York.—JOHN CONKLIN, Plaintiff, against JOHN ZEEMAN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 20th, 1900.

WOODS & BARNES,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office Address and Office, No. 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To John Zeeman, Esq., the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of November, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerks of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, (the order on the 17th day of November, 1900, and the summons and verified complaint on the 24th day of October, 1900,) as said order was amended by the order of Hon. George P. Andrews, dated the 19th day of November, 1900, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 19th day of November, 1900.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1900. Yours, &c.,

WOODS & BARNES,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office Address, 35 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y. n21-1aw7wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MAGDALENA ALLOYON and CLARA A. BAAB, plaintiffs, against ALEXANDER RIESZ, defendant.—Summons.—With Notice.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 1st, 1900.

HENRY SCHMITT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of six thousand two hundred and twenty-four 14-100 dollars, with interest from November 19th, 1894, and with costs of this action.

HENRY SCHMITT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To Alexander Riesz, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1900.

HENRY SCHMITT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

No. 140 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. j2-1aw6wW

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RUTH LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against PATRICK J. QUIRK and Mary T. Quirk, wife of the said Patrick J. Quirk; Ella V. Eisenhuth and John W. Eisenhuth, husband of the said Ella V. Eisenhuth; Mary L. James and ——— James, husband of the said Mary L. James; Mary Simpson, Stewart H. Chisholm and ——— Chisholm, wife of the said Stewart H. Chisholm, Reed & Barton, defendants.—Summons: New York is the city and county in which the plaintiff desires a trial.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 6th, 1900.

EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

To the defendant, Clarence H. M. Coddington: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on December 18th, 1900.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

d19-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE H. CHURCH, Plaintiff, against NEINA MAY WOLFE VAN DER SANDT, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1900.

SHEARMAN & STERLING,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 44 Wall Street, New York City.

To Neina May Wolfe van der Sandt, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated December 29, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Court House in said county on December 29, 1900.—Dated New York, December 29, 1900. Yours, &c.

SHEARMAN & STERLING,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 44 Wall Street, New York City. Ja2-1aw6wW&f13

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FERDINAND A. MONJO and ——— MONJO and ——— Monjo, his wife, plaintiffs, against GEORGE A. WIDMAYER, Henry E. Widmayer, William F. Widmayer, and Nicholas F. Monjo, as trustees under the will of George Widmayer, deceased; George A. Widmayer and Hannah B. Widmayer, his wife; Henry E. Widmayer and Adeline Widmayer, his wife; William F. Widmayer and Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Julia M. Hurtt and Frank D. Hurtt, her husband; George H. Ebbinghausen and Jennie A. Ebbinghausen, his wife; Gustavus L. Lawrence and Clementine G. Lawrence, his wife; Helen S. McLean, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this Court, dated on the 19th day of October, 1900, do hereby require each person not a party to the above-entitled action who, on the said 19th day of October, 1900, had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me, at my office, No. 2 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January, 1901, to prove his lien and the true amount due, or to become due, to him by reason thereof. The said property is described in the complaint in this action as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Twenty-third Street with the easterly line of Seventh Avenue; running thence southerly along the easterly line of Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-eight feet one and one-half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine feet ten and one-half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nine feet six inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly line of Twenty-third Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Twenty-third Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, Nov. 26, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

EUGENE L. BUSHE, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 150 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property above described, the street numbers being 215, 217, and 219 Seventh Avenue, and 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, and 174 West Twenty-third Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

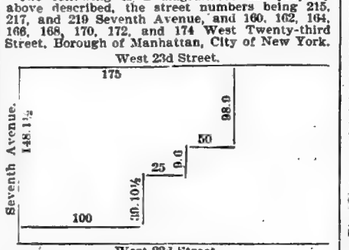

Dated New York, Nov. 26th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

d5-1aw6wW

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, Limited.

All creditors of the John Stephenson Company, Limited, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation are hereby notified that pursuant to Section 74 of Title 4, Chapter 8, Part III., of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, a general meeting of the creditors of such corporation will be held at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the receivers, at 45 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1900, at one o'clock P. M., at which meeting all accounts and demands for and against said corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of money in the hands of the receivers declared.—Dated New York City, Dec. 17, 1900.

ALBERT A. WILCOX,
LOUIS STERN,
Receivers of the John Stephenson Company, Limited.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Receivers, 45 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

HART, WILLIAM W.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order made by the Honorable David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 29th day of December, 1900, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM W. HART, late doing business in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, under the firm name and style of "William W. Hart & Co.," that they are required to present their claims and the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said William W. Hart, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Arthur Furber, Esq., No. 287 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April, 1901.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1900.

DAVID D. KIRBY, Assignee.

ARTHUR FURBER, Attorney for Assignee, 287 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan.

jy2-1aw6wW

BLANK, BERTHOLD.—In pursuance of an order made by the Honorable David Leventritt, on the eighteenth day of December, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against BERTHOLD BLANK, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Berthold Blank, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, at the office of William Bernard, Number 119-121 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 16th day of March, 1901.—Dated New York, December 21, 1900. VICTOR A. ROTHOLZ, Assignee. WM. BERNARD, Atty. for Assignee, 119-121 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELIZABETH MYERS, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BREDER as administrator, etc., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 27th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, (not including the buildings thereon erected,) being twenty-five (25) feet in breadth in front, situate, lying, and being in the late Tenth Ward, now Seventeenth Ward, of the City of New York, and on the westerly side of Chrystie Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, and known and distinguished on the map of the Delancey Estate as number two hundred and forty, (240,) which said lot is now known and distinguished as number One Hundred and Eighty-one (181) Chrystie Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, together with all the rights to the alley or passage way in the rear thereof, now belonging to the party of the first part. Being the same premises hereto conveyed to Anna Breder, by deed of Angus Ross and Eliza Ross, his wife, both of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New York, bearing date the 5th day of January, 1884, and which said deed is recorded in the office of the Register of New York County in liber 1263 of Conveyances, page 497, on the 9th day of January, 1884.—Dated New York, December 31, 1900.

JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.

HUGO S. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 7 Beekman Street, New York City.

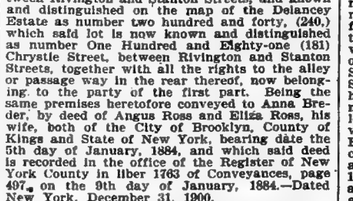

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,621.66, with interest thereon from 14th day of December, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $895.90, with interest from December 20th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $1,276.58 and interest, and if said premises are to be sold subject to a mortgage for $5,000, with interest at five per cent. per annum from July 1, 1900.—Dated New York, December 31, 1900.

JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.

ja2-2aw3wW&S&ja23.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, against SOLOMON B. TOPLITZ and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Sixtieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-seven feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of First Avenue and Sixtieth Street, running thence westwardly along the south line of Sixtieth Street one hundred and eighty-seven feet, thence southwardly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly along said centre line fifty-nine feet to land formerly of the estate of Thomas C. Pearsall, deceased, thence northeastwardly along said last mentioned land forty-four feet, thence northeastwardly still along said last mentioned land one hundred and thirty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, being the northerly part of lots known on map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., surveyed September 5th, 1826, by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor," by which lots 26 and 27, being the same premises conveyed by William G. Lathrop, Jr., referee, to said Lippman Toplitz, by deed dated December 26th, 1894.—Dated, New York, December 31st, 1900.

C. DONOHUE,
Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AVERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

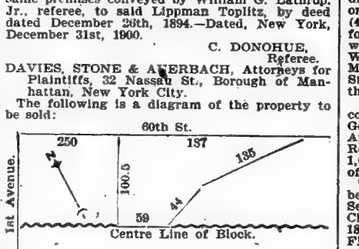

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $14,308.47, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1900, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $411.86, with interest from the 24th day of December, 1900, and the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $491.79, and interest.—Dated, New York, December 31st, 1900.

C. DONOHUE,
Referee.

Ja2-2aw3wW&F&ja23

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ALFRED NEILSON, as executor of the last will and testament of Julia Mills, deceased, Plaintiff, against MATILDA MICHAELIS et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 26th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee appointed therein, will sell at public auction on the 23rd day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eldridge Street, with the northerly side of Hester Street; running thence northwardly along the easterly side of Eldridge Street nineteen feet and six inches; thence eastwardly parallel with the said northerly side of Hester Street and through a party wall fifty feet and eight inches; thence southwardly and parallel with the said easterly side of Eldridge Street nineteen feet and six inches to the said northerly side of Hester Street, and thence westwardly along the said northerly side of Hester Street fifty feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less. The premises above described being also known as number sixty-four Eldridge Street and number one hundred and five Hester Street.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1900.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

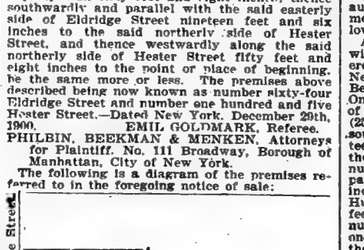

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty thousand and sixty and 83-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 19th day of November, 1900, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to the sum of three hundred and fifty-two and 15-100 dollars, with interest on one hundred and sixty-two and 15-100 dollars from the 19th day of December, 1900, and the expenses of this sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is four hundred and sixty-six and 87-100 dollars, with interest thereon to be added.—Dated New York, December 20th, 1900.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

ja2-2aw3wW&S&ja23

Surrogate Notices.

ANSBACHER, LEOPOLD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEOPOLD ANSBACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of Sol. & Benj. Oppenheimer, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the third day of October, 1900. HENRY C. ANSBACHER, SAMUEL KRAUS, Executors. SOL. & BENJ. OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o3-1aw6mW

BECK, LUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUISE BECK, otherwise known as Louisa Beck and Louisa C. Beck, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1900. THOMAS E. BROWN, Jr., Ex'r. o17-1aw6mW

BOWNE, WILLIAM R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM R. BOWNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William E. Willits, his attorney, at No. 29 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of December, 1900. WASHINGTON M. HADDOCK, Executor. WM. H. WILLITS, Attorney for Executor, No. 29 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d5-1aw6mW.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FREDERICK ERNSTING, plaintiff, against ALFRED ERICSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell (in separate parcels as shown on diagram below) at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southeasterly side of Stebbins Avenue with the southerly side of Home Street, running thence easterly along said Home Street fifty-two and ninety-eight one-hundredths feet; thence southerly ninety-four feet; thence northwesterly one hundred and two and seventy-four one-hundredths feet to the southeasterly side of Stebbins Avenue; thence northeasterly along Stebbins Avenue thirty-two and ninety-nine one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, being the same premises heretofore conveyed by Henry D. Tiffany and wife to Olimpia Bonfanti by deed dated December, 1886, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on December 20th, 1886, in Liber 2,017 of Conveyances, at Page 170, and being the same premises conveyed by Frederick W. Nichols and his wife to said Alfred Ericson by deed dated October 24th, 1898, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York October 31st, 1898, in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 10, Liber 19, Page 180, and indexed under block number 2,692 on the land map of the City of New York, subject to an encroachment on the southerly side of said plot to the extent of about one inch to about one and three-quarter inches.

Dated New York, December 22d, 1900.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN,
Referee.

WILLIAM T. MATTHIES, Attorney for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above:

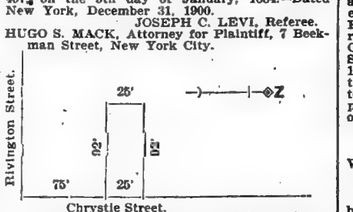

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,039.52, with interest thereon from the 9th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $371.20, with interest from the 20th day of November, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $861.04 and interest.

Dated New York, December 22d, 1900.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN,
Referee.

d26-2aw3wW&M&d17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against JULIUS A. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, nineteen hundred and one, at 12 o'clock M. on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, being on the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and bounded as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and running thence easterly along Washington Place one hundred (100) feet; thence in a southerly direction on a line parallel with Mercer Street forty-nine (49) feet and nine (9) inches to a lot of land formerly belonging to George Lovett; thence westerly along said lot on a line parallel with Washington Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street, and thence northerly along Mercer Street forty-nine (49) feet and nine inches to the place of beginning.

Being the same premises which were sold and conveyed to the said Julius A. Robinson by George L. Kingsland and others by deed dated April 12th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1,672 of Conveyances, Page 81, on the first day of May, 1882.

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The land above described lies in Section 2, in Block 546, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900. LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Att'y for Plaintiff, No. 289 Greenwich St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number now being No. 4 Washington Place.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $150,318.75, with interest thereon from the 7th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $328 36-100, together with interest thereon since December 7th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is about $1,566.39.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE A. BARKER and JACOB REDIGY, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of George Ehrman, deceased, plaintiffs, against RICHARD KEEF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 28th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, in the centre of a party wall, distant two hundred and fifty-two (252) feet three (3) inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue; and running thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westerly, and parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; and thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 10th, 1900. LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

M. M. FRIEND, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 11 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being No. 158 East 118th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $17,433 31-100, with interest thereon from 28th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $545 20-100, with interest from November 28th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,136 and interest.—Dated New York, December 10th, 1900.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

d15-2aw3w&Ja7

Surrogate Notices.

HALK, JOHN V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. HALK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business of the estate, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1900. DORA EVA ARNOLD, JOSEPH HALK, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au8-1aw6mW

FOUNTAIN, GIDEON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON FOUNTAIN, late of the City of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 74 East Sixty-fourth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated New York, Dec. 29th, 1900. ELIZA J. FOUNTAIN, Executrix. GIDEON E. FOUNTAIN, Executor. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,083.30, with interest thereon from 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $343.78, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money,

JOY IN THE QUAY CAMP

Followers Rejoice Over His Nomination in Joint Caucus.

Are Positive He Will Be Elected to the Senate, with a Number of Votes to Spare.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 1.—Col. Quay was the unanimous choice of the joint convention of Republican Senators and Members, held to-night in the House chamber to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. The caucus was attended by 123 legislators, or 4 less than the number necessary to a choice in the joint convention of the Senate and House, which will be held Jan. 16.

Three of those present were Messrs. Hill and Tiffany of Susquehanna County and McPherson of Adams, who absented themselves last night from the House caucus and voted with the Democrats in the House to-day for Gen. Koontz for Speaker. Mr. Beaver of Juniata, who voted with the stalwarts for Mr. Marshall for Speaker, was present, but did not answer to his name. It was stated that he will abide by the caucus. Thompson of Center and Haldeman of Montgomery, who are detained at home by illness, were pledged by their colleagues to Mr. Quay. This apparently gives Mr. Quay 126 of the 127 necessary to a choice. The other absentees voted with the Democrats on the organization of the House, and are classed as anti-Quay Republicans.

Speeches were made nominating Mr. Quay, Congressman John Dalzell and Judge John G. Stewart. On the balloting Mr. Quay received the votes of twenty-six Senators and ninety-three members of the House. Before the result was announced, the names of Messrs. Dalzell and Stewart were withdrawn and the nomination of Mr. Quay was made unanimous, and he was thus given a total of 123 votes.

With one present and not voting, two absent on account of illness, all three of whom, it is claimed, will abide by the caucus decision, a vote of 126 for Quay on joint ballot is indicated. As the names of certain men who had been counted in the anti-Quay column were called and they announced their vote for Mr. Quay there was demonstration of great approval on the part of the great crowd present.

The Quay people are jubilant over the result of the caucus, as the number present exceeded their expectations, and they claim that before the vote for Senator is taken on joint ballot they will have many more than the number necessary to elect. Mr. Quay himself is quoted as saying that he expected 121 votes in the caucus. The news of the result of the gathering was taken to him by his friends, and party leaders from all over the State visited him and extended their congratulations upon what they claim is a certain victory for stalwart Republicanism and party regularity.

While the caucus was in session in the House Chamber, a secret meeting of the anti-Quay Republicans was held at their headquarters at the Commonwealth Hotel. At the close of the meeting the pledge of the anti-Quayites binding themselves together to oppose Mr. Quay's re-election, was made public. The pledge contains sixty-eight names.

A call was issued to-night for a caucus of the House and Senate Democrats on the evening of Jan. 14 for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator. Col. James M. Guffey of Pittsburg will probably be chosen the caucus nominee.

Both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature met in biennial session at noon to-day, and the feature of the occasion was the battle between the Quay Republicans and the allied forces of the anti-Quay Republicans and Democrats for control of the House of Representatives, resulting in a victory for the Quay forces. William T. Marshall of Allegheny was the choice of the Quay forces for Speaker, while the Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans were lined up for Gen. William H. Koontz of Somerset, anti-Quay Republican. The membership of the House is 203, there being a vacancy in the sixteenth Pennsylvania District. Of these, 154 are Republicans and 59 Democrats.

Senator Snyder of Chester County was the choice of the Quay faction for President of the Senate, and was elected by a vote of 36 to 13, for Senator Nidler, Democrat, of Cumberland.

In the House, the proceedings began with the formal swearing in of the members, after which the roll call showed three absentees. Nominations for Speaker being in order, the names of Mr. Marshall and Gen. Koontz were presented. As the voting progressed it was seen that the vote would be close, and it was announced as 100 for Marshall and 99 for Koontz. Four Democrats voted for Marshall.

The announcement of the result was followed by vociferous cheering and applause.

MYSTERY IN A SHOOTING.

Woman Who Gave Name and Address, Not Verified, in Presbyterian Hospital—Was Shot Near the Heart.

The Harlem police are trying to solve the mystery of a woman in the Presbyterian Hospital in a dangerous condition with a bullet wound in her breast, just below the heart, and no explanation as to how she received it. She arrived at the hospital at about 8 o'clock last night in a cab. A man about thirty-five years old, with dark mustache, who was with her, led her into the reception room and left hurriedly after saying that she was his sister and that she was sick.

When the surgeons examined her they found that she had fainted from the loss of blood escaping from a bullet wound in her breast. When questioned she said that she was Mary Braun, and lived at 1,440 Park Avenue with her brother Herman, who was a cook in a restaurant on Eighth Avenue. She refused to tell how she had received the wound from which she is suffering.

The police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station sent a detective to the address she gave. The people there said that no Braun had lived there in the past two months, and that there never had been any shooting in the house.

Albert Berg, who keeps a saloon on the ground floor, said that a Mary Braun and her husband had lived there six months ago. He understood that she cooked in an Eighth Avenue restaurant. He knew nothing more of them.

The second floor of the house, which was the floor on which the Braun woman said she lived, was empty, and one of the windows was broken. Another detective again saw the woman at the hospital, but he could learn nothing more than she had told the doctors. The police are now trying to find the whereabouts of the man who brought her to the hospital.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station called up the hospital by telephone and inquired if a woman suffering from a bullet wound was a patient there.

AN ALLEGED BLACKMAILER.

Demanded Money of Wife of Miles McDonnell, Who Is Held for Shooting Four Men.

August Olsen, twenty-nine years old, a sailor, who refuses to give his address, was arrested yesterday morning at the general delivery window of the General Post Office, by Detectives Buckridge and Schaffer of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, as he was in the act of asking for mail for himself.

Olsen, it is alleged, wrote a letter to Mrs. Miles McDonnell, asking for money on the ground that he was in the saloon at the time her husband shot the four men, and that he was hurt and wanted money so that he might consult a doctor. Mrs. McDonnell gave the letter to Capt. Dean of the East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, who placed the matter in the hands of the two detectives mentioned. The letter which he wrote is as follows:

Dear Madam: I was at the saloon at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue Thursday night. Unfortunately, at the time of the trouble I got on the floor and got a very bad cut on my head. Two men took me away to a house on Second Avenue and got me a doctor, who fixed my head. They gave me $5 and told me to stay out of the way, as they were friends of your husband, but I can't stay away on nothing. I have seen the doctor only once since I have no money left. So Mr. McDonnell wants me to keep out of the way you must come at once to see me and send men some money by Monday. I can't tell you where I will be for they have be after me. Twice I had to move. Will let you know where to find me when I hear from you. Send me some money at once so I can see a doctor. I do not want to be witness against Mr. McDonnell. AUGUSTUS OLSEN.

P. S.—Please direct reply to August Olsen, General Post Office.

The police think that the man was not present at the shooting at all, and that it is a pure case of blackmail.

BONDSMEN TO PAY $25,000.

Compromise Effected, in the Case of Tax Receiver McCullough of Blair County, Penn.

ALTOONA, Penn., Jan. 1.—On a confessed defalcation of between $30,000 and $40,000, the County Commissioners have agreed to accept $25,000 from Tax Receiver James H. McCullough's bondsmen, and call his accounts square. He owes $25,000 on his 1898 duplicates and $50,000 on his 1899 duplicates. These amounts include the sum total of his peculations.

The compromise was effected yesterday, after several conferences had been held by the bondsmen, Commissioners, and attorneys. The bondsmen are to pay $12,500 for 1898, and the same amount for 1899, the Commissioners claiming that McCullough's duplicates are accurate up to and including 1897. The bondsmen at first wanted to give only $15,000, but they wished to be relieved of their burden, and therefore acceded to the Commissioners' demands. Judge Martin Bell of Hollidaysburg, has approved the compromise.

The Commissioners will appoint a new receiver to collect the balance. McCullough is still missing, and one of the bondsmen proposes to offer a reward for his apprehension.

BOLD WEST SIDE ROBBERY.

Three Highwaymen Stop Two Men in Twenty-fifth Street and Get Away with Booty.

Three highwaymen stopped Thomas O'Brien, a contractor, and his brother James of Rosebank, S. I., on Twenty-fifth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, last night, and after robbing Thomas O'Brien of a watch and chain, kicking him about the head, and leaving his face cut open from forehead to chin, made their escape. The police, as well as men from the detective bureau, are searching for the men, of whom they have descriptions.

The two O'Briens paid a visit to a sister living on West Twenty-fifth Street last night, and left her house a few moments before 10 o'clock. As they were walking along between Sixth and Seventh Avenues on Twenty-fifth Street three men rushed out from a doorway and attacked them. One of them seized Thomas O'Brien and held him while another tried to disengage his watch chain from his waistcoat. The third man held his brother.

After a few moments' struggle the man who was holding James O'Brien went to the assistance of his companion and struck their victim a blow behind the ear that felled him to the ground. After kicking him about the head and face the three left, taking with them the watch and chain. They ran along Twenty-fifth Street to Seventh Avenue and separated there, two of them going north, while the other ran south. Their victims were unable to pursue them, and went instead to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where they gave a description of their assailants.

One of the men was about 5 feet 11 inches in height, wore dark clothes, and no overcoat. He had a light mustache and bi-onde hair. The second was short and stout, and had a small mustache. The third was tall and slim, clean shaven, and apparently very young.

NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY.

Report that Authorized and Outstanding Capital Will Be Reduced.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 1.—The Sentinel tomorrow will say:

"A special meeting of the North American Company has been called for Jan. 21 for the purpose of reducing its authorized capital from $50,000,000 to $12,000,000 and the outstanding capital from $39,789,200 to $11,936,700. This latter reduction will be accomplished by the surrendering of outstanding certificates of shares and the issue of certificates for one share of the reduced capital stock in exchange for each three and one-third shares of outstanding capital stock surrendered.

"It is said that the Board of Directors will be increased from nine to twelve members, and that Charles Pfister of Milwaukee, and one and possibly two members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., will be put in."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Maunsell B. Field, referee, Prospect Terrace, William's Bridge, southwest corner of Fourteenth Street, 39 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; Prospect Terrace, west side, 114 feet south of Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on each, $3,257.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 688 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, 16.8 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,294.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Hays, referee, Brook Avenue, southwest corner of Wendover Avenue, 75 by 100.10 by 81.7 by 70.2, three four-story brick flats, with store in the corner. Due on judgment, $19,803.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Harris, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 100 by 102.2, seven-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $42,726, subject to another mortgage for $70,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 232 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 368.9 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,788.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ONE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, EVERY IMprovement, thirty-foot frontage; your choice of three, including corner; bakers' oven; near "L" road, trolleys, and schools; rent of stores pays all expenses; must be seen to be appreciated. OWNER, on premises, 966-968 East 165th St.

AMSTERDAM AV.—Elegant corner building, with stores; rented, $4,700; growing fast in value; bargain price; also adjoining houses. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

COLD-WATER TENEMENT, WITH STORES, 100th St., near 8th Av.; always rented, finest tenants; $2,100; price $21,500; easy terms. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

9TH AV., NEAR 59TH ST.—Elegant corner; old buildings, 125x100; rare bargain for investment or alteration. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

11TH AV., NEAR 48TH ST.—Fine full-sized corner building, with store; always rented; bargain; $25,000; also 8th Av. bargains. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—Handsome private dwelling, East 50th St.; price right; little cash needed; might exchange. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

411 WEST 21ST ST.—Large, deep four-story brownstone, handsomely decorated, cheap. W. GILHOOLY 5 Beekman St.

LOTS.—Bronx bargains; Tremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Ave.; Fordham Road; three Woodlawn corners. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS! LOT 50x140; AMSterdam Av., near 130th St.; might exchange. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

HOUSE WEST 22D ST., SOLD TO CLOSE ESTate; $1,000 cash; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

QUEENSBOROUGH IS THE MOST VALUAble from an investment point, and the cheapest in price of any of the Boroughs of New York City. We have the best and cheapest. A single lot of one hundred acres. WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

CHEAPEST IN BROOKLYN; $3,300; EASY terms; 722 Sackett Street, near 5th Avenue, (Park Slope;) 2-story and basement; brick; 9 rooms; all improvements; decorated; cozy home; sacrifice. DEWSNAP, 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan.

6 well located corners for SALOONS.
3 desirable corners for BAKERIES.
5 promising corners for DRUG STORES.
4 special corners for GROCERS.
2 extra large corners for DRY GOODS.
JOHN H. BURTIS, Gates Av., cor. Broadway.

ONE LEFT—2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2-STORY AND basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price $4,000; cash $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,249 Sterling Place; open; investigate.

WHEELER BROTHERS.
Investments Queensborough.
16 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.

Mortgage Loans.
New York and Brooklyn Property.
DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN.

WHEN YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN BROOKlyn real estate, call and see KETCHAM BROS., 1,565 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ACCESSIBLE SUBURBAN LOTS WANTED—For improvement; Manhattan income property offered in exchange. Principals only recognized. Fullest particulars indispensable, GEORGE B. DOWLING, 189 Broadway.

ANY KIND OF PROPERTY THAT IS CHEAP; this vicinity preferred. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 381 West 59th St.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE

APPLY TO THE
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF
THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
37 LIBERTY ST.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Knows and discovers all that can be known or discovered about a
Real Estate Title.
All that is unknowable and undiscoverable it insures against.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Staten Island Property.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,
Sale in Partition.
Rare opportunity to purchase a well-established Summer hotel; superb location; fine view of harbor; twenty minutes from Battery. Open for inspection daily. Sale on premises JANUARY 10TH AT NOON.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$18 BUYS 2½ ACRES.
$35 BUYS 5 ACRES.
Almost given away, to close estate at once; installments, 50 cents weekly. APPLEBY, 10 Wall.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DAIRY FARM, HOUSE, AND BARN, $2,300; easy terms; 14 acres; house and barn $900; many others. Send for list, BEARDALL, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

ALL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE A SPECIALty; bargains and exchanges all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE IOWA,
135 West 104th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Av. electric cars. For further particulars, apply on premises.
PAUL B. PUGH & CO., Builders and Owners.
STABLER & SMITH, AGENTS.
674 COLUMBUS AVE., 93D ST.
TELEPHONE 79 RIVERSIDE.

71ST, 342 WEST.
New apartments, 7, 8, 9 extra large rooms, with pantry, two bath rooms each, parquette floors, elevator, electric lights, telephone; $1,200 to $1,500. SUPERINTENDENT.

BACHELOR APTS.
112 West 44th St.
2 large, light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,500 BROADWAY.

85TH ST., 223 EAST.—New apartments, 3, 4, 5 rooms; baths and bedrooms heated; hot water; open plumbing; ranges; hardwood finish; decorated; $12 upward. Janitor.

FIRE INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 81 E. 125TH ST., 491 B'WAY.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

44TH ST., 49 WEST.—(Apartment 35;) two rooms, bath; new building; hotel service; to sublet.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SINGLE FLATS AT 58 EAST 96TH ST., NEAR Madison Av., $38. SCHNUGG, 78 East 96th St. 4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-18; all improvements; also at 301 to 310 East 92d St.
21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.
4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.
New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $25.

HALF MONTH'S RENT FREE.
234 West 122d Street, elegant apartments; 8 rooms, newly papered and decorated; steam heat and hall service; $30 and upward. See janitor.

52D ST., 432 WEST.—Only apartment left; five large, light rooms, newly decorated; private hall; improvements; $14.

10TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH AV. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

Brooklyn.

ELEGANT CORNER FLAT, 6 ROOMS, $19.00. Ralph and Putnam Avs.; 593 Park Place, near Franklin, $14.00. Janitors.

HICKS ST., 363.—Desirable apartments of two and three rooms; prices, $7 and $8.

Coal and Wood.

THOMAS STOKES,
Coal Dealer. Best grades of house coal, fresh mined, standard weight, lowest prices. Yards, 10th Av. and 32d St., 10th Av. and 54th St., 9th Av. and 34th St. Telephones 244 38th St., 203 Columbus.

STOKES BROS.'
HARLEM COAL YARD,
121st St. and 8th Av. Telephone 131 Harlem.
A trial will insure best of service at lowest prices. Superior quality and weight guaranteed.

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Yards, 7th Av., cor. 49th St. Telephone, 435 Columbus. 306 West 433 St. Telephone, 2,279 38th St.

When in Need of Coal, Remember
LEONARD BROTHERS,
COAL AND WOOD,
245 WEST 125TH STREET.
Tel., 344 Harlem. Yard and Wharf, Mad. Av., 135th & 136th Sts., (Harlem River.)

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD AT
THEDFORD'S,
27th St. and 9th Av. Quantity, quality, service. Telephone, 356-18th St.

Try J. DOBBINS for COAL AND WOOD.
138th St. and Madison Ave., Harlem River. Telephone, No. 537 Harlem.

T. H. Thorn & Co.
Best grade of red and white ash coal. Yard, 2d Ave., cor. 29th St. Tel. 1422 Madison sq

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD
36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq. Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

POWER AND LIGHT.
STORE, 25x80; steam heat; very low rental.
FIRST LOFT, 50x80, $1,200.
LOFTS, with 2,500, 3,000, or 10,800 sq. ft. on floor.
CONCESSIONS to May 1st, Nos. 142-150 Worth St., near Centre St.; two elevators.
VOORHEES & FLOYD, 56 Liberty St.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

LIGHT OFFICE—12x20, in fireproof building; elevator, heat, telephone, &c. JACOB A. KING, 491 Broadway.

A STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.—Large windows; 19 Beekman St., near Nassau. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

16TH ST., 423 WEST.—Large store, with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, 368 HICKS ST.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

CALENBERG PIANOS
Are among the
VERY BEST
Over 16,000 in use
Tuning, Repairing, Renting
Easy Terms. Open evenings.
23 East 14th St.

THE PIANOTIST
PIANO PLAYER.
An Ideal Holiday Gift.
The Only Player Awarded Medal at Paris Exposition of 1900.
Plays Any Piano. Any One Can Play It. Easily fitted to any piano. Endorsed by leading musicians. Recitals daily. Cash or Installments. THE PIANOTIST, 503 Fifth Av., Cor. 42d St.

KRAKAUER
PIANOS.
For Sale and to Rent. Easy terms.
113 EAST 14TH ST.

MATHUSHEK & SON and OPERA PIANOS.
The balance of our Holiday stock at reduced prices. You can obtain a bargain from our large stock of slightly used pianos recently taken in exchange, including some celebrated makes; rents, $4 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way cor. 47th St.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano stool and scarf; delivered free; balance on easy payments; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8th Av., near 46th St.

Buy of manufacturer; reliable Connor Pianos; easy terms; renting; exchanging; repairing. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

WINTERROTH PIANOS. CASH. INSTALMENTS. $125 UPWARD. 105 EAST 14TH ST. & 388 5TH AV. Open Evenings

MARSCHEIDER, 19 East 14th St.—Guaranteed high-grade pianos; easy terms; bargains in used pianos; price on every piano. Open evenings.

EMERSON PIANOS.—Beautiful new designs; several slightly used; at unusually low prices; Steinway Parlor Grand; rare bargain. GEO. W. HERBERT, 10 East 17th St.

BARGAINS.—Pianos, new and second-hand; Steinway, Chickering, $100 up; rent $3 up; also self-playing pianos. MYLIUS, 13 Union Square, between 14th and 15th.

BEFORE RENTING OR PURCHASING A piano call and examine our stock; rents $3 up; old pianos exchanged. DEWEY & CO., 5 East 14th St.

BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly used, for $175; easy payments, if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

$10.00 FIRST PAYMENT, BALANCE EASY installments; elegant new uprights, delivered free. WESER BROS., 524 West 43d St.

SQUARE PIANO, $15; PEDAL BASS ORGAN, $20; 50c. weekly installments. TIFFANY PIANO CO., 129 5th Av.

STEINWAY; EVERY IMPROVEMENT; BEAUtifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED pianos; easy payments; squares exchanged. WESER BROS., 524 West 43d St.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS this week; extraordinary bargains for cash. HAHN, 165 W. 23d St.

RENTS $3 TO $5 MONTHLY FOR PIANOS with orchestra and tremolo attachments. WESER BROS., 524 West 43d St.

$200 New piano stool and scarf, $7 per month. Call at 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

Instruction.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

SPANISH THOROUGHLY TAUGHT; EXPERIenced teacher; translation; English, Spanish, French. CABALLERO COE, 162 East 84th St.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN INSTRUCTION; best method; expert teachers; terms moderate. Prof. J. M. PELLERIN, 207 West 25th.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 112 EAST 18TH ST.
.....The ONLY
N. Y. CONSERVATORY, 112 East 18th,
....BETWEEN 4TH AV. and IRVING PLACE.
The FAMOUS MUSIC SCHOOL.
.....The FIRST in the COUNTRY.
Lessons DAY and EVENING....Years on 14th St.
....GRADUATES PROVIDED with POSITIONS.

MRS. CAROLIN'S
MUSICAL BUREAU,
ARTISTS FOR SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.
2 WEST 33D ST.

VIOLIN ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT, EITHER residence; terms reasonable; not payable in advance; references exchanged. CHADWICK, 2 Chambers St.

PAULINE ELLIOTT RYDER.—Violinist for concerts and musicales; highest social, musical references; pupils accepted. Address 43 W. 34th.

MRS. EDWIN DUSTIN RUGGLES, ACCOMpanist for concerts and musicales. Apply to MME. CAROLINE, 2 West 33d St.

SOMETHING NEW!—Piano taught in 3 months without notes; accompaniments a specialty; PROMONTORY, 150 West 14th St.

MISS EDITH ROBERTS, VIOLINIST, PUPIL of Shradieck. Address Box 1, 132 E. 23d St., for concerts and musicales.

MUSICAL.—COWEN, 327 East 16th, near 2d Av. Park. PIANO LESSONS, 24 for $5; single 25c. ESTABLISHED.

RESPIRATORIUM.—Great help to singers for hoarseness. Call and investigate. 132 East 23d St.

Dancing.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PROF. D. C. LESTER.—Dancing and polite deportment. Colonial Hall, 101st St. and Columbus Av. Offices hours, 2 to 10 P. M.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT MORGAN & BROTHER'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
232, 234 & 236 WEST 47TH ST.,
near Broadway, separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE, &c. Boxing, shipping promptly attended to; estimates furnished. Telephone, 113—38th.

UNIVERSAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMpany, 202-206 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage of furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving, city or country. Telephone, 28-79th.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY.—Cash or credit; reliable goods only, at moderate prices; article delivered on first payment; will send representative if desired. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND COMPANY, 19 Maiden Lane; take elevator.

SPECIAL! CUT THIS OUT!
I have an order for 50 TONS OF OLD METAL and PAPER; if you have any to sell, no matter how large or small a quantity, send me a postal card and I will call promptly. BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

CUT THIS OUT! BY PRESENTING THIS ADvertisement at DAVIDOW BROS., 3d Av., cor. 124th St., the leading jewelers of Harlem for fine diamonds, watches, etc., you will receive a handsome souvenir free, starting Dec. 28.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS ON SMALL weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed; holiday goods a specialty. NATIONAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CO., 177 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD, AND RENTED; EXpert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

CREDIT WATCHES, $1 WEEKLY; DIAMONDS, silver novelties lowest prices; strictly confidential, oil paintings. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane; take elevator.

TYPEWRITER, (NEW,) $40; REMODELED Remingtons, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

15 CENTS A POUND paid for old pewter, britannia and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal. I will call. BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

PHONOGRAPHS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramaphone records $2.50 dozen. 149 East 58th St.

LEOPOLD TUCHFELD, 1,736 MADISON AV.—Practical upholsterer; cabinet maker; draped curtain hanger; work guaranteed; mail orders.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPEWRITER CO., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

$10.00 UP—BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—Domestic, New Home, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers. BROWN, 39 West 125th St.

CHAIRS, FOLDING IRON DIVAN BED, UPright Piano, Furniture, Typewriter, &c., of Doctor's office, 18 East 32d St.

AT 344 6TH AV. AND 172 WEST 23D ST.—Foot Knitting Co.; stocking refooted; underwear repaired.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG MAN TO engage in business at 231 Washington St.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION!
For one week to get your trade.
$5 Buys 500 Letterheads worth 2.00
100 Envelopes " 1.75
500 Billheads " 2.00
500 Bus. Cards " 1.75
7.50 Worth for 5.00 Cash with order.
M. B. ATKINSON, Printer, Opp. P. O., 1,127 Park Row Building, City.

OWNER OF A NEW WATER-TUBE BOILER, patented in U. S. and abroad, and worked in this country for three years past, in marine and stationary functions, by the inventor, desires to form a Company to take over the patents and manufacture on a larger scale. References to firms of the highest standing as to the boiler and inventor's status. Responsible parties with similar references are requested to address EGBERT P. WATSON, Elizabeth, N. J.

CAN SECURE CONTRACT, 22 MILES TRACtion railroad; also building of power house; wanted, partner or partners with money; good inducements; court investigation. Address SUPT., care Kenny & Co., contractors, 1,232 Southern Boulevard.

ADVICE FREE.—Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

A $25 LOAN WANTED PRIVATELY; RETURN lender $45 next week; unquestionable security deposited. MARTIN, 1,242 Broadway.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IN BANKRUPTCY
D. M. WILLIAMS & CO.
125th Street and Third Avenue.
Pursuant to an order of U. S. District Court, bids will be received on or before January 3rd, 1901, at my office, 74 Wall St., New York, for the stock, fixtures, and assets of said bankrupt, as follows:
1—Entire stock of merchandise.
2—Stationary fixtures in store, No. 2,038 Third Ave.
3—Stationary fixtures in store, No. 167 East 125th Street.
4—Stationary fixtures in store, No. 165 East 125th St.
5—Display and portable fixtures in all the above stores, including awnings, 5 safes, office furniture, etc.
6—Soda water fountain, marble slabs and apparatus.
AND ALSO
7—One bid for all the above in bulk, being stock, fixtures, leases, etc., on the above premises, and constituting the department store of D. M. Williams.
All bids to be accompanied by certified check for 10 per cent. of the bid.
Store will be open for inspection January 2d and 3d, 1901.
THEODORE M. TAFT, Receiver.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver.

SLAUGHTER SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS
Closing out entire stock of rich standard books at 148 Fulton Street, near Broadway. Auction sale begins every day, excepting Sundays, at 2 o'clock, and will be continued until entire stock is sold. Among other choice works are samples and remainders of the publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Appleton & Co., Harper & Brothers, Dodd, Mead & Co., and other leading book houses. A few slightly damaged sets of Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, and Spencer. Visitors invited. Sale positive. 148 Fulton Street, New York.

BY VIRTUE OF EXECUTION I WILL SELL at 399 Eighth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, at 9:10 A. M., Entire stock of Cigars and fixtures, &c. ALBERT LEVINE, City Marshal.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

KAHN BROTHERS, WINES AND LIQUORS.—Lowest prices. 2,035 Third Avenue, near 112th. Handsome pocketbooks given away.

H. SCHWANEWEDE, FANCY GROCERIES, wines, liquors, and cigars, Park Av. and 116th St.; special prices for holidays.

FRIEDLAND & CO., TEAS, COFFEES FANCY CROCKERY, 2,152 3d Av. PRESENTS GIVEN WITH 1 lb. COFFEE or TEA.

HARRIS'S WINE AND LIQUOR WAREHOUSE, 1,706 Madison Av., cor. 113th.—Special reductions, holiday wines and liquors.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS AT THE COlumbus Wine and Liquor Warehouse, 2,193 3d Av. Present to each purchaser.

FRED LEVY, FAMILY LIQUOR WAREHOUSE, 1,776 Madison Av., near 116th St. Elegant SOUVENIRS FOR HOLIDAYS.

FOR FINEST TABBE DELICACIES IN CITY go to E. MEIER, 2,189 Third Avenue, near 119th. DELICATESSEN.

NIEDENTHAL & CO., 1,744 MADISON AV., near 114th.—Wines, liquors, and beer; special prices for holidays.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BOUGHT, sold and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residences free; send postal. LOVERING'S, NEW YORK BOOK EXCHANGE, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONTENTS OF houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Furs.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FU

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

We Start Twentieth Century with

A Great White Sale,

and through extraordinary values offered, demonstrate anew

OUR POWER AS GREAT DISTRIBUTERS.

WE ARE RETAIL SELLERS——————WHOLESALE BUYERS

In other words, buy quantities that exceed many times those bought by many wholesalers who wholesale; we also buy for cash invariably—this explains why the most staple goods are so often found here below prices at which they can be bought in quantities of jobbers.... To be sure, we sell at close profit, but doing a cash business and selling great quantities, make it satisfactory—customers getting the benefit and thereby constantly increasing our fame as

GIVERS OF BEST VALUES.

White Sale Quotations for

Table Linens and Towels

Match Them If You Can for the Qualities!

TOWELLINGS

Cream & White	3½	All Linen Glass	9¾
Check Glass	5¾	Better—20 inch	.12½
Linen Twill	9½	17 in. Damask	8½
17 inch Huck	9¾	Turkish	.12½
Real Russia	.11	Linen Scarfing	.10

HUCK TOWELS—ALL LINEN.

Hem'd 17x33	8	Hem'd 21x40	.16½
H. S. 18x36	.10	H. S. 21x42	.19

Extra fine—hem, H. S. or fringe sizes 20x44 to 24x48..... .25
Fine Barnsley—24x42 and 22x47..... .29
Finest Barnsley—the largest made.... .59

DAMASK TOWELS.
All with Knotted Fringes.
36 to 44 inches long...10 .12 .16 .19
German Damask—22x47 and 24x48—Col'd or open work borders and double knot fringe; worth 50 cents..... .39

TURKISH TOWELS.

16x36	5	23x47	.11
19x36	7	23x50	.15
22x40	9	24x50 ex. heavy	.25

Turkish Bath, extra heavy .39..44..49
Turkish Bath Sheets .98..1.25..1.50
Turkish Wash Rags, dozen .12 to .42

TABLE DAMASKS.
Hundreds of patterns.....best makes

58 inch Bleached	.19	68 inch Scotch	.59
72 inch Cream	.39	68 in. Sat. Dam'k	.76
62 inch German	.47	72 inch Do. Do	.85

Ten finer qualities to 2.19

NAPKINS BY DOZEN.

19 INCH.		23 INCH.	
5 designs	.79	7 designs	1.29
Centre patterns	.98	16 designs	1.46

DOILIES.

All Linen White—15 inch—dozen	.59
All Linen White—17 inch—dozen	.78
All Linen—openwork and tied f'ge—dz.	1.48

Ten Finer qualities to 2.98.

PATTERN DINNER CLOTHS.
Extra quality German—High satin finish

2 yds	.98	2½ yds	1.29
3 yds			1.59

Openwork border all around.

PATTERN DINNER CLOTHS.
Scotch and Irish Linen—extra fine.

2 yds	1.49	2½ yds	1.89
3 yards			2.19

Babies' Wear

No other house shows such a stock
None sells the quantities
None buys the quantities
None matches the values we give!

Cambric Slips		Hemstitch ruffle	.19
Nainsook Slips		Fancy yoke	.29
Nainsook Slips		Fancy trim	.49
Short Dresses		Extra fine trim	.49
Short Dresses		Dainty lace trim	.98
Bedford Cord Coats,		Satin ribbon trim	.98

Babies' Outing Flannel Skirts—
Kimona Wrappers—dainty, light colors .29
Babies' Domet Flannel Skirts—
long and short—value .37..... .25
Domet Flannel Barrow Coats—
full width—neatly made..... .14
Long Baby Flannel Skirts—silk
emb'd hem—silk herringbone seam.... .79

Also, for "White Sale."

Children's Fine Lawn Caps—nine tucks or combination of wide and narrow hemstitched tucks—full washable ruches—worth .29 and .39..... .19
Fine Lace trim'd Caps—Puritan and French shapes—all made after Imported Models of new Spring styles..... .49
Too dainty to describe—you must see them.

For the White Sale

5,000 White Flannel Mills Ends

Wool and all wool for Ladies' and Children's Skirts and Babies' Bands, Sacques and Skirts—all qualities—lengths from three yards down to a quarter.
7 CENTS TO 1.08—HALF PRICE.

Fine White Cambrics, yard wide, 6¾ cents

usually Ten Cents—Soft yet firm for Underwear, Aprons, Babies' Slips, etc.

ALSO IN WHITE GOODS.

Organdies—68 inch—30-cent quality...	.25		
Plain Swisses—30 to 50 inch.....	9¾		
Soft finish Nainsook—36 to 40 inch			
Dotted Swisses—28 to 40 inch.....			
All 12½ cent qualities; special.....			
Tuckings—plain and cluster—			
30-cent quality.....	.25		
India Mulls	.15	20 cent quality.....	
Silk Mulls	.27	39 cent quality.....	
Long Cloths—12 yd. pcs—			
1.69 quality....	1.39		

As coming Spring and Summer will be another great White Goods Season we have prepared with large quantities and assortments of Cambrics, Organdies, Swisses, Nainsook, Tuckings, Mulls, Dotted Swisses, Long Cloths, Piques, Dimities, Persian Lawns and Silk Dotted Swisses—a stock worthy of its fame!

White Embroideries

A brand new stock, just from the other side—hundreds of patterns—Flouncings, Ruffings, Children's Skirtings and Narrow Widths, with insertings to match, to be sold specially low for the "White Sale."

Uusual 9 cent qualities.....	5 cents
Uusual 12½ cent qualities.....	9 cents
Uusual 17 cent qualities.....	12½ cents
Uusual 25 cent qualities.....	19 cents
Usual 39 cent qualities.....	27 cents
Usual 50 cent qualities.....	49 cents

All on wide margins, or fine Nainsook, Swiss, or Cambric.... Insertings also in each lot.
At each price forty to a hundred patterns.

First Showing of Ladies' New White Waists

Lawn, Pique, India Silk, Bedford Cord, Dotted Swiss, Mull, and other fashionable fabrics.

98 cents to 10.98.
All sizes 32 to 48.

Last season it was a common remark of customers that large sizes scarce elsewhere were here found in large assortments. What we did last year we will surpass this season.

Fifty Cases
White Bed Spreads
at
Wonderfully Low Prices

20 cases White Honeycomb—full double bed size—regularly .75—for "White Sale"..	.49
15 cases heavy White Crochet—usually .08—for "White Sale".....	.85
7 cases Novelty White Crochet—usually $1.75—for "White Sale"..	1.25
8 cases extra heavy fringed White Satin Marseilles—full dble bed size—usually $3.00—for "White Sale"..	1.98

In connection with other White Sale offerings

Heavy Curtains are Reduced

Every odd pair must go, and all lots of which assortments have become reduced to a few pairs of a kind.... These quotations show how you can buy:

Imported Velours.....	were 32.00..	19.98
Spun Silk Orientals....	were 16.98..	12.98
Reversible Mercerized...	were 12.98..	9.98
Oriental effects.....	were 9.98..	6.98
Neapolitan Velours.....	were 8.98..	5.98
Brocade Reps.....	were 6.98..	4.98
Corduroy Weaves.....	were 5.98..	3.98
Fig'd Armures.....	were 4.49..	2.98

Ladies' Underwear.

Among other reasons for popularity of our "White Sales" is the GREAT VARIETY OF NEW DESIGNS. Believing that the same styles are not desired season after season, we follow principle of ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW, and customers' gratification proves it is appreciated.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS
with which we start the "White Sale:"

WHITE SKIRTS

Heavy Muslin—Deep emb'y flounce with tucks, also superb styles with durable lace trim—16 and 18 inch flounces, with 2 and 3 lace insertings and tucked ruffle with wide lace..... .95

Fine Cambric Skirts, with deep lawn flounce made entirely of perpendicular Val. lace insertings and finished with lace trim'd ruffle—there are 60 insertings in the flounce—value 2.25..... 1.49

Other elaborate skirts, including the "Princesse" to 16.98—Magnificent creations with full fluffy flounces of lace in pointed and other fancy effects.

CHEMISES

Good Muslin Chemises—yoke of three insertings and tucks, fine emb'y—excellent value at 50 cents..... .39

Cambric Skirt Chemises—round yoke of fancy lace—two insertings and full ruffle—skirt has tucked ruffle—value 79 cents ..... .49

Finer Chemises—splendid value to 3.98.

DRAWERS

At 37 cts.....Four excellent styles, made of good, firm muslin—trimmings of tucks, and wide ruffle of emb'y or lace—regu' value 39 cents.

At 49 cts.....Drawers of splendid quality, cluster tucks and deep ruffle of handsome emb'y, also umbrella flounce, with lace and two insertings, regularly .69.

Finer Drawers in greater variety, including the "Soubrette," with full double and triple ruffles of lace—all prices to 4.98

NIGHT DRESSES

Empire front—3 pointed emb'y insertings, revers to match—full ruffles of emb'y, all round—also square yokes with fine insertings, ribbon run, cluster tuckings and double insertings each side, also eight other styles attractive—no common embroideries—85 cent gowns..... .58

Elaborately made gowns of cambric and muslin—empire and round neck—square or pointed yokes; also dainty styles with full yoke of Val. lace insertings and hemstitched tucks ..... .98

Beautiful Gowns—empire or square and round neck—extra fine laces and emb'y trimmings—very effective styles— 1.69 and 2.69

Novelties in finer gowns, latest French designs, to 13.98

While styles of our garments appeal by attractiveness, their wear is even a greater passport to favor—durability is true test of merit.

CORSET COVERS

Fine Cambric Corset Covers—Pointed front and back, with hemstitch tucks and ruffle or wide emb'y—perfect shape—regular value, 29 cents..... .18

High and Low Neck Covers—four lace insertings down front, also ten other styles of fancy trimmings..... .29

Special Values in Finer Corset Covers, 3.98.

In this sale it is not our aim to name Lowest Prices, for there is a point where low price ceases to mean good value, But AT LOW PRICES NAMED we promise that no such values can elsewhere be found.

Dollars given away with every overcoat.

The number you get depends upon the overcoat you get.

4000 of them:
1000 were $22 to $32.
2000 were $20 and under.
1000 were $16.

Rough overcoats, Oxford and black; kersey overcoats, blue, black and brown.

All sizes.
All stores.
$12.50 and $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Wednesday, Jan. 2d.
Annual Sale of
Muslin Underwear.

Night Gowns,
50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.95 & $2.45.

Drawers,
50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25 & $1.95.

Corset Covers,
25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25 & $1.95.

Skirts,
98c., $1.25, 1.95, 2.95

Odd pieces in Cambric and Nainsook Gowns, Chemises, Drawers and Skirts, at about ⅓ their value.

Outing Flannel Skirts,
scalloped edge,
25 cents.

Eiderdown Bath Robes
$4.85.

Silk Skirts,
in black, black and white and colored taffeta, deep accordion plaited ruffle,
$5.00.

In black, black and white and colored taffeta, different styles; value $16.75 to $20, at
$10.50 & $12.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

French and German
Dress Goods.

Prior to our February stock taking, we will close out the balance of our fall stock, at great reductions from the original cost.

85 pieces 36-inch Plaids, for waists and children's dresses, 35 combinations,
50c. Goods for.....25 cts.

55 pieces 38-inch All Wool Crépe, in ten colorings,
50c. Goods for.....31 cts.

34 pieces 54-inch Homespuns, in gray, tan, brown, Oxford and blue,
85c. goods for.....58 cts.

46 pieces 42-inch imported Crepons,
$2.00 Goods for....68 cts.

54-inch Scotch Suitings, in gray, tan, brown and dark blue,
$1.50 Goods for....68 cts.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Amusements.

Proctor's | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c Vaudevills.

23d St. | 5th Ave. | 58th St. | 125th St. | Geo. W. Monroe, Clifford & Huth, Staley & Birbeck, Grapewin & Chance. Papinta, Marcel's Living Statuary; Rose Coghlan & Co., Finneys, Lew Hawkins. Newsky Troupe, 3 Mortons, 3 Yoscarrys, Geo. Day, St. Onge Bros., Etc. Russell Bros., Lew Sully, Banks & Winona Winters John E. Camp, Etc.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
The HUNGARIAN PEASANT BALL | FRIDAY, JAN. 4TH. Village Life, Csikos and Hussars on Horseback, Four-in-Hand Driving, Mock Marriages, Divorces, and Jail in full operation. Tickets at Tyson's, Rullman, leading hotels.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
CROWDED HOUSES!
DE ANGELIS
A ROYAL ROGUE.
Secure Seats for Saturday Matinée.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Mat. Sat. Ev., 8:20. Tel. 2224 Mad. Madge Smith. **MAY IRWIN**
TUES., JAN. 15—
AMELIA BINGHAM presents her COMPANY in Clyde Fitch's latest modern play, THE CLIMBERS

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra Holiday Attraction, Jas. R. Adams Pantomime Co. "HUMPTY DUMPTY." Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE | Every Eve'g 8:20. Reg. Mats. 2:20. To-day&Sat. FAREWELL WEEK.
Augustus Thomas' Masterwork. ARIZONA
Next Monday—Seat. Sale To-morrow. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Av. A DECIDED SUCCESS.
"Children's Theatre" | FAIRY PLAY. The Forest Ring
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'y & 7th Av. Matinée Prices, 50c, 75c, 1.00 | VICTORIA Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Adm. 50c. Vaudeville Surprise. DRESSLER MISS PRINNT

Amusements.

SAVOY Broadway and 34th St. Mats. Today and Sat., 2:15. Nights, 8:20.
HENRIETTA
CROSMAN
STILL THE REIGNING SUCCESS.
ALAN DALE, IN THE JOURNAL, SAYS: "SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY IS NOT AS GOOD AS
MISTRESS NELL."
Direction of Maurice Campbell.

KEITH'S B. G. KNOWLES, JOHNSTONE BENNETT, JOHNSON & DEAN, CUSHMAN, HOLCOMB & CURTIS, Streator Zouaves, Ward & Curran, etc.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th st. —ADA— REHAN | Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15 "SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY."

January Sales! | *January Sales!* | *January Sales* | *January Sales!*

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

January Sale of BLANKETS!

Commences To-Day! Over Six Thousand Pairs of Bright New Woolly Blankets go on sale this morning at the Lowest Prices ever made for goods of similar quality. If you have been watching for a bargain in these cold weather comforts, this is your opportunity, for at no other seasons during the year can you obtain such value as we offer you to-day.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS at These Extraordinary Prices!

Single Bed Size	2.98, 3.50 to 5.50 pair
Three-quarter Bed Size	3.35, 3.98 to 7.75 pair
Full Bed Size	3.98, 4.98 to 10.35 pair
Extra Large Sizes	12.50 to 22.00 pair

Eastern Wool Blankets.

Single Bed Size	69c., 98c to 2.98 pair
Three-quarter Bed Size	98c., 1.59 to 3.75 pair
Full Bed Size	3.98, 4.98 to 5.50 pair

Bed Spreads!

Ninety cases of Marseilles and Crochet Bed Spreads will be offered in connection with this sale at the following remarkable prices:

Crochet Spreads	72c., 79c., 95c. to 1.35 each
Marseilles Spreads	1.48, 2.25 to 4.98 each

All New, Handsome Patterns Just Received.

Also Unusual Values in

Snowflake Cotton Down Comfortables.

Also in Silkoline Sateen and All-Silk Eiderdown Comfortables.

January Sale of Housekeeping Linens!

An event that is always interesting to housewives—commences to-day and will surpass any we have held heretofore. A glance at the following items will tell you that the values we offer you this season are most extraordinary:

DAMASKS.

Bleached Irish Damask, usually 55c., yard	40c
Bleached Irish Damask, usually 65c., yard	50c
Extra fine Irish Damask, usually 80c., yard	65c
Fine Irish Double Damask, usually $1.10, yard	85c
Unbleached Damask, usually 75c. to $2.00, yard	30c to 75c

NAPKINS.

500 dozen 5-8 Irish Damask Napkins, usually $1.25, doz.	97c
500 dozen of heavier quality, usually $1.50 to $1.98, doz.	1.25 and 1.50
250 dozen 3-4 Irish Damask Napkins, doz.	1.50 and 1.98

Also Better Qualities at Prices in Proportion.

TOWELS and TOWELLING.

Hemmed and Hemstitched Huck Towels, worth 19c., each	12½c
Large and Heavy Hemmed Huck Towels, worth 25c., each	19c
Extra quality Hemstitched Huck Towels, worth 35c., each	25c
Damask Towels, Hemstitched and Knotted Fringe, each	25c

Full Line of Kitchen, Glass and Silverware Towellings at Specially Low Prices.

All Cash Purchases, except Sewing Machines, Delivered Free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

January Clearing Sale of Women's Tailor-made Suits.

We will close out, beginning to-day, all broken sizes and suits made of materials that we cannot duplicate. The lot comprises Broadcloths, Venetians and Cheviots. A great many of these suits are silk lined throughout and were

Formerly 18.00 to 70.00.

They are all of this season's make and came from the best manufacturers. In order to effect a prompt clearance we have marked them

12.00 to 35.00 each.

Early buyers will secure best choice. In addition to these Suits we will offer to-day a limited number of

TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, representing values up to 15.00, at

9.98 each.

Semi-Annual Sale of Women's Muslin Underwear STILL CONTINUES!

With the best values in Greater New York. Every garment is perfect in shape and finish, generous in proportion, and offered at the lowest prices ever quoted for goods of reliable quality. A few specimen values:

GOWNS.

Muslin Gowns, square yoke of hemstitching, finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle	49c
Cambric, V-shaped yoke, embroidery insertion, finished around neck and sleeves with embroidery and ruffle; also Empire shape, trimmed with Platte Val. lace	79c
Muslin, Empire, square and V-shaped yokes of fine inserting and plaits, neck and sleeves finished with embroidered ruffle	98c

DRAWERS.

Muslin Drawers, hem and cluster of small plaits	10c
Muslin, embroidered ruffle, with cluster of tucks	29c
Cambric, umbrella flounce, with insertion and edge of Point de Paris lace	69c

CORSET COVERS.

Muslin Corset Covers	9c
Muslin, V-shaped, neck finished with embroidery	25c
Muslin, V-neck, finished with Torchon insertion and lace edge	59c

SKIRTS.

Muslin Skirts, with scalloped ruffle	49c
Muslin, with deep lawn ruffle, four clusters of tucks and deep hem; also with deep ruffle, three rows of Torchon lace inserting and lace ruffle	98c
Cambric, deep lawn flounce and rows of Torchon inserting and cluster of tucks; also lace edged ruffle and dust ruffle	1.29

Special Values in Flannel and Eiderdown Gowns and Sacques.

January Sale of Sheets and Pillow Cases.

One Thousand Dozen, all of Extra Quality, including All Sizes,

At Less Than Cost!

January Clearing Sale of Dress Goods.

We will offer to-day (Wednesday) several thousands of yards of Imported Dress Goods, comprising the choicest of this season's styles, goods that have sold heretofore at prices ranging from $1.25 to $2.00 per yard, at the extraordinary price of 69c

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the Direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
TO-NIGHT at 8—**DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER,** (The Flying Dutchman,) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Blass, Bars, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 4, at 8—**FAUST,** (in French.) Mmes. Melba; Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 5, at 1:45—**DIE WALKURE,** (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 5, at 8, at Popular Prices—**IL TROVATORE,** (in Italian.) Mmes. Nordica and Olitzka; MM. Campanari, Journet, and Dippel. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 6, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Maylli, and Bridewell; Messrs. Saléza, Campanari, and Plancon, together with entire Met. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 7, at 8—**AIDA,** (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Homer; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 9, at 8—**LOHENGRIN,** (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 11, at 8—**LA BOHEME,** (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Fritzi Scheff; MM. Saleza, Gilibert, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

AFTERNOON CONCERT
given by
VICTOR HARRIS.
First performance of Liza Lehmann's new song cycle, **"THE DAISY CHAIN."**
Mrs. Seabury C. Ford, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. Myron Whitney, Jr.
Preceded by **"IN A PERSIAN GARDEN,"** with the **ORIGINAL** quartet, including **MR. DAVID BISPHAM.**
Astor Gallery, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Thursday, January 3, 1901, at 3.
Tickets to be had at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square; Tyson's, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria; Mr. Harris, 55 West 33d St.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
SAT., JANUARY 5, AT 3 P. M.
THIRD PIANO RECITAL
GABRILOWITSCH
Seats $1.00 and $1.50, on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, on and after Dec. 24.
EVERETT PIANO USED.

SOUSA | CARNEGIE HALL. Matinee Saturday, Jan. 5th Evenings, Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 5th and 6th
POPULAR PRICES. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK, 69 WEST 66TH STREET.
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH.
BROOKLYN S. C. vs. ST. NICHOLAS S. C., THURSDAY, JAN. 3d, 8:15 P. M.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 50 cts. extra. Music. Skates free.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev., 8:15. Mats. Saturday. **FLORODORA**

WALLACK'S Eves. at 8:30. Matinees To-day & Saturday 2:15. MARY MANNERING —IN— JANICE MEREDITH

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. | Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. New special vaudeville features Followed by Sydney Rosenfeld's Successful review, The GIDDY THRONG.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. QUO VADIS. Wilton Lackaye, Elita Proctor Otis, Aubrey Boucicault.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

THEATRE REPUBLIC Tele. 3940-38. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées To-day and Sat. 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN "IN THE PALACE OF THE KING."

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY. RAMBLER BURLESQUERS NEW LIVING PICTURES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

January Sale of Household Linens.

ENTIRE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS AT UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

Commencing on Wednesday, January 2nd, 1901.

These Stocks will be displayed in the spacious BASEMENT SALESROOM.

TABLE CLOTHS, AND NAPKINS TO MATCH.
LINEN SHEETS, LINEN PILLOW CASES,
TOWELS, D'OYLEYS AND CENTRE PIECES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:15. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
"A credit to Daly's."—Press.
"So good a play sure to last."—Times.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
By R. C. Carton, Author Lord & Lady Algy.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last Week THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. Next week Mr. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in a new play, "GARRETT O'MAGH." All new songs.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evg., 8:15. Mats. To-day and Sat.
THE BURGOMASTER.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, Mats. Tues., Sat., 2 FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and a Royal Family. Evgs. 8:15, Sharp.

Koster & Bial's 25c Mat. Daily | Evenings, 25c. up. Boxes, $1. Geo. Fuller Golden, Bert Coote & Co., Kita di Lorensa, Josie Sabel, and LOIE FULLER. 15 others.

GRAND Matinee To-day. 25c., 50c. Denman Thompson | LAST WEEK | The Old Homestead

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'y Eve. & Sat. Mat. The roaring Farce | Eve. at 8:15 "Die Strengen Herren"

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinees To-day and Saturday.
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15. E. S. WILLARD.
Every Eve. This Week—DAVID GARRICK. Matinée Saturday—The Professor's Love Story. Next Week—Mr. Willard in "Tom Pinch."

Charles Frohman's JOHN HARE | CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St. Last 10 nights. Mat. Saturday. The Gay Lord Quex

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Eves. at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinees To-day and Saturday.
WM. H. CRANE as David Harum

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. Last Week—Mats. To-day and Sat.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
Tuesday next. Seats Ready To-morrow. Kelcey & Shannon in "My Lady Dainty."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. JOHN DREW as RICHARD CARVEL.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Monday) 25c. TRILBY.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. 3-legged boy; Yocca, strong woman; Colored Minstrels.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Cold and fair; fresh west winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,909. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

FORTIFYING AT CAPE TOWN

Guns from the Battleship Monarch To Be Landed To-day.

Gravity of Boer Invasion Said Not To Be Understood in England—Kuruman May be Already Invested.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 2.—The British battleship Monarch will land guns to-morrow as a precautionary measure. The situation is undoubtedly serious.

It is true that the Dutch have not joined the invaders in any considerable numbers, but a lack of arms is believed to be the true reason for abstention. In many places horses are freely offered and information readily supplied to the Boers.

The early proclamation of martial law in the Cape Town division is expected. This division does not include Cape Town itself.

The latest reports show the situation to be generally as follows:

Kuruman, if still uninvested, will probably soon be besieged. Griqualand West is filled with small parties of Boers, who are working south toward Prieska for the purpose of co-operating with or supporting Commandant Hertzog, whose advance parties are in the neighborhood of Fraserburg.

The Boers are close to Graaf Reinet, where of late the Dutch have given many demonstrations of extreme sympathy.

In the eastern part of the colony the advance guard of the Boers is close to Maraisburg, about twenty-five miles northeast of Cradock.

The general opinion here is that the position is not properly appreciated in England. The Worcester Conference excited the Dutch throughout the colony. Many old residents, who are by no means alarmists, regard a general uprising of the Dutch as quite likely.

CRADOCK, Cape Colony, Jan. 2.—A detachment of Boers entered Roodehoogte, south of Middleburg, on Jan. 1. It is believed that this force is going to Graaf Reinet. The telegraph lines are cut between Carnarvon and Somerset West and Steynsburg and Maraisburg.

Large reinforcements have reached Middleburg.

CARNARVON, Jan. 2.—The Boers, commanded by Hertzog, Wessels, Pretorius, and Nieuwenhaut, are continuing their march on Fraserburg. It is reported that they have arrived at Spionberg.

Looting continues. The Boer forces are footsore, and there is great want of fodder, as the country is barren.

Communication with Fraserburg is suspended, and it is doubtful when this will be restored, inasmuch as the Boers are traveling along the line. Col. Thorneycroft and Col. De Lisle are continuing the chase, but their horses and mules are very tired.

Many Dutch residents attended the funeral of a Boer killed in action, and placed wreaths upon his coffin.

The Boers captured and destroyed the mails due on Dec. 30.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—"Martial law has been proclaimed in the Worcestershire, Ceres, Prince Albert, Fraserburg, and Sutherland Divisions," says the Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, wiring yesterday. "The enlistment of volunteers is active, and the best authorities anticipate favorable developments shortly. The great trouble is the scarcity of horses.

"Seven hundred Boers have broken through the cordon at Zuurberg and are advancing upon Richmond. The magistrate there reports that they are burning and looting a few miles from the town.

"Lord Methuen is concentrating a force at Vryburg. Hither, too, thousand troops have been sent from Kimberley, and others from more northerly towns, to deal with a commando that is raiding around Kuruman.

"The Boers have reoccupied Jagersfontein, which, together with Fauresmith, the British evacuated on Christmas Day. The convoy of retiring inhabitants, with hundreds of wagons, extended for seven miles. It was a mournful spectacle. Camp was pitched at Edenburg. I gather that the motive for the evacuation was the difficulty of maintaining food supplies so far from the railway."

In a dispatch to the War Office Lord Kitchener says:

"Williams engaged the Boers southwest of Middleburg, Cape Colony, and the British now occupy Graef Reinet."

The Standard, commenting on the invasion of Cape Colony, says:

"The American civil war provides a useful parallel. The Confederate raids failed to achieve anything serious."

DE WET AGAIN "HEADED OFF."

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"De Wet tried to move toward Bethlehem, but he was headed off by Pilcher, and rereated toward Lindley or Reitz.

"One hundred and thirty Boer horses have been captured near Thaba N'Chu.

"The railway has been damaged south of Serfontein."

New Ships for South African Trade.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Donald Currie & Co., the well-known ship owners, will build seven large steamers to trade between Great Britain and South Africa and America and South Africa.

Mr. Krueger Ill in Bed.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 2.—Mr. Krüger is suffering from a slight attack of bronchitis. There is no anxiety as to his condition, but he is obliged to keep to his bed. Drs. Heymans, Van Khuyzen, and Odert to-day issued the following bulletin: "Mr. Krüger has for some days been suffering from a recurrence of bronchitis, which, in view of his age and the effects of this climate, makes it necessary for him to be more than ordinarily careful."

Portugal's Friendship for England.

LISBON, Jan. 2.—King Carlos, in his speech at the opening of the Cortes to-day, said: "The Queen of England was pleased to send recently to Lisbon a powerful squadron on a special mission. This was extremely agreeable to me, and will be equally so to you. The presence of this great squadron signally emphasizes the solemn affirmation then made of the close friendship and alliance which unites the two nations."

Kitchener to Command in India.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—It is understood that at the conclusion of the operations in South Africa Lord Kitchener will become Commander in Chief in India.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82¾c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45¼c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28¼c.; cotton, middling, 10¼c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 25c. Commercial World.—Page 15.
Amusements.—Pages 8 and 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Ca endars.—Page 11.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
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United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 10.

CUDAHY GETS ANOTHER LETTER

Destruction of Entire Family Threatened Unless Rewards Are Withdrawn—Pat Crowe's Brother Free.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 2.—Another letter, printed with a lead pencil, was received by E. A. Cudahy this afternoon, demanding the withdrawal of the reward for the kidnappers. The fact that the address was printed in similar style to the former ones gave rise to the suspicion that it was from the same source, but Mr. Cudahy stated tonight that he did not attach the slightest significance to it. He said it was of the same class as several others that had been received from various points, except that it had been printed.

The letter demands the withdrawal of the Cudahy offer of reward and of the city's offer as well, under the penalty not only of trouble for the children, but the destruction of the entire "Cudahy family." The epistle closed with an injunction to "heed this warning."

Edward A. Cudahy, Jr., failed to-day to identify J. J. Crowe as one of the men who kidnapped him. Young Cudahy appeared at the county jail and confronted Crowe. After looking at the suspect five minutes or more, Cudahy remarked:

"I never saw that man before. He is not the one who stood guard over me, and if he had anything at all to do with the kidnapping I didn't see him."

After making this declaration the lad was taken before Chief Donahue for a private conference. Crowe was released from custody this afternoon. He was taken to court for a hearing and as no charge was preferred the Court dismissed the case.

It was learned to-day that the man arrested yesterday near Pine Ridge Agency after a chase, and who, it was reported from Chadron, Neb., was Pat Crowe, accused of being implicated in the Cudahy case, was a collector of specimens, named Dennis, of Boston. He was released to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—An investigation of the report, circulated in the United States, that "Pat" Crowe, who is suspected of having been the leader of the gang of Omaha kidnappers, was a passenger on board the British steamer Michigan, which left Boston Dec. 22 for this port, arriving here to-day, shows that Crowe, apparently, was not on board. The Michigan carried no passengers, but, in addition to her crew, she had on board a number of cattlemen. None of these would acknowledge himself as Crowe, and as the Liverpool police had not been notified of the expected arrival of the suspected man, they did not examine the cattlemen.

Four Bills to Punish Kidnappers.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 2.—Senator Ransom of Omaha introduced in the Senate today a bill to make kidnapping under certain conditions punishable by death. It provides for three grades of punishment: For simple kidnapping, three to five years in the penitentiary; for kidnapping and extorting money, a life term in prison, and for kidnapping and threatening injury to the victim, hanging. Three other bills bearing on kidnapping and not greatly different in phraseology were introduced.

SEEDS AS VOTE GETTERS.

Free Distribution by the Government Is Regarded as a Joke, but Is Useful Nevertheless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The annual distribution of seeds is about to begin, and Secretary Wilson said of it to-day: "The distribution of garden seeds is not a matter of particular pride with the Agricultural Department, but it is one of our duties, and we endeavor to discharge it. All the seeds sent out will be tested for germination, purity, and variety. Everything will be done to have the distribution made better and more expeditiously than previous ones."

The Secretary's view of the seed business is shared by everybody connected with the agricultural end of the Government, including the Agricultural Committee of the House. The seed distribution is beginning to be looked upon as a joke in Congress, and in the last session one of the members embalmed in the Congressional Record a poem about "the seeds that never grow." Nevertheless the distribution grows every year, and the distribution which will begin this week will be the largest ever made by the Government.

The value of seeds as campaign documents is proved by the fact that the appropriation was increased at the last session from $130,000 to $170,000. They are reckoned as the best vote producing campaign documents ever ranked. Not everybody will read a speech on heavy subjects, but everybody can understand a seed, even if it does not grow. Even the Congressmen from New York City have received applications for seeds from their constituents, and not from men living in the suburbs either.

The increased appropriation will add 3,000 packages to each Representative's quota. Each package contains five or six varieties of seeds, and the members of the present Congress will thus be able to reach and persuade a larger constituency than any of their predecessors.

THE ALGER-MILES DISPUTE.

Administration, It Is Said, Wants the General to Make No Answer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Gen. Miles is the centre of gossip just now, and all sorts of stories are current regarding the likelihood of his replying to Gen. Alger's attack upon him. A report which was widely circulated about Washington to-day was to the effect that the Administration had intimated to Gen. Miles its wish that he should not answer the criticisms of the ex-Secretary. This report was denied by those whose names were mentioned in it, and it is certain that it is without foundation. Secretary Root had a long talk with Gen. Miles to-day, but declared afterward that it had to do with matters of military routine, and that the subject of the rumor was not mentioned.

It is assumed that the Administration does not wish the controversy continued, and that, if Gen. Miles should insist on doing so and the controversy should become heated, there might be features of it which would result in action to the detriment of Gen. Miles. If he should attack his superiors, the President, for instance, official notice would have to be taken of it; but there is no reason to suppose that he would do so, and the department has not in so many words forbidden him to attack or criticise a private citizen of Michigan.

Gen. Miles has been besieged by newspapers and by magazine publishers to reply to Mr. Alger, but has not made any definite answer. Some of his friends are advising him to take no notice of the assault.

A PROTEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Closing of Private Markets Causes Great Inconvenience.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The rigid enforcement of the new public market law, which practically prohibits the operation of private markets in New Orleans, has caused a vigorous howl of complaint in many sections of the city since yesterday, when the law became effective. In many sections the householder is now forced to walk half a mile each way to buy meats and vegetables, pay more for them, and do his marketing before noon, as the markets, under the law, are closed at that hour. As a result many persons went without meat at dinner yesterday and to-day, as the private markets they had heretofore patronized were closed up.

The object of the new law is to increase the city's revenue. Chief Clerk Brady of the Department of Police and Public Buildings, said the partial returns were sufficient to convince him that the receipts would be greater than the sum which was offered for the markets by the lessees, $183,000 per year, and he thought the partial collections of a single day justified the figures in the budget of revenue of $192,000 annually.

BELLEVUE DOCTORS TELL OF HOSPITAL PRACTICES

Commissioner Keller Says Their Reply Is Not Conclusive.

ANOTHER ABUSE DISCOVERED

Money Extorted from Poor Patients Under Threats of Being Sent to the Island.

Another abuse which has just come to light in Bellevue Hospital is that small sums are extorted from the poor patients under penalty of being sent to the Island. Commissioner Keller says he has proof of this.

There is to be no truce in the war declared by Commissioner John W. Keller on the abuses at Bellevue Hospital. The Medical Board of the hospital yesterday answered the Commissioner's letter relative to the alleged abuses in the hospital. Twenty-six members of the board were present, in a closed session lasting two hours, and, besides formulating an answer to Commissioner Keller's letter, discussed the charges that have been made. It was said that there was no friction whatever between Mr. Keller and the board.

A letter from Dr. Austin Flint to the President of the board was submitted at the meeting. It was in part a personal vindication of its author against some anonymous newspaper criticisms of his action in the Newport case in taking a fee on account of a patient in the insane pavilion while occupying the position of consulting physician to the hospital. Dr. Flint explains that he had already once examined the patient before his commitment to Bellevue in consequence of having made a public disturbance; that he visited him there, not in any official capacity, but at the request of his family, and to insure his prompt removal to a private asylum, which was effected, on the application of Dr. Flint and his associate to the court. The courtesy of allowing members of the the Medical Board to examine private patients in the hospital, Dr. Flint adds, he never heard questioned, except in connection with this case. He appends to his letter a copy of a plan for the reorganization of the insane pavilion, which he drew up and submitted to the head of the department in January, 1898.

A letter from Dr. Allen Fitch in regard to the same matter was received by Dr. Charles L. Dana, President of the board, in which he says he, at Mrs. Newport's request, examined her husband. Then Dr. Flint prepared the necessary certificate for presentation to the court for Mr. Newport's removal to a private sanitarium, as Mrs. Newport desired. All the proceedings were hurried, at Mrs. Newport's urgent request. "I own no stock in any private asylum, and have never accepted a commission for sending cases to them," writes Dr. Fitch. He had no knowledge that his name was to be used in Dr. Flint's bill.

Dr. Alexander Lambert, the Secretary of the board, delivered to Commissioner Keller in his room in the New Amsterdam Hotel the letter of the board. The Commissioner is still suffering from bronchitis. The reply informs the Commissioner that a special committee of five has been appointed to take up the matter of the general conditions in the hospital and bring them to his notice officially, and then proceeds to answer Keller's questions.

MEDICAL BOARD'S REPLY.

The board says: "So far from the patient being injured by the bedside instruction of students in Bellevue Hospital, they are helped by it, and in the vast majority of cases the patients do not dislike or fear the interest that is shown in them, but rather the contrary. It is the experience of this institution and of all others that medical instruction given in connection with the hospital promotes the best interests of the patients and of the hospital."

"Cases in the hospital," the board reports, "are to be treated, and examinations are to be made with the same gentleness and consideration as would be shown to patients in private practice. Clinical instruction is conducted by us humanely, and it has not seemed necessary that formal limits should be set with regard to the length of time that a patient is under examination. The great majority of patients are not placed on a table at all, but are seen in their own beds.

"The Medical Board has nothing to do with the fee system in the insane pavilion, the Medical Examiners being paid city officers, not under the control or direction of the Medical Board in any way, and their functions are not those of the treatment and care of the patients.

"The same regulations govern the house physician touching the alcoholic ward and pavilion for insane as govern the wards in the main hospital. It is considered proper and right for a nurse to administer hypodermic injections, but solely under the directions of the house or visiting physician; it is a part of their training as nurses that they should be able to use a hypodermic syringe, but never except under medical directions."

The letter concludes:

"We have, in the foregoing, replied to the questions you have asked us. We are ready to supplement these answers in any way you wish, and to co-operate with you in perfecting the service in any way. The records of the hospital will show that no institution is doing more effective medical and surgical work in the cause of the sick poor than Bellevue Hospital, and the more completely this work is known, the more confident shall we be that the worth and merits of Bellevue Hospital will be recognized."

Commissioner Keller said last evening: "The reply of the Medical Board is a fair answer to all the questions I asked. I believe what the Medical Board says and I accept its statements. Its reply is not specific in regard to the use of the hypodermic syringes by the nurses. Of course, the reply cannot be accepted as conclusive as to the complaints that have been made. Nor could it be reasonably expected to answer these complaints. That must be a matter for individual investigation.

"The letter of the board says nothing as to the various charges that have been made with reference to the service in Bellevue. I presume, however, their Committee of Five will take that up with me.

"But this will not end the investigation by any means. Those persons found to be responsible for the abuses discovered will be punished. The statement, however, that I have singled out a certain set of persons as being responsible and have decided to remove them is not correct. I knew of the conditions in Bellevue for some time before the Hilliard scandal. On Dec. 7 I appeared before the board and told the members that while Bellevue was fair without, it was rotten within, and as the responsible head of the department I was anxious to know whether there was anything to justify the charges made."

CAREFUL INVESTIGATION NEEDED.

"What reply did the board make?"

"There was an informal discussion, out of which the most tangible thing that resulted was the passage of a resolution to try to get the Board of Estimate to appropriate $500,000 for a new administration building. The conditions as they have existed for years are the crystallization of the efforts of various administrations, and it is not easy for a man to take this structure and to say that it is all wrong.

"Radical changes cannot be made at one fell swoop without causing prejudice to the proper working of the hospital and the interests of the sick poor.

"But I think a salutary lesson has been taught already. So far as the nurses are concerned, the investigation is practically closed. I have dismissed ten nurses and also the helpers in the alcoholic ward, and it is pretty well understood that no one can expect any favor who neglects his duty or who ill-treats patients.

"My chief attention now will be given to investigating a system of petty extortion which I believe exists at Bellevue. It has recently come to my knowledge, through clergymen and others, that the sick poor are often threatened with being sent to the island unless they give up so much money. It is hard to get people to tell about these things, but I have obtained information from some of the clergy, and I cannot doubt that there has been extortion practiced at Bellevue."

When asked in regard to his probable action in the cases of Drs. Fitch, Wildman, and Moore, who testified at the Hilliard inquest, Mr. Keller said that he had not yet read the testimony, and he did not know just what admissions they had made.

"If I were to put out Drs. Fitch and Wildman, who have been examiners in lunacy for years—and I will not put them out unless I am satisfied that they were wrong—if I were to put them out, I might get some doctors certified by the Civil Service Commission, and they might send some sane people to the private asylums. You see that I cannot act hastily and without due consideration of all that is involved."

THE CHARGES AGAINST NURSES.

The Board of Managers of the Mills Training School for Nurses also met yesterday afternoon and empowered Dr. George B. Fowler to draw up a reply to the letter of Commissioner Keller asking for the co-operation of the board in remedying the abuses. The board informed Commissioner Keller that it will co-operate with him as he requests, and that they are investigating all the charges and are doing everything in the premises to remedy abuses and increase the efficiency of the nurses.

In the cases of the six accused nurses, Hamer, Wilson, McCracken, Newcombe, Fredericks, and Rafferty, the board says that in one instance they have discovered that these nurses have not complied with the rules and have treated the patients badly, and in view of these developments the board dismissed the nurse from the school. The letter concludes by saying that the belief of the board is that the recent unfortunate occurrence was in part, at least, the result of the fact that an improper amount of authority is given to the pupil nurses in the wards and too great responsibility, and that too scanty supervision is exercised over them.

It was announced yesterday that the State Board of Charities will take an active part in the reorganization of the Public Charities. The members, it is reported, will spend five days, beginning Jan. 10, and devote their entire time to the subject.

$12,000,000 FOR NEW DOCKS.

Senator Ahearn Denies His Bills Are in the Interest of the Brooklyn Warehouse Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Senator Ahearn of Manhattan introduced a bill to-day which authorizes New York to spend $12,000 for the purchase of property along the water front for dock purposes. It is asserted here that the measure is backed by the big warehouse combination in Brooklyn, which was capitalized at $25,000,000, but is now in the hands of a receiver, who is winding up its affairs.

Another bill introduced by Senator Ahearn provides generally that it shall not be necessary for the Board of Docks in New York City to make any attempt to agree upon a price with the owners of property, rights, or privileges needed for the establishment or improvement of wharves in New York City.

Such rights shall vest in the city four months after the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment shall have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District their oaths stating the necessity for taking such property. On property already under consideration for wharf purposes the title shall vest in the city three months after similar filing has been made.

The two bills have been passed by previous Legislatures, but were vetoed by the Mayor. This time they are made general by applying them to cities of more than one million inhabitants. As there is only one city of the size in the State the purpose is apparent.

With the Ahearn bills law, it is said, the city could purchase large plots of the warehouse property practically on the latter's own terms, besides other corporation property of the same kind. The New York Dock Commissioners are said to have given the bills their approval.

When Senator Ahearn was asked to-night if the warehouse company was behind the bills he made a strong denial.

Wants to Sell the State Canals.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Senator Ambler introduced a concurrent resolution to-day permitting the State to sell the canals.

E. ROSEWATER IN COURT.

Omaha Editor Charged with Attempting to Corruptly Influence Voters.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Jan. 2.—A complaint was sworn out to-day in the South Omaha Police Court charging E. Rosewater with violating the Corrupt Practices act during the late campaign. The complaint charges that, in furtherance of his candidacy for the United States Senate, he paid, through C. E. Llewellen, $6; through Paul Barley, $25, and through Chief of Police Mitchell of South Omaha, $25, all of which sums, it is alleged, were given to the parties mentioned for the purpose of corruptly influencing voters. Mr. Rosewater appeared voluntarily in court, and was released on his own recognizance for hearing Saturday.

HANKINS WANTS A DIVORCE.

Chicago Gambler Asks to be Freed from Wife Who Lives Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—George V. Hankins, famous the country over as a saloon keeper, turfman, and gambler, has filed a bill for a divorce for Effie S. Hankins, who is almost as well known as her husband. The grounds for the divorce are desertion, and it is stated in the petition that since Oct. 20, 1897, she has refused to live with her husband. She has been living in New York, where she recently filed a petition in bankruptcy.

The couple were married in Chicago on Christmas Eve of 1884.

ASPHALT WAR MAY BE OVER.

Trouble at Bermudez Lake, Minister Loomis Says, Is "Thwarted."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A dispatch was received by the State Department to-day from Minister Loomis, which seems to indicate that the "asphalt war" in Venezuela is over. It reads as follows: "Have received advices of serious trouble at Bermudez Lake thwarted."

The interpretation of this dispatch which the State Department considers most reasonable is that serious trouble was threatened at the asphalt lake and that it has been averted. Minister Loomis, however, is usually extremely careful in his choice of words, and his employment of such an unusual word as "thwarted" in place of "averted" suggests to the officials that there may be a telegraphic error.

Chicagoans Will Get $1,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Controller Kerfoot today received from the County Treasurer his annual statement. It provides for the payment from the special assessment fund of $1,500,000. Part of this sum will be paid on bonds due contractors, and the rest to property owners entitled to rebates on special assessments for local improvements. This $1,500,000 was tied up in the City Controller's hands by the fact that though the County Treasurer had turned over the money monthly, as required by law, no tabulated statement showing the particular lots on which the several assessments had been paid accompanied the money.

Burnett's Vanilla

leaves a good taste in the mouth. It is pure and wholesome. Don't be cheated with cheap goods. —Adv.

ENGINEER HOWARD ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY

Marries the Seventeen-Year-Old Daughter of Henry Hawkes of Brooklyn.

Alleged to Have a Wife and Nine-Year-Old Son Near Boston—Wife Ignorant of Arrest—Prisoner's Denial.

George W. Howard, who in September last married a daughter of Henry Hawkes, a rich Democratic politician of Brooklyn, was locked up in the Adams Street Police Station last night accused of bigamy. He was arrested at 6 o'clock last evening in his apartments in the New Amsterdam Hotel, Manhattan, at the instance of his brother-in-law, Henry Hawkes, Jr., on a warrant issued by Magistrate Brenner.

Howard gives his occupation as civil engineer. He is employed in the power house of the Metropolitan Traction Company, on Twenty-fifth Street. He came to this city from Boston more than a year ago and made many acquaintances in Brooklyn. He attended the monthly dances at the Assembly Rooms, in Pierrepont Street, and there met Miss Helen Hawkes, daughter of Henry Hawkes, Deputy Commissioner of Highways, who lives at 201 Prospect Street. It was a case of love at first sight. Helen was seventeen years old. The wedding was celebrated in the Hawkes's home on Sept. 17 last. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents, which was attended by all the prominent society people of Brooklyn. The bride received from her parents a handsome residence in St. John's Place completely furnished.

For a time the couple lived in Brooklyn, but Howard later took his bride to Manhattan and went to live at the New Amsterdam Hotel, pleading it was nearer to his office.

Henry Hawkes, Jr., says that since his marriage his brother-in-law has made many visits to Boston, and these visits aroused his suspicions. He engaged a private detective to follow his brother-in-law and on the report to him of this detective Hawkes made the charge of bigamy. He says he learned that Howard was married ten years ago to the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman at Cambridge, Mass., who, with a nine-year-old boy, is living in East Cambridge. The warrant was placed in the hands of Court Officer Maloney and the private detective.

Howard had telephoned to his father-in-law, Mr. Hawkes, that he would take dinner with him in Brooklyn last evening. The elder Hawkes knew nothing of the action taken by his son in court. Howard went to his hotel at 2 o'clock and learned that his brother-in-law had been there looking for him. He went to his room and told the clerk, it is said, to inform any one who might call that he was not in.

When the detectives with the warrant reached the room they were told that Howard was not in, and they waited around for him until 6 o'clock, when they went to his room and forced it open, as Howard had locked himself in. He was arrested and went to Brooklyn without resistance.

He was asked why he didn't open the door when the detectives first rapped, and replied:

"I was thinking who I could get for a bondsman."

Mrs. Howard, it appears, had no suspicion of her husband's alleged visits to Boston, and her brother seems to have proceeded in the matter on his own responsibility and without the knowledge of his sister or the other members of the family. The young man after a time, however, informed his father of his suspicions regarding his brother-in-law, but the elder Mr. Hawkes would not believe that Howard was guilty of anything wrong.

The detective who followed Howard to Boston saw him leave his baggage at the Hotel Touraine, in that city, and go to 63 Dana Street, East Cambridge. He found a woman there known as Mrs. George W. Howard, the wife of Howard. The detective says he told the woman that Howard had a wife in Brooklyn, but she would not believe him. She was a Miss Anna Kay, the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman, and was married to Howard on Aug. 19, 1890.

"Who is this woman in Boston who says she is your wife?" Howard was asked last night.

"I do not know of any woman except one with whom I used to live," he replied finally. "There never was any marriage, and I never committed bigamy."

A brother of Howard, who came to this city from Boston yesterday, called at the station house last night and sought to obtain the release of Howard on bail. He went to a telephone and requested him to furnish a bond, but Mr. Hawkes did not put in an appearance at the station house.

The elder Mr. Hawkes said: "I can hardly believe that this man is guilty. He was plausible and seemed to be the kindest of husbands. My son has been attending to this matter. He is out now. He is furious about this affair, and he says that he will see that Howard is punished. My daughter knows nothing of the matter. She is visiting friends in Albany. She went there with her sister before Christmas, and Howard was to go after her this week. I have telegraphed to her to come home."

HOWARD'S CAMBRIDGE HOME.

Lived In An Apartment House With His Wife and Child.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—George W. Howard lived at 63 Dana Street, Cambridge, with his wife and their nine-year-old boy. It is in a six-family house, and the Howards occupied the top apartment. A visit there tonight found a woman who intimated that she was Mrs. Howard's sister, and said that Mrs. Howard had retired.

When told of the arrest she manifested no surprise. She went into another room and when she came back she said Mrs. Howard had heard nothing about the affair and that she did not believe it in the least degree. When asked if Mr. Howard was at home and as to his home life and his business, she declined to make any statement whatever. The Howard flat was the only one in the neighborhood lighted up, and it was evident something had disturbed the quiet of the place. Howard is little known over here.

UNDERTAKERS IN A TRUST.

Chicagoans Will Be Asked to Pay More to Ride to Cemeteries.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—North Side liverymen and undertakers have formed what patrons call a trust for the purpose of controlling the price of carriages to and from the cemeteries of Chicago. Members of the combine will, it is said, be expected to live up to the established rate or be forced out of business by a boycott.

The prices for carriages charged for the last ten years has been: To Graceland and St. Boniface, $4; to Rosehill, Calvary, Waldheim, Forest Home, Concordia, and Oakwoods ceneteries, each, $5. The price will be increased $1 in each instance.

Shoe Manufacturers Will Combine.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Shoe manufacturers are planning the establishment of a National shoe company to dominate the distribution of shoes to the retailers and eliminate the middleman's profits. R. F. Wolfe of Columbus, Ohio, is sponsor for the new project, and he has interested twelve of the largest manufacturers of the East. The company is to consist of not more than twelve houses manufacturing dissimilar lines of shoes, with a total capital stock of $3,500,000. Depots will be established in every leading city in the United States.

Son of Lady Henry Somerset Injured.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Henry Charles Somers Augustus Somerset, son of Lady Henry Somerset, while shooting yesterday at Badminton, the estate of the Duke of Beaufort, was accidentally shot in one eye and is likely to lose the sight of it.

ATTACK ON SECRETARY ROOT.

Senator Bacon's Attempt to Force Publication of Report on Cuban Frauds Will Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Senator Bacon introduced a resolution before the holiday adjournment which directed the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate the report of Abraham L. Lawshe, "Giving in detail the result of his investigation, made under the direction of the War Department, into the receipts and expenditures of the Cuban funds." This resolution was passed Dec. 19.

It is now asserted that Mr. Bacon knew that Mr. Root intended to keep this report secret, and that the resolution was offered for the purpose of compelling publicity, whether the Secretary judged it best to keep it from the public or not. If that was its purpose it has failed. Mr. Root will not transmit the report, and it is believed that he will make no answer to the resolution.

Some of the Secretary's enemies are trying to stir up trouble for him on the ground that such action will place him in "contempt of the Senate." It is asserted that the resolution was mandatory and left the Secretary no discretion. Resolutions of this nature, when addressed to the President, always leave the matter to his discretion, by adding the words, "if not incompatible with the public interest." It is not considered necessary to add this clause when the Senate calls on a Cabinet officer for information.

The fact is, however, that Cabinet officers usually exercise this discretion, and no way has ever been found of compelling them to furnish the information which they consider it advisable to withhold. In this particular case Mr. Root's reasons for withholding the report of Lawshe are founded on what he considers the public interests. Lawshe was an officer of the Government who was sent to Cuba to secure information which might lead to prosecutions for defrauding the Government. His assignment for that purpose grew out of the Neely scandal. The information which he secured is to be used in prosecuting any criminal cases which have been or may be brought, and the Secretary of War withholds the report on the ground that to publish it would be to acquaint present and prospective defendants with the evidence against them.

"The resolution," said an official who is familiar with the situation, "is like calling upon a district attorney for his trial notes."

Senator Bacon is the Cuban expert of the Democratic party in the Senate. He has made Cuban affairs his especial care and has been actively engaged for the best part of a year in trying to fasten the Neely and other scandals on the Administration. The defeat of his effort to secure the Lawshe report may lead to further efforts on his part, including an attack on the Secretary of War. It is asserted, however, by those who are in a position to know, that the majority of the Senators agree with Mr. Root's view of the case and that any effort to make him force his hand in advance of criminal prosecutions will be defeated.

A BIG MORTGAGE CANCELED.

Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures Pays Off $650,000.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 2.—A mortgage for $650,000, executed April 1, 1887, by the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures, to William Bennington and Garret A. Hobart, as trustees for the families of Morgan G. Colt and Julius C. Flower, to secure payment of the balance of the purchase price of stock of the company, was canceled to-day. The society was formed in 1791. For many years prior to 1887 it was controlled by the stock of Morgan G. Colt and Julius C. Fowler.

In 1887 the society purchased the interest of the Colt and Fowler estates, paying part cash and giving the mortgage for the remainder. The stock, which has since been held by the society, has now been purchased by George F. Baker, a New York banker, and E. Le B. Gardner on behalf of themselves and others. What the purchase price was has not been announced.

PLOW TRUST A CERTAINTY?

Two Years' Work of C. R. Flint Will, It Is Said, Bear Fruit Within a Few Days.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Within a few days, it is said, C. R. Flint will close a deal to form a trust in plows and cultivators. It is the plan of Mr. Flint and his associates to arrange the closing details before Jan. 15. Plows will be advanced in price not less than 10 per cent., it is said. From South Bend, Ind., word was received to-day that the efforts of Mr. Flint had proved a success, after negotiations that have lasted for nearly two years.

Ex-Judge William A. Vincent, according to the advices from South Bend, has secured sixty written options on the largest plow and cultivating concerns in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin. These concerns control the plow business to-day. However, there have been many bitter wars in cutting prices and complications have come to the front in exporting goods to Mexico and European countries. Agents have led a merry war of cutting prices with the Mexico trade until the profit has been wiped out.

A conference is to be held in New York this week, at which time ex-Judge Vincent will present his options and the final steps be taken. Every effort is being taken to keep the date and exact place of the meeting a secret. It is said the capital stock will be $35,000,000.

WANTS A NATIONAL TELEGRAPH

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 2.—Sir Sanford Fleming has addressed a long letter to William Mulock, Postmaster General, in favor of a telegraph service to girdle the globe and owned by the State. The letter is said to be the beginning of a movement to nationalize the cable and telegraph service of the empire. The matter, the writer says, affects Canada as well as Australia.

The arrangement for the establishment of the Pacific cable has been completed. The arrangement implies joint ownership, and in the opinion of Sir Sanford it is the harbinger of a complete system of State-owned telegraphs by land and sea.

With the telegraph system nationalized as suggested, Sir Sanford says that messages will be transmitted to and from the most distant British possessions at one-eighth or one-tenth the rates now levied by the companies. In concluding his letter the writer says:

"British subjects in Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand, in India, in Africa, as well as in the mother country, must unite in securing complete emancipation from the grasp of the great 'cable combine.' At the threshold of the twentieth century high imperial interests demand the cheapest possible telegraph transmission and the greatest possible freedom of intercourse between all the subjects of her Majesty domiciled around the globe. I respectfully submit, therefore, that action cannot be taken a day too soon to nationalize our telegraph system by land and sea throughout the whole empire."

New Street Cars for Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—As a New Year's present to its patrons and a test to determine the sentiment of the public on the question of motive power, the Chicago City Railway Company is about to put into service five of what are said to be the finest street cars ever built for urban traffic. These new cars, now almost completed, will be put into service within thirty days on the various electric lines, and if found practicable and popular with the public, a complete new line of rolling stock of similar construction will be installed.

Wages of 3,000 Men Reduced.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 2.—Notice of a reduction of wages was given to-day by the blast furnace owners of the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys. At a meeting held in Youngstown, of owners of twenty-nine furnaces, it was decided to reduce the wages of all employes 15 per cent. The reduction becomes effective Feb. 1, and the wages of about 3,000 men will be cut. The workmen have not decided whether they will accept the reduction or go on strike.

LEXINGTON AVE. CABLE FRANCHISE INVALID

Justice Bischoff's Decision May Have Far-Reaching Effect.

TRACKS MAY BE TAKEN UP

Franchise for Operation Above 42d Street and for the 116th Street Line Involved—The Company Appeals.

Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court, after nearly a year's deliberation, handed down a decision yesterday, which, if sustained by the Court of Appeals, means that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will have no right to run cars on Lexington Avenue from Forty-second Street to the Harlem River, nor operate the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street crosstown line. The decision practically advises all property owners along the lines designated to sue for damages.

The company immediately gave notice of an appeal, and was given thirty days' stay of the permanent injunction which had been granted by Justice Bischoff.

House, Grossman & Vorhaus, counsel for the man who started the action against the company, say the decision will be far-reaching in its effect, as it means that actions to recover millions of dollars for damages will be started against the company. The decision, if sustained, will also mean that all stocks and bonds issued on the lines affected become of little value, and that eventually the road will have to be torn up.

The action was brought by Louis Tekulsky of 852 Lexington Avenue, whose property is situated between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets. He objected to the maintenance of a transfer station in front of his property, and wanted damages. One of his contentions was that the sale of franchises to the company was not in compliance with the law, and therefore it was illeg

extent named in the suit. Consequently he wishes the franchise of the company declared invalid and all cars stopped running by his house. This same question has been litigated a half dozen times before.

"The contention of the company is that the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street crosstown line and the extension of the Lexington Avenue line from Forty-second Street to the Harlem River were but one extension, authorized under the franchise obtained about 1886, when Lexington Avenue was not physically open through the point where the transfer station is now. The Third Avenue elevated road yards at that time extended to Madison Avenue, and as soon as Lexington Avenue was cut through the line was extended to the Harlem River and the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street crosstown line built. Contending that there was only one extension, we think the sale of the road in one lot was therefore valid and according to statute. However, under Justice Bischoff's decision we think that only the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street line would be affected. The Beekman case, upon which the opinion is principally based, we do not altogether think is similar to our case. The Appellate Division will be asked to pass upon the matter, and, in the meantime, by means of the stay granted, persons living along Lexington Avenue will be enabled to ride home on the cable cars, as usual."

MARRIAGE SURPRISES SOCIETY.

Mrs. Mary Martin Hoffman Weds Charles Gouverneur Weir.

The announcement circulated among the clubs and fashionable resorts of the marriage yesterday afternoon of Mrs. Mary Martin Hoffman to Charles Gouverneur Weir at St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. John Husks created a marked sensation. Mrs. Hoffman is extremely well-known in Newport and New York society. She is the eldest daughter of John W. Ellis, the Cincinnati millionaire, who for many years has resided in New York and Newport.

Until the last two years Mrs. Hoffman, since she became a widow some ten or twelve years ago, has presided over her father's beautiful villa, Stone Acre, on Bellevue Avenue, at Newport. Owing to family disagreements she has not been seen much at Newport during the last two Summers. She is the mother of Miss Emily Hoffman, who was the season's belle three years ago, and who has gained a reputation for her dancing. She is known as the society Carmencita. Miss Hoffman is now a guest on Mr. Eugene Higgins's yacht, the Varuna, in the Mediterranean.

It is understood that Mr. Weir, who is a member of the University Club and lives at Garrisons, N. Y., is several years her junior. Mrs. Hoffman's son, John Ellis Hoffman, married Mrs. Sibyl W. Sherman, a daughter of Mr. William Watts Sherman by his first wife.

SUFFERINGS OF PORTO RICANS.

387 Islanders, Going to Hawaii, Arrive at New Orleans Weak, Sick, and Starving.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Three hundred and eighty-seven thinly clad, starved out Porto Ricans from the interior of the island arrived on the steamer Arkadia from Ponce to-day. They are en route to Hawaii under contract to work on the sugar plantations. It is understood that 10,000 more of them are to be brought here on the same mission.

No more pitiful sight could be imagined than these poor immigrants as they stood on the deck awaiting inspection at quarantine. All are suffering from anaemia due to lack of food, and men were too weak to stand up when the quarantine officers came. The Winter blasts made life a greater burden than starvation at home had done. None had more than the thinnest of cotton garments on their backs, and these were no protection against the cold. There were three deaths on the voyage, all due to anaemia.

TO RAISE COTTON IN AFRICA.

Booker T. Washington Hints at Great Results If the Work Succeeds.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 2.—Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal and Industrial Institute, said this afternoon that he expected the party of professors from his institution sent to West Africa to conduct experiments in cotton raising to arrive at their destination to-day, having sailed from Hamburg recently. The party is headed by Prof. Falloway of the institute and three other instructors. They are equipped with seed, plows, and a complete ginnery, in fact everything connected with the growth and marketing of the product.

Prof. Washington stated that the experiments would be conducted under the auspices of the German Government, which is anxious to secure a cotton growing belt in competition with the English cotton sections in India and Egypt. He would not talk further upon the subject, except to state that the German Empire would make a thorough test and that great things would ensue if the experiments proved successful.

GIRL WEDGED IN A CISTERN.

Firemen Called to Rescue Would-Be Suicide Find Her Unconscious.

Special to The New York Times.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 2.—Alice Rumlo, a pretty German girl, attempted suicide today by throwing herself into a deep cistern in which there was fifteen feet of water. The act was the result of being jilted by her sweetheart. The girl, instead of sinking to the bottom, became wedged between the cistern wall and water pipe.

She was found unconscious in this position accidentally. The water enveloped her to her chin. The narrowness of the cistern prevented her being rescued, and recourse was had to the fire department. By means of a rope and ladder a fireman was lowered and made her fast. Then she was hauled to the top. Her recovery is doubtful. It is not known how long she was in the icy waters.

EDWARD EASTWOOD DEAD.

Old Watchman Never Recovered from Maltreatment by Robbers.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, Jan. 2.—Edward Eastwood, sixty-five years old, who for more than twenty years was night watchman at the New Haven Railroad station here, died to-day. His death, it is said, was hastened by exposure and worriment which he underwent about a year ago, when he was bound and gagged by a gang of highwaymen, who blew open the safe of the freight house.

The safeblowers tied him fast to a big chair in the cold storage house and left him there from 11 o'clock at night until 6 the next morning. Eastwood took a severe cold, from which he never recovered.

NEW CRUCIBLE STEEL PLANT.

Largest One in This Country May Be Built at Norwalk, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Ohio, Jan. 2.—For several weeks Pittsburg, Chicago, and Ohio coal and iron men of wealth have been obtaining options on land in and near this city through two prominent business men of Norwalk. Nearly 2,000 acres have been secured already north of the town and along the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway.

To-day the announcement is made by authority of the Pittsburg men, who have been in the city for a day or two, that a crucible steel plant larger than any now in operation in the United States is likely to be built at this place.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway is interested in the deal. It has large dockage interests at Huron, twelve miles north of here, with ample facilities for handling coal and ore, and has hundreds of acres of valuable coal lands.

Big Safe Company Reorganized.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Jan. 2.—The reorganization of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company was completed here to-day by the filing of deeds whereby the receivers, George R. Gray and Wright D. Pownall of New York, who have had charge of the property for three years, have transferred it back to the reorganized company. The consideration was $160,000, being nominal, as no appraisement was required. The new company expects to make the enterprise successful. R. T. Pullen will be General Manager.

PHILBIN WILL CO-OPERATE

Assigns Assistant Schurman to the Reform Committees.

James D. McClelland Is Removed and John J. Delany Is Appointed in His Place.

District Attorney Philbin yesterday announced his purpose of personally co-operating with the Committee of Five and the Committee of Fifteen. He assigned Assistant District Attorney George W. Schurman, recently appointed, to confer with the representatives of the two committees and to investigate forthwith any evidence either might have ready to submit. Mr. Schurman will hold these conferences at his office in the Criminal Courts Building, and Mr. Philbin announced that he would also personally take part in them. The date for the first meeting has not yet been fixed.

The assignment of an Assistant District Attorney to these committees is said to have resulted from a conference held by the District Attorney, Lewis Nixon, and Charles Stewart Smith last week.

The District Attorney said that neither committee had as yet submitted any evidence to him. This probably will be done at the first conference held. If deemed strong enough, any evidence submitted will immediately be submitted to the Grand Jury, and if indictments are returned they will not be allowed to rest undisturbed in the pigeonholes of the public prosecutor's desk.

Mr. Philbin completed his full staff of eight statutory assistants yesterday by requesting the resignation of James D. McClelland, appointing John J. Delany to the vacancy, and retaining in their present positions James J. Walsh and Stephen S. Blake. The appointment of Francis P. Garvan as Deputy Assistant was also announced.

The full assistants, as the staff is now made up, and who will probably hold office during Mr. Philbin's incumbency, are Messrs. Le Barbier, First Assistant; Osborne, Townsend, Blake, and Walsh, retained, and George W. Schurman, Franklin Pierce, and John J. Delany, appointed. Mr. Philbin has removed but three of the full assistants—Unger, McIntyre, and McClelland. Thomas F. Byrne, placed in charge of the Indictment Bureau, was not made a full assistant, but his annual compensation of $4,000 will be increased, in view of his added duties. John J. Delany, the new assistant, is a Democrat, a member of the Democratic Club, and also of the Catholic Club. He is thirty-nine years old, and at present has a law office at 27 William Street. In 1880 he was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel, under the late William H. Clark. This position he held for six years. During this time he was engaged in the preparation of appeal cases in the first part of his term, and later defended many actions against the city. He was graduated from St. Francis Xavier's and the Columbia Law School.

Deputy Assistant Francis P. Garvan is a clerk in the office of Col. E. C. James, at 56 Pine Street. He is about twenty-five years old and a graduate of Yale. For several years he has been in charge of the preparation of cases for trial, and, according to Mr. Philbin, is a young man of much ability.

Stephen S. Blake, retained, was for four terms Judge of the City Court of Bridgeport, Conn. He was appointed an Assistant District Attorney by Col. Gardiner.

James J. Walsh, retained, was also appointed by Col. Gordiner in 1898. Previous to that time he was associated in the practice of law with Surrogate Fitzgerald. He was for two years a School Inspector, resigning when elected to Congress in 1884.

District Attorney Philbin also made the assignments of his staff to the different courts yesterday. These assignments, he said, did not indicate that all of the deputies thus designated would be retained. The assignments are as follows:

Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court—Le Barbier and Schwartzkopf; General Sessions, Part I.—Townsend and Gordon; Part II.—Walsh, Hermann, and Skidmore; Part III.—McClelland (afterward removed) and O'Connor; Part IV.—Blake, Cowan, and Blumenthal; Special Sessions—Gray; Preparation of Cases for Trial—Osborne and Collins; Indictment Bureau—Byrne and Gans; Cases on Appeal—Le Barbier and Keith; Magistrates' Courts—James D. Carr; Habeas Corpus and Mandamus Proceedings—Sullivan; Forfeited Recognizances—Edwards.

Assistant District Attorney Franklin Pierce was assigned to the prosecution of the Bellevue nurses, Marshall, Dean, and Davis.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

After the Committee of Fifteen held its meeting in the Charities Building yesterday afternoon, Charles Stewart Smith, who acted as Chairman in the absence of Mr Baldwin, said that there would be no union of this committee with the one appointed by Tammany Hall.

"We wish them every success," he added, "but our own work will be independent. The new District Attorney has promised to help us all he can, and up to date we have many names of gambling houses and other disorderly resorts. Before taking definite action for their suppression or for the punishment of those interested in maintaining them, we shall make still further investigations."

When Mr. Smith was asked about what action the committee would take regarding such places as had already been closed, but concerning which evidence is at hand, he said that if places were closed, he and his associates would see to it that they were not reopened. He added that he thought it easier to get evidence against the people who ran a gambling house after the house had been closed than while it was open.

On account of the illness of Charities Commissioner Keller, there will be no meeting of the Tammany Committee until next Monday. It was learned that the Tammany committee intends to present to the Grand Jury various charges against police officials, based on certain evidence that its agents have collected. When these charges will affect has not been announced. Around Police Headquarters gossip, usually so plentiful, was scarce yesterday.

"Nothing to say," was the word that was sent out by Chief Devery whenever anybody called to see if he had resigned his place or if he was about to be forcibly ejected therefrom.

The Commissioners held no meeting at all, though they had been scheduled for one late in the afternoon. President York was asked about his opinion as to the part of Gov. Odell's message relating to a single-headed police department in the city. He replied that his "say" on that subject had been said so often that he was tired of reading it; that he had nothing to add to it.

No action on the names of Roundsmen eligible for Sergeantcies was taken by the board. Originally there were eighty-two names on the list, but on Monday afternoon thirty more were added. The sending for the extra list, which was done after President York left Headquarters on that afternoon, gave rise to the rumor that there was a "scrap" going on inside the board, but this was proved untrue. It seems that Commissioner Sexton, after the President had gone, suggested to Commissioners Hess and Abell that they should have the extra list of thirty. Mr. Sexton would not say yesterday why he wanted the extra list, but he disclaimed emphatically any effort on his part to act against the President.

There was much talk about who would be made the head of the force in event of the passage of a bill as suggested by the Governor. Mr. York was named by many, as heretofore, but it all amounted to nothing more or less than "Headquarters gossip."

Babies have troubles enough that can't be helped; don't let 'em run down and get thin. A thin baby is never healthy. Loss of fat is not a mere accident, something to be indifferent to.

Give 'em Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil; it's the best baby-food in the world, whenever the better one isn't enough.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

NEW JERSEY SENATE OFFICERS.

Republican Caucus Names Senator Pitney for President.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 2.—The Republican State Senators at a caucus to-night selected the principal Senate officers. Senator Charles A. Reed of Somerset County was Chairman of the caucus and will be the Republican leader.

The officers nominated were: Senator Mahlon Pitney of Morris County for President, Walter E. Edge of Atlantic County for Secretary, by a vote of 9 to 7 over George Frey of Camden; J. Frank Lindsley of Morris County, Assistant Secretary; Palmer H. Charlock of Union County, General Clerk; William H. Fischer of Ocean County, Assistant General Clerk; Robert Bustard of Passaic, Calendar Clerk; John T. Garwood of Salem County, Sergeant at Arms; Arthur Bedell of Camden County, Assistant Sergeant at Arms; Jesse R. Salmon of Essex County, Supervisor of Bills; James Shoemaker of Cape May County, Assistant Supervisor of Bills.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted pledging the support of the Senators to the re-election of William J. Sewell as United States Senator.

NAMED TO OPPOSE QUAY.

Fourteen Pennsylvanians Are in the Race for Senator.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 2.—Nominations of candidates for United States Senator were made in both branches of the State Legislature to-day. The following names were presented in the Senate: M. S. Quay, Republican; Congressman John Dalzell, independent Republican; ex-Gov. Robert T. Pattison, Democrat; ex-Congressman Simon P. Wolverton, Democrat; John Stewart, Republican; Congressman William Connell, Republican; George F. Huff, Republican, and National Committeeman James M. Guffey, Democrat.

The same nominations were made in the House, with the addition of George A. Jenks, Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, ex-Attorney General Henry C. McCormick, John Howard Harris, ex-Attorney General William U. Hensel, and William M. Nelson. Messrs. Jenks, Hensel, and Nelson are Democrats and Smith, McCormick, and Harris are Republicans.

The voting will begin Jan. 15, when the two houses will vote separately. The candidate receiving 127 votes on joint ballot will be declared elected.

REPUBLICAN CLUB DINNER.

Five ex-Presidents of the Organization the Guests—Senator Depew Ill.

The Republican Club gave a dinner last night to the ex-Presidents of the organization, of which five were present. Senator Depew, the present President, is ill at his home with a cold. Louis Stern presided at the dinner. Speeches were made by James W. Hawes, James P. Foster, Edmund Wetmore, Arthur L. Merriam, Job E. Hedges, Charles F. Homer, Frank Brainard, and Cephas Brainerd.

In his remarks Mr. Wetmore pointed out that the only possibility of the defeat of Tammany Hall next Fall was the amalgamation of all forces opposed to Tammany, earnestly seconded by the Republican organization.

Gen. Henry C. Tremaine and ex-Judge William K. Olcott, rival aspirants for the Presidency, were among the guests.

COL. ROOSEVELT IS A MASON.

Vice President-Elect Takes His First Degree at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 2.—The rooms of the Matinecock Lodge, F. and A. M., located in the Bank Building, on Main Street, were crowded to-night to witness the first degree conferred upon Theodore Roosevelt, the Vice President-elect of the United States. Every lodge in this Masonic district was represented, and many brethern were unable to witness the ceremonies on account of the size of the room. Grand Secretary Ehlers was present. The ceremonies were of the usual order, and most of the visitors left on the 10 o'clock train.

It was not intended to make a function of this degree, but when the third is conferred, many of the most prominent Masons in the State will be present, and a banquet given in the public hall.

SOIL PIPE TRUST COMPLETE.

Combination of Southern Concerns Became Effective Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 2.—It is understood that the soil pipe combine went into effect to-day. By the terms of the agreement it is understood that the independent soil pipe factories and the Central Foundry Company, which absorbed most of the soil pipe concerns in the country last Fall, will act in concert to maintain prices, and that they will all operate on the allotment plan. This plan means that the contracts received will be given to the pipe concern which can manufacture at the least cost to the combine, and that each concern shall share in the profit of the manufacture.

The Southern pipe concerns said to be in the combine are the Chattanooga Pipe and Foundry Company, Chattanooga; Nelson Manufacturing Company, and Bessmer Pipe Company, Bessemer, Ala., and Hercules Foundry Company, Anniston, Ala.

Denials of participation in the combine have been made by some of these concerns, but it is well understood that there is a general agreement. The only concern in the South not in the combine so far, it is generally understood, is the Birmingham Pipe and Casting Company, at Birmingham.

RIGHT TO REBIND BOOKS.

No Invasion of Copyright to Trim and Restore Them, Court Says.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—To trim old books, to cut off the edges of the leaves, and to rebind them is held by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to be no invasion of the rights of a person holding the copyright for the books. The ruling was announced by Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Grosscup in reversing an order of the lower court, which had granted a restraining order against G. B. Doan and Hart Hanson, on motion of the American Book Company. The court, however, puts a proviso upon this ruling by a statement that the book so rebound, recovered, and offered for sale should have prominently displayed and stamped upon its cover notice that the book was a second-hand copy.

The American Book Company had complained that the defendants were selling old school books on which they, the complainants, had the copyright. The defendants had acquired hundreds of thousands of copies of the books in various stages of preservation. The court says:

"We think that, so far as respects the copyright laws of the United States, no legal right of the appellee was invaded by so doing. What was done was merely the restoration of the books to their original condition when sold by the appellee, or so nearly so as could be done."

RUBBER TRUST AND ITS RIVALS.

Report Says Progress Has Been Made in Harmonizing Interests.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The United States Rubber Company, it is reported, will not make the threatened 25 per cent. cut in prices as proposed. This is due, it is said, to the fact that the Hood Rubber Company has agreed to consider a proposition for the sale of its business to interests friendly to the United States Company. Pending these negotiations, no change in prices will be made.

The report was sent out to-day that considerable progress had been made in harmonizing the various rubber interests, presumably through the meeting held in New York last evening. The Hood Company was not represented, but the authority for stating that negotiations are in progress between it and those who are striving to bring about a combination of all the rubber plants is entirely trustworthy. That the acquisition of this company or, in fact, of all the outside concerns will prevent competition in the business is not thought likely in trade circles. It was remarked to-day that it does not require such a large amount of money to start the business, and if the trust keeps its prices high enough to make a fair profit on its large capitalization, there will be a good many independent plants started within a year.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA

Text of Agreement with China for Protection of Fen-Ting.

Russian Political Resident to Have Control—Chinese Troops To Be Disbanded—Virtual Protectorate Created.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—In a dispatch to The Times from Peking, dated Dec. 31, Dr. Morrison gives the text of the Russo-Chinese agreement for the Russian protection of the Manchurian Province of Fen-Ting. Russia, he says, consents that China shall resume the civil government on the following conditions:

First—The Tartar General, Tseng, undertakes to protect and pacify the province and to assist in the construction of the railroad.

Second—He must kindly treat, feed, and lodge Russians engaged in the military occupation and in the protection of the railway.

Third—He must disarm and disband the Chinese soldiery, delivering to the Russians all munitions of war in such arsenals as the Russians have not yet occupied.

Fourth—All forts and defenses in the province not occupied by the Russians and all powder magazines not required by them must be dismantled in the presence of Russian officials.

Fifth—Niu-Chwang and other places now in Russian occupation shall be restored to the Chinese civil administration when Russia is satisfied that the pacification of the province is complete.

Sixth—The Chinese shall maintain law and order by local police under a Tartar General.

Seventh—A Russian political regiment, with general powers of control, shall be stationed at Mukden, to whom the Tartar General, Tseng, must give all information respecting any important measure.

Eighth—In the event of the local police being insufficient for any emergency, Gen. Tseng will notify the Russian Resident and invite Russia to send reinforcements.

Ninth—The Russian text shall be the standard.

"The functions given to the Russian Resident," says Dr. Morrison, "are similar to those of the Russian Resident in Bokhara or those of the British Residents in the native States of India.

"The agreement will necessarily be followed by similar agreements with reference to the other two provinces. Then Manchuria will be de facto a Russian protectorate, Russia by a pre-existing arrangement having already the right to maintain all troops necessary for the protection of the railway."

Commenting upon the information transmitted by Dr. Morrison, The Times says:

"The problem raised is very serious. The agreement is utterly irreconcilable with Russia's professed attitude toward China and the assurances she has volunteered to the powers. In fact, the situation contemplated by the Anglo-German agreement seems definitely to confront us."

The Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail, wiring Jan. 1, says:

"Russia, by conciliation, is trying to secure special advantages, and there is a strong belief that she will receive American support. It is hinted that Russia inspired unfounded charges of barbarity against the German troops, her motive being to sow dissension between Great Britain and Germany."

AMERICA WISHES LENIENCY.

But This Country's Hands Are Tied Regarding China Through Mr. Conger's Blunder.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The situation foreseen by the State Department when it objected to the use of the word "irrevocable" in the China joint note has come to pass. China is seeking a modification of the note, which is directly in line with the American policy, and the word "irrevocable" prevents the powers from acceding to it unless by unanimous consent. The hands of the United States and Great Britain are tied by Minister Conger's blunder.

Both powers will nevertheless do what they can to secure the concessions desired by China. No request has been made by China for a modification of the demands. That would be impossible, in view of the word "irrevocable." The Chinese diplomats have gotten around that by merely inquiring whether the clause providing for the destruction of the forts cannot be construed as meaning their dismantlement. This is not a request for a modification, which could not be entertained, it is merely a question about the construction of one of the clauses. If moderation rules the councils of the powers, a reply will be made in the affirmative.

The United States, handicapped as it is by Mr. Conger's action, will do everything it can to secure such a construction, and it is understood that Great Britain will take similar action. She was obliged to agree to the word "irrevocable" after Mr. Conger had it reinserted. Her policy is now in harmony with that of the United States, though at one stage of the Chinese difficulty there was considerable divergence.

Very much depends on the degree of earnestness with which Minister Conger carries out the wishes of the State Department. A determined effort on the part of the American and British Ministers might, it is believed, open the eyes of the other powers to the cruelty and absurdity of the demand for the total destruction of the forts. From the earliest steps of the trouble the United States has attempted to preserve the forts, beginning with the time when Admiral Kempff refused to fire upon them. This act was taken on Kempff's own responsibility, but was immediately indorsed by his Government. Great Britain at that time was on the other side.

"See what an inhuman thing this demand is," said an official to-day. "It calls on China to make herself defenseless, not only against her present adversaries, but against any nation whatever, in any part of the world, which may make war upon her in the future. It calls upon her to lay herself open to attack from all quarters. It requires, not only that she shall give us the key of her front and back doors, but that she shall batter both doors down and let anybody enter who has the fancy to do so."

If Minister Conger does not represent the wishes of the United States with sufficient earnestness, it is hoped that Sir Ernest Mason Satow will do so. The ingenuity of the Chinese in making an inquiry instead of a request opens a loophole for escape, but it is realized that the matter rests in the disposition of the other powers to hear reason. If they are obstinate the United States and Great Britain can do nothing.

KLONDIKER LOST AND WON.

Bayonne Man Brings Back Gold, but Leaves His Feet in Alaska.

BAYONNE, N. J., Jan. 2.—John E. Baptie returned here yesterday from a three years' trip through the Klondike in search of a fortune in gold. He comes back minus both of his feet, having lost them through frostbite, but he says he got his fortune all right. Baptie left Bayonne in February, 1898, with a party of prospectors. While traveling up Montana Creek in the Klondike region months afterward, in company with a Haverstraw man, he suffered intensely from cold and exposure, and both of his feet were frostbitten. With the assistance of his companion he was able to make his way to Dawson. The journey occupied ten days.

At times Baptie's companion was able to give him some assistance, but at other times he had to depend entirely upon his own efforts. He says he crawled part of the way on his hands and knees. On arriving at Dawson both his feet were amputated. After the amputation steel plates were fastened to the stumps, and on these Baptie can get along, with the aid of crutches. He brought back with him a large quantity of gold dust, the exact value of which he does not yet know.

He says he has two paying claims in the Klondike, and that he is going back to work them in a short time.

BUYS SALT IN PORTUGAL.

Armour Packing Company Considers Trust Prices Too High.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—Twenty-five thousand tons of common salt purchased in Lisbon, Portugal, have been contracted for by the Armour Packing Company of this city. "We found that prices have gone steadily up on account of the Salt Trust," said the company's purchasing agent to-day, "and so we went outside of this country for our salt." Twenty-five carloads of the shipment are already on the road, and thirty-five additional carloads will follow soon.

THE CORBIN EXECUTORS WIN.

Referee Belford Decides Against Mrs. Hallett Alsop Borrowe.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 2.—Ex-Congressman Joseph M. Belford as referee has just filed his report in the suit brought against the estate of Austin Corbin. The referee finds in favor of the executors. The finding, if it be sustained, means that Mrs. Anna W. Corbin Borrowe, wife of Hallett Alsop Borrowe, has failed in her fight against the executors of her father's estate.

When, in June, 1898, the executors, including the widow, filed an accounting placing the value of Mr. Corbin's personal estate at $1,600,000, Mrs. Borrowe filed a bill of objection to the accounting, claiming a long list of irregularities on the part of the executors.

FOR DYSPEPTICS.

There is no reason why any one should suffer from dyspepsia or any stomach trouble. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cure constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, malaria, fever and ague. It has done so for fifty years. Take it faithfully. It will regulate the bowels, improve the appetite and bring back health and strength. Be sure to obtain a copy of our Illustrated Almanac for 1901 from your druggist. It is free.

A BLOOD PURIFIER AND FLESH BUILDER

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

LIBRARY and Easy Chairs, Great Varieties. TABLES
CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, 275 Canal St., nr. B'way.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

(both Sides 14th St.) (from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.)

January Sale of High Grade Parlor Furniture—Annex,

Three and Five-piece Parlor Suites, handsomely inlaid mahogany—veneered frames:

Were $25.34—Now at	$18.67	Were $86.67—Now at	$69.99
Were $30.67—Now at	$26.67	Were $103.99—Now at	$75.99
Were $39.99—Now at	$30.67	Were $93.34—Now at	$73.34
Were $66.67—Now at	$46.67	Were $99.99—Now at	$79.99
Were $55.99—Now at	$47.99	Were $113.34—Now at	$89.99
Were $69.34—Now at	$53.34	Were $119.99—Now at	$89.99
Were $77.34—Now at	$66.67	Were $165.83—Now at	$125.99

Twenty-five odd Parlor Chairs, large size, highly polished inlaid mahogany veneered frames, seats upholstered with remnants of high-grade satin damask, value $9.00; our price, $5.99.

Tiffany & Co.

Pottery and Glassware

Special sale of incomplete sets, odd dozens and choice single pieces in rich china and glassware left over from the holiday trade.

Patrons will find in this collection many richly decorated dinner, soup, fish, game and entree plates, tea, coffee and bouillon cups and saucers and other pieces marked at nominal prices.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

(both Sides 14th St.) (from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.)

Continuation of the Great White Goods Sale.

On First, Second and Third Floors of Main Building.

All the low prices advertised are still current. Our own and other factories keep the stocks replenished. The Muslin Underwear bulk and varieties are adequate. We have the goods and your confidence. That's why this sale is passing all former records.

Muslin and Cambric Night Gowns, 29c. to $10.42.
Muslin and Cambric Corset Covers, 4c. to $3.99.
Muslin and Cambric Petticoats, 39c. to $12.99.
Muslin and Cambric Drawers, 9c. to $5.24.
Muslin and Cambric Chemises, 19c. to $5.99.

Women's $18.00 Coats at $9.74

Two hundred and twenty Women's Coats—the entire unsold balance of a manufacturer who wanted empty stock rooms. These garments are made of Oxford, castor, blue and black kersey, cheviot and Montagnac cloth, snug-fitting effects, 20 inches long; also fly-front and double breasted box styles, 26 inches long, trimmed with straps of kersey, finished in the best possible manner by expert men tailors, lined throughout with heavy satin, value $18.00;

Choice at $9.74.

IN ANNEX.

Men's Suits, made of all-wool fancy cheviots, broad shoulders, well-tailored edges, lapels and collar carefully finished by hand, value $10.00, our price, $6.49.

Men's Suits, made of fine quality fancy cheviots, tailored and lined in a superior manner, value, $12.00 and $15.00; our prices, $7.49 and $8.99.

Others correspondingly cheap, ranging by easy steps up to $21.88.

Men's Overcoats, made of fine all-wool Oxford fabrics, body lined with heavy double warp mohair serge; others with satin shoulders and body lined with fancy worsteds, roomy and loose fitting, value, $15.00; our price, $9.98.

Men's Overcoats, made of fine quality Oxford frieze, soft finished and heavy weight, body lined with black worsted, shoulders and sleeves with black satin, value, $18.00; our price, $14.49.

Men's Ulsters, made of heavy all-wool Oxford frieze, body lined with heavy warmthful worsted, sleeves with satin, value $12.50; our price, $9.98.

Young Men's Suits, made of nobby fancy cheviots, broad shoulder effects, well lined and tailored, value $8.50; our price, $6.24.

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of fancy cheviots—bright, stylish designs, every seam re-enforced and sewed with silk, sizes 8 to 16 years, value $4.00; our price, $2.98.

Boys' Overcoats, made of heavy all-wool Oxford frieze, full, box back, lined with double warp fabrics, value $6.00; our price, $4.69.

Custom Tailoring—in Annex

We are anxious to "work" into Suits all of our cloth "ends." They include black and blue cheviots and "Scotchy" mixtures—enough for one or two Suits. The patterns and colorings are exactly what stylish dressers want. Same tone and elegance that will cost you $20.00 to $30.00 elsewhere.

Our Price, $14.98.

Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts.

Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts at 31c., 38c., 44c. and 68c. Nothing but standard grades of muslin are used in their manufacture. The bosoms are three-ply linen INSERTED, not cotton and merely patched on. The seams are flat felled. The foregoing details may be monotonous; they are usually ignored by dealers—but they count in the wear of a Shirt, and for that reason we've watched them closely without increasing the cost to the retail buyers.

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made of good heavy muslin, three-ply linen inserted bosoms, reinforced front and back, full-felled seams throughout, continuous facings, cut full size in body; at 31c

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made of Williamsville muslin, three-ply 1700 count linen inserted bosoms, hand-worked buttonholes in neckband, reinforced front and back, full-felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector and tie tape, open back or open back and front, sizes up to 18; at 38c

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made of Utica Nonpareil or New York Mills muslin, three-ply 1800 count linen inserted bosoms, hand-worked buttonholes in neckband, reinforced back and front, full-felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector and tie tape, open back and open back and front, short and regular bosoms, sizes up to 18; at 44c

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made in our own factory of Utica Nonpareil muslin, three-ply solid linen bosoms, hand-worked button and eyelet holes, linen neck and wristbands, open back or open back and front, sizes up to 18 in. We have manufactured and sold this Shirt for over twenty years, constantly bettering and strengthening it wherever possible; our price 68c

Men's Night Shirts, made of heavy muslin, 52 inches long, cut full width, neatly trimmed with fast-color woven braids; all sizes up to 20 inches, at 39c

Men's "Webster" Collars.

The well known "Webster" Collars, made to our special order—all the favorite shapes, pure linen, four-ply—making them strong and durable; improved bar-end buttonholes. They will wear as long as any of the standard 25c. collars. Our regular price is 66c. per half dozen; now offered at 43c. per half dozen.

Strictly All-Wool Art Squares At Remarkably Low Prices.

We have secured—at greatly reduced rates—the entire "made-up" stock of a prominent manufacturer of Ingrain Art Squares. We guarantee them to be the best all-wool qualities. The patterns and colorings are new and bright. The prices are very much lower than have ever been quoted for similar goods.

Size 3x2	yds. value $3.75—our price,	$2.98
Size 3x2 1-2	yds. value $4.50—our price,	$3.74
Size 3x3	yds. value $6.00—our price,	$4.49
Size 3x3 1-2	yds. value $7.00—our price,	$5.24
Size 3x4	yds. value $7.75—our price,	$5.98

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

New York Life Insurance Company

NOS. 346 & 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

JOHN A. McCALL, ... President.

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1st, 1901.

ASSETS.

United States, State, City, County and other Bonds (cost value $157,212,823), market value, Dec. 31, 1900	$164,883,973
Bonds and Mortgages (674 first liens)	34,798,942
Real Estate (70 pieces, including twelve office buildings)	16,925,900
Loans to Policy-holders on their policies as security (legal value thereof, $24,000,000)	14,332,769
Deposits in Trust Companies and Banks, at interest	14,070,177
Stocks of Trust and Railroad Companies ($2,965,000 cost value), market value, Dec. 31, 1900,	5,471,000
Loans on Stocks and Bonds (market value $3,683,045)	2,894,000
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in Liabilities	2,575,843
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilities	2,380,138
Premium Notes on Policies in force (Legal Reserve to secure same, $4,000,000)	2,133,365
Interest and Rents due and accrued	1,680,405
TOTAL ASSETS	$262,196,512

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve (per certificate of New York Insurance Department), Dec. 31, 1900		$213,032,202
All other Liabilities: Policy Claims, Annuities, Endowments, &c., awaiting presentment for payment		3,175,059
Reserve on Policies which the Company values on a 3 per cent. or a 3½ per cent. basis		4,283,077
Reserve to provide Dividends payable to policy-holders during 1901, and in subsequent years, per policy contracts—		
Payable to Policy-holders in 1901	$3,537,790	
Payable to Policy-holders, subsequent to 1901, as the periods mature:		
To holders of 20-Year Period Policies	19,704,511	
To holders of 15-Year Period Policies	7,422,746	
To holders of 10-Year Period Policies	462,976	
To holders of 5-Year Dividend Policies	257,832	
Aggregate		31,385,855
Other Funds for all other contingencies		10,320,319
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$262,196,512

CASH INCOME, 1900.

New Premiums (Annuities, $1,134,093)	$11,638,731	
Renewal Premiums	37,119,847	
TOTAL PREMIUMS		$48,758,578
Interest on:		
Bonds	$6,566,720	
Mortgages	1,552,644	
Loans to Policy-holders, secured by reserves on policies	842,458	
Other securities	352,244	
Rents from Company's properties valued at $16,925,900 are, gross, $952,564.76, the taxes $228,941.02, expenses and repairs $194,265.08, leaving net income	529,359	
Dividends on Stocks	263,700	
Deposits on account of Registered Bond Policies	48,816	
TOTAL INTEREST, RENTS, &c.		10,155,941
TOTAL INCOME		$58,914,519

EXPENDITURES, 1900.

Paid for Death-claims, Endowments and Annuities	$17,089,020
Paid for Dividends and Surrender Values	6,266,806
Commissions and all other payments to agents ($5,399,145) on New Business of $232,388,255; Medical Examiners' Fees and Inspection of Risks ($617,967)	6,017,112
Home and Branch Office Expenses, Taxes, Advertising, Equipment Account, Telegraph, Postage, Commissions on $969,768,410 of Old Business and Miscellaneous Expenditures	5,753,425
Balance—Excess of Income over Expenditures for year	23,788,156
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND BALANCE	$58,914,519

New Business Paid for in 1900, $232,388,255. Total Paid-for Insurance in force, $1,202,156,665. Gain in 1900, $140,284,680.

BONDS ($164,883,973) AND STOCKS ($5,471,000) OWNED BY THE COMPANY, DECEMBER 31st, 1900.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Market Val. Dec. 31, '00.
U. S. Gov't, 1904	5	113	$508,500
U. S. Consols, 1907	4	115	230,000

BONDS OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

Austrian Government, Gold Rentes	4%	118	3,704,247
Argentine Republic, 1898	6	72	46,089
Brazilian Government	5	83	41,500
Bulgarian Gov't, French Rentes	3½	102	18,702
Bremen, Germany	3½	93	110,670
British Government, Aug. 7, 1903	3	98	1,433,751
Cuba, Loan of 1890	5	70	20,265
German Government, various issues	3-3½-4	97	6,320,924
Havana Treasury, Cuba	6	100	25,280
Hungarian Gov't, Gold Rentes of 1877, Perpetual	4	117	117,293
Italian Government	4½-4½-5	101	1,237,178
Lucerne, Switzerland, Dec 31, 1909	4	103	79,516
Russian Government, various issues	4-4	97	12,333,593
Servian Government, State Loan	4	61	5,416
Swiss Government, Loans of 1883	3-3½-4	96	19,454
Swedish Government, State	3½	93	88,536
U. S. of Mexico, External Consol'd, Gold	5	97	470,450
U. S. of Mexico, Internal Debt, Consol'd	5	77	23,392
Vevey, Switzerland, 1904	4	100	159,225
Wurtemberg Government, State	3½	95	42,959

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Atlanta City, Ga., 1916	4½	107	5,350
Atlanta City, Ga., 1923	4	105	138,600
Arizona Territory, 1942	5	105	15,750
Austin City, Texas, 1930	5	75	123,000
Butler County, Ohio, 1921 and 1924	4½	110	33,000
Boston, Mass., 1919	3½	106	1,060,000
Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 1918	5	75	108.750
Dallas City, Texas, 1928	5	102	107.100
Dallas City, Texas, June 1, 1931	5	102	255,000
Dallas City, Texas, 1917	6	110	104,500
Davidson County, Tenn, 1915	4½	101	151,500
Douglass County, Neb., 1911	5	105	84,000
Essex County, N. J., Park	3.65	103	412,000
Findlay, Ohio, average maturity 4½ years	6	105	10,500
Flatbush, N. Y., 1911	6	120	24,000
Fort Worth, Texas, 1922	6	95	190,000
Galveston City, Texas, average maturity 25½ yrs.	5	100	169,000
Jersey City, N. J., 1916	5	112	777,280
Jersey City, N. J., 1921	5	115	111,550
Jersey City, N. J., average maturity 5 1-5 years	7	112	291,200
Jefferson County, Alabama, 1917	6	106	201,400
Jefferson County, Alabama, 1921	6	107	107,000
Louisville City, Ky., 1928	4	112	67,200
Lincoln County, Wash., 1912	6	107	64,200
Madison County, Ala., 1919 and 1929	5	105	63,000
Middletown, Conn., 1915	4	103	51,500
Massachusetts State, 1915-1939	3	102	6,324,000
Mississippi State, 1919	4	100	20,000
Montgomery City, Ala., 1918, 1921, 1924	6	110	220,000
Morris County, N. J., 1935	4	108	378,000
Memphis City, Tenn., 1915	6	110	110,000
Mecklenburg Co., N. C., 1920	6	115	5,750
New York City, Corlears Hook Park, 1913	3½	105	1,155,000
New York City, School, 1913	3	100	300,000
New York City, Street, 1916	3	100	500,000
New York City, Dock, 1924	3	100	400,000
New York City, N. Y., (Morrisania & W. Farms)	7	125	43,750
Nashville City, Tenn. (Water), 1919	4	100	300,000
North Knoxville, Tenn., 1919	5	110	110,000
Norwalk, Conn., 1918	3½	101	252,500
Ottawa City, Canada, 1908	5	107	107,000
Petersburg City, Va., 1905	6	104	$31,200
Pierce County, Wash., 1912	5	102	204,000
Pierce County, Wash., 1911	6	106	153,700
Peoria Township, Ill., 1910	5	105	76,650
Quebec, 1908	5	108	86,400
Quebec City, 1914	4½	104	52,000
Quebec City, 1922	4½	107	160,500
Queens Co., N. Y., 1902 and 1927	4	110	418,000
Richmond City, Va., 1926	4	102	255,000
Richmond City, Va., 1904	8	115	57,500
Ramsey Co., Minn., 1905	4½	103	41,200
Rome, Ga., Gold, 1926	4½	100	168,000
Seattle, Wash., 1912	5	103	515,000
St. Joseph, Mo., 1914	4	100	187,000
Sanitary Dis. of Chicago, Ill., av'ge mat'y 7 y'rs.	4½	103	772,500
Sanitary Dis. of Chicago, Ill., av'ge mat'y 4½ y'rs.	5	103	506,760
San Antonio, Tex., 1917	5	100	148,000
School Dis., Multnomah (Port'd), Ore., 1913	6	110	82,500
School Dis., Spokane Co., Wash., 1910	6	110	99,000
School Dis., Salt Lake City, Utah, 1902	5	101	46,460
School Dis., Salt Lake City, Utah, 1913	5	105	52,500
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1911	5	105	3,150
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1912	5	105	52,500
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1914	5	105	315,000
Tazewell Co., Ill., 1901, 1905	4	100	60,000
Topeka, Kansas, 1919	3¼	100	13,000
Waco City, Texas, 1920	5	100	30,000
West Chicago Town, Ill., 1910	5	103	300,760
Whatcom Co., Wash., 1911	6	105	210,000
Whitman Co., Wash., 1912	5	103	206,000

RAILROAD BONDS.

Adirondack, 1st Mtge., gold, guar. by D. & H., 1942	4½	103	978,500
Alb. & Sus., 1st Cons., guar. by D. & H. 1906	7	114	847,020
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe, Gen. Mtge., 1995	4	95	3,800,000
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe, Adjust., 1995	4	80	640,000
Baltimore & Ohio, 1st, Gold, 1925	3½	85	1,993,250
Burlington, C. R. & No., 1st Cons. Mtge., 1934	5	115	115,000
Burlington, C. R. & No., 1st Mtge., 1906	5	105	44,100
Burlington & Mo. River, 1st, 1918	6	103	406,850
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie, 1st Mtge., 1916	7	130	65,000
Canadian Pac.—Land Grt., 1st Mtge., 1931	5	108	931,500
Cen. R. R. & B. Co. of Ga., Coll. Trust, 1937	5	90	900,000
Central R. R. of N. J., Gen'l Mtge., 1987	5	120	2,880,000
Central Pacific, 1st Ref., Gold, 1949	4	95	950,000
Central Pacific, Mtge., 1929	3½	82	41,000
Cedar Rapids, I. F. & No. W., 1st, guar. by B., C. R. & N., 1921	5	108	529,200
Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. R. R., N. Y., 1st, guar. by D. & H., 1929	6	122	488,000
Chicago & Alton, Refund, 1949	3	92	9,061,080
Chic., Burl. & Quincy, 1st Mtge., 1903	7	107	1,605,000
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (H. & D. Div.), 1st, 1910	5	106	121,900
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (H. & D. Div.), 1st, 1910	7	123	656,820
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Gen'l, 1989	3½	100	2,500,000
Chic. & N. W., Cons. Skg. Fd., 1915	7	135	1,884,600
Chic. & N. W., Skg. Fd. of 1879, 1929	6	110	501,600
Chic. & N. W., Debenture, 1921	5	112	2,240,000
Chic. & N. W., Gen'l, 1987	3½	108	1,080,000
Chic., St. P., M. & O., Cons. Mtge., 1930	6	130	1,365,000
Chic. & W. Ind., Gen'l Mtge., Skg. Fd., 1932	6	118	1,327,500
Chic. & East. Ill., 1st Skg. Fd., 1907	6	110	112,200
Chic. & East. Ill., 1st Cons., 1934	6	130	292,500
Chic. & East. Ill., 1st Gen. Con., 1937	5	114	228,000
Chic. & St. Louis, 1st Mtge., 1915	6	112	280,000
Chic., R. I. & Pac., Gen'l, 1988	4	105	2,100,000
Chesapeake & Ohio, 1st Cons., Mtge., 1939	5	115	747,500
Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton, Gen'l Mtge., 1942	5	108	1,080,000
Cinn., Lafayette & Chic., 1st Mtge., 1901	7	100	161,000
Cinn., Sandusky & Clev., 1st Cons., 1928	5	110	$629,200
Clev., Col., Cinn. & Inds., Gen. Cons., 1934	6	128	1,280,000
Clev., Col., Cinn. & Inds., 1st Cons., 1914	7	130	374,400
Clev., Lor. and Wheeling, 1st Cons., 1933	5	106	265,000
Clev., Lor. & Wheel'g Equip. Notes, Monthly till Aug. 1, 1902	5	100	100,000
Denver & Rio Grande, 1st Cons., 1936	4	97	776,000
Denver & Rio Grande, 1st Cons., 1936	4½	106	742,000
Detroit & Mackinac, Mtge., 1995	4	80	64,800
Del. & Hud. Canal Co., 1st, Pa. Div., 1917	7	140	336,000
Evansville & Inds. 1st, guar. by E. & T. H., 1924	6	95	190,000
Evansville & Inds., 1st guar. by E. & T. H., 1926	6	100	463,000
Evansville & Terre Haute, 1st, 1942	5	104	78,000
Evansville & Terre Haute, 1st, 1921	6	120	360,000
East Tenn., Va. & Ga., 1956	5	115	580,750
Eastern Ry. of Minn., No. Div., 1st, Gold, 1948	4	105	1,785,000
Flint & Pere Marquette, 1920	6	117	117,000
Fre., Elk. & Mo. V., Con. 6s, g. by C. & N. W., 1933	6	133	1,330,000
Georgia Southern & Fla., 1st, 1945	5	108	108,000
Houston, East & West. Texas, 1st, 1933	5	100	250,000
Illinois Cen'l, West'n Lines, 1st, 1951	4	110	1,100,000
Ill. Cent'l, St. L. Div. & Ter'l, 1951	3½	100	2,935,000
Ill. Cent'l, L'ville Div. & Ter'l, 1953	3½	100	3,633,000
Indianapolis & St. Louis, 1st, 1919	7	127	179,070
Ind., Dec. & West., Equip. Notes, Monthly till Aug. 1, 1905	5	100	283,000
Kal., Allegan & G. R., 1st guar. by L. S. & M. So., 1938	5	120	194,400
Kansas City Cable, 1st, 1901	5	100	250,000
Kan. City, St. Jo. & C. B., Mtge., 1907	7	115	161,000
Lake Erie & Western, 2d, 1941	5	110	990,000
Long Dock Co., 1st Mtge., 1935	6	130	1,300,000
Louisiana Western, 1st Mtge., 1921	6	106	318,000
Louisville & Nash., Mob. & Mont'y, 1st, 1945	4½	104	1,040,000
Louisville & Nash., Coll. Tr., 1918	4	97	485,000
Louisville & Nash., Gen'l, 1930	6	117	260,910
Louisville & Nash., N. O. & Mob. Div., 1st, 1930	6	126	126,000
Louisville & Nash., St. Louis Div., 1st, 1921	6	120	220,800
Lehigh Val'y R'y of N. Y., 1st, guar'd by L. V. R. R., 1940	4½	106	848,000
Lehigh Valley Terminal, 1st, guar'd by L. V. R. R., 1941	5	112	224,000
Lewiston, Burns & Bath., 1st Mtge., 1918	5	100	250,000
Mahoning Coal, 1st, guar'd by L. S. & M. So., 1934	5	120	480,000
Maysville & Lexington, 1st, 1906	7	105	48,300
Metropolitan Elevated, N. Y., 1st, 1908	6	113	362,730
Metropolitan St. Ry. Co., Gen'l, 1997	5	116	1,160,000
Mobile & Ohio, 1st, 1927	6	130	65,000
Michigan Central, 1st Mtge., 1902	7	103	51,500
Milwaukee & Northern, 1st, 1910	6	115	57,500
Minneapolis Union, 1st, guar'd by St. P., M. & M., 1922	5	106	540,600
Milwaukee Elect, R'y & L. Co., Con., 1926	5	105	262,500
Morgan's La. & Tex. R. R. & S. S., 1st, 1918	7	130	975,000
Midland of N. J., 1st Mtge., 1910	6	116	371,200
New York & Harlem, 1st Mtge., 2000	3½	112	4,480,000
New York, L. E. & W., 1st Cons., 1920	7	135	2,700,000
New York, L. E., & W. D. & I. Co., 1st, 1913	6	110	1,650,000
New York, Lack. & West., 1st Mtge., 1921	6	130	1,300,000
New York, Ont. & W., Ref., 1992	4	103	1,545,000
New York, Ont. & W., 1st, (P. M. Notes) 1903-11	5	101	1,484,500
New York, Susq. & W., 1st Ref., 1937	5	106	265,000
Nash., Chat. & St. L., 1st, Cons., 1928	5	104	364,000
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis, 1st, 1913	7	126	348,500
No. Pac. Term., 1st (guar.), 1933	6	112	645,240
No. Pac., St. Paul & Duluth, Div. Mtge., 1996	4	100	1,000,000
No. Ill., 1st, guar. by C. & N. W., 1910	5	107	535,000
No. West. Gr. Trunk (in Mich.), 1st, 1910	6	102	42,840
O., Ind. & W. (Pref.), 1st, 1938	5	102	306,000
Oregon Short Line, 1st, 1922	6	125	$1,125,000
Oregon R. R. & Navigation Consold., 1946	4	101	151,500
Panama Ry., 1st, S. F., 1917	4½	103	468,650
Pitts., C., C. & St. L., Cons., Ser. A, guar. by Pa. Co., 1940	4½	112	1,120,000
Pitts., C. C. & St. L., Cons., Ser. E., guar. by Pa. Co., 1949	3½	97	970,000
Raleigh & Gaston, 1st, 1947	5	106	318,000
Rochester & Pittsburgh, 1st, 1921	6	125	81,250
Rochester & Pittsburgh, Cons., 1922	6	125	125,000
Rio Grande & Western, 1st, 1939	4	96	240,000
Seaboard & Roanoke, 1st, 1926	5	106	212,000
South & North Alabama, Cons., 1936	5	105	467,250
South Carolina & Ga., 1st, 1919	5	102	215,220
Second Ave. R. R., 1st Cons., 1948	5	114	285,000
St. P., Min. & Man., 1st Cons., 1933	4½	113	1,130,000
St. P., Min. & Man., 1st Cons., 1933	6	135	1,485,000
St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ex., 1st, 1937	4	100	250,000
St. Paul & N. Pac., 1st Gen., 1923	6	125	1,500,000
Savannah, Fla., & West., 1st, 1934	6	120	600,000
Savannah, Fla. & West., 1st, 1934	5	107	535,000
St. Louis & San Fran., Gen., 1931	6	123	399,750
St. Louis & San Fran., Gen., 1931	5	110	330,000
St. Lawrence & Adirondack, 1st, 1996	5	107	267,500
Southern Pac. of New Mexico, 1st, 1911	6	112	448,000
Taunton Street Ry., 1st, 1914	5	100	350,000
Taylor's Falls & L. S., 1st, guar. by St. P. & D., 1914	6	106	222,600
Toledo & O. Cen., W. Div., 1st, 1935	5	106	265,000
Toledo Traction Co., 1st Cons., 1909	5	100	250,000
Texas & New Orleans, 1905	7	106	299,980
Thirty-fourth St. Crosst'n, 1st, 1996	5	112	196,000
Third Ave. R. R., 1st Con., 2000	4	103	1,648,000
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo, 1st, 1946	4	99	495,000
Union Pacific Ry. & L. G., 1st, 1947	4	104	2,080,000
Union Ry. Co., N. Y., 1st, 1942	5	108	54,000
Utah & Northern, 1st, 1908	7	116	2,047,400
West Shore, 1st, guar. by N. Y. C. & H. R., 2361	4	110	1,100,000
Western Transit Co., guar. by N. Y. Central, 1903	4½	100	90,000
Willmar & S. F. 1st, guar. by St. P. M. & M., 1938	5	115	575,000
Worcester & Sub. St. Ry., 1st, 1915	5	102	102,000
Wisconsin Central, 1st Gen'l Mtge., July 1, 1949	4	86	20,640

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Am. Safe Dep. Co., 1st Mtge., 1903	6	100	50,000
Am. Dock & Imp. Co., 1st, guar. by N. J. C., 1921	5	112	448,000
Brookline G. L. Co., Mass., Gen., 1913	5	100	250,000
Brooklyn Union G. L. Co., Cons., 1945	5	112	560,000
Consumers Gas L. Co., Chic., Ill., 1st, 1936	5	108	162,000
Equitable Illuminating G. L. Co., Phila., 1st, 1928	5	105	247,800
Kansas City, Mo., G. L. Co., 1st, 1922	5	100	250,000
Mad. Sq. Gar. Co., N. Y., 1st, 1919	5	100	749,000
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. of Chicago, 1st, 1947	5	100	125,000
People's G. L. & C. Co. of Chicago, 1st, 1904	6	105	658,875
People's G. L. & C. Co. of Chicago, 1st, 1943	6	117	117,000
Paterson & Passaic Gas & Elect. Co., Cons., 1949	5	100	500,000
St. Paul, Minn., G. L. Co., Cons. Extn., 1918	6	110	220,000
St. Paul, Minn., G. L. Co., 1st, 1915	6	110	220,000
St. Paul, Minn., G. L. Co., Gen'l, 1944	5	78	390,000
Western Union Tel. Co., Coll. Trust, 1938	5	110	485,100
Western Union Tel. Co., Funding & Mtge., 1950	4½	104	1,040,000

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Chic., Mil. & St. Paul, preferred	7	170	901,000
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, pref.	7	200	2,000,000

BANK STOCKS.

New York Security & Trust Co., N. Y.	20	500	2,570,000
			$170,354,973

GEORGE W. PERKINS, Chairman.

JOHN CLAFLIN, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, WOODBURY LANGDON, WILLIAM R. GRACE, GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON. } Finance Committee.

Total Market Value of Bonds ($164,883,973) and Stocks ($5,471,000), $170,354,973

Total Cost Value of Bonds ($157,212,823) and Stocks ($2,965,000), $160,177,823

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

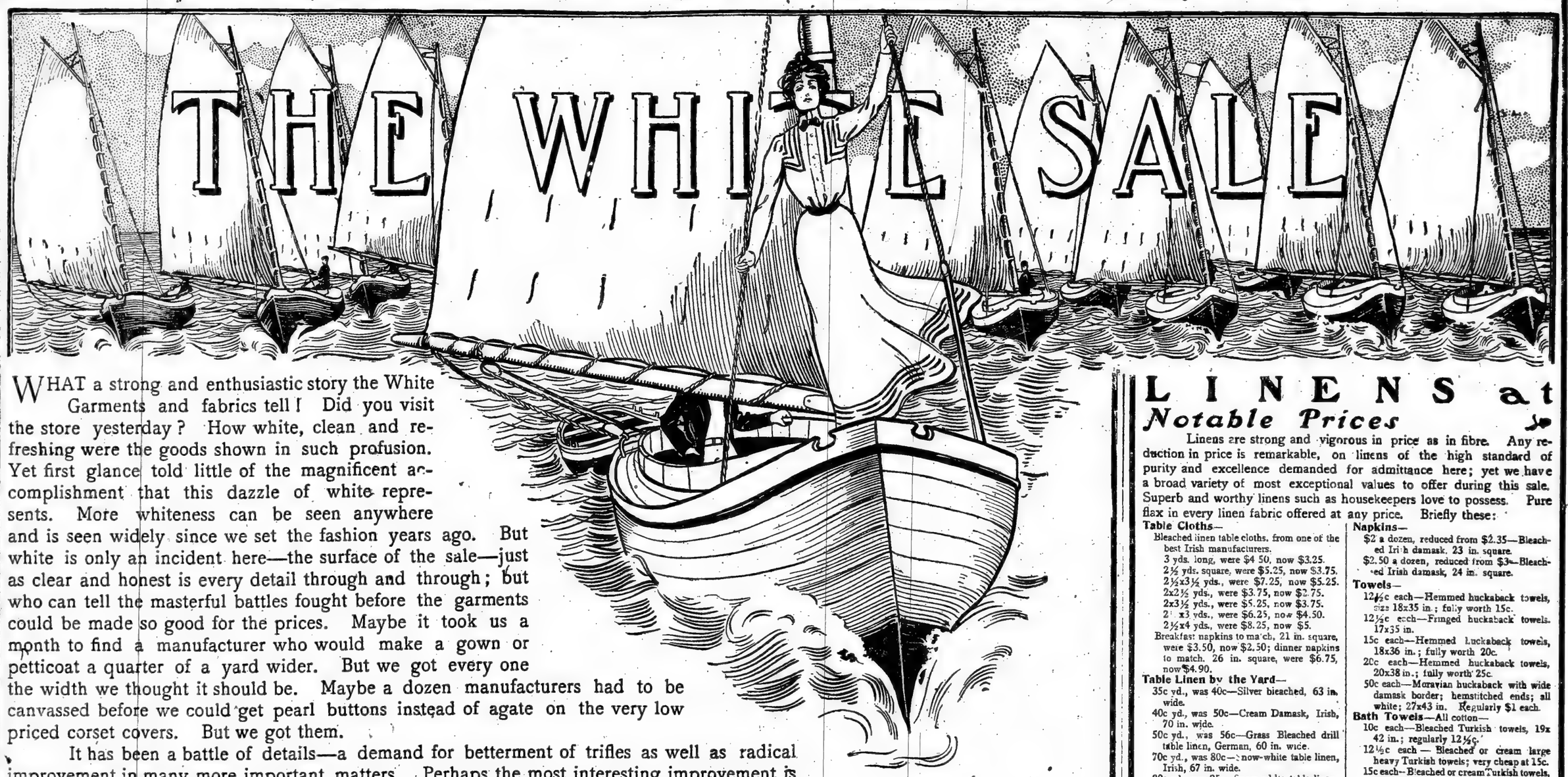

WHAT a strong and enthusiastic story the White Garments and fabrics tell! Did you visit the store yesterday? How white, clean and refreshing were the goods shown in such profusion. Yet first glance told little of the magnificent accomplishment that this dazzle of white represents. More whiteness can be seen anywhere and is seen widely since we set the fashion years ago. But white is only an incident here—the surface of the sale—just as clear and honest is every detail through and through; but who can tell the masterful battles fought before the garments could be made so good for the prices. Maybe it took us a month to find a manufacturer who would make a gown or petticoat a quarter of a yard wider. But we got every one the width we thought it should be. Maybe a dozen manufacturers had to be canvassed before we could get pearl buttons instead of agate on the very low priced corset covers. But we got them.

It has been a battle of details—a demand for betterment of trifles as well as radical improvement in many more important matters. Perhaps the most interesting improvement is in variety. More kinds of gowns or petticoats at each price, making such an array as is unthought-of and, of course, unattempted by any other store.

This is because we do not plan a bargain sale—don't buy a dollar's worth merely because it's cheap. But we plan a splendid gathering—broad, complete variety of the neatest, most refined, most comfortable under-garments that care and skill can make. Then, after goodness and beauty are assured, we pare down the prices.

That is why this sale has no counterpart, and no real imitator. It stands alone in attracting women who care nothing for a bargain that compels them to sacrifice their taste for refined and carefully-made garments.

Briefly these are chiefest varieties at most popular prices:

Night Gowns—
2 styles at 38c each—not more than 3 of these gowns to one buyer.
1 style at 50c 1 style at 65c 4 styles at 75c
3 styles at 85c 8 styles at $1 2 styles at $1.25
2 styles at $1.50 4 styles at $1.75

Petticoats—
1 style at 35c 3 styles at 50c 1 style at 75c
2 styles at 85c 9 styles at $1 6 styles at $1.25
3 styles at $1.50 4 styles at $1.75

Short Petticoats—
1 style at 25c 1 style at 35c 4 styles at 50c
1 style at 75c 3 styles at 85c

Chemises—
1 style at 18c each—not more than 3 of these chemises to one buyer.
1 style at 25c 1 style at 35c 4 styles at 50c
3 styles at 75c 3 styles at $1

Corset Covers—
2 styles at 8c each. Not more than 3 of these corset covers to one buyer.
1 style at 18c 6 styles at 25c 5 styles at 35c
8 styles at 50c 1 style at 75c 1 style at 85c 3 styles at $1

Drawers—
1 style at 10c each. Not more than 3 of these to one buyer.
1 style at 15c 3 styles at 25c 3 styles at 35c
6 styles at 50c 5 styles at 75c 4 styles at $1

Corsets—
Medium waist, low bust corsets of jean, in white, drab and black, at 45c.
"J. B." corsets of sateen, at 65c.
Globe corsets of coutil, white and drab, lace trimmed, low bust, at 75c.
"P. D." corsets, imported, at $1; regularly $1.75.
Other "P. D." corsets, at $1.25, though formerly $2.75.
Still another lot of "P. D." corsets at $1.50, instead of $3.50 and $4.
Lillian corsets, imported, at $1.75 to $5, that were $2.50 to $8.50.
The new Nemo Cadet corsets, straight front—the latest model—in whalebone, are $1.50.

Children's Garments—
Drawers at 10c for sizes 2 to 4 years; 15c for sizes 6 to 10 years; 18c for 12-year sizes. Also at 25c for sizes 2 to 12.
Gowns at 38c for sizes 2 to 14 years; also at 50c and 75c.
Petticoats at 35c for sizes 2 to 8 years; 45c for sizes 10 to 16 years. Also at 50c, sizes up to 8 years, and 65c for sizes 10 to 16 years.
White dresses of nainsook at 38c for sizes 6 months to 3 years; 45c of nainsook for sizes 6 months to 2 years; 65c of lawn for 1 to 3 year sizes; at $1, of nainsook.
Long waist dresses of lawn at $1 and $2.
Infants' long slips of nainsook, at 25c, 45c, 70c, $1.15, and of lawn at $1.75.
Long petticoats at 30c, and 2 styles at 38c.

FUR COATS
Capes and Collarettes

Here's assortment broad enough to cover almost every reasonable fancy. High class enough to give perfect satisfaction to the most cautious purchaser. Low-priced enough to make the savings over the usual furriers' prices at once apparent, and well worth while.

The following is a partial list of handsome fur pieces whose fair prices have grown ever so much fairer since only yesterday:

$17 50—A few short electric seal capes; were $25 and $30.
$25—Natural lynx collarettes, with high storm collar; were $50.
$30—Electric seal Etons and short jackets; were $40 to $50.
$35—Mink collarettes, plain and fancy; were $45 and $50.
$37.50—Electric seal coats, with collar and revers of blended mink; were $45.
$45—Astrakhan coats; rich, bright lustre; were $55.
$60—Stylish Eton jackets, made from Persian paws; were $75.
$75—Real seal capes, waist length; were $125 and $135.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' DRESSES and Coats Reduced

All imported—the dresses and the coats. Handsome styles, and the plainer, more practical, yet still attractive kinds—a wide variety. But only one or two of a kind.

Some particularly elegant dresses are now $30—they were moderately priced at $40. Others at $10 instead of $15, and still others at like reductions.

The coats, some very fine garments in the collection, too, are $10 to $20. They were $15 to $30.

Second floor, Ninth Street.

BLANKETS

Of assured excellence. Reduced in price. They all come from the best blanket makers—selected by a blanket expert. At original prices they were notable bargains. Read further of the better-than-ever advantages:

"The Raritan." Of white wool on cotton warp; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs. Were $2.50 a pair. Now $2.
"The Astoria." Excellent wool on cotton warp; all white; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs. Were $3.75 a pair. Now $3.
"The Chesapeake." All wool; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs. Were $5 a pair. Now $4.
"The Wissinoming." All wool, warp and filling; scarlet; 78x84 in.; 6 lbs. Were $7 a pair. Now $5.
"Princess Anne." Extra heavy; wool with light cotton warp; 82x86 in.; 8 lbs. Were $8 a pair. Now $6.

Third Floor.

Office Supplies

Each succeeding New Year marks a distinct dividing line in the affairs of every office. New sets of books are opened, there is a general replenishing of supplies, and everything takes a fresh start. This means a largely increased demand, for which we prepare as regularly as we do for Christmas or the White Sale. We've been at it for months, and have this year a gathering excelling all previous collections of blank-books, office stationery, typewriter supplies, and everything else that can come under the head of business necessities. And all at low prices, made with especial reference to this sale. Witness a few specimens:

45c—Ledgers, Records, Day Books, Cash and Journals; fine grade heavy white wove paper; bound in full duck, Russia; red leather corners; 300 pages; 8x13.
75c—Ledgers, Records, Day Books, Cash and Journals; fine grade heavy white wove paper; bound in full duck, Russia; red leather corners; spring back and hubs, with units; 600 pages; 8½x13.
$1.10—Ledgers, Records, Day Books, Cash and Journals; fine grade heavy white paper; bound in American Russia back and ends; duck sides; with units; 600 pages; 8½x13.
$1.45—Ledgers, Records, Day Books, Cash and Journals; fine grade heavy white wove paper; bound in full sheep; American Russia corners, with units, 600 pages; 9½x14¼.
$2.50—Ledgers, Journals; Demy size; bound in full duck; American Russia corners; spring back and hubs; good grade paper; 1,000 pages.
Commercial envelopes, sizes 6x6½; 80c a thousand.
Typewriter paper, 8x10, 50c a ream of 500 sheets.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

January Sale of Women's JACKETS

This announces very radical price reductions on our entire stock of Short Jackets for women. Imported garments and American are all included in the general clean-up of stock that brings the offering. The variety is broad, and the styles are good all the way through. Prices are:

A THIRD to a HALF Below Value.

All materials and colors are included; and all sizes are here though not in each style. These four groups:

At $6, Jackets worth up to $15
At $10, Jackets worth up to $20
At $13.50, Jackets worth up to $26
At $15, Jackets worth up to $30

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Costumes
An Important Announcement

The most important news is of the aristocratic group of the foreign models that get new prices to-day. The elegant gowns are priced originally at just about their cost to us. They are brought for prestige rather than profit. Now, with many important functions still ahead, we mark

All Paris Costumes at Half Price

The group includes evening, reception and street gowns, from the foremost Paris makers. Among them these:

From *Walles*—An exquisite white evening gown, with floral decorations. Was $400; now $200.

From *Rouff*—A decollete gown, composed of white and gold lace work, with court train of blue velvet. Was $450; now $225.

From *Paquin*—Reception gown with skirt of violet velvet; bodice of changeable violet taffeta; entire dress with trimming of cretonne Was $450; now $225.

From *Frances*—A tailor-made gown of pastel blue broadcloth, with trimming of white and gold braid. Was $250; now $125.

Then another offering of American *Tailor-made Dresses.*

In three interesting groups, priced this way:

At $15—Suits worth up to $30 At $22—Suits worth up to $45
At $60—Suits worth up to $105

Quite as interesting, or more so, is the first showing of *Summer Dresses,* which we make today; of point d'Esprit and organdie, in various shades, exquisitely trimmed with laces and ribbons. Prices, $22.50 to $45.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Looked-for Post-Holiday SALE OF BOOKS

"Hurt Books!" That's the term we've been using for years as applied to all that entered into this clear-up sale. But it's hardly fair to a collection such as this. True, some of them are scuffed or soiled somewhat But many are without a single fault. Their presence in the company of the really "hurt" books is due only to the fact that they are so reduced in quantities—odd lots.

Among them are books in sets—standard authors—fiction, poetry, history, the sciences, all sorts of desirable books. And the prices are about one-third regular prices. There's splendid choosing to-day, and interesting additions will be made daily.

Various Styles of COUCHES Under-priced

First, concerning a specially attractive, though brief offering of wardrobe couches in a certain very desirable style. They are upholstered in tow and moss, with tufted cotton tops; the springs of best quality; the lids with self-opening attachment; covering of imitation Bagdad. They are 6 ft. long, 30 in. wide; the box is 7 in. deep and is lined with muslin. The box-couch is first-class in every respect, and is a fair $14 quality, we will make to order, offering several patterns of coverings from which to choose, just

One Hundred of these at $9.75 Each.

Couches will be delivered in about four days from date of order.

Hardly less interesting is this sale of sample couches. They've been handled a bit more than our regular goods and show slight evidences of it—*only* slight. The blemishes are not enough in themselves alone to warrant reductions like these:

At $12.50, from $18—Plain couch in denim; moss and hair filling.
At $13, from $18—Raised head box-couch in imitation Bagdad; tow and cotton filling.
At $16.50, from $22—Tufted couch in tapestry; tow and cotton filling.
At $16.50, from $22—Tufted couch in velour; tow and cotton filling.
At $17, from $23—Box-couch in muslin; all-hair filling.
At $17.50, from $22—Box-couch in denim; tufted; all-hair filling.
At $25, from $35—Plain tapestry couch.
At $18.50, from $25—Tufted couch in tapestry tow and cotton filling.
At $22.50, from $30—Raised head box-couch in denim; moss and hair filling.
At $42.50, from $54—Embossed velour; plain seat; all-hair filling.
At $37.50, from $53—Tufted muslin couch; all-hair filling.
At $40, from $58—Mahogany frame, plain couch in tapestry; all-hair filling.
At $34, from $48—Tufted couch in leather.

With the couches a lot of pillows made of short ends of couch coverings—mostly fancy velours, sizes 18 to 22 in., at $1.50, though easily worth double

LINENS at Notable Prices

Linens are strong and vigorous in price as in fibre. Any reduction in price is remarkable, on linens of the high standard of purity and excellence demanded for admittance here; yet we have a broad variety of most exceptional values to offer during this sale. Superb and worthy linens such as housekeepers love to possess. Pure flax in every linen fabric offered at any price. Briefly these:

Table Cloths—
Bleached linen table cloths, from one of the best Irish manufacturers.
3 yds. long, were $4 50, now $3.25.
2½ yds. square, were $5.25, now $3.75.
2½x3½ yds., were $7.25, now $5.25.
2x2½ yds., were $3.75, now $2.75.
2x3½ yds., were $5.25, now $3.75.
2½x3 yds., were $6.25, now $4.50.
2½x4 yds., were $8.25, now $5.
Breakfast napkins to match, 21 in. square, were $3.50, now $2.50; dinner napkins to match, 26 in. square, were $6.75, now $4.90.

Table Linen by the Yard—
35c yd., was 40c—Silver bleached, 63 in. wide.
40c yd., was 50c—Cream Damask, Irish, 70 in. wide.
50c yd., was 56c—Grass Bleached drill table linen, German, 60 in. wide.
70c yd., was 80c—Snow-white table linen, Irish, 67 in. wide.
80c yd., was 95c—Snow-white table linen, Scotch, 72 in. wide.
90c yd., was $1.25—Snow-white table linen, Flemish, 68 in. wide.

Napkins—
$1.10 a dozen, worth $1.50—Bleached Scotch Damask, 18 in. square.
$1.40 a dozen, worth $1.75—Bleached Scotch damask, 20 in. square.
$1.80 a dozen, worth $2.50—Bleached Scotch damask, 20 in. square.

Napkins—
$2 a dozen, reduced from $2.35—Bleached Irish damask, 23 in. square.
$2.50 a dozen, reduced from $3—Bleached Irish damask, 24 in. square.

Towels—
12½c each—Hemmed huckaback towels, size 18x35 in.; fully worth 15c.
12½c each—Fringed huckaback towels, 17x35 in.
15c each—Hemmed huckaback towels, 18x36 in.; fully worth 20c.
20c each—Hemmed huckaback towels, 20x38 in.; fully worth 25c.
50c each—Moravian huckaback with wide damask border; hemstitched ends; all white; 27x43 in. Regularly $1 each.

Bath Towels—All cotton—
10c each—Bleached Turkish towels, 19x42 in.; regularly 12½c.
12½c each — Bleached or cream large heavy Turkish towels; very cheap at 15c.
15c each—Bleached or cream Turkish towels, red borders, some all white, some fringed, some hemmed; all worth 20c each.

Towelings—
12½c yd—Bleached twilled crash; 18 in. wide; fully worth 15c.
12½c yd—Bleached plain crash; heavy, firm; fancy border; width 18 in.; reduced from 15c.
10c yd—Plain white crash; fancy border; 18 in. wide; fully worth 12½c.

Fourth avenue.

SHEETS and Pillow Cases

The extraordinarily low prices set in this splendid offering of sheets and pillow cases seem to have struck an immediately responsive chord, to judge by the inroads you made in the stock yesterday. But there's opportunity for all, while this gathering of 140,000 pieces lasts, to lay in a supply for future needs at prices which, even now, buyers at wholesale have to pay the manufacturers for goods of equal quality. Better be forehanded.

Bleached Pillow Cases—Made of good muslin that will give service.
42x36 in., 10c 45x38½ in., 12c
45x36 in., 11c 50x38½ in., 13c
54x38½ in., 15c

Bleached Sheets—Made of good muslin that will stand hard use.
54x90 in., 37c 81x90 in., 50c
63x90 in., 40c 81x99 in., 55c
72x90 in., 45c 90x90 in., 55c
72x99 in., 49c 90x99 in., 60c

Bleached Pillow Cases—Made from the best known grades of standard muslins:
42x36 in., 12½c 45x38½ in., 15c
42x38½ in., 13c 50x38½ in., 17c
45x36 in., 14c 54x38½ in., 19c

Bleached Sheets—Made from the best known grades of standard muslins:
54x90 in., 43c 72x99 in., 58c
63x90 in., 47c 81x90 in., 59c
63x99 in., 52c 81x99 in., 64c
72x90 in., 53c 90x90 in., 64c
90x99 in., 70c

Hemstitched Pillow Cases—Made from well known grades of standard muslins:
42x36 in., 17c 45x38½ in., 19c
45x36 in., 18c 50x38½ in., 21c
54x38½ in., 23c

Hemstitched Sheets—Made from well known grades of standard muslins:
63x90 in., 55c 72x99 in., 66c
72x90 in., 61c 81x90 in., 67c
81x99 in., 72c

Bleached Pillow Cases—Made from a grade of muslin finer and heavier than the usual standard make:
42x36 in., 13c 45x38½ in., 17c
42x38½ in., 15c 50x38½ in., 19c
45x36 in., 16c 54x38½ in., 20c

Bleached Sheets—Made from the same good quality of muslin:
63x90 in., 52c 81x90 in., 65c
63x99 in., 57c 81x99 in., 72c
72x90 in., 60c 90x90 in., 70c
72x99 in., 65c 90x99 in., 79c

Bleached Pillow Cases—Made from the best weight and finest muslin in use to-day.
42x36 in., 16c 45x40½ in., 21c
42x38½ in., 17c 50x38½ in., 24c
42x40½ in., 18c 50x40½ in., 25c
45x38½ in., 20c 54x38½ in., 25c
54x40½ in., 26c

Bleached Sheets—Made from the best weight and finest muslin in use to-day.
63x90 in., 65c 81x90 in., 85c
65x69 in., 70c 81x99 in., 90c
72x90 in., 75c 90x90 in., 90c
72x99 in., 85c 90x99 in., $1

Fourth avenue.

Men's Clothing

Speaking of Prince Alberts. Do you know that we can fit you as well, right out of this splendid stock, as any fine custom tailor? We are constantly making new converts to the ready-to-wear Prince Albert coat. But do you know further the very substantial saving possible through selection from this stock? Take this as an instance:

Coat and vest of imported black Vicuna—soft and luxurious—lined throughout with extra heavy silk; double-breasted vests. You know that good tailors generally want no less than $60—our price is $35.

Other good black Thibet coats and vests, serge lined, at $20; silk lined, at $25.

Men's striped worsted trousers in latest, best patterns, at $5 to $8.

Men's fancy double-breasted vests, at $3.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Night Shirts

Here are two sorts, both of which are particularly good values at the price—fifty cents.

One kind is of muslin—fine and heavy enough to be both comfortable and serviceable. Liberally cut and strongly made. Some severely plain, others with fancy trimming. Sizes 14 to 19.

The other are domet flannel night shirts. Cozy and warm, though really only cotton, fleecy on both sides. Cut large enough—not skimped anywhere. Good variety of tasteful colorings and stripes. Sizes 14 to 19.

Half dollar for either sort.

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Boys' SUITS

A lot of handsome sack suits for boys of 13 to 19 years, are greatly reduced in price to-day. They are of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds—the best sellers of the season. All small lots—a wide variety—but none complete in sizes. Your size is surely in one or another. Men of small stature can also be fitted in this collection. The price shall be $10 each, though the suits are very good $12 to $15 values.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fine LAMPS Mounted on Vases

A splendid collection, choice of which is offered at a remarkably little price. They are vases we had specially mounted for lamps, and comprise specimens of Japanese bronze, Japanese pottery, Royal Bonn, Louelsa, and other wares. The mountings are of old brass or bronze.

Early comers will find choosing here among values up to $22.50. The least expensive sorts are $10.50 vases, of which there are but a few. The majority are $15 and $16.50 kinds, and the **Uniform price is $7.50.**

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ARMY BILL IN THE SENATE

Likely to be Given the Right of Way After To-day.

War Department Embarrassed by the Delay—Friends of Subsidy Bill Want to Divide the Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The general expectation among Senators is that the first few days of the time of the Senate after reconvening to-morrow will be devoted to consideration of the Army Reorganization bill, but there is some disposition to make an arrangement for a division of time that will permit of the continued presentation of the Ship Subsidy bill during a part of each day.

The delay in the passage of the Army bill has seriously embarrassed the War Department, and threatens to considerably hamper the operations in the Philippines. With every day of delay the difficulties in the way of recruiting the new army and getting it to the Philippines in time for the return of the volunteers are increased.

It is stated that there are not now enough officers for recruiting duty, and that, with the number now in the Philippines, it is impossible to get officers who can perform that work with the dispatch which will be necessary when the new army comes to be raised. The army has now regular officers enough for a force of 29,000, though it is 65,000 strong. Fully 20 per cent. of these are on detached duty. The force in the Philippines is badly under officered, and operations of importance have to be intrusted to officers of low rank.

The War Department estimate that it will take six months to raise the new army made it possible that the exchange of the new force for the old one could be accomplished by June 30, the time set by law for the discharge of the volunteers. It has now become practically certain that it will be necessary to keep some at least of the present Philippine army in the islands until at least the time set for their mustering out. The only way of avoiding this would be to raise the new army in less than the time estimated as necessary by the department, and, as the facilities for recruiting have not improved, that is impossible.

When the Committee on Order of Business representing the Republican side of the Senate made the Subsidy bill the regular order of business at the beginning of the present session there was an understanding that when the Army bill should be presented for consideration the other measure should be laid aside temporarily if considered necessary, in order to secure the prompt passage of the Army bill. There is apparently a disposition on the part of some Senators partially to disregard this agreement, and the friends of the Subsidy bill, most of whom are also supporters of the Army bill, are trying to secure an understanding for the adjournment of the discussion of the Army bill to the morning hour of the Senate's daily proceedings, giving the time each day after 2 o'clock to the Subsidy bill.

A meeting of the Committee on Military Affairs has been called for to-morrow, when the matter of procedure probably will be discussed and a decision reached as to whether the committee shall ask for all the time of the Senate until its bill is disposed of or for only part of it. Some members of the committee are disposed to divide time with the Subsidy bill for the present, but all Senators, regardless of politics, consider the Army bill of pressing importance. Hence it is probable that some arrangement will be reached guarding against any protracted delay on the military measure. While comparatively few of the opposition Senators will vote for that bill, none of them appears willing to make any objection to its early consideration.

There has been a general surmise that Senator Cockrell would offer a substitute for the Army bill, but he stated to-day that he had no such intention, at the same time expressing his conviction that the bill should be pressed to early disposition because of the condition in the Philippines. Mr. Cockrell expressed the further opinion that the Army bill would not be debated at great length unless there should be at the same time an attempt to carry the Subsidy bill along with it. In that event he thought it might be difficult to get the Army bill through promptly. The opposition Senators generally will content themselves with an explanation of their views upon the Army bill and will make no opposition to its becoming a law.

There are still several speeches to be made upon the Subsidy bill, but apparently none of the promised speeches have been prepared, so that Senator Hawley may be able to go on uninterruptedly for some time with the Army bill regardless of any arrangement concerning the Subsidy bill.

Urges Passage of the Shipping Bill.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Theodore C. Search, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, has sent a circular to the members of the organization urging a united effort to help pass the Ship Subsidy bill, now pending in the United States Senate.

REAPPORTIONMENT IN THE HOUSE.

Hopkins Measure May Be Passed This Week—River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The House probably will dispose of the Reapportionment bill this week, although Chairman Burton of the River and Harbor Committee is inclined to contest the right of way with the Census Committee. The Reapportionment bill, carrying out as it does a Constitutional requirement, is a matter of higher privilege than an appropriation bill, and if Chairman Hopkins insists, it probably will be given priority. Mr. Hopkins, however, may yield if he finds that any large proportion of the members will not return from their holiday vacation in time to vote upon the measure this week.

A very determined fight will be made against this bill by members from States which lose Representatives under it, and Mr. Hopkins desires a full House when the vote is taken. He is confident that his measure will carry with a full attendance. In any event, neither Mr. Hopkins nor Mr. Burton desires to proceed to-morrow, so that the session probably will be brief and unimportant. On Friday either the River and Harbor or the Reapportionment bill will be taken up. If it should be the latter, the expectation is that its consideration will be completed on Saturday. If the former, the length of time to be consumed is problematical.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Joseph S. Wilkins, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding general, Department of California, for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberick, Jr., Sixteenth Infantry, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report to the commanding officer for recruiting duty.

Capt. John J. Bradley, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant Fourteenth United States Infantry,) will proceed to Chicago and report to Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis for temporary duty until March 15.

First Lieut. Herman A. Sievert, Fourth Cavalry, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty with recruits at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Navy.

Capt. C. J. Barclay is ordered to the Boston Yard, Jan. 5.

Commander N. J. K. Patch is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard for ordnance instruction, Jan. 8.

Commander S. M. Ackley is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard, Jan. 5.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Brister is ordered to the Independence, Jan. 16.

Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson is retired from Jan. 5.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The battleship Kentucky arrived at Aden to-day.

The Wilmington left Colombo yesterday, and the Pompey to-day, both bound for Singapore.

The hospital ship Solace has arrived at Shanghai.

The training ship Topeka arrived at Tangier yesterday.

The Dixie has arrived at Gibraltar.

The Ericsson has arrived at the Norfolk yard.

The Potomac has left Key West for Pensacola.

The gunboat Wheeling is to be put out of commission and be replaced by the Mohican. The Wheeling is to undergo extensive repairs. Capt. Couden and his entire crew are to be transferred to the Mohican when that vessel is commissioned.

The Transport Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Official advices were received at the War Department to-day concerning the movements of vessels of the transport service.

The Hancock left San Francisco yesterday for Manila with Gen. Davis and aide, Capt. Keene of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, four Assistant Surgeons, three officers, and fifty men of the Marine Corps, four female nurses, twenty civilian employes, one chief musician, two signal corps men, thirteen casuals, and seventy recruits.

The Thyra has left Portland for Manila with a large cargo of horses and forage and Capt. W. H. Gordon of the Eighteenth Infantry, Capt. Kelly, Surgeon, and forty-nine other passengers, including teamsters and other employes.

The Sumner arrived at Nagasaki yesterday on her way to Ching Wan Tau, China, with freight and money for the American troops in that country.

The Argyll has arrived at Nagasaki for Seattle.

The Ingalls sailed from Havana yesterday afternoon for New York.

The Meade, which carried a large amount of specie from San Francisco, arrived at Manila Dec. 31.

GREENWICH ASSESSMENTS.

Valuations on the Property of Many Well-Known Persons Raised Considerably.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 2.—The Assessors to-day filed the grand list of taxable property of the town with Town Clerk James R. Meade, and anxious property owners have been perusing it to discover how much they have been assessed, whether the valuation of their property has been increased, and whether their neighbors have been let off more easily than themselves.

Although the totals will not be figured up until the three men who constitute the Board of Relief have worked on them, the Assessors are satisfied that they have raised the grand list from $7,356,447.12 last year to over $8,000,000 for the coming year. The Board of Relief can undo the work of the five Assessors if it chooses. It is, however, doubtful if many deductions will be made.

The following shows how the work of the Assessors has affected some of the most prominent of the taxpayers:

H. O. Havemeyer last year paid taxes on six houses valued at $51,400, and 191 acres of land at $16,100. This year he has been assessed on five houses at $66,500 and 192 acres at $20,000.

E. C. Benedict's list in 1899 showed that he owned houses valued at $100,000; had 65 acres of land worth $47,500, thirteen horses, averaging $100 each; two cows, worth $20 each; carriages worth $1,500; timepieces worth $200; pianos worth $100; furniture and books worth $250, bank stock, $6...0, and $7,000 invested in vessels and commerce. This year's list shows him to be worth $35,000 more, his houses having increased $25,000; his land $7,000, his pianos $400, his furniture $500, and his yacht Oneida $5,000.

Joseph Milbank's new list shows one house at $40,000; an increase of $35,000; ten acres of land at $20,000, the same value as last year, and a new item "all other taxable property," at $25,000.

J. Kennedy Tod has been credited with having three houses valued at $45,000; an increase of 50 per cent., and his 111 acres are taxed at $40,000 instead of $26,400.

George L. Tyson, commodore of the Riverside Yacht Club, has his assessment for 8 houses raised from $42,500 to $50,000, and the value of his 58 acres is raised from $6,000 to $20,000.

A. B. Hilton has had his assessment raised $10,000, to $40,000.

William Rockefeller's assessment is increased only $11,050. His six houses are taxed at $16,900 and his 260 acres at $58,700, an increase of $3,500 on the houses and $7,550 on the land.

Robert Stewart has also escaped lightly, the valuation on his 2 houses and 12 acres being raised to $28,500, an increase of $4,200.

John H. Courlie will pay on three houses at $43,000 instead of $34,000, and his 80 acres have been raised $8,000, to $28,000.

Mrs. A. A. Anderson, daughter of the late Jeremiah Milbank, has the value of her five houses raised from $57,400, to $70,000. Altogether her assessment is increased $18,850.

A. A. Marks, Chairman of the Town Investigating Committee, has the value of his 2 houses increased $6,000, to $20,000, and his 40 acres from $6,729, to $10,800.

Robert M. Bruce, who asked the Assessors to increased his assessment 50 per cent., but who did not put in a list, has his assignment raised from $65,330, to $94,275.

Other wealthy New Yorkers who have had valuations raised are E. W. Bullinger, to $55,000; C. Lowther, to $64,800; Alfred Peats, to $45,000; W. A. Copp, to $35,000; J. P. Laflin, to $28,100; A. Foster Higgins, to $35,030; James McCutcheon, to $34,000; W. R. H. Martin, to $74,700; L. V. Harkness, to $56,000; Charles T. Wills, to $47,000, and W. H. S. Wood, to $35,000.

CUBA'S CONSTITUTION.

Convention Is Considering Two Promulgations—One Makes Concessions to the United States.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention is consedering two promulgations of the future relations between Cuba and the United States. One of these affirms, in the first place, an acceptance of the Monroe doctrine and the establishment of friendly relations with all nations, together with a resolution to proceed in all cases in complete accord with the United States.

In the second place it proposes to put at the disposal of the United States a portion of the shore of any bay on the north coast and of two bays on the south coast for naval stations, together with concessions sufficient for the purpose of defense and sanitation. In the third place, it declares that Cuba will place herself on a war footing to help the United States in case such assistance should be needed, while a fourth proviso is an amplification of the first, second, and third.

The other promulgation contemplates

First—That the convention is vested with authority only to convene.

Second—Not having been granted legislative functions, the convention cannot arrange the basis of future relations.

Third—Nevertheless, should Washington desire such a discussion, the convention is willing to discuss and agree upon an arrangement of mutual relations.

Fourth—The aspirations of the convention are merely to consolidate the country for reconstruction. Its energies are directed toward supporting the avowed policy of the United States, to which Cuba is bound by indestructible ties of gratitude, said policy being based upon the unequivocal preservation of liberty and independence throughout the American Continent.

The first promulgation embodies the desires of delegates friendly to the United States. The latter is a counter check to the extremists. It is considered that the first is likely to carry.

MRS. RATHBUN ARRESTED.

New Haven Coroner's Report Says Her Husband Was Killed by Poison Intended for J. F. Hart.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 2.—The report of the Coroner in regard to the Rathbun poisoning mystery, which has been absorbing public attention for the last week, was made public to-day. It finds that the death of William Rathbun was caused by poison put into the coffee of a boarder, John F. Hart, by Maria Ann Rathbun, wife of the dead man.

The intention of Mrs. Rathbun, according to the Coroner's finding, was to secure the death of Hart. Jealousy, because Hart, who previously had been very attentive to her, was neglecting her and devoting himself to another woman, is ascribed in the Coroner's report as the motive for Mrs. Rathbun's alleged act. The poison used was Rough-on-Rats, and it is said to have been put into the dinner pail of John F. Hart. William Rathbun, who ordinarily drank tea, was induced to take a drink of the coffee after Hart had declared that it had a peculiar taste and burned his stomach. Both men were afterward taken sick, but Hart recovered.

Mrs. Rathbun was arrested at noon on a warrant charging her with murder. She will have a preliminary hearing in the City Court to-morrow.

BOMB IN A CHICAGO TUNNEL.

Police Think Discharged Street Car Employe Was Bent on Mischief.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—On information from a source which he declines to make public, Detective Sergeant McLaughlin located a gas pipe bomb in one of the niches of the La Salle Street Tunnel shortly before midnight. The bomb was taken by the policeman to the Central Station, and thence carried to the lake front and exploded.

Detective McLaughlin said he received a hint to the effect that an effort would be made to blow up the tunnel used for the passage of the North Side cable cars. He hastened to the scene and found a piece of three-inch gas pipe about fifteen inches long in one of the small arched openings in the dividing wall of the tunnel. A half-burned fuse protruded from one end. When touched off the bomb is said by the policeman to have exploded with a loud report.

Earlier in the night one of the sweepers employed in the tunnel saw a man about twenty-five years old and shabbily dressed loitering in the tunnel. He was asked what he was doing there, and replied, "Nothing." The stranger left the tunnel hurriedly. The police suspect the bomb was placed there by a discharged employe of the company.

BRIEFS IN THE PORTO RICAN CASES FILED

Counsel Argue Against the Collection of Duties.

Maintain in the Federal Supreme Court that the President Has Exceeded His Powers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The first briefs to be filed in the cases involving the relation of the United States to their insular possessions, which are to be argued in the United States Supreme Court next week, were submitted to-day. There are eight of the cases, and briefs were filed in two of them, the cases of Carlos Armstrong and of Samuel B. Downes. In both cases the briefs represent the parties opposing the contentions of the Government.

The Armstrong case comes to the Supreme Court from the Court of Claims. Armstrong is a British subject doing business in Ponce, Porto Rico, and he sues to recover tariff duties collected on goods imported into Porto Rico from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The Court of Claims decided against him, and he appeals from that decision. The brief in this case was filed by John C. Chaney on behalf of Mr. Armstrong.

The plea is made in the brief that the collection of duties was, in the circumstances, a violation of the Constitution of the United States, as by the terms of the Paris Treaty the island of Porto Rico became a portion of the United States. The brief lays down the following propositions as the basis of the appellant's contentions:

"The Constitution of the United States reaches over every portion of the National domain, whether in the form of States, Territories, or districts, because this Constitution provides for Territories as well as States. The cession made by Spain in the Treaty of Paris produced an absolute change of title and sovereignty in Porto Rico.

"The President of the United States is an executive officer only. He has no right to exercise legislative functions. The imposition by executive orders of customs duties on commerce between the Island of Porto Rico and other parts of the United States after the treaty of peace and the exchange of ratifications is unauthorized and void, and the collection of such duties is without warrant of law.

"A Government without limitations was never intended by the founders of the Nation. They sought to establish, and did establish, a Constitutional republic which furnished a written guarantee of protection to all its inhabitants. The idea that in one portion of the country the executive and legislative authority is subject to restrictions and limitations and that in another portion it is without any restriction or limitation—that in one part a republican Government exists and in another part an unlimited despotism—is repugnant to the theory upon which the Government was founded. Every inhabitant is entitled to the protection afforded by the Bill of Rights."

A large part of the brief is devoted to the refutation of the doctrine laid down by the Attorney General in the Goetze case, recently argued by him in the Supreme Court, to the effect that the Government of the United States should have an unlimited hand in the control of territory outside of the States. Replying to this declaration, Mr. Chaney says:

"Mr. McKinley is the President of the United States—the President of its territory and its people. He is not the President of any other territory or people, and he is the despot of no people and no territory. He was never elected nor commissioned the despot of anybody or anything.

"The Congress is the Congress of the United States—the Congress of the territory and people of the United States. It is not the Congress of any other territory or people. It is omnipotent nowhere on the face of the earth. It was created by the people of the United States under a Constitution specifically pointing out its powers and duties. It exists by virtue of that Constitution, as does also the Presidential office. It is omnipotent nowhere. The only omnipotent thing this side of heaven is the Constitution formulated by the fathers out of times which proved the necessity of providing against despotism in the Presidential office and against the omnipotence of men representing the people of the United States.

"One would think, to hear the arguments advanced by the Government, that there are no restrictions or limitations of any sort upon Congress, or the President, so far as the Territories are concerned. They may give to Alaska an absolute monarchy; they may give to the Hawaiian Islands a republic, or they may give to Porto Rico such a government as Weyler would provide. They may give to the Philippines a form of government after the plan of Turkey and China. They may establish a republic in one part and a monarchy in another; they may deny to the unfortunate inhabitants of these islands all the recognized rights and privileges which characterize the codes of civilized nations. In short, they may restore all the relics of barbarism, and there is no power on earth to stop or control them.

"It is no answer to this to say that the Congress is too enlightened, and the President too merciful to commit such acts of tyranny and oppression. That does not change the question. We contend that no such right exists; that Congress in its Government of the Territories is itself subject to Constitutional limitations, and that the people of these Territories or colonies are protected by these limitations, and that they may themselves appeal to that instrument for protection."

The brief in the Downes case was filed by F. R. Coudert, Jr. In this case exception is taken to the imposition of duties on goods imported into the United States from Porto Rico. In his brief Mr. Coudert, quoting the decision of the Supreme Court in the Cherokee Nation case, asks, "If the Paris Treaty did not make Porto Rico a part of the United States, how could the Congress of the United States be vested with the right to legislate for it and to determine the 'civil rights and political status of its native inhabitants'?" Replying to his own question, Mr. Coudert says:

"The Congress of the United States is not invested by the Constitution, and cannot therefore be invested by treaty, with the power to legislate for a foreign country."

Mr. Coudert also suggests the possibility of an amendment to the Constitution, saying: "Now, if the only concern with reference to the question of expediency. If the people of the United States deem it expedient that the additional powers exercised by their temporary agents should be approved and should be continued to their successors, the people can so ordain. The Constitution has provided an easy method for their so ordaining. It has not established the Supreme Court for that purpose. A Constitutional amendment, if demanded by the people, can be presented in Congress and ratified by the Legislatures in less time than it will take this Court to unravel and determine the momentous questions involved in this case.

"If a revolution in our method of government and in the principles for which this Government stands is to be made, it should be made by the power which is at the base of all government—the people—for whose benefit the Government is made. It certainly should not be done by a court intended to be a conservator of all our institutions, and not the voice of the people, to change the form and character of those institutions."

Suez Canal Traffic in 1899.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—There was a substantial increase in the traffic through the Suez Canal in 1899, as compared with the previous year, according to statistics furnished the Department of State by United States Consul Hossfeld at Trieste, Austria. A total of 3,503 vessels passed through the canal in 1898, and in 1899 the number was increased to 3,607, representing an increase of 104 vessels and a gain of 657,017 tons. The average time consumed in passing through the canal in 1899 was eighteen hours and thirty-eight minutes, about half an hour longer than was necessary during the previous year. It is worthy of note that only 327 steamers which went through in 1899 were making their first passage of the canal.

Secretary Hay Again Indisposed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Secretary Hay is again indisposed and was confined to his home to-day.

Dr. L. S. Hinckley to Resign.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Dr. L. S. Hinckley will, it is said, resign as Superintendent of the Essex County Hospital for the Insane and of the branch hospital at Overbrook, at the meeting of the Board of Freeholders on Jan. 10. The committee of the Board on County Hospitals held a meeting last Saturday to frame charges against the Superintendent. The allegation is that he has failed to maintain proper discipline among the staff of attendants.

CAMMEYER.

The Greatest Sale of Recent Times.

The Invisible Clock of the universe has tolled the passing of the 19th and rung in the 20th Century. And we ring out clear and strong, on the stroke of this Supreme Hour, the announcement of our Happy New Year Greeting to the public.

Our First Great Twentieth Century Sale of High-Grade Shoes for Men, Women and Children

IN OUR BASEMENT.

110,000 PAIRS!!

Taken from the Main Floor, Fall and Winter Stock, to provide space for our Spring Goods. Selected from our $4, $5, $6, $7 and $8 regular and famous lines. The Best Shoes produced, clean, fresh, new, bench made, many hand sewed and hand welted soles. In all sizes, styles, materials.

Think of it, reflect upon it, get well in mind what all this means and then act at once. We have also added the best Shoes for Boys and Girls in this sale. Come, then. Come quickly with your family and prepare the feet of your household for the journey of the new year.

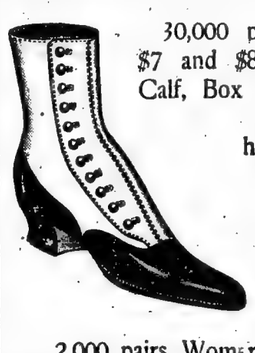

30,000 pairs Women's $4, $5, $6, $7 and $8 Shoes, Black Kid, Black Calf, Box Calf and Patent Leather Button and Lace, high and low heels, at

$2.00

Per Pair.

2,000 pairs Women's $2.00 Black Kid and Box Calf Button and Lace Shoes, per pair *1.00*

3,000 pairs Women's $2.50 Patent Leather and Black Kid Button Shoes, Louis XV. heels, per pair. *1.50*

5,000 pairs Women's $5 and $6 Black Kid and Patent Leather Evening Slippers, Military and Louis XV. heels, at

$2.00

Per Pair.

8,000 pairs Women's $2 and $3 Satin Juliets, in Black, Brown, Pink, Blue and Red, at

.75

Per Pair.

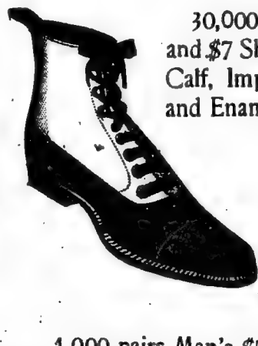

30,000 pairs Men's $4, $5, $6 and $7 Shoes, Black Kid, Black Calf, Imported Patent Leather and Enamel Leather, at

$2.25

Per Pair.

1,000 pairs Men's $5.00 Winter Weight Oxford Ties, per pair *2.25*

1,000 pairs Misses' $2.00 large size Button and Lace Shoes..... *1.00*

20,000 Pairs Infants', Children's and Misses' $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 Black Kid Shoes at

.75

Per Pair.

5,000 pairs Boys' $2.50 and $3.00 Black Calf, Black Kid and Box Calf Lace Shoes, double and half double soles, sizes 2½ to 5½ . . *1.50*

5,000 pairs Youths' $2.50 Black Calf, Black Kid and Box Calf Lace Shoes, double and half double soles, sizes 11 to 2,

$1.25

Per Pair.

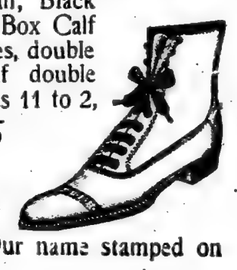

You can only start the new year and the new century aright with our shoes on your feet. Our name stamped on every sole. Our guarantee with every pair.

No goods sent C. O. D. or Mail Orders filled for this sale.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Av., cor. 20th St.

BILL FOR PIPE GALLERIES

Merchants' Association Will Send Measure to the Legislature.

Will Be Built Simultaneously with the Rapid Transit Tunnel—Precautions Against Explosion—City Will Have Control.

Steps were taken yesterday by the Merchants' Association, through President King, to have a bill drawn providing for construction of pipe galleries along the line of the Rapid Transit Railway. William R. Corwine of the association will visit the Rapid Transit Commissioners and some of the city officials to-day to arrange for a bill to be introduced early in the session of the Legislature. Mr. Corwine said the association understands the importance of having the galleries built simultaneously with the tunnel.

When, a few weeks ago, the Rapid Transit Commissioners decided to abandon the pipe galleries in Elm Street, after work amounting to between $50,000 and $100,000 had been done, it was with the object of having just such a bill prepared as is now proposed. This will give the city entire control and relieve the contractor of any financial hardship. Controller Coler, who has always favored the construction of galleries to run the entire route, said yesterday he sees no bar to this plan being carried out, and the other Commissioners and the Merchants' Association favor it. If the plan is carried out it will be directly in line with the plan of municipal ownership for other public utilities.

One objection on the part of Engineers Birdsall and Loomis to the former plan as to Elm Street was that the allotted space would not be large enough for the pipes that would eventually be laid. The new bill will obviously take this matter into consideration, together with the idea of absolute city control. Whatever the engineers do in regard to space allotment, electrical conduits will under no circumstances form a part of the pipe gallery plant. To prevent danger from explosion electrical conduits will be laid between the roofs of the galleries and the street surface.

STEEL WORK IN THE TUNNEL.

Installed in Elm Street, Between Prince and Houston—Bonds Delivered.

The first steel work in the Elm Street portion of the rapid transit tunnel was installed yesterday between Prince and Houston Streets. Steel work in the block north will be begun next week. Superintendent Herrick of the Degnon-McLean Company, which has the contract for the section, said yesterday that by the middle of February one block at least will be finished so far as the steel work is concerned.

Messrs. August Belmont & Co. delivered yesterday to Controller Coler railroad bonds of the value of $1,000,000, in compliance with the terms of the supplemental agreement with Mr. McDonald, the contractor, dated Feb. 21, 1900, which called for this additional security to be deposited at the beginning of the year 1901. These bonds are to be retained by the city for the same general purposes as are covered in the five-million-dollar bond for the construction, and so long as there is no penalty incurred under this bond the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company is entitled to receive the interest which comes due from time to time upon these securities.

Two Hudson (N. Y.) Women Drowned.

HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 2.—While Mrs. Herbert Shaw and Mrs. Jonas Miller, daughters of William Browne of this city, accompanied by Miss Amelia Spencer, were returning from a visit to Athens to-day across the ice in a sleigh drawn by Harry Hermance of Hudson, and Michael Keyes of Troy the ice gave way, and precipitated all five into the water. The men succeeded in getting on firm ice and pulling Mrs. Miller out of the water, but the other two women were drawn under the ice by the swift current. Men are grappling for the bodies, but there is little chance for their recovery until Spring, as the water at this part of the river is very deep.

WANTS TO STAY IN CONVENT.

Henrietta Cunningham, Once a Wayward Girl, May Become a Nun.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—There was a peculiar case brought to light to-day before Vice Chancellor Stevens. In it a mother seeks to recover her daughter, who is a voluntary inmate of the House of the Good Shepherd in this city. The girl refuses to leave unless the Rev. Hugh P. Fleming, pastor of St. John's Church, Orange, is made her guardian. She refuses to return to her mother and father.

In response to a question by the Vice Chancellor, Mr. Kearns, attorney for the House of the Good Shepherd, explained the case by saying that the girl was arrested for disorderly conduct in Orange a year ago. The Police Justice gave her the option of going to jail or to the House of the Good Shepherd. She elected to enter the latter place, and did so without formal commitment. Since being in the home the girl, Mr. Kearns said, had been confirmed, and desired to remain in the institution and to lead a Christian life. Her parents, it was asserted, were not fit custodians of the girl.

H. H. Snedeker, counsel for the mother, admitted the father was not a proper person to have the care of the daughter, but sought to have the girl given into the charge of a reputable resident of Orange. He denied the mother was unfitted.

The girl herself expressed preference either to stay in the home or to have Father Fleming appointed her legal guardian. She does not want to return home. It is said, she is contemplating entering the sisterhood.

CHILD KILLERS SENTENCED.

Dr. Thompson and Harry Fowler of Long Branch Go to Prison.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 2.—Harry Fowler of Long Branch and Dr. Reuben P. Thompson of Seabright were to-day sentenced to eighteen years in State prison for the murder of the infant child of Miss Etta White of Long Branch. Fowler was the father of the infant. Miss White and her mother, Mrs. Nellie White, were also indicted for the crime along with Fowler and Thompson. The cases of the White women went over for one week. It is expected they will plead non vult and be given light sentences. Miss White has made a confession.

The crime was committed on May 1 last. Fowler was already married and is a carriage builder by trade. The child was discovered sunk in the South Shrewsbury River. Fowler confessed that Dr. Thompson poured something down the baby's throat in a funnel, and after it was dead Fowler threw the body into the river. Dr. Thompson is only thirty-five years old. He is a son of ex-Sheriff John E. Thompson of Navesink Highlands.

ROCKEFELLER'S GRANDSON DEAD.

Child of Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick Succumbs to Scarlet Fever.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The two-year-old son of Mrs. Harold McCormick, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, died to-day of scarlet fever at his parents' home, Pocantico Hills. Another child of Mrs. McCormick is also dangerously ill from the fever, but it is believed the crisis is past.

The family declined this afternoon to give out any information, and especially that pertaining to the approaching wedding of Mr. Rockefeller's daughter, which will undoubtedly be further postponed.

DE HIRSCH FUND'S NEW VENTURE.

Fifty Houses and a Factory to be Built in Belle Plain, N. J.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Jan. 2.—The Trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund will now develop the town of Belle Plain, Cape May County, for the benefit of the Russian Jews. They have given out a contract for the erection of fifty dwellings and one large factory.

The fund now has progressive colonies at Carmel, Rosenhayn, Rellance, and Woodbine, in Southern New Jersey.

ABRAHAM COHEN'S SENTENCE.

He Will Go to Prison for the Full Term for Selling Mollie Weinstein.

Judge Foster will have before him for sentence to-day Abraham Cohen, who was convicted in General Sessions of the abduction of Mollie Weinstein. He will be given the extreme penalty of five years in Sing Sing Prison as hard labor. He is married, and in court to-day will appear his wife to plead for mercy. Her appeal will not avail. Judge Foster has made up his mind to make an example of Cohen as a warning to hundreds of other young men who have been abducting young women and leading them to east side haunts.

The evidence against Cohen was that he found the young girl seeking employment. He gave her drugged soda water, and on the pretext of taking her to his mother's residence took her to the house from which she escaped, and was paid a roll of bills for it. The young girl was kept a prisoner in the place until released by the Gerry Society. Judge Foster found that Cohen had made a practice of luring young girls to such places.

May Stanley, who was indicted and convicted for keeping the resort to which Cohen took Mollie Weinstein, was discharged yesterday. Judge Foster said:

"While there is no doubt of some guilt in your case, the fact that you took the stand and testified, enabling this Court to bring about the punishment of one of the most abominable offenders ever brought into a criminal court, deserves consideration." Judge Foster's action in discharging the Stanley woman was concurred in by District Attorney Philbin and Commodore Gerry.

MISS BLANCHE BERAND ILL.

Was Postmistress at West Point for Half a Century.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Miss Blanche Berand, who for fifty years was Postmistress at West Point, and who was known to almost every army officer passing through the Military Academy as a cadet, was stricken with paralysis this morning, and may die.

She is over seventy years of age. She has lived here since she retired from office, a few years ago.

BOY STEALS TWO MAIL SACKS.

Burns Many Letters Before He Is Caught Near Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Two pouches of mail matter were stolen from a flat car in front of the New York Central station here about 4 o'clock this morning. The sacks were among a number that were thrown off of the fast mail from the West to be transferred to a train which stopped at stations between here and New York. Each bag contained several hundred pieces.

A man was seen engaged in burning letters at a bonfire in some woods a mile and a half north of the city, and several officers started in that direction, but the thief escaped. He had destroyed a large number of the letters, but the police recovered some, which were turned over to the Post Office authorities.

The thief, it was discovered soon afterward, was Francis Murphy, nineteen years of age, of this city. Two officers from this city arrested Murphy in a signal tower seven miles north of Poughkeepsie this afternoon, and he is now in jail here awaiting instructions from United States Commissioner Shields, who has been notified of his arrest.

Murphy is very illiterate. Seeing the mail sacks being unloaded, he says, the idea struck him that he might get enough money out of one of them to pay his fare to Chicago, where his father works. The letters contained checks to the value of $1,000, but the boy got only twelve cents in money and threw the checks away. All of the letters, many of which he destroyed, were addressed to persons in Yonkers.

Brewing Company Dissolved.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company of New York City today filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of voluntary dissolution. Immediately thereafter a certification of incorporation of the David G. Yuengling Brewing Company of New York City was filed. The capital stock is $250,000. The Directors are Dean Emery and Thomas H. McKee of New York City and William J. Kelly of Jersey City, N. J.

JOSEPH GILLER DIES OF WOUND.

Sadie Dean, an Actress, Is Held, Suspected of Shooting Him.

Joseph Giller, twenty-seven years old, a cabinetmaker, of 600 Tenth Avenue, who was shot Dec. 14, in the home of Miss Sadie Dean, an actress at the same address, died in Roosevelt Hospital last night. Giller used to visit the young actress, who was arrested on suspicion of having shot him.

She said a revolver had been presented to her the day before, and she showed it to Gilder, who accidentally shot himself.

APPOINTED TO SCHOOL BOARD.

John J. Barry Named to Succeed Thomas W. Timpson, Resigned.

At the meeting of the Board of Education for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx last night a communication was read from the Mayor announcing the reappointment of six of the members of the board whose term expired at the end of last year, and the appointment of John J. Barry as a member of the board to take the place of Thomas W. Timpson, who has resigned.

Vernon M. Davis and J. J. Kittel were reelected as delegates to the Central Board. The Treasurer of the board announced that $18,700 had been collected in the schools in Manhattan for the fund to aid the Galveston sufferers.

Trolley Road in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Jan. 2.—Thousands of persons yesterday witnessed the starting of the new trolley system, the island's first road of that description. The people were much astonished.

Horner's Furniture.

REDUCTION SALE.

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GOV. ODELL'S MESSAGE

Advocates Economy in All Departments.

TALKS OF NEW YORK POLICE

Recommends a Single-Headed Commission.

Declares that Trust Companies Should Be Compelled to Pay More Taxes, that Excise Law Should Be Amended to Prevent Colonization in Raines Law Hotels, and that Gas and Electric Lighting Companies Be Placed Under the Control of the Railroad Commission.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Gov. Odell has submitted his first message to the Legislature. In it he discusses conditions throughout the State and makes recommendations as follows:

State of New York,
Executive Chamber,
Albany, Jan. 2, 1901.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

The Constitution provides that the Governor shall communicate by message to the Legislature at every session "the condition of the State and recommend such matters to it as he shall judge expedient." Acting under this mandate, I have the honor to transmit to you the following message:

FINANCIAL.

On Sept. 30, 1900, the close of the fiscal year, the total debt of the State amounted to $10,130,080, classified as follows:

Canals	$8,500,080
Adirondack Park, Chapter 561, Laws of 1885	330,000
Adirondack Park, Chapter 220, Laws of 1897	400,000
National Guard, public defenses, Chapter 672, Laws of 1898, and Chapter 193, Laws of 1899	900,000
Total	$10,130,080

Of this debt, $55,000 will fall due on the 30th day of January, 1901, and $55,000 on the 30th day of January, 1902. The first has been cared for by an appropriation made by the Legislature of 1900, and no other provision, excepting for the item falling due in January, 1902, for the redemption of outstanding certificates of indebtedness, will be necessary during the current year.

The receipts and balances for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, were $36,511,698.25.

Of this amount $4,504,814.74 was the balance carried down from October, 1899.

The total payments for all purposes during the year amounted to $29,221,855.70, leaving a balance in the State Treasury on Sept. 30, 1900, of $7,289,802.55.

The tax rate for the current year is 1.96 mills, which will yield on the valuation of the State, ($5,461,302,752,) $10,704,153.39.

The amount received from corporations during the fiscal year was:

For taxes on corporations	$2,624,508.05
For organization taxes	356,778.61
Total	$2,981,286.66

being an increase over the preceding year of $239,988.61.

The amount received from taxes on inheritances for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, was $4,334,803.27, an increase over the preceding fiscal year of $2,140,191.03.

The amount received from license fees for the sale of liquors, Chapter 112 of the Laws of 1896, and the amendments thereto, for the year ended Sept. 30, was $4,235,870.25; an increase over the preceding year of $4,591.70.

EXPENDITURES.

A study of the principal expenditures is wise in view of the necessities which arise for a more economical administration. They are therefore submitted to you in full, and are as follows:

For educational purposes	$5,195,800.06
For charitable institutions, including care of the insane	6,748,134.03
For the Adirondack Park, purchase of lands and expenses	431,902.69
For printing and advertising	583,191.47
For the Legislature	706,709.35
For State prisons	602,800.93
For the judiciary	928,987.37
For the National Guard, including armories and arsenals, for public defenses	1,005,144.89
For the Excise Department, including refunds	564,681.65
For public buildings	261,644.41
For canals	2,875,625.93

One of the largest sources of revenue to the State is that arising from the collateral inheritance tax. With the object of inquiring into the expense of collection of this tax in view, I have secured from the Controller a statement which shows that during the years from 1897 to 1900, inclusive, there has been received from this source $11,765,211.08, and there has been expended, including $159,351.96 in refunds, $1,408,643.50 for collection. In other words, more than 9 per cent. of the tax has been used for administration purposes. The law provides that the County Treasurers shall be paid a fee for collection. The only work performed for this has been the signing of duplicate receipts and the transmission of the money to the Controller, at an expense during the period referred to of $276,207.16. The appraisement of the property has cost, in addition, $200,906.80, or about 3 per cent. of the total amount collected.

The legal expenses other than those named above have also been very large, and could be greatly reduced if the compensation of the attorneys was fixed by statute on a percentage basis, rather than left to the discretion of the Controller. No business man would suffer such an enormous drain upon his resources for the small amount of work now performed. One-half of the sum expended should have been ample for the collection of these moneys, and that of itself would have effected an average saving during the past four years of at least $150,000 per year.

I recommend that in all counties where there are now official appraisers the collection of the taxes be transferred to the State Controller, and in all other counties the County Treasurer be made the official appraiser for such counties with no additional fee for such service.

EMPLOYES AND CLERKS.

Since the adoption of the State Constitution a necessity for an increase in the force of employes in the Legislature has arisen, and without proper amendment to the legislative law this increase has been met through what is known as a supplemental list. With no definite limitation as to the number of such employes extravagance and abuses are apt to result. I recommend an amendment to the legislative law that will fix the number and compensation of such additional employes.

The Controller's report shows also vast increase in the expenditures for clerical and other help in the departments. No doubt a thorough pruning could be effected if the Legislature would investigate and report promptly its findings, and I ask for such action. All items of expenditure in the appropriation bills should be made more in detail, so as to give fuller effect to the veto power of the Executive against unnecessary expenditures, without a disapproval of many of the gross appropriations.

CORPORATIONS.

In connection with the report of the Controller it may be well to consider the effect of our incorporation laws, and what bearing they have upon the revenues of the State, and what, if any, legislation is required to liberalize and make them more effective. That corporations are treated more liberally in other States than in our own, is well known. The additional burdens placed upon domestic corporations force capital to go to other States where more favorable laws exist, and New York is losing the revenues which other States are enjoying at its expense. The total amount of money received from the incorporation tax during the past year was but $356,778.61, showing that only $34,000,000 of capital was organized under our laws in that period. Many instances could be cited where single corporations with a greater capitalization than the aggregate just referred to have been made in other States. What renders this condition of affairs the more unjust is that foreign corporations transact their business and use our State to all practical purposes as their main distributing point and place of business. It is comparatively easy for them to escape taxation upon a great amount of capital under that section of the law which provides that they shall pay only upon the amount of capital actually employed within the State. With inadequate means for determining that amount, upon which an honest difference of opinion may also exist, they pay but little if any taxes. What then shall we do to make our laws more popular and at the same time protect the interests of the State and increase its revenue? While the cost of incorporation is greater in New York than in any other State, entailing a larger burden upon the corporations at their inception, this is of but minor import, and has but little bearing upon the discrimination against New York.

ASKS FOR LIBERAL LAWS.

Without considering the restrictions as to the line of business or the acquirement of property, and the mortgaging of such properties, the one feature of our laws which to the average capitalist is the most distasteful is that section which provides that he shall be liable for all the debts of the corporation, individually through a failure to make an annual report, which under a recent decision of the Court of Appeals is held to include, not only the floating, but also the mortgage indebtedness of every corporation. It is right that Directors should be held accountable for their action where fraud or misuse of moneys or property is involved. When we take into consideration, however, that the report referred to, if necessary at all, could be enforced against the corporation by an action to compel it, under a money penalty, it would seem to be a very severe punishment that the failure to so file it should result in the transfer of its full debt, to each and every Director.

When we consider also that these reports need not convey a correct statement of the condition of the company, and are therefore of no benefit either to the State or to the company's stockholders, it would seem desirable, as a matter of right, that this provision should be repealed.

The references made above, together with those as to the limitation to debt, which do not now, under our law, extend to railroads, and other minor details, we might well regard with favorable consideration because they would do much to remove the objectionable features which now surround our corporation laws.

This subject is recommended to your careful consideration, with the hope that the present Legislature will not adjourn without having enacted amendments which will liberalize and make more popular our corporation laws. We should exercise the same supervision over foreign corporations who seek to do business within our State as over our own, and they should be subject to the same limitations. Many complaints now made against large combinations of capital are just, but owing to our lack of jurisdiction we are unable to control, and therefore no law can be framed which will reach foreign corporations effectively. Even though we deny their right to file certificates, the greatest penalty is the withholding of the right to use our courts, and this in effect is but a slight embarrassment, as the United States Court can be used for the same purpose. Liberal laws, therefore, which will accord the same rights as those given to individuals, restrictive as to their powers and the safeguarding of the people's interest, will accomplish much more than declamation against corporations, and will at the same time aid us by relieving the burdens of taxation upon the homes of those who can ill afford to bear them.

SPECIAL ATTORNEYS.

The abuses which have grown up under the attorney system are such as to call for correction. There are perhaps instances where the services of special attorneys may be justified, but in most cases the work performed by them should be left to the legal department of the State. I direct the attention of the Legislature specifically to the law governing attorneys for the Lunacy Commission and by the Forest Preserve Board. A great amount of money has been expended in the past for such services, and if it is possible to save these expenditures without detriment to the State, it should be done. A portion at least is unnecessary, and I am convinced can be avoided without any serious embarrassment following. This recommendation is made with the belief that you will give it the attention which its importance deserves.

COMMISSIONS.

One of the most important matters to which the attention of the Legislature should be given is the possibility of consolidating or abolishing many of the commissions which have been heretofore created for the care, supervision, and control of the various interests of the State. Many of these have outgrown their usefulness. Legislation in recent years has enlarged, and in many cases duplicated the work, until their many officials, with the accompanying salaries, expenses, and other incidental outlays have grown to proportions inconsistent with a due regard to the interests of the taxpayers. In this connection your attention is called to the amount appropriated by the last Legislature for the salaries and office expenses of some of these various commissions.

The Board of Mediation and Arbitration received an appropriation of $17,800 for salaries and office expenses. The Bureau of Labor Statistics received an appropriation of $32,942. The State Factory Inspector's department received an appropriation of $121,551, making a total appropriation for these three departments of $172,293.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

There are nearly as many men employed in the Factory Inspector's office as in the enforcement of the excise laws. It would seem that the State might be readily divided into inspection districts, with much better results than are obtainable under the present system, and in addition to the duties now performed, the inspectors could at the same time collect the labor statistics, and the necessity for a separate set of men, now going over the same ground and duplicating the work, might thus be avoided. Factory Inspectors in the course of their inspection become familiar with the questions arising between employer and employe, and their reports could furnish a practical basis of information that is needed for the proper consideration of the relations existing between them. If this be so, it would seem that by a consolidation of these three departments into one, to be known as the Department of Labor, the work done by each of the present departments could be more efficiently performed and at a very much less expense than is now possible. If this Department of Labor could be created with a Deputy in charge of each of the three branches heretofore conducted separately, a provision could be made by which a Board of Mediation and Arbitration might be selected from those connected with the department, and a large saving of salaries and office expenses be effected.

In my opinion at least $72,000 would be saved as the result of such a union, and the great interests of labor be better conserved. I recommend such legislation as will accomplish this result.

The Factory Inspector has been charged under a recent law with the examination of the sweat-shop system in the larger cities of the State, and has examined 27,000 applications for licenses, of which 19,000 were granted. This law has been generally obeyed. It would be impossible, it seems to me, to prohibit entirely the performance of work in homes, and possibly it would not be desirable, but supervision by local boards of health and deputy factory inspectors will result in a very much better hygienic condition than has prevailed heretofore. The penalty for violation of the law should be made more stringent, and in this direction it is to be hoped that the necessary amendments may be enacted.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

There have been frequent attempts during the past few years to enact what has been called an employers' liability law, the object being to place employes upon the same footing as individuals not employed, where death or injury may result from the acts of fellow employes without contributory negligence. The wide divergence of opinion existing between the employers and employes is responsible for the failure to secure affirmative action, and therefore it has been impossible for these interests to meet upon a common ground. A system of compulsory insurance of employes by the employers has been suggested as the best way of arriving at a solution of this question. It seems to me that it is possible either by this method, or by more clearly defining the law as to when the acts of the employe stand for those of the employer, to arrive at some conclusion satisfactory to both these great interests. The employer should furnish to his employe every protection. It is as necessary that careful and prudent men should be employed as it is that the best mechanical appliances should be used in the prosecution of business, and known incompetency which causes injury should be punished as fully as the failure to provide other proper safeguards. I commend this subject to you for your careful consideration. The States of Massachusetts, Indiana, Colorado, and Alabama now have Liability acts, and they have been found to work without detriment or serious embarrassment, and the great State of New York owes to the laboring interests of the State the same ample protection.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Article 8 of the Constitution provides for a State Board of Charities, to be appointed by the Governor. As at present constituted this board consists of twelve members, receiving a compensation of $10 for each day's attendance at meetings of the board, with expenses. The board also maintains an office with a Secretary and other employes. The appropriation for salaries of Commissioners, employers, and other expenses amounted to the sum of $51,620 last year.

The duties imposed upon this board, while important, I believe could be more properly attended to by a single Commissioner, selected by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate, together with such State officers as might be designated by him. I would recommend that the present board be abolished, and the duties heretofore imposed upon it be discharged by one made up as above suggested. The reduction which I am satisfied would result thereby, without impairing the efficiency of the work, would be about $25,000 per year.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The Railroad Commission, in addition to the other duties imposed upon it, has been engaged in the work of abolishing grade crossings, under the appropriation made last year. This work should continue, and the Legislature should make an adequate provision for that purpose.

PRISONS COMMISSION.

Article 8 of the Constitution provides for a Commission of Prisons, and Chapter 1,026 of the Laws of 1895 provided that the Governor should appoint eight Commissioners who receive $10 per day and expenses while in the performance of their duties. This commission also maintains an office and office force, and received an appropriation last year therefor amounting to $13,000. While it is true that this board has effected a great saving to the State, and a better sanitary condition in the various subdivisions, yet its work has reached such a satisfactory stage that, in my judgment, the duties of this commission should be conferred upon a single Commissioner, to be selected by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate, who, together with such State officers as might be designated, could continue the work of the present Board of Prison Commissioners. The expenses which would be saved by this consolidation, without lessening the efficiency of the commission, would be at least $10,000 per year.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

I also desire to call your attention to the State Board of Health, which consists of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor and certain ex-officio members. The duties are such that one competent man, giving his time thereto, might easily perform them, provided that the supervision of tuberculosis and glanders in cattle were transferred to the Department of Agriculture, where it properly belongs, and the necessity for a large office force at an expense according to the appropriation of last year of $42,200 could be largely reduced. This is also suggested, with a recommendation for affirmative action by the Legislature.

STATE LUNACY COMMISSION.

On Oct. 1, 1900, there were 22,088 inmates in the various State hospitals. The number on Oct. 1, 1899, was 21,435, showing an increase for the year of 653. This seems to be about the average increase for the past five or six years. The expenditure for the maintenance of the State hospitals for the past fiscal year was $3,599,631.56, or at the rate of $165.38 per capita, as against $178.42 for the previous year. This decrease was brought about by an arbitrary reduction in the number of employes, and has not seemed to cause any serious impairment in the proper administration of the various hospitals.

The total expenditures for construction work and repairs of an extraordinary character during the past year have been $662,949.81. The commission reports that they have $20,000,000 invested in buildings and equipments. In other words, it has cost $909 for each patient for buildings and equipments. This sum indicates to my mind that there has been great extravagance in the matter of buildings and equipments. While it is not possible to undo what has passed, yet it is certain that in the future greater economy can be exercised in appropriations for these purposes. The commission requests an appropriation for the accommodation of 500 patients at Rochester and 200 patients at Gowanda. I do not favor this appropriation unless it can be shown that there is an absolute necessity in the near future for these buildings, and this appears to be very questionable.

The old system of permitting the Board of Managers to be in absolute control of their various institutions was an incentive to economy and general good management, and if again instituted would probably result in additional saving to the State. At present the Boards of Managers are mere figureheads. The stewards and Superintendents are called to Albany bi-monthly. A careful perusal of all that has been done by them at these meetings convinces me that the advantage gained is not commensurate with the expense incurred. It seems to me that all of their business could be equally well prosecuted if they remained at their various institutions instead of coming to Albany. We should be liberal, but not extravagant. We should not permit a false economy to stand between the State and the proper care of the patients, but stories of extravagance that have come from the institutions are such as to justify the most rigid investigation by you as to the management of the State hospitals for the insane. I believe that with no harm to these institutions, a saving of at least three-quarters of a million dollars can be effected in this department.

FOREST, FISH, AND GAME.

The preservation of the forests, especially as a protection to the water supply of the State, has been one that has received proper attention from the Legislature, and is of the greatest importance. The same care has also been extended to the protection of the fish and game interests and the shell fish culture along our coasts. The steps taken toward this end have undoubtedly resulted in great benefit.

It seems to me, however, that two boards, one charged with the purchase of lands and the other with their protection, must necessarily duplicate each other's work to a considerable degree, and that a consolidation would result in a large saving. The Forest Preserve Board is composed almost entirely of officials elected by the people, and the Fish and Game Commission appointees of the Governor. The law governing the work of the Forest Preserve Board could be amended so as to permit the selection of a member by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, who with the two State officers now designated should constitute the Forest Preserve Board, and the powers and duties of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission could be transferred to the board as thus constituted. The importance of this suggestion is realized perhaps more fully by placing before you the appropriation made for these boards last year. There was appropriated by the last Legislature for the salaries and office expenses of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission the sum of $82,875. This includes the expenses of printing and publication of reports, salaries of Commissioners and employes and other expenses incidental to the maintenance of such a department, but not the maintenance of hatcheries and legal expenses. Aside from the sum of $250,000 appropriated for the purchase of lands and expenses of the Forest Preserve Board there were expended for other salaries and office expenses over $14,000, and paid for additional counsel about $12,000. The legal work of this department should be performed by the Attorney General.

The saving of expenses which would undoubtedly follow consolidation, amounting probably to $35,000, is certainly enough to warrant careful consideration upon the part of the Legislature, and such legislation as will lead to this result is recommended.

OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

One of the offices which, in my judgment, might be abolished without loss to the interests of the State and with a saving of expense is the Superintendent of Weights and Measures. Apparently he may not perform any duties oftener than once in ten years, while he receives an annual salary of $500. This office appears to be in the nature of a sinecure, and I recommend legislation looking to its abolishment.

JUDICIARY AND STATE PRINTING.

Other great items of expense which have been growing steadily are the expenses of the judiciary and of State printing.

Upon the adoption of our present State Constitution the Appellate Division superseded the General Terms, the object being to relieve the Court of Appeals from the great volume of business which before had been left to its determination.

While a more rapid adjudication of actions was the object of the change above referred to, it was not supposed that this and other amendments made in the Constitution would so enormously increase the expenses of the judiciary of the State. Many laws, such as that providing for clerks and personal attendants, have been enacted in recent years, and there seems to be no limit to which this extravagance may not lead. As an example, illustrating my meaning, your attention is called to the expenses which have grown up under the Special Jury law, passed in 1896 for the City of New York. The Appellate Division of the First Department is responsible for the appointment of the officials charged with the administration of this law, and have placed in charge one Commissioner at a salary of $6,000, a deputy at $3,000, three clerks at $1,500 per year each, three at $1,000 per year, and one at $750, a total of $17,250. In addition to these officials this division also maintains its staff of employes upon the same liberal basis. Of course New York City pays the expenses of the Jury Commission, but this prodigacy in the one case is an indication that no greater care is exercised where the expenses are borne by the State. It semes to me therefore that in making your appropriations for the judiciary a saving could be effected without a loss of dignity or power to the various branches resulting therefrom. I may say in justification of the criticism of the Special Jury law that I am informed that the Commissioner is seldom called upon to furnish a jury, and it is a hindrance rather than a benefit to our jury system, and the law should therefore be repealed.

Another great increase in expenditures has been in the item of printing, which in 1880 amounted to $108,435.88, and last year to $383,191.47, or five times as much.

It is your duty to curtail in every way this wasteful extravagance which exists to-day in almost every State department. It is no answer to cite the fact that others have done worse, and that the State is better able to afford these expenditures because of the indirect taxation, but it is your duty at once to take such action as may be necessary to correct what I am convinced are grave abuses.

It is the right of the taxpayers to expect at the hands of the Legislature such action as will lead to a reduction of their burdens, which are now bearing heavily, especially upon the farming sections of the State. I trust your favorable consideration will be given to these recommendations.

STATE TAX COMMISSION.

The State Board of Tax Commissioners have had placed upon them the additional duty of assessing the special franchise tax under the law enacted during the administration of my predecessor. Under the first operations of this law 4,751 valuations were made, aggregating a total of $266,163,059, an increase of $170,101,157 over the assessment of the same properties by local Assessors the year previous. The Tax Commissioners in the valuations under this special franchise tax have had to do with the assessment of property crossing highways, and they have recommended that where the occupation is less than 200 feet the law be so amended as to leave to the localities the assessment. State supervision of such properties causing serious and unnecessary irritation to those affected, with hardly any correponding benefit to the State.

TAXATION.

The subject of taxation is one that is of the most import to the people of the State at large. The attempt from time to time to shift the responsibility from one class of property to the other, with but correspondingly slight decrease in the burden borne by the real estate throughout the Commonwealth, does not fulfill the requirements of the constituency which we represent. I have looked forward with pleasurable anticipation to the day when the State of New York would no longer find it necessary to levy a direct tax for State purposes. The franchise tax meets to a limited degree this expectation. The Stranahan bill, the purpose of which was to impose a tax upon all mortgages, came nearer its consummation than any law that had ever before been presented to the Legislature. The complications and antagonisms which it aroused made it unwise to act upon a matter of such great importance during the last session of the Legislature; so that to-day we have the same problem confronting us as has been before us for so many years.

TAX ON CORPORATIONS.

All corporations receive from the State certain rights. They have, first, the right to exist. In addition, some acquire from municipalities, through the action of the State, rights to build, maintain, and operate their properties. It seems to me, therefore, that capital of this character in our State should pay a tribute to the creating power for that which they have received. This justifies the present laws taxing corporations for State purposes, and all future corporation tax laws should be based upon this principle. That the present law works hardships to some and is not fully enforced in other cases is apparent. This no makeshift remedy will correct, but an entirely new system should be framed to meet existing conditions and a fair and equitable recompense from all corporations enjoying State protection and favors should be exacted. Exemptions should be given by the localities rather than by the State, because it is the former which receives the greatest benefit, and all corporations should therefore pay a tax based upon their earning power. But few of the many corporations in the State are now taxed in this manner, and therefore an unfair discrimination exists. The imposition of this error would add greatly to corporation tax receipts by the State.

In addition to this, corporations organized under the transportation laws, which include all those using public utilities, should also pay an aditional tax. To correct many abuses which grew up under the administration of this feature of our law, the franchise law was enacted. While agreeing with the principle, I am convinced that the method of its administration is crude and should be more clearly defined.

TRUST COMPANY TAXES.

We have in addition to these as a source of revenue a great number of banks, both National and State; trust and insurance companies, some of which are assessed at a high figure and others at a valuation so low as to be absurd. It is a well-known fact that trust companies do not pay their proportion of the State's taxes, and that this discrimination is of such a character as to enable them to thrive and do business where a National or State bank cannot. The total amount of their capitalization, undivided profits, and surplus of banks amounts to $385,133,329, of which about $55,000,000 is in real estate, leaving about $330,000,000 in personal property in such capital and surplus. Trust companies and banks should pay a tax upon their capital to the State, because of their use of our courts and for the other privileges which are accorded them. One per cent. upon this amount could be exacted, which would bring into the Treasury between three and four million dollars, and would not materially interfere with the collection of taxes in the various localities. In addition to this the surplus of savings banks and insurance companies, which is now held as a reserve, and which amounts to $469,707,751, should pay its proper proportion of the taxes, because it is in effect the capital of such banks and companies, and should be so treated. I do not believe in attacking the deposit of the poor man, whether in savings banks or in the forms of life insurance. Every possible inducement should be afforded by the State to encourage saving by those who labor and desire to lay up a fund against a "rainy day." But this surplus which accumulates from time to time should bear its portion of the tax burden, and the enactment of a law which would tax it at the rate of 1 per cent., as above, would not be too great in consideration for the protection and safeguards which our State throws around savings banks and insurance companies. These suggestions, in my judgment, if favorably acted upon, will greatly relieve the burden upon real estate. In return for this I should favor exemption from payments by banks, other than savings banks, of all local assessments for State purposes, and in the case of savings banks and insurance companies from all other taxation except upon their real estate.

The inequalities resulting from the taxation of mortgages are very great, the burden being borne principally by estate and trust funds, nearly all other mortgages escaping taxation.

If the suggestions before outlined should meet with favor, I should recommend exempting mortgages entirely from taxation, in the belief that their taxation should be left to the operation of the transfer tax law, the present unfair discrimination being thereby corrected, and a lower rate secured to borrowers.

THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

The total receipts of the Excise Department from all sources for the last year amounted to $12,567,199.25, the State's share being $4,232,625.09. This revenue was derived from 31,530 certificates; 4,392 certificates were surrendered during the year. The total expense of operating this department was $280,995.06, to which should be added County Treasurers' fees, amounting to $55,758.54, making the total expense of collection $336,753.60.

Your atention is called to the low expense of collection as compared with the expense of collection of the collateral inheritance tax heretofore alluded to. The excise law was originally framed for the purpose of taking the saloon out of politics and reducing the number of licensed places. Since 1896, the date of the passage of the law, there has been a decrease of licensed places to the number of 5,698. It is still possible, however, to subject the dealers to blackmail and intimidation. I find under the present operation of the law that where a violation occurs the dealer is under the control of the blackmailer, just as he was under the law for which this one was substituted. It is possible for a citizen to begin a civil prosecution on his own relation against the violator and then carry the proceedings along to trial, or if he so desires the prosecution may be closed without either the consent or the knowledge of the Excise Department. Instances have come to my notice where such suits have been settled without any reference to the department and without any knowledge by it of the consummation of such settlement. This is not the purpose of the law. It was intended to hold at all times the liquor dealer responsible, and if he was guilty of a violation it was designed that his certificate should be cancelled. Under the circumstances related it is possible for a man to be a frequent violator, to be prosecuted, to be blackmailed, and still continue in business. I would recommend, therefore, that the law be amended so that it will be impossible, if a prosecution is begun, to settle it without the consent and approval of the Excise Department.

RAINES LAW HOTELS.

I believe that criminal prosecution is of greater effect than a civil prosecution, for the reason that in the majority of cases the licenses are not owned by the proprietors of the places, but by some other individual. The real violator against the law therefore escapes and renders valueless the license intrusted to his keeping. This should also be corrected.

During political campaigns some of the hotels known as Raines law hotels have been subject to more or less suspicion as to the character of their guests, and the charge has been openly made that they are often used for the purpose of colonization of illegal voters in Greater New York and the other cities of the State. No possible restriction can be placed upon places of this character except by constant supervision. Under the so-called Metropolitan Election law the proprietors of these hotels are required, thirty days before an election, to give to the Superintendent of Election a list of the names of the permanent guests of their houses. This renders it all possible to colonize and cast a fraudulent vote. I would suggest an amendment to the Excise law by which the Excise Commissioner may at all times throughout the year call upon the hotels under his jurisdiction for such a list of permanent guests as are then domiciled, and that he may be empowered to make such additional regulations as will at all times place him in possession of such information as he may be called upon to furnish by the Superintendent of Election or others.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Your attention is directed to the report of the Superintendent of Public Works for a detailed statement of the operations of this department. The expenditures this year were $950,925, as against $867,148.41 for the year 1899. This increase was due to the eight-hour law, which largely increased the pay rolls, especially for lock and bridge tending.

The repair of the canals and structure for the current year include the grading of 130 miles of towing path, of which 88 miles were raised and gravelled; also the repairing and building of a large number of structures, namely, waste weirs, culverts, vertical and slope walls, bridge abutments, aqueducts, dams, &c.

A large number of special appropriations are made annually, and the work thereunder is in most cases required to be performed under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works. Under these special acts by the Legislature the amount of $211,327.89 was appropriated, and the cost of the completed work was $189,317.68, exclusive of the cost of engineering. Three contracts under special appropriations were commenced and completed to date in 1900, the appropriations for which were $10,996.13, and their cost $9,976.18. Twenty-eight contracts have been awarded this year, under which work is proceeding, but not completed. The appropriations for these amounted to $506,426.89. The contracts were awarded for $380,529.12. From these figures it would seem that this department has been managed in a businesslike manner, and that no undue extravagance has been permitted.

The tonnage of the canal for 1899 was 3,386,051. For 1900 to Oct. 1 it was 2,868,526 tons, and the estimated tonnage for 1900 is 3,349,461 tons, showing a falling off for the season of 336,590 tons. It is supposed that this is due in part to the fact that the lake traffic did not open until April 19, which was unusually late. The Superintendent believes that a large part of the canal's tonnage may be reclaimed by the repeal of so much of chapter 935, Laws of 1896, as prevents the formation of canal transportation companies with more than $50,000 capital. I recommend that such action be taken by the Legislature.

STATE PRISONS.

The number of prisoners confined in the various prisons during the last year averages 3,376. The expenditure for maintenance during the fiscal year was $460,528.02. A somewhat larger appropriation for care and maintenance will be required for the coming year, for the reason that the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch will come under the charge of this department. It has been found that approximately 1,600 prisoners have been engaged in productive industries. At a first glance this would seem to indicate that over half of the prisoners were idle. Such was not the case, however. The others have been employed, but not upon productive industry. If the State and its political divisions would make greater demands for manufactured product, more prisoners could be employed on such work, and their labor would contribute in a larger measure to their support. The Superintendent reports the structures at Sing Sing and Auburn as unsuitable, and in such a condition as to prevent the application of a comprehensive scheme of gradation and classification of the prisoners and the attainment of reformatory results that might be obtained if proper buildings were provided. It is hoped that from time to time the work of the prisoners in the production of the necessary materials for new buildings, as well as in the construction of the buildings themselves, may permit their enlargement and the betterment of the sanitary condition of the prisons without any great expense to the State.

It is gratifying to note that most of the prison labor is now fully employed upon industries not interdicted by the various laws for the protection of free labor which have been enacted during the past ten years. The Bertillon system of measurement, which has been perfected under the present Superintendent, not only renders it much easier to detect and identify a criminal who has previously served a term of imprisonment, but it also makes possible the enlargement to a greater degree of the scope of the law which was passed last year, permitting Judges to fix indeterminate sentences. While the application of this law rests entirely within the discretion of the court, its scope should be so broadened as to be made mandatory in the case of conviction for a first offense for all crimes except those against the person. This would enable the prison department carefully to watch and hold out inducements to those who had taken their first step in crime, and when in their judgment the prisoner had shown sufficient signs of reformation, liberty could be granted. This could be done without any serious menace to society at large, and would relieve the congestion which now seems to render necessary the erection of more prisons in the near future.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The influence of good government in municipalities is of such a character as to affect the people of the State, and therefore its consideration by the highest law-making power under our Constitution is proper and necessary. We may expect to find that whenever extravagance exists as to local government it will have a similar bearing upon the action of the representatives from such a centre on the expenses of the Commonwealth. While it is true that such remedies as are permitted under our system of government can be used by the voters themselves to correct and rebuke, yet it is at the same time your province to assist in restraining and correcting evils which, though local, may by their bearing upon other sections become the evil of the whole State.

The Legislature of 1900 authorized the appointment of a commission to redraft the charter of the City of New York, and also authorized the appointment of a commission to investigate and report on the tenement houses of the greater cities of the State. Both of these commissions were appointed by my predecessor and both will submit reports to this Legislature. Matters of such grave importance, affecting the great municipalities, should be carefully considered and such recommendations as may appear feasible in the direction of better city administration should receive favorable action. These two commissions have had under consideration two very important subjects. One has to do with the Government; the other in effect with the morals, health, and physical well being of a vast number of citizens.

CHARTER REVISION.

While the revision of the charter has for its object an improvement in New York City Government, yet it has not fully met all expectations, particularly as to expenditures and the husbanding of the resources of the city. Every department of New York needs corrective legislation. Especially is this true of those departments whose administration is confined to county lines. In this direction I desire to call your attention to the fact that many of the public officers in that city are receiving a larger remuneration for their services than that which is given to the President of the United States. Your attention is called to a few instances of this character. The Sheriff of the County of New York receives an annual salary of $20,000, and one-half of the fees, which are said to amount to $60,000 a year more. The claim has been made heretofore that the Sheriff takes great financial responsibility, and is therefore entitled to additional compensation. This is not now true in effect, because he can at all times demand a bond of indemnity and thus save himself from all harm. It would seem to me that a salary of $20,000 would be ample for this office. The same may be said of the County Clerk and the Registrar of the County of New York, whose salaries are excessive. In the County of Kings the combined salaries of the Sheriff, County Clerk, and Registrar amount to $300,000 per annum. This could be reduced by abolishing the fee system and substituting therefor salaries, the balance to be paid into the Treasury for the purpose of reducing the taxes upon property.

Recommendations to reduce commissions and to substitute single-headed commissions whenever possible should be given favorable consideration.

The maintenance of the supremacy of the Greater New York as a commercial centre is important to every part of our State. Therefore the development of the water front of New York City and the improvement of its dockage facilities should receive the attention of both the municipal and State authorities. It seems to me that legislation for a more rapid improvement of its wharfing facilities should be inaugurated, and a much greater efficiency could be secured if a single-headed commission were substituted for the present Dock Board.

NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The serious problem as to the proper administration of the New York Police Department should receive your immediate attention. The present condition is probably due to divided responsibility. I am not one of those who believe that because there is a disregard for existing regulations upon the part of some of those charged with police administration, the whole system is faulty and bad. With the present complicated system, the responsibility for this condition can be shifted from one to another, and it is therefore almost impossible for even the Chief Executive of the city to secure an honest and faithful enforcement of the law. Vice can never be entirely eradicated from the City of New York, or from any other city. It can, however, be held in subjection and not allowed to flaunt itself defiantly before the public. It can be curbed and held under such control that at least the citizens will feel that the department has done all that lies in its power to enforce the law. How can this be best accomplished, and what action shall be taken by the Legislature to obtain this result? In looking over the situation, and understanding something of the workings of the department, I believe that a more perfect system can be secured by a more complete centralization of authority.

At present we have, first, the Governor, charged with the execution and enforcement of the laws, whose sole power at present to obey the mandate of the Constitution lies in the suspension of the Mayor and his removal when charges of official misconduct have, after a due hearing, been proven. While it is true that, during the administration of my predecessor, this power was ample to bring about the revocation of an order issued without warrant, and which for a time seemed to make a conflict between the State and city authorities imminent, yet it is possible that Mayors may hereafter disregard such injunction until the injury has resulted, or an actual outbreak has occurred. It cannot, therefore, be said that the authority of the Governor is all that could be desired properly to discharge the duties imposed upon him. It may be claimed that the Mayor himself possesses ample power as the Chief Executive of the city, but this is disproven when we recollect that the Mayor has no authority to remove his Commissioners after the expiration of six months from the beginning of his term of office. Therefore, he is powerless except to try upon charges, and then the same condition that has been cited above may result, with consequent disaster to the public. While it is true that a majority of the Commissioners, with the approval of the Mayor, may remove, yet this solution brings up again divided responsibility and renders it almost impossible to secure that discipline which is so desirable in a well-organized police force.

SINGLE-HEADED COMMISSION.

What remedy have we, then, for this manifest evil which has brought the police force of New York City into such disrepute? A State constabulary has been suggested, but the strong disinclination upon the part of the other municipalities throughout the State to acquiesce in this solution renders this plan valueless. A metropolitan police system is open to the criticism that it is a violation of the principle of home rule guaranteed by the Constitution. We are therefore brought to face this proposition, with no apparent remedy as yet suggested. In my opinion, there should be a complete centralization of power. There is necessity, it seems to me, for a Commissioner who is not in effect as well as in name the absolute head of the police system of the City of New York. An efficient man, the choice of the Mayor, as a single-headed Commissioner, with all the powers now possessed by the Chief of Police, would at once narrow down the responsibility and place it within the power of the Chief Executive of the State to hold accountable the Mayor and the Commissioner thus appointed. This suggestion, if given effect by legislative enactment, would in my opinion, be no violation of the principle of home rule. It is, moreover, right that, inasmuch as the Governor is equally responsible, he should have an authority over this department, because the people, not only of New York City, but of the whole State, are interested, and certain powers to be exercised only in cases of emergency should be conferred upon him to enable him to carry out the Constitutional mandates.

I recommend, therefore, the substitution of a single-headed Police Commission for the City of New York, such Commissioner to be the Chief of Police of the city, to be appointed by the Mayor, and subject to removal either by the Mayor or the Governor, and that the present office of a separate Chief of Police be abolished.

CITY EMPLOYES.

The decision of the Court of Appeals, which in effect makes the tenure of office no longer secure, should receive your early consideration. It has come to my knowledge that the employes of various city departments have been coerced in numerous instances under the ruling as now laid down by the Court of Appeals. I recommend that an amendment be enacted making the section of the civil service law affected by that decision legislative. This is due to the man who works by the day as well as to the higher-paid officials. Both should have the same protection under all circumstances, and the full intent and purpose of our civil service laws be given effect.

RAMAPO WATER COMPANY.

Under Chapter 985 of the Laws of 1895, as amended, the Ramapo Water Company was given the power of condemnation for the purpose of securing to it the water and lands necessary for its purposes. During the year 1899 an attempt was made to enter into a contract with this company by the municipal board empowered to make such contracts. This proposition when presented to the citizens of New York was severely criticised by them, and the question of continued municipal ownership of their water supply was thus brought to their attention. The Legislature of 1900 enacted a law which made the consummation of such a contract impossible without the unanimous consent of those empowered to make such contract. The ownership of water rights sufficient to provide the City of New York with an ample supply of pure and wholesome water should be entirely under the control and direction of that municipality. By what now seems to have been an unfortunate omission in the original charter of the City of New York, the city is not given the same rights that are afforded other municipalities for securing an additional water supply. It should therefore be your first aim to correct and repeal such provisions of the law as

terest in the subject. Twenty-three roads, covering a mileage of 55.58, have been constructed, or are now in process of construction, at a cost of $377,594, one-half of which expense was borne by the localities in which the roads are located. Surveys have already been made which if adopted will call for an appropriation by the State of $1,222,000.

It would be inexpedient for the Legislature to appropriate this sum in any one year, but it is evident that if the building of roads is to continue, a much larger appropriation will be necessary this present year. An amendment to the law which would provide that the State should pay the entire expense of construction by the issuance of bonds, levying upon the counties their proportion for the benefits received, would expedite and reduce the cost and extend the time for payment over a longer period and at a lower rate of interest. A systematic plan should be adopted, however, for the building of roads, so that all parts of the State should be equally benefited. We should effect the reopening of the old State roads, which would be of much greater advantage to the citizens of all parts of the State than the building of many such roads in any one locality.

With State aid for a common road through all counties, the building of other roads under a local money system by the counties would follow, and in a short time good roads would come without the great expense which must necessarily follow, and the discrimination which is probable under a full State system would be avoided.

CANALS.

During the administration of my predecessor a commission was appointed by him for the purpose of taking into consideration the improvement and enlargement of the present canal system of the State. A report from this commission was made to the State Legislature of 1900. Acting upon the recommendations contained in that report the Legislature appropriated the sum of $200,000, Chapter 411, Laws of 1900, for surveys and estimates of the cost of such enlargement or improvement of the canal system. The report on these surveys and estimates will be ready for submission to the Legislature about the 1st of February of this year. I shall, therefore, defer such recommendations as I have to make on this subject until the transmission of that report.

PALISADES.

The work of the Commissioners of the Palisades Inter-State Park has been eminently successful, and I desire to commend to your careful attention their forthcoming report, and urge your action on their request for financial support, in a spirit of liberality commensurate with the importance of the undertaking, and the great public interest therein. In anticipation of their report I am able to state that the $10,000 appropriated last year for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Commissioners and perfecting surveys and maps, have been used entirely as the nucleus of a fund for acquiring and closing down the most destructive of the quarries. Blasting at these quarries stopped on Christmas Eve in accordance with the provisions of option contracts binding until June 1 next.

The Commissioners are securing options at conservative prices on several miles of the Palisades, and thorough, generosity a number of public spirited gentlemen have obtained subscriptions amounting to upward of $120,000 to be used for the purpose of taking up the quarry options, contingent upon a State appropriation sufficient to close the options upon the remainder of the property now under contract. A practical and business-like solution of the question of the preservation of the Palisades is thus presented and the project awaits only the proper action of the Legislature for its consummation.

AGRICULTURAL.

The appropriation of the State last year of a sum sufficient to discharge the obligations of the State Fair, bringing it under the control of a commission appointed by the State, has proved wise, and the encouragement thus given has resulted in the most successful fair that has been known in recent years. Sufficient appropriation should be made to continue this work as a State institution during the coming year. The various laws passed empowering the Commissioner of Agriculture to protect consumers from adulterated foods products have been thoroughly enforced, and the results, in the main, have been satisfactory. You are referred to the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for a detailed statement of the work of this department.

The sugar beet industry of the State should still be encouraged and the bounty continued. It is anticipated that this year about 9,000,000 pounds of beet sugar will be produced in our State.

Farmers institutes have been conducted successfully and are of great benefit to the farming localities. The work of the stamping out of tuberculosis and glanders among the cattle should, in my opinion, be transferred to this department, because it comes properly within the scope of its duties and because it can be done with less expense.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

I am pleased to report that the National Guard is in a condition entirely satisfactory, and under the existing regulations governing it has reached such a degree of efficiency that it may be safely relied upon to perform every duty that may fall to it. Every man owes his country a duty, and it ought to be both from a patriotic and physical standpoint the aim of every citizen to serve his State for the term which is usually given by those who enter the National Guard.

The National Guard was not intended as a military reserve of the general Government, and it cannot in any way be so regarded. Separate companies and regiments are made up of men who through social or business relations are usually known to each other. They are willing to give their services to the State if such a call is made upon them. The Guard should never be expected to do anything else than was originally intended; that is, to suppress local troubles and repel foreign invasion, and strengthen the Federal arm only until a sufficient force can be recruited and put into the field to replace them, but the Guard should never be broken up. This was the theory under which it was called into service during the war of the rebellion, and it should still be our aim so to regard it. The instruction which they are now receiving at the State camp, giving, as it does, to every man a practical insight into the duties which he may be called upon to discharge, teaching him the necessity of looking after himself, is calculated to raise the standard of efficiency.

The display of this force at times, even though no actual outbreak occurs, has a tendency to curb lawlessness and bring respect for the law. This was notably the case in the Croton Dam strikes last year, where the mere assembling of the troops was sufficient to prevent what might have been a serious outbreak. I trust that the time may be far distant when the services of the National Guard may be necessary in our State. Mediation and arbitration, it seems to me, should be our aim rather than the exhibition of armed force. Yet we must always recollect that there may be occasions when every other remedy may fail, and as a last resort we may be compelled to rely upon the National Guard for the preservation of life and property. The force now consists of about 14,000.

NAVAL MILITIA.

A faithful adjunct and auxiliary of the National Guard is the Naval Militia. The Naval Militia is as important in its way as are the infantry and other arms of the State. Their services may at any time become necessary, and they form the nucleus for building up such a naval force as may be needed for the protection of our harbors. The total amount appropriated for the National Guard and Naval Militia last year was $560,920.71. This is exclusive of appropriations made for buildings. I desire in this, as in every other branch of the State Government, to recommend economy where no serious impairment of the service may result.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent of Insurance reports that there are 253 fire, marine, life, and casualty companies doing business in this State, with assets of $1,945,004,411, and liabilities, except capital stock, of $1,515,309,737, and capital stock of $105,122,017. These companies report a surplus of $353,326,119, and risks in force $32,025,240,575. There are 55 fraternal beneficiary societies which show receipts for the year 1899 of $33,074,648, and disbursements of about $31,000,000. Fifty-three non-fraternal associations show receipts of $11,382,831, and payments for claims $7,956,903, and for expenses $3,398,026. The work of this department is constantly on the increase, and unusual efforts are necessary in order to protect the rights of the policy holders and members of the beneficiary associations. I have no suggestions to offer concerning this department.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

During the last few years there has been considerable discussion in regard to the municipal ownership of public utilities. It is proper in the consideration of this question to view it, however, from the standpoint of those interested in private corporations now owning such utilities and of the taxpayers of the municipality.

Undoubtedly cities have been benefited in the past from competition between private corporations, which for a time had the effect of lowering prices, which competition, however, usually results in a combination of such competing interests. Then prices are raised again in order that dividends may be made upon a capitalization far in excess of that warranted by business possibilities.

Then it is that dissatisfaction arises and the demand for municipal ownership is most urgent. This unsatisfactory condition could have been avoided had the power to authorize the formation of a new company been lodged in some competent authority. And it would be possible with such authority, in the event of the desire by a municipality to acquire such properties, to protect the rights of both the corporation and the municipality. The question is one properly deserving the attention of the Legislature. Those corporations owning and controlling public utilities are all organized under the transportation law. They are all subject to the same provisions, with this exception, that the railroad corporations have now been placed under the control of the State Railroad Commission. I am convinced that the execution of the law which created that commission has been of such a beneficial character to the citizens at large that some would now think of returning to the former method of bringing to the Legislature, there to be hurriedly acted upon, questions of such great importance.

CHANGE OF CONTROL.

This subject is one deserving the wisdom and attention of men who may be specially charged with the duty of investigating the desirability for the creation of such corporations, as well as the question whether they are created for the purpose of threatening or attacking existing corporations, or created in their interests. The Railroad Commission, if charged with this duty, could readily determine whether there was a necessity for another company, or whether the desired result could not be accomplished by enforcing a reduction of rates or compliance with other reasonable requests of citizens. In the event of a desire for municipal ownership this board could act as a mediator and conserve all interests equally.

I recommend, therefore, that gas and electric lighting companies, and the question relating to their organization, administration, and control, shall be placed in the hands of the Railroad Commission, care being taken to provide such limitation on their discretion as will secure due regard to the wishes of every locality and prevent the commission in sanctioning the creation of such corporations without the consent of the local authorities.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

The number of State banks of deposit and discount has had a net decrease of seven during the year, the trust companies of two, and the savings banks of one. The total resources of the State banks of deposit and discount on Sept. 4, 1900, were $351,080,252. The trust companies reported a gain in resources from January to July aggregating $124,203,165, and the savings banks an increase of $37,460,061 in the same period. The statement may be made unreservedly that, as a whole, the banking institutions of the State are in excellent condition. The total resources of the State banks of deposit and discount, of the trust companies, and of the savings banks at the dates of their latest reports amount to $2,185,433,300, which is an increase of $121,116,072 from the preceding year.

On the part of some of the savings and loan associations in the State, among those which are classified as "Nationals," there has been a tendency to engage in business which brings disaster. Besides the payment of extravagant salaries to their officers, and a waste of money in maintaining luxurious offices at a large cost for rent, abuses of the gravest character obtain in some of these associations. Real estate owned by officers individually is purchased by such associations at prices advantageous to the management, but ruinous to the institutions. Speculative dealing is undertaken in real estate, which, even where the intention is honest, is almost sure to cause loss and embarrassment. Associations are given over to the control of a few men by agency contracts, under which all earnings above an agreed percentage are taken by the officers in lieu of salaries, and it goes without saying that the managers realize their proportion regularly in cash, while the shareholders generally get only paper profits. Withdrawals are paid upon a basis destructive to the hopes and interests of the persistent members. These and similar methods which, when not actually dishonest, are at least unwise and unsafe, cannot but wreck any institution which persists in employing them, and the record for the past year shows that several associations were sacrificed to them, having gone into liquidation through a receiver or otherwise, and subjecting many innocent investors to losses which mean embarrassment and hardship. Such practices ought not to be possible under the law, and legislation is recommended which will serve to prevent them.

STATUTORY REVISION.

In 1889 the Statutory Revision Commission was appointed to prepare bills for the consolidation and revision of the Statutes, (Laws 1889, Chapter 289.) In 1895 the commission was designated to revise the Code of Civil Procedure, (Laws of 1895, Chapter 1,036.) The commission began work upon the general laws in 1889 and since that time forty-eight of their general laws have been enacted by the Legislature. At the last session of the Legislature the commission presented certain new general laws and amendments to nearly all of the general laws previously enacted, which bills, in the judgment of the commission, were necessary to bring the general laws down to date. The commission also presented eleven bills as a plan for the revision of the Code of Civil Procedure. All of these bills introduced in 1900 were referred to a special committee of the Assembly, and upon the adjournment of the Legislature a joint committee of Senate and Assembly was appointed to consider them and report thereon to the Legislature of 1901. On Jan. 1, 1901, the Statutory Revision Commission went out of existence by legislative enactment. (Laws of 1900, Chapter 664.) The plan of code revision proposed by the Statutory Revision Commission has been disapproved by Bar Associations of the State on the ground that it does not purport to revise the practice provisions of the present code. The plan proposed by the committee contemplates the removal from the Code of Civil Procedure of all the provisions not relating directly to practice and the assignment of this material to a proper place in the general laws and to make such obviously necessary changes in pleading and practice as may be agreed upon.

I am informed that the revision of the general laws reported by the Statutory Revision Commission is not based directly upon the session laws, and I believe that no revision can be complete which does not take into account the entire field of legislation and dispose of all laws. Our laws should not remain in their present confused condition. To this end I suggest that a special committee be appointed in each house of the present Legislature to take charge of the bills referred to the Joint Committee last session; and further recommend that a special committee be appointed to complete the revision of the Code of Civil Procedure and the statutes upon plans to be agreed upon by the committee in conference with the bar associations of the State, with instructions to report said revision to the Legislature of 1902.

DIVORCE LAWS.

During the past year a scandal in reference to the administration of the divorce laws of the State was exposed, and it became apparent that, in the hands of unscrupulous men, the law could be so manipulated that fraud was easily possible. Marital relations should be sacred, and only dissolved when statutory causes have been clearly proved. It seems to me that an amendment mandatory in its character should be enacted, which would provide that the service of the summons in such an action should be proved before and the case heard by the trial Judge in open court. This would correct the abuses now existing.

NATURALIZATION.

My attention has been called to the fraudulent use of naturalization papers in recent elections. A practice, which is more or less extensive, has grown up whereby naturalization papers issued to one man are illegally used by another for the purpose of registering and voting. The necessity for a remedy is apparent, and I recommend the enactment of an amendment to our present law concerning naturalization, so as to provide that the papers shall contain a description of the person to whom they are issued. This would make it possible properly to identify and prevent fraud.

EDUCATION.

The State's concern in the work of the Board of Regents and in that of the Department of Public Instruction is that the two should accomplish without friction the objects for which they are maintained. These objects, while distinct, are not conflicting. Each department is now in a satisfactory condition. Between them, it is believed, a harmonious temper now prevails. There are a few points at which the labor of the two is on parallel if not identical lines. That supplies no necessary reason for antagonism. On the contrary, it commends a mutual economy or exchange of effort. Public opinion will censure any policy or persons found to be the cause of occasion of avoidable discord between these bodies.

Each department will, I assume, set forth to the Legislature its estimates of its needs and its reasons for them. Each department can well make its executive officer its sole or main medium for communication with the Legislature. Results hardly short of scandal have marked a neglect of this course in the past.

I recommend the considerate treatment of the budgets presented by each department, especially in cases in which no needless increase of amounts is asked. A year of business, not of battle, of concert of action, not of contention, would be a year well spent in the State's educational field.

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The Pan-American Exposition, which is to open in Buffalo on May 1, has received the cordial support of both the National and State Governments. It should be your duty to aid in every way commensurate with the necessities in making this exposition such a success as will redound to the credit of the State.

Expositions of this character have a tendency, through the knowledge acquired of the resources of the various countries participating, to bring about an interchange of business that is of lasting benefit to the commercial interests of all. Our State is to be congratulated upon the enterprise which conceived and the success which promises to come as the result of this great exposition.

GENERAL.

The reports from all the departments will be submitted at the proper time for the information of the Legislature, and it is not therefore necessary for me to refer to them in detail.

The Legislature should at this the beginning of a new century aid in every way possible in the development and prosperity of the State. Economy should prevail, yet nothing should be done that may be regarded as inimical to the rights of the citizens and the vast interests we represent. Upon the Legislature the full responsibility must rest for the passage of all laws. It will be my aim so far as possible to aid in the work with which you are charged, withholding my official sanction only from such measures as may seem to me to be contrary to public policy. With a desire for the most cordial relations between the Executive and the members of the Legislature, I feel that I may at all times be assured that the objects for which we are striving have the highest motives, and the desire to give equal rights and protection to all interests that tend to the welfare and advancement of our Commonwealth.

B. B. ODELL, Jr.

GOV. ODELL'S DAY.

Sets Aside Some of the Practices of His Predecessor—His Message Well Received.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Gov. Odell began his first day of routine work as Governor of New York State this morning. He walked to the Capitol, reaching his office just as the clock struck 10, and promptly set about altering a number of things that were unalterable routine under Gov. Roosevelt. First of all he abolished the daily séances that have been held with the newspaper men for the past two years. Gov. Roosevelt used to drop everything and admit the correspondents at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. punctually. Reporters hereafter will have to send in their cards the same as other visitors. In addition the Governor will not set apart a certain time every day to see miscellaneous callers as Gov. Roosevelt did. Indications are that public utterances from the Governor will be far less frequent than in the past because of these two new rules.

The Governor's first callers were State Superintendent of Prisons Cornelius V. Collins, Charles S. Francis of Troy, United States Minister to Greece, and Prof. William P. Mason of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy. They came to press the candidacy of Prof. Mason for appointment as a member of the State Board of Health.

Senators Feeter, Brackett, Ambler, and other legislators called early and paid their respects.

The Governor's message pleased almost everybody. Special praise was bestowed upon those portions recommending a reform of the taxation laws of the State so as to raise revenue for the support of the State Government by other than district taxation; repealing the Ramapo Water charter; recommending a single head for the Police Department of New York City, and single heads for the Charities and Health Departments.

It was noticed that the portion of the message recommending rigid economy in the administration of the affairs of the State Government, and suggesting the abolition of a number of sinecures in the State commissions, was applauded most by members who have the least taint of being closely allied with political bosses. Politicians who hang about the "lobby" rail did not like the Governor's way of putting the thing at all, and they did not hesitate to say so. The legislative leaders, however, have made up their minds to stand by the Governor.

MR. COLER LIKES THE MESSAGE.

Controller Coler was asked yesterday what he thought of the message of Gov. Odell. He said:

"It is an excellent message and comes from a man who knows all about the State Government and the needs of the State. It is a plain business message, and I believe that Gov. Odell intends to carry out what he proposes. Nobody knows better than he what the State needs, and his remarks show that he evidently intends to take advantage of the great opportunities offered to him in his new office. I have only glanced over the document. I will speak in detail about it after I have given it careful consideration."

Protest Against Seating C. S. Adler.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—During the roll call of members in the Assembly this morning Assemblyman Julius Harburger of New York filed a petition on behalf of ex-Assemblyman Isidor Cohen of New York City protesting against the seating of Charles S. Adler, Republican, representing the Eighth New York Assembly District. Mr. Cohen was the Democratic candidate for member of Assembly in the Eighth District. Mr. Cohen, in his petition, claims the count was defective, and that the Inspectors refused to credit him with certain ballots that had been cast for him. Speaker Nixon referred the protest to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

First Deputy Attorney General.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Attorney General John C. Davies to-day appointed Henry B. Coman of Morrisville, Madison County, his first deputy, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Coyne, at a salary of $4,000 per year and $1,800 expenses. Mr. Coman has been a deputy in the Attorney General's office for the past six months and has had charge of the franchise law tax litigation.

BUFFALO'S DIVORCE MILL.

Detectives Arrest a Lawyer, Charging Subornation of Perjury.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—A sensation was sprung in the alleged divorce mill case today, when detectives arrested David C. Fitzgerald, one of the lawyers alleged to have operated the mill, on a warrant issued by Justice Warren B. Hooker of the Supreme Court, charging him with subornation of perjury in procuring false testimony for the plaintiff in the divorce suit of Elizabeth Garlipp against August Garlipp.

The arrest is the outcome of the investigation of the divorce mill charges that has been going on in the District Attorney's office since the conference of the Supreme Court Justices at the City Hall on the charges. When Fitzgerald was arraigned this afternoon he pleaded not guilty and waived examination. Bail was fixed at $4,000.

Order in Chicago Gas Suit.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Judge Kohlsaat, in the United States District Court, to-day issued an order in the injunction suit brought by the People's Gaslight and Coke Company, stipulating that the city shall not attempt to enforce the recently passed 75 cents gas ordinance pending the hearing of arguments on the case next week.

New Yorkers Buy Cincinnati Hotel.

E. N. Wilson of the Hotel Gerard and his son-in-law, M. M. Harms of this city, have purchased the Gerdes Hotel, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and are now in possession. Negotiations in the deal were conducted through Broker Matthew J. Ward.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Full Attendance in Both Houses at Albany on First Day.

Members Hear Governor's Message and Speeches by Presiding Officers and Adjourn for a Week.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The Legislature of 1901 convened this morning, with a full attendance in both Senate and Assembly. Elaborate floral decorations graced the desks of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Speaker Nixon, and the leaders of the majority and minority sides.

The feature of the session was the reading of the first annual message of Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., which claimed the attention of the members of both houses because of its radical suggestions.

Next in interest to the message were the addresses of the presiding officers. In the Senate, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's remarks were terse and brief. In the Assembly the address of Speaker Nixon was listened to attentively, for it outlined at considerable length the plans of the coming session, which promises to be of absorbing interest for divers reasons.

PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The Assembly was called to order by Clerk Archie E. Baxter. A large floral piece of rectangular shape, with the figures "11" in immortelles and three gavels, signifying eleven years of service as Assemblyman and three as Speaker, rested on the Speaker's desk. It was the gift of several members and friends from Chautauqua County. Numerous other floral tributes decorated the desks of the members. The roll call showed but two absentees.

The balloting for a Speaker resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast 146, of which S. Fred Nixon, Republican, of Chautauqua, received 104, and Daniel D. Frisbie, Democrat, of Schoharie, 42. Mr. Nixon was thereupon duly declared elected Speaker for the session of 1901. Mr. Frisbie, by virtue of his defeat for Speaker, becomes the leader of the minority.

The other nominees selected by the Republicans in caucus last night, as already announced, were elected in both houses.

SPEAKER NIXON'S ADDRESS.

Leaders Alids and Frisbie were appointed a committee to escort the Speaker to the chair. Speaker Nixon, in his opening address to the members, said in part:

"Since the adjournment of the last Assembly, we have had the impressive spectacle of the choice of Chief Magistrate of this great Nation. The majority was quite emphatic in this State, as well as in the Nation, and we find the majority of the dominant party materially increased in this Assembly. This is not a commission to legislate for the advancement of a political party regardless of the public interest, but should rather make us more conservative, more painstaking, more scrupulous in our action.

"Very important measures will come before this Assembly, and I trust they will receive your early and most earnest attention. The subject of an adequate water supply for the great City of New York is one of the important matters that has occupied public attention for over a year past, and it should be permanently settled this session that the city shall own its own supply, and if any corporation has acquired powers that might prevent any city or village in the State from owning its source of water supply, the charter of such corporation should be repealed and the people protected on their right to municipal ownership.

"In my opinion the time has come when in view of the great personal and corporate wealth of the State, there should be no longer a State tax upon real estate. Some way should be found, and I believe can be devised, to raise all the necessary revenue for State expenses without levying a dollar upon real estate. There would still be plenty left for real estate to pay in meeting local expenses, which are quite generally burdensome.

"Relative to the canals, the commercial supremacy of the State of New York is a matter of pride and personal interest with us all. A stupendous plan to preserve or enhance that supremacy, regardless of the amount of expenditure required, should not be hastily adopted, lest it prove an investment involving such a heavy burden or debt and interest and annual expense that the burden upon taxpayers will more than offset all the benefits that may be derived. On the other hand, I trust that no such proposition may be considered unfavorably solely because all counties may not be benefited alike.

"Serious questions will arise in the consideration of amendments to the charter of Greater New York, some of which have already been prepared by an able commission and others will no doubt be presented. It is a difficult problem to define exactly the proper dividing line between complete home rule and State control on matters which concern only the city itself there is no disposition among the people of the State to exercise any State control; but the fairness of all general elections is vital to the rights of every voter in the State, wherever he may reside.

"The ideal police force would be one which should not be the servant of any political organization, but whose sole aim and ambition should be to protect life and property, to prevent crime and see that it is brought to punishment, and especially to see to it that the voice of the people shall be expressed at the ballot box with absolute accuracy and devoid of opportunity for even suspicion of fraud. This ideal can be easily attained with a police force properly organized and placed beyond the reach of partisan oppression. Partisanship is entirely out of place in connection with the control of the police force in any city, and especially where there are so many ramifications of politics as in the City of New York.

"In amending the Charter of Greater New York I suggest that it be done with a view of reducing the current expenses of that great municipality. New York City's annual expenses are now four times those of the State of New York. In the business world great combinations are frequently made with the purpose and result of more economical administration, but in Greater New York the reverse has been the result. A great city is simply a great business corporation, whose citizens are the stockholders, and the officers whom they choose are the Directors.

"In the past few years we have had earlier adjournments of the Legislature than formerly, and I still hold to the belief which I have often expressed, that it is as easy to complete all of the work required of us in three months as in four, with proper attention to business early in the session. Especially I urge every member to get in the bills affecting only his own locality as early as possible, and then attend the committee meetings and see that such bills are reported and go on the calendar promptly.".

After the reading of the Governor's message and the Speaker's address and the transaction of some minor routine business, at 1:25 the House adjourned until Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 8:30 P. M. The Speaker announced the appointment of Louis J. McKinstry of Fredonia as his clerk.

The rules of the Assembly of 1900 were adopted to govern the session for 1901.

MR. WOODRUFF'S SPEECH.

The Senate convened at 11:10 o'clock, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff standing in a bower of floral tributes. Bishop Doane offered prayer, asking for divine guidance and imploring the Almighty to preserve the Senate from error and ignorance, prejudice, and partisanship. Thirteen newly elected Senators took the oath of office, standing in a row in front of the Lieutenant Governor, who read the oath.

Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Niagara County was elected President pro tem. of the Senate, the Democratic members voting for Senator Thomas F. Grady of New York. They thus become the leaders of their respective parties on the floor of the Senate.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, in opening the session of the Senate, said in part:

"In the commerce of the Union all roads lead to New York, which is the gateway of our Nation's commerce with the world. The supremacy of our metropolis, and of the State itself, depends upon the improvement of our great natural advantages, and on the use that is made of the waterways and water powers which enrich every portion of the Empire State.

"At this, the most prosperous period of our existence, the problem that confronts us is, what can we do to promote this prosperity by helping the farmer, encouraging the manufacturer, and facilitating the commerce of the merchant, as our contribution to the present unparalleled development of the United States? Let us keep abreast of the onward march of the Nation under the administration of President McKinley by supporting the able and economical government which will characterize the administration of Gov. Odell."

The message of Gov. Odell was received at 12 o'clock and was read by the Clerk. It occupied twenty-two minutes, and on motion of Senator Ellsworth it was laid on the table.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly resolution to adjourn until next Wednesday.

ANTI-RAMAPO BILLS.

Measures Introduced in the State Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Senator Slater, in the Senate, and Assemblyman Morgan, in the Assembly, introduced two anti-Ramapo bills this morning. Both measures are the same in text as prepared by the Merchants' Association of New York and printed several days ago. The first bill is very brief. It reads:

Chapter 985 of the Laws of 1895, entitled "An act to limit and define the powers of the Ramapo Water Company," is hereby repealed.

The provisions of the second bill are, in effect, that Section 472 of the Greater New York charter is amended so that the Commissioner of Water Supply shall not be authorized to designate land or water supply which is in actual use by other cities or liable to be needed by other cities, or which, in the opinion of the proper court, may reasonably become necessary for use by other sections of the State. The text of the bill relating to the details of condemnation is as follows:

The City of New York is authorized to acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise, lands or water in any other State, or rights in, interests or privileges in, to or over lands or water in any other State for the purpose of supplying water to the City of New York.

Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed in any manner to limit the rights, property rights, power, jurisdiction now possessed by the City of New York in relation to the possession, maintenance, operation, or completion of its present water system.

It is expected that the Cities Committees of both houses, that have these bills in charge, will report upon them early, and that they will become law within the month.

FOR A MUNICIPAL GAS PLANT.

Senator Donnelly's Bill Provides Maximum Price of 75 Cents.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Senator Donnelly introduced to-day his bill of last year, authorizing New York City to establish a plant for the supply and distribution of gas in New York City at a maximum price of 75 cents per 1,000 feet. The city is empowered to acquire land under or above water and also to acquire existing gas systems or plants, subject to terms approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Condemnation proceedings may be brought if title cannot be acquired any other way.

The Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies is to establish the system. The Corporation Counsel is to institute proceedings to obtain all lands or other systems required. The Controller of the city is asked to issue corporate stock necessary to provide for the cost of establishing the plant.

To Regulate Telephone Tolls.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Assemblyman Sanders of Manhattan will introduce a bill regulating telephone tolls in New York City. The exact figure for rentals has not been decided upon yet, but sweeping reductions may be anticipated from this statement of the Assemblyman: "I believe the people of New York have been too long robbed by the telephone monopolists and I intend to try and effect a radical change."

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The first bill of the session was introduced by Assemblyman Bedell of Orange County. It provides for the improvement of the water supply of the town of Goshen. Other measures were:

Mr. FANCHER—The Litchard bill of last year, providing for the inspection of premises where tuberculosis exists, and appropriating $10,000 therefor.

Mr. SCHNEIDER—Providing for semi-monthly payments of county officers and employes of Erie County.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Appropriating $27,500 for contingent expenses of the Legislature.

Senator WAGNER—Providing for the incorporation of associations for lending money on personal property and to forbid certain loans of money, property, or credit.

Senator HIGGINS—Authorizing the use of not more than $3,600 of the appropriation of $20,000 for adding books to the State Library for the services of binders in the State Library.

Senator WAGNER—Amending the Atlantic Avenue Improvement act so that the board in charge of such improvement shall have no option as to when the work is to be begun or whether it is feasible.

EDWARD I. HORSMAN FAILS.

Broadway Dealer in Toys Files Petition in Bankruptcy.

Edward I. Horsman, wholesale and retail dealer in toys, kites, &c., at 380 Broadway, New York City, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in Brooklyn with liabilities reported at $180,000 and assets $172,000.

Alfred W. Bowie has been appointed temporary receiver of the assets. He said last evening that it was found that Mr. Horsman owed more than he could pay, and it was deemed best for the interests of all concerned that he should go into bankruptcy. Business had gone behind lately. Mr. Horsman has been in business since 1865.

DISCHARGED SAILOR A SUICIDE.

A. J. Brady Found Dead in a Room at Naval Branch of Y. M. C. A.

A. J. Brady, who had served for ten years in the United States Navy, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in a room of the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Brady registered shortly before 1 o'clock, was assigned to a room, and several hours later was found dead in bed. He had swallowed a quantity of acid. Brady wore the full uniform of a sailor of the United States Navy. He was about thirty-five years old, and received an honorable discharge from the navy about three weeks ago.

New Gas Company Incorporated.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Articles of incorporation of the Ossining Heat, Light and Power Company was filed to-day in the Westchester County Clerk's office. Its objects are the manufacture and supplying of gas for heat, light, and power in Sing Sing and Croton, and manufacturing and using electricity for the same purposes. Its capital stock is $250,000, and the term of its existence is for fifty years. The three Directors named are John B. Summerfield, Ansel L. White of Brooklyn, and James Murray Mitchell of New York City.

Jeweler Nobs Accidentally Shot.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Charles Nobs, a jeweler, of Twenty-third Street, New York, was accidentally shot in the left leg this morning and is now in the German Hospital. A pistol dropped from the pocket of Policeman John Vance in a scuffle in a saloon was discharged, and the bullet struck Nobs in the calf of the leg. Policeman Vance has been suspended pending an investigation.

Life Prisoner Pardoned.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Pasquale Leonardi, an Italian, was discharged from Sing Sing Prison this morning upon the receipt of the pardon papers from Ex-Gov. Roosevelt. He had been sentenced to life imprisonment in Chester Prison from Montgomery County, and was transferred to this prison. He had served only five years, ten months, and twenty-four days.

Of Interest to

ALL CITIZENS

WHAT TAMMANY COSTS

Ruinous Extravagance in Running the City Government

What it means to each taxpayer to support the rule of Croker and Platt

The Evening Post

To-day To-day

POLICEMAN'S 3-HOUR CHASE.

His Quarry Followed a Roof, Fire Escape, and Trolley Car Zigzag Runaway, but it Failed.

Policeman Rosenfeld of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station yesterday arraigned in the Harlem Police Court a prisoner whom he had captured during the early morning, after a three hours' chase over housetops, through back yards, over fire escapes and fences, around corners, in and out of cellars, arresting the man at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue after a final spurt on street cars from Ninety-seventh Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The prisoner was Thomas McGuire, who has lived in the Melrose lodging house, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. He was seen by Rosenfeld at 3 o'clock coming out of the hallway at 1,755 Third Avenue with a bundle in his arms. When he caught sight of the officer he ran, and the long chase was on. For over two hours it led over roofs and down stairways in Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets. The tenants in these streets are nearly all negroes, and the street doors are always conveniently open.

McGuire would enter a hallway, dart up stairs to the roof, and then down the fire escape. Rosenfeld was not far behind, and, although he occasionally lost sight of the quarry, he would soon see him again. Presently the fleeing man abandoned the stairs, roof, and fire-escape system, and, running to Third Avenue, jumped on a north-bound car. Rosenfeld had lost sight of the man, but was told by a pedestrian that he had jumped on the car. By that time the car was two blocks away, but Rosenfeld jumped on the car following, and, climbing upon the front platform, ordered the motorman to catch the car ahead. The race between the two cars started, and, although several passengers on the rear one made frantic endeavors to get off, the motorman would not stop.

At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street the cars had drawn close together, and McGuire jumped from his car and ran. Rosenfeld did the same, and soon captured his man. The prisoner was then triumphantly marched back to the house he was originally seen emerging from with the bundle. Mrs. Emma Lacke, who lives in the house, identified several of the articles in the bundle as her own.

The prisoner was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

MINUTES 100 YEARS OLD.

Read at Meeting of the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Society.

The one hundred and fifteenth annual meeting of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen was held last night in the Mechanics' Institute, in West Forty-fourth Street. A feature of the meeting was the reading by the Secretary of the minutes of the fifteenth annual meeting of the society held on Jan. 7, 1800. The minutes were read from the original minute book. These stated that a letter had been received from Aaron Burr, regretting his inability to attend the annual dinner and meeting. The minutes also stated that at the dinner sixteen "moral" toasts were drunk.

At last evening's meeting President Frank E. Conover was re-elected. The other officers chosen were: First Vice President, William M. Oliver; Second Vice President, Charles W. Hoffman, and Treasurer and Secretary, Richard T. Davies.

POLICEMAN DEAD FROM FALL.

McNiece Found With Fractured Skull in the Hallway of His Home.

Policeman Patrick McNiece of the West Twentieth Street Station was found early yesterday morning lying at the foot of the stairs at his home at 428 West Thirty-third Street unconscious and with a fractured skull. He was found by his son Edward, and taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where he died yesterday evening.

McNiece had for some time been assigned to the New York Hospital to take care of the prisoners there. He was placed in this position because he was subject to vertigo. He left the hospital shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning and went home. It is supposed that while ascending the stairs he had an attack of vertigo and fell to the marble floor of the hallway. McNiece had been on the police force twenty-one years and was to have been retired very soon under the age limit. He was married twice and had eight children, all of whom are grown up.

FELL FROM BURNING BUILDING.

William Barrett Probably Fatally Injured in Hoboken.

A fire which will probably cost a life occurred in Hoboken yesterday. The victim is William Barrett, janitor of the City Hall, who fell from the roof of the burning building, a three-story frame structure, at 206 Washington Street, occupied by Max Driesen as a clothing store. It is near the City Hall, and when the alarm was given Barrett ran at once to the scene. Why he went to the roof and how he came to fall could not be learned.

The fire burned out the interior of the building and destroyed most of the stock. Driesen estimates his loss at $8,000, with $6,000 insurance. The cause of the fire could not be learned.

NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

The Rev. Charles H. Vail to Head Socialist Ticket in New Jersey.

The Rev. Charles H. Vail, who on Monday resigned the pastorate of the First Universalist Church, Jersey City, was on Tuesday nominated for Governor of New Jersey by the Social Democratic Party at a convention held at Central Hall, Jersey City Heights. He accepted the nomination in a brief speech, setting forth his views on Socialism.

When seen yesterday Mr. Vail said he had not yet decided upon his plans regarding the ministry.

"I intend, however," he continued, "to make a vigorous canvass for the political campaign. I will stump the entire State, and you may say that we expect to roll up a larger vote than was ever cast by our party before."

DIED IN HER MOTHER'S ARMS.

Infant Daughter of Hoboken Woman Passed Away on a Ferryboat.

A girl, thirteen months old, died in the arms of her mother, Mrs. A. La Crew of 511 Lake Street, Hoboken, while the ferryboat Hackensack was in midstream at noon yesterday crossing to Fourteenth Street, New York.

The passengers and deckhands were startled by cries coming from the women's cabin, and a rush was made to the place. Mrs. La Crew could not speak, but pointed to the infant which lay dead in her arms. She took the next boat back to Hoboken.

The police of West Hoboken, to satisfy themselves that the child died from a natural cause, made an investigation and learned she had been suffering from croup.

TWO VERSIONS OF A SHOOTING.

Valentine Wetzel Arrested for the "Accident" to Mrs. Pfirsig.

The woman

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
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SIXTEEN PAGES.

CHINA AND THE TERMS OF PEACE.

If any benevolence, or any wisdom, presided over and directed the counsels of the allies in China, it ought not to be very difficult to arrive at a solution of the present problem there, which is only, after all, an acute phase of a chronic problem. No Chinaman who has been exposed to the aeration of Western civilization, no such Chinaman as WU-TING-FANG, for example, would be able or disposed, we suppose, to deny that China must conform to the demands and the requirements of Western civilization. What such a Chinaman would be apt to demand, and, so far as he could, to require, would probably be that this great change should be made so gradually and gently as to bring with it the minimum of disturbance to Chinese ways of thinking. In other words, it should be accomplished with the least possible friction.

It really seems to us that the Chinamen who think in this way have somehow obtained possession of the Chinese Government which is discussing the terms of peace with the representatives of the Western world. The Chinese Nation at large has not been much troubling itself, we may reasonably suppose, about the question of foreigners. It is not likely that more than one Chinaman in a hundred has ever seen a foreigner. The foreigners have managed to constitute a "question" at the treaty ports and at the capital. There, we may suppose, the advantages, on the one hand, of foreign trade, and the objectionableness, on the other, of the manners of foreigners in general, and of foreign missionaries in particular, have been a favorite theme of Chinese discourse. But then every educated Chinaman, every even Chinesely educated Chinaman, must have been made aware that little Japan has inflicted a crushing defeat on big China, and must have learned that she was enabled to do this by her prompt and intelligent adoption of the lessons the Western world had to teach her, and that China had simply and stolidly refused to learn. And the lesson of the Japanese war must have been strengthened and deepened, to reflective Chinamen, by the fact that a mere handful of European troops, brought into China by the murder of a few foreign missionaries and of one Foreign Minister, swept away the Chinese defenses like so much chaff, and penetrated to the capital, whence they proceeded to send out "punitive expeditions" and terms of peace.

The punitive expeditions must have given the Chinese an equal intellectual admiration and moral contempt for the people who had invaded their country under pretense of teaching it a higher standard of morals. Whatever the derelictions of the Boxers and of official China may have been, and without question they have been very serious, they have paled their comparatively ineffectual fires beside those kindled in China by the torch of Christianity and civilization, as brandished by Field Marshal the Count of WALDERSEE and the forces under his command.

That, even since the punitive expeditions, the Government of China continues to show a desire to gratify the demands of the Powers may be held to indicate its weakness, and doubtless does so. But it seems to us also to indicate a change of heart which denotes that the statesmen who advised the murder of missionaries and the siege of the legations are no longer in command. Certainly the objections brought by the Chinese Government to the "irrevocable" terms of peace are so moderate and reasonable as to indicate a sincere intention to enforce the terms accepted without reservation or remonstrance. It is simply decent and proper that the number of the legation guards should be limited, to make sure that an invading and intimidating army shall not be introduced, under cover of the permission to maintain them. The dismantlement of the forts on the Pei-Ho, instead of their demolition, is also a compromise by which the Chinese Government "saves face" without diminishing the real power of Europe to protect itself. The nature of the Chinese exceptions to the terms is the best guarantee that China really means to observe the terms, when they are reduced to the form of a treaty.

MAKING FUN OF THE CONSTITUTION.

"Now, in studying the questions whether the new possessions are part of the United States, and their free, civilized inhabitants citizens of the United States," writes ex-President HARRISON in his article in The North American Review, "the Constitution should naturally be examined first." The ex-President's examination of the Constitution has given him a new title to fame. In the view of the anti-imperialists he is at once raised to the first place among expounders of that instrument, and those who used to speak of him with anything but respect in the days when he was President now exalt his name.

Although not hitherto known as a humorist, Mr. HARRISON has conceived the idea that he can best set forth his opinions by turning the Constitution upside down and asking people to see how funny it looks in that unusual position. Burlesque and travesty seem to him to be the most effective means of making his meaning clear.

Mr. HARRISON, pursuing familiar tactics, assumes the right to state his adversary's position, always a great convenience in controversy, for you can thus make the fellow odious for things he never dreamed of asserting and set up doctrines intrinsically ridiculous, and therefore most easily open to your attack. Of the three views of the Constitution which may be offered, he attributes to the supporters of our present policy in the Philippines the third and last, and, of course, the worst, which he thus presents:

> That the government we exercise in the Territories is not a Constitutional government, but an absolute government, and that all or any of the things prohibited by the Constitution as to the States, in the interests of liberty, justice, and equality, may be done in the Territories; that, as to the Territories, we are under no restraint save such as our own interests or our own benevolence may impose.

Nobody in the Administration or in its behalf has ever propounded this doctrine of the Constitution, but as it is an integral part of Mr. HARRISON'S travesty, we must let it pass, and see what he will do next. He proceeds:

> Within the States, it is agreed that the powers of the several departments of the National Government are severely restrained. We read that Congress shall have power, and again that Congress shall not have power. But neither these grants nor these inhibitions have, it is said, any relation to the Territories. Against the laws enacted by the Congress, or the acts done by the Executive, there is no appeal, on behalf of the people of the Territories, to any written Constitution, or Bill of Rights, or charter of liberty. We offer them only this highly consolatory thought: A nation of free Americans can be trusted to deal benevolently with you. * * * As to the States, the legislative power of Congress is "all legislative powers herein granted." (Article I., Section 1.) As to the Territories, it is said to be all legislative power—all that any Parliament ever had or ever claimed to have, and as much more as we may claim—for there can be no excess of pretension where power is absolute. No law relating to the Territories, passed by Congress, can, it is said, be declared by the Supreme Court to be inoperative, though every section of it should contravene a provision of the Constitution.

Now comes the fun. Having prepared the way by imputing to the Administration and its supporters views they never held, Mr. HARRISON proceeds to "outline a possible law," to draw up such a bill as Congress might pass for the government of the Philippines. His idea of a Constitutional argument on the basis of comic opera may be understood from his own analysis of his "possible law":

> Section 1. Suspends permanently the writ of habeas corpus in Porto Rico.
> Sec. 2. Declares an attainder against all Porto Ricans who have displayed the Spanish flag since the treaty of peace.
> Sec. 3. Grants to the native Mayors of Ponce and San Juan the titles of Lord Dukes of Porto Rico, with appropriate crests.
> Sec. 4. Any Porto Rican who shall speak disrespectfully of the Congress shall be deemed guilty of treason. One witness shall be sufficient to prove the offense, and on conviction the offender shall have his tongue cut out, and the conviction shall work corruption of blood.
> Sec. 5. The Presbyterian Church shall be the Established Church of the island, and no one shall be permitted to worship GOD after any other form.

And so on, until the Bill of Rights is all reversed, hung up by the heels to split the sides of anti-imperialism. It is tremendously funny, of course. It is also novel, coming from a great Constitutional lawyer. We may add our expression of doubt whether it would convince the minds of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Of course, if Congress has full powers, it may with equal ease do just the other thing from that outlined in Mr. HARRISON'S "possible law." Congress, being the judge of the admission of States, may immediately admit each one of the Philippine islands, Guam, and Porto Rico as a State. It may invite them to choose Legislatures, elect United States Senators, send Representatives to Congress, and establish fully organized State Governments with full-fledged executive, legislative, and judicial departments. If Congress can take everything away, it can also give everything.

Has this phantom ever troubled the dreams of ex-President HARRISON? He is shocked at the awful prospect that the Bill of Rights may be annulled according to his travesty. Is his "possible law" any more probable than a law creating a dozen or a score of new island States in a bunch? Is not the new State phantom distinctly less absurd, less wildly improbable, than his phantom? Yet it has never occurred to him to shiver with dread of the nearer danger—a pretty good proof that his shivering at the other is a manifestation of a curable nervous excitement, which has been communicated to him from the excessively septic literature of anti-imperialism. The policy of the Administration finds abundant support in theories of the Constitution many times put forth by the Supreme Court. The present question is before that tribunal. It may decide for the Administration; it may decide against it. It is just as well to refrain from being shocked and to refrain from travesties of the Constitution until the decision is handed down. What will the victims of shock do if the court decides that Congress has the power to determine the political status of the new possessions?

THE DOCTORS AND THE "INSTITUTIONS."

So much of the communication made by Dr. AUSTIN FLINT yesterday to the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital as is in the nature of a personal vindication may perhaps be dismissed as, though conclusive, superfluous. It stands to reason that the city could not secure gratis the counsel of specialists if, in addition to the services they rendered gratuitously, they were compelled by accepting these honorary posts to make the sacrifice of abandoning their private practice so soon as one of their patients became, for any reason, the inmate of a public institution.

The main point of Dr. FLINT'S communication, so far as the public is concerned, seems to us to lie in the plan of reorganization of the insane pavilion which accompanies it, and which he explains that he submitted to the head of the Department of Charities in 1898. If that plan were to be submitted now, when a great scandal has broken out in the department, it would seem to have been suggested by the scandal and to aim to avert its repetition. Seeing that it was drawn up beforehand, it is seen, in the light of what has occurred since, to have been the result of a wise prevision of what might result from a faulty system.

The gist of this scheme was the introduction of the principle of direct and responsible professional supervision. Two resident physicians were provided for the insane pavilion, who should already have served on and through the house staff of the hospital, and one of whom should always be on duty. Over them was to be a visiting physician in charge, who should be appointed by the Commissioner on the nomination of the Medical Board, and who should have power to suspend summarily, and subject to the approval of the board, any person employed in the pavilion, the suspension of a trained nurse to be reported at once to the institution with which the nurse was connected. It seems to be quite impossible that, with such a system of fixed and concentrated responsibility, such a scandal as that which has occurred at Bellevue could have been brought about. It seems equally impossible that, in the absence of such a system, the unfortunate patients of the institution and the public can have any effective protection against the recurrence of the brutal and horrible proceedings which have disgraced the hospital and the city. Nobody seems disposed to treat Mr. KELLER personally with harshness; but it is plain that the system under which the insane pavilion is now conducted threatens a continuing crop of scandals. The Medical Board is not a complete public protection, for the reason that its members are all more or less interested in the great professional schools which have grown up around a municipal institution. They have been attracted by the opportunities for scientific investigation which such an institution affords, but which, under the present system, a Commissioner whom the Medical Board displeased could withdraw by a stroke of the pen.

The radical and permanent remedy seems to be that proposed by the Commission for the Revision of the Charter, namely, to adopt, for these public institutions, the same system of government by Trustees which has been found effective in the unofficial charities which seem to be in no danger at all of purveying any like scandals with those which have fixed the public attention on Bellevue.

THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Last Tuesday the Commonwealth of Australia came into existence, and thereby were established new bonds of relationship between a sovereign and subjects occupying a remote colony. It is the third step in the development of the British Empire as a political institution. It is good to recall at this time that with the first step—the recognition of the rights of Crown colonies—the name of our own FRANKLIN is associated. In 1767, before the bar of the British House of Commons, he expounded the British Constitution in regard to the relations between sovereign and colony in a way which, although ignored at the time, formed ultimately the basis of future colonial administration. On that occasion he refuted the idea "that all the King's dominions make one State," and proved by analogy that English "Kings have ever had dominions not subject to the English Parliament." Just one hundred years later the soundness of FRANKLIN'S doctrine was still further demonstrated by the second step, the establishment of the Dominion of Canada. And now the Federation of Australia, which is the natural evolution of FRANKLIN'S idea, not only reveals with added force his knowledge of the British Constitution, but it shows how clearly the American understood of what the British Empire might at some future day be capable. Near the end of his speech he said:

> Here appears the excellency of the invention of colony government by separate, independent Legislatures. By this means the remotest parts of a great empire may be as well governed as the centre. By this means the power of a King may be extended without inconvenience over territories of any dimensions, how great soever.

The British North American act, from which the Dominion of Canada derives its powers, provides that the Constitution of that Government shall be "similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom," the executive authority being vested in the sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland acting through a Governor General. The legislative powers are vested in a Parliament of two houses, the Senate, the members of which are appointed for life by the Crown, and the House of Commons, the members of which are elected by the people. The Constitutionality of measures is decided by the Queen in Council. The Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth, as far as internal matters are concerned, is similar at many points to that of the United States, the supreme will of the people being regarded as the source of local power. The franchise for the election of both Senate and House are identical and popular, and the powers of the central Parliament are limited by the State bodies, and not vice versa, as in the Dominion Constitution. Questions of constitutionality may be presented before the Queen in Council, yet these questions are limited "to cases in which other than purely Australian interests are concerned." In questions that are purely Australian, an appeal may be made only with the consent of all the contending parties. The appeal of all other cases depends upon the will of the Federal Parliament.

The great inter-imperial point of divergence between the rights exercised by the Dominion and those by the new Commonwealth is found to be in the fact that while the Constitution of Canada must be interpreted by the Privy Council, the Constitution of Australia may be interpreted, with certain reservations, by the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth. A great advance has therefore been made since 1867 in regard to independent government under the sovereign of the British Empire. And what the next step will be was clearly indicated by the discussions that surrounded the adoption of the Commonwealth bill by the Imperial Parliament. The establishment of the Dominion and the Commonwealth has invested the Privy Council with powers which are clearly beyond the capacity of a mere advisatory board of the sovereign to execute at the present day with becoming dignity and justice. It requires but a small sense of foresight to perceive that before many years a Commonwealth of South Africa will demand autonomy, when still further abnormal duties must devolve upon the Queen in Council unless, in the meantime, some radical change shall be made in the mode of testing the Constitutionality of colonial laws. The obvious solution of the vexing problem is to be found in the establishment of an imperial Court of Appeal, which, with colonial representatives, shall do for the federations what the House of Lords, in its judicial capacity, does for the United Kingdom. With the creation of such a body, the imperial federation of Great Britain will become an actual fact, although the prerogative of the sovereign, which was not questioned by FRANKLIN, may suffer thereby.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Doubtless every regular reader of our esteemed contemporary The World was much struck with the aspect of that amiable journal on the first day of the new century. If the reader happened to be of a cynical turn of mind, the new face of an old friend may have recalled to him the cheerful cynicism of old Bomba, when his son and successor changed the uniform of the Neapolitan army from the Austrian white to the British red: "As you will, mio caro. Dress them in white, dress them in red; they will always run away." Of course, the results of Mr. HARMSWORTH'S taking charge of The World, if only for a day, though of high interest to all the readers of that print, are of concern only to its proprietor. In the confusion of immediate comment this fact was distinctly recognized, and many were the deserved tributes to the owner of The World for the confidence and magnanimity he showed in handing over his property for twenty-four hours to a visiting journalist, who, however, did not "show his power" to the extent of excluding, or even of cutting down, his backer's personal and signed article. But, at a gathering of Raines law clubmen, discussing the unfamiliar face of their favorite or second favorite journal, one of them told a tale which seemed to have some pertinence. It was a tale, as he explained, that had been told by ANDREW LANG of, and on the authority of, Dr. JOWETT, the famous Master of Balliol. Dr. JOWETT, it seems, was once stranded in a small town in the North of England, and compelled to dine at its one hotel. There was but one other diner in the coffee room, and the great scholar began his dinner in a gloomy solitude, presently punctuated by the pop of a champagne cork. This did not startle him, but he was somewhat moved by the pop of another within a quarter of an hour. And when, after another quarter of an hour, a third cork popped, his dignity could not prevent his curiosity from turning him around. As he turned, his eye met that of an unmistakable Caledonian, in the act of raising a glass of champagne to his lips, who somewhat confusedly explained: "Sir, I would hae ye to know that I am na traveling at my ain expense."

—In none of the numberless current enumerations of the nineteenth century's achievements has there been much, if any, direct reference to one of its special and not least important glories—the printing press. Of course, there were printing presses before the nineteenth century, but so was there printing before the fifteenth, and yet the fifteenth century gets all credit for the art of taking impressions from movable type. That is just enough, but it is equally just to credit the last of the completed centuries with the only printing press really deserving the name, the only printing press that meets the demands of modern civilization, and to no inconsiderable degree makes that civilization possible. It was not until the very close of the eighteenth century that iron was used in the construction of printing presses, wood having supplied before that all desired strength and rigidity. For some thirty years, however, the iron press remained a hand press, and it was not until the power press appeared that the art preservative became the art creative which it now undoubtedly is. To the power press we owe cheap books, which is much the same as saying books without any qualifying adjective, and to it in a particular sense we owe the newspaper of to-day. Now, the newspaper of to-day, despite all criticism, deserved and undeserved, is the most influential, and therefore, the most important, product of the time. Without the power press, the newspaper would have remained an utterly different, and practically another, thing, and what the reader of THE TIMES, for instance, gets this morning for a cent he could not get at any price. So, with appreciable accuracy, it may be asserted that the printing press, with all its innumerable and inestimable consequences, belongs as much to the nineteenth century as does the telegraph or the trolley car.

—Continued reflection on the absence of Mayor VAN WYCK from Monday night's celebration at the City Hall, instead of suggesting excuses for his non-participation, changes one's feeling in regard to it into something very much like horror. For he who, without any sufficient or avowable reason, refuses to do what he is under many and strong obligations to do, and the doing of which brings to the doer a really enviable elevation to prominence, shows a brutish indifference toward the opinion of his fellow-men that is distinctly and profoundly shocking. It is hard to believe that Mayor VAN WYCK has no care whether New York thinks well or ill of him, and yet his habitual behavior is such as almost to compel that belief. In the long list of previous Mayors there are not a few names the owners of which were no credit to the discrimination of the city, but we are sure that even the worst of the lot would have tried his poor best to honor himself and those who elected him had fortune favored him with an opportunity like that which came to Mayor VAN WYCK. And it is absolutely certain that the Mayors, ranging from indifferent to excellent, would have been eager to seize such an opportunity, and that each of them, in accordance with his ability, would have won for himself all the admiration and respect he could, deeming no efforts to that end beneath his dignity or unworth his while. Would ABRAM S. HEWITT have had nothing to say to the people at the parting of two centuries and the completion of two millenniums? How about WILLIAM R. GRACE, or EDWARD COOPER, or WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, or C. GODFREY GUNTHER, or AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND, or PHILIP HONE, or CADWALLADER D. COLDEN, or DE WITT CLINTON, to mention only a few and almost at random of those who held the great office in the century that brought Mayor VAN WYCK into it? They and many another all cared deeply for the good-will of the people who had trusted them; it was not all one to them whether they were praised or blamed, and they did not consider their duty done, their privileges exhausted, when they had earned their salary by the performance, personally or by deputy, of routine and unavoidable tasks.

—What is the matter with The Buffalo Courier? While most people and papers are expressing wishes which are the next thing to hopes for general happiness, The Courier gloomily asserts that, as a rule, the young Americans in charge of great industrial enterprises are men of inherited wealth, and from this remarkable result of its observations it draws the deduction that "there is probably as little chance for brains without capital in the America of to-day as there is in Europe." Now, we have no particular reason for pitying the man of brains, even in Europe, for lack of opportunity to use them to the profit of himself and others, and as for the American, young or old, whose cerebral equipment is above the average, we have much and convincing evidence on every hand that he is in great luck to be alive here and now. "The America of to-day," indeed! Was there ever so good an America as the America of to-day? The Buffalo Courier is too hard to please. If it will stop to think a moment it will realize that, of all utterly hackneyed things, first rank is taken by adverse comparisons between the present and the past. Good but grumpy folks have constantly been making such comparisons ever since the beginning of recorded history, and probably ever since there have been good but grumpy people in the world. They have always been wrong, and they are wrong now. All pessimists are plagiarists, and the stealers of mistakes at that. The only real prophets have been and are the optimists.

PRINCIPLES OF TRUE DEMOCRACY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. J. de L. Ver Planck, in your yesterday's issue, asks what are the principles of Democracy. I have always been a Democrat, was a "war Democrat" when the party forgot one of its foundation principles, and went for "peace at any price," even to the sundering of the Union; was an anti-Tweed Democrat when many good men strayed into the "Ring"; was an anti-Greenback Democrat when our leading United States Senator, who seemed a stalwart of true principles, was carried away by the craze for bad money, and I have lately opposed the wild project of paying for the world's silver in gold at a ratio double its commercial value. So I think I have been a consistent Democrat, and am one of those who don't have to be told what is Democracy, but know by instinct and feeling, not by argument or guesswork.

The first principle is broadly expressed as the "rights of man," equality in law and politics, liberty to accumulate and keep property, and to aspire to any public station, but neither to use wealth nor station to oppress the less fortunate brethren. There is no Socialism in this, for the Democratic was an aristocratic party, but from it follows the restriction of great moneyed monopolies, called trusts, so that they shall not injure the individual, and a just enforcement of the old adage, "Take care of the poor, the rich can take care of themselves."

The second great principle was elevation to our form of government, including almost a worship of the Supreme Court, which was spoken of as the "balance wheel of our Constitution." The manipulation of that court by the Republicans who had no such veneration to make greenbacks a legal tender somewhat weakened this feeling of reverence, but respect for law and for established things is still largely a Democratic principle.

Economy in public expenditures. This reads like a platitude, as both parties assume to be economical, but it is far otherwise. It is the "day of small things" as opposed to the year of big things. To give an extreme illustration, Democracy is satisfied if the President rides his nag to the Capitol, hitches him to the front railing while he steps inside, and takes the oath of office. Republicanism expects him to ride in a coach and four to the blare of trumpets and the sheen of helmets and the thunder of horses' hoofs. Democracy means moderation in public buildings, and in National, State, and local expenditures, liberal alone in wages and salaries, but no "fuss and feathers" in any public matters. It stands for a homely, plain, and simple Government as opposed to an extravagant and imposing one.

From these follow that one party favors a tariff that helps the wealthy manufacturer to levy tribute on the poor industrial, that it would give subsidies to ship owners out of the pockets of farmers and mechanics, that it would encourage great aggregations of capital that destroy individual enterprise, and would give the former immunities and advantages as against the latter.

Democracy stands financially for a National Treasury as against a National bank, and above all, for the best money that can be had. It opposed bitterly the legal tender character of the Government notes, which has brought such uncounted and unending woes upon our country, destroying even the popular idea of what "money" truly is. It did its best to defeat the resurrection of silver when it was thrust into our currency by a Republican Congress in order to favor the millionaire owner of silver mines. It was for the gold unit of value when the discovery of enormously productive silver mines depreciated the value of the silver one. It was and is and always will be for the best dollar to pay all men, and especially the poor man, who is fated to be robbed with every change of currency.

Democracy believes in no prohibition or sympathy laws. The individual may regulate his own life so long as he respects the rights of others, and the proper sentiment of the community.

Your correspondent asks where are these principles to be found, and have all Democrats and all Democratic platforms been true to them at all times. They are ingrained in the Democratic conscience, sentiment, and instinct, and whenever the party does wander away from them it gets defeated. Whenever it returns to them it conquers. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.
New York, Dec. 31, 1900.

THE SYNDICATE NEWSPAPER IDEA

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You indicate Mr. Harmsworth's idea of the syndicate newspaper for the twentieth century. Are the newspapers averse to the ideas of absorption and consolidation? The reorganization of The Associated Press gives some assurance that no new paper can be successfully established in the large cities. The organization of local news organizations increases the difficulties and expenses of the coalescing of the following interests into a two hundred million corporation:

The International Paper Company, controlling 90 per cent. of newspaper production.
The American News Company, controlling 90 per cent. of newspaper distribution.
The Mergenthaler Linotype Company, controlling 95 per cent. of newspaper composition.
Robert Hoe & Co., controlling 90 per cent. of newspaper printing.
Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, controlling 100 per cent. of newspaper telegraph news.

Please remember that one New York daily has a considerable ownership in an Atlantic cable; that another New York property controls one publication in San Francisco and another, in Chicago, to which it sends colored covers and magazine features and news; that a St. Louis newspaper is vitalized by colored covers and features and news from its New York connection; that a fourth New York paper attempted eight years ago to establish a chain of papers throughout the country on the news exchange basis, and that no New York newspaper is now under nominal individual ownership. The tendency toward concentration will ultimately induce newspapers in various cities to pool their earnings on an agreed percentage, thereby enabling them to curtail expenses upon a theory that thereby they may increase profits, without impairing editorial individuality or independence.

One hundred and fifty-seven newspapers of the country have combined in the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for mutual protection. The Scripps-McRae League, owning five evening papers in various cities, has ramifications and indirect interests in twenty other newspaper properties. Many newspapers have combined to stop returns; others have combined to employ special agents for the solicitation of advertising; even advertisers have combined to control prices for advertising.

Four iron combinations are to-day handling a business that one hundred and fifty mills formerly produced. One oil company controls a trade that three hundred individuals formerly conducted. Thirty paper mills are now run by one man. Why, then, should there be any improbability in a consolidation of, say, twenty large newspapers under a common ownership, or under a pooling arrangement which insures to each of them a given percentage of the advertising revenues of a given territory? Mr. Harmsworth has seen these things and has made natural deductions. The public that was expected to boycott department stores may be relied upon to buy and to use newspapers that give the best returns for their money regardless of any hostility to combinations. TABLOID
New York, Dec. 30, 1900.

THE MONOPOLY IN COAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some years since a party was started in the West called "Grangers," who went for and compelled the railroad companies to change their mode of doing business by electing members of Legislatures, Governors, and, I think, members of Congress, and passing laws which convinced the railroad companies that they could not do just as they pleased when the people called a halt. From the signs of the times, it is now time that another party was formed to be called the "Coalers." In the matter of coal, the lines are being drawn closer and closer. The army of coal handlers is being eliminated to an alarming extent. The individual producer is almost wiped out in the anthracite and preparations are progressing rapidly to the same end in bituminous coal. The entire coal trade in both coals will be controlled by two railroad concerns, the Pennsylvania and the Vanderbilt roads.

That they are making combinations to cheapen the product to the people is all nonsense; they are doing it for the dollars that are in it. As a matter of course, they propose to do away with all the help in offices, all the middle men, all the brokers, and every man they can possibly do without. Ask the employes of the Pennsylvania Coal Company what notice they have received since that company was bought out, and how many of them were fired out at short notice. These people who are working the consolidations do not need money. They could not carry out their plans if they did not have millions to back them, but what of the poor devils who are pushed out? Who cares? There will probably be a day of reckoning, when, I don't know, but somebody will know when it comes, because they will lose some of their hard-earned millions.

Like a good many other lines of trade, the coal business is being run by brokers, bankers, railroad men, &c. They know all there is to learn, and more, too, about the business, as they do about all they go into, but results tell. Steel rail was forced up to $36 per ton, pig iron to $25, nails as far as they could be driven. They are selling at a slight reduction now of $10 to $15 per ton. The same thing will occur with coal. Push anything beyond its value and it gets back again, and all the millions in the world cannot hold it. In the meantime the consolidation is living on the necessities of the people and adding to its wealth by reason of it. It is time a halt was called, and as every man, woman, and child is affected by the price of fuel, a "coal" party would be a very formidable one. VIVE LES COALERS.
New York, Dec. 29, 1900.

The Egyptian Papyri.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As some errors exist in the statements being made respecting the distribution of the 118 papyri recently donated by the Egypt Exploration Fund, allow me to say officially that the following allotment has been made:

To Columbia University, 16 papyri; to Vassar, 4; to Hamilton College, 3; to Yale, 16; to Johns Hopkins, 16; to Princeton, 16; to Harvard, 19; to University of Pennsylvania, 29. Jacob H. Schiff of your city sent to this office $125, which accounts for the extra papyri of Harvard, where the Semitic Museum is, and a special donation of $750 from a Philadelphia gentleman increased the donation to his university.

We need funds to go on with our great work, and to send antiquities to our museums and universities. Each subscriber of but $5 receives the fine quarto volume of the season, and the "Archaeological Report," both fully illustrated. Circulars furnished.
WILLIAM COPLEY WINSLOW,
Boston, Jan. 2, 1901. Vice President.

Blasting on the Palisades.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of the 30th ult. a communication signed "G" to the effect that blasting is still going on on the Palisades. "G" refers to blasting across the river from One Hundred and Third Street. Will you please inform him that the Palisades Commission has no jurisdiction south of Fort Lee, the territory over which we have jurisdiction extending from Fort Lee north to Sneden's Landing. In this territory blasting has been stopped and none is now being done.
GEORGE W. PERKINS,
President New York Commission.
New York, Jan. 2, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Unrealized.

Barnestorm—Yes; poor Ranter has gone crazy as a loon. The part he had to play was too much for him.
Buskin—What was he playing—Jekyll and Hyde?
Barnestorm—No; "Monte Cristo," at $12 per week and six weeks' salary due.—Philadelphia Press.

Exercise Enough.

"I thought your wife was going to join our physical culture class this year, Mr. Smythers?"
"She did intend to, but we've got a girl who has been over from Sweden only six weeks, and my wife has to talk to her by making signs."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Simon Pure Originals.

"Yes," answered the lank inhabitant, "some queer folks do live in these parts! They do so! They was queer auff natr'ally, but some feller 'twas born here has up an' writ a character novel, an' ev'ry other man ye meet's trying to act like the 'rig'nal uv the hero. 'Tis so, fer a fact!"—Detroit Journal.

AS FAR AS I KNOW.

Thomas F. Porter in The Boston Globe.

"As far as I know," said a person one night,
"There is naught in this world but what is just right;
I have all I want both to eat and to wear,
The flowers I gather are fragrant and fair,
The birds in the trees always sing a glad song,
And as far as I know there is nothing wrong.

"All the people I know are loyal and kind,
And I am contented in body and mind;
I read about folks who are awfully bad,
About souls that are weary and hearts that are sad,
About children that quarrel and people who fight,
But as far as I know everything is all right.

"I read there are people who do many things
That on them the worst kind of suffering brings,
That women are wicked and men are untrue,
And sinfulness runneth society thro',
But as far as I know—as far as I know—
I cannot affirm that these stories are so."

The person who said that, as far as she knew,
Was a child of six years, and to her it was true;
O what would we give could we all say to-night,
There is naught in the world but what is just right!
That we have all we want to eat and to wear,
And that justice and goodness abound everywhere.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Clara Morris's Cruel Words About Her Contemporaries.

Viola Allen's Energetic Acting in Her New Melodrama—Young Actors Who Have Made New Hits.

The graphic quality, the vitalizing touch, in the chapter of "Reminiscences" signed with the name of Clara Morris in the January number of McClure's Magazine make it easy and entertaining reading. But to one who remembers well the first performance of "Man and Wife," and the first appearance of Clara Morris in the little rose-tinted Fifth Avenue Theatre, it is amazing reading, too. Here, he reflects, is Clara Morris, the heroine of that hour, writing bitterly of the theatre and her associates in her hour of victory. Surely, he has no cause to envy any of her contemporaries. When one recalls her dominance in that first company of Augustin Daly until, after "Madeleine Morel," she insisted upon being a star; when one recalls her frequently impolite way of treating her public, and her "guying" of parts she did not like, her supposedly pathetic glance backward seems rather bathetic. Miss Morris was truly a favorite of fortune in the seventies. There is no actress prominently before the public now, excepting one, and she, thank goodness, is English instead of American, who seems to know so little of correct artistic usage and the rules and traditions as Clara Morris used to seem to know. But she had intuitive power, and she deserved a large share of the applause she received. It was a continuous storm of applause, however, and it echoed for many years. Why should she now so bitterly tell the new public that before she had made her first hit she was not proclaimed a genius by her associates? Why because Kate Newton and Agnes Ethel and Fanny Davenport did not kiss her when she first entered the greenroom of the little Fifth Avenue Theatre does she assume that her decent linen gown brought insult upon her? Why does she revile the dead?

She had her hour of prodigious triumph, and not one of the associates she now abuses (and she has good words only for James Lewis and George Chophouse Browne) ever got nearly so much of the public favor. Is it because her hour on the stage has passed that she is now so cruel?

One fact that has its humorous side strikes the old stager who glances over these "Reminiscences." Even at the outset of her career Clara Morris was an interesting invalid. She could not eat the night she first acted Anne Sylvester. She had an interesting case of pleurisy that very day and was covered with blisters. It was not until after she had become a sure drawing star that she took her medicine nightly in sight of the spectators, but she had begun training for that stage of her career in the very beginning.

Viola Allen is a prosperous star now. She draws great audiences wherever she acts. The charm of her personality seems potent with a large part of the public. But she does not act as well as she used to. Her work in the Crawford-Stoddard melodrama at the Theatre Republic does not lack force, but it does lack delicacy and subtlety of expression, and is too persistently vehement and restless to command much respect from an observer who takes dramatic art seriously and remembers the good promise of Miss Allen's early work.

As for the play, it is a brave pictorial show, and it contains some stirring melodramatic situations. Its second episode, the return of Don John to Madrid and his reception in the royal palace, is effective both pictorially and dramatically. The two next scenes are turgid, overwrought, and commonplace. But through them some admirable stuff of its melodramatic kind is led up to. The pictures are superb, and there is some good acting in the support.

Eben Plympton, for instance, denotes with sustained power and ripe artistic intelligence the fiendish traits of the bogey man, otherwise the King of Spain. But there has already been sufficient comment for one week on this subject, and the play, presumably, will remain on exhibition all Winter. It may frequently be referred to again without offense. The youngsters will all like "In the Palace of the King."

Three members of the Empire Theatre company deserve more notice for their acting in "Mrs. Dane's Defence" than they have yet received. Miss Ethel Hornick, until lately of the company at Daly's, has a disagreeable rôle as the mischief-maker, one that is wholly "unsympathetic" and rather thankless. But she bears it with dignity and skill and an appreciable sense of humor. Guy Standing has a character that is not at all showy as the young diplomat, who inadvertently gets Mrs. Dane into trouble and tries his gentlemanly best to help her lie out of it, but his acting is tactful and he makes the man interesting and positively likeable. He has done more "effective" work, but nothing actually better. Joseph Wheelock, Jr., has had a long line of addlepated youths to portray. There was getting to be a certain sameness about his work. Now he has to impersonate a sensible youth in love and suffering more or less for the sake of his passion and its object. He seems that very youth. There are sincerity, sentiment, and force in his acting.

Two of the lesser rôles are not particularly well done, which is a pity in so good a play, especially as the acting is generally so competent. And it is a pity, too, that Mr. Crompton did not find it worth his while to differentiate his newest clerical study, The Canon of "Mrs. Dane's Defence," is merely the Dean of "Brother Officers" over again, and, for that matter, clearly a near relative of the Duke of Droneborough in "Lord and Lady Algie." But enough of carping. "Mrs. Dane's Defence" is a surprisingly good play to get from Henry Arthur Jones, and there is reason to believe that some hundreds of thousands of folks in this community know a good play when they see it. This one is artistic and veracious.

Suburban theatres and playhouses in the outlying parts of the metropolitan district continue to multiply in London. One of the newspapers prints a map showing about thirty-five playhouses in London away from the centre of things, and the list is growing.

The suburban or outlying theatre also seems to be good property as a general thing. But the "combination system" prevails, and local stock companies are unknown within the metropolitan district.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Florence Reed, a daughter of Roland Reed, will make her first appearance on the stage at Proctor's Theatre next Monday afternoon, in a sketch written for her by Sydney Rosenfeld. Miss Reed is only seventeen years old and takes this step, her friends say, in order to help support her father, who has been compelled to leave the stage by serious illness.

Elisabeth Tyree and not Katharine Grey has finally been selected to "create" the rôle of Selma White in Leo Dietrichstein's dramatization of Judge Grant's "Unleavened Bread." The play will be produced by the Liebler Company at the Savoy Theatre, Jan. 28. Miss Tyree formally resigned her position in the company of Daly's yesterday. She transfers her services to the Liebler management, while still remaining on the best of terms with the manager under whose gonfalon she has served for some years, Daniel Frohman. He has no good part in sight for her. Selma White ought to be a good part. Eleanor Robson will play Flossie Williams; Genevra Ingersoll, Luella Bailey; Margaret Fuller, Pauline Littleton; Alice Fischer, Mrs. Earle; E. J. Morgan, Wilbur Littleton; George Fawcett, Governor Lyons; George Woodward, Silas Parsons, and Morton Selton, George Williams.

LARGE POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.

Income for 1900 Surpasses All Previous Years, Mr. Van Cott Shows.

The annual report of Postmaster Van Cott, which was given out yesterday, shows that more business was done during the year just closed than in any other year in the history of the Post Office. The gross receipts for 1900 were $9,869,458.35; the receipts for 1899 were $9,126,051.78, an increase of $743,506.57. These receipts are the largest on record.

The gross receipts for December, 1900, were $985,057.16; for December, 1899, $911,850.22, an increase of $73,206.96. The gross receipts for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1900, were $2,793,851.38, and for the same period in 1899, $2,564,493.04, an increase of $229,358.34.

THE GARTER FOR ROBERTS

Highest British Order of Knighthood Conferred on Him.

HE IS ALSO MADE AN EARL

Cheered by Great Crowds on His Arrival at the Isle of Wight—Private Audience with the Queen.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 2.—The steamer Canada, having Field Marshal Lord Roberts on board, anchored off Osborne at 11:45 A. M. to-day. The ships in the roads were gayly dressed, the sea front was elaborately decorated with bunting, and Venetian masts with festoons adorned the route to Osborne House. At the entrance to the grounds of the royal residence was erected a unique tribute of the Queen's appreciation of the Field Marshal's work in the shape of an arch of laurel. This was the first time such an arch had ever appeared there in honor of any subject of her Majesty.

A large concourse of people awaited Lord Roberts's arrival at Trinity Pier and landing. The Field Marshal landed from the royal launch at 3:30 P. M., which was the signal for deafening shouts of welcome. Princess Beatrice, in her capacity as Governor of the Isle of Wight, and the Duke of Connaught, representing the Queen, awaited Lord Roberts, whose arm was still in a sling as the result of being thrown from his horse in South Africa. He was warmly greeted, and the party started in royal carriages for Osborne House. The route was lined with troops and thronged with cheering crowds.

Lord Roberts stopped on his way at the Town Hall of East Cowes, where eulogistic addresses of welcome were presented to him. In reply, he said he regretted that his return was not accompanied by immediate peace. But, he added, while he feared that hostilities would continue for some time, he had implicit confidence in Lord Kitchener, and had no fear regarding the outcome. He concluded with a eulogy of the magnificent army of Greater Britain, all the components of which, he pointed out, pulled together splendidly.

The Field Marshal then resumed his drive. He entered the grounds of Osborne House by the Prince of Wales's entrance, and proceeded up the noble, troop-lined avenue to her Majesty's Isle of Wight residence. After a hearty reception in the Council Chamber by a number of Princes and Princesses, Lord Roberts was ushered into the presence of the Queen. His audience with her Majesty was quite private.

The audience lasted a quarter of an hour. Lord Roberts was then taken to Southampton by the royal yacht, and went on board the Canada, where he will spend the night.

Later it was announced that the Queen has bestowed an earldom on Lord Roberts, with a special remainder for his daughters. He was also made a Knight of the Garter.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Lord Roberts figures largely in the papers this morning, and there is a chorus of eulogistic editorials.

All call attention, however, to the serious position in South Africa and to the need of patience and moderation, and all appeal to the public to avoid, in what is certain to be a tremendous ovation to-day, any misplaced exaltation, and, above all, any repetition of the indecorous scenes that have disgraced the capital on former occasions.

The conferring of the Order of the Garter on Lord Roberts is a far higher honor than his elevation to an earldom. The Garter is the most ancient and highly prized of all the British orders, and the number of persons who can hold it is strictly limited by law. The majority of the holders consist of reigning sovereigns and members of the English royal family. The rest of the orders are divided among the most prominent of the noblemen of the United Kingdom. The late Duke of Argyll and the late Duke of Westminster were both K. G.'s, and it is one of the Garters made available by their deaths that has been conferred on Lord Roberts.

An earldom is the third highest of the British titles of nobility, Dukes and Marquises taking precedence of Earls. The provision that Lord Roberts's new peerage is "with remainder" to his daughters is very rarely made. The technical definition of a "remainder" is a provision for the passage of a patent of nobility to a special successor or line of succession in default of male issue on the decease of a present holder.

In this case the provision means that the title can descend through the female line, and it is evidently designed to mark Queen Victoria's sympathy with Lord Roberts over the loss of his only son, Lieutenant the Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, who was mortally wounded while gallantly attempting to save the guns at the Tugela River, and died on Dec. 17, 1899. Before he died Lieut. Roberts was recommended for the Victoria Cross, and the Queen, as a mark of appreciation of the young man's valor and the services rendered by Lord Roberts to his country, took the occasion, when Lady Roberts visited Windsor Castle a few days before she sailed for the Cape, to hand her a small parcel saying:

"Here is something I have tied up with my own hands, and that I beg you will not open till you get home."

Lady Roberts found that the parcel contained the Victoria Cross, won by her dead son.

Lord and Lady Roberts have two daughters, the Hon. Aileen Mary Roberts and the Hon. Ada Edwina Stewart Roberts.

German Reichsbank Celebration.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The Reichsbank celebrated to-day its twenty-fifth anniversary. The Directors and Central Committee met in its large assembly room, which was splendidly decorated with flowers sent by the leading Berlin banks. In the evening there was a banquet at the Savoy Hotel, at which many distinguished persons were present. The papers comment enthusiastically upon the jubilee. "The Directors of the Reichsbank," says the National Zeitung, "may justly contemplate with satisfaction the brilliant development of the institution. In its short existence the bank has extended its activities in a way which no other note bank in Europe can parallel."

Accidents from Berlin Street Cars.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Considerable discussion has been caused by the manner of the death of Lieut. Gen. Pochhammer, who was killed yesterday by a street car. There have been numerous fatal accidents of a similar nature of late in Berlin, and astonishment is expressed that the authorities have not long since compelled the electric roads to introduce the American system of a protective netting or fender. The Klein Journal asserts that Gen. Pochhammer's death has led Emperor William to order the appointment of a commission of experts for the study of protective contrivances, particularly American.

Why Mme. Patti Will Sell Her Castle.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Mme. Adelina Patti (Baroness Rolf Cederström) confirms the report that she is negotiating for the sale of Craig-y-Nos Castle, her residence in Wales, and says she desires in future to spend the Summer in her husband's country. In response to a request for her reason in taking this action Mme. Patti has sent a telegram as follows: "Wishing to spend the Summer months in Sweden, Craig-y-Nos, my Summer resort till now, would become of very little use to me."

London Daily News to Change Hands.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—It is reported that The Daily News is about to change hands. The new proprietors have not yet been disclosed, but the paper will continue Liberal, probably without Imperialist tendencies. Henry W. Massingham, formerly editor of The Daily Chronicle, may be the editor of The Daily News under the new proprietary.

The Russification of Finland.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 2.—Gen. Borikoff, Governor General of Finland, will demand, in the Finnish Senate, a more stringent law to prevent the people from criticising the Government. Private correspondence from Finland says Gov. Borikoff is about to remove five professors of Helsingfors University for criticising the Government.

Queen Victoria Going to France.

OSBORNE, Isle of Wight, Jan. 2.—It is officially announced that Queen Victoria has decided, unless something unforeseen happens, to visit Cimiez, in the south of France, in March or April.

THE VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 2.—The revolution headed by ex-Secretary General Peraza is without an echo in the country. He is said to be, with fifty followers, in the mountain district.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Jan. 2.—Passengers who arrived here to-day on the Red "D" Line steamer Philadelphia, from La Guayra Dec. 30, say a serious revolution has broken out in the Maracaibo district of Venezuela. They add that the Government troops have defeated the rebels and arrested twenty of the leaders.

Another rising is reported to have occurred in the vicinity of the Orinoco. The United States auxiliary cruiser Scorpion left here yesterday to join the Hartford at La Guayra.

Argentine-Chilean Protocol Signed.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 2.—The new Argentine-Chilean protocol in connection with the frontier settlement has been signed, and the Presidents of Argentina and Chile have exchanged friendly telegrams of congratulation.

Another Post for the Duke of York.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Queen Victoria has appointed the Duke of York to be Colonel in Chief of the Royal Marines.

NO MAYFLOWER TEAPOTS.

Mrs. Walt Gives Information About Early Puritan Tableware.

"There is no chance of making a mistake in a Mayflower teapot," Mrs. Horace C. Walt told the National Society of New England Women in a talk upon "New England China" yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's. "No one can ever make a mistake, for there were no Mayflower teapots, as the teapot did not become a household utensil until 1695. The Puritan's early tableware was of wood and pewter. They clung to the latter ware much longer than their ancestors on the other side of the water, and much fine English pewter was shipped to America.

"One of the most important varieties of the old pottery to be found now is the lustre. The silver lustre has a special value, for it cannot be duplicated. The copper can be, and much of it to be found in antique shops is of modern manufacture. The silver lustre was made to imitate the old Sheffield plate, which was too expensive for the average purse, and was made in many beautiful designs. It is now more highly valued than the genuine Sheffield.

On the 24th of this month the society will celebrate organization day with an evening reception, to which men will be invited.

WESTERVELT PLEADS GUILTY.

Newark Bank Cashier Acknowledges that He Was Guilty of Forgery.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Charles R. Westervelt, former Cashier and Secretary of the Dime Savings Institution, who was arrested last July charged with having embezzled $45,000 of the bank's funds, pleaded guilty to-day to two indictments for forgery and not guilty to two indictments for embezzlement. The forgery indictments allege that Westervelt forged a withdrawal check for $1,200 on the account of Pauline Rube and a similar check on the account of Frederick Carson.

The first embezzlement indictment alleges that Westervelt embezzled $3,500 on June 23 last, $1,000 on Nov. 9 of the previous year, and $1,000 on Nov. 10 of the same year. The second indictment charges him with the embezzlement of $45,000 from the institution. He will be sentenced next week.

WOMAN KILLED BY TROLLEY.

Ella Johnson Run Down Near Her Home in Brooklyn.

Ella Johnson of 149 Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, was run over and killed last night by a trolley car of the Fifth Avenue line at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. She carried a market basket on her arm. She was evidently on her way to some store when run down and killed. She had crossed the east or down-town track when she was struck by Car 513, traveling on the up-town track.

The body was removed to the Fourth Avenue Police Station. Thomas Campbell, thirty years old, the motorman of the car, was placed under arrest.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Rowland—Carroll.

Henry Rowland and Miss Elsa Carroll were married at noon yesterday in All Angels' Church, in West End Avenue. The bride is the daughter of William Carroll, and Mr. Rowland is the son of Henry Edwards Rowland. The church was decorated with palms and white roses. The vested choir sang the "Lohengrin" wedding chorus and "Elsa's Dream," while Herbert Smock sang "Oh, Perfect Love" as the bridal pair neared the altar. The bride was gowned in point lace over mousseline de sole, her veil was of lace, and she wore a tiara of diamonds and pearls, the bridegroom's gift, and carried a bouquet of white orchids. The bridesmaids were the Misses Elizabeth W. Goff, Lilian Carpenter, and Angela O'Connor. They wore white lace frocks, large picture hats of lace and chiffon, and carried white roses. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, assisted by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector of All Angels'. The bride was given away by her father. Mr. Rowland's best man was his brother, Edward P. Rowland, and the ushers were W. D. Kountze, George T. Slade, R. B. Thompson, R. C. Carroll, F. W. Hoeninghaus, and T. S. McLane. The residence of the bride's parents, at 86 Riverside Drive, where the reception was held, was decorated with pink roses and foliage. The young couple received in a bower of pink roses, with garlands of the same flowers overhead. Among the guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Barnes, W. F. Whitehouse, J. C. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. William Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Talcott, J. D. Cook and Mrs. Cook, Major C. D. Grugan and Mrs. Grugan, and Gen. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas.

Clarke—Burden.

Dr. Alexander S. Clarke of Paris and Mrs. Daisy McCoy Burden, widow of the late William F. Burden, were married at noon yesterday in the East Room of the Astoria, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Tuttle-Smith, rector emeritus of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Mrs. Burden, who wore a gown of turquois blue velvet, trimmed with Bruges and point lace, and diamond and turquois ornaments, and a jeweled aigrette, a blue feather and diamonds in her coiffure, was given away by C. Van Santvoord of Troy. Dr. Clarke's best man was William Cutting, Jr., and the ushers were Lispenard Stewart, Joseph W. Burden, Elisha Dyer, Jr., and F. S. Witherbee. After the ceremony breakfast was served in the Myrtle Room. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were invited to the ceremony and breakfast. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Alice Reed and Mrs. Ralph Stevens, (daughters of Dr. Clarke,) Mr. and Mrs. Richard Butler, Miss Alice Butler Cory, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwing, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Miss Edith Irvin, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Dr. Gailliard Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. John Bowers, and Miss Tyler. Dr. Clarke and his bride will sail for Europe the latter part of January.

Brown—Daly.

Carroll Brown of Baltimore and Miss Margaret Daly, a daughter of the late Marcus Daly, were married at noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's mother, 725 Fifth Avenue, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson of Baltimore. The bride, who wore white satin, was given away by her brother. The wedding was strictly private, and no one but relatives was invited to it, as the late Senator Daly died only a few weeks ago.

"The Bluestone King" Married.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Hewitt Boyce, known throughout the United States as "the Bluestone King," was married to-night to Miss Katharine D. B. Deyo, a schoolteacher. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Boyce's son-in-law.

Money for the Haganey Family.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $1 from "M. D. H." for the Haganey family.

MRS. C. VANDERBILT, JR., GIVES DINNER DANCE

Entertains Nearly Two Hundred Guests at Sherry's.

Cotillion Led by Craig Wadsworth and the Hostess—The Favors Unique and Beautiful.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who was Miss Grace Wilson, youngest daughter of R. T. Wilson, gave last evening at Sherry's an unusually handsome and well appointed dinner dance. The affair was really the first notable private dance of the season, and the event in consequence was one of more than usual interest to the modish world. It was also the first large entertainment that Mrs. Vanderbilt has given since her marriage.

The guests numbered 166. Mrs. Vanderbilt had reserved the second and third floors of Sherry's large building for the entertainment. The dinner was served in the large ballroom, after which the guests descended to the small ballroom on the second floor, where the cotillion was danced.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, assisted by her sister, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and her niece, Miss May Goelet, received the guests. The receiving party stood under the chandelier of the large reception room on the third floor. This room was beautifully decorated with palms, roses, and azaleas. Mrs. Vanderbilt was gowned in pale green panne velvet, trimmed with lace, and wore her emeralds and diamonds. Mrs. Goelet was in white satin, and Miss Goelet in pink, trimmed with chiffon.

After greeting their hostess the guests, who began arriving about 8 o'clock, passed into the large ballroom, which was decorated with large rose trees, covered with American Beauty roses, arranged along the walls. The corners of the room were cut off by tall palms and potted plants, and the tables were also decorated by Hodgeson with American Beauty roses. The dinner was served at fourteen tables, seating twelve each. In the gallery, concealed by greens, Sherry's orchestra played during the dinner.

The menu was as follows:

Huitres.
Consommé de tortue.
Les hors d'œuvres.
Basse rayée, sauce mousseline.
Concombres.
Selle d'Agneau.
Petits pois. Pommes Nouvelles.
Terrapene.
Chaufroid de Canetons.
Poussin en Mignons.
Jambon Glacé.
Salade.
Babas au rhum.
Glacé aux marrons.
Petits fours. Fruits.
Café.
Champagne. Apollinaris.

The cotillion was led by Craig Wadsworth, who danced with Mrs. Vanderbilt. There were a number of favor figures, and the favors were extremely handsome. They included gauze fans in black, white, and colors, spangled in gold and silver, with fan cases of colored satin, embroidered with flowers, for the women and silver pencils for the men. Another set of favors was gauze butterflies for the hair, and for the men metallic flies, beetles, &c. There were also metal clocks, in jeweled settings, for the women, and collapsible cigarette holders, in gilt cases, for their partners. Other favors were ruffs of roses for the women and roses, tied with ribbons, for the men. There were also opera bags of brocaded silk for the women and toy musical instruments for the men; suede pocketbooks, with clasps of turquoise, sapphires, &c., for the women and stamp cases in leather mounted in silver, for the men; white satin muffs, with frillings of gauze, and clusters of red berries for the women, and for the men jeweled orders. In one figure two men in livery rolled in gilt stands with favors of American Beauty roses on gilt wands. Sherry's Austrian Military Orchestra, led by Adolph Schuhert, played for the dancing. A buffet supper was served in the banqueting hall after the cotillion.

There were many handsome gowns worn, and the wraps that concealed them as the wearers left their carriages and automobiles were not less handsome and effective. Mrs. Astor, who was escorted by Harry Lehr, wore purple velvet, spangled, and diamonds; Mrs. R. T. Wilson was in green brocaded silk, her ornaments being pearls and diamonds; Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore pearl gray, covered with spangled net; Mrs. Ladenburg was in pink satin, frilled with chiffon; Mrs. Ogden Mills wore white satin; Mrs. W. P. Thompson was in white and her sister, Miss Blight, wore pearl gray, veiled with chiffon; Mrs. T. Suffern Taller wore white silk; Mrs. Sidney Smith was in mauve; Mrs. W. D. Sloane was in white satin, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish wore white net over white, trimmed with silver; Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., was in lightest pearl, spangled, and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs was in gray.

Among the guests were:

Mrs. Astor,	Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Norrie,
Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor,	Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller,	Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin,
Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest,	Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie,	Mr. and Mrs. F. Pendleton,
Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson,	J. A. Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander,	Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan,	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs,
William K. Vanderbilt, Sr.	Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr.,	Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane,	The Baron and Baroness Seilliere,
Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren,	Miss Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,	Miss Bishop,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller,	Miss Kathleen Neilson,
Mrs. Charles Marshall,	Miss Sherton Blight,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith,	Miss Mary Harriman,
Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs,	Miss Lily Oelrichs,
Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson,	Miss Anna Sands,
Lady Cunard,	Miss Eleanor Hewitt,
The Misses Mabel and Angelica Gerry,	Miss Leila Sloane,
Miss Claire Bryce,	Miss Josephine Johnson,
Miss Brook,	The Misses Nora and Therese Iselin,
Henry W. Bull,	Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison,
Reginald Brooks,	Mr. and Mrs. Ronalds,
Stuyvesant Leroy,	Arthur Iselin,
Javier de W. Cutting,	Philip Lydig,
William Cutting, Jr.,	C. A. Munn,
Bourke Cockran,	Mr. Dillon,
T. F. Cushing,	Frerton Winthrop,
George Eustis,	F. B. Harriman,
George Griswold,	Richard Peters,
Robert Goelet,	G. H. Redmond,
Robert L. Gerry,	Reginald Ronalds,
Lawrence Gillespie,	Lispenard Stewart,
	Creighton Webb.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Winter season proper has begun with a rush. Generally it is dull the first week of the new year, but people came pouring into town yesterday from the different country house parties, and what with the dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Sherry's, the wedding of Dr. Alexander Clarke and Mrs. William Burden at the Astoria in the afternoon, and the numerous dinners in the evening, the opera, and a few dances, it was a very active day.

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To-day, again, brings a number of entertainments. This evening will take place at Delmonico's the first of the dinner dances which have been arranged by Mrs. Frederic de Peyster and other matrons. This will be a débutantes' dance, as the affair last evening given by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt was for the young married people. The second Cinderella dance takes place at Dodworth's, and dinners will be given by Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. George Crocker, Miss Elizabeth Remsen, and Mrs. J. R. Harris. Mrs. R. L. McCurdy gives a luncheon for women at the Metropolitan Club and theatre parties preceded by dinners will be given by Mrs. Henry Hollister and Mrs. Spotswood Schenck.

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In addition to these affairs there will be also many "at homes." Mrs. Edward Corse Hoyt and Mrs. Walter Stiles Hoyt, 12 East Sixty-seventh Street, will hold a reception, and Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie, 25 Madison Square North, will have one of a series of dinners.

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Mrs. Nicholas Fish, who has been in mourning for some years, will give to-day a large luncheon at her residence, 52 Irving Place. As at all the entertainments given by Mrs. Fish, there will be some delightful music after luncheon by professionals and amateurs.

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The first hearing of "The Daisy Chain," by Liza Lehmann, who wrote the beautiful "In a Persian Garden," in this city will take place this afternoon in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria under the direction of Victor Harris. "The Daisy Chain" is a cycle of child songs by such poets as Alma-Tadema and Robert Louis Stevenson, and the singers will be Miss Marguerite Hall, Mrs. Seabury C. Ford, Mackenzie Gordon, and Myron Whitney, Jr. David Mannes, the violinist, will play during the intermission between the two cycles.

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Mrs. William Street of 43 Park Avenue will give a dinner on Monday next, Jan. 7, at her residence. Mrs. Street gave a large luncheon on Monday last.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay has chosen Feb. 1 as the date for her dinner dance at the Astoria, which event was announced in this column on Tuesday. Mrs. John W. Mackay sails on her return to Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to-day. She will go immediately to Rome on her arrival in Europe, where she will spend the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will go abroad early next Spring, and will visit Mrs. Mackay, Sr., in London.

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The engagement, announced in Washington, of George Woolsey, son of the late Edward Woolsey of Astoria, L. I., and Miss Esther Hunt, daughter of the late Richard M. Hunt, is of much interest to New Yorkers. Mr. Woolsey's mother was Miss Smythe. She is a sister of Mrs. William P. Jaffray. Some ten years ago Mrs. Woolsey secured a divorce from her husband and married Edward Padelford. Mr. Padelford was himself divorced, his wife having been Miss McPheeters of Baltimore. The first Mrs. Padelford (Miss McPheeters) is a well-known figure in London society, where she has just introduced her daughter. Edward Woolsey, after his divorce, married a Kentucky woman, who survives him. The Woolsey property at Astoria, which for many years was in a depressed condition, has greatly appreciated in value, and Mr. Woolsey's sons have become wealthy through it.

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There is uncertainty as yet as to the name that will be given the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt at her christening. It had been decided to call her Virginia, after her mother, but it is understood that other councils advised one of two other names being selected, and that these prevailed, to the extent that final decision on the matter was postponed. The story that the infant was to be christened at a private house at Hempstead on New Year's Day was absurd on its face, as the rules of the Roman Catholic Church, to which Mrs. Vanderbilt belongs, forbid the christening of infants except in church. Sometimes a christening can be performed at home, through a dispensation, but this is only granted in cases of illness or necessity, and the child so christened must be afterward brought to church for a second ceremony. No dispensation was applied for by Mrs. Vanderbilt for her daughter's christening at Hempstead. The christening will take place in this city at an early day.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Gray Park (Miss Elizabeth Sweitzer of Pittsburg) gave a dance for her daughter, Miss Mary S. Park, last evening at her residence, 47 Fifth Avenue. Miss Park, who is not yet out, will not be introduced for two years. There were at the dance, however, besides the younger set, a number of débutantes and older men. The guests, who numbered 150, were received by Mrs. Park, who was gowned in white satin draped with tulle and pailleted in silver. Miss Park, in pink crepe de chine, with yoke and sleeves of point d'esprit, the corsage finished by a ruche of lace, and Miss Khrumbaar of Philadelphia, who was in white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace and pink roses. The immense parlor of the large, old-fashioned mansion was elaborately decorated with Christmas greens and holly. The chandeliers were masses of mistletoe, and garlands of greens and holly draped the mirrors and the large columns. The dancing, to the music of Brooks & Denton's quartette, was general, began about 9 o'clock and ended about 11, when a supper was served by Sherry. By 1 o'clock the young people had all gone. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Pease, the Misses Eleanor Morris, Beatrice Crosby, Gladys Crosby, Adeline Havemeyer, Helena Rutherfurd Ely, Helen White Stevens, Constance Pratt, Dorothy Hinckley, Nellie Hard, Molly Lefferts, Katherine Barney, Anita Brown, Anita Peabody, Lulu Peters, Kate Richardson, Betty Auchincloss, Cornelia Hartriman, Ruth Ashmore, and Anson W. Hard, Jr., Louis de Koven, William Boulton, Julian and John Peabody, Theron Strong, Harry Ashmore, Russell Auchincloss, Charles Townsend, Whitney Carpenter, Carroll Greenough, Theodore Dixon, Kenelm Winslow, H. L. Burnett, Jr., Edward Tinker, Alfred Ely, Jr., and the Messrs. Harper and Williams.

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The "Flight into Egypt," as the annual hegira of wealthy Americans to the Orient has been wittily dubbed, does not promise to be as large this Winter as it was last. The bookings for the Mediterranean boats during the next two months are, of course, large, but one hears of few well-known New Yorkers who are going to the land of the Pharaohs. Ex-Secretary Whitney is one of the few who will "do" the Nile this Winter. On the other hand, the American Winter resorts, and especially Florida and Aiken, will probably have the most prosperous season in their history. Just so soon as the January balls are over there will be a rush to the South. Jekyl Island is to be especially favored this Winter. Accommodations at the clubhouse there are already in demand, and the cottages will all be occupied. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould will be in the King cottage, which Mr. Gould has purchased, and will entertain there a number of house parties.

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Among others booked to sail to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Cherbourg, Southampton, and Bremen are Mr. and Mrs. George Fales Baker, who were married on Tuesday in Philadelphia; James T. Du Bois, Howard M. Hartshorne, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Miss Swan. Capt. Fritz Grun, Royal Swedish Navy; Mrs. John W. Mackay, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Daniel Frohman, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Williams and family.

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The New York, which sailed for Southampton yesterday, had booked among others the Earl of Clonmel, Paul Arthur, Mrs. William D. Kelly, Dr. E. S. Niles, Mrs. W. Palmer, and Frank T. Ryan.

MR. VANDERBILT AT NEWPORT.

Spends the Day with Miss French Completing Wedding Arrangements.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 2.—Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt arrived in Newport by the early morning train on a flying visit from New York. As usual, when in Newport, he staid at the Muenchinger King cottage. Early in the morning he went to Harborview, where he and Miss French spent a very busy day making final arrangements for their wedding. Mr. Vanderbilt also went to The Breakers, his mother's villa, to see what progress was being made in the work of opening the place.

Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss French visited the vault in the Aquidneck National Bank where their wedding gifts are deposited for safe keeping. They were alone and remained half an hour examining gifts already received. This evening they took a drive through Newport and into the country, after which Mr. Vanderbilt left for New York to complete arrangements for his bachelor dinner Saturday.

THE OPERA SEASON.

Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" Brought Forward Again.

Wagner's opera, "Der Fliegende Holländer," was brought forward at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The work was sung last season, but has not figured extensively in the repertory of the institution. There was a time when this opera was regarded as one of the few works from the pen of Wagner acceptable to the general public, but this time has gone by, and it may fairly be said that "Der Fliegende Holländer" is more in danger of losing its place in the established list than any other work of its author. The reasons for this are not at all difficult to discern. The opera is extremely gloomy in its prevailing moods, the story is one of little conviction, and the fact that the leading male personage is a baritone instead of a tenor is decidedly against general favor. The taste of the local public is especially inclined to works in which a graceful or robust hero is associated with a fascinating heroine in the delivery of honeyed love duets, and these elements are wanting in "Der Fliegende Holländer."

Furthermore, most of the music is distinctly below the level to which the poet-composer's other operas have accustomed us, and the naïveté of much of the writing can in these times of advanced musical discrimination evoke only amiable smiles. It is possible that with some special effort to make much of the choral and scenic features of the opera it might still be made attractive, but in these matters the Metropolitan follows time-worn traditions, trusting to the powers of the principal singers to hold public attention. The singers heard last night were Mme. Gadski as Senta, Mr. Bertram as the Dutchman, Mr. Blass as Daland, Mr. Dippel as Eric, and Mr. Bars as the steersman. These singers are quite capable of discharging the duties imposed upon them. Mr. Bertram made his first appearance here last season as the Dutchman, and his interpretation was at that time praised in this place. The part is excellently suited to a display of the good qualities of his voice and style, and he sings and acts the rôle with understanding.

Mme. Gadski's Senta is altogether satisfactory. The music lies well for her, and her communication of its dramatic content is direct and unaffected. Her performance did not differ last night in any particulars from those which she has heretofore given, and it was received with evidence of favor by the audience. Mr. Robert Blass, the American basso, who has already demonstrated his right to a place in the Metropolitan company, added another to his list of creditable operatic impersonations as Daland, and Mr. Dippel, always a conscientious artist, sang Eric with spirit and feeling. It would not be strictly true to say that the chorus was satisfactory, but it was good as it generally is at the Metropolitan. The orchestra played with vigor, and Mr. Damrosch conducted with sympathy and authority.

GRAND OPERA NEXT WEEK.

Management Has Arranged an Unusually Interesting List.

The list of operas for next week at the Metropolitan Opera House promises to be very satisfactory to music lovers. Three of the performances scheduled are "Aïda" for Monday, "Lohengrin" for Wednesday, and "Faust" for Saturday matinée, all of which will have Jean de Reszke in the leading ténor rôles, while the operas in the order named will present Mme. Gadski as Aïda, and Signor Scotti will sing Amonasro. Wednesday evening's cast will be a repetition of last Monday's performance, except for a change in the rôle of Telramund, when David Bispham will make his first appearance this season with the company in New York.

Active rehearsals are daily being held for the first performance of "Le Cid," which Mr. Grau proposes to give on either Monday or Wednesday evening of the week beginning Jan. 14. It is at this performance Mlle. Breval, the new prima donna, who is expected to arrive here a passenger on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Saturday, will make her first appearance, with Jean de Reszke in the tenor rôle.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in by those interested in musical affairs as to what will become of some of the principal members of the Metropolitan English Opera Company when that organization disbands in Washington on Jan. 25. Philip Brozel, the leading tenor of the company, who proved quite successful, holds a personal contract with Maurice Grau instead of with the company, and it was said that probably through this he will become identified with the Grau forces. It was also stated at the Opera House last evening that many requests have been made for "Carmen," which Mr. Grau would have been unable to give owing to the fact that he has no available soprano. It is more than likely, therefore, that Mlle. Zélie de Lussan will rejoin the company.

Another former member of the Grau forces who it was said was transferred to the English company for this season, and who will very likely return, is Lempriere Pringle, the basso.

TO WITHDRAW "MISTRESS NELL."

Managerial Difference at Savoy Leads to Change of Plans.

The successful engagement of Miss Henrietta Crossman as Nell Gwyn in "Mistress Nell" at the Savoy Theatre will terminate three weeks from next Saturday night. Manager Maurice Campbell desires to withdraw his star from New York while she is playing to nearly the capacity of the theatre at every performance. He stated last night that he is influenced in this decision by a slight difference between Alfred Aarons, manager of the Savoy, and himself.

The final arrangements for Miss Crossman's tour of the important cities were completed as soon as Mr. Campbell's decision was reached. The one hundredth performance of the play took place last evening.

Frank H. Daniels Married.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 2.—Frank H. Daniels, theatrical manager and actor, was married at Fargo, N. Dak., yesterday to Miss Olive McDorman, leading woman of his company. The bride has been on the stage two years, and is the daughter of Dr. C. W. McDorman of Fargo.

Editor of The Stage Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Charles L. Carson, (Lionel Courtier-Dutton,) editor of The Stage, is dead. He was born in 1847.

JUDGE FOSTER ON EXTORTION.

Refuses to Dismiss Indictments Against Policeman and Woman.

Judge Foster, in General Sessions yesterday, denied the motion to dismiss indictments now pending against Policeman William Spolasco, formerly attached to the General Sessions Court squad, and Mrs. Susie Greenwald, charging both with attempting to extort from Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald, a Tombs prisoner, money which the two asserted would be used with Judge Newburger and District Attorney Gardiner to effect her release. This alleged attempt was made last Summer and the indictment was returned in September. Judge Foster, denying the motion, says:

"In my mind it is entirely clear that this case should be given the greatest possible publicity, to the end that the people of this community may know whether or not justice is on sale or whether an attaché of this court has represented it to be so. The people are entitled to the fullest possible knowledge as to whether or not their servants are discharging their duties according to law. The charge against these defendants should not, therefore, be disposed of on any mere technicality. Public interests and the furtherance of justice alike require the publicity of a trial, so that the whole truth as to these serious accusations may be known."

Spolasco is said to have told Mrs. Fitzgerald that for $2,000 he could effect her release. Five hundred dollars of this he represented was to go to Judge Newburger, $250 to District Attorney Gardiner, and $100 to John Carroll, a subpoena server.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY M. CLAFLEN, President of the Claflen Paving and Contracting Company of Cleveland, died Tuesday night in St. Vincent's Hospital, Cleveland.

TIMOTHY HOPKINS PORTER died yesterday at his home, Blachley Lodge, Stamford, Conn. He was in the seventy-fifth year of his age. The funeral will be held to-morrow.

SAMUEL V. R. HILL, General Agent of the Adams Express Company in Philadelphia, died at his home there yesterday. Death was due to pleuro-pneumonia. He was about fifty-eight years of age and had been thirty-nine years in the service of the company.

JOSEPH LYTTLE LOWRY, proprietor of the Fort Lowry Hotel, Bath Beach, died at his home on Seventeenth Avenue, Bath Beach, on Tuesday of pneumonia. Mr. Lowry was a native of Ireland and was sixty-three years old. He settled in Bath Beach about twenty-one years ago. He is survived by his wife, an adopted daughter, and his mother, who is over ninety years old.

JULIUS JARECKI died suddenly in his hotel at 140 Erie Street, Jersey City, Tuesday evening of paralysis of the heart. He had been a Justice of the Peace for nearly twenty years and a few hours before his death officiated at a marriage in his office. He was sixty-five years old. His health had not been good and he had recently expressed doubts that he would live to see the new year.

GEORGE P. FARMER died at his home in Montclair, N. J., Dec. 31. Mr. Farmer was at the head of the firm of Pratt & Farmer, which he entered in a humble capacity when a boy. He was born in England in 1836, coming to this country when three years of age. He was an active church worker and was well known for his charities and his public spirit.

GEORGE S. DOWNING, ex-Sheriff of Queens County, died at his home in East Norwich yesterday, aged eighty-five years. He held the office of Sheriff from 1853 to 1860. He was then elected Supervisor of the town of Oyster Bay, and was re-elected seven successive times. He was for many years a Director of the Glen Cove Fire Insurance Company, and was Treasurer of the company from 1878 to 1892. Mr. Downing was twice married.

Gen. ELIAS WRIGHT, a veteran of the civil war, died in Atlantic City at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was seventy-one years old. He was born in 1830 at Durham, Greene County, N. Y. In 1861 he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers and was successively promoted to Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel. He was breveted Brigadier General before the end of the war. Since 1863 he had been a

LAWSON WANTS WATSON

Boston Yacht Owner Not Interested in a Centreboard Boat.

CAPT. HAFF IN COMMAND

Copper King Is Not In Syndicate to Build Another Yacht for America's Cup Races.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The latest development in the cup-defending yacht line to-day was a statement of Thomas W. Lawson, issued this evening, giving prominence to two things: first, his desire to have Capt. Watson on the new boat; second, the repudiation of all claims that he is interested in the wooden centreboard craft that Hanley of Quincy Point wants to build. The statement in full:

"I have just made Capt. Watson an offer to become reserve and advisory Captain of the new boat. The offer was satisfactory to him, and he would have accepted it if he had not been under contract to command the Constellation next season. Mr. Skinner being abroad, nothing further can be done until his return. In the meantime I have agreed with Capt. Watson that my offer will hold good until such time as it can be definitely settled. Therefore, nothing can be done now in regard to an advisory and reserve skipper. All other matters in regard to the manning of the boat I have left in the hands of Capt. Haff.

"In regard to the story that I am to be one of the syndicate to build another boat, I know nothing whatever about this matter, have never seen any of the parties interested, and have not been in any way connected with the project, although I would be pleased to have one or more additional boats built, that we may be the surer of successfully defending the cup."

CUP DEFENDER'S PLANS.

Length and Beam of New Yacht Greater Than Two Previous Victors.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 2.—The Evening Telegram to-day printed illustrated plans of the new Herreshoff cup defender, and says in regard to them that the length and beam of the new boat will be greater than the Columbia's or the Defender's, while the draught will be less, the form easier, the power largely increased, and the speed estimated fully eight minutes better over a thirty-mile course than the Columbia's.

Experimenting with the broader beam in the seventies had June, Designer Nat Herreshoff found that it proved eminently satisfactory. In fact, the seventies covered the cup course in less time than the Columbia or the Shamrock I. in any of their trials.

This convinced Capt. Nat that the day of the wide-beam yacht had not gone forever, and in the new defender, while sticking to the fixed centreboard type, he is placing even more reliance upon the beam and reduction of the bulbed fin than upon any other feature of the yacht's original lines.

The keel is not so deep by half a foot and no thicker than the Columbia's at the widest part, just abaft the forefoot. From a diameter of about 34 inches at the shoulder it sweeps back to where the stern-post will be fixed in easy lines to a width of 6 inches.

Its greatest diameter should be lower than the Columbia's and placed fully two feet forward of the point where the Columbia's keel shows greatest weight. The change is supposed to give even more sail-carrying power than quickness in stays, which is its principal object. From the top of the keel forward the bronze stem will rise gently outward to a bobstay, and then turn upward at a sharper angle than the Columbia's bow shows.

Shamrock II. to be Well Tried.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—British yachtsmen are preparing to give Sir Thomas Lipton every assistance in thoroughly testing the Shamrock II. Kenneth M. Clark of Paisley has purchased C. E. Rose's Distant Shore principally for the purpose of using her as a "trial horse" with the new challenger. Capt. Hogarth will be the skipper of this cutter, designed by Watson and built in 1900.

James Coats, with similar intent, has practically completed negotiations for the purchase of the Valkyrie III. With these two and with the additions of the Shamrock I., the Syharite, and the Metcor, the new cup challenger will be tested with a class of yachts such as no previous British competitor ever met.

YACHT CLUB MEETINGS.

Officers to be Elected by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian and Indian Harbor Clubs.

Two important yacht club meetings are scheduled for next week. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will meet Tuesday evening at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and on Wednesday night the annual meeting of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will be held at the Yachtsmen's Club, 47 West Forty-third Street.

The ticket which will come before the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for confirmation is as follows:

Commodore—Arthur Curtiss James, auxiliary brigantine Aloha; Vice Commodore—Colgate Hoyt, steamer Tide; Rear Commodore—Henry W. Eno, schooner Latona; Secretary—Allen E. Whitman; Treasurer, Frank S. Hastings; Measurer—John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon—H. Holbrook Curtis, M. D.; Fleet Chaplain—W. Montague Geer, D. D.; Race Committee—Charles W. Wetmore, Walter C. Kerr, Charles A. Sherman, Clinton H. Crane, and Johnston de Forest; Committee on Lectures and Entertainments—Jacob Wendell, Jr., Nelson B. Burr, and Elijah Woodward; Committee on Lines and Models—John Hyslop, A. Cary Smith, and H. M. Crane; Law Committee—Alfred Ely, W. Kintzing Post, and Wilmot T. Cox.

The nominees for Trustees to form the class of 1904, in place of that of 1901, whose term of office expires, are Percy Chubb, J. Frederic Tams, Henry Clark Rouse, Walter C. Hubbard, William J. Matheson, and Auguste P. Montant.

The nominations for officers of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club are: Commodore—Frank Tilford, steamer Norman; Vice Commodore—Alfred Feats, sloop Ehpronzi; Rear Commodore—George F. Dominick, steamer Varuna; Secretary—Charles W. Kirby; Treasurer—Richard Outwater; Trustees, Class of 1904—Charles T. Wills and L. R. Alberger; Regatta Committee—Frank Bourne Jones, Chairman; Charles F. Kirby, Charles P. Tower, F. C. Henderson, and Charles E. Simms.

Edward Kelly's New Yacht.

The order has been placed by Edward Kelly, and L. D. Huntington is building a new yacht, which, by Mr. Kelly's plans, will be a duplicate, on a larger scale, of the twenty-five-footer Rochelle, which Mr. Kelly sailed last season. The new boat's dimensions are to be 74 feet over all, 44 feet on the water line, 8 feet draught, and 15 feet beam, with a fin keel of bronze plate, tipped and weighted with lead. She is intended to spread about 3,300 square feet of sail. The new vessel is designed to race in the fifty-one-footer class, and is being built with a view to competing against the Herreshoff-built boats Atlantis and Shark, the yacht Herreshoff is to build for J. R. Maxwell, and Syce.

Knickerbocker Billiard Tourney.

Dr. A. B. Miller defeated Albro Atkin last night in the fourteen-inch balk line billiard championship tournament of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. As Norris won the championship last week, the contestants are now playing for second and third honors. The game was the longest one thus far of the series, 87 innings being necessary for Miller's 300 points. He made one good run of 35. Atkin only scored 189 points. The scores:

Dr. A. B. Miller—0 3 2 0 0 7 3 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 2 5 6 0 1 8 0 0 3 3 8 0 1 1 6 1 1 0 1 0 9 0 0 1 1 1 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 1 0 0 1 7 1 2 1 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 8 1 4 0 2 0 1 0 5 0 2 1 4 0 0 3 0 1 2 0 1 9 3 1 5 0 3 Total, 300; average, 2 39-87; highest single run, 33.

Albro Atkin—0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 6 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 7 1 2 1 2 0 1 5 4 1 1 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 3 4 4 1 0 3 8 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 4 8 2 1 1 0 5 2 0 3 1 1 4 0 0 1 0 1 8 0 0 0 0 7 4 1 0 1 5 2 3 4 0 3 6. Total, 189; average, 2 17-86; highest single run, 15.

The game this evening will be between Dr. A. B. Miller and John A. Hendrick.

Society on the Tanbark.

The weekly music ride of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club took place last night in the big clubhouse on the Park Circle, and some most excellent riding was seen. The formations of the mounted couples were well executed under command of Riding Master Harry Taylor, while a string orchestra in the gallery rendered appropriate selections.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs led the ride. Then followed a most amusing umbrella and pumpkin race, which John Pinkerton finally won, with C. Schwan second and J. Gilmore third.

ENTRIES FOR STATE RACES.

Events Closed Yesterday Promise Well—New Century Nominations.

Entries for the stakes and great handicaps, to be run at Spring and Fall meetings of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Jockey Clubs and the Brighton Beach Racing Association, closed yesterday, and nominations already have been received in such numbers that there is every promise for an unusually large number of horses in all the more important events. Early in the day entries had begun to come in, though the stakes remained open until midnight, and entries mailed anywhere in the world and postmarked before midnight of Jan. 2 will be received. For the great handicaps, the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton Beach, all at one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds and upward, with a guaranteed value of $10,000 each, the number of entries was about equal. It will require not less than a week for all to come in, as many horsemen who will race in New York this year are wintering and racing horses in San Francisco. Among the horses whose entries have already been sent in are most of the prominent ones of the handicap division of last year.

That the great old Ohio mare, Imp, is to be campaigned again, as was announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES several weeks ago, is established by the fact that she is among the horses early nominated for the classic races of the coming season. The entry again is in the name of Harness & Brossman, who raced her last season. It has been stated that Daniel Harness, breeder and part owner of Imp, was dissatisfied with the way she was handled by Trainer Brossman, and had arranged to have Peter Wimmer train her in 1901. As Trainer Wimmer already has a large stable to handle, however, it is not probable that he will take the mare, and at present it looks as if her old trainer, Charles Brossman, again will have charge of her. Kinley Mack, winner of the Brooklyn and Suburban last year, was reported broken down after he reached Kentucky on his retirement last season, but Eastin and Larabie evidently expect him to train on, for he again is in the handicaps.

The Coney Island Jockey Clubs yesterday announced the list of horses entered for the new $10,000 Century Stake, for three-year-old horses and upwards, weight for age, at one mile and a half, which closed earlier, and will be run at the Sheepshead Bay Autumn meeting. The nominations are as follws:

Perry Belmont's Ethelbert, 5 years; Easton & Larabie's Kinley Mack, 5; F. D. Beard's Prince of Melbourne, 4; A. L. Aste's Jack Point, 5; Harness & Brossman's Imp, aged; W. C. Whitney's Ballyhoo Bey, 3; and Star Bright, 4; J. F. Schorr's Alard Scheck, 3; Sam Phillips, 4; Tammany Chief, 3; Dangerlino, 5, and Lady Schorr, 3; Richard Croker's Bellario, 3, and Beau Gallant, 3; W. M. Barrick's McMeekin, 4; Arkell & Elmar's Sarmation, 4; Delmel & Farrell's Ildrim, 4; S. S. Brown's Batten, 5; Patrick Dunne's Alcedo, 4; Frank Farrell's Bonnibert, 3; H. Segram's Far Rockaway, 3, and Banuto, 3; James R. Keene's Commando, 3, and Toddy, 4; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Conroy, 3; Tommy Atkins, 3; Militant, 3; Outlander, 3, and Choirmaster, 3; R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, The Parader, 3; Arthur Featherstone's Martello, 3, and Black Fox, 3; W. T. Shafer's Terminus, 3; William Hendrie's Martimas, 5; C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, Watercolor, 3; Saint Elias, 3; Phasplar, 3, and Sweet Lavender, 3; Julius Fleischmann's Irritable, 3, and Blues, 3; J. D. Smith's His Lordship, 5; Thompson Brothers' Sidney Lucas, 4; J. P. Kramer's Demurrer, 3; "Fred" Gebhard's Zeus, 4; James Galway's Belvino, 3; W. I. Kilpatrick's Doctor Barlow, 3; W. Showalter's Box, 7; A. H. & D. H. Morris's Smile, 3; C. H. Smith's Garry Herrmann, 3; G. B. Morris's Bedrock, 3; Janice, 3, and Vitelius, 3; C. H. Mackay's Banastar, 6; S. Sanford & Son's Duaro, 4; Chuctanunda, 3, and Rackton, 4; Mrs. R. Roche Co.'s Standing, 4; W. O'B. McDonough's Beau Ormonde, 3, and J. H. McAvoy & Co.'s Prince McClurg, 3.

Charley Herr Will Not Be Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 2.—David Cahill, who advertised extensively that he would sell his trotting stallion Charley Herr, 2:07, and would accept sealed bids, will not part with the great horse. Only a few bids were received, and Mr. Cahill did not think that enough money has been offered. He refused to tell the amounts of the bids received.

Oratorio, 2:13, together with thirty brood mares and from forty to fifty youngsters, will be shipped to Lexington early in February, and be placed on a farm just leased by W. A. Hadfield and Joseph Chambers, the Allegheny (Penn.) breeders. They have leased the place for five years, and Sheriff Henry Bosworth of this county will be put in charge. Oratorio is regarded as the most valuable young stallion in America. He sired Alice Mapes, 2:14¾; Gordon Prince, that sold for $4,000 as a weanling, and other high-priced ones. Messrs. Hadfield and Chambers paid only $1,800 for the horse.

St. Louis Fair Stake Announcements.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—The St. Louis Fair Association to-day announced the following stakes for the season of 1901:

Inaugural Handicap, one mile, $2,500; Debutante, four and one-half furlongs, $1,500; Golden Rod, seven furlongs, $1,500; Mississippi Valley, one mile, $1,500; Kindergarten, five furlongs, $1,500; Memorial Handicap, five and one-half furlongs, $1,500; Club Members' Handicap, one and one-quarter miles, $2,500; Junior Championship, six furlongs, $2,000; St. Louis Derby, one and one-half miles, three-year-olds, $5,000 added; Lemp Brewing Company Handicap, six furlongs, $1,500; Laurel Handicap, six furlongs, $1,500; Independence Handicap, one and three-sixteenths miles, $1,500; Missouri, $1,500; Meramec Handicap, one mile and seventy yards, $1,500; New Century Handicap, six furlongs, $1,500; Mound City, $1,500.

Entries to the above stakes, with the exception of the St. Louis Derby, will close Jan. 19. Entries to the Derby closed Jan. 1 with 116 nominations. The meeting will open on May 11. Richard Dwyer has been engaged as starter.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The Stewards to-day recommended to the management of the Crescent City Jockey Club that W. Dean, the jockey charged with complicity in the scheme of a gang who sought to corrupt jockeys and influence betting, be denied the privileges of the track in the future. Weather cloudy; track heavy.

Gracious, Albert Vale, Horse Shoe Tobacco, and Scrivener were the successful favorites. Summaries: One mile—Gracious, 105, (Walsh,) 1; Patchwork, 96, 2; Valdez, 104, 3. Time—1:53. One mile—George Lee, 107, (Walsh,) 1; George B. Cox, 106, 2; Castine, 103, 3. Time—1:52. Mile and a quarter—Albert Vale, 115, (Winkfield,) 1; Dan Cupid, 106, 2; False Lead, 100, 3. Time—2:09½. Handicap, six furlongs—Alpaca, 102, (Cochran,) 1; Boomerack, 91, 2; Ed Gartland II., 110, 3. Time—1:20¼. Seven furlongs—Horse Shoe Tobacco, 112, (Dale,) 1; Henry of Franstamar, 107, 2; Educate, 93, 3. Time—1:35½. Six furlongs—Scrivener, 106, (Walsh,) 1; Midsummer, 107, 2; Tom Collins, 108, 3. Time—1:21.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Devereaux, against whom several books laid 150 to 1, took the first race in clever style at Oakland to-day. Enos got him off in front and he led all the way. Sam Merriweather, the owner, had only $4 on the gelding.

The stable of Sam Hildreth was reinstated, the Judges finding that Bangor was injured in the race Monday when Koenig struck him. They suspended J. Miller, who had the mount on the latter, for five days. Dominick, who rode Essence to-day, was also given five days for rough riding. Both suspensions go into effect after to-morrow. Jockey Bullman has signed to ride for Senator P. H. McCarren and Richard Croker next season at a salary of $15,000. He will continue to ride here for Sam Hildreth until the latter part of March. Lester Reiff has arrived here. Summary: Six furlongs, purse—Devereaux, 110 pounds, (Enos,) 1; Duckoy, 116, 2; Kingstelle, 99, 3. Time—1:14½. Five and one-half furlongs—Joe Frey, 122, (J. Miller,) 1; Maroza, 117, 2; Elfonse, 104, 3. Time—1:08. Six furlongs—Bab, 101, (J. Miller,) 1; Marshal Nell, 104, 2; Buck, 101, 3. Time—1:14. Mile and one hundred yards—Flush of Gold, 105, (O'Connor,) 1; Janice, 100, 2; Don Luis, 100, 3. Time—1:47¼. One mile—Gold Or, 111, (Jenkins,) 1; Bill Garrett, 100, 2; Socialist, 105, 3. Time—1:40½. Seven furlongs—Dolly Weithoff, 97, (Dominick,) 1; Horton, 107, 2; Ordnung, 107, 3. Time—1:28.

NO BASEBALL ORGANIZATION.

Promoters Absent from the Meeting Called to Launch the League.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Nothing was done today regarding the permanent organization of the Western Baseball Association. A temporary organization was formed last week with the understanding that a conference would be held here to-day, to launch the new league. None of the promoters put in an appearance, except Mr. Burnham of Detroit, who was appointed temporary President, and Mr. Manning of Kansas City.

The meeting was postponed until such time as a full attendance of the prospective magnates can be secured. Mr. Burnham returned to Detroit to-night with President Johnson of the American League, for the purpose of looking over the situation there and helping decide on the advisability of placing a second team in that city. The American League will have the same team there which represented the league last season, and if the outlook is propitious the Western Association will also locate a club there.

President Johnson, before leaving for Detroit, stated that he would not call the meeting for the American League before the middle of January. The meeting will be held in Chicago instead of Philadelphia, as planned.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

National League Team Wins Final Match for Local Bowling Championship.

The final match in the series for the bowling championship of Manhattan was rolled last night on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys, between two picked teams representing respectively the National League, winners of the west side championship, and the Harlem League, winners of the east side series. Only two games were played, the National League team winning both with ease. The scores follow:

NATIONAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

Name.	—First Game.— Pins.	St.	Sp.	Second Game. Pins.	St.	Sp.
J. Breen	174	2	6	200	5	4
J. Voorhels	191	3	7	180	4	4
C. Starr	222	5	5	194	3	6
J. Fisher	201	3	7	170	3	5
C. Wilcken	190	4	5	222	6	4
Total	978	17	30	966	21	23

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

Name.	—First Game.— Pins.	St.	Sp.	Second Game. Pins.	St.	Sp.
W. Gerdes	172	2	6	192	2	7
D. McDonald	187	3	6	184	2	7
A. Lockwood	198	5	5	192	3	7
G. Young	201	5	3	171	1	7
F. Gerdes	168	2	6	149	3	3
Total	926	17	26	888	11	31

The Germania team won three games from the Corinthian five in the National League tournament on Starr's alleys last night, Sauer making a score of 257 in the second game. The scores:

CORINTHIAN B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	GERMANIA B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Clinch	180	182	159	Shaw	191	131	159
T. Walters	157	151	174	Fitch	175	161	153
W. Mulford	148	157	145	Nolte	135	154	180
Zollinger	145	180	164	Hayes	145	193	216
Smith	203	211	183	C. Sauer	175	257	170
Total	813	881	825	Total	821	896	878

The Claremont bowlers won two games from the Tremont team in the North Side League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace Alleys last night, losing the second by eight pins. The scores:

TREMONT B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	CLAREMONT B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Schulz	131	180	178	G. Field	150	153	149
Walter	115	152	185	A. Field	169	181	145
Thomas	140	116	124	Leonhard	154	154	191
Fowler	176	141	152	Blanchard	151	139	170
Dagner	156	207	122	Welshel	191	161	174
Total	718	796	756	Total	815	788	829

The American Owl team outrolled the Arlington and Orchard fives in the American National tournament on Thum's Germania alleys last night, and the Arlingtons defeated the Orchards. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—American Owl Bowling Club—Gallusere, 195; Lappe, 194; Rentch, 167; Wichterman, 183; Richeman, 151. Total, 860.

Arlington Bowling Club—Rempel, 141; Boemerman, 126; Addicks, 199; Wulterman, 171; Meyer, 169. Total, 806.

SECOND GAME.—Arlington Bowling Club—Rempel, 178; Kelly, 204; Addicks, 230; Wulterman, 166; Meyer, 164. Total, 942.

Orchard Bowling Club—Buchholz, 195; Schroeder, 167; Sankenau, 143; Kuhlwein, 132; Schwake, 185. Total, 822.

THIRD GAME.—Orchard Bowling Club—Buchholtz, 163; Schroeder, 168; Lankenau, 136; Kuhlwein, 153; Schwake, 188. Total, 808.

American Owl Bowling Club—Gallusere, 198; Lappe, 156; Rentch, 172; Wichterman, 149; Richeman, 213. Total, 888.

The first games of the season of the Morning Newspaper Bowling League were rolled on Thum's Germania alleys yesterday afternoon between two eight-men teams representing THE TIMES and The Journal, respectively. Each won a game and lost one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Times—Kennedy, 151; Blaisdell, 115; O'Rourke, 149; White, 149; Pierce, 142; Goethals, 140; Burr, 157; Boyle, 157. Total, 1,160.

Journal—Juppe, 175; Fitzpatrick, 130; Newman, 143; Hirschfield, 135; Wood, 182; Hoffman, 178; Jeffries, 146; Strawinski, 169. Total, 1,263.

SECOND GAME.—Times—Kennedy, 165; Blaisdell, 145; O'Rourke, 152; White, 149; Pierce, 139; Goethals, 135; Burr, 134; Boyle, 156. Total, 1,176.

Journal—Juppe, 171; Fitzpatrick, 163; Newman, 124; Hirschfield, 164; Wood, 144; Hoffman, 132; Jeffries, 119; Strawinski, 137. Total, 1,154.

The Empire team defeated the Manhattan and Spartan fives and the Spartans beat the Manhattans in the Greater New York tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Manhattan Bowling Club—Sorenson, 176; Batch, 188; Allen, 167; Haller, 168; Bauer, 161. Total, 860.

Spartan Bowling Club—Schultz, 194; Dohn, 138; Ehler, 200; Keppler, 193; Maier, 174. Total, 900.

SECOND GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Schaffer, 192; Stauf, 214; Williamson, 196; Heiles, 172; Shiman, 197. Total, 961.

Manhattan Bowling Club—Sörenson, 148; Batch, 198; Allen, 155; Haller, 149; Bauer, 152. Total, 802.

THIRD GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Schultz, 183; Dohn, 146; Ehler, 219; Keppler, 159; Maier, 188. Total, 895.

Empire Bowling Club—Schaffer, 170; Stauf, 185; Williamson, 172; Heiles, 158; Shiman, 226. Total, 911.

Passavant & Co. defeated Joseph Wild & Co. and Mason & Hanson in the Commercial Bowling League tournament on Cadieu's Monarch Alleys last night, and Joseph Wild & Co. beat Mason & Hanson. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Passavant & Co.—Kuncken, 180; Kreuster, 161; Fry, 159; Toussaint, 224; Clinger, 133. Total, 857.

Joseph Wild & Co.—Kopt, 194; Dietz, 140; Swain, 177; Creeland, 137; Mathews, 170. Total, 827.

SECOND GAME.—Joseph Wild & Co.—Kopt, 159; Dietz, 163; Swain, 138; Creeland, 125; Mathews, 146. Total, 731.

Mason & Hanson—Hutzelman, 160; Benson, 132; Karutz, 133; Romaine, 134; Anderson, 165. Total, 724.

THIRD GAME.—Mason & Hanson—Hutzelman, 107; Benson, 136; Karutz, 116; Romaine, 158; Anderson, 149. Total, 686.

Passavant & Co.—Kincken, 186; Kreuster, 129; Fry, 189; Toussant, 203; Clinger, 172. Total, 879.

Fraternity Council defeated Dauntless and Iolanthe Councils, and Dauntless also beat Iolanthe in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Dauntless Council—F. Wannemacher, 120; H. Belmer, 151; Koster, 138; C. Belmer, 136; H. Wanuemacher, 148. Total, 693.

Fraternity Council—Mead, 133; Biermeister, 156; Ferguson, 215; Higgins, 200; Griffin, 144. Total, 853.

SECOND GAME.—Iolanthe Council—Rogers, 101; Benners, 152; Cary, 132; Law, 115; Lupton, 168. Total, 668.

Dauntless Council—F. Wannemacher, 135; H. Belmer, 138; Koster, 107; C. Belmer, 182; H. Wannemacher, 170. Total, 742.

THIRD GAME.—Iolanthe Council—Rogers, 119; Benners, 99; Cary, 180; Law, 108; Lupton, 147. Total, 653.

Fraternity Council—Mead, 168; Biermeister, 147; Ferguson, 173; Higgins, 158; Griffin, 135. Total, 781.

Naval Battalion Won Hockey Game.

Several hundred enthusiastic spectators witnessed a well contested game of hockey last night at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, between the Second Naval Battalion of that Borough and the Oriental Athletic Club team of Manhattan, which was won by the sailors by the score of 3 to 1. Line-up:

Battelion, 3.	Positions.	Oriental A. C., 1.
Kellum	Goal	J. O'Brien
Gloistein	Point	Pray
Welch	Cover point	N. O'Brien
Cooke, Capt.	Forward	Casson
Gaitland	Forward	Casson
Holton	Forward	Reilley
Hardingberg	Forward	Clohs, Harding

Referee—Charles J. Bowe, Clermont Hocky Team. Umpires—Mr. Charles T. Earl, Hellefy School Athletic Association, and J. H. Blossom, Clermont Athletic Club. Goals—Hobltz, Cooke, Hardingberg, and Gaitland. Time—Twenty minute halves.

Pomfret School Won at Hockey.

Pomfret School hockey team defeated the Morristown School team in the St. Nicholas Rink last night by the score of 6 to 0. Line-up:

Pomfret, 6.	Position.	Morristown, 0.
Dickson	Goal	McKenzie
Powle	Point	Richard
Hitchcock	Cover point	Weekes
Wagstaff	Forward	Willard
Johnson	Forward	Kobbe
Merrell	Forward	Behr
Swords	Forward	Macy

Goals—Swords, (3,) Merrell, Wagstaff, Hitchcock. Referee—A. J. Akin.

Wray Wins Skating Handicap.

James H. Wray of West Farms (N. Y.) Athletic Association captured the one-mile handicap skating contest at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night, in fast time, from a good field of contestants. Peter Sinnlurd, the Norwegian skater, was second. The summaries:

One-Mile Handicap, Open—Won by James H. Wray, West Farms Athletic Association, (40 yards;) Peter Sinniurd, Christiania, Norway, (scratch,) second; A. E. Davis, Erasmus Hall High School, (80 yards,) third; Philip J. Kearney, (scratch,) (fell) fourth; F. Coupe, New York City, (110 yards,) fifth. Time—3:06 2-5.

Half-Mile Exhibition by A. L. Jones of Meriden, Conn. Time—1:38.

SHOOTERS DIVIDE THE MONEY.

Daniells and Fanning Win the Shoot-Off at Inter-State Park.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEENS, L. I., Jan. 2.—Splendid birds and close shooting served to make the thrice postponed Inter-State handicap shoot off here to-day at the Inter-State Park grounds an excellent contest. John P. Daniells of New York; Harold Money of Oakland, N. J.; John S. Fanning of San Francisco, Cal., and Stephen M. Van Allen of Jamaica, N. Y., who had won previous events, were eligible.

Daniells missed his eighteenth bird and killed all the rest, making the top score of twenty-four kills out of a possible twenty-five. "Jack" Fanning hit his nineteenth bird. It was a left-quarterer, and got away. He tied Daniells with a total of twenty-four kills. Harold Money gathered a lot of screaming flyers, two of which, his seventeenth and twenty-first, he failed to drop, and he was out at twenty-three. This left Daniells and Fanning tied, and they agreed to divide the money.

Then followed the second series of the Inter-State handicap, same conditions. Harold Money did some excellent work in this event. Bird after bird of all directions of flight and speed left the traps, and the young man from Oakland at the end of the twenty-fifth round had grassed them all.

Money, Morfey, Daniells, Griffiths, and Van Allen got most of the money with Fanning in the sweepstakes miss and out events that followed. The summary:

Shoot-off of Inter-State Handicap.—Previous winners alone eligible to compete. Conditions, 25 birds per man; 30 yards:

John P. Daniells, New York City— 12222 12121 21212 12*22 22222	—24	K.	M.	T. 25
John S. Fanning, San Francisco, Cal.— 22222 22221 21222 222*2 22222	—24	1		25
Harold Money, Oakland, N. J.— 22222 22222 12122 20222 *1222	—23	2		25
Stephen M. Van Allen, Jamaica, N. Y.— 2222* 2222* 02222 21 (withdrew)	—14	2		16

*Dead out of bounds.

Second series Inter-State Handicap.—Twenty-five live birds per man, $10 entry fee; handicap rises from twenty-eight to thirty yards—Harold Money, 30 yards, 25; John P. Daniells, 30 yards, 24, 1; E. G. Griffiths, Providence, 29 yards, 24, 1; John S. Fanning, 30 yards, 23, 2; Thomas W. Morfey, Queens, L. I., 30 yards, 22, 3; Stephen M. Van Allen, 30 yards, 23, 2; John B. Hopkins, Aqueduct, L. I., 29 yards, 23, 2.

All ties divided.

BOSTON'S BICYCLE RACE.

Kaser In the Lead—Harry Elkes Rides a Fast Exhibition Mile.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Ten men started in the six-day bicycle race at Park Square Garden to-day, the pistol shot being given at 1:03 P. M. Among the riders was Gougoltz, who it was said last night had given up.

The five-hundred-mile mark was passed in 25 hours 31 minutes 42 seconds, Kaser leading.

Early this evening a physician announced to the referee that Gougoltz had ruptured the left kneepan ligament, and that it would be impossible for him to ride any longer. His leg will have to go into splints for a week or more.

At 10 o'clock the motor tandem came out, and while the six-day men loafed on the pole, Harry Elkes went an exhibition mile. He made the quarter in 0:25 4-5, the half in 0:52, the three-quarters in 1:17, and the mile in 1:42 2-5, two-fifths of a second ahead of his Tuesday night performance. He is riding under the colors of the Metropolitan Wheelmen, and each night during the week will try for the record.

The scores at the end of the twenty-ninth hour were as follows, with Downey in the lead:

The thirtieth hour scores and finish of the third day were as follows: Kaser, Walthour, McLean, McEachern, Stinson, Downey, and Fischer, 582 miles 4 laps each; Babcock, 581 miles 7 laps; Muller, 572 miles 2 laps.

GYMNASTIC DIRECTORS TO MEET.

Annual Convention Proposed to be Held in This City.

Arrangements are being made by the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education for an important convention of physical directors from all over the country, to be held in this city in the Spring. Prominent speakers will address the congress on topics of gymnastic interest and free discussions will be held. To prepare for the occasion the headquarters of the association have been removed from Boston to this city, and the following committee, who will become the National Council of Association, have been elected to make the necessary arrangements: Dr. Watson Lewis Savage of Columbia University, Dr. Luther Gulick, Principal of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; Dr. George W. Fitts of Boston, J. Blake Hillyer of Staten Island, Miss Jessie H. Bancroft, Superior of Physical Training in the Brooklyn public schools; Dr. Henry Ling Taylor, Miss Ada MacMartin, Dr. Matilda I. Wallin, and a representative from the German turn veneins to be elected shortly by the New York district of the North American Gymnastic Union. Herman J. Buce of the public high schools for boys, V. Carter of the Browning School, and Dr. Barrett of the public schools will act as substitute committeemen.

It is proposed to arrange a session of five days in duration with general subjects to be discussed as follows: First day, "Anthropometry and Child Study"; second day, "Physical Education in Primary, Intermediate, and Normal Schools"; third day, "Physical Education in Elementary Schools and Colleges"; fourth day, "Physical Education in Non-Scholastic Organizations"; fifth day, "Medical and Corrective Gymnastics."

The various gymnasiums and athletic clubs in the city and vicinity will be inspected, and it is hoped to hold one day's session in the Columbia University Gymnasium. During the convention the American Association will have the support of the American College Physical Directors' Association and of the New York Society for Physical Education.

BRITISH STEAMER ASHORE.

Ivydene's Crew Reach Newfoundland Shore After Fearful Experience.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 2.—The British steamer Ivydene, Capt. Millburn, from Hamburg, Dec. 15, for Wilmington, N. C., went ashore in a snowstorm last night at La Manche, and is likely to become a total loss.

The crew are safe, but they met with a frightful experience in the open boats. They were adrift until this forenoon, trying to reach the land, amid a blinding snowstorm and in a freezing wind. All were thoroughly exhausted, and some frostbitten.

The steamers Ingraham and Ethie have gone to the wreck, which is about eight miles from a telegraph line.

The steamer Ivydene is of 1,797 tons net register. She is 310 feet long, has 39 feet 2 inches beam, and is 19 feet 4 inches deep. She was built at Newcastle in 1885, and is owned by J. T. Lunn & Co. of Newcastle.

La Manche is a mining village in the District of Placentia, Newfoundland, on the Avalon Isthmus, twelve miles north of Little Placentia.

Senator Frye to Succeed Himself.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan., 2.—United States Senator William P. Frye was unanimously renominated by the joint Republican executive caucus held in the hall of the House of Representatives this evening. His name was eloquently presented by Senator Fernald of Androscoggin amid great enthusiasm. The warm eulogies of Mr. Frye were all colored with kindly expressions of sympathy for him in his great bereavement. The nomination was made by a rising vote.

New York Bank Sues a Baltimorean.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—The National City Bank of New York instituted a suit in the City Court to-day against Theodore F. Wilcox to recover the sum of $5,000 on a note of Isaac Robinson, which was indorsed by the defendant. Mr. Wilcox is President of the Old Town Bank, which recently went to receivers' hands. Isaac Robinson is an extensive packer of canned goods, and his business is also being adjusted by receivers.

Loie Fuller's Manager Arrested.

George Crager of the Hotel Navarre, Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, manager of Loie Fuller, the dancer, was arrested late last night on a charge of abandonment, preferred by his wife, and locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. He was released later on $500 bail furnished by Proprietor Stearns of the Hotel Navarre. The police knew no details of the case.

To be a Grand Trunk Road Official.

MONTREAL, Jan. 2.—Robert S. Logan has been named as assistant to the General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. He came here from St. Louis with Mr. Hayes.

FLURRY IN CHICAGO WHEAT.

Touches 79, High Point for the Season, but Closes Weak.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Wheat scored the highest price of the season to-day on heavy general buying, but broke sharply later on profit-taking, and closed weak, May ½c. lower. Trading was irregular, excited, and imposing in volume. A rough estimate, based on the reports of two leading commission houses, placed the quantity of wheat to change during the session at 15,000,000 bushels. May opened unchanged to ¾c. lower, at 77¾c. to 77c. The depressing factor was to be found in the delivery of 1,500,000 bushels on January contracts. There were no Liverpool quotations for futures, but the spot article on that market was strong.

The initial selling met with a good demand, and within thirty minutes the weakness had turned to strength. Early sellers reinstated their lines, and there was investment buying on a large scale from quarters hitherto out of the market. The rally was helped along by a decrease in the world's visible supply of 1,715,000 bushels, by an advance of 6d. in flour at Liverpool, and by a Minneapolis report of heavy flour sales.

May soared during the forenoon to 79, and at this point the demand lagged. Earlier support was withdrawn, and

UNION PICKETS ROUTED.

Many Fights with the Non-Union Bakers on the East Side—Some Arrests.

The fight between the Hebrew Bakers' Union and the boss bakers changed into a struggle of physical force yesterday, and the non-union bakers bruised many of the strike pickets.

The principal fight was at the bakery of "Boss" Gottfried, 146 Essex Street, who had a number of non-union bakers at work. The union pickets, headed by Harris Goodman of 109 Goerck Street, invaded Gottfried's shop and a general mix-up followed, in which the invaders were driven out. Goodman was arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct and fined $3 in Essex Market Court. Hyman Aufang and another picket were worsted at Schonstein's bakery, 196 Clinton Street, where they went to "persuade" the bakers to quit work.

Samuel Fuchs, a strike picket of 136 Norfolk Street, got into a fight with one Wolf, a non-union baker, in Allen Street, and was arrested, but afterward discharged. Selig Rabler, another picket got into trouble at "Boss" Pechtor's bakery, Pitt and Rivington Streets. He was arrested and held for examination in Essex Market Court.

A committee of thirty-nine striking bakers submitted to the Board of Health a list of the shops they wanted to have inspected, saying they were not complying with the health laws. President Murphy sent inspectors, but said: "The condition in the bakeries are as much the fault of the bakers themselves as the employers."

Rabbi Bernard Drachman has promised the assistance of the Hebrew Church Association in securing the ten-hour workday for the strikers if they will agitate to get off on Saturdays

Bridge Traffic Interrupted.

While the work of repaving the space between the trolley car tracks on the Bridge is being done the running of cars across the structure between the hours of midnight and 5 o'clock in the morning will be suspended. Traffic will be suspended during these hours. It was said yesterday, for probably ten days, that time being required in which to complete the work of paving. Passengers will be transferred to the Bridge cars from the surface cars at the Brooklyn terminal.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JACOB RING.—Jacob Ring, dealer in picture frames at 1,219 Madison Avenue, yesterday assigned for the benefit of creditors to Isaac Goldberg.

Out of Town.

THE CHAMPENY CREAMERY COMPANY.—The Champeny Creamery Company, a syndicate that operated seventeen plants in Wisconsin, Iowa, and South Dakota, went into bankruptcy yesterday. A receiver was appointed by the United States court at Milwaukee. No statement of assets and liabilities was filed

WILLIAM G. COLDEWEY.—William G. Coldewey, doing business as August Coldewey & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, at Louisville, Ky., assigned yesterday to G. D. Coldewey, as trustee. Assets are about $30,000; liabilities are not given. The trustee says the assignment was made for the purpose of liquidating the business.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DAVID BLOCH.—David Bloch, clerk, residing at 123 West Forty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $12,655 and no assets. The debts were contracted principally in 1899 at Bradner, Ohio, for oil stock speculations.

ESTHER MANT.—Esther Many, residing at 5 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $741 and no assets. The liabilities are for carriage hire and goods sold to her trading under the name of the Kingwood Stables.

JAMES H. HARDY.—James H. Hardy, a well-known attorney and real estate dealer of Cleveland, Ohio, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His liabilities are placed at $245,851; assets, $12,400. Hardy built a number of business blocks, and at one time was President of the Superior Street Railway Company.

JACOB KORNREICH.—Jacob Kornreich, dealer in furniture and carpets at 88 and 89 Delancey Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $15,027 and nominal assets $33,885. The assets consist of outstanding accounts, $25,000; merchandise, $5,000; store fixtures, $600; horse and wagons, $1,300; interest in lease of store premises, $1,785; cash deposit on lease, $200. Mr. Kornreich has been in business since 1887.

GEBHARD RATZ.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Gebhard Ratz by the following creditors: David M. Koehler, $268; John T. Lardin of Brooklyn, amount of claim not mentioned, and William E. Koller, $147. Mr. Ratz's occupation and place of business was not given in the petition. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Oct. 27 transferred property at 1,345 West End Avenue to Louis Steinhardt, a creditor, to give him a preference; that the real estate was conveyed for a grossly inadequate sum, viz., $14,500, while the real value is $19,000 or $20,000, and that on Oct. 27 he also paid cash $949 to Steinhardt Brothers & Co., and $300 to John Horn. Mr. Ratz was formerly a saloon keeper.

SOL BECHER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Sol Becher, manufacturer of women's waists at 506 Broadway, by Blumenstiel & Hirsch, for the following creditors: F. Victor & Achelis, $1,117; Abegg & Rusch, $561, and C. A. Auffmordt, $345. It was alleged that Mr. Becher is insolvent and recently conveyed, concealed, or removed some of his property. Before the petition was filed the Sheriff received a writ of replevin for $1,117 in favor of F. Victor & Achelis, and went to 506 Broadway, but found no stock to levy upon and the fixtures were being removed. It was stated that a City Marshal had sold out what little was left on Monday. Mr. Becher has been in business about five years, and in June last claimed a capital of $12,000. His liabilities are reported to be over $15,000.

Attachments.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against Charles Rubens & Co., dealers in ostrich trimmings at Chicago, for $9,364, in favor of the Newell Brothers' Manufacturing Company, for balance claimed to be due for merchandise, and it was served on four merchants here.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to thirteen bankrupts, among whom were Charles Beers, formerly partner of F. Bianchi & Co., importers of flowers and feathers at 657 Broadway, with liabilities of $136,500, Emil Guilbandeu of 156 West Seventy-fourth Street, formerly of W. B. Wheeler & Co., stock brokers of 62 Broadway, liabilities, $4,000; Max Figman, actor, of 99 West Ninety-third Street, liabilities, $1,282, C. F. Hugo A. Salkin, F. W. Jones, and I. Kaufman

TEN-CENT STORE ASSIGNS

Did Business on Fourteenth Street, with a Branch in Syracuse.

The Great American Five and Ten Cent Store Company at 10 West Fourteenth Street with a branch store at 322 South Salina Street, Syracuse, made an assignment here yesterday to John Grunebarg. Michael Levi is President and Morris Stern Treasurer and Secretary. The company was incorporated under New York laws, with a capital stock of $100,000 in April, 1899, but never did any business, Bradstreet's says. In September the store was opened in Syracuse.

Solo & Rachsuman, the attorneys, say that the failure was due to poor business and strong competition, for since the company has been in business on Fourteenth Street two other stores had opened in the vicinity. The concern was going to dissolve, and it was thought the best way for dissolution was to make an assignment. The liabilities are $2,000 and assets $10,000 including the stock of

Judgments

The following judgments have been entered in the County Clerk's office:

APPLEBY, Wm. Wallace—Overbaugh-Clapp Company $ 1 2
Bank of Jefferson—Same 5 0
ELLDY, Thomas E.—Same 1 0
BALDWIN, Rufus B.—Same 1 2
BARTHELMENS, Caroline H. E. P. Hatch 1 2
BLINN, Etta—Overbaugh-Clapp Company 405
BERMAN, Carl—W. R. Wilcox, trustee 48
BRADY, James L.—Joseph F. McCoy 125
BROSNAN, Francis X. and Charles Jones—Carl Weiss 119
CASTELLO, Owen—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company 293
CASTELLO, Owen—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company 352
CASTELLO, Owen, and William Lyman—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company 219

COBB, David H., and Wilbert D. Gleason—A. A. Low 1,505
COLLINS, Charles W.—William T. Hookey 81
CROCICCHIA, Antonio—B. Dragoni 220
CARTER, William A.—W. R. Ellison and others 169
COTTER, John—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company 372
CASEY, John, and John O'Brien—R. Rawnsley and another 283
DEY, Richard.—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs 103
ENGELBLUTH, David E. and Joseph Schwartz—Moes Zimmermann and another 114
FORREST, Julius—A. Lattner 122
FLECK, Charles L., and Aaron H. Strauss —V. S. Miller 536
GRANT, Floyd—John P. Gaylord 635
GRANNIS, John—S. L. Reiss and another 121
GARZOOSI, Asbaredon—J. Abdelnour 174
GREEN, Charles—J. Flasch, costs 77
GILES, James H.—William Reiman 63
HIGGINS, Peter T.—J. Shinnick 369
HEIMAN, Adolph—J. Thischauer 44
HUNTER, Martin L.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as executor, &c. 1,250
HOIT, Homer A.—H. L. Sandford and another 168
IRVING, William H.—G. Meierhofer 25
KOPEL, Abraham—Baker, Voorhis & Co. 19
LUSTER, Benjamin F., and Thomas S. Quinn—W. Edgar Prudent 636
LONGOBARDI, Veto—R. Yuliano, costs 25
LANGER, Samuel—G. B. Raymond and another 220
LANGER, Isadore—D. Joslovitz and another 899
LONG, William S.—The Sienna Marble and Tile Company 1,304
MARTINA, Georgio—M. Brooks 20
NAUGHTON, Michael J.—C. G. Borkstrom 166
PISANA, Vincenzo—P. Adler 153
PIRK, Frederick—D. E. Bolster 36
RHEAD, Aaron D.—R. F. Carman 423
ROOK, Frederick S.—J. F. Devine 86
ROTHSTEIN, Elias—C. Spetkar 320
RUSCH, Edward—United Electric Light and Power Company 142
RIVELESE, Joseph—The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company 3,245
SEYMOUR, Albert V.—S. Wendelin 107
SCHROEDER, Henry—D. R. Bolster 38
STREIFLER, Laura and Jacob—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company 1,533
SPEARS, Edward—William A. Dayton 41
TUCK, Henry—R. F. Wheeler 71
VON RAITZ, Feodor—B. P. Eldridge 551
WRIGHT, Charles—Nason Manufacturing Company 18
WELLS, H. Frank—G. Meierhofer 25
WACHTEL, Joseph—J. E. Linde Paper Company 147
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—William S. Eldridge, costs 107
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Brady, costs 144
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY—J. W. Dunican, costs 93
COLUMBIA PUBLISHING COMPANY—Grove Mills Paper Company 66
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, Executor, &c.—Johanna Byrne 2,490
PLAINFIELD LUMBER COMPANY—Holbrook Brothers 158

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 3.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called in Room 124, Post Office Building, by Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M. Day Calendar, (Jury.)

1—Carrollton Furniture Co. vs. Am. Credit Co.
2—United States vs. Walsh.
168—Fayerweather vs. Dressed Beef Co.
156—Alario vs. McDonald.
187—Mackinson vs. N. Y. Catholic Protectory.
201—Viola vs. Met St. Ry.
203—Messina vs. Met. St. Ry.
204—Realmato vs. Fisk.
212—De Lancey vs. Anderson.
213—De Lancey vs. Pell.
119—Nass vs. Patton.
128—Flint vs. Hatford & N. Y. Trans. Co.
135—Sidney vs. St. Michael's P. E. Church.
151—Richards vs. Met. St. Ry
152—Beck vs. Met. St. Ry
154—Clark vs. Barney Dumping Boat Co.
160—Beattie vs. Edge Moor Bridge Works.
162—Rothbard vs. 3d Av. R. R.
165—Krauzz vs. same.
166—Richardson vs. O'Hara.
169—Donato vs. 3d Av R. R.
173—McLarty vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assn.
79—Ulrich vs. Miner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty cases.

1—Smith vs. Booth.
40—Chappelle vs. Steamboat Massachusetts.
35—Otis vs. Canalboats Mahar & Burns.
15—Bowring vs. SS. Ely.
16—Cardiff S. S. Co. vs. Bowring.
45—Dunn vs. Tug Genesta.
41—Bockoven vs. Canalboat Ida Mayer.
37—Coastwise SS. Co. vs. SS. Craigearn.
42—O'Brien vs. City of New York.
3—Dunlop vs. Ocean Trans. Co.
9—Bliven vs. SS. Florence.
12—Cowan vs. Long Island R. R.
13—Davis vs. SS. Strathgyle.
17—Thompson vs. SS. Cienfuegos.
19—Baker vs. Wentworth Gypsum Co.
20—Sizer vs. Barge J. R. Coleman.
21—Stephens vs. City of New York.
22—Francis vs. Ship St. Paul.
23—Smith vs. Davies.
24—Hopchild vs. Schooner D. J. Sawyer.
26—Stern vs. Comp. Gen. Transatlantique.
27—Hazlorf vs. Tug John D. Dailey.
28—N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry Co. vs. Tug Transfer No. 1.
29—Smith vs. SS. Oneida
30—Dougherty vs. Bull.
31—McGlynn vs. same.
32—Smith vs. Tug Arrow.
33—Warford vs. Staples Coal Co.
34—In re Tug O. L. Halvenbeck.
36—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Tug Maria Hoffman.
39—Salvage Claims vs. SS. Bremen.
43—Brauss vs. SS. Morgan.
44—Salvage Claims vs. SS. Main.
46—Gilder vs. Schooner A. B. Phillips.
47—C. & O. SS. Co. vs. SS. El Monte.
48—Burns vs. Ferryboat Texas.
49—Standard Oil Co. vs. Tug Dorothy Annan.
50—Tracy vs. Barge Eureka No. 3.
51—Hudson Tow Co. vs. Barge Cambria.
52—Ford vs. Barge Westernland.
53—Hudson Tow Co. vs. Barge Empire et al.
54—Meyer vs. Wittenberg.
55—Atlantic Trans. Co. vs. SS. Martello.
56—Ropes vs. Bark Chas. Loring.
57—Montross vs. Schooner A. C. Parker.
58—Cummings vs. Tug S. L. Crosby.
59—White Star Tow Co. vs. Scow Nonesuch.
60—Wilson's Sons vs. Atlantic Trans. Co.
61—Dodge vs. SS. Mantou.
62—O'Donnell vs. Tug Royal.
63—Briggs vs. Steamboat Priscilla.
64—Farrell vs. SS. S. J. Murphy.
65—Diedricksen vs. Steamer I. J. Merritt.
66—McMillan vs. Moran.

STATE COURTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Truax, P. J.; Scott and Dugro, JJ.—Crawford vs. Jackel. Bowman vs. Rabé, Boas vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Du Bois vs. Porter, Pape vs. Wilbur, Condon vs. Mills, Ferris vs. Gies, Zeeman vs. Rosenthal, Waite & Bartlett Manufacturing Company vs. Morton, Carlin vs. Van Clief, Repper vs. Feutner, Copp vs. Colorado Coal and Iron Company—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Succoni vs. Depalo—Final order affirmed, with costs.

New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company vs. Barth, Renoux vs. Geney, Levin vs. Spero, Segal vs. Heuer, Craig vs. Robinson, Wilder vs. Moffat—Judgments reversed and new trials ordered.

Frost vs. Weehawken Wharf Company—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Schwartz vs. Arieritz—Judgment modified and affirmed, without costs.

Carlin vs. Van Clief—Affirmed, with costs.

Newcombe vs. Cohn—Judgment reversed, with costs.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Rogers vs. Associated Press.
2—Jege vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
3—Bostwick vs. Sire.
4—Bowers vs. Billett.
5—Dunham vs. Kilpatrick.
5½—April vs. Hollander.
6—Ritch vs. Sanders
7—Gross vs. Goss
8—Rothschild vs. Goldenberg.
9—Flinnegan vs. Flinnegan.
10—Isaacs vs. Parnass
11—Castle vs. Marks
12—Harrison vs. Starbrick.
13—In re Am. & Maintenance Co.
14—Roch vs. Kearney.
15—Hyde vs. Fitzgerald.
16—Cartwright vs. same.
17—City of New York vs. Schnugg.
18—Bajett vs. Bajett
19—Bajet vs. Renoux
20—Thompson vs. [illegible] Co.
21—[illegible] vs. [illegible]
22—Jaffie vs. Bowe
23—Mussells vs. Steamboat.
24—Thompson vs. Thompson Co.
27—Delnharre vs. Renwick.
28—Ebeling vs. Ebeling
29—Cannon vs. [illegible]
30—[illegible] vs. Say Bank
[illegible] vs. Pell
[illegible] vs. Arnold
[illegible] vs. Child
[illegible] vs. [illegible]
[illegible] vs. Mut[illegible]
[illegible] Co.
[illegible] vs. Whelher
34—Smith vs. Smith.
38—Willis vs. Sanders.
39—U. S. Life Ins. Co. vs. Schnugg.
40—Walker vs. Man. State Hospital.
41—Hatch vs. Norton.
42—Brooks vs. Hartman.
43—Foote vs. Briggs.
44—Hendler vs. D. E Culver Co.
45—Wampler vs. Mercantile Nat. Bank.
46—Segman vs. Ruehl
47—Mount vs. Mount
48—Nugent vs. Neff.
49—Pareira vs. Ginsberg
50—Whitehill vs. Whitehill.
51—Fuller vs. Beyer.
52—Axsen vs. Lanier.
53—Martin vs. Gowdey.
54—Master Horseshoers' Nat. Pro Assn vs. Gilligan.
55—Plazza vs. Merritt.
56—Elizabethport Banking Co. vs. Dreier.
57—Sume vs. Schreiber
58—[illegible] vs. Egan
59—Reid vs. Lampel
60—[illegible] vs. Berry.
62—New York Clothing Exchange vs. Montreal
63—Same vs. Same
64—Same vs. Abeelin
65—Paz & Silva vs. Bryant
66—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Lauten Hotel Co.
67—Matter of Wolfe.
68—Matter of Brock.
69—Robinson vs. N. Y. Elev. R. R. Co.
70—In re Bayles.
71—Goldman vs. Derr
72—Morehouse vs. Williams

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI. VII., VIII., IX., X., and XII.—Adjourned for the term

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Osgood Field,	Rebecca G. Penney,
John Arendes,	Michael Cohen,
Ella F. Bunting,	Sarah A. O'Leary,
Sarah J. Burnett,	J. Henry Fruitnight.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second Floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gray for the People.

1—George Talbot.	6—Abraham H. Levy.
2—Romano Pompeo.	Pleadings.
3—John Milree.	1—Yan Mittas.
4—Annie McNabb.	2—John Brown.
5—Louisa Wagner.	3—David Prosky.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.
United States Life Insurance Company vs. Updike—Gherardi Davis, Irwin vs. Nichols—Gustave S. Drachman. Auchincloss vs. Potter—Frederick A. Ware.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.
Stebbins vs. Playle—Isaac Rothschild.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Broisted vs. Kuntzweiler—William A. Mathis. Siute vs. Icelin—John A. Lambden. Blake et al. vs. Blake et al.—William A. Fischer.

Receiver Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—New York Building-Loan Banking Company vs. Weisenborn et al.—A. F. Van Thun.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—ELLEN BLACKBURNE, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. FURBER, and Emma B. Furber, his wife; Amthelo J. Furber; Amelia F. Dykman, if living, and if she be dead, John Doe and Richard Roe, and all other persons having or claiming to have as legatees, legal representatives, executors, administrators, or assigns of Amelia F. Dykman, or otherwise, any interest in a certain mortgage made to Amelia F. Dykman by Charles W. Furber and Emma A. Furber, dated September 9th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and Richard Roe and all other persons having any interest in said mortgage being unknown to this plaintiff; George W. Proctor Knott; Eleanor Knott; New York Telephone Company; Robert B. Nooney, Commissioner of Jurors in the City of New York; Patrick Curry; the Sunlight Oil and Gasoline Company; Laura Landgraff, executrix of the last will and testament of Henry A. Landgraff, deceased, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated December 17th, 1900.

JOHN J. BRADY, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Amelia F. Dykman, if living, and if she be dead, John Doe and Richard Roe, and all other persons having or claiming to have as legatees, legal representatives, executors, administrators, or assigns of Amelia F. Dykman, or otherwise, any interest in a certain mortgage made to Amelia F. Dykman by Charles W. Furber and Emma A. Furber, dated September 9th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,692 of Mortgages, Page 14, said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, and the said John Doe and Richard Roe and all other persons having any interest in said mortgage being unknown to this plaintiff: George W. Proctor Knott; Eleanor Knott; New York Telephone Company; Robert B. Nooney, Commissioner of Jurors in the City of New York; Patrick Curry; the Sunlight Oil and Gasoline Company; Laura Landgraff, executrix of the last will and testament of Henry A. Landgraff, deceased, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 26, 1900.

DAVID THORNTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Thomas Rae, Barbara Rae Simpson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

DAVID THORNTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
d27-1aw6wTh

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—JEANNETTE W. RYER, plaintiff, against CHARLES A. RAE and Amanda Rae, his wife; Barbara Rae Simpson, Thomas Rae, Mary E. Rae, George Watson, husband of Margaret Watson, deceased; Edward Watson, James Watson, Mary Watson, Gertrude Watson, Francis Watson, and Margaret Rae Watson, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 22d, 1900.

GEORGE WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 54 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

To Thomas Rae, Barbara Rae Simpson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

GEORGE WOOD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 54 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
d27-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RICHARD H. DEEVES, Adolph G. F. Hasslacher, Louis F. Hasslacher, Otto T. Hasslacher, and Emma Jackson, plaintiffs, against CHARLES A. RAE and Amanda Rae, his wife; Barbara Rae Simpson, Thomas Rae, Mary E. Rae, George Watson, husband of Margaret Watson, deceased; Edward Watson, James Watson, Mary Watson, Gertrude Watson, Francis Watson, and Margaret Rae Watson, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 22d, 1900.

GEORGE WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 54 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

To Thomas Rae, Barbara Rae Simpson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

GEORGE WOOD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 54 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
d27-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RICHARD H. DEEVES, Adolph G. F. Hasslacher, Louis F. Hasslacher, Otto T. Hasslacher, and Emma Jackson, plaintiffs, against CHARLES A. RAE and Amanda Rae, his wife; Barbara Rae Simpson, Thomas Rae, Mary E. Rae, George Watson, husband of Margaret Watson, deceased; Edward Watson, James Watson, Mary Watson, Gertrude Watson, Francis Watson, and Margaret Rae Watson, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 22d, 1900.

GEORGE WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 54 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
d27-1aw6wTh

Receivers' Sale.

RECEIVER'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARIE GUMPERT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, and consisting of Trimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Birds, Wings, etc., etc.; also Fixtures, as Show Cases, Wall Cases, Counters, Mirrors, etc., will be sold at public auction, by Chas. Jacobs & Co., Sam Marx, Auctioneer, at 216 Sixth Avenue, between 14th and 15th Sts., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, January 3d, 1901, at 10 A. M., of said day.

CHAS M. HOUGH, Receiver, ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 1 2 Nassau St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN G. WOOD, Bankrupt.—No. 3,188.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Mr. Cromwell G. Tracy, the Trustee, at public auction, by Mr. [illegible] H. Levy, auctioneer, at No. 481 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New York, on the [illegible] day of January, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: Assorted Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Horses, Wagons, Sleighs and Harness, Fixtures and Furniture of Grocery Store, and interest in lease of same.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five percentum of appraised value.

Dated December 31st, 1900.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
No. 346 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham Oppenheim of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Abraham Oppenheim was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1901, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 2, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PERRY TIFFANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Perry Tiffany of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Perry Tiffany was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1901, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 2d, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SHAPIRO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Shapiro of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Jacob Shapiro was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 2d, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

GIBIER, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL GIBIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of J. J. Karbry O'Kennedy, their attorney, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated September 5th, 1900. EMIL A. NERESHEIMER, CHRISTINE DE R. COEURET, Executors. J. KARBRY O'KENNEDY, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

s8-1aw6mTh.

HOFF, IGNATZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IGNATZ HOFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 42 West 61st Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1901.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1900.

ANDREW WEIS,
LAWRENCE SCHLOSSER,
Executors.

JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Executors, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d13-1aw6mTh

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York, place of trial.—CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against DOROTHEA WEIBEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 24th day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-eight (178) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street with the easterly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence easterly and along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street two hundred and sixty (260) feet; running thence northerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred and ninety-nine (199) feet ten (10) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; running thence westerly and along said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, two hundred and sixty (260) feet and running thence southerly, and again parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred and ninety-nine (199) feet ten (10) inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

139th Street.

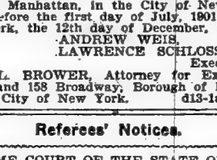

138th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $199,791.84, with interest thereon from December 5th, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $466.10, with interest thereon from the 14th day of December, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes and water rents is $3,149.23, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage, now overdue, made to secure the sum of $145,600.00, together with interest thereon from May 9th, 1900, at the rate of 6% per annum, accrued and to accrue up to the time of the delivery of the referee's deed herein; subject also to a certain party wall agreement, made between the said Dorothea Weibel and one Gustave L. Morgenthau, dated October 30th, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the said day in Section 7, Liber 61 of Conveyances, Page 291, and indexed under Block No. 2,007 on the land map of the City of New York, which party wall agreement affects the easterly wall of the most easterly of the buildings erected upon the mortgaged premises and fronting upon One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and the easterly wall of the most easterly of said buildings, fronting upon One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; subject also to another party wall agreement made between the same parties, dated June 26th, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

INVESTMENTS.

Lake Erie & Western 2d Mtge.
Edison Elect. Ill. Cons. 5s.
NETTING OVER 4%.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exch. Telephone No. 1004—Cortlandt.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized, Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
23 W 33d St. opp. Waldorf 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, 8th Ex. Bldg 36 West 125th St. Thomas St.
87 Hudson St., Hoboken. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 37790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 3911 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
48 Wall Street. 208 Montague St.
New York, Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Henry L. Wardwell. Edward L. Adams.
Telephone 3243 Broad.

WARDWELL & ADAMS,
STOCK BROKERS.
16 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
44 & 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
A commission house working in the interest of clients, executing all orders upon the Exchange and giving names of Brokers with whom transaction is made in every instance. We issue upon request a book describing accurately the above markets and influences governing them. Also monthly fluctuation sheets and market reports.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS

1900 2nd EDITION 1901
OF OUR POCKET STATISTICS
STOCKS. BONDS.
STREET RAILWAYS. INDUSTRIALS.
Free upon application.
WM. COSSITT CONE & CO.,
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 19th day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
17 Wall St., New York.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, JANY. 9TH, 1901,
At 12:30 O'CLOCK, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW RWAY CO.
41,000 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. Pref.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1898. Coups. on
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
120 BROADWAY.
New York, November 23, 1900.
Pensacola & Atlantic R. R. Company
6% Mortgage.
In accordance with the terms of the mortgage of the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad Company, the following forty-nine (49) bonds have this day, in the presence of the Trustees, been drawn for the sinking fund, viz.:
8, 97, 143, 207, 241, 503, 382, 409, 412, 432, 461, 590, 607, 613, 674, 676, 683, 716, 832, 834, 874, 994, 1070, 1138, 1337, 1432, 1490, 1573, 1609, 1724, 1728, 1748, 1820, 1901, 2010, 2036, 2101, 2147, 2216, 2276, 2291, 2301, 2443, 2469, 2501, 2639, 2728, 2755, 2801.
The interest on the same will cease February 1, 1901, and the principal of the bonds will be redeemed at this office on and after that date, plus 10 per cent. premium.
A. W. MORRISS, Assistant Treasurer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,216,020.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR,
Vice President. Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING,
Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY
Treasurer. Trust Officer.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-Pres. James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P. H. M. Francis, Sec. W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.
UNLISTED MARKETABLE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

The Trust Co. of New York
60 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL, - $1,000,000 SURPLUS, - $1,000,000

STATEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1900.

ASSETS:		LIABILITIES:	
United States Bonds	$1,016,500 00	Capital	$1,000,000 00
New York City Bonds	1,000,328 71	Surplus	1,000,000 00
British Exchequer Bonds	239,903 60	Undivided Profits	46,116 31
Loans secured by Collaterals	2,841,121 00	Due Depositors	4,249,008 12
Cash	1,192,363 83	Interest Accrued and Expenses Unpaid	1,953 96
Interest Accrued	6,871 25		
	$6,297,078 39		$6,297,078 39

Takes full charge of real and personal estates. Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Assignee, Receiver. Fiscal and Transfer Agent. Named as a Depository of the Moneys of the City of New York. Designated as a Depository of the Coffee, Cotton, and Produce Exchanges of New York. Appointed by the Bank Superintendent a Depository of Lawful Money Reserve for the Banks and Individual Bankers of the State of New York. Designated Depository by the State of New York for State funds. Interest allowed on deposits.
WILLIS S. PAINE, President.
WARNER VAN NORDEN, 1st Vice-President.
OSCAR F. RICHARDSON, 2d Vice-President.
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

George W. Quintard,	Thomas P. Fowler,	Willis S. Paine,	Ernst Thalmann,
William A. Brewer, Jr.	W. Rockhill Potts,	Charles M. Swain,	Felix Campbell,
Jonathan B. Currey,	Gen. James Jourdan,	Smith M. Weed,	Isaac E. Gates,
James Talcott,	Richard L. Edwards,	Henry F. Shoemaker,	Colgate Hoyt,
Charles E. Sprague,	Daniel A. Heald,	Edward V. Loew,	Samuel F. Haserot,
Clarence Whitman,	Warner Van Norden,	Henry C. Brewster,	Amzi L. Barber.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000
Pays Interest on Check Accounts and Time Deposits.
Acts in all Trust Capacities for Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICERS.
GEORGE W. YOUNG.....President
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS..Man'g For'n Dep't

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock.

Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
C. C. Cuyler,	Theodore Morford,
Charles D. Dickey,	Robert Olyphant,
William P. Dixon,	Charles M. Pratt,
Robert A. Granniss,	James Timpson,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Ebn B. Thomas,
Charles R. Henderson,	George W. Young.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.
SINKING FUND.
In accordance with the terms of the deeds of trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot, for account of the Sinking Fund, the following numbered bonds, viz.:

144 BONDS.

Nos.	1	679	1189	2210	3197	3483	4129
	2	708	1285	2285	3200	3578	4182
	44	839	1302	2405	3217	3631	4192
	45	872	1308	2529	3219	3665	4193
	226	920	1443	2547	3220	3708	4204
	238	939	1510	2570	3262	3739	4340
	291	1005	1638	2581	3266	3743	4590
	250	1007	1651	2757	3288	3755	4034
	296	1009	1688	2790	3299	3758	4657
	403	1048	1685	2797	3350	3770	4638
	407	1061	1687	2884	3323	3771	4671
	410	1084	1752	2917	3371	3773	4682
	442	1093	1825	2946	3372	3799	4684
	526	1097	1828	2948	3375	3858	4386
	586	1127	1829	2965	3420	3979	4796
	607	1145	2006	3122	3457	3995	4831
	674	1162	2090	3178	3457	4069	4880
	635	1172	2156	3189	3480	4127	4987
	5129	5140					
	5074	5206					
	5106	5235					
	5204	5264					
	5297	5304					
	5501	5555					
	5554	5633					
	5650	5743					
	5743	5771					
	5787	5883					
	5971	5978					

The interest on the above bonds ceased 1st January, 1901, and are PAYABLE AT PAR on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 2d, 1901.

Copartnership Notices.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.
I beg to announce that from this date I retire as active partner from the firm of ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, but shall be interested in that firm as special partner. The firm of BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO., London, will transfer its business to the London Agency of the Swiss Bankverein, of which Institution I am one of the Directors.
The business of my New York office will be taken over by the new firm of BOISSEVAIN & CO., composed of Messrs. D. G. BOISSEVAIN and A. MURRAY YOUNG, General Partners, and J. L. PIERSON, of ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, Special Partner.
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN.

New York, December 31st, 1900.
We beg to announce that we have this day established the firm of BOISSEVAIN & CO., which takes over the business of A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN. The firm of BOISSEVAIN & CO. will continue to represent Messrs. ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, and will be the correspondents of the Swiss Bankverein, London, which Bank takes over the business of Messrs. BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO., London.
D. G. BOISSEVAIN,
A. MURRAY YOUNG,
General Partners.
J. L. PIERSON, Special Partner.

THE FIRM OF GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO., No. 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, and No. 208 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, having expired by limitation, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated January 1st, 1901.
GEORGE H. PRENTISS,
WILLIAM W. WALSH,
HENRY N. CURTIS.

The undersigned, having this day formed a partnership under the firm name of GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO., will continue their business at the above addresses.
Dated January 1, 1901.
GEORGE H. PRENTISS,
HENRY N. CURTIS,
RUSSELL E. PRENTISS.

THE FIRM OF BLAKE BROTHERS & COMPANY expires this day by limitation. The undersigned have formed a partnership and will carry on the business under the same name.
Boston and New York, December 31st, 1900.
JOSEPH E. BROWN,
GEORGE R. HARRIS.
HOWLAND DAVIS.
THEODORE MARACHE.
GEORGE B. HARRIS.
FRANCIS STANTON BLAKE.

New York, January 1st, 1901.
We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of WRENN BROS. & CO. to transact a general stock, commission, and brokerage business.
45 Wall St., New York. 53 State St., Boston.
PHILIP W. WRENN.
Member Boston Stock Exchange.
ROBERT D. WRENN.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
GEORGE L. WRENN, Jr.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
TAKE NOTICE THAT THE FIRM OF MORRISON & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent. A. PELL and M. L. SHILLAK withdrawing from the firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore at No. 106-108 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, under the name of MORRISON & CO., by MORRIS MORRISON. MORRISON & CO.

NEW YORK, January 1st, 1901.
Mr. JAMES BROWN, nephew of our Mr. John Crosby Brown, who has heretofore signed for us per procuration, has this day been admitted a partner in our firms in the United States and in England. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

THE FIRM OF NEW YORK CORK COMPANY, composed of H. L. Aaronson, A. Levin, A. A. Priesing, has dissolved. A. Levin will assume all liabilities and collect all outstanding accounts, and will continue the business under the same firm name. H. L. AARONSON,
A. LEVIN,
A. A. PRIESING.

OFFICE OF VERNAM & COMPANY,
36 New Street,
New York, January 2d, 1901.
We beg to announce that Mr. Joseph B. Bourne has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. VERNAM & COMPANY.

ALOIS KOHN & CO.,
4 Maiden Lane,
New York, Jan. 2, 1901.
Mr. LEO KOHN has been admitted this day a partner into our firm. ALOIS KOHN & CO.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
30 Broad Street, New York, January 2d, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the following-described bonds of this company for $1,000 each, known as Income Sinking Fund Convertible 5 per cent. bonds, have been selected by lot in accordance with the terms of the bonds, to be paid for at 105 per centum of principal, with accrued interest, on presentation at this office. The numbers are as follows:

197	397	829	836	1116	1747	1750	
391	399	830	835	1115	1117	1749	1885
385							

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 2d day of February, 1901.
ROSWELL MILLER, Chairman.

WE LOAN MONEY TO PEOPLE IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

Meetings and Elections.

New York Carbide & Acetylene Company,
45 Broadway, Room 95.
New York, December 22, 1900.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this company will be held at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, January 14th, 1901, at the office of the Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting.
The Polls will remain open one hour.
The Transfer Books will be closed from December 24th, 1900, to January 15th, 1901.
A. B. PROAL, Secretary.

The Electro Gas Company,
45 Broadway, Room 95.
New York, Dec. 20, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1901, at the office of the Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting.
The polls will remain open one hour.
The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 22d, 1900, to Jan. 9th, 1901.
A. B. PROAL, Secretary.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.
New York, December 14th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 10th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

The Lawyers' Surety Company of New York,
No. 32 Liberty Street.
New York, December 28th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on January 8th, 1901, at 12 M. for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may come before it.
JOEL RATHEONE, Secretary.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.
December 20th, 1900.
ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, January 17th, 1901, at 4 o'clock P. M.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking rooms, No. 683-685 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Co.,
NEW YORK, December 29, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1901, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Oil Seeds Pressing Co.
New York, Jan. 2d, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of its Board of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, Kemble Building, 15 Whitehall St., New York City, on Wednesday, Jan. 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
C. E. HUBBARD, Secretary.

Mount Morris Bank of New York.
Dec. 27, 1900.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 85 E. 125th Street, on Thursday, January 10th, 1901, between the hours of 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.
LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Dalley Manufacturing Co. will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 12 Duane St., Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, at 3:30 P. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ALEX. FISHER, Sec'y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY will be held Wednesday, January 16th, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M., Room 147, Times Building. A resolution to decrease the Board of Directors from seven to five will be presented.
BEN. C. FRANCK, Secy.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th St.,
New York, Dec. 26, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan 8, 1901, between the hours of 10:30 A. M. and 12 M.
IRVING C. GAYLORD,
Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York City, Dec. 21st, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 401 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

Pacific Bank.
New York, Dec. 12th, 1900.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

New York National Exchange Bank,
West Broadway and Chambers St.
New York, December 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the above office on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the 8TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1901, at one o'clock P. M., to elect twelve Directors to serve as such during the ensuing year, also to act upon the proposition to amend the Articles of Association so as to authorize the opening and maintaining of one or more branch offices for the purposes permitted by Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1898, and of amending the several sections of the Articles of Association relative to the number and qualification of Directors, and to change the time of the annual election to correspond with existing laws. Also for such other business as may lawfully be brought before such meeting.
WM. A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

N. Y., January 3d, 1901.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Speaking Telephone Company will be held at the Executive Office of the Company, Room No. 60, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 17th day of January, 1901, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. A. R. BREWER, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place.—December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
New York, December 27th, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of eleven A. M. and twelve M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 East Forty-second Street,
New York, December 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 24th, 1900.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, December 27th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, Avenue D, corner of Tenth St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Plaza Bank.
New York, December 28th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
New York, December 31, 1900.
The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 486 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 10 o'clock P. M.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

ANNUAL MEETING STOCKHOLDERS ROME Mining Company will be held at office of J. C. Thompson, 95 Liberty St., New York, TUESDAY, January 15, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALFRED H. BROWN,
For the Directors.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will be held on Thursday, January 3d, 1901, at twelve o'clock, at the institution. Mrs. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, First Directress.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of THE FRUIT AUCTION COMPANY for the election of Directors will be held at 10 Jay St., Wednesday, January 9th, at 12 M.
LOWELL C. BRIGGS, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

105TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.
A Dividend for the six months and three months ending **December 31, 1900,** has been declared and will be credited Jan. 1 to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after **January 21, 1901.**
Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS.
280 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Dec. 31st, 1900.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending Dec. 31st, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 21st day of January.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 21st inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
51ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 14th** on all sums of $5 and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31, 1900,** in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**
HENRY BASSLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK
2,279 and 2,281 3d Av., corner 124th St.
The Trustees direct that a Semi-Annual Dividend be paid on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and THREE PER CENT. per annum on the excess to $3,000, payable on or after January 21st. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
L. HOMES HART. CHARLES B. TOOKER,
Secretary. President.
December 11th, 1900.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1900, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan 21, 1901. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
268 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
70th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1900, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 17th or any time later.
Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

THE BIRKBECK
Investment Savings and Loan Company
OF AMERICA.
No 3 COOPER UNION.
TRUSTEES:
Hon. Charles S. Fairchild,

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt,	Hon. Isidor Straus,
Gustav H. Schwab,	Col. Wm. I. Brown,
Charles M. Jesup,	A. Augustus Healy,
Wm. G. Park,	A. Abraham,
Robbins B. Smith,	Orlando M. Harper,
Samuel E. Kilner,	William H. Yale.

The Board of Trustees of this company has this day declared a dividend at the rate of
Four and One-Half Per Cent. Per Annum
out of the earnings of the six months ending December 31st, on all classes of the company's stock.
Dividend checks will be mailed to all holders of income stock on January 15th.
December 31st, 1900.
O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

Consolidated Traction Company,
29 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 26, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid on January 15, 1901, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company under terms of the lease between said companies dated May 25, 1898, a Dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.
Payment will be made to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, 1900. Transfer books close December 31, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen January 16, 1901, at 10 A. M.
E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Texas Central Railroad Co.
A dividend of five per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the year ending 31st December, 1900, has been declared payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on 15th January, 1901.
The transfer books for the preferred stock of this Company will be closed on 5th January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen on 16th January, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. TOMMY MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 28th December, 1900.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.,
New York, December 6th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable Jan. 15, 1901.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 2, and reopen on the morning of January 16, 1901.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

Central Fireworks Company.
Office of the Treasurer.
Preferred Stock dividend No. 6.
Common Stock dividend No. 8.
The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Common Stock have been declared, both payable March 9th to stockholders of record February 2d, 1901. Transfer Books will be closed February 1st and re-opened February 11th, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
GEO. T. EGBERT, Treasurer.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company.
No. 18 Broadway, Jan. 2, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 78.
The Trustees of the Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of ten cents per share on its capital stock, payable January 14, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from January 4th to January 14th, 1901.
E. A. JACOBY, Treasurer.

Montana Ore Purchasing Co.
The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 PER SHARE and an extra dividend of $2.00 PER SHARE, payable at the New York office of the Company on January 21st, 1901. Books close January 10th.
ARTHUR P. HEINZE, Secretary.
New York, December 27th, 1900.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after January 15, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

PRICES OF SUGAR REDUCED.

Coffee Advanced and Indications Point to an End of the Trade War.

The American Sugar Refining Company yesterday reduced the price of granulated sugar to 5¼ cents per pound, and the National Sugar Refining Company, which is made up of a number of independent companies, reduced its price so as to bring it down to the same as that of the trust. Arbuckle Brothers also announced that they had met the cut, thereby putting all refiners on the same basis. At about the same time the Woolson Spice Company, the Sugar Trust's coffee adjunct, advanced the price of its "Lion" brand half a cent a pound, to 11½ cents gross. All these things were taken in the trade as an indication that an agreement between the trust and the Arbuckles would soon be ratified.
The advance in the price of "Lion" brand coffee was considered significant, in that while the old price was half a cent less than the Arb

Dec. 31, 1900, the total circulation of National bank notes was $540,061,410, an increase for the year of $93,865,887, and an increase for the month of $7,849,005. The circulation based on United States bonds was $308,294,673, an increase for the year of $88,534,088, an increase for the month of $8,478,044.

The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $31,706,737, a decrease for the year of $4,668,801, and a decrease for the month of $629,040.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes amounted to $312,832,830, and to secure public deposits $39,906,570.

The December coinage amounted to $7,738,580, of which $4,570,605 was gold, $2,880,555 silver, and $301,328 minor coins.

The yearly coinage statement of the Director of the Mint shows that the total coinage of the mints of the United States was $137,509,400, as follows: Gold, $99,272,942; silver, $36,295,321; minor coins, $2,051,137.

Of the silver coined, $24,060,012 was in standard dollars.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of $161,979 in Denver and Rio Grande's surplus net earnings for the five months from July 1 to Nov. 30.

According to St. Paul dispatches, it is asserted there that the principal railroads of the country are arranging to abolish all their fast freight agencies.

Work begun on the construction of the Brunswick and Birmingham Railroad.

New York Railroad Commission to give a hearing on Jan. 25 to the Buffalo, Rochester and Niagara Falls Railroad Company's application for permission to construct an eighty-mile trolley railroad, which will practically parallel the New York Central Railroad.

Chicago dispatches stating that the Trunk Line Association is reported as having formed a pool on all important traffic westbound shipped via Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Declaration of the first dividend by the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@10 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4@5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $127,993,262; balances, $16,344,156; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,171,896.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market 4@4¼ per cent. for short and 4¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.80½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¾@$4.81⅞; demand, $4.85¾; cables, $4.86⅛@$4.86½; commercial bills, $4.80⅞@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.19⅜ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 7-16 and 95 1-16@95⅜, and guilders, 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—80@12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Money was much wanted to-day in connection with the repayment of loans to the Bank of England, and was easier, the release of dividends increasing the supply. Discounts were firm. The local loans issue is believed to have reduced the likelihood of an advance of the Bank rate to-morrow. Outside quotations are practically prohibited, which sends most of the business to the Bank.

The Stock Exchange has not fully recovered from the holiday dullness. High class securities were depressed to-day, owing to the new local loans issued. Consols weakened. Americans opened firm, but afterward were irregular. Milwaukees were dull on realizations. The feature was the advance in Eries, after fluctuations. At the close prices were easier with a good undertone. Grand Trunks were firm, the statement being better than expected. Rio Tintos were dull. Kafirs were weak and mostly lower. West Australians improved.

Consols for money, 97⅝; consols for the account, 97⅝; Atchison, 49½; Canadian Pacific, preferred, 95¼; St. Paul, 151⅝; Illinois Central, 136; Louisville, 91⅝; Union Pacific, preferred, 87; New York Central, 130; Erie, 27⅝; Pennsylvania, 77⅜; Reading, 13⅝; Erie, first preferred, 65⅝; Northern Pacific, preferred, 90½; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 10; Rand Mines, 38.

Bar silver steady at 29 9-16d. per ounce.

Money, 3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4@4¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4¼ per cent.

Spanish Fours closed at 69 ex-interest.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £90,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 150.10; Madrid, 34.17; Lisbon, 38; Rome, 5x.47½.

There was only an unimportant failure on the Stock Exchange to-day, that of G. R. L. Ogilvie.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Prices on the Bourse today were firm, the China news favorably affecting internationals. Spanish 4s were in strong demand. Brazilians were in good demand. Rentes were neglected. Some industrials were very firm, notably Suez. Rio Tintos rose sharply on the strength of copper. Kafirs were steady on purchases for London account.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 77½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 8c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Internationals were firm on the Boerse to-day. Spanish securities were animated. Chinese were in demand on expectation of the near conclusion of peace. Iron opened firm, but eased later owing to unsatisfactory Upper Silesia reports. Coals were firm on account of the cold weather. Banks were in good demand, and home funds were firm on the easiness of discounts. Americans were animated on rumors of large consolidations and amalgamations.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 5½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Philadelphia Electric and the coal stocks were the leading stocks in to-day's market. There was an enormous demand for Pennsylvania Railroad, one block of 1,000 shares at 75 being dealt in. The buying of the Readings was persistent all day, emanating almost entirely from New York. The feature was second preferred. The Street has heard of prospective favorable developments regarding this stock, and is backing its belief with purchases. In sympathy, all the coal stocks advanced. Lehigh Navigation rising 1⅝ and Lehigh Valley ⅝, but the most pronounced strength was in Pennsylvania Railroad. The success of the Quay faction in electing a Speaker at Harrisburg was used to advance Philadelphia Electric, but the stock failed to maintain the improvement.

In contrast to the general trend was the heaviness of Union Traction, which in the last five minutes receded ⅛, to 36½, on small trading.

The market closed firm at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Lt..	32½	34	Lehigh Val..	29¾	30
Cambria	20⅞	21	Marsden	7⅜	7⅝
Choctaw	39⅝	39⅞	North. Penn.	107	110
Con. T., N.J.	61	62	Penn. Steel..	74	76
C. T., N.J., 5s	109½	109¾	Penn. St. pf..	98	100
Con. T., Pit.	27¼	27½	Peop. Tr. 4s	108	109
El. & Peo. 4s	100⅜	100⅝	Phil. & Erie.	28	30
Elec. Stg. B.	83	84	Phila. Trac..	98¾	99
El. Stg. B.pf.	84	85	Roch. Ry. ..	36½	36¾
El. Co. of A.	9¾	10	U. Co. of N.J.	272	274
Hunt'n & B..	17	20	Un. Gas & L.	127½	128½
H. & B. pf..	49¼	50	Welsbach Lt.	46	48
Lehigh Nav..	64½	65			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Boston had a big market to-day, and in some respects it was the best market of the present movement. Copper stocks increased in activity and strength. Forty-two issues were represented in the morning dealings. Osceola was conspicuous, advancing 7 to 86; Baltic rose 1⅜ to 36; Atlantic, 1 to 29; Bingham, ½ to 17; Boston Quicksilver, 1⅜ to 7½; Centennial, 1⅛ to 25½; Cochiti, 1⅛ to 12⅜; Copper Range, 2⅛ to 87; Franklin, 1⅛ to 17½; Mohawk, ⅝ to 27¼; Parrot, ⅝ to 51; Quincy, 2 to 172; Trimountain, 1 to 23; United States Oil, ½ to 15½; Dominion Coal, ⅜ to 39⅜; Winona, ⅜ to 6; Wolverine, 1½ to 50, and Old Dominion, ⅛ to 32⅛. There was some recession in spots, but the copper stocks generally were very firm, save for notable quiet in the Standard Oil group. Planters' Compress rose 1½ to 24½; Gas and Coke 5s, 1 to 71½. Massachusetts Electric was ½ lower at 28. Home railroad shares were in good demand.

Money loaned at the Clearing House at 3 and 2½ per cent., and New York funds sold at 8, 10, and 12½ cents' discount.

Money on call ranges from 4½ to 6 per cent. Some National banks are not quoted under 5 per cent., and loans solely on Coppers are quoted as high as 5½ to 6 per cent. Time money, on the very choicest grade of collateral, loans as low as 4 per cent. on four to six months' time. On mixed collateral the going quotation is 4½@5 per cent. Year money ranges from 4 to 4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	10½	10¾	Mohawk	28	28½
Allouez	3¼	3½	Old Colony..	3⅞	4½
Arcadian	20	20⅜	Old Dominion	8	8⅜
Arnold	5	5⅛	Osceola	83	84
Ash Bed.....	.25	.50	Parrot	50½	51
Atlantic	28½	29¼	Quincy	173	175
Baltic	35¼	35½	Rhode Island	4¼	4½
Bos. & Mont. ..		324	Santa Fé....	7	7½
Butte & Bos.	80	82	Shoe	31½	32
Cal. & Hecla.	825	830	Tamarack ...	335	..
Centennial...	25½	24⅞	Utah Cons...	33½	34
Franklin ...	17	18	Washington.	.50	1
Humboldt ...	.50	1	Winona	5⅝	6
Isle Royale..	38½	38⅝	Wolverine	49½	50

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb..	252	253	Cent. Mass..	15	..
Bos. & Low..	242	..	Cent.Mass.pf.	62	..
Bos. & Me...	195	196	Fitchburg pf.	139½	140
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	N.Y.&N.E.6s.	109	..
Bos. Elev....	160	..	N.Y.&N.E.7s.	113	..
Bos. Gas 5s..	80	..	West End....	93	93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am.Tel.&Tel.	153	155	Mex. Tel....	2⅝	2¾
Chi. St. Yds.	144	144½	N. Eng. Tel.	126	128
Dom. Coal ..	39⅜	40	U. S. Oil....	15¼	16
Dom. Coal pf.	109	..	West. Elec..	..	55½
Erie Tel.....	97	98	West.Elec.pf.	66	..

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—On the Exchange today there was a big trade in Biscuit common, and the price of the stock moved up from an opening at 40 to 41¾, closing at 41⅜. The preferred also was in some demand at 93@94. Sheet Steel preferred was strong, selling at 79 on the morning call, but closing at 78¾. Metropolitan Elevated preferred opened at 84¼, but closed at 83½.

High.	Low.	Close.	
7	7	7	105..American Linseed com...
87½	87½	87½	25..American Linseed pf....
34	34	34	50..American Strawboard....
107	107	107	50..American Radiator pf....
44	44	44	200..Central Union Tel. Co....
12	11¾	12	190..Chicago Union Trac. com.
47	47	47½	150..Chicago Union Trac. pf..
155	155	155	5..Chicago Edison.....
131¾	131¼	131½	155..Diamond Match.....
84	84	83½	116..Metropolitan Elevated pf.
19¾	18¾	18¾	50..Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.
41¾	40	41¾	9,306..National Biscuit com....
94	93	93½	1,237..National Biscuit pf.....
100	99¾	100	18..South Side Elevated.....
8	8	8	375..Sheffd Steel Tube.....
79	78¾	78¾	600..Sheet Steel.....

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold at auction yesterday at the Real Estate Auction Rooms, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$5,000 New York and New Jersey Telephone Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1932, coupons May and November, 114½.

$2,000 Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1939, coupons January and July, 117⅜.

$1,000 Brooklyn City Railroad first mortgage consolidated 5 per cent. bond, due 1941, coupons January and July, 114½.

$1,000 Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, due 1941, coupons April and October, 108.

$3,000 Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due January, 1903, coupons January and July, 100.

10 shares New York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 42½.

$1,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company general consolidated 7 per cent. registered bond, due 1902, 107½.

$2,000 Beach Creek Railroad Company 1st mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds, due 1936, 100⅝.

By order of administrators.

$1,000 City of Brooklyn 6 per cent. registered public park loan, due 1924, coupons January and July, 147¾.

$1,000 Brooklyn City Railroad Company first mortgage consolidated 5 per cent. bond, due 1911, coupons January and July, 113.

$1,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company 5 per cent. fifty-year gold mortgage bond, due October, 1945, coupons April and October, 107½.

400 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $10 each, 233⅞.

$1,000 New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bond, due 1937, coupons April and October, 108.

$4,000 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad (Lake Shore collateral) 3½ per cent. bonds, due 1998, coupons February and August, 97¾.

$1,000 International Paper Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1918, coupons February and August, 107¾.

$1,000 Morris and Essex Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due October, 1901, coupons April and October, 104.

$2,000 Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1923, coupons April and October, 111¼.

$1,000 Terminal Railroad of St. Louis consolidated 5 per cent. bond, due 1944, coupons February and August, 114⅝.

$1,000 Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad (Chicago and Indianapolis Division) first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1911, coupons February and August, 117⅜.

$2,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1995, coupons April and October, 102⅝.

40 shares Central Mining Company, $2.50 per share.

$25,000 State of Louisiana 4 per cent. bonds, due January, 1914, coupons January and July, 103½.

25 shares Morton Trust Company, $100 each, 525½.

25 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1,455½.

60 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 212⅜.

21 shares Holland Trust Company, $100 each, 50.

10 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 545.

50 shares Brooklyn Trust Company, $100 each, 415.

22 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 380.

$2,500 Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company 4 per cent. bonds, due 1940, 64.

$5,000 Ohio Mining and Manufacturing Company 5 per cent. non-cumulative income mortgage bonds, due 1949, 5.

20 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 240 to 240½.

1 share Clinton Hall Association, $100, 55¼.

26 shares Mechanics' National Bank of New York, $25 each, 215.

$6,000 Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, 55.

50 shares Nassau Bank, $50 each, 186½.

5 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each, 132⅝.

$2,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad general consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1931, (principal and interest guaranteed,) coupons April and October, 111.

$10,000 Norfolk and Western Railroad extension and improvement 6 per cent. bonds, due 1934, interest February and August, 132.

3 shares Chemical National Bank, $100 each, 3,987.

5 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 540¼.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$140,107,330
Gold	96,201,321
Silver	9,970,547
United States notes	10,533,521
Treasury notes of 1890	166,841
National banknotes	7,952,649
Total receipts this day	1,819,926
Total receipts this month	1,819,925
Total receipts this year	293,661,787
Total expenditures this day	1,725,000
Total expenditures this month	1,725,000
Total expenditures this year	274,819,155
Deposits in National banks	97,149,504
National banknotes received for redemption	543,965
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	688,103
Customs	1,005,884
Miscellaneous	125,987

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION

Gold coin	$263,629,379
Silver dollars	427,426,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,816,082
Silver bullion of 1890	59,937,918
United States notes	1,560,000
Total	$754,012,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$263,629,379
Silver certificates outstanding	427,426,000
Treasury notes outstanding	61,397,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,560,000
Total	$754,012,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$65,719,871
Gold certificates	30,481,450
Silver coin and bullion	4,943,950
Silver certificates	5,026,597
United States notes	10,563,521
Other assets	13,044,276
Total in Treasury	130,309,668
Deposits in National banks	97,149,504
Total	$227,259,173
Current liabilities	87,151,836
Available cash balance	140,107,330

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Conditions in the outside market yesterday were practically those which prevailed on the closing days of the year, and the same dullness continued in most stocks on the list. The issues that were actively traded in were exceptions. Prices, however, were fairly well maintained, and most of the day's net changes were on the side of advances. There was little news to affect prices, and the movements of the day were not based on any special developments.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE was not only the most active of the steel stocks, but was also more active than any of the other higher-priced stocks, and the transactions were accompanied by substantial advances. The common stock sold up to 46⅜, and showed a net gain of three-quarters of a point, and the preferred sold at 95½ and closed there, showing a net gain of half a point.

***

SHEET STEEL preferred advanced to 79, a gain of 1 point over Monday's final quotation, but subsequently reacted a point. It closed unchanged at 78 bid. Trading in the stock was light.

***

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred, on transactions in about 1,000 shares, sold up to 31. Later, however, the price receded somewhat, and the best bid at the close was 30½, a net gain of 1 point. The common stock advanced with the preferred, but scored a much smaller net gain.

***

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE was active for the first time in a good while. It sold up to 25, but subsequently was offered down to 22, and closed, as on Monday, at 21 bid. The trading in the stock amounted to about 1,000 shares.

***

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER crossed 22 and established a new high price at 22½. At the close 22¼ was bid, a net gain of half a point.

***

UNION COPPER sold to the extent of a few hundred shares between 5¼ and 5. It closed unchanged at 5 bid.

***

BAY STATE GAS continued to show considerable activity and advanced a small fraction. It sold up to 1¼ and closed at 1¼ bid.

***

WHITE KNOB COPPER, which has not been traded in on the Curb for some time, sold yesterday at 12¾. Only 100 shares changed hands.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS, preferred, which was offered down on Monday, developed considerable strength. After selling to the extent of several hundred shares at 69, it closed at 69 bid, a net gain of one point. Fractional advances occurred in the bonds and in St. Louis Transit.

***

UNION TYPEWRITER was more than usually active. The common stock sold to the extent of 500 shares, and there was trading in a considerable amount of the preferred stocks. The prices of all these issues have advanced substantially within the last few days.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Monday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 2. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 31. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	27½	28½	28	28½
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80	81	78½	80
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6½	7	6½	7
American Bicycle pf.	20	28	28	28
American Bicycle bonds.	73	75	73	75
American Bridge	46	46¼	45¼	..
American Bridge pf.	95½	95¾	95	95½
American Chicle	85	90	85	90
American Chicle pf.	75	82	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	11	12	10½	11½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	38	40	38	40
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	90¼	91	90¼	91
*American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾
Arlington Copper	5	6	4	5
†British Columbia Copper	22¼	22⅝	21¾	22
British Exch. 3s	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	1½	1⅝	1½	2
Cast-Iron Pipe	5¼	5½	5	5½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	31	30	31
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Century Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	40	47	40	48
Con. Ry. N. & E.	13½	13¾	13⅝	13¾
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3	2½	3
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	30¼	32	30¼	30¾
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	22	22½	21½	22¼
Crucible Steel pf.	79¾	81	78	81
Cramps' Shipyard	82	84	82	84
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. trcts.	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. trcts	30½	31	29½	30½
Electric Boat	29⅝	29¾	29½	31
Electric Boat pf.	50	51	49	50
Electric Vehicle	17	18	18	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	40	50	40	50
Electric Pneumatic	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	21	22	21	23
General Carriage	4¼	4⅜	4	4½
General Chemical	60	62	60	62
General Chemical pf.	97	98½	97	98½
German Treasury 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100⅝
Havana Commercial	12	13	10	12
Havana Commercial pf.	43	44½	43	44½
Hudson River Tel. pf.	117	119	115	118
Illinois Transportation	⅝	1	⅝	1
International Silver pf.	45	50	45	50
Inter-State Oil	10	15	10	15
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	½	1
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
†Markeen Copper	1½	3	1	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13½	14	13½	14
Nat. Enamel & Stamp. pf.	20	17	20	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3½
N. Y. Transportation	6¼	7	6¼	7
Otis Elevator	29	30	29¼	30
Otis Elevator pf.	90½	92	91	92½
Peo., Dec. & Evans	1	1½	1	1½
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	28¾	29½	28⅞	..
Retsof	32	..	32	..
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94½	95	94	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30¾	31	30¾	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79½	81	78½	79½
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	113	116	115	118
St. Louis Transit	18¾	19¼	18½	19¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	71	73	70½	71
Seaboard Air Line	10	11	9½	10½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	27	28½	27	28¾
Sheet Steel pf.	78	78¾	78	..
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	37	38	34	37½
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	800	805	795	805
Storage Power	10	13	10	13
Tennessee Copper	17	17½	17	17⅛
Tel., Tel. & Co. of A., $15 paid	6¼	7¼	1¾	2
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Pot. pf., ex. div.	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	5	5¼	5	5¼
Union Typewriter	37	38	37	37½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	114	111½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	111½	113	110	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	85¾	86½	85½	86
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	69	..	68	68½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5	7	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	40	38	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump pf.	111	114	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	231	233	231	233
Brooklyn, B. & W. 5s.	101¾	102	101¼	103
Coney Island & Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E.R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	34	37	32½	35
Columbus Railway pf.	90	92	89	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. A. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	27	30	25	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	78	80	75	80
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s.	90½	89	87	90
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	96	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	83¾	84½	82¾	84½
North Jersey St. R. R.	24	25	24	25
Orange & Pas. V. bonds.	93	95	93	95
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	37	43	39	43
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996.	113¼	114½	113¼	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	116
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	33½	35½	33½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	9	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	65	70	65	70
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of New'k bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	..	80
Con's'rs Gas (J. C.) bds.	105½	106	105½	106
Denver Gas	18½	20	18½	20
Denver Gas 5s	61	63	63	65
Essex & Hudson Gas	32	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	50	60	50	60
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	89	91	89½	90¼
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	14½	15½	14¼	14½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.	70¾	72	70	71

	Jan. 2. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 31. Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112¾	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	106¼	106	105¼	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co. 5s	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & Kl. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & K. (Ch.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80	75	80
Standard Gas, New York.	131	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	151	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	8	10	8	10
Western Gas	96	100	96	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	19	18	19
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	84	87	84	87
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry com. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110¼	112½	110¼	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	30	31¼	30	31½
Union Ferry bonds	91	93	91	93

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64½@65. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 9-16d per ounce, and in New York at 64c. Mexican silver dollars at 50c.

On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Standard sold at 3.80@3.90.

On the Consolidated Exchange 2,500 shares of Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .12½, 1,000 Golden Age at .02¾, 300 Golden Fleece at .25, 500 Leadville at .07, 40 Ontario at 6.50, 300 Portland at 3.35, seller 10, 100 Small Hopes at .60, and 300 Syndicate at .12.

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IMPROVEMENTS ON THE WATER FRONT

New Piers from Bloomfield Street to West 23d Street.

ROOM FOR BIGGEST STEAMER

Marginal Street 250 Feet Wide—Transatlantic Vessels Can Coal While Unloading Their Cargoes.

The Dock Department will start this week the largest improvement to the water front ever planned. Funds are available from the proceeds of a bond sale of over $1,000,000 issued for building docks on the water front of the Hudson River. The section to be improved is from Bloomfield Street to Twenty-third Street on the North River.

Chief Engineer Bensel said of the work yesterday: "This improvement involves the dredging and removal of a considerable extent of solid land and a portion of Eleventh Avenue and Thirteenth Avenue, and a portion of the abutting streets from Bloomfield Street to Twenty-third Street, the removal of the small existing piers between Bloomfield and West Twenty-third Street, building of the granite sea wall from Bloomfield to West Twenty-third Street, about 3,000 feet, and the building of ten new piers abutting on this 3,000 feet of bulkhead wall.

"The new piers will be approximately 800 feet in length by 125 feet in width, with slips in between of about 250 feet. Piers of this size will accommodate the largest ships now operating in this port, and will give them ample facilities for loading and unloading at the same time, besides facilities for taking on coal while the cargo is being discharged or taken aboard."

A marginal street will be built in the rear of the bulkhead 250 feet wide, all of which will be under the control of the Department of Docks. When the improvement is finished there will be one continuous stretch of comparatively new piers on the Hudson River water front stretching from Thirty-fourth Street to Cortlandt Street. The new sheds over these piers will contain all the improvements for handling freight. The capacity of the sheds will be at least double those constructed by the Dock Department for the transatlantic steamship purposes six years ago.

When the Government completes the work of dredging a straight channel 2,000 feet wide from the inner channel to Sandy Hook with an average depth of 40 feet, also the improvements to the Buttermilk Channel and the removal of rocks near Blackwell's Island, New York will have a harbor better fitted for commercial purposes than any other in the world.

Chief Engineer Bensel, in a statement made yesterday, said:

"Between Montgomery Street and Whitehall Street, East River, the development has been along the line of making water front suitable for the accommodation of small steamships of the coasting trade of this country, and there is now under way on the East River improvements which will involve the building of piers and the bulkhead wall between Whitehall Street and Montgomery Street, a distance of about one and three-quarter miles. This improvement is being actively pushed from the Brooklyn Bridge north to Montgomery Street and from Whitehall to Wall Street at the present time.

"The transatlantic trade, however, uses almost exclusively the North River between Cortlandt Street and Thirty-fourth Street; from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth Street has been in use for the transatlantic trade for some time, and a large improvement was made during the year 1897 and 1898 between West Eleventh Street and Gansevoort Street, which approximately clearly than any other improvement undertaken by the city on the water front to the improvement now contemplated between Bloomfield and West Twenty-third Streets. This latter improvement, however, will more than double the transatlantic facilities of the port, and, so far as may be seen at the present time, will more than fill the requirements."

PRINCIPAL FELTER'S VICTORY.

Long Controversy for Salary Due Settled Out of Court.

A long controversy between the Brooklyn School Board and Superintendent of Schools Maxwell over the validity of the certificates issued to teachers and Principals before consolidation and the vitalizing powers of the McCarren act has been settled by the payment by the Treasurer of the Board of Education on Tuesday of the salary of Dr. William L. Felter as Principal of the Commercial High School, Brooklyn.

Dr. Felter was Associate Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn, holding a Principal's certificate. He was selected by the local board for the Principalship of the Commercial High School when it was organized, but Superintendent Maxwell objected to his appointment, citing the requirements of the Central Board of Education as a bar. It was asserted that he ignored the McCarren act, passed subsequent to consolidation, and having for its object the vitalizing of all school certificates in force prior to consolidation.

To bring the question to a head, the Brooklyn School Board regularly appointed Dr. Felter to the Principalship, and sent his name to Manhattan on the November pay roll. His name was promptly stricken off, and President O'Brien has since held up his money. Suit was brought under the provisions of the McCarren law to compel the Treasurer to pay the check. The case, however, was not brought to trial, other counsel prevailing.

FUNERAL OF HIRAM HITCHCOCK.

Many Prominent People Attend Services at Dr. Parkhurst's Church.

Funeral services for Hiram Hitchcock, one of the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, were held yesterday morning, first privately in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and later in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and were attended by many persons prominent in public life.

As the casket containing the body was carried into the church shortly after 10 o'clock it was met at the head of the aisle by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who read the burial service. The pallbearers were Gen. Di Cesnola, President of the Museum of Art; ex-Justice William Cohen, Third Assistant Secretary of State Thomas W. Cridler, H. Hall Brokaw, Gardner Webb Sherbee, John Atkins, A. T. Mason, and Capt. Jacob W. Miller. The casket rested beneath two huge bunches of flowers, one from Mrs. Joseph Jefferson and the other from the office staff of the hotel. The pulpit, at the foot of which the casket lay, was literally buried beneath floral tributes from employes and friends. Representatives from nearly every prominent hotel in the city were present at the service.

At noon the body was taken to the Grand Central Station and placed on board a special car en route for Hanover, N. H., where the interment will take place.

THE MEREDITHS RECONCILED.

Differences of the Brothers Over Church Matters at Last Settled.

Members of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and the Park Avenue branch of that church, were pleased yesterday to learn that the Rev. Dr. Robert R. Meredith and his brother, the Rev. Richard Meredith, had buried their differences and become reconciled.

Dr. Robert Meredith is pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Church, and his brother was for three years his assistant in charge of the Park Avenue branch. About six months ago there occurred a disagreement between the brothers over Church matters, and Richard resigned his pastorate, asserting that he had been forced out.

Dr. Robert Meredith remained silent about the trouble. The Rev. Richard Meredith, after resigning, made a trip around the world, returning only recently. The brothers met on Monday evening at the home of Robert, and a reconciliation took place.

Dr. Robert Meredith has been ill for several days with a severe cold.

An Epidemic of Grip at Navy Yard.

An epidemic of grip has broken out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, there being over seventy cases in all at the yard. Col. R. L. Meade and Capt. A. R. Marix are among the men on the sick list.

ARTIST SEWELL'S COMPLAINT.

Alleges Favoritism Is Practiced in the Rejection of His Panels for Columbia University.

The rejection of Artist Robert V. V. Sewell's gift of two decorative panels of his own design to Columbia University by the Committee on Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, for the new university buildings, is now alleged by the disappointed donor to have been inspired by a motive other than that of forwarding the best interests of the university. The members of the Columbia committee are Charles F. McKim, Chairman; Edwin H. Blashfield, and Daniel C. French. In a letter to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Sewell, quoting a remark attributed to Mr. McKim, the architect of the committee, to the effect that he was "out with a shotgun to guard the integrity of the university building, and to keep out unworthy decorative works," writes in part:

It is customary for people who use guns to satisfy themselves in regard to the nature of the object they are going to shoot at. My proposed gift to the university did not receive even this short and summary examination. It was (to drop the simile) refused unseen by a committee formed to pass upon the merits of works of architecture, painting, and sculpture which might be donated to the university. As an alumnus as well as an artist, it may be assumed that I have the dignity of Columbia's site also at heart, to as much a degree as Mr. McKim has the preservation of the artistic effect of its corridors.

Continuing, Mr. Sewell says:

Does the committee actually pass on works offered by alumni in a spirit of affection for Alma Mater with care, deliberation, and respect? In this instance a proposed gift was unceremoniously refused without a jury.

The sculptor member of the committee, who has executed practically all the sculpture, is now laboring over a heroic group for the façade of the library representing "Alma Mater" extending the hand of affectionate encouragement to her children. This is undoubtedly a most excellent arrangement for architecture, sculpture, and painting as represented in the persons of gentlemen of the committee, but an alumnus who loves his university may well ask, "Who is looking out for its interests while these gentlemen are so busily engaged?"

The decision of the committee as regards Mr. Sewell's proffered gift is final, and the artist has accepted it as such, but he has declared his intention of at least making an effort to learn what are the feelings of the alumni of Columbia University on the subject, and protesting further against the favoritism which he alleges is practiced by the Committee on Art.

WOMEN SAW MAN KILLED.

Fainted in the Bridge Terminal at Rush Hour as Train Crushed Him.

When travel on the Brooklyn Bridge was at its heaviest at 6 o'clock last evening a man, hurrying from the last car of a train that had just unloaded its passengers on the Brooklyn side, started at a run on the narrow platform between two lines of track used for incoming trains. He crossed the platform diagonally and was unable to stop. He fell over just as an incoming train pulled in. The motor car was on him in an instant and ground him to death before the motorman could check the train's speed. Almost instantly several women in the crowd on the platform fainted and there was much excitement for a few moments. The platform was cleared quickly and the body taken to the Brooklyn City Morgue. William R. Clayton, motorman of the train, was arrested and paroled. The victim has not been identified. He was apparently about forty-five years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, of light complexion, and wore a blue overcoat, dark clothing, and a striped vest. There were no papers or letters in his pockets.

J. HANNA ADMITS BLACKMAIL.

Held for Special Sessions for Trying to Extort Money from Mr. Stutz.

Seventeen-year-old John Hanna of Brooklyn was held yesterday for Special Sessions for attempting to extort $15,000 from Louis Stutz, a wholesale butcher, by threatening to circulate scandalous stories about Stutz's twenty-year-old daughter, Augusta. Hanna admitted having written letters, but did not think he was doing any harm. Lawyer Obernier showed the Magistrate a number of postal cards and letters which Mr. Stutz had received during the past six months. They were signed William Jensen, J. Baker, and A. Gerswvitz. Lawyer Obernier stated that he believed that these men were implicated with young Hanna in the alleged plot to get money from Stutz. Hanna denied that any one had put him up to send the letters. He said that two days before Christmas he was reading his Bible. He remembered a story he had heard that Mr. Stutz was willing to give $25,000 to any man who would marry his daughter. As he was out of employment he thought this would be an excellent opportunity to improve his condition, so he wrote to Mr. Stutz that he would marry the girl for $20,000. Failing to get an answer, he wrote another letter, agreeing to take the responsibility for $15,000. Mr. Stutz then wrote to Hanna making an appointment, which caused the young man's arrest.

WANDERINGS OF A 4-TON ROCK.

It Moves Up and Down Newark Bay, but Only During the Winter.

A rock that is believed to weigh four tons, and which is big enough to be visible at high tide, has caused much speculation among the residents of the Newark Bay shore, in Jersey City, by shifting its position. It is situated about 200 feet from the shore.

William Armbruster, who has made the rock a subject of study, says it is now in about the same position it occupied in 1881, when he first noticed that it had moved. Since then it has shifted its position several times and has moved 150 feet, having traveled 75 feet up the bay and the same distance back again. The rock moves only in Winter, when it is embedded in ice.

Mr. Armbruster's theory is that the rock becomes frozen fast, and when the rising tide lifts the surface ice the rock is carried with the ice until its weight causes it to break loose, when it settles down to await another removal by the glacial leverage.

$6,000,000 ESTATE CONTROVERSY.

Guardian Ad Litem Appointed in the Whitewright Will Case.

Percy S. Dudley was appointed guardian ad litem of Amy E. Duncan by Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court yesterday. The appointment was due to the action brought by William Whitewright Stuart and Susan W. Duncan against the Union Trust Company as trustee under the will of the late William Whitewright. There are numerous beneficiaries, including Miss Duncan, who is not yet of age.

There is a trust fund of about $6,000,000, the income from which is to be paid to the different beneficiaries. The plaintiffs in the present action contend that all of the income from the trust should be paid each year. They contend that there is no authority under the will to set aside a portion of this income for the purpose of forming a sinking fund to have in reserve in case the value of the original securities should depreciate. This plan has been followed for some time, and the plaintiffs want the courts to determine whether it is proper or not.

MURRAY SAYS IT WAS A FAKE.

But He Is Held for Writing Blackmailing Letter to Mrs. McDonnell.

Mrs. Miles McDonnell of City Island, whose husband is awaiting trial for the shooting of Edward Courtney recently in a fight in the Oanwa Café, at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, appeared in the Harlem Police Court yesterday against Henry Murray of City Island, who, under the name of "August Oleson," wrote a letter to Mrs. McDonnell, saying he had been wounded during the shooting affray and demanding money to keep quiet.

Murray admitted that he had written the letter, and said it was all a fake. He was held until McDonnell and his attorneys could be communicated with. As illustrating Murray's ingratitude, Mrs. McDonnell told the Magistrate that when Murray was sent to the Island for six months for beating his wife she had headed a subscription list with $50 for the benefit of the wife.

CITY'S LAW CASES IN 1900

Corporation Counsel Whalen's Report of His Department.

More than 3,700 Actions Under the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law—$4,180,093 Saved in Damage Cases.

Corporation Counsel Whalen submitted to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday a report of the transactions of the Law Department for 1900. It shows the enormous litigation in which the city has become involved since consolidation. The City of New York is defendant in 3,719 actions brought to force the city to pay what the Legislature termed "the prevailing rate of wages," and there are now pending in all 11,145 cases against the city.

There are 1,166 actions the city has to defend on account of injuries to persons and property.

There were 4,150 law suits begun against the city in reference to contracts. The total number of actions and proceedings begun against the city in 1900 numbered 5,061.

During the year Corporation Counsel Whalen terminated 2,005 actions. Not a single court order has been carried out on the books of the Controller vacating or reducing an assessment for a local improvement during the year. This is something which it is claimed did not happen in the old City of New York for thirty-five years or more.

In the condemnation proceedings to acquire title to lands in Westchester and Putnam Counties $6,384,994 was demanded of the city for lands taken, and the total awards were $2,214,900, which represents a saving to the city of $4,180,093.

Corporation Counsel Whalen writes: "There are now pending 3,722 suits against the city to recover under the Prevailing Rate of Wages Acts. These actions embrace every conceivable case under the statutes, from $1 to recover amounts ranging from $25 to $20,000."

The claims against the city in negligence actions amount to $476,311, and the aggregate sum recovered in sixteen of the forty-seven suits amounted to $19,700, or 4 per cent. of the claims.

The amount involved in the litigation carried on by the Corporation Counsel's office amounted to $116,409,887.

Corporation Counsel Whalen tells of the litigation started by James Sweeney, Joseph Sweeney, and Anna Sweeney to recover $106,085 for work done on the ruins of the Windsor Hotel fire. A decision of the referee in this matter is expected in a week, and will, it is said, result in a saving of many thousands of dollars to the city.

In concluding his report Corporation Counsel Whalen writes: "I have avoided making comparisons with previous years, because I believe it to be a very unfair and misleading way of making a report of the sort of business transacted by this office. It is no real indication of the amount of work done in such an office as this to show that there were a larger number of cases tried, or more actions begun or closed, than during the previous year. I believe there never has been a year in which so much of a substantial character has been accomplished by the department."

UNDONE BY HIS VANITY.

Handerhoff Displayed His Handsome Coat When Calling and Came to Grief.

If James Handerhoff had hung his handsome new overcoat on the hat rack in the hall when he made a New Year's call on Miss Frances Golden, at 654 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street on Tuesday night, instead of wearing it in to the parlor and carelessly flinging it across the back of a chair where the lining would show to best advantage, he would have saved himself a lot of trouble. He might have saved himself the overcoat as well.

Handerhoff had barely seated himself comfortably in the Golden parlor after divesting himself of the overcoat, and had scarcely carried the conversation beyond the weather stage when another caller, Morris Cohen, a clothier, of 3,645 Third Avenue, was announced.

Each of the callers tried to appear to advantage before the hostess, and the conversation fairly scintillated with epigram and repartee.

Handerhoff and Cohen, as conversationalists ran along neck and neck for a time until finally Cohen's eye lighted upon the Handerhoff overcoat lying with all its brilliancy of lining across the chair. Then the clothier's lively demeanor changed, and he became constrained. His expression took on a far-away appearance, and he seemed to be lost in thought. The triumphant Handerhoff rapidly drew away from him in the conversation, and soon had a practical monopoly of the hostess's attention, while Cohen did not seem to be able to take his eye off the overcoat.

The clothier bade adieu to his hostess and went to his store. He returned to the Golden home just as Handerhoff was taking his leave.

"Where did you get the nice coat, Mr. Handerhoff?" he inquired.

"Oh, I bought it," returned the other easily.

"You took it from my store," said the clothier, and he seized Handerhoff by the collar of the new coat and shook him, at the same time placing one or two blows on the nose of his fellow-caller.

Miss Golden screamed and a policeman appeared. Cohen was first arrested for assault, but when he explained that he had only been claiming his overcoat Handerhoff was arrested as a suspicious character.

In the Morrisania Police Court yesterday Handerhoff could not explain matters to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, and was held in $500 bail.

DR. HERMAN KNAPP'S GIFT.

Conveys to the New York Eye and Ear Institute Its Present Quarters.

The buildings 44 and 46 East Twelfth Street, now occupied by the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, were conveyed yesterday as a gift to that institution by Dr. Herman Knapp, who is its executive surgeon. The property is situated on the south side of Twelfth Street, 133 feet west of Broadway, and consists of two four-story dwellings, which have been remodeled for the uses of the institution.

Dr. Knapp said last evening that he did not care to say anything regarding his gift. William Salomon, the Treasurer of the institute, said that he was not familiar with the circumstances or conditions under which the gift had been made, and in any event would not care to discuss the transfer without having first consulted with the donor. Mr. Salomon added that so far as he knew no change in the property is contemplated.

The New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute has been in existence since 1869. Besides being a hospital and dispensary for the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, it also maintains a school of ophthalmology and otology. It is supported largely by voluntary contributions. Recent statistics show that 8,000 patients were treated in the dispensary during a year and over 400 in the hospital. The officers of the institute are: President—William A. Wheelock; Treasurer—William Salomon; Secretary—William P. Howe.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETING.

Dean Hoffman Becomes the Sixteenth President of the Institution.

About fifty members of the New York Historical Society met last night in annual meeting. No reply was received from the Trustees of the New York Public Library regarding the use of the Lenox Library Building by the historical society in the near future. Most of the members are against affiliation with the Public Library. The society's building fund amounts now to $42,043, and the society hopes that a wing of the new building may soon be begun on the property in Central Park West.

The Rev. Dr. Eugene A. Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary, was elected President of the society, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of John Alsop King. Dr. Hoffman is the sixteenth President of the society, which will be 100 years old in 1904. The other officers chosen were: First Vice President—J. Pierpont Morgan; Second Vice President—John S. Kennedy; Foreign Corresponding Secretary—Nicholas Fish; Domestic Corresponding Secretary—Frederic Wendell Jackson; Recording Secretary—Sydney H. Carney, M. D.; Treasurer—Charles A. Sherman; Librarian—Robert H. Kelby.

Among the new members elected last night was John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

MONEY FOR FRENCH HOSPITAL.

Consul General Bruwaert May Get $50,000 from His Government for Its Enlargement.

Edmond Bruwaert, the French Consul General, who arrived here on La Gascogne on Sunday, after a sojourn of seven months in Europe, announced yesterday that one of his objects in going to Paris was to make an effort to secure an appropriation of $50,000 for the French Hospital at 322 West Thirty-fourth Street, in this city. This hospital is operated by the French Benevolent Association, of which a great many prominent Frenchmen in this city are members. The French Government has been paying a certain amount annually toward the support of the hospital, and the application for an additional appropriation is prompted by a decision made recently by the association to increase the size of the hospital.

The changes contemplated in the hospital will cost in the neighborhood of $200,000. It has not been decided as yet whether the present hospital building is to be sold and a new site for the hospital selected, or whether the proposed improvements are to be made by purchasing land adjacent to the present building and remodeling and increasing the size of the hospital. The plans will not be fully decided upon until enough money to go to work on the changes has been collected. The French Hospital will now accommodate sixty patients.

Up to the present time the Benevolent Association has succeeded in collecting $50,000, and if the result of the Consul General's efforts are favorable, the fund will be increased to $100,000. Mr. Bruwaert said yesterday:

"I made an application for the appropriation, and I have reason to suppose that it will be granted.

"The French population here is increasing with the size of the city, and it is only right that there should be some hospital where a sick Frenchman may be received by people who speak his own language. The present size of the hospital is altogether inadequate."

MR. COOGAN'S SALARY HELD.

Controller Awaits a Decision on His Right to Hold His Office.

President Coogan is not worrying about his salary of $5,000 a year, but he wants to hold on to his office as President of the Borough of Manhattan. Some people want President Coogan to get out because he voted for two years in Southampton, L. I., and the claim has been made that under the law President Coogan is ineligible to hold the office. Controller Coler has held up his salary for December with calm composure.

"Will you continue to hold office without salary," Mr. Coogan was asked.

"What do I care for the salary? I give my salary every year to charity."

"Will you resign now," was asked.

President Coogan declared he did not care a "tup'pence ha'penny" whether he got $416.66 2-3 each month for holding his official job or not.

"What if the courts declare you ineligible to hold office?"

"That's another story," as my friend Kipling would say."

No legal action has as yet been begun to oust President Coogan. Corporation Counsel Whalen will not give an opinion on the case, as he thinks it should be passed upon by the courts in a taxpayers' action.

Controller Coler announced yesterday that he would hold up President Coogan's salary until he received word from Corporation Counsel Whalen that he was empowered to pay the salary and that the official was entitled to the office.

"The President of the borough must vouch for the pay rolls of his clerks, and if he is not legally in office he has no authority to sign the pay rolls. Controller Coler said yesterday that this phase of the question would receive his attention at once.

FIREMAN RISKED HIS LIFE.

Engine Driver Ferguson Lost a Horse to Save Trolley Passengers.

Driving at a gallop to a fire early yesterday morning, Franklin Ferguson, driver of Engine No. 105 of Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, had the choice presented to him of smashing into a trolley car on Fulton Street or taking to the sidewalk. There were a dozen passengers in the car, and Ferguson chose the sidewalk. He gave a quick pull at the reins and drove his three galloping horses up on the walk.

When the forward wheels of the engine struck the curb Ferguson was thrown off by the shock, and the horses plunged across the sidewalk and into the window of the grocery store of Henry Wolf, at 186 Fulton Street, near Orange Street.

One of the horses had a leg broken and had to be shot. Another horse was so badly cut that it had to be taken away in an ambulance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Driver Ferguson was slightly cut and bruised.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTROVERSY OVER STOCK OF A BREWING COMPANY.—Frederick A. Ringler yesterday obtained from Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court a temporary injunction restraining J. Edward Jetter and others from disposing of 2,000 shares of stock of the George Ringler Brewing Company. The business was formerly a partnership conducted by George Ringler and Christian Hachemeister, but after Mr. Ringler's death was incorporated, with Frederick A. Ringler as President. In April, 1896, when Mr. Hachemeister died, he owned 2,000 shares, which he bequeathed to his widow, Caroline Hachemeister. The plaintiff says that in May, 1899, he obtained from Mrs. Hachemeister on payment of $250 an option to purchase within twenty-eight months the 2,000 shares held by her for $200,000. The following December Mrs. Hachemeister transferred this stock to her son, Henry Hachemeister, and her daughter, Elizabeth Jetter, giving each 1,000 shares. The daughter assigned her shares to her husband, J. Edward Jetter. Mr. Ringler says that before the expiration of the option he made a tender of the amount to the widow and demanded the stock from her. The motion was opposed by J. Edward Jetter only. He asserts that Mrs. Hachemeister was imposed upon, and induced to sign the option without any knowledge whatever of its contents. Justice Fitzgerald says that Mrs. Hachemeister's silence leaves Mr. Ringler's allegations practically uncontradicted.

* * *

MISS WENDEL'S LUNACY NOT ESTABLISHED.—Justice Fitzgerald yesterday refused the application made on behalf of John G. Wendel, to confirm the findings of the Sheriff's jury that Mr. Wendel's sister, Georgiana G. R. Wendel, was incompetent, and was, in consequence, "unable to manage herself or her affairs." The proceedings were instituted upon Mr. Wendel's petition, last September. The jury found Miss Wendel to be about forty-eight years old, unmarried, with one brother and five sisters as her next of kin. Her real estate was found to be worth $236,042, from which a yearly rental of $10,333 was derived. She had also the income for life of the premises 711 Broadway, the rental of which is $3,750, and her personal estate amounted to $196,169. The main objection to the confirmation of the proceedings Justice Fitzgerald concludes to be the failure of the jury to find that Miss Wendel was "incompetent" by reason of lunacy. While the jury found she was incompetent, they failed to find that that incompetency was the result of lunacy or of an unsound mind. The Court holds that in order to permit confirmation of the proceedings, the jury should have found either in the words of the statute or their equivalent.

Nurse McBride Gets Her Salary.

The Justices of the Appellate Division in the Second Department, sitting in Brooklyn, have handed down a decision which will affect a number of nurses employed at the Randall Island Asylum. Maria McBride was apointed a nurse without having passed a civil service examination and her pay was held up. At the time of her appointment last Summer the Civil Service Commission had no eligible list of nurses, and as a result Miss McBride and twenty others were appointed without examination. The Court holds that an emergency existed which required the appointment of nurses at the time, and that Miss McBride shall receive her salary.

Seattle's Public Library Burned.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 2.—The Public Library of Seattle was burned to the ground last night. The fire originated in the basement, possibly from the furnaces. The total stock of books, numbering 25,000 volumes, and valued at at least $30,000, are a total loss. The building was built about ten years ago by Henry Yesler, Seattle's most famous pioneer, and cost him nearly $60,000. It is understood that a new building will be built at once.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Dwelling on East Fiftieth Street Sold—Builder Perez M. Stewart Buys Fifty-second Street Lots.

Henry D Winans & May have sold, for Jeremiah C. Lyons, the five-story American basement dwelling, 38 East Fiftieth Street, 23 by 85 by 100. It is reported that the buyer is Julia H. C. Bailey. This is the fourth house sold out of a row of seven erected by Mr. Lyons. It adjoins the residence recently purchased by Frederick W. Vanderbilt as a wedding gift for his niece, Mrs. James Lawrence Van Alen.

John N. Golding has sold, for Flake & Dowling, to Perez M. Stewart, the plot on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 180 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 69 by 100.5. Mr. Stewart will erect on the lots two thirty-foot American basement dwellings.

John N. Golding has also sold, for Elizabeth Horgan, the three-story dwelling, 327 West Eighty-second Street, 25 by 102.2, to John H. Duncan, an owner of adjoining property.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the recently reported sale of 36 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Louis Lese has bought from Sidney Nordlinger the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 200 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold the two seven-story tenements, with stores, 229 and 231 East Second Street, on a plot 40.6 by 83.4 by 50 by 80.1; also, the seven-story tenement, with stores, 76 Monroe Street, 25 by 82.2.

Herbert Shipman, as executor, has sold the three-story dwelling, 75 Lexington Avenue, 24.8 by 62.

Louis N. Narbonne has sold the five-story flat, 60 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 32 by 90 by 100.11.

The Yale Building Company, the corporation composed of members of the Yale Club having charge of the erection of the organization's new clubhouse at 30 and 32 West Forty-fourth Street, mortgaged that property yesterday to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for $225,000 for three years at 4½ per cent.

Edward Jansen will erect from plans by Henry Kafka an eight-story bachelor apartment house at 3 and 5 West Eighth Street on a plot 56.6 by 93.11. The structure will cost $130,000.

Plans were also filed yesterday for the twelve-story apartment hotel to be erected by the Central Realty Company at 109 to 113 West Forty-fifth Street at a cost of $310,000, and for the seven-story apartment house which T. P. Sinnott will build on the north side of Seventy-ninth Street, 200 feet west of West End Avenue, on a plot 100 by 92.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Prospect Terrace, William's Bridge, southwest corner of Fourteenth Street, 39 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Joseph F. Mooney, as trustee $3,400

Prospect Terrace, west side, 114 feet south of Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Joseph F. Mooney, as trustee 3,400

By Philip A. Smyth.

688 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, 16 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Estelle Rossiter, as executrix.. 2,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Brook Avenue, southwest corner of Wendover Avenue, 75 by 100.10 by 81.7 by 70.2, three four-story flat flats, with store in the corner; foreclosure sale, to Mary L. Clark 18,000

By James L. Wells.

232 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 368.9 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Gustav Scholer 2,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 919 and 921 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 50 feet west of Jackson Avenue, each 25 by 86.4, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $1,228.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 2,526 and 2,528 Seventh Avenue, west side, 53.7 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 26 and 19.3, respectively, by 100, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on 2,526, $23,318; on 2,528, $17,087.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James J. Nealis, referee, 2,126 Valentine Avenue, east side, 466.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,085; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice Untermyer, referee, 684 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 116.8 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, 16.8 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,779.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Herbert C. Smyth, referee, 307 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,834.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 540 and 542 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 375.3 feet east of the old line of Morris Avenue, 50 by 100, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $6,218; subject to other mortgages for $19,228.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 3 and 5 West Eighth Street, for an eight-story brick bachelor apartment house, 56.6 by 93.11; Edward Jansen, owner; H. Kufka, architect; cost, $130,000.

Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of West End Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 100 by 92; Thomas P. Sinnott of 647 Columbus Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $160,000.

Nos. 43 to 45½ Hester Street, for a brick market, 38.4 by 75; L. Marx of 35 Hester Street, owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 82 Avenue B, for a six-story brick dwelling and store, 24.3 by 86; William Hirshfield of 109 Wooster Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $16,000.

Nos. 109 to 113 West Forty-fifth Street, for a twelve-story brick and stone hotel, 60 by 89.8; Central Realty Company of 320 Broadway, owner; H. B. Mulliken of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $310,000.

Beekman Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for two five-story flats, with stores, each 25 by 94.3 by 76.3; H. F. A. Wolf of 309 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; total cost, $42,000.

No. 316 Fifth Avenue, for a brick store and loft building, 24.8 by 100; Kaskali & Kaskall, owners; C. T. Berg, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

No. 60 Mercer Street, to a twelve-story brick office building; Mrs. J. B. Haggin of 587 Fifth Avenue, owner; W. L. Irving of 35 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $350.

No. 13 West Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick factory; Isaac Stern of 858 Fifth Avenue, owner; Louis Korn, architect; cost, $500.

No. 334 East Fifty-third Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; John Chapert of 334 East Fifty-third Street, owner; Philip Goeritz of 242 East Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $550.

Nos. 231 and 233 Madison Street, to two five-story and basement brick flats; William Harris, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,181 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Samuel Werner of 344 Seventh Avenue, owner; Schuyler Hamilton of 3 East Thirty-third Street, builder; cost, $1,750.

No. 115 Norfolk Street, to a six-story brick tenement; Samuel Werner, owner, Schuyler Hamilton, builder; cost, $1,000.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 165 feet north of Julianna Street, to a two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling; Lena White, owner; J. E. Dobbs, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $75.

Greene Street, southeast corner of Fourth Street, to a six-story and basement brick building; T. A. Shortland of 243 Claremont Avenue, owner; S. A. Goldstone of 212 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 60 West Fifty-second Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; J. F. Erdman of 149 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; Herts & Tallant of 32 East Twenty-eighth Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 538 and 540 West Thirty-seventh Street, to a one-story brick boilerhouse; Rohe estate of 17 West Eighty-seventh Street, owners; Werner & Windolph of 92 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $350.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Wednesday, Jan. 2.

ADAMS PLACE, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 50x100; George Watson to Simon T. Stern, (R S $2) $1

ALLEYWAY, runs from e s of Sullivan St, at n line of land of Israel C. Langdon, runs s 24.6x w 3.9x n 24.6x e 3.9; Cornelia Hoss, widow, to Peter Roberts. 75

ALLEY, running e from Sullivan St, 12.3 ft w from n e corner of land conveyed by Alexander L. Stewart to Israel C. Langdon, runs s 24.6x w 3.9x n 24.6x3.9; Rebecca J. Langdon and another to Peter Roberts, all title, quitclaim 50

AVENUE A, n w corner of 7th St, 24.6x 100; Bertha Jacobs and others, executors, &c., to Anna M. and Hermann Fronmuller, ½ part, (mtg $12,500, R S $15.50) 28,000

AVENUE A, n w corner of 7th St, 24.6x 100; Samuel E. Jacobs and others to Anna M. Fronmuller and another, ½ part, (mtg $12,500, R S $11.50) 28,000

AVENUE A, 1,620, w s, 25x75.9; David Unger to Alice Mosler, (mtg $13,000) 100

AVENUE D, n w corner of 9th St, runs w 93x n 46.6x e 25.3 e 70 to avenue x s 26; Julius I. Livingston to Max Borck, (R S $18, mtg $42,000) 60,000

BROOME ST, s e corner of Mott St, runs s 133.11x e 94.7x n 25x w 23.11x n 108.8 to Broome St x w 71.9; Annette P. Tisch and another, executors and trustees, to Rocco M. Marasco and another, (R S $22.50, mtg $95,000) 22,300

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.4 ft s of 90th St, 50.4x100; Thomas J. McGuire and wife to Julia A. Low, (R S $50, mtg $110,000) ..... Exchange

COLUMBIA ST, 81, w s, 25x100; Frederick Kaffeman and wife to Max Speiser, (mtg $19,500, R S $7) 26,500

GREENWICH AV, 57, n w corner of Perry St, 22.1x68x13.8x70; Matilda Franklin to Marcus Franklin, quitclaim 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 20 ft n of 141st St, 17.6x61.2x17.6x60; Samuel C. Doty to Harriet Williams, (mtg $7,500) .. 1

HONEYWELL AV, s e s, 107.1 ft n of Mechanic St, 22x112.6; J. Addison Young, referee, to

RECORD FOR CLEARANCES

The Transactions for Yesterday Amounted to $427,903,000.

Carts and Messenger Would Be Needed for Distribution but for Clearing House Facilities—Long Lines at All Banks.

All records were broken for Clearing House exchange yesterday, and as a result of the heaviest dividend and interest payments of recent years the clearances reached $427,903,000. The previous high record was on Thursday last, when the day's exchanges aggregated $364,013,200.

The phenomenal exchanges of yesterday were financed with the transfer of only $16,344,000 in actual cash balances. Had it not been for Clearing House facilities the money would have had to be distributed among the various banks by carts and messenger at much risk and labor. Under the present system most of the indebtedness was discharged by the payment of $5,000 and $10,000 Clearing House and gold certificates.

All the large banks and trust companies did a rushing business yesterday, paying out January dividends and interest, and there were long lines of messengers and runners before the paying teller's windows as soon as the banks opened. Many institutions had an extra force of clerks at work, and in a number of them the clerks were busy all New Year's Day preparing for the expected large demands. Several large shareholders at points distant from New York had arranged to have New York banks collect their coupons direct without having them pass through interior banks. This saves almost a week's delay in effecting the transfers and gives out-of-town shareholders good balances that New York banks can be drawn against at will from interior points.

It was estimated yesterday that 75 per cent of the periodical disbursements would remain in this city after the usual shifting about process had been accomplished. Conservative estimates place the amounts of disbursements at $140,000,000, although some estimates run as high as $160,000,000. It is said in the financial circles that the sum is so large and distributed by so many hundred corporations that the designation of any specific amount is little better than guesswork.

Interest was also paid out yesterday to millions of savings bank depositors, and as the larger part of this money was paid in New York the savings institutions were kept busy.

LINSEED OIL COMPANY WINS.

Federal Court Refuses to Appoint Receiver for So-Called Trust.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision sustaining the decision of the lower court, denying a petition for a receiver for the National Linseed Oil Company.

The suit was brought in 1898 by James Clark "and others," owners of 4,600 shares out of a total of 180,000 shares of stock of the so-called trust. The petition for a receivership alleged negligence and bad management on the part of the Directors and officers of the company, by which, it was alleged, the assets of the company, consisting of over forty mills in various parts of the country, and valued at $7,000,000, were dissipated. Judge Grosscup, in rendering the decision affirming the action of the lower court, said it was apparently the plain purpose of those bringing the suit to get control through a receivership of the company's right of action against the Directors, so that suit could be prosecuted in the name of the company and at its expense.

No certain proof, according to Judge Grosscup, was shown of bad management or negligence on the part of officials of the company, nor was it shown with certainty that the Directors and officials had speculated.

TALE OF A 75-CENT SHIRT.

Court Says D. O. Mills Shall Not Pay for Condon's Undergarment.

Justices Truax, Dugro, and O'Gorman, sitting as the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, have decided that William H. Condon, the Chicago lawyer and writer, cannot recover 75 cents from D. O. Mills, the amount of money representing the value of one woolen undershirt.

Condon lived for a time at Mills Hotel No. 1, and he asserts that while there the undershirt was lost by the man who had charge of the laundry. Condon brought suit in the Third District Municipal Court against Mr. Mills. The action went against Condon and he appealed.

The defense to the action was that Condon had no laundry ticket to show that he had the undershirt in the laundry.

The legal expenses involved amount to more than the price of several hundred undershirts similar to the one Condon says he lost.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28¼
Flour, Minneapolis patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	.10⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	12.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06⅞
Lard, prime	7.30
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour active; standard brands 10c higher; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@74c; No. 2 red, 74@74¾c; No. 2 corn, 36@36½c; No. 2 yellow, 36@36½c; No. 2 oats, 23½@24c; No. 2 white, 25¾@26½c; No. 3 white, 25¾@26¼c; No. 2 rye, 52@53c; fair to choice malting barley, 52@61½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.57; prime timothy seed, $4.70; mess pork, per barrel, $12.00@12.25; lard, per 100 lb, $6.90@6.95; short ribs sides, (loose,) $6.40@6.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅞@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.80@6.90; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; sugars, cutloaf, $6.29; granulated, $5.70; confectioners' A, $5.69; off A, $5.64; clover, contract grade, $10.25@10.35.

COTTON.—The bull forces expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the opening of the new year and century, so far as the cotton market was concerned, and freely predicted a succession of advantageous movements in values on legitimate conditions. The early market was decidedly more active than for some time, while the session as a whole reflected a return of old-time investment speculation. Sentiment in general was of a friendly character, and Wall Street displayed more interest of a substantial sort than since election day. Later in the forenoon bull speculation on fairly generous lines came to the front, with the result that by midday a net rise of 10@14 points was apparent, with the market at that time decidedly firmer in tone. The market closed steady, with prices net 10@20 points higher. Spot trade closed dull, with quotations ⅛c higher on the basis of 10⅛c for middling upland and 10⅜c for middling Gulf. No sales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, firm and 1c higher at 9¼c; Mobile, steady at 1-16c higher, at 9¼c; Savannah, steady, 1-16c higher, at 9⅜c; Charleston, firm and unchanged at 9½c; Wilmington, holiday; Norfolk, steady and 1-16c higher, to 9¼c; Baltimore, nominally unchanged, at 10c; Augusta, firm and ⅛c advance, to 9⅜c, and St. Louis, steady, unchanged at 9 9-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	9.70	9.85	9.70	9.78@9.79
February	9.57	9.68	9.57	9.64@9.65
March	9.50	9.66	9.50	9.60@9.61
April	9.44	9.58	9.44	9.57@9.59
May	9.40	9.50	9.40	9.58@9.56
June	9.45	9.50	9.45	9.52@9.54
July	9.34	9.51	9.34	9.48@9.49
August	9.02	9.20	9.02	9.17@9.18
September	8.50	8.50	8.49	8.56@8.58
October	8.15	8.25	8.15	8.24@8.25
November	8.05	8.05	8.05	@ ..

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—Spot Cotton—Fair demand; prices 1-32nd higher; American middling fair, 5 15-16d; good middling, 5⅝d; middling, 5 17-32d; low middling, 5 11-32d; good ordinary, 5 3-32d; ordinary, 4 27-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,000 bales American; receipts since last report, 90,000 bales, including 88,000 bales American. Futures opened firm and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause: January, 5 28-64 @ 5 29-64, buyers; January and February, 5 28-64@ 29-64, buyers; February and March, 5 28-64@ 29-64, sellers; March and April, 5 19-64, value; April and May, 5 16-64d, buyers; May and June, 5 14-64d, sellers; June and July, 5 11-64d, buyers; July and August, 5 8-64@ 9-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 7-64@ 8-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The first business day of the new year resulted in honors in the wheat market being about evenly divided between the bull and bear contingents. Each had a good swing at the market during the session, bearishness predominating at the immediate opening and close, while bulls controlled things at midday, pushing values higher than they ruled at any time on Monday. The close, however, after a period of late realizing, was quite weak at ⅛@¾c net decline, and about 1⅛c under the best point of the day. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 91¼c nominal; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 89½c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87¼c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 85½c; No. 2 Northern, Chicago, 84½c; No. 2 red, New York, 83¾c afloat; No. 2 hard, New York, 80¾c; No. 2 corn, prompt, 44⅜c; No. 2 corn, Jan. 5 to 10, 45¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 73¾c; January, 73¾c; May, 76⅛c; No. 2 hard, 72¾73c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 35¼c; January, 35c; May, 36@36¼c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 23¼c; January, 23¾c; May, 25½c; No. 2 white, 26@26½c.

DULUTH, Jan. 2.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76½c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼@70¼c; No. 3 Spring, 56¼@63¼c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 77¼c; No. 1 Northern, 75½c; May, 78⅝c; July, 78¾c. Corn, 34⅝c. Oats, 24⅜@24½c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 2.—Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 76½c; No. 2 Northern, 75@76½c. Rye higher; No. 1, 53c. Barley steady; No. 2, 60c; sample, 45@50½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 2.—Wheat—Cash, 76½c; May, 77½@77⅝c; July, 78¼@78⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 78½c; No. 1 Northern, 76¼c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted $4.10@$4.40; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.70; no grade, $18.90@$18.75, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.20. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.50. Cornmeal firm; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Bagmeal firm; fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed firm; Spring bran, spot, $16.50@$16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $16.75@$17.25; Spring bran, bulk, $15.75; coarse Winter bran, $16@$18; city bran, $16.50@$17; cornmeal, $25; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.25.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday.
Jan.	80 7-16	81⅛	80 7-16	80½	81⅛
March	82½	84	82½	82¾	83¼
May	82⅜	84	82¼	82⅝	83⅛
Corn—					
Jan.	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
May	42⅜	43	42½	42⅝	42⅝
Lard—					
Jan.	..	..	..	$7.35	$7.30

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday.
Jan.	75½	75½	73½	74¾	74⅝
Feb.	..	..	..	77	..
May	77	78¾	77	77¼	77⅜
Corn—					
Jan.	36	36⅜	35⅝	35⅞	36⅜
Feb.	36	36¼	35⅜	35⅞	..
May	36⅜	37⅛	36⅜	36⅞	37
Oats—					
Jan.	..	..	..	22½	22⅛
May	24¼	24¾	24½	24⅝	24¼
Lard—					
Jan.	6.95	6.95	6.87½	6.92½	6.90
May	7.10	7.10	7.02½	7.05	7.07½
Ribs—					
Jan.	6.50	6.52½	6.47½	6.52½	6.50
May	6.60½	6.60½	6.60	6.62½	6.62½
Pork—					
Jan.	..	..	..	12.57½	12.57½
May	12.85	12.85	12.72½	12.72½	12.75

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Quiet; mess, $12.25@$13.25; family, $14.25@$16; short clear, $14@$17. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $19.50@$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¾@7¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies dull and easy; smoking, 8½c; 10 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 7¾c; 14 lb, 7½c; pickled shoulders quiet, 5½@5¾c; pickled hams steady, 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 6c; country, 4⅞@5¼c. LARD—Dull, $7.50; city lard firm, $6.95; refined lard steady; South America, $8; Continent, $7.50; Brazil, kegs, $9; compound quiet; city, 5¾c; Western, 6¼c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 6½c; city lard stearine, 7⅝@8c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess dull, 67s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western firm, 72s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 43s. Lard—American refined, in pails, steady, 38s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, quiet, 38s 3d. Bacon—Steady; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb, 44s 9d; short rib, 18 to 24 lb, 43s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lb, 42s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 41s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lb, 40s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 50s. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lb, dull, 34s 9d. Butter—Finest United States quiet, 95s; good United States dull, 81s 6d. Cheese—Easy; American finest white, 51s 6d; American finest, colored, 52s 6d.

Holiday in the grain market.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.85@5.70
February	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
March	6.00	6.00	5.90	5.85@5.90
April	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
May	6.10	6.10	6.00	5.95@6.00
June	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
July	6.10	6.10	6.00	5.95@6.00
August	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
September	6.20	6.20	6.10	6.05@6.10
October	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.10@6.15
November	..	..	..	6.15@6.20

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants, $10; lake copper, ingot, $17; tin, $27; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.15.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3⅝c.

NAVAL STORES.—Stocks: Resin, 35,976 bbls; spirits of turpentine, 3,282 bbls, and tar, 885 bbls. An easier feeling prevailed in the market for spirits to-day under an absence of buyers and unfavorable reports from the South. Resin, however, ruled rather quiet but about steady at unchanged prices. We quote: Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, bbls, $4; spirits of turpentine, 38@38½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.75; E, $1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.92½; I, $1.93; K, $2.05; M, $2.20; N, $2.35; W G, $3.10; W W, $3.35.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 2.—Spirits of turpentine—Nothing doing; receipts, 14 casks. Resin firm, $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 885 bbls. Crude turpentine quiet, $1.30@$2.30; receipts, 59 casks. Tar steady, $1.38; receipts, 304 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 2.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 35c bid; receipts, 469 casks; sales, 639 casks; exports, 425 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 4,991 bbls; exports, 291 bbls.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2.—Turpentine firm at 34½c. Resin firm and unchanged.

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Annual
FINANCIAL REVIEW
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE Annual Financial Review of January 7, 1901, will contain:

Elaborate tables showing the fluctuations during the present year of the important securities listed and unlisted, and of the principal staples;

Accurate accounts of the exports and imports of the country for the year, and statistics of the precious metals;

A survey of world conditions in finance and trade;

Special articles and interviews with men of note, showing the outlook for business in this country at the opening of the new year;

Signed articles by specialists giving the best attainable information as to the condition of the principal industries of the United States at the close of the present year and the promise for 1901;

And also a comprehensive review of conditions in the principal countries of the world, with particular reference to American trade, by special correspondents and governmental officers in these lands.

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Fancy Dimities,
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of Oxford, whipcord and kersey, 40 and 45 inch lengths; recent prices $30 to $35,
now $19.50.

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AMELIA BINGHAM in Clyde Fitch's latest modern play. presents her COMPANY **THE CLIMBERS**

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MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. Last 3 Nights. Last Matinée Saturday. **THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.** Tuesday Next: Seats Ready. Kelcey & Shannon in "My Lady Dainty."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Every Eve's 8:20. LAST MAT. SAT.
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Augustus Thomas' Masterwork. **ARIZONA**
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Ev'y Eve. & Sat. Mat. **"Die Strengen Herren"**
The roaring Farce

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Large collections of Table Damasks, Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Spreads, Hand Embroidered Hemstitched and Lace Trimmed Tea Cloths, Scarfs, Centre Pieces, and Doylies from the most reliable manufacturers, will be offered at

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$3.50 per pair.

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DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:15. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
"A credit to Daly's."—Times.
"So good a play sure to last."—Times.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
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WALTER DAMROSCH PIANO RECITALS and Lecture on THE RING of THE NIBELUNGEN OPERAS at DALY'S on Fridays and Tuesdays, Jan. 18, 22, 25 and 29. Seats at the box office.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. Daniel Frohman....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15 A ROYAL FAMILY.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
TREMENDOUS TRIUMPH!
JEFFERSON
DE ANGELIS
In Klein & Francis's Operatic Comedy, A ROYAL ROGUE.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH STREET.
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH.
Brooklyn S. C. vs. St. Nicholas S. C.
To-night at 8:15 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. extra.
Music. Skates Free.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. **CINEMATOGRAPH.** Extra Holiday Attraction, Jas. R. Adams Pantomime Co. "HUMPTY DUMPTY." Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c. **MATINEE TO-DAY.** RAMBLER BURLESQUERS NEW LIVING PICTURES.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St.
—ADA— **REHAN** Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15 "SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY."

KEITH'S R. G. KNOWLES, JOHNSTONE BENNETT, JOHNSON & DEAN, CUSHMAN, HOLCOMB & CURTIS, Streator Zouaves, Ward & Curran, etc.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'y & 7th Av. **VICTORIA** Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15 Gen. Adm. 50c. Matinée Prices, 50c, 75c. 1.00 Vaudeville Surprise, **DRESSLER MISS PRINNT**

THEATRE REPUBLIC Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Tele. 3840-38. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Last Week THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
Next week Mr. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in a new play, "GARRETT O'MAGH." All new songs.

GRAND Denman Thompson Next Week—MANN—LIPMAN. LAST WEEK The Old Homestead

SAVOY Evgs. 8:20. Mats. (Henrietta Wed. & Sat. 2:15. (Mistress Nell. CROSMAN

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Ev'g, at 8—FAUST, (in French.)—Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 5, at 1:45—DIE WALKURE, (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 5, at 8, at Popular Prices—IL TROVATORE. (in Italian.) Mmes. Nordica and Olitzka; MM. Campanari, Journet, and Dippel. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 6, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Marylli, and Bridewell, Messrs. Saléza, Campanari, and Plancon, together with entire Met. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 7, at 8—AIDA. (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Homer; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 9, at 8—LOHENGRIN. (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 11, at 8—LA BOHEME. (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Fritzi Scheff; MM. Saleza, Gilibert, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1901. (TOSELLI)

AFTERNOON CONCERT
given by
VICTOR HARRIS.
First performance of Liza Lehmann's new song cycle, "THE DAISY CHAIN."
Mrs. Seabury C. Ford, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. Myron Whitney, Jr.
Preceded by "IN A PERSIAN GARDEN," with the ORIGINAL quartet, including MR. DAVID BISPHAM.
Astor Gallery, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Thursday, January 3, 1901, at 3.
Tickets to be had at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square; Tyson's, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria; Mr. Harris, 55 West 33d St.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday Afternoon, January 8, at 3, and Thursday Afternoon, January 10, at 3.
MR. and MRS. GEORG HENSCHEL.
VOCAL RECITALS.
Res. Seats, $1 & $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq
Management.....Henry Wolfsohn

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Concert, Tues. Ev'g, Jan. 8th, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by Mr. George Proctor, Piano.
Res. Seats, $1.50, on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

WEBER & FIELDS' FIDDLE-DEE-DEE MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15. Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat. 2 and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and Royal Family.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; brisk southeasterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,910. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ARMY BILL IN THE SENATE

Subsidy Bill Is Set Aside Without Debate or Comment.

OPPOSITION LINE OF ATTACK.

Mr. Bacon of Georgia Suggests a Special Philippine Army—Mr. Hawley Hints at Trouble Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Without a murmur of dissent and without a word of comment, the Senate to-day displaced the shipping subsidy bill from its privileged position as "unfinished business," and substituted for it the Army Reorganization bill. Since the second day of the present session the shipping bill had been the unfinished business with the understanding that it should not interfere with the consideration of the Army Reorganization bill or of appropriation bills.

When the Senate convened to-day the Army bill was taken up with a view to pressing it to a final vote as soon as possible. Its consideration proceeded until 2 o'clock—the end of the morning hour—when the subsidy bill was laid before the Senate. Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota then objected to a request for unanimous consent to continue the discussion of the Army bill. By a vote of the Senate the military measure was continued for consideration, thus making it the unfinished business and sending the subsidy bill back to the calendar.

During the discussion of the army measure the opposition Senators indicated that their line of attack upon the bill would be against the creation of a large permanent standing army. There was an intimation that objection would not be offered to a temporary measure to provide an adequate force to maintain the authority of the United States in the Philippines. Beyond this point to-day's proceedings developed nothing.

When, at the conclusion of morning business, Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.) Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, asked unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Army Reorganization bill, Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) inquired if the consideration proposed was to be limited to the morning hours, (the time before 2 o'clock.) "Oh, certainly," replied Mr. Hawley. No objection being offered, the bill was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Bacon (Den., Ga.,) inquired if it was the purpose of the committee to act upon the Senate amendments to-day in the course of the reading of the measure. If so he would object to taking up the measure.

After some discussion as to the status of the bill and the amendments made by the Senate committee, the bill having originated in the Senate, been amended by the House, which offered a substitute for it, and returned to the Senate practically as a new bill, Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) demanded the reading of the measure in full. The bill was read, although Chairman Hawley appealed to Mr. Pettigrew to withdraw his demand.

During the reading of the bill Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) interrupted to inquire as to the increase of the army provided by the Senate bill as originally passed. Mr. Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) a member of the Military Committee, replied that the original Senate measure had increased only the artillery arm. The amendment adopted by the House as to the artillery arm was equivalent to five regiments in the form of a corps. The Senate committee proposed to change the corps into five regiments. The bill provided in brief, Mr. Proctor explained, for an army of 58,000 minimum strength and 98,000 maximum strength.

Mr. Bacon inquired who would have discretion in the fixing of the strength of the army.

"The President of the United States," replied Mr. Proctor.

"Aguinaldo will have something to say about it," interjected Mr. Hawley.

To Mr. Hawley's remark Mr. Bacon retorted hotly. He said the Senate was here to discuss this great question of the army reorganization seriously and with a due sense of its gravity. He had, he said, asked his question in good faith, and resented therefore the jocular interjection of Mr. Hawley. The Senate, he said, was engaged in a most serious discussion—whether there should be an increase in the size of the army of the United States, and how it should be increased. It involved the more serious question whether it should be the recognized policy of the Government that the Chief Executive should have unlimited, uncontrolled, unbridled power—the absolute power, to increase at his will the army of the United States.

Mr. Hawley disclaimed any intention of being uncivil to Mr. Bacon in interjecting his remark about Aguinaldo. He had meant to convey the idea that the cause of the Filipino insurgents might be a determining factor in the size of the army.

Mr. Bacon inquired why the discretionary power of fixing the size of the army should be taken from Congress and conferred upon the President.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) maintained that it was not the purpose of the Military Committee or the idea of the bill that the discretionary power of Congress should be taken away and conferred upon the President. He held that the strength of the army from year to year would be determined by the appropriations for the army made by Congress. Thus Congress at all times would determine finally the size of the army. This year, he said, appropriations would be made for an army of the maximum strength.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Hawley referred to the opening of the civil war, the firing upon Fort Sumter—possibly in the presence of Mr. Bacon—and President Lincoln's subsequent call for 75,000 men without action by Congress.

Mr. Bacon replied that he was not at that exact point when Sumter was fired upon. "I hope," said he, "that in this discussion we shall limit ourselves to the conditions as they are now, and that the conditions of forty years ago will not be brought into the matter. The time has come when the statute of limitations ought to bar such discussion."

SHIPPING BILL IS DISPLACED.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Frye, the President pro tem., stopped the debate and laid before the Senate the unfinished business—the Shipping Subsidy bill. Mr. Hawley asked for unanimous consent that the Shipping bill be laid aside temporarily, and that the consideration of the Army bill proceed.

"I object," shouted Mr. Pettigrew.

"I expected that," said Mr. Hawley sarcastically.

Mr. Hawley then moved that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the Army bill.

"Will that motion, if carried, have the effect of displacing the Subsidy bill as the unfinished business?" inquired Mr. Bacon.

"It will," replied the Chair.

Without division the motion prevailed, and the Army bill became the unfinished business.

After Mr. Frorakler (Rep., Ohio,) had commented briefly upon the authority conferred upon the President by the bill, warmly commending it, the reading of the measure was resumed.

At the conclusion of the reading of the bill, Mr. Hawley proposed that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the amendments.

Mr. Pettigrew protested that some explanation of the measure ought to be made by somebody. The necessity of an army of 100,000, he said, had not been pointed out. He did not think it existed.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.) said the United States had had as high as 79,000 troops in the Philippines, and even now had about 76,000 men there. These were divided among many posts." If we are to hold the Philippines," he continued, "we will have to keep a large army there this year, next year, and, perhaps, for several years to come. We are now withdrawing our volunteers from the Philippines in compliance with the law. It will take all the time between now and the 30th of June to bring back these men. The question of transportation is a great one to deal with. There is urgent necessity for the passage of this bill, as troops must be provided to takes the places of the volunteers in the Philippines.

"I think no Senator is in favor of abandoning our flag in the Philippines, or anywhere else, unless it be the Senator from South Dakota, [Pettigrew.] There is a war going on there. There may not be any great shock of battle, but the conditions demand the presence of a very considerable army. The country must face this question boldly. It will require a large army in the Philippines for several years to come. No matter how we got there. We are there. And we ought to stay there."

A SPECIAL PHILIPPINE ARMY.

Mr. Bacon said he was ready now to vote for a bill providing an adequate army for the present needs of the Government, but limited as to the time of its operation. He was irrevocably opposed, he declared, to the present bill, because it fastened upon the country for all time an immense standing army. He expressed his perfect willingness to support the Administration in its maintenance of its authority in the Philippines. He differed from the controlling powers in their Philippine policy, but he was always willing to support the authority of the United States.

As he viewed it, Mr. Bacon added, the danger was that the army would be increased eventually to one of several hundreds of thousands—to an army that would dominate the country. In conclusion, he suggested that the Military Affairs Committee ought to prepare a bill providing for a special Philippine army. That, he thought, would relieve the country of the menace of a great standing army.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mass.,) inquired of Mr. Sewell with reference to his statement that a force of 60,000 was needed in the Philippines, whether there had been any change in the situation in the islands since the message of the President was sent to Congress.

"They have changed very materially," replied Mr. Sewell. "We now have more skirmishes there than at any time almost since the beginning of the war."

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) inquired whether any provision of the bill required that enlisted men should be returned to this country when their services no longer were required. He said he understood that a young man in whom he was interested had been court-martialed for some trivial offense, and at the expiration of his sentence had been discharged, without friends or funds. The War Department had no trace of him. He declared that no matter what the charge against the soldier was, he ought to have been returned to this country.

Mr. Hawley said the necessity for an adequate army was evident to all. In addition to conditions in the Philippines known to all, he said that the United States might at any time come within the pale of war with some European power. He added: "We are not altogether out of sight of some possibility of war with some European power. We do not know. They are in a great deal of trouble there, and I understand they look with very great jealousy upon our talk of a Danish island and the talk about acquiring other territory."

Continuing, Mr. Hawley said that all that is possible is being done to win the hearts of the Filipinos, but that with some of them progress is necessarily slow, because of the past experience of the people with their rulers. He said the Senate Military Committee was unanimously of the opinion that a strong army should be kept in the Philippines.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.,) defended the proposed increase of the permanent army in view of the temper of the Philippine people. It would be necessary to continue to police the islands for an indefinite time. He thought fully 60,000 men would be necessary for that purpose. At present more American soldiers would be needed than later, when there were better telegraph and mail facilities.

Mr. Bacon asked how long a time it would be necessary to keep so large an army in the Philippines, to which Mr. Carter replied, "That remains to be seen."

Mr. Bacon—In the opinion of the Senator how long?

Mr. Carter—I have not sufficient information to fix a definite time.

Mr. Bacon—Then the Senator recognizes that the time may be indefinite?

Mr. Carter—That word "indefinite" fits the situation very well.

The Filipinos, he said, should be made to understand once for all that it is the purpose of the United States to maintain law and order in the Philippines, and he thought the most effective way in which to do that was to increase the army permanently.

ARMY BILL AMENDMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs held a meeting to-day and decided upon some further amendments to the Army Reorganization bill. None of these changes is of general importance.

The committee agreed to accept the amendment suggested by Senator Daniel for the retirement of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. James H. Wilson as Brigadier Generals, and also agreed to an amendment for the retirement of Gen. Shafter as a Major General.

The committee also decided to press the Army bill with all possible speed.

Senator Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.,) introduced a resolution in the Senate calling on the President to inform the Senate what necessity, if any, exists for increasing the army at this time; what are the conditions in the Philippines, and how many men are required there. The President is also requested to send to the Senate copies of all communications received from officers in the Philippines showing the conditions in that country and the number of men required now and in the future.

REFUSED TO RAISE PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—It is stated on excellent authority that it is due to the Reading and Lehigh Valley Railroads, and especially the former, that anthracite coal prices were not advanced 25 cents a ton Jan. 1. The New York companies were anxious, and almost persistent, that another advance be made of 25 cents; but the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company flatly refused to make any increase, and they were joined by the Lehigh Valley.

The Reading Company wanted to advance the prices of anthracite after the big strike, but the New York companies declined. Since then all of the companies have scored an advance of 50 cents. The officials of the Reading contend that present prices are sufficiently high, and that they can be maintained until April at least, when of necessity they will have to be reduced.

Owing to the scarcity of anthracite in New England, and the urgent demand from that quarter, the Reading may advance the price to New England points 25 cents per ton, making the price alongside at Boston $5.25.

Steel Company's President Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—At a meeting here to-day of the Directors of the Tidewater Steel Company, the resignation of President George H. Stickney was accepted, and Charles B. Houston of Chester was unanimously chosen his successor. Since the organization of the Tidewater Company Mr. Houston has been a member of the Board of Directors, and, aside from that, his ability to fill the position was recognized, and the other members have had him under consideration for some time. That there will be some changes at the plant is not denied.

Herbert Spencer Held That Science was organized knowledge—the proof of this is in every bottle of Evans' Ale.—Adv.

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COMMITTEE OF FIVE IGNORE POLICE BOARD

Arrange to Submit All Evidence to District Attorney Philbin.

Grounds on Which Chief Devery Can Apply to Be Retired on a Pension —Commissioner Hess's Views.

Lewis M. Nixon and Warley Platzek of the Tammany Hall Investigating Committee called on District Attorney Philbin and Assistant District Attorney Schurman yesterday to arrange for the submission of evidence in the committee's hands against disorderly houses and gambling resorts in the "red light" district and elsewhere. District Attorney Philbin assured them that any evidence submitted would be acted on promptly, and persons indicted vigorously prosecuted. The first meeting between Messrs Nixon and Platzek and Assistant District Attorney Schurman, when the evidence will be gone over, will be held perhaps some time next week. The evidence will be submitted to the January Grand Jury, which will be sworn in Monday.

Mr. Platzek, after the visit to the District Attorney, stated that the committee would furnish no more information to the Police Department, as it had decided that the suggestions made to Chief Devery and Deputy Chief Cortright had not received proper attention.

"We have," continued Mr. Platzek, "collected evidence which we are about to submit to District Attorney Philbin, and expect satisfactory results. We would welcome the appointment of a new Chief of Police. Chief Devery has disappointed us."

Col. Joel B. Erhardt of the Committee of Fifteen denied yesterday that he had been appointed Chairman of a sub-committee to select a chief agent and choose a body of detectives to hunt for evidence of official wrongdoing and vicious conditions.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, who, in serious matters, is regarded as the personal representative of Richard Croker, laughed yesterday at a story which made Devery confer with him in regard to his status and receive information that he had to go and had better get out.

"Not a word of truth in it," said Mr. Whalen. "I have not spoken to the Chief for six months or given him any information or advice. And there have not been, directly or indirectly, any messages between me and Mr. Croker. Mr. Croker does not send messages. I do not know that he knows of the police situation. And I have no opinion to give on Chief Devery's status."

Another story, that Commissioners York, Sexton, and Hess are agreed on a plan to end the Chief career, was denied by each of them.

Chief Devery has, if precedents are followed, ample grounds on which to base an application to be retired on a pension of $:.000 a year, and if the Police Commissioners do not by a majority vote grant the application they will act as no board has acted in such circumstances. There is official authority on which the board relies for such statement. It is true that the New York City charter provides that an applicant for a pension must have served twenty years and be fifty-five years old. But in former cases of the kind, that of John McCullagh, for instance, it has been held that the charter does not apply to those who entered the police service before it became law, and that such members of the force entered into a contract which made them beneficiaries of the pension fund as the law governing it existed at the time of their appointment.

Chief Devery was born Jan. 9, 1854, so that he is in his forty-eighth year. But he became a patrolman June 19, 1878, and so has rights under the law of June 4, 1878, which provides that after twenty years of service he has the privilege of applying to be retired on a pension. The board, however, has discretion in the matter of granting the pension. The law was not mandatory. Before the board could act in his case he would have, as already stated, to remove a disability created by his securing a temporary stay against disciplinary proceedings by the board, instituted by Commissioner Avery D. Andrews. It is generally conceded that the board would not interpose obstacles to his application for retirement were the stay vacated.

"I have not," said Commissioner Hess, "talked with any member of the board on the subject of Chief Devery in any way, and have no opinion on the subject, except that as a matter of Constitutional right and the law existing when he was appointed a policeman, he can apply to be retired and pensioned, and the board can grant the application. His rights are not affected by the Charter. Nevertheless, my personal opinion is that if he stays and is removed by the Legislature, he would go out without a pension. No step has yet been taken to rehabilitate him in the matter of the old charges, so that the road is not clear for his application to be pensioned."

Chief Devery was at Police Headquarters yesterday. He would not in any way entertain any question regarding his status or intentions.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The statement was made here to-night on excellent authority that the alleged Tammany plan to remove Chief of Police Devery of New York at once would not be put into force because of the suggestions in Gov. Odell's message. It is urged that there would be no sense and nothing gained in removing Devery now and appointing a new man to an office that might be abolished within a month. So it is considered, so the story goes, good policy to allow Devery to remain until his office is abolished by the Republican Legislature.

ABELL AFTER CAPT. THOMAS.

Commissioner Called at Station and Waited in Vain for Him to Appear.

Police Commissioner Abell, accompanied by his son, visited the West Thirtieth Street Police Station late last evening and inquired for Capt. Thomas. Sergt. Burns said he was out. Mr. Abell waited three-quarters of an hour for the Captain, and left saying he would call again. The Captain's absence did not please Mr. Abell, and he evinced some show of feeling when he departed.

Mr. Abell was asked if he had been through the Tenderloin, but he refused to reply to the question, saying he had merely called to see Capt. Thomas, and that he was on his way to his home in Brooklyn. The impression prevailed in the precinct that Mr. Abell had made a tour of the Tenderloin, and that Capt. Thomas will "hear" from him to-day.

PACKING COMPANY LOSES SUIT.

Creditors of Old Concern Combined with A. Lester Heyer Plant Win.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 3.—The Circuit Court here to-day rendered a decision in the case of Charles S. Carr, receiver, against the A. Lester Heyer Packing Company, which secured control of the packing plant of the Northwest Packing Company of this city April 5, 1899. The new company was composed of New York, Fitchburg, (Mass.,) and Sioux Falls capitalists, A. Lester Heyer of New York being elected President and the capital stock being placed at $4,000,000. Of this, $3,000,000 was taken by Mr. Heyer and other New York capitalists. Charles T. Crocker of Fitchburg was a heavy stockholder.

A few weeks after the transfer the creditors of the old company brought suit on the ground that the transfer was made for the purpose of defrauding the creditors of the old concern. On the petition of A. J. Pettingill of Sioux Falls, who had claims for over $100,000 against the former company, the matter was taken into the Bankruptcy Court, where he got a verdict of $10,000 as a preliminary step toward compelling the payment of this and other claims. To-day's decision in the Circuit Court was a victory for the creditors of the [illegible] Company.

VON WALDERSEE KILLED?

Le Journal of Paris Prints an Unconfirmed Report That the Allies' Commander in China Is Dead.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Le Journal reports, under reserve, the death of Count von Waldersee, the rumor being that he was killed by an officer of the allied troops, the circumstances not being related.

It is said that the rumor is current in Berlin, where it is not confirmed.

SUGAR WAR SETTLEMENT.

Havemeyers to Get Sugar Plants, Arbuckles Get Coffee Business, It Is Said.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The Tribune will print the following story to-morrow:

"Private advices have reached Chicago that the war between the great sugar and coffee trusts—a battle which has been stubbornly fought for more than three years between Henry O. Havemeyer on one side and John Arbuckle on the other, and which has cost these trade rivals approximately $25,000,000—is to be brought to a close.

"Negotiations have been closed in New York and Chicago whereby the Arbuckles will nominally give up sugar refining and become dictators in the coffee trade; Henry O. Havemeyer and the Sugar Trust will practically give up the coffee roasting plants, with which an effort was made to crush out John Arbuckle, and handle only the sugar business.

"Each will, however, continue in the business of his rival in a small way, compared to their holdings of the last three years. To this end the big coffee roasting establishment of W. F. McLaughlin & Co. of this city—the one important 'independent' house in the coffee world—is to pass into the control of the Arbuckles through the hands of the Havemeyers. Plans for this transfer have been most secretly carried on, but those on the 'inside' declare that negotiations were fully completed last Monday morning. The money for the purchase is now in Chicago banks, and the transfer papers have been drafted.

"The Arbuckles also are to get the Woolson Spice Company, with its mills at Toledo. This company has been the coffee branch of the American Sugar Refining Company. In exchange the Arbuckle Brothers' sugar refinery passes to the Havemeyers. The National Sugar Refining Company is held to be now practically controlled by the American Sugar Refining Company, and therefore, with the acquisition of the Arbuckle plant, the trust will have stamped out all competitors.

"The Arbuckles, it is asserted, insisted that a similar post in the coffee market should be provided them before they would consent to the ending of hostilities. With the big McLaughlin plant in the field as an independent competitor it was argued that the coffee trust would not have affairs its own way.

"Herman Selicken, head of the Havemeyer coffee interests, reached Chicago last Sunday. He held a long conference with W. F. McLaughlin, head of the 'independent' company, and on Monday morning left for New York. Three weeks before Mr. McLaughlin had made a trip to the East and conferred with both Mr. Arbuckle and Mr. Havemeyer. Yesterday came the news that the purchase money for the McLaughlin plant has been deposited in Chicago banks. Mr. McLaughlin denied that any transfer had been made, though he smilingly declined to deny that negotiations were under way.

"'I believe, though,' he admitted, 'that the war between the Arbuckles and the Havemeyer Company will soon be brought to a close. I have argued with John Arbuckle and Mr. Havemeyer again and again that the battle should end. But of one thing you may be certain—Mr. Arbuckle will not give up the refining of sugar, nor will Mr. Havemeyer get out of the coffee business.'

"'How could a truce be brought about, then?' he was asked.

"'Only by an agreement, I believe,' was the reply. 'The output of the Arbuckles' refining plant would be limited to a stipulated amount.'"

MANY CATFISH SENT NORTH.

Denial of the Story That They Are Converted Into Canned Salmon Amuses Fishermen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—The desire of the salmon canners to secure, through the aid of the United States Fish Commission, a denial of published statements to the effect that catfish are shipped from the waters of Louisiana to Northern points and converted into a substitute for canned salmon, has created more or less amusement among the Louisiana fishermen, who are credited with being familiar with the facts.

The catfish fishing industry of this State appears to centre around Concordia Parish, where the fishing squads are now to be found in all the waters and along the river. Nineteen barrels of catfish were shipped North from Lake St. John by the Burton squad alone. If they were served as catfish, there is said to be no market in the North that would justify such shipments. Seining privileges will, it is expected, be granted in Concordia Parish in a few days.

PORTO RICO ATTORNEY GENERAL

James S. Harlan Is Nominated by the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—James Shanklin Harlan was nominated by the President to-day to be Attorney General of Porto Rico.

He was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1861, and received his preliminary education in the public schools, the High School of Louisville, and from private tutoring. He then entered Princeton. He received college honors in Greek and Latin, and was graduated with the class of 1883.

After graduation Harlan spent six months in Europe, and then entered the Columbian Law School here. When Mr. Fuller was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in 1880, Harlan accompanied him as his private law clerk. Later he went to Chicago and formed the law firm of Gregory, Booth & Harlan, which succeeded to the practice of Mr. Fuller. In 1893 Harlan began practicing for himself.

SILVER SCARCITY IN MEXICO.

Bankers Appeal for an Export Duty—Premium on Silver Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 3.—A dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says that the scarcity of silver in Mexico is so great that many banks in the principal cities of the country are paying 1 per cent. interest per month on silver deposits. The continued and unprecedented exportation of Mexican silver dollars to China, the Philippines, and the Far East, together with the heavy shipments of silver bullion from Mexico to England and the United States, is apparently bringing this country to the verge of a financial crisis.

Business men and bankers throughout the country are appealing to President Diaz and Minister of Finance Limantour to have an export duty placed on silver immediately. The Consular representatives of the United States, England, France, and Germany in Mexico have called the attention of their respective Governments to the financial situation in this country. It is asserted that many banks of issue are short of the silver reserve they are required to have by law, and that the moment they are unable to respond to the demand of their customers for silver a general financial panic with distressing results will occur throughout the country.

If You Order Oysters, be particular about the Ale—C. H. Evans & Sons.—Adv.

RODE ASTRIDE A BOLTING CAB HORSE

Jules Formel, Jr., Pluckily Stops a Runaway on Broadway.

Climbed from Vehicle After Warning Frightened Miss Gonzales to Sit Still—Driver Had Fallen Off.

Jules Formel, Jr., stood on the curb by a wheezing and panting cab horse, in front of the Hotel Normandie last evening, hailed as a hero by a vociferous crowd of men and women, who swarmed about him and wanted to shake his hand, pat him on the back, and even kiss him. Inside the cab Miss Anita Gonzales of Havana, to whom he is soon to be married, sat frightened nearly out of her senses and almost in hysterics. She had just been in a wild and sudden dash up Broadway, during which Mr. Formel occupied a startling position on the back of the old horse, to the amazement of hundreds of persons who trailed behind, not knowing whether they were witnessing a circus or tragedy, or just a plain belated election wager.

But it was none of these; it was an accident which might have been serious, but turned out happily and in time to allow Mr. Formel and Miss Gonzales to go to the Broadway Theatre, where they were bound, none the worse for the ride.

Earlier in the evening Mr. Formel and Miss Gonzales, who is visiting at the Hotel Majestic with some friends from Havana, dined at the Hotel Martin. After dinner they took a cab for the theatre, driving up Fifth Avenue. As the cab was turning into Broadway, at Thirty-fourth Street, one of the reins broke off at the bit, and the driver promptly complicated matters by falling off the box. The driver yelled, "Hi, there, whoa!" but instead of stopping the horse broke into a run up Broadway. Faster he went, and his speed was accelerated by shouts from the sidewalks.

Mr. Formel saw the situation without delay. He instructed his companion not to move. Then he threw open the cab door, and, catching hold of the top, made a sudden spring and reached the driver's seat. Inside, Miss Gonzales sat still, too frightened to utter a sound. During these few seconds, the cab narrowly missed running into several other vehicles, and more well-meaning but misplaced yells only served to make the beast's course the more erratic. Mr. Formel had difficulty in keeping his seat. He looked for the reins, and then saw that one was broken. Gathering himself for a jump, he sprang forward and landed on the horse's back. The frightened animal let out another link of speed, and Mr. Formel, working himself forward, grasped the bridle with one hand. With the other, he seized thre horse by the nose and brought it to a stanostill in front of the Normandie.

In a few minutes, when Miss Gonzales had regained her composure and the cab had been taken care of, the couple went to the theatre just as though nothing had happened.

Mr. Formel is a commission merchant at 10 Barclay Street. Miss Gonzales's family is said to be a prominent one in Cuba.

DROP IN CHICAGO WHEAT.

May Option Falls Nearly 3 Cents—Gates Said to Have Sold Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Leaders in wheat were at sea to-day. There was a see-saw market, such as is seldom seen. From 76⅞ cents the May price went to 77¾ cents. Then there was a 1¼-cent break to 76½ cents. This was followed by a sharp advance to 77½ cents. Later there was a third break to 76¼ cents, and the close was at 76⅝ cents. This put the market nearly 3 cents under the top point of yesterday.

It was argued to-day that the Gates following had sold out wheat bought on the advance, and that Counselman buying for several days has been for a bigger and older speculator than even the Steel and Wire man.

UNIVERSITY WILL OWN STOCKS.

Chicago Institution to Receive Part of Rockefeller's Gift in Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—When John D. Rockefeller gave $1,300,000 to the University of Chicago a few weeks ago as a Christmas gift, he told Dr. Harper that the Trustees could have the money in cold cash or in any kind of securities that the oil magnate had on his account books.

It took the university magnates a long time to decide the matter. To-day Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, wired Mr. Rockefeller that the university would like to have $500,000 of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock and the same amount from Mr. Rockefeller's holdings in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road.

Mr. Rockefeller answered that nothing would suit him better, and now the University of Chicago is interested in railroads as well as Standard Oil. These securities, chosen by the university, will yield an annual income at the rate of 4 per cent.

Dr. Goodspeed's communication requested that Mr. Rockefeller permit the university to draw on him for the other $500,000 whenever the Trustees needed it. All of this third, which is in cash, will be spent in the construction of new buildings for the university. President Harper and the Trustees are much pleased that they have so much good railroad stock.

FIRE AT DR. WM. EVERETT'S.

Nearly a Thousand Books at His Quincy Home Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Fire swept through Dr. William Everett's house in Quincy this afternoon while both he and his housekeeper were away. The fire broke out near the fireplace in the sitting room, and that room and the hall adjoining it were the worst burned parts of the house.

The loss is hardly estimable in dollars and cents, as many of Dr. Everett's books cannot be replaced at any price. It is also hard to number the burned volumes, but they range very close to 1,000. Those in the sitting room are a mass of burned leaves, three feet deep over the entire floor. The bindings of most of the books on the shelves were burned entirely off and the edges of the leaves were charred. In Dr. Everett's sleeping room, directly over the sitting room, the books were as badly burned.

There are some books in the third story, in cases, in a little hall in the rear of the house, and these were scorched badly, but not destroyed. In that story the fire went toward the rear of the house, hardly touching an unfurnished garret in front, where hangs from a peg the gold-laced, swallow-tailed coat which was the official dress of Edward Everett at the Court of St. James's.

The large stable which stands in the rear of the dwelling, in which are by far the larger number of Dr. Everett's books, was not burned.

Dr. Everett is at present acting as head master of the Adams Academy, having again taken up that position after the death of his friend, Prof. Tyler.

Ex-Confederate Leader Dies in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 3.—Major Gen. James E. Slaughter, the ex-Confederate leader, died here yesterday from pneumonia, aged eighty-seven years. He was a West Point graduate, and commanded the Confederate forces at the last fight between the States at Bonas San Jago, Texas. He was also a veteran of the Mexican War, having accompanied Gen. Scott's army to this city as Lieutenant. He first made known to the Mexican Government the fraudulent character of the Weil and Labra claims.

POPULATION IN A. D. 2001.

May Be 300,000,000, R. P. Porter Says, but No Estimate Can Be Accurate, He Adds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Robert P. Porter, who was Census Commissioner when the eleventh census was taken, and who has just visited Washington after an absence of several months, manifests a natural interest in the work of his successor in the Census Office. He has been looking over the returns, and makes some deductions therefrom. "Taking all past records as a basis," said Mr. Porter, "the population of the United States at the close of this century ought to be at least 300,000,000, but no one can prophesy this with any particle of hope that it will be approximately correct. At the beginning of the nineteenth century—100 years ago—all the statisticians of prominence estimated that the population of the United States at this time would be 100,000,000. These predictions were based on the increase prior to that time.

"The natural increment of a healthy country like England is 1½ per cent. a year, or about 15 per cent. a decade. By that is meant the augmentation by birth, giving no consideration to the growth by immigration. If we should increase at the rate of 1½ per cent. a year by natural means and continue along these lines for the next 100 years, the population would be 300,000,000, not counting the increase by immigration, but there is much in the census statistics of ten years ago and now to cast doubt upon the anticipated heavy increase.

"In the larger cities of the country, for instance, the tendency is apparently to smaller families. In some of the large cities the size of the families has decreased from five to four children. Suppose that in the next thirty, forty, or fifty years the decrease in the number of children to the family is from four to three, the effect will be great. Later, if the decrease should be to two children, as is the tendency in France, the increase in population would almost stop.

"There is no doubt that as the population of a country increases the fight for life becomes more bitter and more serious. In France, as is well known, the population practically stands still. Each family is satisfied with two children—a boy and a girl. The French people go on the theory that the battle for existence is too terrible an affair now without adding to its terrors by more people to share what there is to be divided. Nobody can tell now whether such an idea will attain growth in this country in the future.

"The truth is that the best actuary cannot predict with any accuracy for a period of more than ten or twenty years. In the course of a few more years the young people of this country may conclude, by reason of a desire to evade responsibility in family affairs, that they will not marry until they are several years older than the average period for marriage now. The effect of this on the population would be great. Let us suppose that the marriageable age for young men is now twenty-five. I do not remember the exact figure. They decide not to marry until they are older, say, twenty-six. The decrease here alone would be an enormous number."

BURGLAR ESCAPES FROM JAIL.

Second Inmate of White Plains Prison to Get Out Since New Year's Day.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Jacob Benedict, alias John McGarry, an ex-convict and burglar, who was awaiting trial on seven indictments by the Westchester Grand Jury, has escaped from the county jail at White Plains and Deputy Sheriffs and detectives are scouring the country for him.

Samuel Miller had hardly begun his duties as the new Sheriff of Westchester on Jan. 1, when Gus De Well, another daring burglar, impersonated a tramp and calmly walked out of the jail with a gang of released hoboes. He was chased half a mile and was finally captured after a fight. This morning Jailer John Pye received a report from Louis Reynolds, a guard, that the cell occupied by Benedict, on the top tier, was empty. How he got away is not known. He was one of the prisoners who took part in the attempt to escape on Dec. 29, when all the straw bedticks were taken from the cells on the lower tier and set afire.

Prisoners in the White Plains jail say they can open any cell door with a piece of wire. The automatic locking system is practically worthless, as the levers fail to lock the doors properly.

HUDSON RIVER ICE IS POOR.

Large Fields Spoiled by Drifting Grass and Sand.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The Hudson River is covered with ice and tightly closed from Kingston northward to Albany. The freezing has not been as good as usual because of a strong wind which blew from the northeast for several days before the ice stopped forming, in consequence of which the water was full of drifting grass and weeds blown from the shoals. This débris has become frozen into many of the fields, making them worthless for harvesting.

Many icemen will be compelled to go long distances to get a supply of marketable ice which will to fill their houses on account of these dirty fields. In past years anything that could be termed ice was thought to be good enough to store and send to market, but now the dealers are making every effort to get a quality of ice that will be perfectly clean, and as clear as crystal.

The fact that there has been no snow on the ground has been another drawback to getting a good crop. The ground being dry and uncovered, the strong Winter winds in some cases have blown the dirt and sand far out on the fields along the river shores. The ice harvesters are now praying for a snowstorm that will protect them from the dust and dirt. There is complaint at Catskill that the shale brick works have been the means of destroying most of the ice in the creek at that place, the smoke, cinders, and dust from the works being blown on it and destroying the quality of the ice. This trouble is more apparent in the upper and narrower part of the river, but below Hudson there is very little trouble to be met with.

The water in the river since the freeze-up has settled and is now clear and clean. With a few days of zero weather the ice will "make" very fast. The thickness in most of the fields is from three to five inches, although back of some of the islands in the upper Hudson there are fields which measure over six inches.

R. H. Fitzhugh Killed in the Klondike.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 3.—News has been received here of the death of Robert Hunter Fitzhugh in the Klondike Nov. 4. He was killed in a snowslide. Fitzhugh was one of the foremost men in the new gold country, and one of the founders of the Episcopal Church at Rampart City. In 1897 he accepted the position of Chief Engineer for a large Chicago mining company in the Klondike, but after a year's service with that concern he began prospecting for himself. Seated at their New Year's dinner the members of the Fitzhugh family were happy celebrating the good fortune of the successful son and brother, and had just finished reading a thrilling letter from him, of Klondike life, when the telegram announcing his death was received. Fitzhugh was thirty years old, and had many friends in New York.

Funerals on the Installment Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 3.—The Oliver H. Bair Company of Philadelphia was chartered at Dover to-day, with a capital of $500,000, to conduct funerals. The company is to work on a plan by which a person can make all arrangements for his own funeral and pay expenses in installments before death.

To Lessen the Cares of Life and add to its joys, command me Evans' Ale.—Adv.

CAPE TOWN CITIZENS ENLISTING RAPIDLY

Five Hundred Volunteer for Service the First Day.

PRISONERS WILL BE MOVED

To Be Transferred to Transports—Boer Invaders of Cape Colony Active—Kitchener Promises Lenity.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 3.—The military authorities are preparing for all contingencies. It has been decided to transfer the Boer prisoners from the camps to transports.

The enrollment of volunteers for the defense of the Colony was started this morning with the utmost enthusiasm. The members of the Civil Service enlisted in a body, and millionaires and beggars enlisted with equal ardor. Such business men as are unable to get away are organizing a town guard composed of the leading citizens.

Five hundred citizens enlisted to-day. It is hoped that the first batch of mounted men will start within three days for Worcester. They are to hold the passes of the Hex River Mountains and to protect the railway tunnel. The organization is rough and ready, and not troubled with much drill or special uniform. Horses are scarce.

Six thousand five hundred South African irregulars have been recruited during the last eight weeks.

Lord Kitchener has

He asserted that it was imperative to clear the country of inhabitants and of food, because so long as food remained the commandoes would be able to continue in the field. He could not be responsible for stock unless it was brought in, adding that he hoped at the end of the war to be able to divide the remaining stock among the various sufferers.

No one, he promised, would be sent out of the country, but all who had fought fairly, including the leaders, would receive the consideration due their rank. He advised the formation of local sub-committees to send out agents to the Boer commandoes, explaining that they could communicate through the central committee and the military Governor, and could also come to see him. (Lord Kitchener.)

Lord Kitchener bade his hearers tell their friends what they had heard him say, and assured them that they could place the most absolute reliance on his giving effect to it.

The Committee, which included Gen. Cronje's brother, cordially thanked Lord Kitchener, and promised to print the speech in Dutch and to circulate it everywhere.

Since the meeting, orders have been issued against burning farm houses unless it should be proved that the actual inhabitants have committed misdeeds.

The first districts cleared under Lord Kitchener's plan were Jagersfontein and Fauresmith, whose inhabitants were laagered at Fauresmith.

Mr. Krueger Better.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 3.—Mr. Krüger was disturbed during the night as a result of the attack of bronchitis, but he was better this morning. The bronchitis is following the normal course.

The Cape-to-Cairo Expedition.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Daily Telegraph's Cape-to-Cairo expedition has arrived at Khartoum. Its members highly praise the promising work of the British South Africa Chartered Company and of the Soudan administration. "The British African empire now arising," says The Daily Telegraph, "will shortly stand as the crowning monument of a glorious reign."

Anti-British Sentiment in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The jingo papers continue to attack the Government for what they call its Anglophile policy. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, discussing the Anglo-Portuguese relations, remarks: "England has acquired two allies at a very cheap price. One is Portugal and the other is Germany."

Son of Don Carlos Ill.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—Prince Jaime de Bourbon, son of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, who is a Lieutenant in the Russian Imperial Hussars and on the staff of Vice Admiral Alexieff, has been sent to Nagasaki suffering from typhoid fever.

JOHN S. BERRY DEAD.

Was a Well-Known Citizen and Business Man of Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—John Summerfield Berry, prominent in Methodist Church circles, and for over half a century one of the most earnest workers for the good of the city and State, died this morning at the age of seventy-nine. For many years he was a lay delegate from the Baltimore Conference to the Quadrennial General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he served as the Treasurer of the Board of Stewards of the Baltimore Annual Conference for many years. He was also President of the Board of Managers of the Home of the Aged of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and interested in many charities.

For some years Mr. Berry was engaged with his brother-in-law, John Hurst, in the wholesale dry goods trade. In 1857 he was Speaker of the House of the State General Assembly. In 1862 Gov. Bradford appointed him Adjutant General of the State, and he retained the office for eight years. In 1864 he was elected a member of the conference to frame a new Constitution for the State, and was the only slaveholder in Maryland who advocated the insertion of the article abolishing slavery. The General was three times elected Grand Master of the Masonic Order in this State.

The General became famous the country over a few years ago, when, as head of the Park Commission, he imposed strict regulations upon bicycling and made stringent rules imposing a penalty for kissing and courting in the public parks. He was published in papers everywhere as the author of the "Anti-Billing and Cooing regulation" in the Baltimore parks.

WRONG MRS. SMITH WAS DEAD.

Woman Went to Funeral, Then Found Her Sister, Mrs. Smith, Alive.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Edward Loftus of Ashtabula yesterday heard that her sister, Mrs. Frank Smith of Conneaut, had died from the effects of severe burns. She thought that if such was the case it was strange that she had not heard it from some member of the family. She decided to go at once to Conneaut. Arriving there shortly before 2 o'clock P. M. she arranged to go at once to Mrs. Smith's home. She inquired if there was a Mrs. Frank Smith dead, and was told that there was, and that the funeral was to take place at that hour.

The driver of the carriage thought she wanted to go to the home of the Mrs. Frank Smith who had died, and started in that direction. As they neared the house the funeral procession was seen leaving the church. Mrs. Loftus went at once to the undertaker and asked if she could see the body. He told her she could. She then noticed, however, that among the mourners there was no one whom she had ever seen before, and upon inquiry found that it was another Mrs. Frank Smith who had been burned, and who had died, and who was about to be buried.

Then Mrs. Loftus was driven to the home of her sister, where she found her alive and well

INVESTIGATION AT ANNAPOLIS.

Charges Made That a Marine Died on the Santee from Ill-Treatment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Navy Department has called upon the Superintendent of the Naval Academy for a report upon a charge submitted by Representative Rixey of Virginia to the effect that a marine named Hobart Green of Virginia had died at Annapolis from ill-treatment while sick. It was alleged that Green was obliged to march while ill from pneumonia and that the decks were washed beneath him while he lay in his hammock on the Santee.

The medical record shows that Green died Dec. 14 from quick pneumonia. His father is a special pension examiner credited to Sandusky, Ohio.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 3.—The order of the Navy Department to investigate the conditions and causes of the death of Private Marine Hobart Green, who died on the Santee on Dec. 14, have been received at the Naval Academy. Superintendent Wainwright has not yet appointed the Board of Investigation, but will probably do so in a few days.

The charges preferred by the friends of Private Green embrace two items—that the Santee, on which the marine guard is quartered, is overcrowded, and that Green received improper treatment, the specific charge in this connection being that the deck of the Santee was washed with a hose while he lay in his hammock ill with pneumonia.

There are now 120 marines quartered on the Santee, because the barracks were demolished to make room for the new armory in course of erection at the Naval Academy. One hundred and fifty cadets have been quartered at a time on board the vessel.

The medical treatment of Green will also be investigated. The charges do not specify any particular officer or officers as culpable, so the board will probably sit in the nature of a court of inquiry. The findings will first be referred to Washington and be made public by the Navy Department.

LONDON WELCOMES "BOBS"

Lord Roberts Enthusiastically Cheered by Big Crowds.

MANY ROYALTIES MEET HIM

Brilliant Scene at Paddington Station—West End Gayly Decorated and Illuminated at Night.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Lord Roberts yesterday received a right royal welcome on his return to London after a year's absence in South Africa. The crowds were not so dense nor so demonstrative as during the recent war celebrations, but people paid from 3 to 10 guineas for seats in Piccadilly and St. James's Street balconies. Stately mansions like Apsley House, Lord Rothschild's, and the Duke of Devonshire's were crowded with notabilities, but there prevailed on all sides a feeling that the progress of the campaign did not warrant triumphal ovations.

However, this in no respect detracted from the affection with which the little Field Marshal was greeted. It was as a man, rather than as a General, that London welcomed "Bobs." The reception proved that there is no more beloved figure in public life in the United Kingdom than the present Commander in Chief. He was everywhere greeted with real affection. His modest bearing and the care with which he saluted on all sides along the route further endeared him to the people.

Crowds of people flocked to points of vantage along the route to be followed by Lord Roberts, from Paddington Station to Buckingham Palace, during the early hours of the morning, but the numbers in no way compared with those present on the occasion of the demonstration in honor of the return of the City Imperial Volunteers from South Africa. Fears of a repetition of the riotous behavior and disasters on that occasion deterred many persons from joining in the public welcome. Warned by the occurrences at the time of the Volunteers' return, the authorities furnished barriers to prevent crushing, and 15,000 regular troops, in addition to thousands of police, lined the route, blocked the side streets, and were concentrated in the wide spaces to guard against dangerous rushes.

LORD ROBERTS'S ARRIVAL.

Lord Roberts reached Paddington Station only 20 minutes behind the schedule time. As he descended from his saloon carriage to the platform of the elaborately decorated railroad station he was greeted by the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge. Such an array of royalties has seldom turned out to do honor to a subject. The members of the royal family shook hands heartily with the Field Marshal, while the bands played the national anthem. The Princess of Wales engaged Lord Roberts in a conversation of some length.

The scene was altogether brilliant. Everywhere were masses of bunting, troops, women in bright costumes, Cabinet Ministers, and staff officers. The people on the stand opposite the carpeted platform could see little but cocked hats and bonnets. "Bobs," 5 feet 2 inches high, was invisible except from the front of the circle.

After congratulations had been exchanged, Lord Roberts walked with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Adjutant General, (Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood,) and reviewed the Guard of Honor. The veteran Field Marshal, who appeared to be in perfect health, with pink cheeks, bore himself jauntily and with evident enjoyment. He walked down each rank, saluting with his left hand, as his right hand is still in a sling, (as a result of his fall from his horse in South Africa,) speaking to the Sergeants, and occasionally picking out a private for a few words recalling previous service together.

After the inspection, Lord Roberts had a few minutes' conversation with his old comrades before he went out to meet London's multitude. The Prince of Wales, with Lady Roberts, meanwhile left the station in a royal carriage drawn by six horses, and escorted by Life Guards, preceding Lord Roberts to Buckingham Palace. To the returning Field Marshal was then presented an address from the municipality of Paddington. After Lord Roberts had replied, the procession was formed, the headquarters staff, in six carriages, following immediately behind the Field Marshal, who occupied a state carriage, escorted by Indian cavalry. The Secretary of State for War (the Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick) and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (the Marquis of Lansdowne, late Secretary for War,) were seated in another carriage. Lord Roberts was in full uniform, but behind his carriage his staff followed in khaki. They and the six Indian orderlies in magnificent semi-barbaric uniforms were the only picturesque features of the little procession.

The fact that Lord Roberts's personal escort consisted of the Tenth Hussars, which regiment Lord Rossiyn and others have accused of cowardice at Sanna's Post, was taken to indicate Lord Roberts's desire to exculpate these Hussars from any blame, and at the same time to pay a tribute to the Prince of Wales, who is their honorary Colonel.

The party proceeded to Buckingham Palace by way of Hyde Park and Piccadilly. The journey was made without a hitch, notwithstanding the fog. Deafening cheers greeted the Field Marshal and new Commander in Chief of the Forces along all parts of the route. Clubland was ablaze with color, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Women admitted to the hallowed club precincts thronged the windows and balconies. The hotels and other buildings were all lavishly bedecked and all crowded from top to bottom with cheering spectators.

The roar of welcome continued unceasingly until the veteran commander entered the gates of the palace. A few distinguished people were waiting wearily within the sombre palace quadrangle, in which the gas lamps vainly tried to disperse the foggy gloom. The Foot Guards on duty, wearing their overcoats, were drawn up within, while without some fifty thousand persons were packed together in an effort to get a view of the hero of the hour.

The royal party arrived half an hour before Lord Roberts, who was driven into the quadrangle amid a salvo of cheering from the crowds and a dignified waving of handkerchiefs on the part of the bare-headed nobility. Within, the Prince of Wales again warmly greeted the Field Marshal.

Everybody by that time, 2:30 P. M., was very hungry, but Lord Roberts would not go to luncheon until he had inspected the Guards. Accompanied by one or two officers he walked between the lines of men, who towered over the tiny Commander in Chief, making him appear smaller than ever, although over-weighted by the immense plumes of his Field Marshal's hat.

LUNCHEON AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

When the inspection was over, Lord Roberts, the members of the royal family, and the Generals went into the palace and had luncheon, whereupon the crowds dispersed. Those present at the luncheon consisted of fifty persons, about twenty of whom were royalties and thirty were of the nobility.

All the royal ladies were in half mourning, and most of the guests in neutral or sombre tints, very few appearing in bright shades. The Princess of Wales wore black, with a cream vest. Princess Louise had a costume of black velvet, with touches of mauve, and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain was in black.

The five tables were gorgeous with gold plate and flower decorations, chiefly begonias. In the centre of each was a big gold cup. At the high table in the centre Lord Roberts, looking fatigued but triumphant, sat between the Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria of Wales. The Prince of Wales sat between Lady Roberts and the Duchess of Argyll. At the same table sat the Duchess of York, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Salisbury, Lord Wolseley, and Lord Selborne. The second table, headed by the Duke of York, included Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain.

There were only two toasts, one to the Queen and the other to Lord Roberts. The Prince of Wales, proposing the health of the Field Marshal, said:

"It is my pleasure, on behalf of the Princess and of all the members of the royal family, in the Queen's name to welcome Lord Roberts home from the distant country where he has commanded our gallant army in very difficult and trying circumstances.

"I am glad to think the war is now nearly approaching conclusion. We congratulate Lord Roberts upon the great success he has achieved, and upon seeing him safe back. In the name of all present I wish to express our delight at finding Lord Roberts accompanied by his wife and two daughters, especially the one whose health recently caused so much anxiety."

After felicitating Lord Roberts upon the reception accorded to him by the citizens and the soldiers, the Prince went on to say:

"It was such a reception as will be extended to all Englishmen who do their duty. His Lordship and I have known each other so long that it fills my heart with joy to see the gallant soldier home again. No one could offer him heartier congratulations than those which, on behalf of the assembled company, it is my privilege to extend to him in proposing his good health."

SPEECH BY THE FIELD MARSHAL.

The whole company rose to honor the toast. Lord Roberts, replying, said:

"Your Royal Highnesses, My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor your royal Highness, with the Princess, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, paid me in coming to see me at Paddington Station, and I appreciate very highly the kind and flattering words in which your royal Highness has proposed my health. My heart is full of joy at the unexpected and magnificent honor with which her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to reward my endeavors in South Africa, and at the splendid welcome the public of England have given me.

"The only drawback to my happiness is that circumstances in South Africa have prevented more of my comrades from being with me—the comrades to whose valor and military skill I owe any success that may have been achieved in South Africa. I much wished that some of the representatives of the great colonies could have accompanied me here—the colonies which have given their bravest and their best to fight for the mother country, in signal proof of the unity of the empire under one flag and one sovereign.

"Your gracious words, Sir, and the kindness of this distinguished company in responding to them, will, I assure you, never be forgotten by me." [Loud applause.]

Lord Roberts went from Buckingham Palace to the War Office, where he formally took over the work of Commander in Chief of the Forces. He will begin attending the War Office at regular hours today.

The War Office, the West End clubs, and the public buildings were illuminated last evening. The thoroughfares were unusually crowded, the holiday spirit was evident, but there was little of the disorder and drunkenness of the previous war celebrations.

The Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, gave a dinner last evening in honor of Lord Roberts, at which the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lord Wolseley, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and other notable persons, were present. The Field Marshal had another popular ovation in the early evening when proceeding to Portland Place to dine with Mr. Brodrick.

After midnight the streets cleared rapidly, and the newspapers this morning are able to congratulate the capital upon a worthy reception of a hero unmarred by disreputable scenes.

RECEPTION AT SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 3.—A dense fog this morning disarranged the programme here for the reception of Field Marshal Lord Roberts; and it was an hour after the appointed time when he arrived.

The enthusiasm of the large concourse of people, however, was in no way damped by the thick pall of mist, and amid scenes of great jubilation, commingled with cheering and the singing of patriotic airs, Lord Roberts landed and drove through the richly decorated streets to the Hartley Institute. There the Mayor, surrounded by the Members of the Corporation in full robes of office, presented to Lord Roberts the Freedom of the City in a gold casket. The Institute was crowded to its capacity, and there was a remarkable demonstration as the Field Marshal, in the uniform of his rank, stepped on a raised platform.

The proceedings were most brief. Lord Roberts, in a few words of thanks, referred to the war in terms similar to those which he used yesterday. On returning to the railroad station he was greeted with continuous plaudits from the assembled throngs.

At 11:30 A. M. the Field Marshal's train started for London.

DUKE HENRY IN A TEMPER.

Said to Have Left The Hague Owing to Parliamentary Discussion Regarding His Future Position.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A special dispatch from Berlin reports that Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, whose marriage to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has been announced for Feb. 7, has left The Hague, indignant at the tone of the Parliamentary discussion on the subject of his future position.

Whether this is true or not, there is no doubt there has been endless trouble connected with the projected marriage. Queen Wilhelmina has contrived to get up as much fuss about the style of precedence as that experienced in England in 1840. She wished Duke Henry to be created King Consort and have precedence over her mother, but she was overruled on both points.

On the other hand, the Queen's solicitude for her future husband's pecuniary comfort has by no means been equal to her solicitude for his dignity. She has given up her original proposition to settle a large sum on him out of her private fortune, and now proposes that Parliament settle £16,000 a year on him, payable if he survives her Majesty. While the latter is alive Duke Henry will get nothing, according to this plan.

However, there is a very strong feeling in Holland that no allowance for the Duke should be asked from the country, considering the vast property at the disposal of Queen Wilhelmina. Duke Henry's private fortune is inadequate for his position as Prince Consort, and he will, practically, be dependent on his spouse.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 3.—The Second Chamber to-day adopted, without amendment, various articles approving the Queen's marriage to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin by 79 to 10 votes.

The Socialists objected to the £16,000 grant to Duke Henry. Others regretted that an annual allowance was not made.

Decision In a French Clerical Case.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The Conseil d'Etat to-day rendered its decision in the caseof the Bishop of Annecy, who had sustained the action of a curate of his diocese in refusing to officiate at a funeral where Free Masons appeared with their insignia. This was considered offensive to the Government, and the Bishop's stipend was suspended. The decision warns the Bishop that his course was not warranted, but it allows his stipend to continue. The result is unquestionably unsatisfactory to the Government.

German Paper Fears "Australianismus."

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—In a leading article devoted to the Australian Commonwealth, the Kreuz Zeitung to-day says: "Some apprehension is natural lest what Germans stigmatize as 'Americanismus,' namely a contempt for historically established international and treaty law, as well as the encroachment of capitalism upon politics, may be displaced by 'Australianismus,' namely a more intense form of the same things."

The Russo-American Seal Controversy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—Herbert H. D. Peirce, Secretary of the United States Embassy, has gone to The Hague to deliver to the United States Minister to the Netherlands, Stanford Newel, the voluminous documents composing the American case in the Russo-American seal controversy, the preparation of which has engrossed Mr. Peirce's attention for several months.

French Warships in Collision.

BREST, Jan. 3.—The French gunboat Menhir collided in a fog this morning with the French torpedo cruiser Fleurus, at the entrance of the bay. The Fleurus was badly injured, having two deep rents in her port side. The use of collision mats made it possible for her to be towed into the harbor, where she was docked.

Herr Krupp Gives Away $375,000.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—In addition to a donation of 500,000 marks to the Workmen's Invalid Fund of the Krupp Works, Herr Krupp has given 500,000 marks each to the Officials' Pension Fund and the fund for building laborers' houses, making a total of 1,500,000 marks.

Russian Paper Denounces Waldersee.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—Most of the papers emphasize what they regard as evidences of the dissension regarding China among the powers, an extract from one of Dr. Morrison's dispatches from Peking to The Times (London) supplying the text. The Novoe Vremya calls Count von Waldersee "a brutal old man."

VON WALDERSEE HOPEFUL

Cables to His Wife That "Peace Is in Sight at Last."

FOREIGN ENVOYS ARE EXIGENT

Demand That the Chinese Plenipotentiaries Sign the Joint Note Before a Meeting Is Held.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Count von Waldersee cabled to the Countess on New Year's Day:

"Peace is in sight at last. Hurrah!"

It is understood in official circles here that the final peace negotiations will not begin until not only the note of the powers but also the Chinese acceptance of the preliminaries shall have become a formal international agreement on the part of the powers at present engaged in this matter.

PEKING, Jan. 3.—The foreign envoys, with the exception of the British Minister, Sir Ernest Mason Satow, met yesterday to consider the time and place for the acceptance and signing of the joint note. Nothing definite was decided. It is, however, announced to-day that Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching are prepared to sign an agreement as soon as it is ready for signature.

It seems to be the opinion of some of the envoys that the acceptance of the terms of the note by the Chinese is not explicit enough. The Chinese request for consultations regarding the razing of the forts and the number of the legation guards is open to misinterpretation and liable to lead to long and continuous arguments, which might, in the opinion of some of the Ministers, simply mean sparring for time on the part of the Chinese. Consequently the Chinese plenipotentiaries were notified that they must sign the note before the meeting between them and the foreign envoys can be held.

Sir Ernest Satow, who has been suffering from chills and fever, is better.

The military engineers of the allies have agreed upon a plan for the future defenses of the legations.

Li-Hung-Chang desires to conduct the peace negotiations to a conclusion, and the physicians attending him think he may be taken to the Spanish Legation, where the conferences have been held, if the weather is favorable.

The Germans are reported to be returning to San-Ho with a number of prisoners.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 3.—The Chinese newspaper Chung-Wei-Yei-Pao makes the following statement:

"The Imperial rescript accepting the peace conditions instructs the Chinese Commissioners, when discussing points not specified, to gain as many concessions as possible. The conditions involve 200 debatable questions."

MISSIONARIES AGAIN ACCUSED.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Daily Mail publishes a severe arraignment from Mr. Willard, a correspondent in Peking, of the European and American missionaries in China. He accuses them of urging the military to send expeditions to different points of the country, ostensibly to protect native converts, but really to get an opportunity for wholesale looting.

Mr. Willard declares that the missionaries have had their share in all the phases of loot, and gives the evidence of American officers, whose names he withholds, in support of his charges, the whole going to show that in several cases American officers declined to sanction the urgings of the missionaries.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A committee from the American Asiatic Association, with headquarters in New York, called on the President to-day and presented a memorial expressing emphatic approval of the efforts made to hasten a settlement of the questions at issue between the powers and the Government of China.

The memorialists single out for special approval the demand made upon China that in future the diplomatic representatives of foreign Governments have direct access to the Emperor. The belief is expressed that the good of all concerned required the resumption of authority by Emperor Kwang-Su. The hope is expressed that the integrity of the Chinese Empire may be a condition of any settlement to which the United States is a party, and also that the great province of Manchuria shall continue to be regarded as inseparable from the eighteen provinces of the Middle Kingdom. As to the negotiations of a new treaty of trade and navigation the memorialists urge the necessity of insisting upon full heed being paid both by the imperial and provincial Governments to the treaties in respect to the transit passes issued in return for stipulated payment, which are intended to clear imported merchandise from all further taxation on its way to the inland markets.

One of the principal objects of the association is to foster and safeguard the trade and commercial interests of citizens of the United States and others associated therewith in the Empire of China, Japan, and Korea, and in the Philippine Islands. The delegation which called upon the President to-day consisted of Joseph R. Patterson, Clarence Carey, Silas D. Webb, John Foord, and S. G. Hopkins, all of New York; A. T. Leftwich of Baltimore, and D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte, N. C.

AN EXPLANATION BY CHAFFEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Gen. Chaffee has cleared himself of any suspicion of participating in any of the looting expeditions which are said in some quarters to be going on in China under the disguise of punitive expeditions. His report of the conditions under which an excursion was made from Peking has been received at the War Department by cable.

The officials here were surprised when they saw the press reports stating that the American troops in Peking, which were distinctly designated as legation guards, and as such were to have no part in ordinary military operations, had gone out into the country to co-operate with a German expeditionary force.

From the nature of Gen. Chaffee's cablegram it would appear that the officials had communicated with him on this subject, and invited the explanation which is afforded in the following, dated Peking, Jan. 2:

"Col. Theodore J. Wint returned. Movement simply to verify report Christians had been murdered and secure arrest guilty parties if allegation found true. * * * Germans from Tien-Tsin had been in country. Take no part in offensive operations; patrol country between Peking, Ho-si-Wu, and Chang-Kiang occasionally for the purpose of order."

THE SHAN-HAI-KWAN RAILWAY.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Dr. Morrison, wiring from Peking to The Times, says:

"Russia is negotiating with Germany a convention aiming to restore the railway from Tien-Tsin to Shan-hai-Kwan to Great Britain, saddled with the following conditions:

"Russia retains half the rolling stock for the section from Shan-hai-Kwan to Niuw-Chwang, and holds a lien on the railway for expenses incurred in repairs. She also appropriates the workshops at Shan-hai-Kwan, with all their contents.

"Great Britain is trying to modify these onerous conditions, which will probably be agreed to by Count von Waldersee, as no German interests are involved."

SET HIS CHILD ON HOT STOVE.

Infuriated Father Then Bit the Little One's Ear Off.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 3.—Sylvanus Grace, an oysterman of Bridgeton, had a dispute to-day with his wife over some matter not yet explained. Becoming infuriated the father snatched up their two-year-old child and set it down on top of the hot stove over which the wife was cooking. When the mother rushed forward and tried to tear the screaming child from its father the man seized one of the child's ears between his teeth and bit it off. Then he ran from the house and made his escape in a boat.

The child is horribly burned, and there is no hope for its recovery. The citizens of Bridgeton are greatly excited over the affair, and there is talk of lynching Grace should he be captured.

THE 20TH CENTURY FUND

Mass Meeting of Presbyterians Discuss the Duty of Giving.

The Clergy and Laymen Unite in Urging Generous Donations to Church Work.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Presbytery's committee in the interest of the twentieth century fund was held last night in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The object of the meeting was to stimulate interest in the extension of all Church work with the opening of the twentieth century.

The Rev. Dr. Purvis presided. After he had opened the meeting with prayer he made a brief address, outlining in detail the purpose of the Twentieth Century Fund. Incidentally he announced that although it had not been expected that the movement would take a practical turn until after the initial meeting of last night had been held, that up to noon yesterday the committee reported having received $200,000 in subscriptions, to be applied to various needs and church purposes. Later, during the meeting, he announced a further increase of $175,000 which had been given to a church in Dover, N. J., by a man who presented the church with the fund in memory of his wife. He then introduced the Rev. Dr. Brownson of the Tenth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

Dr. Brownson said that work for the fund had already been organized in 175 Presbyterys. He intimated, as Chairman of the committee, that a number of princely contributions had been promised the movement, and dwelt upon the necessity of money.

The Rev. Dr. F. T. Ellenwood, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, was the next speaker. He contrasted the Presbyterian Church of to-day with that of thirty years ago. "Paying a debt," he said, "and it is a peculiarly American trait, is looked upon ordinarily as paying for a dead horse. Yet there is no nobler duty that confronts the man in the business world than just this. We have to learn in this respect from the Chinese. Their New Year's Day is about Feb. 1. As the end of the year approaches all old debts are paid in order to begin the fresh year anew; and if it is necessary to sell property in order to clear the debt, the property is sold, but the debt is paid. We missionaries have learned this, and buy property about the time the market is overrun with it by owners who wish to sell in order to clear their accounts."

Dr. Charles A. Dickey of Philadelphia, the next speaker, rehearsed the situation from a semi-practical standpoint, to pave the way for the Elders who were to talk on the purely business aspect of the movement.

Elder William E. Dodge was the first of the laymen to speak. He said:

"As has been remarked here several times to-night, there is a splendid sentiment behind this movement. But while gazing on the situation from this point of view, it is necessary not to forget that there are practical features, common sense features, that ought to appeal to all. During the last 100 years the condition of the Church has changed wonderfully. Exactly as in mercantile business, action and plan must be altered to suit conditions. But there is every reason to be hopeful of the success of the Church of Christ in the near future. All we need is concerted effort and enthusiasm, though never before, as now, have the faithful worked and prayed more earnestly.

"I hope for a change in the churches throughout this city. Millions of dollars are invested in them; still they are open to service just four hours during the week, and dead closed the rest of the time, while evil stalks abroad at all times." The speaker then said he hoped when churches reached a practical business basis they would be open at all times for services. He said we were living more than ever in a complex civilization. Men with hordes of wealth were living about the city, and their number, making money out of projects which a century ago seemed impossible, was increasing. He concluded:

"It is the duty of every Christian father to lay by money for his children, but as much is it the duty to give liberally to the Church. The giving on the impulse or the giving with a grudging hand is not the gift that God exacts.

"It is the Catholic Church that has the wisest method. Everybody gives something, and the giving has become a habit. The sooner we follow that system the sooner will we be on a sounder footing. If every Christian householder would apportion an amount to be set aside from his income a constant stream of contributions would pour into our churches, and God would see that we are appreciative of the wonderful gifts He has given us."

Dr. Purves then introduced John H. Converse of Philadelphia. Mr. Converse drew even a closer parallel than the preceding speaker between the Church and mercantile propositions, comparing the closing of the books of a mercantile house to the closing of the books of the Church, and seeing whether the balance sufficed for contemplated plans. The demands on the Church, he said, were greater than ever before. He then outlined some of the plans intended.

"Giving," he said, "is part of every man's church duty, but it is human nature to lose interest in perfunctory giving. It is the specific object of the Twentieth Century Fund to furnish a specific object for a donor. The committee does not prescribe where or how the money shall be given. The donor keeps his own counsel, and, following the dictates of his heart, gives where he thinks most good is done, to a church, to a hospital, or wherever he may wish.

"As the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt said, 'it is not how much we ought to give, but how little we may retain.' We are face to face with this problem, and as we turn into the new century there is a fitting occasion to make the Church in truth, the Bride of Christ."

Mr. John E. Parsons was the next elder who spoke. He counselled those present to look back at the centuries and to learn from them the lessons taught. The problem, he said, was how to make the time notable for the betterment of the service to man. He referred to the Church itself as illustrative of the generosity of the faithful.

The Rev. Dr. Babcock concluded the meeting with a brief address.

JUNIOR REPUBLIC WANTS AID.

The Woman's Aid of the George Junior Republic is grateful for the encouraging support which made the Sembrich concert on Saturday, Dec. 22, such a success. More than $1,000 were cleared, and a part of this will go toward the completion of the New York Cottage on the Republic grounds at Freeville, Tompkins County, N. Y.

The George Junior Association, as well as the Woman's Aid, is anxious to increase its membership, both on account of the financial assistance which is greatly needed for current expenses and from the desire to have more people keep in touch with this interesting work. Members of the George Junior Association pay $5 per annum, which may be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. A. G. Agnew, 45 Wall Street, while membership in the Woman's Aid costs only $2 per annum, that amount being payable to Miss Edith H. White, Secretary and Treasurer, 210 West Fifty-ninth Street.

The other officers of the New York Woman's Aid are as follows: President—Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild; Vice Presidents—Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mrs. L. D. Buckley, Mrs. Henry Burden, Miss Damon, Mrs. John Wells, Mrs. Edward Oothout, Miss C. H. Patterson, and Miss Van Santvoord.

The Junior Republic Citizen, printed monthly by the boys, is sent to each member of the Woman's Aid and George Junior Association, and gives a most interesting account, written by the citizens themselves, of all the main events in the life of the Republic.

Russian Ambassador Offends France?

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Le Siecle asserts that the Russian Ambassador, Prince Ouroussoff, will shortly leave Paris for an unlimited holiday. A mysteriously worded note leaves it to be understood that the Ambassador has been lacking in some way in tact toward the French Government. "He is at perfect liberty to exercise his critical faculties on the subject of France," says Le Siecle, "but the Government he reperesents has the exclusive right to know the result of his observations."

$45,000 for Michigan Indians.

HARTFORD, Mich., Jan. 3.—The Pokagon Pottowattomie tribe of Indians residing in this vicinity was notified by letter to-day that the $45,000 promised them for a quitclaim deed to certain Chicago lands on the lake front is now ready for payment. This is the first notice the tribe members have had that they will get their money. It will be divided equally among three hundred men, women, and children, who are survivors of the once famous tribe.

B. Altman & Co.

will make decided reductions in the prices of

VALUABLE RUSSIAN SABLE and SILVER FOX SKINS,

for

MONDAY, JANUARY 7th.

DENIES SHE'S THE WIFE OF ALLEGED BIGAMIST

Mrs. Howard of Cambridge Says Mistake Will Be Rectified.

Mrs. Helen Hawkes Howard Returns Home and Learns of Her Husband's Arrest—He Is Held in $3,000 Bail.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 3.—Mrs. George W. Howard of Cambridge, whose alleged husband has been arrested in New York on a charge of bigamy, is very ill to-night from the effects of the exposure, and is denied to all callers. Her sister, Mrs. McCarter of Cambridge, is with her.

Mrs. Howard was seen this noon by a reporter at her home in the apartment house at 63 Dana Street. She was noncommittal and refused repeatedly to answer nearly every question put to her, she said:

"I will simply say that the George W. Howard arrested in New York is not my husband. There has been a great mistake, which will be rectified in time."

Mrs. Howard replied that she had nothing to say in answer to questions whether she was ever married to a George W. Howard, whether she was acquainted with him, whether her husband was in Cambridge or in New York.

From her manner the inference was drawn that Mrs. Howard meant by her denial of being the wife of the New York Howard that he was not her husband in a moral sense. This supposition is strengthened by the difficulty which is encountered by those who are in search of the facts in the case. For instance, the name of the clergyman, the Rev. Joseph Lambert, does not appear in the directories of ten years ago, and is not known to-day.

In the certificate on file in Cambridge Howard certified that this marriage with her was his second. Both gave their residences as Cambridge. Howard gave his age as thirty-three years, and said he was born in Reading. His parents were James H. and Eliza J. Howard. It is recorded that it was Miss Kay's first marriage, and that she was twenty-six years old. She was born in Red Beach, Me., and her parents were James W. and Margaret Kay. Although Howard certified that his marriage to Miss Kay was his second, it is not known whether his first wife died or there was a separation of some kind.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard have lived at 63 Dana Street, Cambridge, only a short time. The family is not very well known in the city, but Mrs. Howard is highly spoken of. When she was first apprised of her husbands' arrest she exclaimed that it could not be true, for he was her lawful husband, but this noon as above stated she denied the marriage.

Mrs. Helen Hawkes Howard, the wife of George W. Howard, who is alleged to have committed bigamy in marrying her in September last, returned last evening from Albany and learned for the first time of her husband's arrest from her father, who met her at the Grand Central Station.

Henry Hawkes, the father of Mrs. Howard, who is Superintendent of the Bureau of Distribution of the Brooklyn Water Supply Department, and a prominent Democratic politician of that borough, drove with her to the Hawkes residence on Prospect Place.

The news of the charge against her husband was naturally a great shock to Mrs. Howard, and she was prostrated last night. Mrs. Howard had been visiting friends at Albany with her sister, and the knowledge of her husband's arrest had been kept from her until she reached this city, coming in response to a telegram from her parents.

Howard was arraigned before Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Through his counsel, John S. Bennett, he pleaded not guilty to the charge against him.

The Magistrate fixed the bail at $2,000 and counsel for Howard asked that it be reduced to $1,000, saying that his client held a responsible position with the Metropolitan Traction Company, which might be jeopardized by his detention in jail. District Attorney Clarke, however, asked that instead of the amount of bail being lowered, it be increased.

Magistrate Brenner finally fixed bail at $3,000. William A. Price, President of the New York Coal and Navigation Company, with offices at 143 Liberty Street, Manhattan, was accepted as bondsman for Howard, and the latter was released pending examination on Tuesday next.

Henry Hawkes, Jr., brother-in-law of Howard, who made the complaint upon which the latter was arrested, was in court, as was also the elder Mr. Hawkes. The last named, when seen last night, said that Howard spoke to him outside the court, when they met on the sidewalk, and asserted his innocence of the charge against him.

Howard also told the reporters that his only wife was the daughter of Mr. Hawkes, and that he never married the woman in Cambridge, Mass.

LITTLE GIRL TAKES POISON.

Found a Box of Pills and Eat Some, Causing Her Death.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Hattie Ford, five years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Ford of Chicago, and granddaughter of Warwick Ford of Chester Hill, this city, died to-night after an hour of agony following the eating of several pills containing belladonna and strychnine.

The child, with her father and mother, came here to spend the holidays with Mr. Ford's father. On Christmas the little one had an elaborate tree, and since then had been in the habit of playing with the ornaments, which had adorned it. She was so engaged to-night when she found the box of pills in a drawer of the bureau in which the things were kept.

The first knowledge the family had of her actions was when she screamed, and her mother ran into the room to find her in convulsions. Drs. Green and Fleming were called, but arrived too late to save her life. The box which had contained the pills was found on the floor.

THIEVES BUNDLED UP SILKS.

Lot of Valu

SHARP EXCHANGES AT THE HERLIHY TRIAL

The Rev. Robt. L. Paddock Again Under Cross-Examination.

MR. YORK BECOMES SARCASTIC.

Commissioner Tells Attorney Grant That He Never Gets Tired of Talking—Mr. George Testifies.

The hearing of evidence in the trial of Capt. John D. Herlihy, upon charges of inefficiency, conduct unbecoming an officer, and violation of department rules, while he was in command of the Eldridge Street Precinct, was continued yesterday at Police Headquarters. The hearing began shortly after 2 o'clock, and was continued until 7:30 last evening.

The session was devoted largely to a continuation of the cross-examination of the Rev. Robert L. Paddock of the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street. The Rev. James H. George, rector of St. John's Church, Salisbury, Conn., who was with Mr. Paddock on the occasion of his visit to the Eldridge Street Station, also testified yesterday.

Ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, with his associates for the prosecution, P. V. R. Van Wyck, W. N. Wilmer, and Fred House, arrived early. As soon as Commissioners York, Abell, Hess, and Sexton came in the hearing was begun.

Mr. Grant again renewed objection, made at the previous hearing, to having President York sit on the case. He said that he did so on the strength of an affidavit made by a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who had interviewed President York.

"I desire to submit the affidavit," he said, and began to read it, when Mr. Olcott objected. Mr. York said that he would exclude the affidavit. The board sustained Mr. York.

The Rev. Mr. Paddock being called, Mr. Grant asked him if he had talked to any one about the case since the last hearing.

"To several."

"And who were they?"

"I think—"

"Never mind what you think. What do you know?"

"Well, to several of my staff."

Mr. Grant put a number of questions and Mr. Paddock finally declined to answer.

"Why won't you answer?" asked Mr. Grant.

"Because you are so disagreeable."

"Oh; well, now, I'll be real nice. Did you speak to Mr. George?"

"Yes."

"Ah, good. And what did you say to him?"

"Well, that the trial was very interesting and—"

"Yes. Yes. And—"

"Oh, see here," interposed Mr. York; "are we going to have to listen to private conversations?"

Mr. Grant then changed his line of questioning and got Mr. Paddock to outline the history of his life in detail. Coming down to the incident in the Eldridge Street Station, he asked:

"Were the words, 'You lie' used at that interview?"

"To the best of my recollection those were the words."

"And that is the best answer you can give?"

"He said either 'You lie' or 'You are lying.'"

Mr. Grant got Mr. Paddock to admit that the policeman in the station house had said before him and Capt. Herlihy that he saw two women in the doorway. Then he produced the affidavit signed by Mr. Paddock and shown in court the next day.

"How is it that in the written part of this affidavit you swear to other facts?" he asked. "How were you able to swear that the women were warned?"

"The clerk of the court wrote what I told him, I supposed, in confidence."

"Well you swear that at any time during that interview Capt. Herlihy came from behind the railing?"

"I think he did."

"That is your impression. You said the other day that he came up to you with his clinched fist, almost in your face?"

"Yes."

"You were frightened?"

"No, I can't say I was."

"Did you tell this to Mr. Olcott when you spoke about the case to him?"

"No; I did not."

"Didn't you think it was a serious matter when a Police Captain put his clinched fist in the face of a citizen, a clergyman, who had gone to his station house in the performance of his duty?"

"Yes, I thought it was a serious matter."

"Well, why didn't you tell Mr. Olcott about it?"

"It was one of many things I did not tell him."

After a long string of questions, in which Mr. Grant sought to get the witness to make some definite statement as to why he had not given Mr. Olcott the information, Mr. Grant came down to the time of his visit to Inspector Cross's office.

"That was the morning after Capt. Herlihy threatened you, was it not?"

"Yes."

"And you went in and shook hands with him—treated him cordially?"

"I shook hands. You may say cordially if you like."

"And you knew it was Herlihy with whom you shook hands?"

"Oh, of course he knew it," remarked Mr. York. "Don't try to be so impressive."

"I like to be impressive," said the lawyer.

"Did you tell Inspector Cross that Capt. Herlihy insulted you?"

The witness did not remember whether he had done so, and Mr. Grant asked him why he had not.

"I presume it was because Capt. Herlihy had done it before," said the witness. He added that the Inspector had, to the best of his knowledge, said that the language mentioned was not such as an officer ought to use. Mr. Paddock added that Inspector Cross had said he ought to make charges against Herlihy. He at first refused, but consented later, and a stenographer was called in. When the stenographer arrived he refused to make the complaint, as, in the meantime, he had had a conversation with the Inspector in which the Inspector told him he was unreasonable, and that if the precinct were a paradise he would not be satisfied.

"You refused to put the complaint in writing?"

"Yes."

"Because you said the Inspector had prejudged the case?"

"Yes."

After another whispered interview between Capt. Herlihy and the lawyer Mr. Grant asked:

"You went to the station house and said that if Capt. Herlihy did not report to your house at 9 o'clock one morning you would have his head; that you had influential people behind you?"

"I don't remember. I won't swear I did not."

"Will you swear that you did not tell officers in the precinct that you had the power to transfer any roundsman, officer, or patrolman?"

"Yes."

"I don't see that that cuts any figure," said Mr. York.

"Well, I've been talking all day, and"—

"Yes, I know," remarked the Commissioner; "you never get tired."

Mr. Paddock then repeated his testimony that he had been accosted more than one hundred and fifty times, and in answer to a question as to whether Capt. Herlihy had ever offered to go with him and have him identify any of the women he said that the Captain, he thought, had offered to send a policeman with him. On one occasion, when he arrived with a policeman at the house the door was locked and there was no one there. He said that he had told Capt. Herlihy on many occasions if he got proper policemen in citizens' clothes he would have no trouble in getting evidence.

The Rev. Mr. George was then called to the stand. He told of leaving the Pro-Cathedral on April 26 with Mr. Paddock. As they started into Chrystie Street a man brushed past them, and they quickened their steps. Mr. Paddock went up to the man and asked him if he did not want to meet the policeman on the corner. The officer refused to arrest the man, but they went to the station house, and Mr. Paddock charged him with informing the women that he was approaching.

Mr. George went into details of what occurred in the station. The Captain, he said, declared that Mr. Paddock went around trying to induce people to commit crime, and that he carried an umbrella and turned up his collar so that people would not know him. Capt. Herlihy appealed to Mr. George to witness that he had not called Mr. Paddock a liar, but he told the Inspector that Herlihy had used the expression "You lie."

Mr. George's recollection of the meeting in the Inspector's office differed somewhat from the testimony of Mr. Paddock. He did not recall any handshaking, and did not remember the greeting to Capt. Herlihy. After a lengthy examination by Mr. Grant, in which to many questions the witness said he could not remember and would not swear, the hearing was adjourned. It will be continued to-day at 1:30 o'clock.

SMALLPOX UP THE STATE.

State Board of Health Says It Was Brought in by Negro Minstrels.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The State Board of Health, issuing its monthly bulletin, to-day devotes the greater part of it to discussing the fact that there are outbreaks of smallpox in seventeen places in the State. The report says in part:

"During the last three years we have had considerable experience with smallpox, commencing with an importation, in 1898, by a traveling theatrical troupe among whose members the disease existed undiscovered until twenty localities in the western part of the State had been visited, with public parades and performances, and as a result smallpox was distributed in fourteen counties, not less than 320 persons took the disease, and a year passed before it ceased to exist. During this current year smallpox has been brought to seventeen places from outside.

"Now, toward the close of November, prior to which time the State had been free for three months from this disease, a repetition of the experience of 1898 on a smaller scale is threatening, in the appearance of another traveling troupe of colored minstrels from the South, in whose personnel smallpox has been discovered after having exhibited at eight places in the eastern part of the State, in three of which, Albany, Schenectady, and Gloversville, an outbreak has followed.

"There has also been a considerable outbreak in a locality of New York City which this troupe touched in passing, though the health authorities trace the origin instead to a more remote unrecognized case.

"The present comparative immunity of this State from smallpox is chiefly due to very general vaccination, secured by health authorities, especially in places where the disease has developed, and more widely by the operation of the law now several years in effect requiring the vaccination of school children.

BABY SMALLPOX PATIENT.

Sixteen-Months-Old Child Sent to North Brother Island.

Viola Buck, the sixteen-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Buck of 417 Wales Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday was transferred to North Brother Island, suffering with smallpox.

The child had been ill for two days, and the case was reported to the Bronx Borough Board of Health. It was at once diagnosed as smallpox, and the little patient transferred to the Island.

The family lived in a two-story flat house, and Mr. Buck kept a grocery store underneath. The house was fumigated and everybody within a radius of two blocks of the house vaccinated.

RABBI UPHOLDS BAKERS' STRIKE.

Dr. Bernard Drachman Addresses a Breadmakers' Meeting.

Dr. Bernard Drachman, rabbi of the Synagogue Zichron Ephraim, 163 East Sixty-seventh Street, addressed a mass meeting of the striking Hebrew bakers last night, in New Irving Hall, Broome Street, near Norfolk Street. Dr. Drachman was received with cheers. As did the other speakers, he addressed the bakers in Yiddish.

"If reports are true," he said, "and there is every reason to believe they are true, there is great need for reform in the east side bakeries. It surprised and gratified me to hear that Bishop Potter, at a recent labor dinner, said, 'I drink this glass for the welfare of the east side bakers.' It showed that he was a man of broad sympathies. But, my brethren, I would have you be fair in your demands and not exaggerate, and I assure you of my hearty sympathy.

Joseph Barondess spoke at length, and exhibited what he said were sections of loaves made in dirty bakeries. He pointed out worms and insects which had strayed into the dough. The strikers reported that investigations of bakeries were being conducted by James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, and others.

BANK CASHIER ARRESTED.

Receiver Makes Complaint Against E. C. Remme of Newport, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—Edward C. Remme, cashier of the German National Bank of Newport, Ky., was arrested to-day by United States Marshal Compton upon a warrant issued at the instance of Bank Examiner Tucker. Owing to the shortage of $105,000 of Frank M. Brown, as assistant cashier and bookkeeper, the bank was recently placed in the hands of Tucker as receiver. The whereabouts of Brown are unknown, and it was thought that there would be no prosecutions until he was found. Bank Examiner Tucker said to-night:

"On April 26, 1899, I arranged with Cashier Remme to examine the books of the bank privately. Remme and I were the only ones who knew of the arrangement. On April 29 the books were taken to Cincinnati and examined in private. I have since discovered that between April 25 and 29 sixty false entries were made, covering a shortage of over $90,000. Some one must have informed Brown that the books were to be examined, so as to give him an opportunity to make the false entries. This is the basis of my affidavit against Remme."

Mr. Remme said: "I am innocent, and did not know of the Brown shortage before the Directors knew it and gave Brown no intimation of the secret investigation of the books."

Mr. Remme has been assisting Receiver Tucker in closing up the affairs of the old bank and organizing the new one, and was at work in the bank when arrested. Although he has lived all his life in Newport, and is well known on both sides of the river in prominent business circles, he was unable to secure the necessary $25,000 bail until to-night. He was held quietly and assisted by the officers in securing bail. Petitions had been numerously signed by the old depositors for Remme to be the cashier of the reorganized bank, and his arrest came as a surprise to the community.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Decatur Axtell, John Skelton Williams, and Col. George Wayne Anderson, Richmond; Garrett B. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland.

MURRAY HILL—State Senator Frank M. Higgins, Olean, N. Y.; F. D. Kilbourn, State Bank Examiner, Malone, N. Y.

GRAND—H. H. Kipp, United States Marine Corps.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury, Vermont; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts; ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse; Senator Boise Penrose, Pennsylvania; President T. C. Gilman, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

CONTINENTAL—Major C. T. Greene, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; I. D. Marks, furnishing and fancy goods, and manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street. Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Hyde, laces and white goods; 268 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goldsmith Brothers, Easton, Penn.; J. M. Goldsmith, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Seligman Brothers, Santa Fé, N. M.; B. Seligman, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

O'Callaghan, T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. J. O'Callaghan, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. E. Hamburger, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

O'Dwyer & Ward, Detroit, Mich.; E. F. Ward, millinery; C. G. Miller, millinery; 622 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bloch & Meyer, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Meyer, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Baruch, J., & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; H. Baruch, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Stark, B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Stark, wrappers; Hotel Cadillac.

Greenfield Clothing Company, Fort Scott, Ark.; G. Greenfield, clothing; W. S. Greenfield, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. Cole, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Kaufman, millinery and cloaks, 622 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Carroll, C. H., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. H. Carroll, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shoneman Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. T. Rosenheim, notions, buttons, and trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Strouss & Hirshberg, Youngstown, Ohio; B. Hirshberg, cloaks and suits; Belvedere House.

Williams, C. H., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; C. H. Williams, millinery, 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, gloves and underwear; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; D. H. Whitner, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery, 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics; 57 White Street.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC CLUB

The Samuel J. Tilden Association Is Incorporated.

Will Work for the Reorganization of the Party—May Fight Tammany Next Fall.

To help in the reorganization and rehabilitation of the Democratic Party on old-line principles is the avowed purpose of a new Democratic club organized yesterday. The articles of incorporation were filed and the organizers are shown to be ex-Senator Jacob A. Cantor, ex-Assemblyman Perez M. Stewart, and others. The club has already a membership of 300. The corporate name is the Samuel J. Tilden Democratic Association.

The club is to be organized on the model of the Manhattan Club. The purpose of the new club as avowed in the articles of incorporation is to work for the reorganization of the Democratic Party in the Nation, State, and city. The headquarters will be on Seventy-second Street, near Broadway. It is expected that within a few weeks the membership of the new organization will be at least 1,000. Hundreds of applications are on file now and will be acted on as soon as the preliminary organization is completed next week.

Ex-Senator Cantor said yesterday:

"The new club will be composed of men who will work for the reorganization of the Democratic Party. The members will be recruited from the ranks of Democrats who believe in the solid principles of the old Democracy."

Ex-Senator Cantor would make no direct statement that the club is going into the battle next Fall to try and defeat Tammany Hall in the Mayoralty contest. Many of the other members were, however, outspoken that it would be an anti-Tammany organization, and that the rank and file of the members were just as much opposed to the domination of Richard Croker in New York City politics as they were to the present national leaders of the party.

When asked about the policy of the new club ex-Senator Cantor said:

"We will not sit around like the members of the Manhattan Club and watch the principles of Democracy set aside. We intend to make it a very active organization. An address will be issued to the voters next week. We hoped to have the address ready at the time of the publication of the articles of incorporation, but it was thought best to defer a public discussion of the objects of the organization until next week."

It was stated yesterday that Robert Dowling, of the firm of Flake & Dowling would be President of the new organization.

Ex-Senator Cantor was for many years a prominent leader in Tammany Hall. He was elected to the Assembly and the Senate, but was finally turned down by Richard Croker. Mr. Cantor was a personal friend of Roswell P. Flower. Of late years Mr. Cantor has taken no interest in politics and, in fact, announced to many of his friends that he would never again enter the political field. It is expected that the new club will rally to its standard many of the Democrats of wealth and influence who are at present opposed to the leadership of Richard Croker in Tammany Hall.

MR. BLISS CHOSEN CHAIRMAN.

Succeeds the Late William L. Strong as Head of Sound Money Association.

Cornelius N. Bliss was last night elected to succeed the late William L. Strong as Chairman of the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association, at a meeting held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. This organization, which was formed in 1896, has heretofore taken no part except in Presidential political contests. It has now decided to take an active part in State and local campaigns.

With this idea in view, a committee was appointed last night to secure articles of incorporation.

"We purpose," said a member of the committee, "to do all that we can in the interest of good government—National, State, and local. We have no desire to be intruders, but we will lend our best efforts to secure satisfactory administrations all around."

The association will hold its annual dinner at Delmonico's on Jan. 15.—Covers will be laid for more than 300 persons, and it is already known that among the guests will be Gov. Odell, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and Senator Hanna.

REPUBLICANS READY FOR WORK.

County Committee, in New Quarters, Will Meet Frequently.

Robert C. Morris, the newly elected President of the Republican County Committee, yesterday announced that hereafter he will be at 1 Madison Avenue every Wednesday afternoon from 2 until 6 o'clock, and on Saturdays from 1 to 6 o'clock. Edmund Bodine was re-engaged as Sergeant-at-Arms and Sidney H. Goodacre as Messenger.

Hereafter there will be almost daily conferences between President Morris, Executive Chairman W. H. Ten Eyck, Secretary George R. Manchester, First Vice President E. H. Healy, Second Vice President William Halpin, and Treasurer George R. Sheldon. John J. Plunket of the Ninth District will devote much attention to the ballot and the ballot box details.

CITIZENS' UNION COMMITTEES.

The following committees have been appointed by R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union:

Committee on Charter—John W. Weed, John E. Eustis, R. M. Gignoux, J. Warren Greene, and John L. Wilkie.

Committee on Finance—I. N. Seligman, E. R. L. Gould, R. C. Ogden, G. H. Schwab, and J. Kennedy Todd.

Committee on Legislation—C. C. Nadal, Arthur J. Cosby, and Paul Fuller.

Committee on District Organization—Fielding L. Marshall, S. Goldenkrantz, F. C. Huntington, A. P. W. Seaman, and O. C. Semple.

Committee on District Organization, Brooklyn—Ludwig Nissen, M. J. Flatherty, H. A. Goulden, Willis L. Ogden, S. Perry Sturges, J. E. Swanstrom, and W. H. Ziegler.

The Central Committee will meet at 42 East Twenty-third Street, on Jan. 26.

Burglars Worked While Houses Burned.

The residences of William H. Bishop and Peter Ritter, situated on Fifteenth Street, near Broadway, in Bowne Park, Flushing, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire originated in the Bishop residence, and spread so rapidly that Mr. and Mrs. Bishop had barely time to escape by jumping from the roof of the veranda. Mr. Bishop's loss is about $7,000 and Mr. Ritter's about $3,000. During the excitement burglars broke into the house of Alfred Pearce, in the same neighborhood, and robbed it of valuable property. The family was not at home at the time.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, brisk southeasterly winds.

The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic Coast States, and in the Dakotas, Montana, and the region to the northward, where temperatures of 4 to 24 degrees below zero obtain. From Michigan and Minnesota southward over the West Gulf States and southwestward over the Southwestern States the temperature has risen. Slightly warmer weather is indicated over the eastern lake region and New England, and colder weather from Lake Michigan and Illinois northwestward to Montana and Wyoming. Fresh to brisk winds, becoming southeasterly, are indicated for New England and the Middle Atlantic Coast, and fresh to brisk easterly on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	20	20	25
6 A. M.	19	18	21
9 A. M.	23	16	20
12 M.	27	18	23
4 P. M.	26	21	25
6 P. M.	24	21	24
9 P. M.	22	21	24
12 P. M.	22	23	23

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 284 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were, as follows:

Printing House Square	23
Weather Bureau	19
Corresponding date 1900	24
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	29

The maximum temperature was 23 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum 15 degrees at 10 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 67 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 59 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. was 30.66 and at 8 P. M. 30.69.

MINERS KILLED BY BLACK DAMP

Experienced Men Lose Their Lives in Spite of Efforts of Four Different Rescue Parties.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 3.—An accident occurred at the Pine Ridge Colliery of the Algonquin Coal Company to-day, which resulted in the death of two men and the fatal injury of two others. The mine, owing to a cave-in, had not been in operation for some time past, and considerable gas had accumulated in the workings.

This morning D. J. Williams, the Superintendent of the mine; William Morgan, the Assistant Superintendent, and William Early and Martin Fortune, fire bosses, entered the mine for the purpose of devising a plan to drive an airway. They were experienced men and prepared for any emergency. The party did not return to the surface at noon, and there was some alarm as to their safety.

At 2 o'clock a searching party went down the mine to see what had become of the Superintendent and his men. The searchers could not go far, being driven back by the black damp. A rescuing party of experienced miners was then organized, and they entered the mine. They were slow in returning, and the greatest apprehensions were felt that all had fallen victims to the foul gas. But at 5 o'clock the rescuers came to the surface. They reported that they could find no trace of the missing men.

Another rescuing party of six men volunteered to go down. They were driven back several times by the fire damp, but finally managed to push their way into the workings and came across the dead bodies of Superintendent Williams and Fire Boss Morgan. After much difficulty the bodies were brought to the surface.

Later a fourth rescuing party went down the slope and found Early and Fortune. They were unconscious and when brought out physicians who were in waiting said they could not recover. The rescuers were loudly cheered by 2,000 persons who had been attracted to the scene of the disaster. All the victims were married men with families.

WANT FREE DELIVERY STOPPED.

Merchants in an Ohio Town Say That They Lose Trade Through It.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, O., Jan. 3.—News reaches here from Newton Falls, in Trumbull County, that a petition is to be sent to Washington at once by the merchants of that place asking that the rural free delivery recently inaugurated there, be discontinued. So far Newton falls is the first place heard from in Ohio to take such a stand. It is claimed by the merchants there that is takes custom from them.

This one feature of the new system which apparently has not been considered. Formerly scores of farmers would drive to the town each day from all localities to get their mail and of course while there would do more or less trading with the merchants. Now they have no occasion to make daily trips to the postoffice but instead the farmers do their trading perhaps on but one day in the week, and then take a longer drive to the largest nearby city.

COLLIERS WIN THEIR STRIKE.

Nova Scotia Operators Grant Demand for Increase in Wages.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 3.—The colliers' strike in Pictou collapsed to-day by the unconditional surrender of the operators to the demand for a 12 per cent. increase in wages. The strike was the shortest on record for such a decisive result, having lasted three days. Had the owenrs not given in to-day the 1,200 miners of Spring Hill would have ceased work to-morrow and gone out with their Pictou brethren. Accordingly the coal mine managers of the province met this morning at Truro and, after being several hours in session, reached a decision to grant the demands of the men.

This makes 22 per cent. increase of wages the employes of the coal mines have received in four months. An original 10 per cent. haying been applied for and conceded in September last. The Spring Hill workmen, although they remained at work, will also receive the 12 per cent. increase, but it is doubtful if the Cape Breton miners will share the benefit, as they showed no disposition to assist the strike. The total wage at the Spring Hill and Pictou mines affected by the increase is $100,000 monthly.

HAS A MAYOR ARRESTED.

Trouble Between the Municipal Executive of Hightstown and a Contractor.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 3.—Mayor Richard D. Norton of Hightstown, N. J., was arrested to-day on complaint of Contractor Charles B. Walton, and was held in $500 bail by Justice of the Peace Naar to answer a charge of selling goods to the borough of which he is Mayor, in violation of law. The bills had to be passed upon by the Common Council, of which the Mayor is ex officio President.

The arrest of Norton is a retaliatory act on the part of Walton, who was the defendant in a suit instituted by Norton to restrain the County of Mercer from paying the contractor the balance due on some stone-road building. Norton alleged that Walton had not complied with the specifications of the contract. The decision of the court was against Norton, and then Norton instituted other proceedings, attaching the money due Walton, claiming that Walton was indebted to him.

Money for the Hunt Memorial.

The Hunt Memorial Committee is in need of funds to complete payment to Daniel Chester French for two statues now on exhibition at the National Academy of Design, which are intended for the completion of this memorial in Fifth Avenue, opposite Lenox Library. The committee has now been working for three years and has raised $16,800 from the art societies and art lovers of New York. There is still lacking $4,500 wherewith to pay Mr. French for his work, and the committee hopes for contributions from the general public.

Jefferson Buys Chicago Real Estate.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Joseph Jefferson, the actor, to-day purchased real estate in this city valued at $87,000. Mr. Jefferson paid that amount for it, giving $47,000 in cash and assuming a mortgage of $40,000. The property consists of a three-story brick apartment building on Forty-seventh Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:10 A. M.—Riverview Terrace, between Dock Street and Powell Place; owner, John Jacobson; damage, $300.

12:45 A. M.—24 Desbrosses Street; owner, Brockston Shoe Company; damage, $250.

1:35 A. M.—342 East Seventy-sixth Street; owner, John Motzer; damage slight.

1:40 A. M.—828 Broadway; owner, Solomon & Clapper; damage, $30,000.

1:55 A. M.—234 East Fifty-third Street; owner, Mary Burham; damage, $25.

6:15 A. M.—306 Henry Street; owner, James Eagan; damage slight.

7 A. M.—168 Greene Street; owners, Herzog Bros.; damage, slight.

8:50 A. M.—270 Monroe Street; owner, H. Wagner; damage, $75.

10 A. M.—223 Third Street; owner, Carl Hirschkewitz; damage, $2,500.

10:30 A. M.—14 Mott Street; owner, Elizabeth Edwards; damage slight.

11:05 A. M.—22 Mangin Street; owner, Ambo Garkin; damage slight.

11:45 A. M.—Ely and Barry Streets; owner, Richard Manning; damage, $100.

11:50 A. M.—108 Allen Street; owner, Max Meyerson; damage, $3,000.

11:55 A. M.—580 Washington Street; owners, Loder & Sons; damage slight.

1:25 P. M.—30 Scammel Street; owner, Abraham Sonn; damage slight.

2:30 P. M.—124 Allen Street; owner, George Hinsman; damage, $500.

2:30 P. M.—47 Seventh Street, William's Bridge; owner, William G. Hogan; damage, $20.

3 P. M.—65 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; owner, William Raymond; damage, $10.

4:15 P. M.—338 West Fifty-seventh Street; T. S. Bishop; damage unknown.

4 P. M.—1,681 Avenue A; George Hattman; damage, $100.

5:20 P. M.—923 Park Avenue; J. Sigal; damage unknown.

5:25 P. M.—64 Bayard Street; Joseph Rosenberg; damage slight.

5:30 P. M.—2,513 Broadway; Adline W. Dhem; damage, $500.

7:35 P. M.—351 Columbus Avenue; Terrance Farley; damage, $100.

8 P. M.—321 East Fifty-second Street; Richard Barnett; damage, $10.

8:15 P. M.—171 West Ninety-fifth Street; Mary E. Haubner; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BROCKVILLE, Conn., Jan. 3.—Maxwell's block, a three-story brick building in the centre of the town, was destroyed by fire this morning, entailing a loss of $40,000. An explosion of gas during the fire damaged neighboring buildings. The blaze is believed to have started in the furnace room.

DR. MOORE IS SUSPENDED

Relieved of Duty at Bellevue Pending Investigation.

Commissioner Keller Says He Is Self-Convicted of Negligence in the Hilliard Case.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller announced yesterday that as a result of the reading of the minutes of the Coroner's investigation of the death of Louis Hilliard in the Pavilion for the Insane at Bellevue Hospital he had decided to suspend Dr. John W. Moore, who had charge of the pavilion when Hilliard met his death, to await the action of the Medical Board of the hospital. He announced this yesterday afternoon in his room at the New Amsterdam Hotel, where he was examining the minutes of the Coroner's jury in company with Dr. Hill, the Inspector of the State Board of Charities. He said that Dr. Moore was self-convicted of negligence, so far as Hilliard was concerned.

Dr. Alexander Lambert, Secretary of the Medical Board, said yesterday that he could not as yet make public the names of the Committee of Five of the board that has been appointed to confer with the Charities Commissioner in regard to the charges made against the management of the hospital.

It was learned at the hospital yesterday that there was a great scarcity of male nurses there, and it was said that this was caused by the resignation yesterday of four of the nurses. It was also rumored that Mrs. Ada Willard, the Superintendent of the Mills Training School for Nurses, had also signified her intention of resigning. She refused, however, to either confirm or deny this report. The names of three of the male nurses said to have resigned yesterday are Hoffman, Schwartz, and Walters. The name of the fourth could not be learned either at the hospital or at the training school.

Casper Hoffman said that he had resigned because he could not stand the present notoriety that he was attracting at present as a nurse in Bellevue Hospital. Nine graduate nurses who had volunteered their services were on duty at the hospital.

"I am perfectly satisfied with the attitude of the Medical Board in this case," said Commissioner Keller in answer to a question. "Their answer to my letter was the appointment of the Committee of Five. This committee will be of immense value in any investigation that may be made."

When asked whether he intended to take any action in dismissing any one, Mr. Keller said that he did not want to talk of anything until he was fully determined to act.

"I have been going through the minutes, he said, "and as yet have not completed them. From what I have seen, however, I can say that Dr. Moore stands convicted of negligence in the case of Hilliard. You can put that down as my opinion. So far as the others are concerned, I don't want to say very much. I have not gone through all the minutes of the Coroner's jury yet and I don't want to talk about any cases until I am prepared to act in regard to them."

Dr. Moore, when seen yesterday, said that he had nothing to say in regard to his suspension. He became an interne at the hospital about two years ago, and is now a senior on the fourth medical division.

Dr. H. Barclay of the second medical division has been appointed to take charge of the patients in the insane and alcoholic wards in his place. The system by which Moore was placed in charge of the Pavilion for the Insane was instituted by the Medical Board when Dr. Frank W. Robertson, who formerly had charge of it, resigned to take charge of the Elmira Reformatory.

BLEW HIMSELF TO PIECES.

Maine Farmer Committed Suicide with a Dynamite Cartridge.

LISBON, Me., Jan. 3.—H. E. Webber, a well-to-do farmer of Lisbon Village, about two miles north of this place, killed himself in a peculiar manner during last night. Traces of a body were found about the barnyard this morning, and an investigation showed that Webber had blown himself to pieces. Parts of his legs were scattered about the premises and fragments of flesh were spattered on the buildings. The head and arms and upper part of the trunk were found on top of the barn.

Notes left by Webber said he had decided to kill himself by exploding a dynamite cartridge. He was thirty-five years old, married, and had three children. He had been acting strangely for several weeks.

TENANTS GREATLY EXCITED.

Fire in Engine Room of Apartment House Alarms Inmates.

The tenants in the seven-story apartment house at 64 West Seventy-seventh Street were thrown into a state of excitement last night when a volume of thick black smoke came up the areaway and was quickly followed by the electric lights throughout the building being extinguished.

The smoke was caused by a slight fire which broke out in the engine room among a lot of burlap.

The tenants became greatly excited, and made for the stairways. The firemen quickly extinguished the blaze. The loss was slight.

FLAT IN FLAMES.

Fire and Water Do $2,000 Damage in West Fifty-first Street.

The flat of Joseph C. Bishop, on the third floor of the five-story flat house, 333 West Fifty-first Street, was badly damaged by fire and water late yesterday afternoon. The blaze was discovered by Bishop's daughter Annie and a servant girl.

When the firemen arrived they found the entire flat in flames. The fire was extinguished after a half hour's work. The flats occupied by Warren Walker and H. J. Pepper, on the fourth and fifth floors, respectively, were damaged by smoke. The entire loss is placed at $2,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:25	Sun sets	4:45
		Moon rises	.. ..

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:48	Gov. Isl'd	7:16	H. Gate	9:12
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:26	Gov. Isl'd	7:47	H. Gate	9:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico, via Tampico	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.
Philadias, Argentine Republic, &c	5:30 A. M.	.....

SATURDAY, JAN. 5.

Antilla, Nassau	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	.....
Alene, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffon, Northern Brazil, &c	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hildur, Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Minneapolis, London	.....	.....
Morro Castle, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norman Prince, Argentine Republic, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	5:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Staatendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, JAN. 6.

Leon XIII., Genoa, &c	.....	.....

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	8:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo. (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Jan. 6.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11; inclusive, for disp

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The Position of JANUARY In the ECONOMY of Buying

JANUARY is no longer a period of dullness. Merchandising effort as pioneered by the Wanamaker business has made it a month of strong and vigorous business activity. It has come to be a time that all thrifty folks look forward to for economical investment in goods of personal and housekeeping need.

The Wanamaker Store policy meets this expectation most fully and honestly. Stock adjustments of store merchandise are made on some lines daily. Stock adjustments of manufacturers, where desirable merchandise is offered at very positive savings in cost, are undertaken for prompt distribution by us. These movements keep the store news bristling with daily interest.

Then of still broader importance is the

Annual Sale of White

which has been developed into the greatest power for economy of production and distribution that is known to the trade. It has emboldened manufacturers of women's garments to buy muslin and embroideries in the magnificent quantities that avail much in price setting. It has given them courage to take advantage of conditions for buying materials and for employing labor and machinery when both would otherwise be idle. The planning ahead has enabled us to have all garments made in bright, clean and healthy factories, without the rush and crowding that usual goods go through when ordered later, and from makers less careful of work-people and their environments. The Wanamaker stocks are crisp, fresh, immaculate, dainty and refined. The extremely low prices buy garments of greater beauty and comfort than are bought in usual stores at regular prices.

Do you wonder that the Wanamaker Sale of White is a success without a parallel? Do you wonder that women of taste and discrimination choose this store so universally to provide their muslin garments?

Daintiness, stylish and comfortable shapes, with hygienic purity and safety are motives enough for refined and practical women; yet added to these are prices as low or lower than are asked elsewhere for garments that have neither the character nor quality to deserve comparison.

High-Class Furs
Some *Reduced* Prices

They were eminently fair enough before the reduction. But we wish to hurry them along a bit faster. Fur-selling time is brief now, though there's a long period of wearing-time yet remaining, and other entire winters to come. Perhaps we had too many of these handsome Persian Lamb coats. What remain of this lot will be $75 each—that's $20 less than yesterday's moderate price.

These elegant coats of Persian lamb, with collars and revers of chinchilla, are $125 to-day—and that is $25 less than their regular very reasonable price.

Extra long full boas of natural lynx at $25 instead of $45 and $50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Thorough-going Reductions In Novelty DRESS-GOODS

Space is valuable in the Dress Goods Store just now. The new spring goods are crowding in, and we're willing to pay a substantial premium on the space we need in the way of price reductions on these beautiful imported novelty dress goods, that range from two-fifths to a half of former values. Among the goods thus sacrificed to their later rivals are many for which the best wearing-time is *now*,—the handsomest and newest of Paris designing. Read the interesting details:

At $3, reduced from $4.25—Velvet Chenile Satin Striped Venetian Cloths.
At $2, reduced from $3.75—Silk-and-wool Velvet Figured Velour, in combinations of colors and black.
At $2, reduced from $3.50—Silk-and-wool Matelasse Velour, in combinations of colors on black.
At $2, reduced from $3.50—Velvet Figured Novelty, in combinations of black and colors.
At $2, reduced from $3.50—Silk-and-wool Striped Novelty, in combinations of colors and black.
At $2, reduced from $3.25—Silk-and-wool Polka-dot Cube Figured Poplin, in combinations of colors on black.
At $1.75, reduced from $3.50—Silk-and-wool Polka-dot Crepon, one color on bright colors on black.
At $1.75, reduced from $3—Silk-and-wool Crepon Velour, in combinations of colors and black.
At $1.75, from $3.50—Silk-and-wool Corded Striped Figured Velour, in combinations of colors and black.
At $1.75, reduced from $2.75—Silk-and-wool Figured Striped Velour, in combinations of colors and black.
At $1.50, reduced from $3—Silk-and-wool Matelasse Velour, in combinations of colors and black.
At $1.50, reduced from $3—Silk-and-wool Matelasse Velour, in combinations of colors and black.
At $1.50, reduced from $2.75—Silk Polka-dot Venetian Cloths, in combinations of bright colored dots on black.
At $1.50, from $2.50—Silk Crepe Striped Venetian Cloths, in combinations of colors on black.
At $1, reduced from $2—Mohair Figured Prunella Cloths, in combinations of black figures on colored grounds.
At $1, reduced from $1.50—Silk Figured Matelasse Velour, in combinations of colors on black.
At 75c, reduced from $1.25—Silk Figured Velour, in combinations of colors and black.

Rotunda.

Eiderdown Sacques

One of the best makers of eiderdown garments—we buy largely of his goods regularly—had just this little lot of 1,000 sacques remaining. Everybody had enough apparently. Couldn't sell them for what they were worth. Asked us to take them at a bargain price. Result: Here is

One Lot at 85c Each, Regularly $1.25

These are in 3 styles—all the usual colors in each style. Some with edges prettily crocheted with zephyr. Some have collars very attractively trimmed with braid.

Also One Lot at $1, Regularly $1.75

These are of ripple eiderdown in various solid colorings; some trimmed with satin ribbon ruffles; others bound with satin to match.

With the Muslin Underwear, Basement.

SHOES for $3

Everybody has shoes for three dollars a pair, or less. But only one store can obtain and sell such shoes as

The Wanamaker-Wearwell (for Men)
The Wanamaker-Reliable (for Women)

at three dollars a pair

There are very good shoes exploited widely at $3.50 a pair; but these two lines are *better* than any of them, though sold for a half dollar less. Made to be so—that is why we know.

All sorts for street or dress wear; for men and women.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR

Lawn is the vogue in Paris to-day. Our representative there has advised us of the high favor the material enjoys among the fashionables, and of its recent appearance in numerous new effective shapes for neckwear. Hence this prompt shipment of handsomest, newest styles:

Stocks with bows and jabots; some trimmed with Valenciennes lace; others with hemstitching, drawn work and embroidery; all hand work, at $2.50 to $9.75.
Lawn Ties. Two yards in length, with colored edges and stamped flowers, at $1.
Plain white, with hand-embroidered ends, from $1.50 to $5.65.
Sailor Collars and Revers. These are made of sheer lawn; some plain hemstitched with drawn work; others elaborately trimmed with real Valenciennes, Renaissance and Cluny lace, at $2 to $17.
Lace Barbs of real Duchesse lace, at $4.50 to $7.50.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Knit Underwear

For men, women and children. Broad assortments of all of the many weights, and each kind the best that the markets of the world afford. Priced moderately—a little more moderately, at least, than equal qualities sell for usually.

For Men—

$1 a garment—Heavy or medium weight natural colored merino shirts and drawers; sizes run to 50 inches; neatly trimmed and finished.
$1.50 a garment—Fashioned and regular made shirts and drawers; of natural colored merino; heavy weight; drawers in short or long inseam; seats re-inforced; sizes up to 50 inches.
$2.50 a garment—Shirts and drawers of English Llama wool; medium weight. Also of heavy weight natural worsted; the drawers in 2 lengths of inseam; nicely trimmed.

For Women—

50c a garment—Ribbed balbriggan vests; long or short sleeves; drawers to match, with French band, drawing string and side buttons.
75c a garment—Heavy silver gray merino vests; drawers or tights to match; attractively trimmed with silk.
$1 a garment—Fine white merino vests; long or short sleeves; drawers to match. Also silver gray union suits, buttoned across chest.
$2 a garment—White worsted combination suits; long sleeves; heavy weight; buttoned across chest; trimmed with silk.
$3 a garment—Medium weight white silk-and-wool union suits; low necks, sleeveless; high necks, long or short sleeves; elaborately trimmed with silk throughout.

For Children—

Heavy weight merino vests, drawers, and pantalettes; strongly made and durable; 25c each for sizes 20 and 22; 30c, for sizes 24 and 26; 35c for sizes 28 and 30; 40c for sizes 32 and 34.
Heavy weight white ribbed cotton vests or pantalettes; 20c for size 20; 25c for sizes 22 and 24; 30c for sizes 26 and 28; 35c for sizes 30 and 32.
Fine white or natural colored merino vests, pantalettes or drawers, heavy weight; size 18, 30c; advance 5c on each increasing size.

Broadway.

The MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Price lists can give but a meagre idea of this vast and satisfying stock; and descriptions can tell nothing of the sterling qualities of muslins and cambrics, or the refined daintiness of embroideries and laces on garments so trimmed. Yet we give information as full and definite as we can.

Night Gowns—

38c—Of muslin; yoke of fine plaits and embroidery; neck and sleeves trimmed with cambric ruffle; pearl buttons. Some also with V neck; yoke with clusters of plaits; cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves. Not more than 3 of these to a buyer.
Others at 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75. And these:
$1—Of muslin and cambric, 8 styles: Trimming of embroidery and insertion; others with embroidery and hemstitching; or with torchon lace; high, V and square necks; some also trimmed with ribbon.

Corset Covers—

8c—Of cambric; 2 styles: Trimming of neat embroidery edging or lace; pearl buttons. Not more than 3 of these to a buyer.
Others at 18c, 25c, 35c, 75c, 85c, $1. And these:
50c—Of cambric, nainsook or lawn; 8 styles: Tight-fitting or full covers; some short covers, to waist; square, round or V necks; trimmed with pretty embroidery, Valenciennes or torchon lace.

Petticoats—

35c—Of muslin; trimmed with cambric ruffle; plaits above.
Others at 50c, 75c, 85c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75. And these:
$1—Of muslin or cambric; 9 styles: Umbrella ruffle, or deep flounce, trimmed with the newest embroidery, torchon or Valenciennes lace; or with plain ruffles, plaited and hemstitched.

Chemises—

25c—Of muslin; round neck; trimmed with lace.
Others at 35c, 50c, 75c. And these:
$1—Of nainsook; 3 styles: Round neck trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion; some with torchon lace and insertion; also with Valenciennes lace and dainty ribbon.

Short Petticoats—

25c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle; plaits above.
Others at 35c, 50c, 75c, and 85c.

Drawers—

10c—Of muslin; deep hem and plaits. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
15c—Of muslin or cambric; with hem and fine plaits. Not more than 3 of these to a buyer.
Others at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. And these:
$1—Of cambric or nainsook; 4 styles: Beautifully trimmed with torchon, Point de Paris, or Cluny lace and dainty embroidery.

Children's Muslin Underwear—

Drawers—

Of good muslin, full size, with hem and clusters of plaits; 10c for sizes 2 to 4 years; 15c for sizes 6, 8 and 10 years; 18c for 12-year size.
Of good muslin, with embroidery ruffle and clusters of plaits; sizes 2 to 12 years, 25c.

Gowns—

50c—Of muslin; square neck; yoke of plaits in cluster; neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched ruffle.

Petticoats—

Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of cambric, trimmed with narrow ruffle; finished with deep hem and cluster of plaits; 35c for sizes 2 to 8 years; 45c for sizes 10 to 16 years.
45c—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle, trimmed with embroidery ruffle; sizes 2 to 14 years.

Children's White Dresses—

38c—Of nainsook; round yoke of hemstitched plaits and band of insertion, finished with deep hemstitched ruffle, edged with lace; sizes 6 months to 3 years.
45c—Of nainsook; square yoke of fine plaits back and front; neck and sleeves finished with embroidery ruffles; sizes 6 months to 2 years.
65c—Of lawn; pointed yoke of fine plaits in clusters and rows of hemstitching; yoke finished with hemstitched ruffle; sizes 1 to 3 years.
$1—Of nainsook; square yoke of fine plaits and 3 rows of insertion embroidery; yoke finished with cambric ruffle edge with fine embroidery and cluster of plaits.

Colored Dresses—

50c—Of gingham; small checks; 2 styles; both Mother Hubbard; one with white yoke, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery; the other with yoke, trimmed with ruffle of same material.
75c—Of gingham; very long waist of small box plaits; very full skirt; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery insertion and edging.

Underwear shown in BASEMENT and on SECOND FLOOR

Superb *Pure-flax* LINENS

The Linens in this White Sale were selected with the same care as are the linens for regular stock—in fact, many of the items told of here are goods sold all year 'round at regular prices. All valuations are made on regular Wanamaker prices, which are lower than the market at ordinary times. This is the best time in the whole year to secure a liberal discount on the best and purest linens.

TABLE LINENS—
35c a yard—Silver bleached, Austian; 63 in. wide; formerly 40c.
40c a yard—Cream damask, Irish; 70 in. wide; formerly 50c.
40c a yard—Old-fashioned hand loom dice, 56 in. wide; formerly 50c.
60c a yard—Snow-white table linen, 67 in. wide; formerly 75c.
90c a yard—Bleached satin finish damask, Flemish; 68 in. wide; formerly $1.25.
DINNER CLOTHS—From Scotland—
$1.60 each—Bleached Scotch table linen; size 68x68 in. $2 for size 68x86 in.; splendid value.
DINNER CLOTHS—From Ireland—
$2.25 each—Bleached damask cloths, 2x2 yds.; formerly $3.
$2.75 each—Bleached damask cloths, 2x2½ yds.; formerly $3.75.
$3.25 each—Bleached damask cloths, 2x3 yds.; formerly $4.50.
$3.75 each—Bleached damask cloths, 2½ x2½ yds.; formerly $5.25.
$4.50 each—Bleached damask cloths, 2½x3 yds.; formerly $6.25.
$2.50 a dozen—Breakfast napkins to match; 21 in. square; formerly $3.50.
$4.90 a dozen—Dinner napkins to match; 26 in. square; formerly $6.75.
NAPKINS—
$1 a dozen—Silver bleached Bohemian napkins, 22 in. square; formerly $1.10.
$1.10 a dozen—Bleached Scotch damask napkins, 18 in. square; worth $1.50.
$1.40 a dozen—Bleached Scotch damask napkins, 20 in. square; formerly $1.75.
$1.80 a dozen—Bleached Scotch damask napkins, 20 in. square; formerly $2.50.
$1.90 a dozen—Grass bleached German damask napkins, 22 in. square; formerly $2.25.
$2 a dozen—Bleached Irish damask napkins, 23 in. square; formerly $2.35.
$2.50 a dozen—Bleached Irish damask napkins, 24 in. square; formerly $3.
$3.75 a dozen—Grass bleached German double damask napkins, 26 in. square; formerly $4.25.
$4.50 a dozen—Bleached Irish double damask napkins, all in a handsome spot pattern: 26 in. square; formerly $5.75.
$6.50 a dozen—Extra fine double damask dinner napkins, from one of the best of Scotch makers; formerly $8.50.
TOWELS—
12½c each—Hemmed huckaback towels, size 18x35 in.; fully worth 15c; 18x36 in., 15c, worth 20c; 20x38 in., 20c, worth 25c.
25c each—Fringed "Old Bleach" huckaback towels, 20x39 in.; splendid value.
50c each—Hemstitched huckaback towels, with handsome damask border; all white; 27x43 in.; regularly $1 each.
BATH TOWELS—All-cotton—
15c each—Snow-white Turkish towels, with wide red border and initial; a splendid towel at little price (any initial.)
25c each—Snow-white towels; extra heavy; double warp; two-ply yarn; the best 25c towel we have ever shown; fringed or hemmed ends.

Fourth avenue.

The BOOK SALE
New Lots Added To-day

It's the "Hurt Book" Sale that began yesterday. So called because instituted for the purpose of disposing of the books damaged during the eager holiday-time choosing. But it has broadened out greatly—it embraces this year many books without a scuff or a scar or a soil. Many splendid volumes of which there are but two or three of a kind. Complete sets of books, of which there remain only very small quantities—the entire field of literature is covered. And interesting additions will be made daily. The prices are about a third of regular markings. Here's a little list—just the briefest hint of the many good things procurable to-day:

Life and Character Drawings, by Smedley. Published at $5. Our price, $1.50.
Tennyson's Idylls of the King; illustrated by the Brothers Rhead. Published at $3. Our price, 50c.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; illustrated by the Brothers Rhead. Edition de luxe. Published at $5. Our price, $1.25.
Widdicombe Fair, with pictures by Pamela Coleman Smith. Published at $8. Our price, $1.50.
The Golf Girl. Illustrations in color by Maud Humphrey. Verses by Samuel Minturn Peck. Published at 50c. Our price, 25c.
Saracinesca. F. Marion Crawford. Illustrations by Orson Lowell. 12mo., 2 vols. Published at $5. Our price, $1.75.
Paris Exposition Reproduced from Official Photographs. 350 photographic reproductions. 11x13½ in. $1.

Book Store, Ninth Street.

The Mississippi Valley in the Civil War. John Fiske. Published at $2. Our price, $1.20.
Gallegher, The King's Jackal, Lion and Unicorn, Cinderella, Soldiers of Fortune. Richard Harding Davis. 6 vols. Flexible morocco binding. Published at $6. Our price, $2.
Rambles in Colonial Byways. Rufus Rockwell Wilson. Illustrated; 2 vols. Published at $3. Our price, $1.75.
Historic Side Lights. Collection of delightful gossip and personal anecdotes, by H. P. Arnold. Published at $2.50. Our price, $1.25.
Lowell's Impressions of Spain. Compiled by Joseph Gilder. Published at $1.50. Our price, 50c.
The Lesson of Popular Government. Gamaliel Bradford. 2 vols. Published at $4. Our price, $2.25.
The Life of Nelson. Captain A. T. Mahan. Published at $3. Our price, $1.75.
John Sherman's Recollection of Forty Years in House, Senate, and Cabinet. 2 vols. Published at $7.50. Our price, $4.
The Northwest Under Three Flags. Charles Moore. 8vo. Illustrated. Published at $2.50. Our price, $1.50.
American Encyclopaedic Dictionary, 12 vols., half Russia, $7. 4 vols., half morocco, $4.50.
Webster's Dictionary, sheep binding, 95c.
Standard Dictionary, sheep binding, $3.50.
Students' Standard Dictionary, sheep, $2.
Dickens's Works, 30 vols., $18.50; 15 vols., $3.75.
Bulwer Lytton's Works, 25 vols., good edition, $36.
Lossing's Civil War in America, 3 vols., $4.25.
Shakespeare's Works, 7 vols., $1.
Les Miserables, 2 vols., 65c.

LACES at *Half Price*

The importance of this offering will appeal to every woman whose reading of fashion's forecast has shown the prominent position that Laces are to hold in the decoration of spring dresses. Then this offering includes many laces for lingerie which are widely wanted always. These lots are new, having only been in our possession a few weeks, and not shown until to-day. These prices:

Allover Laces, white and cream; some in striped effect. Worth 75c, now 25c a yard.
Point Venise Laces, white and cream. Worth $1, now 50c; worth $1.50, now 65c; worth $2, now $1; worth $2.50, now $1.25.
Imitation Cluny Laces, cream; worth 60c, now 30c.
Lace Edgings and Insertions, in Point de Paris, Platte Valenciennes and imitation Duchesse, at 5c to 38c a yard.

Broadway.

Office Furniture
Under-price

This is an interesting group of sample office chairs in styles that are not to be re-ordered. They are new and perfect goods, excepting for this slight service they have rendered. Mostly one of a kind, and cannot be duplicated. All the goods are of best construction and finish, and we do not believe a better line of desks can be had anywhere else.

Price hints of the Chairs:

At $3.50, from $5.50—Bent wood arm chair; cane seat.
At $4.50, from $7.35—Saddle wood seat arm chair.
At $6, from $8—Oak arm chair; saddle wood seat.
At $6, from $9.50—Oak arm chair; cane seat.
At $7, from $10—Oak arm chair; saddle wood seat.
At $7.50, from $10.50—Oak arm chair; saddle seat; panel back of leather.
At $7.50, from $11—Oak arm chair; leather seat and back.
At $8, from $11.75—Oak arm chair; leather seat and back.
At $9.50, from $14.50—Oak arm chair; leather seat and back.
At $10, from $15—Oak arm chair; saddle seat and leather back.
At $10, from $15.50—Oak arm chair; leather seat and back.
At $15, from $22.50—Oak arm chair; leather seat and back.
At $16.50, from $25—Oak arm chair; leather seat and back.
At $18.50, from $27—Oak arm chair; leather seat and back.

Also two patterns of *Roll-top Desks*, at very unusual prices to-day. About twenty in the lot.

At $28, from $35—Quartered golden oak, high roll-top desks; 55 in. long, 32 in. deep, 50 in. high; 2 pedestals, 4 drawers in left, 3 in right, center drawer between; top has 33 pigeon-holes and 4 drawers; usual paper and pen racks and letter drops; raised paneled ends and back; highly polished and of finest construction. The best desk in America for the money.
At $30, from $42—Quartered golden oak, high-roll top desks; 54 in. long, 32 in. deep, 50 in. high; 2 pedestals with 4 drawers in each; slide over each pedestal; top has 36 open pigeon-holes and 4 drawers; writing bed, has center of bird's-eye maple; paneled ends and back and heavy moulded base; this is one of the celebrated "Cutler" desks, and has the Cutler patent ink-well.

Fifth floor.

SHEETS and *Pillow Cases*

Stop and think for a moment, how long it will take the interest on your investment in these housekeeping essentials, even if you're buying in advance of your needs, to equal the amount you'll need to pay for like quality when the present sale is over. Probably this, or a similar line of reasoning, or the concrete fact of the actual present saving, is what has caused the selling on the first two days this year to exceed that for the corresponding period of any preceding sale.

Here are some salient points:

Bleached Pillow Cases—Made of good muslin that will give service.
42x36 in., 10c; 45x38½ in., 12c
45x36 in., 11c; 50x38½ in., 13c
54x38½ in., 15c

Bleached Sheets—Made of good muslin that will stand hard use.
54x90 in., 37c; 81x90 in., 50c
63x90 in., 40c; 81x99 in., 55c
72x90 in., 45c; 90x90 in., 55c
72x99 in., 49c; 90x99 in., 60c

Bleached Pillow Cases—Made from the best known grades of standard muslins:
42x36 in., 12½c; 45x38½ in., 15c
42x38½ in., 13c; 50x38½ in., 17c
45x36 in., 14c; 54x38½ in., 19c

Bleached Sheets—Made from the best known grades of standard muslins:
54x90 in., 43c; 72x99 in., 58c
63x90 in., 47c; 81x99 in., 64c
63x99 in., 52c; 90x90 in., 64c
72x90 in., 53c; 90x99 in., 70c

Fourth avenue.

Enameled Ware

Things for the kitchen that will wear well and look well—honest, dependable ware that through a trade incident is now offered at 'way below its actual worth. These tea and coffee pots, for instance. They are of crystal steel, neatly and durably enameled, all with strong copper edge around bottom. 3 sizes of each, at the uniform price of 25c. That's half of what they cost at the factory. They sell to-day regularly as high as 75c each.

Then there's this granite enameled ware—excellent goods, at considerably less than half regular prices:
Wash Basins, 9¾, 10¾ and 11¾ in. in diameter, at 9c each. The 12¾, 13 and 14 in. basins are 12c. Values are 22c to 45c.
Milk Pans, 3 qts., at 8c. Dippers, 5c. Pie Plates, 8 in., 4c.
Milk Kettles, 2, 3 and 4 qts., at 15c. Drinking Cups, 4c. Cuspidors, 20c.

Basement.

Boys' Clothing

The rummaging incident to the spirited holiday selling is productive of good things that a straightening-out of stocks discloses about this time. There are some lots that because of their limited quantity are ordered to march with quick-step to other quarters. Like these:

Vestee suits of blue and mixed cheviots; well made, stylish suits; sizes 3 to 8 years. Values up to $8. **Choose at $3 each**

Boys' reefers of various warm stylish materials; sizes 3 to 9 years. Values up to $10. **Choose at $5 each**

A lot of trousers of all-wool cheviots; sizes 4 to 16 years; strong, durable. 75c each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

FRAMED ETCHINGS

Is there space on your wall that could be advantageously filled by a picture? These etchings will do that, and more—they will add a decorative touch to any room. The subjects are attractive landscapes, some 17x26 in., others 14x28 in., in handsome 2-inch gilt frames, with beading. Some have mats, others are mounted on heavy cardboard. $2 would be a moderate price for these etchings, but while they're here, they shall be priced at $1 each.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Diaries for 1901

How often you have wished that you had jotted down some happening or other on the day it occurred, instead of trusting to your fallible memory. If you're not going to take the chance this year of forgetting, it's best to begin *now*. We can provide the requisite diary for any would-be chronicler. A few hints:

Imitation Russia, 2½x5½ in., 7 days to page, 12c; 2x4¾ in., 3 days to page, 20c; 2¾x5¾ in., 7 days to page, 20c.
Black imitation seal, 2¾x5¾ in., 7 days to page, 35c.
Persian seal, 3x5 in., 2 days to page, 40c.
Commercial Stationery Store, Basement.

American Russia, flexible, 2½x4, 1 day to page, 40c; 3x5 in., 2 days to page, 50c.
Imitation grained Russia, with flaps, 3x5 in., 2 days to page, 45c.
Morocco, gilt-edge, 4 pockets, 3x5 in., 3 days to page, $1.80.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HOUSE FIGHT OPENS ON REAPPORTIONMENT

Advocate of Reduction in Southern States Springs a Surprise.

Action of Both Democrats and Republicans Prevents Adoption of Resolution to Investigate Disfranchisement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The radical element among the House Republicans who favor cutting down the representation from the Southern States in which the franchise is abridged, suffered defeat to-day because a number of their colleagues refused to act with them. The issue was precipitated quite unexpectedly.

The leaders had decreed that the reapportionment bill should be taken up to-day, but before it could be called Mr. Olmstead of Pennsylvania offered as a matter of privilege a resolution reciting the alleged abridgment of the suffrage in Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and North Carolina, and directing the Committee on Census to investigate and report the facts to the House, in order that a Constitutional basis of representation could be established for those States. The resolution created a sensation. It was a surprise even to several of the Republican leaders.

The leaders on the Democratic side sought in vain to head off the resolution with points of order, but the Speaker ruled against them. They then began a filibuster, openly avowing that they would fight every proposition looking to the reduction of representation from the Southern States to the bitter end. Several of the Republicans were secretly in sympathy with them, and their indifference to the fate of the Olmstead resolution in the end gave the opposition the victory of today. Many of them quietly paired with absent Democrats, leaving their absent colleagues unpaired. As a result, when the question of consideration was raised against the resolution, it was defeated, 81-83.

The vote was a strict party vote. Two Republicans, Landis, Indiana, and Mann, Illinois, answered present, but did not vote. The story of the defeat is found in the absentees on both sides who were unpaired. Thirty-two Republicans were absent and unpaired, against sixteen of the opposition.

The situation, with reference to the apportionment bill, is greatly complicated as a result of the injection of the Olmstead resolution. Chairman Hopkins, however, is confident of victory for his bill. He thinks the Olmstead resolution may pass in a full House, and that the investigation may be made, but that the matter will end there. Irrespective of the fate of the resolution, however, he will press the reapportionment bill, and thinks it will pass on Monday. If possible, he will displace private bill day to-morrow with his measure.

THE RESOLUTION.

When the House reassembled not more than seventy-five members were present. Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Olmstead (Rep., Penn.) sprang his surprise by offering the resolution, which is as follows:

Whereas, The continued enjoyment of full representation in this House by any State which has, for reasons other than participation in rebellion, or other crime, denied to any of the male inhabitants thereof, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, the right to vote for Representatives in Congress, Presidential Electors, and other specified officers, is in direct violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which declares that in such case the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which such male citizens bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State, and is an invasion of the rights and dignity of this House and of its members, and an infringement upon the rights and privileges in this House of other States and their Representatives; and,

Whereas, Since the last apportionment the States of Mississippi, South Carolina, and Louisiana have, by changes in the Constitutions and statutes of said States, for reasons other than participation in rebellion and other crime, denied the right of suffrage to the male inhabitants twenty-one years of age, citizens of the United States, and such denial in each of said States extends to more than one-half of those who prior thereto were entitled to vote, as appears from the following statistics, published in the Congressional Directories of the Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth Congresses, viz.: In the seven districts of Mississippi, the total vote cast for all Congressional candidates in 1890 was 62,662; in 1898, 27,945. In the seven districts of South Carolina the total vote in 1890 was 73,322, and 28,886 in 1898. In the six districts of Louisiana, 74,642 in 1890, and 33,161 in 1898.

One member of the present House, representing ten counties in Mississippi, with a population in 1890 of 184,297, received only 2,068 votes. One member of the present House, representing six counties in South Carolina with a population in 1890 of 158,851, received only 1,735 votes, and one member, representing thirteen counties in Louisiana, with a population of 208,802, received only 2,404 votes; and,

Whereas, It is a matter of common rumor that other States have, for reasons other than those specified in the Constitution of the United States, denied to some of their male inhabitants twenty-one years old and citizens of the United States the right to vote for members of Congress and Presidential Electors, as well as executive and judicial officers of said States and members of the Legislatures thereof, and no reduction has been made in the representation of any State in this House because of such denial; and,

Whereas, The President of the United States has by message recommended "that the Congress, at its present session, apportion the representation among the several States as provided by the Constitution"; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Census shall be and is authorized and requested either by full committee or such sub-committee or sub-committees as may be appointed by the Chairman thereof, to inquire, examine, and report in what States the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such States, twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, and the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age, in each such State.

DEMOCRATS ON THE ALERT.

The reading of the resolution caused a flurry on the Democratic side. Before it had proceeded far, Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) the minority leader, jumped to his feet and interrupted the reading to ask whether the resolution required unanimous consent.

"It does not," replied the Speaker. "It is offered as a matter of privilege."

"I make the point that the resolution does not constitute a matter of privilege," said Mr. Richardson.

"The reading has not proceeded far enough to determine that point," responded the Speaker.

Mr. Richardson took his seat, but before the Clerk could proceed, Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) was on his feet. "I make the point that there is no quorum present," he said.

The Speaker glanced about the House. Evidently there was no quorum present. "The Chair will count," he said. The House was counted, and when the Speaker announced 141 present—not a quorum—Mr. Underwood immediately moved an adjournment. The yeas and nays were demanded and obtained upon this motion. During the roll call there were hurried consultations on both sides of the House.

Many of the Republicans were taken as much by surprise as the Democrats. The latter were greatly agitated, and decided to filibuster against the resolution to the last ditch. The motion to adjourn was lost: yeas 68, nays 85, answering present but not voting, 14; noted present, 2; total, 179. The Speaker included himself in order to make up the quorum.

SPEAKER WITH OLMSTED.

The Speaker thereupon directed the Clerk to proceed with the reading of the resolution. When it was concluded, Mr. Richardson again brought forward his point of order that the resolution was not privileged. He argued that the resolution should take the course of all other resolutions, and go to a committee.

Mr. Olmsted, in reply, argued that under the Constitution matters affecting the reapportionment of Representatives were of the highest Constitutional privilege, and cited an elaborate opinion of Speaker Keifer in the Forty-seventh Congress in support of his position. Speaker Randall, he said, had also held that an Apportionment bill was a matter of the highest privilege. His resolution, he contended, seeking as it did to determine the Constitutional basis of representation, was equally privileged.

The House, he argued, could not act intelligently unless it was advised in what States and to what extent the suffrage of citizens of the United States had been abridged. The resolution, Mr. Olmsted said, touched the dignity of the House itself. If the suffrage had been abridged in certain States, then members were unjustly and unconstitutionally holding seats upon this floor, and this constituted an invasion of the dignity of the House.

The matter dealt with by the resolution might also affect the election of a President of the United States, a matter held repeatedly to be a matter of high privilege. But Mr. Olmsted was willing to rest his case upon the plain mandate of the Constitution.

Mr. Richardson made a brief response to Mr. Olmsted. He conceded that an apportionment bill was privileged, but contended that the resolution itself was simply one of inquiry to ascertain facts which might or might not be true.

"The resolution clearly recites that in certain States suffrage had been abridged without reduction of representation," interposed Mr. Olmsted.

"The 'whereas' makes such an allegation," replied Mr. Richardson, "but the resolution is simply one of inquiry."

"How can we apportion Constitutionally," asked Mr. Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) "if we do not know the facts? How can we ascertain the truth of the allegations that hundreds of thousands of citizens are disfranchised?"

"An investigation can be made," replied Mr. Richardson, "but it must be made in the regular way."

The Speaker then announced that the question was clearly settled by Section 2 of Article XIV. of the Constitution, which he directed the Clerk to read. It related to the reduction of representation in States where the suffrage was abridged. The resolution and its preamble, said the Speaker, alleged that certain conditions existed which the Constitution expressly prohibited, and it must be passed upon by a higher rule than that of the House—the Constitution of the United States. He said he never expected to pass upon a question more simple. He overruled the point of order.

FILIBUSTERING WINS.

Mr. Underwood immediately raised the question of consideration against the resolution. On a rising vote it stood, yeas 69, nays 70. The yeas and nays were demanded and ordered. The Speaker announced the vote 81 to consider the resolution, 83 against, and 5 present but not voting—not a quorum. He directed a call of the House, pending which Mr. Underwood again moved an adjournment. The motion to adjourn was carried—77 to 75.

During the day Mr. Shattuc (Rep., Ohio,) also offered a resolution providing that the Census Committee furnish to the House information as to the total number of male citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age, and the total number of male citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age who, by reason of any State Constitutional limitations or State legislation, are denied the right of suffrage; whether the denial be on account of illiteracy, pauperism, polygamy, property qualification, or any other reason, and further providing that the Speaker appoint a committee of five to investigate such alleged abridgment of the right of suffrage.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BIDS.

None of the Estimates for the New Building at Washington Comes Within the Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Bids were opened at the Department of Justice today for the construction of a new Department of Justice Building of marble, according to the plans submitted by George B. Post, the New York architect. Several of the bidders submitted two or more bids, conditioned upon the acceptance of particular marble, samples of which were presented with the bids. The bids were as follows:

Charles T. Wills, New York, $1,597,922; time to complete, thirty-five months.

D. L. Thomas, Baltimore, $1,589,000; time, thirty-six months.

John Gill & Son, Cleveland, $1,575,125; time, forty-two months.

Norcross Brothers, Worcester, Mass., $1,387,200; time, twenty-six months.

W. J. Hedden & Sons, New York, $1,426,000; time, thirty-six months.

L. L. Leech & Son, Chicago, $1,440,000; time, forty-five months.

These bids will be sent to Congress by the Attorney General, with a request that an additional appropriation be made to meet the increase in the cost of materials since the original appropriation, which was $1,000,000, was made.

SENATE'S REQUEST DENIED.

The President Refuses to Send in Lawsha Report on Cuban Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The President to-day sent a message to the Senate declining the request of that body made in a resolution passed on the 19th of December and addressed to the Secretary of War for the transmittal of the Lawshe report in regard to the irregularities in connection with postal affairs in Cuba. The declination is considered exceptional, and it is possible it will create more or less discussion.

The President's refusal was based on a report from Secretary Root, transmitted with it, which was couched in the following language:

The document referred to is a confidential report of an investigation made under your authority for the purpose of enabling you, through this department, to properly direct the prosecution of certain offenders against the laws of Cuba.

The prosecutions are now pending. While they are pending it is not in my judgment compatible with the public interests that the report should be made public.

I transmit a copy of the report, together with the resolution for your action or instructions.

CHANGES IN NAVAL COMMANDS.

Coming Retirement of Rear-Admiral Kautz Causes Transfers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Navy Department to-day issued orders detaching Rear Admiral A. Kautz from his post as Commander in Chief of the Pacific Station, to take effect Jan. 28. Admiral Kautz's retirement takes place soon after. He will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Casey, Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner has been detached from the command of the Port Royal Station, and will succeed Rear Admiral Casey.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Senator Harris (Pop., Kan.,) yesterday introduced a resolution in the Senate directing the Inter-State Commerce Commission to investigate "whether there now exist any association or associations of railroad companies formed for the purpose of controlling and restraining competition in transportation rates of traffic over lines from points between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains which operate similarly to the association known as the Trans-Missouri Railway Association, that was declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be an unlawful combination and in violation of the anti-trust law." The commission is to report to the Senate.

The Secretary of War has submitted to Congress an additional deficiency estimate of $3,000,000 for army subsistence, caused chiefly by the heavy demands made by the forces in China and the Philippines.

Resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives upon the death of Representative Wise of Virginia were read in the Senate. Mr. Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) then offered a resolution expressing the sorrow of the Senate at the intelligence of Mr. Wise's death.

A bill framed by a board of officers of the navy providing for a naval reserve to assist the United States Navy in time of emergency was introduced in the House by Representative Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.)

Representative Hill (Rep., Conn.,) introduced a bill to maintain the legal-tender silver dollar at parity with gold. This and the bill of Representative Levy, (Dem., N. Y.,) on similar lines, will be taken up next Thursday by the House Committee on Coinage and a time fixed for hearing Secretary Gage and other financial authorities. Mr. Hill supplements this bill with another providing for exchanging greenbacks for gold certificates, so that the former may be retired without any lessening of the currency in circulation.

Senator Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the bill for the modification of the war revenue law providing that "all bequests or legacies for uses of a religious, literary, charitable, or educational character, including works of art, on which the tax heretofore imposed has not been paid or collected shall be and are hereby declared to be exempt from the payment of such tax."

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Oscar F. Williams of New York, formerly Consul at Manila, to be Consul General at Singapore.

Frank R. Mowrer of Ohio, to be Consul at Antigua, W. I.

Frederick E. Rittman of Ohio, to be Auditor for the War Department.

Clinton D. MacDougall of New York, Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of New York.

Capt. H. A. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, to be Surgeon of volunteers, with rank of Major.

Corp. George Steunenberg, Troop A, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant.

Commander Augustus G. Kellogg, United States Navy, retired, to be transferred from the furlough to the retired pay list, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1,504 of the Revised Statutes.

PINGREE SAYS FAREWELL

Sends His Last Message to the Michigan Legislature.

INVEIGHS AGAINST CAPITAL

Says He Was Condemned for Being Honest—Tells What Led to the Attack on Alger.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 3.—Both houses of the Michigan Legislature assembled in joint session to-day to hear the message of ex-Gov. Pingree and the inaugural message of Gov. Bliss. Mr. Pingree prefaced his message with some extemporaneous remarks, in which he attacked the courts, the Legislature, and the press. He also urged the Legislature to appropriate sufficient money to amply pay the expenses of the Governor, saying it had cost him $40,000 during his four years' term.

Mr. Pingree took up the subject of "equal taxation" at the beginning of his message, and reviewed all the steps that have been taken to date toward increasing the amount of taxes paid by railroads and other corporations. After mentioning the failure of the Senate, which has always opposed his taxation bills, at the last special session of the Legislature in December, to pass the railroad taxation bill passed by the House, he said:

"The lesson to be drawn from this history of the contest for equal taxation is that if the people wish this great problem to be satisfactorily settled they must centre their efforts on the election of a Senate which shall be less subject to the seductive arguments of the railroads and other wealthy and powerful interests, and more responsive to the wishes of the people."

The message urged the Legislature to adopt the resolution adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote. Discussing the question, the message said:

"The cases of Hanna in Ohio, Carter in Montana, and our own discouraging and disgraceful experience furnish the most powerful and convincing argument in behalf of popular elections. It is a matter of common knowledge that the office is sought by wealthy men, not so much for the alleged honor, as the opportunity which it offers for financial profit and commercial advantages, not only through stock speculation, but in other and less legitimate ways. Instead of being the bulwark of our Government, as the framers of the Constitution intended it, the Senate is now looked upon with fear and distrust by the people of the country."

Municipal ownership of public utilities, such as water, gas, electric light, telephone service, and the furnishing of street railway transportation, was also discussed and advocated.

Discussing the pardons and paroles which have been granted to prisoners during his four years in office, Mr. Pingree said:

"The people of the State would be astonished if they could know how loose and careless, and almost criminal, have been the methods of courts and prosecutors in prosecuting criminal cases. It has become a trite saying in our State, among those familiar with the circumstances, that our public prosecutors should be named 'public persecutors.' They seem to have lost sight of the fact that they take an oath of office to protect the innocent from punishment as much as to bring the criminal to justice and to protect the people of the State."

After discussing a number of matters of State interest only, and making recommendations in regard to them, Mr. Pingree said in conclusion:

"My experience during my political life, extending over a period of twelve years, has convinced me that in order to secure the full commendation of those who consider themselves the 'better classes' the Governor and other high officials must do nothing to antagonize the great corporations and the wealthy people. I am satisfied that I could have had the praise and support of our 'best citizens' and our 'best society' and of the press of the State generally if I had upheld those who have for years attempted to control legislation in their own interests to the end that they might be relieved from sharing equally with the poor and lowly the burden of taxation. I would have been pronounced a good fellow and a great statesman.

"The memory of the treatment of Gen. Alger by the press of the country and his removal from the Cabinet is fresh in the minds of all. I was informed by Gen. Alger himself that one of the main reasons for the opposition to him was because he had ignored the claims of the great steamboat interests with representatives in New York City. The matter of sending something like 50,000 Spaniards to Spain came up, and the General advertised for bids for transportation. The tenders of the different companies, submitted by the New York representatives, were exactly alike—so much for officers of a certain rank, so much for other officers, and so much for privates—showing a combination and agreement between the companies. The bids which the General received from Spain were less than half of those offered by the New York syndicate, and the contracts were therefore awarded to the Spanish vessels. That was the turning point in the assault against the General, because he would not toady to the companies represented in New York and show them special favors.

"I use this as an illustration to show how powerful is the influence of those who have resolved on the policy of rule or ruin. This has been my experience while holding the office of Governor. Every large interest that I have antagonized during my fight for equal taxation has been arrayed against me, and the allies of those interests, the newspapers of the State, have lost no opportunity to attempt to draw the minds of the people from the real issue by making personal attacks on me and publishing malicious and willful libels, and to belittle my efforts and bring me into disrepute in order that the present system of unjust, inequitable, and iniquitous laws might still remain in force, to the detriment of the great masses of the laboring classes and farmers and those of small properties who are unable to speak and act for themselves.

"I make the prediction that unless those in charge and in whose hands legislation is reposed do not change the present system of inequality, in less than a quarter of a century there will be a bloody revolution in this great country of ours."

Gov. Bliss, in his message, urged on the legislators the advisability of economy in all appropriations, and suggested a short session of the Legislature in the interest of economy.

COLORADO'S FINANCES.

Retiring Gov. Thomas Suggests Means of Relief.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 3.—Retiring Governor Thomas to-day transmitted his final message to the Legislature. Concerning the condition of the State's finances and plans for increasing the revenues, he said:

"Our credit is exhausted, and we are face to face with relief or bankruptcy. I would recommend that our great industrial corporations operating and owning property scattered throughout the State be placed, with transportation companies, under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Equalization. Their evasions of the revenue laws are general and notorious.

"Experience teaches that two methods of reaching personal property may be effectively employed. One is the taxation of incomes, the other of inheritance."

The floating debt of the State, for the payment of which, the Governor declares some provision should be made, amounts to $2,073,077.

For a Department of Education.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator Hansbrough to-day introduced a bill creating a Department of Education and giving the head of the department a place in the President's Cabinet. Speaking of the object of the bill, Senator Hansbrough said that the educational interests of the country are constantly increasing, and that, with the addition of the new territory comprised in Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, this interest would grow rapidly in scope and importance in the future. On this account, he said, he thought the head of the proposed department should be a member of the President's official household.

Cost of Improving Governors Island.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Secretary Root has sent to Congress an estimate of $1,140,000 for enlarging and improving Governors Island, New York Harbor, for army purposes.

TO MODIFY TUNNEL PLANS.

Rapid Transit Commissioners Will Grant Mr. McDonnell's Request.

Residents of Jerome Avenue and other streets in that section of the Bronx presented to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday afternoon two petitions asking for an extension of the subway from Lenox Avenue across the Harlem and north. The petitions were presented by Fielding L. Marshall and William D. Peck, who addressed the board and asked for a hearing some day in the near future.

The Commissioners practically approved an application by Contractor John B. McDonald for a modification of the plans providing for three tracks across the Manhattan Valley viaduct, from One Hundred and Twenty-third Street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and also at the stations at One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets. The proposed modification is designed to facilitate express service, and will mean quicker travel north of the terminus of the four-track section. By means of the third track at these points, many of the purely local trains can be passed on the additional track, and time saved to residents of the extreme northern portion of the route.

The board's counsel reported that it has power to grant authority for the additional construction, and at the next meeting a resolution to this effect will be passed.

Some time ago Contractor McDonald asked counsel to what extent he was liable for the restoration of vaults to buildings disturbed, and in many instances entirely cut off, by reason of the encroachment of the tunnel. In an opinion given yesterday by Messrs. Shepard and Boardman, it was held that the contractor is under no obligation to either restore or make restitution to property owners, inasmuch as the owners in many instances have taken city property for such purpose without legal right, and in other cases have built vaults under the sidewalks by virtue of special license, revokable at will by the city. The decision means much to Mr. McDonald, and, conversely, will affect many property owners and tenants to a considerable degree.

The board approved the bonds, to the value of $1,000,000, deposited on Wednesday by August Belmont & Co. with the Controller, in compliance with the terms of the supplemental agreement with the contractor, which called for this additional security.

A NEW TUNNEL SCHEME.

Proposed Plan to Run New York Central Trains to Brooklyn.

Among the possible innovations in intramural railroad travel in connection with the subway is the building of a short tunnel by the New York Central Railroad to connect with the underground road at Forty-second Street, by which Central trains may be run down town and across to Brooklyn. This is a plan which in a general way has been outlined before in connection with a subway line from Brooklyn to Jersey City. Its revival now is the result of a report that the subject was discussed by the rapid transit and Central engineers in the many conferences regarding the Forty-second Street section of the subway and its connections with the Grand Central Station.

The New York Central officials it is known have long been engaged in devising means for more yard room, involving the utilization of space under the present tracks. In this event a connecting tunnel with the city subway road might easily follow, as the entrance by the Central into the lower part of the city and to Brooklyn would be of incalculable advantage to the road.

THE BATTLESHIP CONTRACTS.

Order for Sheathed Vessels May Be Deferred Until February.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—There are indications that the Navy Department may defer the award of contracts for the three sheathed battleships yet undisposed of until the 1st of February, at which time there will be opened the bids for constructing three protected cruisers.

The reason that is being advanced for postponing the allotment is that it will be possible to secure a more equitable and more satisfactory distribution of this naval work among the various bidders by having six ships to distribute at one time than by trying to parcel them off in two installments.

The Department has decided to qualify its decision already announced, to award two of the unsheathed battleships to the Fore River Engine Company of Quincy, Mass., so as to require the concern, which is now a partnership, to become incorporated.

Lieut. Barber's Body Brought Ashore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—The body of Lieut. James S. Barber, Paymaster in the Navy, and nephew of President McKinley, was taken from the transport Grant to the Mare Island Navy Yard. It will be transported East soon. The body was taken on by the Grant at Hong-Kong, the vessel making a special call there for that purpose on the way from Manilla to this port. Lieut. Barber died from fever about two months ago, while on duty at the Asiatic station.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Arrangements have been made for the interment at Canton, Ohio, of the body of Assistant Paymaster James S. Barber of the Navy, the President's nephew, who recently died in Japan of disease incurred in the line of duty. It will be transshipped to Canton from San Francisco next Saturday.

A West Point Cadet's Fine Record.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The semi-annual examinations of the Corps of Cadets began this morning, and will continue from day to day until completed, probably next Tuesday. Cadet Edward N. Johnston of the first class appeared before the Examining Board as first man in all the subjects of his class—engineering, ordnance and gunnery, law, and history—an unusual distinction. Johnston was appointed from Oregon.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. George Deg Catlin, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant Second United States Infantry,) having tendered the resignation of his volunteer commission, is honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States, to take effect Jan. 2.

The following named acting assistant surgeons will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands: John H. Allen, Henry D. Brown, William F. Graham, Lawrence McEvoy, Frederick H. Mills, Joseph Petty John, Richard J. Price, Joseph W. Reddy, Shannon Richmond, Antoni R. Schlen, Alfred T. Short, Robert S. Spilman, Theodore H. Weisenburg.

First Lieut. Edward W. Perkins, Eighth Infantry, is hereby directed to report to Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at St. Paul, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Major George W. Adair, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the army retiring board appointed to meet from time to time at St. Paul, vice Lieut. Col. Calvin De Witt, Deputy Surgeon General relieved.

Second Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Seventh Artillery, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, and report to the commanding officer for assignment to duty with Siege Battery O, Seventh Artillery.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hobart E. Warren will report for duty to Capt. Richard H. Wilson, Eighth Infantry, recruiting officer at Denver.

Capt. John H. H. Peshine, Thirteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Slocum, New York, and will join his company.

First Lieut. Clyde E. Hawkins, Seventh Cavalry, is relieved from his present duty and will join his troop.

The following named officers will report without delay to Major David J. Craigie, Twenty-fifth Infantry, at Philadelphia, for assignment to recruiting duty temporarily, and they are appointed acting quartermasters for the time they may remain upon such duty: First Lieut. Earle D'A. Pearce, (Sixth Artillery,) First Lieut. Eleutheros H. Cooke, (Tenth Infantry.)

Navy.

Lieut. Commander G. W. Denfeld is detached from the Bureau of Equipment Jan. 12 and ordered to the New York Yard Jan. 14, in connection with fitting out the New York and as navigator of the New York when commissioned.

Lieut. Commander W. R. A. Rooney is ordered to the Asiatic Station via army transport sailing from San Francisco Jan. 16.

Lieut. H. C. Poundstone is ordered to the Bureau of Equipment for compass instruction Jan. 10.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The training ship Buffalo left Port of Spain yesterday for La Guira, where she will exchange a crew of green landsmen for a complement of seamen from the Hartford, which is lying at that port.

Annapolis, Frolic, Wampatuck, and Piscataqua are at Bermuda, en route to Manila. The Frolic lost her foretopmast in a storm she encountered on the way from Norfolk.

The hospital ship Solace sailed to-day from Shanghai for Yokosuka.

The training ship Topeka has left Tangier for Gibraltar.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Establishment of an American Trans-Pacific Cable Approved.

National Organization of Commercial Interests for Co-operation with the Government Discussed by John A. Kasson.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. There was a large attendance, and Morris K. Jesup presided.

Gustav R. Schwab of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws presented a set of resolutions, which were adopted, stating that the Chamber favored the establishment of an American trans-Pacific cable by private enterprise and approving the provisions of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Sherman.

George F. Seward of the Committee on State and Municipal Taxation presented a report, which was adopted, the principal provision of which was that local governing bodies may declare what property now taxable shall be free from taxation or subject to taxation at a reduced rate, and setting forth the advantages of local option in taxation.

John A. Kasson addressed the members on "National Organization of the Interests of Commerce and Industry for Co-operation with the Government." Mr. Kasson deplored the want of relationship and of co-operation between the men who have the knowledge and the Government which has the responsibility of legislative action, which, he said, was a positive public misfortune. He sketched the methods in vogue in other countries, and proposed the following remedies here:

"The chief Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of the country should devise a plan for constituting a Commission of Experts, thoroughly representative of the commercial, industrial, and agricultural interests of the country at large. It might be defined 'The United States Central Committee of Commerce and Industry,' and should have for Secretary an able man, with sufficient salary, and with his office at the National capital. He should be a medium of communication between his immediate constituency and the Government in all matters of legislative and executive action affecting their interests.

"The second proposition, inviting the consideration of yourselves and of your associate boards throughout the country, is the establishment of an Executive Department of Commerce and Industry at the seat of Government. The new department would be, in the United States as in other commercial nations, the natural head of the new National association, and through it would be in touch with the active industrial life of the country. This department would also become (as in France) the referee and adviser of the Department of State in respect to the negotiation of all commercial treaties. It should, and undoubtedly would, have charge of all commercial statistics, and would speed correct delinquencies such as now exist. It would be able to furnish promptly accurate and detailed information respecting particular markets and merchandise upon the demand of those numerous and important agents of National prosperity, the exporting merchants along all our vast frontiers on land and sea.

"Theoretically this is a Government by the people. And this is practically true, so far as the political wishes of the people are concerned. It is not effectively true, so far as non-political legislation is concerned. It never will be true, so far as the material interests of the country are involved until these interests have adopted some form of effective organization by which their influence may be concentrated and brought to bear upon the Government as effectually as is the political interest. There is no just reason why men combined in voluntary political associations should exercise a stronger influence over legislation than do these other men—certainly their equals in intelligence and patriotism—who are combined for the promotion of our business associations to establish this principle of equal rights, and to give it effect by a well considered, widely extended and well concentrated organization."

The following new members were elected:

Lathrop Anderson,	Edgar F. Luckenbach,
Frank Bailey,	James M. Montgomery,
Harry E. Ballantyne,	Daniel O'Dell,
Emil Bersheimer,	Sigmund Oppenheimer,
Alven Beveridge,	Edward H. Peaslee,
Samuel S. Blood,	Edward E. Poor, Jr.,
Herbert R. Brewster,	Frederick Potter,
Bayard Dominick,	Norman I. Rees,
James R. Dougle,	Otto E. Reimer,
Arthur E. Dorler,	Douglas Robinson,
Otto M. Eidlitz,	Harry S. Rothschild,
Max Eisman,	Amory T. Skerry,
James W. Ellsworth,	Jacob Strauss,
Ashbel P. Fitch,	Lionel Sutro,
Carl Gensel,	Edward G. Suzarte,
William S. Hawk,	Robert H. Turle,
Eustis L. Hopkins,	Aldace F. Walker,
Abram M. Hyatt,	John Wanamaker,
Henry W. Johns,	William Storrs Wells,
F. H. Kaibfleisch,	Henry R. Wilson.
Richard B. Kelly,	

CAUGHT AFTER PISTOL FIGHT.

Sullivan Had Burglar's Kit and Dynamite—Accused of Killing Policeman.

Thomas Sullivan, alias William O'Connor, alias "Goat" Hinch, No. 5,382 in the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters, was arrested yesterday on the New York Central Railroad, near Hastings, after a fight with Policeman Graney of Dobbs Ferry and Deputy Sheriff Murray of Hastings, near Dobbs Ferry.

At 2 o'clock Graney stopped four men at Dobbs Ferry and asked them what they had in a bundle one was carrying. For a reply one of the men fired at the officer, but missed him. The men then ran toward Hastings. Later Graney and Murray saw a man cross the railroad tracks. He ran away, and both sides opened fire. The officers closed in upon him, and as they did the man threw a bundle into the Hudson. Then the officers caught him. The bundle when found later revealed a kit of burglar's tools, including dynamite.

He was brought to Police Headquarters in this city, where he was declared to be a safe cracker. The detectives who brought him here, say that he is reported to have killed a policeman near Albany, and probably will be sent to the latter place.

ACCUSED OF FORGING A POLICY.

Insurance Agent Arrested on Complaint of a Broadway Storekeeper.

William White, an insurance agent who says he lives at 150 West Eighty-fourth Street, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night on a charge of forgery, the camplainant being Oscar L. Aufben-Heide, proprietor of a cigar store at 1,453 Broadway.

Mr. Aufben-Heide says he took out a policy for $1,500 with White, in the Sun Fire Insurance Company, and that White charged him $49 for the first premium. A few days later White came to him and got possession of the policy on the plea that mistakes in a few matters of detail had been made. When he returned it Mr. Aufben-Heide discovered that the policy in his possession called for $1,000 insurance on furniture in a flat in West Eighty-ninth Street, the premium on which was down as $4. The cigar dealer also discovered that the original writing had been erased with chemicals and the furniture policy written over it.

Mr. Aufben-Heide then learned from the officials of the company that his $1,500 policy had not been recorded.

Rhode Island Cedes Land.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 3.—The Senate today passed an act under the title of "An act to cede jurisdiction of tracts of land at Portsmouth Grove, Narragansett Bay, in this State, to the United States of America, for use as a coaling station and for other naval purposes." This constitutes the formal transfer by the State of the land picked out by the Belknap Board in 1898 for a coal station, to the National Government. The naval base is important, owing to its proximity to the Newport station.

Porto Rican Assembly Quits Jan. 31.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 3.—By the decision of Mr. Griggs, the United States Attorney General, the term of the Porto Rican Assembly will expire Jan. 31. Mr. Griggs pronouncing in favor of a sixty-day continuous session from Dec. 3. The delegates have been regarding Sundays and holidays as periods that would not be included, and had expected to adjourn Feb. 19. The House is now holding two sessions daily, endeavoring in the time that remains to accomplish some useful legislation.

A Mild Winter

is usually an unhealthful one, partly because people exercise so little judgment in dressing. They pull off their heavy underwear if the thermometer goes up, and colds, with their attendant evils, are the direct consequences. If you wear

KOTEDSILK

you will not feel the inclination to remove it because of a little warm weather. It never becomes oppressive or irritating, but is nevertheless a perfect safeguard against the dangers inseparable from sudden changes of temperature.

See the word KOTEDSILK on every garment.

All Leading Stores, and KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., Millbury, Mass., or 70-72 Franklin Street, N. Y.

Looks Best—Tastes Best—Is Best.

Londonderry
LITHIA WATER

Pronounced Perfect by Those Who Know.

The Sparkling, in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.

The Still, in Half-Gallon Bottles.

SUNDAY CAR RIDING ILLEGAL.

New Jersey Law Permits Traveling in Public Conveyances Only to and From Church.

Diademo Cupo, a bandmaster, yesterday sued the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Railroad Company in the First District Court, Jersey City, before Judge Crouse, to recover $120 for alleged violation of contract. Cupo, who lives in New York claimed that he had a contract to play with his band in the procession that took place in Paterson on Sunday, Aug. 12, in celebration of the assassination of King Humbert. He was to receive $120.

He and his musicians boarded one of the company's trolley cars in Hoboken at noon of the day named, expecting to reach Paterson before 3 o'clock, the hour at which the procession started. A violent electrical storm arose, and at East Rutherford the car ahead of that in which Cupo and his musicians rode was derailed. Traffic was delayed and when Cupo and his band finally reached Paterson the parade was over. As a consequence he did not receive the $120 he expected, and was at the loss of this time, the money he was obliged to pay, the musicians and their traveling expenses.

The company's defense was that the contract it had made to carry Cupo and his band to Paterson was illegal because it was made for service to be rendered on Sunday, and that under the laws of New Jersey it was illegal for any one to travel by public conveyance on Sunday except in going to or returning from church. This contention was upheld by Judge Crouse.

"The contract in this case," said Judge Crouse, "is contrary to the provisions of the act for the suppression of vice and immorality. That legislation exhibits today all the force and vitality which inhered in it thirty-five years ago, when Chief Justice Beasley stated its effect to be to annul every transaction which, if performed on a week day, would be enforceable in a court of justice. Barring the cases taken out of the general rule by the act itself, there can be no such thing as a suable contract made to be performed on a Sunday."

ICE TRUST WILL SUPPLY CITY.

Only One Bid for the Contract—The Price to Be Paid.

The American Ice Company, known as the "Ice Trust," will furnish the city with ice this year. Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies yesterday opened the only bid for this contract. It was from the American Ice Company.

The ice is to be delivered to the city departments in the Borough of Manhattan at $4 a ton, 20 cents per hundredweight, or 35 cents per water cooler each week. In Brooklyn ice will be delivered at $5 per ton, 52 cents per hundredweight, and 5C cents a week for each water cooler. The contract will amount to about $5,000. The buildings to be supplied do not include the schools and hospitals.

$500,000 TO REPAIR RESERVOIR.

City Will Try Again to Mend Leaks in Millburn Basin.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Dreimann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

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THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNOR.

The supreme power of the people is at the command of Gov. ODELL for the achievement of the reforms and the savings he has had the courage to recommend. He need have no fear that anybody will stand in his way. Nobody can. No boss, no machine, no Legislature, no party will have the hardihood to oppose openly the measures of public morality that he proposes in his message. If they did attempt to thwart him, they would be themselves destroyed.

He has surprised the State and awakened public opinion not only by his knowledge of the abuses that have been practiced and his radical recommendations for correcting them, but by the perfect disinterestedness of his plan of procedure. He has startled and shaken his party because he has exposed its sins, its greed, its waste of the public moneys, and by its unfaithfulness to a public trust. For six years the Republican Party in New York has industriously pursued the Tammany vocation of filling its own pockets. It has created many useless commissions and scores of superfluous offices to provide support at the taxpayers' cost for a host of the workers and dependents of the organization. How jealously watchful the Republican organization has been not to let any seizable dollar slip through its fingers was shown the other day when PLATT himself was caught interfering to prevent one of the innumerable commissions from awarding a contract to a Democratic lowest bidder.

Nobody expected that Gov. ODELL would sound such a note as we have heard in his message. It is like the blast of the ram's horn before the walls of Jericho. It is not merely the accomplices and beneficiaries of the Republican spendthrift policy that are pilloried. The message is also a terrible arraignment of the public officials who, knowing these abuses to exist, have done nothing to cure them. Gov. ROOSEVELT, in particular, a man from whom, according to all the promises of his training and his professed views of public duty, the people had the right to expect a relentless cleaning of the household, will read Gov. ODELL'S message with the poignant regret of one who sees his own lost opportunity availed of by another.

Those who have known the present Governor only as a politician did not expect from him so thorough an understanding of the evils that have been engrafted upon the State system, or so direct and simple a programme for reforming them. It is the highest distinction of his message, next to the courage and the sense of public duty that prompted it, that it is altogether practical. There is not a particle of egotism, no red fire or rough riders, no sounding of trumpets, but precisely such a plan of reform as the new Superintendent of a business establishment would prepare in response to a demand from the Board of Directors that useless expenditures be lopped off and the business be put upon a sound basis of economy and efficiency. The State will be gratified beyond measure to discover that at last it has a business Governor.

Last Fall, when ex-Gov. HILL pointed out in a campaign speech the very abuses that the Governor has exposed, the nest of Republican officials, much stirred up and resentful, sent out a reply and defense that possessed a superficial effectiveness because Mr. HILL had made a few mistakes in his figures. The charges he made were true, the immorality of the transaction he denounced was evident, but attacks from without were dismissed as due to partisanship. That defense will not avail against this exposure. Mr. ODELL is as good a Republican as there is in the State. He has been for years the Chairman of the State Committee. He serves not only the people but his party by the undertaking upon which he has entered. It is, indeed, the very highest service to the Republican Party to cleanse it of some of the corruptions that have been fastened upon it by PLATT. The Governor has but to keep on as he has begun to awaken a public opinion that will be altogether irresistible. With the reinforcement that he can summon to his support he can make himself the boss, the boss for good things as PLATT has been the boss for bad. He can make the Legislature pass the bills that will carry out his projects of economy, for experience has often shown that even a machine Legislature will bow to the public command clearly given. For Mr. ODELL personally there is no course he could pursue that would give him greater distinction and carry him further.

MR. HANNA TO THE RESCUE.

Senator HANNA publishes in The Independent of this week a careful defense of the Ship Subsidy bill which bears the name of Senator FRYE, but of which Mr. HANNA is the chief advocate. The question of authorship is a delicate one on which it is not necessary to enter; no one, we believe, is disposed to withhold credit from the Committee of Twenty-five, composed principally of beneficiaries of the bill.

The Senator assumes that "the people as a whole are almost a unit in desiring to see American ships do our foreign carrying." It is a pretty stiff assumption. There is a very large number of those Americans who desire to see our foreign carrying done at the lowest rates whether it be done by Americans or not. But, granting the Senator's assumption, there is one feature of his bill that is in contradiction to this desire. It is the section that admits to share in the subsidies foreign-built ships belonging to a favored group of men who were in a position to profit by the bill at the time that it was concocted and submitted to Congress. If it is well to admit these men to the privilege of buying or building ships abroad, and getting subsidies on them, it is also well to admit all others who choose to comply with the conditions. Subsidies to foreign-built ships are absolutely inconsistent with the professed purpose of Mr. HANNA'S bill. To propose them is to concede the principle of free purchase of ships, and then to confine its benefits to a special small group, selected in advance, and actually employed in framing the bill. Mr. HANNA must permit us to say that nothing more impudent than that has ever been done in the history of American legislation.

Senator HANNA makes a specious attempt to justify the large subsidies to fast ships. He says:

> It has been said that the greatest amount goes to a few of the fast ships now under our flag. But, while such ships actually receive more, in dollars and cents, than do cargo ships, they nevertheless receive much less proportionately to the differences in the cost as compared with the foreign ships against which they compete.

But the Senator ought to know that what the bill professes to promote is the carrying of "cargoes," and the sum spent is to be excused if at all by the effect it has in that direction, and not to the ease it brings to the pockets of the recipients. Here again the presence of this absurdly one-sided provision is to be accounted for by the part taken by the men favored in the shaping of the bill. It is no justification; it is an ample explanation.

DISCREDITABLE PARSIMONY.

At the last session of Congress Senator HOAR introduced a bill to increase the salaries of Judges in the United States courts. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and reported favorably, with some amendments. We give below the actual salaries paid to Judges of the various courts and the salaries proposed by the bill:

	Now Paid.	Proposed.
Chief Justice	$10,500	$15,500
Associate Justice	10,000	15,000
Circuit Judge	6,000	9,000
District Judge	5,000	7,500

Senator HOAR'S bill also provides that after the passage of the act no payment shall be made to any of the Judges for expenses. It will be seen that the increase proposed in the salaries is 50 per cent. in each case, except that of the Chief Justice, where it is a trifle less. The original proposition was for a salary of $20,000 for the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and $21,000 for the Chief Justice. Apparently it was thought best by the committee to adopt a uniform ratio of advance.

We are of the opinion that the salaries proposed for the Supreme Court were not too high, and that those of the Circuit and District Judges might with advantage have been advanced in the same proportion. Certainly the increase proposed is exceedingly moderate, and is demanded by every consideration of fairness and expediency. The salaries when raised will still be below the average paid in the State courts which rank at all near to the Federal courts. They will be far below the income which any lawyer of the ability and reputation which ought to be possessed by a Federal Judge could earn in private practice. It is true that the dignity of the office and the life tenure with the right of retirement are very valuable attributes of the Federal bench, but if we give to these all the consideration that they are entitled to it still remains true that the Judges are very much underpaid. The fact is utterly discreditable to the Government. No time should be lost in remedying the injustice.

There has been but little advance in the compensation of the Federal Judges since the foundation of the Government, though the extent and importance of their labors have very greatly increased. With the development of the country and the complex industrial and financial interests that have become National in character as well as in scope, the range of matters over which Federal jurisdiction has gradually spread is almost incredibly wide, and embraces whole fields that were not even imagined by the framers of the Constitution. In patent cases, for instance, with the enormous values involved and the intricate ramifications of claims and counter-claims, the courts of to-day have a task exceeding in extent and difficulty the entire commercial business of the early years of the Republic. In the relations of persons and corporations, citizens of or incorporated in one State and doing business in all the other States, there is another source of litigation far outstripping the expectations of the founders of the court. And wholly outside of and above all the relations between private or corporate parties in interest are those that have arisen under the application of the Constitutional power to regulate commerce between the States. The effect of that power and the nature of its present use were not even conceived when the Federal courts were established. The subject matter—the operations of the vast railroad system of the country—did not exist and was inconceivable. Add to these fields of judicial action the interpretation of the Constitution in its bearing on wholly novel matters, and we can get some idea of the growth of the demands made on the wisdom, learning, and intellectual ability of the United States judiciary.

There is no bench in the world more burdened, more honored and trusted, and none so ill-paid. That, we repeat, is a deeply discreditable situation, and no time should be lost in changing it.

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY BILL.

If any individual Senator or Representative had the responsibility to sustain that is divided among the members of the Military Committees of the Senate and the House, he would not be able to stand it. He would consent to make some immediate regulation. The urgency of the case is matter of common notoriety. It proceeds, it is true, from the malefaction of a person whose membership no longer disgraces the Senate, and who has thus lost the power to mislead and pervert that body. It was evident to everybody except Senator GORMAN, when he managed to fix the legal limitation of the army to a term far shorter than any expert would have said was sufficient for the work it had to do, that he was preparing a grave peril for the country. There was no prospect that the evident public disadvantage of his unpatriotic behavior would be offset by a party advantage, or even a personal advantage to himself, although, on this latter point, it must be admitted that the judgment of the unpatriotic GORMAN has a claim to be treated as expert.

But nobody supposes that the members of the present Military Committees of Congress have been bribed, politically or personally, to cripple the army. Why should they gratuitously do it? Why should they expose the whole work of the Administration, to the support of which they are committed, to be overthrown for want of provision for carrying it on?

It is on the Military Committee of the Senate that the immediate responsibility rests, since the House has passed an Army bill, such as it is. The social pressure of the barnacles of the staff can scarcely explain the action of the Senate in "holding up" a measure the immediate disposition of which every officer, though a barnacle, admits to be absolutely necessary to the acquittal of our National obligations.

Mr. ROOT, we suppose, has by this time parted with any amiable illusions that he may have entertained, to the effect that all that was necessary to secure the enactment of an Army bill was to prove that it would increase the efficiency of the service and decrease its cost. He is probably prepared to welcome any "modus vivendi" that will merely not expose the army and the country to immediate and shameful disaster, even though its terms are prescribed by a joint conference of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the barnacles who are enjoying the "soft things" of staff service at Washington and employing their large leisure in currying favor with the members of the Military Committees. But in the name of patriotism and decency let Congress decide and act. There seems to be no doubt that action is delayed by the pressure of the staff barnacles. The inference is that those persons, nominally officers of the United States Army, are really as cold-blooded and greedy and selfish politicians, as utterly regardless of the interests of their country, when the interests of the "gang" is concerned, as are the professed politicians. Some day, on the news of some disaster, the country will fix this responsibility. That will be a bad day for the barnacles.

MR. CONGER IN CHINA.

We continue to receive from Washington complaints of the conduct of Mr. CONGER in China, all to the effect that he misrepresents the Government of the United States in that country. These complaints have an official or "semi-official" air which gives them more importance than they would otherwise have possessed. Moreover, so far as we are able to judge, they are all well founded. The story, as it has been given out from Washington, of the manner in which that very objectionable word "irrevocable" was put back into the terms of peace of the allies, after everybody made sure that it had been finally taken out, is not at all creditable to Mr. CONGER. The plain meaning of the incident is that he made eager haste to put that construction upon an undecipherable dispatch which would best suit his own personal views, but which, as he had been informed, did not at all meet the views of his Government. In the most charitable construction of his action, he was curiously reckless. In a less charitable construction, he snatched at the chance an incoherent dispatch gave him of nullifying the will of his principals.

In any case, he has evidently ceased to be a fit representative of the Government of the United States in China. Why, then, is he not relieved? His mere participation in the sufferings and the horrors of the siege of the legations may well be supposed to have inspired him with a personal resentment which unfits him to represent a Government which has taken pains to show that its policy was based upon something more respectable than resentment. There was no fault, that we know of, to be found with the behavior of Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD during the siege, or in the incidents that led up to the siege. Yet, as soon as the siege was ended by the rescue, he was honorably relieved of his mission and sent elsewhere. If we had done the same or an equivalent thing by Mr. CONGER we should evidently have been better off, so far as concerns our having a faithful representative of our views and purposes in Peking. Mr. CONGER has no lien on his mission that we ever heard of, or that we believe, when he has outlived his usefulness in it. And we are bound to say that the Government does not appear in a dignified or advantageous attitude in continuing to find public fault with an agent whom it has the power of removing summarily whenever he ceases to be the best attainable representative of its policy and purposes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That element of humor which the Cudahy kidnapping case has hitherto completely lacked is now supplied by the discovery that the man arrested near the Pine Ridge Agency was not, as the first reports had it, the redoubtable PAT CROWE, but one DENNIS of Boston, who is vaguely, and yet perhaps adequately, described as "a collector of specimens." It must have been a thrilling moment for Mr. DENNIS of Boston when his search for whatever specimens he wanted was interrupted by the swift and concentric approach of a posse of mounted and heavily armed Nebraska Deputy Sheriffs, all eager to earn an enormous reward by capturing any reasonably suspicious person, and not too particular whether they captured the person dead or alive. Presumably Mr. DENNIS of Boston wasted no time in giving a full and credible explanation of his mission, and his survival is sufficient evidence that he is a ready and lucid speaker, whose gestures never carry his hands below his waist line. We incline to the theory that the Bostonite, if one may use that term, of Mr. DENNIS was not the real thing—not a product of birth and breeding, but adoptive and to some degree commercial. His name, in the first place, doesn't have the true Boston ring, and then he not only convinced the deputies that he was not PAT CROWE—which any Bostonian could have done, of course—but he also convinced them that his continued existence could be endured, and not all, or perhaps many, Simon-Pure Bostonians engaged in collecting specimens would find it easy to do that. The chances are that Mr. DENNIS reached Boston from Ireland, by way of New York, and that he was out West simply to get rid of ideas involuntarily acquired in the course of a mistaken and quickly regretted effort to accustom himself to the Boston climate and atmosphere. The "specimen" yarn evidently did well enough for the Deputy Sheriffs, but somehow it doesn't carry conviction in the East. If Mr. DENNIS couldn't find on the north side of Fourteenth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, a place where he would feel perfectly at home, we miss our guess. That's the kind of a Bostonian he is.

—A truly interesting letter has been sent to The London Chronicle by a woman who, writing from Washington, begins by saying: "A year ago I had the qualified good fortune to travel hither with my American husband, for whom I abandoned title, position, and our better English climate." She seems to have regretted her matrimonial experiment even before she reached our savage shores, for on the steamer that brought her here she was "launched at one breath into a society and among people prejudiced, except in a few instances, by both education and sentiment against Great Britain." And this painful knowledge "does not come by degrees, thus enabling you to grow philosophical in equal ratio, but it is almost immediately tossed into your face by a servant, a tradesman, a newly found friend who undertakes to act as an apologist for the rest of her compatriots, and others." The exiled Britoness was amazed to find no English flags flying in American streets, and in American text books she noted an outrageous tendency to record facts about happenings in the Revolutionary era, "much of which, whether true or not, might well be omitted." After a passing reference to "the whisky-drinking, priest-ridden sons of Erin, who never mention our dear Queen-mother without a curse," the letter writer thus discourses: "The social standard of our American cousins, if we may so speak of the conglomerate admixture of all the peoples of earth, is an interesting study to one versed in the etiquette of our English drawing rooms. Whether the lack of polish in many instances is due to an ignorance of the rudiments of refined life, the effects of the boasted common school training where all classes meet on a common level, or an affected indifference to what we call polite usage, it is difficult to say. Whatever be the cause, the disheartening fact remains that outside the circle of a few thousands of cultured people in each of the great centres, and proportionally less for the smaller towns and villages, there are few who would not become the cynosure of all eyes and the centre of all manner of criticism in any capital in Europe." And here is a revelation cruel indeed: "In the select society here I have seen retired French restaurateurs, Italian confectioners, Dutch dairymen, Swedish bath proprietors, Austrian musicians, Irish politicians, and a host of others out of the whirlwind of commerce, whose only claim to position was their money. When these persons visit England, or return to their respective countries, they marvel much at the refusal of their betters to receive them nolens volens into the circle of refinement and culture which their money is expected to dazzle. They forget that the loud, self-assertive style which they affect is never seen in the proudest and richest of the noblemen and others whose homes they would enter." How angry this would have made us once!

—Perhaps the most curious feature of the present excitement over Bellevue Hospital is the utter lack of any novelty in the facts revealed. For years and years past it has been perfectly well known to thousands of New Yorkers that Bellevue patients were treated with a systematic severity that often and on slight excuse passed into downright cruelty, and the stories of extortion now told only duplicate other stories that have had fairly wide circulation for a long time. It was not this Winter, or last, that the nurses in the other hospitals, when a patient showed a disposition to be unruly or unnecessarily troublesome, found out that instant and complete docility could usually be secured by a judiciously expressed threat to send that patient to Bellevue. Nobody in the circle of whose acquaintances there are a few nurses of hospital experience will have any difficulty in discovering that all the members of the profession learned the utility of this menace early in their career and have since resorted to it whenever occasion arose. That they could do this does not, of course, prove that all the charges against Bellevue are true, but it does prove that the conditions recently disclosed were only the natural culmination of abuses the existence of which had been either known or strongly suspected by many people for many years. But quiet talk is one thing and open publication in the newspapers is quite another, so we now have demonstrations of fierce surprise over revelations that were no revelations at all to those at all informed on the subject. Really, it is only newspaper publicity that counts nowadays. The scandal which the newspapers overlook or refuse to exploit gives no serious trouble to those concerned—a phenomenon illustrated every day in cases in which reputations other than those of hospitals are involved. Ask the politicians here in New York if this is not true.

—In trying to account for the sudden turn in favor of the Boers which the war between them and Great Britain, at least in appearance, has now taken, it is well to keep in mind, not the relative strength of the two opponents, but the relative difficulty of the task which each is endeavoring to accomplish. The object of the British is to conquer the Boers; that of the Boers is not to conquer the British, but to avoid decisive defeat. Even in the conduct of seemingly offensive operations the Boers are really acting on the defensive, and though they are undoubtedly spending capital, while their antagonists are only spending income, yet their expenditure is trivial in comparison with that of the other side. If the Boers should succeed in maintaining their independence—a supposition which is turning, perhaps, from a wild absurdity to a faint possibility—it will be due, not to the fact that Great Britain could not carry through her plans, but to a realization on Great Britain's part that the game is not worth the candle. The argument of the pocket is a strong one, and Great Britain has been known, before now, to put her pride temporarily in that receptacle rather than consent to prolonged and serious drains upon its other contents. With the result which, despite the distinctly amusing triumph accorded to Gen. ROBERTS in London, may be preparing in South Africa, the United States is not unfamiliar. We ourselves have been quite content with the outcome of two wars in which we conquered, not our enemy, but the part of that enemy's total force which was all she deemed it judicious to send against us. The Boers lack wealth and numbers, but they have two strong allies—distance and a desert. As for their cause, it was a very bad one when defeat seemed certain, but everybody will hold it excellent in case of success. In morals that is not good theory, but it is good practice, and when theory and practice conflict, theory always comes out second best—or nowhere.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY—A CASE IN POINT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The District Attorney holds the key to the situation in all efforts toward reform of abuses in the City of New York. Criminals will not reform themselves. Exposure they do not like, but they meet it with a low cynicism like the late Boss Tweed's—"it will soon blow over." And when, after the spasm of investigation and indignation has "blown over," they find a public lulled into complacent conceit over its own futility, the "crooks" take fresh heart and act more boldly than ever. No reform is possible without active, tireless, honest, impartial prosecution of offenders. Therefore I say that if Gov. Roosevelt had done nothing more for New York than the removal of Col. Gardiner, his name should be honored for a century in the metropolis. The criticisms of his act have surprised and, to a certain extent, amused me. Col. Gardiner's position had been as treasonable to law and order in New York as any of the Federal office holders who went over to the Confederacy at the outbreak of the civil war. His removal was, therefore, just and merited. But it was more; it was opportune.

There are signs on every hand of a great moral awakening in the city. Even Tammany we see forced to play the rôle of the angry scorpion, namely, to appoint a vice-hunting committee, whose work, if honestly performed, can only result in stinging Tammany to death. We have a Committee of Fifteen abroad getting ready for a crusade against law breaking in general and the league between official and professional criminals in particular. Such of us as know how enormous the task thus undertaken could not but fear that, with Col. Gardiner and his gang in the District Attorney's office, the movement was bound to fail of tangible results. Why? Because it is in the District Attorney's power to smother prosecutions outright, or else, if public opinion is too pressing for that, to put the cases in the way of being so misconducted that they will fail in the court of first resort, and if not there, on appeal. This, you will say, is to charge very grave malfeasance in office. Alas! in a world of "easy virtue" such things do not pass by harsh names, and then it is often difficult to draw the line between mere want of heart in the work and a secret desire to see it frustrated. Let us put it at mere want of heart in the work of prosecuting Tammanyites as what we would expect from Col. Gardiner, and enough has been said. No need to charge anything more heinous to the hero of the phrase "To hell with reform!" nor need one, now that the Colonel is out, wish any similar fate to such a District Attorney as he proved. A man of balance, of vigor, of persistence is wanted in the office now.

Commissioner John W. Keller, at much risk to himself, has been unearthing and exposing a horrible state of affairs in the insane pavilion at Bellevue. Certain prosecutions will result. To the public mind conviction is certain. In reality, nothing could be less so. With incompetency or unwillingness in the District Attorney's office the men charged with these monstrosities would go free. I have in mind a case in which I was once concerned. In the course of investigation a horrible state of affairs in the city insane asylums was laid bare. Fiendish cruelties by nurses, indifference by the doctors, snarling defiance by the heads of the institution—were the chronic conditions. All the dismal array of brutalities, the choking, doping, striking, kicking, and knocking down which we read of now were then made known. At last we were enabled to fix upon a special case—one of hundreds, be it remembered. A wretched paretic had been done to death, his limbs and ribs broken, every cruelty and indignity practiced on him. There was an outcry, to be sure, but New York was not uneasy in its conscience at the time and paid little attention to it. True bills were found and a nurse held for trial. Here the District Attorney came in. Was the case pressed? Was it ably handled? Was there the slightest desire for a conviction? A doddering old man, without the ability to hold a chain of thought for ten seconds, was selected for the prosecution. A smart lawyer on the other side did what he pleased with the case. It was made to appear that those who had stood for the investigation were the real criminals; that the inhuman nurses were ministering angels—"a little rough, perhaps," but distinctly angels, and the unfortunate victim a wretch whom it was rather kindly to deprive of breath. There was an acquittal.

From that day on, as before that day, the same brutalities have been in operation whenever the humor or convenience of nurses or doctors suffer a check. Mr. Keller has not dug into an isolated case; he has simply entered a chamber of horrors that has been in operation for years.

You may judge, then, Mr. Editor, how necessary I esteem it that the District Attorney should be able and anxious for his work. If Mr. Philbin can cover the qualifications for the task before him great and lasting reforms may be reached early in the century. CIVIS.

New York, Dec. 31, 1900.

DUTY IN THE CUDAHY CASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your "Problem in Casuistry" (Dec. 28) is, as it seems to me, easily solved. The question is not what the average parent would do in such a case, but what should he do and why should he do it?

The circumstances of this kidnapping rendered it certain that if the crime was successful—as it has been so far—it was only the beginning of a series of kidnappings that would render it unsafe for the children of well-to-do parents to go out anywhere unless under a sort of armed escort. The duty in such a case was something more than to follow the promptings of parental affection. The crime had a very close relation to thousands of other parents whose children would be endangered, as well as it had to public morality, and for these reasons the demands of the kidnappers should not have been heeded no matter what the result to the victim.

It is hard to blame Mr. and Mrs. Cudahy, but looking at it calmly and with only an eye to the greatest good to the greatest number, their action was selfish, and can only be excused on the ground of parental affection. But to have their boy they have endangered the safety and happiness of thousands of children all over the land, because success in this crime will be sure of many imitators.

But they are not alone to blame. In resisting the demand for a ransom every rich man in the country should have joined with Mr. Cudahy in offering a reward to arrest and punish the kidnappers, even though it cost a million of dollars. A reward that would enrich the informer or the detectives who should run down the culprits would no doubt have proved successful. The "honor" of thieves, robbers, or kidnappers will not stand long before a reward that enriches them for doing a good act.

Kidnapping for a ransom is a sort of crime that, with a fair chance of success, would soon be immensely popular with the criminal classes. It is preferable to robbery or murder for the sake of robbery, or even to successful gambling. The ransom need not be limited to a paltry $25,000, but it could be made a million just as well, or any sum that the victim could draw from his bank in haste. The skillful leader of an organized gang could as easily dispose of a million in gold as the two or three men in the Cudahy case did of $25,000, weighing 105 pounds. Every parent victimized in this way would have the same excuse for paying the ransom that Mr. Cudahy had, and if threats of violence to the immediate victim were heeded the business would flourish and pay better even than a Tammany office.

As before stated, the rule to follow is not the dictates of affection merely, but the interests of the public at large; in other words, the greatest good to the greatest number. There is no mistaking what that is in a case like this. S. P.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1901.

SUGGESTION TO CHRISTIANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the call of the National Central Committee of the "Twentieth Century National Gospel Campaign" to special prayer for the evangelization of the world, may I make some suggestions?

It is a notorious fact that the real obstacle to the progress of the Gospel of Christ is principally the disregard of the teachings of Christ by the Church at large. Christendom is professing to believe in them, but there is not a Christian State that even professes to be guided by them in its relations with other States. Indeed, the history of the nineteenth century exhibits as utter a disregard of the principles of Christianity by all the kingdoms of the world as was shown by the nations of antiquity before Christ came. This is so notorious that it does not call for proof, though the treatment of China by Christendom for the last hundred years, the war in Africa, and our own treatment of Porto Rico and the Philippines may be cited as illustrations.

The internal government and social conditions of every nation, due to the principles upon which individuals habitually act, prove that men at large do not always practice the teachings of Christ in their relations toward each other. Self-interest is the freely acknowledged motive which governs the vast majority of even professing Christians, and most of them will express a naïve surprise if it is suggested that this is wrong, unless they are wrought to anger that any one should find fault with them. The slums of our large cities, the criminal disregard so often shown by employers for the welfare of their workmen, the carelessness with which we remain quiet and indifferent while children are compelled in thousands to grow up as criminals, is the proof.

The Church itself is the greatest scandal of all. Intended to be one in such a way that it should always be a standing witness to the world of the brotherhood of mankind and the real unity of all good men, it is split up into hundreds of sects, each governed in its relations to other sects by the common principles which actuate mankind, and each also split up and its strength paralyzed by internal disagreements on trivial points. Proclaiming love and good-will to all men, and preaching that these are the principles which should actuate and govern all men in their dealings with each other, it has not simply shut its eyes while they have been habitually disregarded, and never protested as a Church against such doings, in defiance of Christ's teachings, but has sanctioned appeals to war by nations, and condoned the adoption by individuals of self-interest as the law of business and private life.

Before Christ came with His teachings force was the recognized source of right, and war was the natural and normal state of society. His doctrines were intended to put an end to such a state of things, and every one admits that if they were put in practice generally, the world would do so. Yet to-day wars of aggression and defense are as common as ever, and Christendom is in a fever of apprehension and unrest because of the conditions that prevail.

The words of St. Paul, in writing to certain people hundreds of years ago, have a singular applicability to the Church of the present day, and deserve careful attention from all who call themselves Christian men. (Romans, ii., 21-24.)

"Thou therefore that teachest another, teachest thou not thyself? Thou that preachest a man should not steal, dost thou steal? Thou that sayest a man should not commit adultery, dost thou commit adultery? Thou that abhorrest idols, dost thou commit sacrilege? Thou that makest thy boast of the law, through breaking the law, dishonorest thou God?"

"For the name of God is blasphemed among the Gentiles through you."

It cannot be denied that the greatest obstacle to the more general adoption of the principles of Christ and of the reception of the Gospel exists in the inconsistency between the principles and practice of those who call themselves Christian men. Heathen nations are justified in refusing to listen to nations who invade their shores with missionaries and Maxim guns, and, in the same breath, demand the surrender of their beliefs and of their lands.

It will doubtless be objected that the teachings of Christ, though very noble and lofty, are impracticable for humanity to adopt, that to do so would require a complete remodeling of society, for which we are not yet ready, and that we cannot see the way clear to put them wholly in practice. But if we cannot accept Christ's teachings ourselves, why, in the name of common sense, should we preach them to others? If we cannot organize our own state upon really Christian lines, why should we devastate China with fire and sword because she can not do what we find impossible? Has Christendom ever given heathenism any practical evidence of the benefit of accepting Christianity?

In place of universal prayer for the extension of the Gospel it would be far more to the point that Christendom should confess that it has almost wholly failed to act upon the principles of Christ, and has continued to put in practice the very principles He condemned. Universal confession of this fact and the concentration of the efforts of all thoughtful men upon the discovery of the way in which Christendom can be made Christian is what is needed, and if we open the century with this, it cannot but be that a real stride will be made in its course toward its accomplishment.

There has never before been a time in the life of the world when such a thing was so possible. The failures of the past are so patent, the consciences of so many are aroused, the study of sociology has progressed so far, that if we are only willing to confess that as Christians we have wholly failed to do what we should have done, and sincerely begin to seek to find the way by which Christ's teachings may be genuinely adopted and then will apply all our energies to the work, no one can doubt that God will guide us ultimately to the full solution of the problem.

I do not wish to seem to ignore the large amount of private work done by devoted men and women for the betterment of society, though it must not be forgotten that many of these workers on the principles of Christ are not professors of Christianity as a religion. My point is that the time has come when the Church of God as a whole should confess that it has forgotten the principles of Christ and fallen back upon primitive and pagan social ideas, and should begin, with humiliation for the past and determination for the future, to live up to its calling, to seek to Christianize Christendom. When the Church has fairly begun this, there will be no need to pray for the evangelization of the world.

I cannot see any more than others how this is to be done, beyond what I have said. The first step is to recognize and confess that we have gone wrong, and then, with prayer to God for guidance and the strenuous use of all the helps available, to search out the way to amend.

I make the suggestion that, wherever Christianity is professed, the heads of all religious bodies should appoint a week of confession and humiliation for this purpose, with prayer that the Church may be guided by God into conformity with her Master's teachings. The last week of Lent, from March 31 to April 6, would be a natural time for the great majority of the Christian world.

ERNEST C. SAUNDERS.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1901.

HENRY GEORGE'S LITERARY WORK

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial review of the achievements of the nineteenth century in to-day's issue more than repays for the time spent in its perusal. In your mention of great writers (Article XVI.) you have certainly overlooked a master mind. I refer to Henry George. Here is a man who has rendered to the human family a service than which there is none greater.

He has demonstrated in a logical and convincing (to thousands of persons) manner how involuntary poverty and the ignorance, vice, and crime that it breeds can be abolished by the adoption of a pre-eminently just and practicable system of taxation. What greater or nobler work can a man do for his fellows than to lead the way to the realization of a permanent industrial condition in which the wonderful achievements of the nineteenth and all future centuries may redound to the benefit, not of the privileged few only, but to all?

If his true worth as a writer and philosopher is recognized and appreciated at present only by a comparatively few men and women, it is safe to prophesy that before the close of this century the truths for which he lived and died will find practical expression in the laws of this and other nations. E. E. SWINNEY.

New York City, Jan. 1, 1901.

THE SPITTING NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ill-regulated, but on the whole, gentlemanly, dog has of late come in for a good deal of abuse at the hands and pens of those who write to THE TIMES. Yet I think I could show them a more offensive animal, and one whose offense carries less excuse with it.

Yesterday (Sunday) I rode down town on the Sixth Avenue elevated. At Thirty-third Street station there entered and sat down opposite to me (in the transverse seats) a person in a new overcoat and patent leather shoes and a silk hat of the vintage of 1900. Nothing was lacking to the completeness of his attire, even down to the crease in his trousers.

But scarce had the owner of this admirable outfit seated himself, when he began to make noisy attempts to remove catarrhal impediments from his throat, and to "expatiate" (as a friend of mine calls it) almost between my feet, and this, despite a legend put up in plain view by the Board of Health forbidding (in large capitals) any such thing. After many repetitions I was constrained to get up and seek another part of the car, out of sight, but not out of sound of this obnoxious clotheshorse.

What are you going to do about it, Mr. Editor? I can suggest nothing, excepting the passing of a city ordinance forbidding the sale of silk hats in the latest style to anybody who has not passed a civil service examination testing his acquaintance with the various uses of a pocket handkerchief. If he cannot produce his certificate he ought to be compelled to buy a hat of the shape of the year before last. H. A. C.

New York, Dec. 31, 1900.

Name for the Cup Defender.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The name of Eagle has been suggested for the yacht chosen to defend America's Cup. Why not American Eagle? From every point of view the name of the symbolical bird of freedom seems appropriate to the yacht which is to uphold the supremacy of the American over the English model. Will you not submit the question to readers of THE TIMES?

Another question in this connection: Why should there not be a limit to the time that America's Cup should be held for the English to compete for that particular trophy, say fifty years? After that time has elapsed let some other prize be offered to the winning yacht. In any race one vessel may have a stiff breeze while the other is becalmed. This often happens, and if there is no limit to the time the English might, during the twentieth century, carry off the cup by mere chance, without showing superior sailing qualities.

The coming contest promises to be especially interesting and exciting. May the best boat win. H. W. MEAD.

Borough Park, Dec. 31, 1900.

Street Cleaning and the Taxpayers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quite agree with the arguments of THE TIMES and of its correspondents as to the abominably filthy condition of our streets, and have been of this opinion for the past few weeks. Any one with their eyes open can see that the streets in any locality are rapidly going back to the condition of ten years ago, and, as one of your correspondents says, it extends even to the walks in Central Park. What a strange anomaly that taxpayers, with the millions of dollars coming out of their pockets each year for this Street Cleaning Department, will sit supinely by and allow this robbery to go on, besides the inevitable spread of sickness and disease from the scattering of these germs by every gust of wind. Oh, for the time when some one besides this ex-head of Little Monte Carlo is Street Cleaning Commissioner of this city.

TAXPAYER.

New York, Dec. 31, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Appalling Thought.

"More new gowns!" he cried.

"Why, yes," she answered sweetly. "All of mine are last century styles."—Philadelphia North American.

Wearing.

"Your wife has such a terribly tired look, old man."

"Yes, to-morrow night it will be her turn to entertain the Don't Worry Club to which she belongs."—Detroit Journal.

A Girl of Stability.

"I couldn't go to your luncheon because it rained."

"Why, it stopped raining an hour before the time."

"Yes; but by that time I had made up my mind not to go."—Chicago Record.

Joys in the Changed Phrase.

"Do you enjoy the holiday season?" asked the jovial friend.

"Yes," answered Mr. Sirius Barker, with his customary cynicism. "It's a great relief to be able to say 'Merry Christmas' and 'Happy New Year' for a change, 'How do' gets very monotonous."—Washington Star.

THE YEAR OF LOVE.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

The world-song sweetly swelling, the world-drums sounding far,
Proclaim the world-wide conquests underneath the battle-star;
The trumpets of achievement blow down the lordly years,
The victor counts his laurels and the conquered counts his tears;
But far away, sweet lady, their conquest-song above,
We count again the record of our own sweet year of love!

Blow, bugles of the morning, blow, trumpets of the night;
Ring, bells, that carol sweetly of the wonder and the might
Of years that roll in thunder down the broadening grooves of change,
We touch, dear heart, the lowly and the humble love-girt range;
By memories enhallowed, by tender dreams and true,
The wings of love have folded all their glory over you!

Men count the march of triumph, the armaments of law,
The sweep of circling navies and the deeds that thrill with awe;
The gavel marks the tablets of the temples with a name,
And the millions grow in hunger for the fleeting figment, Fame;
But we, Ah! love, the record of our love-year ends in this—
A sweetheart trust forever sealed forever with a kiss!

Go light the roaring cities with the splendor of a dream,
Pour out the shrieking marvels of the onward march of steam,
Rejoice in grown, sweet splendors of time's widening liberty—
The feeding of the hunger of the free that are not free—
But distant far, beholding in our quiet trust we go,
You and I, beloved, together, even so and even so!

Mighty marvels are they working in the workshops of the earth,
As the cycles burst to blossom in their world of wonder-birth;
But on that side go the trumpets and the far-lights and the dust,
While on this we two, together, in our old contented trust;
Our lane a lane of roses, with the little lips that wait
To be kissed as love can kiss the lips that linger at the gate!

There are wonders in a cottage that the great world passes by,
While the festal fires are burning red against the New Year sky;
There are little records counted and the sweet months one by one
Yield their memories of the moments bright with blossoms in the sun.
Oh! the year of tender Mother-love—its record of them all,
And the trumpets know—know it to across the world their

MR. SALTUS'S BRIEF WILL

Conciseness Result of Experience with His Father's Testament.

He Leaves Half His Estate to Various Institutions and Half to His Wife —Son Not Mentioned.

The will of Theodore Saltus, which was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday, is one of the simplest testaments ever placed on record, considering the fact that it makes bequests to various institutions as well as providing for the widow of the testator.

The reason of the brevity of the document was the testator's own experience with litigation over a will. For over thirty years there was almost a continuous contest over the will of the testator's father and in his lifetime Theodore Saltus frequently said that his will would be so concise that there would be difficulty in contesting the same.

The will offered for probate is about 400 words in length, including all the necessary forms and the attestation of the witnesses By the will one-half of the testator's estate is divided equally between the American Bible Society, the Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the American Tract Society, and the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. The remainder of the estate is given absolutely to Susan E. Saltus, his wife.

Thomas H. Hubbard, President of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, and an official of the Southern Pacific, is the executor under the will. Mr. Hubbard in his petition for probate sets forth the fact that he does not as yet know the exact value of the estate.

Mr. Saltus died at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Christmas Day after a short illness from pneumonia. He was eighty years old. About fifty years ago he was in the iron business with his father, Francis Saltus The elder Saltus died in the early sixties leaving a large estate, which, under a very lengthy will, was divided among forty-five relatives. Theodore Saltus was made executor and trustee under the will and almost immediately the litigation began. Owing to the fact that he was a partner with his father in business, the other heirs objected to his acting as executor and trustee. The various cases dragged along in the courts up to about eight years ago, when the entire estate was finally settled. During all these years Theodore Saltus devoted his entire time to the estate and did nothing else.

In his own brief will Mr. Saltus did not mention his only child, John Sanford Saltus, but this is not considered likely by those who know the facts to cause a contest.

The widow is an invalid, and is confined to her rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. She came of a prominent Connecticut family, and is wealthy in her own right.

Mr. Hubbard, the executor named, said yesterday:

"I do not as yet know the value of the estate. In fact, my becoming an executor was somewhat of a surprise to me. I had seen very little of Mr. Saltus for several years, up to 1896, when he came into my office and asked me if I would serve as an executor of his will. I consented, believing that he would outlive me, and thought nothing more about the matter until I received word that he was dead and I was the executor of his estate."

Mr. Hubbard was one of the counsel in the litigation over Theodore Saltus's father's will.

KOCH WILL CONTEST.

Henry G. K. Heath Asks That the Probate Be Set Aside.

Henry G. K. Heath has carried the contest over the will of Henry C. F. Koch into the Supreme Court. The will was admitted to probate in the Surrogates' Court after a contest, and now Mr. Heath wants the probate set aside. He applied to Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court yesterday for an order of publication by which he could serve William A. Hume, an executor named under the will, who has not qualified, with the summons and complaint.

The complaint, which accompanies the order, sets forth that Henry C. F. Koch, the dry goods merchant of this city, died at Saratoga on Sept. 5 last, leaving a will by which his entire estate goes to his widow, Anna Katherine Koch, and their two children, Erduin Von Der Horst and William T. Koch. Mr. Heath is a child of Mr. Koch by his first wife, who was Lavina Heath. In 1887 Mr. Heath had the courts allow him to change his name from Koch to Heath. Some time previous to this he inherited considerable property from his mother's mother. He did not live with his father after the latter's marriage to Anna Catherine Scheeper in 1867, some six years after his own mother's death.

The chief contentions made in Mr. Heath's complaint are that he believes the will "was never executed by the said Henry C. F. Koch, in conformity with the requirements of law," and that, if it was signed by him, the signature was "procured by the fraud and undue influence of the defendants." Mr. Heath, in his affidavit, adds: "The intent and purpose of said Henry C. F. Koch in making a testamentary disposition of his property was overcome and defeated and the desires and purposes of the said defendants substituted therefor."

Robert A. Stewart, who is Mr. Heath's law partner, appears as attorney in the case and both he and Mr. Heath declared yesterday that when the case came up for trial it would be one of the most peculiar actions ever made public.

Among the contentions made when the Surrogate heard the testimony on the admission of the will to probate was the one that, as Mr. Heath had received a very liberal inheritance from his grandmother and had later taken her name, his father believed that his own estate should go to the second Mrs. Koch and the two children by her. The Surrogate, after the close of the testimony, gave his opinion verbally from the bench, admitting the testament to probate, declaring that Mr. Koch, when he signed the will, "possessed sufficient mental capacity to execute the instrument." The Surrogate also said that there was no proof of undue influence.

Charles J. McDermott, counsel for the heirs before the Surrogate, will represent them in the trial in the Supreme Court.

WILL OF JOSEPH L. SPOFFORD.

It Disinherits His Brother, Sister, and Sister-in-Law.

In the will of Joseph L. Spofford, which was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday, the testator devotes a special paragraph to the disinheriting of his sister, brother, and sister-in-law, for the reasons that they opposed him in certain litigation a number of years ago.

Mr. Spofford was in business as a merchant at 29 Broadway, and lived at his home at Hunter's Point Road and Spofford Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, on Oct. 23 last. The value of the estate is not given in the petition accompanying the will, but it is said that he left considerable property.

The will is dated Dec. 12, 1892, and the testator names Pauline Pearsall, his sister; her husband, Thomas V. Pearsall, and Paul N. Spofford, his brother, as those who shall never get any portion of his estate, either for themselves or their children, for the reasons that "they made certain false and malicious charges against me." In a codicil to his will, Mr. Spofford announces the intention of marrying Cecelia Hains, and in a second codicil he changes all previous bequests in the will and leaves his entire estate to his wife, Cecelia Hains Spofford and to his two children, Paul and Joseph E. Spofford.

Hiram Hitchcock's Funeral.

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 3.—Funeral services of Hiram Hitchcock, late proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, were held here to-day in College Church, and were very largely attended by professional men, the Dartmouth Faculty, and students from many places. President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth College had charge of the services, reading Scripture, offering prayer, and paying a high tribute to the deceased. The display of floral offerings was elaborate. In the mourners' seats were the Trustees of the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital and nurses of the hospital. The burial took place in the cemetery here.

Cold Weather in Northern New York.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The thermometer here at daylight to-day registered 8 degrees below zero. At Malone it was 10 below; Dannemora, 13 below; Saranac Lake, 31 below; Paul Smith's, 35 below; McCotton's, 36 below, and at Lake Placid at 10 o'clock this morning it was still 28 below. There is nearly three feet of snow in this section, but at Port Henry, fifty miles south of here, there is not a particle of snow.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Mr. de Reszke's Ordeal in "Lohengrin" —Notes of Musical Doings.

When Jean de Reszke was preparing to float down the painted Scheldt in a papier mache shallop drawn by a stuffed swan on Monday night at the Metropolitan Opera House he was not thinking of anything but the generous public which was waiting to welcome him. He stood in the boat and gritted his teeth and murmured over and over again to himself: "I must not notice the welcome; I must not notice it; I must sing, I must sing." For he knew that if he permitted himself for one instant to think of the great public heart that was going out to him he would be so shaken with emotion that a steady and sustained musical tone would be out of the question. And if the first notes sung by him on the Metropolitan stage, after the stories of London last Summer, should be quavering, the verdict would be that the stories were true. It would not matter how well he might sing afterward, all the croakers would say: "The voice is not what it used to be." And so the artist had to hold himself in mighty check and seem cold to a wonderful reception lest by allowing himself to throb responsive to it he might wreck his career at a critical point. This is not speculation; it is history.

And while Mr. de Reszke was thus comporting himself, what were others doing? Well, Brother Edouard was vainly trying to control his voice, and when Jean went down to salute him as King he saw the stalwart basso's cheeks wet with tears. Mme. Nordica, who is a good friend of the de Reszkes, could not sing a note in the first half of the first act, but generally behaved herself like a prima donna of a second-rate Italian opera house. But when she saw that Jean was master of himself and of the public she rejoiced, and during the rest of the performance she was constantly murmuring to him, "Bravo, Jean." And she sang the remainder of her part as one inspired. In the chamber scene she rose to unwonted heights. She never before sounded so firmly the notes of deep feeling as she did then.

Even the stage hands and the members of the orchestra were affected with the excitement of the occasion. It is a fact that in the early part of the performance the players of the wood wind in the orchestra could not control their breath, and some technical slips ensued for that reason. But in the auditorium, behind the brass rail at the rear of the orchestra, every tenor (not of the company) who could reach the opera house was lined up waiting to see the breakdown of their master. When he was found to be all right in the first act they declared that he would not last through the second, and at the end of that they vowed that the chamber scene would finish him. And even at the end of that scene there were persons in the house doubtful as to whether he would be able to finish the performance. As for the professional critics, they had little doubt of the outcome. Those who know and understand Jean de Reszke rested their faith upon the fact that he knows more about the technic of singing than any one else on the stage, and that he was practically incapable of making such a mistake as to come to America after his voice had gone. So when they heard him intone the farewell to the swan they smiled with quiet satisfaction and settled themselves in their chairs for an evening of genuine delight.

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Startling information continues to arrive by way of London. It is now announced by The Daily Mail that the Paris Grand Opera is to have an elevator. In making this announcement the paper states that the Metropolitan Opera House of this city has had an elevator for years. It has. It has had three of them, but we could hardly expect an English newspaper man to believe that. Nevertheless, the opera house has three elevators, and, what is more, it was born with them.

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Mr. Paderewski, the great pianist, is not dead. An anxious friend in this city tried very hard to have him killed in a duel in Paris a few days ago, but the habitual employment of transatlantic cable dispatches by the daily newspapers spoiled the good friend's plan. And now Mr. Paderewski, who does not know that he is dead, and is apparently unaware of the attempt to make way with him, uses the cable himself. He has cabled a private new year's greeting to the writer of this department of THE TIMES. It was not for publication, nor even as an evidence of continued existence. Still, it may serve for the latter.

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All of the seats for the first series of performances of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" at Baireuth have already been sold, though the performances will not take place till June 25-28. It is said that there are few German visitors to the sacred shrine of Wagnerism now, as most of the pilgrims are English and Americans. Whether "Der Ring" will be given at the Metropolitan this Winter is not yet certain. If it is it should be offered on the regular subscription nights. The public is pretty well tired of having this series of tragedies made an extra expense to it.

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It is fifty years since "Lohengrin" was first performed at Weimar, under the baton of Liszt, and a commemorative representation of the opera has just taken place at the Weimar Opera House. The opera was given without cuts, and lasted five hours. Frau Rose de Milde, the original Elsa, but now a very aged lady, was present, together with the composer's son Siegfried.

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M. Massenet has written a new suite, which it is hoped will speedily be available for our orchestras. It really forms the incidental music to Racine's "Phèdre," and the overture was composed as far back as 1874, but M. Massenet has now added entr'actes, and the music is said to be in his best manner.

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The Chicago Tribune, in an amiable and well-written review of the performances of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company, notes the ridiculous English employed in the translations of the libretti. The writer very properly argues that opera in English cannot attain permanent popularity until the audiences hear poetic text when the singers permit them to hear any at all. When the company was performing in this city we made frequent comment on the stupidity of the English texts, and expressed a belief that their character would go far toward preventing the success of the organization. It would certainly be incorrect to attribute its failure wholly to this cause, but it has had a potent influence in bringing on the disastrous end of the season. So long as such poor English texts are employed we may congratulate ourselves that at the Metropolitan we now hear the operas with their original words. For the singing of French operas in French, Italian in Italian, and German in German we have to thank Mr. Jean de Reszke, who first urged Mr. Grau to this plan.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

William Collier has made arrangements whereby he will be under the management of Jacob Litt after the present season, a contract covering a term of years having been signed yesterday.

Another version of "Quo Vadis" is to be presented in this city next week, when the American Theatre Stock Company will be seen in a dramatization of Henryk Sienkiewicz's novel.

Signor Enrico Toselli, the Italian pianist, is a passenger on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiserin Maria Theresa, which is due here to-morrow. Signor Toselli will make his first appearance in this country at an afternoon recital to be given at Carnegie Hall on Jan. 15.

Miss Marie Dressler's engagement of "Miss Printt" at the Victoria has been limited to two weeks from next Monday night, after which Mathews & Bulger's attraction now playing in Boston, entitled "A Night Before the Fourth," will be presented for the first time in this city.

All the new scenery for "The Climbers," Clyde Fitch's new play, which Amelia Bingham will present at the Bijou Theatre Jan. 15, has been painted by Ernest Albert and Joseph Physioc. Wednesday the new scenery was set up for the first time, and, after a critical examination, was accepted by the management.

A motion entered by Heinrich Conried, manager of the Irving Place Theatre, to prevent M. Witmark & Sons of this city from handling the comic operas of the late Johann Strauss, which was to have been argued before Judge Blanchard in Part I. of the Supreme Court to-day, was yesterday withdrawn by the counsel for the plaintiff.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The clear crisp weather of the last few days has made country life so enjoyable that many of the people who went out of town to the country clubs and to join house parties in the suburbs for the new year's holidays have not yet returned, and would remain through the week were it not for the Whitney ball to-night. The skating continues good at Tuxedo, and by to-day there will be good skating at Meadow Brook and Westchester.

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The incidents of to-day will include a coming out reception to be given by Mrs. Henry Ashton Crosby of 20 Washington Square to introduce Miss Beatrice Crosby; a reception by Mrs. W. Storrs Wells and her daughter, Miss Natalie Wells, and in the evening a dance by Mrs. David Morrison for her daughters, the Misses Morrison; a meeting of Mrs. Snedeker's dancing class at Sherry's. The great event of the day, or rather evening, as well as of the Winter season, will be the ball to be given by William C. Whitney for his niece, Miss Helen Tracy Barney, at his Fifth Avenue palace this evening. Mrs. John Jacob Astor will also give to-night a second large dinner, from which her guests will go to the Whitney ball.

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The week at Tuxedo continues to be gay. On Wednesday evening Mrs. Kane organized a cotillion for the younger set, in which Miss Violet Cruger, Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Sibyl Kane, and Miss Barbara and Miss Eleanor Sedley received much attention. The skating is excellent, but thus far there has been no tobagganing. Every room in the main clubhouse, the Winter clubhouse, the annexes, and the bachelors' quarters was taken over New Year's. Contrary to the first reports, which were to the effect that the most valuable of the Mortimer belongings were saved from the fire which destroyed their villa on New Year's Day, it is now stated that Mr. Mortimer lost an extremely valuable collection of old and rare first editions and some beautiful paintings.

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Mrs. William R. Sands (Miss Mary T. Gardiner) has issued invitations for a luncheon to be given at the Metropolitan Club Annex on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 5. On Thursday, Jan. 10, Mrs. Sands will give a second luncheon in the same place for her niece, Miss Lillian G. Tyler.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who has been ill with the grippe for two weeks, will go to Lakewood to-morrow. This illness has necessitated Mrs. Mackay's absence from recent entertainments, and she will therefore not be present at any of the dances scheduled for the immediate future.

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The wedding of Miss Jessie Vanderbilt McNamee, a granddaughter of Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, and Charles Dewar Simons, Jr., a nephew of E. H. Harriman, will occur on Tuesday, Feb. 12. The engagement was announced last Summer.

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George M. Woolsey, son of the late Edward Woolsey of Astoria, L. I., and Miss Esther Hunt, daughter of the late Richard M. Hunt, whose engagement was announced in Washington on Tuesday, will be married on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 178 Madison Avenue, the residence of Mrs. Richard M. Hunt. The wedding of Lucius Tuckerman Gibbs and Miss Auer of Hawkhurst, Weehawken, will probably be celebrated in Easter week.

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M. and Mme. Theobald Chartran have issued cards for two receptions at M. Chartran's new studio, 10 West Thirty-third Street, for the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 5 and 19.

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The second meeting of the Thursday Evening Club was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs Morris K. Jesup, 197 Madison Avenue, last night. Prof. Bickford of Columbia College reviewed the Paris Exposition, and stereopticon views of the great show were given. After the talk an elaborate collation was served. The list of this club's members includes the names of Mrs. Calwalader Jones, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. F. McNeil Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Dr. W. H. Draper and Mrs. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Harold de Raesloff, Dr. Kinnicut and Mrs. Kinnicut, Mr. and Mrs. John Minturn, and Mrs. Robert B. Minturn.

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Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy of 11 West Ninth Street gave a luncheon of about thirty covers in the annex of the Metropolitan Club yesterday afternoon. The table decorations were green. Mrs. Nicholas Fish gave a large luncheon at her residence, 52 Irving Place, at which there was also some delightful music. Mrs. Fish is still in mourning and is entertaining on a quiet scale only.

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Among the numerous luncheons and dinners given yesterday and last evening—and their name was legion—was Mrs. Charles Abercrombie's luncheon at her Madison Square residence; and the dinners given by Mrs. Robert M. Thompson for Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris and Mrs Morris; and by Miss Elizabeth Remsen, Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mrs. Spotswood Schenck, Mrs. H. H. Hollister, and Mrs. George Crocker.

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The first of two coming-out receptions for Miss Dorothy Hinckley was given yesterday by her mother, Mrs. Samuel P. Hinckley, at 126 East Sixtieth Street. The débutante was assisted in receiving by the Misses Helen White Stevens and Katharine Griswold Pratt. She was gowned in pink chiffon, the bodice being fitted to the figure by shirred tucks. Mrs. Hinckley wore a princesse gown of black velvet, with a short round yoke of white. The rooms were simply decorated with pink roses.

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The Amusement Club's second entertainment yesterday evening was a theatre party to the Lyceum, after which there was a supper. Besides the organizers of the club, the Misses Gillet, there were in the party the Misses Mabel Stebbins, Leonie Lentilhon, Angelica S. Church, Hopeton Drake, and the Messrs. Adenaw, Church, Evans, Drake, and Conrad Wurts.

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The first of the two dinner dances organized by Mrs. J. Frederick de Peyster and J. Montgomery Strong, assisted by a number of others, took place at Delmonico's last evening. The hostesses, who were the thirty-one patronesses, received their respective guests in the red room. Dinner was served in the large ballroom, at tables seating eight and sixteen, respectively, as some of the patronesses preferred combining and entertaining at large tables rather than singly at small ones. A number of men were also asked in for the dance following the dinner. As the invitations named 7:30 as the hour for dining, most of the company were seated by 8 o'clock. The rooms had the usual decorations of palms and potted plants. J. Montgomery Strong, James R. Pierson, Vail Stebbins, and A. F. Ashton de Peyster were the stewards, and arranged the tables and seated the guests. The dinner was over a little before 10, and the large ballroom was then cleared, and the cotillion began about 10:30. It was led by Alexander Hadden, who danced alone. The favors for the one favor figure were straw baskets filled with vari-hued artificial flowers and tied with ribbons for the women, while the men were decorated with ribbons, from which were suspended enameled pendants, hearts, &c., to match the flowers in color. The dance was not a late one, and supper was served about 12:30, so that the guests had gone before 2 A. M. Mrs. F. J. de Peyster and Mrs. Woodbury Langdon entertained as their guests the Misses Sophie Langdon, Augusta and Ella de Peyster, Marion Fish, Bertha Wurts, Miss Gardiner, and Alexander Hadden, H. E. Montgomery, second, Edward de P. Livingston, James R. Pierson, Philip Birkhead, and Messrs. Wurts and Watts. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and Mrs. Charles Stebbins entertained at their table the Misses Mildred and Ethel Stokes, Ethel and Mabel Stebbins. Una Soley, Miss Howland, and Douglas Campbell, Phoenix Ingraham, Philip Benkard, Vail Stebbins, and the Messrs. Cook and Hildreth, and Mrs. John Clarkson Jay and Miss Josephine Drexel had at their table the Misses Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, Estelle Hawkins, Elsie Ladd, Miss Bailey, Miss di Zerega, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stout, (Miss Schroeder,) and Lawrence Atterbury, Mansfield Patterson, C. M. Sleeper of Boston, John Delafield, Seymour Perkins, Nelson Lloyd, and Mr. Cockroft. Mrs. B. S. Church's guests were the Misses Nina Floyd Crosby, Florence Flower of New Orleans, Angelica S. Church, and J. Montgomery Strong, J. Van S. Oddie, R. R. Parrott, C. A. Skidmore, and John Ireland. Mrs. Samuel Auchmuty Tucker chaperoned the guests of Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, who was not present. At her table were Mr. Tucker, Joseph Delafield, the Misses Malzie and Harriet Delafield, Miss Fowler, Miss Eleanor Erving, Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, and Mr. Hudson. Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, who was at the same table with Mrs. Tucker, had as her guests the Misses Julia Delafield, Dorothy Schieffelin, Fred W. Longfellow, Miss Caroline B. De Saulles, Mr. Swords, Mr. Day, and Mr. Sherwood. The patronesses of these dinner dances are Mesdames Morgan Dix, Louis Fitzgerald, Prescott Hall Butler, Chester Griswold, Dallas Bache Pratt, John G Neeser, Alfred H. Pell, Columbus O. Iselin, John C. Jay, J. J. Higginson, George R. Schieffelin, Alfred Corning Clark, John Watts Kearny, B. Aymar Sands, Woodbury G. Langdon, Arthur M. Dodge, Maturin L. Delafield, John M. Bowers, Franklin Bartlett, Julien T. Davies, E. H. Harriman, Edmund Leverich, Benjamin S. Church, Anson Phelps Stokes, Arthur De Saulles, C. H. Stebbins, and Walter S. Gurnee, and Miss Josephine Drexel and Miss Hollins.

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The Astor Gallery of the Astoria was crowded yesterday afternoon with a large and fashionable audience to hear the first production under the direction of Victor Harris of a new song cycle, entitled "The Daisy Chain," or a series of children's songs by Robert Louis Stevenson, Alma Tadema, and other poets, set to music by Miss Liza Lehmann. This cycle was sung by a quartet made up of Mrs. Seabury C. Ford, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mackenzie Gordon, and Myron Whitney, Jr. The new song cycle, written, in the same form as "The Persian Garden," while different in character and contents, has been composed with the same rare appreciation of the sentiment of the verses which characterizes Miss Lehmann's setting of the exquisite quatrains of FitzGerald from Omar Khayyam's "Rubaiyat." Of the selections in the cycle, perhaps those which will have the greatest popularity, if not fame, and which most impressed the cognescenti in the audience yesterday, were the quartet "The Foreign Children," "Little Indian, Sioux or Crow," by Robert Louis Stevenson, the baritone solo, "Keepsake Mill," also by Stevenson; the quartet "Seeing the World," from "Little Men and Women"; the soprano solo, "If No One Ever Marries Me," by Alma Tadema, and the tenor solo, "The Stars," by Stevenson. Before the "Daisy Chain" the old and popular "In a Persian Garden" was sung, and received with rapturous applause by the audience, by the original quartet, made up of Mrs. Ford, Miss Hall, Mr. Gordon, and David Bispham. David Mannes, the violinist, also played several selections. The "Daisy Chain" will be sung by the quartet that rendered it yesterday at Miss Callendar's and Miss de Forest's on Sunday afternoon.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave a dinner of twenty-eight covers at their Fifth Avenue residence last night. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Grant La Farge, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mr. Ladenberg, Miss Fairchild, Miss Duer, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mr. Holden, Rawlins Cottenet, Eliot Gregory, Harper Pennington, and Mr. Smalley.

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Mrs. Nicholas Fish gave yesterday afternoon the first of a series of luncheons for her daughter, Mrs. Burnside Potter, who has just returned from Europe. There were twenty-five guests, who were seated at three tables. The guests included Mesdames Duncan Cryder, W. D. Sloane, Henry C. Potter, De Lancey Kane, William E. Rogers, Grand d'Hauteville, Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Edmund L. Baylies, Whitelaw Reid, Herbert Eaton, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Whitney Warren, Edward C. Post, De Forest, Lloyd Bryce, and Miss Josephine Johnson. After the luncheon there was music.

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The wedding of Stephen H. Pell and Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson, whose engagement was announced not long ago, will take place about the middle of April next, as will also the wedding of Henry Barclay, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay, and Miss Rosalie Paul, daughter of Gen. Paul, United States Army, of Philadelphia.

VANDERBILT-FRENCH WEDDING.

Cottages Already Secured Will Not Accommodate All the Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 3.—Additional accommodations for the guests of the Vanderbilt-French wedding are being sought. Three small cottages are required in addition to the Muenchinger, King, and Hill Top cottages, Hartmann's, and other places already engaged. The Breakers will be ready for the reception of Mrs. Vanderbilt and her family during the early part of next week. She is expected to arrive about Tuesday.

Harbourview, the home of Mrs. French, is in excelent condition, and all that remains to complete the interior for the ceremony is the work of the floral decorators. The Christmas decorations at St. John's Church will all be removed early next week, when the decorators will begin work. Their material will arrive in the special cars from New York. It was intended originally to use the decorations used during the Christmas services, with the additional decorations from New York, but this has been changed so that all the decorations will be entirely fresh.

There is a possibility that Gen. Eaton, brother-in-law of Miss French, will be recalled to England at any time, owing to the fact that he is one of the leading committeemen having charge of the reception which is to be tendered by the British Government to the Colonial troops returning from South Africa.

Organist Boone of St. John's Church has completed a portion of the musical programme to be rendered at the wedding. The wedding march will be that of Mendelssohn, which Miss French personally selected. The full choir of the church, numbering thirty voices, will assist in the musical portion of the services. The programme of music thus far selected is: Festival prelude in E flat, Guilraud; serenade, Schubert; "O Perfect Love!" Jeffery; Coronation March, from "Le Prophète," Meyerbeer; Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin," Wagner; Wedding March, Mendelssohn.

Presents continue to arrive in large numbers.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller gave a dance for young people this evening, in honor of Miss Fuller, the youngest of their seven daughters and a débutante of this season. A dinner of twenty-four covers at the residence of the Chief Justice preceded the dance, which was given at Rauscher's. The dinner guests, in addition to the débutante, were Miss Hildegarde McKenna, Miss Sartoris, Miss Julia Foraker, Miss Sargent, Miss Winslow, Miss Carlisle, Miss Austin, Miss McCauley, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, Señor Pulido, the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires; Mr. Zelenoy of the Russian Embassy, M. de Geofroy of the French Embassy, Count Baudouin de Luchterveldé of the Belgian Legation, Robert Winthrop and Henry Emery, both of Boston; Walter Wilcox, Alfred Hopkins, and Nathan Wythe. In addition to the 100 young people, Mrs. Fuller's guests at the dances were Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon-Cumming, and Mr. and Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, who shared with the hostess the duty of chaperoning the party. Supper was served at midnight in the green room, which, like the adjoining ballroom, was decorated with holly, smilax, and poinsette.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson entertained at their first formal dinner of the season last evening, when their guests were Justice Harlan and Mrs. Harlan, the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Henderson, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator Allison, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Curtis, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Dolliver, and James Wilson, Jr.

Senatorial receptions were very generally resumed this afternoon, when most of the Diplomatic Corps, Supreme Court circle, and resident society made the rounds.

Miss Paulding, the youthful mistress of Senator Depew's home, was greeted by a large and distinguished body of visitors, many of whom called to offer their congratulations upon her recently announced engagement to Lieut. John B. Edie, United States Navy.

Assisting the hostess were Mrs. O'Donnell and Mrs. Hitt, who poured tea and chocolate; Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles, Mme. Diaz Albertine, the Hon. Audrey Pauncefote, Miss Alice Hay, Miss Rochester, Miss Hagner, and Miss Rose Douglas Wellach. Among the callers were the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the German Ambassador, the Belgian Minister and Countess de Lichtervelde, the Minister from Guatemala, Mrs. Fuller, wife of the Chief Justice; Miss Fuller, Mrs. James Kernochan, Mrs. Townsend, Commander Cowles, Mrs. Chanler Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Hunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Padelford.

Miss Kean, sister of Senator Kean of New Jersey, welcomed a large company at the new residence of the family, where Senator Kean will shortly give a large evening reception.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Everett Frazar.

Everett Frazar, Consul General for Korea to the United States, died yesterday at his home, 81 High Street, Orange, N. J. Mr Frazar was born in 1834 at Duxbury, Mass. He sailed from Boston for Shanghai, China, in 1858, and there established the firm of Frazar & Co. A branch of the firm was later opened in Nagasaki, Japan, and still another in Hongkong. The firm originally dealt in silks, straw, tea, petroleum, and cotton goods, but was recently engaged in the introduction of electric lighting in Japan and China.

In 1883, while on his way from San Francisco to Yokohama aboard the Pacific Mail steamship City of Peking, Mr. Frazar met Gen. Lucius H. Foote, the first-appointed United States Minister to Korea. Through Gen. Foote's recommendations to the King of Korea, seconded by Prince Min Yonk, Korean Minister to the United States, Mr. Frazar was appointed by the King as Consul General for Korea in the United States.

In September, 1888, Mr. Frazar received from the King of Korea special marks of recognition for services rendered to Korea. Gold and jade decorations were sent him, and with them a special decree conveying the honorary title of Ka Sun Tai Poo, Korean nobleman of the second rank.

From 1872 to the present time Mr. Frazar had been the resident partner in New York of Frazar & Co., Shanghai and Yokohama, and since 1878 he had resided with his family in Orange, N. J. In 1900 Mr. Frazar married Miss Annie H. Lindsley of Dorchester, Mass. The family consists of his widow, a son, Everett W. Frazar, and two daughters.

Thomas C. Smith.

Thomas C. Smith, proprietor of the Union Porcelain Works, died yesterday at his home, 140 Milton Street, Brooklyn, after an illness of two months. He was born at Bridgehampton, L. I., eighty-five years ago. The old homestead on which he was born was purchased from the Shinnecock Indians nearly a century ago. When very young Mr. Smith came to New York and became apprenticed to a builder. In 1830 he entered into business for himself. He built the queer-shaped stone structure near Yonkers in which Edwin Forrest lived when at leisure.

At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Smith was compelled to take a little porcelain factory in Greenpoint for debt. In order to master the work he visited Europe and commenced a thorough investigation of the art. As a result of his application he manufactured goods that equaled those produced by the leading factories of France and England. To-day the Union porcelain plant covers nearly a block. Forty-five years or more Mr. Smith was President of the Ophthalmic Hospital and College of New York, and was the confrère of the late ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower. He was also one of the organizers of the Seventeenth Ward Bank and its President for four years. He helped to organize the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and was a Director and Trustee on the Building Committee of the Grant Monument Committee. A wife, one son, and three daughters survive him.

Col. Huntington Wolcott Jackson.

Col. Huntington Wolcott Jackson, one of the foremost lawyers of Chicago and a member of the old Jackson family of Newark, N. J., died in Newark yesterday morning of apoplexy. He had been in ill-health for some time, and had practically abandoned his active life when he came East from Chicago two years ago. Col. Jackson's law firm was Lyman & Jackson, and under that title was the oldest law partnership in Chicago. It was changed a few years ago to Jackson, Busby & Lyman.

In the course of his life in Chicago he filled many positions of public and private trust with honor. He made a brilliant record for himself in the civil war, taking a commission in 1862 and leaving the service when the struggle was ended with the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The funeral will be held in Newark Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Bishop W. X. Ninde.

DETROIT, Jan. 3.—Bishop W. X. Ninde, aged sixty-eight years, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was found dead in his bed at his home here to-day. It is thought the cause of death was heart disease. He attended a funeral yesterday and caught a cold. The deceased had been a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1884, and was known throughout the United States. Prior to his election as a Bishop he was pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church here, and was at one time a missionary in India. He leaves a wife, three sons, and one daughter. One son, Edward, is a Methodist minister at Ann Arbor. His daughter, Mary, was formerly a missionary worker in India.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD ALLEN, a wealthy lawyer and ex-Mayor of Oswego, N. Y., died there suddenly yesterday, aged eighty-four. He was a brother of the late Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, William F. Allen.

W. E. GIBBENS, a member of the firm of the Woodruff Hardware Company of Knoxville, Tenn., and who had been prominently identified with the Southern Hardware Association, died at his home, in that city last night.

WILLIAM RITZEEL, the editor of the Warren (Ohio) Chronicle, died last night of pneumonia, aged seventy-three years. He had been in active newspaper work for fifty years, and had served two terms in the Legislature.

FRANK F. HATHAWAY, Postmaster of Plattsburg, N. Y., dropped dead of heart disease at his home yesterday. He had been Recorder of the village for several years and Secretary of the Republican County Committee.

JOSEPH G. MARTIN, a well-known broker, and who for the past fifty years had been one of the prominent figures of State Street, Boston, died at his home there yesterday. He was a noted statistician on stock fluctuations and dividend tables.

ALVAN STEWART HOLT, a lawyer, son of the late William Holt, died yesterday at his residence, 224 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. Funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Sixty-ninth Street and Broadway.

JOHN GORDON, one of the best known transportation men on the Great Lakes, died suddenly yesterday at Buffalo of heart disease. Mr. Gordon retired at about midnight, apparently in his usual vigorous health. He was fifty-nine years of age, and a native of Detroit.

H. H. DE LEON of Charleston, S. C., died at the Charleston Hotel yesterday, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was a leading broker of that city, and was largely interested in cotton mills throughout the State. He was a member of the famous De Leon family of the South.

The Rev. JAMES REID, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul of the Cross, Jersey City, died at St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, on Wednesday from consumption. He was twenty-five years old, and was born in Bayonne. The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 7 East Sixteenth Street, that city, to-morrow morning. Deceased was educated at Seton Hall.

BISHOP IGNATIUS MRAK, second Bishop of the diocese of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette and Titular Bishop of Antinoe, a co-worker of the famous Bishop Baraga among the Michigan Indians, died Wednesday at St. Mary's Hospital, Marquette, Mich., aged ninety years. Bishop Mrak was born Oct. 16, 1810, at Carniola, Austria. He was ordained a priest Aug. 13, 1837. In 1845 he was called to America by Bishop Baraga to take up Indian missionary work in the diocese of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette.

WARREN C. BRIGGS, well-known as a landscape artist, died suddenly yesterday from apoplexy at his home, 108 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. He was born in Brooklyn thirty-six years ago, and was a son of Thomas J. Briggs, who died three years ago. Mr. Briggs was a pupil of James M. Hunt, the landscape artist, and had had several pictures accepted by the National Academy of Design. He was a bacheior, and lived with his mother. The funeral will take place from the house on Sunday morning.

GEORGE B. PARKS died on Wednesday at his home, 173 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, of liver trouble and dropsy. Mr. Parks was born at Farmingdale, N. J., in 1818, and had lived in Brooklyn since 1830. He was a member of the

A DINNER TO JOHN FORD

Ex-Senator's Successor Acts as Toastmaster.

Loving Cup Is Presented and Speeches on Civic Duty Are Made.

At a dinner given in his honor at the Hotel Savoy last night ex-Senator John Ford was presented with a handsome silver loving cup. The dinner was given to Senator Ford by his Republican friends of the Nineteenth Senate District, which he represented at Albany for five years. It was at the close of his legislative career that his friends decided to show their appreciation of his work. Senator Ford's successor, Samuel S. Slater, was one of the prime movers, and acted as toast master at the banquet. Nearly all of the prominent Republican of the district were present.

The cup presented to Mr. Ford is 10 inches high and inscribed:

To John Ford from his admirers and constituents for his untiring energy and brilliant record as a legislator, Jan. 3, 1901.

The presentation speech was made by Philip Bloch, Secretary of the Board of City Magistrates. He spoke of Mr. Ford's excellent record at Albany.

Toastmaster Slater, in a short speech, paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Ford, saying that he belonged to the true American aristocracy—the aristocracy of character. He also spoke of the guest of honor's career as a legislator, and said that, as his successor, he would try to emulate the example set by Mr. Ford. Mr. Bloch's speech, presenting the loving cup, was next. In responding, the guest of honor said that the token was especially dear to him, coming, as it did, after he had retired from public life. Mr. Ford's speech was in part as follows:

"If I were to name the lesson which has been mostly deeply impressed upon my mind by my five years' experience in the Legislature, I should say it was this—there is an irrepressible conflict on between the rural sections and the large cities of the State. This situation has already attracted no little attention among thinking men, and is rapidly becoming acute. I believe that if New York City had practically unlimited powers of local government, such as are granted by Great Britain to her municipalities, it would solve its municipal problems even more satisfactorily than they have been solved abroad. If our people were cut loose from Albany, so far as their purely domestic affairs are concerned, they would soon learn to put their house in order and keep it so. Under our present crude system, New York City, which pays upward of 60 per cent. of State taxes and sends a couple of million dollars annually to support schools in other parts of the State, is governed from Albany by the rural counties, which almost without exception receive from the State directly, in school moneys and otherwise, more than they pay in taxes to the State.

"The State must control the militia, the judiciary, public education, elections, and the like. Outside of these sovereign functions, we must insist upon the right to manage our own affairs in our own way. No mere charter from the Legislature will suffice. What we want is a full and ample measure of local self-government ingrafted into the Constitution, so that our cherished interests and sacred rights shall be placed beyond the whim and caprice of the rural legislator, whose education, associations, and habits of life wholly unfit him to understand or intelligently deal with a densely crowded population like ours.

"Crying evils exist here. Official corruption is far too prominent, and the interests of the public too often subordinated to the greed and venality of our public servants. I seek not to excuse them, much less to defend them. On the contrary, I hold it is the bounden duty of every citizen to work unceasingly and with all the power and influence at his command to eradicate them. There is civic virtue enough in this town to overcome all these. When Abraham Lincoln declared his faith in the plain people he meant just such people as inhabit New York to-day."

William Scherrer, manager of the New York Clearing House, and a Presidential Elector, was the next speaker. He took exception to Mr. Ford's speech in the part relating to the divorcing of the State and City of New York. "Like Senator Ford," said Mr. Scherrer, "I believe in the virtues of the people of New York City. But we had a little self-government once. That was in the time of Tweed, and I think the people will remember it for some time to come. I believe in watching the cat. New York City is great, but the Empire State is greater."

The Rev. Dr. Peters was the next speaker. He said that the district in which he lived was greatly indebted to Senator Ford for what he had done for them, especially in connection with the Amsterdam Avenue railroad matter. "He showed his worth as a man," said Dr. Peters, "in his stand in the franchise tax matter. In this he jeopardized his political life. By the position he took, but he never swerved for a moment in his purpose."

LADY HOPE FAINTS ON STAGE.

Soon Recovers, However, and Finishes Her Performance.

During her act at the New York Theatre last evening, Lady Francis Hope was suddenly overcome and fainted. She was taken to her dressing room and a physician called. A few minutes later the actress had recovered sufficiently to return to the stage and finish her performance. Her return was the signal for an ovation. Lady Hope explained afterward that she had been suffering from a cold and had overtaxed her strength. She will play to-night as usual.

STEEL PLATE MEN MEET.

Resolution to Maintain Uniform Prices Is Passed.

A meeting of the steel-plate manufacturers of the United States was held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Only routine business was transacted, independent of the adoption of a resolution to maintain uniform prices.

Representatives were present from the Carnegie Company, the Federal Steel Company, the Jones-Laughlin Company of Pittsburg, Messrs. Lukens of Coatesville, Penn.; the Central Steel Company of Pennsylvania, Worth Brothers of Coatesville, Penn., and the Ohio Steel Company of Cleveland.

TO FIGHT MORTGAGE TAX.

Missouri Real Estate Men Say It Has Hurt Business.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 3.—Seventy-five real estate and loan agents from different parts of Missouri met here to-day and organized an association to fight the third amendment to the Constitution of the State placing a tax on mortgages. The amendment, which was adopted at the last election, has, according to the assertion of the members of the association, made outside capital so cautious that the number of loans made since has been reduced greatly, and the rate of interest increased 1½ to 2 per cent.

The loan men say that indirectly the amendment has decreased the value of farm property and other securities because if its having created a demand for greater security for loans. A fight against the amendment will be made through the Supreme Court if the proper proceedings can be instituted.

Cave-In Kills a Laborer.

John Marretto of 287 Morris Avenue was killed last night by the cave-in of an embankment of a trench he and other laborers had dug at Kingwood and Fox Streets, in the Bronx. The work had stopped when Marretto jumped into the excavation for a pick he had left behind. The vibration as he landed disturbed the earth of one side and it caved in, burying him out of sight. It took five minutes to dig the man out, and he was suffocated by the time he was rescued.

Government Employee a Suicide.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 3.—William De Haas, a civil engineer in the employ of the United States Engineering Department here, shot himself this morning and died almost instantly.

STOCKHOLDER SUES RAILROAD.

H. P. Scott Wants Dividends on His Baltimore and Ohio Preferred Stock.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—Henry P. Scott of Wilmington, Del., instituted proceedings in the Circuit Court to-day against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to enjoin the company from paying to the holders of the common stock of the corporation a dividend of 2 per cent., due on March 1, 1901, until a dividend shall be declared in favor of him and the other holders of preferred stock.

His claim is for a proportion of all net earnings of the company during the year ended June 30, 1900, appropriated to dividends in excess of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock.

The bill of complaint also asks that the company be enjoined from hereafter declaring any dividend upon the common stock out of future net earnings until a dividend of 4 per cent. upon the preferred stock, out of the net earnings for each year, shall have been declared; also, until a further dividend on the preferred shares in excess of the 4 per cent. dividend shall have been declared pro rata with that declared upon the common stock.

It is claimed that the Board of Directors had appropriated money with which to pay the March dividend on the common stock, but failed to provide funds for the dividend on the preferred stock, due at the same time.

TO DROP FAST FREIGHT LINES.

Railroads Find Them Responsible for Much Rate Cutting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Fast freight lines will probably be abolished or their number greatly diminished as a result of the "community ownership" or amalgamation of interests that has lately taken place among the big railroad interests in this country. The discontinuance of ticket commission payments was the first step taken by the amalgamated interests to stop the worst evil from which passenger affairs have been suffering.

While it was an economic measure, saving the railroads millions of dollars spent for merely securing the neutrality of ticket agents, yet the main object was to secure stability in rates by affording an opportunity to use the commission to cut the rates, and thus engender strife and war among the railroads. This first measure of the big combine has proved an unqualified success.

The conclusion has lately been reached that the large number of practically fast-freight lines now maintained by the railroads of this country are mainly responsible for the constant demoralization of freight rates, it being almost impossible to prevent the agents of these lines from cutting the rates. The conviction seems to have taken ground that if these fast-freight lines were wiped out, or amalgamated so as to be able to control them, the same results would be accomplished as were reached by abolishing commissions.

The plan now proposed is to have in each city or shipping point one man to represent all the different roads. The joint agent at each shipping point is to see that each road he represents will receive a proportional share of the business.

DISCUSS WESTERN FREIGHTS.

Officials Are Satisfied That No Rate Cutting Exists.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Executive officials of Western and Northwestern railroad lines held a conference here to-day for the purpose of considering the freight rate situation. Nearly all the lines centreing at St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Paul were represented. Stuart R. Knott, President of the Kansas City Southern, acted as Chairman. A number of traffic representatives were in attendance, and made replies to questions asked them as to the maintenance of rates. The executive officials were assured that no rate cutting had been indulged in on any of the Western trunk lines, and that unusual precautions had been taken to prevent any demoralization during the present year.

Chairman Knott expressed himself after the conference as being entirely satisfied with the present situation. He said no resolutions had been adopted, as they were not deemed to be necessary. Representatives of the various committees reported progress in their work, and everything pointed to a prosperous outlook.

Great Northern to Use Crow's Nest Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 3.—To-day Mr. Hill of the Great Northern Railway had a conference with Senator Cox, J. E. Ross, Elias Rogers, and Major Pellatt of Toronto, owners of immense coal fields in the Crow's Nest District of British Columbia. The purport of the conference was to arrange with Mr. Hill for his control of part of the coal for the extension of the Great Northern into the Crow's Nest District, and probably further west in British Columbia. Mr. Hill has been over the district, and is satisfied that the coal is the best he can get for his railway.

New Post for Old Railroad Man.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—John F. Miller, who was retired Jan. 1 under pension regulations as General Superintendent of the Panhandle Railroad, and its branches, has been elected Vice President of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company. The line of this company is managed by the company's own executive officers, yet the road is controlled by the Pennsylvania Company.

ENGINE WRECKS TROLLEY CAR.

Five Passengers More or Less Bruised in Accident on Webster Avenue.

Five passengers were shaken up and more or less bruised in a collision late yesterday afternoon at Webster Avenue and Moshulu Parkway between a trolley car and a locomotive used on the Jerome Park Reservoir work. The car was completely wrecked. It contained four men and one woman—Mrs. L. Goodchild of Bedford Park. She was taken out and after being attended by a physician went to her home, a few blocks away. Neither the motorman nor the conductor was injured.

A flagman, Thomas Mulvey, is stationed at the crossing, but it could not be learned last night who is responsible for the accident.

Railway Train Blown from the Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—A report has reached here from Reno, Nevada, that a train on the Nevada, California and Oregon Railway north of Reno was blown from the tracks and several passengers injured.

Golf Notes of Interest.

Jack Park, the golf professional of the Essex County Country Club, Orange, sails for his home in Musselburg, Scotland, this week, where he will remain until Spring. This is the first visit he has made to his home since coming to America several seasons ago.

The open golf championship of Great Britain will be held this year at Muirfield on June 5 and 6. The amateur championship will be held somewhat earlier, on May 7, at St. Andrew's, Scotland. It is quite probable that America may be represented in the latter event.

The Lakewood Golf Club will continue through the season its weekly Saturday open handicaps, which were so popular last year. The golf season in that resort is now fairly under way, and many local players take advantage of these Lakewood competitions for additional practice during the Winter.

Wintry weather is causing no cessation of golf activity in Baltimore. The members of the Elkridge Hunt Club are giving tournaments on every holiday, and they are generally well patronized. On New Year's Day there were three competitions, one being a mixed foursome, in which many women took part. H. Gasty and J. Pennington survived to the final round for the special New Year's Cup, and they will play off the concluding round this week.

The full ticket, which has been placed in nomination by the Chicago Golf Club, of which Charles B. Macdonald is to retire from all official connection, is: President—Robert S. McCormick; Vice President—Alan L. Reid; Treasurer—D. Mark Cummings; Secretary—Charles W. Hamil; Directors—Theodore Sheldon, S. H. Graves, Dwight W. Bowles, W. H. Comstock, B. M. Wilson, and the officers. The election will be held on Jan. 19. Mr. Macdonald holds the Presidency now, but owing to his permanent residence in New York, he will cease, hereafter, to be identified with Western golf interests.

William Waller, the Western golf champion, in a recent discussion on golf, criticises some of our Eastern courses as follows: "A criticism I have made of Eastern courses, notably Lakewood, and, to a lesser degree, Garden City, is that the greens are not sufficiently protected. Pit bunkers and cops guarding the greens are so general on Western courses that it is something of a novelty when one goes East and finds championship courses where players can use a putter 100 yards from the hole without fear of punishment. The mashie pitch is one of the prettiest shots in golf, and I believe it is one of the spectacular points of the game which should be encouraged."

CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY

New York and Brooklyn Teams Played a Tie Game.

EACH SIDE MADE FOUR GOALS.

The Contest in St. Nicholas Rink Last Night Was Fast from Start to Finish.

Closely fighting for every slight advantage, and constantly furnishing brilliant and spectacular hockey, the sevens of the St. Nicholas and Brooklyn Skating Clubs last evening played a tie game at the St. Nicholas Rink. The score was 4—4, and, as the contest was one of the championship series, it will have to be played over again. Both sevens were so evenly matched that in the main features of their play there was scarcely anything to choose between them. Individually, the forwards of Brooklyn were a trifle faster than those of St. Nicholas, but the local team had a tremendous advantage in the superiority of its defense, especially during the first half.

The game was an excellent one to watch, and until the very last moment of play the result was in doubt. While the contest was very fast, it did not call forth any particularly effective team work, as both sevens had to depend on the individual prowess of their players.

Very shortly after the face-off Conway got the puck in a corner and dodging Post and Jennison slammed the disk into the net. The score encouraged St. Nicholas and stimulated Brooklyn. A lifting match followed after the opening tally, and Conway, in attempting to repeat his feat, shot wide. St. Nicholas at this point was having the better of the game, and kept the rubber hovering dangerously close to the visitors' goal. Livingston, in a sharp scrimmage, fell heavily on his head, sustaining a nasty scalp wound, which had to be sewed up at the conclusion of the game. He pluckily resumed play, however, and staid until the finish. Brooklyn began to brace up, and scores were narrowly averted by Hayward's prompt work. K. Gordon, on a speedy pass from Conway, scored the second goal for St. Nicholas. Brooklyn then showed its first aggressive tactics, and Kennedy smashed the puck against Hayward, who checked the instrument for a second, but failed to keep it out of the net. Jennison got the puck on Gordon's shoot and carried it down the whole length of the ice, where on a sure pass Williams tied the score. K. Gordon then accomplished some magnificent work, and in quick succession shot a goal from the centre of the rink, which McKenzie failed to notice, much less stop. Liffiton, on clever individual work, again tied the score, but K. Gordon, on an exact repetition of his previous feat, tallied the last goal of the half, bringing the score to 4—3 in favor of St. Nicholas.

The second half afforded Brooklyn a chance to manifest a considerable superiority, and they scored the only goal of the period. They were far more aggressive, desperate, and doing than the St. Nicholas players, who were fairly tired out. Williams got the one score of the period. The line-up:

St. Nicholas S. C., 4.	Position.	Brooklyn S. C., 4.
Hayward	Goal	McKenzie
Mortimer	Point	Post
Livingston	Cover Point	Jennison
Callender	Forward	Murray
K. Gordon	Forward	Liffiton
Conway	Forward	Kennedy
Walton	Forward	Williams

Goals—Scored by K. Gordon, 3; Conway, 1; William, 2; Kennedy, 1; Liffiton, 1. Referee—William Dobby, Crescent Athletic Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Yale Hockey Team Defeated.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 3.—In the second game of a series of four to be played with teams of the Western Pennsylvania Hockey League, Yale was defeated by Duquesne to-night by the score of 5 to 1. Yale was outplayed at every point. The game last night with the Bankers resulted: Yale, 5; Bankers, 5.

Dr. Mial's High Billiard Run.

Dr. L. L. Mial was the victor last night in the fourteen-inch balk-line billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He beat Albro Atkin, scoring the required 300 points in 53 innings to 185 for Atkin in 52 innings. Dr. Mial broke all previous records for the present billiard season by making the highest single run yet recorded, 63 points. Charles S. Norris, who won the Knickerbocker championship last week, made a run of 62, and Dr. A. B. Miller made one of 61. Dr. Mial's average, however, was not so high as made by Norris in some of his games. The game this evening will be between Dr. A. B. Miller and John A. Hendrick.

The scores were:

Dr. L. L. Mial—0 2 3 16 0 16 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 0 2 1 1 0 0 8 8 9 0 4 0 10 2 13 2 1 14 7 2 11 0 0 4 6 3 4 11 0 4 1 0 2 14 4 0 0 14 1 0 3 1 2 6. Total, 300; average, 6 38-53; highest single run, 63.

Albro Atkin—0 3 0 16 0 0 9 0 4 0 2 1 1 9 0 2 4 0 1 0 0 25 0 1 0 2 7 8 7 5 4 10 0 0 7 0 2 6 2 1 13 2 2 2 4 2 1 0 0 2 1 0. Total, 185; average, 3 29-52; highest single run, 25.

Gymkhana Sports on Ice.

The gymkhana sports on the ice at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night furnished lots of fun for the many spectators who were present. The three-lap foot race, in which the competitors, with ordinary street shoes on, ran and tried their best to keep their feet on the turns, was particularly ludicrous. C. Garton of the Clermont Hockey Team beat G. Blossom, who led all the way, by the narrowest of margins. Harry P. McDonald of the New York Athletic Club won the potato race on skates, and Peter Sinniurd, the Norwegian, skated an exhibition mile in good time, paced by McDonald. Summary:

Potato Race, Fifty Yards, Six Potatoes, Four Yards Apart.—Won by Harry P. McDonald, New York A. C.; Hugh Palliser, Herkimer A. C., second; F. Coupe, New York, third. Time—0:55.

Three-Lap Foot Race.—Won by C. Garton, Clermont hockey team; G. Blossom, Brooklyn Naval Reserves, second; F. Coupe, New York City, third. Time—1:08 4-5.

One Mile, Exhibition.—Peter Sinniurd, Christiania, Norway. Time—3:11 4-5.

Skating Races at Montclair.

Among the well-known skaters who will take part in the skating races at Verona Park, Montclair, N. J., to-morrow afternoon are Le Roy D. See, Harry McDonald, Arthur Y. Sarony, Philip Kearney, and Peter Sinnirnd, the latter known as the "Terrible Swede." The ice is in excellent condition, and if the cold weather holds, some excellent racing will be seen.

Yale Basketball Team Beaten.

KENTON, Ohio, Jan. 3.—The Company I basketball team of Kenton defeated the Yale team here to-night by a score of 14 to 10. It was a most exciting game. Yale was ahead up to the last five minutes of the game. Only eight fouls were made. A thousand people witnessed the game.

To Prohibit Football at Schools.

SANTA FE., N. M., Jan. 3.—Superintendent of Public Instruction M. C. De Baca, in his annual report, makes a recommendation for the prohibition of the playing of football in the territorial institutions and the public schools. He regards the game as more brutal than prize fighting. He has gathered statistics showing that last year fifteen boys were killed and 200 seriously injured in the United States while playing football.

Dinner to Dauntless Eight.

The Dauntless Rowing Club is arranging to give a dinner in honor of its champion eight-oared crew at the Arena, on Saturday evening, Feb. 9, on which occasion it is expected at least two hundred oarsmen will be present. The hall will be decorated with the many banners and trophies won by the club's oarsmen. There will be music by a Hungarian orchestra during the dinner, and a vaudeville entertainment will follow.

Rome's Baseball Team.

ROME, N. Y., Jan. 3.—George Wheeler, the new manager of the Rome State League baseball team, will have his players report April 25. The club will be made up in part as follows:

George Arnold of Moravia, Rudderham, and Mains, pitchers; Shea, catcher; Hamburgh, first base; Wheeler, second base and pitcher; Maguire, shortstop; Garrid, third base; Coulton, centre field; Lumberg, right field.

LAWSON YACHT PROGRESSING.

Letter to Constellation's Owner Asking for Release of Capt. Watson.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Those connected with the Boston keel cup defender have no intention of giving up their efforts to secure the services of Capt. Nate Watson of Kingston as assistant skipper. To-day a letter was mailed to Francis Skinner, in Bermuda, asking whether it would be possible for him to release the skipper of the schooner yacht Constellation during the time his services would be required on the yacht. This letter should reach Mr. Skinner within a week, and an answer in ordinary course of events may be expected within three weeks.

There was a conference to-day between Edward Coleman of the firm that will make the blocks and Designer Crowninshield. The latter told the former that nothing in the way of experiments or hurried patterns was wanted on the new boat. This means that the blocks will all be wooden shelled with roller bearings. No aluminium blocks will be tolerated. The straight old-fashioned block will be used from truck to traveler.

Work on the shed at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, in which the boat will be built, progressed rapidly to-day, being partly sheathed when the workmen stopped at 5 o'clock.

At Lawley's the work of laying down the boat moved rapidly and the boat will be laid down entirely by the middle of next week. None of the lead for the bulb has yet reached East Boston.

Steel Plates for New Yacht.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 3.—The consignment of steel plates for the new yacht, which arrived last Saturday, has been taken into the north shop of the Herreshoff works, where the plates will be made into a mast, the second of its kind used in a Herreshoff cup defender. Boom and gaff will also be of steel, all built to resist the great strain consequent upon carrying a big sail plan.

The plan of construction of the mast, which differs only slightly from the plan to be followed with the other spars, is to bend two thin, but strong, steel plates in semi-circular form and rivet them to angles running inside the plates from head to head. There will be nine of these angles and about eighteen plates, each ten feet long and three-sixteenths of an inch thick, as in the Columbia. Flat disks placed inside the mast at regular intervals contain slots for the passage of the angles and materially strengthen the mast. These disks will also be used in the boom. Probably a ton of weight will be saved aloft by the use of steel spars, which are not only lighter than Oregon pine sticks, but will also be stronger.

Prominent Horses in the Suburban.

Nominations for the important Spring handicaps, the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton, have been coming in much more rapidly than is usual, and from the number received little more than twelve hours after the stakes had closed, remarkably larger entry lists are looked for. Up to 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the most of the mail from local race tracks had been delivered, forty-four entries had been received for the Suburban Handicap. The best known and most prominent horses among these are: Blues, Bonnibert, Bellario, Beau Gallant, Ildrim, Ethelbert, Banastar, Star Bright, McMeekin, Standing, Brigadier, Kilogram, Toddy, Jack Point, Alcedo, Withers, Kinley Mack, High Order, George Arnold, Prince of Melbourne, Approval, and Gulden.

Steeplechase Meeting Postponed.

The meeting of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association set for yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the association, Twenty-second Street and Broadway, was postponed until next Thursday afternoon.

Outlaw Race Promoters in Trouble.

PRINCE FREDERICKTOWN, Md., Jan. 3.—Suits have been entered in the Circuit Court of Calvert County against the Chesapeake Beach Improvement Company by James F. McCloskey, contractor and builder, of Philadelphia, and by the John D. Allen Company, architects, also of Philadelphia, for $38,956.02 and $8,907, respectively. The Chesapeake Beach Railway Company also filed suit for $669.90 against the improvement company for electric service.

The Chesapeake Beach Improvement Company secured control of a tract of land in Calvert County and erected thereon a handsome club house at a cost of $80,000 and other buildings, together with a mile race track, with the intention of running outdoor races, and conducting other sports. Western capitalists are the promoters of the scheme, and it has been given out that there is considerable money behind the venture. Racing was to have begun some days ago, and there was quite a string of horses on hand, but many of them have been removed. The word has gone forth that the date for starting the racing has been fixed at Jan. 10.

Rockefeller Abandons Horse Business.

BELVIDERE, Kan., Jan. 3.—Frank Rockefeller, who owns a 14,000-acre ranch near here, denies that he is about to breed fine horses or to enter the racing field. On the contrary, he plans to abandon the horse business altogether. Mr. Rockefeller is President of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, and a member of the National Short Horn Breeders' Association, and is interested in the advancement of the breeds of cattle and the raising of high-grade range cattle. He now has on his ranch over 300 head of registered Hereford and short horn cattle, and several thousand high-grade range cattle, which are being added to.

Tennessee Breeders' Stakes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 3.—The Tennessee Breeders' Association has announced the stakes to be run at its Spring meeting at Cumberland Park, beginning April 22 and extending to and including April 27, 1901. The stakes close Jan. 24, and are as follows: Turf Congress, for three-year-olds, one mile, $2,000 added. Country Club, one mile and seventy yards, $1,000. William Gerst Stakes, four and one-half furlongs, $1,000. Belle Meade Stakes, four furlongs, $1,000.

Results on Winter Tracks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—The victory of Saintly, a 25 to 1 shot, was the surprise at Oakland to-day. He was almost entirely overlooked in the betting and won easily from Parmenion, the favorite. Articulate again demonstrated what a high-class colt he is by winning the six-furlong race as he pleased in the fast time of 1:13¾. Rain fell after the third race. Summary: Six furlongs—Dandy Jim, 114, (Turner,) 1; Intrepido, 109, 2; Flatterer, 112, 3. Time—1:14¾. Seven furlongs—Saintly, 107, (L. Woods,) 1; Parmenion, 105, 2; Maydine, 104, 3. Time—1:27. Six furlongs—Articulate, 122, (Mounce,) 1; Grafter, 114, 2; Bard of Avon, 119, 3. Time—1:13¾. Mile and sixteenth—Rathos, 96, (Buchanan,) 1; Herculean, 104, 2; Doctor Bernays, 109, 3. Time—1:49. Six furlongs—Tiburion, 102, (Dominick,) 1; Maggie Davis, 100, 2; Vohicer, 108, 3. Time—1:13¾. Mile and an eighth—Lena, 101, (Mounce,) 1; Opponent, 95, 2; Donator, 95, 3. Time—1:55½.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 3.—One mile—Orion, 106, (O'Brien,) 1; Lady Curzon, 99, 2; Old Fox, 105, 3. Time—1:53. Seven furlongs—Quite Right, 93, (Cochran,) 1; Fleetwing, 111, 2; Varro, 101, 3. Time—1:37. Six furlongs—Brightie B., 101, (McGinn,) 1; Sallie J., 101, 2; Rey Salazar, 104½, 3. Time—1:23. Handicap, six and a half furlongs—Miss Hanover, 102, (Cochran,) 1; Mercuri, 108, 2; Senator Beveridge, 99, 3. Time—1:28½. Six furlongs—Pslarm, 107, (McGinn,) 1; Grey Forge, 104, 2; Larequoise, 107, 3. Time—1:22. One mile—W. B. Gates, 111, (Weber,) 1; Dramburg, 107, 2; Jack Martin, 102, 3. Time—1:37½.

The following are the fire declarations for the Crescent City Derby: Ramsburg, Red Signal, Prince Stonemouth, Matin, Grey Daily, Sempire, Dangerline, George W. Jenkins, and Meredith.

Noted Trap Shooters Matched.

A pigeon shooting match for the Dupont Championship Trophy will be shot at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., on Tuesday, between R. A. Welch of this city and James A. R. Elliot of Kansas City. The conditions of the contest call for 100 live birds for each shooter, the competitors meeting on even terms. As it is expected that the race will attract a large attendance of patrons of trap shooting, special arrangements have been made for the handling of a crowd. Other events will also be shot. The championship match is to begin after the arrival of the 12:20 train from New York.

Prize Fights for Carson.

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 3.—Dan Stuart, the prize-fight promoter, has arrived here. He made the statement that he was here in the interests of a prize fight to take place in the latter part of May. He said that Jeffries, in all probability, would be here. When asked if Fitzsimmons would go against the champion he made no denial, but stated that he had plenty of material. He mentioned McGovern as one of his stars. Stuart has secured land for an arena, which gives the impression that he means business.

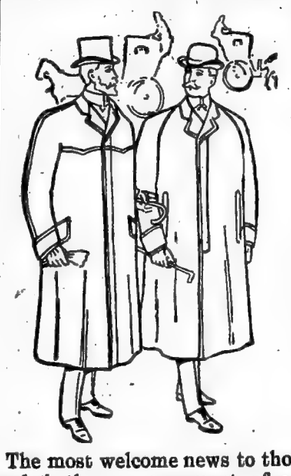

The most welcome news to thousands is the announcement of our Remnant Sale.

Suits to order, $14, former price from $16 to $40; trousers, $4, former price $6 to $10; coat and vest, $10.50, former price $12 to $30. 500 overcoat ends, to order, $20, including best satin lining; full dress or Tuxedo, silk lined throughout, to order, $30—choice of English or German drape, sample garments for inspection. We make and trim them up to our standard. No risk in dealing here. Money back for the asking.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway and 9th Street.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New York Athletic Club Team Wins Two Games From Spartan Five.

In the National Bowling League tournament, on Starr's alleys last night, the New York Athletic Club bowlers won two games from the Spartan team and lost the third by four pins. The scores:

SPARTAN.	B. C.			NEW YORK.	A. C.		
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Shultz	160	169	169	Breen	179	162	188
Schu'acher.	154	104	139	Booth	185	172	169
Schilling	121	190	173	Bell	157	164	158
Thum	167	160	192	Kling'f'er.	184	179	164
Maier	202	179	197	Arnold	193	186	188
Total	804	802	870	Total	898	883	867

The Home City team won three games from the Liberty five in the North Side League tournament on Pumps's North Side Palace alleys last night. The scores:

LIBERTY.	B. C.			HOME CITY.	B. C.		
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Wedig	168	132	151	Conlin	146	130	143
Schwartz	163	126	150	Dennison	149	130	150
Henkelman.	103	104	94	Cain	176	124	112
Cregan	149	132	163	Wilson	137	145	120
Mische	161	154	181	Winter	159	213	178
Total	694	648	739	Total	767	745	803

Company I of the Twelfth Regiment won three games from the Field and Staff team in the regimental bowling tournament on the armory alleys last night. The score:

FIELD AND STAFF.				COMPANY I.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Dyer	117	89	152	Saundry	157	107	140
Buek	117	117	140	Burgess	122	119	142
De Reusy.	102	148	96	Appel	118	111	87
Seaman.	161	92	115	Johnson.	145	143	133
Richards.	104	149	135	McRae	89	119	157
Total	601	548	643	Total	631	599	659

Nine teams, instead of the usual six, competed in the Bank Clerks' League tournament on Reid's alleys last night. The New York Fire Underwriters' Agency won two games, the Caledonian, Liverpool and London and Globe, German-American, and Phenix Fire Insurance teams each won one game; the Hanover and Lloyds teams won one game each, and the Northern and Norwich Union five each lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Franck, 119; Bentley, 127; Fritzel, 129; Newman, 101; O'Connell, 144. Total, 620.

Northern Fire Assurance Company—Schuchhardt, 144; Schlatter, 110; Starr, 110; Buhler, 121; Sullivan, 126. Total, 611.

SECOND GAME.—Hanover Fire Insurance Company—Meyn, 131; Cogan, 108; Van Ness, 149; Ryan, 156; Thomas, 123. Total, 667.

New York Underwriters' Agency—Enderly, 145; Clark, 182; Keeler, 126; Rasmussen, 126; Block, 100. Total, 739.

THIRD GAME.—New York Underwriters' Agency—Enderly, 139; Clark, 135; Keeler, 133; Rasmussen, 176; Block, 169. Total, 752.

Northern Fire Assurance Company—Schuchhardt, 157; Schlatter, 111; Starr, 120; Buhler, 127; Sullivan, 180. Total, 695.

FOURTH GAME.—Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company—Lewis, 171; Bentley, 96; Constant, 146; Gardner, 130; Walker, 199. Total, 742.

Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Pierce, 131; Smith, 113; Bennett, 143; Kinney, 148; Gillilan, 167. Total, 702.

FIFTH GAME.—German-American Fire Insurance Company—Schopp, 147; Wittpen, 180; Vandevoort, 199; Ormslee, 140; Elston, 161. Total, 827.

Norwich-Union Fire Insurance Company—Olmstead, 122; Johnson, 119; Williams, 126; Porter, 136; Ohl, 119. Total, 622.

SIXTH GAME.—Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company—Olmstead, 123; Johnson, 131; Williamson, 125; Porter, 173; Ohl, 135. Total, 687.

Phenix Fire Insurance Company—Swan, 112; Rushmore, 183; W. Story, 145; G. Story, 152; Saddington, 203. Total, 795.

The Belvidere bowlers defeated the Audubon and Cyclone fives in the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia alleys last night, and the Cyclones beat the Audubons. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Brandt, 151; Herold, 148; McGuire, 132; Buckley, 181; Lieber, 153. Total, 765.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 203; Hunken, 161; Lockwood, 171; Buckbee, 156; Heiles, 208. Total, 899.

SECOND GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Brandt, 157; Herold, 157; Lieber, 147; Buckley, 145; McGuire, 163. Total, 769.

Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 152; A. Boettjer, 167; Le Beau, 139; Johansmeyer, 159; Setzer, 174. Total, 781.

THIRD GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 159; A. Boettjer, 225; Le Beau, 167; Johansmeyer, 202; Setzer, 178. Total, 931.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 220; Hunken, 162; Lockwood, 185; Buckbee, 156; Heiles, 217. Total, 940.

All three teams broke even in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Morris Club Bowling Club—McDonald, 189; Schwager, 171; Hartrigson, 154; O'Neill, 135; Briggs, 183. Total, 832.

Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahang, 179; Veltch, 144; Shaw, 167; Du Bary, 205; Haigh, 165. Total, 860.

SECOND GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Schlett, 129; MacKenzie, 146; Fecher, 192; Hermann, 178; Loehr, 189. Total, 834.

Morris Club Bowling Club—McDonald, 167; Schwager, 174; Hartrigson, 137; O'Neill, 196; Briggs, 236. Total, 910.

THIRD GAME.—Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahang, 171; Veltch, 154; Shaw, 166; Du Bary, 120; Haigh, 131. Total, 772.

Hyperion Bowling Club—Schlett, 163; MacKenzie, 147; Fecher, 185; Hermann, 158; Loehr, 199. Total, 852.

The Germania team won both their games in the American National tournament on Thum's Germania alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Germania Bowling Club—L. Sauer, 179; Nolte, 146; Schu, 150; Hayes, 157; C. Sauer, 202. Total, 834.

Palace Bowling Club—Dickson, 190; Hertzog, 130; Degenhardt, 148; Beinert, 195; Jackson, 156. Total, 819.

SECOND GAME.—E. M. Bowling Club—Haines, 163; Flugge, 165; Jacobson, 195; Eastmead, 168; Kennel, 181. Total, 872.

Palace Bowling Club—Dickson, 139; Hertzog, 141; Cahoun, 164; Beinert, 128; Jackson, 158. Total, 730.

THIRD GAME.—Germania Bowling Club—L. Sauer, 153; Nolte, 183; Schu, 171; Hayes, 167; C. Sauer, 141. Total, 815.

E. M. Bowling Club—Haines, 222; Flugge, 165; Jacobson, 113; Eastmead, 163; Kennel, 135. Total, 798.

The Williamsburg Savings Bank team outrolled the Sprague National and Franklin Trust fives and the Franklin Trust team beat the Sprague National in the Brooklyn Bank Clerks' League tournament on Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Franklin Trust Company—Denlinger, 151; J. E. Griffin, 145; Denny, 128; L. L. Griffin, 179; Rushmore, 178. Total, 781.

Sprague National Bank—Hoefle, 140; Sullivan, 119; Hodges, 92; Doremus, 158; McKay, 119. Total, 619.

SECOND GAME.—Sprague National Bank—Hoefle, 172; Sullivan, 102; Hodges, 106; Doremus, 114; McKay,

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28¼
Flour, Minneapolis patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	.10½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	13.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	7.30
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Quiet and firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@73c; No. 2 red, 75@77½c; No. 2 corn, 38c; No. 2 yellow, 38@39½c; No. 2 oats, 23½@24c; No. 3 white, 26½@27c; No. 3 white, 25½@27c; No. 2 rye, 50c; fair to choice malting barley, 56@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.57; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.58; prime timothy seed, $4.70; mess pork, per bbl, $12.87½@$13; lard, per 100 lb, $6.05@$7; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.30@6.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7@7.10; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.50.

COTTON.—Cotton speculation was not so active yesterday, nor were the variations in values as extensive as recorded Wednesday. Nevertheless the undertone of sentiment favored a bull market, and at no time was there the slightest evidence of bear pressure. Profit-taking from time to time brought about a set-back in values in the morning, most of which was regained in the early afternoon on covering. Prices at the best level were 3@4 points above the close of Wednesday. The market was finally quiet, net 8@10 points lower. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 10½c for middling uplands, and 10¾c for middling Gulf sales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady and unchanged at 9½c; Mobile quiet, 1-16c advance, at 9 5-16c; Savannah quiet and steady, ⅛c advance, at 9½c; Charleston firm, ⅛c higher, at 9¾c; Wilmington quiet, ⅛c advance, at 9⅝c; Norfolk steady and unchanged at 9½; Baltimore nominal and unchanged at 10c; St. Louis quiet, 1-16c higher, at 9⅝c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yester-day.
January	9.69	9.70	9.71@9.72	9.71@9.72	9.78
February	9.64	9.64	9.56	9.56@9.56	9.64
March	9.60	9.63	9.52	9.52@9.53	9.60
April	9.55	9.55	9.47	9.47@9.49	9.57
May	9.53	9.59	9.46	9.47@...	9.55
June	9.52	9.52	9.46	9.46@9.45	9.52
July	9.47	9.52	9.39	9.39@9.39	9.48
August	9.17	9.21	9.07	9.07@9.08	9.17
September	8.56	8.57	8.50	8.53@8.55	8.56
October	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.18@8.20	8.24
November	8.15	8.15	8.15	...@...	8.24

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3.—Cotton, spot, fair demand; prices 1-16d higher; American middling fair, 6d; good middling, 5 11-16; middling, 5 19-32d; low middling, 5 13-32d; good ordinary, 5 5-32d; ordinary, 4 29-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,500 American. Receipts, 20,300 bales, all American. Futures opened firm and closed easy; American middling, low middling clause, January, 5 28-64@5 29-64d sellers; January and February, 5 25-64@5 26-64d sellers; February and March, 5 22-64@5 23-64d sellers; March and April, 5 19-64@5 20-64d buyers; April and May, 5 19-64d sellers; May and June, 5 14-64@5 15-64d buyers; June and July, 5 12-64d buyers; July and August, 5 9-64@5 10-64d buyers; August and September, 4 60-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—Selling began right at the opening of business and was kept up with but few intermissions throughout the entire day. The most notable rally came about midday, when bulls caught the market on a general condition and ran up prices a cent a bushel before offerings could supply the demand. So much wheat was eventually attracted to the market, however, that prices fell off almost faster than they had previously rallied, especially at Chicago, where stop orders were reached at 77c for May, causing ½c drop to 76¾c in a few minutes. During the afternoon the market continued in a weak position. Last official prices of the day were at about the lowest point, and 16@1½c net below the previous night. On the late curb May was 81⅝c bid. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 90¾c, nominal; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 88¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¾c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 85¾c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 84½c; No. 2 red, New York, 82¾c; No. 2 hard, New York, 79¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 3.—Wheat—Cash, 75¾c; May, 76¾@76¾c; July, 77¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾@73¼c. Flour—First patents, $4.05@$4.15; second patents, $3.85@3.95; first clears, $2.80@$2.90; second clears, $2. Bran, in bulk, $11.75@12.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 3.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 75¼c; to arrive, 76c; May, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 73¾c; to arrive, 74c; May, 77½c; July, 77¼c; No. 2 Northern, 64½@69¼c; No. 3 Spring, 55½@62¾c. Corn, 34¾c. Oats, 25¼@23c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72¾c; January, 72¾c; May, 75¼@75¾c; No. 2 hard, cash, 72c; No. 2 cash, 35c; January, 35c; May, 30¼@30¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 34½c; January, 33¼c; May, 25¼c; No. 2 white, 27c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3.—Wheat lower. No. 1 Northern, 76@77c; No. 2 Northern, 74@74½c. Rye —Firm. No. 1, 53c. Barley higher; No. 2, 60@61c; sample, 46@50¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted at $4.10@$4 40; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.85; Winter patents, $3.70@$4. Spring clears, $3.30@3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.75; no grade, $18.00@$18.75, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat grain, $2.10@$2.20. RYE FLOUR—Quiet; fair to good, $3.30@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.40@3.50. CORNMEAL—Firm; kiln dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Firm; fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 90c@95c. FEED—Higher; spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17 50; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $16@$18; city bran, $16.50@$17; cornmeal, $25; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $10; hominy chop, $17; oilmeal, $28.25.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low. Close.
Wheat—			
March	82 11-16	82¾	81⅝ 81⅝
May	82¼	83	81 9-16 81⅝
Corn—			
January	....	....	.... 44¾
May	42⅞	43⅛	42⅝ 42⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low. Close.
Wheat—			
January	74	74⅝	73½ 73¼
May	76⅞	77¾	76⅛ 76⅝
Corn—			
January	35⅝	36⅜	35⅜ 36⅛
February	35⅜	36⅞	35⅜ 36⅛
May	36⅜	37⅛	36⅜ 37
Oats—			
January	22 7-16	23	22 7-16 23⅜
May	24⅛	24⅞	24⅛ 24⅝

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $12.75@$13.75; family, $14.25@$16; short clear, $14.50@$17. BEEF—Dull; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $19.50@$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¾@7¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, weak; smoking, 8½c; 10 lb, 8c; 14 lb, 7¾c; 14 lb, 7½c; pickled shoulders dull, 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams steady, 8¼@9¼c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 5c; country, 4¾@5¼c. LARD—Firm, $7.40; city lard firm, $7; refined lard quiet; South America, $8.25; Continent, $7.60; Brazil, kegs, $9.25; compound quiet; city, 5¾c; Western, 6¼c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 6½c; city lard stearine, 7¼@8c.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
February	....	....	....	5.70@5.75
March	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
April	....	....	....	5.85@5.90
May	6.00	6.00	5.90	5.90@5.95
June	....	....	....	5.90@5.95
July	....	....	....	5.90@5.95
August	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
September	6.10	6.10	6.00	6.00@6.05
October	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.05@6.10
November	....	....	....	6.05@6.10

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron, warrants, $10; lake copper, ingot, $17 tin, $26.50; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.15.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.60, and in bulk, $3.05; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk, $5; refined cases New York, $8.55. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, 29c; prime Summer yellow, 28½c; off Summer yellow, 28c; prime white, 34@35c; prime Winter yellow, 36@37c; linseed, American, raw, 56c; linseed, American, boiled, 58c; Calcutta, raw, 55c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 62@64c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $4; spirits turpentine, 30@33½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.75; E, $1.80; F, $1.87½; G, $1.80; H, $1.92½; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.20; N, $2.50; W G, $3; W W, $3.25.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 3.—Turpentine firm, 35c. Resin firm, unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 36½c bid; receipts, 431 casks; sales, 50 casks; exports, 420 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 587 bbls; sales, 2,797 bbls; exports, 458 bbls.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 3.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 35@35¼c; receipts, 37 casks. Resin firm, $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 487 bbls. Crude turpentine quiet, $1.30@$2.20; receipts, 11 casks. Tar steady, $1.30; receipts, 348 bbls.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS ADLER, Bankrupt.—No. 3,209.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Adler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 26th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT,

Before in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 2d, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOHN BAUER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Bauer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 17, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 3d, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York. — OTTO BLUHM, individually and as a member of the firm of GISIKO & BLUHM, Bankrupt.—No. 3,220.

Notice is hereby given that Otto Bluhm, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 2d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 2d, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of ABRAHAM BOLTAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham Boltan of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Abraham Boltan was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 27 William Street, Room 1,413, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 3d, 1901.

NO. 3,387.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE M. COLLINS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George M. Collins of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said George M. Collins was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 3, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN McSWEENEY, Bankrupt.—No. 3,335.

To the creditors of John McSweeny of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said John McSweeny was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 3d, 1901.

NO. 3,171.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED WILLIAMSON, doing business under the firm name of E. H. WILLIAMSON'S SON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alfred Williamson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Alfred Williamson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 3rd, 1901.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I. OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the County of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1900. Present: Hon. John J. Freedman, Justice.

In the matter of the petition of a majority of the Directors of the American Impulse Wheel Company of New York for a voluntary dissolution of said company.—Order to show cause.

On reading and filing the petition of Herbert P. Campbell, James R. Vandyck, and Lester B. Churchill, duly verified on the 25th day of October, 1900, whereby it appears that said petitioners constitute a majority of the Directors of the American Impulse Wheel Company of New York; that said company is a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, with its principal place of business in New York County; that said company is insolvent, and its property is not sufficient to pay all just debts for which it is liable or to afford reasonable security to those who may deal with it; that said company owns a quantity of personal property, subject to incumbrance, and is indebted to divers persons in large amounts, a great part of which is past due, and that said company is doing business at a loss, the income from the sales of its wheels being greatly insufficient to pay its running expenses, and that said company has no money with which to pay any of its obligations, except to the extent of eight and 37-100 dollars ($8.37;) and that if a small proportion of its creditors were to bring actions for the recovery of the sums due them, and the property of the company should be levied upon and sold under execution, said property would be exhausted in paying costs and expenses and the amounts of the judgments, and there would not be enough to satisfy the claims of all the creditors, and that it would be beneficial to the interest of all the creditors and stockholders that said corporation should be dissolved and its property placed in the custody of the court; and the said petition further containing schedules showing assets and liabilities of said corporation and the other matters required by statute to be shown; now, on motion of Frederick H. Sanborn, counsel for said petitioners, and on reading and filing admission of due and timely service of notice of this motion, and a copy of this application and the petition of Herbert P. Campbell, James R. Vandyck, and Lester B. Churchill, verified on the 25th day of October, 1900, and the schedules hereto annexed, upon the Attorney General of the State of New York, it is

Ordered that all persons or corporations interested in said American Impulse Wheel Company of New York show cause before Edward M. Burghard, who is hereby appointed a referee for that purpose, at his offices, at 120 Broadway, N. Y., in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of January, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why said corporation should not be dissolved;

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, a daily newspaper published in the City of New York, once a week in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 16th day of January, 1901.

d28-1aw3wF Enter. J. J. F., J. S. C.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the final accounting of THORNLEY DICKSON, as assignee of the estate of Henry M. Anthony under a general assignment for the benefit of creditors.

The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by Henry M. Anthony to Thornley Dickson for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of said Thornley Dickson, assignee of the above-named Henry M. Anthony, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court, in the City and County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of said court, this 3d day of January, 1901.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

H. B. BRADBURY, Attorney for Assignee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said day, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOSEPH COHN, formerly doing business at No. 739 Second Avenue, Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Joseph Cohn, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of March, 1901.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1900.

WILLIAM F. SCHOEN, Assignee.

LEWKOWITZ & SCHAAP, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

ADEE, FREDERIC W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERIC W. ADEE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Philip E. Connell, his attorney, No. 45 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1901.

Dated, New York, Sept. 21, 1900.

PHILIP R. ADEE, Administrator.

PHILIP E. CONNELL, Attorney for Administrator, 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

se21-1aw6m

ARBE, SARAH FULLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH FULLER ARBE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of B. W. B. Brown, their attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1900.

WALDO F. ABBE,
SUSIE A. MORSE, Executors.

B. W. B. BROWN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace, their attorneys, at No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November, 1900. J. SINCLAIR ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, Executors. RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CLENDENIN, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL CLENDENIN, late of Santiago de Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 3-5, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 8th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1900. HARRIET OSGOOD CLENDENIN, Administratrix. WILLIAM C. WILSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 35 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au10-1aw6mF

DAVOREN, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK DAVOREN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hon. J. Dowling, her attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1900. MARGARET DAVOREN, Executrix. VICTOR J. DOWLING, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mF

GORDON, WILLIAM, otherwise WILLIAM F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catharine J. Greene and Mary J. Riley, of full age, and to any and all persons, if any there be, whose names and places of residences are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, and who are or may be the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM GORDON, otherwise WILLIAM F. GORDON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Charles J. McDermott of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM GORDON, otherwise WILLIAM F. GORDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 5th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a [L. S.] Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

d14-1aw6wF

HEFFERNAN, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE HEFFERNAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wells & Bradstreet, No. 84 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1900. JAMES HEFFERNAN, JOHN J. TIERNEY, Administrators. o28-1aw6mF

PEARSON, SAMUEL W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. PEARSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene H. Pomeroy, her attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of May, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the second day of November, 1900. ANNIE PEARSON, Admx. EUGENE H. POMEROY, Att'y for admtrx., 31 Nassau St., N. Y. n2-1aw6mF

ROGERS, ANDREW J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW J. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hitchings, Palliser & Moen, No. 100 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of June (1901) next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of November, 1900. FRANK KITCHENGS, MARY E. ROGERS, Executors. HITCHINGS, PALLISER & MOEN, Att'ys for Executors, 100 William Street, New York City. n30-1aw6mFR

STEINAM, LOUIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS N. STEINAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James, Schell & Elkus, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next. —Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1900. JOSEPH L. STEINAM, Administrator. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Administrator, 56 Pine Street, New York City. jy13-1aw6mF

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against JULIUS A. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, nineteen hundred and one, at 12 o'clock M. on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, being on the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and bounded as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and running thence easterly along Washington Place one hundred (100) feet; thence in a southerly direction on a line parallel with Mercer Street forty-nine (49) feet and nine (9) inches to a lot of land formerly belonging to George Lovett; thence westerly along said lot on a line parallel with Washington Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street, and thence northerly along Mercer Street forty-nine (49) feet and nine inches to the place of beginning.

Being the same premises which were sold and conveyed to the said Julius A. Robinson by George L. Kingsland and others by deed dated April 12th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1,672 of Conveyances, Page 81, on the first day of May, 1882.

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The land above described lies in Section 2, in Block 546, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900. LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Att'y for Plaintiff, No. 289 Greenwich St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number now being No. 4 Washington Place.

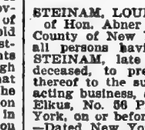

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $156,318.75, with interest thereon from the 7th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $328 36-100, together with interest thereon since December 7th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is about $4,500.39.—Dated New York, December 14th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —W. EDGAR PRUDEN, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive, or Avenue, with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and ten feet and six inches; thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block eighty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch to the easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, one hundred and three feet, seven and one-fourth inches to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by James H. Haveas and wife, by deed bearing even date and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith, (purchase money mortgage,) this indenture being given to secure a part of the purchase or consideration moneys therein.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

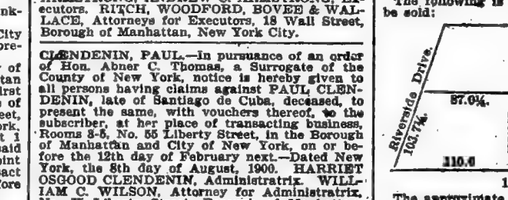

115th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,888.30, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $343.78, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $388.99, and interest.

The premises above described are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $50,000, with interest thereon from January 1st, 1900, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and to a second mortgage of $20,000, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1899, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, 28th day of November, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to January 4th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, 21st day of December, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SARAH J. FLANAGAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS GRAHAM, as administrator, &c., of William Van Wyck Graham, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 95th Street, distant sixty-five feet nine and one-third inches (65 feet 9 1-3 inches) westerly from the westerly side of Madison Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches (100 feet 8½ inches;) thence westerly parallel with 95th Street sixteen feet (16 feet;) thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches (100 feet 8½ inches) to the southerly side of 95th Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of 95th Street sixteen feet (16 feet) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 17th, 1900. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

HURRY & DUTTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 26 East 95th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

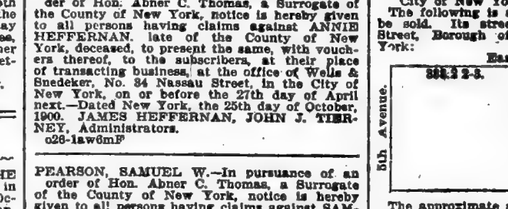

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $26,343.74, with interest thereon from the 3d day of December, 1900, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to $462.34, with interest thereon from the 10th day of December, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase amount or paid by the referee is $472.01, and interest.

The premises is sold subject to the covenants and restrictions as to character of buildings contained in a certain deed, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, at Page 226.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

HURRY & DUTTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan,

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $8,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN

High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE

Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company.

The interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, which, by agreement of October 12th, 1895, between a Committee of the Bondholders and the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company and its Receiver, was reduced for a time to four per cent., will, after December 1, 1900, accrue and be payable at the original rate of six per cent.

The control of the Company through stock ownership is in the Colorado and Southern Railway Company, and it appears from published reports that the present earnings of the property are not sufficient to pay the full interest on the bonds. Under these circumstances it becomes essential that the bondholders unite in securing all the consideration to which they are entitled, and, if need be, enforcing their rights under the mortgages and otherwise protecting their interests.

The undersigned have been requested by the principal bondholders to act as a bondholders' committee, and in order to confer upon the committee necessary authority, the bondholders are respectfully urged to deposit their bonds at once with the United States Trust Company under a bondholders' agreement lodged with it.

Engraved certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Company, and application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the same.

Copies of the agreement can be obtained either from the Trust Company or from the Committee.

HENRY K. McHARG, 30 Wall St.
SIDELL TILGHMAN, 40 Wall St.
FRANKLIN B. LORD, 120 Broadway.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Counsel.

New Jersey Zinc Company.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustee under the mortgage made by the New Jersey Zinc Company dated February 1, 1897, hereby gives notice of its intention to redeem the bonds secured by said mortgage bearing the numbers hereinafter mentioned, at 105 and accrued interest, which bonds have been drawn for redemption in accordance with the provisions of said mortgage, viz.: Eighty-one bonds, numbered 4, 39, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 122, 124, 130, 185, 198, 248, 249, 275, 290, 306, 314, 319, 321, 325, 338, 342, 423, 424, 428, 430, 451, 455, 466, 474, 493, 498, 521, 528, 529, 557, 585, 573, 627, 654, 661, 682, 697, 668, 673, 714, 776, 778, 786, 788, 790, 930, 939, 948, 976, 986, 1000, 1010, 1012, 1023, 1065, 1073, 1078, 1079, 1098, 1125, 1150, 1178, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1212, 1213, 1220 1228, 1229, and 1230, for $1,000 each.

Said bonds will be redeemed upon the terms above mentioned upon presentation and surrender thereof and all unmatured coupons to the said The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, on the 1st day of February, 1901. No further interest on the bonds so designated will be payable from and after the said date if not then presented.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co as Trustee,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 19th, 1900.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins, James H. Post,
Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Copartnership Notices.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.

I beg to announce that from this date I retire as active partner from the firm of ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, but shall be interested in that firm as special partner. The firm of BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO., London, will transfer its business to the London Agency of the Swiss Bankverein, of which institution I am one of the Directors.

The business of my New York office will be taken over by the new firm of BOISSEVAIN & CO., composed of Messrs. D. G. BOISSEVAIN and A. MURRAY YOUNG, General Partners, and J. L. PIERSON, of ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, Special Partner.

A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN.

New York, December 31st, 1900.

We beg to announce that we have this day established the firm of BOISSEVAIN & CO., which takes over the business of A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN. The firm of BOISSEVAIN & CO. will continue to represent Messrs. ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, and will be the correspondents of the Swiss Bankverein, London, which Bank takes over the business of Messrs. BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO., London.

D. G. BOISSEVAIN,
A. MURRAY YOUNG,
General Partners.
J. L. PIERSON, Special Partner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of GUTMANN, STRAUS & LEVY has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts and indebtedness due the firm are to be paid to Messrs. ISAAC GUTMANN and JOSEPH E. LEVY, who will pay and discharge the firm liabilities at No. 475 Broadway, New York City.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1901.

ISAAC GUTMANN,
DAVID J. STRAUS,
JOSEPH E. LEVY.

ROSENBERGER & LIVERMORE.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of ROSENBERGER & LIVERMORE, brokers and dealers in investment securities, at 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Said business, in which I was one of the partners, will be continued and conducted by me at the above address.—Dated New York, January 2d, 1901.

D. H. LIVERMORE.

OFFICE OF VERNAM & COMPANY,
36 New Street,
New York, January 2d, 1901.

We beg to announce that Mr. Joseph B. Bourne has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. VERNAM & COMPANY.

STOOPACK & SMITH.—This firm has been dissolved by mutual consent.

FINANCIAL.

We herewith offer for subscription:

$10,000,000

Southern Pacific Company

2-5 Years 4½% Gold Bonds.

Due December 1, 1905.

Redeemable at the option of the Company on and after December 1st, 1902, at par and accrued interest.)

At the price of 98% and Accrued Interest, payable as follows:

$50.00 per Bond on January 7, 1901, and
$937.50 per Bond on February 1, 1901.
$987.50 per Bond of $1,000.

The Bonds are Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000 each, with the privilege of registration as to principal. They are dated December 1, 1900, from which date they begin to bear interest at the rate of 4½% p. a., payable half-yearly on June 1st and December 1st. Both the principal and interest of the Bonds are payable in the City of New York in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness and without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Southern Pacific Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States or of any State or County or Municipality therein.

Mr. Charles H. Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Co., states the following in a letter to us, dated Dec. 27th, 1900:

"The $10,000,000 Southern Pacific Company 4½% Gold Bonds are a direct obligation of the Southern Pacific Company, and are secured by a Mortgage or Deed of Trust dated December 1, 1900, to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee. They form part of a present issue of $15,000,000 of such bonds, secured by deposit with the Trustee of $7,174,000, face value of various bonds, and $59,487,000, face value of various stocks, of companies controlled by the Southern Pacific Company, besides stock of Wells, Fargo & Co. to the amount of $1,530,000 face value.

The Mortgage contains a statement of the securities deposited with the Trustee, as well as the terms and conditions under which further issues of Bonds may be made against deposit with the Trustee of additional securities or the mortgaging of additional properties as security thereunder, but the aggregate amount of Bonds at any one time outstanding thereunder is not to exceed $30,000,000.

The Company reserves the right, upon three months' previous notice, to redeem all or any part of the Bonds at par and accrued interest on, or at any interest date after, December 1, 1902, under certain terms and conditions, as stated in the Mortgage, but if a portion only of the outstanding Bonds are at any time to be so redeemed, their distinguishing numbers are to be determined by lot.

The proceeds of the $15,000,000 Bonds will reimburse the Company for a portion of its capital expenditures during the last five years, including the acquisition of the control through stock ownership of upwards of 580 miles of railway, and of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and will furnish funds for the improvement and betterment of its properties.

THE EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, in respect of its Proprietary and Leased Lines, and the Miscellaneous Income and Expenses of the Southern Pacific Company, and of all Proprietary Companies, for the year ending 30th June, 1900, as compared with the year ending 30th June, 1899, (excluding Houston and Texas Central R. R. and lines in Texas subsidiary thereto,) were, as certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.:

	YEAR ENDING JUNE 20, 1900.	1899.
Average miles of rail-lines operated Proprietary and Non-proprietary	7,545.17	7,174.72
Gross earnings of Proprietary and Non-proprietary lines	$64,400,725.70	$56,305,351.94
Operating expenses of Proprietary and Non-proprietary lines, including taxes and rentals	44,242,979.71	38,230,813.11
NET INCOME FROM OPERATION	**$20,157,745.99**	**$18,074,538.83**
Difference between miscellaneous Income and miscellaneous Expenses	+ 1,321,887.57	— 767,740.44
	$21,479,633.56	**$17,306,798.39**
Interest on funded debt (including interest on Central Pacific R. R. Company notes to the United States since 1st February, 1899, and Thurman Act Requirements prior to that date)	14,226,212.88	12,828,822.84
SURPLUS	**$7,253,420.68**	**$4,477,975.55**

Out of which were appropriated for Betterments and Additions to Proprietary Lines, New Equipment, and Miscellaneous Items not chargeable to Income, $2,730,407.07 in 1899, and $3,334,789.93 in 1900."

Payment in full may be made in purchaser's option, on January 7th, 1901, under discount at the rate of 4½% p. a., against delivery of Interim Certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

COPIES OF THE MORTGAGE, embodying the terms and conditions upon which the security for the Bonds is to be held, dealt with, and disposed of, may be obtained at the Central Trust Company of New York, or at our office.

The subscription will be opened on Friday, JANUARY 4TH, 1901, at 10 o'clock and close at 3 o'clock, or earlier, on the same day.

Allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for. Default of payment of the instalment due February 1st, 1901, will render the previous payment liable to forfeiture.

Subscriptions will be received simultaneously in **AMSTERDAM** by **Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS,** and application will be made to list the Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Speyer & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, December 28th, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE LOAN MONEY TO PEOPLE IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 729.

Savings Banks.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1900, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-Half per cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars; payable on and after January 21st, 1901. Deposits made on or before January 10th will be entitled to interest from January 1st, 1901.

CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Av., corner 42d St.
EIGHTY-FIRST
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

On and after January 21st, 1901, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.
Assets, $10,520,000. Surplus, $920,000.
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. GONKLIN, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS.
280 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Dec. 31st, 1900.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending Dec. 31st, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 21st day of January.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 21st inst.

MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1900, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 21, 1901.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1901, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1901.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1900, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan 21, 1901. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF
WM. A. MILES & CO.,
55, 57, and 59 Chrystie Street.
Established 1826.
New York, Dec. 28th, 1900.

To the Stockholders of Wm. A. Miles & Co.:

Take notice that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company and the regular annual election of its Directors will be held at the office of the company, at 57 Chrystie St., on Monday, the 14th day of January, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and that the transfer books will be closed, for the purpose of said election, at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1900, and opened on the morning of Jan. 15th, 1901.

JAS. W. TAYLOR, President.

Fifth Avenue Trust Co.,
Fifth Av. and 42d St.
New York, Jan. 4, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees and Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, January 16, 1901, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.

HERBERT H. SWASEY, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
New York, December 27th, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of eleven A. M. and twelve M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 East Forty-second Street,
New York, December 24, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 24th, 1900.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
7th December, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
NEW YORK.
December 10th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.

Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Jan'y 4, 1901.

The annual meeting for the election of Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION of the Babies' Hospital of the City of New York will be held at 659 Lexington Av. on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1901, at 3:30 P. M. All members (persons having subscribed $10 or more during preceding fiscal year) are invited to attend.

B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Sec.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, December 28th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
New York, December 31, 1900.

The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 486 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 10 o'clock P. M.

A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

ANNUAL MEETING STOCKHOLDERS ROME Mining Company will be held at office of J. C. Thompson, 96 Liberty St., New York, TUESDAY, January 15, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALFRED H. BROWN,
For the Directors.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

TO STOCKHOLDERS

CHATTANOOGA, ROME & SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Chattanooga, Rome & Southern Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office, at Rome, Ga., at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, January 15th, 1901, to elect a Board of Directors and transact such other business as may be necessary.

W. E. HUFF, Secretary.
Rome, Ga., December 20th, 1900.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the 8TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1901, at one o'clock P. M., to elect twelve Directors to serve as such during the ensuing year, also to act upon the proposition to amend the Articles of Association so as to authorize the opening and maintaining of one or more branch offices for the purposes permitted by Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1898, and of amending the several sections of the Articles of Association relative to the number and qualification of Directors, and to change the time of the annual election to correspond with existing laws. Also for such other business as may lawfully be brought before such meeting.

WM. A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

The Trust Company of New York.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall Street, in the City of New York, New York, on the 9th day of January, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing eight Trustees for the ensuing term of three years, and taking action on such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at three P. M. December 28, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. Jan. 17, 1901.

EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 26th, 1900.

The Trust Company of America.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of The Trust Company of America will be held at the Company's office, 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 16, 1901, at 12 M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before it.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, January 5, 1901, at 12 M., and reopen on January 17, 1901.

RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Frank Miller Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 349 and 351 West 26th St., in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 10th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

WILLIAM E. MILLER, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 28th, 1900.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place.—December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.
New York, December 14th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 10th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Lawyers' Surety Company of New York,
No. 32 Liberty Street.
New York, December 28th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on January 8th, 1901, at 12 M. for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may come before it.

JOEL RATHBONE, Secretary.

The Liberty National Bank
OF NEW YORK.
December 12, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking house, No. 143 Liberty Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier.

The Nassau Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1900.

The annual election for seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking Rooms on Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1901. Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Co.,
NEW YORK, December 29, 1900.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1901, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th St.
New York, Dec. 26, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan 8, 1901, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York City, Dec. 21st, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 401 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

Leather Manufacturers National Bank,
29 Wall St.,
New York, December 4th, 1900.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

GATES W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

Tradesmens' National Bank of the City of New York.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

D. H. BATES, President.

Dividends.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
9-15 Murray St., New York, January 3, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the second quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1901, payable January 31st, 1901.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. January 16th, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 1st, 1901.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Chattanooga, Rome & Southern Railroad Company.
New York, January 2nd, 1901.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 16th day of January, 1901, at the office of Simon Borg & Company, 20 Nassau Street, New York.

The transfer books will close January 4th at 3 P. M. and reopen January 17th at 10 A. M.

HUGO SOMMERFELD, Treasurer.

New York Security and Trust Co.,
44 and 46 Wall Street, New York.

The Board of Trustees of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable February 1, 1901, to the stockholders of record as the closing of the transfer books on January 28, 1901.

OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary.
January 2.

Office of Wells, Fargo & Co.,
63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1900.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable Jany. 15, 1901, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 31st, 1900, and reopen Jany 16, 1901.

H. B. FARNUM, Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

THE BIRKBECK
Investment Savings and Loan Company
OF AMERICA.
No 3 COOPER UNION.

TRUSTEES:
Hon. Charles S. Fairchild,

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt,	Hon. Isidor Straus,
Gustav H. Schwab,	Col. Wm. I. Brown,
Charles M. Jesup,	A. Augustus Healy,
Wm. G. Park,	A. Abraham,
Robbins B. Smith,	Orlando M. Harper,
Samuel E. Kilner,	William H. Yale.

The Board of Trustees of this company has this day declared a dividend at the rate of

Four and One-Half Per Cent. Per Annum

out of the earnings of the six months ending December 31st, on all classes of the company's stock.

Dividend checks will be mailed to all holders of income stock on January 15th.

December 31st, 1900.

O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Penn., December 26, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) upon the PREFERRED stock of this Company, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable in cash on and after Tuesday, January 15th, 1901, to the Preferred Stockholders, or their legal representatives, as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at 12 o'clock Noon January 5th, 1901.

The transfer books will close January 5th and open January 15th. Checks for above dividend will be mailed on January 15th to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

American Car & Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2, 1901.

Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 3.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of One-Half Per Cent. (½%) on the common capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Friday, Feb. 1, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Jan. 10, 1901. Transfer books will close Thursday, Jan. 10, 1901, and reopen Saturday, Feb. 2, 1901.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

American Car & Foundry Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2, 1901.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 7.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Friday, Feb. 1, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Jan. 10, 1901. Transfer books will close Thursday, Jan. 10, 1901, and reopen Saturday, Feb. 2, 1901.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF MONEY.

Large Increase in Proportion of Gold—Whole Stock $11,600,000,000—One-quarter Uncovered Paper.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—An increase of more than 100 per cent. in the money of the world within less than a generation will be one of the most interesting exhibits of the annual report of the Director of the Mint, which is now going through the press. Nearly the whole of this increase is in metallic money, and much the largest percentage is in gold.

The collection of complete statistics regarding the money supply of the world was begun at the Mint bureau only within the past decade, but careful research has brought together some interesting figures of the supply of money in the leading commercial countries in 1873. The total stock then reported was about $4,600,000,000, of which more than half was in paper money not fully covered by metallic reserves. The situation at the beginning of 1900 showed a total monetary stock of about $11,600,000,000, of which but little more than one-fourth was in uncovered paper.

The actual amount of paper money in circulation is greater than these figures indicate, but a portion is omitted from the net statistics because it is covered, dollar for dollar, by the great gold and silver reserves of the countries where the money is issued. It is considered a fair statement of the monetary condition of the country to set off these reserves against the paper which they cover and estimate the actual paper margin only at the amount in excess of the reserves.

By this method of computation Director Roberts finds that, while the total money supply of the world has increased about $7,000,000,000, the increase in gold money since 1873 has been about $3,600,000,000, in silver about $2,750,000,000, and in uncovered paper only about $650,000,000. A large proportion of the increase in gold has taken place within the short space of seven years, while the quantity of silver money, which was at its maximum of about $4,250,000,000 at the beginning of 1896, has since been somewhat reduced by the sale of silver by Germany and its retirement in other countries.

The conditions of 1893 showed a total monetary supply of about $10,500,000,000, which has since been increased by about $1,100,000,000. About $940,000,000 of this increase has been in gold money. The great outburst of activity in the mining of gold which followed the suspension of the coinage of silver in India and the United States, involving the rapid development of the mines of South Africa and the Klondike region, with the increased output of Australia and California, has resulted, therefore, in supplying nearly the entire monetary needs of the world, without resort to any material increase in the net supply of paper money in circulation.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE DIVIDED.

Posting of a Notice of Assessment for the Gratuity Fund Causes a Difference of Opinion.

Some difference of opinion resulted among members of the New York Produce Exchange yesterday because of the posting of this notice:

The judgment in the case of Parrish vs. the Exchange having been entered, the Trustees of the Gratuity Fund are enjoined from carrying out the amendment of Jan. 22, 1900, and are compelled to administer the system unaffected by such amendment. Under advice of counsel they therefore have levied assessments on the fourteen deaths which have occurred in excess of fifty since Feb. 1, 1900.

In explaining this notice a member of the fund stated that the Trustees were acting directly in line with their official responsibility. An appeal from the judgment in the Parrish case will almost certainly be taken, and it is hoped that the decision now in effect will be reversed. It was the opinion of many members that pending such a result all extra assessments should be held in abeyance. Feeling over the matter is so high that injunctions are openly spoken of. The amendment now in litigation is as follows:

To limit the total annual cost of Gratuity Fund membership to fifty assessments of $3 each, or a total of $150.

Ex-Chief Justice Andrews of the State Court of Appeals has furnished the Trustees of the fund with an opinion involving the points at issue. He says in effect that the assumption upon which the present gratuity system was established has been disproved by experience.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE RAISED.

Bank of England Advances Its Figure to Five Per Cent.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Bank of England's rate of discount was raised from 4 to 5 per cent. to-day.

The weekly statement of the Bank shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £291,000, circulation increased £417,000, bullion increased £126,137, other securities increased £6,749,000, other deposits increased £8,989,000, public deposits increased £1,947,000, notes reserve decreased £454,000, and Government securities increased £4,495,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 29.56 per cent.; last week it was 37.42 per cent.

Rule Regulating Electric Lights.

The hanging of electric lights in front of stores less than 9 feet from the sidewalk was the subject of an interesting discussion at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday. President Grout of Brooklyn thought that all electric lights should be prohibited from hanging over sidewalks on account of the danger to passers-by from breaking of the wires and falling lights. The board approved the ordinances prohibiting the hanging of lights at a distance of less than 9 feet from the sidewalk. The matter now must be passed on by the Municipal Assembly.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 3	1,554,377
To date this year	3,175,197
Corresponding date last year	1,520,681

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 3	$3,952,350
To date this year	$7,478,950
Corresponding date last year	$3,588,100

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. & East. Ill.	1¾	Int. Power	⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	⅝	Int. Silver	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Kan. City So. pf.	⅝
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2¼	Manhattan	2⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Met. Street Ry	5
Am. C. O. pf.	2	Met. St. Ry. Rights	⅝
Am. Car & Fdy.	⅝	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	⅝
Am. C. & F

tile paper, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $380,132,005; balances, $17,463,149; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,106,974.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market 4½ per cent. for short and 4⅝@4¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¼@4.82⅝; demand, $4.86¼@4.86½; cables, 4.86⅞@4.86¾; commercial bills, $4.81¼@4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95 3-16, and guilders, 40⅝ and 40 5-16@40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—10@8c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14⅝@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Money rates were unsettled to-day, the future being regarded with the greatest uncertainty. The supply was reduced appreciably by repayments to the Bank of England. Discounts were firm, but dealers were cautious owing to the condition of the exchanges.

Business on the Stock Exchange was restricted. The announcement of three failures, and the expectation of more at the next settlement, combined with the rise in the Bank rate and the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Cape Colony, filled the air with gloom, consols dropping in consequence. Home rails were neglected and Foreigners were weak. Americans reacted under parity, on indications of profit taking. The position here is beginning to be distrusted, and fears of approaching trouble are expressed. Grand Trunks relapsed.

Consols for money, 96 13-16; consols for the account, (February,) 97⅛; Atchison, 48; Canadian Pacific, 93½; St. Paul, 151¼; Illinois Central, 135¼; Louisville, 88¾; Union Pacific preferred, 80¼; New York Central, 149⅜; Erie, 27½; Pennsylvania, 77; Reading, 34; Erie first preferred, 66⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 90; Grand Trunk, 7⅜; Anaconda, 9⅞; Rand Mines, 87½.

Bar silver steady at 29 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4½@4⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 4¾ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 69¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £40,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 1.30.60; Madrid, 34.17; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 5.42½. Bar gold is quoted at 77s 11½d.

MORE FAILURES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Additional failures were announced on the Stock Exchange to-day in connection with the suspension of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited. They were those of A. S. May, A. H. Clark, and G. Blundell, Jr.

A number of brokers held a meeting to-day and discussed the recent failures and the collapse of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited. They appointed a committee to investigate some of the transactions of the London and Globe and to inquire into its present position. The committee will report next Tuesday.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, but the announcement of the increase in the London bank rate from 4 to 5 per cent. caused a depression and large realizations of industrials, notably tramways. Tractions declined sharply and closed generally dull. Portuguese were offered freely, and Kafirs were weak.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 85c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 9c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 70.90.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 275,925,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 25,050,000f, gold in hand decreased 6,200,000f, bills discounted decreased 251,225,000f, and silver in hand decreased 9,625,000f.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Private discount was harder to-day on the bank return and the rise in the Bank of England rate from 4 to 5 per cent. Consequently, prices on the Boerse were easier. Internationals were lower. Americans declined, in sympathy with New York. Banks were fairly maintained, and mines were lower, on unsatisfactory manufacturing reports.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 15,680,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 2,560,000 marks, other securities increased 170,400,000 marks, and notes in circulation increased 208,700,000 marks.

The Reichsbank statement shows phenomenal pressure, but the strain does not excite apprehension, being regarded as temporary, owing to the very low rate of private discounts. Call money is still abundant at 4 per cent. A further advance in the Reichsbank rate of discount is not expected.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—The gold quotation to-day was 34.35.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.07	.08
Belcher	.11	.10
Best & Belcher	.27	.27
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.52	.52
Challenge Con.	.17	.15
Chollar	.14	.14
Confidence	.64	.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.95	1.75
Con Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.01
Gould & Curry	.31	.30
Hale & Norcross	.29	.29
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.01	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.36	.37
Occidental Con.	.02	.02
Ophir	.71	.72
Overman	.10	.09
Potosi	.13	.13
Savage	.17	.15
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.25	.24
Standard	3.60	3.50
Syndicate	.11	.11
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con.	.24	.23
Utah Con.	.05	.04
Yellow Jacket	.17	.14
Silver bars	63¾	
Mexican dollars	50¼@50¾	50½@51
Drafts, sight	.15	.12½
Telegraph	.17½	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	28½	29	28⅝	28⅞
Alamo	11	12	11	11¾
Argentum	27	29	27	28
Anaconda	46	47	47⅜	48
Anchoria	75	100	75	100
Battle Mountain	21½	22	20¾	21½
Blue Bell	14	14½	14	14¾
C. C. Con.	12⅜	12½	12¼	12⅜
C. C. & M.	8⅞	9	8¾	9
Columbine Victor	10¾	11	10	11
Coriolanus	17½	18½	17½	18½
Dante	9	9¼	8¾	9⅛
Damon	14¼	14½	a14½	14½
Doctor Jackpot Con.	98	99	98½	100
Elkton	188¾	189	187	187½
El Paso	50½	50½	47½	48½
Findlay	12	12¼	11⅝	12
Golden Fleece	23½	25	23½	25
Gibson	20	22	20	22
Gold King	100	103	100	103
Gold Knob	11¼	11⅝	11⅛	11½
Gold Coin	425	550	450	600
Gold Dollar	24⅜	25	22½	22⅝
Garfield	7	9	7	9
Gold Sovereign	8	8¼	8	8⅜
Gould	31	33	31	33
Hart	15	17	16	17
Ida May	23	28	24	24
Ingham	21	21¼	21	21¼
Isabella	68½	68¾	68½	68¾
Independence	32	35	33½	35
Jackpot	72	73	71	72
Keystone	13	15	12	13
Last Dollar	65	70	68	70
Lexington	11¾	11⅞	11½	12
Mount Rosa	39	40	38	41
Matoa	15	20	15	20
Mary Cashen	12	12¼	12	12¼
Moon Anchor	20	25	20	30
National	10	10¼	9⅝	9¾
New Haven	8¾	8¾	8	8¾
Nugget	23	24	21½	24
Ophir	32	35	30	32
Orphan	15	15½	15	15½
Pharmacist	9	9¼	8½	9
Pinnacle	17	18	16½	17
Portland	335	342	345	350
Rose Nicol	11	11¼	10⅝	11
Rawlings	10	20	17	20
Vindicator	120	129	125	130
Work	20½	21	21	21¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday presented little of interest until the last hour, when some sharp declines occurred, as a result of the break in the market on the Stock Exchange. A number of market orders were given which, though the amounts of stock involved were small, sufficed to bring about considerable declines. During the day only a few stocks showed any activity, and, though the list generally showed prices somewhat lower than those recorded at the close of the market on Wednesday, it was only in the few stocks affected by the decline at the close that losses were heavy.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred sold in small amounts around 30 until the end of the day, when it broke sharply to 29. It closed there, with a net loss of 1½ points. In the common stock, transactions were also light, but it suffered almost as much as the preferred. It sold down to 5⅞, and showed a net loss of 1¼ points. As in the case of most of the other declines which occurred, there was no special explanation for the loss in these stocks beyond the selling induced by the weakness of the Stock Exchange market.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE, though much less active than on the previous day, declined more sharply than it had advanced on Wednesday. The common closed at 45 bid, a net loss of 1 point, and the preferred at 94¾, against 95½ the previous day.

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ELECTRIC BOAT was fairly active between 29 and 30, while the preferred sold fractionally above 50. Both issues, however, closed lower for the day, the common at 29 bid and the preferred at 49 bid.

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RUBBER GOODS, common, sold down to 29¾, and the preferred in half lots sold as low as 79. The common showed a net loss of 1¼ points, and the preferred 1 point. These declines seemed to be partly in sympathy with the drop in the United States Rubber stocks due to the reduction of the dividend on the preferred stock.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER, though not very active, showed strength, and closed unchanged for the day at 22¼ bid. The other copper stocks were very dull.

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EMPIRE STEEL.—A bid of 36 was made yesterday for 1,000 shares of Empire Steel, preferred. Recently the stock showed considerable weakness on account of the lessening of the dividend. The common stock was quoted at 6 bid.

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TUBULAR DESPATCH has been inquired for for some time past on the curb. Yesterday 20 was bid for the stock, and it was offered at 32½.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Wednesday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 3. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 2. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem..	27½	28½	27½	28½
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	79	80	80	81
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	5¾	6⅛	6¾	7
American Bicycle pf.	25¾	27	26	28
American Bicycle bonds.	73	75	73	75
American Bridge	45	45⅝	46	46¼
American Bridge pf.	94¾	95¼	95½	96¼
American Chicle	84	86	85	90
American Chicle pf.	76	81	75	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10	10¾	11	12
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	36	40	38	40
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	90¼	90½	89½	91
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	86	87	85	87
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	22½	22½	22½	22⅝
British Exch. 8s	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5½	5	5½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	31	30	31
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	40	45	40	47
Con. Ry. N. & E.	12⅝	12⅞	13½	13⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	3
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	28	32	29	30¼
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	20½	21¼	22	22½
Crucible Steel pf.	79½	81	79½	81
Cramps' Shipyard	82	84	82	84
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5½	6	6¾	6⅞
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	29	29½	30¾	31
Electric Boat	29	29½	29⅝	29¾
Electric Boat pf.	49	49½	50	51
Electric Vehicle	17	18	17	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	40	50	40	50
Electric-Pneumatic	2¾	3	2¾	3
Flemington Coal & Coke.	21	23	21	23
General Carriage	4	4¼	4¼	4¾
General Chemical	60	65	60	62
General Chemical pf.	97	98½	97	98½
German Treasury 4s.	100¾	100⅞	100¼	100⅝
Havana Commercial	10	12	10	12
Havana Com. pf.	43	44½	43	44½
Hudson River Tel.	117	119	115	118
Illinois Transportation	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf.	45	50	45	50
Interstate Oil	15	15	15	15
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	½	1
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
Marconi Corporation	1	1¼	1	1¼
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13½	14	13½	14
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3½
N. Y. Transportation	6	7	6¼	7
Otis Elevator	29	30	29	30
Otis Elevator pf.	90½	92	90½	92
Peo., Dec. & Evans.		1½	1	1½
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	28½	29½	28¾	29½
Retsof	32	33	32	33
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29½	30½	30¾	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	78½	80	79½	81
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	113	116	115	118
St. Louis Transit	18½	19½	18	18¾
Seaboard Air Line 4s	71	73	71	73
Seaboard Air Line	10	11	10	11
Seaboard Air Line pf.	27	28½	27	28½
Sheet Steel pf.	77½	77¾	78	78½
Singer Mfg	250	275	265	275
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	800	810	800	805
Storage Power	10	12½	10	13
Tennessee Copper	16½	17½	17	17½
Tel., Tel. & Co. of A., $15 paid		6¼	7¼	6¼ 7¼
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Pot. pf.	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	4¾	5¼	5	5¼
Union Typewriter	37	38	37	38
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	114	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	112	114	111½	113
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	86	86½	85¾	86⅛
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	69		68	68½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5	7	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	40	38	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump pf.	111	114	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102½	102¾	
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½	102½	103¼
Brooklyn City R. R.	232	234	231	233
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	103½
Columbus Railway		34	37	32½ 35
Columbus Railway pf.	90	92	89	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. A. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids Ry.	27	30	25	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	78	80	75	80
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s.	86½	89	87	90
New Orleans Traction	22		22	
New Orleans Traction pf.	98		94	98
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	83½	84½	83¼	84½
North Jersey St. R. R.	24	25	24	25
Orange & Pas. V. bonds.	93	95	93	95
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	210	210
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	37	43	39	43
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996.	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	112	113	111	113½
United Traction, Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	33½	35½	33½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	85	70	65	70
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark		55		55
Con. Gas of New York	105	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85		80
Con's'rs Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	18½	20	18½	20
Denver Gas 5s	61	63	61	63
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	50	60	50	60
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s	89	91	89	91
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam Gas	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	14	15	14½	15½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	70¾	72	70¾	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	103	105	103½	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	58	55	58
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	51	50	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	131	133	130	132

	Jan. 3. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 2. Bid.	Asked.
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	151	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	8	10	8	10
Western Gas	98	100	96	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	19	18	19
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	85	86	84	87
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	30	31½	30	31½
Union Ferry bonds	91	92	91	92

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64@65. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 9-16d per ounce, and in New York at 63¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 50c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .22, 1,000 Consol. Imperial at .02, 500 Consol. California and Virginia at 1.75@1.80, 500 Dunkin at .16, 1,000 Isabella at .70 seller 10, 300 Leadville at .07, 500 Mollie Gibson at .22, 500 Mount Rosa at .40, and 300 Small Hopes at .60@65.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Boston had brisk selling in Sugar, Federal Steel, Tube, Atchison, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Union Pacific, and late in the day declines became general and quite pronounced. Cochiti dropped from 13⅛ to 11⅛, Osceola from 86⅛ to 83½; Old Dominion lost 1½ to 30½, Parrot 1¼ to 49½, Arcadian 1½ to 18½, Montana 5 to 320, Eureka ½ to 24½, Centennial 1¼ to 23¾, Dominion Coal 1 to 39, Baltic 1 to 35, Royale ½ to 38, Copper Range 2 to 36, Dominion Iron and Steel 2 to 22, Gas and Coke ⅝ to 14, Gas and Coke fives 1 to 70¼, Mohawk 1¼ to 27, Tamarack 8 to 325, Tri-Mountain 1 to 22¼, Wolverine ⅝ to 49¼, and Butte 4 to 78. Franklin rose ⅞ more to 18⅝.

The Clearing House loaning rates were 2½ and 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at 8 and 10 cents' discount, mostly at the latter figure.

Money on call rules at from 4 to 5 per cent. Time money ranges from 4 to 4½ per cent. for four to six months on the best grade of collateral.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10⅜	11	Mohawk	26½	27½
Allouez	3	3½	Old Colony	4½	4¾
Arcadian	18½	19	Old Domin.	30½	30⅝
Arnold	4½	5	Osceola	81½	83
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Parrot	49	50
Atlantic	23½	29	Quincy	173	175
Baltic	34½	35	Rhode Island	4¾	4¾
Bost. & Mon.	220	222	Santa Fe	6⅞	7⅛
Butte & Bos.	78	81	Shoe	31½	32
Cal. & Hec.	320	325	Tamarack	320	330
Centennial	23½	24	Utah Cons.	33	
Franklin	17½	17⅝	Washington	.50	1
Humboldt	.50	1	Winona	5⅞	6
Isle Royale	.38	39	Wolverine	48	49

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	252	253	Fitchburg pf.	139½	140
Bost. & Low.	242	242½	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Me.	195	196	E. 6s	109	--
Bost. Elev.	159	160	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. G. 5s	80	85	E. 7s	113	--
Cent. Mass.	15	--	West End	93¼	93½
Cent. M. pf.	62	--			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & T.	151¾	153	Mex. Tel.	2¼	2⅝
Chi. Stk. Y.	144	145½	N. Eng. Tel.	128	128
Dom. Coal	38¾	39¼	U. S. Oil	15	16
Dom. C. pf.	108	109	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	66	--
Erie Tel.	--	95½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Local stocks continued to show a firm tone in spite of the tumble in New York. Biscuit common was in good demand again on the morning call. The price for the stock at one time went up to 42, but it closed at 41. Over 10,000 shares were dealt in. Central Union was advanced fractionally to 44½, and Strawboard also was up half a point to 34½. Union Traction sold at 12, Metropolitan Elevator common at 30, the preferred at 83½, and Lake Street Elevated at 10@10¼. Sheet Steel preferred was off a point from yesterday's high quotations, selling at 78 at the close.

	High.	Low.	Close.
150..Linseed com.	6⅞	6½	6⅝
285..Linseed pf.	36	35½	36
150..Strawboard	34½	34	34
100..Central Union Tel.	44½	44	44½
1,060..Chicago Union Trac.	12¾	12	12¾
295..Chic. Union Trac. pf.	48	47½	48
37..Diamond Match	131½	131	131½
150..Lake St. Elev. ctfs.	10	10	10
60..Lake Street Elevated	10¼	10	10¼
150..Metropolitan Elevated	30	30	30
50..Metropolitan Elev. pf.	83½	83½	83½
10,132..National Biscuit	42	41	41
35..National Biscuit pf.	93¾	93½	93¾
14..South Side Elevated	100	99¾	100
500..Sheet Steel pf.	78¾	78	78
21..West Chicago pf.	100¾	100	100
6..Northwestern Elev. pf.	79¼	78½	78½

Sales... 1,554,377

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—The Philadelphia market succumbed to the weakness in New York, and the day was one of heavy trading and extensive liquidation, over a million shares coming over the tape up to 2 o'clock. The attitude was one of inconsistency, for the market here had not risen with Wall Street, and it was felt that it ought not to respond to the reaction. Nevertheless, the whole list receded, United Gas Improvement showing the heaviest decline. All the arbitrage stocks were weak. Reading and Pennsylvania lost a point each, and Lehigh Valley fell back from 29⅞ to 29. In the strictly local stocks the weakness was not very acute, half a point generally measuring the scope of the declines. An exception was Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg preferred, which rose one-half of 1 per cent.

Exceptional activity was shown in the Asphalt issues, due to the announcement that the court had handed down a decision at Newark, N. J., to-day, denying the injunction asked for by Henry J. Spinks to restrain the American Asphalt Company from transferring stock to the National Asphalt Company, in accordance with the recent plan merging the companies.

The market closed weak at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry., Lt.	32½	34	Lehigh Nav.	63⅜	65
Cambria	20¼	20½	Lehigh Val.	29⅞	29
Choctaw	39	39½	Marsden	7¼	7⅝
C. T., N. J.	60	60½	North. Penn.	107	109
C. T., N. J., 5s		19¼	Penn. Steel	73	76
C. T., Pitts.	27	28	Penn. S. pf.	98	100
E. & P. 4s	100⅞	101	Phila. & E.	28	30
El. Stg. B.	83	85	Phila. Trac.	98¾	99
E. S. B. pf.	84	90	Union Trac.	35½	36
E. Co. of A.	9¼	9½	U. Co's, N. J.	273	275
H. & B. T.	18	20	U. Gas Imp.	125¼	125½
H. & B. T. pf.	48	50	Welsbach Lt.	36	48

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$139,763,959
Gold	94,340,844
Silver	10,424,623
United States notes	10,275,834
Treasury notes of 1890	122,377
National banknotes	8,026,823
Total receipts this day	1,616,153
Total receipts this month	3,436,079
Total receipts this year	296,277,040
Total expenditures this day	1,475,000
Total expenditures this month	3,200,000
Total expenditures this year	276,294,155
Deposits in National banks	97,075,870
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	500,210
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	591,486
Customs	972,361
Miscellaneous	51,805

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$263,809,379
Silver dollars	427,829,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,860,062
Silver bullion of 1890	56,527,913
United States notes	1,560,000
Total	$754,526,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$263,809,379
Silver certificates outstanding	427,829,000
Treasury notes outstanding	61,328,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,560,000
Total	$754,526,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$65,777,534
Gold certificates	28,563,320
Silver coin and bullion	4,592,700
Silver certificates	5,831,922
United States notes	10,235,834
Other assets	13,146,404
Total in Treasury	128,174,717
Deposits in National banks	97,075,870
Total	$225,250,588
Current liabilities	85,486,229
Available cash balance	139,763,959

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 3, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
145	153	20	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	.....
91	91½	14,300	Amalgamated Copper	93½	93⅝	90¼	91½	-2¼
22⅝	22⅝	5,880	Am. Car & Found. Co.

CUFIC'S RESCUERS IN PORT.

Crew of Kansas City Tell How the Disabled Ship Was Saved.

The Bristol City Line steamship Kansas City, which rescued the White Star Line steamship Cufic, in latitude 31.34 and longitude 21.24 on Dec. 9, after her propeller had been carried away in a terrific gale, arrived in port yesterday morning. When picked up by the Kansas City the Cufic had signaled for assistance. For three days the Bristol City vessel had to hang beside the Cufic, unable to render any help owing to the fury of the storm. At the end of this time the Kansas City managed to get hawsers to the Cufic and started with her in tow for Queenstown. The hawsers soon parted, however, under the terrific strain to which they were subjected in weathering the gale, and it was not until the following day that a new connection was effected and the tow resumed.

Again, when off Kinsale the hawsers parted, but the delay this time was not so long, and the Cufic was safely towed into Queenstown the next day. This was on the 16th, and after lying in the harbor for three days the disabled steamer was once more placed in tow and started for Liverpool. She met with rough weather again on this tow, and came near being lost on the Skerries, a group of rocks off the coast of Anglesea, in weathering the gale that at the time was raging in the Irish Sea.

Chief Officer Crosby of the Cufic was lost while trying to reach a line from the Kansas City, which was attached to a buoy.

When the Kansas City arrived yesterday Capt. Lewis refused to talk of his experiences in the rescue of the Cufic. Members of the crew, however, in speaking of the fury of the gale, declared it to have been the fiercest they had ever encountered.

NEW CENTURY SNAKE STORY.

Third Officer of the Anapa Saw a Serpent 80 Feet Long, He Says.

According to the private log of the third officer of the British steamship Anapa, that vessel on the 13th of November last passed in dangerous proximity to a snake which, according to his reported dimensions, came very near complying with the fabled dimensions of the mythical sea serpent, a sight of which monster has been often reported, but whose capture has as yet not been made a matter of record. As the story told by the Anapa's officer goes, the monster sighted in November was at least eighty feet in length, of a dirty brown color all over, with the exception of his neck, which was of a lighter hue. It was in the Straits of Malacca that the reptile was seen. A number of British seamen discovered him and called the officer's attention to the unusual sight.

The snake was about a mile and a half away abeam, and was partly emerged, his head and neck for a length of about twenty feet being visible, then submerged for about twenty feet more, when the huge body was once more exposed for about forty feet, making, according to the narrator, "one of the uncommonest sights I have ever seen in the East."

CHEAT IN SLOT MACHINES.

Secret Pockets Swindled Even Commission Agents of Owners.

Those patient and trusting persons who have tried to "beat" the nickel-in-the-slot gambling machines will not be surprised to hear that in eight of these devices destroyed in the office of the Public Prosecutor of Hudson County, New Jersey, yesterday, were found secret pockets, in which were deposited every fourth nickel which came into the machine, thus cheating even the man in whose place the machines were placed from commission. The machines were seized last Wednesday in West Hoboken by the Prosecutor's detectives.

When the machines were destroyed the detectives were surprised to find $35 in nickels in the débris, when it was thought that all the money had been removed. Investigation revealed the secret pockets. Notwithstanding this cheat, some of the saloon keepers have said that they would rather have the chances they have been getting than the profits of their bars. The secret compartment was emptied when the machine was temporarily removed on the pretext that it was out of order.

NURSE ACCUSES LAWYER.

Miss Oleson Charges J. N. McIntyre with Theft of Her Diamonds.

Jacob N. McIntyre, sixty-five years old, of 126 East Twelfth Street, a patent lawyer, with offices in the Temple Court Building, was a prisoner in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with the larceny of a pair of diamond earrings valued at $300. The complainant was Miss Signey C. Olesen, who for six years has been employed as a nurse by the defendant, who is a sufferer from paralysis.

Miss Olesen, in her affidavit, says that through the entire six years of her service, although she was to receive $20 a month, she received only about $50 in all from Mr. McIntyre, who gave her the diamond earrings in lieu of cash.

In 1899, she alleges, he obtained possession of the jewelry, telling her he wished to place it in safe keeping for her. A few months later he told her the earrings were in a vault in a jeweler's, and last December he gave her a pawn ticket, in her name, showing where the earrings had been pawned for $100. McIntyre, who was arrested Wednesday, was paroled. There was no examination in the case.

UNION OPPOSED TO STRIKERS.

East Side Cloakmakers Advise Against Labor's Method.

For the first time in the history of trades unions on the east side, a strong organization declared itself against strikes yesterday. The organization is the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers, which has had more strikes since it was formed than any other union in the city. The action binding the organization not to strike was taken yesterday morning by the Executive Board adopting unanimously the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Experience has taught us that a labor organization confining its activity to strikes only has no future, and

Whereas, We are convinced that strikes without a strong organization are eventually detrimental and disastrous to the welfare of the workers; and,

Whereas, In our efforts to improve the general conditions of the cloakmakers we have by our strikes benefited the non-union men more than the members of our union, which resulted in the putting of a premium on non-union labor and served to defeat the very purposes for which organized labor struggles; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers will not order nor approve of any strike during the continuance and until after the expiration of the coming Spring season; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that no strike shall be countenanced, approved, ordered, or sanctioned before our union is so thoroughly and systematically organized as to insure its permanent assistance for the good of our craft.

FATAL WHIRL IN A FLY WHEEL.

Boy Killed in Machinery Making a Hundred Revolutions a Minute.

After being whirled around on a fly wheel at the rate of one hundred revolutions a minute for two minutes, Richard Earle, sixteen years old, employed in the Gledhill Wallpaper, factory, at 541 West Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday, was extricated after the machinery had been stopped by his horrified fellow workmen. He had sustained two broken ribs, a broken arm, a broken leg, and a broken ankle; yet, in spite of these and internal injuries, he lived thirty-five minutes.

Just how the boy's clothing became entangled in the shafting is not known. The shaft was near a big pile of paper. There were ten men working in the room where the accident occurred, but none of them knew what the boy wanted on top of the pile of paper. In moving about, Earle was caught in the shafting. His body was whirled about with the speed of lightning. It was impossible to make out his form, and it was a terrible shriek that startled the other men in the room, and made them hurry over to see what had happened. One man saw quickly that it was a case of life and death, and shouted to the engineer to stop the machinery. The shafting and fly wheel were stopped within two minutes. The body, when released, fell to the floor. Earle was terribly cut and bruised, but still breathed. He was hurried off to the hospital, but expired after a half hour.

Change in Firm of Smith, Gray & Co.

Announcement was made yesterday afternoon of the reorganization of the clothing firm of Smith, Gray & Co. Charles P. Geddes has been admitted to an interest in the firm. The other members of the company are Millard F. Smith, Charles D. Spence, Edward G. Royce, and John K. Coard. Two members of the firm have died during the past year, and a third retired. It is the intention to retain the present firm name.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Buildings on Wooster Street Sold for About $500,000.

FINE DWELLINGS FIND BUYERS

Dealings by Brokers and at Auction—Morris K. Jesup Takes Title to Saxony Apartment House.

Contracts have been signed for the sale of the two eight-story buildings 141 to 145 Wooster Street and 149 to 153 Wooster Street, each 75 by 100. These properties are on the west side of the street, the southerly one being 170 feet north of Prince Street, and are separated by a twenty-five-foot lot covered by a four-story structure. Title to both parcels will be taken by a Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who, it is said, acts only as the representative of the real purchaser. Exact figures in the deal could not be learned yesterday, but the total consideration for the two properties will be not far from $500,000. The building 141 to 145 Wooster Street, erected by Leopold Treu, was sold under foreclosure in July, 1899, and bought by the present sellers, Hamerslhag & Oppenheimer, for $20,000 over mortgages of $175,000. The sellers of the northerly building, 149 to 153 Wooster Street, is the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which corporation took the property under foreclosure only a few weeks ago for $216,000. This building was put up by Daily & Carlson.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold, for H. H. Cook, a plot fronting 35 feet on the south side of Seventy-ninth Street, 240 feet east of Fifth Avenue. The buyer will erect thereon two private dwellings.

John T. and James A. Farley have sold to a Mrs. King, for about $240,000, the five-story dwelling now in course of construction on a lot 25 by 110 at 991 Fifth Avenue, between Eightieth and Eighty-first Streets.

Post & Reese have sold for Jeremiah C. Lyons the new five-story American-basement dwelling 42 East Fiftieth Street, 22 by 100.5.

F. E. Mainhart has sold for Thomas J. McLaughlin, for about $130,000, the six-story apartment house 7 and 9 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 50 by 100. The property has been purchased by an association as an investment. It is one of two similar structures completed at this point by Mr. McLaughlin last May.

John Peters has sold for Jonas M. and Frederick A. Libbey, to a private investor, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, and 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, eight four-story double flats, on plot 201.6 by 100.11; price, $100,000.

It is reported that details have been arranged for the transfer of the two dwellings, 601 and 603 Fifth Avenue, to Anson R. Flower. The properties are now owned by the estate of Mrs. Emma K. Schley, who was a sister of the late Roswell P. Flower.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Joseph Schaeffler, to John L. Martin, the four-story brownstone front dwelling, 152 East Thirty-fourth Street, 16.11 by 98.9.

Timothy Donovan has sold the plot 32x118, at the northeast corner of Claremont Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 32 by 118.

Ranald H. Macdonald & Co. have sold for Aaron Ballin the five-story flat, 2,752 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

E. P. Phillips has sold for Donald Mitchell the five-story tenement, 524 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; also for the same seller the plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 100 by 100. The purchaser of both properties is W. H. Gluckman, who gives in exchange the five-story flats 246 and 248 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, on a plot 66.8 by 100.11.

Dr. Simon Marx, the present tenant, has bought the four-story dwelling 947 Madison Avenue, 16.8 by 100.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for Bertha Segall the three-story dwelling 310 East Seventy-second Street, 16.8 by 102.2.

Kahn & Baumann have sold for Lena Kahn to a client, for about $20,000, the five-story flat, with stores, 1,730 Madison Avenue, 26 by 70.

Philip Aronson has sold to Christian Jetter, for $8,100, the three-story dwelling 8 Barrow Street, 19 by 90.3.

Philip Jeselson has sold for I. Alexander to an investor the three-story brick and frame building, known as the Morris Club house, 696 and 698 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, on a plot 50 by 100.

R. H. Jones has sold for the New York Building-Loan Banking Company to John McAnee the two-story dwelling 689 Prospect Avenue, 20 by 80.

Morris K. Jesup took title yesterday to the Saxony apartment house property at the southwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-second Street. Revenue stamps affixed to the deed indicate that the consideration was $32,500 over a mortgage of $500,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

919 and 921 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 50 feet west of Jackson Avenue, each 25 by 80.4, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Robert Seiffert.....$25,574

2,526 and 2,528 Seventh Avenue, west side, 51.7 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 and 19.3, respectively, by 100, two five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emma B. Marcoso, as executrix.....39,500

2,120 Valentine Avenue, east side, 466.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Margaret L. Crow.....4,085

684 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 116.8 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, 16.8 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Estelle Rossiter, as executrix.. 2,000

307 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to Charles S. Hirsh.....12,500

540 and 542 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 375.3 feet east of the old line of Third Avenue, 50 by 100, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Isaac and Max S. Boehm.....22,385

By Philip A. Smyth.

79 Fifth Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 34 by 128.4 and irregular, four-story brownstone-front building; foreclosure sale, to Harry Avery, a party in interest.....119,385

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George C. Blanke, referee, Rosedale Avenue, West Farms, east side, 150 feet north of Tacoma Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,067.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 212 and 214 West One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 99.11 feet east of Broadway, 50 by 100.11 and irregular, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $6,524; subject to another mortgage for $44,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 207 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 182.6 feet east of Broadway, 32.6 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,619.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, referee, 3,524 to 3,542 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and running through to Fulton Avenue, 176 feet on Third Avenue, 342 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and 128 feet on Fulton Avenue, buildings of the American Brewery. Due on judgment, $118,211; subject to another mortgage for $80,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 432 Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 103.7 by 87 by 100.11 by 110.6, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,027; subject to other mortgages for $70,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Trinity Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for three five-story brick flats, 27 by 95 and 26.6 by 81.6; G. J. Fernschild of 1,013 Boston Road, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,807 Third Avenue, architect; total cost, $62,000.

No. 36 Pike Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 27 by 70.6; A. Goodwin of 269 Madison Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $28,000.

Bleecker Street, southwest corner of Tenth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 37.5 by 52.2; C. F. Buxton of 159 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; J. Bockell & Son of 54 Bond Street, architects; cost, $18,000.

No. 1 and 3 Front Street, for a one-story brick store, 66.8 by 75.4; N. A. Lawlor of 315 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner; F. M. Wright of 508 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

No. 21 Allen Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; N. Greenfield, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $100.

No. 116 Elizabeth Street, to a five-story brick factory; Marks Arnheim, Ninth Street and Broadway, owner; Joseph Bronson of 47 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $6,500.

Nos. 32 to 42 East Forty-second Street, to a ten-story brick and stone bank and storage building; Lincoln Safe Deposit Company of 32 East Forty-second Street, owner; William B. Tubby & Brother of 81 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 721 Tremont Avenue, to a three-story frame office and dwelling; R. R. Randall, premises, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,901 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

No. 518 Jackson Avenue, to a two and three story frame dwelling; J. G. Patton, premises, owner; James Barrett of 598 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $750.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Thursday, Jan. 3.

ARTHUR ST or Av, 2,464 to 2,468, 53.11x87.6; Eliza C. Riker to William J. King, (all liens, R S $1).....$1

AVENUE A, 1,982, 25.11x74; Joseph Schreiner to Henry Struckhausen, (mtg $13,000, R S $6).....100

AVENUE B, w s, 97 ft n of 5th St, 24.3x100; James Morris to Nathan Hatkoff, (R S $21).....100

BARROW ST, s s, 99x90.3; Philip Aronson and another to Christian Jetter, (R S $9).....8,100

BENSON ST, n s, w ½ of Lot 142, map of Melrose South, 25x100; David K. Case, executor, to Clarence S. Andress, tax sale interest.....50

BROADWAY, s w corner of 82d St, 90.4x101.1x90.4x102; Albert Saxe to Morris K. Jesup, (mtg, $300,000, R S $32,500).....100

CANNON ST, e s, 150 ft. n of Rivington St. 25x100; Esther Wilen and another to Isaac Male, (mtg, $32,000, R S $7).....100

CRIMMINS AV, w s, 312.6 ft n of 141st St, 75x80; Francis B. Chedsey to Jacob Bluestein.....12,000

FULTON AV, e s, 106 ft n from s w corner of Lot 88, map of the Village of Morrisania, 25x211; Frederick Bundstein to Louise Bundstein, (R S $2.50, mtg $5,000).....1

FULTON ST, s s, 250 n of Elizabeth St, 50x100, Wakefield; Frederic E. Gunnison to Rosa G. Shannon, (mtg, $2,500, R S $5).....1

GARDEN PLACE, e s, Lot 432, map of Washingtonville, 36.3x137x36.3x134; George E. Hanson to Augustus C. Bechstein, (R S $1.50).....3,500

GOUVERNEUR ST, 44, e s, 24x102x24x101.9; Charles Lowenfeld to Samuel Padwee, (R S $5.50, mtg $32,000).....1

LEXINGTON AV, n w s, 20x73.10; Amelia M. Waugh to Margaret E. Amable, (R S $2, mtg $8,000).....10,000

LINCOLN ST, w s, 11.5 ft n of land of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, 100x100; Michael Carroll and another, executors, &c., to Lott Deegan, (re-recorded).....4,250

LORILLARD PL, s e s, Lot 115, map by Andrew Findlay, 50x100; Mary Long and others to James W. Campbell, (R S $3.50).....1

LORING PLACE, n w corner of University Av, or 181st St, 100x188 to Oxford Place x130.6x190.6; Charles H. Snow to Helen M. Gould, (mtg $9,000, R S $18.50).....18,152

LOT AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, except part for railroad; James McGrath to Anastasia McGrath.....1

LOT 53, map of St. Raymond's Park, Bronx; Hudson P. Rose to John J. Gilmartin, (mtg $1,800, R S $1).....1

LOT 75, map of St. Raymond's Park, Bronx; William M. Trow to Adolphus L. Rake, (R S 50c.).....1

MACDOUGAL ST, 104, e s, 25x100; Caroline Underhill to Michael E. Pepe, (R S $17).....17,000

MADISON AV, 1,730, w s, 25.11x79; Lena Kuhn to Minna Isaac, (R S $10, mtg $19,000).....1

MARION AV, s e corner of 195th St, 50x90; A. A. Joseph, referee, to John C. Barr, (R S $7).....6,750

MONROE ST, 76, s s, 25x82.3x25x82.1; Jonas Weil and another to Jacob Salmanovitz, (R S $9, mtg $25,000).....1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 21 ft n of Oakland Place, 42x100; Ada L. French to Robert Sherwood, (R S $6).....100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 84th St, 112.3x80.2x102.2x126.8; Marx Ottinger and another to Herbert S. S. Harde, (R S, $195).....100

RIVINGTON ST, 42 and 44, 44.8x100x irregular; Isaac Polstein and Louis Cohen to Meyer Rabiner and others, (mtg $60,000, R S $12).....1

RIVINGTON ST, 151, 18.5x52x18.10x52; Morris Kempe to Rose Greenfield.....12,700

SPRING ST, n w corner of West Broadway, runs w 45.3x n 45.3xn 100x e 23.9x s 24.8x e 21.11xs 75.4; Harold Talt to Frank Smith, (R S none).....1

ST. ANN'S AV, 298, e s, 27.1x103.11x27x101.11; William Fajen to Diedrich Goebelsmann, (R S $10, mtg $14,000).....23,700

ST. LAWRENCE AV, s, 175 ft e of Merrill St, 25x100; Sebastian Foerg to Paul Bliesner.....550

THOMPSON ST, 110, e s, 119 ft s of Prince St, 19x70; William Schweitzer to Joseph Rosenberg and another, (mtg, $5,000, R S $6.50).....1

THOMPSON ST, e s, 99.10 ft s of Prince St, 19.1x70.9; Elizabeth A. Waters to Joseph Rosenberg and another, (R S $4.50, mtg $8,000).....1

WEST ST, 86, s e corner of Albany St, 33.4x47.3x33.3x46.11; also West St, 85, e s, 33.4 ft s of Albany St, runs e 47.3x s 6.7x e 18.11x s 18.2x w 66.7 to street x n 25.4; Edwin C. Spear to Jennie S. Roll, 1-5 part, (mtg $19,740, R S $8).....1

WEST ST, 86, s e corner of Albany St, 33.4x47.3x33.3x46.11; also West St, 85, e s, 33.4 ft s of Albany St, runs e 47.3x s 6.7x e 18.11x s 18.2x w 66.7 to street x n 25.4; Edwin C. Spear to Charles Spear, 1-5 part, (mtg $19,740, R S $8).....1

WEST ST, 86, s e corner of Albany St, 33.4x47.3x33.3x46.11; also West St, 85, e s, 33.4 ft s of Albany St, runs e 47.3x s 6.7x e 18.11x s 18.2x w 66.7 to street, x n 25.4; Edwin C. Spear to Daisy Spear Woolley, 1-5 part, (mtg $19,740, R S $8).....1

WEST ST, 86, s e corner of Albany St, 33.4x47.3x33.3x46.11; also West St, 85, e s, 33.4 ft s of Albany St, runs e 47.3x s 6.7x e 18.11x s 18.2x w 66.7 to street, x n 25.4; Edwin C. Spear to Phillip Am C. Spear, 1-5 part, (mtg $19,740, R S $8).....1

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE ROAD, or public road to Westchester Village, adjoining land of W. A. Spencer, runs s w 172 to Wallace Av x n 79.9 x e 171.8 x s 50, being Lots 377 to 381, map of Adee Park East; Adee syndicate to Grace E. Mack, (R S $4).....1

1ST AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 115th St, 25.5x75; Rocco d'Onofrio to Filomena de Respires, (R S $6, mtg $12,000).....100

187TH ST, w corner of 1st Av, 26x28.10x35.2x57.11; Mitchell L. Erlanger to Charles H. Reed, (mtg, $8,000, R S $40.50).....48,200

4TH AV, 50, w s, 21x44.11x23.1x47.11; George C. Ronalds to John B. Halm, (R S $37.50).....1

4TH ST, s s, 21 ft w of Wooster St, 19x56; Mary E. Clancy, executrix, to Henrietta M. Parker, (R S $13, mtg $5,000).....18,000

5TH AV, n e corner of 101st St, 25.11x102.2; Robert Sherwood to Ada L. French.....85,000

6TH ST, n s, 225.3 ft w of Avenue A, 24.5x97; Joseph Bresenberg and another to Marcus Chargin, (R S $5.50, mtg $32,000).....37,100

8TH AV, 2,200, e s, 25x80; Theodore Keune and others to Marcus Simon and another, (R S $12, mtg $15,000).....27,000

12TH AV, w s, old line, 81 s of 49th St, 117x688.8 to extension line x117.4x679, with docks, &c.; Edwin A. Johnson and others, executors, to James W. Hoey, (R S $158.50).....1

41ST ST, 319 East, 20x98.9; Josephine Hogan, executrix, to John Henderson and another, (R S $4).....100

52D ST, s s, 180 ft e of 5th Av, 60x100.5; New York Realty Company to Perez M. Stewart, (R S $60).....1

52D ST, s s, 180 ft e of 5th Av, 60x100.5; Albert Flake and another to New York Realty Company, (mtg, $100,000, R S $35).....1

54TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x53.1x25.2x56.2; William Williams to John W. Williams, (R S $4, ½ part mtg $3,000).....1

54TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; William Williams to John W. Williams, (R S $15, mtg $15,000).....15,000

55TH ST, s s, 82 ft e of 2d Av, 18x80; Antonia Branisch to Henry C. Miller, (mtg $9,600, R S $2.50).....1

56TH ST, n s, 99.5 ft e of 6th Av, 22.9x100.5; Augustus H. Hall and others to Ada E. M. Scholz.....46,000

67TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Margaret Donnelly and another, trustees, to Sophia Guthman, (mtg $2,000, R S $3).....5,000

71ST ST, 241 East, 20x102.2; Augusta Stoperan and another to Jacob Frankenthaler, (R S $11, mtg $15,000).....1

71ST ST, 115 West, 24.11x102.2; John H. Wray to Eliza T. Wray, (R S $2, mtg $85,000).....1

72D ST, 132 East, 15x102.2; Edwin T. Bartram to Nannie J. Falkner, (R S $15).....100

73D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Charles Schwartz and another to Emma Fried, (R S $2, mtg $17,000).....100

75TH ST, 424 East, 27.9x102.2; Vaclav Nemecek to Alois F. Wodicka and another.....25,500

75TH ST, 423 East, 25x102.2; Minna Isaac to Lena Kahn, (R S $8, mtg $15,000).....1

76TH ST, n s, 373 ft of Avenue A, 25x102.2; John Toelberg to John J. Bell, (mtg $2,500, R S $4).....100

81ST ST, 131 West, 17x102.2; Minnie M. Mett to Marta Miller.....25,500

84TH ST, 220 and 222 East, 50.10x102.2; Adolph E. Rauch to Christian Knapp, (R S $9.50, mtg $35,000).....1

84TH ST, 600½ East, 25x101.10; Joseph Schreiner to Henry Struckhausen, (mtg $13,000, R S $4.50).....100

84TH ST, 308 East, 25x102.2; Max Bargebuhr to Frederick Michler, (mtg, $4,000 R S $2).....1

84TH ST, 322 East, 25x102.2; Simon Cohen to Max Bargebuhr, (mtg, $4,000, R S $10).....1

84TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 28.6x102.2; Katie Roth and another, executors and trustees, to John Schleich and another, (R S $6, mtg $10,000).....15,000

84TH ST, 506 East, 25x102.2; Henry Struckhausen to August Altmann, (R S $8.50, mtg $10,000).....100

85TH ST, n s, 208 ft w of 2d Av, 27x102.2; John A. Stewart and others, Trustees, to George F. Alger, (R S $10).....18,000

87TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Felix Rieger to Carl Lafrentz, (R S $.50, mtg $10,000).....100

87TH ST, s s, 152.5 ft w of 3d Av, 26x100.8; S. Morril, referee, to Wilhelm Staple, (R S $14.30).....14,300

93TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Anna Muller to Edward Muller and another, (R S $5).....1

100TH ST, 57 and 59 East, 60x100.11; Jacob Bluestein to Francis B. Chedsey.....60,000

103TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Frederick Bundstein to Louise Bundstein, (R S $4, mtg $18,000).....1

106TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 75x100.11; Orlando W. Norcross to Michael A. Hoffman, (mtg $17,500, R S $23).....1

106TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 75x100.11; Augustus G. Bullock, trustee, to Orlando W. Norcross.....1

110TH ST, s s, 213 ft w of Park Av, 21x100.11; Jacob Kassewitz to Jacob Levy, (R S $5, mtg $15,000).....100

114TH ST, 47 West, 25x100.11; Max Bargebuhr to Simon Cohen, (mtg, $22,000, R S $10).....1

117TH ST, 338, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Maria R. Deliaglio to Louis Alterisi, (R S $3.50, mtg $12,000).....16,000

127TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 20x99.11; Bernard Wertheim to Sara D. Simon, (R S $19, mtg $8,000).....1

133D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 125x99.11; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to John Alexander, (mtg $22,000, R S $10).....10,000

136TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Joseph Alexander to Martin Geiszler and another, (R S $8).....1

140TH ST, 846 East, 25x100; Samuel Danowitz to Gustave Heidelberg, (R S 50 cents, mtg $13,500).....300

149TH ST, s s, 173.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; Sophia Guthman to Margaret Donnelly, (R S $3, mtg $15,000).....18,000

149TH ST, s s, 173.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; John Charlton and another to Sophia Guthman.....1

149TH ST, 259 and 261 West, 50x100.11 ft; Mayer Michaels to William R. Maynald, (mtg $36,000, R S 11).....1

156TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Martha Costigan to Edward O. A. Glokner, (R S $11, mtg $15,000).....26,000

159TH ST, 538 West, 25x99.11; Julius Myers to Lawrence Elias, (R S $1, mtg $17,000).....1

171ST ST, s e corner of Park Av, 25x90; Joseph A. Farley to John Toelberg, (mtg $29,300).....100

178TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 12.6x100; Thomas F. Dwyer to Emma A. Cook, (R S $3.50, mtg $5,000).....8,075

184TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x99.11; Margaret Eckardt to Washington B. and William J. Reed, (all title, R S $1.50,) quitclaim.....1,100

Recorded Leases.

CANAL ST, 114; Charlotte Barnett to Abraham Schulman and another, 2 years $1,680

FORSYTH ST, 109; Henry A. Bade to William Ness, 5 years.....480

HESTER ST, 21; Daniel Eichner to Abram Sturm and another, 12 years.....900

PITT ST, 21 and 23; Sarah Tannenbaum to Max Hazelkorn, 3 years.....2,950

VARICK ST, 296; Charles Bristed to the William Peter Brewing Company; 5½ years.....$1,000, 1,200

WALES ST, 41, w s, Rutland, Vt; Thomas F. Moakley to George J. Valignette, 1 year.....600

8TH AV, 494; Morris Glocksman to George Sievers, 5 years.....1,572

8TH AV, 480, n e corner of 34th St; Sophia E. Poundt to Edward Comerford, 10 5-12 years.....5,000

14TH ST, 102 East; Adolph Kesler to Charles W. Gunther, Dec. 15, 1900, to April 30, 1901.....500

36TH ST, 502 West; Rose Hyman to J. Overton Paine, 10 years.....1,600

156TH ST, 1,039 East; Isaac C. Birch to Joseph Hessler, 5 years.....$660, 900

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALTMANN, August and Wilhelmina, to Henry Struckhausen and wife; 84th St, 506 East, 3 years, 6 per cent.....$1,500

ANGER, George "t" to John A. Stewart and others, trustees; 85th St, 229 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....16,000

BLIESNER, Paul, to Sebastian Foerg; Lot 215, Block F, map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 1 year.....300

BRADY, Edward J., to Mary Scheu, executrix, &c.; 109th St, s s, 148 ft e of Audubon Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....10,000

BRITTON, William, to the National Savings Bank of Albany; 26th St, 109 to 115 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.....20,000

CALLAHAN, John J., and wife to Alice T. Ryan; 134th St, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

COHEN, Abraham and Harris, to Frederick T. Hill, trustee; East Broadway, 269 to 273; also Baxter St, 10 and 12, 1 year.....8,000

DEEGAN, Lott, to Michael Carroll and another, executors, &c.; Lincoln St, w s, 11.5 ft n of land of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, rerecorded, 4 years.....2,250

DE RESPIRES, Filomena, to Elodia D'Onofrio; 1st Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 115th St, 2 years, 6 per cent.....2,975

DILL, John, executor, to Jane Gilkenson; 19th St, 326 West, 2 years.....2,000

EITEL, Emil F., and wife to Xavier Kern and wife; 122d St, 210 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,500

FAULKNER, Nannie J., to Edwin T. Bartram; 73d St, 132 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....12,500

FINK, Martin D., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 146th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....75,000

FRENCH, Ada L., to Robert Sherwood, trustee; 5th Av, n e corner of 101st St, 3 years.....14,000

FRITZ, Margaret M., to George Bauernschmidt; 44th St, 413 West, 5 years.....8,000

GEISZLER, Martin, and August Moebus to Joseph Alexander; 136th St, s s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years.....5,000

GLOKNER, Edward Q. A., to Edward Glokner; 156th St, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....8,000

GODKIN, Katharine, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 10th St, 36 West, 1 year, 4 per cent.....12,500

GOEBELSMANN, Diedrich, to William Fajen; St. Ann's Av, 298, 5 years.....5,700

GREENBERG, Tessy, to James E. North; Henry St, 326, 2 years.....3,200

GREENBERG, Tessy, to Mabel R. Cushing; Henry St, 326, 2 years, 6 per cent.....13,000

GREENFIELD, Rose, to Morris Kempe; Rivington St, 151, 4 years, 6 per cent.....2,000

GUTHMANN, Sophia, to American Mortgage Company; 67th St, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 1 year.....3,000

HAHN, Anna S., to Dime Savings Bank Institution; 181st St, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.....20,000

HARDE, Herbert S. S., to Marx & Moses Ottinger; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 84th St, 2½ years, 4½ per cent.....145,000

HARTMANN, Martin H., to Gustave Goetze; 92d St, s s, 83.2 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....16,000

HENDERSON, John, and wife, to Josephine Hogan, executrix; 41st St, 319 East, 2 years, 4 per cent.....7,000

HOEFLER, Hugo, to Celia Hoefler; 8th Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 149th St, due April 28, 1901, 6 per cent.....10,000

HOEY, James W., to American Mortgage Company; 12th Av, w s, old line, at n 49th St, if extended, with all docks, bulkheads, &c., 1 year.....46,000

HOFFMAN, Michael A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 106th St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....12,000

HOOKS, Anne S., to Thomas S. Healy; 183d St, 331 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.....600

HUTKOFF, Nathan, to James Morris; Avenue B, w s, 72.3 ft s of 5th St, 1 year.....17,000

HYAMS, William, and Max Dahziger to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Broadway, 444, and Crosby St, 10 and 12, 5 years, 4 per cent.....100,000

JONES, Charles, to George H. Sutherland; Westchester Railroad St, n w corner of Eagle Av, 200 ft to Terrace Place x300, except part to open 149th St, 3 months, 6 per cent.....5,185

JONES, Charles, to Edward Hassett; Westchester Railroad St, n w corner of Eagle Av, 200 ft to Terrace Place x300, except part to open 149th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,500

KEENAN, Michael, to William L. Ruscher; 142d St, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, 5½ per cent.....3,000

KILKENNY, James, to Isaac Butler; Indefinite St, w s, Lot 35 on map made by David Taylor, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent.....100

KREUDEN, Dora and Adolph, to Minna Kreuder, executor, &c.; 85th St, 172 East, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent.....2,000

LEVY, Jacob, to Jacob Klingenstein; 110th St, s s, 213 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....750

LIVINGSTON, James, to Herman Kertscher and others; 100th St, n s, 285 ft w of West End Av, due July 1, 1901.....9,000

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

NEW YORK CENTRAL PLANS.

Company Now Ready to Receive Bids for Many Contracts.

The New York Central has called for bids for contracts for many of the costly improvements which it is to carry out at various points along its line.

The first of the changes to be made at the Weehawken Station, whereby the terminals there are to be converted into the most modern freight terminals in this port, will be the building of bulkheads and piers. They will be of wood, and the bulkheads will extend for one mile along the waterfront. The largest pier will be 800 feet long by 200 feet wide, and there will be another 400 feet long and 60 feet wide. The new ferry pier will be at the north end of the new terminals.

The grain elevator, work on which will begin later, will be partly of steel, with a working capacity of 2,500,000 bushels, while it will be possible to store 500,000 bushels more if necessary.

Bids have also been called for a sixty-stall engine house, which is to be erected at West Baden. Bids have also been asked for a coal-stocking plant at the same place, which will have a capacity of 40,000 tons, and for new turntables, ashpits, and a fifty-pocket coal trestle, to be erected at the same place.

At Buffalo, the work of eliminating nine important grade crossings will shortly be undertaken. The streets are to be depressed and the tracks slightly elevated, at a cost of over $1,000,000. When this work is finished, the main line of the New York Central through the City of Buffalo will cross all streets either above or below the street level, which will mean a great saving in time. The Belt Line grade crossings in Buffalo are to be eliminated later on.

IMPORT FREIGHT RATES.

Railroad Representatives Are Trying to Make Them Uniform.

The first meeting of railroad representatives to be held in this city in the new year was called to order yesterday morning by Chairman Goddard of the Trunk Line Association at the rooms of that organization. Almost all the roads with terminal facilities at the various Atlantic seaports, from Newport News to St. John's, were represented by their traffic managers or general freight agents. The meeting was called in order to discuss ways and means for improving the condition of import freight rates. The present method by which each railroad employs an import agent, who makes contracts with the various steamship lines for the carrying of incoming freight, for which he gets a commission, has for many years been one of the disturbing elements in the west-bound rate situation. The agents have often secured business by shading the rates or giving up some of their commissions, and the result has been a considerable loss of revenue to the roads.

At the meeting yesterday a plan was suggested which contemplates a radical change in the manner of taking care of this freight. The plan, if adopted, would mean the abolishment of every import agency of every railroad in the territory above mentioned, and the establishment in their places of one joint Import Commissioner. This Commissioner would be empowered to make all contracts with the steamship lines for the railroads. Such a commission would not be in the nature of a pool, as it would not contemplate giving the joint agent the power of apportioning the business among the various roads. He would simply act as a middleman between the steamship and railroad companies, executing contracts for transportation of freight at the regular tariff schedule.

After some discussion it was finally decided to let the matter go over for two weeks, in order to give all those present at the meeting additional time to investigate present conditions, as it was reported at the meeting that there were quite a number of contracts outstanding which carried over into this year.

THE PACIFIC MAIL'S FIGHT.

To Send Freight East Via Guaymas—Panama Road Gets Subsidy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—After Jan. 24 the Pacific Mail is to handle all of its business between Central American and Mexican Pacific ports and New York and Europe by the way of San Francisco and the Southern Pacific's New Orleans route. When extensive wharf facilities are completed at Guaymas, part of the business will be sent via that port and the Sunset Route. This is stated to be due to trouble between the Pacific Mail and the Panama Railroad.

To aid it in its fight for Central American and Mexican business, the Panama Railroad has enlisted the services of the Pacific Steam and Chilean Navigation Companies. They have a joint service between Valparaiso and Panama and Ocos, the latter being the most northern port of Guatemala. They are to extend their joint services to this port, each company sending a vessel alternately every two weeks. In consideration of calling at Mexican ports, the Mexican Government has agreed to give the two lines jointly a subsidy of $20,000 a year. They also receive subsidies from several Central American States.

Pacific Mail officials say the mail steamers will continue to run from Panama, making all the old ports of call, and several new ones in addition.

RAILROAD WILL ECONOMIZE.

New York, New Haven and Hartford to Make Extensive Changes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 3.—It was learned to-day from an authoritative source that important changes are soon to be made in the operating divisions of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company which will involve a reduction in the number of divisions from eighteen to eleven and affect substantially the whole system of the company. The purpose of the changes is to provide centralization, economy, and better control of freight distribution.

One of the most important changes will be that reducing the number of divisions between New York and Boston from five to three. According to the new plan the system between New York and Boston will be divided as follows: New York Division, to embrace the line between New York and New Haven; Shore Line Division, embracing the line between New Haven and Providence, centring at New London and including the present Norwich and Worcester Divisions; Boston Division, embracing the line between Providence and Boston. There will be some changes in Superintendencies.

Long Island Railroad Changes.

There will be an important change in the management of the freight traffic of the Long Island Railroad on Jan. 15. The plan of separating the freight and passenger departments has been adopted. Traffic Manager H. M. Smith, who is now in charge of both departments, will hereafter look after the passenger business exclusively and the freight department will be placed under the charge of William J. Rose, now Division Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania's United Railroads of New Jersey.

Sues for $125,000 in Commissions.

Joseph McLaughlin has brought an action against Edward E. Naugle, William H. Holcomb, and Alfred P. Hopkins to recover $125,000 commissions for services rendered in securing the contract for the construction of the Tennessee Central Railroad. Justice Leventritt granted an order directing service of the summons and complaint by publication.

Schooner Lily Lost; Her Crew Saved.

ORLEANS, Mass., Jan. 3.—The Nauset Life Saving crew to-day had one of the fiercest battles with the elements in their experience, in trying to reach the three-masted schooner Lily of Windsor, N. S., which went on the bar here. They were unable to launch their boat, but the Captain and nine sailors from the schooner, finding their vessel going to pieces, took chances in their own boat and were driven ashore by the breakers, where all were rescued by the lifesavers. The vessel will be a total loss. The Lily was of 374 tons and was built at Hantsport, N. S., in [illegible]

GOV. ODELL'S ECONOMIES.

His Plans, if Carried Out, Would Save the State $750,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—A careful estimate of the amount that would be saved by the State if all of Gov. Odell's suggestions are carried out is $750,000, or three-quarters of a million. Here is the schedule of offices he proposes to abolish:

Fish, Forest and Game	$17,000
Forest Preserve	5,000
Legal advisor, (no appointment)	5,000
Legal advisor (expenses)	4,000
Prison Commission	4,000
Sealer Weights and Measures	500
Charities Board	6,000
Labor Statistics, Chief	3,000
Mediation and Arbitration	9,000
Mediation and Arbitration, Secretary	2,000
Lunacy Commission decreases	750,000
Total	$805,500

To carry on the work of the offices proposed to be abolished would cost, it is estimated, allowing good-sized salaries for single-headed departments, about $55,000 at the outside, thus effecting a saving of about $750,000, besides simplifying the work and fixing the responsibility.

Wants the Raines Law Repealed.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Assemblyman Julius Harburger will introduce, at the meeting of the Legislature on Wednesday next, a bill to repeal the Raines Liquor Tax law and to re-enact the old excise law which was repealed in 1896, and which provides for local excise boards. It is the same bill he introduced last year, and which failed to pass.

Deputy State Treasurer Reappointed.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—State Treasurer Jaeckel to-day reappointed Barnet J. Davis of Wayne County his deputy for a term of two years.

EMPIRE COMPANY'S OFFER.

Would Take Over Real Estate of Anglo-American Association.

Joseph N. Dickey and Edward B. Dickinson, receivers of the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association, yesterday afternoon, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, submitted to Justice Maddox for his approval a proposition of the Empire Real Estate Company to take over the real estate of the Anglo-American Company, and thereby conserve some $2,000,000 worth of property which would be sacrificed if sold under foreclosure. The Empire Real Estate Company is a corporation recently formed.

It is claimed that if the plan is approved by the court the present owners of Anglo-American stock will be permitted to share in any profit resulting from the real estate until the property is sold at private sale. Justice Maddox referred the application to ex Justice George G. Reynolds to take testimony regarding the character and capacity of the Empire Company and also as to the condition of the real estate of the Anglo-American Company.

Application was also made to Justice Maddox late yesterday afternoon by the receivers of the Anglo-American Company for permission to pay $310 interest due on a mortgage for $17,000, which fell due on Dec. 28 last. This application was granted.

It is thought that Justice Maddox may appoint a permanent receiver for the Anglo-American Association to-day, as it is understood that neither Mr. Dickey nor Mr. Dickinson cares to continue in that capacity.

PLATT'S SON GETS A PLACE.

Succeeds R. G. Butler as General Superintendent of the United States Express Company.

Edward T. Platt, son of United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, yesterday was elected General Superintendent of the United States Express Company in place of Randall G. Butler, who resigned by request. Senator Platt is President of the company.

For some time it is said, the corporation's officers have been dissatisfied with Mr. Butler. On Tuesday Senator Platt sent for Mr. Butler and informed him of allegations concerning him which special agents of the company has made in a report covering two months. Mr. Butler admitted that facts had been stated.

"Then I will accept your resignation, to take effect at once," the Senator remarked. Mr. Butler wrote it out on the spot and handed it to the Senator.

Senator Platt is in Washington, Edward T. Platt was not at home, and Mr. Butler's home address is not in the City Directory. Those acquainted with Mr. Butler professed to be ignorant of his residence.

WOMEN'S SABBATH ALLIANCE.

Meeting of the National Society at Mrs. W. E. Dodge's Home.

The house of Mrs. William E. Dodge, 262 Madison Avenue, was thrown open yesterday afternoon for a drawing room meeting of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance. Mrs. E. A. McAlpin of Sing Sing was the speaker of the afternoon.

"Our Sabbath," she said, "is becoming a day of frivolity, almost of rioting, especially with our young people. We cannot put them under the bondage of Sabbath law, but we must reach them by pure and holy living. Let the Christian mothers of this city open the doors of their beautiful homes to the young men who have no homes and who meet countless temptations on the street. If they then see to it that these hours are employed as they should be on God's day no one can tell what good may come."

In closing Mrs. McAlpin asked a blessing upon the work of the alliance and upon the place of meeting "the Christian home where for so many years there has been beautiful Christian living."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Campbell & Clute Machine Company of Cohoes; capital, $50,000. Directors—John Clute, Seth T. Harshaw, and F. E. Wilson, Cohoes.

Excelsior Machine Company of Cohoes; capital, $10,000. Directors—Leroy Vermilyea and J. H. Neary, Cohoes, and J. A. Buck, Crescent.

Bolton & Seeber Drug Company of Watertown; capital, $5,000. Directors—Edgar Seeber, Lucy M. Bolton, and Flora Seeber, Watertown.

J. I. Prentiss & Co. of Buffalo, to carry on a general grocery business; capital, $300,000. Directors—J. I. Prentiss, C. E. Hawley, and E. H. Prentiss, Buffalo.

New York Beer Pump and Faucet Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—William Bruehin, August Streitwolf, and D. G. Brennan, New York City.

Niagara Heating and Ventilating Company of Niagara Falls; capital, $150,000. Directors—H. D. Ferky, Niagara Falls; Charles Cluthe and F. W. Cluthe, New York City.

Lindsy-Jacobson Company of New York City, to deal in optical and photographic supplies; capital, $25,000. Directors—Walter E. Lindsy, William G. Bliss, and John Jacobson, New York City.

American Hatters and Furriers' Corporation of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. D. Parks, James E. Walsh, and Lawrence A. Douglas, Danbury, Conn., and Ode Comeau, New York City.

International Economist Company of New York City, to publish newspapers and carry on an international trade bureau; capital, $8,000; Directors—Daniel L. Robertson, Glens Falls; G. R. Perry, Brooklyn, and J. F. Perdue, New York City.

The Solvay Process Company of Solvay has filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. The amount of capital of the corporation paid in is $4,000,000, and the amount of its debts and liabilities is $2,737,000.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 3.—The Compensating Valve Company filed articles of incorporation here to-day with the Clerk of Union County. The company is capitalized for $100,000. The plant will be located at Garwood. The company will manufacture and sell locomotive and car equipment, and all parts and accessories thereof. The incorporators are Harry B. O'Brien, Edward A. Bodamer, Jr., and William B. Smith, all of Garwood.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 3.—The New Jersey White Lead Company recorded articles of incorporation here to-day. The principal offices of the company will be at 758 Broad Street. Charles A. Feick will act as agent. The capitalization is fixed at $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. The object of the company is stated to be to purchase, develop, and carry on works for smelting and refining, and for the manufacture of lead in all commercial forms, and also linseed and castor oils.

TRENTON, Jan. 3.—The Commercial Investment Company, with an authorised capital of $1,000,000, was incorporated here to-day to operate in Porto Rico. The incorporators are F. L. Strong, Frederick Rinsenberg, John Hermanies, all of New York, and O. L. Dubleman of Jersey City.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.

Under its system doubtful points in titles are submitted to its Committee of Counsel, consisting of well-known real estate buyers. This protection makes its policies the strongest issued.
Losses in thirteen years of business, $24,346.37.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AMSTERDAM AV.—Elegant corner building, with stores; rented, $4,700; growing fast in value; bargain price; also adjoining houses. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

COLD-WATER TENEMENT, WITH STORES, 100th St., near 8th Av.; always rented, finest tenants; $2,100; price $21,500; easy terms. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

9TH AV., NEAR 69TH ST.—Elegant corner; old buildings, 125x100; rare bargain for investment or alteration. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

11TH AV., NEAR 48TH ST.—Fine full-sized corner building, with store; always rented; bargain; $25,000; also 8th Av. bargains. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—Handsome private dwelling, East 50th St.; price right; little cash needed; might exchange. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

411 WEST 21ST ST.—Large, deep four-story brownstone, handsomely decorated, cheap. W. GILHOOLY 5 Beekman St.

LOTS.—Bronx bargains; Tremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs.; Fordham Road; three Woodlawn corners. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS! LOT 50x140; AMSterdam Av., near 130th St.; might exchange. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

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QUEENSBOROUGH IS THE MOST VALUABle from an investment point, and the cheapest in price of any of the Boroughs of New York City. We have the best and cheapest. A single lot of one hundred acres. WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

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WHEELER BROTHERS.
Investments Queensborough.
16 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.

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New York and Brooklyn Property.
DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN.

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$17 A LOT.

Adjoining Lakewood, N. J., the famous Winter resort; we offer plots containing 5 lots for $85; small weekly payments. Special trip to property Sunday, Jan. 13. R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St.

$18 BUYS 2½ ACRES.
$35 BUYS 5 ACRES.
Almost given away, to close estate at once; installments, 50 cents weekly. APPLEBY, 10 Wall.

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WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF STRICT INtegrity to build with me two adjoining homes, at White Plains, using building loan; excellent plot. I will put up all necessary cash. K., 824 Elton Av.

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STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

A STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.—Large windows; 19 Beekman St., near Nassau. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

6TH AV., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

16TH ST., 423 WEST.—Large store, with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

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Brooklyn.

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20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

FREE LECTURE ON LEARNING GERMAN.

On Friday and Saturday, Jan. 4th and 5th, at 11 A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., Prof. W. Irving Colby will give free lectures in Cortina's Academy of Languages, 44 West 34th St., explaining and illustrating his modern method for imparting a practical speaking and reading knowledge of the German language in five weeks. Prof. Colby is the author of several German text books, and both he and his system are very strongly indorsed.

SPANISH THOROUGHLY TAUGHT; EXPERIenced teacher; translation; English, Spanish, French. CABALLERO COE, 162 East 84th St.

ISAAC PITTMAN, SHORTHAND; PRIVATE and class lessons; best instruction; reasonable rates. Metropolitan School, 289 4th Av.

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AT 112 EAST 18TH ST.....The ONLY
N. Y. CONSERVATORY, 112 East 18th,
...BETWEEN 4TH AV. and IRVING PLACE.
The FAMOUS MUSIC SCHOOL.....
.....The FIRST in the COUNTRY.
Lessons DAY and EVENING...Years on 14th St.
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VIOLIN ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT, EITHER residence; terms reasonable; not payable in advance; references exchanged. CHADWICK, 2 Chambers St.

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HARVARD DANCING ACADEMY, 158-162 W. 125th St.—Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lanciers; waltz quadrille guaranteed in 5 private and 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av., 135-137 West 125th St. WALTZ

PROF. D. C. LESTER.—Dancing and polite department. Colonial Hall, 101st St. and Columbus Av. Offices hours, 2 to 10 P. M.

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SPITTING AND RELAXED THROAT.—Write for appointment with private gentleman, who cured himself in three days. No medicines. Fee $5 at interview. R., Box 300 Times Up-town Office.

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MANUFACTURERS SELL HANDSOME SURrey! Runabouts almost new, top wagon; goat wagon, McGUIRE BROS., 176 East 126th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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THE IOWA,
135 West 104th St.
JUST COMPLETED,
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR & HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Av. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.
PAUL B. PUGH & CO., Builders and Owners.
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New apartments, 7, 8, 9 extra large rooms, with pantry, two bath rooms each, parquette floors, elevator, electric lights, telephone; $1,200 to $1,500. SUPERINTENDENT.

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2 large, light rooms and bath.
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HALF MONTH'S RENT FREE.
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JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH AV. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartment; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

Brooklyn.

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Best grade of red and white ash coal. Yard, 2d Ave., cor. 29th St. Tel. 1422 Madison Sq.

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36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq. Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

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Are among the
VERY BEST
Over 16,000 in use
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Easy Terms. Open evenings.
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THE PIANOTIST
PIANO PLAYER.
An Ideal Holiday Gift.
The Only Player Awarded Medal at Paris Exposition of 1900.
Plays Any Piano. Any One Can Play It. Easily fitted to any piano. Endorsed by leading musicians. Recitals daily. Cash or Installments. THE PIANOTIST, 503 Fifth Av., Cor. 42d St.

MATHUSHEK & SON and OPERA PIANOS.
The balance of our Holiday stock at reduced prices. You can obtain a bargain from our large stock of slightly used pianos recently taken in exchange, including some celebrated makes; rents, $4 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way cor. 47th St.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano stool and scarf; delivered free; balance on easy payments; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8th Av., near 46th St.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.
PIANO SPECIALS: 6 small uprights, $40 to $60; $3 monthly until paid. Steinway, $50; Bradbury, $60; Gilbert, $25; $2 monthly until paid. Organ bargains. GOETZ & CO., 81-87 Court St., Brooklyn.

Buy of manufacturer; reliable Connor Pianos; easy terms; renting; exchanging; repairing. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

WINTERROTH PIANOS. CASH, INSTALMENTS, $125 UPWARD. 105 EAST 14TH ST. & 98 5TH AV. Open Evenings

MARSCHEIDER, 19 East 14th St.—Guaranteed high-grade pianos; easy terms; bargains in used pianos; price on every piano. Open evenings.

EMERSON PIANOS.—Beautiful new designs; several slightly used; at unusually low prices; Steinway Parlor Grand; rare bargain. GEO. W. HERBERT, 10 East 17th St.

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ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

STEINWAY; EVERY IMPROVEMENT; BEAUtifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS this week, extraordinary bargains for cash. HAHN, 165 W. 23d St.

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$200 New piano stool and scarf; $7 per month. Call at 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

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BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION!
For one week to get your trade.
$5 Buys 500 Letterheads worth 2.00
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7.50 Worth for 5.00 Cash with order.
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TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

SPECIAL! CUT THIS OUT!
I have an order for 50 TONS OF OLD METAL and PAPER; if you have any to sell, no matter how large or small a quantity, send me a postal card and I will call promptly. BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

PATENTS ON PAPERHANGER'S COMBINAtion tool and paperhanger's folding table for sale; an excellent chance for party with capital. Address ROBERT G. ODELL, 7 James St., Peekskill, N. Y.

TYPEWRITER, (NEW,) $40; REMODELED Remingtons, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

15 CENTS A POUND paid for old pewter, britannia and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal. I will call. BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

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TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED; EXpert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1673 Cortlandt.

PHONOGRAPHS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramaphone records $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

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TYPEWRITERS RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPEWRITER CO., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

$10.00 UP—BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—Domestic, New Home, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers. BROWN, 39 West 125th St.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER FOR SALE.—Call or address ROSE, 112 Greenwood Av., near East Fourth St., Brooklyn.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address LENOX, 61 West 125th St.

AT 344 6TH AV. AND 172 WEST 23D ST.—Foot Knitting Co.; stocking refooted; underwear repaired.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG MAN TO engage in business at 231 Washington St.

Watches and Jewelry.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS ON SMALL weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed; holiday goods a specialty. NATIONAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CO., 177 Broadway.

R. V. HURD, LATE WITH WILLIAM MOIR, saves you money on diamonds, watches, and all repairing; old gold, jewelry, gems bought, exchanged or remodeled, 126 West 23d St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs.

CREDIT WATCHES, $1 WEEKLY; DIAMONDS, silver novelties lowest prices; strictly confidential; oil paintings. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane; take elevator.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS; FINE DIAMONDS, watches; goods guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. WATCH SUPPLY, Three Maiden Lane.

EASY PAYMENTS.—Watches and diamonds; reliable goods only. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND CO., 19 Maiden Lane.

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FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

A. D. WOLF, 31 WEST 125TH ST.—Practical Furrier; Seal Garments Altered and Repaired, a Specialty. Lowest Rates.

L. PASTER, 42 WEST 125TH ST.—Practical furrier; seal garments altered and repaired, a specialty; lowest rates.

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KAHN BROTHERS, WINES AND LIQUORS.—Lowest prices. 2,035 Third Avenue, near 112th. Handsome pocketbooks given away.

HARRIS'S WINE AND LIQUOR WAREHOUSE, 1,706 Madison Av., cor. 113th.—Special reductions, holiday wines and liquors.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS AT THE COlumbus Wine and Liquor Warehouse, 2,103 3d Av. Present to each purchaser.

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L. KUEHN, DELICATESSEN, WINES, LIQuors, bottled beer, 2,176 8th Av., near 118th St. Prompt attention all orders.

FOR FINEST TABLE DELICACIES IN CITY go to B. MEIER, 2,189 Third Avenue, near 119th. DELICATESSEN.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c. Double for display.

AT MORGAN & BROTHER'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
232, 234 & 236 WEST 47TH ST.,
near Broadway, separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE, &c. Boxing, shipping promptly attended to; estimates furnished. Telephone, 113—38th.

UNIVERSAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMpany, 202-208 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage of furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving, city or country. Telephone, 28-79th.

CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSES, 313-319 W. 43d St., just off 8th Av. Tel. 2,697 38th St.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM Highly Improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St., received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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BAYERS'S INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE Agency, former detective, Police Department, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 717-718; telephone 3631 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BELGIAN HARES—BUY FROM FIRST hands; largest breeders in the world; fancy stock; low prices. ROCKY MOUNTAIN BELGIAN HARE COMPANY, 208 Quincy Building, Denver, Col. Agents wanted.

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONTENTS OF houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

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HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LADIES', GENtlemen's, and children's fine discarded Clothing, Jewelry, Furs, Bric-a-Brac, Furniture, Carpets. Mr. or Mrs. NAFTAL, 744 6th Av.

MADAME BLUM.—Absolutely highest prices for ladies' cast-off evening and street costumes; also furs. 759 6th Av.

MRS. COHEN, 629 6TH AV.—Highest prices paid for ladies' street and evening costumes, jewelry, furs.

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DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print"

Winter Resorts.

*20c. per line $4.

LATEST OVERCOAT SALE BULLETIN: Every salesman busy. Extra men called in. First eight hours sales amounted to considerably over 1000 overcoats.

INDICATIONS: Every size still remains—32 to 46 chest. Every color—blue, brown, black and Oxford; both rough and smooth. Some of the highest priced overcoats—$25 and $28 ones—still plainly in evidence.

Sizes 32 to 34, $10 and $13.
Sizes 35 to 46, $12.50 and $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
849 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

January Sale of

Men's High Class Underwear

Heavy natural wool Shirts and Drawers, all sizes—Value $1.00—Special, each. 69c

Medlicott full fashioned heavy natural wool Shirts and Drawers—Value $1.25—Special, each . . . 79c

Norfolk and New Brunswick full fashioned white wool Shirts and Drawers—Regularly $2.00—Special, each . 1.25

Dunham Hosiery Co.'s Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, natural, tan and light blue—Formerly $2.00 and $2.25—Each,

Special, 1.25 and 1.50

Nineteenth St. 6th Avenue. Twentieth St.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

ANNUAL SALE OF

Tailor-Made Suits.

Commencing on Friday, January 4th.

Extensive stock of Winter Suits,—various models and colors.

Broadcloth, Zibeline, Cheviots and Novelty Fabrics.

Lined throughout with silk.

$13.50, $17.50, $22.50, $27.50 and $32.50;

Former prices $20.00 to $60.00.

Flannels.

Scotch Flannels,—blue-and-white, red-and-white,—or grey-and-white stripes,—suitable for Waists or Pajamas,

25 cents per yard;
Value 45 cents.

Printed French Flannels,—figured stripes,
Waist lengths of 2 1-2 yards,
$1.00 each;
Formerly $2.00.

Shirt Waists.

MANUFACTURER'S ENTIRE STOCK.

French Flannel Waists,—light, medium and dark colors and black.

Tailor made—braided and finished with Taffetas Silk,—"dress" or bishop sleeves,

$1.85;
Value $3.75 to $6.75.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

O'Neill's.

Special January Clearing Sale of

Misses' and Children's Coats.

CHILDREN'S BOX REEFERS, made of fine Kersey, Tan, Castor, Blue or Red, formerly 10.00,

Reduced to 7.98 each.

CHILDREN'S LONG BOX COATS, of fine Kersey, Castor, Blue or Red, formerly 15.00,

Reduced to 12.98 each.

MISSES' BOX JACKETS, of Oxford Cheviot, velvet Collar and stitched Reveres, formerly 14.00,

Reduced to 9.98 each.

Semi-Annual Sale of Women's Muslin Underwear Still Continues.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

January
Clearing Sale
of Blankets,
Commencing
Friday, January 4th.

White Blankets,
For single size beds.
$2.50, $3.25, $5 per pair.
For full size beds.
$2.75, $3.50, $5, $6 per pair.
For extra size beds.
$5, $7.50, $12 per pair.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Annual
FINANCIAL REVIEW
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE Annual Financial Review of January 7, 1901, will contain:

Elaborate tables showing the fluctuations during the present year of the important securities, listed and unlisted, and of the principal staples;

Accurate accounts of the exports and imports of the country for the year, and statistics of the precious metals;

A survey of world conditions in finance and trade;

Special articles and interviews with men of note, showing the outlook for business in this country at the opening of the new year;

Signed articles by specialists giving the best attainable information as to the condition of the principal industries of the United States at the close of the present year and the promise for 1901;

And also a comprehensive review of conditions in the principal countries of the world, with particular reference to American trade, by special correspondents and governmental officers in these lands.

Order in advance from your newsdealer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Daily 1 Cent. Sunday 3 Cents.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

WILD PANIC AT A TENEMENT FIRE.

Sick Child Burned to a Crisp Near Her Bed.

Mother Makes Frantic Efforts to Rescue Her—Many Persons Rescued from Roofs and Fire Escapes.

Fire, discovered at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the ladies' tailoring establishment of Mrs. Annie Hirschowitz, on the ground floor of the six-story tenement at 121 and 123 East Third Street, burned a sick child to a crisp and created a wild panic among the tenants of the building. The victim of the fire was the six-year-old daughter of Mrs. Hirschowitz, and from the position in which the body was found after the conflagration it was conjectured that the child had tried to crawl out of bed when overtaken by the flames and killed.

The fire started in the tailoring establishment, no one knows how. Mrs. Hirschowitz went down to the basement, leaving her sick child and her son Charles, twenty-three years old, asleep in the living rooms in the rear of the store. Charles was awakened a few moments later by a dense smoke, and ran out of the house, giving the alarm. The fire spread with great rapidity, the heat breaking the large plate-glass windows and flaming up along the front of the building.

Young Hirschowitz after getting to the outer air remembered that his sister was still in the house, and groped his way back to the sleeping room in search of her. He was driven back by the smoke and flames, and managed to get out through the hallway, with his hands and arms badly burned.

The mother had by this time come up, and, realizing that her daughter was asleep in the place, rushed frantically to the hallway door and attempted to enter, but was driven back by a sheet of flame. She then ran around to a side door, and in her frenzy smashed in a glass panel and tried to unfasten the door. A bystander, seeing that the woman was only cutting herself with the glass, pulled her away, she fighting desperately all the while. The mother's shrieks and cries so aroused fifteen-year-old Annie Friedman that she started to rush into the smoke and flame filled hallway to rescue the child, but was restrained by the firemen.

There were at least thirty-six families living in the house, and there was a wild panic, the fire escapes swarming with seething masses of struggling, fighting humanity, while many excited persons ran to the roof, where some in their terror threatened to jump off. A policeman ran up to the roof of the house next door, and with a short ladder bridged the intervening space between the buildings and rescued more than a score of people. Some of the women, with their children, on the fire escapes, were preparing to jump, and were only prevented by the firemen scrambling up the ladders and talking them down. In the excitement and clamor mothers went about searching for their children, from whom they had become separated. The police were finally compelled to bundle a number of distracted mothers into a hallway and hold them there to prevent them from rushing into the burning building.

After the fire had been subdued, the firemen found the body of the Hirschowitz child, burned to a crisp, near the bed on which she had been lying. The fire gutted the first and second floors and part of the third and fourth floors, doing $5,000 damage.

When the firemen went through the building after the fire they found a man asleep on the third floor. When awakened and told of the fire he became so frightened that he was with difficulty restrained from jumping out of the window. How the man withstood the smoke is a mystery.

FORGOT BABIES IN PANIC.

Six Children, Left by Mothers, Rescued from Burning Tenement.

Fire starting in the cellar of the six-story double tenement at 108 and 110 Allen Street at 11 o'clock yesterday morning caused a panic among the twenty families living in the building and resulted in a loss of about $3,000.

The cellar and ground floor were occupied by Max Myerson as a paper warehouse. Next is the butcher's store of A. Tuck, and above are the living apartments. The cellar where the fire was discovered was filled with paper of all kinds, and in a few minutes the building was filled with dense smoke.

The tenants in the house made a rush to escape, many women in their excitement and terror leaving their children behind. Fred Kuhlule of 13 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Michael Manning of 320 East Eleventh Street, employes of the Consolidated Gas Company, were passing at the time and they rushed into the building. They found on the third floor in different apartments two children, one six months and the other a year old, who had been abandoned by their fleeing mothers.

The children were taken to the street, where they revived. Four policemen of the Eldridge Street Station each found an abandoned child on one or the other of the upper floors of the burning structure and carried them to safety. Six children in all were rescued thus. A second alarm was sent out, as the firemen had great difficulty in subduing the flames.

WOMAN PERISHES IN A FIRE.

Policeman Who Rescued Several Persons Overcome by Smoke.

homeless. Several persons were carried out of the burning buildings by Patrolman Edward O'Connor, who was himself overcome by smoke on his last search of the third building. He was rescued by two firemen and speedily recovered.

Among those saved were Mrs. Minnie Arnacker and her infant child, who was born on New Year's Day. They were taken to the home of a relative.

It was supposed that all the inmates had escaped, and Mrs. Devine's death was not known until her body was found by a fireman at the foot of a ladder leading from the roof of 129. As she lived in 131, it is supposed that when she found her escape cut off by the stairs of the building in which she lived she fled to the roof, descended through the scuttle of the other building, and was then overcome by the smoke and was suffocated where she fell.

The fire originated in the cellar of 129, but the cause was not ascertained. The buildings are owned by Lawrence Purcell, Anthony Dubois, and Michael Zimmer. The total loss will not exceed $2,500.

KILLED BY A FIRE ENGINE.

Elderly Man Run Down and Instantly Crushed to Death.

While Engine Company No. 12 of the station at 261 William Street was responding to an alarm for a fire at 64 Bayard Street yesterday evening, it ran over and instantly killed Louis Balboni, sixty-seven years old, a retired Italian watchmaker. The man's head was almost severed from his body and he was otherwise mangled by the engine's wheels. Toby Marks, the driver, was arrested, but was quickly paroled by Coroner Fitzpatrick.

Balboni, who lived at 202 First Avenue, had just left the store of P. C. Volta & Son, at 25 Mulberry Street. He tried to cross Park Row at the corner of Worth Street, but walked directly under the engine horses' feet, after going past the line of surface cars which had stopped to let the fire apparatus get by. Driver Marks says he could not see Balboni coming from behind the cars.

$30,000 Fire in a Cloak Factory.

A citizen passing the six-story building at 828 Broadway at 2 o'clock yesterday morning saw smoke coming from the two upper floors of the structure. He notified a policeman, who sent in a fire alarm. The fire proved to be in the premises occupied by Salomon & Klapper, wholesale dealers in cloaks. The fire had gained much headway before it was discovered, and $30,000 loss was caused before it could be extinguished.

BIG DOCK FIRE BURIAL SUIT.

Trustees of Cemetery Where Victims Were Interred Sustained.

Judge Otto Crouse of the First District Court, Jersey City, yesterday rendered a decision sustaining the Trustees of Flower Hill Cemetery, in North Bergen Township, who had been charged by the health officers of the township with violating the law in the burial of victims of the great steamship fire in Hoboken on June 30 last.

It was alleged that the bodies were interred in a common grave, while the township ordinance requires that there shall be a wall of earth at least twenty inches in thickness between each two graves.

Judge Crouse held that the ordinance, while it might be reasonable, clearly was unreasonable in an emergency such as the steamship companies and the cemetery officials were called upon to deal with, and he pointed out that a strict interpretation of the law would prevent the burial of a mother and child in one grave.

"It is not shown that any nuisance resulted," said the Judge, "or that the manner of burial was in the least detrimental to the public health. The complaint is simply that the terms of the ordinance were violated. Had these terms been complied with, many of the bodies would have remained unburied until they became a serious menace to the health of the community, and the objection is without reason viewed from the standpoint either of science or practical common sense."

MISS GOULD BUYS PROPERTY.

Purchases a Plot from New York University Dean for $27,152.

Miss Helen M. Gould bought yesterday from Charles H. Snow, Dean of the New York University, the property at the corner of Loring Place and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, or University Avenue as it is called at that point. The property is on the northwest corner, 100 by 188 feet, and the price mentioned in the deed was $18,152 over a mortgage of $9,000.

Miss Gould's secretary when questioned last night in regard to the purchase said that it had nothing to do with the university.

"Miss Gould has a residence on Loring Place adjoining this piece of property," she said, "and she wishes to increase the size of the grounds around it. She saw that this piece of property was for sale and bought it. That is all that the purchase amounts to. It is not significant of anything in regard to the university."

A PROMOTER ARRESTED.

John A. Barham Accused of Conversion by an English Investor.

John A. Barham, a promoter, was arrested yesterday on an order signed by Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court. Bail was fixed at $2,500.

The arrest is the result of a suit brought against Barham by John W. Richardson of London. In his complaint Richardson says that in 1897 he gave Barham $2,485 with which to purchase a one-fifth interest in a syndicate formed to buy up English patent rights in an acetylene bicycle lamp. The negotiations fell through, and Richardson asserts that he has never been able to get his money back from Barham. He therefore brings suit to recover it, and charges Barham with conversion.

ALLEGED STOCKBROKER HELD.

Wrote Anxious Client Not to Lose Sleep Over His Money, but Failed to Pay.

Walter H. Gates, a member of the firm of G. A. Dew & Co., was arrested yesterday on an order issued by Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, and in default of $1,500 bail was locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail. The arrest was made at the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The complainant in the case was William G. Rhoades.

Rhoades says he received a circular from Gates on the letterhead "G. A. Dew & Co. Bankers and Brokers." The circular

M'DONNELL NERVOUS AT THE PRICE INQUEST

His Attorneys Try to Prove a Case of Self-Defense.

Only Five Witnesses Examined When the Case is Adjourned—Prisoner's Wife in Court.

Coroner Hart yesterday began the inquest into the death of George Price of 215 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, who was shot and killed in the Onawa Café, Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on last Friday morning by Miles McDonnell. McDonnell and Thomas Kennedy of 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street were sworn enemies. The latter, with Price, Eugene Courtney of 502 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and Charles McGuinness entered the saloon about midnight of the morning of the shooting and found McDonnell there. McDonnell called Kennedy aside, an argument followed, Kennedy's friends surrounded the disputants, and the shooting ensued. When Policeman Maher, revolver in hand, ran in, Courtney, groaning on the floor with a bullet in his abdomen, and McDonnell, nonchalantly leaning against the bar holding a smoking pistol, were the only persons in sight.

Not until the next day was it known that three others were injured.

Assistant District Attorney Henry A. Unger and Abraham Levy represented McDonnell, who sat nervously tugging at his mustache and whispered many questions to his counsel. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier and Carr appeared for the people.

Patrolman Maher was the first witness. He told of arresting McDonnell, who said as he gave up his revolver: "They tried to do me, and I did them." McDonnell's pistol was a five-chambered weapon. All cartridges had been discharged. Some showed marks of having been struck twice. Two bullet holes were in the ceiling behind where McDonnell stood, one was in the bootblack's stand, and there was a hole in McDonnell's coat just below the lower button.

Dr. Frederick Brower of 100 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street told of treating Price about 2 A. M. Friday morning. He said there was one wound in his left breast below the heart. He had not probed for the bullet he said.

"Why didn't you probe?" asked Mr. Levy.

Mr. Le Barbier objected.

"I want to show that the man died from neglect, having had no treatment from the time he was shot at midnight until 2 o'clock," said Mr. Levy. Mr. Levy's examination further on indicated that a plea of self-defense will be set up.

Coroner's Physician Weston stated that the wound was fatal, and that no operation could have saved Price's life.

Henry Lankenau, cashier of the Onawa Café, described the shooting. McDonnell was in the saloon, when Kennedy with a party of friends came in. Jurgen Jeutz, the bartender, called his attention to the two men and said that there might be a fight, as there was bad feeling between them. McDonnell beckoned Kennedy and the two talked together. Lankenau thought they were going to make up. He heard McDonnell say: "You bring me the man who says I carry tales." He heard no reply, and the argument grew hotter and hotter. Witness ran to the door to summon the police and a shot was fired.

"Did you hear McDonnell say: 'Now, Tom, you musn't believe all these stories you hear?'"

"Yes."

"Did you hear Kennedy reply?"

"No."

"Did you hear Abraham Pfizer say: 'Now you've got him, Tom, throw it into him'?"

"No."

"When Pfizer interfered, didn't Kennedy's friends, six men in all, form a semicircle around him?"

"They were all in a bunch."

"How many shots did you hear?"

"About five."

Jurgen Jeutz told a similar story. McDonnell, he said, had told the other barkeeper: "Don't be afraid, there won't be any fight."

"Did you see any struggling?"

"Yes."

"Did you hear anybody say: 'Now I've got you cinched'?"

"No, but I heard McDonnell say: 'What do you mean? Have you come here to do me?'"

After Jentz's testimony Coroner Hart adjourned court until to-day.

JUDGE COMPLIMENTS GARDINER

Calls Grand Jury's Attention to the Late District Attorney's Administration.

Judge Foster, in discharging the December Grand Jury, yesterday, took occasion to compliment former District Attorney Gardiner's conduct of the public prosecutor's office and also to predict a proper and conscientious discharge of the duties of the office by District Attorney Philbin.

"You enjoy a unique distinction," said Judge Foster to the Grand Jury. "You were the last Grand Jury in this county during the nineteenth century and you are the first of the twentieth century. When charging the July Grand Jury I had occasion to say that never before in the history of the General Sessions Courts had the public business been so nearly abreast of the times.

"Since that time the late District Attorney has called to my attention some statistics which may be of interest. When the late District Attorney began the discharge of his official duties there were pending 3,000 indictments. On the 1st of July last there were still pending only 313 of these 3,000. During these three years the District Attorney subpoenaed to the different courts and the Grand Jury over 150,000 witnesses, a total of about 200 a day.

"To-day there are pending only 485 untried indictments, and there are only 396 complaints awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

"I am neither praising nor criticising. I

LEGAL NOTES.

WHEN DECLARATIONS BY MORTGAGEE ARE INADMISSIBLE.—Eliza Beidleman, a maiden lady, who in the Summer of 1895 was eighty-four years old, had lived by herself on her farm, in Chemung County, until the last two or three years of her life, when occasional sickness required some of her relatives to visit her, and at times to remain with her for indefinite periods. In July, 1895, she assigned to John D. Merkle a mortgage for $700, executed ten years previously by her nephew, James F. Beidleman. After her death, the following November, Merkle brought an action to foreclose the mortgage, and Beidleman set up the defense that by a verbal agreement between him and his aunt in 1889 he was to render certain services to her, in looking after her farm and general interests, in consideration of which she was to surrender the mortgage to him, as being paid. Merkle testified that when the mortgage was assigned to him, he agreed to take Miss Beidleman to his own home and care for her the remainder of her days, and he was to pay doctor's bills, furnish medicines, render any help that was necessary to take care of her, and pay funeral expenses and any debts she might leave unpaid. Judgment of foreclosure rendered by the trial Judge was reversed by the Appellate Division, at Albany, which held that the declarations of Miss Beidleman, sought to be proved by the defendants, were improperly ruled out. The Court of Appeals has reversed the Appellate Division, holding, by Judge Bartlett, that the proper disposition of the case was made at the trial in allowing the nephew for his work on her farm an amount equal to the unpaid interest on the mortgage and allowing Merkle judgment for the principal.

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NEW PROMISE AFTER BANKRUPTCY DISCHARGE.—What amounts to a new promise sufficient to enforce a debt after the debtor has been discharged in bankruptcy, was recently passed upon by the Court of Appeals. Byron E. Hazen, who, in May, 1897, gave a promissory note to Mary Elizabeth Tompkins for $400 at 7 per cent., was discharged in bankruptcy about five years later. On the trial of a suit brought in 1897 by Mrs. Tompkins against Hazen in Cold Springs, N. Y., she testified that he said, "when the City of New York paid him for his property here, he would surprise me and settle with me the whole amount;" and also, "if you will hold on a little longer, until the New York folks pay me, then I will pay you." After making this promise, Mr. Hazen made five different payments in money, and gave Mrs. Tompkins two $10 checks; and afterward sent an order authorizing her to trade at a store to the amount of $15. In the accompanying letter he stated, "This will help you a small amount till I can do better." With a second like order, the accompanying letter stated, "Please keep account of what I have paid you." A judgment rendered for plaintiff for $1,105.33 was affirmed by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, which held (presiding Justice Goodrich dissenting) that the jury had authority to find a waiver of any condition by Mr. Hazen, and an intention on his part to pay the debt. The Court of Appeals, in directing a reversal, now holds, by Judge Bartlett, that the letters, standing by themselves, contained no promise in writing to pay the note, and did not, with the oral declarations, constitute a subsequent or new promise in writing to pay it.

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DUTIES OF WATER COMPANIES.—The supply of water furnished by the Kingston Water Company to the premises of Girard L. McEntee of the City of Kingston, where he resided with his wife and children, had lessened in quantity and pressure from 1883 up to the beginning of 1897, and at times wholly failed, in consequence of the increased number of consumers of the company's water, so that at times it was insufficient for his family's needs. Because of the company's failure to furnish the needed supply, Mr. McEntee refused to pay a bill rendered, and then the company shut off the water from the house. A preliminary injunction obtained by Mr. McEntee at Special Term of the Supreme Court in his action to restrain the company from cutting off the water was vacated, and the action was dismissed, and that decision was affirmed by the Appellate Division at Albany. In ordering a reversal, the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Bartlett, holds that as the company was charged to supply the city and its inhabitants with water, and it having failed under its implied contract with Mr. McEntee to do so, the company would be enjoined from cutting off the customer from its water system, as the rights of the parties must be determined by the court.

JOHN PFIRSIG DISCHARGED.

His Wife Says He Was Not in the House When She Was Shot.

John Pfirsig of 301 East Eighty-third Street, the husband of the woman who lies

A BRIDE HIS PRIZE.

Young Man Makes a Contract to Economize and Be Good for Two Years.

Edward Reynolds, twenty-six years old, who said he was employed in a bank in Newark, N. J., and Angeline Le Marre, twenty-four years old, of Burlington, N. J., called on Justice George L. Seymour of Hoboken yesterday. The Justice supposed they wished to be married, but when he asked them the nature of their business he found that, while marriage was their ultimate object, they had come on a somewhat different mission.

They had been engaged for some time, Reynolds said, but the young woman's parents, who were wealthy, objected for two reasons. First, his salary was only $10 a week, and, secondly, they did not consider him steady enough. They were willing the engagement should continue, but demanded that he should first give proof that his love for their daughter was sincere. To this end, they desired Reynolds to live on $5 a week for two years and save $5 a week, the latter to be paid into a fund, to which Miss Le Maare's parents were to contribute $10 weekly for her. If Reynolds lived up to this agreement for two years they would then withdraw their objections to the marriage.

Justice Seymour drew up the necessary agreement. Two copies were made, and, after they had been duly signed and witnessed, one copy was given to each of the contracting parties, and they returned to Newark.

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

JANUARY SALE OF

Men's Shirts.

200 Dozen,—Fancy Madras and French Percale.
All new designs,—with the latest vertical stripes.
Cuffs separate or attached,
95 cents each;
Value $1.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

Amusements.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
TO-NIGHT
HUNGARIAN PEASANT BALL
THE MERRIEST BALL OF THE SEASON.
Mock marriages, divorces, jail, and general fun,
AND FROLIC IN HUNGARY.
Box office open all day. Admission: Gentlemen $2, Ladies $1, including hat check.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c Vaudeville.
Geo. W. Monroe, Clifford & Huth, Staley & Birbeck, Grapewin & Chance. Papinta, Marcel's Living Statuary; Rose Coghlan & Co., Finneys, Lew Hawkins. Newsky Troupe, 3 Mortons, 3 Yoscarrys, Geo. Day, St. Onge Bros., Etc. Russell Bros., Lew Sully, Banks & Winona Winters, John E. Camp, Etc.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Mat. Sat. Ev., 8:20. Tel. 2224 Mad. MAY IRWIN
Madge Smith.
TUES., JAN. 15—
AMELIA BINGHAM presents her COMPANY in Clyde Fitch's latest modern play, THE CLIMBERS

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
Extra Holiday Attraction, Jas. R. Adams Pantomime Co.
"HUMPTY DUMPTY."
Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
FUNNIEST OF FUNNY MEN
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS
In Klein & Francis's Laughing Hit,
A ROYAL ROGUE.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Eve'g 8:20. LAST MAT. T-M'W. FAREWELL—LAST 2 NIGHTS.
Augustus Thomas' Masterwork, ARIZONA
Next Monday, 8 Sharp—Seats Selling—
THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.

SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH STREET.
HOCKEY MATCH.
CUTLER SCHOOL vs. POMFRET SCHOOL,
Saturday, Jan'y 5th, 8:15 P. M.
Music. Admission, 50 cts. Skates free.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St.
—ADA— REHAN Evs. at 8:25. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
"SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY."

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Last Week THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
Next week Mr. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in a new play, "GARRETT O'MAGH." All new songs.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. RAMBLER BURLESQUERS. NEW LIVING PICTURES.
This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night at 8—FAUST, (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 5, at 1:45—DIE WALKURE, (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 5, at 8, at Popular Prices—IL TROVATORE. (in Italian.) Mmes. Nordica and Olitzka; MM. Campanari, Journet, and Dippel. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 6, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Maryili, and Bridewell; Messrs. Saléza, Campanari, and Plancon, together with entire Met. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 7, at 8—AIDA, (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Homer; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 9, at 8—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 11, at 8—LA BOHEME, (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Fritzi Scheff; MM. Saleza, Gilibert, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

FRENCH BALL
of the
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE
Madison Square Garden,
TUESDAY, January 8.
Boxes and tickets at Clubhouse, 24 West 26th St., and principal hotels.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday Afternoon, January 8, at 3, and Thursday Afternoon, January 10, at 3.
MR. and MRS. GEORG HENSCHEL
VOCAL RECITALS.
Res. Seats, $1 & $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq
Management.....Henry Wolfsohn

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
SAT., JANUARY 5, AT 3 P. M.
THIRD PIANO RECITAL
GABRILOWITSCH
Seats $1.00 and $1.50, on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, on and after Dec. 24.
EVERETT PIANO USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Concert, Tues. Ev'g, Jan. 8th, at 8:15
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by Mr. George Proctor, Piano.
Res. Seats, $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq

SOUSA CARNEGIE HALL.
Matinee Saturday, Jan. 5th
Evenings, Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 5th and 6th
POPULAR PRICES. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev., 8:15. Mats. Saturday. FLORODORA

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
"Decided Success."—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15. E. S. WILLARD.
Every Evg. This Week—DAVID GARRICK.
Matinée Saturday—The Professor's Love Story.
Nxt Wk every ev'g—Mr. Willard in "Tom Pinch"
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, David Garrick.

Charles Frohman's JOHN HARE CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St. Last 5 nights. Mat. Saturday.
The Gay Lord Quex

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Eves. at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
WM. H. CRANE as David Harum

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. Last 2 Nights. Last Matinée To-morrow.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
Tuesday Next. Seats Ready.
Kelcey & Shannon in "My Lady Dainty."

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:15. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
"A credit to Daly's."—Press. "So good a play sure to last."—Times.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
By R. C. Carton, Author Lord & Lady Algy
***WALTER DAMROSCH PIANO RECITALS and Lectures on THE RING of THE NIBELUNGEN OPERAS Fridays and Tuesdays, Jan. 18, 22, 25 and 29. 2:30 P. M.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY.
A ROYAL FAMILY.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'y & 7th Av. Matinée Prices, 50c, 75c, 1.00 VICTORIA DRESSLER Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15 Gen. Adm. 50c. MISS PRINNT

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
QUO VADIS. Wilton Lackaye, Elita Proctor Otis, Aubrey Boucicault.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
New special vaudeville features
Followed by Sydney Rosenfeld's Successful review, The GIDDY THRONG.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE BURGOMASTER.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15, Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2
and Burlesques of Gay Lord

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; brisk northwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,911. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1901.—Fourteen Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

ISSUE WITH VENEZUELA FEARED AT WASHINGTON

This Government May Have to Interfere in "Asphalt War."

MR. LOOMIS'S SECRET DISPATCH

Bermudez Company Fortify the Lakes —President Castro May Use His Troops Against Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Minister Loomis at Caracas received to-day at the State Department has convinced the Administration that the so-called "asphalt war" is rapidly assuming serious proportions This much was admitted, although the dispatch was withheld. The gravity of the situation was in fact given as a reason for suppressing Mr. Loomis's news. There is a strong probability that the asphalt war will shortly cease to be a fight between two corporations and become an issue between the United States and Venezuela.

It is reported that the New York and Bermudez Company has armed its employes and is fortifying the asphalt lakes. The owners of the Felicidad concession have the backing of the Venezuelan Government. There have for several days been rumors that the Venezuelan President would support the Felicidad people by force of arms. The fortification of the lakes is regarded by President Castro, it is said, as rebellion. In case he attempts to put down this rebellion by force the United States will warn him to desist.

The New York and Bermudez Company obtained a concession from Venezuela which the company construed as covering all asphalt lakes in the Department of Bermudez The Venezuelan Government construed it as covering only certain lakes, and subsequently the Government granted another concession, the one called La Felicidad, to a company which took that name. The New York and Bermudez Company announced its determination to resist any attempt by the Felicidad people to take possession of the territory covered in the new concession The Felicidad Company appealed to the Government of Venezuela for support. In the meantime suit had been brought to determine the Government's right to grant the second concession, and this suit is now pending before the courts.

The United States holds that both parties and the Venezuelan Government should await the decision of the Court before taking any action. If, therefore, President Castro, in advance of the Court's decision, shall attempt to crush the New York and Bermudez Company by the use of the National Army, the United States will certainly protest. This much being known, the withholding of the admittedly serious dispatch of Minister Loomis gives rise to many surmises. It is suspected that he has reported the intention of President Castro to attack the fortified position of the New York and Bermudez Company.

On Wednesday a dispatch was received from him announcing that the trouble at the Bermudez Lakes had been "thwarted." The curious use of the word "thwarted" gave rise to the impression that there was a telegraphic error in the dispatch. It is now known that the dispatch was correct and that the trouble then referred to had been averted. This trouble was a threatened conflict between the forces of the two companies.

Minister Loomis's second dispatch, received to-day, cannot, therefore, refer to a fight between the two companies, and it is almost certain that it refers to some action or contemplated action by the Venezuelan Government. It is admitted at the State Department that the situation is more serious than ever before.

The United States is represented in Venezuelan waters by the Scorpion, the Hartford and the Buffalo. The Scorpion was reported at La Guayra to-day.

FRENCH RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Measure Likely to Be Pressed with Earnestness at This Session of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The French reciprocity treaty which was before the Senate at the last session of Congress, and the time for the ratification of which was extended because of the failure of the Senate to take it up, will be pressed with some earnestness at this session, and it is said that those who are convinced that its provisions will be beneficial to both countries will present arguments additional to those urged a year ago.

It is known, however, that the manufacturers of woolen goods, who are enjoying very high protection, and the manufacturers of knit goods expect to repeat with success their arguments of last year against the ratification of this or any reciprocity agreement that will injuriously affect the protection secured in the Dingley bill.

One argument to be urged for the adoption of the reciprocity treaty is that the rates of the Dingley law, to which the McKinley law was a mild dose of protection, and the tariff law of 1883, a free trade measure, have both become practically obsolete and burdensome with the development of some of the industries that now produce goods to be sold abroad at lower prices than they can be purchased at home

The knit goods manufacturers boasted here last Winter that they prevented the ratification of the reciprocity treaty, and that they would come back here again, to defeat it if it was taken up. The objection of this interest to the treaty is that it offers some advantage to the French manufacturers of knit goods of high grade which the American manufacturers have not yet produced in quantities or in quality equal to the French product, and that they need the support of the consumers of knit goods by a subvention before they can compete with France.

New Name for the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Emperor William has consented to a change in the name of the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. of the New York-Genoa division of the North German Lloyd Line, to "Hohenzollern." He will permit his own name to be given to one of the great vessels being constructed for the company at the Vulcan yards at Stettin.

TO-DAY,
FOURTEEN PAGES
WITH
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong, Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28½c; cotton, middling, 10⅝c; iron, Northern, No. 1 Foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 25c. Commercial World.—Page 12.

THINKS AGUINALDO IS DEAD.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler Says He Has Information from the Philippines —Lopez Ridicules the Report.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California, believes that Emilio Aguinaldo, the Filipino chief, is dead. Prof. Wheeler, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, has under his charge the children of several leading Filipinos, and he received the information of Aguinaldo's death from letters sent to his charges by their parents. He considers the information trustworthy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—"This is about the fortieth time Aguinaldo has been killed," laughed Señor Sixto Lopez, the Filipino agent, when he was shown the report today, that the insurgent leader was dead, which had come through President Wheeler of the University of California, and was based upon the statements of Filipino students in his charge.

"I think it would be very foolish to attach any importance to the prattle of these students," continued Mr. Lopez. "I know the Buencamino family in Manila, and I am certain they are not in a position to be intrusted with great secrets by the Filipinos. Before the Americans came Buencamino was very loyal to the Spanish. Then he became a Filipino leader for a short time, and now he is an American.

"Do you think it is likely he could get information of this kind, so long before it came to the ears of Gen. MacArthur? All that I can say definitely about the matter is that Aguinaldo was alive when I received my last advices.

"But the death of Aguinaldo would really not make so very much difference in carrying on the campaign. There are other Generals in the field who are just as capable as Aguinaldo, and if he was killed the war would go right on just the same. Indeed, there is a very strong element among the aristocracy of the Filipinos who would prefer to have a leader of their own class. Aguinaldo was not a member of the aristocracy, but his services have been so great that no very strong opposition has been made to him on that account. If he could be succeeded by a member of the aristocracy, however, it would give satisfaction in a great many quarters."

Mr. Lopez thought the war likely to continue indefinitely, unless some terms of settlement could be agreed upon. He described the organization of the Filipinos as very strong and their determination to win independence as unchangeable.

FILIPINO OFFICERS CAPTURED.

Admiral Remey Reports a Big Haul at Cavite Viejo—Gens. Wheaton and Bates Active.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department this afternoon from Admiral Remey:

Manila, Jan. 4.

Bureau of Navigation, Washington:

An attack on the morning of the 3d by the Fourth Infantry, marines, and navy at Cavite Viejo, resulted in the capture of one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, five Captains, one Lieutenant, forty-eight private insurrectos, and four Ladrones.

REMEY.

MANILA, Jan. 4.—Gens. Wheaton and Bates report many small captures, the destruction of insurgent camps, and the seizure of supplies, animals, and other necessities. Among the captures in Smith's district was Col. Techon, the insurgent Governor of Tarlac.

Gen. Grant is personally in command of a mounted expedition in the mountains of Southern Pampangas, which, he says, is the only locality where the insurgents are in force in his district.

Insurgents entered Gapan and San Isidro, in Gen. Funston's district, at night time, and burned a score of houses. Their firing was ineffective.

Gen. MacArthur has commuted several death sentences by military courts to imprisonment.

The enactment of the School bill has been deferred on account of the desire of the Filipinos to be heard on the bill as completed. It differs radically from the one prepared by Superintendent Atkinson and indorsed by Gen. MacArthur. The latter appropriated $1,650,000 outright, to be disbursed through Mr. Atkinson under the supervision of Gen. MacArthur. The completed bill directly appropriates only $40,000, and reserves to the commission authority over plans for schoolhouses and also requires Mr. Atkinson to report to both Gen. MacArthur and the commission.

The commission has authorized the Department of Public Instruction to proceed with the business intrusted to its administration.

Many inquiries have been received here from the provinces concerning the Federal Party. The organizers are establishing a daily newspaper and three weeklies, to be published in Spanish and Tagalog, in the Province of Pampanga.

The Philippine Commission has passed a bill appointing trustees to institute legal proceedings to determine whether the ownership and control of the San José Medical College, established in the seventeenth century, are vested in the Church or in the United States Government.

BROOKLYN CAR LINES WIN.

Railroad Commissioners Without Authority to Compel Transfers—The Gates Avenue Complaint.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day rendered two decisions on complaints made by the Broadway Board of Trade of Brooklyn against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. The board decides that it is without jurisdiction to compel the granting of transfers on the street surface cars operated by the company at Myrtle Avenue and Broadway and at Lorimer Street and Broadway, and that complaint is dismissed.

The other complaint was that the company has failed to run all Greene and Gates Avenue cars through to Ridgewood, and in relation to that the board, in its decision, says:

We are officially informed by the President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company that heretofore and up to the time when this change in operation was made at a point on the Gates Avenue Line, between Throop and Sumner Avenues, the company operated sidings laid the broad way of the street. As a result of legal proceedings instituted by property owners of the vicinity, the company was compelled to take up these sidings.

Recently, however, negotiations have been had with respect to the re-establishment of these sidings at a point a little further east, a citizen offering to lease to the company the right to lay its sidings in front of his property. The negotiations for this purpose are now under way, and the President of the railroad company has informed the board that he will use all diligence in putting the former system into operation again. This will obviate the complaint so far as it relates to lack of shelter at this point while making transfers in inclement weather.

FIVE FIANCEES IN ONE CHOIR.

The Rev. William Sanft, pastor of Zion Lutheran Church, at McAdoo Avenue and the Hudson Boulevard, in the Greenville district of Jersey City, said yesterday that he expected to have almost an entirely new choir in his church by midsummer.

When asked the reason, he said he had been informed that five young women who now form part of the choir were to be married during the Spring and early Summer. He would not give their names, nor the names of the bridegrooms-to-be, but added that the latter did not belong to the choir

THAMES STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Daily Express, which continues to publish instances of British and other European contracts for

ST. PAUL RAILROAD DEAL

President Earling Disposes of All His Holdings.

FROM NEW YORK TO THE COAST

Great Northern Interests Now Dominate the Situation—Rockefeller and Morgan Interested.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—President Albert J. Earling of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, to-day sold his 20,000 shares of stock in the road, thereby confirming beyond question the report that the St. Paul had been acquired by the Great Northern interests.

James J. Hill will enter the Directory in a few days and within a month it will be part of a continuous line under one control from New York to Seattle. The Baltimore and Ohio Road may be the Eastern link.

Mr. Earling's sale of his stock to the triumvirate of railroad magnates sets the seal of certainty upon the scheme which up to to-night was only a rumor.

Earling was not the only big Chicagoan to part with his stock. Marshall Field is reported to have disposed of his stock, amounting to $3,000,000. The Alexander Mitchell estate parted with $2,000,000 worth, and the heirs of the late George T. Smith, the eccentric Scotchman, are said to have disposed of $5,000,000 more.

The line has passed into the control of J. J. Hill, J. Pierpont Morgan, and John D. Rockefeller. The great transcontinental system for which these giants have been bending their energies for months is now in sight.

MORE VOTES FOR QUAY.

B. F. Welty Will Support the Ex-Senator —Mahon to Join His Forces.

WAYNESBOROUGH, Penn., Jan. 4.—Benjamin F. Welty, one of the two Republican Representatives from Franklin County in the Pennsylvania Legislature, announces that he will cast his vote for Mr. Quay for United States Senator on Jan. 15.

Mr. Welty did not participate in the caucus at Harrisburg on Tuesday night, when Mr. Quay was the unanimous choice of the 123 Republicans present, and his name is on the pledge signed by the anti-Quay legislators. Mr. Welty acknowledges that he signed both Quay and anti-Quay pledges, but that he has determined to abide by the pledge to support the caucus nominee which he signed before receiving the nomination.

The Quay leaders claim that the accession of Mr. Welty gives them the 127 votes necessary to elect, those who were not able to participate in the caucus being certain to vote for Mr. Quay.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 4.—It is reported in political circles to-night that Representative Mahon of the Third District of Luzerne County will vote for Quay for United States Senator on joint ballot. Mr. Mahon did not vote for Speaker Marshall, and refused to enter the Senatorial caucus. In following this course, the friends of ex-Senator Quay claim that Mahon has fulfilled any pledges he made to the anti-Quayites and that now he can follow his own judgment in voting for Senator.

Mr. Mahon was not elected by anti-Quay votes. Fuller Hendershot, an avowed anti-Quay man, ran against him, and it is said this will be Mr. Mahon's reason for change of base, should he, as rumored, decide to vote for Quay.

DEMOCRATS TO FIGHT GORMAN.

He Has Little Chance for Senatorship— J. K. Cowen May Be Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—The Independent Democrats who led in the fight against Gorman's re-election to the United States Senate four years ago will take the same stand this year.

One of the leaders of this influential element in the party said to-day that Postmaster Warfield and others who control a large enough vote to hold almost the balance of power between the regular Democratic and Republican Parties would fight Gorman again if he became a candidate for the Senatorship. It is doubtful if John K. Cowen would support Gorman.

The fact that President Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as a leader of the independent Democrats, is working with United States Senator McComas to secure from President McKinley the appointment of Theodore Marburg, the wealthy tobacco manufacturer and a leading Republican, as Minister to Vienna, is taken to mean that the old alliance between the independent Democrats and the Republicans has been renewed.

Whether one of its purposes is the election of Cowen to the Senatorship to succeed Wellington in the event of the Republicans securing control of the Legislature through the aid of the Independents remains to be seen. McComas and Cowen are close friends.

Senator Baker Gives Up His Fight.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 4.—United States Senator Lucien Baker this afternoon withdrew as a candidate for re-election. Mr. Baker issued the following statement:

"After mature investigation, I am satisfied that I cannot be elected. To those of my friends who have stood by me I am under deep and lasting obligations." This apparently leaves the nomination assured to J. R. Burton.

Baseball Situation in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 4.—Charles Sommers of the Cleveland Club, American League, had a conference to-night with McGraw and Robinson over the new league plans. It was said after the meeting that an American League would go right ahead and seek no compromise with the National League. The fact, however, remains that McGraw is in frequent communication by wire and letter with National League magnates. He holds the key to the whole baseball situation. The papers of incorporation of the Baltimore Baseball and Athletic Company were filed in court to-day. The Rev. John D. Boland, a prominent Catholic priest, a close friend of McGraw, together with Conway Sams, the noted bicycle league man; James P. Shannon, a hotel proprietor, and McGraw and Robinson, are among the incorporators. Grounds will probably be leased next week. The stock of the new company, 400 shares at $100 a share, has all been subscribed.

Black Laborers for Rhodesia Mutiny.

BEIRA, Portuguese East Africa, Jan. 4. —On the arrival of the German steamer Hertzog at Beira, 136 Abyssinians and Somalis for the Rhodesian mines, the "boys," as they are called, were informed

FIREMAN'S COLD RIDE.

He Was Bathing When Alarm Sounded but Drove His Truck Though Attired Only in a Rubber Coat.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 4.—Herman Hanke, the driver of Truck No. 4, distinguished himself yesterday afternoon by driving his apparatus to a fire attired in nothing but a rubber coat. He was taking a bath on the upper floor of the truckhouse when the gong clanged for a fire at 82 Darcy Street. The horses ran to the pole, and the men took their places, and Capt. O'Brien was about to mount the seat and drive when Hanke shot down the brass pole absolutely naked and leaped to his seat. As he did so he slipped on his rubber coat, and with it only partly buttoned pulled the release cord, and the apparatus rolled out so quickly that Capt. O'Brien only recovered from his surprise in time to catch on to the rear and swing himself onto the ladders.

Within two minutes the driver's hair was frozen stiff; he had not even waited to put on a cap. The water on his legs froze, but with one bare foot upon the gong and the other upon the brake he sent his horses flying down the street. Half way to the fire an old countryman driving a horse and wagon became confused and stopped his rig directly in front of the truck. Hanke by quick work carried his horses around, and the tillerman succeeded in getting his end past the frightened countryman by a couple of inches.

The fire was soon out, and Hanke was supplied with a pair of rubber boots and a couple of coats, one of which was wrapped about his legs, and thus drove his truck back to the house. When the house was reached Hanke resumed his bath.

YOUNG JEFFERSON RAN AWAY.

Grandson of the Actor Taken in Out of the Cold Near Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Joseph Jefferson, son of Thomas Jefferson of Montclair, N. J., and grandson and namesake of the actor, was a guest of the Yonkers police for several hours this morning. About midnight last night the operator in Tower No. 16 of the New York Central Railroad heard some one rapping on the tower house door, and, on opening it, found a boy. The lad was cold and tired, and was admitted to the room.

When questioned he told who he was and who and where his father was and lived, and also about his grandfather. He went on to say he was twelve years old, and had been taken to Dobbs Ferry to attend a military school. He did not like the school, so early last evening departed. He walked as far as Tower No. 16, and, being cold, asked for shelter. Detectives Robinson and Connolly went up to Tower No. 16 and took him in charge, in response to the request of the operator, telegraphed here. The boy was fed and made comfortable. This morning Manager Bright of the Yonkers Theatre took charge of him and took him to Montclair.

PASTOR RESIGNS TO TEACH.

Leaves His Church to Be Independent of the Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 4.—The Rev. William W. Davidson, until now pastor of the Congregational Church at North Mianus, has resigned his pastorate to devote his time to teaching the North Mianus Italians the English language.

It will be remembered that some weeks ago the officials of the church refused the pastor's request that he be allowed to open a night school for the Italians in the church. Mr. Davidson will now open a school independently of the church or public school authorities, and has already secured a room with the aid of his friend, Henry O. Havemeyer.

ANOTHER USE FOR CATFISH.

New Orleans Shipper Declares They Are Largely Sold as Sturgeon.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—The demand of the salmon canners for an investigation by the United States Fish Commission of the truthfulness of the story that Louisiana catfish are being shipped North to be chemically treated and substituted for canned salmon caused A. P. Rabito, a leading fish shipper of this city, to give some information to-day. He said:

"I have never shipped catfish North to be turned into canned salmon, but I do know beyond a doubt that great quantities of catfish are now being sent East from this State to be prepared and sold as sturgeon. I now have one order alone for one carload of catfish from a big sturgeon dealer in the East, who will sell them as sturgeon. The catfish and sturgeon are similar in many respects, and the substitution is easy.

"No; I won't tell who the dealers are that substitute catfish for sturgeon, but there are so many of them in the East that it would not make much difference, anyway."

TO COMMAND THE ILLINOIS.

Capt. Robley D. Evans the New Battleship's First Commander.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Jan. 4.—According to current gossip around the shipyards Capt. Robley D. Evans will be the first commander of the new battleship Illinois, which is rapidly nearing completion in Newport News. Capt. Evans is also scheduled to succeed Admiral Schley as commander of the South American station after Schley returns to the United States preparatory to being retired.

OSSIFIED MAN IS DE. D.

W. A. Bloomer's Strange Affliction Ends Fatally in St. Luke's Hospital.

William A. Bloomer, who achieved fame as the ossified man of St. Luke's Hospital, died yesterday afternoon in the hospital, after a long illness, at the age of thirty-five. The case was considered a most remarkable one, and attracted much attention from physicians all over the country.

Nearly three years ago Mr. Bloomer suffered from acute rheumatism, which became so aggravated that he had to be removed to St. Luke's Hospital. Very soon ossification set in, his feet being the first parts of his body to be attacked. The malady spread over his whole body, until he was perfectly helpless, and unable to take anything but liquid food. He, however, retained all his senses, except that of touch, until the last. Mr. Bloomer was at one time an engineer in the Government service, and was in charge of the engines of the Dolphin during the Cleveland Administration. The Dolphin was the boat on which Mr. Cleveland made his famous duck-shooting excursions.

AMBASSADOR STARTS FOR ITALY.

George von L. Meyer to Sail on the Fuerst Bismarck To-day.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—George Von L. Meyer, United States Ambassador to Italy, left Boston for New York to-day.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Meyer, children, and a corps of servants. They will sail from New York to-morrow on the steamer Fürst Bismarck.

All Ferrouh Reinstated at Washington.

BEARS IN WILD PANIC SCRAMBLE TO COVER

A Record-Breaking Day on the Stock Exchange.

Recorded Transactions Reach the Unprecedented Total of 1,827,400 Shares —Enormous Trading in St. Paul.

Wall Street yesterday was treated to a phenomenal display of strength and activity in the stock market. In point of activity, indeed, all past records were surpassed. Actually recorded transactions ran to the largest total ever known—1,827,400—while, if stop orders and other unrecorded transactions were to be included, the total business for the day would, it was estimated, easily reach the enormous aggregate of 2,500,000 shares. In one stock alone, and that St. Paul, which led the market's advance, no fewer than 251,000 shares were dealt in—more than the total sales of all stocks for a full day while the dullness of last midsummer ruled. The buying was on a tremendous scale all through the list, with Morgan, Hill, Vanderbilt, and Standard Oil interests conspicuous as purchasers.

It was more than a bull market; it was a bear panic. Many traders and operators who, on the day previous, when the sharp break in prices occurred, had been persistent short sellers of stocks, were at some time or other during the day forced to cover; and the longer they deferred the covering the greater were their losses. Shortly after the market opening, when St. Paul began to show resistance to the pressure put upon it, a number of the shorts hastened to cover their commitments, but, on the other hand, most of the large Western operators who were short of the market undertook to fight the advance by putting out a fresh line of short stock. Under the impetus of the enormous buying by the large financial interests, however, augmented later by purchases for commission house accounts, the market went higher and still higher, until, at the close, the bears were in full rout and were wildly scrambling in their endeavor to cover their contracts. The scene on the floor then, as, indeed, all day long, was one of great excitement, and much difficulty was experienced in executing orders.

The opening of the market gave little indication or suggestion of what was to follow. In sympathy with the lower London prices—the market there being disturbed by the fears of higher money and suggestions of foreign complications growing out of the Chinese situation—prices here opened down from a point to a point and a half below the close of Thursday. At first the upward movement was slow, but as the buying orders accumulated and were put into the market, the figures began to soar, until, as indicated, prices at the close were in many cases from two and three to thirteen points higher than the final figures of Thursday.

The advance of St. Paul was the feature of the market. From a low figure of 145 it rose almost by leaps and bounds to a high figure of 158⅝, closing at 158¼, a net gain of 12⅝ points. The trading in the stock was on an enormous scale, one block of 12,000 shares coming out, while blocks of 5,000 were not unusual. The buying was attended by numerous reports, the one receiving most credence being that the road was to be leased to Northern Pacific and Great Northern, the common stock, now paying 5 per cent., the dividends being guaranteed 6 per cent. for the first two years and 7 per cent. thereafter. Incidentally, Northern Pacific rose 6½ points, and Great Northern 6.

In the early afternoon, to add to the excitement, a report, apparently coming from good sources, told of further announcements shortly to be made in relation to the coal roads, whereupon the coal stocks became strong and active under the leadership of Jersey Central, which rose sharply 8¼ points, the quotation at one time jumping 2¾ points between transactions.

Sugar Trust stock also had a sensational rise, appreciating 5 points on the reports of the likelihood of an early settlement of the trade war.

The story of the day, however, is best told by the advances themselves, some of the more important of which are here given:

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Atchison	1⅝	Erie 2d pf.	2¼
Atchison pf.	2⅝	Great North.	6
Balt. & Ohio	2¼	Illinois Central	3½
Jersey Central	8½	Iowa Central	2
Burlington	3½	Iowa Central pf.	3½
Chi. Great Western	1¼	Louisville & Nash.	1⅜
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	3	Missouri Pacific	3¼
St. Paul	12⅜	New York Central	2⅝
Northwestern	4	Northern Pacific	6½
Rock Island	4	Pennsylvania	4⅜
Three C's	1½	Reading	2½
Del. & Hudson	5½	Reading 1st pf.	2½
Lackawanna	2	Reading 2d pf.	2½
Erie	1½	Union Pacific	2⅛
Erie 1st pf.	3½	Union Pacific pf.	1½

STEEL STOCKS.

Steel & Wire	1	National Steel	1¼
Tin Plate	3¼	National Tube	1½
Colorado Fuel	1½	Tennessee Coal	1¼
Federal Steel	2¼		

OTHER INDUSTRIALS.

Sugar	4½	Continental Tobacco	1⅝
American Tobacco	1½	National Biscuit	2¼
Consolidated Gas	2¾	People's Gas	3½

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	2	Metropolitan	1½
Manhattan	1⅝		

The transactions already recorded for the three business days of this year amount to 4,991,778 shares, more than double the amount traded in during the same period last year. In bonds the increase is almost as great, the total this year being $10,756,150, against $5,416,700 for the like number of days a year ago. Back in November, 1876, the shares of the St. Paul Road could have been purchased on the Stock Exchange at 18½, and during the great boom of 1881 the top notch price was 129¼, figures that were not again passed until 1899, when 136⅜ was touched. In 1890 St. Paul sold at 44, in 1893 the lowest price was 46⅝, in 1895 53⅜, and in 1896 50⅞. These were nearly all times of great weakness, in which St. Paul suffered in common with all other railroad properties. From 1880 to 1884 the dividend rate on the common shares was 7 per cent., in 1885 it fell to 4, in 1886 rose again to 5. In 1888 only 2½ per cent. was paid, while from that time until 1892 nothing was paid. In the latter year 2 per cent. was declared. In 1893 and 1894 the rate was 4 per cent., in 1895 2 per cent., in 1896 4 per cent., and since then 5 per cent.

TRAGEDY IN MOBILE, ALA.

Painter Kills a Man for Calling on His Divorced Wife.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 4.—This afternoon near the centre of the city Oscar Mann, a painter, killed Claude Norden, a clerk. Norden was reproving an associate for using foul language on the street, when Mann reached over his shoulder and thrust a long knife into his jugular. Norden died in about five minutes.

Mann was arrested, and denies that he cut Norden. The animus of the attack is said to be that Norden had been visiting Mann's divorced wife.

Will of Charles Higgins of Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The will of Charles Higgins, filed for probate to-day, disposes of an estate estimated at $200,000.

After several specific bequests the testa-

CANADIAN FISHING RIGHTS.

Modus Vivendi with the United States Renewed for Another Year

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Jan. 4.—The modus vivendi in respect to United States fishing vessels on the Atlantic Coast has been renewed for another year, that is, for 1901, by the Dominion Government, by order in council.

The act provides that United States fishing vessels may for the year 1901 purchase bait, ice, seines, lines, and all other supplies and outfits. It also makes provision for the transshipment of catches and the shipping of crews. The fee charged for such is to be $1.50 per ton on actual registered tonnage, and the term to expire on the 31st day of December, 1901.

EXPLOSION KILLS THREE MEN.

Blowing Up of Dynamite Destroys New Jerseymen at Thompson's Point.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—A terrific explosion occurred about noon to-day in the "tawning" building of the Repauno Chemical Company's powder works, at Thompson's Point, N. J., on the Delaware River, twenty miles below the city.

Three men are reported to have been instantly killed by the explosion, the force of which was felt for many miles around.

The building in which the explosion occurred was a one-and-a-half-story frame affair, and was apart from the other portion of the works. The dead men had been punching the dynamite into eight-inch paper shells for use in blasting. Fragments of the men were picked up over a hundred feet away from the wrecked building.

Officials of the company say they cannot estimate the loss, but it is thought it will not be over $5,000.

OFFICERS FLEE FROM SHOTGUN

Was in the Hands of a Woman Who Once Killed a Man.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 4.—Constables Rockafellow and Mattox went to New Providence this morning to serve a dispossess notice on Mr. and Mrs. Fingerhut. Thomas Murphy has been trying to get the Fingerhuts out of his house for three months, and finally obtained the notice. The constables found Mrs. Fingerhut at home, but she refused to accept the summons to appear in Justice Mosher's court, and the constables alleged that she seized a shotgun and threatened to kill them. The officers then fled.

The notice reads that the Fingerhuts must vacate the house by Jan. 9. Mrs. Fingerhut killed Charles Roehrich of New York while he, with the aid of several men, was trying to dispossess her from one of his houses, but was pardoned after serving six months of her sentence.

HONDURAS SYNDICATE SUIT.

Testimony Taken in a Case Which Concerns Many Well-Known Persons.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 4.—Taking of testimony in the great Honduras contract litigation commenced this afternoon in the Prudential Building before Nicholas W. Bindsell, representing the United States District Court. The action is instituted by the Honduras Company of Georgia against the Honduras syndicate of New Jersey. It is claimed that the law firm of Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell were retained as general counsel for the company, and that late in 1896 it was discovered that they had abandoned it for the syndicate, which was organized by Senator Chauncey M. Depew, H. Walter Webb, W. Seward Webb, John Jacob Astor, and others.

The complainant asks, among other things, that the syndicate be directed to transfer to it every beneficial interest it may have in the contracts with Honduras, which are understood to cover railroad building, banking, immigration, and tremendous special privileges of various kinds. Jacob R. Shipheard, organizer of the Georgia company, was the first witness. He introduced many exhibits.

CHIEF DEVERY IN HARLEM.

Calls on Capt. Dean and Has a Consultation with Him.

Chief Devery visited the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station at 1:30 this morning and asked for Capt. Dean.

Sergt. Delancey, who was on duty, informed the Chief that the Captain had retired, but immediately sent a patrolman to awaken him.

Capt. Dean and the Chief were in consultation for some time, but the nature of their conference could not be learned.

It is said that a number of gambling houses exist in Capt. Dean's precinct and the conference may have been in relation to them.

$50,000,000 MORTGAGE FILED.

Instrument Recorded in White Plains Covers Third Avenue Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 4.—One of the largest mortgages ever recorded in the Register's Office of Westchester County was filed here to-day. The mortgage is for $50,000,000, and is the one given by the Third Avenue Railroad Company to the Morton Trust Company as part of the plan under which the Third Avenue Railroad was leased by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in May last.

The mortgage had to be recorded in this county in order to cover the property of the Westchester Electric, the Yonkers, the Southern Boulevard, the Tarrytown, White Plains, and Mamaroneck Street Railways, and the Union Railway, which are controlled by the Third Avenue line. There were $17,500 worth of revenue stamps attached to the instrument.

RUBBER TRUST CUTS PRICES.

Makes a Reduction of 5 Per Cent. on Its Products.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The United States Rubber Company has cut the prices of its products, beginning to-day, 5 per cent., and the company will rebate to its jobbers 5 per cent. on all goods now on hand.

Negotiations which have been pending with the fourteen independent companies have been declared off, and no further effort will be made to combine the outside interests, it is said. The present cut in prices is accompanied by the announcement that another and more severe cut will be made in April. April 1 is considered the opening of a rubber trade war.

BERLIN'S SWANS IN DANGER.

They Got Caught in the Ice, but the Fire Department Saved Them.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—It is zero weather here. The Spree was frozen over so suddenly that the ice inclosed thirteen of the city's swans, and the Fire Department was called out to release them.

Cold Weather Throughout Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A cold snap is appearing throughout Europe. There have been severe snowstorms in Eastern Galicia and Southern Russia, accompanied by gales.

BISHOP POTTER SAYS HE WAS APPROACHED

Declares a Croker Emissary Tried to Close His Mouth.

TALK AT CITY CLUB DINNER.

Members Criticised for Indifference— Mark Twain and Other Notable Speakers Heard.

"The Causes of Our Present Municipal Degradation" was the subject that was discussed from many standpoints at a dinner given by the City Club last night. Not only were the causes the subject of discussion, but the speakers presented plans for the betterment of the city, prominent among them being those put forward by Bishop Potter and Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain.)

The dinner was a large one, and Wheeler H. Peckham presided. With him at table were Bishop Potter, Samuel L. Clemens, Charles Sprague Smith, Senator Le Grand Tibbitts, St. Clair McKelway, John E. Parsons, George F. Seward, Frank Moss, Paul Dana, R. R. Bowker, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, and the Rev. Grenville Merrill. Bourke Cockran had accepted an invitation to speak, but was detained at the last moment, while letters of regret were read from Gov. Odell, Abram S. Hewitt, District Attorney Philbin, Charles Stewart Smith, Robert C. Morris, William H. Baldwin, Charles R. Miller, and Joel B. Erhardt.

Bishop Potter came in while the dinner was under way, and at once the diners rose and gave him a cordial welcome. Throughout the course of his address, which was his first public utterance on the police question since he sent his letter to the Mayor, the Bishop was constantly interrupted by applause. Several of his statements caused a sensation, notably the one in which he declared that just before he sent his letter to the Mayor calling attention to the conditions on the east side, and when it was known that such a letter was being prepared, he was visited by a man who said he represented Richard Croker, and was asked if he would be satisfied to let the matter of the Rev. Mr. Paddock drop—drop the whole question, in fact—if Capt. Herlihy and Inspector Cross were removed from their positions on the police force.

Many other emissaries of various persons and interests came to see him, Bishop Potter said, to try to make terms with him for the abandonment of the crusade, the terms to be such as would satisfy what the emissaries thought was the Bishop's personal vengeance.

Bishop Potter told the diners that he had not come to the dinner to say pleasant things, and was not going to say them. He called them to account for not having done something to carry out the plan he had proposed in St. Paul's Chapel, and which they had seemingly applauded, to form an individual vigilance corps, in which each citizen struggling for the general welfare should see to it that those charged with duties under the municipal government performed them. He contended that that was the key of the situation, and that out of it alone could grow great reforms.

Mark Twain said that he held the whole matter of reform in his hands; that he knew all about it, and that he was going to tell his hearers just how to bring it about. He told about an organization of which he was a member fifty-one years ago—when he was fourteen years old—which had been dubbed the "Anti-Doughnut Party." In the course of his address he dwelt on the fact that just such a party was needed now, and it was the opinion of those who heard him last night that the "Anti-Doughnut Party" would be one of the slogans in the next municipal campaign.

THE NEED OF MEN.

In his introductory address, Wheeler H. Peckham said that one of the causes of the present municipal degradation was that the men in control were bad, wholly and irredeemably bad, and that no men strong enough had yet come to the fore who could oust them and change matters. Men with the determination and morality to put out the wrongdoers and to put in others who would see that the misrule should cease, Mr. Peckham said, had not yet shown themselves.

"The issue," said Mr. Peckham," is simply one of men. You cannot remedy matters by law nor by system, you have got to remedy it by the simple expedient of turning out the maladministrators and putting in their places men who are honest and capable. We must organize a power that will overcome present conditions and put in office men who are capable and aggressively so. Vice, that has awakened such an outburst of public opinion, is but one of the things that must go."

Mr. Peckham then introduced Bishop Potter, who, he said, had done more to awaken the sense of the community to the enormity of present conditions than any other man in the city.

Bishop Potter began his address by making a plea for tolerance. He said that conditions as they existed were largely the result of the complexities of human nature. He was not prepared to maintain, he said, that the police as a body were corrupt, and said he believed that there were among them as many men who had aspirations toward good and aims that were commendable as among any other body of men of the same size.

"But they are the creatures of a system," said the Bishop. "I did not come here to say pleasant things, and the system exists largely because of your indif

that greed and passion to get out of every office every possible emolument, and a powerful organization at the top that allows this to go on.

"I suppose that it will be no surprise to you to learn that before the letter which I wrote was sent to the Mayor I was approached by a great many persons, emissaries representing all sorts of interests, to know what sacrifice it would be necessary for them to make to satiate my desire for revenge. I desire to disclaim here any feeling of that kind, or, in fact, any feeling arising out of the personal discourtesy shown to one of my clergymen. That was in itself a small matter.

"The point lay in the spectacle of a person going to the men for protection who were supposed to be conservers of the laws and the peace of the community and being deliberately insulted. It was the spectacle of the police ranging themselves on the side of crime and degradation against the decent element of the community that was intolerable.

"Among those who came to me was a man who said that he represented Mr. Croker. He asked me if I would be satisfied to drop the matter if Capt. Herlihy and Inspector Cross were beheaded. I told him that this was not a question of men. These men did but the bidding of those above them, and those above them in their turn were the creatures of those still higher.

"I told him that it was a system we were opposing, not a man or men, for he knew as well as you and I that the policeman does not hold his place through devotion to duty or honesty, but wholly and solely by the favor of those above him, who are responsible for the system.

"Some time ago I stated, and there were many criticisms on my statements—that money was the root of all the evil. A condition of society where gain excuses all doings must naturally affect the mechanism which runs a city such as this. There must be some higher aim.

"There must be some loftier motives. We must recognize in all who are worthy a striving for the right. The feeling must be fostered and nurtured. There must be personal sacrifice and vigilance, and when you can achieve that there comes the awakening of a great enthusiasm. The rest will be an easy matter."

MARK TWAIN'S REMEDY.

Mark Twain, who was the next speaker, and who, Mr. Peckham said, would view the matter from a different standpoint, took issue with Bishop Potter at once. He said that there was lust for gain and dishonesty, but that it must be admitted that if such a condition was universal this country could not survive. He said that he believed that forty-nine out of every fifty men were honest, and asked if this were true why it was that the forty-nine honest ones could not have their way. Answering this own question, he said it was simply because the fiftieth man was organized and the forty-nine were not. The whole matter simplified, he said, was that the wrong man was in the position of authority.

"Now I am here," said Mr. Clemens, "with the utmost seriousness of manner to tell you what's to be done, and how to do it. I have exercised the trade of unsalaried statesmanship for years. I am a statesman not for reward, but for the peace of mind it brings me. I am too old to learn, but I am not too old to teach.

"Now, to set this whole thing right is very simple. I know all about it. It has been said by somebody, and if it hasn't it will be now, that we must learn wisdom out of the mouths of babes and sucklings or something of that sort. The whole solution of the question rests just there. Fifty-one years ago, when I was fourteen years old, I was a member of a party of a peculiar sort, and it is my belief that if we could have such a party now we would soon clear the political atmosphere. I bring it to you here now for the salvation of this town. The party was called the Cadets of Temperance.

"Its members wore red merino scarfs and walked in church parades and picnics. On entering it a boy had to promise not to smoke," said Mr. Clemens, removing the cigar from his mouth, "never to drink or gamble, to keep the Sabbath, and not to steal watermelons. In fact, you promised to leave behind all the liberties that were of any value, and pursue a career of virtue that was irksome to yourself and a reproach to all other people.

"There were thirty-four members of the party, and they were divided into two factions, the reds and the blues. Five of the members were purchasable, and they had to be purchased every month, when there was an election. Four could be secured on reasonable terms, but the fifth held out for war prices. The bribes were paid in the shape of doughnuts and chewing gum. There were two boys—the most incapable of the lot, but the most enterprising, who were always to the fore. There was Croker Brown on one side and Platt Higgins on the other, and one or the other managed to get himself elected every time. The good boys stood no show at all. They couldn't get elected.

THE ANTI-DOUGHNUT PARTY.

"When we had stood this thing a long time we got an idea. We good boys stepped out when we saw the balance of power with the purchasables and formed another party. We called ourselves 'the incorruptibles,' but we were not always known by that name. We had obloquy heaped on us, and we got the name of the 'Anti-Doughnut Party' because we couldn't be approached on the usual terms. Well, we started wrong by putting up one of our members for office, and of course he got licked.

"But we stuck together, we twelve, and enunciated new principles. They were that none of us would ever accept office of any kind. We are here, we said, to put some virtue into the gang, and we're going to do it. We won't take office, but we warn you—meaning the other two parties—that you've got to put up your best men for office or you won't get our support. We were strong enough to make those terms, and that was the end of the Crokers and the Platts. The good boys were put up, and when we picked the best one we voted for him and he was elected.

"There's the problem, gentlemen, solved. What we want to-day is an 'Anti-Doughnut Party' that won't take office, but will keep the other parties safe. I am sure that it can be done. In a modified form it has been done by the mugwumps, of which body I am the only living representative. An 'Anti-Doughnut Party' of 80,000 or 80,000 can do the trick. It would spread from the city to the country, and in time it would dictate the nomination of every office holder from constable to President. All it would ask for was the best possible man, and its support would mean the best man's election.

"Not long ago we had two men running for the Presidency. There was Mr. McKinley on one hand and Mr. Bryan on the other. If we'd have had an 'Anti-Doughnut Party' neither would have been elected. I didn't know much about finance, but some friend told me that Bryan was all wrong on the money question, so I didn't vote for him. I knew enough about the Philippines to have a strong aversion to sending our bright boys out there to fight with a disgraced musket under a polluted flag, so I didn't vote for the other fellow. I've got that vote, and its clean yet, ready to be used when you form you 'Anti-Doughnut Party' that will want only the best men for the offices, no matter what party they belong to and which solve all your political problems."

John Jay Chapman gave what some considered an announcement of the Citizens' Union that they would insist on Controller Coler being nominated for Mayor on the reform ticket. "The Democratic machine wants the emoluments of office, and so does the Republican machine," said Mr. Chapman.

"It seems to me that the most practical way to win a victory for honesty and civic righteousness is by commencing a year ahead. Let us take a man like Coler, for example, and announce our candidate and say to the public, 'Here is our man.' Let us stand together without compromise. Let us say we stand for Coler and no compromise. People may sneer at the Citizens' Union and their efforts at organization, but it is the only way practicable to bring about an end of misrule in municipal government."

Others who spoke to the subject of the evening were St. Clair McKelway, Charles Sprague Smith, and Frank Moss.

PRIVATE BANK IS CLOSED.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 4.—The Bank of Berkley, a private institution conducted in Berkley by R. L. W. Brooks since 1897, failed to open its doors this morning. Mr. Brooks having made an assignment late last night to W. W. Old of Norfolk, trustee. The bank's liabilities are upwards of $13,000. Of the indebtedness, about $6,000 is said to secured.

The bank had no large depositors. The largest amount on its books to any one person's credit is said to have been hardly more than $500. It was patronized largely by the small Jewish merchants of Berkley and South Norfolk.

Lincoln Monument Finished.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The reconstruction of the Lincoln Monument, which has been in progress for a year, and has cost the State $100,000, is practically finished. The Board of Control will soon set the date for removing the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln from the temporary vault to the permanent receptacle under the obelisk. The monument will probably be dedicated on May 30. In outward appearance it is the same as before, except that twenty feet added to it is a decided improvement. The interior arrangement is the same. The drainage system and ventilation are of the latest pattern.

CONGRESSIONAL BOOZ INQUIRY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The Booz Congressional Committee, which was recently appointed by Speaker Henderson for the purpose of making inquiry into the cause of the death of Oscar L. Booz and to investigate hazing in general at the Military Academy, began the taking of testimony to-day. Three sessions were held, covering a period of time from 9 o'clock in the morning until midnight.

The committee, which consists of Messrs. Dick of Ohio, Chairman; Driggs, New York; Wanger, Pennsylvania; Clayton, New York, and Smith, Iowa, went to Bristol, Penn., the home of Booz's family, this morning and heard the testimony of four members of that family. In the afternoon four physicians who attended Oscar Booz were heard. To-night in Philadelphia two more physicians and two other witnesses received an opportunity to tell what they knew of the case.

Most of the evidence adduced has already been brought out by the military board of inquiry, appointed by the War Department.

One of the most important points learned was the fact that one of the physicians had attended Oscar Booz for acute laryngitis previous to his going to West Point. The administration of tabasco sauce, it was testified by a throat expert, was sufficient to cause an irritation of the affected part of the larynx which would have made Booz less able to resist tuberculosis germs.

A physician who examined the cadet previous to his entrance to West Point testified that his lung expansion was not normal, and that he was not what might be termed a good specimen of physical manhood. A great mass of medical testimony was heard in relation to Booz's general physical condition.

Sigmund S. Albert, an ex-cadet, who was a classmate of Booz, was one of the witnesses called in this city. Albert's testimony before the military board was read to him. The witness at that hearing declined to answer certain questions, and he was asked to-night why he declined, but he could give no satisfactory response.

Albert said he was forced to do 150 "eagles," and was also hung by the hands from an iron bar. He also had to do "setting up" exercises, and "wooden willies." He never saw any one else hazed, but knew from hearsay that other cadets were being treated like himself. Booz, Albert said, was "cut" by many of the cadets because of his alleged cowardice in his fight with Cadet Keller.

Albert said he was "very much unsuccessful" in his contest, and was snubbed somewhat, because some of the upper class men said he did not fight long enough. His opponent, he said, was Lieut. Peyton, who he thought was now in the Philippine Islands.

Albert subsequently stated that he was in two fights. His second contest was with a cadet named Doyle, of his own class, whom Albert called out for insulting him. He did not remember for what offense he had himself been called out. He said each class had a "fighting committee," which was appointed by the class.

Albert said he was more severely hazed than other cadets of his class. He was asked why, and answered: "Principally because of my religion."

Albert, who is a Jew, said he resigned from the academy partly because life there was unbearable and partly because he disliked military life. Albert further said that if a fourth class man incurred the displeasure of an upper class man, the same, he thinks, would be mostly cadets of the upper classes, would enter false demerits against the victim, and in many cases the unfortunate cadet would thus be forced out of the academy.

Albert firmly believed that he was ostracized at West Point because of his being a Jew. He testified that he had been called "a damned Jew" by Cadets Meyer and Jordan of the third class. Albert at first refused to give the names of these men.

The Congressional Committee will again go to Bristol to-morrow morning to hear other witnesses, and later in the day will sit in this city. Ex-Mayor Breth of Altoona, Penn., whose son, it is alleged, died from an ailment indirectly due to hazing at West Point, and former Cadet Burnham of Kentucky, a classmate of Booz, will appear before the committee to-morrow. If the investigators conclude their work here by to-morrow night they will begin taking testimony at West Point on Monday morning.

GEN. ALGER EXPLAINS.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.—Discussing the statement made by Gov. Pingree in his last message, that Gen. Alger's ignoring the claims of the great steamboat interests, with representatives in New York, for the shipping of the Spanish soldiers to Spain, was responsible for much of the opposition to him, the ex-Secretary said to-night that there were no bids made by any American line, Gen. Alger said:

"There were eight bids entered, all by foreign steamship companies, aside from the Spanish bid, and all were exactly similar in every provision. All asked $110 for transporting the officers to Spain, and $55 for the enlisted men and employes. No American line was in position to submit bids, as the War Department had control of all of their large ships at the time.

"The fact of all the bids received being the same in every way led the department to believe that there was a combine among the steamship companies to prevent the cutting of rates. Therefore, the Spanish bid, which was $55 for officers and $20 for enlisted men and employes, was accepted.

"A Spaniard, whose name I have forgotten, told me afterward that the knowledge that they would be shipped home in Spanish steamers had influenced the Spaniards not a little in surrendering. It relieved the dread that they would be brutally treated by the Americans, as many of them feared. The idea of awarding the bids to the Spanish firm was my own.

"About this time the New York papers seemed to redouble their attacks on me. Whether this had anything to do with it I do not know. Vice President Wright of the International Navigation Company had no occasion to make any statements in relation to this matter, as his company entered no bids at all."

DEBATE ON BAKERS' STRIKE.

The striking Hebrew bakers and the non-union men remaining at work, between whom a feud has arisen, held rival meetings yesterday afternoon, and each adopted resolutions denouncing the other. The strikers met at their usual headquarters, Liberty Hall, 257 East Houston Street, where it was announced that Joseph Barondess has issued a challenge to the Master Bakers' Association to prove in a joint debate that any of the bakers were earning more than $7 or $8 a week.

The non-union men, 400 in number, met in Victoria Hall, 80 Clinton Street, Aaron Green presiding. The meeting refused to hear Walking Delegate Bogatsky of the Hebrew Bakers' Union, Bogatsky being ejected when he tried to speak.

Late yesterday afternoon the Boss Bakers' Association announced that President Perlun of the association had accepted the challenge to a debate by Joseph Barondess. The two will meet in joint debate in Victoria Hall next Friday.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and colder; brisk northwesterly winds.

Local snows have fallen in the Dakotas, Montana, and the northern and eastern portions of the lake region, and rains on the Pacific Coast and in the middle and northern plateau regions; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day, except occasional snows in the lake region and northern Rocky Mountain districts, and rain on the Pacific Coast, with falling temperatures eastward of the Dakotas and the eastern portions of Nebraska and Kansas. Fresh to brisk west to northwest winds are indicated for the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts, and north to northeast winds along the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	19	17	22
6 A. M.	19	17	22
9 A. M.	20	19	26
12 M.	28	27	31
3 P. M.	32	34	35
6 P. M.	32	33	35
9 P. M.	30	31	34
12 P. M.	29	30	33

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	29°
Weather Bureau	28
Corresponding date 1900	26
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	30

The maximum temperature was 34 degrees at 4:45 P. M., and the minimum 17 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 64 per cent, and at 8 P. M. 80 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. was 30.46, and at 8 P. M. 30.16.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—William Barnes, Jr., Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—George W. Dunn, Binghamton; Lewis Sperry, Hartford.

GILSEY—Gov. B. E. Bushnell, Ohio.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. J. McConnell, Pittsburg; Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Army.

TRIAL OF CAPT. HERLIHY

Young Woman Testifies Before the Police Commissioners.

Says Women of the Street Openly Urged Her to Join Them—Ex-Judge Pryor Ill.

It was not all comedy at the hearing in the trial of Capt. John D. Herlihy, at Police Headquarters, yesterday afternoon. The testimony related to general conditions in the Twelfth Precinct, and there was an impressive moment when Miss Rebecca Goodman, a young milliner, was on the stand.

She lives in Allen Street, and had testified to what she observed on the street as she came home from work. She told of women accosting men.

"Did they ever speak to you?" asked Mr. Olcott.

"They passed remarks about me as I came along," answered the witness.

"What did they say?"

"One of the women said, 'Come in; there'll be room for you to-morrow.'"

"And what else did she say?" asked Mr. Olcott.

The girl hung her head, and her face grew a deep scarlet. Her hand sought her face, nervously, but she did not answer.

"Don't hesitate," said Mr. Olcott; "you know you are here to tell us."

"I don't like to say."

There was more coaxing, and then the witness told how she had been openly urged to adopt a disreputable life.

Mr. Sexton was the only one of the Commissioners absent when the hearing began. Ex-Judge Roger A. Pryor was again absent, and Mr. Grant said that he had not withdrawn from the defense, but was ill.

John Becker, of 81 Madison Street, was the first witness called by Mr. Olcott. He said that he was an overall manufacturer at 55 Allen Street. He testified that women whistled to men who passed by 48 and 50 Allen Street from the windows. Conditions improved somewhat, he said, a week or two before the election. At this point Mr. Grant interrupted with an objection.

"Don't you instruct the witness," shouted Mr. York.

"Well, I'm going to make an objection," said Mr. Grant, with rising emphasis.

"You are not going to instruct the witness," answered Mr. York, emphatically.

There was another wrangle when Mr. Olcott produced a letter which had been attached to a report made by Capt. Herlihy on Feb. 7. He asked the witness if he was among those who signed the letter, which was a complaint addressed to the Mayor, and was answered in the affirmative.

The witness then said that conditions remained unchanged after Feb. 7, 1900.

Considerable amusement was caused during the cross-examination of the witness by Mr. Grant.

"How do you know those women were bad?" he asked.

"Oh, I'm not a baby," answered Mr. Becker, and there was a general laugh.

Rebecca Goodman was then called. She said she lived at 47 Allen Street, where her father manufactures overalls. Before living at that address the family lived at 52 Allen Street. The witness testified that she had seen women calling to men on the streets every day up to two weeks before the election. They stood about the stoops of the tenement houses.

The letter attached to Herlihy's report was shown to her and she was asked if she had signed it. Upon answering that she had, Mr. Olcott asked her to point out her name. "But that is B. Goodman," he said.

"Yes. You see they call me Becky. Here I notice you say Rebecca," she answered, naïvely.

"Did you ever notice how the women were dressed," asked Mr. Olcott.

"In loose tea gowns," was the answer. Then followed the testimony outlined above. After Mr. Grant had questioned her, without altering her testimony materially, the witness was excused.

Mr. Olcott then asked if Mr. Grant would admit that Capt. Herlihy had not asked for a Chief's warrant, under Section 318 of the charter, and the lawyer said he would not answer the question at present.

The hearing will be resumed at 4 o'clock on Monday.

The question has been raised at headquarters whether legislation which will put the present Commissioners out of office will render the proceeding so far useless. Mr. York said a few days ago that it would not have such an effect. Mr. Olcott said yesterday, however, that there was no doubt in his mind that an act of the Legislature making an entirely new commission would wipe out the proceedings entirely.

POLICE BOARD CONFERENCE.

Commissioners Say the Police Situation Was Not Discussed—The Committee of Fifteen.

Police Commissioner Sexton was confined to his home yesterday through an ailment of the throat, and his colleagues, Messrs. York, Hess, and Abell, met after the adjournment of the trial of Capt. Herlihy and were in session nearly two hours. All denied that other than minor police business had been transacted or that any reference whatever was made to the police situation or the status of Chief Devery.

"You can quote me," said Commissioner Hess, "as saying that Chief Devery's status has not been discussed in my presence by my fellow-Commissioners in any way since my return from illness to official duty. So far as I can judge, present conditions may continue while they may be changed by legislation or events yet to come, and toward which no step has been taken to my knowledge. I have no idea what Chief Devery's intentions are, and have no reason to believe that I have ceased to share the confidence of the other Commissioners."

District Attorney Philbin said yesterday that neither he nor his assistants were preparing indictments against police officials, and that no evidence which might be submitted to a Grand Jury had been submitted to him by any committee.

The Committee of Fifteen made no announcement yesterday. Speaking for himself, William H. Baldwin, Jr., said that he knew of no movement to depose him and place Jolly Bill Crimmins on the committee.

"Mr. Crimmins," he continued, "is a good man on or off the committee. As far as the story that Mr. Crimmins has been slated for the Chairmanship, this is the first I have heard of it. You may rest assured it is absolutely without foundation."

Mr. Baldwin said he did not know whether the Committee of Fifteen would place any evidence before the January Grand Jury. Its efforts would be first directed against vice in tenements and the different forms of gambling, as well as against the relations between the police and the lawbreakers. Bucket-shops might fall within the scope of its work. What the committee's attitude toward tax evaders would be he had not learned.

In regard to a story that the Committee of Fifteen might in some way ally itself with the Tammany Investigating Committee, Mr. Baldwin said that there was no basis for it. The Committee of Fifteen would keep strictly out of the sphere of politics.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Almond, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Lynchburg, Va.; F. H. Almond, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, cloaks, and carpets; Hotel Normandie.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, dress goods, cloaks, suits, wash goods, and ribbons; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Simon, H. D., Nashville, Tenn.; notions, hosiery, and underwear; Hotel Vendome.

Howland Dress Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves, parasols, and laces; 52 Franklin Street; Criterion Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. H. Taylor, shoes; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Sondheim, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Solomon Brothers & Lemport, Rochester, N. Y.; S. B. Solomon, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Johnson Dry Goods Company, Wilmington, N. C.; W. A. Johnson, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Rowe, C. H., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; R. W. Hitt, notions and millinery; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Rosenfeld, M., Company, Detroit, Mich.; M. Rosenfeld, notions; 22 West Fourth Street.

Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.; F. N. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadway.

Wagner & Pardey, Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Pardey, millinery; Hotel Marlborough; G. Wagner, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Hammell, L., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; J. Hammell, domestics and notions; 77 Walker Street; Hoffman House.

Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. Jowett, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hendrickson, Latler & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; A. F. Hendrickson, clothing; Gilsey House.

SAY M'DONNELL'S LIFE WAS IN DANGER

Witnesses' Evidence Tends to Prove He Acted in Self-Defense.

Man Who Killed Price Spared Kennedy After the Latter Had Tried to Shoot Him.

Evidence tending to show that Miles McDonnell, who shot and killed George Price and wounded three other men in the Onawa Café, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, Friday of last week, acted solely in self-defense and drew his pistol only after shots had been fired at him, was given at the Price inquest before Coroner Hart by several eye-witnesses of the affray yesterday. Upon points relating to the aggressiveness of any of the Kennedy party the memories of their sympathizers were unusually bad, though quite clear on any matter relating to McDonnell. The witnesses, who told a plain and straightforward story evinced some hesitation when questioned about Kennedy. They were, it was noised around the courtroom, which was filled with members of the gambling fraternity from up town, "afraid Kennedy would do them."

Sylvester H. Freeland of 49 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street was the first witness. He heard a shot, he said, when he had been in the saloon a short while. Kennedy had his back to the bar. McDonnell was near the cigar counter. Freeland ran toward the two. "When I reached them," said he, "McDonnell had a pistol against Kennedy's side. I grabbed the pistol and turned it aside, saying, 'Mac, what are you doing?' As I did so the pistol went off. I then ran out, and when I came back Courtney was on the floor and McDonnell was leaning against the cigar counter. I knelt down beside Courtney, and he said, 'Mac done it.'"

Charles Meyer of 116 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, who runs the restaurant attached to the Onawa Café, was at the lunch counter when the shooting began.

"I heard one shot," said Meyer, "and I dropped down behind the lunch counter. I was in the cellar when the second shot was fired."

"Why didn't you look around?" asked Coroner Hart.

"Well, in 1873," replied the witness, "I was in a place where there was a little shooting, and I stood up and looked at it. I caught a bullet in my ear that time, and I have never cared about looking at shooting since."

The testimony of other witnesses tended to show that McDonnell did not shoot then until after Price, the dead man, fired on him, the shot striking John McGuinness, standing in front of him.

Charles Garthe, the night cashier in the Onawa Café, gave testimony favorable to McDonnell's prospective plea of self-defense.

"I heard Peyser, Kennedy, and McDonnell arguing at the bar," said he. "Then I heard McDonnell ask, 'Did you bunch come here to do me?' and Kennedy replied, 'Yes, you ——,' and pulled his gun. McDonnell grabbed it and it went off in the air. McDonnell drew his own pistol then and said: 'Now, Tom, I've got you, but I'll spare your life for your children's sake.' I then ran for a policeman and told him Kennedy did the shooting."

Robert H. McKay, a bartender of 1,913 Lexington Avenue, said he heard McDonnell say: "Somebody has been telling tales about me to Tom Kennedy. I would like to know who that man is. It looks as if you had come in here to do me." Then Peyser said: "Don't stand for that, Tom, give it to him." Kennedy then drew his revolver. It went off in the air twice while McDonnell was holding it. Price then pulled a revolver and fired at McDonnell. The shot either went wild or struck McGuinness. Then McDonnell reached for his weapon.

Abraham Peyser was now called to the stand. He said that he, Tom Kennedy, Price, Courtney, and John Kennedy entered the Onawa Café after McDonnell did. "McDonnell said to Kennedy," swore Peyser, "'somebody has been carrying tales about me to Tom Kennedy,' and he looked at me. I said 'What are you looking at me for? Do you think I am a tale bearer?' Kennedy then pushed me away, saying, 'Keep quiet.' I turned my back, heard a shot, and was pushed out of the place.

"Were you scared?" asked Mr. Levy.

"Well, I was a little kernoodled," answered Peyser, while the Harlem contingent snickered.

McDonnell, the witness continued, had Kennedy in a kneeling position, and held a pistol pointed at him. He couldn't remember anything that was said by either.

"You have a very high opinion of yourself?" asked Mr. Levy.

"I have."

"Your hearing is not defective?"

"No."

"Not as defective as your conscience?"

"No."

John McGuinness of 169 East Ninety-fifth Street stated that McDonnell had started from the Onawa Café at 11:30 o'clock for his home in City Island, and had missed the last train. Returning to the saloon with him McDonnell met Price and Price said: "You can't get out of here without seeing Tom Kennedy." McDonnell called Kennedy aside. A shot was fired, and McGuinness saw McDonnell standing holding Kennedy's wrist in the air. Kennedy held a pistol. The pistol was discharged twice in the air. Peyser ran toward the two men, drawing from his overcoat pocket something that looked like a pistol. McGuinness, thinking that Peyser intended harm to McDonnell, shoved him aside, and he fell down. While standing by McDonnell a third shot was fired and struck McGuinness, penetrating his overcoat, coat, and vest, and grazing his breast just above the heart.

Anticipating McDonnell's exoneration, Kennedy's friends declare that if this happens he will be arrested for felonious assault as he leaves the courtroom. Abraham Levy says that if this happens the action will be followed by the arrest of six men on charges of assaulting McDonnell with intent to kill.

"Rummage Sale" for Charity.

Another "rummage sale" is on in Brooklyn, and anything in any line of articles connected with the household or of fancy work or wearing apparel, half-worn or otherwise, will be acceptable if sent to 56 Myrtle Avenue, at any time between Jan. 8 and 11. Housekeepers are requested to "rummage" for the benefit of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society. The sale will be held at 56 Myrtle Avenue on Jan. 9, 10, and 11.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 4.—The Galveston factory of the National Biscuit Company and a grain elevator belonging to Jokusch, Davison & Co. were burned last night. The loss is $60,000; partly insured.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Connelly's Alhambra Hotel, on State Street, was almost entirely destroyed by fire early this morning. The place had long been a students' resort, and was formerly known as "Casey's."

BUFFALO, Jan. 4.—The Holland and Howard Buildings, six-story brick structures, devoted to light manufacturing and mercantile business, were, with their contents, damaged by fire and water early this morning to the extent of $130,000. The losses on the buildings and their contents are said to be covered by insurance.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—A fire which originated on the fifth floor of 117 West Baltimore Street and spread to the adjoining building, No. 115, at 4:45 this afternoon, damaged the stock of Silberman & Todes, dealers in notions and furnishing goods, occupants of No. 117 and of the three upper floors of No. 115, to the extent of about $50,000, mostly by water. The Roxbury Rye Company, dealers in whisky, occupants of the lower floors of No. 115, were damaged to the extent of about $10,000, and the buildings sustained damages to the extent of probably $10,000 or more. All the losses will be covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 11 o'clock Friday night.)

6:30 A. M.—138 Ludlow Street; Jacob Rosenfelt, owner; damage, $1,000.

10:05 A. M.—126 Broome Street; Samuel Klein, owner; damage slight.

10:15 A. M.—Daly and Riverside Avenues; Joseph H. Goodwin, owner; damage, $65.

10:15 A. M.—784 Amsterdam Avenue; Michael E. Keusick, owner; damage, $300.

10:15 A. M.—206 Ninth Avenue; John Sayers, owner; damage slight.

2:10 P. M.—109 West Fortieth Street; Frank Armitage, owner; damage, $100.

2:20 P. M.—21 Batavia Street; Christo Schute, owner; damage slight.

4:30 P. M.—288 East Fifty-eighth Street; Mrs. Jacobs, owner; damage, $5,000.

5:20 P. M.—280 Broome Street; Joseph Webber, owner; damage trifling.

7:45 P. M.—207 West Twenty-second Street; owner, Mrs. Rielly; damage, $10.

10:25 P. M.—204 East Twelfth Street; owner, F. H. Wing Rear; damage, $50.

Tiffany & Co.

Pottery and Glassware

Special sale of incomplete sets, odd dozens and choice single pieces in rich china and glassware left over from the holiday trade.

Patrons will find in this collection many richly decorated dinner, soup, fish, game and entree plates, tea, coffee and bouillon cups and saucers and other pieces marked at nominal prices.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

LABOR HERE AND IN ENGLAND.

British Trades' Unions Delegate Contrasts Conditions.

Peter Curran, who came here five weeks ago as the fraternal delegate of the British trade unions to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, spoke last night in Arlington Hall, under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party, on Socialism and trade unionism in England.

He said he had been traveling through many of the great industrial centres in this country during the past five weeks. Among other places, he had visited a packing house in Chicago, the like of which he never wanted to see again.

"Your employers," he continued, "are getting more work out of the workingmen than are the employers in the old country, and the manner in which you rush in this country would not be tolerated for a single moment in England. There is one thing that I want to impress upon your minds, and that is that your manufacturers are dumping their commodities in our market cheaper than they can be made over there. That goes to show that you are more efficient slaves.

"The number of wealth-producing people in Great Britain is much larger in proportion to the population than is the number here. The money that is handed out in Wall Street and is stored in that thoroughfare represents the unpaid wages of the working classes.

"The strike weapon has proved beneficial to us in the settlement of our grievances in the field of battle. Another channel of redress is through political action, and I want to say right here that I have no use for the man either in England or America who says that the wage earner should keep aloof from political action.

"I detest a monarchy, though I have no personal dislike for the good old lady, the Queen, yet it is a relic of barbarism. However, from what I have observed since I came here, I tell you frankly that if by a wave of my hand in England I could bring about a republic then I would cease to wave my hand."

WOMAN'S SUICIDE BY FIRE.

She Pours Kerosene Over Her Clothes and Bedding, Then Applies a Match.

Sophie Winkler, forty years old, committed suicide in her room at 234 East Fifty-third Street yesterday afternoon by pouring a gallon of kerosene over her dress and bed and setting fire to it.

Her shrieks brought other lodgers, who put out the blaze with water, and the woman, in a frenzy of delirium, was taken to the Flower Hospital and then to the insane pavilion at Bellevue, where she died without making any lucid statement.

She had lived in the house for six months, and had long been seeking employment without success.

Mr. Bliss Refuses to Serve.

Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior, who on Thursday night was elected to the Presidency of the Business Men's Sound Money League, has declined the office on the ground that he cannot give to the position the necessary time. The organization purposes taking an active part in local politics. It is said that either John B. Claflin, George D. Haven, or A. D. Juilliard will be chosen President of the body, which will be incorporated as the Business Men's Club.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:25	Sun sets	4:46	Moon rises	5:55

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:36	Gov. Isl'd	8:06	H. Gate	10:02
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:14	Gov. Isl'd	8:37	H. Gate	10:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	12:30 P. M.	
	*1:00 P. M.	
Alene, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp, &c	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Buffon, Northern Brazil, &c		
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown	2:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hildur, Caracas	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Martello, Hull		
Minneapolis, London		
Morro Castle, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norman Prince, Argentine Republic, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Staatendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, JAN. 6.

Leon XIII., Genoa, &c		
Pretoria, Hamburg		6:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cymric, Queenstown	8:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp, via Southampton	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:00 A. M.	
Orisaba, Havana, Yucatan, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M., Jan. 16.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 16 and up to Jan. 19, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Jan. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan

WHITNEY BALL A SPECTACLE OF SPLENDOR

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Throws Open His Fifth Avenue Palace.

Society Assembles in Force for the Coming Out Festivities of Miss Barney, His Niece.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney gave last evening at his residence, 871 Fifth Avenue, on the corner of Sixty-eighth Street, a ball for his niece, Miss Helen Tracy Birney, daughter of his sister, Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney, who was Miss Lilly Whitney. The ball had attracted an unusual amount of anticipatory attention and interest in the New York modish world, and some 400 guests were present out of the 600 to 700 invited. Those who were not present remained away through illness, mourning, or were unavoidably absent.

The entertainment, in addition to being the formal coming out of Miss Barney, marked the opening, on its final completion, of Mr. Whitney's mansion, one of the largest and handsomest of New York's number of superb houses, and also its owner's re-entrance into social life, after his period of mourning for the late Mrs. Whitney. It had been Mr. Whitney's first intention to give a ball solely for the débutantes of the season, but his large acquaintance and the pressure of intimate friends, who influenced him to give the New York social world an opportunity to see his art treasures, decided him to make the ball a general one.

The Whitney house was originally built by the late Robert L. Stuart, the millionaire sugar merchant. Mr. Whitney purchased it from Mrs. Stuart some five years ago, and, on securing possession, called in architects and decorators to alter its interior and to build a large addition on adjoining lots in East Sixty-eighth Street, which he had secured. These alterations and additions have been under way for some years, and it has been Mr. Whitney's occupation in his leisure hours and his vacation periods to supervise them and to secure, both abroad and in this country, the rarest and most remarkable furnishings, decorations, and paintings procurable. The purse of a Fortunatus, combined with rare good taste and judgment, has enabled him to transform the Stuart house into a palace filled with art treasures.

The mansion is a consistent example of the art of one period—that of the Italian Renaissance. To decorate an interior in this style is far more difficult and costly than if the ordinary periods are followed. When the decorations are all original antiques the task becomes impossible, except through the employment of a large amount of money and time. None of these requisites is lacking in the adornment of the Whitney house, with the result that its owner has as near an approach to a Venetian or Florentine palace of the days of Leonardo da Vinci and Michael Angelo as it is possible to obtain.

There is hardly a piece of modern work to be found in the house, while each detail is the most perfect of its kind that could be secured. The chimney pieces, for instance, are nearly all elaborate works in marble from old Italian palaces; the hangings are from similar sources, the ceilings of several rooms have been taken bodily from famous buildings in Europe, and the furniture and much of the woodwork are of the same unique character.

THE ROOMS AND HALLS.

It is impossible in limited space to describe the various rooms and hallways of the Whitney residence at all adequately, or in detail. The principal hall on the second floor is approached through the entrance hall on Sixty-eighth Street by two sweeping marble stairways—which were not used last night—a temporary flooring, used to increase the floor area of the main hall having been built over them. The guests last evening, after having left their wraps in the dressing rooms off the lower or entrance hall, ascended by the marble stairway at the rear of the entrance hall.

In this large hall on the right hangs a superb portrait of Charles I. by Van Dyck, a most important work, in which the King is painted seated on a white horse. On the left wall there is a large example of the early Italian school—an altar piece by Lorenzo Costa. Suspended from the ceiling between these paintings is a splendid silver hanging lamp, a masterpiece of old Italian craftsmanship. One of the finest of the many cassoons which Mr. Whitney owns is in the hall. It is attributed to one of the early Italians, and resembles the work of Pinturicchio, and is in as good condition as when made some 500 years ago. The portieres and other draperies of the hall are of old figured velvet, the general color scheme being red and white.

Opening out of the main hall, to the right, is the dining room, and on the left are the library and a picture gallery, or salon. The dining room has its wall space covered with Italian mural paintings of the sixteenth century. The chimneypiece is a rarely fine piece of work, and holds two great bronze fire dogs, said to be the finest in America.

The most notable features of the library are its carvings of old oak and its splendid hangings of rich brocaded velvet, which are unique of their kind, and which it has for many years been a labor of love on Mr. Whitney's part to secure. The pictures in the library are few but choice. They comprise the beautiful example of Sir Joshua Reynolds, "Portrait of Miss Jacobs," which Mr. Whitney purchased at the Blakeslee-Fischoff sale last Winter, and a portrait of a man by Gaetano. There is also on the library table a delightful and remarkably well preserved little panel, two three-quarter length standing figures, by Cranach the elder.

The salon in the rear of the library and also opening out of the main hall has only recently been completed. On its walls, which are covered with rich figured crimson velvet, there hang a number of superb paintings, notably the Van Dyck, "Portrait of the Duke of Villiers, Viscount Grandisson," which Mr. Whitney recently purchased for the largest figure ever given for a canvas imported to this country, with the single exception of that for Millet's "Angelus." Hoppner's "Dancing Girl," shown last Winter at the Democratic Club display, a portrait of a man by Tintoretto, and a large and fine example of the French decorative painters of the Eighteenth Century, a female portrait, which can be attributed to Boucher, Nattier, or even to Mignard.

There is also a large and fine portrait of a male member of the Medici family, by Stusterman. The Van Dyck portrait of Viscount Grandisson, was the centre of interest last evening, and there were few of the guests who did not study it. The portrait is a full-length standing one, and depicts the young Viscount in a Court dress of the period, with gold brocaded doublet and breeches, long boots of brown leather with flaring tops, and a plumed cavalier's hat of gray felt held in his left hand.

THE BALLROOM.

Entrance to the ballroom was made through the long corridor in the rear of the dining room. The walls of this corridor, as said above, are panelled with old carved wood. The ballroom itself is a magnificent apartment of the Louis XIV. period. The walls are panelled in high relief, and were taken from the château of Phoebus d'Albert, near Bordeaux; thence they were taken to Paris, in the time of Louis Philippe, and in Paris Mr. Whitney secured them. The ceiling was also taken from an old château.

The feature of the great ballroom and its decorations is the marvelous tapestries by Boucher and Dechaise. These in texture, design, and color are among the most beautiful decorative tapestries in the world. The scene in this ballroom, when the cotillion was being danced, was reminiscent of some Court ball in a European palace.

The rooms opening off the lower entrance hall do not call for special mention, except the Marie Antoinette room, which was used last night for the women's cloakroom. This room, on the left of the hall as one enters, is one of the most artistic in the house. Its walls are covered with paneled mirrors, surrounding a number of remarkably good copies of Boucher, Nattier, Lancret, Pater, Watteau, and other painters of the eighteenth century.

The most effective apartment in the house, with the possible exception of the grand ballroom, is the magnificent hall on the second floor, which extends the whole depth of the house, save for the marble stairway in the rear. This hall has a ceiling two stories high, beautifully decorated, and its fittings are all of marble and carved woods. In its centre last night the table of honor was placed for the supper, and at it were thirty or forty chosen guests.

The other tables for the supper were placed here and in other rooms opening out of it. The scene when the supper was at its height, with hundreds of beautifully gowned women, decked with flashing jewels and surrounded by Old World treasures of art, was more suggestive, save for the modern costumes, of a banquet in some old Venetian palace in the time of the Doges than one in the metropolis of the New World.

The house called for little floral decoration last night, but in the entrance hall, to the right as the guests descended the steps, was a brilliant spot of color, made by the bright red blossoms of the poinsettia, a few of which were placed against the wall. There were also several pots of Boston fern, and at the foot of the back stairway, by which the guests ascended to the second floor, was placed another small bank of the poinsettia, its red blossoms lighting up the cold marble of the stairway. The large office and the reception room at the left, on entering, were used for cloak rooms—the office for the men, the reception room for the women.

After doffing their wraps and ascending to the second floor, the guests passed through the main hall to the salon, where Mr. Whitney, assisted by his sister, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, and her daughter, Miss Helen Tracy Barney, received them. Mrs. Barney's gown was of mirror velvet and brocade. The court train was of the velvet in a soft red hue, and the petticoat was of silver cloth, embroidered in pink roses of different shades. She wore pearls in her coiffure and about her neck. Miss Barney's gown was of white mousseline de soie, delicately embroidered in gold, and trimmed with white flowers.

THE SUPPER AND BALL.

There was general dancing before supper, for which Lander's and Franko's Orchestras played alternately. The supper was served about 12:30. The tables, which were laid and decorated on the third floor, were brought down ready for the guests. They were decorated with pink and white orchids, and there were corsage bouquets and boutonnières of these flowers for the guests.

There were about forty-five tables in all, and these were placed in the salon, the parlor, library, main hall, everywhere in fact on the second floor, save the ballroom. During the supper Sherry's Hungarian orchestras played in the halls. The supper was served by Sherry, and the menu was as follows:

Bouillon en Tasse.
Terrapin.
Canvas-back duck.
Poussins Grillés a la Diable.
Pate de Foie Croute.
Salade.
Glace.
Gateaux. Bonbons.
Café.
Champagne. Apollinaris.

After supper the cotillion was danced to the music of Lander's and Franko's orchestras, which played alternately, by about one hundred couples in the large Louis XIV. ballroom. The chairs were arranged two deep. The decorations were simple. The windows were filled with Southern smilax, with baskets of pink begonias depending from the centre of each, and large clusters of electric lights, of which there were fourteen, were covered with diaphanous white material, which, in turn, was veiled with asparagus vine, in which were placed pink and white orchids.

There were six favor designs, the figures for which were very handsome. Several charming novelties in figures were introduced by Worthington Whitehouse, who led the cotillion, dancing with Miss Barney. For the girls there were favors of sashes of liberty silk, jeweled and trimmed with heavy gold fringe, and for the men ribbons of different shades to match the sashes, from which depended jeweled orders. There were also in another figure large lanterns of gilt filled with mica in different shades. These lanterns were furnished with electric batteries, and were carried lighted. In this figure there were watchman's silver rattles for burglar alarms, old English in style, for the men.

One of the novelties was the hunt figure, when three stage horses, ridden by three little but real jockeys, walked in. These horses represented Ballyhoo Bey, Kilmarnock, and Prince Charlie, Mr. Whitney's racers, and the jockeys wore the Whitney colors—pale blue and chocolate brown. They distributed riding crops to both the men and the women. In another figure superb bunches of artificial flowers of all sorts, to which were attached long loops of ribbon by which they could be suspended from the girls' arms, were given, and boutonnières to match were distributed to the men.

Another favor was flags of all nations in silk on gilded poles. Yet other favors were missal bags in deep red velvet exquisitely embroidered with crests and trimmed with silver and gold galloon, and tied with gold cord, while for the men there were tabard horns of nickel, covered with red velvet, to which were attached banners of red, with IWC embroidered on them in gold.

The balloon figure was another of Mr. Whitehouse's novelties. These balloons were large enough for the men to get inside of, and covered them down to the heels. They were of tissue paper in various colors, and when a girl selected a balloon that pleased her she tore open the paper and took out her partner. Still another novelty was the fan figure. An immense fan, 6 feet high and 16 feet wide, was rolled up, closed, on a standard; it was then unfurled, and the men went to the one side and the girls to the other. Tiny fans were then given the women, who held them high above their heads, and from the other side the men, seeing the fans only, selected such as pleased them, and their holders were their partners.

The cotillion did not finish until after 3 o'clock this morning. A number of the older guests left after the first figure. The younger element remained with few exceptions until the dancing ended, and departed laden with favors.

STRIKING COSTUMES NOTED.

The gowns worn were unusually handsome and rich. Many of them were worn at the opera before the ball. Some of the more striking ones were as follows:

Mrs. Astor was in black velvet and wore all her superb diamonds.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was in white tulle, embroidered in gold.

Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting wore blue velvet.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells was in blue, embroidered in seed pearls and silver.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies wore cream colored lace over satin, trimmed with tiny sprays of pink roses, and wore diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson wore a Princesse gown of white satin.

Mrs. Richard Irvin was in black lace over white satin, trimmed with black velvet roses embossed.

Mrs. Charles A. Post wore black Chantilly lace and emerald ornaments.

Mrs. Stanford White was in white satin.

Mrs. Spotswood Schenck was in black tulle, embroidered in silver.

Mrs. Luther Kountze wore mauve panne velvet, trimmed with cream guipure lace and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Goodhue Livingston wore a red velvet gown and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Lloyd Bryce wore white satin, covered with lace, and pearl and diamond ornaments.

Miss Rosamond Street was in white satin, the bodice covered with silver and pearl embroidered net.

Miss May Gallatin wore a gown of pale blue satin veiled with white tulle spangled with silver and garlanded with small bunches of blue and white flowers, and a spray of the same flowers in her hair.

Miss Justine Cutting was in delicate mauve chiffon over silk.

Miss Helen Kountze wore pink silk, covered with embroidered tulle.

Miss Nathalie Schenck wore white satin embroidered in pearls.

Miss Caroline Wilmerding was in light-blue satin veiled with white tulle and trimmed with white hyacinths.

Miss Nathalie Henderson was in white satin embroidered in gold, and had lillies of the valley on her corsage and in her hair.

Miss Edith Post wore a white lace frock over white satin, decorated with sprays of scarlet geraniums.

Miss Barbara Sedley was in white satin embroidered in silver.

Miss Natalie Wells was in white tulle delicately embroidered.

Miss Eleanor Sedley wore a pink crepe frock beautifully embroidered.

Miss Marie de Neufville wore cream-colored lace over white satin, spangled with gold, and a yellow sash.

Miss Kathleen Neilson wore white tulle over white silk, the frock was trimmed with camellias.

Miss Claire Bryce was in white satin and white lace.

Miss Lelia Bryce was in light-blue satin, with lace trimmings.

The three Misses Cryder, the triplets, wore frocks of white lace over white satin, trimmed with red geraniums.

Mrs. Herbert Eaton was in gray silk, trimmed with green velvet, and cape sleeves of velvet of the same color.

Mrs. Frederic Gebhard wore one of the most striking and effective gowns seen. It was a princesse gown of steel gray silk, and she owre diamond sunbursts on the bodice.

Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., was in light green panne velvet, and on the bodice a bunch of deep red roses.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish wore a gown of steel gray panne velvet, paillietted in silver, and wore also superb strings of pearls.

Lady Cunard was in white liberty satin, brocaded with gold.

Mrs. W. D. Sloane was in white brocaded silk.

Miss Lila Sloane wore pale-blue chiffon.

Mrs. George Crocker was in white silk, brocaded, and many jewels.

Miss Rutherford was in light-blue mousseline de soie.

Mrs. John J. Wysong was in white, brocaded in gold.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., was in white lace, with superb jewels, chiefly pearls.

Mrs. Frank Witherbee wore white silk, trimmed with exquisite lace.

SOME OF THE GUESTS.

There were between 350 and 400 guests, among them being:

Mrs. Astor,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor,
Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks,
Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop,
Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese,
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews,
Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield,
Mrs. William P. Douglas,
Mrs. Ogden Goelet,
Mrs. Griswold Gray,
Mrs. Frederick Gebhard,
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harriman,
Cooper Hewitt,
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman,
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Harrison,
Mr. and Mrs. Russell H. Headley,
Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hamilton,
G. G. Haven,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. William Jay,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Kernochan,
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan,
Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg,
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier,
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore,
Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence,
Mrs. Charles H. Marshall,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay,
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Miller,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Mortimer,
Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Morgan,
Mrs. F. Neilson,
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Norrie,
Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs,
Mrs. E. C. Post,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Pendleton,
Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid,
Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O. Rhinelander,
Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Ripley,
Mr. and Mrs. V. Sorchan,
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stevens,
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Satterlee,
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stevens,
Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Sturgis,
Baron and Baroness Sélillere,
Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Thompson,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller,
Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly,
Mrs. Richard Trimble,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb,
Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton,
Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Webster,
Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White,
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wells,
Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson,
Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren,
Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Webb,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Y. Watriss,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, Jr., Lady Cunard,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Le G. Cromwell,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Dana,
Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Dodge,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Le R. Emmet,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Jaffray,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Lawrence,
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Moore,
Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Norrie,
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse,
Miss Brooks,
Miss Claire Bryce,
Miss Bishop,
Miss Burden,
Miss Justine Cutting,
Miss Fannie Cottenet,
Misses Cryder,
Miss Callender,
Miss Cushing,
Miss Sybil Douglas,
Miss Dorothea Draper,
Miss de Neufville,
Miss Alice De Goicouria,
Miss Anna Dodge,
Miss Susan Ellis,
Miss Fish,
Miss Mamie Field,
Miss Gerry,
Miss Mabel Gerry,
Miss Edith Greenough,
Miss Goelet,
Miss Mary Gurnee,
Miss Kane Gallatin,
Miss Marion Haven,
Miss Mary Hardman,
Miss Hall,
Miss Nathalie Henderson,
Miss Eleanor Hewitt,
Miss Beatrix Hoyt,
Miss Hester Hone,
Miss Louise Hollister,
Miss Therese Iselin,
Miss Ethel Irvin,
Miss Nora Iselin,
Miss Eleanor Jay,
Miss Josephine Johnson,
Miss Mary Kernochan,
Miss Helen Kountze,
Miss Sybil Kane,
Miss Caroline Livingston,
Miss Jacquelin de C. Livingston,
Miss Roslie Moran,
Miss Annie Morgan,
Miss Bettie Metcalf,
Miss Kathleen Nelson,
Miss Elsie Nicholas,
Miss Alice Olin,
Miss Julia Olin,
Miss Lily Oelrichs,
Miss Helen Parrish,
Miss Edith C. Post,
Miss Rogers,
Miss Pauline Robinson,
Miss Anna Sands,
Miss E. Sloane,
Miss Lila Sloane,
Miss Nathalie Schenck,
Miss Street,
Miss Mildred Stokes,
Miss Florence Twombly,
Miss Eunice Terry,
Miss Hilda Tiffany,
Miss Caroline Wilmerding,
Miss Frederica Webb,
Miss Nathalie Wells,
Miss Marion Whitaker,
Miss Babcock,
Miss Susan Butler,
Miss Ruth Morgan,
Miss Sara Van Alen,
The Misses Wetmore,
Miss Marie Winthrop,
Miss Eva Barbey,
Miss Gurnee,
Miss Wyckoff,
F. W. Andrews, Jr.,
J. W. Appleton,
Archibald Alexander, Jr.
R. Brooks,
Francis C. Bishop,
Ogden M. Bishop,
David Wolfe Bishop,
J. Townsend Burden, Jr.,
William P. Burden,
A. Livingston Beeckman,
E. H. Bulkley,
I. D. R. Baldwin,
H. W. Bull,
Andrew A. Bibby,
S. P. Blagden, Jr.
F. L. H. Betts,
J. Searle Barclay, Jr.
H. G. Barbey,
I. Phil Benkard,
Gerard Benkard,
Milton S. Barger,
Ashbel H. Barney,
George S. Brewster,
S. D. Babcock, Jr.,
John Cross,
Redmond Cross,
John Cadwalader,
Bourke Cockran,
J. de W. Cutting,
W. Bayard Cutting, Jr.,
William Cutting,
T. F. Cushing,
Ogden Codman, Jr.,
O. De Lancey Coster,
Philip A. Clark,
R. Bayard Cutting,
F. V. G. d'Hauteville,
P. G. d'Hauteville,
Quincey M. Depew,
Charles D. Draper,
John Ross Delafield,
Tracy Dows,
Ralph N. Ellis,
H. F. Eldridge,
W. T. Eldridge,
Rudolph Flinch,
Charles S. Forbes,
Gilbert Francklyn,
Jordon Fellows,
Blair Fairchild,
Robert L. Gerry,
F. Gray Griswold,
George Griswold, Jr.,
Charles W. Gould,
Goelet Gallatin,
Walter Gurnee, 3d,
Eliot Gregory,
Lawrence Gillespie,
Count Gheradesca,
Robert Goelet,
Percy W. Goelet,
Chester Griswold, Jr.,
Le Grand Griswold,
Center Hitchcock,
G. Beekman Hoppin,
Meredith Howland, Jr.,
Winfield S. Hoyt,
Franklin C. Hoyt,
Alexander M. Hadden,
Archibald C. Harrison,
Erskine Hewitt,
Eugene Hale,
Cyril Hatch,
De Ruyter Hollins,
Joseph H. Hunt,
Lawrence Houghton,
E. O. Holter,
George Hellen,
Duncan G. Harris,
Ford Huntington,
Ernest Iselin,
Arthur Iselin,
Lewis Iselin,
Phoenix Ingraham,
E. Townsend Irvin,
Bradish G. Johnson,
F. A. Juilliard,
Julian Kean,
W. De Lancey Kountze,
Barclay W. Kountze,
F. H. Kinnicutt,
G. Herman Kinnicutt,
Frederic Kernochan,
Herbert King,
F. de P. Livingston,
Cambridge Livingston,
D. McC. Livingston,
Robert L. Livingston,
R. B. Livingston,
Louis J. Livingston,
Townsend Lawrence,
P. M. Lydig,
Stuyvesant Le Roy,
C. March,
Peter Marié,
Thomas Myers,
D. O. Mills,
C. A. Munn,
John Minturn,
George C. Munzig,
Monson Morris,
Alfonse de Navarro,
Francis J. Otis,
Frank L. Polk,
R. F. Potter,
Alonzo Potter,
Gordon Paddock,
Harper Pennington,
J. Metcalf Polk,
James T. Parker,
R. K. Richards,
Burnet R. Ruggles,
Arden M. Robbins,
Allan A. Robbins,
H. P. Robbins,
R. Ronalds,
John S. Rogers,
Lothrop Randolph,
Gould H. Redmond,
Moncure Robinson,
Messrs. Robinson,
Julian A. Ripley,
Ogden M. Reid,
R. C. Sands,
Lispenard Stewart,
J. G. Stokes,
William Sloane,
E. A. Stillman,
E. Vail Stebbins,
Arthur Street,
Fitzhugh Townsend,
Percy Turnure,
Chas. L. Tiffany, 2d,
Robert Turnbull, Jr.,
Prince Troubetskoy,
Robert Terry, Jr.,
W. K. Vanderbilt,
R. B. Van Cortlandt,
G. Creighton Webb,
W. F. Whitehouse, Jr.,
E. L. Winthrop,
F. Bronson Winthrop,
H. Roger Winthrop,
Craig Wadsworth,
J. M. Waterbury, Jr.,
F. Delano Wurtzes,
Henry de F. Weekes,
Stewart Waller,
J. Barton Willing,
C. D. Wetmore,
J. T. Woodward,
Floyd Warren,
Lucius Wilmerding, Jr.,
E. Coster Wilmerding,
Fernando Yznaga,
Harry Lehr,
Henry D. Macdona,
Gerald D. Morgan,
R. K. Prentice,
Ralph Pulitzer,
Tiffany Richardson,
Prince Ruspole,
G. W. Smalley,
Grant B. Schley, Jr.,
Kenneth Schley,
Vander B. Schley,
Charles E. Whitehead,
Arthur Weeks,
Harold Weeks,
A. Murray Yaunge,
Charles F. McKim,
Archibold M. Brown,
Fred Baldwin,
Henry Bebby,
W. Scott Cameron,
Hy. de Beaux,
Rudolph Flinsch,
Henry A. Floyd,
Sumner Gerard,
Julian Gerard,
Francis E. Lathrop.

CROWD OUTSIDE THE HOUSE.

Many People Wait for Hours to Catch a Glimpse of the Guests.

Interest in the ball was not confined to the invited guests. Early in the evening a little fringe of men and women gathered about the entrance and on the sidewalk opposite, commenting on each new comer, speculating as to their identity, and discussing such part of the decoration as was observable from without. The awning, which stretched the entire length of the entrance, served to attract the attention of casual passers-by, many of whom stopped and joined the groups on the sidewalk.

The entire upper portion of the house was in gloom. Not a light shone from the windows on the third floor, but on the second a soft glow filtered through creamy curtains. Over the main door there is a broad span of wrought iron work, and through this could be caught glimpses of the green onyx vestibule lighted up by three immense chandeliers of bronze.

Through the great bay window at the east end of the house the crowd on the sidewalk caught sight of the flowers and palms decorating that end of the ball room, and when the lights were turned on fully the spot glowed like a great ball of fire.

Capt. Titus, with three detectives, stood on the sidewalk. Two other plain clothes men had been assigned to do duty inside. At the entrance there were also five policemen had been assigned to do duty inside of the Twenty-fifth Precinct Police Station. Beyond cautioning an occasional enterprising woman who encroached too closely, the policemen had little to do.

By 11 o'clock many of those who had waited to catch a glimpse of the dresses had grown impatient and went away. Others continued to linger, however, until the flash of the carriage lamps and the clang o. the motor gongs told that the guests were beginning to arrive in numbers. Then they crowded forward eager to see all that was to be seen, and exclamations of admiration greeted each new arrival.

HUNGARIAN PEASANTS' BALL.

Gay Festival of Transplanted Magyars in Madison Square Garden.

Madison Square Garden, the scene of so many and varied festivities, blossomed out last night as a Hungarian village. The Hungarian peasant ball was in progress, with hundreds of guests in attendance. Quite a number of people well known in society were in the boxes in the early part of the evening, but later, when the dancing was in full swing, many mingled with the Magyars on the floor and enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent.

The Hungarian ball is quite an elaborate affair, and when the transplanted Magyar sets out to remind himself of the Fatherland, he does it with whole soul. Last night, as last year, the scenes depicted were those of a Hungarian village during election time. At the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden stood the village, a collection of mushroom buildings, and extending far to the other end was a fence inclosing the village green.

The spectacles began at 11 o'clock, when soldiers took possession of the "public buildings," which was the Town Hall. Then followed Hungarian dances and the singing of national hymns, the ceremonies finally ending with a mock marriage and the "Csardas," the national Hungarian dance. After that the ball was on, and peasants in short dresses, soldiers, cowboys, and plain New York citizens mingled indiscriminately. At 2 o'clock the floor, littered with confetti, was filled and the fun was fast and furious.

SINGER OUTWITS HER MANAGER

Member of the New Orleans Opera Company, Saves Her Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4.—Miss Electra Gifford of Chicago, chanteuse legère of the Berriel French Opera Company, outwitted her manager at the Opera House last night and saved her contract for the rest of the French opera season.

Under the terms of the contract formal notice of dismissal should have been given by midnight last night, the end of her first month's engagement; otherwise the company is bound for a second month. It was Manager Berriel's intention to terminate the engagement last night.

At the end of the third act, just as Miss Gifford was leaving the stage, she was met by M. Berriel's secretary, who said:

"M. Berriel wishes to see you in his office."

"Very well," replied Miss Gifford. "I wish first to get a glass of water," and stepping behind the wings she passed from the secretary's sight. Then, quick as a flash, the singer snatched up her robe, threw it over her shoulders, drew a veil over her face, and fled down the stairs to the street, followed by her maid.

Near the curb was a carriage. Miss Gifford leaped into it and drove swiftly away into the night.

The manager sent men in search of the singer, but she eluded them all until a few minutes after midnight, when she was found warming her slippered feet before a fire in her apartments.

LYNCHING IN FLORIDA.

Two Colored Men Taken from Jail and Hanged.

MADISON, Fla., Jan. 4.—Two colored men, Jim Denson and a half-brother, were taken last night from the county jail here by persons unknown, carried into the woods about a half mile from town, and hanged. The bodies were also riddled with bullets.

A few weeks ago the negroes were charged with killing Frederick Redding, a farmer. They fled to Georgia, were arrested, brought back to this State, and confined in the jail here.

While attending an entertainment at the Opera House last night, the Sheriff was informed that some one wished to see him. On reaching the street the keys of the jail were demanded of him. He refused, but several men seized him and secured them. The men then went to the jail and executed their purpose. Few of the citizens knew of the lynching until this morning.

CANADIAN EXPRESS THEFTS.

Messenger Confesses to a Series of Robberies Extending Six Months Back.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 4.—W. H. McGowan, a Canadian express messenger, was arrested to-day and is said to have confessed to a series of robberies extending back six months.

About July last banking houses in Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto complained that packages of money transmitted from Halifax banks were arriving short of the amount they should contain. The packages appeared to be intact, and the loss at first was supposed to have occurred in the banks. Then large sums began to disappear. By accident, it was found that the packages were being tampered with by cutting the end of the envelopes with a very sharp knife and cutting the string close to the seal. After the money was abstracted, the apertures were cleverly sealed.

THE LONDON AND GLOBE SMASH.

Rumors of Deals to Enable the Corporation to Pay a Dividend.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava spent a long time yesterday at the offices of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited. It is reported that he is a heavy personal loser by the difficulties, but that Whitaker Wright quite recently loaned £50,000 to the company, and is its largest creditor.

All kinds of rumors are current as to deals to enable the company to pay an immediate dividend, but The Times, in its financial article, says: "We are able to deny that either the Yerkes group or the London and Southwestern Railway Company has purchased the Baker Street Line, although we are not able to say whether a sale has actually occurred."

Both The Times and The Daily Telegraph advise the London and Globe shareholders to insist upon a compulsory winding up of the company's affairs.

GIRL WEDS ON SMALLPOX BED.

Clergyman Officiates Outside the Window of the Sickroom.

Special to The New York Times.

PLEASUREVILLE, Ky., Jan. 4.—Bourbon Sanford, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, and Miss Carrie Hall were married here yesterday afternoon under the most extraordinary circumstances.

The wedding, which was to have been celebated on New Year's Day, was broken off by the fact that Miss Hall was suddenly stricken with smallpox. The prospective bridegroom was refused admittance to the sickroom, and as he was thought to be infected, having been constantly with Miss Hall for several days, he was shunned by all the people of the town.

He had the alternative of returning to Cuba, where he had settled at the close of the war, or of being married to the stricken girl and nursing her back to health. He chose the latter, and yesterday forced his way into the sickroom. He obtained Miss Hall's consent and a minister, who had been previously placed outside the window, performed the ceremony. Two friends of Sanford stood outside with the minister and witnessed the ceremony.

Mrs. Sanford's chances of recovery are regarded as very good.

ANEMIA

The pale—face girl, who has less strength than belongs to her frame, has too little red in her blood.

It is vital force, that is lacking. Scott's emulsion of cod liver oil will supply it.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

SURE OF HOWARD'S GUILT

District Attorney Clarke Confident He Can Convict Him.

Alleged Bigamist Said to Have Lived Here with His Cambridge Wife—Record of a Divorce.

District Attorney John F. Clarke declared last night, when seen with regard to the case of George W. Howard, who is charged with having more wives than the law allows, that he was confident that he could convict Howard of bigamy even without the assistance of the woman in East Cambridge, who, it is alleged, the accused man married in 1890.

"I shall not go to East Cambridge myself to make inquiries in this matter," said Mr. Clarke. "My agents will pursue the investigation there. It seems from the statements made by the woman in East Cambridge that she will not aid in the prosecution of Howard. I am confident, however, that we can convict him without any assistance from her. They are doing everything to frustrate our efforts to make a case, but we are gathering together evidence, nevertheless.

"There is no doubt as to the genuineness of the marriage certificate of Howard and the Kay woman, filed in Massachusetts. There is also every reason to believe that the Howard whose name appears in that certificate is the Howard who married Miss Hawkes. The answers given to the questions asked when such a certificate is made out are the same in both instances."

Helen Hawkes Howard, whom Howard married in September last, made a statement yesterday, in which she declared that her life with Howard was anything but the blissful thing it has been pictured as having been. She said that she and her husband quarreled frequently and that he would use violent language toward her. Many of their quarrels, she said, were over his trips to Cambridge, although she did not suspect her husband. Mrs. Howard added that her husband kept a loaded revolver in his bureau, and she was afraid of him. Once she extracted the cartridges from the pistol.

Detective Jacob Hamburger, who has been searching into the past life of Howard, said yesterday that Howard had lived here in New York with his alleged Cambridge wife almost up to the time of his marriage to Miss Hawkes. Hamburger said that Howard came here with his Cambridge wife in 1896, and went to live at 152 East Forty-eighth Street. Later, he said, he moved to Ninety-first Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. Howard, Hamburger declared, sent his alleged wife back to Boston to live with her married sister shortly before the time of his marriage to Miss Hawkes in Brooklyn.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The marriage records at the State House show that George W. Howard was twice married in this State. The name of the bridegroom is identical in both cases, and so is the place of the bridegroom's birth. In one record his father's name is given as James A., while in the other it is James H., but this may be only a clerical mistake.

The first record shows that on July 7, 1879, George W. Howard, twenty-one years old, a brakeman, born in Reading, son of James A. and Eliza J. Howard, was married by the Rev. H. P. Whittaker, a Methodist minister of Chelsea, to Delia M. Perry, seventeen years old, a resident of Chelsea, but a native of Rockland, Me., and the daughter of Joseph A. and Mary J. Perry.

In the second certificate, that of his marriage to Anna R. Kay, eleven years afterward, he described himself as thirty-three years old.

From court records it appears that the first Mrs. Howard obtained a divorce on the grounds of adultery, cruelty, and abusive treatment, on May 13, 1887, and that the custody of the child was given to her. There was also another charge which did not figure in the decree.

KILLS A GIRL WITH A RAZOR.

Young Man Meets Her in a Field and Assaults Her—Mob Prepare to Lynch Him.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Jan. 4.—One of the most brutal of crimes was committed this evening at Hackney, Morgan County, by which Miss Nellie Morris, aged nineteen years, handsome and accomplished, lost her life. As Miss Morris was returning home from the Post Office, by way of a path through the fields, she was accosted by Walter A. Weinstock, a young man, aged eighteen years, who lived near her home. She immediately started to run, but he grabbed her and threw her to the ground. She screamed and fought hard, finally getting to her feet. Weinstock drew a razor from his pocket and cut her across the neck, severing the neck muscles and laying bare the jugular vein.

Miss Morris seized the razor with her hands, and they were cut into pieces in her mad attempt to rescue herself from the man. Her fingers were cut off and her wrist badly cut, as well as her entire right arm and left arm badly disfigured. Her dress was torn from her in shreds, and when people arrived she was almost naked. She died from the effects of her wounds shortly after the assault. She was the daughter of Benjamin Morris, a business man of this city, and was prominent in society in this city and Parkersburg.

Weinstock was seized by a crowd of men, who bound him with ropes hand and foot and removed him to a building where more than 1,500 men watched over him. A telephone message was sent to McConnellsville for officers to come and get him, but the people were getting ready to start for Marietta at 10 o'clock to-night with their man and place him in jail.

There is talk of lynching him, and as late as 11 o'clock to-night the people of Hackney are all up, and a mob is being organized to hang Weinstock. A tree has been selected and a rope is in the hands of people who will do what they say. Weinstock recently returned from the reformatory, where he served a term for attempting to kill his father, Jacob Weinstock, a rich farmer of Morgan County. He is a young man of powerful build.

TO DISCUSS SPELLING REFORM.

Subject Will Come Up at National Education Association Meeting.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—A partial programme of the meeting of the department Superintendents of the National Education Association, which will be held in Chicago on Feb. 26, 27, and 28, has been issued by Secretary Shepard.

The question of promoting good spelling by simplifying the method of teaching will come up for discussion on a resolution to be offered requiring the Board of Directors to appropriate $1,000 yearly for the next five years, to be expended in simplifying English spelling. This is to be done under the direction of a commission to be named

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Refined GARMENTS in WHITE

Made in Such Faultless Styles as Tasteful Women Dictate

HERE is economy in elegance, as well as on the low-priced, easily valued garments—and a very real economy. You may not be at all interested in 38c Night Gowns; but you will be glad to save fifty to seventy-five cents on a night gown worth two dollars. Most any store can get some hundreds of catch-penny bargains, though without our regard for the way they are made and finished. But the women of taste that compose the Wanamaker constituency value most the much larger savings that are offered on the medium to the exquisite garments that are as much under value as the more modestly priced pieces. Of these there is broader variety than is approached anywhere else; and the garments are made with generous and artistic care that is unknown in underwear made by other than our own dictation.

The economy is immediate, if you want the best. True, this sale will last all month—but all the goods will not; and our purchases this year were so varied in style that quantities of each sort are much smaller, though aggregate lots are greater. Some styles may be closed out this week. The choicest and best of the offering will naturally go to those who select early in the sale.

There is no rush or confusion with the large selling. Ample space is provided on the Second floor, as well as the big special store in the Basement. Complete assortments of most popular lines are found at both places.

Women's COATS

This relates of Newmarkets—the most stylish as well as the most sensible garments of the season. And here's richest choosing. The materials in this extensive variety of Newmarkets are in every possible weight. And whatever the fabric, there's the best of the latest styles of making and trimming.

There's a bargain, too, in the collection that one would hardly look for just at this period. It's a handsome garment, in newest style, at $25, instead of $35. Elegant Newmarket coats of Kersey, in tan and black, at $30; some at $42, and at $55.

Second floor, Broadway.

Reduction in Girls' *Imported* COATS

Here are tidings of two groups of elegant imported out-door garments for girls of 12 to 16 years, which offer an opportunity, seldom available, to obtain such beautiful wraps at half their former reasonable prices. It's simply time for them to go, and they won't survive this pointed invitation long. All sizes are contained in each group, but not in every style represented. The first group consists of

Coats that Were $22 to $25, Now $15

They are box coats of handsome double-faced cloths, in best-liked shades of red, gray and tan; some with stitched velvet collars and cuffs, others with strappings of cloth. These are among the smartest coats that foreign makers have produced this year. The other group contains

Velour Jackets that Were $43.50, Now $22

Extreme stylishness characterizes these blouse jackets, made of velour of almost the softness and depth of sealskin. They have high collars of colored velvet, are handsomely trimmed with narrow gold braid, and richly lined with pink, red or blue satin.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fancy Eiderdowns *Low-priced*

Many a seeker after mid-winter comfort may provide herself with cold-defying garments at an almost nominal price, from this timely offering. It comprises 106 pieces of these soft, warm fancy eiderdown flannels, in white, cream, red, pink, light blue and gray grounds, with figured, fancy and serpentine stripes. They are all new, bright goods, 27 inches wide, and made for this season's selling, at 37½c and 50c a yard. Here, and now, at

25c yd. for the 37½c kind 28c yd. for the 50c kind

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Eiderdown Robes

Many handsome styles of these warm, cozy gowns. Two of them are deserving of particular mention. One is priced $3.25—a very good value. It is of excellent quality, in solid colors—red, pink, gray and light blue; bound with satin; frogs, girdle and ribbon.

The other is $5. It's of ripple eiderdown—soft, warm, luxurious. All the usual solid colors. Attractively bound with satin in matching colors. Other finer, more elaborate robes up to $13.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Flannelette WAISTS

This concerns a belated lot. They were intended for the holiday selling. Didn't arrive in time for that, but not too late, by any means. The styles are ours alone—made for us. The flannelette is of good quality, navy blue, red or lavender grounds with stripes or white dots. The fronts are full, the backs fitted and neatly plaited; dress sleeves; flare cuffs. Attractive, warm. One dollar.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Two Rare Offers In CORSETS

Both of these lots are imported corsets of wide popularity. Rather limited in quantity, as they were the last on hand of certain kinds, and they came to us away below their worth; and can be sold this way to-day:

C. P. Corsets, Regularly $2.75, at $1

Made of light-weight batiste, in pink, blue, lavender and white; low bust, short hips; prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon.

P. D. Corsets, in two grades: in white, drab and black;

$1.75 kind at $1 $2.75 kind at $1.25

Main floor, near Tenth street elevators.

A Sale of Marshmallows

What delicious bargains! Not old—for they've been made within ten days—but cut in price so they won't get old. We have eight or nine hundred pounds more than our regular selling requires, and this excess is offered to-day—

Fresh, Delicious Vanilla Marshmallows at 18c a pound

If we had only an ordinary quantity these would be 25c a pound, as the same goods will be when these are sold.

Butter Wafers at 20c a pound

These are made of the highest grade sugar—"Mould A"—and the finest, purest butter. Made by candy experts that know how to mix, and boil and flavor so as to obtain the very best results. Butter Wafers are pure and palatable. Pound box of 8 flavors at 20c.

Basement.

These illustrations of values offered:

Night Gowns at $1—
Made of fine muslin, generous length, full, comfortable width; finely and neatly stitched, all seams nicely finished; yoke of clusters of fine plaits between rows of hemstitching; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.
Other Night Gowns at 38c to $9.

Petticoats at $1—
Of good muslin, liberal in width and length, with deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with three rows of lace insertion.
Other Petticoats at 35c to $20.

Drawers at 50c—
Of cambric, in full, generous width, with umbrella ruffle, trimmed with edging and insertion of torchon lace. Other styles of Drawers at 10c to $6.50.

Chemises at 85c—
Of nainsook, with round neck and arm-holes trimmed with edging and insertion of Valenciennes lace, run with narrow ribbon.
Other Chemises at 25c to $4.50.

Corset Covers at 50c—
Of cambric, in full shape, with drawing string at waist; square neck trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion; run with ribbon.
Other Corset Covers at 8c to $3.75.

Short Petticoats at 50c—
Of cambric, trimmed with torchon lace, with clusters of plaits above; neatly finished at every point.
Other Short Petticoats at 25c to $2.75.

These six speak for as many hundreds.

A Sale *of Stragglers* in SILKS and *Velvets*

Nineteenth century laggards are to be hurried out of this silk store. Sharp, radical action has been taken, such as these handsome fabrics scarcely deserve. Of course there are odd pieces, odd colors sometimes, and odd quantities; but oddest of all is the price—

fifty-five cents a yard

for silks and velvets of every grade included in the collection. And there are remarkable fabrics offered at this price. Read on:

Velvets that were $1.50 and more—
And the colors are gray, reseda, mousse, emerald, bronze, medium blue, bluet, lilac, pink, old rose and magenta—not over ten yards in any one color; but they'll do wonders in remodeling a dress. Wonderful value at 55c a yard.

Peau Nitas, worth $1.50—
A rich Ottoman back ribbed satin, in three browns, two tans, three blues, red, cerise and green—and plenty of all these colors. Now 55c a yd.

Crepe de Chines that were $1 to $1.50—
Ten yards and less in a piece. Colors are Nile, pink, ciel, navy blue, brown, tan, lilac, old blue, red, old rose, gray, white and black. Now 55c a yard.

Figured Satins originally 75c—
In dark shades, plain or in double colors—blue, red, turquoise, old blue, brown, green, all shot with black; also solid colors of green, brown, blue and tan. All at 55c a yard.

A group of worthy Silks that should make a busy time in the Rotunda to-day.

Men's OVERCOATS And *Trousers*

Two important announcements come from our Clothing Store this morning. One about Trousers that will interest every man, no matter how well he is supplied; the other about Overcoats, that will make many men discard the old overcoat, when a handsome new coat costs so little as to-day.

This is the news in detail:

Men's $18 to $25 Overcoats at $15—
Box overcoats and Raglans of the season's choicest handsomest fabrics—rough-faced Oxford and brown-mixed cheviots; some serge-lined, others with wool-body lining and satin-lined shoulders. Sizes broken though all sizes are in the lot. Splendid overcoats to buy at such a price—$15 each.

Men's $7.50 Trousers at $5—
A special purchase of fine and handsome pure Worsteds brings this splendid offering to-day. The stripes are smart and refined, the worsted is of the highest character, and the tailoring is the very best. They are the best Trousers we have ever offered at the price, and this store is famous for five-dollar trousers.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sets *of* Books in the "Hurt Book" Sale

There are thousands of bargains in this offering. New lots added this morning, as attractive as any that have yet been placed on the tables. And they're not all "hurt" books, by any means. Many of them are absolutely without fault. Brought into this sale, only because of little lots. The collection embraces the entire field of literature. Especially rich in reference works; and sets like these:

Dickens' Works; good edition, 30 vols., $13.50; cheaper edition, 15 vols., $2.60.
Bulwer Lytton's Novels, 13 vols., $2.25.
Waverley Novels, 12 vols., $2.15.
Thackeray's Works, 10 vols., $1.90.
Washington Irving's Works, 8 vols., $3.
Emil Gaboriau, 6 vols., $2.50.
Shakespeare's Works, 7 vols., $1.
Macaulay's Essays, 3 vols., 75c.
Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols., $1.25.
Prescott's Conquest of Peru, 2 vols., 55c.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, 2 vols., 55c.
Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, 2 vols., 55c.
Samuel Smiles' Works, 5 vols., 75c.
George Eliot's Works, 6 vols., 85c.
Alexandre Dumas' Works, 8 vols., $1.25.
Viking Age. By Paul Du Chaillu. 2 vols., $1.35.
Reference Books—very few sets of each left.
Standard American Encyclopedia; cloth binding; 8 vols., $5; half morocco binding, 8 vols., $6.50.
Encyclopedia Britannica, with American supplementary matter; cloth, 25 vols., $28.50; half morocco, $40.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Men's COLLARS

They are new linen collars in correct shapes, and they're 55c a half dozen. The sale has been in progress now for a week. Its duration will be limited by the supply of collars we'll be able to get. They're made by the same manufacturer that turns out our unmatched two-for-a-quarter collars. Of good quality—much better than any one could reasonably expect at the absurdly little price. In 9 styles: The high turnovers are shown in 4 heights; the straight standing in 3 heights; the turn-points, or "white wings," in 2 heights. All sizes from 14 to 18. Sold only by the box of a half dozen, at **55c a Box**

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Men's SHIRTS

This is a lot of shirts of excellent percale, in good tasteful patterns, that were made to sell at $1 and $1.25 each. They would be considered reasonably priced if so offered to-day. But the stock became ours at a figure that makes possible this new price—

Sixty Cents Each

Sale began several days ago, and there's been extensive distribution since. Quantities are rapidly shrinking, but assortments are still unimpaired as we begin to-day's selling.

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

Boys' CLOTHING *Radically Reduced*

Some of these are only little lots. They are all big bargains. They represent the lines that, becoming depleted during the holiday time, will not be again replenished. Small stocks fret this clothing chief. They must be disposed of in a hurry. His methods are simple—effective—as illustrated in to-day's offerings:

These double-breasted suits of cheviots and cassimeres are regularly $10 and $11; now they're $5. All good patterns. 9 to 16-year sizes.

Three-piece suits, with double-breasted vests, are reduced to $4.25, from $5, and $5, from $7.50. They're of stylish mixed cheviots; 9 to 16 years.

Sailor suits that were $7 and $7.50 are now $5. They are of serge and cheviot, neatly trimmed with braid. Sizes 3 to 12 years.

Besides these, there are storm-collar reefers, at $5; and Russian hood ulsters, lined with red flannel, at $8.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

SHOES *Under-price*

Very little money buys very good shoes in either of our bargain shoe stores. Very few people wear fine shoes all the time. The more practical sorts wear longer, and there is so little difference in the matter of looks, that, for every-day wear, it hardly pays to miss such economy as these shoes offer. This word of special offerings to-day:

Shoes for Men—In the annex store, 4th avenue corner of 9th st., opposite main store:
Shoes in satin calf at $1.30 Box and wax calf and patent leather, $1.90.
Patent, enamel, kid and calf, $2.85. And a saving of at least one-third on every pair.

Women's Shoes—In the basement.
At $1—Odd sizes and widths in fine lines. It may take some time to find your size, but a rare saving if you do.
At $1.60—Kidskin boots, laced and buttoned, with tips; welted and stitched soles.

Children's Shoes—
75c, 85c, 95c and $1, according to size; you may be sure of saving a third on any you choose.

UMBRELLAS

This splendid offering concerns both men and women. There are about 200 fine umbrellas for each, and the price is only a small part of the actual value. The women's 26-inch umbrellas are of pure silk, with fancy handles in fully twenty styles. Some are of pearl and of ivory, some trimmed with gold-plating set with colored stones, some of fine Dresden, and so on.

The men's, all 28-inch, are also of fine, pure silk, and have handles of fancy horn, ivory and silver-trimmed natural wood.

There are umbrellas in the lot—a fair proportion, too—that sell regularly at $7. None is worth less than $5.

Broadway. **Choice, Men's and Women's, $2.75 Each**

BOX COUCHES $14 Kind at $9.75

Told of these couches on Thursday, and a large quantity have been sold; still some dozens more are available at the same remarkably low price. Spacious wardrobe storage inside, excellent workmanship and handsome upholstering on the outside. In detail this:

At $9.75 instead of $14—Box or wardrobe couches; 6 ft. long, 30 in. wide, 7 in. box; the box space is full size of couch, is muslin lined; top is tufted and is made of best quality springs, and upholstered in tow and moss; covering is imitation Bagdad in several patterns; lid has self-opening spring attachment.

This brief telling should take the balance in a jiffy.

Fourth floor.

Reductions in Hemstitched *Handkerchiefs*

Especially noteworthy among the throng of exceptional values which the White Sale brings with it, is this offering of men's and women's Handkerchiefs at prices which range from two-thirds down to less than a half of former values. They're fresh, perfect handkerchiefs, beautifully hemstitched, and—trite statement, as they're Wanamaker handkerchiefs—pure linen. These qualifications, which fit them for your favor, are enhanced by their extremely low prices:

For Men—
Handkerchiefs at $4.50 dozen for $12 quality.
Handkerchiefs at $3.75 dozen for $7.80 quality.

For Women—
Handkerchiefs at $2.50 dozen for $4.20 quality.
Handkerchiefs at $2 dozen for $3 quality.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE SENATE DISCUSSES NEED FOR LARGER ARMY

Mr. Hoar Wants a New Philippine Commission Appointed.

SENATOR TELLER'S ATTACK

Says Bill for Temporary Army of 200,000 Men Would Pass in 48 Hours—Alaska Dispute Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—For five hours to-day the Senate discussed the Army Reorganization bill. The debate took a wide range at times, but was confined principally to the question of the necessity for the increase in the regular army provided for in the pending measure.

The Philippine question was thrashed over at great length, but few really new points were advanced. It was urged by the supporters of the Army bill that the situation in the Philippines demanded the increase of the army proposed. This was controverted by the opposition Senators, who, while they were willing, in a general way, to provide for such temporary force as might be needful, were vigorously opposed to the creation of a permanent standing army of 100,000 men.

Speeches were made by Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mon.) Mr. Teller, (Silver Rep., Col.,) Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Mr. Stewart, (Rep., Nevada,) and Mr. Caffery, (Dem., La.) One of the sharpest colloquies of the session was between Mr. Carter and Mr. Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) and in the course of it the Alaskan boundary dispute was brought forward prominently, the Maryland Senator charging that the President had "relinquished sovereignty over territory the title to which, he maintained, was vested clearly in the United States.

Mr. Hoar advanced a proposition to create a commission, to be composed of all shades of political opinion, to investigate the entire Philippine question and report its findings to Congress, in order that a basis might be formed for intelligent action.

The discussion of the bill began when the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Pettigrew, (Silver, S. D.,) calling for information with reference to the Philippines, was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Lodge moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Philippines. In pressing the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Pettigrew said the President maintained there was no war in the Philippines. The Military Committee declared that war existed there and that at least 60,000 men would be required to suppress the rebellion. "As the President and the Military Committee disagree," said Mr. Pettigrew, "it seems to me we ought to have the facts before we create an army of 100,000 men."

He urged that the adoption of the resolution would facilitate the passage of the Army Reorganization bill. Inasmuch as the Senate had a right to the information requested, he hoped it would be adopted instead of being sent to "that graveyard, the Philippines Committee." After Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) had said the immediate effect of the resolution would be to delay the Army bill, as it would require a long time to prepare the information, the resolution was referred to the Philippines Committee.

Another of Mr. Pettigrew's resolutions, calling upon the President for information as to the necessity for an increase in the strength of the army, was referred, on motion of Mr. Aldrich, to the Committee on Military Affairs, after Mr. Hawley, Chairman of the committee, had said it would be brought before the committee to-morrow morning.

When the Pettigrew resolutions had been disposed of and the direct consideration of the Army bill had begun, Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) a member of the Military Affairs Committee, asked unanimous consent that the unobjected amendment to the bill be considered and passed upon. To this Mr. Pettigrew objected, declaring that as his efforts to obtain information from the regular channels had been thwarted he proposed to have time to obtain it in some other way.

Mr. Carter urged that Mr. Pettigrew did not state correctly the conditions. There was no proposition to increase the army. It was already an army of 100,000 men, and it was perfectly evident to any person of ordinary intelligence that a condition existed for the maintenance of a considerable force in the Philippines.

WELLINGTON DISCUSSES ALASKA.

After directing attention to some of the statements of Mr. Carter made yesterday, Mr. Wellington demanded to know the intention of the Administration with reference to the Philippine Islands. If it was to force an annexation of the Philippines then a large army would be necessary. He declared the country had been assured at the beginning of the Philippine trouble that it could be put down in five or six weeks. Two campaigns had been fought and the situation was worse than ever.

"Those people cannot be put down," declared Mr. Wellington. "Is it the purpose of the Administration to try to deprive them of self-government? If so, I am opposed to any increase of the army."

In reply Mr. Carter said the pith of Mr. Wellington's question was that the Administration, to satisfy him, must declare its present and future policy with respect to the Philippines. "The Senator can consult the record of Congress for an answer to his question," continued Mr. Carter. "The President has no authority to decide what shall be done with the Philippines."

Mr. Carter then reviewed the action of Congress through which the Philippines were acquired. "The moment the treaty of peace was ratified," he said, "that moment it becomes the supreme law of the land. If the President had refused to maintain the sovereignty of the United States there he would have made himself liable to impeachment."

"Has he not already given up sovereignty over a portion of Alaska?" inquired Mr. Wellington.

Mr. Carter replied that what the President had done as to the Alaskan boundary had been accomplished through a modus vivendi, a purely temporary arrangement.

"It is nevertheless a fact," declared Mr. Wellington, "that territory over which we had undisputed sovereignty has been abandoned. The British flag has been raised over it, and it is controlled by British constabulary. That is the fact."

"That is the alleged fact only," replied Mr. Carter.

Mr. Wellington, continuing, said the Alaskan boundary was distinctly marked by stones, and the territory acquired by the United States from Russia was clearly the property of this country. "If the President should be impeached if he relinquished territory in the Philippines, he should likewise be impeached for relinquishing sovereignty in Alaska."

"Do you approve of the relinquishment of territory in Alaska?" inquired Mr. Carter.

"I do not," replied Mr. Wellington.

"Then do you approve of a relinquishment of the Philippines?" asked Mr. Carter.

"That is quite a different matter," replied Mr. Wellington.

"Does the Senator understand," inquired Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) "that Congress or the President has authority to dispose of territory? Is not that a question to be determined solely by Congress?"

Mr. Wellington replied that of late it seemed that the question had resolved itself into the ability of the President's getting what he wanted, despite Congress.

Mr. Spooner said Congress no more would attempt to declare the intention of the President than the President would attempt to declare the intention of Congress. "I say," he continued, "that the Philippine archipelago belongs to the United States."

"That is where we differ," retorted Mr. Wellington, "just at that point." He reiterated his charge that he had been deceived into voting for the appropriation of $20,000,000 for the purchase of the Philippines, and concluded with the assertion that the United States did not have possession of the islands and could not obtain possession of them with an army of any size. Mr. Carter declared it was the intention of the United States to maintain the laws in the Philippines, to restore order, and to protect property. Beyond that point Congress would determine what the ultimate disposition of the islands would be.

TELLER ATTACKS THE BILL.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.) sharply criticised the pending measure and the committee for reporting it in its present form. He was opposed to a large permanent standing army. This bill fastened for all time a system upon the country that, in his judgment, was vicious. "You'll want not 100,000 men," he declared, "but you'll want 200,000, and you will want them for a hundred years. This measure is not intended merely to meet an emergency, but to fix upon the country a great standing army."

Mr. Teller added that it would be easily possible to pass a bill in forty-eight hours that would provide for an army of 100,000 men, or 200,000 men, for service in the Philippines, provided it was made to apply to purely emergency service and for a definitely limited time. He attacked the Philippine Commission now in Manila, declaring that its actions were the grossest form of imperialism.

"The Czar of Russia," said he, "is an absolute Czar. He has a Council of sixty men who sit with him, but these men are Russians. They have the sympathy and ambitions of Russians. But these Americans in the Philippines are strangers to the country and to the people. Under the law, they have a right to be there, but under God's law, which is higher, they have no place there at all. Their actions are the worst form of imperialism."

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.) inquired whether Mr. Teller would vote to maintain the authority of the United States in the Philippines.

"As Mr. Lincoln announced in regard to the Mexican war," replied the Colorado Senator, "a war that he did not believe in, he would vote for such a force as the Government needed. So, I have no doubt, that, as long as our flag floats in the Philippine archipelago, I will (reluctant as I may be) vote to maintain the army and the flag there. If that is illogical, it is illogical because there is no better way out of it."

Adverting again to the manifestation of "imperialism" in the Philippines, Mr. Teller said: "The President has assured us that there is no danger of imperialism, but if imperialism can be made worse than it is now in the Philippines, you'll have to increase the ability of the human mind for absolutism."

Replying to Mr. Teller, Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) said he thought the Colorado Senator was under a misapprehension as to what the Army bill proposes to do. As he (Proctor) regarded the matter, the maximum force authorized by the bill was to be used only in the present emergency, and there would be a return to the minimum of 54,000, which was the peace footing force of the bill. No one could tell when more troops might be needed in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico. Likewise there was possibility of the need of a larger American force in Cuba, at the request of the Cubans themselves. And as for the Philippines, no one could doubt that for a considerable time, even if all demands should be granted, a large force of our troops must be kept in those islands.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) asked Mr. Proctor if he would consent to an amendment limiting the maximum of troops authorized to the present exigency, striking out of the bill the provision "or until Congress may otherwise direct."

Mr. Proctor replied that individually he would be willing to have the provision modified so as to make it read "until Congress otherwise directs." He said, however, that he had no authority to speak for the committee. It had not occurred to him that there was any chance that the maximum force would be used after the expiration of the present emergency.

Mr. Culberson (Dem., Texas,) read an extract from President McKinley's letter of acceptance of his second nomination, in which the President said that but for the false hopes aroused in the hearts of the Filipinos by Democratic campaign promises a considerable reduction of the army in the Philippines could then have been effected. In view of this statement and taking into account the fact that the election had resulted in favor of the Republicans, Mr. Culberson asked whether it was not now possible to make the reduction suggested by the President.

Mr. Proctor replied that he was not prepared to discuss the political phase of the situation, his information being confined entirely to the military situation.

SENATOR HOAR'S SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) suggested a general amendment to the bill looking to the conciliation of the Filipinos, and he expressed the opinion that in time of peace this country should have one soldier to each 1,000 of population. He did not, therefore, he said, oppose the bill on the score of increase, but he did oppose it because of the avowed policy of military control of the Philippines. "It is idle," he added, "to tell us that these people are not fit for self-government." He quoted the President and naval officers to show that the Filipinos are an intelligent people, and added: "The way to prepare them for liberty is to set them free."

The United States, Mr. Hoar predicted, would be a miserable failure in its management of other races until it learns to let nature work out its own problems. Continuing, he said that if the facts could be known there would be no two opinions as to what should be done in the Philippines, for he believed that if the people were generally convinced that the Filipinos were as capable of self-government as they are they would make no effort to continue the subjugation of those people in the interest of trade.

Mr. Hoar urged that it would be most desirable to have appointed a commission representing all phases of political life, men of the highest character and standing, to ascertain the facts as to the Philippines and make them known to Congress and to the people. He hoped such a commission would be appointed before the close of the present session.

He proposed, he said, referring to his amendment, to afford the leaders of the Filipinos a hearing. "Let them come here," he said. "Let them state their case. They can come and go in peace and honor. If we say to the Filipinos that we will not consider their case until they go down on their knees, lay their hands upon their hips, and their lips in the dust, this war will go on, if there is a spark of spirit and principle in their breasts, until every Filipino of one sex is exterminated and until the women among them take up the fight and are exterminated also."

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.,) supported the pending bill. The rebellion, he declared, should be crushed as an Indian uprising in the West would be, and in the end liberty and its blessings would be extended to the people of the Philippines.

Mr. Caffery argued against the pending bill, denouncing the creation of a large permanent standing army.

The Senate then devoted an hour or more in perfecting the Army bill by the adoption of part of the committee amendments, to which no objection was raised. Among the amendments passed over for future consideration was that relating to the establishment of a veterinary corps.

After Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) had made an explanation of an error into which he had fallen yesterday in his statement concerning the transportation home of soldiers discharged in a foreign country, the Senate, at 5:20 P. M., on motion of Mr. Pettigrew, went into executive session, and at 5:50 P. M. adjourned.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED.

The amendment offered by Mr. Hoar was in the shape of a general proviso, as follows:

Provided, That no further military force shall be used in the Philippine Islands, except such as may be necessary to keep order in places there now actually under the peaceable control of the United States, and to protect persons or property to whom, in the judgment of the President, protection may be due from the United States until the President shall have first proclaimed amnesty and pardon for all political offenses committed against the United States in the Philippines, and, if in his power, shall have agreed upon an armistice with persons now in hostility to the United States, and shall have invited such number, not less than ten, as he shall think desirable, of the leaders or representatives of the persons now hostile to the United States there to come to the United States and state their wishes and the condition, character, and wishes of the people of the Philippine Islands to the Executive and Congress, and shall have offered to secure to them safe conduct to come, abide, and return, and shall have provided, at the public charge, for the expenses of their transportation both ways and their stay in this country for a reasonable and sufficient time for such purposes.

Senator Proctor suggested the following amendment to the bill, at the instance of the War Department:

That when vacancies shall occur in the position of chief of staff, corps, or department, the President may appoint to such vacancies by and with the advice and consent of the Senate officers of the army at large not below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and who shall hold office for a term of four years.

When a vacancy in the position of chief of any staff corps or department is filled by the appointment of an officer below the rank now provided by law for said office, said chief shall, while so serving, have the same rank, pay, and allowances now provided for the chief of such corps or department.

And any officer now holding office in any corps or department who shall hereafter serve as chief of a staff, corps, or department and shall subsequently be retired, shall be retired with the rank, pay, and allowances authorized by law for the retirement of such corps or department chief; provided, that so long as there remain in service officers of any staff, corps, or department holding permanent appointments the chief of such staff, corps, or department shall be selected from the officers so remaining therein.

Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) suggested an amendment limiting the increase of three years' time, and Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) an amendment providing for a company formation for the Signal Corps similar to that of the Corps of Engineers, and limiting the signal force to ten such companies.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION'S REPORT

Argument in Favor of Legislation Permitting Pooling.

SPIRIT OF LAW NOW VIOLATED

The Policy Pursued Cannot and Will Not Prevent Vicious Discrimination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In the fourteenth annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission the recommendation is made to Congress that there be legislation permitting railroads to make pooling contracts. The report was submitted to Congress today. In it recent railway consolidations are discussed at length. The policy of such larger roads as wish to merge smaller and connecting lines is outlined, and the changes in rates that have taken place during the past year are reviewed. Uniform classification through the whole country is favored by the commission as heretofore.

Concerning the grain pool between New York and Buffalo, the commission recommends "further investigation." No opinion as to the legality of the pool is expressed, nor is there any direct comment on the fact that the railroads are contending that business between New York and Buffalo is not inter-State traffic, and is therefore not subject to the clause in the inter-State commerce law which prohibits pooling.

It is pointed out that when railroads make slight advances in freight rates, although these advances are not noticed much by the public, the resulting increase of the revenues coming to the roads is enormous. So it is that 1 cent a bushel added to all the grain shipped by rail in the United States would aggregate something more than $10,000,000. In connection with the now well-known Danville rate case, the commission says:

Another excellent illustration of the importance of these slight discriminations is found in the case of the City of Danville. The commission directed a comparatively small reduction in the Danville rate as compared with that in the rate to Lynchburg, and the Southern Railway thereupon filed a statement showing what these reductions would amount to as applied to the traffic actually handled in and out of the City of Danville during 1899. From this statement it fairly appeared that the little community of Danville paid during that year at least $50,000 more than would have been paid at the rival city of Lynchburg, only sixty-six miles away, for corresponding transportation. Similar conditions exist in many parts of the country.

According to the report, most of the complaints of unreasonable rates refer to a wrong adjustment of tariffs. On this ground a plea is made for control over the making of joint rates.

Regarding pooling and its present legal status, the synopsis of the report says:

The act to regulate commerce seems to favor associated action by competing roads for purposes of this kind. True, its prohibits pooling—that is, the actual division of competitive traffic or the earnings derived therefrom—and even this provision is believed by many to be practically inconsistent with uniform charges to all shippers and the fair adjustment of rates between different communities and different articles of traffic.

Whatever view may be held as to the degree of incompatibility between the prohibition of pooling and the other provisions of the act, it was generally understood, after the act was passed, that mutual agreements, respecting the matters above mentioned, not involving the division of tonnage or revenue, were in no respect made unlawful by the act, but were regarded rather as aids to its proper observance. Accordingly, numerous associations were formed and many features of the railroad service more or less subjected to common control, or carriers otherwise in actual competition. The tendency and intended results of these arrangements were to remove the practices and charges included in their terms from the field of competition.

These conditions are said to be materially changed, in their legal aspects at least, by the passage of the anti-trust law and the interpretation which that law has received. The prohibition against railway association is no longer limited to the pooling of competitive traffic or the revenue therefrom, but extends to every form of combination which directly restrains competitive freedom. While this does not mean that every such agreement violates the anti-trust law, it does mean that all such arrangements as actually restrict competition are void from their inception and subject those who make them, or who connive in efforts to continue them, to the hazard of criminal prosecution.

It is evident that railroad managers generally have made no attempt to conform their practices to the spirit of this law. They may keep within its letter and succeed in avoiding its penalties, but they claim that they are virtually compelled to counteract its aim and evade its observance. Thus it happens that some of the most important and useful incidents of railway service are maintained by methods which are believed to be inharmonious with, if not in actual violation of, a Federal statute. This is more than the question of pooling contracts between rival carriers—it is the question of such agreements as relate to classification, terminal charges, and the like—concerning which uniformity, certainty, and stability are of manifest benefit and convenience to the public.

Under the conditions now existing it is inevitable that frequent discriminations should occur and endless acts of injustice be committed. Theoretically it is possible for each road to observe its published schedules in every particular, but this in many cases must be done, if done at all, only at the loss of needed traffic, unless all rival roads with equal swiftness and honesty conform in like manner to their published rates. The idea of public regulation implies certain standards of correct conduct to which all carriers shall conform. It also implies some measure of supervision and control over those subject to its requirements, to the end that these standards may be observed and practices made to conform thereto. This, without doubt, is inconsistent, to some degree at least, with actual and constant competition as that term is commonly understood.

If, as is alleged, that competition is compelled in all things by one law which is binding upon the carriers, it can hardly be supposed that another law of more or less diverse and opposing tendency will at the same time be obeyed. It is universal experience that capital takes advantage of competition. Competing transportation can be bought and sold like a commodity, the largest purchaser will, some of the time, if not all of the time, get the best terms. It is idle to suppose that railroads will actually and all the while compete with each other as to every item of service or facility and at the same time respect that all their patrons, small and large, will be treated exactly alike. Such a result has never yet been realized, and practically will not be realized. The policy now pursued can not and will not prevent an outcome of vicious discriminations. And what is most unfortunate of all, those discriminations favor the few and place the many at disadvantage. They aid the strong, who have no need of assistance, and handicap the weak with burdens which by comparison are always unjust and often destructive.

The present state of law and the facts here referred to have undoubtedly furnished a great incentive to the consolidation or unification of rival lines, which is at once the most conspicuous and the most significant result of current railroad financiering.

Favorable comment is made upon the way in which the laws relating to safety appliances on railway cars have been observed and regulations tending to insure the traveler against accident generally regarded. On June 30, 1899, there were 928,924 persons employed on United States railways. During the year ended that date 2,210 of such employes were killed and 34,923 were injured in railway accidents. The number of killed and injured in coupling and uncoupling cars was somewhat less in that year than in the year preceding. Tables given in the report comparing accident statistics in 1893, 1897, 1898, 1899, and partial statistics for 1900, show on the whole some decrease in the number of accidents in 1899 and 1900. In 1893, in coupling and uncoupling cars, the ratio of killed and injured to the number of employed was: Killed, 1 in 149; injured, 1 in 15. In 1899 these ratios were: Killed, 1 in 563, and injured, 1 in 22.

Speaking of the extent of railroad combinations, the commission says that "there were absorbed in various ways between July 1, 1899, and Nov. 1, 1900, 25,311 miles of railroad. There are in the whole United States something less than 200,000 miles of railroad, and more than one-eighth of this entire mileage was, within the above period, brought, in one way and another, under the control of other lines."

BILL TO RETIRE GREENBACKS.

Congressman Hill Introduces a Measure to Change Them Into Gold Certificates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Representative Hill (Rep., Conn.,) to-day introduced a bill to change United States notes into legal tender gold certificates. It provides that when United States notes and Treasury notes are redeemed from the reserve fund they shall be canceled and destroyed, but the Secretary of the Treasury is to place in the reserve fund a like amount of gold coin, against which gold certificates shall be issued.

The bill also provides for the maintenance of the gold reserve at 33 1-3 per cent. of the United States notes and Treasury notes outstanding, and at 5 per cent. additional of the silver dollars outstanding. Authority is given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 3 per cent. bonds, payable in gold, to meet the requirements of the bill.

HOUSE DEBATES SUFFRAGE

Olmsted Resolution to Investigate Sent to Census Committee.

SPIRITED STRUGGLE OVER IT

Southern Members Defend Disfranchisement of Negroes—The Reapportionment Bill Considered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The House today had another spirited struggle over the Olmsted resolution to investigate the abridgment of the suffrage in certain Southern States, with a view to reapportionment upon the actual basis of suffrage. It was finally referred to the Census Committee, where the opposition desired it to go originally. Some of the Republican leaders were not in sympathy with the resolution. Mr. Olmsted tried to get Mr. Hopkins to agree that the committee would consider the resolution within a week, but the Chairman of the Census Committee declined to make any pledge to that effect.

The debate upon the resolution was marked by exceeding frankness. Some of the Southern members avowed that the attempt to enfranchise the negro had been a lamentable failure, and the action of certain States in legally eliminating the blacks as factors at the polls, they said, was in the interest of civilization and progress. Mr. McDermott of New Jersey asserted that every State in the Union either added to or subtracted from the Constitutional requirements of voters and challenged any member to show one that did not.

After the resolution had been thus disposed of, the Reapportionment bill was taken up and debated by Mr. Hopkins of Illinois and Mr. Shafroth of Colorado. An attempt to agree upon a time for the final vote on the bill failed, although the general impression is that the debate will conclude early next week.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) called the House to order in the absence of Speaker Henderson, who was detained at his home by a severe cold which he contracted while in New York during the holidays. Much time was consumed in wrangling over minor business and by filibustering against the Olmsted resolution. Mr. Olmsted became angry and tried to force a direct vote upon the measure. The previous question was ordered, 102 to 98, and this action under the rule gave twenty minutes' debate on a side. Mr. Olmsted yielded five minutes to Mr. Shattuc, (Rep., Ohio,) who had read a resolution which he had introduced.

The resolution recites that the right of representation is denied in many of the States to male citizens over twenty-one years of age, in direct violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and is an evasion of the rights and dignity of the House of Representatives. The resolution further declares that Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Delaware, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Wyoming, Oregon, and other States deny the right to vote to certain male citizens of full age, and that "such denial in certain of the said States extends to more than one-half of those who, prior to the last apportionment of representation, were entitled to vote in such States." The resolution calls for an investigation by a select committee of five chosen from the Census Committee, and a report within twenty days with a bill "apportioning membership in the House of Representatives based on the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution."

SPEECHES BY SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

Mr. Olmsted then explained that his resolution had been offered, not in antagonism to any of the reapportionment bills or to any section or State, but in order that the reapportionment might be based upon the Constitutional provisions.

"Is it the gentleman's idea that the information he seeks to elicit can be obtained for action at this Congress?" asked Mr. Pearson, (Rep., N. C.)

"I think so," replied Mr. Olmsted.

"I am informed at the Census Bureau that this information will not be available in the next ninety days," stated Mr. Pearson.

Mr. McDermott (Dem., N. J.,) cited the Constitutional requirement that voters shall be males, twenty-one years of age, citizens of the United States, and citizens of the State, and asked if there was any State in the Union in which additional qualifications to vote were required.

"There are ten additional requirements in North Carolina," interposed Mr. Pearson.

"The object of this resolution is to inquire into that subject," said Mr. Olmsted.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) called attention to the Ohio law, which required that a man should have resided in the State one year and in the county thirty days before he can vote. He wanted to know how the number of persons disfranchised by that law could be ascertained. Mr. Olmsted replied that it would be the duty of the committee to inquire into that very subject.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) made a warm speech in opposition to the resolution. He had hoped, he said, that such a resolution would not appear in the House. The real purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment had been to enfranchise the negro. It had failed. The Fifteenth Amendment had been successful for a time, but in the end it had proved a lamentable failure. Both amendments had been mistakes, not only to the Democratic but to the Republican Party.

The time had come now, he continued, after the bitterness of the war was over, when the people of the South, in fairness and justice to themselves and the negro race were trying not to oppress the negro race, but only to protect themselves and their property against maladministration. But where gentlemen on the other side brought in this firebrand they did more to injure the black race than anything since the adoption of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. He admonished his friends from the North that they did not live among the negroes and did not understand the problem to be solved. "We of the South," said he, addressing the majority, "are trying to solve it fairly to both races, and I appeal to you, if you are in favor of upbuilding the negro race, if you are in favor of protecting the investments which the North has sent there, to send this resolution to a committee and let it die there."

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) was exceedingly ironical. He said that of recent years some of the people of the South had listened to the siren voice of the North that sectionalism was dead. They had been warned that as soon as the Republican Party grew strong enough it would show the cloven foot. It was doing so now. It was the party of the black men in the South and the enemy of the white man's civilization. This resolution would pluck from the eyes of those who had been partially deceived the veil that had been placed over them. After declaring that the resolution was stupid and impracticable and citing the voting requirements of various other States he made an ardent defense of the course of Mississippi and other Southern States.

"There is no man who loves American civilization," said he, "who is not glad in his heart that by Constitutional and legal methods—analogous to those adopted in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and other States—the South has solved this troublesome and almost unsolvable problem."

Mr. Olmsted, (Rep., Penn.,) the author of the resolution, said he did not want the resolution to die, but he would move its reference to the Census Committee if the Chairman of that committee would agree to call the committee together to consider it within one week.

Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the committee, said he was not in the mood to make a "bargain" to-day, but assured Mr. Olmsted that his committee would do its duty. Mr. Olmsted then made the motion to refer, and it was carried without division.

REAPPORTIONMENT BILL UP.

The resolution out of the way, Mr. Hopkins immediately called up the reapportionment bill. He sought to make an arrangement to vote on the bill on Monday. A long wrangle followed. Just as it appeared probable that an agreement would be reached to vote on Tuesday, Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.,) smashed all prospects by a final objection. Accordingly Mr. Hopkins opened a debate in favor of his measure. He made a careful explanation of all its features along the line of his report, which has been printed. He stated that the majority of the Census Committee favored keeping the membership down to the present number, 357, from considerations of economy and intelligent legislation. Mr. Hopkins was besieged with questions.

Mr. Shafroth (Sil., Col.,) wanted Mr. Hopkins to explain how it was that Colorado would gain one Representative under the system adopted if the total number was 356 or 358, but would not if it were 357.

Mr. Hopkins replied that the fact which Mr. Shafroth cited was what was called

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years ago the "Alabama Paradox." No system, he said, would deal out exact justice to every State. What was desired was to adopt the system which minimized the inequalities. The membership was arbitrarily fixed at 357, which made the basis of representation 208. Dividing the population of the States by this division, 335 members were assigned. The other 22 were assigned to those States having the largest major fractions.

The States which were opposing this bill, he said, were those which lost Representatives under its operation. He claimed that the bill of the minority showed favoritism to Nebraska and Maine, each of which would gain one Representative. Those two members, he said, were deliberately filched by the Burleigh bill from New York and Pennsylvania. He declared that a more unfair bill was never presented to the House than that fathered by the gentleman from Maine, (Burleigh.)

The Burleigh bill, he said, gave Maine a Representative for each 173,617 inhabitants, if this ratio were taken in New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, New York would have five, Pennsylvania three, and Illinois three more Representatives than the law allows them.

Mr. Hopkins spoke for almost two hours. Mr. Shafroth followed, citing the case of Colorado, to show that the system upon which the bill was predicated was unjust. He also contended that a larger House was not a menace to legislation, and cited the popular assemblage of European Parliaments to show that a larger House would not be cumbersome.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

PROTECTION OF ABORIGINALS.

The So-Called "African Resolution" Adopted by Senate—Urges Treaties to Prevent Sale of Intoxicants.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In the Senate today Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) favorably reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations the following resolution, and asked for its immediate consideration:

That in the opinion of this body the time has come when the principle, twice affirmed in international treaties for Central Africa, that native races should be protected against the destructive traffic in intoxicants, should be extended to all uncivilized peoples by the enactment of such laws and the making of such treaties as will effectually prohibit the sale by the signatory powers to aboriginal tribes and uncivilized races of opium and intoxicating beverages.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) expressed a desire to have more light thrown upon the resolution, but as it was about to be sent to the calendar the New Jersey Senator said he had no wish to delay the resolution, and it was adopted.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, while considering the resolution, had before it petitions, signed by numerous individuals and associations in twenty-three States, which were presented by the Reform Bureau. It was claimed that one of the petitions presented represented ten millions of people. It was not in support of the Lodge resolution specifically, nor for the United States alone, but asked all the Governments that have twice united, in the treaties of 1890 and 1899, in protecting natives of Africa against intoxicants, to take further action, separately and together, to so protect all uncivilized races, as recommended by the President. The petition is to be withdrawn and carried by a deputation to all the prominent Governments of the world after Congress adjourns.

Ex-President Harrison, instead of signing the petition, sent a letter to the Reform Bureau, in which he said:

I have made it a rule not to sign petitions or appeals to members of Congress for legislation. I have expressed myself upon the subject in a public address. It does seem to me as if the Christian nations of the world ought to be able to make their contact with the weaker peoples of the earth beneficent, and not destructive, and I give to your efforts to secure helpful legislation my warmest sympathy.

THE CASE OF MAJOR HEISTAND.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In the Senate today Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire upon what alleged facts the charges against Major H. O. S. Heistand of the United States Army, by Erastus L. Hawkes, are based and to report to the Senate.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) said the resolution placed the Senate in an extraordinary position. This great body, representing forty-five States, was asked to pass upon a matter without intimation of its public importance and public interest being afforded. He objected to the resolution.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Jones said that the charges made by Hawkes against Major Heistand were matters of common knowledge to newspaper readers. An army officer had been removed because of some alleged bad conduct. The charges indicated that the army officer who remained in the service was as guilty as he who was removed. If so he ought to be removed too.

The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Nolen L. Chew, of Indiana, Deputy Auditor for the Post Office Department.

Cyrus F. Adams, of Illinois, Assistant Register of the Treasury.

To be Brigadier Generals in the Volunteer Army: Col. Samuel M. Whitside, Tenth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. James R. Campbell, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers; Major Charles Bird, Quartermaster, United States Army.

Navy—Commander John J. Hunker to be Captain; Lieut. Commander C. K. Curtis to be Commander; Lieut. J. G. Quinby to be a Lieutenant Commander; Surgeon W. L. Church to be a Medical Inspector; First Lieut. H. C. Davis to be a Captain in the Marine Corps. Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants Marine Corps—L. M. Harding, R. M. Cutts, H. C. Snyder, O. H. Rask, J. S. Turrill, H. Mather, H. L. Roosevelt, J. M. Salladay, M. Rabby, and H. C. Reisinger. Herbert C. Shiffert of Pennsylvania to be Assistant Surgeon, J. F. Hatch of Vermont to be Assistant Paymaster.

Postmasters: New Jersey—W. S. Leaming, Cape May; William M. Jernee, Jamesburg. New York—Thomas Liddle, Amsterdam; William E. Brundy, Andover; E. C. Ferdis, Croton-on-Hudson.

Congressional Notes.

A joint resolution was adopted yesterday by the Senate appointing George Gray of Delaware a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William L. Wilson.

Senator Pettigrew yesterday introduced a resolution condemning the Secretary of War for not sending to the Senate, as requested, the report of A. L. Lawshe in relation to the receipts and expenses in Cuba. Consideration of the resolution was postponed until to-day.

Representative Naphen of Massachusetts has introduced a bill to amend the War Revenue act so as to return all religious, charitable, and educational institutions all moneys collected to this date under the provisions of the act. The amount proposed to be returned is the tax on inheritances, bequests, &c.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably the reciprocity treaties with Nicaragua, British Guiana, and Ecuador, and also a supplementary extradition treaty with Great Britain, making the obtaining of money under false pretenses, the obstruction of railroad trains, and other crimes extraditable offenses.

Representative Payne of New York has introduced a bill amending the National Banking act so as to permit National banks to become depositaries for receipts from duties and imports in Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, and other islands under the jurisdiction of the United States, and also to be financial agents of the Government in respect to these islands.

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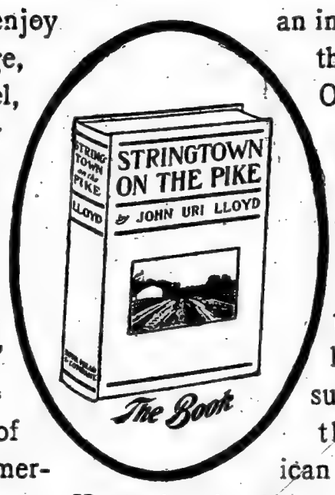

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Army.

Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon, and Major William B. Davis, Surgeon, are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed Sept. 28, vice Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon, and Major Edward C. Carter, Surgeon, who are relieved from duty as members of the board during the examination of Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Assistant Surgeon, only. Upon completion of the examination of Capt. Polhemus Messrs. Hoff and Davis are relieved from further duty with the board.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the medical department:

Capt. Irving W. Rand, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands and will proceed to Fort Hancock, New Jersey, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the Commanding General, Department of the East, to relieve Capt. Deane C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Howard upon being thus relieved will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

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OFFICES:

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All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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THE COMMITTEE OF FIVE.

When the Committee of Five appointed by Mr. CROKER to aid in the purification of the city from vice was first named, we think that the general impression of the public was that its task was like that of lifting one's self by the boot straps. The committee is doing what it can, apparently, to dissipate that impression, and the more thorough and efficient its efforts are the more cordial will be the recognition by the press and by the people. The evil from which the city is suffering is a monstrous one, and there cannot be too many sincerely at work to repress it. Those who give real help will not be grudgingly thanked, whether they come from the inside of Tammany or from the outside.

There is some confusion in the public mind as to what committees like that of Tammany and that appointed at the Chamber of Commerce meeting can accomplish or ought to undertake. For this the papers are to some extent to blame because of the terms they have applied to the committees—"anti-vice committees," "vice hunters," "the crusade against vice," &c. The readers of the papers have from such phrases got the notion that the purpose of the committees is to abolish vice in New York. And the form of Mr. CROKER'S commission to his committee justified the same conclusion. But whatever the apparent mission of the committees, it is plain to every person of sense that vice cannot be abolished in a community of three millions of people, and that any movement having the abolition of vice as its chief end will prove quixotic, and be doomed in advance to failure. This is, indeed, so obvious that some people have declared that the Tammany committee was intentionally formed to fail, and thus to give the public the impression that all like movements were in effect mere fighting of windmills. If Mr. CROKER had any such subtle idea in his mind—and he is quite capable of it—his committee does not seem to share it. If at any time it did share it, the device would be defeated by the energetic manner in which the Committee of Fifteen has taken up the only really practical work in connection with the present disgraceful situation.

This really practical work is the abolition, not of vice, but of police and political protection of vice. Undoubtedly, if this protection could be got rid of, there would be a sensible diminution of vice, for it would be driven to hiding. Those who wished indulgence in it would be obliged to seek it and to take the risks of the seeking. The open and terrible contamination that is now spread by protected vice would be repressed. The police would restrain the flagrant and public operations of the vicious that now prevail. The vile traffic which is carried on in the streets would in great measure cease. Neither gambling nor other forms of vicious business would have their agents working under the eyes of patrolmen, and complaints to the Captains would not be met by insult. In a word, vice, instead of being safe, defiant, and shameless, would become timid and cautious, and would proportionately dwindle.

The Tammany Committee of Five is so far acting as if it understood these facts, and, after getting the evidence of illegal resorts permitted by the police, is proceeding to secure the trial before the Commissioners or the indictment of the officers chiefly responsible. This is clearly the right way to proceed at the start. But we assume that the members of the Tammany committee realize that they cannot go far in this direction without striking a trail that will not stop at a police officer, or even at the commission. The Commissioners could have prevented the abuses now exposed; they could not possibly have been without knowledge of them. The Mayor could have held the Commissioners responsible for permitting the abuses, and he also could not have been ignorant of their existence. Commissioners and Mayor alike were swayed by a power above them, a power that created them politically and held them in its iron grip. It is with that power in the long run that the people will have to deal, and will deal. In the meantime, the facts are what are needed and the Committee of Five is to be congratulated on the way in which it is helping to bring them out.

THE ARMY BILL.

It is gratifying to observe that no Senator was found, when the question actually arose, to oppose the taking up of the Army bill, or to "antagonize" it, as they say in Washington, with the Ship Subsidy bill. It would have needed a Senator of brazen boldness, a very Gorman, to insist upon preferring a scandalous private job to a measure of National urgency.

The Army bill is even now in a much belated condition. It ought not to be before the Senate at all, but before a committee of conference. In form the bill which has passed the House is an amendment to that which passed the Senate at the last session. In substance it is entirely different, but the enactment of some measure, such as is so urgently needed, would apparently have been much facilitated if the Senate had treated the House measure as the Senate bill with House amendments which it purports to be. What the Senate committee has done is to take Mr. ROOT'S bill, wipe the reforms all out of it, even such as had been spared by the House Committee and the House, and report it for debate as a substitute for the House bill. This was the most time-wasting course that could have been pursued with a measure the urgency of which is admitted on all hands.

No man alive has a better right than the Secretary of War to exclaim: "A plague on both your houses." If any vestige is left of the reforms which he tried to secure in the bill that passed the House, it has been removed in the pending bill. The system of transfer between staff and line, which the Spanish war showed to be so essential, and the importance of which has been emphasized by the service of our troops in the Philippines and in China, is ignored. Even the regimental organization of the artillery, which is manifest absurdity, and for which nobody pretends to offer any argument, is retained. And yet the House bill is as completely ignored as the Secretary's bill. The pending bill is virtually a new measure, inviting a long debate in the Senate, and a long series of sessions in conference, at the end of which it is much to be apprehended that it will be impossible to get it in working order in time to fill the places of the troops that are to be recalled within a few months. And yet the virtually treasonable machinations of GORMAN have brought it about that the failure of Congress to enact new legislation will leave the authorized strength of the army at less than a third of the number that everybody knows and admits to be needed.

It seems that, if the Military Committees of the House and the Senate could agree upon anything, it would be a good thing for them to agree upon the extension of the existing organization and the existing authorized strength, say for one year, as an avowedly provisional measure. That would tide us over the emergency and Congress could then wrangle at its leisure, and without National danger, over the details of reorganization. The existing organization is theoretically very weak, but the conscientiousness and ability with which the President has used the powers conferred upon him by it have reduced its practical mischievousness to a minimum. And it is, even including the absurdity of employing so-called "volunteers" for the garrisoning distant possessions, as good a measure as there seems to be any chance of getting through the present Congress. It is a grievous thing that Mr. ROOT'S careful and intelligent projects of reform should have been baffled. But it is only fair to Congress to remember that it is largely because a certain number of nominal officers of the army have shown themselves as greedy and unscrupulous politicians as the Congressmen who do not pretend to be anything else. The more attempts at army reform are thwarted, "because of the importunity" of such officers, the clearer does the necessity of reform become.

WORK FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Counting chickens before they are hatched notoriously leads to unsafe statistical conclusions. The public therefore will receive with due allowance the itemized tables of the savings to be effected in the State administration by adopting the recommendations of the Governor's message. It will be time to count the saving when the reform bills have passed the Legislature and are signed by the Governor.

It is true that a good deal of money can be saved, and economy in public expenditure makes lower taxes. But the money saving is not the chief end. The abuse of power for partisan gains is the primary evil exposed by Gov. ODELL. The vicious and contaminating Republican practice of creating needless offices and authorizing the payment of large sums in fees to persons hired to do the work for doing which other persons draw liberal salaries is the parent of the vices against which his crusade is directed. In that way the machine makes the Treasury pay the living expenses of its workers and heelers. It is that that stirs the public indignation, even more than the evident waste of money.

The Legislature will have need of intelligent men to guide it in the work of carrying out the Governor's suggestions of reform. Gov. ODELL is a man of business experience and capacity. A Legislature dominated by narrow-minded rural statesmen or scheming demagogues would not understand or be in sympathy with his recommendation of more liberal corporation laws for this State. Delaware has prostituted its State powers by offering scandalous privileges and immunities as an inducement to corporations to organize there, and New Jersey, profiting by our needless harshness, is doing a roaring trade in incorporations, from which it receives a large annual revenue. We lose the revenue and we lose control of the corporations by driving them to other States for their licenses to do business. Considering the vast number and enormous capitalization of the corporations of National scope that do business and have their principal offices in New York, and, considering also the need of supervision and regulation, it is worth while to raise the question whether it would not be a wise public policy not only to encourage incorporation here, but within Constitutional limitations to discourage incorporation elsewhere.

Gov. ODELL has views about taxation. There is about as little chance that any given Legislature will have a member capable of drafting a sound tax bill as there is that it will have one who can write a presentable opera or a great epic poem. A bill has been prepared by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce. We hope the Legislature will show its enlightenment by giving the bill careful consideration. Gov. ODELL perceives the defects of the franchise tax law, as well as the soundness of the general principle that the class of corporations it affects should pay in some just ratio for the privileges they enjoy. The present law was misshapen through the accidents of birth and the inherited taints of a scrofulous and yellow journal parentage. It is impossible under its provisions to be sure that property of the same class is assessed uniformly. The assessors themselves refuse to tell what method of assessment they employ. The natural inference is that they have no method. They guess at values. Such a law is, of course, a very bad and vicious law, a bungling and harmful effort to apply in legislation a just principle.

Gov. ODELL perceives the economic unsoundness of the tax on mortgages, and recommends its abolition. He also believes that ability to pay is a good rule for the assessment of taxes. That is true, but the moment the assessors begin to determine ability to pay by the exercise of their own judgment in each case they find themselves floundering in the bogs of unreason and injustice. Before any legislation is attempted on this important and difficult subject we hope the Governor and some members of the Legislature will come to a clear understanding of the fundamental principle that a tax laid upon property that cannot escape the assessor and laid with uniformity upon all property of the same class will by a natural law impose itself upon the individuals of the community in substantial proportion to their ability to pay, as to which the legislator need then give himself no further concern. Any tax, like the personal property tax, which does not respect this law is unsound and the atempt to impose it should be abandoned.

The concern of the public is now mainly about the Legislature. The Governor evidently has the disposition and the ability for reform achievements. He may even inspire the Legislature with his own spirit. The doubtful point is the capacity of its members for intelligent legislation.

MR. BOUTWELL'S ADVICE.

The Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL is a wise and consistent adviser of the anti-imperialists. Some dreamer sent him the working plans for a new party, based on anti-imperialism, the gold standard, tariff reform, civil service reform, and the hunting down of the trust octopus. He replies that none of these things interests him save anti-imperialism alone, the supreme issue, the only question worthy the atention of the wisest and best.

"The question, Republic or empire?" says Mr. BOUTWELL, "is of more importance than all other questions that now challenge the wisdom, or that at any time in their history have challenged the wisdom, or commanded the best thought and judgment of the people of the United States."

The moderation of the statement and the wisdom of the accompanying counsel, so to speak, jump upon the understanding. Why drag in puny, sniveling things like the tariff, the spoils system, and the trusts? Give the middle of the road to anti-imperialism. You must not bend that giant issue to fit the beliefs of men who are confusing their minds with Dingleyism and monopoly. Besides, there is no homogeneity in the plan. Some of the rampant gold standard men are aflame with the desire to see WILLIAM MCKINLEY sitting on a horse with a crown on his brows and an imperial scepter in his hand—his ear to the ground, of course—and there are open and notorious free traders who deny that we ought long ago to have surrendered to AGUINALDO. Such discordant elements would make the party factional and colicky.

Besides, why stop with the tariff, the trusts, the currency, and the civil service? COXEY is not forgotten, we hope, and there is DEBS. BRYAN, too, the official leader of anti-imperialism, what is the matter with him? And when the door is once open. Christian Science, woman suffrage, and anti-vaccination will clamor for admission.

Mr. BOUTWELL is right. "First of all, let us save the Republic from the grasp of imperialism." Precious little we shall care for the merit system and a low tariff when we are all huddled together under the yoke of an Emperor.

We advise the anti-imperialists to stick to Mr. BOUTWELL. He is about the only man among them who keeps his eye on the main thing.

PEACE SESSIONS AT PEKING.

Whatever may be thought of the procedure of the allies at Peking in beginning with an ultimatum, and with an ultimatum that covered all the essential points in dispute, the acceptance of it by China stops any other Power from protesting at this stage. If consequences injurious to the allied cause are shown to proceed from any of the demands, the proclamation that they are "irrevocable" will not prevent them from being modified beyond recognition. That is to say, the Powers will reserve to themselves an entirely free hand in the negotiations.

It is to be hoped that the representatives of all the Powers will bear in mind that it cannot be to the advantage of any of them that the Chinese Government should "lose face" with the Chinese people. That would mean the establishment of anarchy in China. It is one of the distinctions of our own Government in this Chinese matter that it has steadily kept this danger in view and endeavored to avert it. And it has now become obvious to foreigners, even to those who began by talking about us as uninstructed interlopers in international affairs, that we have seen further into this question than any other Government, and that it is we who most accurately represent Christianity and civilization. We have really obtained, by the intelligence and moderation we have shown, a leadership at Peking which it will be our own fault if we throw away.

When we say it is not to the interest of any Power that anarchy should prevail in China, we ought perhaps to except Russia. Russia now holds what may be called a retainer for China, apparently in return for a Chinese agreement not to disturb Russia in her possession of Manchuria. Notwithstanding that agreement, the terms of which we have published, Russia is interested to weaken China in every possible way, and most obviously by depriving her of any foreign support against the execution of any present or future aggressive designs of Russia herself. The dreams of St. Petersburg will not be realized until all North China is reduced to the subserviency of the khanates of Central Asia. Such a result would not in the least suit any of the commercial nations, not Japan nor Germany any more than Great Britain or the United States. Hence the negotiations that are now about to begin are likely to promote the interests of commerce and Christianity and civilization precisely in the degree to which they are marked by a deep distrust of Russian designs and propositions upon the part of the other high contracting parties.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Our contention that the so-called revelations in regard to Bellevue Hospital were not revelations at all, but very old stories, to no small part of the New York community, is strikingly corroborated by an editorial article in the current number of The Medical Record. "The necessity for reforms in the management of Bellevue Hospital," the writer of the article begins, "has been painfully apparent for a long time." And again he says: "Bellevue was so much behind in this respect [the abolition of cruelty from its insane wards] that she required a gross and horrifying scandal to bring her to her senses." He regards it as "a matter for congratulation that the truth has come out at last," thereby confirming our other contention that newspaper publicity is the only publicity that counts, and at least suggesting an inquiry as to why the medical profession and its organs have waited till now before denouncing, and demanding the reform of, evils the existence of which they have known for years. There is little profit, however, in discussing that phase of the subject; it is better worth while to hear what The Medical Record has to say about the cause of the trouble. It declares that the adverse influence against which the hospital has contended—unsuccessfully—can be defined in a single word—politics. "This has been proved," asserts the expert, "in every part of its government, from the appointment of an attending physician or surgeon to the employment of the lowest menial. A medical man may be ever so well qualified for a position, but if he has no friend in the councils of the dominating party, or is not connected with some medical school, his chances for preferment are almost invariably discounted. So long as politics rules our hospital, so long will preventable abuses show themselves. At times there will be attempts to remedy existing evils, but the lapsing into old conditions is inevitable when party interests are at stake and favorites must be served. There is really no excuse for politics as such in the management of our hospitals. As charity has no creed, science should have no political complexion." Commissioner KELLER, that boldest advocate of spoils politics, should read this with attention.

—There is little to create either exultation or hope in the announcement of the New York Central officials that they are considering the construction of a tunnel and sub-station at Forty-second Street for the use of their suburban trains. They have said as much several times before, but always in a way cautiously vague, and, as the present declaration of intention is accompanied by a hint that nothing can be done until some satisfactory substitute for steam motors can be found, it is easy to see that relief of the existing conditions is delayed, not by mechanical difficulties, but by lack of inclination to act. The Grand Central corporation had to excuse and explain its refusal to let the Rapid Transit Commission carry its tunnel northward under the railway tracks instead of westward along Forty-second Street, so it trots out once more its own tunnel and substation scheme, taking care at the same time to exploit its peculiar and unique disbelief in the practicability of any of the electric motors now in use. To be sure, those motors work well enough on other roads in the United States and England, but there is something queer about the New York air, and the Grand Central people are convinced that machines of a different sort are required here. We do not doubt that they really are thinking of the plan they mention, but we deeply fear that they are thinking of it only as something to be deferred just as long as possible, and finally to be put in operation when the traffic simply cannot be handled under the present arrangement. We will get that sub-station when the interests of the two roads directly require it, for then alone will the selection of a motor become easy. Meanwhile the passengers have that beautiful marble waiting room, and, with that to monopolize all their attention, of course they will not notice little things like delays in the tunnel and trains starting half an hour behind time.

—A passenger who reached the New York end of the big bridge the other day on a Putnam Avenue car was much impressed by the skill with which the motorman made the frequent stops and starts incidental to rounding the terminal curve. Of course the car was crowded, and this particular passenger had not been fortunate enough to secure even the aid of a strap in maintaining his verticality. He, therefore, expected to be much tossed about before reaching the point of disembarkation, but the motorman manipulated the force at his command with such art that all the usual shocks were avoided and the standing passenger was able to maintain both his temper and his dignity. So notable did the motorman's achievements seem that the passenger, on reaching his office, sat down and wrote a letter to the General Superintendent of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, detailing his experience and inclosing a dollar as a New Year's gift to the adroit and considerate employé, whose number he had been thoughtful enough to keep in mind. This letter must have made something of a sensation in the company's headquarters, for it was doubtless the only one of its kind that ever arrived there, but the General Superintendent, who promptly acknowledged its receipt, was fairly successful in keeping all evidences of excitement or surprise out of his reply. "We are always exceedingly glad," he wrote, "when any of our employés earn the approbation and commendation of our patrons, and I wish to thank you for your expression of your appreciation of this motorman's efforts. I have forwarded your inclosure to the Division Superintendent, requesting him to hand the same to Motorman JOSEPH SMITH, No. 2,009, and at the same time to read to him your letter. Allow me also to thank you in the name of Motorman SMITH." Now, if the road would start a training school for motormen, and make Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, No. 2,009, the head of the faculty at a good salary, the episode, already charming, would attain artistic perfection.

—Gov. PINGREE looks strangely far for an explanation of the fall of his friend ALGER. According to the inventor of the municipal potato patch, the cry that drove Gen. ALGER from the War Office was raised by certain New York steamship owners who had combined to make excessive profits out of the Government's necessities, and whose purpose was sternly thwarted when the contract for carrying home the Spanish prisoners was awarded to foreign bidders. Now, unless our memory is utterly at fault, the pressure which caused Gen. ALGER'S retirement from office was brought to bear on the President, not by steamship owners, but by the people at large, acting with marvelous and almost complete unanimity. And the people at large were not disturbed at all, or more than very faintly interested, in the award of that particular transportation contract. We recall, in regard to it, only expressions of mild satisfaction that the selection of Spanish ships to do the work relieved us of most of the responsibility for any deaths that might occur on the homeward voyage, and saved us from possible blame for the condition in which the prisoners reached their native shores. The demand for the Secretary's official head was prompted by other causes than the disappointment of the shipping men. Public sympathy with the latter was not warm at the end of the Cuban war, and Gen. ALGER would have been quite safe had he excited no hostility except theirs. If Gen. ALGER was the victim of anybody, he was the victim of the American people, who, in their own way, charged him with incompetency and worse, and to their own satisfaction convicted him of the charge. And surely Gov. PINGREE, of all men, ought to be content with the decision of the American people.

THE KIP'S BAY PLAYGROUND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Kip's Bay Playground, the latest opened by the Out-door Recreation League, has done a notable work during the last six or eight months, under the direct supervision of the Friendly Aid Settlement, at 248 East Thirty-fourth Street. It occupies merely the space of three ordinary house lots on Thirty-fifth Street, between First and Second Avenues, but it has nevertheless afforded an opportunity for healthful exercise and manly training for many hundred children in the brief period during which it has been open. It is now in imminent danger of being closed for lack of funds. Its closure would be a serious blow to the neighborhood, and indirectly to the city. The sum of $500 is needed immediately. Cannot the good will, appropriate at least to the holiday season, be counted upon to induce the subscription of the sum?

Checks may be sent to Mary K. Simkhovitch, 248 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York City. P.

The Spitting Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I have a little space in your valuable paper to air my grievance against the two-legged beasts who defile our sidewalks from one end of the city to the other with their sickening expectorations? It seems to me that the dog nuisance, about which your correspondents are so much exercised, cannot be compared in filthiness and unhealthfulness to the nuisance constantly committed by men.

The elevated stairways and the steps of the surface cars are so disgusting with this nuisance that it is almost impossible for a lady to pass over them without soiling her clothing. Every intelligent person knows that consumption, catarrh, and other diseases are communicated by spittle, which, when dry, is blown into the air we breathe. No wonder so many suffer with these complaints! Where is the Board of Health?

New York, Jan. 2, 1901. I. L. F.

NUGGETS.

Sagacity.

"Would you rather be wise or beautiful?" asked Fate of the Coy Young Maiden.

"Beautiful," replied the damsel.

"Ah, you are wise already," commented Fate, as she tied up a package of cosmetics.—Baltimore American.

On Short Acquaintance.

"Bigsby has an offensively familiar way about him."

"What's the new illustration?"

"Why, every time he alludes to the twentieth century he calls it 'old twenty cent.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Next Visitor with Advice.

Church—What do you think of an Englishman coming over here to tell us how to run our newspapers?

Gotham—The first thing you know, some blasted Britisher will be coming here to tell us how to get rid of fog.—Yonkers Statesman.

His Sight Not Offended.

Styles—I do hate to see a woman hanging on to a strap in a street car.

Barton—And so you always give a woman a seat when you have one to give.

Styles—No, I never go quite so far as that. I give my whole attention to my newspaper, you see. In that way my sight is not offended by the poor, weary woman. —Boston Transcript.

THE WAY OF THE ARGONAUT.

Fred T. Elkin in Denver News.

Oh, rough is the way of the Argonaut,
And vain is his quest, unless
His heart be ready and iron-wrought
In the upheaved wilderness.
It's a hole in the rock and a man in the hole
And a hope that stubbornly seeks its goal,
Though chance and danger-fraught;
It's the "ring-ca-ring" of the single-jack—
It's a bead on the brow and a bend in the back
That make luck for the Argonaut.

Oh, his camp rests upon the mountain side—
A cluster of homes and hells;
To saints and to sinners open wide,
While the mad boom seethes and swells;
For he says ('tis a cool philosophy)
"Things will settle 'emselves if you let 'em be,
Don't croak such a dismal tune;
Hades and heaven will get their own,
Despite the gait of a mining town,
Despite church or saloon."

And when success on his toil attends
And a "pay streak" he acquires,
He is chary to his poorer friends—
A hope to the help he hires;
For he says of a genial impetus,
"If you'll act the man there'll be two of us,"
And a wage that is fair he gives;
He has learned this truth of his own hard strife,
That a mere existence misnomers life;
As a man earns, so he lives.

Then here's to the lads of the dynamite,
To the boys who drill and blast;
May they always have a mine in sight
And strike it rich at last.
Yes, it's here's to the lads in the ragged jeans,
Who can hope on a diet of pork and beans,
And join in a laugh when "broke,"
For they build to the Nation day by day
In that they pioneer the way
For the less courageous folk.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Annual Exhibition in the Galleries of the Society of American Artists.

The most impressive sign just now about the Academy of Design is its vitality. Divorce from house and home has no effect in the way of abatement of zeal, nor does the fact that it is still a tenant of the Society of Artists in the Fine Arts Building, on West Fifty-seventh Street, put a damper on its activity. On the contrary, the awkward predicament of having no galleries of its own has furnished an excuse to free the exhibition of much undesirable material on the line, which used to be there according to Academy rules and in pursuance of immemorial privilege. The present show has been reduced to less than 300 pieces, including a dozen sculptures. The result of this hard-heartedness, combined with finesse, is a single row of paintings on many walls—and rarely, if ever, more than a double row. The pictures can be studied with comfort, and are decidedly worthy of a visit for other and more important reasons than ease of examination.

To speak of the newest thing first, the gold medal given in honor of the late George Inness by his son has been awarded for the first time, and the winner is Mr. Bruce Crane, the painter of snowy reaches in Connecticut, of crocus-colored sunsets, and bare fields of stubble, glorified by the afterglow. The medal goes to the best landscape in the exhibition, but the honor is qualified by a proviso on the part of the Academy that no picture shall receive two prizes. Mr. Crane's "Golden Grain" and "The Year's Wane" belong to the good, but not to the pre-eminently good, landscapes here. The pastel effects in "The Year's Wane" are pleasing, but not strong. One could not quarrel with a person who prefers Arthur W. Dow's "The Incoming Tide," with its feeling for the inequalities of level on the marsh and its skillful handling of tender pinks and greens; or Gifford R. Beal's "Cloud Shadows," apparently a landscape from Peconic Bay, very justly and spiritedly wrought; or A. T. Van Laer's "Connecticut Hillside," a really noble landscape, fashioned on a big scale; or F. Ballard Williams's "Vermont Landscape," with its massive impasto, like the work of Jules Dupré; or J. Alden Weir's "New England Village," with its simple, true tones and ease of handling, a picture from 1897; or Leonard Ochtman's "The Solitary Road," with its grave and quiet sky, touched with violet, and its rows of pensive Autumn trees. But the awarding of a gold medal for the "best landscape" in an American exhibition is so difficult a task that one is loath to suggest to a jury that a better choice might have been made, more especially when the jury has wisely kept itself strictly incognito. Suffice it that Mr. Crane's work here and in former exhibitions has been worthy of some particular distinction.

Speaking of landscapes, one reverts naturally to the big canvas by Horatio Walker, an Academician worthy of the name. "Ploughing—The First Gleam" continues his triumphs in the same line, but with a difference in the handling. We have the Canadian French farmers guiding the plow and the double yoke of oxen, but the nearer figure is, if anything, more primitive and massive; the oxen are straining at the yoke, and the sky is partly mantled with black clouds, partly lit in charming tones with the beginning of sunrise. The composition recalls other plowing scenes by Walker, but it is bolder and grander, while his technique, broad and measured as never before, has advanced in the same degree. The canvas is a splendid effort, which recalls the old Dutch and British masters of 1830.

In the Vanderbilt Gallery, two portraits dispute the interest of connoisseurs with this fine specimen of Horatio Walker, portraits by Vinton and Collins. The likeness of Mr. John Harsen Rhoades, by Frederic P. Vinton, N. A., chronicles a change in the methods of the painter, which makes him a lively competitor for honors with John S. Sargent. He seems to have left behind a certain stiffness or dullness of handling that often prevented a hearty admiration of his work. Unfortunate and perhaps a little unfair to the other likenesses is the glass that covers the canvas. While it gives a smoothness, a feeling of unity to the figure, it is, on the other hand, distinctly disagreeable, in that the surface reflects the room and the persons present like a mirror. Yet one perceives through it all that here is a quiet, dignified, vitalized likeness on the best plane of the portrait maker's art. There is nothing to carry the attention aside; the picture stands or falls on the inner qualities of drawing, color, and expression, and is distinctly a masterpiece. Excellent also is the likeness of Mr. John M. Bowers, by Alfred Q. Collins, Associate Academician. The modeling of forehead, eyes, and lower face will be sure to please professional judges. Very different from these two portraits, but charming in its way, is the subtler fashion of Arthur de Ferraris, who has something old-time, something of Sir Joshua-like, in his half-length portrait of a lady with blonde hair, a boa about her shoulders and roses in her gown. The roses are kept discreetly low in tone, yet do their part in the picture. Still another vein—and how different from those of younger men!—is that of the former President of the Academy, Mr. Daniel Huntington. His Bishop Cleveland Coxe is a reminiscence of past Academy exhibitions. Sweet, mild yet alert, the Bishop is posing, stylus in hand, before his desk and his cherished books with old-time illustrations. There is a feeling of inadequacy in the figure; there is a general smoothness in the painting of rosy face and white hair that is not at all to the taste of the later portraitists who have made their mark; but one has often seen less successful likenesses by Mr. Huntington than this, and one readily yields to surprise that at his advanced age he should be found wielding the brush with all his old ease and more than his old correctness.

A portrait that might be named third in the series of Vinton's and Collins's is the standing likeness of W. Ritschl, by Irving R. Wiles. It belongs to the romantic school of portraits; face, clothes, and attitude call the attention to something unusual in the sitter, perhaps to a foreign flavor suggested by his Bavarian name. Mr. Wiles is free in this case from a prettiness that often gives a cloying note to his figures of young women, as was the case in the picture that took the Shaw Prize at the exhibition of the Society of American Artists last year. To the foregoing may be added the portraits of Mr. John Kendrick Bangs and Mr. John Reid of the St. Andrew's Golf Club and of the lady in a plain white dress, (full length standing,) all by Frank Fowler, N. A. Nor should the portrait of the old painter Newman be forgotten, which the maker, Miss Clara McChesney, has called "A Good Story." The fresh, humorous face in the left-hand upper corner of the canvas is balanced by the light tone of the beer mug which he holds in his hand on the table in the right lower corner of the picture. The picture has deservedly won the Second Hallgarten Prize of $200. If a criticism should be hazarded, it would be that the black chapeau is not quite definite enough against the dark background; in trying to make it unnoticeable Miss McChesney has almost caused it to disappear.

The First Hallgarten Prize of $300 goes this year to W. Elmer Schofield of Ogontz, Penn., for a township with water, called "Winter Evening"—snow on the ground, bare trees, a cloudy, greenish sky with the broken moonlight giving the snow a greenish hue. This is a very fine work, and the jury is to be congratulated on the taste shown in its selection. It has all the feeling of indistinct outlines and cold that belongs to such a season and time of day. The Third Hallgarten Prize of $160 is not so happy a choice; it is "Repose," by Miss Matilda Browne.

The Thomas B. Clarke Prize of $300 is won by William Fair Kline, with a "Flight Into Egypt" that is more a landscape than a figure piece. Yet as a landscape it is impressive—a cool, diffused, moonlit country, rugged and stern, while the figures, though small, are very charmingly put in. The Norman W. Dodge Prize of $300 for the best picture painted by a woman goes to Miss Mary Theresa Hart. She shows a portrait of her father, James M. Hart, the painter, and, conjointly with her sister, a portrait study of two maidens.

GOV. ODELL'S CHARITIES' PLAN.

Reduction of Membership in State Board Constitutional, He Says.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Gov. Odell's attention was called to-day to allegations that it will be unconstitutional to reduce the membership of the State Board of Charities to a single-headed commission, and to legislate the present prison commission out of office and create in its stead a commission composed of one appointed member and State officers designated by the Legislature.

Gov. Odell replied that the point had been considered carefully before he wrote his message, and he was of the opinion and had excellent legal advice to the effect that the changes recommended would be perfectly Constitutional.

FEARS RISE IN TAX RATE

President Feitner Expects an Increase of Twenty Points.

Budget for 1901 Will Be $7,000,000 More Than That for 1900, and Assessors Are Uneasy.

President Thomas L. Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments fears a twenty point increase in the tax rate for 1901. This information leaked out yesterday through a statement made by officials of the Department of Taxes and Assessments that the real estate assessments would not be raised this year except where the property showed a natural increase in value. The importance of this statement becomes apparent when it is stated that the Tax budget for 1901 will be at least $7,000,000 more than the budget for 1900, caused, in a large measure, by the passage of the Davis school bill by the Legislature, which added nearly $4,000,000 to the burdens of the taxpayers every year.

Another matter which the officials of the Department of Taxes view with alarm is the chance of the franchise tax law, passed by the Republican Legislature, being declared unconstitutional. This would create a further deficiency of at least $2,500,000 to be met, and the only way to make up this sum would be to either increase the assessments on real estate, collect more personal taxes, or increase the tax rate. The tax officials anticipate this dilemma, and their plans are being laid accordingly. They will charge that the condition and the increased burdens which the property owners of New York must bear have been caused by acts of the Republican Legislature. President Feitner says that if the Franchise Tax law had been left in the shape in which it first passed the Legislature, under which all franchises were taxed as real estate by the local Department of Taxes and Assessments, a share of the cost of City Government would have been shifted before this time from real estate to corporations owning franchises.

A twenty-point rise in the tax rate would make the property owners of Manhattan and the Bronx pay $2.45 on each $100 of valuation, and Brooklyn property owners would pay in the neighborhood of $2.55. President Feitner, when asked yesterday whether there would be any change in the system of collecting personal taxes so as to relieve real estate, said:

"I know of no changes. We will try to collect all we can on personal property. At the present time the holdings of many wealthy families are well known through court proceedings, and the Department of Taxes will see that the estates are taxed accordingly."

"What is your outlook on the tax rate for 1901?" was asked.

"If the franchise tax law is declared unconstitutional by the courts the tax rate will be twenty points higher this year. But even if the law is allowed to stand the tax rate will be higher anyway. The realty valuations have reached such a high figure now, owing to the charter provisions requiring the equalization of real estate valuations throughout the city, that the department cannot increase them any further. Extensive increases will be made in the valuation of personal property, but alone the increase will not be enough to meet the increase of $7,000,000 in the tax rate." President Feitner then said that the tax rate for 1901 would not be fixed for some time, and any figure announced now would be purely a guess. "If you are guessing on the tax rate, guess above that of last year," remarked President Feitner.

The Commissioners of Taxes will meet on Monday next to receive the report of the Assessors, and go through the form of equalizing real estate valuations through the city. The books showing the real estate and personal assessments will be opened to the public on Jan. 14. From that day until May 30 any taxpaver may visit the Department of Taxes and Assessments and learn on what property and for what amount he has been assessed for 1901. From April 30 the books will be closed to make out the final tax rolls. On July 1 the assessment rolls will be transmitted to the Municipal Assembly.

The Tammany officials do not like the outlook of going into a municipal campaign with a high tax rate. Mayor Van Wyck has made the head of every department place what is known as "permanent improvements" out of the tax budget, and the money is raised by the issue of bonds. By this means over $150,000,000 of bonds have been issued, and in the budget each year there appears only the interest to pay for the issues. Many improvements, which under previous administrations were included in the tax budget, have been by Mayor Van Wyck paid for by bond issues in order to keep the annual tax rate as low as possible.

TO REGULATE PAWNBROKERS.

Provisions of Senator Wagner's Bill to Supervise Small Loans.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The bill introduced by Senator Wagner for the regulation and supervision by the State of certain loan associations and pawnbrokers, besides providing for incorporation, forbids certain loans of money, property, or credit. It states that in any county of more than 25,000 population five or more persons may organize for the purpose of aiding such persons as shall be deemed in need of pecuniary assistance, and may negotiate for loans not exceeding $200, on personal property.

The corporation must file a certificate, and also a bond amounting to one-tenth of the capital stock of the corporation, and the bond must not be less than $5,000, with the Superintendent of Banks, who shall have authority to examine such corporations at least once a year. The Superintendent or his agents shall have free access to all books, and all information asked for shall be freely furnished to him. A reward of $250 is offered for information of any violation of this law on the part of any incorporated loan association.

The interest or discount must not exceed 3 per cent. a month for two months or less; after two months the interest or discount must not exceed 2 per cent. A sum not exceeding $3 shall be charged for the first examination of property to be pledged or mortgaged, and for drawing and filing the necessary papers. It will be unlawful for any of these corporations to declare dividends exceeding 10 per cent., and it will be unlawful to have a surplus of over 25 per cent. of the actual capital of such corporations. When the surplus reaches 25 per cent. of the capital or over, the Superintendent of Banks will issue an order reducing the rate of interest and charges. Violations of this law will be considered misdemeanors, and will be punished as such.

Senator Wagner believes that he will be able to secure the passage of his bill at the present session. It will be introduced next Wednesday evening in the Assembly.

REPORT ON NAVAL MILITIA.

Capt. Miller Submits His Annual Statement to the Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The annual report of Capt. J. W. Miller, commanding the Naval Militia of the State, has been transmitted to the Governor by Adjt. Gen. Hoffman. After referring to the work of the year, including inspections and cruises, Capt. Miller says:

"In my last report reference was made to the necessity for an armory for the Brooklyn battalion. I am now happy to state that the City of New York has decided to construct an armory on the Brooklyn water front at the foot of Forty-third Street. The plans for this armory are now being considered by the city authorities, and I understand a portion of the building will be erected during the coming Winter.

"With some reluctance and after full consideration and with the approval of the Governor, it was deemed advisable last Summer to forego the tour of duty on the vessel provided by the Navy Department for the exercises of the Naval Militias of the various States and to give our instruction in home waters under their own officers.

"The prizes for general figure of merit this year have been awarded as follows:

"First Prize—First Division, First Battalion.

"Second Prize—Second Division, First Battalion.

"Third Prize—Fourth Division, Second Battalion.

"The brigade prize has been won by the Second Battalion."

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY

America Trying to Secure Harmony of Action.

IMMENSE DEMANDS EXPECTED

Bill of Germany Will Probably Be the Largest—Mr. Choate Sees Lord Lansdowne.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The State Department is making a strong effort to secure an understanding among the powers to serve as a basis for the adjustment of the question of indemnity to be paid by the Chinese Government.

It appears from Mr. Conger's reports that it is hopeless to expect the foreign Ministers at Peking to reach an agreement on this important subject, and if the problem is to be solved at all, it must be removed from the Peking council and dealt with by direct diplomatic exchange, as was successfully attempted in the case of the preceding serious differences between the Ministers. Therefore, the State Department is in correspondence with other foreign offices respecting this subject, though the negotiations have not proceeded to a point where it can be said that a successful termination is in sight.

The principal difficulty in the way is believed to be the enormous indemnities demanded by the European powers. The efforts of the Chinese Government to secure better terms, so far as they tend to protract the negotiations, are also expected to have the result of adding considerably to the sum total which must be paid in the end. This is because the expenses of maintaining the foreign military establishments in China will probably be assessed against the Chinese Government, and the cost of keeping foreign troops in Peking at this season of the year, and in a country where every necessity of life has to be imported from a distance, will make the bill very heavy.

It is believed that the bill of Germany will be by far the largest, and it is a significant fact that the German Government has allowed its officers on service in China fivefold their regular salaries, a rate of pay hitherto unknown in military history. The Chinese, however, are expected to pay for this.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The interview between Mr. Choate and Lord Lansdowne when the cannel treaty amendments were presented yesterday was chiefly devoted to an expression of Lord Lansdowne's views on China's answer to the demands of the powers. It is understood that Secretary Hay desired to know what Great Britain thought of those points which China, in her answer, said she was unable to fulfill at present.

No difference of opinion appears to exist between Secretary Hay and Lord Lansdowne. While further negotiations between the powers are necessary, it is believed that there are no very serious difficulties in the way of a settlement that will be satisfactory to all nations.

"Russia," says the Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail, "will demand a huge indemnity for the damage to the Manchurian Railway."

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—The Novoe Vremya characterizes the Chinese acceptance of the peace terms of the powers as being a formality due to China's inability to oppose the European armies. The paper adds that the next catastrophe is probably not far distant, and that it will far surpass the recent occurrences.

The entire Russian press prophesies pessimistically, and fiercely attacks the German plundering, vandalism, and the destruction of the libraries and other monuments of the ancient civilization by German and British troops."

WALDERSEE ALIVE JAN. 1.

Report That the Field Marshal Has Been Killed an Old One, and Discredited in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The officials of the Foreign Office absolutely discredit the story that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has been murdered by an officer of the allied troops.

It is semi-officially declared that a rumor to that effect has been current for a week past, but the Government has no corroboration of it. Count von Waldersee reviewed the British soldiers on Jan. 1.

RUSSIAN EXPLANATION WANTED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The attitude of Russia in Manchuria has given rise to considerable apprehension here. As indicated in recent news dispatches, a series of regulations has been promulgated by the Russian Government for the administration of affairs in Manchuria, which would seem to the officials here to warrant an apprehension that a permanent occupation of that territory, with its population of 20,000,000, is in contemplation.

It is believed that some representations either have been or will be made on the subject to the Powers.

When the Russian Government announced its intention to withdraw its troops from Peking, it also solemnly declared that "As soon as lasting order shall have been established in Manchuria, and indispensable measures taken for the protection of railway construction, which, according to formal agreement, China assured, Russia will not fail to withdraw her troops from these territories of the neighboring empire, provided the action of the powers does not place any obstacle in the way of such a measure."

The contention of the Russian representatives here is that the conditions laid down in this pledge have not yet been realized, and they insist that there is nothing in the published regulations which would warrant the assumption that Russia is not acting in perfect good faith in this matter.

To clear up any doubt that may remain on this point, however, it is probable that an explicit official declaration from Russia will be invited on this point.

LANSDOWNE THANKS AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The British Ambassador has communicated to the Secretary of State a dispatch recently received by him from the Marquis of Lansdowne, commending the gallant conduct of certain Americans who distinguished themselves last Summer during the attacks on the Legation quarter in Peking. The text of the dispatch follows:

"My Lord: With reference to my preceding dispatch of this day's date, I have to inform you that Sir C. MacDonald has brought to my notice the conduct of certain gentlemen who particularly distinguished themselves during the attacks on the Legation quarter, and who gave invaluable assistance both to him personally and to the defense in general.

"Sir Claude mentions the names of the Rev. F. D. Gamewell of the American Methodist Mission, and Mr. Herbert Squiers, Secretary of the United States Legation.

"He states that the Rev. F. D. Gamewell carried out the entire defenses of the British Legation, and that these defenses have excited the admiration of the officers of various nationalities who have since inspected them.

"As a tribute to their excellence, he mentions that, notwithstanding a constant rain of rifle fire during the five weeks of the siege, not a single woman or child in the Legation suffered. He adds that a deep debt of gratitude is owed to him by all the besieged.

"Mr. Herbert Squiers acted in the capacity of Sir Claude's chief of staff after the death of Capt. Strouts of the Royal Marines. Sir Claude mentions that his earlier services in the United States Army were of great use in the defense, and that he cannot speak too highly of his zeal and ability.

"The barricades on the Tartar wall were designed and carried out by him, and under Sir Claude's orders he drew the plan for the entry of the troops, which was conveyed to Gen. Gaselee by a messenger let down from the wall.

"I request that you will bring the names of these two gentlemen to the favorable notice of the United States Government, and express the appreciation felt by Her Majesty's Government of their eminent services.

"I am, &c.,

"LANSDOWNE."

MORE PUNITIVE EXPEDITIONS.

PEKING, Jan. 3.—Col. Tulloch, with a force of Baluchis, a detachment of Australians, and a company of Japanese, is about to start on a punitive expedition to Kao-li-Ying, from which place shots were fired at a patrol, the officials sending insulting messages to the allies on Dec. 15.

The sending of the expedition is looked upon as the correct thing, despite the acceptance of the joint note by the Chinese.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 4.—The French intend to send a force overland from Tonkin to Chen-Tu, should the Chinese Court go there.

"It is reported on the best authority," says the Chinese newspaper Chung-Wei-Jih-Pao, "that a foreign power, probably the British, will resort to force, first seizing Chu-Ran, unless the persons guilty of the massacre of Christians at Chuen-Ow are beheaded."

It is considered possible that Sir Ernest Mason Satow, British Minister to China, is moving in the Chuen-Ow affair.

No "Mutiny" on the Barfleur.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Admiralty officials say it is not true that a mutiny has occurred on board the British battleship Barfleur, as reported from Hongkong. They say a "minor disturbance took place on board the Barfleur, implicating a few men. They were repudiated by the rest. Three men are held under arrest.

Chinese at Their Old Tricks.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 4.—Among the banknotes which the Chinese paid to the foreign Consuls as indemnity for the missions destroyed at She-Klung were £5 notes that had been raised to £15 notes and £10 notes that had been raised to £100 notes.

"FAUST" ONCE AGAIN.

Gounod's Masterpiece Sung at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The season of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House is now really under way. There can be no further room for doubt that the public held off till it was certain that the favorite tenor, Mr. Jean de Reszke, would sing again and that the sad London tales of the loss of his voice were not true. On Monday night he came, he saw, and he conquered, and the result was that last night, when he made his second appearance, the auditorium was packed. The opera was Gounod's "Faust," which had not been heard since the English company gave it. Of course, that hearing did not count in the reckoning of the public which patronizes the "regular" season, for opera, plainly, was not the secret of the size of the audience last night. Were this London, it would be safe to say that the combination of Mme. Melba and Mr. Jean de Reszke in the cast was the cause of the delicious milk in Mr. Grau's yellow cocoanut, and, in that case, the auditors would have been invited to celebrate Mr. Grau by paying increased rates of admission. But in New York joint appearances of the Australian soprano and the Polish tenor are regarded as ordinary occurrences. It is pretty safe to say that the removal of Mr. de Reszke from last night's cast would have reduced the house to workaday proportions and robbed the evening of its festal air.

That being the case, it becomes the duty of a newspaper to make its first comment on the second appearance of the greatest representative of Gounod's rejuvenated doctor known to our day. Mr. de Reszke was in better voice than he was on Monday night, and his lovely tones came out with a comforting plenitude, and with that old, winning quality which has always reached our hearts. In the first act last night the artist shone out at once, for the simulated age of the aged philosopher mourning for his lost youth was that of a master. In the garden scene Mr. de Reszke sang with an art whose exquisite finish was a source of joy and wonder to those capable of perceiving the nicety of its details and the infinite variety of its nuances. No prodigal of tone, Mr. de Reszke made his effects by the most delicate touches, but he was ready to peal a trumpet note to delight the gods when that was needed. Indeed, his whole impersonation was, to sum it up in a single statement, worthy of Jean de Reszke.

Mme. Melba sang the music of Marguerite irregularly. Some passages were given with uncommon beauty and others—as in the cathedral scene—recklessly. But on the whole the quality of her lovely voice is so well suited to the music that it is a pleasure to hear it sung by her. Mr. Edouard de Reszke was the old familiar Mephistopheles, tall, sardonic, and sonorous, while Mr. Scotti was a graceful and impassioned Valentine. He sang admirably. Miss Bridewell's Siebel will not add to her reputation, for she did not sing her one solo well. The other features of the performance were too familiar to call for comment, though it should be noted that the moonlight, as usual, came long before the moon and from another direction. Mr. Mancinelli conducted.

Henry W. Savage Returns.

Henry W. Savage of the Metropolitan English Opera Company arrived in this city yesterday from Chicago. He will remain here about two weeks, during which time he will settle up the affairs of his organization, which will disband in Washington on Jan. 26. During the forenoon Mr. Grau and Mr. Savage held a long conference, the result of which neither would disclose. Mr. Savage stated, however, that they positively intend to carry out their plans in all the cities they are scheduled to appear in up to Jan 26, and the reports from many of them show that the advance sale is very large.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The début of Miss Florence Reed, who is to appear at Proctor's in a sketch written for her by Sydney Rosenfeld, has been postponed until Jan. 14 on account of Miss Reed's illness. Miss Reed is the daughter of Roland Reed, who has been ill in this city for a long time.

The special meeting of the Vaudeville Managers' Association of America, which has been in session for the past two days at the headquarters of the association in the St. James Building, was brought to a close yesterday afternoon. Many matters were discussed and settled, and considerable detail work was accomplished. One of the most important things done was the adoption of a resolution whereby all the members pledged themselves not to engage or play any vaudeville road attractions next season. It was said this action of the association would practically kill attractions of this kind.

Manager Alfred E. Aarons of the Savoy Theatre claims to be the originator of an idea that will have a tendency to cause considerable inconvenience to the irrepressible pass fiend that of late years has made life a burden to the average theatrical manager. For some time the Savoy Theatre has been greatly annoyed by the presentation of passes that were either forged, imitated, or sold to ticket scalpers. To put a check to this imposition Manager Aarons now issues passes, the face of which is similar to those heretofore used, but on the back appears conditions that the pass is not transferrable, and the party accepting the pass must agree to sign his or her name, which must correspond with the one already written upon the pass. Managers do not look favorably upon the idea.

Gifts to School of Design Students.

The New York School of Applied Design for Women had an unusual Christmas present from a member of the Advisory Committee, Miss E. B. Grigsby, in the shape of fifty tickets to the Grand Opera for the use of the students. The President, Thomas B. Clarke, has also presented the Endowment Fund with $500.

English Lacemakers on the Tunisian.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Allan Liner Tunisian, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for Halifax and Portland, Me., has on board fifty lacemakers, bound for Zion City.

Dr. von Miquel to Retire?

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Dr. von Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, has declared, according to the Frankfürter Zeitung, that he will retire from office in the coming Spring.

Councilman Rice of Passaic Dead.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 4.—Carl H. A. Rice, a member of the Common Council from the First Ward, died this morning at his home from a cancer. He had been ill many months. He is the fourth Councilman from the First Ward to die while in office. All the deaths have taken place within the past two years.

Aid for the Haganey Family.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $2 from M. E. B. and $2 from "Delta" in aid of the Haganey family.

LAURIER AS MEDIATOR IN THE TRANSVAAL

Suggestion that He Be Asked to Intervene in South Africa.

Little News as to the General Situation in Cape Colony—Three Columns Pursuing De Wet.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Daily Chronicle advises that favorable attention should be given to a movement, reported by its Montreal correspondent, to induce Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier, provided the Colonial Office consents, to proceed to South Africa as a Commissioner empowered to intervene with a view to the restoration of peace.

There is no further news from Lord Kitchener, who, according to a Cape Town dispatch, is calling for 5,000 men to guard the Rand mines. Enlisting in Cape Colony continues active, and 500 men will leave Cape Town for the North within the next few days.

Information regarding the invasion is scanty. Col. Williams attacked the eastern invaders on Jan. 1 near Middelburg, but failed to dislodge them. He has since been joined by Lieut. Col. Grenfell, and the Boers have retired.

Gen. Brabant has arrived at Graaf Reinet.

Advices from Maseru, Basutoland, dated yesterday, say that three separate columns are still pursuing Gen. De Wet, but with no success beyond taking twenty-eight prisoners. Cannon firing is continually heard.

All the British have deserted Ficksburg, taking their stocks of grain across the border, and the Boers have looted the town.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 4.—Two hundred Boers have recrossed the Orange River, going north.

The Russian Commandants, Petrowsk and Derfbooy, were killed in the fighting at Utrecht on Dec. 25.

A quantity of ammunition has been captured from sympathizers with the invaders in the neighborhood of Paarl.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNORS.

Milner to Administer the Transvaal and Major Goold-Adams the Orange River Colony.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The following Colonial Office appointments were announced last evening:

Sir Alfred Milner to be Governor of the Transvaal and British High Commissioner.

The Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson to be Governor of Cape Colony.

Lieut. Col. Sir Henry Edward McCallum to be Governor of Natal.

Major Hamilton John Goold-Adams to be Lieutenant Governor of the Orange River Colony.

It was announced some weeks ago that Sir Alfred Milner was to be Governor of the "captured territory," and this was naturally supposed to mean both the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. Sir Alfred was born about forty years ago, and, after an extraordinarily brilliant career at Oxford, became a barrister, but instead of entering on the practice of law, engaged in journalism. Afterward he was private secretary to Mr. Goschen when the latter was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and then was definitely attached to the service of the Government. Lord Salisbury and the members of the Cabinet are said to regard Sir Alfred as one of the most valuable men at their disposal for diplomatic and administrative work.

Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson was born in 1849. He is the second son of the late Earl of Donoughmore. He was educated at Cambridge, and after leaving college entered the Diplomatic Service. He was appointed Governor of the Windward Islands in 1889, and in 1893 was sent to Natal to inaugurate the system of "responsible government," becoming Governor of that colony and of Zululand.

Sir Henry Edward McCallum has had a most distinguished career, both in the army and the Colonial service. He was born in Cornwall in 1852, and has served in various administrative capacities in every quarter of the globe. At present he is Governor of Newfoundland.

Major Hamilton John Goold-Adams, whose appointment, in view of the earlier announcement as to Sir Alfred Milner, is a complete surprise, served in the army until he became Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, about five years ago. His new appointment is probably in the nature of a recognition of the valuable service he recently rendered in inducing the warlike Bechuanas to preserve neutrality.

Earl Roberts Will Take No Holiday.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Earl Roberts of Kandahar and Pretoria is already immersed in his arduous new duties at the War Office. He will take no holiday.

CANAL TREATY AMENDMENTS.

Handed by Ambassador Choate to the British Foreign Secretary.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—United States Ambassador Choate presented the Hay-Pauncefote treaty amendments to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, to-day. No discussion took place, and the nature of Lord Lansdowne's answer was not indicated. Mr. Choate simply notified the Secretary that he brought a document forwarded by the State Department.

An answer will probably not be sent until the Cabinet discusses the matter fully.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The Kreuz Zeitung, resuming its discussion of the vote in the United States Senate on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, says:

"American statesmen have been trying for years to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but the Senate now does so at one stroke. This is the same as if the Assemblée Nationale of Bordeaux were to adopt the Frankfort treaty after striking out the clause ceding Alsace-Lorraine. If, however, John Bull complains of Uncle Sam's perfidy, it can reasonably be answered, 'Measure for measure'!"

Had an "Academy of Illinois" Diploma.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Franz Bernhard, pretending to have a doctor's title from the "Academy of Illinois," was ordered by the police to remove his title from his sign. The case went into court, and the officials asked the German Consul in Chicago to investigate. He reported that Dr. Winter and Dr. Ungelenk, whose names figured in the diploma, could not be found by him. The Supreme Administrative Court has now dismissed Bernhard's appeal on the ground that the "Academy of Illinois" is a fraud and that Winter and Ungelenk are not entitled by American law to grant the Doctor's degree. Bernhard's alleged doctorate was in dentistry.

No Treaty Shore Settlement Yet.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Stories in the Paris newspapers to the effect that the Newfoundland shore dispute has been settled by the exchange of Gambia for French interests in Newfoundland are quite unfounded. Beyond conversations expressive of a mutual desire for a settlement, nothing has occurred, and no details whatever have been discussed.

The Plague at Vladivostock.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The reports of an outbreak of the plague at Vladivostock are confirmed. There have been nineteen cases, of which fifteen were fatal. Four plague patients are still in the hospital, and numbers are isolated. Owing to a recrudescence of the plague at Smyrna, a quarantine has been imposed by Turkey and Greece on arrivals from that port.

Bulgarians Kill Eight Soldiers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 4.—In the course of a serious affray near Ishtib, originating in an attempt to arrest a number of Bulgarians suspected of being emissaries of the Macedonian Committee, eight soldiers were killed. The troubles continue.

Berlin Academy Honors Mr. White.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—United States Ambassador White has been elected a member of the Berlin Academy of Science.

PLANS FOR NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE BUILDING

To Be Erected by New York Central in Forty-second Street.

Corner Now Occupied by Annex to the Station—Involves a Change of Original Plans.

The New York Central Railroad has decided to erect a large office building on the property at the corner of Depew Place and Forty-second Street, which is now occupied by the "annex" to the Grand Central Station, and which is used exclusively for incoming trains. The building will be erected as soon as circumstances will permit. The plans have not yet been completed, but it was stated yesterday that the building would be something of a skyscraper. The offices which it will contain are to be used in part by the railroad company, and in part they will be let out to tenants. The offices in the present Grand Central Station building are becoming insufficient for the constantly growing needs of the various departments of the company. Besides, the property is considered too valuable to remain much longer in its present semi-occupied condition.

The two-story structure is now occupied by a small waiting room and the office of the train master on the ground floor, while the second story is used by the Third Avenue elevated line as a station.

When the plans for the recently completed waiting room in the Grand Central Station were drawn, provision was made for the erection of a three-story addition on the space occupied by the "annex." This addition was to have contained a restaurant, private dining rooms, and other accommodations for passengers. Owing to the change of plans, however, this addition has been abandoned, and instead the modern office building will be erected.

The improvements which have been made in the Grand Central Station in connection with the new waiting room are now almost completed. The old waiting rooms in the Vanderbilt Avenue wing of the station have been transformed into a commodious baggage room for outgoing baggage, so that the oldest commuter would not recognize them. The tracks for incoming trains in the "annex" have been moved back, and the only thing which remains to be done is the extension of the broad concourse in the main station through the "annex" to Depew Place, so that it will not be necessary to leave the building in order to reach the outgoing tracks from the incoming platform.

It is not likely that the underground station for local trains, of which so much has been said, will be realized in the near future. In fact, it was stated yesterday that nothing in this direction would be attempted until a practicable motor had been found. The compressed-air company is making experiments with more powerful motors than those used by street cars, but so far they have not succeeded in getting up anything that could fulfill the demands of the New York Central's experts.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last day of January's first week finds New York society resting after the great Whitney ball of last evening. The afternoon trains will carry a number of people out of town for a Sunday holiday in the country. There is not much going on in town to-day. The Saturday Evening Dancing Class will hold its third meeting at Delmonico's, and there will be the second meeting of Mrs. Pratt's senior dancing class at Sherry's. The event of the afternoon will be the reception to be given by Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb to introduce their daughter, Miss Fredericka V. Webb. This reception will mark the return of Dr. Webb and Mrs. Webb to the social world, from which, through mourning, they have for some time been absent. Mrs. Isaac L. Kip will give a luncheon for the fiancée of her son, Miss Elisa Strong, and Mrs. Charles Lea will give a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Marjorie Lea.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave the second of their two large dinners at their Fifth Avenue house last night. Covers were laid for twenty-four, and the guests were Mrs. Astor, Baron and Baroness de Sellière, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, the Misses Anna Sands, Atherton Blight, Evelyn Burden, and May Goelet and Centre Hitchcock, Henry W. Bull, Barton Willing, Fernando Yznaga, and Alfonso de Navarro.

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Mrs. W. Storrs Wells gave the first of her Fridays at home yesterday. Mrs. Wells and Miss Wells will receive on Fridays through January. There was a coming-out reception given by Mrs. Henry A. Crosby of 20 Washington Square, to introduce Miss Beatrice Crosby, and in the evening the second meeting of Mrs. Sneden's dancing class at Sherry's.

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Mrs. David Morrison of 20 East Forty-ninth Street gave a dance last evening at her residence for her daughters, the Misses Nathalie and Lillian Morrison. This dance was for the very young set, as Miss Nathalie Morrison will not come out until next season, and Miss Lillian a year later. The guests were received by Mrs. Morrison and her two daughters. Miss Nathalie Morrison wore pink crepe de chine trimmed with pink roses and Miss Lillian was in white crepe trimmed with white lace. The house was decorated with palms and pink flowers. There was informal dancing, for which Brooks & Denton's quartet furnished the music. There was no cotillion. Between 12 and 1 a seated supper was served. The guests included Mrs. W. S. G. Prentice and the Misses Susie Street, Adeline Havemeyer, Mary Park, Kate Richardson, Katherine Barney, Jessie Sloane, Helen Macy, Beth Clarke, Julia Trowbridge, Edith Poor, Molly Lefferts, Anita Peabody, and Oscar Edgerton Stevens, Harold Talbot, Sinclair and F. Richardson, Milton Cornell, Theodore Crane, James and Duncan Miller, John Aierbach, Theodore Dixon, Alfred Ely, Jr., Edward Tinker, Theron Strong, William Boulton, Kenelm Winslow, H. L. Burnett, Jr., and the Messrs. Williams.

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A large dance was given at the Country Club at Lakewood, N. J., last evening. This dance was preceded by a number of dinners. The patronesses were, among others, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Charles D. Kingdon, Mrs. Frank M. Freeman, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. Dwight Miller Harris, Mrs. Henry Lloyd Herbert, Mrs. J. Russell May, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Thomas L. Watson, Mrs. Ernest C. La Montagne, and Mrs. William Arthur Hamilton.

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Miss Grace Dobson, who attracted attention last Winter by her drawing-room recitations and cantillations, will give this evening at the Astoria a recital. In this she will be assisted by Miss Anna Otten, the violinist. Miss Dobson will recite a number of poems in the French-Canadian dialect, and also give some cantillations. The entertainment is under fashionable patronage, and the audience will be in evening dress. The recital will begin at 9 o'clock.

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On the Fuerst Bismarck, sailing to-day for Genoa and Naples, via Gibraltar, there are booked among others, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Andrews and Miss N. Andrews, Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay and the Misses Beatrice and Cornelia Evelyn Barclay, Miss Emily V. Binney, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe de Bary and the Misses Leonie and Anita de Bary, Mrs. George H. Daniels, Miss Harriet M. Daniels, Mrs. Andrew J. Davis and Miss Jessica E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Dwight and the Misses Mabel and Ruth Dwight, Miss Eleanor M. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Swan Frick, Mr. and Mrs. Harlow N. Higinbotham, Harry H. Higinbotham, and the Misses Florence and Alice Higinbotham, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Iden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William P. Ketcham, E. W. Longfellow, the Misses Rebecca and Mary C. Longstreth, Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter and Miss Leiter, Major Frank W. Oakley and Mrs. Oakley, Miss Margaret H. Potter, H. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, the Misses Julia D. and Mary W. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Stockton, Miss Patty Stockton, and Masters Gilbert, Richard, and Bayard Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Ketcham and Miss Ketcham, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Wendell, Miss Clara A. Sanborn, the Rev. W. W. Webb, Le Marquise Rodolphe de Voelki, William B. Winslow and the Misses Helen B., Pauline M., and Marie L. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace, Jr., and Miss Wallace, and Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

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Mrs. Spotswood Schenck of 284 Lexington Avenue gave a dinner last night for her daughter, Miss Nathalie Schenck, from which she and her guests went to the Whitney ball.

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Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield of 475 Fifth Avenue is to give a dinner on Jan. 11. It will be the second in a series that Mrs. Delafield is giving. Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, whose daughter, Miss Susan Dimock, is to be married to Cary T. Hutchinson in the Spring, has issued cards for Mondays in January.

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Bourke Cockran will give a large house party at his residence, at Sands Point, over to-morrow. The guests will go down by the afternoon train. Mr. Cockran has been giving a series of these house parties during the Autumn and early Winter.

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The house last night at the opera was the most brilliant of the season from the social standpoint, not even excepting the first night. The production of "Faust," with Melba, Jean and Edouard de Reszke, and Signor Scotti, drew an audience that not only filled every box and seat, but crowded the spaces back of the orchestra stalls and behind the boxes on the grand tier. While there were several notable absentees, their places were taken by others quite as prominent. The majority of the women in the parterre boxes and a number of those in the grand tier, and even in the orchestra stalls, were going on later to the Whitney ball, and the audience studied with eagerness the remarkably rich and handsome gowns which they wore and the unusual display of jewels. Col. Herbert Eaton and Mrs. Eaton were in the Astor box. In the Whitney box were Mrs. Richard Irvin and Mrs. Frederic Gebhard. Both were superbly gowned, and Mrs. Gebhard attracted all eyes. She wore a clinging princesse gown of white silk, very decolletée, and long black gloves. Lady Cunard, who was with Mrs. F. H. Leggett in the Van Nest box, looked remarkably well in white satin trimmed and brocaded with gold. Other women who attracted attention by their gowns and jewels were Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Frank Witherbee, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Frederic Nelson, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr. It was reported that the Duke of Manchester was in one of the boxes with his secretary, Melville Ellis, but the report could not be confirmed. The Earl of Clonmell, Prince Henri de Croy, and Count Gherradesca were among the beaus who called from box to box.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Padelford gave a dinner this evening in honor of Miss Esther Morris Hunt of New York, whose engagement to Mrs. Padelford's son, George Woolsey, was announced on New Year's Day. Among the guests to meet Miss Hunt were Commander and Mrs. William S. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Baron Gevers, the Minister from the Netherlands, and Miss Lay.

Senator Kean and Miss Kean gave a dinner this evening, their guest being Justice McKenna, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator and Mrs. McComas, and Paul Tuckerman.

Mrs. Augustus Tyler and Mrs. James H. Hopkins gave large dinner parties this evening, the guests being young people, who later attended the meeting of the "small and early" dancing class, at Rauscher's. The patronesses of the dance were Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Mrs. Newlands, Mrs. Carlisle, and Mrs. Charles J. Bell.

VANDERBILT-FRENCH WEDDING.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Expected in Newport on Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Perkins, the housekeeper for Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, arrived from New York this evening with a number of servants, to prepare The Breakers for the reception of Mrs. Vanderbilt and her family.

The work of preparing The Breakers for the family is progressing very well, and the house is thoroughly heated. By Monday everything will be in readiness for their reception. It is understood that Mrs. Vanderbilt will arrive on Tuesday with her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and her son Reginald Vanderbilt, who is coming up from Yale. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will join the family about Thursday.

GEN. POSTLEY DEAD IN A CAR.

Prominent Retired Lawyer Suddenly Stricken While Returning Home from a Morning Walk.

Passengers in an east-bound Fifty-ninth Street car which reached Madison Avenue at a few minutes before 11 o'clock yesterday morning were greatly surprised to see a well-dressed, elderly man slip from his seat and fall heavily on the floor of the car. Dr. A. R. Kleeberg of 61 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street was a passenger on the car, and, bending over the man, saw he was dying. With the help of several others he carried the sufferer into a drug store on the corner, where he died in a few minutes and before the arrival of the ambulance summoned from Flower Hospital.

Isaac Elliott of 43 East Sixty-second Street identified the body as that of Gen. Brooke Postley, who occupied a magnificent mansion at 817 Fifth Avenue, with his son, Clarence A. Postley. The doctors agreed that death was due either to apoplexy or heart disease. The conductor said that Gen. Postley, who had gone out for a morning walk in the Park, had boarded the car at Eighth Avenue. He noticed at the time that Gen. Postley seemed ill, shivering as if he had a chill and buttoning his overcoat close about his throat. The conductor secured a seat for him, as the car was crowded, until Madison Avenue was reached, when many persons were transferred. Among those to get out were Gen. Postley's neighbors, who had been supporting him on either side. He had probably been stricken several minutes before this, for when they left he sat with his head bowed on his breast as though asleep until the car started, when the motion threw his unconscious figure to the floor.

Clarence A. Postley was summoned to the police station by telephone, and was so much overcome that for a time he was able to tell little about his father. The body was removed to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, pending the arrival of the Coroner. Gen. Postley was an eminent lawyer of this city, but retired more than twenty years ago, and lived quietly with his wife and son, who survive him. He was eighty-four years old and was born in this city, where he had always lived. His military title came from his interest in the New York State militia, with which he had been connected in one way or another from boyhood. He was an active Republican, and when Abraham Lincoln was a candidate for the Presidency Gen. Postley was Grand Marshal of the "Wide Awakes," a prominent political organization which supported Mr. Lincoln. Gen. Postley was a member of the New York Club and the Larchmont Yacht Club, and was a familiar figure at the theatres.

J. L. SULLIVAN'S MANAGER DEAD.

Henry Phillips, Promoter of Boxing, Stricken with Apoplexy.

Henry Phillips, well known in sporting circles, and manager for John L. Sullivan when that great fighter was at the height of his success, was stricken with apoplexy in his room at the Delevan House before daylight yesterday, and died a few hours later in Roosevelt Hospital without recovering consciousness.

Mr. Phillips's home was in Montreal, where he conducted a hotel. Only recently he came to New York, and since Dec. 29 had been stopping at the Delevan, because of his friendly relations with "Tom" O'Rourke, the proprietor. Mr. Phillips complained of feeling ill on Thursday and retired early. He was heard to fall heavily at about 1:30 A. M. by occupants of an adjoining room, who notified Mr. O'Rourke. Dr. Sickles, the resident physician, was promptly on hand, but could do nothing.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Richard Napoleon Batchelder.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Gen. Richard Napoleon Batchelder, Quartermaster General of the Army from 1890 to 1896, died here this afternoon at 2:25 o'clock.

Gen. Batchelder was not a graduate of the Military Academy. Born in Lake Village, N. H., on July 27, 1832, he received his education in the town of Manchester, that State. At the age of twenty-nine he enlisted as a Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster in the First New Hampshire Volunteers. This was in 1861. He did not remain long with his regiment, for within a few months he was made a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, a position that he held until January, 1863. Then he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, becoming a Colonel in the following year. In 1865 he was commissioned a Captain in the Quartermaster's Department of the regular army. From that time until 1882 he rose steadily in the department. In 1892 President Harrison promoted him over the heads of four Colonels, he being a Major at the time, and made him a Brigadier General.

During the years that he was Quartermaster General at Washington he effected many improvements in the service. Change of boots and shoes was provided for the privates in the army; the new style of rubber blanket was adopted; a canvas legging for the mounted trooper in the Southwest was put into use; sanitary methods in the collection and distribution of garbage at army posts were introduced, crematories and sanitary carts being provided; the architecture of the new posts was made far superior to any hitherto known in this country; the water supplies of the different posts were replenished, and the National cemeteries were beautified and laid out in the proper order. In the Quartermaster's Department he instituted many innovations, such as the use of typewriters and the abolition of a large part of the red tape that had before his time hindered business.

In the six years of his term he spent for the Government $43,000,000, which was said to be a very small amount when the results were considered.

Personally the General was known as a man of austere manners, almost unapproachable to strangers and having very few intimate friends. He was never married. When in this city he lived at the Union League Club. Among the other clubs of which he was a member were the Army and Navy Club and the New England Society. He was retired from active service on July 27, 1896. When he ceased to be Quartermaster General it was said that never before during an administration of that office had there been a period of such efficiency or of such personal unpopularity on the part of the head of the corps.

Obituary Notes.

RUSSELL HUNTLEY, one of the leading residents of Ilion, N. Y., for thirty years, formerly a member of the hardware firm of Russell Huntley & Son, died at his home in Ilion, N. Y., yesterday morning, aged eighty-two years. A son, Charles Huntley, is Superintendent of an electric company in Buffalo.

MISS BLANCHE BERARD, Postmistress of West Point, N. Y., for over forty years, died at her home, in Hackensack, yesterday from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, which she had on Tuesday last. Miss Berard was known to almost every army officer passing through the Military Academy as a cadet, and she was much thought of by every one stationed at West Point.

ALFRED L. BLACK, President of the Farmers' National Bank of Mount Holly, N. J., died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy. Mr. Black, who was 71 years of age, succeeded his father as President of the bank, which is one of the oldest banking institutions in the State. Mr. Black was a wealthy retired farmer and lived in the old homestead next to the Pierre Lorillard farm.

JOHN WHARTON died at his residence, 1,011 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., of heart disease, at noon yesterday, after a short week's illness. Mr. Wharton was President of Wharton & Co.'s hat manufactory. He was born in Salem, Mass., and moved to Newark, engaging in the hat business when he was quite young. He is survived by a widow, Mary Grenwald Wharton, and five children, all married.

Mrs. SOPHIA MURCH died at her home, 51 West Side Avenue, Jersey City, on Thursday, from a complication of diseases. She was born in New York June 5, 1821, and when she was seventeen years old she sang in the choir of Trinity Church, and later at St. Paul's Church. She was a teacher of music until twenty years ago, when she went to live at the home of her son, John F. Murch, in Jersey City, at the death of her husband. Besides this son she also leaves a daughter, Mrs. Mary S. Burgess of San Francisco, Cal.

ELI T. BANGS, a well-known contractor and millionaire, died yesterday morning at his home at Fayetteville, N. Y., after a long illness

F. ARTHUR WESTBROOK FOUND DYING IN BED

Expires Soon After Reaching Roosevelt Hospital.

Was a Well-Known Up-the-State Lawyer and Had Often Talked of Suicide.

F. Arthur Westbrook, thirty-five years old, of Kingston, N. Y., died at the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon from heart disease, resulting from an overdose of trional. He was found in a semi-conscious condition in his room at the Rossmore Hotel, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and a physician was summoned. The man's purse was very low, denoting that the drug had been taken many hours before the physician's arrival. An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital, where the patient died fifteen minutes after his arrival.

He was a lawyer by profession, and a son of the late Judge Frederick Westbrook of Ulster County. He was elected District Attorney of Ulster County when only twenty-eight years old, and declined a renomination for the office to take up a private practice. He was rated as one of the ablest lawyers in that section of the State. He was a bachelor, devoting every hour of his time to study and his practice.

"His close application to work," said Mr. Stevens, the bookkeeper at the Rossmore "brought on insomnia. He dreaded doctors, and refused to consult them, taking trional to induce sleep after a hard day's work. He had been in the city about ten days, attending to some legal business. Last night he told me that he had about finished his work, and expected to return to Kingston to-day. He looked tired out, and evidently took a dose of trional to make him sleep well, as he had often done before."

Mr. Stevens also said that there was no foundation for the suspicion of suicide, as the young man was the possessor of considerable wealth, had no troubles, and had a bright future before him.

At the hospital the Superintendent said that a sister and the mother of Westbrook, living at Kingston, had been notified. "There is no mystery," said he, "whatever in the death. I believe it to have been purely accidental, as nothing was found to indicate the young man contemplated taking his own life. I do not understand that trional is considered to be a poison. It is used to some extent, I am told, as a soporific, and is not dangerous when administered moderately."

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 4.—F. Arthur Westbrook was a son of the late Frederick L. Westbrook and a cousin of the late Supreme Court Justice Theodoric R. Westbrook. He completed his education in Paris. He served as District Attorney of Ulster County for three years, and was an important factor for several years in Democratic politics. He was engaged in some of the most important litigation in the Third Judicial Department, and as counsel of the Board of Supervisors was pressing the claim of Ulster County against the State under the act to refund to counties taxes paid by the towns for constructing railroads. This was a test case.

He was despondent in later years, imagining that every one was his enemy. For some time he was a choral singer, and once when under its influence attempted his life. He was fond of talking about committing suicide, and frequently threatened to do so. His father was for many years counsel for the New York Central Railroad and an important corporation lawyer. Mr. Westbrook was a Tammany man, and a member of the Democratic Club of New York.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

STEEL RATES TO TIDEWATER.

Tariff from Pittsburg and from Buffalo to be About the Same.

Traffic Managers of the Eastern Trunk lines met yesterday at the rooms of the Trunk Line Association, in order to consider freight rates on steel from Pittsburg to tidewater. The committee which was appointed some time ago to consider this matter reported yesterday, and its report was accepted. The report is practically the same as the one previously submitted, and proposes a reduction which will make the rates from Pittsburg very much the same as those from Buffalo. The reductions proposed include a reduction of the differential rate which Philadelphia, Baltimore, and similar ports have enjoyed. The meeting yesterday did not conclude its work of rearranging the tariff, and adjourned until Jan. 15, when it is thought all matters still unsettled will be rounded out. The rates on which no agreement has as yet been reached are mainly those to New England points.

Brief Railroad Items.

The meeting of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee next Tuesday will consider the equalization of differentials between New York and Chicago and the abolishment of second-class fares to Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western points.

The next quarterly meeting of the Transcontinental Passenger Association is to take place at New Orleans on Jan. 15.

The Twentieth Century number of The Street Railway Journal, which is issued to-day, contains among a number of articles one of general interest on the new electric power plant of the Manhattan Railway Company in this city.

TRAMP SYMBOL ERASED.

Rev. Henry Bosch of Brooklyn Learns How He Was Imposed Upon.

"At last! At last!" exclaimed the Rev. Henry Bosch yesterday afternoon, as he stood on his front stoop, at Prospect and Sixth Avenues, Brooklyn. "No more tramps for me."

He held a sponge in his hand and washed off the top step a complicated mystic symbol. He had seen the thing there before, but, until some knowing one informed him yesterday morning, he did not know that it was the fraternal script of the "Order of the Sons of Rest, or Brotherhood of Hoboes." It was soon after acquiring this information that he took the sponge and began to scrub away the symbol.

It seems that Mr. Bosch's first tramp acquaintance came to see him several weeks ago. This individual told the reverend gentleman that it was a bad thing to go without food for three days at a time and that it was even worse for one's fifteen children to go without sustenance. Mr. Bosch was all sympathy. He gave his visitor so much food that all the tramps in all the lodging houses in the tramp quarter of Tillary Street are said to have had a bite. So, after that, the mystic symbol made its appearance on the minister's doorstep. Then more tramps came, and still more, until the benevolent giver of food found that to accommodate all his guests he must have an extra supply of provender prepared each day.

Finally, when he began to remark to his friends how hard the times seemed to be and how many more poor people there were in the world than he had hitherto thought, somebody did what the tramps would call "putting him next." In short, his eyes were opened. He conferred with the police. He declared that he would feed no more tramps.

So it happened that when a rusty-looking fellow appeared at the door yesterday morning and asked for something to eat, he was met, not by the minister, but by a detective whom Capt. Lawson of the Fifth Avenue Station had detailed to put a stop to the tramp nuisance in the Bosch household. This detective told the visitor that he was the private secretary. He and the tramp exchanged compliments. The visitor was taken into the study, where the "private secretary" played with him for a while. At last the visitor was taken to the police station, where he was told that the Sergeant was a benevolent man and would not let him go hungry.

Later, when the tramp was taken to the Butler Street Court, he was sent to jail for ten days for vagrancy. He said his name was John Ford and that he lived nowhere. Simultaneously with his departure for the jail the last trace of the mystic sign vanished. At the same time the tramps in the law places of Tillary Street sent up a wail of sorrow.

THE TILDEN CLUB.

Organizers Have Assurances of Support, They Say, from Distinguished Democrats.

A meeting of the men who intend to organize the new Democratic Club will be held next week. It was announced yesterday that a change would be made in the articles of incorporation, and that instead of the organization being known as the Samuel J. Tilden Democratic Association it would simply be called the Tilden Club. Ex-Senator Jacob Cantor said yesterday:

"We will hold a reception some time in February, and expect to have present such prominent Democrats as ex-President Cleveland, David B. Hill, William C. Whitney, and Daniel Lamont. In fact, the club would not have been started unless we received assurances of support from these men."

Ex-Senator Cantor wanted the impression corrected that the club was organized for the sole purpose of fighting Tammany Hall. He said that in certain contingencies the club would support Tammany candidates. One of the leading men in the new club is Henry D. Hotchkiss, formerly a Sachem of Tammany Hall, who for many years was a personal friend of Richard Croker. It was stated yesterday that one of the objects of the club would be to allow the members free speech at all meetings. If any members wanted to denounce William J. Bryan or Richard Croker, they would be given plenty of opportunity to do so. A house will be leased in the neighborhood of Seventieth Street and Broadway and will be fitted up for club purposes.

TENANTS PROFIT BY DISPUTE.

Pay No Rent for Two Months While Owner and Mortgager Quarrel About Its Collection.

The luxury of free rent has been enjoyed for the past two months by thirty tenants of an apartment house situated in the Borough of the Bronx, all on account of the legal dispute as to who should collect the rent. This special boon was ended yesterday by a decision handed down by Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court. Hereafter the tenants will have to pay rent to a receiver appointed by the Court or else undergo the inconvenience of being dispossessed.

The property over which this controversy has waged is the five-story apartment house, 710, 712, and 714 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street. Daniel D. Cordes built the house and soon had it filled with tenants. Incidentally he executed a mortgage in favor of Joseph E. Gallagher. This mortgage had not been paid, neither had Mr. Cordes paid for all the interior fittings of the house, notably for the ranges, so he made an assignment of the rents to James and Joseph Benson for the benefit of the Syracuse Stove Company.

The Messrs. Benson were about to collect the rents, when, on Nov. 27, Mr. Gallagher, through the Supreme Court, had George B. Stoutenburgh appointed receiver for the rents. Mr. Cordes and those to whom he assigned the rents insisted that the receiver had no standing, as the assignment had been made before his appointment. The all-important janitor was really the umpire of this dispute, and he sided with the owner and the assignees, and refused to recognize the receiver. The janitor held the keys, the tenants recognized him as above even the courts, and were inclined to pay him the rent due, but after further consideration decided that the best policy would be to decline to pay money to either side, and this plan was followed, much to the inconvenience of all who were financially concerned.

The receiver, through his counsel, Stephen P. Sturges, brought an action before Justice Leventritt for contempt of court. The action was brought in the name of Mr. Gallagher, and was directed against Mr. Cordes, the assignees of the rent, and the janitor, Charles S. Simpkins appeared for the defendants.

Justice Leventritt in his decision held that the receiver was entitled to the keys of the apartments, and that he was the only person authorized to collect the rents, and that from now on the tenants would have to pay rent to him. The justice declined to punish the defendants for contempt of court. No provision was made for the receiver to collect the rents for November and December.

THE ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL.

Bishop Potter and Col. Roosevelt Address the Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the New York Orthopaedic Hospital was held in the building of the institution, 126 East Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon, and was addressed by Bishop Potter and Vice-President-elect Theodore Roosevelt. Both spoke of the good accomplished by the hospital, and expressed the hope that a country sanitarium might soon be added to the present equipment.

Bishop Potter also made an indirect allusion to the recent exposures in connection with the Bellevue Hospital, by asking the trustees to give serious consideration to the relationship which ought to exist between them and the hospital as an institution. What was the hospital created for the patient, or the patient for the hospital? Was the object to be attained the providing of a course of training for the physicians or the treatment of the patients?

"The dangers of our modern life," continued the Bishop, "lie in the great number of our institutions. What is needed to prevent abuses in these is a stronger bond of human sympathy—the touch of love."

Ex-Governor Roosevelt spoke briefly. Nothing, he said, was more touching than the infinite pathos of a suffering child, and in its work of relieving infant infirmities the Orthopaedic Hospital deserved cordial support. Pity for human sufferings was easy to arouse, but unless action also followed it was but sentimental bric-a-brac, which was worthless.

The report of the surgeon, Dr. Russell A. Hibbs, which was read, showed that the total number of patients treated in the Dispensary during the year ending Sept. 30 1900, was 3,244. Nine hundred and seventy-five were suffering from tuberculous disease of the spine and joints, and the remaining 2,269 represented a large variety of deforming diseases, such as lateral curvatures of the spine, various forms of paralysis, rachitic deformities, bow legs, knock knee, club foot, etc.

END OF DR. EVANS'S WILL SUIT.

Surrogate Thomas Dismisses Objections to Filing of Dentist's Will.

What appears to be the end of the litigation over the will of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous dentist, who died in Paris in 1897, came yesterday, when Surrogate Thomas dismissed the objections to the filing of the will in this county, which had been made by David Keane, a lawyer, who in the original contest had represented a number of persons who were fighting the will until agreement was entered into by which the contestants received considerable money from the estate. Mr. Keane objected to this settlement on the grounds that he had a lien on the claims of each one of his clients, and therefore he objected to any settlement unless he received the money due him on these liens.

Surrogate Thomas, in his opinion dismissing the claims of Mr. Keane, says that it has long been the practice of the Courts to permit contestants to withdraw their objections to a will at any time, regardless of the protests of attorneys claiming liens for services. He also says that the lawyer's only remedy in the present case is a civil action to recover from his clients for services rendered.

The estate which was in controversy represented several millions of dollars. A number of relatives of Dr. Evans who received small bequests began the contest, which was eventually settled at Philadelphia. A copy of the will was filed here because considerable real estate of the testator was in this county.

BROISTEDT WILL STANDS.

Justice Marean Decides That Document Probated in 1874 Is Valid.

Justice Marean of the Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision that ended, at least for the time being, the Broistedt will contest. William Broistedt died in 1874, leaving a large estate. From then until last Spring the income of the property was enjoyed by his widow, Caroline Broistedt, nobody opposing any objections.

When the widow died last March, Mrs. Caroline Quade, one of the testator's daughters, brought action to have the will declared null and void, because of an entail intended to benefit the testator's grandchildren. Justice Marean said that he saw no reason why the will should be set aside.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The Rev. Dr. Cadman Accepts Central Congregational Call.

Pastor of the Metropolitan Temple Decides to Change His Church Relations.

The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, at Seventh Avenue and West Fourteenth Street, has accepted the pastorate of the Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street, near Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. His predecessor in the place was the late Dr. A. J. F. Behrends. The congregation of the church invited Dr. Cadman to their pulpit three weeks ago.

There are only two Congregational churches in Greater New York that have larger incomes than the one of which Dr. Cadman takes charge. They are the Tompkins Avenue Church, in Brooklyn, and the Broadway Tabernacle. The former's yearly revenues amount to $51,000, the latter's to $48,000. The annual income of the Central Congregational Church is $42,000.

Since Dr. Cadman received the call of the Congregationalists it has been known that every effort would be made to keep him in the Methodist Church, and it has been said that he was promised a Bishopric in 1904. Now that he has decided to accept the Brooklyn pulpit, the Trustees of the Extension Society, which manages the Metropolitan Tabernacle, are thinking of a new pastor for that church. One of them said yesterday that he and his associates keenly regretted Dr. Cadman's departure, but that they had in their midst many who were familiar with the work of the Tabernacle and who would be well able to provide for its successful continuance.

It is understood that Dr. Cadman will assume his new duties in April. His letter accepting the call has been mailed to the committee which issued the call. The letter will be read to the congregation tomorrow morning.

Another vacant pulpit, that of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in West Twenty-third Street, will be filled shortly. The congregation will meet on next Wednesday to take action, and it is thought that a call will be sent to the Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee of East Liverpool, Ohio. Several others, however, are being considered for the position, which was left vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. R. F. Sample. Dr. Sample is now representative and financial agent of Lincoln University. The Rev. Dr. Lee was born in Ohio, went to college in Scotland, and studied later in the Princeton Theological Seminary. He has written extensively on subjects connected with Presbyterianism.

Dedication services of the Evangelical Zion Church, at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Seventh Avenue, will begin on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. There will also be services in the afternoon and evening, and the ceremonies will be continued on Monday and Wednesday evenings. On Tuesday evening a concert for the organ fund will be given. The services will be conducted by the Rev. H. Noehrin, the pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. W. Fismer of Brooklyn and the Rev. C. Mueller of Buffalo. The first story of the new church has just been completed, and will be used for the present. Later it is the intention to complete the edifice. The lot on which the church stands cost $11,250, and $1,750 has been spent on the building thus far.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Jan. 13, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—The Triumphal Entry. (Matthew, xxi., 17.)

GOLDEN TEXT.—Blessed Is He That Cometh in the Name of the Lord. (Matthew, xxi., 9.)

"The triumphal entry" is a very unfortunate title to give to the entrance of Jesus of Nazareth into Jerusalem at this Passover time. For it was in no sense a triumph. It neither marked the overthrow of opposition, nor the inauguration of new and more successful methods. He had often come into the city before, but it was on foot, and either alone, or attended only by His chosen twelve. That He now came "sitting upon an ass," and attended by a multitude shouting "Hosanna, to the Son of David," was not because He had assumed any new position, or put forth new claims, or because the people had learned to understand Him better and appreciate Him more, but "all this was done that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, saying, Behold, thy King cometh unto thee, meek and sitting upon an ass, and a colt the foal of an ass." (Matthew, xxi., 4-6; Zechariah, ix., 9.) This was the distinctive peculiarity of this entrance into the city. A more correct title for the event would therefore be the prophetic entry.

For it fulfilled prophecy, and it was prophecy. While the people ignorantly and unintentionally brought to pass by their cry, "Blessed is the King of Israel, that cometh in the name of the Lord," that which had been foretold more than 500 years before, they just as ignorantly and unintentionally proclaimed that which would eventually be acknowledged in all places, and in all time, that Jesus of Nazareth was in truth "King of Kings and Lord of Lords."

The first of all the events to occur in the momentous "six days" to which our attention was directed last week was this entry of Jesus into Jerusalem. The account of it is given to us by St. Matthew, (xxi., 1-17;) St. Mark, (xi., 1-11;) St. Luke, (xix., 29-38,) and St. John, (xii., 12-19.)

It is generally recognized that Jesus and His companions arrived at Bethany late in the afternoon of our Friday. With the evening of that day the Jewish "Sabbath" began, and its hallowed hours were probably spent by our Lord in the restful enjoyment of the hospitalities of His beloved friends. "On the next day," (John, xii., 12,) which would be our "Sunday," this entry into Jerusalem took place. The day is known as "Palm Sunday," because then the people "took branches of palm trees, and went forth to meet Him." (John, xii., 13.)

FULFILLING A PROPHESY.

Early that morning Jesus sent two of His Disciples into Bethphage, or some other neighboring village, with very special and peculiar instructions. He had never done anything like it at any previous visit. But then at no previous visit was there a prophecy to be fulfilled. Now there was. So Jesus directed them to go into this village, and although He had not been anywhere in the neighborhood for from three to four months, He told them "as soon as ye be entered into it" (Mark) "ye shall find an ass tied and her colt with her," (Matthew,) "whereon yet never man sat." (Luke.) These animals they were to deliberately loosen and bring to Him, but He instructed them, "if any man say unto you, Why do ye this?" (Mark.) "ye shall say—The Lord hath need of them and straightway he will send them." (Matthew.) So "they that were sent went their way." (Luke.)

They found everything exactly as He had said they would, and they did just as He had directed, with exactly the results He had promised. The colt was "tied by the door, in a place, where two ways met." (Mark.) As they were loosing the colt the owners thereof said unto them, "Why loose ye the colt? And they said the Lord hath need of him." (Luke.) This was significant. No objection was made to the taking away of the animals, no payment demanded for their use, and no promise exacted for their return. It was enough for the owners to know that the Lord had need of them to freely and gladly let them go.

Now "all this was done," St. Matthew says, "that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet." (xxi., 4.) These unknown men, were in this unknown village, on this particular morning, resting from their labors, or waiting to find employment for their ass and her colt, that the Word of God, spoken more than 500 years before might be fulfilled. And Jesus not only knew this, but He sent His messengers on this morning to these particular men, for the express purpose of bringing every detail to pass.

It is a very striking illustration of the great difference between the way in which He fulfilled prophecy, and the way in which it was fulfilled by every one else. When Joseph fled from Herod into Egypt with the young child Jesus, he fulfilled prophecy. When Herod slew the children of Bethlehem he did the same. When Joseph returned to Nazareth he did the same. So did John the Baptist when he began to preach in the wilderness of Judea. So did the owners of this ass and her colt. So did the chief priests and Pilate when they crucified Jesus. So did many others. But in every case, they did it unconsciously. Not one of them had any intention of fulfilling it, and no knowledge that they had done so until after it had been done, and not always then.

With Jesus, however, it was exactly the reverse. He always knew of the prophecy. He knew just when it was to be fulfilled. He took every step necessary to bring about its fulfillment with a full consciousness of what He was doing, with a knowledge of what the results would be, and for the express purpose of securing those results. "No one can peruse the record of the Lord's life," says the Rev. George Smeaton, in "Our Lord's Doctrine of the Atonement," "without being peculiarly struck with the marked distinction in this respect between Him and His disciples. The latter remembered what they had done to Him at a subsequent time, and then saw an accomplishment of prophecy, (John xii., 16,) whereas the Lord Himself, with a wholly different view, consciously connected past prediction and present fulfillment at every step." (John xiii., 18, Mark xiv., 27.) All this speaks volumes for His person and His work.

UNCONSCIOUS AGENTS.

It is also interesting and instructive to notice in the case now before us that probably the owners of this "ass and her colt" never had the most remote idea that either they, or their dumb animals, would ever be called upon to become important factors in the carrying out of God's purposes. But they were. They thought that they were simply meeting the ordinary experiences of life and carrying out their own wills. So they were. But God ordered everything concerning them to work together so that His word should not fail. Without doubt He could have accomplished His purpose without taking the "ass and the colt" of these poor men, but then these poor men would not have had the privilege of being "workers together with Him." (Second Corinthian vi., 1.) He needed them, and He needed their property, that they themselves might be honored and blessed.

So it is with us all, and every day. God "needs" men, and all they have. The common things which we call "our own," "the ass and the colt," the chisel, the plow, the pen, the occupation we pursue when we are busy, the patient waiting to be hired when out of work, the need of rest when we are fatigued, are all needed to carry out His beneficient designs toward men. If these men had not been in their appointed places, at the appointed time, and been willing to give up their animals when they understood that "the Lord had need of them," they would have, unwittingly perhaps, but truly frustrated or hindered the plans of God, and they would themselves have lost a high position among His servants. But obedient to the duties belonging to their calling, and yielding promptly to the demand made upon them, although it came suddenly and unexpected, even they were instruments for the accomplishing of His will, honored links in the chain of events leading to the world's redemption. If we could enter into the full appreciation of this fact in connection with all that we are, and have, holding everything as of the Lord, to be used for Him, or yielded up to Him, as He may require, our lives would be filled with both peace and praise far more than they are.

But this "need" on the part of God for man, rises to a higher plane than that of the earthly things which He has put into our hands. It is a blessed spiritual significance, well expressed by the Rev. Horatius Bonar:

Jesus, Thou needest me,
Even me, Thou Light Divine:
O Son of God, Thou needest me,
Thou needest sins like mine.

Thy strength, my weakness needs,
Thy grace, my worthlessness;
Thy greatness needs a worm like me
To cherish and to bless.

This evil, froward soul
Needeth a love like Thine;
A love like Thine, O Christ,
Needeth a soul like mine.

It was Thy need of me
That brought Thee from above;
It is my need of Thee, O Lord,
That draws me to Thy love.

When the Disciples brought the "ass and the colt" to Jesus, they formed rude saddles for them out of their own garments, and seating Jesus upon the colt the journey from Bethany began. By some means not recorded, it was soon noised abroad that He who had raised Lazarus from the dead was approaching the Holy City. (John xii., 18.) At once an enthusiastic interest was awakened, and "much people that were come to the feast took branches of palm trees and went forth to meet Him." (John xii., 12.) The enthusiasm was very contagious, and rapidly spread. Every token of joy and homage was exhibited. They stripped off their outer garments and laid them in His path, and they "cut down branches" (Mark) "from" (Matthew) "off the trees and strewed them in the way," (Mark,) after the Oriental way of welcoming a King.

THE ENTRY TO JERUSALEM.

"And when He was come nigh, even now at the descent of the Mount of Olives, the whole multitude of the Disciples began to rejoice and praise God with a loud voice, for all the mighty works they had seen." (Luke xix., 37.) Then as "the multitude that went before," cried "Hosanna, to the son of David," they "that followed" answered back, "Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord," and again, those in the front ranks replied, "Hosanna, in the highest." (Matthew.) So like the services in the Temple, probably, one part of the company responded antiphonally to the other in singing the grand anthem of praise, "Hosanna. Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord. Blessed be the Kingdom of our father, David, that cometh in the name of the Lord. Hosanna in the highest." (Mark.) "Blessed be the King that cometh in the name of the Lord. Peace in Heaven and glory in the highest." (Luke.)

"And when He was come into Jerusalem, all the city moved, saying, Who is this? And the multitude said—This is Jesus, the prophet of Nazareth of Galilee." (Matthew.) Even the children in the Temple were affected by the general rejoicing, and they took up the cry—"Hosanna to the son of David." (Matthew.) But the Pharisees, and the chief priests and scribes, "were sore displeased." Some of them said: "Master, rebuke Thy disciples," and others in the same tone, said of the children, "Hearest Thou what these say?" But He answered them: "Yea, have ye never read. Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise?" (Matthew.) "I tell you that if these should hold their peace, the stones would immediately cry out." (Luke.)

So, to the Apostles, and to all the people, this was a day of great rejoicing. Jesus, however, was unaffected by all of their enthusiasm. He knew that all of this zeal was only temporary and worldly; that the "Hosanna" of to-day, would be "Crucify Him" to-morrow. He craved then, as He does always, the love and homage of human hearts, rather than the praises of human lips.

So, when the Holy City lay before Him in all the splendor of its sacred buildings, and with its teeming population, knowing all that should come upon it and upon them, He gave vent to His feelings in a flood of tears as bitter as those which Peter shed when he heard the cock crow. (Matthew, xxvi., 75)—for the same Greek word is used to describe both (Young)—and He said, "If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! But now they are hid from thine eyes. For the days shall come upon thee that thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side, and shall lay thee even with the ground, and thy children within thee, and they shall not leave in thee one stone upon another, because thou knewest not the time of thy visitation." (Luke xix., 42-44.)

So "The King" came into His holy Temple filled with compassion for His people who did not know Him, or in their hearts receive Him. He wept over them, but He could not save them because they were not willing to be saved.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Why is the title "The Triumphal Entry," an unfortunate one for the incident of this lesson, and what could be more appropriate, and why?

When did this entry into Jerusalem take place, and why is it called "Palm Sunday"?

What unusual thing did Jesus do that morning, and what is said of it?

What is said of the difference between the way in which Jesus fulfilled prophecy and the way in which others fulfilled it?

What is said of God's need of men, and how is it illustrated in this lesson?

In what higher sense does He need men, and how is it presented by the Rev. H. Bonar?

What did the disciples do with "the ass and the colt," and what awakened the enthusiasm of the people?

What was their song of praise, and how was it probably sung?

How was Jesus received in Jerusalem and in the Temple?

How was He affected by this reception, and what did He say of the city?

What is the conclusion?

Ice Company Must Pay Pier Rent.

A letter from President James Jackson of the Manhattan Ice Company declining to pay rent for the piers leased by the company last December caused much adverse criticism at the meeting of the Dock Board yesterday afternoon. The reason assigned by Mr. Jackson was that river ice is brought to the city at this season of the year by rail, navigation being closed. He suggested that the rent should begin in April. The board instructed Secretary Burke to notify Mr. Jackson that unless the back rentals were paid the permit would be revoked.

Religious Notices.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening, "Christ and Confucius. First in course on "The Ethnic Masters," and the Divine Masters.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D, WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, pastor.—11 A. M., "An Earnest Life." 7:45 P. M., "The Return Home," last sermon in course on "Prodigals of To-day." Baptism at night.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. John R. Brown of Kansas City, Mo. Prayer meetings Monday and Friday evenings at 8.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach at both services; morning, 11; evening, 8.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square.—Morning, Dr. Judson; evening, Mr. MacMurray; special evangelistic services during the week of prayer, Jan. 6-13. Preaching every night.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., will preach. At 5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by William H. Thomson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 83d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 125TH ST. AND MADISON Av.—Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; communion at morning service; preaching by the pastor, Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, in evening. All welcome.

Sunday Afternoon Praise Service.

4 o'clock—Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway, cor. 34th St. Address by **Rev. George A. Gordon.** Come and bring your friends.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. Da Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 4.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Evensong 8 P. M., (seats free.) Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach; subject, "How Many Days in a Year?" followed by a brief organ recital.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "Religion for Business Men." Evening address by the Rev. C. F. Patterson. Subject, "Image Breakers."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, EPIPHany.—Masses for communion 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn evensong, 4; solemn processions.

Church of the Ascension, Fifth Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector:
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Musical service, 4 P. M.
Anthem, "On High the Stars Are Shining"..... Rheinberger.
Offertory, "Evening Hymn".....Reinecke
Evening service 8 P. M.
Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th St.
8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., morning prayer, Holy Communion, sermon by the rector. 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communion 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. Choral CELEBRATION 10:30; Choral EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. Rev. A. B. Conger delivers his FIRST CONFERENCE, 8 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, 5TH AV. AND 127TH ST.—Dr. Van De Water will preach appropriate New Year sermons at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Special musical service.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St. The Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., rector. Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Right Rev. Sidney C. Partridge, D. D., will preach in the morning.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., Below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., litany, holy communion, and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector.
Services 8, 11 A. M.; 4, 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St.—Holy communion at 8 o'clock; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion at 11 o'clock; evening prayer and sermon, 4 o'clock; Rt. Rev. Thomas Underwood Dudley, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Kentucky, will preach in the morning.

THE REV. CORNELIUS B. SMITH, D. D., rector emeritus of St. James's Church, will preach in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, 74th Street, near Park Avenue, on Sunday morning, at 11 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, above 83d St. Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., pastor. Service, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF St. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Morning service, 11; evening, 8. Series on "Heroes of Faith."

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

JANE STREET CHURCH, NEAR 8TH AV.—Rev. T. S. Bond, at 11 and 8. Union Revival meetings every night.

PERRY STREET CHURCH, NEAR GREENwich St.—Rev. Geo. E. Mayer, at 11 and 8. Union Revival meetings every night.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE PARISH.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St.—Dr. Cadman will preach at 11, 4, and 8. Union Revival Meetings every night. Illustrated lecture on "Quo Vadis" Tuesday night.

People's Church 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., west of Columbus Av.—Dr. J. O. Wilson, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "On the Eve of Battle." Evening subject: "Your Enemy and You." Special evangelistic services every night next week, except Saturday. Short talks by Dr. Wilson.

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison Av. and 126th St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—10:30 A. M., sermon by Dr. Tipple. 7:45 P. M., sermon by Rev. Egerton R. Young. Special music. Evangelistic services daily at 3:30 and 7:45 during coming week. Mr. Young will assist.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor.
Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by Pastor.
Prayer service, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Central Park West, 96th St., Rev. Dr. Wylie, pastor; Rev. Mr. Gantz, Assistant.—Services 11, 8. Sabbath school 2:45. Welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.
Services, Sunday, January 6th.
Dr. Babcock will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of morning service.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway. Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith preaches; 4:30 P. M., afternoon service, Dr. Lowrie preaches; 8 P. M., evening service, preaching by Dr. Smith; Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.—The pastor, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., will conduct the services on Jan. 6th at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Afternoon topic, "Christ's Call to Busy Men." Services during the week of prayer at 5 P. M. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; on Wednesday at 8 P. M. The public is cordially invited.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 53d St.—Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "At the Threshold of the Century"; 8 P. M., "The Prayer of Jabez." Union week of prayer services at 4 P. M. in this church. Prominent speakers.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Ave., corner of 24th St. Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Bible school in chapel, 10 A. M.; classes for adults.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th Av. and 31st St.—Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, pastor-elect, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "Worship and Service." Evening, "Man Complete in God." Communion at 4 P. M. Christian Endeavor at 7 P. M. All are welcome.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, cor. 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Secretary Board Home Missions. Subject of evening sermon, "A Message from Porto Rico." Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D.

Religious Notices.

The "Old First" Church,
5th Avenue, 11th to 12th Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D.
11 A. M.—
4 P. M.—
WELCOME!

UNIVERSITY PL

FAST TROTTER RAN AWAY

Commodore Porter Creates Excitement on the Speedway.

ROADBED IN GOOD CONDITION

James Murphy Will Ship His Horses to Chicago for Brushing on the Snow Courses.

The roadbed of the Harlem River Speedway was in condition for speeding yesterday afternoon, for the first time since Sunday, and the consequence was an unusually large gathering of fast steppers, who furnished some lively sport in the stretch.

The most exciting incident of the afternoon was a runaway, which occurred while the driving was at its height and came near ending very seriously. The runaway was one of the best-known horses on the road, the trotter Commodore Porter, with a mark of 2:13. Hugh Reilly, the owner of the animal, was driving, and had just finished a lively go with a black trotter. As he turned to jog back the animal took fright and bolted. Mr. Reilly clung to the reins and tried vainly to control the animal, when a sudden lurch of the rig threw him out. At the same time one of the front wheels of the sixty-pound speeding wagon collapsed. This frightened the horse more than ever, and, swerving from side to side, he continued north at a furious pace. There was a general scattering of vehicles to get out of the mad demed animal's way. About a hundred feet north of High Bridge two women driving in a surrey had a narrow escape from being run down by the runaway, and only escaped by turning short into a narrow path used by the Speedway employes. By this time the wagon was a complete wreck, and Mounted Policeman Bergmann was close behind the runaway. Several times the officer made a grab for the bit, but each time the frightened animal dodged him. Finally leaning as far out of his saddle as his balance would permit, Bergmann dug the spurs into his own horse and coming abreast of Commodore Porter caught him by the bit and after a brief struggle brought him to a standstill. The horse was cut, but fortunately Mr. Reilly was unhurt, with the exception of a few scratches and bruises.

James Murphy of Chicago, the owner of one of the finest strings of road horses that have ever been seen on the Speedway, made his last appearance on the road for this Winter yesterday afternoon. He intends to start for Chicago to-day, and will ship his horses to-morrow. He says that all of them with the exception of two which he purchased in New York last Fall are good snow horses, and that there is fine sleighing in Chicago. Mr. Murphy scored one notable victory during the afternoon, and that was with Amy Wilkes, who defeated Vera G., 2:14¼, driven by Isaac Fleming, in what was by far one of the prettiest and most hotly contested brushes of the afternoon. Both horses were turned to a fairly good start, Vera G. setting the pace. Amy Wilkes did not lose a foot, and made no attempt to close up the gap until within about 300 feet of the finish line, when she made a spurt that gained for her a lead of a head, which she held across the line, finishing in good form. Amy Wilkes was then turned with the famous roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07, driven by Dr. David Randall, but this time she was not equal to the occasion, and, although she held the gelding for a quarter, lost by an open length.

Barney Kirkland, 2:23¾, driven by L. Fluckinger, did some fast work, and gave Moth Miller a very pretty race, but was not able to hold to pace. But if Mr. Fluckinger could not beat Moth Miller he had the satisfaction of beating Dr. Randall's gray pacer, Tom B., 2:10½, by a head in a very fast half-mile brush. The pacer Grant, 2:17¼, fell a victim to the speed of Barney Kirkland, and Moth Miller distanced him completely.

Lady Dell, 2:28, driven by Robert Wigger, gave the team composed of Erin G. and Windsor, driven by P. Armour, an interesting brush, and lost only by a short margin, the seam making a spurt near the finish that Lady Dell was unequal to, and which won for them the race.

About the only three-cornered brush of the afternoon was between Moth Miller, Barney Kirkland, and Amy Wilkes. The start was very poor, but before a quarter had been covered the three horses were almost on even terms. They came down the stretch at a furious pace under the whip. Moth Miller finally gained a lead of a head, and in trying to recover lost ground Amy Wilkes broke and spoiled her chances of winning. An exciting race followed between Moth Miller and Barney Kirkland, there being only a half length separating them. When almost upon the line Moth Miller made one of her famous spurts and won easily. Royalto, driven by Trainer Jack Curry, defeated Richmond, driven by M. Jarvis, and Royal Rene, 2:20, driven by W. Kilpatrick, led Maud L., 2:15¾, driven by M. Wilbur, home in a hot brush. T. Maxfield's team, composed of Monpol, 2:09¾, and Amokin, Jr., 2:14½, were on the road, but did not start.

Among other fast steppers were Jonny Aguan, 2:06¼, driven by A. C. Bostwick; Tom and Lotus, driven by James Murphy; Bel Esprit, 2:12½, driven by Charles Reilly; David B., 2:09¾, driven by J. W. Cornish; Albert C., 2:24, driven by J. C. Harriman; Jim, driven by J. O. Hearn, and Frank and Belle, the pacing team, driven by Charles Wardell. Dr. David Randall arranged a friendly brush with Moth to-morrow morning, matching Moth Miller, 2:07, against Red Lawn, a green pacer, owned by David Lamar. Although only half broken, Red Lawn when in good humor is one of the fastest animals on the Speedway.

CORRIGAN'S ENGLISH STABLE.

Twelve American Thoroughbreds in New York Waiting Shipment Abroad.

Twelve American-bred race horses are in New York quartered in a livery stable in West Thirty-sixth Street, awaiting shipment to England early next week, where they are to be raced by their owner, Edward Corrigan, who formerly was a conspicuous figure as a turfman and owner of Western race tracks. Corrigan, who raced with some success in England last season, has disposed of all his breeding and racing establishments in the United States and has even retired from any part in the management of Chicago race tracks, intending to devote himself entirely to the turf in England. Of the horses he will take abroad, however, a number are of his own breeding on his California ranch. Corrigan is remembered in New York chiefly for the litigation he engaged in over the disqualification of his colt Huron as a starter in the Futurity of 1891, when the Coney Island Jockey Club decided the colt was ineligible to run, and Corrigan got an order from court compelling the association to permit Huron to start. Huron ran second, but was overlooked in the placing of the horses. Corrigan carried on a fight for a share of the stakes, and the case was in court for years, ultimately being decided against Huron's owner. Corrigan has figured prominently in many other turf disputes, but in England he seems to have curbed his aggressive disposition and has made many friends abroad. He is enthusiastic about the opportunities English racing offers, and the successes he achieved last year.

The horses of the lot he now has in New York waiting to be sent to England include nine California-bred animals. The individuals are Corsine, five years; Sardine, four years; a bay colt by Artillery-Mabel, and nine two-year-olds, one by Bassetlaw, one by Golden Dawn, three by India, three Riley, and one by Watercress. Of the number Corsine is well known, he having won the California Derby in 1899, and later at Louisville won the Clark Stakes. The horses will supplement a stable already owned by Corrigan in England.

Opposition to Breeders' Association.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 4.—"The breeder who would attempt to place a mare back into the stud after she had been sold out of the breeding business by the American Breeders' Protective Association," said Vice President Milton Young, referring to the case of Silk Gown, the dam of Garry Herrmann, reported to have been found, "would be ostracized by the breeders of this country. It is true that should Silk Gown be located her produce could be entered into the stud book and rated despite anything the association could do, but no breeder would dare undertake such a thing."

The case of Silk Gown has brought to light the fact that there is much opposition among the breeders themselves as to the merits of the association, such noted breeders as J. B. Haggin, James R. Keene, August Belmont, J. D. Neet, J. N. Camden, John E. Madden, and others refusing to have anything to do with it. Mr. Haggin did join, but withdrew his name. Many others say that the opposition to the association is sufficiently strong to warrant the reinstallment of any worthy mare sold by the association into obscurity when found.

New Race Track for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—The deal for the purchase of the new race track site on Delmar Boulevard, just beyond the city limits, has been closed by John G. Cella of Chicago and Joseph Adler of Fort Smith, Ark. The price is given as $100,000. The new jockey club to be organized by L. A. Cella, Sam Adler, and C. A. Tilles, and capitalized at $150,000, probably will open the new track about May 1.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4.—Belle of Orleans, four years old, one of the most useful animals in John J. McCafferty's string, broke down in the third race to-day. The weather was fine, and the track very heavy. Uhlers and Ida Ledford, who shared honors with Ben Chance and Horseshoe Tobacco, were the winning favorites. Summaries: Mile and seven yards. Uhlers, 115, (McGinn,) 1; Orion, 118, 2; Indign, 113, 3. Time—2:00. Six furlongs. Menace, 96, (Cochran,) 1; Woodstick, 99, 2; Gray Dally, 105, 3. Time—1:22. Mile and an eighth. Monk Wayman, 112, (Dale,) 1; False Lead, 99, 2; Belle of Orleans, 105, 3. Time—2:09½. Handicap; one mile. Ida Ledford, 93, (Cochran,) 1; Ben Chance, 105, 2; Boomerack, 92½, 3. Time—1:53. Seven furlongs. George B. Cox, 105, (Winkfield,) 1; Henry of Franstamar, 95, 2; Bandy, 96½, 3. Time—1:38. Six and a half furlongs. Horseshoe Tobacco, 110, (Dale,) 1; Palarm, 100, 2; Handcuff, 105, 3. Time—1:29¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Favorites again fared badly at Oakland to-day, two of them getting the money. The Buffoon, a 20-to-1 shot, took the fourth event, and long-priced horses were successful on two other occasions. Lennep beat Bill Garrett by a nose in the mile and fifty yards event, and in the last imported Broadbrim won by the same margin from Cascade. Rain fell all day and the track was very sloppy. Results: Futurity course—Harry Thatcher, 101 pounds, (Mounce,) 1; Paul Play, 111, 2; Orpheus, 113, 3. Time—1:15½. One mile and seventy yards—Alicia, 103, (O'Connor,) 1; Spike, 100, 2; Ulm, 105, 3. Time—1:49. Mile and fifty yards, purse—Lennep, 109, (O'Connor,) 1; Bill Garrett, 106, 2; Goafalon, 109, 3. Time—1:45. Mile and seventy yards—The Buffoon, 101, (Phelan,) 1; Sam Howard, 104, 2; Charlotte M., 104, 3. Time—1:48½. Six furlongs—Gibraltar, 109, (Bullman,) 1; Mocorito, 98, 2; Prestidigitator, 90, 3. Time—1:14. Seven furlongs, purse—Imported Broadbrim, 113, (Jones,) 1; Casdale, 109, 2; Dunfree, 94, 3. Time—1:30.

PENN'S BASEBALL PROSPECTS.

Candidates Will Report for Practice on Jan. 14.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 4.—Candidates for the University of Pennsylvania baseball team have been asked to report to Capt. Flavell at Franklin Field on Jan. 14, and a strong nine is expected. The team will take a longer Southern trip this season, going to North Carolina and taking two weeks to play its six games.

Arthur Irwin will again coach the men, and he is pleased with the outlook.

"Although the team will lose Sharpe, Huston, and Orbin," he said, "we have good men in Newman, Bennett, Ludes, and Marshall. The former was the star outfielder on the Brown University team two years ago, and is especially strong in batting. Bennett and Ludes of this year's football squad have never played college baseball, but have fair records as preparatory school players. Marshall should make a valuable addition to the pitching squad. We will be without the services of Theodore Brown this year, as he has not yet recovered from a severe illness, and will not be fit to play this season.

"All the Winter practice will be devoted to batting and throwing, principally the former, as I consider that the most essential point in the development of a good ball team. I hope to have the men outdoors about the 1st of March."

The schedule is now in the hands of the Faculty Committee for approval, and will be finally acted upon next week. The University of Chicago has been dropped, because they were so late in applying for games that Pennsylvania had no open dates left, except those upon the close of the college year, and the baseball management would not consent to so long a trip so late in the season. The Southern trip will be taken during the first two weeks in April, being a week longer than usual.

The Baseball Committee has decided to change the position of the diamond on Franklin Field from the east to the west end, using the west stand as a grand stand.

CRESCENTS DEFEAT QUAKERS.

Philadelphia Hockey Team Lost by the Score of 5 Goals to 1.

Philadelphia's crack hockey team, the Quaker City Hockey Club, captained by George Orton, the former champion distance runner of the University of Pennsylvania, were beaten in the Clermont Avenue Ice-Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night by the Crescent Athletic Club team by the score of 5 to 1.

Dobby scored the first goal of the match for Brooklyn, unassisted. Shiebler scored the next goal, catching the rubber on the rebound from Wall's stick and tallying for Brooklyn amid wild cheers. Hard, fast play marked the rest of the half. Orton and Varney of the Quakers' line played the hardest game for their side, but despite three near goals, all of which were stopped in turn by Drakeley, Randall, and Goodwin, they were unable to score. The Crescents, having the lead, simply played on the defensive, and the first period of play ended with the tally standing: Crescent Athletic Club, 2 goals; Quaker City, 0.

The second half of the match was played very roughly, and the spectators hissed some of the Crescents' plays. There were no disqualifications. Orton continued to be the star of the visiting seven, and Dobby, Wall, and Shiebler and Kennedy did the main work for the home team, Dobby especially being cheered for his hard skating and heavy checking. The Quakers were again unable to tally until the half was nearly up, while for the Brooklyn team three more goals were scored, Dobby tallying on a pass from Wall in after nearly eight minutes of hard play, then Orton shooting the Quakers' only goal of the match in ten minutes' play on a pass from Gorman. Line-up:

Crescent A. C., 5.	Position.	Quaker City H.C., 1.
Goodwin	Goal	Rhoden
Randall	Point	Robertson
Drakeley	Cover point	Gorman
Wall. (Capt.)	Forward	Devine
Dobby	Forward	Orton, (Capt.)
Kennedy	Forward	Varney
Shiebler	Forward	Rodgers

Referee—C. D. Wetherill, Hockey Club of New York. Umpires at goal cages—Mr. Russel, Hockey Club of New York, and Mr. Ellis, Hockey Club of New York. Timekeeper—J. Allen Smith, Clermont Hockey Club. Goals—Dobby, (3,) Shiebler, (1,) Kennedy, (1,) Orton, (1.)

Sail Plans of the Boston Boat.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The blue prints of the completed sail plan of the Boston cup defender have been given to Wilson & Silsbee by Designer Crowninshield.

Mr. Wilson says that the light sails already were under way, and that he expected that they would soon be finished. The material for the heavy sails are ordered, and work will be started on them as soon as possible, but it will not be rushed. There is plenty of time to turn out the sails, and no effort will be spared on them.

At the Atlantic Works a large force of men have been put at work on the new shed, and the promise that it would be finished within a week seems likely to be fulfilled. The workmen are now boarding it in.

F. W. Lawley and Mr. Daniels are still busy with the laying down of the boat. They have completed the work in straight lines, and are now at work on the frame. It is necessary that the results of this work be very accurate, and on this account the laying-down process seems slow.

Schoolboy Hockey Games.

Schoolboy hockey players of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association have arranged their schedule of championship games for the season.

Dwight and Drisler Schools will be the competitors in the opening game, to take place at the St. Nicholas Rink on Feb. 1, at 12:30 P. M. The following day Berkeley is scheduled to measure strength with Columbia Institute. Feb. 8, in the evening, Cutler will meet the winner of the first game, and a week later Columbia Grammar will line up with the victor of the second contest. On Feb. 27 the final game for the championship will take place at the local rink between the two winners of the semi-final games.

Yale Hockey Team Beaten.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 4.—In the third game of the hockey series to-night, Yale was skated off her feet in the first half by the Keystones, the score standing 6 to 1. The better condition of the collegians helped them materially in the second half, enabling them to hold the locals down to one goal, scoring one themselves. Final score: Keystone, 7; Yale, 2.

WOMEN ON THE LINKS.

Mixed Foursome at the Lakewood Country Club—New Record by Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Charles R. Naething and N. Mallouf, the Syrian lad who is now a student in St. Paul's School, Garden City, won the first prizes to-day in the mixed foursome tournament at the Lakewood Country Club. They were practically the scratch competitors, for their handicap of four was the lowest of the field, and their gross record of 99 was far below the second best, 112, made by Miss Sophie Downer and Clarence H. Robbins. Miss Rene Coudert and Miss Clarisse Coudert were among the contestants.

Handsome prizes were presented by John M. Bowers, Clarence H. Robbins, and the club for first and second pairs. These trophies, however, possessed little drawing power, for only five couples took part, and the event, therefore, was almost as frosty as the day. The players and results were:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Mrs. Charles R. Naething and N. Mallouf—			
Out	6 5 5 7 6 6 6 6 5—52		
In	6 4 6 5 5 6 5 4 6—47—	99	4 —95
Miss Sophie Downer and C. H. Robbins—			
Out	7 3 6 7 7 6 6 7 6—55		
In	6 7 8 6 5 6 6 6 6—57—112		6—106
Miss Rene Coudert and W. H. Davis.		113	6 107
Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Beard		121	12 109
Miss Clarisse Coudert and A. W. Black		128	8 120

R. B. Wilson, the club professional, established a new record for the links, which have been increased a few yards over last year. He played the course in 79 strokes, as follows:

R. B. Wilson—									
Out	5	3	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—40
In	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	7	4—39—79

Golf Notes of Interest.

John Duncan Dunn, head professional of the clubs forming the Florida West Coast Golf Association, will leave for the South on Jan. 13, and he will not return to this city until the close of the season there, early in April.

Charles M. Chapin, a well-known member of the Morris County Golf Club and President of Somerset County Polo Club, has gone to Thomasville, Ga., for the Winter, where he will devote considerable attention to hunting and golf.

The Birmingham Golf Club of Alabama has just opened a nine-hole course, 2,500 yards in length, and its officers have extended a general invitation to all Northern golfers who pass through Birmingham to stop over and have a game on their links. A. S. Dayton is the club's professional.

James Norton, a brother of Willie Norton, the Lakewood professional, has been engaged for the Winter to take charge of the Nassau golf links in the Bahamas, one of the courses in the Florida East Coast series. James Norton was professional at the Hollywood links, near Long Branch, during this Summer. The Nassau course has been increased to nine holes, as last year it had only six.

To stimulate new golf material in the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, a cup has been offered by Elijah R. Kennedy for Class C players. The competitions will be played on each Saturday in January and February, and scoring will be on the point system, the first three in each event counting, and the member having the largest number at the close of the games will receive the cup.

The Oakland Golf Club, California, it is said, will hold an open professional tournament on March 1 and 2, and the San Francisco Club is planning one for both professionals and amateurs on March 5 and 6. The Chicago "profs," Smith and Bell, who are now in Southern California, will undoubtedly play in both events, and Horace Rawlins, one of our Eastern professionals, will also be in the lists, as he now has charge of the Oakland course.

The Palm Beach course, one of the Florida East Coast series, has swung into line with an eighteen-hole course, about 4,500 yards in length, short for eighteen holes, but undoubtedly sufficient to be called the finest eighteen-hole course in the South. The series of East Coast tournaments will begin about the first part of March, starting at Nassau and working up the coast, terminating at St. Augustine with the usual championship.

The Southern California Golf Association intends to have the most successful year in its history, and several big tournaments have been arranged which will keep the golfers busy for that part of the world. Chief among them are: Jan. 25 and 26, inter-club team contest, at Pasadena; Feb. 21, 22, and 23, men's championship of Southern California, at Los Angeles; Feb. 1 and 2, women's championship of Southern California, at Los Angeles; March 8 and 9, open championship of Southern California; seventy-two-hole medal play, at Los Angeles; March 15 and 16, team tournament, at the Redlands Country Club. C. E. Orr of Pasadena holds the amateur championship of that locality at the present time. He, with C. S. Mead, the former holder, has just returned from a few months spent in Scotland, where they both did considerable golfing. Orr is a Scotch-bred player, having learned the game on the old St. Andrews links.

THE NEW YACHT'S BEAM.

This Detail Will Allow for Greater Sail Area Than the Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 4.—From what was learned yesterday in connection with the cup defender under construction at Bristol, a fair idea can be obtained of the beam breadth of the new boat. It is from a knowledge of the sweep of bilge curve of one of the frames that is to be placed in the forward section of the boat that the inference is drawn. From its upper end, a tapeline drawn straight inboard so as to be plumb with the shank or butt of the frame when the latter is set up in place on the keel in vertical position, will measure 11 feet 11½ inches. This is not exactly a half breadth, as there is an intervening space at the butt of the frame the width of the lead keel, as nearly as can be estimated, 15 inches.

These matters go to show that the width obtained from measurements from the outboard end of this particular frame to a plumb line is almost the beam at that point. Plus that amount is 23 feet 11 inches, and 15 inches added would give the total as 25 feet 2 inches at that point, which, it is said, is not the broadest by 2 inches.

From these figures, which cannot be verified officially at this time, the greatest breadth of beam of the boat will be 25 feet 4 inches. The greatest breadth of beam of Columbia is 24 feet 2½ inches, which shows that she is not as wide as the Belmont syndicate racer by 1 foot 1½ inches.

This matter considered it is safe to assume that the concentration of the big bulb of lead so far forward in the lead keel of the new boat, with a wider beam than Columbia's, will give the craft much more power, and consequently a greater sail area than that of Columbia.

Money for Centreboard Yacht.

QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 4.—Charles E. Hanley, the head of the syndicate which is to build the ninety-foot centreboard yacht as a candidate for the America's Cup defense, when asked to-day concerning the report from Chicago that Roland C. Nickerson of East Brewster had given $25,000 toward the new yacht, denied positively that such was the fact. Mr. Hanley said that while he did not feel at liberty to disclose the identity of those associated with him as yet, he could state that Mr. Nickerson was not a contributor. Mr. Hanley said his plans were progressing favorably.

Notes for the Yachtsmen.

A course of lectures on navigation by Capt. Howard Patterson will be given at the Yachtsman's Club on Monday evenings, beginning Jan. 7.

The prizes and trophies won by the fleet of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will be exhibited at the annual meeting of that club at the Yachtsman's Club on Jan. 9.

The South Shrewsbury Iceboat and Yacht Club has elected the following officers for the coming year: Commodore, E. P. Morris; Vice Commodore, C. P. Irwin; Secretary, A. W. Cubberly; Treasurer, J. J. Manolt; Measurer, E. E. Taber. Regatta Committee—J. Manolt, D. D. Edward, George A. Lippincott. Board of Trustees—W. A. Seaman, E. E. Taber, E. W. Price, J. J. Manolt, and A. W. Cubberly. The first race of this season for the challenge pennant will be sailed to-day.

The Lighthouse Board announces that on or about Jan. 10 a fixed white lantern light will be established on the southerly end of the breakwater at the westerly side of the mouth of the Patchogue River, northerly side of the easterly part of Great South Bay, Long Island. Its focal plane will be fifteen feet above mean high water, and the light will be shown from a white shelf on a black post with white top and black ladder.

Local Boxers to Go to Pittsburg.

The New West Side Athletic Club is arranging an entertainment for the purpose of raising funds to send one or more of its best boxers to Pittsburg to compete in the annual boxing and wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be held at the Avenue Theatre, Pittsburg, on Jan. 17, 18, and 19. It is probable that the Pastime Athletic Club and Union Settlement Athletic Club also will be represented.

There is also considerable activity among the wrestlers. William Nelson of the St. George's Athletic Club will be a competitor in the 105-pound class, and C. C. Mitchell of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will try for honors in the 158-pound class.

Entry blanks and full information may be obtained from T. H. Laidley, Jr., 507 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Penn., with whom the entries close Jan. 12.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Fidelias Lose Last Chance for First Place in National League Tournament.

By losing one game to Our Council, Royal Arcanum, last night, the Fidelias lost their last chance for first place in the National League tournament and will now finish second to the Orientals. Had they won all three games last night they would have tied the Orientals for first place, and would have had another opportunity to win first prize. The scores:

FIDELIA B. C.	1st.	2d.	3d.	OUR COUNCIL.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Koster	183	195	169	Bullwinkle	169	175	188
Timm	156	202	147	Schroeder	163	170	147
Rothermel	178	158	174	Cantrell	208	157	170
Amann	199	166	237	Wilkins	187	185	148
Forge	150	145	198	Dent	141	213	157
Total	866	866	930	Total	868	900	810

Suburban Council won three games from Fordham Council in the Royal Arcanum tournament of the Borough of the Bronx, on Pump's Northside Palace alleys, last night. The scores:

FORDHAM COUNCIL.	1st.	2d.	3d.	SUBURBAN COUNCIL.	1st.	2d.	3d.
McNulty	165	154	158	Denler	194	176	169
Beekman	157	138	112	Bartholm's	143	175	120
Loos	146	124	188	Volbracht	164	158	166
Stocker	114	179	180	Hecht	147	176	158
Van Hoff	150	156	203	Kornforfer	154	184	164
Total	722	751	739	Total	802	869	777

The Royal Arcanum team won two of three games with the Palace bowlers in the exhibition series on Thum & Ehlers's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, last night. Excellent scores were made, all but one of the six totals passing the 900 mark. The score:

PALACE B. C.	1st.	2d.	3d.	ROYAL ARCANUM.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Ehlers	202	188	189	Arps	191	183	179
G. Moore	148	190	181	Whitbeck	173	198	166
W. Moore	159	212	180	Medicus	179	147	214
F. Beinert	191	200	202	Cordes	235	182	214
Jackson	178	170	194	Ebbits	158	197	191
Total	878	960	946	Total	936	912	964

All three teams broke even in the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia alleys last night, each winning one game and losing one. The Empire City team was short one man until the second frame of the second game was reached. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum—Barnes, 154; Brewer, 140; Hunt, 167; Kellock, 172; Anderson, 160. Total, 793.

Empire City Bowling Club—Naugle, 147; Braisted, 215; Knusbel, 171; Gross, 157. Total, 690.

SECOND GAME.—Empire City Bowling Club—Naugle, 201; Braisted, 154; Knusbel, 171; Gross, 160; Partridge, 124. Total, 810.

Wang Bowling Club—M. Silberstein, 155; Pinover, 163; Strauss, 136; Cohen, 154; A. Silberstein, 183. Total, 791.

THIRD GAME.—Wang Bowling Club—M. Silberstein, 172; Pinover, 155; Strauss, 157; Cohen, 172; A. Silberstein, 210. Total, 866.

Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum—Barnes, 143; Brewer, 154; Hunt, 157; Kellock, 167; Anderson, 152. Total, 773.

The Lotus Club bowlers outrolled the Audubon and Friendship teams, in the Harlem League tournament, on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys, last night, and the Friendships beat the Audubons. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 202; Sieberg, 153; Brick, 155; Modersohn, 130; F. Gerdes, 188. Total, 837.

Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 169; Speck, 177; Brodbeck, 169; H. Ebling, 156; E. Ebling, 138. Total, 809.

SECOND GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 191; Farley, 165; Smith, 170; Brand, 140; McGuire, 146. Total, 812.

Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 173; Sieberg, 177; Brick, 169; Modersohn, 146; F. Gerdes, 148. Total, 813.

THIRD GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 146; Speck, 167; Brodbeck, 160; Higbie, 169; H. Ebling, 147. Total, 789.

Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 188; Farley, 121; Smith, 144; Brand, 136; McGuire, 192. Total, 781.

The Spartan team defeated the Empire and Arlington fives, the latter by one pin, in the American National tournament, on Thum's Germania alleys last night, and the Arlingtons beat the Empires. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Stoff, 155; Potts, 128; Nissen, 165; Schmidt, 182; Williamson, 182. Total, 822.

Spartan Bowling Club—Maier, 194; Keppler, 181; Westberg, 181; Schultz, 184; Lehrbach, 149. Total, 889.

SECOND GAME.—Arlington Bowling Club—Rempel, 168; Kelly, 177; Ebbitts, 213; Wolfmann, 179; Meyer, 190. Total, 919.

Empire Bowling Club—Stoff, 175; Potts, 157; Nissen, 123; Schmidt, 214; Williamson, 146. Total, 825.

THIRD GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Maier, 159; Keppler, 168; Westberg, 166; Schultz, 157; Lehrbach, 186. Total, 836.

Arlington Bowling Club—Rempel, 146; Kelly, 174; Ebbitts, 175; Wolfman, 162; Meyer, 178. Total, 835.

The Herald and Bulletin teams broke even in the Morning Newspaper League tournament on Thum's Germania alleys yesterday afternoon, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 183; Hill, 169; Haltigan, 219; Sanders, 165; Valentine, 109; White, 186; Flanagan, 159; Melville, 168. Total, 1,177.

New York Herald—Nutshorn, 137; Anecht, 152; Carroll, 117; Long, 142; McCandless, 126; Gillespie, 133; Dewes, 143; Allen, 166. Total, 1,106.

SECOND GAME.—Empire City Bowling Club—Naugle, 201; Braisted, 154; Knusbel, 171; Gross, 160; Partridge, 124. Total, 810.

Wang Bowling Club—M. Silberstein, 155; Pinover, 163; Strauss, 136; Cohen, 154; A. Silberstein, 183. Total, 791.

THIRD GAME.—Wang Bowling Club—M. Silberstein, 172; Pinover, 155; Strauss, 157; Cohen, 172; A. Silberstein, 210. Total, 866.

Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum—Barnes, 143; Brewer, 154; Hunt, 157; Kellock, 167; Anderson, 152. Total, 773.

The Lotus Club bowlers outrolled the Audubon and Friendship teams, in the Harlem League tournament, on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys, last night, and the Friendships beat the Audubons. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 202; Sieberg, 153; Brick, 155; Modersohn, 130; F. Gerdes, 188. Total, 837.

Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 169; Speck, 177; Brodbeck, 169; H. Ebling, 156; E. Ebling, 138. Total, 809.

SECOND GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 191; Farley, 165; Smith, 170; Brand, 140; McGuire, 146. Total, 812.

Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 173; Sieberg, 177; Brick, 169; Modersohn, 146; F. Gerdes, 148. Total, 813.

THIRD GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 146; Speck, 167; Brodbeck, 160; Higbie, 169; H. Ebling, 147. Total, 789.

Audubon Bowling Club—Maher, 188; Farley, 121; Smith, 144; Brand, 136; McGuire, 192. Total, 781.

The Spartan team defeated the Empire and Arlington fives, the latter by one pin, in the American National tournament, on Thum's Germania alleys last night, and the Arlingtons beat the Empires. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Stoff, 155; Potts, 128; Nissen, 165; Schmidt, 182; Williamson, 182. Total, 822.

Spartan Bowling Club—Maier, 194; Keppler, 181; Westberg, 181; Schultz, 184; Lehrbach, 149. Total, 889.

SECOND GAME.—Arlington Bowling Club—Rempel, 168; Kelly, 177; Ebbitts, 213; Wolfmann, 179; Meyer, 190. Total, 919.

Empire Bowling Club—Stoff, 175; Potts, 157; Nissen, 123; Schmidt, 214; Williamson, 146. Total, 825.

THIRD GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—Maier, 159; Keppler, 168; Westberg, 166; Schultz, 157; Lehrbach, 186. Total, 836.

Arlington Bowling Club—Rempel, 146; Kelly, 174; Ebbitts, 175; Wolfman, 162; Meyer, 178. Total, 835.

The Herald and Bulletin teams broke even in the Morning Newspaper League tournament on Thum's Germania alleys yesterday afternoon, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 183; Hill, 169; Haltigan, 219; Sanders, 165; Valentine, 109; White, 186; Flanagan, 159; Melville, 168. Total, 1,177.

New York Herald—Nutshorn, 137; Anecht, 152; Carroll, 117; Long, 142; McCandless, 126; Gillespie, 133; Dewes, 143; Allen, 166. Total, 1,106.

SECOND GAME.—Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 171; Hill, 118; Haltigan, 161; Sanders, 117; Valentine, 141; White, 166; Flanagan, 193; Melville, 153. Total, 1,168.

New York Herald—Nutshorn, 162; Anecht, 147; Carroll, 155; Long, 139; McCandless, 188; Gillespie, 170; Dewes, 168; Allen, 156. Total, 1,285.

LOCAL BOWLERS AT CHICAGO.

New York and Brooklyn Clubs Well Represented in Championships.

The entry list of the National championship bowling tournament, which begins at Chicago Tuesday and lasts until the following Saturday, shows that the New York and Brooklyn bowlers will be represented by eleven five-men teams, sixteen two-men teams, and twenty-nine individual competitors. The schedule for the local bowlers is as follows:

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

Five-Men Teams.—Cyclone Bowling Club, Rosedale Bowling Club.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

Five-Men Teams.—Palace Bowling Club, Imperial Bowling Club, Corinthian Bowling Club, Elephant Bowling Club, Monarch Bowling Club, Fidelia Bowling Club, Empire Bowling Club, Metropolitan Bowling Club, and Prospect Bowling Club.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

Two-Men Teams.—Corinthian team, C. Sievers and A. Sievers; D. Koster and P. Baumeister, W. Gerdes and E. Silvertson, Johannsmeyer and P. Prior, H. Bellmer and H. Mesloh, G. Moore and W. Moore, Ehler and Bernard, E. Funcke and G. Seit, H. Timm and A. Mitchell, W. Rothermel and P. Schultz, O. Hammer and F. Smith, O. Foege and J. Koester, J. Lindley and J. Breen, J. Voorheis and C. Starr, D. Shiman and W. Linden.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

Individuals.—L. Voorheis, H. Bellmer, A. Sievers, W. Linden, J. Thum, C. Sievers, C. Johannsmeyer, M. Thyne, G. Seit, F. Clinch, W. Rothermel, O. Hammer, F. Kessler, J. Voorheis, F. Bienert, G. Young, A. Seyd, O. Foege, H. Timm, E. Silver, H. Schaeffer, D. Koster, J. Breen, C. Starr, H. Mesloh, J. Koster, D. Shiman, J. Helles, and W. Cordes.

Knickerbocker A. C. Billiards.

John A. Hendrick won the billiard match last night in the fourteen-inch, balk-line championship tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He scored his 300 points in 53 innings, against 253 for Dr. L. L. Mial in the same number of innings. The victor made one excellent run of fifty, but with that exception the game was steady and uneventful. The scores were:

John A. Hendrick—5 0 2 0 1 0 4 0 4 4 4 12 2 0 4 7 16 50 18 3 1 0 0 1 2 9 1 0 6 1 2 10 3 6 9 4 0 7 2 0 0 4 0 19 5 3 0 0 10 15 3 1 9 2 8. Total, 300. Average, 5 55-53; highest single run, 50.

Dr. L. L. Mial—0 3 1 0 0 0 5 0 7 2 15 2 2 3 3 1 0 5 1 10 12 2 0 0 0 2 1 0 3 4 3 1 8 15 0 15 20 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 12 0 3 3 14 1 0 0 4 17. Total, 253. Average, 4 23 53; highest single run, 35.

The last game will be played this evening between Dr. A. B. Miller and John A. Hendrick.

Entries for Billiard Tournament.

The entries for the championship tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, which begins at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, Jan. 14, are as follows: J. Ferdinand Possenburg, champion Liederkrans Club and intercity title holder; J. Byron Stark of Wilkesbarre, Penn., former Class B champion; Frank A. Keeney, former champion Crescent Athletic Club; Arthur

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1856.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE H. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.
RESOURCES.

U. S. Bonds	$300,437 50
N. Y. City Bonds	1,883,841 17
Other Bonds and Securities	529,387 71
Bonds and Mortgages	243,000 00
Bills Purchased	291,295 53
Loans on Collaterals	8,702,406 98
Cash in Vault and Banks	2,045,647 26
Overdrafts	459 15
Interest, etc., Receivable	66,825 84
	$14,063,301 14

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	322,924 98
Deposits	11,632,453 85
Interest, etc., Payable	107,922 31
	$14,063,301 14

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.
At the request of the holdem of a large amount of the pref rred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 19th day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to Vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Trustees in Dissolution of the AMERICAN LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANY will sell at public auction, by Frank Stevens, Auctioneer, on Thursday, January 24th, 1901, at 12:30 P. M., in the Jersey City Board of Trade Room, No. 65 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey:
1,000 shares Preferred Capital Stock of Sing Sing Gas Manufacturing Company.
700 shares Common Capital Stock of Sing Sing Gas Manufacturing Company.
1,281 shares Capital Stock Brockton Gaslight Company.
Terms and conditions of sale made known at time of sale, or may be had on application to the undersigned attorneys.
AMERICAN LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANY,
by SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE, President.
DAVIES, STONE & ALEXANDER, Attorneys, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

WE LOAN MONEY TO PEOPLE IN ANY kind of business; also on salaries. 150 Nassau St. Office 720.

Copartnership Notices.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.
I beg to announce that from this date I retire as active partner from the firm of ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, but shall be interested in that firm as special partner. The firm of BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO., London, will transfer its business to the London Agency of the Swiss Bankverein, of which institution I am one of the Directors.
The business of my New York office will be taken over by the new firm of BOISSEVAIN & CO., composed of Messrs. D. G. BOISSEVAIN and A. MURRAY YOUNG, General Partners, and J. L. PIERSON, of ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, Special Partner.
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN.

New York, December 31st, 1900.
We beg to announce that we have this day established the firm of BOISSEVAIN & CO., which takes over the business of A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN. The firm of BOISSEVAIN & CO. will continue to represent Messrs. ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, and will be the correspondents of the Swiss Bankverein, London, which Bank takes over the business of Messrs. BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO., London.
D. G. BOISSEVAIN,
A. MURRAY YOUNG,
General Partners.
J. L. PIERSON, Special Partner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between CHARLES M. TILLMAN and ASA FELLERMAN, under the firm name of TILLMAN & FELLERMAN, conducted at No. 25 Walker Street, New York City, was dissolved on the 2d day of January, 1901, by mutual consent.
All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said ASA FELLERMAN, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1901.
CHARLES M. TILLMAN.
ASA FELLERMAN.

New York, January 4th, 1901.
WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE UNdersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of GUTMANN, LEVY & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the business of Importing and Manufacturing LACE CURTAINS, etc., at 475 Broadway, New York.
ISAAC GUTMANN,
JOSEPH E. LEVY,
ALBERT ARNSTEIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIRM of SIMON & EPSTEIN has been dissolved Dec. 31st, 1900, by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of RUBEN SIMON. LOUIS EPSTEIN is authorised to collect all debts and is responsible for all obligations. LOUIS EPSTEIN.

OFFICE OF VERNAM & COMPANY,
36 New Street,
New York, January 2d, 1901.
We beg to announce that Mr. JOSEPH B. BOURNE has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. VERNAM & COMPANY.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000. SURPLUS, $2,745,694.13.
Statement December 31st, 1900.
RESOURCES.

United States Bonds	$2,313 75	
New York City Bonds	2,131,265 96	
Railroad Bonds and Stocks at Cost	3,051,148 96	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	182,500 00	
Amount Loaned on Collaterals	11,175,034 83	
Bills Purchased	210,337 18	
Interest Accrued	107,048 21	
Due from Trusts	10,720 91	
Internal Revenue	941 68	
Furniture and Fixtures	30,000 00	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	956,072 59	
	$17,857,384 07	

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$2,500,000 00
Surplus		2,500,000 00
Undivided Profits	$333,394 13	
Less Dividend No. 1	87,500 00	
		245,894 13
Gen'l Deposits and Deposits in Trust		12,584,286 35
Rent Accrued		2,916 66
Interest Accrued on Deposits		24,286 93
		$17,857,384 07

Appointed by the State Bank Superintendent a Depository of Lawful Money Reserve for the Banks of the State of New York. Named as a Depository of the Moneys of the City of New York. Designated as a Depository of the Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges of New York on contracts. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Pres. WM. BARBOUR, V. Pres.
WM. H. LEUPP, V. Pres. H. S. MANNING, V. Pres.
R. J. CHATRY, Sec. T. C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec.
A. L. BANISTER, Treas. W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treas.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, William Barbour, H. S. Manning, Samuel A. Maxwell, Myron T. Herrick, Charles F. Cutler, Emerson McMillin, James M. Donald, George Crocker, Edward C. Schaefer, S. C. T. Dodd, William E. Spier, Anson R. Flower, Henry S. Redmond, Jno. R. Hegeman, C. I. Hudson, Joel F. Freeman, Philip Lehman, Edward F. Cragin, George Blumethal, Frank Jay Gould, Willard Brown, William A. Clark.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9TH, 1901.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
560 shs. Reading Co. 1st Prefd.
30 shs. Reading Co. 2d Prefd.
10 shs. Reading Co. common.
20 shs. Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. common.
25 shs. Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. Prefd.
25 shs. Distilling Co. of America common.
100 shs. Iowa Central R. R. Prefd.
$1,000 St. Nicholas Club 2d Mtge. Bds.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
172 shs. Menantic Steamship Co., (managed by Messrs. T. Hogan & Sons, No. 21 State Street, N. Y. City.)
50 shs. Manhansett Improvement Co.
10 shs. American District Telegraph Co.
300 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consld. Natural & Ill. Gas Co.
$5,000 United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1944.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. William Haaker Co., (Hypd.)
1 share New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
100 shs. Nashville & Chattanooga R'way Co.
50 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
$11,000 Indiana Natural & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
$10,000 Ohio & Indiana Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$7,000 Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1925.
117 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consld. Natural & Ill. Gas Co.
10 shs. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. National City Bank.
50 shs. 4th National Bank.
25 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
$29,000 Florida Central & Peninsular Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1943.
$23,000 Lou., Nashville, New Orleans & Mobile 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
2 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
3 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
10 shs. Continental Trust Co.
17 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, JANY. 9TH, 1901.
At 12:30 O'CLOCK, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THIRD REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,000 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. Prefd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1896, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds.
THE SALE OF THE ABOVE SECURITIES WILL BE ADJOURNED TO WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1901, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

Denver and Southwestern Railway Company
General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the trust deed dated December 1, 1899, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to Three P. M. of the 15th day of January, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $7,916.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
New York, January 4, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

The Puritas Mineral Water Company.
Office of the Secretary,
New York, January 4, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Puritas Mineral Water Company, for the election of three Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 400 West 57th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the second Monday, (being the 14th day) of January, 1901, at eight o'clock P. M. The polls will be opened at 8:15 o'clock P. M., and remain open until all present shall have voted or shall have had an opportunity to vote.
ALBERT B. QUENCER, Secretary.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 26th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of Stockholders of THE ELLIOTT & HAPCH BOOK TYPEWRITER COMPANY will be held at the Company's office, 256 Broadway, New York City, Wednesday, January 16, 1901, at One o'clock P. M., for the election of five Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
E. H. SCHLEY, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Company will be held at the office of the Company, 63-65 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, at eleven o'clock A. M., January 12th, 1901, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.
S. M. WEATHERLY, Secretary.

Pacific Bank,
New York, Dec. 12th, 1900.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking rooms, No. 683-685 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Jan'y 4, 1901.
The annual meeting for the election of Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORAtion of the Babies' Hospital of the City of New York will be held at 659 Lexington Av. on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1901, at 4:30 P. M. All members (persons having subscribed $10 or more during preceding fiscal year) are invited to attend.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Sec.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, December 29th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
New York, December 21, 1900.
The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 486 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 10 o'clock P. M.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

ANNUAL MEETING STOCKHOLDERS ROME Mining Company will be held at office of J. C. Thompson, 96 Liberty St., New York, TUESDAY, January 15, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALFRED H. BROWN,
For the Directors.

FINANCIAL.

Savings Banks.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, Dec. 19th, 1900.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending December 31st, 1900, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of January 1st, 1901, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 21st.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
Chartered 1852.
95TH DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 11, 1900.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 16TH, 1901.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1901.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

Siegel-Cooper & Co., Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on January 2, 1901, for the three and six months ending December 31, 1900.
Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.
Banking hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
105th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1900.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after January 10, 1901.
DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 7 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS.
74 and 76 Wall Street.
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings bank laws, for the six months ending December 31, 1900, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, January 21, 1901.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, December, 22, 1900.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS.
280 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Dec. 31st, 1900.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending Dec. 31st, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 21st day of January.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 21st inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.
New York, December 14th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 10th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Lawyers' Surety Company of New York,
No. 32 Liberty Street.
New York, December 28th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on January 8th, 1901, at 12 M. for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may come before it.
JOEL RATHBONE, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
New York, December 27th, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of eleven A. M. and twelve M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.
December 20th, 1900.
ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 East Forty-second Street,
New York, December 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday January 8, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 24th, 1900.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Cosmopolitan Range Company.
The annual Stockholders' Meeting will take place on SATURDAY, January 12th, 1901, at 3:00 P. M., at the office of the Company, Nos. 26 and 28 Jersey St., where the President's and Treasurer's report will be heard; also the election of officers for the year 1901. Transfer book will be closed January 5th.
A. ZUCCA, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Co.,
NEW YORK, December 29, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1901, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th St.,
New York, Dec. 28, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1901, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York City, Dec. 21st, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 401, Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Sebastian Wagon Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, 224 East 44th Street, on Monday, January 14, 1901, at 10 A. M.
CHAS. A. STADLER, President.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

John B. Stetson Company,
Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock and an annual dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. upon the old Common Stock, and an extra dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon said old Common Stock; also a regular dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the new issue of Common Stock, and an extra dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon said new issue of Common Stock, all payable January 15, 1901, to stockholders of record January 9, 1901. Books will be closed from the close of business January 9 until January 15. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
J. HOWELL CUMMINGS, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.
68 William St., Jan. 3, 1901.
The Directors have declared the following DIVIDENDS: THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan. 7, 1901;
FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip payable on demand on or after Feb. 19, 1901; and
TEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1900, Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 21, 1901.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst.
CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

OFFICE OF THE
American Smelting and Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, Dec. 18th, 1900.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 6.
The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 8th, 1901, to stockholders of record, at 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 22d, 1900. The books for the transfer of the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company will close at 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 22d, 1900, and be opened Jan. 9th, 1901.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, December 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 28th day of January next, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st instant.
There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 6.
A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 31, 1900.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

American Tin Plate Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on January 31st, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business January 16th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from January 17th to 31st, both days inclusive.
New York, January 4, 1901.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

American Steel Hoop Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on January 31st, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business January 16th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from January 17th to 31st, both days inclusive.
New York, January 4, 1901.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

NO. 1 BROADWAY.
Office of Pennsylvania Coal Company.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on January 8, 1901, at 3 P. M., and opened January 16, 1901, at 10 A. M.
MORRIS B. MEAD, Secretary.

UNLISTED MARKETABLE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ERIE TELEPHONE TRANSFERRED
Controlling Interest in the Company in New Hands—To Issue $7,500,000 in Notes.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—A circular has been issued by the Erie Telephone and Telegraph Company, announcing that to meet a floating indebtedness of $6,000,000, coming due within the next eight months, and to provide for necessary improvements, it was proposed to issue $7,500,000 in one-year notes, bearing 5 per cent. interest. It was learned to-day that the note issue will be financed by the Old Colony Trust Company of this city, on behalf of a bankers' syndicate, and that in order to accomplish this it was necessary for the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America to part with a large part of its holdings of Erie stock, which aggregated $10,000,000.
The transfer of the controlling interest in the Erie Company is not denied by the officials, who say that while the Boston syndicate has obtained a managing interest, the change will not affect the Erie Company nor its subsidiary interests.
The Erie report for 1899 showed that the subsidiary companies earned $53,215.78 more than they paid out in dividends, while Erie showed an actual surplus over its dividend of $217,000.
The present difficulty is said to be due to the fact that last Summer the rate of dividend was increased from 4 to 5 per cent. Interested parties claim that, instead of paying an increased dividend, the company should have provided for the payment of its floating indebtedness.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1900, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan 21, 1901. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 17th or any time later.
Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Dividends.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
9-15 Murray St., New York, January 3, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the second quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1901, payable January 31st, 1901.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. January 15th, 1891, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 1st, 1901.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Texas Central Railroad Co.
A dividend of five per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the year ending 31st December, 1900, has been declared payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on 15th January, 1901.
The transfer books for the preferred stock of this Company will be closed on 5th January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen on 16th January, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. COMIN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 28th December, 1900.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.,
New York, December 6th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable Jan. 15, 1901.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 2, and reopen on the morning of January 16, 1901.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Third Common Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared dividend No. 3 of ONE PER CENT. on the Common shares out of the earnings, payable January 15th, 1901, to holders of record January 5th.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, January 5th, at 12 o'clock, and reopened January 15th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
December 4th, 1900. Transfer Agents.

The American Stoker Company,
New York, December 10, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared quarterly dividend No. 11 of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred shares out of the earnings, payable January 15th, 1901, to holders of record December 31st inst. Transfer books will be closed on Monday, December 24th, at 12 o'clock, and reopened on Thursday, January 17th. Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
C. J. PEABODY, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., ($1.00 per share,) payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 29th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Montana Ore Purchasing Co.
The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 PER SHARE and an extra dividend of $2.00 PER SHARE, payable at the New York office of the company on January 21st, 1901. Books close January 10th.
ARTHUR P. HEINZE, Secretary.
New York, December 27th, 1900.

National Biscuit Company.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared payable January 15th, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 15th, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 4	1,816,926
To date this year	4,991,778
Corresponding date last year	2,135,579

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 4	$3,277,200
To date this year	$10,756,150
Corresponding date last year	$5,416,700

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@5½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4¼ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & Fdy	½	Int. Paper	¾
Am. C. & F. pf	1½	Int. Silver	1½
Am. Linseed pf	1½	Iowa Central	2
Am. Smelt. & R	1	Iowa Central pf	3½
Am. S. & R. pf	1½	Kan. & Mich	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Louis. & Nash	1½
Am. S. & W. pf	½	Manhattan Con	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref	4½	Met. Street Ry	1½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	¾	Mc., K. & T. pf	1½
Am. Tin Plate	3½	Missouri Pacific	3½
Am. Tobacco	1½	National Biscuit	1½
At., T. & S. F.	1⅜	Nat. Steel	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf	2⅜	Nat. Tube	1½
Balt. & Ohio	2½	N. J. Central	3½
Balt. & Ohio pf	¾	N. Y. Central	2⅜
Brooklyn Rap. Tr	2	N. Y., C. & St. L	1
Canada South	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	pf	2⅜
Chi. & Alton	1	N. Y., Ont. & W	1½
Chi. & Alton. pf	⅜	Norf. & West	½
Chi., Bur. & Q	3½	North. Amer	1⅜
Chi. Gt. West	1½	Northern Pac	6½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	3	North. Pac. pf	2½
Chi., M. & St. P	12¾	Penn. R. R	4½
Chi. & N. W	4	People's Gas	2½
Chi. & N. W. pf	2	P., C., C. & St. L	¾
Chi., R. I. & P	4	Reading	2⅞
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	½	Reading 1st pf	2½
Chi. Term. Trans	½	Reading 2d pf	2½

Rate of discount in the open market, 4¼@4⅝ per cent. for short and 4⅝@4¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: sixty days, $4.82⅛; demand, $4.86⅛@$4.86¼; cables, $4.87; commercial bills, $4.81@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18⅝ and 5.17⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 1-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16, and guilders, 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par@5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The supply of money for large quotations did not respond to-day to the firmness of discounts. The latter were somewhat unsettled. Operators are considering measures for maintaining or raising outside rates.

The gloomy feeling at the opening of the Stock Exchange corresponded with the overhanging fog out of doors. Consols were the lowest for the year. Home rails were weak, partly in sympathy and partly through fears of dearer money.

Americans opened dull, and afterward relapsed well below parity on pressure to sell, due to the nervousness of professionals regarding liabilities elsewhere. Those who had beared Americans hailed the decline with delight, though the largest operators, whether bulls or bears, expressed fears that if the panicky selling was persisted in a grave crisis might be caused. Later there was an all-around good recovery, especially after the receipt of the New York prices. New York's large buying produced an all-around better feeling, and the close was stronger. Kafirs were irregular and dull, the peace overtures at Pretoria having less influence than expected. There were excited dealings in Americans on the curb. Milwaukees jumped 5 points above the Stock Exchange closing price, and Erie preferred went up 2 points above the closing price.

The course of the Stock Exchange to-day indicates the keen anxiety prevailing in financial circles. Nearly all the houses are drawing in their horns and preparing to meet the next settlement, Jan. 16. Fear exists as to the effect of the recent London and Globe crash being felt more severely on that date than even on last settling day. Possibly the precautions taken will discount the source of danger. In the meantime the public is giving the market a wide berth and is leaving the professionals to get out of their difficulties as best they can.

The Directors of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, met to-day and drew up a circular, to be sent to the shareholders, requesting proxies, and saying they are unable to announce the liabilities, "owing to the innumerable dealings and ramifications on the Stock Exchange," until the meeting of Jan. 9. Negotiations are going on to get funds to satisfy the claims or allow a gradual realization.

Consols for money, 97; consols for the account, 97 5-16; Atchison, 46⅛; Canadian Pacific, 93; St. Paul, 140⅝; Illinois Central, 131; Louisville, 87½; Union Pacific preferred, 83½; New York Central, 146⅛; Erie, 30¼; Pennsylvania, 75⅛; Reading, 15⅝; Erie first preferred, 63⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 88¼; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Anaconda, 6⅝; Rand Mines, 3⅞.

Bar silver quiet at 29-5-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4⅛@4⅜ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4⅜@4⅝ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 69¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £20,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.50; Madrid, 34.35; Lisbon, 38.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Business commenced hesitatingly on the Bourse to-day, but prices grew firmer on the favorable impression produced by the great demand for rentes, owing to the re-employment of 110,000,000f. by the strong banks. Internationals were firm, and Spanish 4s were in particular request. Rio Tintos started dull, but recovered sharply, closing firm. Kafirs opened weak and advanced considerably. They were harder after the close of the Bourse.

Three per cent rentes, 102f 22½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 11c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.70.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were flat, in response to New York and Western Bourses, especially in the case of Americans and locals, while internationals were comparatively steady. Spanish 4s were harder, on Paris advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates, short and three months' bills, 4 per cent.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 78. Gold was quoted at 34.65.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,116,015, against $1,945,772 last week and $2,388,076 last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,290,508, against $1,989,223 last week and $3,383,902 last year.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Canisteo Table Factory of Canisteo; capital, $11,000. Directors—P. R. Roblee, C. S. Langley, and E. E. Darrow, Canisteo.

Diamond Cut-Glass Company of Jamestown; capital, $50,000. Directors—George H. Ahrens, H. W. Odell, and R. C. Sheldon, Jamestown.

S. B. Welsh & Co. of Buffalo, to manufacture cigars and tobacco; capital, $3,000. Directors—S. B. Welsh, A. J. Best, and C. A. Best, Buffalo.

L. R. & C. J. Clark Company of Utica, to deal in coal and wood; capital, $15,000. Directors—C. J. Clark, William L. Clark, and A. C. Davis, Utica.

Bath and Cameron Telephone Company of Bath; capital, $400. Directors—Albert Crandall, A. J. Annabel, and A. C. Annabel, North Cameron.

Knights of Columbus Hall Association of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—James T. Wafer, Michael H. Collins, and Thomas D. Scanlon, Brooklyn.

Eisenhut Brothers' Produce Company of Brooklyn, to deal in farm produce; capital, $10,000. Directors—Otto Eisenhut, Harry Eisenhut, and F. J. Harnisher, Brooklyn.

Norfolk Construction Company of Norfolk, to do a general contracting business; capital, $2,000. Directors—Charles R. Remington, Charles H. Remington, and George B. Kemp, Watertown.

Berkshire Box and Paper Company of New York City; capital, $350,000. Directors—George A. Maguire, Devil's Lake, N. D.; James C. Weston and Edmund M. Ward, New York City.

Havana Post Publishing Company of New York City, to carry on a newspaper publishing and printing business; capital, $30,000. Directors—George S. Bixby, W. C. Rodger, and A. C. Jopling, New York City.

The Brigham Casler Company of Buffalo, to manufacture ladies' and children's wearing apparel; capital, $25,000. Directors—F. B. Brigham, New York City; E. D. Bugbee and C. E. Joyce, Springfield, Mass.

Seneca River Navigation Company of Baldwinsville, to operate freight and passenger boats on Seneca, Oneida, and Oswego Rivers, the Oswego and Erie Canals, and Onondaga and Oneida Lakes; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. Judson Smith, Syracuse; W. F. Marvin and C. H. Iverlaw, Baldwinsville.

Incorporated in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 4.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

The Telephone Company of America of Washington, D. C., to manufacture telephones and telephone supplies and to operate machine shops and foundries; capital, $5,000,000.

Quaker City Apartment House Company of Philadelphia, to build and manage apartment houses; capital, $750,000.

Von Wagner Company of Cleveland, to acquire real estate and engage in general merchandising; capital, $750,000.

Freight Boat on Fire at Her Dock.

Fire was discovered yesterday in the hold of the Holland-American freight steamship Inchmaree, lying at the foot of Seventh Street, Hoboken. Considerable excitement followed the alarm, owing to memories of the great steamship fire of June 30 last; but the blaze was extinguished by the steamship hands before the firemen arrived. The Inchmaree arrived from Calcutta on Thursday, being mainly laden with jute, and the fire was discovered when the hatches were taken off. How it originated could not be learned.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends, details of which will be found in another column, have been declared by the Commonwealth (Fire) Insurance Company of New York, the American Tin Plate Company, and the American Steel Hoop Company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's transactions in the outside market were even smaller than those of the previous day. Prices, however, in many instances recovered sharply from the low figures of Thursday, the strength being due in large part to the phenomenal strength of the inside market. Many fractional net gains were recorded, and in not a few stocks advances of a point or more showed in the final figures. Yet the trading was so light that little interest appeared to be taken in the market.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA, which declined sharply at the close on Thursday, followed a directly opposite course in the last hour of yesterday's market. Not only did it recover the previous day's loss, but both issues advanced considerably higher, and closed at about the top. The common was rushed up to 7¼, and later sold at 7, closing at 7 bid, a net gain of 1½ points. The preferred stock sold as high as 31½, and closed at 31 bid, a net advance of 2 points. As the previous decline had been without special cause, so yesterday's gains seemed due to nothing more substantial than manipulative purchases.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE was stronger, and a small net gain was made in the preferred stock, which closed at 95 bid. Trading in the stock was light, as indeed was the case in nearly the entire list yesterday.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT, which declined nearly a point on Thursday, recovered part of this loss. It closed at 13 bid, after having been fractionally above that price.

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BUFFALO GAS bonds showed much strength, and made a large net gain. The offerings were light and the bid advanced without drawing out many bonds. They closed at 72½ bid, with none offered under 75.

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RUBBER Goods common sold ex-dividend of 1 per cent. The full amount of the dividend was recovered during the day's trading, and, after selling as high as 30, the stock closed at 29½ bid, a net gain of 1 point. The preferred stock was quoted higher, but was dull. On Thursday Rubber Goods were unfavorably affected by the break in United States Rubber, but the still further decline in the latter stock yesterday was without influence on the Rubber Goods stocks.

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CAST IRON PIPE, preferred, was in good demand at the close, and advanced nearly three points to 32½ bid. The common stock was unchanged at 5 bid.

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GENERAL CARRIAGE was offered down at the close to 4, and closed with a net loss of a quarter of a point at 3¾ bid. The other transportation stocks were neglected.

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STANDARD OIL sold between 796 and 800, but the transactions were no heavier than usual.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Wednesday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 4. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 3. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem..	27½	28½	27½	28½
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	79	80	78	80
American Banknote.....	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6¼	6¾	6¼	6½
American Bicycle pf....	26	27¼	25¾	27
American Bicycle bonds.	73	75	73	75
American Bridge	45	45½	45	45⅝
American Bridge pf.....	95	95½	94¾	95¼
American Chicle	83	88	83	88
American Chicle pf.....	76	81	76	81
Am. Hide & Leather.....	10	11	10	10½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	35½	39	36	40
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	90	90½	90¼	90½
*American Thread pf....	4	5	4	5
Am. Typefounders.....	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8½	9	8⅝	8⅞
Arlington Copper.....	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	22¼	22½	22¼	22½
British Exch. 3s.....	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	6	5	5½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.....	32¼	34	30	31
Central & So. Am. Tel..	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks.....	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf....	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	40	45	40	45
Con. Ry. N. J. & E.....	13¾	14¼	12¾	12⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf....	28	32	28	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	20	21	20½	21¼
Crucible Steel pf.....	79½	81	79½	81
Crompton & Shipyard....	82	86	82	84
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	7	7⅞	5½	6
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	31	32	29	29¼
Electric Boat	29	29½	29	29½
Electric Boat pf.....	49	50	50	51
Electric Vehicle	18	17	18	18
Electric Vehicle pf.....	40	44	40	45
Electric-Pneumatic	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Flemington Coal & Coke.	21	23	21	23
General Carriage	3¾	4	4	4¼
General Chemical	60	65	60	62
General Chemical pf....	97	98½	97	98½
German Treasury 4s....	100¾	100⅞	100¼	100⅜
Havana Commercial	10	12	10	12
Havana Commerical pf..	43	44½	43	44½
Hudson River Tel.....	117	119	117	119
Illinois Transportation....	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf..	45	50	45	50
Inter-State Oil	10	15	10	15
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds...	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	½	1
Lorillard pf.....	100	105	100	105
†Marketer Copper	1½	3	1	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13¾	14	13½	14
Nat. Enamel & Stamp...	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone ..	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.....	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3¼	3⅝	3½	3⅝
N. Y. Transportation ...	6	7	6¼	7
Otis Elevator	29	30	29	30
Otis Elevator pf.....	90	91⅝	90½	92
Peo., Dec. & Evans.....	1	1¼	1	1¼
Phila., Bess. & L. Erie..	28½	29½	28½	29½
Retsof	32	32	32	..
Retsof bonds.....	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rub. Goods Mfg. div.	29½	30½	29½	30½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf...	79	80½	78½	80
Saftey Car Heat.& Light.	115	118	113	116
St. Louis Transit.....	19	19½	18½	19½
Seaboard Air Line 4s....	71	73	71	73
Seaboard Air Line.....	10	11	10	11
Seaboard Air Line pf....	27	28	27	28¼
Sheet Steel pf.....	76½	77	77¼	77¾
Singer Mfg	250	275	250	275
Southern Light & Trac..	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.....	120	125½	120	123½
Standard Oil of N. J....	795	805	800	810
Storage Power	10	12½	10	12½
Tennessee Copper	16½	17½	16½	17½
Tel. Tel. & Co. of A., $15 paid	6¼	7½	6½	7½
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	5
Trenton Pot. pf.....	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	4¾	5	4¾	5¼
Union Typewriter	37	38	37	38
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	114	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	112	114	112	114
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	86	86¾	86	86½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	67½	68¾	68	69
Va. Coal, I. & C.....	5	7	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	37	38	38	40
Westingnouse Air Brake.	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump pf....	111	114	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5. †Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.....	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d....	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.....	232	234	231	233
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105	104	105½
Columbus Railway.....	34	37	32½	35
Columbus Railway pf....	90	92	89	92
Con. Traction of N. J...	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.....	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	115	117½	115	116
42d St., M. & St. N. A. 2d.	90	100	90	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry....	27½	30	27	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	..	78	80
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s....	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s.....	38½	39	37	40
New Orleans Traction...	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.....	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s.	83½	84½	83½	84½
North Jersey St. R. 5s.	24	25	24	25
Orange & Pas. V. bonds.	93	95	93	95
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.....	200	210	200	210
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s..	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit..	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	37	43	39	43
23d St. & 29th St. 5s..	1096.	113¾	114½	113¾ 114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.....	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds...	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac..	33½	35½	33½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf...	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock...	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st.....	72½	75	65	70
Central Union 5s, gtd..	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s.....	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark.....	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of New'k bds..	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey..	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	86	85	85	80
Consum'rs Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	18½	20	18½	20
Denver Gas 5s.....	61	63	61	63
Essex & Hudson Gas....	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	50	60	50	60
Indianapolis Gas 5s....	89	91	89	91
Mutual Gas of N. Y....	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock....	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.....	109¾	110	109¾	109¾
N. E. Gas & Coke.....	14	15	14	15
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s....	70	71	70¾	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s.....	105¼	106	105¼	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	58	55	58
Nor. H.L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109

	Jan. 4. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 3. Bid.	Asked.
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1920.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	31	38	31	35
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock.....	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	75	80	75	80
Standard Gas, New York.	131	133	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	151	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st.....	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock.....	8	10	8	10
Western Gas	96	100	96	100
Western Gas. 1st 5s.....	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	19	18	19
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.....	85	86	85	86
East River Ferry.....	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s....	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s..	94⅝	95	94⅝	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st.....	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Metropolitan Ferry 5s....	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	30	31½	30	31½
Union Ferry bonds	91	92	91	92

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Boston had a good day. Trading was very active in Sugar, Atchison, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Federal Stock, National Tube, and Union Pacific, while home specialties by no means were neglected. Erie Telephone was sold down 14½, to 82½, but rallied to 95, later receding to 92. Agricultural Chemical rose 3½, to 31½, on strong buying, with preferred up 1, at 81. Copper stocks generally were quite firm, recovering yesterday's losses well. Cochiti rallied ⅞, to 12½; Parrot lost ½ more, to 49, but rallied to 50; Centennial lost ¾, to 23, but rallied to 24¾; Copper Range rallied 1, to 37; American Telephone late in the day suddenly sprurted to 156 from 151. Osceola rose 3, to 85¾; Wolverine ¾, to 49; Tamarack 6, to 326; United States Oil 1, to 16½; Old Dominion 1¼, to 31¼. Butte was off 2, at 78; Mohawk ¾, to 27. Bingham rose ⅞, to 15⅜; Utah ¾, to 38¾.

Money loaned at the Clearing House at 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at 5 cents discount and par.

Call money is now being offered to favored borrowers at 4 per cent., but the general rate is 4½, and some loans are now as high as 5 per cent. On time, rates range from 4 to 4½ per cent., according to names and collateral.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure....	10¼	10¾	Mohawk	26¾	27
Allouez	3	3½	Old Colony..	3¼	4½
Arcadian	19	20	Old Dom....	31	31½
Arnold	4½	5¼	Osceola	85	86
Ash Bed.....	.25	.50	Parrot	49½	50½
Atlantic	28	29	Quincy 1	73	175
Baltic	35¼	35½	Rhode Island.	4½	5
Bos. & Mont.	320	321½	Santa Fé....	..	7
Butte & Bos.	80	..	Shoe	31¼	32
Cal. & Hec..	828	830	Tamarack ..	325	330
Centennial .	25¼	25⅞	Utah Cons..	33	33¾
Franklin	18¼	18⅝	Washington..	50	1
Humboldt ..	.50	1	Winona	5¾	6
Isle Royale..	37½	38	Wolverine ..	49	49½

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	253	254	Fitchburg pf.	139½	140
Bos. & Low.	241	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s.....	109	..
Bos. & Me.	193¼	195	N. Y. & N. E. 7s.....	113	..
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	West End..	93¼	93½
Bos. Elev...	159	160			
Bos. Gas 5s.	80	..			
Cent. Mass..	15	16			
Cent. Mass. pf	62	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Tel. & Tel.	155¼	155¾	N. E. Tel...	129½	..
Chi. Stk. Yds.	145	147	U. S. Oil...	15¾	16
Dom. Coal...	38½	39	Westinghouse Elec	..	54¾
Dom. Coal pf.	108½	110	Westinghouse Elec. pf....	65	..
Erie Tel.....	91	91¼			
Mex. Tele....	2½	2¾			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—On the local Exchange further strength was shown by all the leading stocks. Biscuit common was active, opening at 40 for ex dividend and selling to 42; the close was at 41⅞. For cash it sold at 41@42⅛. The preferred ranged from 93½ to 95, closing there. Strawboard moved up to 34⅞ on the announcement made yesterday of the improvement in the trade situation through the organization of the Manufacturers' Strawboard Company and the advance of $3 a ton in the price of the American Company's product. Diamond Match advanced from 131¾@132 at the start to 134 at the finish. Union Traction was up to 13 for the common and 40 for the preferred, while Metropolitan Elevated sold at 30 and the preferred at 83½.

	High.	Low.	Close.
225..American Linseed.....	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
150..American Linseed pf...	36½	36	36
370..American Strawboard....	34⅞	34	34½
5..Central Union	44¼	44¼	44¼
1..Chicago Edison	155	155	155
500..Chicago Union Traction..	13½	12¾	12¾
503..Chic. Union Trac. pf....	50	49	49⅛
29..City Railway	256	256	256
170..Diamond Match.....	134	131¾	134
100..Metropolitan Elevated..	30	30	30
100..Metropolitan Elev. pf...	83½	83½	83½
9,448..National Biscuit	42¾	40¾	42
661..National Biscuit pf.....	95	93½	95
10..National Carbon pf.....	85	83	85
150..Shelby Steel Tube.....	8	8	8
150..West Chicago	100	100	100
5..Western Stone	31	31	31

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The astonishingly strong tone in Wall Street was reflected largely here, but the only marked impression upon prices was in stocks that have a collateral interest with New York, notably Reading, Pennsylvania, Northern Pacific, and St. Paul. Gains of 1 to 3 points were made in this group. Pennsylvania rose from 73¼ to 76⅞ 7-16, passing the high-water mark of Wednesday, while Reading first preferred rose from 34 5-16 to 36. The enormous trading in these issues detracted interest from the strictly local stocks, and their response was feeble, except in the case of United Gas Improvement. That stock moved up over a point. The close was in striking contrast to the condition early in the day, when the whole market started weak. Union Traction at one time sold down to 35, then rallied to 36, and no stock appeared for sale at the top.

The close was strong, at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry., Lt.	32⅝	34	Lehigh Nav..	64¾	65
Cambria	20⅝	20¾	Lehigh Val..	30¼	30⅜
Choctaw	39	39¼	Marsden	7¼	7⅞
C. T., N. J..	60	60½	North. Penn.	109	110
C. T., N. J., 5s	109	109¼	Penn. Steel..	73	75
C. T., Phila..	27¼	..	Penn. R. pf.	97	100
E. & P. 4s.	100¾	101	Phila. & E.	28	30
El. Stg. B..	80	84	Phila. Trac.	98¾	99
E. S. B. pf.	84	86	Union Trac..	35⅞	36
E. Co. of A.	9¼	9¼	U. Co's, N. J.	275	290
H. & B. T.	18	20	U. Gas Imp.	126¼	127
H. & B. T. pf.	49	50	Welsbach Lt.	46	47½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64½@65. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 5-16d per ounce, and in New York at 63⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 49¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .22@.23, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.85, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12½, 200 Catalpa at .14, 200 Dunkin at .15, 200 Elkton at 1.85, 400 Mollie Gibson at .23, 2,000 Pharmacist at .10, and 500 Work at .20.

New Mail Service to Porto Rico.

Superintendent M. V. Bradley of the Railway Mail Service announced yesterday that a sea Post Office for the mail service between this city and Porto Rico will be established to-day. The mails will leave New York twice each month by vessels of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Line, a postal clerk accompanying each steamship. The mail for Porto Rico will be sorted by Post Offices for quick dispatch, while on the incoming trip the postal clerk will sort the mail for the United States

Southern Pacific Bonds Oversubscribed.

Speyer & Co. closed the subscription books for the $10,000,000 Southern Pacific 4½ per cent. gold bonds as soon as they opened yesterday, the amount having been oversubscribed for. It is stated as a probability that subscribers for amounts under $25,000 will, as a rule, receive the full amount of their subscriptions. The amounts over $25,000 will be reduced to the extent of 25 per cent. on the average.

To Sell the Bahia Railroad.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bahia and San Francisco Railroad to-day approved the sale of the road to the Brazilian Government for £2,250,000 in 4 per cent. sterling bonds, besides a cash payment for all stores and £10,000 as compensation to the Directors and employes in London for the loss of their positions.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 4, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
91⅞	92	15,425	Amalgamated Copper.	90½	92½	90⅝	91⅞	+ ⅝
26	23½	2,550	Am. Car & Found. Co.	22½	23½	22	23	+ 1
72⅝	72⅞	3,110	Am. C. & F. Co. pf..	71½	72⅞	71½	72⅞	+ 1⅜
30¾	31	700	American Cotton Oil.	30½	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅜
193	190	255	American Express ...	186	186	186	186	- 3
39⅝	40	1,000	American Ice Co.....	39½	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	+ ⅝
7	7⅛	140	American Linseed Co.	7	7	7	7	.....
36⅞	38	475	Am. Linseed Co. pf..	35	37	35	37	+1
4½	5	100	Am. Malting Co	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	- ⅛
26½	27	300	Am. Malting Co. pf...	26⅞	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
55¾	56	9,925	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	54⅝	56½	54⅜	55⅝	+1
96⅜	97	700	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	95¾	96⅜	95¾	96⅜	+1⅝
31½	32	4,900	Am. Steel Hoop Co..	30½	32	30	31½	.....
77½	78	700	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77⅞	.....
44⅞	45	15,600	Am. Steel & Wire....	43	45	42⅞	45	+1
87	88	2,300	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	87	88	87	88	+ ½
140½	141	92,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co..	136	142	136	140⅞	+4

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Good Volume of Dealing in Vacant Property and Dwellings—The Day's Results in the Auction Room.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Erastus Titus two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, together with two abutting lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 350 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Joseph A Farley to Henry F. Schwartz for $45,000 the five-story American basement dwelling 305 West One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Max Marx has bought, through Clarence M. Fowler, from Myer M. Hodge, the six-story store and loft building, 289 Bleecker Street, 28.11 by 75, giving in exchange the country seat known as Hollman's, with eighty acres of land, on the Easton Turnpike, near Raritan, N. J.

Warren & Skillin and Charles S. Kohler & Bro have sold for John J. Schwartz for about $43,000 the five-story apartment house 128 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

It is reported that the Clark estate has sold the plot of four lots on the south side of Fifty-sixth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue. This property is at the rear of the Van Corlear apartment house, at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, which is also owned by the Clark estate.

Louis Stern has sold the two five-story double flats, 308 and 310 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, each 25 by 80 by 100.

The Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females has sold the plot at the rear of its home, on Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets. The plot sold is situated about 200 feet east of the Avenue and has frontages of 62 feet on One Hundred and Third Street and 75 feet on One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Rosenzweig & Klingenstein have sold to Jacob Weinstein the vacant lot on the north side of Ninety-second Street, 305 feet east of Third Avenue, 25.5 by 102.2.

M. E. Curry has sold for the estate of Lorman Fountain to William Durlin the plot on the south side of Eighty-fourth Street, 87.5 feet east of Broadway, 50 by 102.2.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the estate of Barbara Stier the four-story brick building 73 East Fourth Street, 25 by 100; also from the Heilbrung estate 73 Thompson Street, adjoining No. 15, to which they recently took title.

The property 221 and 223 East Eighth Street, 40 by 93.11, has been sold, through Max Kramer, to a Mr. Goodman, for improvement.

Ehrmann & Ehrmann have sold for Bernhard Freund to John Klegmeyer the two apartment houses 256 and 258 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Mr. Freund is taking Jersey City property in part payment.

John R. Davidson and George W. Campbell report the following sales: For Louis N. Narbonne, the five-story flat (B) West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 32 to 90 by 100.11; also, for Nellie Murphy, the five-story flat 246 West Sixty-second Street, 25 by 98.9.

Charnes & Losere have sold to an investor for $27,000 the five-story brick flat on the south side of Teasdale Place, 100 feet east of Third Avenue.

Thomas & Son have sold for C. E. Campbell to E. T., William and Henry Mason a plot of about thirty lots on Jarvis Lane and Grand View Avenue, Far Rockaway. The Messrs. Mason will build three Summer residences on the property.

G. W. Nichols has sold for J. S. Bache his country seat at Tarrytown, consisting of a large dwelling and various outbuildings, on a tract of sixteen acres. The buyer is Frank A. Seiz of this city.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother, in conjunction with J. Romaine Brown & Co., have sold for Richard C. Masten to Marie Bostwick the lot, 25x100, on the south side of Lane Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam avenue.

Parsons & Singer have sold for the estate of John H. Dinkel the five-story tenements 206 East Houston Street and 99 First Street, to an investor

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Rosedale Avenue, West Farms, east side, 150 feet north of Tacoma Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Susan A. Tier.. $2,000

212 and 214 West One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 99.11 feet east of Broadway, 50 by 100.11 and irregular, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Veronika Elton..... 55,765

Pell east of Third Avenue, 25.5 by 102.2:

M. E. Curry has sold for the estate of Lorman Fountain to William Durlin the plot on the south side of Eighty-fourth Street, 87.5 feet east of Broadway, 50 by 102.2.

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By William M. Ryan.

Rosedale Avenue, West Farms, east side, 150 feet north of Tacoma Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Susan A. Tier.. $2,000

212 and 214 West One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 99.11 feet east of Broadway, 50 by 100.11 and irregular, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Veronika Elton..... 55,765

Pell east of Third Avenue, 25.5 by 102.2:

Tract on the west side of a proposed road running westerly from the Macomb's Dam Road, adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Schwab, 127.3 by 287 and irregular; foreclosure sale, to Mary Maloney..... 15,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundredth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, for eight five-story brick flats, each 25 by 85; James Gault, owner; Stern & Gross, architects; cost, $100,000.

Twelfth Avenue, northeast corner of Nineteenth Street, for a one-story frame office, 22.6 by 17.4; J. J. Duffy of 462 West Eighteenth Street, owner and architect; cost, $250.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 425 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a four-story brick tenement and store, 50 by 54; A. Mannello of 680 Eagle Avenue, owner; Edward T. Paterson, architect; cost, $8,000.

Hoffman Street, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for a one-story frame store, 19 by 20; Kate Walsh, premises, owner; C. S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Alterations.

No. 123 University Place, to a five-story brick bakery and laundry; Childs Unique Dairy Company, owner; J. C. Westervelt, architect; cost, $100.

No. 398 Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick store and dwelling; Charles Beck, premises, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 212 West Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Katherine Grill of 783 Prospect Avenue, owner; W. Hartwig of 708 Lexington Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 638 and 640 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a one-story brick storage house; Mrs. P. M. Wilkens of 116 East Thirty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $300.

No. 162 East Forty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; William Hunter of 206 Broadway, owner; W. H. C. Hornum of 871 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 470 Fourth Avenue, to a two-story brick store and dwelling; Morrell estate of 10 Hubert Place, owner; W. T. Totten of 113 West Broadway, architect; cost, $50.

No. 152 Henry Street, to a three-story and basement brick tenement; Bernard Gordon, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 35 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. S. Bernheimer, premises, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 18 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Joseph Bo Hart estate of 32 Frankfort Street, owner; C. E. Reid of 165 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration.

Friday, Jan. 4.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 159th St, 74.11x120.4, irregular; Bernhard Klingenstein and another to Lilly Eberb, (R S $18, mtg $36,000)..... $1

AVENUE D, 67, w s, 19.5x82.5x18.3x82.5; Morris Jawbowitz to Betty Gluck, (R S $1, mtg $7,500)..... 1

ALL TITLE which grantor owns in the United States, and personal property; William Paine to Mary H. Bischoffsheim, (R S $21)..... 1

DEMILT AV, n e s, at n w s of Catharine St, 133.6x10x133.5x98.2; George D. Sloatman to William T. Mapes, (R S $1, mtg $1,000)..... 1

EAST BROADWAY, 29, 25x87.6; Joseph M. Alexander and others to Samuel Horner..... 37,100

EAST BROADWAY, 171, 26x100; Harris Hornstein to Isaac Goldberg..... 39,500

EAST BROADWAY, 31, s s, 25x75; Joseph M. Alexander and others to Herman Gersten, (R S $17.50, mtg $10,000)..... 27,250

EAST BROADWAY, 33, s s, 25x75; Joseph M. Alexander and others to Herman Gersten, ½ part, (R S $6.50)..... 14,850

EAST BROADWAY, 33, s s, 25x75; Sarah Alexander and husband to Herman Gersten, ½ part, (R S $7.50, mtg $17,000).. 16,000

GRAND ST, w w corner of Chrystie St, 50.6x75; Caroline M. Hilliard, Executor, to William B. Davenport, (R S $12)..... 12,000

INDEFINITE ALLEY, s s, running e from Sullivan St, 12.3 ft w of land conveyed by Stewart to Langdon, runs s 24.6x w 3.8x n 24.6x e 3.9; Louisa Acton to Peter Roberts, quitclaim..... 75

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, n e corner of 167th St, 54.1x114.3x51.7x108.1; Solomon Bertiner to J. Allen Townsend, (R S $15)..... 100

KINGS BRIDGE ROAD, w s, Lots 19 and 20, map of 471 lots of Haight estate, 25 x100; King's Bridge Road, n w s, 79.2 ft n e of the dividing line between lands of Ryan & O'Brien, 25x100; Mary E. Canning to Catherine O'Reilly, 1-6 part, Gift

LUDLOW ST., 22, 25.4x87.6x25.5x87.6; Nathan Levy and others to Pearl Kornblum and others, (mtg $12,000, R S 50c) 1

LUDLOW ST, 22, 25.1x87x25.3x87; John S. Scully and another, executors, &c., to Pearl Kornblum and others..... 25,000

LOT 22, Block C, map of Lester Park, George Silkworth to Barbara Silkworth, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

LOT 513, map of Van Nest Park; Maria Liparello to George Lahrmann, (mtg $2,200, R S 50c.)..... 45

LOTS 20 and 21, map of 65 lots of part of Oak Point plot, William C. Schwarz to John O'Leary, (R S $3.50)..... Exchange

MACY PLACE, E, 68, 25x94.9; Theodore M. Macy and others, individually and as executors, &c., to Percy T. D. Elphick, (mtg $4,000, R S $7.50)..... 7,200

MADISON ST, 270 and 272, 31.10x100; Harris Fischel to Beni Leipzig and another..... 55,500

MADISON AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 115th St, 25x70; William Bertsche to Samuel Kahn and others, (mtg $18,000, R S $25) 1

MADISON AV, e s, 52.2 ft n of 75th St, 25x95; William J. Schieffelin and another, executors, to Edwin Parsons, (R S $51)..... 51,000

MINNIEFORD AV, s w corner of Beach St, 31.2x100; Mary Smith, widow, to Annie C. King and others to William McCarthy..... 1,350

MOTT AV, e s, 76.9 ft n of 165th St, 26 x79.9x irregular; Mary Smith, widow, to Nellie F. Cantwell, (R S $1)..... 1

MULBERRY ST, 160 to 170, e s, 73.3x100 x77.3x100; Milton S. Gulterman, referee, to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (R S $30, mtg $83,000)..... 83,000

SHERIFF ST, 126, 25x100; Adolf Mandel to Oscar Dobroczynski, (mtg $30,000, R S $12)..... 42,500

UNION AV, 1,075, w s, 20x100; John F. O'Leary to William C. Schwarz, (R S $3, mtg $5,000)..... 1

WARREN ST, 7 and 9, s s; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, to Mary F., individually, and Mary H. Bischoffsheim, as trustee, ½ part, (R S $41)..... 1

57TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 129th St, 25x 100; Jacob Bookman to James N. Smith, (R S $17)..... 100

9TH AV, s w corner of 19th St, 24x39.11; August Finck and others to Emilie Schwarzwalder..... 1

10TH ST, 334 to 350 East, 100x92.3; Louis Bachrach to William and Julius Bachrach, (mtg $110,500, R S $36)..... 100

10TH ST, 334 East, 25x92.3; William Bachrach to Herman Feinchel, (R S $4, mtg $2,000)..... 1

82D ST, 223 East, 25.5x102.2; 82d St, n s, 305 ft w of 2d Av, 0.5x102.2; The Salvation Army, a corporation, to Ransom Caygill, (R S $3, mtg $7,500)..... 3,000

82D ST, 225 East, 25.5x102.2; 82d St, n s, 305 ft w of 2d Av, 0.5x102.2; Ransom Caygill to Bernhard Klingenstein, (R S $11.50)..... 11,182

83D ST, n s, 110 ft e of 1st Av, 20x102.2; Christian Jackle to Rose Jackle, (R S $3, mtg $5,000)..... 100

84TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Minnie Buchman, (R S $3, mtg $7,500) 100

87TH ST, n s, 102.2 ft e of 5th Av, 127.6x 100.8; Isaac H. Clothier to Francis K. Pendleton, (R S $150)..... 1,000

87TH ST, n s, 107.9 ft w of Park Av, 25.0x100.8; Sarah Bimberg to Sarah Levy, ½ part, (mtg $23,000)..... 17,500

87TH ST, n s, 107.9 ft w of Park Av, 25.6x100.8; Sarah Levy to Lena Bimberg, ½ part, (mtg $28,000)..... 17,500

88TH ST, s s, 157 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 100.8; Philip Schulang to Louis Lese, (R S $9.50)..... 9,500

92D ST, 146 West, 16.8x100.11; Mary A. Barrett to Walter L. Suydam and another, (R S $12)..... 12,000

97TH ST, 212 to 220 East, 127x100.11; 97th St, 224 East, 25x100.11; 97th St, 220 East, 25x100.11; 97th St, 224 East, 25x100.11; Giovanni Lordi to Rosa Janpole, (R S $3, mtg $59,500)..... 1

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Augusta C. von Elten and another to Michael C. Gross, (R S $2, mtg $30,500)..... 1

111TH ST, 15 and 17 West, 54x100.11; Louis Torock to Henry D. Greenwold and another, (R S 50c, mtg $47,000)..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 36 ft e of Park Av, 16x 100.11; Isaac Davis to Kate Egan, (R S $1, mtg $6,000)..... 1

118TH ST, s s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x 100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal to Donald Robertson and another, (R S $20, mtg $29,000)..... 1

128TH ST, 216 East, 18.9x88.11; Lizzie Raymond, executrix, to Annie A. Ayer, (R S $5.50)..... 5,550

129TH ST, 256 and 258 West, 44.8x99.11; Bernard Freund to John G. H. Klemeyer, (mtg $12,000, R S $14)..... 100

148TH ST, 660 and 662, s s, 16.11 ft e of Bergen Av, 54x100; Lilly Herb to Bernhard Klingenstein and another, (R S $14, mtg $34,000)..... 1

151ST ST, s s, 208.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 66.8x99.11; John G. R. Lilliendahl to George A. Feld, (R S $36, mtg $60,000)..... 1

176TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Fleetwood Av, 50x125; August Roggenkamp to Alexander Wilson, (mtg $6,000, R S $4.50)..... 1

187TH ST, 533 West, 19x94.10; Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., to Amy O. Law, (mtg $7,500)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 121; Solomon Feiner to Isidor Rieger, 3 years..... $1,900

SHERIFF ST, 120; Oscar Dobczynski to Harris Rosenstein and another, 5 years..... 3,400

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 27; Vito Abbate to Henry Mistor, 6 months..... 144

1ST AV, 1,166, s e corner of 64th St; John H. W. Doscher to John F. Wurthmann, 5 years..... 1,000

2D AV, 2,489 and 2,491; Leopold Hellinger to Arthur Schlickerman, 5 years.... 3,384

10TH ST, 383 East; Simon Katzenstein and another to Solomon Finkelstein and another, 3 years..... 300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ASTEN, Jane, and others to George E. Ketcking; Norfolk St, e s, 100.2 ft n of Grand St, 3 years..... 6,000

AYER, Annie A., to Lizzie Raymond, executrix; 128th St, 216 East, due July 1, 1901, 4½ per cent..... 4,500

BENJAMIN, Morris, to Eugene Vallens; 5th St, 320 East, 5 years, 4 per cent.. 5,000

BERNHEIMER, Julia G., to New York Security and Trust Company; Manhattan Av, 494 and 496, 3 years, (two mortgages,) 4½ per cent. each..... 15,000

BERNHEIMER, Julia G., to Simon E. and Max E. Bernheimer; Manhattan Av, 494 and 496, 3 years, (two mortgages,) each..... 2,500

BLEAKLEY, Elathine A. and Andrew, to George W. Van Winkle; Greenwich St, 270 and 272, 3 years..... 2,500

BOLGER, Paul S., to Charles P. Buckley and another, executors, &c.; Lexington Av, s w corner of 57th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

BOLGER, Paul S., to Clark W. Dunlop; Lexington Av, s w corner of 57th St, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 4,000

BRACKEN, Mary, to Dollar Savings Bank; Lowmede St, w s, 249 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 1 year..... 2,000

CANTWELL, Nellie F., to the trustees of the New York Universalist Relief Fund; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, e s, about 70.9 from n s of the north approach of said boulevard, &c., at 165th St, 3 years..... 3,000

CANTWELL, Nellie F., to Oliver E. Davis; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, e s, about 76.3 from n s of the north approach of said boulevard, &c., at 165th St, due April 4, 1901..... 400

CLARY, Gordon, to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 136th St, s s, 167.6 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 1,500

CLANCY, Peter J., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 89th St, s s, 147.1 ft w of 2d Av, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 300

CARZILLO, Domenico, and wife to Mary T. Lopez; Arthur Av, w s, 258 ft s of Pelham Av, 3 years..... 1,000

DIETZ, Julius, to Julius Laubheim; 44th St, 541 and 543 West, ½ part, 4 per cent. 3,000

DOBROCZYNSKI, Oscar, to Adolph Mandel; Sheriff St, 120, 4 years, 6 per cent.. 4,000

EISLER, Mary, to Bowery Savings Bank; 84th St, s s, 24.11 ft n of 143d St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 11,000

ELPHICK, Percy T. D., and wife to Theodore M. Macy and others, individually and as executors, &c.; Macy Place, 1,038, installments..... 1,800

FEINCHEL, Herman, to William and Julius Bachrach; 10th St, 384 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 9,000

FELD, George A., to Charles De Neufville; 129th St, 162 and 164 East; also 151st St, 506 to 510 West, 2 years..... 16,000

FRANK, Meyer, to Aaron Goodman; Houston St, 439 to 443, ½ part, due Nov. 1, 1900, 6 per cent..... 4,000

FRITZ, Margaret M., to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew; 44th St, 419 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

GERKEN, Louis C., and wife to Frank Herwig; East End Avenue, 67, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

GERSTEN, Herman, and wife to Theresa Hirsh; 2d Avenue, s e, 30 ft s of Broadway, 31 and 33, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,090

GERSTEIN, Herman, and wife to Margaret E. Mitchill and another, trustees; East Broadway, 31 and 33, 5 years..... 42,000

GOLDBERG, Isaac, to Harris Bernstein; East Broadway, 171, 5 years..... 20,000

GOSSLER, Gustav F., to Esther H. and Joseph Byers, trustees, &c.; Pine St, n s, 52.1 ft w of South St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 16,000

HAHN, George, to Frances Baumann; 8th Av, 2,053, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

HAIPEL, Adam, to Jewish Seamen's Institution; 1st Av, s w corner of 94th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 40,000

HARRIMAN, Clara, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 45th St, 33 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 5,500

HAYES, Thomas, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Columbus Av, 800 and 802, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 60,000

HEINZER, Henry, and wife to John Bopp; Dawson St, s s, 140 ft w of Leggett Av, 1 year..... 1,500

JACKLE, Rosa, to George Zuckschwerdt; 83d St, n s, 110 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

KAHN, Samuel, and others to William Mertsche; Madison Av, e s, 50.11 ft s of 115th St, 5 years..... 18,000

KATZ, Jacob, to John A. Rutherfurd; Monroe St, n s, 90.5 ft e of Pike St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

KLEMEYER, John G. H., to Bernhard Freund; 129th St, 256 and 258 West, 2 years..... 5,000

KLINGENSTEIN, Bernhard, to Isaac S. Isaacs; 82d St, 225 East, 1 year..... 9,000

LAW, Amy O., to Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr.; 187th St, 533 West, (correction,) 3 years..... 2,500

LEIPZIG, Beni, and Samuel Miller to Harry Fischel; Madison St, 270 and 272, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,750

LESE, Louis, to Philip Schulang; 88th St, s s, 157 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 8,000

LILLIENDAHL, John G., to Elsie Powell; 151st St, 508 West, 3 years..... 30,000

LILLIENDAHL, John G., to Elsie Powell; 151st St, 510 West, 3 years..... 30,000

LORDI, Giovanni, to Rosie Lordi; 97th St, 212 to 220, 224, 230, and 234 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

LUTHY, Margaret M., to Anne S. Finck; Briggs Av, s s, 245.5 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 400

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Mrs. M. Adath Smith and another, executors, &c., Mulberry St, 168, 3 years..... 21,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Miriam M. Davis and another; Mulberry St, 170, 3 years..... 21,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to American Mortgage Company; Mulberry St, 166 to 170, 3 years..... 9,000

MANSON, Charles A., and wife to Maria L. and Orlando B. Douglas; 30th St, 125 East, 4 years..... 5,000

MAPES, William T., to Alice M. Dexter; De Mill Av, n corner of Catharine St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

MARX, Julia, to Frances Marx; 78th St, 59th East, 2½ years, 6 per cent..... 2,700

McMANUS, Patrick, to George M. Buck; Lot 459, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years..... 3,000

METZGER, Eva, to Leon Levy; 52d St, 427 West, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

METZGER, Eva, to Leon Levy; 52d St, 429 West, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

NIEBERG, Louis, and others, to Myron S. Falk; 125th St, 24 and 26 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 48,000

OHRHACH, David, to Conrad Stein's Sons; 1st Av, 2,419, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,800

44TH ST, s s, 394 ft e of 6th Av, 18x85x18x85; Annie E. Clarkson against Alexander Gilbert and others, executors, &c., (dower, &c.;) attorneys, Wallach & Cook.

53D ST, 209 to 213 East; Joseph C. Levi, trustee, against Philip E. Wolff and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Simpson.

57TH ST, s s, 166.8 ft e of 10th Av, 33.4x100.5; Anna L. B. Stewart and another against Robert Stewart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Wickham.

74TH ST, 160 East; William F. Gorham against Fannie Hyams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Wagner.

104TH ST, 118 West; Louis Sander against Margaret A. S. Kitchel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, James, Schell & Elkus.

123D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 333.2x100.11, 4 actions; The Central Trust Company against Thomas Johnson and others, (foreclosure of 4 mortgages;) attorneys, Sheehan & Collins.

149TH ST, widened, n s, 115.6 ft w of Brook Av, widened, 61.3x71.5x—x63.5; Lydia Taylor against Emeline Feehan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. De La Mare.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JACOB RING.—Schedules of Jacob Ring, dealer in pictures at 1,219 Madison Avenue, show liabilities of $1,489, nominal assets of $1,282, and actual assets of $580.

AMERICAN ALUMINIUM AND SPECIALTY COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the American Aluminium and Specialty Company, 10 Reade Street, filed by George P. Bedford, a creditor, show liabilities of $1,622 and assets of $231.

KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has vacated the order made on Thursday appointing Thomas J. Hallowell receiver for the old corporation of Koster, Bial & Co. in the suit of Hartman, Goldsmith & Co., at the request of the interested parties.

MORRIS SCHLESINGER.—Morris Schlesinger, dealer in imitation jewelry and diamonds at 248 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles Brand, without preference. Mr. Brand said that the assignment was caused by heavy expenses and some creditors pressing Mr. Schlesinger. The liabilities are $1,200; assets not yet known. He has been in business since July last, and used the style of the Brazilian Diamond Company.

FREDERICK WURZBURG.—Bankruptcy proceedings were begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court at Grand Rapids, Mich., by Kaveny & Co. of New York, Maynard L. Reed of Grand Rapids, Mich., and the Boretree Corset Company of Jackson, Mich., against Frederick Wurzburg, proprietor of a large department store in Grand Rapids, who last week filed a blanket mortgage to protect his creditors. Wurzburg's liabilities, it is alleged, will aggregate $125,000. The assets are unknown.

JOSEPH ABRAHAMS.—Joseph Abrahams, wholesale dealer in leaf tobacco at 204 Pearl Street, called a meeting of his creditors yesterday, which was held at the office of Davis & Kaufman, 280 Broadway. They said that his troubles were due to sickness, and that all the creditors present were willing to have him continue in business. Nothing definite was decided upon regarding a settlement, and the matter was postponed until another meeting. The liabilities are about $10,000. He began the present business in March, 1899, and had formerly been a cigar manufacturer for five years. Deputy Sheriff Radley received a writ of replevin against him yesterday for $300 in favor of Emanuel M. Levy, and levied upon five cases of tobacco.

Out of Town.

ROBERT A. MOORE.—Robert A. Moore, a builder of Dorchester, Mass., filed a bankruptcy petition yesterday. He reported liabilities of $549,689, all of which, save about $20,000, was secured, and no assets.

MARY C. RUYLE.—Mary C. Ruyle, now of Ridgewood, N. J., but formerly of Scranton, Penn., filed a petition in bankruptcy at Trenton yesterday. She states her liabilities at $19,574, with no assets. Her debts were contracted for millinery and dry goods.

GLASGOW MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Glasgow Manufacturing Company of South Hadley, Mass., is in the hands of receivers. Yesterday a bill of equity was brought in the United States Circuit Court against the company by James C. Atwater of New York and other creditors. The bill alleges, in substance, that the company owed about $100,000; that its assets were wasting, and that receivers should be appointed forthwith to protect the creditors. Counsel for the company admitted the debt, and assented to the appointment of William Hill of South Hadley and C. Fayette Smith of Holyoke as receivers. The company operates a cotton mill.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS ARONOV.—Morris Aronov, jeweler, at 192 Orchard Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,584, and assets $602, consisting of accounts, $382; stock, $80; safe, $135, on which he owes $45; deposit with gas company, $5.

FLOYD GRANT.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Floyd Grant, doing business as Floyd Grant & Co., auctioneer, at 1,576 Broadway, by the following creditors: Crocker Chair Company, $495; John P. Gaylord, $835, and Thompson & Co. of Brooklyn, $170. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Oct. 3 last.

CLAPP, Robert P., executor, &c., to Lucy A. Trippe..... 10,000

COHN, Sigmund, to Michael J. Albrecht.. 5,000

GEBHARDS, Victor, to Rudolph J. H. Mayer..... 1,050

GOODMAN, Aaron, to State Bank..... 4,000

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Bowery Savings Bank, two assignments..... 47,500

LEASK, George, trustee, &c., to George Leask, trustee..... 15,000

LEASK, George, as trustee, &c., to United States Trust Company, six assignments..... Nom

LOEWY, Emily, to Isaac Shiman..... Nom

MERCANTILE TRUST AND DEPOSIT Company of Baltimore to Louise H. Leclerc..... 10,800

MERCANTILE TRUST AND DEPOSIT Company of Baltimore to Hoffman Miller, administrator, &c., two assignments..... 3,614

MERCANTILE TRUST AND DEPOSIT Company of Baltimore to George M. Miller..... 1,386

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND Trust Company to Alexander O. D. Taylor, administrator, &c..... Nom

NORCROSS, Arthur W., to Mary E. Norcross..... Nom

PORTER, Fannie M. and Charles F., executors, &c., to Sarah F. Sanford.... 4,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Albert Erdman..... Nom

RUSSELL, Thomas, executor, &c., to Josephine W. Wuppermann, (assigns two mortgages)..... 7,500

SWAN, Arthur A., to Eliza A. Finn..... 2,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Fannie Rosenthal..... 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 45 to 49; Ralph H. Reid against Julia A. Moore, owner; B. Traynor, contractor..... $32

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Wooster St, 25x100; John Laura & Co. against Richard P. Ritterbusch, owner and contractor..... 110

UNDERCLIFF AV, e s, 461 ft n of 176th St, 25x100; Patrick Stanton against Herman Salburge, owner; Eugene W. Varien, contractor..... 209

28TH ST, 332 West; Ralph H. Reid against Emilia A. de La Rua y Angarica, owner; Dr. Castroverde, contractor. 97

51ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100; William E. Dearing against Charles Englehardt, owner and contractor..... 87

52D ST, 120 to 126 West; Griffen & Brother against George N. Ferguson, owner; George Ferguson & Son, contractor..... 173

125TH ST, 37 and 39 West; Paphro D. Pike against William Weiher and others, owners; William O'Connell, contractor..... 163

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

118TH ST, s s, 380 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Lambert Suydam, with Donald Robertson and Alexander Grant, 11 payments..... $44,000

179TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 25x100; Henry Ackerman, as executor, &c., with August Dienes, 3 payments..... 3,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, e s, 52.11 ft n of 141st St, 25x100, new lines; Cornelius Walke, trustee, &c., against Mary E. Bixby and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, P. W. Wilder.

HOFFMAN ST, s w corner of Pelham Av, 201.4 x105.8x201.1x106.8; James T. Phelan against Philip Duffey and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Crook.

LENOX AV, 434; Joseph C. Levi, trustee, &c., against Johanna Baumann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Simpson.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 41.11 ft n of 44th St, 19.6 x75; A. Alonzo Teets against Augustina Kennelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Wandell.

MONROE ST, s s, 141.2 ft w of Jefferson St, 15.5x100x15.4x100; Reginald S. Blake, executor, &c., against Colman Goldstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. A. Wendell.

RIDGE ST, n w s, 175 ft n e of Rivington St, 25 x100; Charles F. Haug and others, executors, &c., against Bernhard Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 50 ft n e of 167th St, 25x75; Thomas C. Stephens against Martha Brogan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Carpenter.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 75 ft n e of 167th St, 25x75; Anna C. Stephens against Martha Brogan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Carpenter.

1ST AV, n w corner of 101st St, 100x100.11; also, 38th St, s s, 360.9 ft e of 2d Av, 40x98.9; Hannah McGuire against Catharine McGuire and others, (partition;) attorney, W. J. McCormick.

6TH AV, 110 and 112; Joseph C. Levi, trustee, against Johanna Baumann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Simpson.

13TH ST, 105, 107, 110, 112, and 122 East; 4th Av, 135, s e corner of 13th St; 50th St, 18 and 20 East; 28th St, 117 West; 3d Av, 411, s e corner of 29th St; 153d St, 516 to 524 West, and 152d St, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 100x99.11; Helene B. Garvey against Union Trust Company of New York, executors, &c., and others, (dower, &c.;) attorney, Eaton & Lewis.

44TH ST, s s, 394 ft e of 6th Av, 18x85x18x85; Annie E. Clarkson against Alexander Gilbert and others, executors, &c., (dower, &c.;) attorneys, Wallach & Cook.

53D ST, 209 to 213 East; Joseph C. Levi, trustee, against Philip E. Wolff and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Simpson.

57TH ST, s s, 166.8 ft e of 10th Av, 33.4x100.5; Anna L. B. Stewart and another against Robert Stewart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Wickham.

74TH ST, 160 East; William F. Gorham against Fannie

BROTHERTOWN INDIANS' CLAIM.

Tribe's Attorney Asserts the Right to Share in $2,000,000 Judgment.

Francis M. Morrison, an attorney of Worcester, Mass., who represents the interests of the Brothertown tribe of Indians in the dispute over the settlement of the Six Nations' two-million-dollar judgment, has sent a communication to THE TIMES in reply to certain statements made by attorney James B. Jenkins of Oneida, N. Y., in a dispatch published in this paper on Dec. 30 last. In this dispatch Mr. Jenkins said he did not apprehend that the case of his clients would be hampered by the claim of the "so-called Brothertowns of New England," who seek to participate in the settlement. He said the "few alleged descendants of the tribe in Massachusetts and Connecticut are half breeds who have emanated from a mixture of negroes, whites, and a remnant of the scattered Indians that were left there." They had, added Mr. Jenkins, received no encouragement in Washington, and everything went to indicate that they would be ignored in the matter.

Mr. Morrison replies to this by saying that his clients' claim will be based, not upon the favor of any one in Washington, but upon facts and upon the law, and that involuntary deprivation of rights in person and property is not permitted under the Constitution. He declares that there can be no question as to the justice of the claim of his clients that they belong to the Brothertown tribe. The people he represents, he says, are the descendants of the pioneers to Wisconsin, who, later, proceeded to Kansas. At the time of the signing of the treaty of Buffalo Creek Jan. 15, 1838, they were part of the people of the Six Nations, settled in Wisconsin. On March 3, 1838, these people were made citizens of the United States.

The judgment of the court, he continues, sets forth the parties entitled to benefit by it. The Stockbridge Indians number about 217, the Munsee Indians number 132, and the Brothertown Indians 300. He denies, therefore, the allegation that his clients are only "a small remnant." It is also common knowledge, adds Mr. Morrison, that the Mohegans and their kin who are styled "half breed negroes and whites," are the purest Indians in the Eastern and Middle States.

Mr. Morrison asks why the payment of $199,874.44 on May 29, 1900, was made by the State Department, and, if the contract has been fulfilled, why the beneficiaries have received nothing under it. An investigation, he concludes, has been demanded and the whole matter laid before the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Flour, Minneapolis patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	.10⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	19.75
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	13.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¼
Lard, prime	7.30
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@72½c; No. 2 red, 75@75½c; No. 2 corn, 36½c; No. 2 yellow, 36½@36¾c; No. 2 oats, 23½@24c; No. 2 white, 29½@29¾c; No. 3 white, 25½@26¼c; No. 2 rye, 52@53c; fair to choice malting barley, 58@68c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.57; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.57@$1.58; prime timothy seed, $4.70; mess pork, per bbl, $13@$13.10; lard, per 100 lb, $7@$7.02½; short ribs, sides, (loose) $6.25@6.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@6¾; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.05@7.12½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; sugars, cutloaf, $6.29; granulated, $5.70; confectioners' "A," $5.69; off "A," $5.54; clover, contract grade, $10.50.

COTTON.—In yesterday's cotton market bull speculation did not reach very impressive proportions. On the first call prices went off 1@5 points in response to very disappointing Liverpool cables and in keeping with foreign selling orders. The decline was not of long duration, however, as the lower prices at once tempted in speculative buying and local covering. The market at the close was barely steady, with prices net 3 to 14 points higher. A flurry of profit taking in the last fifteen minutes cut down the lead several points, but on the reaction there was nothing in the way of bear speculation noted. Spot cotton ruled dull, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 10¼c for middling and 10⅝c for middling Gulf; sales were 50 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm and unchanged at 9⅛c; Mobile quiet, 1-16c advance, at 9⅜c; Savannah quiet, steady, and unchanged at 9⅛c; Wilmington firm and unchanged at 9¼c; Charleston firm and unchanged at 9⅛c; Norfolk steady and unchanged at 9¼c; Baltimore nominal and unchanged; Augusta firm and unchanged 1-16c lower, at 9⅜c; St. Louis quiet and unchanged at 9⅜c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	9.09	9.85	9.08	9.80@9.81
February	9.52	9.63	9.50	9.59@9.60
March	9.48	9.57	9.47	9.53@9.56
April	9.42	9.52	9.42	9.52@9.53
May	9.43	9.54	9.43	9.51@9.52
June	9.45	9.49	9.45	9.48@9.50
July	9.35	9.45	9.35	9.44@9.45
August	9.08	9.15	9.05	9.14@9.15
September	8.59	8.69	8.45	8.67@8.68
October	8.18	8.28	8.18	8.27@8.29

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—Spot Cotton—Moderate business; prices, 1-16d lower; American middling, fair, 5 13-16d; good middling, 5⅝d; middling, 5 17-32d; low middling, 5 11-32d; good ordinary, 5 3-32d; ordinary, 4 27-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 6,900 bales American. Receipts, 10,000 bales, including 4,900 bales American. Futures opened easy and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, January, 5 25-64@5 26-64d sellers; January and February, 5 22-64@5 23-64d buyers; February and March, 5 10-64@5 11-64d buyers; March and April, 5 2-64d sellers; April and May, 5 14-64@5 15-64d sellers; May and June, 5 12-64d sellers; June and July, 5 9-64d buyers; July and August, 5 6-64@5 7-64d buyers; August and September, 4 57-64d value.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The local market maintained a strong undertone throughout nearly much all the session, closing a little under the top, but ⅞c higher than the previous day, with May 82⅝. On the late curb it sold up to 83c, and then at 83¼c. The advance naturally scared in a lot of shorts, the crowd having generally fought advancing tendencies and become over sold in so doing. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 91¼c, nominal; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 89¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87¼c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 85½c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 84⅝c; No. 2 red, New York, 81½c, afloat; No. 2 hard, New York, 80¾c; No. 2 corn, prompt, 46¼c; No. 2 corn, Jan. 15 to 20, 46¾c; No. 2 corn, Jan. 25 to 30, 46c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 4.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 76@77c; No. 2 Northern, 72@74c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 53c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 60c; sample, 48@53½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—Wheat—Cash, 76⅝c; May, 77¾c; July, 78¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, 76¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾@73½c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH, Jan. 4.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76¼c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 65½@67½c; No. 3 Spring, 66½@62¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 77⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; July, 78¾c; May, 78¾c. Corn—35c. Oats—25½@25¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 73¾c; January, 73⅝c; May, 79½c; July, 75c; No. 2 hard, 71@72c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 35½c; January, 35½@35¾c; May, 36¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 24c; January, 23½c; May, 25¾c; No. 2 white, 27@27½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted $4.10@$4.40; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.75; no grade, $18.60@$18.75, spot and to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.20. Rye Flour—Firm. Fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.50. Cornmeal—Firm. Kiln dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm. Fine white and yellow, 98c@$1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed—Firm. Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $16@$16; city bran, $16.50@$17; cornmeal, $25; linseed oilcake, $27.50; corn oilcake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.25.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
Wheat—					
January	..	..	..	80¾	..
March	81 9-16	82¾	81 9-16	82½	81⅝
May	81¼	83	81¼	82⅝	81⅝
July	80	80⅝	80	80⅞	..
Corn—					
January	..	..	..	44½	44⅜
May	42⅝	43¼	42¾	43¼	42⅝
July	..	..	..	43½	..
Lard—					
January	..	..	..	$7.42	$7.45

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
Wheat—					
January	73½	74¾	73¼	74¾	73¼
Febru'ry	74⅜	75¾	74⅜	75½	74⅛
May	76¾	77⅞	76⅞	77½	76⅝
Corn—					
January	35¾	36⅛	35¾	36⅛	36⅛
Febru'ry	36¼	36 7-16	36 3-16	36⅜	36¼
May	37⅛	37 11-16	37	37⅝	37
Oats—					
January	22⅜	23	22¾	22¾	22⅜
May	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24⅞	24⅝
Lard—					
Jan.	$7.02½	$7.02½	$7.00	$7.00	$6.95
May	7.15	7.17½	7.15	7.15	7.10
Ribs—					
Jan.	6.75	6.75	6.67½	6.70	6.65
May	6.80	6.80	6.75	6.80	6.72½
Pork—					
Jan.	13.02½	13.05	12.96	13.05	12.82½
May	13.50	13.17½	13.10	13.15	12.97½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $12.75@$13.25; family, $14.50@$15; short clear, $14.50@$17. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10

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MRS. COHEN, 629 6TH AV.—Highest prices paid for ladies' street and evening costumes, jewelry, furs.

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10c. per line $4.50 per line for 50 times.

The ... Berkeley
Berkeley and Boylston Streets,
BOSTON.
The location is most desirable, being in close proximity to the Back Bay Stations of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Albany Railroads, central to all places of amusement, and to the shopping district. Electric cars to all parts of the city and suburbs pass the door.
Special attention paid to the cuisine. Restaurant open till midnight.
JOHN A. SHERLOCK.

THE WALDO "ON THE HEIGHTS" 170 HICKS ST NEAR PIERREPONT BROOKLYN
Newly Furnished and Heated by Steam. Excellent Table. Reasonable Rates. A Delightful Winter Home.
WALDO SPRAGUE, Proprietor.

WHERE TO DINE.
TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 8 Park Place (apply to) 25 Union Sq.
A, A la carte; T, Table d'hôte; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

Pompeiian Room, Gilsey House, B'way & 29th New, Original, Unique.
Rector's 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service A LA CARTE.
Dutch Grill & Palm Court, Hotel Navarre, 38th St. & 7th Av. Orchestra. A.
Cafe Boulevard, 2D AVE. & 10TH ST. Tdh. Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.
Burns' World Renowned Rest., 45th St. & 6th Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine Orchestra.
Dorlon's Oyster House, 6 & 7 East 23d St. Open for breakfast at 8 o'clock.
Hotel Metropole, 42d St., B'way. Rathskeller & Palm Garden. A.lc. Music.
Dun Bld'g, Rest. Business Men's Dinner A.lc Café. Lunch. B'way & Reade St.
Maryland Kitchen Don't miss the Dinner, $1.25. 254 Maryland W. 34 St.
Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av., & 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.
Wallace's Fifth Av. & 19th St. High-class Chop House & Ladies' Rest.
Ye Olde Tavern, 161 Duane. Quaint surroundings. Vidal & Thompson.
Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch. 1 B'way, Mills Bldg. 45 B'way
Cavanagh's 258 W. 23d St. Chops, Steaks, Game, Sea Food. Banquet Rooms.
JACQUIN'S, 54 W. 24th St. A.lc. Tdh. (wine)55c.
Rogers' 6 PARK PLACE. A la Carte. Table d'Hote Dinner, 4 to 7, 50c.
Huber's WILHELMINA CAFE, 7 Av. & 116 St. Lunch & Table d'Hote. A.lc. all hours.
West End Hotel 125th St.; near 7th Av. Tdh. D., 50c.; Sunday, 75c. MUSIC
J. PECK, French Tdh., (wine,) 50c. 140 Fulton St

Au chat noir.

32 W. 28th St. Business Men's Lunch, (wine,) 50c.
Table d'Hote, (orchestra,) 75c. A la Carte at all Hours.
And at 551 W. Broadway. Table d'Hote, with wine, 50c.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

CALENBERG PIANOS
Are among the
VERY BEST
Over 16,000 in use
Tuning, Repairing, Renting
Easy Terms. Open evenings.
23 East 14th St.

THE PIANOTIST
PIANO PLAYER.
An Ideal Holiday Gift.
The Only Player Awarded Medal at Paris Exposition of 1900.
Plays Any Piano. Any One Can Play It. Easily fitted to any piano. Endorsed by leading musicians. Recitals daily. Cash or Installments.
THE PIANOTIST, 503 Fifth Av., Cor. 42d St.

PEASE PIANOS
109 W. 42d St., Just West of 8th Ave.
For 55 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufacturer. Easy terms. Good used pianos different makes $125 up. Write for catalogue.

MATHUSHEK & SON and OPERA PIANOS.
The balance of our Holiday stock at reduced prices. You can obtain a bargain from our large stock of slightly used pianos recently taken in exchange, including some celebrated makes; rents, $4 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way cor. 47th St.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano stool and scarf; delivered free; balance on easy payments; rents, $4 up.
741@743 8th Av., near 46th St.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.
PIANO SPECIALS: 6 small uprights, $40 to $60; $3 monthly until paid. Steinway, $50; Bradbury, $40; Gilbert, $25; $2 monthly until paid. Organ bargains. GOETZ & CO., 81-87 Court St., Brooklyn.

Buy of manufacturer; reliable Connor Pianos; easy terms; renting; exchanging; repairing. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

WINTERROTH PIANOS. CASH, INSTALMENTS. $125 UPWARD. 105 EAST 14TH ST. & 98 5TH AV. Open Evenings

MARSCHEIDER, 19 East 14th St.—Guaranteed high-grade pianos; easy terms; bargains in used pianos; price on every piano. Open evenings.

EMERSON PIANOS.—Beautiful new designs; several slightly used; at unusually low prices. Steinway Parlor Grand; rare bargain. GEO. W. HERBERT, 10 East 17th St.

BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW UPRIGHT pianos; reliable makes; rare chance. Inquire crockery store, 1,047 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STEINWAY; EVERY IMPROVEMENT; BEAUtifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS this week, extraordinary bargains for cash. HAHN, 165 W. 23d St.

$200 New piano stool and scarf, $7 per month. Call at 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Lawyers.

DIVORCE $50 entire expense. Lawyer GEO. ROBINSON, 99 Nassau.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—LEDGER lost New Year's Eve, between 30th St., Broadway, and Weehawken Ferry; Liberal reward paid for return to H. T. THORN, care Edward Craig Roberts, 18 East 30th St.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK BOOK, Sadie Murphy, lost. Finder will kindly return to bank or 628 Broadway.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE
DISPERSAL SALE
of the entire
BITTER ROOT STUD,
property of the estate of the late
MARCUS DALY,
will be held at
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
Beginning Wednesday evening, Jan. 30.
The sale will include:
"THE GREAT" HAMBURG,
THE CHAMPION TAMMANY, FUTURITY WINNER OGDEN,
and nearly 200 other thoroughbred stallions, mares, and horses in training.
The broodmares, just from Montana, are
NOW ON EXHIBITION
at
MORRIS PARK RACE COURSE.
They are located in the yearling stables, and can be inspected daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Special exhibition on Sunday.
WM. EASTON.....Auctioneer
FASIG-TIPTON CO.
Madison Square Garden, N. Y. City.

AT BARGAINS.—BREWSTER RUBBER-TIRED brougham, Daily pneumatic speeding wagon, handsome family surrey, rubber-tired runabout, elegant harness. Private stable, 106 West 10th St.

MANUFACTURERS SELL HANDSOME SURrey! Runabouts! almost new, top wagon; coal wagon. McGUIRE BROS., 176 East 119th St.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION!
For one week to get your trade.
$5 Buys 500 Letterheads worth 2.00
500 Envelopes " 1.75
500 Billheads " 2.00
500 Bus. Cards " 1.75
7.50 Worth for 5.00 Cash with order.
M. B. ATKINSON, Printer,
1,127 Park Row Building, City, Op.P.O.

FOR SALE—A first-class, well established and paying confectionery and ice cream parlor on Main St., Buffalo, in the very best location; everything in first-class condition; if you wish a business that will pay for itself before the exposition opens investigate this bargain at once; best reason given for selling. For particulars address L. J. WILL, Buffalo, N. Y.

AN EXPERT OF THE HIGHEST ORDER IN stock speculation wishes to associate himself with a live trader on the New York Stock Exchange, with the view of making—not losing; rare opportunity. Thoroughbred, Box 107 Times.

I PAY Cash for any store stocks, fixtures. THOS. TITCHENER, 289 Smith St., Brooklyn.

ADVICE FREE.—Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CREDIT TO ALL WITHOUT SECURITY.
CLOTHING for Ladies, Men and Boys, ready made or to order. Millinery, Furs, &c.
PROGRESSIVE
CLOTHING AND CLOAK CO.,
7 W. 14th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Aves. Open Evenings.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

SPECIAL! CUT THIS OUT!
I have an order for 50 TONS OF OLD METAL and PAPER; if you have any to sell, no matter how large or small a quantity, send me a postal card and I will call promptly. BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

PATENTS ON PAPERHANGER'S COMBINAtion tool and paperhanger's folding table for sale; an excellent chance for party with capital. Address ROBERT G. ODELL, 7 James St., Peekskill, N. Y.

TYPEWRITER, (NEW,) $40; REMODELED Remingtons, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (tel

LURED BY EMPLOYMENT AD.

Alleged Swindlers Get $500 from Would-Be Employe.

Posed as "Vis Vitene Medicine Company"—Herman L. Cohen, "General Manager," Arrested.

A man who described himself as Herman L. Cohen, and who, the police claim, is a member of a gang of swindlers, was held for examination in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on a charge of swindling Frank L. Gould of Brentwood, L. I., out of $500.

An advertisement appeared in a Manhattan newspaper on Dec. 16 calling for an industrious young man who was familiar with office work and willing to work for $80 a month. Gould said that he answered the advertisement and received a letter from the "Vis Vitene Medicine Company" of 22 Montague Street, Brooklyn. "Dr. Henry Wilbur" was announced to be President of the company. Gould was requested to call at the Montague Street address, and did so.

He found the company established in well-equipped offices, with a number of clerks and typewriters apparently busy at work. He was greeted by a man, who said he was an officer of the company, and who questioned him about his business experience. This man, Gould says, finally told him that the position advertised was his if he would deposit with the company $500 in cash as security, as it would be necessary for him to handle much money. Gould went home and got the money, his savings of several years, and returned with it next day to the offices of the "company." He claims that he turned the cash over to "General Manager" Cohen, who gave him a receipt for it, and also a mortgage on a farm up in Ulster County, to secure the return of the money.

Gould says that he was told to report for work on Jan. 2. When Gould reached the company's offices on Wednesday morning he was dismayed to find that the company and its stock had disappeared. He hurried to Police Headquarters and reported the matter to Deputy Chief McLaughlin. Detectives Farrell and Roden came across James Coughlin of 305 Henry Street, who had worked in the office of the company as a clerk. Coughlin asserted that he himself had been swindled by the alleged sharpers out of $600. With the aid of Coughlin a decoy letter was sent in some way to Cohen, and his arrest followed.

When arraigned in the Adams Street Court Cohen, who gave his residence as Newark, N. J., pleaded not guilty. The case was laid over to give the police a chance to investigate further. The police expect to arrest the other alleged swindlers.

Coughlin said that the "company" had been carrying on operations in Brooklyn since early in October. He claims that he had turned over $600 to the company and was given a position in the office, but never got any of his money back.

The police believe that the alleged swindlers are members of the Salig gang of sharpers who have been operating extensively in this city and vicinity for several years.

PHILBIN REDUCES HIS STAFF.

Tryon H. Edwards Resigns—Maurice Blumenthal Refuses to Resign and is Removed.

District Attorney Philbin yesterday requested the resignations of Deputy Assistant District Attorneys Maurice B. Blumenthal and Tryon Hugh Edwards, announcing that the vacancies thus created would not be filled, as the staff of deputies was already large enough. He intimated that he might find it necessary to trim it down somewhat more in the future.

Mr. Edwards, who was appointed about three weeks ago, and who carried Col. Gardiner's answer to the Hammond charges to Albany, immediately submitted his resignation. Mr. Blumenthal refused to do likewise, and protested against the District Attorney's request in a letter, which reads in part:

Referring to our interview at your office this morning in which you requested me to tender my resignation as a member of the professional staff of the District Attorney of this county, at the same stating that there was no reason for your action, I have to say that I respectfully decline to comply with the request.

I take it that the newspapers have quoted you correctly to the effect that removals would be made by you solely on the ground of unfitness. The repeated indorsements of my official conduct by the various Justices of General Sessions, Supreme Court, and Special Sessions, before whom I have appeared on behalf of the People, and to whom I take the liberty of referring you, and my own conscientiousness of a faithful discharge of every professional and public duty ever intrusted to me, impel me to conclude that motives other than a desire to promote public interests prompt your action in this matter.

I do not intend to voluntarily relinquish a public office, my record in which is clear and beyond criticism.

The letter concluded with the intimation that Mr. Philbin's action was prompted by the fact that the writer is a member of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Philbin, upon receipt of the letter, promptly removed Mr. Blumenthal from office. Mr. Philbin said in regard to the intimation that the deputy had been removed because of his affiliation with Tammany Hall that the facts spoke for themselves, as a number of stanch members of that organization had been retained.

John F. Cowan, Deputy Assistant District Attorney, with a salary of $4,000, has been retained. Tryon H. Edwards would have drawn a salary of $3,000 had he remained a year. Mr. Blumenthal, who occupied an office with Croker's nephew, C. E. F. McCann, drew $4,000.

COLER REDUCES OFFICE FORCE.

Dismisses Fourteen Employes Because of Cut in His Allowance.

Controller Coler yesterday announced the following dismissals from the force of the Department of Finance:

Robert McNamara, Deputy Collector City Revenue, salary $1,350.
Otto Stutzbach, warrant clerk, $1,200.
Charles W. Hoadley, inspector, $1,400.
Jacob Manheimer, assistant accountant, $1,200.
Sumner Sweet, John J. Hanify, James H. O'Brien, and Benjamin Karetz, examiners, at $1,200 a year each.
Malachy F. Keane, assistant accountant, $1,200.
Herman Mueller, messenger, $1,000.
Henry Woram, cashier of taxes, Brooklyn, $2,500.
Henry Seeds, assistant accountant, $1,200.
Abram R. Merlette, examining clerk, Bureau of Arrears, $1,250.
William C. Mann, clerk, Tax Office, Bronx, $1,000.

Other dismissals may follow, as Controller Coler's allowance for clerk hire was reduced $30,000 for 1901.

MRS. SCHUTTE WANTS HER CHILD.

Her Husband Is Keeping It from Her, and Appeals to the Court.

Charles E. Schutte, the son of Charles Schutte, the brewer, was before Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus brought by his wife ordering him to produce in court their two-year-old daughter, Veronica Schutte. The child was not in court, and on Mr. Schutte's application the hearing of the writ was adjourned until to-day.

It appears that on Oct. 21, 1897, Charles E. Schutte was married to Gabriella L. White, and that from the date of marriage until February, 1900, they lived together at 805 West Forty-sixth Street. The couple disagreed last February and separated. This was followed by a legal action on the part of Mrs. Schutte, in which she charged her husband with cruelty. He retaliated with an action for absolute divorce.

After these actions were commenced a sort of subsidiary agreement was entered into by which Mr. Schutte was to have possession of the child, but the wife was allowed to have her with her from Saturday to Monday of each week, pending the trial of the various cases in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Schutte claims that this agreement was lived up to until last July, but since then she has not seen her daughter. She says Veronica is now at the home of Mrs. Antoinette Maher, a sister of Mr. Schutte, who lives at 1,188 Park Avenue.

Policeman O'Flaherty's Widow Paroled.

Mrs. Bridget O'Flaherty, who was arrested at her home, 59 Ferry Street, Thursday night, subsequent to the death of her husband, Policeman James F. O'Flaherty, of the Oak Street Station, from the effects of a bullet wound in the head, self-inflicted, the widow claims, because she had upbraided him for leaving his post, was yesterday paroled by the Coroner in the custody of her counsel, pending the inquest into her husband's death. Capt. Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station said that Mrs. O'Flaherty acted like an innocent woman and that he was inclined to believe her story.

LOST GIRL IS HOME AGAIN.

Mary Radford Explains Disappearance by Saying She Went to Great Barrington.

Mary Radford, a fifteen-year-old girl, of 11 West Ninety-fifth Street, disappeared from home on Thursday morning, and did not return again until yesterday afternoon. In the meantime her father and mother and sisters had wept for her as one dead, or, at least, kidnapped. The police had been told of her mysterious vanishing, the evening papers had announced that she was certainly the victim of some ill-fate, the relatives of the family both in this city and elsewhere had telegraphed that they had not seen her, and the neighborhood of her home had been in a state of wild excitement.

When the lost girl was found she wept and at first refused to say anything as to what had happened to her. At last she said that she had taken a little trip to Great Barrington, Mass., where she had spent the night in a hotel. She did not say what was the name of the hotel. She asserted positively that no one had accompanied her on her journey, saying that she had wanted to get away from home because she had had a quarrel with her older sister.

It was learned that this quarrel took place on Wednesday evening. The older sister, Millie by name, is engaged to be married to a Mr. Bell. He called at the house on that evening. During the early part of his visit Mary was in the drawing room. A conversation between Mr. Bell and Mary is said to have angered the older sister, who, according to the story, lightly tapped the younger on the arm as the latter was passing out of the door. Mary resented the blow, and says that it was the afterthought of this that made her run away.

On the morning when Mary vanished she had an engagement to meet her father on the elevated station at Thirty-third Street, from where they were to go to a physician's office, in Thirty-sixth Street, there to see about having the girl treated for an illness of which she had been complaining for some time. Mr. Radford went to the appointed place and waited for an hour. Then he went home and learned that Mary had left there, ostensibly to meet him, two or three hours before. He immediately took steps to discover her whereabouts. Mr. Radford is well-to-do. He is a real estate broker, and has an office at 152 East Twenty-third Street. There are three children—Miss Millie, Mary, and Annie, the latter being a very small girl.

Mrs. Radford said yesterday, before her lost daughter came home, that Mary was an exemplary girl. Miss Millie said, too, that her younger sister had never done anything that she ought not to have done. Both said that Mary was occasionally late in returning home from school, and that at these times she had told them she rode up town with a friend, spending half an hour or so in that friend's house, in One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Inquiries at the house of the friend showed that Mary had never been there in all her life, so nobody yet knows exactly where she did spend those half hours after school.

REFEREE ALLEGES PERJURY.

Official Appointed to Probe Damage Suit Accuses Lawyer Oppenheim.

Hamilton Odell, as referee appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to inquire into the charges made by Henry A. Robinson, counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company against Benjamin Oppenheim, another lawyer, filed his report yesterday. In this report Mr. Odell confirms the charges, but makes no recommendations. The charges grew out of the trial of an accident case.

In May, 1896, Harriet Nugent was injured by a horse car on Madison street, and the next day Mr. Oppenheim began an action for damages. A jury in the Supreme Court awarded $5,000. This case now is up before the Court of Appeals for final decision Mr. Robinson, in the meantime, made discoveries which he thought warranted asking for a new trial. He presented the facts to Justice Truax, and Wilber McBride was appointed referee. In his report, among other things, the referee said:

"I am convinced that the plaintiff's witnesses, Sadie McDonnell, Mary Langstaff, Ellen O'Reilley and Margaret Fraser, all testified falsely before the jury as to material facts, and that the first two never saw the accident at all, and the last two never saw the things to which they testified. I am further convinced that these witnesses had been coached and schooled in such false testimony by plaintiff's attorneys and that by the latter, to a considerable degree, such testimony was manufactured and inspired."

In the opinion granting the retrial of the case the justices said: "In addition to the perjured testimony, we have the fact that it was inspired and manufactured by one of the plaintiff's attorneys; that he entered into a conspiracy with the witnesses for the purpose of obtaining a judgment, thereby committing a fraud upon the Court."

It was on these two opinions that Mr. Robinson based his charges against Mr. Oppenheim. The motion for retrial, as well as the appeal from the verdict in the first trial, are still before the Court of Appeals. The findings of Mr. Odell as referee confirm all the charges made as to the procuring of improper witnesses and the manufacturing of false testimony.

LIKE WIFE, HE DIED OF OPIUM.

Police Say Fliege's End Was Due to Use of Drug.

Charles G. Fliege, recently in the employ of a Newark jewelry firm, at 41 Union Square, died yesterday morning in Roosevelt Hospital of opium poisoning. The police say the dead man was a morphine eater, and succumbed to an overdose of the drug while trying to get over the effects of a drinking bout. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a call on Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance was made by a woman at 200 West Forty-sixth Street. Dr. Hartshorn responded. He found Fliege conscious. He applied the usual restoratives, and then the patient was taken to the hospital, where he died two hours later.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station investigated the case, and found that Fliege's wife, an artist's model, died of morphine poisoning Sept. 15 last in the New York Hospital. At the time the police described the woman's case as one of suicide. They now say that both Fliege and his wife were addicted to morphine, and that the drug finally got the better of them. Fliege is said to have lived with his sister in West End Avenue.

RUNAWAY BOY IS IN FLORIDA.

Young Grandson of Charles H. Swan Found in Jacksonville.

Charles H. Swan, Secretary of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, yesterday was made very happy by the news that his sixteen-year-old grandson, William P. Rockwell, was safe and sound in Jacksonville, Fla. The boy, about four weeks ago, disappeared from Taunton, Mass., where he was staying with William W. Swan, a brother of his grandfather.

Seafaring men in Providence recalled that a boy like young Rockwell had sailed on the three-masted schooner Maud H. Dudley. Mr. Swan sent a letter and picture of the boy to the master of the ship at Jacksonville. The Captain wrote, in reply, that the boy he had shipped was undoubtedly young Rockwell. The lad told him that his father was dead, and that his home was in Jacksonville, so he had given him a passage. The last he heard of him was that he had secured employment in a dry goods store in Jacksonville.

Mrs. Thomas H. Stewart of the Hotel Cecil, in this city, is the boy's mother, but since the death of his father and her second marriage, he has been cared for by his grandfather, who was planning to secure him an appointment to the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis. The boy, though he has had no direct communication with his relatives, was found in Jacksonville yesterday and said he intended to stay there. Mr. Swan's associates said yesterday that the lad is bright and honest and will be sure to make his own way wherever he may be.

When you "catch cold," if the doctor isn't handy, take Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Hello! Rogers, Peet & Co.? Say, I'm tied up with a cold; save me one of those marked-down overcoats—guess the $10 kind's good enough.

Pshaw, only for sizes 32 to 34. How much are the bigger ones?

$12.50—well that's about my size.

Hello, what? No, I don't care whether it's rough or smooth, blue or black, so long as it looks well and I'm dollars "in."

!!!!!!!!!!

He didn't give us time to tell him that we had others at $15, small sizes $13; that some of the sensible medium weights were among them, as well as a few ulsters.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
599 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

LEGAL NOTES.

MEMORIAL MONUMENT JUDICIALLY SANCTIONED.—The refusal of the Supreme Court at Special Term to continue a temporary injunction awarded to Mary L. Parsons, in her suit as taxpayer, to restrain "the Sailors and Soldiers' Memorial Arch Commission of the City of New York" from erecting a proposed monument in Riverside Park, near Eighty-ninth Street, has been sustained by the Appellate Division. Mrs. Parsons claimed that the city held the lands composing Riverside Park upon the trust that they should be kept open as a public square forever, free and unobstructed by any building or other structure upon it which should impede or hinder the view or the free passage of light and air across it, and that the monument, over 100 feet high, would "shut off entirely the view and prospect over or across such lands." Justice O'Brien, giving the unanimous opinion of the court, says it is not shown that the memorial, "situated, as it is, upon the crest of a hill, surrounded by trees and beside a broad driveway on one side and the open river on the other, will impede the free passage of light and air or obstruct the view across the park." The claim that the act of 1893, under which the arch is proposed to be erected, is unconstitutional, as attempting to authorize an expenditure of city money for some other than a city purpose, is discussed at some length, and the Court comes to the conclusion there was "included in the object sought more than the expression of patriotic sentiments, the purpose and effect of the erection of the proposed monument being permanent and actual benefit to the entire community. The erection of a beautiful monument or memorial is serving a public purpose. It is not only an expression of patriotism; it contributes to the education, the pleasure, and the cultivation of the artistic sense of the citizens of the municipality."

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—The question whether a creditor of a wife can reach by attachment or judgment her interest in an ordinary policy on the life of her husband, after the policy has matured and before payment of the proceeds, was decided in the negative by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in an opinion announced yesterday, upon appeal by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York from a judgment secured against it in a suit brought by Louis Amberg and Sheriff Grell. Nearly two years ago Amberg procured an attachment against Branche Bourbon, which was levied upon her interest in a policy issued by the Manhattan Company on the life of her husband, Emanuel Bourbon, which became due in May, 1899. Then this suit was brought in aid of the attachment, by Amberg as judgment creditor, and the Sheriff levied upon the funds, which were still in possession of the insurance company. The Appellate Division has reversed judgment given in favor of the plaintiff. Justice O'Brien, giving the unanimous opinion of the court, after reviewing the various statutes granting exemption in favor of a wife, and the leading adjudications upon the subject, says: "If we disregard the ordinary rules applicable to other contracts in which the wife has an interest, and keep in mind what was the intent of the Legislature with respect to a wife, the policy as construed by the courts, we think a distinction must be made 'between a policy which has become payable, with the money to pay it, and the proceeds of such policy when actually paid,' because, if the intent is, as the language seems to imply, that the net amount is payable to the wife, then the exemption of the statute exists until such payment is actually made to her. We regard the reasoning of the cases holding that the interest of the wife in a policy before maturity is exempt as equally applicable to her interest after maturity and before the proceeds are actually paid to her, because to hold otherwise would be to limit the scope of the statute and defeat the legislative intent, which undoubtedly is that the sum or net amount shall be first paid to the wife for her own use, free from the claims of her own or her husband's creditors. The protection of the wife is aimed at; the payment to her the thing guaranteed."

STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERSHIP BY NON-RESIDENT.—The Appellate Division, in the opinion of Justice Rumsey, announced yesterday, holds, in authorizing the dismissal of the writ of certiorari obtained by William Lemmon, that the latter's privilege as member of the Stock Exchange, for which he was assessed for $20,000, was not capital invested in his business, within the meaning of Section 7 of the tax law, and that he was therefore not taxable upon it. It appeared from the papers, among other things, that Mr. Lemmon, a resident of New Jersey, invested no money in his sole business of buying and selling stocks upon commission on the floor of the Exchange. The fact that the privilege of membership might be property did not, the Court says, necessarily make it taxable. The tax law provides that non-residents doing business in the State, either as principal or partner, shall be taxed on the capital invested in such business as personal property at the place where such business is carried on, to the same extent as if they were residents of the State. "When we speak of the capital invested in a business," Justice Rumsey says, "we mean the money which is put into that business with the intention that it shall be used in the transaction of the business. Money cannot be said to be invested in a business when it is used only to buy the right to engage in a business which does not require the use of money, or the privilege to transact business which calls simply for the exercise of skill, experience, or learning. If one buys the goodwill of a partnership, he certainly cannot be assessed for the value of that good-will. So, if a man buys from a physician or a lawyer a portion of his profitable business, no one would ever think of assessing him for the value of the good-will which he bought. But if he were assessed in respect either of his interest in a business firm or his interest which he bought from the physician or the lawyer, he would be assessed for the value of the assets of that firm which were used in the transaction of the business which he bought. So a non-resident who is to be taxed upon his capital is to be taxed 'to the same extent' as if he were a resident. That means necessarily that he is to be taxed upon the same sort of property, and that property is to be valued at the same rate as if it belonged to a resident. That kind of property which is within the jurisdiction of the assessor is that described in Section 2 of the statute. If the non-resident has property of that kind which he uses in the transaction of his business in this State, no matter whether it is real estate or personal property, he is to be assessed upon it as personal property. But he is to be assessed to the same extent as a resident. That is to say, in getting up the amount of the assessment, the same considerations are to apply as to what constitutes property in his hands as apply to a resident, and when it is ascertained what constitutes his property, he is to be assessed at the same valuation and otherwise."

THE "STONE LAW" CONSTRUED.—It was only by a bare majority of the members of the Appellate Division that Ralph J. Treat secured from that tribunal a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring the Controller to pay the amount earned under a contract for the construction of sewers in One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, between Washington and Third Avenues, in this city. The prevailing opinion, by Justice Hatch, is concurred in by Justices Ingraham and McLaughlin, the latter basing his concurrence upon the strength of the Rogers case, and stating that but for that case he would vote for an affirmance of the decision of the Special Term refusing to grant the writ. Presiding Justice Van Brunt gives a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice O'Brien. The refusal of the Controller to deliver the warrant was based upon the claim that Mr. Treat had violated the requirement of the law of 1895, in using upon the work dressed or carved stone not worked, dressed or carved within this State. The Court does not pass upon the constitutionality of the act of 1895, holding that from the terms of the law the contract was not rendered invalid by reason of the fact that the stone used was dressed or worked in a foreign jurisdiction. It would still be competent for the city, Justice Hatch says, to accept the work and pay therefor. "Indeed, the city is bound to pay, if it accepts. That which would work a forfeiture of the contractor's rights under the contract would require a revocation of the contract; and, until this is done, the contract stands. It is conceded that this contract has never been revoked. On the contrary, as we have seen, the city has adopted the same as completed, has certified to the proper completion in accordance with its terms, and is now enjoying the benefits of the contractor's labor. This condition creates a liability to pay in accordance with its terms, and such liability is created entirely independent of any matter which the opposing papers present." The Court adds, in conclusion, that the act of the Controller in delivering the warrant "is a mere ministerial act, and it does not lie in his mouth to question liability under the contract, in the absence of any claim upon the part of the city that the contract price has become forfeited, or affirmative act upon its part or of action upon the part of a person duly authorized to have the contract declared forfeited."

EVICTION BY OFFENSIVE ODORS.—In an action brought in the Municipal Court by Esther B. Marks against Nicola Dellaglio, to recover for rent reserved by a written lease, the defense set up was an eviction caused by the landlord suffering a nuisance to be maintained upon portions of the premises not included within the defendant's lease. An order of the Appellate Term reversing judgment of the Municipal Court, dismissing the complaint, has been reversed by the Appellate Division. The proofs showed that defendant kept a barber's shop on the ground floor of 4 Chatham Square. Underneath was a cellar, which was occupied by another tenant, and above the defendant's shop was a lodging house, in which were accommodated about 250 persons. For a long time offensive odors were noticed by the defendant's employes and customers. The attention of the plaintiff's agent was called to this condition, and he promised to rectify the evil. The nuisance became worse and worse, and finally Dellaglio's business was broken up. He abandoned the premises in June, 1897. Justice Patterson, giving the Court's opinion, says: "The only ground of the reversal by the Appellate Term is that the defendant, by retaining possession, waived his right to repudiate or terminate the hiring, and that he was required to act with reasonable promptitude. Without questioning the rule, as a general proposition, we think it is plain in this case that the defendant only waived conditions existing at the time he paid each month's rent, before June, 1897, and that when he then found the condition of the premises to be so much worse than it ever had been before he was justified in leaving and standing upon his legal right to claim that he was evicted."

RESPONSIBILITY OF MUNICIPAL COURT CLERKS.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in dismissing the three charges against Howard Spear, Clerk of the Second Municipal Court, Borough of the Bronx, upon application for his removal for violation of duty, finds that he has been guilty of carelessness and neglect in a degree which calls for censure. Having regard, however, to the circumstances and the evidence given upon the trial, the court concludes that Mr. Spear had not wilfully violated or evaded any duty which devolved upon him, or that he intended to commit a fraud upon the city, or to convert any of the money which he retained to his own use. In conclusion, Justice Hatch, giving the unanimous opinion of the court, says: "To some extent, at least, the facts which have been found in this case call for the censure of the officer by the court, and in calling attention to the matters somewhat in detail, we desire to place upon the record, for the benefit of this clerk and others similarly situated, the views of the court respecting such offenses, and to say that failure to correct such matters after attention has been called thereto may furnish sufficient ground for removal, although they be not more heinous in character than such as appear in the present case. Custom, a somewhat new practice, a loose construction of rules for official conduct, and somewhat strained relations between the clerk and his assistant, are doubtless responsible for the existence of conditions which are here found present. It is quite possible that future misconduct in this respect may not receive so favorable a construction as we have concluded that these acts ought to receive in the present case."

MEMBERSHIP IN BENEFIT ORGANIZATIONS.—Because he refused to pay a fine for bringing a suit against the Sciacca Association, in New York, Stefano Marinello was suspended from membership in that organization. An order denying Marinello's application for mandamus against the association compelling his reinstatement has been reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien. The case was decided on Monday last, but the opinion was not made public until yesterday. While the relator was ill in January, 1899, he claimed some sick benefits, which were refused, on the ground that having for a time prior to his illness been in arrears for dues which he had finally paid, he was not entitled, under the by-laws, to receive sick benefits until thirty days had elapsed after he had regained his status as a member of the society in good standing. Marinello threatened suit, and, notwithstanding that he was warned that if he did so he would be fined, he instituted an action, which was dismissed. Not paying the fine which was imposed, he was suspended. The relator's petition showed that the association received dues from him for two successive months after the imposition of the fine, and Justice O'Brien holds that this action was a waiver of any right the association had to resort to the harsh remedy of ejecting the relator from the society, and thus depriving him of all his privileges as a member. The Court says it is doubtful whether a by-law which attempts to interfere with the right of members to resort to the courts is void.

CIVIL SERVICE AND MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY EMPLOYES.—Frank J. Martin, who was removed from the position of clerk in the office of the City Clerk, was yesterday ordered reinstated by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in an opinion by Justice Patterson. The relator was a clerk of the Board of Aldermen of the old city, and was by virtue of Section 1,536 of the Greater New York charter transferred to the service of the greater city. His contention was that he was entitled to reinstatement upon the ground that he was in the classified civil service, and also that he was entitled to restoration under the provisions of Section 1,543 of the Greater New York charter. It is on the latter position that the court finds for Martin, saying that the relator is expressly excepted from the classified civil service by the provisions of Section 8 of Chapter 370 of the Laws of 1899, defining the classified and unclassified service. Justice Patterson says it cannot be controverted that Martin stood in the position of a regular clerk within the meaning of Section 1,543 of the charter. "His position was one under the Consolidation act, with definite duties assigned to and performed by him. By force of a provision of the Greater New York charter he was retained in the service of the new City Government, and put in a position similar in character to that which he had held under the old municipality. He was regularly appointed, regularly inducted into office, had regular duties to perform, and received a regular annual salary. That is to say, everything connected with his appointment to the position and his compensation to be paid was regulated by law, and he was entitled to the protection which the law gave him from peremptory removal."

LIQUOR TAX CASE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed a decision of the lower court denying the application of the Rev. John Q. A. Henry for the revocation of the liquor tax certificate issued to Frank E. Moran for a hotel at 501 Sixth Avenue. The clergyman, who is the Superintendent of the New York Anti-saloon League, made charges against Moran of violation of the Liquor Tax law on Sunday, May 6, 1900, and other days. The Justice at Special Term denied the motion to cancel the certificate after testimony had been taken before a referee. The Appellate Division, in an opinion rendered "per curiam," reviewed the testimony, which shows that there were fifteen sleeping rooms in the house, that only male guests were admitted, that seventeen servants were employed, and that the establishment was, apparently, respectable. On the charge that liquor had been sold at forbidden hours, there was a flat contradiction, and the lower court held that the preponderance of proof was not with the petitioner. Another charge was that a view of the barroom was obstructed by screens, or wooden cabinet work, in contravention of the law, on Sunday. It was shown, however, that Moran's instructions to his servants were to remove the panels during forbidden hours. Although this charge is a technical one, the court remarks that it would be the duty of the court to revoke the license if it were satisfactorily proved. But the evidence to sustain such a "technical charge" ought to be such as to satisfy the judgment and conscience of the court. The Justice at Special Term evidently was not satisfied of the sufficiency of the evidence in support of the charge, and, under the circumstances, the Appellate Division does not feel warranted in interferring with his decision. The order is affirmed.

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ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW.
The New York Times
Monday, January 7.
SPECIAL FEATURES:
CONTRIBUTIONS BY
Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage.
Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson.
Statistical tables showing total exports and imports of the United States for 1900 prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Government experts.
Statement of the crop outlook by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture.
Archer Brown, an authority on the iron outlook.
List of large corporations organized in the United States during 1900, showing capitalization of several billion dollars.
Review and outlook of cotton by President Walmsley of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.
"The National Balance Sheet," by Maurice H. Muhlemann, Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States.
Special articles by experts in their respective lines, reviewing prospects for cotton, coal, corn, wheat, provision, and other markets for year 1901.
Special railroad articles by James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Road, and S. R. Callaway, President of the New York Central Road.
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Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 11, at 8—LA BOHEME, (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Fritzi Scheff; MM. Saleza, Gilibert, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1901. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

We hear from England that "the Tammany ring in New York are in despair, for Mr. Robert Barr is to expose their iniquities in a two-hundred-thousand-word novel." But far more important is the announcement of a "History of Tammany Hall," by Gustavus Myers, who for the last five years has been industriously engaged in examining every court record, legislative proceeding, and city document which could throw light upon the working of the society. Not the least interesting feature of the forthcoming publication is the difficulty that Mr. Myers has encountered in attempting to secure a publisher. One well-known house, while praising his book and the motive which inspired its writing, replied: "We should hardly feel warranted in locking horns with Tammany." The appearance of the book on Jan. 15 will be due to the efforts of a few public-spirited citizens.

A new novel by Julien Gordon, under the title of "Mrs. Clyde," a story of a social career, is in active preparation at D. Appleton & Co.'s. Broadly speaking, it is a novel of American life, containing glimpses of Boston, Washington, and New York society, and while it is said that certain of the characters are susceptible of identification, there is no final authority for this. It is said to be written in Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger's characteristic, insinuating style.

The eloquent address on "Abraham Lincoln," which Ambassador Choate delivered Nov. 13 before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution will be published in this country with complete text by Thomas Y. Crowell. The fragments of this address which appeared in the cable dispatches at the time show it to have been one of Mr. Choate's finest literary efforts. Apropos of this publication, it is also interesting to note that Lord Rosebery's address, "Questions of Empire," delivered before the students of the university at Glasgow on Nov. 16 last, is also in active preparation at the same house.

An important historical work which Longmans, Green & Co. have in preparation will be W. H. Wilkins's "Caroline of Anspach," in two volumes. The work is intended to be a description of Court life and manners of English society during the reigns of the first two Georges. Prince George of Wales, with his wife Caroline, went after the latter's quarrel with his father to live in Leicester House, where the Princess's crowded receptions afforded abundant material for social portraiture. The Duchess of Marlborough remarked at the time that Queen Caroline "never was half an hour without saying something shocking to somebody or other, even when she intended to oblige, and generally very improper discourse for a public room." The work is believed to furnish much valuable material for the theatre, for it is made up of entertaining dramatic incidents.

The author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" may be said to have created a vogue for the garden tale, which we doubt not will increase in intensity with the coming of Spring. "How the Garden Grew," by Maude Maryon, published a short time ago by Longmans, Green & Co., is already in its second edition. "Seven Gardens and a Palace," by E. V. B., published by John Lane, has reached its third edition, while the call for "The Chronicle of a Cornish Garden," by Harry Roberts, also published by Mr. Lane, shows no diminish in the interest of its readers. Apropos of the "Cornish Garden," it may interest some to know that Mr. Roberts is a physician in the Old World Cornish town of Hayle, a few miles from St. Ives. His book shows that he possésses not only extensive garden lore, but also a rarer quality, which almost moves one to rechristen his book "Harry and His Cornish Garden."

Shakespearean scholars of even average means will be glad to learn that the Oxford University Press is about to issue an absolutely correct reproduction of the First Folio of Shakespeare. The work will be a fac simile by the Collotype process. For this purpose the Duke of Devonshire has loaned the Chatsworth copy of the First Folio. Mr. Sidney Lee will contribute a brief introduction and will give a list of all known copies of the First Folio, with entertaining and valuable bibliographical details.

The amount of controversy aroused in orthodox religious circles through the Middle West by the publication of James Lane Allen's "The Reign of Law" is brought to a focus by the appearance of a thirty-two-page brochure published by The Macmillan Company in an appropriate wrapper. In the pamphlet we find an article by President McGarvey of the College of the Bible, in the University of Kentucky; Mr. Allen's reply to the same, a sermon preached in Kansas City by the Rev. J. E. Roberts, an article by Rabbi A. Moses of Louisville, Ky.; a sermon by the Rev. John W. Chadwick of Brooklyn; also opinions are expressed at more or less length by the Rev. E. L. Powell of Louisville, Ky.; the Rev. David Utter of Denver, Col.; the Rev. Leigh Gordon Giltner of Eminence, Ky. The writers in the pamphlet are for the most part mutually antagonistic, and as much fine rhetoric has been expended in attacking Mr. Allen and rehabilitating the College of the Bible as has been put forth in showing that Mr. Allen's novel was a social and not a theological study. And all we can say, after having read the pamphlet, is that "The Reign of Law" was needed.

The Outlook is a monthly magazine which while at first tentatively offered to fill a supposed vacant niche has now made the contents of that niche almost indispensable to persons who desire an admirable contemporaneous record of the development of the various phases of culture, politics, and sociology. The January number is a representative publication of this periodical. It contains, among other features, an article on the pictorial, architectural, and art aspects of the Paris Exposition by F. Hopkinson Smith. Mr. Booker T. Washington presents the tenth installment of "Up from Slavery." There is also a readable article on the work of George Borrow, one on "The American Women's College in Constantinople," and one on "Two German Dramatists," by Edward A. Steiner, while Mme. Blanc has an article on "The French Novel and the Young Girl."

The current number of The World's Work contains an anonymous article entitled "New Tendencies in Publishing." It is evidently the work of a bookbuilder of experience and enterprise. In nervous, terse language it shows how conditions in the writing and selling of books have changed during the last few years. It sheds a few tears over the passing of the old-time bookseller, and it emphasises the fact that the future opportunities of the United States for the production and distribution of good books are almost infinite. Says the writer: "We have as yet taken no thought of foreign bookselling, * * * but we must soon do so. We sell to the English houses editions of American books, which they in turn sell to the colonies. It certainly will not be many years before we are seeking and finding foreign markets of our own, just as other American manufacturers are doing." This intimation that the book is a commodity, like any other production of skilled labor, may be distasteful to literary artists, but its general acceptance will mean greatly increased profits to both authors and publishers.

TWO BIOGRAPHIES.

The Abbe Fouard's "Last Years of St. Paul" and "Brownson's Later Life."*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW
By John White Chadwick.

The Roman Catholic reader will accept this book as entirely trustworthy and enjoy it without any doubts or difficulties whatsoever. It is published with the formal and express consent of the ecclesiastical censor and the Archbishop of New York. The book is written in a attractive manner, though how much of this is duc to the origidal writer and how much to the translator is indeterminable. The original form must have been very admirable if the translation abates anything from its excellence and charm.

For the Protestant reader, and for such a one of this description as has made himself acquainted with that critical study of the New Testament which has proceeded since 1835, and had its "seeds and weak beginnings" even before Strauss's "Leben Jesu" of that date, the book will have an entirely different interest from that with which the Roman Catholic mind will be inspired. It will be useful and instructive to him to see with what fine indifference those opinions at which he has arrived are regarded by the Abbé Fouard, and, with him, by the entire body of the Roman Catholic communion, clerical and lay. For this author, it is as if Strauss had never existed, or Baur or any of the Tübingen school, or Holtzmann or Harnack or any of the writers who have qualified the results of these critics or worked on equally scientific but quite independent lines. There is, indeed, a reference to Harnack and the reader is given to understand that he has reacted violently from the average result of the "higher criticism," so called, in no pretentious sense, but merely to distinguish it, as a criticism of books as wholes, from a criticism that is merely textual. Against such an understanding of Harnack's position the reader must be on his guard. Prof. B. W. Bacon of Yale Divinity School has recently published an "Introduction to the New Testament," the temper of which is quite conservative, and yet his radicalism is far more pronounced as compared with the Abbé Fouard's than that of Baur and Zeller and their kind as compared with Prof. Bacon's.

What Prof. Christie writes of Prof. Bacon's book is true of Harnack's recession and that of others from the Tübingen criticism: "It will be seen that the conservatism is all a matter of detail, and that, measured by precritical days, he gives no comfort to those whose conservatism belongs to the sphere of doctrinal interests." Indeed, Harnack's present position is much more radical in some respects than that of the old Tübingenists. Note, for exampie, his view of the St. James Epistle as a gnomic anthology drawn from Jewish, Christian, and Greek sources and of a date as late as Hadrian's reign. His opinion of the "Second Epistle of Peter" is as unfavorable to its authenticity as that of Baur. This is equally true of his opinion of the pastoral epistles, and of that to the Hebrews it goes without saying. Indeed, the recession of Harnack from Baur amounts to little more than a cordial acceptance of the Epistle to the Philippians as a genuine Pauline production and a qualified acceptance of the Epistles to the Ephesians and Colossians. So far as the Gospels are concerned, Harnack's recession does not include his adhesion to the Johannine authorship of the Fourth Gospel, and he could no more write of the Epistle to the Hebrews as the Abbé Fouard has written than a contemporary astronomer could entertain the Ptolemaic astronomy.

The relation of the Abbé Fouard's book to the higher criticism is central to its validity as a construction of St. Paul's later life, so elaborate is the use he makes of the epistles traditionally ascribed to St. Paul. One might say of his book as the Koran says of itself: "There is no doubt in this book." Of the fourteen epistles assigned to Paul in the New Testament, thirteen are conceded to him without the least misgiving. As regards the Epistle to the Hebrews there is some slight concession to the unanimity of scientific criticism in oppugnance to its Pauline character. It is confessed that it stands on a somewhat different footing from the other epistles; that it was long before the early Church accepted it so confidently as the others; but the brief discussion comes round to the conclusion that the epistle, if not written by St. Paul, was written, or at least inspired, by "another man of the same name." We are assured that it is not its substance but its form that is non-Pauline. The scientific critics have not so conceived. As the most sacerdotal of the epistles, it is of course the last one of the fourteen that a pious Romanist would be willing to give up.

The Abbé Fouard's chronology of St. Paul's later life, reflecting as it does the traditional conceptions,

*THE LAST YEARS OF ST. PAUL. By the Abbé Constant Fouard. Translated with the author's sanction and co-operation by George F. X. Griffith. With a map. Pp. 388. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. Crown, 8vo., cloth, $2.00.

ORESTES A. BROWNSON'S LATER LIFE FROM 1856 TO 1876. Edited by Henry F. Brownson. In [illegible] Vol. II. Pp. [illegible]. Detroit: [illegible]. $ 7.

fixes the various dates of its events at one extreme, of which Harnack's revised opinion in regard to them represents another. For it will be remembered that Harnack moved back all the dates of Paul's various experience several years, bringing his death within the earlier years of Nero, and throwing it out of all relation to the Neronian conflagration and persecution. To my thinking, there have been criticisms on Harnack's chronology which invalidate its general accuracy. But his discomfiture does not imply a recurrence to the traditional scheme, with a journey into Spain after 64 and the Apostle's death in 67 A. D.

As with regard to the Pauline chronology, so with regard to the general attitude of the Abbé Fouard toward the subject matter of his book: an ounce of tradition is worth more to him than a pound of historical investigation. Even those traditions which are overstrong for the robust digestion are so palatable to him that he cannot give them up. He is generally persuaded that they represent some hidden truth; that they have some kernel of reality. Like Dean Stanley in his "Jewish Church," he resolves to be very sternly critical, and then, like Rip Van Winkle, he "treats his resolution," and generally succeeds in taking back all he has given away; all, at any rate, that he cares for. So strong is the resemblance of the narrative to the Neronian conflagration and the subsequent persecution to "Quo Vadis?" that one half expects that historical romance to be quoted as an unimpeachable authority. For all his devotion to tradition, (partly because of it,) the good Abbé's method of writing history bears an intimate likeness to that of a writer whom his soul must utterly abhor—Renan! But Renan's genial persuasion that Sts. Paul and Peter met in Rome is here a fundamental fact. (Renan never outgrew his Roman Catholic reliance on traditional elements.) It is superfluous to say, in conclusion, that "the primacy of Peter" is a dominant factor in the representation, and that any violence to the New Testament material that is made necessary by the dogmatic aim is accomplished in the most bland and childlike manner that could be realized or that can be conceived.

Orestes A. Brownson is little more than a name to many of his countrymen, to others not so much as that, now that he has been a quarter of a century dead. Yet in his earlier life the heat of intellectual combustion kept the Boston teapot in a state of lively ebullition, and further on he was a protagonist much prized and then not a little doubted by his coreligionists of the Roman Catholic Church. The first volume of his life, which has been written by his son with a filial piety that does not make him entirely blind to possible defects, brought him by a devious and troubled way to his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith almost simultaneously with J. H. Newman's. During the early course it might be truly said of him that he was "everything by turns and nothing long." No man ever had a more controversial disposition. The punishment which Sydney Smith devised for Macaulay in case of his ill-fortune in another world—to put him in the midst of a lot of disputants and gag him—would have been as intolerable for Brownson as for Macaulay. Once safe within the Roman fold, his disposition was at first that of Newman, who on the day of his submission encountered as the office for the day the story of St. Denis's walking about after his martyrdom with his head under his arm. The good priest offered to omit this as too strong a dose for a beginner, but Newman insisted that he would stick at nothing. So Brownson, who was at first inclined to the opinion of Sir Thomas Browne—"there are not impossibilities enough in religion for the exercise of an active faith." At first he had no inclination to adduce intrinsic evidence as well as external authority for his Roman Catholic belief. His controversial zeal was not exhausted by his attacks upon the Unitarians and others with whom he had walked aforetime. It found objects within the bosom of the mother Church. The Roman Catholics were too catholic for him. They hesitated to say that all Protestants would be eternally damned. So did not he. They were too anxious, he thought, to make their opinions acceptable to Protestants. They would put molasses on the proffered bread. He would dip it in castor oil or "something equally good." One of those against whom he came up with sword and shield was the great Newman himself. Brownson found his development of Christianity "dreadfully unsound. There was no development. The early Church had a plenum of truth, and that explicitly.

Such was the temper of Brownson's middle course. "It was only after his removal to New York (in 1855) that he was encouraged by those whose opinions he valued in that city to adhere to the plan he entertained of allowing his mind to act more freely and independently. His new friends were Hewit and Hecker and other Paulist Fathers, representing that type of American Catholicism which the Roman curia has lately condemned, in the person of Archbishop Ireland and in Father Hecker's writings. It was Brownson's idea that Catholicism in America must slough a good deal of its European impedimenta and adapt itself to our republican institutions and ideas. Archbishop Hughes was one of the gods who saw otherwise, and Brownson's collisions with him were frequent and occasionally dramatic. Twice the Archbishop berated him in public; once at Fordham, where Brownson had given an oration before the Jesuit College. Having delivered his soul, the Archbishop marched out to a banquet that had been prepared, and the Jesuits followed him obsequiously, leaving Brownson to wait alone and dinnerless for the train that would take him home. Brownson was generally as deep in politics as in religion, and here also found himself in opposition to the Archbishop, and many other Roman Catholics who were apologists for slavery and disloyal to the Union in the civil war. Brownson himself was not strongly anti-slavery. He hated the Abolitionists, and hardly less such anti-slavery men as Sumner and Seward. But when the war developed he forsook his Democratic friends and joined the Republicans, only to find himself, as usual, in opposition to his new allies, and one of the most venomous censors of Lincoln's policy and character. The domination of American Catholicism by the American Irishry was with him a standing matter of regret.

In fact, the material for a good Romanist was not in him. He fancied otherwise and protested that it would cost him nothing to retract any error authority might point out in his writings. But, whatever he had retracted, he would have reiterated before long or have committed some grosser fault. He was essentially an individualist and independent, and could never rest except as he was on the move. After the discontinuance of his own Review in 1864 he became a frequent contributor to The Catholic World, then the organ of the Paulist Fathers. But soon a tide set in that carried him backward from the liberal views of Hewit and Hecker. They found him an uncomfortable ally, keeping them on "the anxious seat" much of the time. He fell out with them and ceased writing for them altogether. The suspension of his own Review in 186 had left an aching void which was filled and comforted by its resumption in 1873. His breaking health compelled its discontinuance in 1875, and this, with death and other changes in his family, took him to Detroit, where his son had made his home. There he rallied his strength for an article which was published in the first number of The American Catholic Quarterly Review. It was one more plea, and the last, for reason, with authority, as the foundation of Catholic truth. Even in his ashes lived their wonted fires. After so many shipwrecks he came to port on Easter Monday, 1876. He was a man of strong and restless intellect and unique personality, having the defects of his qualities to an eminent degree.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

Shakespeare in Art.*

As this book does not pretend to be an exhaustive catalogue of all the paintings and illustrations connected with Shakespeare and his work, its value very largely depends upon the quality of the author's discrimination, and perhaps the worst we should say of this is that it does not conform to our own. He seems to have chosen for reproduction if not the least inspiring examples from the large amount of material at his disposal, certainly not the most interesting. In the text, however, he has mentioned many important and beautiful drawings and pictures, a large number of which are comparatively unknown by even the well-informed public. While his critical comment is very unequal, he has one or two noteworthy enthusiasms, for example, Cruikshank's "Life of Sir John Falstaff," which he appreciates with both feeling and discernment. Concerning Mr. Sargent's work, he is unfortunate in his comments, feeling, for example, that it is "impossible" for him "to create a sober, characteristic" portrait, despite the evidence to the contrary afforded by the noble portrait of Booth which hangs in the Players' Club, and which Mr. Hartmann can hardly have missed seeing at one time or another. In the chapter devoted to portraits of actors, it is a pity not to find Humphrey Johnson's dignified and beautiful portrait of Sarah Bernhardt as Hamlet. Although of books about Shakespeare there is no end, there is certainly no reason why one made on the plan of the present little volume should not be both entertaining and informing, and Mr. Hartmann's attempt will at least prepare the way for more comprehensive work in the same field, which, so far as we know, has not yet been covered.

*SHAKESPEARE IN ART. By Sadakichi Hartmann. Illustrated. Pp. v.-371. 16mo. Cloth. Boston: L. C. Page & Co., 1901.

After His Manner.

Tesla, the inventor, promises something new in the way of scientific discovery. He is a very promising young man.—Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

CITY MUSEUMS

Steps Taken for Art in Syracuse and Buffalo—Striking Things Done in England.

The inaugural exhibition of the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts was opened last week, having been briefly delayed. The opening was without formality, but this quiet and unostentatious character of the function was not, perhaps, unbecoming. There are about a hundred pictures on exhibition, the list including enough good works by modern American artists to make a fair display in that field of art. Among the more prominent pictures are Chartran's portrait of Pope Leo XIII., Edwin H. Blashfield's "Angel with the Flaming Sword," which was at the World's Fair, and works by Monet, George Inness, Constable, John La Farge, Kenyon Cox, and others, the list forming an interesting catalogue. The present exhibition is not permanent. Some of the works will remain for a month, some for three or six months, and others for a year. The places of those removed will be filled, and during the Winter it is expected that there will be special exhibitions. The pictures, pending the construction of a gallery—of which there is not an immediate promise—are hung in rooms in the Onandaga County Savings Bank Building, a big fire-proof structure in the centre of the town. The rooms are open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., and Sundays, Mondays, and Saturdays are designated as free days. At other times an admission fee of 25 cents is charged. For the further maintenance of the museum this year the City of Syracuse has appropriated $10,000, making it thereby a public institution. Thus a very interesting, suggestive, and important step is taken in the establishment in this State, and even in this country, of municipal art galleries in cities of other than the first class, Syracuse having a population of only 108,000. It should be added that the most prominent and active worker for the Syracuse Art Gallery is Prof. George F. Comfort, who, when a resident of this city many years ago, was instrumental in founding the Metropolitan Museum of Art. From that fact the important step gains not a little encouraging promise.

The establishment of a municipal art gallery in Syracuse, with the recent gift of the funds to erect a beautiful art building in Buffalo, makes pertinent some account of the city museums of fine arts in England. These are a striking feature of that higher development of the civil corporation, as compared with ours, which may there be found. When we read of Boards of Aldermen conducting loan and permanent exhibitions of art that are of distinguished merit, we feel that we are reading of a Utopia far removed from the probabilities here. The example of Syracuse suggests, however, that we have been too faint-hearted.

A recent English law favors greatly the establishment of municipal art galleries, classing them with the public libraries as supportable from the rates. A result of this is that the city gallery is to be expected almost as certainly as the city library. But it is to be observed that the law merely supplements private beneficence, not substituting public largess for it. In Birmingham, for instance, where the gallery is very fine, including, perhaps, the best pre-Raphaelite collection, the rates provide only for maintenance. The pictures and other art objects have been either presented to the city, or have been purchased from one of two funds which are themselves the sum of many gifts. The one amounts to $100,000 and the interest alone is available, the other is formed from private subscriptions.

Nearly all the galleries conduct special loan exhibitions from time to time. In Manchester a regular order has been adopted; in having always an exhibition of water colors in Summer, of oils in Winter, of the work of the local artists in Spring, and one of some special character in the Autumn. The temporary exhibitions greatly enhance the instructive value of the gallery, and do much to maintain its popularity. The writer, in a recent tour of English municipal galleries, secured some figures. In Birmingham the first loan exhibition was devoted to pictures by Burne-Jones and George Frederick Watts. It was open for three months, and attracted more than 400,000 visitors. In 1887-8 a collection of pictures by English artists from the Manchester Jubilee Exhibition was shown in the Birmingham gallery, and attracted 100,000 persons a month for three months. In London a Turner exhibition in the Corporation galleries, surrounded as these are by national collections, was attended, in 1899, by 300 persons an hour during the three months it was open. The exhibitions of the work of the local artists are generally turned to account by charging a 5 per cent. commission on the sales, following the Royal Academy plan. In Liverpool pictures valued at $1,000,000 have been sold in twenty-five years, and the city has drawn from commissions and the admission fees to exhibitions some £80,000 from which to make purchases. In the Manchester gallery the rooms on one side of the grand staircase are those of the permanent exhibition, while a suite on the other side is devoted to the loan exhibitions. A sixpence fee is charged for admission to the latter; and the curator, when asked how the local artists felt in regard to the payment of a commission on sales, replied that the plan was acceptable, as they had no other expenses. If an artist sold nothing he had nothing to spend, for the gallery even pays for cartage. It usually also buys at least one picture from the local exhibition, by way of encouragement. Manchester annually appropriates for the purchase of pictures the same sum that Syracuse has given for maintenance. There is no requirement, however, that the £2,000 be spent each year, and the gallery has accumulated from unexpended balances a reserve of several thousand pounds, to be available when exceptional opportunities arise.

In their educational function these English city galleries are not entirely passive. There is little encouragement of copying, and privileges are seldom extended to pupils at the school of art which the public may not also enjoy; but to reach and instruct the public a conscious effort is made. In the corporation gallery at Glasgow important lectures have been given; in Manchester the informal instruction of personal conversation, by the curator or his assistants mingling with the stream of visitors, has been found efficacious. Birmingham pins its faith on penny catalogues, these reaching such large sales that it is possible to make them quite elaborate. There is, also, a general effort to impress the people with the sense of their personal ownership of the gallery and its treasures, and the collections are housed in the centre of the city. Sometimes they are even in the City Hall. The galleries also loan pictures to schools and public institutions.

To the sense of personal ownership is doubtless due the good order uniformly maintained, and the absence of any loss by injury or theft. In Birmingham the gallery had been opened thirteen years and had been visited by more than 9,250,000 persons before a single article was missed. When the Manchester collection was opened thirty policemen were employed. Admission was free, the gallery was centrally situated, and it was not known what respect would be shown to the works of art. After a while the number of policemen was reduced to fifteen, and now only one is on duty, and he sits at the turnstile, and has, he says, nothing to do. Yet the average number of visitors to the permanent collection is fully 300,000 a year. The gallery is open on Sunday, but the attendance is not equal to that on week days. This may be due, however, to local reasons. The English Sunday is very strict, and Manchester is a mere workshop, emptying nearly its whole population into the suburbs at evening and for Sunday.

A glimpse of the history of some municipal galleries may be of interest, as showing their origin and growth. The City of Leicester is not much larger than Syracuse. Twenty years ago it was probably smaller. At that time an Alderman intimated his intention to give £500 with a view to starting a gallery under the auspices of the School of Art. A few public-spirited gentlemen met to talk the matter over, and decided to place the scheme on a broader basis by putting the proposed gallery in control of the Town Council, under the Public Library and Museums act. The Mayor appealed to the public for funds, and about $12,000 was contributed. Then some valuable pictures were given, and in and the gallery was opened as a corporate institution. It is maintained by a grant of about £400 a year from the museum tax, and is managed by a committee of seventeen, of whom nine are members of the Town Council. In addition to the pictures owned there are always some that have been lent, and the familiar cases of art objects which are on loan from South Kensington Museum—that great power house of artistic inspiration to all of England.

The City Art Gallery of Manchester sprang out of the old Royal Manchester Institution, inaugurated at a public meeting in the Exchange in 1823. A resolution was adopted at that time, "that the diffusion of a taste for the fine arts in this populous and opulent district, by establishing a collection of the best models which can be obtained in painting and sculpture, and by opening a channel by which the works of meritorious artists may be brought before the public, are objects highly desirable." The site in Mosley Street was purchased, at a rental of 14d. per square yard, and twenty-one years' purchase. Two years later, in 1825, the present building was begun. The money was raised by subscription, those who gave 40 guineas being made "hereditary Governors," those who gave 25 guineas being made life Governors, and those who gave 2 guineas being made annual Governors. For years the Royal Institution, as it was called for short, was closed for nine months of the year, and, coming before the public with only an Autumn exhibition, proved little more than a private concern. Finally, about twenty years ago, in response to popular interest, the Trustees and the Corporation made an agreement. A new Board of Governors was chosen, in which the City Council had a two-thirds representation, the city agreeing henceforth to maintain the gallery and to appropriate £2,000 a year for purchases for twenty years. The collection has since increased rapidly also through the gifts of citizens, whose civic spirit was aroused when the gallery became thus public property, and the Corporation has now bought land sufficient to double its size.

The Liverpool and Birmingham galleries are much finer than either of the foregoing. A very large nucleus for the one at Liverpool was a gift to the city from Sir Andrew Walker. It is rich in paintings and in drawings of the old seaport that are coming to have local historical value. The Birmingham collection contains art objects of all kinds, as befits an industrial city, and the full list of gifts that have been made to it is most impressive. It should be said, however, that the Governors by no means accept all that is offered. This gallery also dates, in its present form, from 1880, when, through the great generosity of two citizens, a large fund was raised for the purchase of pictures. The present gallery cost £80,000, and the Corporation is now putting up a new and larger building.

In such records as these there is nothing but encouragement, and the movement starting in Syracuse, Buffalo, and Rochester—where also there is public agitation for a gallery—is full of promise.

CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON.

JAMES II.

An Honest Man, Though an Incompetent King—Miss Seawell Justifies Her Attitude in "The House of Egremont."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW I find a remarkably fair and appreciative criticism of my new book, "The House of Egremont." I gather from it that THE SATURDAY REVIEW thinks the historical part of the story, and especially the tenderness with which James II. is treated, is open to suspicion. But these doubts are expressed with so much courtesy that it gives me an opportunity to justify my history. I am glad to do this in a journal of THE SATURDAY REVIEW'S standing—the more so as great numbers of otherwise well-informed persons are of the same opinion as THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and for the same reason. This is that popular and current historics concerning James II. and the Revolution of 1688 are for the most part heaps of falsehoods. In fact, it is hard to find anything going by the name of history which gives the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth concerning this particular epoch. The seeker after truth must go to State documents, to private memoirs, and biographies. Of these I searched a great number for the historical background of "The House of Egremont." I am also much indebted to a very valuable modern work, in two volumes—"The Duke of Berwick" and "James II. and the Duke of Berwick," by the late Col. Charles Townsend Wilson of the Royal Army. It is from these studies I discovered how unworthy of belief was most of what goes by the name of history relating to James II. and William of Orange. The great stock slanders against James II. cannot be proved. You speak of him in your REVIEW as "the butcher of the Bloody Assizes." There never has been the smallest proof produced connecting James II. with Judge Jeffreys's infamies. The Duke of Buckingham, who should know if anybody did, says: "The King compassioned his enemies so much as never to forgive Jeffreys in executing such multitudes of them in the West, contrary to his express orders." But it is of proof that James strongly and publicly condemned Jeffreys, and refused to admit him again into the royal presence after the Bloody Assizes. And it is also of proof that James pardoned Hook, who had conspired to shoot him; Ferguson, who had drawn up Monmouth's declaration, and Story, one of Monmouth's chief supporters, all of whom had forfeited their lives. Besides, he mitigated the sentences of many other persons engaged in Monmouth's rebellion. So much for the "Bloody Butcher."

The execution of the Duke of Monmouth is gravely denounced in school histories as a frightful act of cruelty. But it is difficult to see how any sovereign could have done otherwise. Monmouth had been forgiven once—an act of doubtful morality on James's part. To have pardoned him again would have been a shocking abuse of pardoning power, and would have again plunged the country into civil war.

Of the charge that James wished to impose the Catholic religion upon his subjects, there are not only his own solemn denials—and no man ever impugned James Stuart's word—but a mass of corroborative testimony to the contrary. It is true that in his letter to the Pope James admitted that he wished to spread the Catholic religion, but that is not saying that he meant to impose it upon his people against their will. Col. Wilson says:

Although it has often been stated that James had resolved to restore Catholicism to supermacy, there is no proof of any such determination. Nay, from first to last he asserted that he only meant to procure "toleration and equality of privileges for his Catholic subjects." * * * It is remarkable that those who most bitterly assail James II. for, as they hold, endeavoring to bring about the predominance of a Catholic minority in England shall be the very persons who clamorously advocated the ascendency of a small Protestant minority in Ireland. * * *

The Act of Toleration which cost James his three kingdoms did not apply solely to Catholics, but secured religious liberty to dissenters of all descriptions. In the will made by this alleged bigoted and proscriptive King, three months after the birth of his son and before the landing of William of Orange in England, occurs this charge to his son and successor, that "no man shall be molested in his person and estate for conscience's sake." He also gives this sound advice to his son, to "take no revenge upon his own or his father's enemies, but never to trust them." How great was the inequality of Catholics and dissenters under the law may be found in the penal code of that period. James himself had been in continued danger of being brought to the block, merely because he was a Catholic, and the innocent wife of Charles II. had shared that danger for no greater crime. James had been repeatedly driven from the kingdom, separated from his family and subject to every indignity from the moment he became a Catholic. Nevertheless, he opposed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and welcomed over 50,000 Huguenots to England. Lord Clarendon says that both Queen Mary and Queen Anne admitted to him that their father had respected their religious convictions. Col. Wilson says in regard to the Act of Toleration, as it applied to the army: "Protestants occupied *every* important post in the royal army. Not one of them had been disquieted on that account, but on the contrary, they had all been highly favored by James." The first outbreak against James occurred because of his permitting a few Catholic officers to serve in the army. To prevent this, William of Orange brought over, among other troops, 4,000 Dutch Calvinist soldiers and these was forcibly escorted from his kingdom by these very Dutch Catholics, a situation not without humor. James II. may be called the father of the British navy. A brave and capable sea officer, he was among the earliest to proclaim that the sea was England's first line of attack and of defense. Marshal Turenne and the Prince de Condé are recorded as saying that he was more insensible to fear than any man they had ever known. Thatlie ran away from England and gave his kingdom to the usurper there can be no doubt. But it is of proof that the shock of his nephew's conduct and the horror of his daughters' behavior unhinged his mind, and he had then the first of those paralytic strokes the third of which carried him off thirteen years later. He had frequent attacks of delirium after the landing of William of Orange, and when he submitted to be sent out of the kingdom he could scarcely be reckoned mentally responsible. Clarendon says the citizens of London beheld "with rage and cursing a British sovereign departing from his kingdom escorted by twelve boatloads of Dutch soldiers." And when Lord Feversham read the inexplicable order of the King disbanding the army, many soldiers wept, others swore. (Ellis's correspondence.) Immediately 25,000 out of 35,000 men deserted. (Luttrell.) The Scots Guards mutinied, and it took three Dutch regiments to subdue them. From this dates the Mutiny Act in the British Army. William of Orange garrisoned London with Dutch troops, and would not permit an English soldier within twenty miles of the town. This is what our old friend Thomas Babington Macaulay calls a popular revolution.

If the notorious treachery of certain Bishops—especially Sancroft, Bishop of London—brought reproach upon the Established Church, many of her Bishops and clergy nobly redeemed it by their uncompromising loyalty to their oaths to King James. One-third of the clergy of all ranks refused to take the oath to William of Orange, and gave up their livings rather than outrage their consciences. And of the most uncompromising Jacobites, not one in a hundred, perhaps, was a Catholic. In James's own bodyguard at St. Germain there were not more than four out of a hundred.

For James as a sovereign not much can be claimed. An honest, well-meaning man, brave as all the Stuarts were, except for the short time he was mentally unhinged, James was nevertheless totally unequal to governing the English people. His brother, Charles II., a much cleverer man, required all his astuteness to do it, and then did not manage it very well. James did it conspicuously ill. But that he deserved the name of villain cannot be found in any single particular. To quote once more from Col. Wilson:

Three days afterward * * * James II. died, bearing himself to the last with a noble fortitude. * * * The misdeeds and weldoing of James II. have not been conceded in these pages. We know him to have been a blind and presumptuous ruler, but we cannot deny that he was a firm friend, a considerate master, a sincerely religious man. If his temper was harsh, no massacre of Glencoe can be laid to his charge. While his political infatuation and private frailties are freely censured, let not the lying, the ingratitude, the unnatural treachery which overthrew him be slurred over, if not absolutely justified. * * * Pen and ink, so merciless to James Stuart, have portrayed William of Orange as an angel of light.

A study of William of Orange must create in every fair mind admiration for his extraordinary genius in the art of governing. But for the character of a cold-blooded villain he is unsurpassed. A bad husband, he used his wife to destroy her father, who was at the same time his uncle. Unlike poor James II., William used liars for his own purposes, but was too sharp to be deceived by them. He robbed the English people for his own benefit and that of his tools, and gave up his loot when compelled to, coolly and without shame or protest. He received from 1688 to 1697 the £50,000 yearly granted by Parliament to his mother-in-law, Mary Beatrice, and put the money in his pocket, while she was scantily clothed and fed at St. Germains. At the peace of Ryswick he was compelled to promise that the Queen of James Stuart should get this money. He made her payment of £11,000, and continued to absorb the grant. When an investigation was undertaken by Parliament in 1695 of the means used by the East India Company to have its charter amended, £10,000 of the company's corruption funds was directly traced to William's pocket. William explained that he thought it was a kind of regulation tip to the sovereign. Nevertheless, he wisely prorogued Parliament immediately. The details of the trial of Sir John Fenwick are worthy of the Borgias. No reason is known for William's bringing this brave old Scotch officer to the scaffold in defiance of the rules of English criminal procedure except that Sir John had laughed at William's strategy in the low countries. Superstitious persons noted that it was a horse of Sir John Fenwick's which gave William his mortal hurt. It would take too long to number the lapses of William of Orange as a husband, a son, a sovereign, and a man, but one instance more may be given. Luttrell, a perfectly credible witness, says, under date of April 26, 1692, that 2,000 Jacobite soldiers "secured and confined in the Isle of Wight are shipped in two of his Majesty's men-of-war, who are to carry them to Hamburg as a present from our King to the Emperor, to be employed against the Turks." Nice way that of disposing of a couple of thousand of honest soldiers.

In Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chief Justices of England" he notes that, in every debate of the public schools and universities on the question "Was the revolution of 1688 justifiable?" it has invariably been decided in the negative. I am not in this communication dealing with so large a question as that; I am only trying to prove that James II. was an honest man, though an incompetent King, and William of Orange, though a great man, was about as bad as men are made.

MOLLY ELIOT SEAWELL.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1900.

HEROD

A Tragedy in Three Acts, by

STEPHEN PHILLIPS

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Price, $1.50.

"Herod" was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, Oct. 31, by Mr. Beerbohm Tree. Following are some comments by the London press:

THE TIMES:

"That Mr. Phillips has the poet's imagination all who have read 'Paolo and Francesca' must be well aware. Has he the imagination of the dramatist? That was the first question raised by his 'Herod,' and the performance of this tragedy last night leaves no doubt about the answer. Mr. Phillips has not only the technic, the 'fingering,' but also the bold, visualizing imagination of the dramatist.

"Here, then, is a noble work of dramatic imagination, dealing greatly with great passions; multicolored and exquisitely musical. Though it is 'literature' throughout, it is never th literature of the closet, but always the literature of the theatre, with the rapid action, the marked contrasts, the fierce, beating passion, the broad effects proper to the theatre. In other words, Mr. Stephen Phillips is not only a poet, and a rare poet, but that still rarer thing, a dramatic poet."

THE DAILY NEWS:

"The drama possesses the sovereign quality of movement, and it is even prodigal in the matter of dramatic situations. To this we have to add that its dialogue speaks the language of passion and is rarely encumbered by mere descriptive or reflective passages."

THE OUTLOOK:

"Mr. Phillips has done a blank-verse play which is not only poetry of the purest water, but dramatic poetry. In 'Herod' he has given us a poem of rare beauty and distinction, rich in music and color, and in striking thought and image. If he should never write another line, his 'Herod' will remain a pillar of dramatic imagination on which its author and the manager who produced it, and the public who applauded it, may each and all look back with pride."

THE SPECTATOR:

"The purely dramatic quality of the play is surprisingly high. There remains the literary quality of the verse, and here, too, we can speak with few reservations. Mr. Phillips's blank verse is flexible, melodious, and majestic."

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THE SKETCH CLUB.

On looking backward, it seems as if the pioneer artists of New York had better times together than the artists have to-day. The record of their jealousies and strifes—which were many—seems to have been written in a fading ink, but their comradery and their boyish zest of life stand out illuminated by the charm which colors all the past, and is nowhere seen more brightly than in the history of the old Sketch Club, the precursor of the Century Club of to-day.

In Colonial years the club spirit had not been very strong in New York, and of the few clubs which existed at the time of the Revolutionary War, such a large proportion were blighted, or entirely brought to an end, by the hard feeling and excitement of that time that very few new clubs were formed for fifty years afterward. The modern club era may be counted as beginning in 1824, with the formation of the "Bread and Cheese," or "Lunch," Club, of which the leading spirits were James Fenimore Cooper, Fitz-Green Halleck, Gulian C. Verplanck, William Cullen Bryant, Robert C. Sands, Philip Hone, Dr. James De Kay, Prof. Renwick, Judge Duer, and Dr. John W. Francis. Bread and cheese were the ballots used in voting for new members, bread being pro and cheese con, and a single piece of cheese decided against admittance. Nearly all the famous Americans of the day and many foreigners were at one time or another entertained by this club, which met fortnightly at some hotel or restaurant. The host of the evening paid all the expenses, and did it in so lavish a way that the club may be said to have eaten its own head off, for at the end of three years the luncheons—which were really dinners—had grown so extravagant that it was thought best to disband it. Lossing says of it: "It had had a happy existence. The inscription on a baby's memorial stone might have been adopted as its own:

> "'Since I so soon am done for,
> I wonder what I was begun for.'"

But this inscription would have been inapt, for the club seems to have existed both to show what good times bright men can have when they get together and to point a moral against letting the material part of the entertainment overbalance the intellectual, and draw too heavily on the pocketbooks of the members.

This moral was borne almost too distinctly in mind when the Sketch Club was formed, in 1827. C. C. Ingham, its first President, wrote an account of its founding for Thomas S. Cummings, who included it in his "Historic Annals of the National Academy of Design," for the Sketch Club was, in part, an outgrowth of the struggles of the young academy, and in part of the Bread and Cheese Club.

"The second exhibition of the National Academy of Design was held in the room over Tylee's Baths, in Chambers Street," wrote Ingham. "After the exhibition, the rooms were fitted up with plaster casts and drawing boards, and there the students of the antique school met to receive instruction from the founders of the Academy. One night the teachers were as usual assembled. Previous to the opening of the school, seated in a corner, were Morse, Durand, Cummings, and Ingham. The subject of conversation was the breaking up of that most agreeable club, the Lunch. Mr. Ingham remarked that now there was an opportunity for the artists to establish a club. All agreed that such a thing was possible. Mr. Ingham proposed that those present should consider themselves the nucleus of one, which, when established, should be called the Sketch Club, to consist of artists, authors, men of science, and lovers of art, and that Morse should be the first President. Mr. Morse highly approved of the idea, but declined being President, saying that it was enough for him to be President of the Academy; that the person entitled to the honor of being President of the proposed association was Mr. Ingham, who had originated the scheme. Mr. Cummings coincided, and after some further conversation on the rules to be adopted it was agreed to postpone the further consideration of the subject to Wednesday in the following week, and that a meeting should be called at Mr. Ingham's. A meeting of the principal artists was held there, and the rules of the proposed club discussed and adopted. The plan of the Lunch had been for the members to meet at a hotel to be entertained at the cost of the host of the evening. This arrangement was supposed to have caused a rivalry in expense, which led to the breaking up of the club. To avoid a like result the artists determined to have their club as inexpensive as possible, and to attain this end it was agreed that the Sketch Club should meet at the houses of the members, in rotation, and that the entertainment should be confined to dried fruits, crackers, milk, and honey. Mr. Ingham was elected President and Mr. John Inman Secretary. On the election of members it was agreed that a single black should exclude, for the reason that each member in turn entertain the club in his house. It would therefore be improper to force into the club one against whose admission any one had an objection. The first regular meeting took place at the rooms of Thomas Cole. It was a decided success. All the members exerted themselves to please, and everything was agreeable—even the figs, milk, and honey. But on the day after the feast came the pangs of repentance—and many a vow was made that the refreshments of the club should be changed."

The prescribed regimen does not seem to have been abandoned at once, however. The members had it upon their consciences, even when their digestions were not asked to cope with it, and there were various attempts to settle upon some more attractive but still inexpensive fare. But nothing could be decided upon, and the matter was finally left to take care of itself under the common law of the club sentiment. This appears to have been violated but once, the offender being a rich man who had stolen into the fold. Cummings says that this "great outbreak" occurred at a then uptown house on the east side of Broadway, between Broome and Spring Streets. "On that evening, at the appointed hour for refreshments, the drawing room doors were thrown open, and an elegant supper appeared before the astonished guests. A general revolt took place. Protests were entered, remonstrances made; a compromise finally, or, it rather should be said, speedily ensued. It was decided that the supper should be eaten, but that it should be done standing. 'Sitting down' to supper, it was said, was prohibited by the rules. The distinction was a very nice one; so was the supper. Members did not long 'stand out'; chairs were in demand, and in less than fifteen minutes the whole were as comfortably seated as if no such prohibition had ever in the rules existed, and looked as innocently unconscious as if nothing had occurred contrary thereto. More ample justice could not have been done to a feast. Milk and honey never again appeared upon the festive board."

Cummings does not add that the club was broken up after that feast in order quietly to get rid of the rich member and the danger of being demoralized by his dinners, but Mr. John Durand, in his "Prehistoric Notes of the Century Club," says that such was the fact, and Lossing corroborates him without going into detail, so there is not much doubt that some objectionable member was excluded in that way, the dissolution and reorganization of the club occurring in 1830, and making a short and unimportant break in the history of the club.

The original plan of the meetings was that when the host of the evening called the club to order he should give out a subject on which the artists were to draw for an hour, while the poets and other writers filled in the time by making verses—passing their subject around for four-line contributions from each. The artistic work, such as it was, was necessarily an exercise in composition, as the subject given was seldom in sight; so, what with the poets laughing over their jingling medley as it progressed from hand to hand, and with those who were neither artists nor writers casting jokes broadcast about them, the art work of the club was not of a very serious nature. Some historians even overlook the fact that it was the original object of the club, and credit the founding of The Sketch to its literary side, represented by Bryant, Verplanck, and Sands; but early in the forties the club justified its origin by reorganizing itself again upon a more seriously artistic basis. Nevertheless, its palmy days were the old rollicking days, when such subjects as "Raising the Wind" were given out for sketches, and the whole meeting was capable of dropping all other interests to join in the discussion as to the exact size and shape of antediluvial butter churns, and when all other drawing was sometimes dispensed with in favor of the drawing of corks.

The meetings of the club were announced in the daily papers by mysterious advertisements containing only the initials of the club, the initials of the member at whose house it was to meet, and the date. The frequent occurrence of these mysterious advertisements raised a good deal of curiosity, and caused occasional editorial comment, or remarks from correspondents. This curiosity filled the club members with delight, and sometimes a member would answer it. For instance, after one of their advertisements had appeared, a city paper contained the following notice of it, which Mr. Cummings quotes in his annals:

> "S. C.—T. S. C.
>
> The above appeared in some of the evening papers yesterday as an advertisement. Similar ones were quite common a year or two ago, and were then said to refer to the meetings of a gambling club—the same, it was thought, that was afterward broken up in Lumber Street. To which was answered:
>
> To the Editor of the Standard:
>
> My Dear Sir: I am exceedingly grieved to perceive by your paper of this morning that you have fallen into an enormous error respecting the nature and objects of the Selebrated Society, to which I have the honor to belong, and the existence of which is occasionally made known to the public through the press, by the apparition of its formidable initials, S. C. You appear to be somewhat alarmed at the portentous aspect of the prodigy; but, my dear friend, let me entreat you to calm your fears—there is no cause for your uneasiness. We, the S. C.'s, are not gamblers, and we entertain as virtuous and laudable a horror of Lumber Street, and its iniquities, as any of our fellow-countrymen. How should be it be otherwise? Are we not Sober Citizens and Sincere Christians? Do we not Sleep Soundly, Sing Cheerfully, Separate Soberly, Speak Sensibly, Suffer Courageously, and Sup Comfortably? You seem to think we Shuffle Cards, too; but on the Spotless Character of an S. C., it is not so, and the man who says it utters a Scandalous Calumny.
>
> Since you manifest so much anxiety on the subject, however, I will tell you the honest truth; we are, in fact, a Secret Combination of Sworn Conspirators, and Social Conviviality is but a Simulated Cover for the Sacred Cecrecy of our Solemn Cabal. We are Severe Colts, and our purpose is to uproot Jacksonism and the Republic together. We are pledged for the establishment of absolute monarchy, the United States Bank and anti-Masonry; and we have sworn the downfall of the Regency, the Cherokees, and the odious practice of making calls on New Year's Day. We have Seriously Concluded to have Mr. Van Beuren for King and Mr. Clay for Viceroy over him; but Mr. C. must change his name for Stephen, that he may be, like your Sensible Correspondent, to all intents and purposes an

After the Sketch Club had been established for several years, it became known as the "Twenty-one," from the fact that its membership remained at that number and stuck there, the twenty-one finding no other man quite fitted to associate with them. The much-protested rules of initiation had limited the membership to twenty-one; but, as in the case of most of the club regulations, this one was quite unnecessary, the members being an unwritten law unto themselves. Yet even those who refused to elect a twenty-second member began to realize, as the city grew, that there was scope for a much larger club than the Twenty-one, and so it happened that in December, 1846, or January, 1847, at a meeting of the Sketch, John F. Chapman proposed to found a new club for artists and men of letters—a club large enough to include all men of suitable qualifications. Early in 1847 the new club was organized and named the "Century," because its membership was at first limited to 100—a number which seemed practically unlimited at that time and in comparison with the Twenty-one, though it was soon outgrown, and has been gradually enlarged to 400.

When the Century was founded the members of the old Sketch Club felt bound, as they expressed it, to "rock the cradle" of the new club, and in doing so, their old organization became neglected. The Sketch Club was never disbanded, but its meetings grew less and less frequent, and finally ceased altogether, its last recorded session occurring in 1860. Many of the faithful Twenty-one must have been missing at that time, for the pioneers had done their work, and one after another were dropping from the ranks of the Academy exhibitors, writers, scientists, and jolly good fellows. New men were beginning to take their places—men who had more knowledge, perhaps, but no more love for their callings, and as the last meeting of the old club broke up, some of the cheerful, bent, wrinkled old members must have realized, with more than a fleeting pang, that they were writing finis to an epoch in the history of their art.

M. T. E.

Mrs. Gilman's Volume on Children.*

As one closes Mrs. Gilman's volume of original and illuminating thoughts "Concerning Children," one's first impulse is to exclaim: Wanted—A philanthropist to put it into the hands of all English-speaking parents to whom have been vouchsafed hearing ears and responsive hearts. True, the first effect would be to raise the price of sackcloth and create a "run" upon all banks of ashes; but, once supplied with these useful articles, parents would find the humiliation good for their own souls, and still better in its results upon the souls of their offspring.

Mrs. Gilman has heeded good Dr. Johnson's counsel, and has freed her mind of cant. Her thoughts are her own; they are brightly and deftly put—saving, O shade of Pym, an occasional split infinitive!—and, best of all, she has not only the courage, but the logic, of her convictions.

"The Effect of Minding on the Mind," "Presumptuous Age," and "The Respect Due to Youth" express certain opinions of our own which we have long held in cowardly silence; and, therefore, we naturally find these chapters peculiarly convincing. We wish Mrs. Gilman had added another on "The Descriptive Method of Management." We have known families in which the children were chiefly managed after this fashion—they being present: One grown-up remarks to another, or addresses some tutelary genius in the empty air: "Did you ever see such frightful table manners as Tom has?" or, "I do think Susie has the worst temper I ever knew," &c., ad infinitum. Poor Tom and Susie sit red and silent, and the hapless guest takes off his mental hat in homage to their self-control, fervently wishing the while that the fantastic story of "Vice Versâ" might at once be realized.

If we cannot find our desired philanthropist, we would urge that "Presumptuous Age" be printed as a tract and strewn throughout the length and breadth of all lands. Has there ever been a family that could not adduce examples of the unconscious assumption and tyranny of its elder members, their futile endeavor to coerce a respect they could not command? What Mrs. Gilman has to say on this subject she might well have concluded with a triumphant "Quod erat demonstrandum."

Some of her theories are in advance of the age, and, indeed, it may be that they are too radical for even future acceptance—such, for instance, as are set forth in "A Place for Children" and "Mothers, Natural and Unnatural." But we believe that some modification of them must obtain and that the nursemaid must go.

When we observe how marriages are made, the wonder is, not that so few should be tolerably happy, but so many. In like manner, when we observe how children, even the most carefully reared, are of necessity neglected in their earliest and most impressionable youth, the wonder is, not that there should be so few noble and right-minded men and women, but so many.

We are afraid even the full carrying out of Mrs. Gilman's theories would not do away with "original sin." We confess our sympathies are with the mother of "Mary Don't," quite as much as with the child. "See what Johnny is doing, and tell him to stop," is a pretty safe general order under the present system. But such ethical training as Mrs. Gilman advocates would from the beginning foster all that is best in human nature; the virgin soil would be so occupied with useful, healthful growths that there would be little room for evil weeds, and we might hope that the close of the next century would see not only the "many inventions" of this, but a race as superior to ourselves as the noonday to the struggling dawn.

It is to be hoped that "Concerning Children" will be widely read and thoughtfully considered. It is one of the books that deserve a large and a heedful public.

*CONCERNING CHILDREN. By Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Pp. 288. 12mo, cloth. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

THE HOOSIERS.

Indiana in History and Literature.*

In what appears to be an interesting series, called "National Studies in American Letters," and in which "Old Cambridge" and "Brook Farm" have already received recognition, "The Hoosiers" now appears, written by Mr. Meredith Nicholson. It proves to be a thorough investigation of the literary history of Indiana, and the steps by which that State has arrived at its present degree of cultivation, including, for the better appreciation of what that cultivation means and represents, a brief review of the State's political and social history. Mr. Nicholson's book is not in any sense a critical study of Hoosier literature, nor does it pretend to be one, but it gives in compact and readable form the growth of a people from the poverty and ignorance of pioneer days to a condition of prosperity and intelligence pre-eminent in the Middle West, and to the production not only of many creditable writers, but of several famous ones. From the days of the earliest settlement in Indiana, the Hoosier, like the New England Yankee, has had a distinct individuality, and it is very proper that record should be kept of so interesting a contribution to American literature, whatever may be the verdict as to the value of some of it from an artistic point of view.

Of the origin of the term "Hoosier" as applied to native Indianians, the author gives no other explanation than the common one that it a contraction of the phrase, "who's hyer?" but he resents the habit people have of regarding it as synonymous with boorishness and illiteracy. The early Indiana townfolk, he says, were the peers of any of their fellows of the urban class in the Ohio Valley. They came primarily of American stock, and have been influenced much less than the majority of their neighbors in other States by the currents of alien migration that have flowed around and beyond them. As to the existence of a distinct Hoosier dialect, Mr. Nicholson expresses grave doubts. "The real Hoosier," he says, "who has been little in contact with the people of cities, speaks a good deal as his Pennsylvania or North Carolina or Kentucky grandfather or great-grandfather did before him, and has created nothing new." The most striking oddities in Indianians' speech Mr. Nicholson traces to their Scotch-Irish ancestors, and not to the French, Germans, or English Quakers, but the schoolmaster and the dictionary have an effect even in Indiana, he points out, and such oddities are fast disappearing. He even predicts that it will be in the Mississippi Valley and the Trans-Missouri country and not in the South or New England that, in the next quarter of a century, a normal American speech, free of local idiosyncrasies, will first appear.

Mr. Nicholson asserts that as late as 1837 a member of the Indiana Legislature, during the discussion of a proposed school tax, declared that when he died he wanted his epitaph to be, "Here lies an enemy to free schools." At that time no system of common schools had been inaugurated, and the Hoosier, as Eggleston pictured him, was becoming a type altogether too common, when an unlooked-for champion of education appeared in the person of Caleb Mills. This man stands first among those whom Mr. Nicholson calls the "bringers of the light" to Indiana, and he devoted a long life to the cause of free schools in the State.

The Hoosier has become most widely known to fame through his two best interpreters, Edward Eggleston and James Whitcomb Riley, and these are admittedly the two greatest names among Indiana writers. Mr. Nicholson rates both novelist and poet high, not only among writers of their own State, but in the wide field of American authors. In this he is undoubtedly right, but in another chapter he gives what not a few critics will consider absurdly exaggerated praise to Gen. Lew Wallace's literary achievement. Maurice Thompson, first a poet and later a novelist, bids fair to take a place beside Eggleston and Riley, while Booth Tarkington and Charles Major offer promise that the much heralded "great American novel" may yet emanate from Indiana's fast increasing group of writers. Mr. Nicholson shows, too, that there is ability there in all branches of literature. History, poetry, political, and scientific essays, and biography all have their exponents, and the names of literary workers in the Indiana field are nothing less than legion. Mr. Nicholson hints in his preface that he has only mentioned the most significant names, but it is safe to say that many on his list are not known outside the bounds of their own town or at most of their own State. It seems as if, considering the purpose of the series in which his book is to be placed, the author might with profit have carried the sifting process further than he has and yet retained everything distinctive in Hoosier literature. As a book of reference, however, it is doubtless more valuable in its present fulness.

"The Royal Houses of Israel and Judah," by George O. Little, which is being published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, is an elaborate interwoven history of incident and description, the story of which is carried on by means of parallel passages.

*THE HOOSIERS. By Meredith Nicholson. 8vo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

COLONIZATION.

History of It from the Earliest Times.*

Of the multitude of books that have been inspired by the Spanish-American war or the questions of policy that have grown out of it, "The History of Colonization" is one of the most valuable. It is both timely and exhaustive; a work that distinctly fills a want which, if not long felt, is sufficiently pressing. At this time, when the spirit of American enterprise and American political expansion has gone a-wading in the strange waters of colonial acquisition, something in the nature of a comprehensive chart is demanded. It is of the last importance that we should know by whom and how and under what circumstances the outlying territory of the earth has been settled; what the conditions of success or of failure have been. Nothing less than a review of the whole history of colonization will aptly serve this purpose.

Mr. Morris, in his preface, notes the fact that most of the able treatises written on this subject have been devoted to "special epochs or fields of research, are written from the standpoint of some one nation, or are too technical to be available and interesting to the majority of readers." Building upon the work done in special fields by eminent writers as well as upon the general foundations of history, he has reinforced his labor with an exhaustive bibliography.

The opening chapter of the work deals with the ideal theoretic colony, laying down as fundamental certain "principles" which may be regarded as the accepted maxims of colonial science. These are not advanced as expressions merely of the author's own conception of the causes of colonial success or failure and methods of colonial administration; but, on the contrary, they are in each case supported by citations from writers of acknowledged authority in the field of political economy.

The prime motive for the establishment of colonies, their utility to the parent state, and the preponderance of the advantages or disadvantages of such dependencies, are questions that are discussed thoughtfully. The author notes the classification of colonies as follows: First—Those created or acquired by military force. Second—Those engaged in agricultural pursuits, where farming is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Third—Those engaged in commerce and trade—consisting chiefly of a few merchants sent out from the parent State to carry on the barter and exchange of commodities with the natives of the region where they reside, and, fourth, those in which the plantation system prevails, devoted to the cultivation of such products of the soil as cannot for climatic reasons be grown in the home country. Penal colonies are alluded to as a fifth class. A broader classification than the above is suggested, by which colonies are divided into "those voluntarily and those involuntarily founded by the metropolis; or, rather, those intentionally established by the Government and those unconsciously created by the people." All military colonies belong to the first of these classes and many trading and agricultural settlements to the latter class.

"The object of establishments created by the State is manifest: not any nation has ever entered upon a colonial policy without the hope thereby to strengthen its power, to add to its riches, to assure its stability, to increase its influence, and to augment its prosperity. Whatever the temporary occasion, these have universally been the motives of action."

Reading that paragraph after hearing the presentation of the whole list of arguments urged for the adoption of a vigorous colonial policy by the United States, it is difficult to avoid the consideration that even the newest plea for a course of expansion is as venerable as the statecraft of Rameses or Thutmosis I. or the wisdom that founded the commerce of the Phœnicians.

On Page 17 we read that "the essential of power on the part of the mother country likewise implies the element of wealth. That a poor nation cannot enjoy the luxury of colonies is almost an economic maxim. * * * Not riches alone suffice to support a colonial policy; something more is demanded; there must be an excess of capital. Money must be plentiful and cheap; investments difficult, interest low; all or many of the conditions must exist which would cause financiers to welcome with pleasure new opportunities for ample returns. * * * Farming, on the other hand, should be insufficiently developed (in the parent state) to satisfy the daily wants of the people. Colonists are naturally tillers of the soil, and an agricultural community cannot, as a rule, guarantee them the necessary sales. * * * For this reason colonies are found to be peculiarly advantageous to industrial nations."

Stress is laid upon the necessity of a virgin soil for a successful (agricultural) colony; the ideal conditions being those under which the colonist finds the prime necessaries of life ready to his hand.

"The choice of a region for colonization" is a phrase which does not seem to be applicable to any known example of colony building in recent times, if by "choice" deliberation is at all implied. The urgency of unforeseen events would appear to have its larger influence. If we allow free choice in the selection of territory to be colonized, we may discuss with serious purpose its strategic value. It is indeed an ideal colony that seems to be under discussion for which man may be selected as colonists who are best adapted to that mode of life—who are "imbued with the traits of their own nation, * * * truly patriotic, above selfishness and below Socialism," endowed with "sturdiness of character and firmness of conviction." But Mr. Morris has hit the nail on the head when he has pointed out that not the man inured to ease, to whom the struggle for a livelihood is unknown, nor, on the other hand, the pennyless adventurer, makes the best colonist. The middle rank man, raised by his own efforts above pauperism, but not to wealth, is the one who will stand most sturdily in his tracks in a new land and work to the best advantage to himself and his country.

"A colony is not born or developed in a day. Before a fair estimate can be made of its value a considerable period must elapse. Bacon has said that at least thirty years must pass before judgment can be given." This statement at once suggests problems in statecraft which modern Governments may well ponder. In the first place a mental concept is immediately formed of a parent State in whose councils a settled and consistent policy can be and is carried on through successive administrations. If only a State in which such an ideally perfect condition of government obtains can be successful in colonial extension, grave doubts may be entertained of the success in this direction of any of the great nations that are governed primarily by the will of the people.

Following the thoughtful and interesting preliminary essay to which this brief reference has been made, an almost bewildering array of historical data is marshaled in order, from the very earliest attempts of Egyptian and Phœnician adventurers, to the latest achievements of the Latin and Anglo-Saxon world builders. The consecutive steps by which navigation, trade, and colonization have progressed in natural sequence toward the establishment of new States have been traced in a manner that leaves little to be desired.

From those States which were famous in antiquity for their colonial extension—Phœnecia, Carthage, Greece, and Rome—the reader is taken by an enticing path into that golden wonderland of commerce and expansion, the dominant colonizers of the Middle Ages. Amalfi and Pisa open the list—Amalfi, in the kingdom of Naples, with a beggarly fifty thousand inhabitants and not more than ten times that number of people owning its jurisdiction, yet possessed of the finest navy in Europe and urging the barter of its merchants upon the world either by the peaceful methods of trade or at the point of spear and pike, as the case seemed to require; Pisa, a quiet village to-day, but once powerful as a maritime power—such were the mediæval forerunners of the pre-eminent Mediterranean powers.

Florence, Genoa, and Venice, the traders, the bankers, the navigators of a bygone day, through pages full of fascination we trace their marvelous extension until their power and wealth become a great imposing iridescent bubble, which it fell to the lot of a Genoese to prick. On the day that news began to be told of a new world, and the Atlantic became the arena for enterprise, Mediterranean supremacy commenced to wane.

Then Portugal, Spain, France, Holland, and England forged gradually to the front. While the story of each is separately told and may be read by itself, yet there is a continuity and relationship between them, so that a perfectly homogeneous result is obtained in the completed work.

No finer example could be afforded of the close interdependence of one State with another in its colonial policy, and of one century with another, than that which is presented in the Philippine Islands. Spanish colonization, unrivaled in its day, if extent and productivity are the test, but a saturnalia of mismanagement and greed if viewed ethically, practically commenced with the voyages of Columbus. In the affluent period of her widest outreach, the kingdom of Philip stretched a grasping hand over that fruitful archipelago that bears his name. In the problem of the day for the American statesman bent upon a policy of expansion, the conditions, the difficulties, and the prejudices that confront them are those of the sixteenth rather than of the nineteenth century—are Castilian or Aragonese rather than Asiatic.

Three-quarters of the second volume is devoted to English colonization, a subject too broad to be even epitomized successfully within the limits of modern review. It is a comprehensive history of the world's progress for three hundred years, the story of the ponderous, invincible advance and spread of English government, English ideas, and English sentiment over the face of the earth.

Wherever thought wanders, eyes turn, or footsteps are directed throughout this earthly universe, the flag of Britain, the emblem of sovereignty, is not far distant. Under the union jack the American Indian, the negro of Africa, Australia, and the West Indies, the heterogeneous and numerous peoples of East India, the Malays, the Hottentots, the Polynesians, the Chinese, and several other races inferior in the scale of humanity live, labor, and die.

Not only has the narrative of history been drawn upon for this account, but statistics have been studied, digested, and summarized, so that an object lesson in cost, in method, in results of loss or gain, is set clearly and succinctly forth. In Orient and Occident, under the pine and the palm, over wheat fields and cattle ranges and cane lands we follow the pioneers of that nation that in all recorded time has been greatest and most successful in the extent and value of its colonial possessions. We close the book with a sense of having been present at the creation of a world—the world of Great Britain's empire.

Danish, American, Italian, Swedish, Russian, and German attempts at expansion are grouped in the last chapter under the head of "Minor Colonization." An appendix contains the full and valuable bibliography already referred to. The student who would master the subject in all its details cannot afford to [illegible]

*THE HISTORY OF COLONIZATION. From the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By Henry C. Morris. In two volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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Independence Hall.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Richard McWilliams, a shoemaker, and a poor man by his own rating, has presented a rare picture to the collection in Independence Hall. It is one of the four known copies of the Krimmel engraving of Independence Hall in 1815, perhaps the rarest engraving of that building.

The very existence of the engraving was unknown to the commission which recently restored Independence Hall, until a small outline of it was discovered in an old almanac. The importance of the picture to the architects planning the restoration was realized, and a widespread, thorough search among collectors revealed only three copies. One copy was borrowed, and to it Architect Mary Reeves was indebted for many details of the old State House which could have been learned from no other source.

[illegible]

was Richard McWilliams of 1618 South Seventh Street.

"I'm a shoemaker," said he, "and I got this twenty years ago in payment for a pair of boots. I didn't attach much importance to it, though, and for nearly twenty years it lay rolled up. I read in the papers that after much search a copy of the lost Krimmel had been found and borrowed for the use of the architects. I had several offers, but I decided to present it to the State House collection."

L. I. Krimmel died before he finished the figures in the foreground. Those in the background, however, are shown in exquisite detail.

She Learned the Prices.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"The ways of the female shopper are beyond the ordinary salesman's ken," said a disgusted optician, who is in business in the shopping section of the city. "A woman came in here the other day and asked the prices of all kinds and styles of spectacles and eyeglasses known to stock in the trade. Finally after a half hour's [illegible]

AMERICAN LITERATURE

Prof. Barrett Wendell's Important Volume in the Literary Histories Series.*

The third and latest volume in a projected series of "Literary Histories"—those of India and Ireland having led the procession, with a literary history of the Jews announced soon to follow—is Prof. Barrett Wendell's "A Literary History of America." The Professor of English in Harvard University who has written upon American topics before, upon English composition and upon Shakespeare and Elisabethan literature, should be amply equipped for the work just completed. We have before us, therefore, as expectation suggests, a somewhat formidable book in size, with its various topics and periods happily arranged—and a framework somewhat unique in its constant comparative reference to the literature of England, at each date, and to other concurrent history.

The book has a brief introduction which opens with a pleasant attempt to illustrate what literature is and its relation to life. The word is more easily understood, the author says, than defined. His formula for it—reminding one of Matthew Arnold's definition of poetry—is as follows: "The lasting expression in words of the meaning of life." If he had said "the more or less permanent" for "lasting," a more accurate meaning perhaps would have been attained—since the literature of an era now dust-covered and forgotten is literature; though it be not, like the "Iliad," the "Divine Comedy," and "Hamlet," wrought for all time.

In looking back to the sources of its birth he says of the literature of our tongue:

> In 1575 there was hardly such a thing as modern English literature; in 1625 that great body of English literature which we call Elisabethan was complete. Fifty years had given us not only incomparable lyric verse, and the final version of the Bible, but the work too of Spenser, of Shakespeare, and the other great dramatists, of Hooker, of Raleigh, of Bacon, and of all their fellows.

The primacy of Shakespeare, as of Chaucer at his particular period, is recognized to note a law governing "the growth, development, and decline of all literature and fine art whatsoever." Both are brought forth through a strong impulse and outburst of imagination that "moves men to break the shackles of tradition, making things which have not been before." But these new utterances find themselves exhausted in time, and a period without inspiration follows, "to be broken only when in time to come the vital force of imagination shall revive."

Prof. Wendell's volume is divided into six "books," titled "The Seventeenth Century," "The Eighteenth Century," "The Nineteenth Century," "Literature in the Middle States from 1708 to 1857," "The Renaissance of New England," "The Rest of the Story." American literature he makes begin formally not far from the time of Shakespeare's death. It did not, of course, keep an equal quality with and parallel the English literature that was synchronous—and, at first, there was little to be shown. A new continent to break, with savages and a savage climate to be imperiled by, touched Mrs. Hemans's muse; but not that of the Elizabethan immigrants themselves. Where Vulcan is forging Apollo does not venture. Even when a contributive calm and a partial repose from primitive conflicts came, the monitions of art and letters were not many or important. It was quite natural, therefore, that the beginnings of this literature should come slowly. The author estimates that America's literary development has lagged behind England's by a century in the North, and somewhat more in the South.

In calling the early settlers of America Elizabethans, it is not meant that they were those of the literary guild. "The single work produced in America which, by any stretch of language may be held a contribution to Elizabethan letters, is a portion of George Sandys's translation of Ovid, said to have been made during his sojourn in Virginia between 1621 and 1624." The Virginia settlers were of the adventurous type, which expresses itself far more in action than in words, "while the settlers of New England were too much devoted to the affairs of another world than this to have time, even if they had had taste or principle, for devotion to any form of fine art." To trace the progress of mind here, the author remarks that, "broadly speaking, all our Northern colonies were developed from those in Massachusetts, and all our Southern from that planted in Virginia." In spite of some Knickerbocker resentment that this declaration is likely to arouse, it is, without doubt, in a large sense true.

The author's method of continually citing what divergences from and correspondence with England's literary status and growth were developed in America is both picturesque and illuminating. A multitude of sentences and paragraphs that do this would be worth quoting, if space could be had for them. "One conclusion," our author says, "seems clear: The native Yankees of 1700 were incalculably nearer their Elizabethan ancestors than were any of their contemporaries born in the mother country." In the seventeenth century it was our New England authorship that was almost wholly in the ascendant. Of nine strictly literary titles of books culled from Whitcomb's "Outlines," only one, the translation from Ovid just mentioned, "did not proceed directly from New England." While such books as that of Anne Bradstreet, called "The Tenth Muse"; the "Bay Psalm Book," Michael Wigglesworth's "Day of Doom," and the "New England Primer" were coming out in America, English literature was adding to itself the names of Shakespeare of Milton, and of Dryden. The "Bay Psalm Book," issued in 1640, was stoutly contemporaneous with Carew's "Poems" and Izaak Walton's "Life of Donne." The voluminous writer of this century in New England was Cotton Mather, whose bibliography includes 400 titles. And he was a busy minister and politician, too. This author was read abroad. "Again and again," says Prof. Wendell, "Cotton Mather writes with a rhythmical beauty which recalls the enthusiastic spontaneity of Elisabethan English, so different from the English which came after the civil wars."

In the eighteenth century in America the most vigorous writing—classing Jonathan Edwards's theological work with it—was political. There was the Declaration of Independence, and there was the Federalist. The latter, like all the educated writing of this time, is "phrased with a rhythmical balance and urbane polish which give it claim to literary distinction." * * * The most important thing published in England during the same years was the poetry of Robert Burns. The contrast between Burns and the Federalist—our author thinks—"tells the whole literary story." Literature pure and simple "was yet to come." What led that way was the work of Joel Barlow, one of the so-called Hartford wits, and that of his colleagues and the poetry of Trumbull and Freneau.

In tracing the literary current from 1798 to just before the civil war, Prof. Wendell first makes properly prominent Charles Brockden Brown, who has for two generations been forgotten, except by scholars and historians. In his novel, "Wieland," he seems to be the precursor of Poe, and of the gruesome Puritan imagination set forth later by Hawthorne. It could have been written only by one who had genuinely felt a sense of what hideously mysterious things may lie beyond human ken. * * * The sense of horror which Brown expressed in "Wieland" is genuine. To feel its power you need only compare it with a similar feeling expressed in Lewis's "Monk" in the "Mysteries of Udolpho," or even in "Caleb Williams" itself. In "Ormond" and "Arthur Mervyn" he shows another kind of power. It was this "labored prose fiction with which our American literature begins."

Of Irving, who was the first American author to attain European reputation in his own lifetime, Prof. Wendell says: "His greatest merits, which nothing can abate, are pervasive artistic conscience, admirable and persistent sense of form, and constant devotion to literary ideals." He had an admirable style, "a quaintly extravagant sort of humor," but he was not troubled with the "mystery of things." His message was not serious; his purpose was to entertain and delight. Brown, Irving, and Cooper left nothing "significant" or "profound." They are "properly remembered as writers of wholesome fiction."

Bryant's reputed primacy and known priority as a considerable American poet is remarked; but, is it true that Fitz-Greene Halleck's "Marco Bozzaris" and the first stanza of his tribute to Drake are all that is now remembered of his verse? His "Burns" and "Red Jacket" may not be as tinseled as these, but are they not as solidly meritorious? Of Poe it is said, "he had a natural, instinctive, eager perception of beauty." Meretricious he often was, but his critical perception was usually just. It was his "temperament"—one may say the personal equation—that has given "lasting character and vitality to his work." What is said of Willis and the Knickerbocker School is very just description. It was New England, our author says, that "developed the most mature school of pure letters which has yet appeared in this country."

Prof. Wendell does not forget the oratorical literature, nor the historical. He touches Transcendentalism and the Concord School with much keenness of epithet, holding Alcott lightly, and Emerson as a writer of unconditioned freedom. "In essence throughout, Emerson's work bids fair to disregard the passing of time; its spirit seems little more conditioned by the circumstances of nineteenth century Concord, or Boston, than Homer's was by the old Aegean breezes." Thoreau, he thinks, was not "an immortal maker of phrases," but he "had the power of making sentences and paragraphs artistically beautiful." But I should say Thoreau had much more than any mere force of style. He gave to a score of writers and to innumerable readers Nature's open sesame.

The limits of space compel a dismissal here of much further detailed reference to what is said of separate authors—Holmes, Whittier, Longfellow, and others—except that it may be said he ranks them all appropriately, and Hawthorne perhaps highest. Emphasizing the poetic quality in him, he adds also: "Of all our men of letters, Hawthorne was the most indigenous of all, the least imitative. He never seems to have relaxed his effort to write as beautifully as he could." A considerable force of genius he discerns in Whitman; but he speaks of his "Brooklyn Ferry" verses as being "a mad kind of rhythm, which sounds as if hexameters were trying to bubble through sewage."

Prof. Wendell, in his consideration of Southern authorship, does not mention Albert Pike, who—besides being otherwise variously famous—once stood high in the Southern galaxy of literary stars. In speaking of our humorists, he does not see "Major Jack Downing" and "Josh Billings"—the first deserving mention for being so much of an institution in connection politics—and the second for having, by his "Essay on the Mule," delighted President Lincoln, and, by his humor, extracted praise from the staid Westminster Review. In the Revolutionary period, Philip Wheatley, the negro poet, whom Mrs. Washington gave an autograph, Sylvester Judd's "Margaret," and Holman's "Mechanism in Thought and Morals," where some reference to them would have helped his argument. Thomas Holley Chivers, too, might have been spoken of in his relation to Poe. The North American Review, The Dial, and The Atlantic Monthly receive attention; but The New Yorker (called by Parton the greatest literary paper America, up to its date, had produced,) and the scores of literary annuals elicit no remark. Excepting Mrs. Stowe and Margaret Fuller, the "ever womanly" in literature has slight place. Against the rule of not naming living authors, a few (some of them minor ones) are characterized; while John Burroughs, Aldrich, and others, rather more important, are missed.

Peculiarities in this book are its extreme English orthography, and a constant deference to the "gentle birth" and family "distinction" of the authors quite beyond any critical necessity. Is it really of the highest sanction to spell Sir Walter Raleigh's surname without the "l"?

Brushing minor matters aside, Prof. Wendell has given us a valuable and interesting review. His style, a trifle stiff and staccato in the outset, warms into a freer fluency as it goes on. His chief conclusion may be read in this summing up:

> It is only during the nineteenth century—the century of American nationality—that America has brought forth literature. First appearing in the Middle States, this soon developed more seriously in New England, whose mental life, so active at first, had lain comparatively dormant for almost a hundred years. These two phases of literary expression, the only ones which may as yet be regarded as complete, have been the chief subject of our study. On the impression which they have left with us must rest our estimate of what the literature produced in America has hitherto signified.

JOEL BENTON.

*A LITERARY HISTORY OF AMERICA. By Barrett Wendell, Professor of English at Harvard University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. 575. $3.

Robert G. Ingersoll's Works in Twelve Volumes.*

What may be considered as the definitive and authorized edition of the works of the late Robert G. Ingersoll has now been presented to the public in twelve very appropriate volumes—appropriate in letterpress, form, binding, and in editing. Most of the material therein contained was carefully re-examined by the author at different periods during his life, but we learn in the preface that much was found among his literary remains which should be included in an authorized and definitive edition, but which was never reviewed by Mr. Ingersoll with a view to have it published or republished, as the case might be. For the most part the arrangement is chronological, and for this and other reasons a biography has been dispensed with.

The saying that a man is best known by his works may be applied to the career of Robert G. Ingersoll and to the way in which that career found expression in written or spoken words in a literal as well as a figurative sense. Such a record is worth an examination for many reasons. To the many persons all over this country who have taken Mr. Ingersoll as he would have them take him the twelve volumes before us will mean a great deal, for in them will be found the numerous phases of a doctrine which they admire and respect; to others the books will represent simply the living document of a notorious agnostic; to others still they may be cherished on account of the strong literary personality expressed. But from any point of view they cannot be ignored, for their contents has left an indelible mark upon the history of the last thirty years of the century just closed, whether we consider it as a scar or a decoration.

Mr. Ingersoll was a ready and eloquent speaker and writer on most subjects—religious, political, sociological, economical, legal, literary. He wrote reviews of current literary, dramatic, and musical works. He composed poetry. In nearly all that he expressed the moving impulse was that of the controversialist. Of the many qualities which go to make up the really great controversialist are three—sympathy, prudence, and repose. These he singularly lacked. And, while at all times open to conviction based upon his own premises, very often, in order to maintain these premises, he made use of the rhetoric which he never failed to condemn in his adversaries. For this reason his style, although it served his purpose for the time, in most cases is a dangerous one to imitate. Twenty-five years after he wrote and spoke certain things, we review these same things with considerable wonder that they should have produced the effect that they did once. But if he suffers by the lapse of time, many of the persons whom he lured into a logical, philosophical, or rhetorical duel meet a similar fate. One is tempted to marvel at the condition of his age, by no means remote.

He wrote in 1879 one passage which, in a way, strikes the keynote of all that he has controversially expressed: "The real oppressor, enslaver, and corrupter of the people is the Bible. That book is the chain that binds, the dungeon that holds the clergy." It is this taint of rash generalization that blunts his shafts. We find it not only in his religious discussions, but in his well-known "interviews" on current events, which occupy several of the volumes before us, and one is forced to believe that a striking aphorism or a well-turned figure of speech was often the supplement with which he covered his ignorance or spread out to fascinate the eye by its colors, that a logical appeal might be overlooked. "To fall in a great city is like being wrecked at sea," is a phrase which shows only one of numberless phases of cosmopolitan life. When he speaks of Tolstoi sneeringly as "an honest follower of the Peasant of Palestine," we are quite sure that he had not read what the Apocryphal Gospels have to say about the scholarly Nazarene. Again, he characterises Crispus Attucks as "the first martyr whose blood was shed for American liberty upon this soil," when he should have known that, certain school histories notwithstanding, such was truthfully not the case. Nor is his poetry free from those rhetorical flourishes which prevent Mr. Ingersoll from being always taken at his own estimate. He wrote in Burns's cottage, at Ayr, in 1878, this extraordinary quatrain:

> Though Scotland boasts a thousand names
> Of patriot, King, and peer,
> The noblest, grandest of them all
> Was loved and cradled here.

Like most reformers, Mr. Ingersoll did not write and speak in vain. With all his faults, which time has served to emphasize, he succeeded in impressing all candid minds with the growing danger of deliberate misrepresentation to bring about an end that might be worthy and admirable in itself. He taught caution, but he inculcated in the minds of his readers and hearers the advantages of sympathy, prudence, and repose, by the very absence of these qualities from his own works. Then, too, by such efforts as his lecture on Shakespeare, his oratorical tribute to the memory of Roscoe Conkling, and his address on Lincoln, he gave an intellectual pleasure of infinite variety not soon to be forgotten. And because of these beautiful examples of the splendid capacities of the English language with excellencies which bury the controversialist beneath a broad humanity, we believe that they and similar writings and orations of Mr. Ingersoll will be read and enjoyed when his forensic on "The Mistakes of Moses" has long ceased to excite any particular emotion.

*THE WORKS OF ROBERT G. INGERSOLL. Dresden Edition. In twelve volumes, with twelve frontispiece photogravures on Japan paper. Average pp. per volume 600. Printed from large type on heavy paper. New York: C. P. Farrell. $25.

A Family History.*

We might rather call "Edmund Fulleston" a history or a monograph than a romance. The upshot of the fiction, for fiction it is, is the downfall of the Campbells and the Mitchells. These two hordes have ruled over Halchester and its suburbs, Goswell and Gorhambury, for a century. The wills of the two are law. No one, save a Mitchell or a Campbell, dare exist without their authority. Halchester is an English industrial town, "at once prosperous and lethargic." Some years before a presumptuous person with ideas, Sir Peter Hablothwaite, the owner of the Manor of Rushclyffe, thought that a mineral spring found on his property might be converted into a health resort. Now it was a rule held by the Campbells and the Mitchells that nothing must ever be done in or around Halchester without their permission. The clans then frowned upon Sir Peter's health resort, and through their opposition the Spa enterprise came to nought. These two reigning families the Author presents as having "strong moral and intellectual snouts." Quarrels were ever constant between the two clans, who had intermarried, but it was the stranger who was to be repressed in Halchester and its neighborhood. The exception was when money was to be made out of the newcomer. Then the Campbells and Mitchells joined hands in getting the better of him. They held all the public offices. They were the bankers, the doctors, the divines, the architects, the horse dealers, and even the plumbers.

Suddenly there enters en scène, in the very centre of this peevish, fault-finding, grasping, and dogged crowd one Edmund Fulleston. By some accident he has married Caroline Mitchell of Gorhambury. Certainly Fulleston is not built in the guise of a hero. He was without any personal attractions. He was short-sighted. His lips were tremulous, and he stammered. He had a shambling gait. He had neither a strong chin or a pronounced nose. The Mitchells and Campbells decided at once that he was an easy prey. Never was such a mistake made. Though with great art the author manages to hide Edmund Fulleston's methods, they were execrable. The whole theory of the downfall and ruin of the Campbell and Mitchell dynasties depends on Fulleston's playing on their peculiar foibles or vices. In the long run the two clans are routed. It takes many pages for the full explanation of that Machiavellianism of which Edmund Fulleston is past master. You may not have the least sympathy for the two clans, it may have served them right, but you despise the scurvy tricks of the man who married Caroline. She must have been a sad creature, because "she played Bach on a guitar."

Think now of a writer who constructs a romance (?) of great length and who has scarce a line of talk in it all. There is absolutely no dialogue. Then, too, there are meagrest descriptions of locality. Everything is given up to the close, even minute, drawing of the personages. And yet the merits of the story are incontestable. It may be the newest way of writing a romance. It may be, too, that it is a satire on the over-diffusive method. May we be permitted to quote the opening chapter of that admirable book, "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland"? "Alice was beginning to be very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank and of having nothing to do; once or twice she peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, and 'what is the use of a book,' thought Alice, 'without pictures or conversations?'" Mr. R. B. West is a brave man. He has attempted what some might think was an impossibility as far as fiction is concerned, and he has come notably near success. Perhaps the author has only etched with a strong graving tool some section of provincial England which had been overridden by a family, and Fulleston is Nemesis. Take it as you may, the romance leaves a fairly lasting impression on the mind of a thoughtful reader. But of such is not the general class of the bolters of fiction.

*EDMUND FULLESTON, or The Family Evil Genius. By B. B. West. 8vo, cloth. Pp. 366. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

BOOKS THAT ARE BOOKS.

What Parents Should Avoid.

A READER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW writes concerning "Old Books": "May Harris's appeal in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 29 for more general reading of a past generation should meet with a ready response, particularly from those who have charge of young people's education. It is not alone that so many of the modern novels are trashy, which makes them objectionable, but their cursory reading. As May Harris says: 'We take a novel of to-day, skim it hastily, and put it down for another,' thus creating the habit of gleaning in order to get the story, good or bad, at it may be.

"Books should be considered educators, not something with which to while away an idle hour. If they were so considered and the old standard authors read more, there would be a higher mental tone among our young people, more cultivated literary taste, and less slang in conversation. It seems almost criminal in parents to allow such devouring of 'paper-covered' novels among their children as I have seen in the homes of 'professed Christians,' where a space ten feet high could be piled with books only fit for lighting the fire. These books could not be called immoral—simply trash with highly colored, tragic events interwoven with the silliest love pages and impossible dénouement. So long as parents and teachers encourage by their silence such belittlement of intellect in those whose minds, morals, and manners they are responsible for, all school training is simply a process of memorizing. It is to be hoped others besides May Harris will take part in bringing this subject to the attention of thoughtful people."

All Recent Literature Poor.

CYNIQUE, writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW under the address P. O. Box 2,339, says: "I do not think Mr. Stedman's 'American Anthology' is a very valuable book. Such a work is sure to arouse jealousy among the poets. I am, fortunately, not a poet—merely a poem lover. Hence I do not seek to criticise. As a man of taste in literary matters, I cannot altogether agree with Stedman's treatment of his subject. I was disappointed sorely in the book. His methods of selection and arrangement are not what I looked for. The 'Victorian Anthology' is, to my mind, more creditable to its author than the later book; not so much because the poems themselves are so infinitely superior, but for arrangement, choice, and method.

"We speak of 'literature of to-day,' 'litérateurs,' 'masterpieces of word painting,' 'great novels.' So? The literature of to-day is a vapid collocation of drivel for the most part. To be an author, observe the following rules: Learn to know the language moderately well, steal the ghost of an idea from some real author, long since dead, dilute it with reams of inky swash, a few lurid pictures, a weird, crazy cover design—and the book will sell!

"To-day our literature is nothing but dilution pur et simple. A drop of Plato, Aeschylus, Ruskin, or some other is stewed and hypothecated till the original idea is lost in a fog of bad odors of words, and resembles 30 cents, Mexican money, with a hole in it!

"Of the alleged novelists now alive, there is not one deserving serious consideration, while their books are poor trash. 'Richard Carvel,' 'To Have and To Hold,' 'Janice Meredith,' and 'David Harum' are fit samples; the slaverings of distorted and unhealthy imaginations. Dooley is bad enough to have been perpetrated by M. Quad. There are, of course, some books written now that are known as 'good'; but what sort are they? Weak in conception, aimless in plot, silly in deduction, and either over or under drawn, they are pitiably misguided efforts.

"The poets are more numerous than the prose writers, or at least the scribblers who try verse are so, and if anything worse. A clergyman recently summed up the situation in a few words which seemed to me well chosen. The gentleman to whom I refer is a celebrated man of international reputation. He said: 'Kipling is a genius—and a beast; Swinburne is a genius—and an aesthete, though sometimes a bore; the American poets are so small as to merit little praise. Stedman, Riley, Harte, Carman, Scollard—even old Richard Stoddard—they are all faulty to a fault. They are not young men full of fire. They are old or middle-aged; their powers should be near their prime, either approaching or slowly descending from the summit of Parnassus. Instead, their writings are feeble, puerile, weak, more like the crude work of a promising novice than the finished creation of the successful man.'

"My criticism has been harsh and unsparing, but it has been true to my ideas. I took care to read carefully each novel I mentioned, and read it in as unbiased a frame of mind as possible. As for the poets, they all have a place on my shelves, and some of them who are not so well known as others a place in my heart.

"The feverish demand of the day for something sensational, something odd, something, everything, anything new in books and reading will slowly pass. The man of to-day knows more than his great-grandfather ever speculated upon, and the man of ten generations hence will know more than we do a thousandfold. Perhaps, also, he will have then the realization that the perfect book—the polished literary bijou, the masterpiece of poetry—is a thing not created by a single hasty invocation to the muse, but a long, careful study. Knowing this, and having the courage of his age, he will demand that the best work only be produced. Where there is a best there can be nothing second best! In the words of the British yachtsman—'There is no second!'

"In that day the ephemeral, the 'improper,' the weak, the commercially and the dialect stuff now popular will be unknown save as a malodorous manifestation of the Nineteenth Century. May the day soon arrive!

"Should any reader of a literary turn of mind care to dispute my statements, it will give me great pleasure to enter into correspondence with him or her, either by courtesy of your columns or by personal correspondence. I am sure the subject is debatable!"

Would Read the New Books.

S. D. O., New York City, writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW concerning "Books That Are Books," published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 29, says: "I want to say that the old standard books have ever their places on our library shelves, just as our grandfathers have their places in our love, affection, and esteem. 'Tis true they are not looked into perhaps as frequently as they might be, just as we cannot go on forever lamenting our forefathers' demise. Yet we do think of them often and give praise to the thought and inspiration of those who wrote so well and so clearly, but so very much alike that it would take only a very close scholar or bookworm to distinguish the difference in each, except Shakespeare and the Bible; we always except them. Our present literature is like oratory. Where can we find one great orator in these days, man or woman? The reason is, there are many, and they have, or are getting, good common sense. We don't go hero or heroine hunting now, as it was done once because material was not on hand. Now we are using our own brains. Each can do his own talking, writing, and thinking. We read the books that are written to-day—women's with the men's—with curiosity, to see which can claim the merit of bringing out a new idea—causing the most controversy. Women do more in the thought line; men are more narrative. The former, then, gives us more to contemplate, while the other distracts; so one can choose whichever suits time or condition. 'The old standards' look well in their beautiful new bindings, and so we buy them to put on our own or some one else's shelves, hoping that we are helping those who are 'workers for bread,' besides admiring their artistic ability and results. There is one thing about old writers which is most satisfactory—that they thought very much as we do now. I mean the essayists, as well as the Greek philosophers. You may call their works summits and say we have none; that our writers are only in the foothills. We are beyond the summits in numbers. The old writers did not leave us anything new to say; they said it all. But our writers are putting on so many more new decorations; and for woman her numbers are multiplying. The whole world will rejoice in this some day. So don't discredit the work that is being done now, as it leads to a place for woman, helped by her brothers."

New Tendencies to Be Cultivated.

PHILIP SEIR, New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "I believe I am not alone in preferring rather more notice of new books than of old ones—reissued and new editions. Though it is undoubtedly a fact that the majority of the present day output of fiction is too trivial to merit much attention, yet are there not arising among us certain new tendencies which would repay cultivation? It seems to me, as one who has long been interested in literary development both at home and abroad, that the great realistic spirit of France and Russia is perhaps on the threshold of American literature. Several writers have partially exhibited it in a rather naturalistic manner. I think particularly of the earlier work of Mary E. Wilkins and of the volumes of the now unfortunately expatriated Henry James, and a short time ago I became acquainted with a book by a young writer—his second, I believe—which seems to promise the advent of something momentous.

"I refer to 'The Bridge,' lately published in Boston, Mass., a rather baleful study, forming the first of a series which it is to be hoped will increase in pleasantness without the loss of its dynamic force. In the present torrent of fiction, which excuses its mediocrity by the plea of the historical, would not some attention to such prophetic beginnings be grateful to the reader of book criticisms? I neither admire nor desire to admire those decadent creations, morbidly written with a seductive object, but I should be glad of the further appreciation of these attempts at truth which are above such motives and beyond such aims. Surely the duty of the critic lies as much in selection from the present as from the past, which latter seems rather the business of the scholar. Perhaps Marion Crawford could in some sort come under the head of realism. Why do all our realists go abroad? The books of Mr. Frank Norris also are certainly created on a higher plane of motive than such works of Francis Hopkinson and other

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"Was it not Andrew Lang who said a little while ago that no novel should be judged under seven years? Alas! the difficulty of the critic lies in this question of foresightedness; he must prophesy reputation. We can all find classics, but some of us must have our attention called to the newer serious works."

Andre's Hymn Set to Music.

W. L. H., Concord, N. H., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Touching William L. Stone's communication against Major André in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 15, it may be of interest to state that the hymn he quotes was set to music in 'The American Vocalist,' a hymn and tune book published, I think, by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston, some fifty years since. I have heard it sung in those days 'in meeting' and in household worship. 'The American Vocalist' was at one time in large use in New England.

"There were some variations in the words from the version given by Mr. Stone. I will mention two: V. 5 began—

"'Eternal justice stood in view,'

instead of 'Indignant justice.'

"V. 6 read:

"'But, lo, a heavenly voice I heard,
And Mercy for my soul appeared.
She led me in with smiling grace,
To Jesus Christ, my hiding place.'"

England Is Tired of Ibsen.

L. F. Austen in Illustrated London News.

I hear angry mutterings against Henrik Ibsen because he has said that the Press are obstructing civilization. This is a dreadful shock to some of his admirers in this country, who are so singularly constituted that they regard his views about the Press as a condemnation of his life work. That was when they sat in the theatre at representative matinées of Ibsen, and his plays as dramas then displeased [illegible] Ibsen, who [illegible] the press unfavorably, [illegible] and dismiss his dramas as a failure.

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1901.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CRITIC

Whether the art of criticism has advanced or retrograded in the last one hundred years is not a question with which we need deeply concern ourselves at this present moment. But it is certain that the methods and the apparent purpose of criticism have changed. The real purpose of criticism, we take it, has always been the same, namely, to induce the public to take notice of that which is good and to set aside that which is poor. But if one goes back to the earlier days of this gentle art, he finds that the critic believed in the employment of the axe. To smite hard and fast and to revel in the gore of the victim seems to have been the dearest desire of some of the old-time reviewers. "Who Killed John Keats?" asked Byron in one of his bursts of fierce sarcasm, and immediately answered his own question:

"I," said the Quarterly,
"Savage and tartarly."

"Savage and tartarly" was indeed the critic of the old lumbersome review. To impale a young and aspiring poet on the shafts of keen irony seemed to him to be one of the noblest occupations of a man. Byron, fortunately, was spurred into the exercise of his splendid powers by such impalement, and thereby taught caution to some judicious commentators. But Macaulay's savage assault on Montgomery is yet fresh in the minds of students of literature, and the desire to carve into small pieces the writer whose ambitions outran his abilities flourished in the human breast far into the nineteenth century.

If the so-called new criticism has done nothing else, it has taken the critic out of his self-made pulpit and made him follow with all other cultivated readers. He is no longer a sovereign pontiff of the cathedral of letters. He no more dispenses dogma, but in its stead inspires consideration. He stands confessed a man and a brother, who offers for our perusal the record of his impressions in studying a work of art. He does not seek to command, but to persuade. He no longer comes to separate the sheep from the goats, but to invite us to ponder on the eternal laws of art and to enjoy the creations of the human intellect in the light of that contemplation.

His first aim is to stimulate thought, to make men take art seriously, and his next is to help us to find, not what is bad, but what is good. In short, the keynote of criticism at the dawn of the twentieth century is not destruction, but construction. As the century advances we believe that the music of criticism will vibrate in consonance with this tone till its whole harmony will be uplifting instead of saddening, and the student will rejoice in the praise of the excellent rather than in the condemnation of the weak, which must inevitably perish of its own weakness.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

That was a very enterprising intellect which has just been extinguished by the death of Ignatius Donnelly. His name suggests an Irish extraction and a Jesuit education. However that may be, he was born in this country, and his intellectual performances were such that the unfriendly foreigner would be tempted to describe him as characteristically American.

We have to own that his particular brand of sciolism was characteristically American. In any other country a man who knew so much would have been likely to know more. The British, French, German sciolist who should have promulgated his theories about the lost Atlantis or the "Great Cryptogram" would have been more negligible than he. He would have been, if not manifestly of unsound mind, either too ignorant to attract any attention or too knowing to publish his crude and unstable guesses as even scientific hypotheses.

Mr. Donnelly never showed his ancestral gift of wit and humor, unless it be held that he showed it in making public with a grave face his astounding and almost, but not to all readers, quite manifest absurdities. He seemed to be completely convinced and silenced by the force of his own argument. If we assume that he was all the time secretly laughing, not at himself, but at the dupes of his various hoaxes, we save his reputation for sanity at the expense of that of the American public for intelligence, so far as it took him seriously. But if we take this view we cannot call him a good citizen. Because he applied the same partial information and the same fallacious pretense of reasoning and the same grave face to problems of current politics upon which it would have been a National disaster if he had managed to convince the majority of his fellow-citizens, that he brought to the discussion of questions the popular verdict upon which would not have affected the practical welfare of a single human being.

For this reason, and because there is no reason to suppose that he was a bad citizen, as a matter, in short, of justice to his memory, we are compelled to ascribe his best known literary works to a mere incapacity to understand the weight of evidence or the meaning of the word "proof." And undoubtedly the vogue of his works, the extent to which his wildest "views" were accepted by persons who, in ordinary affairs, exhibited a fair average of common sense, indicates a National weakness. It is an old saying, a century old or more, that this is a country in which everybody has some education and nobody has much. It is increasingly untrue. But the vogue of Mr. Donnelly's speculations and the extent to which they were taken seriously indicate that it is still truer than it ought to be.

CONCERNING "HIGHER" EDUCATION.

There is one sign of the times which the educators of the country would do well carefully to note. If we are not mistaken, it indicates a demand for a radical change of policy in the conduct of public schools. We refer to the frequent and, as it seems to us, the increasing protests against the large relative expenditure on what are called the "higher" schools. In our own neighborhood these have of late been often made by our young, popular, and—we use the term in no invidious sense—ambitious Controller, Mr. COLER. Unquestionably he sees in the subject of his protests a real evil, and equally unquestionably he finds a prompt and emphatic response in the public mind.

There are in the present organization of the public school system of this State, and in that of most of the States in the North and West, two essential facts on which this general protest is founded, and, in our judgment, extremely well founded. One is, that the vast majority of pupils in the public schools, practically indeed the great body of these pupils, are unable to attend the schools beyond the age of thirteen, or, at the most, fifteen years, and therefore primarily the public expenditure should be directed chiefly toward giving them the best attainable advantages. This is so far from being the case, that the would-be pupils for whom there is no education provided at all are all found in this class. The second fact is that the training of teachers, the grading of them and their pay are so devised that, broadly speaking, the least competent teachers are provided for the most numerous class, who also need the best instruction. And not only is this true, but it is made the interest of teachers of pupils of this class, instead of perfecting themselves in their special work, to get out of it and into the "upper" grades as soon as possible. It is the only way in which they can get more pay and more honor. When we remember that the parents of the class of children who can only use the so-called lower grades of our schools pay, in proportion to their means, far more of the taxation for school purposes than their more fortunate fellow-citizens who can afford to keep their children in school to the end of the course, it is plain that this is a gross injustice.

Our own judgment, based on long study and a good deal of actual experience in connection with public school administration, is that it would fully meet the obligations of the State in the direction of public instruction if such instruction were confined to that that can be given before the age, say, of fourteen years, and were made of the very best. But it is not necessary to take so radical a view as that in order to advocate a very decided change in the basis of all appropriations for public schooling. As one very simple principle to start with, it is the merest justice that the amount devoted to schools for children above the age mentioned should not be increased until ample provision is made for children below that age, not merely in the room afforded but in the kind of teaching assured. In order to accomplish this, there must be a practically complete change in the mode of selecting and of paying teachers. Ability and training of the best should be required in the earlier classes, and should be paid accordingly. It should be made an object for teachers to attain the highest efficiency in the teaching required in these classes and to devote their time and thought to developing and perfecting that teaching.

As a matter of fact, the teaching of young children is more difficult, if it is of the right sort, than the teaching of older ones. It demands more unusual gifts of mind and character. It merits at least as good pay. It is, moreover, more valuable to the State, first, because the great body of children can afford nothing more, and, second, because it can be made of greater service to the community, the lives of the future citizens being more influenced by early teaching than by that given later. Expediency of the highest kind and the highest equity also demand that the change in this direction be made. If Mr. COLER can bring it about, or do anything to promote it, he will render a real service to the city.

PATER IN AN EDITION DE LUXE.

Any one who is sensitive both to the peculiar lack and to the peculiar charm of Walter Pater's style will recognize an especial fitness in bringing out an édition de luxe of his works. The wonder is that they did not come into this world already dressed in their best, since Pater in what might be called an ordinary walking suit is not clad according to his deserts. Not that he is related by temperament to the old colored woman who looked up at the pictures in the room she had been cleaning and exclaimed, "De way I wus made, 'pears like I'd ought t' 'av' been born in a parlor!" That which spoke in the humble worker was the spontaneous love of beauty innate in her race, while Pater's affinity for the luxuriously beautiful is self-conscious and touched with an elusive affectation. It has little in common with mere parlors, and ought rather to have been born in a perfect but unsatisfactory drawing room.

Pater is overcome by the influence of the beauty he has met with in philosophers and poets. Ruskin, Newman, Carlyle, Emerson could be trusted to "insist on themselves," but Pater appears not to have been big enough to hold his own against the influx of culture which fell to his lot. His personality is swamped in his style. Apparently there is not man enough behind him to give vigor to his language; there seems to be only a some one who loves beauty, for on hardly another quality of the author can you put your finger. Pater may have spoken what he thought truthfully, but he had none of that strong and eager sincerity which pierces through the medium of words to convince the reader.

It must be admitted, however, that a carping critic with small patience for the mannerism of having no mannerisms might easily be unjust to Pater. If his writings sometimes seem to need "more matter with less art" it is in part because they wander in speculative regions and in the vague paths of aesthetic theory. They have the merit of being filled with a sentiment of sympathy for the thinkers and artists whom their author chooses to handle, and there is undoubtedly a charm in the lazy music of their language. Pater has a gift for making the subjects he deals with attractive, so that in reading his essays one longs with a slight, agreeable yearning to come nearer to the things of which he speaks.

So much for the sake of fairness. No one who likes to dwell on art, poetry, and men's lives can help enjoying Pater, for there are many ideas of varying importance concerning these things to be found embedded in his language, if one can forget its flow long enough to set one's mind on them. Nevertheless, to many readers Walter Pater will always be inherently obnoxious, since his appeal is first to the senses and only afterward to the reason. Perhaps few essayists are more difficult to place according to their merits, and maybe the easiest way out of it is to place him in an édition de luxe.

ON THE VALUE OF BARTLETT.

Do you intend to become an essayist, gentle writer? Then learn the art of apt and agreeable quotation. Quotations are not more desirable in a book review than they should be in you.

To plant in the bare sands of an arid imagination the borrowed flowers of the successful gardeners of literature is to prepare a parterre that shall please even the critical. For when a man not variously learned comes on a passage that he has himself read in the original setting, his vanity is tickled.

Tickle your reader's vanity often enough, and he is yours and will sound your praises. "A nightingale dies for shame if another bird sings better," but you who are not a nightingale might die for shame if it were not for the singing of that large chorus of English birds that make your songs possible. "Homer himself must beg if he wants means," and if Homer begs, who are you that says, "to beg I am ashamed"? See only that you beg at the right gates, and you shall enjoy a borrowed richness that in the minds of many passes for a homemade garment of great value.

"Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed," and others quoted. "Reading maketh a full man," not only that, but "out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh," and he who has read much and remembered much can write well.

"Discretion of speech is more than eloquence," and the most discreet man is the man who knows where to borrow to advantage. There be those who write original essays of which the best that may be said is, "It is his own." Better far the essay that glitters and sparkles with a thousand gems filched from the world's great lapidaries.

"Brevity is the soul of wit," but it does not follow that every postal card contains an epigram. The safest way to insure wit in your essay is to pick it where you find it, and ten chances to one that will not be in your own brain. Better the wit of others than no wit at all—which might be a proverb, but is not.

Shakespeare has well said, "There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." If this but applied to your essay, O writer! what an excellent thing it would be! But it lies not within your gray matter to compass it. Again, with the bard, you say, "I must become a borrower," and you walk down the pleasant gardens, plucking here and there a flower of fancy until your little essay stuns the eye with color. "Here's richness!"

Nothing that you can say but has been well said before; therefore quote it, fusing it if you will, with your poor thought to decrystallize it and make it seem a new thing.

"Here are a few of the unpleasant'st words that ever blotted paper." Do not use them, then. Make your essay light, graceful, full of the whipped cream of human kindness.

"Silence is the perfectest herald of joy," says Will again, but had he kept silence, what joy the Anglo-Saxon race had missed, and how weak in quotation had been thy essay! Has not this same Shakespeare said, "What's mine is yours"? Therefore, do not scruple to take it if it will "make light where darkness reigned."

"Who would write well must first have loved." There you are. It is not "nominated in the bond" what you must have loved; therefore it may as well be books as any other thing. You have loved books, you have gathered of their honey; now let it drop from off your stylus and sweeten this essay over which you labor.

A sixteenth century writer says, "They lard their lean books with the fat of others' works." There you have an old precedent, so fear not. You are in good company. You do but take what others have taken before. Quote you never so well, you do but requote, and it may be that he from whom you quote lifted his thought from a richer than he. It is well said that "a dwarf, standing on the shoulders of a giant may see further than a giant himself," and if he can see further it stands to reason that he can be seen further. Your borrowed plumes will make you a marked man; that is, one who is "read, marked, learned, and inwardly digested."

"We can say nothing but what hath been said." Why attempt the impossible, then? "I would help others out of a fellow-feeling." I have been thought-dry myself. I dare say that there were mornings when John Milton said: "I had rather than forty shillings I had never begun 'Paradise Lost.' I have keyed it so high that it splits my throat to sing it."

"Angling is somewhat like poetry—men are to be born so." So angle that ye obtain the prize. Fish in other men's streams and a full basket will surely reward your perseverance. And when you have spread your wares in the market place, not one in ten will care who owned the fish originally. You will receive the credit even if you pepper them all over with quotation marks.

Emerson says, "The passages of Shakespeare that we most prize were never quoted until this century." Do you not see that it was not what Shakespeare himself said that men valued? It was not until his jewels flashed in other men's bosoms that we perceived their lustre. Therefore quote, for in doing so you will be rendering the bard a service.

Some one has said, "He that I am reading seems always to have the most force." Remember that, O gentle essayist! Do not scruple to help thyself, and having done so, to "take thy pen and write down quickly."

"It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright," but thanks to your incursions into the fields of literature, your bag is full. Let it stand.

CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS.

POOR McDONALD CLARKE.

The eleven titles in the McKee collection under the above name have called to

mind "the mad poet," and led the old men to exchange reminiscences concerning him. Clarke first came to New York in August, 1819, then a youth just turned twenty-one, and from that time until his tragic death in 1842 was one of the prominent figures of the town. He had pure poetic genius, sharp wit, and considerable powers of repartee, but an unbalanced mind rendered it of little avail either to himself or to the world at large. Broadway became at once his favorite haunt and inspiration, and his tall figure, in blue coat and cloth cap, with its military bearing, quickly became one of the familiar objects of the great thoroughfare. He soon distinguished himself by his erratic poems, and verses addressed to the reigning beauties of the day, of whom he was a devout worshipper, but who in most cases seem to have received his homage with scant courtesy. He was amiable in temperament, with no known vices, and a regular attendant at Grace Church, then the fashionable Episcopal church of the city. No one seemed to know anything of his antecedents. Some two months before his death, however, he wrote his autobiography, from which we learn that he was "begotten amid the orange groves on the wild mountains of Jamaica, West Indies; born in Bath, on the Kennebec River, State of Maine. First love, Mary N. of New London; last love, Mary G. of New York; intermediate sweethearts without number. No great compliment to the greatest poet in America—should like to change, though—had to pawn my diamond ring (the gift of a lady) and go tick at Delmonico's for dinner. So much for the greatest poet of America. The greatest poet ought to have the freedom of the city, the girls of the gentry gratis, grab all along shore, the magnificent Mary, and mucks with all the sweet sisters of song." From some stanzas of his on the death of the poet Brainerd—

So early to the grave, alas! alas!
Life is indeed a rushing dream,
His did on wings of lightning pass,
Brightening a nation with its beam.

Its happy dawn was spent with mine,
And we were wont in those young days
Many a joyous hour to join
In kindred tasks and kindred plays—

And from other allusions we learn that his school days were spent in New London, Conn., whence probably he came to New York to seek his fortune. His only means of support here so far as known were from the sale of his books, but this was no doubt supplemented by gifts from generous patrons.

That "the mad poet" had true genius the following verses, among his best, will show:

A SUNDAY IN SUMMER.

When the tumult and toil of the week has ceased,
How still is the morning that smiles in the East,
The sweet Sabbath morning that comes to refresh
Every soul that is faint in its prison of flesh.

The rich clouds are fringed with yellow and blue,
The lips of the flowers are silvered with dew,
The winds are reposed upon pillows of balm,
Enjoyment is throned on the clear, azure calm.

The orchard trees bend their full arms to the earth
In blessing the breast where their beauty had birth,
And while bending in crimson luxuriance there
Seem to have joined in the Sabbath's first prayer.

The little birds sing their gay hymns in the boughs,
The delicate winds from their cradle arouse,
The sun gently lifts his broad forehead on high,
As serenity presses her cheek to the sky.

And shall man who might be an angel in tears,
Would he rub out the stains of his sensual years,
While Nature is brimmed with affection and praise,
Be a stranger to God in this dearest of days?

O no; the deep voice of the steeple is loud,
And city and village in worship are bowed,
While the blue eyes of Summer look tenderly down,
And nothing but sin has a fear or a frown.

Clarke was also the author of the familiar quotation:

Now twilight lets her curtain down,
And pins it with a star.

His verses on John Jacob Astor, which the curious reader will find in Duykinck, show another and most unfortunate bent of his mind.

Many stories are told of his wit and readiness at repartee, but one will suffice. Once upon a time, when John Lang of The Gazette and Col. William L. Stone of The Commercial Advertiser were engaged in one of their periodical newspaper wars, Lang charged that Col. Stone's brains were as "zis-zag" as those of the Mad Poet. Clarke read the article in The Gazette, and stepping into the office of The Advertiser wrote this impromptu:

I'll tell Johnny Lang in way of a laugh,
Since he has dragged my name in his petulant drawl,
That most people think it is better by half
To have brains that are "zis-zag" than no brains at all.

His published works so far as known were "A Review of the Eve of Eternity and Other Poems," New York, 1820; "The Elixir of Moonshine," by the Mad Poet, 1822; "The Gossip, or a Laugh with the Ladies," 1826; "Poetic Sketches," 1826; "Belles of Broadway," 1833; "Death in Disguise," 1833; "Poems," 1836; "Cross and Coronet," 1841.

Clarke came to a tragic end at last. On a cold, blustering night in March, 1842, a policeman found him wandering about the streets evidently demented, and took him to the city jail for shelter and warmth. In the morning he was found dead in his cell.

The writer then proceeds to tell of the friended him in life provided a tomb and burial. He lies in the "poets' mound" under great oaks on the margin of Sylvan Lake, in Greenwood. His grave is marked by a small granite monument, bearing a medallion likeness of the poet carved on one side and beneath it:

Born 18th June, 1798.
Died 5th March, 1842.

On the opposite or west side is this inscription:

EPITAPH WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

Sacred
to the Memory
of
Poor McDonald Clarke.

In silence gaze, but curse not his grave.

On the south side:

By friendship's willing hand erected,
By genius, taste, and art adorned,
For one too long in life neglected,
But now in death sincerely mourned.

On the north side:

But what are human plaudits now?
He never dream'd them worth his care,
Yet Death has twined around his brow
The wealth he was too proud to wear.

CHARLES BURR TODD.

MRS. DORR'S PAPER ON ROWLAND ROBINSON.

So much has recently been said of Rowland Robinson, the creator of Uncle Lisha, Sam Lovel, Antoine, and Gran'ther Hill, that Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr's paper on that charming writer and even more interesting man, in the current number of The Atlantic comes with unusual force and value, from the fact that Mr. Robinson's personality was so little known, even to the majority of his constant readers.

Rowland Robinson was born in Ferrisburg, Vt., on May 14, 1833, dying there Oct. 15, 1900, in the very room in which he was born, no small distinction, Mrs. Dorr thinks, in these days of constant change. His grandfather went to Vermont from Newport, R. I., in 1791, and bought this farm at Ferrisburg, near the little City of Vergennes, building there a small house, where, in 1812, a more ambitious dwelling was erected, in which the original house was incorporated.

Mr. Robinson's mother was Rachel Gilpin, granddaughter of George Gilpin of Alexandria, Va., who, although a Quaker, was a Colonel in the Fairfax Militia during the Revolutionary War, aide de camp to Washington, and a pallbearer at the latter's funeral, the two "beautiful Quaker sisters" alluded to by Higginson in "Oldport Days" being great-aunts of Mr. Robinson. The family on both sides were Quakers, with all the quiet strength and conscientiousness to be found in early members of that sect.

Mr. Robinson's father was an active worker in the anti-slavery cause and a warm friend of Garrison, May, Johnson, and other prominent abolitionists, and his home being near the Canada line, was a convenient and secret station of the Underground Railroad. Being also a ready and forcible writer, his pen was often employed in the service of the cause. A secret staircase, narrow, dark, and winding, still leads out of the old kitchen to a small chamber above; the children having been taught that when "Aunt Eliza" was seen disappearing up this stairway with plates of food or other comforts, there were guests in the house whom they were not to see or speak of.

Mr. Robinson's early history was that of the average country boy of sixty years ago. He was sent to the district school, taught in Winter by college students from Burlington or Middlebury, and in Summer by young women whose education was hardly greater than that of their own pupils; going later to the Ferrisburg Academy—admitting, however, that he did not make the best use of even the small opportunities at his disposal. But he was an omnivorous reader, and his father's house being well supplied with books:

He made amends for lack of study by reading over and over again with ever-increasing delight, the Waverley Novels, "The Lady of the Lake," and "Marmion," histories galore, and many books of travel and adventure. And he had, moreover, spread out before his keenly observant eyes the vast domain of nature; its mountain fastnesses, its wide forests, its pure streams and silver lakes; the world of bird and beast and fish, of tree and shrub, fern and wild flower, of all which he was to become in later years so true an interpreter. * * * From boyhood he had been a keen sportsman, sharp-eyed, strangely observant, familiar with all the ways of woodland creatures; reading leaf and flower, moss, lichen, and fungus, the phenomena of the changing seasons, dawn and sunset, moonshine, and starbeam, the hoary frost and the dew of Summer nights, as one reads from an open book. * * * He knew the haunts of every wild thing as he knew the path to his own fireside. His memory was as remarkable as were his powers of observation. * * * Lying sightless on his bed, to which he was confined for nearly two years before the end came, he was able to portray every varying phase of nature in words so tender, so graphic, so picturesque, so illuminating, that the reader saw as the writer has seen.

Mr. Robinson, having inherited from his mother an artistic temperament, shrank more and more, as he grew older, from the prosaic details of farm life. He came to New York and found employment as a draughtsman and wood engraver, and from 1866 to 1878 a large number of his drawings were to be found in Harper's, Frank Leslie's, and other illustrated papers; but he was not too successful, and in 1878 returned to the farm. While never an enthusiastic farmer, he was too sane and prudent to neglect his work, becoming, indeed, especially interested in his fine orchard and in buttermaking. His skill in the latter direction, and the pencil sketches, rhymes, and caricatures with which, for some years the tubs were decorated, is still talked of, it being a gala day in the New York and Boston markets when "Robinson's butter" came in.

Mr. Robinson married Anna Stevens, "a lovely girl then, a charming woman now," the [illegible] of unusual character, [illegible] direction of both art and literature. Through her inspiration Mr. Robinson wrote and illustrated an article on "Fox Hunting in New England," which was at once accepted by Scribner's Magazine. This sketch was followed by others in the pages of Scribner's, The Century, Harper's, Lippincott's, and The Atlantic.

In 1888 a series of papers which had appeared in Forest and Stream was published in book form under the name "Uncle Lisha's Shop." "Sam Lovel's Camps" appeared in 1890, to be succeeded by "Danvis Folks," "Uncle Lisha's Outing," "Vermont: A Study of Independence," (American Commonwealth Series;) "In New England Fields and Woods," "A Danvis Pioneer," and one or two others; while his last work, "Sam Lovel's Boy," now in the press, is said to be unusually fine, Sam revealing therein to his son many a secret of the woods and of hunting craft.

This list of books is not only long, but remarkable when it is remembered that, with the exception of his first book, they are all the work of a blind man. In 1887 Mr. Robinson's eyes began to fail, and slowly but steadily the trouble increased, until total blindness resulted. When his first book finally reached him he was just able to see its faint outline. After his sight failed he superintended his farm and gave orders, but his real work was done with a pencil, "by means of a grooved board, which enabled him to guide and space the lines," Mrs. Robinson revising the manuscript and preparing it for publication:

Then it was that his ardent love of nature, his intimate knowledge of her deepest secrets, his admission into her very holy of holies, stood him in good stead. * * * He studied human nature as faithfully as he studied the ways of bird and beast, of tree and wild flower. His ear was as keen and unerring as his eye. Let no one suppose that Mr. Robinson's stories are meant to be actual transcripts of the life of Vermont to-day, as it exists even in her mountain towns. They are stories of old Vermont, the Vermont of sixty years ago, and even earlier—before the railroad had penetrated her fastnesses or the telegraph brought her into close and vital connection with the outer world.

Mrs. Dorr thinks one of Mr. Robinson's greatest charms is the sympathy shown in his interpretation of these simple New Englanders, of a type now almost passed away. "His characters, which reappear in most of his stories, live and breathe in secluded mountain hamlets, to the life of which he is absolutely true."

Mrs. Dorr tells us that, fine as was Mr. Robinson's work, the man was greater than his books. He was tall and well built, with a ruddy color almost to the last, with hair and beard snow-white for many years, but which had been reddish or golden brown in younger days; his eyes, which were bright, never giving the slightest hint of their sightlessness, being blue. She also draws very striking pictures of his beautiful home—a large, square gray farmhouse, with a broad porch with high railing and bracketed seats, standing back from the road and approached by a fine avenue of elms, the entrance being marked by groups of Lombardy poplars. The outlook from the house is charming, with a view over the broad Champlain Valley, beyond which are the Green Mountains, while in another direction glimpses can be caught of Lake Champlain, beyond which rise the Adirondack Mountains. The description given of the old house, with its beautiful antique furniture, old portraits, old china, and books everywhere, is attractive. The enormous old kitchen, part of the original building, but still in use, has doorlatches whittled out of hard wood by Mr. Robinson's grandfather, and worn smooth by the hands of generations, and looking like polished ivory. This is dining room as well as kitchen, containing a long table, which now stands where it has stood for the last seventy-five years, and here the family and their guests dine at one end, "at the other the stalwart Yankee yeomen, who are not servants, but helpers. It is like one of the old stories of a Baron and his retainers—above and below the salt."

Mrs. Dorr writes of visits to this lovely old house, where for some years before his death Rowland Robinson lay "incurably ill of a wasting disease" and blind to all the beauty which lay around him, and yet he worked up to three days before his death and during his greatest suffering.

Not a complaint, not a murmur, not a suggestion of repining, nothing but splendid courage, patient hopefulness, tender regard for others, and a determination to work to the last.

Books for the Shy Girl.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Perhaps there is no one among the many book lovers, who watch the now so plentiful publishers' announcements, to whom they are of more vital interest than to the shy girl. How many people, when they condemn the awkwardness of the shy girl, ever stop to consider that her lack of social ease is but the natural result of her development? Gifted (or is it cursed?) by a sensitive nature, which is usually at variance with the temperaments of those around her, she is from the first thrown out of sympathy with her immediate circle. Being misunderstood gradually makes her introspective, and this, of course, increases her natural self-consciousness. On the few occasions when she is induced to appear in public, she is considered haughty and cold, or dull, awkward and uninteresting; but no one guesses the inward loneliness, the craving for sympathy dwelling under the reserved demeanor. If by any chance some one should fathom it, and try to "draw her out," he must be of a wonderfully sympathetic and tactful nature to have any success.

Mingling less and less with her fellow-creatures, she becomes more and more ill at ease in their society, and the wrong impressions she creates in strangers making her sensitive to showing herself in her least attractive aspect, she is in a fair way to become a recluse.

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

In these days, when so much interest and enthusiasm is shown for all things theatrical, we ask readers to look at Mr. Franklin Fyles's book,

"The Theatre and Its People."

Mr. Fyles is the dramatic editor of the New York *Sun*, as well as author of many plays. He tells all that the person "in front" has always wanted to know about the people and the life back of the curtain. The volume is abundantly illustrated. $1.25.

THOSE WONDERFUL LOVE-LETTERS.

"An Englishwoman's Love Letters" is still exciting great interest in England and America. Their authorship, their genuineness, the mystery about the lover, all combine to add to the book's vogue; but the remarkable quality of the letters themselves is the real basis for this extraordinary interest, and all the rest is insignificant beside the genuine merit of the style and matter.

THE WORLD'S WORK

for January is pronounced the best number yet issued. A remarkable number of letters have come to us from people who stand for large interests in the world's affairs. This morning a man who is absolutely at the head of his trade, and is known as the largest manufacturer in America, says:

"I think 'The World's Work' remarkable. When I read the first number I doubted if you could keep it up to that standard. You make a splendid beginning."

Perhaps a hundred people have said that we can hardly keep up the standard of the early numbers. We are grateful for the implied compliment, but it is hardly necessary to say that the magazine will continue to improve each month. Send 25 cents for three months' trial.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
Publishers, 34 Union Square, New York.

Mistress Penwick.

Only a Novel,
But a Good One.

Chas. Frohman thinks enough of it to assume the direction of its dramatization

"The most American story I ever read."
—Dr. John Henry Barrows.

The Darlingtons,

An American Novel,

By ELMORE ELLIOTT PEAKE.

Published (Cloth, 12mo, $1.50) by

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO., New York.

nate temperament, her whole world of intimate friends is in her books. She watches announcements of newcomers and news of old ones with the same eagerness that actuates the social butterfly into watching notices of weddings and other changes in her social sphere. Not that the shy girl does not feel a longing to attend such functions. But she knows that by temperament and habit she is unfitted, either to enjoy them thoroughly herself or to contribute in any way to the pleasure of others.

Though novels of course delight her, the books that mean most to her are the biographies, letters, and memoirs. Through these she can associate to her heart's content with the great natures from whose companionship in the flesh her social limitations debar her. Here her self-consciousness vanishes, and all the pent-up friendliness of her nature is expended upon these dumb yet eloquent book friends. And though a love of learning may have its share in impelling her to such reading, the undercurrent of her liking for them is always her stifled social impulse striving for an outlet. Perhaps unconsciously, but surely, while she reads, she tries to find points of sympathy between herself and her subject, and the more such points she discovers the better she will love the person possessing them. She is so comforted to find that Addison was also shy, and that Schubert, too, was at his worst in society. But that is a minor point of sympathy. Her chief delight is in contact with a great mind, which she can appreciate, though she might not try to emulate. In following the thoughts and feelings of the world's elect, her own personality is entirely absorbed in theirs, and she forgets for the time being her social shortcomings. The shy girl is called self-conscious, ill-bred, selfish. But she is only misunderstood and very lonely. And the worst of it is that one cannot cure shyness any more than one can give to a person not so gifted a brilliant musical or literary talent. One can only rejoice that most of them possess a love of good literature and music, which is a measure compensation for their [illegible]

HINTS FROM THE MAIL BAG.

Plagiarism.

EDMUND SAVAGE, Parkville, N. Y., writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, says: "In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 24, "F. C. F.," writing on 'plagiarism,' relates the circumstance that in a prominent New York daily of May 17, 1900, there appeared a single stanza, entitled 'Good Cheer,' the name of the author not given, but 'the ring and sentiment' thereof prompted him to refer to some unpublished lines of his own, and found that he had inscribed in his notebook, under date of January, 1899, 'a poem of four stanzas, entitled 'Pass It On,' which expression formed the refrain of each verse. The two poems were given complete in 'F. C. F.'s' communication.

"The readers of 'F. C. F.'s' contribution could not fail to observe the unity of sentiment, as well as the perfect unity of meter and verse, which characterised the two poems, and also the frankness of the voluntary concession that the author of 'Good Cheer' was not guilty of 'plagiarism,' or even 'thought transference.'

"Assuming that the author of 'Good Cheer' had not seen the unpublished poem of 'Pass It On,' composed at least seventeen months earlier, we must, for the same reason, conclude that the author of 'Pass It On' could not have had access to the poem published seventeen months later, notwithstandiug some otherwise assenting critics might intimate the inaptitude of 'Good Cheer' as a comprehensive title for the lines which follow, and fail to see therein even a suggestion for it, in preference to 'Pass It On,' which is thrice repeated in the single stanza. It seems entirely beyond the range of human possibility, or even probability, that the two specific poems could have been the product of two different authors widely separated. Two writers might very readily chance upon the same subject or sentiment, and express themselves therein, in prose or verse, without either of them being guilty of plagiarism. Such a coincidence could easily be explainable, on the ground that the subject matter of the two productions had been prompted by some current event which had attracted general thought and attention; but, considering the chances, it would be utterly beyond human possibility for two persons, furnished even with the same prose composition, to convert it into a poem and adopt a perfect unity of measure and style, as in the case of 'Good Cheer' and 'Pass It On,' except through some supernatural influence, the probability of which very few persons are willing to admit.

"Some fifty or more years ago there was published a volume of poems entitled 'Lyrics of the Golden Age.' The work was announced by its publishers as 'the wonder of the age,' from the fact (as was claimed) that the poems were all dictated in a very short time by a person or medium in a trance condition, under control of the disembodied spirits of deceased poets. Among the poems was one by the spirit (so claimed) of Percy B. Shelley, the poet who was drowned in the Gulf of Spezia on July 8, 1823, in which he gave an account of the disaster which caused his death.

"The 'coincidence' of 'Pass It On' and 'Good Cheer' would seem to be a proper subject for the New York Society of Psychical Research to investigate, and determine whether it be a case of genuine plagiarism or the result of supernatural influences."

Anachronisms in Literature.

TENTH NEW JERSEY, New York, writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, says: "The anachronism alleged in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 29 by your correspondent, 'E. W. L., Skaneateles, N. Y.,' to have been made in 'The Fortune of War' is a very small one compared with the errors, or offenses, of that kind that have been committed by all authors, ancient and modern, since plays and novels have been written. Very few writers in the present century have avoided them, and the diligent reader with a reasonable memory for dates can recall a host of such blunders. If a dictionary of such things was compiled, it would make very amusing reading. I recall now a few of them that I have met in my literary excursions: Scott in his 'Waverley' made a company of farmers talk of subsoiling and other agricultural practices at a time when such things were wholly unknown. Dickens in 'Barnaby Rudge' (temp., 1775) caused one of his characters to praise Lord Byron as a great poet. Byron was not then born. The same Byron, in his 'Siege of Corinth,' makes the Christian era begin with the death (not the birth) of Christ. Victor Hugo, in 'The Toilers of the Sea,' made one of the characters offer for sale a magnificent American revolver. The time of the novel is given as 182—, when the revolver was wholly unknown. Goldsmith, with his supreme faculty for "bulls" and blunders, could not fail to exhibit it in his writings. All readers of Boswell's Johnson (and who is not a fervent reader of that masterpiece?) will recall the instances there given. But the very worst offender in this respect is the author of 'The White Company,' a novel that possessed some popularity a few years ago. He made the principal character, a young monk in a cloister, claim to have read the great work of St. Thomas Aquinas at a time when, if born at all, that great theologian was in his cradle. He caused Edward, the Black Prince, to declare his intention to drive the (then as now) unspeakable Turk from Constantinople—not knowing or caring that Mahomet III. did not until more than 100 years after Edward's death become an 'expansionist' and capture the Metropolis of the East; he made one of his characters, in clairvoyance, however, anticipate Columbus by a hundred years and discover America, which he peopled with a race that would dearly love Mother England; and, to name one more, he resurrected the great Capt. Bertrand Du Guesdin from the grave he had then filled for many years to tourney and joust before the same Black Prince. A few years ago the editorial page of a great city journal made the famous Bishop Berkeley declare that the battle of Waterloo (fought fifty years after his death) turned back by half a century the clock of human progress, while—but you must be tired."

"Stringtown on the Pike."

W. C. COOPER, Cleaves, Ohio, writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, says: "Raymond Fuller Ayres's rather vicious lunge at John Uri Lloyd in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 22 was a surprise to people of this section. The surprising feature depends upon the circumstance that Mr. Ayres's preference for straight, unqualified bellishness should have overreached his critical acumen. For the sake of this merciless decorticator, one of two things is too utterly bad—either the fact that Lloyd has a conscience or the fact that even a Kentucky feudist may have a faintly redeeming streak in him. Really, it is not Lloyd's fault that diabolism is not the only ingredient in a feudist's character. He can't help it. I very much fear he wouldn't if he could. It may be deplorable, but it is an implacable fact that these feudists are more or less governed by a sort of code of honor that to outsiders is inexplicable.

"For years I have lived close to the section in which the scenes of Lloyd's novel are laid, the Ohio River, as I write, separating me from 'Stringtown' County. I am familiar with the country and its people. It was Prof. Lloyd's purpose to faithfully depict the characters of the people peculiar to this part of Kentucky—he has done it with a fidelity that is only less than scientific and a vividness that is startling. With marvelous felicity he has lifted a segment out of life at this place, and without any heraldic pageantry handed it to the world. 'Stringtown on the Pike' is history."

EDWARD FISHBECK writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW on this subject:

"Mr. Lloyd has drawn a true picture of the Kentucky feudist as he was then and as he is to-day. He gives us a true picture of life, and has nothing to do with the moral. Mr. Ayers in his letter to THE SATURDAY REVIEW speaks only of the feud between Red Head and Holcomb. What about the tragedy enacted at the village store when the parson chokes to death Col. Luridson? This was a cold-blooded murder just as much as in the case of Red Head and Holcomb. One murder is as bad as another, but it is that high sense of 'honor' among Kentucky people which makes a murder 'honorable.'

"The characters often found in novels, men of royal birth who decide to settle some dispute by a duel, in my mind pictures a character as much depraved as the Kentucky feudist. But, since such characters exist, the author who wishes to draw a true picture of life must hold them up to view, but he does not hold them up as models for character building."

Unliterary Librettos.

ETHEL WINSHIP, New York, writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, says: "In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 29 is an editorial on 'Unliterary Opera Librettos,' in which it is said that the translations are mechanical and have left not a spark of the poetic beauty of the originals is a fact so patent as to be indisputable; but your writer in placing the responsibility for the continued life of these crude and unworthy translations has, I think, been unjust to those who have done much to advance English grand opera.

"Briefly, your writer states that the managers in their desire for profit will not pay to have the work well done. Several weeks ago a letter from Col. Savage of the English Grand Opera Company appeared in The New York Press, in which he stated fully the difficulties to be overcome in establishing English grand opera, and devoted a paragraph to the subject of librettos. Here it is:

"In the matter of translations I was also strongly handicapped. I realize as much as anybody the baldness of many of the translations which we use, but my proposition to have translations made this Summer in readiness for Fall use was met with absolute refusal on the part of the artists to learn them, their claim being that to learn a new version of the twelve or more rôles in which they must appear was even worse than to learn twelve new rôles, as the old version would keep cropping up in their minds, and would be physically impossible.

"Taking this condition into consideration, it is my humble opinion that the sins of those who used the translations in the first instance are being visited upon the heads of the present generation of managers, artists, and opera lovers.

"When the artists of to-day refuse (because they say they cannot) to study new translations of the old rôles, how can it be expected of a manager, as a business man, to invest such a large sum of money as would be required to have the work done over?

"To do these librettos into good English must be a labor of love, it is a task reserved for one who must not hope to have the pleasure of even hearing his work rendered. And in these days, when those who possess the God-given gift of writing have become mere mercenaries, peddling the fruits of their inspired genius to find the highest bidder, what hope have we of seeing the silly and stupid translations supplanted?"

Mr. Dana's Article on the Books People Read.

A friend writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Your recent editorial article on Mr. J. C. Dana's Springfield Republican paper concerning the books that people read has, I believe, unintentionally misrepresented him. Mr. Dana based his article on a request made by The Critic of several large libraries that they would prepare 'lists' of the most popular books, other than novels, with the addition of the most popular novel. Please note the reference to 'the one most popular novel,' because in your editorial you say: 'It will be observed, in the first place, that out of the eighteen most popular books, as shown by the records of the circulating libraries, only three are novels. This is out of all expectation. We have been told that two-thirds to three-fourths of the books most in demand in such libraries were works of fiction, (and they are.) The inference is that fiction, or at least the most popular fiction, is "trash." There might be something to be said against that proposition, or in extenuation of it. But, at any rate, when we find that only a third of the most popular books are works of fiction, we ought to be encouraged.' The point of your editorial centres in the statement that Mr. Dana found that only a third of the most popular books in circulating libraries were works of fiction, while in fact that was the thing he did not find and did not say anything about. Because, as you allege, he found things thus and so as to fiction, and still was 'not satisfied,' you said he was a 'pessimist' and could be appeased by nothing." As Mr. Dana's article has attracted a great deal of attention, as do most things that he writes about, (books and libraries,) we are glad to print this correction.

The Founder of the American Navy.

THOMAS BARRY, Whitestone, L. I., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "I notice the recent publication of a history bearing the title of 'Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy,' &c. This title bears a historical falsehood. Paul Jones was not the founder of the American Navy. Here is the proof: In Sadlier's 'History of the United States for Schools' we find the following: 'Barry, Commodore John, (1745-1806,) Father of the American Navy—When the American Revolution broke out he gave himself with all the enthusiasm of his nature to the American cause, and Congress appointed him to superintend the equipment of the new fleet just then purchased. About the same time he was appointed Captain of the Lexington, while Paul Jones, afterward so celebrated, entered as First Lieutenant on the Alfred. The Lexington soon after (April 17) encountered and captured the Edward, a British vessel. This, being the first naval victory of the Revolution, caused intense joy throughout the country. In 1776 Capt. Barry was transferred to the Effingham, of twenty-eight guns. About this time Lord Howe offered him 15,000 guineas and a commission in the English Navy if he would join the royal standard. The bribe Barry indignantly rejected, adding: 'Not the value nor the command of the whole British fleet could tempt me from the American cause.' Capt. Barry continued to distinguish himself throughout the Revolution. In his famous frigate the Alliance, he made many captures, especially those of the British sloop-of-war Atlanta, and her consort the brig Trespass, (May, 1781.) In the Spring of 1782, returning from Havana with supplies, he encountered a British squadron. Being hailed and questioned by the commander, he gave the characteristic reply: 'The United States ship Alliance; Saucy Jack Barry, half Irishman, half Yankee. Who are you?' On the establishment of the present navy in 1794, he was named senior officer, with the rank of Commodore. Under him were trained Dale, Decatur, Ross, Stewart, and Murray. Barry was throughout life a devout practical Catholic."

Literature and the Horse Show.

BROOKLYN, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "One of the most interesting features of the late Horse Show was the curious grouping of literary names and allusions on the bulletin boards and stalls. One would expect such titles as Racine, Ajax, and Ariadne, as Homer and Undine, but it was to me a complete surprise to see Richard Carvel and Janice Meredith contentedly trotting together in double harness, as the people thus named might not in real life have done. A Kentucky Cardinal outvied in brilliance of verbal color The Scarlet Letter. Lady Babbie of a recent book and play rivaled Lady Gay (Spanker) of one more ancient. Lucile and Beau Nash looked rather old-fashioned among so many moderns. Quo Vadis and The Little Minister sustained theological interest along with Norwood—the title (was it not?) of a novel by Henry Ward Beecher. Pride and Prejudice were matched again, in a neat pair of carriage horses, and Ariadne and Evangeline looked as poetic as did Charmion.

Byron was there, of course, and The Gibson Girl kept him company. There was chivalric Branton out of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and Hope Brower, a pretty brown mare from "Eben Holden," seemed to my eye gentle and beautiful enough even for her charming original, one of the most beautiful characters added to the long list of women of fiction in many a day.

Lady Teazle, Lord Chesterfield, and Lady Algy formed a group at once aristocratic and frivolous. Chestnut Burr recalled a story by the late E. P. Roe, and L'Aiglon was surely appositely named for a compliment to Bernhardt and Rostand. Monte Cristo was richly caparisoned. Perhaps the strangest series of names was Svengali, Trilby of Pittsford, and Little Billy—all, if I mistake not, the property of different owners."

Latin in Our Schools.

C. W. H., Ithaca, N. Y., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "I wish to defend the teaching of Latin in secondary schools from an attack inspired in one of your literary reviewers by a remark of Lord Rosebery's. Your reviewer takes the stand that Latin should be discarded because it has small practical value. If he means that few boys and girls will ever use it in just the form they learn it, he is undoubtedly right. But that is not its value. The athlete, with clubs, bells, and pulleys, goes through motions that he will never use in their entirety in a contest or elsewhere. He may even lose the knack of manipulating the apparatus. But from those motions, in themselves useless, he gains such bodily habits of grace, precision, and endurance as will stand him in good stead in the saddle, the pitcher's box, or the rower's bench. So it is with the conditioning of the mind. Unless he constantly reviews them, a man forgets most of the single facts he learns at school, be they in arithmetic, philosophy, or Latin. But, however forgetful, while his brain remains healthy, he can never efface from his mind the thought-paths impressed by study.

To come to the specific educational value of Latin, since the times of Roger Bacon, of Erasmus, of Francis Bacon, of Addison, when formal culture rested largely on Roman classics, neither the unfolding of new sciences nor anybody of educational theory and practice has produced a study that serves as an all-round mind trainer as well as Latin. No other, within so short a time and with fewer breaks, cultivates in the learner such lasting intellectual habits of precision and persistence, and at the same time keeps him in touch with the weaknesses and greatnesses, the perplexities and triumphs of his fellow-men. History won't do it; the speculative and judicial attitude comes too late. Mathematics won't do it; human interest is excluded.

I am fond of telling my girls and boys—my pupils—that Cæsar conquered honestly and to a finish on his own pages will assure them lifelong pleasure in a task well done and mental and moral fibre to steady them anywhere—on battlefield, platform, or work bench."

Two Books with Similar Motifs.

"H. O.," Brooklyn, writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, inquires: "Have any of your readers noticed the curious similarity in idea between Robert Grant's 'Unleavened Bread' and Harriet Stark's 'The Bacillus of Beauty'? Each has for its absorbing theme the selfish passion of a country woman to conquer high society, and each pursues the topic with relentless logic, though from a varying viewpoint. Mr. Grant writes as an aristocratic Bostonian; Mrs. Stark (or is it Miss Stark?) as a democratic Westerner. But both agree in the lesson they enforce, that

"Kind hearts are more than coronets
And simple faith than Norman blood.

"Judge Grant's book is a comedy in the wider sense; Mrs. Stark's a tragedy—yet curiously enough, the tragedy rests upon a basis almost ideal for comedy, while the comedy is sedate and close to facts. And while the tragedy is brisk and brilliant, the comedy is almost overcharged with purpose. Curiously, again, the comedy is rather gray and pessimistic, while the tragedy is cheerful. At least, I may speak for myself—I must admit that when I began the reading of 'The Bacillus' I was moved to envy the wonderful gift of beauty that the author placed so vividly before my eyes. But before I had reached the end I had ceased to revile my gods for not sending me supernal grace. I saw by the example of wide-mouthed, 'picturesquely ugly' Cadge that nobleness of soul is better than beauty.

"Both books have protagonists who are not heroines—monsters of selfishness that yet are lifelike. One hasn't a particle of sympathy—one isn't meant to have—for either Selma or Helen. We do not glow with the triumph of the former; we look on dry-eyed as the latter is judiciously clubbed to death by the author.

"Finally, these romances are alike in the carefulness of their construction. They are a pleasure to those who love clear and intelligent writing. And, unlike so many 'problem novels,' they are both profoundly moral and spotlessly clean."

"Un Roman d'Amour" Not Unauthorized.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLFE of Brussels, France, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "In the issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW of March 17, under the heading of 'Balzac Vindicated,' Miss Wormeley is quoted as saying that 'Un Roman d'Amour,' by M. Spoelberch de Lovenjoul, is a book made up of conjectures, insinuations, hypotheses, and errors, in which only one fact is presented—Balzac's letter to his sister, Mme. Surville. Owing to Mr. de Spoelberch's absence from Brussels I have only recently had the opportunity to interview him on the subject of the charges made against him by Miss Wormeley. During the course of this interview Mr. de Spoelberch conclusively proved to me by means of the letters and documents in his possession the absurdity of her charges. In answer to her statement that the date of the now famous advertisement in La Quotidienne—Dec. 9, 1832—was erroneous, Mr. de Spoelberch, who possesses complete files of La Quotidienne, showed me the advertisement in question, which appeared, as stated by Mr. de Spoelberch, in the issue of Dec. 9, 1832.

"As for Balzac's letter to Mme. Surville its authenticity is beyond doubt. This letter as published in 'Un Roman d'Amour,' is in Mr. de Spoelberch's possession, and the published version is an exact copy of the original. Similarly, the published version of Mme. Hanska's letter to Balzac of Nov. 7, 1832, is a faithful copy of the original document in Mr. de Spoelberch's possession.

"In reference to Miss Wormeley's assertion that 'Un Roman d'Amour' is a book made up of conjectures, insinuations, hypotheses, and errors, I will state that Mr. de Spoelberch has made no statements in his work which cannot be proved to be correct. Moreover, it may be asked what object would Mr. de Spoelberch—who has made a lifelong study of Balzac—have in defaming the memory of the man for whom he has always had the warmest admiration? Mr. de Spoelberch, the great and recognized authority of the day on Balzac, has simply sought, in 'Un Roman d'Amour,' to show Balzac as he really was. He has not attempted, like Miss Wormeley, to place his hero on a pedestal.

"I have written this letter, let me add in conclusion, with the full consent of and at the expressed wish of Mr. de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul, 37 Boulevard du Régent, Brussels."

Did Hamlet Kill His Mother and Himself?

ARTHUR GUITERMAN, New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Where in Shakespeare does Hamlet kill his mother and himself? From Mr. Appleton Morgan's letter relating to Senator Cushman K. Davis in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 29 I learn for the first time that the Prince of Denmark was a matricide and suicide. Is my edition of Shakespeare defective, or were the Senator and the anti-Shakespearean student somewhat dazed by their deep lucubrations upon the 'insoluble problems of Shakespeare'?"

STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

His Personality, Associations, and Family.

The overwhelming success attained in London by "Herod," the new play by Stephen Phillips, in which Beerbohm Tree has surpassed himself, makes anything pertinent to this rising young English littérateur, which is also new, exceedingly timely. Previous articles devoted to Mr. Phillips have dealt entirely with his productions. Very little, if anything, has been written about him personally, and we deem, therefore, that, at this juncture something of the kind will be both opportune and welcome.

Those who remember the whimsicalities of Alfred Tennyson, and the oddities of Algernon Swinburne, who have, moreover, received the general impression that a man to be a really great poet must be an abnormal being, will be rather disappointed to learn that Mr. Phillips is not at all distinguished in that respect. He is a typical, well-bred young Englishman, of the upper middle class, has an easy and agreeable manner, and is possessed of just as much common sense as persons who are not credited with being geniuses.

The gods have favored Stephen Phillips with very good looks indeed, as well as a shapely figure, which by its rhythm of movement betrays the athletic grace which comes of having figured well in his college eleven.

Those who are curious to learn the minor details of the poet's personality may be informed that, like Tennyson, he is fond of his pipe, and, although he was fastidious over clothes in his early years to an extreme point, he has since grown careless, more or less, of his exterior appearance. Mr. Phillips is like most poets in one important particular, which is a carelessness in regard to business matters; but as his distinguished merit has already caused the Queen to put him on the civil list, he need not necessarily worry grently over business matters. Unlike the traditional poet, however, Mr. Phillips does not seek sequestered scenes, daisied meadows, the banks of babbling brooks, or the solitude of sylvan glades in which to do his musings. With measured tread, head slightly bowed, and with his trusty brier in his mouth, the poet prefers to roam along the bustling streets near his Finsbury home, which is situated in the heart of London; there to take his inspiration from the multitudinous phases and aspects of metropolitan life, pausing now and again as he walks to make a note of some suggestion which may prove useful to him later on when he is seated at his desk.

What more does one want to know about his personality, save perhaps that he is sociable and belongs to several of London's leading clubs, where he is considered exceedingly good company? Of course, Mr. Phillips is married, and very happily so, although his first child died in infancy, causing the poet his first poignant grief, which is strongly expressed in his poem "The Wound." In this piece of verse he dreams of going to heaven. There God showed him Christ's wounds. The poet, turning to Christ, makes this answer:

But, I toward Him turning, softly said, "Thy wounds are many, but Thou hadst no child."

To replace this loss a son was born to Mr. Phillips about a year ago.

Mr. Phillips was married eight years ago to a young lady who had played with him previously for some years in Mr. Benson's company during his stage career, the bride being only seventeen years old when he led her to the altar. The match was at first opposed by the poet's family, because of the young lady's connection with the stage, Mr. Phillips's father, Dr. Phillips, being a dignitary in the Established Church and now holding the office of Precentor of Peterborough Cathedral. The objection proved only a technical one, however. The poet had had another and earlier infatuation. This match was prevented by opposition of the same character, under revised conditions, as that which was raised to his second affair, the young lady being the daughter of a very rigid Presbyterian. Stephen was only then beginning his stage career in London. Notwithstanding the parental ban, however, the young folks met in the park as often as possible, and there might have been a runaway match but for an incident happening one day which aroused the poet's jealousy and brought about a lovers' quarrel, which ended the acquaintance.

Stratford-on-Avon, Shakespeare's birthplace, was also the residence of Stephen Phillips during many of his early years, although he was born at Somerton, near Oxford, his father at the time of his birth being sub-vicar of Holy Trinity Church at that place. The home surroundings of the poet were of an ideal character, both his father and mother being persons of high culture.

To his mother, who was a Miss Dockray, Phillips owes his poetic temperament, inheriting from her the profound melancholy which overshadows everything else in his character, even the sense of the droll and ludicrous, which he possesses in a marked degree, and which in his early years, through the vent which he gave to it, often came near getting him into trouble.

Through his mother Stephen is related to the poet Wordsworth, who was her cousin, and also to another poet cousin, Charles Lloyd, who was a great friend of Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Mrs. Phillips, the mother, died in the year of the poet's majority. The beautiful lines entitled "A. S. P." were written in her memory. The beautiful lines entitled "A. S. P." were written in her memory. The beautiful lines entitled "A. S. P." were written in her memory

Interesting Memoirs Relating to the French Revolution.*

The editor of this memoir of the Baroness de Bode, Mr. William S. Childe-Pemberton, in his preface states that if excuse be considered necessary for adding one more to the list of memoirs bearing upon the French Revolution, he hopes it will be conceded that this record breaks new ground, briefly summarizing the scope of the book as follows:

The Baron de Bode held in 1780 a fief in Alsace, one of the last relics of feudalism in France, which the new regime swept away. After the catastrophe he and his family took refuge in Germany; the Baroness visited the numerous German Courts and subsequently the Court of St. Petersburg. She and her family were eventually granted, by the Empress Catherine II., estates in the newly conquered territory in Southern Prussia. The letters addressed by the Baroness to her English relatives afford striking glimpses of feudalism in provincial France, of the trials of an unhappy émigré family, and of the byways of the Russian world as ruled by the Empress in her last years.

Mary, the fourth daughter of Thomas Kynnersley of Loxley Post, Staffordshire, early showed a taste for travel and adventure, making a tour abroad with her friend, Lady Ferrers, and meeting in Flanders Charles Auguste Louis Frederick, Baron de Bode, to whom she was married on Oct. 21, 1775, at Marylebone Church, and at the French Embassy. Baron de Bode was some years older than his wife, of German birth, but a soldier in the service of the King of France. The grandson of a Privy Councillor to the Emperor Charles VI., he was intimately associated with the Princely family of Hesse Darmstadt, and the possessor of warm friends at more than one foreign Court. The Baron's fortune was small, but he was greatly devoted to his wife, whose letters constantly testify to the faithful and affectionate disposition of her husband, "a model of perfection, tenderness, and goodness joined to resolution and courage."

The newly married couple passed the Winter with the bride's relations in England, and in the Spring of 1776 went to Lisle, where the Baron's regiment, the Royal Deux-Ponts, was quartered; later in the year crossing the French border into Austrian Flanders to visit the Baron's relatives, who were established in that country. Among these connections were the Marquis de Trazenies and the Marquis d'Ythes, the possessors of large estates, and the Marquise d'Herzelles, who had been considered one of the most beautiful women at the Court of Prince Charles of Lorraine, as well as of that of the Empress Maria Theresa, by whom she was greatly beloved. The Marquise had brought up the Baron de Bode from his infancy, and while still a beautiful woman and but fifty years of age, she was then living in complete retirement. The pride of the Baron's relatives, who counted among their family alliances the Princes of Creux and Gavles, did not allow them to receive the new Baroness (whose own family had at first objected to the marriage) until reference to the Heralds' College in London satisfied them that the Kynnersley family was "one of the most ancient in England and nobly allied during eight hundred years"; whereupon she was accorded a most affectionate and cordial welcome, being invited to pass a long period with them during her husband's absence with his regiment.

The Baroness returned to England, and spent some time in visiting her family, her husband remaining in France. While visiting her brother at Loxley Hall her first child was born, in April, 1777, who was named Clement, for his uncle.

Late in the year the Baroness rejoined her husband, traversing the dangerous forest of Ardennes to Saarlouis, where he was quartered, having exchanged into the regiment of the reigning Prince of Saarbrück-Nassau, to whom he was "Grand Maréchal de Voyages," although still in service of the King of France. At Saarbrück the Baroness made the acquaintance of the Princess of Saarbrück-Nassau, becoming her lady-in-waiting, a mutual attachment springing up between them, retaining this position until the death of the Princess two years later.

The book is well edited, its story being told as largely as possible through the letters of the Baroness to her family, but so woven together with introductory matter and connecting notes as to tell not only the life history of a most courageous and tactful modern woman, and the trials and triumphs of her family, but to give as well the most interesting pictures of the revolution in Alsace, life at the German Courts, and even more striking details of Russia under the Empress Catherine II., as well as of the two succeeding reigns.

The Baroness de Bode's letters are almost without exception addressed to the daughter of her sister Penelope, then dead, who had married John Sneyd of Bishton and Belmont, Staffordshire; to her sister Dorothy, who married Thomas Byrche Savage of Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, and, becoming a widow, married in 1778 Ralph Addisley of Coton, Derbyshire, her grandson, Lord Norton, being the present possessor of these letters, while Catherine Kynnersley, the youngest of the family and the "Kitty" or "Kyttilini" of the letters, was the remaining correspondent.

These letters, having been written at this comparatively early date by a clever Englishwoman resident abroad, and seeing the best society of foreign courts, are all the more valuable to us from the trouble taken to explain small details and allusions as well as from their references to political

The Baroness de Bode was at first extremely shy, but contact with the world soon made her completely at ease in any society. This was at first brought about largely through a ten days' visit paid to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland at Metz. The Duke was the youngest brother of George III., and had greatly offended his Majesty by his recent marriage to Miss Horton, who was connected with the Baroness by marriage. After this visit, the latter writes, "she has grown more hardy, or at least less timid, in the company of Princes and Princesses." Another thing which helped to increase her self-confidence was a lately acquired use of rouge, the absence of which on a fair cheek marked its owner as dowdy or provincial. "The Baron's relations insisted upon it, and I should be quite particular without it."

The earlier letters are full of the gayeties of court life in the smaller principalities—Saarbrück, Zweibrücken, the seat of the Ducal Court of the Deux-Ponts, and others; interspersed with family details, including the Baroness's schemes to provide for her rapidly growing family, for each of whom she had induced royal or influential personages to act as godparents.

During 1780-2 the Baroness is full of schemes to have her eldest son, then about three years of age, made a Chevalier of Malta, as well as to secure for herself from the Empress of Germany her order of the Ladies. The latter was purely an honor, but the Chevaliers de Malta secured commanderies, in order of their seniority, which were worth from six to one hundred thousand livres a year. Noble descent on both sides was necessary to secure such an appointment, and the English relations were busily engaged in searching out these details for their ambitious sister, when, just as success seemed about to crown her efforts, Maria Theresa died, and thus ended all hope.

But it must not be concluded that the Baroness was of a grasping disposition; the leaven of worldliness in her was rather the outcome of a businesslike and practical habit of turning everything and every one to account. With this was combined a capacity for throwing herself ardently into the simplest interests and pleasures. Whether derived from her keen appreciation of the beauties of nature, the cultivation of her garden, (to which she devotes pages of description,) the management of her vineyards, or the education of her children, the zest with which she entered into the routine of her daily life animates every line of her letters.

The next two years, 1782-4, were spent in Bergzabern, in Germany, on the borders of France, some leagues to the southwest of Saarbrück, and nearer Deux-Ponts. Some idea of the Baroness's energy may be gathered from the fact that she personally packed each article of furniture, so that "nothing was rubbed, broken, or spoilt." The descriptions of this home are extremely fascinating; the purest pleasure in all her life being found in its very spacious garden, at a distance from the house, approached by a beautiful long, dry walk, half a mile in length, through vineyards.

In this garden was a temple, with an immense "orangerie," under which was a large dining parlor; and beyond a good kitchen, all vaulted with stone and very high. Above and outside was a kind of loggia, supported by pillars, and entered by a broad flight of some fifty steps on each side. Inside the loggia was a charming large square room, "with a fire ablaze"; two small rooms, all furnished, &c., and—what was to make into three or four more rooms—a large parterre, full of flowers. This delightful retreat, named the "Zigzag," the Baron gave his wife leave to arrange, during the Winter, as a Summer house, in the literal sense of the word, namely, as a house where she was to pass the Summer months with her children and a couple of maids.

At this time the Baroness de Bode is full of all sorts of schemes to introduce new industries, establishing a lacemaking school and becoming interested in the then newly invented carding bobbins and spinning jennies of Arkwright; and in the interval comparing her condition with that of most of her English contemporaries, with the result that she writes:

> How fortunate do I feel myself when I come to reflect how happily my life has fallen. * * * 'Tis true we are not rich, but no one necessary of life fails us, and without our being ridiculously fond—which state too often passes—so perfect a harmony and union is ours that nothing can equal it. I assure you I find less time for writing when Auguste is at home than when he is not; for he likes to have me always with him. We walk together—we go to our little classes together; in the evening I read to him, and we play jackey together. * * * Nor am I ever in the case to be ashamed of my choice. * * * How great a pleasure it is to see him always so esteemed and caressed wherever he goes! We are treated everywhere with all the deference of one of your first lord's families in England. * * * I must say, except for want of money, I have no fault to find.

In the meantime the de Bode family is constantly increasing, although death more than once has thinned the ranks, but the Baron's income remains small and many are the plans to provide for their children. Their father's relations are much interested in them all, but their money is all to go in other directions. With the consent of the Prince of Nassau and the King of France the Baron sold out of the army for the sum of 5,000 guineas, which he thought would be a good provision for his family. In 1788 the family prospects reached their highest altitude, when through influence and the sum of 8,000 guineas, the de Bodes obtained possession of the fief of Soultz, or Sulz, the most important in Alsace. The accounts of this old feudal territory and the privileges derived from it are of the greatest interest, but far too long to mention here. Thus the year 1788 closes with ambitions realised and prosperity seemingly assured, but from this time on the downfall of the de Bodes began. Even as early as January, 3,090 had to the horsewhipping the wife's relatives in England. That debt was incurred just at a time when the order was changing and the Reign of Terror not far distant.

From this time on, the book is full of triumphs over one obstacle, only to be met by another more serious. Even the children escape death by a miracle, coming at last safely through the most dreadful hardships. Once the Baron saved himself only by his personal magnetism and courage; the whole family escaping, only to see, one by one, their entire fortune and personal belongings swept away. But space forbids any further extracts from this fascinating book, even as to the marvelous journey made by the Baroness, with Russia for her ultimate goal, visiting on her way all the German Courts in order to obtain influential introductions to the Court of Petersburg, a journey of nearly 3,000 miles, accompanied only by her oldest son, hardly more than a boy, the money for necessary expenses being largely given them at the different Courts where their visits were paid.

Success finally crowned the labors of this brave woman in Russia, offsett, however, by her husband's death shortly after the family were once more reunited through the financial aid of the Empress. The Baroness de Bode's subsequent struggles for the sake of her family must be read in the book itself. Clement Baron de Bode made a heroic effort in later years to recover the family estates lost during the Revolution, but without avail. And the Baroness died in Moscow in 1812, just in time to be spared the necessity of once more flying before Napoleon, and also being spared seeing the land of her adoption suffer the most awful calamity of modern history.

Napoleon entered superb Moscow to find it a city of flames. The ruined and smoking palaces of the Razumofskys, of the Galitzins, and of all her friends, were pillaged by the French.

The book has a double value, and is altogether one of the most interesting volumes of memoirs lately published. It bears so largely upon French, German, and Russian historical matters and Court chronicles, and we become so interested in the Odyssey of this brave family, that it is with the greatest reluctance we turn its last page. The personal interest is greatly enhanced by the good photogravure portraits added, while the book is well printed and most attractively bound, the cover design showing the Baroness's arms on a lozenge with coronet, eminently suiting a book which will be found without a dull or valueless page.

*THE BARONESS DE BODE. 1775-1803. By William S. Childe-Pemberton. With portraits. Pp. xvii.-296. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1900. $5.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

W. S. WYMAN, University, Alabama: "What is the present value of 'The Conchologist's First Book,' compiled by Edgar A. Poe, and published in Philadelphia, 12mo, cloth, 1840?"

McKee's copy, with plain plates, brought $5.25 recently. His other copy, with colored plates, sold for $8.50.

M. MAYNARD, Fair Haven, Vt.: "Can you tell me through your 'Queries and Answers' column where I can find the 'History of Lewis and Clark's First Expedition Across the Rocky Mountains?'"

Lewis and Clark's "Expedition to Sources of the Missouri Across the Rocky Mountains" can be obtained from F. P. Harper, 14 West Twenty-second Street, New York, in two volumes, each $1.50.

T. W. HAIGHT, Waukesha, Wis.: "Can you inform me whether or not the 'Apology' of Mrs. Teresia Constantia Phillips—printed in London in numbers 1748-9—was ever republished, and if so, when and where? Also whether copies of the original are to be had in the market now or not? I should likewise be glad to learn if any reference to it was made by contemporary or later writers. A recent perusal of the work leads me to fancy that Thackeray's 'Becky Sharp' may have been a sort of reflection of its subject."

This work was never republished, and we know of no reference to it (save in Lowndes) that is of value, though memoirs of the time probably allude to it. It is quite rare, and copies occur for sale infrequently. A copy, however, was sold at John Anderson's auction rooms about two months ago.

A. L. LEE, Morristown, N. J.: "Please tell if Leigh Hunt's books are to be had from American publishers, and if so, kindly give a list of them."

"Poems," Amsterdam Book Company, $1; "The Poet and Essayist," (selections by Charles Kent,) Warne, $1; "Favorite Poems," Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 40 cents; "Autobiography," Harper & Brothers, two volumes, $3, (another edition, Charles Scribner's Sons, $1;) "The Book of the Sonnet," Little, Brown & Co., $2; "A Day by the Fire," Little, Brown & Co., $1.50; "Essays," Charles Scribner's Sons, 75 cents; "Essays and Poems," selected by Johnson, the Macmillan Company, two volumes, $4; "The Foster Brother," (a novel,) Harper & Brothers, 40 cents; "Imagination and Fancy," Charles Scribner's Sons, $1; "A Jar of Honey," Charles Scribner's Sons, $1; "Men, Women, and Books," Charles Scribner's Sons, $1, (another edition, Harper & Brothers, two volumes, $4;) "Romances of Real Life," Little, Brown & Co., two volumes, $1.50; "The Seer," Little, Brown & Co., $2; "Stories from Italian Poets," G. P. Putnam's Sons, two volumes, $1.50; "Table Talk," Charles Scribner's Sons, $1; "The Town," Charles Scribner's Sons, $1; "What Is Poetry," Ginn & Co., 50 cents; "Wishing Cap Papers," Lea & Shepard, 75 cents; "Wit and Humor," Charles Scribner's Sons, $1, and "World of Books," Truslone, Hanson & Comba, $1. His "Life," by Cosmo Monkhouse, can be had from the Scribner's for $1.

"T. A. B.," Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "Where can I get Morris's 'Talks on Art' and Hudson's 'Books on Journalism?'"

William Morris's talks on art can be had from Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in two volumes, each $1. Frederick Hudson's "History of Journalism" is published by Harper & Brothers at $5.

"STUDENT," Middletown, Conn.: "Can some

art Browning: Essays and Thoughts," (new edition of the above,) London, 1880; "Browning's Women," by Mary E. Burt, Chicago, 1887; "Sordello: A Story from Robert Browning," by Frederick M. Holland, 1881; "The Browning Society's Papers," 1881, &c.; "Illustrations to Browning's Poems," London, 1882; "Studies from Robert Browning," by F. M. Holland, London, 1882; "Robert Browning: A Lecture," by Howard S. Pearson, Birmingham, 1885; "A Handbook to the Works of Robert Browning," by Mrs. Sutherland Orr, London, 1885; "Miss Alma Murray's Constance in Robert Browning's 'In a Balcony,' a Paper," by B. L. Mosely, London, 1885; "Sordello's Story Retold in Prose," by Annie Wall, Boston, 1886; "An Introduction to the Study of Robert Browning's Poetry," by Hiram Corson, Boston, 1886; "Robert Browning's Poetry," Chicago, published for the Chicago Browning Society, 1886; "Sordello: A History and a Poem," by Caroline H. Dall, Boston, 1886; "An Introduction to the Study of Browning," by Arthur Symons, London, 1886; "Studies in the Poetry of Robert Browning," by James Frothingham, London, 1887; "Robert Browning, Chief Poet of the Age: An Essay," by William G. Kingsland, London, 1887, (another edition, London, 1890;) "Sordello: An Outline Analysis of Browning's Poem," by Jeanie Morison, Edinburgh, 1889; "Robert Browning," by Louise Manning Hodgkins, Boston, 1889; "Robert Browning: Personalia," By Edmund Gosse, Boston, 1890; "Robert Browning: A Lecture," by Gerald H. Rendall, Liverpool, 1890; "Life of Robert Browning," by William Sharp, London, 1890; "Browning's Message to His Time," by Edward Berdoe, London, 1890; "Life and Letters of Robert Browning," by Mrs. Sutherland Orr, London, 1891; "Robert Browning and the Drama," by Walter Fairfax, London, 1891; "A Primer on Browning," by F. Mary Wilson, London, 1891; "Browning's Criticism on Life," by William F. Revell, London, 1892; "Fifine at the Fair, and Others of Browning Poems," by Jeanie Morison, Edinburgh, 1892; "The Browning Cyclopaedia," by Edward Berdoe, London, 1892; "Browning Studies," (papers by members of the Browning Society,) London, 1895; "An Introduction to Robert Browning," London, 1895; "A Guide Book to the Poetic and Dramatic Works of Robert Browning," Boston, 1891; "A Phrase Book from the Works of Robert Browning," by Marie Ada Molineux, Boston, 1896; "Browning: Poet and Man," by E. Lutherbarg, New York, 1899; "Inductive Studies to Browning," by H. C. Peterson, Hanover, Penn., 1898; "Studies of the Mind and Art of Browning," by J. Frothingham, New York, 1899; "Records of Browning and Others," by Mrs. Ritchie, New York, 1900; "Art of Optimism as Taught by Robert Browning," by W. De W. Hyde, New York, 1900; "Robert Browning," by Arthur Waugh, Boston, 1900.

Appeals to Readers.

H. G. KIMBALL, 38 Beaver Street, New York City: "I want to find out who wrote this ballad, and about when it first appeared; if it was set to music, and if possible to ascertain if any particular occasion gave rise to it:

"CAPT. KIDD.

"'An Old Story Revived.

"'Ye Lamentable Ballad, And Ye True Historie of Captaine Robert Kidd, Who Was Hanged in Chains at Execution Dock, for Piracy and Murder on Ye High Seas.

"'You Captains bold and brave, hear our cries, hear our cries,
You Captains bold and brave, hear our cries:
You Captains brave and bold, though you seem uncontroll'd,
Don't for the sake of gold lose your souls, lose your souls,
Don't for the sake of gold lose your souls, &c."

"In a book entitled 'American Pioneers and Patriots,' by John S. C. Abbott, published in 1874, I find the statement that this ballad 'was sung in hundreds of farmhouses of New England' fifty years before that time."

JOHN J. O'ROURKE, 110 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City: "Can any of your readers inform me as to the literary status of John Prendergast, whether living or deceased, his notable works, where they may be obtained, &c.? I see that he has recently been put forward as embodying the Addisonian ideal of diction."

JOHN S. McCALMONT, 1,369 Kenesaw Avenue, Washington, D. C.: "Can any of your readers refer me to the magazine that, within the last few months, had an article in it on the nominations of the Republican candidates for Presidents, in which it is stated that the Hon. J. N. Tyner defeated the nomination of Mr. Blaine? I read the article, but have forgotten the name of the magazine, the title of the paper, and the name of the author."

H. B. BRYANT, 7 Maiden Lane, New York City: "Fifty years ago from the small village library of my native town in Massachusetts I got 'Stories of Waterloo and Other Tales,' by W. H. Maxwell. I don't think any boy in his teens ever found a more captivating book, and I read it many time. Among its stories was one entitled, 'Sarsfield,' and now in my old age I want to inquire if any of your readers know where I may again find that thrilling story."

CHARLES HASTINGS LAWRENCE, 150 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York City: "I see it claimed that the late Thomas Davison was a convert to the theory of the Bacon authorship of Shakespeare, coupled with the assertion that no one ever went thoroughly into the subject without becoming a convert to that theory. Is there any truth in this claim or in this assertion, as far as you know?"

Wanted and to Exchange.

H. R. GOODRICH, Clarion, Penn.: "I want a copy of 'The Church and the Rebellion,' published by Derby, in New York, during the fifties."

H. S. RUDDY, 7 Canfield Place, Rochester, N. Y.: "Would like offer of exchange from some one who desires uncut, numbered, and signed copy of the first Roycroft book, 'The Song of Songs.'"

J. B. WARREN, 481 Alexander Street, Rochester, N. Y.: "I am desirous of securing Vol. I. of Perry Magazine. Will exchange back numbers of Philistine for same, or will purchase."

C. L. ROSENOW, 128 Franklin Street, New York City: "Have about thirty odd copies of SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART that I wish to dispose of. May be obtained in exchange for couple of cheap books, or for very small sum. If any one particular date is desired, may write for dates."

A. K. GIBSON, 28 North Union Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.: "I have 'Private Devotions of Bishop Lancelot Andrewes,' translated from the Greek by J. H. Newman, New York, 1897; one of 750 copies on St. Albans laid paper, emblematic cover design. Will exchange for 'Intentions,' by Oscar Wilde; 'Poems,' by Lionel Johnson; 'Appreciations' or 'Miscellaneous Studies,' by Walter Pater."

New Books.

North Americans of Yesterday.

A Comparative Study of North American Indian Life, Customs, and Products, on the Theory of the Ethnic Unity of the Race. By FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH. With about 350 illustrations. 8vo, $4.00 net.

Dr. Dellenbaugh's work is an exposition of our knowledge of the North American Indian at the close of the nineteenth century. In addition to its popular interest, the list of stocks and tribes contained in the appendix has been prepared with extreme care, and is invaluable to the ethnologist and general student. The illustrations form a perfect museum of specimens, many of them pertaining to very recent discoveries.

The Laws of Scientific Hand-Reading.

A Practical Treatise on the Art Commonly Called Palmistry. By WILLIAM G. BENHAM. With about 800 illustrations from life. 8vo.

Mr. William G. Benham is unexcelled in his field. His experience has been gained by years of patient study, in the course of which he has examined thousands of hands, and his collection bearing on the science of Palmistry is one of the most remarkable and interesting in the United States.—Ohio State Journal.

Four Great Venetians.

An Account of the Lives and Works of Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, and Il Veronese. By FRANK PRESTON STEARNS, author of "The Midsummer of Italian Art," "The Real and Ideal in Literature," etc. Illustrated. 12mo, $2.00.

The Historical Development of Modern Europe.

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*THE PROFESSOR'S DAUGHTER. By Frederick Carrel. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Christmas book season—or, rather, the Autumn season, for it began in September—is virtually over, and there are few announcements of new books of special interest. It has been a good season, from the booksellers' point of view, though, of course, the average bookseller will never admit that he is not on the brink of disaster, due to his unselfishness in spending money for the sole benefit of authors. It has also been a good season for the lovers of novels. "Lord Jim," "Richard Yea and Nay"; "The Mantle of Elijah," and "Eleanor," not to mention others, ought to satisfy the most exacting novel reader. Books on South Africa and on China have also made their timely appearance, and there have been memoirs and letters of unusual interest.

***

I hear of nothing except Mr. Kipling's "Kim," which suggests another such season in the coming Spring. However, we shall see what we shall see. That long-promised new book by Mr. Meredith may materialize in the course of the next six months. We may have the new novel upon which Mr. Hardy is now working, and, of course, there will be the usual number of new Crockett volumes. But it may safely be asserted that we shall have nothing from Mr. Maurice Hewlett, whose health, I am sorry to say, has suffered by his too persistent and unremitting work on "Richard Yea and Nay." There will be nothing from Mr. Zangwill, from Mrs. Ward, or from Mr. Anstey. There may be a volume of short stories from Mr. Conrad, but next Spring readers will have, for the most part, to satisfy themselves with the lesser novelists.

***

Some time ago I was taken to task because in one of these letters I spoke of "the late Oscar Wilde." I supposed at the time that it was the kindest way of mentioning that unhappy man. Now, however, that Oscar Wilde is literally dead, I presume that no one will object if I speak of him as the "late Oscar Wilde." No one among the writers of the brief obituaries of him which have appeared has suggested that the man was really insane. He inherited from his father, a well-known medical man, a temperament that certainly was abnormal. If there was not actual insanity among some of those most nearly related to him, there was certainly great eccentricity, combined with dipsomania. Wilde was not insane in the ordinary acceptation of the term—that is to say, he did not rave and he was not a prey to delusions. It is, however, certain that his mental condition was never a normal one and that for years before his ruin he was eccentric to a degree that was hardly distinguishable from insanity. Let us at least give him the benefit of the doubt, and believe that in his latter years he was irresponsible for his acts.

Brilliant as Wilde was in his writings, he surpassed himself during those terrible days in court when he was fighting for his life. He was never more thoroughly Oscar Wilde. All the qualities which made him a man apart from the rest of men shone out when he submitted to the cross-examination that struck him down. I admired the intellectual brilliancy of the man then as I never had admired it before. He was at bay, and he fought superbly, but in vain. When next we heard from him it was in that infinitely pathetic "Ballad of Reading Jail."

***

Mr. William Watson has published in The Speaker a characteristic poem, full of sympathy with the gentle and innocent Boers and of indignation against the atrocious conduct of his fellow-countrymen. I wonder if he and the other Little Englanders are quite sane. Of course, the chief of them, Mr. Labouchère, is extremely sane, but Mr. Watson, unlike Mr. Labouchère, is not bidding for notoriety. Mr. Watson is evidently sincere in holding that whatever England does must of necessity be wrong, and that whatever her enemies ask ought invariably to be granted. I have no great admiration for Mr. Watson's poetry, but it is infinitely better than his politics. His friends are greatly mistaken in allowing him to write such political rubbish as his poem on "Abdul the Damned" and his later pro-Boer verses. The reading public is tolerant of eccentricities in poets, but Mr. Watson tries the patience of sensible Englishmen a little too far.

***

The Daily Chronicle is a paper the politics and religion of which I cordially detest, but which I daily read, because, all things considered, it is far and away the best of newspapers in England—always excepting The Times. The Chronicle has just been made the victim of a libel suit which must confirm most people in Mr. Rumble's opinion of the law. Some tinned goods sold by a certain firm had been judicially determined to be unfit for food, and in commenting on this decision The Chronicle inadvertently suggested that other tinned goods belonging to the same firm were equally worthless. For this the paper has been condemned to pay nearly $2,000 by way of damages. Technically, the judgment was in accordance with the libel law, but there are few who do not feel that it was grossly unjust. There has been a general expression of sympathy on the part of the press with The Chronicle and a call for the revision of the libel law. Under its present management, The Chronicle has always seemed to me to be exceptionally careful to avoid being injurious to any one. It certainly merited no harm in what was, after all, a glorified advertisement for the firm which won the libel suit.

***

A volume of unpublished Love Letters by an "Englishwoman" has been announced and has attracted a good deal of attention. Whether the letters are or are not genuine is a question which every critic discusses. If they are genuine, then the man who authorized their publication is the sort of person who, to quote Mark Twain, would "make a tiptop stranger." I feel, however, reasonable sure that they are not genuine and that the elaborate pretense that they are, which is made by the person responsible for their publication, is simply an advertising "dodge." The simple and obvious fact is that the letters are far too good to have been written by any woman as love letters. They were written to be read by the public, and not by a heartless lover. Regarded as literature, the letters are certainly worth reading. They form, when read consecutively, a romance that is at once pathetic and strong. Of course, the pretense that they are genuine is a harmless one, but it is strange that so many people seem to have been deceived by it.

***

There is a new novel by that tireless writer, Mr. Clark Russell. "Rose Island" is, like nearly all Mr. Russell's books, a sea story and a capital one. How the author can contrive to invent so many variations of the one theme of disaster at sea is a mystery. I long ago gave up the attempt to remember all his books, but I know very well that I enjoyed every one of them. Mr. Russell always has a story to tell, and he always tells it well. How long ago it seems since the day when most of us were taught to believe that a novel in which anything happened was a mere vulgar record of adventure, and the only novel that an artist should dream of writing was one in which the character and emotions of uninteresting people were carefully analyzed. It was Mr. Rider Haggard, in his "King Solomon's Mines," who sounded the note of revolt against this wretched superstition and gave us a story in which a great many things—good, bad, and indifferent—happened. Let us not forget, now that other story tellers have rather distanced Mr. Haggard in the race for popularity, that we owe him a debt in this matter. If it had not been for him, we might have gone on for several more weary years reading novels in which nothing happened and trying to delude ourselves into the belief that we liked them.

***

Among the new books that are soon to be published is a volume of Tuscan sketches by Mr. Montgomery Carmichael, her Majesty's Consul at Leghorn. Mr. Carmichael is one of those rare men who has learned to know the Italian people before writing about them. The average Italian of the story writer owes his origin to the Italian opera, which, whatever may be its merits, is not precisely the best school for the study of men and manners. Mr. Carmichael has spent many years in Italy and knows his Italians. He may be trusted to write intelligently concerning them.

***

There has been a bitter cry on the part of the English press that the Parthenon is being restored, and, of course, in the estimation of most people, restoration means destruction. But it appears that this cry has no real foundation. All that the Greek Government is doing is to prevent certain parts of the Parthenon from falling to pieces. It is curious how intense is the apparent desire of people of good taste that all valuable buildings should be allowed to crumble into ruin. When, a few years ago, the Venetian municipality was compelled to repair the front of St. Mark's in order to prevent it from going to complete destruction, the indignation in England was so great that a society was formed for the protection of Venetian buildings. The courtesy shown in the formation of this society, with the implied assertion that the Venetians were unworthy to be intrusted with their own buildings, was rather questionable, but the ignorant obstinacy which preferred that St. Mark's should become a heap of ruins rather than undergo the necessary repairs was obvious to every one except the members of the new society. In the case of the Parthenon, it seems rather inconsistent for the British press to denounce the Greek Government for repairing the Parthenon, while the statues that constituted the most precious part of the building are in the British Museum.

W. L. ALDEN.

FOR BOOK LOVERS AND COLLECTORS.

Something About Some New Editions Which Open a New Era in American Bookmaking.

Most of our talk up to this time has been of popular books which every bookseller has on his counter.

To-day we have something to say of a few sets of books which we believe to be the handsomest and most artistic ever published in this country. First, as to the new copyright

Library Edition of the Complete Writings of John Lothrop Motley.

This edition is in seventeen volumes, bound either in cloth or half crushed levant. The plates are absolutely new, and show a fine, open letter-press. The paper is of a specially selected quality, with deckel edges and gilt top. The title pages are beautifully illuminated in the old style.

There are 120 illustrations in this edition, including 14 photogravure frontispieces from original paintings by Howard Pyle, F. V. Du Mond, T. de Thulstrup, Dielmann, Fredricks, and Keller. The other illustrations are photogravure reproductions of rare prints and many maps and charts of various periods. The introduction is by Doctor W. E. Griffis, our leading authority on Netherlandish History.

Aside from this regular Library Edition there is a special edition limited to 500 numbered copies, printed on laid Holland paper. Here many of the photogravures are on Japan paper. The 14 frontispieces are autographed by the artists and the introduction is signed by Dr. Griffis.

There are only a few sets of this limited edition unsold. If you will write to us we shall be glad to give you the prices on either set or send samples for your inspection.

* * * * * *

Another rarely beautiful set is the

Wakefield Edition of the Complete Works of Oliver Goldsmith.

There are 12 volumes in this set, including John Forster's "Life of Goldsmith." The letter-press is in open pica type, on plate paper, with deckel edges.

The books may be had, bound either in Ornamental Cloth or Half Levant.

The frontispieces are all photogravures from original paintings as in the Motley, while there are many other photogravure reproductions of rare prints and old portraits. This edition also includes many of Edwin Abbey's drawings. The introduction is by Austin Dobson.

There is also a limited edition of this set with frontispieces in duplicate, one in each case signed by the artist. It is printed on laid Holland paper with the water mark of Harper & Brothers on every page.

* * * * * *

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London announces for early publication a new book to be published in a limited edition, "Sweet Hampstead and Its Associations," by Mrs. Caroline White. The book will be a handsomely printed, large 8vo volume of about 400 pages, fully illustrated by original sketches, portraits, and drawings of notable people, historic houses, and picturesque localities, and will be issued to subscribers at 15s. net. This charming northern suburb of London possesses greater natural beauty and more interesting literary and personal associations than any other. The author of the book, Mrs. White, who has long lived in the neighborhood and entered thoroughly into its charms seeks to awaken fresh interest by her enthusiastic presentation of the many historic, literary, and artistic associations that linger around this famous heath. Mrs. White closely follows its history for the last 200 years, bringing together much interesting information, and recording forgotten incidents and memories of the more notable inhibatants and famous visitors who have contributed toward making its nooks and corners memorable, her volume being one which will thoroughly interest those who have never visited Hampstead, while readers who are familiar with the beauty of the place and its many historic associations will be delighted with Mrs. White's vivid portraiture. An important feature of the volume, aside from the fact that its author, who has been writing for a long time, is now in her eighty-ninth year, is the fresh light she has thrown upon local details, as well as upon the personal history of eminent people and famous buildings connected with "Sweet Hampstead."

EARLY BOOKS IN GREEK.—The Bibliographical Society of London is about to issue a very important publication, the title of which is "The Printing of Greek in the Fifteenth Century." Its author, Mr. Robert Proctor of the British Museum, has spent much time and trouble in the preparation of a most exhaustive monograph on this subject, the exceptional nature of which has necessitated its mechanical details being intrusted to printers with the classical traditions of the Clarendon Press, rather than to its regular printers. The book is large enough, as well as of sufficient importance, to be bound separately, and it being of so much interest to students of Greek, as well as to those interested in bibliography, it has been decided to allow members of the Hellenic Society to subscribe for as many copies as the society can consistently spare, at £1 each—the price for a single one of the society's issues thus nearly equaling the annual dues, a guinea each. The council of the society has long had in mind the choice of a special paper on which its various issues could be printed; with this end in view, the present monograph is being printed upon a paper especially made for it by Messrs. Batchelor of Little Chart, who were paper makers to the Kelmscott Press. If satisfactory, as could hardly fail to be the case, the society will use it in future, with the addition of a specially designed water mark, for all issues, thus adding one more interesting feature to the beauty and value—from a typographical standpoint—of its various publications.

MAPPING OUT A FICTITIOUS VILLAGE.—Mr. Edwin Asa Dix, the author of "Deacon Bradbury," has written several short stories for the magazines, the scenes of all being laid in Felton, the Vermont village where the events described in his novel are supposed to have taken place. The village has so grown under Mr. Dix's hands, each story adding new characters and houses to the town, that he has found it necessary to construct an accurate map of the place, showing the streets and roads and the location of the various homes, stores, and the like. The Congregational church at the "Corners," where the deacon's secession took place, is seen, as well as all the other points mentioned in the book, including the deacon's own house at the west end of the village. It is Mr. Dix's plan to have the map reproduced for the new Vermont novel, on which he is now engaged.

M. P.'S WHO ARE AUTHORS.—We hear that Gilbert Parker has just finished a new novel entitled "The Right of Way," which is more or less of a romantic-psychological study, if that term means anything. Owing to the fact that literary reviewers have been speculating on the retirement of Mr. Parker from literature on account of his election to the British Parliament, it may be interesting to cite his own words on the subject:

I beg to assure you that I have no intention of abandoning literature. It will not be the first time that a man of letters has worked for the good of his country in Parliament and at the same time has pursued his literary work as before, if not to the same extent, yet trying to preserve quality. After all, it is not the amount a man produces that counts.

Mr. Parker is quite right. But what he says is equally applicable to the present Parliament as it would be to any of its predecessors. There are nine members who are professional authors, the more distinguished being, possibly, Prof. Bryce and John Morley. These are closely followed by Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, Mr. Henry Norman, and Mr. Gilbert Parker himself. But while it is notorious that politics sadly interferes with Mr. Morley's literary work, Mr. Henry Norman will doubtless thrive under his new conditions, for his work is principally confined to contemporaneous politics. The only other members than Mr. Parker who have done any imaginative writing are Mr. Lucas, one of the members for Portsmouth, by the chance of fate or their own aspirations, are litterateurs, are too well known to need enumeration here.

SLIPS OF BOOK SHOPMEN AND OTHERS.—Doubtless a very interesting story could be written concerning the trials and tribulations of the salesmen who have charge of the book departments in large department stores. The ignorance of customers concerning just what they want to buy, why they want to but it, and who wrote it is more notorious than ever. One customer described Marion Crawford as "a woman novelist whose works were decidedly too masculine" to suit her, while another, who asked for the latest work of John Strange Winter, described that author as "an English army officer of an undoubted interesting personality." It is not often, however, that the mistake of a bookbinder adds to the trials of the department-store clerk, although we have heard of a certain case where a book of early sermons by the Rev. John Watson has, during the last Christmas holidays, been presented under covers which intimated that it was one of Ian Maclaren's most delightful tales. And here is the story of the mistake of a bookbinder which actually brought about a family complication. There was a certain young man who, having read a sporting novel entitled "The Monk Wins," became so fascinated with it that he bought a clean new copy and sent it to an elderly rich uncle whose health compels him to live in the south of France and renounce the delights of the race track. The young man did not examine the interior of the new book purchased, but had it shipped direct from the bookstore. The volume has now been returned, accompanied by a curt note intimating that the uncle, from whom the young man had prospects, had no intention of dying just yet, and anyhow, was not looking for religious instruction from any one, least of all from his nephew. The cover of the novel adorned with horseshoe and whip proved to inclose "Thirty Plain Sermons" by the Rev. J. B. C. Murphy.

MARCUS WHITMAN.—Colonial problems of considerable importance to historians were discussed at the recent meeting at Ann Arbor of the American Historical Association. Among the papers read was one by Prof. Bourne, which threw considerable light on the story of how Marcus Whitman rode to save Oregon to the United States in 1842-3. The speaker showed that Whitman came East at that time on business relating to his mission, and that the accounts ordinarily given of the circumstances and purpose of his journey are entirely untrue. The professor then described the origin and purpose of this fictitious narrative, and showed how it had been perpetuated since then in State and National histories, textbooks, and encyclopedias. He illustrated the extent of the diffusion of this fiction by showing that in the vote for the Hall of Fame Whitman received more votes than Senator Benton, Chief Justice Chase, and Gen. Scott, and the same number as President Monroe. At the conclusion of Prof. Bourne's paper, Prof. William I. Marshall of Chicago gave an interesting account of the same matter. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Ripley Hitchcock of this city paid a tribute to the intrepid Westerner. He said: "It is a simple story. Whitman did not originate it himself." After telling some facts in connection with the lovable qualities of Whitman's character, he said: "Do not let us go to the extreme of doing an injustice to the memory of a man who thoroughly believed that he was right, who stood to his post and gave up his life in defense of his ideas."

"LORD GILHOOLEY."—Mr. Frederick Henri Seymour, who, under the pseudonym of Lord Gilhooley, wrote "Ye Wisdom of Confucius, or; Ye Mummyfyed Fingers," evidently wishes to qualify the attributes intimated on the title page of the volume, for he has written to a friend in this city as follows:

I am somewhat disturbed at the peculiar turn affairs have taken. While I should be flattered to get the credit for originating the noble maxims of Confucius, it does not seem right to me to pose in this manner, for those maxims are unquestionably authentic, being from Dr. Legge's "Chinese Classics," and are only paraphrased a little. The Detroit Free Press, in a very flattering notice, calls the story "clever," and attributes the maxims to me, saying that they reflect great credit on my "perspicuity." I can readily see that the authorship is going to be attributed to me, and consequently if I dine not wisely, but too well, I am liable to have a genuine visit from Yen Hui, himself, if not from the indignant Confucius. I received a very polite letter of acknowledgment, signed Wu-Ting-Fang, promptly upon receipt of a copy of "Confucius" which I sent him.

COLOR WORK IN TYPOGRAPHY.—Considerable very delightful color work in fine typography has lately appeared bearing a comparatively new imprint, "The Wayside Department of the University Press of Cambridge, Mass." The Wayside management makes a specialty of attractive arrangement of the text and decorations of work intrusted to it, as well as of fine printing, the results having so familiar a look that while in the specimen before us—an illustrated Christmas catalogue issued by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. of this city, well worthy of preservation as a specimen of fine typography—the title-page and cover design are the work of S. L. Busha, whose designs show this signature. But a great deal of the work, and especially a full page showing an elaborate floral design repeated over the entire page, while outlined behind it is the figure of a wo-

in posters and in "Beating the Book" that it would seem he must be concerned in the active management of the department. The catalogue, which is printed throughout in green and black, contains a most attractive press make-up, and unusually good head and tail pieces, either entirely in green or in black and green, while the running titles and initials throughout are also in these two colors; the whole being a most effective piece of work, as well as especially adapted to the holiday season.

Overstudy in Our Public Schools.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In an article recently written by Dr. M. Dunn Corey on the health of children, she argues that the curriculum of the public schools of to-day is no more injurious to the health of children than was that of a generation ago, and that the ill-health of so many children is not caused so much by overstudy as by improper food and care at home. She also advises that parents take the same studies as their children and go over their schooldays again. In their youth they were taught the three Rs; they did not touch botany, physiology, astronomy, poetry, and numerous other studies that are now forced into the brains of the children only to burden for awhile and then be forgotten.

Your article in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW on "Why Men of Talent Fail," answers some of her points, but I would like to add a few more words. To the child that is strong and does not worry the number of studies may make little difference, but to the sensitive child that cannot bear failure, and whom it frequently overtaxes, it causes many a sleepless hour and breaking down of health. The teachers of any of the higher grades in public schools will tell you of many cases where scholars have had to leave school and rest for six months or a year because of the strain put upon them in the public schools.

She tells us that every child should have outdoor exercise every day, but how can this be taken when home studies take up three or four hours? One child may be able to get his lessons in an hour's study and keep his percentage up to 80, but the majority must take much longer, and are thus deprived of their play hours. I know of one girl whose health broke down a year ago. By taking a year's vacation she has recovered health, but has gotten so far behind her former classmates that she is ashamed to go back to school. Would it not be better to do away with many of these superfluous studies and give both the weak and the strong a good start by learning thoroughly the primary and fundamental principles of education? Then, if they want to study botany, zoology, hygiene, astronomy, and poetry, let them take them at private schools afterward.

All these accomplishments are good in their place, but the place is not the public school. I know of one boy that could repeat the entire book, "The Lady of the Lake," and another who could recite many pages of "Evangeline," and their parents were proud of them, yet, after graduation, these two boys had to spend six months at private school to learn to write.

The article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW very correctly says: "Boys follow quite naturally the methods in which they have been schooled, and they have been virtually taught that a skin-deep acquaintance with many subjects is the whole duty of man."

The man or child who applies himself to one thing is more successful than he who tries many things. Henry Clay in his youth applied himself to writing, reading, and arithmetic; Daniel Webster did nearly the same; Abraham Lincoln had no educational frills in his youth, but these men learned thoroughly the few things necessary, and, becoming well-grounded in these, they then applied themselves to their life work and were successful.

Let our Board of Education wake up to the fact that our boys need not so much an ornamental education as they do a good training, such as was given their fathers in the public schools of a generation ago. Then, if they need some special subject, let them take it up as a special study and they will be far more successful than by getting a smattering of everything.

Truly THE REVIEW says: "The man who knows all about one thing is a dangerous opponent; but the man who knows something of everything gives us no concern."

HENRY CARRINGTON.

New York, Dec. 10, 1900.

Mill and Coleridge.

From "The English Utilitarians," Leslie Stephen.

Mill discharged all his duties as strenuously as a man could, while Coleridge's life was a prolonged illustration of the remark that when an action presented itself to him as a duty he became physically incapable of doing it. Whatever Mill undertook he accomplished, often in the face of enormous difficulties. Coleridge never finished anything, and his works are a heap of fragments of the prolegomena to ambitious schemes. Mill worked his hardest from youth to age, never sparing labor or shirking difficulties or turning aside from his path. Coleridge dawdled through life, solacing himself with opium, and could only be coaxed into occasional activity by skilful diplomacy. Mill preserved his independence by rigid self-denial, temperance, and punctuality. Coleridge was always dependent upon the generosity of his friends. Mill brought up a large family, and in the midst of severe labors found time to educate them even to excess. Coleridge left his wife and children to be cared for by others. And Coleridge died in the odor of sanctity, revered by his disciples and idolized by his children; while Mill went to the grave amidst the shrugs of respectable shoulders, and respected rather than beloved by the son who succeeded to his intellectual leadership.

new volumes in the English Reading Series this month. [illegible] will be selections from Pope, edited by Dr. E. E. Hoad of Yale; the second, "Burke's Speech on Conciliation of America," edited by J. V. Thompson of the Sachs School, New York, and "Swift's Prose Selections," including "The Battle of the Books," "The Modest Proposal," "The Abolishing of Christianity," "The Drapier's Letters," and parts of "The Tale of a Tub," edited by Prof. Frederick Prescott of Cornell.

"Eastover Court House," which will shortly be published by Harper & Brothers, was, we understand, not entirely written by Mr. Kenneth Brown, but was composed by him in collaboration with Henry Burnham Boone.

An entertaining feature of the January issue of Everybody's Magazine is a series of photographs of Sioux Indians. There is also an article in which we get a glimpse of Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson at home, while Chalmers Roberts presents a dramatic paper on Peking.

One characteristic of the new magazine, The World's Work, is best implied by the two following passages taken from two letters recently received by the editor of the magazine. One says: "There is too little literature in the magazine. It ought to have literary essays and pleasant chat about books and short stories and poems." The other reads: "Thank heaven that one magazine is bold enough to emancipate itself from literature." The fact is that literature as an end is not one of the aspirations of the periodical in question. But if its articles, which hold the mirror up to the progress of the world from month to month, lack what reviewers call "artistic elegance," they are wanting in neither force nor clearness.

It seems that Dr. Miles G. Hyde's book, a collection of short stories and sketches, entitled "The Girl from Mexico and Other Stories," has excited considerable interest in the doctor's old home, in Cortland, N. Y. Says The Cortland Daily Standard: "Cortland readers, especially among our older residents, will be particularly interested in the sketches, in all of which there is a local background, woven out of the doctor's reminiscences of this city in its early village days and of its then common characters. The original of 'The Country Doctor' was Dr. Hyde's own grandfather, Dr. Miles Goodyear, whose kindly nature, professional abilities, and genial eccentricities are among the traditions of the place."

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing in their Heroes of the Nations Series "Daniel O'Connell," by Robert Dunlop, and "St. Louis, the Most Christian King," by Frederick Perry.

The January number of The Ledger Monthly contains a new department, entitled "The First Necessities of Good Housekeeping," by Cornelia C. Bedford. An article which may appeal to book lovers is "Literary Strolls About Manhattan," with portraits and views. There are also articles on "Indian Babies" and "Aristocratic Cats." Hall Caine's beautiful story "Jan, the Icelander," is concluded in this number.

Christian Brinton has made for Carl Glucksmann an artistic leaflet descriptive of Rembrandt's "Ansjo," etched by Karl Coepping. On the first page is presented a photogravure reproduction made direct from the painting, while on the third page we learn this concerning the picture: "Variously known as 'Reinier and His Mother' and 'Reinier Ansio and His Wife,' the picture really represents the celebrated Mennonite preacher Cornelius Claesz Ansio in conversation with a woman of his parish."

Literary culture at Glens Falls, N. Y., may be said to rival that in larger and more pretentious places, if one is to judge of its character by the descriptive catalogue recently published by P. F. Madigan of that place. In it, the gaudy gift books and inartistically bound standard works which, too often, emphasize the literary stagnation of a small town are singularly wanting. Here we find not only those standard works appropriately presented which are necessary to every well-equipped library, but there are works described like Burton's "Arabian Knights," and in fact, fine editions of the most distinctive works that have ornamented the various phases of French, English, and American literature.

The Macmillan Company are publishing a modern play in four acts by Mrs. W. K. Clifford under the title of "The Likeness of the Night"; in the Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture Series "Giorgione," by Herbert Cook, and in the Temple Classics the translation of the "Inferno" of Dante by John Aitken Carlyle, edited by H. Oelsner.

That London periodical called The Cornhill Magazine has for some time been broadening its scope, so now that it contains features which have more of a general interest than ever before. With the January number it enters upon the forty-first year of its existence, and George N. Smith, the founder and publisher, relates incidents connected with its birth and parentage—an article which appears simultaneously in The Critic of this city. In the same number of the London publication we find the opening chapters of a novel by Stanley Weyman entitled "Count Hannibal," while Miss Mary Wilkins furnishes one of her New England stories under the title of "A Tragedy from the Trivial."

Longevity of Women.

From The London Globe.

Statistics show that women live longer than men. For instance, in Germany only 413 out of 1,000 males reach the age of fifty years, while more than 500 out of 1,000 females reach that age. In the United States there are 2,583 female to 1,398 male centenarians. In France, of 10 centenarians 7 are women and only 3 men. In the rest of Europe, of 21 centenarians 16 are women.

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Mahogany & Brass, NEW YORK. **MEMORIAL WINDOWS**

FORWARD MOVEMENTS.

Dr. Pierson's Summary, with Special Reference to Mr. George's Junior Republic.*

A service to thinkers along lines of pure spirituality, applied Christianity, and social evolution has been done by presenting to the public Dr. Arthur T. Pierson's "Forward Movements of the Last Half Century." Some may object that so broad a title should be given to a work manifestly dealing with only a class of forward movements. On the other hand, the august nature of the themes considered, the emphasis the author gives to character and conduct in his striving to fix the centre of truth, and real inspiration of social and religious evolution, and his thoughtful search to fix the compass of moral progress vindicate the right of this volume of 400 pages to its title.

The author sets forth in attractive pages, and in a style that never grows dull or prolix, the noteworthy moral, ethical, philanthropic, missionary and spiritual movements that have made the age illustrious. No romance is more fascinating to the student of social and religious life. The reader is borne along by the writer's enthusiasm as down the current of a swift river. The intense earnestness of the man carries the weight of conviction with it. As we survey the field through Dr. Pierson's eyes, at one time we cry out, "How much has been done!" At another, "Alas! how vast the ocean of the undone!"

Great problems wait to be solved. Through failure and perplexity how shall we cope with poverty, selfishness, and sin in its myriad forms all about us? No man can read these pages who has ever asked the question, What does the Infinite One will me to make of my life? or, How can I make the best use of the days that are given me here on this earth? without being stirred from the stagnation of moral malady to a sense of personal responsibility. For with incisive thrust, keen as a rapier cleavage, these pages ask over and over again, What is it to work for God and man? At the outset the book insists on the New Testament type of character and conduct. Some may believe these ideals too lofty for the common life to attain unto, but not the man whose pen chronicles these nineteenth century movements.

The Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu, may win applause in certain quarters, nominally Christian, by exalting the teachings of Confucius and repudiating as unattainable the Sermon on the Mount. But he thinks too low of human nature who forbids it to rise into the altitudes God has planned for its habitual dwelling place. There is more divinity in man than the dull eye sees or the sordid mind conceives.

We hear in the initial chapters the cry of the human heart for personal purity and simple goodness. In terse sentences the author holds up the standard of the one book for life and conduct, and contrasts it with the average all about us. He maintains the possibility of living in the power of the unseen and eternal, and to have the inner life of the spirit, what we rightly name disposition and temper, transformed into likeness to the divine, and so to possess, while amid the turmoil of earth, freedom, rest, and peace.

Dr. Pierson's indorsement of what is known as the Keswick movement is wholesouled and emphatic. The Keswick teaching is a strenuous type of Christianity and has a spiritual flavor all its own. Complete surrender of the human will to God, transformation of the tone, temper, and disposition of the inner life, and joyful cloudless faith are its leading characteristics. Yet it must be remembered that these, too, have been sought by others outside of Keswick.

The accounts of the great missionary enterprises of the age, conducted by faith, the Muller Orphanage, the J. Hudson Taylor China Inland Mission, are vivid and fresh with picturesque and inspiring incidents that breathe the spirit of an exalted Christian chivalry. That a Gossner or a Louis Harms could accomplish so much for human weal and the furtherance of the simple teachings of the Nazarene is a matter of almost miracle. If a few men can leave such an unselfish impression on the world, why may not many men follow in their footsteps and urge on the day of perfect brotherhood, peace, and love.

The book is too full to attempt any outline of its crowded pages in the scope of this brief review. It includes such topics as "The Pentecostal Movement," "The Prayer Basis of Mission Work," "Woman's Work at Home and Abroad, "The Problem of City Evangelization," and "Systematic Christian Work Among Soldiers." Noteworthy, and showing a discriminating judgment, as most of it does, to many students of religious and social themes, the volume is nowhere more absorbing than when it tells the sad story of what has been done for lepers, or recounts the workings of Mr. George's Junior Republic.

The heroic labors of the Moravian Missions to Lepers, Father Damien, Miss Mary Reed of Pithora in the Himalayas, can only make one feel, as these devoted lives pass in review, with all the weakness incidental to human nature, the sometime glamour of the enthusiast, that man was made to be intrinsically noble and true, and that sin alone has marred his fair sky and shut out the stars. No story of the imagination is more wonderful than is the strange and weird procession of these events. They tinge the curse of a world of sin with the loveliness of angel's wings. The American public has become familiar with the dreadfulness and pathetic hopelessness of this insidious disease in the tale of "Ben Hur," and its realistic representation on the dramatic stage.

The wide scope of Dr. Pierson's book is seen as we turn from his crowded pages on the work for lepers to the Junior Republic of Freeport, New York. Its object is the elevation of orphan and outcast children. The street waif and the incorrigible boy or girl, the despair of parents, are welcomed here. So quietly and modestly has the work been carried on that comparatively few know of its far-reaching importance. It has now passed the stage of experiment, and stands on the bedrock of a noble record and achievement. We know of nowhere that reformatory work for children has met with such great success. If we are rightly informed, the Orphan Colony at Bridge of Weir, in Scotland, is the only one that may stand comparison with it for salutary results accomplished. Mr. George in his Freeport effort has solved the problem of how boys and girls may be taken from vicious environment and educated so as to make out of them good men and women and good citizens.

Not only the Salvation Army, but multitudes of our churches, especially those established on an institutional basis, have come very close in these last years to the waifs, outcasts, and poverty cursed in our congested wards. Mr. George, while yet a business man in the City of New York, was wont to devote considerable time to the study of the street arab. He haunted the east side with benevolent intent, where children swarm. The more he knew of them the more he yearned over them. His active mind began to devise plans for their betterment. At first his efforts were crude. They were pretty much confined to giving many of these poor children a fresh-air outing in the country in the Summer season. After some failures he began to stop giving the children clothing and other things to carry home with them, and made them work for what they had. This was found to prevent the evil of pauperizing. In 1895 Mr. George gave up his business, and devoted himself entirely to reform work. The Junior Republic was born in this way.

The day that an accident made it necessary to put in one of the elder boys in place of the adult overseer was a fortunate one for the reformatory experiment. To the surprise of Mr. George there was a marked improvement in discipline. Their street education had taught these boys that the police and all supervisors were to be duped and outwitted. But there was no glory in outwitting one of their own number, but much shame in suffering punishment at his hands. This led to the thinking out of trial by jury for all offenses. Then the whole plan of the Junior Republic, with its bread-winning, lawmaking, and law-respecting citizens, was born on July 10, 1895. Its government is a democracy. The citizens rule. The Constitution is patterned on that of the United States. The laws of the State of New York are its laws. The form of government contains many features of our municipalities.

Mr. George is himself the acting President. The boys hold all the other offices. The motto of the republic is, "Nothing without labor." The boys are taught self-control, self-help, obedience to law, the blessing of services for others, and altruism, and are given the opportunity to become honorable and useful citizens. The experiment is one that ought to enlist the earnest attention of philanthropic workers. It is a great object lesson in the divinest of charities.

Vast sums are spent in our penal institutions. Just so long as the city has its slums and degraded populations, sociological students and workers must devise ways and means to offset the disastrous results of these schools of vice. The Junior Republic is not playing at laws, or playing at reform. Judged by its fruits in the short time of its existence, it commends itself to the well-wishers of the larger Republic, of which this Freeport idea is but a miniature. The secret of success lies in a strong head, non-interference, and a tireless, vigilant outlook.

The boys who have staid as long as the President has felt it best have uniformly made good citizens. One's heart warms toward the little fellow who, in a heated discussion, exclaimed: "I tell youse I've been a citizen meself, and Jimmy O'Brien won't ever lead me round by de nose like he leads me fadder. I knows a ting or two about politics. See?"

The book as a whole is to be commended to the student of social affairs, the minister and religious worker, and those engaged in reformatory work. It is an important contribution in the realm of practical and applied Christianity, and a high type of spirituality.

FRANCIS E. MARSTEN.

MAURICE THOMPSON.—Mr. Thompson, who still lies ill at Sherwood Place, his home in Crawfordsville, Ind., has not been permitted to read or to be read to during his long sickness, but one of his attendants read him a newspaper paragraph in which Mr. Howells said that he did not like historical novels. "When I read history," says Mr. Howells, "I prefer it undiluted." "Very well," remarked Mr. Thompson, "but Mr. Howells takes his fiction in syllabub form diluted to the last refinement of artificiality. This may be good fare for a certain few, but the [illegible]

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"In this story the author finds a new opportunity for much humorous writing. The whole point of the adventures [illegible] the part of the Duke [illegible]

We recall no novel of last year or of this that has given the romance of American history more artistically or more sympathetically.
—*The Churchman.*

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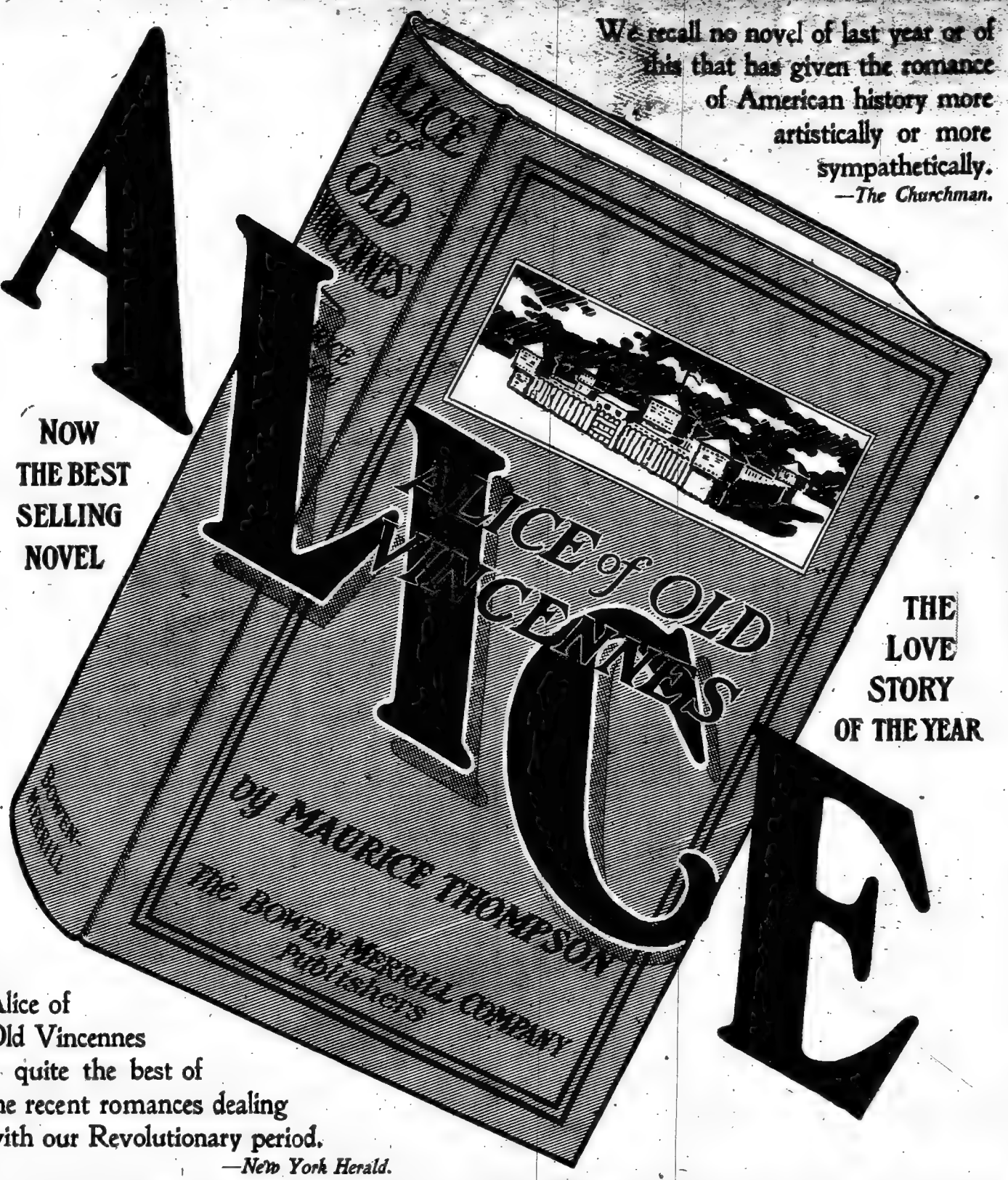

THE LOVE STORY OF THE YEAR

Alice of Old Vincennes is quite the best of the recent romances dealing with our Revolutionary period.
—*New York Herald.*

BACHELORS.

Ten Who Have Been Famous in Several Walks of Life.*

In the days when our forbears took their reading very seriously they cherished a famous book called commonly "Fox's Martyrs." It lay between Baxter's "Saint's Rest" and Taylor's "Holy Living," and was as unquestioned Sunday reading as "Pilgrim's Progress" or "Narratives of Remarkable Conversions."

In opening "A Book of Bachelors" we find in the preface that the ancient and honorable company of celibates is referred to as "the noble army of martyrs," and the author, by a delightful coincidence, is Arthur W. Fox. It is not possible, however, to force the parallel further. The work just published is a frank attempt to present the lives of ten men, sometime famous, who have adorned as many walks of life, and who, by accident or design, neglected "to hunt in mixed doubles." There is no theory advanced, no "insidious purpose of proving the absurd generalization that marriage is a failure," nor any attempt "to play the unchivalrous part of girding at the follies and foibles of the fair sex." A somewhat formidable array of sixty-five authors indicates the thoroughness and care with which this delightful collection of biographies has been compiled. The names of John Evelyn, Thomas Fuller, William Harrison, Ben Jonson, William Laud, and Thomas Frankland among others are enough to guarantee a bill of fare that cannot fail to whet the appetite of the literary epicure.

The first chapter, styled the Schoolmaster, is a presentation of Henry Peacham, who was artist and pedagogue as well as the author of "The Compleate Gentleman." The sketch commences with a graphic and entertaining account of schools and schoolmasters of Peacham's day, with numerous transcripts from his pages, supplemented by quotations from Fuller, Aubrey, and others.

The style of the essayist often suggests the influence of his subject. It is like the art of the lapidary who subordinates the cement with which his mosaic is framed. However, it must not be supposed that Mr. Fox's work has been merely that of an editor. The quaint and curious volumes of forgotten lore that he has drawn upon simply furnish him the pigments with which he has produced his picture.

With the suggestion that "the old poacher makes the best gamekeeper," we are introduced to Peacham's estimate of schoolmasters, parents, and scholars in his day. Speaking of the former class, he says: "I knew one who in Winter would ordinarily on a cold morning whip his boys over for no other purpose than to get himself into a heat; another beat them for swearing, and all the while swore himself with horrible oaths; he would forgive any fault saving that. I had, I remember, myself, (near St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, where I was born,) a master, who by no entreaty would teach any scholar he had further than his father had learned before him; as if he had only learned but to read English the son, though he went with him seven years, should go no further. His reason was that they would prove saucy rogues and control their fathers."

But the trials of teachers and the hardships endured by private tutors in the families of the wealthy roused the ire of one who had experienced them. "Is it not commonly seen," he exclaims, "that the most gentlemen will give better wages and deal more bountifully with a fellow who can but teach a dog, or reclaim a hawk, than upon an honest, learned, and well qualified man to bring up their children? It may be, hence it is, that dogs are able to make syllogisms in the fields, when their young masters are able to conclude nothing at home, if occasion or argument or discourse be offered at the table."

That the condition of affairs was in this respect somewhat better in France at that time is suggested by an anecdote told (on Page 18) of a certain young English gentleman abroad, who, having spent his means, applied to a French nobleman for a position in his household. "My lord, who could speak as little English as my countryman French, bade him welcome, and demanded by me of him what he could do. * * * Calling some about him, (very gentlemanlike as well in their behavior as their apparel,) 'This (saith he) rideth and breaketh my great horses; this is an excellent latinist; this is a passing linguist and scholar, who instructeth my sons,' etc. 'Sir,' quoth then the young man, 'I am a gentleman born, and can only attend you in your chamber, or wait upon your lordship abroad.' 'See,' (quoth M. de Ligny, for so was his name,) 'how your gentry of England are bred; that when they are distressed or want means in a strange country, they are brought up neither to any quality to prefer them, nor have they so much as the Latin tongue to help themselves withal.'"

Andrew Boorde, who was "born in or about the year 1489, in the reign of the prudent monarch, Henry VII., is the subject of the next chapter, and fills the rôle of the physician. Beginning life as a Carthusian brother, he chafed against the restraints of monastic life till he could stand the irksome existence no longer, and "returned to Oxford, where he studied medicine with some success." Retaining for a time at least his Carthusian orders, he was fully qualified to rank in the company of the Bachelors. In 1521, as may be seen from a letter of his written fifteen years after this time to Thomas Cromwell, he was appointed Suffragan Bishop of Chichester; but by some means he was suffered to leave the duties of this uncongenial office utterly undischarged. It could not have been long after this date that, inspired by his restless mind, he set forth upon his travels. He journeyed to a great distance from home, and, through many lands, carefully noting what he saw.

The Parson, the Bishop, and the Archbishop are the titles of the three successive essays which follow. The first presents Henry Smith, who lived in the latter half of the sixteenth century and had the felicity of preaching at a time when men were obliged to go to church under penalty of fine or imprisonment if they absented themselves. That a man so entirely relieved from the arduous task of keeping an unwilling congregation together should have exerted himself to preach well is much in his favor. His life as given in these pages introduces the reader to men and customs of a day that never loses its interest for us.

The Bishop, Launcelot Andrewes, was the "wise, tender, considerate, and devout soul," who, as the most learned of the ecclesiastics that surrounded King James I., was selected to write a reply to the scurrilous attack made upon his royal master by Cardinal Bellarmine. The overwhelming flood of latinity which Andrewes poured out upon his adversary in that and a subsequent letter effectually swamped the guns of Bellarmine. Of shy and modest nature, Andrewes appears to have been a preacher of unusual power. "If he were a lamb in the cloister, he was a lion in the pulpit. His sermons on the nativity and the resurrection are among the finest of their kind in our pulpit literature. * * * Great as a preacher, a theologian, a scholar, and a saint, he lives and shall live among the mighty men of our race."

It is difficult to pass with merely cursory reference the sketches of Cowley, the poet; Thomas Coryate, the traveler, or Sir Thomas Overbury, the courtier—the same who was intimately connected with the great divorce scandal already referred to, the confidential adherent of Rochester, who experienced the good and ill fortunes that are commonly the lot of those who live upon the smiles of others. Sir Henry Wotton, diplomatist, and Robert Burton, humorist, are put in their order at the very end of all, perhaps for the value of contrast.

The whole book is full of pleasant reading. A crop of suggestions flourishes on every page—there is not a sterile one in the book. The illustrations are from old prints and other obsolete sources, and add value to the volume. The work of the publisher is in keeping with the character of the essays. Not an inconsiderable item in the estimation of all real readers is the addition of a carefully prepared index.

*A BOOK OF BACHELORS. By Arthur W. Fox, M. A. With illustration. 8vo. Pp. 440. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Westminster: Archibald Constable & Co. $5.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; brisk northwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,911. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1901.—TWENTY-SIX PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

STOCKS LEAP UP AND DOWN

Biggest Saturday in the History of the Exchange.

Market Opens with Prices Soaring—Recorded Transactions Exceed 1,150,000 Shares in Two Hours' Trading.

Wall Street was yesterday treated to another phenomenal display of activity on the stock market, all previous Saturday records being easily surpassed. Recorded transactions ran beyond 1,150,000 shares for the two hours, nearly 150,000 more than on the previous best day, which was Saturday, Dec 22. The trading was simply enormous, and as on the preceding days, the facilities of the Exchange were so taxed that many transactions were not even recorded. Probably, were stop orders and the like included in the total, the day's dealings would run easily beyond the 1,500,000 mark.

But it was not so much because of its activity that the market was remarkable as because of the surprising opening, following upon the great display of strength on the day previous. General expectations were that higher prices would appear, but few people had expected the high prices that actually were disclosed at the opening. St. Paul, for instance, opened "8,000 shares from 161 to 162," a rise over night of 3⅝ points; Northern Pacific opened "10,000 shares from 88½ to 90," a gain of 2 points; Reading first preferred on opening dealings in 2,000 shares was up 3¼ points, and speedily rose several more; Union Pacific opened on 10,000 shares at 83 to 83½, as compared with Friday's close of 81⅞, while the opening for Great Northern preferred was 2 points higher, for Pennsylvania, 1⅝ higher, for Missouri Pacific, about 3 points higher—and so on, in fact, in many of the railway stocks. It was an opening such as the remaining shorts in the market had feared, and which resulted in their complete discomfiture. Short covering was forced throughout the list, the shorts taking enormous losses.

As was to be expected under the circumstances, the high prices did not hold. London, which had sent over higher prices at the opening—in St. Paul about 5 points up—turned seller after the first half hour, while at the same time very heavy liquidating sales appeared for home account. The result was that in many instances prices broke from the high figures, in some cases sharply, though it is a noteworthy fact that many of the stocks, though declining from the top prices, showed, nevertheless, net gains for the day. Reading was an exception, declining from 162 to 156½, and closing at 157¼, a net loss of 1¼ points on dealings in 64,000 shares.

On the other hand the Reading issues showed exceptional strength, though the official announcement of the purchase of control of Jersey Central by J. P. Morgan & Co., for Reading, was not made until after the close of business. Semi-official statements reporting the purchase had appeared, however, sending the common stock up 5¾ points, the first preferred up 6, (though the close showed a net gain of but 2,) and the second preferred up 3¾. Jersey Central itself advanced 2¾ points, while in other coal stocks strength also was shown. Delaware and Hudson advancing 2¾ points, Lackawanna 1¾, Erie common 1⅞, first preferred 2, and second preferred 2¾.

Baltimore and Ohio gained 3⅝ points on the suggestion, conveyed in the special Chicago dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, that it might be the Eastern link in the great transcontinental line planned by the St. Paul-Northern Pacific-Great Northern officials.

The industrials not only did not share in the market advance, but rather were inclined to weakness. The steel stocks were depressed by the break in Tennessee Coal on a revival of the reports that the dividend on the stock might be passed, while the list also was disturbed by the extreme weakness of People's Gas and Sugar. The gas stock broke 3 points on the report from Chicago that an injunction had been obtained restraining that company from charging more than 75 cents per 1,000, while Sugar was weak on the lack of confirmation of the reported trade war settlement.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Immense borrowings by the market at the close of December was one of the chief causes of the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount. The rise stopped the outflow of gold toward Paris.

The Statist, discussing the money position, considers the possibility of obtaining gold in New York increased by the very large sales of American securities made by London in New York. The greater portion of American stocks carried in London are for American account, and should the rate in London be appreciably higher than in New York the stocks carried in London with borrowed money may be transferred to New York. The Statist thinks that New York can easily spare three or four millions of gold.

In a long article on America's changed international position The Statist concludes as follows: "It is difficult to believe the United States will be able to employ advantageously the whole of its new savings in foreign investments. The reasonable probability is that we are about to witness a great outburst of new enterprise in the United States. Industrial companies will be created, new industries will be founded, and new railways or continuations and branches of existing railways will be constructed. Thus there will be a vast outflow of capital at home, while it is not improbable the new colonies may be developed on a larger scale than hitherto.

"If the United States spends immense sums at home and does not buy commodities on a great scale and does not invest in foreign securities on an equivalent scale it is obvious that the more the trade balance turns in favor of the United States the greater will be its ability to take gold from Europe. Therefore, the likelihood is that money rates will rule high in Europe because there will always be the danger of American capital being withdrawn not only from London, but from Germany."

Money was in easy supply, being increased by the release of dividends. Discounts were easier in sympathy.

The attendance of the Stock Exchange to-day was almost unprecedented for a Saturday. Interest centred in Americans. The Exchange opened wildly excited, with large variations. Americans were all much above parity, and the American department was so overcrowded that brokers found it difficult to approach. Milwaukees started with sensational jumps, reaching 169, with dealings limited. They afterward receded, and then readvanced. Eries were also a particular feature. They were bought in large lots by local speculators, but chiefly for American account. Atchisons were another favorite stock. Others were about a dollar above parity, except Northern Pacific common, which went below.

After the first excitement there was a general, moderate reaction. At the lower level buying was resumed, and there was a quick recovery to near the top. The transactions were the heaviest known for a long time. A number of prominent "bears" were badly caught, but there were no failures. Dealings continued on the Street until a late hour, though quieter. There were further notable advances, prices closing easier, and most active at about a dollar below the best.

The boom favorably affected other departments. Kafirs, especially, hardening considerably. West Australians were better, recovering part of their recent losses on rumors that the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, had disposed of its interest in the Baker Street Waterloo Railroad to the Yerkes syndicate. Consols were firmer. Grand Trunks were very firm, in sympathy with Americans, particularly seconds. Rio Tintos hardened.

Alluding to the relations between the Bank of England and the Government, whose manipulations have kept credit dealers for some time in a continuous state of nervousness, The Investors' Review maintains that the 3 per cent. bank rate will prove a very different thing from what it was a year ago. "The market," it points out, "is exhausted by prolonged, comparatively dear money, and no longer has the strength to bear up against adversity. Such a rate implies that it will therefore be prudent to expect failures. There are many indications that the financial collapse which it was possible to avoid or conceal at the beginning of 1900 will now become visible. Whatever changes occur, the foreign exchanges will not advance sufficiently to turn the gold stream hitherward. Therefore 3 per cent. will probably be followed by 4 per cent., and when it arrives even the most confident must discern signs of an approaching crisis.

"The worst is the mess in which the Government is plunging. The Treasury's floating debt to the Bank of England may be said to amount to all the extra taxation still to come in before the end of the financial year, and the war expenditure must be higher than ever. It is doubtful whether the four millions of local loans to be issued Jan. 8 will be taken up by the public. This makes nine millions borrowed on this stock since the beginning of 1900."

So widespread has been the havoc resulting from the London and Globe smash that the Stock Exchange on one or two occasions this week was perilously near a panic. Not only were there numerous failures, but the confidence of many speculative sections was shattered. No one was sure where the trouble would break out next. The advance in the bank rate affected investment in securities, and business, for a while, was mostly confined to reducing commitments. The trouble has not yet been fully disclosed, but the worst is known and the feeling is more cheerful.

Home Rails have mostly been weak, with one or two prominent exceptions. Americans were the liveliest section, the activity being mainly the result of Wall Street operations. One of the chief results of the boom was the practical extinguishment of the bear account. An impression is abroad that the position is dangerous. It is said that a number of American trusts are overloaded with shares, and that any monetary tightness may easily cause huge blocks to be suddenly thrown on the market.

Silver was dull throughout the week, although the India Government is steadily purchasing. The monetary position partly accounts for this dullness. Holders prefer to sell rather than incur the cost of increasing stocks. The inquiry for general account was insignificant. The India brokers were practically the only purchasers and they were able to deal on their own terms. If it had not been that the Government must buy largely in order to protect its note circulation, the fall in silver would probably be heavy.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Prices were better on the Boerse to-day, owing to the sharp upward movement in New York. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were particularly favored on rumors of a scheme affecting Canadian Pacifics. Internationals were quiet. Spanish fours were in demand. Home funds were weak, on the new issue of Bavarian 4 per cent. loans. Banks were maintained. Mines eased off at the close.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¼ pfennigs for checks. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills and three months' bills was 4 per cent.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Business on the Bourse to-day was influenced by the movement in New York and the firmness in London, which caused a favorable opening. Internationals were firm throughout, although certain tractions and tramways were offered. The whole list was maintained to the close. Three per cent. rentes, 102f 20c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 10c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 70.85 ex interest.

MAJOR HAWKES'S CHARGES.

Secretary Root Declines to Receive His Letters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The War Department is treating the charges made by Major E. L. Hawkes against Col. Helstand of the Adjutant General's department with contempt.

Major Hawkes recently sent to Secretary Root a letter containing a newspaper clipping in which the Secretary was represented as saying that Major Hawkes was either corrupt or malicious, and asked the Secretary if he was correctly quoted. Receiving no answer he wrote again, mentioning that his former letter had not been answered and repeating his question. This second letter has not been answered, nor will it be. The Secretary of War has not received either of the letters. The first was received and opened by Mr. Root's private secretary, who reported its nature to his chief. Mr. Root did not care to read it, and has never seen it. When the second letter was received its arrival was again reported to Mr. Root by the private secretary, and again Mr. Root declined to receive it.

M. Root was asked to-day why he had removed Major Hawkes from the position he held, and replied that it was because he considered Major Hawkes unfit for the place. Major Hawkes is persistent, however, and is said to be well supplied with documents to sustain the charges made by him. Persons who have examined his papers say that it will not do to attempt to frown him down. In a letter made public to-day, he names several very important men, but it is understood that of all named as knowing of the proposition to establish a cordage factory in Manila, all but one denied to have anything whatever to do with the undertaking. The one man who did not discourage him is the one he is most anxious to have the War Department discover by an investigation.

THE MANCHESTERS IN ALABAMA

Duke and Duchess, with Mr. Zimmerman, Spend a Few Hours in Birmingham.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 5.—Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, with his son-in-law and daughter, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, arrived from Cincinnati at noon to-day and left here at 4:40 o'clock for Natchez, Miss., where they will spend a couple of days on a visit to Mrs. Yaznaga, the grandmother of the Duke. They then go to New Orleans, where they will remain two or three days. Their final destination is California. There they will spend some time.

The Duchess carries her pet dog with her, and he nestles in her arms even when she is walking in the streets. The party are traveling in Private Car No. 7 of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. They strolled in the streets this afternoon, and dined in their car. They take things easily, and do not seek either to avoid or excite attention.

Ogden Gas Stock Bought by Syndicate?

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—It is said to-day that the deal with the syndicate which is anxious to buy the stock of the Ogden Gas Company will be closed in New York on Monday. At that time, it is asserted, every dollar due will be paid over, all the documents now being ready for signing, and the final turning over of the property to the new owner, the People's Gaslight and Coke Company. At the office of the Ogden Company, in this city, President Gahan declared that the deal, which now has been hanging fire for something like two months, was no nearer being closed than it was weeks ago.

New York and Florida Limited,
via Penn. and Southern Railway, most magnificent and luxurious train in the world, will leave New York daily, except Sunday, 12:40 noon, commencing Jany. 14th. Composed exclusively of Composite, Dining Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Observation, and Library Cars; New York to St. Augustine; also carrying Pullman Drawing-room Sleeping Car New York to Aiken and Augusta. Immediate connections New York, Brunswick & (Jekyl Island,) Thomasville. Two other daily fast trains, with perfect Dining and Sleeping Car Service. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

As One Exalted from a Low Degree is the praise of Evans' Ale.—Adv.

READING NOW CONTROLS NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Deal Effected Through Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

Price Said to Have Been in the Neighborhood of $175 a Share—Surprise to Wall Street.

Wall Street was treated to a surprise yesterday, when just about noon the official announcement was quietly made that the control of the Central Railroad of New Jersey had passed to the Reading Company through the efforts of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Morgan's firm, it was announced, had secured control of the Jersey Central, had offered the same to the Reading Company, and the latter company had accepted the offer. The terms of the purchase were not made public, and will not be given out until all the details are arranged for.

Although the announcement came somewhat unexpectedly yesterday, rumors about a probable change in the control of the Jersey Central have been current for many months. The Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were at various times reported as having acquired or being in negotiations for the acquisition of the Jersey Road. At one time, indeed, it was reported that the Reading Company would secure control, but all these stories were consecutively denied or discredited by the various interests. Recently rumor had neglected the Central Railroad of New Jersey, as its attention was diverted to other consolidation schemes, and, although the stock on Friday was very strong, it was not then suspected by outsiders that the Morgan plans were as far matured as they were.

The controlling interest in Jersey Central has been held by a small coterie of men generally referred to in Wall Street as "The First National Bank Crowd," and this coterie consisted of such men as George F. Baker, President of that bank; Henry C. Fahnestock, Charles Lanier, J. Rogers Maxwell, President of the Jersey Central; Henry W. Maxwell, and others, all of those named being Directors of the Jersey Central. It was generally accepted as a fact that the stock of this coterie, constituting the control of the railroad, was for sale, provided they could get a sufficiently high price for it. This price was variously stated at figures ranging from $150 to $200 a share. The latter figure was the correct one. It is not, however, believed that the coterie succeeded in getting this price from Mr. Morgan, and in financial and railroad circles yesterday a figure in the neighborhood of 175 was guessed at as the probable purchase price. However this may be, J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday admitted that the minority stockholders would be offered the same terms as those made with the majority interests.

The Jersey Central and the Reading Company are two of the great anthracite coal roads. During the year 1899 these two roads carried 15,076,033 tons, or about one-third of the total anthracite output, which was 47,665,203 tons.

According to the latest reports the authorized stock issue of the Jersey Central is $30,000,000, of which there is outstanding $27,113,800. The funded debt outstanding is $43,924,000. The Jersey Central Road runs from Jersey City westerly to Wilkesbarre and Scranton, Penn., and the neighboring anthracite coal fields; southerly to seashore resorts along the New Jersey coast to Bayside and Port Norris. The total number of miles operated is 677.72. The road was chartered in 1849. From 1883 to 1887 it was leased to the Philadelphia and Reading. In 1887 both roads went into the hands of receivers. In 1892 the Jersey Central was again leased by the Reading for 999 years, but the lease was declared illegal in the same year. Since its reorganization the road has paid dividends ranging from 7 per cent. from 1892 to 1894 to 4 per cent. in 1898 and 1899. It was restored to a 5 per cent. basis last year. The coal properties controlled by the Jersey Central are the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, which owns 28,909 acres of anthracite coal lands and holds 2,847 additional acres under lease. It operates 13 collieries and leases about 4,000 acres of coal land to various operators.

The Reading Company has an authorized issue of $70,000,000 common stock, $28,000,000 of first preferred stock, and $42,000,000 of second preferred stock. All these issues are what is known as half stock, and the first and second preferred are 4 per cent. non-cumulative. All of this is held in a voting trust composed of J. Pierpont Morgan, F. P. Olcott, and Henry R. Paul. There is a general mortgage of $135,000,000 of 4 per cent. guaranteed bonds, the amount now outstanding being $64,994,000. Car trust bonds bearing 4 per cent. guaranteed interest amounting to $3,600,000 are also outstanding.

The Reading Company owns the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and extends from Philadelphia and Atlantic City through the coal fields westerly as far as Hazelton, Williamsport, and Harrisburg. The Reading Company also controls the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and its coal properties aggregate 194,100 acres.

The announcement of the practical consolidation of the two railroads brought forth a number of rumors. One of these had it that the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg would next be acquired for the purpose of giving the Reading a western outlet and making it a through trunk line.

Another report was to the effect that the Reading would in turn be controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio in order to give that road an entrance into New York over its own lines. Then it was asserted that the Reading Company would be made the selling agent of all the anthracite roads in order to save expenses. The saving of earnings both through reduction of operating expenses and better maintenance of rates is considered the real object of all the combinations of railroads that are now in process of evolution, and it is therefore believed that a company will be established as the joint selling agent for the anthracite roads, but it is not believed that the Reading Company will receive this agency.

Regarding impending changes among the officials of the two roads it was also asserted yesterday that J. Rogers Maxwell, President of the New Jersey Central, would succeed President Harris of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, and would assume the management of the two roads, and that Vice President Voorhees would be placed in direct charge of the management of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway proper. None of these rumors, however, could be confirmed.

The Directors of the company will meet to-morrow to officially complete the purchase and arrange for the formal transfer of the Jersey Central stock to its new owners.

Payment for the Jersey Central stock purchase will be made by the Reading Company by means of low-rate interest-bearing collateral trust bonds, the purchase stock to be the basis upon which such bonds will be issued by the Reading Company. Just what rate of interest these bonds will bear or the amount that will be issued to cover the purchase are matters of detail that are likely to be completed at the meeting to-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Jan. 5.—George F. Bear, one of the Directors of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, returned to Reading from New York, where the deal by which the Philadelphia and Reading Company secured control of the Jersey Central was consummated yesterday. Mr. Bear said that in spite of stories to the contrary, there will be no change in the Philadelphia and Reading Presidency. Mr. Harris can remain President of the company as long as he wishes. For some time leading Philadelphia and Reading men in East Pennsylvania have been predicting the deal. They point to the large sums of money being expended for permanent improvements, and say that it all means a large and substantial Philadelphia and Reading system, of which the City of Reading is to be the centre. The Reading is to be made a great property, and it is likely the Baltimore and Ohio and the Lehigh Valley will be managed in harmony and eventually the Baltimore and Ohio will come under the control of the Reading. Fast freights are already running over the Central through Reading to the West and this is to be made a great fast freight route.

CONTROL LEHIGH VALLEY.

Drexel & Co. Purchase Packer and University Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Following the announcement that a controlling interest of the Jersey Central has been secured for the Reading Company comes the announcement that Drexel & Co. have purchased the remaining 75,000 shares of Lehigh Valley stock belonging to the estate of the late Asa Packer, and also the holdings of the Lehigh University of the stock of that company. Official confirmation of these purchases was made last evening by E. T. Stotesbury, a member of the Drexel firm.

Three years ago the company authorized the issue of $15,000,000 mortgage and collateral trust gold bonds, paying not less than 5 per cent. Drexel & Co. financed the issue of $5,000,000 of these bonds and secured at the same time an option upon one-half the holdings of Lehigh Valley stock, which amounted to 150,000 at $27.50 per share, the stock then selling around $25. That option was exercised by the Drexels some six months ago. With the purchase just announced the firm is now in possession of the entire Packer holdings, which, with those of the Lehigh University and that purchased in the open market, places the Morgan interests in undisputed possession of the Lehigh Valley.

This completes the great deal which has brought into the possession of the Morgan-Vanderbilt interests the three largest of the anthracite carrying roads—the Reading, Jersey Central, and Lehigh Valley—and the Vanderbilt-Cassatt compact of over a year ago, whereby the former was to secure control of the anthracite roads and the latter of the bituminous roads, has practically been carried out. Together these three lines represent 47.85 per cent. of the tonnage allotment for the entire anthracite region, the Reading having 20.50 per cent.; Lehigh Valley, 15.65, and Jersey Central, 11.70.

FLYING TRIP OF 6,000 MILES.

Made by Isaac E. Gates to Attend Court for Twenty Minutes While Huntington Will Was Probated.

To perform one of his duties as an executor under the will of Collis P. Huntington, who was his father-in-law, Isaac E. Gates, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, recently made a flying trip of 6,000 miles, to the Pacific Coast and back, in order that he might be in court for twenty minutes while the will of the builder of the Southern Pacific Road was admited to probate in the Supreme Court in San Francisco.

The date set for the probate of the will was Dec. 27. The laws of California make it necessary that at least one of the executors of the estate must be in court when the probate is made. Mr. Gates is essentially a man of action, and so, instead of asking for a postponement, notwithstanding the fact that the period directly before the New Year is one of great activity, Mr. Gates hurriedly packed his grip on the afternoon of Dec. 21, and caught the Lake Shore Limited, which leaves the Grand Central Station at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. At 6:30 o'clock on Saturday evening he caught the Overland Limited in Chicago, and, speeding West as fast as steam could carry him, he arrived in San Francisco at 7 o'clock on Christmas night.

On the following Thursday Mr. Gates appeared before Judge Coffee, in the Supreme Court of California, sitting as a Probate Court, and in twenty minutes the will, disposing of millions of dollars, had been admitted for probate. At 10 o'clock on Friday, Dec. 28, Mr. Gates started on his eastward trip, arriving here at the same time on New Year's night as he had arrived in San Francisco on Christmas night.

When seen at his office yesterday Mr. Gates did not seem to be much impressed by a 6,000-mile trip of this character. "We would have made better time," he said, "had we not encountered several severe windstorms while crossing the plains on the return trip, which made us miss two connections in Chicago. It was rather a long distance to travel for twenty minutes' session in court, but then, you know the laws are inexorable, and when they required that an executor had to be present, why I just complied with their provisions."

TRADES UNIONS AT WAR.

Chicago Iron Workers Blamed for Withdrawing from Central Body.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Unions once cemented by the Building Trades Council are now antagonistic, and active warfare between them may be begun in the immediate future.

Officials and members of unions still loyal to the Building Trades Council condemn the action of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union in withdrawing from the cefitral body, and on many occasions have declared their determination to punish its members. Since the withdrawal of the bridgemen members of the Carpenters' Union have been doing work formerly performed by the members of the other union.

A committee representing the iron workers will attend a meeting of the Carpenters' District Council and insist that carpenters be instructed not to perform work formerly done by the iron workers. Should it be turned down, it is said to be the intention to request the Iron League, with which the union has an agreement, to refrain from selling material to any contractor who does not employ members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union. Should this request be granted, not only the carpenters, but the contractors employing them would be involved.

Members of the Boilermakers' Union, which is still affiliated with the Building Trades Council, will, in all probability, attempt to regain work taken from them by the ironworkers, with the assistance of the Council, and as that body will not support the boilermakers, serious complications may follow.

EAGLE CAUGHT IN CHICAGO.

Shot in the Wing by a Man Whose Poultry It Was Threatening.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Edward H. Dalton of 55 Seventy-seventh Street, shot an eagle last evening while it was making a raid on his poultry yard. The bird measures eight feet from tip to tip. It is still alive, and is being kept a prisoner in Mr. Dalton's basement.

The eagle and its mate were seen soaring high in the air near Seventy-seventh Street and the lake during the afternoon. Dalton owns a large number of chickens, geese, and ducks, and kept careful watch on the movements of the eagles. Suddenly he saw one of them swoop down upon the poultry. He fired both barrels of his gun, with the result that the bird fell to the ground with a broken wing. Fearing to attempt to capture the eagle alive single handed, Dalton summoned several of his friends to assist him. The bird had sought refuge in a large oak tree, and upon the appearance of the men it again attempted to fly, but fell helpless to the ground with a screech and a wild flapping of the sound wing. After some wary work Dalton and the other men lassoed the bird, dragged it to his home, and forced it into the basement.

During the night and all to-day hundreds of curious people visited the place and viewed the huge bird.

Quick Time to Pinehurst, N. C.,
via Southern Railway. Only line operating Pullman service into Pinehurst. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Champagne Imports in 1900.
The appreciation of the remarkably fine quality of G. H. MUMM'S EXTRA DRY coming to this market is best illustrated by the phenomenal imports in 1900 of 119,441 cases, or 19,293 more than any other brand.—Adv.

"And Into Whatsoever House It finds its way—enter Peace, Rest, and Comfort.—Evans' Ale.—Adv.

PLAY STOPPED, MONEY RETURNED TO AUDIENCE

Miss Crosman Abruptly Ends Her Savoy Engagement.

Says She Is Being Persecuted by Manager Aarons and the Theatrical Syndicate — Climax to Weeks of Trouble.

A thoroughly surprised audience that had filled every available seat in the Savoy Theatre last night, prepared to witness a performance of "Mistress Nell," by Henrietta Crosman and her company, was dismissed shortly before the time for the curtain to rise, owing to differences between Maurice Campbell, Miss Crosman's husband, who manages her company, and Manager Alfred Aarons of the theatre.

The sudden termination of Miss Crosman's engagement, which had three weeks to continue, was the culmination of trouble which has existed for some time, and the climax was brought about by an order issued, preventing Miss Crosman's maid from conveying a note from the actress to her husband, who was in the lobby. When Miss Crosman was informed of this action, she became very indignant and refused to perform. Finally the curtain rose, and Miss Crosman, stepping to the footlights, addressed the wondering audience in a trembling voice, saying:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: Owing to the continued indignities and persecutions which have been heaped upon me and my play by the house management and the theatrical syndicate, I am compelled to dismiss you, being prevented from giving a performance. You will therefore kindly step to the box office, where your money will be refunded."

Dead silence for a few moments succeeded this speech; then the audience, having grasped its import, responded with a burst of cheering and applause. The people filed out quietly, and, having received their money back, dispersed, not a few making their way to other theatres.

Manager Maurice Campbell, when asked to make a statement regarding the trouble said:

"For the past two weeks my wife and myself have been continually hounded in various ways by Manager Alfred Aarons, who, in my opinion, has been prompted in his actions largely by other influences that have not taken kindly to our attraction since we came into this city.

"We stood these annoyances as best we could until my wife desired to send a note out to me in the front of the house by her maid. When the latter attempted to pass the door leading into the theatre from the stage one of Mr. Aarons's representatives stopped her and said that an order had been issued not to pass any of my representatives to the front of the house as long as my wife remained in the theatre. An order of this kind struck me as being extraordinary, and I demanded that it be revoked, adding that unless this were at once done no performance would be given.

"A hurried consultation was had over the telephone with Mr. Aarons, who was at home, and his reply was that under no circumstances was the order to be changed. Thereupon I had my wife make the announcement which brought one of the most successful engagements in this city to an end.

"Another theatre located on Broadway has been offered to me, but I prefer to sacrifice the remaining part of the season in New York and take my attraction through the country, where I have arranged to present the play in all the principal cities, beginning with Philadelphia."

Manager Aarons was seen at his office in the Knickerbocker Building. He gave out the following statement:

"While I was at dinner to-night I received a message over the telephone from Mr. Campbell, that unless I allowed his relatives and servants, his wife's mother and father and her maid, to use the stage door that leads through the boxes to the auditorium, which I had given orders should not be so used, he would not play to-night. I replied that I could not rescind this order, as there had been many complaints from box holders, and I must respect my audience and not permit them to be disturbed by servants and his relatives passing through the boxes into the auditorium. Mr. Campbell therefore refused to give the performance and the audience was dismissed.

"Since the opening night Miss Crosman and her husband, Mr. Campbell, have been doing nothing but quarrel with my people both on the stage and in the box office. During the first performance my stage carpenter was compelled to defend himself from assault by Miss Crosman's stage carpenter. There have been continuous wrangling and riotous proceedings ever since. Mr. H. B. Sire had the same experience while Miss Crosman was at the Bijou Theatre.

"Statements have been published from week to week in reference to Mr. Campbell's large receipts. The facts are as follows: At the Bijou Theatre he played three weeks to gross receipts of about $3,500 each week; at my theatre, the Savoy, with a capacity of $12,000 a week, he has played to an average business of less than one-third my capacity.

"As to the statements of Miss Crosman and Mr. Campbell in reference to the theatrical syndicate, I would only state that before I booked Miss Crosman at the Savoy I asked Mr. Erlanger's advice, and he recommended the attraction to me, saying he thought it would be very desirable for my house. Of course, I hold Mr. Erlanger blameless for all the trouble Miss Crosman and her husband have caused me. I want to say for the syndicate that it is fortunate that Miss Crosman did not play in one of its theatres."

A. L. Erlanger, the junior member of the theatrical firm of Klaw & Erlanger, who are regarded as the principal factors in the so-called theatrical syndicate, declined to discuss the trouble.

He declared that he knew absolutely nothing about Miss Crosman's play, had no interest in it whatever, and could not help what any woman might say about the syndicate over the footlights.

Miss Crosman made her first appearance in this city Oct. 9 with her Nell Gwyn play, called "Mistress Nell," at the Bijou Theatre. After filling a successful engagement there for almost two months, she was compelled to vacate because of May Irwin's engagement.

Arrangements were then made with Alfred Aarons of the Savoy Theatre for an indefinite period, but the recent complication compelled Manager Campbell to announce the termination of his season in this city three weeks from to-morrow. The one hundredth performance of the play in this city took place last Tuesday evening.

Steel for a Chicago Building.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—An order for 8,000 tons of structural steel for use in the construction of the fire-proof twelve-story building that Marshall Field is about to erect in State Street was let yesterday to the McClintick-Marshall Construction Company of Pittsburg.

This is the first contract to be given out, and calls for the furnishing of the finished material and putting it in place. While the exact price is not announced, it is understood to be close to $500,000.

Advance for Alabama Miners.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 5.—The Alabama coal miners, 10,000 in number, will get an advance of 2½ cents per ton for digging coal, to be effective Jan. 1.

This is because pig iron went to over $10 for all grades in December and mining wages are based on the price of pig iron. The wages will now be 52½ cents per ton, which is within 2½ cents of the maximum.

New York to Thomasville, Ga., Without Change,
via Penn. and Southern Railway. Special Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car every Thursday. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

BLOODHOUNDS CHASE BANDITS.

Three Men Brought to Bay After Thirty-Mile Run—Mob Tries to Lynch One of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 5.—To-day this county has been the scene of some very exciting events growing out of the murder of Herman Zahn at Snyder, last night. The bandits were pursued by bloodhounds all night and finally run to earth by Sheriff Kreader and posse near Scribner, thirty miles from the scene of the crime.

A dramatic climax to the man hunt then occurred. The hounds ran up to a hay stack back of a stable and stopped. The Sheriff called in a loud voice for the robbers to come out. Suddenly out darted a man, firing with two revolvers at the posse. So sudden was the man's exit that he disappeared in the brush and escaped before the Sheriff started pursuit. But he was captured after being shot twice by another posse.

Calls were then made upon the remaining bandits to surrender. Receiving no response, the Sheriff fired the stack, and another robber bounded out and was grabbed and disarmed. The Sheriff started back to the county seat with his prisoner, and was met at Crowell by a mob of fifty neighbors of the murdered man. One of Zahn's sons accompanied the crowd, and, with a pistol pointed at the Sheriff, demanded the surrender of the prisoner that he might be lynched.

The Sheriff hurried his man into a house and defied the mob. He swore in a number of citizens, and they fought their way to the station and brought the prisoner to Fremont, a badly scared man. He refuses to give his name, or tell anything about his comrades. Bloodhounds are pursuing the third robber.

From different parts of the county tonight come reports of armed men marching to Fremont with the determination to lynch the prisoner. The first prisoner was shot twice in making his escape from the pursuers at different points last night, but is not dangerously injured. The murder occurred while the men were robbing Zahn and fourteen others in his place of business. The jail here is guarded by a large force of deputies, and a collision with the mob is imminent it if reaches this city before morning.

REWARD FOR CROWE'S ARREST.

Offer of $13,000 for Man Suspected of Abducting Young Cudahy.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 5.—A specific reward of $13,000 is now offered for the arrest of Pat Crowe, and nothing is said in the offer about conviction. The police today prepared and are sending out 5,000 circulars bearing a picture and minute description of Crowe. They will be sent broadcast, and will also bear the description of two other men and a woman, supposed to be connected with the Cudahy abduction.

The offer for Crowe is made unconditionally, the arrest and delivery to the authorities being the only requisite for securing it. This will allow no excuse for any one refusing to turn him over on the score that he cannot be convicted, and the police expect this will greatly assist in securing his arrest.

The offer has the indorsement of Gen. John C. Cowin, personal counsel of Mr. Cudahy.

NEW MODEL OF THE BROOKLYN.

Fine Piece of Work Placed on View in the Navy Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—When the miniature naval fleet that usually occupies a considerable space in the halls outside the office of the Secretary of the Navy were shipped to Paris to be shown at the exposition all illustrations by model of the new navy disappeared, and visitors who came to see them were disappointed.

At the time of the shipment one model on the stocks was incomplete. It has since been put in place, in the space between two pillars just opposite Secretary Long's door. This space, formerly held by the model of the armored cruiser New York, is now held by the model of the armored cruiser Brooklyn, in some respects the most famous of all the vessels of the navy.

It is a beautiful piece of work, complete in every detail, made to a scale and painted a radiant peace white above and vermilion below the water line. The Brooklyn is pointed out by guides as the ship that made the most marks and received the largest number of wounds at Santiago.

A MAINE ROMANCE.

A. B. Stickney to Marry the Daughter of His Former Employer.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—There is a happy party staying at the Touraine just now, consisting of Josiah Crosby of Dexter, Me.; Mrs. Crosby, Miss May Crosby, and her fiance, Alpheus B. Stickney. In a few days there will be a wedding, the culmination of a romance forty years long.

Forty years ago Mr. Stickney was employed in Mr. Crosby's law office. He went to Stillwater, Mich., but found law practice so slow that he turned to teaching. Later, he went into farming. In 1869 he moved to St. Paul, and went into railroading. He organized a company to build the North Wisconsin Road, and since then he has been in charge of one or another of the great Western roads. He is now President of the Chicago and Great Western.

Mr. Crosby is one of Maine's oldest and probably best known members of the bar. He is in the eighties, but is still hale and hearty and a typical gentleman of the old school. Miss May Crosby is his second daughter. She is a graduate of the Dexter High School and of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. For a few years she was a clerk in the Government service at Washington.

After leaving Washington she returned to Dexter, where she has since resided with her parents. She is leader in all social movements in the town and Vice President of the leading literary club there. She is a woman beloved by all who know her.

DRINK IN PROHIBITION STATE.

Maine Legally Consumes 11,955 Gallons of Liquor.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Jan. 5.—The residents of the prohibitive State of Maine last year legally consumed 11,955 gallons of liquor, according to the report of the State Liquor Commissioner. The fifteen agencies sold 3,820 gallons of whisky, 3,780 gallons of rum, 2,600 gallons of alcohol, 968 gallons of wine, 566 gallons of gin, and 212 gallons of brandy.

The large proportion of alcohol is accounted for by the popularity of "split" in the lumber and French-Canadian farming districts, the popular drink in these stations being composed of one-fourth wine and three-fourths alcohol. Liquors sold in Maine are generally of the $1.50 a gallon grade, upon which the Government tax is $1.20.

Sheriff Pearson, the new clerical officer of the law in Portland, to-day made twenty-five raids and seized large quantities of liquor in saloons, stores, and dwelling houses. He has given the liquor sellers a bad fright and has made several arrests. Among the arrests to-day was a young man who was taken into custody while pouring a glass of whisky from a pocket flask. The Sheriff and a Deputy disguised as laborers surprised many dealers, and in one place they found liquor hidden in a gasoline stove.

Quickest to Georgia, Florida, Cuba,
is via Penn. R. R., Washington, Richmond, Charleston. "N. Y. & Fla. Special" commenced January 14th. Tickets and full information Atlantic Coast Line office, 1,161 Broadway, corner 27th Street.—Adv.

Evans' Ale
leaves straining competition far behind.—Adv.

PLANS FOR LEGISLATURE FIXED AT A CONFEREN

sion for luncheon, Senator Grady left the Fifth Avenue Hotel, after announcing that he would return to keep up the fight.

NEW DIVORCE BILL.

Draft to be Submitted at the Annual Meeting of the State Bar Association.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Divorce, which has been greatly aggravated during the past year by the operations of the divorce mills in New York City and Buffalo, will be discussed at length at the annual gathering of the State Bar Association in this city on Jan. 15.

The Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Albany, who has made a serious study of the divorce question, will read a paper on the question.

J. Newton Fiero, Chairman of the Committee on Law Reform, will submit the draft of an act "To establish a law uniform with the law of other States relating to divorce procedure and divorce from the bonds of marriage." The provisions of the law proposed by the committee are as follows:

Section 1.—No divorce shall be granted for any cause arising prior to the residence of the complainant or defendant in this State which was not a ground for divorce in the State where the cause arose.

Sec. 2.—No person shall be entitled to a decree for any cause arising in this State who has not had actual residence in this State for at least one year next before bringing suit for divorce, with a bona-fide intention of making this State his or her permanent home.

Sec. 3.—No person shall be entitled to a divorce for any cause arising out of this State unless the complainant or defendant shall have resided within this State for at least two years next before bringing suit for divorce, with a bona-fide intention of making this State his or her permanent home.

Sec. 4.—No person shall be entitled to a divorce unless the defendant shall have been personally served with process if within this State, or, if without this State, shall have had personal notice, duly proved and appearing of record, or shall have entered an appearance in the case, but if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the complainant does not know the address nor the residence of the defendant, and has not been able to ascertain either, after reasonable and due inquiry and search, continued for six months after suit is brought, the Court or Judge in vacation may authorize notice by publication of the pendency of the suit for divorce, to be given in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 5.—No divorce shall be granted solely upon default or solely upon admissions by the pleadings, nor except upon hearing before the Court in open session.

Sec. 6.—After divorce either person may marry again, but in cases where notice has been given by publication only and the defendant has not appeared, no decree or judgment for divorce shall become final or operative until six months after hearing and decision.

Sec. 7.—Wherever the word "divorce" occurs in this act it shall be deemed to mean divorce from the bonds of marriage.

Sec. 8.—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Republican Leaders Retain Experts.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Gov. Odell, Speaker Nixon, and the Republican legislative leaders have agreed to retain the services of Robert C. Cumming and Henry L. Woodward, formerly connected with the Statutory Revision Commission, which has been abolished, to act as experts to examine as to the correctness of legislative measures. This work was formerly done by the Statutory Revision Commission.

Controller's Clerk Reappointed.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—George C. Lewis of Lockport has been reappointed confidential clerk to the State Controller. Mr. Lewis has filled that position for the past seven years, serving under Controllers Roberts, Morgan, and Gilman, and now under Controller Knight.

Mrs. Odell to be at Home Jan. 16.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Mrs. Odell will give her first at home at the executive mansion on Jan. 16.

Appointed to the Register's Office.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—George J. Thompson of New York City has been appointed Custodian in the Register's office in New York City at a salary of $1,000.

State Treasurer's Fees for 1900.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Secretary of State McDonough during the year 1900 turned over to the State Treasury $41,508, the amount of fees collected in his office. In 1899 he collected $39,895 and in 1898 $38,856.

BOARD OF REGENTS REPORT.

Every County in the State Represented on the University Roll.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The annual report of the State Board of Regents, which will be submitted to the Legislature next week, will show that the number of institutions of secondary education in the university Dec. 15 was 705, of which 104 are incorporated academies, 565 high schools and academic departments.

During the last scholastic year 24 academic departments were admitted and 6 academies were chartered. The State is now so thoroughly covered by secondary schools that out of 421 incorporated villages represented in the legislative manual for 1900 there are only 9 having a population of more than 1,000 and only 12 having a population of between 500 and 1,000 that do not have academic departments under the Regents. For the first time in the history of the State every county in the State is this year represented on the university roll.

The number of secondary schools in the university has increased 110 per cent. in the last ten years. There were instructed in secondary institutions a total of 79,365 students, which was an increase of 9,589, or 13.7 per cent., over the preceding year. The total net property of secondary schools is $28,412,184.38, and the total expenditures by the schools during the year was $8,036,-874.41.

The total amount apportioned by the State to secondary schools was $212,667.28. The examinations were taken by 672 schools, and 511,020 examination papers were written, and 345,117 were accepted, 29,275 being rejected. Sixty-eight per cent. of all the papers written were accepted and 24 per cent. of all the accepted papers were honor papers.

The annual report of the public libraries division for 1900 contains returns from 1,035 libraries. Of these 460, free for lending to the public and containing 2,189,125 volumes, circulated last year 8,452,445 volumes.

The free libraries lent to the people an average of 23,137 books daily.

COAL FOR THE WEST INDIES.

English Capitalists May Build Terminals and Docks at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—George B. Morton, a Boston financier, who has been here several days investigating investment possibilities in the interest of English capitalists, has cabled to his principals in London advising them to invest $2,335,000 in the erection here of coal terminals, coal chutes, docks, and a big plant for the handling of millions of bushels of coal annually.

Mr. Morton met a dozen of the leading steamship agents of the port yesterday. The conference lasted for two or three hours, and is said to have been very satisfactory. In an interview to-day Mr. Morton said:

"The scheme is to handle coal for all the West India islands from the port of New Orleans. St. Thomas will take 120,000 tons a year, practically all of which is bunker coal. Porto Rico takes 50,000 tons a season, which, under American control, will be greatly increased, probably to 50,000 tons more. Havana will consume 250,000 tons of coal a year. The Cuban railways will burn 100,000 tons a year, and it is safe to estimate that Cuba's coal consumption will equal 400,000 tons."

English Investment in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—The United Railway Trading Company of England today consummated a deal by which the corporation acquired the Kenilworth Sugar Estates, Limited, and a controlling interest in the Louisiana Southern Railroad. The price paid for the Kenilworth properties, which comprise 10,000 acres of as fine sugar land as there is in the State and a costly refinery, was $1,680,000. The consideration involved in the railway deal could not be ascertained. It is the intention of the English corporation to erect a factory for the manufacture of paper out of bagasse, a product of sugarcane, which now goes to waste.

Mr. Bryan Makes Speeches in Texas.

SHERMAN, Texas, Jan. 5.—William J. Bryan was met with a brass band this afternoon, and his progress through the city partook of an ovation, the streets being thronged with people. He made two addresses, one in the afternoon on the plaza, being an attack on class legislation and imperialism, while in the evening he delivered his lecture on "Ancient Landmarks."

BIG TOBACCO DEAL RUMORED.

American and Continental Companies May Control Powell, Smith & Co.

There was a report in Wall Street yesterday of a deal between the cigar manufacturing firm of Powell, Smith & Co. and the American and Continental Tobacco Companies by which the latter was to acquire a controlling interest in the cigar company. It was generally understood that negotiations in regard to the purchase were being carried on and that the amount of money involved was in the neighborhood of $10,000,000. It was stated on good authority last night that the project would go into effect within a few weeks.

Harry J. Luce of 22 West Seventy-third Street, a member of the cigar manufacturing firm of Powell, Smith & Co., said: "I cannot either affirm or deny the report. If the purchase were going to be made, I don't think that any statements in regard to it should emanate from either of the parties involved at the present time."

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Public Meeting Held in Paterson to Stimulate Subscriptions.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 5.—A public meeting, called by the committee appointed to secure subscriptions to purchase the Rogers Locomotive Works, was held this evening in the City Hall. About 150 citizens attended, among them being some business and professional men, but a majority consisted of former employes of the works. James A. Morrisse, the President of the committee, stated that $78,000 was on paper, $30,000 in sight, and several promises made, thus making over $100,000 of the $200,000 necessary to take over the plant.

Langley Claxton, one of the committee and a foreman at the Rogers Works, said that the plant was not behind the times, and several other employes stated that the machinery was good. Subscriptions were asked for, and the men were urged to take lists and solicit subscriptions.

The meeting adjourned without any tangible results being accomplished.

BILLIARDS LEAD TO SHOOTING.

Joseph Canter Uses Revolver After Being Struck with a Cue.

George O'Hara, twenty-one years old, of 643 Amsterdam Avenue, was playing billiards in a hall at 2,628 Broadway, kept by Joseph Canter, shortly before midnight last night, when a dispute arose over the payment of the score. One of O'Hara's friends struck Canter with a cue and threatened to beat him further, when Canter drew a revolver and shot O'Hara in the abdomen.

He then threw the pistol to one side and ran from the place into the hallway of an apartment house next door. There, in his excitement, he ran into Mrs. Frank Conners, and the force of the collision threw her down an iron flight of stairs leading to the cellar. He ran after her, and drawing another revolver, threatened to kill any one who followed.

The witnesses to the affray lingered about on the sidewalk until Policeman Haggerty came along. He went down to the cellar and Canter surrendered to him. O'Hara was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and it was said at an early hour this morning that he was in a very critical condition. Canter was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, and will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court this morning.

MONTREAL'S CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Figures for Second Half of 1900 Show a Decrease.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 5.—The customs receipts of Montreal for the six months ended Dec. 31 show a decrease of $81,792, and those of the port for the calendar year an increase of only $36,897.

This does not imply that there has been a decrease in the trade of Montreal during that period, but is to be accounted for by the effect of the preferential tariff in favor of British-made goods. On July 1 the law increasing the preference from 25 per cent. to 33 1-3 per cent. came into force, and this meant a most material difference in the duty collected on English goods. It is also believed to have increased the quantity of British imports, but the quantities are not available as yet. As Montreal has the heaviest import trade of any port in Canada, it is concluded that when the Dominion statistics are ready, they, too, will show a material falling off for the six months ended on Dec. 31.

The collections at Montreal for the year 1899 were $8,918,608, and for 1900 $8,954,595.

TAX ON INDIANS' LANDS.

Suit Begun in South Dakota to Cancel Levy on Severalty Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 5.—A conflict between the United States Government and the authorities of Roberts County, South Dakota, has begun over the taxation of improvements upon lands allotted to Indians. Assistant United States Attorney W. G. Porter of this city has just instituted in the Federal court here an important suit, involving the taxation of this class of property, and the question, which has never before been in the State or Federal courts, will be definitely determined, as the result of his action.

The suit is entitled the United States vs. James A. Rickert, County Treasurer of Roberts County. A number of years ago the Sisseton Indians abandoned tribal relations and took allotments of land in severalty, their surplus lands having been opened to white settlement. Many of the Indians have improved their land, and in 1899 and 1900 the Roberts County Assessor listed the improvements upon the allotments of Charles R. Crawford, Adam Little Thunder, Solomon Two Stars, and Victor Renville, all of whom are Sisseton Indians.

ANNAPOLIS'S NEW ACADEMY.

Cadets' Quarters to be the Principal Building of the Group.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—The first test-pile for the foundation needed for the new cadets' quarters has been down several weeks with sixty tons of iron upon it. The vacating of houses upon the site of the proposed building is in progress, and the laying out of the grounds for the foundations will be shortly commenced.

The cadets' quarters is to be the principal building of the proposed groups constituting the new Naval Academy, and will dominate the magnificent pile. It is to stand midway between the Boat House and the Armory, to which buildings it is to be connected by colonnades. It fronts the parade ground at the east and the campus on the west. The easterly façade overlooks the Chesapeake Bay, and, united to the Armory and Boat House, the whole will present a front of almost a quarter of a mile in length. This front stands upon a terrace 16 feet high. The building will be in full view of passing vessels, and, with the flanking buildings, will form a striking landmark.

Its site is peculiarly historic. On it have lived Admirals Buchanan, Porter, Worden, Ramsay, Sampson, and Wainwright. On the left wing of the building the Peggy Stewart and her cargo of tea were burned; on the right the Acadian exiles lived in front. In the official building of the Superintendent, Washington was often a guest, and on the far reach of the academy grounds, to the north, where College Creek and Severn meet, the French Army of the Revolution lay encamped.

The superficial area of the building will be about 123,000 square feet, and the edifice is to be five stories high. Its total estimated cost is $3,533,000, and it will accommodate 550 cadets.

The rooms will be divided into suites of three rooms each, two bedrooms and a sitting room, each suite intended for two cadets. Toilet rooms and shower baths are provided at convenient distances. The guardroom or Memorial Hall, on the ground floor, in which will be kept trophies of various kinds, arms and flags, will be a noble vaulted apartment, 140 feet by 100. Above it, and corresponding to it in size, is the dining hall, above which again are the kitchens.

University Honors a Philadelphian.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—A private dispatch received in this city last night states that at the midwinter commencement of the American University, East Tennessee, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the Board of Regents upon P. A. B. Widener of this city, in recognition of the inestimable service he has rendered to literature and the fine arts. Recently Mr. Widener presented his magnificent North Broad Street residence, worth over $1,000,000, to the City of Philadelphia to be used as a free library.

CLUBHOUSE AT TRAVERS ISLAND BURNED

Rich Men Join the Firemen in Fighting the Fire.

Chief Bronson Telephones for His Fire Wagon, Uniform, and Trumpet—Society People Go to the Fire in Motor Vehicles.

Special to The New York Times.

PELHAM MANOR, Jan. 5.—Nothing remains of the Summer home of the New York Athletic Club on Travers Island, near here, but three large chimneys, two stone towers, and a smoldering pile of ruins. Fire destroyed the structure this afternoon, despite the efforts of firemen, clubmen, and wealthy residents to save it. The fire, it is believed, was caused by an electric light wire in the basement not properly insulated. The flames were first discovered by a carpenter who was making improvements to the roof.

Superintendent J. Kirwin formed a bucket brigade with twenty employes. A small hose was also attached to a hydrant near the front of the house, and an ineffectual effort was made to extinguish the flames. An alarm was sent to New Rochelle and Pelham Manor, but the firemen could do little except watch the big clubhouse burn, as only one stream could be turned on the burning building. The water for that had to be pumped through the hose from a hydrant nearly a quarter of a mile away, so that the pressure was insufficient. The smaller clubhouse adjoining the main building, which was once a part of the homestead of E. C. Potter, and has been used as a Winter quarters of the club, was saved by Chief Ross and the New Rochelle Fire Department, although it was drenched with water and most of the contents were ruined.

Part of the building was in Pelham Manor and the other part in New Rochelle. A few years ago, when Pelham Manor declared for no license, the members of the club moved the bar from the west part of the building, in Pelham Manor, to the eastern end, in New Rochelle, where a license was secured.

When it was found that the building could not be saved Manager Major George W. Rand, at the New York house, was notified that the Travers Island establishment was doomed. Mayhew W. Bronson, the rich Chief of the Larchmont Fire Department, who was in the clubhouse, accompanied Manager Rand to Travers Island. Chief Bronson telephoned to Larchmont for his fire company to join him at the island, and also notified his valet to bring his fire wagon, uniform, and trumpet.

In the meantime many of the rich residents of New Rochelle, Larchmont, and Pelham Manor hurried to the scene of the fire in motor vehicles and various traps. The wealthy clubmen assisted the firemen in fighting the flames and in saving the Winter clubhouse. Among those who assisted were T. Dart Walker, the artist; John Neilson, H. E. Payson, F. W. Flint, and C. M. Hamilton, the champion golf player.

The fire attracted many society people, among some of the most interested being Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and daughter, E. T. Gilliland of Pelham Manor, and R. C. Fellows, a member of the club, who came on a motor vehicle from New York.

The smoke was so dense that several firemen were overcome, including Asa Dobbs of New Rochelle, who had to be carried to the water front and revived. Charles Kistinger of Relief Engine Company had his head cut.

The Travers Island Clubhouse, built in 1889, was a two-story and attic structure, about 100 feet by 40, and was one of two buildings on the island, owned by the New York Athletic Club, the one destroyed by fire being known generally as "the big house." In it were forty-eight sleeping rooms and two large dormitories, the restaurant, café, and billiard room. This building was used as a clubhouse during the Summer, but after the Summer season was over, usually early in October, it was closed, and the club members in the Winter months used a smaller building about sixty yards away, which is known as the Potter House, from the name of the original owners. In the larger structure through the Summer months, were many valuable trophies, plate, and paintings, all of which were removed after the season closed, and distributed between the Potter House, which is used all Winter, and the New York clubhouse. The loss by fire, consequently, was confined to the structure, and the permanent equipment, which consisted chiefly of the restaurant and café fixings, the billiard and pool tables, and the bedroom furniture.

The building proper cost $40,000 when erected, and, thought it had been neglected for a few years, while the building of the New York clubhouse was in progress, had been put in first-class repair within the past two seasons, and was in better condition than it had been since the first year that it was available for the club. A number of improvements had been made, and the club was considering still further additions, when the fire occurred. According to the statements of members who know what the building represented, it will cost much more than $40,000 to replace the building. In this same estimate $15,000 on furniture is placed at $10,000 more. The club carried $30,000 insurance on the building and its contents. Several officers of the club hurried to Travers Island after news of the fire reached them, but when they reached the spot all the damage had been done, the clubhouse being burned to the ground.

Prompt measures were taken toward repairing the damage, and committees of the New York Athletic Club already are considering the best means of restoring the destroyed building. The club members anticipate some difficulty in this direction, however, as it will require some months to adjust the insurance, while the financial strain the club has been under in completing and equipping its new house on Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street makes it improbable that the Summer clubhouse can be replaced through the club's private resources. The effort will be made, however, and so hopeful are the officials of the club that they authorized a statement that there would be ample facilities on Travers Island through the next Summer season.

WOULD-BE MURDERER CONFESSES

Nellie Morris, Who Was Attacked and Cut with a Razor, May Live.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Jan. 5.—Nellie Morris, who was almost cut to pieces last night by Walter Winestock at Hackney, is still living, with chances in favor of her recovery. Excitement in the vicinity of Hackney runs high, and but for the girl's request that Winestock should not be lynched while she lives, summary justice would have been meted out to him. The Constable who took Winestock to the jail at McConnellsville, drove fifty miles roundabout to avoid lynching parties that had been organized.

Winestock made a written confession today, in which he said: "I do not know why I did it. I wanted to kill her. I have no excuses to offer for the crime, and if they want to kill me they can."

Rumors of impending trouble at McConnellsville have been in circulation to-night, but they appear to be without foundation.

May Name Receiver for B'Nai B'rith.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—Judge Wickes signed an order to-day requiring the Supreme Order of B'nai B'rith of Baltimore to show cause on or before Jan. 21 why a receiver should not be appointed to settle up its affairs. This action was taken on a petition of Minnie Harris, who says that her dead husband was a member of a subordinate lodge of the Supreme Lodge. Mr. Harris is said to have secured a benefit certificate which entitled Mrs. Harris to receive $1,000 when he died, which happened in September, 1900. Assessments were levied, the money to be forwarded to the Supreme Lodge. Some of the subordinate lodges are alleged to have refused to transmit the money collected by them, and $1,000 is said to be due the Supreme Lodge.

$500,000 Worth of Match Wood Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

MARINETTE, Wis., Jan. 5.—The Diamond Match Company has purchased of the Jacob Mortenson Company of Wausaua, Wis., 30,000,000 feet of lumber, the season's cut of the Wausaua Company during 1901. The entire cut is to be converted into match plank. It is the largest purchase of lumber exclusively for match stock ever made in this country, the price paid being $500,000.

Fletcher

CLEARANCE SALE,

Continuing Until January 12th,

Of French Model Gowns, Coats, Carriage and Evening Wraps, Street Suits, Rainy Day Suits, Waists, and Fancy Neckwear.

As it is my purpose to clear out my stock each season, this will be found a rare opportunity to secure choice goods at merely nominal prices; many of which are marked at less than half price.

534 FIFTH AVENUE,

Opposite Delmonico's.

BISHOP WIGGER IS DEAD

Well-Known Ecclesiastic Passes Away at His Home.

He Has Had Charge of the Newark (N. J.) Diocese Since 1881—His Labors for the Church.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 6.—Bishop Wigger died shortly after midnight this morning. He had been ill with pneumonia for about a week, but not until yesterday was his life despaired of.

Winand Michael Wigger was born in New York of German parentage on Dec. 9, 1841. He was graduated from St. Francis Xavier College, in New York, in 1861. In the Fall of the same year he was received in the Seminary of the Immaculate Conception, which is attached to Seton Hall College. Bishop Wigger remained there two years, and was then sent to Italy to complete his theological studies at the famous College of Brignolo-Soll, at Genoa. Before his ordination, which occurred in Genoa in 1865, the title of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him.

After his ordination he returned to this country and was assigned a position on the cathedral staff of Bishop James A. Bayley, the First Bishop of Newark, and in 1869 was appointed rector of St. Vincent's Church, at Madison. He was the first rector of St. Theresa's Church, Summit, which was built through his efforts. He then returned to Madison, where he remained until 1873. For a time he was in charge of St. John's Church, Orange.

Bishop Wigger assumed charge of the Newark Diocese of the Catholic Church on Oct. 18, 1881, succeeding Archbishop Michael Augustin Corrigan of New York. Just before his consecration the State was divided into two dioceses, the Diocese of Newark including Essex, Hudson, Bergen, Passaic, Sussex, Morris, and Union Counties. In this diocese Bishop Wigger had labored zealously and with great success.

During the past three years the Bishop's time and attention had largely been given to the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, now building in Newark, a work upon which he had set his heart.

Last year the Bishop made a trip to Rome and afterward went to the Holy Land, where he was to have celebrated mass on Christmas Eve, but owing to delays he met with, did not arrive in time for that. Although of a wiry, well-knit frame, Bishop Wigger had never enjoyed very robust health, and for years had worn a beard about his throat, being troubled with bronchitis. When he went to the Holy Land last year he grew a full beard, which he had worn ever since. He had made six trips to Europe at various times, and two years ago took a trip to Bermuda for the benefit of his health, after he had recovered from an attack of pneumonia. He had three attacks of this disease.

Upon his return from the trip to the Bermudas the Bishop seemed much improved in health. He made a practice of taking long walks every day, sometimes walking a distance of ten miles. On Christmas Day he celebrated pontifical high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Newark, in the morning, and pontificated at vespers in the afternoon.

Bishop Wigger's only immediate surviving relative is a brother, Robert Wigger of New York.

Steps will immediately be taken looking to the succession. The Bishops from the province, which includes all dioceses between Buffalo and Trenton, will meet immediately, and the names of three priests will be prepared and sent to Rome.

The rectors, known as the missionary or memorable rectors of the diocese, will also meet. They are the Rev. Dean Flynn of Morristown, the Rev. Dean McNulty of Paterson, Fathers Terwoert of Jersey City, Poels of Newark, and Gesner of Elizabeth. They will also present three names to the Holy See.

Pope Leo XIII. has the option of selecting a Bishop from these six names or appointing whom he sees fit.

LIBRARY MAKES A RECORD.

159,789 Books Issued in Chicago During December.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—One hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine books were issued from the Public Library during the month of December, a record-making number not only for the institution but for the entire country. It is the largest output of any one library in the time mentioned in the United States.

Librarian Hild accounts for the circumstance by the fact that the institution under his direction is the only distributing library in Chicago, while other large cities have three or four. The new Berry and Crerar Libraries are for reference. Books must be consulted and left in the building in every case.

SOUTH DAKOTA SENATORSHIP.

Election of R. J. Gamble to Succeed Mr. Pettigrew Said to be Certain.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 5.—The State Legislature convenes on Tuesday, and more than half the legislators are at the capital to-day. Robert J. Gamble of Yankton and Messrs. Stover and Keith, candidates for the Senate to succeed Mr. Pettigrew, are here. Mr. Gamble will, it is said, practically be the unanimous choice of the Republican members, which will insure his election.

This is said to be the result of an agreement with the machine, which has been for several weeks opposed to Gamble. The reported compromise is that the machine will support Gamble for the Senate in return for the right to dictate Federal appointments in South Dakota.

Going to Egypt to Shoot Quail.

The steamer Fuerst Bismarck, which sailed for the Orient by way of Naples from this port yesterday, has among her passengers William M. Manley and Robert Oliver Lehr, young Baltimore society men, who are going to shoot Egyptian quail along the Nile. Instead of using dogs to flush the game, as they do in Maryland, they propose to employ small colored boys. At Naples they will be joined by Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer of this city, who will accompany them up the Nile as far as Khartoum. On the same ship is L. Z. Leiter, father of Lady Curzon, who declined to discuss his plans.

REPORT MADE ON THE CUBAN CONSTITUTION

The Divisions of the Convention Render a Statement.

Twenty-five Sections Apparently Agreed Upon—Complete Autonomy Provided.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—The divisions of the Constitutional Convention have rendered a crystallized report upon the subject of a Constitution for the island in twenty-five sections.

The first treats of the nation and national territory and the establishment of Cuba as a republic, free and independent, the territory being the same as that belonging to Spain, divided into six provinces, with limits as heretofore.

The second section refers to the conditions of nationality, the methods of losing and recovering it, and to the duties of the Government. The most interesting clause recognizes as citizens of Cuba strangers resident in the island four months prior to the Spanish war who lent their services to the cause of the revolution.

The third is consecrated to an extensive enumeration of rights under the Constitution, a condensation of the entire principles of real democracy, individual liberty, the inviolability of home, the secrecy of correspondence, and the liberty of public meetings, associations, the press, &c.

The fourth establishes the rights and duties of foreigners.

The fifth speaks of the sovereignty of the nation and the power of the people to proclaim that sovereignty resides with the people of Cuba, with three privileges—legislative, executive, and judicial.

The sixth creates a Chamber of Representatives and a Senate, together forming a Congress.

The seventh provides for the choice of four Senators from each department, to be named by the Ayuntamiento of Municipalities and to hold office six years, two being chosen every third year, and provides that the Senate shall constitute a tribunal of justice over the President and Governors of departments in cases of malfeasance, &c., under charges from the lower House, also having the right to confirm or reject Presidential nominations. It also provides that only Cubans over thirty years of age shall be eligible for membership in the Senate.

The eighth section treats of the House of Representatives, which shall be composed of one member to every 30,000 inhabitants, elected every two years by a direct vote of the people, the qualifications for membership being that all members shall be Cubans and twenty-five years of age. The House shall be the accuser of the President for infractions of the laws and shall also pass, prior to the Senate, laws and propositions for the government of the country.

The ninth establishes the relations of both bodies in the common work.

The tenth defines the attributes of Congress, which shall convene the first Monday of November for sessions of ninety days or longer; provides that extraordinary sessions may be convened at the call of the President alone; that Congress shall proclaim the President and Vice President, shall pass upon estimates of National expense, shall declare war and make peace, shall regulate commercial, financial, and internal affairs, declare amnesty, organize the forces for sea and land, form National codes, and attend to public works and necessities.

The eleventh treats in detail of legislation and Presidential approval or rejection.

The twelfth section defines the power of the Executive, and provides that the President must be a Cuban by birth or naturalization, and, in the latter case, must have served in Cuban wars ten years. He must be thirty-five years of age, shall serve six years, not being eligible for reelection immediately; shall direct the suffrage, promulgate and execute the laws, convene Congress in extraordinary session, direct diplomatic negotiations and negotiate treaties, submitting the same to Congress for its approbation or rejection, and shall appoint Supreme Magistrates and other high officers.

The thirteenth treats of the duties of the Vice President.

The fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth sections refer to judicial organization and administration.

The seventeenth treats of the departmental régime. It provides that the Governor of every department shall direct the suffrage, and that his term of office shall be three years. It also provides for departmental assemblies, to which members shall be elected every three years by popular vote in the ratio of one delegate to each 12,000 inhabitants.

The eighteenth defines the Departmental Assembles' duties, which shall be departmental and not National or municipal in character, and shall conform to the Constitution and not oppose nor interfere with National or international law. Departmental assemblies shall control the educational, eleemosynary, health, and treasury departments, which shall be separate for each province, and there shall be also separate civil service departments and departments of public works. These assemblies shall convene every year for ninety days. Special sessions may be convened at the call of the Governor. The Governors of departments and the President of the republic may suspend acts of the Assembly when contrary to the Constitution and general law.

The nineteenth section defines the attributes and duties of Governors, who shall be tried by the Senate when accused by the House, and shall be succeeded by the President of the Departmental Assembly.

The twentieth defines the municipal régime.

The twenty-first defines the duties of municipalities, and the twenty-second the duties of Mayors.

The twenty-third treats of the constitution of the Cabinet, or hacienda, defines its duties, declares that no debts, compromises, or contracts on the part of the Republic of Cuba shall be recognized except those contracted in the interest of the revolution of 1895 by the revolutionary government or by its legal representatives in foreign countries, and that the Cabinet shall pass upon all debts, paying those which are considered legitimate.

The twenty-fourth provides the manner of changing the Constitution, which must be done at two separate sessions of Congress by a two-thirds vote of both houses, ratified at the next session.

The twenty-fifth section provides for the promulgation of the Constitution, and for the holding of elections ninety days subsequent thereto.

It is believed that two months' discussion will follow the submission of the report, and that great changes will be effected in the form of the Constitution.

New York's Leading Fur Establishment!

Importer and Manufacturer. HALL Established 1856.

GREAT JANUARY SALE OF FURS.

Extraordinary Fur selling will begin here to-morrow morning, made so by cut prices that are by far the lowest of the season. At these prices it will be wise economy to provide NOW for next season's fur wants, aside from the fact that nearly three months of fur-wearing weather still remain. For Bargains like these are exceedingly rare.

Jackets.

$175	Sealskin Coats at	$125
$200	" " "	$150
$225	" " "	$175
$250	" " "	$200
$275	" " "	$225
$350	" " "	$250
$400	" " "	$300
$125	Persian Lamb at	$75
$175	" " "	$125
$225	" " "	$175
$275	Broadtail Persian,	$175
$300	" "	$225
$350	" "	$250
$400	" "	$300
$35	Electric Seal (coney),	$25
$40	" "	$30
$45	" "	$35
$55	" "	$45

Misses' and Children's Furs.

Children's Fur Sets,	$3 to $5
Misses' Fur Sets,	$5 to $15
Nearseal Muffs,	$2.25
Nutria Muffs,	$4.50
Krimmer,	$5

Fur-Lined Overcoats,

best melton and kersey cloths, lined with mink, sable or muskrat, trimmed with otter, beaver, Persian Lamb or sealskin,

$65 to $250.

Sealskin Gloves,	$8 to $16
Sealskin Caps,	$5 to $18
Coachmen's Capes,	$9 to $75
Men's Mufflers,	$4 to $16

Storm Collars.

$50	Dark Eastern Mink, $35
$30	Mink, $16
$55	Stone Marten, $30
$35	Beaver, $20
$40	Persian Lamb, $25
$25	Alaska Sable (Skunk), $15

Fur Scarfs.

$25	Dark Mink, $16
$50	Hudson Bay Sable, $35
$50	Long Brown Fox, $30
$8	Alaska Sable (Skunk), $5
$15	" " " $8
$18	" " " $10
$20	" " " $12
$8	Mink Scarfs, $5
$14	" " $8
$19	" " $12
$22	" " $15
$25	Blue Lynx, $15
$25	Black Lynx, $16
$20	Brown Fox, $12
$7	Electric Seal, (Coney), $4
$35	Black Bear Boas, $25

New Muffs.

$30	Dark Mink, $18
$25	Mink, $15
$20	Mink, $11
$35	Chinchilla, $25
$28	Sealskin, $18
$12	Alaska Sable (Skunk), $7
$25	Fine Black Lynx, $15
$20	Fine Brown Fox, $12
$6	Electric Seal, $3

Garments in a complete line of sizes from 32 to 50 bust. *New Catalogue Mailed Free.*

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Ave.

(BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.)

PETTIGREW AS A FILIBUSTER.

His Resolution of Censure of Secretary Root—Anything to Make Debate and Kill Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Senator Pettigrew is making use of his brief term in the Senate to impress its members with his ingenuity in vexing them with troublesome propositions. He did not approve of the refusal of Secretary Root to send to the Senate the report of Abraham L. Lawshe on expenditures in Cuba. Secretary Root regarded it as imprudent to furnish the ground upon which the Government will base its efforts to convict some of its faithless officers in Cuba, and held back the report asked for. Thereupon Senator Pettigrew offered the following resolution of censure upon the Secretary of War:

Resolved, That the Senate hereby expresses its condemnation of the refusal of the Secretary of War, under whatever influence, to send to the Senate copies of papers called for by its resolution of the 19th of December, 1900, requesting the Secretary of War to send to the Senate the report of Abraham L. Lawshe in relation to the receipts and expenditures in Cuba, as in violation of his official duty and subversive of the fundamental principles of the Government and of a good administration.

The Senate did not like the resolution, and probably will not adopt it; but Mr. Pettigrew has taken the trouble to point out to the Republicans that they cannot refuse to adopt it without appearing to be grossly partisan and partial. When Mr. Cleveland was President and the late Mr. Garland Attorney General, the Senate sent to the Attorney General a request for information as to why certain officers had been removed. Mr. Garland declined to give the information. This infuriated the Republicans of the Senate, and they introduced and passed a resolution of censure upon Attorney General Garland couched in almost the identical language of that introduced by Mr. Pettigrew to censure Secretary Root. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 32 to 25, and among the Senators voting for its adoption were Spooner Cullom, Hoar, Platt of Connecticut, Frye, Hawley, Allison, and Aldrich, all still in the Senate.

The Pettigrew resolution went over today, and may come up later. The question of the relation of the Executive to the Congress may be discussed again with animation, but those Republicans who have talked of the matter say that there is a difference between this case and that occurring in President Cleveland's term. The question then was as to the power of the Executive to remove without giving the Senate his reasons for dismissing an officer. The question now is whether the Executive is obliged to communicate information that may result, if published, in a defeat of justice. The Secretary of War, presumably with the approval of the President, deems it his duty to withhold the information asked for by Pettigrew.

What the South Dakota Senator desires most of all is to find a topic for debate and to consume time that might be devoted to consideration of the Ship Subsidy bill. Almost any controversy will answer his purpose if he can accomplish his object.

SHOT IN HIS FACTORY.

Murderous Assault on Charles Cox Near Winston, N. C.—The Building Burned.

WINSTON, N. C., Jan. 5.—An assault, evidently with murderous intent, was made last night upon Charles Cox at the tobacco factory of Cox & Son, eight miles northeast of Winston. Mr. Cox was shot in the left thigh with a pistol, and received several painful gashes in the back, his assailant being unknown.

Charles, who lives with his father, heard a noise in the factory, and, upon going out to investigate, found a stranger in the building. The latter grabbed Mr. Cox and began cutting him with a razor. Mr. Cox gave an alarm, and his assailant thereupon drew a pistol and shot him, then ran away.

By this time it was discovered that the tobacco factory a two-story structure, was on fire. There were about 10,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco, part of it being stamped, and two bales of leaf in the factory, besides a quantity of machinery. The loss is $10,000, with $3,900 insurance.

The Sheriff and several deputies went to the scene of the crime with bloodhounds.

Each Has a Record.

"Mr. Wogga, I understand your wife has made a record of 900 pies baked this year."

"Made a record! Well, where do I come in? I et 'em."—Chicago Record.

"Dar is all kinds an' degrees o' success," said Uncle Eben. "Wif some folks it is amassin' fortunes an' rulin' countries an' wif yuthuhs it's jes' keepin' out o' jail."—Washington Star.

FIFTH AV. AUCTION ROOMS,

238 5th Av. WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

NOW ON EXHIBITION

ATTRACTIVE SALE

To Cover Advances and Charges, and Close Accounts for the Past Year, comprising

OLD MAHOGANY AND MODERN FURNITURE

including

Colonial Cheval, Convex and Mantel Mirrors, Marqueterie Chairs, a superb Marqueterie Secretary, Dining Room Suites, Napoleon Secretary, artistically car

CHIEF HAZEN CAPTURES COUNTERFEIT PLANTS

Eight Persons Arrested and Held on Charge of Coining.

All Silver Quarters Manufactured on a Large Scale—Had Elaborate Machinery.

Secret Service men late Friday night and yesterday morning arrested eight persons who have been engaged in making and circulating counterfeit coin. The men had two plants in operation in this city, and Chief Hazen of the Secret Service estimates that 75 per cent. of the counterfeit silver that has been in circulation in this vicinity resulted from their efforts. The men also had an agent who has been traveling about distributing the bogus coin in different parts of the country, principally in the South. He has not yet been arrested, but his whereabouts is known, and it is believed that he will soon be taken.

The persons arrested are Michael C. Clerbo of 181 Grand Street, G. Del Gludice, alias Pio Paris, of 81 Sullivan Street; Giacomo Piscoro of 147 Baxter Street, Achilles Chiceri of 181 Summit Street, Pietro Pesapia of 138 Mulberry Street, Sylvester Acunto of 80 Fourth Avenue, and Amello Arbolt of 421 Adams Street, Hoboken. Pesapia's wife was also arrested. All of the prisoners are Neapolitans.

The Secret Service men have been shadowing the gang for about five weeks. It had been learned that two Italians called on Platte & Co., in Gold Street, and purchased large quantities of sheet silver. People in Mangin Street had grown suspicious, and word was sent to the Secret Service men that something queer was going on.

The detectives lay in wait, and shadowed the men to a tenement house at 111 Mangin Street. Later, it was also found that they were operating another plant in the basement of a house at 95 Watts Street.

The men rented a room on the third floor of the Mangin Street house in June last. They set up a light screw press and a hand press which they used for making planchettes, or blank coins without the impress of the die. For the other work it was necessary to use heavier machinery, and a basement in the Watts Street house was selected, where in September last the counterfeiters set up an enormous screw press for punching dies. The press was set on heavy masonry sunk four feet below the surface of the ground. Then the counterfeiters had partitions built in the front and back of the room, so as to exclude observation from the outside. A door in the rear partition provided a means for a hasty exit to the adjoining property in case of discovery.

The Secret Service men had just about completed their investigations when the necessity for prompt action on their part was precipitated by the zealousness of a policeman who was not aware that they were engaged on the case. On Friday he approached the door of the Watts Street house and rapped several times. Two of the men were in the place, and evidently becoming frightened, they started to destroy property that could be used as evidence against them. Agent Henry of the Secret Service with Chief Hazen was watching the house. As soon as the policeman went away the two men started to leave, and the detectives arrested them.

Then Chief Hazen hurried over to the Watts Street house and joined the detectives who were watching that place. The detectives forced their way into the basement and found Giudice and Chiceri there. As the Secret Service men came in, Giudice tried to throw away some 300 of the planchettes. In his pockets were found five quarters of the coinage 1900. He also had a pistol and a knife, but made no attempt to use them. A number of the planchettes were also found on Chiceri.

Search of the place revealed two full sets of dies for twenty-five-cent pieces and one reverse die. A number of dies were also found which were blank and had evidently been filed off. Blanks for dollars and halves, and collars for cutting edges were also found.

The detectives had previously located all of their men and they were taken with little difficulty. Piscoro was found on the street near his home. Pesapia has a cigar store at 112 Mulberry Street. He was arrested there, after a slight struggle, and thirty counterfeit quarters were found in the money drawer. His wife was up stairs in bed. She was also taken into custody, and in the bed fifty more of the counterfeits were found. The other men were arrested at their homes.

The two plants, estimated to cost $1,000, had been bought from machine shops in this city on the installment plan. The counterfeiters have been buying an average of fifty ounces of silver every day for the last five weeks. It was estimated that their profits on the coins, if turned out in very large quantities, was about 50 per cent.

The prisoners were arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon. The men were held in $5,000 bond, and the woman in $2,500, for examination on Tuesday.

The fact that large numbers of all-silver counterfeits were being freely circulated in New York during the last two years has given Chief Wilkie a great deal of trouble. The coins being of almost pure silver, 900 fine, and fairly well made, they readily passed wherever presented, and rendered extremely difficult the task of locating the makers and the passers.

FATHER AND SON ARRESTED.

Charged with Giving Mortgage on Property Already Incumbered.

Frederick Glaser, a butcher of 189 Tenth Avenue, Manhattan, and his son William, were arrested and locked up in the Queens County Jail yesterday. They are charged with grand larceny. According to the indictment, Glaser and his son, in January three years ago, opened a saloon in Brooklyn.

It is alleged that the men secured from George Grauer, a brewer, an advance of $1,300 on the saloon. The brewer took a chattel mortgage. When the loan was due Grauer found, he says, that the Glasers had swindled him, as their place had been seized by another party, who also held a chattel mortgage. The Glasers disappeared. Last week the men were found in the Tenth Avenue store, and their indictment and arrest followed.

LEFT SUPPER TO FIGHT.

Salvatore Was Shot Twice and Chimenta Is Now a Fugitive.

During a quarrel last night in an Italian boarding house at 464 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, Giacome Salvatore was shot in the neck and head with a revolver. He was removed to the Seney Hospital, where it was said later that he was in a dying condition. Salvatore boarded at the house. He had a quarrel at the supper table with another boarder and the two left the room. The shooting occurred while the two were in the hallway.

Francisco Chimenta, who is alleged to have shot Salvatore, ran out of the house after the shooting and disappeared. Chimenta and Salvatore are employed as tailors.

DR. MOORE'S SUSPENSION.

House Staff at Bellevue Hospital Said to be Indignant.

A persistent rumor made its way about Bellevue Hospital all the day that the house staff was indignant about the investigation which has been going on. A search into the rumor narrowed it down to an indignation among the staff about Dr. Moore's suspension. They do not like the way he has been treated.

Not a doctor on the staff would verify the rumor. They did not wish to commit themselves, though Dr. Emerson put down their feelings in the matter by saying:

"The doctors don't want any publicity. If anything should be done, we don't want it made public."

Superintendent O'Rourke said he did not know anything about the feeling of the house staff in regard to Dr. Moore. Commissioner Keller said he did not believe it, and he hinted that he did not think they would cut off their noses to spite their faces."

In speaking of the investigation, Commissioner Keller said he intends to make a new Bellevue. He will continue the investigation with vigor next Monday when he returns to his duties after his illness.

CLARA WAS ON THE RAMPAGE.

Four Policemen, More or Less Injured, Appear in Court to Prosecute Her.

When Clara Owen, colored, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday four crumpled policemen stood by and regarded her vengefully but respectfully. The four men appeared as if they had been at the mercy of a Kansas cyclone. One of the number wore a heavily bandaged finger in a sling and walked with a limp. The countenance of another looked as if some abstruse geometrical problem had been demonstrated upon it with a sharp instrument, while all four had blackened eyes and thin places in their hair. The quartet had been engaged in arresting Miss Owen.

The arrest took place on Friday night at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue, and the trouble was started by Detective Rosenfeld. Miss Owen, who is 6 feet 1 inch in height and dresses stylishly, appeared to Rosenfeld to be guilty of disorderly conduct, and he went over to her and told her she was under arrest. He took hold of her arm, but let go of it again when the prisoner landed a blow on his jaw that sent him violently to the sidewalk and made him see stars. The astonished detective had sufficient presence of mind to rap for assistance with his club, blow his whistle, and shout for help before confining himself exclusively to the business in hand.

Miss Owen was just in the act of breaking down a section of a fruit stand with him when three additional policemen arrived and joined in the disturbance. For a few moments a seething mass of irate humanity rolled about over the street, knocking over garbage barrels and crashing into various other obstructions. One of the participants extricated himself and summoned the patrol wagon, and then went back to business. The wagon came on the double quick, and after a time the prisoner was bundled into it and held there all the way to the station house.

When she was brought before the Sergeant she suddenly drew a large pin from her hat and stabbed the long-suffering Rosenfeld with it. Patrolman Beck, who was standing near, wiping his fevered brow, grabbed the prisoner's wrists and tried to take the pin from her. She managed to stab him, too, however, and getting his index finger in her mouth nearly severed it from his hand. The four policemen and the Sergeant, who was comparatively fresh, managed finally to get the woman into a cell, but had to choke the life almost out of her to do so. Rosenfeld and Beck had to go to the Harlem Hospital to get their wounds dressed. Rosenfeld, besides being terribly scratched and bruised about the face, had not less than twenty hatpin wounds about the body.

When the prisoner was arraigned in the police court the charge of disorderly conduct against her was dismissed, and she was held on the charge of mayhem.

MOTT HAVEN CANAL NUISANCE.

Improvement Association Urges Action for Grading the New Street.

The Mott Haven Improvement Association adopted the following resolutions at its meeting Friday night:

Whereas, The public health is endangered, property values depreciated, and the development of a large and important section of the Bronx retarded by the continued existence of the so-called Mott Haven Canal, and,

Whereas, The City of New York, after numerous public hearings has condemned the canal and established a street in its place, title to which has vested in the city since last June; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Mott Haven Improvement Association, representing the property owners, residents, and business men of the vicinity, urge upon the Municipal Assembly the immediate passage of the resolution for the regulating and grading of Canal Place.

The Rev. Joseph Reynolds, rector of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church; Dr. W. G. Eynon, F. V. S. Oliver, Alonzo Carr, Albert E. Davis, Stephen H. Burgoyne, L. Allen Marks, and Matthew Anderson spoke in favor of the resolutions.

The resolution for regulating and grading Canal Place was passed by the Local Board of the Bronx, forwarded to the Board of Public Improvements, passed by that body, and forwarded to the Municipal Assembly. Here it was referred to the Committee on Highways, where it has been held up for some six months.

WHY HIS LOVE GREW COLD.

Stout Mrs. Ray Says Her Husband Has a Predilection for Lean Women.

Because Magistrate Kramer, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday directed Stephen Ray of 492 Kosciusko Street to pay his wife, Lena, $5 at once, Ray became hysterical and it was some time before he quieted down.

Ray, who is an Inspector in the Street Cleaning Department of Brooklyn, was arrested on his wife's complaint for abandonment. Mrs. Ray, with her two children, are living at 862 Park Avenue. She is short and stout, and, according to her statement in court, her husband no longer adores her because of this. Mrs. Ray told the Court that her husband idolized women who are lean.

After he had been directed to pay his wife $5 at once, he declared that he was unable to do so because he had spent the whole of his last month's salary for Christmas presents. He was held in $300 bail pending a hearing, and the thought of going to jail in default of bail caused him to become hysterical.

COL. R. C. BUTLER'S RETIREMENT.

No Truth in Report of Controversy Between Him and Senator Platt.

There is no truth in the reports of a controversy between Col. Randall G. Butler and Senator Thomas C. Platt, which originated from the fact that Col. Butler was superseded a few days ago as General Superintendent of the United States Express Company by Edward T. Platt, a son of Senator Platt. These stories have caused considerable annoyance to both. In retiring from the position Col. Butler called upon Senator Platt and there was a hearty exchange of cordial sentiments.

When the matter was placed before the public in such an unpleasant light, Senator Platt addressed the following letter to his former subordinate:

Mr. R. G. Butler:

Dear Sir: My attention has been called to publications in the daily press of this city which if not contradicted are calculated to reflect seriously upon your standing, as well as upon my method of dealing with the employes of the United States Express Company.

It is only necessary to assure you that the published reports referred to have no foundation in fact whatever. Very respectfully,

T. C. PLATT.

President United States Express Company.

Col. Butler is one of the best-known railroad men of the Middle West, having been in the business for the last thirty years. For many years he held the position of General Manager of the Wabash Railroad at Detroit. He was a close personal friend of the late Jay Gould, and obtained his military rank through being a member of the staff of Gov. Winans of Michigan.

Suspicious Fire in a Tenement.

Three fires have taken place in the five-story tenement, 5 Hancock Place, in Harlem, within twelve months, and the tenants believe somebody is trying to burn the house. The latest fire occurred yesterday afternoon, being started by a lighted match thrown into a letter-box, it is believed. About $200 damage was done to the vestibule. A fire that did considerable damage took place on the fourth floor a year ago, and there was a fire on the third floor a few months later.

Three New Smallpox Cases.

Three new smallpox cases were reported yesterday to the Board of Health. They were Viola Buck, sixteen years old, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Wales Avenue, the Bronx; Theodore Henderson of 344 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and John W. Fiske of 225 East Nineteenth Street. They were all taken to North Brother Island. Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Dillingham again advises everybody to get vaccinated.

Aged Tailor Found Dead.

William Vandermunder, eighty years old, who for twenty-five years had lived in Seventh Street, was found dead in his rooms on the third floor of 170 Seventh Street yesterday afternoon. Death was caused by acid, which, the police believe, Vandermunder took by mistake. Vandermunder was a tailor and a widower. Near the bottle which contained the acid was a bottle containing cough medicine.

LAWYER'S LEAP TO DEATH

R. S. Lansing Commits Suicide at Appraisers' Stores.

Springs from Ninth-Story Window and Strikes on Ninth Avenue Elevated Track—Was Christian Scientist.

Ralph S. Lansing, thirty years old, an assistant to William J. Gibson, counsel to the Government in the United States Appraisers' Stores, jumped out of the ninth story of the Appraisers' Stores Building, at Greenwich and Christopher Streets, shortly after noon yesterday. He fell upon the down-town track of the Ninth Avenue elevated railway, and was instantly killed.

The law offices of the Treasury Department, of which Lansing was a representative, are on the ninth floor of the building. Lansing had been nervous and had acted queerly all morning, as was noticed by a number of his colleagues. He went into the dynamo room in the basement of the building and asked the engineer how a person could get a fatal shock from a dynamo. The engineer was busy at the time and therefore unable to explain. He attached little importance to the question at the time, but, after hearing of Lansing's death, thought the lawyer must even then have had suicide in mind.

From the basement Lansing went back to his desk on the ninth floor, where he wrote two letters, one to his brother and one to Mr. Gibson. He then arose and, deliberately walking toward the window, opened it, and before any one could interfere stood for an instant on the sill and sprang into space. A clerk, who had seen the whole performance, but whose name could not be learned at the Appraisers' Stores last night, rushed to the window and, looking down, saw the body on the track.

Before the clerk had reached the street, others below had seen the body. A down-town train was held up and a policeman and a number of railroad employes removed the body to the street.

The only address of the dead man obtainable at the Appraisers' Stores was 206 West Seventy-first Street, where, it was said, he boarded. At that number, however, a servant was sent to the door to deny that Lansing had boarded there or that he was at all known in the house.

He lived for a time with Dr. A. E. Newcomb, at 206 West Seventy-first Street. Dr. Newcomb threw some light on the case last night by saying:

"Lansing was a bright man. I knew him and his sister Mary, for they lived here with me for about a month last Summer while they looked for a boarding place. His sister was studying music. She lives in West Fifteenth or Sixteenth Street, I don't know exactly where, and I think he lived in University Place. They come of an old and wealthy family of Lansingburg, Rensselaer County, this State, which their ancestors founded, and his father was Surrogate Lansing of Rensselaer County.

"Lansing studied law and practiced. Two months ago he came to be examined, though he was a believer in Christian Science. I found him run down mentally and physically, a sufferer from neurasthenia. I advised him to get some rest, take a vacation, and get better, and he took the advice and went to see his folks. He staid a month, and I saw him after his return. He had not improved much. But how could he improve? He wouldn't take any drugs necessary for a man in his condition. He was a Christian Scientist, and said he believed in the predominance of mind over matter, and would not take anything in the shape of medicine. His nervous system and mind were not what they should be, and I am not surprised at what has happened.

"I don't know what he did for himself, and I don't know if he had any Christian Science healers around him or not. I never asked him and he never volunteered any information on the subject. He never mentioned any of their names. I had no interest in them anyway, and didn't ask him about them. I don't know whether his sister is a Christian Scientist or not."

A letter was found on Lansing's person after his death. It was sent to the Coroners' office, but no one knows to whom its contents are addressed.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Ralph Saxton Lansing was the youngest son of ex-Surrogate James Lansing of this city. He was born here thirty-one years ago, and was educated in the public schools of the city. About five years ago he was admitted to the bar of this county, and soon went to New York, where he opened a law office.

His business was not as successful as he had hoped, and from letters he sent home he was apparently despondent. It is reported here that he was engaged to marry a young woman in Amsterdam, and that his failure to get along in a business way as well as he wished was the cause of his dejection.

He was at home New Year's Day and spent the day with his father. He was cheerful then, and spoke hopefully of his prospects. His tragic death was a great shock to his family. He is survived by his father, one brother, Prof. Hugh H. Lansing, Principal of Troy School, and three sisters. His father and brother left for New York this evening immediately upon receipt of the news of his death.

MAINE LUMBER TRADE.

Large Decrease in 1900 as Compared with 1899.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Jan. 4.—The year 1900 was a sad time for the Maine lumbermen compared with the prosperous year of 1899, the report of the Surveyor General of Bangor showing that only 142,690,243 feet of lumber of all kinds were surveyed at this port, against 181,482,580 feet in 1899. This shows a decrease of 38,783,346 feet from 1899, and on all other lumbering rivers in the State there was a proportionate falling off in the volume of business.

The year 1899 was a harvest time for the lumbermen, the demand for spruce being brisk and prices the highest ever known; in fact, prices reached a pitch that was declared to be unnatural and unhealthy, and the reaction came in the Spring of 1900, when, just as the manufacturers had bought up all the logs in sight at high prices, the bottom fell out of the lumber market and a panic ensued, operations being curtailed on all sides, while some of the oldest firms failed.

All through the shipping season of 1900, up to the 1st of October, the demand for lumber was slack and prices very low, while vessels had little to do, and freights fell to the lowest point known in twenty years. In the Fall, when the building trades began to improve, the demand for Eastern spruce quickened, and before the rivers were closed by ice the market was brisk, at good prices. The revival came too late, however, to be of much benefit, for after November little lumber can be shipped. The New York and other large markets are now in good condition, and the manufacturers in Maine are in hopes that this may continue next season.

About 6,000 men and 2,000 horses are now at work in the woods of the Penobscot region, and in the whole State the force amounts to about 15,000 men and 4,500 horses. The cut on the Penobscot will be more than 200,000,000 feet, of which 85,000,000 feet will be taken by the pulp mills. The total cut in Maine will be about 500,000,000 feet.

TRAIN'S RUN OF DEATH.

New York Central No. 21 Kills Three Persons—Another Dying.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 5.—Passenger Train No. 21 over the New York Central Road, which arrived in this city from the east at 9:35 o'clock, was responsible for three deaths last night.

The train struck and instantly killed a peddler named Carr at Minoa, eight miles east of this city, and later ran over and killed Frank Goodelle and his aunt, Kittie White, at the Clyde crossing. Goodelle's brother, Grover, was mortally injured.

Express Train Kills Two Men.

MEADEVILLE, Penn., Jan. 5.—Wells-Fargo Express No. 14 on the Erie Railroad struck a wagon at the Mercer Street crossing to-day, killing the occupants, A. J. Holland and Charles Seeley. The horses were also killed and the wagon demolished.

Chinese Boy Ordered Back to China.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The trial of Low Fun, a Chinese boy, arrested while unlawfully entering the United States, has just ended here. Low Num of Newark, N. J., fathered the boy, but investigation shows he has no son. The youth is ordered deported back to China. Attorney Moore of Malone will at once appeal the case.

HONESTY ILL REWARDED.

Queer Experiences of a Tailor Who Presses Many Garments for Hotel Guests.

"That story about the young dry goods clerk, Howard Berliner, who found $700 on Broadway the other day and received $2 for returning it, besides being arrested on suspicion that he was perhaps a thief, is another instance of how there isn't always much inducement for a fellow to be honest," said a well-known tailor, whose establishment adjoins one of the big uptown hotels, yesterday.

"None have greater opportunities for observing incidents of this kind than tailors," continued the maker of garments. "You see, we receive a great many clothes sent in to us by their owners to be cleaned or pressed, and you would be surprised to know how often it happens that money, sometimes of very considerable amount, is thoughtlessly left in the pockets. You would also be surprised to know how lightly the honesty is appreciated which returns this money intact.

"Perhaps my experience has been exceptional, for, being so close to the hotel, I get a great many suits which are sent in hurriedly by visitors who want a wrinkle or two pressed out or a crease insinuated and who want the work done quickly.

"Sometimes the thoughtless owner discovers his loss soon after he has sent us his garments, and comes rushing in in a state of greater or less disturbance, according as he has forgotten a large or a small amount, to tell us he has left something in his pocket. But often the missing sum is not detected till the customer calls around for his clothes, or until they are sent to his room, and the money taken from the pockets before any work was done is returned to him in a separate parcel.

"One case in particular which I remember occurred last Summer. A man who had just come back from the Klondike was stopping across the way, and sent us a suit to be pressed. This was given to one of our workmen with orders to have it ready within an hour. The Klondiker was evidently well provided with gold, for in two of his pockets we found something over $15,000 in bills and coins and accepted drafts on New York banks. He called in person for the clothes within the hour, and was quite taken by surprise when we handed the money to him. He had not detected the loss.

"And how much," continued the man of sartorian skill, "do you think he gave the employe who found it, and who might have kept the whole amount and denied all knowledge if he had wanted to do so? Nothing—absolutely nothing. He thanked me, and would have let it go at that if I had not suggested that perhaps he might want another suit of clothes or something else in our line. Then it evidently dawned upon him that he owed something just as a matter of decency, and he said he intended getting me a good soon and would need a new dress suit.

"So he had himself measured for a dress suit and was to call the following day to have it tried on. I had my doubts about him, somehow, and decided not to risk anything, and did not cut the cloth. That was the last I ever saw of the man. Had I gone on with the order I should have actually been out of pocket as the result of having given back $15,000 instead of stealing it. I was out of pocket anyway, for I couldn't help giving the honest employe a dollar on my own account just to keep from feeling mean myself.

"Of course, not all the cases of forgotten bills turn out like this. Not everybody is mean in the matter of money, though a surprisingly large number are. I suppose in the course of a year at least $150,000 passes through our hands in the form of overlooked amounts in our patrons' pockets. Of all these cases perhaps 10 per cent. show a due appreciation at receiving their money again. Ninety per cent. don't. It's rather trying on our faith in human nature, but we have to make the best of it."

REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS.

Architectural League Seeks to Secure Passage of a Bill for a State Board of Examiners.

A meeting, to which the practising architects of the State are invited, has been called for the morning of Jan. 19 at the rooms of the Architectural League of New York, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, to consider a plan by which all architects shall register with a State Board before they can draw plans for buildings.

The Architectural League, with a number of prominent unaffiliated architects, has inaugurated a movement of which the object is the passage of a bill by the State Legislature providing for the registration of architects. A committee, consisting of a number of prominent architects of this city, has been formed to draft and present the bill. The latter is termed "An Act to Regulate the Practice of Architecture," and requires that every architect shall pass an examination before being registered. In future all who desire to begin the practice of the profession must register; but the measure is not retroactive, architects now practising being allowed to register without examination.

A bill of a similar character was once before passed, but Gov. Morton, whose term of office was just expiring, did not sign it.

A circular letter, signed by the committee, has been sent to architects throughout the State. The committee consists of J. F. Harder, Acting Chairman; Woodruff Leeming, Secretary; James B. Barker, Louis De C. Berg, W. A. Boring, R. W. Gibson, C. C. Haight, Thomas Hastings, Bruce Price, George B. Post, W. H. Russell, C. W. Romeyn, W. E. Stone and W. B. Tubby.

In speaking of the necessity for a measure such as the league urges, Mr. Harder said yesterday:

"The idea is to place somewhat similar safeguards around architecture as those that now limit the practice of medicine, dentistry, and like professions. If architecture were merely a business they would be unnecessary; if it were wholly an art the need of restrictions might also be absent. But as it is both a science and an art, the call for some legal restraint on its indiscriminate practice is insistent. Where art is not concerned at all, as in the construction of some manufacturing buildings and tenement houses, the need of scientific ability is more apparent.

"In large cities there are usually restrictions which forbid the construction of such buildings as would prove a menace to public safety, but these restrictions can be eluded by unscrupulous persons, backed up by the plans of so-called architects grossly ignorant of the laws of mechanics. A certificated and registered architect could not make such a mistake. His examination by a board appointed by the State would demonstrate his capability to avoid such error."

ALLEGED SWINDLER CAUGHT.

Man Said to be Wanted in This City Arrested in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Hume David Browne, said to be wanted in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities for alleged insurance swindles aggregating $30,000, was arrested at the Revere House after eluding the authorities for ten years. He is about forty years old and has a wife and two children in New Orleans.

Browne was formerly Consul for the Canadian Government at New Orleans.

A PLAY BY LAURENCE IRVING.

E. H. Sothern to Produce "Richard Lovelace" by Sir Henry's Son.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The next play that E. H. Sothern will produce will have for its author Laurence Irving, son of Sir Henry Irving.

The play is described by Mr. Sothern as a comedy-drama. Its central figure will be the gay Lord Lovelace, poet and Court gallant of the days of Charles II.

The play will be called "Richard Lovelace." It is already completed and the manuscript in Mr. Sothern's possession. According to present plans, it may have a trial presentation late in the Spring, though not in New York. If the test is satisfactory, it will be held in reserve for next season.

Mr. Sothern, however, will play "Hamlet" at the outset of next season in New York.

Found $3,500; Got $50 Reward.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Frank R. Smith, an Inspector of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, to-day returned to the Essex County National Bank a sealed envelope containing $3,500 of negotiable paper which the bank's messenger lost on Market Street last night. The messenger was on his way to an express office with it at the time. President Crooks handed Smith a fifty-dollar note as a reward.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY GIVES ITS FIRST DINNER

Birth of the New Commonwealth Is Celebrated.

A MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN

Flag of the New Commonwealth Is Unfurled—Many Toasts Responded To.

The Australian Society gave its first dinner at Sherry's last night, commemorating both the birth of the society and the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth. The members of the society are native Australians, who, like many others from various lands and localities, have banded together for social enjoyment and to annually sing the praises of the motherland. This they did last night in a brilliantly decorated banquet hall, in which a number of distinguished guests were gathered.

The new Australian flag, white with a blue cross, containing six stars and the Union Jack, was a conspicuous feature of the decorations. On either side of it were the Royal Standard and the Stars and Stripes, and at the end of the hall fluttered the green flag of Erin, with its golden harp. Augustus R. Ohman, the President of the society, occupied the head seat at table, and with him were Sir Percy Sanderson, K. C. M. G., the British Consul General; Henry W. Peabody, George Gray Ward, Dr. Charles J. Laffin, William Butler Duncan of the St. Andrew's Society, Justice O'Gorman of the St. Patrick's Society, William H. Parsons, William A. Street, Dr. J. A. Irwin, Walter J. Travis, the golf champion; W. P. McLean, Congressman-elect William H. Douglas, J. Barringale, William H. Mailler, F. W. Lincoln, Jr., C. A. Green of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Thomas A. Eddy, and B. B. Valentine.

The first toast was to the President of the United States, with the sentiment, "Here is my throne, bid Kings come bow to it," and, as the diners rose, Mr. Ohman read a letter of regret from the President. This toast and that to the Queen, which followed, aroused the greatest enthusiasm. All over the room were heard shouts of "The Queen, God bless her!" and as the applause subsided Mr. Ohman read the following telegram which had been received from Osborne in answer to one sent by the Australians saluting her Majesty on the birth of the new Commonwealth. It read:

"Queen thanks Australians in New York for their loyal message of congratulations on birth of the Commonwealth."

To the accompaniment of the toast "The Commonwealth of Australia," the following cablegram was read from Gov. Gen. Lord Hopetoun:

"The Governor General of the new Nation of this Continent welcomes your congratulations, and hopes that the future will show how closely men of British blood will be associated in the history of the empire, which, on the 1st inst., assumed a new aspect."

In responding to the toast Mr. Ohman sketched the history of the new Commonwealth, the creation of which, he said, must be regarded as one of the splendid achievements which mark the century just terminated. "Henceforth," he said, "the five colonies of Australia, together with Tasmania will stand united in the possession of that moral consciousness and largeness of world outlook which are essential attributes of a progressive National life. Henceforth it will be difficult indeed to place any limits to the part which might be played in the world by a nation of Anglo-Saxon stock owing to the vast island-continent of the Southern seas, with its variety of natural resources and its commanding maritime position."

In responding to the toast "Commercial Relations between the United States and Australia," Henry W. Peabody sketched the history of trade between the nations from the sailing of the ship Tybee from Salem, Mass., Mr. Peabody's birthplace, on May 2, 1832. This was the first vessel from America. Out of this, he said, had grown a trade which was represented for the year ending June 30, 1900, in exports of $36,725,000, and imports from Australasia of $3,443,000. Speaking on the question of the merchant marine and the Ship Subsidy bill, Mr. Peabody said:

"It is to be hoped that Congress will not enact a bill that will fail of its professed object, but that they will allow for a term, purchase of vessels built or to be built abroad, upon condition of duplication in this country, and that they will provide that when registered and under contract for mileage subsidy the ownership shall be actually and continuously by American citizens. The American flag was a familiar sight in the harbors and coasts of Australasia in earlier years. National pride and common sense should indicate our duty to urge a favorable opportunity for investment and enterprise in this neglected industry.

"To be a truly great Nation we must have a much larger merchant marine than we had in 1861, 2,643,000 tons register. I began my remarks by depicting the grandeur of our commercial supremacy in 1834. We had more tonnage then in the foreign trade than we have to-day—a condition that is most humiliating, and it is only by wise legislation that we can expect to recover our former position. We have cause, however, for gratification in the rapid growth of the commerce between these United States and the now Federated Australian States, and happily the lack of American vessels will not retard this constantly increasing trade."

The others who spoke and the toasts to which they responded were: Sir Percy Sanderson, "The British Empire;" George Gray Ward, "British Societies in New York;" Congressman-elect Douglass, "Federation; Its Results, and Future Relations of Anglo-American Peoples to Australia;" Dr. Laffin, "The Australian Abroad," and B. B. Valentine, "Science, Art, and Literature."

LABOR IN CONNECTICUT.

Report of State Commissioner Shows Remarkably Prosperous Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 5.—The annual report of the State Labor Commissioner to the Governor, made public to-day, shows a remarkable advance in all departments of industry in the last year. The report states that the record of brisk business enterprise in the State in the last twelve-month "shows Connecticut to be the most complete and ingenious industrial section of the world." The average daily wage rate of the artizans and laborers of the State for the year 1900 was $1.52, as against $1.40 for the previous year. The average yearly wages were $452.04, against $420.04 for 1899. There are 108,782 laborers reported, representing 435,128 persons supported by the business of the State, or a little below half the population.

The allowance per person for a livelihood in the year was $113.01, as against $105.01 the previous year. The 514 leading establishments in 1899 paid out in wages $33,058,001; in 1900 the same companies paid in wages $38,695,646, an increase over the average for the five years of 13.4 per cent. The only line showing a decrease is the shoe trade. There are declines noticeable in woolen and silver and plated ware industries.

The report states that the year 1900 is without doubt the most remarkable in Connecticut's industrial history. During the year there were 245 new manufacturing buildings erected, constructed by 173 concerns. Fifty-nine of the 168 towns of the State have had additions to their factories. The number of mill operatives has increased accordingly by 3,965.

From July, 1899, to December, 1900, there were fifty-one strikes reported to the Commissioner and two lock-outs. Of these, eighteen were successful, and twenty-three unsuccessful. Sixteen were for increase of pay, nine against reduction of time or wages, one for nine hours' work, nine for discharge of non-union men, and for minor troubles, eighteen. On account of strikes 5,776 were idle during the seventeen months, with a total of wages lost of $147,968. But 2 or 3 per cent. of the wage earners of the State struck during the year.

There are 280 separate labor organizations in the State, with a membership of 14,244. During the year the sum of $2,091 was disbursed to strikers.

"Kid" McCoy May Remarry.

It was reported last night that Norman Selby, the pugilist, otherwise known as "Kid" McCoy, was to be married again to his former wife, who secured a divorce from him some months ago. According to the report, the wedding is to take place in this city to-morrow.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Shoes.

The excellence, style and wearing quality of our shoes are recognized by everyone who has purchased them. We desire to call special attention to the following:

Boys' and Girls' Calf foxed, broad extension soles, hand sewed, button or lace.....$2.25 to $2.75

Girls' Heavy Dongola Button, patent leather tips, hand sewed, most durable shoe for school wear.....$1.75 to $2.50

Girls' Patent Leather Strap Slippers for dancing or evening wear.....$2.00 to $2.50

Boys' and Youths' Patent Leather Pumps.....$1.80 to $2.00

Children's Pumps, sizes 6 to 10½.....$1.60

The Children's Store carries the largest stock and greatest variety of Children's Shoes to be found anywhere, besides having special shoes for children who "Toe In" or have "Weak Ankles" or "Flat Feet", also "Hygienic Shoes" built on a felt foundation which keeps the feet warm and dry.

60-62 West 23d Street.

FUEL GAS AT 72 CENTS.

Court in Chicago Decides People's Company Cannot Raise Price.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—According to a decision by Judge Dunne of the Circuit Court to-day, a gas company, in absorbing a rival company, may not advance the price of gas in violation of the charter requirements of the company absorbed.

The decision was rendered in the injunction proceedings against the People's Gas Company, which absorbed the Hyde Park Gas Company, and will prevent the former company from advancing the price of fuel gas from 72 cents to $1 a thousand feet.

The injunction was issued, the Court holding that the People's Gas Company in taking over the Hyde Park Company assumed all obligations which that company would have been compelled to observe.

Many Smallpox Cases in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 5.—The number of smallpox cases in Kansas City exceeds 100, a majority of the sufferers being white.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador, and Pierre Bogestvensky of the Russian Legation, Washington.

HOLLAND—C. C. Pilsbury, Minneapolis.

GILSEY—M. B. Milspaugh, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FIFTH AVENUE—Samuel J. Moffatt, Pittsburg.

SAVOY—Gov. Thomas G. Jones, Alabama.

ASTOR—B. Marvin Fernald, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. McBride, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Gaier & Stroh Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Gaier, millinery; 4 Great Jones Street; Colonnade Hotel.

Levis Zukowsk Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Berliner, ribbons and silks; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; W. B. Trask, carpets and upholstery goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Miller Company, Canton, Ohio; G. F. Miller, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Friend Brothers' Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. E. Friend, woolens; 40 Worth St.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; O. Harrison, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 341 Broadway.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WARSAW, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The Wheeler Furniture and Tanning Company's establishment was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning; loss $12,000, partially covered by insurance.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Jan. 5.—The car shops of the Virginia and Southwestern Railroad were burned to-day. A new locomotive and other rolling stock, together with office records, tools, and machinery were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $75,000 to $100,000.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—For the fourth time within a year the Boston and Maine hay shed district in Charlestown has been visited by fire, and this afternoon two of that corporation's long hay and merchandise sheds on Rutherford Avenue were almost completely destroyed, another shed more or less damaged, and more than forty freight cars, nearly all filled with hay, ruined. The total loss will aggregate at least $113,000, the losses being covered by blanket policies.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

6:15 A. M.—562 West Forty-first Street; Adolph Kemp; damage, $300.

9:25 A. M.—13 Fulton Market; John Feeney; damage, slight.

9:55 A. M.—329 East Seventy-ninth Street; John Molady; damage, $10.

12:20 P. M.—163 Madison Avenue; Mrs. Means; damage slight.

1:10 P. M.—785 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; Henry Miller; damage, $10.

1:40 P. M.—150 Prince Street; Felix Venela; damage, $75.

2:35 P. M.—2,209 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

3 P. M.—57 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Josephine and Helen Meyer; damage, $800.

3:30 P. M.—62 Cannon Street; William Hertz; damage slight.

4:05 P. M.—237 East Eighty-fifth Street; William Delmour; damage, $150.

5:30 P. M.—4 Hancock Place; owner unknown; damage, $200.

5:30 P. M.—156 West Thirteenth Street; Charles Clark; damage, $100.

6:15 P. M.—2,335 Eighth Avenue; Edward Lessen;

APPEAL TO ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY

A Bill Will Be Prepared Under Direction of the Society of Friends.

Speakers Say Lawlessness Has Decreased in States Where Capital Punishment Has Been Abolished.

The Religious Society of Friends held its monthly meeting last night, and listened to addresses by Samuel J. Barrow, Secretary of the Prison Association, and Gen. Newton M. Curtis on the question of abolishing capital punishment. Resolutions directing the preparation of a bill providing for the abolition of the death penalty in this State were adopted, and it was announced that the bill would be introduced in the Legislature by Senator William W. Cocks of Nassau County.

Mr. Barrow, in his speech, said that those advocating the passage of the law must approach the legislators with arguments that society would be benefited rather than that the State commits a moral sin in allowing "legal murders." He said that lawlessness waned wherever the death penalty was done away with.

"The argument that the slaying of a criminal has a deterrent effect on others who might be guilty of the crime for which he is punished is no longer used," Mr. Barrow continued. "Those in authority have come to know that public executions are brutalizing, that to have the deterrent effect they must also have th .t of depraving those who see them."

The speaker told of instances where accused persons had been adjudged guilty of capital offenses and had later, just in time to save themselves, secured evidence of their innocence. One suggestion that he made was that the State should compel a murderer to work all the rest of his life for the family of the man whom he had killed. "When reformation is possible," he said, "I think the State should reform."

Referring to a statement made by Gov. Roosevelt relative to the recent atrocious lynching in Colorado, Mr. Barrow said that he had learned from statistics that lynching had decreased in those States where capital punishment had been abolished, that in such States a respect for human life had grown up the like of which had not previously existed.

Gen. Curtis said that only one was reported last year in a State where the death penalty had ceased to exist. This was in Colorado.

"In Indiana," he continued, "where capital punishment is inflicted, there have been, on an average, eight lynchings in each year for a long time. During a similar period Michigan, a neighboring State, in which there is no death penalty, has had only four lynchings altogether. Lynchings, so the statistics show, have decreased or increased just in the ratio as the infliction of the death penalty has increased or decreased."

Gen. Curtis said John G. Carlisle, ex-Gov. Charles Foster of Ohio, and Senator James H. Berry of Arkansas had admitted to him that the death penalty often thwarted the ends of justice, in that lawyers defending a culprit accused of murder would in many cases have it arranged so that their client might be indicted for murder in the first degree, in order thus to secure more easily the prisoner's acquittal.

RICHES OF MANCHURIA.

Immense Natural Resources of the Territory Which Russia Will, It Is Expected, Annex.

Most of the recent reports from St. Petersburg and Peking say that Russia has no intention of abandoning Manchuria, and that, while she will adhere to her declaration that she will seize no territory in China proper, she will eventually colonize and govern Manchuria as a province of Siberia. The latest report bearing on this subject is that the Manchurian railways will henceforth be regarded as Russian Government property.

In the minds of most Westerners, Manchuria appears to be regarded as a territory large in extent, but of little value. Very few travelers have penetrated into the country, and the popular ignorance about it is almost as great as with regard to Thibet. Capt. Younghusband of the British Army has explored Manchuria, and his description of the country by no means bears out the general impression about it. He says:

"If Manchuria were such a wretchedly poor country as, for instance, Khiva, Merv, and Turkestan, and others which have fallen to the lot of the Russians, comparatively little attention need be paid to the progress of events in that distant portion of the world. But Manchuria is no such desert country. It is, on the contrary, a country of exceeding richness, of promise scarcely less than that of the Transvaal itself, and compared to which the whole of Central Africa, from Uganda to Khartoum, is of paltry insignificance.

"The timber alone in the vast virgin forests which clothe the hillsides over thousands of square miles must be worth many millions; for this timber is of the most valuable kind, and besides the ordinary pines, which are common all over the world, and which, being fast growing, can be easily replaced when cut down, there are immense quantities of hard timber—of oak and elm and walnut—to replace which a century is required, and the quantity of which in the world is rapidly diminishing.

"Manchuria is equally rich in its production of cereals, and, in the southern portion of such crops as indigo and tobacco."

Capt. Younghusband declares that the inhabitants of Manchuria are extremely industrious and economical, and, on the whole, law-abiding. Honesty is a pronounced trait in their character, and they possess none of the fanaticism of the other peoples of Asia. If Russia takes possession of the country she will find it not only an enormously rich one, but an easy one to govern.

DOESN'T WANT DEVERY'S PLACE

Titus Calls Absurd a Report that He Is to be Chief—City Club's Campaign Plans.

Chief William S. Devery was at Police Headquarters yesterday for about an hour. He was silent on all subjects pertaining to his status and the police situation, and in regard to his travels of the night, which included a visit to Capt. Dean, at the Thirty-second Precinct, or East Harlem Station House.

"The story's absurd on the face of it," said Chief Detective George F. Titus, in reference to a rumor that Chief Devery would be retired and he would be made Chief of Police. "I am too young to want to get into the 'dead line.' I could not get the post anyway if I wanted it, and if it were offered to me I would not take it. Besides, the plan of police reorganization does not, as I understand it, comprehend the continuation of the position of Chief of Police."

James J. Martin, once a Police Commissioner, was mentioned several days ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES as a possible selection by the Tammany organization as the single Commissioner of Police, with Lewis Nixon, John R. Sexton, and Bernard J. York as having equal chances. Gossip yesterday continued to favor Commissioner Sexton more than the others on account of his status in the organization, and his record as a Police Commissioner and Under Sheriff with Hugh J. Grant. Mr. Martin is cordially hated by many members of the force because of his action in regard to all "mentioned" at the Lexow investigation, and he would be extremely unpopular on this account. Besides, no direct announcement that he is again in favor with Richard Croker or that he has been rehabilitated by Tammany Hall has been made.

James B. Reynolds, head worker of the University Settlement, and a prominent member of the City Club, spoke yesterday of the agitation in connection with the present reform crusade and its leading up to the Mayoralty campaign next Fall. The reason why the Strong administration was not appreciated, was, he said, because there was at that time no organization throughout the entire city which could prepare the public mind for any movement that might be contemplated.

"Such an organization," he added, "is Tammany Hall. When it wants to make a move, the district leaders are called together. They are informed of what is going to happen, that the interest of some of them may suffer at first, but that in the long run they will be benefited by it. Thus every plan of action is rounded off before the move is made, and all objections occur in the secret councils of the organization itself.

"Now, we propose that the City Club, in the coming campaign shall do for the moral forces what Tammany Hall does for the other side."

ALASKA'S MINERAL RICHES.

Lawyer Ailes Says Many Rich Districts Are Being Opened.

Lyman S. Ailes of Seattle, who has been in Alaska since early in 1897, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Ailes left Cape Nome on Oct. 25, and will sail for Europe on Saturday, returning to Alaska next Spring.

"Alaska has been lied about," he said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "The past season has not been so successful because many of the best claims have been tied up by litigation caused by a lot of men who drifted in from Dawson City and other points. In the absence of law and courts, they disregarded all rights and established claims by removing the evidences of staking out of their predecessors. But now there are three district courts—at Circle City, Sitka, and Nome. The courts have been very busy, and the lawyers have reaped a harvest."

"Much gold was secured along the beach, but the claims there have been practically worked out. This mining on the beach extended from Topkok, near Golovin Bay, 100 miles southeast of Nome, to Port Clarence, 150 miles northwest of Nome. The find at Topkok was especially rich, any of the men gathering from $300 to $400 in gold dust daily.

"When I left Nome City there were about 7,000 persons there located for the Winter. Of these nearly one-half are women, who are wondering why they went there. Many of them are nurses, and, while there was much sickness in 1899, the place last year was distressingly healthy for physicians, of whom there are many. There were some cases of pneumonia last year, but none of typhoid fever, which raged in 1899. The United States transport Lawton took about 700 women to Seattle in October.

"There is no harbor at Nome, and the loss to shipping there has been very great. There is excellent anchorage at Golovin Bay and Port Clarence.

"The output of gold last year in Alaska was about $5,000,000. I believe this year that it will exceed $15,000,000. While mining on the beach is about at an end the creeks have scarcely been scratched over. It is impossible to predict the fabulous amount of gold in the Alaska peninsula. All depends upon development and great progress is being made in that direction. When I went there in 1897 I was two months in going from Skagway to Lake Bennett over the White Pass, a distance of forty-eight miles. Now there is a railroad, and I can travel in a sleeping car.

"There were many important finds of gold last year, the most important being in the Kougrock district, about 100 miles inland from Nome; in the Blue Stone region, about fifteen miles south of Port Clarence; at Kotsibu Sound and the Bay of Good Hope, about 200 miles from Nome. I consider the Blue Stone region to be fabulously rich. There have been discoveries of immense quantities of gold in Nugget Gulch, Penny River, Oregon Creek, Cripple River, and at the head waters of the Notak River. The latter stream is navigable for more than 600 miles. Charles Boyd, a prospector, located the gold there and told John Nelson, the storekeeper at Point Hope, where he went for provisions, that he had struck it rich. Boyd engaged a native to aid him, and the native killed him. News of his death reached Nelson, and he sent out a party, the members of which believe they have located the Boyd plant.

"The rich discoveries in the Blue Stone district were made by tenderfeet, who prospected the territory after it had been abandoned by miners of experience. What is needed for success in Alaska is grit, mining experience, and $1,000, and grit counts for more than anything else.

"Besides being rich in gold, there are abundant copper, lead, and silver fields in Alaska, but those there have not taken time to bother with them. At Golovin Bay there are very rich lead and silver deposits. The ledge is very deep and very wide, and a block of it two feet square will weigh a ton, very little of which is refuse.

"Great discoveries, too, have been made at Ophir Creek. I consider them better than those on Anvil Creek.

"Under all the circumstances there has been very little lawlessness in Alaska. There have been killings over disputed sites, but since the establishment of a Criminal Court crime has been on the decrease.

"There are four papers published at Nome and the price of each is 50 cents a copy. Until recently copies of the papers published in the United States rarely reached Alaska, and when one with important news did come the fortunate owner would hire a hall, charge $1 admission, and read the news. He could always depend on a crowded house.

"I don't suppose the result of the election in the United States is yet known in Alaska.

"Business is very good in the Territory, and up to date the supply of provisions has never equalled the demand. When a ship discharges a cargo the consignees can dispose of it at their own prices without removing it from the wharves.

"Alaska has a great future, so far as mineral wealth is concerned, and every year will show an improvement."

CORBETT CLAIMED THE DOG.

Pugilist and a Thick-Set Man Quarrel Over the Animal and Arrests Follow.

James J. Corbett, a policeman, and a thick-set man with a dog, headed a big procession into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station about 11 o'clock last night. The pugilist, the thick-set man, and the dog were prisoners, and the others were Mrs. Corbett, Mrs. Corbett's maid, and a miscellaneous assortment of friends and admirers of the pugilist. The thick-set man had no attendants present. The principals in the station house function accused each other. The pugilist wanted the thick-set man locked up for stealing the dog from him. The other wanted the pugilist imprisoned for assault. He did not say very much, however. Just made his desire known, and then kept quiet. Corbett did most of the talking.

He said the dog, a white bull terrier, had been given to him nine months ago by a friend, and he wouldn't take a fortune for it. He said the dog disappeared a week ago.

Then, buttressed by the evidence of friends, his story unfolded itself as follows: He was sitting in his saloon on Broadway last night with Mrs. Corbett and a party, when a friend rushed in and told him that his dog, Beaut, was over at a restaurant at Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-sixth Street. The pugilist rushed to the place with a large retinue of friends and there was the dog under a table waiting for the thick-set man who held the chain attached to the collar to finish a cup of coffee and a plate of "sinkers," which he had attacked.

"That's my dog," said the pugilist to the man.

"Oh, I guess not!" said the other.

"I'll bet a thousand it is," urged Corbett. "Look, how it knows me."

"Oh, come off!" said the thickset man.

The dispute waxed hotter until the pugilist and the other man each grabbed a section of the dog and almost pulled the animal in two. There was great excitement until a policeman came along and took both men to the station house. There Corbett called on Mrs. Corbett to corroborate his identification of the dog, which she did. So did Mrs. Corbett's maid.

"Where'd you get the dog?" asked the Sergeant of the thick-set man.

"I bought it," said the latter.

"How long have you had it?"

"Two months."

"What's your name, anyhow?"

"None of your business."

Then Capt. Thomas came out and ordered the man locked up as John Doe. The dog was also placed behind the bars. The Sergeant refused to entertain John Doe's complaint of assault. Then Corbett, Mrs. Corbett, Mrs. Corbett's maid, and the long retinue of Corbett admirers and friends filed out on the street and went back to the saloon.

A Big Family Party.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

At the home of O. N. Gray, in Jewell City, Kan., a little boy sat down to his Christmas dinner in company with his father and mother, his two grandfathers and his two grandmothers, and his great-grandfather and great-grandmother.

The Doctor and His Fee.

Doctor—And you say you can't pay me?

Patient—That's right, doctor; you see, I spent all my money to buy that cook book for my wife.

"That's not right."

"Well, doctor, you shouldn't complain; if I hadn't bought the book I wouldn't have needed your services."—Yonkers Statesman.

SCARCITY OF SERVANTS

Yearly Decreasing in Numbers in This City.

English and German Women Raising Wages to Keep Them from Emigrating—Auxiliary Help System.

"What we are going to do about the servant question here in New York, I don't know," said a woman yesterday, who is brought closely in touch with it and knows both sides of the matter thoroughly as far as it relates to the better class of servants and the better class of housewives to be supplied with servants. "Every year there are fewer and fewer servants, and more and more is demanded of those in positions, and the people who are having the greatest trouble with servants are turning to temporary workers, or workers who come in by the day. There has been and is so much trouble that the easiest way to arrange matters seems to be to take an apartment, have one cook or general servant, and other workers to come in. The greater number of all the calls we have for servants now is for this emergency work, as we call it, and we can keep workers of all kinds busy.

"As for good servants to take permanent places, they are simply not to be had. They are not in the country. They have gone and have gone for good. Many people who have been abroad recently tell me that the English and German women are raising the wages of their servants, to keep them at home, and if they are going to do this what are we going to do for servants?

"Those two countries are our chief sources of supply. The English servants are the best trained, and the German servants, besides being good servants, will stand the hard work of this country longer than the English. Yes, the work is much harder here than it is even in Germany. We pay more money, but more work is expected of fewer servants. The girls will stand it eight, ten, twelve, or even fifteen years, but by that time they have saved up a litle money, and they are pretty thoroughly broken down and start for home.

"The year of the Spanish war a great many girls left for home. The war had something to do with it. They did not know what to expect in the way of a bombardment, and thought it was better to start off at the earliest possible moment. The next year all the sisters and cousins followed. It is always the way with the classes which give us our domestics. They come in bunches. One comes here and gets a start, sees the lay of the land, and paves the way for the others who follow after, and they go back much in the same way. In addition to the war, that year saw the period when the girls who were pouring into this country ten, twelve, and fifteen years ago had reached the limit of their ability and were ready to go.

"About that number of years ago the emigrants to this country were largely from Germany and Great Britain. A good deal of the time since, while there have been many foreigners, they have been the Greeks, Armenians, Italians, and other races which are of no use to us in the household. Now the girls have gone, and they have gone to stay, and what we are going to do I don't know.

"The daily service that we supply looks as if the answer to one phase of the question might be found in servants who live out of the house. I hardly know whether, if we had enough women who were capable and trustworthy, it would answer. Some people say that servants who live outside take too much away with them when they go home nights, particularly in the way of provisions. I don't know about that. I have thought that possibly the Chinese and Japanese might solve the whole servant question for us.

APARTMENT HOUSE DRAWBACKS.

"Some people suggest that it will be necessary that living should be upon the co-operative plan, a chef and his assistants cooking for a certain number of families in an apartment house, and the other work being done in the same way. It is certain that girls are not willing to live in even the best apartment houses to be found in the city. The quarters for them are such that this is not a matter of surprise. In the most elaborate apartment houses, houses where the rents are enormous, with the apartments large, occupying two or three floors, the servants' quarters are either in the basement, next to the furnace room, where they have the gas and smoke and discomfort from the furnace, or up on the roof, where it is freezing cold in Winter. They are, of course, never there in the Summer, for the families occupying the houses are all away. They not only have to sleep in these uncomfortable places, but are under the necessity of being frequently on the elevators going up stairs or down stairs to their quarters of the house, where are all their bathing facilities and other accommodations.

"This is the condition of affairs in the best of apartment houses, and in the smaller apartments the accommodations are even worse. There is either a small dark room or a tiny place off the kitchen, so small that a girl has to go out into the kitchen to turn around. It is also unpleasant to have servants in a small apartment, no matter how nice they may be. There is no chance of privacy, and it is unpleasant to have any outsider so closely associated with the family life as is necessary with any one living in the place.

"In New York more and more is demanded of the servants, and they are breaking down from the strain. Emergency help is called in for many purposes by people who, while they require strenuous service, wish to save their own maids as much as possible. The question has become more serious here than in other large cities. New York people have grown to expect that the whole course of the working world shall be kept in running order, nights, days, Sundays, and holidays, so that at any time they may chance to wish anything they can have it with only the effort of a turn of the hand.

"There has been something of a reaction in the way of hotel and restaurant dinners and after-theatre suppers lately. People who have been giving their dinners outside of their own houses and their after-theatre suppers now have them at home. Their theatre guests are invited to a salad or chafing dish supper, which may last until 2 o'clock or later, and the waitress of the family, who must be up early in the morning to get her parlors dusted before the family gets down to breakfast, cannot stand working all day and all night too.

"We have many emergency calls for girls to go out for these suppers. They go at 8 o'clock, set the tables, get the salads ready if it is to be a salad supper, or prepare the things for the chafing dish, and remain with the guests when they arrive. This lifts the burden from the shoulders of the regular servants.

"We have emergency calls for help of all kinds. There are cooks who go out in the morning to get breakfast and they may stay to get luncheon and dinner. Maids and waitresses go in the same way. They get $1.50 a day for it, or the cook may get $2 if she stays after 6 o'clock. This is quite apart from the service of the professional cook, who is paid many dollars for preparing an elaborate dinner or luncheon.

"It is a common thing to send out nurses and lady's maids for temporary positions, and those are the two servants that it has been supposed must be permanent and understand the ways of their employers.

"We have one girl who is acting in one house as maid and chambermaid. The lady's maid is ill, and her mistress prefers to have the chambermaid, who is familiar with her ways, give her what personal attention she requires. The extra maid does a part of the chambermaid's work, but some of it cannot be delegated, and the stranger performs the duties of lady's maid, which are not in the nature of personal service. If she remains in the position for any length of time, she can do all the work of the lady's maid, and the chambermaid can attend to her own work. This girl takes this position from 8 to 1 in the morning, and from 1:30 to 6 she is useful maid in an up-town apartment house. The service is furnished there, but the family like to have extra service in their own apartments, some one to answer the bell, assist at afternoon tea, &c.

TRAVELING WITHOUT A MAID.

"Women coming from abroad, from California, or other places across the continent do not think, particularly the latter, of bringing their own maids. There is no need of a maid on the cars, where that service is furnished, and it is the same with the steamers. There are plenty of maids in attendance for personal service. So a woman who stops at one of the big hotels engages a maid here and gets one she knows can be relied upon to remain with her while she is in this part of the country. If she goes to Boston or any of the cities within a comparatively short distance she takes her temporary maid with her. With nurses it is much the same. Waitresses are always in demand, and responsible women to clean and to do various other kinds of work.

"Some of the servants who have permanent positions object to going home at night, but anything is better than sleeping in the cellar or on the roof. For some it is a convenience, as in the case of one woman we have placed, who has an invalid mother who needs her, and whom she could not leave for twenty-four hours.

"Of the regular servants the chambermaids have the easiest time now in the household, and they are the most difficult servants to find out of a place, for they get a good one and keep it. They have a chance to go up stairs a little while in the afternoon to rest, while the waitress has only time to change her dress to be ready to wait on the door during the afternoon. The cook is the most independent person in the house, for she has great power in her hands.

We can live without poetry, music, and art,
We can live without science and live without heart;
We can live without friends, we can live without books,
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.

"Matters seem to be reaching a climax here, and I don't know what the result will be. Perhaps, as some one has suggested, people will get into the habit of doing more for themselves. For instance, it would be easy for any family who wished to live reasonably on the co-operative plan to get breakfast of coffee and rolls in the morning, after the French fashion, for themselves. Then luncheon is frequently taken away from home, and there could be co-operative cooks for dinner. Matters may adjust themselves on the plan of special service, what we call now emergency work, but more systematized. However, even for that we must have the servants.

"People live so little in one place now that they have no use for servants except for a few months in the year. There is only a short time that they are regularly keeping house, perhaps from Christmas or a little before Easter until Easter, though it is probable that they run down to Lakewood for Lent. There are so many clubhouses springing up in different places that people who have not a cottage in every climate are not obliged to mingle with the general public in hotels when they leave home. After Easter they make a little trip abroad, come back for the mountains and for the seashore for a time, and may be in their Summer home for a month or two; but it is difficult to tell.

"The question of the length of reference we can obtain from servants has greatly changed within the last nine or ten years. At one time we always expected to have two or three years' reference from every girl; in fact, we would not take less than two; but now, when people ask for a maid with a reference for that time we tell them it is an impossibility. We feel that we are lucky if we can find a girl who has a six months' reference. This is a large question, and the new century is going to see a big change of some kind, but just what—it requires a prophet to say."

HOSPITAL SITE OPPOSED.

Harlem People Object to Place Chosen for New Building.

The recent action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in condemning the plot 200 by 210 feet on Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets for a new Harlem Hospital has caused much discussion and unfavorable comment among residents of Harlem, who say that the site is a poor one and entirely away from the centre of population, where a hospital is most needed. For years Harlem has been in absolute need of a new hospital, the present one, at the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, being in an old mansion that is one of Harlem's landmarks and which is entirely inadequate for the purpose. It has never met the demands made upon it, as patients are turned away constantly for lack of room. There is poor light and ventilation, and the sanitary conditions are faulty. The dispensary is in a worse condition than the hospital.

The site of the present hospital, however, is considered an ideal one by physicians, citizens, and those connected with the hospital, and why a site at the extreme north end of Harlem, blocks away from the centre of population and the tenement-house district, should be chosen is a mystery. Dr. Blackmar, the house surgeon of Harlem Hospital, in speaking of the spot chosen for the new hospital, said that, in his opinion, the present site of the Harlem Hospital was suitable in many ways, the most important of which was the fact that it was where it was most needed and that the majority of calls came from that portion of Harlem south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, between Madison Avenue and the river, this being the east side tenement-house district and one of the most crowded in the city.

A well-known business man of Harlem who has interested himself in the matter, said: "I have interviewed a number of public-spirited citizens in Harlem, and they are uniformly of the opinion that the new hospital should be in the most thickly settled part of the community, as the greatest good would thereby result to the greatest number. It is a well-known fact that when men, women, and children are injured or suffering, the sooner they reach the hospital the greater is their chance of recovery, for long rides in ambulances have been known to result seriously and sometimes fatally to patients. There are many sites in the vicinity of the present hospital, which locality seems to be the centre of population in the east side. I am credibly informed that property in the vicinity of East One Hundred and Twentieth Street can be purchased for a most reasonable price, and it is the duty of the Charity Commissioners and the Mayor to place the hospital where it will do the most good. The people of Harlem have been aroused concerning the location of the hospital and are interested in the same more than in any other up-town public improvement proposed under this or any other administration. The voters pay for the hospitals, and it seems but just and proper that the new hospital should be where the greatest number of voters reside. In selecting sites for hospitals, usually the people are not consulted, but it seems that the views of the medical staffs and other interested persons prevail, for hospitals usually seem to be located in fashionable neighborhoods where the people are able and willing to pay for medical attention in their homes."

SMALL DOSE KILLS HIM.

Ignatz Caska Succumbs After Taking One-thirtieth of a Grain of Strychnine.

Strychnine, which he had taken daily for many weeks in tiny doses with naught but beneficial effects, is believed to have suddenly caused the death of Ignatz Caska at the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, at Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. He was forty-two years old, and had been an inmate of the institution for the last eight years. At 3 P. M. he was given one-thirtieth of a grain of strychnine, the same quantity he had been taking every day for many weeks. Soon after swallowing it he became drowsy and then sank into a complete stupor.

The entire house staff of physicians was called and worked over him without evoking any sign of consciousness. At 4:30 his heart stopped beating, but for half an hour longer they continued artificial respiration and then gave him up as dead. They notified the Coroners' office, and an investigation will be made.

B. Altman & Co.

A LIMITED number of Valuable Fur Skins will be offered for sale on Monday, January 7th, at from 30 to 50 per cent. less than former prices.

The collection comprises choice specimens of Silver Fox and, Russian Sable.

ART GIFT TO JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Millionaire Presents a Collection of Cyprus Ornaments.

AN INTAGLIO OF ALEXANDER.

Valuable Antiquities Selected During a Residence of Thirteen Years on the Island.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—Theodore Marburg, a millionaire tobacco manufacturer, Director in the American Tobacco Company, and a well known art collector in this city, has presented the Johns Hopkins University with a collection of rare and beautiful antiques from the Island of Cyprus. The collection numbers about ninety pieces, and was gathered by Col. Falkland Warren, a cousin of Mrs. Marburg, who was Government Secretary for Cyprus from 1879 to 1891. In a letter to Mr. Marburg, Col. Warren says:

"These antiquities were selected during a residence of thirteen years from large assortments brought to me from excavations made on the spot."

Some of the relics were bought from peasants who had uncovered them in the cultivation of their fields, but others were taken out of the excavations carried on by Col. Warren for the sole purpose of collecting relics.

Mr. Marburg says that in Cyprus the discoverer of antiquities is entitled to one-third of the treasure, the authorities a third, and the owners of the land a third, but the landlord is usually willing to sell his share at a reasonable figure, and it thus happens that the enthusiast usually gets two-thirds of his find.

That these antiques are genuine and worthy of the fullest consideration by students is manifested by the opinions of such men as Prof. Max O. Richter and Prof. Sayce, who are thoroughly convinced of the importance of the collection and were extremely eager to get hold of it for Cambridge University and the Berlin Museum. Col. Warren was highly flattered by the attentions of these savants, but refused to allow his valuables to pass out of his hands.

Most beautiful of all the collection is an intaglio head of Alexander the Great, cut in red sard, and supposed to be a likeness from life by the Greek intaglio cutter Pergotoles. It would be hard to imagine a more beautiful piece of workmanship. Alexander is represented as a type of the majestic beauty familiar in the remains of Greek statuary, with high forehead, well set eyes, a Greek nose, firm mouth and chin, and the hair clustering in curls.

With the intaglio is a cameo representation of Alexander as the idealized Zeus-Ammon, whom the Greeks confused with Ammon-Ra, the principal god of the divine triad of the Egyptians, and in their minds chief of the Egyptian divinities. The face is massively beautiful, but not attractive as that in the intaglio. It is cut on a white stone, and from a point above the ears spring horns which were used to illustrate the characteristics of this particular god when the Greek artists idealized him with a human face instead of the ram's head with which he was represented by his Egyptian worshippers. The cameo was cut to memorize Alexander's attainment of the overlordship of the country.

The third piece of this interesting series is an intaglio representation in brown sard of Minerva killing the Titan who dared to resist the power of Jupiter. Minerva is shown in a heroic attitude, displaying to the gaze of the Titan a shield on which is the head of Medusa, which turned to stone any being who looked upon it. The Titian is in a horror-stricken attitude, and his face depicts his agony as he realized that he was gradually becoming a monument. All of the work on this piece is of a most delicate character, and the details are brought out with a fidelity that is remarkable.

What is probably most important of the collection historically is a series of glass cameos found by peasants while plowing near the village of Nikosa. The style of headdress would indicate that the cameos were made at a very early date, and it is thought when they are studied by the Johns Hopkins experts it will be found that glass and the art of working it were known at an earlier age than has hitherto been thought.

There are also seals and cylinders inscribed with Hittite figures and characters. The knowledge possessed by the world of Hittite history and language is small, and this knowledge may be increased by the new material at the disposal of students. Several of the seals have inscriptions, notably one made of green stone, which has a figure of Harpocrites (God of Silence,) being adored by one of his worshippers.

Of special interest to the students of earlier history are two scarabael, or beetles—one of black hematite and one of white quartz—which are inscribed with ancient Cypriot characters. They are believed to be entirely unique, as nothing like them is known in any of the European museums. Judging from their general appearance and inscriptions, it is thought that they could not be of a later date than 1200 B. C. In one group are twenty-one scarabael and seals representing the period of Egyptian rule in Cyprus, which began with the conquest of Masis, about 500 B. C. These are valuable for showing the influence of Egyptian art and religion upon that of the natives.

Under the head "Cylinders from Cyprus" are thirteen specimens. Some of them have their written characters incorrectly formed, and it is thought that these mistakes were intentional, done to represent the ancient Cypriot characters. Some of the characters are considered attempts to represent Cypriot names phonetically. All of these seals are very rare, one especially so, and those who have examined them say that they cannot date later than 800 B. C.

The gold ornaments include a pendant about two inches long, a human figure of Graeco-Phoenician origin. A peculiarity of this ornament, which is of great value because of its rarity, is that it is supposed to be hollow and have inside a roll of paper containing an inscription. The figure is not entirely cut away, as in the case of a statue, and at the bottom of the back support is a round hole, in which can be distinctly seen an apparently removable plug. A notable feature of the collection of ornamental jewelry is the exquisite manner in which it is made and the remarkable resemblance the rings and earrings bear to those of the present day.

An Experienced Man Wanted.

It is to be assumed as a matter of course that Senator Jones will make the circulating affidavits for Mr. Bryan's newspaper.—Detroit Free Press.

B. Altman & Co.

Cloak Department.

IMPORTANT OFFERING FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 7th:

TAILOR COATS, silk lined, $6.85, 7.75, 10.50
BOX COATS of Kersey, Cheviot or Oxford, $12.50
PALETOTS of Kersey or Oxford, . . 15.00
BLOUSE JACKETS of Velour, collar and revers, braided in gold or trimmed with satin, $19.50

Cotton Dress Goods.

25,000 yards PRINTED LACE STRIPE MULL, 30 inches wide, for Dresses and Waists, To-morrow, Monday, at . per yard, 17c.

Upholstery and Drapery Dep't.

For to-morrow, Monday, the following attractive values are offered:

600 Pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, $3.90, $5.50, $8.75 *Pair.*

350 Pairs Renaissance Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, $6.25, $7.85, $11.50 *Pair.*

Silk Department.

SILKS FOR EVENING and BRIDAL GOWNS.

Crepe de Chine, Velours Panne, Louisine, Satin Faced Crepe, Brilliant Taffetas, Poplins, Duchesse, Satin Brocades, Moire Louisine, etc.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7th:

Rich Imported SATIN DUCHESSE, White and Cream, 24 and 26 inches wide, Regular prices, $3.25 to $4.50, per yard, $2.25

Imported BLACK PEKIN STRIPED MOIRÉ, $2.50 and $2.75 per yard, at . regularly $1.38

BLACK TAFFETAS, 21 inches wide, per yard, 55c.

Lace Department.

Twenty Thousand yards of PLATTE VALENCIENNES LACES, in 3, 6 and 12 yard lengths, at the special prices.

4c, 6c, 9c, 12c, 16c, 19c, & 25c. *yard.*

(Rear of Rotunda.)

200 Pairs Reversible Tapestry Portieres, 3 yards long, fringed top and bottom, $3.90 *Pair.*

150 Tapestry Couch Covers (extra wide) fringed all round, $3.25 & $4.25 *Each.*

Orders placed now for Furniture Slip Covers can be executed without delay.

A variety of designs is shown in Cretonnes. Cotton Damasks, Irish Linens and Swansdowns.

Linen Department.

Included in the Sale of Household and Fancy Linens which will be continued this week, will be fine hand-embroidered Sheets, Pillow Cases and Bed Spreads; Renaissance and other fine lace and embroidered Tea Cloths, Scarfs, Doylies, etc.

Also a large quantity of Renaissance and Cluny Lace Tea Cloths, Center Pieces and Scarfs, at One-Half Former Prices.

Table Cloths, 2x2 yards,	*each*	$1.70 & $2.40
" 2x½ "	"	2.20 & 3.00
" 2x3 "	"	2.70 & 3.60
Breakfast Napkins to match, per doz.		2.00 & 2.40
Dinner " "	"	2.70 & 3.60
Fine Hemstitched Huck Towels, per doz.		4.50 & 6.00

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

MISS ANNA POTTER DEAD.

Miss Anna Potter, cousin of Bishop Henry C. Potter and daughter of the late Bishop Horatio Potter, died on Friday night at her home, 44 East Twenty-fifth Street, in the seventieth year of her age. She had been ill only a short time, having been in the best of health until recently.

Born in Schenectady, N. Y., on Oct. 30, 1831, Miss Potter came here to live forty-five years ago, when her father was made Bishop. Previous to that time she had lived for a while in Albany, where he had a church just before being placed at the head of the diocese. After the family reached here Miss Potter was the manager of the house until the Bishop's death, and hardly a week passed that she did not entertain some of her friends. Her hospitality was famous. From the time of her first arrival in the city until last year she was a prominent figure in society, her interest in the world and its affairs seeming not to be diminished with age. She was a member of Trinity Church and was interested in numerous charities, among them being the Orphans' Home.

Miss Potter's ancestry was distinguished. The first of the name came from England and settled in Rhode Island, where most of his descendants are to this day. Among them were Israel R. Potter, who fought at Bunker Hill; Samuel J. Potter, Governor of Rhode Island and United States Senator; Judge Platt Potter of this State, Gen. Joseph H. Potter, Elisha R. Potter, Congressman from Rhode Island, and Capt. Edward E. Potter of the United States Navy. Joseph Potter was Miss Potter's grandfather. His sons, Alonzo and Horatio Potter, became famous Episcopalian clergymen and Bishops. Bishop Henry C. Potter is a son of the former. Among the grandsons of Joseph Potter were Clarkson Potter, Congressman; the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Potter, President of Union College; Howard Potter, financier, and Gen. Robert B. Potter.

The members of Miss Potter's immediate family who survive her are her brother, William B. Potter, and her sister, Mrs. Ellbu Chauncey, whose husband is a Vestryman of Trinity Parish.

The funeral will be in Trinity Chapel on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, the interment in the family plot at Poughkeepsie.

REAPPORTIONMENT FIGHT

Maine Congressman Argues for Membership of 386.

Sharp Exchange of Remarks Between Mr. Littlefield and Mr. Hopkins—Many Other Speakers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The feature of the debate upon the Reapportionment bill in the House to-day was a two hours' speech by Mr Littlefield (Rep., Me.,) in favor of the Burleigh bill to increase the membership of the House to 386. He had a number of sharp exchanges with Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Census Committee, in which he sustained his reputation as a hard hitter and vigorous debater. The other speakers to-day were Messrs. Shattuc, (Rep., Ohio,) Kluttz, (Dem., N. C.,) Fox, (Dem., Miss.,) Sutherland, (Pop., Neb.,) Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) Olmsted, (Rep., Penn.,) and Miers, (Dem., Ind.)

During the course of the day Mr. Hopkins expressed a willingness to accept an amendment to his bill which would give an additional Representative each to Florida, Colorado, and North Dakota, the three States with majority fractions unrecognized in his bill. He claims assured victory for his bill, but the advocates of the Burleigh bill insist almost as confidently that the Hopkins bill will be beaten.

Speaker Henderson was again to-day detained at his home by illness, and Mr. Dalzell, (Penn.,) by the designation of the Speaker, presided over the deliberations of the House. Without intervening business the debate upon the Reapportionment bill was resumed. Mr. Littlefield (Rep., Me.,) was the first speaker. He declared that the Hopkins bill could properly be entitled "An Act to Cripple the State of Maine in Her Representation in the House and in the Electoral College." He resented what he termed Mr. Hopkins's "assault" upon the State of Maine. That statement drew from Mr. Hopkins an indignant denial, which led to a sharp exchange between the two members.

Mr. Littlefield sarcastically called Mr. Hopkins's attention to the men who, like Lovejoy and Fuller, had gone to Illinois to give distinction to that State. "Yet," said he, "the gentleman's speech yesterday was saturated with a pettifogging assault upon Maine."

"If there is any member of this House who is an expert on pettifogging it is the gentleman from Maine," retorted Mr. Hopkins.

"The gentleman from Maine," replied Mr. Littlefield, "never defended a criminal, but he has prosecuted several, and he is prosecuting one now." [Laughter and applause.]

"That is just the sort of remark I should have expected from the gentleman, judging by his previous course upon this floor," answered Mr. Hopkins.

Mr. Littlefield then settled down to his argument. During it all he was vitriolic in his sarcasm, and most of it was thrown in the direction of Mr. Hopkins. The latter frequently was stung into reply, and the two had several other sharp tiffs. The proposition of the minority was, Mr. Littlefield said, that no State should lose representation under the new apportionment. He called attention to the paradoxes of Mr. Hopkins's system of computations. First he cited the case of Colorado, which was exploited yesterday. Then he showed that if the total number were to be 392-5 that Maine would have four Representatives, 391 lose one, if 387-90, retain four; 391, lose one, &c. The system seemed designed, he said, to play battledore and shuttlecock with the State of Maine. "In it goes and out it goes," said he, "whether the representation goes up or down."

"The gentleman points out these alleged paradoxes under the operation of the figures of the Director of the Census," interposed Mr. Hopkins, "yet the Burleigh bill is predicated upon the process."

After a sharper exchange than usual with Mr. Hopkins, the Chair was obliged to call the gentlemen to order and to call attention to the rule which provides that the gentleman on the floor cannot be interrupted without his consent, and also to the rule that members cannot address each other in the second person.

"The gentleman has already interrupted me about twenty-five times in violation of the rule," observed Mr. Littlefield as he was about to resume.

"And the gentleman from Maine has violated the rule with reference to the second person about fifty times," exclaimed Mr. Hopkins.

"The gentleman is becoming exceedingly technical and sensitive," retorted Mr. Littlefield. "I will refer to him later in the third person, and later still I anticipate that he will have shrunk sufficiently to permit me to refer to him in the fourth or fifth person, and perhaps in the end I can eliminate him altogether." [Laughter and applause.]

Proceeding, Mr. Littlefield argued that the Constitution in providing for decennial apportionment contemplated an increase of the membership until the House should become unwieldy. The increase was necessary to keep pace with the growth of population. Sixty years ago, he said, when the membership was only 250, the same arguments were made against an increase which were heard now.

Mr. Shattuck, (Rep., Ohio,) followed Mr. Littlefield. He insisted that in making the reapportionment the representation should be reduced in all States where the right to vote is abridged. He claimed ten States abridged the suffrage to the average of 20 per cent. They were California, 7.7 per cent.; Connecticut, 5.3; Delaware, 14.3; Louisiana, 45.8; Maine, 5.5; Massachusetts, 6.2; Mississippi, 40; North Carolina, 35.7; South Carolina, 45, and Wyoming, 3.4.

Mr. Kluttz, (Dem., N. C.,) a member of the Census Committee, argued in favor of the Hopkins bill. The real question at issue, he contended, was whether the membership of the House should be increased. He favored 357 because he thought the House was already large enough, and because on that basis there would be no partisan advantage to either party, either in the House or in the Electoral College.

Mr. Fox, (Miss.,) replied to the attacks upon the Southern States, especially defending the action of his State in adopting her new Constitution.

Mr. Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) argued that, under their oaths to support the Constitution, members in voting upon the reapportionment question must take cognizance of the abridgement of the suffrage in the Southern States. He gave an entertaining description of Democratic election methods in North Carolina, scoring the Democrats mercilessly for their action. He was especially severe in his condemnation of their course in calling the Legislature together last Summer to pass a law to prevent the issue of writs of mandamus.

Mr. Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) asked if the real cause of the alleged crime recited by Mr. Linney was not to prevent negro domination. Mr. Linney replied that the fear of negro domination was pure "rot"; that all pretext of such fear could be destroyed by requiring all officers of the State and county to give bond.

"Did the Republicans of North Carolina ever elect a negro to the Supreme bench of the State?" asked Mr. Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.)

"They never did, and they never will," replied Mr. Linney, "but the Democrats, to serve their purpose would appoint a negro or a monkey." [Laughter and applause.]

After some further remarks by Messrs. Olmsted (Rep., Penn.,) and Miers (Dem., Ind.,) the House at 5:30 P. M. adjourned.

THE VALLEY FORGE BILL.

Delegations Appear Before House and Senate Committees to Urge Its Passage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Mayor Ashbridge of Philadelphia, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, and a large delegation of members of the Valley Forge National Park Association, comprising seventeen patriotic societies and the Daughters of the Revolution, appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day to advocate the project of having the Government acquire the historic camp of Valley Forge, occupied by Gen. Washington and the Continental Army at the crisis of the Revolutionary War.

A small part of the ground has been acquired by the State of Pennsylvania. The headquarters of Washington have been rescued and are being cared for by a patriotic body formed at the centennial of Valley Forge, but the really historic part of the field, on which were bivouacked the officers and soldiers, is now in the hands of private owners. The bill before Congress proposes the acquisition of the entire field, its restoration to the condition in which it was during the occupancy by the Continental Army, and its use as a military park, under the control of the War Department.

The committee manifested much interest in the matter, and will take up the bill for final action later.

A delegation also appeared to-day before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in support of the bill. Miss Adeline W. Stirling of New York, Mrs. Nathaniel S. Keay of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. James L. Chapman of Massachusetts made addresses.

At 4 o'clock members of the Valley Forge Association called at the White House and explained to the President the plans of the association, and extended to him an invitation to attend the Valley Forge celebration to be held on the ground on June 16. The President was unable to give the committee a positive answer, but it is likely that he will attend if business will permit.

The delegation also called on Secretary Root at the War Department to ask his assistance in securing favorable legislation. The Secretary promised to do all he could in support of the movement.

WORK ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.

River and Harbor Bill Attacks Expenditures of $10,903,560—Not Justifiable, It Says.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The text of the report on the River and Harbor bill, which appeared to-day, makes a severe arraignment of the large expenditures, aggregating $10,903,560, on the Missouri River, with an array of figures showing that the traffic is insignificant compared with that of other waterways which have received far less from the Government. As a result the repeal of the act creating the Missouri River Commission is recommended. The report says:

The quantity of traffic upon the river is very small. The freight carried below Sioux City in 1899 amounted to only 263,114 tons, and above Sioux City, in the 1,600 miles to Fort Benton, 23,041 tons. The quantity of freight carried will appear to be even smaller when it is taken into account that the major share of the tonnage on the Lower Missouri, or 216,417 tons, is made up of sand and building materials carried an average distance of less than two miles, leaving a balance of 46,667 tons of other kinds of freight carried. It is impossible to believe that for this small amount of tonnage an elaborate and expensive establishment is required, or the appropriation of large amounts.

The report shows that Raccoon Creek, in New Jersey, and Bayou Teche, in Louisiana, have approximately as much tonnage as the Missouri River, although the creek has received $3,000 from the Government and the bayou $81,000, as against $10,903,560 to the Missouri River. The report adds:

Another point which has become manifest to the committee is the diversion of the larger share of the amounts appropriated for this stream to the protection of private property. The amounts so applied have come to largely exceed those used for dredging or for improvements to navigation. It is impossible for the committee to correctly judge whether these appropriations for the protection of banks and private property are judiciously expended. While not assuming to decide whether such expenditures are proper subjects for appropriation by the Federal Government, the members of the committee are clearly of the opinion that such expenditures do not properly belong to a committee whose province is to recommend appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

J. A. Kasson, who represented the United States Government in negotiating the reciprocity treaties, appeared before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday and explained the provisions of the treaties covering the Islands of St. Croix and Santo Domingo. The committee voted to report favorably both these treaties.

A bill extending the mining laws to Saline lands was passed. It declares all unoccupied public lands containing salt springs or deposits to be subject to location and purchase under the mining laws.

On motion of Senator Platt of Connecticut the Senate passed a bill to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Muscogee or Creek tribe of Indians. A similar measure to ratify an agreement with the Cherokee Indians was passed.

A bill for the relief of the Marion Trust Company of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Samuel Milliken, the claim, involving pay for the carrying of mail in 1861, was passed.

Among the minor bills passed by the Senate yesterday were the following: To regulate the production and sale of milk in the District of Columbia, providing a means of acquiring title to two groves of Sequoia Gigantea in California with a view to making National parks thereof, to appropriate $5,000 to inclose and beautify the monument on the Moores Creek battlefield, North Carolina.

THE VENEZUELAN CONFLICT.

Opposing Interests in the Asphalt War Present Arguments at State Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Solicitor Penfield of the State Department to-day heard Gen. Francis Greene and Lawyer Bean of New York in reference to the conflicting asphalt concessions in Venezuela. These gentlemen represent the New York and Bermudez Company, which has been in possession of the asphalt concessions for the past twelve years, and whose property is now claimed by the La Felicidad concessionaries under later title from the Venezuelan Government.

The argument lasted about an hour and a half. In substance it was devoted to showing that the action of the Venezuelan Government in seeking to dispossess the New York company was illegal and arbitrary and had been declared such by the Supreme Court of Venezuela. It was now sought to accomplish by indirect means what that court had forbidden to be done directly—namely, to pass title to the asphalt concessions without compensation.

Gen. Greene addressed himself at some length to meeting an allegation that had been set up by the other side, to the effect that the original title of his company was defective. He produced a map made in 1885 showing that the concession was located by a meandering line, following a foot path to the nearest town. He claimed that the Venezuelan Government had arbitrarily straightened this line in its map of definite location, thus throwing the New York company's concession beyond the asphalt lakes, which are the bone of contention.

The solicitor of the department also has heard arguments in behalf of La Felicidad by Messrs. Warner, Quinlan, and Sullivan, strongly defending the action of the Venezuelan Government in the premises. He will now take the case under consideration with a view to submitting a report and recommendation on the subject to Secretary Hay.

Minister Loomis, at Caracas, is expected to see to it that the present occupants of the concession are not forcibly dispossessed by the Venezuelan Government in advance of a judicial determination of the merits of the case.

ANTI-VACCINATION LEAGUE.

One Member Advises Shooting Vaccinators—Smallpox Not Infectious, Dr. Leverson Says.

Nine men, one boy, and seven reporters were present last night at the meeting of the Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League of Brooklyn in the Brooklyn Public Library, in Montague Street. The chief business of the meeting was on this proposition: "To consider what steps can be taken to arrest the groundless smallpox scare raised by the Board of Health and to arrest and punish the lawless and tyrannical conduct of said board in breaking into the houses of citizens and forcibly injecting into their blood the putrefying matter of a sore." "Why," said Dr. W. R. Leverson, who presided, "vaccination is nothing more or less than murder."

One of the nine advocated the use of the pistol against the doctors who attempt compulsory vaccination.

"Smallpox properly treated," Dr. Leverson declared, "never becomes infectious. Every case except in certain instances should be cured in from two to six days. I tried to get permission to go to the smallpox hospital and teach the doctors how to cure the disease, but the privilege was denied to me.

Dr. Leverson suggested a great public meeting in Manhattan. He advocated, too, that the negroes who have been vaccinated against their will should be sought out and urged to bring suit for damages against the city.

The Secretary said that the action of the Board of Health in advocating wholesale vaccination should be brought to the attention of Controller Coler on the ground of a waste of public funds. This was decided to be not altogether promising of results. A committee was, however, appointed to make agitation for a public movement and to hunt out the negroes who were vaccinated and urge them to sue for damages.

During the evening the subject of election of officers, including Vice Presidents for each borough, came up, but action was postponed. The name of the organization was changed to the New York Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League.

EDUCATING THE FILIPINO

Schools in the Archipelago Improved Under American Rule.

English the Basis of All Instruction—Many Soldiers Among the Teachers.

MANILA, Dec. 1.—The public schools in the Philippine archipelago are now undergoing transition from their former extremely lax methods to a system of vigorous, centralized management, patterned after the school systems in the United States.

Military and civil officials alike agree that in education lies the ultimate solution of the question of the citizenship of the natives. The Philippine Commission has under consideration a bill establishing a system of public education and appropriating $1,650,000 gold for the maintenance of public schools in 1901.

Before being presented to the Commissioners the bill was submitted to Gen. MacArthur and was indorsed by the Military Governor without reservation. Gens. Otis and MacArthur have, in fact, both strongly favored and advanced a progressive educational policy; and both, through their district commanders, have reopened and organized schools, furnished textbooks and teachers, (many of the latter being soldiers,) and appropriated money for expenses in localities where funds could not be raised by local subscription or taxation.

The bill empowers Dr. F. W. Atkinson, the General Superintendent, to appoint, subject to the Military Governor's approval, superintendents in each of the eighteen military districts at salaries of $2,000 to $2,500. Local advisory school boards are to be organized in the municipalities as civil government becomes established. English is decreed to be the basis of all instruction, and authority is given to secure 300 teachers from the United States at salaries of $75 to $100 monthly, traveling expenses to Manila to be paid by the Government.

One section of the bill reads as follows: "No religious denomination shall have the right to teach its particular faith in schools partly or wholly supported by public funds."

Financial aid by the Government is to be provided in localities where there is satisfactory evidence that poverty prevents the establishment of schools. Provision is made for training natives as teachers in English, and $500,000 is authorized to be expended, under direction of the military government, for school buildings, and a like sum for furniture. Appropriations are made for conducting three normal schools.

Under the Spaniards there was but one teacher to 4,200 inhabitants, no school houses to speak of outside of the dwellings of teachers and no good text books. The books in use contained partly religious instructions, the recitations were mechanical, and the compensation of the teachers was inadequate.

While many of the provincial schools have been taught by ecclesiastics, the public schools in Manila have practically all been in charge of natives. There are now thirty-six schools in Manila, none of which was founded by Americans, though all are supported through the Provost Marshal's Department, and eight more are being established. Several American female teachers began terms of service last month.

Following the suspension of the schools during the investment of the city in 1898, they were reopened under charge of Father W. D. McKinnon, chaplain of the First California Volunteers. Since then the salaries of the teachers, including arrears, have been paid by the military government. Native teachers, meanwhile, have been taking instruction in English, so as to be able to teach it. The military government has also supported three higher schools, controlled by religious orders, namely: A teachers' normal school, the Athenaeum, (Jesuit,) and the Girls' Municipal School. The last named has the only really creditable school building in Manila.

In June, 1900, the Rev. George F. Anderson of the Oregon Volunteers was appointed by the Provost Marshal General Superintendent of the Manila schools. The enrollment of pupils soon doubled, and has now reached nearly 4,000, a very small number, however, in a population estimated at 300,000. Compulsory attendance has been required, but no systematic means of enforcing it have been inaugurated, and the actual attendance of pupils equals only 70 per cent. of the enrollment.

SAN JOSE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Philippine Court to Pass on Ownership Question—Appeal to United States Supreme Court Possible.

MANILA, Jan. 5.—The decision of the Philippine Commission in regard to the San José Medical College case (the point being whether that institution is owned and controlled by the United States Government or by the Church) unanimously refers the settlement of the questions involved to the courts, and provides Trustees, who, with the assistance of the Attorney General of the Philippines, will inaugurate and prosecute the litigation. The sum of $5,000 is appropriated for the expenses of the suit.

Many listened to the reading of Judge Taft's opinion in English and Spanish.

A bill has been passed carrying out the terms of the decision. It appoints five physicians as Trustees, including Dr. Tavera, who is the complainant throughout, and Col. Greenleaf, the Chief Surgeon in the Philippines. These Trustees are required to begin a suit within a month in the Supreme Court of the Philippines, to determine whether the ownership of the college is in the Church or the Government. The Dominican rector of St. Thomas University and Archbishop Chapelle are required to defend the suit and establish the claim of ownership upon the part of the Church. The act provides that the decision of the Philippine Court is not to be so final as to make it impossible for Congress to provide an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The opinion says:

"A case involving the construction of the Treaty of Paris and the effect upon public trusts of the transfer of sovereignty from a kingdom in which Church and State are united and inseparable to one in which Church and State are entirely separated is of such import that it ought to be submitted to the highest tribunal."

The commission recommends that Gen. MacArthur rescind Gen. Otis's order suspending the conduct of the Medical College under the Rector of St. Thomas University.

TWO AMERICANS CAPTURED.

MANILA, Jan. 5.—Private George H. Ray of the Engineer Corps, his assistant, Private Lyons of Company K, Fifth Infantry, five scouts, and two native policemen have been captured, while on their way to Batac, by insurgents.

On the receipts of the news, an American column was dispatched against the Filipinos, but failed to overtake the party.

Capt. H. H. Blunt Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Capt. H. H. Blunt of Louisiana, Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, was convicted by court-martial at Tuguegaras, Cayagan, Philippine Islands, of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and sentenced to dismissal from the service. It was alleged that while acting as officer of the day he assaulted a private soldier and drew his revolver on another private, and also that he wrongfully retained money that did not belong to him. The President has approved the sentence of dismissal, to take effect from Jan. 2.

The Kilpatrick Reaches Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Gen. MacArthur has informed the War Department of the arrival of the transport Kilpatrick at Manila. The Kilpatrick sailed from New York Nov. 13 last with 22 officers and 930 recruits, under the command of Col. McCrea, Sixth Artillery.

Manila Judge Permanently Suspended.

MANILA, Jan. 5.—The Philippine Commission has made permanent the suspension by Gen. MacArthur of Judge Majarries of the Court of First Instance, for improper administration of his duties.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

Massachusetts—Charlton, Frank Knight.
New York—Locust Valley, Cornelia W. Wood; Methol, Melvin Brasie; Mumford, J. W. Brite; Newcastle, William D. Howard; Pinkney, A. A. Edgerton; Sawmill, William A. Annas.

The following advertisement appeared in the New York papers in November and December:

C. C. SHAYNE.

GENUINE HUDSON BAY SABLE MUFFS,
Natural color, not blended or darkened in any way,
$35, $50, $75, $100, $150 to $200.
BOAS AND NECK PIECES, EXTRA LARGE MUFFS AND BOAS,
All at Corresponding Prices.

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN SABLE MUFFS, $150 to $1,250.

BOAS, $150 TO $500.
EXTRA LONG BOAS, $500 TO $1,500.
Collars, Capes, Victorines and Mantles at Corresponding Prices.

The above now offered at a reduction of 20%.

ALASKA SEALSKIN COATS. (London dyed.)
$50 LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.
ALASKA SEALSKIN JACKETS $25 LESS.
Trimmed Russian or Hudson Bay Sable Mink, Chinchilla or Fox, prices according to quality.

Note: I only sell the genuine Alaska Sealskin, which I can recommend.

PERSIAN LAMB. (Leipzig dyed. I sell no other.)
Jackets and Coats, broad tail and Baby Lamb jackets and coats.
10% REDUCTION.
Trimmed with various furs, prices according to quality.

SPECIAL: PERSIAN LAMB MUFFS, $10, $15 AND $20.
Sleigh Robes, large assortment, all sizes.
MEN'S OVERCOATS—FUR LINED—TRIMMED WITH GENUINE FURS—ALL MARKED AT PRICES TO SELL RAPIDLY.

C. C. SHAYNE,
Manufacturing Fur Merchant, 42d St., bet. Broadway and 6th Ave.

DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL.

Senate Accomplishes Little in Two Hours' Discussion — Proctor Amendment Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—While the Senate was in session for more than three hours to-day little in the way of important legislation was accomplished. The committee amendments to the Army Reorganization bill, to which no objection had been raised, were agreed to, but none of the contested amendments was considered. Dilatory tactics were employed by Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota to prevent the consideration of matters that would advance the business of the Senate.

Mr. Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) for the Military Committee, offered as an amendment to Section 22 the provision introduced by himself yesterday concerning vacancies in the position of Chief of Staff. The amendment was adopted.

When the section of the bill was reached providing for the appointment of volunteer officers to be officers in the regular army an extended discussion ensued.

Mr. Money, (Dem., Miss.,) declared there were many officers in the volunteer army who were as clearly entitled, as gentlemen and officers, to commissions in the regular army as the cadets who, by hazing and by their testimony before investigating committees, "are to-day disgracing the whole country at West Point."

The committee amendment providing that volunteer officers might be appointed to Second Lieutenancies was disagreed to, thus restoring the House provision that volunteer officers might be appointed to the grade of First Lieutenant.

Commenting upon this part of the bill, Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) declared that he wholly disagreed with the committee which had drawn the bill. As to the proposition for the appointment of volunteer officers to the regular army, Mr. Daniel said:

"It looks like a skillful piece of engineering by a regular army officer to keep out of the army many of the brightest and best military spirits of the country. This is the most proscriptive bill against the volunteers of this country that has ever been presented."

Mr. Daniel declared sarcastically that the bill constituted a fine welcome to the volunteers returning from the Philippines, providing as it did that no volunteer officer could look forward to any better grade than that of First Lieutenant in the regular army. "This is an exclusive bill," he declared, "provided for the purpose of being exclusive. I am not in favor of turning over the military affairs of the country to the regular army."

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) offered from the Committee on Military Affairs an amendment providing that the President of the United States shall have authority to fix the component parts of the army ration. It was adopted. This completed the bill so far as the committee amendments were concerned, all other committee amendments except those to which objection had been offered having been agreed to.

Before the meeting of the Senate, the Committee on Military Affairs agreed to report favorably the amendment to the Army Reorganization bill suggested yesterday by Senator Proctor regarding staff positions, which was accepted. The committee decided at the same time to make adverse reports upon all other amendments, which include those suggested by Senators Hoar, Bacon, Bate, and Money, all of them making radical changes in the character of the bill.

The following proposed amendments to the Army bill were introduced to-day in the Senate.

Mr. SPOONER—Making eligible to appointment as Paymaster any volunteer officer who was appointed an Additional Paymaster under the existing law, and is now in the service.

Mr. WARREN—Making volunteer officers under thirty years who served in the war with Spain, and who are now serving in the regular army, eligible to appointment in the Signal Corps.

Mr. ELKINS—Increasing the number of officers in the Pay Department.

Mr. MALLORY—Striking out Section 26, concerning staff promotions.

Mr. MORGAN—Declaring it unlawful to use any part of the army as a posse comitatus, except in compliance with National law and the Federal Constitution.

MR. ROOT NOT A PROPHET.

Says He Did Not Predict that the Philippine War Would End with Mr. McKinley's Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary Root to-day denied a statement which is being freely circulated to the effect that he predicted that the Philippine war would come to an end with President McKinley's re-election. This statement was to-day made the text of an editorial article in a Washington newspaper, coupled with criticisms of the Secretary on his failure as a prophet.

Mr. Root said he did not fix any date for the end of the rebellion, and that he never prophecies. The nearest he had ever come to doing so was in his last annual report to the President, when he summed up the military requirements in the Philippines as demanding 60,000 men for the immediate future, though this number might be progressively decreased by the restoration of order, the creation of a native police, and the use of native troops in place of the Americans.

"We should have permanently an army of about 60,000 American troops," Mr. Root said, "and during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines about the present number, 100,000, would be required."

The prediction ascribed to Mr. Root is probably that made by the Philippine Commission, which promised that the war would end within sixty days after Mr. McKinley's election. Although the report in which this promise was contained was made to the War Department, that department has not at any time within the past year ventured a prediction of its own. Senator Sewell of New Jersey reminded the Senate on Thursday that a year ago he had predicted that it would take 50,000 or 60,000 men several years to subdue the Filipinos. He then repeated the prediction, declaring:

"Nobody believed it at the time, but it has turned out to be correct, and it will continue to be so."

Senator Sewell's view is meeting with much more general acceptance than was the case when he first made his prediction, and there is considerable reason to believe that it is now the Administration's view.

FORSYTHE'S

GREAT SALE OF WAISTS

CONTINUES.
WILL OPEN on MONDAY
1000 White Madras Waists
3000 Colored Madras Waists
at $2.00.
Regular price $3.50 and $4.00.
Sizes 32 to 44.
MADE BY
JOHN FORSYTHE,
THE WAIST HOUSE.
865 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th Sts.

TRANSPORT McCLELLAN SAILS.

Army Officers Going for Service in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Many officers of the United States Army sailed on the transport McClellan for Cuba and Porto Rico yesterday. Among them were Lieut. E. L. D. Breckenridge and wife of the Tenth Infantry, who is detailed to Santiago. Lieut. Breckenridge was shot by Filipinos while bending over Gen. Lawton after he was shot.

Lieut. William R. Hay went to San Juan to join the Porto Rican native regiment of United States Volunteers, who are officered by graduates of West Point. Capt. W. P. Butler is also assigned to a company of Porto Rican natives. Major E. E. Dravo goes to San Juan as Commissary.

The other officers were Capt. Ira McNutt and wife of the Ordnance Department, for San Juan; Lieut. Clarence M. Jones of the Tenth Infantry, at Santiago, and Capt. W. A. Phillips of the same regiment.

Mrs. John F. Weston and her three daughters, the family of the new Commissary General, were also passengers on board the McClellan.

MORANS TO BUILD A WARSHIP.

Bath Works to Get One Vessel and Newport News Another.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Secretary of the Navy has arrived at the conclusion that the law relative to the building of the new ships requires the department to allot one of the vessels to the Pacific Coast. Therefore he has announced that he will award the contract for one sheathed battleship to Moran Brothers of Seattle, one to the Bath Works of Maine, and one to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. These awards will be made conditional upon the bidders named bringing their proposals within the limit of cost of $3,600,000 fixed by Congress and restoring many important items cut out of the specifications of the department by them. If the bidders decline to accept the department's conditions, the department will amend the specifications and readvertise.

May Command at Port Royal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Capt. H. L. Johnson, who will become a Rear Admiral on the 29th inst. by the retirement of Admiral Kautz, is said to be slated for the command of the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., which will shortly be vacated by the transfer of Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner, its present commandant, to the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Two New Guns Leave Bethlehem Works

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Jan. 5.—The two newly finished twelve-inch guns for the Government, to be stationed at Fort Warden and Point Wilson, respectively, were shipped to their destinations to-night by the Bethlehem Steel Company. A ballistic plate of the side armor of the monitor Florida was also sent to the Indian Head Proving Grounds. Each gun weighed 12,000 pounds, and the plate eleven tons. The plate represents 300 tons of armor.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The collier Caesar has left Gibraltar en route for Hampton Roads.

The training ship Topeka has left Gibraltar for Funchal.

The War Department is informed that the transport Sumner has sailed from Nagasaki for Che-Foo with money and supplies for the troops in China.

STOLE HIS EMPLOYERS' DRUGS.

Conrad Ammon of 333 East Fifteenth Street, a clerk in the wholesale department of the drug house of Eimer & Amend, at Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue, was held in $1,000 bail in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday charged with theft. He pleaded guilty to the technical charge of stealing $4 worth of drugs from his employers, but he admits that his peculations have been of long continuance, and it is said that he has taken at least $1,000 worth of goods from the store.

A prominent drug house in Albany received a letter some time ago from one signing himself Carl Brown, 330 East Fifteenth Street, New York, in which the writer stated that he was a retired druggist who had lent money to another party in the same line of business. The latter had failed. In lieu of money the debtor had turned over to the writer of the letter a part of his stock, which, in order to realize on he was willing to sell very cheaply. The writer quoted various articles at fully 60 per cent. less than the market prices.

The Albany house became suspicious and notified the New York police. Through this letter the detectives got track of Ammon, and began to watch him. When they arrested him on Friday night he had $6 worth of drugs on his person, and from $600 to $700 worth was found in a trunk in his room.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER & Co.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18th & 19th STS.

The Annual January Sale of Canned Goods

begins in our great Pure Food Mart to-morrow (Monday), January 7th, and will continue just so long as the 100,000 cases of best Canned Goods produced in America will withstand the onslaught of the thousands of economical housewives that will flock to this sale.

Almost every packer of renown from Florida to California is represented—and, what is more, proud to be represented—for his goods are here in competition with the whole world—here because by test they proved superior to all others.

For many months past preparations for this great Annual Sale kept our buying staff on the qui vive, and every uncommonly choice bargain secured went to the storerooms to be reserved for this sale.

But why go into exhaustive details? You bought canned goods here last January, so you know just what the sale stands for. To those who have not previously reaped some of its bargain plums we say in all sincerity that most of the offerings are made at prices that are lower than equal goods could to-day be bought in thousand case lots at wholesale.

The sale not only includes many of the best known brands on the market, but we have also made especially low prices on a number of our "Hazel" brand goods, which, as you know, are "The Acme of Perfection" in food production.

The sale includes PEACHES, PLUMS, PEARS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, PINEAPPLES, TOMATOES, CORN, PEAS, BAKED BEANS, SUCCOTASH, STRING BEANS, etc., samples of which will be opened for your inspection, and they will be sold and delivered to your house, where you may examine them at your own pleasure, and if at any time within ten days you are not fully satisfied with them, for any reason whatever, we will most cheerfully take them back and refund your money. Sale starts to-morrow morning.

Canned Vegetables.

TOMATOES: 6,000 cases "Newport Farm" cold packed Jersey Tomatoes, case of 2 doz. cans, $1.40; can, 6
8,000 cases Bilderback's well known "Manteo" Tomatoes, solid packed and red ripe, case of 2 doz. cans, $1.85; can, 8
CORN: 6,000 cases New York State Cream Sugar corn (crop of 1900), case of 2 doz. cans, $1.40; can, 6
SUCCOTASH: 4,500 cases "St. Nicholas" or "Navy" brands N. Y. State Succotash (pack of 1900), tender and sweet, case of 2 doz. cans, $1.80; can, 8
STRING BEANS: 5,500 cases Boyle's or Moore & Brady's String Beans (pack of 1900), case of 2 doz. cans, $1.20; can, 5
5,000 cases "Milford," Farren's or "Prize Winner" Stringless Beans (this year's pack), very sweet and tender, can, 8
3,500 cases Boyle's "Victory" brand White Wax Beans, choice and tender, case of 2 doz., $1.55; doz., 80c.; can, 7
BAKED BEANS: Boston Baked Beans (plain or in tomato sauce), case of 2 doz. cans, $1.75; doz., 90c.; can, 8
TOMATOES: 7,000 cases "Hazel" or "Quinton Beauty" solid cold packed selected red ripe Jersey Tomatoes, packed in large sanitary cans, under the best improved hygienic methods, case of 2 doz. cans, $2.25; doz., $1.15; can, 10
5,000 cases Bilderback's gallon Tomatoes, "Manteo" brand, doz. cans, $2.45; gallon can, 21
CORN: 5,000 cases "Hazel," "Lilac," "Moonbeam" or "Orange Blossom" fancy Maine Sugar Corn, the cream of the Maine packing, usually sold at twice the price, case of 2 doz. cans, $2.25; doz., $1.15; can, 10
5,000 cases "Holiday Fritter" or "Maine Grated" corn (crop of 1900), only the nutritious part, excellent for gems, fritters, griddle cakes, soups, etc., case of 2 doz. cans, $2.45; doz., $1.25; can, 11
SUCCOTASH: 5,000 cases "Hazel" and "Holiday" brands fancy Maine Succotash (packing of 1900), made from selected baby corn and Tiny Tim lima beans, a most delicious dish, case of 2 doz. cans, $2.40; doz., $1.25; can, 11
PEAS: 6,500 cases "Milford" brand Early June or "Hazel" Marrowfat Peas, exquisite flavor, even in size, tender and very sweet (new goods), can, 10
2,500 cases "Thistle" brand melting sugar Peas (crop of 1900), case of 2 doz. cans, $2.75; doz., $1.40; can, 14
2,000 cases Curtis's "Emerald" Sifted Peas, sweet and tender, case of 2 doz. cans, $2.45; doz., $1.25; can, 11
ASPARAGUS TIPS: 5,300 cases Cooper's "Club" Asparagus Tips, case of 4 doz. cans, $4.50; doz., $1.15; can, 10
ASPARAGUS: 3,000 cases "High Grade" brand fancy white California Asparagus (pack of 1900), choice, tender stalks, case of 2 doz. cans, $3.85; doz., $2.95; can, 25
STRING BEANS: 2,000 cases "Hazel" brand French Stringless Beans (this year's goods), very small, tender and luscious, case of 2 doz. cans, $3.85; doz., $2.90; can, 17
WHITE WAX BEANS: 2,000 cases "Milford" or "Sunrise" fancy White Wax Beans, case of 2 doz. cans, $2.25; doz., $1.15; can, 10
LIMA BEANS: 3,000 cases James F. Farren's or Booth's "Oval" brand choice tender Lima Beans, new goods, case of 2 doz. cans, $2.00; doz., $1.05; can, 9
5,000 cases "Hazel" brand fancy Tiny Tim Lima Beans, very small, tender and deliciously sweet (crop of 1900), case of 2 doz. cans, $2.65; doz., $1.35; can, 12
KIDNEY BEANS: 4,000 cases "Hazel" or "Thistle" brand choice Red Kidney Beans (crop of 1900), case of 2 doz. cans, $1.75; doz., 90c.; can, 8
SPINACH: 3,500 cases "Lewis Bros." New England Spinach, large 3-lb. can, case of 2 doz. cans, $2.25; doz., $1.15; can, 10
SAUERKRAUT: 2,000 cases Boyle's Westphalia Sauerkraut, case of 2 doz., $2.00; doz., $1.05; can, 9
OKRA: 4,000 cases "Canada Victor" Okra (new crop), case of 2 doz. cans, $2.00; doz., $1.05; can, 9
2,500 cases "Dunbar's Fresh Dwarf" Okra (crop of 1900), case of 2 doz. cans, $2.75; doz., $1.40; can, 12
SQUASH: 2,000 cases "Eagle" Squash, case of 2 doz. cans, $1.75; doz., 90c.; can, 8
IMPORTED PEAS: 2,000 cases French Peas, Petit Pois, Moyens (new stock), case of 100 tins, $11.00; doz., $1.40; can, 12
IMPORTED PEAS: 2,000 cases French Peas, Petit Pois, Fins (new stock), case of 100 tins, $14.00; doz., $1.75; can, 15
IMPORTED MUSHROOMS: 1,000 cases Champignons, French Mushrooms, new pack, case of 100 tins, $16.50; doz., $2.00; can, 18

Groceries.

Also the following special attractions at extremely low prices for this occasion:
SUGAR: 9 lbs. H. & E. Refined Granulated Sugar, 50
FLOUR: Siegel-Cooper & Co.'s best XXXX Minnesota Patent Flour, made from hard Minnesota Spring Wheat, bbl., 4.45
BUTTER:

SHIFTLESSNESS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Auditor Morris Killed Because He Was a Business Man.

Public Sympathy in the Capital for the Murderer—Other Chiefs of Bureaus Have Been Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The death of Samuel McDonald, the murderer of Auditor Frank H. Morris, puts an end to all prospect of a trial which might have been of considerable profit to the country in exposing the peculiar view of the public service which prevails here. The public trial of McDonald could hardly have failed to give the country a fair idea of the state of public sentiment in this town—a public sentiment which certainly has no counterpart in this country or the world.

McDonald, a Government employe, was in the habit of drinking to excess, and this led to the loss of a considerable sum of money for which he was responsible. He was not discharged, as would have been the case if his employer had been a private citizen instead of the Government; but he was reduced to a lower position in a less important branch of the service, and his pay was cut down from 2,000 to $1,400 a year. This appeared to him to be rank injustice, and after brooding over his wrongs for a long time he entered the office of the official whom he held responsible and killed him.

It immediately appeared that public sentiment was rather with McDonald than with his victim. His act was reprehended, but in the same way in which certain persons condemn lynching—that is, by saying that it was an unfortunate thing, and the act should be condemned, but that there was no doubt McDonald had provocation. Few words of sympathy were heard for Morris; most of these expressions were for the man who had "suffered." When the first news of the shooting became known in the War Department, and before the murderer's name was known, Gen. Ainsworth, chief of the Record and Pension Office, exclaimed:

"Killed by a discharged employe, of course! Morris made his men work, and it was an unpardonable sin. Any officer who attempts to have the Government as well served as an individual employer would be will earn the hostility of Washington."

That this was a correct statement of the case was proved by the comments that were heard about the Government buildings within a few minutes of the crime. Even the employes in the building where Morris lay, men who were almost witnesses of the crime, were not so shocked that they felt like criticising the murderer. A newspaper man, dashing from the scene of the crime into the War Department proper, was greeted by another newspaper man with:

"Is Morris dead? What is the sentiment over there? No tears for Morris, of course."

McDonald died on Saturday, and although the newspapers do not commend his act, one of them reflects public sentiment by saying that his friends feel that his death was for the best since it spared him a public trial. Another dilates on the praises of McDonald's character which have been heard, and how his "good deeds" will be recited at his funeral. There has been no criticism of McDonald except of a formal kind, but many criticisms of Morris.

All this grows out of the sentiment, firmly rooted in Washington, that employment is a right, and that good service is one of the minor qualifications for it; in other words, that public office is a private snap. The evil effect of this doctrine has spread itself over the whole city, and has injured not only the Government employes, but private citizens. It has promoted a general lack of enterprise and efficiency in private business, and has made the whole attitude of unofficial Washington one of dependence and shiftlessness.

The whole cause of Morris's unpopularity was that he tried to apply ordinary business methods to the Government office of which he was the head. He got rid of employes who did not perform their duties satisfactorily, and he required those who remained to work hard and to keep on working during all the business hours. This was resented as an interference with vested rights, and it is so resented in every office where the chief is a man of Morris's stamp. There are a few such offices, and threats against some of these chiefs have been heard.

One Cabinet officer made himself very unpopular by intimating that he expected his men to work on the Monday before Christmas. It was resented as an injury, the robbery of a holiday. The feeling of the employes was that as they had Sunday and Tuesday off, they ought to have Monday, too.

Of course this sentiment prevails, to some extent, in the service of States and cities, but the Government service of States and cities is a small fraction of the public industries there. In Washington, on the other hand, the Government service is the life of the town, and all the city takes its tone from this overmastering influence. Its effect can be seen in the fact that the District of Columbia is the only community which has been officially decreed incapable of self-government. It had self-government and mismanaged itself so badly that Congress had to take the right away and govern the District as if it were populated by children.

This helpless and dependent attitude has deprived Washington of public spirit. Nobody cares to do anything; when anything is to be done he looks to Congress. All efforts to establish a respectable public library in Washington have failed. Andrew Carnegie has finally come to the rescue, and if he had not it is safe to say that no public library worthy of a village would ever have been established here. All efforts to secure a concert hall, a crying need of the city, have failed for the same reason.

Another illustration of the shiftlessness which this dependent attitude produces is found in the difference of the "street gang" from the same institution in other cities. The street gang is usually made up of poor and untaught young hoodlums. In Washington the corners are infested by well-dressed youths with flowers in their buttonholes. There is little ambition; there is a pervading atmosphere of slouchiness and shiftlessness. If is one of the most beautiful cities in the world, but its beauty is made by act of Congress.

All this proceeds from the assumption that Congress, or somebody, owes the Washingtonian a living, and that when he gets it he does not need to work to keep it. Most of the Government offices are full of employes, many of whom are not working. The Division of the Rolls, in the War Department, has a reputation all over the city as the place where people work. During the office hours—which, be it remembered, are only from 9 to 4—the people in this division are constantly at work. This would excite no remark in a private business house, but it has given the Division of the Rolls a well-earned individuality.

The most casual observer can hardly fail to be impressed on his first visit to Washington by the fact that a job is considered a gift or a right, and not as an opportunity to work. When McDonald emerged from Morris's office the watchman pluckily seized him, but the assassin hurled him aside. Any casual visitor to the departments that day might have wondered, on passing the watchmen of the various buildings, what success they would have in grappling with an assassin. When a private house employs a watchman he is usually a strong and active man. The Government watchmen are mostly decrepit old men who would be running four times the usual risk if they attempted to seize an escaping assassin.

Generally they are veterans, who have to be taken care of. Many of them are crippled or lame; some are half blind; there is one without arms. They are not employed at desk work, and they cannot all be made messengers, although many a halt old man is seen limping along the corridors with a Grand Army button on him. He is making all the speed he can, but still he is far from one's ideal of a messenger boy.

They are accordingly employed as watchmen—a position which is a "snap" most of the time, but which, when an emergency comes up, requires nerve. No doubt they are brave; their Grand Army buttons are presumptive evidence of that; but it is depressing to think what their fate would be if they attempted to stop a more bloodthirsty murderer than McDonald, who contented himself with merely knocking the watchman down with the butt of his revolver.

One estimable man is employed as a doorkeeper in one of the big buildings. It is his duty to keep people from entering the building after 2 o'clock. He is an old man and his eyesight is defective. When a man enters he cannot tell at first whether the intruder has a right to enter the building or not. If the visitor enters with a rapid, assured step, the doorkeeper concludes that he is a man who has a right there, and does not stop him. If the visitor hesitates, the doorkeeper knows he is a stranger, and stops him. It is only in this way that he can perform his duties, for he cannot see the faces as they hurry by, and does not know whether they are people he has been before or not.

Secretary Gage aroused the greatest storm on record in Washington by putting a time clock in the building to record the hours at which the clerks came in and went away. Morris, who had charge of it after it was put in, estimated that it effected a saving in time of 33 per cent. It lasted until Congress assembled. Then the outraged employes went to Capitol Hill and got Congress to abolish the time clock. Since then their rights have been respected and they arrive and leave when they please.

APPEAL TO BRONX CITIZENS.

They Are Asked to Raise Money for a Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.

The Citizens' Committee which has undertaken the task of raising funds for the erection of a Soldiers and Sailors' monument in the Borough of the Bronx, has issued the following appeal:

To the People of the Borough of the Bronx:

The patriotism displayed by the men from this borough who lost their lives in the Spanish war has prompted the proposal to erect a monument in commemoration of their valor. In the belief that the citizens of this borough were second to none in their appreciation of the noble self-sacrifice of those who responded so promptly to the Nation's call and gave their all in defense of the flag, a Citizens' Committee has been organized to raise a fund of $10,000 by voluntary subscriptions for the erection of a soldiers and sailors' monument. Of this sum about $2,700 has been raised, $650 of which represents the proceeds of three entertainments. The balance balance would be raised by 243 individuals subscriptions, an average of $30 each, a very liberal per capita amount. At the same rate the balance would be raised by 243 individual subscribing $30 each. In this borough, however, there are over 200,000 people, thousands of whom could and doubtless would willingly subscribe from $1 to $25 or more each if personally approached and asked to. But manifestly the members of the committee cannot visit personally all so inclined, and therefore ask all citizens whose good will and sympathy are with this movement to consider this circular letter a personal appeal and respond as liberally and as promptly as each feels able to do. Bear in mind that this monument is not expected to perpetuate any one individual's name or fame, but in honor of all men from the Bronx who gave their lives for the flag in our last war.

This is the first time that an appeal of this kind has been made to the people of this borough. Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle, with populations not to be compared with ours, each has its soldiers' monument. The Bronx has none. It is earnestly requested that all to whom this appeal is sent will subscribe something. The largest number of subscribers the more truly representative of the whole people will the fund be. At the beginning of the new year and the new century this appeal is sent forth with confidence that the patriotic people of this borough will respond liberally, so that by the anniversary of the blowing up of the Maine on Feb. 15 next most, if not all, of the desired amount will be subscribed.

IMMIGRATION'S BIG INCREASE.

Statistics Show 100,000 More Landed in 1900 Than in 1899.

William C. Moore, Landing Agent of the Bureau of Immigration, has compiled his report for the year 1900. The table gives the number of passengers, cabin and steerage, landed at the Port of New York by the different steamship lines that operate between this country and foreign ports with New York as their American terminal. As compared with 1899 the table shows an increase in the number of admitted immigrants of nearly 100,000 persons, the total for 1900 being for this class 403,491, while the total of the previous year was 303,762. The cabin passengers increased from 107,415 persons in 1899 to 137,852 in 1900.

The North German Lloyd Line leads all of its competitors in the number of passengers carried during the year just ended, 118,729 persons having crossed the Atlantic is vessels of this company's fleet. Of this number 26,577 were in the cabin, while in the steerage the total was 92,143. The Bremen service booked 88,048 and the Mediterranean service the rest. The Hamburg-American Line follows the North German Lloyd in the total of passengers carried, it having transported a total of 95,902 passengers during the year, of which number 88,-033 are accredited to the Hamburg service, the remaining 7,239 being from Mediterranean ports. After the two great German lines comes the International Navigation Company with a total of 69,881 persons booked during the year, 30,362 persons having booked on vessels of the Red Star service and 33,310 on the American liners of the company.

The totals for 1900, with the names of the carrying lines and the number of trips made by each, as compiled by Mr. Moore, follow:

Name of Steamship Line.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Trips.
Hamburg-American	23,270	65,284	121
North German Lloyd	23,350	64,698	102
Red Star	5,559	31,063	50
French	8,795	30,943	50
White Star	14,048	29,370	50
North German Lloyd	2,227	27,445	30
Holland-America	5,390	25,040	52
Cunard	20,000	22,751	51
Navigazione Generale Italiana	286	17,265	18
American	16,435	16,344	44
Fabre	26	15,653	22
Anchor (Mediterranean)	40	14,821	25
Prince	247	13,847	17
Anchor (Glasgow)	7,653	7,806	46
Hamburg-American	378	6,801	11
Scandinavian-American	962	4,838	24
Empreza Insulane de Navegacao	136	2,442	6
Linha de Vapores Portuguezes	85	2,100	7
Allen State	2,727	1,390	20
Atlantic Transport	3,749		50
Miscellaneous	380	2,321	27
Total	137,852	403,491	838

FATHER SECURES THE CHILD.

But Mrs. Schutte Is to See It Whenever She Likes, Pending Litigation.

In the legal battle waged in the Supreme Court by Charles Schutte and his wife, Gabriella, for the possession of their infant daughter, Veronica, pending the result of counter suits for divorce, Justice Leventritt yesterday decided that pending further developments in the litigation the child is to remain in the custody of the father, the mother to see her whenever she sees fit.

To show that Mrs. Schutte was not a proper person to have the custody of the child, the husband submitted an affidavit in which he made startling charges of immorality against his wife. The allegations are all denied by the latter, who charges her husband with all sorts of cruelty and neglect.

NO POLITICS IN IT, COLER SAYS.

And He Adds that There May Be More Dismissals.

Controller Coler said yesterday concerning the dismissal of a number of his clerks during the past week:

"There was no politics in the dismissals. It is a mistake to suppose that the appointment of John S. Crosby was the beginning of placing men in the department favorable to me. I appointed Mr. Crosby because the work that he will do requires a trained lawyer. He will get $15 a day. There may be more dismissals. The whole thing is that the rush occasioned by the difficulties of consolidation is over, and I will not need so many men.

"Mr. Crosby was appointed to take the place of Mr. Teale, who was a lawyer, and who got $25 a day, who has resigned. I do not even know the politics of the men who were dismissed. Some of them were hired to do certain work and the work is finished."

Many Brooklyn Firemen Transferred.

More than 100 men were shifted about in the annual "shake-up" in the Brooklyn Fire Department, which occurred yesterday. The transfers, which affected assistant foremen, engineers, and others, were ordered by Chief Croker and are said to have been made solely for the "good of the service." Many of the firemen who were detailed to duty in Long Island City soon after consolidation, to fill out skeleton companies there, have been transferred back to Brooklyn.

Boy Dead, Mother Dying.

While preparations were being made last evening at the home of George Frank, at 222 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, for the funeral of his fourteen-year-old son, Jacob, the boy's mother lay dying in her room in ignorance of her son's death. George Frank keeps a jewelry store at the address given. The boy, Jacob, fell ill with pneumonia some days ago and his mother nursed him. She herself was taken ill with the same disease on Wednesday and was obliged to take to her bed. Jacob died on Thursday. The mother's condition is very serious.

SIX LITTLE TAILORS

Sale of Black Goods Remnants Starts To-morrow.

10,000 Yards

are offered for Coats and Vests at the uniform price, to measure,

$10.50.

Former prices $15 to $30.

A pair of our heavy weight Fancy Worsted Trousers to Order at

$3.50,

in conjunction with one of these Coats and Vests, makes a Suit to measure at $14 that has never been equalled in quality, style and finish for the money anywhere.

Money back for faulty fit or unsatisfactory wear.

SIX LITTLE TAILORS

229 Broadway, Opp. P.O.

One Door NORTH of Barclay St.

The outfit consists of White Enamel Iron Bed with brass trimmings, having full vases, mounts, rails and six spindles, brass steel frame, double woven wire spring, 1 full width black hair mattress, one or two parts; real value $20.00, at..... $15.00

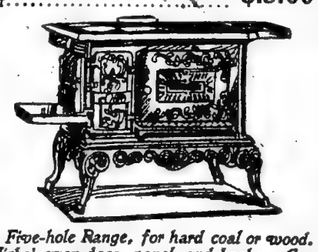

Five-hole Range, for hard coal or wood. Nickel oven door, panel and knobs. Can be had in four sizes. Adjustable shelf and extra oven shelf.

A full line of Parlor Stoves.

Prices according to sizes:

$9.50, $10.50, $13.50, $18.00.

Stoves of All Kinds and Sizes. Low price. EASY TERMS. A Full line of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Etc.

T. KELLY,

263 Sixth Ave. (near 17th St.)

Men's Fur Lined Overcoats

Large assortments, all sizes, lined and trimmed with genuine Furs.

Sleigh Robes

Goat, Esquimaux, Dog, Bear, Beaver, Otter, Mink and Hudson Bay Sable,

$10, $15, $25, $50 to $500

COACHMEN'S OUTFITS, etc.

The new Cedarhurst Persian Lamb Collar.

C. C. SHAYNE,

MANUFACTURING FUR MERCHANT,

42d St., bet. Broadway and 6th Ave.

FRENZIED MAN WITH A PISTOL.

Tried to Shoot Wife and Policeman—Overpowered After Hard Struggle.

Charles E. Overbaugh, thirty-three years old, of 2,698 Eighth Avenue, tried to shoot his wife and a policeman last night. He was put in a straitjacket and taken to Harlem Hospital.

Overbaugh is employed in a Sixth Avenue department store. For a week he has been acting strangely, it appears. He imagined that his friends and the people in the store wanted to kill him, and were watching for a good chance. He bought a revolver to defend himself and went home last night highly excited.

Mrs. Overbaugh was at home and her husband attacked her. He took the revolver from his pocket and, running after her, tried to shoot her. She managed to slip out through a side door into the street and lock him in. Then she told Policeman Donnelly of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and Donnelly went into the house.

Overbaugh raised his revolver to shoot him. Donnelly dodged behind a door and Overbaugh went to ferrit him out, but the policeman pounced on him and bore him to the floor. Then he made the woman get another policeman while he exerted all his strength to keep the frantic man on his back. The other policeman sent for an ambulance and in a few minutes Overbaugh was in a straitjacket.

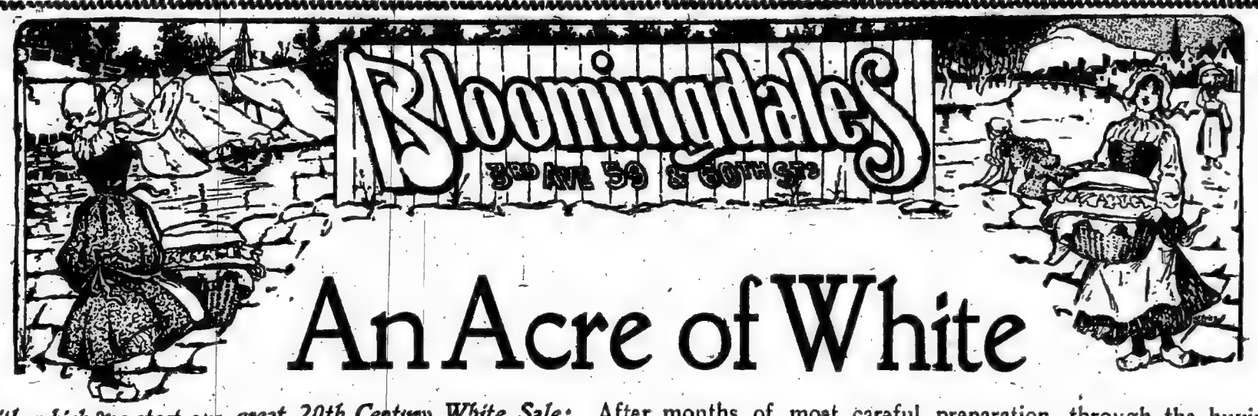

An Acre of White

With which we start our great 20th Century White Sale: After months of most careful preparation, through the buying facilities of "Greater New York's Greatest Store," and the advantage gained by placing exceedingly large orders with the factories during the dull times, we are able to inaugurate a sale to-morrow of women's and children's undermuslins, household linens and dry goods, men's, women's and children's handkerchiefs, and men's and boys' shirts, collars and cuffs, which is a vivid example of the collecting and distributing powers of "Greater New York's Greatest Store,"—which means savings to you on these goods of from 25 to 50 per cent. Read every item carefully, and compare them with others. You will then see the importance of purchasing this week at Bloomingdales'.

Women's Undermuslins—Unequalled Values!

The time, skill and energy displayed in collecting this merchandise for this sale cannot be overestimated. It has repaid us, though, for we place before you a stock of women's and children's undermuslins which in extent or low price we are positive cannot be duplicated.

Gowns.

Of Muslin, 29c. — High & low necks, with yoke of tucks and cambric ruffle; Empire effect, with insertion across front; revers and sleeves trimmed with cambric ruffle.

Of Muslin, 39c. — Two different styles, high and V-necks, one style with yoke of four lace insertions and tucks and the other style with yoke of hemstitched tucks, finished with hemstitched ruffle.

Of Muslin, 39c.—High and square necks, yoke of tucks and embroidered insertions, finished with ruffle of embroidery.

Of Muslin, 49c.—Square yoke of fine tucking, finished with embroidered ruffle.

Of Muslin, 49c.—Square neck, trimmed with Torchon lace, tucks and ribbon.

Of Muslin, 59c.—Fine quality, pointed yoke of cluster tucks, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves.

Of Cambric, 59c.—Yoke of four Val. and two embroidered insertions, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves.

Of Cambric, 69c.—Square and V-necks, some with yokes of hemstitched tucks between wide embroidered insertions, others with yokes of four lace insertions and tucks, finished with lace ruffle.

Of Fine Cambric, 79c.—Pointed yoke of hemstitched tucks, finished lawn ruffle, edged with lace.

Of Fine Cambric, 89c.—Very handsome yoke of hemstitched tucks, with two rows of insertion and deep embroidered ruffle around.

Of Fine Muslin, 89c.—Also of cambric—One style with yoke of lace and embroidered insertions, finished with ruffle, edged with lace; another style with yoke of four embroidered insertions, finished with ruffle and embroidery.

Of Cambric, 98c. — Square neck, very handsomely trimmed with Point de Paris and Torchon lace and fine embroidery.

Skirts.

Of Muslin, 39c.—With deep cambric ruffle, edged with lace; also with cambric umbrella ruffle.

Of Muslin, 49c.—Cambric flounce, trimmed with ruffle of embroidery five inches wide; also with tucked flounce, finished with ruffle edged with lace.

Of Muslin, 59c.—Deep cambric flounce, with lace insertion between tucks, finished with lace edged ruffle; also deep embroidered ruffle on cambric flounce.

Of Cambric, 69c.—Also of Muslin—deep lawn flounce, with two lace insertions and lace edge and with embroidered ruffle three styles.

Of Cambric, 89c.—Deep lawn flounce, with four lace insertions and lace edge.

Of Cambric, 89c.—Umbrella flounce of cambric, with seven inch ruffle of rich embroidery.

Of Cambric, 98c.—Lawn flounce, with three rows of embroidered insertions.

Of Cambric, $1.25—Deep flounce of lawn, with three rows of very handsome lace insertions on bottom, edged with lace; finer ones from $1.49 to $21.00 each.

Drawers.

Of Muslin, 19c.—Deep umbrella ruffle, with wide lace edge.

Of Muslin, 29c.—Deep cambric ruffle, with embroidered insertion; also with deep embroidered ruffle.

Of Muslin, 39c.—Umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with two lace insertions and lace edge.

Of Cambric, 39c—Lawn ruffle, with Val. lace edge and embroidered insertion.

Of Muslin, 39c.—Have embroidered ruffle and insertion.

Of Cambric, 49c.—With a 6-inch embroidered ruffle.

Of Cambric, 59c.—With deep lawn umbrella ruffle, with hemstitched tucks and handsome lace edge.

Of Cambric, 59c.—With deep ruffle of hemstitched tucks and embroidered insertion above.

Of Muslin, 59c—With a very full ruffle of embroidery six inches deep; also of fine cambric, deep lawn ruffle, with bowknot lace and insertion.

Of Cambric, 69c.—Umbrella ruffle of fine lawn, with two rows of Val. lace insertion and lace edge.

Of Cambric, 79c.—Deep lawn umbrella ruffle, handsomely trimmed with lace and insertion, and hemstitched tucking; finer ones from 98c. to $3.98 per pair.

Infants' Short Dresses.

Of Nainsook, 79c.—With round embroidered yoke, finished with a three-inch embroidered ruffle, bottom tucked and trimmed with deep embroidered ruffle; sizes 6 months to 3 years.

Long Dresses, 79c.—Of nainsook, circular yoke, of fine tucks, trimmed with a three-inch embroidered ruffle, bottom tucked and trimmed with ruffle of embroidery.

Chemises.

Of Muslin, 39c.—Square neck, wide embroidered insertion across front, edge of embroidery all around.

Of Cambric, 49c. — Fine quality, elaborately trimmed with lace and insertion, and ribbon through beading.

Of Cambric, 49c. — Fine quality, bosom of hemstitched tucks and insertion, finished with embroidered edge.

Of Fine Cambric, 49c.—Two rows of Val. lace insertion joined with ribbon and beading, finished with lace edge.

Of Muslin, 49c.—Pointed bosom of tucks and insertion, finished with embroidered edge.

Of Fine Cambric, 59c.—Square bosom, hemstitched tucks and insertions, finished with ribbon and embroidered edge. Finer and more elaborate ones from 69c. to 4.98.

Corset Covers.

Corset Covers, 6c.—High and V neck; some plain and others with embroidered edge.

Of Fine Cambric, 15c.—V neck, with wide embroidered edge.

French, 17c.—Cambric, full front, trimmed with Torchon lace edge.

Of Cambric, 18c.—Of the best quality; tucked down front.

French, 39c.—Full front of fine cambric, with four rows of lace insertion across front; lace edge around neck; finer ones from 49c. to 3.75.

Sonnette Corsets.

$1.25 Corsets for 69c.—Both long and short, of sateen, in black, white and drab; sizes 18 to 30 inches.

Second Floor, Near Rotunda.

About the Men's and Boys' Shirts.

We are justly proud of every stock we collected for this great white sale—particularly so of our most fortunate purchase of men's and boys' shirts. It is a combination of exceedingly large purchases from three of the greatest shirt factories in the country. We place on sale to-morrow a huge stock of men's and boys' fine shirts at prices positively lower than have ever before been quoted on like character of goods. Extra salespeople and extra space have been devoted to this feature of the sale.

At 29c.—Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, extra heavy muslin, re-inforced front and back; patent sleeve facings; sizes 12 to 18.

At 39c.—Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, extra fulll size re-inforced front and back; patent back and sleeves facings, gusset at skirt; welt or double plaits; sizes 12 to 18.

At 48c.—34 standard, made of standard special muslin, counting 88x92, extra heavy weight, set in 3 ply, 1700 linen bosom, reinforced front and back, all seams felled and double stitched throughout, continuous facing, split neckband; regular and short bosoms; men's and boys' sizes 12 to 18; have all improvements and are worth 65c.

At 58c.—B. B. Special—Men's unlaundered shirts, made of extra fine count shirting muslin, hand finished button-holes in neckband—1900 linen bosom; cut on custom shirt patterns. The material and workmanship make this a 75c. shirt; men's sizes only.

At 68c.—68 standard, made of celebrated Utica Nonpareil muslin, guaranteed 2000 linen bosom, butcher's linen back (set in), patent neckband, hand-made buttonholes, hand finished throughout, long and short bosoms, men's and boys' sizes, 12 to 18; if you paid 1.00 the shirt could not be any better.

Men's Night Robes, 38c.—Extra heavy muslin, fancy embroidered centres, collars and cuffs, a large variety of patterns; well made and cut full and long; a 50c. garment.

Men's Outing Flannel Night Robes, 38c.—In plain colors of blue, pink and canary; sold everywhere at 50c.

$1.00—$1.50 White and Fancy Stiff Bosomed Shirts, 50c.

A Most Extraordinary Special—These shirts come from the second largest shirt and collar manufacturer in the country. Their name is on every shirt. They won't allow us to advertise the brand, too many retailers in New York selling the same goods at regular prices. So all we can say is that if you need laundered shirts, white or fancy, this is your opportunity to buy them at half or one-third regular prices. Some amongst them have slight imperfections from passing through the laundry, but nothing that will harm the shirt or affect the wear.

Fancy Shirts—Made of percales, in open back and front, regular and short bosoms, some with attached cuffs; most of them have separate cuffs.

White Shirts—Are made open back and front, full dress with wide bosoms, or narrow for street wear; a few with attached cuffs; also short bosoms for stout men.

Main Floor, 60th St. Section.

Army and Navy Brand Collars and Cuffs.

Collars, 45c. Half Dozen; Cuffs, 80c. Half Dozen.

We are going to clear our counters of every collar and cuff of this brand during this sale. We have about 5,000 dozen, made up in about 42 different styles; all latest shapes. We are going to carry a different brand in its place, and although we have the privilege of returning every dozen of our "Army and Navy" cuffs and collars to the manufacturers, we are going to give our patrons the benefit of an unprecedented collar and cuff sale. This brand is sold elsewhere under another name—collars, 15c. each; cuffs, 25c. per pair. Our regular selling prices of these collars is 10c. each, or 1.20 per dozen; cuffs, 18c. per pair, or 2.00 per dozen. On top of this we make this unprecedented reduction,

Collars 45c. Half Dozen.

Cuffs 80c. Half Dozen.

Every collar and cuff is guaranteed to be perfect in every particular. For this sale these goods are sold in half dozen lots only. There are 42 different styles of men's and boys' collars, made of four-ply linen, in poke, wing, straight standing, lap, low turn-down, and high-band styles.

Main Floor, 60th St. Section.

About Laces.

We have placed very special prices on nearly every item in our stock of handsome laces. We are having a sort of a clearance here.

Colored Liberty Silks 25c. Yd.—59c. values.

Black Chantilly Demi Flouncing 55c. to 2.89 Yd.—Values up to $4.00 yd.

Black Tosca Nets, 39c. to 1.25 Yd.—45 inches wide; values up to $2.00 yd.

Black and Gold Applique Edgings and Insertings, 10c. to 98c. Yd.—Values up to $1.50 yd.

White Net Robes, 10.00 to, 15.00, 25.00, 29.50.—Have silver spangles; this is half their real value.

Arabian Allover Nets, 2.50 to 5.00 Yd.—18 inch; 1-3 below value.

Point Venise Lace Insertings, 15c. to 98c. Yd.—Straight and applique effects.

Veiling Remnants—Thousands of yards marked out at prices ½ below real value.

Main floor, 59th St. Section.

Watches Reduced.

Through our clearing sale of Watches many people have received some very great bargains. Here are six others. Every watch guaranteed a perfect timekeeper.

Women's Solid Silver Watches, 1.85—Beautiful engravings, value $5.

Men's Gold Filled Hunting Case Watches, 4.95—Fitted with a seven-jewelled best American movement, value $10.00.

Women's Solid Silver Chatelaine Watches, 2.95—With brooch chatelaine, in a neat box, value $6.50.

Women's Gold Filled Hunting Case Watches, 4.95—Fitted with a seven-jewelled American movement, value $10.00.

Women's Enamelled Watches, 5.95—With chatelaine pin to match, richly enamelled in all the delicate shades; value $10.00.

Men's Nickel Watches, 2.39—With fine Swiss movements, value $5.00.

Main Floor. Front. Centre.

Books at Half Regular Price.

We have inventoried our stock of books and find that we do not want to carry so many, so there is only one thing to do—put prices on them which although they entail a loss to us, will shortly reduce our stock. In the lot are thousands of fine copyrighted books which during the holiday season became slightly soiled from handling, but in every other respect are perfect. They will sell for one-half our regular sales price—that's not publisher's price, remember, but the low prices at which we sold these books during the holidays. For instance, books published and sold elsewhere at one dollar sell here this week at 36c.—1.25 books at 44c.—1.50 books at 49c.—and so on through the list. To say the least, this is a very exceptional opportunity, and we call especial attention of managers of libraries and societies to this sale.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Art Wares at 25% Discount,

From the French Exhibit.

Some of the handsomest specimens of Limoges Enamel Paintings, Handsome Sevres Vases, exquisite Point Lace Fans; also Fans of handsome Duchess Lace, Bronze Figures and Miniatures; also Specimens of Legres Art Glassware; also many Art Objects from the Italian, Russian and Austrian exhibits.

25 Per Cent. Discount on Fine Sevres Vases.

They are artistically painted, many exclusive designs, mounted with green onyx and some with white. Some of these were exhibited at the Paris Exhibition. The entire lot will be placed on sale, beginning to-morrow, with the special discount of 25 per cent. Also Ivory Statuary, Dutch Silver Toys, Royal Vienna Vases, Enamels, Plates, Cups and Saucers, French Cloisonne Enamels, Inkstands, etc. Holland Delft Ware, Dutch Pewter, Marble Statuary, and in fact the finest and largest collection of Art Wares exhibited in New York City.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts. | BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts. | BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts. | BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

HOSTILITIES AGAINST THE CHINESE TO CEASE

Count von Waldersee Gives Orders to That Effect.

EARL LI SUFFERS A RELAPSE

This May Cause Delay in Negotiations, but Chinese Envoys Are Ready to Sign the Joint Note.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 5.—A dispatch received here from Tien-Tsin says Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has ordered his staff to cease hostilities, but that some of the commanders have not been informed of his instructions. It is explained that they are in the field after Boxers.

Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang have again urged Count von Waldersee to ask the allies' commanders to desist from hostilities.

TIEN-TSIN, Jan. 4.—The German expedition which started on Christmas Day for Lien-cheng-Hsu, under command of Col Grueber, returned on Thursday.

Col. Grueber reports the capture of forty-three Krupp field guns and the destruction of 2,000 rifles and large quantities of ammunition.

PEKING, Jan. 5.—Li-Hung-Chang has suffered a relapse, and because of the serious effects of this and his great age it is feared that he will be unable to act as plenipotentiary in arranging a settlement of the troubles in China, and that the difficulty and delay in securing a successor may cause the postponement for a time of the negotiations.

The preliminary Joint Note may, however, be signed to-morrow. Prince Ching says the Chinese plenipotentiaries are prepared to sign as soon as the agreement is before them.

Prince Ching does not believe the reports that are prevalent in Peking that Southern China is antagonistic to the present dynasty and will endeavor to start a revolution, acting with the Boxers, as soon as the foreign troops go away. He says the regular troops of the Chinese Army could easily quell such an insurrection.

When asked why the Chinese troops could not quell the Boxer uprising, Prince Ching said that the situation was different; that the Boxers in Pe-chi-Li Province had practically acquired the allegiance of a majority of the populace, which was the case in South China, the inhabitants there being amenable to law, order, and discipline. He added that the lesson learned would be sufficient to deter a majority of those who were wavering in their allegiance to the dynasty. He believed that the future of China would be peaceful.

Baron Nissi, the Japanese Minister, leaves here to-morrow, the new Japanese Minister, Jutaro Komura, having arrived here from St. Petersburg. M. Komura was formerly Japanese Minister at Washington, from which city he was transferred to St. Petersburg in 1900.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The Foreign Office is advised from Shanghai, under date of Jan. 3, that advices from Sian-Foo confirm the reports of the execution of Yu-Hsien, (the former Governor of Shan-Si, guilty of massacring about fifty missionaries whom he had invited to accept his protection.) The execution took place on Dec. 10, by order of the Dowager Empress.

Prince Tuan is still at Ninghia.

There are 30,000 Chinese regulars at Sian-Foo. The Court has made no preparations to return to Peking.

THE AMERICAN CLAIM.

Computation of Indemnity to be Required from China Will Be Difficult.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The State Department has not yet made an estimate of the indemnity to be required from China. In any such estimate it would, of course, be necessary to reckon the cost of the Chaffee expedition to begin with. The War Department has not yet begun the work of figuring out the cost, and when it does do so it will have a task of no small difficulty.

Many of the regiments sent to the Philippines were ordered to stop at Nagasaki, in view of the probability that they would be ordered to China. All the regiments sent to the Philippines last year were hurried forward and sent expensively, because of this probability. In figuring out the cost of the expedition it will be necessary to find out what fraction of the cost of transporting these regiments is chargeable to the Chinese difficulties and what part to the Philippine campaign. The troops which were sent from the Philippines also incurred expenses which are partly chargeable to the Philippine account and partly to the Chinese account. A rough guess has been made that the part of the indemnity chargeable to the movements of the troops will be about $20,000,000.

The State Department's desire is to have the powers agree on lump sums, instead of itemizing their claims. The cost of the military expeditions would have to serve as the bases for these lump sums. After finding out what they had spent, the powers would decide what additional sums they wanted for apportionment among the claimants.

CHINESE DEFENSE FUND.

Immense Sums Being Raised by Taxation in the South, Presumably for Use Against Foreigners.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 5.—High officials in the southern provinces of China are carrying forward a well-organized effort to raise an immense sum of money for purposes of defense and war, according to mail advices received here from Hongkong. The scale of exaction has been fixed in Soo-Chow at 5,000 taels ($3,000) for the well-to-do, 10,000 taels for the rich, and 20,000 taels for the very rich. When the tax gatherers appear the merchants and others tell pitiful stories of the hard times, with the result that they usually pay about one-third to one-half of the amount assessed against them.

At Canton and other cities the new tax is levied on all business in a sum equal to two months' rent of each shop. Of this sum one-half must be paid by the owner of the building and the other half by the occupant. It is, therefore, a kind of income tax, falling heaviest on those who can best afford to pay.

The taxes gathered in this manner constitute an enormous sum; an amount so great, in fact, that the English newspapers at Shanghai and Hongkong earnestly recommend that the allies inquire into the purpose to which the money is to be devoted. It is generally considered almost certain that it is intended for use against foreigners.

MISSIONARIES MEET IN PEKING.

PEKING, Jan. 5.—A meeting of the Protestant missionaries was held to-day to consider the terms of the joint note of the powers to China. A majority of the missionaries spoke on the subject. The consensus of opinion was that the note is not comprehensive enough.

The Rev. Mr. Owens of the American Board of Foreign Missions said he was opposed to the note for three reasons—because it was narrow, selfish, and careless. He added that it did not mention the slaughter of Christians, but merely referred to the killing of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, and of an official of the Japanese Legation, Sugiyama Akira.

The Rev. Dr. Tewksbury of the American Board of Foreign Missions said the note was better than could be expected, considering who prepared it. Still, it was unsatisfactory.

The Rev. Mr. Wherry pointed out that the note was not comprehensive enough.

The Rev. Mr. Lowry (Dr. H. H. Lowrie of the Pao-ting-Foo mission?) thought it was only a preliminary note, and said the missionaries should get together, the same as business men, and press their demands upon the Ministers when the time came for making the treaties.

The Rev. Mr. Upcraft said he thought that the mention of Christianity in the note would have been a mistake, as it might have prevented its adoption by Japan, a heathen country, and also might have prevented its adoption by the Roman Catholic countries.

Mr. Lowry's proposition that the missionaries should adopt a programme and endeavor to get their respective Ministers to see it inserted in the treaties, was agreed to.

Finally, two representatives of each mission were appointed a committee to formulate the views of those who took part in the meeting.

SEPARATE TREATY WITH RUSSIA?

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Peking, under yesterday's date, says:

"According to an official Chinese source Russia has arranged to make a treaty with China at St. Petersburg. The Chinese Minister there has been appointed to act for China."

Solicitude for Empress's Feelings.

PEKING, Jan. 4.—The British Foreign Office notified Gen. Gaselee to-day that an American correspondent had stated that a British pantomime which had been running in Peking caricatured the Empress Dowager and was exceedingly offensive to the Chinese, and that if this statement was true the performance must cease. The pantomime, which ran for three days in the Christmas week, is said to have been harmless and to have contained nothing that would hurt the most sensitive. It was made up of purely local skits regarding loot and the propensities of the allies. It was named "Aladdin; or, The Looted Lamp." It was very funny and pleased everybody. The proceeds were divided equally between the American and British Missions.

More Praise for the Japanese.

PEKING, Jan. 4.—Letters were received yesterday bearing date of New York Dec. 2, and every one is wondering why the mail service has improved so greatly since the Japanese took charge of the American mail service. As a consequence of this improvement every one is again praising Japanese methods, and it is generally admitted that the Japanese have done more favors than all the other foreign troops and have asked less than all the other powers put together.

TO GUARD CAPE TOWN.

Force to Protect the City Being Formed —Boers Release Captured Liverpools.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 5.—The heads of firms here are hastily organizing their staffs into companies of City Guards, independently of the Colonial defense forces.

An urgency meeting of the Cabinet was convened at noon to-day, after a long consultation between the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, and the Premier, Sir John Gordon Sprigg. An important pronouncement is expected.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office, under date of Pretoria, Jan. 4, as follows:

"The Boers have reappeared along the railway in the neighborhood of Rhenoster, but it is doubtful if De Wet is with them.

"With regard to the situation in Cape Colony, the western commando seems to be making toward Calvin, and the eastern party appears to have broken up into small parties.

"Another small body crossed the Orange River west of Allwal North yesterday."

The Boers have released the members of the Liverpool Regiment captured at Helvetia on Dec. 29.

MORE HORSES FROM AMERICA.

1,200 Start from New Orleans for Cape Town To-day — Precautions Against Treachery.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—The British transport Montezuma will sail from this port for Cape Town to-morrow with 1,200 horses for the British Army.

This morning each of the muleteers, numbering over 100, underwent close questioning and a rigid examination by British officers. Every piece of baggage and garment was examined to see that no dynamite or other high explosive was concealed. The muleteers were then taken aboard and not allowed to communicate with any one on shore. Heretofore the examinations have been made by civilians, and were not so rigid.

Every part of the ship was inspected to-day. The steamship people denied yesterday that they feared an attempt to blow up the ship. The British officers, however, took the matter in their own hands to-day and there is now no doubt that they fear the Boer agents here.

Some weeks ago the British officers announced that no more mules and horses would be sent to South Africa, but since Boer activity has been renewed, the remount stations in this country have been reopened and some 8,000 or 10,000 animals shipped. It is understood in stock shipping circles that fully 100,000 horses are yet to be bought and shipped to the scene of hostilities. The British have already spent over $10,000,000 for animals sent from this country.

EARL ROBERTS'S NEW POST.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—There is much talk in the papers and elsewhere about Earl Roberts insisting on fuller privileges as Commander in Chief of the forces than were accorded to Lord Wolseley, but it is learned that he has done nothing of the kind. He accepted office on the same terms as his predecessor, though the personal relations existing between him and the Government officials assure greater co-operation than was possible with Lord Wolseley.

The work of reorganizing the War Office will be left almost solely to Lord Roberts. The Adjutant General, Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, who is personally responsible for the recent action regarding Major Gen. Sir Herbert Chermside, who was asked to resign, but refused to do so, as a result of the Yeomanry surrender at Lindley in May last,) is likely to be one of the first to go. It is thought he will do so with honor.

More troops are to be sent out to South Africa. The present plans are to dispatch infantry. This, the most capable officers in the services devoutly hope, Lord Roberts will frustrate, substituting cavalry, which is so much needed.

American Flour for British Troops.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The latest grievance of British trade against America consists in the Government purchasing flour in the United States for South Africa. A writer in The Morning Post declares that this action is a fit subject for an inquiry, and that it constitutes a most unfair handicap for British millers, "while the Americans, who pay no taxes, are able to dispose of inferior grades." It appears that large quantities are being purchased in America on account of the standard brands and shipment being better and ready at the dock. The champion of the British millers maintains that the Government is wrong in believing that the American article has these advantages. The protest, however, is not likely to deter the Government from patronizing this new branch of American industry.

THE REICHSTAG AND DIET.

Both Reassemble in Berlin on Tuesday —Prospects of the Canal Bill Are Poor.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The Reichstag and Diet reassemble on Tuesday. The Diet's session takes place earlier than expected, so as to allow an ample discussion of the remodeled Canal bill, which will be introduced next week.

The bill's prospects are by no means bright. Besides warning the Conservative press that the Government is only preparing for another defeat, the Cologne Volks-Zeitung (the leading Centrist organ) also printed an article this week which attracted wide attention, admitting that the prospects for the Canal bill are as hopeless as ever. The paper in question points out that the Government's policy, upon the defeat of the former Canal bill, utterly ruined the chances of the present measure, which nobody can save. It mentions the weak, undecided policy of the Government in retiring the officials who voted against the bill and in promoting them afterward to better positions. It is already announced that the Ministry will make a hard fight to secure the bill's passage.

The debate will be particularly interesting, since it will be the first occasion requiring the new Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, to show his hand in domestic politics. Deep interest is felt regarding his first bout with the Agrarians. In the meanwhile Von Bülow continues mute. "On all domestic questions," the Vossische-Zeitung (Independent Liberal and Free Trade) says, "Von Bülow smilingly assures us that nobody really knows him. In the province of domestic politics we admit this is true, for von Bülow is an unwritten page therein."

In the Reichstag the work of the session will not, it is expected, be important. After the China bill is disposed of, the budget will come up, but it is now generally admitted that tariff revision will be postponed to the Autumn session. In the meanwhile the Berliner Tageblatt (also Independent and Free Trade) reasserts that the Government has already decided to raise the grain duties to at least 50 marks a ton and also to introduce maximal and minimal duties on grain. It further asserts that the Government is firmly resolved to make new commercial treaties after the expiration of the present ones.

TWO IMMENSE WARSHIPS.

British Admiralty Has Decided to Build Vessels That Will Be the Largest in the World.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The British Admiralty has decided to build two battleships which will, it is intended, be the largest in the world. The distinction of having the largest warships has hitherto been held by Italy, with the Lepanto and her sister ship, the Italia. Great Britain's two projected large warships, to be respectively named the Queen and the Prince of Wales, will be 2,000 tons heavier than the Italian ships, reaching the enormous displacement of 18,000 tons, which is 3,500 heavier than America's biggest armor-clad vessel.

These tremendous British vessels will carry nothing larger than 12-inch guns. Their batteries will chiefly be composed of these guns and of 7.5-inch and 6-inch guns.

The determination to increase the bulk of the battleships was only arrived at after much discussion, for since the days of the Royal Sovereign (of 14,150 tons) the Admiralty has been inclined to favor battleships of smaller displacement, of which the Canopus (of 12,950 tons) is the best type.

In the meanwhile, Russia, France, the United States, and Japan have all been increasing their ships' displacements, till Great Britain has been almost left behind. Now she steps in, taking the lead with the Queen and the Prince of Wales, to say nothing of the London and the Formidable, both of 15,000 tons, now nearing completion.

RULER OF SAXE-WEIMAR DEAD.

Grand Duke Charles Passes Away Aged Eighty-one Years.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar is dead.

Carl Alexander August Johann, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, was one of the most powerful of the Princes who govern federated Germany. His influence on national affairs was said to be greater than that of almost any other of the Kings and Grand Dukes of the empire. He was born in 1818 and succeeded to the throne in 1853, on the death of his father. In 1842 he was married at The Hague to the Princess Sophia of the Netherlands.

The Grand Duchess, in the event of Queen Wilhelmina dying without leaving an heir, would succeed to the throne of Holland, and the fact that the Grand Duke might thus have become the virtual ruler of the Dutch has led to considerable apprehension among the people of that country, since the succession would have meant the actual, though not nominal, merging of Holland in the German Empire.

The new Grand Duke is William Ernest, the grandson of the Grand Duke just dead. The danger to Holland remains the same, as the new ruler of Saxe-Weimar will inherit the rights of his grandmother. This is one of the reasons why the Dutch people have been so anxious for Queen Welhelmina's marriage.

Whitaker Wright's Extravagance.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Few millionaires in England or other countries live in such princely style as Whitaker Wright, the moving spirit in the collapsed London and Globe group. In Park Lane, London, he has a miniature palace, in the drawing room of which is a copy of the famous Cabinet du Roi of Louis XV. It took three years to complete, and cost many thousands. At Godalming Mr. Wright owns a country seat worthy of Monte Cristo, in beautifying which 600 workmen are now engaged. It contains costly fountains and statuary brought from Italy. Wright's stables alone cost a small fortune. They have upholstered oak and leather settees and polished gun-metal fittings, while valuable paintings and bas-reliefs adorn the stalls. His private yacht is fitted up with similar luxuriousness. Everything he owned had to be of the best. To gratify this desire there was no stint in expenditure.

The Late Lord William Beresford.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Lord William Beresford has been dead a week, but glowing tributes to his memory still continue to appear. His bravery and sportsmanship keenly appealed to the English people. Few of the numerous recent deaths of public men have been so deeply felt. At a memorial service yesterday many distinguished people gathered to pay a last tribute to Lord William. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Earl Roberts were specially represented, while Lord Lansdowne and other prominent persons personally attended. At the time of Lord William's death the brothers Reiff were under engagement to ride for him and for William C. Whitney next season at a salary of £2,500 each.

Queen Victoria's Unlucky New Yacht.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Admiralty has apparently as great confidence in George W. Watson as has Sir Thomas Lipton, for it has called on the yacht designer to give advice in regard to the new royal yacht, now better known as the "Royal Naval Farce." Though the entire force of draughtsmen at Portsmouth dockyard has been persistently working in endeavors to patch up this unlucky boat, the authorities have been unable to effect anything. It is hoped that Mr. Watson will be able to save the enormous amount of money expended on her, though it is not thought that the Queen will ever trust herself on board of her.

British Entertain American Officers.

BERMUDA, Jan. 5.—The United States warships Annapolis, Frolic, Wompatuck, and Piscataqua are still in St. George's Harbor. They will not coal until Monday. The flagship, the Annapolis, was visited by the United States Consular Agent yesterday. The officer commanding the St. George's garrison, Col. Woods, of the Royal Artillery, who was accompanied by his staff and a large number of civilians, also visited the Annapolis, though rough, rainy weather prevailed. In the evening the American officers attended a dance at the garrison, and they will be entertained at a dinner there this evening. A grand ball will be given in their honor next Tuesday.

Efforts on Behalf of Mrs. Maybrick.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Baroness de Roques is once more actively agitating on behalf of her daughter, Mrs. Florence Maybrick. She had two interviews with United States Ambassador Choaté this week, and received little but a polite assurance that the case will be presented to the new Home Secretary when an opportunity arises. The Baroness is much disturbed about the health of the famous prisoner, but she is confident that the new evidence and the renewed efforts of their friends in America will have the desired effect.

Mr. Yerkes's London Enterprises.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Both Howard Abel of Chicago and Henry C. Davis of New York, the agents of Charles T. Yerkes, are now in London, busily engaged in pushing the underground railroad work, which they hope to have in good shape by the time Mr. Yerkes arrives here in March. The delays in the plans for the electrical installation on the District Underground Railroad are said to be due to insufficient capital and have caused a reiteratiof of the rumors that Mr. Yerkes will take a hand in the scheme.

Elizabeth Blake Sent to an Asylum.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Elizabeth Alma Blake of New York City, who was arrested and committed to St. George's Workhouse, after having appeared Dec. 21 at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, claiming to be a daughter of Princess Henry of Battenberg, was sent to the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum this morning, as a person of unsound mind.

Indemnity for Seizure of the Taboga.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 5.—The indemnity to be paid by the Colombian Government to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company for the seizure and use of the British steamer Taboga for conveying troops and munitions of war to Buena Ventura has been settled at £6,000. The steamer has been returned in good condition. The British flag was again hoisted on her yesterday.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"Die Walkuré" in the Afternoon and "Il Trovatore" in the Evening.

At the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon that member of Wagner's great tetralogy which is always selected when dismemberment begins, "Die Walküre," was sung for the first time this season. Away back in the seventies the Pappenheim-Adams company hurled this work upon the stage of the Academy of Music to the confusion of an unprepared public. Ever since that time "Die Walküre has been subject to sporadic productions, and it was the first of the "Ring" series to be projected upon the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House in the consulship of Dr. Leopold Damrosch. The excuse is usually made that this work bears separate presentation better than the others, but this statement is hard to support in the presence of the last scene, in which the coming of the hero, Siegfried, is predicted, and Brünnhilde, the sleeping beauty, is left on her fire-girt rock, waiting for the wakening kiss. However, the entire "Ring" cannot often be given, and concessions must be made to the public desire to hear these things.

The performance of yesterday afternoon was one of much merit. Indeed, in some respects it was beyond cavil. The choir of Valkyrs, for example, was, on the whole, the best we have yet had. Its members sang almost all in time, and they came near to mastering the difficult feats of intonation. The ensemble "Hojotoho" was given with fine spirit and abundant tone. If the Valkyrs in the clouds had been as convincing as those on the stage, there would have been further cause for rejoicing, but the woolly hobbyhorse was never realistic except to the happy fancy of childhood. To Mr. Damrosch, too, must credit be given for the substantial improvement he has made in his conducting of this opera. He can, and doubtless will, yet go further. His orchestra was decidedly deficient in smoothness and solidity of tone, and as for its intonation—but where in the world is perfect orchestral intonation?

Mr. Theodore Bertram sang Wotan, which he has sung only once before here at a benefit performance. His work was creditable, but by no means sustained in merit. In the second act his delivery was hard and his treatment of the declamation lacking in nuance. In the third act his work was much better, especially in the first part. But at best the impersonation can be called only earnest and well-meant. It had little illusive power. Mme. Terüna repeated a performance of Brünnhilde, which she has already made known to us. Her voice was not in its best condition yesterday afternoon, and the lack of warmth in her tones went far to rob her delivery of its wonted eloquence. This was unfortunate, but she is hardly to be blamed for it.

Mme. Gadski was a very good Sieglinde, but she fell at times into the error of forcing her tones, with decidedly unmusical results. Mr. Van Dyck was the same dramatically satisfying Siegmund as we have known heretofore. Mr. Blass was a capital Hunding. Mme. Schumann-Heink was, as she always is, an excellent Fricka. The audience was large and was prolific in demonstrations of pleasure.

Last night Verdi's "Il Trovatore" was brought forward. Usually when Mme. Nordica is announced as the unhappy heroine the audience is large, but this was not the case last night. That was a pity, for it is always a pleasure to hear this well-schooled and conscientious artist sing the old Italian music, with which she began her career. She was in good voice and her work was admirable. The audience was warmed into enthusiasm by it, and rewarded her efforts with hearty applause. Mr. Dippel was a very industrious Manrico, and achieved the traditional success with "Di quella pira." Mr. Campanari was a conventional Count di Luna, and Miss Olitzka a wild and weird Azucena. Mr. Journet deserves praise for his excellent delivery of Ferrando's solo. Mr. Flon conducted.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch's Recital.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the young Russian pianist, gave his third recital yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. It was an afternoon which must have given the player, who is nothing if not critical, a deal of substantial comfort. He began his operations by performing a fatal operation on the Bach prelude and fugue in A minor. After this he dissected in extremely cold blood Beethoven's sonata in A flat major, Opus 110, laying bare and bleaching the bones of the composition so that they were plainly to be seen by all men. This having been accomplished, the funeral sermon was magniloquently preached with the Chopin-Liszt "Chant-Polonais" in G flat major.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch, having now concluded the ceremonial part of his entertainment, went upon his way rejoicing with some Chopin numbers, Rubinstein's E flat minor polonaise, a rigaudon by Raff, a humoresque by Dvorak, and the Liszt derangement of melodies from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music. The audience was large and ready to applaud the just and the unjust piano playing alike. Most of M. Gabrilowitsch's work yesterday was more to be praised for its distinctness than for its eloquence.

McElroy—Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—One of the largest and most brilliant weddings of the Winter took place to-day at All Saints' Cathedral, in this city. The contracting parties were Charles E. McElroy and Miss Harriet Langdon Parker.

The bride is the youngest daughter of Gen. Amasa J. Parker and a granddaughter of the late Judge Parker. The groom is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. McElroy of Albany and a nephew of the late President Arthur. His mother, President Arthur being a widower, served as mistress of the White House during his term of office.

The marriage ceremony was performed by Bishop Doane, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Charles Strong of Savannah, Ga., an uncle of the bride. The maid of honor was Miss Grace Parker, the bride's sister, and the bridesmaids were Miss Nina Wilson of Minneapolis, Miss Texas Bates of Washington, D. C., Miss Edith Gray of Albany, Miss Elizabeth M. Masten of New York, Miss Edith Williams of Detroit, and Miss Helen Gilman of Yonkers. The groom's best man was Rufus H. King, Jr., of New York. The ushers were Metcalf Polk, Julian M. Gerard, George Hawley, William F. Forepaugh, Charles Pinkerton, all of New York, and Lewis R. Parker, Col. Selden E. Marvin, and Edwin Marvin of Albany.

The bridal party and their guests were entertained by Gen. Parker at a wedding breakfast.

The bride was the recipient of many beautiful wedding presents.

Mr. and Mrs. Wisner's Reception.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wisner of Paris gave a reception at their residence, 9 West Ninetieth Street, last evening in honor of their daughter, Miss Marthe Wisner, who made her début. Among those present were Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. L. Braetner of Paris, Count von Herrenschwand of Berne, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. McGraw, Mr. and Mrs. Staley, Mrs. Luchetti, Mrs. Mason, Miss Post, Miss Farnham, Miss Braetner, Mr. Joseph Beckel, Mr. Pictet, and the Messrs. Luchetti, Braetner, Fuller, Hunter, Staubli, Jordan, and J. and F. S. Bancroft. Mrs. Braetner entertained the guests with a violin solo and Mr. Braetner and Miss Wisner played several selections on the piano.

Miss Muriel Wilson as a Life-Saver.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Miss Muriel Wilson, England's best-known beauty, has been distinguishing herself in the rôle of a life-saver. George Clerk, one of the assistants at the Foreign Office, was recently boarding a train at Doncaster, while it was in motion. His foot slipped and his legs fell between the footboard and the platform. Without a second's hesitation, Miss Wilson caught his arms and held him up until the train stopped. Had she let go Mr. Clark would have been crushed to death.

Belle Fremont Dead.

DENVER, Jan. 5.—Miss Belle Fremont, prima donna soprano of the Bostonians, died at the Tremont Hotel last night of pneumonia. Her home was in Washington.

Secretary Hay Ill Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary Hay is again confined to his home by a severe cold.

REPORT ON TARRANT FIRE.

Marshal Seery Finds Explosion Was Due to Illegal Storing of Chemicals.

Fire Marshal Peter Seery reported yesterday to Commissioner John J. Scannell on the fire and explosions in the building of Tarrant & Co. on Oct. 29 last, which he began to investigate early in November. The disaster resulted in the loss of seven lives. Ten buildings were destroyed and thirty-five more or less damaged, and the property loss was about $1,200,000. He finds that the explosions were due to chlorate of potash, stored illegally in the Tarrant Building. As to the cause of the fire, he points out that there was pitch paper between the ceilings and floors of the buildings, and that this, or its scrapings, could have been ignited by contact with a steam pipe or through an electric spark from a defective electric lighting wire.

The charge is made that in the matter of electric lighting the law was violated, as repairs and changes were made without notification to the Board of Fire Underwriters or the Department of Buildings. The conclusion as to the cause of the explosions was fortified by a report of Charles F. Chandler, Dean of Columbia University.

Marshal Seery calls attention to the fact that the only person who could accurately tell what dangerous articles were stored in the Tarrant Building was Benjamin F. Moorehouse, who perished, and he comments strongly on the firm's system of bookkeeping.

"In view of the loss of life and the destruction of property," the report concludes, "I respectfully recommend that the testimony taken be transmitted to the District Attorney in order that he may aid us in determining if there was any criminal neglect on the part of said company."

Assistant District Attorney James J. Walsh aided in the investigation.

BOY ALSO AN ACTOR.

Young "Jefferson" Did Not Run Away from St. Matthew's Military School.

A story was published in many newspapers yesterday morning to the effect that a grandson of Joseph Jefferson, the actor, had run away on Friday from a boarding school in Dobbs Ferry. Yesterday O. Legaré Rogers, Ph. B., A. A. I. A., head master of the St. Matthew's Military School of Dobbs Ferry, called at THE TIMES office to correct an impression that the boy had run away from the St. Matthew's Military School.

Mr. Rogers said that the fact that the military school was practically the only one in Dobbs Ferry led to the belief that the boy had run away from this particular institution. Mr. Rogers said that he was not acquainted with the Jefferson family, nor had he had any correspondence with the Jeffersons regarding the entering of the boy, nor had he ever seen the young man.

COERCED WITH PISTOL, SHE SAYS.

Mrs. Cowie Accuses Her Son of Forcing Her to Transfer Property.

An action to set aside the transfer of a deed to a house at 158 York Street, and the conveyance of a residuary interest in nine other houses in Jersey City and in stocks and bonds, has been instituted in the New Jersey Chancery Court in behalf of Mrs. Margaretta Cowie on the ground that she signed the papers because of threats of her son that he would shoot her or put her into an insane asylum.

Mrs. Cowie lives at 158 York Street with her third husband, to whom she was married in September last. The deed and conveyances were given by her on June 9 last, to William A. Sloan and Mrs. Margaretta St. Clair Campbell, her children by her first husband.

In her bill Mrs. Cowie says that her son visited her six times early in June and insisted that she should make the transfers. Once he showed a pistol and threatened to shoot. On June 9 he handed her the papers and told her to sign them or go to an insane asylum. She signed them, she says, because she was ill and afraid. The documents provide that in the event of her death or marriage the property is to revert to her son and daughter, who were made trustees.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Hutchinson Kerr.

Charles Hutchinson Kerr died on Friday of pneumonia at his residence in Jersey City. Mr. Kerr was a familiar figure in down-town banking circles in New York, having been in the employ of the Hanover National Bank for nearly thirty years. He was born in Galashields, Scotland, sixty-five years ago, and came to this country when a young man, being engaged in mercantile business before entering the service of the Hanover National Bank. He was much esteemed by the Directors and officers of that institution as a faithful and intelligent employe; his absolute integrity and loyalty to the bank being proverbial, while his many sterling qualities won for him the respect of his business associates.

He was a man of remarkably versatile accomplishments. In earlier life he was a well-known vocalist, serving as precentor in several Scotch Presbyterian churches in this city. Much of his vocal powers, together with a wonderfully active physique, he retained up to the time of his illness. He was also an accomplished performer on many different musical instruments, and possessed considerable artistic skill with the pencil and brush. He was actively engaged in church and Sunday school work, having been until recently identified with the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. His wife died several years ago, and he leaves a family of three sons and two daughters, his eldest son holding a responsible position in the Chemical National Bank, and his second son being a practicing physician in Brooklyn. The funeral will take place from his late home, 194 Claremont Avenue, Jersey City, to-day at 1 o'clock.

Lewis Rutherford.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Lewis Rutherford of New York, a brother-in-law of Henry White, the Secretary of the United States Embassy here, died at Davos Platz, Switzerland, to-day.

Mr. Rutherford was well known in club and social circles in this city. He had been a member of the Union Club since 1886, but more frequently visited the Knickerbocker Club. News of his death had not reached either clubhouse when a reporter announced it last evening, though at the Knickerbocker it caused little surprise, as it was known that he was seriously ill. Lewis Rutherford, with his brother, Winthrop Rutherford, and W. R. Travers and Reginald Rives, formed a coterie which will long be remembered for active interest in out-door sports. Mr. Rutherford was one of the sons of Lewis Morris Rutherford, who occupied an old mansion at Second Avenue and Tenth Street, and was famous in his day for his astronomical knowledge and other scientific attainments. Lewis and Winthrop Rutherford became well known in later days for their success in breeding fox terriers and English pheasants at their country place at Tranquility, N. J.

Winthrop Rutherford has been traveling in the South for several weeks, but when informed of his brother's condition abandoned his plans, and it is said that he is now on his way to this city.

John H. Wood.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Jan. 5.—John H. Wood, a real estate agent of this place, died here to-day of heart disease and cancer. He was seventy-seven years old.

Mr. Wood was born a poor boy, and began life as a cook on a steamer that plied on the Hudson River. He conducted a dry goods business in Brooklyn, N. Y., several years, and then opened a general store at Newton, N. J. Later he purchased a farm of 360 acres in Walpack Centre, Sussex County, N. J., on which was situated the famous fall of water. He was an extensive fruit grower, and produced a variety of apple that made him famous throughout the county. On that farm rest the remains of the mother of President William H. Harrison.

After the war Wood met with reverses, and began life anew here as a real estate agent. His venture proved successful, and he was quite wealthy at the time of his death. During his residence in Sussex County he was a leading Republican county politician and belonged to several organizations at the time of his death.

The Rev. Dr. J. Carpenter Smith.

The Rev. Dr. J. Carpenter Smith, rector emeritus of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, died in Flushing, L. I., early yesterday morning, aged eighty-four years. Three years ago last November Dr. Smith celebrated his golden jubilee as pastor of St. George's Church. Dr. Smith was born in Bethpage, L. I., on Oct. 20, 1816. He was a graduate of Kenyon College, Akron, Ohio, and of the General Theological Seminary in New York of the class of 1842.

In 1844 he assumed the pastorate of St. James's Church, Rockaway, and in November, 1847, he assumed the rectorship of St. George's Church, Flushing, and was continuously in charge of that parish to the time of his death. Dr. Smith was a theologian of broad views. He was prominent in charitable work, and was noted for his kindness to all who sought his help. The body will lie in state to-day and to-morrow.

Ex-Gov. Curtis H. Brogden.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., Jan. 5.—Ex-Gov. Curtis H. Brogden is dead. He was born on a farm in Wayne County, N. C., in 1815. His early days were spent at farming, but he found time to attend the district schools with fair regularity and to devote some of his leisure to rehearsing in the militia. In the latter he became prominent, being raised to the rank of General. In 1838 he was elected to the State Legislature, and for nearly twenty years afterward he was almost continuously a member of one House or the other. He was Controller of the State from 1857 to 1867, a Presidential Elector in 1868, and a Collector of Internal Revenues in 1870. Two years after this he was elected Lieutenant Governor. Upon the death of Gov. Caldwell, in 1874, he succeeded to the office of Chief Executive. In 1876 he went to Congress, chosen by the Republicans of his district, and served from March, 1877, until March, 1879.

John Bardsley.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 5.—John Bardsley, ex-City Treasurer of Philadelphia, died yesterday of heart disease. Mr. Bardsley, who was born in England Sept. 5, 1836, for many years was one of the most prominent figures in municipal public affairs. He was City Treasurer in 1889. In 1890 the Baring failure caused a run on the Keystone National Bank here, in which Bardsley had on deposit both the funds of the city and the State. The bank failed in 1891. The Spring Garden Bank, another of Bardsley's depositories, failed soon after. Bardsley was later arrested and pleaded guilty to the charge of misappropriating the funds of the city and State. In 1891 he was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. There has long been a feeling that Bardsley was more of a scapegoat than a deliberate embezzler, and strong efforts were made toward securing his pardon. These were successful in 1896.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM JOYCE, a prominent resident of Oswego, N. Y., dropped dead at his home there yesterday of apoplexy.

Capt. JOHN S. GROOM, aged seventy-three, died yesterday at Liberty, Mo. He was in the Mexican war and fought for the Southern cause in the civil war, organizing two companies for service in the Confederate Army.

JOHN A. MONTGOMERY, for ten years Superintendent of Malls in the Chicago Post Office, and for thirty-five years in the Postal Service, died in Chicago yesterday. He was one of the most widely known men in the service.

JOHN H. KNOX, clerk to the commandant of the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, died at his home in Portsmouth yesterday of pneumonia, aged fifty-seven. He was a native of Portsmouth and a veteran of the navy, having served during the civil war on the United States ship Ossipee. He had been a clerk at the navy yard for more than thirty years.

Commodore WILLIAM H. HARRIS, United States Navy, retired, died in Boston last night. He was born in Massachusetts, and entered the Naval Service Sept. 21, 1861, being appointed from his native State. He had eighteen years of sea service in all, retiring from his last cruise in February, 1898, and on March 1 last he was assigned to engineer duty at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Miss BLANCHE FELLOWS died of typhoid pneumonia at her home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday. Miss Fellows, who was an accomplished musician, broke down from overwork in preparing for the Christmas festival in the First Presbyterian Church. She was the daughter of the late Dr. Harris I. Fellows of Albany, N. Y., and a sister of Townsend H. Fellows, soloist of the Church of the Incarnation in New York City.

W. F. ROCKWELL, President of the Miller Brothers' Cutlery Company of Meriden, Conn., died yesterday morning at his residence in that city. He was well known throughout the State, and was also prominent in the cutlery trade generally, having been especially active at Washington in work for the shaping of cutlery schedules of tariff bills. He was a close friend of President McKinley, and was a delegate to the last Republican National Convention.

Capt. WILLIAM PARKE ARMSTRONG, President of the City National Bank of Selma, and the Isbell National Bank of Talladega, died at his home in Selma, Ala., yesterday, of gastritis, from which he had been suffering for some time. He leaves a son, Houston Armstrong, who is engaged in mining business in Montana; another son, the Rev. W. P. Armstrong of the Theological Faculty of Princeton College, and two daughters in Selma. He was a very wealthy man,

HIGH ART IN FINE LINEN

Best and Most Costly Made by a Firm in Belfast.

A Connoisseur Finds the Quality Used an Index to the Taste of the User.

"Good breeding and fine table linen go together," said the man of linens. "You will always find it the case. You can almost judge the refinement of the individual by the quality of her table linens. It is by no means the people of the greatest wealth who buy the finest linens, and women with very little money frequently have linen of a beautiful quality. They would rather have it than spend the money in clothes.

"'I simply cannot help it,' said one woman whom I knew had very little, but who was making an expensive purchase. 'I am unhappy if I have coarse linen on my table. And oh! the linen I have sometimes seen on the tables of people I ha' visited; wealthy people, too. I would not have given my servants the table linen they had.'

"But there are some wealthy women who buy the finest and best linen there is in the market. There is one woman in New York who never uses napkins that cost less than $75 a dozen, and table linen of the same quality. She could not give her guests anything better than that, for there is nothing better in the market. There is only one firm in the world that makes such linen, and that is in Belfast, Ireland. There are several other firms in the same place that make very fine linen, that is a close second, and there is also a beautiful linen in France, though there is but little made there, but none of it equals this from Belfast. There are not many people who buy it. There are several families in New York, not all of them the multi-millionaires, who use it. There are a few families in Cleveland, too, some in Chicago, and some in Pittsburg. I never heard of any being used in Boston.

"The woman who buys the finest linen is the easiest to suit. She has not a large variety of linen to select from—there are only three patterns—and probably she would not think of the pattern, but looks only at the quality. She takes the pattern of the French Renaissance scroll, orders six dozen napkins and six tablecloths at a time, and that is the end of it. The tablecloths may cost any amount, according to the size. These particular cloths will be large enough to seat eight people, three yards square, and will cost $75 each. The napkins are all 30 inches square, and are used for general purposes, though for some special occasion a larger size will be used. Napkins and tablecloths of this quality, it is to be understood, of course, are of the plain damask, satin damask, one might say, until they had heard of satin damask which costs a dollar a yard, when the term seems to have lost its significance. The cloths are plainly hemmed around the edge, and whatever embroidery is put on them in the way of an initial or monogram is extra. There are two other patterns that can be had in this fine linen, one a scroll and the other a flower design, a basket of flowers in the centre, with a wreath on the outside.

"This fine linen will wear forever, and in fact it seems never to wear out. In a wealthy household, like that of the woman who buys the linen in large quantities it receives harder wear than in many others, for a napkin is never used a second time, and the linen goes so frequently to the laundry that it has to be replenished often. That would not be the case in an ordinary household.

LINEN FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.

"Linen is something that figures more as wedding than as Christmas presents. When it is bought for a holiday gift it is seldom of the best quality. People do not spend a large sum of money for anything that is to go out of their own family, not even the more wealthy people. They may buy a tablecloth and napkins that will cost $5 each, but that would be the limit usually. There are, however, some people of whom this cannot be said, and a number of sets of table centres and doilies, fine linen with Cluny lace edges, were sent as gifts by one woman who paid from over $30 to nearly $50 a set for them. Each set would include one centrepiece and twelve doilies, edged with the lace and with insertion in the centrepieces.

"A present that is for a coming wedding and which will cost over $1,200 is a set of four tablecloths and four dozen napkins. The cloths are four yards in diameter—that is, extra width—they are round, and both cloths and napkins will be marked with the monogram of the receiver and with the date of the wedding. The monograms will be on either side of the centre of the tablecloths just inside the plate line, so that there will be room on the outside for the plate to stand and room inside for any kind of a centrepiece. On the napkins they will be in the corner when the napkin has been folded square and then folded again. That is the only place for a mark, and it is put in without regard to the pattern of the linen.

"Almost all linen is embroidered with initial, crest, or monogram, and this forms a large part of the expense of the linen. A woman of good taste will frequently select a certain monogram, and all her linen will be marked with it. It will become, in a way, the insignia of her household, as other people have a crest on their linen. Then again people with tastes in a different line will select as many different designs as possible. I have known a single order for embroidery to amount to $1,000. That would include table and bed linen and towels. There was not so much of it, either. There will be three days' work in the embroidering of an elaborate monogram, and it is expensive. A woman, who is an admirer of fine embroidery, seeing some handsome centrepieces the other day, gave an order which amounted to $500, but that did not represent many pieces. In the embroidery the initial is frequently surmounted by the crest, and in handkerchiefs the full name is often embroidered.

"I remember one woman who paid $6 for some table linen and $21 for the embroidery on it. She was an uncultivated woman who had married a wealthy man; she had been a servant in the family. I believe Money was no object to her, and she would have been very glad to have bought the best linen, but she bought the $6 linen not knowing the difference, before any one had a chance to show here anything better, and in making arrangements for the embroidery she had the best that could be put on it. As a rule women do not know the difference in linen except as they see the difference in the quality. They do not know the goods of one manufacturer from another. They depend largely upon the man from whom they purchase, as he depends upon the manufacturer. Occasionally a woman will ask for the linen of some particular make which she has been in the habit of using. One woman, going abroad, bought some linen in Dresden and, returning to New York, insisted upon having the linen of this particular man. He had his own name upon his goods, although he was not a manufacturer. It was explained to her that she could get exactly the same goods in New York, but she insisted that nothing would suit her but the linen from this Dresden man. There was no reason why she should not have the goods of that man if she wished them, and an order was sent to Dresden, the goods were sent on, and the woman paid $150 for them and was delighted. She would have been robbed if she had paid $75 to any dealer in town for goods of the same quality, but she had been obliged to pay the profit of the Dresden man, who bought of the same manufacturers who sent goods to New York, and his own prices were exorbitant, and there was the cost of sending the goods on to New York, with all the duties. But the woman was satisfied, which was all that was necessary.

"In towels, the huckaback sorts are the best. For people who like extra fine towels there are the Italian towels, which are of fine huckaback and have a long fringe of fine linen. In table centres, doilies for plates and fingerbowls, all in white are the best. Where there are some beautiful pieces sold in the colored embroideries thrown upon the lace edge or with drawn work, they were more used a year or two ago. Those trimmed with the hand-made Cluny lace are now the best. The Cluny is a handsome lace and strong and serviceable. There are many pieces of handsome drawn work sold, either for table or bed covers. Much of this work is done in the Canary Islands, where there is an industry which is becoming extensive and where as good work as the Mexican is done."

Scientific French Barbers.

From The London Lancet.

The crusade against microbes and bacilli has now extended to the barbers' shops in Paris. In front of each chair there is a gas burner. Bone or celluloid combs are no longer employed; metallic combs are used instead. The barber turns on the gas, and before he commences operations he slowly passes his metallic comb several times through the flames. His scissors and razor are likewise thus purified by fire and his customer is reassured by witnessing this burning up of all the microbes before his hair is touched with the instruments. The risk from the brush is mitigated by the constant use of antiseptic hairwash, in which thymol, on account of its pleasant odor, is the favorite ingredient.

HISTORIC MANUSCRIPT FOUND IN A GARRET.

Original Draft of the Declaration of Independence.

The rescue of a copy of one of the most historic documents in the history of the United States—the Declaration of Independence—from destruction in a Southern attic is one of the achievements which Elliot Danforth, lawyer and politician, is proud. The document was in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson. It was lost and forgotten, and in a few years would have been destroyed by worms if Mr. Danforth in one of his rambles over historic ground had not thought of the document.

It is supposed that there were but five drafts of the Declaration of Independence in the hand of Thomas Jefferson. One of these copies was sent by Thomas Jefferson to Benjamin Franklin. His other associates on the committee, John Adams, Richard R. Livingston, Richard Henry Lee, and Roger Sherman, were supposed to have received copies. The searchers after historic manuscripts located all the copies of the Declaration in Jefferson's hand except that supposed to have been sent to Richard Henry Lee. This draft was classed among the lost historic records.

Mr. Danforth several years ago thought that a search for the missing document should be made. He went to Alexandria, Va., the home of some descendants of the Revolutionary Lee family. The story of the search is best told in Mr. Danforth's own words:

"I was on my way south several years ago, and the thought struck me that I would stop at some of the historic places to try and find some documents for my collection. The thought came to my mind that possibly the Lee copy of the Declaration of Independence might be in existence somewhere.

"I visited Alexandria and attended the church in which Washington worshipped. I made the acquaintance of Cassius F. Lee of Virginia, a direct descendant of Richard Henry Lee, and in conversation I talked about the number of historic papers and autographs I had of men famous in the early history of this country. We talked about the old Lee family documents, and I bought from Mr. Cassius F. Lee at that time several letters written by and sent to Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee. During the conversation I spoke to Mr. Lee about the supposed existence of a copy of the Declaration of Independence in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson, sent to his illustrious ancestor. Mr. Lee said that he thought that somewhere among the old papers of the Lee family it might be found. I remarked casually to him: 'If you run across it, let me know, and I will be glad to possess it. You can name your own price for the document.'

"I did not again visit Alexandria, but kept the matter in mind, intending some time to find out what efforts Cassius F. Lee had made to find the Lee draft.

"Several years after I was surprised to receive a letter. It was to the effect that after a long search Mr. Cassius F. Lee had discovered, in the attic of one of the old Lee houses in Virginia, the missing document, and offering to dispose of it for $500. I promptly sent him the check and received the draft. I was surprised when it reached me. In a few years the valuable document would have been destroyed by moths. It was in fairly good condition, however. There were some little holes in the paper, which I suppose were made by mice. When I examined the document carefully, I was more than pleased. I found it to be one of the best specimens of the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson in existence. The writing was clear and distinct. The draft of the Declaration was written on paper about the size of foolscap. I think there are three or four pages written on both sides."

The subsequent history of the draft is also surprising. Mr. Danforth kept it for several years among his valuable collection of Revolutionary documents. Another collector named Dr. Thomas A. Emmett, a warm personal friend of Mr. Danforth, prized the Jefferson document highly. He kept talking about the intense desire he had to possess some handwriting of Thomas Jefferson, and one day he said to Mr. Danforth:

"You and I have been dear friends. I would prize that Jefferson draft more than anything else in the world. Sell it to me for $2,500. You will make me happy by so doing."

Mr. Danforth, much against his judgment from the mercenary standpoint, said:

"All right, doctor. You shall have the draft. I know it is worth much more, but it cost me only $300. I am glad to put it in the hands of an old friend."

When telling the story to a TIMES reporter, Mr. Danforth shook his head and said:

"I could not resist selling it to Dr. Emmett at his figure."

"What is the document worth now?"

"I suppose about $25,000. In a few years it would be of almost priceless value, in the hands of a private collector. No one can tell how much. In twenty years some wealthy man might have been very willing to pay $50,000 or even more. Copies of the Declaration of Independence in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson are not to be found every day."

The Declaration has found a resting-place in the Lenox Library collection. The four foolscap pages were taken by Dr. Emmett and he had them handsomely inlaid by Trent.

The historic papers which Dr. Emmett collected were sold to the Lenox Library for a very large sum of money, and the Declaration was the most highly valued document.

Mrs. Danforth, the wife of Elliot Danforth, is also a bibliographer. Mrs. Danforth is the only woman in the United States who possesses a complete set of the original autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. There are about twenty-five complete sets in existence. Mr. Danforth has one set and his wife another. A set of these autographs was sold a few years ago for $4,650.

In speaking of his revolutionary collection, Mr. Danforth said:

"I have a very fine collection of autographs of famous Generals who fought in the Revolution. Among them are those of Gen. Washington, Richard Montgomery, 'Mad Anthony' Wayne, Nathaniel Green, the two Clintons, James and George; Schuyler, Knox, Putnam, Gates, and many others. I have sets of autograph letters and documents of the famous Republican Convention of 1754 and the Stamp Act Congress of 1765. I have a set of autographs of members of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1780, with Presidents, Vice Presidents, United States Senators from New York. I have a set of the autographs of signers of the Articles of Confederation, the members of the Federal Convention, the Hartford Convention, and the Convention to frame the Constitution of the United States of 1787."

In Mr. Danforth's collection is the letter Gov. Pickens sent to Gen. Beauregard, ordering him to open fire on Fort Sumter the following morning.

The great value which may be attached to the autograph of a person unknown to fame, except as the signer of some great document, is shown by a story told by Mr. Danforth.

"I had a complete copy of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and another set with the autograph of Button Gwinett of Georgia missing. I told Mrs. Danforth if she would purchase that autograph I would give her the balance of the set. Charles P. Greenough of Boston had the autograph needed, and Mrs. Danforth paid $650 for a very small slip of paper. It was not such a bad bargain, as she received for $650 a complete set. The last sale of such a set was for $4,650."

Among the other historic documents which Mr. Danforth possesses is a letter written by President Lincoln on war topics.

Houses on "Made Ground."

From The London Globe.

Good gravel has so largely come into request that many suburban lands with that valuable substratum are quarried to a considerable depth before being sold on building leases. But it is essential to restore a level surface, as even the most speculative builder would hesitate to run up "desirable residences" in deep holes. The owner frequently gets over this difficulty by allowing urban refuse to be shot into the excavations; in many cases he even exacts a small sum for every load tilted on his ground. The surface being thus leveled, a year or two is allowed for the soil to sink and become compact; occasionally grass is sown to give a natural appearance to the spot. All is now in readiness for the builder, who proceeds to lay the foundations for his "terraces," "avenues," and "gardens," which he subsequently advertises as "on gravel soil." So they are; but between their ground floors and the gravel lies a thick stratum of partially decomposed rubbish, teeming with malaria, and not for many years will the deposits cease to give off noxious gases. But the tenant coming from a different locality knows nothing of the "making" process to which the plot has been subjected. When, therefore, ill-health dogs his family, he puts it down to defective drainage or some other structural deficiency, and spends money freely on remedial measures, without the least benefit. All this misery might be prevented if it were legally prohibited to build human habitations on deposited refuse until a sufficiently long period for the soil to have acquired a wholesome character.

FOR THE CUP'S DEFENSE

How the Yachts Will Be Managed in the Races.

TRIALS FOR THE NEW BOATS

Work Progressing Rapidly on the Syndicate Defender in the Herreshoff Shops at Bristol.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 5.—In preparing for the contests next Summer on board the Bristol cup defender William Butler Duncan and Capt. Urias Rhodes are to be reinforced by under officers, who, it is agreed, are the best racing men in the judgment of Capt. Rhodes. In his line First Mate Howell is reported to be second to none in the command of a crew of seamen. Although not as well known in Rhode Island as Second Mate Nelson, who has spent years on the thirty-footers and seventy-footers, Mr. Howell, it is understood from those who know him, is fearless and a man of cool judgment in narrow quarters when in a race. With such officers as Howell and Nelson to support Capt. Rhodes in his handling of the new craft, it is the report that, unlike the plan on the Lawson sloop, Mr. Duncan will not engage an advisory skipper.

According to report, the Lawson boat is to be brought to Newport next season soon after being launched, to be tried out in races with the new Bristol boat and the Columbia. Such news creates considerable interest in Bristol among yachting people, due greatly to the published reports. The proposed scraps off Brenton's Reef will precede the trial races. It is by no means certain that the Lawson craft will be enabled to try issues with the Belmont boat until the formal trial contests are held. From information gleaned here the new Belmont syndicate craft is to be thoroughly tried out and tuned up with the Columbia before it will be decided to try issues with other boats. Such proposed plans are dissected with expressed opinions which state that former cup defenders always contested in the cup races off Newport in racing season, and that it would dull the interest at Newport if the Goelet and Astor Cup races were to be sailed without all the new boats that are to contest for the honor of defending the cup taking part.

The lower bay, in the deep channels between Gould Island and Bristol Ferry, it is learned, will be a favorite stamping ground for Columbia and the new boat early next June. No fears are heard expressed in Bristol relative to the announcement that Capt. Haff has received the appointment as skipper of the Lawson sloop.

With the arrival of about all the Tobin bronze plates that are needed for the sheathing of the new cup defender, together with the shipment of a large lot of nickel steel plates within the week, the platers and riveters at Bristol have about all the work they can handle just at present. Some new hands have been engaged in the steel department, but it does not appear that all the skilled help in this line can be procured just now. The demand for such mechanics is greater than it was two years ago when the Columbia was under construction. In two weeks more the plating will begin on the yacht, calling for more hands.

The keel plate sections were brought to the south shop within a week, all bored for the screw bolts and fitted upon the upper surface of the lead keel. Lying about the floor of this shop in piles are tons of bronze plating, steel plating, steel frames, floor plates, stem and sternpost, the two latter pieces cast in bronze. Within a few days the pattern for the rudder frame casting was shaped out. The rudder will hang on the sternpost of the new boat at an angle of about 45 degrees, and provision is made for three pintle sleeves on the after end of the sternpost. A good many cases of rivets, both of steel and bronze, have been shipped to Bristol from Pawtucket the past week. A number of these rivets are the new kind that are to be tried in the "tapping" process of fastening. It is found that several of the new style rivets finished off with a threaded end, do not stand the tapping as well as those not threaded. In experiments the threads broke away.

The forty-six-footer Altair having been launched from the north shop, the work of rivetting the new steel mast for the cup defender can be carried on with considerable room to work in. Later, when the sloops Effort and Altair, damaged in a fire last September, are out of the way, the work of making the two masts can be carried on.

The consignment of steel angle irons, for lack of which work on the new cup defender has been greatly delayed, arrived today from Phoenixville, Penn., by fast freight.

Two teams were waiting at the station, and the irons were taken at once to the yard.

There are from 140 to 150 in the lot, varying from 18 to 30 feet in length. Some are 2 inches wide at the face and 1½ inches wide at the web, while others are 1¾ inches at the face and 1 inch at the web.

The work of fastening the keelplates to the lead keel is progressing rapidly. One hundred large Tobin bronze screws, four-fifths of an inch long, will be placed in each section of plate, attaching it to the keel. The boring of the plates on one side is entirely finished, ready for the frames. The bolting will probably be finished by Monday night, and the frames are expected to be bent in time to set up Tuesday.

Work was begun to-day on the steel mast for the new boat, the sheets of steel, three-sixteenths of an inch through, being bent in semi-circular form. Cutting out the circular pieces of steel for use in stiffening the mast also was commenced. One of these pieces will be used for every six or eight feet of mast. Some of the lighter angle iron also may be used to further stiffen the mast.

A New Twin-Screw Yacht.

Leonard Lewisohn of this city has ordered a twin screw steel steam yacht to be built in time for use during the coming season. The principal dimensions will be as follows: Length over all, 135 feet; length on the water line, 130 feet; beam, 18 feet; depth, 10 feet; draught, 7 feet 6 inches.

The yacht will be flush deck, schooner rigged, with pole masts. There will be a deckhouse forward, which will be used as a dining room; in the after part a butler's pantry will be arranged, with an entrance from the main dining saloon. There will also be an after deckhouse or social hall, constructed substantially the same as the forward house. The entrance to the main saloon will be from the after deckhouse.

Below decks, starting at the bow, the chain locker is arranged. Next aft is the boatswain's locker, followed by the lamp-room, and the next compartment aft is the crew's room.

Aft of the crew's room comes the forecastle and the officers' staterooms, and following the officers' quarters is the galley, the full width of the vessel.

Next aft is the boiler and engine spaces. A large coal bunker runs the full width of the vessel directly aft of the galley, and there are also large coal bunkers running fore and aft of boiler room. The machinery consists of two triple expansion marine engines, twin screws, and a patent safety water tube boiler of the latest design.

Directly aft of the machinery compartment is the owner's bathroom, extending the full width of the yacht, and immediately following the bathroom, and connecting with same, are two large staterooms for the owner. Sliding doors connect these two staterooms.

Aft of the owner's quarters will be two double staterooms for guests, with passageway between, and following the guest staterooms and connecting with them will be arranged a guests' bathroom and a toilet room. Next aft is the main saloon, finished in white and gold, with skylight overhead, and large divan couches, to be used for sleeping on if desired.

The yacht will have an electric light plant with dynamo, engine, &c., and storage batteries for use when the yacht is not running. A searchlight will be fitted at the bows. The vessel will also have steam steering gear, steam windlass, which will also be arranged for handling the launch tender, and will be steam heated throughout. The guaranteed speed of the yacht is eighteen miles per hour, and it will be ready for delivery May 1 next. The boat will be used principally by Mr. Lewisohn for running between Sandy Hook and New York daily.

The builders, the Gas Engine and Power Company, and Charles L. Seabury & Co., Consolidated, Morris Heights on the Harlem, are to supply the yacht in commission, with crew aboard, all ready for owner's service.

Work on the Boston Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Designer B. B. Crowninshield said to-day that the work of laying down the lines of the Lawson cup defender would be probably completed by Monday. After that the patterns will be made and the work of bending and shaping the frames will be begun.

Consulting Engineer Boyd of the Atlantic Works of East Boston says that the shed in which the boat will be built is nearly constructed. The keel will probably be cast this week, and the work will probably be done by the Hart-Spiller Company. The steel frames are to come from Bethlehem, Penn. These will be cast and bent there and set up at East Boston. The work will appear slow, and it may be some time before one piece is welded to another.

Mr. Crowninshield said he was glad to hear about Mr. Cunniff and others going into the Hanley syndicate for the centre-board boat. "I don't think that Hanley has the right idea," said he, "but it is best to know these things surely, and I hope the boat will be built. Nothing has been done about securing Nate Watson for second Captain yet, but efforts will be made in this direction immediately. The construction of the boat is going along splendidly. I may appear slow, but we are accomplishing much. A list calling for 128 blocks has been prepared, and will be forwarded to the Colemans at Providence."

Work Slow on Shamrock II.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Denny Brothers are increasing the precautions to prevent anything leaking out regarding the construction of the Shamrock II. No great progress appears to have been made so far, though a dredger is busily engaged clearing a channel, outside the yard, 22 by 6 feet.

There is much interest in yachting circles over L. C. Currie's challenge for the Seawanhaka Cup. He is as determined as Sir Thomas Lipton to leave no stone unturned which could aid his success. He is building no less than three boats—one at Harley & Mead's, Cowes, and the others at Stevens' yard, at Southampton. A fourth boat may be built, so that by next July Mr. Currie hopes to have the very best English talent can produce for the international contest.

ICE YACHTS TO RACE.

North Shrewsbury Will Be the Scene of Contests Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 5.—In all probability the ice yachting season on the North Shrewsbury River will begin in earnest on Monday. On the north and south shores the ice is at least six inches thick, and the only weak spot is in the middle of the river, which has had only three nights' freezing. This, it is believed, will be strong enough by Monday to bear the weight of the second-class yachts. The weather is cold to-night, and the yachtsmen are hopeful that it will continue so in order that the larger boats of the club may be launched before many days.

Some small boats were out to-day on the north shore of the river, but there was no racing. Among them was the new boat belonging to W. Strother Jones of New York which was recently built by Augustus Haviland. Another new boat which will make its appearance next week is Charles Burd's. This is a third-class yacht, and is expected to be very fast. The Scud, owned by James B. Weaver, is nearly in shape for racing. This is the yacht that has tried to win the championship pennant of America from the Hudson River Club. Mr. Weaver has had the yacht altered to meet the new sailing conditions for the pennant. The first race to be sailed next week will be that called by Commodore Samuel W. Morford for second and third class yachts. Then will come the regular pennant races, and the race for the Jersey challenge pennant for which the Burlington Club has challenged.

SKATING RECORD REDUCED.

Harry P. McDonald Beat the Indoor Time of Leroy See.

At the Claremont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night good fields of well known skaters lined up for the several events. The fifteen lap track was in capital condition, and fast time was made. The feature of the night was the skating of Harry P. McDonald, the Heffley School and New York Athletic Club crack, who reduced the record for a quarter of a mile indoors, making the distance 2 3-5 seconds faster than the previous time made by Le Roy See two years ago. Ward Claflin won a match race against Deering, and Peter Sinnlurd, the Norwegian, defeated a fine field in the one-mile handicap. The summaries:

One-Mile Match Race.—Won by Ward Claflin, Pawnee Athletic Club; Harry J. Deering, Bay Ridge Athletic Club, second. Time—3:34.

Quarter-Mile Against 0:46 3-5, World's Rink Record.—Won by Harry P. McDonald, Heffley School and New York Athletic Club. Time—0:44 1-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by Peter Sinnlurd, Christiania, Norway, scratch; A. E. Davis, Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush, L. I., 80 yards, second; Hugh Pallister, Heffley School, Brooklyn, 80 yards, third. Time—3:15.

The Chances.

"You say our friend insisted that he had a plan for a perpetual-motion machine and a formula for converting base metals into gold?"

"Yes."

"I wonder what has become of him."

"If he stuck to his workshop they have probably locked him up. But if he went out and organized a few stock companies, he is no doubt rich and comfortable."—Washington Star.

Not Disposed to Dispute.

Aunt Hannah—Oh, you fool of a girl! Just because a man tells you you are the prettiest woman in the world, and the wisest and the sweetest, you believe him.

Arabella—And why shouldn't I? Do you know, Aunty, I kind er think so myself.—Boston Transcript.

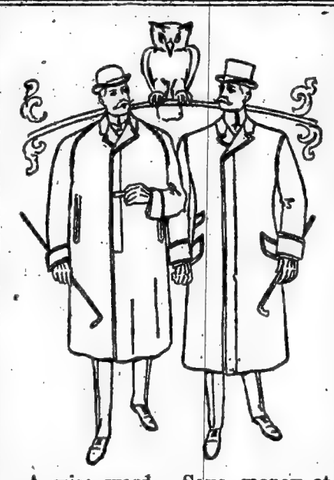

A wise word. Save money at our Remnant Sale.

We have it twice a year, and thereby make many sterling friends. Will you give us an opportunity to make a friend of you?

Our quotations are: Suit to order, $14; former price from $16 to $40. Coat and vest, $10.50; formerly from $12 to $30. Trousers, $4; formerly from $5 to $10. Overcoats, satin lined, $20. One hundred styles of fancy waistcoats, silk trimmed, $6. We claim they are double value. If you think otherwise, money back.

Our Full-dress and Tuxedos, silk lined and faced, at $30, are the best value that can be obtained anywhere.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and 9th Street.

Ehrich Bros. Ehrich Bros.

In Connection With the Great 59c Underwear Sale,

We Offer Three Complete Sample Lines of Fine Garments. Over 1,400 Pieces from Finest Makers. Prices Less Than Half.

To the best of our knowledge—and it's part of our business to be well informed—there are no other offers in the United States as good as these to-day. The underwear store has been enlarged a third to accommodate the garments from this latest purchase—a purchase that included every stitch that three great makers had, including sample lines of the best garments on the market, comprising Night Gowns, Corset Covers, Skirts and Drawers, umbrella shape, Skirt-Length Chemises, Kimono and Negligee House and Lounging Gowns.

These are made of the very finest lawns, cambrics, nainsooks and muslins, trimmed with exquisite embroideries, laces and ribbons. They have been divided into six distinct lots, and at these prices are absolutely the best values we have ever offered or heard of. Every one of these is worth at least twice and in many cases three times, these figures. We believe they will make the most comprehensive and important sale of the kind ever held. The clearing prices are **79c., 98c., 1.29, 1.98, 2.98, 3.98**

With the above we shall offer 200 pieces of fine Silk Underwear, representing samples purchased at 50c. on the dollar. The selling prices will create a furor among lovers of genuine bargains. There are Negligee Gowns, Lounging Gowns, Umbrella Drawers and Skirt-Length Chemises, with rich trimmings of assorted patterns of lace insertions and edgings.

Important Lace Offers.

REAL HAND-RUN BLACK SPANISH LACE FICHUS, value $5.00, each	2.98
RUSSIAN LACE ALLOVERS, 20 inches wide, value $2.98 yard, at, yard, $1.39 and	1.98
REAL RUSSIAN LACE COLLARS, value $5.00 each, at $2.98 and	1.98
CREAM PT. DE VENICE RUSSIAN LACE BANDS AND WAVY GALONS, value double these prices, at, yd., 39c., 48c., 69c.	79c
White Point de Paris and Valenciennes LACES, with insertions to match; finest quality and a large variety of designs; value 15c. to 25c., at, per yard, 5c., 6c., 8c. and	10c
Real hand made TORCHON LACES, 4 inches wide, insertions to match; value 40c. yard, at, per yard	22c
REAL HAND-MADE TORCHON LACES, value 30c. yd., at, yd.	15c
REAL HAND-MADE RUSSIAN LACES AND GALONS, value $1.50 yard, at, yard	48c
FINE TORCHON LACES AND INSERTIONS, 2 to 4 inches wide, value 12c. yd., at, yd.	5c

Chiffon and Veilings.

ALL-SILK MOUSSELINE DE SOIE AND CHIFFON, 45 inches wide, all shades; value 69c. regular, at, yd.	39c
SILK VEILINGS, all the new meshes, plain and chenille and velvet spotted; value 25c. yd., at, yd.	12½c

Opening of the New Spring Silks.

Our opening of new Printed Foulards on Monday will be the largest and most exclusive in the history of our Silk Store. Styles and colorings that positively cannot be found elsewhere, or duplicated later, are here for your inspection.

We intend to make Monday a record breaker by offering in our Silk Department the best values we have ever shown. Note the values:

Superior quality plain TAFFETA SILK, in 65 leading evening and street colors, including white and cream, also black, very heavy, with high rustle and finish; regular 85c. quality; Monday only	59c
24-inch PRINTED FOULARDS, all pure silk, latest spring colors and new pretty designs; the value is 75c.; our price only	58c
SATIN LUMINEUX, all pure silk, very popular for full dresses and waists, in all the leading evening and street colors; the 90c. grade at	79c
27-inch black TAFFETA, good, heavy quality, with brilliant lustre; value 80c., here at	59c
Special sale of black "guaranteed" TAFFETA SILK that we guarantee if not given entire satisfaction in six months to give new silk in its place; prices, per yard, from 69c. to	1.25
Black PEAU DE SOIE, GROS GRAIN and SATIN DUCHESSE, fine dress qualities, very heavy, with superior soft, rich finish; usually retailed at $1.19, for this sale	98c

6th Ave. and 23d St. **6th Ave. and 23d St.**

NEW BASEBALL AGREEMENT.

American Association to be Revived to Fight Johnson.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.—As the result of a meeting held at the Louisville Hotel this afternoon, signatures were secured to an agreement which provides for a revival of the American Association under the backing and influence of the National League, and also for the purpose of fighting Ban Johnson and the American League, and preventing him from getting possession of the surplus players of the National League, as under the rule recently adopted each National League team is to be limited to sixteen players.

There were present at the meeting W. H. Watkins of Indianapolis, Harry C. Pulliam, late Secretary of the Pittsburg Club, and J. J. Saunders, H. B. Burford, and John J. McCloskey, all of Louisville, the latter formerly manager of the Louisville League Club. John T. Brush was expected to be present, but he failed to arrive.

Papers have been drawn and a meeting has been decided upon to be held in two weeks, at which final organization will be perfected and the National League asked to sanction the association and distribute the players. There are, as stated, eight clubs, but there may be ten, as not only will Indianapolis abandon the American League, but Detroit may also do so, in which event Philadelphia will be added. The circuit, managers, and backers, so far as known, and the playing fields, will be as follows: New York—Manhattan Field, backed by Andrew Freedman; Boston—Charles River Park, Arthur Irwin; Baltimore—Union Park, Von der Horst, Robinson, and McGraw; Washington—League Park, the Wagners; Louisville—League Park, Burford, Saunders, and McCloskey; St. Louis—Al Spink; Milwaukee—H. D. Quin and Koch; Indianapolis—W. H. Watkins and American League team. Possibly: Philadelphia—F. C. Richter; Detroit—Burns and Stallings and American League team. The question of an eight or ten club circuit depends upon whether Detroit cuts loose from Johnson.

John McGraw is said to have been brought around by Andrew Freedman, and something good is in store for him. If Robinson manages Baltimore, McGraw might manage the resurrected Metropolitans on Manhattan Field.

It is also said Harry Pulliam is to be made Secretary of the National League. Nick Young remains at the head as President, and as Secretary it is expected that Pulliam will be given charge of the American Association.

The Little Girls and the Sentry.

From The London Chronicle's War Letter.

From Koomati Poort I drove to Barberton, making forced marches, and reached it in two days. The whole country, cool after the rains, was green with the promise of Spring. Little rivulets trickled where before had been dry sand, a parched arid desert had become a flower garden.

In the course of an evening saunter I came across three little mites, hand in hand, standing fearfully some ten to twenty paces from a picket. The sentry, a stalwart cavalryman, paced his beat smartly, and looked imposing, even in khaki. The eldest of the children was a girl, perhaps six years old; the other two clung to each side of her skirts. As I approached, the leader of the party said, "We want to go past, please." "Very well," I said, "go on; nobody will hurt you." "But," she said, "won't the sentry stop us?" "Tell him you are a little English girl," I replied. Three little figures moved timidly forward. The sentry had overheard the conversation, and his eye twinkled grimly. "Halt! who goes there?" rang out in stentorian tone; then in childish treble, "Please, I'm a little English girl." "Pass, little English girl, all's well"; the butt of a rifle clanked on the stone pavement, and the sentry stood at ease with as much precision as if he had been on guard at Whitehall itself. The little party, with beating hearts, but heads erect, walked past the post, full of the pride of race and of conquest.

Modified Stop.

"Papa, what do I say when I want him to stop?" asked Sammy, who was taking his first lesson in driving.

"Pull on the lines and say 'Whoa!'" replied his father.

A moment later the horse started down a slope in the road at a trot that soon became almost a gallop.

Sammy's mind acted quickly.

"Half-whoa!" he said, pulling gently on the lines.—Chicago Tribune.

BRAVERY IN BATTLE.

Curious Extracts from the Order Book of the Gallant Gen. Wolfe.

From The London Express.

Some curiously interesting matter has lately been unearthed from an old order book of the Twentieth Regiment, the "Minden boys," now the Lancashire Fusiliers, which emanated from the heroic soldier Wolfe when Colonel of the regiment, about 1750.

Their bearing upon military conduct in the field makes them very distinctly topical just now.

"Whoever shall throw away his arms in an action, whether officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, (unless it appears they are so damaged as to be useless,) either under the pretense of taking up others that are of a better sort or for any other cause whatsoever, must expect to be tried by a court-martial for the crime.

"The death of an officer commanding a company or platoon shall be no excuse for the confusion or misbehavior of that platoon; for, while there is an officer or non-commissioned officer left alive to command, no man is to abandon his colors or betray his country.

"Neither officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier is to leave his platoon or abandon the colors for a slight wound. While a man is able to do his duty, and stand and hold his arms, it is infamous to retire.

"The battalion is not to halloo, or cry out, upon any account whatsoever, although the rest of the troops should do it, until they are ordered to charge with their bayonets; in that case, and when they are on the point of rushing upon their enemy, the battalion may give a warlike shout and rush in.

"The soldier who takes his musket from his shoulder and pretends to begin the battle without orders will be put to death that instant. The cowardice or irregular proceeding of one man is not to put the whole in danger.

"The soldier who quits his ranks or offers to fly is instantly to be put to death by the officer who commands the platoon. A soldier does not deserve to live who will not fight for his King and country.

"If a non-commissioned officer or private man is missing after an action and joins his company afterward unhurt, he will be reputed a coward and a fugitive, and will be tried for his life.

"If we attack a body less in extent than the battalion, the platoons upon the wings must be careful to direct their fire obliquely so as to strike the enemy. The officers are to inform the soldiers of their platoons before the action begins where they are to direct their fire; and they are to take a good aim to destroy their adversaries.

"There is no necessity for firing very fast. A cool, well-levelled fire, with the pieces carefully loaded, is much more destructive and formidable than the quickest fire in confusion. (The soldiers are to take their orders entirely from the officer of their platoon, and he is to give them with all possible coolness and resolution.) The misbehavior of any other corps will not affect this battalion, because the officers are determined to give the strongest proofs of their fidelity, zeal, and courage, in which the soldiers will second them with their usual spirit.

"The men should consider that they are upon the point of entering in to a war for the defense of their country; that a drunken, vicious, irregular army is but a poor defense to a State; but that the virtue, courage, and obedience are a sure guard in all assaults; they should, therefore, always be ready to perform their part with honor and spirit, and not give themselves up to any excess or irregularity. In times like these both officers and soldiers should particularly exert themselves in every part of the duty, and show their country that they deserve its esteem and admiration by their zeal, fidelity, and valor."

The principles on which the British soldier should fight vary little to this day from those inculcated by General Wolfe.

All His Fault.

Mr. Binks, (whose invalid wife insists on boarding)—Look here, now. The Medical Record says nothing will improve a woman's health like sweeping, baking, bedmaking, dish-washing, and polishing the silver.

Mrs. Binks—Huh! You know very well you never got me any silver to polish. No wonder I'm sick.—New York Weekly

International Armor Brand

BOND 1-in. HELENA 2¼-in. BOULEVARD 2½-in.

NEW CREATIONS

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs.

AN AMIABLE ENGLISHMAN.

Mr. Labouchere Does Not Like Our Way with the Nicaragua Canal, but He Would Accede.

From The London Truth.

That there should be a ship canal uniting the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific is to the interest of all nations, but more especially of the United States, as it would connect by a sea passage their Eastern and Western States. In 1850 the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was signed. By its provisions it was agreed that if such a canal was made, both countries should join in making it; that neither should have exclusive right over the waterway and its approaches; and that the canal should be open to the commerce of the world. By the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the former treaty is so far abrogated that, while the principle of neutrality is maintained, military occupation is permissible by the United States. This is the present position. The amendment inserted by the Senate adds a clause by which the United States may take measures, if necessary, for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order. The canal would in times of

ELLIOTT BEAT DAVENPORT

Shooting at 100 Live Birds at Inter-State Park Traps.

WINNER KILLED NINETY-FOUR

Morfey Won the Shoot for New Utrecht Gun Club Trophy at Twenty Live Birds.

One of the best pigeon-shooting contests of the season was decided yesterday, at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., when the veteran trap shooter J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City and L. T. Davenport of New York met in a private match at 100 live birds. Mr. Elliott reached the shooting grounds fresh from his Western victory over Crosby for the Cast Iron Medal, a noted trophy for pigeon shooters, and dropped into his match with Davenport as a matter of course, taking it really as a preparation for his coming contest against R. A. Welch, winner of the Grand American Handicap in 1893, for the Dupont Championship Trophy, next week. Elliott's opponent gave him quite a race, however, and the pigeon shooters in attendance witnessed a splendid competition, though Elliott won in the end by a fairly safe margin. The winner, as in all his matches, shot his pump gun.

In the race the birds averaged fairly equal, though each shooter had some difficult ones. The best and fastest pigeon released fell to Davenport for his eighty-third shot. This was after one sluggish bird that would not fly had been loosed from the traps. All efforts failed to make it fly, and the gunner called for a new bird. This came in the shape of a strong, fast, left-curtaining driver, a hard bird to hit, but the shooter brought it down, his first barrel killing, though he used his second barrel as a measure of safety. Straight through the match the birds were uncommonly fast and good. Elliott's lost birds were his first, sixth, twenty-sixth, sixty-second, eighty-seventh, and eighty-eighth. His eighty-seventh was a straight driver that was hard hit, but which landed just on the boundary, and, after wavering for a few seconds, fell dead out of bounds. Davenport's lost birds were his second, tenth, eighteenth, twenty-fourth, thirty-fourth, thirty-sixth, forty-third, forty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixty-third, eighty-fourth, eighty-ninth, and ninety-third, all difficult birds. The score of the match is as follows:

J. A. R. Elliott, Kansas City—					K.	M.
02122	*2222	22221	22212	21222	23	2
02222	22222	02222	02222	02220	24	1
22122	22211	10222	21222	11111	24	1
12122	11212	1*21	12221	01122	23	2
					—	—
					94	6
L. T. Davenport, New York—						
20222	02220	22122	22022	222*2	21	4
22112	22202	01111	22012	22012	23	4
11211	22201	21012	22112	11221	23	2
22222	02202	22201	12202	22012	23	3
					—	—
					87	13

Following this shoot, the New Utrecht Gun Club shot off its regular programme. The chief event was for the New Utrecht Trophy, for which a good field competed, a tie at the finish being shot off, miss and out, and ended just before the light began to fall. The score of this event was as follows:

NEW UTRECHT TROPHY.

Conditions, 20 birds; handicap, one, two, and three birds; misses to count as kills.

Lincoln—					
Yds. Hcp.					
28 3	(1)(1)22(1)	20222	20222	22222—18	2
Hydecker—					
28 2	2(1)2(1)2	22012	*0222	10022—16	4
A. Oakley—					
27 3	2122(1)	11222	12122	12212—20	0
Jack—					
29 2	222(1)2'	(1)2221	22222	*21*2 18	2
Feesenden—					
29 2	2(2.(1)22	2212	22022	22222—18	2
Sykes—					
28 2	2-1)22(1)	20222	22*21	10220—17	3
J. A. Bennett—					
28 2	2122(1)1	22210	22210	22*20—16	4
Capt. Jacks—					
28 ..	22210	21212	*022*	21111—16	4
Lockwood—					
28 3	12111 (1)	11(1)(2)	20012	12011—17	3
Wood—					
28 2	12(1)(1)1	11220	11200	2210*—15	5
Hendrickson—					
28 ..	20220	*0201	20220	22102—12	8
Pierry—					
29 ..	11110	202*2	100w—		
Chapman—					
29 2	222(1)1	10221	20222	20102—16	4
Kyrne—					
28 2	12111	10021	01012	*1202—14	6
Norton—					
28 1	(1)00	w—			
Morfey—					
29 0	22222	22222	22022	22222—20	0

Morfey, winner; Jack winner of second prize in miss and out which followed.

The meeting of the special committee appointed by the Governing Shooting Committee to report a constitution and by-laws for the new organization was not held, as only two of the five members were present. The Governing Committee held a meeting, however, and considered the reports of good progress made by the men appointed to look out for the interests of the committee. The regular meeting was set for next week.

To Organize Shooting Club.

Capt. James F. Conlin, realizing the need in this city of a general headquarters for the interchange of views and news of interest to the shooting fraternity in the vicinity of Greater New York, has sent out a call for a meeting at 513 Sixth Avenue to-morrow evening at 8:30 o'clock for the purpose of organizing a shooting club. A number of prominent shots have signified their intention of joining the new organization.

Capt. Sands Won the Shoot.

Special to The New York Times.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 5.—Capt. William A. Sands, the noted trap shooter of the Hell Gate, Emerald, Flushing, and other well-known gun clubs, captured first honors at the tournament of the Flushing Gun Club held near here to-day, on the club's grounds. H. Hendrickson was the runner up and Edwin J. Clark and A. Doncourt tied for third honors. The shoot was well attended. Capt. Sands killed twenty-three out of his twenty-five birds in the main event.

Patterson Won the Chief Trophy.

George C. Patterson was the chief winner at the trap shooting tournament of the Brooklyn Gun Club, held yesterday on the club grounds, near Union Course, L. I. There was a big attendance of the members, and Patterson, with John S. Wright and H. S. Wells, was the main winner of the entire programme, which consisted of a number of clay bird trap shooting competitions.

Officers of Morristown F. C.

At the annual meeting of the Morristown Field Club, the following ticket was unanimously elected: President—Elliot Smith; Vice President—Robert H. McCurdy; Secretary—Richard B. Duyckinck; Treasurer—William J. Romaine; Additional Governors—John R. Brinley, C. Albert Rickard, and C. W. Throckmorton.

The Treasurer's report showed the club's finances to be in a flourishing condition, though over $1,000 had been spent in unusual improvements. The present membership is 578, a gain of 34 for the year. The club is kept open all the year round, and in Winter the members divide their time between skating, golf, pool, and bowling. Four acres of the grounds are flooded each Winter for a skating pond, on which the ice has already this season been used continuously for the past month.

In Summer golf, baseball, and tennis are the principal attractions. Last Fall the club held its third open-air horse show, which was pronounced by experts one of the best out-door horse shows of the year.

The membership is restricted on social lines, although the annual dues are but $10 for men and half that amount for women.

Low dues, its situation in the centre of Morristown, and good management have made the club one of the most successful of its kind in the country.

Sharkey and McCoy Matched.

"Tom" Sharkey and "Kid" McCoy were matched yesterday by "Jim" Kennedy of the Twentieth Century Athletic Club of San Francisco to meet in a twenty-round bout there on Feb. 28. Manager Kennedy has also engaged "Terry" McGovern to meet some man to be selected later. The second fight will take place some time in May.

BASKET BALL AT HARVARD.

Intercollegiate Games Being Arranged for Buffalo Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 5.—Plans are being made for a series of intercollegiate basketball games at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, either the coming Spring or Fall. Jesse Dann, Chairman of the Committee on Sports, has written a letter to Manager Jennings of the Crimson team asking him to consider the matter, and in reply Jennings has stated that Harvard will surely be represented if the series can be arranged.

The prospect of playing at the Pan-American has stimulated an interest in basketball at Harvard, which had already far exceeded that of previous years. Recognized by the athletic association for the first time this Fall, the game promises to become one of the leading sports in the big university. When the call for candidates was made early in October sixty men reported for work, and under systematic coaching some excellent material has been developed. At the present time the squad has been reduced to about twenty-five men, among whom are many prominent football and baseball players, who take basketball as a means for keeping in condition for the rougher outdoor sports.

Harvard is very fortunate in having for her Captain Clark, the old basketball player of Yale. Clark was graduated from Yale two years ago, and is now in the Harvard Law School. He is a player of wide experience, a man of great popularity, and enterprise, and is doing wonders with the material which he has on hand. In the most important game of the season—the game with Yale—he will be pitted against men who perhaps have played under him, but this will not mean that the Sons of Eli will have a walkover. Clark is a Harvard man now, and will play to win. The schedule follows:

Jan. 10, Salem Y. M. C. A., at Salem; Jan. 12, Williston, at East Hampton; Jan. 15, Holy Cross, at Worcester; Jan. 17, Lowell Y. M. C. A. at Lowell; Jan. 21, Framingham Military Academy at South Framingham; Feb. 2, Dartmouth at Hanover; Feb. 9, Lawrence Y. M. C. A. at Lawrence; Feb. 11, Watertown Y. M. C. A. at Watertown; Feb. 14, Nashua Y. M. C. A. at Nashua; Feb. 15, Yale at New Haven; Feb. 16, Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge; Feb. 28, Fourth Separate Company at Yonkers, N. Y.; Feb. 23, Columbia at Schenectady; March 2, Washington Continentals at Schenectady; March 5, Orange A. A. at Orange, Mass.; March 9, Brooklyn A. A. at Brooklyn; March 10, Williston at Williamstown; March 20, Drury Academy at North Adams, Mass.; March 24, Fall River Y. M. C. A. at Fall River; March 29, Portland Y. M. C. A. at Portland, Me.

Basket Ball Managers Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 5.—The National League basket ball managers met here this afternoon to patch two of the black eyes the game has received in the last two weeks. In the Trenton case, where Referee Pratt was so roughly handled, there was not enough evidence at hand, and the league decided to reinstate Lindsey pending further investigation. To break up pugilism in the game it has been decided that any player who is disqualified for slugging shall be fined $25 for the first offense and the second time suspended.

In the future, the referee will not have power to disqualify a player between the halves, but in such cases he must prefer charges against the player and file the same with the President, to be acted upon at the next meeting of the league.

When the players who had collected in the lobby of the hotel heard what they will be up against, they began discussing the wisdom of forming a protective association.

Manager Smith of the Bristol team did not bring up the protest against the New York team, and the matter was dropped.

Yale Basket Ball Team Won.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 5.—Yale University basket ball team defeated Hiram College's team here to-night by a score of 22 to 7. Clarke of the Yale team took the honors, scoring nine goals from the field and two by fouls. Otherwise the teams were evenly matched. One thousand people were present.

WALTHOUR WON CYCLE RACE.

Boston's Six-Day Contest Closed with a Fast Sprint by the Leaders.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—In another of the cyclone finishes for which he is famous, "Bobbie" Walthour of Atlanta, Ga., the Southern champion, and the seventy-three-hour world's champion, won the international six-day bicycle race at Park Square Garden, which ended to-night. He did not let himself out until the last lap, and when he did it did not seem as if any of the others were riding at all. Will C. Stinson of Cambridge came in second, while Archie McEachern of Toronto was third. The distance was 1,099 miles 2 laps.

The final score was: Walthour, (leading by two lengths,) 1,099.2; Stinson, 1,099.2; McEachern, 1,099.2; McLean, 1,098.2; Fischer, 1,098.2; Kaeser, 1,099.2; Downey, 1,099.2; Babcock and Muller left the track after the fifty-ninth hour, so the leaders could be given as clear a field as possible.

Among the most sensational features of the day were the gaining of laps by Babcock and Muller during the evening. The riding has been uniformly good, and was marred by no serious accidents. There were fully 10,000 people in attendance during the evening. The racing has been ten hours each day during the week, and ended at 11:00 to-night.

Babcock and Muller scores 1,081 and 1,071 miles, respectively.

ATHLETIC AND CYCLING MEET.

Eighth Regiment Armory Will Be Scene of Large Sporting Carnival.

Athletes and cyclists of the old school, the time when amateur cycling events were more popular than now, are very pleased at the interest and energy displayed in the coming double-night meeting of the Associated Cycle Clubs of New York and Company E, Eighth Regiment Infantry. The meeting will take place Jan. 19 and 26. The capacity of the armory floor is taxed to its utmost to accommodate the contestants for training purposes, the cyclists alternating with the athletes four nights a week in the use of the armory.

One of the principal reasons for the activity and animation shown in this meeting is the endeavor of the amateur bicycle riders to revive the sport, which has not received the attention it should have of late.

The following athletic events, open to all amateurs registered with the Amateur Athletic Union, will be decided: 60-yard dash, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, novice; one mile, handicap.

The cycling part of the programme will be made up of the following events: Two-mile handicap; one-mile handicap; one-mile novice, and five-mile pursuit race, limited to teams of two men from each organization.

As all the athletic events on the programme will be decided on the 26th, the entries will not close until the 21st inst., but the entries for the bicycle races will close promptly on the 14th inst. The entries will be received by M. B. Friederich or Capt. George F. Jacoby, at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, and cards giving training privileges on the armory track will be given each contestant upon receipt of his entry.

The following committee will manage the meeting: Capt. G. F. Jacoby, Chairman, Company E, Eighth Regiment; M. L. Bridgeman, New York Athletic Club; Lieut. G. H. Hart, Company E; M. B. Friederich, Harlem Wheelmen; Sergeant H. H. Hall, Company E; Edward Gerbereux, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; Sergt. J. F. Riley, Company E; Capt. A. S. Taylor, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen; Corporal H. W. Cole, Company E; Capt. G. W. Nagle, Madison Wheelmen.

Harness Races on Long Island.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST WILLISTON, L. I., Jan. 5.—Andrews Brothers' gelding, Lee Cuyler, won in the matinée road races here to-day in straight heats. The races were contested on Willis Avenue. There were two classes, a free for all, which was won by Lee Cuyler handily, and a 2:50 Class, which went to Climax, driven by his owner, Duryea. Summaries:

Free for all, trotting or pacing.

Andrews Brothers' b. g. Cuyler, (Van Houten)	1	1	1
Will Bowne's b. h. Rudd, (Schultz)	2	2	2
August Munz's b. g. Eddie D., (Munz)	3	3	3
Frank Dudgeon's blk. h. Crescent, (Dudgeon)	Dis.		

Time not taken.

2:50 Class.—Trotting or pacing.

Edward Duryea's b. h. Climax, (owner)	1	1	1
H. Schultz's Harry Madden, (owner)	2	2	2
C. Wansor's b. m. Angeanette, (owner)	3	3	3

Time not taken.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The Pride won the Naglee Selling Stakes, the feature of the programme at Oakland to-day. He had to be much the best to win, as he got away poorly. He caught the leaders at the stretch and won cleverly. Weather showery, track sloppy. Results: Futurity course—High Ho, 105, (Bassinger,) 1; Isaline, 102, 2; Tenny Belle, 105, 3. Time—1:12. Seven furlongs—Telamon, 94, (Walsh,) 1; Malay, 100, 2; Greenock, 109, 3. Time—1:29. Three furlongs, two-year-olds—Sorine, 105, (O'Connor,) 1; Yankee Dame, 105, 2; J. W. Kirby, 110, 3. Time—0:37½. Seven furlongs, the Naglee Selling Stakes—The Pride, 103, (O'Connor,) 1; Meehanus, 103, 2; Grand Sachem, 97, 3. Time—1:25¼. One and one-sixteenth miles, handicap—The Fretter, 114, (Mounce,) 1; Lennep, 117, 2; Lady Meddlesome, 98, 3. Time—1:49½. One and one-eighth miles—Morinel, 104, (Mounce,) 1; Lou Rey, 109, 2; Donator, 106, 3. Time—1:56.

Harlem Jockey Club's Stakes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The Harlem Jockey Club has announced its list of stakes for the Spring and Summer meetings of 1901. The stakes close Feb. 18, the principal ones being as follows: For three-year-olds and upward: Twentieth Century Handicap, $5,000 added, estimated value, $7,500; Harlem Handicap, $4,000 added, estimated value, $6,000; Chicago Stakes, $2,500 added, estimated value, $4,000; Austin Selling Stakes, $1,500 added, estimated value, $3,000, and the Garden City Handicap, $1,500 added, estimated value, $3,000.

Last Night's Bowling Games.

The non-commissioned staff of the Twelfth Regiment won three games from Company E in the regimental bowling tournament on the armory alleys last night. The scores:

NON.-COM. STAFF. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	COMPANY E. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Dowling	106	135	93	Shearer	127	119	107
Murphy	154	135	135	Lamb	123	85	118
Buek	146	132	172	Hyland	87	94	180
Currie	121	134	102	Steinert	112	104	96
McDermott	178	175	155	Corbett	107	89	70
Total	704	715	617	Total	605	491	551

TEAMS BRUSH ON SPEEDWAY.

Chicago Pair Won Two Trials Against Fast Local Horses.

Team racing was a prominent factor of the sport in the Speedway yesterday afternoon when three of the fastest and best known pairs were started to the satisfaction of the large crowd of spectators that lined the stretch. The roadbed was a trifle hard, but this did not seem to bother the teams in the least, especially Erin and Windsor, driven by H. O. Armour of Chicago, who carried off the honors, winning two heats out of three against the fast trotting pair Hattie Hogand and Antoinette, driven by E. B. Moran, and Louise Mac, 2:09¾, and Salient, with E. B. Gwathmey handling the reins. There were only two starters in the first heat, the Moran and Armour teams, which got away on fairly even terms. For the first quarter the Moran team set the pace, and then the Armour team began to close up on them gradually until the stretch was reached, when they were even. A desperate struggle followed, and it was either team's race until the Armour team, urged with whip and voice, made a spurt that landed them across the line a half length in front of their opponents. Louise Mac, 2:09¾, and Salient joined in the second brush, but made a poor showing, owing to the fact that it was the first time Salient had been put to the pole with Louise Mac, whose mate is Tiverton, 2:23¼. After several false starts the three teams were got away in very ragged form. Louise Mac and Salient set the pace for a short distance, when they were passed by the Armour team, which was being hard pressed by the Moran team. Nearing the finish, the Gwathmey team fell behind, and the Armour team, while leading, broke. Although they regained their footing almost instantly, the Moran team was by them like a shot, and won out easily. Only the Armour and Moran teams were started in the final, which was a race from start to finish. A better start could not have been made on a track, both teams catching at the same time and starting side by side. The first quarter was covered in remarkably fast time, without either team gaining as much as a foot. They came down the stretch under the whip with a clear road, and it looked very much like a dead heat until the Armour team, when not more than fifty yards from the finish, jumped into the lead and made a grand-stand finish, winning by a head. The crowd was enthusiastic with its applause, and clamored for another brush, but nobody seemed willing but Mr. Armour.

Much surprise was caused by the speed shown by the trotter Louis Victor, 2:10, driven by Jack Curry, the trainer. He was turned to a very pretty start with Queen Wilkes, 2:12, driven by E. E. Smathers, and Alice Barnes, 2:11½, driven by George Spear. For the first quarter Louis Victor hung behind, letting Alice Barnes set the pace. Half way down the stretch he began to close the gap, and, making his spurt at the proper moment, passed his opponents and landed an easy victory in race-track style. Queen Wilkes was a good second. On the way home Louis Victor and Alice Barnes met on the lower stretch and were started. This time Alice Barnes made a much better showing, but Louis Victor had a trifle too much speed for her, and won by a narrow margin. Johnny Agnew, 2:05¾, driven by A. C. Bostwick, was matched against Teddy Look, 2:20¾, driven by H. L. Stout, but did not seem to be in his usual form and lost the first heat by almost a length. The second go proved a much closer contest from start to finish, the two animals covering the last quarter close together. The curbstone brigade declared it a dead heat. The handsome trotter Little Coaster, 2:21¼, driven by J. P. Baiter, led Prestina, driven by George McBride, into camp, after a hotly contested brush.

Among the many who witnessed the sport was J. W. Cornish, driving the trotter David B., 2:09¼; John F. Cockerill, with Swift and Honor Bright to the pole; B. Zahn, driving Dundess, 2:23¾, and E. C. Morton, driving the bay pacing team Melton, Jr., and Marguerite to the pole, and Charles Harriman, driving the green colt Blackman.

RACE TRACK RESULTS.

Monk Wayman Won the Audubon Handicap at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 5.—The Audubon Handicap, to-day's stake feature, was a drive from end to end of the mile and a sixteenth. Strangest was favorite in the betting, with Albert Vale a strong second choice, while Monk Wayman, who opened at threes, went back to fives. After racing Ida Ledford into submission, Monk Wayman had to deal with Strangest, and won from the Eastern horse by a scant neck in a hard drive. The steeplechase was a chapter of accidents, though none interfered with the success of the favorite. Harve B. fell at the sixth jump, but Williams remounted and finished second. Don Clarencio stumbled as he landed from the third jump, and Herting fell over his head, but also remounted and finished.

Sue Johnson, Orion, and Isen were the winning favorites.

The California officials have notified the Stewards of the local meeting that Jockey Coburn, whose services are claimed by Atkins & Lottridge, is on his way there with the intention of riding, and ask that he be notified to return to California within ten days under penalty of the revocation of his license. Summaries:

Six furlongs. Sallie J., 107, (O'Brien,) 1; Barrica, 103, 2; Fluke, 105, 3. Time—1:24. Seven furlongs. Orion, 100, (Cochran,) 1; Lady Curzon, 97, 2; Dick Furber, 104, 3. Time—1:38. Steeplechase handicap, short course. Isen, 158, (Lawless,) 1; Harve B., 152, 2; San Clarencio, 135, 3. Time—4:09½. Audubon Handicap, mile and a sixteenth. Monk Wayman, 112, (Dale,) 1; Strangest, 112, 2; Albert Vale, 112, 3. Time—2:01½. Six and a half furlongs. Sara Gamp, 101, (Dale,) 1; Bean, 101, 2; Georgia Gardner, 101, 3. Time—1:32½. Six furlongs. Sue Johnson, 99, (Cochran,) 1; Macie Marie, 94, 2; Segurance, 100, 3. Time—1:32½.

Heavy Loss on Henley Regatta.

The financial report presented at the recent annual meeting of the Stewards of the Henley (England) Royal Regatta showed a loss of over £900 ($4,500) on the year's working. The expense of the regatta was over £2,750, and some of the items are interesting, such as rents of meadows, erecting grand stand, tents, inclosure, fencing, &c., bands, police, &c., £958; expenses on course, including booming and hire of launches for keeping the course, £656; expenses of competitors' tents, £275; cups, medals, &c., £196; printing (including programmes) and stationery, advertising, &c., £285; landing stages and press stand, £125; other expenses, £224. The chief revenue comes from the renting of meadows for boat proprietors and club lawns, admissions to grand stand and inclosure, carriage tickets, &c., mawing, lumped together, £877. The sale of programmes brought in £230, and entrance fees amounted to £182, while the sum of £491 was received in subscriptions and donations. The war had something to do with the loss, but the chief reason was, without doubt, the small number of house boats which applied for positions. The very stringent rules made against house boats being let or sold "with position" kept many owners away, and the subscription list from owners of house boats was consequently the smallest for very many years.

Knickerbocker A. C. Billiards.

John A. Hendrick won the last match last night in the fourteen-inch balk-line championship billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He defeated Dr. A. B. Miller in fifty-one innings, scoring the required 300 points to 184 for Miller. Hendrick made one run of 52. Charles S. Norris won the championship last week with four straight wins. Hendrick gets second honors. Dr. Miller third, and Dr. L. L. Mial fourth. Albro Atkin was the other competitor.

The scores last night were:

John A. Hendrick—1 1 1 0 1 4 0 1 0 0 6 0 0 0 50
9 0 10 0 1 0 3 1 0 0 2 17 2 5 5 2 1 22 26 0 28 1 0
3 2 0 0 0 5 14 0 0 11 0 0 2 0 16. Total, 300. Average, 5 45-51. Highest single run, 52.

Dr. A. B. Miller—3 3 1 1 10 3 2 1 0 1 12 4 1 11
4 1 0 1 7 0 5 2 3 0 0 3 7 13 1 1 22 0 4 1 0 0 0 7
0 0 14 3 1 0 0 3 2 0 1 0 16. Total, 184. Average, 3 31-51. Highest single run, 22.

A handicap club billiard tournament will begin to-morow night.

COLLEGE ATHLETES ACTIVE.

New York University Men Busy Preparing for Coming Events.

From now on the athletes at New York University will be kept actively at work in competition for places on the various teams. With the return from the Christmas recess, there was a marked increase in activity in all of the organizations. The University Tennis Association held a meeting and elected C. Galwey, 1901, President. The other officers of the club are: R. C. Addy, 1902, Vice President; E. V. Anderson, 1903, Secretary; W. P. Banning, 1902, Treasurer; J. T. Allen, representative of tennis and minor sports on the Executive Committee of the Athletic Association. Arrangements are already being made for the annual Spring tournament.

As is usually the case after the holidays, there is an increase of interest in chess attendant upon the inter-collegiate tournaments. Last week the Chess and Checker Club held a meeting and elected the following officers for the year: President—H. Specht, 1903; William P. Banning, 1902, Vice President; Victor Stockell, 1901, Secretary; C. Clements, 1903, Treasurer; J. T. Allen, 1902, Captain of the chess team; H. B. Fernald, 1901, Captain of the checker team; H. Kraft, 1903, manager. Application has been made for admission to the University of Pennsylvania-Cornell-Brown league.

It is now reported that a golf club is to be organized among the enthusiasts of the game at the Heights.

Considerable discussion was caused last week when the following Faculty rules were posted:

1. No student who has failed to complete his required work in physical training shall be advanced to senior standing.

2. No student who has been excused from the work in physical training can participate in any athletic games or sports.

3. No student who has been conditioned in physical training can participate in any athletic contest.

These rules will affect a number of the athleteh who have been dilatory in their gymnastic work.

The gymnastic team this year will be practically the same as it was last year. F. J. Belcher, who has returned to the team, will compete on the horizontal and parallel bars, side horse, and flying rings. E. H. Belcher will be entered in the parallel bars, side horse, and rings, and J. C. Herrmann will try on the bars and in tumbling, while Walton will be a competitor on the side horse. De La Mater and Bedwin will do the club swinging, while Jones and Young will attend to the athletic events. W. C. Belcher and F. Peck are the most promising of the new men. Manager Magnus is busily engaged arranging for the meets for the year.

Negotiations are on foot for a track meet between Hamilton College and New York University, to be held at Ohio Field. This Winter teams will be entered in a number of indoor games. A competition will be held this week to determine the men for the team. Capt. Jones, 1902, is one of the best all-round athletes the university ever put forth. At present he holds six university records, not only in field events, but also in running. He has defeated all the leading high jumpers, winning the intercollegiate jump last year, and later clinching his claim to the title of champion by defeating the former champion, Baxter, in a match contest at Washington. Many other prominent athletes are numbered among the members of the team, which is the strongest the university ever put forth.

Doings of the College Athletes.

The new Cornell out-door track has been almost completed. It is twelve laps to the mile, and is inclined at the ends, giving it the appearance of a huge platter.

A joint athletic meeting has been arranged between Swarthmore, Haverford, Franklin and Marshall, and Rutgers Colleges, only the date and place as yet undecided.

The prospects for a strong lacrosse team at Hobart College next year are bright. The team will probably be the strongest in the history of the sport at Hobart. Games are pending with Pennsylvania, Cornell, Columbia, Harvard, Stevens, College of the City of New York, Swarthmore, Toronto, Lehigh, Crescents, and the Staten Island Athletic Club.

It is said that Roy S. Clarke, the Captain of the Brown University baseball team, will not return to college this year.

The following were the best scores in the annual Christmas Day golf tournament of the University of Pennsylvania: H. N. Taylor, 1901 C., 91—8, 83; H. K. Hill, 1902, M., 49—6, 88; P. A. Castner, 1903, E., 101—8, 93; Alex. Williams, 1904, C., 104—6, 98.

Chicago will have two big intercollegiate football contests next Thanksgiving Day. The University of Michigan and University of Iowa teams will meet in the morning and the University of Chicago and University of Wisconsin elevens will battle in the afternoon.

A baseball game has been arranged between the United States Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis. This will be the first time that these institutions have met in baseball, although their football contests are well known. The challenge was received from West Point. The navy cadets have never been very expert at baseball, but this game will give the sport a great impetus. Hillebrand, the well-known Princeton player, has been engaged to coach the team. The date for the game has not been selected, but it will probably be during the latter part of May.

Since their return from the Christmas vacation the members of the Swathmore hockey squad have been taking daily practice on the fine ice on Crum Creek. The candidates who have been reported to Capt. Clothier are Matthews, 1902; Hall, 1902; Garrett, 1904; Ramsey, 1901; Peters, 1901; Price, 1903; Walker, 1902; Overfield, 1903; Marshall, 1904; Walsh, 1904; Mowery, 1904; Bell, 1904; Bassett, 1904; Flitcraft, 1904; Week, 1903; Sinclair, 1904, and Wilbur, 1904. The schedule so far is as follows: Feb. 12, University of Pennsylvania; Feb. 16, Princeton; Feb. 19, Philadelphia Dental College; Feb. 25, Quaker City; Feb. 28, Jefferson Medical College. Two dates, Jan. 14 and Jan. 28, are being held open pending the arrangement of two games with Haverford.

The handicap pool tournament at the University of Pennsylvania, which began on Dec. 17, will end on Jan. 10. The results to date are as follows:

CLASS A.

H. L. Conrad beat H. D. Pfeiffer, 100—64; H. L. Conrad beat L. P. Smith, 100—71; W. B. Kugler beat L. E. Clarke, 90—86; H. Lallow beat H. D. Pfeiffer, 90—80; H. Lallow beat L. P. Smith, 90—62; W. B. Kugler beat H. Lallow, 90—76; L. P. Smith beat H. D. Pfeiffer, 90—83; W. B. Kugler beat H. D. Pfeiffer, 90—88; H. L. Conrad beat W. B. Kugler, 100—54.			
CLASS B.			
F. D. Drumheller beat W. A. Pancoast, 100—89; F. D. Drumheller beat J. A. S. Schock, 100—62; F. D. Drumheller beat W. L. Shearer, 100—68; W. A. Pancoast beat G. W. Graham, 90—81; G. W. Graham beat J. A. S. Schock, 85—55; J. P. G. Skillern beat G. W. Graham, 90—91; G. W. Graham beat J. S. Hayden, 85—83; W. A. Pancoast beat J. A. S. Schock, 90—27; W. A. Pancoast beat J. P. G. Skillern, 90—62.			
The handicaps of the men are as follows: Class A—Conrad, 100; Clarke, 75; McDermitt, 90; Lallow, 90; Pepper, 85; Pfeiffer, 85; Rockefeller, 70; L. P. Smith, 85; Kugler, 90. Class B—Drumheller, 100; Graham, 85; Pancoast, 20; Schock, 60; Skillern, 80; Singer, 70; Small, 75; Shearer, 85; Hayden, 85.			

Nassau Country Golfers.

Two club competitions were played yesterday by the members of the Nassau Country Club on their golf links at Glen Cove. One was a sweepstakes handicap, which was won by C. O. Gates. The three leading scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
C. O. Gates	91	2	89
W. H. Hicks	92	2	90
J. B. C. Tappan	94	0	94

The second event was the first competition for the silver cup offered by H. V. Kennedy for Class C players. The event is to continue every Saturday during this month and February, and the player having the greatest number of points at the close of the event will receive the trophy. S. E. Robinson won first place and got 3 points, E. H. Sayre got 2 points, and J. W. Gammack got 1. The players were:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
S. E. Robinson	101	8	93
E. H. Sayre	119	18	101
J. W. Gammack	113	8	105
W. H. Hogen	106	10	106
W. J. Matheson	123	15	108
G. P. Tangeman	124	15	109

Death of a Noted Lacrosse Player.

In the death of Dr. William G. Beers, which occurred a few days ago at Montreal, the Canadian national game of lacrosse lost one of its most ardent supporters. He was generally regarded as the "father" of the modern game of lacrosse in Canada, since it was he who wrote the first book on the subject and made the first attempt to reduce the game to a set of rules.

Having seen the game established as the national game of Canada, he organized and Captained the first Canadian lacrosse team that visited England. This team went over in 1876, and, commencing in Belfast, played in most of the available towns of note in Ireland, Scotland, and England.

Dr. Beers also organized and commanded the second lacrosse team sent to England, in 1883, and composed of fifteen players selected from the Montreal and Toronto Clubs, accompanied by thirteen Indians from Caughnawaga. This team played sixty-eight matches in all.

Dr. Beers was also widely known as a writer for the magazines on subjects connected with Canadian field sports.

SCHOOL TEAMS PLAY HOCKEY.

Pomfret Won from Cutler by the Score of 2 Goals to 0.

Cutler and Pomfret Schools played an exciting game of hockey at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. For two swift halves both teams strove desperately to score, and almost until the call of time play was so even that the score stood at 1 to 0 in favor of Pomfret. In the last moment, however, Wagstaff, aided by his whole team, managed to smash the puck into Cutler's goal, and so brought the tally up to 2 to 0 in Pomfret's favor. Cutler, however, vigorously protested over the last point, asserting that the goal had been shot after the timekeeper had blown his whistle signifying the end of the game. Referee Flammer of Columbia Grammar School maintained that he had not heard the sound of the whistle, and allowed the score. The decision was a close one, for when the timekeeper blew the whistle the second time, Flammer then called time, barely as the puck slid between the posts.

Pomfret had decidedly the best of the game all through, despite the apparently slight superiority manifested by the score. Cutler had no team work at all, and had to rely on the insufficient abilities of individual play. Pomfret, on the contrary, for a school team, played a well developed game of hockey. The visitors kept the puck hovering dangerously near Cutler's goal, while the local team never managed to bring the disk past their opponents' point. In the first half, through the excellence of Cutler's defense, Pomfret could get only one goal by the star work of Wagstaff. It was this same player who gained the second and final point just before the conclusion of the game. The line-up:

Pomfret, 2.	Position.	Cutler, 0.
Dixon	Goal	Muser
Towle	Point	Dabney
Hitchcock	Cover point	Auerbach
Wagstaff	Forward	M. Cornell
Johnson	Forward	Hall
Merrell	Forward	Cooper
Swords	Forward	J. Cornell

Goals—Wagstaff, (2.) Referee—Mr. Flammer, Columbia Grammar School. Time of game—15-minute halves.

International Hockey Match.

The Victoria Hockey Club of Montreal, Canada, will visit New York for the third time on Friday and Saturday, Jan. 11 and 12, to play against the New York Athletic Club team and an all-New York hockey team, which will be drawn from the clubs in the Amateur Hockey League. Lovers of hockey will very well remember, some four years ago, the first visit of the Victorias to New York, when hockey was in its infancy in this town. Though they were opposed by the best players of that period, their play was a revelation to New York public, and the enthusiasm reached all bounds. The Victorias have several times been the champions of Canada, and are looked upon this year again to win.

Princeton Won Hockey Game.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 5.—The University hockey team of Princeton defeated the Lawrenceville Preparatory School team on the latter's hockey pond this afternoon by the score of 4 to 0. The game was strongly contested throughout by both teams. Line-up:

Princeton, 4.	Position.	Lawrenceville, 0.
Brown	Goal	Malcolm
Sheffield	Point	Reed, Stickney
Alexander, Brokaw	Cover point	Hirsch
McAlpin	Forward	Hiter
Ogden	Forward	Nixon
Purnell	Forward	Nicholas
Poe	Forward	Kafer

Goals—Ogden, 2; Purnell, 2. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes.

Yale's Hockey Team Beaten.

PITTSBURG

THE PAULIST FATHERS IMPROVE THEIR HOME

Extensive Alterations Made During Last Summer.

City History Woven Into the Structure—Father Hecker's Policy Survives Him.

The big Church of St. Paul the Apostle, which has for many years been a conspicuous feature at the corner of Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, was the scene of great activity last Summer and now presents an altered architectural appearance to the world. The towers on either side of the front of the church have been run up for a number of feet and finished, and now the church stands as it will continue during the life of the present generation and the work of putting on spires will be left to the churchgoers of the future.

The church as it now stands has a considerable amount of city history woven into its structure. The stone which has been used to complete the towers was taken from the old reservoir on Forty-second Street this last Summer. This is in keeping with the stone used in the other part of the structure, which was taken when the church was put up, from the old Croton Aqueduct, at One Hundredth Street. Another part of the church property which calls up familiar recollections to old New Yorkers are the posts at the big gates. These originally did duty at the old Booth's Theatre, on Twenty-third Street, and when posts were needed for the church without delay these were utilized, perhaps as a matter of economy as well as convenience. Since then they have occupied an honorable position in supporting the church fence. The posts have this year put on a new dress and will hardly be recognized by old acquaintances. Up to this Summer they have been plain and square, but they have now been altered and the four largest posts cut into smaller columns with simple capitals which add to the effectiveness of their appearance. The church dates back to 1876, when the first stone was laid, but it was not until 1885 that the congregation moved into it and the work of completion and decoration has been going on practically ever since. The interior work which is now in progress is greater than that on the outside. The original decorations of the church were simple but in excellent taste and left room for any good work that it might be desirable to put in later. This finer and more elaborate work is now going on, and when it is completed will make St. Paul's one of the most beautiful churches in the city.

Some good friends of the church have made arrangements with John La Farge, the artist, to decorate the sanctuary, and the work is being gradually completed. The half dome of the chancel has been finished in gold, which may remain as it is or receive further decoration at the hands of the artist, if it is thought best. Two windows of Mr. La Farge's beautiful glass are in place and several exquisite medallions ornament the two sides of the sanctuary. These are beautiful, but so high that they cannot be appreciated from below at their full value, although the fine finish of the painting appears.

In the body of the church another important work is going on. A clever young artist, W. L. Harris, who returned to this country from abroad a couple of years ago, is devoting himself to its decoration. One chapel dedicated to St. Patrick has been completed. The unveiling and dedication of the last panel took place only a few Sundays ago.

The work of Mr. La Farge has an interest aside from its artistic value, because of his previous connection with the church and friendship for Father Hecker, the founder of the American Order of Paulist Fathers. Mr. La Farge was the first decorator of the church, and the fine windows in the nave are his work. Speaking of this, he gave some reminiscences of Father Hecker the other day and of the building of the church.

DID NOT BELIEVE IN HURRYING.

"The man who hurries does not believe in God," said Mr. La Farge. "Any work that is worth doing will be done. You may try to push it by advertising, but it will be of little avail, and when a work becomes large, it cannot be hurried. Father Hecker did not believe in hurrying his work. He was a man who was willing to wait for its final accomplishment. He was a man of much artistic feeling, although without art training. We had many long talks upon art, and his views were always interesting. his standpoint being entirely different from that of the artist. Many ministers will accept anything that is given them for their churches, but it was different with Father Hecker. He knew what was good, and he was willing to wait to obtain it.

"I knew him very well. He stopped frequently at my house in Newport in his trips East. He had been one of the Brook Farm men with Hawthorne, Emerson, and Dana, and made many visits into New England. In New York, if the members of my family were out of town, I stopped frequently at the house of the Paulist Fathers. The gatherings at the table there and the conversation, usually of the work of the parish, were always interesting. There was no restraint about these visits. If I had not written to Father Hecker for a year, upon my arrival at the house we would take up our common interests as we had left them. We met at the table, and there would be a little talk with Father Hecker every night before bedtime, and in the morning he would go about his work and I down town to mine. A body like the Paulist Fathers takes people as it finds them. It receives them cordially, but when they are gone the business of the parish work engrosses them until another meeting when they hospitably open their doors again.

"Father Hecker might have been a rich man. He came from a family of wealth, but his tendency was toward an intellectual life. He was led to higher things, eventually felt the need of a practical religion and became a Roman Catholic. He founded the Order of the Paulist Fathers here along lines that he believed were in keeping with the needs of this country. He was in the height of his work in 1873, when he became ill. Dr. Brown-Sequard pronounced his case hopeless and he went abroad to rest and await the end. But in traveling he recovered his health, and in 1876 returned to this country.

"During his absence arrangements had been made for a new church, but the plans were on too large a scale; it was not possible to carry them out without great expense, and it was found necessary to simplify them. I proposed to Father Hecker that Mr. Stanford White should do the architectural work, St. Gaudens the sculpture, and I would do the painting.

"I was at the beginning of my work then. St. Gaudens, but little known, was working under me; it was just before he had received the order for the statue of Farragut which took him to Paris, and Mr. White had not made his reputation. People did not know us, and there was not money for the work. Father Deshon, now the Father Superior of the order, the only one of the fathers I know at the present time, undertook its direction. He had been a West Point man—he was in the class with Gen. Grant—and had studied engineering.

"Father Hecker asked me to decorate the church later; and with the assistance of my son Grant, the architect of the new cathedral, I undertook the decorations, which were to be simple but harmonious. I put in the windows in the nave of the church, and there is no better glass or material anywhere. It is possible to do better work on a large than on a small scale, and while the windows are simple the material is of the best.

THE DECORATIONS.

"Knowing my friendship for Father Hecker, a friend of his and the church came to me about this later work and asked me to decorate the chancel. The half dome of gold is completed for the time being, though it will admit of decoration if it is thought best later. Two end windows of simple architectural design are in place, and the designs are made and the work partly completed for the three others to replace those now in position, and which are the work of German and English firms. In the new centre window will be the figure of the Virgin, and on either side the figures of Gabriel and Michael, the one in the attitude of salutation and the other resting upon his sword and shield. From their height in the wall they will not give an idea of their size, 26 by 12 feet. The figures will be 18 feet in height and in settings of blue and green. Below will be paintings, possibly angels encircling the sanctuary, and with other figures below.

"The eight small medallions on either side of the chancel are in place, and the central one on the right would have been placed nine months ago if I had not been ill. I have been a sick man for the past four years, and am only just regaining my health. This central figure will be full length, and in the hands will be the moon. No conception of the size of these paintings can be obtained from the floor of the church. The centre one will be 10 feet in height and breadth."

The work of Mr. Harris in the body of the church is to be extensive. The completed chapel upon which he has been working for the past two years is only the first step in the scheme of work which will, when completed, present a unified whole, exemplifying the doctrines of the church. The outlining of the entire scheme will be the next step in the work, after which it will progress gradually. Mr. Harris believes there should be a great advance in ecclesiastical art in this country. He will show in practical form some of his own ideas in this work to which he is devoting himself. He is now making his home with the Paulist Fathers and has a studio in the building.

The newly decorated Chapel of St. Patrick is beautiful, strong, and rich in coloring and design. The altar piece shows the figure of St. Patrick, noble and dignified, the elaborate gold jewel work and embroidery upon the ecclesiastical vestments being designed to illustrate the rich spirituality of his nature. At his feet is Paganism in the form of a vanquished serpent. On either side of the chapel are the figures of St. Brigid and St. Colombo. In the tympanum of the arch of the chapel there is a large painting, which represents St. Patrick before Milcho, the heathen chieftain.

The thought of the Holy Trinity runs throughout the decoration. The shamrock, its symbol, is used, and with this are to be seen the Irish fleur de lis and the Irish ivy. Irish lettering figures in the decorations.

There are many interesting features in the church aside from this later work. One for which it is renowned is the chapel of St. Justinus, an early Christian martyr, who was put to death in the second century and buried in the Catacombs. A figure of the saint in wax can be seen behind glass beneath the altar, and in a breastplate are the bones taken from the Catacombs, with an amphora, which stands at one side, and contains a sponge in which was absorbed the blood of the saint. Another feature of the church is a mammoth crucifix, the cross of solid granite, in one piece, and the figure of the Christ in bronze, life size.

HOLIDAY LOSS IN STORES.

Damage to Goods by Handling a Small Item Against Profits.

"There is not as much damage done to the goods in the shops during the rush of holiday trade as many people seem to think," said one of the head men in a big up-town department store, talking yesterday of the holidays as they are passed in a big shop. "Compared with the volume of trade, the damage is very slight, and it is more largely in making deliveries than in the handling on the counters. We have a large out-of-town trade, and employ local express wagons, and the men are perhaps not as careful as our own. The goods have to be carried further, and at Christmas there are many delicate toys and other fragile things sent out. One day during the holidays we sent out 30,000 packages, and from those there were only 600 complaints, representing only 2 per cent. of the goods, and these were probably because of the slower delivery. People expect to receive their purchase as promptly at Christmas as at other times of the year. They have made the purchases for presents, they are nervous, come in a hurry to enter a complaint, and probably while they are complaining the goods are at their houses

"This was a particularly good holiday season, in that there was even, pleasant weather during the time. When there are stormy days mud is tracked in and soon becomes dust, and following the storm there is a congestion in the shops, more accidents to the goods from the crowds, and the shoplifters and pickpockets put in their work. That is not only during the holiday season, but at any time of the year. Thieves cannot work in a big empty store, and at any time that there is a congestion they make their appearance.

"It is necessary to take on a large extra force for the holidays. We take on about 1,000 employes, men, women, and children, with extra horses and wagons. We intend to have them all in by Thanksgiving and well schooled when the holidays arrive. This is not always possible, for there are usually a number who drop out, principally in the delivery department, men who, when there is a little snow or rain, have not the soldierly qualities to stand it. It is easy to understand why such men are out of work.

"We begin the 1st of November to get people in. We take them by personal application, and there is no trouble in getting the number of people, but there is always difficulty in picking out a sufficient number who are intelligent enough for the work. Applicants come to us by thousands, but they are naturally the more inefficient workers; the best are in positions and keep them. Girls from good families are among the number, however, and there are often students who wish to make a little money. We have had several medical students for a number of years, and they make excellent clerks. Brain and education always tell.

"We endeavor to educate them all, and have regular classes of instruction on different mornings in the week, when they are instructed in their duties in one of the rooms up-stairs. There are three lectures which are attended by all the clerks, but this is not only for the holidays, for we intend to hold them at least twice each year. The new clerks are yoked with the older ones, and when they do not know exactly what to do they have the older clerks to turn to for advice. In several of the departments the more experienced clerks, during the rush season are excused from selling, and merely look after the new people. Especial care is taken in the inspection department, where there is a comparison of goods with the money to see that everything is right. Goods sold by the workers might make serious mistakes.

"With all these precautions mistakes do occur occasionally, as in a case of which I once heard, where a woman ordering a present sent to a certain person and the charge made to her, the girl became rattled, so to speak, reversed the order, and sent the bill to the person who should have received the present. One girl was heard to assure a customer over and over again that a small bag she was selling was of real 'wallwus' skin. She had probably never heard the word before, and had no idea of its meaning. There is need of intelligence in the work. There is a chance for any number of blunders where the clerk knows nothing of geography and gets the names of towns and cities as they happen to sound to her.

"For the extra work done during the holidays, the clerks get extra pay. Those who are making sales get a percentage on everything they sell during the month of December, and those who are not making sales are given a half day's extra pay, while the drivers get two days' pay for every twenty-four hours, as they may be out nearly all night.

"Everything that is broken or damaged in sending out we make good, and the damaged goods that can be mended are put in as good shape as can be and the odders, books, &c., that are soiled and dog-earned, are cleared out for what we can get."

"IRISH SEA SERPENT" DEAD.

The Green Moray of the Aquarium Went for Months Without Food.

The green moray, better known as the "Irish sea serpent," which for a little less than two years had been one of the principal curiosities of the Aquarium, is dead. It was 6 feet 1 inch long, and had a cavernous mouth which would have been appalling to a swimmer and which looked as if it might have proved the grave of many a fish as large or larger than its owner.

Despite its apparent capacity for food, however, the moray never ate much from the time when it was brought from the semi-tropical waters about Bermuda, where it was caught, and lately it had developed a habit of fasting for two and three months at a time. To keep it alive, the Aquarium pisciculturists for the past eight months have been forcing food down its gullet at regular intervals. The skin will be sent to Prof. Buntus of the National Museum of Natural History to be mounted.

There is another green moray, about five feet long, on exhibition in the Aquarium.

Stabbed Herself with a Breadknife.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 5.—Mrs. Edward Sebring committed suicide sometime early this morning by stabbing herself with a breadknife in the house of her father, Jacob N. Voehl, of Somerset Street. She had spent the evening at the theatre and was in an apparently happy mood when she retired. When her husband was asleep, Mrs. Sebring crept out of the room and went to the storeroom in the lower part of the house and there committed the deed. Her father discovered her body there this morning. Mrs. Sebring was preparing to undergo an operation, and at times the dread of it made her somewhat morose.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

The Solid Gold Statue of Maude Adams. Last Four Days on View.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

The Solid Gold Statue of Maude Adams. Last Four Days on View.

Underwear and Hose---Half Off.

Samples---A New Record of Value Giving.

Twice a year this chance comes, but never has it offered such rare underpricing as now. Samples of women's Underwear, of Stockings for men and women and children—the fresh stock of the most prominent importer in New York City—at a full half saving; even more than that in many cases. Patterns and styles are the newest—the very same that will be sold at regular prices for months to come. Goods that have been used as samples cannot be sold in the regular way, that is the only reason for this underpricing. Quantities are immense, but so will the buying be. Promptness is shrewdness, therefore.

Women's Underwear at Less Than Half Price.

Heavy fleece lined Undervests, finished with silk tapes, pearl buttons and silk stitching around neck and down front; ankle length Drawers to match; colors natural and white, value 50c., at.....24c

Merino ribbed and shaped vests, short and long sleeves; ankle length Drawers to match, in natural and white. These are finished in the best manner; value $1.00, at.....48c

Ribbed, shaped Vests, of merino, Combination Suits and Silk Vests; some high neck, and long sleeves; others high neck and short sleeves; the silk ones, low neck and no sleeves; most have drawers to match; value $1.25 to $2.50, at.....75c

Hosiery That Will Average Half.

Women's Stockings.

Fast black cotton, fine quality; double sole, heel and toe, value 25c. to 35c.....15c

Fancy stripes, black boot with fancy uppers, plain colors, black open work lisle thread; black with embroidered ankle; black lisle thread and very fine quality black cashmere, value 39c. to 75c., at.....29c

Vertical stripes, also entire open work, the finest quality of lisle thread, in black and fancy colors; black open work with embroidered designs in neat figures; value 75c. to $1.50, at.....48c

Children's Stockings.

Fast black, ribbed, cotton, double knee, heel and toe, very strong and durable for school wear.....9c

Fast black cotton ribbed and plain, double knee, heel and toe, value 25c. to 39c., at 15c

Fast black cashmere; plain, double knee, heel and toe; some few have slight mill imperfections; value 35c., at.....19c

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Men's Socks.

Fast black cotton; double heel, sole and toe; very strong and serviceable.....9c

Fancy colors, lace effects, extracted figures; also a few stripes; fast black cotton and black and natural cashmere; double heel, sole and toes; value 25c. to 39c., at...15c

Embroidered and plain vertical stripes, fancy stripes, open work lace lisle; mercerized stripes, very fine quality, black cotton and lisle, and black and natural cashmere; value 48c. to 75c., at.....24c

Main floor, front, East Building.

Double-faced Satin Ribbon-Half.

35,000 Yards--Ribbon Store's Best Achievement.

The maker—he is one of the most noted Ribbon men in the country—needed money badly enough to sacrifice a great stock of his finest wares and turned to us as quickest distributers to help him out. Result—double-faced satin Ribbons of best quality, numerous widths and in seventy-five shades will be here at half price to-morrow. The same Ribbons at the regular counter cost double—and will when these are gone. Prices thus:

Baby Ribbon, regularly 45c.....21c. piece
Baby Ribbon, regularly 65c.....33c. piece
½ inch, regularly 10c.....5c. yard
⅔ inch, regularly 12c.....7c. yard
1 inch, regularly 18c.....9c yard
1½ inch, regularly 28c.....13c. yard
2 inch, regularly 34c.....17c. yard
2½ inch, regularly 40c.....21c. yard
3 inch, regularly 48c.....24c. yard
3½ inch, regularly 55c.....27c. yard
4 inch, regularly 62c.....31c. yard
5 inch, regularly 72c.....39c. yard

Main floor, center, East Building.

Irish Dimities--15,000 Yards at 15c.

From Belfast—21c. to 25c. a Yard is the Regular Price.

Just at the beginning of the season's demand for cottons comes this great gathering at a price that, frankly, is less than we ever expected to be able to sell such excellent Dimities for. The Belfast manufacturer who made them is famous for his excellent productions and there is a multitude of his choicest styles here. White, black and tinted grounds—the daintiest of Dimities and the most diminutive of prices. Spread in Cotton Corner in the Dress Goods Store. Ready to-morrow.

Main floor, West Building.

Medicines---Toilet Needs.

From our own Laboratory. That is the strongest guarantee of merit we know of. Regular prices are lowest here, but regular prices are cut deep for this sale. This way:

Flasks of Ginger or Peppermint, regularly 13c., at.....9c
Paregoric, regularly 9c., at.....5c
Amber Petroleum, pound jars, regularly 15c., at.....10c
Pumice Stone, 2 oz. in wooden boxes, regularly 6c., at.....3c
Powdered Sulphur, 2 oz. in wooden boxes, regularly 5c., at.....3c
Sun Cholera Mixture, regularly 19c., at.....13c
Camphorated Oil, regularly 17c., at...11c
Prophylactum, excellent mouth wash or gargle, 30c., at.....20c
Kissingen, Vichy, Lithia, Rochelle and Citrate of Magnesia Salts, 6 oz bottles, regularly 29c., at.....19c
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, 12 oz. bottles, regularly 43c., at.....30c
Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, 16 oz. bottles, regularly 49c., at.....40c
Pure distilled Witch Hazel, 16 oz. bottles, 20c., at.....15c
Pure Alcohol for toilet purposes, 16 oz bottles, at.....35c
Tincture of Benzoin, for whitening and softening the skin, 3 oz. bottles, regularly 23c., at.....12c

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Girls' Gingham Dresses.

Pretty, fresh styled little frocks that will wash when they are soiled. Priced less than they would cost if they were made at home. The wear for little girls is as carefully looked to here as wear for their elders. Three suggestions:

Children's Dresses of fine gingham, high neck effect, yoke of embroidery outlined with ruffle of material and edged with washable braid and embroidery, full skirt, deep hem, sizes 4 to 14 years; colors are light and dark blue....$1.05

Very dainty styles in striped gingham, yoke of material and insertion, large pointed collar of white pique, finished with insertion of embroidery, full skirts, ample hems; sizes 4 to 14 years; colors pink, pale blue and ox blood.....$2.95

Mercerized and plain ginghams, handsomely trimmed with embroidery and fine tucked lawn; also guimpe Dresses, prettily trimmed with embroidery, beading and black velvet ribbon, extra long waisted effect and bishop sleeves; full skirts, deep hems; 4 to 14 years; ox blood, pink, blue and royal.....$3.98

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Brooklyn's Newcomers, Welcome!

Thousands of wise people have made Brooklyn their home since last January. Other thousands are temporarily within our gates. To all this greatest Store in New York State extends warm welcom and most cordial good wishes fo. the New Year and the New Century. Make this Store as much your own as it is ours. Its success depends upon you even as much as upon our efforts. Its growth, its beauty, its completeness are evidences of the favor of the people of Brooklyn.

First and foremost it is an exposition of merchandise the worthiest the world produces for the smallest possible cost. But the setting is much—broad aisles, lofty ceilings, perfect ventilation, commodious elevators and stairways, artistic arrangement of merchandise. For your special convenience and entertainment also there are perfectly appointed resting, reading and writing rooms for men and women, a restaurant where dainty or substantial meals are daintily served, a private driveway and carriage entrance, an Oriental room, a picture gallery, the solid gold statue of Maude Adams in the Carpet Store, the model kitchen in the Basement Store and courteous, skilful employes.

The whole Store is at your service every minute of the day. Make use of it.

Books---Half and Less.

Still thousands in this great after-the-holidays sale, some shelf worn, some soiled a trifle in the holiday rush, many hundreds that are fresh and clean as when they came from the publishers. Hundreds of Brooklyn booklovers wait for this January sale; there are book bargains for hundreds still to be found on the counters. And in every case prices are half and less than half of publishers' prices. Be prompt.

Book Store, Main Floor, East Building.

Women's Shoes Reduced.

$3.50 to $5.95 Kinds at $2.15.

Broken sizes—bargains if you find Shoes to fit you. They are small lots from our regular stock of $3.50 to $5.95 Shoes—patent leather, enamel and vici kid. Most are heavy extension sole styles for out of door wear but some are the daintiest of French heeled Shoes for dress. Be prompt if you would be sure.

Second floor, rear, West Building.

Black Beetled Percaline.

10c. Instead of 15c. a Yard.

"Beetling" is a process which gives the fabric a handsome silk moire effect and touch, and only a good quality of cloth takes the finish satisfactorily. One of the best of Percalines has it—regularly 15c. a yard. Lining Store makes another bargain of it—

10c to-morrow.

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

Economies Unusual in Black Dress Goods.

These are the fabrics which are most desirable now, the handsome, standard sorts on which prices are seldom reduced. Would not be reduced here but for an exceptional happening. This result:

3,500 yards of heavy double warp Cheviots with excellent finish; perfectly steam sponged and shrunk and regularly $1 a yard. To-morrow.....59c

1,700 yards of high luster Zibelines, 50 to 54 inches wide, and 1,100 yards of 46-inch French Armure with a hard, dust-proof finish; value $1.25 and $1.50 a yard, at.....75c

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

Women's Tailored Outerwear--Reduced

Coats and Suits, 20 to 50 Per Cent. Below Regular.

This is a clearance of handsome garments. Room is needed for fresher arrivals, yet these have been here but a little time—news from this Cloak Store changes daily. Price savings exceptional if you have a need to be filled now. Thus:

Velour and Kersey Coats—About Half. Prettily trimmed with jet, braid and velvet; some even with fur. Tailoring is the finest and the lining a heavy satin. Choose at $12.50, $14.75 and $17.50

Cheviot and Kersey Jackets—Third Off. Natty little Jackets, 19 inches long; black and Oxford grays; double-breasted front, coat collar and revers; excellent tailoring and finish; heavy satin lining; sizes 32 to 44; values $15 to $25, at $9.75, $13.25 and $16

Newmarkets and Ulsters—Third to Half Off Warm, comfortable and very fashionable. Some have storm collars, others notch collars; mostly kerseys and double-faced cheviots in black, tan, castor and Oxford; recently $25 to $100, at $19.75 to $49.50

$25 to $35 Tailored Suits, $16.75. Forty—Cheviots, diagonals and pebble cloths in black, navy blue and Oxford; double-breasted and blouse front Jackets, lined with taffeta; gored flare skirt, some made over taffeta, others over percaline.

Second floor, front, Central Building.

In the Infants' Store---Values Exceptional.

Misses' Underwear.

Drawers of good muslin, with cluster of tucks and hem; sizes 2 to 16 years....12c

Of good muslin, umbrella ruffle of cambric; sizes 2 to 16.....19c

Of good muslin, cluster of tucks, with embroidery ruffle, sizes 2 to 14 years....25c

Skirts. Of good muslin, umbrella ruffle of cambric and cluster of tucks, sizes 2 to 16 years.....39c

Of good muslin, umbrella ruffle, with wide embroidery and hemstitched inserting, sizes 2 to 16 years.....59c

Gowns of Masonville muslin, tucked yoke, with embroidery inserting and embroidery ruffle; sizes 2 to 16 years.....59c

Of fine cambric or muslin, V neck with shield, yoke of fine embroidery; sizes 2 to 14 years, 98c

Flannelette Gowns. Mother Hubbard yoke, neatly finished with fancy braid; sizes 2 to 14 years, value 75c., at.....48c

Infants' Wear.

Long Slips of cambric, box plaited front..6c

Long Slips of good cambric, yoke of fine tucks with revers of embroidery; hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves....29c

Long Dresses of fine nainsook, 5 styles; yokes of fine embroideries and tucks; hemstitched and lace trimmed; all with deep five inch hem.....48c

Long Dresses of fine nainsook, circular and V yokes of fine tucks and embroidery ruffles.....69c

Long Dresses of lawn, very elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes lace; two rows of lace inserting and ruffle on skirt; 3 clusters of fine tucks between.....$1.98

Short Dresses of nainsook; empire yoke of tucks with embroidery inserting, sizes 6 months to 3 years.....39c

Short Dresses of nainsook, empire yokes of solid embroidery or tucks, finished with herringbone; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery and hemstitched ruffles; sizes 6 months to 3 years.....48c

Dresses of fine lawn, in waist effects; pompadour and circular yokes of fine embroideries, with double ruffle of embroidery around yoke, belt of inserting, in long and medium waist effects, sizes 1 to 4 years, value $3.00, at.....$1.98

Second floor, East Building.

Another Great Notion Sale.

Notions less than actual cost—and every one has passed the severest test of merit. One more of the great gatherings which are doubling the business of this Notion Store. This list:

Brush Skirt Binding, good quality, in black and colors, per yd.....1c

Bias velveteen Skirt Binding, 5 yd. pcs., in black and colors, per pc.....6c

Bias corduroy velveteen Skirt Binding, 5 yd. pcs., in black only, per pc.....8c

Brush and velveteen Skirt Binding, in black only, per yd.....5c

Basting Cotton, 12 spools in pkg., pkg...8c

Large spools black Sewing Silk, assorted letters, per spool.....14c

Black spool Silk, 12 spools in box, assorted letters, per doz.....14c

Black Spool Twist, 25 spools in box, letter D, per box.....13c

Safety Pins, nickled, sizes 1, 2, 3, 2 doz..3c

Mourning Pins, 1 oz. box, per box.....3c

English Pin Books, each.....3c

Hump Hooks and Eyes, black or white, size 4, per gross.....4c

Taffeta Seam Binding, all silk, black, white, and colors, 8 yd. pieces.....6c

Twilled Seam Binding, black and white, 9 yd. piece.....10c

Bone Casing, cotton, silk stitched, black, white or grey, 3 yd. pcs.....3c

Bone Casing, silk faced, in white, grey or pink, 9 yd. pcs., each pc.....8c

Glace cotton Belting, in black or white, 9 yd. pcs., per pc.....9c

Double Serge Belting, 1¼ inch wide, black or white, 10 yd. pcs., per pc.....49c

Dress Shields, fine cambric covered, rubber lined, size 3, per pair, 5c., size 4, per pair, 6c.; size 5, per pair.....7c

Dress Shields, double covered, rubber lined, washable; size 3, per pair, 9c.; size 4, per pair.....10c

Stockinet Dress Shields, size 3, per pair, 5c.; size 4, per pair, 6c.; size 5, per pair.....7c

Dress Shields, Japanese silk, rubber lined, size 3, per pair, 10c.; size 4, per pair.12c

Tracing Wheels, each.....2c

Sateen Tape Measures, each.....1c

Featherstitch Braids, assorted patterns, 6 yd. pieces, per piece.....3c

Chinese Ironing Wax, doz.....6c

Large rolls cotton Tape, white, black or grey, per piece.....6c

White cotton Corset Laces, 2½ yds. long, per doz.....6c

Tubular Shoe Laces, 4-4, per doz., 4c.; 5-4, per doz.....3c

Cotton Side Hose Supporters, in black or white for women, girls or children, per pair.....4c

White Linen Corset Laces, 5 yds., each..2c

Tiger Darning Cotton, black, per doz....6c

Hair Pins, assorted sizes, in straight or crimped, 10 papers for.....3c

Celluloid Hair Pins, in black or shell, per doz.....9c

We will stamp dressmaker's name and address on all dress shields and belting free of charge for this sale.

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

Sheets---Pillow Cases.

Save a full quarter if you choose now from the splendid stocks gathered here. January is the housekeeper's harvest in this Store—the little prices are hurrying thousands of good things into usefulness. Hints:

Sheets. "Lockwood Mills," 2¼x2½ yards.....44c. each
"Utica Mills," 2¼x2½ yards..62c. each
"Utica Mills" 2½x2¾ yards..74c. each
"Wamsutta Mills," 2½x2¾ yards, 79c. each
A. and S. special, 2½x2½ yards, 48c. each

Pillow Cases. A. and S. special, 50x36 inches.....10c. each
"Lockwood Mills," 45x36 inches, 11c. each
"New Bedford Mills," 45x36 inches, 18c. each
Another lot of good quality, yard wide brown Muslin.....5c. yard
Yard wide Wamsutta Muslin..8½c. yard

Main floor, rear, East Building.

First Show of Challies

From France—Little Priced.

Latest arrival in the Dress Goods Store, these beautiful French Challies already show the tones of Spring. Too early? Never too early for flowers and freshness and daintiness of design. There is wonderful charm in this earliest showing—Persian patterns in light tones, floral and fancy designs and polka dots on tinted, black and blue grounds. Priced less than the present cost warrants, too—the lowest pricing anywhere at 49c. a yard.

Homespun Suiting Underpriced.

Fifty-four inches wide and all wool. A strong, well woven fabric that has been sold extensively with never a fault in its wearing qualities. Oxford medium and light gray shades. Price and value are far apart at 50c. a yard

Main floor, West Building.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS DINE.

Social Gathering of Their Association Held in This City.

A dinner and social meeting of the Travelers' Protective Association was held at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Chambers Street and West Broadway, last night. President George F. Dodge of the New York association presided.

Ex-National President Wallerstein was the first speaker after dinner. He referred to the great influence exerted by the Travelers' Protective Association to bring about interchangeable mileage in the United States. The name of the association is a slight misnomer, Mr. Wallerstein said, as its object is to do good to the merchants as well as to the employes who travel. Last year $100,000 was paid in accident claims to the Travelers' Protective Association members. The organization numbers 16,000 at this time.

President Neil McCoull of Chicago post observed that there is a spirit of greed that bestrides this narrow world that has no pity on the traveling man or anybody else. The time may come, he said, when the members of the association may be called upon to protect themselves and their interests from the trusts and gigantic grouping of money.

Other speakers were Dr. Neil MacPhatter of the Post Graduate Hospital and John E. Judge.

Spanish-American Veterans Meet.

The annual meeting of the Signal Corps Veteran Association of the Spanish-American War met last night at the Arena and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Major Frederick T. Leigh, Signal Officer, N. G. N. Y., Commander; Capt. Charles H. Martin of Illinois, Senior Vice Commander; Harry H. Wells of Brewster's, N. Y., Junior Vice Commander; George A. Marshall of Jamaica, L. I., Adjutant; Eugene V. Keane of New York, Quartermaster; Isadore Weill of New York, Historian; Francis N. Lawton of Hackensack, N. J., Chaplain, and George J. Lamb of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sentinel.

Denver's Mayor to Edit a Paper.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 5.—Mayor Henry V. Johnson of this city has accepted the invitation of the management of The Denver Times to act as the editor of that newspaper for one issue. He will take complete charge of the news and editorial departments for the issue of Sunday, Jan. 20.

SALT AS A SAVER OF LIFE.

Chicago Physicians Claim It Will Restore Vitality When 90 Per Cent. of Blood Is Lost.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—As a result of a protracted series of experiments with salt solutions, the efficacy of which in prolonging life was recently announced by Prof. Loeb of the University of Chicago, two prominent physicians here claim to have demonstrated that in cases of great loss of blood by disease or injury normal salt solution used as a restorative will save life even when 90 per cent. of the blood has been lost.

The experiments, which have been extended over a period of six months, have, according to the physicians, made practicable a new system of bleeding and substitution of salt solutions for persons suffering from pneumonia, typhoid, malarial fevers, peritonitis, acute and chronic Bright's disease, and all heart affections resulting from the last-named complaint. Much success has followed, the physicians say, all their experiments, particularly those made with pneumonia and Bright's disease.

In their experiments the physicians used more than 100 dogs, and found it possible to withdraw 70 per cent. of the circulation from an animal before it was necessary to inject a stimulant. The final test was made on a dog from which 90 per cent. of the blood had been withdrawn. A needle connected with a salt water apparatus containing a 2 per cent. solution was inserted in the jugular vein and a second needle inserted in the junction of the large veins lying close to the heart. After the blood had been drawn off the salt solution was forced in around the heart and into the vessels of the brain. The dog was able to stand inside of an hour, and on the following day was able to walk.

A human patient suffering with pneumonia, who was operated upon, recovered in much shorter time than it was customary with those suffering with that trouble. In cases of malaria, the injection of the salt solution was made directly into the spleen, and in six weeks all symptoms of disease had disappeared. No claim was made that a cure had been effected in cases of Bright's disease, the physicians merely asserting that they had removed several of the most troublesome features of the complaint.

CHARGES AGAINST J. D. KEILEY.

Mrs. Whitman Says that He Used Trust Money in His Business.

An application made by John D. Keiley of 19 Whitehall Street, to have set aside a prior order entered in the Supreme Court directing his examination before a trial in an action brought against him for an accounting by Mrs. Ellen Whitman, has been denied by Justice Truax in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Whitman claims that Keiley, both as executor and individually, has failed to render a proper account of the estate of Harold Henwood, the former husband of Mrs. Whitman, who died in Naples, Italy, Aug. 10, 1877.

Mrs. Whitman says that Keiley, in his final accounting, paid her at least $40,000 less than she thinks she ought to have received. She charges Keiley with having bought United States bonds with the proceeds of the estate and with having used the money received by him in his business, and also with having charged commissions on investments of principal which he should not have charged. Justice Truax says that Keiley's position being one of trust, he must submit to examination.

PRESIDENTS MAY SHAKE HANDS.

Plan for Mr. McKinley and Mr. Diaz to Meet on Boundary Line at El Paso.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—A dispatch to The Tribune from El Paso, Texas, says that when President McKinley reaches El Paso in May, on his way to California, he may have an opportunity of shaking hands with the Chief Executive of the Mexican Republic across the boundary line that divides the United States from Mexico. A telegram received here to-day from Congressman Slayden of Texas gave assurance that Mr. McKinley would pass through El Paso on the westward trip, and citizens at once interested themselves in preparing a suitable reception for him.

It was decided, among other things, that it would be appropriate to invite President Diaz of Mexico to visit the northern border of his dominions at that time to meet and greet the President of the United States in the centre of the international bridge that spans the Rio Grande, marking the boundary line between this country and Mexico.

Mexican officials are confident that President Diaz will accept the invitation.

FELL 50 FEET, NOT MUCH HURT.

Workman Slipped Off a Roof, Striking a Beam in His Descent.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Although he fell fifty feet from the roof of a building and struck a beam in his descent, Joseph Bordano, twenty-five years old, of 260 Academy Street, is little the worse for his accident.

The building is a new one, at Broad and New Streets. Bordano was helping to put the iron roof beams in place when he slipped and toppled backward from the ledge of the roof. He was stunned by the shock, but when his fellow-workmen removed him to St. Michael's Hospital it was found that beyond some bruises he was not much hurt, and he was sent home.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS NAMED.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Appoints Superintendents.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 5.—The following orders appointing Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents were issued to-day from the offices of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, to take effect Feb. 1:

Western District.—Shore Line Division—J. F. A. Trumbell, Superintendent; C. C. Elwell, Assistant; Air Line, Northampton Division—W. A. Waterbury, Superintendent; New Haven Terminal—P. E. Bowman, Superintendent.

Eastern District.—Plymouth Division—J. H. French, Superintendent; J. N. Ross, Assistant; Taunton Division—I. N. Marshall, Superintendent; G. H. Taylor, Assistant Superintendent; Worcester Division—A. R. Whaley, Superintendent; C. F. Kennedy, Assistant.

Says Coon Creek Dam Will Be Built.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—Thomas Lowry said to-day that unless some extraordinary obstacle should block the way the Coon Creek dam in the Mississippi, nine miles above Minneapolis would be built. It will supply 10,000 horse power, and Mr. Lowry, who is at the head of the syndicate about to build it, expects that power will be furnished so cheaply in Minneapolis as to supersede steam almost entirely. Power will also be furnished to the City of Anoka, and a big manufacturing suburb will be built up at Columbia Heights, on the northern border of the city.

MRS. NATION TO STAY IN JAIL.

Habeas Corpus Sent to Secure Release of Saloon Wrecker Fails.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 5.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the saloon wrecker, must remain in jail for the twenty-one days' quarantine recently placed upon that institution.

After listening to arguments for five hours to-day Judge Kirk of the City Court refused to issue an order commanding the Sheriff to produce the prisoner in court for trial. Habeas corpus proceedings were begun by Mr. Nation with a view both to having his wife released on bail and to have her trial disposed of. Nation asserts that the jail was quarantined as a ruse to delay the case coming to trial.

The legality of the quarantine was argued by the attorneys for both sides and decision after decision was cited on the point. The matter was finally ended by the Judge passing the case until the next term of court.

OLD MEN

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealing of Ordinary Character Follows Holiday Interruption.

HIGH-PRICED BUILDINGS SOLD

Latest Sales by Brokers—Auction Business Still Confined to Legal Offerings—This Week's Schedule.

That the amount of business transacted in the last few days does not compare favorably with the standard established during December need not be made the basis of unfavorable comment. The beginning of the new year is not only the occasion of a serious holiday interruption to business, but it is also the time when large interests are concerned fully as much with the winding up of old affairs as with engaging in new enterprises. The conditions which brought about such a substantial revival of realty dealing soon after election are still operative, and competent judges are still confident in their prediction of a Spring business of large proportions.

Aside from the deal affecting two large parcels in Wooster Street, just north of Prince Street, the week's reports have contained little that is noteworthy. Vacant property and the higher class of dwellings were again the most prominent features. Builder J. C. Lyons disposed of two more of the houses which he erected on the old Columbia College block—38 and 42 East Fiftieth Street—for about $80,000 each, while John T. and James A. Farley found a purchaser for the residence which they are building at 991 Fifth Avenue. The consideration for the latter is said to have been about $240,000, and the sale of such a property, before it is completed, may well give rise to speculation as to how high-priced a house a builder may put up and not feel that he has a reasonable chance of disposing of it. Indeed, judging by some of these recent undertakings by builders, the time will soon come when the man who wants a million-dollar residence will not have to have plans prepared and build it himself, but will find a tempting assortment awaiting his selection.

Two building operations are foreshadowed by two sales of vacant property in the Fifth Avenue section. Perez M. Stewart acquired Flake & Dowling's three lots on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, and a fifty-five foot frontage on the south side of Seventy-ninth Street, 240 feet east of Fifth Avenue, was sold by H. H. Cook.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Joseph A. Farley has sold, through Pengnet & Spooner, the twenty-three-foot American basement dwelling, 313 West One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Ranald H. Macdonald & Co. have sold for Charles S. Bryan, to Caroline Rullman, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 33 East Thirty-eighth Street, 22 by 98.9.

Peter H. Cram has sold the seven-story apartment house, known as the Metropolitan, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-eighth Street, 100.8 by 100.

F. E. Mainhart has sold for the Teachers' Building and Loan Association the five-story stone-front dwelling at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 55; also, for the same seller, the two four-story American basement dwellings 282 and 284 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, each 16 by 90.11.

Nathan H. Well has sold for William A. Hang, to an investor, the five-story double flat 537 East Eighty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.8.

Charles E. Duross has sold to William H. Murphy, 509 and 511 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, old frame buildings, on a plot 37 by 133.

George R. Read has sold for Harriet Spero to Louis Lese the five-story tenement 314 Delancey Street, 24.7 by 100.

Miles & Heifer were the brokers in the sale of 73 East Fourth Street, reported yesterday.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for Peter P. Decker to an investor the four-story flat, with store, 3,206 Third Avenue.

New Apartment Houses.

McCaul & Soles will erect a seven-story brick-and-limestone apartment house at the northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. The plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architect G. A. Schellenger and call for an outlay of $250,000.

Plans were also filed for an apartment house to be built by Smith & Roffler on a plot 65 by 93.4, at the northwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and First Street.

The Auction Room.

Current auction lists are composed entirely of legal sales, and are consequently almost wholly lacking in attractive features. This condition is not unusual, however, at this period, since auctioneers have never looked with much favor upon the first two or three weeks following the holidays. Some small announcements are already in the field, as the advance guard, it is hoped, of larger and more important offerings to be made during the latter part of this month or the first of next.

The only sale of note last week—a foreclosure affecting 70 Fifth Avenue—resulted only in a purchase by an interested party for $119,534. On Thursday of this week the old St. Nicholas Hotel property, at the southeast corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, will be sold to satisfy claims amounting to $156,647, and on the following day Auctioneer Ryan will sell the eight-story building 90 Prince Street, 35 by 100.

There were recorded last week 301 mortgages, for $4,717,075, of which 101, for $1,290,189, were at 5 per cent.; 11, for $732,551, were at more, and 103, for $2,654,333, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 351 mortgages, for $5,032,306, of which 111, for $1,647,276 were at 5 per cent.; 121, for $1,131,031, were at more, and 119, for $2,254,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 214 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 185 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,884.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles N. Harris, referee, Twelfth Avenue, east side, 41.5 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs north on Twelfth Avenue 58.5 by east 100 by south 99.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street by west 12.10 by northwest 19.10 by west 98.10, one-story frame buildings and vacant. Due on judgment, $14,612.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 158 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 252 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,978.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry Thompson, referee, 1,472 and 1,474 Washington Avenue, east side, 150.4 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, each 25 by 156.5, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $15,055.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 235 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $16,094.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Crowley Wentworth, referee, 240 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 225 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,009.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, to William F. Burrough, referee, 1,860 Boston Road, east side, about 150 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 50 by 123 by 48.10 by 142.6, two-story frame dwelling, with stable and carriage shed. Due on judgment, $3,020.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William T. Emmet, referee, 369, 371, and 373 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 28, 36, and 36, respectively, by 100.10, three seven-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $146,732.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 635 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 381.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $23,462.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph Delehunty, referee, 73 Convent Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $31,681.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edmund Luis Mooney, referee, 306 East Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 70 feet east of Second Avenue, 27.6 by 76.7, four-story stone-front flat; 305 East Seventy-ninth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 27.6 by 102.2 and irregular, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, on 303, $6,391; on 305, $6,595; subject to other mortgages, on 303 for $14,000; on 305, for $16,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 371 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 84.3 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 16.3 by 66.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,210.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 401 and 403 Tenth Avenue, west side, 96.2 feet south of Thirty-third Street, each 19.2 by 80, three and four story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $3,868.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 105 feet east of Robbins Avenue, 25 by 105, two-story frame dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $1,914.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, William R. Bronk, referee, Grand Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 50 by 90, two-story frame dwelling; Grand Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, adjoining the foregoing, 50 by 90, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $7,010; on the latter, $6,857.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 518 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, 255.10 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 17.1 by 104.11, two-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $6,579.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Harris, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 100 by 102.2, seven-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $42,720; subject to another mortgage for $70,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Joseph I. Berry, referee, 11 West Eighty-second Street, north side, 198 feet west of Central Park West, 21 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $31,716.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred Steckler, referee, Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 130 feet east of Park Avenue, 100 by 100.11, two-story brick building and vacant. Due on judgment, $34,247; subject to other mortgages for $34,500.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Hess, referee, 673 to 677 Wales Avenue, west side, 237.8 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 75 by 130.5 by 86.9 by 86.9, three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $7,620; subject to other mortgages for $33,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, Lot 500 on the map of the Dyckman estate, being on the north side of Nichols Place, near Prescott Avenue, 188.2 by 86.10 by 50 by 165.1. Due on judgment, $5,256.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Adler, referee, 276 to 282 Mercer Street, southeast corner of Washington Place, 49.8 by 100, five-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $156,647.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 235 West One Hundred and Third Street, northwest corner of Broadway, 77 by 101.9 by 63.7 by 100.11, eight-story apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,235; subject to other mortgages for $163,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederic Kropp, referee, 1,003 Morris Avenue, west side, 109 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 21 by 105, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $786.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Henry D. Horchkiss, referee, 68 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,822.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, 532 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 341.8 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story reference front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 24 and 26 East Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 65.9 feet west of Madison Avenue, 17 and 16, respectively, by 100.8, two five-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on 24, $28,913; on 28, $28,806.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, King's Bridge Road, east side, 265.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 106 by 149.6 by 99.11 by 102.5, two two-story brick dwellings and vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $37,563; on the latter, $16,042.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, Claude Gignoux, referee, Sackett Avenue, Westchester, south side, 100 feet west of Deane Place, 50 by 100, vacant; Sackett Avenue, south side, 275 feet west of Deane Place, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,418.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 90 Prince Street, south side, 26.6 feet east of Mercer Street, 36 by 101 and irregular, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $35,781; subject to other mortgages for $140,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, 666 Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street, 20.5 by 70, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,153.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 2,070 and 2,072 Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 49.11 by 100, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,042; subject to other mortgages for $17,730.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, 505 and 507 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 115 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 15 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $12,700.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Paul Hellinger, referee, 1,756 and 1,758 Madison Avenue, west side, 40.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 30 and 30.5, respectively, by 85, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $5,018; subject to other mortgages for $45,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 938 Jackson Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 19 by 86.4, four-story brick flat, with store; 927 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 19 feet east of Jackson Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 86.4, four-story brick flat; 929 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, adjoining, 25 by 86.4, four-story brick flat; 931 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, adjoining, 25 by 86.4, four-story brick flat; 933 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, adjoining, 27 by 68.4, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,938; subject to other mortgages as follows: On 938 Jackson Avenue, $15,500; on 927 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, $13,000; on 929, $12,000; on 931, $12,500; on 933, $11,500.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, 935 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 27.6 feet west of Forest Avenue, 26.6 by 67.5, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,057; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 106.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 21.9 by 100.1 by 26 by 100.6, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,717.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 207 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 132.6 feet east of Broadway, 32.6 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,619.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Manhattan Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, for a seven-story brick and stone bachelor apartment house, 120 by 95.11; McCaul & Soles of 1,491 Park Avenue, owners; G. A. Schellenger of 130 Fulton Street, architect; cost, $250,000.

No. 43 to 45½ Hester Street, for two one-story brick markets, 58.4 by 75; Louis Marx of 35 Hester Street, owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

Fourth Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Sixth Street, William's Bridge, for four two-story frame dwellings, each 18.9 by 52.8; John Carbath of 22 Fourth Street, William's Bridge, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,901 Bathgate Avenue, architect; total cost, $14,000.

Broadway, northwest corner of One Hundred and First Street, for a seven-story brick and stone apartment house, 65 by 93.4; Smith & Roffler of 143 Manhattan Avenue, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $160,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 325 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, for a two-story brick purifying house, 84 by 42; Standard Gaslight Company, owner and architect; cost, $14,000.

Jackson Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for three four and five story brick tenements, 25 by 74 and 25 by 85; A. D'Andre of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,181 Broadway, architect; total cost, $61,000.

Nos. 203 and 205 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for a one-story sign, 47 by 20; I. Steinhardt of 737 Broadway, owner; A. Van Beuren & Co., lessees; F. Q. Smith of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

Beach Avenue, east side, 101.11 feet north of Dawson Street, for three three-story frame dwellings, 68.3 by 147.6 by 65 by 160.6; Albert Miller of 979 Dawson Street, owner; Otto L. Spannhake of 315 Madison Avenue, architect; total cost, $25,000.

No. 228 to 234 East Eightieth Street, for three six-story and basement brick tenements, each 26.4 by 87.8; Samuel D. Tomback of 255 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; Nathan Langer of 220 Bowery, architect; total cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 536 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling and office; George H. Penniman, owner; J. L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Water Street, southeast corner of Maiden Lane, to a five-story brick store; John J. Carle of 155 Water Street, owner; William Ramsay of 75 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $75.

No. 10 to 20 Astor Place, to a seven-story brick office, stores, and shop; the O. B. Potter Trust of 71 Broadway, owner; Charles O. Brown, architect; cost, $1,000.

Sixty-third Street, north side, 255 feet east of Third Avenue, to a five-story brick home; Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, owner; Arnold W. Brunner of 30 Union Square, architect; cost, $4,500.

Nos. 32 and 34 Lafayette Place, to an eight-story brick building; the Winthrop Press, premises, lessees; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $150.

Unionport Road, West Farms, to a one-story brick boiler house; New York Catholic Protectory, owner; Fagan Iron Works, engineers; cost, $1,600.

HOTEL CASTLETON TO BE SOLD.

The Hotel Castleton, at New Brighton, Staten Island, will be sold at auction on Thursday under partition proceedings, in which Andrew Lemon has acted as referee. The property is owned by the estate of George C. Tallman. The furniture and entire equipment of the hotel, as well as the real estate, will be included under the sale. The plot of ground on which the structure stands contains over eighty city lots. In a circular recently issued by the Tallman estate it is stated that the net profits of the hotel for the Summer season of 1898 amounted to $16,000.

The sale of the property on Thursday will take place on the premises at noon.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

THE
STERLING
Is One of the Old Reliable
PIANOS

that is and always has been uniformly good. By the adoption of the best features of piano construction, and always in the lead with modern inventions, they have become the recognized standard of American pianos.

"In 1900 We Manufactured More Than 8,000 Pianos."

The immense product of our three factories proves beyond all doubt the ever increasing popularity of STERLING PIANOS.

"Established in 1860 by Chas. A. Sterling."

Through 41 years of exceptional success, resulting from the strictest integrity in manufacturing and selling, the STERLING stands to-day without a musical parallel.

OUR INTERESTS are identical. We profit only by satisfying our patrons. What you buy here must be right. It's our way of doing business.

200 NEW STERLINGS of various styles, sizes and designs on exhibition in our wholesale and retail warerooms.

HUNTINGTON PIANOS Artistic in design, faultless in construction, superb in tone. An excellent Piano at a popular price.

LITTLE USED PIANOS Including Sterling and other reliable makes. Some as low as $100, $125, $150 to $250. All are in perfect order.

SECOND HAND PIANOS Taken in exchange for our own. 20 different makes at very small prices—$85, $100, $125.

Square Pianos for $35, $50, $65.

All are fully guaranteed and can be exchanged if not satisfactory.

The
STERLING Piano Co.,
MANUFACTURERS.
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms, (Entire building, four floors),
536 FULTON STREET, Brooklyn.
Open Monday & Saturday Evenings.
Look for the Name STERLING.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration.

SATURDAY, Jan. 5.

AVENUE C, 21, w s, 22.10x72.7; Avenue C, w s, 83 ft n of 2d St, 22.11x72.4x22.10 x72.4; Louis Nieberg to William Wolf and another, (R S $25, mtg $48,000).... 1

AVENUE D, e s, 93.3 ft s of 3d St, 19.10x 90; George Kleiner and another to Adam Schuchmann, (R S $2, mtg $8,800)..... $1

BATHGATE AV, e s, 125 ft s of 174th St, 25x115; Dora Bauer to Adam Bauer, (R S $4.50, mtg $13,000)..... 1

BEACH AV, e s, 174.3 ft s of 238th St, 66.3x147.6x65x160.6; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger, individually, and others, executors, to Albert Miller, (R S $6.50, mtg $6,350)..... 8,000

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 475.5 ft s of Fort Washington Av, 100x100; James D. Putnam to James E. Mitchell, (R S $2, mtg $3,200)..... 1,000

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 575.5 ft s of Fort Washington Park, 50x100; James D. Putnam to John McSherry, (R S $1.50, mtg $2,160)..... 1,000

LEWIS ST, 2 and 9, w s, 33.4x100; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Hyman D. Baker, (R S $1, mtg $37,650)..... 1,000

MADISON AV, 1,787, e s, 33x108; James D. Putnam and wife to Charles Lowenfeld and others, (R S $5.50)..... 1,000

MADISON AV, 1,785, e s, 33x100; James D. Putnam and wife to Charles Lowenfeld and others, (R S $4.50)..... 1,000

MORNINGSIDE AV, s e corner 117th St, 27.7x100; Charles H. Louis and wife to Nathan Stern and another, (R S $6.50, mtg $40,000)..... 1

ROGERS PLACE, e s, 300.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x90; Thomas Allison, referee, to M. Adelaide Willets and another, administrators, (R S $2)..... 1,800

SHERMAN AV, centre line, 130 ft n of centre of 165th St, 50x irr; John Monaghan and wife to James McClenahan 1

WILLETT ST, 66, e s, 25x100; Daniel Rosenbaum to Max Neisner, (R S $9, mtg $23,000)..... 1

1ST AV, 1,001, s e corner of 31st St, 41.2x100; James D. Putnam and wife to Cornelius Gallagher, (R S $3.50)..... 1,000

3D ST, 60 East, 22.9x101.4x22.9x101.5; Joseph Wolf and another to Louis Nieberg and another, (R S $7, mtg $33,250)..... 1

34TH ST, 114 West, 25x98.9; Jackson Architectural Iron Works to Charles F. Wildey, mtg $100,400)..... 1

34TH ST, 114 West, 25x98.9; James D. Putnam to Charles F. Wildey, (R S $13, mtg $106,400)..... 1

51ST ST, s s, 387.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x 100.5; Jennie Hirshman to M. E. Oppenheimer, (R S $9.50)..... 1

51ST ST, 340 East, 18.9x100.5; Morris Beck to Milton E. Oppenheimer, (R S $9)..... 100

66TH ST, 239 West, 25x100.5; Arthur J. Koehler to Charles Stewart, (R S 50c., mtg $15,000)..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 201.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.6x 102.2; Elizabeth Karitz to Emma Cox, (R S $1, ½ part)..... 1

115TH ST, s s, 273.9 ft e of 3d Av, 10.4x 100.10; Bertha M. Hahn to Hedwig Auspacher, (R S $1.50, mtg $7,000)..... 1

121ST ST, s s, 180 ft w of Mount Morris Av, 20x100.11; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, (R S $25)..... 25,000

134TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 75x 99.11; James Roberts and wife to William R. Willcox, (R S 50 cents, mtg $22,000)..... 1

178TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x91.2x50.1x94.5; Asbury Lester to Sophie V. S. Lester, (R S $2.50, mtg $4,000)..... 1

179TH ST, s s, 155.2 ft w of Anthony Av, 25x74.6x25.4x73.3; Azariah H. Sawyer and wife to Amelia Schlesinger, (mtg $2,500, R S $3.50)..... 3,500

180TH ST, s s, 175.8 ft e of Crotona Av, 29x142.11x29.4x138.9; John Linehan and others to Kuniguncla Miller, (mtg $3,500, R S $1.50)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 78th St; Mary M. Coulter and another to James McGinley, 5½ years..... $1,200

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 121st St; Fannie Bacharach and another, executors, to Harry Matthews, 3 years..... 1,200

MADISON AV, n e corner of 106th St; Mary Fash to John J. Leonard, 5 years. 1,400

1ST AV, 148, s e corner of 9th St; Martin King to Louis Damm, 3 years..... 1,980

48TH ST, 49 West; Mrs. Frank Leslie to Benjamin Bernhard, 7 years..... 2,200

48TH ST, 49 West; Mrs. Frank Leslie to Benjamin Bernhard, 5 years..... 2,200

59TH ST, 315 West, 45.10x100.5; Lilian Thomsen to Alfred Beinhauer and another, 19½ years..... $1,500, 1,750

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALLEN, Thomas, to Isaac A. Bach; 70th St, s s, 361.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... $5,000

BARNES, Alda C., to Charles De Neufville; West Washington Place, 24, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 3,500

BERLE, Adolph W., to Henry T. Molter; Avenue B, e s, 23.3 ft n of 9th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

COHEN, Jacob, to Berry B. Simons and another; 3d Av, e s, at centre line of block between 111th and 112th Sts, runs e 100.8 x 25x 100x25, demand, 6 per cent..... 800

COOPER, Mary P., and others to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 98th St, s s, 376 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

DIETZEL, Rosina, to Bowery Savings Bank; Willis Av, 286, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 8,000

DIETZEL, Rosina, to Gustave S. and Max S. Boehm; Willis Av, 286, 1 year..... 2,000

DITCHETT, Harry H., to Emily Edmonston; Clinton Av, n e corner of 169th St, runs n 143.2 x e 136.6 to w s of Boston Road, 8 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

HAHN, George, to Henrietta Baumann; 8th Av, 2,053, 2 years..... 6,000

HALF, Peter, to Joseph Messerschmitt; 165th St, s s, 40 ft e of Stebbins Av, 3 years..... 2,500

KEALY, Patrick, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 10th Av, 554, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,500

KNEWITZ, Annie and John, to Archibald A. Skillman; Elliott Av, e s, 300 ft s of Juliana St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

MATTHEWS, Harry, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Lexington Av, 1,976, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,925

McGINLEY, James, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 78th St, 146 East, lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,500

MILDENBERGER, Karl, to Minna Mildenberger; 165th St, n s, 358.11 ft n w of Forest Av, 5 years..... 2,000

MILLER, Albert, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and others; Beach Av, e s, 174.4 ft s of 156th St, 9 months..... 6,350

MUNDT, Arthur, to Sigmund Cohn; 137th St, s s, 258 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

NEISNER, Max, to Isaac Neisner; Willett St, 66, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

O'CONNELL, John, to Christian Klackner; West End Av, 302, 3 years, 3 per cent..... 15,000

ROSBECK, Dora, to Charles Maurer; Crotona Av, w s, 150 ft n of 183d St, due March 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 100

SCHUCHMANN, Adam, to George Kleiner and others; Avenue D, e s, 93.3 ft s of 3d St, 1 year..... 2,800

SCHWECKERT, Marie and Peter, to Gustav H. Schindler; 8th St, n s, w ½ of Lot 953, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SOMMER, Jennie A., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 121st St, n s, 220.6 ft w of 4th Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

STERN, Nathan, and Martin Brauer to Samuel Louis; Morningside Av, s e corner of 117th St, 7 years..... 6,000

STURGIS, Frederick R., to William B. Isham and others, executors, &c.; 32d St, 16 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 26,000

STURGIS, Frederick R., to David S. Greenough; 32d St, 16 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

WILL, Catharine, to Sarah A. Messenger; Varick St, 104, 3 years..... 4,000

WOLF, William and Joseph, to Louis and Benjamin Nieberg; Avenue C, 21 and 23, installments 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DIXON, William P., and another, executors, &c., to Mary E. Ryan..... $8,500

FIDELITY TRUST & SAFETY VAULT Company, administrator, &c., to Seth S. Terry, trustee ..... Nom.

HEILLNER, Emanuel, and another to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company... 30,129

HEWES, Benjamin F., to Simon Sauter. 1,000

McCLATCHEY, George R., to John E. Eustis 2,000

NORTH, Harry, to Wolf Glass..... Nom.

PHILBRICK, John A., to Charles Mosoth ..... Nom.

WEIL, Simon R., and another, executors, &c., to Simon R. and Theodore G. Well.. Nom.

WEIL, Simon R., and another, executors, &c., to Simon R. and Theodore G. Well, assigns 4 mortgages..... Nom.

WEIL, Simon R., and another, executors, to Simon R. Weil, assigns 4 mortgages.. Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,614; Thomas J. Conwell against Thomas Rois, owner; Thomas Quinn and William Steinmetz, contractors 28

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner 71st St, 106x125; Richard Bonnamy against Alonzo B. Kight, owner and contractor 9,400

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50 ft n of 69th St, 50x106; Richard Bonnamy against Alonzo B. Kight, owner and contractor 309

DUANE ST, 23; Frederick D. Shaper, against Augustus Clason, owner and contractor 361

FORDHAM LANDING ROAD, s s, 68 ft w of Davidson Av, 50x100; Alfred Marsich against Henry Muskat and others, owners; Vitale Moring, contractor 150

MADISON AV, n e corner 92d St, 100.8x 62; John J. Radley & Co., against William H. Ebling, Jr., owner and contractor 7,880

6TH AV, s e corner 9th St, 43.7x77.7; Adelstein & Avrutine against Johanna Baumann, owner and contractor..... 3,500

6TH AV, s e corner 9th St, 43.7x77.7; Schneider & Herter, against Johanna Baumann, owner and contractor..... 1,500

129TH ST, 132 and 134 West; August Hoeberman, against Frank Jewell, owner and contractor..... 250

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

THOMPSON ST, 110 and 112; Isidore Jackson with Joseph Rosenberg and Jacob Feinberg, 7 payments..... 16,000

44TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 50.2x ½ block; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with the Yale Building Company, installments..... 225,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St, 48.10x100, two actions; Andrew M. Clute, trustee, &c., against Joseph Kinzig and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, E. de P. Livingston.

BOULEVARD, e s, 25 ft s of 131st St, 25x100; Mary W. Rogers against James Kilpatrick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kenneson, Crane, Emley & Rubino.

DITMARS ST, s s, Lots 20 to 30, on map of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; Annie C. King and others against Elizabeth Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Miller.

JENNINGS ST, s s, 54 ft e of Wilkins Place, 42x —; Department of Buildings against George L. Moffatt, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

LUDLOW ST, 157; Department of Buildings against Stuyvesant Fish and others, (violations of building laws, &c.;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

MULBERRY ST, 286; Department of Buildings against Leopold Kaufman, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

MULBERRY ST, 288; Department of Buildings against Wilhelmina Rehwinkel and Leopold Kaufman, two actions, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

WILKENS PLACE, s e corner of Jennings St, 25x—; Department of Buildings against George L. Moffatt, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

20TH ST, 9 West; Department of Buildings against Jennie B. Gasper and another, individually, and as executor, &c., (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

20TH ST, 9 and 11 West; Department of Buildings against Jennie B. Gasper and another, individually, and as executor, &c., and another, (violation of building laws, &c.;) attorney, E. Ottenbourg.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ATLANTIC TRUST AND DEPOSIT COMPANY. William E. Albertson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Atlantic Trust and Deposit Company, filed a bill yesterday asking for the appointment of a receiver for the company. He claims the company owes him $894 back salary and is insolvent. The company's first business venture was to purchase the Atlantic Trust Building for $490,000, in payment of which mortgages were given. The treasury of the company was depleted in fixing up the building. The amount of the company's indebtedness, it is alleged, will exceed $100,000.

Out of Town.

STAR LAUNDRY COMPANY. — John W. Smith, Treasurer of the company, and William Colton were appointed receivers yesterday for the Star Laundry Company of Baltimore, of which Simon P. Schott is President. Bond in each case was fixed at $60,000. Mr. Smith, in his bill asking for the appointment of receivers, stated that the company was insolvent.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL MOLLNER.—Samuel Mollner of 28 West One Hundred and Sixth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,156 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted from 1886 to 1899, and are for money loaned, breach of contract, damages for personal injuries, electric light, and gas. He has been in partnership with various persons from 1884 to 1897, the last partner being B. Goldberg at Boston.

SOLOMON BERMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Solomon Berman, dealer in mirrors at 49 Bowery, by the following creditors: Jacques Kahn, $312; Bendit, Drey & Co., $137, and Jacob Samek, $79. It was alleged that he had transferred a part of his stock of mirrors and mirror frames and paid money to certain creditors to prefer them. He began the present business in July, 1898.

GREAT AMERICAN 5 AND 10 CENT STORE COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Great American 5 and 10 Cent Store Company at 10 West Fourteenth Street by the following creditors: A. L. Tuska, $16; H. Schwartz, $85; H. Berkele, $32; L. Ullman & Co., $79; Julius Levy, $191, and J. Busch, $162. It was alleged the company had committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on the 2d inst.

C. A. NOTT, CLAUDE R. NOTT, AND EDGAR G. GOULD.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in Utica by C. A. Nott, Claude R. Nott, and Edgar

YOUTHFUL COUPLE ELOPED

Census Supervisor Wilbur's Daughter Married Eight Months.

Bride of 16 Years Rebelled Against Wearing Short Dresses and the Secret Was Learned—Her Husband Is Nelson Van Kleek.

Nelson Van Kleek, eighteen years old, and Aileen Crossman Wilbur, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Charles F. Wilbur, Supervisor of the twelfth Federal census in this city, eloped and were married on Memorial Day of last year, and have succeeded in keeping it secret until the present time. It would not have come out even now except that the bride, who looks much younger than she is, after nearly eight months of such humiliation, revolted at short dresses on a married woman, and the young husband was on his part driven to confession by the prospect that the young woman would soon be returned to a girls' boarding school remote from the city.

The families have been friends for years, and young Van Kleek was private secretary to Mr. Wilbur in his census work. There was no reason why they should not have been married excepting their youth, and the boy rather astonished his mother-in-law, after admitting the marriage, by saying that he had been secretly engaged to her daughter for a year prior to the marriage. It was intended to keep the matter secret until he became of age, when he will come into an inheritance of $50,000 bequeathed by his grandfather.

Van Kleek is the son of William H. Van Kleek, a retired banker and broker, who lives in the five-story brownstone house 225 West Forty-fifth Street. He formerly attended Columbia College and is a member of the Seventh Regiment. The boy and girl have been much in each other's company of late, but their relatives thought it nothing more than juvenile friendship.

On Decoration Day young Van Kleek said he was going to take the girl to see the parade. Instead of going to see the show they went to Poughkeepsie, where they were married by a Justice of the Peace. They came back to the Wilbur apartments at the Hotel Lincoln, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street, and gave a glowing description of the show.

The next day the young woman was graduated from a fashionable private school on the west side, and within a week went to Toronto with her mother to spend the Summer. Van Kleek about the same time went with his family to Poughkeepsie, where they own a fine old mansion. So many letters came to Toronto from Poughkeepsie that Mrs. Wilbur questioned her daughter about them, but she replied, "We're good friends. That's all."

In September the girl was sent to college at Elmira, and remained there until the day before election, when she paid a brief visit to the city, with her mother and then went back to Elmira, where she remained until the Christmas holidays. Then she saw her husband for the first time since June. They did their Christmas shopping, and the explosion came the day after Christmas, when the young wife told her mother that she would not go back to college again and neither would she wear short dresses any longer. Then she owned up.

Mrs. Wilbur was greatly shocked, but the marriage certificate was produced and young Van Kleek was sent for. He admitted they were married. There was another lively scene the same day in the Van Kleek mansion, but a general amnesty was granted and the young couple started on a wedding tour, which lasted eight days.

Their latest plan is to spend a few weeks at the Van Kleek home and then start in housekeeping on their own account.

LOTOS CLUB'S YULE DINNER.

English Customs of the Sixth Century and American Humor of the Twentieth.

The Lotos Club held its Yule-tide dinner last evening in the clubhouse, 558 Fifth Avenue, carrying out the customs of an old-time English Yuletide feast. Two buglers, in old English garb with gay manties, top boots, blonde wigs, and large hats with larger feathers, marched down to the dining room at 7:30, sounding their bugles. The curtains were drawn aside, showing the dining room, decorated with holly, and the diners then marched in to the bugles' tones.

Frank R. Lawrence, President of the club, presided. With him at table were Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Judge Van Brunt, Judge McLaughlin, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Andrew Carnegie, Frank H. Platt, Chester S. Lord, J. H. Flagler, G. W. Cotterill, and H. B. Wilson. Others present were Leo Schultz, Major J. B. Pond, Emil Paur, Townsend Fellows, William T. Carleton, and E. H. Low.

During the courses sixteen glee singers sang. Just before the roast course the buglers marched in again, then came Bagpiper MacDonald of the Black Watch of Windsor Castle, then men dressed as yeomen of the sixth century, carrying a yule log, and then a dozen cooks carrying the side of roast beef. The Metropolitan Quartet sang the "Roast Beef of Old England" before the beef was served.

The lights were turned down, a quartet sang, and the punch was brewed while all sang the drinking song from "Giroflé, Giroflá." Will Carleton sang a drinking song written for the occasion, in which he "hit" some members of the club. Mr. Carnegie listened and laughed at this:

> Here's to Uncle Andy,
> A poor author, but he's handy,
> And an all-round Jim Dandy,
> Drink it down.

Senator Depew laughed when Carleton sang:

> Here's to Farmer Chauncey,
> Whose surprising necromancy
> Makes his chestnut crop so fancy,
> Drink it down.

There were more songs by the Metropolitan Quartet and a general frolic followed, in which Emil Paur, the orchestral conductor, led the band in "Oh, Listen to the Band."

Among the diners were Commodore Banks of the Atlantic Yacht Club; Signor Blass, the singer, and ex-Senator Winton of New Jersey.

Watchdog Perishes at a Fire.

An alarm was rung in from Box 14 at 11:30 last night for a small fire in the Broad Exchange Building, the new twenty-story structure on Broad Street. The fire was in a timekeeper's shanty, and caused damage of about $100. After the blaze was put out by the firemen they found a dog smothered to death by the smoke.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:25	Sun sets	4:47
Moon rises	0:59		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	8:24	Gov. Isl'd	8:54
H. Gate	10:50		
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	9:00	Gov. Isl'd	9:24
H. Gate	11:20		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Pretoria, Hamburg		6:00 A. M.
MONDAY, JAN. 7.		
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 8.		
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.		
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cymric, Queenstown	9:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp, via Southampton	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana, Yucatan, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 10.		
Caribbee, Bermuda, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cyprian Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Syracusa, Pernambuco and Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 16 and up to Jan. 19, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Jan. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (Registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong, Dec. 4; Shanghai, Dec. 8; Yokohama, Dec. 15, and Honolulu, Dec. 15, which arrived at San Francisco on the steamer City of Peking, were dispatched East at 6 P. M. Jan. 1, and are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 6.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 3.
Cap Frio, Hamburg, Dec. 24.
Chicago City, Swansea, Dec. 22.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Jan. 2.
Curityba, Matanzas, Jan. 2.
Cymric, Liverpool, Dec. 25.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Dec. 27.
La Bretagne, Havre, Dec. 29.
Liv, Algiers, Dec. 18.
Lowther Castle Glasgow, Dec. 14.
Menominee, London, Dec. 27.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 27.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 5.
Seneca, Matanzas, Jan 2.
Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Dec. 30.
Trier, St. Michael's, Dec. 25.
Zoroaster, Liverpool, Dec. 28.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

Buffalo, Hull, Dec. 24.
Coronda, St. Lucia, Dec. 31.
Coleridge, St. Lucia, Dec. 31.
Colorado, Brunswick, Jan. 4.
Dominic, St. Lucia, Dec. 31.
Elwick, Huelva, Dec. 22.
Marengo, New Castle, Dec. 25.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Dec. 30.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Dec. 27.
Servia, Liverpool, Dec. 29.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

Circassian Prince, Shields, Dec. 24.
Comus, New Orleans, Jan. 3.
El Norte, New Orleans, Jan. 3.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Dec. 27.
Hiso, Bordeaux, Dec. 22.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 7.
Max. Dantzic, Dec. 23.
Niagara, Colon, Jan. 1.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 30.
Kenkett, Colon, Jan. 1.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 2.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Jan. 8.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

California, Gibraltar, Dec. 26.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 5.
Germanic, Liverpool, Jan. 2.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Dec. 26.
Noordland, Antwerp, Dec. 31.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 9.

Arrived.

SS Orizaba, Leighton, Vera Cruz, &c., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. In Quarantine at 12:10 A. M., 6th.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Roberts, Antwerp, Dec. 22, and Southampton 25th, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Daldorf, Rotterdam, Dec. 18, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Beverley, (Br.,) Israel, Port Limon, Dec. 29, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Alsenborn, Curry, Philadelphia for Bridgeport and New Haven.

SS Alabama, (Br.,) Gwak, Baltimore, Jan. 3, with mdse. in transit to United States Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M. Will finish loading for Bordeaux.

SS San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 28, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 7:02 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) for Gibraltar, Naples, &c.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Martello, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Buffon, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Concho, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Oneida, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
United States transport McClellan, for San Juan.
SS Etruria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) for London.
SS Phidias, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Horrox, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Statendam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Cerea, (Ital.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS San Juan, for Porto Rico.
SS Alene, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Hildur, (Nor.,) for Curacao, &c.
SS Morro Castle, for Havana.
SS George W. Clyde, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Proteus, for New Orleans.
SS Astoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Waccamaw, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) Gomez, Vera Cruz, &c., Dec. —, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived outside the Bar at 12 M.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, for New York, sld. from Havre at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Acara, (Br.,) Capt. Kilgour, New York via Singapore, arr. at Shanghai to-day.

SS Noordland, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Edenbridge, (Br.,) Capt. Notman, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS St. Filians, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, for New York, sld. from Barry yesterday.

SS Norven, (Br.,) Capt. Norrie, from Manila for New York, sld. from Singapore yesterday.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKeer, from Dunkirk for New York, sld. from Queenstown yesterday.

SS Glengarry, (Br.,) Capt. Gedye, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, sld. from Suez to-day.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Capt. Oesselmann, for New York, sld. from Bremen to-day.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, from New York, arr. at Swinemunde Jan. 3.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Jensen, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Schleemilch, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Elwick, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from Huelva for New York, sld. from Madeira, Dec. 27.

SS Falls of Keltie, (Br.,) Capt. Ralphs, for New York, sld. from Montevideo Jan. 1.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Oliphant, for New York, sld. from Para Jan. 3.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Andrews, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Gundel, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Westburn, (Br.,) Capt. Bell, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Grangense, (Br.,) Capt. Spedding, for New York, sld. from Ceara yesterday.

SS Caledonian, (Br.,) Capt. McLean, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.
Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue for down-town office, 54 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

A NEW GUIDE TO LOCAL INSPECTORS' EXamination of masters and mates, containing all the work; by mail, $1; applicants for license prepared for examination. R. M. PUGSLEY, 116 Nassau St., New York.

AN EXCELLENT SCHOONER FOR SALE; bargain; would make fine auxiliary, with one of Wing's marine gas engine. L. J. WING MANUFACTURING CO., 95 Liberty St.

ALL CLASSES OF STEAM VESSELS, YACHTS, tugs, launches, &c., designed and for sale; light-draught vessels a specialty. M. HUBBE, Naval Architect, 17 State St.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
McIntosh Yacht Basin, 26th St., Brooklyn.
A. J. McINTOSH, Yacht Broker, 32 Broadway.

SPECIAL LIST OF CRUISING LAUNCHES; photos and plan for inspection. HUNTINGTON & SEAMAN, 220 Broadway, New York.

WORN-OUT GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT BY R. LONGMAN'S SONS, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

5 ACRES FOR $100,
$5 down, then $1 per week. This fine tract, within few minutes' walk of RAILROAD station, and short distance from WHARF; nice, high, level land, good loam soil, and just the place for raising strawberries, vegetables, and POULTRY. This land is actually worth double what I am asking for it. Only a few 5-acre plots at this price. Don't wait. Call or write VERNON J. MILLER, ROOM 416B, 150 Nassau St.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A FINE PLACE, LESS than cost; new house, 8 rooms; large barn; fruits; 6 acres land on main street; 15 minutes to depot and bay; $2,800; $500 cash, balance to suit. G. PETERSON, Patchogue, L. I.

ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—FOR SALE, DESIRable corner property, 321x542, in most fashionable part of the town; there is no house on it. J. V. McMANUS, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
ABSOLUTE EXECUTOR'S SALE,
to close the estate of Elizabeth P. Higgins, dec'd.
224 Street.

21st Street.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.
4 WEST 22D ST.,
four-story and basement high-stoop brownstone building, with two-story extension, with stores, offices, and studios; size of lot 26.3x98.9; building covers lot. Title Guarantee and Trust Co. policy furnished.
JAMES TAYLOR LEWIS, Esq., Attorney for Estate, 120 Broadway.
Maps and particulars with Attorney, or at Auctioneers' offices, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1901.
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.
Administrator's sale,
ESTATE JAMES B. BRADY, DECEASED,
587 GRAND ST.
and
1 CORLEARS ST.,
being southwest corner Grand and Corlears Sts., five-story and cellar brick double tenement, with store; size of lot 23.4x70± irregular.
JOHN H. ROGAN, Esq., Atty., 145 Nassau St.
Maps and further particulars with attorney, or at Auctioneers' offices, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
estate of Eugenia M. Moore,
15 and 17 Manhattan Ave.,
five-story brick and stone double apartment houses, seven rooms and bath to each apartment; hardwood trim, exposed plumbing, &c.; 27x100 each.
JAMES E. KELLY, Esq., Attorney, 220 Broadway.
Maps and further particulars with attorney, or at Auctioneers' offices, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTRIX SALE,
Estate of J. Paul Jones, deceased,
2113 and 2115 Lexington Ave.,
two three-story and basement bay-window front high-stoop brick and stone Dwellings, in good order, 18x35 each.
143 EAST 127TH ST.,
two-story basement and cellar high-stoop brick and stone Dwelling, in good order; size of lot 50x100.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.
2071-2073-2075-2077-2079 7TH AVE.,
CORNER 124TH ST.,
five four-story brick single Apartments, with stores; size of plot, 100.11x75.
EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Esq., Atty., 141 B'way.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
254 WEST 73D ST.,
handsome four-story basement and cellar brick and stone Dwelling, with two-story extension; magnificent gas fixtures, andirons, &c.; decorated and handsomely trimmed in hard woods; size of lot, 20x102.2.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York.
62 Washington Square South,
four-story basement cellar and sub-cellar brick and brownstone dwelling; size of lot, 25x110.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, NOON,
Executor's Sale.
By order of executors of
Estate of Bryan Lawrence, Dec'd,
CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY,
BEING ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY
HARLEM RIVER,
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,
3d & Lincoln Aves.
Together with
Water Front and Bulkheads,
70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE AT 4½ PER CENT.
Apply for maps to James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, or to
WILLIAM C. ORR, ESQ.,
Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers Street.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ABSOLUTE SALE,
To close the Estate of Simon Bing, Jr.,
TUESDAY, JAN. 22nd, 1901,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.
268 Rivington, cor. Columbia St.,
4-story tenement, with stores; lot 25x70. Also
243 & 245 W. 29th St.,
2 four-story flats, with rear buildings; 50x98.2.
For terms and further particulars apply to L. S. Bing, Att'y, 237 B'way, or Auct'rs, 158 B'way, N. Y. City.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$6 PER WEEK TOTAL COST.—A model house, meeting every requirement for refined people; splendid neighborhood, in the city; with all conveniences; but above all, low in price and offered on terms which will interest you, costing no more rent; these are new; eight or ten rooms; gas, electricity, running water; only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre; they are out of the common and worthy of your consideration. Write for particulars to L. P. O. Box 2078, N. Y. City.

NEW HOUSES IN OLD FLUSHING'S
best neighborhood, only 30 minutes to Manhattan's business centres. These are finely built, low in price and offered on EXCEPTIONAL TERMS. Are homes for conservative people of refinement who at a moderate monthly cost desire something out of the common run. Call or write for full particulars. Realty Trust 60 and 62 Liberty St.

$1,000 LOAN WANTED; GOOD SECURITY, AND $100 bonus paid. Address Loan, J. 205 Times.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

I HAVE LOTS IN HACKENSACK, ON GOOD streets at $100, $125, $175, $200, and $250, full size. I am now closing them out; no money down first month. Greatest bargains ever heard of. Also a little cottage with barn and plenty of land, to rent for $8 per month; for sale at $900 on monthly payments. Call personally at No. 123 Liberty St., New York City. WILLIAM E. TAYLOR.

$17 A LOT.
Adjoining Lakewood, N. J., the famous Winter resort; we offer plots containing 5 lots for $85; small weekly payments. Special trip to property Sunday, Jan. 13. R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St.

FOR SALE.—Corner lot, 90x100; best location Palisade Park; $1,000; easy terms.
FOR RENT.—Large 11-room new house, Hackensack, furnished or unfurnished; all improvements; large lot; near stations; might sell. PANGBORN & MARSHALL, 62 Wall St.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.—FOR SALE AT a bargain, a handsomely furnished, 15-room cottage; all modern improvements; perfect condition; best location; price, $11,000. Address, G. CANNON, Box 417, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

FINE FARMS AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, all prices and sections; also exchange.
LA MONT, A4 Produce Exchange.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

City Real Estate for Sale.

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WE HAVE FOR SALE
DESIRABLE DOWNTOWN PROPERTY
NETTING 6 PER CENT.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 Beekman Street.

FOR SALE
4 AND 5-STORY BUILDINGS,
ON WEST 53D ST., NEAR 8th AV.,
53 FEET FRONT, WELL ADAPTED
FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING,
LAUNDRY, OR OTHER PURPOSES.
GOOD CONDITION.
CARRIAGE LIFT; DRIVEWAY.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,500 BROADWAY.

Taken under foreclosure, can be bought at a bargain, the following apartment houses:
Park Av., in the eighties, three houses, 81 feet front, ask $90,000.
West 100th St., 38 feet front, 20 families, $40,000.
West 137th St., near Lenox, two double houses, $22,500 each. 3d Av., near 104th St., 5-story stores and tenement, sixteen families, $28,000.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, HAS many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country Properties for sale and exchange. Flats, Tenements, Business Property, Lots, private Dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban Houses and Farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

FRONTING ON
GREENWICH STREET AND TRINITY PLACE
Plot 40.9x75, with substantial old building, can be bought at a reasonable figure.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

$22,500.00 EACH WILL BUY TWO 5-STORY apartments; good location; rent over $2,400.00 each; only $5,000.00 cash needed, balance on mortgage 5%; bargain to quick buyer. HALL J. HOW & CO., 234 West 116th Street.

$3,500 CASH ONLY WILL BUY A 21-FAMILY tenement in best renting location on Manhattan; excellent condition and clearing $920 annually above all expenses; greatest bargain ever offered. Sacrifice, Box 101 Times.

BRONX CORNER FOR SALE.
Fine house, prominent avenue; well paying store; will make good place for druggist; will sell, rent, or exchange. Address B. H., 157 East 125th St.

A.—BRONX BARGAINS—TWO-STORY BRICK, 134th St., near Willis Av.; $5,000; another $6,000; $6,500; brick corner, 25 foot, near 105th St. and Boston Av., $8,000. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th.

BROKERS TAKE NOTICE.—Lots 25x100, on Westchester Av., near Prospect Av., to exchange for 2 or 3-story frame house. RIEHL, 2,890 3d Av.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE, 2½-STORY, 9 rooms, bath, improvements; Perry Av., north of Bedford Park. Apply HALPIN, on premises, or Pelham Av., Fordham.

AN ESTATE WILL SELL FOUR-STORY FLAT; price, $13,250; mortgage $8,000 at 4½ per cent.; rent, $1,440; all rented; prominent street. REID, 1,073 Lexington Av.

LOTS; BRONX BARGAINS; TREMONT, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs., Fordham Road; cheap Woodlawn corner. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

BARGAIN!—Brownstone, 18-ft. dwelling, near Madison Avenue; hardwood floors; open plumbing; perfect condition; $14,000; easy terms. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 231 West 59th St.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCES IN MURRAY HILL section; prices ranging from $15,000 to $75,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—$12,000—BIG BARGAIN—BROWN STONE, near Madison Av. and 125th St.; 18 feet wide; want offer. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th St.

NO. 106 GRAND STREET.—Rent, $9,000; price, $100,000; mortgage, $56,000; elevators. GURNEE & HOPKINS, No. 154 West 23d.

DESIRABLE PLOTS AND LOTS IN CHOICE location, with building loans; prices reasonable. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE CORNER PLOT, 5TH Av., near 23d, 61x140; price reasonable. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, 8TH TO 12TH ST., INclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

BARGAIN: HANDSOME PRIVATE DWELLing, East 50th St.; price right; little cash; might exchange. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 B'way.

FOR SALE—12-room residence on most desirable part of St. Nicholas Av.; all improvements. C. B. A., Box 150 Times.

INDUCEMENT—WEST 94TH ST.; CONVENient three-story house, 11 rooms. OWNER, 142 West 38th St.

PLOT OF LOTS MUST BE SOLD; WILL double in value in year; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

A.—$6,500 BUYS NICE BROWN-STONE, NEAR 2d Av., Harlem. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Beautiful, Artistic Homes
30 MINUTES FROM PARK ROW.

2 and 3 Story Houses	Near Prospect Park; Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Ave., neighborhood restricted; stone houses of various colors and designs. Steel and square fronts. Box stoops.	Prices Low. Terms to Suit

70 HOUSES TO SELECT FROM. 40 ALREADY SOLD.

These houses are modern in every particular. The rooms are arranged with a view to comfort. Foyer or saloon parlors. Hardwood trim throughout; open plumbing, large closets, tiled bathroom, dumb waiters, etc. Can be seen any day.

W. A. A. BROWN, Owner.
Brooklyn office, corner Flatbush Ave. and Midwood St. New York office, 149 B'way. Open evenings until 9. Sundays and holidays all day.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

BROOKLYN LOT BARGAIN
Just outside new fire limits; 30 minutes to Park Row.
$300 $400, $500.
Building inducements; restricted and guaranteed titles; cash discounts; easy terms; no interest.
EDWARD O. JACKSON,
Corner Douglass St. and Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, 690 FEET WATER front, foot 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn, 260x240; yard and building; 32 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. PIERSON & WOLFFE, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 583 Cort.

PUTNAM AV., BETWEEN RALPH AND Patchen Avs.—2-story and basement frame dwelling; excellent neighborhood; all improvements; only $3,500; small amount down, balance, payments to suit. KETCHAM BROS., 1,585 Broadway, Halsey "L" Station.

HOUSE FOR SALE, 169 HOPKINS ST. 3-story 6 family frame dwelling in good order, 25x53x100, with 2-story and basement rear house 25x25. Inquire on premises.

Mortgage Loans.
New York and Brooklyn Property.
DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN.

BEFORE Buying, Selling, or Exchanging B'klyn Property, call or write, FAILMEZGER, 1,030 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Staten Island Property.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,
Sale in Partition.
Rare opportunity to purchase a well-established Summer hotel; superb location; fine view of harbor; twenty minutes from Battery. Open for inspection daily. Sale on premises **JANUARY 10TH AT NOON.**

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—Lorillard Villa; must be sold; fronting St. George, St. Hypolita, and Cuna Sts.; about 1¼ acres; beautifully embellished; flowering shrubs, trees, plants, &c., a veritable floral park; villa contains 10 rooms, fully furnished; last rental $2,500; suitable for private residence or club; location warrants improvement for business. To sell immediately, $16,000 will be accepted; no exchange. This is a bargain. Photographs here. Folio 8,787. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
farm property, 124 acres,
NEAR PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.
Fine site for modern mansion; bargain.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel. 705-38. 116 West 42d St.

$2,200 WILL BUY A GOOD FARM OF 40 acres, near town; good buildings; 80 acres for $800; a bargain. E. R. LENKER, Hartly, Del.

DELAWARE RIVER FARM, SULLIVAN County.—62 acres; house, 7 rooms; beautiful situation; $1,500. HOLBROOK, Port Jervis.

ALL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE A SPECIALTY; bargains and exchanges, all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

BEFORE BUYING FARMS READ HOMESEEKERS' JOURNAL. 3 mos., 10c. 209 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXchange your house, lots, farms quickly, write or call personally. S. BIBER & CO., 204 East 19th St.

WANTED—Private houses, either for sale or rent, below 59th St.; owners only. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$40,000 EQUITY IN FINE piece of business Property, leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent; will trade for Lots on west side of city. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

WINTER TERM

THE WINTER TERM OF THE

Clavier Company Piano School

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ENROLLMENT AND EXAMINATION DAY JANUARY 2.

EVENING CLASSES IF DESIRED.

THE ONLY WAY PUPILS CAN GET THE FULL BENEFITS OF THE SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AND LOW TUITION RATES WHICH THIS SCHOOL OFFERS IN TECHNICAL AND MUSICAL TRAINING IS TO ENROLL AT THE PROPER TIME AND ENTER CLASSES AT THE BEGINNING OF A TERM. FURTHER INFORMATION GIVEN ON APPLICATION IN PERSON OR BY LETTER.

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87 NASSAU ST. & 130 FULTON, ROOM 303.

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INVENTORS.—Prosecute your own patent applications; avoid needless attorney fees, delays, unfair treatment; simple, highly indorsed plan; particulars free. ALBERT C. TANNER, 177 Broadway.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c ... Double for display.

BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BOUGHT, sold and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residences free; send postal. LOVERING'S NEW YORK BOOK EXCHANGE, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONTENTS OF houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

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30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

23D ST., 429 WEST.—Double rooms, single room and board, $6; refined surroundings; American family.

24TH ST., 427 WEST.—Two large parlors, $3.50; light housekeping; also other small rooms $2, gentlemen; hot and cold water, bath, private house.

32D ST., 39 WEST, 3 DOORS FROM BROADway.—Single and double rooms, with board; table boarders taken.

36TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable large front room, dressing room attached; excellent table; neighborhood refined, accessible; references.

53D ST., 231 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Large and small rooms; superior board; table board; reasonable; Americans.

67TH ST., 127 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; French boarding house; moderate.

73D ST., 108 WEST.—Fine rooms, large and small, steam heated; with or without board; high-class parlors.

79TH ST., 110 WEST.—Large and small rooms on 2d and 3d floors; southern exposure, with board.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Double room; dressing room; running water; parlor dining room; table boarders; references.

83D ST., 122 WEST.—Near Park and "L"; desirable large and small rooms; good board; private family; references.

95TH ST., 71 WEST.—A third-story front room, southern exposure; table boarders taken.

97TH ST., 69 WEST.—Private family can accommodate two or more desirous of having a comfortable home; well furnished rooms; excellent table. Farquharson.

126TH ST., 136 WEST.—Elegant back parlor, newly opened first-class Jewish boarding house; running water.

127TH ST., 267 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; board if desired.

130TH ST., 161 WEST.—Convenient to "L"; large front sunny room, with board; also hall room; reasonable; references.

$4.50 PER WEEK; EDUCATED PEOPLE only; good board; 148 St. Ann's Av.; elderly people cared for.

LAUNDRY WORK.—Your sheets, pillow cases, and towels laundered for 30c. per dozen, any part of city. WOOD'S LAUNDRY, 348 West St.

THE MARY FISHER HOME, ELDERLY PEOple and others, $4.50 per week, upward. 148 St. Ann's Av.

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HENRY ST., 354.—Desirable rooms; first-class board; well-heated house; moderate price; near South Ferry.

Country Board.

THE HOMESTEAD, FANWOOD, N. J.—One hour from City Hall, Jersey Central Railroad; five minutes' walk from station; delightful location for Winter; piazzas, (inclosed with glass in Winter,) 125 feet long; steam heat, electric lights; Netherwood water.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

7TH AV., 214, between 22d and 23d Sts.—Rooms; large, small; sunny; bath; seen to-day or evenings. NOYES.

11TH ST., 252 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, marble basins, hot and cold water, gas, bath; moderate; gentlemen.

11TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms; large closets; every convenience; table boarders accommodated.

15TH ST., 358 WEST.—Comfortable square room; hot and cold water; house clean and quiet; gentlemen only.

19TH ST., 18 WEST.—Furnished rooms; also parlor floor, back parlor, suitable for several wishing to room together; rooms well heated; gentlemen only.

33D ST., 142 WEST, (QUINCY HOTEL)—50c., $1.00 daily; adjacent Broadway; steam heated, $3.00 week, upward; restaurant; mention paper.

34TH ST., 119 WEST.—Two exceptionally fine rooms; front; rear; ample closets; heat, hot water; reasonable rates.

35TH ST., 11 WEST.—Two small, pleasant rooms, reasonable, with ample closet room; Japanese attendant; gentlemen.

55TH ST., 248 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath, for gentlemen.

57TH ST., 324 WEST.—Handsomely furnished bedroom and sitting room adjoining; gentlemen only; private family; references.

61ST ST., 100 WEST.—Large, light parlor, bedroom; steam heat; elevator. Connolly.

63D ST., 113 WEST.—To let, furnished rooms; reasonable.

73D ST., 253 WEST.—Cheerful and pleasant front room, with bath, in private house; gentlemen only.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Dentist's office; large back parlor, butler's pantry; telephone; northern exposure; best door service.

83D ST., 65 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; large closet; suitable for two gentlemen; Americans.

84TH ST., 109 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor, bedroom, with bath; southern exposure. BELDING.

93D ST., 157 WEST.—Large front room; running water; southern exposure; with breakfast or full board.

96TH ST., 129 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, or single room; all conveni

BOOZ INQUIRY AT BRISTOL

Congressional Committee Finishes Work at ex-Cadet's Home.

Testimony as to High Character and Ability of the Young Man—To Examine Cadets Tuesday.

BRISTOL, Penn., Jan. 5.—The Congressional committee which is investigating the alleged hazing of Oscar Booz completed its work here late this afternoon, and will reconvene in Philadelphia on Monday morning. Most of the testimony heard to-day related to Oscar Booz's mental, physical, and personal characteristics. Every witness called spoke of the high character of the young man. He was considered in good health before he went to West Point, and many persons testified as to his changed condition when he returned from the academy. It was also brought out that he was proficient in his studies.

The feature of the two sessions held to-day was the examination of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Alison, pastor of the Bristol Presbyterian Church, at which the Booz family worshipped. Dr. Alison delivered the funeral sermon at the obsequies of Booz in which he made what the committee thought were implied charges of severe hazing against cadets of West Point.

The committee will probably finish its work in Philadelphia Monday, and will begin the taking of the testimony of the cadets at West Point on Tuesday. The committee's examination of witnesses here and at Philadelphia has been most searching, and the Congressmen say they will also make their West Point investigation a thorough one.

Dr. Willis P. Weaver of Bristol, the Booz family physician, who did not complete his testimony yesterday, was recalled to-day, and Mr. Driggs of New York asked him whether, if a person suffering from acute laryngitis had tabasco sauce administered to him it would leave a vulnerable spot for tuberculosis germs to take root.

"Yes, Sir," was the reply.

Regarding Oscar Booz's personality, Dr. Weaver had always found him a quiet, retiring, unassuming young man. He was fond of his home, and the doctor believed he was to an extent susceptible to homesickness. As far as he knew, Dr. Weaver said, he was truthful, and it never occurred to him that Oscar's physical condition might be a bar to his admission to West Point. His condition the doctor considered was good.

When Oscar returned from the academy Dr. Weaver noticed that the young man seemed run down, and advised him to take a tonic. He had received the impression that Oscar had resigned from West Point on account of his eyes. He firmly believed that the cadet's vitality was undoubtedly lowered by the abuse and humiliation he was subjected to at West Point.

Dr. Evan J. Groom of Bristol, another physician who attended Oscar, said he treated him last year for acute tubercular laryngitis. He could not give him any relief, so he sent him to a throat specialist in Philadelphia. The witness thought tabasco sauce would affect a throat which had been treated for laryngitis, and did not believe that it made him less able to resist the lodgment of tuberculosis germs.

Dr. Groom corroborated Dr. Weaver in every detail as to the personal characteristics of Booz. He did not think, however, that the young man was suited for a soldier. He did not think he could stand the rigor of such a life.

Louise N. Boggs, Superintendent of the Bristol Public Schools, indorsed the testimony that Oscar Booz was of a gentlemanly disposition. He was proficient in all of his studies while at the school here. Miss Boggs said he was a good schoolboy, but not a "goody-goody" boy.

Elwood Brelsford, a Bristol undertaker, told of the appearance of Booz's body after death. He noticed scars on the right foot and a large red spot on one of the knees. He could not tell what caused these marks.

W. L. Kolb, a retired clergyman of Bristol, knew Oscar very well. Oscar told him he had been in a fight at the Military Academy, and also said that some of his teeth had been loosened in the contest and that he had received a severe blow over the heart. Oscar related to him, Mr. Kolb said, how alarmed he was at the heart blow and consulted a surgeon at the academy, who quieted his fears. The surgeon, according to Oscar, did not ask any questions as to how he had received the heart blow.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Alison of the Bristol Presbyterian Church, where young Booz attended, related how a Bible had been presented to Oscar by the Sunday School Association. Oscar wrote to him that he was reading the Bible every day, and said among other things:

"It was hard to be a Christian at West Point." The young man after his resignation concluded for the witness that it was probably the Lord's work, and that he had no inclination for a career as a minister of the Gospel. Oscar's father, the witness continued, persuaded him to study law.

The committee wanted to know upon what grounds Dr. Alison had based his charges of brutality at the academy.

The witness said he based it on what he heard from the family and what he knew of the young man himself. If the family had no good grounds for their statements, he added, then the grounds for his statements in the sermon were not solid.

Miss Nellie Booz, Oscar's sister, was recalled to the stand to tell what she knew of the Bible incident at the academy. She said Oscar told her that the cadets had told him to produce the Bible presented to him at Bristol, and if he did not he would be scarred for life.

Dr. Alison was again called and said he did not want Oscar to become a soldier, as he, the witness, did not like the business of a soldier. As for courage he felt sure that Oscar would have done the same thing as Hobson did at Santiago Harbor if given an opportunity.

Newspaper abstracts of the sermon which he delivered were read to Dr. Alison, who, in making explanation, took occasion to say that he believed Oscar Booz was in his grave, not after as a result of his being at West Point. Dr. Alison was on the stand for more than one hour.

Harry Larzelare, Lewis Spring, Jr., and Albert Baker, companions of Oscar Booz were called in the order named. Each paid a high tribute to the deceased young man. Larzelare said that Oscar told him that upper classmen "had treated him like a dog." Baker testified that he had received a letter from Oscar in which he said several of his teeth had been loosened as the result of his fight.

Howard Booz, Oscar's younger brother, who became ill while testifying yesterday, was recalled to-day. Howard related how he went to West Point to see his brother, on which occasion he waited thirty-five minutes, and then had to leave without seeing him on account of a storm coming up. Howard said he wanted to go to West Point after Oscar had returned home, but the latter said: "You will be killed if you do." Mr. Driggs asked:

"Did Oscar in his resignation give as a reason failing eyesight instead of hazing for the purpose of avoiding notoriety?"

"I think he did," was the reply. "He did not want to give the place a bad name."

After William H. Booz, Oscar's father, and Miss Nellie Booz, his sister, had testified to a few minor details regarding Oscar's illness and his school studies, John K. Wildman, President of the Board of School Directors of Bristol, also testified to the good character of the young man.

The committee then adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on Monday morning.

REPORT IN THE GREEN CASE.

Reply to Charges that Marine Died from Ill-Treatment at Annapolis—Another Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary Long to-day received the report of Commander Richard Wainwright, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, in the matter of the sickness and death of Hobart Green, private, United States Marine Corps. This case was brought to the notice of the Navy Department by Representative Rixey of Virginia. It was represented that Green's death was due to improper treatment by the officials at the Naval Academy. Secretary Long referred all the papers in the case to the Superintendent of the Academy, with instructions to make a full investigation and report the result to the department.

Superintendent Wainwright's report considers the written charges of J. A. MacGregor, and the various newspaper articles in reference to the case, seratim, and says:

"The charges have been carefully investigated, as directed. There is not the slightest foundation for any of them."

Continuing, Commander Wainwright says:

Private Green was admitted to the sick list on Dec. 11, 1900, with "catarrhus epidemicus;" on the 13th the diagnosis was changed to pneumonia, and the case terminated fatally at 12:55 A. M. on Dec. 15. Green was seen frequently by a medical officer, and was constantly attended by a hospital nurse. His cot was provided with blankets and clean linen, and was screened off on the gun deck to insure protection from drafts and disturbance. The ship was well heated, and there was no unnecessary cleaning in the inclosure where he was. His medicines and stimulants were given at specified times by a nurse. His diet was milk and a special diet drawn from the hospital stores, of excellent quality, given at frequent intervals by a nurse. He performed no duty after being admitted to the sick list.

He received the same assiduous professional attention and nursing care accorded to every serious case, and his death resulted from uncontrollable causes. After death the remains of Private Green were taken charge of by the undertaker, prepared for burial, and on the afternoon of the 15th interred in the National Cemetery here with military honors, as prescribed by the navy regulations.

The quarters on the United States ship Santee are comfortable and in good sanitary condition. They are well heated by means of pipes leading around the berth deck and by pipes and heaters on the gun deck. The lowest temperature observed on the gun deck this year was 66 degrees, and 58 degrees on the berth deck. There are less than the usual drafts on board ship, as the Santee is completely housed in. A greater number of cadets than the present number of marines have been berthed with comfort on the Santee prior to the time when she was completely housed in. The marines are better fed than when in barracks, as they receive commutation for the full navy ration.

The medical force at this station is both skillful and attentive, as will be borne out by the daily sick reports. The commanding officer of marines is an officer of experience and careful of the comfort of his men. The officer in charge of the ships has been particularly careful in regard to the sanitary condition of the Santee.

Secretary Long said this afternoon that the Navy Department was prepared to make itself, or permit to be made, any investigation within reason, if it should be thought necessary to follow up the report of Superintendent Wainwright. At Representative Rixey's instance, he had directed Superintendent Wainwright to summon to Annapolis, at the Government's expense, and examine before the board conducting the inquiry, the clergymen and others referred to by Representative Rixey as having some knowledge of the case.

The inquiry closed, and the report was forwarded by the board before this instruction reached Commander Wainwright, but there will be no objection on the part of the department to reopening the case if Representative Rixey so desires, or, as Secretary Long puts it, to doing anything within reason to develop the facts.

The witnesses the Secretary refers to are J. M. MacGregor of Stafford, Va., who went to Annapolis and made an investigation which satisfied him that Green had not been properly cared for at the time of his fatal illness, and the Rev. J. Howard Gibbon, an Episcopal minister, and Dr. Payne, both of Stafford, who saw the body when it arrived at Stafford, dressed in shirt and trousers, and not in the uniform said to be required by the regulations.

WASHINGTON'S WEDDING DAY.

Its Anniversary Celebration by the Daughters of the Revolution.

There was a christening as well as a wedding anniversary at the annual celebration of George Washington's wedding day by the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. A bright man from Georgia dubbed Mrs. McLean, Chapter Regent, the "Duchess of the D. A. R.-lings," and the "Duchess" and the "lings" preened themselves so much upon their new honor that there was a special festive note throughout the remainder of the proceedings.

The big hall in which the reception was held was draped with American flags, the platform, upon which the speakers stood, overhung with a canopy of evergreen festoons, terminating in a marriage bell, and a hundred-year-old spinning wheel, decked with blue ribbons, white stars, and roses, proclaimed that 142 years ago at the time of the wedding the spinning wheel flourished. The clapper to the big green marriage bell was of mistletoe, a symbolic note in the decorations, to show that one of the principles of the "D. A. R.-lings" is embodied in the Scriptural injunction to love the brethren.

The first part of the celebration was devoted to the reception of members and guests, Mrs. McLean, in a bridelike white frock, receiving, assisted by a score of white cockade-decorated daughters. There was an elaborate buffet luncheon next, one of the features of the entertainments of the "D. A. R.-lings," in their regard for old times, being to feed the people before the serious business of the day begins. The Daughters are an exception to the rule of women's organizations in offering guests a substantial punch with the refreshments.

Gen. Henry E. Tremain was the first speaker introduced by Mrs. McLean. Gen. Tremain was interested to know many things about which history never tells, and asked the Daughters if Martha Custis would have accepted George Washington if he had confided to her in advance his many Revolutionary projects. But the oldest Daughter in the room would not answer a question like that.

"If Gen. Tremain had been in one of the schools in this city that I visited," said Gen. O. O. Howard, who addressed "Mme. the Duchess" in beginning his remarks, "he would know all about the steps preliminary to Washington's marriage. It was a school crowded with 1,200 little Italian children, who had 'George Washington' for the subject of the day, and they told me more about him than I ever heard."

"The Lord bless you all," said Gen. Howard, in conclusion; "the Lord give you the peace our good Duchess has proclaimed—that we may have no more war; I like peace."

Col. H. H. Adams and Col. Walter S. Logan were other speakers, and John Winfield Scott made an earnest appeal to the Daughters to give their aid individually and officially to the Committee of Fifteen to help cleanse the city. "It is all very well to establish institutions for soldiers," he said, "but unless the gateway to the Nation is cleansed we shall have no reason for having soldiers."

In concluding his remarks Gen. Tremain suggested turning over matters political, now badly managed, to the "Darlings of the Revolution."

"Let the Daughters see that when they have an opportunity to cast a ballot they do it honestly, fairly, and squarely," Mrs. McLean made haste to add. To the initiated this was recognized as a veiled reference to the coming election of officers of the National Society, in Washington, where it has been said peculiar methods have been used in years past.

Among those present yesterday were Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mrs. Angus Cameron, Col. and Mrs. John W. Vrouman, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, James Milliken, and William Alden Smith of Michigan.

COLORS FOR THE ALABAMA.

Wife of Capt. Brownson, Commander of the Vessel, Presents Them.

Colors were presented to the new first-class battleship Alabama, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, by Mrs. W. H. Brownson, wife of Capt. Brownson, commander of the vessel. An interesting ceremony attended the presentation. The ship's crew, headed by the Alabama's band, marched ashore and drew up on the wharf. A color guard of four bluejackets then advanced to where Capt. Brownson, Lieut. Commander Badger, and Mrs. and Miss Brownson were standing and received the colors from Miss Brownson, who presented them on behalf of her mother.

The guard then returned to the ranks, and the entire ship's company passed in review. The men then broke ranks and marched aboard the battleship. The colors consist of the National ensign and a blue ship's pennant, and are of silk. After the presentation, Capt. Brownson, Mrs. Brownson, Miss Brownson, and other guests were entertained at luncheon aboard the Vermont by the commander of that ship.

CHEATED OUT OF $20.

Cashier Tricked by Means of a Roll of One-Dollar Bills.

Mrs. Ella Almor, cashier in her husband's grocery store at 121 Ninth Avenue, complained to the West Twentieth Street police last night that a man had robbed her of $20.

She said the man had entered the store and had asked her to give him a twenty-dollar bill for twenty one-dollar bills, saying that a friend, a Mrs. Layburn, living at 123 Ninth Avenue, wanted to send the money away in a letter. Mrs. Almor readily handed out the twenty-dollar bill and received what she supposed to be the twenty one-dollar bills, but which proved to be only nineteen one-dollar bills. When the mistake was called to his attention the man said he would go and see Mrs. Layburn, and took back the nineteen one-dollar bills. He then left the store, having in his possession the twenty-dollar bill and the nineteen one-dollar bills.

Mrs. Almor and her husband ran to the store door after him, but he had already disappeared.

Mrs. Layburn said she did not know the man, and had not sent him to the store.

Horner's Furniture.

OPPORTUNE BUYING TIME.

Made so because

In order to effect as great a clearance of stock as possible before taking annual inventory, material price reductions have been made on several Bedroom, Dining Room and Parlor Suites, also on hundreds of individual pieces of Furniture of every description, including Sideboards, Cabinets, Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables, Writing Desks, Bookcases, Fancy Chairs, &c.

The opportunity of the year to buy High-class Furniture at such advantageous prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

BOOKKEEPER FRIEBEL ACCUSED OF THEFT

Said to Have Stolen $21,000 from the Ringler Brewery.

Internal Strife and Family Differences in the Board of Directors Disclosed by the Arrest.

Internal strife in the brewing corporation of George Ringler & Co., growing out of family quarrels, came to the surface at a hearing in the Harlem Police Court yesterday in the case of August Friebel, a former bookkeeper, who, with another employe, is accused of having stolen about $21,000 of the money which passed through their hands.

Friebel lives with his wife and children at 209 East Ninety-fourth Street. He was arrested by Detective Sergeant Price Friday morning on the complaint of William G. Ringler, ex-President of the brewing company, yet, when he was arraigned before Magistrate Meade yesterday, none of the Directors of the concern was willing to make a formal complaint against him and he was locked up until Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The arrest was a surprise to George J. Jetter, the President of the company. Edward Miehling, counsel for Mr. Ringler, said that while they had caused the arrest they could not make a specific charge because they had been denied access to the books of the corporation. Friebel had been arrested by order of Capt. Titus, on suspicion that a felony had been committed.

President Jetter says that soon after taking office he noticed that Friebel was spending money very freely with Mr. Ringler and Henry Hachemeister, the ex-Treasurer of the company. He said that he was frequently with Mr. Hachemeister in a saloon on the corner throwing dice for champagne with him and losing heavily to him at poker, sometimes spending $20 a day, though his salary had been but $25 a week. Mr. Miehling says that while Friebel might have thrown dice and played cards with the officials, it was only for small amounts, and that there was nothing unusual in such conduct in the brewing business, for as a rule, the office discipline of big breweries is of a most democratic character. Mr. Miehling says that it is strange that while President Jetter has had a signed confession of Friebel's guilt in his possession since Dec. 19, he had taken no steps to have him arrested, while Mr. Ringler reported the matter to the police as soon as the rumors of the man's alleged spendthrift habits with Hachemeister and himself reached his ears. President Jetter says that he did not wish to proceed until an expert examination of the books of the corporation is completed. He said in his office yesterday that Friebel could not get away, and had twice attempted suicide by inhaling gas since the shortage was first suspected.

Ringler and Hachemeister are the sons of the founders of the business, while Mr. Jetter and his brother, J. Edward Jetter, the Secretary, are their sons-in-law.

The feud is of long standing, and the latest outbreak was at the Directors' meeting on Oct. 31 last, when, according to President Jetter, Magistrate Zeller, who has been counsel for the Ringler branch of the family, demanded that Mrs. G. J. Jetter should resign her place on the Directory and he be elected in her stead, thus giving his faction a control of the board. They refused, and also refused to re-elect Mr. Ringler as President. Shortly after Mr. Jetter put the experts on a general examination of the books to learn the condition of the business. He says he heard that Friebel went into the saloon crying and wringing his hands, and declaring that it was all up with him. The shortage named has already been discovered. Friebel was discharged, as was a shipping clerk who, according to him, was his accomplice, the latter holding back part of the money received from drivers and collectors while Friebel falsified the books and pocketed two dollars for the other man's one.

CENSUS AGENTS ARRESTED.

Had Turned in Fictitious Reports of Manufactures in the City.

Under special orders from the Director General of the Census, William R. Merriam of Washington, three census agents, upon whom, with about 200 others, depended the correctness of the census of manufactures in this city, have been arrested, accused of having turned in fictitious reports. Chief Special Agent Frank H. Williams, who has charge of this branch of the census, says he is positive that these are the only men in his corps of agents who have given false returns, and insists that the census figures of New York's manufactures may be depended upon as reliable.

The three agents under arrest are William V. Moriarty of Brooklyn, Michael Ball of Manhattan, and James Keyes of the Bronx. The case of Moriarty was placed before the Federal Grand Jury. In the other cases the hearing is still going on. Special Agent Williams, after having, as he thought, canvassed the district, found that no returns had been obtained from a number of manufacturers whose names appeared in the various trade directories. He then made out a card catalogue and distributed the cards among a number of agents with instructions to call upon these firms and get their figures. Each agent was to be paid 75 cents in cases where return answers were obtained, and 15 cents where calls were made but no returns obtained.

Special Chief Agent Williams ascribes all the trouble to this new basis of remuneration. He asserts positively, however, that these three men of all his force succumbed to the temptation to make easy money. The men fell under suspicion in October last, when Mr. Williams, who had spent the preceding month and a half in Washington, returned to his office in this city, and, happening to look over one of the daily reports of Agent Moriarty, found that on that day Moriarty had obtained returns from seventeen different manufacturers and had called on thirty-eight. The special agent, knowing that it was a physical impossibility to get through with so much work in a single day, had a special agent to go over the entire field covered by Moriarty on that particular day, and found that the report was absolutely fictitious. It is said that the work of all the agents was gone over and found correct with the exception of that of the three men under arrest.

Special Chief Agent Williams said yesterday that all the fictitious reports had been thrown out, and all inaccuracies corrected. Of his entire work throughout the city he said that only about 100 reports had been found false out of a total number of 40,000. He did not explain why, if 100 reports were found false, more arrests had not been made.

"The charge that this office expected its agents to turn in figures to show increased prosperity during the last Administration," said Mr. Williams, "will be best disposed of by the vigorous way in which these crooked agents will be prosecuted. We are going to prosecute them to the fullest extent of the law, as a warning to others."

When you "catch cold," if the doctor isn't handy, take Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

will offer to-morrow, in their

Fur Departments

The remainder of their high cost

Imported Garments

of Broadtail, Seal and Persian Lamb, also

Collars, Scarfs and Muffs

of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable and Silver Fox at

Greatly Reduced Prices

In addition, a special purchase of

French Model Coats of Persian Lamb and Broadtail, $125.00 & 185.00

Coats of Persian Lamb, with Chinchilla or Baum Marten Collar and Reveres, $125.00

of Alaska Seal, London Dyed, $175.00

Cloth Capes lined with gray and white squirrel, $18.25

Cloak Departments

A large collection of **Ladies' Cloth Coats** of Kerseys, Oxfords and Cheviots, silk lined $6.50, 10.50, 15.75

Fancy Velour Blouses $19.50, 22.50

Continuation Sale of

Linen Housekeeping Goods

Augmented lines of the most desirable grades from the leading foreign manufacturers

Very Much Below Regular Prices

Table Damasks,	68, 83, 95c, $1.25 yd.
Table Cloths, 2 x 2 yds.,	$1.38, 1.70, 1.98, 2.50
2 x 2½ "	$1.75, 2.15, 2.50, 3.15
2 x 3 "	$2.15, 2.55, 2.95, 3.75
Napkins ⅝ size doz.,	$1.45, 1.75, 1.95, 2.60
¾ " doz.,	$2.25, 2.50, 2.90, 3.75
Huck Towels, doz.,	$1.50, 1.95, 2.25, 2.95
Hemstitched Sheets, pr.,	$3.65, 3.95, 4.50, 5.50
" Pillow Cases, "	85, 95c, $1.25, 1.50
Marseilles Quilts, each	$1.75, 1.98, 2.25, 2.98

To-morrow Exceptional Values in

Ladies' House Gowns

of Cashmere, Regular value $6.00 to 10.00 $3.95, 5.75, 6.95

of India Silk, elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon, Real value $15.00 $10.50

Special Sale In

Lace Departments

Platte Valenciennes & Point de Paris Laces with Insertions to match, 2 to 6 in.	5, 7, 10, 15, 20c yd.
Black and Cream Silk Lierre and Chantilly Laces, 3 to 9 in. wide	12, 15, 20, 25c yd.
A large assortment of double width Black Chenille Dot Tuxedo Veiling Formerly 35c to $1.25 yd.	15, 23, 35c yd.
Real Renaissance All overs, 18 ins. wide, Formerly 5.00 to 10.00 yd.	$2.95, 4.75, 5.50

Misses' Departments

Extraordinary Price Reductions in

Girls' Russian Blouse Suits of Plain, Plaid and Novelty Cloths, handsomely trimmed, 4 to 10 yrs. Value $6.50 to $12.90 $3.90

Walking & Skating Skirts of English Reversible Cloths, stitched yoke, with pocket, 14 to 18 yrs. Heretofore $8.90 $5.75

Coats for Children 2 to 5 yrs. Heretofore $8.90 to $16.50 $4.95, 7.50

Misses' & Girls' Imported Suits, Paletots and Long Cloaks At Half Former Prices

On Third Floor

Lace & Fabric Curtains

At Decided Reductions from Regular Prices

Irish Point, Formerly $4.50, 7.00, 11.50 Pr.	$3.50, 5.95, 8.95
Louis XIV. Reduced from $6.50, 10.50, 15.00 Pr.	$5.75, 8.75, 12.75
Madras, Heretofore $4.75 & 8.75 Pr.	$3.75, 5.95
Tapestry Pair	$4.75
Armure Pair	$5.25
Silk Tapestry "	$18.75
Embr'd Velour "	$19.75
Embroidered Silk Velour "	$36.00
Tapestry Couch Covers each	$3.50

Oriental Rug Dep't

Antique and Modern Persian Rugs and Carpets, Large and Small Sizes in Kirmanshas, Feroghans, Tebriz, Serebends and Serapes.

Important Sale, To-morrow

250 Antique & Modern Rugs, Daghestans, Shirvans and Mossouls, $12.50, 14.50, 18.00

Modern Persian & Turkish Carpets From 7 by 10 ft. to 9 ft. 5 by 12 ft. $50.00 to 100.00

40 Axminster Rugs 9 by 12 ft. Value $24.00 $17.75

West Twenty-third Street

Park Commissioner Brower's Guests.

Park Commissioner George V. Brower of Brooklyn had as his guests yesterday afternoon and last evening President of the Municipal Assembly Randolph Guggenheimer, ex-Sheriff Dunn, Corporation Counsel Whalen, and Deputy Corporation Counsel Carr of Brooklyn. The party visited Prospect Park in the afternoon and inspected the conservatory. Other points of interest were also visited during a drive through the park. Last evening Commissioner Brower entertained his guests at dinner at the Brooklyn Club.

Conference Settles Labor Disputes.

All disputed points between the National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists were settled at a conference yesterday. The two organizations have an agreement to end all disputes by a permanent board of arbitration.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

On Monday Many Attractive Novelties Will Be Shown in SILK AND SATIN FOULARDS.

Japanese ideas were never so effective as this season, the exquisite styles being almost a revelation to people of refined taste. Many very attractive designs will be placed on sale during the coming week, every one of which is exclusive to us. The prices will be - - - - - - - - 79 cts. and 88 cts. yard

We don't ask you to purchase, but we request you very seriously to look at our early Summer Silks before making selections

JANUARY SALE OF LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS

Taken from our regular stock and reduced for a Special Sale commencing Monday, January 7th, 1901.

Tight fitting, double breasted and fly front, in all colors of the best quality—Homespun, Cheviot and Venetian Cloths.

The above will be sold at the following prices for this sale only:

150 Suits, reduced to - - - - - - - - - - $10.98
100 Suits, reduced to - - - - - - - - - - $14.98
Rainy-Day Skirts, all colors - - - - - - $4.95 and $8.50

Jackets and Cloth Skirts at nearly half price.

FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS.

"Our Special" Tucked Front and Back - - - - - $2.75
A lot of plain and fancy, reduced to - - - - - - $3.75
Very attractive models, plain and embroidered - - $4.25

5000 DOZ. UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS AT CUT PRICES

Lot 1—Fine Muslin, felled seams, 3-ply set in bosom, reinforced back and front, 35c. each, 6 Shirts for - - - $2.00
Lot 2—Extra good Shirts, Wamsutta and New York Mills Muslin, long or short bosoms, open or closed fronts, reinforced back and front, linen bosoms, 47c. each, 6 Shirts for $2.70
Lot 3—New York Mills Muslin, 3-ply, 1900 linen set in bosoms, all latest improvements in finish, open front and back or closed front, 57c. each, 6 Shirts for - - - - $3.30
Lot 4—Fine laundered Colored Dress Shirts, in new and select patterns, $1.00 quality - - - - - - - 50c. each

In ordering by mail state size of collar worn.

7000 DOZ. IRISH LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Made to our special order in 21 latest styles.

Collars, ½ doz. - - 48c. | Cuffs, ½ doz. pair - - 95c

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

MISS ACKERMAN AND LAWYER BOTH GONE

Young Woman Wrote that She Was with George E. Wentworth.

Lawyer Has Been Married Five Years, and Missing Girl Was a Friend of His Wife—Mrs. Wentworth's Suspicions.

The friends and relatives of Miss Marie Louise Ackerman, who disappeared about a week ago, and who is supposed to have eloped with George Emmons Wentworth, a young lawyer, who has been married for five years, and who, up to a week ago, was living with his wife at 325 Amsterdam Avenue, are still in ignorance of the whereabouts of the couple. Miss Ackerman, who is twenty-three years old and a daughter of George Ackerman, who was President of the Tenth National Bank, lived at 20 West Fifteenth Street with her aunt, Mrs. Katherine C. Fay, the widow of an army officer. She is a niece of ex-Mayor Clark of this city, as well as a niece of W. C. Ackerman, who was at one time President of the Illinois Central Railroad. She is the heir to a share in an estate amounting to about $100,000, but can have only the income until she is thirty years of age.

Last Friday she left her home, saying that she intended to pay a visit to an aunt, Mrs. Lillian A. Clark of 68 West Eighty-eighth Street. She has not been seen by any of her relatives since, but her aunt received a letter from her on Thursday evening, in which she said that she had determined to live with Mr. Wentworth and was going abroad with him. Mr. Wentworth disappeared at the same time as Miss Ackerman, leaving his business in the greatest confusion.

Mrs. Wentworth says that her husband did not tell her that he was going away, but that she had been afraid that he would elope with Miss Ackerman for some time. She says that she probably will take steps to secure a divorce. All the relatives of Miss Ackerman believe that she and Mr. Wentworth are in hiding in some place in this city. A Mr. Paoli, a Cuban, who was known to be a friend both of Mrs. Wentworth and her husband, it is thought, knows where the two are. In her letter Miss Ackerman asked her aunt to give all her belongings to Mr. Paoli. She also asked her to give all her checks to Robert M. S. Putnam, a lawyer, of 31 Nassau Street, in whose office Wentworth had desk room.

Paoli called at Mrs. Fay's house yesterday morning. He came in a big truck and with two porters. He was met by Miss Irene Ackerman, a cousin of the girl who eloped. Miss Irene is an actress.

"I have called for your cousin's trunks," he said, "and I have brought this truck to cart them away in. She said in her letter, I believe, that you were to give them to me."

This demand aroused Miss Ackerman's temper. "You know where my cousin is," she said, "and you'll have to tell me."

"I am bound by an oath of secrecy not to divulge their hiding place," Paoli said.

"Then you can't have the trunks," said Miss Ackerman, slamming the door in his face. Paoli climbed into the truck again and disappeared.

Mr. Putnam, the lawyer to whom Miss Ackerman said that her checks were to be directed, said yesterday that he did not know where she was. "There is no use in trying to conceal the fact that she has eloped with Mr. Wentworth," he said. "But I don't know anything more than that about the case. Wentworth was not a partner of mine, although I occasionally helped him out in a business way. He disappeared a week ago, and I haven't the faintest idea where he went. The elopement was as great a surprise to me as to anybody. Wentworth was a rising man and was building up a good business, but this step that he has taken was simply suicidal."

Mrs. Fay said yesterday that her niece had been on terms of intimacy with Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth ever since their marriage, five years ago.

"She went there to visit very often," she said, "and we never thought there was any cause for suspicion at all. I think that Mrs. Wentworth has acted very peculiarly in the case. She came to me after the elopement and said that she had suspected that there was something wrong between her husband and my niece when they were first married. She said that she became positive of this three years ago. When I asked her why she did not speak of it to me, she said that she was afraid of losing her husband, and that she had hoped that he would outgrow his affection for my niece."

Mrs. Wentworth refused to talk about the elopement yesterday. According to Mrs. Fay, however, she had seen Mr. Putnam and intends to get a divorce from her husband.

"The most peculiar thing about this case," said Mrs. Fay, "is this man Paoli. Mrs. Wentworth says that he is a very intimate friend of hers and that she thinks a great deal of him. She said that he had advised her to get a divorce. At the same time, he seems to be helping her husband out in his elopement."

Aged Mrs. Graverill Lost.

Patrolman Fleming, of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station yesterday afternoon found at Seventy-sixth Street and Third Avenue a woman, seventy years old, who gave her name as Mrs. Graverill, and said she was lost. She will be taken to Police Headquarters.

Birds Canary singer, $2.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00, each warranted; St. Andreasberg Canary, with soft bell and water notes, $5.00; the Holden Canary, with fancy notes and echo songs, $10, $12, $15, $20. All kinds singing, whistling, talking birds. Best quality; low prices. Birds sent by express everywhere, safe. Cages all latest styles. Holden's Book on Birds, new, all about food, care, singing, with full price list birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps.
Piping Bullfinches; one and two songs.
G. H. Holden, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

HOSPITAL BUILDING OPENED.

Gouverneur's Patients to be Transferred to the New Structure To-morrow.

Charities Commissioner John W. Keller threw open to the public yesterday the new $200,000 Gouverneur Hospital building, work on which was begun May 12, 1897, and over which Mr. Keller and Public Buildings Commissioner Kearny have been at odds for some months. Though ready for occupancy some time ago, there was delay in turning the building over to Commissioner Keller by Commissioner Kearny, the October Grand Jury making the delay the subject of a presentment handed up to Recorder Goff. Commissioner Keller accepted the building Dec. 11 last, just three years and seven months after ground was first broken.

The hospital is the most perfectly equipped of any in the Charities Department. The old Gouverneur building, accommodated only 39 patients, whereas the new four-story building has four wards with 104 beds. The entire building was furnished under the personal supervision of the Superintendent, Miss Jessie A. Stowers. The wards are all furnished with movable beds and other modern appliances for keeping comfortable the city's sick. The doctors' and nurses' quarters and the dining rooms are all that could be desired. The laboratory and operating room are filled with up-to-date apparatus, including an X-ray machine, the only one in the Charities Department.

Patients will be transferred from the old building to the new to-morrow. The old building will be used as the helps' sleeping quarters. The present staff of six doctors and eleven nurses will be augmented in the near future.

HIS SYMPATHY OF NO AVAIL.

Terrence Reynolds Accused of Perjury for Not Prosecuting John Reilly, Who Supports His Mother.

Because he decided not to press a charge of assault as he had heard that the accused had an aged mother to support, Terrence Reynolds, a stone cutter, of 458 Fourth Avenue, was charged with perjury by Magistrate Pool in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning and held in $1,000 bail for examination. Not being able to give bail he was sent to prison.

Reynolds on Friday morning caused the arrest of John Reilly, a bartender in the Brighton Music Hall, on Eighth Avenue, who, he said, had assaulted him. When Reilly was arraigned on Friday Reynolds made affidavit that the bartender had assaulted him and then the case was adjourned until yesterday in order to obtain witnesses. When the case came up yesterday Reynolds said he wished to withdraw the complaint, as he was not quite sure that Reilly was the man who assaulted him.

Magistrate Pool became very angry. "This is one of the most flagrant cases of 'seeing' a complainant I ever saw," he said. Then he had a complaint of perjury drawn against Reynolds, and the latter was led to prison. Reynolds persisted that he had not committed perjury, as he had not been sworn when he stated that he wanted to withdraw his complaint, which he had done because he heard that Reilly had an aged mother, but the Magistrate said this made no difference.

MACHETES NOT WAR WEAPONS.

Made as Farm Implements, Use in War Will Not Alter Classification.

The machete, which played such an important part in the Cuban revolutionary army, is not a weapon of war, according to a decision handed down yesterday by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers. The decision had to do with the duty on 100 dozen of these implements imported recently from Liverpool to San Juan, Porto Rico. A duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem was assessed upon them as manufactures of metal. The importers protested, claiming that the duty should be only 35 per cent. under Paragraph 154, which covers swords, sword blades, and side arms.

In overruling the protest, the decision of the General Appraisers says: "While it is true that in some countries such things have been put to use as weapons of war, such use will not change their classification. They are not swords or side arms. They were made for and are most commonly used as farm implements, and a perverted use will not alter their classification."

Tufts College Alumni Dinner.

The sixth annual dinner of the Tufts College Alumni Association of New York will be held at 7 o'clock P. M., Jan. 17, at the Hotel Savoy. Among the speakers will be Elmer H. Capen, President of the college, whose subject will be "Educational Portents in the New Century"; Prof. Charles E. Fay, "The College"; Hosea M. Knowlton, Attorney General of Massachusetts, "What an Organized Alumni Can Do for the College"; Benjamin H. Hinds, "Reminiscences of Early Days"; Tabor Ashton of Philadelphia, "The Random Remarks of a Sixty-niner," and the Rev. Dr. J. Colman Adams, "Scintillations."

Sunday
January 6, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-26

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Gloomy Effect of Conflicting Advices from South Africa.

LORD ROBERTS'S RECEPTION.

Alleged to be Neither as Great Nor as Significant as the Papers Said.

Many Obstacles Confront the Australian Federation — The French Shore Question—The Daily News an Anti-War Organ Again.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—"Now is the Winter of our discontent"—the new year has not opened very auspiciously for us. Afflictions abound, and it is no use for us disguising the fact that our mental attitude is one of profound discouragement. We try to hope for the best about a new development in the South African conflict, but bitter experience has taught us to distrust information from the front, and Lord Kitchener is more sparing in his facts even than was Lord Roberts. We are assured many times a day that the raids into Cape Colony by the northern farmers must come to nothing, that the Cape Colony Dutch are not joining them, that the invading columns are being headed back or are returning northward on their own accord, after having looted farms and provided themselves with stores. Against this, however, we have to place the proclamation of martial law over more than half the colony and Milner's call to arms, which, in the circumstances, means civil war. So great is the contrast between the military assurances and the actions of the civil Government that we are mystified and unable to think the best, even when inclined.

Out-and-out war partisans are offended at Lord Kitchener's latest movement toward conciliation. This, they say, will only encourage resistance by the leading burghers, who suppose we are getting tired of war; and it must be admitted that the contention is plausible. I fear the time is ill-chosen for making advances to the fighting burghers with a view to their surrender on some kind of reasonable terms. Had this been done immediately after Paardeberg, when we could have assumed the position of a triumphant conqueror dealing generously and humanely with our beaten foe, there seems to be a probability that, at least a patched-up peace might have been attained, and that a better order of civil life might then gradually have arisen all through South Africa. Our Government deliberately took a provocative course, and, as I warned you at the time, in so acting made a prolongation of the war certain. As Botha said to his commandos, "We have nothing to lose and everything to gain by continuing the struggle." Yet what could Lord Kitchener do but palaver?

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ATTITUDE OF THE COUNTRY.

However our newspapers may objurgate and breathe threatening slaughter there is no denying that the country is becoming thoroughly sick of this conflict or that a very influential and increasing body of citizens bitterly resent the barbarities into which some of our commanders have been betrayed. Unless this feeling is in some way met, the storm that was smothered when Parliament assembled, in December, may break out with uncontrollable fury in February. Passions are getting to a white heat on both sides, and the Government simply dares not continue the farm-burning-deportation system of pacification. Not only has that proved an intolerable measure for driving the burghers to continue fighting, but it has become disastrous to ourselves in depriving our troops of valuable local sources of food supply. For these reasons alone Kitchener has no choice but to try to come to terms. I only wish it were possible to hope his efforts may be crowned with success, but I fear the contrary.

If I have accurately described the feeling of the country, how comes it, you may say, that Lord Roberts had such a magnificent reception on his return? By reading the newspapers you would imagine that no conquering hero of England ever welcomed back from the field of his triumphs has been received with greater enthusiasm. The explanation is twofold but simple. First, enthusiasm was not visible to anything like the extent the newspapers allege, and disappointed the jingoes alike in mass and sound. A jingo lady of my acquaintance naïvely complained that the crowd did not cheer "Bobs" any more enthusiastically than the Prince of Wales. There was a crowd, however, and much organization was devoted to working it up and keeping the enthusiasm boiling. Also, and this is the second reason for the good reception, most reflecting people blame Lord Roberts much less than the home Government for the troubles into which our army fell after he had triumphantly conducted it to Pretoria.

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ROBERTS NO POLITICIAN.

The old man is no politician, does not understand the rudiments of politics, and therefore simply obeyed the hints or orders from home in his earlier proclamations of annexation and surrender out of which all his later afflictions arose. Had the nation really blamed this Anglo-Indian soldier for all the deeds of rapine laid to the charge of his subordinates he would have met with a very mixed reception indeed. As it is, the great majority is willing to think kindly of him. It is in manner a satire upon our civilization and a grim commentary on the progress of mankind that his Lordship's fitness to act as Commander in Chief should have been the issue of the appeal to the nation to come to the assistance of the starving wives and families of the soldiers at the front. That is the reverse side of "glory's shield, and the one I do not care to dwell upon.

We have been called upon this New Year to enthuse about the Federation of Australia, and I am afraid that also has been poorly done. We are all very glad that the new Commonwealth promising great things for the future should have been formed pacifically and amid tokens of mutual good will, but it cannot be said that we are deeply interested in the change or that any but the vaguest conception has entered the public mind as to what the step implies. In the colonies themselves the joy has been immense, particularly in Sydney, and I hope that the fruits will not belie the extravagant ideas evidently prevalent among the colonists. I, however, see many rocks ahead for the new Government, and not the least is the rock of colonial debts.

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IE DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA.

When Mr. Barton and his allies in the Federalist campaign originally began their propaganda one of the planks in their platform was a consolidation of colonial debts as part of the scheme for uniformity in taxation, especially in customs duties. It was contended, and, at the time reasonably, that the load borne by the various settlements could be lightened by a financial operation of this kind, which would produce a consolidated stock vendable at a price implying reduced interest payments. This idea must for the present be abandoned. Not only is the consolidation of debts impossible except at rates of interest higher than many portions of them now bear, but the various settlements are each more or less hard pushed for means, and have had to fall upon expedients in order to raise locally sufficient funds to maintain appearances until such time as the London market again becomes favorable to issues of stock on easy terms. Finance, in short, lies at the root of the federation problem, and until the difficulties surrounding the economic position of every one of these settlements have been attacked and removed, the Federation, in spite of flag-flying, dining, and speechifying, must remain a shadow rather than a reality.

There is no danger of bloodshed between England and France over the French Shore question in Newfoundland. I think the colony is quite right in insisting that a definite settlement should be come to, and I have reason to think that it will be effected in a conciliatory spirit on what King James I. called the "giff-gaff" principle. Report says that we have decided to surrender Gambia as a solatium to the French for giving up their treaty rights, and as much as they have laid hold of outside the treaty limits in Newfoundland. The accord has, I fear, scarcely reached this point, and I should not lay much stress upon the story. What I am sure of is that the bellicose temper has, for the present, nearly disappeared between England and France. Some obscure news sheets on both sides of the Channel may indulge in fine writing of a bloodthirsty sort, but neither nation is in mind to respond. Perhaps but for the Chinese incidents France might have been disposed to make a show of defiance and by big talk to endeavor to lay hold of more than she is entitled to, but, as matters stand, this attitude will not be assumed. The French feel that China is taking quite as much of their means and attention as they can afford to give to any international quarrel. So you will have no indication of hostile fleets ramming each other within sight of your shores nor so much as the luxury of a good stand-up contest in mutual abuse.

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A JOURNALISTIC EVENT.

An interesting journalistic event has happened since I wrote last. The Daily News has been recaptured by the anti-war party, or, as I should prefer to call it, the old Liberal Party. What happened is briefly this: After Walsingham and his colleagues left The Daily Chronicle friends interested in him began efforts to get capital together to start a new morning penny newspaper. They had but indifferent success for some considerable time, but lately Liberal capitalists have been coming forward and the project looked like early realization. Then it was discovered that The Daily News was in the market cheap. Its circulation had been falling off because, while it offended many of its old adherents, it had gained few new ones. It had only been beating the same drum nearly as all the other papers pounded it. Although retaining many of its distinctive and always excellent features, it could not hope to entice people who were satisfied with the other performers to leave them and come to it. Then, as one of the principals in the negotiation tells me, the proprietors were divided, a majority of them in number, though weaker in financial stake, being opposed to the paper's present policy. The end of a long story was that last Saturday a preliminary agreement for transfer was signed and next month the paper will revert to its old function. Who will edit it I do not know, but it will unquestionably be recruited from most of the brilliant members of the old Chronicle staff. Nevertheless it is an up-hill fight to recover lost ground.

Silliness of the dog days never reached the height of absurdity as shown by paragraphs current in our papers about the possibility of communication by electricity with the inhabitants of the planet Mars. The worst is they are not funny enough to yield a good laugh.

A. J. W.

CENTRE OF POPULATION MOVES.

Has Gone Westward About Fourteen Miles in Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Census Bureau to-day issued the following:

The centre of population is in the following position:

Latitude 39.9.36, longitude 85.48.54.

In ten years the centre of population has moved westward 16 degrees 1 minute, about fourteen miles, and southward 2 degrees 20 minutes, or about three miles. It now rests in Southern Indiana, at a point about seven miles southeast of the City of Columbus.

LEGISLATION PROPOSED FOR NEW JERSEY

Some of the Important Measures for the Session of 1901.

Economy to be the Keynote—Referendum on Liquor Licenses and Local Option—Contemplated Constitutional Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 5.—The session of the New Jersey Legislature begins on Tuesday next. The re-election of United States Senator Sewell will be its first important act. The principal contests will be over the surplus now on hand. The State's income continually keeps ahead of its expenses, because of the flood of fees and taxes on corporations. It is now a few million dollars ahead, notwithstanding its extraordinary expenditures the past few years, and there is a quiet move for appropriations that looks like an incipient Treasury raid.

The only direct tax in the State is for school purposes, and it is proposed that the available money this year shall go to the reduction of the amount that must be raised by tax, and it is thought that the amount will be between $700,000 and $1,000,000. The Epileptic Village, in Somerset County, will need funds for completion. Some consideration will be given for the State and the County of Mercer to join issues in the construction of the arsenal and armory. The State badly needs the arsenal. There is a demand for the erection of an asylum for the convict insane. New Jersey has at the present time 150 insane criminals in its two State institutions.

The most important measure that will be considered will be to secure the passage of the referendum local option bill for liquor selling, which would permit all communities to decide at an election whether they want license or no license. The movement had its origin in Bergen County, and the Executive Committee is composed of clergymen and active laymen in the upper part of New Jersey. They propose a vigorous crusade, with meetings, hearings, and petitions. The members of the Legislature have expressed themselves as not favorable to legislation of this character.

Constitutional amendments for the reform of the judiciary will be presented under the influence of the State Bar Association. Another amendment will provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature. The biennial sessions are wanted by United States Senator Sewell and many of the State leaders and members of the corporations. There will also be an amendment for the election of Assemblymen by districts, and not by counties.

Organized labor will again demand the passage of a law creating two female Factory Inspectors, and also urge the election of United States Senators by the people. The Governor will recommend the abolishment of the State Board of Arbitration, which has not proved as useful to labor as was anticipated. Workingmen will offer no objection if the board is removed.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S GIFT.

Nearly $28,000 Sen. to Help Rebuild the Schools of Devastated Galveston.

One of the prettiest and most eloquent documents from every point of view that was ever mailed in this city was forwarded yesterday by President Miles J. O'Brien of the Board of Education to the President of the Board of School Trustees of Galveston, Texas. It was only a bank check of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, but it represented $27,907.02, the gift of the school children of New York to the school children of Galveston, sent in response to the appeal for help for the latter. It represented the total of the dollars, dimes, nickels, and pennies that might just as easily have gone for candy and marbles and dolls and firecrackers, but which have been poured w a lavish hand for weeks past into the contribution boxes for the relief and help of stricken children in a far-away city. The odd 2 cents represented on the check speaks more eloquently than words of the childish sacrifices that were made to accumulate the splendid contribution.

The check itself is unique in many ways. It is much larger than the usual document of its kind, and besides the name of the bank, &c., it has engraved upon it a group of merry school children. It bears the seal of the Board of Education, underneath which appears the following: "From the pupils of the public schools of New York City to the pupils of the public schools of Galveston, Texas."

President O'Brien, in the letter accompanying the check, which is mailed to President M. E. Kleberg of the Galveston School Board, says that the check is in response to the appeal sent out on Sept. 28 last asking aid for the school children of the stricken city. President O'Brien, after stating that in asking the children of the New York public schools to contribute to this cause, he broke a rule which has existed in the Board of Education from time immemorial, ends with the following: "Let me hope as a result of the chain of sympathy this incident must forge that the children of both cities as they grow up to manhood and womanhood will ever bear in mind that the Empire City will always be willing to respond to any deserving call for aid from the afflicted or distressed in any part of our Nation."

Money Order Business for 1900.

The annual report of Superintendent Elliott of the Money Order Division of the General Post Office shows an enormous increase of business, beating all records. During 1900 the number of transactions in this department was 4,592,700, representing $153,960,026, an increase over the 1899 business of 573,006 transactions and $19,905,446. The branches and sub-stations in Manhattan and the Bronx also show a large increase. The total increase in the General Post Office and in the branches and sub-stations over 1899 was $166,270,035

Le Boutillier Brothers

JANUARY, 1901.
ANNUAL SALE OF
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

TABLE CLOTHS, grass bleached, from 8-4 x 8-4 to 8-4 x 14-4,	*$1.50 to $7.50*	*each*
NAPKINS, grass bleached, 5-8 and 3-4,	*$1.50 to $5.00*	*dozen*
TOWELS, Damask and Huck,	*$1.20 to $6.00*	*dozen*

ALL MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

Also

A lot of extra fine DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, from 2 to 6 yards long (patterns we are closing out), at HALF PRICE.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

Fine China-Rich Cut Glass

On Monday, January 7th, will be inaugurated our annual January Plate Sale. This is not the getting together of odds and ends, but a deliberate and carefully planned special sale of these goods. Several hogsheads of these plates specially imported for this sale we received in the latter part of December. They have just come from our storage warehouse and will be unpacked, marked and ready for your inspection on Monday morning. This sale will be notable for two features, viz:—the large variety of the plates to select from and the remarkable low prices. In addition to the plates specially mentioned we will during the week commencing January 7th offer **a special discount of 10 per cent.** on our entire stock of rich English china plates. When you remember that our average prices are 25 per cent. less than elsewhere, you will readily see what an extra 10 per cent discount means on our prices. We mention a few of the many different styles and prices.

ELITE LIMOGES CHINA PLATES. Finest Elite Limoges China Bread and Butter Plates, pearl edge, with very handsome festoons and clusters of leaves and flowers on border, with shoulder line and cluster of leaves in centre, in the delicate shades of green and pink, with a suggestion of yellow; small gold lace border on edge. Ordinarily you would expect to pay at least $7.00 per dozen for these plates. We make a special price at this time of **35c.** each.

AUSTRIAN CHINA PLATES. Tea, fruit or dessert plates, delicate blue edge with border of flowers and gold oak leaves on edge; also gold hair line on edge. There are several styles very similar; your choice of any at **50c.** each.

GAME PLATES. Austrian china game plates, maroon border, with centre decoration covering the entire plate; assorted game subjects, at **75c.** each.

LIMOGES CHINA PLATES. Finest Limoges china plates English shape, with colored panels of green, pink and maroon, with sectional decoration of flowers. Beautifully decorated throughout with best burnished gold; solid gold edge. You have your choice of any size at **$2.00** each.

FISH PLATES. Austrian china fish plates, with magnificent centre decoration of fish and marine views; assorted subjects. Border in rich dark green, solid gold edge. Ordinarily you would expect to pay $18.00 per dozen. Your choice at **$1.00** each.

AUSTRIAN CHINA PLATES. We have several very similar decorations and sizes in richly decorated Austrian china plates; some with centre in maroon, with festoons of delicate pink flowers on shoulders of the plate, solid gold border. These specially priced at **$1.50** each.

ENGLISH DOULTON PLATES. We offer you possibly 25 dozen rich English Doulton sample plates, real value from $1.50 to $6 and $7 each. This will be an unusual opportunity for selecting rich Doulton plates. A complete dozen can be made up similar in shape and general character of decoration. You take your choice of the entire lot at **$1.50** each.

WELSH RAREBIT PLATE. Possibly one of the most interesting novelties that we have ever brought out is our Welsh Rarebit Plate. The design is controlled exclusively by us. The rabbits are embossed and the plate is highly glazed and particularly decorated. Set of six, each one different, **$2.25**

SPECIAL 10% DISCOUNT. We offer for this week only from our entire stock of rich English plates (excepting dinnerware patterns) this special discount of 10%. It will be to your advantage to anticipate your plate wants at this time.

We have several dozen of unusually handsome game plates, painted by the most celebrated painters of game in all England. These are included in the above lot.

PARIS EXHIBITION PIECES. We were large purchasers of Exhibition pieces at the Paris Fair. They were bought with the understanding that they were not to be removed until the Exhibition closed. A great many of our customers were interested in the pieces which we bought, and which were labelled at the Fair as purchased by us, and we take this opportunity to advise them that the goods have just been received and are now on exhibition at our store. However, there are a great many people who would feel interested in seeing these goods without having any intention of purchasing. To these also we extend an invitation to call and inspect them. There are some very notable pieces, and the entire collection is worthy of any museum.

50-54 West 22d Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Spring Announcement.

New Styles of

Fancy Silks, Printed Satins,

Crêpes and Grenadines

for Ball and Evening Dress,

White Silks and Satins,

are now being shown.

Broadway & 19th Street.

WINDOW CLEANER'S FATAL FALL.

Jacob Radino Hurled from a Sixth Story and Mangled on the Pavement.

Jacob Radino, window cleaner in the employ of the Window Cleaning Company of New York and Brooklyn, was killed yesterday by a fall from the sixth-story window of the building at 113 and 115 Bond Street, while engaged in his occupation. At all the windows of the building, which is being put in readiness for occupancy, are iron bars to protect them from the shutters. Radino usually held on to these bars when washing the outside of the windows. He reached a window on the side of the building from which the nuts on the ends of the bolts which hold the bar to the wall were missing.

When Radino caught hold of this bar it became detached at once, and the man was precipitated to the asphalt in an alleyway below. He was hurried to St. Vincent's Hospital, but was so badly mangled and bruised that the surgeons at once abandoned hope of saving his life and began applying drugs to ease his sufferings. Radino died under these ministrations.

Fell Three Stories; Still Lives.

James Maguire, nineteen years old, a porter, employed and living at 45 New Street, was cleaning windows in the building yesterday afternoon. He lost his balance and fell from the third story to the sidewalk, receiving a fracture of the spine, a fracture of the left elbow, and contusions on the head. Dr. E. H. Knight of 41 Maiden Lane dressed the injuries and Mague was sent home.

Large Consignment of Canary Birds.

There was no dearth of music on the Brooklyn piers of the North German Lloyd Line yesterday morning. The cause of all the harmony was contained in 1,500 little latticed boxes, each containing a singing canary. They were consigned to a dealer in fancy birds and animals and had been imported from the Hartz Mountains of Germany, a region where the women and children of the peasantry spend most of their time in raising canaries and manufacturing the little boxes in which they are shipped.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Great White Sale

THE TIME OF ALL THE YEAR TO BUY
Housekeeping Goods of Cotton and Linen,
Ladies' Underwear, Men's Shirts, Babies' Wear,
White Goods and Embroideries;
PRICES are SPECIAL and ASSORTMENTS LARGE.
IT IS ALSO A TIME
when advance of season brings reductions in Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Dresses and other seasonable goods, so that opportunities are great all over the store—it is an enthusiastic time.

THESE OFFERINGS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

Ladies' Underwear

Addition of entire space hitherto occupied by Millinery gives us the largest and finest Underwear Department in New York.....With largely increased space we can and do show even larger assortments than ever, and comfort and ease with which customers can make selections are only equalled by the fascinating prices at which they can buy—

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES.

Excellent Muslin—Yoke of 18 Hemstitched tucks—hemstitched ruffle—value .69.. .49
Fine Cambric—Empire front—revers of fancy lace—lace edge ruffle—value .98 .78
Fine Cambric—Yoke of 14 fine Hemstitch tucks, ins'tgs and ruffle of emb'y.... .78
Empire Night Dresses—large revers of wide insertings and ruffle of emb'y—front with four openwork ins'tgs and emb'y ruffle—ribbon run..... .97
At same price twenty other styles—each prettier than the other.
Fine Cambric Gowns—Empire and other styles, trimmed in various fancy ways with Point De Paris laces, pin tucks Emb'y and Lace insertings. 1.49 and 1.98

LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS.

Deep Flounce—two insertings and heavy lace or deep emb'y ruffle..... .79
Cambric and Muslin—double ruffle of emb'y; 2 and 3 insertings, tucks and fancy laces or deep ruffle of emb'y... .95
Fine Cambric Skirts—19 inch flounce with eight fine tucks and ruffle of showy emb'y..... 1.39
Fine Cambric Skirts—deep double ruffles of lawn, with 2 insertings and edge of fine lace, also six other styles, elaborately trim'd with laces, tucks and emb'y..... 1.98

LADIES' DRAWERS.

Good Muslin—Hemstitch ruffle..... .18
Inserting and edge of lace or ruffle of good emb'y..... .39
Cambric and Muslin Drawers—deep ruffles of lace or emb'y—with and without hemstitch or emb'y inserting ..... .59
Fine Cambric Drawers—ten elaborate styles, fancy lace or fine embroidery.. .79

LADIES' CORSET COVERS.

Cambric—V-shape—three hemstitch tucks and hemstitch ruffle or wide embroidery ..... .18
Fine Cambric—tight or gathered front—hemstitching, emb'y, or lace insertings—12 styles ..... .29
French and other styles—round, square or high neck—insertings of fine lace or emb'y, edgings to match..... .49
Habit or regular length—15 of this season's daintiest styles—some with entire front of fine insertings..... .98

LADIES' CHEMISES.

Muslin—Yoke of lace or emb'y or two insertings and tucks or corded bands. .24
With square yoke of insertings..... .39
Deep yoke of hemstitched tucks, inserting and emb'y; round yoke, two emb'y insertings and lace; others with yokes of heavy lace, fine emb'y and tucks..... .59
Cambric—extra length—elaborate trim'd yoke and skirt..... .98

AN ENTIRE SECTION

(opposite Corset Depr.) is devoted to Extra Size Underwear for stout figures—assortments unapproached elsewhere—newest styles—
EXTRA SIZES but NOT EXTRA PRICES.

White Sale Values for Babies and Little Children

	Value.	Special.
Daisy Flannel Sacques.....	.25	.17
Knit Sacques	.39	.29
Domet Flannel Kimonas.....	.39	.29
Domet Skirts—long and short.	.29	.19
Domet Barrow-coats	.25	.12½
Cashmere Shirts	.29	.19
Knit Bands, with straps.....	.39	.29
Quilted Silk Bibs.....	.39	.29
Bootees, Mitts and Veils.....	.29	.19
Hand Knit Leggin Drawers—with and without feet.....		.98
Babies' Long Cambric Slips..	.25	.16
Nainsook Slips—fancy trim..	.39	.24
Still finer—dainty trim.....	.69	.49
Fine Cambric Dresses—fancy yokes, lace and emb'y trim skirt..	1.50	.98
Babies' Cambric Short Dresses—tucked yoke with emb'y.....	.39	.24
Fine Cambric—tucked and fancy trim'd yokes.....	.49	.34

As Opening Bargain in Wash Dress Fabrics

and in connection with other "White Sale" values we offer

At Fifteen Cents a Yard

250 pieces

French Mercerized Sateens

Royal-and-White. Navy-and-White.
Garnet-and-White. Black-and-White.
Beautiful texture.....should be 24 cents.
Don't Delay.
"White Sale" opportunities are not every day occurrences.

Wamsutta Pillow Cases

"GOLD MEDAL" WAMSUTTAS.
42x36 .....11 cents
45x36 .....12 cents
50x36 .....13 cents
54x36 .....14 cents
Something to make competitors talk. Not found anywhere else at any price.
How do we do it?
Never mind the "why" and "wherefore."
Take advantage of prices.
No Mail Orders Filled.

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Another good make.
Not quite so fine as "Wamsuttas," but a good strong Muslin that cannot elsewhere be matched anywhere near these prices.

Sheets	54x90	28 cents
Sheets	63x90	32 cents
Sheets	72x90	37 cents
Sheets	81x90	40 cents
Sheets	90x90	45 cents
Pillow Cases	42x36	8 cents
Pillow Cases	45x36	9 cents
Pillow Cases	50x36	10½ cents
Pillow Cases	54x36	11½ cents

All the above are torn, not cut—will keep straight after washing.
No Mail Orders Filled.
Hemstitch Sheets—8 cents more per size.
Hemstitch Pillow Cases—4 cents more per size.

Yard Wide Muslins

Fine and soft—good for underwear and shirts 5¾
Extra Heavy Unbleached—very good for sheeting if you don't mind a seam in the centre..... 6¾
THE ABOVE PRICES are actually Below those asked by Jobbers
For Hundred Case Lots.
No Mail Orders Filled.

Towels for the "White Sale"

Thousands of dozens at prices all Housekeepers should know of.

Damask—36 to 44 inch, .10..12..16..19
All with knotted fringes.
Huck—all linen—33 to 42 inch Hemmed & Hemstitch, 8..10..16½..19
Extra fine, 44 and 48 inches long—with Hems or fringe—value 33, .25
Turkish—White and Cream—36 to 50 inches long... 5..7..9..11..15
Turkish—extra Heavy—50 inch, 25..39

One Thousand Pair Heavy Curtains

at lowest prices of the season. Reductions made specially for the "White Sale"—an opportunity to buy Rich Portieres that permits of no delay....Don't put off buying until a week from now and then expect to find just the color you seek....If you WANT, come NOW....Reductions are genuine and values extraordinary.

AT 2.98; were 4.98.
Silkized Brocade Armures—large designs in contrasting colors and two tones.
AT 4.98; were 7.98.
Corduroy Rib Portieres—plain or figured centres—Panel border in self-color or contrasting shades—heavy rope edge.
AT 5.98; were 8.98.
Neapolitan Velour Portieres—velvet figured both sides—peculiarly rich effects in solid tints of crimson, olive, mahogany, old rose, Library green and French brown.
AT 6.98; were 9.98.
Elegant Frou-Frou Curtains—mercerized finish—high art colors.
AT 7.98; were 10.98.
Brocade Rep Curtains—solid colors—rich effects.
AT 9.98; were 14.98.
Handsome Novelties in Mercerized Brocades—best quality—two toned, or shaded effects in solid colors.
AT 1.24 each.
Oriental Stripe Curtains—three yard strips—for cozy corners and dens—real Eastern colorings.

Men's Shirts.

Made up in great quantities specially for this "White Sale"....Every concession that large cash purchases can insure we obtain—therefore these

Extraordinarily Low Prices.

Men's Dress Shirts—New York Mills Muslin—3 ply linen bosom—reinforced back and front—double stitched..... .39
Men's Dress Shirts—Utica Muslin—fine linen bosoms—open back and front or open back only—3 ply cuffs and collar bands..... .49
Men's Dress Shirts—Utica Nonpareil Muslin—Bosom of 3 ply fine Irish Linen, 2,200 fine—Linen cuff and collar bands—Reinforced fronts—Hand made Button and Eyelet Holes—Best hand finished and gusset seams—equal to Custom Made..... .69
Men's Night Shirts—good heavy Muslin—extra long—fast color, emb'y..... .39
Men's Night Shirts—Utica Muslin—extra long—double stitched—front and collar trim'd with fast color emb'y—full size Body and Sleeves..... .49

Extraordinary Sale of Ladies' Jackets and Capes

At HALF and LESS than HALF VALUE.

January has come and with it opportunities to close out Manufacturers' Stocks .... Two such purchases at great concessions enable us to sell this season's most desirable styles as follows:

Cloth Jackets

Kersey, Cheviot and Frieze—Boxcoat, Short Jacket, and Automobile styles—Black, Oxford, Navy, Brown, Castor and Tan—full stitched, or with appliqued revers and collar, or full collars and revers of fur.

Now	2.98	were 6.98
Now	3.98	were 8.98
Now	4.98	were 10.98
Now	5.98	were 12.98
Now	7.98	were 15.98
Now	9.98	were 21.98

Plush and Cloth Capes

Reversible Plaids and Plain Cloths for Dress and Evening; also Plush, with and without Appliques or fur trimmings.

YOU CAN NOW BUY

Capes that were 5.98	at 2.98
Capes that were 9.98	at 4.98
Capes that were 12.98	at 6.98
Capes that were 15.98	at 8.98

Finer to 19.98; were 59.98.
At each price both Cloth and Plush Capes.

POWERS MAY APPOINT NEW CHINESE EMPEROR

No Very Serious Opposition by Native Troops Expected.

Memory of Officials Slain Because They Advocated Moderation Is Now Honored.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Nov. 16.—Diplomatic persistency in demanding the return of the Emperor to the capital and the futility of the efforts in that line have bred a suggestion that, if his coming be much longer deferred, the Powers unite in naming an Emperor and establishing him in authority. The idea would be to force the Empress Dowager to active measures to dispute the title or to let it go by default. It would not be proposed to go outside of the present royal family for a ruler. There are various Princes within reach, and one pledged to a liberal policy might be chosen, if that were thought a good way to bring the Chinese crisis to a head. Whether the suggestion will amount to anything more than a diplomatic speculation will naturally depend on how the home offices may regard it. It has been duly forwarded, and something may shortly be heard of it in authoritative fashion.

Uncommon as such a proceeding would be, reasons are advanced for it with considerable earnestness and plausibility. China is as much a conquered country as it was when the Manchus climbed over the Great Wall, built to keep them out, and set up a dynasty. It might not be impossible to overrun China with foreign troops, but the undertaking would be tremendous, and perhaps the same results might be reached without going to that trouble. The Empress has within call about 30,000 troops who attended her flight. More might be summoned were the integrity of the empire threatened, although that may not be asserted too positively, but with the empire secure and the dynasty undisturbed it may be doubted whether troops who remained away when the capital was invaded would show any livelier interest were the issue simply one between two rulers, one of them sustained by the Powers of Europe and the other by a tottering Court and a rabble army of fanatics.

The present course of the troops in Shan-Tung furnishes a case in point. They let the allied scouting parties do what they like on the borders of that province, and say they will not interfere on condition that the foreigners keep out of Shan-Tung. Under this arrangement, Southern Pe-chi-li may be completely devastated, if the foreigners choose to do it, without fear that a finger will be raised in opposition or protest by the native troops across the border. Yet it is not quite certain that the concern of these troops for their own province lies very deep, for in the eastern part the Germans are going ahead with plans to strengthen their hold, to extend their territory and to fence it in with a railroad, and although the natives are said to be wondering where it will stop and to feel that the Germans are encroaching beyond their rights, the provincial troops are doing nothing to hinder it.

NATIVE TROOPS' LUKEWARMNESS.

Evidence is quite lacking that in any other province of the empire the local troops would act differently to save the fortune or the person of the Empress, especially were they assured that there were no designs upon the dynasty or the integrity of the empire, and that only a change of rulers was contemplated. The Black Flags came up from Qwang-Tung into Hu-Nan recently with all sorts of loyal professions, but it turned out that they were really on strike for back pay, and had no notion of getting into trouble. It may be suspected, indeed, that besides wishing to get the wages due to them, they were not averse to being away from their own province, for riots were in progress in Canton, which it was their business to put down.

Elsewhere, except near the Court, the military organization is not at all formidable. Tung-Fu-Siang's troops are mainly northwestern Mohammedans, who hate foreigners and would no doubt gladly do them all possible damage. Their service so far has consisted of attacks upon missionaries and other defenceless people and upon the legations here during the siege. When the expedition drew near in August and there was a chance for them to fight soldiers, they ran away with the Empress. Gen. Tung seems to be about as important a factor in native affairs now as is the Empress. He has threatened to rebel if she yields to foreign wishes, and while there is no reason to suppose that she is wanting material help, it is said that she is sometimes restrained from doing things that seem to her politic because of Tung's influence. The chances are that if a new ruler were declared and installed, and this army became aggressive against him, the provincial troops that are worth considering would be quite as likely to enlist with the foreigners to defend the throne as with the Empress to uphold her personal cause.

PRO-FOREIGN VICTIMS HONORED.

News has been received of memorial services held about ten days ago at Hang-Chow, in Chi-Kiang Province, in honor of Hsu-Ching-Cheng and Yuan-Chang, who were cut and sawed to death here in the Summer because they dared advocate in imperial councils decent behavior toward foreigners. The Empress had no patience with such a policy at that time, and gave the order that led to their barbarous death. Now the people of their province seem to regard them as martyrs, and the recent service was intended to signify the respect in which they were held among their own communities. The ceremonies, according to The Universal Gazette, were attended by the gentry and great crowds of people. Tribute took a written form, said to be very beautiful in the original, but which was most significant because of the spirit of rebuke that it breathed toward the imperial power. It has been translated into blank verse, as follows:

United in one purpose, true as steel,
Unflinching in the face of hundred ills,
Steadfast ye bore the brunt to save the realm,
And died to right your country's fatal step.
By arduous study winning place and power,
Shrewdly ye saw the perils of the time;
Like gallant hark ye braved the fierce,
With prow straight set against the roaring flood.
Thrice did ye warn the Throne with tears of blood,
Then, when deaf ears were turned to you, ye died.
And dying, left us bitter brief to know
Your lofty purpose proved a pitfall deep.
Once did your talents find a worthy task,
Gaining a name that ever shall be bright;
A fitting death now crowns a noble life
Whose patriotism ne'er shall be forgot.
Yes, future years will vindicate your fame—
The people's pattern of fidelity—
As lasting as yon far-famed mountain range,
As ceaseless as the currents of yon lake!
The tall grass weeps, the mourners come to bend
Around your tomb. Though but a brief space gone,
Your memory shall last a thousand years.
One simple cup of wine we offer now,
Remembering the smiles of bygone days;
Your glory's gone to mingle with the stars,
While we, alas! grope on mid storm and rain!

It is safe to say that such a production at another time would have never seen the light. Royalty's hand would have been laid heavily on any community that would have dared approve such an utterance. Even until very lately the people would have accepted with meekness or silence any act from the throne, no matter how grievously it might have affected them. The execution of the two men took place more than three months ago, and everybody knew of it at the time. That no earlier public honors were attempted was due to the inborn fear of displeasing those in authority. The recent demonstration may not indicate any revulsion of public sentiment toward foreigners, although Chi-Kyang was singularly exempt from anti-foreign rancor, but it shows at least a beginning with the people of waning faith in the endurance of the present rule and of willingness that something better be substituted.

Since the Chi-Kyang officials died because they advocated a fair policy toward foreigners, the people of that province seem to be impressed with the wisdom and justice of such a policy. It is hoped that a similar awakening may occur elsewhere, and that even in regions where sentiment has always been hostile, the institution of the reforms demanded, by which foreign-hating officials are to be removed, and men pledged to a liberal policy put in their places, may be the means of inculcating a spirit of toleration and possibly in time one of amiability toward Europeans.

HOPE FOR THE PEOPLE.

These two exhibitions, military and civil, of indifference to the fate or to the wishes of the Empress Dowager suggest to many that as soon as conditions can be made right at Court for the reform demanded, the problem of dealing with the people will not be beset with great difficulties. It is not assumed that a well planted racial hatred is to be easily overcome. The natives would be expected to keep to themselves and to remain clannish and generally ignorant, but in treaty ports and where they are brought in frequent contact with foreigners, they manage at least to keep fairly well behaved, and it is believed that similar contact elsewhere would put an end to plots and schemes against foreigners and thus gradually throw open and make safe parts of the empire that have been heretofore classed as incorrigible. If this were to happen the battle would be won.

This presents in outline the reasons advanced in advocacy of the appointment of a new Emperor by the powers in the event of the failure or continued inability of Kwang-Su to return here to take his place at the head of the Government. It does not overlook but minimizes objections that may be offered as to the right of Europe to set up a monarchy of its own choosing in China. The proposition to reinstate the Emperor, it is said, is no less revolutionary than is that of putting some one else on the throne. Reinstatement would fly in the face of regularly constituted authority and the other plan could do no more.

Kwang-Su's reinstatement has been advocated mainly as a convenient means of handling an awkward condition—as a method that might be applied along the line of least resistance. Giving him full credit for liberal or humane impulses, the diplomats are not blind to his shortcomings of mind and will, and were he one of several Princes, among whom a selection might be made, they would certainly not choose him. Since his reinstatement would be something of a departure from regularity, it is urged that the principle involved can stand a little more wrenching without violence to any material interest, and without requiring a foreign force to maintain the change larger than would be needed to support Kwang-Su.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Many Important Conventions to be Held —Preparations for Elaborate Electric Light Effects.

Probably more important conventions than have ever been held at any one place on this side of the Atlantic within the last ten years will be held at Buffalo during the six months in which the Pan-American Exposition will be open there. Not only local and State conventions will be in session during that period, but National conventions as well. Already over one hundred societies have decided to hold their conventions at Buffalo during the exposition season. The scope is widespread—industrial, commercial, theological, philosophical, social, scientific, educational, religious, fraternal, medical, and musical.

The arrangements for illuminating the exposition grounds have all been completed, and the work of stringing up the wires and placing the lamps in position is going on rapidly. One of the noticeable features of the lighting arrangements will be a duplicate lighting plant, to be used in case the regular plant fails in any way.

The illuminations about the Court of Fountains, the Electric Tower, the Esplanade, and the Plaza will be the most remarkable in the exposition. Over 200,000 incandescent lamps will be employed in making this display, and their installation will require an amount of wire weighing 250 tons, and in length over 400 miles. Ninety-four large searchlights will be placed under the water of the basin in the Court of Fountains, to cast colored lights on the fountains and cascades and heighten the beauty of the other electrical effects. The area of the courts to be illuminated is approximately 1,390,000 square feet—two and one-half times the area of the courts at the World's Fair in Chicago, twice the area of those at the Paris Exposition, and three times the area of those at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. Thirty-five thousand gallons of water a minute will be required for the fountain display, which will be the most elaborate of any ever undertaken for exhibition purposes. Some of the jets in the Court of Fountains will be fifty feet high, and the cascade which will fall from the Electric Tower into the basin below will be seventy feet high.

Five thousand horse power of electricity will be delivered by the plant of the Niagara Falls Power Company for use in illuminating the buildings and grounds of the exposition. A similar amount of electricity will be generated by a plant upon the grounds. The service, as already arranged for, contemplates the utilization of the water power of Niagara, the use of gasoline, and of gas, both under boilers producing steam and in gas engines producing energy.

The sculptured groups which will ornament the courts, fountains, and grounds of the exposition will be 125 in number. They will be the work of the most famous sculptors of Pan-America, and their aggregate cost will amount to more than $500,000. Already 200,000 hardy perennial flowering shrubs have been planted to adorn the grounds of the exposition next Summer. The great floral display there will include over 500 beds of popular flowers in the courts, with rare tropical and aquatic plants in the Mirror Lakes, Grand Canal, and Lagoons.

It is expected that Canada will be well represented in its manufactures and farm products at the exposition. A short time ago at a meeting of the Board of Trade of Hamilton, Ontario, it was decided that the board should act in concert with other boards in obtaining from the Government whatever aid might be necessary to insure a fitting representation of Canadian products and manufactures. Oregon will also be well represented. A. J. Johnson of Portland, Oregon, paid a visit to the exposition grounds recently. He is a forestry expert.

"The first in importance of the exhibits to be made by Oregon," he said, "is the forestry exhibit. We may have not as great factories in Oregon as you have in other States, but we have forests. We have the largest trees in the Union. At the exposition we will have just 144 different varieties of trees and shrubs. One tree we will exhibit will be 15 feet in diameter and so long that it will require four large flat cars to transport it. We have trees in Oregon 20 feet in diameter, but they are too big to be transported. We will also show 100 different varieties of polished woods, all taken from our forests."

It is expected that Illinois will be one of the States to have a separate State building at the exposition. The National Business League, in session at Chicago, has sent resolutions to the Governor recommending a State building at Buffalo.

The committee in charge of the work of preparing the exhibits from California has already packed up enough material to be sent to Buffalo to make a respectable exhibit of the State's products.

Probably one of the most curious exhibits to visitors at the exposition will come from South America. This is cassareep, a product made from the poisonous juice of the bitter cassava, which is extracted while making tapioca, arrowroot, and other food products. It is used as a relish, and, although little known in the United States, is an important delicacy in South America.

Ten million dollars represents approximately the cost of the Pan-American Exposition, exclusive of exhibits. The authorized capital stock of the exposition is $2,500,000. The authorized bond issue is $2,500,000. The Government appropriation is $500,000. The cost of the Midway is $3,000,000. The New York State appropriation is $300,000, and in connection with the New York Building about $100,000 will be expended by the City of Buffalo and the Buffalo Historical Society. The appropriation from States and foreign countries together with the cost of buildings to be erected on the exposition grounds by the City of Buffalo and by private citizens, will bring the total cost of the exposition up to fully $10,000,000.

AMERICAN CORN IN GERMANY.

The Colonies Want to Grow the $32,000,000 Used in the Fatherland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Ernest L. Harris, the United States Consular Agent at Eibenstock, Germany, reports that the German Colonial Association is soliciting the Government to take steps toward introducing and protecting on a large scale the growth of Indian corn in some of the German colonies. The German Empire imports about $32,000,000 worth of corn every year, the major part of which comes from the United States.

The Woermann Line, which plies between Hamburg and Togo, charges $9.50 per ton for freightage between these points. The North German Lloyd charges on the average $2.75 per ton from New York or Baltimore to Bremen. Very often large quantities of corn from the United States are taken gratis as ballast. Until Germany has better shipping facilities with her colonies, the freight on corn will amount to as much as the original price of corn per ton in America.

To make good this difference in a degree the Colonial Association proposes to admit corn from the German colonies free of duty. In 1899 the Government's income from the duty on corn amounted to $7,740,000. The duty on corn imported from the colonies amounted to $1,430.

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specially constructed to overcome this unpleasantly prominent facial feature. Our Ladies' Skeleton Bang (patented) is so made that the wearer's hair may be freely mingled with it, and in such a manner as to make detection impossible. This bang is so light that it can be properly termed a featherweight.

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BIRTH OF THE "UNITED STATES" OF AUSTRALIA

New Commonwealth Created on the Century's Threshold.

COLONIES ARE ALL HOPEFUL

Free Trade Versus Protection the Great Fiscal Issue at the Coming Federal Elections.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Dec. 4.—On Jan. 1, 1901, the Governor General of Australia is to be sworn in at Sydney, N. S. W., and the new Commonwealth is to be brought into being. All Australia is turning its eyes to the federal future, and the chief topics of discussion are the coming festivities at the new year, the elections for the Commonwealth Parliament, and the projected visit of the Duke and Duchess of York. Current events and provincial politics are overshadowed by national hopes. The general attitude is one of eager expectation, checkered to some extent with doubts and fears. Local party struggles sink into comparative insignificance, and yet no one seems quite sure what will be the issues laid before the federal electors.

Australia is passing through a trying period of transition. Her old divided existence, with its rival States and separate institutions, is passing away. Its death knell has been tolled, but the new polity that is to take its place has not yet been born. Men have lost interest in the old, but they have still to wait for the new. At the beginning of November there was a general election in Victoria, followed by a political crisis which led to the defeat of the Ministry and the return to office of the former Premier, Sir George Turner, but never was an electoral struggle more apathetic or a Government overturned amid such contemptuous indifference. The people evidently felt that the national issue was the real one, and that local politics might well be left to take care of themselves until the effects of the new federal development became apparent.

The politicians of the various federating colonies have not made up their minds as to whether they will seek the federal arena or remain on the provincial stage. Business men are not quite sure how the uniform tariff and other consequences of federation will affect their interests. The mass of the people have a vague sense of approaching nationhood, but they cannot see clearly what the change will mean or how they can best turn it to their advantage. From time to time, too, there are outbursts of provincial jealousy which prove that the old State rivalry still smolders. Victoria accuses New South Wales of trying to monopolize the official celebrations on Jan. 1, and there are other subjects for mutual recrimination occasionally cropping up.

"UNITED STATES" OF AUSTRALIA.

Hope, however, is the dominant note, and fortunately there are strong leaders in all the colonies who are thoroughly imbued with the national spirit and sincerely wish to see their island continent become the future "United States" of the Southern Hemisphere. No one can read the Australian Constitution or listen to the utterances of Australian statesmen without feeling that the United States of America have been ever before the eyes of the framers of that Constitution and the men who are to guide its operation. Australians claim that their Constitution is even more democratic than yours, since the popular chamber will be supreme over all the other branches of Government, and the people will be brought as closely as possible into touch with their representatives in both houses. If the experiment fails, it will, as the Chief Justice of New Zealand said in a recent number of The Forum, prove that democracy is a form of government unsuited to a people of pure British descent.

The inauguration of the Commonwealth will be celebrated twice over. The first set of festivities will centre upon the arrival of the Earl of Hopetoun, the Governor General, and the formal consummation of federation at the new year. The second set will arise out of the Duke of York's arrival and the opening of the first Parliament. Sydney will be the chief theatre of the former, Melbourne of the latter. Melbourne is to be the home of the Federal Legislature until the new federal capital, which must be within New South Wales, but not less than 100 miles from Sydney, has been chosen, whereas Sydney during the same period is to be the residence of the Governor General when the Parliament is not in session. These provisions are obviously the outcome of State jealousy. Their effect, however, is to distribute the inaugural ceremonies between the two chief cities and States of the Commonwealth.

A central committee with multitudinous sub-committees has been appointed in Sydney to organize the festivities. The estimated cost to the Government alone ranges from $100,000 to $500,000, and official and private preparations are being made on a lavish scale. A representative body of imperial troops and contingents from India, Canada, and other parts of the empire are to attend. There are to be processions, reviews, banquets, and sundry other entertainments. It is expected that 10,000 troops will parade in the Domain, the chief public park of Sydney, and that 9,000 local troops will line the route of the procession.

Unfortunately for the would-be celebrators, Lord Hopetoun has been ill in India, and his wife was attacked by fever at Colombo on the way out. His Lordship had to leave her behind for a fortnight, and he cabled last week that he preferred that his official landing should take place on his arrival, Dec. 12, and not be delayed, as was desired, until Jan. 1. The swearing-in of the Governor General must take place on Jan. 1, so the Sydney folk have decided to proceed with their great pageant on that day, whatever may be done on Dec. 12.

Sydney threatens to have its accommodation taxed to the uttermost by the influx of visitors, and already the proposal has been made to erect a canvas town to shelter the guests. The colonial troops are now beginning to return from South Africa, and they will form a prominent feature of the show. The inauguration of the new federation is thus to be made a further occasion for the display of imperial sentiment with a jingoistic accompaniment. Smaller subsidiary celebrations will be held at the same time in other colonies.

PLANS FOR ROYALTY'S VISIT.

The arrangements for the Duke and Duchess of York's visit are still in the stage of preliminary discussion, as no dates are definitely fixed, and their Royal Highnesses' itinerary has not been drawn up. Every town and colony apparently desires to entertain the royal visitors, and in these democratic lands there is every sign of a delirious outburst of loyalty or snobbishness, which you will. Women are ordering frocks of the color and material said to be favored by the Duchess, the local plutocracy is scrambling for Mayoralties and other offices, which may bring their holders under the royalage, and there is much talk of knighthoods and other "honors" at the disposal of crowned heads. The colonial Briton still loves a lord and well-nigh worships a future monarch, and had Thackeray been here he might have added a whole volume to his "Book of Snobs." The imperial authorities have cleverly turned the birth of the Australian Commonwealth into a monster demonstration of imperialism, with soldiers and scions of the reigning family to mark the dependence upon the British Crown. This is intended as an antidote to the semi-republican independence of a large mass of Australians.

An effort is being made to raise at the coming Federal elections the great fiscal issue, free trade versus protection, or, rather, in the form it assumes in Australia, a purely revenue tariff versus a scientific protective tariff. The manufacturers and protectionists on the one hand have met together and drawn up a tariff of their own, which they threaten to submit to candidates, although they have not as yet taken the public into their confidence. The Right Hon. George H. Reid, on the other hand, who captured New South Wales in 1895 on a free-trade ticket, but is now out of office, owing mainly to his "yes-no" policy toward federation, has taken up the free-trade cause and has been stumping the colonies against protection. He has made forcible speeches and evidently hopes to enter the Federal Parliament at the head of a great free-trade party. Mr. Reid is probably the ablest tactician and the best platform speaker in Australia, and he is an accurate reader of the popular barometer.

The tariff must be among the first questions to be faced by the Federal Parliament. Within two years the existing provincial tariffs, except in West Australia, which, owing to special circumstances is to receive a special extension of time, are to be established, and one uniform tariff is to be imposed upon the other five federating colonies at New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania. By a provision inserted in the Constitution to protect those States, which rely for their revenue almost entirely upon customs, the Federal Government can, during the first ten years of the Commonwealth, retain for its own purposes only one-quarter of the revenue raised by indirect taxation. This means that a very large sum will have to be derived from customs and excise duties. The tariff must, therefore, of necessity be a revenue-producing one. This is granted by both sides and the only question at issue will be whether certain industries are to be protected by duties which will not be revenue-producing, but prohibitive.

Mr. Reid argues that federation is itself an acknowledgment of the virtues of free trade. The chief reason for it was the abolition of the fiscal barriers between the colonies, and, to be logical, the Australians should extend that principle to the outside world as far as the exigencies of the revenue will permit. He quotes American "trusts" and "combines" as the results of a protective policy, and warns the Australian workers against the danger of fostering similar massing of capital in their midst. The protectionists also appeal to the history of the United States, and claim that your industrial greatness is the offspring of judicious protection in the early stages of development. Owing to the inchoate and transitional condition of public opinion in Australia, it is impossible to foretell with any certitude the lines upon which the tariff will be drawn up, but there can be no doubt that the free trade element will be strong in the Parliament.

MERCHANT NAVY AMBITION.

There is one question with regard to this subject that will not improbably be decided upon protectionist principles, and that is the regulation of the coast shipping trade. Australia is anxious to establish a mercantile marine, and hopes ere long to have a large say in the carrying trade of the Pacific. She feels that the first step toward the formation of a merchant navy is the control of her own coast trade. Wages rule very high out here, and local ship owners cannot compete on equal terms with the mail lines unless they are protected. New Zealand has already legislated in this direction, and Australia is not unlikely to follow her example.

Some Federalists—notably Mr. Edmund Barton, who has done more for Australian union than any other living statesman—strongly deprecate the introduction of party issues, such as protection vs. free trade, at this early stage, and urge that the people should send to the first Parliament men whose moral and intellectual worth and whose federal services are their principal qualifications. They contend that the Constitution may be exposed to the assaults of anti-Federalists and that all those who united to secure the federal Commonwealth should reunite, irrespective of fiscal faith, to protect the Constitution they have secured. The spirit of party is, however, strong in all English-speaking countries, and even if party organization does not take place before the elections, it is almost certain to be brought about when the Commonwealth Parliament meets.

There is one result of Australian Federation that will have much more than a local significance, and that is the probable interference, commercial and even political, with the affairs of the Pacific. Although the Pacific Islands do not as yet play a large part in international diplomacy, there are several conflicting interests concerned in their future. France, Germany, and the United States have possessions among them, and even before federation the Australian colonies were inclined to promulgate a sort of "Monroe doctrine" of their own with respect to them. They resented the disposal of Samoa, they have been protesting against French "intrigues" in the New Hebrides. This feeling will become accentuated when the new Commonwealth begins to feel its feet. At present a somewhat peculiar development hampers Australian action.

New Zealand, as you are, no doubt, aware, has held studiously aloof from Australian Federation since 1891, although she is one of the colonies mentioned in the Constitution act. Her insular position, with 1,200 miles of sea separating her from the nearest Australian port, has tended to foster a sense of self-importance that forbids her people to look favorably upon any loss of provincial independence. The Premier, Mr. Seddon, who has governed the colony continuously for several years, is a man of extreme self-importance, and very arbitrary character. It would not suit his interests or inclinations to play second to any Australian statesman, so he has carefully kept federation out of the sphere of practical politics. Apparently the final union of Australia came before he expected it, and he feared that New Zealand might be dwarfed by the shadow of her federal neighbor. Accordingly he out-jingoed all other colonial leaders in his devotion to the empire, and then believing that he had gained the ear of the imperial authorities he tried to start a rival federation of his own. New Zealand, according to his programme, was to become the centre of a great Pacific Confederacy. He obtained from a subservient and imperialistic Parliament resolutions in support of his scheme. But New South Wales and other Australian colonies protested against the attempt to "lump their vials." The imperial authorities have ordered a halt; but the idea is fermenting both in New Zealand and in Australia. Whatever be the final conclusion of the present dispute, both are fired with a desire for empire, and both intend to be powers either conjointly or separately in these seas. Whether or not this will introduce a new disturbing factor into international politics remains to be seen.

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A WEEK OF GREAT BARGAINS.

In Suit & Cloak Dept
FIRST FLOOR.

Fine Winter Coats, lined Silk, formerly $25 to $32, now 15.00

EVENING CAPES, Light shades of broadcloth, lined quilted silk, formerly $50 to $55, now 25.00

Cheviot Suits, entirely over silk, formerly $35 to $45, now 15.00 and 19.00

Cheviot and Broadcloth Suits, entirely over silk, formerly $45 to $65, now 30.00

Rainy-Day Skirts, reversible materials, formerly $16, now 5.00

Rainy-Day Suits, formerly $25 and $35, now 19.00

A Number of Silk Waists, formerly $10 to $13.50, now 7.50

About 50 Silk Waists, new this season, black and colors, formerly $15 to $20, now 10.00

Flannel Waists, formerly $7.50 to $12, now 3.75 to 7.00

Most Attractive BARGAINS —IN— Dressmaking Dept.
SECOND FLOOR.

Elegant Imported PARIS MODELS, Formerly $125 to $250, now $35, $50, $60 and $75

Fancy Winter Coats, Formerly $65 to $150, now $10 to $50

Hand-Made Linen Lawn Waists, imported and also of our own make, formerly $30, now . 10.00

All our new Evening Gowns marked Way Down for this sale only.

A few others slightly soiled or crushed at prices absolutely to close.

Millinery Dept.

HATS from $25 to $50 Now $10 and $15

Head Dresses, $2.50 to $5, Now $1.50

GLOVES Reduced from $1.90 to $1.00

French Underwear.

Night Dresses. Chemises and Drawers— Formerly $5.75 to $26.00, Now $4.50 to $18.50

Silk Petticoats, In Colors, formerly $10 to $50, now $6.50 to $30

Ladies' Stocks, Formerly $1 to $4, now 25c, 35c and 50c

Fancy Lace Stocks, Formerly $2 to $7, now marked . . 50c to $1.00

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

FOR THE PERMANENT PEACE TRIBUNAL AT THE HAGUE.—Following the appointment by the German Government of Dr. Bingner, President of the Supreme Court; Councilor of Legation Herr von Frantzius, of the Foreign Office; Dr. von Martitz, Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Berlin, and Dr. von Bar, Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Göttingen, as members of the permanent Bureau of International Arbitration at The Hague, the Italian Government has sent in its list. The latter includes the names as diplomatic delegates of Count Nigra and Count Tornielli; as judicial delegates, Senator Pagano Guarnaschelli and Signor Zanardelli. Senator Guarnaschelli is First President of the Rome Supreme Court of Appeal, while Signor Zanardelli has repeatedly been Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals; he is also well known as the compiler of the Italian Penal Code.

As had been expected in monarchical circles in Rome, the Catholic Curia has not been slow to resent the fact that the Quirinal has completely ignored the Vatican and the supposed prerogative of the Pope by the appointments. A recent number of La Civilta Cattolica, which, with the Osservatore Romano, is frequently the inspired organ of the Curia, contained the following: "One thing we cannot neglect—namely, the investigation of what might and ought to be the relation of the Papacy toward that tribunal. The Papacy is the supremacy of truth in the world—speculative truth regarding the origin and end of things, and practical, or moral, truth regarding all human actions. This supremacy embraces de jure all peoples and all States; de facto it already comprises the whole civilized world, while the apostles and messengers of Christ daily extend its great sway to the uttermost parts of the earth.

"Moreover, this supremacy [magistero] is infallible; and, through its direct objects are religious truths, natural truths are therein comprehended by virtue of the infinite contact between truths natural and religious. Moral truths, therefore, and the morality of all human actions without exception are subject to that supremacy. The legitimacy and authenticity of this institution [Papacy or Curia?] needs here no proof; an institution founded by the Son of God and, therefore legitimate and authentic, even as the right of God Himself is authentic and legitimate."

As this is even a more formidable expression than that which was supposed to emanate from the Pope on the eve of The Hague Conference of two years ago, it has excited considerable comment in Rome, where, however, the non-clerical press put the query that, since the Papacy or the Curia is supposed to embrace the International Tribunal, "why, then, should the Vatican continue to weep tears over its exclusion from a miserable mundane institution?"

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NO CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT LIKELY IN CRETE FOR THE PRESENT.—Since the return of Prince George to Crete it has been semi-officially announced in the island that there is no immediate chance of the powers interested agreeing to an extension of the jurisdiction of the Government of the island, which is at present nominally a tributary State of the Porte, ruled by the powers through Prince George of Greece as High Commissioner.

It is further intimated that Great Britain, from which Prince George had hoped to receive encouragement that should shortly lead to the establishment of an autonomous principality, has no encouragement whatever to offer. Apropos of the Cretan intelligence on the subject, it is authoritatively stated in Berlin that there is a decided disinclination among the great powers generally to lend an ear to any suggestion for a change in the relations of Crete toward Turkey, notwithstanding that disturbing complications may arise from the status quo. The moment is considered inopportune for reopening the question, and no action that may eventually be taken by the Cretan National Assembly is deemed likely to induce the powers to depart from their resolve to maintain the status quo. Prince George is represented as being much discouraged over the prospect, as he does not see how Crete can be further developed with conflicts of law and administration constantly arising between his Government and Turkey.

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THE FATE OF THE YANG-TSUN-SHAN-HAI-KWAN RAILWAY.—Owing to the attack that has been made by the London papers and even by some in Berlin over the occupation of the Yang-tsun-Shan-hai-Kwan Railway by Russia, the Official Messenger of St. Petersburg, in an undoubtedly inspired article analyzes the question and takes up separately the statements made in London and elsewhere that the line is British property; that the Russian possession is illegal, and that the question of surrendering the line to the British is not one which falls within the province of Count von Waldersee.

In the first place, the Russian organ points out, as the road was abandoned by its British guards, only financially speaking England has more ultimate rights than the other powers over the line, while, with the reoccupation of the territory by the allied forces, it fell upon Russia as a military necessity to restore, guard, and work the line, for by the agreement of the allied commanders this work fell within the jurisdiction of the Russian troops.

"Moreover," continues the Official Messenger, "the Russian troops restored communication between Tien-Tsin and Yang-tsun during the most difficult period of military operations, and it was only through the energetic handling of the Russian troops that the line between Tang-Ku and Shan-hai-Kwan was saved from total destruction. In five months nearly 100 versts of the line were newly constructed by us, and the repair of the destroyed portions will be completed shortly. Russia having for this purpose spent the not inconsiderable sum of 450,000 rubles."

The article concludes as follows: "The opinion of the English journals that the question of handling the line does not now fall within Count von Waldersee's province is completely incorrect. This line, which Count von Waldersee handed over to us, will once more be placed at his disposal and not handed over to the British, and it will then depend upon him to whom, in place of the Russians, he makes over the railway."

It is denied in London that Russia has repaired the line or laid out any money on it; it is, nevertheless, recognized in financial circles there that if ever the line reverts to British control its surrender will be accompanied with an exorbitant bill of charges, which will make it practically useless to its original owners.

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THE MALARIA EXPEDITION TO NIGERIA.—Dr. H. E. Annett's expedition to British West Africa to study the malarial conditions there has now sent in its detailed report, a general summary of which was transmitted by cable several weeks ago. The conclusion that malaria was transmitted by mosquitoes was then generally commented on in scientific circles here and abroad. The detailed report contains the result of observations calculated to suggest a prevention of the spread of the fever, which the summarized statement did not impart.

The members of the expedition consider that many of the methods which have been suggested are absolutely impracticable in West Africa—such as the universal dosing of infected persons with quinine for a period, the use of mosquito-proof houses and of mosquito curtains, and the planting of trees of various kinds; although they are of the opinion that such measures among an intelligent and obedient community may be of some efficiency.

The two methods upon which alone any reliance can be placed as measures for prevention are, according to the report, (1) segregation of Europeans from natives of all sorts, at a distance of about half a mile, and (2) complete and efficient surface drainage of the whole district in the immediate neighborhood of European quarters. The adoption of these methods in many of the places visited by the expedition would be, even now, easy, it is said; in others, especially in the larger towns, it would involve considerable difficulty; but in the stations likely to be made in Nigeria in the near future their adoption would lead to the formation of malaria-free habitations.

The expedition found that the examination of the blood of hundreds of native children revealed the fact that between 50 and 80 per cent. of those under five years, between 20 and 30 per cent. of those between five and ten years, and a small percentage over ten years contained malarial parasites, often in very large numbers, which were conveyed to the whites by the mosquito bite.

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THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE AND HUNGARY.—For some time the press of Paris has been furnishing statements from its correspondents in Vienna tending toward the establishment of the idea that the Triple Alliance was not looked upon with encouraging eyes by the Hungarian Government, and that at some future date this attitude would form the subject of serious representations to the Government of the dual monarchy.

These statements were recently refuted by the Hungarian Premier, M. Szell, in a speech in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies. In replying to the accusation of the French press that Austria-Hungary allowed herself to be exploited by Germany, M. Szell positively declared that the Hungarian Government, the bulk of the population, and the overwhelming Parliamentary majority did not share that opinion, but believed that the Triple Alliance was advantageous for Hungary as for the dual monarchy.

He said that it was not only since the conclusions of the Dreibund that Hungary had cultivated friendly and intimate relations with Germany. Ever since 1867 Hungary had regarded such relations as a fundamental principle of her policy. That peace alliance par excellence was eminently calculated to safeguard the interests of the monarchy, more so, indeed, than any other arrangement. It was entirely incorrect, he said, that the Dreibund served exclusively the interests of Germany, and that it was only, so to say, by favor that the participation of Austria-Hungary was tolerated.

Finally it was the opinion of M. Szell that if they departed from their present policy the importance both of Hungary and Austria would diminish in Europe. For, while he recognized that the economic situation left much to be desired, Germany was accustomed to separate her commercial policy from her general policy, not only in dealing with Austria-Hungary, but also with other States. Hungary should do the same.

OLD YALE BUILDINGS TO GO.

Two of the Three Remaining Structures of the "Old Brick Row" to Be Torn Down Next Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 5.—The announcement is made by the Yale authorities that two of the remaining three buildings of the Old Brick Row on the college campus will be pulled down next Summer, as will the Treasury Building. The buildings doomed to go are old North College and Lyceum. South Middle, the original building in the row and the oldest Yale structure standing, will be allowed to remain in the southeast corner of the campus, and there is such a general feeling of veneration for the historic dormitory that it will doubtless have a number of more years of grace before it is finally demolished.

With Old North and Lyceum gone, however, there will be little left to tell of the fine old brick row that was for so many generations the college settlement of Yale men. The buildings—Old South, Athenaeum, South Middle, Lyceum, North Middle, Old Chapel, and North—were erected at various times from 1750 to 1823. When the college removed from Saybrook to this city, in 1717, a high and commodious structure was erected at the southeast corner of what is now the college campus, and close to Chapel and College Streets. This building was called Yale College two years following, in honor of Gov. Elihu Yale. In 1750 Connecticut Hall, now South Middle, was erected. In later years a fourth story was added to it in place of the old French roof. In 1761 Athenaeum was built. In 1793 Union Hall, later named South College, was added south of Connecticut Hall, and the other buildings were erected in the following order: Berkeley Hall, afterward North Middle, in 1500; Lyceum, 1800; North, 1820, and New Chapel, afterward called Old Chapel, 1824.

The removal of the three old buildings is part of the general plan of the Yale officials to make of the campus a modern college quadrangle. Landscape gardeners have already planned to make of the grounds an artistic campus, and new walks and elm trees will be laid out and set out. In the centre of the quad will be statues of famous Yale men.

REMEDY AGAINST MOSQUITOES.

Consul at Maracaibo Says Castor Oil Plant and Seeds Will Keep Them Away from Grounds and Rooms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—E. H. Plumacher, United States Consul at Maracaibo, has sent the following report to the State Department:

"A simple remedy against mosquitoes has been employed in several places in South America and is equally well adapted to the temperate zone. It consists in planting the castor-oil plant, (Ricinus communis,) or 'pama christi,' around the house and premises.

"In cold and temeprate climates the castor oil plant grows to a height of 4 or 5 feet; in these countries it becomes a tall tree and is perennial. It seems that the smell of the plant is disagreeable to mosquitoes and other insects, and it is an acknowledged fact that where these plants grow few mosquitoes will be found.

"My personal experience bears this out. My residence is surrounded by plantain and banana trees, and I have been much troubled in the past by the great number of mosquitoes which gathered between the lea

TIMELY TOPICS IN CHICAGO

New Year Noisily Greeted in Spite of the Mayor's Request.

THEATRES DRAW BIG HOUSES.

Organizers of Illinois Democracy Decide Never to Support Mr. Bryan Again.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The new century was hailed in this city with a noisy welcome. The Mayor had ordered that all saloons be closed at midnight Monday, but little attention was paid to his mandate, either by the saloon keepers, their customers, or the police. Some of the places closed their doors at 12 o'clock upon several hundred people, who kept up the carousal till morning. The remainder kept open house all night, as usual. Nor did the Mayor's request for a quiet end to the old century meet with any better respect. A number of physicians who had nervous patients requested that there be as little noise as possible Monday night. But the usual fanfare went on in spite of this.

There were many watch meetings in the churches and public halls, chief among which was a very large one in the Coliseum under the auspices of the Red Cross Society. It was, of course, undenominational, and all sects were represented on the platform. Messages of good-will were received from many prominent people abroad and at home, and there was music by choirs and orchestras.

The theatres continue to play to unusually good business, and even during the holiday week they were all crowded. Mr. Sothern is giving "Hamlet" at Powers's to fashionable audiences, and he seems to have recovered his health entirely. The breakdown in St. Louis was occasioned by the giving out of his throat from overwork during Christmas week. The New Year's matinee here was very wisely omitted. "Lost River" is packing McVicker's; the Roger Brothers are doing the same for the Illinois, and the opera is fairly well attended. The audiences would be large for any other place than the Auditorium. Many of the traveling actors and singers are suffering from influenza, as is shown by their work upon the stage. Some are too ill to appear. Much interest is taken in the coming engagements of Mr. Mansfield and the Bernhardt-Coquelin company.

The reckless sacrifice of human life by the steam and railway lines is still one of the blots upon the city's name. During the month of December twenty-three persons were killed by the surface lines at grade crossings in Chicago. The average monthly list of fatalities from this cause is about twenty.

REFORM MOVEMENT FAILS.

The much talked-of Grand Jury investigation of the vice question in Chicago has practically "petered out." Indictments were returned against twenty-one persons, most of whom were owners or managers of saloons. One of these was a State Senator of the Legislature about to assemble at Springfield. Another was the manager of a saloon, who tried to retaliate by having arrested two theatre managers who allowed Sunday performances to take place in their houses. It was thought by a few sanguine persons that Mayor Harrison and Chief Kipley would be among those against whom true bills would be rendered, but they escaped with censure. With a city election coming on, it would have been awkward to have the Mayor and Chief of Police under indictment.

The Harrison Democrats having been beaten in the contest for control of what is left of the State machine, they have decided to revenge themselves upon the Hopkins faction by trying to expel five of the latter from the Executive Committee of the County Committee. These men are John P. Hopkins, Thomas Gahan, Roger Sullivan, William Loeffler, and Michael Byrne. The matter will come up for decision next Monday. It is now conceded that Hopkins has control of the State Committee. While the Harrisonites relied on their prestige, Hopkins was quietly going about the State until last week, when he showed his hand with twenty-one of the thirty-one members of the State Committee on his side, and Harrison by no means sure of all of the minority. He carried his point about having the first meeting at Springfield instead of Chicago, and fixed the date two days ahead of the expected visit of Mr. Bryan, on whom the Harrison crowd relied as a referee in deciding who should head the committee. Therefore, when Mr. Bryan arrives here he will find the committee organized by the very men who so strongly opposed him and his theories in 1896, and who were at the best lukewarm supporters last Fall.

There is no doubt that this means that the best fighters and organizers of Illinois Democracy have burned their Bryan bridges behind them and will never again support him or anything for which he stands. It means that although Illinois may be found in the Republican column for many years to come, its Democracy, so far as the State organization is concerned, will not fight under the banner of free silver. Hopkins expects by this means to attract once more many of those Democrats who have been driven to voting for the Republican ticket in the last four or five years. If the present split in Illinois Democracy continues the Republicans are assured of control for many years to come.

The Legislature, which meets next week, is overwhelmingly Republican, and two-thirds of its members are said to be lawyers. The booms of Mr. Cullom, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Hitt, and the tentative candidacies of Dawes, A. J. Hopkins, and others are receiving attention in political circles here and in Springfield. It is generally admitted that Mr. Cullom has an excellent chance to succeed himself, although Mr. Hitt is likely to prove a formidable rival. Besides his popularity and the advantage of his record, however, Mr. Cullom has the support of the Administration, which often counts from five to seven in a ten-point game.

NEW NEWSPAPER BUILDINGS.

Two of the newspapers of this city are to have new homes which promise to be models of what houses for newspapers should be. The Tribune will build on its present site, without disturbing its work meanwhile, a fine building solely devoted to the uses of journalism. Additional ground has been secured to the south which will insure a building far larger than the present one. The published design shows that the building will be an architectural credit to the city. The Inter Ocean is building a fine structure on the site of the late Columbia Theatre on Monroe Street.

The plan to improve the Chicago River to a uniform width of 200 feet at a cost of $12,000,000, has been rejected by the citizens' committee, which has been considering it. Instead of this, the committee proposes to substitute bascule bridges of the old-fashioned centre pier turning affairs now in use, and to lower the tunnels. The bridges, the committee believes, can be built a few at a time without increases in the tax rate.

Members of the Municipal Street Railway Commission have begun to draft a bill that they expect will give Chicago a subway system that will lead the world. It is the intention of the Aldermen to ask the Legislature to make it optional through the medium of a referendum, whether the city itself should undertake the task or give the right to some corporation, as was the case in New York. The bill will not pretend to offer a solution to the overcrowded condition of transit in the business part of the city. That will be left to a corps of competent engineers in the service of the city. This action will be taken no matter which of the two courses should be eventually decided upon in order that the rights of the city should be properly guarded. From the north and west sides it is proposed to enter the south side by means of new tunnels under the river, the old subways to be abandoned. There would be four such tunnels. That the traction roads would be glad to avail themselves of an underground ordinance has been shown by the offer of the Chicago Union Traction Company to furnish half the money for the enterprise, in return for valuable concessions from the city. It was the favor with which the underground proposition was received by the street railway companies that prompted the commission to go into the Council and ask for an extension of its powers.

R. B. P.

Their Golden Wedding Celebrated.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. William M. Akley celebrated their golden wedding at their home on Front Street last evening. Mrs. Akley before her marriage was Miss Julia Ann Carman. She was married to Mr. Akley in New York, where her family resided. Mr. Akley was for years identified with the local Fire Department and was its Chief for seven years. The couple have had nine children, three of whom are now living.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

JANUARY SALES OVERLEAP ALL RECORDS

The Path of the Builders MUST Be Cleared.

We wield a mighty selling weapon in these combined Sales. The January feature is a host of itself. The Re-building feature doubles that force. The two together put all departments on their mettle—to outclass and hopelessly distance any known Special Sales in qualities, quantities, varieties and extremity of price lowness.

Clearing Millinery.

One Hundred Trimmed Hats and Toques, that were undeviatingly 12.00 to 19.00, to close..... 7.50

Eighteen Hundred Black Fur Felt Untrimmed Hats, comprising Dress Shapes and Turbans, all through December were 95c. to $1.35—January price. 25c

Two Hundred and Fifty Draped Velvet Hats, in fine Miroir Velvets—universal value 2.50—now..... 1.75

VELVET DEPT.

Imported Figured Panne Velvets, on light grounds, clearest 2.00 values—reduced to..... 98

Lyons all Silk Black Reflet Velvet, particularly adapted for dressmaking—unqualified 3.45 value..... 2.50

Clearing Waists.

Every line that falls short of absolute completeness, whether in size, color or style; whether in Silk or Flannel, now carried to Special Sale Counters, and sold at prices without parallel.

SILK MODELS.

France's finest and smartest, no two alike nothing choicer,

25.00 and 50.00.

AMERICAN WAISTS.

Best of silks, most charming effects and trimmings,

3.48, 5.95, 12.50.

FLANNEL WAISTS.

Emphatic bargains in staple styles and high novelties—value utterly ignored—

1.75, 2.48, 3.48.

More New Coats, Capes and Suits.

No ordinary preparations could have coped with last week's selling—we met all demands. Now come new hundreds of splendid new garments, placing us in a position to withstand the greater call that is bound to set in to-morrow.

JACKETS.

$10.50 Oxford Cloth Jackets, semi-fitting back, satin lined; also in black Kersey; taffeta silk lined 7.25

$15.00 Kersey Jackets, satin or silk lined; Cheviot Jacket, double breasted, taffeta lined, faced with peau de soie 10.00

$16.50 Oxford and Black Montagnac Cloth Jacket, plain satin and fancy silk linings 11.75

$18.00 Oxford Cloth Jacket, silk lined, peau de soie facing, 21 inch style; also in extra three-quarter length coat, satin lined, or in black Kersey 14.75

$25.00 Raglan three-quarter Coats, fine Oxford, best style and tailoring 19.75

NOTE—We have made a great reduction in all our High Class Coats in black and colors, plain and trimmed—only one or two of a kind.

CAPES.

$8.75 Golf Capes, all wool plaid backs, new colorings, with hood 6.75

$13.75 Steamer Cape, extra length, strapped, nicely tailored, black, Oxford, and blue 10.00

$19.75 Velour Blouse, excellent material, satin lined, plain or with Persian lamb edging 15.00

$25.00 Evening Wraps, fur trimmed, three-quarter length, nicely lined, limited quantity 15.00

$25.00 Velour Blouse, good velour, lined with satin; also Liserine Coat, semi-fitting back, satin lined 19.75

$37.50 Liserine and Velour Coats, collar and revers of Alaska Sable or Persian lamb, satin lined 29.75

High-Class Long Garments Reduced One-third.

Skirts and Furs.

250 more $7.50 fine Tailored Skirts, for Walking, Skating or Stormy weather, Oxford, brown and blue, cannot be duplicated after this lot is sold..... 4.75

$18.00 Pebble Cheviot Suit, black only, tight fitting or loose front, coat silk lined, skirt on mercerized lining..... 12.00

$25.00 to $35.00 Tailored Suits, cheviots or smooth finish materials, of some styles only two or three,—also a few more Bodice Suits—at..... 19.50

Tremendous Cut in Prices of Our High Class Fur Coats.

Persian Coats, Leipsic dye, Chinchilla Collar and Revers, $175.00 value.... 97.50

Electric Coats, XXXX quality, plain or with Alaska Sable or Baum Marten trimming, only a few to close, at..... 47.50

Remarkable Purchase and Sale of Women's Real Swiss Ribbed Vests.

The term "Swiss" is often grievously misused. These Vests were made in Switzerland, not America—interpret the values accordingly!

Swiss Ribbed White Merino Vests, low neck (sleeveless or short sleeves), high neck, with short sleeves—regular 88c. vests—special..... 59c

Swiss Ribbed White Silk and Wool Vests, low neck (sleeveless or short sleeves), high neck and short sleeves—regular 1.50 vests—special..... 95c

Swiss Ribbed Spun Silk Vests, white and colored, same neck and sleeve styles as above—regular 1.50 vests—special..... 95c

Swiss Ribbed pure Silk Vests, white and colors, hand crocheted round shoulders and bust, pink, sky, Nile, lavender, helio and black—regular 2.00 vests—special 1.25

"Morley" Silk Underwear.

Somewhat size broken, but offering to women, all the same, advantages and inducements of price that amply compensate for any such trivial deficiencies.

Vests and pants—gauze to 12 thread—worth 4.75 to 9.50, now ..... 2.25 to 4.25

Decided Glove Bargains.

Women's 2-clasp full pique Dogskin Gloves, medium weight, black and self embroidered backs. Assorted shades of tans and reds; also in black and white 85c

Sales of French and Domestic MUSLIN UNDERWEAR of Extraordinary Interest, Scope and Importance.

Urged by press of increasing business, this Department is removed to our Main Floor, and occupies the full length (both sides) of an entire aisle.

At no time in our history have we carried, displayed and offered such enormous lines of high grade garments or quoted such prices as follow below. Poorly sewn and shaped underwear (cheap in finish, look and trimmings) has no place here. Perfection in every detail from finest fabrics to tiniest stitch stamps these stocks. Amplest sizes, daintiest trimmings are characteristic features. New, fresh, immaculate goods will alone be found at incomparably lowest prices.

In French Underwear.

French Hand Made Model Garments—ery, lace and scallop effects. French hand made boned between tucks; finest novelty embroid French Gowns, hand embroidered and herring-Chemise, of fine linen, real Valenciennes trimming. French hand-made Drawers, in novelty tucks, ribbon and lace insertion. Choice..... 5.75

French Hand Made Chemise—Lace yoke, lace on skirt; also Corset Cover effect; medallions of lace, or Handkerchief effects in lace..... 3.98

French Drawers—Regular and extra sizes, very elaborate trimmings of laces, embroidery, beading, and hemstitching..... 2.98

A 1.49 Group—French hand made Chemise, narrow shirrings of fine Valenciennes; Chemise de Bal, with ribbon shoulders. French Hand Made Corset Covers, bolero style, hand embroidered scallop embroidery and Val. edge. French Hand Made Drawers, Val. edge ruffle, also fine embroidery scallop.

A 98c LOT—French Hand Embroidered Chemise, vines and scallop edge. French Hand Embroidered Drawers, scalloped ruffle.

In Silk Underwear.

Silk Night Gowns, 7.50 Silk Chemise, 3.98 Silk Drawers, 1.98

IN DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR.

GREAT 98c. SALE, beyond doubt surpassing in values any yet placed on this market.

GOWNS — In nainsook and cambric, empire yoke in rows of lace, tucks and hemstitching, yoke with 4 rows of insertion—hemstitched ruffles—square neck and ribbon beading. Fifteen other styles.

CHEMISE — Ribbon holding band, lace edge; entire tucked front of nainsook; open pattern of embroidery to admit ribbon; lace trimming on skirt—cluny lace on circular yoke.

CORSET COVERS — 4 rows of fine torchon, bayadere—insertion back and front—entire top of lace for ball wear—entire back and front tucked.

SKIRTS — Cambric, with tucked lawn ruffle—very deep hemstitched tucked flounce—rows of hemstitching.

DRAWERS — Embroidered scallop edge, tucks clustered in squares—Val. and torchon lace insertion and edge—very full umbrella, lace flounce—extra and regular sizes.

DRAWERS — Hemstitched hem and tucks, deep hem; good muslin—also Corset Covers..... 19c Choice of above, 98c.

CORSET COVERS — Lace and embroidery trimmed, square and round yokes, embroidery trimming..... 25c

EMPIRE GOWNS — Tucked and embroidered yokes..... 39c

WHITE PETTICOATS — Newest shapes, fitted tops, flounces of lace, lace and embroidered ruffles..... 1.49 and 2.25

January Hamburg Embroidery Sale.

GENERALLY—the importations already to hand show a marked departure from and improvement on past designs. Artists have taken more license; as a consequence previously unattained results are shown in leaf, flower and novelty figures.

SPECIALLY—to keep the department first and foremost in the public eye, we make such price concessions as cannot follow later—high-class embroideries from full stocks.

Edges and Insertions a third below the prevailing retail market ..... 5c, 8c, 12½c, 15c and 20c

Allovers, lace and tucked and embroidered, for early waists, yokes and guimpes ..... 85c, 1.10 and 1.35

Advance novelties in Bandings, Flouncings and Allovers.

Special Wash Dress Sale.

Girls' Percale Dresses in guimpe styles, with round or square collar of pique, finished with ruffle or bands of material, full skirt, 4 to 14 years 95c

Girls' Russian Blouse Dresses of corded madras, with collar, cuffs and belt of white pique, 4 to 12 years 3.25

Girls' fine Zephyr Gingham Dresses, with yoke of pique, rows of beading around yoke, finished with ruffle, 4 to 14 years 1.95

Girls' Chambray Sailor Suits, all colors, with sailor collar, embroidered shield, 4 to 10 years 2.50

Shirt Sales Are Immense.

An accurate tally of what has been sold in Unlaundered Shirts since December 31st shows surprising figures. Once a year we break prices upon our famous brands. They positively cannot be bought again during that year for less than full regular rates.

"Columbia" Unlaundered Shirts—6 for 2.50—each 44c

"Yale" Unlaundered Shirts—6 for 3.75—each 64c

"Harvard" Unlaundered Shirts—6 for 4.35—each 75c

"Premier" Unlaundered Shirts—6 for 5.00—each 85c

"Dartmouth" Unlaundered Shirts—6 for 4.10—each 70c

"Cornell" Unlaundered Shirts—6 for 5.25—each 90c

Mail orders for Shirts must give collar size and name of brand desired.

NIGHT SHIRTS.

In fancy cotton, extra muslin, fancy trimmed fronts, pockets and cuffs, sizes 12 to 18 ..... 39c

In heavy twill muslin, extra full and long, full felled seams, collars and pockets, sizes 14 to 18 ..... 42c

COLLARS—16 new styles in 4-ply Pure Irish Linen, standing and turn down—6 for 48c

CUFFS—9 styles (link or button) in 4-ply Pure Irish Linen—6 prs. for 95c

More Half Price Fancy Shirts.

Boys' and Men's Fancy Percale Shirts, open front and back, separate cuffs, made to sell for $1.00..... 50c

Men's Fine American Madras and Percale Shirts, over 50 styles, made to retail at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75, now six for $3.75—singly 65c

Men's Fancy Percale Shirts, negligee bosoms, separate cuffs, would be splendid value at 35c 50c

Finest American and Imported Scotch Madras, made by Anderson, to retail at $1.50 and $2.00, now six for $5.25—singly 90c

Rare Dress Goods Items.

52-inch all-wool Camel Hair Homespuns, brown, blue, light, medium and dark Oxford 55c

50 to 54-inch black and colored Broadcloths, the regulation $1.50 to $2.00 fabrics; special 95c

Our last lot of 75c Zibeline Plaids in 7 tasteful combinations, all wool, shaggy face 50c

THE JANUARY SALE OF HOUSE LINENS is the Climax of Value.

No hotel, boarding house or housekeeper (no matter how well supplied) should ignore its opportunities. Huge piles of Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Sheets and Pillow Cases are here—bought far back before wholesale rates began to soar. Not a line, not a piece can we duplicate at those prices to-day, and our present figures can only hold good until these assortments are sold.

Table Napkins of Pure Bleached Damask at These Remarkable Prices.

19 inches square, 89c dozen. 20 inches square, 1.35 dozen.
22 inches square, 1.45 dozen. 24 inches square, 1.89 dozen.

Matched Table Cloths and Napkins, Exceptionally Choice Designs, Satin Finished Bleached Linen Damask.

Cloths, 2 yards long, 1.45 Napkins, 20 inches sq., dozen, 1.65
Cloths, 2½ yards long, 1.75 Napkins, 20 inches sq., dozen, 1.95
Cloths, 3 yards long, 2.15 Napkins, 24 inches sq., dozen, 2.35

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

54 x 90 Sheets, 28c 90 x 90 Sheets, 46c 45 x 36 Cases, 10c
63 x 90 Sheets, 32c 90 x 99 Sheets, 52c 50 x 36 Cases, 11c
72 x 90 Sheets, 37c 90 x103 Sheets, 55c 54 x 36 Cases, 12c
81 x 90 Sheets, 41c

SPLENDID 25c. Towels.

Very large, strictly pure linen huck, handsomely hemstitched, or pure linen Damask, extra large—either is fully worth and sells for 39c.

All linen hemmed Huck Towels ..... 12½c and 15c

ANNUAL JANUARY SALE OF NOTIONS.

Of Utmost Concern to Dressmakers and Home Sewers.

Time and time again this announcement has appeared;—to introduce New York's greatest buying opportunity in our annual unmatched offering of best goods at tiniest prices. More room, more notions; a greater Sale than ever begins the New Century. No one will miss it who appreciates true economy.

DRESSMAKING SUPPLIES.

Double Satin Belting, fine quality, usually 95c. piece 69c

Silk Moire Belting, usually 1.00 ..... 69c

Double Silk Serge Belting, usually 64c. piece 48c

Sewing Silk, Richardson Silk Co's "Perfect" brand, ½ oz. spools, regular price 30c 19c

Sewing Silk, S., C. & S. "Perfection" brand, 1 oz. spool; usual price 50c 37c

Whalebone, pure shell, 36 inch, 8c. piece; dozen 87c

Taffeta Binding, our regular 14c. superfine quality, 10c piece: dozen 1.15

Silk Prussian Binding, our regular 19c. superior quality, 14c. piece; dozen 1.55

S., C. & S. Basting Cotton, 500 yards, usually 50c. dozen 39c

S., C. & S. Hercules Hooks and Eyes, with spring backs, usually 19c. gross; sale price 12½c

Improved Hooks and Eyes, with spring backs, per gross 5c

S., C. & S. Leader Dress Shields.

	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
Per dozen..	80c	1.00	1.20

S., C. & S. "Perfect" Dress Shields, perfect in shape, perfect in quality. The most practical and satisfactory shield on the market. Designed and patented by us; on sale exclusively in our Notion Department. A full reduction of one-third in prices during this sale.

Rubber lined, light weight and double covered.

	Size A.	Size B.	Size C.
Per pair...	18c	22c	25c
Per box...	1.00	1.25	1.40

(6 pairs in a box.)

S. H. & M. Shell Edge Binding Braid and S. H. & M. Brush Edge Braid, regular price 7c. per yard; sale price, 5 yards for 15c

Wound bobbins of Machine Thread, package containing 48 bobbins. 39c

Double Bone Casing, silk stitched, super quality piece 5c

SMALLWARES.

Needle Cases, 25c. lines reduced to 10c and 48c. lines to 25c

Silver Thimbles, usually 20c. 12½c

Tayler's Mourning Pins, 2 boxes for 10c

American Pins, best quality, 3 papers for 10c

Nickelled Safety Pins, 5 papers, assorted sizes, for 10c

Alcohol Lamps, 5c. and 15c

Hose Supporters, super cotton, all sizes, per pair 8c

Hose Supporters, with satin belts, usually 39c. 25c

Hose Supporters for children, with shoulder straps 15c

Darning Worsted, 10 cards for 5c

Silk Corset Laces, 5 yards 15c

Steel Scissors, usually 25c. to 38c., sale price 19c

Corset Steels and Corset Protectors 5c

Featherstitch Braid, 3 pieces of 6 yards, for 10c

Darning Worsted, dozen cards for 5c

Corset Steels and Protectors, for 5c

BOOKS HAVE BUT A FEW DAYS TO CLEAR.

Prices Fall to Lowest Known Points.

Herewith begins the closing scene of our 1900-1901 Book Season. Not a shred nor vestige of regular prices remain; values are lost sight of in face of the immediate selling-urgency.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Over 60,000 volumes (covering the field of Literature) still remain and must be sold at once. In some cases only one or two copies—in others 5, 10 or 20 of each work. This grand aggregation will be divided into 5 lots at prices that represent the

Greatest Sacrifice in New and Desirable Books New York Has Known.

At 10c.

Handy Classics in dainty bindings, Story Books for boys and girls in cloth, and Children's Story Books; were 15c. to 25c. each.

At 20c.

Standard works in extra cloth bindings, broken Library Sets, Popular Books for boys and girls, &c., were 38c. to 50c.

At 35c.

Poets in very choice editions, Biographies, Histories and odds and ends in Books of every description; formerly selling up to 75c. and $1.00.

At 49c.

Extra editions of Famous Books, Art Publications, Handsome Gift Books, Standard Works in English half calf, &c.; were $1.00 to $1.50.

At 69c.

All remaining $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 Copyright Books.

FINE LIBRARY SETS.

The collection is unusually rich and comprehensive. A few of the bargain gems:

At 69c.

Motley's Dutch Republics, 3 vols.; History of America and Civil War, 2 vols.; McCarthy's History of Our Own Times, 2 vols.; Prescott's Mexico, Peru, Ferdinand and Isabella, each in 2 vols., and other standard works in 2, 3 and 5 vol. sets per set, 69c.; were 95c. to $1.40.

At 95c.

Green's History, 2 vols.; Leather-Stocking, 5 vols.; Sea Tales, 5 vols.; Josephus, 3 vols.; Plutarch, 3 vols.; Macaulay's England, 5 vols., and other standard sets; were $1.50 to $2.25—95c.

Waverley Novels, 12 vols., fine edition..... 2.95
Thackeray, 10 vols., high class library edition..... 3.85
Memoirs of the French Court, by Lady Jackson; 14 vols..... 9.75
Green's English People; 4 vols.; extra half calf..... 3.50
Shakespeare, Gollanz edition; 10 vols., extra cloth..... 3.90
Green's English People; 4 vols., very fine edition, cloth..... 1.75
Balzac, Saintsbury unexpurgated edition; recognized as the best translation of the works of the world's greatest novelist; in 16 vols.
Half Leather..... 9.75 } Other season's prices
English half Calf..... 14.50 } $30.00 and $40.00.

Nineteenth Street. SIXTH AVENUE. Twentieth Street.

HARMSWORTH PRIZE WINNER.

Writer of Letter First Picked from Pile in The Daily Mail Office Received Twenty £5 Notes.

At noon yesterday Alfred Harmsworth entered the New York office of The London Daily Mail, in the American Tract Society Building, and picked up a single letter from the top of a pile that was three feet deep in the corner of the room and extended five or six feet out over the floor. This mass of communications had come in reply to Mr. Harmsworth's request for opinions regarding his experiment of publishing The New York World in tabloid form on New Year's Day and his offer to pick at random one of the replies and give the writer £100.

Mr. Harmsworth hurriedly tore open the letter which he had picked up. A look of surprise at once showed itself on his countenance, and he exclaimed:

"My, but this is strange—won by a man right here in this building—Herbert L. Baker, General Manager of the Unitype Company, 150 Nassau Street. I'm afraid the public won't think this was conducted on a fair basis."

There can be no complaint on this score, however, as before Mr. Harsmworth made the drawing a dozen newspaper men who were present turned the pile of letters upside down again and again, in compliance with Mr. Harmsworth's instructions for them to "have a good stir at it."

A messenger was sent for Mr. Baker, and in a few moments the lucky man was in The Daily Mail office. After greeting the winner, Mr. Harmsworth felt called upon to explain that he had been unable to get a hundred-pound note, but that he had secured instead twenty five-pound notes. This slight change, however, in the form in which the prize would be awarded did not cause Mr. Baker any noticeable discomfort, and he gracefully held out his right hand, while Mr. Harmsworth counted into it one by one the twenty pieces of crisp paper.

Mr. Baker's letter was as follows:

The World, in its tabloid form, does not seem to have much in it. I like its form very much, but then I don't care for scare heads, long-winded stories, &c.

A little inspection of the pile of letters by Mr. Harmsworth was perhaps the most entertaining feature of the ceremony. There was absolutely no limit to the variety, and every conceivable sort of an attempt at novelty had been made in the hope of attracting the London editor's eye as he approached the pile. One man—Frank Hyde—had sent his views of the tabloid World scratched on a large slab of slate, perhaps two feet long by a foot wide, and ended his inscription with: "My letter does not weigh quite 100 pounds, but I hope it will prove strong enough to 'lift' your £100."

Others sought to attract attention by sending their letters in immense envelopes. Still another ingenious correspondent, not satisfied alone with an envelope of huge proportions, made an additional bid for favor in the manner of addressing it. He did not write Mr. Harmsworth's name, but instead had pasted on the envelope the latter's portrait, clipped from some publication. Some had sought to prevail through the number of their communications, and one man must have used up a dollar's worth of postal cards, hoping that at least one of them would land at the lucky place in the pile. The red envelope fiend was also in evidence, and as the pile was overturned the flashes of red showed that he had done his work thoroughly, but in vain.

Born and Christened at Sea.

When the Red Star liner Kensington arrived yesterday she had one more saloon passenger than when she sailed for New York from Southampton. Adam Roberts Beringer was the passenger in question. Last Tuesday at noon his advent was announced by the physician of the Kensington, Dr. Williams. The young man was christened at sea, the Rev. Victor Day, one of the cabin passengers, officiating at the important ceremony. He was named Adam in honor of his father and Roberts in honor of Capt. Roberts, the Kensington's commander. His parents, who are natives of Belgium, come to the United States to visit the country.

MR. PHILBIN'S FIFTH REMOVAL.

All of the Assistant District Attorneys Who Opposed the General Sessions Judges Are Now Out.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney John Schwarzkopf yesterday resigned at the request of District Attorney Philbin. Mr. Schwarzkopf's resignation is the fifth Mr. Philbin has demanded from his deputies. Only two deputies have been appointed by him, and it is said that no more will be. The retirements already announced will save to the city $10,000 a year.

Mr. Schwarzkopf's salary was $2,000 a year. He was appointed by Col. Gardiner, and was assigned to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, with John F. McIntyre, Forbes J. Hennessy, and C. E. F. McCann. They had all important murder cases placed on the Supreme Court calendar, and took sides against the General Sessions Judges. Mr. Schwarzkopf is the last of the four to resign, and in the Criminal Courts Building the habitues profess to "see the fine Italian hand" of Recorder Goff in the retirements.

District Attorney Philbin also announced yesterday that Moses Herrmann would be retained in his position of Deputy Assistant District Attorney, at a salary of $4,500 a year. Valentine Carleton, indictment clerk, who served under Henry W. Unger and drew a salary of $2,000, was dismissed.

FLIRT CAUSES A SUICIDE.

Youth Shoots Himself Because His Fiancee Played a Jest on Him.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Frank Follett, aged nineteen, of South New Berlin, went to a surprise party last evening as the escort of Miss Blanche Sargent, to whom he is said to have been engaged. While at the party Miss Sargent thought she would have a little fun with Follett, and she flirted rather ardently with another fellow.

Follett took the matter seriously, and, after standing it as long as he could, he went to an upper room in the house, placed the muzzle of a revolver to his head, and blew out his brains.

His death caused the party to break up in great excitement, and the girl who had caused the suicide was prostrated by the occurrence.

MARTYR TO LOVE FOR FLOWERS.

Chicago Philanthropist Contracts Consumption in Hot Conservatories.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Martyr to a love for flowers, Nathan M. Freer, attorney, philanthropist, and member of one of Chicago's oldest families, has died of consumption in Pasadena, Cal., aged fifty-six years.

While watching over the delicate tropical plants in his conservatories in this city he contracted the disease from the humid hot-house atmosphere nearly four years ago.

Mr. Freer gave largely to charities. Only two weeks ago a fifty-thousand-dollar nurses' dormitory given by him was dedicated at the Provident Hospital, an institution for colored people.

CUNNINGHAM CASTLE BURNED.

Owner Was Perfecting Plans to Put Old House in Shape for Occupancy.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The Cunningham Castle, which was built at Irvington thirty-five years ago by James Cunningham, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The building is said to have originally cost half a million dollars. A short time ago the old castle was purchased by John S. Huyler, and it was his intention to renovate it and put it in shape for occupancy.

Mr. Huyler, in company with an architect, visited the old house yesterday for the purpose of deciding what alterations should be made. As the weather was intensely cold a fire was started in an open grate to take the chill off the room, and it is said the fire was still burning in the grate when Mr. Huyler and the architect went away. The amount of the insurance is not known.

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. S. Lewis, (Miss Alice Stuart Walker,) Jan. 7, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson, (Miss Eliza Watson,) Jan. 12, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitney McVickar, (Miss Maude Robbins,) Jan. 10, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Barbey, (Miss Mary Lorillard,) Jan. 12, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Phelps Dodge, (Miss Lunt,) Jan. 11, 1900.

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With the New Year's holidays well in the past, the Winter season may now be said to be in full swing. There is now not a morning without a luncheon, an afternoon without receptions, teas, or days "at home," or an evening without a dance, even if this last is simply the meeting of a dancing class, while dinners and theatre parties are constantly occurring. These conditions will continue for the next six or seven weeks, for the Winter's social programme has never been so full.

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The week which opens to-day will bring two balls and a dinner dance, all of which will be important events. The first ball will be Mrs. Astor's annual affair, which will take place to-morrow night, at her town house, 842 Fifth Avenue. The invitation list has been extended, and many of the older and non-dancing set who were on Mrs. Astor's list have been invited. Mrs. Astor will probably receive alone in the long salon at the left of the main entrance. Ursin Wadsworth and Harry Lehr will lead the cotillion, which will be danced in the picture gallery after the supper. Mrs. Ogden Mills's cotillion on Friday, Jan. 11, will be the usual beautiful and well appointed affair.

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The dinner dance to be given on the evening of Jan. 9 by Amadée de Pau Moran at his residence, 17 West Fifty-sixth Street, will be in honor of his debutante daughter, Miss Rosalie Moran. Several dinners are to be given on that evening, notably one by Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., from which the guests will go to this dance.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has issued cards for a large dinner, to be given on Friday evening next, from which most of her guests some forty in number—will go to the cotillion to be given on that night by Mrs. Ogden Mills. Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks also has cards out for a large dinner on Monday evening, from which the guests will go to the Astor ball. Mrs. Lucas P. Wilmerding has cards out for the coming of Jan. 19 for a dinner, to be followed by dancing. This is to be in honor of her debutante daughter, Miss Caroline Wilmerding, for whom Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, a sister of Mrs. Wilmerding, recently gave a dance.

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Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb gave at their residence, 680 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, a large reception, to formally introduce their daughter, Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb. Mrs. Webb was gowned in wine colored velvet, and the debutante was in white silk, with raised dots, the skirt trimmed with entredeux of lace. The bodice was trimmed with the same lace. Miss Webb was assisted in receiving by the Misses Pauline Robinson, Katharine Dix, Theresa Iselin, and Mary Herriman. Lanier's Orchestra was stationed in the hall and played throughout the reception. The guests were many and notable, owing to the large family connection of the Webbs and Vanderbilts and their prominence in New York society.

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Mrs. Isaac L. Kip's luncheon yesterday in honor of Miss Elisa Strong, the fiancée of Mrs. Kip's son, William V. B. Kip, was a large and handsome affair. The table decorations were of violets and lilies of the valley, and the guests included the Baroness de Selliere, and Mesdames Jules Reynal, William Rhinelander, Benjamin Knower, George Eastwick, Amory S. Carhart, John R. Harris, Philip Livingston, Richard S. Dana, Dallas B. Pratt, William H. Tillinghast, Warren C. Beach, Philip Rhinelander, Percival Kuhne, Henry W. McVickar, John H. Bradford, Newbold Edgar, and Miss Della Gurnee.

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Mrs. William R. Sands gave a large and handsome luncheon at the Metropolitan Club Annex yesterday. On Thursday next Mrs. Sands will give another luncheon in the annex for her niece, Miss Lilian G. Tyler.

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Among the weddings announced during the week for the future is that of George M. Woolsey, son of the late Edward Woolsey of Astoria, and Miss Esther Hunt, daughter of the late Richard M. Hunt. This is to be celebrated at 178 Madison Avenue, the residence of Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, on Thursday, Feb. 14. Charles Dewar Simons, Jr., and Miss Jessie B. Vanderbilt McNamee are to be married on Tuesday, Feb. 12.

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Easter week will probably bring the wedding of Stephen H. Pell and Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson; Lucius Tuckerman Gibbs and Miss Angela Duer, the latter of Hawkhurst, Weehawken, and Henry C. Barclay, Jr., and Miss Rosalie Paul, daughter of Gen. L. Paul of Philadelphia.

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To-morrow will bring a number of teas, receptions, and "at homes," including those to be given by Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Miss Kathleen Neilson at 100 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. William M. E. V. Hoffman of 35 West Fifty-first Street, Mrs. Robert Ralston Crosby of 6 East Seventy-eighth Street, and the first of three receptions by Mrs. Henry F. Dimock of 25 East Sixtieth Street.

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On Tuesday there will be, in addition to the dancing class meeting in the evening, receptions to be given by Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford of 1 East Sixty-fourth Street, by Mrs. James Wilson Clark and Miss Clark of 46 East Fifty-third Street, by Mrs. Charles Belmont de Saulles and Miss de Saulles of 2 West Thirty-sixth Street, and by Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn and her daughter, Miss Helen White Stevens, of 60 West Fifty-eighth Street.

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On Wednesday there will be receptions by Mrs. Clarence Pell, Mrs. Edward M. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull, and Mrs. J. Campbell Smith, and a large reception with music to be given by Mrs. Daniel Butterfield. In the evening there will be the dinner dance for Miss Rosalie Moran and two important dinners—those of Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb for Miss Frederica V. Webb, and of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish for Capt. Cowles and Mrs. Cowles. (Miss Roosevelt.)

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The third meeting of Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt's débutante class was held last night at Sherry's. The cotillion was led by Walton Oakley, who danced alone, and the favors included aigrettes and fancy cornucopias for the girls and large sleigh bells and card cases for the men. This class includes most of the débutantes of this Winter, among them the Misses Eleanor Morris, May Gallatin, Helen Stevens, Helena Ely, Katherine Pratt, and others.

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Mrs. Talbot Olyphant and the Misses Olyphant will receive on Mondays in January at their residence, 30 West Seventieth Street. To-morrow Miss Helen Olyphant, who is a débutante of the season, will be assisted by the Misses Helen White Stevens, Edith Carpender, Alice Van Doren Ripley, and Amy Olyphant.

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Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Olyphant have sent out cards for two dinners in honor of Miss Helen Talbot Olyphant, which are for Mondays, Jan. 7 and 14.

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M. and Mme. Theobald Chartran gave the first of two receptions yesterday afternoon at M. Chartran's new atelier, 10 West Thirty-third Street. Mme. Chartran received and there were many callers. A number of M. Chartran's recently completed paintings were on the walls. Notable among these was the picture of Cardinal Richelieu. The famous canvas, "Signing of the Peace Protocol," was also seen. Among M. Chartran's recent portraits shown to his guests yesterday were those of Mme. Edward Brandus and Mrs. Everett Mallory Culver. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, Mrs. James Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey, Mme. Grau, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Livingston, Mrs. Jules Bache, and Miss Elsie de Wolfe. M. and Mme. Chartran will give a second reception at the studio on Jan. 19.

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The Saturday Evening Class, organized by Mrs. Sands but managed this season by Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, had its third meeting at Delmonico's last night. Alexander M. Hadden led the cotillion, dancing alone. The favors were fancy tape measures for the girls and silk pincushions, in the shape of apples, for the men. Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, assisted by Mrs. Sackett Barclay and Mrs. James J. Higginson, received. Among the members of this class, which has only a handful of débutantes, it being for the older set, are the Misses Julia Delafield, Edith Weeks, Laura Satterlee, Marie Mosle, Mary Jay, Katharine Leverich, Alice Post, Eleanor Lewis, Marie Hamilton, and Grace Herrick, and Messrs. Thomas Richardson, Burnett Ruggles, Charles H. Sherrill, Montgomery S. Strong, Howard Sherwood, H. A. Schroeder, Francis K. Stevens, Benjamin F. Tilton, Theodore L. Bogert, J. H. Williams, G. F. Tiffany, G. S. Walker, Howard and Jesse Slade, Russell Landale, John Jay, and Alfred Boardman. The next meeting of the class will be held at Delmonico's on Jan. 19.

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There are to be numerous dancing class meetings this week. Tuesday brings the Tuesday Assembly at Delmonico's and the second of the Junior Cotillions at Sherry's, and also the third Fortnightly at the Astoria. On Friday evening there will be the Friday Evening Dancing Class at Sherry's, the second of the four cotillions, also at Sherry's, and a meeting of Mrs. O'Conor's class at Delmonico's.

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The private dances of the week include not only Mrs. Astor's annual ball, and Mrs. Mills's cotillion, but a dinner dance for Miss Rosalie Moran, given by her father, Amadée de Pau Moran, at his residence, 17 West Fifty-sixth Street, and the second of Mrs. Frederic Gallatin's dinner dances for her debutante daughter, Miss May Gallatin, at which Philip Birkhead will lead the cotillion.

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Edward Walker Scott, Jr., of Virginia and Miss Adeline Pierson, younger daughter of Gen. Frederic F. Pierson, are to be married on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, 20 West Fifty-second Street. As announced in this column the bridesmaids will be the Misses Julia Pierson, Marie Hamilton, Josephine Isham, and Laura Lee. Miss Pierson will have no maid of honor. Mr. Scott's ushers will be John F. Walker, of Washington, D. C.; James R. Pierson, a brother of the bride; C. B. Antrim, and George C. Scott, an uncle of the bridegroom. George Cole Scott will be his brother's best man. It will be an afternoon wedding, and Dean Robbins of All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, will perform the ceremony. The wedding will be a quiet affair, and relatives and a few intimate friends only will receive invitations.

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The wedding of C. V. Brokaw, son of William V. Brokaw, and a brother of Mrs. James E. Martin and Mrs. Bramhall Gilbert, and Miss Nannie W. Inman, daughter of the late John H. Inman, will be celebrated on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 8, at the bride's residence, 42 West Fifty-seventh Street.

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Two cars filled with plants, flowers, palms, and other materials for the decorations to be used for the marriage service at St. John's Church, where the wedding of Miss Elsie French to Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will occur at high noon on Jan. 14, have been sent to Newport from New York, and in the meantime the Christmas decorations used in the church where the wedding is to take place will have been removed. With the cars will come a small army of decorators from New York, whose work it will take almost a week to complete at both the church and the house. Some of the largest palms in this country will be used at the church. The decorations will be elaborate, both at the church and house. The lawn and the approach to Harbour-view, the home of the bride's mother, where the reception and wedding breakfast will be served, have already passed out of the hands of the house gardener and his assistants, who have planted over 400 evergreen trees about the lawns and driveways. Everything inside the altar rails will be of white, while about the altar will be placed enormous crosses of white lilies. The entire altar will be decorated with white roses, lilies of the valley, and white orchids. Everything outside of the altar rails will be of pink. Torches will be made for the pews holding large bell-shaped baskets of the new begonia La Gloire de Touraine. Each torch will be six feet high, and one of these will be placed at each end of the centre aisle pews.

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A partial idea of the number of the flowers to be used at the church at the Vanderbilt-French wedding at Newport may be gleaned from the fact that 35 cases of smilax and 5,000 pink and white roses alone have been ordered. The decorations for the house will represent an old English rose arbor. The entrance to the villa will therefore consist principally of holly and mistletoe. The reception hall will be elaborately decorated, with a rustic summer house, under which the bride and bridegroom will receive the congratulations of their relatives and friends. The flowers used here will consist principally of pink orchids, pink roses, and begonias, interspersed with white roses. The wedding breakfast table will be decorated with the new Golden Gate rose, orange blossoms, which are being shipped from the South; white orchids, and lilies of the valley. On the other round tables the flowers will be set to match the room the tables are placed in, this color being red. In the yellow room, where Mrs. F. O. French will receive, it will be carried out a decorative scheme of yellow flowers, principally of yellow orchids, while the room directly opposite will be decorated in red. The fireplaces in each room will be arranged with foliage plants and small, delicate palms, and the conservatory effect intended will be carried out in faithful detail. In the ballroom the same system of decorations will prevail as in the other rooms, with the addition of large tree ferns and specimen palms, with hanging baskets of orchids and vines. The gifts to the bride are being received in very large numbers, and they already fill two very large chests, which are stowed in the large safety vault in the Aquidneck Bank, where a special watchman is on duty each night since the presents arrived. Miss French, with her mother, visits the vault daily to inspect the gifts and to rearrange them. Mr Vanderbilt has already paid two visits to the vault with Miss French.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The engagement is announced of Louis Wormser and Miss Edna C. Friend, niece of Mrs. August Smith.

Mrs. David Young Swainson of 49 West Seventy-third Street receives on Mondays in January, afternoon and evening.

The engagement is announced of Miss Maud Olden Dunham of Hancock Street to Mr. William M. Welant of Brooklyn.

At a dinner party on New Year's Day Mrs. Marie Durel of 107 West Sixty-fourth Street announced the engagement of her daughter, Stella C., to Mr. Irving Rodney Parsons.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Harriet Estelle Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Brown, and Dr. William Hoggens Haines of Pittsburg. The wedding will take place at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, and will be followed by a reception to relatives and intimate friends at the home of the bride's parents, 110 East Fortieth Street. The bridesmaids will be Miss Florence Brown, sister of the bride, and Miss Grace Watt. Miss Natalie Hitchcock, the bride's niece, will be the maid of honor. The ushers will be the Messrs. Allen, Blakeley, Penrose, and Weldon. The bridegroom's brother will be the best man.

Marquis Francisco de Souza Continho, the Portuguese baritone who arrived in this country last week, has already been the recipient of many courtesies. He is the cousin of the wife of Viscomte de Santo Thyrso, the Portuguese Minister at Washington, who hastened to New York to meet him on his arrival. Aside from the dinners given de Souza by the Minister he was the guest of honor at an elaborate dinner given by Richard Stevens, at Castle Point, Hoboken, where the Viscomte and Viscomtess de Santo Thyrso were also present. De Souza has many friends among the foreign diplomats at Washington, so that it has been almost definitely decided that he shall début there, after which New York will have an opportunity to hear him.

Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Fiske gave a reception at their residence, 309 West One Hundred and Sixth Street on Friday afternoon. The house was decorated with tapestries and bronzes from Egypt, India, China, and Japan, and with trophies of the Spanish war, gathered in the Philippines. Among the invited guests were Bishop and Mrs. Andrews, Admiral and Mrs. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Park Benjamin, Medical Director and Mrs. Bloodgood, Medical Director and Mrs. Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Dutton, Mrs. David Low Dodge, Admiral and Mrs. Erben, the Misses Elmer, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence C. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Faure, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Leicester Ford, Admiral Gherardi, Dr. and Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, Mr. Andrew H. Green, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Hall, Lieut. Hobson, Mrs. Joseph W. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. James Thorne Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harper, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Harper, Leigh Hunt, Gen. and Mrs. Rush Hawkins, President and Mrs. Seth Low, Commander and Mrs. J. D. J. Kelley, Major and Mrs. Kingsbury, Gen. Horatio C. King, Miss Virginia Niles Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Rollin Harper Lynde, Prof. and Mrs. H. S. Munroe, Capt. and Mrs. Mahan, Lieut. Commander Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nast, Mr. and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Peck, Justice and Mrs. Pryor, Prof. Pupine, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob A. Riis, Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Clarence Stedman, Prof. and Mrs. Mayo-Smith, Miss Emma Thursby, Prof. and Mrs. Van Amringe, W. C. Whitney, R. W. Van Boskerck, Capt. and Mrs. Wildes, Capt. Zalinski, and the Chinese Consul at New York.

New Year's Dinner for Miss Barnard.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Russak gave a dinner New Year's Eve in honor of Mrs. Russak's sister, Miss Sydnia Barnard of San Francisco. The souvenirs of the dinner were views of Switzerland and the Paris Exposition, photographed by Mrs. Russak and mounted on decorative menu cards, with appropriate lines for each guest. Miss Barnard, after a visit to Washington and Chicago, will return to her home the middle of January.

GAY WEEK AT LAKEWOOD.

Subscription Dance at the Country Clubhouse Follows the New Year Festivities.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 5.—Society has begun a very active campaign of pleasure, the first of the important events having occurred last night in the subscription dance given in the clubhouse of the Country Club of Lakewood. The patronesses were Mrs. Charles D. Kingdon, Mrs. George Jay Gould, Mrs. William Arthur Hamilton, Mrs. Henry Lloyd Herbert, Mrs. Dwight Miller Harris, Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Robert C. Morris, Mrs. James Converse, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. Albert Edward Kennedy, Mrs. Ernest C. La Montagne, Mrs. J. Russell May, Mrs. Charles L. Lindley, Mrs. Francis D. Beard, Mrs. Joseph H. Outhwaite, Mrs. Francis Albert Walthew, Mrs. Thomas L. Watson, Mrs. George B. M. Harvey, and Mrs. Charles Henry Converse. The holly and evergreen trimmings about the ballroom were made radiant by the introduction of colored electric bulbs through them, and flags of all nations and yacht signals were artistically arranged about the room, which made a fitting setting for the elaborate gowns of the ladies.

The New Year's balls at the leading hotels—the Lakewood, the Laurel, and the Laurel in the Pines—were very gay. The New Year's Eve ball at the Laurel in the Pines was a regular crush. The ballroom and the house had been beautifully decorated, and the gowns were magnificent, but the crowd was so great that dancing was almost impossible.

The same night Mr. and Mrs. James Converse gave a poster party. About twenty of their friends, dressed like noted posters and advertisements, sang and danced farewell to the old century and greeted the new. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, Dr. Paul T. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Walthew, Mr. Woodman, Miss Rene Coudert, Miss Clarise Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, Mr. Brookfield, Miss May, Miss Suydam, F. W. Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. Bacon.

The ballroom at the Laurel was too small for the crowd which tried to dance there Tuesday night, but the holiday spirit prevailed and all enjoyed themselves, even if a few gowns suffered.

Mrs. Charles D. Kingdon and her daughter, Mrs. George Jay Gould, had charge of the tea and chocolate table during the tea and musicale in the Gould Casino on Thursday afternoon and evening, for the benefit of the Women's Auxiliary of All Saints' Memorial Church. Mrs. David B. Plumer and Mrs. Albert M. Bradshaw attended to the musical attraction, while the tables of cake, confectionery, and fruit were in charge of Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Mrs. Henry Lloyd Herbert, and Mrs. W. Rush Bynner, assisted by Mrs. Frank M. Freeman, Mrs. Reginald Canning, Mrs. Andrew Jackson Smith, Miss Leslie May, Mrs. Donald Tod, Miss Edith Ambrose, and Miss Mabel Park.

Mrs. William Bateman Leeds, assisted by her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, entertained a number of friends over New Year's at their Winter home, The Peak, on Madison Avenue. Among the party were Miss Susan Van G. Murray of Englewood, N. J.; Miss Lillian Fraser, Miss Mary J. Stuart, and Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth of New York; Miss Margaret Hamilton of Saratoga, and Miss Cornelia Schwartz of Lakewood.

The combination of beautiful moonlight nights and an excellent sheet of ice on Lake Carasaljo has afforded lovers of skating much enjoyment during the week. Noticed among the crowds on the ice and among the spectators were Miss Rhinelander, Irving Brokaw, Miss Palms, Mrs. W. S. Prentice, the Misses Coudert, Miss Park, E. M. Dalley, Miss De Peyster, Kingdon Gould, Miss Park, Jay Gould, the Misses Tilford, and Miss Kemble.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage to-night opened the series of dinners in honor of the President and Mrs. McKinley. In addition to the guests of honor, the company included the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, Gen. and Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Daniel Manning, and Miss Lucy Page.

The Minister from Austria and Mme. Hengelmuller gave a large dinner party for young people in honor of their guest, Miss Ruth Snyder of Philadelphia, the niece of Charlemagne Tower, Ambassador to Russia. The additional guests were Mr. and Mrs. Crackanthorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, the Hon. Sybil Pauncefote, Miss Alice Hay, daughter of the Secretary of State; Miss Root, daughter of the Secretary of War; Miss Ffoulke, Count Montgelas and Count von Hacke, both of the German Embassy; Lieut. von Pflugl, the nephew of the Minister, who is on a short visit to Washington, and his companion, Lieut. Hardt, of the Austrian Army; Baron Alliottl of the Italian Embassy, and Baron Ambrozy of the Legation of Austria-Hungary.

The Saturday evening receptions of the Baroness Hengelmuller will be continued through the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Spalding entertained at dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Samuel Reber of Governors Island, who are the guests of Mrs. Reber's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Miles.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson entertained young people at a complimentary dinner to their guest, Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer of New York. The company included the Count and Countess de Quadt of the German Embassy, the Hon. Audrey Pauncefote, Miss Margaret Hitchcock, Miss Esther Hunt of New York, Mr. Norman of the British Embassy, Mrs. Winthrop, John Woolsey, and Charles Richardson.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 5.—The roof has been set on the new villa of Mrs. Richard Gambrill, in Bellevue Avenue, and the stables have all been framed in. The work is being pushed rapidly, and it would seem now as if Mrs. Gambrill would be able to occupy her new house next Summer.

The first story of E. Rollins Morse's house on the same thoroughfare is in position, and work on the second story has begun.

John Boit, who is to superintend the erection of the large villa for Arthur T. Kemp on Harrison Avenue, has gone to New York to consult with Mr. Kemp.

Mr and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, who have been visiting here, have returned to New York. They will occupy a cottage here next Summer.

The wardens and vestrymen of Emmanuel Church have voted to accept the offer of Mrs. John Nicholas Brown to build a memorial church to her late husband, who for many years was one of its vestrymen. The church officials also extended to Mrs. Brown a vote of thanks in appreciation of her gift.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry will open his villa Seaverge for the use of his family and several guests for the Vanderbilt wedding. Robert L. Gerry, one of the ushers at the wedding, will entertain several of his friends at Seaverge, which is to be opened on Thursday next.

The Breakers will be ready on Tuesday for the reception of Mrs. Vanderbilt and her family and the guests who are to come to Newport with her.

Amateur Theatricals at Chatsworth.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The most aristocratic amateur theatricals England has seen for a long time will be given by the Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth on Jan. 11 and 14, in aid of charity. A brilliant audience, including the Prince of Wales, will be present, while the performers will have among their number Count Mensdorff, a cousin of the Queen; Lady Maud Warrender, F. B. Mildmay, M. P.; Miss Muriel Wilson, and others of the fashionable world.

A New Jersey Engagement.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 5.—The engagement is announced of Miss Martha W. Borsum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Borsum of this city, to William C. Fiedler, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. F. Fiedler of Newark, N. J.

THIS YEAR'S CHARITY BALL.

Promises to be One of the Most Brilliant Ever Given.

The big Charity Ball—the Charity Ball which is one of the oldest annual affairs in the city and has been connected in past days with the names of many of the most prominent people of the city and State—is to be held in the big ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria in the first year of the new century on Jan. 29. The officers and managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, for which it is given, promise that it shall be one of the most brilliant balls in a history of balls which has been remarkable. The magnificence in this big annual ball is always to be found in the brilliant assembly of people and the magnificence of the gowns worn, no money being diverted from the good work which is its object for decorations. The one word, "Charity," placed at one end of the ballroom in large letters, is the only decoration allowed.

The hospital, which was started in 1854 for the sick mothers among the poor and their babies, has largely increased in the size and scope of its work in recent years. During the past year 375 women and 844 children have been nursed and tended at the hospital. The work is non-sectarian, and with its increasing labors there is need of increased financial aid. The repairs on the hospital building are hardly covered each year by the returns from the ball. The endowment fund is very small, and the allowance per capita from city and State has been reduced with that of other private institutions. The fund for the hospital work is so small as to be ineffective, and large donations are required to carry on the work, which is of the greatest benefit to many of the poorest and most unfortunate of the population.

A hospital for destitute babies and children, lying-in ward for destitute mothers, instruction of mothers in branches of domestic service, a home for destitute children, training for young physicians and post-graduate courses for nurses in obstetrics and children's diseases, training young women for nursery maids, and the maintenance of a home on Staten Island where the feeble babies are sent during the Summer and the older children find a home with healthful surroundings and an opportunity for an education are some of the lines of work carried on by the hospital. From 200 to 300 of the older children are maintained in the home, which has farm lands where are raised many of the hospital supplies. The officers of the hospital are:

Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, First Directress, 16 West Eleventh Street; Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Second Directress, 116 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. William C. Egleston, Third Directress, 19 West Fifty-sixth Street; Mrs. Frederick N. Goddard, Treasurer, 2 East Thirty-fifth Street; Mrs. Henry Mills Day, Assistant Treasurer, 6 East Forty-fourth Street; Mrs. Edward Gothout, Secretary, 48 West Ninth Street; Miss Caroline H. Patterson, Assistant Secretary, 20 Fifth Avenue.

LAST YEAR'S GERMAN VINTAGE.

Wine Growers Well Satisfied with Half a Full Crop.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Walter Schumann, United States Consul at Mainz, has sent to the State Department a report on the vintage of 1900 in Germany. He says that on the whole the wine growers may well be satisfied with this year's vintage, both as to quantity and quality. About half of a full crop has been harvested, and the quality promises to be a good "middle wine," ranging between the vintages of 1895 and 1897.

In Rhenish-Hesse, more than half of a full crop was harvested. The sales in small wines were very brisk; middle and better grades, however, being held for better prices. The Rheingau, which yields the finest rhine wines, will only yield about one-third of a full vintage. On the Middle Rhine the quantity is satisfactory. The vintage on the Nahe River was completed by the end of October. The quantity was larger than expected. The quality varied considerably. The vineyards of the Moselle River yielded only a scant one-fourth of a full vintage. The prices demanded by these wine growers are simply exorbitant—higher than they have ever been—and do not appear to be warranted, considering the quality.

On the River Ruhr, a tributary of the Moselle, the result of the vintage is one-fourth to one-half of a full crop. On the Saar River the conditions were similar. In the Haardt Hills, the gathering of the crop was completed by the middle of October. The quantity was greater than expected, and the prices, which were at first too high, have weakened, and consequently buying is brisk. Alsace-Lorraine has had an exceedingly good vintage. However, there are still many wine growers who do not give rational treatment to their vineyards, and consequently their yield is small and inferior. Baden has also had a very satisfactory vintage. Both quality and quantity came up to expectations, and trading has been very brisk. In Würtemberg, the quantity harvested was larger than expected, because the grapes were exceedingly juicy, and as the prices offered were acceptable, trading was very brisk. In the vineyards of Franconia that were well cultivated the result of the vintage was satisfactory.

Mrs. Slote, Centenarian, Dead.

Mrs. Anna J. Slote, born in the last year of the eighteenth century, died Wednesday night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Josephine Tershaw, 322 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, after living two days into the twentieth century. Mrs. Slote celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth on July 12 last. She was a native of Ireland and had been in America ninety-three years. She was the mother of ten children, four of whom, Henry L., Alonzo, and Julien Slote and Mrs. Tershaw, survive her.

French Masquerade Ball.

At the twenty-ninth annual masquerade ball of the Société Français de l'Amitie, which will be held at Terrace Garden Thursday evening, on the programme will be a grand quadrille, "Le Vingtième Siècle," (twentieth century,) and a battle of confetti. In the grand "Ballet de l'Exposition" 100 chorus girls selected from the Metropolitan Opera House and various theatres will figure. Prizes for the neatest and oddest costumes will be distributed by President Schlessinger.

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THE CABINET'S COMPLAINT

Dread of the Official Dinners Given at Washington.

Embezzlement Cases of Capt. Howgate and F. J. Kieckhofer—Street Names in the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A friend of a member of the Cabinet of President McKinley, one of those who expect to remain a part of the next Administration, was amused and astonished a few days ago by hearing a Cabinet friend suggest that the official family of the President might be changed materially by the dread on the part of those who have consented to remain of going through "four years more" of Cabinet dinners. The outside public that does not know Washington intimately, and only reads occasionally about the giving of dinners by Cabinet officers to Cabinet officers, can scarcely appreciate the trial that these official functions impose upon those who must bear them. Early in the season—this season opened on Wednesday last—the President gives a dinner to his Cabinet. Everybody is expected to be there with his wife or some lady of his family. After a short interval the Secretary of State gives a dinner to the President and his associates in the Cabinet. Then in their order of precedence all the Secretaries follow with similar dinners. Before the season is over the President and his advisers have dined together nine times. In four years they dine together thirty-six times, and a double term will produce for those who remain a record of seventy-two dinners.

These feasts are conducted variously, according to the taste and ability of the givers of the dinners. A philosophical member of the President's family who talked about this practice a day or two ago said the first dinner was cheerful enough; the second was apt to seem a little perfunctory; the third developed some signs of weariness on the part of all concerned, and when about the fourth was reached evidences of strain were abundant. But about at this stage of the series of dinners almost everybody braced up to make the best of it and to count off the dinners yet to come before there would be release and the liberty to remain quietly at home or mingle with the people who are not obliged to dine formally and officially. After the half-way post has been reached entertaining abilities begin to be developed, and something like a sense of humor is revealed where it had been unsuspected under the cloak of gloom that had settled down upon the circle. By the time the turn of the Secretary of Agriculture is reached, absolute merriment is indulged in, and the last dinner of the series is in all respects a holiday occasion.

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One result of the obligatory dining of nine such prominent persons together at more or less regular intervals between New Year's and the beginning of Lent is the creation of an unwillingness on the part of Cabinet officers to make dinner engagements during the season. Cabinet officers and army and navy officers of prominence as well as Ambassadors and Ministers are in demand for dinners. Persons of experience here know that all dinner givers understand the aversions of sought-for guests and make up their guest lists very early in the season—sometimes as much as four months ahead. Even with early engagements there are disappointments, for unprincipled but distinguished persons have sometimes accepted invitations only to follow their acceptances with regrets at a late and embarrassing day.

There are many invitations extended to Cabinet officers and other prominent persons from New York and other out-of-town places. Nearly all of them are declined. About the only exceptions are invitations to dinners of obligation, from which escape is impolitic or impossible. A very recent revelation of the anxiety of a Cabinet officer to escape a dinner was given in the declination of the officer in question to add one more strain to the draft upon his energy imposed by the obligation to attend dinners almost nightly in Washington, with scarcely an opportunity to enjoy the luxury of dining privately with his family.

"It is not only the dinners," said this gentleman seriously and seriously, "but it is the dinners added to the receptions. At the White House, there are four in the season, and again at the Cabinet houses there is one a week, at which the head of the family is expected to be seen, and if he is responsive to the expectations of official society he must also honor the fellow-members of the Cabinet by dropping in at the receptions given by their wives. Then there are diplomatic gatherings, very nice in their way, until one has met the same circle of acquaintances a few dozen times, and then the round suggests the interminable repetition of the airs of a barrel organ. These functions are more exhausting than the round of routine business."

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Henry W. Howgate, once a Captain in the United States Army and at the head of the Weather Bureau, who was recently released from Albany Penitentiary after serving a term for embezzlement of Government funds, advertised his return to this city by giving a long and apparently full account of himself during the fourteen years after his escape from prison while he was awaiting trial. He is now seventy years of age, but in spite of a life of hardship as a refugee from justice and with a troubled conscience, he is talking cheerfully of making a new beginning. After keeping a book shop in Tenth Street, New York, for many years, and doing a remunerative business, he was found by Drummond, formerly at the head of the Secret Service.

Howgate says there was no reason why, if the Government had wanted him for trial, that he should not have been arrested many years before he was finally captured. Many Government officers, including Assistant Attorney General Colby, knew where he was, and Howgate had gone hunting with Colby in Florida on hunting trips on one or two occasions. Howgate says his business card was on Colby's desk in Washington for years. He was sent to Albany for eight years, but was released at the end of five, having won time by good behavior. As he was made librarian, and spent most of his time in reading, he admits that he found his service there "in some respects agreeable." Still, he does not advise an ambitious or aspiring young man to seek service even in the Albany Penitentiary.

Howgate returns without any of the money he secured by his embezzlements, he says, all his property having been attached to satisfy the demand of the Government and his bondsmen. As he found bookselling agreeable and remunerative, he may go into it again in New York, for which city he expresses a liking. He has had no opportunity to see Washington since he first went to jail here to be tried for his crimes.

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The trial may soon come on of another officer charged with embezzlement of Government funds. Something like four years ago it was discovered that the accounts of Francis J. Kieckhofer, disbursing officer of the Department of State, were irreconcilable with strict rules of business and honesty. He was suspended, an investigation was made, and it was asserted that his deficiencies amounted to something like $140,000. Indictments were found, and announcements were made of the intention of the prosecuting officers to bring him to trial. Skillful counsel was employed, and from time to time it was briefly announced that the proceedings had been "continued," which means that prosecution was deferred. Some interest has been manifested to know what influence it was that promoted the parleying and fencing over the proposed trial.

A great many persons besides Kieckhofer are said to be interested in the matter, and anxious that the trial shall be so long put off that a motion to quash the indictments will be granted. If there is any public sentiment demanding that a trial be accorded to a man under such serious charges, it has not been conspicuously manifested. There is apt to be indifference here in such matters, an almost Oriental lack of sensitiveness about the getting of money out of the Treasury having been evinced in this and in other cases, notably that of Ottman, who was prominent years ago as the recipient of a large bundle of money stolen from the Treasury, his case being "settled" years after without discomfort to the offender. From some intimations that have been thrown out about Kieckhofer's case it may be expected that he will make revelations in his own defense that will subject others to part of the reprobation that seems to be now entirely

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

A Wilderness Lullaby.

Purple and gold in the sunset glow,
The undulant prairie rolls
Its waves to the west,
Where cloudlets rest
Like the Islands of Happy Souls.

Dusky and still as the pointed sails
Beclamed at the river's bend,
Stand Indian homes
On grassy domes,
And the camp fires' wreaths ascend.

Cradling a wilderness babe to rest,
A little gay hammock swings,
Like New Mexico's boat
In air afloat,
While the mother her lullaby sings.

"Hi-sunk nink ha-mo-o nigajé,
Ho chin-chin pin nink,
Ha-mo-o, ha-mo-o.

"Oh, hush thee now, little Brother.
Thy bright eyes droop
So low, so low."
—HELEN W. LUDLOW in Harper's Magazine.

Smokeless Cannon Powder.

Hudson Maxim in The Forum.

All modern smokeless powders consist either of nitro-cellulose of some special degree of nitration, or of a mixture of different grades, either with or without the addition of nitro-glycerine. Tri-nitro-cellulose, or guncotton of the highest nitration, is too difficult to work and shrinks too badly to permit of its being used alone. Mixed, however, with 10 per cent. of the more soluble gelatin-guncotton, the resulting compound may be worked with but very little solvent. Upon this compound a slight rise of temperature has the peculiar effect of increasing its plasticity, which enables perfect granulation with an exceedingly small amount of solvent. When 10 per cent. of nitro-glycerine is employed there should be used at first, in the material in the incorporating machine, about twice the quantity of solvent that will be required in granulation, the excess being removed by working between steel rolls, such as those used in the manufacture of celluloid. Powder made by this formula does not warp or crack in drying, and internal stress is reduced to a minimum.

Pyro-nitro-cellulose is now used exclusively by the Government in the manufacture of smokeless powder; and while it shrinks considerably in drying, still the grains are so tough, hard and horn-like that, in spite of any internal stress, they are capable of standing a higher pressure than when made of a more brittle compound, even though greater care be exercised to avoid shrinkage. No nitro-glycerine is used in the present service powder, and the compound is so poor in oxygen that a grain burned in the air leaves a large quantity of unconsumed carbon. Burned in a gun, however, under service pressures, most of the carbon combines with the oxygen to produce carbonic oxide instead of carbonic acid. The products of combustion of this material are practically all gaseous, and therefore smokeless, and consist mainly of carbonic oxide, free nitrogen, and free hydrogen. The immense volume of the products of combustion of this powder, owing to the exceeding lightness of these gases, gives it a very high ballistic value, while at the same time the temperature is much lower and the erosive action upon the gun is less than with smokeless powders rich in nitro-glycerine, which owe their high ballistic value to the great expansive power due to high temperature.

The Helpful Woman.

From The Century.

There was once a Woman whose Husband Depended on the State of the Market for his Daily Toast. One Day he Appeared before Her with a Sad Countenance.

"All is Over, my Dear," said he. "Wheat is 'Way Down, and I doubt if after To-morrow we shall have More than Ten Thousand a Year to Live On. I am Sorry that I Married you to Drag you Down to This, but I must Tell you Sooner or Later. I am a Ruined Man."

"Nay, do not Lose Heart," said his Wife. "Can you not Speculate Further?"

"I cannot," he replied, "for I have Lost my Nerve. My Friends Urge me to Throw what I Have into Copper, but I Dare Not. Five Thousand a Year would Hardly buy Croquettes for Two. I would Better Keep what I have Saved from the Smash."

"At any rate," said she, "come Out and Have some Lunch. Let us Go to Sherry's and get a Nice Little Bird; then you will Feel Better."

"Bird!" exclaimed her Husband. "Unhappy Woman, if you see anything better than Broiled Chicken and Beef à la mode for the Rest of Your Life, you will Do Well. In my present Frame of Mind I would Suggest a Night Lunch Cart."

"Let us have One Good Meal, at least," urged his Wife, "before we Die to the World. I have Twenty Dollars in my Purse. I will Buy our Lunch with that, After that the Night Lunch."

"Very Well, for the Last Time," replied her Husband.

They then went to an Expensive Restaurant and Ate a more than Satisfactory Luncheon. At the end of it her Husband said:

"I think Better of that Copper than I Did."

Then he went Back to Wall Street and Made Sixty Thousand Dollars in Thirty-eight Minutes.

This teaches us that Digestion is the Better Part of Valor.

An Old Mathematical Papyrus.

From The Popular Science Monthly.

Among the records of the most remote antiquity we find little to lead to the conclusion that geometry was known or studied as a branch of mathematics. The Babylonians had a remarkably well-developed number system and were expert astronomers, but so far as we know their knowledge of geometry did not go beyond the construction of certain more or less regular figures for necromantic purposes. The Egyptians did better than this, and Egypt is commonly acknowledged to be the birthplace of geometry. It was a poor kind of geometry, however, from our point of view, and should rather be designated as a system of mensuration. Nevertheless it served as a beginning, and probably was the means of setting the Greek mind at work upon this subject. Our knowledge of Egyptian geometry is obtained from a papyrus in the British Museum known as the Ahmes Mathematical Papyrus. It dates from about the eighteenth century B. C., and purports to be a copy of a document some four or five centuries older. It is the counterpart of what to-day is called an engineer's handbook. It contains arithmetical tables, examples in the solution of simple equations, and rules for determining the areas of figures and the capacity of certain solids. There is no hint of anything in the nature of demonstrational geometry, nor any evidence of how the rules were derived. In fact, they could not have been obtained as the result of demonstration, for they are generally wrong. For example, the area of an isosceles triangle is given as the product of the base and half the side, and that of a trapezoid as the product of the half sums of the opposite sides. These rules give results which are approximately correct so long as they are applied to triangles whose altitude is large compared with the base, and to trapezoids which do not depart very far from a rectangular shape. Whether the Egyptians ever came to realize that these rules were erroneous we cannot say, but it is known that long after the Greeks had discovered the correct ones they were still in use.

Heart Burials.

From Chambers's Journal.

It has been ascertained by examination of monuments containing heart burials that a small metal vase, or jar, or box, about five or six inches in diameter, has served as the depository for the organ so generally considered the seat of the affections. They are usually furnished with lids or covers. The material varies; some are of lead, one has been noticed of iron, and the hearts of persons of high degree have been placed in tiny caskets made of silver. In taking down a wall in Waverley Abbey, a heart was found between two leaden dishes which were soldered together. In many instances a cavity has been made in the centre of a stone and the receptacle placed in it and covered by another stone.

Some churches appear to have been specially preferred in this matter. Ludlow Church, for instance, was chosen for the resting place of the heart of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII.; and when Sir Henry Sidney died, though his body was buried at Penshurst, in Kent, his heart was sent to Ludlow and placed in the tomb that held the remains of his daughter Ambrosia; a third heart buried here was that a member of the Vaughan family of Merioneth. Queen Eleanor's heart was buried in Blackfriars Church, where that of her son Alphonso had previously been interred, though her body, brought with so much pageantry and ceremony from Lincolnshire, was entombed with every solemnity in Westminster Abbey. Two heart burials have been noticed as having taken place in Waverley Abbey and two in Ely Cathedral. The Church of the Greyfriars in London was also chosen for this purpose on several occasions.

Sir John Tenniel.

From The Review of Reviews.

John Tenniel was born in London in 1820. He was educated at a private school, and early developed a taste for drawing and painting. He never studied art, however, in any regular way, but was self-taught, like most of our American cartoonists. While in the twenties he painted some creditable pictures in oil, but his taste for illustrating and for line-work drawing developed very early, and although he has long been a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, his real life work is to be found in the files of Punch. At one time he drew charming illustrations for books, and showed a decided aptitude for fairy pictures. He was the original illustrator, for instance, of "Alice in Wonderland" and its sequel.

He joined the staff of Punch to take the place of Doyle, who was leaving the staff just at the end of 1850; and after some smaller and more incidental bits of drawing his first important political cartoon appeared in February, 1851, on a page facing a cartoon by Leech, his great predecessor and contemporary. John Leech had been on the staff of Punch for nearly nine years when Tenniel joined it, and his brilliant and varied work continued to enliven its pages until his death, in October, 1864, when in his twenty-third year on the staff of the paper. From the death of Leech, John Tenniel, whose reputation was already well established, came naturally into a still greater prominence.

His political grasp is wide and vigorous, and his cartoon work has always been enriched by his familiarity with literature, and especially with Shakespeare. Thus he has been enabled, on occasions almost innumerable, to supply a Shakespearean quotation to our current event in a manner exceedingly apt and felicitous.

Since the invention of photo-mechanical methods of reproduction, the work of most pen-and-ink draughtsmen is no longer reproduced by wood engraving. But Tenniel has to this day persisted in his old-fashioned plan of making his drawings directly on the boxwood blocks; and for a great many years the engraving has been done by the familiar hand of J. Swain. Thus, in the right-hand lower corner of all Tenniel's drawings appears his familiar monograph, which looks a little like a Chinese character; and in the left-hand lower corner appears the equally familiar "Swain, Sc." This method gives the reproduced work a peculiar sharpness, and it also helps to keep the artist faithful to his idea of giving the highest possible value to the fewest possible lines.

How He Does It.

From Harper's Bazar.

"In the first place, what is the harm in asking men for things in the way they like best? They have favors to grant; naturally they grant the best ones to those who picase them. 'Ask for it pretty,' is what nurses say to children, and practically what men say to us. No one likes to be approached at unreasonable times and in objectionable ways. You have admitted that yourself in telling of the girls you don't like. Sex has nothing to do with that part of it, men and women are the same in that. But men generally hold more favors in their hands than we, and that is why we must be adepts in asking for them. But there comes a time when a man wants a favor of a woman."

"He takes it without asking," retorted the Girl, thinking of her brothers.

"The supreme favor of all—how does he ask for that?"

"You mean when a man asks a girl to marry him?"

"Yes. Doesn't he go about that in the most diplomatic way possible? He is months preparing the way, scattering candy, books, flowers, cotillion favors with a lavish hand. His flattery is the most delicate and lingering; he is too amiable to be disturbed; he uses every wile, both honest and evasive, to lead up to the asking. And we like it! We like it so well that we put off the asking to prevent the end of the gratifying play. When the question does finally come, we feel amiable enough to answer favorably."

Daddy Do-Funny.

"Ole Daddy Do-funny,
How you come on?"
"Po'ly, thank Gord, honey,
Po'ly dis morn.
My ole spine it's sort o' stiff,
An' my arms dey 'fuse to lif',
An' de jiggery's in my breas',
An' I got de heart-distress,
An' de growin'-pains dey lingers
In my knee-j'ints an' my fingers,
But I'm well, praise God, dis mornin'."

"Ole Daddy Do-funny,
What cuyus talk!
How is you well, when you
Can't even walk?"
"Hush, you foolish chillen, hush!
What's dat singin' in de brush?
Ain't dat yonder blue de sky?
Feel de cool breeze passin' by!
Dis ole painful back an' knee,
Laws-a-mussy, dey ain't me,
An' I'm well, praise God, dis mornin'."
—RUTH McENERY STUART in St. Nicholas.

Hop Pickers.

Sir Walter Besant in The Century.

It requires a great many hands, and has to be carried through quickly. As soon as the time arrives the East Londoners by the thousand give up their work and take the train to the hopping. Then they have the finest time imaginable. They are quite free from any interference; no one watches over them; all day long they are out in the fields. They are paid, and paid well, by the basket; therefore they work hard. In the evening they have games entirely of their own devising. There is no lady to watch the girls, no young university man good with fists let loose upon the lads; money is plentiful, suppers are copious, beer flows in streams, they dance and sing at their own sweet will. The farmers, so long as they do no mischief to the crops and orchards, do not interfere. At night the girls sleep in one barn and the lads and men in another. When hopping is over they come back to town. Like Bottom, they are transformed: their cheeks, which were pasty-colored, are now rosy and sunburnt; they are no longer the children of the curb; they have been adopted for the time by the field. How they get back to work I do not know, but I believe that in many factories the employers look forward to the hopping desertions and make arrangements accordingly.

Better Service, Better Paid.

From The Atlantic Monthly.

What is the cause of the greatly increased burden imposed upon the average modern citizen for the expense of government? Is it the result of reckless extravagance by public officials, and the needless multiplication of useless offices, or does it afford substantial benefits to the community? Such a question is not capable of an unqualified answer. There is without doubt extravagance and needless multiplication of offices in the great machines which constitute modern governments. It is in the very nature of Government service to be less flexible, less efficient, and more costly than private service. The controlling reason is the absence of competition. Methods which would bankrupt a private establishment are the usual methods of Governments, partly because of the recognized necessity for greater formality and more strict accountability, but largely also because the Government has no competitor in those fields which it enters. In assuming control of the Postal Service it legislates against private Post Offices. In assuming charge of the police it practically prohibits rival police companies, except for special and private services. In regulating the coinage of money it prohibits private mints. In all these fields, the Government service is not self-supporting, but substitutes forced levies upon the pockets of the taxpayers for the favorable balance sheet, which is the vital necessity of private business.

This statement of the evils inherent in Government methods does not, however, touch the question whether such methods are becoming worse under modern conditions than they were a century ago or a generation ago. The fact in most cases is that these methods are becoming better; that public servants render better service; that their compensation is being brought more closely in harmony with that in private business, and in many positions of honor and scientific skill far below that in private business, and that the pressure of public opinion is bringing public services into closer harmony with private methods. The reason for the great increase in public expenditures must be sought, therefore, in other sources than the corruption of the service or its lack of efficiency. Examination of the facts will show that it is found in new and better services performed by the State for the community.

The Wolf.

The wolf came sniffing at my door,
But the wolf had prowled on my track before,
And his sniff, sniff, sniff at my lodge door-sill
Only made me laugh at his devilish will.

I stirred my fire and read my book,
And joyed my soul at my ingle-nook.
His sniff and his snarl were always there,
But my heart was not the heart of a hare.

I cursed the beast and drove him away,
But he came with the fall of night each day,
And his sniff, sniff, sniff the whole night through
I could hear between the winds that blew.

And the time came when I laughed no more,
But glanced with fear at my frail lodge door,
For now I knew that the wolf at bay
Sooner or later would have his way.

The Fates were three, and I was one.
About my life a net was spun;
My soul grew faint in the deadly snare,
And the shrewd wolf knew my heart's despair.

A crash, and my door flew open wide.
My strength was not as the beast's at my side.
That night on my hearthstone cold and bare
He licked his paw and made his lair.
—JOHN H. BONER in The Century.

Lord Roberts at Pretoria.

Winston Spencer Churchill in The World's Work.

The scene was a memorable one; the site was spacious and imposing. Within the quadrangle of high red sandstone buildings crowds of people had gathered, everywhere held back by thin brown lines of soldiers. Under the shadow of the old Dutch church, Lord Roberts, his Generals, the great staff, and the foreign attachés, a fine cavalcade, sat on their horses, while the victorious army defiled. For four hours the stream of khaki and steel—light glinting on muddy waters—flowed unceasingly. The sun blaze, refracted from the red houses, threw a golden glitter upon everything. The jaunty merry music of the marches, the bursts of cheering, the continuous pulsating concussions of the drums, and under all yet above all, the monotonous rhythm of marching feet produced a profound impression on the mind. And when the old flag flickered up to the top of the Parliament House, what with the memory of twenty years of shame and bitterness, "Remember Majuba, you dirty English," and the memory of 30,000 good men and true scattered behind, dead, wounded, or diseased along the track of invasion, even the dullest, heaviest souls were powerfully stirred, and all men felt this was an hour to live.

Some one—a staff officer—turned to Lord Roberts when all was over.

"You must be a happy man to-day, Sir."

"No," replied the Field Marshal, with a momentary expression of intense weariness, "not happy—thankful."

And the officer remembered the grave in Natal which had swallowed up a father's hope and pride.

The Chinese Cuisine.

From Blackwood.

Though Chinese cuisine has been credited with some utterly fabulous dishes—such as white mice served alive, which add piquancy by their squeak as they dive down the gullet—curiosities in the edible line do form a considerable list. Bird's-nest soup, for instance; a clear soup made from the refined gluten with which a certain species of swallow fasten their nests beneath the rocks; stewed "sea slugs"—another nasty-sounding dish, but transcending in flavor the Aldermanic green turtle fat. There may be, too, on first introduction, some prejudice against fried grasshoppers. But courage in this instance is rewarded by a deliciously crisp, brown mouthful, of a delicate nutty flavor. It is a fallacy to suppose that pork forms a constant article of diet in China. As a matter of fact, it is too expensive, and is only eaten on high days and holidays, or at restaurants. Neither do milk, beef, or game enter much into Chinese cookery, the first two being tabooed on religious grounds. Dog flesh is eaten in the south—but rarely, and by only the poorest of the poor.

Moors Changing Their Nationality.

From The Monthly Review.

To escape the extortionate demands of the Moorish authorities, many Moors are only to glad to abandon their own nationality and become the protected subjects of some foreign Government that has Consular representation in the country. All that is requisite is to persuade some foreign subject domiciled in Morocco to nominate him as partner or agent in some trading or agricultural enterprise, obtain a certificate from the foreigner's Consul to that effect and pay the annual fee. The Moor is then amenable only to the Consulate authorities that extend him such "protection," and is no longer liable to the domination of the Sultan, or any of his Kaids or Bashas. To secure this immunity, he will readily pay a very heavy premium to the foreigner, either in cash down or on the basis of a percentage of his profits. The latter sometimes amounts to as much as one-half of his income, the foreigner investing no capital and running no risk, financial or otherwise. It is notorious that many foreigners domiciled in Morocco have no other source of income than that derived from the practice of indiscriminate protection. Great Britain alone puts a check upon this abuse by restricting its subjects to one "partner" and two "agents" of Moorish origin, but by France the system has been extensively fostered. The result is that the population of whole districts are now under French jurisdiction. This is, of course, more particularly the case among the tribes bordering on the Algerian frontier, of which the districts of Oudjda, El Mahala and El Amur may be cited. In Wazzan, too, on the road to Fez, the French have obtained a very considerable foothold, and in the Riff hundreds of the inhabitants have not only sought refuge under the color, but have actually crossed the frontier and joined some regiment of Spahis in Algeria. There is not the slightest doubt that the same policy is being pursued further south, in the region of Tafilet, so that the Sultan has lost his hold over a large number of the inhabitants dwelling on the eastern frontier from the Mediterranean to Sus.

Troubles of an Explorer.

Dr. A. Donaldson Smith in the Geographical Journal.

Marching in as straight a line as possible from Berbera, El Dere may be considered to be 750 miles by road and the same distance from the Nile. Three long marches from El Dere to Le lead us through a very wooded and broken country, where elephants abound and man is a rare visitor. There are many mountains scattered about, principally of limestone rock, and the deep wells at Le I now believe to have been originally formed by the disintegrating effects of water on chalk, in which the natives have actively assisted. My Somalis gave me infinite trouble and annoyance. They were never satisfied unless they had over ten pounds of camel meat or mutton a day per man, and when food was scarce I had to be constantly on the alert to prevent them from poisoning my transport animals, so that they could eat the meat, or from stealing sheep, but they were not, however, as miserable petty thieves as most of my Indians. All but four of them mutinied at a place called Gof on Nov. 4, and remained out over night, putting me in a decidedly disagreeable situation. If I call my Somalis howling hungry humbugs, I describe some bad points of their character, but it would be unjust in me not to mention their superb physical condition, swift-footedness and endurance, and their intelligence, which made them compare favorably with the Indians. Of my nine Gurkhas, five only were pure-blooded men from the backwoods of Nepal, and these were among the best men in camp. The other four Gurkhas had Rajput or other blood in their veins, and it is with regret that I look upon them as human beings These latter, and as many more Sikhs, continually strove to commit suicide by hiding if the march was long, and gave me and the Somalis infinite trouble in hunting them up. Two Indians were cunning enough to evade the Somalis search parties sent after them at different points on the journey, and were never heard from again. Whenever the march was protracted over five hours, either my assistant or I fell back far to the rear of the caravan to protect tired Indians from themselves.

"The Queen's Regulations."

From The National Review.

What is really wrong in the English service is the awful "system" under which the soldiers live and die. The "system" is a truly terrible monster pervading everything, smothering everybody with pipe clay, and binding them hand and foot with red tape, shedding a blight on the whole army. Whoever invented the army system nobody knows—whether it was the much-abused civilian War Office clerk or a staff officer, but there it is, irremediable and awful. The effect of the system is to reduce all officers, whether they began by possessing brains or not, to a dead level of dull mediocrity, to stamp out as unprofessional and almost insubordinate any approach to originality or freedom of thought, speech, or action, and to occupy them almost exclusively, not in any useful or practical soldiering, but in profitless detail, and the writing and answering of endless "memos."

They may be found at length in that most extraordinary volume, "The Queen's Regulations for the Army," a book which contains 2,196 regulations and thirteen appendices, all of which every officer is supposed to know by a sort of intuition. Of these, no less than seventy-one apply to questions of dress, nine four apply to musketry, and one to field training, (the two things most needed in view of real fighting,) and need I say that in all the seventy-one dress regulations there is no allusion whatever to the costume in which the British soldier actually fights his battles? This ridiculous disproportion between pipe-clay and practice is faithfully reflected in actual service. By the one regulation relating to field training, four weeks in the year are devoted to it; by the four regulations relating to musketry, another four weeks are devoted to it—a total of eight weeks of really useful work out of fifty-two! Yet every day the men are had out and inspected by their officers to see if they have got all their straps on! or that there is not one spot of grease on their pipe-clayed pouches! or that they shaved this morning and not last night! And immaculate Generals, bred and born in the system, come round and judge regiments by their "appearance," and, perhaps, by a ceremonial parade, but whether they can shoot or know how to take cover is of no consequence at all until they get within 500 yards of the Boers, and then? Well, then we turn round and abuse the Government for not having sent out more men similarly trained a month or two earlier!

Basque Customs.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

If the Valley of Aspe was famous for its wailing women, that of Ossau had no less a reputation for funeral baked meats. The wakes there were so splendid that De Gassion, a Bishop of Oloron in the seventeenth century, directed his clergy to put them down with a strong hand, while the Jurats of the valley co-operated by imposing a fine of 20 little écus in all cases of grave excess. Among the Basques festivities were kept up, not only after the funeral, but also for eight days more, and on New Year's Day, when they were repeated. In their case this was a purely religious ceremonial observance, even if it originated in pagan days. For religion has entered into and still pervades the funeral rites of the Basques to a degree now hardly conceivable. The deceased, who, if the head of the family, probably belonged to the third religious order, was usually buried in the appropriate dress of that order. The funeral was presided over by the Sérore, who was a sort of nun. This probably, as O'Shea says, came down from the time when women held high ecclesiastical positions among the Basques. The very feasts were relics of days when an offering of meat, bread, and wine was wont to be brought into the church or churchyard, not only at the funeral, but every day for two years afterward, for the supposed benefit of the deceased, and really for that of the clergy. Up to 1766, in Guipuzcoa, on the occasion of a funeral, an ox was taken to the church door, and then killed and subsequently eaten, a survival, of course, of pagan sacrifices in primitive times. In whatever way the habit of taking the deceased to the church on an open bier arose, there can be no question but that the fire lit at the nearest crossroads, and the obligatory Pater à l'intention du défunt is of deeply religious origin, and both in deed and in truth appeals to each neighbor to pray for the soul of a departed brother.

Buried in Woolen.

From Chambers's Journal.

In 1679 an act was passed requiring the dead to be buried in woolen, the purpose being to lessen "the importation of linen from beyond the seas and the encouragement of the woolen and paper manufactures of this kingdom." A penalty of £5 was inflicted for a violation of this act; and as frequently people preferred to be buried in linen, a record of the fine appears—for example, at Gayton, Northamptonshire, where we find in the register: "1708. Mrs. Dorothy Bellingham was buryed April 5, in Linnen, and the forfeiture of the Act payd, fifty shillings to ye informer and fifty shillings to the poor of the parishe."

Pope wrote the following lines on the burial of Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, with reference to this custom:

"Odious! in woollen! 'Twould a saint provoke,"
(Were the last words poor Narcissa spoke.)
"No; let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face."

Fata Morgana.

Dear, if I ate of red pomegranate seed—
What would I wish for? Ah, believe me, this:
The comradeship which I should sorest miss
If fate dealt niggardly with word or deed,
Given for aye into my hold; the need
Of struggle for my gladness gone; and mine
The inmost recess of your heart's sweet shrine,
Where tremblingly I learned to tell love's creed.
And if fulfillment came—if this might be—
Strong in the knowledge that I stood above
All fear of loss; in blessed certainty
Of life worth living—then, indeed, dear love,
I feel that I could conquer worlds without
That one great haunting dread—the dread of doubt!
—CHARLOTTE BECKER in Harper's Bazar.

Honors for Japanese Soldiers.

From Scribner's.

To the little brown soldiers of the Mikado such honors as this inglorious war has to bestow must, by common consent, fall. Unpleasantly surprising as it undoubtedly will be to Western nations, there is no gainsaying this. The Japanese have, of all the nationalities engaged in this business, shown to the best advantage. They came to the work intelligently equipped, in understanding of the situation, with its many requirements, and means to deal with it. They have consistently employed, from the beginning, both understanding and means. Because of these things their success has been conspicuous among nations which have heretofore arrogated to themselves, in invincible conceit, the crown of superiority.

Vaudeville Performers.

From Ainslee's Magazine.

The weekly bill of a vaudeville theatre usually represents a fair proportion of striking individual turns to a balance of general variety. Dramatic sketches or acrobatic acts which require the full stage alternate with monologists and singers that need only the space of the first entrance. In this way changes of scene are made without delay. For from the moment the house has an audience—and there is always a crowd waiting before the doors are opened—until the last picture is shown on the biograph at night, some act is going on. A bill contains sixteen turns, only eight of which appear in the supper show. Here is an outline of the contents of an average bill:

Two dramatic sketches.
Two teams of acrobats.
Two vocalists, (one in character, one straight.)
Three or four song-and-dance comedy duos, if sufficiently varied.
One or two monologists.
Two single singers.
Two teams of talking comedians.
Two teams of musical specialists.

The average cost of such a bill is $2,200 for the week. If a manager is spending $2,500 a week for acts, he must do a rushing business. At $2,200 he is safe from worry. One of the best-known vaudeville theatres has a seating capacity of 1,200. On ordinary days the house is filled in the afternoon and in the evening. The supper show audiences run much lighter.

"In the lightest business we do," said the manager, "we turn the house over twice and a half. In heavy business we turn it over three and a half times. On Saturdays and on holidays we have four and five full houses."

No seats are sold, only admission, and you are entitled to a seat when the usher can find one. Admission costs from 25 cents to a dollar, according to the part of the theatre. It is not hard to see how the manager may safely invest $2,200 a week in the selection of his bill. This theatre is open every day in the year except Sunday.

The Setting Sun.

One radiant outflash of surpassing splendor,
And with the perfect peace of self-surrender,
Without a tear,
Without a fear,
Like some high spirit summoned from our sight,
The sun steps down into the unknown night.
—GRACE DENIO LITCHFIELD in The Bookman.

Church Building.

From The Saturday Review.

A certain amount of cant is prevalent about bricks and mortar being less important than the living agent, and as to barn-like buildings being none the less homes of spiritual activities. Doubtless a cathedral ought to be a radiating centre of learning and leadership in good works throughout a whole diocese, as well as a noble edifice and a pattern of dignified worship. But it is in what strikes the eye that it influences the imagination, and this, in an age of absorption in material interest when the things of this present world and the life of the moment press ever more heavily upon us, is what is now and will be increasingly of supreme value. Ours is not an idealizing age in the sense that even the early Victorian period was idealizing. We need more than any preceding generation these standing reminders of another world. Pulpit protests against "other worldliness" are in this day but so much cant, to which we need the spire's "silent finger" as antidote. Yet this is the time which has been chosen for pulling down the city churches, on the plea that "God's quarter acres" are worth so much a foot, and that suburban Londoners cannot be expected to build churches for themselves.

At Birmingham the other day a church was sold for £5, and the consecrated site is now dedicated to Mammon. It had no architectural interest, but the London churches have much, and if the wealthy laity of the Church of England cannot extend her borders without recouping themselves by destroying the creations of Wren and Inigo Jones, it is a confession that her day is over. In any case, beautiful or not, a church ought not to become "old materials." "The building," said the Bishop of London last February, "might be a small thing in itself, but it was something. It was useful to thousands of people who never set a foot within its walls; they preached them a sermon every time they passed it, for it reminded them, in the midst of all their activity and thoughtlessness of higher things, that the world was God's world after all."

The Smothering Scene.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

As to stage appointments, there were no plush or velvet curtains or couches draped with satin in early days. The furniture was as unpretentious as the costumes; indeed, on one occasion, when a lady was playing Desdemona to her husband's Othello, a disastrous, and at the same time ludicrous, effect (though, of course, unrehearsed) had been imminent through the lack of even a nail or two to make an old stool steady.

It was the smothering scene, and the couch was made up of two chairs and a rickety stool, covered, of course, with the simplest draperies—a red merino curtain trimmed with yellow worsted fringe. Imagine a Desdemona endeavoring to recline gracefully, all the while feeling portions of her couch sliding from under her. This is how the scene was played out:

Desdemona—Kill me to-morrow; let me live to-night. (I'm falling, dear!)
Othello—Nay, if you strive— (Keep quite still.)
Desdemona—But half an hour. (Oh, hold me!)
Othello—Being done, there is no pause. (I'll push the stool under.)
Desdemona—But while I say a prayer. (Do be quick, Robert, it is slipping.)
Othello—It is too late!

Which, indeed, it was, for the bed collapsed and Desdemona's body lay upon the floor, her head upon the sole chair which stuck to its post faithfully.

The Carnival.

From The Fortnightly Review.

As the carnival is always held on the last three days before the beginning of Lent, its date shifts somewhat from year to year, but it invariably falls either in February or March. Now, if the Saturnalia, like many other seasons of license, was always observed at the end of the old year or the beginning of the new one, it must, like the carnival, have been originally held in February or March at the time when March was the first month of the Roman year. So strong and persistent are the conservative instincts of the peasantry in respect to old custom, that it would be no matter for surprise if, in rural districts of Italy, the ancient festival continued to be celebrated at the ancient time long after the change of the calendar had shifted the official celebration of the Saturnalia in the towns from February to December. Latin Christianity, which struck at the root of official or civic paganism, has always been tolerant of its rustic cousins, the popular festivals and ceremonies which, unaffected by political and religious revolutions, by the passing of empires and of gods, have been carried on by the people with but little change from time immemorial, and represent in fact the original stock from which the State religions of classical antiquity were comparatively late offshoots. Thus it may very well have come about that while the new faith stamped out the Saturnalia in the towns, it suffered the original festival, disguised by a difference of date, to linger unmolested in the country; and so the old feast of Saturn, under the modern name of the carnival, has reconquered the cities, and goes on merrily under the eye and with the sanction of the Catholic Church.

The Haunted Oak.

"Pray, why are you so bare, so bare,
O bough of the old oak tree;
And why, when I go through the shade you throw
Runs a shudder over me?"

"My leaves were green as the best, I trow,
And sap ran free in my veins,
But I saw in the moonlight dim and weird
A guiltless victim's pains.

"I bent me down to hear his sigh;
I shook with his gurgling moan;
And I trembled sore when they rode away
And left him here alone.

"They'd charged him with the old, old crime,
And set him fast in jail;
Oh, why does the dog howl all night long,
And why does the night wind wail?

* * * * * * *

"I feel the rope against my bark,
And the weight of him in my grain,
I feel in the throe of his final woe
The touch of my own last pain.

"And nevermore shall leaves come forth
On a bough that bears the ban.
I am burned with dread, I am dried and dead,
From the curse of a guiltless man."
—PAUL DUNBAR in The Century.

Interpolation in Memory.

From The Contemporary Review.

The expert violinist who has a feeling for correct intonation, who has a "good ear," in common parlance, has to adapt his fingering to each strange instrument—aye, and to each fresh string; for the intervals are never mathematically true, and vary with each fiddle and with each string. The pianist has to graduate differently the minute variations of touch to the varying resistance and resonance of each instrument. A billiard player may have learned something of the laws of reflection of moving bodies, and possibly have a hazy glimmer of the subjects of friction and spin and imperfect elasticity, though these involve such high mathematical powers for conscious solution that it is doubtful whether any champion has mastered them. But even had he done so, he would require for their application to each table, each ball, each cue, a preliminary investigation into their several "constants"; and given all these, such problems are not to be worked out in the limited time an expert spends between two successive strokes of a break. Nor could he thereby, after trying a few strokes on a new table, allow, at once, as he does, for its "fastness," resiliency, and truth, different from any he has known.

"With Hard Labor."

From The Forum.

The absolute necessity of labor as a remedial agent, both physical and moral, is universally recognized by all penologists. Those who are most positive in their convictions on this subject are the prison wardens. They have found that the hardest prison to conduct, with reference to the physical and moral welfare of the prisoners, is one in which the men languish in idleness, leading to insanity and bodily degeneration. The sentence to a penitentiary "with hard labor" has an aspect of severity which is misleading. Although labor is sometimes believed to be a curse, as a fact it is a divine blessing—a necessary element in all development, a condition of moral and physical health. The cruelty is not in the sentence to hard labor, but in a sentence to isolation without it. No principle of prison administration is better established than that which insists on a sufficient amount of labor. There is a vast difference between the mental and moral effect of labor which is productive or educative and that which is simply aimless drudgery. A serious defect of the English prison system was the use for a long time of the treadmill and the crank. A man was set to turn a flywheel with a register attached which recorded the number of revolutions. His task was perhaps 10,000 turns a day. There was no danger that this drudgery would compete with any labor outside, but it made the man a part of the machine he turned. From the standpoint of political economy, it was foolish to waste in this way a man's energy which might have been turned to the advantage of the State or to the advantage of the man or his family. A thorough investigation by a Parliamentary commission about five years ago condemned this fruitless labor, and it is now abolished. The report of the United States Industrial Commission on the subject of prison labor, submitted to Congress last Spring, says: "Every interest of society and consideration of discipline, economy, reformation, and health demands that prisoners should be kept employed at productive work. Manufacturers, wage earners, and all who have given the subject any consideration are practically unanimous in this conclusion."

"Stand the Racket."

From Notes and Queries.

"Stand" in this phrase is evidently an abbreviation of "withstand," and a "racket" is a noise resembling that produced by playing the ball with the racket in the game of tennis. Hence it has apparently acquired the meaning, not only of endurance or resistance of tumultuous noises, as confused talk, superabundant street noises, &c., but also that of bearing any specific burden, such as financial responsibility. It would perhaps be futile to seek its exact origin, further than assuming it to be contemporaneous with the adoption of the racket in the national pastime of tennis. In former times the French, who seem to have been the first to use the racket, played with the naked hand, then with a glove, which in some instances was lined; afterward they bound cords and tendons around their hands to make the ball rebound more forcibly, and hence the racket derived its origin. (See "Essais Historiques sur Paris," Vol. I., Page 160, quoted in Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes," &c.)

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
3:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
3:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., (9:40 night on Sunday,) 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 6, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
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For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

THE REAL FIGHT.

On Friday The Evening Sun published a long and detailed statement of the conditions in the Eighth Assembly District. The following is the introductory summary, and the facts recited minutely in the body of the article fully sustain the astonishing assertions of this summary:

Imagine, if you can, a section of the city territory completely dominated by one man, without whose permission neither legitimate nor illegitimate business can be conducted; where illegitimate business is encouraged and legitimate business discouraged; where the respectable residents have to fasten their doors and windows Summer nights and sit in their rooms with asphyxiating air and 100-degree temperature, rather than try to catch the faint whiff of breeze in their natural breathing places, the stoops of their homes; where naked women dance by night in the streets, and unsexed men prowl like vultures through the darkness on "business" not only permitted but encouraged by the police; where the education of infants begins with the knowledge of prostitution and the training of little girls is training in the arts of PHRYNE; where American girls brought up with the refinements of American homes are imported from small towns up-State, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey, and literally imprisoned as if they were locked up behind jail bars until they have lost all semblance of womanhood; where small boys are taught to solicit for the women of disorderly houses; where there is an organized society of young men whose sole business in life is to corrupt young girls and turn them over to bawdy houses; where men walking with their wives along the street are openly insulted; where children that have adult diseases are the chief patrons of the hospitals and dispensaries; where it is the rule, rather than the exception, that murder, rape, robbery, and theft go unpunished—in short, where the premium of the most awful forms of vice is the profit of the politicians.

At the meeting of the City Club on Friday evening Bishop POTTER related how he was approached, before sending his letter to the Mayor, by a man who said that he represented RICHARD CROKER, and asked him if he would be satisfied with the discharge of Capt. HERLIHY and Inspector CROSS, to which the Bishop very properly replied that he and those who were working with him did not think it a question of men. "These men," said the Bishop, "did but the bidding of those above them, and those above them in their turn were the creatures of those still higher. I told him that it was a system we were opposing, not a man or men, for he knew as well as you and I that the policeman does not hold his place through devotion to duty or honesty, but wholly and solely by the favor of those above him, who are responsible for the system."

It cannot too often be repeated that the real fight in which the aroused citizens of New York are enlisted is not to abolish vice entirely, which is hopeless, but to abolish police and political protection for vice, which is entirely practicable if all energies are concentrated and directed to that end. The first process is one of exposure. It is to this that the Committee of Fifteen and the Committee of Five must address their first efforts. We note, in passing, that Mr. BALDWIN, the Chairman of the former committee, is reported to have said that his committee may also take up the abuse of "tax-dodging." We trust that he has been misunderstood, or that he expressed no definite intention. It will be ample time to take up tax-dodging or any other abuse when vice is no longer licensed by the police, and the police can no longer be compelled by any political force to license vice. Until that time the Committee of Fifteen can properly have no more to do with questions of taxation than with questions of food adulteration or dress reform. The utmost that that committee, in co-operation with all the organizations which it invites to work with it, can do will be none too much for the task that presents itself.

We are aware that the process of exposure is not an easy or quick one. There is, of course, ample evidence available to the Commissioners of Police and to the Mayor to justify and demand decisive action on their part. If they were honest, and if they were free to do their duty honestly, the police force would promptly be made to cut all connection with vice, and the men responsible for past corruption would be disciplined, dismissed, and started on the way to State prison. This indeed would have been done long ago, before the evil reached its present portentous extent. That it was not then done is proof that it will not be done now, unless a compelling public opinion can be brought to bear. To bring public opinion to bear there must be explicit, convincing, and impressive facts made known. If evidence could be secured on which Police Captains, Inspectors, or the Chief could be indicted and sentenced to imprisonment, it would have a great and probably decisive effect. The offer of a reward of sufficient amount, at the proper stage, might secure such evidence. Doubtless this is a measure already considered by the Committee of Fifteen. The co-operation of the District Attorney's office with energy and in good faith is now to be counted on, and that is an immense advantage. One legal conviction for corruption would bring the responsibility home to those behind the police, and the people can be trusted to do the rest.

THE DUTY OF THE RICH.

Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT has of late been giving some plain and emphatic advice to his wealthy fellow-citizens. He is convinced that as a body they do not do their full duty toward the poor. He recognizes, and cordially, the value of the work that is being done in the quarters of the city where the poor dwell, but he thinks that it is not near what is needed and not near what the wealthy men of the city could afford to do if they chose.

It is a somewhat delicate subject of discussion, but certainly Mr. HEWITT speaks with peculiar authority in regard to it. He has given much of his own money and very liberally of his time and energy to the fruitful work of Cooper Institute, founded and in part endowed by the father of his wife. He has had especial facilities for knowing at once what can be done in the way of intelligent benevolence and the need that exists for the utmost that such benevolence can do. Doubtless he would not assume to pass judgment on the conduct of any individual in the class to which he addresses himself and to say how much of that individual's means should be devoted to aiding the unfortunate. Still less would he undertake to say what particular form such aid should take. These are matters as to which the individual must decide for himself. But we do not think that many, even of the class criticised, would deny that, as applied to the class, the criticism is just. It is not easy to fix the ratio in which appropriations from private income should be made to improve the condition and the prospects of the poor, but it would be a hardy man indeed that would venture to say that the present ratio is surely ample.

On the very day that Mr. HEWITT made his latest public utterance on this subject the Premier of Great Britain, Lord SALISBURY, made an address to his political followers on a like matter, the wretched housing of a very large part of the population of London. The account in brief, given by The Spectator, is as follows:

His chief point was to insist that if the Conservatives were to keep their hold on London they must take up the housing question. "They should devote all the power they possess to getting rid of that which is really a scandal to our civilization—the sufferings which many of the working classes have to undergo in the most moderate, I might say, the most pitiable, accommodation." They must not be frightened away from the remedies for social evils by the fact that they are made a cover or pretense for attacks upon property and other institutions. "You must repel these attacks, but at the same time you must not allow your attention to be diverted from the stern necessities which the vast social changes of our time are imposing upon all who cherish the prosperity of this country.

To which The Spectator remarks:

We sincerely trust that this means that Lord SALISBURY intends to take up the slum question in earnest. It is a vital problem. Unhappily, there are at this moment thousands of children growing up in London and the great towns under conditions which do not allow them to become good citizens, morally and physically. Unless that state of things is stopped, and we cease to produce a slum population, the State is in danger of an invasion of the worst possible kind—the invasion of an unfit and demoralized population, not from outside, but from within. No doubt the destruction of slums is costly, but remember that the essential thing for getting rid of slums is not money, but care and trouble and keeping watch that England is not fouled by recklessness or laziness.

These, it will be noted, are the arguments mainly from the point of view of party and referring to Governmental action. It will, we hope, be a long time before a responsible party leader in this city will approach the subject from that side. But surely Mr. HEWITT's appeal to the wealthy to take it up with greater earnestness and energy and generosity is greatly reinforced by the conditions disclosed in London. There are parts of New York more densely crowded than any parts of London. All the kinds of evil and misery that excite the alarm of Lord SALISBURY exist here. If the proportion is not yet so large and the outlook not so threatening, there is too much reason to believe that time will change this, and for the worse. It is to the sane and needful work of prevention that Mr. HEWITT invites his wealthy fellow-citizens to address themselves.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

The Independent is out with its usual church statistics, which still are somewhat unusual, for some items that are eagerly looked for by those who have a passion for figures are omitted. There is but one total in all the five pages. The reasons given by the compiler, who writes under his own name rather than under the shelter of an editorial, may or may not be deemed sufficient. They at least have the merit of leaving others to make up their totals to suit themselves. The orthodox can leave out the Roman Catholics, Unitarians, and Universalists, as well as the Christian Scientists, while these are equally at liberty to include themselves in the forces that are making or unmaking society.

Taking our own liberty, we find that the Roman Catholics lead, in appearance at least, with 8,500,000, while the Methodists come next, with, including the evangelical bodies, which are described as really Methodist, over 6,000,000. It appears, however, that the Roman Catholic figures include all baptized members of Roman Catholic families over nine years of age, while the Methodist figures are limited to actual church membership. If a common basis for the two could be found, probably the Methodists would lead in actual numbers. When we look, however, at the rate of increase the Roman Catholics far outstrip the Methodists, showing 38 per cent. of gain in ten years and 2.2 per cent. in one year against 2.1 per cent. in ten years and .7 per cent. in one year for the strongest Methodist body. It must be said, however, that the two leading bodies of colored Methodists show 4.8 and 5.3 per cent. for ten years and 1.4 per cent. for one year. As the statistics of colored communties are, however, proverbially uncertain, these figures are not as significant as they would be for the white population.

The most important figures, regarded from the standpoint of the general welfare of the country, it will be generally conceded, are those of the bodies which represent the most of education, wealth, and general culture—the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Reformed, Congregational, and Baptist bodies. These furnish the great majority of students in our colleges and universities, the most influential element in our cities. The vital question in regard to them is not so much how do they compare with each other, but what relation do they bear to the growth of the population of the country? The last census gives that growth at something over 13,000,000, or about 21.8 per cent., during the ten years. If, now, we look at the different bodies referred to, we find that the Protestant Episcopal Church has grown 34.5 per cent., the Presbyterian (North) 23.5 per cent., the Reformed 15.5 per cent., the Congregational 23 per cent., and the two Baptist bodies, North and South, 23.5 per cent. It becomes evident thus that there has been a steady although meagre gain, a fact which may well deserve the attention of those who claim that the Church is losing its hold.

Undoubtedly some will be disturbed at the phenomenal figures given for the Christian Scientists. They are evidently the enthusiastic returns of some ardent admirer of the new cult, and may probably be taken with several grains of allowance. There is no substantial basis for permanency in that body, any more than in the Salvation Army, which apparently clings with nervous grasp to the figures of two or three years ago to hide its decadence. Such mushroom growths are indicative of reaction against some undue development of religious or philosophical theory rather than of any genuine hold upon new truth. The rigidity of orthodox creeds on the one hand and crass materialism on the other have both, from opposite extremes, contributed to Christian Science, while the institutional Christianity of such churches as St. Bartholomew's, St. George's, and others have, on the one hand, cut the ground out from under Gen. BOOTH's autocracy, and on the other gained a lead for their church far ahead of those which are centred with the distinctive intellectualism of the Westminster and kindred confessions.

On the whole, the showing is good, but not good enough to give much cause for self-gratulation to those who count themselves the "sweet elected few." They are holding their own so far, but if they are going to continue to do so, still more inherit the earth, they have, in the parlance of the street, got to hustle. The first essential in hustling is recognition of the actual situation. That is before the Churches. Next week is to be the week of prayer. With no irreverence we would recommend the Churches to precede that exercise with a pretty careful stocktaking. They are, most of them, just within the limits of bankruptcy. That may or may not be subject for encouragement; it can hardly be one for gratulation. They may well remember the old motto, "Laborare est orare," and remember that work comes before prayer.

THE APPALACHIAN NATIONAL PARK.

Perhaps the public attention has not been sufficiently drawn to the purposes and progress of the Appalachian National Park Association. It was formed only late in 1899 by citizens mainly of North Carolina, but including also representatives from South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Its object, as may almost be inferred from its name, is to induce the Government to reserve a sufficient tract of land near and including the chief ridges of the Great Smoky Range, to protect the forests, and the water supply which depends upon them, and to establish a park which shall be an attractive Summer resort for the people within a radius of twenty-four hours' travel. This includes the population within the line beginning at Boston and passing by the lakes and the Mississippi to New Orleans. Apparently the park itself would be mainly if not altogether in North Carolina, which contains the tallest mountain east of the Rockies. But it would conserve the water supply which flows from the Appalachian chain to the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the Gulf.

It is of course for the preservation of the forests that the public ownership of the tract is most urgently demanded. The increasing scarcity of timber, due to past improvidence, and the consequent advance in price, have sent the lumbermen to wildernesses in the mountains which only a few years ago were still virgin forests. The result is already reported in freshets and droughts in regions in which they had before been unknown. It is said that on the slopes of the mountains water powers which had sufficed for the primitive milling of the region, both in grain and timber, have already lost all value.

We have lately come to recognize that the wholesale destruction of forests is almost irreparable and entails injuries which are entirely so. The preservation of the forests is thus a matter properly of National importance. But it does not follow that the investment would be unremunerative because the forests would not be destroyed as fast under public control as when they are left to private ownership and the shortsightedness of personal interest. "Deboisement" is as much a part of good forestry as "reboisement." The great forest of Fontainebleau, besides being a priceless National possession, pays for its own maintenance. And the receipts from the French National forests altogether were about twice their expenses in the last year for which the returns are accessible.

The urgency is in this case greater than it was in the case of the Yellowstone Park, when that was laid out. Certainly no American citizen now grudges the expense of that public possession. We can command, in the officers and soldiers of the army, as faithful custodians of the Appalachian Park as of that, with an equal although very different scenic attractiveness, an easier accessibility, and equal attractions for the sportsman, if it turns out to be possible to permit sport without conniving at poaching and pothunting. It is worth noting that Asheville, which is the headquarters of the Park Association, has been found the most eligible place in the United States for perhaps the costliest country seat they contain.

The commission appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture last year in pursuance of a law of Congress will no doubt present data from which a trustworthy judgment may be formed of the probable cost of the proposed reservation. Certainly, on the face of it, the application deserves a candid and friendly investigation.

HASTEN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A private owner who allowed a piece of ground so costly as the Fifth Avenue front of Bryant Park to lie unused would be regarded as guilty of great extravagance. All the more if he had excavated a hole upon the site and then omitted to go on with his building.

The case is not altered when it is the city which owns the ground, and when the return that is to come from it is to come, not in money, but in money's worth, by the erection of a structure that is to add to the attractiveness of the city and its means of civilization. The New York Public Library is now doing its beneficent work under great disadvantages. Otherwise there would be no need of the new building at all. And it is evident that these disadvantages are increasing with the increase of its collections, now so cramped for proper means of storage and exposition as to lessen their attractiveness and value to students.

There should be no hesitation in the granting of as much money as may be needed to carry on the work of building at the highest attainable rate of speed. Delay and parsimony here would be the reverse of true economy. Time enough has elapsed since the project was undertaken and the use of the ground authorized to have completed the building, which is not yet even begun. It is to be hoped that the Board of Estimate will take prompt measures to hasten the time when the city shall be relieved of the reproach of having no library building nor any single library which can be compared with those of smaller or younger municipalities.

GENERAL NOTES.

Do chicken hawks kill chickens? Ex-Gov. Glick of Kansas says very emphatically that in his opinion they do not.

* * *

The Baltimore American claims to be the only daily newspaper "which has seen the light of three centuries." The first issue of the paper was in 1773.

* * *

Dr. W. E. Grimm of West Virginia, who went over on call to attend some smallpox patients in Cumberland County, Md., when no local physician could be obtained, is under arrest on the charge of practicing medicine in Maryland without that State's license.

* * *

The Board of Trustees of Washington and Lee University will probably take action at a meeting to be held in Lexington, Va., on Tuesday, 15th inst., looking to the filling of the vacancy in the office of President of that university caused by the lamented death of the Hon. William L. Wilson.

* * *

Every ship loading at New Orleans with mules or horses under British contracts for use in South Africa is being carefully watched to prevent the placing on board of infernal machines or other destructive instruments in behalf of the Boers' cause. The coal especially is subjected to careful scrutiny.

* * *

President Hardy of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College says there is not a boy in the institution who smokes cigarettes, and there are 400 students there. Six months ago more than half of them smoked, but he convinced them of the evil results, and they gave up the practice.

* * *

A public school principal in New Orleans says that the ability to decipher more or less obscure handwriting quickly and accurately is, in his opinion, one of the best possible tests of general intelligence. He uses it quite frequently in his school, without letting the pupil suspect what he is after.

* * *

Though storm and flood did their terribly destructive work in Galveston, Texas, only such a little while ago, The Galveston News shows in its special New Year's Day number that the undaunted citizens of the stricken town have done much toward restoring it to its former good condition. Especially for a Southern town is its rehabilitation already somewhat marvelous.

MAKING FUN OF THE CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit a regular reader a few words concerning your editorial of to-day charging ex-President Harrison with "making fun of the Constitution" in his article in The North American Review.

The article in question, so far from making light of the Constitution, is evidently prompted by the highest regard and reverence for it, and tends to produce the same feeling in the candid reader. Its very object is manifestly to defend and exalt the Constitution. True, the article does show the ridiculous extremes to which a disregard of the Constitution might be carried if certain theories concerning it were accepted as correct; but such a reductio ad absurdum is certainly a valid and allowable test to apply to such theories in a popular address or article. To use such a method in this case is not making fun of the Constitution, whatever its effect may be on the theories mentioned and their advocates.

As you will remember, the article in The Review goes on to say, concerning the law outlined as "possible" under the theories in question: "No one supposes that Congress will ever assemble in a law such shocking provisions." The extreme case is supposed in the article in order to show broadly and strikingly what might be done if the unlimited extra Constitutional power of Congress in our outlying possessions were asserted and accepted as beyond dispute. It is no answer to this to say that nobody has ever dreamed of asserting such unlimited power. The question is whether such power is not necessarily involved in the new doctrines which have been propounded, and whether such power may not be exercised if such doctrines are accepted as a part of our fundamental law.

Mr. Harrison's argument on this question has not been answered, and it seems to the present writer to be unanswerable.

Your picture of Mr. Harrison trembling with nervous excitement communicated to him from the "septic literature of anti-imperialism" is decidedly amusing in an article solemnly setting out to rebuke the making fun of anything or anybody in a discussion. The particular condition in which you describe him to be is also entertaining. The chief crime that used to be charged against him was his "coldness." Now, it seems, he has gone to the other extreme. This is blowing first cold and then hot, with a vengeance, on the part of his accusers. If he must be found guilty on one of the counts, it may be as well to let the colder charge stand. There may be some virtue, even in a cold thing—for instance, in this address of Mr. Harrison's. It has swept over the country like a clear, crisp, bracing Northwest wind, driving before it the fogs and vapors of imperialism that have so long benumbed the sensibilities and blinded the eyes of our people, and showing them the path of higher duty in the bright sunlight of liberty. T. V. V.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 4, 1901.

BEVERIDGE AND BRYAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed the letter of "Diogenes" in your paper of last Sunday and cannot allow its statements to go unchallenged. I have known Senator Beveridge for eighteen years, since he became a sophomore in college, and a more unfair comparison than that of your correspondent could not be made. His slur at "small Western colleges" is on a par with the rest of his letter. If there is one place in the country today where sound thinking and direct utterance are taught, it is in these same "small Western colleges." Evidently "Diogenes" does not know that the men who are leaders in his Eastern schools are almost without exception men who have learned to think in Western colleges. I have been much amused since I came East by attending your great political meetings and seeing your political leaders read their addresses from manuscripts. Such a thing would not be tolerated in the West, and this, by the way, illustrates the differences between your Eastern and your Western man. The manuscript of your Eastern speakers indicates the encyclopaedic origin of their speeches and information. The Western man talks facts, and is so full of them that he needs no manuscript to prompt him. That which has raised New York out of the rut of insufferable commonplaceness is the emigration here of Western men.

But the comparison between Bryan and Beveridge, or rather, the contrast. In the first place, Bryan, after leaving college, attempted to practice law and made a failure of it, but being a man with a voice, he went into politics, because that profession offered the best rewards for his gifts. Beveridge won his oratorical contests by the merit of his orations. There is nothing in his delivery to attract attention from the subject matter of his speech. His oratory is simply the earnest effort of a sound thinker to convince, and as you listen to him, you are impressed with the absolute sincerity of the man, and the truth of what he says.

Beveridge has always been a student, a man of thought, and since leaving college he has been a tireless worker, and most successful in the practice of law. When elected to the Senate he had built up a large and remunerative practice, and was retained in most of the important cases of his State. In striking contrast with Mr. Bryan, the great characteristic of Beveridge is his carefulness of utterance. He never talks at random as does Mr. Bryan. No matter how small the case or insignificant the occasion, Beveridge never appears without having made thorough preparation. The State Librarian of Indiana once said that Beveridge spent more time in the Law Library than any other two lawyers in the State. Beveridge makes it a point to know what he is talking about and no man has ever successfully contradicted his statements of fact. Beveridge is one of our best students of the Constitution. His address on "Constitutional Interpretation," delivered some years ago before the Bar Association at Pittsburg, is one of the most masterly that has ever been given, and I want to tell "Diogenes" now, that before Beveridge leaves the Senate he will be recognized as the greatest interpreter of the Constitution since Webster.

"Diogenes" wants men who think, and act, and accomplish. This is just what Beveridge is. In 1897 the Indiana State Republican Convention gathered in gloom and foreboding. The party leaders believed that they were beaten in advance. Beveridge was simply known as a brilliant young lawyer. In an address before the convention he struck a new note, and outlined the policy of expansion which has since become National. The party has found a new leader, and during the campaign which followed Beveridge spoke in every county of the State. It was admitted by all that the great Republican success in that State that Fall was due to his efforts. When the Legislature gathered Beveridge was without support and opposed by the machine; when the county officers over the State heard that he desired the Senatorship, nearly all of them, feeling that they owed their election to Beveridge's efforts, came down to the capital almost in a body. After that the Senatorship was not in doubt. That is what Mr. Beveridge accomplished in his thirty-sixth year.

Bryan is a pessimist, hampered by fear, by distrust of the people, and by the limitations of his own mind. Not being a student he does not know and cannot see, and he thinks that all others are in the same condition. But Beveridge is an optimist, confident of the future. A student of history and law, he knows what has been accomplished, recognizes the principles on which our progress is based, and sees a glorious future unfolding before us if we adhere to them. He trusts himself and the genius of the American people, and we who are finding opportunity limited by our development at home should be thankful that there is such a leader in the Senate, who believes in saving and making an opportunity for American young men wherever it can be found. One more contrast. At forty Mr. Bryan is a has-been; Beveridge has just begun.

GUY MORRISON WALKER.

New York, Jan. 4, 1901.

TABLOID JOURNALISM AND TIME-SAVERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not surprising that Mr. Alfred Harmsworth has run away from tabloid journalism in London to seek solace in a pastime which will impose on him the other extreme—for fishing cannot be enjoyed in tabloid form; fish are not progressive.

"The twentieth century will be a time-saver," he says. Brevity will be its motto in journalism. Well, there is brevity and brevity. He declares that he gives the news of this big, active world in his London paper in a space that requires only a sixty seconds' reading. But a few bare outlines of events referring one to several columns elsewhere, that may take up an hour or three, is not giving the news in sixty seconds. More than ten years ago Jules Simon, a noted Frenchman, in a speech at Paris, said: "The nations have now entered on a period of haste in commercial affairs. In the United States the people are always on the double-quick." And it was true, even then. Our insane asylums were only half full at that time, and were not so numerous as now, when they are overcrowded, 4,000 persons being in some State institutions. Larger ones must be built in the century for some of the overbusy men and women, victims of the wildcat pace which is now upon us. This pace has been introduced into our vaunted public schools. The children are so loaded down with lessons, impossible to be grasped, that they are too nervous to sleep quietly. At the Normal College the girls have fifteen minutes at each lesson, one following rapidly on the other. Flats having narrow, dark rooms, and thin walls that crash in a strong wind, and often without one, are built for the homes of the majority of the people of New York.

An editor of a city paper said, some time ago: "Our civilization is a chromo civilization." This editor was considered one of the ablest in Manhattan.

The skillful craftsman has disappeared, and we have the machine tender. Now comes Mr. Harmsworth with tabloid journalism. "The twentieth century must be a time-saver." It will boil down the wine of life "till the mere lees are left this vault to brag of." Mr. Harmsworth proposes to boil down literature—the works of the best writers—into a skeleton that will give the busy man, in a newspaper column two or three times a week, the substance of two hundred volumes a year to assimilate. In this delightful way the busy man can enjoy three or four fleshless and bloodless feasts every week without any waste of time, except while reading.

The old saying "There is no royal road to learning" will be blotted out by the benevolent assimilation process of Mr. Harmsworth—for what benevolence can be greater than that of employing a corps of literary experts to reduce the brains of genius to tabloid form, for the convenience and enlightenment of the busy man, thus giving him leisure to go to his club for the evening or to fishing by daylight? And what a blessed boon to the lazy reader, who "skips" three chapters of every four. Mr. Harmsworth gives not a thought to the poor authors. He does not ask if disemboweling in this summary style would be agreeable to them. Nor does he trouble himself to inquire if this skeleton literature would be satisfying even to the busy man.

If the twentieth century gives us tabloid journalism, why not tabloid eating, drinking, and wooing? The busy man, instead of going to a restaurant at noon, could carry all sorts of meats and vegetables in tabloid form in his pocket. He could bear about with him his whisky or cognac, while his employe, the workman, could exchange capsules of cocktails with his comrades without going to saloons. Women could discharge their cooks and enjoy a meal from their handbags, while devoting the day to an examination of Paris fashions.

And the busy or the nervous lover! He could boil down his sighs, groans, pleadings, &c., to a single sentence, short, but full of meaning—indeed, much more than Mr. Harmsworth's tabloid sixty-second news. And this brief but expressive sentence is ready-made to his hand or, rather, his lips. "Barkis is willin'" has become famous. We know he said no more in getting the hand and heart of a bride. Barkis used tabloid speech. Now, if it once became the custom—and why could not Mr. Harmsworth suggest boiling down lawmaking as well as literature?—what a time and nerve saver it would be! "Quibbs is willin'" would convey as much rapturous sweetness and light as the most eloquent and passionate declaration. Time and space are endless; but what of that? Let us busily bend our lives to saving both.

"Hitch your wagon to a star," Monsieur! Hitch your carry-all to a tabloid. DEL.

New York, Jan. 2, 1901.

REFORM IN PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This city has reformed with a vengeance. The old antiquated and superannuated blue laws passed in 1795, which for nearly a century have lain dormant and moulding with public contempt, have been resurrected and are now being enforced. One of these I ran up against in trying to get shaved on Sunday. To my surprise I found all the barber shops were closed and the employes out watching for violations of the law. These they report to the Law and Order Society for prosecution, the fine being usually $5 to $10.

Then the excise law is rigidly enforced, not a saloon is open, even hotels are not allowed to furnish guests with liquor in their rooms, or serve wine at dinner, and I am told that it is against the law for a citizen to treat a friend in his own house. This is what ex-President Harrison calls a government of unlimited or executive power, and un-American. Of course this insidious underwear of bigotry and Puritanical intolerance is a good thing for the Pennsylvania Railroad, for it produces a stampede among strangers for New York on Saturday. Thus the hotels on Sunday look as lonesome as a family graveyard on a hundred acre farm. Further efforts are now being made to include cigar and newspaper stands, and the next in line will be against dressing, washing, and arranging the toilet on Sunday.

These all require manual labor, which can be avoided by lying in bed or going to bed on Saturday night with your clothes on. All this piety appears to be on the surface, for when Monday comes the evidence of hypocrisy breaks through the salted films and the gambling resorts and poolrooms are wide open, and women of a certain class ply their calling on the public thoroughfare.

The municipality is Republican, with only two Democrats in each of the legislative bodies, and if a tithe of the stories are true, these Republican officials could give Tammany cards and spades and then beat them two to one at the game of spoils and public plunder.

Philadelphia is unquestionably an interesting city to visit, but a desirable place to get out of on Sunday by all those who regard personal liberty of any value.

A NEW YORKER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1901.

Plain Biblical Truth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the started Gospel campaign, Mr. Ernest C. Saunders points to the important confession of shortcomings of the Church in practicing the teachings of Christ. I agree with him, and believe that ought to be the first step to be taken.

But I also believe that there is another matter belonging to this first step, and that is confession of negligence in preaching the plain Biblical truth. If the extracts of sermons appearing in the daily papers are true, it seems to me that the old Gospel is, in too many cases, pressed in the shade, and preaching about political, social and literary matters is substituted in its place. The consequences are that the ordinary people, who constitute the great majority of the population, are growing more and more ignorant of the Bible teaching and sinking down in apathy, of which a deal of complaining was done lately in your valuable paper.

Self-reproaching, sin-burdened, afflicted souls—souls asking the most important of all questions—"What shall I do to be saved?"—these the minister of the Gospel should meet in some way by every sermon. If he does not, he is astray from his calling, and his sheep shall perish for want of proper advice, spiritual food and nursing. Is really a Church (the ministers included) not seeking the lost and not meeting the need of the burdened and afflicted entitled to bear the name of "the Church of Christ?"

If we now start the new century with a Gospel campaign, confessing our errors and shortcomings, and with the fixed resolution to open the Bible in the pulpit and give the people a full measure of Bible teaching, then we have reason to expect a much needed revival of spiritual interest and a deepening of Christian conviction and life.

If, on the other hand, the Bible teaching may seem to be exhausted, or for some reason not to give satisfaction, and consequently other themes deemed to be the demand of the day—then, by all means, give the preaching the fair name of "lectures," not of sermons.

GABRIEL FEDDE.

New York, Jan. 4, 1901.

Likes the Governor's Message.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When last Fall I read in your columns a letter from Dr. Lyman Abbott, in which he enthusiastically commented upon the many godlike qualities of the Republican nominee for Governor, I feared that the esteemed doctor had lost his balance, and had foolishly allowed his distinguished neighbor to so enchant and delude him that the otherwise well-balanced divine had quite lost his keen sense of reason and discrimination.

That Mr. Odell is a shrewd, clever, able politician nobody doubted; but that he was a statesman, a wise, conscientious, far-seeing scholar, nearly everybody doubted. Recent developments have proved that Dr. Abbott made no mistake. The Governor's message, if nothing else, almost proves the doctor's contention; it has the ring of true metal. The hand that penned that message is not the cunning hand of a selfish, scheming politician, and the heart and brain that prompted it define a man of unusual worth.

Gov. Roosevelt did not come up to my expectation—no, I cannot say that, for he did a little better than I at first thought, because I had not much confidence in a man who seemed to live on vanity and notoriety, and whose ambition led him to forget his early vows against bosses and in favor of independence in politics. Nevertheless, Gov. Roosevelt has made a record of which the people of our State may well be proud, yet he did not have quite the courage to seize the several opportunities offered to make his name immortal in State annals.

Gov. Odell begins his career in a manner at once encouraging and astonishing, and I am surprised and pleased beyond measure. Dr. Abbott, I take off my hat to you!

EUGENE V. BREWSTER.

Brooklyn, Jan. 3, 1901.

Orange County Governors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your esteemed paper of this date B. B. Odell, Sr., is quoted as saying that Gov. Odell is not the first of New York's Governors to come from Orange County, but that Gen. George Clinton, the last Colonial Governor and first Constitutional Governor of this State, was born in New Windsor, Orange County.

I should like to add that Orange County gave New York two other Governors famous for their ability—De Witt Clinton, who was born near what is now Little Britain, and William H. Seward, who was born in the little town of Florida, same county, in 1801, and lived there until he went to college.

My impression has always been that Gen. George Clinton, uncle of De Witt Clinton, was born in Ulster County.

PAUL CANFIELD.

Wurtsborough, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1901.

The Spitting Habit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from "H. A. C." in your paper of Jan. 4 in respect to the "spitting nuisance," which may be termed the spitting crime since this violation of decency has been made also a violation of law, describes what everybody sees who rides on the Sixth Avenue Elevated. Frequent violations of the law may be expected on the Second Avenue line; but it is chiefly on Sixth Avenue that the man who looks like a gentleman, but acts like a beast, is ever with us.

The remedy, however, is simple, although disagreeable to ladies and gentlemen, who would ordinarily prefer to overlook the offensive acts of their neighbors rather than complain. Let every gentleman who suffers from the spitting crime call the offender's attention to the sign forbidding it, or to the fact that the act is a crime; and let every lady who likewise suffers slowly rise from her seat and draw her skirts carefully about her feet, meanwhile transfixing the offender with a hard-boiled eye, and then reseat herself with equal care. Spitting will soon vanish before a public opinion which so indicates its resentment toward the outrage.

Some invertebrate citizens may doubt whether a "real lady" or "true gentleman" will do as I have suggested. Let such be reassured. I have seen it done by the genuine type, and can also testify to the effectiveness of the remedy. Have not we all a public duty, too, in this matter? What truer manhood and womanhood can there be than in helping to make our city clean and keep it so?

A. S. B.

New York, Jan. 4, 1901.

How to Treat Spitters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder that "H. A. C." had the courage to tell the story of his experience in a case of spitting by a fellow-passenger, as related in his letter of Jan. 4. Instead of weakly calling on others to abate the nuisance for him, "H. A. C." should take a hand himself. Then it will be in order to call for help. A gentleman known to me, whenever he finds himself sitting near a public spitter on public floors, makes a point of calling the offender's attention mildly but firmly to the public regulations. This treatment always proves effective. If more men were really men in courage to do their part in abating evils, both small and great, the beastly nuisance "H. A. C." weakly retreated from would show a rapid decline.

J. M. W.

New York, Jan. 4, 1901.

Kitchener's South African Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find in to-day's TIMES cable from London the following paragraph given as a part of Lord Kitchener's speech in Pretoria to a meeting of the burghers:

He asserted that it was imperative to clear the country of inhabitants and of food, because so long as food remained the commandoes would be able to continue in the field. He could not be responsible for stock unless it was brought in, adding that he hoped at the end of the war to be able to divide the remaining stock among the various sufferers.

Since the meeting, orders have been issued against burning farmhouses unless it should be proved that the actual inhabitants have committed misdeeds.

The first districts cleared under Lord Kitchener's plan were Jagersfontein and Fauresmith, whose inhabitants were laagered at Fauresmith.

This report, the cable adds, was let through by the censor, and is practically official. This is the reconcentrado system of Weyler, in its worst form—much worse than Weyler, because the climatic conditions at this time of year are worse than in Cuba during Weyler's reign.

Why is there not a cry of horror from the civilized world at such outrages against humanity? Why is the press, that went into spasms over Weyler, complacent toward the equal infamy of Kitchener? I speak as a Christian when I say that such work will call down the vengeance of God upon the perpetrators. As an American citizen, I answer the questions above by saying that our national conscience may be deadened by our own bloody and inhuman work in the Philippines.

When will this orgy of crime of the English-speaking peoples stop? Destiny and empire has a terrible bill in loss of honor, blood, and money.

JOHN J. ROONEY.

New York, Jan. 4, 1901.

A Plea for Common Honesty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our new Governor loudly proclaims that what we want here in New York to-day is "economy," and that is what he is going to give us. Now, it is nothing of the sort that we want, and how can we be so blind? What we want is common honesty, and nothing else, and it is the lack of that that has brought us to our present pass. Give us that, and "economy" will take care of itself.

EASTMAN JOHNSON.

New York, Jan. 3, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Proud Record.

"Speaking of progress," said the snail, "I traveled a mile last year."—Indianapolis Press.

Need Not Complain.

"Maud suffers so much with her eyes."

"Well, she need not complain. She would probably suffer a great deal more without them."—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Recognized the American.

Judge Hicks of Minneapolis, being in London, inquired his way of a policeman. "You're from Hamerica?" "Yes, Sir." "You can't 'ide the haccent."—Boston Christian Register.

No Use.

"You can always tell an Englishman," began the Britisher, boastfully.

"But it would only be a waste of breath," interrupted the Yankee, "because he thinks he knows it all."—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

Bound to Make Trouble.

First Waiter—That man over at the corner table is an awful kicker.

Second Waiter—Yes; he complained the other day because there were no pearls in his oysters.

First Waiter—And now he wants to know what we mean by removing the diamonds from his diamond-back terrapin.—Philadelphia Record.

The PSALM OF THE BELLS.

Millie W. Carpenter in Springfield Republican.

An artist wrought at his loved bell tones,
And his heart was burdened with care;
For song and laughter and sorrow's moans,
The rush of battle and dying groans,
All must find expression there;
The bells with their daily chime must tell
Of all that lies twixt heaven and hell.

The sigh of the weary for labor done,
The rush of the rain to meet the breeze,
The laughter of children out in the sun,
The midnight chant of the fasting nun,
Oh, but the bells they must tell of these;
The endless conflict of clashing souls
Shall be its psalm when the great sound rolls.

A baby laughed far up in the sky;
It was going back to its home with God;
And a maiden sobbed that she soon must lie—
'Tis the pitiless law Youth too may die—
With her sweet face covered under the sod:
For sorrows and joys akin like these
O bells! are you given your harmonies!

A sinner cursed at his feet the Love
Pleading with him with tears for its fall—
Storm around

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

THE GOVERNOR AND THE POLICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recommendation of Gov. Odell in his message that the present Board of Police Commissioners and the office of Chief of Police be abolished and a single-headed commission (which is certainly a misnomer) be substituted, the new Commissioner to act as Chief of Police, thereby placing the responsibility upon the shoulders of one individual, will no doubt receive the indorsement of every citizen who takes an interest in the good government of this city and entertains a hope for the betterment of the vice conditions that obtain at the present time. So much has been said and printed in the press relative to the "red light" district, the gambling and poolroom "protection" by the police, the maladministration of the District Attorney's office, and the looting of the city by Tammany Hall, that the public will grab with avidity anything that may be offered by the Legislature which, apparently, offers an amelioration of the conditions as they exist, without asking whether the new conditions would be an improvement on the old or not.

The recommendation of the Governor certainly bears the stamp of frankness and possesses the merit of being in line with the idea of abolishing a system that permitted vice to obtain the foothold in this city that it is reputed to have. However, before the new order of affairs goes into operation; indeed, before the Legislature takes any action on the recommendation, would it not be well for some one to examine and determine just exactly what the duties of the proposed Commissioner would be and the likelihood of finding a man to fill the bill to the satisfaction of the public?

To one who is not familiar with the details of the Police Department it might appear a simple matter to appoint a Commissioner to figure at the head of the seven thousand and odd men who make up the force of the metropolitan police, and let subordinates do the work of the office and the Commissioner draw the salary, but the rules that obtain in the department will not permit of any such condition. Let us, then, go over, in a general way, what the duties of the new officer will be when he takes office.

Every article that is purchased in the department, from a lead pencil to a patrol wagon, must be passed upon by him before purchase and inspected by him after purchase; the disbursements of the department, reaching into the millions every year, must receive his stamp of approval before a dollar can be paid out; the pension fund, which involves the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly, must receive his personal supervision, as he will be held responsible for its proper disbursement; his correspondence, nine-tenths of which will be marked "personal," will occupy a large portion of his time; all offenders on the force will have to be tried before him; he will be expected to visit the different stations occasionally to see that precinct and district officers perform their duty; he must go over the Inspectors' reports, examining them in detail, and be ready at any time to answer to the Mayor or Governor any questions relative to the conduct of the department, and incidentally any spare time he may have he can spend with his family.

If the term of office of the proposed Commissioner be not fixed by the Legislature, and will depend upon the incoming or outgoing of any political party, then demoralization of the force is sure to follow his appointment; every political leader in the city will be pulling wires in the interest of friends on the force, and in order to maintain his political friendships for the future, he will succumb to their blandishments, without a doubt. If he goes into office honestly intending to do his duty, and resists the attacks of politicians he will be politically damned. If, however, the tenure of office be set for a term of years and he follows the line as intended by the Governor in his recommendation, then he must be a man of strong intellect and will power and should have had a police training fitting him for the position of Chief, otherwise he will be imposed upon by his subordinates, and will be a figurehead held up to scorn by his men, and the public will be just as badly off as ever.

The concentration of the work of five men so that one man can perform the labor satisfactorily is as yet an untried experiment. It is a possibility, perhaps, but who can tell? Is it not much easier to corrupt one man than five? Is the fault really with a bi-partisan commission, or does it lie in the fact that the Mayor is powerless to remove the Commissioners he appoints, by a provision of the charter of New York?

Would it not be a more simple way out of the dilemma to restore to the Mayor the power of removal and hold him, the chief magistrate of the city, responsible for its condition; and if vice, in all its hideous forms, should prevail without any curtailment under his administration, then call on the Governor to exercise his power of removal.

D'NALRAG.

New York, Jan. 5, 1901.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PARTIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When in 1878 I became a citizen and was invited to join either one of the dominant parties I earnestly, as well as diligently, inquired of men who were active and high in the councils of these parties to point out clearly in what essentials both these parties differed from each other. But so crude and vague were the replies I got that I joined the Prohibition Party, as being at that time the only party which, to my mind, presented a clear and reasonable principle.

For the war of secession was past, and with it the State rights question, an essential question, in the main settled. Neither could the everlasting tariff question arise to the height of a principle, as the Democratic platforms were never burdened by free trade, and neither could a vacillating per cent. pendulum be fashioned into a political principle. One might be hailed even as a stanch Democrat and at the same time be a rabid protectionist, as, for instance, Congressman S. J. Randall. Thus I continued my research for a reasonable division line between the two great parties, having found in the single tax in the meanwhile a clear-cut and satisfactory political principle. I have hunted for this division line in books, newspapers, in political meetings, but found instead high-sounding phrases. You will, therefore, understand how much I was gratified at the attempted explanation of the principles of true Democracy "by Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt in your issue of Jan. 3.

Here at last was an honest endeavor by a distinguished and representative Democrat to explain his political creed, in contradistinction to so-called Democratic leaders who vouchsafe no further explanation than "I am a Democrat." Now, if Mr. Roosevelt will concede that there are good Republicans, who have also the people's welfare in view by fostering and agitating their so-called Republican principles, does there remain in his explanation a single clause out of which a basic principle could be construed?

To my mind, the differences between the so-called Democratic and Republican Parties of to-day consist in the simplest kind of quibbling and hair splitting. There is, however, an essential and historical difference between them, consisting of widely divergent principles. The Republican Party stands for centralization, the Democratic Party for decentralization. Of the principles of Jefferson, so often quoted in political meetings, I know one only which, to my mind, formulates a political creed—"I hold that the earth belongs in usufruct to the living." GEORGE BRUNSWICK.

New York, Jan. 4, 1901.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the close of every year many of us subject ourselves to rigid self-examination. It is not a comfortable ordeal, but it is necessary. Most of us are aware of our faults and shotcomings. Our conscience tells us when we err. It is to our credit that we are sorry for our sins of commission and of omission. None of us is so good that he has no need to turn over a new leaf. Our resolutions for 1901 should be kept. Our visit to the old homestead will strengthen our will power. What changes we have witnessed! Father gone since our last annual holiday; mother sad but full of hope; the old place can never be the same again. The wind moans through the trees, the voice of mirth and of laughter is hushed; the collie dog cries at night in the heart-rending way that only a collie can. His liquid eyes are full of grief and of sympathy. He knows his master is no more. The moon shines down upon the hillside, but its effulgence does not dispel the gloom of home. Only the eye of Providence penetrates the cloud of affliction; only the blessed assurance of immortality gives consolation.

There is a lesson in this. The better lives we live the better we shall be prepared to die, and the better we shall be able to bear the departure of those nearest and dearest to us. The more good we do to our fellowmen the more happiness we shall have here and the more hope of happiness hereafter. We all have opportunities to do good. We do not need to search for them; they are constantly in our path. Let us embrace them. If "Jim" did not return that five-dollar bill, be charitable. He will repay you later, and his explanation of the delay will make you sorry you judged him so harshly.

Much is not expected of those who have little. The rich have the greatest responsibility; they do good, but only a mere fraction of what they ought to do. Their efforts to improve the condition of their fellow-men are often misdirected. Free libraries are useful, but they are not absolutely necessary. A man with an empty stomach needs bread, not a book. Those who have no money to spare can yet be helpful to the less fortunate. Young man, do you see that aged woman trudging along with a bundle too heavy for her? She is weak. You are strong. Relieve her of her burden. She will bless you; the angels will smile on you. You will feel more of a man than ever you did before. By bearing her load you will lift yourself nearer God and nearer heaven. We cannot all be rich or great or powerful or learned, but we can all be helpful to one another in our respective spheres. May we act in 1901 so that self-examination of our record at the close of the year may cause us satisfaction and not remorse. RUS.

New York, Jan. 2, 1901.

TO CONQUER THE TAGALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to know something. I am little better than a common civilian, but cannot help thinking and theorizing, and I have been compelled to criticise the conduct of our forces in the Philippines. I want to find out whether I have been an idiot or the military managers have been idiots. The boot is on one foot or the other.

When Dewey captured Cavite and, with the aid of the Filipinos, shut the Spanish up in Manila, I began to take notice. I got hold of all the information possible about those islands, Luzon in particular. I knew something of the Malay character and apprehended trouble. I saw in Luzon many different peoples, all under the predominance of the vain, false, ambitious, and unscrupulous Tagals. It seemed to me that the Tagals were the point of attack, and that we should need all the help we could get, in the islands and outside.

I learned that the Tagals, fortunately for us, were hated by several of the most manly and warlike of the other tribes. I found that the enemies of the Tagals dwelt mostly to the northward in a country of hills and mountains. I believed that the northern ports were used by the Filipinos for the entry of their supplies. I expected as a matter of course that our first real operations against them would be based on a northern port and would be backed up by a stringent blockade of all the northern end of the island. It seemed to me that it would be advantageous to take our unacclimated men to the healthier places to begin their work, and that our task would be easier if we started it among people who were either friendly or could be made so. I thought we would make such a place as Aparri, for example, (supposing it to have a harbor suitable,) our first base, and that from there we should stretch southward, making allies as we advanced, and occupying each square mile permanently.

I supposed that we would treat the natives very kindly and respectfully, buying everything for cash and recognizing properties rights fully; that we would organize them on our side as we advanced; that we would accept and utilize any local Government that we found in operation, and especially that we should avoid interference with religions and local customs. I imagined that in every town we occupied our first object would be to enroll the fighting men under our colors, and that such native troops would be our dependence for information and for scouting. It seemed likely that such allies would be guilty of cruelty and would require constant watching and repression, but it was, to my mind, certain that the only way to fight the devil is with fire. I knew the Tagals to be very devilish, and I remembered that war is hell.

I supposed that we should make our forward movement with deliberation, keeping only a bare possession of Manila, and leaving the southern blockade loose to encourage the tendency of the Tagals to fall back into the low lands where they live. It occurred to me that it would be a short cut for us to build a good railroad from our northern base as we advanced.

It was a fine picture that I saw. The advancing wave of our forces, small and pure white when it first rolled up the northern beach, grew big and brown as it swept over the island, and the white crest became thinner and thinner as we spread our good men out in numerous native commands. Behind us we left everywhere native friends, glorying in their striped banner and in the distinction of our uniform. Before us the swarms of Tagals continually fell back into their own country, losing revenue and elbow room at each retrogression, and finally crowding on the food supplies. And we made the north end of the island our own, the need of the strict blockade would shift its locale; the northernmost vessels would be always changing station to the south end of the line, both on the east and west coasts, with the effect of constantly shutting up more of the Filipino ports of supply and steadily compressing them to the southward. The blockade, and the damp climate, and stealage, and loss in fights would diminish the number of their military rifles. Eventually they would be so packed and jammed in the south end of the island that we could use Manila itself as a base, and from the time we got a solid line across from Manila to the Pacific, the Tagals' sunset would be in sight.

Then they would have surrendered, and then only did it seem to be in order to go about the domination of the immense archipelago. I thought that when we were ready for that work, we should have a fine and sufficient force of Tagals to do it for us, thus obtaining an outlet for the natural brigands and the disappointed ambitions of the chiefs. This idea embraced the active co-operation of the navy in a swarm of active light-draught gunboats, able to run into the rivers and to land anywhere along the coast. I believed that the Tagals were smart enough to know that they did not really need harbors to land supplies in good weather, and that an efficient blockade required large numbers of small vessels commanded by active young Captains.

Now, we have done, or tried to do some of these things, but there has been no single thought-out plan. Have we done the best we could? Would not Miles have had some general plan and have worked it out by this time if he had been given command and a free hand? If we can judge by his pretty campaign in Porto Rico, when he landed at the right place and herded the Spaniards before him toward the San Juan corral, he would have had a plan in Luzon. What is the reason a soldier like Miles is kept in the background, anyhow?

Suppose that Dewey had been given all the little boats that he wanted, would he not have shut off the supplies of the enemy? As it was, the army had to get up a navy of its own, and it did a good job. It must have been humiliating to the navy to see those lubbers doing their own water work in such good style because the navy could not do it. If that fighting man, McCalla, had been put in charge of all that coast, he would have made it lively for the natives, for he is determined to have a scrap all the time. We have plenty of good brains in both services, but we have not used them.

Why did we not try to take advantage of the intense hatred of the natives for the rich orders of the Catholic Church? Why should we not have sent a private embassy to the General of the Jesuits, who is one of the greatest monarchs on earth, and have offered him the Church property in Luzon? We are going to take these lands away from the Dominicans, for they have betrayed their trust. We do not wish to rob the Church; we do not want the property. We wish you to take charge of the education of youth in the island, for you are respected by the people. The income from the lands will support your schools and lighten taxation."

I fancy that a way would have been found to accept the property, and that one stroke would have converted the mass of the native clergy from implacable enemies into friends. The Filipinos are not likely to give up as long as their priests tell them they are fighting in a holy war.

Perhaps I am the idiot in this matter, but maybe not. I am old enough to remember a war here at home that was a genuine one. Perhaps I learned a little in those days from experience. Of course there is no use in talking now, but shall a man never grumble at offenses because they are in the past? I have not had my money's worth. I have seen good American blood flow uselessly. I am paying big taxes yet for a job that should now be done. I am not satisfied. MANILA.

New York, Dec. 29, 1900.

LAND RIGHTS OF FILIPINOS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent editorial you confessed to being in the dark as to the reason of our difficulty in dealing with the Filipinos. I believe the difficulty to be that we have shown no disposition to secure for the Filipinos the objects they have at heart. It is very easy to discover what these objects are, because they have been stated repeatedly by the natives themselves. I do not refer to their desire for an independent government. A form of government is not an ultimate good; indeed, it is not a good in itself, but is merely an agency through which benefit can be secured and preserved. What the Filipino people really want is economic opportunity. In other words, they want the chance to acquire wealth. We shall generally find that where there is any prolonged political disturbance in a country the root difficulty is an economic one. For instance, in the recent outbreak in China the first Chinese to burn and kill were the boatmen on the Peiho River, who had been thrown out of work by the railroad built from Tien-Tsin to Peking.

The trouble in the Philippine Islands is likewise an economic one. Until we remedy this trouble we are likely either to be at war with the Filipino people or to have to hold them in subjection by a large military force. Specifically, their economic wishes are expressed in the rebel edicts of 1896, where they first demand the expulsion of the friars, and then the return of the lands, which the friars have appropriated, to the individual owners from whom the lands were taken, or, if they cannot now be found, to the municipalities. The expulsion of the friars is not the demand of religious intolerance. It is made by the natives, who are Catholics and who expect to continue Catholics. Their complaint is not against the religion of the friars, but against the robbery and tyranny of the friars which have prevented the Filipino people from keeping or from acquiring the wealth that naturally they should possess in such rich islands from the labor which they have already bestowed.

In brief, to restore order in the Philippine Islands, the United States has only to carry out the just demands of the Filipino people. Not necessarily in terms of Government, but in terms of what it was expected a free national government would secure—the expulsion of the friars and the restoration of their lands to the Filipino people. The treaty of Paris does not prevent it. The treaty does prevent confiscation of ecclesiastical land, but not the acquisition of ecclesiastical land by just processes—by condemnation and purchase.

If a commission were to promise guaranteed titles to those who could prove ownership, I believe much land would fall to the Government from lack of true ownership. Fifteen years ago the Church frustrated a proposition for a land registry office and Government titles given to those who could prove ownership. This is all the more important in the Philippine Islands, because, as in all Asiatic countries, the land must bear the burden of taxation. Our Government is in a very awkward position if it does not deal justly with the Filipinos. If we do not return the lands to the Filipino people, but permit the existence of an ecclesiastical or other landlord class, the land will not pay sufficient tax to support the Government. The United States Treasury then will have to make up the difference, and I think the American people will object to spending money for the benefit of those whose title to the land is at least questionable.

If the United States undertakes to secure revenue by our American method of a tariff, the cost of living will be very much increased in the Philippine Islands, and, consequently, the cost of labor. Indeed, since the American occupation, the price of labor has already advanced. The wealth of the Philippines can only be produced by cheap labor. A tariff, therefore, which increases the cost of labor would be suicidal to an agricultural country. Here is the dilemma, then. To leave the land in the hands of the present owners who are called robbers by the natives, will result in a deficit in taxation, which will have to be made up out of the United States Treasury. To impose a tariff on imports will increase the cost of labor to the point of extinction of agricultural pursuits. Our only escape from this dilemma is to deal justly—to give the people their lands.

America has artlessly taken over the insurrection which began in 1896 under Aguinaldo against Spanish authority, because Spanish authority sustained economic oppression at the hands of the friars. So far as the Filipinos are concerned in terms of bread and butter, which is at the basis of this whole question, the United States is no better than Spain, and we have done nothing to intimate that we propose in the future to remedy the great grievance that incited them five years ago to arms.

PERCY STICKNEY GRANT.

New York, Jan. 2, 1901.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

WORTHY OF MENTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After having enjoyed your editorial pages of New Year's Day with very great zest, I trust you will permit me to call attention to one more enterprise so peculiar to the nineteenth century and which so intimately concerns the prosperity of the masses as to deserve at least a passing notice. I refer to the total abstinence aspect of the temperance movement. This is often lost to sight among the more showy co-operative and political movements, so that the great gain in the number of total abstainers seldom receives comment. Doubtless there have been some such abstainers in existence from the times of the ancient Nazarites, but since art and commerce have so increased the cheapness and the accessibility of alcoholic drinks the abstainers have often been so few as rarely to be discovered. My venerated father was born in this State in 1800, and I have heard him say that when he was twenty years old apparently everybody within his range of vision drank more or less. Horace Greeley made a similar statement concerning the rural population of Vermont of about the same period. Of course, the greater the number of tipplers, the greater the number of resulting drunkards, with the usual financial results. Farms were mortgaged, estates ruined, families scattered, and lives sacrificed, and in the emphatic words of an early promoter of organized work in 1808, they seemed likely all "to become a community of drunkards."

The early steps of progress were slow. It was 1836 before there was any general adoption of the total abstinence pledge. More recently its use was largely promoted through the training of the children. Within about twenty years this has taken the form of a healthy movement, with the teaching of physiology and hygiene in the public schools, as required by law in all but two of the States and Territories of this country; the exceptions being those of Utah and Georgia. Sustained by this and by sturdy American common sense, vast numbers of women, of business men, and of workingmen, are practically total abstainers, whether they have formally taken the pledge or not. There is no census of their numbers here, but about ten years ago those best capable of judging estimated that there were at least seven millions. In Great Britain they are known to number more than that, while in neither country at the beginning of the century were there enough to be worth counting or estimating.

Now vast numbers of business men consider total abstinence an essential element of prosperity. They prefer level heads to make bargains properly, as well as to guard their money and personal effects from pickpockets and their homes from burglars. Railroads, fire companies, merchants, and many others often require total abstinence from their employes. Doctors and hospitals are even beginning to discard the drug in the treatment of their patients. Insurance companies often give better rates to total abstainers. Financiers are beginning to realize that a billion of dollars cannot be wasted out of the annual income of the country (even though the payment is supposed to come largely from the individual drinkers) without all sorts of interests suffering from it. And now that we have this movement set on a physiological and common-sense basis that bids fair to decide it upon its true merits, we think it may well be recognized as one of the most decided steps of progress in the great nineteenth century.

JULIA COLEMAN.

New York, Jan. 2, 1901.

W. C. T. U. MEMBER'S DEFENSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter from James A. Harvey in THE TIMES of Dec. 23 on the Woman's Christian Temperance Union gives so many mistaken and prejudicial statements in regard to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that one of its members asks THE TIMES in the interest of fair judgment to give space for a few words in regard to that organization and its work. I wish that I could produce letters that I have read in ordinary newspapers from the private soldier in regard to the canteen, its influence upon the younger soldiers, its absorption of the soldiers' wages often so much needed in their homes, and its general evil. These letters would at least show that there are two sides to the question.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been called the organized mother-heart of our Nation. It is surely natural that mothers should protest against Government sanction of even "light beers," which, as The Evening Post, one of our most conservative papers, says, "is often but a stimulus to the desire for more alcoholic drinks." But I have not time, and will not ask space now to discuss the canteen.

I would, however, ask all persons influenced by Mr. Harvey's statements or actuated by similar prejudices, to study the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The annual minutes of our own State would show an amount of practical philanthropic endeavor that would justify its name and existence, if no general temperance work were on record. I have known in one rural community several men and boys pledged and reformed through efforts of its members, young girls saved from vice, families suffering from the intemperance of their bread-winner clothed and fed, the sale of liquor stopped in the county fair, (an act which led directly to the present State law forbidding it on all fair grounds,) and many other helpful deeds, including the maintenance for some years of a free reading room.

In larger towns infinitely more has been done. In Chicago day nurseries, shelter for young girls, and many other modern charities, are in their hands. These women belong to different churches, and bring unsectarian effort to local charities and improvements, and in my experience as a member I have seen in its ranks a growth in personal Christian character and unselfish endeavor that must let it count as a vital uplifting force.

It is in its local work in no sense political; its National convention affirms its sympathy with the only party which denounces the saloon, that great source of wrong and crime and sorrow; that gloomy shadow over the home.

But no member is of necessity influenced in her political standing. The local work is now, as ever, practical, sympathetic, and followed from earnest Christian purpose.

So will any temperance worker who joins this organization find abundant opportunity for loving, helpful, Christian service in many fields. She will not be forced to any political action, nor be called upon to repudiate God's law of love, and appeal to man's law of force. These women live indeed for the time when His "law of love" shall dominate "man's law of force," for then a fairer day shall dawn.

A MEMBER OF THE W. C. T. U.

New York, Dec. 31, 1900.

THE CANTEEN SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to charges against the Women's Christian Temperance Union in a recent communication in THE NEW YORK TIMES, I desire to say that:

1. It is not true that the brewers and the Women's Christian Temperance Union have joined hands in opposing the canteen. The National Brewers' Association at their last convention indorsed the sale of beer in the post exchange as a temperance measure. As their object is to promote the beer industry, naturally they favor what promotes the sale of beer.

2. It is not true that the sale of beer in the army canteen prevents men in the camps or soldiers' homes from patronizing the places outside.

A visit to any of the saloons in proximity to the forts in the vicinity of New York will convince any fairminded reporter that, notwithstanding the canteens sell large quantities of beer, the outside places are well patronized by soldiers wearing the United States uniform.

For the result at soldiers' homes read the report of the committee of investigation appointed by the State Board of Charities to examine into the condition of affairs at the Soldiers' Home at Bath. There are fourteen saloons in Belfast Street, the approach to the home, all of which are patronized by the inmates.

3. It is true that the young soldier is more likely to learn to drink with the canteen in the midst of the camp, and that the use of beer and wines leads to stronger drinks. That the presence of the canteen, and the fact that beer is supplied with dinner to all the soldiers in some, at least, of the forts and camps on holidays, does make it hard for a man to be a total abstainer.

It is almost impossible for men who have formed the appetite for liquor to resist the temptation, when it is so constantly before them.

4. It is not true that the Women's Christian Temperance Union would take away from the men their reading room or place of recreation. All we ask is that the sale of beer and wines be prohibited in the interest of the men themselves. The reading and assembly room can, of course, be maintained.

5. It is true that army life is degenerating in its influence on the private soldier, and the presence of the canteen makes it more so.

With all the restraints of home life removed, the canteen adds to the demoralizing influence.

6. It is true that the Women's Christian Temperance Union is opposed to the sale of liquors in the army canteen. Its members have a right to their opinion. As many men will return from the army, with the appetite for liquor formed, the wives and mothers will be the sufferers.

A wrecked manhood, made so by the sanction of the Government will be the price paid because of the army canteen, and whether the Senate amendment to the House bill which permits the sale of beer passes or not, the Women's Christian Temperance Union will continue to stand opposed to the sale of beer or wine, and will stand for a clean soldiery protected from drink and impurity, and we call upon every one who believes in the highest type of manhood, uncorrupted by drink or impurity, to stand with us. A government like ours needs clean, strong, sober men, and it ought to use military discipline if necessary, to make and keep them so.

ELLA A. BOOLE,
President N. Y. State W. C. T. U.

Brooklyn, Jan. 3, 1901.

THE BELLEVUE SCANDAL.

A PLEA FOR THE NURSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this enlightened day, the dawn of the twentieth century, let us, before we sit in harsh judgments on the apparently cruel acts of others, be sure we are informed as to the facts on both sides of the case, so that we can be more fair in our judgments, before we convict, in our minds, those who have been accused of cruelty and, perhaps, of murder.

We are not so many centuries removed from the heathen's idea of the diseases of the body, considering them as "possessions of the devil," or for witchcraft, to be exorcised by burning at the stake of the one supposed to be the witch.

When we have people at large in our own land acknowledged to know nothing of the scientific study of the body or its diseases, not only asserting their rights to heal, but practicing their belief on our helpless victims of disease and of their faith. They boldly assert that there is no disease except in the mind. And yet we let these "faith cuists," or "healers," (?) cause the death of innocent people. Yet the "healer" (?) goes free. Can we be so ready to condemn possible mistakes of others who, at least did something to help suffering to the best of their ability?

In the case of the present agitation at Bellevue Hospital, according to our newspapers, the courts must have allowed the report of one newspaper man to counterbalance the testimony of all others, most of whom, from their experience, must have known more about the case in question than one not having that opportunity.

It has been the history of all reforms that literary exposure of wrongs has been the most effectual means, along with the stage, of bringing to light their existence and consequent remedy. For this we owe much to our newspapers and writers of novels on such subjects, as well as the freedom of the press.

But sometimes, from lack of correct information or a thorough understanding of the subject on which they desire to bring about the information, errors may be committed that lead to the condemnation of comparatively innocent persons.

Until very recent years the diseases of the mind (insanity) were not only almost entirely misunderstood by the people at large, but by the medical profession as well. And, although in the last half century much has been done in the way of improving the physical care of the insane, there remains yet a wide field for improvement in the difficult scientific treatment of this, most unfortunately, increasing disease, as a result of our modern social system.

While the medical profession, in a great degree, realizes the difficulties to be combated, the people have not been educated to a realization of either the methods of prevention or care of the nervous diseases that are wrecking the minds of so great a number of our citizens every year.

The way in which we live—the ambitions and struggles for money, position, and power, and their consequent strain on the nervous system—is too little understood, or it could in many cases be avoided in time to prevent that giving way called "nervous prostration," and finally insanity, unknown among savage peoples.

No one not having had personal experience in the handling of the insane can judge of the terrible care and responsibility imposed on those who are in such positions. And few outside of the medical profession can understand the importance of selecting as nurses to the insane men and women of the widest learning and experience, who possess unlimited patience and conscientiousness.

Certainly such men and women deserve to be paid in proportion to their capabilities, and the numbers required to handle the patients in a proper manner far exceed the number allowed by the present system.

The same applies to alcoholism. When the public can be brought to understand that persons suffering from alcoholism, hysteria, or more violent forms of nervous diseases, are alike not responsible for their actions, they will condemn alike the brutality of a policeman's beating of the unfortunate and the rough handling they may receive by the attendant. Because we are accustomed to the rough handling the police give to such unfortunates, we overlook in them what we judge in the nurse with severe condemnation. And the former is not only better paid, but does not meet the requirements asked of the average nurse in every way.

Could our newspapers hire men or women who understand these things from experience, and place them in the position of the nurse of the insane and alcoholic, they would be in a position to give to the public facts that might prove a benefit to this unfortunate class of people as well as to those who have their care.

When this is done the money will be forthcoming to employ a superior class of men and women to those now drawn to the work.

"ONE WITH EXPERIENCE."

New York, Jan. 4, 1901.

An Ex-Interne's Testimony.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If New Yorkers were not sensational we should not experience the periodical shocks that we receive from at intervals uncovering the sins of our neighbors. Why should we be surprised and horrified at revelations of police or other infamy or Bellevue revelations, except that we like the sensation? We know the conditions perfectly; we elect the men who will commit the sins, and then excite ourselves over developments. Has any one supposed that from Commissioner to scrubwoman—healers and heelers—one person in the Department of Charities looks upon the great buildings, the horde of attendants, the money outlay for the city poor and sick, as really for these wards of the city?

We know that the system is all for jobs in the different lines, and any man who was led to believe the whole system was planned and the money paid by the Board of Apportionment for the poor wrecks occupying these hospitals and almshouses, if he held a place in them, would receive a distinct shock, having been grounded in the belief the system was invented to provide him a job.

The medical organizations that hold the places are a ring that oust the former incumbent physicians and surgeons on the plea that they are college teachers, and the hospitals furnish schools for students, if college men are the visiting officers.

This was done by political influence, and the conditions show what part the patients take in the arrangement.

The students are instructed the college men attract, students whose fees fall to them, and leave nurses to do their duties.

The young house staff and the ambulance surgeon is this system in its flower, and the nurses copy their indifference.

The bluster of the medical staff that their duties have not been done by some one is an effort to find a scapegoat.

EX-INTERNE.

New York, Jan. 3, 1901.

LABOR AND PIETY.

THE CHURCH AND THE WORKINGMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 30th ult. "Workingman" has a communication which, because it voices a certain grievance of his class, merits careful consideration. He makes the following statements:

1. That thousands of workingmen and their wives are ceasing to attend church because they are convinced that the Church is no longer on the side of the working people and their interests and does not properly represent the teachings of Christ.

2. That the Church and her teachers are mainly against the working people in the fierce industrial battle now raging.

In regard to the statement that many working people are ceasing to attend church because of the supposed indifference of the Church to their welfare, there is no evidence to support it. Of late years, many people have ceased to attend church from various causes. The readjustment of religious ideas consequent upon the acceptation of the doctrine of evolution, coupled with the failure of many of the clergy to keep pace with the growing intelligence of their congregations; the modification of our theories of future punishment; the relaxation of the former strictness of Sabbath observance; the attractions of cheap literature, Sunday excursions, bicycles, golf, &c., have all had their influence in drawing away many from their old allegiance to the Church. Or these, doubtless, a due proportion are workingmen.

It is also probably true that a very few workingmen of intellectual and spiritual capacity to feel deeply the wrongs of their class and to appreciate the lofty teachings of Christ have believed that the Church had in her practice fallen short of these ideal precepts and have forsaken her services instead of trying to hold her to her faith. Their alienation and the occasion of it are most regrettable, but it should not be exaggerated. There are but few of such men either in or out of the Church or in the ranks of labor. It is but a small minority of the whole body of workingmen who are sufficiently interested in their class cause to exert themselves or make sacrifices to advance it. The real labor problem is to arouse, enthuse, and interest those who labor to think and work for their own interests. The majority of workingmen will not even leave their political parties to advance the interests of labor.

To say that "the Church and her clergy are no longer on the side of the working people" implies that at some past time this was the case, and that the Church and clergy have lately foresaken a former interest in the welfare of labor. This is directly contrary to all the facts. At no time in the past have the Church, her clergy, and laity been so deeply interested and so deeply concerned in all that appertains to the betterment of social conditions and the doing of justice to those who toil. This is not saying that the Church is doing her full duty nor that particular congregations and clergymen do not fail lamentably to appreciate the situation, but that the leaders and most representative men in the Church are conscientiously trying to find a solution to the pressing problems of labor is incontestable.

"Workingman" says that his class believes that the Church and her teachers are mainly against them in the fierce industrial battle now raging, and says ample reasons can be given for this belief. He gives but one supposed instance, a letter of Dr. Cuyler's objecting to Mr. Cutting's proposed plan for a municipal campaign. He adds that a religion that produces three such men as Dr. Muhlenberg, Phillips Brooks, and Father McGlynn cannot be effete. Now, in common fairness, why are not these last three as much entitled to be taken as representative of the attitude of the modern Church as Dr. Cuyler (supposing that Dr. Cuyler's letter really showed an antagonism to the cause of labor?) Do not workingmen allow themselves to be prejudiced by hasty conclusions from a few cases and statements, and ignore their many friends in the churches, and the many efforts that are made in the common cause by representatives of the Church? It would be invidious to name any among the great multitude of clergy and laity who are to-day in our city doing all that in them lies to better social conditions and solve social problems, and it seems not only ungracious but the worst possible policy for labor leaders to disregard all this and indulge in general denunciation of the Church and her workers because there may be among them some few who offend.

If any sincere and unprejudiced person will read the latest and most helpful works upon social science and note how many are written by ministers or laymen; will examine the current periodicals of the different denominations and note how much space and attention is given to social problems; will attend the services of really representative churches and note the careful consideration to all that relates to social welfare, and finally will make a list of all those who are thinking, working, writing, and speaking for juster conditions and more equitable distribution of wealth, and will note what proportion of these are of the clergy and the laity of the Church, he will satisfy himself that there is neither warrant nor justification for general denunciation of the Church by ill-advised labor leaders. Self-interest should prompt harmony and conciliation instead of recrimination, union and agreement instead of the stirring up of strife.

Take the question of all this discussion as an illustration in point. Mr. Cutting is at the head of the Citizens' Union, an organization for the one purpose of "securing the honest and efficient government of the City of New York." There is a class of citizens who believe in this object, but do not believe in municipal ownership of public utilities. There is another class who believe that we should have an honest and efficient city government and then have municipal ownership. The writer is of this class. There is a third class who believe we should have an honest and efficient city government and that the advocacy of municipal ownership will be a means to this end. Mr. Cutting and "Workingman" belong to this last class. These three classes are thus agreed on the necessity for honest and capable city government, but are not agreed as to other plans. Mr. Cutting says that the movement should declare for municipal ownership. This at once antagonizes those who do not believe in municipal ownership. Dr. Cuyler feels called upon to denounce Mr. Cutting for his announcement, and "Workingman" is stirred up to denounce Dr. Cuyler, the Church, and the "capitalistic press."

Is all this helpful to either cause? Does it advance the one immediate purpose of the Citizens' Union—an honest and efficient government of our city? Cannot workingmen see for themselves that the good government of the city is the first step to municipal ownership? Is it not self-evident that "boss" rule, partisan politics, and the spoils system must be gotten out of the road before we can make the first move to municipal socialism? Would it not have been better for Mr. Cutting, considering his position in the Citizens' Union, to have let others say whatever was necessary to reassure the workingmen in regard to the future of municipal ownership? "Workingman" has ability for strong and yet not discourteous statement. If he would employ this to promote harmony and understanding between the working people and the Church and between all of us who would better social conditions, would it not be infinitely better than to promote and prolong a misunderstanding founded on a complete misconception of the facts?

THOMAS CONYNGTON.

New York, Dec. 31, 1900.

THE REV. DR. CUYLER AND "WORKINGMAN."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the letters published by you, written by the above, it seems to me that the latter was very much more considerate to Dr. Cuyler than the preacher seems to appreciate.

Unfortunately, Dr. Cuyler seems to miss the point. If he will inquire among his workingmen friends, of whom he claims to have a great many, he will find that they are not satisfied with the mere prospect of turning one lot of men out and putting another lot in, and that the cry that taxes must be very radically reduced has very little attraction for them. They want to know not merely that new men are to be put in, and the rascals put out, but also who the new men are and, more important still, what they stand for. According to some men this may be very unwise, but whether it is or not, it is what the leaders of the workingmen are thinking about, of which fact any one can easily inform himself.

The talk of Dr. Cuyler and his friends is virtually this: "Hush, don't say anything about candidates!" "Turn the rascals out!" is the cry. "Leave the rest to us, and we will do what is right." But thinking men are not satisfied with that. They want to be assured that after reform, after the rascals are turned out, and that is necessary re-form-ation, there shall be progress, especially in the line of betterment of the conditions of life of the workingman; that is, the majority of the community who live on daily wages.

Not only are the wage earners bitterly complaining of the conditions under which the majority of them have to live, but Abram S. Hewitt has recently, in startling language, told the rich that if they do not do more for their less fortunate fellow-men they may have to face a revolution and anarchy. It is of little use to talk to plain people on abstract questions, especially to men who do not know where to-day's dinner or to-morrow's breakfast is coming from. But the other day a friend of mine, a young married man, with a wife and children to support, and one of the best of citizens, a skilled mechanic, told me he was about to start tramping over the country to secure work. Stone cutting and stone setting he could not secure in this city, where he is well known and an officer in a powerful labor union.

The majority of our plain people have got it pretty clearly into their heads that they produce the wealth and other men get it, and an appeal to these men to turn Tammany down must carry with it pretty substantial assurance that the so-called reform government will do all it humanly and legally can do to better their conditions, especially in the line of tenement houses, which includes the question of rapid transit to the suburbs, where a may might get a comfortable home at a moderate rental and plenty of air and sunlight for his wife and family.

CITIZENS' UNION.

New York, Jan. 4, 1901.

THE SUBSIDY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No more important subject is touched upon than the article in this week's issue of The Saturday Evening Post, entitled "The Merchant Marine," by the President of the International Navigation Company and of the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. He says:

Two important questions are before the country. First, What should the Government do to upbuild its merchant marine and foreign trade? Second, Why should it do it? The answer to the first question, in my judgment, is simple. A bill introduced by Senator Frye of Maine and Representative Payne has been reported favorably to both branches of Congress, and at this writing awaits action. The bill follows the lines recommended in several successive reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and has been indorsed, in general form, by the President of the United States, and in the last Republican National platform. This bill was first introduced nearly three years ago by a body of representative American shipbuilders, ship owners, legislators, admiralty lawyers, merchants and manufacturers, aided by the advice of the ablest counsel in questions of Constitutional and international law whom the committee could secure, the Hon. George F. Edmunds of Philadelphia. The committee, made up at the request of Senator Frye, was drawn from all sections of the country, and from both of the two great political parties. One of its most earnest advocates before Congress was the late Hon. Arthur Sewall of Bath, Me. In the preparation of the bill, these gentlemen have had the assistance of expert knowledge in all branches of the shipping industry. They have studied carefully the shipping systems employ

AT THE THEATRES

"Mrs. Dane's Defence" and Some Other New Plays—Ada Rehan and Viola Allen.

Amid the veriest riot of melodrama, of the most childish and pictorial sort, which has temporarily taken the place of horse-play farce as the chief theatrical staple, comes "Mrs. Dane's Defence," a play by Henry Arthur Jones, which has all the technical merit of a play by Pinero, and nearly as good an average of literary merit. To the student of modern drama it appeals strongly as a coherent, well-constructed piece of workmanship, in which the stale tricks of the playwright are avoided, and life is so well represented that one derives from the performance a perfect illusion. There are no "asides" or soliloquies, there are no curtain pictures, the time represented in each act is not measurably longer than the exact time required by the action. The characters are intelligible studies from life, with not more than justifiable exaggeration, not even that in most cases, though the complacency of the Canon, the frank malice of Mrs. Bulsom-Porter, and the quick surrender of the Detective may, for the sake of argument, be admitted to be concessions to dramatic effect.

The play deals with the effort of a woman who has sinned to reinstate herself in society and to marry a good young man by means of a series of daring lies, and it ends with her defeat and humiliation. Though one sympathizes with the woman, it is only because one is, after all, human, and she is to be pitied; but she is not glorified or held up to admiration any more than Hedda Gabler is or Nora Helmer. She is not a stage "adventuress," of course, and she is not set up for gallery boys to hiss at. Nor is the inevitable attitude of organized society against the fallen sister ridiculed or attacked in the play. Indeed, it is one of the few plays which uphold that attitude as just and fair. Sir Daniel Carteret lays down the law in a speech in Act. IV., just as Sir Kit Deering laid down the law in a speech in Act IV. of Mr. Jones's former play, "The Liars."

Mr. Richman does not deliver this speech, it seems to me, in the right key. He is, at once, too trivial and too cold. But he utters all the words Mr. Jones has written for him. Mr. Richman is notably good only in the examination scene. Miss Anglin, however, is competent and something more, in every scene. There is good acting by others in the cast at the Empire Theatre, too, by Miss Millward, Mr. Standing, Mr. Wheelock, and Miss Ethel Hornick, who, it seems, is still a member of Daniel Frohman's company, and has been temporarily transferred to the Empire.

With Viola Allen and Ada Rehan in town, each provided with a play full of showy pictures, and made up of the stuff that pleases the children and the unthinking; with showy "Janice Meredith" drawing big crowds at Wallack's and Mary Mannering, lovelier than ever, going on every night as its heroine; with Annie Russell still doing the innocuous and really charming "Royal Family," and Chauncey Olcott returning to wear the costume of 1812 and sing ballads, there is surely enough in town to satisfy the people for whom such good and true plays as "Mrs. Dane's Defence" are not written.

Miss Rehan, whose acting is full of variety, vitality, and charm, like Miss Crosman at the Savoy, impersonates a lady who in real life was, indeed, "a thing of naught," but, no matter; one who knew history only through those two plays would never guess that the lady was not admirable.

The devices of melodrama predominate in the new plays at the Knickerbocker Theatre and the Theatre Republic, though Mr. Kester's piece in which Miss Rehan is the star has the saving grace of humor. Its comic scenes are indisputably amusing and are well done. On the other hand, the piece founded on Crawford's novel, "In the Palace of the King," by Lorimer Stoddard, is well acted in every part, which is more than can be said of "Sweet Nell of Old Drury." The equipment of Miss Rehan is vastly superior to that of Miss Allen, who carries her Glory Quayle manner, which was simply an exaggeration of her "Under the Red Robe" manner, through all the scenes of her new play and is rarely in repose.

But Miss Allen has good support from actors as capable as Eben Plympton, who can lend to melodrama its appropriate tone and yet seem reasonable; Edgar Davenport, Clarence Handyside, Robert Haines, a comely actor for young lovers, and Marcia Van Dresser, who only needs to acquire a larger knowledge and mastery of the art of speech.

Miss Rehan gains much this time in popular support because she has been so long out of the public mind and eye that her appearance and acting have something of the charm of novelty. A dramatic artist kept in New York all the season every year and always acting principal parts in one playhouse labors under a great disadvantage here in this fickle era. Our public soon gets tired of its favorites. Miss Rehan was before it too long in her old guise of leading lady in a stock company. Now, after an absence of nearly two years, her return is welcomed with vehemence.

One of the obstacles to the establishment of the London system of "actor-management" in New York is this fickleness, this lack of loyalty to its favorites, that distinguishes our playgoing public. It is perhaps an indication of the juvenility of the taste of the people, but it cannot be cured, it seems. Perhaps it is not an unmixed evil. The field is large, and there is more money and more fame for the successful actor now than there ever was before.

The first week of the year was a busy week in New York theatricals, but only the advent of "Mrs. Dane's Defence," which has merit far beyond the ordinary, made it memorable. Mr. Willard's return was cordially welcomed, and his acting in "David Garrick" and "The Professor's Love Story" did not lack appreciation. A new burletta, "The Burgomaster," has been proclaimed the successor to "1492," which ran some thousands of nights, I believe. Nothing in the reception to the new piece at the Manhattan Theatre every night indicates that it will not run quite as long. Fun and melody and pretty pictures make up the entertainment, and that sort of thing satisfies many thousands.

Moreover, "Quo Vadis" has come to town, with a cast which includes Wilton Lackaye as the Arbiter of Elegance, Aubrey Boucicault as the love smitten young Pagan, and Elita Proctor Otis as the Empress. The pictures with which this drama of Pagan glory and debauchery, Christian persecution, and the saving power of pure love is set on the big stage of the Academy are all new and were painted in London, though that does not make them better. They are good pictures, though.

The return of Chauncey Olcott is always one of the great theatrical incidents of the year. There are probably as many worthy folks who never go to the theatre except to see Olcott down the villain and to hear him sing "The Pretty Colleen and Her Milking Pail," as there are folks who ignore all actors except Joseph Jefferson. He will have a prodigious welcome to-morrow night, and here's hoping his new play, "Garrett O'Magh," will be up to the mark.

An agreeable incident of the week will be the return of Edna May, while Willard will act Dickens's Tom Pinch and Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon will produce a new play.

E. A. D.

AT THE VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

Continuous vaudeville is flourishing and few unfamiliar names are found among this week's contributors. At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre vaudeville, devoid of dramatic trimmings, will be offered, the leaders being the Nesuky troupe of Russian dancers and John Kernell, the Irish comedian in a new monologue act. Among the others are the Finneys, natatorial experts from London; Al Leech and the Three Rosebuds, in Joe Hart's skit, "Examination Day at School"; Press Eldridge, Olympia Quartet, singing four; Caswell and Arnold, novel acrobatics, and Falke and Semon, musical comiques.

Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre presents the Four Cohans, who will bid farewell to vaudeville after this week in New York, and hereafter will tour the country as stars of their own farce comedy company in "The Governor's Son." Papinta, the myriad dancer, and Jean Marcel's bas-reliefs and art reproductions will continue, while other notable specialties are: Lillian Burkhart, in the first production in this city of "Captain Suzanne"; Charles R. Sweet, the musical burglar; Carroll Johnson, the minstrel; Yorke and Adams, the two Hebrews; Ethel Levey, Zeno, Carl & Zeno, Hawaiian Queens, Johnny Johns, and a dozen more features. At Proctor's Palace John W. Albaugh, Jr., and his company in "Trenton, '76"; Desbosq, an equestrienne; Charley Grapewine and Anna Chance in the sketch "Above the Limit"; Sager Midgley and Gertie Carlisle, John Wilson and Bertha Waring, and many others make up a most attractive programme. At Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre Marie Wainwright will make her first and only Harlem appearance and will be seen in "Lady Di's Escapade"; Staley and Birbeck, the musical blacksmiths, in their transformation act, are also prominent in the bill. Others are: Three Mascagnos, a European acrobatic novelty; Review Comedy Four, singing comedians; Johnnie Carroll, a favorite entertainer; Linton and McIntyre in "The Doctor's Patience"; McCale and Daniels, the Irish knockabouts, and Gaspard Brothers, Mexican axe jugglers.

Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood, the contralto, will return to Keith's on Monday, after an exceedingly successful tour of the Keith circuit. In Boston, specially, where she is well known as a concert and oratorio singer, she drew fashionable and critical audiences. James Thornton, the monologue artist, will be in the bill, as well as Grant and Norton, John E. Camp, and Frances Keppler, the dainty dancer. The Todd Judge family and the three Fidardys will provide some remarkable acrobatic work, and a feature will be made of Tschernoff's dogs, which are regarded as the most wonderful animal performers in the world.

Loie Fuller enters upon the second week of her engagement to-morrow night at Koster & Bial's. She will supplant her new effects, "The Dance of Heaven," "The Fire Dance," "The White Rose Dance," and "The Dance of the Lily," with a new terpsichorean brilliancy never before offered anywhere. Blockson and Burns, Annie Hart, Irving Jones, Casey and Le Claire, Irish comedians; Edward Reynard, ventriloquist; Gus Williams, Fields and Ward, Milton and Dollie Nobles, Willet and Thorne Company in "The Up-Town Flat," Violet Friend, the Westons, and Irene Hammersley, are included in the new olio, commencing Monday afternoon.

There will be an abundance of good vaudeville at Hurtig & Seamon's. Joe Hart and Carrie De Mar will offer their original vaudeville skit entitled "The Quiet Mr. Guy." Etta Butler will give her excellent imper sations of celebrated stage favorites, while Streator's Zouaves, seventeen in number, will show some highly interesting manoeuvres and military drills, and Smith and Campbell, black and white faced comedians; Dixon, Bowers, and Dixon, in their grotesque comedy act; Henry C. Stanley, assisted by Doris Wilson, in their musical comedy, "Before the Ball"; McBride and Goodrich, in Irish songs and dances, and the Brothers Gloss will be other features.

At Huber's Museum Manager Huber announces a troupe of trained dogs that will be seen here for the first time, and are known as Prof. Miett's Educated Canines. Leah May, a giantess, 7 feet 4 inches in height, is another new feature; Yucca, the strong woman; Signor Farretti's troupe of trained rats, J. Paige, the clay modeler; the Le Roys, clawhammer and wire-haired couple; M. Barriel and his mysterious cabinet, and Allen's Punch and Judy also are billed. In the theatre there will be a new departure, in the production of a farce comedy, entitled "Troubles of My Own."

THIS WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

The only brand-new plays ready for the New York stage to-morrow night are the musical comedy, "The Girl from Up There," with Edna May in the leading rôle, at the Herald Square Theatre, and Chauncey Olcott, who will begin his annual engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in the new romantic Irish comedy called "Garrett O'Magh," by Augustus Pitou. Mr. E. S. Willard will present "Tom Pinch" at the Garden Theatre every evening this week, and in response to many requests will repeat "David Garrick" at the Wednesday and Saturday matinées. On Tuesday evening at the Madison Square Theatre Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon will present Madeline Lucette Ryley's comedy entitled "My Lady Dainty."

It is almost an assured fact that no other piece than "Mrs. Dane's Defense" will be required while the Empire Stock Company is at the Empire. The fitness of Miss Allen and the principal members of her company for their parts "In the Palace of the King" is among the elements which go to make this play at the Theatre Republic interesting and entertaining. Clean in its fun and melodious in its music is "The Burgomaster" at the Manhattan Theatre. At the Lyceum "A Royal Family" holds in high favor, where it is given nightly in the manner of its original showing five months ago. William H. Crane, with his original "David Harum," is well on his way toward the two hundredth performance of the play. The performances of the "Gay Lord Quex," which will be given at the Criterion Theatre this week, are the last opportunities which New York theatregoers will have of seeing John Hare. Owen Hall and Leslie Stewart's musical comedy "Florodora" proved so thoroughly popular during the holidays that the management at the Casino was compelled to place extra chairs back of the orchestra and on the buffet floor to supply the demand. The play will undoubtedly continue up to March, and all report of another musical comedy taking its place in the near future is absolutely without foundation. The success of "Fiddle-dee-dee," with the interpolated burlesques of "The Gay Lord Quex" and "A Royal Family," has been so marked that Weber & Fields have for the time ceased to consider burlesquing anything else. Though at the height of her popularity and still crowding the Savoy Theatre, it is announced that Miss Henrietta Crosman, in "Mistress Nell," will begin the last three weeks of her engagement to-morrow night. The one hundredth performance has already been reached. "A Royal Rogue" will last two weeks longer at the Broadway, and until the end of his term Jefferson De Angelis will no doubt retain his vogue with people who like musical comedy. Stanislaus Stange's dramatization of "Quo Vadis" at the Academy of Music has met with substantial success.

The third week of Marie Dressler and her comedians in "Miss Prinnt," at the Victoria Theatre, will introduce for the first time in the third act a thirty-minute comic opera entitled "The Village Beauty." "Aristocracy," by Bronson Howard, will be the revival by the Donnelly Stock Company, at the Murray Hill Theatre, and another "Quo Vadis" play will be offered by the stock company at the American Theatre. The Royal Lilliputians in their farce entitled "The Merry Tramps," will be at the Metropolis Theatre this week, and the spectacular play called "Down Mobile" will be offered at the Third Avenue Theatre. Louis Mann and Clara Lipman return to this city after many months' absence with their comedy "All on Account of Eliza," which will be offered at the Grand Opera House. The Dewey Theatre will have for its attraction the Utoplan Burlesquers. The success of the pantomime "Humpty-Dumpty" at the Eden Musée has been so great that it will be continued another week. Moving pictures are shown hourly, and they include many humorous subjects as well as tales of mystery. The afternoon and evening concerts continue to please, and the wax groups are at their best. In view of the success which Blumenthal & Kadelburg's comedy, "Die Strengen Herren," ("Strict People,") scored at the Irving Place Theatre, Manager Conried has decided to continue it until further notice. The second of Manager Conried's "Lectures on German Poets and Their Language" will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Irving Place Theatre, the subject for this lecture being "Goethe's Life and His Poems."

Mary Mannering, in one of the most popular plays on Broadway, "Janice Meredith," enters upon the fourth week of her engagement, and Miss Ada Rehan, with "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," bids fair to furnish the most entertaining comedy-drama seen at the Knickerbocker Theatre in some time. "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" has settled down at Daly's for an indefinite run, and Peter F. Dailey in "Hodge, Podge & Co.," the musical farce, returns to fill a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House. "The Giddy Throng," with a long vaudeville programme, continues the attraction at the New York Theatre. May Irwin, with "Madge Smith, Attorney," will terminate her engagement Jan. 12 at the Bijou Theatre.

ART AND ARTISTS.

Whenever a picture is sold in this city for more than $20,000 much comment follows. One hundred thousand dollars is a good deal more than $20,000, but even that price, said to have been paid by William C. Whitney for Van Dyck's portrait of the Vicomte de Grandisson, is by no means remarkable for an undoubted masterpiece by a great painter. Van Dyck's portrait of the Marquise de Spinola was sold for $100,000, and his equestrian portrait of King Charles I. of England—as to the merits of which work opinions differ—was bought by the British Government for the National Gallery for £17,500.

The sum given by the National Gallery for a portrait of an Italian nobleman by Moroni was £18,300. The same institution secured the "Madonna degli Ansidei," by Raphael, for £70,000. Alphonse de Rothschild paid 600,000f. for the picture by Raphael—known as the "Portrait of Cesare Borgia"—which formerly belonged to Prince Borghese; one of the Guinnesses gave $240,000 for two works by Rembrandt; $90,000 was paid by the Louvre for Murillo's "Assumption," and the Museum of Berlin was glad to obtain a portrait by Albrecht Dürer for $90,000.

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An exhibition of pastels of "Paris Types" by Everett Shinn is to be opened on Jan. 15 at the galleries of Boussod, Valadon & Co. An exhibition of portraits by Prince Troubetskoy will follow it, but the date for the opening of the latter show has not yet been fixed.

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Few of the people who admire the productions of the Rookwood Pottery at Cincinnati are aware that the founder of that industry was Mrs. Bellamy Storer, wife of the United States Minister to Spain. At her home in Cincinnati Mrs. Storer had a private pottery of her own, and she is familiar with all the technical details of the art, from molding to decoration. She has made numerous discoveries of glazes, and has produced large vases that are regarded as among the most successful ever made in this country.

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Daniel C. French is engaged on a life-sized statue of Gen. James Anderson, which is to be presented by Andrew Carnegie to the City of Allegheny, Penn. It will probably be put up in Central Park, Allegheny. Mr. French expects to complete the work next month.

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A movement has been initiated at Swarthmore, Penn., to erect a statue there to the memory of Sir Benjamin West, who was a native of the place.

***

It is almost a liberal education in applied art to make an inspection of the Fifth Avenue shops at the present time. Never before have such a large number of extraordinarily valuable and interesting objects been imported by the dealers. Almost every period and style of art work is represented, from old Roman stone carvings, Florentine cassone, and Venetian textiles to the blankets made by the Navajo Indians and modern Russian enamels. Some of the objects shown are finer than can be seen in any museum in this country, and, their prices being commensurate with their rarity, they form a remarkable indication of the present era of prosperity.

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It is probable that Lady Curzon of Kedleston, whose artistic taste is well known, has prompted her husband, the Viceroy of India, to take the steps he has just initiated looking to the preservation of the ancient monuments of India. It is expected that a bill with this purpose will be passed at the session, just about to begin, of the Legislative Council, and Lord Curzon has already earnestly requested Government officials and others to refrain from purchasing curios taken from old temples, which curios are now being hawked about Northern Hindustan in large numbers.

The man of all others who has been most energetic in trying to save whatever is possible of the ancient art of India from destruction is J. Lockwood Kipling, father of Rudyard Kipling and curator of the great Central Museum at Lahore. It is Mr. Kipling who is described in the first chapter of his son's new novel, "Kim," and who supplied the bas-reliefs from which some of the illustrations to that novel have been taken.

***

In the studio of William Couper, at 207 East Seventeenth Street, is the clay model for what will be one of the largest pieces of bronze casting in this country. It is the figure of an angel, modeled in very high relief, intended for the exterior of a granite tower erected on private grounds at Methuen, Penn. There is only one chamber in the tower, and this chamber contains a bronze group of Christ and a child. The owner of this strange structure asked Mr. Couper to design a figure for the exterior which should be in keeping with and bear out the idea conveyed by the group inside.

The figure of the angel is 14 feet long from the foot to the tip of the wing. Two and one-half tons of material were used up in the modeling. The work is to be cast by Bureau Brothers of Philadelphia. The model has only just been completed, and was shown to a number of Mr. Couper's friends yesterday.

***

There are all sorts of reasons why a photograph is never true to life, but one of them is usually overlooked by every one except artists. A painter who is engaged on the heartbreaking task of producing a large portrait of a person, whom he never saw, from a number of photographs, explained this a few days ago.

"Look at those prints," he said, "and measure the heads carefully. You will find that none of the measurements agree. The reason is that when a print is mounted it depends on wether the paper is rolled from side to side, from top to bottom, or diagonally, as to how the face will come out. If the roller is moved from side to side the face will be too broad; if from top to bottom, it will be too long; and if diagonally, it will be a monstrosity. In any case it will not be right."

***

The facilities for thorough instruction in all branches of art work are quickly increasing in this city. A short time ago it was announced that a school for die-cutting was to be started by the Academy of Design, and now comes the announcement that a class in architecture is to be opened this month by the Art Students' League. The intention is not to supply a knowledge of architecture from the builders' point of view, but from the artist's. A thorough knowledge of the history and various styles of architecture and ornament; a training which will enable the student to draw correctly any architectural form and to apply ornament and decoration, are the objects in view.

The promoters of the new class declare that it will be found useful by illustrators, who desire to escape anarchronisms in their setting to scenes from various periods. They also say: "Among the architects the need of such a class has been much felt, as they found that work which they would naturally turn over to the sculptors and painters had to be done under their own direction by architectural workmen who, though not wholly successful, did at least have a knowledge of what the particular type of architecture or architectural space required."

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In the Art Gallery of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, there has just been placed on exhibition a collection of "color studies of ancient and mediaeval works of art," by Joseph Lindon Smith. The collection will be on view until the end of the month.

It was Mr. Smith who several years ago, together with Edward Robinson of the Boston Museum, made a number of experiments regarding the application of color to sculpture, which attracted wide notice. No American artist has traveled more widely than has Mr. Smith, and the results of many journeys are now before the public in the exhibition in Brooklyn. He has made a large number of careful studies of Egyptian, Greek, and Italian sculpture, architecture, and painting, reproducing the color of the originals with fidelity. His subjects range from the bas-relief of Rameses II. at Abu-Simbel to copies of portions of frescoes by Benozzo Gozzoli and Ghirlandajo. There are also a few subject and landscape paintings. Mr. Smith's work is in both oil and water color.

AMONG MUSICIANS

Wagner and "Der Fliegende Holländer"—The Sources of the Story.

The revival of Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer" at the Metropolitan Opera House on Wednesday night fell on the fifty-eighth anniversary of the first performance of the opera in Dresden on Jan. 2, 1843. Although it is true that this work begins to sound antiquated because of the naïveté of its music, it must nevertheless continue to have a deep historical interest for the student of Wagner. At any rate this seems a fitting time to review the creation of this unique art product, the starting point of the career of the future maker of music dramas. The work was written at Meudon, near Paris, in the Spring of 1841. All except the overture was completed in seven weeks. In "The Flying Dutchman" the poetic ability of the master was first exhibited. He ceased to be a mere librettowriter and became a dramatic poet. His version of the famous old legend is a lovely one, and much of its increased beauty is the product of his own genius. It was, as he himself said in the oft-quoted "Communication," the "first folk-poem that forced its way into my heart, and called on me as man and artist to point its meaning, and mold it in a work of art."

It was while in Riga that he made his first acquaintance with the story. "Heine takes occasion to relate it," he says, "in speaking of the representation of a play founded thereon, which he had witnessed—as I believe—at Amsterdam. This subject fascinated me, and made an indelible impression upon my fancy; still it did not as yet acquire the force needful for its rebirth within me." The story of Heine was in "The Memoirs of Herr Schnabelewopski." It is not certain whose play it was that Heine meant. Francis Hueffer in his "Richard Wagner" expresses the belief that the play was that of Fitzball, which was running at the Adelphi Theatre in 1827, when Heine visited London. Mr. Hueffer bases his argument largely on the fact that two features of Fitzball's play, both additions to the old legend, are mentioned by Heine as appearing in the drama which he saw. These are the picture of the Dutchman on the wall of Daland's house, and the taking of a wife by the wandering seaman.

Mr. Hueffer adds: "Here, however, his indebtedness ends. Fitzball knows nothing of the beautiful idea of woman's redeeming love. According to him the Flying Dutchman is the ally of a monster of the deep, seeking for victims. Wagner, further developing Heine's idea, has made the hero himself to symbolize that feeling of unrest and ceaseless struggle which finds its solution in death and forgetfulness alone. The gap in Heine's story he has filled up by an interview of Senta with Eric, her discarded lover, which the Dutchman mistakes for a breach of faith on the part of his wife, till Senta's voluntary death dispels his suspicion." It should be noted that Mr. W. Ashton Ellis, whose translation of Wagner's prose works has been so often quoted, wrote a paper to disprove the theory of Mr. Hueffer as to the play having been Fitzball's. The matter, after all, is not one of great importance. Wagner got his materials from Heine's book, which contained a version of a very old legend, and, in making the text of his lyric drama, he altered and improved that material as Mr. Hueffer has indicated.

The late Mr. John P. Jackson, formerly musical editor of The New York World, in the admirable introduction to his translation of the text of this opera, at one time used at the Metropolitan Opera House, says that the Fitzball play was founded on a version of the legend printed in Blackwood's Magazine in May, 1821. That version runs thus: "She was an Amsterdam vessel and sailed from port seventy years go. Her master's name was Van der Decken. He was a stanch seaman, and would have his own way in spite of the devil. For all that, never a sailor under him had reason to complain; though how it is on board with them nobody knows. The story is this, that in doubling the Cape they were a long day trying to weather the Table Bay. However, the wind headed them, and went against them more and more, and Van der Decken walked the deck, swearing at the wind. Just after sunset a vessel spoke him, asking him if he did not mean to go into the bay that night. Van der Decken replied, 'May I be eternally damned if I do, though I should beat about here till the day of judgment.' And to be sure, he never did go into that bay, for it is believed that he continues to beat about in these seas still, and will do so long enough. This vessel is never seen but with foul weather along with her."

This is practically the original story of the "Flying Dutchman." It is no new tale, but like nearly all myths a development. In the literature of Greece we find the wanderer in the person of Ulysses, yearning for hearth and home and the joys of domestic love. In the early period of Christianity the myth entered and gave us the gloomy figure of the Wandering Jew, accursed and hopeless of all save the end in oblivion. With the Dutch the legend in the Middle Ages was easily transferred to their own favorite element, the sea, whereon at that time they were among the most daring and skilful. The struggle of the Dutchman against contending winds and waves typified their own battles with the powers of old ocean, and their determination to conquer at all hazards.

Later writers than those of the dark ages endeavored to give this legend an end. In its original form it stands suspended with the Dutchman, a creature without hope. Capt. Marryatt, in his "Phantom Ship," releases the wanderer from his ceaseless journeyings by means of an amulet, or religious charm. Sir Walter Scott's version of the tale—wherever he found it—is a curiously poor one. According to him, the vessel was laden with precious metal. A murder was committed on board, and as a punishment for it a plague fell upon the crew. No port would permit the ship to enter, and it was doomed to float about aimlessly forever. There is no poetry and a total absence of the personal tragedy in that version. The idea of the salvation of the wanderer through the self-sacrificing love of woman, an idea to be found in literatures much older than this, was introduced into the story before Heine saw the play of which he wrote. It is quite possible that Heine never saw such a play, yet the fact remains that in the Fitzball drama the Dutchman did take a wife, only, however, to make an offering of her to a sea monster—a grotesque and utterly unpoetical idea.

Wagner got his beautiful ending from Heine. Mr. Hueffer has taken the trouble to retail the story as told in "The Memoirs of Herr von Schnabelewopski." The sentence of Van der Decken is that he shall wander till doomsday unless he shall be released by a woman faithful unto death. The Devil does not believe in the existence of women of that sort, and therefore allows the wanderer to go ashore once every seven years to see if he can find such a one. [How was it that the Devil was so often mistaken about women?] He meets with failure after failure, till finally he falls in with a Scotch merchant, whose daughter has already learned his story and formed a romantic attachment for him. She has his picture in her room, and when her father, having accepted the Dutchman's offer for her hand, brings him home, she at once recognizes him and determines to sacrifice herself to save him. Just at this point Herr von Schnabelewopski is called away for a short time, and when he returns he sees the Dutchman about to sail away without his wife. He loves her and would save her from his fate. But she, true to her vow, ascends a high rock, whence she throws herself into the sea. The spell is broken and the united lovers enter eternal rest. The reader will now see that it was the void occasioned by the temporary absence of von Schnabelewopski which Wagner filled with the interview between Senta and Eric. Except for the introduction of this character, a tenor, necessary to afford both dramatic and musical contrast to the story, Wagner has followed Heine closely, as lovers of the dramatist's works will at once perceive.

Out of this material Wagner constructed a drama which at the time of its production was as novel as "Tristan und Isolde" was in later years. In it we first meet with this master's remakable power of concentrating in each scene the emotional moods and pouring them out to us in the music, while in those portions of the score devoted to musical description, such as the sea music and the sailors' choruses, we may note his ability to make dramatic atmosphere. How these powers reveal themselves to us in the grand duo of the last scene of "Siegfried" and the "Waldweben"! It is worth while hearing "Der Fliegende Holländer" occasionally, if only to study the embryonic Wagner.

W. J. HENDERSON.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Prospectus of the Second Concert, to be Given Tuesday Night.

The second evening concert of the Kneisel Quartet will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening at 8:15 o'clock, with the following programme:

Quartet for strings, E flat, Op. 51.....Dvorak
Quintet, for pianoforte and strings, F minor..
Cesar Franck
Quartet for strings, C major, Op. 59, No. 3..
Beethoven

In Cesar Franck's quintet the pianoforte will be played by Mr. George Proctor of Boston. Dvorak's quartet has been heard in New York more than once within the last year. It is stamped with strongly marked Bohemian national characteristics, which are especially striking in the second movement, which is a "dumka" or ballade-like song of elegiac character, which Dvorak has developed as an interesting contribution to the sonata form; and in the last allegro, which is written in the energetic rhythm and spirit of the polka, a dance native to Bohemia, though of comparatively recent origin there.

The quintet is an important addition to the list of Cesar Franck's works that have been made known to New York in recent years, in such numbers as to silence the reproaches of the French composer's admirers because of what they have called the undeserved neglect of an original and individual talent. It is the third of his chamber compositions that Mr. Kneisel has produced at his concerts, the others being the string quartet and the sonata for violin and piano. This quintet, which is dedicated to Saint-Saëns, discloses some of the most characteristic and ingenious features of Franck's workmanship. It is in three movements, the first allegro being preceded by a slow introduction which recurs again before the close; and running through all three the attentive listener will discern the same melodic material used repeatedly in those varied transformations and elaborations of form and complications of chromatic harmony to which Franck delights in submitting a theme of almost bald simplicity. He is one of those composers who have made most frequent use in recent times of the device known as "community of theme" as a means of enhancing the unity of the different movements of compositions in the sonata form.

The Beethoven quartet is the third of the famous set of three dedicated to Count Rasonmoffsky, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna during a large part of Beethoven's life there, a noted amateur of music, and the supporter of a widely known quartet party in which he himself played the second violin. Beethoven wrote the set in 1806, the year of the fourth symphony, the violin concerto, and the G major pianoforte concerto, in the ripest period, that is, of his so-called second style. No works of Beethoven as his biographer, Thayer, informs us, had a more discouraging reception from musicians. One of the critics of the day called them "very long and difficult, deeply thought out, and admirably constructed, but not generally intelligible, except perhaps the third, which must win the favor of every friend of music by its individuality, melody, and harmonic strength." But Count Rasonmoffsky's musicians, when they first played them over, burst out laughing and thought that Beethoven must have meant them for one of his jokes and that they could not be the ones promised to the Count. Another musician, Radicati, finding a copy of them soon after their publication at a well-known English amateur's house, observed that it was generally believed that Beethoven was music mad, these quartets were not music at all, and added, "Beethoven showed them to me in manuscript; I played them for him, and told him he certainly could not consider such things music; whereupon he answered, 'Oh, no, they are not for you; but for a later time.'"

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The programme of the fourth public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon and the ensuing concert on Saturday night is as follows:

"A Faust Overture".....Wagner
Concerto for violin, (first movement)..Beethoven
Maud Powell.
Symphony No. 3, F major.....Brahms
Fantaisie de Concert, B minor.Rimsky-Korsakoff
Maud Powell.
Overture, "Carnival Romain".....Berlioz

Miss Powell will reappear after an absence in Europe of two years, and the Rimsky-Korsakoff composition will be heard for the first time in this country.

Mr. Franko's Symphony Concerts.

Sam Franko's third and last concert, which takes place at the Lyceum Theatre on Jan. 15, at 3:30, should attract all true lovers of music, not only because of the excellence of the programme selected, but from the fact that this music, new to this country, is so delightfully rendered by the American Symphony Orchestra. There can be no question but that Mozart's Sinfonia Concertante for oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon will in itself more than compensate all those who attend.

By these concerts Mr. Franko has demonstrated how deficient we are, musically, when he can bring to life in the twentieth century, for the first time in this country, such charming and delightful music written so long ago as 1756-91. The programme will be as follows:

Overture—"L'Hotellerie Portugaise"..
Maria Luigi Cherubini, (1760-1842.)
(First time in America.)
Sinfonia Concertante..
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, (1756-1791.)
For oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon, with accompaniment of orchestra. (First time in America.)
Airs de Ballet—From "Cephale et Procris.",
André Ernest Modeste Gretry, (1741-1813.)
(First time in America.)
Suite—Op. 49.....Camille Saint-Saens, (1835—)

Mr. Bispham's Song Recital.

Mr. David Bispham will give a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 15. The programme:

Let the Dreadful Engines.....Purcell
Von ewiger Liebe } ..
Mein Maedel }
....Brahms
Der Hidalgo .....Schumann
Aus meinen grossen Schmerzen }
Staendchen }.....Franz
Genesung }
I'm a Roamer.....Mendelssohn
An die Entfernte }
Der Abend } (first time).H. H. Wetzler
Der Mueller }
When I Sleep I Dream }
The Joyful Widower }
Prospice .....Stanford
Lend Me Thy Filiet, Love.....Brockway
Tears, Idle Tears } (first time)....Sullivan
O, Swallow, Swallow }
Wedding Song }
How Deep the Slumber of the Floods }....Loewe
Edward }

Attractive Charity Concert.

The following is the programme that has been arranged by Mr. Henry Wolfsohn for the annual concert for the benefit of the Workingman's Home and the District Nursing Department, which is to be given in Carnegie Hall on Monday evening next, Jan. 7. Seats are now on sale at the hall. Both of these charities are under the protection of the Society for Ethical Culture.

Andante and Variation from Sonata Op. 47,
Beethoven
Dohnanyi and Kreisler.
Duets from "Joseph".....Méhul
From "Richard Coeur de Lion".....Grety
Mr. and Mrs. Henschel.
Mignon's Song .....Liszt
Nussbaum .....Schumann
Where be Goin'.....Old Cornish
Mrs. Henschel.
Barcarole .....Rubinstein
Valse, "Naila".....Delibes-Dohnanyi
Ernst von Dohnanyi.
The Ruined Mill.....Lowe
Das Wandern.....Schubert
Mr. Henschel.
Theme Religioso.....Thome
Fritz Kreisler.
Duet, "Don Pasquale".....Donizetti
Mr. and Mrs. Henschel.

The Henschel Recitals.

Two song recitals at Mendelssohn Hall Jan. 8 and 10, by Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel are announced. The programme of the first is this:

Duet from "I Traci Amanti".....Cimarosa
Mr. and Mrs. Henschel.
Rec. and air from "Jephtha".....Handel
Arietta—"Quel Ruscelleto" (1710).....Paradies
Couplets from "Rose et Colas".....Monsigny
Mrs. Henschel.
Five songs from the cycle, "Die Winterreise":
"Der Lindenbaum," "Die Krahe," "Letzte Hoffnung," "Das Wirthshaus," and "Der Leiermann".....Schubert
Mr. Henschel.
Ballad—"Goldschmied's Tochterlein".....Loewe
"Lithauisches Lied".....Chopin
"Leis Bewegt," (from Op. 20).....Davidoff
Mrs. Henschel.
Duets—"Ueber der Dunkeln Haide," "Lass Dich Nicht Gereu'n," (from Op. 33)..Henschel
Mr. and Mrs. Henschel.
Saul's Dream—Scene from "King Saul"..
C. Hubert H. Parry
Mr. Henschel.
"No More," (new,) and A Lullaby....Henschel
Irish Folk-song .....Arthur Foote
Mrs. Henschel.
Two Biblical songs, (from Op. 99).....Dvorak
Ballad—"Verrath," (from Op. 105).....Brahms
Mr. Henschel.
Duet from "Mignon".....Ambr. Thomas
Mr. and Mrs. Henschel.

The Pittsburg Orchestra.

The Pittsburg Orchestra of seventy-five players, Victor Herbert, conductor, will give concerts in Music Hall on the evenings of Tuesday, Jan. 22 and Feb. 12. The début of the orchestra in New York last season will be pleasantly remembered. The orchestra, as is well known, is supported by public-spirited men of Pittsburg and is directly traceable to Mr. Carnegie's gift of a library and music hall to that city in 1895. At the concert of Jan. 22 Mrs. Dorothy Harvey, soprano, of New York City, will make her first public appearance. Additional interest is commanded by the fact that the programme will include a new work by Victor Herbert, the symphonic poem, "Hero and Leander," to be heard in New York for the first time. In point of scope this work is on artistic lines similar to Mr. Herbert's "Suite Romantique," which New Yorkers heard last year through the medium of the Pittsburg Orchestra.

Sousa and His Band.

Sousa and his band will be heard at Carnegie Hall to-night. The programme:

Overture, "Isabella".....Suppé
Trombone solo, "The Patriot," (new)....Pryor
Mr. Arthur Pryor.
Ballet suite, "The History of a Pierrot,"
(new) .....Mario Costa
Soprano solo, "Where Is Love?" (new)...Sousa
Miss Blanche Duffield.
Grand scene, "Oh, Fatal Stone, (Aida)..Verdi
Intermission.
Invitation a la Valse.....Weber
Concelt, "In the Soudan," Dervish chorus,
(new) .....Sebek
March, "Hail to the Spirit of Liberty,"
(new) .....Sousa
(Composed for the dedication of the Lafayette Monument, Paris, July 4, 1900.)
Violin solo, "Adagio and Moto Perpetuum"..Ries
Miss Bertha Bucklin.
Czardas, "Ritter Pasman," (new).....
Johann Strauss

The Leipsic Philharmonic.

The entire Philharmonic Orchestra (75 pieces) of Leipsic, under the direction of Hans Winderstein, will arrive in America toward the end of February for a sixty-day tournée under the management of Mrs. Norma Knupfel. The first concert will take place on Friday evening, March 1, at Carnegie Hall, New York, after which all the leading cities throughout the country will be visited. The principal soloist who will appear in conjunction with the Leipsic Philharmonic Orchestra will be the Polish pianist Josef von Slivinski, who will be remembered as having paid us a visit a few seasons ago. The entire

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GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH."
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and Company in Klein & Francis's extremely funny Operatic Comedy,
A ROYAL ROGUE

REPUBLIC THEATRE
42nd St., just west of B'way.
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Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15
The Hit of the New Century.
VIOLA ALLEN
In Lorimer Stoddard's dramatization of F. Marion Crawford's novel,
IN THE PALACE OF THE KING
Liebler & Co., Managers.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Grand Masquerade Ball
of the
Cercle Francais de L'Harmonie
TUESDAY, JANUARY 8TH.
Boxes and tickets at Clubhouse, 24 West 26th St., and principal hotels.

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THIS AFT'N AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
IMMENSE CONCERT ALL SEATS SUNDAY (NO HIGHER) 50C
BIG ALL-STAR BILL!!
To-morrow Night and Mats. Wed. & Sat.
New Special Features, Followed by
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WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL
Evgs. 8:15, Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and a Royal Family.

METROPOLIS
THEATRE, 142d St. & 3d Av. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIANS."

CASINO
Broadway and 39th Street.
SIRE BROS. ..... Mgrs.
Every Eve. at 8:15. Matinées Saturday & Holidays.
FLORODORA
3D MONTH
Dunne, Ryley & Fisher's
Beautiful, Dashing, Tuneful
Great Star Cast.
WILLIE EDOUIN, EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER, CYRIL SCOTT, FANNIE JOHNSTON, R. E. GRAHAM, MAY EDOUIN.

EDEN MUSEE
ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL
This Afternoon and Evening.
THE NEW TROUBADOURS AND ORCHESTRA.
Commencing To-morrow. Last Week,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Extra Cinematograph.
CINDERELLA'S Glass Slipper.

THE DEWEY
EAST 14TH ST. BETWEEN 3RD & 4TH AVS.
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"GREAT POP."
Pop. Prices, 25 & 50c.
NAT. M. WILLS, STINSON & MERTON, FIELDS & WARD, FLORENCE BINDLEY, BLANCHE RING, GALLAGHER & BARRETT, HOWARD & BROS. WILLIAMS & HOOD, COOK & LESTER, Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow, Monday, Mat. and all week,
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NEW LIVING PICTURES.

SAVOY
B'way, 34th St., 8:20 P. M.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THREE LAST WEEKS.
HENRIETTA **CROSMAN**
In the Merry Play, MISTRESS NELL.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE
Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday 2:15.
Peter F. Dailey in the Big Musical Comedy,
HODGE, PODGE & CO.
Including the Marvelous Agoust Family
Jan. 14th—JOHN HARE, "The Gay Lord Quex."

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B'way & 30th, at 8:15.
Dan'l Frohman, Mgr.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"A credit to Daly's."—Press.
"So good a play sure to last."—Times.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
By R. C. Carton, Author Lord & Lady Alky
WALTER DAMROSCH PIANO RECITALS
and Lectures on The Ring of the Niebelungen Operas Fridays and Tuesdays, Jan. 18, 22, 25, 29. 2:30 P. M. Prices 1.00 to 25c. Seats ready.

LYCEUM
4th Av. & 23d. ..... At 8:30
Daniel Frohman ... Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

EMPIRE THEATRE
Bway. & 40th St.
Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
"Decided success."—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Empire Theatre Company in **MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.**

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE
Management Sam. S. Shubert.
36th St. & B'way.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) AT 8 SHARP.
THE BIG BURLESQUE FESTIVAL
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co., WITH EDNA MAY
Presenting Morton & Kerker's
The Girl From Up There
with more comedians, singers, dancers than ever presented together on one stage.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

CRITERION THEATRE
CHARLES FROHMAN'S JOHN HARE
B'way & 44th St.
Last 6 Nights. Last Mat. Sat.
THE GAY LORD QUEX.
MONDAY, JAN. 14—JULIA MARLOWE.
"When Knighthood Was in Flower."

GARRICK THEATRE
35th St. & Bway.
Eve'gs at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
WM. H. CRANE as **DAVID HARUM**

GARDEN THEATRE,
27th St. & Madison Av.
Mr. E. S. WILLARD
Every Evg. this & next week,
TOM PINCH.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. DAVID GARRICK

MADISON SQ. THEATRE,
27th St., nr. Bway.
Theatre closed Monday Night for rehearsal.
Tues. Evg., Mats. Wednesday & Saturday,
HERBERT KELCEY
EFFIE SHANNON
MY LADY DAINTY

14TH ST. THEATRE
Near 6th Av.
J. WESLEY ROSENQUEST. ..... Manager
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Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle & Balcony, 50c.
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ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT OF
"The Sweetest Singer on the Stage,"
Mr. Chauncey **OLCOTT**
in HIS NEW PLAY (first time here) by Manager Augustus Pitou,
GARRETT O'MAGH.
HEAR OLCOTT'S NEW SONGS.

BIJOU
B'way & 30th St. Mat. Sat.
Tel. 2224 Mad. Ev'g, 8:20.
GOOD BYE Engagement Ends Sat.
Night, Jan. 12th.
Last chances for the best laugh of the season.
MAY IRWIN, MADGE SMITH.
in Her Merriest Play by Ramsay Morris.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 15:
AMELIA BINGHAM PRESENTS HER COMPANY
in Clyde Fitch's Latest Play, **THE CLIMBERS.**
SEATS ON SALE TUESDAY, JANUARY 8TH.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
2ND WEEK, Every Evening and Blumenthal & Kadelburg's Roaring Farce,
"DIE STRENGEN HERREN"
Eve. at 8:15. Sat. Matinée. (Strict People.)

TOSELLI
The most eminent of Italian pianists.
First appearance in America.
CARNEGIE HALL,
Tuesday Evening, January 15.
Sale of Seats opens to-morrow at Schuberth's, Union Square.
The Knabe Used.

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CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. E. F. ALBEE - - - General Manager.
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
MRS. KATHERINE BLOODGOOD, the Celebrated Contralto. JAMES THORNTON.
TSCHERNOFF'S WONDERFUL PERFORMING DOGS.
TODD JUDGE FAMILY of Marvelous Acrobats. GRANT & NORTON, JOHN E. CAMP.
TOBINS, Instrumentalists. THREE FIDARDYS, Acrobats. FRANCES KEPPLER, Dainty Dancer.
MARTINETTI & SUTHERLAND, Acrobatic Comedy & Dancing. BIOGRAPH.
FYNES & DANDY, Comedy Acrobatics. MARDO, Juggler.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
25c. Mats. This Week, Tues. & Thurs. Evgs. 25-50-75-1.00.
25c. Sunday Mat. To-day—To-ngt. ORC. 50c.
Bert Coote & Co., Josie Sabel, Francis T. Bryant, The Holloway Trio, Kita di Lorenza, Fauyette Twin Sisters, Halliday & Quinn, Fred Clarenze Quintette, The Great August, Ford & Cantwell, John R. Harty, Nellie de Veaux, Kelly, Yeager & Kelly, others.
25c. Daily Matinée Monday and All Week. Milton and Dollie Nobles, Blockson & Burns, Gus Williams, Willett Thorn Co., J. C. Medway, Annie Hart, Violet Friend, Irving Jones, Casey & Le Clair, The Famous 3 Westons, Prevost & Prevost, Edward Reynard, Meredith Sisters, others, and
FULLER. MATINEES, FULLER.
Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat. FULLER.
Orc. 25c., 50c. No Higher. **LA LOIE** FULLER.

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10c. TO ALL.
Best Show Always. Something New Daily.
20—BIG STAR FEATURES—20
Visit Early Shows and Avoid the Crowds.

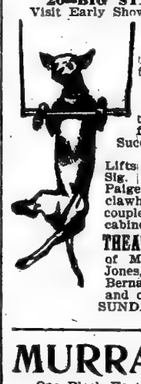

First Appearance,
PROF. MIETT'S DOGS,
the only animal performing on flying trapeze.
First time Leah May,
CANADIAN GIANTESS,
tallest woman in the world; 7 feet 4 inches in stocking feet. Success and re-engagement of
MME. YUCCA.
Lifts horse weighing 1,300 pounds. Sig. Farretti's trained rats; J. Paige, clay modelled; Le Roys, clawhammer and wire-haired couple; M. Barriel, mysterious cabinet; Allen's Punch.
THEATRE 2 Co.'s. Farce Comedy. "Troubles of My Own." Vaudeville. Ada Jones, Marion & Tremor, The Bernards, Edison's Projectoscope and others.
SUNDAY CONCERTS.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE,
Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats., 2.
One Block East of Grand Central Depot.
3rd YEAR 3rd YEAR 3rd YEAR 3rd YEAR 3rd YEAR
MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
THIS WEEK
Aristocracy
By Bronson Howard
EVENING PRICES ..... 25, 35, 50c.
Week of Jan. 14th, **THE MAN FROM MEXICO**

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Prices: 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Pop. Wed. Mat., 25c., 50c.
LOUIS MANN—CLARA LIPMAN
All on Account of Eliza.
TO-NIGHT 10c., 25c., 50c. CHUCK CONNORS & CO., Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, The Great Clivette, Dooling & Bandy & others.

1884. THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE DRAMATIC ARTS and, EMPIRE THEATRE DRAMATIC SCHOOL. 1900.
Franklin H. Sargent, President. A practical training school in connection with Mr. CHARLES FROHMAN'S Empire Theatre and traveling companies. Apply to E. P. STEPHENSON, Gen'l Mgr., Room 145, Carnegie Hall.

MANHATTAN THEATRE,
33d & B'way. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
"Received with immense enthusiasm."—Ev. World
THE BURGOMASTER
"Potpourri of nonsense and melody."—Journal.

3D AVENUE THEATRE.
Matinée Monday. Great Sensation Drama—DOWN MOBILE.

CARNEGIE HALL
Monday Evening, January 7, at 8:15.
Grand Concert
in aid of the Workingmen's School.
Soloists:
MR. AND MRS. GEORG **HENSCHEL**
(Their first appearance this season.)
MR. FRITZ **KREISLER**
Violin.
MR. ERNST VON **DOHNANYI**
Piano.
ADOLF GLOSE ..... Accompanist
Prices, $1 to $5, on sale at Box Office.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15 o'clock.
THIRD GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Maryll, and Bridewell; MM. Saleza, Campanari, and Plancon. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.

Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 7, at 8—**AIDA,** (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Homer; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 9, at 8—**LOHENGRIN,** (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 11, at 8—**LA BOHEME,** (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Fritzi Scheff; MM. Saleza, Gilibert, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 12, at 2—**FAUST,** (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bauermeister, Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 12, at 8—At Popular prices, **TANNHAUSER,** (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
To-night at 8:15.

SOUSA
AND HIS BAND
BLANCHE DUFFIELD. ..... SOPRANO
BERTHA BUCKLIN. ..... VIOLINIST
POPULAR PRICES.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR. ..... Conductor
FRIDAY, January 11, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, January 12, at 8:15 P. M.
Program:
"A Faust Overture" ..... Wagner
Concerto for Violin (first movement) ... Beethoven
MISS MAUD POWELL.
First appearance in New York this season.
Symphony, No. 3, F major, ... Brahms
Fantasie de Concert, B minor (new) ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
MISS MAUD POWELL.
Overture, "Le Cargaval Romain" ..... Berlioz
Tickets now on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's. Seats, 75c. to $2; boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL
Tuesday Afternoon, January 8, at 3
Thursday Afternoon, January 10, at 3
MR. and MRS. GEORG **HENSCHEL**
VOCAL RECITALS
Res. Seats $1 & $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Management ..... HENRY WOLFSOHN.
The Piano used is the Chickering.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday evgs., January 22 & February 12,
Pittsburgh Orchestra
VICTOR HERBERT, Conductor. Soloist, First Concert, *Mrs. Dorothy Harvey.*
Seats, 75c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 & $15. On sale Jan. 14 at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Rullman's, box office.

Symphony Concert
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
FRANK DAMROSCH ..... Director
SATURDAY AFT., Jan. 12, Carnegie Hall.
Prelude to "Hansel and Gretel," Humperdinck; "Siegfried" Idyl, Wagner; "Nutcracker" Suite, Tschaikowsky.
MISS KATHERINE HEYMEN, SOLOIST.
Tickets at office of Society, 388 Fifth Ave. (36th Street.)

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Tuesday afternoon, January 15, at 3,
David Bispham's
SONG RECITAL, assisted by
Hermann Hans Wetzler.
Reserved seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Second Concert...Tues. Ev'g, Jan. 8, at 8:15
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by Mr. GEORGE PROCTOR, Piano.
Programme: DVORAK, Quartet, E flat major, Op. 51; CAESAR FRANK, Quintet for Piano, two Violins, Viola, and Violoncello, F minor; BEETHOVEN, Quartet, C major, Op. 59, No. 3.
Res. seats $1.50 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Morgan String Quartet
Thursday Evening, January 10, at 8:15.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

Mendelssohn Hall,
Two Piano Recitals Jan. 11 at 3. Jan. 17 at 3.
Mr. Harold Bauer
Res. Seats $1, $1.50, on sale at Schuberth's.
Management ..... LOUDON G. CHARLTON

KREISLER
WIZARD OF THE VIOLIN.
Available January and February. Address WOLFSOHN, 131 East 17th St.

SKATING ON VERONA LAKE

Harry McDonald Won Two of the Four Races at Montclair.

ICE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION

James Wray Won the Two-Mile Handicap from a Long Mark—See and Sinnirud Beaten.

Harry McDonald, the brilliant young skater whose skill and speed on the ice have made him a marked man among experts on the steel runners, was the winning hero of the day yesterday in the initial races held by the Verona Lake Skating Club, near Montclair, N. J. These races were to have been run off on Christmas Day, but the fitful weather did not give sufficient ice at the time to stand on, and after suffering a postponement on New Year's Day, they were at last successfully given yesterday.

Somewhat over 1,000 persons assembled at Verona Lake, many of them attracted, not so much by the races, as from a desire to use the ice for their own practical enjoyment, and during the afternoon the scene was one of perpetual gayety and keen enjoyment. It was the biggest skating day of the season on the lake, and those who were studious enough to evade the paying of admission, mounted the fairly lofty height of a miniature "Spion Kop" overlooking the entire lake, and so enjoyed the fun, although it was rather cold exercise.

There were four races in all, and of these Harry McDonald won two, getting first in the half-mile scratch and the one-mile handicap. In the latter he refused to accept the allowance of twenty-five yards given him, and starting from the scratch mark in company with Le Roy See, one of the New York Athletic Club cracks, he won after a spirited contest by about ten feet. James Wray of West Farms, who was given forty yards, got second place, passing See on the last quarter of a lap, and the latter came in third, only a few inches behind Wray. See and McDonald kept close together for the greater part of the race, each man saving his strength for the finish, and the end was a very pretty exhibition of graceful and speedy skating.

In the half-mile scratch event, with which the sport of the day was opened, there were seven starters, but the race narrowed down to McDonald, Wray, See, and Peter Sinnirud, the foreign crack from Copenhagen, who has been a successful competitor in several local events recently. The latter, however, could do no better than third place. See set the pace from the start and held it until the men turned down the stretch on the last half of the final lap. The track was six laps to the mile, and it was marked out of the lake by a picturesque border of barrels, each of which was surmounted by a United States flag.

McDonald spurted to the front like a meteor, 100 yards from the finishing line, and won by a good lead of five yards, his time being one minute and thirty-two seconds. Wray finished second, Sinnirud third, and See came in fourth. A little later the foreign visitor skated an exhibition half mile, which he did in very good time, but it was one-fifth of a second in excess of McDonald's winning time. The other starters in the half mile were Arthur Y. Sarony, William W. Swan, both of the New York Athletic Club; A. G. Stolz, and Frank Letts.

The final heat of the one-mile novice race was the closest of the entire series. Louis Coz, a lively young sprinter from Tarrytown, and A. G. Stolz, a worthy rival, finished in a dead heat in the final, the event being run in two heats. The last 100 yards stirred the enthusiasm of the crowd to fever heat, and a mighty wave of applause greeted the two men as they crossed the line. This finish necessitated a run-off between the men, and it was won by Cox, in 4:16, much slower time than either of the heats, but due to the fact that the contestants loafed for three-quarters of the distance, and only put genuine speed into the final lap. They made a hot finish, and the young man from Tarrytown only got his victory by barely a foot. The dead heat was run in the fastest time, being 3:43. Some of the other competitors were Fred Radcliffe, Theodore Johnstone, George W. Lyon, Arthur Letts, W. A. Wareing, J. A. Scott, M. R. Browne, A. F. Young, Jr., Walter Lee, John Mulligan, W. H. Luther, Jr., W. E. Mosher, and T. W. Richardson. Third place was secured by Wareing.

The two-mile handicap brought out eleven starters, See and McDonald being the scratch men. They hung closely together until the last lap, when McDonald was forced to quit, his former victories having completely used up his sprinting powers, James Wray, who was allowed 110 yards, won the event in the very fair time of 6:40 2-5. Frank Letts of Hoboken was second and Arthur Sarony was third. Wray won by ten yards, and the others were well bunched.

S. D. See started the contestants, and other officials who contributed to the success of the Verona Club's first racing contest were Max Hornfeck, F. M. Gwinn, Jr., H. Sarony, Arthur G. Keane, E. Waddock, Frank Clarke, and D. H. Slayback. The second racing contest will be held on Jan. 26. The summaries are:

Half Mile, Scratch.—Won by Harry McDonald, Heffley School, Brooklyn; James Wray, West Farms, second; Peter Sinnirud, Copenhagen, third; Le Roy See, New York A. C., fourth. Time—1:32.

One-Mile Novice, Scratch.—First Heat—Won by A. G. Stolz, New York A. C.; W. A. Wareing, Hoboken, second; M. R. Browne, Lyndhurst, N. J., third. Time—3:50. Second Heat—Won by Louis Cox, Tarrytown; John Barry, New York, second; W. Glirchmann, New York, third. Time—3:40 1-5.

Final Heat—Dead heat between A. G. Stolz and Louis Cox; W. A. Wareing, Hoboken, third. Time—3:43. Tie between Cox and Stolz won by Cox by 1 foot. Time—4:16.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by Harry McDonald, Heffley School, Brooklyn, (scratch;) James Wray, West Farms, (40 yards,) second; Le Roy See, New York A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—3:09½.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by James Wray, West Farms, (110 yards;) Frank Letts, Hoboken, (100 yards,) second; Arthur Sarony, New York A. C., (120 yards,) third. Time—6:40 2-5.

Half Mile Exhibition by Peter Sinnirud of Copenhagen. Time—1:32 1-5.

STATE LIQUOR TRAFFIC PAYS.

South Carolina's Profits on Dispensary Nearly $500,000.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 5.—The Directors of the State Dispensary have made public the annual financial statement of the liquor dispensary system. An exact comparison with former years cannot be made, as the fiscal year 1900 comprised merely the first eleven months, while heretofore the calendar and the fiscal year have been the same. Not including December, the heaviest trade month of the year, the sales for 1900 amounted to $2,481,840, nearly $750,000 in excess of the entire year 1899. For the twelve months of 1900 the increase will be $1,000,000.

The State receives 10 per cent. net profit, which amounted to $176,012. This will be pro rated among the counties of the State for the public schools. The profits accruing to towns and cities in addition to the State's profit is $298,166. This amount is divided equally between the respective towns and counties in which dispensaries are located. The grand total of profits is $474,178, or 26 per cent. of the sales.

There are ninety-three liquor dispensaries and twenty-three beer dispensaries. The dispensary started in business in 1894, with $50,000 appropriated by the State. This has been refunded, an equal amount invested in real estate, and a stock of $250,000, paid for, is carried constantly. The dispensary now claims to be the largest whisky bottling establishment in the world.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Changes in Standing as a Result of the Week's Games.

NEWSPAPER SERIES BEGUN

Oriental Team First in National League, Fidelias Second—Triple Tie in Greater New York League.

The regular games in the Greater New York bowling tournament were concluded last week, with a triple tie for first place between the Palace, Queer, and Empire teams, each with ten games won and four lost, and a double tie for fourth place between the Imperial and Arlington teams, with nine won and five lost. These ties, together with two postponed games, will be decided during the coming week.

The National tournament, which will also finish during the coming week, is already decided as far as first and second places are concerned. The Oriental team, with twenty-five games won and eight lost, wins first prize, and the Fidelias, with twenty-four games won and nine lost, are second. Had the latter team won all three matches with Our Council, Royal Arcanum, on Friday night, it would have tied the Orientals and would have had another chance for first place. The Roseville Athletic Association of Newark, with twenty-two games won and eleven lost, is assured of third place in this series.

Fewer changes than usual were made in the standing of the clubs during the week on account of the many games omitted because of the holidays. In the Columbia League the Belvideres, by virtue of two victories during the week, moved from seventh to fifth place. The Berkeleys move up one place in the National League, and the Audubons dropped three places in the Harlem League.

The team of Victor & Achelis made its first appearance in the Commercial League, and immediately took first place in that tournament. In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament Bedford Council won two victories, and is now tied with Philadelphos Council for second place.

The tournament of the Morning Newspaper League was begun during the week, the first four matches resulting in a tie between the four competing teams, each winning one game and losing one.

The standing of the clubs in the principal local tournaments is as follows:

NATIONAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Oriental Bowling Club	25	8	1,014
Fidelia Bowling Club	24	9	977
Roseville Athletic Association	22	11	981
Metropolitan Bowling Club	14	10	1,011
Golden Rod Bowling Club	14	10	1,002
New York Athletic Club	16	14	972
Our Council, Royal Arcanum	12	15	966
Berkeley Bowling Club	13	20	952
Corinthian Bowling Club	11	22	965
Spartan Bowling Club	10	20	987
America Bowling Club	9	18	914
Germania Bowling Club	11	23	925

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Corinthian Bowling Club	15	1	957
Dolando Bowling Club	14	2	933
Bank Clerks' Bowling Club	12	4	947
Royal Arcanum Wheelmen	11	5	837
Belvidere Bowling Club	11	5	940
Cyclone Bowling Club	12	6	931
Rosedale Bowling Club	11	7	908
Oriental Bowling Club	9	7	945
Phoenix Bowling Club	8	6	913
Lotus Bowling Club	8	8	930
Standard Bowling Club	8	8	909
Grove Hill Bowling Club	8	8	854
Empire City Bowling Club	9	11	944
Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum	9	11	892
Enterprise Bowling Club	7	9	943
Audubon Bowling Club	6	12	844
Friendship Bowling Club	4	12	875
Linwood Bowling Club	4	14	896
Owl Bowling Club	4	12	841
Century Wheelmen	3	13	882
Wang Bowling Club	4	16	832

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Belvidere Bowling Club	14	2	974
Knickerbocker Bowling Club	13	3	964
Empire Bowling Club	11	3	943
Phoenix Bowling Club	10	4	988
Morris Club Bowling Club	11	5	978
Corinthian Bowling Club	11	5	975
Lotus Bowling Club	13	5	970
Standard Bowling Club	9	5	944
Lafayette Bowling Club	9	7	951
Friendship Bowling Club	9	9	979
Century Wheelmen	7	7	924
Central Park Bowling Club	8	8	911
Audubon Bowling Club	7	9	948
Eclipse Bowling Club	6	8	928
New Rochelle Bowling Club	6	10	869
Cyclone Bowling Club	5	11	884
Grove Hill Bowling Club	5	11	832
Hyperion Bowling Club	4	10	865
Harlem Wheelmen	4	14	840
Premier Bowling Club	3	13	898
Colonial Bowling Club	0	16	842

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Columbia Bowling Club	13	3	940
Metropolitan Bowling Club	11	3	1,010
Fidelia Bowling Club	14	4	999
Monarch Bowling Club	12	4	1,013
Corinthian Bowling Club	12	4	983
Manhattan Bowling Club	10	4	933
Rosedale Bowling Club	10	6	954
Spartan Bowling Club	12	8	977
Arlington Bowling Club	12	8	943
Bleecker Bowling Club	7	7	918
American Owl Bowling Club	9	9	917
Golden Rod Bowling Club	7	9	881
Germania Bowling Club	7	9	861
Palace Bowling Club	7	11	909
Central Bowling Club	7	11	931
Orchard Bowling Club	6	12	951
Bank Clerks' Bowling Club	5	11	894
E. M. Bowling Club	5	13	987
Empire Bowling Club	6	14	930
Surprise Bowling Club	5	15	939
Glendale Bowling Club	4	14	895

NORTH SIDE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Morris Wheelmen	13	5	950
Hyperion Bowling Club	15	6	921
Knickerbocker Bowling Club	14	7	949
Hooker Bowling Club	12	7	918
Prospect Bowling Club	13	8	887
Bronxdale Bowling Club	11	10	932
Claremont Bowling Club	11	10	883
Home City Bowling Club	8	16	853
Liberty Bowling Club	5	19	874
Tremont Bowling Club	4	17	824

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Bank of Manhattan Company	3	1	829
Mercantile National Bank	3	1	794
Kountze Brothers	3	1	723
National Bank of the Republic	2	2	864
American Exchange National Bk.	3	3	823
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co	3	3	804
United States Sub-Treasury	2	3	791
National Park Bank	3	3	775
Chase National Bank	1	1	763
Seaboard National Bank	2	2	734
Continental National Bank	2	2	734
Plaza Bank	1	2	799
Mechanics & Traders' National	2	4	834
J. P. Morgan & Co	2	4	765
Hanover National Bank	2	4	739
Importers & Traders' Bank	2	4	779
Mount Morris

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
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Norfolk Terminal & Transportation
1st Mtge. 5% Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1948.
Easton & Amboy
1st Mtge. 5% Bonds, due May 1, 1920.
Hoboken Ferry
1st Cons. Mtge. 5% Bonds, due May 1, 1946.
Consumers' Gas Co. (of Jersey City)
6% Bonds, due May 1, 1904.

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New York, New Haven & Hartford . 50-year Debenture 4s

$25,000
Old Colony Railroad Co. . . . . Registered 4s

$150,000
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway . Refunding Mtge. Gold 3½s

$150,000
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg . Consolidated Mortgage 5s

$50,000
United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Co. . Gen. (1st) Mtge. Gold 4s

$130,000
Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Co. . Gen. (1st) Mtge. Guar. Gold 3½s

$500,000
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad Co. . Gen. (1st) Mtge. Guaranteed Gold 3½s

$25,000
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago . 1st & 2d Mtge. Guaranteed 7s

$100,000
Allegheny Valley R'way Co. . 1st & Gen. Mtge. Guaranteed 7s & 4s

$250,000
Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. . Consolidated (1st) Mtge. 7s

$75,000
Northwestern Union Railway Co. 1st Mortgage Sink'g Fund Gold 7s

$150,000
Minnesota & Iowa R'way Co. (Ch. & Northwest) . 1st Mtge. Gold 3½s

$100,000
Boyer Valley Railway Co. (Ch. & Northwest) . 1st Mtge. Gold 3½s

$40,000
Buffalo, New York & Erie Railroad Co. . 1st Mtge. Gold 7s

$50,000
New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio . Prior Lien Gold Mtge. 4½s

$500,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Railway Co. . General Mtge. Gold 3½s

$250,000
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y Co. . General Mortgage Gold 4s

$250,000
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y Co. (Chic. & Pac., West Div.) 1st Gold 5s

$75,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y Co. . Dubuque Div. 1st Gold 6s

$40,000
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R'y . 2d (now 1st) Mtge. Gold 6s

$500,000
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R'y Co. . Consol. Gold 4½s & 6s

$125,000
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Ind. . Consol. (now 1st) Mtge, 7s

$150,000
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. Co. . Consol. Guar. Gold 5s

$40,000
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co. . . . . 1st Mtge. Gold 6s

$160,000
Southern Pacific Railroad of California . Series "A" & "E" 1st Gold 6s

$500,000
Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona . Series "A" & "B" 1st Gold 6s

$75,000
Saint Louis Bridge Company . . . . 1st Mortgage Gold 7s

$100,000
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$60,000
Third Avenue Railroad Co. . . . . 1st Mortgage Gold 5s

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THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000. SURPLUS, $2,745,894.13.
Statement December 31st, 1900.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
United States Bonds	$2,313 75	Capital Stock	$2,500,000 00
New York City Bonds	2,131,265 96	Surplus	2,500,000 00
Railroad Bonds and Stocks at Cost	3,051,148 96	Undivided Profits $333,394 13 Less Dividend No. 1	87,500 00 245,894 13
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	182,500 00	Gen'l Deposits and Deposits in Trust	12,584,286 35
Amount Loaned on Collaterals	11,175,034 83	Rent Accrued	2,916 66
Bills Purchased	210,337 18	Interest Accrued on Deposits	24,286 93
Interest Accrued	107,048 21		
Due from Trusts	10,720 91		
Internal Revenue	941 68		
Furniture and Fixtures	30,000 00		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	956,072 59		
	$17,857,384 07		$17,857,384 07

Appointed by the State Bank Superintendent a Depository of Lawful Money Reserve for the Banks of the State of New York. Named as a Depository of the Moneys of the City of New York. Designated as a Depository of the Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges of New York on contracts. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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In subscribing for stock make checks payable to undersigned. Prospectus on application.

ROSS TAYLOR & COMPANY,
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TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE
Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company.

The interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, which, by agreement of October 12th, 1895, between a Committee of the Bondholders and the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company and its Receiver, was reduced for a time to four per cent., will, after December 1, 1900, accrue and be payable at the original rate of six per cent.

The control of the Company through stock ownership is in the Colorado and Southern Railway Company, and it appears from published reports that the present earnings of the property are not sufficient to pay the full interest on the bonds. Under these circumstances it becomes essential that the bondholders unite in securing all the consideration to which they are entitled, and, if need be, enforcing their rights under the mortgages and otherwise protecting their interests.

The undersigned have been requested by the principal bondholders to act as a bondholders' committee, and in order to confer upon the committee necessary authority, the bondholders are respectfully urged to deposit their bonds at once with the United States Trust Company under a bondholders' agreement lodged with it.

Engraved certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Company, and application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the same.

Copies of the agreement can be obtained either from the Trust Company or from the Committee.
HENRY K. McHARG, 49 Wall St.
SIDELL TILGHMAN, 49 Wall St.
FRANKLIN B. LORD, 120 Broadway.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Counsel.

Savings Banks.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, Dec. 19th, 1900.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending December 31st, 1900, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.) Interest will be credited under date of January 1st, 1901, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 21st.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1900.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 21, 1901.
Money deposited on or before January 10, 1901, will draw interest from January 1.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.

Siegel-Cooper & Co., Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on January 2, 1901, for the three and six months ending December 31, 1900.
Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.
Banking hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Av., corner 42d St.
EIGHTY-FIRST
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after January 21st, 1901, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.
Assets, $10,320,000. Surplus, $920,000.
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. GONKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
58 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
81ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 14th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31, 1900**, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**
HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
70th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1900, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

Dividends.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
9-15 Murray St., New York, January 3, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the second quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1901, payable January 31st, 1901.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. January 15th, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 1st, 1901.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

OIL—INVEST IN OIL—Greatest opportunity to make a great amount of money from small investment in Oil since the days of Pennsylvania Oil excitement. We have 1,900 acres of Oil lands near the great 7,000 barrel gushers in the wonderful Sand Fork Oil Fields, in Lewis County, W. Va. Portion of our stock offered at 5c. on the dollar. Money to be used in drilling wells. Property all paid for and non-assessable. For further particulars address SAND FORK OIL & GAS CO., Peabody Building, Wheeling, W. Va.

Meetings and Elections.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the 8TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1901, at one o'clock P. M., to elect twelve Directors to serve as such during the ensuing year, also to act upon the proposition to amend the Articles of Association so as to authorize the opening and maintaining of one or more branch offices for the purposes permitted by Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1899, and of amending the several sections of the Articles of Association relative to the number and qualification of Directors, and to change the time of the annual election to correspond with existing laws. Also for such other business as may lawfully be brought before such meeting.
WM. A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
WM. A. MILES & CO.,
55, 57, and 59 Chrystie Street.
Established 1826.
New York, Dec. 28th, 1900.
To the Stockholders of Wm. A. Miles & Co.:
Take notice that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company and the regular annual election of its Directors will be held at the office of the company, at 57 Chrystie St., on Monday, the 14th day of January, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and that the transfer books will be closed, for the purpose of said election, at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1900, and opened on the morning of Jan. 15th, 1901.
JAS. W. TAYLOR, President.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place.—December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.
New York, December 14th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 10th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

The Lawyers' Surety Company of New York,
No. 32 Liberty Street.
New York, December 28th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on January 8th, 1901, at 12 M. for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may come before it.
JOEL RATHBONE, Secretary.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 East Forty-second Street,
New York, December 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 24th, 1900.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
NEW YORK.
December 10th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Co.,
NEW YORK, December 22, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1901, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

Continental National Bank,
7 Nassau Street,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1:00 P. M.
A. H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York,
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York.
New York City, Dec. 21st, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 401 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

Pacific Bank,
New York, Dec. 12th, 1900.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, December 28th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,
New York, December 31, 1900.
The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 486 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 10 o'clock P. M.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The first business week of 1901 is the phenomenal week of New York Stock Exchange history. New records have been made every day, many of them extraordinary. In volume of transactions past business has been far outreached, the tickers of the Stock Exchange being on several days unequal to the task of quoting anything like the actual volume of the trading. It has been, however, in the news developments of the week and the security market sequels that what is most important has taken place.

Finally, the great banking syndicates seem ready to make disclosure of the far-reaching plans which for more than a year they have been rounding out for the betterment of the railway situation of the country. A deal, involving hundreds of millions of capital, and, directly and indirectly, tens of thousands of miles of railway, is semi-officially acknowledged—the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system being brought into alliance (practically a consolidation) with the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific properties. Complete official announcement follows of absorption by the Reading Company of the Central Railway of New Jersey. These two events, tremendous as are the interests they involve, are (according to trustworthy authorities) relatively small beside others that impend. The anthracite coal industry is forthwith to be brought into actually concentrated ownership. And the Eastern trunk line situation is to be benefited by still further consolidations. In the Vanderbilt properties of the Central West developments are likely to be announced soon, various systems being brought into closer operating relations. In the Southern and Southwestern field negotiations aiming at important results are progressing.

That we have entered upon a corporation consolidation era is no longer a matter of theory merely.

Progress of the negotiations in the St. Paul-Great Northern-Northern Pacific deal has been attended by an increase of 30 points and more in the market price of St. Paul common stock. It gained over 10 points during the past week. A guarantee of future dividends and the immediate distribution of aggregated surplus are promised. This is the deal of J. P. Morgan and James J. Hill. The progressing coal deal is underwritten by Mr. Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, and A. J. Cassatt. Standard Oil millions are advancing Rock Island developments, some current reports having it that Mr. Rockefeller proposes a Southwestern combination which will join the Rock Island and Missouri, Kansas and Texas mileage. Mr. Rockefeller's announcement that he is an important holder of Rock Island stock has occasioned considerable Wall Street surprise, and is taken to be more than superficially significant.

It is the confident anticipation of interested financiers that profitable results will quickly follow the execution of the new policy of concentration. They count upon substantial reduction in cost of operation. The elimination of special expenses made necessary by competition will provide vast economies. What will be more productive of net profits will, however, result from the ability of the railroads to advance traffic rates and to make rates stable. What this means for the great properties of the country is too much for ready calculation. Without making new rates which can be considered extortionate, without imposing burdens upon the public, net results, (so interested bankers calculate,) material increase, will be shown in funds available for dividends. It is not sentiment that promotes these new consolidations. It is all business.

Though Wall Street has had such a week of buoyancy, the average professional speculator on the Stock Exchange has not much profited. The room trading contingent has been fighting the market ever since it started its November advance; and early during the past week—on the very eve of the sensationally helpful developments—most of the "talent" of the Street plunged on the short side. On Thursday the market was pounded all day long by the professionals. They sold the whole list. Conspicuous commission houses were given heavy selling orders to promote the impression that liquidation was in progress. Similar sales were made on the London Exchange before business began here, and that was supplemented by the use of arbitrage firms later in the day, rumors being given wide circulation that trouble abroad was inducing both London and Berlin to throw American stocks overboard. Quotations receded, in some quarters substantially; and these same tactics being repeated in Friday's early foreign market lent courage to the raiders who, as soon as the New York Stock Exchange opened, increased their line of shorts extensively. They enjoyed the feeling of triumph for as much as thirty minutes. Then it was of a sudden disclosed that not only had the stocks sold in such free and easy fashion been taken by the strongest interests known to Wall Street, but that the same buyers were intent upon yet further and more vigorous buying. Hints of the St. Paul deal circulated, suggestions of the Reading-Jersey Central coup were mooted, the Standard Oil plans in Rock Island and the Vanderbilt programme for Canada Southern, Three C.'s, and Nickel Plate were broached. The bear contingent fought stubbornly for a while, but the contest was between giants and pigmies. Pessimism has seldom suffered a more expensive twenty-four hours.

In yesterday's market wild buoyancy at the opening was followed by considerable irregularity. In some stocks—notably the iron and steel group—there semed to be indication of plans to induce a short interest.

Money market conditions as reflected in the weekly Clearing House statement seem wholly at ease.

NO GOLD EXPORTS LIKELY.

Wall Street was more or less concerned for a time last week because of the advance in sterling exchange, followed by intimations in certain quarters where best information was not obtainable, that gold exports were not unlikely in the near future. A canvass of the foreign exchange houses, however, discloses the fact that there is no warrant for any belief in gold exports for weeks to come, if, indeed, even then.

A member of the firm of Lazard Frères, discussing the matter, said: "It is absurd, ridiculous, to talk of exports at these figures, for they could not be made without considerable loss. So far as I can see there is no prospect whatever of any exports for some considerable time, though undoubtedly London would like some of our gold. When rates go about 2 per cent. higher and the Bank of England offers some special inducements for the shipment, then you may see exports, but that is a long time off."

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 5	1,154,934
To date this year	5,971,860
Corresponding date last year	2,821,866

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 5	$2,479,000
To date this year	$13,235,150
Corresponding date last year	$7,808,100

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@5 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf.	1½	Kan. City South.	1
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1⅞	Kan. City So. pf.	2¾
Balt. & Ohio	3⅜	Lake Erie & West.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	⅞
Chi. & East. Ill.	2¼	Mo., K. & Texas	¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	National Salt, pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	N. J. Central	2¾
Chi. & N. W.	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	¾
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	1½
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	9¾	Pacific Mail.	⅞
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Pressed Steel Car.	½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	Reading	4¼
Del. & Hudson	2¼	Reading 1st pf.	2
Del., L. & West.	1⅜	Reading 2d pf.	2¼
Erie	1½	Rome, W. & Og.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	2¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Glucose Sugar pf.	2½	St. L. S. W.	½
Great North. pf.	⅝	Union Bag & P.	2
Hocking Valley	½	U. S. Express	2
Hock. Valley pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	⅝	Glucose Sugar	⅝
Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	Illinois Central	½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1⅜	Int. Paper	1
Am. Steel Hoop	⅞	Iowa Central	1
Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	Manhattan	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅞	Met. Street Railway	2⅜
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	⅝	National Biscuit	2½
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	National Steel	⅝
Anaconda Copper	½	National Tube	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	½	N. Y. Central	1⅜
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
At. T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	North. American	1½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1⅜	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi. & Alton	⅜	People's Gas	3
Chi. Great West.	1	Rep. Steel	½
Chi., G. W. pf., B.	1½	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	1
Chi. Ind. & L.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	4⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	U. S. Rubber	1⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1	Wabash	½
Federal Steel	1¼	Wis. Cent. pf.	1¼
General Electric	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q. Co. of Ga. 5s	1	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1
		Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

Bond Declined.

Gen. Elect. deb. 5s	2

CONFIDENCE IN THE MARKET.

Notwithstanding the enormous rise in prices in the stock market in recent weeks, members of conservative, representative Stock Exchange houses are looking for still higher prices—believe, in fact that in some market lines prices have but begun to advance. Herewith are presented opinions along these lines, merely representative of what generally is heard.

A. A. HOUSEMAN—I think that the present market is the greatest in the history of the country, and that before the upward movement culminates prices will be very much higher all through the list. Of course there will be more or less irregularity, not for instance as there was to-day when the very high opening invited to realizing and bear attacks. But in the end higher values will assert themselves, for the reason that conditions warrant them. The big railroad deals already consummated or being perfected must have highly beneficial effect. I believe, too, that the industrials are in for a big rise, and that when it comes it will be very quick and very decided.

C. M. MINZESHEIMER—The market has had a tremendous advance, and yet, in spite of this, I look for higher prices. The great prospects completed or under way, the work of the leading financiers and capitalists of the country, will have far-reaching and wonderfully stimulating effect. This is an age of consolidation, or, if not that, then of community of interest. Great economies will be worked, rate cutting and price cutting will be ended, this harmony meaning greater profits to the companies and greater returns to the stockholders. The outlook was never so favorable, and prices are bound to advance—always, of course, allowing for natural reactions.

M. W. DOMINICK—The very high opening to-day invited profit-taking, but because the market reacted from these high figures that is not to say it will not go still higher. As a matter of fact, reactions are natural and healthful, and improve the general tone of the market by shaking out weak holders. I think the Erie stocks are now among the best on the list, while if St. Paul is really to be guaranteed 7 per cent. it will go much higher.

JOHN H. DAVIS—The market has had such a phenomenal advance that it is a difficult matter to give an opinion that will be a reasonable and safe guide. Undoubtedly there has been very large profit taking, and therein the market has been improved. Of course present conditions are wonderful. All the dangerous isms, political and otherwise, are now out of the way, the country was never so prosperous, and the large financial interests are working in complete accord. Allowing for natural reactions, the market should go higher.

DANIEL O'DELL.—I do not see why the market should not go much higher. The conditions are all favorable. The country generally is prosperous, with merchants, manufacturers, and railroads making money. It is only reasonable to expect that this prosperity should be reflected in higher values in the stock market.

S. V. WHITE & CO.—We certainly are not bearish on the market. Rather, we think it will go higher, particularly the good railroad stocks.

HAVEN & STOUT.—Although the market had a reaction this week, the factors which govern its course continue favorable to a continuance of its upward progress and to the maintenance of bullish speculation. During the last days of 1900 the actual events outran even the most sanguine anticipations. This movement continued when the market reopened on Wednesday, all the indications being that banking and railroad interests were actively engaged upon the bull side, and that the public is still coming in. Favorable conditions in the money market, the absence of unsettling factors and the intimations of arrangements between great corporations and the financiers identified with them, have had their influence in leading the Street to conclude that no culmination of the rise is yet to be apprehended, unless some unforeseen event should change the entire situation.

H. H. HOLLISTER.—This is not a market of wild speculation, but merely of bankers' deals, which are not yet completed. Prices will go higher.

HENRY CLEWS—After two months of unparalleled activity, in which prices had advanced on an average fully 25 points, it was a question whether the first week of the new year, with its usual buying for the reinvestment of interest and dividends, would not be turned to account as an opportunity for realizing the large and tempting speculative profits. The more prudent operators reasoned for some days past that, after such a great rise in prices and with such large profits within reach, further holding was risky, and consequently realized heavily in advance. There proved to be as many buyers as sellers, however, and, since the reinvestment demand set in, prices have been well sustained, although the wants of investors had been to a considerable extent supplied by free advance purch

of enormous traffic which the roads are in physical condition to handle more economically than ever before. With the large earnings that must thereby accrue, and with the present favorable condition of the country, it is puerile to believe that any depression in the prices of railroads can be maintained for any length of time.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was generally about what had been expected, and made a favorable showing. Surplus reserves increased $2,624,175, notwithstanding an increase of $16,760,900 in deposits, requiring therefore an additional reserve of over four millions. There was an increase in cash holdings of nearly seven millions, specie increasing $3,108,100 and legal tenders $3,706,300. Loans increased $7,532,400, the increase in large measure reflecting the great activity in the stock market.

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Previous to the publication of the statement the market had been strong but erratic. When the figures were made public recent buyers took advantage of the favorable exhibit to take profits, causing declines from the high figures.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$803,989,600	$677,797,000	$713,803,600
Deposits	870,950,100	748,953,100	826,881,700
Circulation	30,982,500	16,341,000	18,858,200
Specie	164,827,800	144,091,700	175,442,100
Legal tenders	67,059,800	54,994,300	50,808,700
Total res.	$231,887,600	$198,986,000	$230,250,800
Reserve req'd	217,737,525	187,238,275	206,720,425
Surplus res	$14,150,075	$12,757,725	$23,530,375

MONEY MARKET OUTLOOK.

An officer of one of the prominent National banks, discussing the money market situation, said yesterday:

"I all along contended that there was no fear of any money stringency, and now that the January disbursements have been provided for I look for relatively easier money. It may not have been generally noticed, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that interior money is beginning to come back to the city in no inconsiderable volume, and I expect the inflow to be materially greater in the next few weeks. That signifies that, despite the active business demand for money, there will be plenty to spare, and that we could even send gold ... and without in the least being embarrassed."

MR. LOWRY'S OPTIMISM.

Ex-Gov. Thomas F. Lowry of Minnesota grows more optimistic with the progress of time. He says:

"Bright as was the outlook toward the close of the year, all the promises and all the expectations now are of even better things. The prosperity of the country is exceptionally substantial, and, to my mind, there is no doubt of its continuance. Everywhere you go you see the signs of the times. The farmer, the artisan, the merchant, the manufacturer, the transportation men—all are doing well; all are confident.

"In my opinion, the getting together of the big financiers and railroad men is one of the most significant happenings of the time, and will do much toward stability, not only in railroad, but in other lines."

RAILWAY RECEIVERSHIPS.

According to The Railway Age, the number and extent of railway bankruptcies in the United States last year was a little greater than in 1899, but with that exception they were very much less than in any year since 1887. In all but perhaps two or three instances, the financial troubles began some years ago, and are not to be attributed to conditions existing in the past year. Sixteen roads, with 1,165 miles of line and over $78,000,000 of bonds and stock, were placed in the charge of receivers in 1900, as will be seen by the following table:

ROADS PLACED UNDER RECEIVERS IN 1900.

Road.	Miles.	Bonded Debt.	Capital Stock.
Omaha, K. C. & East.	36	$1,428,000	$1,428,000
Omaha & St. Louis	145	2,376,000	2,592,000
K. C. & North. Con.	91	2,974,000	3,500,000
Chic. & Grand Trunk	237	11,437,000	6,600,000
Coos Bay, Roseb. & E.	28	625,000	2,000,000
Vicksb., Shreve. & Pac.	188	7,765,000	1,601,000
New York & Ottawa	56	2,360,000	2,540,000
Eureka & Palisade, (3 ft)	84	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wash. & Potomas	23	*2,000,000	4,000,000
Shelby., Bloom. & Ohio.	26	250,000	10,000
S. F. & Grand Canyon	55	1,000,000	2,000,000
Kan. City Sub. Belt	17	4,750,000	4,750,000
Union Terminal	7	2,000,000	2,000,000
K. C. & Indp. Air Line	7	300,000	500,000
Gulf & Inter-State	70	829,000	71,000
Cerrillos Coal Railroad	6	748,000	2,500,000
Total, 16 roads	1,165	$41,142,000	$37,062,000
Total bonds and stock			78,234,000

*Estimated.

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The accompanying summary of receiverships for the twenty-five years in which The Railway Age has kept the record shows that a very large proportion of the railways in this country have been bankrupt, while the decreased figures of late years give reason for a hopeful outlook:

SUMMARY OF RECEIVERSHIPS FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

	No. of Roads.	Miles.	Bonds and Stocks.
1876	42	6,662	$467,000,000
1877	37	5,033	229,284,000
1878	27	3,280	192,385,000
1879	12	1,102	39,367,000
1880	13	885	140,295,000
1881	5	110	3,742,000
1882	12	912	39,074,000
1883	11	1,990	108,470,000
1884	35	11,038	714,755,000
1885	44	8,298	285,499,000
1886	13	1,799	70,346,000
1887	9	1,046	90,318,000
1888	22	3,270	186,814,000
1889	22	3,803	99,664,000
1890	26	2,983	105,007,000
1891	24	2,159	84,479,000
1892	36	10,568	357,692,000
1893	74	28,340	1,781,046,000
1894	38	7,025	295,791,000
1895	31	4,089	369,075,000
1896	34	5,441	275,587,000
1897	18	1,357	92,996,000
1898	18	2,989	138,701,000
1899	10	1,019	52,385,000
1900	16	1,165	78,234,000
Total in 25 years	634	113,275	$6,389,270,000

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The record of foreclosure sales for last year, although considerable, is also encouraging, being the smallest in all respects in the seven past years, indicating that the material in the receivers' offices has been pretty well worked over. During 1900 there were 24 sales, involving 3,477 miles, and an apparent capitalization of $190,000,000. The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf fiasco made up about one-fourth of the entire mileage and capitalization in the list. The Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, Chicago and Grand Trunk, Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, and the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis and its associate, five important enterprises, account for 50 per cent more of the entire mileage, leaving the remaining one-quarter represented by seventeen roads of comparatively small extent. The detailed list for the year is as follows:

ROADS SOLD UNDER FORECLOSURE DURING 1900.

Road.	Miles.	Bonded Debt.	Capital Stock.
Chicago, Peo. & St. L.	166	$6,840,000	$5,000,000
St. L., Chi. & St. P.	102	3,046,000	1,500,000
Ky. & Ind. B. & T.	17	2,000,000	1,700,000
Zanesville & Ohio R.	72	2,000,000	2,000,000
United Verde & Pac., (three feet)	26	300,000	300,000
Peo., Dec. & Evansv.	234	4,845,000	8,400,000
Marion & Rye Val.	6	65,000	100,000
Stuttgart & Ark. Riv.	41	375,000	500,000
Shelbyville & Bloom.	27	250,000	10,000
St. L., Peo. & Nor.	148	2,322,000	5,000,000
Kan. C., Pit. & Gulf.	849	24,561,000	23,000,000
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	451	10,000,000	17,000,000
Newark, Som. & Str.	46	800,000	1,026,000
Rome & Carrollton	22	150,000	
Nashv., Flor. & Shef.	94	2,096,000	2,000,000
Centralia & Chester	96	1,478,000	948,000
Wheel. Bdg. Ter. Ry.	10	3,500,000	1,500,000
Kan., Ok. Cent. & S.	56	*500,000	*1,000,000
Washington & Potom.	23	2,000,000	4,000,000
Sal. & S. W., (P.)	35	540,000	288,000
Solomon R.R. (U.P.)	57	575,000	1,108,000
Kansas Midland	106	2,680,000	3,000,000
Everett & Monte C.	53	*1,000,000	*2,000,000
Columbus & N. W.	41	545,000	1,000,000
Tacoma & Col. River	12	250,000	3,000,000
Chicago & Grand Tr.	335	11,437,000	11,000,000
Louisv., Ev. & St. L.	359	10,583,000	4,247,000
Total, 24 roads	3,477	$94,747,000	$95,027,000
Total bonds and stock			$190,374,000

*Estimated.

TREASURY GOLD, $480,709,005.

Amount on Hand Breaks All Records, Treasurer Roberts Says.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—"The gross gold in the Treasury to-day," said Ellis H. Roberts, United States Treasurer, "is $480,709,005, breaking all records. At the end of March, 1889, the Treasury held $328,293,901, which was the largest sum accumulated during any Administration in recent years until within the last two or three years. Our immense gold holdings are due, of course, to the great prosperity of the country, to the increased production of gold in all directions, and in large part to the fact that the United States is now the creditor Nation of the world."

Mr. Roberts thought that for the present at least there would continue to be an increase in the Treasury holdings of gold, but it might be reduced somewhat should the reduction of the war revenue taxes be so heavy as to run the expenditures close to the receipts.

COLORADO FUEL'S EARNINGS.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company yesterday put out another phenomenal statement of earnings, in detail as follows:

Month of November, 1900	$225,467.05
Month of November, 1899	219,251.38
Increase	$6,215.67
Five months ended Nov. 30, 1900	$1,145,486.94
Five months ended Nov. 30, 1899	753,373.63
Increase	$392,113.31
Net earnings five months ended Nov. 30, 1900, as above	$1,145,486.94
Bond interest, taxes, and preferred stock dividend for the entire year to June 30, 1901	601,790.00
Surplus over all charges for the entire year	$543,696.94

TOP PRICE IN CHICAGO WHEAT.

May Jumps to 79½, the Highest Figure of Present Season.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The course of wheat to-day was ruled by sentiment, May closing 1¾@1⅞ over yesterday. At the beginning and at the end of the session in the wheat pit, bullishness of a decidedly strenuous order made the market an exciting one, while the period between these extremes was marked by great nervousness. The market was almost entirely a creation of sentiment based on the stock activity and rumors of Wall Street interest in the local grain market. But at that, with the news legitimately influential in determining prices eliminated, May wheat boomed to the top price of the present season. It opened 1 to 1¾ higher, at 78½ to 79¼ under heavy buying pressure, which was quickly followed by large offers to secure profits.

Trade became more quiet, but ruled nervous for the next hour. May rallied to 78⅞, but dropped back again. Offerings were light, and the price was gradually worked up again to 79. At this mark more profit taking, together with some short selling, was attempted. Meanwhile commission houses had received more buying orders. The readiness with which offerings disappeared into this quarter alarmed the short interest, and in a sharp burst of activity May jumped to 79½, the high price of the present season. A reaction to 79¼ followed this, but the market was aggressively strong and the close was 1¾@1⅞ higher at 79¼@79⅝. Cash bids were out of line with the advance, and more business was accepted.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@5 per cent.

Time money, 4¼ per cent. for thirty days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $319,846,302; balances, $10,475,697; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,138,259.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4¼@4⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅛; demand, $4.86⅛@$4.86¼; cables, $4.87; commercial bills, $4.81@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.18¾, and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16, and guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par @ 5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement of the New York City banks showed an increase in the surplus reserve of $2,624,175. The banks now hold a surplus of $14,150,075 above the legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Dec. 29.	Jan. 5.	Increase.
Loans	$796,457,200	$803,989,600	$7,532,400
Deposits	854,189,200	870,950,100	16,760,900
Circulation	31,040,800	30,982,500	*58,300
Legal tenders	63,353,500	67,059,800	3,706,300
Specie	161,719,700	164,827,800	3,108,400
Reserve	225,073,200	231,887,600	6,814,400
Res. required	213,547,300	217,737,525	4,190,225
Surplus	11,525,900	14,150,075	2,624,175

*Decrease.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$14,150,075	1896 — $27,183,100
1900	11,757,725	1895 — 35,862,050
1899	23,530,375	1894 — 33,796,650
1898	11,757,725	1893 — 8,942,450
1897	43,991,450	1892 — 18,961,125

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Jan. 5, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1900.	1899.	P. C.
New York	$1,271,671,991	$912,806,126	+39.3
Boston	136,272,413	118,669,735	+11.5
Philadelphia	86,307,523	81,281,625	+ 6.2
Baltimore	16,708,291	19,528,996	-14.4
Chicago	119,015,245	115,389,294	+ 3.2
St. Louis	34,792,342	28,399,440	+19.0
New Orleans	9,261,791	8,460,998	+ 9.5
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,676,029,596	$1,284,515,424	+30.5
Other cities, 5 days	225,107,413	167,648,491	+10.4
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,901,137,009	$1,222,383,706	+27.7
All cities, 1 day	415,526,481	342,665,762	+20.1
Total, all cities, for week	$2,316,663,490	$1,565,049,468	+26.3

Complete returns for the week ended Dec. 29 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1899, a gain of 20.5 per cent., with the same week in 1898 a gain of 24.4 per cent., and with 1897 an increase of 55.2 per cent. Outside New York the increase, as compared with 1899, was 6.7 per cent., the excess over 1898 reaches 15.2 per cent., and, making comparison with 1897, the increase is seen to be 31.2 per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$139,401,778
Gold	93,756,696
Silver	10,581,938
United States notes	10,908,704
Treasury notes of 1890	128,006
National banknotes	8,709,739
Total receipts this day	2,356,060
Total receipts this month	7,714,479
Total receipts this year	299,556,340
Total expenditures this day	1,815,000
Total expenditures this month	6,745,000
Total expenditures this year	279,839,155
Deposits in National banks	68,686,856

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$264,038,379
Silver dollars	427,482,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,723,082
Silver bullion of 1890	56,357,918
United States notes	1,560,000
Total	$754,521,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$264,038,379
Silver certificates outstanding	427,482,000
Treasury notes outstanding	61,081,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,560,000
Total	$754,521,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$66,689,626
Gold certificates	27,087,070
Silver coin and bullion	5,243,185
Silver certificates	5,339,751
United States notes	10,908,704
Other assets	13,962,990
Total in Treasury	$129,200,328
Deposits in National banks	98,686,856
Total	$227,887,185
Current liabilities	88,485,407
Available cash balance	$139,401,778

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very little life showed in the market for outside securities yesterday. As for some days past, interest was centred in the Stock Exchange market, and securities traded in on the curb received little or no attention. A few issues developed some slight activity, and here and there substantial advances appeared, but, all told, the day's transactions brought little change in the general position in the market. One or two bank stocks which for several days past have been very quiet showed some activity, but naturally supplied no very large transactions.

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CRUCIBLE STEEL recovered from the decline of a day or two ago, and on light transactions rose to 21¾. There were no changes of importance in any other of the steel stocks, and in none of them were transactions much above the small average which prevailed.

***

BUFFALO GAS bonds, which for a short while past have shown much strength, advanced still further, and the fact was developed that very few of the bonds are offered near yesterday's price. At the close 73½ was bid, a net gain of 1 point.

***

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT advanced sharply on very light transactions. Only a very few shares changed hands, but the price advanced to 13⅞. Reports in regard to the business of the company continued to be to the effect that the conditions surrounding it are very favorable and that much progress is being made.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s continued to show strength, and were traded in to the extent of $50,000 at 86½. The stocks also advanced fractionally, but trading in them was very light. Within the last few days the preferred stock, as well as St. Louis Transit, has shown considerable irregularity, but the bonds have continued strong.

***

RUBBER GOODS advanced fractionally for the common, and the preferred stock showed a net gain of one point. These advances were not accompanied by any large trading.

***

STERLING COPPER. It is stated that the stock of the Sterling Copper Company will during the coming week be traded on the curb. The company is incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, and is capitalized at $1,000,000, divided into shares of the par value of $25. The property of the company is said to consist of 240 acres of mining land, which is owned free and clear.

***

STANDARD OIL sold at 795, and was offered there at the close. It showed a net loss of 5 points for the day.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Wednesday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 5. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 4. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	30	32	30	32
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80	82	80	82
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	5½	6½	5½	6½
American Bicycle pf.	26	27¼	25¾	27
American Bicycle bonds	73	75	73	75
American Bridge	45	45¼	45	45¼
American Bridge pf.	94½	95	95	95½
American Chicle	83	88	83	88
American Chicle pf.	76	81	76	81
Am. Hide & Leather	10	11	10	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	35½	39	35½	39
Am. Hide & Leather 6s	90	90½	90	90½
*American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8½	9	8½	9
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
†British Columbia Copper	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22½
British Exch. 3s	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	5¼	6	5	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	33	35	32½	34
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Firewords	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	40	45	40	45
Con. Ry. N. & E.	13½	14	13	13¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	28	32	28	32
Continental Tobacco	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	21¾	22½	20	21
Crucible Steel pf.	79½	81	79½	81
Cramps' Shipyard	82	84	82	84
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	31	32	31	32
Electric Boat	29	29½	29	29½
Electric Boat pf.	49	50	49	50
Electric Vehicle	17	18	17	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	40	44	40	44
Electric-Pneumatic	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Empire Steel	6	7	6	..
Empire Steel pf.	50	50	36	..
Flemington Coal & Coke	21	23	21	23
General Carriage	3⅝	4¼	3⅝	4
General Chemical	60	65	60	62
General Chemical pf.	97	98½	97	98½
German Treasury 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Havana Commercial	10	12	10	12
Havana Commerical pf.	43	44½	43	44½
Hudson River Tel.	117	119	117	119
Illinois Transportation	⅞	1	⅞	1
International Silver pf.	45	50	45	50
Inter-State Oil	10	15	10	15
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	½	1
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
†Markesan Copper	1½	3	1	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13	14	13½	14
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
New Y. Transportation	6	7	6¼	7
Otis Elevator	29	30	29	30
Otis Elevator pf.	90	91¾	90	91¾
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	⅞	1¼	1	1½
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	28½	29½	28½	29½
Retsof	32	..	32	..
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29¾	30⅜	29½	30½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	80	80½	79	80½
Saffety Car Heat. & Light	115	118	113	116
St. Louis Transit	19	20	19	19½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	71	73	71	73
Seaboard Air Line	10	11	10	11
Seaboard Air Line pf.	27	28	27	28¼
Sheet Steel pf.	76½	77	76½	77
Singer Mfg.	250	275	250	275
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	790	795	795	803
Storage Power	10	12½	10	12½
Tennessee Copper	16½	17½	16½	17½
Tel., Tel. & Co. of A., $15 paid	7	8	6½	7½
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Pot. pf.	55	60	55	60
Tubular Dispatch	23	32½	22½	32½
Union Copper	4¼	5	4¼	5
Union Typewriter	37	38	37	38
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	114	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	112	114	112	114
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	86⅝	86⅞	86	86⅝
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	66	68	67½	68⅝
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5	5	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	37	39	37	38
Westingnouse Air Brake	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump pf.	111	114	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102½	102½	102½	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	232	234	231	233
Brooklyn R. B. & W. E. 5s	101½	102	101¼	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E.R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	34	37	32½	35
Columbus Railway pf.	90	92	89	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	53	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s	108	109	106	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. A. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	27½	30	27	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	..	78	80
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s	86½	89	87	90
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av., 14th St.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s	83½	84½	83½	84½
North Jersey St. R. R.	24	25	24	25
Orange & Pas. V. bonds	93	95	93	95
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	37	43	39	43
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	113¼	114½	113¼	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	33½	35½	33½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Buffalo (N. Y.) Gas	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	73½	75	72½	75
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	..	55	..
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	80
Con's'rs Gas (J. C.) bds.	105½	106	105½	106
Denver Gas	18½	20	18½	20
Denver Gas 5s	61	63	61	63
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	50	60	50	60
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s	89	91	89	91
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	296	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam Gas	109	110	109¾	109¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	14	15	14	15
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	70	71	70¾	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112¾	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	106¾	108	106½	106
Nor. Hud. L. H. & P. Co.	54	56	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & Coke (Oswego)	25	30	26	30
Peo. G. & C. (Va.) 5s, 1926	90	101	90	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	21	23	21	23
St. Joseph (Mo.) bonds	81	86	81	86

	Jan. 5. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 4. Bid.	Asked.
St. Paul Gas stock	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	131	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	151	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	8	10	8	10
Western Gas	98	100	98	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	19	18	19
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	85	86	85	86
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94⅝	95	94⅝	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	30	31½	30	31½
Union Ferry bonds	91	92	91	93

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Boston had an active market, with free realizing, but there were some strong specialties, and as a whole the market held well. Tamarack ran up 25, to 350, closing at 340, on sales of 440 shares; Erie Telephone fell 5, to 85, against 100 last Saturday, and highest of 132 in 1900; Massachusetts Electric gained ¾, to 26½, over 3,000 shares selling; Old Dominion was off ⅝, at 30⅞; Montana lost from 320 to 310, rallying to 319, on sales of 723 shares; Agricultural Chemical touched 33, receding to 31½, with preferred up to 81¼; American Telephone was active at 156½@155½, closing at 156; American Woollen was in demand, rallying ½, to 21⅛; Stock Yards was off 1, at 145, closing at 145½; Maine rose 1, to 196; Bingham was up ⅝, at 16¾; British Columbia ⅝, at 23½; Butte held at 80; Centennial lost 1½, to 24; Mohawk touched 27½, closing at 26½; Osceola receded from 86 to 84; Utah lost ¾, to 32½.

At the local Clearing House to-day money between the banks loaned at 2½@3 per cent., and New York funds sold at par @5c discount. Call money is in good supply to the strongest borrowers at 4 per cent. on both call and time. When the security is not of the choicest grade money on call ranges from 4½ to 5 per cent., and the same on time. Banks prefer long to short maturities. List:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10	10½	Mohawk	26	26½
Allouez	3	3½	Old Colony	3½	4½
Arcadian	19	20	Old Dominion	30½	31
Arnold	4⅜	5¼	Osceola	82	84
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Parrot	49½	50
Atlantic	28½	28½	Quincy	172	175
Baltic	35¼	35½	Rhode Island	4½	5
Bost. & Mon.	315	318	Santa Fé	6⅞	7¼
Butte & Bos.	..	80	Shoe	31⅞	32
Cal. & Hec.	828	835	Tamarack	340	345
Centennial	24	24½	Utah Cons.	33	34
Franklin	18¼	18½	Washington	.50	1
Humboldt	.50	..	Winona	6	..
Isle Royale	..	38

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Virginia Funded Debt 2-3s		10,000	97½
5,000	96⅞	10,000	97¼
Virginia 6s, defer, ctfs		10,000	76⅝
50,000	8	1,000	76½
		2,000	77
		3,000	76⅝
Adams Express 4s		15,000	76⅝
22,000	104⅝	10,000	76
Am Spirits M 6s		10,000	76¼
1,000	85	10,000	76
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
500	105	19,000	120
3,000	102⅞	Mo Pac trust 5s	
2,000	102⅝	1,000	103
3,000	102¼	25,000	103½
Adjustment 4s		21,000	102⅝
25,000	87½	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
7,000	87⅜	25,000	104
38,000	87½	Mob & O gen 4s	
Balt & Ohio 4s		1,000	87½
50,000	101¼	5,000	88
35,000	101⅛	Mob & Ohio, Montg Div 5s	
5,000	101½	1,000	110½
Balt & Ohio 3½s		1,000	110
1,000	95⅞	N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	
10,000	95⅝	10,000	95
10,000	95⅞	N Y, S & W gen 5s	
B'klyn Un El 1st		1,000	105
1,000	99½	Nor & W con 4s	
2,000	99⅝	12,000	100¾
Canada So 1st		North Pac 4s	
1,000	108½	2,000	104¾
4,000	108⅝	North Pac gen 3s	
Cent R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s		10,000	71¾
3,000	98	500	71⅝
Cent of Ga con 5s		2,000	71½
20,000	98⅛	10,000	71⅝
1,000	100	Ore R & N con 4s	
Cent of Ga 1st inc		1,000	104
25,000	61½	Ore Sh L 1st 6s	
Cent of Ga 2d inc		2,000	120⅝
5,000	21	2,000	120⅞
Cent of N J gen 6s		Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s	
2,000	127⅛	1,000	115⅛
5,000	127⅜	4,000	115¼
Cent Pac gtd 5½s		Panama 1st 4½s	
3,000	84	9,000	104
Ches & O gen 4½s		Peo & E inc 4s	
1,000	104⅞	10,000	49½
Chi & Alton 3½s		Reading gen 4s	
10,000	84⅛	20,000	94
7,000	84	186,000	94⅛
4,000	84⅛	15,000	94
8,000	84½	15,000	94¼
Chi, M & St Paul con 7s		60,000	94
21,000	136	30,000	94⅛
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		2,000	94
5,000	94⅛	5,000	94⅜
5,000	94⅜	5,000	94⅝
5,000	107½	5,000	93⅝
Chi Term Trans 4s		Rio Gr West 1st	
8,000	92½	5,000	99¼
Col Mid 1st 5-4s		St L, I M & So unify & ref 4s	
5,000	78¾	10,000	86
Col & South 1st 4s		5,000	85½
10,000	84¼	St L S W'n 1st	
10,000	84½	2,000	96¼
Denver & Rio Gr Imp 5s		1,000	96⅛
25,000	107½	10,000	96
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s		9,000	96¼
3,000	81½	St L S W'n 2d	
Erie 1st con 4s		20,000	72½
150,000	97⅛	6,000	72⅝
10,000	97⅝	5,000	72¾
100,000	97½	5,000	72⅝
100,000	97⅜	St Paul, M & M 1st con 6s	
50,000	97⅛	15,000	141½
5,000	97⅝	St P & Sioux City 1st	
10,000	97½	4,000	130
25,000	97	San A & A P 4s	
Erie 1st gen 4s		10,000	78½
15,000	85⅞	South Pac 4s	
15,000	85⅝	5,000	83⅞
2,000	85⅞	4,000	83⅝
20,000	85⅝	15,000	83⅞
15,000	85⅛	278,000	84
50,000	85⅜	6,000	84⅛
30,000	85⅛	50,000	84
5,000	85⅛	So Pac of Cal con 5s, stamped	
40,000	85⅛	10,000	107½
55,000	85⅛	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
38,000	85⅛	2,000	112
3,000	84⅛	2,000	112¾
Ft Worth & D C 1st		5,000	112⅝
2,000	78	Standard R & T 6s	
7,000	77	1,000	72½
14,000	78	Standard R & T inc	
Gal, H & San A M & P Div 5s		2,000	11½
10,000	100	Tex & O con 5s	
Gen Elec deb 5s		10,000	104¾
11,000	155	6,000	104⅝
Hock Val 1st 4½s		Third Av 4s	
1,000	104	2,000	104⅝
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s		Union Pac 1st 4s	
2,000	125⅞	10,000	105⅜
Inter Paper 6s		Wabash 1st 5s	
5,000	100	1,000	118¼
Kan City So 3s		Wabash deb B	
10,000	67½	5,000	41⅜
L & W B gtd 4½s		10,000	41⅝
5,000	103	10,000	41⅝
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s		3,000	41½
6,000	100¼	Wab, Des M Div 4s	
Mex Cent 1st inc		10,000	95
20,000	28½	West N Y & Penn gen 5s	
Mex Cent 2d inc		10,000	95
10,000	13⅜	3,000	95¼
10,000	13½	Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s	
Mid N J 1st 6s		10,000	80½
1,000	117¾	25,000	90⅝
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		Wis Cent gen 4s	
1,000	97⅝	10,000	86⅛

Total sales $2,479,000

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	28¼	28¾	28¾	29⅜
Alamo	11	12	11	11¾
Argentum	27	29	27	29
Anaconda	41	42½	44½	45
Anchoria	75	100	75	100
Battle Mountain	22	22½	21¾	22
Blue Bell	14	14½	14	14½
C. C. Cons	12¾	12½	12½	12¾
C., C. & M	9	9¾	9⅝	10
Columbine Victor	10¾	11	10⅞	11½
Coriolanus	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
Dante	9	9½	9	9½
Damon	15¾	15⅞	15⅞	16
Doctor Jackpot Con.	96	99	97	98
Elkton	186¾	187½	188	189
El Paso	50	50½	50¼	51
Findlay	12¼	12½	12	12½
Golden Fleece	23	25	23	25
Gibson	29	29	29	29
Gold King	100	102	100	102
Gold Knob	11¾	11⅝	11	11½
Gold Coin	450	550	450	550
Gold Dollar	24½	24½	25	25½
Garfield	7	8	7	9
Gold Sovereign	8	8¾	8¾	9¼
Gould	31	32	31½	33
Hart	16	17	15½	17
Ida May	23	24	23	24
Ingham	21¾	22	21½	21¾
Isabella	68¾	69½	69	69¾
Independence	35	36	35	36½
Jackpot	69	71	70	72
Keystone	12½	15	13	15
Last Dollar	65	70	65	70
Lexington	12¾	12¾	12	12½
Mount Rosa	30	42	30	41
Matoa	14	20	15	20
Mary Cashen	11¾	12½	12	12½
Moon Anchor	20	30	20	30
National	10	10¾	10	10½
New Haven	8	8½	8⅜	8½
Nugget	23	25	23	24
Ophir	25	40	25	35
Orphan	15	15½	14	15½
Pharmacist	9	9¾	9	9¾
Pinnacle	17	18	17	18
Portland	335	343	335	340
Rose Nicol	11	11¾	11¼	11½
Rawlings	10	20	10	20
Vindicator	125	128	120	129
Work	20½	21¾	20¾	21½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.06	.05
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.09	.08
Belcher	.11	.11
Best & Belcher	.33	.32
Bullion	.03	.02
Caledonia	.78	.63
Challenge Con	.20	.18
Chollar	.21	.20
Confidence	.60	.60
Con. Cal. & Va	2.45	2.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.12
Gould & Curry	.56	.52
Hale & Norcross	.26	.20
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.03	.03
Mexican	.44	.42
Occidental Con	.07	.03
Ophir	.92	.82
Overman	.15	.13
Potosi	.19	.19
Savage	.22	.19
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.37	.33
Standard	3.60	3.60
Syndicate	.11	.11
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.35	.32
Utah Con	.09	.05
Yellow Jacket	.20	.17
Silver bars	63¾	63¾
Mexican dollars	50¼@50¾	50¼@50¾
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

NEW CORPORATIONS.

George Hauck & Sons Brewing Company of Kingston; capital, $30,000. Directors—George Hauck, John L. Hauck, Adam Hauck, Kingston.

East Venice Hall Association of East Venice, Cayuga County; capital, $500. Directors—L. O. Taylor, D. R. Kimball, and R. L. Doty, East Venice.

Tioga Dairy Company of Tioga Centre, Tioga County; capital, $5,500. Directors—J. C. Lattimer, Frank Smith, and W. D. Stitter, Tioga Centre.

Bennett Cigar and Tobacco Company of Oneida, Madison County; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. E. Bennett, R. A. Hill, and G. W. Lounsbury, Oneida.

World's Life Protecting Car Fender Company of Brooklyn; capital, $20,000. Directors—Montgomery Queen, H. D. House, and George Haring, Brooklyn.

New York Rag Company of New York City, to deal in leather goods; capital, $20,000. Directors—Adolph Lowry, Leopold Lowry, and Adolph Bechs, New York City.

Pioneer Development Company of Buffalo, to conduct concessions at fairs; capital, $10,000. Directors—Nelson S. Hallett, A. G. Striker, and F. T. McDonald, Buffalo.

Writers' Press Association of New York City, to publish books, papers, and periodicals and to disseminate news in the form of biographical and character sketches of prominent and successful people to the principal newspapers of the United States; capital, $1,000. Directors—William J. Hartford, Harry L. Sparrow, and Daniel E. O'Brien, New York City.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail:

*Capital.	*N't Pr'f't's	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Cir'l't'n.
$2,000,000	$2,074,300	Bk. N.Y., N.B.A.	$15,028,000	$2,874,000	$980,000	$14,652,000	$499,800
2,050,000	2,114,400	Bk. of Man. Co.	19,724,000	3,713,000	2,394,000	22,692,000	.....
2,000,000	1,190,900	Merchants' Nat.	13,214,400	2,649,000	1,508,200	15,447,400	.....
2,000,000	2,251,400	Mechanics' Nat.	11,406,000	2,131,000	573,000	11,650,000	.....
1,500,000	2,980,900	Bank of America	22,233,800	5,087,300	1,952,200	26,206,500	.....
1,000,000	241,300	Phenix National.	4,409,000	1,374,000	140,000	4,839,000	48,900
10,000,000	5,490,300	National City....	103,462,300	29,039,400	5,351,100	119,070,000	4,283,800
300,000	6,881,700	Chemical Nat....	24,070,200	4,851,100	2,325,900	24,402,500	.....
600,000	224,600	Mer. Exch. Nat.	5,004,900	1,128,100	507,800	5,911,800	45,900
1,000,000	1,873,300	Gallatin Nat....	8,183,700	835,800	885,200	9,304,700	987,400
300,000	85,500	Nat. Butch. & D.	1,082,600	317,900	55,000	1,248,100	43,900
400,000	124,800	Mech. & Traders'	2,474,000	367,000	265,000	2,788,000	.....
200,000	173,600	Greenwich	981,200	104,300	205,200	912,800	.....
600,000	496,100	Leath. Mfs. Nat.	4,744,300	3,146,500	375,300	7,067,000	488,700
300,000	216,400	Seventh Nat....	3,280,300	433,700	438,300	4,296,900	299,300
1,200,000	543,300	Bk. State N. Y..	4,639,600	230,800	234,100	3,915,200	.....
5,000,000	2,940,100	Am. Exch. Nat..	28,725,000	4,527,000	1,595,000	22,838,000	4,944,000
10,000,000	6,936,000	Nat. Bk. of Com.	63,241,800	4,419,600	5,869,100	49,155,700	7,537,500
1,000,000	1,603,900	Nat. Broadway..	5,819,500	960,800	298,100	4,901,600	189,200
1,000,000	1,239,200	Mercantile Nat..	13,120,400	1,838,300	1,543,400	13,402,300	994,000
422,700	484,700	Pacific	2,719,100	217,400	508,800	3,544,100	.....
1,500,000	1,140,800	Nat. Bk. of Rep.	16,867,100	4,298,700	979,700	18,828,500	1,452,500
450,000	994,500	Chatham Nat....	5,910,100	908,800	949,800	6,038,300	50,000
200,000	337,300	People's	1,944,700	225,300	700,900	2,895,300	.....
1,000,000	734,900	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	11,671,700	2,179,800	914,100	12,307,700	732,600
3,000,000	5,178,900	Hanover Nat....	46,248,600	8,732,300	4,466,500	50,004,700	2,740,100
600,000	453,100	Irving Nat.	4,257,000	357,600	575,500	4,508,000	240,300
600,000	407,300	Nat. Citizen's..	3,136,500	741,600	212,800	3,464,800	296,500
500,000	274,800	Nassau	2,815,300	441,300	284,100	3,492,500	.....
800,000	1,647,500	Mark. & F. Nat.	6,243,000	1,109,300	776,700	6,624,000	231,800
1,000,000	206,800	Nat. Shoe & L..	3,762,400	868,700	193,200	4,153,200	50,000
1,400,000	1,807,200	Corn Exchange..	18,737,000	3,480,000	2,089,000	22,260,000	.....
1,000,000	518,400	Continental Nat.	4,387,300	1,134,000	494,200	5,462,900	338,400
300,000	401,000	Oriental	2,953,000	181,000	555,000	2,241,000	.....
1,500,000	6,107,800	Imp. & T. Nat..	24,267,000	5,166,000	991,000	23,153,000	49,300
2,000,000	3,568,900	National Park..	44,697,000	12,480,000	3,453,000	56,321,000	49,300
250,000	161,100	East River Nat..	1,239,100	333,100	212,700	1,588,600	50,000
3,000,000	2,467,400	Fourth Nat.	23,309,300	4,106,300	2,165,000	24,749,200	50,000
1,000,000	557,500	Central Nat.	9,208,000	2,619,000	1,298,000	13,276,000	60,000
500,000	888,700	Second Nat.	9,212,000	1,544,000	1,020,000	10,244,000	200,000
750,000	66,800	Ninth Nat.	2,987,500	748,000	227,500	3,566,300	49,400
500,000	9,220,600	First Nat.	37,991,300	7,425,900	1,775,500	37,535,300	495,900
300,000	109,500	N. Y. Nat. Ex..	2,918,700	622,600	332,500	3,102,800	257,400
250,000	724,700	Bowery	3,288,000	385,000	367,000	3,675,000	.....
200,000	386,600	N. Y. Co. Nat..	3,175,700	614,300	307,200	3,996,000	50,000
750,000	390,000	Ger.-American ..	3,788,300	797,300	263,400	3,841,000	.....
1,000,000	2,110,500	Chase National..	35,504,100	9,047,100	1,891,400	43,132,100	800,000
100,000	1,326,700	Fifth Avenue....	8,514,600	2,055,100	450,100	9,561,900	.....
200,000	638,900	German Exch....	2,280,200	245,200	393,800	3,630,500	.....
200,000	818,500	Germania	2,888,500	403,700	638,900	4,387,900	.....
500,000	919,700	Lincoln National.	11,605,900	2,101,800	1,598,900	13,854,800	246,700
200,000	1,005,500	Garfield National	6,619,500	1,514,800	318,100	7,584,200	49,800
200,000	348,000	Fifth Avenue....	2,118,200	440,200	142,800	2,187,500	191,500
300,000	1,018,200	Bk. of the Met..	7,035,300	1,238,200	550,900	7,562,300	.....
200,000	426,400	West Side.....	2,677,000	342,000	369,000	2,927,000	.....
500,000	813,800	Seaboard Nat'l..	13,156,000	2,369,000	1,490,000	15,821,000	470,000
2,100,000	1,871,700	Western Nat'l...	38,352,000	8,232,200	2,257,100	39,855,900	50,000
100,000	530,500	1st Nat. B'klyn.	4,115,000	454,000	708,000	4,396,000	75,000
500,000	604,100	Liberty National.	6,675,900	1,389,200	425,000	6,856,300	495,000
1,000,000	379,200	N. Y. Pro. Ex...	4,002,300	591,900	332,500	3,786,300	.....
250,000	414,600	Bank of N. Am..	4,781,400	572,600	739,400	6,427,200	.....
550,000	296,400	Astor National..	4,234,200	859,300	209,700	4,449,000	320,000
500,000	225,100	Hide & L. Nat...	2,801,700	679,600	59,400	2,328,300	380,000
62,800,000	$76,872,500	Total, Nat. bks.					
11,422,700	15,385,000	Total, State bks.					
74,222,700	92,257,500	Total	863,939,600	164,827,800	67,059,800	870,950,100	20,962,500

*As per official reports: 44 National Banks, Dec. 13, 1900; 19 State Banks, Dec. 4, 1900.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Jan. 5, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members; the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY, Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,437,261.00	$36,345.00	$128,887	$171,269.00	.....	$1,601,178.00
Columbia	300,000	1,984,000.00	156,000.00	100,000	195,000.00	$203,000.00	2,248,000.00
Eleventh Ward.	100,000	1,051,441.69	40,133.66	55,411	283,810.51	.....	1,307,189.08
Fourteenth St...	100,000	1,201,000.00	55,500.00	54,900	205,500.00	.....	1,446,200.00
Gansevoort	100,000	680,515.15	4,450.77	32,232	23,925.55	61,154.12	683,177.51
Hamilton	200,000	1,202,400.00	95,300.00	95,500	79,200.00	.....	1,412,200.00
Mount Morris..	250,000	2,170,600.00	125,800.00	99,700	157,000.00	51,500.00	2,262,400.00
Mutual	200,000	1,376,109.15	42,991.88	119,451	163,969.60	232.32	1,369,637.36
19th Ward.....	100,000	1,393,331.00	21,587.00	140,189	244,347.00	5,118.00	1,826,828.00
Plaza	100,000	2,276,000.00	135,000.00	127,000	248,000.00	.....	2,378,000.00
Riverside	100,000	955,444.92	14,919.01	50,011	91,201.24	.....	965,335.89
State	200,000	3,037,000.00	304,000.00	138,000	165,000.00	230,000.00	3,675,000.00
Twelfth Ward..	200,000	1,153,200.00	57,800.00	204,400	86,400.00	13,000.00	1,646,800.00
Union Square..	200,000	2,083,466.80	55,878.28	249,437	450,216.33	.....	2,791,443.41
Washington	100,000	425,726.92	8,829.00	22,615	40,680.00	4,936.81	396,007.60
Yorkville	100,000	1,465,100.00	58,100.00	115,100	124,200.00	10,000.00	1,504,400.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,070,707.00	15,051.00	86,010	154,665.00	100,000.00	1,206,890.00
Broadway	100,000	1,454,735.41	18,872.79	92,093	330,390.99	.....	1,679,719.40
Eighth Ward...	100,000	334,800.00	13,400.00	24,300	49,500.00	1,000.00	293,800.00
Fifth Avenue...	100,000	604,500.00	30,400.00	27,200	67,300.00	25,400.00	656,700.00
Mfrs.' Nat.....	252,000	2,601,000.00	318,700.00	207,800	491,400.00	.....	3,343,400.00
Mech. & Trad...	100,000	965,348.01	19,884.00	55,238	85,907.48	8,126.13	903,321.01
Merchants'	100,000	575,600.00	6,900.00	38,400	27,100.00	.....	514,500.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,890,000.00	150,000.00	255,000	675,000.00	26,000.00	4,318,000.00
National City...	300,000	2,552,000.00	150,000.00	316,000	416,000.00	155,000.00	3,094,000.00
North Side.....	100,000	922,188.02	13,296.11	52,714	35,961.12	8,093.44	831,360.07
People's	100,000	842,000.00	44,860.00	71,600	33,800.00	79,200.00	909,690.00
17th Ward.....	100,000	467,717.00	11,462.00	42,700	68,987.00	45,232.00	445,930.00
Schermerhorn ..	100,000	597,201.00	13,957.00	27,850	97,408.00	15,183.00	602,980.00
Sprague Nat....	200,000	1,095,600.00	107,200.00	10,000	265,000.00	228,000.00	1,298,000.00
26th Ward.....	100,000	474,898.00	18,770.00	27,933	88,833.00	4,979.00	451,704.00
Union	100,000	563,925.00	23,777.00	47,555	56,565.00	31,600.00	610,259.00
Wallabout	100,000	727,600.00	44,200.00	12,000	46,800.00	49,700.00	732,800.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I....	25,000	542,300.00	16,470.00	20,615	127,425.00	24,260.00	650,900.00
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	720,237.41	31,329.00	17,000	100,078.61	.....	696,090.63
JERSEY CITY.							
First National..	400,000	5,100,700.00	260,300.00	224,400	1,623,200.00	318,500.00	6,596,700.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,002,497.00	95,935.00	77,457	370,887.00	150,174.00	2,054,764.00
Second Nat.....	250,000	1,255,500.00	88,000.00	18,700	329,100.00	.....	1,254,400.00
Third Nat.....	200,000	939,770.63	41,511.63	52,505	136,590.28	64,916.29	957,331.72
HOBOKEN.							
First National..	110,000	2,038,800.00	128,800.00	27,200	142,800.00	65,600.00	1,793,200.00
Second Nat.....	125,000	891,341.00	52,556.00	32,130	77,500.00	15,900.00	903,100.00

GLASSWARE MEN COMBINE.

Twenty Manufacturers Said to Have Signed Agreement in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—A number of glassware manufacturers of Pennsylvania and the Eastern States have held daily meetings here within the past week, looking to a combination in the trade. Joseph P. Whitney of the Whitney Glass Works is said to be the leader of the movement. Twenty of the largest concerns are said to have signed an agreement regulating the business.

The signers are the large bottle, demijohn, and goblet manufacturers of the United States, and the combination is to stop the fight in prices and to establish uniform rates for the different grades of products in this line. A joint effort, it is said, will be made to get the Southern and Western freight carriers to make a reduced traffic rate, and to guard against competition tending toward cut rates of all glassware manufactured by the firms in the combination.

The concerns thus far in the combination represent more than $20,000,000, and if all the big firms join, $50,000,000 will be represented.

ROBERT W. ELLIOTT RESIGNS.

Hudson County Gas Company's General Manager Financially Embarrassed.

Considerable surprise was created in financial circles in Jersey City yesterday by the announcement that Robert W. Elliott, General Manager of the Hudson County Gas Company, had resigned. No reason was given, but later it was announced that Mr. Elliott was financially embarrassed.

It was learned that he was indebted to Christ Hospital, of which he is Treasurer, in the sum of $5,000, and that he had given a chattel mortgage on his furniture, at 34 Bentley Avenue, including nine valuable paintings, to secure the payment of the money within a week. It was also learned that the Carteret Building and Loan Association had begun foreclosure proceedings against Mr. Elliott, on account of two mortgages, one on his dwelling and one on 134 Bentley Avenue, occupied by his brothers. The necessary payment on the latter was made yesterday by Mr. Elliott's relatives, and a brief extension in the other case was given to him.

Mr. Elliott's troubles are due to the fact that he has made large advances to his brothers and to Dr. Stockton of East Orange, his father-in-law, who is heavily interested in the Sterling Manufacturing Company of Newark, which recently become involved and of which Judge Guild was appointed receiver. Mr. Elliott has been connected with the gas company since 1885.

COAST STEAMER WRECKED.

The Iaqua Fast on the Duxbuy Reef Near San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—In some unexplained manner the coast steamer Iaqua, which left this port yesterday for San Diego, with seventeen persons aboard—two passengers and a crew of fifteen men—ran upon the Duxbury reef twenty miles north of this port last night.

Only one life was lost, that of a sailor, who was killed trying to land with a small boat. The remaining sixteen persons were still aboard the wreck this morning, but rescue was momentarily expected through the life savers en route to the scene in a tug from this city. The steamer lies in an upright position on the reef, with the marooned sailors lashed to the works.

It is believed the steamer will be a total loss.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROXIMATE CAUSE OF AN EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—While a boat of the Forty-second Street and Weehawken Ferry was entering the slip, on the New Jersey side, it struck with such violence against the north side of the rack of the slip that Stephen Cash, Jr., a boy six years old, who, with his mother and child sister, was a passenger, was thrown to the deck flat upon his back. The boat careened so that the side upon which the boy was standing was lower than the other side, and in some manner he slipped through the opening space, called a cleat, and the tip of his foot was caught between the vessel and the slip. He was so injured that the foot had to be amputated between the ankle and the knee. In a suit brought by the boy's guardian against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the owner of the ferry, for damages, the mother testified that the hard blow which was caused by the boat striking the slip threw the passengers forward against the boy, and he fell, breaking his hold of her hand. In appealing to the Appellate Division from the judgment on a verdict in favor of the boy the railroad company claimed that, even though its negligence be conceded, that was not the proximate cause of the accident, that it was not the blow that threw the boy down, but the surging of the people against him. Justice Hatch, giving the unanimous opinion of the Appellate Division, upholding the judgment below, says upon this point: "This was a question of fact for the jury, and it would be equally a proximate cause if the force of the blow caused the people to lose their equilibrium and fall against the boy, when, by proper management of the boat, this would not have occurred. The blow was followed by the swaying of the people; as a natural consequence, the fall of the boy followed in continuous succession, and one was so linked with the other as to cause a natural whole. The producing cause of the whole was the blow, and it is, therefore, the proximate cause. What the boy did after the fall in the endeavor to regain his feet cannot be held to be either an act of negligence or as destructive of the act of the defendant as a proximate cause. An instinctive effort to avoid danger does not avail to shield a wrongdoer responsible for the position in which the person has been placed, unless such act was utterly inexcusable and unjustifiable."

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STREET CAR PASSENGERS ON FRONT PLATFORMS.—The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has failed in its appeal to the Appellate Division from judgment recovered against it by Robert Lucas, in a suit for damages from personal injuries. The case illustrates the responsibility of street railroad companies for accidents to passengers while standing upon platforms of cars. The testimony on either side was in direct contradiction as to what occurred. Lucas and his two witnesses testified that on boarding a crowded north-bound car at Thirtieth Street, on May 2, 1898, he remained on the front platform, where other passengers were standing. The conductor, on collecting the fares, made no objection to his remaining there. No warning was given of the approach of the car to the curve at Fifty-third Street, nor was its speed slackened. The care went around the curve at a "terrible speed," in consequence of which his hands were wrenched from the rail upon which he was holding, and he was thrown from the car to the street. The testimony for the defendant was that the car was not full; that warning was given to the pasengers as the car rounded the curve at no more than the usual rate of speed, and they were advised to "hold fast." Justice McLaughlin, giving the unanimous opinion of the Appellate Division, says that the jury, to whom the questions of fact were fairly presented, having found for the plaintiff, the verdict cannot be disturbed. "The defendant having permitted the plaintiff to go upon its car and taken his fare, obligated itself to exercise extraordinary care to transport him to the point of his destination without injury. It could not expose him to unreasonable danger, even though he stood upon the platform of the car. When it was about to run its car around the curve at the speed set out in the record, it owed the plaintiff a duty of informing him of the fact or indicating to him in some way that he must exercise at that point increased care for his own safety."

***

INJURIES FROM A FALLING BRICK.—Alexander Jack, a boy about eight years old, while playing upon some sand in the street, was struck by a brick which came from a building then being constructed. In a suit brought by the boy's guardian against Grace L. McCabe, as administratrix of William J. McGinley, who erected the front walls of the building and built the scaffold for that purpose, the child testified that he did not see the brick that struck him, nor did he know where it came from; but another witness said he heard the brick come tumbling down the scaffold. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has reversed a judgment given on the verdict of a jury for $5,000 in favor of the boy. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion, concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brun

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Occasional rains, brisk southwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,912. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1901.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CAPE COLONY DUTCH IN THE BOER RANKS

One Burgher Commando Is Led by Colonials.

It Is Feared First Slight Victory of Invaders May Be Signal for a Dutch Rising.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—This morning's news from Cape Town is again unsatisfactory. Martial law has been proclaimed at Malmesbury, and would have been proclaimed in other districts but that the Cabinet meeting called Saturday was unable to agree as to its advisability.

The vagueness of the information concerning the movements and position of the invaders has sent a fresh cold fit over the Colonists, and Cape Town calls loudly for strong reinforcements from England on the ground that the greater part of Lord Kitchener's available force is employed in protecting the lines of communication and the Rand mines, the latter extending for a distance of fifty miles.

It is asserted by one Cape Town correspondent that unless the forces in Cape Colony are increased a most undesirable state of affairs may result, as the success in arms of the invaders, however slight, might be the signal for a Dutch rising. As it is, many British residents have had to leave the Dutch villages near Cape Town, their lives being unbearable.

According to a native report, a hundred men, either Boers or local farmers, have just passed through Clanwilliam District in the direction of Malmesbury.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, who calls for 40,000 fresh troops, says:

"Prominent Afrikander loyalists declare that the rebellious colonists will construe the colonial call to arms as a challenge, and that the ominous silence of the pro-rebels, combined with the fact that members of the pro-Boer junta in Cape Town have been touring in the disaffected districts, emphasizes the necessity for martial law. The necessity was never more acute for dispatching reinforcements. Already there is proof that colonials are leading one commando."

The military movements reported are quite unimportant, though Portugal is sending reinforcements to Lorenzo Marques.

Dr. Leyds, according to The Hague correspondent of The Daily Mail, is recruiting in Holland, Belgium, France, and Germany, and his recruits will be sent out to Namaqualand, ostensibly as emigrants, each man receiving £50 down on starting.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Times, who confirms the reports of the multiplicity of the Boer commandoes, says:

"Nearly five-sixths of the British troops are employed to guard the lines of communications and to garrison towns, leaving a very small number, partly unmounted, to pursue the enemy. Large reinforcements are advisable, and these would be cheaper in the end.

"The damage which the Boers did to the Kleinfontein mine is officially estimated at £210,000."

In a letter to The Times this morning the Earl of Dunraven, emphasizing the "very grave situation in South Africa," warns the country to distrust the opinions of experts on the spot, and to be ready for the unexpected. He complains of the "inertia of the authorities," and urges the necessity of large reinforcements.

NO HYPNOTIZED CRIMINALS.

A Person Cannot Be Forced to Do Wrong, Prof. Angell Says.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—For a conscienscious person to do anything morally wrong while in a hipnotic trance is quite impossible, according to Prof. J. R. Angell. In a lecture at the Fine Arts Building, he said that many cases had been brought up in the courts in which it was alleged that hypnotic powers were directly responsible for wrong or criminal act. He did not believe this view could be sustained in any ordinary case. He made a strong appeal for laws prohibiting the practice of hypnotism except for medical or scientific purposes.

"The idea is often expressed that people with weak wills or abnormal minds are the most easily susceptible to the influence of hypnotism," he continued. "This statement can be refuted when it is taken into consideration that idiots, insane people, and very young children cannot be subjected to the influence. The fact remains that it requires considerable mental ability to focus the mind and control curiosity so that the condition of acting at the will of the operator can be obtained."

W. C. CARNEGIE'S HOME BURNED.

Fine Place on Cumberland Island, Fla., Destroyed—Loss Over $60,000.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 6.—The fine home of W. C. Carnegie at Stafford Place, on Cumberland Island was destroyed by fire late yesterday afternoon. The residence was of old English architecture and richly furnished throughout, the furnishings alone costing $50,000. Very little was saved, especially on the first floor, where the library, parlor, drawing rooms, &c., were situated. The loss to the owner is estimated between $60,000 and $75,000. The cause of the fire is unknown, but as it occurred late in the afternoon when members of the family were around the estate it is not believed that it was of incendiary origin. The owner was on his golf links when the alarm was given.

W. C. Carnegie is a son of Mrs. Lucie Carnegie, whose estate at Dungenness, five miles distant, is one of the finest in the South. He is a nephew of Andrew Carnegie, and has a National reputation as a golf expert. The Stafford Place links are among the most famous in the State. It was on these links that young Thomas Hutchinson of Scotland, the professional golfer, was thrown from his pony and killed six weeks ago. Hutchinson was Mr. Carnegie's private trainer.

TO-DAY, TWELVE PAGES, WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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GOV. ODELL'S ECONOMY PLAN.

Each Legislator to Have But One Appointment—Much Dissatisfaction at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—It is a foregone conclusion that there will be greater dissatisfaction than usual on Wednesday night when the Legislative appointments are announced. The order of economy suggested by Gov. Odell in his message has been promulgated by Chairman Dunn of the Republican State Committee, and is in effect that no legislator shall have more than one appointment, be he page boy at $2 a day or clerk at $1,500 to his credit this year.

The plan does not suit the legislators at all, especially those who come from strong Republican districts and expected several apointments, who must put up with the same treatment as a colleague who comes from a close district. Objection also comes from districts where the Republicans put up a stiff fight and lost, for they believe that they are entitled to some patronage for their expenditure of labor and money.

Despite all the scolding Chairman Dunn is obdurate, and the party managers are confident that with 105 members in the House and 35 in the Senate there will be no danger of a revolt, and that all the grumblers will be easily whipped into line.

SEVERE COLD IN EUROPE.

St. Petersburg Schools Closed—Snowfall in Rome—Deaths in Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Severe cold has suddenly set in throughout Europe. In England it is accompanied by a northeasterly wind, amounting to a gale over the Channel. At Dover a boat was capsized, four persons being drowned, and probably other accidents will be reported.

On the Continent the weather is still more severe. Snow has fallen as far south as Naples, and in St. Petersburg the cold is so intense that the police in the streets have had to be frequently relieved, and the schools to be closed. At Moscow the temperature is 30 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

Tremendous gales are blowing over the Adriatic. Terrible blizzards are reported from Austria and Southern Russia, extinguishing signal lights and resulting in the derailing of the Orient Express at Altpazau.

The storm caused a collision between passenger trains at Mikola, near Szatmar, Hungary, six persons being killed.

Nine people were frozen to death on a high road in Transylvania. Odessa is completely snowbound. The harbor is frozen over and trains are unable to enter or depart in consequence of the drifts.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Severe cold is reported throughout France and Italy. A foot of snow fell at Marseilles last evening, and the mercury shows 18 degrees of frost in Paris to-day. There have been a number of deaths in the streets. Trains are greatly delayed.

Snow has fallen even in Southern Italy, and the city of Rome and surrounding country are snow-clad for the first time in many years. Crowds assembled on the Pincio to witness the rare panorama.

ANOTHER LETTER TO CUDAHY.

This One Contains an Offer to Give Information as to the Abductors —Its Terms Accepted.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 6.—A letter has been turned over to Chief Donahue of the Omaha Police Department in which an offer is made to deliver certain information to him regarding the abductors of Edward Cudahy, Jr., upon his compliance with certain conditions. The Chief and Mr. Cudahy evidently considered the letter authentic and of enough importance to justify a reply, because the following advertisement appeared in the colums of a local paper this morning:

"Your request asked for in letter mailed at Lincoln on Jan. 4, to be answered before Jan. 7, will be granted. E. A. Cudahy, J. A. Donahue."

Both Mr. Cudahy and Chief Donahue declined to-night to say what the contents of the letter were, or to refer to the conditions prescribed therein. It is stated that the letter is from a man who knows every man of the gang which kidnapped Eddie Cudahy.

Further, it is stated positively that the revelations to be made by the writer of the letter will involve a well-known man in this city who has been suspected, but against whom no positive evidence could be obtained.

The acceptance of the offer of the unknown writer leads to the belief that he has placed a price on his knowledge of the crime and has taken this means to protect himself from discovery, as he gave no address in his letter, advising an advertisement be inserted if his propositions were considered favorably.

TWO FIREMEN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Paterson Chemical Engine in Collision with Trolley Car.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 6.—Two firemen narrowly escaped losing their lives last night while responding to an alarm for a small fire. The men are Louis Hasser, the driver, and Thomas Hallowell, a pipe man of Chemical Engine No. 1. The chemical was driven down Main Street by Hasser with George Muth in the seat with him, while Hallowell stood on the back step.

When the engine approached Broadway its wheels were within the tracks on Main Street, and as a trolley car stood near the corner, Hasser gave the horses a sharp pull to the right, hoping to swing his engine between the car and the curb. The front wheels cleared the tracks, but the hind ones stuck in between them. A collision was inevitable. Hasser held pluckily to his lines and gave the horses another quick jerk, but to no purpose. The rear of the engine crashed into the trolley car.

Both Hasser and Muth were strapped to their seats, but the force of the collision snapped the strap which held them in place and Hasser was thrown head first and with much force to the pavement. His head and shoulders struck squarely on the roadbed, he wore a heavy fire helmet, which broke the force of the fall, and probably saved his life. He was slightly hurt about the shoulders. Hallowell was tossed against a ladder on the side of the engine nearest the trolley and bounded into the gutter, striking the back of his head against the curb. He escaped with a sprained thumb and a few bruises.

Muth braced himself on the front seat, and although his strap was broken, he managed to stay on. The horses bounded down Main Street at a dangerous gait, but Muth, although he could not reach the lines, devoted his entire attention to a break, which he applied with all his strength. In their flight the horses dragged the engine against a farmer's wagon, slightly damaging the rear wheel. Muth stopped the horses at Hamilton Avenue.

Panic at a Mexican Bullfight.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says that the bullfighting arena at San Luis Potosi was the scene to-day of another tragic exhibition of the brutal sport. While the fight was in progress one of the vicious bulls jumped the stone barrier that separates the fighting ring from the spectators. The animal landed in the midst of the crowd, and instantly charged upon the men, women, and children. The people fled for the exits panic-stricken. One persons was killed and a number of others were wounded.

Railway Prospects for the Century
Are indicated by the progressive strides of the Pennsylvania Railroad in improved operating methods and superior equipment.—Adv.

BIG LINER SMASHES LITTLE SCHOONER AT SEA

Kaiserin Maria Theresia Sweeps On, Ignorant of Pavia's Plight.

Puts Back When Distress Signals Are Shown and a Boat's Crew Effects a Gallant Rescue.

Six men, composing the crew of the little Nova Scotian schooner Pavia, three of them being part owners in the diminutive ocean-going craft, arrived in New York on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiserin Maria Theresia yesterday. Their ship is adrift on the high seas as a result of a smashing she received from the stern of the great liner last Tuesday morning.

They had set sail from their home on the La Have River, in Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia, a few days previous to the accident that made their desertion of the ship necessary, with a cargo of frozen herring for Boston. Shortly before 4 o'clock Tuesday morning Seaman Wanbeak, who was on watch, made out the mast lights of the liner. The rest of the men—Capt. E. V. Parks, Daniel Parks, his brother; Gabriel Parks, the steward, his cousin; and Ulrich and Victor Smidt—were below and had no idea of the impending danger until the warning cry of "She will be into us!" brought them all hurrying up the hatchways to ascertain the cause of the alarm.

The great steamship was heading for them at full speed and the torch that had been lighted, but which only flickered slightly, was wildly waved from the stern of the schooner by Wanbeak. The signal of danger was sighted by the Kaiserin's watch just as she was about to crash into the smaller vessel, and the engineers were instantly signaled to starboard the helm of the liner. As quick as a flash the command was executed and the Kaiserin sheered off in time to prevent running down the sailing vessel, but not to prevent dealing a death blow to her with her helm. The liner swept on, her officers having no idea that they had touched the Pavia, the concussion not having been felt on the larger vessel.

The Kaiserin was three or four miles away and logging at a seventeen-knot rate when her watch made out a dim blue light—the marine signal of distress—astern, and informed Capt. Richter that there was evidently something the matter with the schooner. The Kaiserin then reversed and steamed back to the schooner, to find that her helm had crushed in the Pavia's port side, carrying away the rigging, dislocating and rendering useless and beyond repair the forestaysail, and otherwise damaging the schooner to such an extent as to render her absolutely helpless and at the mercy of the rough seas then prevailing.

Capt. Richter ordered lifeboat 5, with Second Officer Tonni and six men, to be lowered and the rescue of the crew attempted. But when the boat splashed into the water the sailors were unable to get away from the side of the Kaiserin, the seas being too high and rough, and the boat with its crew was once more hoisted aboard, and Capt. Richter gave orders that the Kaiserin lay by till morning, when the rescue would again be attempted.

Morning dawned shortly, and the boat with Officer Tonni and his original crew was again let down, and after several attempts managed to get away and headed for the drifting schooner. When the rescuers came up under the little ship the Pavia's men were ordered to jump for the boat, which they lost no time in doing, and rescuers and rescued were soon on board the liner, where the rescuers were congratulated by the passengers and officers for the dispatch and efficiency with which they had fulfilled their errand of mercy. The rescued crew were taken below and warm North German Lloyd blouses and trousers were given them to replace the wet and frozen clothes they wore.

Capt. Parks yesterday was much depressed over the loss of his vessel, of which he was a principal owner, but spoke only in the highest terms of his rescuers, especially Capt. Richter, who, he said, had left nothing undone to help him.

Capt. Parks and his men lost everything they had on the vessel, including, he says, several hundred dollars in money. A Newfoundland dog named "Watch" was forgotten in the excitement, and tears welled into the Captain's eyes as he reproached himself for leaving the animal to its fate. "Some one may investigate the wreck, though," he said, hopefully, "and take poor Watch off."

Capt. Richter of the Kaiserin Maria Theresia said that the passengers made up a handsome purse for the rescued men and also for the Kaiserin's sailors who manned the rescuing boat. To Officer Tonni they presented a gold watch.

The wrecked schooner was a vessel of 97 tons, and was insured, Capt. Parks said, for about half her actual value.

MRS. PRUNIER'S VERDICT.

Judgment of $15,000 Against Mrs. Lillian Ash Campbell Affirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 6.—Mrs. Frederick J. Prunier has received news that the United States Court of Appeals has confirmed the verdict of $15,000 awarded her in the lower court against Mrs. Lillian Ash Campbell of Fishkill for alienation of her husband's affections.

MRS. LEASE TO STOP LECTURING.

Will Withdraw Divorce Suit and Live in Kansas with Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 6.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease has written friends at Topeka from New York that she will withdraw her suit for divorce and return to Kansas to live with her husband.

She quits the lecture field and will devote the remainder of her life to an endeavor to make a happy home for her husband and children.

READY TO WELCOME BRYAN.

Chicago Democrats Plan a Greeting on His Arrival Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Preparation for welcoming William J. Bryan, who is to attend the banquet to be given at the Sherman House, Tuesday night, by the League which bears his name, were made to-day by several members of organizations in the city. It has been planned to make the affair a big one and 4,000 of his followers in this city are expected to greet him. There will be no friction in the effort to do the Nebraskan homage, and all who cast a vote for him are invited to call on their leader.

A large delegation of Democrats will await his arrival here. His reception will be enthusiastic. Mr. Bryan will be presented to the Democrats at their Cook County headquarters, where a levee will be held that is expected to exceed the feast at the Sherman House as far as the number of men that will shake hands with Mr. Bryan is concerned. Mayor Harrison, it is expected, will be at the railroad station to greet Mr. Bryan.

Royal Blue Line to be Kept Up.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—President Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-night stated that the deal between the Reading and Jersey Central Railroads will not in the least affect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's connection with New York. The latter, he says, has for many years had a traffic arrangement with both the Reading and Jersey Central, and the present conditions will not be changed under the new management.

En Route to California.
The Pennsylvania Limited between New York and Chicago affords excellent facilities for transcontinental travelers.—Adv.

The ANNUAL FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT,

TWO PARTS.

Part I.—32 pages.

Part II.—8 pages.

Accompanies this issue of

The New York Times

IT CONTAINS:

Elaborate tables of quotations for listed and unlisted securities for the past year;

The incorporations for 1900;

A series of authoritative special articles on finance, trade, agriculture, and commerce;

A review of the world's outlook in business;

Special reports on trade prospects from different cities of this country;

The year's promise in foreign lands as it affects American business and opportunity, and

The past week's quotations.

MUTINY OF CHINESE TROOPS.

Feng-Tse-Tsai Sent Into Kan-su to Suppress Tung Fuh Hsiang and 14,000 Rebels.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—"Reports have been received here from Sian-Fu," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Standard, "that Gen. Tung Fuh Hsiang's 14,000 troops have mutinied at Ku-Yuen-Chou, in the Province of Kan-Su, and that Gen. Feng-Tse-Tsai's army has been sent from the Province of Yun-Nan to suppress the rebellion."

SHANGHAI, Jan. 6.—It is reported from Sian-Fu that the Empress Dowager has ordered Gen. Feng-Tse-Tsai, commander in the Province of Yun-Nan, to proceed with his army to the Yang-tse Valley, and from that section to move northward. His force is said to consist of 15,000 men, armed with modern weapons.

Count Von Waldersee, it is asserted, has arranged with Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang that the allied troops are not to operate in the prefectures of Shun-Te, Huang-Ping, and Ta-Ming, in the province of Chi-Li.

RUSSIA'S PLANS IN MANCHURIA.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—"The outlines of the Russo-Chinese agreement regarding Manchuria was settled with Li-Hung-Chang in December, 1899," says the Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, "and prior to that Russia had concluded treaties with the Emirs of Bokhara and Khiva and the Shah of Persia, arranging for neutrality or for military assistance in the event of difficulties arising between Russia and any Asiatic power. In fact, all the steps toward the practical acquisition of Manchuria had been carefully prepared."

Dr. Morrison wires from Peking to The Times that "China is now endeavoring to negotiate at St. Petersburg a revision of the Russo-Chinese Manchurian agreement."

The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle asserts that Russia, in her agreement with China, undertakes to defend the latter against any attack on her forts.

EFFORT TO CHANGE JOINT NOTE

LONDON, Jan. 7.—"Chang Chin Tung, the Wu-Chang Viceroy, wired the Chinese envoys strenuously urging them to delay the signing of the note," says Dr. Morrison, wiring to The Times yesterday from Peking, "until several clauses had been amended and that portion of the preamble had been expunged which charges the Imperial Court with the responsibility for the attacks upon the legations.

"He further urged the imperial personages not to return to Peking, on the ground that the joint note permits the powers to maintain 10,000 troops between Peking and the sea.

"An imperial decree was issued to delay the affixing of signatures, but the Chinese plenipotentiaries replied that it was impossible to recall the assent already given."

British Expedition Returns.

PEKING, Jan. 6.—The British punitive force under Col. Tulloch, which left last Thursday for Kao-Li-Ying, from which place shots had been fired at a patrol, returned to-day to Peking. Col. Tulloch reports that he found Kao-Li-Ying submissive and that the officials had fled.

COMMERCE ON INLAND LAKES.

Tonnage for 1900 Will Exceed That of Any Previous Year—Record of the Larger Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The commerce of the great lakes for 1900 seems likely to show a larger tonnage movement than in any preceding year. Chicago was in the lead as a receiving port for hard coal, a total of 678,094 tons having been unloaded on her docks. Milwaukee ranks second, with receipts of 476,502 tons, and then come South Chicago and Duluth. About two-thirds of the hard coal moved was sent from Buffalo, the shipments from that port aggregating 1,208,727 tons. Erie, Penn., the only other shipping port of any prominence, moved 488,758 tons.

West Superior is at the head of the list of receiving ports for soft coal, with a record of 1,170,183 tons. Milwaukee comes second, with 726,044 tons, and Duluth is third.

There were transported by lake carriers up to Dec. 1, a total of 1,177,850 tons of flour. The heaviest shipments have been from Duluth, which sent out 331,449 tons, and from West Superior with a total of 322,590 tons. Of the entire shipment of flour 930,793 tons were unloaded at Buffalo.

Buffalo nearly monopolizes the unloading of the grain moved by lake vessels. The receipts at Buffalo aggregated to Dec. 1, a total of 43,814,019 bushels of wheat, 54,175,069 bushels of corn, 26,133,424 bushels of oats, and 9,412,457 bushels of barley.

In the shipment of iron ore two harbors will hold the year's record. Up to Dec. 1 Buffalo had shipped 3,652,236 tons, while Duluth had sent forward 3,570,787 tons, and Escanaba 2,876,298 tons. Ashtabula, one of the greatest ore unloading ports in the world, has receipts of 3,473,676 tons, and Cleveland a total of 3,036,717 tons. At Conneaut, Ohio, 2,388,293 tons were received, and at South Chicago, where the ore can be unloaded direct from vessels to furnaces, there were handled 2,022,292 tons.

Almost every port on the upper lakes has this year made fairly heavy shipments of lumber, Duluth alone sending out 359,264,000 feet. Almost half of the total lumber movement was directed to either Chicago or Cleveland. The former city received 538,246,000 feet, and the latter port 430,320,000 feet.

Of the leaders in the movement of unclassed freight Buffalo shipped 647,645 tons, and Chicago 402,889 tons. Duluth had receipts of 793,909 tons, and Buffalo 652,872 tons.

BISHOP POTTER REBUKES THE SPIRIT OF CASTE

It Is the First Mischief Mixed in Our Lives, He Says.

Tells of a "Gutteranipe" Who Became a Governor Saved by a Touch of Kindness When He Had Been Abandoned.

Bishop Potter preached a special sermon to men at the services last night under the auspices of St. George's Men's Club, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. Women were admitted only to the galleries of the church. Invitations had been sent to all the clubs and labor organizations in New York.

The sermon did not touch on the so-called vice crusade, as had been expected, and only once did Bishop Potter graze the subject of vice. This was when he said in the course of his remarks that not long ago a man had come to him to tell him that the clergy of New York were deficient in knowledge of the social problems agitating the city. Further than saying that he admitted this statement, Bishop Potter did not enter on the subject of purifying New York.

"If there is one thing harmful that exists," the Bishop said: "if there is a first mischief which is mixed within our lives, it is the spirit of caste which has gained foothold in our communities, neighborhoods, churches and states. Caste, as it exists, a certain malignant contempt of others less fortunate and therefore less favorably treated by the world than ourselves. I wonder has this attitude of the human mind spread internationally, toward foreigners for instance. Do we scorn or belittle foreigners, perhaps, because they have a manner different from our own? If so, remember that the first offering to the Church of God came not from the hand within, but from pagan hands without. The fact that three pagans, aliens, came first of all to bring offerings ought to long ago to have put an end forever to the spirit of caste."

He was proud that two clergymen of his own Church, F. D. Maurice and Charles Kingsley, were the first men of modern times to strike against the spirit of caste, and for the brotherhood of men, in matters connected with the relations of capital and labor.

He added: "But with all the power of the Church we must remember that it is not so much in organization as in the individual that force is effective. That is the one thought that at this beginning of the year and of the century we need to be reminded. We are a nation given to organization, of capital and of labor, to mechanism, to combination. But however perfect may be our combination, it is only half of what is needed, and in it alone there is no note of hope.

"A year or two ago a gentleman came into my study and asked me about a certain relative of mine. I told him that good brother was dead. His countenance fell, and he said: 'I came across the continent to see him, and to thank him for what he did for me. My father was a longshoreman and a drunkard. He beat me, and I ran away, and lived as best I could. I was what you call, I believe, a "gutter snipe." One day, in the park, a gentleman put his hand on my shoulder and asked me what I was doing there. Through him and the Children's Aid Society I was sent to a good home in Indiana, and I finally got a college education.' And, he added modestly neough, 'I am now a Governor of a Western Territory.' And it is that personal touch on the shoulder, without which all the perfection of organization is as naught. We will never make New York what it ought to be without that personal touch."

EXPIRED IN A CAB.

S. J. Brown of Tuckahoe Found to be Dead by Friend Who Was with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Solomon J. Brown, fifty-one years of age, a well-known resident of Tuckahoe, died in a cab while being driven from Mount Vernon to his home in the former place at midnight last night. George Johnson, the driver, did not know that he had been driving a corpse until Tuckahoe had been reached, when a companion of Brown, who was riding home with him, attempted to assist him to the ground. Then he discovered that he was cold in death.

Policeman Reilly saw Brown assisted in the cab on North Fourth Avenue, and when he asked what was the matter he was told that Brown was ill.

Coroner Banning of Mount Vernon was notified and began an investigation. Dr. Dana of Bronxville, who was also called, said he believed that Brown had died of heart disease. The Coroner, however, will hold an inquest to-morrow.

TO BUILD NEW CLUBHOUSE.

Many Visitors at Ruins of New York Athletic's Travers Island Home.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The Board of Governors and about 500 members of the New York Athletic Club inspected to-day the ruins of the Summer home of the club on Travers Island, which was destroyed by fire on Saturday, and discussed the plan of building a new clubhouse.

People visited Travers Island in motor vehicles, four-in-hands, and other traps, and many carried away a piece of a china plate or charred timber as a relic of the fire. Among the visitors were President John R. Van Wormer, Vice President Colfax, Fred Vilmar, Chief Mayhew W. Bronson of the Larchmont Fire Department, and many members of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The only treasure taken out of the ashes to-day by searchers was a pair of rare antique andirons which were in the main hallway.

It was learned to-day that the club proposes to immediately clear away the site of the old structure, so that the work of erecting a new clubhouse can be begun. Superintendent Kerwin says that the building will probably cost $100,000, and will be modern in all its appointments.

TELEGRAPH WIRE AT A BARGAIN.

Singer's $1 Purchase of Postal's Property Valued at $1,500.

The two miles of Postal Telegraph wire sold for unpaid taxes in Union Hill, N. J., to Charles Singer, was inspected by an expert engaged by the purchaser Saturday. Singer paid $1 for the wire. The expert valued it at $1,500. A bill of sale will be made out to-day, and formal demand will be made on the company to stop using the wire. Singer says he does not wish to cripple the company's service in the town, but that unless it pays for the use of the wire he will have it cut down and sold.

Warrants for the arrest of the officials of the company have been issued, and if they show face in Union Hill they will run chances of being taken into custody and held until the tax arrearage has been paid.

Shrinkage in Kansas Bank Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 6.—Bank Commissioner Breidenthal says the close of the year shows a decrease in Kansas bank deposits, the first time in three years. The reason is the existence of car famine and consequent inability of farmers to market their wheat. The cars are in use in the South moving the great cotton crop.

RAMAPO STOCKHOLDERS' GRAB.

Mr. Coler Says They May Capture a Reform Committee for Their Own Purposes.

Controller Coler delivered an address last evening at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, State Street, Brooklyn, on "Public Office and the People."

"A Commissioner came into office when I did," said Mr. Coler, "succeeding the late George E. Waring. He resisted the pressure of a great organization to remove the men under him, notwithstanding the fact that the press and the public were against him. People said that the streets of New York were not as clean as before, although they were being cleaned by the same men. He resisted all the pressure brought to bear upon him and went to his grave a hero. I refer to James McCartney, Street Cleaning Commissioner.

"That man is great who can stand up against everything. With me it has not been difficult, because I have had the press and public with me at almost all times, but McCartney did not, and the only encouragement he received was when he called at my office or when I called on him.

"I am not an extremist against corporations or capital, but the time is coming when men in the financial world must stop making the earth their plaything. The worst citizen is the man who uses great knowledge and great wealth to take away the rights of the people for personal ends. I think the time is coming when the great franchises must come back into the hands of the people.

"On the various committees formed recently in New York, you will find few new names. On one reform committee are the names of two of the largest Ramapo stockholders, who are evidently on the committee to capture it for their own purposes.

"We cannot have any better government than the average intelligence of our citizens. You may put one boss out and another boss in, but you will not get a better government until you develop your individual citizen. I do not think there is a cosmopolitan city in the world which is in so good a state socially as New York. The wonder is not that it is so bad, but that it is not worse. The great problem of modern civilization is to be fought out in this city, State, and Nation, and you should give a public officer credit for doing a good thing, even if you disagree with him in politics. In New York we have many things which are a blot on civilization, but when we advertise them we should do it in a way that shall not bring them before the young. The great problem of the country is in the city, and New York is the greatest city of the greatest State of the greatest country on earth."

John S. Crosby followed the Controller with an address on "Civic Righteousness," [illegible] and what members of it he referred to in his remarks about Ramapo stockholders, but he declined to be more specific in his accusations.

GIFT IN DAUGHTER'S MEMORY.

Grace Choir (Orange) Receives a Piano—Parish House Memorial.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 6.—The choir of Grace Church, Orange, has just received a $1,200 piano as a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan J. Broome of Prospect Street, East Orange, as an appreciation of the manner in which the choir sang at the funeral of their daughter, Miss Alice Broome, who died last Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Broome have purchased a plot of ground adjoining the church and will erect a parish house as a memorial to their daughter. The land cost $10,000 and the house will cost $25,000.

A MEDICAL MISSIONARY'S WORK

Orange Woman Doctor's Hopeful View of Her Labor in the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 6.—Dr. Alice Byram Condict, who left this city a year ago for India, intending to spend the remainder of her life there as a medical missionary, is now in Manila doing medical missionary work. She left Bombay three months ago, after exhausting herself caring for the famine sufferers, and has begun her medical work across the river from the walled city. In writing to a friend in Orange Dr. Condict says that when she called upon Judge Taft of the Philippine Commission he declared that there was nothing that will give the Filipinos a more correct idea of what the Americans want to do than to begin medical work for women.

The doctor says that the news of the re-election of President McKinley has had the effect of reassuring everybody, and that it is thought it will not be long before travel about the islands will be safe. She says that in the past year over 800 natives have united with the Presbyterian and Methodist missions.

MERCHANT WEDS TYPEWRITER.

Marriage of C. G. Evans of Paris to South Orange Girl Made Known.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, Jan. 6.—The announcement of the marriage of Miss Rose Gertrude Rosenbusch of 433 Meeker Street, South Orange, to Caleb Gaskell Evans, a clubman of Paris and New York, discloses an interesting romance.

Miss Rosenbusch was formerly employed by the firm of Faulkner, Page & Co. of New York as a typewriter. While there she met in a business way Mr. Evans, who is the principal owner of a large print works. In the course of time Mr. Evans was accepted by Miss Rosenbusch.

Mr. Evans says that Paris is his legal residence, and as there is a French law which requires that the marriage service shall be civil, it was therefore out of the question to have it performed by a minister. While the young couple were in this quandary, Justice of the Peace Willard E. Sargent agreed to perform the ceremony, which was accordingly done on Nov. 24, in the presence of a large gathering of the relatives and friends of the young people. Neither bride nor bridegroom was attended. Martin E. Waldstein of Hartford Road, South Orange, and Gilbert Rosenbusch, brother of the bride, were the legal witnesses. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Evans sailed for Paris, where they now are. Mrs. Evans's family is well known in South Orange.

MAY TRY CITY OWNERSHIP.

North Plainfield Council Incensed at High Rates for Electric Light.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 6.—Exasperated at the high charges made by the Plainfield Electric Light Company for service in lighting the streets, the North Plainfield Borough Council has taken up the subject of municipal ownership of an electric light plant, and Mayor Smalley has appointed Councilmen Valiant, Rogers, and Lee a committee to investigate the subject, as to advisability and expense, and report back to the Council.

The high rates charged by the Plainfield Water Supply Company, owned by United States Senator John Kean, have also prompted discussion of the project of a city water supply plant, but no formal action has been taken along this line as yet.

Yale Student Dies from Overwork.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6.—Arthur Edgar Ely, a Yale Medical School freshman, died this afternoon at the New Haven Hospital from brain fever, brought on by overwork in the school. Ely graduated from the academical department last Spring and entered the medical school last Fall. He has not been well since last Summer and the unusual work of preparing for the examinations brought on brain fever, which terminated in his death. He was twenty-four years old and came from East River, Conn.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR IS DEAD

Chicago Millionaire Passes Away After Two Years' Illness.

Sought Health at Home and Abroad—Began to Sink with the Commencement of Winter—His Wealth Estimated as High as $50,000,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Philip Danforth Armour—philanthropist, financier, and multi-millionaire, head of the vast commercial establishment that bears his name—died at his home, 2,115 Prairie Avenue, at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon.

A muscular affection of the heart, known to the medical profession as myocarditis, was the immediate cause of death. He had been slowly recovering from pneumonia that for three weeks had threatened his life.

At 9 o'clock this morning his heart gave way under the strain of his recent illness, his pulse running up to 103. That was the beginning of the end. Mr. Armour was surrounded by his family when he died. Those at his bedside were his wife, Mrs. Philip D. Armour, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, his son and daughter-in-law; Mrs. Philip J. Armour, Jr., widow of his son, and the Rev. Frank W. Gonsaulus. The millionaire retained consciousness until within an hour of his death.

During the day he had realized that death was near. To those around him he had said: "I know I am very sick, and am ready for death when it comes."

Soon after luncheon, and just before the physician forbade his taking more, Mr. Armour in feeble tones said that he would like to hear the Lord's Prayer read. One of the trained nurses who had been attending him drew a chair to the bedside and slowly read from the Bible the prayer for which the dying man had asked. It was read sentence by sentence, and each was repeated by Mr. Armour. When the "Amen" had been repeated by him he sank back on the pillow and closed his eyes restfully. It was the last word the great financier spoke, except feeble farewells to his family a little later.

The end came after two years of illness, during which time Mr. Armour visited German baths, passed the cold months in Southern California, and devoted himself largely to an attempt to restore his health, which, however, had been broken never to be regained.

For several weeks the millionaire had been living at the old family home in Prairie Avenue, the usual trip to Southern California not having been taken this Winter. He came down to the office in the Home Insurance Building but seldom, and as the cold increased he did not come at all. It was understood in the office that he had an incipient attack of pneumonia, but it was given out no later than a week ago that he was on the road to recovery. It was noted, however, that the constant attendance of Dr. Frank Billings, the family physician, at the bedside of the sick man did not corroborate the favorable reports at the down-town office.

For several days death had been feared as the outcome by the close associates of the great captain of industry. They realized that the decline from day to day did not cease, and that there could be but one end.

Mr. Armour had lost strength steadily from day to day since the commencement of the Winter. The pneumonia was checked, but strength was not regained. The firm grip he had so long maintained upon the business of Armour & Co., whether at the office or thousands of miles away, slowly relaxed. Reports no longer interested him as they were wont to do during the first months of his declining health. The sudden death of his son and namesake nearly a year ago hung heavily on him during the closing months of his life. In fact, he never recovered from the shock he experienced from that event. It stopped his progress toward recovery in his Winter home at Pasadena, and its sorrow remained fresh until the end.

His treadmill of work and his firm grip on affairs were maintained until the Spring of 1899. Then the machine began to show signs of breaking. Mr. Armour was reported to be a sick man, and these reports were confirmed when he sailed for Germany to take baths at Bad Nauheim. He spent most of the Summer at the baths, and was sufficiently restored in health to take a trip to Switzerland, where he remained a month among the mountains. When he returned to Chicago that Fall he looked well, and his friends hoped his recovery was complete. He went to Danforth Lodge

the only difference between him and his companions was that he was a little broader-shouldered and sturdier than the broad-shouldered and sturdy youths among whom he worked. His father was Danforth Armour, who in 1825 married Julia Brooks, in Connecticut, and soon afterward moved with his bride to this State. Both were of old American stock. Mrs. Armour tracing her ancestry back to early Puritan days.

But if "Phil" Armour's training—he was "Phil" Armour from babyhood to old age—had been that of the average farmer's son of the forties, his ambition was very different from that of his associates. He was born in 1832, and even when a boy at school had made up his mind that he would go out into the world as soon as his father would allow him to do so. When he was seventeen years old he heard some of the tales of the El Dorado of the West and begged for permission to go out to California, but his father could not spare him. Danforth Armour's family was, however, a large one. Philip had five brothers and two sisters, and in 1852 the other brothers were big enough to be of use on the farm. So Mr. Armour gave permission to Philip to leave the homestead, and in the Spring of that year Philip was one of a party of thirty people which left Oneida for the wonderful land in the West.

Four years later he returned home with some thousands of dollars in his pocket as the result of hard labor as a miner on the Pacific Coast. "Phil's" old companions expected that he would buy a farm for himself, but he had other aspirations, and in a short time he again went West, this time for good. He had decided to invest his little capital in some business in what was then the Middle West, and after some consideration decided to settle in Milwaukee, as to the future of which he had formed an optimistic opinion.

IN BUSINESS FOR HIMSELF.

It was in Milwaukee in 1863 that Philip Armour planted the seed of a business which has grown to be one of the most stupendous enterprises in the United States—which at the present time provides employment for 20,000 persons, of which the ramifications extend all over this continent, and the products of which are sold in every corner of the globe. In 1856, Mr. Armour had formed a partnership in Milwaukee with Frederick B. Millis, in a commission business for the handling of grain and farm produce. The partnership was dissolved in 1862, but in the meantime Mr. Armour had seen the possibilities in the packing industry, and when his relations with Mr. Mills were severed he formed another partnership with John Plankinton of Milwaukee, a pioneer packer.

A year previous to this Mr. Armour married Miss Belle Ogden, daughter of Jonathan Ogden of Cincinnati. He had made her acquaintance in Cincinnati when he was casting about for a suitable location to set up in business. When the couple were married Mr. Armour was rated as one of the most prosperous young men of Milwaukee. At the time he became Mr. Plankinton's partner he was, it was said, worth $500,000.

It is said that he hesitated for a time as to whether to go into the packing or lumber industry, and that the facts that two of his brothers—Herman O. Armour and Joseph F. Armour—were in business together in Chicago, and that the future of Chicago as the centre of the pork-packing trade was then plain. The two Armours in Chicago were not in the packing business, but had established a commission house. However, Philip impressed upon his brothers the possibilities in the pork trade, and induced them to take it up. A partnership was later formed under the trade name of Armour & Co., the Chicago grain commission business being continued under the name of H. O. Armour & Co.

INVADES NEW YORK.

Philip D. Armour's capital was increased by something like $2,000,000 at the time of the civil war. In the Winter of 1865 pork was selling at $40 a barrel, with an upward tendency. Although an immense trade in pork was then done in Chicago, New York was the real centre of the business, and most of the packers and operators were buying liberally for future use, being firm believers in the continuance of high prices. Mr. Armour saw things differently. He saw that the war was nearing its end, and that when the Confederacy fell pork prices would fall with it. He made up his mind, as he always did, instantaneously.

One day the New York operators were amazed at the simplicity of a young man from Milwaukee who came among them and offered all the pork they would take at $40 a barrel. They were amazed still more when there was a sudden break and the price sagged down to $30. But even at that price Armour kept on selling. Soon Petersburg fell and Richmond was evacuated. Then pork collapsed. Mr. Armour began to deliver the goods he had sold at from $30 to $40 at $18. There was a panic among the bulls, and some of them went the length of repudiating, or rather trying to repudiate, their contracts. Even Mr. Armour's brokers turned against him, but he employed other brokers and, remaining in New York ninety days, pressed his debtors and forced them to settle.

Thereafter the business of Armour & Co. grew so rapidly that even to describe its growth in outline would be impossible in limited space. In 1875 Mr. Armour moved to Chicago, where he had ever since then lived. A remarkable feature of the growth of the business is the manner in which all the Armour brothers worked together. One of the six enlisted in the Union Army and was killed in the civil war. The other five were, sooner or later, all engaged in the quickly ramifying concerns of the firm.

In 1871 it was necessary for the Armours' business that one of them look after the New York work, and Herman O. accepted that duty and removed to New York City. While Herman went to New York to watch the markets, guard the Armour credit, and oversee the distribution of grain and packing products, Simon B. was learning the business in Chicago, and in the Fall of 1873 he appeared in Kansas City, where the Armour foresight placed him and began turning trade into the Armour channels. One brother was left on the farm—the youngest, Andrew Watson Armour. It was not until 1879 that the elder brothers called him to their aid. They needed a bank at Kansas City. It was necessary that an Armour give his attention to it. Joseph F. had died in Chicago, and Philip D. had to give his personal attention to the big main plant. Simon was tied down at the Kansas City house and Herman O. was immersed in the New York end of the business. So Andrew was taken from the old homestead and installed in the office of bank President at Kansas City. Andrew died in 1893. Simeon B. in March, 1899.

DEALS OF TWENTY YEARS AGO.

In 1879 Mr. Armour engaged in a deal that, it was said, netted him no less than $4,000,000. Operators on the Chicago Board of Trade thought it a good year in which to sell pork, and the bear movement was engaged in by men who had never speculated in pork before. The Armours were turning out their products on a larger scale than ever before. Other packing houses joined the bear movement, and Mr. Armour was forced to support the market for months at a great loss. However, he foresaw that the tide would turn, and took all the pork that was offered. The tide did turn, and he recovered all his losses, together with the millions of aded profit.

Mr. Armour was a great speculator, but he often declared that his great "deals" were the result of circumstances rather than of desire to profits by others' losses. His desire to save several old friends led him into the memorable wheat operation of 1882. He took all the wheat offered, and for months kept the price in Chicago higher than in any other market in the world. He ended by realizing a large profit.

At the present time the development of the firm of Armour & Co. has extended to almost every industry connected with the provision, manufacture, and carriage of food products. Armour & Co. own the cars that carry the refrigerated beef and pork and the many different kinds of preserved, canned, and cured food. The firm owns the steamers that take its products to the markets of the world. Its grain interests are of great importance in the grain trade of the West.

HOW THE BUSINESS GREW.

When Mr. Armour first engaged in the packing business pork was shipped to the markets from near-by farms, the killing and dressing taking place on the farm. The bulk of the shipments were made in the cold season, for refrigeration was then in its infancy. One of the first things Mr. Armour turned his attention to was the shipment of live hogs. He had to fight against the prejudices of the farmer and commission man and the lack of proper railroad facilities; but in a year or two hogs began to enter Chicago in larger numbers than pork carcasses.

The next great improvement was the introduction of canned products. Then, in 1880, experiments were begun in shipping dressed beef in refrigeration. At the same time the Armours started to buy their own cars and establish their own distributing plants in the great cities of the East. The head of the firm at the same time turned his attention to the export trade. Refrigerated pork and beef were sent by ship to England, and afterward to France and Germany, until now the Armour products go all over the world. A multitude of inventions for saving waste products and using them in various ways had been introduced, and these also added to the ever-growing volume of business done by the firm.

Add to all these an immense trade in grain—a trade which at the present time is said to reach $30,000,000 a year—and one has even then only a very small idea of the interests which centred in the brain of the man who died yesterday. It was in an office on the first floor of the Home Insurance Building, La Salle and Adams Streets, Chicago, that Philip D. Armour used to hear every day the reports from his sixty-odd confidential men on his myriad enterprises.

Visitors to Chicago went to see the giant stock yards; heard the name of Philip D. Armour ever quoted by Board of Trade men; saw the names of Armour & Co. on cars on the railroads; saw the great charitable institutions founded by the head of the firm, and then, when they learned that these were only a part of the enterprises engaged in by this man, who found time to personally succor the afflicted and attend to the needs of his employes, they went away, wondering—or skeptical.

THE ARMOUR WEALTH.

Mr. Armour's wealth is a subject that may never be accurately known. It is estimated to be not less than $30,000,000, and by some to exceed $50,000,000. The combined wealth of the Chicago Armours is fixed at $80,000,000. In one sense the total is the wealth of Philip D. Armour, but just how much has been carried in his own name and how much in the name of his sons is unknown. He had not been a borrower. He had always been able to pay cash for his purchases and he had never asked a customer to discount a bill.

In his great wheat deals he had always had ready cash. In times of panic he had shown vast resources in spot cash. In 1893, when a run was made upon the banks of Chicago and the credit of the city and the fate of the Exposition was hanging in the balance, Philip D. Armour bought half a million of gold in Europe and offered help to the big institutions of the city from his cash resources in Chicago.

Mr. Armour was a heavy owner in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company and in the reorganized Baltimore and Ohio. He was interested largely in the Illinois Trust and Savings, Metropolitan National, and National Trust Banks of Chicago, and in the Armour Bank of Kansas City. He was a Director of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, and was a heavy stockholder in the company which controls the street railways of Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan.

MR. ARMOUR'S CHARITIES.

Mention has elsewhere been made of the conferences held by Mr. Armour every day with his confidential men. Sometimes many days passed between the visits of any particular one of these heads of departments. But never a day passed that Mr. Armour was not closeted for a considerable time with the Rev. Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, who advised him regarding all his charities.

The greatest of the many philanthropic institutions founded or assisted by Mr. Armour is the wonderful Armour Institute of Technology, in Dearborn Street, Chicago. This was established in 1893, with the object of providing industrial training of a superior character. But Mr. Armour's enterprises had a habit of developing into things of far wider scope than was originally intended, and the institute has been no exception. It is now furnishing instruction for all classes of society, and its aim is to afford educational opportunities second to none in the United States. New courses are being added continually, and the merging into it of other institutions has greatly increased the efficiency of its teaching.

Almost directly after it was founded it was discovered that it was not alone the people for which it was intended who were profiting by the instruction given at the institute. One of the cookery instructors discovered that she was teaching almost as many society women as domestics. Another man might have proceeded to make stringent rules in order to prevent this sort of thing in the future, but not so Mr. Armour. Instead, he enlarged the scope of the cookery classes, and other classes by which women might profit, such as those in millinery and dressmaking, were provided.

The institute was founded by Mr. Armour with an endowment fund of $500,000 and the gift of a piece of land valued at $250,000. He has been making additional gifts ever since. The endowment fund now reaches nearly $4,000,000.

As to his private benefactions, it is impossible to give any idea of their amount, because Mr. Armour was not in the habit of letting his left hand know—in regard to charity—what his right hand was doing. Only by the relations of others has any idea been obtained of his ever-active work on behalf of the suffering and afflicted. He had less trouble with his employes than almost any great employer of labor in this country, for the reason that those who worked for him loved and admired him as few of those who have amassed great fortunes are loved and admired. Here is a sample anecdote of Mr. Armour's treatment of his men:

One day, on going into his office, he found a policeman in the corridor.

"What are you doing here, Sir?" he asked.

"I am here to serve a paper," was the reply.

"What kind of a paper?" asked Mr. Armour.

"I want to garnishee one of your men's wages for debt," said the policeman.

"Indeed," replied Mr. Armour; "and who is the man?" He thereupon asked the policeman into his private office and ordered that the debtor come in. He then asked the clerk how long he had been in debt. The man replied that for 20 years he had been behind and that he could not catch up.

"But you get a good salary," said Mr. Armour, "don't you?"

"Yes," said the clerk, "but I can't get out of debt. My life is such that somehow or other I can't get out."

"But you must get out," said Mr. Armour, "or you must leave here. How much do you owe?"

The clerk then gave the amount. It was less than $1,000. Mr. Armour took his check book and wrote out a check for the amount.

"There," said he, as he handed the clerk the check. "There is enough to pay all your debts. Now I want you to keep out of debt, and if I hear of your again getting into debt you will have to leave."

The man took the check. He did pay his debts and remodeled his life on a cash basis.

And here is another story out of the thousands which have come to light about Mr. Armour's benefactions to strangers: On a certain occasion when traveling to the East he became deeply interested in a colored boy—a sleeping-car porter—whom he saw trying to read a book. In his genial way he called the boy "General Forest."

"General," said he, "I'll give you $5 if you will read one line of that book without stopping to spell out the words."

The astonished boy grinned, but accepted the offer and read a line without hesitation. He not only received the $5, but on further questioning disclosed a hungering and thirsting after knowledge that caused Mr. Armour to propose a way for his education. The "General" was taken from the sleeping-car service and sent to Oberlin College, where he was educated at Mr. Armour's expense. He left college to enter the ministry.

Another characteristic anecdote may be quoted, as an instance of Mr. Armour's broad-mindedness as well as of his benevolence.

One day a pastor called on him and applied for help for a poor woman in his parish who just become a mother. The minister went away with an ample sum, to be devoted to the immediate wants of the sufferer, and was asked to see that anything necessary was supplied. The matter had passed out of Mr. Armour's mind, when the same clergyman returned.

"I have brought your money back, Mr. Armour," he said.

"What does that mean?" inquired Mr. Armour.

"Well," was the reply, "I am sorry to say that when I applied to you I knew of the case only by hearsay. I have since investigated it personally and have found that the woman is of bad character. I could not conscientiously give her the money, and therefore return it."

Mr. Armour informed the pastor in emphatic terms that he did not approve of his sort of charity, and told him to get out of the office at once. He then sent a special message to Mrs. Armour, asking her to go and see the woman and see that her wants were supplied. This was one of the few cases he discussed afterward, but he only referred to it to condemn the pastor. "A minister of the Gospel," he said, "should have shown mercy. If the woman was in sin he should have been the first to reach forth a hand to lift her out and start her on the right road."

THE SURVIVING SON.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—By the death of P. D. Armour, a new power has arisen in the world of commerce. Jonathan Ogden Armour, aged thirty-five, is in control of the Armour millions and an army of 20,000 employes. This means control of the enormous business of the firm, which reaches around the world and amounts to $150,000,000 a year.

The death of P. D. Armour, Jr., left the elder son the sole surviving representative of this generation of Armours. His is a marked personality in many ways. Of medium height, slender, almost delicate figure, and light hair, there is little outward appearance for the capacity for work that is in him. Yet for fifteen years he has been working ten hours a day in all the departments in which the Armour business is systematized.

He knows the packing house as well as any man in the country; the great grain gathering and elevator systems are conducted under his direction; the vast dressed beef interest and the big export sales of provisions are in his personal care.

J. Ogden Armour's life is divided between business and home. He does not care for society and is not a clubman. After business hours he remains in his beautiful home at Thirty-seventh Street and Michigan Avenue.

Mr. Armour married Miss Lola Sheldon in 1894. He is the father of a girl of nearly four years. The little one is now sole heiress to fully $30,000,000.

ENGEL AND SULLIVAN OUT?

Discredited Rumor that They Have Been Asked to Retire as Tammany Leaders.

The story was current in Democratic circles last night that Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the Vice Committee of Tammany Hall, had formally requested Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and Martin Engel, leaders respectively in the Sixth and Eighth Assembly Districts, to retire from the organization.

Mr. Nixon is ill at his home at 15 West Thirty-ninth Street, and refused to see reporters.

Mr. Warley Platzek, another member of the committee, said he knew nothing of the alleged request.

Senator Sullivan is at Hot Springs, Ark.

Martin Engel said last night that he had long been desirous of relinquishing the leadership. He knew nothing, he said, of any request to him to retire, and he declared he would not get out under fire. He treated the whole matter as a joke.

Several members of Tammany Hall discussed the matter, saying the leaders from the Sixth and Eighth Districts have not made a proper accounting of protection money. They also said that neither Sullivan nor Engel feared Croker or Tammany Hall, and would laugh at either if requested to resign.

It is well understood in Tammany circles that Senator Sullivan has repeatedly refused financial aid to Tammany in election matters.

BLAZE ON THE SAVOY STAGE.

Started Among Scenery, but Caused Little Damage—The Rival Nell Gwynn Plays for Philadelphia.

A small fire was discovered at noon yesterday in a pile of scenery on the stage of the Savoy Theatre, Thirty-fourth Street, near Broadway. The blaze was discovered by the watchman, who, with the help of some stage hands, had the fire out by the time the department responded to the alarm that was sent out.

The damage was slight, and so far as could be learned none was done to the effects of Miss Henrietta Crosman, who on Saturday night appeared before the curtain and announced that there would be no performance of "Mistress Nell" because of alleged persecution on the part of the manager of the theatre.

Maurice Campbell, Miss Crosman's husband and manager, yesterday reiterated his charges that Manager Alfred Aarons of the theatre, probably at the instigation of the theatrical trust, had subjected him and Miss Crosman to continual annoyance. Regarding his present plans, he said that he and his wife would rest for a week and then open at some country town before going to Philadelphia, where the play is scheduled for the 28th inst.

Manager Aarons again denied Mr. Campbell's allegations, and repeated that Miss Crosman's action was the outcome of the quarrels of her company with his own representatives arising out of frequent breaches of the rules by the former. He added that no arrangements had been made for reopening the theatre this week.

It was announced last night that Miss Ada Rehan probably will go to Philadelphia earlier than was at first intended, opening there with her rival play, "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," on the 21st, a week before Miss Crossman is due there with "Mistress Nell."

PENN'S CREW PROSPECTS.

Rowing Candidates Have Been Ordered to Report Jan. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Coach Ward and Capt. Flickwir of the University of Pennsylvania crews have called upon all new candidates to report for practice on the machines Jan. 15. Members of last year's crew will not be expected to begin training until after the mid-year examinations, which occur the last week in January.

The race for second crews will this year be rowed on Lake Cayuga. The Ithacans have felt the need of a stimulus for rowing at their university, and it was at their request that the race will take place at Cornell. The date, May 30, will remain the same as last year, and the same crews, Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Columbia, will take part. It is almost certain that Harvard will not send their weld crew to the race.

Annapolis and Pennsylvania hold their annual races on the Severn on May 11. This date was found mutually convenient by the Cadets and Quakers, and the arrangements have all been satisfactorily completed.

Capt. Flickwir to-night stated that the prospects for rowing at Pennsylvania were never brighter. Only three of last year's eight have left college, and the candidates for their places are eager and plentiful. Snover, Kintzing, and Stehl are among the missing, but Henderson of the four, and Eisebray of the freshmen, are two already strong bidders for seats in the big boat. Capt. Flickwir said that the presence of John Gardiner at stroke is almost in itself sufficient to assure a first-class crew. All the old men are in good physical condition, and only anxious to begin training.

While Capt. Flickwir is certain that Pennsylvania will have a first-class crew, he is just as sure that it will have to be a record breaker to beat Wisconsin this year. Flickwir has just returned from his home in Illinois, where he spent the Christmas holidays, and while in the West he had a chance to observe the loyalty and enthusiasm which was manifest everywhere for the Wisconsin crew. Everybody is praising them for their game struggles of the last two years at Poughkeepsie, and there will be no trouble this year in raising funds for the Eastern trip. This fact, coupled with the presence of most of last year's 'Varsity and the phenomenal freshman crew of last season to draw from, makes the Badgers strong bidders for the intercollegiate rowing cup.

BOATHANDS SAVED HIM.

Pueblo Man Tried Suicide in the River —Now in Bellevue.

Frank Micklick of Pueblo, Col., attempted to jump from one of the West Shore ferryboats from Weehawken yesterday afternoon, in an endeavor to commit suicide. Deckhands grappled with the man, and saved him from leaping overboard. He was turned over to the police of the steamboat squad and sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he was treated for some slight burns on his hands. Later he was taken to the Bellevue Hospital insane pavilion.

Cornelius Young, a clerk in a hotel at 75 Clarkson Street, where Micklick had been stopping, told the police the man was not sound mentally. He said he came to him a day or two ago and said he had been robbed of $1,000, but was not able to give any satisfactory account of the robbery.

Micklick has a ticket to Paris on one of the French line steamers. He talks incoherently and acts irrationally.

Insurance Man Charged with Forgery.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Henry M. Hook, agent for the Knights Templars and Masons' Life Indemnity Association of Chicago, is under arrest at the Central Police Station on a telegram from Washington, which stated that he was wanted in that city on a charge of forgery. The arrest was made in Hook's office in the Masonic Temple. It was the result of a message received from Chief of Police Sylvester of Washington, stating that Hook had been indicted in that city and that a bench warrant had been issued for his arrest.

DEFIES THE HEALTH BOARD

Dr. Leverson Repeats that He Has Not Reported Smallpox Cases.

Fears Interference Would Lessen Chances of His Patients' Recovery, He Says—Officials Skeptical.

Something of a sensation has been caused in medical circles in Brooklyn by a statement made by Dr. Montague R. Leverson of Bay Ridge to the effect that he has treated thirty smallpox patients without reporting one of the cases to the Board of Health, as is required by law of all physicians. This statement, made by Dr. Leverson at a meeting of the Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League at the Brooklyn Library on Saturday night, has stirred up the local health authorities and caused widespread talk in the borough.

Dr. Leverson has been before the public on several occasions heretofore. Last August he was exploited in the newspapers because of his avowed brotherly feeling for Aguinaldo, the Filipino chieftain. The doctor lives on Ninety-sixth Street, near Shore Road, Bay Ridge, near the home of the late Henry George, of whom he was a close friend and follower. At the meeting of the Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League, of which he is the President, Dr. Leverson said, among other things, that vaccination was an iniquitous practice, and that the people should resist with force the vaccinators who invaded their homes. He had cured all his patients, he said, but had not reported a single one of them to the Board of Health, fearing that interference from that quarter would greatly lessen the patient's chance of recovery. The doctor stood by his statement when seen last evening.

"I will repeat," he said, "that I have treated about thirty cases of smallpox without reporting a single case to the Board of Health. I never will report a case of the disease to the health authorities as long as the present system of treating such cases prevails in that department."

"Where were the cases you treated?" he was asked.

"Most of them in Brooklyn and Manhattan, and some in Jersey City; the first one in June, 1895, and the others since then."

"Have you treated any cases of smallpox since consolidation, cases which the present city Board of Health would have authority to deal with?"

"I must refuse to go into details with regard to the cases I have treated for certain reasons," replied the doctor. "The law makes it a misdemeanor on the part of a physician to fail to report to the Board of Health within twenty-four hours of the time of his discovery of the same any case of smallpox or other contagious disease. I am fully alive to this fact; but I feel that in not reporting such a case to the authorities, in view of the present method of handling these cases, I am doing something morally right, if it is not legal. My first duty is to my patient. If I reported a case of smallpox to the Board of Health, it would step in, remove the patient, and the patient's chances for life would become fully 50 per cent. less.

"I have been vaccinated myself twice. The first time when I was a boy. It was successful; that is, it 'took.' One year later I was taken down with smallpox in a virulent form.

"Up to 1894, however, with other physicians, I believed in vaccination. In that year I again had myself vaccinated. Then I began to make a close study of vaccination. I was led to make this study by finding many children, children of parents whose blood had always been in a perfectly healthy condition, afflicted with a degrading disease resulting from the injection of virus into their veins. I was not long then in reaching the conviction that vaccinating was an evil practice."

Dr. Leverson said that his friends were trying to locate some of the negroes in the Twenty-first District of Brooklyn who were swooped down upon recently in their homes by Health Department physicians and made to submit to vaccination. Efforts would be made, the doctor said, to get these negroes to bring suits against the city.

Dr. Robert A. Black, Sanitary Superintendent of the Brooklyn Health Department, was not inclined to discuss the statements made by Dr. Leverson when seen with regard to them.

"What the man says is preposterous," he said. "He said something of the kind once before and it was disproved. Unless he is more definite and specific in his statements, I can give them no serious attention."

Dr. F. A. Jewett, Chief Inspector of Contagious Diseases of the Brooklyn Health Department, said last night that he "took no stock" in the statement of Dr. Leverson to the effect that he had treated thirty smallpox cases without reporting them to the Board of Health.

"I don't think the man ever treated a smallpox case in his life. I don't believe he would know a smallpox case if he saw one," said Dr. Jewett.

President Murphy of the Board of Health says he will submit to the board at its meeting to-day the published statements made by Dr. Leverson, with a view to deciding whether an investigation should be made.

THE NATIONAL SHOE COMBINE.

R. F. Wolfe Says the New Company Is Assured.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 6.—R. F. Wolfe, one of the leading promoters of the National Shoe Company, returned from the East to-day.

"The new company is assured," said Mr. Wolfe. "It is not a trust, but is almost in direct opposition to the accepted idea of a trust. The factories which will be interested in the company will retain their independent existence and the new company will act as a distributing agent for their product. Our aim is not so much to put factories into the company as to keep them out.

"We want only those plants which have an established line of goods and those which are recognized by the trade as being the leading ones in their line. The factories interested in the new company will manufacture practically dissimilar lines of goods, and a dealer can fit out his entire store from one of our depots."

A meeting of the men interested in the new company will be held in Boston this week, at which time the organization will be effected. Several large tanning companies have been asking for admission into the company, but it has not been decided as yet to let them in. They wish to use the shoe depots as distributing points for their goods.

The company will be incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of $8,500,000.

The Manchesters at Natchez.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Jan. 6.—The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, accompanied by Eugene Zimmerman, father of the Duchess, reached this city this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The party was met at the station by Mrs. Ellen Yznaga, grandmother of the Duke, and proceeded to a hotel, where apartments had been reserved by Mrs. Yznaga. They will remain here until Tuesday, when the entire party will leave on a steamer for L'Argent, La., whence they will go to Ravenswood, the plantation home of Mrs. Yznaga.

Mr. Carnegie Gives Seattle $200,000.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 6.—Andrew Carnegie has promised Seattle a gift of $200,000, to be expended in the construction of a new public library. He requires a yearly guarantee of $50,000 for maintenance and improvement.

FEED THE MOTHER

Better, than starting the baby on other food, is to feed the mother with Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil, to nurse her strength and enrich her milk. It is the natural way.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

WATCHES.

Our 14kt. gold Waltham Watches are exceptionally advantageous. Ladies' Watches, $20.00; heavier cases $25.00 to $50.00.
For Gentlemen, in open face, $32.00.
Hunting case, from $35.00 to $100.00.
Also many new designs in imported Enameled Chatelaine Watches.

A. Frankfield & Co.
Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

THIRTY-SEVEN BOYS CAUGHT IN A RAID

Rounded Up in an Eighth Avenue Billiard Room.

Nearly as Many More Escape Through Windows—Lively Scenes at a Police Station.

Between fifty and sixty boys and young men, ranging in ages from fifteen to twenty-five years, and a few of them colored, were corralled in the pool and billiard room of Albert Canfield, on the second floor of the building, at 291 Eighth Avenue, in a raid last evening, by the police of the West Twentieth Street Station. Canfield, the reputed proprietor, and thirty-seven of the boys were arrested and locked up. The others escaped by way of the rear windows, and eluded the police stationed on the outside by creeping out of dark areaways.

Canfield gave his age as thirty years, and said he lived at 169 Washington Avenue, Newark, N. J. The boys arrested in many instances gave fictitious names and addresses, and all will be arraigned this morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court, the proprietor being charged with running a pool and billiard room on Sunday, and the others with being frequenters and players.

The place has been only recently opened, and is over a retail store. There were six pool tables and two billiard tables in the room, and all of them were in use.

About six o'clock last evening Detectives Keogh and Pearson, of the West Twentieth Street Station walked down Eighth Avenue. As they passed the open door of the hallway leading up stairs in the building at the number given, they heard a murmer of voices and the click of the ivory pool balls. They went up stairs and ascertained the nature of the place. Then they went to the station house and got their instructions from Capt. Moynihan to raid the place.

Detective Pearson at once returned and stood guard at the door, taking a couple of officers with him to watch the rear of the building in case any of the inmates of the room should attempt escape that way. In the meantime the reserves of the West Twentieth Street Station were turned out, patrol wagons summoned from adjacent precincts, and in a few minutes a force of fifteen policemen with three patrol wagons reached the scene. The wagons backed up to the sidewalk in front of the entrance to the hallway, and the policemen ascended.

In some manner the frequenters of the place had gotten wind of the fact that the police were closing in on them. A scramble ensued in an effort to escape. The boys found their exit by way of the stairs cut off by Detective Pearson, who stood guard with a night stick. Then the rear windows were raised and about twenty-five scrambled out, hung on to the window ledge a moment, one by one, and dropped to the ground, a distance of about fifteen feet. So far as known, none of them was injured.

While this was going on the reserve force crowded into the doorway, and Canfield was the first to be arrested. Then thirty-seven of the boys, all that were left of the original number, were handed over, two at a time, to Detective Keogh and marched out of the doorway, down stairs, and handed into the patrol wagons and locked up in the station house.

Although many of them gave fictitious names and addresses, massages were sent to parents or relatives, and as a result the West Twentieth Street Police Station House, at 10 o'clock last night, was a perfect bedlam of family troubles. Fathers, whose expressions bore no pleasing assurance to the sons as they were released, gave the bail required, and took them home. Mothers and sisters also appeared in number, and in many instances broke down and cried when they were told they would have to schedule property before their sons or brothers would be released.

Two Sergeants were behind the desk up to midnight attending to inquiries made by the parents of the prisoners, and the entire reserve force of the station was kept busy notifying relatives that the boys had been arrested.

THE TRIER'S ROUGH VOYAGE.

Liner Arrives After Thirty-seven Days Out—Disabled by Fierce Gales.

After having consumed thirty-seven days in crossing the storm-swept Atlantic, the North German Lloyd steamship Trier reached her dock in Brooklyn at noon yesterday. The steamer had encountered every imaginable kind of bad weather, and in plowing through it her engines broke down several times as a result of the terrific strain; her steering gear also broke and was rendered useless, the centrifugal pumps got out of order, and lesser injuries were inflicted upon other portions of her machinery, making the trip practically a record breaker for hard luck so far this season.

Before she put into Punta del Gorda for repairs, news of which fact was cabled to New York, the Trier went through an experience which her officers say a ship is seldom called upon to confront. From Dec. 6, the day when the gales began to gather, until she reached Punta del Gorda, the story of the voyage is a continuation of accidents and mishaps from beginning to end. The winds time and again reached a velocity in excess of eighty miles. On the 12th the steam steering gear broke and was rendered useless, and a hand gear had to be rigged up. Oil was poured on the water on this day and the ship had to "heave to." When the day ended, instead of making headway, the Trier had lost forty-four miles.

The weather continued to get worse and the passengers became panic stricken, and many spent their time in prayer or beseeching the officers to try and make some port, fearing that the vessel would go down, so fierce were the gales, which never abated in their fury for a moment. When the centrifugal pumps got out of order, and the starboard engine was disabled, and other lesser injuries quickly followed, Capt. Meyerheine called a council of his officers, at the conclusion of which it was announced that the ship would head for Punta del Gorda, in the Azores. After four days of tossing in the rough seas the harbor was made, and on the morning of Christmas the Trier once more cleared her dock and headed for New York.

The repairs in the Azores were very unsatisfactory, however, and several times on the voyage from the Azores to New York the eccentrics became heated, compelling the ship to stop. One death occurred on the voyage, a two-months-old baby, Sara Schwartz, dying between Bremerhaven and the Azores. The health otherwise of the passengers, of which there were 607 in the steerage and 22 in the cabin, was good.

The Trier will go to Erie Basin for examination as soon as she discharges her cargo.

Illegal to Sell Game in New Jersey Now.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 6.—President H. P. Frothingham of the State Commission on Fish and Game has notified all game protectors and wardens to personally notify all meat dealers that they are violating the law by selling rabbits, quail, partridges, and pheasants, after Dec. 31.

Ullman Collamore & Co.

Beg to announce that during their annual Stock-taking, commencing Monday, 7th inst., they will make reductions of from 10 to 33⅓ per cent. on a great number of

Dinner Sets, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bric-a-Brac, &c., &c.
and also on
Glass in Sets, odd dozens and single pieces.

Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street.

A Consolidation Sale THAT MEANS BUSINESS

We have decided to give up our Park Row Branch and consolidate our business in our Broadway Store. This means a massing of goods beyond our power to accommodate. That's where your opportunity comes in.

For the next sixty days all the famous Loftus goods, never made before for less than $15.00, and on which we've made our reputation, will be marked down to the quick-selling price of

The Same LOFTUS QUALITY OF GOODS
The Same LOFTUS QUALITY OF WORK
THE SAME LOFTUS FIT AND STYLE
$12.50 SUIT or OVERCOAT.

No occasion for you to be a "ready-made-man" when this great opportunity is before you, for our stock embraces all the fashionable, popular fabrics of this season's productions. No matter what your taste may be in suitings or overcoatings, you will find the latest styles here, which we will make to order; to measure and to fit, for sixty days only, at the extraordinary price of $12.50.

Sale Begins To-day at Both Stores.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

Sun Building, near Brooklyn Bridge. 1191 Broadway, near 28th St.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Those who are supervising preparations for the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo say that all the buildings, grounds, electrical displays, and other adjuncts of the great fair will be entirely completed before the date set for the formal opening of the exposition. This will be on May 1. If the Directors accomplish such a feat they will have been the first to do so, for in not a single instance in the past has a big exhibition of this kind been wholly ready for opening on the day set.

The New Year has found the exposition grounds and buildings in a far advanced state of preparation. A year ago the Rumsey tract of land, whereon the fair is to be held, was nothing but a bare expanse. Within twelve months there have been constructed fountains, artificial lakes, light and heat plants, artistic hills and valleys of the landscape gardener's fashioning, and beautiful buildings. Of the latter five are finished. They are the Machinery Building, 175,000 square feet; Electricity Building, 75,000 square feet; Agricultural Building, 75,000 square feet; Graphic Arts Building, 22,500 square feet, and Mines Building, 22,500 square feet.

Two restaurants, one forming the entrance of the Midway and the other at the entrance of the Stadium, are also completed, as are the conservatories, which form the connection between the Horticultural Building and that devoted to mining interests. In all of the finished structures steam heat apparatus has been adjusted, and as fast as the other buildings are completed similar apparatus will be placed in them.

Of the buildings that are nearing completion the Horticultural is furthest advanced, the staff workers on it having almost reached the topmost point of the roof. It is now in a condition for the reception of exhibits.

The Manufacturers' Building, construction on which was last to begin, has its walls up, and the skylights and roofing are being put on. Carpentry work on the Music Building is all done, and the Ethnology Building has reached the stage of receiving its mural ornamental work. The Electric Tower, which is to be 375 feet in height, is expected to be finished in a month. It has already reached 300 feet, and the great flanking wings are beginning to take on shape. Work on the Women's Building, the Government pavilions, and the Stadium is going on steadily.

Everything in the line of sewers, water connections, underground electric conduits, subways for electric and telegraph wires, high-pressure fire lines, and natural gas mains is completed. Finished also are the Mirror Lakes. For these the decorative plants, trees, shrubs, vines, and hothouse flowers have been provided, but are being kept on the exposition grounds in nurseries and greenhouses.

Newcomb Carlton, Director of Works, speaking of the opening of the fair the other day, said: "Barring the coming of some great calamity, such as a cyclone or a fire, we shall certainly be ready to open on May 1."

SCHOOL CHILDREN USE TOBACCO.

Riverhead Board of Education Notifies Parents and Moral Wave Follows.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 6.—The Riverhead Board of Education and Principal George A. Brown last week sent out this circular to many parents in this village:

"Our teachers and the Board of Education are very sorry to learn that your son uses tobacco on the streets and in the presence of the school children. We are agreed that tobacco has a bad effect on the mind and body of a growing boy. The influence is so bad we cannot permit it in public places. Will you kindly assist us in stopping it? We call your attention to the following law from the penal code, which we think ought to be enforced:

"No child, actually or apparently under sixteen years of age, shall smoke or in any way use cigar, cigarette, or tobacco in any form whatsoever in any public street, place, or resort. A violation of the sub-division shall be a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not less than $2 for each offense."

It is said to have been the first intimation many fathers had that their boys smoked, and during the last couple of days many lads have preferred to stand when they might sit. It is also said that although there is usually a falling off in attendance at Sunday school after the Christmas tree exercises, many new faces appeared in the classes to-day, and the circular is believed to have started a moral wave among the young.

Seven Miners Killed by Gendarmes.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Express from Vienna seven miners were killed and forty wounded Saturday in an affray at Altgebirg, Hungary, between riotous miners and gendarmes.

THE VERY MANY

Improvements in gas burning appliances are worth careful study. Unless you are right up-to-date on the subject you are certainly entertaining erroneous impressions about the utility of

GAS AS A FUEL.

A large assortment of the best heating and cooking appliances are always on exhibition at all offices of the

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS CO.

GEN. CAVANAGH DYING.

Former Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Critically Ill at His Home.

Gen. James Cavanagh, seventy-eight years old, is dying at his home, 44 Third Place, Broo

TO RUSH SHIPPING BILL

Friends of the Measure Do Not Expect Much Opposition.

WILL FOLLOW THE ARMY BILL

May Be Taken Up by Middle of This Week—Amendments to be Made—Threat of Night Sessions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. An organized effort is to be made by the promoters of the Shipping Subsidy bill to get that measure through the Senate, and they are repeating the confident predictions of Senator Hanna that the bill will not fail in that body. Senator Frye says he cannot find any factious opposition to the bill, and discredits the reports that filibustering practices are to be resorted to by its enemies to defeat it. He does not expect even prolonged discussion, and says that he looks for only four or five speeches on each side.

"The Army bill," he says, "will doubtless be passed by the middle of the week. The Shipping bill will then be made the unfinished business, and will then have the right of way. The opposition is clearly traceable to the foreign shipping interests, but when the time comes for a vote a majority will be found on the side of the bill. The amendments recently decided upon will certainly tend to facilitate the passage of the bill, as they remove all legitimate objection to the measure.

"One of the principal objections to the bill was that in its original shape it unduly favored high-speed vessels and discriminated against vessels of low power and speed capacity, the vessels which carry the farmers products. This objection was really due to a misunderstanding of the terms of the bill in its original form, and has been obviated in the amended bill, so that as a matter of fact the cargo-carrying vessels of the description referred to are favored by the measure in its present shape."

This view does not take into account the declarations of Senators Pettigrew, Allen, and Butler to fight the measure to the uttermost. Mr. Frye is quoted as saying that if the opposition makes it necessary to hold night sessions in order to exhaust debate and reach a vote, that course will be resorted to. There is plenty of matter for discussion, and there are other Senators besides those from South Dakota, Nebraska, and North Carolina who desire to analyze the bill and obtain explanations of the amendments. There are three amendments to be offered before the bill will be satisfactory to its friends. The Commerce Committee will be asked to accept an amendment designed to protect American vessels engaged in carrying cargoes to Central American and Mexican ports. Originally the bill barred these vessels from bounties, upon the assumption, it is understood, that most of the goods so shipped would be consigned to American ports on the Pacific Coast. This would be giving the bounties to vessels partially engaged in the coast-wise trade. The amendment would give the bounties to vessels sending cargoes to Central American ports.

Still another amendment needed to perfect the bill before it is fit to be voted upon, in the estimation of its friends, is one to change certain conditions prescribed for the owners of vessels looking for Government subvention. Originally the bill required all owners of vessels to give bonds to agree to build new vessels within five years aggregating at least twenty-five per cent of the tonnage of those already in existence. Ownership of vessels was found to be complex. It was decided to overcome the impracticable proposition by making the requirement apply to a majority of the owners.

The anxiety to get rid of the Army Reorganization bill is appreciated by the opponents of the Shipping bill, but it does not modify their attitude. Pettigrew, Allen, and Butler are not anxious to pass the Army bill, and they are very desirous of deferring the vote on the Shipping bill. The Appropriation bills are pressing for place, and have the right of way at any time. It is always possible to provoke and prolong discussion on the Appropriation bills and without appearing to filibuster. Night sessions are always offensive to both sides, and those held early in the session are usually tedious and unproductive of anything except disgust with the experiment.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Reapportionment in the House and the Army Bill in the Senate the Leading Features.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The consideration of the Reapportionment bill will be resumed to-morrow in the House. The indications point to a final vote on the measure Tuesday, but the fight over the basis of apportionment is a bitter one, and the debate may be prolonged. The outcome is not clear. Mr. Hopkins is still confident that his bill will carry, but in order to pull it through he is now ready to concede an increase of three members to cover the major fractions of the States of Florida, Colorado, and North Dakota. If his bill passes it probably will be with this modification.

The opposition is very aggressive, but on the surface seems to lack the strength necessary to carry the Burleigh bill. There are forces at work, however, by which the opposition hope, through the agencies of Senator Quay, Senator Platt of New York, and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts to swing the delegations of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts into line, and if successful the Hopkins bill may suffer defeat. Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana proposes to move to recommit the bill with instructions to reduce the representation of the Southern States, but there is no idea that such a proposition will prevail.

After the disposal of the Apportionment bill the River and Harbor bill will be taken up. It is expected to consume two days. The remainder of the week will be devoted to appropriation bills. The District of Columbia bill probably will be the next of the supply bills to be considered.

The Senate will continue to give practically uninterrupted attention to the Army Reorganization bill until that measure shall be disposed of. That the bill will pass no one doubts, and the general opinion is that it will get through some time during the present week. Senator Hawley, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, expresses the opinion that the measure will be in conference by Wednesday, but other Senators postpone the date somewhat.

There are several committee amendments yet to be considered, including those relating to the army canteen and the Veterinary Corps. It was supposed at one time that the canteen provision would cause prolonged debate, but the best opinion now is that comparatively little time will be spent on it. A number of amendments suggested by individual Senators will be considered at greater length, and some speeches on the bill as a whole are yet to be made. The provision of the bill authorizing the enlistment of Filipinos in the army of the United States is among the features which are almost certain to come in for sharp attack.

With the Army bill out of the way, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill will be taken up, and after it other appropriation bills, if any are in shape to be considered.

The Ship Subsidy bill will be restored to the calendar as the regular order of business when the Army bill is passed, and it will be pressed when no appropriation bills are awaiting consideration.

Next Saturday will be largely devoted to eulogies upon the late Senator Davis of Minnesota.

A PROTEST FROM MR. ROOT.

Secretary of War Again Takes Decided Stand on the Subject of the Proposed Veterinary Corps.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Root has transmitted to the Chairman of the Senate Military Committee a protest signed by Claude V. Morris, Secretary of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, against the proposed amendment to the Army bill providing for a corps of veterinary surgeons. In doing so he sent the following explanatory letter to Mr. Hawley, Chairman of the committee:

"I send you herewith a copy of a letter just received by me from the Secretary of the New York Veterinary Medical Society commending the position taken by this department in regard to the proposal to create a veterinary corps in the army. Let me also recall to your attention the paper which I left with your committee some time since, signed by a number of the chief veterinarians now in the service, taking substantially the same position. Let me restate the position in order that there may be no misunderstanding:

"This department is not opposed to suitable recognition of veterinarians. It has no serious objection to giving them military rank, although I do not think it is a wise course to give military rank to civilian employes. What I do object to is the creation of a new corps, with a Colonel at the head, reporting directly to the Secretary of War, and thus necessarily creating a new bureau in the War Department, and a body of officers who, communicating directly with the Secretary of War through their chief, are necessarily independent of the commanding officers of the cavalry regiments and the horse artillery organizations.

"One of the recognized defects of our present army organization is that of suitable command and division of duties and responsibilities between the officers commanding troops and territorial departments on the one hand, and staff officers responsible to a head in Washington on the other. The result is that it is impossible to fix responsibility for any failure to remedy defects or abuses.

"The proposed organization of a veterinary corps is but another step in the wrong direction, and will increase the evils which ought to be remedied. The general officer in command of troops ought to be able to hold the officers of the cavalry and artillery regiments responsible for having their organizations ready for active and efficient duty at all times. If the horses of these organizations are under the charge of a veterinary corps, with the chief reporting to the Secretary of War, there can be no such responsibility.

"Give the veterinarians rank if you want to, but I most earnestly urge that you do not impose upon us another bureau of the War Department, another independent corps, another element of disintegration, divided responsibility, and consequent inefficiency."

The Buffalo Sails for Manila.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 6.—The United States training ship Buffalo, which arrived at La Guayra yesterday, left to-day for Manilla.

LEGISLATURE CHAIRMANSHIPS.

Selection of Members of Committees at Albany About Completed.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The selection of members of the various Senate and Assembly committees is about completed, but, until they are read at the session of the Legislature on Wednesday night they will be subject to many changes at the solicitation of party leaders in the State and country.

Jotham P. Allds is to be the leader of the majority in the Assembly, and Senator T. E. Ellsworth in the Senate. Senator Thomas F. Grady will lead the majority in the Senate, and Assemblyman Frisbie in the Assembly. Mr. Allds is a legislator of experience. He said to-night of the proposed returns in State offices and the probable abolition of several offices as suggested in the Governor's message:

"I presume our Democratic friends will assist us in making the necessary reductions in officials and consequent saving in expense, for they have made alleged extravagances in office their war cry while the Republican Party is in power. The fact is that most of the offices it is intended to curtail were under Democratic administrations, or under the orderings of a Constitutional Convention. I don't anticipate any trouble with the minority in carrying out these reforms."

Following are said to be the selected Chairmen in the two houses:

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Finance—Higgins of Chautauqua.
Cities—Stranahan of Oswego.
Judiciary—Brackett of Saratoga.
Taxation—Krum of Schoharie.
Railroads—Rines of Ontario.
Revision—Fuller of Kings.
Printing—Audette of Kings.
Codes—Elsberg of New York.
Miscellaneous Corporations—Malby of St. Lawrence.
Commerce and Navigation—G. A. Davis of Erie.
Canals—Hill of Erie.
Insurance—Parsons of Monroe.
Banks—Humphrey of Wyoming.
Penal Institutions—Wilcox of Cayuga.
Fish, Forest, and Game—Brown of Jefferson.
Internal Affairs—Forster of Herkimer.
Public Education—White of Onondaga.
Agriculture—Ambler of Columbia.
Public Health—Sherwood of Steuben.
Military Affairs—Wiley of Catskill.
Printed and Engrossed Bills—Greene of Broome.
Villages—Goodsell of Orange.
Privileges and Elections—Thornton of Sullivan.
Indian Affairs—Willard of Oneida.
Roads and Bridges—Armstrong of Monroe.
Trades and Manufactures—Chahoon of Essex.
Rules—Senators Ellsworth, Raines, and Grady.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means—Allds of Chenango.
Judiciary—Fish of Madison.
General Laws—Burnett of Ontario.
Revision—Hatch of Steuben.
Codes—Weekes of New York.
Taxation—De Graw of Kings.
Canals—Harrison of Niagara, or Reuhl of Erie.
Railroads—Bedell of Orange.
Cities—Kelsey of Livingston.
Commerce and Navigation—Morgan of Kings.
Insurance—Coughtry of Albany.
Banks—Treat of Cayuga.
Electricity, Gas, and Water—Rogers of Broome.
Internal Affairs—Daughty of Queens.
Labor and Industries—Costello of Oswego.
Excise—Ellis of Genesee.
Villages—Bryan of Jefferson.
Fish and Game—Axtell of Delaware.
Printing—Fordyce of Cayuga.
Public Health—Henry of New York.
Public Education—Lewis of Monroe.
Public Lands and Forestry—Gardiner of Monroe.
Public Institutions—Phipps of Orleans.
Military Affairs—Cotton of Kings.
Soldiers' Home—Platt of Steuben.
Claims—Rodenbeck of Monroe.
Federal Relations—Patton of Erie.
Charitable and Religious Societies—Price of Kings.
State Prisons—Fowler of Chautauqua.
Privileges and Elections—Davis of New York.
Trades and Manufactures—Lewis of Oswego.
Agriculture—Babcock of St. Lawrence.
Indian Affairs—Fancher of Cattaraugus.
Engrossed Bills—Snyder of Ulster.
Rules—The Speaker, Bedell, of Orange; Allds of Chenango, Kelsey of Livingston, Frisbie of Schoharie, and Kelly of Albany.

MRS. MARGARET HOPE MISSING.

She Has Not Been Seen Since Christmas Eve.

After a two weeks' search of the hospitals, station houses, and morgues of New York, the relatives of Mrs. Margaret Hope, sixty-two years old, of 157 West One Hundred and Third Street, have given her up as lost. On Christmas eve Mrs. Hope went to the home of her brother, William A. Smith of 302 West Fifty-fourth Street, with presents for the children. She assisted in dressing the Christmas tree. About 11 o'clock her brother took her to the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street station of the elevated road, and saw her aboard a train. The ticket chopper at the One Hundred and Fourth Street station saw her leave the train and start down the steps for the street. This was the last that was seen of the woman.

BANKER POTTER'S HOUSE ON FIRE

But the Employes Put It Out and Occupants Were Not Disturbed.

Fire was discovered yesterday afternoon on the roof of the residence of Banker E. C. Potter on the grounds of the Westchester Country Club, Westchester, and near the clubhouse.

The stablemen and other employes about the place formed a bucket brigade, and with the aid of a garden hose soon had the fire extinguished. When the Westchester village fire apparatus arrived there was nothing for it to do.

The occupants of the house scarcely knew there was a fire until it was all over, and there was but little excitement. The damage was trifling.

Protest Against Removing a Post Office.

Petitions are being circulated in Harlem protesting against the proposed removal of Post Office Station J, from the Hamilton Bank Building, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue, to the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. It is said that the present location is central, while the proposed site is out of the way. Postmaster Van Cott told a delegation of the Harlem Board of Commerce that the change had already been recommended, and he thought it was too late to recall it from Washington. Despite this, the petition will be forwarded to Washington to-day.

$50,000 Awaits J. H. Silliman.

Thomas McAdam, a lawyer, of 220 Broadway, is looking for J. H. Silliman, formerly a waiter at the Hotel Endicott, who he says has fallen heir to $50,000. The lawyer says that several years ago Silliman came to his office and asked him to file claims against his grandfather's estate in Washington, D. C. The obstacles to the man's getting the money are now removed, the lawyer says, and he is desirous of finding him in order to turn over the fortune.

WANT COLLEGE MEN TO PARADE

Extensive Plans for Participation by the Universities in the Inauguration Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—If plans now under way fulfill their early promise, there will be a large representation of the colleges and universities of the United States in the line of the inaugural parade. The matter has been put in charge of an intercollegiate committee, which has addressed invitations to the Presidents of more than 400 American institutions of learning, requesting that delegations be sent on to represent their respective institutions on that occasion.

In order that the movement may be successful, the suggestion is made that mass meetings be held by the various alumni and university clubs throughout the country, for the purpose of interesting college men in the project. The first mass meeting of this kind will be held in Washington next Saturday, at the Columbian University, when graduates from the leading universities are expected to speak to an assemblage to which all resident college men are invited.

It is stated by intercollegiate committeemen that the different college clubs and societies are expected to come as delegations. Their participation will be strictly non-partisan. There will be no maximum or minimum limit to the size of each delegation, the only requirement being that each body shall be uniformed or decorated so as to display its college colors. Freedom is given to introduce unique features characteristic of college life. Delegations, it is suggested, should perfect themselves in marching, either by column, figures, or changing their formation while in line of march. One large banner should be carried in front of each delegation.

Cheering will be confined exclusively to the time when the respective colleges are passing the President's reviewing stand. Each delegation will be permitted to give only one cheer, so as to prevent an interruption to the cheer of the college following. Horns or other instruments for the purpose merely of making a noise will not be allowed in the parade. It is requested, however, that bands be brought from as many colleges as possible.

The local committee will make all arrangements necessary for accommodation of institutions signifying a purpose to be represented. The railroads will give a special rate to college delegations.

Blaine Club Failed to Get Quarters.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 6.—The Blaine Club of Cincinnati, the largest political organization in Ohio, has officially abandoned its proposed trip to the inauguration at Washington next month, for which two special trains had been chartered. The committee that visited Washington reported that it could not make arrangements for quarters such as the Blaine Club members were accustomed to. To show what was offered the members for quarters, several letters were read. One wanted the members to sleep in an armory, while another wanted them to sleep 125 in a room in a big warehouse.

PRIEST CRITICISES DOCTORS.

Kept by Some, He Says, from Seeing Dying Church Members.

The Rev. William T. M. Laughlin, pastor of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church of Union Hill, N. J., denounced from the pulpit at the late mass yesterday the practice of some local physicians of preventing priests from attending dying Roman Catholic patients.

"We have, unfortunately, no physician of our faith in this locality, and this fact has led to an alarming condition of affairs," said he. "It was only this morning that the practice I refer to was brought to my attention in a convincing way.

"Albert Roach, an altar boy of this parish, was lying near the point of death at his home. The dangerous character of the boy's illness, paralysis of the heart, made his people anxious, and they determined to send for a priest at once. The physician in attendance said that it was not necessary to have a clergyman just then—that the afternoon would be time enough. The boy's condition continued to alarm his parents so, however, that they disregarded the medical man's advice and sent for me. Before I got to the house the boy was dead.

"I have proof that this is not the only instance in which local physicians prevented dying Catholics from receiving the last rites of their Church, and hereafter I am determined to publicly, and from the pulpit denounce any physician whom I detect in such scandalous conduct. Bigotry is an unnecessary adjunct to the profession and practice of medicine, and so far as I can prevent it shall not be manifested by doctors in this parish."

RUN DOWN BY A WOMAN.

Charles Blumenthal Accused of Swindling on a Building Loan Scheme.

Helene Miller of North Bergen, N. J., a tailoress employed at 53 East Eleventh Street, Manhattan, hunted down Charles Blumenthal of 131 Park Avenue, Hoboken, who she says has swindled her. He was arrested last night. Blumenthal advertised in a German newspaper inviting correspondence with people with small incomes desirous of building homes. Miss Miller had several interviews with him and sent him $15 to start her building fund. Blumenthal then dropped the correspondence, and she next met him on a ferryboat.

"I took hold of his collar and gave him a good shaking, demanding my money back," she said last night. "He begged me not to make a scene, and promised that he would settle in a day or two. I let him go, but decided to keep my eye on him, having heard that he lived in Hoboken. When the money was not returned by Dec. 1 I had a warrant sworn out for his arrest. I found out to-night where he lived, and immediately notified the police. I would have given him a good beating, but the detective made me walk on ahead."

Blumenthal will be held to await extradition papers from New York.

Detective Sergeant John Krauch of Capt. Titus's staff visited Hoboken last night, and after looking at the prisoner said he was the man wanted in this city for somewhat similar swindling games. Krauch said Blumenthal represented himself usually as the agent of a well-known building and loan association.

Youths Held for Burglary.

Patrick Garavel, fifteen years old, of 884 Pelham Avenue; William Watson, twelve years old, of the same address, and Frederick Labronico, fifteen years old, of 2,409 Bathgate Avenue, were prisoners in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning, charged with entering a vacant house at Washington Avenue, near Pelham Avenue, owned by John B. Kaskins, and cut out the lead pipe and taken off the door knobs. They were held in $1,000 for trial.

Pneumonia Killed "Ossified" Man.

An autopsy performed yesterday on the body of William A. Bloomer, the "ossified man," who died in St. Luke's Hospital on Friday, showed that death was due to pneumonia and not to ossification. Bloomer some years ago willed his body to Prof. Huntingdon of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but before his death he signified that he was unwilling to have it used for scientific purposes and desired Christian burial.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:25 A. M.—424 West Thirty-fifth Street; owner, John Stone; damage, $20.

2:25 A. M.—305 West Fifty-eighth Street; owner, J. Risenwebber; damage, $20.

2:30 A. M.—270 Sixth Avenue; owner, D. A. Doyle; damage, $4,000.

8:45 A. M.—182 Park Row; owner, S. Spiro; damage slight.

10:15 A. M.—1,855 Lexington Avenue; owner, Edward Lynd; damage slight.

10:45 A. M.—111 West Thirty-third Street; owner, Savoy Theatre; damage slight.

1:40 P. M.—Westchester, N. Y.; owner, Edward Potter; damage slight.

4:05 P. M.—559 Tenth Avenue; owner, B. Bagettela; damage, $50.

4:45 P. M.—250 East Fifty-seventh Street; owner, Charles Lageling; damage, $50.

4:55 P. M.—1,039 Second Avenue; owner, D. Sclapero; damage, $25.

6:20 P. M.—343 West Broadway; owner unknown; damage slight.

6:50 P. M.—43 Allen Street; owner, A. Markosky; damage, $5.

7:15 P. M.—140 East Twenty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

8 P. M.—11 Second Street; owner, Mary Marizinsky; damage, $7.

8 P. M.—109 Norfolk Street; owner, Louis Sigel; damage, $40.

8:15 P. M.—628 East Eleventh Street; owner, Leon Gergey; damage, none.

8:30 P. M.—7 Lafayette Place; owner, H. Greenthal; damage, $20.

8:30 P. M.—89 Bleecker Street; owner, H. Engelking; damage, $25.

8:35 P. M.—441 East Eighteenth Street; owner, Mr. Bubler; damage, $50.

9:10 P. M.—209 Broome Street; owner, S. Molenwitz, damage slight.

B. Altman & Co.

Hold an Important Sale of

CLOAKS AT SPECIAL PRICES

To-day, Monday, January 7th.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

AGAINST "DYNAMITED" SILK.

Movement for a Law to Compel the Labelling of Weighted Material.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 6.—Congressman James F. Stewart of this district will next week meet in conference a delegation of prominent silk manufacturers of this city, New York, and other silk centres who are interested in legislation to govern the manufacture and sale of silk goods.

For several weeks a quiet movement for introduction of a national label on weighted silks, "dynamited" as the process in dyeing is termed in the trade, has been in progress. An effort to protect the consumer and at the same time the manufacturer who prepares pure silk goods for the market has been precipitated by the methods and skill of dye experts in the manipulation of the silk.

The "dynamite" process introduced in the manufacture of the inferior grades has forced the big jobbers to bar the honestly weighted silks from the market or enter at a great loss into competition with the fraudulent article. The weighting process has continued to such a degree that silk is tabooed by certain metropolitan houses.

Ralph Baer of the Helvetia Silk Mills of this city, who has taken an active part in the movement for legislation, explained that the use of bichloride of tin in the dyeing process allowed the dyer to return to the manufacturer two pounds and more for every one pound of silk sent to the dye house. The silk treated with pure dye, soap, and oils, depreciates several ounces to the pound. The treated product, of course, resulted in an inferior silk.

The dyers managed, however, to give the weighted goods the apparent consistency and brilliancy of the old class of goods. A ready sale for the cheaper goods was followed by general orders for the "dynamited" silk with the inevitable result. The bichloride of tin preparation crystalizes upon exposure to the air, the minute particles forming to 'cut' the silk into shreds upon the slightest wear or friction.

"The 'silk label legislation,'" said Mr. Baer, "must of necessity provide for imported goods under like restrictions. The purpose is to allow the purchaser the opportunity for a choice between the classes of manufactured goods. Under the present system the sale is made under false pretenses and is tainted with fraud and deceit to the eventual loss of confidence in trade."

CASH HANDY FOR THIEVES.

Thieves only yesterday afternoon stole $300 worth of goods from the apartments 516 Manhattan Avenue, occupied by Alfred P. Reeves, Secretary of the Road Drivers' Association of New York. Mr. Reeves was on the Speedway driving, and Mrs. Reeves was visiting a sick relative in the neighborhood. She returned about 4 o'clock and found every room in the house ransacked.

The locks leading into the apartments from the public hall had been picked. About $100 worth of clothing, $50 in cash, a gramophone, several pieces of valuable bric-a-brac, and some jewelry were missing. On the floor were several bundles of clothing which the thieves had left behind.

Mrs. Reeves believes they were in the flat when she entered, and that as she entered at the rear door they went out of the front, as she heard a noise in the front room, followed by footsteps in the hall.

The cash which was taken had been laid out on the mantelpiece and was to be used in paying a premium on a life insurance policy.

A tenant in the house said last evening that she heard two young men knocking at Mr. Reeves's apartments Saturday afternoon, and after being informed that Mrs. Reeves was very seldom at home during the afternoon left, saying they would call again.

POLICE AND A DUMMY FLOATER.

Sergt. Fitzgerald of the Harbor Police Sub-Station at the Harlem River and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, was sitting behind his desk yesterday afternoon when he was called up by Police Headquarters with the information that a dead body had been reported as floating in the Harlem River near Central Bridge. The Sergeant ordered Policemen Gardner, Dunham, William Hughes, and John Healey to set forth in a launch to reclaim the body. Out upon the river went the doughty four, and presently they saw a body floating in the stream.

"Let me get up in the bow," said Policeman Dunham, "I'll haul the corpse aboard."

He did so, but it was no sooner fairly on deck than the men on the launch were seized with a sudden longing to get out of sight. From the banks a shout of merriment went up as the policemen pulled apart a coat and a pair of trousers neatly fastened about a stuffed body so that the illusion of a man was complete.

Later in the afternoon the history of the adventure was related. The body began business early in the morning in the hands of a band of boys to the annoyance of not a few street car motormen in Harlem. The youngsters had a rope tied around the stuffed figure, and they stopped a score or more motormen, who filled the Sabbath air with uncouth language as they saw the stuffed man yanked from under them.

The fun ended rather abruptly, however, when this trick was tried on a car in which two policemen in plain clothes were riding. The latter gave chase, and in order to rid themselves of the evidence of their guilt the boys dragged the dummy to the river, and threw it into the water.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—C. C. Frick, York, Penn., and Capt. W. L. Forbes, London.

GRAND—Major E. S. Godfrey, Jr., Seventh United States Cavalry, and Col. H. B. Dunwoody, United States Army.

NORMANDIE—T. Awi and M. Nitakogo, Tokio, Japan.

IMPERIAL—Capt. R. W. Henderson, United States Navy.

VICTORIA—I. Batersby, London.

HOFFMAN—A. J. Selfridge, Boston.

SAVOY—B. J. Greenhut, Peoria.

MANHATTAN—Sir Charles Ross, Montreal, and D. B. Lyman, Chicago.

ALBEMARLE—Philip Dawson, London.

ASTOR—Gen. H. A. Axline, Columbus, Ohio.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Occasional rains, brisk southwesterly winds.

The temperature has risen generally in the States east of the Mississippi River, Arkansas, Oklahoma, the West Gulf States, the plateau, middle slope, and South Pacific Coast regions, with changes ranging from 10 to 20 degrees in the lake region, Upper Ohio Valley, and middle slope. Occasional rains are indicated for to-day in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, Upper Ohio Valley, and lake region, turning into snow in the lake region. Generally fair weather is indicated in the remaining districts, with falling temperature from the Ohio Valley and Arkansas northward. Brisk south to southwest winds are indicated for the New England Coast, brisk southwest to west winds on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and fresh to brisk northeasterly winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	Weather Bureau—TIMES. 1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	39	20	22
6 A. M.	38	20	21
9 A. M.	38	30	34
12 M.	43	38	42
3 P. M.	44	42	45
6 P. M.	41	35	34
9 P. M.	37	32	34
12 P. M.	36	33	34

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows: Printing House Square.....29½
Weather Bureau.....27
Corresponding date, 1900.....39½

The maximum temperature was 34 degrees at 6 P. M. and the minimum 20 degrees at 7:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 61 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 63 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. was 30.43 and at 8 P. M. 30.26.

UNIFORM PRICES FOR DRUGS.

Pharmacists' Purpose Adopting a Scale for Proprietary Articles.

The 1,600 or more druggists of New York are about to adopt a plan for uniform prices for proprietary medicines, which is now one of the important features of the trade. A meeting was held at the College of Pharmacy Building on Saturday and reports were received showing that about 95 per cent. of the druggists favored the plan. Agents have visited the druggists and department stores which handle proprietary drugs, and, it is thought, all will join in the plan.

An agreement has been made by which the manufacturers will only sell to jobbers, and the jobbers only to retailers who abide by the scale. Heretofore customers for large quantities have been able to buy direct from the manufacturers. A scale of prices in which the greatest rebate from the list price will be 25 cents has been proposed. For cheap goods the rebate will be as low as 5 cents.

Infants' food and beef extracts will not be included, and such articles as phenacitene, salol, and others that are used in prescriptions will also be excluded.

It has been estimated that on an average each of the 1,600 druggists throughout the city sells from $400 to $600 worth of the proprietary medicines a month. Some sell as much as $1,000 to $2,000 worth. Many of these articles the dealers have been obliged to sell at cost or less.

George H. Hitchcock, the Treasurer of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, said last night that fully 95 per cent. of the druggists had signified their willingness to go into the agreement, and that word had been received that the department stores would probably do so also.

"The druggists have been making on an average of less than 10 per cent. on these goods," he said, "and we cannot afford to do business on that scale. This is not a combination to hurt anybody, and the scale we have adopted is a fair one."

"How will you make sure that the men stick to their agreement?" was asked.

"Well, each druggist will have to be his own detective—that's what it will amount to."

EIGHT MEN KILLED BY SMOKE.

Were Asleep in Minneapolis Lodging House When Fire Broke Out.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—Eight men lost their lives in a fire at 115 Washington Avenue at 3 o'clock this morning. The fire had its origin in the rear of the Standard Furniture Company. The men were overtaken by a large volume of smoke in the Harvard Hotel, which occupies the second, third, and fourth floors of the building, and death in every instance was due to suffocation.

The fire was discovered by Charles Hanson, who immediately apprised George O'Connor, the night clerk, and the two men set about to waken the lodgers. Hanson devoted his attention to the second floor, while Connor rushed up stairs. The men were all sound asleep, and in several instances it was necessary for O'Connor to break in the doors. In the meantime he gave the alarm, and the warning soon spread.

What took place in the dingy rooms and narrow dark hallways will never be known. It was a case of every man rushing for his own life. Nineteen of the twenty-seven lodgers were successful, but the others were unable to beat their way through the smoke, and fell in their tracks, where they were found by the firemen. Many of those who escaped came staggering out on the snowy sidewalk like drunken men, barely making their way through the deadly smoke and heat, and only partially clad. Several had the most narrow of escapes.

The loss on the building and contents will not exceed $3,000.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Stupp, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.
Strouss, Eisendrotfi & Drom, Chicago, Ill.; J. Eisendroth, pants, 40 Thomas Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Healy, R., Chicago, Ill., cloaks and suits; Hotel Manhattan.
Lipschitz, M., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Lipschitz, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Parker, Bridget & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. M. Bridget, dry goods; H. B. Parker, dry goods; R. E. Jones, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; S. Thorn, linens and white goods; G. Kelly, millinery and ribbons, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Webber, millinery; 450 Broome Street; Holland House.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, boys' clothing; Hotel Victoria.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. F. Langton, carpets; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Victoria.
Stein, Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Stein, woolens; N. Stein, woolens; 718 Broadway; Holland House.
Frankel Clothing Company, Des Moines, Iowa; A. Frankel, clothing; Holland House.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. E. Wigginton, house furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Holland House.
Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa; A. Davidson, clothing, 79 Wooster Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; A. L. Goldberg, cloaks and furs; D. B. Goldberg, furnishing goods, 536 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. M. Garson, woolens, 722 Broadway; Holland House.
Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, dry goods and notions; Hotel Normandie.
Barr, William D. G., Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Solomon, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry, 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Sturtevant, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Kessler, R. H., St. Joseph, Mo., notions, 407 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Marcuse, A. J., Richmond, Va., piece goods; Hoffman House.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; E. Schweitzer, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.
Broffman, S., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; A. Broffman, woolens; Hoffman House.
Englehart-Davison Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. L. Davison, notions, fancy goods, ladies' and infants' wear, flowers, and feathers; A. Quentin, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Plaut, J. D., & Co., Danbury, Conn.; H. Plaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Baird, A., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Inman, Smith & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; B. Smith, dry goods; 36 Thomas Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. J. Ryan, gloves; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. P. Long, dry goods; B. P. Thomas, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, domestics, silks, and dress goods; Miss Cassidy, umbrellas and mackintoshes; Hotel Imperial.
Coker, P. G., Louisville, Ky.; L. J. McIntosh, toys; Miss P. Hunter, millinery and ribbons; St. Denis Hotel.
Marston, G. W., San Diego, Cal., dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Louisville Millinery Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. G. Bennett, millinery; Miss A. J. Goodwin, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Isenberg, S., Louisville, Ky., millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. C. Hager, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Fergusen, McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. J. Byrne, dress goods; W. Chatton, linens and white goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. A. Carter, crockery; J. W. Hunter, furnishing goods, 450 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.
Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Kohn, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; Miss Morgan, ladies' wear, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss M. H. Schofield, ladies' wear; Hotel Albert.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyerberg, art goods; Hotel Albert.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; I. Fox, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Mann & Anker, Albany, N. Y.; B. Mann, cloaks and suits; Hotel Manhattan.

RUSZITS FURS

Their Entire Wholesale STOCK AT RETAIL

73-75-77 Mercer St.
Three doors above Broome St.

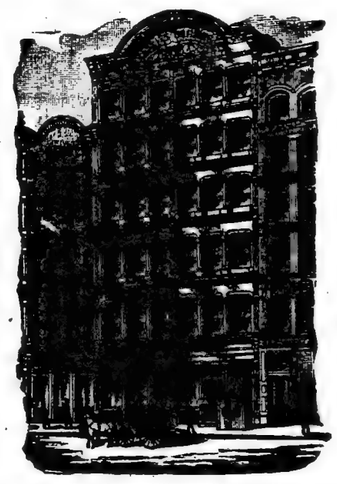

73-75-77 Mercer St.
Three doors above Broome St.

PRIOR TO REORGANIZATION

WE OFFER AT RETAIL

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

OF FINE MANUFACTURED FURS

Comprising Everything Made for Women, Men and Children, also Rugs and Sleigh Robes.

In addition to the above we offer: SPECIAL—A very large line of

SEALSKIN CAPES.

Also a large variety of

COLLARETTES

in various furs and styles.

These will be offered far below their wholesale cost.

John Ruszits Fur Company,

ESTABLISHED 1851.

Accessible by Broadway Cable at Broome St.; 6th Ave. "L" at Grand St.

America's Best

Hunter Baltimore Rye

The most perfect of the purest type of wh

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Semi-Annual CARPET SALE

Over Thirty Thousand yards of all grades of carpetings, including

Wiltons **Axminsters** **Body Brussels**
Velvets **Ingrains** **Tapestry Brussels**

A broad and satisfying collection. The most important Carpet Sale of the year!

The end of the season finds the stock cut up into remnants and parts of rolls; as well as containing full rolls of carpets that are to be discontinued. The store policy demands clean stocks before the spring carpets arrive. Radical action is required, and ruthless price-cutting brings the necessary activity.

All of the goods are comparatively new—bought for last season's selling. The earlier carpets were cleaned up last July. There is nothing newer or better to be found until the Spring stocks are shown; and though patterns will be different, many will be no handsomer than these, and qualities will be identical, as these are the best carpets made in their various grades.

The thrifty housekeeper finds here opportunity for a handsome saving in the cost of a very important part of the furnishing. Prices are

A THIRD to a HALF Below Value

depending on the size of the piece. Lengths ranging from 10 to 45 yards, being sold by the entire piece. Among grades so offered are these:

$1.65 to $1 Axminsters for 50c, 60c, 75c, and $1 a yard
$1.40 Wilton Velvet for 60c to 90c a yard
$1.25 and $1.40 Body Brussels for 50c to 85c a yard
85c Tapestry Brussels for 40c to 50c a yard
70c Tapestry Brussels for 35c to 45c a yard
60c Tapestry Brussels for 30c to 35c a yard
70c Best All-wool Ingrains for 30c to 50c a yard.

Also several thousand yards of Body and Tapestry Brussels at bargains not so great as the above, but of which you can have any length you want at the prices offered:

Body Brussels at $1 a yard, from $1.25 and $1.40
Tapestry Brussels at 65c a yard, from 85c and 90c
Tapestry Brussels at 50c and 55c a yard, from 60c and 70c.

Such an offering in a stock so high in character, so carefully selected, and so clean and fresh, brings a most important opportunity to every housekeeper who is planning new beauty for the home this Winter or the coming Spring.

Third floor.

Walking SUITS and *Skirts* for Women

The story's brief. Nor will the stay of the garments it tells of be prolonged. Ample lots of each with which to *begin* the day's selling. But the offering is an alluring one—a rare money-saving opportunity.

These Walking Suits are of double-faced materials—cheviots, covert and broadcloths; jackets are double-breasted and blouse styles; skirts with inverted plaits, finished with tailor stitching. Handsome costumes in the best of recent styles, and good values at $45, as priced Saturday, but now

Twenty Dollars Each

The Skirts are of single-faced cloths—Oxford and blue—finished with outside fold, trimmed with rows of stitching. Moderately priced at $6. Now $4.50.

Second floor Broadway.

Women's *Jackets*

Short shrift for these short coats. It's a clearing up of little lots, and there's no time nor disposition to dally with them. *Half price*, or near it, on all these handsome imported and domestic jackets will make lively distribution. Worthy cloths of various sorts, the styles the best-liked of the season, the making all that it should be.

Some cloth jackets are $6, and on Saturday they were thought moderately priced at $10 to $15. Others at $10, that were $15 to $18. And at $15 and $20, that were $26. And a group of elegant coats that are now $25 contains values up to $43.

Beautiful jackets of rich, luxurious velour at $20,—were $38—and at $40—were $75.

Bargains in Furs

Very decided bargains in all fine stylishly made garments of dependable furs. The reductions in price are very liberal and general throughout the stock. A brief list will illustrate the sort of value-giving—will explain what's keeping this fur store so busy every day.

Irkutz Sable Capes in different lengths—only a few of each remain at $17.50, were $30; at $25, were $40; at $50, were $75; at $75, were $110.
Fine Persian Lamb Coats with rich bright lustre, at $75.00, regularly, $95.00.
Short Electric Seal Coats, trimmed with blended mink, at $37.50, from $45.00.
Astrachan Jackets at $45.00, were $55.00 and $60.00.
Collarettes in Combination of Persian Lamb and Blue Fox, at $30.00, from $50.00.
Natural Lynx Collarettes, with deep fronts, at $25.00, were $50.00.
Mink Collarettes, trimmed with Tails, at $35.00, were $50.00.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' COATS

Three-quarter box reefers at less than a one-half price,—not all of these—some are only reduced about one-third. They are of kersey, chinchilla and cheviot, in all the most-wanted shades. Some are double-breasted, military effect. Others are effectively trimmed with bands of astrakhan. All are elegantly lined. Sizes 6 to 12 years. The values at $15 to $21.

The Price Is Ten Dollars

Second floor, Ninth street.

The JAPANESE STORE'S Bid for Immediate Attention

Here are sharp reductions in price that assure quick reductions in stock. And that's imperative. We have never been able to do full justice in the matter of show space to the magnificent collections of Oriental goods gathered here. Crowded! And things of rare beauty are almost hidden from view. This is the plan of relief: Radical changes in the pricings such as must prove irresistible.

Only hints of the measures adopted are given below. The scope is wide. A visit to the Japanese Store at this time cannot fail to interest you—profit you, too, if tempted to buy.

Carved ivories at *half price*. Some splendid specimens in this group, $2.50 to $22.50, though reasonable when marked $5 to $65.
Dinner chimes, in octaves, at one-third prices. $25 instead of $75, $20 instead of $60, $17.50 instead of $50.
A temple gong and stand is $37.50; was $75.
A pearl cabinet at $37.50, was just double.
Pearl inlaid tables—one at $25 instead of $65.
This beautifully embroidered screen is $100. It was $200.
And this exquisitely embroidered hanging is $150, though it was valued at $350.
A teakwood cabinet, elaborately carved, is $65—was $115.
And then there's this massive, mysterious-looking Japanese shrine. A unique and wonderfully carved piece of temple furniture. Wish we could tell more of its story. But the most pertinent part just now is the price. That's $100. It was $500.

Basement.

Framed Pictures

They are fine etchings, all good landscape subjects. All in 3-inch gilt-beaded frames, with mats. Size of etching inside of frame, 20 x 30 in. The price $2, though regularly $3.

A lot of smaller etchings, two sizes, 17 x 26 in. and 14 x 28 in., inside of frame, have had their prices halved—$1 instead of $2.

Fifth floor.

The BOOK SALE

The tables are refilled each morning and at times during the day with new lots. We begin this morning, as if it were the first day of the sale—all good desirable books, covering a wide range of subjects. "Hurt" books, that are not really badly injured, hardly enough to warrant such sharp price reductions, and many that are sound and whole and without blemish are treated in the same curt manner,—*Prices reduced a half to two-thirds.* Plenty of good books at 10c, at 15c, 25c and 50c, and a splendid collection of books for little people at little prices. They're on a separate counter.

Book store, Ninth street.

Men's *Domet* NIGHT SHIRTS

Splendid sleeping garments for the cold nights. Warm as wool to the touch, though the fabric is cotton. Made of good styles, in large, comfortable sizes—good width and length—yet priced at

fifty cents each

Well worth a half more.

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

January Clean-Up of CHINA, GLASS And *Bric-a-Brac*

This is the gathering-up of odd lots from the biggest stocks and the largest selling ever known in our holiday business. Four lines, attractive to all housekeepers, are included: Dinner Sets, Fancy China, Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac. And while they are counted "odd lots" in these vast stocks, they make a collection that seems like a new display, as arranged for this morning—in fact, few stocks outside of Wanamaker's will have so comprehensive a showing of new patterns this spring. Yet these beautiful pieces are marked—

A QUARTER *to* a HALF *Under Value*

Housekeepers everywhere are interested—hundreds have been waiting for this announcement. Some quantities are large, but many lots will be sold out quickly. Best selections will be made early to-day.

These hints of lots big enough to tell about:

Dinner Sets—

These are patterns, which we shall close out to make room for new goods; made of the finest porcelain and the highest grade of china, in modern shapes and with handsome decorations.

At $14, from $20—English porcelain sets of the finest make; decoration in dark blue with gold on an embossed shape; 113 pieces, including soup tureen and 4 large platters.

Another style in a light green decoration with gold, at same price.

At $30, from $45—English porcelain sets with a rich enameled border pattern, heavily traced with gold, on a festoon shape; 113 pieces, including soup tureen and 4 large platters.

126-piece set of same, at $42.50, from $55.

Balance of pieces in open stock will be closed out at a reduction of a third.

At $35, from $50—French china sets with decorations in clusters of flowers, heavily gold stippled; 113 pieces, including soup tureen and 4 large platters.

At $140, from $210—French china sets; decoration of pink band with dark green border, overlaid with gold; gold rosette in center; very rich; 114 pieces.

At $9.50, worth $15—American porcelain sets; 3 pretty flower decorations and gilt; 100 pieces, including soup tureen.

At $8, worth $12—English porcelain sets; neatly decorated, and containing soup tureen and 3 platters; 100 pieces.

At $6.50, worth $9—English and American porcelain sets, with neat decorations; 100 pieces.

Basement.

Fish and Game Sets—

At $18.50, from $27.50—French china fish sets, with solid borders in maroon, pink and green, edged with solid gold band; fish painted centers; very rich.

At $17.50, from $25—Game sets in same style of decoration; game painted centers.

At $12, from $16 and $17.50—French china game sets, in 2 handsome decorations; game painted centers.

Also these imperfect game sets, mostly in French China and all finely decorated; some have a piece or two missing, some one or two pieces chipped.

French china Game Sets—
$22, from $44 $12, from $18
$25, from $40 $8, from $15
$12.50, from $25

Austrian china, at $4, from $6.50

A splendid assortment of perfect sets, in Austrian china, well decorated, at $6 and $7.50; worth a quarter more.

Basement.

Fancy China—

A table of Plates, many of which have sold for $15, $18, $22 and $30 a dozen; now **$1 each.** Sizes include dinner, breakfast and soup plates.

A complete assortment of Fancy Pieces in bright Dresden and panel effects, at a straight reduction of a quarter.

A splendid assortment of Cups and Saucers, tea, bouillon and after dinner coffee.

$1, from $1.50 each 40c, from 75c each
50c, from $1 each 25c, from 50c each
10c, from 25c each

Main aisle.

Cut Glass—

Every item mentioned below represents one of our finest cuttings, not a cheaply cut piece in the lot. Our cut glass business has been unprecedented, and many of our finest lines have one or two pieces left. These we have marked at a reduction of a third to a half. The best opportunity ever offered to secure fine pieces of cut glass at low prices.

Bowls, 8-in. round and fancy shapes; were $8.50 and $9, now $5.50 each.
Bowls, 9-in. round shapes were $8.50 and $9, now $5.50 each.
Bowls, 9-in. fancy shape; were $14.50, now $8.50.
Bowls, 10-in. round shape; were $10.50, now $6.50.
Bowls, 10-in. round shape; were $15, now $10.
Nappies, 8 in.; were $8, now $5.
Nappies, 9 in.; were $10, now $6.
Nappies, 10 in.; were $13.75, now $8.50.
Punch Bowl, 14 in.; was $55, now $35.
Flower Vase, 16 in.; was $18, now $10.
Flower Vase, 14 in.; was $15, now $9.
Jelly or Fruit Plate, 7 in.; was $4, now $2.50; was $5, now $3; was $6, now $3.50.
Celery Trays, were $9.75 and $9, now $5.50.
Water Caraffes, were $4, now $2.75; were $7, now $4; were $9, now $4.50.
Quart Decanters, handled, were $13, now $6.50; were $12.50, now $6.25.

Main aisle.

Bric-a-Brac—

A magnificent Royal Vienna vase at $225, was $400.

Royal Vienna vase at $40, was $70; at $25, was $40; at $35, was $60; at $30, was $50; at $27.50, was $45; at $50, was $85; at $15, was $22.50.

Bavarian China—

In plaques, plates, etc.—at $7, from $12; $9, from $15; $12, from $20; $15, from $22.50.

White Italian Faience—

A small number of statuary groups, were $17.50, now $5 each.

Other pieces, were $6.50, now $2; were $1.85, now 75c each.

Six pieces of **Cantagalia Ware**—one or two slightly imperfect; $3, from $15; $17.50, from $27.50.

Cantagalia Plaques, at $6.75, from $10; at $8.50, from $12; at $10, from $14.

The finest English china of an exquisitely rich decoration in dinner, breakfast and terrapin plates, also bouillon and tea cups and saucers. The prices of these up to this morning ranged up to $150 dozen, to-day $7.50 each.

Another table of fine plates at $4 each; were $6.75, $7 and $12 each.

Castilena Marbles—

$7.50, from $9. $17.50, from $22.50.

French Bronzes—

$50, from $95; $75, from $95; were imported to sell for $165 and $160.

Bronze Group, at $100, from $160; was imported to sell for $325.

Basement and Main aisle.

The Sale of WHITE

The economy of doing things on a large scale. This is the secret of the splendid garments at such low prices. No other cheapening process is countenanced.

The manufacturer that steals out a quarter of a yard of muslin on a garment to save three yards on a dozen pairs of ten-cent drawers can sell them for 8½c. But the cent and a half that you save ruins the drawers. Poor economy for you or for us. We have them made wide enough for comfort, and keep the price down, too. Some manufacturers cut a half yard out of the width, and six inches off the length of a night gown—save a yard of muslin, to the constant discomfort of the deceived purchaser, and use the amount so saved to put on gaudy lace or embroidery.

The Underwear for this sale is made for comfort and honest sizes first; of honest muslins, dainty and refined trimmings, strong, neat sewing, in clean, healthful factories. Garments and prices unmatched.

These hints of medium-priced pieces:

Night Gowns—

75c—Of muslin; yoke of 4 rows of insertion; cluster of fine plaits; V-neck; neck and sleeves trimmed with torchon lace.

$1.25—Of cambric; square neck; trimmed with fine embroidery; yoke of insertion and fine plaits and bow of ribbon. Many other styles, 38c to $9.

Petticoats—

85c—Of cambric; with two lawn ruffles; trimmed with lace.

$1.25—Of muslin; with deep ruffle of cambric and two rows of torchon lace, insertion and edge.

Many other styles, 35c to $10.50.

Short Petticoats—

25c—Of muslin, with cambric ruffle and plaits above.

75c—Of cambric, with deep ruffle of lawn; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion. Many other styles, 35c to $2.75.

Chemises—

50c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

$1—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with ruffle and edged with torchon lace and ribbon run through; also trimmed with lace.

Many other styles, 25c to $4.50.

Drawers—

35c—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn with wide hem and hemstitching, and plaits above.

75c—Of muslin; fine quality; trimmed with dainty embroidery and cluster of plaits above.

Many other styles, 10c to $6.50.

Corset Covers—

60c—Of cambric; full cover with drawstring at waist; front trimmed with 4 rows of insertion, and round neck trimmed with lace.

$1—Of nainsook; full cover with drawstring at waist; round neck trimmed with two rows of insertion and lace edged, and ribbon.

Many other styles, 8c to $3.75.

Dressing Sacques—

50c—Of flannelette; neat stripes of light blue or pink on white grounds; fitted back; full front; rolling collar; trimmed with ruffle of solid colors.

Children's Underwear—

Drawers—Muslin; hem and cluster of plaits; sizes 2 and 4 years, 10c; 6 to 10 years, 15c; 12 years, 18c.

Muslin, trimmed with embroidery; size 2 to 12 years, 25c.

Night Gowns—

50c—Of good muslin; full size; square neck; yoke of plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched ruffle; size 4 to 14 years.

75c—Of muslin; yoke of plaits and neat embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery; sizes 4 to 14 years.

Boys' Night Shirts—

50c—Of muslin; collar, cuffs, pockets, and front trimmed with colored braid.

Petticoats—

Of muslin; umbrella ruffle; trimmed with embroidery insertion; sizes 2 to 8 years, 50c; 10 to 12 years, 65c.

Of muslin, with lawn umbrella ruffle; hemstitched and trimmed with lace; sizes 2 to 8 years, 45c; 10 to 16 years, 60c.

45c—Of flannelette; pink-and-white and blue-and-white stripes; trimmed with embroidered scalloped ruffle; made with waists; sizes 2 to 6 years.

Waists—

Of heavy muslin; bound around neck and armholes; sizes 2 to 6 years, 12c; 8 to 12 years, 15c.

Underwear shown in BASEMENT and on SECOND FLOOR.

Lace CURTAINS A Third to a Half Off

A thousand pairs. Various kinds, and numerous grades of each kind.

All perfect, all comparatively new—patterns the latest and most desirable. A revised price list follows. It shows a moderate valuation and the price of each pair of curtains in the offering. An interesting comparison. Read further:

Irish Point—White and ivory—
Were $4.25, $4.75, $5.25, $5.50, $6, $6.50, $6.75, $6.85, $7.50, $8.50,
Now $3.15, $3.50, $3.90, $4.15, $4.50, $4.35, $5, $5.45, $5.65, $6.50

Renaissance—Were $7.75, $12.75 $15.50, $16.50, $17.50, $20, $22.50,
Now $5.85, $9.50, $11.50, $12.35, $13.25, $15, $16.85

Tambour—Were $5.75, $6.50, $7, $7.50, $8, $9.75,
Now $3.85, $4.25, $4.75, $5 $5.50, $6.75

Crete—125 pairs in 24 colorings—
Were $4.75, $5.25, $5.65, $6.75, $7, $7.50, $8, $9, $9.50, $10,
Now $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4.50, $4.75, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.50, $6.75

Irish Point Sash Curtains on silk, appliqued on net; colors pink, olive, gold, terra cotta, blue. One pattern was $16.50, now $11; one pattern was $18.50, now $12.50.

Brussels—Were $8.50, $9.25, $9.75, $11.25, $14, $15, $20, $27, $35,
Now $5.75, $6.25, $6.50, $7.50, $9.35, $10, $15, $20, $26.25

Arabian—Were $10.50, $11.25, $14, $16, $20, $22.50, $37.50, $40, $50, $60,
Now $7, $7.50, $9.50, $10.75, $13.50, $16.75, $28, $30, $37.50, $45

Irish Point—In butternut color—Were $8, $10, $10.75, $11.50, $12, $12.50,
Now $4, $5, $5.40, $5.75, $6, $6.25

Third floor.

Read This Interesting LIST OF LINENS

It contains a dozen items, and each is a very positive bargain. We are satisfied to let these twelve offerings represent this splendid Linen store, for all the excellent values are not by any means enumerated here. Quantities are carefully specified in each case. Wish we could announce more liberal supplies of all these excellent goods. If your visit be early you'll have no regret on that score:

500 yds. of cream white German table linen in floral patterns, 60 inches wide. Saturday's price was 60c. a yard; NOW 45c. A YARD.

300 yds. of Bleached Scotch Damask, exclusive patterns, 72 inches wide. Imported by us to sell at $1.25; NOW 90c. A YARD.

350 yds. of Bleached Flemish double damask, choice patterns, 72 inches wide. Saturday's price was $1.75; NOW $1.25 A YARD.

125 dozen Bleached Scotch Breakfast Napkins, 20 inches square. Saturday's price was $1.75; NOW $1.50 A DOZEN.

150 dozen Bleached Scotch double damask Napkins, 22 inches square. Saturday's price was $3.25. NOW $2.50 A DOZEN.

100 dozen Bleached Flemish double damask Napkins, 22 inches square. Saturday's price was $3.75 a doz. NOW $2.90 A DOZEN.

150 dozen Hemstitched, Bleached, German Huckaback Towels, 20x38 inches. Saturday's price was 25c; NOW 6 TOWELS FOR $1.25.

76 dozen Bleached German Huckaback Towels, with satin striped border and Hemstitched ends. Saturday's price was 35c. NOW 25c. EACH.

70 dozen Hemstitched, Bleached, fine Huckaback Towels, with damask pattern of a clover leaf, 20x44 inches. Also 50 doz. Bleached Bird's-Eye Towels, with wide, handsome colored or plain white borders, 20x43 inches. Saturday's price for each sort was 65c; NOW 50c. EACH.

40 pairs Bleached Linen Hemstitched Sheets, full bed size, 90x94 inches; price up to Jan. 1 was $4.50 a pair; NOW $3.50 A PAIR.

100 pairs Bleached Linen Pillow Cases to match above sheets, 22x36 inches, worth fully $1.00 a pair; NOW 85c. A PAIR.

Fourth avenue.

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Still you come in record-breaking crowds to buy them, and still the supply holds out—ought to—there were 140,000 pieces in it originally. But it can't last forever, and with it vanishes this phenomenal opportunity for you to buy splendidly made, worthy sheets and pillow cases, of standard makes of muslin, at prices in every instance *less than the present cost of the muslin by the yard*, and less than the finished goods can be bought at wholesale. Here's one group among many:

Pillow Cases of Standard makes of Muslin.		Sheets made of the same qualities of standard muslin.	
42 in. x 36 in., 12c.	45 in. x 38½ in., 14c.	54 in. x 90 in., 40c.	72 in. x 99 in., 55c.
42 in. x 38½ in., 13c.	50 in. x 38½ in., 16c.	63 in. x 90 in., 46c.	81 in. x 99 in., 61c.
45 in. x 36 in., 13c.	54 in. x 38½ in., 18c.	63 in. x 99 in., 50c.	90 in. x 99 in., 66c.

Closing Out Certain Cutaway Coats

For the man whose wardrobe is short, one of these dressy yet comfortable coats, here's a golden opportunity. We have rounded up a collection of small lots of Cutaway Frock Coats and Vests, and to avoid carrying them longer in stock, have marked them at a figure which will quickly relieve us of their unwelcome presence. They are eminently proper coats for afternoon wear, in materials of Clay Weaves, Diagonals, Oxford Mixed Vicunas and black unfinished Worsteds. There are all sizes in the groups, and promptness will assure you the coat you want at much less than you thought you'd have to pay for it.

Coats and Vests that were $12 to $22.50 are now priced at *Ten Dollars each.*

Boys' Clothing

The weeding out of incomplete lots still goes merrily on. It brings, among other good things, these Russian blouse, sailor and vestee suits to the front. The values of these run up to $8.

Choice at Three Dollars

And these boys' double breasted suits, in sizes 9 to 16. Values up to $6. The price is but $3.25.

About fifty high-grade reefers that were priced up to $10, are re-marked now. Five dollars each.

Boys' all-wool trousers, 4 to 16 years, value $1, at 75c.

The New Plaitings

These are the styles intended for coming spring—newest ideas elegantly worked out in combinations of fine white lawns, batiste, Swiss muslins, nainsooks, laces and embroideries. Also plain plaitings in ecru batiste. Prices range from 30c a yard up to $4.50.

There's also a special selling of embroidery edgings of nainsook and cambric, at about half prices:

Edgings, 12½c yd., regularly 25c.
Insertings, 5c yd., regularly 10c.

Broadway.

CALENDARS

Closing out this choice collection. There are thousands still remaining, as the sale begins this morning. By nightfall there'll doubtless be a different story to tell. Prices are reduced in very decided manner,—as if there should be no doubt as to the very excellent bargain offered.

Many of the handsome specimens of lithography are unique pieces made specially for us. Advertisers are finding this an excellent opportunity, and are buying in large lots. There's a generous supply and good choosing at 5c and 10c for kinds that were 10c to 40c. There are 27 sorts at these prices.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MANY SPEEDWAY BRUSHES

A Large Crowd Watched Trotters and Pacers in Friendly Tilts.

DR. GILL'S TEAM WAS BEATEN

Theodore Maxfield Refused to Try His Pair Twice Against Jack and Anhauser—Robert J. Cast a Shoe.

There was a large and representative gathering of road drivers and their fast steppers on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning. They came from all parts of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey, and the consequence was a series of brushes seldom witnessed in the stretch. It was ideal weather for the sport, and the roadbed, which was a trifle hard for the trotters, suited the pacers to perfection. Both sides of the stretch from Washington bridge north to the starting point at Dyckman Street, was crowded with spectators, and many sought out comfortable spots on the high bluff where they could see both the start and the finish. They were generous and enthusiastic with their applause, but were just as quick to show their disapproval by hisses and cat calls when a driver attempted to take an unfair advantage or showed the white feather by refusing a driver whom he had beaten a second brush.

Although there were many new horses out for honors, it was favorites' day, and between the roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07, driven by Dr. David Randall, and Alice Barnes, 2:12½, known as the trotting queen of the Speedway, driven by her owner, E. E. Smathers, they had things pretty much their own way, and won about every brush they entered, besides having three fast heats themselves. Alice Barnes taking two of them. Team races always seem to please the crowd, but about the only one of importance yesterday morning was between Jack, 2:12½, who was put to the pole for the first time with Anhauser and driven by Dr. Gill, and the team composed of Monopol, 2:08¾, and Amoklin, Jr., 2:14½, driven by Theodore Maxfield. Considering the fact that it was the first time the Gill team had been put to the pole, and that they got a very poor start, they made an excellent showing. On the start the Maxfield team had a lead of a couple of lengths, which they held to the first quarter post, when the Gill team began to overhaul them. Both drivers urged their animals with whip and voice, and the stretch was cleared for the finish. Jack and Anhauser were almost on even terms with their opponents, when Jack began to act badly and lost the race by a half length. Both pair were jogged back, Dr. Gill being anxious for a second heat. A few minutes later the Maxfield team was seen coming down the stretch alone on its way home, and the greeting the driver received from the crowd was rather unpleasant.

MOTH MILLER BEAT RED LAWN.

A prearranged brush that excited much interest took place between Moth Miller, 2:07, and Red Lawn, driven by David Lamar. The first heat was close, Red Lawn giving the pacer a hard race, but the second was an easy victory for Moth Miller, who had several lengths to the good at the finish. Following this brush the two star performers were turned together, Moth Miller and Alice Barnes. The first quarter was covered with both on even terms, and then Alice Barnes gained a slight lead, which she held until near the finish, when Moth Miller, on being touched with the whip, made a spurt that put him over the line a short head in front of Alice Barnes. After an easy jog back, the two were started again, this time Moth Miller having a slight advantage. He did not hold it long, however, as Alice Barnes was even with him before the quarter post was reached, and setting a pace that caused the roan to exert all his powers to follow. Coming down the stretch under the whip, it was either horse's race, until Alice Barnes gained a slight lead, which she gradually increased, winning by a half length. Three other crack horses joined in the final heat. They were Smith, the pacer, driven by M. Wright; Maud L., 2:15½, driven by D. Wilbur, and Red Lawn, driven by David Lamar. The start was a very rugged one, and a quarter was covered before they began to get together. Moth Miller soon took the lead, and was getting away from the bunch when he broke. Smith taking the lead, closely followed by Alice Barnes. A pretty race followed for a lead, but Alice Barnes had a trifle too much speed for Smith, and passed him, crossing the finish with an open length to the good. Smith was second, with Maud L. at his hub, while Moth Miller landed fourth place by a head from Red Lawn. Peppina, driven by Elmer Stevens, led the bay mare Dundess, 2:22¾, home, and Alvesta, Nathan Straus's bay gelding, with a mark of 2:20½, defeated Red Lawn after a close contest.

There was an interesting three-cornered brush between the blind pacer Hopeful, 2:21½, driven by W. E. Durando; Drex, 2:16½, with B. T. Kearns handling the ribbons, and the trotter Freeland, 2:17¾, driven by George Coleman. Freeland held the lead until the stretch was reached, when Drex, who had been filling third place, showed a remarkable burst of speed at the proper moment, and won the brush without apparent effort. Richard B., the chestnut trotter, with a mark of 2:21¼, did some fast work, and led several horses into camp, among them being La Belle Rosa, driven by William C. Parsons. One brush that excited much interest and proved that marks count for very little in Speedway racing, occurred between the speedy little brown trotter Dark Secret, 2:23½, driven by Thomas Lynch, and Alice Barnes, 2:11¾. The start was fair to both horses, and they trotted the first quarter nose and nose, the pace being a furious one. Several times Alice Barnes tried to drop her opponent, but Dark Secret held on well until within a hundred yards of the finish, when Alice Barnes gained a lead of a head, which Dark Secret could not recover, although he made a desperate efforts and finished in good form. Richard B., 2:21¼, driven by Charles Lloyd, was matched against Oscar, 2:20¾, driven by B. Zahn, with the result that Oscar won by a good length, Richard B. breaking near the finish.

What promised to be one of the best brushes of the morning was spoiled by an accident. The famous pacer Robert J., 2:01¾, owned by Nathan Straus, was turned to an excellent start with the roan pacer, Moth Miller, 2:07. Both animals went away like a shot from a gun, it being a nip and tuck race for the first quarter post. The roadway was cleared, and everybody was craning their necks to watch the result, when suddenly Robert J. cast a hind shoe, and was pulled up immediately and sent to the stable, much to the disappointment of the crowd. Honors were about even when the accident happened. T. N. B., 2:10¾, better known as the White Ghost, paced several fast quarters, and won a very pretty brush from Drex, 2:16½, driven by B. T. Kearns, and Silvermaker, driven by Clarence Ware. Peppina, one of "Del" Whitehead's team, did some fast work, hooked to a sixty-pound speeding wagon and driven by Elmer Stevens. After winning several lively brushes the mare was finally turned with Dundess, 2:22¾, driven by B. Zahn. The pair seemed to be very evenly matched, and when their positions could be distinguished far up the stretch, Dundess had a little the better of it. Dundess held her advantage until fifty yards from the finishing post, when Elmer Stevens rallied Peppina, who won out with a desperate spurt that caused her to break a moment after crossing the line. In a second heat Peppina won again, but by a very narrow margin.

Alice Barnes, as a grand finale to her morning's work, won a brush from the well-known trotter, David B., 2:09¾, driven by J. W. Cornish. Red Lawn made a good showing in a heat with the gelding, Charlie Everett, beating him by an open length. Among the many who watched the sport was Gabe Case, behind a pair of trotters; A. L. Kecker, behind Atteka Boy; F. Gerker, with Baby Berniece, 2:26¼; Charles Reilly, driving Bel Esprit, 2:12¾; George McBride, with Bobby J., 2:10¾; M. L. Reid, driving Farmer, 2:13¾; John F. Cockerill, driving Honor Bright and Switt to a pole; Isaac Fleming, driving Page, 2:09¾, and C. B. Newcomb, driving his team of pacers.

GREATEST SALES OF HORSES.

Record Held by Belmont Auction May Be Equaled in Bitter Root Stud Offering.

In the dispersal sale of the late Marcus Daly's Bitter Root Stud, which will be held by the Fasig-Tipton Company in Madison Square Garden Jan. 30 and 31 and Feb. 1, there is promised the first real chance for a new world's record for a sale of horses. For ten years the figures attained at the breaking up of the late August Belmont's racing and breeding establishment have led all events in that line, 131 horses, sold in two divisions, then bringing $611,500. The collection of fashionably bred animals to be offered by the managers of the Daly estate is even larger than was the Belmont estate's offering, but to make up for this, the Belmont breeding establishment, the Nursery Farm, Kentucky, had the advantage in the market that followed a conspicuously successful year of racing for the founder of the stud. Mr. Belmont, in 1899, having led the list of winning owners in America, racing horses of his own breeding. Bitter Root Stud is still young in the breeding world, but while it has not achieved any such sensational successes as did the Nursery Farm in the last years of Mr. Belmont's life, it has produced some notable horses, and in the richness of the winning blood represented in its sires and stud matrons, it compares most favorably with the wonderful collection of producing animals that went under the hammer after Mr. Belmont's death, and the question of whether or not the Bitter Root sale will excel the figures reached at the Belmont sale is an open one. In the announcement of the Bitter Root offering, 178 horses in all are named in the advance catalogues, while in an official announcement the entire number of thoroughbreds to be sold is placed at 191.

Turfmen and breeders hold varying opinions as to the probable outcome of the sale. By some it is argued that the throwing of so many horses on the market will cause a sacrifice, as there will not be buyers enough to keep up prices. Against this, it is argued that the very fact that so great a number of choicely bred horses will be offered at once, will induce the attendance of breeders from all over the world, and be the means of making a better market than smaller sales by any possibility could find. Whatever the result, it is beyond question that breeders of race horses the world over are keenly interested in the Bitter Root sale, and it is probable that every horse breeding country on the globe will be represented beside the sale ring when the great offering is made. The horses to be sold include eight stallions, chief among which is the great race horse Hamburg, 107 brood mares, and seventy-six horses in training. These represent a cost to Mr. Daly of nearly $1,000,000. What they will bring is problematic, for conditions now are different from those attending the Belmont sale, when the world's record was established. There are many horsemen, however, who believe that the figures that have had first place for ten years will be eclipsed.

The Belmont sale took place in the Winter following the season of 1890, when Mr. Belmont had the most brilliant success on the turf that he ever achieved. He raced many of the produce of his private stallion St. Blaise that year, and with these led the list of winning owners, his most brilliant single performer that season being Potomac, winner of the Futurity. Following Mr. Belmont's death that Winter, the estate sold out the entire racing establishment in two sets, twenty-eight horses in training bringing $123,600 in December, 1890, while in October, 1891, the breeding establishment, consisting of four stallions, forty-eight brood mares, twenty-seven weanlings, and twenty-four yearlings, brought $517,900, the grand total being $641,500. Of the individuals at the sale of the breeding stock, St. Blaise brought $100,000, while some of the large prices paid for mares were $20,000 for Viola, $14,100 for Princess, and $13,000 for Lady Primrose. At the sale of the horses in training, three yearlings that would have made the Belmont Stable invincible had the owner lived, were separated, St. Florian, His Highness, and Victory, the three in question being about the three best of the season following. The two sales, taken together, made the high-water mark for thoroughbreds, though before and since there have been a number of other notable auctions.

In 1885 Pierre Lorillard sold out his racing stable, seventeen horses offered bringing a total of $148,050, the highest priced individual being the sensational filly Dew Drop, bought by the Dwyer Brothers, for $20,000. Two remarkable sales of race horses that followed closely on the Belmont dispersal were those of F. A. Ehret and the late Senator George Hearst. The Hearst sale, in 1892, was of twenty-six head for $128,100, the fleet Tournament bringing $35,500, and the highly tried but disappointing Canvass going for $21,500. Young Frank Ehret, after a meteoric turf career, suddenly decided to retire, and disposed of his stable in the same year as the Hearst sale, twenty-six horses in training selling for $223,270. Don Alonzo at $30,000, Sir Francis at $26,000, Yorkville Belle at $24,000, and the yearling Dobbins at $20,000, being the most notable individuals of the lot. Another conspicuous sale of nearly the same time, was that of W. A. Astor's Ferncliffe Stud, when thirty-six head brought $86,675, in 1891, Galore, for $30,000, being the star of the event. Some other famed sales of thoroughbreds were those of the Scott estate, A. J. Cassatt's breaking up of his breeding and racing establishments, the dissolution of the Dwyer Brothers' partnership, the Leigh and Rose division of interests, Daniel Swigert's sale of Elmendorf Stud, now owned by J. B. Haggin, and the ship, the Leigh & Rose division of inter-Gideon & Daly auction of 1895. At the Gideon & Daly offering, seventeen head brought $108,300. The Cassatt sale realized $47,340 for sixty-four head. The Elmendorf sale was of seventy-nine head for $93,895. Leigh & Rose in 1894, sold out thirty-three head for $80,040. In England the sale of Lord Falmouth's stud in 1888 when seventy-three head brought 111,880 guineas, holds first place, though the sale of the late Duke of Westminster's stud last Summer approached it closely, a yearling then selling for $50,000, the highest price ever paid for a thoroughbred of that age.

BARS FOR MATINEE WINNERS.

Amateur Drivers at Lakewood Fear Effect of Trotting Rule.

While matinée drivers still are talking about the decision of the National Trotting Association's Board of Review, giving Harry K. Devereux's horse, John A. McKerran, a record of 2:10 for a matinée performance at Cleveland, another question which means more uneasiness for the amateur reinsmen has been raised. This is whether or not the horses that have won heats at the matinée races on the new Randolph track at Lakewood, N. J., have acquired bars. If the National Trotting Association's rules are enforced strictly, it means trouble for some of the owners of matinée horses. The rules drawn to prevent racing on tracks that are short of one mile specifically provide that heat winners shall acquire bars of the same time that such heats are won in. Under the rules the horses in question are not credited with records, but simply are barred from racing in classes slower than the time in which heats were won. The Randolph track at Lakewood is three-quarters of a mile in circumference, and some of the races were of heats around the course. Naturally horses trotted and paced in time averaging something like 36 seconds faster than they could have covered a full mile, and the owners of horses in the classes around 2:30 now are confronted with the possibility of being able to race their horses in the two-minute class. That the National body will enforce the rule, and place such bars on the Lakewood matinée horses does not seem probable, but the decision against Mr. Devereux's horse has caused so much argument that matinée drivers are unable to guess how far the National Trotting Association will go to enforce its rules.

Major Thomas Dangerously Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 6.—Major Barak G. Thomas, known as the Nestor of the American turf, undoubtedly one of the foremost and most successful old-school breeders in America, is dangerously ill at his home on Main Street, here. Major Thomas was taken to his bed shortly after the December thoroughbred sales, and his physician, Dr. Kinnlard, decided that his malady nearly approached pneumonia. After two weeks Major Thomas rallied, and his friends believed he would recover, but last week he suffered a serious setback, and tonight his condition is considered critical. Major Thomas, although one of the first to race horses, and one of the most extensive breeders, is still a breeder, and has at the head of his farm the good stallion Dr. McBride. He began racing in 1845, when he brought out Willie Herzog, Lady Taylor, Trouble, War Jig, Aureolite, Aureolus, and others, and later on he sent out Floriac, Triball, Hearsay, Dixietta, Lady Himyar, Banana, and Hazem. Still later he bred scores of the best racers, including the great Domino. During his life he has had many remarkable experiences. His fortune has been made since the war, in which he received the title he still holds fighting on the Confederate side. He is seventy-four years old, and was never married.

Jockey Loates Arrives Here.

Samuel Loates, the English jockey, was among those who arrived on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiserin Maria Teresia yesterday. He has not been in America for several years, and comes at this time, he says, simply on a pleasure trip, expecting to return to England in about six weeks. He stood second to Lester Reiff in the percentage of victories won on the English turf during the past season. When asked if he would accept any mounts while in this country, the jockey said that he did not know as yet. There was a vast difference, he said, between the English and American ways of riding, and added that the American way had many advantages in its favor, but did not specify in what respect it was superior. The American jockeys, he said, had done some wonderful riding on the other side.

Loates's record on the English tracks this season included 114 victories. He was accompanied by his wife, and was met at the pier by J. E. MacDonald of this city.

Corrigan Will Go to England.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—Edward Corrigan, the well-known turfman, arrived last night from San Francisco on his way to Chicago. Mr. Corrigan said he would sail for England on Jan. 15. "Ten of my horses were shipped from New York today," he said. "They are Corinne, Sardine, and eight unnamed two-year-olds. This lot will make my string in England number twenty-six. J. Waldo and W. Waldo have been signed to ride for me abroad, and will sail with me."

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Local Harriers Indulge in Their Favorite Pastime Over the Regular Trails.

Cross-country runners were out in force on all the local trails yesterday, and despite the keenness of the atmosphere pronounced the weather "just right" for this pastime.

Capt. Christopher J. Kenney of the Brooklyn Athletic Club captured first honors in the run of that organization yesterday. The start and finish were at the club grounds, Grand Street Park, Maspeth, L. I. Frank Veres was a close second, John C. Doyle third, William H. Classen fourth, Bernard W. Dudley fifth, and Herman Classen sixth. Time—0:49:41⅗.

The run of the National Athletic Club from the club headquarters at Maspeth, L. I., yesterday produced some fast running. A course some six and a half miles was traveled. Anthony L. McKeever was first home, followed by Thomas L. Brophy, with William D. Wynne third, R. C. Wills fourth, F. Reuss fifth, and John J. Holt sixth. Time—0:51:11.

The Glendale Athletic Association held a paper chase from its clubhouse at Glendale, L. I. Henry J. Schneider and William H. Laurens officated as the "hares," and with big bags of paper "scent" sped away five minutes in advance of the pack of hounds. They made the course as difficult as possible, but were caught at about three-quarters of the way, and the entire pack raced in, John E. Fleming winning the run with Henry J. Fessenden coming in second, William H. Laurens third, James L. Gladwish fourth, Henry A. Ryan fifth, and Henry J. Schneider sixth. Time—0:41:22 1-5.

The Montauk Harriers held a most interesting run from the headquarters at Bay Ridge. They covered a trail a trifle over six miles in extent toward Dyker Heights, New Utrecht, and around by way of Fort Hamilton home. Henry J. McTighe won first place by six inches from Nelson Muller, who was chased over the finishing line by John F. Gordon and then in the order named came these:

B. E. Richardson, William M. Brown, J. J. Bennett, D. C. McTighe, F. J. Gordon, Henry F. Brown, W. E. Ernst, M. E. Murphy, John J. Kelley, Edwin J. French, Hugh Kelly, and Henry B. Gannon. Time—0:52:00.

Nearly thirty members of the Hamilton Athletic Club started out yesterday from the club headquarters at Bay Ridge, on the weekly run of the club. The course was over the open country in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton and New Utrecht as far as the commencement of Bath Beach and return. H. J. O'Brien led from start to finish, winning quite easily, with Ernest Williams second, James Bennett third, William C. Richards fourth, Thomas J. Bradey fifth, James J. Mallorey sixth, Daniel McSpedden seventh. Time—0:55:32⅘.

Fast running and a big turnout of athletes marked the invitation run of the Star Athletic Club in the Ravenswood section of Long Island yesterday. Representatives of the National, Star, St. Bartholomew's, Pacific, Xavier, Long Island City, and Pastime Clubs participated. The usual course from the clubhouse and over four miles of territory, taking in some of the hardest going in the vicinity, was covered.

There were twenty-six starters in the big event. Robert W. Kennedy of the Star Athletic Club won first place after a hot contest with Garrett J. Fitzgerald of the Seventy-first Regiment, who was second, with C. J. Foran, Xavier Athletic Club, third; Harry W. Schell, Star Athletic Club, fourth; F. J. Kelly, Xavier Athletic Club, fifth; A. J. Walsh, Xavier Athletic Club, sixth; W. Gould, Xavier Athletic Club, seventh; J. Donovan, Xavier Athletic Club, eighth; J. H. Lewis, Xavier Athletic Club, ninth; F. Walls, Xavier Athletic Club, tenth, and W. F. Powers, Star Athletic Club, eleventh. Time—0:28:00.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New York Bowlers to Take Part in Chicago Tournament—Schedule of Games.

The national bowling championships, which will be held at Chicago in connection with the American Bowling Congress, beginning to-morrow and lasting until the end of the week, will attract the attention of bowlers everywhere during the present week, and will probably cause a number of postponed games in the local bowling tournaments on account of the absence of a large number of local bowlers who have gone to Chicago to take part in the proceedings. The Manhattan bowlers left last night at 6 o'clock, together with two of the Brooklyn clubs. Three of the Brooklyn clubs left yesterday morning, and the other, the Prospect Bowling Club, will leave to-morrow morning. The cause of the Prospect's late start is that they are members of the Carleton Club team in the Brooklyn Interclub League, and remain to bowl in that tournament this evening.

A new tournament to start during the present week is the Royal Arcanum Bowling League, whose opening games will be rolled on Starr's alleys Thursday evening. The schedule for the week in the principal local leagues is as follows:

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

National Bowling League—New York Athletic Club and Our Council, Royal Arcanum, Starr's alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Dolando and Owl Bowling Clubs and Century Wheelmen, Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Belvidere, Eclipse, and Standard Bowling Clubs, Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Morris and Prospect Bowling Clubs, Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Corinthian, Orchard, and Glendale Bowling Clubs, Thum's Germania alleys.

Interclub Bowling League, Brooklyn—Columbian Club and Aurora Grata Club, Carleton Club and Crescent Athletic Club, Knickerbocker Field Club and Brooklyn Bicycle Club, Club alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Postponed and tie games, Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League—De Forest, Lefferts, and Pro Patria Councils, Trainor's alleys.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

National Bowling League—Germania and Metropolitan Bowling Clubs, Starr's alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Oriental, Standard, and Linwood Bowling Clubs, Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Hyperion, Central Park, and New Rochelle Bowling Clubs, Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Claremont and Bronxdale Bowling Clubs, Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Fidelis, E. M., and Bleecker Bowling Clubs, Thum's Germania alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Reid's alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Vietor & Achelis, J. Wild & Co., and Calhoun, Robbins & Co. Cadieu's Monarch alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Companies A and G, Armory alleys.

Bowling Tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Royal Arcanum, Carroll Park, and Defender Wheelmen, Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Fulton, Price, and Welcome Councils, Trainor's alleys.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

National Bowling League—Golden Rod Bowling Club and Our Council, Royal Arcanum, Starr's alleys.

Columbia Bowling League—Bank Clerks, Corinthian, and Lotus Bowling Clubs, Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Century Wheelmen, Audubon, and Lafayette Bowling clubs, Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Hooker and Hyperion Bowling clubs, Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Metropolitan, Golden Rod, and Manhattan Bowling clubs, Thum's Germania alleys.

New York Archdiocesan Union League Bowling Tournament—Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 2, Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 1, and Spalding Literary Union Team No. 2, Thumann's Colonial alleys.

Life Insurance Bowling League—Fidelity and Casualty Company, Germania, Mutual, and Metropolitan Life Insurance Companies, Ehler's alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Vietor & Achelis, Passavant & Co., and Rogers, Peet & Co. Cadieu's Monarch alleys.

Morning Newspaper Bowling League (Afternoon)—New York Tribune and New York World, Thum's Germania alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Postponed and tie games, Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Philadelphian, Brevoort, and Bushwick Councils, Trainor's alleys.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

Columbia Bowling League—Belvidere and Enterprise Bowling clubs and Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Phoenix, Belvidere, and Corinthian Bowling clubs, Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Tremont and Knickerbocker Bowling clubs, Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Monarch, Columbia, and Bleecker Bowling clubs, Thum's Germania alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League—Lloyd's Plate Glass, Lancashire Fire, and Norwich Union Fire Insurance Companies; Caledonian, Liverpool and London and Globe, and Hanover Fire Insurance Companies, Reid's alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Companies B and F, Armory alleys.

Bowling Tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Brooklyn, Tamaqua, and Logan Wheelmen, Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Ogden, Guardant, and Samaritan Councils, Starr's alleys.

Brooklyn Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Fort Greene, Price, and Fraternity Councils, Trainor's alleys.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

Columbia Bowling League—Standard, Phoenix, and Dolando Bowling Clubs, Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Colonial, Hyperion, and Cyclone Bowling Clubs, Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

Royal Arcanum Tournament, Borough of the Bronx—Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Manhattan, Rosedale, and Columbia Bowling Clubs, Thum's Germania alleys.

New York Archdiocesan Union League Bowling Tournament—Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 1, Loyola Catholic Club, and Leo Catholic Club, Thumann's Colonial alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Hoeninghaus & Curtis, Passavant & Co. and R. G. Dun & Co. Cadieu's Monarch alleys.

Morning Newspaper Bowling League—New York Journal and Advertiser and New York Herald, Thum's Germania alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Postponed and tie games, Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Colonial Benevolent, and Morningside Councils, Starr's alleys.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Morning Star, Washington Irving, and Fern Councils, Trainor's alleys.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12.

Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association—Dodge & Olcott, Merck & Co., and Seabury & Johnson; Church, Dwight & Co., Parke, Davis & Co., and Colgate & Co., Reid's alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Companies C and H, Armory alleys.

ACTIVITY AMONG OARSMEN.

Handball the Favorite Pastime with Rowing Men of the Harlem River.

Most of the Harlem River oarsmen who have been taking advantage of the unusually mild weather of the present Winter to get afloat almost every Sunday afternoon, found the cold air and piercing wind of yesterday a little too much for even their trained endurance, and only a scrub eight from the Atalanta Boat Club and a solitary sculler or two were observed upon the river. There was quite a large attendance at the clubhouses, however, particularly those which have handball courts.

More interest is being taken in this sport this Winter than ever before, and five of the clubs have excellent handball courts in their houses and tournaments in progress. The annual interclub tournament will be started about the first of next month, with the following clubs represented: Union Boat Club, Dauntless Rowing Club, Wyanoke Boat Club, Harlem Rowing Club, and Metropolitan Rowing Club.

In pursuance of the new rowing policy inaugurated at Columbia University by Coach Hanlan, orders for two new eight-oared shells have been placed with Ruddock. One of the new boats is designed for the 'Varsity eight, and the other for the freshmen crew, and both will be identical in design and dimensions. Ruddock will also build a four-oared shell for Columbia, and a similar one for the Union Boat Club of Boston. He also has under way two single shells for the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn, one for Harry Vail, the coach of the Newell Boat Club of Harvard University, and one for Capt. Henderson of the Union Boat Club, Boston.

The crews of the Union Boat Club will begin training next week. They will probably comprise a junior eight, a junior four, a junior double, an intermediate double, and a senior double. The annual ball of the club will be held on Feb. 8 at the Builders' League Hall, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

The annual election of the Atalanta Boat Club will be held at the Colonial Hotel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, to-morrow evening.

A reception, given by the newly elected officers of the Nonpareil Rowing Club at the clubhouse, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Stret and Lenox Avenue, yesterday afternoon, was attended by over 150 members and friends of the club. An excellent vaudeville performance was given, followed by a supper.

Sloop Mermaid Launched.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, Jan. 6.—Anson Phelps Stokes's new sloop Mermaid was completed and launched from the Woods yard, this place, Saturday afternoon. The launching was only an informal affair, Mr. Stokes's relatives being the only ones present. A trial of the yacht was then made as far as Execution Rock and return, the boat working admirably under the strong breeze which prevailed. The boat will have a few minor details attended to, and will sail in the course of a few days for Nashua, N. H.

Cornell's Athletic Affairs.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The Cornell Athletic Council yesterday met and approved of the date for the intercollege 'Varsity boat race at Poughkeepsie, which will be held either July 2 or 3. The date for the second crew race in which Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Cornell will be entered, was fixed for May 30. Harvard had been asked to send a crew to compete in this regatta, and if she decides to accept, the event will prove unusually interesting. W. J. Norton, 1902, was made manager of the football team to succeed Frederick Willis.

Prof. C. W. Pound resigned from the council. No recommendation relative to a football coach was received from the Alumni Committee, though it was learned that Glen S. Warner, the Indian coach, would not accept the offer to return to take charge of the team under the conditions imposed upon him.

Clark Out of Game with Yale.

In the schedule of games for Harvard University's basketball team, the date fixed for the Crimson players to meet Yale is Feb. 15, at New Haven. In that game, by special agreement, Harvard will lose the service of the team's present Captain, Clark, formerly a Yale man. Clark, who was graduated from Yale two years ago, played on the Yale basketball team then, and now is unwilling to play against the men he formerly was associated with. His absence from this game, about the most important that Harvard has to play, will be at his own wish, and with the approval of the members of both teams.

Seventh Regiment's Rifle Tourney.

In the regular Saturday night shooting competition of the Seventh Regiment on the rifle range in the basement of the regiment's armory, Sixty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, a handicap match was the chief event. In this Private William Phillips of Company D proved the winner. The scores in the handicap and the scores made by soldiers of the regiment who qualified as sharpshooters and experts follows:

HANDICAP MATCH.

		H'd'p.	
W. M. Phillips, Co. D	34—35—69	4	65
Corp. A. E. Wells, Co. E	33—34—67	4	63
Sergt. A. Stevens, Co. F	33—34—67	4	63
J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B	32—35—67	4	63
Corp. R. H. Potter, Co. I	34—32—66	3	63

SHARPSHOOTERS, QUALIFIED.

R. M. Runn, Veteran	32—35—67
Sergt. J. R. Stewart, Co. B	32—34—66
J. S. Woodhouse, Co. F	31—34—65
Corp. G. H. Gilman, Co. B	31—34—65

EXPERT, QUALIFIED.

	Deliberate.	Rapid Fire.
W. M. Phillips, Co. D	34—35—69	70 139

Found with Feet and Hands Frozen.

Z. H. Sayre, sixty years old, of 139 Grant Avenue, Jersey City, was found unconscious at daylight yesterday within a block of his home. His hands and feet were frozen. He was taken to the City Hospital. His condition was critical, but it was said last night that he would recover.

THIS WEEK ONLY.
"Standard of Highest Merit."
FISCHER PIANOS.
"The embodiment of tone and art."
In addition to our regular styles of Grand and Upright Pianos, we offer this week a number of *odd styles* of *new Fischer Pianos* at
REDUCED PRICES.
Also several *not quite new* and second-hand Pianos of our own and other celebrated makers, taken in exchange during the Holidays on the purchase of new Fischer Pianos. All have been thoroughly renovated and will be sold at very low prices. Cash or Instalments.
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Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York.

PURITY GUARANTEED BY THE DISTILLERS AND BY US.

GOLD MEDAL
Awarded at Paris Exposition, 1900, to
OLD CROW RYE
for PURITY and QUALITY.
It is a Straight Kentucky Hand-Made, Sour Mash Whiskey.
Made by the James Crow formula of 1834, using the finest spring of water in Kentucky, by reason of which it brings the distiller more money than any other in the United States. *It has never been equaled.* Guaranteed by the distillers and ourselves to be *sold absolutely pure.*

THERE ARE NUMBERLESS BRANDS OF SCOTCH WHISKEYS on the market, admitted to be the blends of this, that, or the other.
WHY SHOULD WE HAVE BLENDS?
Is not a fine, well matured, strictly pure article, the product of the best distillery in the Glenlivet district, as good as can be? *All this blending tomfoolery is done to cheapen.* As men nearly a half century in the business we do not believe that anything is as good as the *straight* article. Our oldest
The BONNIE BRIER BUSH
is the best we ever saw.
The SOUVENIR of SCOTLAND
is from same distillery; not as old. For sale in bond in original packages or from store, in quantities to suit.

WINE MERCHANTS. Established 1853. H. B. KIRK & CO., 69 FULTON STREET, and 1158 B'way, N. Y.

BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL.

Progress Reported and Directors Elected at the Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Beth Israel Hospital, 206 East Broadway, was held yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. Kaufman Mandel presided.

Harris Cohen, the President, in his report referred to the progress that has been made on the new hospital building at Cherry and Jefferson Streets. The structure is now nearly completed. It will represent, when finished, a total expenditure of about $200,000, and will provide adequate facilities which have been lacking in the present quarters. Mr. Cohen reported that the total amount received as donations to the building fund is about $40,000.

During the year 531 patients were received in the hospital; 282 had to be refused on account of lack of room. Of free consultations in the dispensary there were 32,000, and 38,000 prescriptions were filled. Mr. Cohen reported that the finances for the last year had been sufficient to meet all obligations and allow $6,000 to be transferred to the building fund.

Among individual contributors are Harris Cohen, $6,000; Leonard Lewisohn, $2,000; Jacob H. Schiff, $5,000; Emanuel Lehman, $1,000; S. W. Korn, $1,000; Dr. S. W. Bandler, $1,000; Andrew Carnegie, $200; James Stillman, $100; Charles F. Schieren, $100; Speyer & Co., $150; Lyman G. Bloomingdale, $100; Spencer Trask & Co., $100, and Benjamin Stern, $200.

The following were elected to fill vacancies in the Board of Directors for the coming year: David Blum, Arnold Kohn, Raphael Hurwitz, A. E. Isaacs, Barnett Levy, James Lissner, Nathan Marcus, D. Orently, M. Osmansky, Jacob Pelz, L. L. Richman, and J. Zelenko.

CHURCH FREE OF DEBT.

Pastor Vanderwart Suggests Reducing His Salary If Expenses Are Too Great.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 6.—The First Reformed Church congregation saw $2,000 worth of notes and mortgages burned from the pulpit this morning. They represented the whole of the debt of the church, and it was announced there was $300 in the treasury.

The Rev. Herman Vanderwart made the announcement at the service that the kindness of members and friends of the church had brought this about unexpectedly, and that the church would start the new year clear of any debt. If it was found the expenses were greater than the ability of the church members to give he proposed that there be a reduction of expenses, commencing with a cut in his own salary and the abolition of the position of janitor.

James Coyle Goes to Bellevue.

James Coyle, sixty years old, who at one time was worth about $200,000, according to the police, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday from Gouverneur Hospital. Coyle made his money in the saloon business in Hester Street. Margaret Coyle, a relative of Coyle, who lives at 175 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, and is reputed wealthy, called to see the sick man at Gouverneur before he was transferred yesterday. The doctors say he hasn't a penny left of the fortune he once had.

Unions Object to Governor's Ideas.

Labor unions object to that part of Gov. Odell's message recommending the consolidation of the offices of the Commissioner of Labor, the Commissioners of Arbitration, and the Factory Inspection Department. Resolutions of protest from Building Constructors' District 253 will be forwarded to the Governor this week. The resolutions declare that all three bureaus are necessary if the work is properly done, and say that they are the only Commissions which have been asked for by organized labor.

Talk of a Co-operative Bakery.

A general conference of trades unions and Hebrew church and reform organizations

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 7, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
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RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

It is one of the humors of events that the day the Inter-State Commerce Commission submitted its report embodying a recommendation for the authorization of pooling among the railroads the consolidation of the Central Railroad of New Jersey with the Lehigh was announced. The previous day had brought the publication of the practical consolidation of the St. Paul line with the Great Northern, giving a continuous control from Chicago to the Pacific. Within a relatively short period like control has been concentrated in one group of capitalists for the entire railroad system debouching at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News and Norfolk. In the light of such advanced and, recently, rapid evolution of the principle of railway combination along lines and over areas in which Congress has been seeking for a score of years to enforce competition, the report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission—sound as it undoubtedly is—seems like an echo from a situation that has practically passed away.

The forces tending to the unification of railroad control, first in limited and homogeneous territory, and gradually embracing these separate territories, have existed from the very establishment of steam land transportation. The knitting together of the separate roads which traversed the valleys of the Hudson and the Mohawk and reached toward the terminus of the Erie Canal on the shore of Lake Erie was as much in obedience to these forces as the latest and most far-reaching combination. The most powerful motive power working in this direction was the need of providing for the steadily increasing trade of the interior with the Atlantic Coast, especially with the constantly developing coast States of the North, and, afterward, through the Atlantic ports, with Europe. The trade thus demanding transportation grew with the spread of population westward. The largest single element in it and the one having the greatest influence on railroad evolution and consolidation was, of course, the shipments of grain to the seaboard and to Europe. But in addition there was a rapid development of inter-State trade in all branches of production, and especially in the products of the various and vigorous industries that sprang up in the path of migration and settlement, and gradually established themselves in a hundred centres, many of them as important as the valleys of New England used to monopolize. Within the memory of men now living the iron and steel industry of Western Pennsylvania was as novel an extension of the area of production in that form as the like industry in Illinois and the enormous ore trade of the Mesaba region have seemed in the last twenty years.

It was while this tremendous evolution was still relatively imperfect and the grain trade was still the chief element in the railroad problem that Congress undertook to deal with the regulation of the roads. It sought two objects. One was uniform rates for like service; the other was competition that would reduce these rates as low as possible. The legislation by which these objects were to be obtained embraced the inter-State commerce law, with its amendments, and the so-called anti-trust law. The pursuit of these ends was natural, and the ends were legitimate. Unfortunately the means selected to secure them were not merely inadequate, but practically self-defeating. Having decreed that each road should charge the same rates for the same service, Congress decreed that no two or more roads should agree and have power to enforce the agreement to maintain uniform rates. The inevitable result was a series of intermittent but constantly recurring rate wars, carried on more or less covertly, by which rates were now cut and now raised, being always unstable, and often ruinous. In effect Congress compelled a "struggle for existence" among the roads serving common territory, and in the course of that struggle the weak have been absorbed by the strong, or a strong control has seized on the exhausted or imperiled properties and practically consolidated them. The efforts of Congress to enforce competition really enforced consolidation.

It might be inferred that, in consequence, competition, or the reduction of rates, which was the object of competition, has been rendered difficult or impossible. We do not think so. Competition there still will be, if profits warrant, and the enormous accumulation of capital will henceforth facilitate that result. But, even if competition is checked, there will still be a powerful force tending to the reduction of rates—the need of constantly increasing volume of traffic to earn profits on the vast and advancing investment. This is the natural safeguard against the abuse of control which consolidation gives. The secret of success in a great modern business, railroad or other, is not great profit from high prices on a limited demand; it is the much greater aggregate profit from the extended demand springing from low prices.

THE CASE OF MOLINEUX.

The public will refuse to believe that the extraordinary delay in bringing the appeal of ROLAND B. MOLINEUX before the Court of Appeals for hearing is due to any other underlying cause than negligence. But negligence may be culpable, and where delay in determining the fate of a man under sentence of death is unreasonable and inhuman, blame attaches unless good cause is shown.

It was remarked upon that the District Attorney's office, as it was organized under Mr. PHILBIN'S predecessor, displayed a singular zeal and interest in securing the conviction of this man. Its efforts were entirely successful, although the case presented the startling anomaly of a conviction of murder in the first degree obtained against a man who, according to the testimony, could not have made the preparations shown to have been made for this crime without the aid of an accomplice, while the record contains no testimony whatever as to the identity or the existence of such an accomplice. It is quite within the bounds of reason to say that the trial presented aspects which made it desirable, not merely in the interest of the accused, but for public reasons, that the appeal should be heard at the earliest possible moment.

MOLINEUX was convicted on Feb. 10, 1900. His counsel completed their appeal papers and handed them to District Attorney GARDINER on May 4. The District Attorney's office certainly did not display unseemly haste. It took more than two months, until July 26, to examine the papers and prepare its case for submission to the trial Judge, Recorder GOFF. Then the Recorder immediately took a three months' vacation, and although he returned to the bench more than two months ago and took the appeal into consideration a month ago, the papers have not yet reached the Court of Appeals. A man who was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death eleven months ago, although on a new trial he may be acquitted and set free, has nevertheless been subjected to the penalty and torture of nearly a year's confinement while his prosecutors and the trial Judge have at their good pleasure and convenience given this most leisurely consideration to his case.

In these proceedings a very scant respect has been shown for the demands of justice, the interests of society, or the rights of the prisoner. The matter approaches the proportions of a public scandal.

DOLLAR GAS.

With the beginning of the year 1901 the legal price of gas to meter consumers in New York reached $1 per thousand cubic feet, the minimum figure of the progressive reduction from $1.25 provided for in the act of 1896. It will be remembered that when this act was under consideration the representatives of the local gas companies declared that it meant ruin to those who had invested their money in the gas business, since it would render dividends impossible when surplus was exhausted. When made, these statements were believed by those who made them, no doubt; but systematic economies have materially reduced the cost of producing gas and selling it. The reduction of a million dollars in gross earnings for 1901 as compared with 1900, which the change from $1.05 to $1 would show on the 1900 output, has been discounted, and is not expected to have any effect upon the market value of local gas securities; from which we may infer that no reduction in net earnings is expected. In point of fact, the 1901 business will probably be more profitable than that of 1900. The opportunity for increase is in the day consumption, which now materially exceeds the night consumption. This explains why the inroads of the incandescent electric lamp have not hurt the gas interest anywhere—except possibly in Russia.

It does not follow, however, that a scaling down of the charges to meter consumers could go on indefinitely and not destroy the value of the gas plants supplying New York. At the present prices of coal and petroleum, a dollar a thousand is as low a price as the Legislature would now be justified in fixing as a maximum charge to meter consumers. Large consumers can always take care of themselves in the matter of rebates by special contracts. The gas business should be profitable, for the excellent reason that it gives no assurance of stability, and the interests of the consumer would not be promoted by making it unprofitable by statute. Its managers should have no excuse for the practice of sordid economies, nor for an arbitrary policy in dealing with consumers. At the present rate of $1 per thousand the business will pay handsomely, and with the large economies possible under consolidation, the saving in high salaries and the releasing of many valuable parcels of land now used for gas-work purposes, the stockholders will have no immediate reason to complain of the returns on their investments. To this no right-minded person will offer any objection.

Public opinion in New York is not hostile to the gas interest. The community is disposed to treat very fairly, and even liberally, those who work under local franchises. The gas management now has an opportunity to establish itself in public confidence and respect, by methods which make for success in every line, and especially in a business so intimately connected with our daily life as the sale of light. If it is wise and discreet it can count upon exceptional immunity from legislative interference. At the dollar rate the gas company can supply good and uniform gas of 26 candle power, and a service in every way satisfactory to reasonable consumers, and it will show sound business judgment by doing it.

COMMANDANT CUIGNET.

A French officer wrote to the French Premier and to the Minister of War, making grave charges against the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He attempted to confirm his charges by introducing through a Nationalist Deputy in the Chamber a statement questioning the authenticity of a document in the Dreyfus dossier, a document which, while it established the moral innocence of DREYFUS, was not permitted to have legal weight. The case of Commandant CUIGNET is important because it shows to what lengths the enemies of the French Republic will go, and because it is very likely the precursor of similar schemes to wreck the present Government, just released by the amnesty law from all obligations to the Dreyfusards. The Military Board of Inquiry, in declining to regard the case other than a breach of discipline, and hence within the jurisdiction of the Minister of War to inflict punishment, has blunted the weapons of the Nationalists for some time to come, although they will doubtless continue to dig in the old grave in the hope of bringing to light some fresh skeleton which they themselves have placed there.

CUIGNET knew perfectly well that his charges were ridiculous, his desire, or the desire of those who inspired him, doubtless being to place the Government on the defensive in a matter to clear up which would have meant a revival of the old scandal with fresh opportunities for Anti-Semitic, Nationalist, and Royalist agitation. It was as though he had accused M. DELCASSÉ with writing the bordereau and then challenged him to establish his innocence thereof. His whole action savors of the fantastic rôle played by the disgraced DU PATY DE CLAM, which was comical in spite of the tragedy it hid. But suppose, as he has alleged, that the Panizzardi dispatch of Nov. 2, 1894, was actually a forgery. Then the false interpretation of it which helped to convict DREYFUS before the first court-martial, together with the true interpretation which was ignored by the Rennes court, is rendered worthless, while its own origin is consequently laid at the door of those officers of the Secret Intelligence Bureau who first construed it into being a confirmation by the Italian Military Attaché of the guilt of the unfortunate artillery officer.

In the light of this absurdity it does not matter whether CUIGNET subscribed to the Foreign Office version of the dispatch, as M. DELCASSÉ says he did, or not. But the Minister of Foreign Affairs was the only person upon whom he could pin the absurd charge. In doing so he committed a breach of discipline, which quite naturally was the only tangible point which the Military Board of Inquiry found worth considering.

THE TIMES ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW.

We think we may say, with moderation and modesty that the Annual Financial Review issued to-day by THE TIMES can be read with interest and profit by all intelligent business men, and that it is substantially indispensable to a careful and thorough study of the deeper and broader currents of business in the year just closed.

The statistics embrace the detailed course of the market for all bonds and stocks dealt in on the Stock Exchange, with comparisons with the previous year, and like facts for outside securities; a statement as complete as can possibly be made, and more complete than any that has come under our notice, of the formation of new corporations; a statement of dividends declared; four charts graphically describing the course of the market for iron, cotton, wheat, and corn.

In addition to these statistics, the Review presents articles by writers of acknowledged authority—and many of eminence—on the subjects to which they are respectively devoted. Among these writers, to mention but a few, are the Hon. LYMAN J. GAGE, Secretary of the Treasury; the Hon. JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. JAMES H. ECKELS, former Controller of the Currency; Mr. MUHLEMAN of the Sub-Treasury; the Hon. GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Director of the Mint; Mr. JOHN HYDE, Statistician of the Agricultural Department. Apart from these gentlemen, whose reputation is quite independent of their official station and experience, there are others, whose standing in the business world is a guarantee of the value of their judgment, such as Presidents HILL, CALLAWAY, PURDY, and RIPLEY, Messrs. CHARLES R. FLINT, W. F. KING, HENRY B. HEBERT, CHARLES D. FREEMAN, President WALMESLEY of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and students of special industries like Messrs. BAYLES, HOBART, SAWARD, and others.

There are also reviews of distinct value of the situation in foreign countries—Germany, France, China, Australasia, Canada, Central and South America, and a survey of the world's financial outlook by Mr. A. J. WILSON, editor of The Investors' Review of London.

The formal recognition of the appointment of M. WILLIAM DE KLEMM as the first Russian Consul to India recalls the agitation that was manifested in London last Spring when the desire of the Russian Government to have its commercial interests looked after in an official way in India was first made known in Downing Street. It was then declared that a Russian Consulate in India simply meant the establishment of a Russian centre of political propaganda within British territory, and that the British Government, in acquiescing in such a demand, would put into force a one-sided agreement, since no British Consular Agents were permitted in Russian Central Asia. Whether the restrictions regarding British representatives in Russian territory have now been removed we do not know, but an object lesson in the curious attributes of the Russian "commercial agent" is to be found in the Balkans, where the St. Petersburg Government by means of mere Consulates is enabled to sway the destinies of three nominally foreign States. Then, too, the recent establishment of a Russian Consulate at Prague, in Bohemia, has caused no little apprehension in Austrian official circles. It is therefore to be hoped that the appointment of M. DE KLEMM to Bombay has been preceded by a concise statement of the exact functions he will exercise, and that Downing Street has secured similar privileges in Russian Central Asia. Otherwise the Far Eastern question may presently be entangled in new issues.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill amending the Gold Standard act of last March. It requires that when greenbacks or Treasury notes are redeemed in gold from the gold reserve, they shall be canceled; their value in gold shall be replaced in the reserve, and against this gold certificates shall be issued, presumably to be used in the ordinary transactions of the Treasury. The effect of this bill would be the same as that of the measure recommended repeatedly by President MCKINLEY, requiring that legal tenders once redeemed shall not again be paid out except in exchange for gold. That is a perfectly sound principle, and the gold standard cannot really be established firmly until it has been adopted. Mr. HILL does not, of course, expect action on his bill at this session, but it is well that there shall be such a measure constantly before Congress until it is passed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Imitation can be the severest condemnation, as well as the sincerest flattery, and it was doubtless with the intention of expressing in characteristic way his disgust, natural to all patriotic Americans, at the impudence of the anti-imperialists that Mr. CLEMENS, at the City Club dinner, professed "a strong aversion to sending our bright boys out to the Philippines to fight with a disgraced musket under a polluted flag." The professional humorist must vary his effects, under penalty, if he does not, of becoming wearisome at last, and it is an entirely legitimate device for him occasionally to put on a solemn face and with all the accustomed signals of sincerity to exploit with seeming earnestness the views held by foolish or wicked or deluded persons on some great question. The late "Petroleum V. Nasby" did this with brilliant success, and it is no wonder that "Mark Twain" aspires to win a triumph of the same sort. But the plan, though good when skillfully carried out, has its incidental dangers. Mr. LOCKE avoided them, possibly because he had never justified any suspicion of a desire on his part to preach directly, instead of indirectly. Mr. CLEMENS, unfortunately, has suggested several times of late that his inclination lies that way, that fame as a humorist does not content him, and that he aspires to add to his own abundant laurels those which lesser men acquire by the maintenance of a consistent gravity. This has now and then proved confusing, even to some of his most ardent admirers, and we very much fear lest his present assumption of anti-imperialism's garments may deceive the hasty-minded into thinking that he wears them from choice and habit. Of course Mr. CLEMENS is not so poor a jester that he need paint large on every one of his inventions, "This is a joke," but he should not go to the other extreme and trust too confidently to the existence of a universal sense of humor. When he talks about the United States flag as "polluted," it would be only reasonable caution to give us all a reassuring and explanatory wink. Else may mistakes follow—mistakes the consequences of which to his popularity may be serious.

—Ibsen and the innumerable other literary fellows who were so prompt to seize upon "heredity" as a useful and up-to-date substitute for the Nemesis idea, and who, with its aid, have constructed so many more or less profitable horrors that were supposed to evidence deep scientific and philosophical knowledge on the part of the authors, are likely soon to pass through a period of considerable embarrassment. For the real scientists and philosophers seem to be coming around to the opinion that though "heredity" undoubtedly is a factor of appreciable importance in human life, it really is of no vast influence, and, worst of all for the dramatists and novelists of the realistic school, its decrees are very far from final or immutable. A recent writer in The American Journal of Insanity, for instance, declares that though the child does at birth show in various "stagmata" the effects of ancestral sins, yet the future of these so-called degenerates is hopeless only when they remain in the conditions, morally and physically depressing, to which they are born. If removed to another environment and well trained and nourished, they exhibit a marvelous reparative power, and in a majority of cases turn into useful, happy, virtuous, and healthy men and women. "Children of the slums," we read, "taken early, fed and raised in honest families, as a rule become normal citizens in spite of terribly degenerate parentage." We hear of the results with delighted astonishment. This theory may also do away with that fatalism which condemns degenerates and their offspring as hopelessly incorrigible, and which gives rise to the various absurd proposals for preventing their reproduction. Efforts at regeneration will take the place of nature's brutal methods of ruthless destruction of the least fit, as it is the rule for civilization to preserve and make useful that which was formerly destroyed by nature with reckless prodigality." Other authorities are taking the same view, and the doom of the degenerate seems to be only a warning after all.

—Resenting the current intimations that there is something wrong about the staff of physicians and surgeons at Bellevue Hospital, The Medical Record bids the critics look in another direction for the origin of the abuses now creating so much excitement. And its accusing finger points straight at Commissioner KELLER. The doctors, declares The Medical Record, should not be blamed for the misdoings of nurses, ward attendants, and others indirectly concerned in the care of the patients, since the doctors, though they made regulations, had no power to enforce them. The management of the insane ward is given as a case in point. "This part of the hospital had for many years an experienced medical Superintendent, who resigned last Spring, and whose particular office was then abolished. It cannot be denied that the medical staff strenuously advocated the continuance of such a superintendency, but without avail. Instead of honoring the appeal, the Commissioner of Charities shifted the new duties upon an already overworked house staff. This was doubtless considered wise on his part at the time, but the ultimate results can hardly bear out such an assumption. The virtual acknowledgment of error in this regard is now manifest in his finally acceding to the original wish of the board by re-creating the office of Medical Superintendent of the Insane, and holding the incumbent to strict accountability for proper supervision of his wards." The writer of the article credits Mr. KELLER with excellent intentions, and hints that he, as well as the hospital, was the victim of political influence. Mr. KELLER himself, however, is precluded from making any such excuse. He has often and loudly proclaimed his belief that party service was the best possible qualification for public service in any capacity, so he cannot complain that "pulls" controlled his appointments.

—Now that the first thrill of exultation on entering a new century has passed away, not a few people are confessing to a sense of doubt as to whether the change is an altogether agreeable one, and to a sort of regret at the drawing of so broad a line in their lives. Those who are old, either in years or feeling, recoil timidly from the necessity of identifying themselves with a new era, an era toward the glories of which they do not even hope to contribute anything, while, on the other hand, they dislike to couple themselves definitively with "the last century," a phrase that for so many years has had for all the world a moldy, ancestral sound, replete with the associations of semi-barbarism. The nineteenth century was all right, of course—while we were all in and of it; but now it is different. Some of us, and alas, how many, are still in and of that century, and the one just beginning has only the faintest of direct personal interest for us. It's a fine moment for the boys and girls, for those whose successes—and failures—are all before them, and no wonder they eagerly accept the prophecies of the great things to be done in the next hundred years. Some of them will do the great things, and a lot of them will at least see and profit by the doing, but there is little consolation in the prospect for those who are only survivals from "the last century." The generation that was and the generation that is to be seem to stand strangely—and for the former, sadly—far apart, if you happen to have eyes for the distance.

AID ASKED FOR A PARIS CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly permit me to direct the attention of your readers, not a few of whom I know are friends of this mission, to the circumstances in which we are placed. Besides paying the tax levied on ordinary citizens, the French Government, notwithstanding the representations made in our behalf by the British and American Ambassadors, demand the heavy tax specially levied on religious orders in accordance with the loi d'accroissement. Our church and house have been formally seized, and the Minister of Finance declares that the property will be sold unless we pay a sum which, with fines and legal expenses, amounts to 20,000f.

For more than thirty years our fathers have labored here among the English-speaking people of Paris, devoting themselves not only to the spiritual interests of our people, but also, so far as possible, to the alleviation of the temporal needs of the poverty-stricken. For the maintenance of our church and mission, we have no grant or aid whatsoever, except the voluntary offerings made to us, so that it has always required the utmost economy and the most strenuous efforts on our part to pay the demands which we have had hitherto to meet.

As the members of our congregation in Paris are unable to meet the sum now asked of us by the French Government, hope of saving our church from confiscation and of continuing our mission for the benefit of English-speaking people who live in or visit Paris lies in the generosity of our friends in England, Ireland, and America. Many people in these countries, no doubt, have reaped advantages from our presence here, and to them and to the charitably disposed we look with confidence for aid in our hour of trial and need.

The withdrawal of the priests who have labored so long for the English-speaking population in Paris would be a calamity of no small magnitude, and it is to prevent this evil that I am reluctantly obliged to bring our case under the notice of the public.

Many of your readers will remember me as Superior of this mission some years ago. Since then I have had to fulfill a similar office in other houses in England and Ireland, and recently I have been recalled here, in order to succeed Father Osmund Cooke, who labored so indefatigably in this mission for several years, and who through ill-health has been obliged to resign.

MICHAEL WATTS-RUSSELL, C. P., Superior.
St. Joseph's Church, 50 Avenue Hoche, Paris, Dec. 24, 1900.

PHILIPPINES AND MARK TWAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's TIMES your quote Mark Twain as saying, in his speech before the City club, that "he knew enough about the Philippines to have a strong aversion to sending our bright boys out there to fight with a disgraced musket under a polluted flag," &c.

Now, will THE TIMES be kind enough to get Mr. Twain to explain just what the musket has done to become disgraced and the flag to be polluted, either in the Philippines or anywhere else on this earth where it has been carried? He admits that he doesn't know much about finance; it may turn out that he knows still less about the Philippines.

Perhaps Mr. Twain does not expect the public to take anything that he says seriously, except his humor. C. S. H. B.
New York, Jan. 5, 1901.

Seeds as Vote Getters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Jan. 3 I notice an article, headed "Seeds as Vote Getters," which calls attention to one of the most unjust uses of so-called public money. Originally the purpose was to introduce new varieties of plants and flowers, and by experiment have them tried in the various soils and climate of this country, but it has degenerated into sops for Congressmen, against the protests of honest Secretaries of Agriculture. The appropriation is constantly increased—the bulk of it is spent for varieties as old as the country and almost as old as the Christian era. They are bought cheap, put up cheaply, and scattered broadly throughout the country at the expense of the Post Office Department, accounting largely for the deficiency in that fund, and to a great extent destroying the long-established business and plants of seedsmen, whose only profit now is in introducing new varieties and selling their old seeds to the Government to be used as vote getters.

Just as well might the Government buy and distribute five millions of cheap pocketknives, or odd shoes, or goose yokes. There are grave doubts about the legality of the whole thing. In fact, a suit was once brought to test that, which only went far enough to have the law amended to try and legalize it.

Many packages of the seeds are franked to individuals who don't own a foot of ground, and mail bags full are sent to stores or Post Offices and dumped out for men, women, and children to help themselves.

Pardon my asking for so much of your valuable space to protest against this abuse of power. H. B. HATHAWAY.
Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1901.

Salaries of Cabinet Officers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in this morning's issue, "Discreditable Parsimony," in which you present your opinions as to proper emoluments for the Judges of United States courts, and say the proposed increase as to salary "is demanded by every consideration of fairness and expediency," is timely. Admitting all this, what is your view of the situation as to the Vice President of the United States and the members of the Cabinet? At the opening of the twentieth century, is it not an auspicious time to review the past and consider the meagre salaries paid to and the sacrifices made by those who fill these positions?

Many of them, men of marked ability and reputation, are compelled to draw from other sources the money to maintain a creditable habitation in our country's capital city. I might elaborate or plead at length for what the people of this country consider "a deeply discreditable situation," and no time should be lost in changing it. But this is not necessary; action is demanded, the facts have long been promulgated and talked about, and it is time some effort be put forth to right a great wrong. May it be your mission to give an article upon this subject all the prominence given to the one to which I have alluded. CONSIDERATION.
Brooklyn, Jan. 4, 1901.

Porto Rico's Legal Status.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your account of the filing of the "Briefs in the Porto Rico Cases," published in this morning's issue, as usual is the best and completest. As you are no doubt aware, the section of the Constitution applying to these cases is in the article relating to States, viz.:

ARTICLE IV.

Section 3, 2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

The law is as plain as it can be, and shows how far the Administration has gone astray in the "benevolent" government it has set up in Porto Rico. If Porto Rico is not "territory," after the ratification of the treaty transferring it to the United States, what is it? If it is territory, by what authority does Congress enact a tariff law, to the prejudice of other "territory" of the United States?

It is a question vitally affecting the interest of every citizen, irrespective of politics, and to those who have no Constitution of the United States I would suggest that they procure one, which they will find in pamphlet form in the book stores at a small sum. It will be interesting to follow the arguments as to the right of the Administration to set up a "benevolent" government outside of the Constitution. It would also be interesting to know who the "advisers" were of the course that has been pursued. When the arguments are delivered, I hope you will publish as full reports as possible. WILLIAM C. DIX.
Philadelphia, Jan. 3, 1901.

A Plea for Universal Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the air is yet full of the reverberating sounds of the elaborate eulogies on the nineteenth century, while our reverend gentlemen and our gifted orators are busy compounding high-sounding phrases in honor of the past century, we glance reluctantly up at the daily dispatches containing a report of the proceedings of the Christian armies in China, and the unenviable record which they had established for themselves in the past and present, and read also of the bloody executions with which they have celebrated the first day of the twentieth century. Our sweet and alluring dreams are dispersed like a cloud before a gale. Mr. Editor, I am no pessimist, nor one of those professional flaw-pickers, but nevertheless I maintain that as long as the nations will fail to recognize the sacredness of human life, as long as they will not be ready to admit that the negative commandment of "Thou shalt not kill" applies just as much to aggregate communities and commonwealths as it does to individuals, so long a state of warfare will be possible, and the practice of arms will be considered an honorable and legitimate vocation.

The inventions of Hiram Maxim and a Lord Armstrong will yield honor and munificent incomes to their originators, while The Hague Peace Convention will break up in a fruitless farce through the pernicious jealousies and intrigues of the various nations. We are just as far yet from the goal as is the Hottentot from our state of evolution. Let us abandon this complacent indulgence in the remuneration of past achievements and strain all our energies toward the remedying of these most uncivilized evils and the attainment of sublime perfection of which the twentieth century should really be able to be proud.
HAROLD F. BERMAN.
New York, Jan. 3, 1901.

Dust on Central Park West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your readers who live on the west side of town have probably had occasion to comment on the condition of Central Park West from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street—on what might be termed the dust nuisance.

The entire length of this thoroughfare, although completely asphalted, except between the car tracks, has not been thoroughly scraped or swept for some time, in consequence of which the Eighth Avenue electric cars, which run over that section of the road at a much higher rate of speed than elsewhere, cause the dust to rise and enter the cars in such volume as to cause passengers to appear, if they be unfortunate enough to be clad in dark clothes, as though they had been sojourning at a grist mill.

If we cannot obviate this state of affairs by better service on the part of our street cleaners, might we not expect the Metropolitan Traction Company to sprinkle that section of their track with oil, as on the steam railroads of the country, and thus eliminate a nuisance which is a disgrace to our Street Cleaning Department, and certainly no credit to the Metropolitan Traction Company? A SUFFERER.
New York, Jan. 5, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Choice of Letters.

"I think I shall adopt letters as a profession," observed the Party with the Bulging Brow.

"Typewriting or sign painting?" inquired the Sardonic Person.—Baltimore American.

Thought Bad of Them Both.

The politician's wife was startled by a sound below stairs.

"John," she cried, "there's a robber in the house."

"The House?" replied John. "What's the matter with the Senate? That's worse."—Philadelphia Press.

Would Like Some.

"What do you find in that stupid old paper to keep you so busy?" petulantly asked Mrs. Youngcouple.

"I was just looking at the money market," he answered.

"Oh, do they have a money market? Are there ever any bargains?"—Indianapolis Press.

Tallied One.

"Euphemia," said young Spoonamore, "will you marry me?"

"I will not!" replied the young woman, indignantly.

"Miss Lickladder," he rejoined, making an entry in a small memorandum book and replacing it in his pocket, "you have the honor of being the first girl who has refused me since the new century began."—Chicago Tribune.

THE GOODLY COMPANY.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

A loyal heart for a loyal friend,
And love for those that love you,
A fearless soul to the journey's end,
Whatever skies above you;
A laugh for luck in the dawn's glad light,
And a song where the night shall find you,
And the road you travel is brave and bright,
Though Fate ride fast behind you!

For loyal friends make a bold array,
And love is a charm to shield you,
And a fearless soul drives thoughts away
That to defeat would yield you;
And a laugh is a spell for gladness cast,
And a song so strong shall find you
That the coward Fate, from first to last,
Rides shivering far behind you!

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE FATE OF THE CONGO FREE STATE.—Considerable interest was manifested in European diplomatic circles the other day when it was announced from Brussels that on Jan. 3, 1901, the Belgian Parliament would vote upon the proposition to annex the Congo Free State in West Africa. The fact that no news of the action of the Parliament has come by cable would imply that no interrogation was made on the matter, and hence the King of the Belgians will continue to have personal jurisdiction over the West African territory until his death.

According to a convention signed July 8, 1890, following upon a loan of 25,000,000f. made to the Congo Free State, Belgium had the option, six months after the expiration of a term of ten years from the date of the convention, of annexing the independent State, with all the profits and advantages attached to the sovereignty thereof. The last date upon which the annexation could be accomplished was therefore Jan. 3.

For some time past it has been the opinion of those in Brussels well informed in the matter that the Parliament would not vote for annexation; since a majority of the Deputies and Senators are afraid of colonial ventures for Belgium, and, on the other hand, that the King is not desirous of ceding the State. He is said to be persuaded, with good reason, that Belgium, with its second-rate and costly officialism, would not derive from the colony all the advantages it is capable of giving, and, secondly, Leopold II. is not anxious to give up the considerable commercial profits which he derives from the Congo under the existing arrangement. On the other hand, Germany is known to be anxious for the absorption of the Free State by Belgium, as then many of the questions arising between the Congo and German East Africa would be greatly simplified.

In any event, however, the Congo territories, which constitute one of the largest colonies in existence, will lose the Free State on the death of Leopold II., who has bequeathed it to his country in his will dated Aug. 2, 1889, by the following passage:

"We, by these presents, bequeath and transmit to Belgium after our death, all sovereign rights over the Congo Free State, such as they have been laid down and recognized in the declarations, conventions, and treaties entered into since 1884, between the foreign powers on the one part and the International Congo Association and the Congo Free State of the other part, as well as all the properties and advantages attached to this sovereignty. And, granting that the Belgian Parliament pronounces favorably upon my aforesaid disposition, the sovereignty shall be exercised collectively by the council of the three administrators or the Congo Free State and by the Governor General."

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THE DEMOLITION OF FRENCH FORTIFICATIONS.—The French Senate, following the recent vote in the Chamber, will shortly be asked to authorize the demolition of certain fortified places in the northern departments of France, which the penetrating power of modern siege guns has rendered quite vulnerable. The War Council has in the meantime taken exception to the vote in the Chamber, and has decided to amend the original measure by advocating the preservation of the strong places at Lille, Langreses, Laon, and La Frère. The council has also set forth on its minutes that the Chamber had "too hastily, and without due reflection, voted the dismantlement of the fortifications of the capital of the Department of the Nord."

The forthcoming amendment is regarded by military authorities in Berlin as to presage the inclination or intention of the French War Council to make the northern and northeastern defenses thoroughly serviceable, if not quite so formidable as those on the Vosgian frontier. In the discussion in Council of the subject, Gen. Donop, President of the Cavalry Commission, declared that when he commanded a division at Reims he found, from a study of the lines of invasion, that it would be dangerous to touch any fortified place whatever. He argued that even the smallest and weakest of such defenses had their advantages in this—that they could always be utilized in order to hamper and delay the march of the enemy. On the other hand, Gen. Saussier, former Military Governor of Paris, maintained that there was great inutility displayed in preserving the northern and northeastern fortifications, declaring that in modern warfare energetic offensive tactics were capable of producing the best results, especially in the case of French soldiers, whose temperament inclined them toward vigorous assaults on an enemy.

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CONTEMPLATED PURCHASE OF A SPANISH ISLAND.—A fortnight ago an interpellation was made in the Madrid Cortez concerning the report that a British subject was negotiating with the Government for the purchase of the Island of Salvora, at the mouth of the River Arosa, in the northwest of Spain. The Government in reply stated that it was simply a transaction between individuals, and hence a matter with which it was not concerned. It was then declared that the would-be purchaser intended to lease it to the British Government as a coaling station, or at least as a depot where coal might be stored for the use of the British Navy or merchant marine.

The question was at once taken up by the opposition press, and a few days later Gen. Azcarraga, President of the Council, in referring to the matter, said it was a lamentable fact that Spain had no laws such as existed in other countries against the acquisition of territory by foreigners, and that it was even more lamentable that private persons looked after their own interests in preference to those of their country, and sold their property to foreigners when they could do so advantageously.

It has later transpired that the island, which lies about two miles from the coast, is some three miles in circumference, and supports a few salting warehouses and a lighthouse, and at present belongs to a resident of Madrid, who, according to the opposition press, has raised money on it from several Conservative Deputies. The Englishman, it is said, has offered him 8,000,000 pesetas for the land. Most of the papers that have touched upon the subject make stirring appeals to the Spaniard's patriotism not to part with the island at any price. In case he declines to be so moved, an attempt will be made to have the Government purchase it, although this, according to the Opposition press, is just the issue that the owner and mortgagees had in view from the first.

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THE FACTORY STRIKE IN CALAIS.—The strike in the lace factories of Calais, which has been going on for over eight weeks, had not attracted much attention in other parts of France until the Paris papers began to print articles on the extraordinary rise in the price of the fabrics manufactured in the Channel town. Few disturbances have marked the strike, yet up to ten days ago it was estimated that the workmen and girls in wages alone had lost over 6,000,000f.

The period of the strike has already covered the busiest portion of the year, during which the masters pay as ordinary wages between 700,000f. and 800,000f. per week. The committee of the union has distributed 149,000f., and has, moreover, borrowed 25,000f., which it has also distributed. On the other hand, the masters have been obliged to give a subsidy to those men not members of the union who have been locked out on account of the strike. Then, too, the manufacturers have been forced to decline offers for the coming Spring, and these orders have been placed elsewhere, some in Holland and some in Nottingham, England, so that at this late date, should work be resumed, it is believed that half time will be resorted to until the Winter is over.

The lace trade of Calais amounts in value to about 600,000,000f. annually, and most of the manufacturers there are self-made men; many of them have still only one or two machines, while 130 possess not more than three or four. These men, it is said, are practically ruined, and unless the larger manufacturers and the strikers come to an agreement before long, they will migrate to England.

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POLICE STREET CLEANING IN PARIS.—Ever since the close of the Exposition the Paris papers have contained an unusual number of accounts of highway robberies, garrotting, assaults, and murders. The police, it was charged, were either in league with the criminals or were utterly inadequate to cope with them. The police authorities replied that in making wholesale arrests, as they had formerly done to suppress an epidemic of crime, it was more than likely that many foreign visitors who, after the close of the Exposition, had lingered to get a taste of Parisian life might become entangled in the net; hence disagreeable complications might arise.

After sundry warnings, however, on Christmas Day the police resorted to the old-style battue. That night 332 persons were conducted to the Dépôt. Among those apprehended were 10 for robbery, 144 as vagrants, 83 for intoxication, 2 for night attacks, 13 for carrying concealed weapons, 3 for rebellion against the police, 3 for "special" offenses, 1 for attempt to murder, and 100 women charged with street walking. The battue will be continued nightly, it is said, until Paris is "clean." The Magistrates, working full hours, have so far only been able to dispose of the cases at the rate of 100 per day. According to the latest mail advices, 90 per cent. of those arrested are either convicted, or, in the case of serious offenses, held for trial.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON WAR

Reviews Strife of a Century in a Sermon at Baltimore.

Prays that Legislators May Never Be Betrayed Into Establishing a Large Standing Army.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Cardinal Gibbons to-day delivered a sermon at high mass in the cathedral, in which he reviewed briefly the events of the century just closed, with special reference to the wars which have been waged during that period as a preface to an urgent plea for universal peace. He incidentally touched upon the subject of the proposed increase of the standing army in this country, pointing out the evil results arising from the maintenance of large bodies of armed men in Europe, and expressed the hope that similar conditions may never obtain in this country. The sermon, in part, was as follows:

"The mission of Jesus Christ on earth was a mission of peace. He came to establish in our hearts a triple peace, peace with God, peace with our neighbor, and peace with ourselves. But Christ's mission of peace had a wider scope than to the individual man. His mission was also to bring peace to the family and society. Before the advent of Christ war was the rule, peace the exception, throughout the world. In pagan Rome the Temple of Janus was closed in time of peace and kept open in time of war. From the reign of Tullus Hostilius, the third King of Rome, to Augustus Caesar, a period covering 650 years, the temple was closed only for six years. So that Rome enjoyed only six years of tranquillity against 644 of warfare.

"But although wars are less frequent and less inhuman in the Christian dispensation than in pagan times, it must be confessed that we are, as yet, far removed from the millennium of universal peace. In fact, the nineteenth century, from its dawn to its sunset, has witnessed an almost continuous scene of sanguinary struggles between the nations of Christian Europe.

"From the beginning of the nineteenth century till 1815 the great Napoleon was engaged in a series of the most colossal and sanguinary engagements which set all Europe ablaze. Napoleon encountered the whole of Europe, and was generally victorious until the memorable battle of Waterloo, when he was defeated and his sun was set. History justly accords to him the title of the greatest military General of his age. About the middle of the century occurred the Crimean war, in which the allied forces of England, France, and Turkey fought and defeated the Russians.

"A few years later hostilities broke out between Austria and the combined forces of France and Italy. Austria was overcome in the battle of Solferino, and was obliged to surrender her Italian provinces. In 1870 the Franco-Prussian war took place, which proved so disastrous to the French Empire. Besides an enormous war indemnity, France was compelled to transfer to Prussia two of her provinces, Alsace and Lorraine.

"And at this moment, after an enormous expenditure of men and money, England is endeavoring to bring to a successful close her war with the South African Republics. It is stated that this campaign will cost England $800,000,000.

"And how does our own country stand on the subject of war? Although the cornerstone of the Constitution is peace with all nations and entangling alliances with none, we have had on our hands four wars in the century just brought to a close. In 1812 we were engaged in the war with Great Britain, which was justifiable on our part, because it was a war of defense. In 1846 the Mexican war occurred. Our terrible civil war began in 1861, lasting four years, and we have recently closed the war with Spain, which resulted in the loss to her, and in the acquisition by us, of all her foreign possessions.

"When we read of a great military campaign our imagination revels in the contemplation of the heroic achievements of famous Generals. We listen with rapture to the clash of arms, the shouts of the victors, and the sound of martial music. We seem to catch the spirit of enthusiasm by which the combatants are animated.

"But we take no note of the shrieks and agonies of the soldiers weltering in their blood on the battlefield. We have no thought of the sick and wounded lying in hospitals and prisons. We are unmindful of sorrowing wives and mothers at home weeping and sighing for the loved ones far away. We do not picture to ourselves the homes made desolate, the 'Rachels bewailing their children and would not be comforted because they are not.'

"During the civil war I served as a volunteer Chaplain at Fort McHenry and Fort Marshall, and I had many occasions to contemplate the frightful calamities occasioned by war. Gen. Sherman remarked in his blunt and expressive language that 'War was hell.' Happening to converse with Gen. Sheridan, I questioned him about his Virginia campaign. His face assumed an expression of sadness, and with a mournful voice he said he hoped never to witness another war.

"Is it not a mockery of justice and a scandal to the pagan world to see two Christian nations butchering each other's throat in the name of Christian civilization? Is it not an outrage to contemplate one nation forcing by the sword her laws, her government, and political institutions on another nation in the interests of trade and commerce, as if merchandise and dollars and cents were of more value than human lives? Is it not monstrous to see a strong power invading a weak one and seizing her territories on the hypocritical plea of rectifying her boundaries? This rectification of boundaries is a very old practice, and is a polite name for robbery on a large scale.

"The old Roman Empire 2,000 years ago was constantly engaged in rectifying its boundaries. It did not stop till it had annexed all of Europe and a good slice of Asia and Africa. But the day of retribution came at last. The warlike tribes of the north swooped down like avenging eagles on that decaying and corrupt body—the Roman Empire—and rectified her boundaries over again. The empire was dismembered and the map of Europe was changed.

"It is a subject of great concern to the friends of the Gospel of peace that Christian Europe presents to-day the spectacle of a huge military camp. All the nations of the continent, as well as England, are armed to the teeth, and are living in mutual dread and distrust of each other. They are devoured by an insatiable ambition of conquest and dominion or by a fear of invasion. Armed nations, like armed individuals, are a constant menace to one another, and are easily provoked to fight.

"And these military forces, instead of diminishing, are unhappily increasing every year. As soon as one nation augments its armaments, its neighbor feels impelled to do likewise in self-protection. According to a report compiled and published in 1887 from official sources, the army lists of Europe on a war footing comprised nearly 14,000,000 men, and the annual cost of maintaining the military establishments even in time of peace exceeded $600,000,000. At the present time the cost would probably amount to $1,000,000,000.

"May God so guide our legislators and statesmen that they may never be betrayed into imitating European Governments by the establishment of formidable standing armies. God forbid that we, ourselves, flushed with recent victories, should ever become intoxicated with the wine of imperialism or militarism, but may we always follow the traditions of the fathers of the Republic.

"God grant that the new century which has just dawned upon us may inaugurate a new era of peace, fulfilling the prophecy of Isaiah, 'They shall turn their swords into plowshares, and their spears into sickles; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they be exercised any more by war.'"

LUTHERAN CHURCH DEDICATED

Basement in West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Near Seventh Avenue, Finished.

The Evangelical Zion Church, belonging to the German Lutheran faith, on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, east of Seventh Avenue, was dedicated yesterday morning.

The pastor of the church, the Rev. Henry Noehren, assisted by the Rev. C. Mueller of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, met on the front steps of the church at 10 o'clock, and were joined by about 200 of the congregation. The builder, James J. Ownes, presented the keys of the church to the pastor, who accepted them with a short address. The doors were then opened, and a procession was formed, the pastor, with Bibles, and the Trustees, with the sacred vessels, leading the way. The congregation formed in the rear, and all marched into the church.

The Revs. Noehren and Mueller placed the Bibles and sacred vessels on the altar, while the congregation sang a German hymn entitled, "Open the Gates of the Church." After a short speech of dedication by the Rev. Mr. Noehren, the regular Lutheran service was held, the Rev. Mr. Mueller preaching the sermon.

The church was organized as a mission by the Rev. Mr. Noehren on Nov. 1, 1898, and services were held in a store on Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets. The first congregation consisted of fifteen adults, and there were twenty-eight children in the Sunday school. On Dec. 21, 1899, the church was incorporated to hold property, and on the next day the lot where the new edifice is situated was purchased for $11,250. The basement of the new church, which will eventually be used as the Sunday school, has been finished at a cost of $7,500. The structure for the church itself will be started at once. There will be a large tower on the church. The property belongs to the Evangelical Synod of North America, with headquarters at St. Louis.

In the basement, which was dedicated yesterday, is a marble baptismal font which was given by Philip Ausserehl, a member of the congregation. At present there are thirty families worshipping in the church, and there are 100 children in the Sunday school.

A "congregation evening" will be held to-night, at which all the pastors of the Lutheran faith in the city are expected. To-morrow night there will be a concert for the benefit of the church, and the dedicatory services will end on Wednesday night with a meeting of the various associations in the church.

GRATITUDE FOR RICH MEN.

Dr. Savage Says Those Who Productively Employ Millions Will Be Considered Benefactors.

"The Twentieth Century: A Prophecy," was the theme chosen by the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage at the morning service yesterday at the Church of the Messiah. In his address Dr. Savage said: "We have reached the point now where I do not think the wealth concentrated in the hands of very rich people is such a public calamity as a great many seem to think. I cannot see much help in what is popularly called Socialism. I would be a Socialist in a moment if some one would prove to me that we could end human ills by Socialism; but we are not going to get rid of human nature by Socialism. I believe in individualism, and in that necessary co-operation which comes out of the necessary mutual interdependence of people, of communities, of States, of nations. That is the only Socialism that is coming. The world began in Socialism, and it was barbarism and tyranny of the worst kind, and every step toward liberty has been a step toward individualism.

"'I do not believe that at the end of this century the rich people are going to be envied as they are now. I get fierce and wild and angry at communications from people whom I do not understand except by supposing that they are as angry as they can be at Rockefeller and Carnegie and these men, for what? Because they have a pile of money and the writers haven't? I can see no other reason. The man who is worth ten or fifteen or a hundred millions of money must use that money for the public good or he cannot get returns for it. I do not want a hundred millions; it would take all my time; I would rather have something else. I think by and by that these wealthy men who have proved their capacity to productively employ hundreds of millions will be looked upon with gratitude by the main body of people for doing it."

BUSINESS MEN IN RELIGION.

A Duty for All in the Realm of Morality, Dr. Eaton Says.

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, spoke yesterday morning on "Religion and Business." Dr. Eaton said: "Some of our business men say inadvertently, I cannot be a church member because of the demands of trade. There are many busy, active men who have accumulated fortunes in their business who have managed to find plenty of time to administer to the spiritual side of life. Turn from the temporal side of church life and you will find many business men who do not recognize the authority of the Church over the business world.

"In the realm of morality and religion there is a duty for every business man and woman. I do not wish it to be understood that all business men who are not church members are in the shadow. All morality and religion is not confined to the Church. There are innumerable men who are seldom found in a church among the most true and honorable in every other way except in religion.

"Matthew Arnold opened a way clear to deep thinkers," continued Dr. Eaton, "in his criticism on a tract on the smoking evil which he had come across. The tract stated that smoking involves a pleasurable sensation, and that all pleasurable sensations should be avoided. Earnest men, it said, should give up smoking. No wonder Matthew Arnold made fun of it. It is as false as the falsest thing to say that a man should avoid all pleasurable sensations. Should I give up the pleasurable sensation of being in the open air that God has given to me? Should I renounce the pleasures of eating and drinking and sleeping, and smoking, if you will, just because it involves a pleasurable sensation? No; for I say when a man ceases to find pleasurable sensations life at it is time that he asked God to take away his spent life.

"Even to-day in the schools of New York our children sing 'I want to be an angel.' I should be ashamed of any bright boy, with his whole life before him, who wanted to be an angel; it's fool'ish."

Dr. Eaton then spoke of the necessity of a business man watching the welfare of his soul as closely as his business.

PASTOR COX RESIGNS.

Reads His Resignation at Union Services of Two Churches in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Sydney Herbert Cox, pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, at Hooper Street and Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, tendered his resignation as pastor at the morning service yesterday. Recently this church society consolidated with the New England Congregational Church Society, and the first joint service was held yesterday.

The Rev. Mr. Cox became the pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church about two years ago, coming from the Tabernacle Church, in Jersey City.

A meeting of both church societies will be held on the night of Jan. 15, to elect officers and choose a Pulpit Supply Committee. The Rev. Mr. Cox will fill the pulpit until a successor has been installed. Mr. Cox will be retained.

The church of the New England Congregational Society, South Ninth Street, has been sold to the German Lutheran Emmanuel Church.

W. J. BRYAN BACK FROM TEXAS.

Says He Killed Sixteen Ducks on the Wing to One on the Water.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.—William J. Bryan passed through Kansas City to-night on his way home from Galveston, Texas. He hunted ducks while on his trip, and facetiously said that he killed seventeen ducks, sixteen on the wing to one in the water.

Speaking of his paper, The Commoner, he said the first issue would be out about Jan. 20. He feels that his newspaper enterprise will be a great success. He said that subscriptions were received from thirty-three States and Territories within a week after he announced his intention of publishing The Commoner.

New Yorkers Buy Canadian Mills.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 6.—J. Leith Ross of New York is in Halifax examining the titles of the lumber mills at Ingalls River and St. Margaret's Bay owned by the Young Brothers. A sale of the mills to New York parties has been concluded. They are among the largest mills in Nova Scotia, and the purchasers propose to erect a pulp mill in conjunction.

Webster Davis's Father Dead.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.—Daniel F. Davis, father of Webster Davis, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Interior, died to-day of consumption, aged sixty-four years. Mr. Davis was a veteran of the Civil War.

ASSAULTED HIS FAMILY.

John Geiger Beat His Wife and Two Daughters for Not Giving Him Money.

John Geiger, a lithographer, living at 161 Avenue C, was arrested at midnight last night charged with having assaulted his wife and two of his daughters, after making repeated demands for money from them. Geiger had a pocket-knife in his hand and was threatening to "carve" each member of the family.

Geiger's wife has been ill. Yesterday morning he went home after a night's spree and demanded money of her. She refused, and he pulled her out of bed and commenced beating her. The neighbors interfered. A few hours later he asked his oldest daughter, Sophie, fifteen years old, for money, and when she told him she had none he beat her until the neighbors again interfered.

About 12 o'clock last night he asked his daughter Bertha, twelve years old, for money. She said she had none. He threw a large galvanized iron pail at her. She dodged and the pail struck the four-year-old daughter, Lily, causing a trifling scalp wound. Policeman Regan was called and arrived just as Geiger was brandishing his knife about his head and threatening the entire family.

SEES VISION IN TROLLEY SLOT.

Demented Man Runs After Golden Chariot Driven by Bluebeard, Then Drives It Himself to Police Station.

As a result of his vivid imagination James Burns, forty years old, who is homeless, is now an inmate of the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital.

Last night he was wandering about the entrance to the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry slip. All at once he uttered a yell of excitement and started on a trot up the centre of the street car track leading through Thirty-fourth Street. He bent low over the pavement and looked down through the slot.

"Pull up. Pull up," he shouted at the top of his voice, as he trotted along the track.

He was pulled up by Policeman Wilson of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, and told of seeing a golden chariot as he gazed down through the trolley slot, drawn by three teams of white horses, and driven by a personage named Bluebeard. Then he gazed into the slot again and pleaded with Bluebeard to "pull up," as he wanted to drive the team himself.

Policeman Wilson placed a pair of imaginary lines in the man's hands, gave him an imaginary whip, and led him to believe he had gained his ambition and was driving the prancing white steeds. In this way he was taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, and thence was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

ROBBERS ON CHICAGO ELEVATED.

Bold Attack on Passengers at 3 o'Clock in the Morning.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—A series of robberies along the lines of the Chicago elevated lines, four ticket sellers having been robbed in less than a week, has caused a feeling of uneasiness among the night station men along the lines. The boldest of the robberies took place at 3 o'clock this morning, when a lone robber attacked the occupants of the Lake Street Line station at Ashland Avenue, robbing the agent and four passengers who were waiting for a train.

After taking about $30 from his victims the robber held them in the station until a train arrived, and then compelled them to board the train, which drew away from the station before the robber's victims could make their predicament known to the trainmen.

A passenger who alighted from the train took in the situation and fired several shots at the robber, but the bandit escaped.

DECORATIONS FOR HARBORVIEW.

Miss French Will Have a Turkish Room at the Newport Villa.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 6.—Miss Elsie French has selected an original set of decorations in the cloak and coat room at Harborview for the use of the guests who will attend the wedding breakfast and reception on Monday afternoon next.

The room is known as the red room. It will be transformed into a Turkish room, and the finest of Turkish decorations will be used. The floral decorations will include American Beauty roses, palms, and blooming flowers, with the fireplace banked with small ferns, holly, and plants.

The large floral horseshoe made of American Beauty roses which was used Saturday evening at the bachelor dinner given in New York by Alfred G. Vanderbilt, reached here to-day and was conveyed to Miss French.

BART CARRICK MISSING.

The Contractor Left Home on Friday—May Be in Buffalo.

Bart Carrick, a city contractor, has been missing from his home since Friday. A dispatch yesterday from Buffalo saying that a man temporarily insane had been found in that city on Saturday leads to the belief of his friends that he may be Carrick, although they are deeply mystified.

The Buffalo police found in the man's pockets letterheads bearing the name of Carrick & Co., contractors, at 310 West Fifty-second Street, New York. Other papers tend to prove that he is Bart Carrick, although this is by no means certain.

Carrick lives in West Fifty-second Street. His wife said yesterday that she had not seen him since last Friday, and that then he was well and in good spirits. Senator Plunkitt, who has known the missing man for years, said last night that he could not account for Carrick's disappearance. "I do not believe that the man found in Buffalo is Carrick," said he, "but I have telegraphed to find out. If it is he I shall have him brought on here."

FUNERAL OF BISHOP WIGGER.

Archbishop Corrigan Will Officiate at the Mass on Thursday in Newark.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 6.—The news of the death of Bishop Wigger was announced in all Catholic churches throughout the diocese this morning at all masses. Special prayers for the repose of the soul of the late prelate were said, and later a special mass of requiem will be sung in each church.

At Seton Hall a constant vigil is being kept beside the body of the late Bishop. It is still in the Bishop's apartments. It will be removed to the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception to-morrow or Tuesday morning, and will lie in state there Tuesday afternoon and evening. On Wednesday the body will be removed to St. Patrick's Cathedral in Newark, where it will lie in state from afternoon on that day until 8 o'clock Thursday morning.

A pontifical high mass of requiem will be sung at 9 o'clock Thursday. The officiating clergyman will be Archbishop Corrigan of New York, who was Bishop Wigger's predecessor as Bishop of Newark. It is expected that almost all of the priests of the diocese will attend the service. The burial will be in the Catholic Cemetery in East Orange. Thursday will be observed as a day of mourning throughout the diocese, and all the church schools and institutions will remain closed. In some parishes the schools will not reopen until a week from to-morrow.

Smallpox Prevalent in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.—At a meeting of the Board of Health to-day Dr. J. C. James, resident member of the State Board of Health, said there were cases of smallpox in more than one hundred counties of Missouri, and that the most vigorous quarantine measures had failed to stop the spread of the disease. City Physician Coffin expressed the fear that Kansas City would suffer an epidemic of the disease this Winter. There are 100 cases here now and new ones are being discovered daily. The smallpox existing here is not of a virulent type, and few deaths are expected to result from it.

President to Speak Here Feb. 11.

President McKinley will be one of the speakers at the celebration in honor of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Monday, Feb. 11. Gov. Odell will preside and Henry Watterson will deliver his lecture on Lincoln. A poem by Frank Emerson Brooks and singing by the Choral Union will be other features. The band of the [illegible] States Artillery of Fort Hamilton will furnish the instrumental music.

SOCIAL GAYETY IN HAVANA

Brilliant Palace Ball Given by Governor General Wood.

German Naval Officers Entertained—Amusements of the American Colony.

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—The American colony in Havana said with a sigh some two months ago that the season was going to be a very quiet one socially, that there would be absolutely no gayety.

There was sufficient reason for this prediction. In the first place the epidemic of yellow fever earlier in the Fall and Winter took away interest in gayety—that is, among the Americans, since it was among them that the disease found its victims. Secondly, the scarcity of American ladies, which condition was in a large degree a result of the first, since those who belonged here were afraid to come back from the United States on account of the sickness, and, lastly, because many who entertained extensively last year are not here this year.

Cubans have had time to recover from their period of mourning succeeding their long war, and have become as gay as ever, but American guests are far from being essential to the success of their entertainments.

But suddenly activity has seized the social world, and the promises of dullness have disappeared. The season from now until Lent will probably be far gayer than it was last year.

There was no cause to complain of lack of social life during the holidays, beginning with Christmas night, when almost every American who had a home gave a dinner party, the guests being mostly those who were boarding in hotels or private boarding houses, or had no one here to look after their Christmas. By far the most elaborate of these dinners was that given by Gen. and Mrs. Wood to bachelor army officers and married ones whose families were not here. There were about fifteen guests. On the same night there was a dance at Columbia Barracks. Every two weeks the officers give a hop in the pavilion.

BALL AT THE PALACE.

Thursday night, the 27th, the palace of the Governor General was thrown open for a large ball, the first which has been given there during the rule of the present occupant. There have been numerous smaller affairs, chiefly dinners to prominent Cubans, but this was the first function on such a grand scale. It was a very brilliant affair. Gen. and Mrs. Wood received the guests in the first salon, and from 9 until after midnight stood receiving the 1,500 persons who were invited. Long before the 1,500 had arrived the rooms were crowded. There were beautiful Cuban girls, followed by their faithful and ever-watchful mothers. There were Cuban women not beautiful, and these are as numerous here as in our own country, in spite of the ideal beautiful señorita with jet black hair and eyes like the night. Then, too, there were beautiful American women, for our country may be proud of her fair representatives here.

Army officers in considerable number were present, although the glitter of their uniforms was wanting, for as they are not as fortunate as the navy in having an official evening dress, they wore ordinary civilian evening dress. The naval officers were resplendent in gold lace and brass buttons, not so much our navy, as it only has two members here. The Germans had a much larger representation; since its cruiser Vineta was in port at the time, and the officers, from the portly Captain down to the Lieutenant, including a Baron, came ashore for the occasion.

The crush was almost too great to admit of dancing, but still many of the younger people attempted it. The room used as the ballroom was the one in which official receptions are held.

There was music constantly. When one band ceased to play the other began.

From now on until the end of the season Gen. and Mrs. Wood will receive every Tuesday afternoon.

DANCE ON GERMAN WARSHIP.

On the afternoon following the ball there was a dance on the German cruiser, for which about 100 invitations were issued. Two officers from the ship met the guests at the wharf, and saw them comfortably settled in the pinnace for the ride to the cruiser, which lay at anchor half a mile out in the harbor. These German officers are interesting men, and made most of us blush for our ignorance of their language when they spoke to us in fluent English. I also heard one speaking excellent Spanish in conversation with a Cuban. Each woman felt herself a commanding officer when, instead of bowing in acknowledgment of an introduction, each German raised his hand to his cap in military salute, and then made a profound bow, the cap in no case being removed.

There was the usual profusion of eatables and drinkables distributed from little booths all over the ship, and the ribbons, with the ship's name, were carried away as trophies by almost every girl.

The compliment paid Germany at the ball the previous night was returned. When Gen. and Mrs. Wood came aboard the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and when they left the marine guard was turned out on the gun deck in compliment to the General. While he stood to receive their salute the band again played our National air, and as his launch shot across the harbor the Governor General's salute was fired from the three-inch gun.

The new year was ushered in by a ball at the Admiralty building, where in their respective turns Spanish, English, Spanish, and American Admirals have lived. It was in this building, with its great halls, its narrow galleries, its marble stairs, and its piazzas open to the sky, that almost a century and a half ago Lord Albemarle tried to make peace between the conquered and conqueror in a few magnificent but unsuccessful balls.

This new year's ball was the first of a series to be given by the Army and Navy officers of the staff and garrison of Havana. The new year was well under way before the dancing was over, and the American colony is looking forward to the next dance in the series with a great deal of pleasure.

Many, both Cubans and Americans, left the ball in time to go to midnight mass, which was held at all the Catholic churches —not the short mass, which we find at our churches at that time of night, but one which lasts from two to three hours.

Then there are the races at the club grounds, which draw large crowds, although the various events are usually uninteresting. There are rarely more than three or four entries, and of these one jockey at least falls from his horse in the beginning. Still, in spite of its stupidity, everyone goes because everyone else does. It is an excellent place to display one's newest gown. Cuban society turns out in force to these races, which take place on Sundays or holidays. The former, of course, is the fashionable day here for the theatre, balls, or whatever the function may be. Some well-intentioned person suggested not long since that if Americans would frown upon this practice and refuse to attend any gayeties given there, the day would be changed. It is to be feared that this reasoning is not good, however, since it is a matter of the utmost indifference to the large majority of the native inhabitants whether Americans attend their entertainments or whether they remain away from them. If there is an alternative it is probably in favor of the latter alternative.

There are two women's progressive euchre clubs. The larger of the two is just being organized, and its membership list includes the most prominent women of the American colony.

In the near future the North Atlantic Squadron will make a stop here, and its coming will be the signal for many entertainments.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

Henry Wyndham Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Henry Wyndham, Baron Leconfield, formerly Captain of the First Life Guards and Member of Parliament for West Sussex in the Conservative interest from 1854 to 1869, is dead. He was born July 31, 1830, and succeeded his father, in 1869, as the second Baron Leconfield. He owned about 110,000 acres of land. He is succeeded by Charles H. Wyndham.

Would Object to Exchange of Cyprus.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—Discussing the alleged project of an exchange of German East Africa for Cyprus, the Novoe Vremya says: "Under existing treaties, the other powers must be consulted about Cyprus, and Russia will never consent to Germany securing such a foothold in the Near East."

PRIORI'S REPRIEVE DAZED HIM.

Molineux and Other Prisoners in the Death House Congratulate Him.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Warden Johnson was to-day notified by a telegram from the Governor of the reprieve for twenty days granted to Lorenzo Priori, who was to have been executed this week. Gov. Odell on the telephone confirmed the telegram. He said that friends of the condemned man had laid before him a long petition declaring they could prove his innocence.

Warden Johnson told Priori of his respite. The prisoner was dazed by the news, as he had been fully prepared to die. The other prisoners, including Molineux, called out their congratulations. The only exception was that of Joe Vathelle, who asked what good it was to have the death put off, when Priori would have to die anyhow.

Priori was sentenced to die for the killing of Vincenzo Garguse in New York City.

BROKE HIS AUNT'S SURREY.

Quigley and His Friends Made Merry New Year's and Are Arrested.

Edward Quigley, seventeen years old, lives with his family at 2,627 Seventh Avenue. His father owns several horses. His aunt, Mrs. Mary Peck of 113 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, has a fine new surrey. On New Year's Day Edward invited two of his chums to take a ride. They were Leo Eysler of 74 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Joseph Peeling of 238 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Young Quigley took one of his father's best horses and his Aunt Mary's surrey.

"Aunty won't care," he told his friends. They got up into Westchester when the surrey broke down. It was left at a road house, and the trio came home with the horse.

Mrs. Peck heard of her surrey's fate, and told young Quigley to get it home and quickly and get it fixed, or she would put him and his friends where they would not be able "to break other people's property."

Mr. Quigley told his son he would have to get out of the scrape without help. The boys last night brought the rig down on three wheels. Edward promised his aunt to "make good" if she would give him and his friends a chance to raise the money, but she was so angry when she viewed the wreck that she called a policeman and had the three locked up charged with grand larceny. The boys were bailed out.

CAR RUNS INTO A CARRIAGE.

Knocks it from the Track and Three Persons Are Thrown Out.

One of the cars of the Twenty-ninth Street cross-town line last evening ran into a carriage in which three persons were seated about midway between Ninth and Tenth Avenues The carriage belonged to J. J. Slevin and was returning from a funeral. Nobody was injured, although one of the passengers in the coach was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital suffering from shock, having fainted in the excitement.

The coach was driven by Michael Cunningham of 29 Stanton Street, and those seated inside were: Conrad Becker of 410 West Fifty-third Street, Mary Carver of 74 West Forty-ninth Street, and Mrs. Mazzetti Nicolai of 444 West Fiftieth Street.

The carriage was being driven toward Tenth Avenue, having turned out of Ninth Avenue into Twenty-ninth Street. Car No. 590, in charge of Motorman John McNulty and Conductor C. Campbell, came up from behind and bumped into it, throwing the carriage off the track. The rear wheels were smashed, and the vehicle tipped over on one side, the occupants being hurled out onto the pavement. Mrs. Nicolai fainted from the shock and fright.

Policeman Tautphan of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station sent for an ambulance from the Roosevelt Hospital, and the surgeon, when he arrived, revived Mrs. Nicolai. She was then taken to the hospital.

MAIL STOLEN IN ITALY.

Five Bags Taken, Three Said to be from New York.

ROME, Jan. 6.—Five bags of registered letters have been stolen on the railroad between Turin and Rome. Three of the bags came from New York. The loss is estimated at 200,000 lire.

At the local Post Office it was said last night that no information had been received in regard to any mail matter stolen in Italy.

E. P. Wilbur of Boston Dead.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Edward Payson Wilbur, widely known for his long participation in State and city affairs, died at his home on West Newton Street to-day, aged sixty-nine years. He was a native of Newburyport, and since 1857 had been engaged in the dry goods commission business in Boston. He has served in the Common Council, and School Committee, on the Water Board, and in both branches of the Legislature. From 1889 to 1895 he was a member of the State Board of Civil Service Commission.

Eleven Arrests in Gambling Raid.

Capt. Walsh and two of his dectectives of the Eldridge Street Police Station, raided, at midnight last night, an alleged gambling room in the rear of a saloon at 57 Allen Street. The proprietor of the saloon, Morri Tinteltaub, and reputed proprietor of the gambling room, was arrested, together with ten players. They were all locked up. A number of cards and dice were seized, as well as some money. The men, it was said, were playing "Texas," Russian poker, and shooting craps.

Arrivals on Kaiserin Maria Teresia.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiserin Maria Teresia from Bremen, Southampton, and Cherbourg were W. H. Banta, Grant Browne, E. Chevalier, H. H. Gillig, Charles E. Barnes, Charles C. Frick, Consul John B. Bernhardt, George M. Cushing, A. John W. Grip, Scandinavian Minister to the United States; N. W. Harris, and Carl Schurz.

Passengers on the Cymric.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Cymric from Liverpool and Queenstown were Norman M. Anderson, the Right Hon. the Countess of Antrim, Samuel Bell, Mme. La Comtesse Dendrinos, Viscount Duniuce, Gerald M. Fennell, R. W. C. Ellison, Capt. W. O. Forbes, H. Hallsworth, F. O. Houghton, Al Clifton Kelway, Charles R. Service, E. R. Thomas, Dr. W. Warren, the Rev. Harry Wilson.

Struck by Engine; May Die.

Frederick Dresser, thirty-two years old, of 120 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, a car coupler employed at the switch yards of the elevated railroad, at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, was knocked down last evening by an engine, and perhaps fatally injured. Dresser attempted to cross the tracks in front of the engine, when he slipped. He received a fractured jaw and seven broken ribs, and was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Verdict on Mahackek's Death.

Coroner Cronin of Queens has held an inquest over the body of Joseph Mahacek of 253 William Street, Long Island City, who, it is asserted, was killed by John Flanagan of Manhattan in a barroom brawl in Manhattan some days ago. The injured man lived a week after the assault was committed. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Mahacek came to his death from a fractured skull caused by a blow inflicted by John Flanagan.

Dr. C. S. Hurlbut Dies in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 6.—Dr. C. S. Hurlbut, the first graduate dentist to practice in this State, died here to-day of pneumonia. He formerly was President of the Connecticut Valley Dental Association, was a prominent member of the Massachusetts Association, and was the inventor of many devices used by his profession.

Deal with Hamburg-American Line.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The Kosmos Line has entered into an agreement with the Hamburg-American Line admitting [illegible] to the west coast of America, under the [illegible] of the Kosmos Line.

FELL FROM FIRE ESCAPE.

Woman Drops from Fourth-Story Landing, and Will Die.

With her back broken, both legs fractured, a fracture of the skull, and serious internal injuries, Mrs. Angelle Betrio, fifty-five years old, of 505 East Twelfth Street, was last night taken to Bellevue Hospital. She had fallen from the fourth floor landing of the fire escape in the rear of the building at that number, and there was scarcely a sound bone left in the woman's body.

Attracted by the sound of some boys fighting in the yard in the rear of her home, she went to the window to look out. She stepped out on the fire escape, and after having satisfied her curiosity started to return. She missed her footing and slipped through the opening of the fire escape. She fell to the landing on the third floor, bounced off, and struck the paved court below.

A policeman sent in a hurry call for an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital and the woman was taken there unconscious. She will not recover.

BOY CRIMINAL'S CALLOUSNESS.

He Tells How He Watched His Grandparents Drink Milk He Poisoned.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 6.—Russell Lawrence, the twelve-year-old boy who has been indicted for attempting to poison his grandparents, and who is in the county jail, shows no remorse. He tells the story of the attempted poisoning as though it were simply some ordinary incident of every day life.

He says that his grandfather threatened to punish him owing to a complaint which had been made by his grandmother. He feared he would be whipped, and after thinking the matter over, remembered the paris green which had been purchased for use in the house, and made up his mind to use it on his grandparents. He placed it in the milk which the family was to have for supper. He then sat down to the table with the old folks and watched them drink the milk, but drank none of that given to him.

It is expected that he will be sent to the reform school.

METROPOLITAN OPERA CONCERT.

Last night's Sunday concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, the third of the season, attracted a large crowd, as usual. The soloists were Mme. Suzanne Adams, Miss Maryili, Miss Carrie Bridewell, M. Saleza, M. Campanari, and M. Plancon. They were accompanied by the whole Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Walter Damrosch conducted.

After each number there were as many encores as the singers would respond to. The programme follows:

Overture, "Fingal's Cave".....Mendelssohn
Aria, "Der Freischutz".....Weber
Miss Maryili.
Song, "Why Did Lou Love Me?".....Max Bendix (First time.)
M. Campanari.
Recitative and Aria from "The Creation".....Haydn
M. Plancon.
Valse, "Printemps".....Leo Stern
Mme. Suzanne Adams.
Romanza from "Les Huguenots".....Meyerbeer
M. Saleza.
Spanish Rhapsody.....Chabrier
Aria, "Il Flauto Magico".....Mozart
Mme. Suzanne Adams.
Aria, "Aida".....Verdi
M. Saleza.
(a) Rigaudon.....Dubois
(b) Fly Minuet.....Czibulka
Air, "Samson et Dalila".....Saint-Saens
Miss Bridewell.
Trio from "Faust".....Gounod
Mme. Suzanne Adams, Messrs. Saleza and Plancon.

MLLE. BREVAL ARRIVES.

French Prima Donna to Make Her Debut Here in "Le Cid."

Mlle. Lucienne Bréval, the French prima donna, arrived here on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiserin Maria Theresia yesterday. She comes under engagement to the Maurice Grau Opera Company, and will make her first appearance as Chimène in the revival of Massenet's opera "Le Cid" on the 16th.

Mlle. Bréval was born in 1870 and entered the Conservatoire at the age of seventeen, studying under the well-known teacher Warot. She made her début in 1892 at the Paris Opéra, creating the rôle of Selika in "L'Africaine." A short time after this she succeeded Mme. Rose Caron in "Salammbo." She sang the rôle of Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre" when that opera was produced in Paris for the first time, as well as being the first to sing the rôle of Yanina in Augusta Holmes's opera, "La Montagne Noire," at its production in 1895. Other rôles first interpreted in Paris by Mlle. Bréval were Eva in "Die Meistersinger" and Ilda in "La Burgonde." Her first appearance at Covent Garden, London, was two years ago, when she created the rôle of Valentine in "Les Huguenots." Other operas in which she has appeared are "La Damnation de Faust," "Patrie," and "Aida."

In New York Mlle. Bréval will appear in "Salammbo," "Les Huguenots," "Le Cid," "L'Africaine," and as Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre," singing in the last-named opera for the first time in German.

Pianist Enrico Toselli Here.

Enrico Toselli, the Italian pianist, arrived on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiserin Maria Theresia yesterday. He is only eighteen years of age. His first appearance in this country will be on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at Carnegie Hall. Signor Toselli was born in Nice, and went as a child to Florence. He studied in Rome under Sgambati.

JOHN C. SIMS DEAD.

Had Been Secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Since 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—John C. Sims, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and well known in railroad circles throughout the country, died at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Sims was operated upon on Dec. 11 to relieve him of an acute attack of appendicitis. He stood the shock of operation well and was slowly progressing toward complete recovery until Dec. 28, when his heart began to fail him. He rallied slightly from this new danger, but again grew worse and succumbed to-day. All the

ACCUSED OF THEFT.

John Crutcher of Atlanta Says W. G. Tigpen of Macon Picked His Pocket.

Magistrate Flammer had a complicated case before him yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court. The prisoner was William G. Tigpen, who lives at the Victoria Annex, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street. He was charged with stealing a twenty-dollar gold certificate from John Crutcher, a furniture dealer of Atlanta, Ga., at the Marlborough Hotel, on Saturday. Tigpen said he was not guilty. He said that he belonged in Macon, Ga., where he formerly managed a hotel.

James J. Corbett, who was in court on another case, told the Magistrate that he knew the accused man, that he was highly respectable, and that he did not think he would steal. As the complainant had not appeared, Tigpen was discharged, and he left for the West Thirtieth Street Station to recover the twenty-dollar certificate which had been taken from him at the time of his arrest.

Two hours later Crutcher entered the court hurriedly. He apologized to the Magistrate for being late, and said that he had lost his way in coming to court. He said he wanted to prosecute Tigpen, as he was sure he had stolen the money.

The Magistrate explained to him that he was too late, and that the prisoner had been discharged. Just then Tigpen came into court again. He told the Court that the Police Sergeant at the West Thirtieth Street Station had refused to give him the twenty-dollar certificate, and he wanted an order from the Magistrate.

"You are just in time," said the Magistrate. "The complainant is here now, and I will reopen this case."

Crutcher said he was stopping at the Bartholdi Hotel, and that on Saturday morning he went to the Hotel Marlborough to call on a friend, George Lewis of Atlanta. He went to the room, where Tigpen was with Lewis. Lewis went away after a time, and Tigpen remained. Crutcher said that he fell asleep on the bed, and when he woke up a twenty-dollar gold certificate which he had in his vest pocket was missing. Tigpen was still in the room. The men remained together all day Saturday and at night went to a Turkish bath in West Twenty-eighth Street, where Tigpen, Crutcher said, changed a twenty-dollar gold certificate. He then caused Tigpen's arrest.

Tigpen denied the charge. He said he could prove where he had got the twenty-dollar certificate, and could show that he was respectable and responsible.

Magistrate Flammer paroled him until to-day for further examination.

SEWARD PARK PLAYGROUNDS.

50,000 East Side Residents Petition for Their Continuance.

Fifty thousand residents of the lower east side have signed a petition that is to be presented to the Board of Aldermen to-day requesting that provision be made for the continuance of children's playgrounds in Seward Park.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at its meeting last Thursday, made an appropriation of $8,000 for improving Seward Park. It has been observed, however, by those who are interested in the movement to secure playgrounds for the children in the congested tenement districts that no provision has been made for that feature.

The petition sets forth the need of playgrounds, and suggests that a part of the appropriation be used for that purpose.

The playground in Seward Park has hitherto been conducted under the auspices of the Outdoor Recreation League. It has been found to be a highly successful and desirable feature, and it is believed that by setting aside a portion of the park for playgrounds, much good will result. A letter has also been addressed to the board from the Nurses' Settlement asking that it use its influence to secure the greater part of the park for playground purposes. The observations of eighteen nurses who have spent their time in the tenement districts and whose investigation leads them to believe in the importance of the playgrounds are cited in the letter requesting the board to direct that proper expenditure for the purpose be made.

CORBETT GETS HIS DOG.

Alleged Owner in Court Abandons His Claim to "Beaut."

James J. Corbett, the pugilist, was the centre of attraction in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday when he appeared there to recover his dog, an English bull terrier, which he said had been stolen from his Broadway saloon.

The prisoner who, on Saturday night, was charged with stealing the dog, refused to give his name or say where he lived. Policeman Link led the dog by a chain when he appeared in court. The dog, whose name is Beaut, seemed to know Corbett, and jumped all over him, but refused to notice the prisoner. Corbett told Magistrate Flammer that he had had the dog for fifteen months, and that it had been in his saloon all that time until it disappeared a week ago. Several of the court clerks told the Magistrate that they recognized the dog, having seen it in the saloon. Corbett said that he did not want to press the charge of larceny against the man, but he wanted the dog back.

The prisoner said that he found the dog on the street three or four weeks ago, and considered it belonged to him, but when it was made clear to him that the larceny charge would be pressed he consented that Beaut be turned over to the pugilist, and Corbett went away proudly leading the dog.

MUST ANSWER FOR HER DEATH.

O'Brien Is Accused of Knocking His Sister Off an Embankment.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—John O'Brien, a brother of Mrs. Mary Kelly of Kearny, who died in St. Michael's Hospital Sunday last from injuries sustained through being thrown or pushed over an embankment of the Erie Railroad in Harrison, will have to answer for his sister's death.

Coroner William Parsiow of Jersey City and a jury heard evidence in the case last night. The evidence showed that O'Brien had been with his sister, Mrs. Kelly, on the night she received her injuries, and that she had told Chief Rogers of Harrison that O'Brien had either struck her or shoved her over the embankment.

The jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Kelly came to her death from injuries received in Harrison on Dec. 23, while in the company of O'Brien, and that O'Brien was partly responsible for her injuries.

O'Brien is held for the Hudson County Grand Jury.

BOYS PLAYED SUNDAY "GOLF."

East Side Urchins Improvise Games and Are Arrested.

Nine urchins, ranging from ten to thirteen years of age, were rounded up by policemen in citizen's clothes from the Madison Street Station yesterday afternoon. The policemen turned them over to the Gerry Society, who will appear for them in the morning.

The lads broke windows and hurt passers-by, the police say, in playing "golf" in the streets on the lower east side. Hydrants and lamp posts on coal wagons served for putting greens, the sidewalks and asphalt for approaches, and rungs of chairs, hockey sticks, &c., as implements of play in the link game.

After trying to put a stop to the games by warning the boys, the police made the arrests. Two other lads who were arrested were bailed out. One game, where the majority of the boys were caught, was going on between Pike Street and East Broadway, and a few were corralled on Jefferson Street, but many escaped.

ROBBED MAN WHO AIDED HIM.

Mr. Eagleson Gave a Home to Foy and the Latter Stole His Clothing.

John Foy, twenty years old, was held for trial at Yorkville Court yesterday for robbing his benefactor.

"I took him in from the street and gave him a home," said Ernest N. Eagleson of 200 East Tenth Street, "and he showed his gratitude by stealing my clothes."

Eagleson is a worker in the Bowery Mission, near Prince Street. During the holidays he met Foy in the mission house. Foy related such a "hard-luck" story to him of being an orphan, homeless, and friendless that Eagleson offered him a home.

On Thursday Foy disappeared from Eagleson's house with two suits of clothes. Foy was caught on the Bowery on Saturday night by Detective Larkin.

"You are an ingrate," said Magistrate Olmsted to the prisoner, as he held him for trial in $500 bail.

ACCUSED OF BURNING A BOY.

Brossi Said to Have Held Little Charles Timmers Over a Bonfire.

Joseph Brossi, an Italian laborer, thirty years old, of 446 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was a prisoner in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning charged with holding Charles Timmers, seven years old, of 1,631 Avenue A, over a bonfire until the boy's hands were frightfully burned and the hair on his head was completely singed off.

Brossi has been working on a new building at Eighty-sixth Street, between First and Second Avenues. On Saturday afternoon, as it was cold, the laborers built a bonfire, and little Charles, with his brother George, thirteen years old, and Eugene Canfield, twelve years old, of 413 East Eighty-sixth Street, played about it. The boys charge that Brossi lost his temper, seized the smallest and held him over the fire, while the other men refused to interfere.

Brossi denied the charge and said that the boys were at the bonfire and commenced to kick the wood and stones. They were finally ordered away, and in running out of the place little Charles fell into the fire, thus burning his hands.

Magistrate Meade said that he would give Brossi an opportunity to get witnesses and he held him in $1,000 bail for further examination this morning.

The father of the injured boy said that he had positive proof that the Italian held the boy in the fire and that the boy did not fall as the prisoner alleges.

LOST FOUR YEARS' SAVINGS.

Couple Attend Wedding, Miss $236, and Now Are Penniless.

Andrew Peters and his wife, Elizabeth, of Great Neck, L. I., on Saturday night lost a wallet containing $236, while on their way to attend a church wedding at Roebling and South Fourth Streets, Brooklyn. The money represented the savings of four years.

Not having any faith in savings banks, they kept their wealth in the chimney of an old fireplace at their home. Before leaving home on Saturday evening Peters placed the wallet in his hip pocket. Several times on the way to Brooklyn the couple satisfied themselves of the safety of their little fortune. It was not until after the wedding ceremonies that the wallet was missed.

Mr. and Mrs. Peters boarded a crosstown car for Long Island City, intending to take a train for Great Neck. The car was crowded, and they were compelled to stand. The car had gone but a block when Mrs. Peters discovered that the wallet was gone. "My God, Andrew," she exclaimed, "the money is gone."

Several men upon hearing this made a hurried exit. Considerable excitement followed among the passengers as Mr. and Mrs. Peters became frantic over their loss. Mrs. Peters sobbed like a child and between her sobs she said her husband on Saturday had lost his place, and that now they hadn't a dollar in the world.

The loss was reported at the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station. Almost the entire night the couple, with the assistance of a policeman, searched unavailingly for the money. Neither one was able to say whether the wallet had been stolen or had fallen from Mr. Peters's pocket.

AUTOPSY ON IGNATZ KAFFKA.

Fails to Disclose Whether Dose of Strychnine Was Fatal.

Coroner's Physician Weston performed an autopsy yesterday afternoon on the body of Ignatz Kaffka, forty-six years old, whose death on Saturday night was reported to the Coroners' office by the officials of the Montefiore Home for Incurables, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway. The report was made to the Coroners' office by Dr. Joseph Frankel, one of the medical directors of the institution, living at 46 East Seventy-fifth Street, who had been summoned to attend the patient after a dose of sulphate of strychnine had been given to him.

The report of Dr. Weston does not settle absolutely the cause of death. Dr. Weston's autopsy disclosed the fact that the man was suffering from adhesive pericarditis, an inflammation of the pericardium. This really caused death, but to what extent death was superinduced by the dose of strychnine the report does not state.

DEAF-MUTE'S APPEAL TO COURT.

Wrote He Would Help the Upbuilding of New York and Was Pardoned.

Among the prisoners in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday was a deaf-mute who was charged with intoxication. When he was arraigned he handed Magistrate Flammer a note couched as follows:

Judge, I am more than hurt at being in court as a prisoner. I was taking hot punches because I was ill with colds. If I am sent to prison I will be no better than a well-dressed thief. If I am out I will help the upbuilding of New York's safety. A man is valuable to the city for the up-building. I feel sorry for what I have done. I never hurt a man. I was very tired, caused by three sleepless nights.

N. B.—I will treat the policeman as often as I can if I am allowed to go.

He explained further in writing that he was a printer and lived in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, but did not remember the number. He was discharged.

UNCLE AND NEPHEW FIGHT.

Solomon Waterman of 153 West Sixty-sixth Street and his nephew, Oscar Waterman, of 72 East Eighty-first Street, were prisoners in Centre Street Court yesterday morning charged with disorderly conduct, in that they engaged in a fistic encounter to the edification of a large crowd of people on Broadway and Duane Street Saturday afternoon.

Policeman Bary of the Broadway squad told Magistrate Mayo that when he interfered the prisoners were pommeling one another fiercely, and traffic on Broadway was blocked. The trouble, it appears, was over family and business matters.

Magistrate Mayo held them in $500 bail for further examination.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Jan. 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called in Room 124, Post Office Building, by Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M. Day calendar. (Jury.)

12—United States vs. Dressed Beef Co.
157—Mackinson vs. N. Y. Catholic Protectory.
201—Violo vs. Met. St. Ry.
202—Rubenstein vs. Music Trades Co.
203—Messina vs. Met. St. Ry.
204—Realmato vs. Fisk.
212—De Lancey vs. Anderson.
213—De Lancey vs. Pell.
119—Nass vs. Patton.
128—Flint vs. Hartford & N. Y. Trans. Co.
135—Sidney vs. St. Michael's P. E. Church.
151—Richards vs. Met. St. Ry.
15—Beek, vs. Met. St. Ry.
154—Clark vs. Barney Dumping Boat Co.
160—Beattie vs. Edge Moor Bridge Works.
163—Rothbard vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
165—Krauss vs. same.
166—Richardson vs. O'Hara.
169—Donato vs. 3d Av. R. R.
173—McLarty vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assn.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty cases.

46—Gilder vs. Schooner Alice B. Phillips.
66—McMillan vs. Moran.
65—Diedrich & Co. vs. Steamer I. J. Merritt.
42—O'Brien vs. City of New York.
28—N. Y. & So. B'klyn Ferry Co. vs. Tug Transfer No. 1.
38—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. vs. Tug Maria Hoffman.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Clark vs. Olmstead.
2—Wagner vs. Banks.
3—Lyman vs. Petro.
4—Same vs. Connelly.
6—Dunham vs. Kilpatrick.
5½—Mooney vs. Press Porter Co.
6—Carroll vs. Carroll.
7—Dittmar vs. Castelane.
8—Abegg vs. People's Trust Co.
9—Downs vs. Rogers.
10—In re Wales Av.
11—Manahan vs. Manahan.
12—Braun vs. Braun.
13—Pell vs. McKay.
14—Harlem Sav. Bank vs. Hartley.
15—In re Mullaney.
16—Schuyler vs. Waldron.
17—Schuyler vs. Kruse Brothers.
18—Merteas vs. De Witt.
19—Brox vs. Riker.
20—Beirmeister vs. Rider.
21—In re Sheridan Av.
22—Comstock vs. Tower & Sherwood.
27—Walker vs. Man. State Hospital.
24—Carney vs. Campbell.
25—Post vs. Hatle.
26—Pareira vs. Ginsberg.
27—Horner vs. Marsh.
28—Garrison vs. Bopp.
29—Berkeley vs. Kennedy.
30—Bensinger vs. Ehrhardt.
31—Bank for Savings vs. Boylan.
32—Bookman vs. Bach.
33—McIntosh vs. Miner.
34—In re Pier 4, E. R.
35—In re Pier 7, E. R.
36—In re Bloomfield & Little vs. W. 12th Sts., N. R.
37—Cohen vs. Fritz.
38—Liebmann vs. Hechtman.
39—Trenkel vs. Welles.
40—Brownold vs. Porter.
41—Green vs. Horwitz.
42—Lodholz vs. Knox.
42—Fuller vs. Beyer.
44—Nesbit vs. Baronsley & Jackson.
45—Sand vs. Rosenzweig & Gerguss.
46—In re Gorgens.
47—Fox vs. Davidson.
48—Miles vs. Kass.
49—Evans vs. Evans.
50—Volger vs. Force.
51—In re Building & L. Association.
52—Billings vs. Sanborn.
53—Sullivan vs. Allen.
54—Brooks vs. Hartman.
55—Globe Loan Assn. vs. Meyers.
56—In re Komp.
57—Patterson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
58—Katz vs. Berrick.
59—Perry vs. Perry.
60—In re Pier 39, E. R.
61—Sakolski vs. Schlang.
62—In re Military Club.
63—In re Commercial Display Adv. Co.
64—Associazione Fretterno Italiano vs. De Conca.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M. Day calendar. Demurrers.

1513—Cuccia vs. Rizzo.
1503—Rost vs. N. Y. Herald Co.
1399—Belden vs. Wilkenson.
1381—Morgan vs. Buckl.
1482—Lederer vs. Sire.
1486—Galligan vs. O'Reilly.
1401—Bennett vs. Work.
1521—Wilmerding vs. Carey.
1522—Cole vs. Beyland.
1523—Collins vs. Amer. News Co.
1524—Black vs. Vanderbilt.
1525—Reno Oil Co. vs. Culver.
1526—Luyster vs. O'Brien.
1528—Keeney vs. Morse.
1529—N. Y. Floating Dry Dock Co. vs. City of New York.
1530—O'Grady vs. Chicago & Indianapolis Ry. Co.
1531—Willis vs. Willis.
1532—Deagen vs. Ryer.
1533—Miller vs. Afir.
1534—Coulter vs. Supreme Court of Foresters.
1535—Holland Trust Co. vs. Sutherland.
1536—Kaplan vs. Nelman.
1537—Jackson vs. City of New York.
1538—19th Ward Bank vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
1539—Miller vs. Schmitt
1540—Niles vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1541—Greenfield vs. Howard.
1542—Paull vs. Clark.
1543—Coulton vs. Oronhy
1544—Flannery vs. Sharde.
1545—Richards vs. Willard.

Preferred causes.

1660—Ledyard vs. Hughes.
2334—Cammann vs. Feltner.
2093—Western Electric Co. vs. same.
2147—Hall vs. Nusbaum.
1578—Brown vs. Feltner
1579—Eggers vs. same.
1581—Andrews vs. same.
1582—Zoillkoffer vs. same.
1583—Same vs. same.
1260—Colorado Midland Ry. Co. vs. same.
2097—Price vs. Meyers.
2195—Soc'y of the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin vs. Feltner.
2413—Toplitz vs. Toplitz
2196—De Witt vs. Fire Cloth Co. vs. Feltner.
1777—Tillman vs. Hart.
2174—Barker vs. Franklin.
2408—Kissam vs. Pittman.
2392—Consol. Kansas City Smelting & Ref. Co. vs. Feltner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Osborne, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Mary Louise Spicer.
2—John Sweet.
3—Otto Spellman, Louis Mathes.
4—Sue Sing.
5—Andrew Goger.
6—Frank Brienzi.
7—Arnold Hunger.
8—John Davis.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part II. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

2125—Jansen vs. Consol. Gas. Co.
1252—Kaminske vs. Schefer.
2227—McCready vs. Linenborn.
2316—McGrane vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1175—Fitzpatrick vs. same.
1323—Schoen vs. same.
1866—Miller vs. same.
8364—Kerrigan vs. 9th Av. R. R. Co.
3674—Buchanan vs. Belsey.
913—Kiernan vs. Kiernan.
1141—Lee vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1230—Casponigri vs. same.
1164—Edelsohn vs. same.
2171—Jegar vs. same.
2261—O'Rourke vs. Lenane.
2268—Rodewald vs. Townsend.
2273—Bannon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5357—Hoes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
6184—Byrne vs Eastmans Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room, at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

Inquest.

2520—Stellwagen vs. McCarthy.
1405—Collett vs. Mayor, &c.
1494—Barentzen vs. Press Pub. Co.
2269—Sondes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2306—Carman vs. Ullman.
2379—Watson vs. City of New York.
1514—Roth vs. Shearer.
8372—Kochmann vs. Baumeister.
8873—Schaterman vs. Schwartz.
2328—Farley vs. City of New York.
2329—Foley vs. same.
348—Collins vs. Hutkopf.
849—Clemmons vs. same.
273—Safren vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
497—Spofford vs. U. S. Nat. Bank.
1838—Williams vs. Waytack.
2274—Kroll vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2368—Seal vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
2377—Major vs. Hungarian Singing Soc.
2382—Thompson vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
2390—Burke vs. Fiske.
8365—Widman vs. F. W. McNeal Co.
2351—Sims vs. Met. St. Ry.
2361—Doyle vs. same.
2326—Hedges vs. same.
2340—Kelber vs. same.
5356—Barrere vs. Grant.
1901—McInerney vs. Met. St. Ry.
1750—Green vs. same.
1384—Fisher vs. same.
2087—McKee vs. same.
1304—Michaels vs. Tansen.
1902—Farrell vs. Met. St. Ry.
5127—Crane vs. Bennett.
5481/2—Flaherty vs. Carey.
663—Stokes vs. Stokes.
1647—Loftus vs. Bennett.
1998—Markey vs. Met. St. Ry.
2024—Weakes vs. same.
2276—Allen vs. Meyer.
1232—Davies vs. Clark.
2343—Doerflinger vs. Met. St. Ry.
1345—Schroeder vs. same.
663—Stokes vs. Stokes.
1647—Loftus vs. Bennett.
1998—Markey vs. Met. St. Ry.
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1345—Schroeder vs. same.

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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Osborne, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Mary Louise Spicer.
2—John Sweet.
3—Otto Spellman, Louis Mathes.
4—Sue Sing.
5—Andrew Goger.
6—Frank Brienzi.
7—Arnold Hunger.
8—John Davis.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room, at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

2125—Jansen vs. Consol. Gas. Co.
1252—Kaminske vs. Schefer.
2227—McCready vs. Linenborn.
2316—McGrane vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1175—Fitzpatrick vs. same.
1323—Schoen vs. same.
1866—Miller vs. same.
8364—Kerrigan vs. 9th Av. R. R. Co.
3674—Buchanan vs. Belsey.
913—Kiernan vs. Kiernan.
1141—Lee vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1230—Casponigri vs. same.
1164—Edelsohn vs. same.
2171—Jegar vs. same.
2261—O'Rourke vs. Lenane.
2268—Rodewald vs. Townsend.
2273—Bannon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5357—Hoes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
6184—Byrne vs Eastmans Co.

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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

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1164—Edelsohn vs. same.
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5357—Hoes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
6184—Byrne vs Eastmans Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cases on—

1003—Sloane vs. McCauley.
1346—Lambie vs. Webb.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

James F. Malcolm, Alice M. Haase, John D. Gass, Archibald Campbell, Annie L. Osgood, Elizabeth Gernaud, Hannah Austin, Johanna Sullivan, John F. Bullwinkle, Charles Fessler.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1477—Alex. Buchanan.
1511—Thomas W. Evans
1573—Eugene G. Cruger.
1584—Charles O. Haubner.
1591—Catherine Wilton.
1592—Henry Ludlow Ritter.
1595—Eliza Jane Evans.
1605—William Jauncey Cruger.
1615—James F. Malcolm
1616—John Forrester.
1619—Martin Kelly.
1622—Johanna B. Widmayer.
1623—Mary A. Fitzgerald.
1624—Emeline B. Philbrick.
1632—Samuel S. Purple.
1633—Bertha Deitrich.
1634—Hugh McCormick.
1635—John Falvey.
1636—Sarah Felkington.
1637—George R. Blanchard.
1638—Jennie L. Simons.
1639—Mary Beach Tousey.
1640—Robert Courtright.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and must be placed upon the clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on such motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1778—Repper vs. Wetterau.
3180—Kuhn vs. Starin.
2896½—McGuire vs. McKee.
1632—Duffin vs. Bloch.
1900—Von Raltz vs. Silverstein.
1130—Fritz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1265—Morton Boarding Stables vs. Peters.
1109—Kavanagh vs. Kerr.
780—Fisher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3258—Fishbein vs. Fortgang.
1258—Murphy vs. Rapid Transit Ferry Co.
1805—Hartman vs. McCollum.
1447—Davenport vs. Van Horn.
874—Bischoff vs. Harjes.
1003—Thum vs. Iserman
265—Rosenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1461—Sinnott vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1719—Richardson & Morgan Co. vs. Gudwill.
8425—Bleyer vs. Bogart.
1014—Caplan vs. Blum.
1614—Fish vs. Ogden.
848—Weill vs. Nordenscheld.
1312—Immergluck vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
1407—Power vs. Union Ry. Co.
1102—Farley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
563—Goldstein vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1525—Cohen vs. City Trust & Safe Deposit Co.
2824½—Louis vs. Salvin.
3571—Von Wesenbeck vs. Leavitt.
2789—Aquaro vs. Bonar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1654—Rosenblatt vs. Consol. Gas Co.
1700—Hauxhurst vs. Hart Mfg. Co.
380—Blanke vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1288—Fox vs. Waterbury Brass Co.
975—Lally vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1052—Kline vs. Katzenstein.
1053—Kathousky vs. Markousky.
964—Harris vs. Zanger.
908—Klein vs. Jonasson
452—Goldman vs. De Baum.
1423—Berlin Iron Bridge Co. vs. Clason.
1585—Nat. Park Bank vs. City Fire Proofing Co.
1924—Namesousky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
903—Chambers vs. Rapid Safety Filter Co.
1557—Gall vs. Clifford.
386—Baxter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1956—Levine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1457—Krulich vs. Metzler.
1060—McFadden vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1513—Springer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2034—Rix vs. Fritz.
1941—Woods vs. Noble.
1725—Elsas vs. Bloch.
1873—Reilly vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1523—Becker vs. Bullowa.
1019—Allen vs. Baldwin.
1730—Reynolds vs. People's Telephone Co.
2040—Schlenker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2010—Breitenstein vs. Blatt.
2015—Fallon vs. Falber.
1757—Pinney vs. Moore.
747—Valenti vs. Seitz.
1409—Shanahan vs. Am. Stamping Co.
1158—Schuss vs. Walker
1416—Elmer vs. Mahler.
301—Gwong Tai Chong, vs. Vetter.
1663—Dobyns vs. Commercial Trust Co.
1862—Marx vs. Ash.
1962—Taylor vs. Miami SS. Co.
1564—Singer vs. Teller.
1531—Andrews vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1650—Foster vs. Kramer
1937—Kleifi vs. Meyn.
1945—Dumont vs. Comisky.
1044—Benham vs. Union Ry. Co.
1389—Gorman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1467—Engel vs. Weisberger.
1865—Gattle vs. Lederer
287—Meyers vs. Markowitz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3601—Bauer vs. Holdorf.
3083—Jurin vs. Barths.
3545—Thomas vs. Saltin
3538—Kane vs. Stone.
3622—Levenson vs. Mooney.
3619—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Isaacs.
3635—Steg vs. Sprey.
3670—Danzig vs. Dowd.
3552—Weiss vs. Sroka.
3564—Katz vs. Goodman
3226—Schmitt vs. Rice.
3533—McLarney vs. Schmid.
3653—Ketchum vs. Jaffray.
3491—Jacob vs. Mathuschek.
3607—Bell vs. Gilbert.
3135—Tarshes vs. Krauss
3267—Wolff vs. Grau.
3334—Bloch vs. Jacobson.
3198—O'Neill vs. White.
3241—Kinsley vs. Polley
3375—Rogalin vs. Kraus
2357—Bowes vs. Madsen.
2775—Mt. Morris Bank vs. Schels.
2698—Hentz vs. Schram.
2024—Blumberg vs. Bowery Bank.
3260—Bell vs. McGean.
3248—Hess vs. Malino.
3396—Riverside Bank vs. Davis.
3394—Marcus vs. Minkind.
3296—Ridings vs. Fulgora.
3568—Glossman vs. Sobel.
3393—Lyons vs. Clark.
3543—Schwarzwaelder vs. Brown.
3551—Davies vs. Paretti.
8547—Miller vs. Ernstmarx-Nathan Co.
3577—Pollock vs. Ginsberg.
3379—Carl vs. Ringler.
3429—Gerson vs. Miller.
3558—Scheuer vs. Bowen
3605—Geanmetti vs. Camperlenyo.
3094—McLaughlin vs. Davidson.
3397—Riverside Bank vs. Davis.
3374—Hecht vs. Kahare.
3184—Mayer vs. Marcus.
3496—Foll vs. White.
3390—Hubbard vs. Reel.
3660—Littman vs. Smith.
3556—Riverside Bank vs. Maginnis.
2932—Colonial Brewery vs. Sire.
3039—Baumann vs. Herrmeyer.
3652—Abrahams vs. Effenberger.
3522—Furlong vs. Sroka.
3656—Gross vs. Union Cloak Co.
3617—McMurray vs. Scannell.
3528—Feltenstein vs. Topkin.
3362—Hutkoff vs. Bell.
3320—Thomas vs. Satterlee.
3635—Sugerman vs. Danzig.
3686—Hasbrouck vs. Ruchel.
3493—Hayes vs. Nat. Wall Paper Co.
3710—Levin vs. Zabriskie.
3221—Keller vs. Schoenfeld.
3705—Ketchum vs. Gavin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2069—Wortzman vs. Heidle.
2070—Laurintano Brothers vs. Gobbi.
2071—Grand vs. Gibson.
2072—Purcell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2073—Hoos vs. same.
2074—Alger vs. same.
2075—Morris vs. same.
2076—Bertron vs. Odell
2077—Gallerstein vs. Man.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $5,000,000. Surplus and profits, $6,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
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PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
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Investment Securities.
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

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36 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
and
Tweddle Building, Albany.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Private Wire to Albany.

Established 1868. Tel. call, 2385 Cortlandt.
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STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

New London Nor. R. R. 9% Stock.
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st Mort. 6s.
Arizona Ter. Funding 5s.
SAMUEL H. BARROWS,
38 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Tarrytown, White Plains & Mamaroneck
1st Mtge. 5% Bonds, due March 1, 1928.
Norfolk Ter inal & Transportation
1st Mtge. 5% Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1948.
Easton & Amboy
1st Mtge. 5% Bonds, due May 1, 1920.
Hoboken Ferry
1st Cons. Mtge. 5% Bonds, due May 1, 1946.
Consumers' Gas Co. (of Jersey City)
6% Bonds, due May 1, 1904.

SUTRO BROS. & CO.
BANKERS.
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the terms of the deeds of trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot, for account of the Sinking Fund, the following numbered bonds, viz.:

	144 BONDS.					
Nos.	1	679	1198	2210	3197	3483	4129	5040
	2	708	1285	2248	3200	3538	4182	5074
	44	830	1302	2405	3217	3651	4192	5096
	45	872	1308	2529	3219	3665	4193	5206
	228	920	1443	2547	3220	3708	4204	5227
	248	940	1510	2570	3262	3719	4340	5235
	291	1005	1638	2581	3296	3743	4590	5264
	330	1007	1651	2757	3298	3753	4614	5297
	338	1009	1668	2796	3299	3768	4657	5303
	403	1048	1685	2797	3350	3770	4658	5337
	407	1061	1687	2851	3353	3771	4670	5345
	410	1084	1753	2917	3371	3773	4682	5650
	442	1091	1825	2946	3372	3799	4684	5743
	528	1097	1828	2948	3375	3858	4686	5771
	586	1127	1829	2965	3420	3879	4796	5787
	603	1145	2000	3122	3421	3880	4831	5857
	634	1162	2099	3168	3457	3962	4980	5971
	635	1172	2156	3189	3480	4127	4983	5978

The interest on the above bonds ceased 1st January, 1901, and are **PAYABLE AT PAR** on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 2d, 1901.

WANTED—An ambitious man of affairs for a long-established, universally known corporation, of the highest rank, reputation, resources, and amount of business, and which operates everywhere in the United States and Canada, largely through its own representatives. The man is wanted to assist an overworked Chairman of the Board generally, and specially to take over the management of the great and constantly growing outside business. He should be a gentleman and preferably not over forty years of age, and also preferably now occupying a responsible similar position. The compensation will be large at once, and will be considered secondary to the special ability required. The right man upon evidence of success would be made one of the higher officers of the corporation with appropriate increased compensation. The applications will be treated by the Chairman in every respect confidentially. Address CHAIRMAN, P. O. Box 1579, New York City.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting, to be held on the 13th day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.

Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JANY. 9TH, 1901,
At 12:30 O'CLOCK, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW RWAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. Pref'd.
20,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1900. Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds.
The sale of the above securities will be adjourned to Wednesday, January 30th, 1901, at same time and place.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,216,026.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. [illegible], CHARLES O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - $4,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.
DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON OFFICES,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
60 ST. JAMES STREET, S. W.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.
Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND.
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman,
DONALD C. HALDEMAN,
LEVI P. MORTON.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $4,500,000
Fiscal Agent of the
United States for Cuba.
DIRECTORS:

Charlton T. Lewis,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
John G. Carlisle,	Roland R. Conklin,
E. C. Potter.	Wager Swayne,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	James S. Kuhn,
James B. Dill,	William H. Taylor,
Alvah Trowbridge,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Frank H. Ray,	Heman Dowd,
Luis Suarez Galban,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	Benjamin F. Tracy,
Oakleigh Thorne,	John C. Tomlinson,
E. W. Scott,	John Hone,
H. B. Hollins,	F. R. Coudert, Jr.,
Frank Rockefeller,	E. A. De Lima,
Wm. H. Cheesebrough,	Leopoldo Carbajal,
	Marqués de Pinar del Rio

BRANCHES:
LONDON, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, CIENFUEGOS, MATANZAS.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $1,800,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORDENIO SEVE, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson K. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant
	Henry Morgenthau.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits.....$1,058,000
[illegible], President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRICER, Asst Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	Grayton Ives,
Dudley Dicott,	D. O. Mills,
Geo. A. Hardin,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer,	Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas,	Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons,	J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry,	George Coppell.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000
Acts as Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer Agent, etc.
Being the largest lender on mortgage in the State, it has unequalled facilities for investing funds held in trust in FIRST MORTGAGES on New York City real estate. The market offers no investment of equal security paying so high a rate of interest. A large number always ready for immediate sale.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.
FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.
JOHN W. SHEPARD, Ass't Treas.
J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Ass't Sec'y.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.
TRUSTEES.

George G. Williams,	John S. Kennedy,
Alexander E. Orr,	William M. Ingraham,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Charles A. Peabody, jr.,
Elihu Root,	Woodbury Langdon,
Charles S. Brown,	James D. Lynch,
Louis Windmuller,	Robert Olyphant,
John Jacob Astor,	Martin Joost,
Julien T. Davies,	Benjamin D. Hicks,
Charles R. Henderson,	William J. Easton,
Frederick Potter,	John D. Hicks,
Charles Richardson,	Charles Matlack,
Ellis D. Williams,	Clarence H. Kelsey
	Frank Bailey.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company.

The interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, which, by agreement of October 12th, 1895, between a Committee of the Bondholders and the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company and its Receiver, was reduced for a time to four per cent., will, after December 1, 1900, accrue and be payable at the original rate of six per cent.

The control of the Company through stock ownership is in the Colorado and Southern Railway Company, and it appears from published reports that the present earnings of the property are not sufficient to pay the full interest on the bonds. Under these circumstances it becomes essential that the bondholders unite in securing all the consideration to which they are entitled, and, if need be, enforcing their rights under the mortgages and otherwise protecting their interests.

The undersigned have been requested by the principal bondholders to act as a bondholders' committee, and in order to confer upon the committee necessary authority, the bondholders are respectfully urged to deposit their bonds at once with the United States Trust Company under a bondholders' agreement lodged with it.

Engraved certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Company, and application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the same.

Copies of the agreement can be obtained either from the Trust Company or from the Committee.
HENRY K. McHARG, 40 Wall St.
SIDELL TILGHMAN, 40 Wall St.
FRANKLIN B. LORD, 120 Broadway.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Counsel.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES FOR SECURITIES OF THE
Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railway Company.

The sale of securities, belonging to this Trust, advertised For Account of the Reorganization Committee, has been postponed.

As representatives of interests in this property, it is our duty to inform Certificate Holders that they need not pay the assessment; thereby saving $240 per bond. Deposits of Certificates providing for such assessment should be withdrawn at once.

BLAIR & PRICE,
Attorneys for Certificate Holders.
80 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
J. OVERTON PAINE,
7 Wall St., New York.
MONEY LOANED ON LISTED SECURITIES.
Orders executed for Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, Grain, etc. Cash or on margin.
TELEGRAPH FOR A VERY IMPORTANT MARKET LETTER JUST ISSUED, POINTING OUT BEARISH CONDITIONS IN THE FOREIGN FINANCIAL CENTRES. ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT LETTERS EVER ISSUED FROM MY OFFICE.

EAST SIDE
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
138 E. 42d St., near 3d Ave.
A GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT.
EARNED 7½ % FOR PAST 12 YEARS.
Weekly deposits 50c. to $15.00. Call or send for report. Office open Wednesday evenings 7:30 to 9:30

UNLISTED MARKETABLE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

Meetings and Elections.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the 8TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1901, at one o'clock P. M., to elect twelve Directors to serve as such during the ensuing year, also to act upon the proposition to amend the Articles of Association so as to authorize the opening and maintaining of one or more branch offices for the purposes permitted by Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1898, and of amending the several sections of the Articles of Association relative to the number and qualification of Directors, and to change the time of the annual election to correspond with existing laws. Also for such other business as may lawfully be brought before such meeting.
WM. A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Notice of Annual Meeting.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Steel Corner Plate Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1,135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
HUGH H. TWEEDY, Secretary.
New York, N. Y., December 28, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the Stockholders of the INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1901, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing eleven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Transfer books will be closed from January 3d to January 15th, 1901. W. E. OGILVIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL-STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders for the Election of Three Directors, Three Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the Company's offices, No. 45 William Street, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, 16th January, 1901, at 3 P. M.
Dated New York City, 27th day of December, 1900. EMIL G. PIEPER, Assistant Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place.—December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.
New York, December 14th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 10th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Lawyers' Surety Company of New York,
No. 32 Liberty Street.
New York, December 28th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on January 8th, 1901, at 12 M. for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may come before it.
JOEL RATHBONE, Secretary.

Lincoln National Bank,
82-42 East Forty-second Street,
New York, December 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 24th, 1900.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
7th December, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1901. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
New York, December 27th, 1900.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of eleven A. M. and twelve M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

YORKVILLE BANK,
1511 Third Avenue.
NEW YORK, December 24th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8, 1901. from 2:30 until 4 P. M.
WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
Dec. 8th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1901, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Leather Manufacturers National Bank,
29 Wall St.,
New York, December 4th, 1900.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GATES W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Co.,
NEW YORK, December 29, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1901, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

Continental National Bank,
7 Nassau Street,
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1:00 P. M.
A. H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York,
New York City, Dec. 21st, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 401 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th St.,
New York, Dec. 26, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1901, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

Pacific Bank,
New York, Dec. 12th, 1900.
The annual election of Directors of the bank will be held at the banking house, No. 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 7th, 1900.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking rooms, No. 683-685 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, December 28th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
New York, December 31, 1900.
The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 486 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 10 o'clock P. M.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Jan'y 4, 1901.
The annual meeting for the election of Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Savings Banks.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
Chartered 1852.
95TH DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 11, 1900.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 16TH, 1901.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1901.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

105TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS
OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.
A Dividend for the six months and three months ending **December 31, 1900,** has been declared and will be credited Jan. 1 to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after **January 21, 1901.**
Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Siegel-Cooper & Co., Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on January 2, 1901, for the three and six months ending December 31, 1900.
Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.
Banking hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1900, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-Half per cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars; payable on and after January 21st, 1901.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will be entitled to interest from January 1st, 1901.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1900, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 21, 1901.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1901, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1901.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1900, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan 21, 1901. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 17th or any time later.
Money deposited on or before January 10th draws Interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Dividends.

THE BIRKBECK
Investment Savings and Loan Company
OF AMERICA.
No 3 COOPER UNION.
TRUSTEES:
Hon. Charles S. Fairchild,

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt,	Hon. Isidor Straus,
Gustav H. Schwab,	Col. Wm. I. Brown,
Charles M. Jesup,	A. Augustus Healy,
Wm. G. Park,	A. Abraham,
Robbins B. Smith,	Orlando M. Harper,
Samuel E. Kilner,	William H. Yale.

The Board of Trustees of this company has this day declared a dividend at the rate of
Four and One-Half Per Cent. Per Annum
out of the earnings of the six months ending December 31st, on all classes of the company's stock.
Dividend checks will be mailed to all holders of income stock on January 15th.
December 31st, 1900.
O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY.
100 Broadway, Dec. 17, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the surplus net earnings a dividend of TWO AND FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. (2⅝%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, in full for the period up to Oct. 1, 1900, payable Jan. 24, 1901, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 10, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Jan. 10, 1901, and reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 25, 1901.
AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY.
By H. SCHOONMAKER, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 17, 1900.
On Jan. 24, 1901, the undersigned will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO AND FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. (2⅝%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, as received by them, among the registered holders of their Trust Receipts for Preferred Stock of the American Bridge Company.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.
68 William St., Jan. 3, 1901.
The Directors have declared the following DIVIDENDS: THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan. 7, 1901;
FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip payable on demand on or after Feb. 19, 1901; and
TEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1900, Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 21, 1901.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst. CHAS. S. BARROW, President.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 15th of January next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st of December. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The Board of Directors has declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 21st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, January 12th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened January 22d.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.
New York, January 4th, 1901.
WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of GUTMANN, LEVY & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the business of Importing and Manufacturing LACE CURTAINS, etc., at 475 Broadway, New York.
ISAAC GUTMANN,
JOSEPH E. LEVY,
ALBERT ARNSTEIN.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street will be surprised if the present week does not mark the development of new activity—activity, at least, in quarters not yet participating in the market's extraordinary improvement. The St. Paul-Great Northern-Northern Pacific deal, the Reading-Jersey Central-Coal Trust deal, deals that impend in Vanderbilt properties, deals which Standard Oil millions propose in the Southwest and the deal that is being rounded out in local traction companies, are relied upon in popular discussions to add new zest to Stock Exchange transactions.

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Money market conditions are favorable; and there may be a move by the Treasury Department to call and retire a large block of Government bonds, so vast is the Treasury accumulation of gold.

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The short interest is still extensive. To offset the punishment received in St. Paul and the coal stocks the lesser professional traders of the Street have sold most of the industrials and Burlington and Rock Island among the railroad stocks—the speculative short account in the two last-named being estimated at big figures.

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Bituminous coal trade developments are next due.

NICKEL PLATE DIVIDENDS.

Wall Street has reports that the so-called Morgan properties and the Granger roads are not the only railway systems in which important developments are pending. The Vanderbilt interests have not been idle, in so far as their own properties are concerned. Official information is to the effect that early evidences of this fact are soon to be disclosed.

On Jan. 15 next the Directors of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis system—commonly known as the Nickel Plate—are to meet, and at this meeting there is assurance for the statement that plans of consequence to the company, discussed now for some time, will be finally acted upon. Wall Street for some time has speculated as to the remarkable rise in the first preferred stock of Nickel Plate on relatively few transactions—an advance now explained by the intention of the Vanderbilt interests in the matter

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York. MARCUS HOFFBERG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Marcus Hoffberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 28th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 5th, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

BENARY, ALBERT E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marguerite Benary, Gertrude E. Strachan, Robert H. Benary, Charles H. Ditson & Company, George S. Bond, American Credit-Indemnity Company, Leopold Iffelder, Max Iffelder, and Sigmund Levy, composing the firm of H. Iffelder & Co.; William Tonk and Charles J. Tonk, composing the firm of Wm. Tonk & Bro.; George Schenck and Arnold W. Schlichte, composing the firm of Schenck & Schlichte; Jacob Hofer, Wilhelm Spaethe, Celluloid Company Fred Gretsch, Charles Bruno, doing business as C. Bruno & Son; Jacob Strauss and Carl Strauss, composing the firm of Strauss, Sachs & Co.; American Exchange National Bank, Louis Meisel, National Musical String Company, Angelo Mannello, Julius Kraft, C. F. Zimmerman Company, J. A. Evans, Permanent Receiver of C. F. Zimmerman Company; Rudolph Teschner, William P. Rettberg, and William L. Lange, composing the firm of Rettberg, Teschner & Lange; Charles H. Jacot, and Aristides H. Jacot, composing the firm of Jacot & Son; Mathias Hobner, Albin Otto, Edward Gossler, Samuel L. Laderer, Philip Hano, and Jacob L. Hano, composing the firm of Philip Hano & Co.; Brainerd Company, Henry Hoseus, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, George D. Kuper, Charles P. Kuper, and Jacob E. W. Kuper, composing the firm of G. D. Kuper & Brothers; Henry C. Ryan, Park & Tilford, Michael H. Faron, Phonoharp Company, Frederick Menzenhauer, Oscar Schmidt, composing the firm of Menzenhauer & Schmidt; Charles Quenzer, Lucien A. Chapin, George Closs, Joseph Dowden, John J. McKenzie, John J. Stratton, Robert F. S. Samuels, Assignee for the benefit of creditors of John J. Stratton; Johann Schick, Frances E. Winans, Herman C. Von Post, and Gustav H. Schwab, composing the firm of Oelrichs & Co.; John Maulbetsch and George D. Whittemore, composing the firm of Maulbetsch & Whittemore; Carl Hoffman, Gerhard Schinkel, and Joseph Ross, doing business as Minster & Ross; George W. Plumley Company, Robert S. Gutman, doing business under the name of New York Mandolin Manufacturing Company; Buettell Brothers Company, F. G. Otto & Sons, James Weir, and James E. Weir, doing business under the name of James Weir, Jr., & Son; the Autophone Company, George W. Braunsdorf, doing business under the name of Manhattan Musical String Company; Snedeker Manufacturing Company, Louise Schneider, doing business under the name of Traugott, Schneider & Co.; Paul Richard Schmidt, doing business under the name of Hammer & Schmidt; Catherine E. Colburn and Alfred W. Colburn, doing business under the name of A. W. Colburn & Co.; Larson & Burrup and Emanuel Borgeson, composing the firm of L. L. Filstrup & Co.; Koch Sons & Company, W. C. Horn, Brother & Company, Bay State Manufacturing Company, General Insurance Company of Dresden, S. S. Stewart and George Bauer, composing the firm of Stewart & Bauer; the Rieca Manufacturing Company, John E. Brodsky, Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of M. J. Paillard & Co.; William Herman Otto, Frederick Benary, executor of the estate of Ernst Benary, American Musical String Company, Christian Weiss, Jerome Thibouville-Lamy, Leopold Thibouville, Alfred Acoulon and Emile Berranger, doing business under the name of Jerome Thibouville-Lamy & Co.; Steinweg Printing Company, Edward Owen and Wilfred Owen, doing business as Edward Owen & Co.; George W. Wells, doing business as S. Wells & Sons; John W. Jacobus, Oscar Schmidt, Louis Pitzschler and Oscar Pitzschler, doing business as A. Pitzschler & Sons; R. H. Woods, C. H. Congdon, F. C. Meinel, John Kahnt, the name being fictitious, the person intended to be cited being a co-partner in the firm of Kahnt & Uhlmann; John Uhlmann, the name being fictitious, the person intended to be cited being a co-partner in the firm of Kahnt & Uhlmann; Franz Edward Ludwig, John Ludwig, the name being fictitious, the person intended to be cited being a co-partner in the firm of Gebruder Ludwig, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 25th day of January, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the accounts of proceedings of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Albert E. Benary, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited and are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY and another, plaintiffs, against DOROTHEA WEIBEL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-eighth feet easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the easterly side of Seventh Avenue; and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, one hundred and eighty-seven feet; thence northerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; thence westerly, along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and eighty-seven feet; and thence southerly, again parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street at the point of beginning, together with the buildings to be erected thereon.

Subject to a certain mortgage for one hundred and five thousand dollars and interest, now a lien on said premises, made by said Dorothea Weibel to the said Title Guarantee & Trust Company, bearing date the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred, and recorded in said Register's Office in Section 7, Liber 113 of Mortgages, Page 282.

Subject also to a certain party-wall agreement contained in instrument recorded in said Register's Office in Section 7, Liber 61 of Conveyances, Page 291, and to covenants against nuisances contained in various deeds.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1900.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, Referee.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 105 to 117 (inclusive) West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and 104 to 116 (inclusive) West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street:

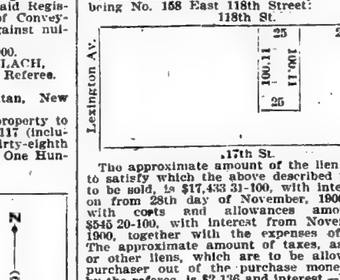

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $74,312.08, with interest thereon from the 14th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $424.07, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,093.53 and interest.

Dated New York, 27th day of December, 1900.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, Referee.

d21-2aw3wM&W&ja21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDGAR LOGAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS WOODS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the twenty-eighth day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell as public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue and the northerly side of the Sixty-seventh Street; thence running northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along the centre line of the block, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 3d, 1901.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

EDGAR LOGAN, Attorney in Person, 58 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

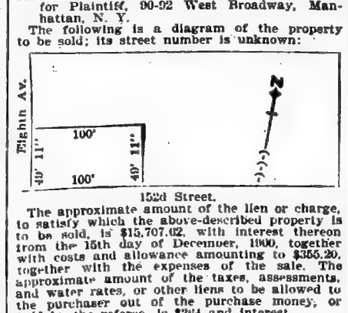

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,654.20, with interest thereon from the twenty-seventh day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $313.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $293.62 and interest. The said property is to be sold subject to prior mortgages, as follows: One for $20,000, with interest from May 1, 1900, at five per cent. per annum; one for $3,000, with interest from July 1, 1900, at six per cent. per annum, and one for $4,500, on which $4,000 has been advanced, with interest from August 1, 1900, at six per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, 31 day of January, 1901.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

ja7-2aw3wM&Th

Summonses.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against ALFRED ERICSON and Elizabeth Ericson, his wife; Mary E. Neale, Alice H. Luce, individually and as trustee for the benefit of Alice H. Bondell under a certain deed dated 18th July, 1900; Alice H. Bondell, James Haley and Mary Coyne, Richard vom Hofe, Gerson Mayer, Donato Buonglorno, otherwise known as Donatus or Donatio Buonglorno; James Scanlan, Michael Scanlan, and Patrick Scanlan, composing the firm of J., M. & P. Scanlan; The Henry Elias Brewing Company, a corporation; The J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company, a corporation; Rand Drill Company, a corporation, and Consolidated Ice Company, a corporation, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 11 October, 1900.

LUIS JAMES PHELPS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To Alice H. Luce, individually and as trustee for the benefit of Alice H. Bondell under a certain deed dated 18 July, 1900, and to Alice H. Bondell:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York.—Dated 21 November, 1900.

LUIS JAMES PHELPS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PERCY KENT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM RAUSE & SONS' CEMENT COMPANY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated December 7, 1900.

MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of January, 1901, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said State, which complaint was originally filed there on the 17th day of December, 1900.—Dated January 4th, 1901.

MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja7-1aw6wM&f18

Surrogate Notices.

GRIFFITH, MARY J., the Younger.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to apply to the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York for the issuance to him of Letters of Administration upon the estate of MARY J. GRIFFITH, the younger, late of the County of New York, deceased, under the provision of the final paragraph of Section 2,004 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and all persons having claims against the said Mary J. Griffith, the younger, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 7th day of February, 1901.—Dated New York, January 7th, 1901. DANIEL J. GRIFFITH, Petitioner. WALTER R. BEACH, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja7-2aw4w

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE A. BARKER and JACOB BERRY, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of George Bell, deceased, plaintiffs, against RICHARD KEEP and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, in the centre of a party wall, distant two hundred and fifty-two (252) feet three (3) inches westerly from the south-westerly corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue; and running thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westerly, and parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; and thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 10th, 1900. LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

M. M. FRIEND, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 11 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being No. 158 East 118th Street:

17th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $17,433.31-100, with interest thereon from 28th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $545.20-100, with interest from November 28th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,136 and interest.—Dated New York, December 10th, 1900.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

d15-2aw3w&ja7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN FARRELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock M. on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Third Avenue, distant twenty-seven (27) feet and two (2) inches northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street with the easterly side of Third Avenue, and running thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street one hundred and five (105) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue fifty-six (56) feet and three (3) inches; thence westerly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street one hundred and five (105) feet to the easterly side of Third Avenue, and thence southerly, along the easterly line of Third Avenue, fifty-six (56) feet and three (3) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 31st, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 309 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 1,313 and 1,315 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan:

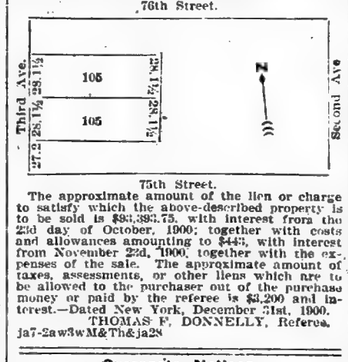

75th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $81,393.75, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $443, with interest from November 23d, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,200 and interest.—Dated New York, December 31st, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

ja7-2aw3wM&Th&ja25

Surrogate Notices.

BAILEY, ELIZA MEIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA MEIER BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hermann H. Cammann, No. 51 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of July, 1900. HERMANN H. CAMMANN, FORDHAM MORRIS, LE ROY EDGAR, Executors. CHARLES E. SENTELL, Attorney for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy9-1aw6mM

KOCH, HENRY C. F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. F. KOCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boardman & Boardman, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1900. ANNA C. KOCH, SAMUEL SLOAN, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry C. F. Koch, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for executor, 155 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. d10-1aw6mM

MARCH, FRANK P.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK P. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit and present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., No. 11 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1901, next.

Dated New York City, the 1st day of July 20th, 1900.

EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 William Street, New York City, Boro of M. jy23-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. JACOB LAWSON, plaintiff, against AQUILA W. WANMAKER and others, defendants.—Actions Nos. I. and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in each of the above entitled actions, bearing date respectively the 30th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street with the westerly side of Broadway, formerly called the Boulevard, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-seven feet; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street seventy-seven feet; and thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block sixty-three feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to the westerly side of Broadway; and thence southerly along the westerly side of Broadway one hundred and one feet nine and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 146 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

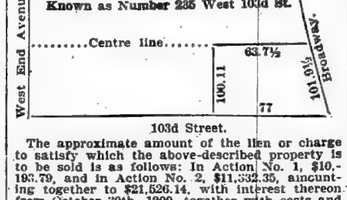

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is as follows: In Action No. 1, $10,-193.79, and in Action No. 2, $11,332.35, amounting together to $21,526.14, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, together with costs and allowance in both actions amounting to $709.70, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,100 and interest.

The party will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, the first being for $73,000, which sum is due thereon, with interest computed from March 27th, 1899, to the time of closing the sale, at six per cent. per annum, and the second being for $90,000, which sum is due thereon, with interest at six per cent. per annum, which, computed to the day of sale herein provided, will amount to $6,187.24, and the interest to accrue thereafter until the time of closing the sale.—Datcd October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby adjourned to the twenty-eighth day of November, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 22, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the fifth day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 28, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the twenty-seventh day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated December 5th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the tenth day of January, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated December 27th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —W. EDGAR PRUDEN, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by R. Y. Hett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and taken together bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive, or Avenue, with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and ten feet and six inches; thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block eighty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch to the easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, one hundred and three feet, seven and one-fourth inches to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by James H. Havens and wife, by deed bearing even date and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith, (purchase money mortgage,) this indenture being given to secure a part of the purchase or consideration moneys therein.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

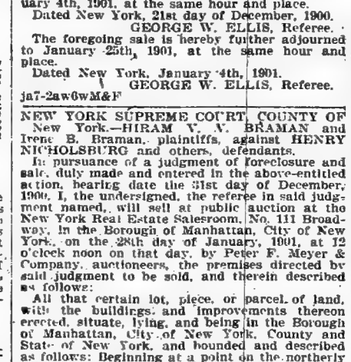

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,083.30, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $343.78, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $988.09, and interest.

The premises above described are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $50,000, with interest thereon from January 1st, 1900, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and to a second mortgage of $20,000, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1899, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, 28th day of November, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to January 4th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, 21st day of December, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to January 25th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, January 4th, 1901.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

ja7-2aw6wM&F

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HIRAM Y. V. BRAMAN and Irene S. Braman, plaintiffs, against HENRY NICHOLSBURG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, running thence northerly parallel with the Boulevard (now Broadway) ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches; thence southerly again parallel with the Boulevard (now Broadway) and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 3, 1901.

CHAS. H. KNOX, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $31,246 82-100, with interest thereon from the 22nd day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $382 25-100 with interest from January 8, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $575 81-100, and interest.

Dated New York, January 3, 1901.

CHAS. H. KNOX, Referee.

ja7-2aw3wM&Th&ja29

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York, place of trial.—CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against DOROTHEA WEIBEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 24th day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-eight (178) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence easterly and along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street two hundred and sixty (260) feet; running thence northerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred and ninety-nine (199) feet ten (10) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; running thence westerly and along said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, two hundred and sixty (260) feet and running thence southerly, and again parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred and ninety-nine (199) feet ten (10) inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

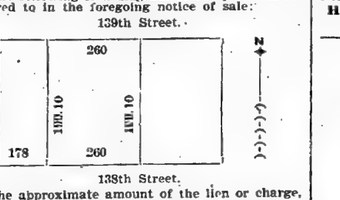

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $109,791.84, with interest thereon from December 5th, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $466.10, with interest thereon from the 14th day of December, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes and water rents is $3,149.23, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage, now overdue, made to secure the sum of $5,600,000, together with interest thereon from May 9th, 1900, at the rate of 6% per annum, accrued and to accrue up to the time of the delivery of the referee's deed herein; subject also to a certain party wall agreement, made between the said Dorothea Weibel and one Gustave L. Morgenthau, dated October 30th, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the said day in Section 7, Liber 61 of Conveyances, Page 291, and indexed under Block No. 2,007 on the land map of the City of New York, which party wall agreement affects the easterly wall of the most easterly of the buildings erected upon the mortgaged premises and fronting upon One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and the easterly wall of the most easterly of said buildings, fronting upon One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; subject also to another party wall agreement made between the same parties, dated June 26th, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, July 3, 1899, in Section 7, Liber 58 of Conveyances, Page 156, and indexed under block No. 2,007 on the land map of the City of New York, which agreement affects the westerly wall of the most westerly of said buildings, fronting upon One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; subject also to certain restrictions and covenants contained in a deed made by said Gustave L. Morgenthau and Julie R., his wife, to said Dorothea Weibel, dated October 28th, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, October 30th, 1899, in Section 7, Liber 62 of Conveyances, Page 246, and indexed under block No. 2,007 on the land map of the City of New York; subject also to certain monthly tenancies.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

ja3-2aw3wTh&M&ja24

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CAROLINA GRAF, plaintiff, against PAULINA OTT, Amalia Ott, Hedwig Ott, and Flora Ott, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of dower and sale entered in the above-entitled action, on the 26th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Second Avenue distant forty (40) feet ten (10) inches, northerly from the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; and running thence westerly parallel through the centre of a party wall and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighty (80) feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Second Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and partly through the centre of another party wall and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighty (80) feet, to the westerly side of the Second Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of the Second Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning; being premises known by the street number 2,325 Second Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, County and City of New York.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1900.

THOMAS C. O

SKULL BROKEN, DIDN'T KNOW IT.

Patrick Madden, Fatally Injured, Went About for Several Days.

Patrick Madden, nineteen years old, of 123 Fremont Street, Jersey City, was dying at the City Hospital last night from a fractured skull. William Horn, twenty-two years old, of 357 Jackson Avenue, was locked up on a charge of atrocious assault, and Michael Killeen, twenty-one years old, of 37 Fairmount Avenue, was held as a witness.

Madden was found unconscious on the sidewalk near his home on New Year's night. Nothing was known of an affray at that time, and as he had evidently been drinking, he was locked up on a charge of drunkeness. When he was arraigned on Wednesday he made no statement, but admitted that he had been drinking. He showed no sign of his injury. He was fined $5. As he had no money, he was committed to the county jail for fifteen days in default. That afternoon his sister paid his fine, and he went home.

On Thursday he complained of a pain in his head. Dr. Mulvaney was called. He found that Madden's skull was fractured, and the patient was sent to the City Hospital. He refused to say how he was injured until yesterday, when he was warned by the surgeon in charge that he was likely to die. Then he told his story and the arrests followed. At the hospital last night it was said that there was no hope of Madden's recovery.

YERKES'S LONDON RAILWAY.

Mr. Parshall, Who May Be Its Manager, Arrives Here on Business.

H. F. Parshall, who, it has been rumored, is to soon assume a managerial position in connection with the Yerkes London underground railway system, arrived in New York on the White Star steamship Cymric yesterday. When asked if the reports were true, he said:

"There have been negotiations between Mr. Louderback, Mr. Davis, Mr. Yerkes's representative and myself in reference to the matter. I made a proposition to them, and I may receive a favorable reply. That is as near as I come to being Mr. Yerkes's London manager."

Referring to the different London traction companies Mr. Parshall said:

"I have been in England for many years, and have been interested in most of the large construction work. My object in coming to America at this time is in the interest of the Central London Railroad and the Glasgow Corporation Tramway. The Central London has been successful since its inauguration, as many as 250,000 passengers having been carried by the line in one day. The road is six and a quarter miles in length, running from Shepherd's Bush to the Mansion House. The cost of the road was £3,500,000, and it is the only railroad in London that is run on strictly American lines."

Mr. Parshall said that he considered Mr. Yerkes to have been very lucky in securing his concession, as he believed that Parliament would consider unfavorably most of the London underground schemes now projected. The nature of the business in connection with his visit, he said, was to place a large order for railroad supplies, the amount or the nature of which he declined to tell.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Puzzel, referee, 214 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 185 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,884.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles N. Harris, referee, Twelfth Avenue, east side, 41.5 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs north on Twelfth Avenue 48.5 by east 100 by south 99.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street by west 12.10 by northwest 19.10 by west 98.10, one-story frame buildings and vacant. Due on judgment, $14,012.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 158 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 252 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,978.

Religious Notices.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

Jan. 7-12, Services in Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av., 29th St., Afternoons 4 o'clock.

TOPICS AND LEADERS.

Monday, Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock; subject, "Spiritual Vision." Tuesday, Rev. Dr. J. Durrell; subject, "A Revival Church." Wednesday, Rev. Dr. Edward Judson; subject, "Personal Religion." Thursday, Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany; subject, "The Christian Ideal Realized in Society." Friday, Rev. Dr. S. P. Cadman; subject, "The Christian Ideal Realized Among the Nations." Saturday, Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson; subject, "Christian Missions."

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM Highly Improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. DR. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St., received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

HARRIS'S WINE AND LIQUOR WAREHOUSE, 1,706 Madison Av., cor. 113th.—Special reductions, holiday wines and liquors.

L. KUEHN, DELICATESSEN, WINES, LIQUORS, bottled beer, 2,176 8th Av., near 118th St. Prompt attention all orders.

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BAYERS'S INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 717-718; telephone 1631 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

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LOST.—LEDGER lost New Year's Eve, between 30th St., Broadway, and Weehawken Ferry; Liberal reward paid for return to H. T. THORN, care Edward Craig Roberts, 13 East 30th St.

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$40,000 EQUITY IN FINE piece of business Property, leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent; will trade for Lots on west side of city. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d, or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

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$40,000 EQUITY IN FINE Store Property, near 28th st. and 6th av.; will trade for private House and cash. For full particulars address Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

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EXCHANGES NEGOTIATED; COMPLETE list desirable properties, city, suburban, country; principals submit particulars. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

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Taken under foreclosure, can be bought at a bargain, the following apartment houses:

Park Av., in the eighties, three houses, 81 feet front, ask $90,000.

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THOMAS P. PAYNE, 98' BROADWAY, HAS many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country Properties for sale and exchange. Flats, Tenements, Business Property, Lots, private Dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban Houses and Farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

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NEW HOUSE FOR SALE, 2½-STORY, 9 rooms, bath, improvements; Ferry Av., north of Bedford Park. Apply HALPIN, on premises, or Pelham Av., Fordham.

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BARGAIN!—Brownstone, 18-ft. dwelling, near Madison Avenue; hardwood floors; open plumbing; perfect condition; $14,000; easy terms. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

A.—$12,000—BIG BARGAIN—BROWN STONE, near Madison Av. and 125th St.; 18 feet wide; want offer. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th St.

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Brooklyn.

HICKS ST., 363.—Desirable apartments of two and three rooms; prices, $7 and $8.

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MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way cor. 47th St.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano stool and scarf; delivered free; balance on easy payments; rents, $4 up.

741-743 8th Av., near 46th St.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK. PIANO SPECIALS: 6 small uprights, $40 to $60; $3 monthly until paid. Steinway, $50; Bradbury, $40; Gilbert, $25; $2 monthly until paid. Organ bargains. GOETZ & CO., 81-87 Court St., Brooklyn.

WINTERROTH PIANOS. CASH. INSTALMENTS, $125 UPWARD. 105 EAST 14TH ST. & 93 5TH AV. Open Evenings

EMERSON PIANOS.—Beautiful new designs; several slightly used; at unusually low prices; Steinway Parlor Grand; rare bargain. GEO. W. HERBERT, 10 East 17th St.

BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

$10.00 FIRST PAYMENT, BALANCE EASY INSTALLMENTS, ELEGANT NEW UPRIGHT; DELIVERED FREE. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43D ST.

$5.00 MONTHLY BUYS FULL-SIZE "BILLINGER & CO." UPRIGHT; EVERY PIANO GUARANTEED. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43D.

LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW UPRIGHT pianos; reliable makes; rare chance. Inquire crockery store, 1,047 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LARGE ASSORTMENT SLIGHTLY USED UPrights; squares taken in exchange; "Weber" bargain. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43d St.

STEINWAY; EVERY IMPROVEMENT; BEAUtifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS this week, extraordinary bargains for cash. HAHN, 165 W. 23d St.

$3.00 TO $5.00 PER MONTH RENT, PIANOS with mandolin attachment. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43d St.

WILL SELL MY EXPENSIVE UPRIGHT piano, couple months old, for $125. 72 Lexington Av., near 26th St.

$200 New piano stool and scarf, $7 per month. Call at 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

CREDIT TO ALL

DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed; holiday goods a specialty. NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO., 177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

CREDIT, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, OIL PAINTings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS; FINE DIAMONDS, watches; goods guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. WATCH SUPPLY, Three Maiden Lane.

EASY PAYMENTS.—Watches and diamonds; reliable goods only. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND CO., 19 Maiden Lane.

Winter Resorts.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

LAUREL HOUSE, LAKEWOOD.

Open from October 1 to June 1.

A famous Resort hotel in a famous hotel resort.

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

Blanket Dep't.

Wrapper Blankets,—numerous designs and colors,
$2.00, $2.75, $3.00 and $3.75.

250 pairs of Crib Blankets,
$1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.75 per pair;
One half former prices.

200 Italian Slumber Robes, — handsome Roman stripes,
$2.00 and $2.50 each.

300 Steamer Rugs,—extra fine quality,
$5.50, $7.00 and $7.50;
One half original prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

"Suppose they're all sold out," said one of our old friends, who looked in on us Saturday.

May interest those who couldn't come, wouldn't come, hesitated to come, wondered if they'd better come, all the didn't comes to know that one can't sell over 4000 overcoats in one day.

There is every size still left; there are some of the highest priced overcoats still left; there are blues, blacks and browns still left.

Sizes 32 to 34 $10 and $13.
Sizes 35 to 46 $12.50 and $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
389 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

10% DISCOUNT
During January
ON
French Table and Bed Linen
Bed Spreads
Center Pieces
Handkerchiefs
Doylies, Towels, etc.

We have no January sales, nor do we buy linens to place on sale for this particular month. Our stock is always replete with the latest European productions, and in order to reduce it prior to our Spring inventory we offer a ten per cent. discount on all purchases or orders left during this month.

Grande
Maison de Blanc,
TWO DOORS BELOW 332 Fifth Ave. THE WALDORF
ESTABLISHED IN PARIS IN 1841.

Birds Canary singer, $2.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00, each warranted; St. Andreasberg Canary, with soft bell and water notes, $5.00; the Holden Canary, with fancy notes and echo songs, $10, $12, $15, $20. All kinds singing, whistling, talking birds. Best quality; low prices. Birds sent by express everywhere, safe. Cages all latest styles. Holden's book on Birds, nests, all about food, care, singing, with full price list birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps.
Piping Bullfinches; one and two songs.
G. H. Holden, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

Our
Annual Sale of
Ladies' Gloves
Mon., Tues. & Wed.,
Jan. 7th, 8th & 9th.

2-Clasp Glacé
Piqué and Overseam,
white and pearl. Paris point embroidery.

3-Clasp
Real Kid Suède,
colors, black, brown, tan, mode and Beaver.

2 and 3-Clasp
Real Kid Glacé,
colors, black brown, tan, r d, mode, slate, white and pearl. Newest embroideries.

Also 100 dozen
4-Button
"Reynier" Glacé,
colors, tan, mode, brown, red and Beaver. Paris point and spear buck embroidery.

$1.00 per pair,
value $1.50, $1.75 & $1.90.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Great Clearance Sale!
Balance of Our Holiday Stock,
consisting of GILT FURNITURE in 3-piece suits, odd chairs, divans, &c. Also a large variety of odd chairs and rockers in mahogany and oak, centre tables, ladies' desks, Morris chairs, cabinets, cheval glasses, &c.

In addition, broken lots of LACE CURTAINS in one, two and three pair lots.

All to be closed out
AT 40% REDUCTION.

N. B.—These goods were purchased especially for the Holiday trade, but owing to the delay in the completion of our new Furniture Building we were unable to display them.

In our **CARPET DEPARTMENT** we offer odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, in all the different grades.
Some we have made up into
RUGS in various sizes, suitable for all kinds of rooms, with Borders, **AT REMNANT PRICES.**
(Bring size of room.)

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

TRADE —41— MARK.

EVERYBODY'S WHISKEY
WHY?
Because it is a blend of absolutely pure whiskies, ripe and mellow with age. Bottled only by
L. J. CALLANAN,
41 and 43 Vesey St., New York.
SEND FOR COPY OF MONTHLY PRICE LIST

LIBRARY and Easy Chairs, Great Varieties, **TABLES**
CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, 275 Canal St., nr. B'way.

O'Neill's

Bargain News From the
Grocery Dept.

Scores of Extra Values will be offered this week in Wholesome Groceries, too many by far to quote in detail, so we make but a brief mention. Read:

Teas.

Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast and Mixed Teas, equal in quality to any tea sold elsewhere at 60c. lb 35c
Three lbs. for 1.00
Choice India Ceylon, lb 40c
Three lbs 1.15
Sample Tea 30c

Coffees.

Best Java and Mocha Coffee, lb 25c
Jamoka Blend Coffee, lb 20c

Hams and Bacon.

Choice Sugar Cured Hams, lb 13c
Choice Boneless Bacon, lb 13c

Vegetables.

Fancy Maine Corn, can, 10c.; case 2.25
Jersey Tomatoes, can, 10c.; case .. 2.25
Early June Peas, can, 11c.; case ... 2.40
Early June Peas, sifted, extra small, can 18c
Prunes, the thin-skinned kind, delicious flavor, large size, fifty-two to the pound, 25 lb. boxes 1.90
2-lb. cartons, each 16c
Hominy, 5-lb. bags 15c
O'Neill's Crushed Oats, 2-lb. pkgs .. 7c
O'Neill's Crushed Oats, in bulk, lb .. 3c
Sardines, packed in pure olive oil, tin ..... 10c and 16c
Sardines, packed in pure olive oil, dozen tins ..... 1.15 and 1.85
Kits of Mackerel .. 1.25, 1.55 and 1.85
5-lb. pails Mackerel 65c
Macaroni, imported, lb 10c
Spaghetti, imported, lb 10c
Codfish, 3-lb. boxes 25c
Large Queen Olives, 10-oz. bottle ... 23c
Baby Olives, bottle 10c

Sugar at Refiners' Prices

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Colored and Black
Dress Goods.

We have put on sale the balance of our
Fall Novelty
Dress Goods,
at
¼ to ⅓
their real value.

125 pieces more of those
Handsome Colored Crépons,
(8 colorings); $2 Goods for 68 cts. a yard.

36 in. All Wool Venetians, 48c
42 " " " Navy Cheviot, 48c
42 " " " Surah Serge, 48c
46 " " " Cheviot 65c
50 " " " Finer Cheviot, 75c

Black Crépons.
78 pieces Black Crépons, 6 different designs; $2 Goods for 68 cts. a yard.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Amusements.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
The Fingers, John Kernell, Newsky Troupe, Al Leach and 3 Rosebuds, etc.
FOUR COHANS, Papinta, Marcel's Living Statuary & Bas-Reliefs, etc.
Mlle. Delbosq, J. W. Albaugh, Jr., & Co., Midkiff & Carlisle, Grapewin & Chance, MARIE WAINWRIGHT, Staley & Birbeck, 3 Mascagnos, Johnnie Carroll.

14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal. 50c.
To-Night First time in New York. In His New Play
Mr. Chauncey **OLCOTT** | **GARRETT O'MAGH** (all new songs)

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. **CINEMATOGRAPH** Last Performances of "HUMPTY DUMPTY"

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Concert, Tues. Ev'g, Jan. 8th, at 8:15
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by Mr. George Proctor, Piano.
Res. Seats, $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev'g, 8:15. Mat. Sat. **FLORODORA**

KEITH'S KATHERINE BLOODGOOD, TSCHERNOFF'S DOGS, JAMES THORNTON, Todd Judge Family, Grant & Norton.

WALLACK'S Evgs. at 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
MARY MANNERING | JANICE MEREDITH
—IN—
THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat. New special vaudeville features Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's Successful review, The **GIDDY THRONG**

WEBER & FIELD'S MUSIC Evgs. 8:15, Sharp. HALL Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and a Royal Family. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE

CHILDREN'S THEATRE
CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Av.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3:30 O'CLOCK.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat.
THE BURGOMASTER.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Monday) 25c. QUO VADIS.

HARLEM Opera House Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday 2:15. Peter F. DAILEY in Hodge, Podge & Co.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Trapeze Dog; Giantess; Yucca, Strong Woman.

Amusements.

TOSELLI,

The Eminent Young Italian Pianist.
CARNEGIE HALL,
Tuesday Afternoon, January 15,
Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's.
The Knabe Used.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night at 8—**AIDA,** (in Italian.) Mmes. Gadski and Homer; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 9, at 8—**LOHENGRIN,** (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 11, at 8—**LA BOHEME,** (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Fritzi Scheff; MM. Saleza, Gilibert, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 12, at 2—**FAUST,** (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bauermeister, Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 12, at 8—At Popular prices, **TANNHAUSER,** (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:15. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
"A credit to Daly's."—Press.
"So good a play sure to last."—Times.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
By R. C. Carton, Author Lord & Lady Algy
***WALTER DAMROSCH PIANO RECITALS and Lectures on The Ring of the Niebelungen Operas Fridays and Tuesdays, Jan. 18, 22, 25, 29. 2:30 P. M. Prices 1.00 to 25c. Seats ready.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. A ROYAL FAMILY.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday Afternoon, January 8, at 3, and Thursday Afternoon, January 10, at 3.
MR. and MRS. GEORG
HENSCHEL
VOCAL RECITALS.
Res. Seats, $1 & $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq
Management.....Henry Wolfsohn
The Piano used is the Chickering.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH STREET.
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH,
New York A. C. vs. St. Nicholas S. C.,
TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 8:15 P. M.,
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. extra. Music. Skates Free.

Amusements.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO. ..... PROPRIETORS
Evenings at 8:25. Saturday Matinée at 2:15.
"IT WAS A GREAT NIGHT FOR ADA REHAN."—SUN.

ADA REHAN
(Management Klaw & Erlanger.)
"ADA REHAN MADE A HIT." HERALD.
SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY.
PAUL KESTER'S COMEDY.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. VICTORIA BURLESQUERS NEW LIVING PICTURES.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Mat. Sat. Ev. 8:20. **May Irwin**
LAST WEEK. Madge Smith.
Tues., Jan. 15—Amelia Bingham presents her Company, seats on sale to-morrow, in THE CLIMBERS.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St., & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS | A ROYAL ROGUE.
In Klein & Francis's

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Quo Vadis With Wilton Lackaye, Elita Proctor Otis, Aubrey Boucicault, Bijou Fernandez.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Evg. 8:30. Adm. 50c. Matinée Saturday.
NOTHING BUT SUCCESS. **VICTORIA DRESSLER** and Comedians. MISS PRINNT. Opera Bouffe.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—ARISTOCRACY.

Koster & Bial's West 34th St. **La Loie Fuller** & 20 others. MATINEE DAILY. Sunday Mat. & Eve. Concerts, 1:45-7:45.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. **REPUBLIC** 42d St., just w. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. **VIOLA ALLEN** "In the Palace of the King."

GRAND Opera House. LOUIS MANN—CLARA LIPMAN All on Account of Eliza.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, Eve. at 8:15, Every Ev. & Sat. Mat., **DIE STRENGEN HERREN** The Roaring Farce.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
—2D WEEK—
***Seats one month in advance.
GREATEST OF EMPIRE SUCCESSES.
"Decided success."—Herald.
"Brilliant success."—Sun.
"Distinct success."—World.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
Presenting This Season's Greatest Play,
MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE
By Henry Arthur Jones.
"A GREAT PLAY SPLENDIDLY ACTED. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF L'AIGLON NO PLAY PRODUCED IN THE LAST TWO YEARS HAS APPROACHED IT IN DIGNITY OR POWER."—Evg. Sun.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

TO-NIGHT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Management Sam. S. Shubert 38th St. & B'way.
THE BIG BURLESQUE FESTIVAL
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co., WITH **EDNA MAY**
Presenting Morton & Kerker's **The Girl From Up There** with more comedians, singers, dancers than ever presented together on one stage.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE corner of Broadway and 44th St. Evenings, 8:00.
Farewell Appearance in America.
LAST 6 NIGHTS, LAST SAT. MAT.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN HARE
MISS IRENE VANBRUGH
And the London Globe Theatre Company.
In A. W. Pinero's original comedy, entitled
The Gay Lord Quex
Last 6 Nights, Last Saturday Matinée.
NEXT MONDAY
***Regular Seat Sale Thursday.
JULIA MARLOWE
in Paul Kester's dramatization of
"When Knighthood Was in Flower."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
136TH TO 144TH PERFORMANCE.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM H. CRANE
IN
DAVID HARUM
A STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE.
Dramatized by R. and M. W. Hitchcock from the novel of David Harum, by Edward Noyes Westcott, copyrighted 1898-1900 by D. Appleton & Co.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

Amusements.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th Street and Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
Second Week of the Engagement of
MR. E. S. WILLARD
Presenting for the first time here,
Every Evening this and Next Week
TOM PINCH
a dramatization of certain incidents in Charles Dickens's famous novel, "Martin Chuzzlewit."
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. **DAVID CARRICK.**

MADISON SQUARE Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evenings 8:30. Matinées 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
***Theatre Closed To-night for Rehearsal.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EV'G
HERBERT EFFIE
KELCEY & SHANNON
Presenting for the first time here.
MY LADY DAINTY
By Madeline Lucette Ryley.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

CARNEGIE HALL
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Grand Concert
in aid of the Workingmen's School.
Soloists:
MR. AND MRS. GEORG
HENSCHEL
(Their first appearance this season.)
MR. FRITZ
KREISLER
Violin.
MR. ERNST VON
DOHNANYI
Piano.
ADOLF GLOSE.....Accompanist
Prices, $1 to $5, on sale at Box Office.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Grand Masquerade Ball
of the
Cercle Francais de L'Harmonie
To-morrow, (Tuesday,) January 8.
Boxes and tickets at Clubhouse, 24 West 26th St., and principal hotels.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR.
Fri., Jan. 11, at 2 P.M. Sat., Jan. 12, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist....MISS MAUD POWELL.....Violin
Programme: "A Faust Overture," Wagner; Concerto for Violin, D major, Beethoven; Symphony, No. 3, F major, Brahms; Fantasie for Violin, (new,) Rimsky-Korsakoff; Overture, "Le Carnaval Romain," Berlioz.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Ballmann's

SILK UNDERWEAR

has always been looked upon by most people as one of the unattainable luxuries, as belonging to the rich alone. Its soothing influences and health retaining properties seem beyond the reach of the very persons to whom they would be of most benefit. With

KOTEDSILK

on the market the most moderate purses may afford underwear luxury, as the material, though soft and fine enough for babies' wear, is so durable as to outlast far heavier fabrics.

See the word **KOTEDSILK** on every garment.

All Leading Stores, and KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., Millbury, Mass., or
70-72 Franklin Street, N. Y.

January Sales! | *January Sales!* | *January Sales!* | *January Sales!*

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street

O'Neill's.

GREAT JANUARY SALE OF FURS

AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR!

We have purchased the entire stocks of two of the leading Furriers of New York and will place them on sale To-Day at Fifty Cents on the Dollar. These goods, which comprise the newest styles in Jackets, Capes, Neck Scarfs and Collarettes, are all new, each piece being of this season's make and splendidly matched. Every popular Fur of this season is included in this extraordinary offering. A few prices:

ALASKA SABLE NECK SCARFS, finished with cluster of tails,
Regular 9.50 Scarfs, each .. 4.75
Regular 13.00 Scarfs, each .. 6.50
Regular 20.00 Scarfs, each .. 9.98
Regular 22.00 Scarfs, each .. 11.00

MINK SCARFS, regular 16.00 quality, each .. 8.00

LONG SCARFS OF SABLE FOX, regular 16.00 quality, each .. 7.98

BEAR STOLES, regular 28 quality .. 14.00

BLENDED BAUM MARTEN SCARFS,
Regular 60.00 quality .. 30.00
Regular 42.00 quality .. 21.00

Electric Seal, Alaska Seal and Persian Lamb Jackets at prices in proportion.
250.00 ALASKA SEAL JACKETS .. 170.00
300.00 ALASKA SEAL JACKETS, Chinchilla Collar and Revers .. 210.00
250.00 SEAL JACKETS .. 160.00
250.00 PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS, Chinchilla Collar and Revers .. 150.00

☞We will sell Dress Goods of Superior Quality To-day for Less Than Wholesale Prices!

We have just purchased a large stock of strictly all-wool Pebble Cheviots—the real Pebble Cheviot—goods of the best grade and highly popular at the present time, and will sell them, beginning this morning, at

69c yard.

These goods are 46 to 50 inches wide and come in black and navy.

Opening of Spring Silks for 1901.

We will show to-day the newest designs in Satin Liberty and Satin Foulards for the coming season, and will offer as a special inducement

2,100 Yards of Satin Foulards,
Actual value $1.10 yard, at
79c yard.

January Sale of Embroideries!

Our annual sale of Embroideries commences to-day, when we will offer an exceptionally fine line of Cambric, Nainsook, Swiss and Batiste Embroidered Edgings, Insertings, Bands, Flouncings and All-Overs in match patterns, and others at unusually low prices. Two specimen values:

600 pieces of Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook Edgings and insertings, consisting of open work, Irish Point and fine blind work patterns; goods worth in regular stock 16c. and 18c. yard; offered at this sale for, yard .. 10c
80 pieces of Batiste, Irish All-Over Embroidery, 18 inches wide, white and butter shades; regular value $1.75, yard .. 85c

Beds and Bedding!

Sale of Complete Outfits—Three Extraordinary Offers:

No. 1—Comprises one White Enamelled Bed, with brass vases; one Woven-Wire Spring and one good Fibre Cotton Top Mattress, worth $12.98, for .. 8.75

No. 2—Comprises one White Enamelled Bed, with brass rails, mounts and spindles on head and foot, straight or bow foot; one Double Woven Wire Spring, on steel frame, and one good All-Hair Mattress, in one or two parts; an outfit worth $21.00; marked for this special sale .. 15.98

No. 3—Comprises one handsome White Enamelled Bed, with heavy brass trimmings, straight or bow foot; one Double Woven Wire Spring, and one good gray Curled-Hair Mattress, in one or two parts; an outfit worth $30.00; for this sale .. 21.75

Beds! Beds! Beds!
Closing Out Three Hundred White Enamelled and All Brass Beds To-day
At LESS THAN COST.

January Clearing Sale of
Laces, Lace Robes and Nets!

The near-at-hand inventory necessitates a "clean-up" sale which will commence to-day. Every line now in stock must be reduced to a minimum figure. As we have but a short time to accomplish this, we have made liberal reductions throughout the whole department. In many cases the reduced prices represent just about one-half the cost of importation. Read:

A large assortment of Silk Chantilly, Silk Guipure, Oriental, Point de Venise, Plat Valenciennes, Point de Paris, Real and Imitation Torchon and other Laces, suitable for trimming dresses, waists, underwear, or for fancy work; regular price 12c. and 25c. yard, reduced to, yard .. 5c & 10c
Silk Brussels and La Tosca nets, 45 inches wide, black, white, cream, lilac, blue, Nile green, lavender and yellow; regular value 85c. and $1.25 yard, at, yard .. 48c
Lierre and Brussels Lace Robes, with waist and sleeves complete, white, cream and butter shades, formerly $15.00 and $18.00, each .. 6.50
All-Silk Black Spanish Matelasse Guipure Nets, 27 inches wide; regular price $2.65 yard, reduced to clear at, yard .. 1.25
Black Mercerized Silk Point de Venise All-Over Nets, 18 inches wide; regular price $2.25 yard, reduced for this sale to, yard .. 1.10
Black Spangled Nets, 27 inches wide, worth $3.85, yard .. 1.98
Point Gaze Lace Nets, 48 and 27 inches wide, variety of shades, value $2.25, yard .. 85c
Cluny Renaissance, Valenciennes and Point de Paris All-Over Nets, 18 and 27 inches wide, reduced from 75c. and 98c. yard, to, yard .. 38c
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ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW

The New York Times.

SUPPLEMENT Volume L., No. 15,912.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1901.

THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

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The Financial Situation.

New York, the Financial Centre of the World—great strides have been made toward this goal, and the pace grows. What in 1900 was accomplished—and tremendous was that accomplishment—is but suggestive of what 1901 promises.

In the financial world the past year will be long celebrated as the breaker of records. Long and in many a way remarkable is 1900's list of developments, putting past financial achievements behind. Industrially and commercially there has been progress amazing; and National net financial results prove not merely satisfactory, but incalculable. Dark spots there were as the year unrolled, and hard-times prophets were frequently on parade. Looking backward the scarecrows of 1900 were a tawdry lot, but in their day some of them had aspect quite serious enough to be disconcerting. Most effective was the crystallising of doubts as to National election results. They who are big in the business world, as well as the smaller fry of Wall Street, took account for a time of political "uncertainty," and the ghost of cheap and dishonest money intruded nervousness with its threats. The record seems curious now—but it was very real. Apprehension at the time could be ignored only by strong heads and stoutest confidence in the good sense and good faith of the people. The whole Summer and all the Fall up to the very day of election was a waiting time throughout the business world.

And then, when finally the National verdict was recorded, the financial situation was not only of a sudden clarified, but forthwith developed such an energy as no precedent ever approached. A revolution—that is what Wall Street has ever since been celebrating.

Of the year's phenomenal record notably extraordinary are the figures quoted in international trade balances—disclosing the United States as the conspicuous creditor Nation of the world. Exports outrun imports hundreds on hundreds of millions of dollars. And the apparent showing is that something like $500,000,000 of American money is left on balance abroad. That the actual sum is tremendous shows significantly in many ways and in many quarters. International bankers lay stress upon it. New York no longer has to contrive ingeniously and continually to obtain loans abroad—New York has become the lender. Foreign money markets no longer levy taxes upon borrowers here; the concessions come this way. The foreign trader, the foreign banker, foreign municipalities, and, finally, foreign Governments, come across the ocean for financial accommodation. Not all this has developed graciously; the foreign critic has stubbornly booted—while foreign necessities, steadily growing, are met by American prosperity, growing just as steadily.

International trade balance figures are suggestive rather than conclusive. It is impossible under prevailing conditions that they can be complete. Without available records to show interchange of actual funds or transfer of credits, any "balance" must be faulty; and not merely those vast items are lacking in making up announced balances, but there is no method whereby account can be taken of the international transfer of securities or the disbursement of interest or dividends. In his annual review of financial conditions, Secretary of the Treasury Gage suggests that he is making efforts to remedy this defect, and representatives of the Treasury Department have been in consultation with important bankers here; but the bankers expect no early successful solution.

One fact, according to the bankers, very clear is that Europe has stopped sending back American stocks, having practically no further deliverable supply. Large volumes of our securities are, of course, still held abroad, but speculative holdings have been liquidated; the foreign owner of American stocks now carries them for investment—is getting larger net return and ampler security than can be found elsewhere in the world. And what now is of most consequence in that quarter is as to when the foreigner will begin to rebuy—for our record since November's election is of the character, which, sooner or later, is bound to command the attention and arouse the enthusiasm of the European trader, whose appreciation of a profit is superior to every possible prejudice. So far, however, the rise in American stock market values has not had foreign effect. Professional speculators at London and at Berlin have been opposing the advance, and some of the most prominent of them have lost fortunes in fighting our betterment. They sold American stocks short by wholesale immediately following election day, they sold calls without limit, they hurrahed proclamations that they had the Yankees caught. They wish they hadn't. The shares which most they pounded have gone up 20, 30, and 40 points—many of them are more than doubled in value.

But the art of money making involves many a quick change of front—as history in every market of the world has testified; and small wonder need there be if of a sudden we should have the spectacle of clamorous favor abroad for everything American. It is no new speculative move to try to make back fortunes where they have been lost.

It is wholly human that Europe should hesitate in recognition of the new good times that are here. Most of the rest of the world has had a year of embarrassment. Germany, after a wild speculative boom, is paying savage penalties now, with panic threats almost continual; and England's South African experience has not been much a promoter of optimism. In politics, in finance, in general trade, and even in their harvests, the nations of Europe have fared in dismal contrast with the prosperity making here.

Money market conditions have been agreeably disappointing. Rarely has a year hitherto closed without stringency severe enough to upset stock market equanimity; but here again is precedent set aside—December, 1900, being actually the chief buoyant month of the year. Bank rates abroad had to advance, but at no time has there been even a flurry in Wall Street. And this in face of the fact that never before have our financial institutions been called upon to provide so vast a sum for dividend and interest disbursements. The National bank policy of new circulation figures to some extent—though not at New York directly on a large scale—this new factor providing accommodation for interior demands hitherto making end-of-the-year drafts here.

Though apparently not much heeded, the gold product of the country has expanded prodigiously, with immediate effect upon money market conditions. The suspension of South African gold mining is offset more than appreciated by the rushing yield of Colorado, California, and Alaska. In gold, as in practically all else, the glowing side is this way.

What has recently taken place in Wall Street (measured by the upward rush of quotations) takes proportions beyond the comprehension of any man's mind. Thousands of millions of dollars have been thereby added to the quoted wealth of the country.

In many conservative circles there is disposition to regard this development as not wholly good. Unwholesome possibilities are discovered by the prudent who regard booms as danger signals. Runaway markets are unsatisfactory markets, urge cautious veterans. And such critics are insisting that we have already overdiscounted all the excellent conditions ahead of us.

It is not, however, the ultra-speculative man of Wall Street who takes issue with adverse views like these. The foremost bankers of the country are believers in the betterment that has come into our security markets. They see nothing that is artificial, unnatural, deceptive, likely to bring damaging results. What they urge is that the declaration of the people of the United States at the polls in November was the establishment of an actual new business era. Their insistence is that, instead of overdiscounting the good things of the present and future, we were up to November discounting only what was evil and threatening; that we had capitalized our confidence at the very lowest ebb; that we were refusing to take account of anything but the bad, and thus, they aver, what has since appeared to be an extraordinary outburst of buoyancy (with some apparent aspects of recklessness) can be adjudged but normal reaction from a too long unwarranted depression in public confidence.

At the beginning of 1900 uneasiness was widespread; at the beginning of 1901 prosperity dominates. Then a variety of serious problems were demanding solution, political uncertainty was already intruding, commercial difficulties were troubling New England and the West; and—what was most of all disturbing—a vast mass of new industrial securities was without public investment support or favor, hundreds of millions of capital being tied up thus not merely in idleness but endangered. Now not the least occasion in the world is there for political anxiety, weak spots in the financial and commercial world are no longer gaping, vast loans upon trust stocks have been financiered satisfactorily and profitably, and that enormous volume of industrial securities unmarketable a year ago is assimilated, producing profit for the public.

Meantime, of every man's knowledge is the fact of a new tendency—actual development—in corporation management. Some disclosures along this line have had phenomenal market sequels; others that impend are not unlikely to be equally dazzling. Fights between great corporations are out of fashion, railway wars are not soon again to be important. Bitterness of competition, the cutting of rates, demoralising tactics generally, disappear—for the reason that finally the owners of the railroads of the country become the managers of their own properties. Where rivalry has ruled, co-operation is established. As Wall Street begins to comprehend how far-reaching is this new policy, better market values are recorded—naturally enough.

One factor influential in the market's current buoyant development is notably unique: when the turn came, when depression turned to confidence, the new condition found the public not merely ready to buy, disposed to buy, but able to buy. Nobody was overloaded, Wall Street commission houses were bare of stocks, margin accounts were relatively little, and they were sound—the public was rich in ready money. Securities held were in larger volume than ever before in the history of the country owned outright. Thus when the "outsider" began to buy confidently and largely, he was not confronted with vast lines of stocks seeking a market. The very fact that an enforced waiting time had been imposed, that more of apprehension than of anticipation had figured in making the records and contracts of the earlier part of the year, was responsible for this healthful feature of the situation. And though the public bought in confidence it bought prudently; overloading performances have not been evident, it has not been the fashion to pyramid speculatively; in truth, practically every commission broker on the Stock Exchange testifies that clients, even those most enthusiastic, have operated in moderation. But the same authorities agree that buyers have never taken position more courageously; for though professional manipulation has over and over again made raiding tests, the new public in Wall Street refuses to be scared, cannot be sent sprawling into nervous liquidation.

Why was the public confident? Because the public was awake, the public could see the universal tumbling over of the scarecrows, found certification in every business quarter that prosperity could not be crippled, belittled, restrained.

And what the public could see further was that the security market had finally the right character of leadership—not the manipulating speculator, but great international bankers; not the scalping trader, but comprehensive financiers. Therein was the quality of leadership bound to win, safe to follow.

For 1901 Wall Street's outlook could scarcely be brightened. Substantial market improvement is not only probable, but similarly sure seems the prospect that such improvement can be permanent. No boom is wanted. It is not the part of calmness and sense to satirise conservatism. They who go fastest do not always go farthest. It doesn't hurt to be sure.

H. ALLAWAY.

Secretary Gage Sees Promise of Continued Prosperity

He Speculates as to the Whereabouts of the "Balance of Trade" That Stands to Our Credit.

Dictated to The New York Times

By LYMAN J. GAGE,

Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—"With the close of the Nineteenth Century and the beginning of the Twentieth," said Secretary of the Treasury Gage, "we have abundant cause to be gratified with our progress as a nation and with the share of prosperity that we are enjoying—a prosperity, it is also gratifying to know, that has been accorded in a measure to other nations."

"And what of the future, Mr. Secretary?"

"Do not ask me to prophesy. I am not a prophet. I am so little concerned about the future that I never read the weather reports. I prefer to keep an umbrella and overshoes, and to take the weather as it comes, with such precautions to guard against inclemency as may be suggested to everybody by common prudence.

"The year has been a good one with the Treasury, which has met all current obligations out of the receipts, saved nearly $11,000,000 by refunding old bonds at a lower rate of interest, and has accumulated an excess of receipts amounting to about $20,000,000 for the first half of the fiscal year. To those disposed to boast of our credit and our resources this condition provides justification. It also provides, perhaps, the temptation to excessive public expenditure."

"Was not the foreign trade of the year a remarkable indication of our prosperity?" was asked.

"It is a wonderful showing. Last year, when the total trade reached slightly beyond $2,000,000,000, the country saw a gratifying assurance of material and industrial development. That record has been surpassed by more than $250,000,000, and the exports of the United States, notably of agricultural and manufactured products, have found their way to the consumers of the world to the extent of $640,000,000 in excess of our purchases abroad."

DISPOSITION OF THE TRADE BALANCE.

"Is it possible to account for this so-called 'balance of trade' in our favor—to show whether it has been realized by us?"

"That is an interesting question, and one hard to answer. Allusion was made in my annual report to efforts that had been made to ascertain in what method the vast trade balance in favor of the United States is settled. The imports of gold do not furnish an explanation, for of gold and silver we seem to have exported a few more millions of dollars than we imported, the imports being roundly about $111,500,000 and the exports about $118,500,000.

"Efforts have been made by inquiry to ascertain the amount of securities returned to the United States in settlement of indebtedness to us, with the discovery of some hesitation, for business reasons, of those handling the securities. A plan has been suggested by which, with the observance of proper confidence toward those extending the desired information, it may be possible to learn approximately the extent to which American securities are returned to this country.

"A calculation, largely conjectural, it may be admitted, has been made to account for the $640,000,000 'balance of trade' in our favor. This calculation puts the amount of securities returned during the year at $200,000,000; for freights it is estimated that another $100,000,000 may be accounted for; American tourists may have taken abroad to pay the expenses of travel another $100,000,000; possibly $100,000,000 have been used to pay the interest on American securities abroad and to meet investments of foreign capital in the United States; and about $100,000,000 can be accounted for in loans to Great Britain, Germany and other foreign countries during the year. The suggestion has been made that Americans have carried large credits abroad, for the purpose of meeting obligations for goods ordered. This amount has been put at something like $100,000,000, but the total of these suggested figures exceeds the 'balance of trade' as ascertained by the statistical reports."

A TIME FOR CONSERVATISM.

"From such indications as are to be found in the conditions of business, do you look for a continuance of present prosperity?"

"The present indications are favorable for continued prosperity. Human nature is not satisfied with repeating its successes. It must improve upon them. There is need of conservatism now, when we are prosperous. When we get beyond the line that divides conservatism and recklessness, and expand prices on mere interchanges without corresponding actual transactions, there will be occasion for concern. We cannot see the coming of depression. There is no barometer to indicate its approach.

"There is a pace beyond which it is inexpedient and unsafe to press business, or a horse. I owned a horse once, which I bought when it was twelve years old, and which would travel at the rate of twelve miles an hour without distress or failure. Push it to exceed that rate for a single mile and its ability to make the twelve miles an hour would be destroyed. It would go to pieces. We must find out the gait at which we can safely travel as a nation, and stick to it."

AS TO REDUCTION OF REVENUE.

"Do you look for a considerable reduction of the revenue by Congress at the present session?"

"I am inclined to believe, from what I hear of the disposition of the Congress, that the internal revenue taxes will be reduced to the extent recommended by the President. It is true that an inclination to go further was manifested at one time, but just now it appears that the conviction is strong that prudence will restrain the Congress from ordering a reduction so great as to embarrass the Administration while it is still meeting the expenses of government in the Philippines and the West Indies."

"The Congress is asked to meet many expenditures to satisfy the desires for public improvements and for claims preferred by hundreds of applicants for relief. Do you look for drafts on the Treasury to meet these expectations?"

"I am unable to say. Without being advised, I am inclined to believe that considerations of economy and prudence will restrain the Congress in its appropriations. I believe it has always been the rule that greater appropriations were asked for than were expected or obtained. It is safe to rely upon the patriotism of Congress to grant as well as to regulate expenditures.

"No; I do not look for legislation at this session to perfect the good work achieved by the last session of Congress in the passage of the currency bill of March 14. The subject is one to which attention should be given; but it is evident that the Congress is too busy with work that is imperative to complete the currency legislation so well begun."

The National Balance Sheet.

Written for The New York Times

By Maurice L. Muhleman,

Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer.

At the close of the year it is well to look at our balance sheets and see what has been done during the twelve-month. The Times to-day will be full of statistics from the balance sheet of the Nation; but there are certain points to be deduced from this array of figures which may escape the notice, for the moment, of those who comment upon them.

We ask the world to look upon our marvelous showing in the growth of our foreign trade, now exceeding $2,200,000,000 a year, but we may direct attention with even greater self-satisfaction to our domestic trade, involving the feeding, housing, clothing, and otherwise providing for a Nation of which the census tells us there are 77,000,000, consuming more per capita than any other people on the face of the earth. This trade, it is estimated, amounts to eighteen or nineteen times the amount of our foreign, aggregating thus probably more than $36,000,000,000.

After feeding ourselves we contribute largely to the food of other people; for we produce half the cereals of the world, the total being in bushels 3,600,000,000; we provide them with more than 2,000,000,000 pounds of meat products; we not only provide more than three-fourths of the raw cotton used in the world, but are now sending millions of yards of cotton goods abroad as well.

With our mineral products, aggregating in value over $800,000,000, we last year led the world in gold, (the Transvaal supply being cut off,) in silver, in iron and steel, in coal, in copper.

Notwithstanding our tremendous slaughter of food animals, we have still some 39,000,000 swine, 28,000,000 steers, 40,000,000 sheep; our horses number 14,000,000 and our cows 16,000,000.

It is estimated that our wealth now amounts to $90,000,000,000, an increase in ten years of $25,000,000,000, and an average per capita of $1,170; it is perhaps unnecessary to say that no other people show so large a per capita of wealth.

What have we done to improve the general conditions of the world's inhabitants with these forces? Have they been directed to accomplish the best results?

We have not fallen behind the rest of the world in the industrial arts; our Patent Office record shows for the year some 25,000 new inventions and improvements, which we are utilizing to the practical advantage in our industries. As illustrating the bearing of this we have converted the product of our iron mines into finished material at so great a reduction in cost that, for example, steel rails which in 1870 sold at over $100 per ton, and in 1880 at $67.50, were recently sold at less than $18 per ton. This has proved an important factor to our transportation facilities, which cover nearly 170,000 miles of railway, operated with 40,000 locomotives and 1,300,000 cars, carrying 1,000,000,000 tons of freight and employing 1,000,000 men. We have reduced the cost of carrying wheat to the seaboard from 33 cents per bushel in 1870 to less than 11 cents, and of flour from about $1 to 37 cents. The rest of the world has thus gained cheaper food for millions of its people.

But our industrial evolution has not alone reduced the cost of transport; prices of necessaries have been reduced otherwise as well. Thus, pork, which in the seventies cost 10 cents the pound, fell to less than 6; flour from $6 the barrel to about $4; cotton from 15 cents the pound to 6½, and that great aid to enlightenment, petroleum, from 17 cents the gallon to less than 6.

While this showing is one which is incomparable, it behooves us to ask what we are doing in lines other than the material. We have, it is true, 22,000 newspapers and periodicals; we spend nearly $120,000,000 for our postal business and nearly $200,000,000 for education; but it seems, nevertheless, that we are taxing ourselves something like $200,000,000 on account of crime and misdemeanor, and nearly the same amount goes annually for drink, while fully as much has been spent in a year in pursuing the art of war. Our Church work is increasing, and the money spent in that field is growing annually; but we have more homicides, which exceed 10,000 annually, and more suicides, though the rate per capita is probably about stationary.

Uncle Sam still receives annually several hundred thousand foreigners, with more or less open arms, and while he does not offer them all farms, he still almost gives away 6,000,000 acres of his public land a year. But the foreigners coming are poorer than formerly; most of them do not care for the "farm," and, locating in cities, they are making the good old Uncle's problem of amalgamating them all into a nation much more difficult.

Philanthropic work, both public and private, has increased materially, but there seems an enormous amount of it still to be done; not merely by way of help to unfortunates, but in the lines of education, intellectual and moral.

The picture has its light and its dark side; the latter perhaps more sombre because of the brilliancy of the former. Rapid industrial evolution such as we have seen is necessarily accompanied by trying conditions for a large number of individuals. Never before has the world seen the spectacle which the work of this Nation presents; particularly noteworthy is the revival since the "hard times" years following 1893. The enormous productive capacity has not been strained in making the showing; the results are real; tangible. What shall we do with it all? Manifestly we are not doing the best we can with the fruits of our tremendous activity; but that is largely due to the fact that we are at the work of securing it; the transition is sure to come in time; the princely donations to philanthropic objects from private purses, reaching $50,000,000 to $70,000,000 a year, are but the indicators—the forerunners of another evolution; one which will deal with the questions which when correctly answered and the problems which when properly solved, will place this Nation beyond all question at the head, not only in material lines, but in intellectual, moral, political, as well.

Let us not lose faith in our ideals; let us believe that American hearts and American minds still hold to the patriotic and humanitarian precepts which inspired our greatest men; let us be patient while working out our destiny, and in due time the new era—the child of the twentieth century—will arrive "out of the hurly-burly."

MAURICE L. MUHLEMAN.

Our Greatest Agricultural Need.

Specialists Wanted to Aid Scientifically In the Practical Development of Our Resources.

Dictated to The New York Times

By JAMES WILSON,

Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The nineteenth century has been a great one for agriculture," said Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, "and the last twenty-five years have been the best of the hundred. Our statistics tell the story of development so far as the increase of our productive power is concerned, but it is not until you come to analyze the later developments and ascertain the tendencies that the real greatness, that carries the promise of the greater future, begins to assert itself.

"There is no use in worrying about our ability to go on increasing our productions of agricultural and other domestic supplies that can be sold at home and abroad. But the time is approaching, and we can see it coming, when the necessity for closer study of conditions, for greater specialization in agriculture, must be admitted and acted upon. It is not the mere matter of adding some thousands of acres to tilled acres that must be looked after. By and by the available area will be taken up, and the necessity will be forced upon the people of more scientific cultivation of the soil.

"'Greater specialization,' said the Secretary, 'must be the tendency in agriculture as it promises to be in commercial business. It is unavoidable. Humboldt was a wise man in his day. Possibly he knew more about everything than any other man, and a great deal more about some things than any man of his time. But if Humboldt were alive to-day his knowledge of agriculture could not be comprehensive enough to grasp all the details known since his day. Right here in this department we look at agriculture from sixteen different sides. Every side is important. Yet the man who is proficient in one of the bureaus and its interests cannot extend his knowledge usefully and undertake to follow investigation in any other branch of scientific agriculture.

"The developments of scientific agriculture are slow, but they are sure and permanently advantageous. Take the matter of meat production. The meat animal has been doubled in weight by study of the habits of the animal and of its needs to make it answer better to our needs. We have managed to get sheep that are better both for mutton and for wool. Formerly we had wool sheep that were poor for food and food sheep that were worth little for shearing. We have bettered our horses, making over the English runner into a trotter, and improving the quality of European draught horses by scientific cultivation of the best qualities of the speed and draught stock. That has created a better demand for American horses abroad, and it will go on in spite of bicycles and locomobiles and electric motors very much as if those conveniences had never been thought of.

"We are devoting attention to the study of soils. It is a most fascinating and important branch of agricultural knowledge, demanding the trained skill of many physicists. We don't know enough about soil conditions and the science of improving and restoring them. The need of recruits in this field is great. We find it difficult to recruit our forces to carry on the work contemplated in the department."

"Is it not possible to obtained trained physicists from the agricultural colleges maintained in part by the United States all over the country?" was asked.

"What a natural question that is," answered Secretary Wilson. "The fact is," he went on, "the demand for men well equipped is so great and growing that the supply is always exhausted. Very recently there has come to us information that for some reason not yet fully understood great areas in the lower Salt Lake Valley that have been under cultivation with irrigation have not shown a tendency to fertility. The causes must be looked into. There may be conjecture about it, some impression that irrigation has developed some qualities prejudicial to fertility, and this can be ascertained only by special investigation. Similar indications are reported from the Yellowstone Valley, cultivated under similar conditions.

"We must meet our needs at home, and I am led to believe, from investigation, that we shall fully meet our own needs. A man whom I sent abroad to report on the conditions found in the agricultural departments of Europe tells me that we have little to learn from them. They are none of them so well equipped as we are to take up special studies. This only increases my belief that a broad education may be secured by an American in his own country, and, as for agriculture, there is too much to be learned in any one branch of it to make it possible for a student of it to acquire great special knowledge if he permits himself to indulge in the hopeless task of grasping the whole subject.

"We are studying carefully the question of meat production. That has become necessary in consequence of the failing of the range production. The day has passed when great herds and vast fortunes are to be made from the pastures of the arid region. We must get our meats from the rainy belt, and I have no doubt whatever that when the producing capacity of that belt is understood we shall find that it will produce more abundantly than ever before.

"Are our dairy interests flourishing? Yes. But they need cultivation. We have a position to regain in that business, and we shall reach it when our producers have come to understand the needs of foreign markets better and are prepared to meet them intelligently. The practice has become so common, among foreign producers of dairy products, of Government certification of quality that we shall have to adopt the same plan in order to inspire confidence. The requirement that butter shall be certified to be of high quality would prevent the sending abroad of butter of poor quality, to injure our reputation and prospects for increased trade. The sending of poor grades of cheese to England has deprived us of a market there, and some of our efforts to extend our reputation for dairy products have been counteracted by shipments of inferior goods represented to be of good quality. We can only overcome such unprincipled trading by adopting a policy of business honesty.

"The future is bright for agriculture. As I have shown, it is not to be an easy pathway, but one in which success is to be achieved by recognition of the necessity for specialization that must be deeper and more careful as time goes on. Such results as our success in growing tobacco with Sumatra qualities, or leaf that from North Carolina fields secured more points of excellence at Paris than the choice cigarette tobaccos of Egypt, suggest a few of the possibilities of faithful study of the science of cultivation. But there is to be no more phenomenal success with haphazard farming. That day is over with the coming of the new century."

A Year of Good Promise.

Written for The New York Times

By James H. Eckels,

President of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago and former Controller of the Currency.

The financial situation in the West at the close of the year is thoroughly satisfactory. Bank deposits are large, the demand for money active, and interest rates fairly good. The growth in the strength of country institutions has been phenomenal. The only difficulty which they now experience is to find local use for the money at their disposal.

I look for a continuance of prosperous conditions. Thus far the country has not overtraded, and speculation, while large, has been on conservative lines and in a class of investment railway stocks which do not jeopardize the buyers through violent fluctuations in market value.

The railway management of the country is to-day of so high a grade as to warrant the belief that wherever dividends are now paid they will be continued. The saving in operating expenses will make up for a loss occasionally sustained because of a crop failure.

This country's future promises more wealth and wider influence in the world's greatest financial undertakings than heretofore the most sanguine have ever dreamed of. The American people have abundant wealth, great opportunities and the knowledge of how to use the one and avail themselves of the benefit of the other.

JAMES H. ECKELS.

A Good Year for the Farmer.

THE SHOWING OF MR. HYDE, STATISTICIAN OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—"This has been a good year for the farmer," said John Hyde, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture. "We have not yet made up our statistics in full, but we have given the estimates of the leading crops, and by and by we shall give the farm values, as ascertained by collecting prices all over the country and giving the average as of Dec. 1. But we know that for many of the crops advanced prices have been obtained, and, while the bureau does not feel justified in making computations upon the incomplete facts, such computations can be made in a way to show approximately, at least, whether the farmers of the United States are better off on Jan. 1, 1901, than they were on Jan. 1, 1900."

Following the suggestions of the Bureau of Statistics, it is found that the farmers are evidently richer at this time than they were a year ago by $247,000,000, in returns for the "principal" crops. This does not account fully for their incomes. Figures are procurable to show how they have fared for raising some agricultural crops, but to their gains from these are to be added their profits from meat production; from wool, from fruits, and from others for which there are yet no statistics that can be used here. Even in agricultural crops they have not always gained. The net gain of $247,000,000 accounted for in this article was derived from wheat, corn, hay and cotton. There were comparative losses in oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, and potatoes, but even with apparent losses on these items there are circumstances that are comforting. The gains and comparative losses are shown herewith:

PRINCIPAL CROPS FOR 1899-1900.

	1899.	1900.	Increase.
Wheat ..	$319,545,259	$365,560,653	$46,015,394
Corn	629,210,110	757,836,985	128,626,875
Hay	411,926,187	439,472,645	27,546,458
Cotton ..	331,427,877	404,020,000	72,592,123
	$1,692,109,433	$1,966,890,310	$274,780,850
Oats	$198,167,975	$178,007,117	*$20,160,858
Barley ..	29,594,254	26,516,625	*3,077,629
Rye.	12,214,118	11,038,125	*1,175,993
B'kwheat	6,183,675	5,740,179	*443,496
Potatoes.	89,328,832	86,480,027	*2,848,805
	$335,488,854	$307,782,073	*$27,706,781

*Decrease.

The corn crop was a great one, one of the largest ever gathered in this country. It was larger than that of 1899, but not so large as the crops of 1896 or 1880. But while smaller in quantity than the crop of 1896, it was worth to the farmer more than $266,000,000 over that of the larger crop of the earlier year, prices having greatly improved. The prices that are given below, by the way, are approximate only, and have been ascertained by taking such averages as are procurable now, before the complete averages have been made up. The production, price, and farm value of the corn crop for six years are given for purposes of comparison:

	Production, Bushels.	Average Farm Price per Bush. Dec. 1, Cents.	Farm Value. Dec. 1.
1895	2,151,138,580	25.3	$544,985,534
1896	2,283,875,185	21.5	491,006,967
1897	1,902,967,933	26.3	501,072,952
1898	1,924,184,660	28.7	552,023,428
1899	2,078,143,933	30.3	629,210,110
1900	2,105,102,516	36.0	757,836,905

The wheat crop was smaller than that of the year preceding, but the enhanced price at which it was sold gives the farmers nearly $50,000,000 more than they received for the crop of 1899. As compared with five preceding years, wheat is shown in the table, for production, price and farm value of the crop:

	Production, Bushels.	Average Farm Price Per Bushel Dec. 1. Cents.	Farm Value. Dec. 1.
1895	467,102,947	50.9	$237,938,998
1896	427,694,346	72.6	310,802,539
1897	530,149,168	80.8	428,547,121
1898	675,148,705	58.2	392,770,320
1899	547,303,846	58.4	319,545,259
1900	522,229,505	70.0	365,560,653

Only once before, in 1895, has there been an oat crop exceeding in bushels the crop of 1900. Only the corn crop was greater. But, according to the promise for Dec. 1, it looks as though the farmer would not do so well by his oats as last year, with a smaller crop and a higher market price for it. The comparative quantities and value of oats since 1895 are shown:

	Production, Bushels.	Average Farm Price Per Bushel Dec. 1. Cents.	Farm Value. Dec. 1.
1895	824,443,537	19.9	$163,655,068
1896	707,948,404	18.7	132,485,033
1897	698,767,809	21.2	147,974,719
1898	730,906,643	25.5	186,406,304
1899	796,177,713	24.9	198,167,975
1900	809,125,989	22.0	178,007,717

The barley crop was small in 1900, the yield being the least in one year since 1887, when it was 56,812,000 bushels. Barley quotations favor an average farm value of 45 cents, an advance upon last year's price. Comparisons for six years are given:

	Production, Bushels.	Average Farm Price Per Bushel Dec. 1. Cents.	Farm Value. Dec. 1.
1895	87,072,744	33.7	$29,312,413
1896	69,695,223	32.3	22,491,241
1897	66,685,127	37.7	25,142,139
1898	55,792,257	41.3	23,064,359
1899	73,781,563	40.3	29,594,254
1900	58,025,833	45.0	26,516,625

The rye crop for 1900 was small, and the prices received appear to have averaged lower than in the preceding year, so that the farmers are not so well off in earnings from that crop as in 1899. The six years ending 1900 compare as follows as to crops and their values:

	Production, Bushels.	Average Farm Price Per Bushel Dec. 1. Cents.	Farm Value. Dec. 1.
1895	27,210,070	44.0	$11,964,826
1896	24,369,047	40.9	9,960,769
1897	27,363,324	44.7	12,239,647
1898	25,057,522	46.3	11,875,350
1899	23,961,741	51.0	12,214,118
1900	23,995,927	46.0	11,038,125

The crop of buckwheat was smaller than it has been in any year since 1883, when it was far below the yield before and since. The buckwheat crop has decreased a good deal since 1866, when it was 22,700,000 bushels. The price was better then than it is now. Buckwheat statistics are slow and imperfect until late, and the Government statisticians admit the difficulty of finding a safe average price on the farm at this time. The price given is regarded as below, rather than above, the farm price:

	Production, Bushels.	Average Farm Price Per Bushel Dec. 1. Cents.	Farm Value. Dec. 1.
1895	15,341,309	45.2	$6,936,325
1896	14,080,783	39.2	5,522,339
1897	14,997,451	42.1	6,319,188
1898	11,721,927	45.0	5,271,462
1899	11,094,473	55.7	6,183,675

Potatoes were not a large crop, as compared with that of the preceding year, but it was above the average, and the farm price appears to have been slightly higher than last year. The crops, prices, and values for six years are given:

	Production, Bushels.	Average Farm Price Per Bushel Dec. 1. Cents.	Farm Value. Dec. 1.
1895	297,237,370	26.6	$78,984,901
1896	252,234,540	28.6	72,182,350
1897	164,015,964	54.7	89,643,059
1898	192,306,338	41.4	79,574,772
1899	228,783,232	39.0	89,328,832
1900	210,926,897	41.0	86,480,027

Hay was a short crop, but it was sold at a good price, the crop being the smallest since 1895, and the price the highest since 1887. The farmers received more for the shorter crop of 1900 than they did for the crop of 1899. The production and values of hay for six years are shown:

	Production, Tons.	Average Farm Price Per Ton Dec. 1. Dollars.	Farm Value. Dec. 1.
1895	47,078,541	8.35	$393,185,615
1896	50,282,158	6.55	388,145,814
1897	60,664,876	6.62	401,390,725
1898	66,376,920	6.00	398,060,647
1899	56,655,756	7.27	411,928,187
1900	50,110,908	8.77	439,472,645

Cotton has been a source of wealth to the producer as well as the manufacturer for the last two years. The crop of 1898-9 brought to the producers about $27,000,000 more than the crop of the year before, although the later crop was the smaller. The crop for the year just ended, for which the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture has just issued a preliminary estimate, is not only larger than the crop preceding it, but is being sold at higher prices, so that the farmers may get something like $125,000,000 more for the cotton raised in 1900 than for that produced in 1899. The cotton figures for the last six years are most interesting:

	Production, Bales.	Average Farm Price Per Pound, Dec. 1. Cents.	Value. Dec. 1.
1895	7,161,094	7.6	$260,338,006
1896	8,532,705	6.6	291,811,564
1897	10,897,857	6.6	319,491,412
1898	11,189,205	6.7	305,467,041
1899	9,142,838	7.25	331,427,877
1900	10,100,000	8.0	404,020,000

To the value to the farmer of these principal crops must be added a large number of others, including tobacco, rice, flax, wool, dairy products, and meats, for all of which the figures have yet to be procured by the Department of Agriculture for the calendar year, the statistics for the department being made up in that way, instead of by the fiscal year.

MIDDLE WEST PROSPERING.

The close of the year 1900 and the ushering in of the twentieth century finds the Middle Western States in a healthy and prosperous condition, probably to a greater extent than at any previous period in the country's history. The agriculturist has prospered with bounteous crops, which have found a ready market at good prices, and as the products of the soil must be the source of all material wealth, the merchant and manufacturer have prospered with the tiller of the soil and the miner, and so have transportation companies, both land and water, maintained good safe earnings through the handling of a rapidly moving commerce to meet the requirements of a prosperous and happy people.

There is nothing visible at this moment in the commercial or financial horizon that threatens to obscure the abundance of the West and the prosperity of its people for the year 1901. HOMER H. PETERS,
Of Bartlett, Frazier & Co., Members Chicago Board of Trade.
Chicago, Jan. 5, 1901.

MONEY PLENTY IN THE WEST.

The banking business for 1900 has been generally satisfactory and fairly profitable. Western banks have had plenty of money. Many of those in small localities had more than they could find legitimate use for at home, and have had to go to the large financial centres for investment. Competition is keen, the margin of profit is small, but the volume of business is large.

The outlook for 1901 is good, and I anticipate a large business with satisfactory results for the year. JAMES B. FORGAN,
President First National Bank.
Chicago, Jan. 5, 1901.

THE

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

9 and 11 Nassau Street, N. Y.

OFFICERS:

JAMES T. WOODWARD, President.
JAMES M. DONALD, Vice President.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Vice President.
WILLIAM LOGAN, . . Cashier.
WILLIAM LIGHTHIPE, . . Assistant Cashier.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, . Assistant Cashier.
HENRY R. CARSE, . . 2nd Assistant Cashier.
ALEXANDER D. CAMBELL, 2nd Asst. Cashier.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

James T. Woodward, William Rockefeller,
Vernon H. Brown, James Stillman,
William Barbour, Elijah P. Smith,
Sigourney W. Fay, James Henry Smith,
Martin S. Fechheimer, James M. Donald,
Hudson Hoagland, William Halls, Jr.,
Lucius Moore.

Established 1854

Report of Condition, Dec. 13, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$34,886,474.50
Overdrafts		3,784.17
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		2,775,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		5,195,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		53,490.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		101,904.29
Stocks, securities, &c.		3,098,660.62
Banking house		1,350,000.00
Due from other National banks		1,922,657.10
Due from State banks and bankers		961,709.76
Internal revenue stamps		4,891.06
Checks and other cash items		92,760.87
Exchanges for Clearing House		16,959,527.43
Notes of other National banks		32,605.00
Nickels and pennies		134.08
Specie		8,357,733.00
Legal-tender notes		3,884,030.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		138,750.00
		$79,849,301.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid		178,898.73
National banknotes outstanding		2,767,250.00
Dividends unpaid		894.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$13,284,575.97	
Demand certificates of deposit	14,288.75	
Certified checks	10,994,468.22	
Cashier's checks outstanding	479,903.98	
		24,042,537.80
Due to other National banks	$22,345,114.68	
Due to State banks and bankers	7,294,903.68	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	7,085,186.50	
		36,745,204.86
United States deposits		5,010,147.31
United States bond account		3,104,350.00
		$79,849,391.90

Trade Conditions Throughout the World.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW FROM LONDON OF THE PAST YEAR WITH AN OUTLOOK FOR 1901 IN COMMERCE, INDUSTRY, AND FINANCE.

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES
By A. J. WILSON,
Our London Financial Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—One aspect of Europe's industrial position deserves prominence, namely, the effect of the greatly increased state of expenditure upon the consuming power of the various peoples as distinct from their Governments. Putting out of sight altogether the abnormal outlays induced by actual war, there has been going on for many years past a race among the great powers of Europe as to which could spend the most on fighting services. The English Government now draws more than twice as much from the nation for the navy as it did ten years ago, and Germany, France, Russia, and Italy, not to speak of water-logged Spain, are all emulous of her example. That is but one branch of the increased outlay. Every department of the public services in all countries shows a steady expansion in sums annually required from the taxpayer for maintenance. The annual budget of France, for example, amounts now to almost twice the highest total reached before the war of 1870. One, therefore, cannot help feeling that not only France, but all of the old debt-incumbered nations of Europe are progressing toward a point when the demands of State will so cripple the spending capacity of the nation as to restrict domestic markets and to produce afflicting economic crises. It is possible that some among the old nations are at that point now.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

This apart, business throughout Europe is fairly good, and in the British Isles it was excellent in the early half of last year; and yet, when every branch of industry was fully employed, when wages were rising and prices were well maintained, either at the level of 1899 or at still higher points reached early in the past year, there were abundant indications that the crested wave was about to break, and already the reaction has everywhere made considerable progress.

Our cotton industry is now suffering from the effects of the recent excessive price for the raw material, from restriction of consumption and demand in India due to the famine, and from the confusion that has overtaken the Chinese markets, as well as from the beginnings of a decline in home demand till lately good.

As yet our spinners and weavers in Lancashire have borne the adverse circumstances with remarkable fortitude, but unless a change for the better takes place soon, I fear we must look for numerous failures in that part of the kingdom. Our woolen and worsted industries, on the other hand, have been more or less bad throughout the year, partly from the disorganization of the Eastern and African markets, also from the effect of what is called "the overproduction of 1899." I cannot see the immediate prospect of recovery in this branch of our industry, although wool is now quite 15 per cent. cheaper than it was six months ago, and 50 per cent. below the highest recent prices. Even jute has suffered, but the causes of its troubles are, as yet, quite a local matter of labor more than of markets.

TEXTILE PRODUCTIONS.

In all branches of textile production competition between nations is becoming keener every year. As far as I can learn in manufacturing circles, this competition has not as yet come from your side to any formidable extent in neutral markets, unless perhaps in China and Japan, but Holland, Belgium, Germany, France, and Spain are all increasingly effective competitors against England, and our Consular reports are full of admonitions to the British producer to be up and doing lest he find himself eclipsed and altogether supplanted. Even Russia is making considerable progress in textile industries, and may be regarded as a future competitor of no mean power, if not in Western Europe, at least in the markets of China.

Were this all Europe had to fear we might contemplate the future with a certain equanimity because it is impossible for all nations to attain a high measure of civilization if merely self-contained. The conquest of new industries brings into being new wants, and out of these arises fresh developments of business; industries shift, but the volume of commodities exchanged, on the whole, tends to expand. I fear, however, that all this straining after industrial expansion is destined to produce a formidable financial recoil in some nations not overburdened with available capital.

IRON, STEEL AND COAL.

In the iron and steel trades there can be no question that England has entered upon a trying time. Prices are still high for most descriptions of iron and steel, and the manufactures thereof may be compared with those of 1898, or even with those of the middle of 1899, but they have fallen materially from the highest points, and business for six months back has been increasingly unprofitable, owing mainly to the excessive price of coal. Dear coal, in fact, has been like a canker at the root of all our industries, and will affect the profits of the past year in every direction.

Notwithstanding the heavy outlay upon our navy our imports in iron and steel for the past year have been but little higher than for 1899, but these imports have one remarkable feature. You have in recent months sent us a heavier proportion of total than usual, and have for the first time become an important and, perhaps, an abiding factor in our iron trade. Probably the fall in prices, now well begun, may temporarily check your sales, but I think that the United States must remain at least a strong competitor against us with other countries in supplying their demands. Every year our position becomes weaker economically in this all-important department of industrial production. If you, with your richer coal measures and more scientific method of extraction, can supply fuel to your furnaces at a lower price than England, and, when I say England, I mean all Europe in this respect, since every iron-production country on this side of the Atlantic is more or less dependent upon English coal, the world's metal markets must ultimately fall into your hands.

But must not British coal fall again in prices much lower than have ruled during 1900? It must, and for a brief period when the industrial disorganization now threatening has made progress, we might see quotations go back to the figures of two years ago, but no such relapse can be regarded as more than transitory. The constant tendency must be toward dearness, and, because of this, my estimate for the future of European iron and steel industries is not sanguine.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE.

For the year now entered upon I feel sure that prospects are everywhere unsatisfactory for reasons which partly lie in finance. No greater contrast could be imagined than the relative positions of countries like England, France, and Germany as against the United States of ten years ago and now. Ten years ago, what American banker would have entertained the idea of subscribing to a part of the British Government loan or seen a chance of profit in the purchase of German Treasury paper! We all looked upon the United States as the world's debtor until a much later period, but now, while you revel in uncounted wealth, Europe begins to feel the pinch of poverty. Superficially, however, financial affairs wear a better aspect now, to even a greater degree than they did twelve months ago.

England has just reached the end of the year with a 5 per cent. bank rate; Germany with a 6 per cent. rate, and France is piling up gold in the vaults of her State bank under a 3 per cent. rate, as against 4½ per cent. at the beginning of last year. Under the surface, however, there is a strain, and no small strain. Both France and Germany have rushed ahead too fast with electricity. The result is that both at the present time are clogged with swarms of enterprises in a half-developed state, which their banking institutions are compelled to carry whether they like it or not. What the issue of this position will be I cannot as yet forecast, but at the very best it implies some years of recoil, and the pace will have to be slow to avoid a complete upset.

THE OUTLOOK IN ENGLAND.

In England other conditions have prevailed equally hurtful to our industrial recuperative power should any disastrous set-back occur, as seems all too possible. We see these conditions in the fate of the public emissions for 1900. These are variously estimated at from £166,000,000 to £180,000,000; and as the nominal amount, I think the latter figure is nearest the true one. A third of that great sum, however, might as well be written off as mere promoters' fluff, which the public has never risked a penny in. There remains upward of £50,000,000 solidly borrowed by the Government, £12,000,000 to £15,000,000 raised openly or secretly by municipalities and county authorities, some £12,000,000 absorbed by the railways; and between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000 representing the capital of manufacturing, engineering, coal, iron, steel, and other businesses joint stocked. The total is not formidable, although close to the maximum reached in 1898, but it has come upon a market impoverished, and our banks have had to assist to an unusual degree in carrying even the very best of the new securities, because the nation either could not or would not absorb the stock. Thus our position is on all fours with that of France and Germany, and I really do not know how the end of the year would have been got over, either here or in Berlin, but for the way you have come to our assistance.

EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Your wealth has been displayed not merely by investments in European Government securities, but by the capacity to absorb your own railway securities, quite as vigorously as that displayed in the end of 1898 and the beginning of 1899. By in this way canceling a part of Europe's debt, as you have, on account of its food supplies, raw cotton, &c., the strain that otherwise might have been unbearable has been lessened, and, although by no means out of danger, both these markets have passed the end of the year without a crisis. But for some time to come, if we in England are to escape disaster, we also must curtail our new immobilizations of capital and proceed with the utmost caution.

Such being our position in Europe, and especially in England and Germany, you must not look for strong stock markets. Ours at least will continue to dwindle with occasional rallies and occasional bad smashes, probably, throughout this year, and much the same must be said of our neighbors across the Channel, where the scope for gambling in all new enterprises is seriously curtailed.

Money promises to be dearer this year than the last, for at least the first six months, and in the proportion that it is dearer, it acts as a corroding acid in eating away the profits and in wearing down in many directions the capital locked up. In short, we are at the beginning of more difficult times, financially, throughout Europe.

LONDON FINANCE LAST WEEK.

The course of our money market, now that a 5 per cent. bank rate has been established, proves that the Directors were prudent in not moving up earlier. Both money and discount rates are just about where they were before an advance was announced. Remitted bills of all dates can be melted at 4 to 4¼, and the bankers can only get 3% for seven-day money. Accordingly, unless this is soon remedied, we shall have our money people suffering from a dearness of credit where the bank rate governs transactions, and our market, as a whole, be as helpless as ever to prevent exports of gold.

How the market and bank are to be brought together I cannot guess. In present circumstances there is no sure way open, except to issue another war loan, for perhaps £50,000,000, consolidate the present inconvenient floating debt, and provide further means for the war.

The floating debt, including Treasury bills and advances from the Bank, is now some £30,000,000. But for heavy Treasury payments the Bank would be bound to get control of the market this quarter through the revenue collection, which generally doubles the Government balances between the end of December and the beginning of April. This year we cannot expect much accumulation, and the Bank must borrow floating credit from time to time, if it means to make the rate effective. Even then I doubt whether 5 per cent. could do more than stop the gold exports.

A considerable gulf of insolvency has been opened by the recent financial smash on the Stock Exchange, and members are very nervous. All our domestic markets are therefore dead, and activity reigns in your shares alone, which more of our habitual speculation is now playing with. Old holders continue to sell, but the gamble unquestionably widens, and last week ended with one of the most uncontrollable outbursts in buying yet witnessed. The impulse, nevertheless, comes from your side, and I must repeat that you cannot count on us to keep anything we buy. Want of means will prevent that for many months to come. Poverty, however, frequently augments recklessness in speculation.

A. J. WILSON.

Our Growth as an Exporting Nation.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By Charles R. Flint.

The last year in the nineteenth century was the most interesting one in the export trade. For the first time it dawned upon the American people that, commercially speaking, the world was their inheritance, and that with proper patience, time, and labor there are few markets in which they cannot enter. Up to a recent period the attitude of most manufacturers toward the export trade was that it served as an outlet for surplus production at a low price, but they have now learned that a vast trade can be carried on in which the profits are large and the opportunities for expansion unlimited.

One of the most remarkable developments in the export trade has been the awakening of the United States to the fact that its coal supply is superior to that of any other country, and that in spite of the distance of the mines from the seaboard, conditions have arisen under which we can ship coal to all the world. The European mines have been developed to their full extent, and the increased consumption there is leaving little for export. The only country to which buyers can turn is the United States. While the door for the expansion of the coal business in foreign markets is wide open, the facilities for transportation are imperfect. In the United States the domestic demand has grown very rapidly and has consumed the surplus production of our mines, but many of the mine owners are now turning their attention to the foreign markets.

A great difficulty in the exportation of coal is the question of ocean transport. This involves a convenient loading of vessels at the export ports and suitable tonnage. Both of these aids to coal export are being created, and it is reasonable to believe that the United States, which today mines more coal than any other country, will, within a few years, export more coal than any other country.

To-day every manufacturer of steel on the Continent of Europe watches with the greatest care American quotations. England, which formerly feared Germany as a rival in the trade, now fears the United States. Germany was exultantly moving on, confident of its ability to undersell the rest of the world, until the United States took its proper position as an exporting Nation. As a result of this situation, to-day American steel manufacturers are full of orders and at prices which pay excellent profits, and are willing, out of these profits, to pay the high wages of the last year, while English and German manufacturers are cutting prices from day to day, reducing wages, and end the century with gloomy forebodings of the future of their industry. To-day Glasgow is buying in the United States a large proportion of the plates that go into the ships built at that point, and the Glasgow shipbuilders are recognising that before long, instead of sending the plates abroad, we will send the ships.

Immense amounts of steel are exported in the form of plates, rails, girders, &c., and a very large quantity in the form of billets is sold to European manufacturers, yet trade in the higher forms of articles manufactured from steel is perhaps growing faster than any other. American machinery has been for long considered superior to that of other countries, both in effectiveness and finish. It is now sold at lower prices, so that the United States is offering a better article for less money than any other country.

A very important development in the export trade has been the exportation of articles manufactured from foreign raw materials. These raw materials are many of them brought many thousands of miles, elaborated in American factories, and the finished product sent back to the very market from which the raw material came.

In foreign trade one of the most important elements is that of ocean transportation; just as in the railways, the substitution of the fifty-ton car for the old twenty-ton car has increased the carrying capacity, and greatly reduced the cost of railway transportation, so the substitution of larger ships for the smaller ones has acted upon the sea. How far this increase may extend it is difficult to say, but already freight is carried with a profit at prices that would have seemed impossible ten years ago. When the American system of ocean transportation becomes as highly organized and as thoroughly perfected as the system of production and land transportation, the supremacy of the United States will be unquestioned by any other country. That this is likely to occur within the first decade of the century is not an unreasonable prophecy.

The following table shows the imports and exports of the United States for eleven months ending in November of 1898, 1899, and 1900:

IMPORTS.

Merchandise.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Free of duty...	$246,683,880	$320,691,950	$313,336,849
Dut'ble.	332,941,429	407,541,617	446,608,036
Total..	$579,825,309	$728,233,567	$759,944,885

EXPORTS.

Dom'stic	$1,098,079,781	$1,131,537,910	$1,308,913,789
Foreign.	19,615,891	20,662,028	23,058,108
Total..	$1,117,695,672	$1,152,199,938	$1,331,971,897
Excess of exp'rts	$537,870,363	$423,966,371	$572,027,012

CHARLES R. FLINT.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK

OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $2,000,000 Surplus & Profits, $3,500,000

PRESIDENT,
RICHARD DELAFIELD.

VICE PRESIDENTS,
STUYVESANT FISH,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
GILBERT G. THORNE.

CASHIER,
GEORGE S. HICKOK.

ASSISTANT CASHIER,
EDWARD J. BALDWIN.

REPORT

at the Close of Business December 13th, 1900:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
U. S. Bonds	$50,000.00	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Stocks and Bonds	392,095.40	Surplus and Undivided Profits	3,568,563.24
Real Estate	1,079,305.73	Dividends Unpaid	1,599.00
Bills Discounted	34,453,179.89	Circulation Outstanding	50,000.00
Demand Loans...$10,746,882.96		Deposits	66,241,354.60
Due from Banks and Bankers.... 5,353,953.18			
Exchanges for Clearing House. 5,799,807.17			
Cash..... 13,970,194.89			
	35,870,838.20		
Overdrafts	13,597.62		
Due from U. S. Treas	2,500.00		
	$71,861,516.84		$71,861,516.84

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH T. MOORE,
STUYVESANT FISH,
GEORGE S. HART,
CHARLES STERNBACH,
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
EDWARD C. HOYT,
W. ROCKHILL POTTS,
AUGUST BELMONT,
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
FRANCIS R. APPLETON,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
GEORGE S. HICKOK,
GEO. FREDK. VIETOR,
HERMANN OELRICHS,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.

Extensive Safety Vaults for the convenience of depositors and investors. Entrance only through the Bank. Open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BANK

125TH ST. AND PARK AV., N. Y.

Capital, $250,000. Surplus, $50,000

REPORT

at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1900.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$2,156,940.32
Overdrafts		362.19
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers....	$22,581.03	
Due from approved reserve agents.....	303,620.21	326,201.24
Banking house and lot.....	$300,000.00	
Other real estate.....	54,906.09	354,906.09
Mortgages owned		60,500.00
Stocks and bonds		5,350.00
Specie		119,057.21
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks..		167,473.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges,..	$108,001.67	
Other items carried as cash.....	520.54	108,522.21
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Fixtures.....	$1,375.00	
Internal revenue stamps.....	2,879.00	4,254.00
		$3,303,466.26
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash..		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid.....		9,400.28
Due depositors.....$2,776,161.64		
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks...	217,794.34	2,993,975.98
		$3,303,466.26

President,
L. M. SCHWAN.

Vice Presidents,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
FREDERICK W. LIVERMORE.

Cashier,
LINDLEY H. HILL.

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield,
Thomas L. Watt,
Wm. Morton Grinnell,
W. Rockhill Potts,
Hermann Oelrichs,
George B. Brown,
Jesse G. Keys,
John McQuade,
August Belmont,
Henry Marquand,
George S. Hart,
Thomas H. Newman,
Frank B. Pope,
George F. Vietor,
Edward H. Landon,
John E. Berne,
L. M. Schwan,
Sydney Dillon Ripley,
Francis R. Appleton,
Aaron S. Thomas,
Frank Russell,
Edward C. Hoyt,
Edmond H. Hamilton,
Albert H. Wiggin,
Fred'k W. Livermore.

THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK

offers every facility for the transaction of Banking in all its branches.

Separate windows provided for convenience of lady customers and the most careful attention shown them.

Banking hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., Saturdays, 12 M.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

modern in every respect. Packages called for and delivered by our own wagon. Storage for trunks, silverware and valuables.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS—S. S. SPALDING, Supt.

THE PLAZA BANK

FIFTH AVE. AND 58TH ST., N. Y.

Capital, $100,000. Surplus, $100,000.

REPORT

at the close of business Dec. 4, 1900:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$2,002,036.68
Overdrafts		823.13
Due from approved reserve agents		302,284.29
Stocks and bonds		61,912.50
Specie		42,341.92
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks.		177,670.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$121,115.06	
Other items carried as cash	12,971.47	134,086.53
		$2,721,155.00
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash..		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid.....		75,885.85
Due depositors	$2,227,191.38	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	218,077.77	2,445,269.15
		$2,721,155.00

THE PLAZA BANK solicits your patronage, and offers every facility for the transaction of Banking in all its branches. Receives the accounts of mercantile firms, individuals and corporations, and extends to its customers every accommodation which their balances and responsibility warrant.

Complete and separate accommodations are provided for the convenience of lady customers.

Banking hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 12 M.

President, W. McMASTER MILLS.
Vice President, A. NEWBOLD MORRIS.
Cashier, CHARLES W. PARSON.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
B. BRINCKER,
AUGUST BELMONT,
JOHN E. BORIE,
ADDISON CAMMACK,
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
STUYVESANT FISH,
H. B. HOLLINS,
JOSEPH LAROCQUE,
HENRY MARQUAND,
W. McMASTER MILLS,
A. NEWBOLD MORRIS,
HERMANN OELRICHS,
JOHN E. PARK,
F. R. POPE,
JOHN L. RIKER,
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST,
GEORGE FREDERICK VIETOR,
HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

Danger Threatening in "Community of Interest" Plans.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By Archer Brown.
Of Rogers, Brown & Co., Pig Iron and Coke.

"There is difference of opinion as to the ultimate effect of arrangements through large banking houses in this city for the control of great railroad and coal interests to prevent competition and yield larger returns to stockholders. These moves appear to be more popular in Wall Street than in industrial circles.

We are in the midst of efforts on a colossal scale to regulate competition and control prices. A group of the greatest financiers in the Nation have recently been using their power in this direction. The fields chosen are chiefly the railroads and the coal trades. The great railroads keep on absorbing the small ones, and the managers of systems that have hitherto been rivals are learning how to work together as one family. Through the agency of powerful banking houses in New York, ownership is crossed and interlaced until it can almost be said that eight or ten men have the railroad situation of the country in their grasp.

Something of the same sort is going on in the anthracite coal trade, and there are strong intimations that even the vast and widely scattered bituminous coal fields will in due time be under "control." There seems to be no good reason why the movement should stop with railroads and coal. Why not iron, for instance? The industry has already been classified, and each of the leading departments is practically dominated by one huge combination. Nothing more is needed but to tie together these interests at the top to bring a half billion dollars of iron and steel annual products into one harmonious family. If it works in railroads, coal, and iron, then why not in all other great lines of industry?

The motives of the bankers and financiers who are bringing about these far-reaching changes are doubtless the best. Rates have been cut to a point which has seriously interfered with the earning power of railroad properties, and stockholders have suffered. Unrestricted competition in coal has brought prices so low as to be unprofitable to many. The owners of a railroad or industrial property are entitled to a good and reliable return on their investment. What more natural, therefore, than, when the power exists or can be created to remedy these evils, it should be applied? Certain it is that the press and public of this community, at least, look upon these moves with unmixed favor.

There are those, however, who look on with grave concern. Is the principle right? Will it work good or ill to the larger community, on whom, after all, rests the whole industrial structure? It would work well, without doubt, if each arrangement for control carried with it a reduction in the price of the commodity or in the rates of transportation. Such reductions might be made through more centralization and scientific management of great interests. But it doesn't work that way. Human nature is the same old thing, and it is not in human nature to forbear taking a better profit if one is in sight. And so we hear that carrying rates—already materially advanced and giving the roads phenomenal earnings—are to be put up further, and that higher prices of coal may be expected for an indefinite time.

But how far can we go in pyramiding the top without digging out the foundations from the bottom? The American public has a great capacity for absorption of the principal staples of manufacture, but it will balk when crowded too far. The iron trade is just emerging from a bitter experience in proof of this. Under an abnormal demand in 1899, prices were pushed higher than the public was willing to follow, and in a day, almost, just as manufacturers were making preparations for still greater outputs, the demand was cut off short, as if with a knife. New buying ceased in January, 1900, and was not resumed until October. It astonished even veteran manufacturers to find how completely the American buyer could quit when he wanted to. The buyer of barbed wire on the Western plains stopped buying. The farmers' wives heard that iron was up and stopped buying stoves. The farmers needed no more mowers and binders when it was found that they cost 10 to 20 per cent. more. Cities postponed indefinitely water works improvements because cast-iron water pipe and engines were too high. And so on through the list. In one suburban town near New York twenty-six expensive houses had been planned, and when it was found how high the estimates ran, every one of them was indefinitely postponed. In railroad equipment it was different, for the roads had allowed rolling stock to run down until they could not handle the traffic that was offered.

In the iron trade we learn to watch what might be called the ultimate consumer. The construction of manufacturing plant, the equipment of railroads, &c., are only means to an end. In times of activity such interests employ labor and consume vast quantities of material. For the moment they may seem to make markets. But they collapse very quickly when the final consumer—the man who drives the nails, uses the wire, machinery, stoves, engines, &c.—for any reason ceases to buy. Then the great mills run short time, the railroads complain of lack of traffic, rates are cut, and stockholders growl.

Low prices stimulate consumption. High prices check it. We may ignore this law for a time when things are booming, but sooner or later we get back to it. We are fast becoming masters of the world's trade solely because by cheap fuel, cheap transportation, modern plants, and good management we can produce cheaper than our competitors. There has been unrestricted competition in the making, carrying, and selling of our products. This has brought prices very low at times, and manufacturers and railroads have complained of thin profits. But in the main, they have done well. And the great lesson we have learned is that the lower we can reduce our costs the further we can crowd our products in the markets of the world. America will in ten years produce half of the iron and steel of the world, if she can make it cheaply. But if now two essentials, transportation and fuel, are so "controlled" that 50 or 15 per cent is added to cost, the voltage of output will be curtailed, as sure as fate.

The owners of great properties which lie near the foundations of our industries should look far ahead, and not at the immediate future. Combinations and "fix-ups" that protect stockholders while lowering prices will broaden demand and pay the longest, if not the largest, dividends. Those that commence by marking up rates and prices will simply defeat their own end, no matter how ably they may be engineered.

ARCHER BROWN.

Railroad Development.

Views of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad as to Future Needs and Policies in Railway Management.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 2.—President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern, acknowledged to be one of the ablest of our railroad managers, has given this expression of his views regarding the railroad situation of the country, present and future:

"The year just closed has been noticeable for advanced ideas of financiers—a broadening of views and a deeper insight into the future of all enterprises with which they are connected. They are beginning to realize that the great industries of the country have interests in common, and that they must work in harmony to achieve the end for which they came into existence.

"The year 1901 marks a turning point in our commercial affairs. With economical administration the manufacturing industries, the transportation lines on the continent, and those on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans should grow into magnificent investments.

"The 'community of interest' idea is growing in favor and into practice. Small lines of railroad, with few exceptions, cannot grow and develop, so it is much better for them to join interests with strong lines. The time is coming when the community of interest will be so perfected that small lines of road will be so cut off from connecting traffic as to make business unprofitable. It is not necessary that the roads should combine or consolidate, though in many instances a more economical administration could undoubtedly be obtained by such a course.

"It is not likely that the so-called transcontinental lines, with rumors of which the papers have been filled lately, will ever materialize. There is no necessity for them. In fact, it would be detrimental if such gigantic undertakings could be effected. The varying conditions of the country through which the roads operate would mitigate against their practicability.

"The building of trunk lines of railroad has almost ceased, and such roads in the future will be made up by a merging of the small roads already in existence. The present facilities are adequate for handling a greater amount of business than will come to them, with the possible exception of a few, within the present generation. Until a railroad has reached the limit of its capacity to transport the traffic that comes to it, it has not served its purpose or reached the height of its earning power.

"Of course it will be necessary for all roads to make extensions, owing to varying conditions—the demands which are brought about by the growth of new communities or the development of new industries that offer a profitable traffic as a compensation. This is one of the business propositions connected with railroad operation. There are enough cross-country roads now to serve for a long time, and it is doubtful if investors will not profit by the past and ask assurances of a profitable return upon their capital before undertaking to finance any new schemes.

"Concentration of capital and management is becoming imperative. The consolidation of railroads by one method or another is the policy of the times in railroads as well as industries. The largest and longest haul of freight is the most profitable because the proportionate expense is minimized. Everything must necessarily be of large proportions—the ships that carry the freight to other lands, the cars, the locomotives, the roadbed, track, and bridges must be of the most enduring kind to meet the requirements of the traffic. Such changes mean economy in operation, and this is the fundamental principle of the transportation problem.

"There are large systems of railroad in the Central and Southern States whose territory crosses or touches nearly all of the so-called transcontinental lines, and the traffic of these lines could not be adjusted for an equitable exchange of business. There are, however, so many connections now between the East and the West roads that they practically amount to ocean to ocean systems.

"Western railroads have had a year of unprecedented prosperity. Their affairs are better administered, they are getting larger returns than ever, and the prospect is for a continuance of this prosperity. The West is receiving a large emigration and it will be much larger from year to year. New settlers develop the country and create business for the railroads. There is room for hundreds of thousands more, and an increasing traffic for all the roads.

"These Western roads are still, however, in their infancy so far as tonnage is concerned. The development of commercial relations with Oriental lands will give an impetus to Western railroad traffic such as the roads of this or any other country have never experienced. Whether this commerce will develop during the coming year to this extent, or whether it will require years of time, is somewhat problematical.

"Terminal facilities will be a factor in controlling the future of railroad construction. The need for better facilities for handling freight at terminal points is more apparent every year."

Mr. Hill's attention is especially directed at the present time to building up and developing the country along the Great Northern, and a letter just issued by his authority thus discourses on his methods:

"As a business proposition it is but in line with J. J. Hill's shrewd foresight. His road differs materially from others. It is operated and controlled largely by one man, and is conducted as he would conduct a private business. He knows that when the country along his road is settled up he will have valuable business. Mine indemnants must attend to the development of the millions of acres of land in the Great Northern if might be a good many years before the traffic of the road was equal to its facilities.

"The only way to make any business pay is to work it to its full capacity, and nowhere is this more apparent than in railroading. If twenty trains can find work where now only one is operated, the proportionate increase in revenue will be more than twenty times as great, and the production of revenue is the fundamental and final object in operating a railroad. All the traffic it can handle is none too much.

"That is evidently Mr. Hill's object in settling up the vacant lands. He is long-headed enough to see that by sacrificing a few dollars in railway fares now he will reap thousands in the near future through the industry of these same homeseekers and the development of the country.

"Ordinary methods would be too slow. There are long stretches on the Great Northern, as there are on all of the transcontinental roads, where there is no business whatever for the road. There are sections that, if they could be separated from the system, would show great loss. Many miles of unprofitable trackage is often represented in a district which, as a whole, returns a profit, and there is no way to make every mile profitable except by increasing the traffic. The traffic can only be increased by settlement and cultivation.

"The growth of the great West may go on for a century. Its vacant lands may all be taken up in twenty years, or they may be absorbed in five years, depending upon the energy displayed in settlement; but if the land is brought under cultivation in five years, instead of twenty years, it is quite apparent that the railroads will have the advantage of fifteen years of increased traffic, every year increasing over the other, and, with the diversity of interests represented, decreasing the liability to crop failures.

"This is what the Great Northern proposes to do, and this is what other roads will do if the management can ever see beyond the immediate returns of revenue and adopt a more liberal policy."

Here is Mr. Hill's policy in a nutshell—unceasing work to create, and not wait for, business.

General Trade Outlook.

Views of President King of the Merchants' Association of New York.

Touching the general outlook in trade for the coming year, Mr. William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, has this to say:

"This country closes the nineteenth century in a blaze of commercial prosperity. The outlook for the immediate future is very bright. Unless we as a Nation make serious mistakes that prosperity ought to continue for a long period of time.

"In all its commercial history the United States was never in better condition than it is to-day. Factories have been running on full time and surplus manufactured products, which heretofore have caused a glut in the market, are now being absorbed by the markets of the world. Instead of closing each fiscal year as a debtor Nation with a large balance of trade against us, we are now selling more than we buy, with the result that we have more than offset the money sent abroad for interest payments and for tourists' expenses, so that there is a heavy balance of trade in our favor, making for us a large credit in Europe. In fact, some things have already been accomplished which had they been predicted a few years ago would have been looked upon as far beyond the bounds of possibilities. For instance, we are shipping steel rails to Europe, into the very home of ore-producing and ore-smelting countries; we are delivering the manufactured steel product in plates for ship building direct to England; we are furnishing Russia and other nations with locomotives and general railway equipments; we are building bridges of our own manufactured material in British colonies; we are sending cotton goods into markets of the world which, until recently, were considered strictly European areas of distribution, and, in fact, because of improved methods, we are competing successfully with the large plants and cheap labor of England, Germany, France, Belgium, Spain, and other large manufacturing nations.

"If we awake fully to the situation which has developed throughout the world and show ourselves able to hold the commercial vantage points which we have seized there is no telling how extensive our export trade may become. We are surely and rapidly turning the tables. Europe has awakened to this fact. Even now, when this country is merely on the threshold of the era of expansion of its export trade, men of affairs in commercial matters in Europe are studying the conditions in this country more closely than ever before. If, as I have said, we are able to hold the advantage already gained in this matter and from that position move forward as we ought, it will not be long before many extensive manufacturing plants in Europe will be compelled to move to this country in order to be nearer the base of supply of the raw material. Otherwise the capital so invested will be unable to compete successfully with capital more advantageously located.

"Agricultural and mineral resources we have in abundance. In their development we have but scraped the surface, as it were, and as this development grows, economic laws will compel the manufacturing of this raw material into the finished product to be done here instead of abroad, and will enable this country to seek and successfully compete in the markets of the world. The inevitable result of this expansion of trade will be the development of New York as the financial centre of the world, being situated, as it is, at the gateway of this great and as yet only partly developed continent.

"Our domestic commerce is in splendid condition. The purchasing power of the people has been better for the last few years than for a long period of time. This enlarged buying power has steadily increased the absorption of products for domestic consumption. From 1892, which was the banner year in crops, up to 1896 came the years of bad crops and commercial depression, which curtailed the buying power and which overstocked the domestic markets because of the piling up of factory products for which there was little sale either here or elsewhere in the world. In 1896 crops improved again and prices of cereals commenced to advance. From that time to the present our crops in general have been bountiful. Farmers have realized more for their labor. They have to a large extent paid off their mortgages and other obligations; local storekeepers in turn have liquidated their obligations to the larger jobbing centres, and again, in turn, obligations have been discharged at such centres and at factories. Combinations of good crops and the maintenance of good prices for them have created this condition and have caused a general restocking of farm materials, household furniture, and luxuries as well as necessities.

"If our manufacturers guard against the danger of overproduction, so as to prevent that increasing production from exceeding the increasing demand, the prices of those products for domestic consumption will remain normal. If, however, by working overtime, or in other words, by rushing the capacity of their factories to the fullest extent, they pile up a surplus of manufactured products until the market is glutted, prices will surely fall, and there will be stagnation in manufacturing districts. As I have said before, the keynote wheel for this is to be found in an increased export trade, but the increase in production must bear a proper proportion to the increase in that export trade."

Gold Movement in 1900.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By George E. Roberts,
Director of the United States Mint.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—For the first time in ten years the output of gold in the world for a calendar year falls below that of the previous year. From 1890, when the world's product was $118,000,000, to 1899, when it had risen to $306,000,000, the yield increased year after year by the steady, uninterrupted development of great ore deposits in the United States, Australia, and South Africa. The product of the United States in 1890 was $33,000,000, of Australia $30,000,000, and of Africa $9,000,000. In 1899 the product of the United States was $71,000,000, of Australasia $79,000,000, and of Africa $73,000,000.

The falling off in 1900 was directly due to the war in the Transvaal, which practically closed the great mines of that country and cut off a stream of gold, which at the outbreak of hostilities was flowing out to the markets of the world at the rate of $8,000,000 per month. The gold output for 1900 is about $250,000,000. Australia has not increased its product over 1899, the United States and Canada have gained about $12,000,000, and other fields aside from the Transvaal have probably made no great changes.

The sudden cutting off of the Transvaal shipments might be expected to have some noticeable effects in the central markets where trade balances are settled and great enterprises calling for capital find support. The business calculations and arrangements of the time were based upon the supplies of money in sight, and prices, credits, and bank reserves adjusted to conditions which were either directly or indirectly affected by the accustomed replenishment of monetary stocks from these mines.

For example, the United States in the Fall of 1899 unquestionably had a heavy trade balance due from Europe, and in the natural order of things might expect a considerable movement of gold to this side. But the outbreak of the Transvaal war cut off a supply which Europe had become accustomed to receive and upon which it depended to meet its remittances. Instead of receiving gold from South Africa, London was forced to make heavy shipments of coin to that destination to make the disbursements of the British armies. So sharp was the stringency thus occasioned in London and on the Continent that money rates were forced to figures that attracted gold from New York at the very time when New York had adjusted its affairs to receive gold from Europe. The December crisis of 1899 was the result.

Throughout the past year the United States has been in position by reason of its credit balances to draw heavily on the gold stocks of Europe and money markets abroad have been on their guard constantly against such a movement. The foreign banks have kept up their discount rates, and have been aided in their efforts to hold their gold by the amendments to our National banking law, which have caused a net increase of over $90,000,000 in our paper currency during the year. The United States has increased its paper money over $90,000,000 and made a net gain of over $90,000,000, and about the same amount in gold, during the year 1900. Besides its own gold production it has gained over $20,000,000 from Canadian territory, including the Klondike, and received over $22,000,000 in Australian sovereigns at the San Francisco Mint for recoinage, but there was a considerable excess of exports over imports at the Port of New York.

The Bank of France has increased its gold reserve during the year by about $93,000,000; that country and the United States having secured the bulk of the year's production.

All depends, for this year, on the Transvaal situation. There has been no resumption of operations there yet, and will not be while the war continues, but with the restoration of peace will come a speedy renewal of exports. The Transvaal output will probably not reach its old record short of six months after the field is reopened, but from that time it will go steadily to unprecedented figures. The United States and Northwest Canada have produced over $100,000,000 in 1900, and will go to higher figures each year for an indefinite time. Alaska and the Upper Yukon district have reached a production of probably $28,000,000 or $30,000,000 in 1900, as against about $2,500,000 four years ago, and gold is found in so many widely separated districts as to justify the conclusion that the region is destined to be a large producer for many years to come.

A large part of the increased output of gold in the last ten years has been absorbed in rehabilitating the monetary systems of certain countries that had been using inconvertible paper. The increase of the next ten years must make a striking showing in the bank reserves of the important commercial nations, and there operate as a direct stimulus to commercial enterprise. When $300,000,000 per year is added to these resources and the basis of credit is broadened at that rate, an era of expansion and speculation of extraordinary possibilities will be opened. The present period of expansion has now run about three years in the United States, and in the natural order, as experienced in the past, a reaction might be expected, but the tendency in that direction is likely to be overcome and postponed several years by the loosening and stimulating influence of the new gold supplies. Of course, no possible rate of increase can keep up with the anticipations and debt creation of a boom period, and it is therefore only a question of time when speculation will outrun legitimate expansion and end in collapse. GEORGE E. ROBERTS.

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Position of Iron and Steel, and the Outlook in 1901.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By James C. Bayles, M. E., Ph. D.

The course of the iron and steel markets during 1900 would be scarcely intelligible if the events which made 1899 the most memorable year in their history were not recalled. The great and general revival after long-continued and, at times, extreme depression which took place during the last half of that year, occurring simultaneously on both sides of the Atlantic, confused statistics and silenced prophecy. It was so unexpected and so difficult of comprehension by a generation of iron masters who had never known a buoyant market, for the reason that there had been none within their experience, that they did not recognize it. As a consequence, they willingly loaded themselves with orders early in the second half of 1899, at relatively low prices, thus hooking the greater part of their production in the first six months of 1900, and in many instances neglecting to cover themselves by equivalent orders for raw materials until an important advance in the prices of ore and coke was established. A comparison of pig iron prices, seaboard delivery, at the beginning and end of 1899, showed that, with the exception of low phosphorus pig, the average advance had been nearly 110 per cent. The staple forms of manufactured iron—plates, refined bars, and angles had not quite doubled in price. This condition was unprecedented.

Everything at the beginning of 1900 warranted the prognosis of a year as memorable as 1899. So it was, but in a very different way from that which was prophesied and expected. Its astounding shrinkage of consumption, its rapid and almost uniform decline in prices, and its unheralded improvement in the closing weeks of December, are events calculated to make the conscientious statistician extremely prudent in venturing any forecast of the future. The great advance of 1899 was unexpected by those in the business, and few manufacturers were in a position to profit by it, having loaded up with orders at very little above the 1899 average. Equally unexpected was the sharp curtailment of consumption through the first nine months of 1900, and the stolid indifference of buyers to the clearest demonstrations that they needed large supplies and could make money by purchasing. They would not buy beyond immediate requirements, and could not be impressed by arguments showing that sharp advances were imminent and inevitable. The course of iron and steel prices is influenced very much more by sentiment than by business considerations. The moods of Wall Street, and the judgment of bankers as to what is or is not at the moment a "banking proposition," are necessarily reflected in the stimulation or retardation of enterprises and undertakings which are the largest consumers of iron and steel. For these reasons a forecast of the future is an equation of unknown quantities.

THE BLAST FURNACE SITUATION.

The statistical position of pig iron at the beginning of 1901 is very satisfactory. Production is increasing and stocks are shrinking. On the 1st of December 211 furnaces were in blast, with a weekly capacity of 228,836 gross tons. As this number includes few, if any, of the obsolete "blast pots" which were galvanized into temporary vitality by the boom, the changes during December have not been important. Stocks in first hands on Dec. 1, including those held by steel companies operating their own furnaces, were 556,636 tons, showing a shrinkage of nearly 100,000 tons during the preceding thirty days. The total pig iron production of the year 1900 cannot be accurately known until about the middle of January, but may be very closely estimated at 14,142,000 gross tons. The stock at the end of the year will be found to have been about 450,000 gross tons. This is not more than is needed to steady the market under existing conditions.

From this it will be seen that the statistical position of pig iron is sound and satisfactory. As to the outlook for the furnace industry, a good deal depends upon the agreement of the Lake Superior mining companies as to the price of ore for 1901 deliveries. Of course, all furnaces are not dependent upon Lake Superior ores; but as these advance or decline the ore market fluctuates. A meeting is called at Cleveland for the 25th of January, to fix the price of ores, and a great many large consumers of pig iron seem disposed to defer the placing of their 1901 orders, to see what agreement will be reached. The men seem to have gained ground that the price of ores will be from $1 to $1.50 per ton below the 1900 average, and that the furnacemen will give their customers the advantage of any saving thus effected in the cost of pig iron. This was much more likely to have happened under the conditions prevailing up to Dec. 1 than it is under those now existing. That the ore miners will make any greater concessions than they need to is improbable, and their position seems to be gaining strength every week. The ore industry is controlled by men of sound business judgment, who are not likely to make any serious mistake in policy. It is probable that ore-mining operations will this year be conducted on a larger scale than in 1900. The increase will be chiefly in the Minnesota range, as the Michigan companies are already working very near their limit. This means that furnace managers will have to use larger proportions of Mesaba ore in their mixtures than they would care to do if they could have things quite their own way. The judgment of those best informed is that about the only advantage likely to be enjoyed by ore consumers this year over last will be in cheaper lake freights, which are expected to run 50 to 60 cents under the 1900 rates. The representatives of the Federal Steel Company, who have been exploring for new sources of supply in the Menominee Range, have been less successful than was expected. The same is true of the extensive explorations in the Vermillion Range. This means that the Bessemer ore supplies are better controlled than those who desire to be independent had supposed.

As to prices of pig iron in 1901, the opinion obtains that the extreme range above or below present prices will be within narrow margins—say, $2 per ton either way. The consumption seems to be increasing at a rate which will take care of production. The export demand is expected to consume not less than a million tons of iron and steel which, in whatever shape shipped, first passes through the pig iron stage and gives employment to the blast furnaces. This, however, is no great matter. The home market is, and must long remain, the chief reliance of the furnace interest, and for this the outlook is now exceptionally bright. The current production of about 1,000,000 tons per month is not accumulating on furnace banks, and if stocks should increase it is believed the makers are strong enough to hold the market steady.

In the West the outlook for 1901 is much more satisfactory than at the beginning of 1900. Enterprises which will consume immense quantities of material are being pushed vigorously, and new ones are taking shape. The general prosperity of the agricultural interests favors many plans of internal improvement which have been postponed for years.

The coke market is not likely to show any weakness under present conditions, and the price of furnace fuel will probably be well sustained. The large contracts which have already been placed with the Connellsville cokemakers have not required any shading of prices below $1.75 per net ton at the ovens.

MANUFACTURED STEEL AND IRON.

The generally sound condition of business of all kinds furnishes the best possible basis for the expectation of a busy and prosperous year for manufacturers. There are, of course, elements of uncertainty in the situation which may contradict all predictions; but that was always true, and always will be. The great steel combinations have settled the labor question better than was expected by convincing organized labor that while able to conduct any kind of conflict which may be forced upon them, they mean to treat their workmen fairly. The existing scales have been continued, and this insures peace and quietness for another year at least. Fighting great consolidations by means of strikes is very serious business, and those who manage labor affairs are not likely to engage in it lightly. On the other hand, the interests of organized and combined capital are best assured by treating labor liberally, and not pressing for every momentary advantage which offers.

The rail mills are credited with orders for about 1,750,000 tons for 1901 delivery, and the intention is announced of advancing prices $1 to $2 per ton at the next meeting of manufacturers. This means a very satisfactory profit even for those not in a position to meet the lowest prices which could be made without loss by their more fortunate competitors. The orders booked for structural material are very large—enough, it is believed, to run everything full for three months at least, and in some instances to five or six months. A conservative estimate of the business in sight warrants the belief that when additional orders are needed they can be had for the asking. It would be impossible to catalogue the orders which, already booked, must be many times repeated before work in hand can be finished. This is true not only of the East, but equally of the West. No one line of products could be singled out as furnishing a conspicuous exception to the conditions which make the market for finished products exceedingly strong. The great consolidations controlling steel products other than rails and structural shapes, are well supplied with orders, and enter the New Year in very satisfactory shape. As a general fact, it may be said that the mills which have not booked orders for three to five months ahead, have deemed it good business policy not to do so.

IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS.

The export movement of iron and steel and other manufactures, though restricted by high ocean freights and the scarcity of charters, has been of great volume, and of immense importance to the producers of this country. The Treasury Department figures for 1899 are not yet completed, but those at hand, covering the ten months ended with October, warrant the estimate that the year's exports of iron and steel and their manufactures will have reached $100,000,000 in value. The South has had the advantage of the foreign pig iron demand, and will probably continue to hold it, owing to the cheapness of its product. The exports of pig iron for the fiscal year 1900 were 160,000 tons, valued at $3,124,853. In the calendar year they will be much larger. In steel rails the year's export will probably aggregate $12,000,000 in value. About $1,000,000 of this total goes to Europe, an equal amount to Mexico, about $2,000,000 to South America, $4,000,000 to British North America, and $2,000,000 to Asia and Oceanica. Locomotives to the value of about $5,000,000 have followed the rails; also cars to the value of about $4,000,000. The total exports of railway materials in the year will probably be found to have reached a total of $25,000,000. The rail exports reach a total of about 60,000 tons. There has also been a considerable movement of bridge material, and, indeed, of pretty much everything made of iron and steel. That the large exports of 1900 will be continued through 1901 is altogether improbable. The conditions abroad are changing rapidly.

Very little remains of the European "boom" of 1898-99. Its subsidence is so complete as to occasion no little disquietude, especially in Germany. The phenomenal development of the iron and steel industries of the German Empire has been somewhat too abruptly checked. Very little of this is due to lack of coal. Such scarcity as now exists is largely artificial, as may be judged from the fact that the Westphalia mine owners, constituting one of the powerful German fuel syndicates, have lately decided to restrict production as a means of sustaining coal prices. The general condition of Germany is such as to attract much attention and excite serious apprehension. It need not be supposed, however, that its thoroughly syndicated industries are incapable of a vigorous fight for the defense of their markets against easy capture by foreign makers. The position of the iron and steel industries of Great Britain seems to be sounder, but their immediate outlook is not bright. They have been menaced with ruin by American competition ad nauseam, and will die hard if die they must—which, indeed, is not at all likely. With the shrinkage of the European demand, prices are falling and costs are being readjusted on a basis which makes export orders much less attractive than they were six months ago. European makers are not now so well supplied with orders that they will let anything pass which can be taken, and what progress we make in the conquest of European markets, or those hitherto supplied from Europe, we shall have to fight for. Only in specialties will the profit be as satisfactory as can be realized at home on sales for prompt delivery. It is not likely that domestic consumers will be satisfied to see a large surplus exported without profit, merely to sustain prices at home. The announcement that makers were doing this would be a danger signal, and would lead to a sharp contraction of domestic business. We learned from experience during the last half of 1900 with what patience consumers can wait for a readjustment of prices on a basis satisfactory to themselves. For example, it is known that some, at least, of the large mills could sell steel rails at $17 and not lose money. Should they do so on export orders, while holding the price to American buyers firm at $26 to $28, the amount of business they could get from the trunk lines and large buyers would not amount to much. Our public objects less to large profits legitimately earned than to anything which savors of unfair discrimination.

Very few foreign inquiries are now reported, and for some time no important export orders have been taken. The current shipments represent deliveries on orders taken early last year, and from the statistical point of view are water which has passed the mill.

THE GREAT IRON AND STEEL CONSOLIDATIONS.

The one element of uncertainty in the conditions which will shape the immediate future of the iron and steel trades, is the relation likely to be maintained between the great consolidations which now control the business in practically every department. Their wise management demands a high order of executive ability, and it has been shrewdly remarked that the number of positions calling for great captains of industry is much larger than the number of men capable of filling them. How true this may be we shall know better when the navigation of the consolidations is more perilous than it has been at any time since they were formed. That under present conditions they are likely to fall to quarreling or engage unnecessarily in a cut-throat competition is not probable. The time for that will come when the pressure of intense competition is more seriously felt and when orders have to be scrambled for.

The consolidations are in business to make money, and their eagerness to do this while the opportunity lasts is calculated to aid powerfully in keeping the peace between them. They are heavily capitalized and have unusual burdens of operating expenses and fixed charges to carry. Their securities are not yet so firmly established in public confidence that a policy of management destructive of earnings would not send them down many points in much less time than would be needed to restore them to their present somewhat precarious level of curbstone valuations. Wall Street is becoming keenly critical in the matter of industrials, large and small, and to keep their common stock in the market a conservative policy is necessary. An illustration of this was furnished by the business pyrotechnics of Mr. John W. Gates in the management of American Steel and Wire, which dropped the common stock from 59⅞ to 28½, and the best results of subsequent efforts at rebuilding have been to make it touch 47½, with a very slight tenure. Even the consolidations managed with great care and discretion were unable to pass through the ordeal of 1900 without serious shrinkage in the value of their securities. Of fourteen leading consolidations in the iron and steel trades the common stock of three is quoted under 25; that of three under 50; that of eight under 75. The investor will naturally ask himself: "If this is a fair measure of their value, with more or less artificial support, under present conditions, what would they be worth through a period of seven lean years?" This inquiry is especially significant when applied to the preferred stock. It would not take much foolishness in their councils to make some of these great inflations candidates for the ministrations of the receiver. That this can happen to consolidations of very great properties under impractical management is shown in the case of some great combines which, in their brief history, have illustrated what the late Roscoe Conkling described as "the bright beginning and the bitter end of a halcyon and vociferous proceeding."

Fortunately for all in interest there is very little disposition manifested in the management of the iron and steel consolidations to invite disaster. They have the wholesome respect for one another which is felt among the great military powers; but if they ever fall to quarreling we shall witness a battle of giants and Titans. It is not likely that 1901 will necessitate any serious cutting of prices to capture business, and until this becomes necessary or seems desirable there need be no grave apprehensions of destructive competition.

Since its reorganization, the Carnegie interest seems to have been, in a sense, "bound over to keep the peace," having largely passed under the management of young men who have more to lose than to gain by an aggressive policy. While undoubtedly able to make a great deal of trouble for others, they are not likely to find it presently to their interest to do so. The control of the future of iron and steel is to a great extent in the hands of the consolidations, which are, fortunately, not monopolies. If exercised with wisdom and prudence, it is believed they will be able to hold things fairly steady for three or four years to come.

IRON OUTLOOK AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 5.—The iron and steel industry for 1901 is in a healthier condition than it was at the close of 1899. Then an apparent boom was on, but at the core conditions were bad. Business had a semblance of being sound, and the public was led to believe that the output of every furnace and plant in the country was being taxed to its utmost; but in reality the furnaces were stacking piles of pig iron, and the mills working out contracts made during the boom of 1899. No new orders were coming in. The facts were concealed until about March of 1900. About that time an inkling of the true condition began to be known, and a violent attack on the stocks of industrial concerns almost precipitated a panic.

It was at this point that the foreign market served to keep many expensive plants in running order at low-priced contracts. After repeated efforts to shake off the feeling of dread in the United States, manufacturers sent their agents abroad in search of orders, and these were taken at any price so as to keep the mills going. As conditions improve in the United States efforts to secure foreign contracts are being relaxed, and an order for rails from abroad was actually refused at the close of the year because the price was not equal to that paid by consumers at home.

The combinations that control the major portion of the steel industry have worked in harmony during the year. There has been no serious attempt at price cutting, and each has respected the particular field the other has occupied. Even the Carnegie Steel Company has refrained from entering into competition with any of the combinations. This was expected. It is frequently being breathed that the Pittsburg concern will build a sheet plant to compete with the American Sheet Steel Company because the latter concern, it is alleged, refuses to place its steel bar contracts with the Carnegie Company.

One of the important features to resurrect the steel trade during the trying months of the year was the enormous increase in shipbuilding. The quantity of steel plates and structural shapes used in shipbuilding during 1900 broke all previous records, and it has done much to increase the tonnage of the United States in rolled steel over that of 1899. It was the common belief that the record of 1899 would stand out as a leader for many years, but 1900 will probably lead it by about 1,000,000 gross tons.

The plate output will be increased considerably. Not only will the home market be supplied, but the shipyards of Great Britain have contracted for over 200,000 tons of plates from the United States. British steel makers seem unable to turn this invasion. German plate makers sought to compete with Americans in Great Britain. While the quality of their products has been unassailable, yet they could not reduce the price to compete with the American product. Many of the steel mills of Great Britain are closing down as a result of this competition.

No building of any consequence is being put up to-day without the aid of steel. The tonnage of structural shapes will be far greater than that of 1899, when the price of shapes leaped to $45 per ton, whereas, the price during 1900 has not been over $30 per ton. So much steel is being used in small structures that the aggregate amount used is something enormous. It is doubtful if the mills now in existence can take care of much more business in steel shapes.

This is not the case with steel plates. The mills equipped to make plates can make almost one-fourth more material than they are now turning out. There are no new plates nor structural mills being built to take care of any increased consumption.

It was thought early last year that the rail trade for 1901 would prove a failure. Many railroad managers said early in 1900 that they would not purchase any quantity of rails at $26 per ton. Here, again, the foreign market helped the railmakers out of a difficulty. By taking contracts from abroad at cost, and less, the domestic consumers were brought into line, one by one. Many of the largest roads have not ordered their quota for 1901, and it is possible they will remain out of the market, but about 1,100,000 tons of rails are said to have been ordered for the coming year. This is more than the rail mills had booked during the latter part of 1899. But it is a far cry from the amount ordered to the 2,500,000 tons which the rail mills hope to make. To scare the railroads into buying, a rumor has recently been published to the effect that rails will be advanced in price to $28 or $30 per ton. Such moves have been made before, but there is nothing in conditions to warrant such an advance.

Labor will probably be reduced in many instances during the year. Coke is selling at least $2 per ton less than in 1899 and 1900, and ore freight rates have been reduced. The iron ore mine operators are fighting a reduction in price, but it is fairly assured that lake freight rates on ore for 1901 will not be as high as they were during 1900. If the Rockefeller interests had not tied up a fleet of their vessels for the season, there would not have been any dollar rates on the lakes. The most that can be expected by lake shippers next year will be 60 cents per ton.

The three products using up the greatest tonnage of steel practically rule the market. Tin plate, sheets, hoops, and wire worked up from steel billets do not affect the output as do the heavier products. Take the products of wire, for instance. With all the mills operating seven months in the year they can turn out more than enough to supply the demand, with plenty to spare. The tin plate mills might work nine or ten months at double turn and produce enough to supply, not only all that is consumed of the domestic product, but of the imported as well. The sheet output is in about the same state.

The pig iron situation is in an alarming condition. There seems to be no future for the Northern furnaces, and the Eastern stacks were recently saved from being wiped out of existence by a timely reduction in coke freights. None of the furnaces of any extensive capacity can be operated successfully without the use of Connellsville coke. Southern plants find a good substitute in Alabama and Tennessee coke, while the West Virginia product answers as a mixer, but the furnaces using the Connellsville product exclusively have the upper hand where freight rates will permit. The big combinations are buying and building their own furnaces to an extent that will eventually wipe the independent furnace out of existence. This is not the case with furnaces making a specialty of foundry irons, but as the furnaces on Bessemer grades are being deprived of their markets, they are put on foundry iron and mill iron. The increased use of malleable iron is aiding the furnaces making a lower grade of Bessemer, but this is not enough to offset the loss of trade due to concentration of the steel industries.

The output of open-hearth steel will show a remarkable increase during 1900 and 1901. There are building, and about ready to be put in operation to-day, open-hearth furnaces capable of a capacity of 1,200 gross tons per day in the Pittsburg district alone. As these plants operate twenty-four hours a day the whole year, the increased output added to that already in existence will show an enormous aggregate gain. That open-hearth steel will eventually supplant Bessemer steel there can be no doubt.

The increase in the open-hearth process has increased the value of scrap steel fully 150 per cent. It will continue to increase the price, and the question is arising, where is enough scrap material to be had to supply the demand? Under new processes the molten metal is being poured into open-hearth furnaces instead of the cold pigiron. This increases the output and decreases the cost and brings it nearer the value of Bessemer.

The year 1901 will show a remarkable increase in production. Every one of the combines will have healthy competition before the closing of the year. Half a dozen sheet mills are being projected. Rod mills are being built and operating independent of the American Steel and Wire Company to almost supply half of the product consumed in the United States. The American Tin Plate Company, it is said, has subsidized nearly all the roll turning and tinplate making machine works in the country, but in spite of this many new tin plate mills are projected. The pipe and tube industry is threatened with competition, but none has actually shown itself. The National Tube Company and the Shelby Steel Tube Company will have a war on seamless tubes for boilers until they can be brought together through some amicable arrangement. The rail pool, structural steel pool, and the steel plate pool are not being molested. It requires so much money, and such extra precautions have to be made to secure raw material for these weighty products, that the average promoter shuns the prospects of facing an examining committee on these points.

The Carnegie Company is, and will be for 1901 at least, the greatest producer of steel in the world. The fact that this company controls the best coking coal in the world, that it is the only concern having a surplus of Bessemer ore, which is running very low in the Lake Superior region, and as it controls its own railroads and ships, it cannot be distanced in the race for supremacy for some time to come. Should all the combines now holding forth in the Battery Park Building unite they would not begin to assume the proportions of the Carnegie Company, with all the smaller concerns of the same character in the country thrown in.

Imports and Exports.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE SHIPMENTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—When the Government reports of a year ago showed the trade of that year to have been the largest in the history of the United States, with a total just rising above $2,000,000,000 it was considered so gratifying a figure that if it had not been exceeded in the following year there would have been no surprise. But the year 1900 has surpassed the preceding year in its total of trade for the United States, the footings for the calendar year showing a trade of $2,290,000,000, with the promise that the record will be retained for the fiscal year.

There are many particulars in which the figures for the year are satisfactory. For the first time, the exports, which reach the prodigious total of $1,465,000,000, exceed the imports by $640,000,000. That is $25,000,000 in excess of the best year on record. In the matter of manufactured goods, our exports of which have steadily increased, the enormous total of $445,000,000 has been reached, a gain of $164,000,000 over 1899.

In the table given below, the figures for eleven months were as reported by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The figures for December have been estimated, and the official report may show some gains upon them, as the estimates have been conservatively made. A slight increase of exports in December may advance the total of exports. The exports for the calendar year are double those of 1888, three times as large as those of 1872, four times those of 1869, and five times as great as those of 1860. The imports, showing our ability to buy as well as sell, are only $15,000,000 more than they were in the year 1892 the year of the highest record of imports.

The imports and exports of the calendar years 1899 and 1900 are given below:

IMPORTS.

GROUPS..	12 Months Ending December. 1899.	1900.*
Free of Duty—		
Articles of food and animals.....	$96,289,513	$89,380,298
Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry	209,879,608	203,118,902
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts	27,362,123	30,163,138
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	10,660,390	11,283,103
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.....	6,622,320	6,223,348
Total free of duty.	$350,813,954	$340,168,789
Dutiable—		
Articles of food, and animals.....	$133,681,872	$132,590,344
Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry	57,614,351	71,864,470
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in manufactures and mechanic arts....	48,013,882	54,933,011
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	107,679,466	120,255,085
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.....	101,042,046	105,188,301
Total dutiable.....	$448,031,617	$484,831,211
Free and Dutiable—		
Articles of food, and animals....	$229,971,385	$221,970,642
Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry	267,493,930	274,983,372
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in manufactures and mechanic arts...	75,376,005	85,096,149
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	116,339,656	131,538,188
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.....	107,004,366	111,411,640
Total imports of merchandise ..	$798,845,571	$825,000,000

EXPORTS.

Domestic—		
Products of—Agriculture	$782,105,046	$890,000,000
Manufactures ...	380,787,891	445,000,000
Mining	33,270,187	38,000,000
Forest	47,562,121	54,000,000
Fisheries	5,637,077	8,000,000
Miscellaneous	3,532,668	5,000,000
Total domestic..	$1,252,903,987	$1,440,000,000
Foreign—		
Free of duty.....	$9,548,468	$12,000,000
Dutiable	13,047,216	13,000,000
Total foreign...	$22,595,684	$25,000,000
Total exports...	$1,275,499,671	$1,465,000,000
Excess of exports..	$476,959,100	640,000,000

*Estimated for December.

The detailed figures show that there was a large increase in the demand for goods from abroad upon which duty had to be paid, but which are classified as goods partly manufactured. But the group of imports dutiable that is the largest and that shows the greatest increase during the year is that of "articles manufactured for consumption." There was a small increase in the importations of "articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.," the assumption being that we could have got along without those articles if so disposed.

The percentage of manufactures exported continues to advance, and promises to reach 33 1-3 per cent. before long, if the tendency of the world's buyers to prefer American machinery and manufactures of all kinds continues.

Some of the items of importation seem interesting in view of the obstacles thrown in the way of importing by the customs laws. There was an increase of something like $7,000,000 in the importation of cotton manufactures, an industry to which much American capital is attracted. There was an increased importation of pig iron, scrap iron, and ingots, but a decided falling off in railway bar importations—the tide being in the other direction. But the totals show that more than five millions more of iron in one form or another was imported in 1900 than in 1899.

There was a falling off in the importations of diamonds, and a decline of all sorts of jewelry of about $8,000,000 in the year. While we dropped something like $2,000,000 in our imports of raw silk from China, the decline in importations of raw silk from Japan was fully $7,000,000. At the same time we increased our importations of manufactures of silk. France secured most of the increase. There was a falling off of imports of sugar of about $15,000,000 in the year.

There was an increased importation in the year of about $1,000,000 in wood pulp, about half of the whole quantity imported coming from British North America. Notwithstanding the high duty on wool, the imports increased about $9,000,000, the imports of woolen goods, however, advancing very little. The exports of horses increased about $5,000,000, and of mules more than $3,000,000, the war in South Africa affecting the trade in both horses and mules, but most notably the latter. About $2,000,000 worth of horses went to Africa during the year. Only $11,000 were sent to that country in 1899.

The cycle trade has weakened during the year, our exports having decreased about $1,500,000 as compared with 1899. Of cars and carriages we increased our exports about $3,000,000. The coal exports increased about $6,000,000. British North America was our best coal customer, taking about $14,000,000, an increase of $3,000,000. The exports of cotton are about $110,000,000 in excess of those of last year. We lost in exports of cotton cloths about $5,000,000. Of this loss we suffered to the extent of about $4,000,000 in our trade with the Chinese Empire. The exports of steel rails were $5,000,000 larger in 1900 than in 1899, the exportation for 1900 being about $11,000,000.

According to the figures, we lost of butter exports about $2,200,000 during the year. We gained a little more in exports of cheese, the gain being chiefly in the United Kingdom. Tobacco fell off about $3,000,000. Lumber exports increased about $4,000,000.

The great increase of exports over 1899 was made up of moderate advances all along the line. The decline in exports of leather is considerable, attributable, in the opinion of manufacturers, to the disadvantage of the tax on hides to the tanners of the United States. The rebate does not seem to check the backward tendency.

Among the large importations was that of nearly 500,000 foreigners, 100,000 each from Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia, and the remainder from temperate countries. The observation of Government officers on duty in the tropics is that there is no tendency of tropical populations to seek a colder climate, the total offerings from tropical countries in the year being about 5,000, or about 1 per cent. of the whole immigration.

The trade of Great Britain, as compared with that of the United States, according to the latest procurable figures, shows that the imports of the United Kingdom in eleven months were $2,322,663,000, as compared with $2,162,377,000 for a corresponding period in 1899. The exports were $1,303,440,000, as compared with $1,180,720,000. For a like period the imports of the United States were $760,451,507, as against $728,233,577; the exports were $1,308,929,330, as compared with $1,131,537,910 in 1899. Our exports in the later period exceed those of the United Kingdom.

Problem of Trade Balances.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By
C. Schumacher of C. Schumacher & Co.

The course of exchange in the markets of any one country generally indicates how that country's accounts stand with the rest of the world. There are cases, however, where exchange may be influenced by other causes than the mere state of, say, our account with Europe. One such cause was the fear of disturbance in our monetary system several years ago. Wars and political disturbances at home and abroad will also temporarily cause irregularities and deviations from the natural course. The natural course, all things being even, is primarily the result of the state of our trade relations with the rest of the world, viz., the amount of our exports as compared to our imports of merchandise. The differences between imports and exports are bound to influence the money markets at home and abroad, and these money markets must in their turn effect the course of exchange.

Of an aggregate of $1,400,000,000 in trade balances in our favor accumulated during the past three years, nearly $500,000,000 fell upon the year 1900. While during the first two years Europe stood the strain without showing any noticeable ill effects, it has become evident that during the year 1900 Europe had begun to feel the pinch more or less severely, particularly England and Germany—the two principal trading nations of Europe.

In England the pinch was further aggravated by its war in South Africa and the consequent loss of the product of the rich gold mines of that district, which would have amounted to over $100,000,000 since the war commenced. Not having this gold with which to pay for our breadstuffs, cotton, and other products, England had to pay for these in the American railroad and other bonds and stocks bought of us as an investment in former years.

Under natural conditions, when our exports largely exceed the imports in any one year, exchange is bound to be low, and when the contrary takes place exchange must be high. So it also happens that in Autumn and Winter every year, when the export season is at its height, exchange rules at its lowest, while during the Spring and the Summer months, when the export season is over, exchange always reaches the highest point of the year.

During the year 1900, although our exports were the largest ever known, exchange, owing to the constant return flow of our securities from abroad, never reached the extremely low figures seen so often in former years, nor did it go to extremely high figures when, during the Summer, Europe was swarming with American tourists attracted by the Paris Exposition. The result was a very moderate gold export movement in Summer and a like moderate gold import movement this Autumn.

On the whole, including the gold imports from Australia via California, the imports show but little difference as compared to the exports of gold.

One thing above all others which goes to show the enormous gain which the country has made this year is in the fact that for the first time in our history our surplus has been such as to enable our capitalists and financial institutions to subscribe and to pay for a number of foreign Government loans offered during the year to an amount probably aggregating over eighty million dollars.

One other gain of incalculable value to this country is in the progress made in the markets of the world by our coal and our iron. The progress made so far is so pronounced as to leave no doubt that in a very few years our coal and our iron will have wrested the supremacy from those who now hold the world's market.

The gains made by this country during the year opens the question how long our European customers will be able to stand the drain. It might be well for our legislators to remember that it would hardly pay to kill our customers, and that it would be wiser to change our present prohibitive trade policy to a more liberal system under which our customers may live to continue to contribute to our wealth ever after.

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Railroad Conditions and Prospects for the Future.

From a Western Viewpoint.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Warren G. Purdy,

President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.

The past year has been a prosperous one for the Western roads, and prospects indicate that the coming year will end as well. Our fiscal year does not end until March 31, but conditions of which I speak are current. There has been considerable construction work by the Western lines, particularly in the Southwest. We are building a line from Liberal, Kan., to a connection with the El Paso and Northeastern, and the latter is extending on the Southwest. The great West is being developed rapidly now, and I look for the progress to continue. The Southwest, particularly Mexico, I think is a desirable field for railroads. There is much in Mexico to be developed. That country is making rapid strides. The progress made there during the past year or two is remarkable.

We did not buy as much new equipment last year as we did the year before, but there would be nothing in that fact to indicate conditions of traffic, that is, it would not be conclusive evidence that business was light. We are well equipped now, and do not need so much new rolling stock.

W. G. PURDY.

Railroad Prospects Are Bright.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By S. R. Callaway,

President New York Central Railroad.

Taking the conditions existing in the year just past as a basis, and assuming that there will be no unexpected calamity, the outlook for the coming year for Eastern transportation interests seems to be excellent. There is no reason to believe that the great and general prosperity of the last two years will receive a check for at least a few years to come; on the contrary, both the export and import markets are exceedingly active, and the reports from the agricultural and industrial sections of the country continue most favorable. Of course, railroad prosperity depends largely on the prosperity of the rest of the country, but even with an unexpected falling off in commercial activity, conditions of former depressions would hardly be repeated, inasmuch as the railroad capitalization has been brought down to bed rock, while the earning capacity has steadily been increased. The improvements of enormous extent which have been carried on by the various roads are responsible for increased earnings to a large degree. These improvements, which are not only in maintenance of way, but in conducting transportation, will continue and will result in still greater economies. The latest methods of loading cars last year resulted in gains in tons of freight per train mile of 15 per cent. over the year 1898, and the end of these improvements is not yet.

Another factor which will contribute to the continued prosperity of the railroads is the improvement in the rate situation, both as regards passenger and freight rates. Indirectly the "community of ownership," meaning the advent of the same dominating interests into various railroad properties, has no doubt had much to do with the better maintenance of rates, and surely guarantees that the same efforts at stability will be continued. It is better to have rates maintained at a perhaps slightly lower basis than to have high rates on paper, but without any stability, because of frequent cutting. I believe, therefore, that published tariffs will be more strictly adhered to than ever before, and that they will be still better maintained than during the past year.

Taking all the various elements into consideration which go to make up the prosperity of a railroad, I should say that there is every indication that the coming year will be a prosperous one, and that if it should, perchance, not exceed the record of the year just ended, it will not fall behind its figures. I may say that I anticipate increased earnings, and that the question which will concern the railroad officials most will not be the maintenance of the tonnage, but rather the ability of the roads, even with their increasing facilities, to handle expeditiously the volume of business offered and to take advantage of it.

S. R. CALLAWAY.

Sensible Legislation Needed.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By E. P. Ripley,

President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company.

Every one knows in a general way that the year 1900 has been one of unexampled prosperity all over the United States. With few exceptions the crops have been bountiful, and these are, of course, the foundation of everything. We have had the world for a customer not only for our surplus crops, but to a greater extent than ever before for the product of our mines and our manufacturers. In this prosperity the railroads have necessarily shared, though probably not to the same proportional extent as the producers and manufacturers, which latter did not hesitate to advance prices, while the railroads, with few and trifling exceptions, made no advances in rates, though compelled to pay higher prices for everything that enters into cost of transportation. It may be said, therefore, that the benefits accruing to the railroads came wholly from increased volume of business, and not from any increase in rates.

So far as can now be foreseen the prospects for 1901 are good. For most of the roads there is probably more business "in sight" than there was a year ago, but no man can do more than conjecture what the future has in store. There has been no abatement of the useless waste of money caused by senseless laws which seek to foster unlimited and unbridled competition, and if the money so thrown away could be saved, the public could be better served at lower rates with gratifying results to all concerned. When the public sees this, as it some day will, and when laws permit the regulation of competition and the elimination of the army of middlemen who now prey alike on the railroads and those who use them, we shall have at least a more solid foundation for railroad prosperity. Meantime the attitude of our lawmakers in refusing to common carriers the right to combine for their own protection and that of the public, is rapidly bringing about consolidations which will ultimately result in lodging all railroad management in few hands—a result which may excite alarm in the public mind, but which is not to be deplored, because it will result in no higher charges to the general public and will add to the security of that very large section of it which holds railroad securities as investments. So far as we can now see, the coming year promises well, but it is too much to expect the present prosperous conditions to last indefinitely.

E. P. RIPLEY.

Chicago, Jan. 5, 1901.

Coal-Carrying Situation.

Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, speaking of the prospects of the anthracite coal roads, says:

"The past year has been a most favorable one for the anthracite coal roads, in spite of some disadvantageous occurrences such as the miners' strike during the Fall, which affected their earnings. At the close of the year, the coal-road situation is better than heretofore, and the outlook is equally bright. If the prosperity of the country increases the consumption of anthracite coal must increase at a like ratio. The market is broadening every year. Whereas formerly it was chiefly confined to the Middle and Eastern States, the market has been gradually extended to the Western and Southwestern States and other sections of the country, as well as throughout Canada. The increased consumption of bituminous coal is also a factor affecting the anthracite coal trade favorably. Another great factor in the increased prosperity of the coal roads will be the consolidation and concentration of interests which will enable those who control the anthracite properties to regulate the output so as to meet the requirements of consumers and to deal with labor organizations and strike situations to better advantage. The concentration of 400 or 500 interests into a dozen, more or less, will make it possible to reach a quicker solution of pending questions. It should enable mine owners to consider all questions fairly, and should bring them in closer contact with the miner, thereby making it possible to deal with his status more readily. Economies that may be introduced through these consolidations of interests will also result favorably to the mine worker, the carrying company, and to the consumer.

"Freight rates should be more stable and better maintained than they have been in the past, and the outlook for general freight and passenger business is satisfactory.

"Taking the whole situation at a glance, I should say that if present conditions ever warrant a forecast of the future they do to-day point to increased prosperity in every direction, and I consider the outlook more favorable than it has been for at least a decade."

Railroads in the West.

M. E. Ingalls, President of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, has this to say regarding the condition of the railroads in the Central West:

"There is an old adage that 'happy is that country which has no history,' and the same may be said of the railways in this part of the country to-day. Tariffs are reasonable and well maintained; business is good, and the public appears to be satisfied, except that in some cases shippers are seriously incommoded by the failure of the railways to furnish cars to move the traffic, which it is impossible to do on account of the large increase of business and the crowding of terminals. All of the railways seem to be improving their facilities, building sidetracks, and purchasing freight and passenger equipment. There are no quarrels and there seems to be a general era of good feeling among the railway officials. If the present condition of affairs continues for a year or two it will be fortunate for the railway investors and for the public—for investors, for it will insure a continuance of interest payments and dividends, and for the public, because it will enable the railways to provide facilities for taking care of their business and serving the public as it should be served."

Shipments From Lake Ports.

An Increase of More than a Million Tons Last Year—Few New Mines Have Been Located.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 5.—There was an increase of iron ore shipments from the Lake Superior region for the year 1900 of about 1,000,000 tons over the last, or any preceding, season. The business of the year has amounted to 19,330,948 gross tons.

There is no similar freight movement in the world. Both in point of magnitude and in methods of handling, the iron ore traffic of the Minnesota and Michigan fields well represents the progress of the United States in transportation. The Spanish mines produce about half as much as those of Lake Superior, and with them alone is there any possible comparison in point of tonnage moved. Most of the Spanish ores are conveyed aboard ship to England, most of the lake ores by vessel to lower lake ports. The iron masters of Germany have recently made such contracts with mining concerns of Gellivara, Northern Sweden, as will enable them to carry 3,000,000 tons a year to German furnaces. In order to do this, they are sending their engineers to Lake Superior and following out lake methods as closely as possible. Compared with the total railway tonnage moved one mile in the United States, this ore movement by water is nearly one-seventh as large. The mines of Lake Superior lie from 15 to 100 miles from lake ports, and the business of conveying this ore to the lake requires the concentrated effort of eight railways, each equipped with the heaviest of rolling stock and motive power. Several of the roads have been built primarily and almost exclusively for this ore trade. It is now estimated that there is an investment of almost $300,000,000 in mines, railways, ore-carrying ships, terminal facilities, &c., for the ore trade of Lake Superior. This vast investment is growing marvelously year by year, and is not yet at its maximum. There are now on the upper lakes, nearly all on Superior, twenty-four shipping docks, representing an investment of about $5,000,000, useful for iron ore shipments only. They have an annual capacity for handling not less than 25,000,000 tons of ore in the short lake season of from seven to eight months.

The ore shipments to furnaces in 1900 were double those of so recent a period as 1896. In fact, seven individual mines sent down more ore than did the entire eighty-two that were in operation in 1896. Since 1895 this business has doubled every five years.

FEW NEW ORE FIELDS.

The policy of the large steel-making interests of the country is to control, not alone the manufacture of steel, but the ore in the ground. That policy has been emphasized in every step in the transition process from mine to mill during the year, and has been extended in every possible way. As fast as new mines have been found they have been secured by the big interests, either for smelting or as a reserve for transportation in later years. As fast as there has come information of new discoveries in new fields these interests have been on the ground, examining with care every indication, and ready to put any amount of money into any favorable proposition.

But the new mines of the year have been very scarce. On the old ranges of the lake there have been almost none discovered, and those on the Mesaba have been few. Considering the amount of expert search and the million dollars or so spent in this inquiry, the results have been startlingly meagre. This fact, indeed, has been the most significant and important of the year. It has served notice on the lake operators that they are not likely to increase their reserves in old ground; that the ore of the Mesaba is pretty well found, and that the annual output of Michigan ranges has about reached its maximum. With the continued increased demand from steel makers, the growth in the trade of the country and its consumption of iron per capita, this is a fact of prime importance.

There are vast ore reserves on the Mesaba range, and perhaps elsewhere in Minnesota. In consequence that State will hereafter lead in the production of ore, and the proportion of Mesaba ores consumed in the furnaces of the country will grow very materially in the immediate future. So important is a raw material at low cost, and so necessary to low cost is water transportation that seekers for ore have not as yet separated themselves by any considerable distance from the great lakes. With this in mind the chief search of new ore fields has been on the Canadian side of the lake. This has been of extreme importance, and may result in the discovery of ore districts that will rival those of the south side of the lake. At the east end of the lake there has been traced an ore-bearing formation of the Michipicoten district for more than thirty miles, and one mine and several ore bodies that may later be mines have been found. The company owning most of this range has built a standard gauge railway to the mine, erected a village and built docks, &c., and during this, its first season, was able to ship 62,000 tons of merchantable ore. Another year and it will send to market, both in Canada and the United States, from 500,000 to 600,000 tons of ore. It will be able, by reason of a short rail and lake haul, and by easily mined ore, to compete with the mines of the States, though the ore must pay a duty of 40 cents per ton. There is, notwithstanding this new Canadian field, no effort in progress or contemplated for an increase in the duty, as American iron masters are glad to welcome any addition to the list of workable mines. The volume of ore that can come from Canada will be insignificant in comparison with that produced in the States for some time to come.

Aside from the new Michipicoten fields are the Atikokan ores, magnetites rich in iron and low in phosphorus, though said to be troubled by an excess of other injurious elements. These fields are now being explored by steel makers of wealth, and a railroad is under construction that will in a few months open them to the miner.

Elsewhere along the iron-bearing formations north of Lake Superior extensive explorations have been carried on and are still in progress by the leading steel-making interests of the United States. So far there has been little of value discovered.

STATISTICS OF SHIPMENTS.

Seven mines of Lake Superior have won more than 750,000 tons each during the year. This is more for each of them than was ever produced by any mine up to 1892, and not more than one mine was able to reach such a total till four years ago. Now there are seven. Two mined more than 1,000,000 tons each. These big mines are as follows:

Fayal, in Minnesota	1,253,000
Mountain Iron, in Minnesota	1,001,000
Chapin, in Michigan	926,000
Biwabik, in Minnesota	925,000
Mahoning, in Minnesota	911,000
Norrie, in Michigan	907,000
Adams, in Minnesota	777,000

The record of shipments from Minnesota lake ports and ranges for the years 1900 and 1900 were:

	1900.	1899.
Two Harbors, Mesaba and Vermillion ores	4,007,294	3,977,733
Duluth, Mesaba ores	3,888,986	3,509,965
Escanaba, Menominee, and Marquette ores	3,436,734	3,720,218
Marquette, Marquette ores	2,760,494	2,733,596
Ashland, Gogebic ores	2,633,687	2,703,447
Superior, Mesaba ores	1,522,899	878,942
Gladstone, Menominee ores	418,854	381,457
Michipicoten, Michipicoten ores	62,000	
Total shipped by lake	18,730,948	17,901,358
Rail shipments, estimated	600,000	350,446
Grand total	19,330,948	18,251,804

The iron ore traffic furnishes three-fifths of the tonnage moved either way on Lake Superior. It is the backbone and mainstay of the lake marine. There are now building at lake shipyards about thirty steel ships of an average capacity of 6,500 tons a trip, a fleet capable of carrying next year almost 4,000,000 tons of ore. These ships represent an investment of about $7,500,000. That capital can be found to construct such a fleet is an indication of the faith many men of money have as to the growth of the lake ore and other traffic during the coming year, a faith that, for the immediate future at least, is not fully shared by all.

DWIGHT E. WOODBRIDGE.

Growing Importance of Corn.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Oscar K. Lyle,

Member New York Produce Exchange.

The official estimate of the corn crop of the United States for 1900 was recently declared by the Department of Agriculture to be 2,105,000,000 bushels from 83,300,000 acres. In the amount produced it has been but three times exceeded in the history of the country. In yield per acre it has frequently been surpassed. At a glance the crop appears sufficiently large for all probable requirements. But this is questionable, as I will proceed to show.

The corn crop of the United States is one of its most important ones. No crop has so many uses, and none is so convertible on the farms, where about three-fourths of its consumption takes place. There are not so many who are fully aware of the extended use of this cereal in comparatively a few years. In this country is produced 75 per cent. of the corn in the entire world. Until within a few years the amount entering export was inconsiderable. In the space of two decades discoveries have increased the uses to which it is put, while American enterprise is fast succeeding in lessening an inexplicable prejudice in Europe and increasing our exports.

But it is in figures rather than in words the situation is most apparent. For this purpose a comparison of the crops and their distribution in the five years of 1890 to 1894, inclusive, with the five years succeeding affords sufficient evidence of corn's increasing popularity and importance. I take it that the distribution of a crop is in the calendar year following its harvest. This is practically true. Hence the crops of 1890 to 1894, inclusive, supplied the demands of 1891 to 1895, inclusive. In reverting to the past, I find the crops of 1888 and 1889 were so large that a reserve, approximately 500,000 bushels, is properly to be added to the crop of 1890. With this reserve and the crops of five years, 1890 to 1894, inclusive, the supply was roundly 8,511,000,000 bushels. A short crop in 1894 exhausted all the corn when the crop of 1895 was entered on, just as in 1900 there was no old corn remaining from the crop of 1899. The distribution of the stated 8,511,000,000 bushels was, in exports, 272,519,000 bushels, and an average annual consumption of 1,647,000,000 bushels. This consumption approximated 1,750,000,000 bushels in 1895, when we began the second term of five years without reserves. It will be noticed that not much in excess of 3 per cent. entered export and measured our foreign demand in natural corn and corn meal.

In the second term of five years, 1895 to 1899, inclusive, the production amounted to 10,340,000,000 bushels, and was all distributed in 1896 to 1900, inclusive. This period began and ended without reserves. We find that exports took 940,000,000 bushels, and the average annual consumption at home 1,880,000,000. The consumption in 1896 was approximately 1,780,000,000 bushels, and has been increasing about 50,000,000 bushels a year, until in 1900 the amount consumed can be said to be about 1,980,000,000 bushels. We have progressed to that point that it takes about 2,000,000,000 bushels to meet our home demands, if we have the corn and the price is not too dear. It will be noted that our exports are taking over 9 per cent. of larger crops than in the first five years. More than trebling our exports in so short a time tells how Europe is increasing its demand for this cereal. Now we are confronted with a consumption and exports in 1901 for more than the crop of 1900. There must be some abridging of demand to render the supply adequate. This abridgment is more apt to come from enhancing price than from any other cause. The animal census of the country has lessened so far that cheap meats from an overabundance is not probable within a year or so. This means much in the price of corn, as its greatest use is in meat production on the farms. The exports I have used do not include any corn that has gone abroad in converted forms, such as meats, lard, glucose, whisky, &c. A table lately produced enumerated some forty uses to which corn can be put. Its change on the farm from bushels of grain to pounds of meat is a great source of income to the farmer. The larger quantity leaving the country is a great increase of revenue to our railways. In the past five years they have

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transported an average of 130,000,000 bushels over the average in the five years preceding. In its production this country has practically a monopoly, while the value of corn has increased from its enlarged uses, and there is practically no substitute.

From a commercial point of view the conditions for a better price than has obtained for a number of years are excellent. The crop of 1900 was considered so promising that the crib corn in the country was all disposed of in the expectation of replenishing out of the crop. The price, and the good demand that is making the price, is making such replenishing very questionable. For this reason the corn moving from the farms will more generously reach the markets. On the other hand, the speculative interest for higher prices is not handicapped by large lines of crib corn carried on "hedges." The scarcity of old corn has made unusual demands on the crop and much decreased the supply available for the requirements of 1901.

Corn is not yet dear, and can advance materially without enforcing economy in its use. It is by far the most important American crop, and brings most wealth to the country. A short crop would be a calamity. That the area available for its production is not so very large, I note that over 60 per cent. of our entire crop is raised in seven States, and that within them there cannot be great extension of it without encroaching upon lands devoted to other crops. Outside of these seven States the new area that may be placed in corn is not apt to be greater than the needs of our rapidly-growing population. In five years domestic consumption has risen 14 per cent., and exports 245 per cent.

OSCAR K. LYLE.

Cotton Trade Prospects.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Charles D. Freeman,

Member of the New York Cotton Exchange.

The cotton trade of the world has rarely been so puzzled over the probable outcome of the American cotton crop, for any year after Jan. 1, since careful statistics of the acreage, movement, and consumption have been recorded, as they are at the beginning of the twentieth century.

In analyzing the situation as an economic proposition, the first two factors to consider are the supply and demand. The crop of the United States makes the price of cotton for the world. The supplies from India, Egypt, and elsewhere figure only as a greater or less addition to what is produced in this country. The crop of the United States was planted under unfavorable conditions, and during its term of germination unfavorable weather prevailed, followed during the latter part of its growth by weather which was generally regarded as favorable. In the Southeastern and Gulf portions of the cotton belt a new growth appeared in districts where a part of the crop had been abandoned, and in the southwestern part of the belt the plant was in such a condition that it improved rapidly, and it is generally conceded that the growth there exceeded earlier expectations. On the 9th day of November general frosts destroyed the new growth in the Southeast, and served to hasten to maturity the promising crop of the Southwest. The area devoted to the production of cotton this season was 2,000,000 acres more than it was in the preceding crop year. Just how much the increased acreage will contribute to a larger crop than last year, which was 9,100,000 bales, (grown,) the receipts henceforth can alone determine. The consensus of opinion is that the crop will be about 10,000,000 bales.

In Egypt the low Nile caused a poor start for the crop, and the probabilities are that the yield in that country will be considerably less than it was last season.

In India the monsoon broke early and conditions were so improved there that it was possible to plant a large crop, and the indications now are that India will be able to export to the Continent of Europe in the neighborhood of 750,000 bales.

With these facts before us, I assume that the approximate world's production of cotton will be as follows, in bales of 500 pounds net:

United States, say	10,000,000
India	2,100,000
Egypt	1,000,000
Brazil and elsewhere, available for Europe	300,000
Total	13,400,000

The price of cotton at present is comparatively a high price. It is a maxim that higher prices for raw material overcome deficiencies in the supply, mainly through the influence which such high prices have in reducing the consumption; and many people maintain that the price this year will largely curtail the consumption of cotton. In reference to this matter, it will be well to call attention to the fact that during the past fifteen years the consumption each year has been the same or greater in volume than the preceding year, excepting in 1892 and 1893, when it was reduced about 900,000 bales as compared with the previous year by reason of the prolonged strike in Great Britain.

The actual cotton consumption of the world last year was 13,860,000 bales, taking into account the large surplus from previous years, and with the increase in the number of spindles throughout the world, estimated at 105,200,000, as compared with 103,300,000 a year ago, the conclusion seems justified that the consumption will be but slightly smaller this year than it was last, unless short supplies advance the market to prohibitive prices for the raw cotton.

Last year the consumers of the world had a surplus from the two previous large crops of American cotton to begin with, which they are without this year, the surplus having been consumed by reason of the reduced yield of the crop of 1899 and 1900.

It is a fair question to ask, What will be the effect of all this on the American cotton industry, in which three factors figure:

First—The domestic demand for manufactured goods.

Second—The possibilities of a decrease in the requirements of China.

Third—The usual demand for raw material for export.

In the matter of domestic conditions we have the general prosperity of the country, which is a factor affecting favorably the price of all raw and manufactured goods. Under this condition raw cotton and goods have advanced, and with a good margin of profit, not alone to the manufacturer, but to the producer, and thus the increased capacity to buy, will insure the continuance of this margin of profit.

Besides being a productive territory, the South has become a manufacturing one, and there has been a large increase in the number of cotton mills in the Southern States this year, and it is probable that the mills of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia will in reasonable time consume the entire cotton product of these States.

As to the Chinese question, that is now a matter for diplomatic settlement. The conclusion is that trade there will be resumed shortly, notwithstanding the very large stocks of manufactured cotton goods now stored in Shanghai—the largest on record. The hesitancy in trade there is due now more to the local uprisings which check the movement of manufactured goods to the interior than to the situation resulting from the fear of an international complication. It is apparent that the merchants in China expect an early revival of trade. This is shown by the recent orders they have placed with Southern mills and in Manchester. These orders, while not as large as they were last year, are large enough to indicate that business conditions in China are becoming more settled.

As a result of the shortage in the supply of cotton from America last year, the visible and invisible supply in Great Britain and on the Continent were practically exhausted, and naturally the first efforts of spinners at the beginning of the present movement of American cotton were to overcome this deficiency, and they have imported so far this season largely in excess of the quantity of cotton imported to the same date last year; and the present indications are that the requirements of American cotton in Great Britain and on the Continent will be larger than they were last year, as spinners carried over no reserve stocks into the current year.

This brings us to the inquiry, Are present prices for the raw material too high to maintain the ratio of consumption as indicated above? Under prevailing economic conditions, I do not think 10 cents for spots and 9½ for May delivery in New York should be regarded as an abnormally high price. It is a fair conclusion that, with the advance in the prices of raw material of every nature throughout the world, being the adjustment of values on a gold basis, cotton will be consumed at present prices no less than iron, copper, tin, and similar productions, at their advanced prices as compared with the prices of three years ago.

CHARLES D. FREEMAN.

A Great Cotton Year.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By S. P. Walmsley,

President of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

The year and the century close on the most prosperous conditions in the cotton belt since the war.

The ideal of the Southern economist that cotton should be made a surplus crop has been more nearly approximated than ever before, and with prices averaging up to the most sanguine expectations, the results to our people have been of the happiest character.

Admitting that the present crop reaches the Government's estimate of 10,100,000 bales, (which is doubted by some of the most careful investigators of this section,) the outlook is that it will all be consumed, leaving the world's supply at the close of the current season at the famine point, where it stood at the end of the last cotton year. This allows for a million bales' decrease in consumption, compared with last season. If the price is relatively high, the supply is relatively scarce and offsetting the other, and, barring unforeseen circumstances, not connected with the ordinary questions of supply and demand, there is every reason for the assertion that cotton is in a strong position.

Thus far the South has marketed about 6,500,000 bales of last year's production, generally of a superior grade and description, for which outside figures have been obtained. We have received upward of $300,000,000 for this 6,500,000 bales, more by about $20,000,000 than we obtained for the entire 11,275,000 bales of the crop of 1898-9.

On a basis of 9½ cents per pound average for the season, which is a fair assumption, the value of the present crop on the Government's estimate of 10,100,000 bales, will be in round numbers about $480,000,000, or nearly $100,000,000 more than we received for the crop of 1898-9, which was about 1,200,000 bales greater. These are striking facts and figures. This and the last crop of cotton bringing to us about $850,000,000, nearly all of which will have remained in our Southern country, readily accounts for the signs of prosperity witnessed on every hand south of Mason & Dixon's line.

No people can be truly successful until they have learned to help themselves, and this the South has done. Practically unaided, we struggled through the years of gloom and depression which succeeded the great civil strife until at last success has been reached.

From now on our progress will be on the higher plane of prosperity and greater independence. Outside capital has aided us to a certain extent and is cordially welcomed, but the upbuilding of our factories and workshops has mostly resulted from investment of our own local accumulations. We have fought our own fight and the dawn of the new century finds us a happy and contented people, well fed and well clothed, abundantly able to care for ourselves, with arms extended in brotherly love toward other sections, proud of their kinship and the part the Almighty has enabled us to assume in upbuilding the grandest Nation on the globe.

S. P. WALMSLEY.

New Orleans, Jan. 5, 1901.

The Wheat Outlook.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Henry B. Hebert,

Member of the New York Produce Exchange.

In the economy of things that pertain to the forces of nature and which involve the production of food for the maintenance of the inhabitants of the earth, there prevails in these days a surety that each season in the rounds of time will furnish enough for man's wants and something to spare. There is no chance for a recurrence of the famine of Joseph's time, for if an impairment or failure of crop happens in one part of the world, the deficiency is more than made good from the harvest of some other section. The only factor to be considered is the question of price.

To forecast in regard to the wheat harvest for 1901 one must have more than ordinary courage to make a prediction, inasmuch as in some sections of the globe the land is not yet prepared for seeding, but on the assumption that conditions will favor agriculturists, I venture to state that, under such conditions, the present level of prices for wheat would seem too high.

Yet, while this may be true as to wheat values in September next, there should be some hesitancy about discounting current figures, for there are elements to be considered that may somewhat account for present values, and we have not very far to go for them. It will be remembered that during late May and June there was a protracted drought, and which was severely felt in the wheat-growing sections of this country. Dry weather and hot winds at a period when wheat is yet in the milk shrivels the berry and reduces the quantity. The drought was so disastrous that in the July report the Agricultural Department at Washington abandoned 5,000,0000 acres planted in wheat that had been included in the crop report of December previous. This meant that the farmers had plowed up so many acres sown in wheat because the plant had been killed for want of moisture. A large area of that which remained was more or less injured from the same cause. At the time the outlook was very serious, and it was considered doubtful if rains would materially improve the situation. Later rain fell and some sort of a wheat harvest semed probable. Rain became too much of a good thing, for it fell so copiously and so long that a new danger threatened the already impaired crop. In many sections wheat cut and stacked became field damaged. The Spring wheat sections suffered most. Choice qualities of old crop Spring wheat, such as millers of Minnehaha at the Falls of St. Anthony delight to grind, was purchased and held in reserve, and little if any of this grade is now available for export, because of the high prices obtainable in this country.

However, the entire wheat crop of the States had not gone to destruction. There was, of course, a fairly large percentage of good wheat secured from the crop of 1900. Nor were all the agricultural sections of the country treated so badly as was the Northwest, for wheat was harvested in perfection and abundance south of New York, from the land of Pocahontas to where the alfalfa and sunflowers grow west of the Mississippi, covering probably an area of [illegible] miles in width by 1,200 miles in [illegible] the eastern portion of this area [illegible] and Philadelphia have had [illegible] Kansas, in the extreme Western part of this belt or country, grew an immense crop of choice quality. From her overflowing garners wheat not only found its way into almost every important milling centre of the States, but has furnished the bulk of the wheat exports since harvest. This prairie State is the bright and shining star in the agricultural firmament of 1900.

Competition from other countries that have surplus wheat for export influences values in America. Just now Argentina is held up as a bear card, but from all we can learn, the exporting surplus from that country will be 20,000,000 bushels less this year and the quality of the wheat inferior to that of the old crop.

We may possibly have forgotten that in June last, on the 25th day of that month, December contract wheat in New York sold at 93⅝ cents, owing to unfavorable crop reports. Since that time December wheat has sold as low as 70 cents. With the completion of harvest, possibly most of the conditions affecting wheat prices in June may have become somewhat modified, but still there remains evidence of the injury done. Speculation in wheat is almost nil at the present time, but should it become a feature later, notwithstanding whatever may be the outlook for the crop of 1901, prices will materially advance.

The Winter wheat now in the ground is reported in excellent condition, without material change of acreage, but it needs a blanket of snow to protect it. As wheat grown in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Manitoba is planted in the Spring, nothing can yet be said of it.

Considering the mishaps that befel the wheat crop of 1900, a bountiful harvest is due in 1901. This mode of reasoning is not altogether infallible, however, but if the fine Winter thus far experienced is any precursor of the weather that is to come, we may be sure that 1901 will be a year of plenty.

HENRY B. HEBERT.

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What the Rich Mines Have Produced in a Year.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Frederick Hobart,

Editor of The Engineering and Mining Journal.

In the year just closed the mines of the United States produced metals, other than iron and steel, of a total value of $255,000,000, in round figures. Of this total gold furnished $76,000,000, silver $35,000,000, copper $105,000,000, lead $21,000,000, and zinc $10,000,000, the remaining $8,000,000 being made up by the minor metals, such as quicksilver, aluminium, antimony, nickel, and others.

This statement applies only to metals produced from ores mined in the United States, and does not measure the output of our metallurgical works. The value of the metals smelted and refined by them from foreign ores, mattes, and bullion reached a further total of $81,000,000, of which $31,000,000 was gold, $26,000,000 silver, $8,000,000 lead, $10,000,000 copper, and the remainder nickel and the minor metals. These ores came from Mexico chiefly, but also from Canada, Chile, Australasia, and even Japan.

To begin with the precious metals, our production of gold reached a total of $76,000,000, or $5,900,000 more than in 1899. A very considerable part of this gain was from Alaska. The production of that Territory ran up last year to at least $7,500,000, the Nome district furnishing some $2,500,000—far less than was anticipated—while the American Yukon yielded $1,500,000 more. The leading gold producer was Colorado, which increased its output by fully $3,000,000, to a total of $29,500,000. The mines of Cripple Creek and Leadville supplied much of the increase, but there was a gain in nearly all the gold mining districts of the State. California showed an increase, to $15,500,000, while Utah, Arizona, and South Dakota all furnish favorable returns. Montana, Idaho, and Washington, in the North, held their own, while Oregon made a considerable gain. The gold miner everywhere has prospered.

Silver production, on the other hand, showed a slight decrease, the total in 1900 being 55,500,000 ounces, or 1,600,000 ounces less than in 1899. The decrease was due to a smaller production from the dry ores of Montana and Idaho, and a diminished output from the Butte mines, where silver is obtained in connection with copper. There was an increase from the silver-lead mines of Idaho and Colorado. The returns obtained by the miners were larger than for several years, however, the average price of silver having advanced, owing chiefly to the strong demand for the metal from the East.

With our own production and the silver which our smelters refine from foreign ores the United States now practically controls the silver markets of the world. Last year 85 per cent. of all the silver which passed through the London market was sent from New York, and the exports from San Francisco direct to the East reached a very large total. Practically all of the great quantity of silver which goes to India and China passes through American hands, with the exception of the silver from the Broken Hill mines in Australia, most of which goes to China direct.

It is in copper that the United States leads the world, and this fact is now generally recognized. The copper market is practically controlled by American dealers, and the fluctuations of the London market, which were once all important, are now of small account to our producers. The United States produces three-fifths of the copper supply of the world, and is the country from which the main part of any future increase is expected. The year just closed has been one of strong demand and high prices throughout. The activity in shipbuilding and in the manufacture of war material, and, above all, the great extension of electrical work here and in Europe, aided in enlarging the consumption of copper to a point where it was difficult for producers to meet the demands upon them.

The production of copper in the United States in 1900 was 270,639 long tons (of 2,240 pounds) in metallic form, to which must be added 4,900 tons for copper used in the manufacture of copper sulphate, making a total of 274,939 tons. In 1899 the total was 250,517 tons, so that the increase last year was 15,422 tons, or about 6 per cent. For fully ten years past the average, or normal, increase has been about 8 per cent. a year, so that the small gain is a little disappointing. It may be, however, easily accounted for. In 1899 nearly all the old mines were worked "for all they were worth." Very few of the new mines started on the boom in copper are yet producers. Some of them, of course, never will be, but even where the properties are valuable, it takes two years to make a copper mine. The opening year will probably see a much greater gain in production.

The copper mines of the Lake Superior region last year fully maintained their production, and those of Arizona increased it. The great mines of the Butte district, in Montana, however, showed some falling off. The complicated litigation in which some of the leading mines are involved has prevented proper development work, while in some of the older mines the ore is undoubtedly growing poorer as greater depth is attained. Unfortunately, some of the chief mines of Butte have fallen under the control of managers who believe that their interests are best served by withholding information, and far less is known publicly about the condition of those mines than should be the case.

We not only lead the world in the production of copper, but in copper metallurgy. Our refiners are able to do better and cheaper work than any others. During the past two years there have been several consignments of Chile bars sent here from London to be refined. The latest proof has been found in the closing of a contract by which all the copper from the noted Mount Lyell Mines, in Tasmania, is sent here as blister copper, to be converted into electrolytic or refined copper. The ownership of the Mount Lyell is entirely British, but could not help recognizing the better terms which our people were able to offer. Nearly all the copper produced in Mexico is also refined in this country.

Our lead production in 1900 was 230,000 tons, or 15,000 tons more than in 1899. The restoration of law and order in the Coeur d'Alenes permitted the active working of the great silver-lead mines of that region, while the mines of Montana and Colorado did their full share, and the soft lead region of Southeastern Missouri made substantial progress. Besides treating our own ores, our smelters refined some 80,000 tons from Mexican and Canadian ores and base bullion. Practically all of this imported material was refined here in bond and re-exported.

The production of zinc, which ran up to 129,675 tons in 1899, dropped back to 115,283 tons in 1900. It is the only metallic production which showed a serious decrease, and the reason is not hard to find. The large output of 1899 outran the consumption and left stocks on hand so great that the smelters were alarmed, and many of them closed down in part for several months of the year. The reduced production restored the equilibrium, especially as we exported last year about 24,000 tons of zinc to Europe. There has been disappointment, however, among the New England investors, who, in the boom of 1899, bought the stock of Joplin Zinc Companies capitalized at from five to twenty times their real value.

The report on tin continues unchanged. No tin is mined in the United States. Some discoveries reported in Colorado turned out on examination to be wolfram ore. An attempt has been made to start another excitement in the Black Hills, in South Dakota, but there is reason to believe that it has no more foundation than the notorious Harvey Peak affair of some years ago. Nothing more has been heard of the notorious Temescal Mine, in California.

The year 1900 showed a strong demand for quicksilver all over the world, in part from the extension of gold mining operations where quicksilver is used for amalgamating the precious metal, and in part for industrial uses. The old mines of Spain and Austria failed to respond to the demand, but the United States showed an increase. The production is measured in flasks of seventy-six and a half pounds each, and the total in 1900 was 31,315 flasks, of which 30,385 came from the California mines, and 950 from the new mines of Marfa, in Presidio County, Texas.

The quantity of aluminium produced last year in the United States was 7,150,000 pounds, or only 650,000 pounds more than in 1899. The metal is turned out by a single producer, the Pittsburg Reduction Company, from its works at Niagara Falls. The high price of copper during the past two years offered an opportunity for the substitution of aluminium in electrical work, of which the makers have not taken advantage. Aluminium can now be made at a price which, allowing for the comparative bulk of equal weights of the two metals, makes it actually cheaper than copper; but the supply has been too limited to permit any extended use of the metal in this direction.

The production of nickel from ores mined in the United States was very small, amounting only to 18,500 pounds. There was, however, an output of about 8,000,000 pounds of nickel—nearly the same as in 1899—from ores and matte brought from the Sudbury district of Ontario and refined in our works. Our Canadian neighbors are very jealous of this disposition of their raw material, and have threatened various measures to compel the removal of the refining works to Canadian soil, including the imposition of an export duty on the ores. Diligent prospecting has failed to find any nickel mines in the United States which will pay to work.

In addition to the more important metals referred to above, there are some minor metallic products which have an appreciable value, though their quantity is not sufficient to make them of commercial importance. Thus, of the semi-precious metals there were recovered last year 172 ounces of platinum and 8 ounces of iridium, both found in connection with gold in Shasta and Trinity Counties, in California. For several years past the demand for platinum has exceeded the supply, which comes from Russia and from Colombia, and the metal is now nearly as costly as gold. It is interesting to note that there is a prospect of new and abundant supplies from Alaska and the Canadian Yukon.

In the other minor metals there were included last year 2,250,000 pounds of antimony, from ores found chiefly in California, Idaho, and Utah; 45,000 pounds of tungsten and 32,000 pounds of molybdenum, both used in steel making and obtained as by-products in mining other ores in Colorado and Arizona, and 11,200 pounds of cobalt, which is marketed as cobalt oxide. Some of these industries, notably the production of tungsten and molybdenum, are capable of great expansion, should other uses be found for the metals, which is altogether possible.

FREDERICK HOBART.

Coal Trade Prospects.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

by F. E. Saward,

Editor of The Coal Trade Journal.

A review of the coal trade of the United States for the year 1900 shows concentration of interests which have been more pronounced than in many years preceding. The process may be said to have been going on for quite a time in the anthracite branch, for surely the parties so largely in control have not been idle since the year of the failure of the so-called "combine" of 1892. The capitalized interests are of such vast amount that it is found necessary to be at all times on the alert and to assume the offensive, if necessary, to prevent the invasion of their vested interests. The past year has been one of the most momentous in the history of this important industry; there has been much of interest in the coal business, the tonnage and values have been above those of the preceding year, and an important feature is the growth of the export trade, for our coal has gone to many places during the past season where it was new to the recipient, and it has had an effect upon the coal trade of the world beyond compare so far as the mere tonnage is to be reckoned.

In the anthracite trade the shipments have been about 2,000,000 tons short of the quantity sent forward during 1899, when the total was 47,665,201 gross tons, but even with this loss we have made a new record of monthly tonnages, as the following schedule of the largest months will show:

Month and Years.	Long Tons.	Month and Years.	Long Tons.
January, 1900	4,445,000	July, 1899	4,170,990
Febr'y, 1892	3,216,973	August, 1900	4,919,000
March, 1900	4,136,000	Sept'ber, 1899	4,365,649
April, 1895	3,284,659	October, 1897	5,120,893
May, 1900	3,800,755	N'mber, 1895	5,012,770
June, 1894	5,112,359	Dec'ber, 1900	5,000,000

There would have been other records broken had it not been for the idleness at the mines which lasted from Sept. 17 to Oct. 20; but while this apparently caused a loss of tonnage, yet the general effect thereof was good. The anthracite coal business will show considerably better profit to those concerned than it has for many years preceding, even if the tonnage is not so great. Perhaps it was largely due to this latter fact that the first was achieved. The tonnage forwarded from the mines was held pretty well in hand after the first quarter of the year, which showed an increase over the quantity for a similar period for any other year; during the third quarter, anticipating the idleness at the mines, there was a large tonnage done, and this was a fortunate circumstance, as the idleness was of much longer duration than had been expected would be the case, and in consequence there was an elimination of about 5,000,000 tons from the usual product of the period under consideration. This quantity was not regained, in spite of the great activity which occurred after the resumption of work, although the shortage was reduced to some 2,000,000 tons as above stated.

The course of prices was an upward one throughout the year, and this is best shown by a schedule of the rates obtained at the New York Harbor loading ports. The main feature is the slow, gradual advancement after early months; the fact that chestnut is right alongside of stove, and the increased price of the small sizes, thus bringing up the average net result to very much better figures on the coal as a whole.

	Jan.	April	July.	Dec.
Broken	$3.21	$3.20	$3.20	$3.45
Egg	3.59	3.38	3.45	3.75
Stove	3.99	3.68	3.70	4.40
Chestnut	3.99	3.99	3.70	4.40
Pea	2.48	2.47	2.35	2.40
Buckwheat	1.89	1.80	1.84	2.00

During the "strike" period there were quotations of $5 and $6 per ton for the various sizes of anthracite at wholesale in New York on coal held by speculators; this was during what might be called the acute period, when no coal was being mined. But even at the end of the year the best grades of stove coal commanded $4.50 per ton, free on board, for prompt delivery, so that the year closed in very much better shape, so far as demand and supply and prices realized are concerned, than did many of its more recent predecessors.

An important feature in connection with the anthracite industry is the gradual elimination of the individual operator; this has been going on more extensively during the last year or so than ever before. With the formation of the Temple Iron Company in 1899, much of the strongest individual element was taken up, and with purchases or leases by the Ontario and Western and the Delaware and Hudson during 1900, there were more of these "put out of the way." This, however, did not decrease the activity of these interests, for there was a project to build a new line to tidewater with the help of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which it was hoped would have given the individual a less rate of toll, and therefore a better net price at the mines; but upon the purchase of the interests of that company by the Erie, this last effort was abandoned.

The remaining independent operators are to enter into a contract with the coal-carrying roads to take charge of their coal, for which they agree to pay 65 per cent. of the selling price at tidewater. Advances of 5 per cent. will be made on pea and buckwheat. This will bring the rate up to 45 per cent. for pea and 37 per cent. for buckwheat. This advance will be offset, so far as the companies are concerned, by a generally better rate obtained for the coal at tidewater, resulting, no doubt, in a more remunerative toll than prevailed heretofore on the individual coal.

One may well consider the advantage all this concentration will mean to the coal carriers, such as the Erie, Ontario and Western, Philadelphia and Reading, Lehigh Valley, Central Railroad of New Jersey, and others. There will, no doubt, be more uniformity of values; more equitable distribution of the supply over the several months of the year, an adjustment by which the buyer who purchases in the Spring will be protected by gradually rising prices, so that he has no cause to repent in the Fall, as he did in 1898 or 1899, and might have in 1900 had it not been for the "strike"; there will be a fair price for anthracite in order not to check its use and distribution, but the earnings of mine-carrying companies will be much increased.

The soft coal trade of our country amounts to 190,000,000 net tons annually, and from its varied uses and ramifications this important branch of the industry is worthy of consideration. The State of Pennsylvania alone produces 75,000,000 tons a year, with West Virginia and Illinois second and third at about 24,000,000 tons each; the yearly receipts at the Atlantic Coast amount to 20,000,000 tons of soft coal annually.

There has also been a concentration of interests in the soft coal carrying roads, working between the mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia and tidewater, and rates received have been more evenly maintained and there is no longer the complaint in the trade that this or that concern is cutting prices in order to effect sales. The rates of freight will be increased next Spring on any soft coal to tidewater by the carrying companies, and this will add to their earnings. The rate there will be $1.25 per net ton from mines in West Virginia to Hampton Roads, while the Baltimore and Ohio gets $1.18 from Maryland to Baltimore, and the Pennsylvania gets $1.10 to Philadelphia.

An important feature of this trade is the possible demand for higher wages at the convention of miners and operators to be held in the latter part of January. It would seem that the market conditions do not warrant any such action, for prices are not what they were a year ago, when the ruling rates to be paid for mining were made.

We use 30,000,000 tons of coal to make coke, and this yields 18,000,000 tons. The principal source of supply is Pennsylvania. There are hopes for a margin of higher prices, though not so good as at the opening of last year. In the Connellsville district there is reported a total of 20,960 ovens, of which 15,517 are in blast and 5,442 are idle. The total estimated production of the region for a week is 165,000 tons. The average running time of the region is better than it has been for months, about half the works working six days a week.

The trade in soft coal abroad is growing at a very fair pace to all parts of the world. The shipments do not rival those of Great Britain to Continental ports, but they are increasing to the West Indies, to Mexico, to South America, and to some parts of Europe. In ten months last year the exports—including Canada—amounted to 5,170,000 tons of soft coal, as against 220,000 tons in 1880. Our coal sells at an average of $2.50, free on board at Atlantic Coast ports, while last quotations of best Cardiff are $4.50 to $4.80. It is largely a matter of freights, if we do an increased trade to European ports.

It is recognized that in order to make a permanent market for American coal in peninsular Europe—and it is in the peninsular countries, from France to Turkey, that the most assured market is offered—American producers must equip themselves with docks, vessels, banking connections, and all the other facilities that will enable them to handle the coal direct from mine to consumer. It is thought that European agents will not, from the relations they have with their own countrymen, and through reciprocity of business, push American coals to the detriment of the producing syndicates there. American tonnage would, therefore, be minimized as compared with what it might, with American energy and methods, attain. Moreover, it is felt that by having their own docks, agents, &c., any price that the European producers might establish will but yield the higher profit for American producers, and therefore justify larger enterprises than it would be prudent to undertake with selling agencies established through those agencies that have been and are now handling coal from European countries.

F. E. SAWARD.

UNFAVORABLE MILLING YEAR.

Short Wheat Crops in the Northwest Made Flour Milling Unprofitable —Conditions That Operate Against Exports.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—Short crops in the great Spring wheat belt in the Northwestern States, the tremendous yield in Kansas, with the resulting aggressive competition between those sections; ravages of the Hessian fly in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio; unsatisfactory traffic rates, and a small export trade all served to lower the flour millers' profits in 1900, until complaints are made that no year in the past two decades has been less bounteous. Still, flour men have been favored by better conditions since the close of the crop season, Sept. 1, and the calendar year of 1900 closed without appreciable deficits.

Many difficulties beset the millers in Minneapolis, Duluth, and Superior, handling the crop of Minnesota and the Dakotas. When it should have rained to insure an open germination of seed, prolonged drought set in, and when dry weather would have favored the maturing wheat, there were excessive rains, and the wheat crop in that northwestern section was short some 75,000,000 bushels. This shortage was most severely felt in the hard-wheat territory of Minnesota and North Dakota, along the Red River Valley, though the unseasonable weather also reduced the yield in Southern Minnesota and South Dakota. As a result, many mills in the Northwest were short of wheat, and little or nothing was attempted outside of home trade.

Kansas enjoyed one of those bounteous years which come to that State spasmodically. The wheat was of the best quality. It took well on the markets. Its flour sold rapidly. Every mill in the State was pressed into use, and so profitable was the season that the end of the calendar year finds every one of them with the best possible equipment.

With the Northwest's yield 75,000,000 bushels under the normal, the supply for the mills in that section was curtailed, the demand became great, and prices advanced to a point relatively very high. When the flour was pushed on the market it was impossible to ask a price that would leave a comfortable profit. Millstuffs commanding a high price did much to help the millers in the Northwest. While offal brought the miller a margin, this was in most cases absorbed by selling flour at a relatively lower figure. On the whole, a slight balance was left on the right side of the ledgers; but to secure this the strictest economy and closest attention to details were needed.

Since the close of the crop season, Sept. 1, conditions have somewhat improved for millers in the Northwest. The high quality of the Kansas product resulted in its ready sale, and to-day little of the raw material is obtainable, which makes it more favorable for millers to the north.

Minneapolis's flour output for 1900 was 15,010,725 barrels, against 14,291,780 for 1899; her export shipments were 4,652,205, against 4,000,135 for 1899.

Conditions were unfavorable to a prosperous year for the millers at Superior and Duluth. The flour production was below the normal. There was a consolidation of companies, which curtailed the production; but it is probable that had the local mills been free to run, their supply would not have admitted of a large output, because of the short crop in the Northwestern States. The expansion in the grain elevator capacity was a noticeable feature of the year at Duluth and Superior, the greatest addition being made by Peavy of Minneapolis, who built at Duluth the largest concrete elevator in the world. Others will build during the coming year.

Milwaukee has been doing much in milling during the past year, and correspondents there report that when the figures for the flour production of the country for 1900 are compiled the output, which was some 1,900,000 barrels, will show her as next to the largest producer of flour in the world. Conditions there were favorable, and the outlook is bright.

Michigan met with a second crop failure. In 1899 there was a good reserve to draw from. In 1900 there was none. As a result many mills were forced to shut down, and many others operated only a part of the time. But there has been a steady increase in the demand for soft wheat, which offsets the failure of the Michigan millers to secure raw material in hard. The successive failures of crops, caused in large part by the Hessian fly, have caused the acreage to be reduced and largely taken up for sugar beets and rye. The outlook for the flour industry in that State is not bright.

Millers at Buffalo report that the business of the past year has been unsatisfactory and unprofitable. One reason assigned is the competition of such Northwestern mills as have warehouses in Buffalo and are able to meet the New England trade as well as the Buffalo flour men. Practically no export business was done during 1900 from Buffalo.

In the extreme Northwest, Washington and Oregon millers were very successful during 1900. Local trade increased, and a new field was opened in Alaska. With the exception of a slight falling off in exports to China, the foreign trade from Tacoma has been good. American wheat is becoming better known abroad, especially in the Far East, and the market is gradually growing. Flour exports from Puget Sound amounted in 1900 to about 1,200,000 barrels. This was an increase of about 100 per cent. over exports of the previous year.

Small profits are reported from the Valley of the Ohio. The 1900 crop was poor, and Kentucky, of the States in that section, was able to tide over the year because of an abundant crop in the previous year. Indiana and Ohio, having small crops in 1899 and in 1900, were compelled to go into Missouri and Southern Illinois for raw material, making the millers' condition in those States poor. Tennessee, having a light crop in 1899 and 1900, was compelled to draw from the West, making an unprofitable year.

Oklahoma had a prosperous year, with an abundant crop of excellent quality. Railroad facilities are becoming more adequate every year, and there are few towns of any considerable size that do not have grain elevators and mills. The condition of the Oklahoma miller is becoming better every year. During 1900 there was an appreciable increase in foreign shipments.

The export trade has, on the whole, been less satisfactory than the millers had anticipated at the opening of the year. This is said to have resulted in part from a discrimination in freight rates, which favored wheat as against flour. In this foreign millers were aided. They were supplied with raw material at a rate that made it possible for them to compete successfully in markets that otherwise would have been doubtful. The Northwestern Miller, the foremost publication of the flour industry in the United States, discussing this problem, states its conviction that because of its lack of equity, this condition cannot endure. "Looking into the future," says The Miller, "with a full knowledge of the power of the American miller, it does not seem too much to expect the exports of wheat gradually to decrease and those of flour proportionately to increase, until no American wheat is ground in foreign mills."

Our Dry Goods Market.

Mistakes of Manufacturers and Merchants that Point to Needed Reforms in the New Century.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By S. H. Ditchett,

Managing Editor Dry Goods Economist.

Nineteen hundred has by no means been a year of unalloyed prosperity to the dry goods trade. Forces both within and from without have contributed to the result. Those of the former character could have been controlled by manufacturers and distributors, and it is highly desirable that the lessons which the year's development have inculcated be applied to future effort, with a view to avoiding a repetition of the untoward conditions which a thoughtless follow-my-leader policy has called into existence.

Inability to properly market his merchandise often causes the producer to dispose of his goods at figures which do not bring an adequate return for his outlay of time, money, and effort. Result—lower prices, not only for himself, but for his competitors, since the sale of a few pieces may affect values generally. Inability to gauge fashion tendencies causes the production of merchandise for which no active demand exists, followed again by injury to the market. In addition, machinery is unduly concentrated on a few salient kinds of fabrics. If a class of goods is brought out that "takes," about every manufacturer, large and small, puts his looms on it. In many cases the popularity of the material incites the thoughtless producer to increase his machinery. An oversupply quickly ensues, and again the value of the entire produce is decreased. Then an additional turn of the screw is given. The unscrupulous manufacturer must meet the market and yet make a profit. He lessens the value of his product, making it by some means look as good as the genuine. Thus the article loses its reputation, and in some cases falls so low from its originally high estate as to become a drug.

Originality and diversification, and, if necessary, restriction of product, guided by careful study of the demand, are the cure for these evils. To-day no manufacturer will stop his looms, even though he knows his product is declining in price, and that every piece he turns out further tends to break the market. He "has got to run," even at a loss.

Another feature—the wild-cat manufacturer. This is the weaver, blessed with enterprise, but devoid of experience, who rents a small factory, obtains a stock of raw material on credit, puts in a few looms—also on credit—and proceeds to turn out goods. Very soon he is hard up. He is compelled to market his product at any price, in order to pay rent and wages. Another blow to the already overstrained, ill-treated market.

The way to overcome these difficulties is to borrow some ideas from our European friends and competitors. We need co-operation, as well as rivalry. We need dissemination of the information on which all can act. We need to sustain prices, rather than to continually hammer them. No trust or combination is necessary or advocated, but the adoption of saner, broader, more businesslike, more manlike methods.

This policy should be further extended to the handling of raw material, since wide fluctuations in price are extremely detrimental to manufacturing profits. Manufacturers should do what they can to prevent the cornering of supplies or the letting loose of large stocks at one time.

All the dangerous and unsatisfactory conditions above outlined have been only too conspicuous in the silk industry during the latter part of the year, with the result that sensational articles have appeared in certain quarters, claiming that silk manufacture in the United States is "on its last legs," that "the bottom has fallen out of it," &c. And this at a time when the high price of raw cotton has given an additional opportunity to silk by bringing the cost of cotton fabrics nearer to those of the richer material, as well as lessening the supply of the former.

The cotton goods industry has profited by this latter condition. The manufacturers in that branch have shown a commendable conservatism and level-headedness. They have recognized the fact that higher cost means lessened consumption, and have done all in their power to keep values "where they belong." Like the English spinners, they have held aloof from speculation in raw material and have assisted in preventing its reaching an artificial level. Thus, although the exportation of cotton cloths to China has been almost wholly suspended, the industry, thanks to the assistance of exceptional raw material conditions, is in a very healthy state.

The women's dress goods industry has suffered from the continued favor shown by fashion to plain materials, as well as by the cheapness of silks. Nor is there any prospect of an early return to the use of figured fabrics and other "fancy" weaves which by their variety and novelty tend to increase demand.

Before touching upon other lines of merchandise, let us briefly glance at the retail business of the year. Here, too, we shall find something still has to be learned. With all his enterprise, the American dry goods retailer is largely lacking in originality. His favorite card seems to be to note what his competitor does and go him one better. The result is a constant forcing process. The opening of seasons becomes earlier and earlier every year. The effect is not so ill, under favorable circumstances, but when, as was the case this Fall, climatic conditions are against the forcing process, the results are apt to be disastrous. Fortunately, merchants had only recently received a severe lesson. In the busy times of 1899 they had been led by the pushing, hustling wholesaler and his road men to load up with unduly large quantities of merchandise. These were mostly worked off when the Fall buying time came around again, and the retail trade bought at that time with a sparingness which really marks a new era in American commercial methods. Hence stocks were small, and, though sales were lost, accumulations were not sufficiently great to be dangerous.

But the business done this Fall has emphasized the need of more careful study of and adaptation to the weather conditions of the present day. The opening of Winter goods, instead of being made in September, should be deferred to the beginning of December, and instead of bringing forward heavy fabrics and garments, the merchant should concentrate his efforts on those which are suited to the pleasant, mild days characteristic of the Fall in most sections of the United States at the present time. Manufacturers of cloaks, suits, waists, and garments, who co-operate with the retailer in this direction, will find the losses which too frequently result from this attempt to "rush the season" transformed into profits. Furthermore, there should be a lessened production of very heavy garments, except in the case of outer wraps. The average dwelling, office, theatre, or church of to-day is heated, even in the coldest days of Winter, to nearly Summer temperature. Except for certain classes of our population, there is no need for massive woolen underwear, thick skirts, and heavy waists. The body should be protected out-of-doors by warmth-creating coats and other wraps. The medium-weight articles which should replace those described would find a market during the greater portion of the year; stocks would be lessened, and the profit-destroyed clearance sale would be largely eliminated.

The failure to take advantage of the opportunities offered during the Fall season through the vain efforts to create trade on Winter goods has been greatly offset by the remarkably lavish celebration of the Christmas season. Never was there such present giving, so much buying, so great throngs in the stores. From every section of this broad and prosperous land comes the same tale, and, for the retailer, the last year of the century passes out in a blaze of glory.

In certain lines of dry goods the year has proved an exceptionally profitable one. All kinds of laces and embroideries have experienced a phenomenal demand. Fads—those producers of business at good prices—have been rife, and never has woman's costume been so rich, so ornate, so diversified. So far as actual requirement of merchandise by the consumer is concerned, and putting errors in production and their ill-effects on one side, no line of dry goods has been unfortunate, with the single exception of ribbons. These beautiful accessories of dress and millinery—apart from velvet and gold ribbons—have been hardly used by fashion, to the consequent injury of their manufacturers. But even here the clouds seem to be lifting, and there is reason to hope that the first season of the twentieth century has much better things in store for this important but particularly risky branch of the silk industry.

As to that industry as a whole, let it be said emphatically that it offers us ground for pessimism. It will emerge from its present shadows stronger than ever. The men who have beaten the old-established European manufacturers at their own game will find a way out of their difficulties and will place on a firmer basis this bright jewel in America's crown of manufacturing effort. A condition which strongly favors any work in this direction is the growing popularity of velvets. Already accepted by the highest society of the United States, this royal fabric is destined to prove one of the most profitable and widely used materials in 1901.

The outlook for the entire trade is bright with promise. It only needs the tempering of the ebullient energy of American producers and distributers with the intelligence and discretion which have been brought to a finer point in the Old World to make the opening year of the new century an epoch-making one in this great progressive branch of industry and commerce. The increased provision for technical and commercial education which has formed so gratifying and important a feature of the last few years is a further earnest of the strides which the American textile manufacturer will make in the near future. Export trade, too, will receive greater and greater attention, until our country shall become as great in supplying the world dry goods as it now is in the field of iron and steel manufactures.

1900 S. H. DITCHETT.

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Amount Loaned on Collaterals	11,175,034.83	Gen'l Deposits and Deposits in Trust	12,584,286.35
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Interest Accrued	107,048.21	Interest Accrued on Deposits..	24,286.03
Due from Trusts	10,720.91		
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Conditions and Outlook in Various Industries.

Shoe and Leather Trade.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By Frederick F. Purdy,
Editor of The Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The movement in shoes and leather during the past year has been generally satisfactory in volume, notwithstanding the dullness of several months of the year. The advance in prices last Winter culminated in January. Values had been steadily rising, and while the advance was closely contested, buyers of shoes gradually succumbed and eventually began to anticipate their wants, believing that a greater and a more extended appreciation was to ensue than really took place. Consequently, the heavy stocks of shoes which were purchased for last Winter's sale acted as a drag on the market for many months during the early part of 1900. Dealers, furthermore, carried over extensive stocks of rubbers, which, owing to the mild weather, were unsalable. Between both of these discouraging conditions, the distributors of shoes were not at all disposed to place orders for shoes beyond their immediate needs at the approach of the Summer season. Trade halted and dragged while dealers gradually worked off their surplus stocks. Orders were given nearer to actual requirements than ever before in the history of the trade, for every one was tired of having so much surplus capital tied up in stocks of goods on the shelves. A general spirit of conservatism prevailed throughout the entire trade. Tanners curtailed their production of leather to a considerable degree, partly from choice and partly from necessity, owing to the restricted supplies of hides and skins, the tanners of glazed kid decreasing their production during the Summer fully 50 per cent.

With the approach of Autumn a revival of trade was apparent, notwithstanding the progress of a political campaign, the effect of which on the shoe trade is generally overestimated. Retailers of shoes throughout the country had worked down their stocks to manageable proportions and were prepared to place orders for shoes for Fall and Winter. The effect upon the jobbing trade was instantaneous, and while there was no disposition to repeat the experience of the previous year, the regular business of anticipating the season's requirements to a certain extent was sufficient to insure a good volume of trade. The curtailment in production of various kinds of leather began to have its effect, prices gradually rose, and stocks of most kinds were at a minimum, the receipts being absorbed as soon as they were delivered at the warehouses.

The shoe factories at present are actively running on orders, with perhaps work enough in hand, on the average, to last them a couple of months. Prices of leather are steady, though the trade at the holiday season is not as active as it will be in a few days, when shoe manufacturers start up their factories after their shut-down for inventory and begin to more fully acquaint themselves with their needs of various kinds of material.

The shipments of shoes from Boston for the year showed a decrease of nearly 500,000 cases, which demonstrates the extent of the over-stock with which dealers loaded themselves last year. With that experience fresh in their minds, there is little danger of a repetition of it, and a steady, healthful business is in progress and a general feeling of confidence and cheerfulness pervades the entire trade.

The general conservatism throughout the shoe and leather trade is illustrated by the weakness in prices of hides. Under inflated and rising prices of shoes and leather, hides are stimulated to such an extent that tanners who buy them are frequent losers when they sell the leather turned from them at quotations current six months afterward, but with all branches of the trade operating as closely as possible to actual necessities and avoiding speculation, the prices of hides are finding a level more nearly equivalent to present values of shoes and leather.

The export trade is progressing steadily. There appears to be little further chance for expansion in our leather business abroad, but the shoe trade is moving forward to greater conquests in foreign lands. The past year has been marked by a large increase in exports of shoes, and our manufacturers are taking a greater degree of interest in this business than ever before. Hundreds of them are now exporters, where five years ago they could be counted by the dozen.

FREDERICK F. PURDY.

Savings Banks Conditions.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By James McMahon,
President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

So far as I can see, business in this great and growing country of ours is in a healthy state. The recent election has secured us for several years to come stability in our currency based on the gold standard; our wonderful progress and superiority in manufacturing is exciting the admiration—and envy—of the older European States, and I look with confidence to a bright future.

My confidence in our continued prosperity is also based on the remarkably steady progress of our savings institutions. Founded as they were for the benevolent purpose of preventing pauperism by teaching and encouraging thrift and industry, they are doing an immense amount of good, and they have been particularly successful in our Empire State, where they stand a monument to the frugality, care, and industry of the people, the wisdom of our Legislature, and the practical altruism of the Trustees devoting their time and abilities to their success. Of the $2,400,000,000 representing the total savings in the savings banks of the United States, over $1,000,000,000 are in the banks of this State, on which the dividend declared on the 1st of January will amount to about $15,000,000 for the past six months. This dividend is earned by the depositors without care or exertion on their part, and practically at cost, as the only expenses of the savings banks are for rent, clerk hire, and office expenses, the Trustees giving their services gratuitously.

The rate of dividend at present is about 3½ per cent. per annum. Exceptionally a few of the older banks pay temporarily a little more, say 4 per cent., for special reasons, but 3½ per cent. is all that may be earned at the present period, if the banks desire to keep up their safety or surplus fund. The tendency of interest is by no means upward, but, on the contrary, downward for such first-class securities as our savings banks may invest in. There can be no doubt that safety is the first consideration in savings, and this must be ever present in the minds of those intrusted with their investments. The rate of interest, important as it is to the depositors, must necessarily remain the second consideration.

The New York State savings banks, on the 1st of January, 1900, held the following investments:

Cash	$80,621,674
Loans on bond and mortgage for 50 per cent. of value	400,210,574
Stocks and bonds, (United States, States, municipal, and railroad)	502,265,621
Real estate	15,705,164
Loans on securities	4,892,761
Interest due and other assets	10,513,305
Total	$1,000,209,099

Where can a stronger and finer list of investments be found? These assets are due as follows: $887,480,650 is due to depositors; $808,150 for sundries, and $111,920,200 represents the surplus fund held for the security and benefit of depositors, making a total of $1,000,209,099.

I have no hesitancy in saying that the New York savings banks, with their present investments and surplus fund, are the strongest and safest financial institutions in the world. Long may they live and flourish, widening their usefulness and successfully carrying out the benevolent purposes to which they owe their existence.

The only cloud at present on the horizon is the constant endeavor of interested parties to influence the Legislature to unduly inflate the list of securities permitted to be invested in by savings banks, and also the occasional attempt to tax their assets. But I have confidence in the wisdom of our legislators, who, I am sure, will protect these useful and benevolent institutions from any attempts to weaken them or interfere with their growing usefulness. Our Savings Bank Association is ever watchful on behalf of the depositors, and we may rely on the efforts of our present excellent Superintendent of Banking to use his utmost endeavors to protect their interests before the Legislature.

JAMES McMAHON.

Progress in Electrical Industries.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By Thomas Commerford Martin,
Editor of The Electrical World and Engineer.

There have been perhaps more active years in electrical development than 1900—as in the great trolley boom—but none more prosperous, none in which enterprise has been so varied. Electrical industries in this country date only from the second quarter of the century, but the "securities" created in them during the period of sixty years represent not less than, and probably far above, $3,000,000,000. In electrical railways alone, the enumerated bonds, stocks, and funded debt reach close upon two billions of dollars, and the rate of growth on account of new roads and extensions is about $150,000,000 a year. During 1900, a new era began in the opening of a third-rail cross-country road between Albany and Hudson, at a cost of three or four millions. This is an innovation in dealing with rural transportation, and already is being extensively imitated as the present century begins. In the field of electric transportation must also be mentioned as a promising novelty the art of telpherage, or carrying freight, mail, &c., in small quantities along an aerial wire which feeds the current to the haulage motor traveling on it. Already such lines are being built here, and an inquiry has come from the Russian Government for twenty miles of it.

Electric lighting has been unusually active, the demands for current being largely increased from offices, mills, factories, &c., working overtime, and this in turn demanding more lamps, carbons, motors, and general supplies. The consolidation of local companies has gone on apace, the latest instance being Boston, where the Edison and Brush interests have competed for twenty years, but now go together logically, the properties representing $7,000,000 as they stand, but the stock selling at $240. A feature of the year has been the grouping of several scattered local companies under one central control, and this has been done also with trolley systems; while a further movement has begun which combines the electric light, gas, and trolley interests in any given section under one management. This may go far.

Great industrial advances in the year have been those connected with electro-chemistry, electro-metallurgy, and power transmission. Three-quarters of American produced copper is now extracted electrolytically—say 200,000 tons; and the quantity of aluminium, a metal now beginning to rival copper, has reached 2,500 tons here. Of such a new electrical production as carborundum, a substitute for emery, &c., the production is about 800 tons. One plant to make calcium carbide at Niagara is reputed to turn out 100 tons a day. In power transmission, the most notable stride has been in the establishment of the generating plants right at the coal pit's mouth. Such plants are increasing rapidly, Colorado and the Cripple Creek region particularly furnishing successful instances.

Telegraphy stands pretty much where it did, but is holding its own. A good deal of "wireless work" was done during the year, but in this country very little on a commercial basis, although the preliminary steps to exploitation have all been taken. American submarine cable makers have meantime done some of their heaviest work, and are now figuring on the Pacific cable. In telephony growth has been very fast, due largely to the stimulating effect of the "independent" competition, which has already run up a list of 5,000 exchanges, or twice as many as the Bell, though few of the later comers can compete with the pioneers as to solid investment and excellent equipment. The investment values in telephony, now reaching between $300,000,-

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000 and $400,000,000, are expected to double within the next five years. Throughout the country the tendency in 1900 was to abandon the flat rate subscription for a measured service basis.

Automobilism is a progressive new branch of electricity, but is reaching perfection slowly. As an industry it advanced very well in 1900, but financially it met with one or two setbacks, due to rash speculation or over-capitalization. But the investment in the art is steadily going on, as witness the million-dollar plant just getting into operation in this city on Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street—a wonderful example of ingenuity, courage, and persistence, and without any kind of a rival anywhere in the world.

Most satisfactory to electrical people has been the remarkable growth of export trade in 1900. It began some years ago with telegraph supplies, and a few arc lamps, but it now covers every conceivable electrical appliance, and is running up into millions and millions. England and her colonies were most generous in 1900 of their appreciation for our electrical engineers and manufactures alike, importing men and material in large quantities.

For the future—the aim and the desire are to get greater economy out of existing plants, to give cheaper service with key, telephone, motor, and lamp, to get light without heat, and electrical energy direct from the combustible.

THOMAS COMMERFORD MARTIN.
Editor Electrical World and Engineer.

The Brewing Trade.

The continuation of what the brewing trade considers an exorbitant war tax, with the competition which it serves to aggravate, are factors that have combined to seriously affect the prosperity of the brewing industry, and have left little cause for satisfaction with the results of the year's business, although its volume showed a great increase. The aggregate sales of lager beer and ale in the United States and Territories during the internal revenue year ended June 30, 1900, amounted to 39,330,849 barrels, (31½ gallons,) a net increase, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, of 2,749,735 barrels. The sales of brewers in New York State for the revenue year to June 30, 1900, amounted to 9,923,108 barrels, and in New York City (Greater New York) the sales were 7,303,133 barrels. No account is taken in these figures of the large quantity of malt liquors imported from other States and from foreign countries that finds a market in New York City and State.

A popular idea prevails that the brewing business is highly remunerative. This was at one time true, very large amounts of money having been made by brewers. But the profits have by no means kept pace with the phenomenal growth of the industry. Nowadays, with the prevailing high price of labor, the increasing cost of materials, the extremely low price for which a barrel of beer is sold, and the tax levied by the Government, brewers' profits have been reduced to a minimum, in spite of the increasing demand for their product.

The exports of lager beer and ale from the United States to foreign countries showed continued increase during the past year, and there was also an increased demand abroad for American brewery apparatus and machinery. Japan, Mexico, Cuba, South Africa, and other countries have new breweries built from plans furnished by American architects and equipped with American appliances.

Important progress in the processes of brewing was recorded during the year, the result of co-operative effort on the part of the scientist, the technical expert, and the inventive mechanic. The improvements thus accomplished exercise a significant effect on the purity and wholesomeness of the brewers' product.

The flourishing state of the country's finances, commerce, and manufactures, insures a prosperous opening of the new century, and justifies the expectation that, in spite of Government taxation, the brewers will reap their share of benefit from these fortunate conditions.

A. E. J. TOVEY,

Tobacco Trade Flourishes.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By John Bain, Jr.,

Publisher of The New York Tobacco Leaf.

To summarize the situation in the tobacco industry, the past year has been a fortunate one for the trade. An enormous business has been done, and failures have been singularly rare. Probably never before has the industry been in so solvent and flourishing a condition, and it is with the highest of expectations for a continuance of this that I cordially welcomed the new year.

Diversified, conflicting even, as are the interests of the industry, 1900 is generally deemed to have been a very satisfactory year. Its dawn was heralded as propitious and results have proved that the sanguine expectations even of the most optimistic were amply justified. The revenues which the Government derives from tobacco, in addition to the import taxation, are a fair measure of the prosperity of the trade. Since the passing of the War Revenue act it has yielded on an average something like $60,000,000 per annum.

The apportionment of this additional burden was satisfactorily arranged in the matter of manufactured tobacco through a readjustment of statutory packages, but in the main the cigar and cigarette makers had themselves to shoulder it. However, the bill which is now before Congress is expected to relieve cigar manufacturers of the extra 60 cents, reducing the tax to the old one of $3 per thousand. It is reported from Washington also that an effort will be made to secure a reduction on snuff and manufactured tobacco.

Enormous sums of money are profitably invested in the various branches of the tobacco industry and giant strides are being made in the more important of them.

In this respect cigars are by a long way in the lead. Government returns show that for the eleven months ended Nov. 30 there were turned out for home consumption no fewer than 5,067,575,712 cigars, an excess in production of 439,633,862 as compared with the full twelve months of the preceding year. In the same period all-tobacco cigarettes were turned out to the number of 627,980,140, compared with 347,-[illegible] in 1899.

Against this great increase in home demand it may appear rather odd that there has been no appreciable increase in the cigar export trade. Special laws have been passed by Congress to encourage the industry, for goods so manufactured are not only free from internal taxation, but manufacturers are privileged to claim rebate on duties paid on the foreign leaf required in such manufacture. This, to the layman, is all the more striking, since in recent years exports of cigarettes and manufactured tobacco have greatly increased. The explanation is not far to seek; it lies in labor. While the hand-made clear Havana domestic cigar—that is, a cigar made wholly of Havana tobacco—may equal in every respect the genuine Cuban article, cost of production in the United States is much higher than in Cuba or in those other great cigar-producing countries, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Thus American manufacturers could hardly compete with the latter in the best markets of Europe. However, the army of cigar manufacturers is being swelled yearly, and in time the American-made cigar may be found taking its place abroad by the side of American-made tobacco and cigarettes.

In the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1900, there were manufactured 2,394,101,038 paper cigarettes, as compared with 2,718,524,-197 in 1899, which, allowing for an average production for December, shows a loss of some 300,000,000. This, however, while indicating a decrease in home consumption, does not necessarily mean a decline in the industry, which, so far as foreign demand is concerned, grows yearly. American interests have a very strong hold on the cigarette markets of the world, three of the largest concerns of the country practically controlling those of Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and the coast of China.

The condition of the manufactured tobacco industry is also highly satisfactory, the output of the year for home consumption being approximately 280,000,000 of pounds against 268,758,952 in 1899. The export trade likewise shows a great advance, the business done with Australia, South Africa, and the United Kingdom having in recent years reached enormous proportions.

Of manufactured tobacco products the only one that shows a serious decline is snuff. Last year the output reached nearly 17,750,000 pounds; this year it is approximately but 13,750,000. That consumption of this article should have so fallen off in one year is surprising, but it is quite possible that there may be some relationship between the decrease in this commodity and the big gains made by manufactured tobacco and by cheaper grades of cigars.

The activity shown throughout the year in the manufacturing branches was fully equaled by that of the leaf market. All grades of tobacco were in strong demand. Prices for domestic were uniformly high, but holders had little difficulty in finding buyers. All old stock is practically now in the hands of manufacturers or has gone into consumption, and the new crops are being eagerly awaited. Imports were heavy, especially of Sumatra, the total being 37,285 bales, against 23,147 in 1899. The outlook for this branch of the leaf business is bright, and even if reports just received from Amsterdam to the effect that the new crop will fall behind the average by 60,000 bales prove true, no serious shortage is anticipated here.

Importations of Cuban tobacco were 95,-359 bales in 1900, as against 78,560 bales in 1899.

JOHN BAIN, JR.

Chicago's Business.

The year just closing has been one of great and general prosperity among merchants, jobbers, and manufacturers generally, and results, as a rule, are highly satisfactory.

Business pertaining strictly to the Board of Trade has perhaps not participated fully in the unexampled prosperity in other lines, and yet the net results are quite satisfactory. The total amount of grain, including flour, reduced to wheat, received in this market during the past year is, in round numbers, 348,000,000 bushels, as compared with 320,000,000 bushels in 1899. Corresponding shipments are 258,000,000 bushels, compared with 246,000,000 last year.

In spite of the fact that members have had to adapt themselves to numerous changes in the rules governing their daily transactions, the volume of general trading compares quite favorably with the preceding year, as shown by the reports of the Board of Trade Clearing House—daily balances for the year aggregating $61,500,000, against $58,300,000 in 1899, or an increase of about 5 per cent. These figures are certainly very reassuring in view of the fact that since Aug. 1 the public quotation service of our markets has been suspended in the effort to eradicate illegal bucket shop dealings. This evil had become so general as to not only threaten the very existence of the speculative grain markets, but to bring them into discredit and disrepute with the public generally, owing to the disreputable methods employed by the proprietors of these bucket shops, contrary to law in nearly every State, and to all good business ethics everywhere. That the plan which the Board of Trade is working on to throw off this incubus is feasible and practicable is completely demonstrated by the fact that every bucket shop in Chicago except one (which is temporarily protected by injunction) has been closed, so far as grain operations are concerned, by process of law, through the co-operation of the Cleveland Telegraph Company, which distributes the board's market quotations in Chicago. Similar results are attainable everywhere else as soon as the telegraph companies meet the wishes of the Board of Trade with respect to certain contract stipulations for which the board is contending, and which are necessary to bring about desired results. So soon as this is attained we confidently anticipate a return of old-time activity and prosperity in the grain markets, as in this business above all others speculation is the life of trade, and without it stagnation is the inevitable result.

That the changes in the rules of the organization during the year have been wholesome and beneficial is evidenced by the fact that the value of memberships has increased during the year about 150 per cent. The value of this and similar organizations to the country at large in contributing to the economical distribution of the vast crops of this great country is more generally recognized, I think, than ever before, and as long as the membership continues to stand for a high standard of commercial ethics I predict an increasing degree of prosperity to the institution and usefulness to the public at large. Yours respectfully,

W. B. WARREN,
President Board of Trade,
Chicago, Jan. 2, 1901.

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BALANCE SHEET,

ASSETS.

United States, State, City, County and other Bonds (cost value $157,212,823), market value, Dec. 31, 1900	$164,883,973
Bonds and Mortgages (674 first liens)	34,798,942
Real Estate (70 pieces, including twelve office buildings)	16,925,900
Loans to Policy-holders on their policies as security (legal value thereof, $24,000,000)	14,382,769
Deposits in Trust Companies and Banks, at interest	14,070,177
Stocks of Trust and Railroad Companies ($2,965,000 cost value), market value, Dec. 31, 1900,	5,471,000
Loans on Stocks and Bonds (market value $3,683,045)	2,894,000
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in Liabilities	2,575,843
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilities	2,380,138
Premium Notes on Policies in force (Legal Reserve to secure same, $4,000,000)	2,133,365
Interest and Rents due and accrued	1,680,405
TOTAL ASSETS	**$262,196,512**

CASH INCOME, 1900.

New Premiums (Annuities, $1,131,093)	$11,638,731	
Renewal Premiums	37,119,847	
TOTAL PREMIUMS		$48,758,578
Interest on:		
Bonds	$6,566,720	
Mortgages	1,552,644	
Loans to Policy-holders, secured by reserves on policies	842,458	
Other securities	352,244	
Rents from Company's properties valued at $16,925,900, are, gross, $952,564.76, the taxes $228,941.02, expenses and repairs $194,265.08, leaving net income	529,359	
Dividends on Stocks	263,700	
Deposits on account of Registered Bond Policies	48,816	
TOTAL INTEREST, RENTS, &c.		10,155,941
TOTAL INCOME		$58,914,519

New Business Paid for in 1900, $232,388,255. **Total Paid-fo**

BONDS ($164,883,973) AND STOCKS ($5,471,000)

UNITED STATES BONDS.

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Market Val. Dec. 31, '00.
U. S. Gov't, 1904	5	113	$508,500
U. S. Consols, 1907	4	115	230,000

BONDS OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

Austrian Government, Gold Rentes	4%	118	3,704,247
Argentine Republic, 1898	6	72	46,089
Brazilian Government	5	83	41,500
Bulgarian Gov't, French Rentes	3½	102	18,702
Bremen, Germany	3½	93	110,670
British Government, Aug. 7, 1903	3	98	1,430,751
Cuba, Loan of 1890	5	70	20,265
German Government, various issues	3-3½-4	97	6,320,924
Havana Treasury, Cuba	6	100	25,280
Hungarian Gov't, Gold Rentes of 1877, Perpetual	4	117	117,293
Italian Government	4¼-4½-5	101	1,237,178
Lucerne, Switzerland, Dec. 31, 1909	4	103	79,516
Russian Government, various issues	4-4½	97	12,333,593
Servian Government, State Loan	4	61	5,416
Swiss Government, Loans of 1883	3-3½-4	96	19,454
Swedish Government, State	3½	93	88,536
U. S. of Mexico, External Consol'd, Gold	5	97	470,450
U. S. of Mexico, Internal Debt, Consol'd	5	77	23,392
Vevey, Switzerland, 1904	4	100	159,225
Wurtemberg Government, State	3½	95	42,959

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Atlanta City, Ga., 1916	4½	107	5,350
Atlanta City, Ga., 1923	4	105	138,600
Arizona Territory, 1942	5	105	15,750
Austin City, Texas, 1930	5	75	123,000
Butler County, Ohio, 1921 and 1924	4½	110	33,000
Boston, Mass., 1919	3½	106	1,060,000
Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 1918	5	75	108,750
Dallas City, Texas, 1928	5	102	107,100
Dallas City, Texas, June 1, 1931	5	102	255,000
Dallas City, Texas, 1917	6	110	104,500
Davidson County, Tenn., 1915	4½	101	151,500
Douglass County, Neb., 1911	5	105	84,000
Essex County, N. J., Park	3.65	103	412,000
Findlay, Ohio, average maturity 4⅓ years	6	105	10,500
Flatbush, N. Y., 1911	6	120	24,000
Fort Worth, Texas, 1922	6	95	190,000
Galveston City, Texas, average maturity 25½ yrs.	5	100	169,000
Jersey City, N. J., 1916	5	112	777,280
Jersey City, N. J., 1921	5	115	111,550
Jersey City, N. J., average maturity 5 1-5 years	7	112	291,200
Jefferson County, Alabama, 1917	6	106	201,400
Jefferson County, Alabama, 1921	6	107	107,000
Louisville City, Ky., 1928	4	112	67,200
Lincoln County, Wash., 1912	6	107	64,200
Madison County, Ala., 1919 and 1929	5	105	63,000
Middletown, Conn., 1915	4	103	51,500
Massachusetts State, 1915-1939	3	102	6,324,000
Mississippi State, 1919	4	100	$20,000
Montgomery City, Ala., 1918, 1921, 1924	6	110	220,000
Morris County, N. J., 1935	4	108	378,000
Memphis City, Tenn., 1915	6	110	110,000
Mecklenburg Co., N. C., 1920	6	115	5,750
New York City, Corlears Hook Park, 1913	3½	105	1,155,000
New York City, School, 1913	3	100	300,000
New York City, Street, 1916	3	100	500,000
New York City, Dock, 1924	3	100	400,000
New York City, N.Y., (Morrisania & W. Farms)	7	125	43,750
Nashville City, Tenn. (Water), 1919	4	100	300,000
North Knoxville, Tenn., 1919	5	110	110,000
Norwalk, Conn., 1918	3½	101	252,500
Ottawa City, Canada, 1908	5	107	107,000
Petersburg City, Va., 1905	6	104	31,200
Pierce County, Wash., 1912	5	102	204,000
Pierce County, Wash., 1911	6	106	153,700
Peoria Township, Ill., 1910	5	105	76,650
Quebec, 1908	5	108	86,400
Quebec City, 1914	4½	104	52,000
Quebec City, 1922	4½	107	160,500
Queens Co., N. Y., 1902 and 1927	4	110	418,000
Richmond City, Va., 1925, 1926	4	102	255,000
Richmond City, Va., 1904	8	115	57,500
Ramsey Co., Minn., 1905	4½	103	41,200
Rome, Ga., Gold, 1926	4½	100	168,000
Seattle, Wash., 1912	5	103	515,000
St. Joseph, Mo., 1914	4	100	187,000
Sanitary Dis. of Chicago, Ill., av'ge mat'y 7 y'rs.	4½	103	772,500
Sanitary Dis. of Chicago, Ill., av'ge mat'y 4½ y'rs.	5	103	506,760
San Antonio, Tex., 1917	5	100	148,000
School Dis., Multnomah (Port'd), Ore., 1913	6	110	82,500
School Dis., Spokane Co., Wash., 1910	6	110	99,000
School Dis., Salt Lake City, Utah, 1902	5	101	46,460
School Dis., Salt Lake City, Utah, 1913	5	105	52,500
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1911	5	105	3,150
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1912	5	105	52,500
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1914	5	105	315,000
Tazewell Co., Ill., 1901, 1905	4	100	60,000
Topeka, Kansas, 1919	3¼	100	13,000
Waco City, Texas, 1920	5	100	30,000
West Chicago Town, Ill., 1910	5	103	300,750
Whatcom Co., Wash., 1911	6	105	210,000
Whitman Co., Wash., 1912	5	103	206,000

RAILROAD BONDS.

Adirondack, 1st Mtge., gold, guar. by D. & H., 1942	4½	103	978,500
Alb. & Sus., 1st Cons., guar. by D. & H. 1906	7	114	847,020
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe, Gen. Mtge., 1995	4	95	3,800,000
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe, Adjust., 1995	4	80	640,000
Baltimore & Ohio, 1st Gold, 1925	3½	85	1,993,250
Burlington, C. R. & No., 1st Cons. Mtge., 1934	5	115	115,000
Burlington, C. R. & No., 1st Mtge., 1906	5	105	44,100
Burlington & Mo. River, 1st 1918	6	103	406,850
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie, 1st Mtge., 1916	7	130	65,000
Canadian Pac.—Land Grt., 1st			
Cen. R. R. & B. Co. of Ga., Col			
Central R. R. of N. J., Gen'l M			
Central Pacific, 1st Ref., Gold, 1			
Central Pacific, Mtge., 1929			
Cedar Rapids, I. F. & No. W. C. R. & N., 1921			
Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. R. guar. by D. & H., 1929			
Chicago & Alton, Refund, 1949			
Chic., Burl. & Quincy, 1st Mtge			
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (H. & D.			
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (H. & D.			
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul, Gen'l, 1			
Chic. & N. W., Cons. Skg. Fd.,			
Chic. & N. W., Skg. Fd. of 187			
Chic. & N. W., Debenture, 192			
Chic. & N. W., Gen'l, 1987			
Chic., St. P., M. & O., Cons. M			
Chic. & W. Ind., Gen'l Mtge., S			
Chic. & East. Ill., 1st Skg. Fd.,			
Chic. & East. Ill., 1st Cons., 19			
Chic. & East. Ill., 1st Gen. Con.			
Chic. & St. Louis, 1st Mtge., 19			
Chic., R. I. & Pac., Gen'l, 1988			
Chesapeake & Ohio, 1st Cons.,			
Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton, Gen			
Cinn., Lafayette & Chic., 1st M			
Cinn., Sandusky & Clev., 1st C			
Clev., Col., Cinn. & Inds., Gen.			
Clev., Col., Cinn. & Inds., 1st C			
Clev., Lor. and Wheeling, 1st C			
Clev., Lor. & Wheel'g Equip. N Aug. 1, 1902			
Denver & Rio Grande, 1st Cons			
Denver & Rio Grande, 1st Cons			
Detroit & Mackinac, Mtge., 19			
Del. & Hud. Canal Co., 1st, Pa			
Evansville & Inds. 1st, guar. by			
Evansville & Inds., 1st guar. by			
Evansville & Terre Haute, 1st,			
Evansville & Terre Haute, 1st,			
East Tenn., Va. & Ga., 1956			
Eastern Ry. of Minn., No Div.			
Flint & Pere Marquette, 1920			
Fre., Elk. & Mo. V., Con. 6s, g. By			
Georgia Southern & Fla., 1st, 19			
Houston, East & West. Texas, 1st			
Illinois Cen'l, West'n Lines, 1st,			
Ill. Cent'l, St. L. Div. & Ter'l, 1			
Ill. Cent'l, L'ville Div. & Ter'l,			
Indianapolis & St. Louis, 1st, 19			
Ind., Dec. & West., Equip. Not Aug. 1, 1905			
Kal., Allegan & G. R., 1st guar. So., 1938			

GEORGE W. PERKINS, Chairman.

JOHN CLAFLIN, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, WOODBURY LANGDON, WILLIAM R. GRACE, GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, } **Finance Committee.**

NUAL STATEMENT

SURANCE COMPANY

DWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

, - - President.

JANUARY 1st, 1901.

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve (per certificate of New York Insurance Department), Dec. 31, 1900		$213,032,202
All other Liabilities: Policy Claims, Annuities, Endowments, &c., awaiting presentment for payment		3,175,059
Reserve on Policies which the Company values on a 3 per cent. or a 3½ per cent. basis		4,283,077
Reserve to provide Dividends payable to policy-holders during 1901, and in subsequent years, per policy contracts—		
Payable to Policy-holders in 1901	$3,537,790	
Payable to Policy-holders, subsequent to 1901, as the periods mature:		
To holders of 20-Year Period Policies	19,704,511	
To holders of 15-Year Period Policies	7,422,746	
To holders of 10-Year Period Policies	462,976	
To holders of 5-Year Dividend Policies	257,832	
Aggregate		31,385,855
Other Funds for all other contingencies		10,320,319
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$262,196,512

EXPENDITURES, 1900.

Paid for Death-claims, Endowments and Annuities	$17,089,020
Paid for Dividends and Surrender Values	6,266,806
Commissions and all other payments to agents ($5,399,145) on New Business of $232,388,255; Medical Examiners' Fees and Inspection of Risks ($617,967)	6,017,112
Home and Branch Office Expenses, Taxes, Advertising, Equipment Account, Telegraph, Postage, Commissions on $969,768,410 of Old Business and Miscellaneous Expenditures	5,753,425
Balance—Excess of Income over Expenditures for year	23,788,156
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND BALANCE	$58,914,519

r Insurance in force, $1,202,156,665. **Gain in 1900, $140,284,680.**

OWNED BY THE COMPANY, DECEMBER 31st, 1900.

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Market Val. Dec. 31. '00.
dtge., 1931	5	108	$931,500
l. Trust, 1937	5	90	900,000
tge., 1987	5	120	2,880,000
949	4	95	950,000
, 1st, guar. by B.	3½	82	41,000
R., N. Y., 1st,	5	103	529,200
	6	122	488,000
	3	92	9,081,080
., 1903	7	107	1,605,000
Div.), 1st, 1910	5	106	121,900
Div.), 1st, 1910	7	123	656,820
989	3½	100	2,500,000
1915	7	135	1,884,600
1929	6	110	501,600
	5	112	2,240,000
	3½	108	1,080,000
tge., 1930	6	130	1,365,000
kg. Fd., 1932	6	118	1,327,500
1907	6	110	112,200
34	6	130	292,500
, 1937	5	114	228,000
15	6	112	280,000
	4	105	2,100,000
ltge., 1939	5	115	747,500
'l Mtge., 1942	5	108	1,080,000
tge., 1901	7	100	161,000
ma., 1928	5	110	629,200
Cons., 1934	6	128	1,280,000
ons., 1914	7	130	374,400
ons., 1933	5	106	265,000
otes, Monthly till	5	100	100,000
., 1936	4	97	776,000
., 1936	4½	106	742,000
95	4	80	64,800
Div., 1917	7	140	336,000
E. & T. H., 1924	6	95	190,000
E. & T. H., 1926	6	100	463,000
1942	5	104	78,000
1921	6	120	360,000
	5	115	580,750
1st, Gold, 1948	4	105	1,785,000
	6	117	117,000
C. & N.W., 1933	6	133	1,330,000
45	5	108	108,000
, 1933	5	100	250,000
1951	4	110	1,100,000
951	3½	100	2,935,000
953	3½	100	3,633,000
19	7	127	179,070
es, Monthly till	5	100	283,000
by L. S. & M.	8	120	194,400

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Market Val. Dec. 31. '00.
Kansas City Cable, 1st, 1901	5	100	$250,000
Kan. City, St. Jo. & C. B., Mtge., 1907	7	115	161,000
Lake Erie & Western, 2d, 1941	5	110	990,000
Long Dock Co., 1st Mtge., 1935	6	130	1,300,000
Louisiana Western, 1st Mtge., 1921	6	106	318,000
Louisville & Nash., Mob. & Mont'y, 1st, 1945	4½	104	1,040,000
Louisville & Nash., Coll. Tr., 1918	4	97	485,000
Louisville & Nash., Gen'l, 1930	6	117	260,910
Louisville & Nash., N. O. & Mob. Div., 1st, 1930	6	126	126,000
Louisville & Nash., St. Louis Div., 1st, 1921	6	120	220,800
Lehigh Val'y R'y of N. Y., 1st, guar'd by L. V. R. R., 1940	4½	106	848,000
Lehigh Valley Terminal, 1st, guar'd by L. V. R. R., 1941	5	112	224,000
Lewiston, Burns & Bath., 1st Mtge., 1918	5	100	250,000
Mahoning Coal, 1st, guar'd by L. S. & M. So., 1934	5	120	480,000
Maysville & Lexington, 1st, 1906	7	105	48,300
Metropolitan Elevated, N. Y., 1st, 1908	6	113	362,730
Metropolitan St. Ry. Co., Gen'l, 1997	5	116	1,160,000
Mobile & Ohio, 1st, 1927	6	130	65,000
Michigan Central, 1st Mtge., 1902	7	103	51,500
Milwaukee & Northern, 1st, 1910	6	115	57,500
Minneapolis Union, 1st, guar'd by St. P., M. & M., 1922	5	106	540,600
Milwaukee Elect. R'y & L. Co., Con., 1926	5	105	262,500
Morgan's La. & Tex. R. R. & S. S., 1st, 1918	7	130	975,000
Midland of N. J., 1st Mtge., 1910	6	116	371,200
New York & Harlem, 1st Mtge., 2000	3½	112	4,480,000
New York, L. E. & W., 1st Cons., 1920	7	135	2,700,000
New York, L. E., & W. D. & I. Co., 1st, 1913	6	110	1,650,000
New York, Lack. & West., 1st Mtge., 1921	6	130	1,300,000
New York, Ont. & W., Ref., 1992	4	103	1,545,000
New York, Ont. & W., 1st, (P. M. Notes) 1900-11.	5	101	1,464,500
New York, Susq. & W., 1st Ref., 1937	5	106	265,000
Nash., Chat. & St. L., 1st, Cons., 1928	5	104	364,000
Nash., Chat. & St Louis, 1st, 1913	7	129	396,500
No. Pac. Term., 1st (guar.), 1933	6	112	646,240
No. Pac., St. Paul & Duluth, Div. Mtge., 1996	4	100	1,000,000
No. Ill., 1st, guar. by C. & N. W., 1910	5	107	535,000
No. West. Gr. Trunk (in Mich.), 1st, 1910	6	102	42,840
O., Ind. & W. (Pref.), 1st, 1938	5	102	398,000
Oregon Short Line, 1st, 1922	6	125	1,125,000
Oregon R. R. & Navigation Consold., 1946	4	101	151,500
Panama Ry., 1st., S. F., 1917	4½	103	468,650
Pitts., C., C. & St. L., Cons., Ser. A, guar. by Pa. Co., 1940	4½	112	1,120,000
Pitts., C., C. & St. L., Cons., Ser. B, guar. by Pa. Co., 1949	3½	97	970,000
Raleigh & Gaston, 1st, 1947	5	106	318,000
Rochester & Pittsburgh, 1st, 1921	6	125	81,250
Rochester & Pittsburgh, Cons., 1922	6	125	125,000
Rio Grande & Western, 1st, 1939	4	96	240,000
Seaboard & Roanoke, 1st, 1926	5	106	212,000
South & North Alabama, Cons., 1936	5	105	467,250
South Carolina & Ga., 1st, 1919	5	102	215,220

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Market Val. Dec. 31. '00.
Second Ave. R. R., 1st Cons., 1948	5	114	$285,000
St. P., Min. & Man., 1st Cons., 1933	4½	113	1,130,000
St. P., Min. & Man., 1st Cons., 1933	6	135	1,485,000
St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ex., 1st, 1937	4	100	250,000
St. Paul & N. Pac., 1st Gen., 1923	6	125	1,500,000
Savannah, Fla. & West., 1st, 1934	6	120	600,000
Savannah, Fla. & West., 1st, 1934	5	107	535,000
St. Louis & San Fran., Gen., 1931	6	123	399,750
St. Louis & San Fran., Gen., 1931	5	110	330,000
St. Lawrence & Adirondack, 1st, 1996	5	107	267,500
Southern Pac. of New Mexico, 1st, 1911	6	112	448,000
Taunton Street Ry., 1st, 1914	5	100	350,000
Taylor's Falls & L. S., 1st, guar. by St. P. & D., 1914	6	106	222,600
Toledo & O. Cen., W. Div., 1st, 1935	5	106	265,000
Toledo Traction Co., 1st Cons., 1909	5	100	250,000
Texas & New Orleans, 1905	7	106	299,880
Thirty-fourth St. Crosst'n, 1st, 1996	5	112	196,000
Third Ave. R. R., 1st Con., 2000	4	103	1,648,000
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo, 1st, 1946	4	99	495,000
Union Pacific Ry. & L. G., 1st, 1947	4	104	2,080,000
Union Ry. Co., N. Y., 1st, 1942	5	108	54,000
Utah & Northern, 1st, 1908	7	116	2,047,400
West Shore, 1st, guar. by N. Y. C. & H. R., 2361	4	110	1,100,000
Western Transit Co., guar. by N. Y. Central, 1903	4½	100	90,000
Willmar & S. F. 1st, guar. by St. P. M. & M., 1938	5	115	575,000
Worcester & Sub. St. Ry., 1st, 1915	5	102	102,000
Wisconsin Central, 1st Gen'l Mtge., July 1, 1949	4	86	20,640

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Am. Safe Dep. Co., 1st Mtge., 1903	6	100	50,000
Am. Dock & Imp. Co., 1st, guar. by N. J. C., 1921	5	112	448,000
Brookline G. L. Co., Mass., Gen., 1913	5	100	250,000
Brooklyn Union G. L. Co., Cons., 1945	5	112	560,000
Consumers Gas L. Co., Chic., Ill., 1st, 1936	5	108	162,000
Equitable Illuminating G. L. Co., Phila., 1st, 1928	5	105	247,800
Kansas City, Mo., G. L. Co., 1st, 1922	5	100	250,000
Mad. Sq. Gar. Co., N. Y., 1st, 1919	5	100	749,000
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. of Chicago, 1st, 1947	5	100	125,000
People's G. L. & C. Co. of Chicago, 1st, 1904	6	105	658,875
People's G. L. & C. Co. of Chicago, 1st, 1943	6	117	117,000
Paterson & Passaic Gas & Elect. Co., Cons., 1949	5	100	500,000
St. Paul, Minn., G. L. Co., Cons. Extn., 1918	6	110	220,000
St. Paul, Minn., G. L. Co., 1st, 1915	6	110	220,000
St. Paul, Minn., G. L. Co., Gen'l, 1944	5	78	390,000
Western Union Tel. Co., Coll. Trust, 1938	5	110	495,100
Western Union Tel. Co., Funding & Mtge., 1950	4½	104	1,040,000

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Chic., Mil. & St. Paul, preferred	7	170	901,000
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, pref.	7	200	2,000,000

BANK STOCKS.

New York Security & Trust Co., N. Y.	20	500	2,570,000
			$170,354,973

Total Market Value of Bonds ($164,883,973) and Stocks ($5,471,000), $170,354,973
Total Cost Value of Bonds ($157,212,823) and Stocks ($2,965,000,) $160,177,823

Reports of Conditions at Various Business Centres.

ST. LOUIS.

Absence of any end of the year data will prevent my giving you any very authentic information.

With this in mind, will simply say that St. Louis has in the year 1900 had a very great measure of prosperity, and all the lines are reporting good business, probably the largest in every respect in her history. There has been no boom, nor has trade enjoyed the advances in merchandise that it experienced in 1899, yet we can safely say the end of the century closes with great satisfaction to our business community.

The Clearing House shows large increase in clearings, and all records have been broken in this direction. Our banks and trust companies have been well supplied with money, ample to take care of all of their customers; the demand last quarter has been good; the rates are a little higher than the balance of the year. No failures in banking circles, and an unusually small percentage of mercantile business difficulties have been observed.

The large volume of business done here has been most noticeable in transportation lines. It has been difficult for railroads to find cars sufficient to handle the volume forced upon them.

On the Merchants' Exchange, among the grain producers, there has been special activity. The territory tributary to St. Louis has been blessed with bountiful harvests, and the Winter wheat crops exceed any other for more than a decade.

More attention has been given to river transportation, and increased facilities in the way of a new barge line, with all modern appliances, will make this waterway a great factor in the future.

The output of tobacco will be something like 2,000,000 pounds in excess of any previous year, a total of 32,000,000 pounds up to July 1.

Our cotton receipts have fallen off somewhat, but this is wholly attributable to the fact that the territory tributary to St. Louis—Arkansas and Texas—happens to be the section which shows the greatest falling off in production.

The demand for army purposes from South Africa has brought a new market to the horse and mule trade of St. Louis and Missouri. Not only has the quantity handled been largely in excess of previous years, but at greatly improved prices as well.

Manufacturers in all lines have been full of orders, and largely increased outputs are reported in stoves and ranges, white lead and paints, boots and shoes, wagons and carriages, chemicals, furniture and all articles which St. Louis is supplying.

Aside from the street railway strike in the Spring, the city has experienced no serious labor trouble.

Some large real estate transactions have taken place, and many new buildings are under contract for erection in 1901. Real estate is firm and in demand. Tenements are reported as being rented up more fully than ever before in the history of the city, showing that there is actually need for further accommodations in this direction.

O. L. WHITELAW.
President Merchants' Exchange.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5, 1901.

OMAHA.

Omaha made decided progress during the last twelve months toward becoming a jobbing market in all lines. Among the houses established was one composed of experienced men in the Western dry goods trade, with large capital and unlimited credit; a hat and cap house and a millinery house, of which the same statement can be made; four new agricultural implement houses, carrying large stocks, and several agricultural implement "transfer" houses were opened, assuring Omaha's position as the second largest distributing point in this line in the world.

In manufacturing, an agricultural implement factory, shoe factory, furnace works, shirt and overall factory, flour and cereal mill, sugar beet syrup factory, and glove and mitten factory were the most important established. A number of minor jobbing houses and smaller factories which promise well for the future also began operations. All Omaha industrial concerns, except the local plants of the American Smelting and Refining Company—formerly the Omaha and Grant Smelting Company, the largest producer of refined gold in the world—and the Linseed Oil Trust employed more men and had larger outputs than during any previous year, and did a highly profitable business.

Close and conservative estimates place the jobbing trade for the year at $62,500,000 and the value of the manufactured output, including smelter and packing-house products, at $110,000,000.

The bank clearings show the largest year's business ever transacted. The figures are: 1900, $317,000,000; 1899, $297,000,000; 1898, $319,000,000. The apparent discrepancy between the statement just made and the figures given is explained by the fact that in 1898 and previous years the immense stockyards and packing-house business of South Omaha went through the Omaha Clearing House. In the Spring of 1899, owing to daily balance interest differences between two of the Clearing House banks of Omaha and the banks at South Omaha, none of which belonged to the association, the larger part of this business was done direct for the balance of that year. During the past year all of the banks have made their exchanges direct, absolutely none going through the Clearing House. On this account comparisons between the clearing reports of this city and other stock-yard and packing-house markets are unfair to Omaha.

In the building of new warehouses, business blocks, public improvements of all kinds, and increased terminal and railway facilities the past year was active, and 1901 opens with the best prospects in the history of the city for her jobbing and manufacturing interests.

L. C. HARDING,
Secretary Board of Trade.
Omaha, Neb., Jan. 5, 1901.

DULUTH.

Trade conditions at the port of Duluth during the season ending Dec. 31, 1900, have been exceedingly favorable—fully up to former years.

The most conspicuous feature is the growth of the lake commerce, which continues to expand to an extent which would be surprising at any other commercial centre of the age, size and other conditions considered. The number of arrivals and clearances have not been quite up to last year's figures, but the capacity and tonnage of vessels have largely increased in size. Thirty new steel ships of an average capacity of 6,500 tons each, capable of carrying next year, in addition to the present tonnage, over 4,000,000 tons and costing $7,500,000, are now being constructed at ports on the great lakes. Some of our larger steamers during the past year have carried cargoes of 7,000 gross tons of ore and coal, and have also carried cargoes of 250,000 bushels of wheat.

The Soo canals are the accurate measure of the trade and commerce of Lake Superior. The freight tonnage of these two canals during 1900 was 25,643,073 tons, as compared with 25,225,810 tons, in 1899, an increase of 2 per cent. The decrease in the number of vessel passages, however, was 4 per cent., due to the largely increased size of the vessels. The passenger travel through these canals (American and Canadian) for 1900 shows an increase of 19 per cent., being 58,555 passengers, as compared with 49,082 in 1899. A large majority of these passengers come to Duluth. The greatest increase in any commodity carried was in bituminous coal, being 28 per cent., and the increase in iron ore 7 per cent. Of this freight 92 per cent. went through the American canal.

Last year the American canal had a season of open navigation of 231 days and the Canadian canal 220 days. The east-bound freight tonnage amounted to 20,532,493 and the west-bound 5,110,054 tons. Owing to excessive rain in the Northwest during the harvest season there was a large falling off in the wheat crop. The amount of wheat shipped from Duluth was 40,489,302 bushels, and of grain other than wheat, 16,174,659 bushels. There were also 6,760,680 barrels of flour, and of general merchandise, 541,397 tons.

The total number of tons of iron ore shipped out of Lake Superior was 19,330,946. Of this amount the port of Duluth (which includes Two Harbors and Superior) shipped 9,399,179 tons. This all came from the Mesaba and Vermillion Ranges. Other large and extensive bodies of iron ore are now being developed on the north shore of Lake Superior, in Canada and there will be able to ship more or less ore in 1901 into the United States. The railroad haul being very short they will be able to pay the 40 cents per ton duty and compete with the other mines in the American territory. The railroads to these ore deposits are being rapidly constructed.

There have been manufactured in Duluth Harbor during the past year 416,000,000 feet of lumber, and in the Duluth district—estimated—about 650,000,000 feet. The amount of lumber going east through the Soo Canal—manufactured in all the Lake Superior ports—was 909,651,000 feet, and the amount of logs passing over the falls at Sault Ste. Marie amounted to 8,500,000 feet.

The jobbing trade in Duluth has been very large, and continues rapidly to increase as new towns are constantly being opened on the iron ranges and lumber districts. This trade is in the principal staples that enter into domestic consumption, such as groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, drugs, hardware, machinery, lumber, and mining supplies. A large building is just now being completed to be occupied by the Marshall-Wells Hardware Company, 220 by 200, seven stories high, with an addition of 75 by 220 to be used as an iron house, giving a floor space of over nine acres. With one exception this is the largest hardware building in the United States, and the firm does an immense business all over the Northwestern territory, and as far West as the Pacific Coast.

There were 333 building permits issued during the past year, and about $1,000,000 expended in the construction of mercantile houses and residences. There are very few, if any, desirable residences vacant in the city, and architects are busy making plans for many new buildings of various kinds to be erected in 1901. All our retail merchants report heavy business during the holidays. Our banks say the business for 1900 has been the best they have ever experienced. Thousands of men are now in the woods cutting logs for the coming season, all our railroads, (of which we have nine,) are planning for improvements, extensions, and new buildings. The Northern Pacific is now erecting a freight house about 700 feet long, and part of it two stories high.

The words "hard times" are not mentioned in Duluth, and the business outlook for 1901 is very encouraging.

RAY T. LEWIS,
President Chamber of Commerce.
Duluth, Minn., Jan. 5, 1901.

SEATTLE.

The past year has been one of unparalleled prosperity for the City of Seattle, and the promise for the next year, and many more to come, is that this prosperity will continue.

The population of this city has increased at least 20 per cent. during the past year, and now exceeds 90,000. In another year it will exceed 100,000. Nearly 1,800 dwelling houses have been erected, together with a large number of business blocks, warehouses, wharves, and factories. A water system, with a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons, has just been completed, at a cost of $1,250,000. The water is brought by gravity from the Cedar River, in the Cascade Mountains, twenty-four miles away. The street railways have been greatly improved and extended. There have been no business failures. In mercantile lines there has been an increase of business over last year of from 30 to 50 per cent., in both wholesale and retail trade. In manufacturing there has been an increase of about 50 per cent. in products. The exports, imports, and railroad shipments have nearly doubled.

In 1896 the bank deposits amounted to $2,780,326.14. In 1898 the deposits had increased to $7,761,664.75; in 1899, to $13,575,928.02, and on Dec. 1, 1900, they amounted to $17,714,294.09, an increase of $4,138,366.07 during the past year. The clearances for Seattle banks for the past five years have been as follows:

1896	$28,157,068
1897	36,045,222
1898	68,414,635
1899	103,327,617
1900 (estimated)	131,000,000

Wages are high; no one need be unemployed, and every branch of commerce is in a flourishing condition. The conditions here would indicate a boom, were it not for the existence of natural causes which must continue for many years.

There are many reasons for the remarkable growth of the trade of the city, the five leading reasons being as follows:

First.—The opening of the Asiatic ports to our commerce has given a great impetus to the trade of this port. The fact that Seattle possesses one of the finest harbors in the world; that it is two days nearer the Orient than is San Francisco, and at the same time is more than 500 miles nearer the great lakes, has attracted the attention of the great transportation companies, which are now seeking to centralize their business at this point. The transcontinental lines of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific are centred here. The Burlington, Canadian Pacific, and Union Pacific have traffic arrangements by which their trains come in, and the Southern Pacific is negotiating for a similar arrangement. A number of freight and passenger steamships are now regularly engaged in the Oriental trade, and several new ones are being built for that purpose, notably the two 25,000-ton steamships of the Great Northern Railway Company, which will go into service in 1901.

Second.—There are unlimited quantities of coal in this State, and there has been a great increase in its production during the year. Many of the best mines are within a few miles of Seattle. New mines have been opened and old ones greatly extended. The product of our mines in 1898 was about 1,775,000 tons; in 1899, a little over 2,175,000 tons, and in 1900 it reached 2,500,000 tons. The market is chiefly in Oregon, California, Hawaii, and Alaska.

Third.—The great product of Western Washington is lumber. There has been a marked increase in its manufacture during the year. It is estimated that the product will exceed 1,600,000,000 feet for the year 1900. It is estimated that the standing timber of Washington will make 200,000,000,000 feet, or enough to run the mills now in the State for more than 100 years.

Fourth.—The Alaska and Northwest Territory produced more than $30,000,000 of gold in 1900. More than 80 per cent. of the output came to the Seattle banks and Assay Office. The great army of men who produce the gold draw their supplies from Seattle. It requires a vast amount of merchandise to supply the men engaged in the industry, and a great number of vessels for its transportation.

Fifth.—The State of Washington has great agricultural resources. The development of irrigation systems in the eastern part of the State, and the clearing of the forests in the western part, is attracting a large number of farmers from the Eastern States, and the country is being rapidly settled, thereby increasing the trade of the cities.

The present indications are that the increase of trade during the coming year will greatly exceed that of 1900.

J. W. CLISE,
President Chamber of Commerce.
Seattle, Washington, Jan. 5, 1901.

DETROIT.

In order to verify my preconceived notions as to the condition of trade and industry in this city at the close of the present year, and the promise for the coming year, I have taken pains to secure the opinions, by letter, of representatives of the leading lines of industry in this city, including stove, furniture, and agricultural implement manufacturers, car builders, steamship companies, and wholesale dealers in hardware, plumbers' and engineers' supplies, dry goods, groceries, paints, oils and varnishes, drugs and proprietary medicines, lumber, seed, real estate dealers, manufacturers of hot blast apparatus, &c.

Notwithstanding the disturbance created by the Presidential election during the year, and the consequent uncertainty in regard to the financial policy of the Government, and the unusually warm and unseasonable weather during the months of October and November, the results, as a whole, show a most satisfactory condition of trade and industry, and a most promising outlook.

Since election there has been not only a marked increase in business lines, but a marked increase in confidence for the future. The exceptions, if any, pertain to real estate transactions and business dependent upon iron productions.

The hardware trade, at the beginning of the year, was in a prosperous condition. The previous year had been marked with strong markets and rapidly increasing prices. Such prices, however, suffered a decline during the year, and though the volume of business was doubtless as great as in the preceding year, the decline in prices unsettled the market and brought a degree of uncertainty to the trade.

The decline, however, has been checked, with an advance in some lines. Confidence in the future has been established, and, with the leveling of prices on many staples, a large increase in building enterprises and those dependent upon iron products is anticipated, and the prospects for the year are unusually bright.

Detroit is an important stove manufacturing centre. The volume of business in this line was greatly affected by the weather, which, during the months of October and November, was the mildest that has been known in many years. This curtailed the volume of the stove business very greatly. The products, however, brought better prices than in the previous years, which, doubtless, made up, to some extent, for the losses occasioned by the mild weather. The changes for the better in the weather, and the settling of the political situation, improved conditions very much, and, with good crops and favorable conditions, a substantial increase and a prosperous year for 1901 are anticipated.

Real estate has been one of the last to respond to the better condition of trade and the general advance in prices. While there have been no dealings of any considerable magnitude, yet there has been a considerable movement in small sales.

With conditions affecting the financial and industrial world settled, it is believed by real estate dealers that the accumulation of capital must, of necessity, find its way into real estate, and that with the coming year there will probably be a period of advancing real estate values, similar to that which took place in 1881, after the panic of 1873.

With these expectations, all lines of business seem to be upon a most satisfactory basis. Confidence is restored, money is plentiful, nearly all lines of business are overwhelmed with orders, and it is believed and anticipated in business circles that the coming year will be one of great activity and prosperity.

C. E. WARNER,
President Chamber of Commerce.
Detroit, Jan. 5, 1901.

CHATTANOOGA.

The closing of the nineteenth century has been the most successful in Chattanooga's history. Not only have there been some thirty new industries added to our list of manufacturing plants, but fully one-half of our old plants have either been enlarged or had their capital increased, preparatory to taking care of their rapidly growing business.

Our manufacturing interests are perhaps more diversified than those of any of the Southern cities, the iron and wood working

JANUARY INVESTMENTS

Hudson River Water Power Co. 1st Mtg.	Gold	5s
American Hide & Leather Co.	Gold	6s
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.	Gold	3 1-2s
Belleville, Ontario		4s
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. Rd.	Gold	4s
Colorado Springs, Colorado.	Gold	4s
Duluth, Minn. (W. & L.)	Gold	4s & 5s
Easton, Conn.	Gold	3 1-2s
Grafton & Upton R. R. Co. 1st Mtg.	Gold	4s
Haverhill Gas Securities Co.	Gold	5s
New Canaan, Conn		3 1-2s
Quebec Harbor Com'sioners.	Gold	4s
Haverhill & Amesbury Street Ry. 1st Mtg.	Gold	5s
Peoria & Pekin Terminal Railway 1st Mtg.	Gold	5s
Richmond Passenger & Power Co. 1st Mtg.	Gold	5s
Citizens' Electric Street Railway Co. 1st Mtg.	Gold	5s

Send for Special Circulars containing full particulars.

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1 First St., Troy, N. Y.,
8 Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.,
104 South Fifth St., Phila., Pa.,
Betz Building, Phila., Pa.,
135 Main St., Burlington, Vt.,
16 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Can.,
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BANKER and BROKER,
Member of New York Stock Exchange,
20 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK.
Stocks, Bonds, Investments.

RUSSAK BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
111 and 112 Exchange Court,
Broadway, Exchange Place, and New Street,
NEW YORK.
Dealers in Investment Securities
Orders Executed for the Purchase or Sale of Bonds and Stocks.

industries being of equal importance, and during the past four years nine textile manufacturing plants have been added to our list of industries.

With one exception, our foundry interests are larger than those of any city south of the Ohio River, between 400 and 450 tons of pig iron being melted daily by the twenty-four foundries.

Our lumber interests have developed very rapidly during the past year, two large hardwood lumber concerns having located here on account of our favorable shipping facilities. These concerns bring their stock from different points in the South, assembling it in their commodious yards, from which their export orders are filled.

During the past twelve months there has been a very marked increase in our export business, 21 of our 180 plants now shipping a portion of their products to foreign countries.

About $600,000 has been expended in the erection of buildings in the city and suburbs up to the close of the year, these improvements (both factories and residences) being of a much more substantial character than those erected during any previous year.

Twenty-five new mercantile concerns began business during the year, and the total amount involved in failures (embracing all classes) will not exceed $40,000. It is doubtful if there is a city in the United States corresponding in size that can show so small a percentage of failures.

Our bank clearings have steadily increased since the first of the year, there being a gain this month over December, 1899, of 16 per cent. Our total bank deposits amount to $4,842,786.97, as against $4,320,425.18 in December of last year, and showing an increase of $1,642,000 over December, 1895.

Our retail merchants have enjoyed a magnificent holiday trade, and are very hopeful for the coming year; in fact, there is every indication of the opening year of the new century being even more prosperous than the one just closed.

A. S. GLOVER,
President Chamber of Commerce.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1901.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland is the greatest iron ore market in the world. Within the past decade the receipts have practically doubled. In 1890 5,499,080 gross tons of iron ore were received, and in 1899 this had increased to 11,278,611, this latter figure being 61.79 per cent. of the total product of the Lake Superior district during that season. The figures for 1900 are not yet tabulated.

Taking another item of heavy freight which is handled in great quantities in Cleveland, we find a similar condition, the receipts of coal in this city in 1890 having been 1,960,591, while for 1899 these figures had increased to 5,544,815. The figures for 1900 are not yet available, but they will doubtless show an increase over 1899.

Banks show a steady increase in business during the decade, the deposits in the National banks having increased from $15,037,606 in 1890 to $42,517,538 in 1899; while the savings banks show an increase from $36,914,534 in 1890 to $75,115,248 in 1899.

The figures given do not by any means cover the field, but they show a steady growth which can be taken as an index of lines that are not mentioned. For the past year business generally has been excellent. Manufacturers, especially in iron and steel lines, merchants and ship builders, have all had a good year, and are expecting a very good trade in 1901, with undoubtedly an increase over the present year. While in the lumber business the results for the year may not show as well as 1899, the promise for 1901 seems to be excellent, both for the manufacturer and the consumer.

The transportation lines have done a tremendous business during the year, and at the present time the traffic which is being handled is so great as to surprise even the transportation officials, and as yet there seems to be no indications of a reduction of the tonnage.

The general outlook is such as to make it seem certain that during 1901 Cleveland will fully maintain the record for development and progress which has been established during the past twenty years.

RYERSON RITCHIE,
President Chamber of Commerce.
Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1901.

NEW HAVEN.

Touching the condition of trade and industry in our city at the close of the past year and the promise for the coming year, I would say that the retail trade as a whole has been about normal. The volume of business in the large department stores was very gratifying. The result, in profits, I am informed, has been most satisfactory, and will exceed the expectations of many of the merchants. With the rapid increase of our population from 82,000 in 1890 to 108,000 in 1900, the consumers of the general commodities of life have increased proportionately, from which condition the smaller merchants have also profited. Our merchants were, as a rule, cautious in their purchases, guarding against overstocking, and, prior to Nov. 6, were fully prepared to meet any disturbances in values that might have arisen if a change of the Federal Administration had taken place. Hence the condition of our merchants is an extremely healthy one, with the prospects for the coming year fully equal, if not superior, to those of the present.

Our manufacturing industries have also passed through a prosperous year. The volume of business done by them, with but few exceptions, has been large and profitable. Manufacturers, using a degree of precaution, in the face of the year of the Presidential election, and the consequent fluctuations of prices of supplies during such period, did not make sufficient preparations to meet the demand, which in some instances proved to be much greater than the supply. Under this condition some trade was diverted in other directions.

It is the consensus of opinion that the coming year will be fully up to if it does not exceed the volume and profitable results of the past one. In consequence of this belief ample preparations are being made to meet a greater demand. Some additional buildings for manufacturing purposes are in course of erection, while several applications from new industries that wish to locate here or to remove here from other places, are under negotiation and consideration.

While capital has been thus prosperous, labor has also profited, and has, in a measure, reaped a portion of the wave of prosperity, as is evidenced by an increase in deposits in the savings banks. And, in this connection, it is gratifying to mention that while the savings banks had under consideration the advisability of reducing the rates of interest on deposits of the year, they have finally decided to continue present rates.

The deposits and balances of our local banks have been quite satisfactory during the year, thus showing the prosperous and healthy condition of our depositors.

In conclusion, I am gratified to be able to state that the outlook for the coming year is a very encouraging one in every direction.

MAX ADLER,
President Chamber of Commerce.
New Haven, Conn., Jan. 5, 1901.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg has always been noted for its activity in the manufacturing world, even during depressed conditions, brought about by want of sufficient business to moderately meet the ability of supply, and under most unfavorable circumstances. Owing to the advantages possessed for procuring cheap fuel, which is here supplied at a minimum cost, and which in very many articles produced is the basis of low cost in manufacturing, this city has managed to keep its mills and factories running so nearly to capacity as to astound those manufacturers not so closely situated to the coal centre. The realization of the foregoing truth will emphasize the actual situation that has been the good fortune of the manufacturers located in this district. Mills, factories, and workshops of every kind have had a phenomenal period of prosperity, accompanied by the usual reward for those who earn and are entitled to merit from their knowledge of and their proper application to their affairs. The merchant has not been less happy, for the prosperity of the one must adduce to the advantage of the other—so they have fully and equally shared in the good time which has spread its mantle over our people.

As to promises for the future, prophecy has been recognized as an unwise and injudicious field to enter upon, as it is always fruitful of failure. As far as we may venture, however, this may be foretold: Confidence being upon a stable foundation, and the people of the whole Nation having full faith in its permanency, we may feel assured that the outlook is more encouraging than at any time during our past history. An ever-increasing foreign business, exports not only greater but promising even better things in the future, protected and encouraged by the policy of our Government; shipbuilding expanding by phenomenal bounds; internal improvements projected as never before, and the demands of the hour for constantly better service and facilities, augur well for the creation of requirements for all kinds of material that must bring about and mean as good business prospects as it has been the pleasure of our people to enjoy. Our steel and iron mills are in receipt of orders for immediate use and fulfillment. This has always been reputed, as a criterion, to be absolute assurance of excellent conditions in all lines—hence the present indications for continued prosperity in the new or twentieth century are almost all that can be desired.

JOHN BINDLEY,
President Chamber of Commerce.
Pittsburg, Penn., Jan. 5, 1901.

ATLANTA.

Atlanta has completed a most successful year in all lines of commerce and industry. Possibly the most direct evidence of her progress during the past twelve months may be given in her Clearing House returns. These statistics prove that Atlanta's bank clearings for the twelve months ending Dec. 31 showed an increase of $14,000,000 over the clearings of the previous twelve months. As a further indication of the healthy character of this development, it may be said that Atlanta's Clearing House statistics for 1899 showed an increase of $11,000,000 over the business of the preceding year.

Wholesale business in all lines has been exceptionally good. Undoubtedly the increased worth of cotton has had a very considerable influence upon wholesale trade, but it is true nevertheless that Atlanta is moving forward rapidly in the volume of her wholesale business. A number of new establishments have gone into business during the past twelve months, and all of these report satisfactory trade. Atlanta's wholesale trade for the twelve months just closed aggregates a little more than $34,000,000.

In manufacturing, Atlanta leads all of the Georgia cities by a considerable percentage; this notwithstanding the fact that Atlanta manufactures less in textiles than two other cities in the State—Augusta and Columbus. Her output is made up of diversified lines, including furniture, agricultural implements, engines, and machinery of all kinds, fertilizers, flour, and numerous other lines. The manufactured output of the State of Georgia amounts approximately to $90,000,000 annually; of this, Atlanta turns out $19,000,000.

T. H. MARTIN,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.
Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 5, 1901.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Portland and the State generally have had a most prosperous year to look back to and a promising future looms in view. As for several years past grain shipments have exceeded those of San Francisco and Puget Sound ports combined, she is a strong second in importance in the shipping business on the Pacific Coast, San Francisco alone surpassing her in the amount of shipments.

Portland, as the commercial centre of Oregon and of that part of Washington and Idaho tributary to the Columbia River, has had an exceptionally prosperous year. Very large quantities of wheat, flour, wool, hops, live stock, salmon, fruit, lumber and its manufactures, (of all of which commodities Oregon and Eastern Washington have never had so bounteous a supply as during the past year,) have passed through her commercial, jobbing, and retail houses. There is no reason, as the present moment indicates, that there should be any change in the immediate future, unless for a much greater improvement in all lines.

Deposits in our banks aggregated $20,000,000, and the clearances this year have exceeded those of any past year.

Trade with the Orient and Siberia has developed in the past year, thirty-seven steam vessels having cleared from here for ports there. A considerable increase in the number is probable for the present year.

Portland's real estate transfers during 1900 aggregate in valuation $3,500,000. A vast amount of new building has been done, including a new United States Custom House and many other fine structures of elegant design and superior construction.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
President Chamber of Commerce.
Portland, Oregon, Jan. 5, 1901.

Reports from other business centres and from foreign countries will be found in the main sheet of THE TIMES.

Statement of the Condition of
FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
OF NEWARK, N. J.,
At the Close of Business, December 31st, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and Mortgages	$562,937 31
Stocks and Bonds	1,961,214 35
Demand Loans on Collaterals	4,345,692 52
Time Loans on Collaterals	1,173 00
Loans to Cities and Towns	50,705 02
Overdrafts	513 14
Real Estate	27,639 34
Cash Deposited in Banks, etc	729,034 89
Cash on Hand	69,175 99
Checks and Cash Items	85,407 25
Title plant	103,965 18
Other assets	473,160 03
	$8,410,618 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid In	$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund	200,000 00
Undivided Profits (Net)	1,187,438 75
Demand Deposits	5,772,257 72
Demand Certificates of Deposit	2,000 00
Certified Checks	2,548 65
Dividends Unpaid	235 00
Due to Banks, etc	2,924 07
Bonds Outstanding	200,000 00
Other Liabilities	43,213 83
	$8,410,618 02

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, COUNTY OF ESSEX, SS.:

U. H. McCarter, President, and F. W. Egner, Treasurer, of the above-named company, being severally duly sworn, each for himself, deposes and says that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

U. H. McCARTER, President.
F. W. EGNER, Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourth day of January, A. D. 1901
EDWD. W. CAMPBELL, Notary Public of N. J.

CORRECT—Attest:
JEROME TAYLOR,
LESLIE D. WARD, } Directors.
WM. SCHEERER,

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.

RESOURCES.

U. S. Bonds	$300,437 50
N. Y. City Bonds	1,883,841 17
Other Bonds and Securities	529,387 71
Bonds and Mortgages	243,000 00
Bills Purchased	291,295 53
Loans on Collaterals	8,702,406 98
Cash in Vault and Banks	2,045,647 26
Overdrafts	459 15
Interest, etc., Receivable	66,825 84
	$14,063,301 14

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	322,924 98
Deposits	11,632,453 85
Interest, etc., Payable	107,922 31
	$14,063,301 14

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits,
$1,000,000

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.

James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	John Downey,
Horace S. Ely,	Charles S. Brown,
Lispenard Stewart,	George G. De Witt,
Ebenezer S. Mason,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord.
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Landsdale Boardman,
James L. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,000,000.

OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, } Vice-Presidents.
AMOS T. FRENCH, }
CHARLES H. SMITH, Sec. W. NORTH DUANE, Treas

DIRECTORS.

Francis R. Appleton,	John Kean,
August Belmont,	John Howard Latham,
B. W. Cannon,	E. D. Randolph,
A. J. Cassatt,	Grant B. Schley,
R. J. Cross,	James O. Sheldon,
Rudolph Ellis,	Samuel Thomas,
Amos T. French,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
	R. T. Wilson.

Flagg & Worcester
(Successors to Reed & Flagg),
Investment Securities.
No. 11 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

If you want to know why Erie COMMON and PREFERRED Stock has had such a phenomenal rise in the last few months, read MOTT'S GREAT HISTORY OF THE ERIE RAILROAD from 1770 to 1900, entitled: "BETWEEN THE OCEAN AND THE LAKES." Every Banker, Broker and Investor should have this Book. Chas. Scribner's Sons, G. P. Putnam's Sons, Brentano's, and T. J. McBride & Son, 21 Broadway. Write for Descriptive Circular and price. JOHN S. COLLINS, Publisher, 288 Broadway, N. Y.

The Trust Co. of New York.
60 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL . . . $1,000,000
Invested in City of New York Bonds.
SURPLUS, . . . $1,000,000

TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Named as a Depository of the Moneys of the City of New York.
Designated as a Depository of the Coffee, Cotton, and Produce Exchanges of New York.
Appointed by the Bank Superintendent A Depository of Lawful Money Reserve for the Banks and Individual Bankers of the State of New York.
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OFFICERS:
WILLIS S. PAINE, President.
WARNER VAN NORDEN, 1st Vice-President.
OSCAR F. RICHARDSON, 2d Vice-President.
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

George W. Quintard,	Willis S. Paine,
William A. Brewer, jr.,	Charles M. Swain,
Jonathan B. Currey,	Smith M. Weed,
James Talcott,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charles E. Sprague,	Edward V. Loew,
Clarence Whitman,	Henry C. Brewster,
Thomas P. Fowler,	Ernst Thalmann,
W. Rockhill Potts,	Felix Campbell,
Gen. James Jourdan,	Isaac E. Gates,
Richard L. Edwards,	Colgate Hoyt,
Daniel A. Heald,	Samuel F. Haserot,
Warner Van Norden,	Amzi L. Barber.

THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
STATEMENT, DECEMBER 13th, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$13,116,414.16
United States bonds	712,353.81
Due from banks	1,005,925.78
Cash and exchanges	7,056,463.91
	$21,891,157.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits	813,780.72
Circulation	482,300.00
Deposits	20,095,076.94
	$21,891,157.66

OFFICERS.
S. G. Bayne, President. S. G. Nelson, Vice President. J. F. Thompson, Cashier. C. C. Thompson, Asst. Cashier.

THE
PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,
Capital, One Million Dollars.
ESTABLISHED 1812.
62 Wall Street.

DUNCAN D. PARMLY, President.
GEORGE E. COFFIN, Vice-President.
ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.
PIERSON G. PODD, Asst. Cashier.

New Companies Incorporated During the Year 1900

The industrial incorporations during the year 1900 were not nearly so heavy as those of 1899, when the record of companies formed reached a magnitude beyond all precedent. Possibly in numbers last year's incorporations equalled its predecessor, but the majority of the companies were on a much lessened basis of capital, and so the total for the year shows a falling of from $4,207,000,000 in 1899 to $2,580,694,000 in 1900. These totals represent only companies of $500,000 capital or more, and were those of a smaller amount included the total in both cases would be considerably larger. The most notable incorporation of the year was the Carnegie Company, with $160,000,000 capital. The American Bridge and the Interoceanic Canal Companies were others of importance.

A remarkable number of companies were organized for mining and development purposes, while much new capital was involved in the formation of electric companies for the furnishing of heat, power, and lighting.

The following list gives the companies of $500,000 or more capital that were incorporated during the past year of which record could be obtained:

Acme Ball Bearing Coaster Co.—	$500,000 preferred
Acme Tea Co.—	1,000,000
Adams Dry Goods Co.—	1,800,000 common
	1,800,000 preferred
Adirondack Gold Mining Co.—	1,000,000
Advanced Grocers' Co. of N. Y.	40,000,000 common
	10,000,000 preferred
Aetna Lithia Water Co.—	600,000
Akawam Finishing Co.—	500,000
Ajax Portland Cement Co.—	500,000
Alameda Mining Co.—	1,000,000
Alaska Expl. Min. & Trad. Co.	5,000,000
Alaska Kodak Co.—	500,000
Alaska Nome Nugget Co.—	1,250,000
Albion Mining Co.—	500,000
Allegheny Val. Plate Glass Co.—	600,000
Alsens Am. Portl'd Cement Co.	2,200,000
Altham Automobile & Pow. Co.—	500,000
Alto Copper Mining Co.—	3,000,000
Altonwood Park R. & Inv. Co.—	3,000,000
Alvo Remedy Co.—	500,000
American Bond & Mort. Co.—	500,000
American Brass Mfg. Co.—	500,000
American Bridge Co.—	35,000,000 common
	35,000,000 preferred
Am. Carriage, Car & Motor Co.—	5,000,000
Am. Casting Machine Co.—	500,000
American Clay M'f'g Co.—	10,000,000
Amer. Cloisonné Glass Co.—	500,000
Amer. Confectionery Co.—	1,000,000
Am. Con. Pine Fibre Co.—	2,000,000
Am. Contract. & Supply Co.—	500,000
American Cotton Co.—	1,000,000
Amer. Digestor M'f'g Co.—	500,000
American Electric Co.—	3,000,000
Am. Elec. Amusem't Co.—	1,000,000
Am. Electro Telephone Co.—	3,000,000
American Farm Co.—	1,000,000
Am. Field & Op. Glass Co.—	500,000
Am. Filt. Construction Co.—	500,000
American Hay Co.—	500,000
Am. Iron Ore & Ref. Co.—	500,000
American Kaolin Company—	500,000
Am. Light, Pow. & Trans.—	1,000,000
American Loom Company—	500,000
Am. Mult. T. & T. & C. Co.—	1,000,000
Am. Nickel Steel Co.—	1,500,000
Am. Gax. Cof. & Lum. Co.—	504,000
Am. Phosphate Mining Co.—	500,000
Am. Pickling & Trad. Co.—	500,000
Am. Pneumatic Carpet Co.—	500,000
Am. Ry. Co. of N. Y.—	5,000,000
Am. Railw. Gen. & Pow. Co.—	12,500,000 common
	2,500,000 preferred
Am. Rice Growers' Dis. Co.—	15,000,000
Amer. Rubber Filing Co.—	5,000,000
American Sash & Door Co.—	8,500,000 common
	2,500,000 preferred
American Sheet Steel Co.—	12,500,000 common
	12,500,000 preferred
American Silver & Casket Co.—	500,000
American Snuff Co.—	12,500,000 common
	12,500,000 preferred
Amer. Ry. Gener'g & Pow.—	12,500,000 preferred
	2,500,000
Amer. St. & Sail Char. Co.—	1,500,000
American Steamship Co.—	5,000,000
American Sulphine Co.—	5,000,000
American Talc Co.—	500,000
Amer. Timber Invest. Co.—	5,000,000 common
	5,000,000 preferred
American Vehicle Co.—	1,000,000
Amer. & West India Brew. Co.—	500,000
Amer. Wood Fire Proofing Co.—	500,000
American Wireless Tel. Co.—	1,000,000
Amer. Zinc Extraction Co.—	1,500,000
Andalusia Ry. & Cop. Co.—	5,000,000
Anglo-American Motor Co.—	750,000
Anglo-American Power Co.—	5,000,000
Anglo-Am. Rap. Vehicle Co.—	75,000,000
Anglo-American Zinc Co.—	750,000
Annie Laurie Mining Co.—	2,000,000
Anthracite Coal Co.—	1,000,000
Arizona Development Co.—	1,000,000
Arkansas Min. Co. of Buff.—	1,000,000
Arlington Copper Co.—	2,500,000
Armour & Co.—	20,000,000
Arnold Monophone Elec. Co.—	500,000
Arsenical Ore Reduction Co.—	2,000,000
Atlantic Brick Mfg. Co.—	500,000
Atlan. City Gas & Water Co.—	500,000
Atlantic Coast Nav. & L. Co.—	5,000,000
Atlan. Coast Steamship Co.—	500,000
Atlantic Match Co.—	2,000,000
Atlantic Shipping Co.—	1,000,000
Atlas Tack Co.—	700,000
Atlantis Lake Asphalt Co.—	5,000,000
Atlasta Baking Powder Co.—	1,000,000
Automatic Car Ventilat'g Co.—	2,500,000
Automatic Pictorial Co.—	2,000,000
Automobile Pat. Expl. Co.—	750,000 common
	250,000 preferred
Automatic Safety Appl. Co.—	1,000,000
Auto. Twisting-in Mach. Co.—	500,000
Auto-Tool Co.—	600,000
Bachmann Consumers' Br. Co.—	600,000
Baldwin Col. Coal & R. Co.—	1,000,000
Baltimore Storage & Dis. Co.—	2,000,000
Balzer Motor Co.—	1,000,000
Banker Coal Co.—	500,000
Bear Mountain Coal Co.—	1,000,000
E. P. Johnson Pub. Co.—	1,250,000
Bell Crank Locomotive Co.—	1,000,000
Benadam Trees Oil Co.—	1,000,000
Benwood & Wheel. Con. Ry.—	1,000,000
Bern Brick & Tile Co.—	1,000,000
Big Creek Mining Co.—	1,000,000
Big Sandy Co.—	30,000,000
Big Sespe Oil Co.—	600,000
Bingham Consol. Mines.—	650,000
Blue Ridge & A. S. & M. Co.—	5,000,000
Bob Evans Copper Min. Co.—	1,500,000
Boise, Fayette R. El. P. Co.—	1,000,000
Booklovers' Library.—	600,000
Boston Gas Local & Auto. Co.—	500,000
Bradford Traction Co.—	1,000,000
Braxton Coal Co.—	2,000,000
British Amer. Actuation Co.—	5,000,000
British Motor Coupe Co.—	3,000,000
Broad Exchange Co.—	4,000,000
Brown Hoisting Machine Co.—	2,000,000
Buffalo Union Furnace Co.—	1,200,000
Burkhardt Brewing Co.—	750,000
Caledonia Portl. Cement Co.—	500,000
Cal. Con. Gold M. & M. Co.—	1,000,000
California Packers' Co.—	1,000,000
California Product Co.—	2,500,000 common
	2,500,000 preferred
Cal. Raisin & Fruit P. Co.—	1,000,000
Calixto Lopez & Co.—	1,500,000
Calumet Transportation Co.—	500,000
Camden Gas L. & Fuel Co.—	6,000,000
Canadian Portl. Cement Co.—	1,500,000
Canadian Searchmont Mot. Co.—	508,000
Canadian Steel Co.—	18,000,000
Canterbury Pyritic Co.—	1,000,000
Canto River Co.—	1,000,000
Cape Nome, Al., M. & T. Co.—	2,500,000
Cape Nome & Gal. Min Co.—	500,000
Cape Nome Gold Dredging & Mining Co. of Wash., D. C.—	1,500,000
Cape Nome Gold M. & T. Co.—	5,000,000
Cape Nome Hydraulic M. Co.—	1,000,000
Capital Mining Co.—	5,000,000
Carbon Axle Co.—	500,000
Carey, Bayne & Smith Co.—	500,000
Carnegie Co.—	160,000,000
Casein Co. of America.—	5,000,000 common
	1,000,000 preferred
Caves Valley Farms Co.—	700,000
Cedar R. (Ia.) El. L. & P. Co.—	500,000
Central American Imp. Co.—	1,000,000
Central Idaho Gold Min. Co.—	2,000,000
Central Investment Co.—	600,000
Central Portland Cement Co.—	1,000,000
Central & South Amer. Co.—	1,000,000
Central Traction Co. of Ind.—	1,200,000
Century Chemical Co.—	700,000
Century Milk Co.—	1,000,000
Cerberite Mfg. Co.—	1,000,000
C. G. Gunther's Sons.—	1,000,000
Charles Pfizer & Co.—	2,000,000
Chelton Company—	500,000
Cheyenne (W.) L., F. & P. Co.—	600,000
Chicago & Ohio Oil Co.—	1,000,000
Chi.-Tennessee Phosphate Co.—	600,000
Chico Island Fertilizing Co.—	1,000,000
Childs Dining Hall Co.—	1,000,000
Choralcelo Mfg. Co.—	3,000,000
Chrysolite Mountain Min. Co.—	1,000,000
City Water Co. of Cedar R., Ia.—	770,000
Clapp Motor Carriage Co.—	600,000
Cork Autom. Tel. Switchb'rd.—	1,000,000
Clayton Fire Extinguish. Co.—	6,000,000
Cleveland Telegraph Co.—	500,000
Coffeyville Development Co.—	1,250,000
Coleman Ship & F. Cop. Co.—	1,000,000
Colonial Tobacco Co.—	3,000,000
Colorado Marble Co.—	600,000
Columbian Autom. Mach. Co.—	500,000
Columbian Cabinet Co.—	5,000,000
Columbian Carbide Co.—	5,000,000
Columbia Mining Co.—	1,000,000
Columbus Buggy Co.—	1,000,000
Colusa Mining Co.—	5,000,000
Combined Distillers of Ky.—	1,000,000
Commerce Gold & Silver Min. & Milling Co.—	500,000
Commercial Coal & Coke Co.—	3,000,000
Compressed Air Co.—	8,000,000
Consolidated Gold Dredg. Co.—	1,000,000
Consolidated Granite Co.—	5,000,000
Consol. K. & W. H. Cem. Co.—	2,500,000
Consol. Light, Heat & P. Co.—	500,000
Consol. Lime Co.—	1,500,000 common
	1,500,000 preferred
Consol. Mercur Gold M. Co.—	5,000,000
Cons. Min. Co., (Russia-Am.)—	500,000
Consol. Mining & Smelt. Co.—	5,000,000
Consol. Motor Vehicle Co.—	1,000,000
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E. Co.—	16,000,000
Consol. Retail Booksellers.—	1,000,000 common
	250,000 preferred
Consol. Talking Mach. Co.—	2,000,000
Consumers' Carbon Co.—	500,000
Consumers' Mfg. Co.—	4,000,000
Continental Copper Co.—	5,000,000
Co-operative Stores Co.—	2,000,000
Copper Field Mining Co.—	500,000
Copper Hill Development Co.—	1,250,000
Copper Mines Develop. Co.—	1,000,000
Cord Meyer Co.—	500,000
Corporate Investment Co.—	2,000,000
Corporation Liquidating Co.—	600,000
Cosmopolitan Power Co.—	40,000,000
Cosmos Co.—	5,000,000
Cowanshanneck Coal & C. Co.—	500,000
Cramp (Ontario) Steel Co.—	5,000,000
Cranston Mfg. Co.—	1,000,000
Creditors' Fund Association.—	600,000
Crescent Automobile Co.—	500,000
Crescent Machine Co.—	1,000,000
Crown Mountain G. & M. Co.—	2,000,000
Crown Steel Co.—	2,000,000
Crucible Steel Co.—	25,000,000 common
	25,000,000 preferred
Crystal Showcase & W. Co.—	500,000
Cuba Company.—	8,000,000
Cuba Fruit Co.—	1,000,000
Cuban Banking Co.—	1,000,000
Culpeper Gold Mining Co.—	500,000
Curtis Co.—	600,000
Cutting-Kaestner Co.—	500,000
D. Appleton & Co.—	3,000,000
Darlington El. F. & Sup. Co.—	1,000,000
De Dion Bonton Motovelte Co.—	750,000
Degnon-McLean Contract Co.—	500,000
Delaware Button Co.—	500,000
Delaware Forge & Steel Co.—	5,000,000
De Long Hook & Eye Co.—	1,000,000
Delsarte Mfg. & Supply Co.—	500,000
Delta Cotton Oil Co.—	1,000,000
Depew & Lake E. Water Co.—	600,000
Deschutes Irrigation Co.—	1,000,000
Development Co. of America.—	4,000,000
Diamond Leather Co.—	1,000,000
Domestic Coal Land Co.—	500,000
Dorthy Gold Mining Co.—	1,500,000
Dow Composing Machine Co.—	1,000,000
Doyle Air Burner Co.—	2,000,000
Dynelectron Co.—	1,200,000
E. Jersey By-Prod. Coke Co.—	2,500,000
Eastern Shipbuilding Co.—	500,000
Eastern States Refrig. Co.—	500,000
Eclipse Mfg. Co.—	500,000
Eclipse Glass Co.—	500,000
Edison Mfg. Co.—	500,000
Electric Chem. Lc & H. Co.—	1,000,000
Elec. Eng. & P. Co., (N. Y.)—	45,000,000 common
	15,000,000 preferred
Electric Phosphate Co.—	500,000
Electric Railroad Syndicate.—	1,000,000
Electric Safety Traction Co.—	5,000,000
Elec. Security & Signal Co.—	1,000,000
Elec. Water Purification Co.—	600,000
Electus Shoe Co.—	1,000,000
Ellwanger & Barry Realty Co.—	500,000
Elmira Water Light Co.—	1,000,000
Empire Automobile & Eq. Co.—	500,000
Empire Baking Powder Co.—	1,000,000
Empire City Gas & Elec. Co.—	500,000
Empire Coal & Coke Co.—	500,000 common
	400,000 preferred
Empire Coal Mining Co.—	2,000,000
Empire Cons. Quicks. M. Co.—	5,000,000
Empire Investment Co.—	500,000
Empire Coal & Coke Co.—	700,000
Empire Oil, Gas & Min. Co.—	5,000,000
Empire Seamless Tube Co.—	5,000,000
Empire Silk Mfg. Co.—	600,000
Empire State Realty Co.—	2,000,000 common
	175,000 preferred
Enlind Mfg. Co.—	1,000,000
Ephraim Creek Coal & C. Co.—	1,000,000
Equitable Brokerage Co.—	500,000
Esterly Cantilev. D. & M. Co.—	1,500,000
Estrella Copper Co.—	5,000,000
Eureka Non-Corrosive Met. Co.—	500,000
Excelsior T. & T. Subway Co.—	5,000,000
Exchange Telegraph Co.—	5,000,000
Export Coal Land Co.—	500,000
Fairmount Coal Mining Co.—	1,000,000
Fayette County Gas Co.—	1,000,000
Federal Automobile Co.—	500,000
Federal Exploration Co.—	600,000
Federal Graphite Co.—	500,000 common
	500,000 preferred
Federal Industrials Co.—	2,000,000
Federal Lead Co.—	2,000,000
Federal Match Co.—	500,000
Federal Mining & Land Co.—	1,000,000
Federal Oil Co.—	2,000,000
Federal Publishing Co.—	6,000,000
Federal Zinc & Lead Co.—	500,000
F. Garcia Brothers & Co.—	500,000
Fisherbrook Typewriter Co.—	1,000,000
Fisheries Co.—	3,000,000
Flint-Eddy Amer. Trad. Co.—	5,000,000
Fleischmann Mfg. Co.—	500,000
Florence Lead & Zinc Co.—	1,000,000
Florid Mfg. Co.—	500,000
Foreign & Domes. Pumice Co.—	500,000
Forma De Hyde Co.—	500,000
Foundry Supply Co. of Amer.—	1,500,000
Four Thou. Acre Z. & L. Co.—	1,000,000
Fowler & Hanna Co.—	500,000
Franklin Zinc Co.—	2,000,000
Franville Mining Co.—	1,000,000
Frisco Copper Co.—	700,000
F. S. Royster Guano Co.—	1,000,000
Fulton County Gas & El. Co.—	1,500,000
Garland Automatic Gun Co.—	5,000,000
General Cement Co.—	500,000
General Construction Co.—	2,000,000
General Engineering Co.—	500,000
General Lead Co.—	7,500,000
General Lead Mining Co.—	2,500,000
General Light & Power Co.—	5,000,000
General Manifold Co.—	4,000,000
General Power Co., (N. Y.)—	5,000,000
General Stores of Mexico.—	1,000,000
General Typeing Machine Co.—	1,000,000
George B. Newton Coal Co.—	1,000,000
Georgia & Bost. Man. M. Co.—	2,500,000
Georgia Manganese & I. Co.—	500,000
Germania F. Ins. of Charl'n.—	1,500,000
Gibson Asphaltum Co.—	2,650,000
Glenmore Mfg. Co.—	500,000
Globe Graphite Co.—	1,000,000
Globe Match Co. of America.—	500,000
Globe Mining & Develop. Co.—	1,000,000
Globe Steamship Co.—	1,000,000
Gold Hill Copper Co.—	5,000,000
Gold Star Mining Co.—	1,000,000
Golden Cochite Tunnel Co.—	1,000,000

Continued on Page 21.

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NEW COMPANIES INCORPORATED DURING THE YEAR 1900.

Continued from Page 20.

Great Amer. Steamship Co.—	500,000	common
	500,000	preferred
Grenies Art Co., (N. Y.)—	2,500,000	
Grote-Battle Machine Co.—	500,000	
Guadaloupe Mining Co.—	500,000	
Guarantee Title Insur. Co.—	500,000	
Guarantor Elec. Corp. of N. A.—	500,000	
Hallwood Cash Register Co.—	3,000,000	
Hammond Ice Co.—	2,000,000	
Hammond Lumber Co.—	1,600,000	
Hanscom & Hough St. B. Co.—	2,500,000	common
	1,000,000	preferred
Hargraves-Parker Mills Co.—	1,600,000	
Harper & Brothers.—	2,000,000	
Harrington Mining Co.—	5,000,000	
Hartford Metal Tempering Co.—	500,000	
Hattie Gold & Copper M. Co.—	1,100,000	
Havana Automobile Tr. Co.—	500,000	
Havana Telephone Co.—	500,000	
Hayden Water Pur. & H. Co.—	1,000,000	
Hayes Automatic Pump Co.—	1,000,000	
Hegemonic Mfg. Co.—	700,000	
Helena Coal Land Co.—	500,000	
Helena Smelting & Ref. Co.—	1,000,000	
Henrietta Gold Mining Co.—	1,000,000	
Henry Clay Pure Rye D. Co.—	1,000,000	
Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co.—	3,000,000	
H. H. Griggs Co.—	500,000	
Highbee Coupling Co.—	600,000	
Hocking Val. Brick & Coal Co.—	500,000	
Hinsdale Mining & M. Co.—	500,000	
Home Extension Mining Co.—	1,000,000	
Hope Coal & Land Co.—	1,000,000	
Hotel Co. of America.—	1,000,000	
Hub Motor Transit Co.—	1,000,000	
Hudson River Land Co.—	640,000	
Hungerford Elec. Mfg. Co.—	1,500,000	
Hydro-Carbon Rubber Co.—	5,000,000	
Idaho Apex Mining Co.—	600,000	
Idaho Southern Railway Co.—	5,000,000	
Illinois State Mfg. Co.—	500,000	
Imperial Match Co.—	1,000,000	
Imperial Woolen Co.—	1,000,000	
Mica Mining & Milling Co.—	1,000,000	
Independence Con. G. M. Co.—	2,500,000	
Independence Match Co.—	2,000,000	
India Refining Co.—	1,000,000	
Indian Sonora Cop. & M. Co.—	2,000,000	
Indian Territory Co.—	5,000,000	
Insurance Agency of N. Y.—	1,000,000	
International A. Graph. Co.—	3,000,000	
Internat. Air Brake Co.—	2,500,000	
Intern. (Anderson) Mob. Co.—	2,000,000	
Intern. Cape Nome G. M. Co.—	1,000,000	
Intern. Clay Mfg. Co.—	500,000	
Intern. Coal Co.—	1,000,000	
Intern. Com. Incand. L. Co.—	2,000,000	
Intern. Copper Co.—	1,500,000	
International Construction Co.—	7,000,000	
Intern. Crude Rubber Co.—	20,000,000	common
	10,000,000	preferred
Intern. Development Co.—	500,000	
Intern. Electric Traction.—	3,000,000	
Intern. Emery & Corund. Co.—	2,000,000	
Intern. Gas Eng. Mach. Co.—	3,000,000	
Intern. Iron & Steel Co.—	3,000,000	
Intern. Iron Structural Co.—	7,000,000	
Intern. Kaolin Co.—	1,000,000	
International Light, H. & P.—	500,000	
Intern. Loan & Trust Co.—	1,000,000	
Intern. Mfg. Co.—	1,000,000	
Intern. Mech. Boiler C. Co.—	5,000,000	
Intern. Publishing Co.—	500,000	
Intern. Rapid Transit Co.—	1,000,000	
Intern. Sewage Deposit Co.—	1,000,000	
Intern. Steamship Co.—	500,000	
Intern. Time Recording Co.—	1,500,000	
Intern. Tobacco Co.—	12,500,000	common
	12,500,000	preferred
Inter-Oceanic Canal Co.—	100,000,000	
Investors' Bonds & Sec. Co.—	1,000,000	
Irona Coal Co.—	1,000,000	
Irwin Railway Signal Co.—	2,000,000	
Jackson Perry Coal & C. Co.—	1,000,000	
James S. Kirk & Co.—	3,000,000	
James S. O'Connell Lime Co.—	1,500,000	common
	1,500,000	preferred
Janeway & Carpenter.—	750,000	
J. B. Colt & Co.—	500,000	
John Cudahy P. & P. Co.—	500,000	
John Shroeder & Co.—	1,000,000	
Johnson Electric Service Co.—	800,000	
John W. Taylor Mfg. Co.—	500,000	
Jones & Laughlin, Limited.—	20,000,000	
J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co.—	600,000	
J. W. Astell & Co.—	500,000	
Kansas & Mo. Investment Co.—	500,000	
Kapp Anti-C. & A.-B. P. Co.—	1,000,000	
Karthens Bitum. Coal Co.—	1,000,000	
Kearney Vineyard Syndicate.—	2,000,000	
Kellogg-Mackay-Cameron Co.—	800,000	
Kenmore Pulp & Paper Co.—	1,050,000	
Kennet Mining Co.—	800,000	
Kensington Autom. Mfg. Co.—	600,000	
Kensington Shipyard Co.—	500,000	
Keystone Portland Cement Co.—	900,000	
Keystone Telephone Co.—	2,000,000	
Keystone Wagon & Auto. Co.—	1,500,000	
Kidder Motor Vehicle Co.—	500,000	
La Compania Mexicana de F.—	1,000,000	
La Cuba Copper Mining Co.—	1,000,000	
Lack. & Wy. Val. R. Tr. Co.—	2,850,000	
Lake County Railway Co.—	500,000	
Lake Pocono Ice Co.—	1,000,000	
Lake Stillwell Irrigation Co.—	1,000,000	
Lake Superior Zinc & C. Co.—	1,000,000	
Lancaster Assn. of N. Y.—	5,000,000	
Last Chance Copper M. Co.—	75,000,000	
La Trinidad M. & M. Co.—	500,000	
Lawrence Development Co.—	1,000,000	
Lawrenceville Pulp Co.—	800,000	
Lawton Mortgage Co.—	500,000	
Laxacala Co.—	3,000,000	
Lazier Motor Co.—	500,000	
Lee-Tweedy Co.—	2,000,000	
League Assn. of Kansas City.—	500,000	
Lincoln Coal Co.—	5,000,000	
Lincoln (Neb.) Gas & El. Co.—	1,500,000	
Light-Weight Battery Co.—	500,000	
Liquid Oxygen & Ozone Co. of British North Am.—	1,000,000	
Litt Brothers.—	2,500,000	
Little Fire Creek Coal Co.—	1,000,000	
L. Martin Co.—	600,000	
Loaxaquena Plantation Co.—	600,000	
Lockport & N. P. & W. S. Co.—	500,000	
Locomobile Traction Co.—	5,000,000	
Locoma Mfg. Co.—	500,000	
Loeb-Nunes Havana Co.—	500,000	
Loft Co.. (The.)—	1,000,000	
Lone Pine Mining Co.—	3,000,000	
Long Distance Automob. Co.—	1,000,000	
Longert Wagon Co.—	500,000	
Long Island El., G. & W. Co.—	500,000	
Lookout Mountain Co.—	2,000,000	
Loray Mills.—	1,000,000	
Lowther Oil Co.—	500,000	
Lyman Pneumatic Signal Co.—	500,000	
Makelumne Mining Co.—	1,000,000	
Manhattan Co.—	2,000,000	
Manh. Builders' Supply Co.—	2,000,000	
Manhattan Ice Co.—	500,000	
Manhattan Steamship Co.—	600,000	common
	600,000	preferred
Marathon M. Co. of Alaska.—	5,000,000	
Marcus D. Copper Mining Co.—	1,500,000	
Marine Engine Co.—	5,000,000	
Marine Engine & Mach. Co.—	500,000	
Maritime Building Co.—	500,000	
Marshel Cop. Reduction Co.—	1,500,000	
Marvilla Copper Co.—	5,000,000	
Massachusetts Breweries Co.—	5,000,000	
Massachusetts Power Co.—	750,000	
Megarrs Copper Co.—	600,000	
Merchants' Union Ice Co.—	2,000,000	
Metropolitan Express Co.—	500,000	
Metro. Motor Express Co.—	1,500,000	
Mexican-Am. Steamship Co.—	1,000,000	
Mexican Clay Mfg. Co.—	1,000,000	
Mexican Cof. & R. Gr. Assn.—	5,000,000	
Mexican Electric Vehicle Co.—	500,000	
Mexican Exploitation Co.—	1,000,000	
Mexican Intern. Mining Co.—	3,000,000	
Mexico Oil & Develop. Co.—	10,000,000	
McAdamite Co.—	1,750,000	
McLean Arms Co.—	6,000,000	
M. Hartley Co. of N. Y.—	500,000	
Midland Canal Co.—	1,000,000	
Miller Street-Sweeping Co.—	500,000	
Misantla Vanilla & Trad. Co.—	1,000,000	
Mississippi Valley Transit Co.—	500,000	
Missouri Lead Fields Co.—	2,500,000	
Missouri River Power Co.—	2,000,000	
Mitchell Gas Gener. & H. Co.—	2,000,000	
Mitchell Steamship Co.—	1,000,000	
Modern Typewriter Mfg. Co.—	1,000,000	
Golden Fleece Min. & T. Co.—	1,000,000	
Golden Giant Min. & M. Co.—	1,000,000	
Golden Sands Mining Co.—	5,000,000	
Golden Star Min. & M. Co.—	1,000,000	
Gorman Oil Co.—	1,000,000	
Grand Rapids Co.—	5,000,000	
Great Eastern Elevator Co.—	600,000	
Great Eastern Gold M. Co.—	5,000,000	
Great North. Pupil. Coal Co.—	5,000,000	
Great Western Land Co.—	5,000,000	
Great Western Mining Co.—	1,000,000	
Mokelumne Mining Co.—	1,000,000	
Monitor Gold Mining Co.—	2,000,000	
Monmouth Guaran. Egg Co.—	1,000,000	
Monmouth Portl. Cement Co.—	2,500,000	
Montana Coal, Iron & C. Co.—	4,500,000	
Montana Telegraph Co.—	1,000,000	
Montauk Photog. Mfg. Co.—	500,000	
Mount Washington Cop. Co.—	1,000,000	
Morgan Engineering Co.—	1,500,000	common
	1,500,000	preferred
Morning Star Mining Co.—	5,000,000	
Morse Iron W. & Dry D. Co.—	550,000	
Motor Cycle Co.—	12,000,000	common
	3,000,000	preferred
Municipal Gas of Chicago.—	500,000	
Music Writer Co.—	1,000,000	
M. W. Lee Autom. Jacquard Card-Cutting Mach. Co.	500,000	
Nachoochee Mining & M. Co.—	5,000,000	
National Asphalt Co.—	12,000,000	common
	10,000,000	preferred
National Cape Nome Gold M. & Trans. Co.—	5,000,000	
National Capital Co.—	5,000,000	
National Coke & Coal Co.—	1,000,000	
National Industrial Co.—	3,000,000	
National Kaolin Co.—	500,000	
National Land Co.—	2,000,000	
National Leather Co.—	5,000,000	
National Mfg. & Supply Co.—	500,000	
National Metal Co.—	500,000	
National Newsboard Co.—	500,000	
National Power & Mfg. Co.—	2,000,000	
National Publishing Co.—	500,000	
National Roofing & Cor. Co.—	5,000,000	
National Sea Power Co.—	500,000	
National Smelting Co., (St. L.)—	500,000	
National Starch Co.—	5,000,000	common
	4,500,000	preferred
National Sugar Refining Co.—	10,000,000	common
	10,000,000	preferred
National Tel. & Tel. Co.—	50,000,000	
National Tire Inflator Co.—	1,000,000	
National Trust Co., (Balt.)—	1,000,000	
Nat. Trust Co., (Indianap's.)—	1,000,000	
National Wire Corporation.—	1,000,000	
Natural Air Brake Co.—	1,000,000	
Natural Food Co.—	10,000,000	
New Amsterdam Hotel Co.—	500,000	
Newburg Light, H. & P. Co.—	500,000	
New Century Light Co.—	1,000,000	
New England Brick Co.—	5,000,000	
New Guinea Mexican Gold M.—	500,000	
New Mexico Smelt. & M. Co.—	500,000	
Newport (Nevada) Min. Co.—	1,000,000	
New York Axle Lubricat. Co.—	500,000	
N. Y. By-Product Coke Co.—	6,000,000	
N. Y. Carbide Gas Gener. Co.—	500,000	
N. Y. County Traction Co.—	1,500,000	
N. Y. Fire-Proof Wood Co.—	1,000,000	
N. Y. Gold Min. & M. Co.—	800,000	
N. Y. & Kentucky Co.—	2,000,000	
N. Y. Motor Vehicle Co.—	1,000,000	
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. Co.—	2,500,000	
N. Y. & Superior Min. Co.—	500,000	
N. Y.-Tenn. Phosphate Co.—	800,000	
Nicaragua Co.—	1,000,000	
Nipe Bay Co.—	5,000,000	
Nipper Consol. Copper Co.—	3,750,000	
Nitrate Hydro-Dynamo Co.—	5,000,000	
Nome Sinook Co.—	2,000,000	
Norfolk, P. & B. Tun. Co.—	1,250,000	
Norfolk (Va.) S. & D. D. Co.—	500,000	
North American Fisheries.—	600,000	
North American Iron Co.—	5,000,000	
Nor. A. Turquoise Syndicate.—	1,000,000	
North Coast. Olan. Val. R. R.—	750,000	
North Ger. Lloyd Dock Co.—	1,000,000	
North Jersey Gas Co.—	1,000,000	
North Shore Gas Co.—	1,000,000	
Northern Railway Co.—	1,000,000	
N'w'n Autom. Smoke Pre. Co.—	500,000	
N'w'n Steamship Co.—	1,000,000	
N'w'n Tel. & Tel. Co.—	2,000,000	
Nova Scotia Gold Min. Co.—	1,500,000	
Nugget Mining Co.—	625,000	
Oakman Motor Vehicle Co.—	600,000	
Oaxaca Min., M. & Ind. Co.—	500,000	
Official Typewriter Co.—	1,000,000	
Ohio Valley Railway.—	1,000,000	
Olancho Mineral Co.—	500,000	
Old Dominion Lithia S. Co.—	1,000,000	
Old Tualumne M. & D. Co.—	1,000,000	
Olympia Zinc, M. & S. Co.—	1,000,000	
Olympia Garden & Mfg. Co.—	900,000	
One Hundred and twenty-two and 124 5th Av. Co.—	750,000	
Oneida Lake Natural Gas Co.—	500,000	
Ontario L. Superior M. Co.—	20,000,000	
Oronoque Textile Co.—	1,000,000	
Overbaugh Non-R. Bottle Co.—	1,000,000	
Orvis Down D. B. & F. Co.—	1,000,000	
Ostergren Mfg. Co.—	5,000,000	
Oxygen Explosive Co.—	500,000	
Pacific Anthracite Coal Co.—	6,000,000	
Pacific Colonial Ship Co.—	500,000	
Palace Exposition Co.—	600,000	
Pan-American Publishing Co.—	500,000	
Pan-American Steamship Co.—	5,000,000	
Paraguay Development Co.—	500,000	
Parkes Mfg. Co.—	800,000	
Paterson Coal Co.—	1,000,000	
Paterson Consolidated Ice Co.—	600,000	
Paterson-Downing Co.—	1,500,000	
Peach Bottom Copper Co.—	1,000,000	
Peacock Copper Co.—	1,000,000	
Peckham Mfg. Co.—	500,000	
Peekskill Lighting Co.—	500,000	
Penn. Oil, Gas, & Min. Co.—	500,000	
Penn. Lubricating Co.—	1,000,000	
People's Light, H. & P. Co.—	20,000,000	
Perron Blanco Gold M. Co.—	2,000,000	
Perry Lead & Zinc Co.—	500,000	
Perseverance G. M. & M. Co.—	3,000,000	
Petroleum Telephone Co.—	1,000,000	
Pezurtlaw Copper Co.—	1,000,000	
Phenix Investment Co.—	1,000,000	
Philadelphia Coal & L. Co.—	500,000	
Phila. Gen. L. Air & R. Co.—	1,000,000	
Phila. Sugar Co.—	500,000	common
	500,000	preferred
Philippines Co. of N. Y.—	1,200,000	
Philippine Land & Imp. Co.—	5,000,000	
Philippine Lum. & Dev. Co.—	5,000,000	
Pinal Mining Co.—	1,000,000	
Plaster Material Met. C. Co.—	1,000,000	
Porcupine Mountain Cop. Co.—	2,500,000	
Porter Brothers Co.—	1,000,000	
Postal Union Oil M. & D. Co.—	500,000	
Port Clarence, Cape Nome & Northern R. R.—	1,000,000	
Pratt & Whitney Co.—	2,750,000	
Princess Iron Co.—	600,000	
Process Copper & Brass Co.—	1,000,000	
Produce Cold Air Co.—	500,000	
Producers' Commercial Union—	1,000,000	
Proskey Light Co.—	500,000	
Providence (Ad.) G. M. Co.—	1,000,000	
Prov. (R. I.) Dock & W. Co.—	3,000,000	
Pulp Plaster Co.—	1,000,000	
Purchasing Co.—	1,000,000	
Pym Point Improvement Co.—	5,000,000	
Pyro Electric Co.—	500,000	
Quick-Cure Chemical Co.—	1,000,000	
Railway Elec. Refrig. Co.—	6,000,000	
Ramore Mining Co.—	1,000,000	
Raritan Traction Co.—	500,000	common
	5,000,000	preferred
Raven Mining Co.—	20,000,000	
Rayon Mining & Smelting Co.—	500,000	
Reading C. Storage & Ice Co.—	750,000	
Regealed Ice Mfg. Co.—	1,000,000	
Reuter Automobile Co.—	500,000	
Revenue Tunnel Mines.—	3,000,000	
Richmond Brick & Tile Co.—	1,250,000	
Richmond County Power Co.—	500,000	
Richrock Mining & M. Co.—	1,000,000	
Ridgefield & Teanick R. R.—	500,000	
Rio Tinto Copper Co.—	1,000,000	
Robert Graves Co.—	600,000	
Robinson Min. & Smelt. Co.—	600,000	
Rock Camp Oil Co.—	2,000,000	
Rocky Mountain Paper Co.—	1,250,000	
Romaine Pure Food Co.—	1,800,000	
Rosemont Coal Co.—	1,000,000	
Rowland Telegraphic Co.—	500,000	
Royal Rubber Co.—	2,500,000	
Royal Starch Co.—	1,000,000	
Royal Ulster Steamship Co.—	5,000,000	
Safety Steam Automob. Co.—	1,500,000	
St. John Typobar Co.—	6,500,000	common
	1,250,000	preferred
St. Mary's Terminal Co.—	500,000	
S. Anargyros of N. Y.—	250,000	
Sandy Fork Oil & Gas Co.—	1,000,000	
San Fran. Elec. L. & P. Co.—	1,000,000	
Sanitary Laundry Co.—	2,000,000	
San Louis Mining Co.—	1,000,000	
San Louis Val. L. & M. Co.—	1,500,000	
San Pablo Co.—	1,500,000	
San Rafael Mining Co.—	500,000	
Sapucaby Gold Mining Co.—	5,000,000	
Saugerties Clay & B. Mfg. Co.—	500,000	
Seal Rock Gold Mining Co.—	500,000	
Searchlight Min. & M. Co.—	1,000,000	
Seattle (Wash.) Electric Co.—	5,000,000	common
	1,250,000	preferred
Seaville Salt Co.—	1,250,000	
Security Investment Co.—	1,000,000	
Security Oil Co.—	500,000	
Selberling Plate Glass Co.—	1,000,000	
Shasta Elec. Light & P. Co.—	1,000,000	
Shelby Steel Tube Co.—	8,000,000	common
	7,000,000	preferred
Shaun & Butler R. R.—	600,000	
Sieberling Plate Glass Co.—	1,000,000	
Siegel-Cooper Co.—	9,750,000	common
	14,250,000	preferred
Singer Autom. Ice. Mach. Co.—	500,000	
Smoky Moun. L., L. & I. Co.—	650,000	
Sonora Copper Co.—	5,000,000	
Sound & Coast Wrecking Co.—	500,000	
South Amer. Asphalt Pro. Co.—	500,000	
South Dakota Consol. Minin.—	1,000,000	
South Porto Rico Sugar Co.—	1,600,000	
Southern Cotton Oil Co.—	5,000,000	
Southern Exploration Co.—	1,000,000	
Southern Oil Land Co.—	1,000,000	
Southern Naval Stores Co.—	2,000,000	
Southern Star S. & G. M. Co.—	5,000,000	
Spanish-Amer. Salt. Co.—	3,500,000	
Sperry & Hutchinson Co.—	1,000,000	
Standard Auto-T. Equip. Co.—	1,000,000	
Standard Car Lighting Co.—	1,500,000	
Standard Chain Co.—	1,500,000	common
	1,500,000	preferred
Standard Chain Works Co.—	30,000,000	
Standard Milling Co.—	11,500,000	
Standard Screw Co.—	1,500,000	
Stanley Electric Mfg. Co.—	2,000,000	
Stanley Mining Co.—	2,500,000	
Star Match Co.—	500,000	
Stearns Automobile Co.—	1,000,000	
Steel Protector Concrete Co.—	5,000,000	
Stertlaqua Co.—	1,000,000	
Storey Motor Machine Co.—	3,500,000	
Story River Coal & Coke Co.—	1,000,000	
Superior Oil Co.—	10,500,000	
Sylvester Co.—	500,000	
Tammany Bottling Co.—	500,000	
Taylor County Oil Co.—	2,000,000	
Taylor Signal Co.—	500,000	
Taylor Steam Economist Co.—	500,000	
Tennessee Mineral Co.—	2,500,000	
Terminal Railroad & T. Co.—	5,000,000	
Terra Firma Mfg. Co.—	500,000	
Tontine Surety Co.—	500,000	
Tiznittan Copper Co.—	1,000,000	
Transit Contract Co.—	500,000	
Trinity Copper Co.—	6,000,000	
Tripler Liquid Air Co.—	1,000,000	
Tube Steel Co. of Wheeling.—	5,000,000	
Twin City Power Co.—	1,500,000	
Ulna Commercial Co.—	500,000	
Underfeed Stoker Co. of Am.—	1,000,000	
Union Automobile & Tran. Co.—	500,000	
Union Coal Tar & Chem. Co.—	1,000,000	
Union Elec. Co. of Dubuque.—	1,000,000	
Union Gas & Water Co.—	500,000	
Union Talc. Co.—	1,000,000	
Union Term. Co., (Sioux C.)—	2,500,000	
Union Trading Co., (Balt.)—	1,000,000	
Union Wax & Parch. P. Co.—	1,800,000	
Union Zinc & Lead Co.—	500,000	
United Gas & El. Co. of Syr.—	3,000,000	common
	1,000,000	preferred
United King. Actuation Co.—	5,000,000	
United Light & Power Co.—	1,500,000	
United Mattress Mach. Co.—	1,000,000	
United Metals Selling Co.—	5,000,000	
United Power Vehicle Co.—	2,000,000	
United Stoker Co. of Amer.—	1,000,000	
U. S. Boiler Cleaner Com. Co.—	500,000	
U. S. Carbonate Co.—	1,000,000	
U. S. Journalistic Syndicate.—	700,000	
U. S. Long-Dist. Autom. Co.—	1,000,000	
U. S. Paving Co.—	2,000,000	
U. S. Portland Cement Co.—	12,000,000	
U. S. & Porto Rico Nav. Co.—	2,000,000	
U. S. Quicksilver M. & R. Co.—	500,000	
U. S. Rubber Reclaim. Works.—	500,000	
U. S. Security Invest. Corp.—	1,000,000	
U. S. Standard Vot. M. Co.—	1,000,000	
United Tel. & Tel. Co.—	2,000,000	
United Wax & Parch. P. Co.—	1,800,000	
Universal Gas Co.—	1,000,000	
Utica Commercial Co.—	500,000	
Vance Redwood Lumber Co.—	2,000,000	
Varley Duplex Magnet Co.—	3,000,000	
Verde Queen Copper Co.—	1,000,000	
Verga Mining & Milling Co.—	2,000,000	
Verdi Copper Mining Co.—	1,000,000	
Victor Consol. Mining Co.—	1,500,000	
Victor P. De Knight Gun Co.—	1,000,000	
Virginia Anthracite Co.—	1,000,000	
Virginia Bridge & Con. Co.—	500,000	
Virginia Conduit Co.—	1,000,000	
Virginia Mining & Trad. Co.—	1,000,000	
Virginia National Copper Co.—	5,000,000	
Virginia-Pittsburg Coal Co.—	500,000	
Visible Typewriter Co.—	3,000,000	
Vulcan Copper M. & S. Co.—	1,000,000	
Walker's Soap Co.—	1,000,000	
Washburn Wire Co.—	1,500,000	
Wash. City Trans. & P. Co.—	5,000,000	
Wash. State Sugar Co.—	500,000	
War Eagle Consol. Min. Co.—	15,000,000	
Waverly Duplex Magnet Co.—	3,000,000	
Waverly Gold Mining Co.—	1,500,000	
Wayland Portland Cement Co.—	800,000	
Waynesburg Coal Co.—	2,000,000	
Welsbach Co.—	3,500,000	
West Coast Gold Mining.—	2,000,000	
Westchester Lighting Co.—	2,000,000	common
	500,000	preferred
Westmoreland Coal Co.—	2,500,000	
West Mountain Mining Co.—	1,000,000	
Western Tel. Typew. M. Co.—	1,000,000	
W. F. Brothers Co.—	500,000	
Wheeling Terminal Ry.—	2,000,000	
White Arc Light Mfg. Co.—	1,000,000	
Whitehall & Granville Co.—	750,000	
White Knob Copper Co.—	15,000,000	
Williams Reciprocating Co.—	500,000	
William Campbell & Co.—	650,000	
Willard Lumber Co.—	1,000,000	
Wilkesbarre Investment Co.—	500,000	
Wilmore Computing Scale Co.—	1,500,000	
Wisconsin River Power Co.—	2,000,000	
Witherbee-Sherman Co.—	3,000,000	
Woodward Chemical Co.—	500,000	
Worcester San. Cuspidor Co.—	500,000	
Wright Zinc & Lead Co.—	500,000	
Xelton Co.—	5,000,000	
Youngstown & Sharon Railway & Light Co.—	2,500,000	
Yukon River & Beh. S. R. R.—	500,000	
Zenith Portland Cement Co.—	700,000	
Zenola Co.—	1,000,000	
Zion Oil & Gas Co.—	500,000	
Total	$2,589,894,000	

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

I am pleased to state as my opinion that, barring some unforeseen disaster, the financial and commercial prospects for the coming year are the best we have had in many years. In the West money is abundant. Fair prices for products and good returns to manufacturers have well distributed this money, and I think we may well congratulate ourselves on the outlook.

J. J. MITCHELL.
President Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.
Chicago, Jan. 2, 1901.

OFFICE OF
MILLER & COMPANY
Members
New York
Stock Exchange
35 BROAD ST.,
NEW YORK.
Three 20th Broad.
Branch Office:
BALTIMORE, MD.

MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.,
22 & 24 Exchange Place,
New York.
Orders executed for all Investment Securities. Act as agents of Corporations, and negotiate and issue Loans.
Bills of Exchange,
Telegraphic Transfers,
Letters of Credit
ON
Messrs. Smith, Payne & Smiths, London.
Messrs. Mallet Freres & Cie., Paris.
Banco Nacional de Mexico,
And its Branches.
Agents for the Bank of Australasia, the British Guiana Bank, Demerara, etc., etc.

WOLF BROS. & CO.,
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGES,
BANKERS & BROKERS
100 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA,
The Wolf Building,
608 and 610 Chestnut st.,
109 and 111 South Broad st.
ATLANTIC CITY,
Steel Pier Block.

HONIGMAN BROS.,
Members
New York Stock Exchange.
STOCKS & BONDS.
50 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

UNITED STATES BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
CAHOONE & WESCOTT
18 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

STATEMENT OF THE
WILLIAMSBURGH TRUST COMPANY
of Brooklyn, City of New York, at the close of business, Dec. 30, 1900.
Broadway & Kent Av. and 361 Fulton St.

RESOURCES.

City of New York bonds	$703,800.00
Other stocks and bonds	719,562.50
Bills purchased	308,410.14
Loans on collateral	2,544,897.22
Cash	821,205.00
Interest accrued	19,571.32
Total	**$5,117,446.18**

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$700,000.00
Surplus	470,910.68
Deposits	3,946,535.50
Total	**$5,117,446.18**

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 12, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
23 W. 23d St., cor. Waldorf. | 252 4th Av., cor. 21st St.
297 B'way, 25th Ex. Bldg | 24 Wortheld Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

William T. Floyd. Frederic P. Moore.
Floyd & Moore
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
71 Broadway.

FARIS & THAYER,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
24 Broadway (New York Telephone 1263 BROAD).
HENRY L. FARIS. THEO. F. BAKER.
Terminal Trades, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Dividend Record of 1900.

Stockholders in industrial and railroad corporations continued in many cases to find substantial evidence of the prosperity of their companies. The number of concerns that increased or paid extra dividends during the year was very considerable, while in many other instances payments were begun by new corporations, and many older ones that had under stress of hard times stopped payments again went on a dividend basis. A few companies, for purposes of retrenchment or to devote the money to present needs, deferred or suspended their dividend disbursements.

The following companies declared dividends for the first time during the year:

Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, on preferred.
Allegheny and Western Railroad, on guaranteed stock by the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad.
American Bridge Company, on preferred.
American Car and Foundry Company, on common.
American Sheet Steel Company, on preferred.
American Steel and Wire Company, on common.
American Snuff Company, on preferred.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company.
American Window Glass Company, on preferred.
Atlantic Coast Line Company of Connecticut.
Audit Company, on common and preferred.
Baltimore and Lehigh Railway.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on common and preferred.
Butte and Boston Mining Company.
Central Fireworks Company, on common.
Chicago and Alton Railway, on preferred.
Colorado and Southern Railroad, on first preferred.
Consolidated Lake Superior Company, on common and preferred.
Crucible Steel Company, on preferred.
Denver and Southwestern Railway, on common and preferred.
Easton Consolidated Electric Company.
Electric Storage Battery Company, on preferred.
Findlay (Ohio) Street Railway.
Fisheries Company, on preferred.
General Chemical Company, on common.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway.
Havana-American Company, on preferred.
International Navigation Company, on preferred.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company, on common.
Keystone Watch Company on common and preferred.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Company.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway of Chicago, on preferred.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, on preferred.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, on common.
Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, on preferred.
National Starch Company, on preferred.
National Sugar Refining Company, on preferred.
National Tube Company, on common.
National Wire Corporation.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company, on common.
Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Company.
Pennsylvania Furnace Company.
Pittsburg Coal Company, on preferred.
Pottstown Iron Company, on preferred.
Pressed Steel Car Company, on common.
Reading Company, on first preferred.
Rio Grande Western Railway, first on common, in cash previously in preferred stock.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, on common.
Scranton (Pa.) Railway.
Shelby Steel Tube Company, on preferred.
Sioux City Stock Yards, on preferred.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, on preferred.
Southern Light and Traction Company of San Antonia, Tex.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, on common.
Union Pacific Railway, on common.
Union Switch and Signal Company, on common.
Union Traction Company of Albany.
United Power and Transportation Company.
United Railways of St. Louis, on preferred.
Washburn Wire Company, on preferred.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, on assenting stock.
Wilmington and Northern Railroad.

The following companies resumed dividend payments, the date of last previous payment being given in each case:

American Soda Fountain Company, on first preferred; November, 1896.
American Strawboard Company; December, 1898.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, on common; August, 1893.
Fay & Eagan Company, on preferred; 1896.
Grand Trunk Railroad, on second preferred; 1888.
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad, on preferred; 1893.
Lake Erie and Western Railway, on prefered; November, 1898.
Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries; 1898.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, on first preferred; 1898.
Quicksilver Mining, preferred; May, 1899.
Trenton Potteries Company, on preferred; 1894.

The following companies made extra payments on their shares:

Adams Express Company.
Alabama Great Southern Railway, on preferred, A.
Amalgamated Copper Company.
American Cement Company.
American Coal Company.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company.
American Waltham Watch Company.
Amoskeag Manufacturing Company.
Anaconda Copper Company.
Boston and Montana Copper and Silver Mining Company.
Boston Towboat Company.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad.
Cambria Steel Company.
Canton Land Company of Baltimore.
Celluloid Company.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, on common.
Chicago Telephone Company, on stock.
Commercial Cable Company.
Consolidated Car Heating Company.
Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore.
Daylight Prism Company, on preferred.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.
Flat Top Land Association, on common.
General Aristo Company.
General Electric Company, on common.
Homestake Mining Company.
J. B. Stetson Company.
Kentucky Heating Company of Louisville, on stock.
Kodak Company, on common.
Maryland Coal Company, on preferred.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company.
Mexican Northern Railroad.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company.
National Salt Company, on common.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.
North and West Branch Railroad.
Pennsylvania Railroad.
Procter & Gamble Company, on common.
Standard Oil Company.
Washington (D. C.) Gas Light Company.
Warwick Iron and Steel Company.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company.

The following banks and trust companies paid extra dividends: Broadway Bank, Brooklyn; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Fifth Avenue Bank, New York; Fifth Avenue Bank, Brooklyn; Gallatin National Bank, Garfield Bank, Germania Bank, Lincoln National Bank, Nassau Bank, National Bank of Comerce, People's Bank, Brooklyn; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn; United States Trust Company.

The following companies increased their rate of payments during the year:

American Cereal Company, from 6 to 8 per cent.
American Sugar Refining, from 6 to 7 per annum on common.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, from 3 to 5 per annum on preferred.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company, from 6 to 8 per annum.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, from 2 in 1899 to 6 in 1900 on preferred.
Canadian Pacific Railroad, from 4 to 5 per annum.
Capital Traction, from 3 to 4 per annum.
Central Railroad of New Jersey, from 3 to 8 per annum.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad, paid 1 per cent. March, 1899; 2 per cent. declared in 1900.
Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad, from 4 to 5 on preferred.
Cleveland Electric Railway, from 3 to 4 per annum.
Consolidated Gas Company, New York, from 4 to 8 per cent.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, from 4 to 5 per annum on preferred.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, from 3 to 8 per annum.
General Electric Company, from 6 to 8 per annum.
Green Bay and Western Railroad, from 1½ to 2½ per annum.
Hocking Valley Railroad, from 3 to 4 per annum on preferred.
Illinois Central Railroad, from 5 to 6 per annum.
Laclede Gas Company, from 3 to 4 on common.
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, from 4 to 6 per annum.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad, from 3½ to 4 per annum.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, from 3 to 4 per annum on common.
New York and East River Ferry Company, from 5 to 6 per annum.
New York and Hoboken Ferry Company, from 4 to 5 per annum.
Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, from 4 to 6 per annum on common.
Rutland Railroad, from 2 to 4 per annum on preferred.
St. Joseph and Grand Island, from 4 to 5 per annum on first preferred.
Standard Oil Company, from $33 in 1899 to $48 in 1900.
Southern Railway, from 2 to 3 per annum on preferred.
Tamarach Mining, from $12 to $14 per annum.
Union Pacific Railroad, from 3 to 4 per annum on common.
Union Switch and Signal Company, from 6 to 8 per annum on preferred.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, from 5 to 6 per annum.
Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad, from 4 to 6 per annum.

The following companies made payments on account of back dividends.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, on preferred.
Fay & Eagan Company.
Federal Steel Company, on common.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad, on preferred.
Union Typewriter Company, on second preferred.
United Electric Securities Company, on preferred.

The following companies reduced their dividend payments:

American Cotton Oil Company, from 4 to 3½ on common.
American Sugar Refining Company, from 12 to 6 per cent. per annum, later increased to 7 per cent. per annum, as noted elsewhere.
Bourbon Stock Yards Company, St. Louis, from 12 to 8 per annum.
Calumet and Hecla Mining, in one quarter from $20 to $10, subsequently restored.
Empire Steel and Iron Company, from 6 to 3 per cent. per annum.
Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company, from 12 to 6 per cent. per annum.

The following companies suspended or deferred dividend payments:

American Linseed Oil Company, on preferred.
Berger & Engel Brewery Company, on common and preferred.
Boston Quicksilver Mining Company.
Eel River Railroad.
Electric Vehicle Company.
Havana Commercial Company, on preferred.
Indianapolis Gas Company.
International Silver Company, on preferred.
Iowa Central Railroad, on preferred.
Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago, on common.
National Gramophone Corporation.
New Central Coal Company.
New England Street Railway.
Ontario Mining Company.
Shelby Steel Tube Company, on preferred.
Third Avenue Railroad.
United Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company.
United States Oil Company on preferred.
United States Rubber Company, on common.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

In the history of the Chicago live stock market there have only been five years in which more than 8,000,000 hogs were received. The year 1900 was one of the five. The year's receipts were 8,117,000, being within 60,000 of the number received in 1899. In view of the fact that hog receipts were so nearly the same as in 1899, it is quite significant that the average price for the year was the same as the top price of the preceding year—$5. The average price of hogs was 95 cents per 100 pounds higher than in 1899, $1.15 higher than in 1898, $1.50 higher than in 1896. It was the highest since the 1894 average, ($5.05;) but $1.60 lower than in 1893, when an exceptionally small supply resulted in very high prices during the first half of the year.

The increase in the demand for packers' products has been very great throughout the entire United States. The South has shown phenomenal gains on account of the remarkable value of her cotton crop, and conditions for trading in that section have never before been so favorable. Wage earners in the cities have had regular and remunerative employment, and when the American has plenty of work he consumes meats of all kinds in generous quantities.

The Army and Navy Departments have purchased freely of all packers, the total sales to the Government by Swift & Co. alone aggregating over 10,000,000 pounds, representing an approximate value of $900,000. The Government has been a liberal buyer of hams and bacon of the best quality, the soldiers in the island possessions and in China absorbing the bulk of that class of provisions. The foreign demand has been very active, this being especially noticeable in South Africa and China, where the troops have almost entirely subsisted upon American meats. Trade in the East has been rapidly increasing, and American provisions and canned goods are now on sale in every Oriental port.

One gratifying feature of the increasing foreign demand for the products of American packers has been the entire clearing up of the large accumulation of lard in store at the beginning of 1900. There has been no surplus lard in sight for some months.

The demand for fresh beef and mutton has been good, and, while prices have been high—due to the prevailing high prices for all kinds of live stock—the quality of the meat has never been better. Breeders of cattle, sheep, and hogs are manifesting great interest in the improvement of existing breeds, and the influence of this interest will be permanent.

The year 1900 has been phenomenal in the volume, value, and quality of meat products, and the indications are that these conditions will continue.

SWIFT & CO.,
Packers and Dealers in Meats.
Chicago, Jan. 5, 1901

GOVERNMENT,
MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD AND CORPORATION
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

We Own and Offer:

$200,000 Swedish Government Loan of 1900
(Due in 20 years, bearing 4 per cent. for 10 years and 3½ per cent. thereafter.)
$100,000 State of Massachusetts, 3s, 1939
$100,000 Montreal, Canada, Gold 3½s, 1939
$200,000 Lee Co., Iowa, Refdg., 3¾s, 1901-1920
$500,000 Ill. Cent. Litchfield Div. 1st Gold 3s, 1951
$100,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy, Ill. Div. 3½s, 1949
$100,000 Chicago & Alton, Refdg. 3s, 1949
(Trust Co. Certificate.)
$100,000 Iowa Central, 1st Gold 5s, 1938
$100,000 Kentucky Cent. 1st Gold 4s, 1987
(Louisville & Nashville system.)
$100,000 Cent. Union Telephone 5s, 1909-1919
$50,000 Cincin. Edison Elec., 1st Gold 5s, 1917
$50,000 People's G. L. & Coke Co. (Chic.) 5s, 1947

JANUARY INVESTMENT LIST MAILED ON REQUEST.

N. W. Harris & Company,
BANKERS.
CHICAGO. NEW YORK. BOSTON.
31 NASSAU STREET.

Tracy & Co.,
BANKERS,
36 Wall Street.
Chicago. NEW YORK. Milwaukee.
Connected by Private Wire.
DEALERS IN
HIGH-GRADE BONDS
MEMBERS { New York Stock Exchange. Chicago Stock Exchange.
Commission Orders Executed in both markets.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
NEW YORK.
NOS. 16, 18, 20 & 22 WILLIAM STREET.
CHARTERED 1822.
Capital, $1,000,000.00 Surplus, $5,800,000.00

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.
Acts as Trustee under Mortgages made by Railroad and other corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Receives deposits upon Certificate of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.
Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.
Acts as Agent for the transaction of any approved financial business.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Asst. Secy.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Asst. Secy.

CURTIS & ROMAINE, 30 Broad Street, New York,
Branch Office, 640 Madison Avenue, corner 59th Street.
Members { N. Y. Con. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR INVESTMENT OR ON MARGIN.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1900.

Where the bonds of any railroad do not appear in the following list in their proper place alphabetically, they will be found under the head of the system of which such railroad is a part. On Page 26 is printed a "Key to Bond List," which gives these roads, in regular alphabetical order, and opposite each is placed the name of the system under which it may be found.

Amount Outstanding Dec. 31, 1900.	Maturity.	Interest Payable.	Closing Dec. 31 1900. Bid.	Closing Dec. 31 1900. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge For Year.	ROAD AND BOND.	Range for Year 1900. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	Date.	Last 1899.	Total Sales For Year 1900.
$7,000,000	July 1, 1995	Quar. Jan.	..	97	+ 6⅝	**Ann Arbor** 1st g. 4s	90	97	Dec. 7	90	Jan. 3	96⅞	Dec. 31	90	$1,232,000
133,092,500	Oct. 1, 1995	Apr.-Oct.	102¾	103	+ 3¾	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Ry gen. g. 4s	99	103	Mar. 31	98½	Jan. 4	102⅝	Dec. 31	99	18,566,500
		Apr.-Oct.	..	..	— 1½	Do registered	100½	100½	Sep. 24	98½	Oct. 8	98½	Oct. 8	96¼	44,500
50,513,500	July 1, 1995	Nov.	88	..	+ 9⅝	Do adjustment g. 4s	79	90	Nov. 30	78½	Jan. 10	88⅝	Dec. 31	79	20,525,000
1,214,500		May-Nov.	..	..	..	Do do stamped	84⅛	84⅛	Nov. 22	84⅛	Nov. 22	84⅛	Nov. 22	..	10,000
1,000,000	Dec. 1, 1946	Jun.-Dec.	105	106	— ¼	Atlanta, Knox. & North. Ry 1st g. 5s	105¼	106	Apr. 23	105	Dec. 4	105	Dec. 4	..	62,000
69,798,000	July 1, 1925	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 3⅞	**Balt. & Ohio** prior lien g. 3½s	94	98¼	Dec. 27	92⅝	Jan. 10	97⅞	Dec. 31	95¼	11,045,000
65,965,000	July 1, 1948	Apr.-Oct.	101¼	101½	+ 2⅝	Do g. 4s	99	102⅜	Mar. 27	97½	Jan. 9	101¼	Dec. 31	98½	12,976,000
	July 1, 1948	Quar. Jan.	..	..	— 1¾	Do do registered	101	101	Apr. 3	99⅜	Oct. 10	99⅜	Nov. 21	..	15,500
11,283,000	Nov. 1, 1925	May-Nov.	..	90	+ ¾	Do Pitts. Junc. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s	89⅝	91	Apr. 16	85	Sep. 22	90	Dec. 29	..	476,500
41,990,000	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan.-Jul.	91¾	..	+ 3	Do Southwestern Div. 1st g. 3½s	89	92	Dec. 29	85½	Sep. 25	92	Dec. 31	90	12,608,000
700,000	Feb. 1, 1919	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	— 1	Monongahela River 1st gtd. g. 5s	112	112	May 11	111	May 22	111	May 22	..	10,000
4,407,000	Sep. 1, 1937	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	+ 5½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. g. 5s	110	115½	Dec. 31	109	Jan. 18	115½	Dec. 31	108	126,600
1,300,000	Feb. 1, 1921	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	— ⅝	Rochester & Pittsburg 1st g. 6s	131	131	Apr. 3	129	Jul. 10	130¼	Dec. 11	129	5,000
3,920,000	Dec. 1, 1922	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	+ 2¾	Do con. 1st g. 6s	124¾	128	Nov. 17	124	Jun. 29	127½	Dec. 21	126¼	26,000
6,500,000	Jun. 1, 1900	Jun.-Dec.	106¾	..	..	Burlington, Cedar Rap. & Northern 1st 5s	106¾	109	Mar. 2	103	Jun. 20	106¾	Dec. 21	106¼	239,500
7,250,000	Apr. 1, 1934	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+ 3	Do con. 1st and col. trust g. 5s	115	118⅜	Aug. 24	115	Jan. 19	118	Nov. 27	116	214,000
		Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+ 2	Do do registered	115	117¼	Aug. 29	115	May 26	117	Nov. 20	110½	62,000
1,905,000	Oct. 4, 1921	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	..	Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s	113½	113½	Dec. 6	113½	Dec. 6	113½	Dec. 6	105	2,000
13,920,000	Jan. 1, 1900	Jun.-Jul.	109	..	+ 3½	**Canada Southern** 1st 5s	105½	109⅛	Dec. 19	105	Jul. 3	109	Dec. 28	108	1,023,000
5,100,000	Mar. 1, 1913	Mar.-Sep.	..	110	+ 1⅛	Do 2d 5s	108	109½	Jan. 24	106	Jun. 12	109⅛	Dec. 31	107¾	513,000
		Mar.-Sep.	..	..	..	Do registered	104	104	Apr. 24	104	Apr. 24	104	Apr. 24	..	3,000
2,500,000	Jun. 1, 1948	Jun.-Dec.	..	92	+ 3⅞	Central Branch Union Pacific 1st g. 4s	87½	92	Nov. 13	87½	Jan. 5	91	Dec. 28	85	79,000
4,880,000	May 1, 1947	May-Nov.	..	..	+ 5⅜	Central R. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s	91	96⅜	Dec. 11	91	Jan. 15	96⅜	Dec. 11	93	41,000
7,000,000	Nov. 1, 1945	Feb.-Aug.	120	..	..	Central of Georgia Ry 1st g. 5s	120	120	Jan. 15	117	Aug. 16	120	Nov. 20	118½	100,000
16,700,000	Nov. 1, 1945	May-Nov.	99¾	100	+ 9⅝	Do con. g. 5s	90¼	100	Dec. 31	88½	Feb. 23	99⅞	Dec. 31	88	8,718,000
		May-Nov.	..	..	..	Do do registered, $1,000 and $5,000	96	96	Oct. 30	96	Oct. 30	96	Oct. 30	97¾	2,000
4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1945	Oct. 1	61½	62½	+27	Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s	35	62	Dec. 31	32½	Feb. 24	62	Dec. 31	34¼	3,250,000
7,000,000	Nov. 1, 1945	Oct. 1	20	21	+11¼	Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s	9¼	20½	Dec. 31	9¼	Jan. 3	20½	Dec. 31	9	2,606,000
4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1945	Oct. 1	8½	9½	+ 4¾	Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s	4½	9⅝	Dec. 26	4½	Jan. 5	9¼	Dec. 27	6	661,000
1,000,000	Jan. 1, 1946	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+1	Do Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s	105	106	Oct. 24	105	May 22	106	Oct. 24	..	7,000
1,167,000	Nov. 1, 1902	May-Nov.	..	..	— 3½	Central of New Jersey 1st con. 7s	110	111¼	Apr. 10	106¾	Dec. 4	106¾	Dec. 4	110	46,000
43,324,000	July 1, 1987	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+11¾	Do gen. g. 5s	117½	129¼	Dec. 26	117½	Jan. 3	129¼	Dec. 26	120¾	1,870,000
		Quar. Jan.	..	..	+10	Do do registered	117½	127½	Dec. 26	116	Jan. 10	127½	Dec. 26	116½	587,000
346,800	May 1, 1908	May-Nov.	..	..	..	Do conv. deb. 6s	130	130	Jul. 5	130	Jul. 5	130	Jul. 25	112½	4,000
4,987,000	July 1, 1921	Jan.-Jul.	115½	..	+ 1¼	Am. Dock & Improvement Co. gtd. 5s	114	117	Dec. 11	112¾	Jul. 10	115¼	Dec. 29	114¼	32,000
2,691,000	Nov. 1, 1912	Quar. Mar.	..	..	+ 4½	Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. 5s	100½	105	Aug. 30	100	Apr. 16	105	Aug. 30	102	14,000
12,175,000	Jun. 1, 1910	Quar. Mar.	..	..	+ 2¾	Do con. ext. gtd. 4½s	101¼	103½	Nov. 28	100	Sep. 4	103½	Dec. 31	..	715,000
2,000,000	July 1, 1908	Apr.-Oct.	..	117½	+ 1⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio g. 6s, Series A	115¼	118	Mar. 30	113	Oct. 2	117	Dec. 20	115½	57,000
2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1911	Apr.-Oct.	117½	119½	— ⅝	Do g. 6s	118¼	120	Nov. 23	115¼	May 18	117½	Dec. 6	118	54,000
25,858,000	May 1, 1937	May-Nov.	120½	121¼	+ 5	Do 1st con. g. 5s	115½	121¾	Apr. 16	115	Jan. 5	120½	Dec. 31	115¼	880,000
		May-Nov.	..	..	..	Do do registered	117	117	Jun. 11	117	Jun. 11	117	Jun. 11	117	6,000
28,809,000	Mar. 1, 1992	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	+ 8¾	Do gen. g. 4½s	95½	104¼	Dec. 22	95½	Jan. 2	104¾	Dec. 31	96	18,207,000
		Mar.-Sep.	..	..	+ 1½	Do do registered	93	96	May 10	93	May 4	94½	Aug. 23	97⅜	7,000
650,000	July 1, 1940	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 3	Do Craig Valley 1st g. 6s	100	103	Nov. 26	100	Jul. 5	103	Nov. 26	..	2,000
6,000,000	Jan. 1, 1989	Jan.-Jul.	107	108	+ 6¼	Do R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s	101	107¼	Dec. 26	101	Jan. 8	107¾	Dec. 26	101½	325,000
1,000,000	Jan. 1, 1989	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	— 1	Do do 2d con. g. 4s	90	99½	Apr. 5	92	Jul. 3	98	Jul. 23	100	11,000
3,007,000	Mar. 1, 1902	Mar.-Sep.	102	..	+ 1	Eliz., Lexington & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s	101	103	Feb. 14	100¼	May 5	102	Dec. 21	102	258,000
1,671,000	May 1, 1900	May-Nov.	104¾	..	— 1⅜	Chicago & Alton Ry sink. fund g. 6s	106¼	106½	Sep. 24	104½	Dec. 7	104½	Dec. 7	109	20,000
17,443,000	Oct. 1, 1949	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+ ⅜	Do refunding g. 3s	92⅞	93	Nov. 15	92⅜	Nov. 15	93	Dec. 1	..	15,000
14,555,625	Oct. 1, 1949	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	— ⅜	Do do certificates of interest	91⅞	92	Dec. 1	91⅜	Dec. 5	91½	Dec. 20	..	1,005,000
22,000,000	July 1, 1950	Jan.-Jul.	..	86	+ 3⅛	Chicago & Alton Ry first lien g. 3½s	82	86	Dec. 17	81½	Oct. 25	85¼	Dec. 31	..	17,163,000
24,356,000	July 1, 1903	Jan.-Jul.	111⅛	..	+ 1	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy con. 7s	110½	113¼	May 23	109¾	Jul. 2	111½	Dec. 28	113½	514,000
2,291,000	Oct. 1, 1901	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	— ½	Do sink. fund 5s	101½	103	Aug. 14	100⅝	Oct. 2	107	Dec. 3	100½	22,000
2,320,000	Feb. 1, 1905	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	..	Do Chicago & Iowa Div. 5s	104¾	104¾	Apr. 11	104¾	Apr. 11	104¾	Apr. 11	105	2,000
5,565,000	Feb. 1, 1922	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	+ ¼	Do Denver Div. 4s	102	103	Sep. 10	100½	Feb. 2	102¼	Dec. 10	102	129,500
26,214,000	July 1, 1949	Jan.-Jul.	104½	..	+ 1	Do Illinois Div. 3½s	100¾	105½	Dec. 22	100¾	Jan. 5	105¼	Dec. 29	101¾	1,080,000
2,700,000	Oct. 1, 1919	Apr.-Oct.	115	..	— 2¾	Do Iowa Div. sink. fund 5s	116½	117	Mar. 28	113¾	Nov. 9	113¾	Nov. 30	118⅝	9,000
8,544,000	Oct. 1, 1919	Apri-Oct.	105	..	+ 1⅜	Do Iowa Div. sink. fund 4s	103	107	Mar. 28	103	Jan. 5	104⅝	Dec. 7	104	71,000
26,077,000	May 1, 1927	May-Nov.	111⅝	..	+ 2⅞	Do Nebraska extension 4s	108¾	113	Apr. 23	108¾	Jan. 2	111⅝	Dec. 27	109	721,000
2,950,000	Sep. 1, 1921	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	— 1½	Do Southwestern Div. 4s	102	102	Jan. 31	100½	Oct. 15	100½	Oct. 15	100	21,000
2,631,000	Sep. 1, 1903	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	+20½	Do convertible 5s	120½	140⅞	Dec. 27	120½	Jan. 18	140⅞	Dec. 27	122	83,000
9,000,000	May 1, 1913	May-Nov.	..	..	+ 1½	Do debenture 5s	109	112	Mar. 30	108½	Jan. 10	110½	Dec. 8	109	342,000
8,000,000	Mar. 1, 1911	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	+ 2	Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s	119	122	May 17	118½	Sep. 27	121	Dec. 28	120	87,000
2,989,000	Dec. 1, 1907	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	+ ⅝	Chicago & East. Illinois 1st sink. fund cur. 6s	113⅞	116	Mar. 21	112	Jun. 2	114⅝	Nov. 24	113½	55,000
2,653,000	Oct. 1, 1934	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	— 3	Do 1st con. g. 6s	137	138	Jan. 23	133½	Apr. 10	134	Nov. 15	136	43,000
11,985,000	Nov. 1, 1937	May-Nov.	..	116	+ 3	Do gen. con. 1st 5s	112	117	Apr. 4	112	Jan. 2	115	Dec. 31	112	880,000
		May-Nov.	..	..	..	Do do registered	115	115	May 11	115	May 11	115	May 11	..	13,000
4,626,000	Jan. 1, 1936	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 8½	Chicago & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s	107	115½	Dec. 19	103½	Apr. 18	115½	Dec. 19	107	137,000
4,700,000	July 1, 1947	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 8½	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville refunding g. 6s	111½	120	Dec. 17	111½	Jan. 12	120	Dec. 27	115	107,000
3,542,000	July 1, 1947	Jan.-Jul.	104	107	+ 7	Do refunding g. 5s	100	107	Apr. 10	100	Jan. 31	107	Dec. 12	100	187,000
8,000,000	July 1, 1910	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 3½	Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	113	117	Dec. 7	113	Jan. 24	116½	Dec. 13	115	102,000
						Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
1,460,500	July 1, 1902	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+12	Milwaukee & St. Paul 1st 7s, $ g., R. D.	167	179	Dec. 12	166½	Jul. 13	179	Dec. 12	171½	13,000
	July 1, 1902	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	..	Do 1st 7s, £ do	172½	172½	Apr. 10	172½	Apr. 10	172½	Apr. 10	..	10,000
1,157,000	Jan. 1, 1903	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+14	Do Chicago & Milwaukee 7s	167	181	Dec. 18	166¾	Jan. 12	181	Dec. 18	172½	58,000
5,072,000	Jan. 1, 1905	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+18¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul con. 7s	167	185⅜	Dec. 29	166	Jul. 11	185⅜	Dec. 29	171½	253,000
4,748,000	July 1, 1914	Jan.-Jul.	113⅞	..	+ 3⅝	Do terminal g. 5s	113	116⅜	Dec. 27	112	Apr. 2	116⅜	Dec. 27	118½	108,000
23,676,000	May 1, 1989	Jan.-Jul.	112⅝	..	+ 5⅝	Do gen. g. 4s, Series A	109	114⅝	Dec. 27	109	Jan. 10	114⅝	Dec. 27	110¼	460,000
1,360,000	July 1, 1921	Jan.-Jul.	119⅛	..	+ 2⅝	Do C. & Lake Superior Div. g. 5s	117⅝	120¼	Nov. 28	117⅝	Jan. 23	120¼	Nov. 28	122½	12,000
8,083,000	July 1, 1926	Jan.-Jul.	124½	125½	+ 3	Do Chicago & Missouri Riv. Div. 5s	121	124	Dec. 11	120	Jul. 25	124	Dec. 11	117	45,000
3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan.-Jul.	117⅝	..	+ 1¾	Do Chicago & Pacific Div. 6s	118½	120¾	Apr. 20	117	Jul. 19	119⅞	Dec. 4	121	88,000
25,340,000	Jan. 1, 1921	Jan.-Jul.	122¼	..	+ 4	Do Chicago & Pacific Western 1st g. 5s	118	122¼	May 4	118	Jan. 2	122	Dec. 26	120	640,000
856,000	Jan. 1, 1916	Jan.-Jul.	114⅝	..	+ 6⅝	Do Dakota & Great Southern g. 5s	110½	117⅜	Dec. 10	110½	Jan. 2	117½	Dec. 21	116	39,000
5,189,000	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan.-Jul.	124⅝	..	— 1½	Do Hastings & Dakota Div. 1st 7s	127⅜	127⅞	Jan. 29	124¼	Aug. 15	126⅝	Nov. 13	126½	20,000
980,000	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan.-Jul.	110	..	— ⅞	Do do 1st 5s	110½	111½	Apr. 5	109	Jul. 19	109¾	Aug. 9	111⅜	8,000
2,230,000	July 1, 1908	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 8½	Do Iowa & Dakota ext. 1st 7s	100	174½	Nov. 26	166	Jan. 17	174½	Nov. 26	170	23,000
2,740,000	July 1, 1919	Jan.-Jul.	117⅞	..	+ 1½	Do Lacrosse & Davenport 1st 5s	117⅝	119⅜	Apr. 12	117⅝	Feb. 14	118¾	Nov. 12	118	45,000
2,740,000	July 1, 1910	Jan.-Jul.	110⅜	..	— ¼	Do Mineral Point Div. 5s	111	111½	Feb. 16	110⅜	Sep. 10	110⅜	Sep. 10	112¼	10,000
2,840,000	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan.-Jul.	117½	..	+ 2⅞	Do Southern Minn. Div. 1st 6s	117⅜	121½	Jun. 18	117⅜	Jan. 6	120¼	Dec. 28	119	115,000
7,432,000	July 1, 1909	Jan.-Jul.	120¼	..	+ 3⅝	Do Southwestern Div. 1st 6s	116⅝	120¼	Dec. 10	116⅝	Jul. 12	120¼	Dec. 10	120½	16,000
4,000,000	July 1, 1921	Jan.-Jul.	119⅛	..	+ 2	Do. Wis. & Minn. Div. g. 5s	117	120¾	Mar. 16	117	Jan. 3	119	Oct. 18	118½	54,000
4,755,000	June 1, 1910	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	— ½	Milwaukee & Northern 1st main line 6s	119	121	Sep. 21	118	Jan. 12	118½	Dec. 3	121	35,000
2,155,000	June 1, 1913	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	— 2	Do 1st con. 6s	122	122	Feb. 8	120	Aug. 9	120	Aug. 9	125	8,000
5,092,000	Feb. 1, 1915	Quar. Feb.	130¾	..	— 2⅜	Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s	140¼	144	Mar. 14	137½	Nov. 3	137½	Nov. 3	142	100,000
12,832,000	Dec 1, 1902	Jun.-Dec.	106½	107½	— 2¼	Do gold 7s	104	112¾	May 17	100¾	Dec. 3	106¾	Dec. 29	108	107,500
8,551,000		Jun.-Dec.	..	..	— 2¼	Do do registered	108¾	111¾	Apr. 2	108½	Dec. 17	106½	Dec. 17	108	116,500
		Jun.-Dec.	..	..	..	Do extension 4s	108½	111½	Mar. 30	108½	Jan. 23	108½	Sep. 21	105	53,000
18,632,000	Aug. 1, 1926	Feb.-Au. 15	..	..	..	Do do registered	107	107	Mar. 7	107	Mar. 7	107	Mar. 7	106½	5,000
		Feb.-Au. 15	..	..	..	Do gen. g. 3½s	105¼	110⅞	Mar. 21	105¼	Jan. 9	110	Dec. 21	106	303,000
9,065,000	Nov. 1, 1987	May-Nov.	..	..	+ 4¾	Do sinking fund 6s	117	119½	May 10	114¼	Nov. 15	116½	Dec. 3	120	137,000
5,940,000	Oct. 1, 1929	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	— ½	Do do registered	116	117	Mar. 7	111	Oct. 18	111	Oct. 18	116	43,000
		Apr.-Oct.	..	..	— 5	Do sinking fund 5s	109	110	Feb. 10	107	Apr. 26	108½	Nov. 28	109	12,000
7,055,000	Oct. 1, 1929	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	— ½	Do do registered	107	107½	Nov. 22	107	Dec. 18	107	Dec. 18	105¾	1,000
		Apr.-Oct.	..	..	..	Do debenture 5s	107	109⅞	Oct. 26	107	Jan. 3	108	Nov. 27	106	68,000
5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900	May-Nov.	..	..	+ 1	Do debenture 6s	117	119	Apr. 7	116	Nov. 2	116½	Nov. 8	117	47,000
10,000,000	April, 1921	Apr.-Oct. 15	..	..	— ½	Do sinking fund debenture 5s	118⅜	125	Dec. 31	118	Nov. 13	125	Dec. 31	115	95,000
9,800,000	May 1, 1933	May-Nov.	125	..	+ 6⅝	Do do registered	120	120	Nov. 30	120	Nov. 30	120	Nov. 30	..	5,000
		May-Nov.	..	..	..	Escanaba & Lake Superior 1st 6s	103¼	103¼	Feb. 26	103¼	Feb. 26	103¼	Feb. 26	..	10,000
151,000	July 1, 1901	Jan.-Jul.	102	..	..	Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s	112⅝	112⅝	Apr. 24	112⅝	Apr. 24	112⅝	Apr. 24	117½	4,000
1,600,000	Sep. 1, 1905	Mar.-Sep.	111	..	..	Northern Illinois 1st 5s	112¼	112¼	Apr. 24	112¼	Apr. 24	112¼	Apr. 24	114⅛	5,000
1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1910	Mar.-Sep.	111	..	..	Ottumwa, C. F. & St. Paul 1st 5s	110	111¼	Apr. 24	110	Mar. 20	111¼	Apr. 24	110	7,000
1,800,000	Mar. 1, 1909	Mar.-Sep.	110	..	+ 1½	Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s	120	123½	Sep. 21	120	Jan. 4	120¼	Nov. 10	122	30,000
1,592,000	Nov. 1, 1907	May-Nov.	120	..	+ ⅛	Milwaukee, Lake Shore & West. 1st g. 6s	138	139½	Feb. 10	133¾	Nov. 14	135⅝	Dec. 12	136¾	137,000
5,000,000	May 1, 1921	May-Nov.	135¾	..	— 2⅝	Do ext. and imp. sinking fund g. 5s	123	127½	Jul. 30	122⅝	Feb. 8	126	Dec. 19	121	127,000
4,148,000	Feb. 1, 1929	Feb.-Aug.	125⅝	..	+ 3	Do Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s	139½	139½	Apr. 5	139½	Apr. 5	139½	Apr. 17	140½	19,000
1,000,000	Mar. 1, 1925	Mar.-Sep.	139	..	..	Do Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s	137½	137¼	Aug. 13	137½	Aug. 13	137½	Aug. 13	140	3,000
1,281,000	July 1, 1924	Jan.-Jul.	140	..	..	Do convertible debenture g. 5s	105	107½	Nov. 16	105	Jul. 9	107½	Nov. 16	..	30,000
436,000	Feb. 1, 1907	Feb.-Aug.	108	..	+ 2½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	130	134	May 3	129	Jul. 2	133	Dec. 17	130	130,000
12,100,000	July 1, 1917	Jan.-Jul.	133¼	..	+ 3	Do registered	127	132⅞	May 4	127	Jan. 8	130	Nov. 7	133½	90,000
		Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 3	Do gen. g. 4s	104	109¾	Dec. 1	103½	Jan. 8	109½	Dec. 31	106	5,054,000
54,581,000	Jan. 1, 1988	Jan.-Jul.	109¼	109½	+ 5½	Do do registered	105¾	107⅜	Nov. 8	105⅞	Feb. 1	107⅜	Nov. 8	106½	15,000
		Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 1½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	96	96	Mar. 31	96	Mar. 31	96	May 25	96	11,000
1,200,000	Jan. 1, 1905	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	..	Do 1st 2½s	86¾	86¾	Aug. 25	86¾	Aug. 25	86¾	Aug. 25	83	6,000
1,200,000	Jan. 1, 1905	Jan.-Jul.	87	..	— ⅛	Do extension 4s	96	97	Dec. 15	96	Dec. 18	97	Dec. 19	98½	2,000
672,000	Jan. 1, 1905	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 1	Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	113	114	Feb. 19	107	May 14	112	Dec. 4	112	46,500
2,750,000	Oct. 1, 1923	Apr.-Oct.	111	113	— 1	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	131½	136¾	Apr. 16	131	Jan. 8	134½	Dec. 26	134	385,000
14,284,000	June 1, 1930	Jun.-Dec.	134	..	+ 3¼	Chicago, St. Paul & Minn. 1st g. 6s	132	135	Feb. 9	131	Oct. 3	133	Nov. 27	132	28,500
2,129,000	May 1, 1918	May-Nov.	134	..	+ 1	North. Wisconsin 1st 6s	140	140	May 31	140	May 31	140	May 31	140	1,000
800,000	Jan. 1, 1930	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	..	St. Paul & Sioux City 1st g. 6s	129	132½	Mar. 21	127	Jan. 10	130	Dec. 31	128	99,000
1,070,000	Jan. 1, 1919	Apr.-Oct.	..	132½	+ 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer g. 4s	93⅞	97½	Apr. 17	91	Sep. 29	95	Dec. 31	93⅞	1,408,000
11,400,000	July 1, 1947	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 1¾	Chicago & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s	118	120	Feb. 6	118	Jan. 29	120	Dec. 14	117⅜	25,000
9,868,000	Dec. 1, 1932	Quar. Mar.	..	..	+ 2	Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf gen. g. 5s	101	103	Jan. 17	103	Jan. 17	103	Jan. 17	..	5,000
4,800,000	Oct. 1, 1910	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	..	Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sinking fund 7s	115	117	Sep. 20	115	Dec. 14	115	Dec. 14	120	5,000
966,000	Oct. 1, 1905	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	..	Do 2d g. 4½s	113½	113½	Sep. 7	112¼	Oct. 6	112¼	Oct. 10	..	44,000
2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1987	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	— 1	Cin., Dayton & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s	113½	114	Apr. 24	111	Nov. 23	112	Dec. 28	110	21,000
3,500,000	May 1, 1941	May-Nov.	..	..	— 1½	C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s	94	102	Dec. 5	94	Jan. 2	101½	Dec. 31	94¾	1,900,000
12,634,000	June 1, 1933	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	+ 7½	Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s	93	100¼	Dec. 12	93	Jan. 18	100¼	Dec. 12	95	94,000
4,000,000	July 1, 1991	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 7½	St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s	101½	104½	Apr. 26	100½	Jun. 13	103¾	Dec. 26	100⅝	203,000
9,750,000	Nov. 1, 1990	May-Nov.	102	104	+ 2¼	Springfield & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s	94	94	Oct. 12	94	Oct., 12	94	Oct. 12	..	2,000
1,033,000	Sep. 1, 1940	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	..	Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 1st g. 4s	105½	105½	Apr. 5	105	Mar. 24	105½	Apr. 5	104½	2,000
7,685,000	Aug. 1, 1936	Quar. Feb.	..	..	— ⅛	Cin., San. &

Complete Bond Quotation List New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1900.—Continued.

Amount Outstanding Dec. 31, 1900.	Maturity.	Interest Payable.	Closing Dec. 31, 1900. Bid.	Closing Dec. 31, 1900. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge For Year.	ROAD AND BOND.	Range for Year 1900. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	Date.	Last 1899.	Total Sales For Year 1900.
7,852,000	May 1, 1941	May-Nov.	..	..	+ 1⅜	**Elgin, Joliet & Eastern** 1st g. 5s	107½	113	Apr. 18	107½	Jan. 9	109¾	Dec. 6	109¼	82,000
2,482,000	May 1, 1947	May-Nov.	110	..	+ 2	Erie 1st ext. g. 4s	117	119	Dec. 28	116⅞	May 22	119	Dec. 28	114½	76,000
2,149,000	Sep. 1, 1919	Mar.-Sep.	121	..	...	Do 2d ext. g. 5s	119¾	119⅞	Jan. 4	119¾	Jan. 4	119¾	Dec. 31	113½	5,000
2,026,000	Mar. 1, 1923	Mar.-Sep.	116	..	+ 2⅜	Do 3d ext. g. 4½s	113¾	116⅞	Jun. 25	113¾	Jan. 2	116¾	Nov. 21	110¾	14,000
4,618,000	Oct. 1, 1920	Apr.-Oct.	121	..	...	Do 4th ext. g. 5s	123½	123½	Mar. 30	123½	Mar. 30	123½	Mar. 30	116¾	1,000
15,890,000	Sep. 1, 1920	Mar.-Sep.	140¼	142	+ 2¼	Do 1st con. g. 7s	138	142	Jan. 22	134½	Sep. 5	140¼	Dec. 15	135	225,000
33,452,000	Jan. 1, 1900	Jan.-Jul.	98⅞	99	+10	Erie R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bonds	89	99	Dec. 21	87	Sep. 26	99	Dec. 31	91	7,497,000
32,857,000	Jan. 1, 1900	Jan.-Jul.	86	90¼	+19	Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s	67	90½	Dec. 22	67	Jan. 3	86	Dec. 31	70	12,000,000
12,000,000	May 1, 1982	May-Nov.	..	..	+ 6½	Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s	115	123	Dec. 13	114	Feb. 5	121½	Dec. 21	114¼	304,000
2,800,000	Jan. 1, 1909	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	...	Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s	104½	104½	Oct. 22	104½	Oct. 22	104½	Oct. 22	100	10,000
7,500,000	Oct. 1, 1935	.....	..	..	− ½	Long Dock con. g. 6s	130	139¼	Feb. 15	136¾	Jun. 22	138½	Dec. 17	142	40,000
3,336,000	July 1, 1913	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	...	N. Y., L. E. & West. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st cur. 6s	118	118	Sep. 27	118	Sep. 27	118	Sep. 27	..	2,000
3,500,000	Apr. 1, 1910	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+ 1⅛	Midland Ry of New Jersey 1st g. 6s	116¾	120	Mar. 14	115½	Oct. 2	118	Dec. 21	116	66,500
3,750,000	Jan. 1, 1937	Jan.-Jul.	112	..	+ 2	N. Y., Sus. & West. 1st refunding g. 5s	109	111	May 5	107½	Jan. 8	111	Dec. 11	111	141,000
453,000	Feb. 1, 1937	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	+ 1½	Do 2d g. 4½s	98	99¼	Apr. 6	98	Feb. 28	99½	Jun. 12	..	7,000
2,546,000	Aug. 1, 1940	Feb.-Aug.	105¼	107	+13	Do gen. g. 5s	92½	105½	Dec. 29	80	Oct. 11	105½	Dec. 31	95	679,000
2,000,000	May 1, 1943	May-Nov.	..	..	+ 4½	Do terminal 1st g. 5s	108¾	113	Apr. 27	108½	Jan. 3	113	Apr. 27	106	3,000
3,000,000	June 1, 1942	Jun.-Dec.	107	..	+ 2⅞	Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st gtd. g. 5s	104	108	May 31	104	Jan. 4	106⅞	Nov. 5	103⅞	586,000
3,000,000	July 1, 1921	Jan.-Jul.	125¾	..	+ ¾	Evansville & Terre Haute 1st con. g. 6s	124¼	125½	Jun. 14	120	Jul. 30	124	Dec. 4	127	53,000
2,223,000	Apr. 1, 1942	Apr.-Oct.	108½	108	+ 3¼	Do 1st gen. g. 6s	103	110	Mar. 27	102½	Oct. 2	108¼	Dec. 26	104	511,000
1,591,000	Jan. 1, 1928	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 5	Evansville & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s	100	108	Apr. 18	100	Feb. 16	105	Sep. 25	100½	39,000
8,999,000	Oct. 1, 1920	Apr.-Oct.	124	..	+ 4	**Flint & Pere Marquette** g. 6s	121	125	Dec. 3	120	Jan. 17	125	Dec. 3	120	74,000
2,850,000	May 1, 1939	May-Nov.	107⅞	..	+ 5	Do 1st con. g. 5s	102	108½	Apr. 26	102	Jan. 12	107	Dec. 27	103	234,000
3,325,000	Apr. 1, 1939	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+ 2	Do Port Huron Div. 1st g. 5s	105	110	Apr. 21	105	Jan. 18	107	Dec. 8	105	280,000
3,000,000	July 1, 1918	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	...	Florida Central & Peninsular 1st g. 5s	100	100	Sep. 6	100	Sep. 6	100	Sep. 6	101	8,000
8,176,000	Dec. 1, 1921	Jun.-Dec.	80½	82½	+ 9	Fort Worth & Denver city 1st g. 6s	73½	84	Dec. 27	70	Mar. 19	82½	Dec. 28	70	1,650,000
2,863,000	July 1, 1928	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+14⅜	Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st g. 4s	55	69½	Dec. 26	55	Jan. 4	69¾	Dec. 31	60	611,000
2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1913	Apr.-Oct.	101	..	...	**Galveston, H. & H.** of 1882 1st 5s	102	104¾	Mar. 22	100	Sep. 20	102	Nov. 10	105	20,000
2,922,000	Oct. 1, 1945	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 9½	Georgia & Alabama 1st con. 5s	89	98½	Nov. 27	89	Feb. 5	98½	Nov. 27	..	2,000
5,300,000	July 1, 1929	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	...	Georgia, Carolina & Northern 1st gtd. g. 5s	99½	99½	Jan. 22	90½	Jan. 22	99½	Jan. 22	101	5,000
9,108,000	July 1, 1999	Jan.-Jul.	105	..	+ 7	**Hocking Valley Ry** 1st con. g. 4½s	99	106¼	Dec. 28	98	Sep. 18	106	Dec. 31	101	3,466,000
1,401,000	Oct. 1, 1948	Apr.-Oct.	106	..	+ 3½	Col. & Hocking Valley 1st ext. g. 4s	102	108	Mar. 13	102	Jan. 8	105½	Nov. 5	107¼	28,000
1,500,000	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan.-Jul.	116	..	+ 1	**Illinois Central** 1st g. 4s	115	116	Jun. 6	114	Feb. 16	116	Jun. 6	113⅛	20,000
.....	.....	Jan.-Jul.	115⅛	..	...	Do registered	113½	113½	Mar. 12	113½	Mar. 12	113½	Mar. 12	..	15,000
2,490,000	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan.-Jul.	107	..	+ 2	Do 1st g. 3½s	104½	106⅞	Oct. 18	104½	Mar. 3	106½	Dec. 14	106	50,000
15,000,000	Apr. 1, 1952	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	...	Do col. trust g. 4s	104	105	Mar. 17	100	May 19	104	Dec. 15	100	94,000
24,679,000	Nov. 1, 1953	May-Nov.	..	..	+ 3½	Do col. trust g. 4s, L., N. O. & T.	101	104½	Dec. 11	101	Jan. 2	104½	Dec. 29	100	217,000
.....	.....	May-Nov.	..	..	...	Do do registered	98	98	Jan. 9	98	Jan. 9	98	Jan. 9	..	2,000
14,330,000	July 1, 1953	Jan.-Jul.	103½	103½	+ 1¾	Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s	100	103½	Apr. 19	100	Jan. 5	101¾	Oct. 23	100¼	233,000
4,139,000	July 1, 1951	Jan.-Jul.	90½	..	+ 1⅞	Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s	90½	92¼	Apr. 19	90	Mar. 8	92	Dec. 15	88½	92,000
6,321,000	July 1, 1951	Jan.-Jul.	103½	103½	+ 3½	Do do g. 3½s	93½	103½	Jun. 22	93½	Jan. 2	103	Dec. 11	100	122,000
2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	...	Do Springfield Div. 1st g. 3½s	100	100	Nov. 7	100	Nov. 7	100	Nov. 7	95	5,000
5,425,000	Aug. 1, 1951	Feb.-Aug.	114¼	115½	+ 5	Do Western Line 1st g. 4s	111	116	Dec. 13	111	Feb. 5	116	Dec. 13	109¾	96,000
470,000	June 1, 1923	Jun.-Dec.	122	..	+ 1¾	Belleville & Carondelet 1st 6s	119¼	121	Aug. 3	119¼	Jun. 1	121	Aug. 3	121	2,000
16,555,000	June 1, 1951	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	− ¾	Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans g. 5s	126¼	127	Dec. 6	125	Mar. 22	127½	Dec. 22	124	29,000
.....	.....	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	...	Do registered	122	122	Sep. 26	122	Sep. 26	122	Sep. 26	125	1,000
1,352,000	June 1, 1951	Jun.-Dec.15	..	..	+ ¼	Do g. 3½s	100	103	Feb. 19	100	Jan. 20	100¼	Nov. 14	100	33,000
3,500,000	Dec. 1, 1951	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	...	Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s	105½	105½	Sep. 10	105½	Sep. 10	105½	Sep. 10	106¼	61,000
538,000	Sep. 1, 1931	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	...	St. Louis Southern 1st gtd. g. 4s	102½	102½	Nov. 16	102½	Nov. 16	102½	Nov. 16	104	1,000
1,824,000	Jan. 1, 1935	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	− 1½	Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st g. 5s	105	105	Jan. 22	103½	Aug. 8	103½	Aug. 8	104	31,000
3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1948	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+ 2	Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st refunding g. 5s	106½	110½	Mar. 13	106½	Jan. 10	108½	Dec. 4	106½	54,000
7,954,000	Nov. 1, 1919	May-Nov.	125	..	+ 5¾	International & Great Northern 1st g. 6s	120	125⅝	Dec. 31	119½	May 19	125⅝	Dec. 31	120	189,000
6,393,000	Sep. 1, 1909	Mar.-Sep.	96	97	+ 6½	Do 2d g. 5s	90	96½	Dec. 27	83	Oct. 3	96½	Dec. 27	87	890,500
2,725,000	Sep. 1, 1921	Mar.-Sep.	64	66	+ 4	Do 3d g. 4s	62	67	Dec. 27	54	Oct. 16	66	Dec. 31	61	328,500
7,650,000	June 1, 1938	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	+ 4½	Iowa Central 1st g. 5s	111	117¾	Nov. 20	111	Jan. 22	115½	Dec. 12	110	306,000
26,197,000	Apr. 1, 1950	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	− ¾	**Kansas City Southern** 1st g. 3s	68½	70	Mar. 30	61	Oct. 1	67¾	Dec. 31	..	5,998,500
.....	.....	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	...	Do registered	63¼	63¼	Oct. 16	63¼	Oct. 16	63¼	Oct. 16	..	1,000
7,250,000	Jan. 1, 1937	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 7	**Lake Erie & Western** 1st g. 5s	118	125	Dec. 27	116½	Jan. 8	125	Dec. 27	110	181,000
3,625,000	July 1, 1941	Jan.-Jul.	120	..	+11½	Do 2d g. 5s	108½	120	Dec. 20	108½	Jan. 2	120	Dec. 20	111	129,000
2,500,000	Oct. 1, 1945	Apr.-Oct.	112	..	+ ½	Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s	110½	112½	Jul. 27	110	Nov. 14	111	Nov. 14	106½	145,000
15,000,000	July 1, 1940	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 2½	Lehigh Valley (New York) 1st gtd. g. 4½s	100	111½	Dec. 15	106⅞	Jul. 2	111½	Dec. 15	110	186,000
.....	.....	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	− 2	Do registered	111	111	Dec. 11	109	Dec. 15	109	Dec. 15	108¾	25,000
10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1941	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	...	Lehigh Valley Terminal Ry 1st gtd. g. 5s	112	115¼	Feb. 27	112	Jul. 9	112	Jul. 9	110	45,000
2,000,000	Sep. 1, 1945	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	+ ½	Lehigh & New York 1st gtd. g. 4s	91½	93½	Jul. 17	91½	Mar. 30	92	Sep. 4	90	38,000
3,610,000	July 1, 1931	Quar. Jan.	121½	..	+ 2¼	Long Island 1st con. g. 5s	120	122½	Dec. 7	120	Jan. 8	123¼	Dec. 20	124½	27,000
3,000,000	June 1, 1938	Jun.-Dec.	103	..	+ 8	Do gen. g. 4s	96	104	Dec. 20	96	Jan. 10	104	Dec. 20	95	188,000
1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1922	Mar.-Sep.	103	105	+ 5⅞	Do Ferry g. 4½s	90	105	May 10	97½	Feb. 15	104	Dec. 31	98	62,000
325,000	June 1, 1932	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	− ⅝	Do g. 4s	100⅝	102½	May 5	100	Oct. 1	100	Oct. 1	..	6,000
5,685,000	Mar. 1, 1949	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	+14	Do unified g. 4s	87¾	90	Dec. 29	85	Feb. 14	90	Dec. 29	87½	2,222,000
750,000	Mar. 1, 1911	Mar.-Sep.	108	..	...	Brooklyn & Montauk 1st g. gtd. 5s	110	110	Aug. 3	106	Aug. 2	110	Aug. 3	..	10,000
883,000	Mar. 1, 1927	Mar.-Sep.	108	..	...	New York & Rockaway Beach 1st g. 5s	105	105	May 4	105	May 4	105	May 4	100	9,000
1,425,000	Oct. 1, 1932	Quar. Jan.	110½	..	+ 8	Long Island R. R., Nor. Shore Br. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s	105	113	Dec. 28	105	May 5	113	Dec. 28	100½	52,000
9,515,000	June 1, 1930	Jun.-Dec.	118	..	+ 3	Louisville & Nashville gen. g. 6s	116	122	May 15	116	Jan. 27	119	Dec. 21	117½	87,000
1,784,000	May 1, 1937	May-Nov.	111	..	+ 3	Do g. 5s	107½	111½	Oct. 9	107½	Jan. 11	116½	Nov. 7	108	49,000
17,994,000	July 1, 1940	Jan.-Jul.	101½	101¾	+ 4½	Do unified g. 4s	97½	102	Dec. 28	90¾	Jan. 6	102	Dec. 31	98	1,697,000
5,120,000	Nov. 1, 1931	May-Nov.	110	..	+ 4	Do col. trust g. 5s	107	111½	Oct. 29	106¾	Jan. 17	111	Dec. 28	107	80,000
11,500,000	Apr. 1, 1918	Apr.-Oct.	..	99⅞	+ 2½	Do col. trust 5-20 g. 4s	96¼	100	Mar. 27	96¼	Jan. 3	98¾	Dec. 21	96½	1,060,000
380,000	Mar. 1, 1907	Mar.-Sep.	105	..	+ 1½	Do Cecilian Branch 7s	104½	106	Dec. 31	103½	Nov. 15	106	Dec. 31	..	8,000
1,886,000	Dec. 1, 1919	Jun.-Dec.	112⅝	..	+ 3½	Do E., H. & Nashville 1st g. 6s	111½	115	Nov. 13	111½	Jan. 24	115	Nov. 15	111	30,000
5,000,000	Jan. 1, 1930	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 1¾	Do N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s	128¾	130	Nov. 5	127½	Jul. 17	130	Nov. 5	131	39,000
1,000,000	July 1, 1930	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	...	Do do 2d g. 6s	117	117	Feb. 6	117	Feb. 6	117	Feb. 6	121½	4,000
580,000	Mar. 1, 1920	Mar.-Sep.	113	..	...	Do Pensacola Div. g. 6s	115	115	Dec. 5	115	Dec. 5	115	Dec. 5	100	1,000
3,500,000	Mar. 1, 1921	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	+ 3¼	Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s	123	127	Aug. 20	128	Apr. 20	126¾	Sep. 24	124	15,000
3,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	...	Do do 2d g. 3s	63½	63½	Oct. 1	63½	Oct. 1	63½	Oct. 1	66	2,000
6,742,000	July 1, 1987	Jan.-Jul.	98½	100	+ 3½	Kentucky Central g. 4s	96	99¾	Dec. 8	95¾	Jan. 5	99½	Dec. 10	97½	174,000
4,000,000	Sep. 1, 1945	Jan.-Jul.	112	..	+ 3½	L. & N. & Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s	107½	111	Dec. 10	107½	Jan. 9	111	Dec. 10	107¾	4,000
2,006,000	Aug. 1, 1937	Feb.-Aug.	111⅝	..	+ 2⅝	Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st gtd. g. 5s	109	111½	Dec. 5	109	Feb. 23	113¾	Dec. 7	109½	24,000
2,708,000	Aug. 1, 1921	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	− ¼	Pens. & Atlantic 1st gtd. g. 6s	113	113⅜	Apr. 7	110¾	Jul. 17	112¾	Nov. 12	111	19,000
3,673,000	Aug. 1, 1936	Feb.-Aug.	109½	..	+ 2	South. & North. Alabama con. gtd. g. 5s	107	111	May 9	107	Feb. 23	109	Oct. 4	109½	57,000
28,065,000	Apr. 1, 1990	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+ 2	**Manhattan Ry New York** con. g. 4s	103	105⅛	Nov. 12	99	May 10	105	Dec. 31	105	1,901,000
10,818,000	July 1, 1908	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 6	Metropolitan Elevated 1st g. 6s	112	118	Dec. 10	112	Jan. 2	118	Dec. 10	115	261,000
64,643,000	July 1, 1911	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 8½	Mexican Central con. g. 4s	73½	82	Nov. 8	70	Jan. 12	81¾	Nov. 19	77¾	252,000
17,072,000	Jan. 10, 1939	July	..	..	+ 6⅞	Do 1st con. income g. 3s	22½	29⅞	Dec. 27	20½	Jan. 9	28⅞	Dec. 31	22½	10,572,000
31,310,000	Jan. 10, 1939	July	..	..	+ 4½	Do 2d con. income g. 3s	10	15¼	Dec. 27	10	Jan. 2	14½	Dec. 31	10	4,680,000
4,635,000	Sep. 1, 1977	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	− 2⅜	Mexican International 1st con. g. 4s	87¼	88½	Jan. 25	83½	Oct. 3	84⅞	Dec. 27	87	1,422,000
10,955,000	June 1, 1927	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	+ 2⅝	Mexican National 1st g. 6s	100½	103⅞	Apr. 19	100¼	Jan. 3	103⅞	Apr. 19	100	8,000
12,285,000	July, 1917	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	...	Do 2d g. inc. 6s, A, 1917, coup. due Sep 1, 1880, stamped, 1½ per cent paid	81	81	Apr. 10	81	Apr. 10	81	Apr. 10	..	1,000
12,265,000	July, 1917	April	..	..	− 6	Do 2d income g. 6s, B	18	18	Mar. 23	12	Jun. 25	12	Jun. 25	14	6,000
1,182,000	Dec. 1, 1910	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	− ¼	Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s	105¾	105¾	Feb. 13	105	May 2	105	May 2	108	2,000
950,000	June 1, 1927	Jun.-Dec.	144	..	+ 5½	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s	143½	151	Mar. 14	143½	Jan. 22	149	May 9	150	24,000
1,015,000	June 1, 1909	Jun.-Dec.	120	..	− 5⅝	Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s	123⅛	123½	Apr. 20	122½	May 25	122½	May 25	121	8,000
1,382,000	Apr. 1, 1921	Apr.-Oct.	126	..	...	Do Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s	124½	128	May 7	124½	Nov. 14	124½	Nov. 14	..	1,000
630,000	Dec. 1, 1910	Jun.-Dec.	129	..	+ ½	Do Southwestern ext. 1st g. 7s	122½	123	Dec. 5	122½	Aug. 13	123	Dec. 5	127	11,000
5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1934	May-Nov.	..	..	+ 4¼	Do 1st con. g. 5s	112	119	Nov. 1	111⅛	Jun. 26	116⅝	Dec. 19	111¼	229,000
7,000,000	Mar. 1, 1949	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	+ 2⅜	Do 1st and refunding g. 4s	95¼	99¾	Mar. 29	93	Jan. 15	98	Dec. 28	95	1,141,000
39,718,000	June 1, 1990	Jun.-Dec.	98¼	98¾	+ 8⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st g. 4s	90	98⅝	Dec. 31	88⅛	Jun. 25	98⅝	Dec. 31	90¾	4,482,500
20,000,000	June 1, 1990	Feb.-Aug.	77	77½	+ 9¼	Do 2d g. 4s	68¼	77½	Dec. 26	64	Sep. 26	77½	Dec. 31	68	9,222,500
1,498,000	Nov. 1, 1944	May-Nov.	97	99	+ 4½	Do 1st ext. g. 5s	93½	98	Dec. 21	89	Jun. 12	98	Dec. 29	90	2,109,000
1,340,000	Nov. 1, 1940	May-Nov.	92	..	...	Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s	90	90	Sep. 6	90	Sep. 6	90	Sep. 6	94	1,000
2,685,000	Sep. 1, 1942	Mar.-Sep.	95	97½	+ 6¾	Mo. Kan. & Texas of Texas 1st gtd. g. 5s	91	97¾	Dec. 31	88	Jun. 25	97¾	Dec. 31	92	641,000
1,680,000	June 1, 1943	Jun.-Dec.	95	..	+ 6⅜	Sherman, Shreveport & So. 1st gtd. g. 5s	93⅝	99¾	Dec. 29	92¼	Jan. 27	99¾	Dec. 29	..	464,000
2,500,000	Aug. 1, 1990	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	+10	Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	77	87	Dec. 31	76	Feb. 23	87	Dec. 31	77½	348,000
4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1942	Apr.-Oct.	109	..	+ 5½	Mo., Kan. & Eastern 1st gtd. g. 5s	102½	108	Dec. 20	102	May 2	108	Dec. 20	103	143,000
3,828,000	Nov. 1, 1990	May-Nov.	..	..	+ ½	Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	115	116¾	Apr. 27	112	May 18	115½	Dec. 19	114	123,000
14,904,000	Nov. 1, 1920	May-Nov.	119½	..	+ 5	Do 1st con. g. 6s	115	121⅝	Apr. 12	114¾	Jun. 27	120	Dec. 31	114	2,264,000
14,376,000	Jan. 1, 1917	Mar.-Sep.	98	..	+ 9¼	Do trust g. 5s, stamped	94	103½	Dec. 26	94	Jan. 2	102¾	Dec. 31	94	6,441,000
7,000,000	Aug. 1, 1920	Feb.-Aug.	98	..	+11½	Do 1st col. g. 5s	92½	104	Dec. 27	90	Mar. 5	104	Dec. 31	92	3,407,000
520,000	July, 1920	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 2	Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st g. 5s	92	94	Jun. 7	92	May 4	94	Jun. 7	..	10,000
7,000,000	Aug. 1, 1938	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	+ 1¼	Pacific Ry of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s	105¾	107½	Dec. 14	105¾	Jan. 6	107	Dec. 20	104⅝	40,000
2,573,000	July 1, 1938	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 2¼	Do 2d ext. g. 5s	113	115¼	Sep. 8	112¾	Mar. 12	115¼	Sep. 8	110	10,000
35,716,000	Apr. 1, 1931	Apr.-Oct.	113½	..	+ 4⅝	St. Louis, I. M. & S. gen. con. ry. and ld. gt. g. 5s	109½	114¾	Dec. 21	108	Oct. 13	114	Dec. 21	110	5,620,000
6,945,000	Apr. 1, 1931	Apr.-Oct.	112⅝	..	+ 2¾	Do gen. con. stamped gtd. g. 5s	110	113	Nov. 28	108	Oct. 18	112¾	Dec. 22	109½	60,000
23,000,000	July 1, 1920	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 9	Do unifying and refunding g. 4s	79	88	Dec. 26	76	Sep. 24	88	Dec. 31	..	8,495,000
374,000	July 1, 1945	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	...	Mobile & Birmingham prior lien g. 6s	110¼	110¼	Feb. 20	110¼	Feb. 20	110¼	Feb. 20	..	8,000
7,000,000	Dec. 1, 1927	Jun.-Dec.	127	..	+ 3½	Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s	124	130	Nov. 24	122¼	Jul. 3	127½	Dec. 15	126	190,000
974,000	July 1, 1927	Quar. Jan.	125½	128	− 3½	Do 1st ext. g. 6s	124	124	Apr. 20	120½	Jul. 31	126½	Jul. 31	121¾	22,000
9,472,000	Sep. 1, 1938	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	+ 4¾	Do gen. g. 4s	83	87¾	Dec. 28	83	Jan. 8	87¾	Dec. 28	84	1,042,500
4,000,000	Feb. 1, 1947	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	+ 3	Do Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s	107	110	Dec. 18	106¼	Aug. 9	110	Dec. 21	106	106,000
4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1931	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	...	St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s	96½	96½	Dec. 3	96½	Dec. 3	96½	Dec. 3	..	1,000
6,300,000	July 1, 1913	Jan.-Jul.	130¾	..	+ 3¾	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis** 1st 7s	127¼	130⅝	Dec. 19	126	Jan. 8	130⅝	Dec. 19	129	105,000
1,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	...	Do 2d 6s	100½	100½	Jul. 11	100½	Jul. 11	100½	Jul. 11	101	2,000
6,253,000	Apr. 1, 1928	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+ 5½	Do 1st con. g. 5s	105	110¾	Dec. 31	104½	Apr. 11	110½	Dec. 31	103⅜	253,000
18,481,000	Jan. 1, 1903	Jan.-Jul.	108⅝	..	+ 1	New York Central & Hudson River 1st 7s	109	112	Apr. 6	108¾	Oct. 11	110	Dec. 19	112¾	184,000
.....	.....	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	− ⅜	Do do registered	110	111	May 25	108½	Jul. 25	108⅝	Dec. 20	111½	121,000
37,108,000	July 1, 1997	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 1¾	Do g. mtge. 3½s	109	111½	Jun. 12	108¼	Jul. 6	110⅝	Dec. 21	110¾	654,000
4,708,000	Sep. 1, 1904	Mar.-Sep.	105	..	− 2	Do debenture 5s	107	108	Feb. 21	104¾	Nov. 14	105	Dec. 28	106¾	193,000
.....	.....	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	− 2⅞	Do do registered	107⅞	107⅞	Feb. 1	105	Oct. 26	105	Nov. 21	106¾	66,000
5,647,000	June 1, 1905	Jun.-Dec.	101	..	+ 1⅛	Do debenture g. 4s	101⅞	103⅜	May 14	101⅞	Jun. 6	103	Nov. 7	103¾	17,000
3,771,000	May 1, 1995	May-Nov.	101	..	...	Do debenture certificates ext. g. 4s	101	103⅝	Apr. 27	101	Jan. 11	101	Dec. 6	102½	62,000
90,578,000	Feb. 1, 1998	Feb.-Aug.	98	98¼	+ ½	Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s	97½

Complete Bond Quotation List New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1900.—Continued.

Amount Outstanding Dec. 31, 1900.	Maturity.	Interest Payable.	Closing Dec. 31, 1900. Bid.	Closing Dec. 31, 1900. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge For Year.	ROAD AND BOND.	Range for Year 1900. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	Date.	Last 1899.	Total Sales For Year 1900.
5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1934	Feb.-Aug.	131	133	+ 2	Do improvement and ext. g. 6s	128¾	131¾	Dec. 18	129	Oct. 18	131¾	Dec. 18	..	14,000
2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1932	Apr.-Oct.	132½	134	− 1¾	Do New River 1st g. 6s	133	133	Mar. 23	130	May 18	131¾	Dec. 26	128	70,000
28,701,000	Oct. 1, 1996	Apr.-Oct.	99⅜	100½	+ 9	Norfolk & Western Ry 1st con. g. 4s	91	100	Dec. 3	90¼	Jan. 3	100	Dec. 31	90½	7,767,000
.....	.....	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	....	Do registered	97⅝	97⅝	Jul. 18	97⅝	Jul. 18	97⅝	Dec. 18	..	8,000
600,000	Jan. 1, 1922	Jan.-Jul.	106	..	....	Col., Conn. & Term. 1st gtd. g. 5s	107	107	Nov. 26	107	Nov. 26	107	Nov. 26	..	5,000
5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1989	May-Nov.	101½	..	+ 2¼	Scioto Val. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s	99½	103	Apr. 16	95	Feb. 14	101¾	Dec. 21	97	305,000
80,889,000	Jan. 1, 1997	Quar. Jan.	103⅞	106	+ 2½	North. Pac. Ry prior lien ry. and ld. gt. g. 4s	103½	106¼	Dec. 28	102¼	Oct. 1	106	Dec. 29	103¾	9,152,500
.....	.....	Quar. Jan.	..	..	+ 1⅜	Do registered	103	105¼	Mar. 13	101	Jun. 22	104⅝	Sep. 18	100	274,500
56,000,000	Jan. 1, 2047	Quar. Feb.	71½	71¾	+ 5⅜	Do gen. lien g. 3s	65½	81½	Nov. 21	64	Sep. 29	71¼	Dec. 31	65¼	13,746,500
.....	.....	.....	..	..	+ 2⅜	Do do registered	68	70¾	Dec. 5	65½	Oct. 18	70⅜	Dec. 10	66	25,500
7,985,000	Feb. 1, 1923	Feb.-Aug.	130	..	− ¾	St. Paul & North. Pacific gen. g. 6s	132½	132½	May 3	131½	Mar. 22	131¾	Nov. 23	131¼	30,000
1,000,000	Aug. 1, 1931	Feb.-Aug.	125	..	+ 6	St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s	124	130	Dec. 28	124	Oct. 31	130	Dec. 28	120	5,000
2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1917	Apr.-Oct.	114½	..	+ 5¾	Do 2d 5s	110¾	116½	Dec. 27	109	Apr. 19	116½	Dec. 27	110¼	38,000
1,000,000	June 1, 1968	Jun.-Dec.	103	106	+ 7	Do 1st con. g. 4s	98	105	Dec. 27	97½	Apr. 19	105	Dec. 27	98½	107,000
1,538,000	Mar. 1, 1948	Quar. Mar.	..	..	....	Washington Central Ry 1st g. 4s	88¾	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	95	10,000
3 899,000	July 1, 1933	Jan.-Jul.	117⅝	..	− ⅜	North. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s	118	120	Mar. 12	112	Aug. 27	117⅝	Dec. 29	120½	144,000
2,000,000	June 1, 1936	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	+ 1	**Ohio River Railroad** 1st g. 5s	109	110	Jul. 24	109	Apr. 25	110	Jul. 24	103	3,000
2,428,000	Apr. 1, 1937	Apr.-Oct.	95½	..	....	Do gen. g. 5s	95	95½	Nov. 22	90	Aug. 13	95	Dec. 12	85	34,000
2,276,000	July 1, 1901	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+15	Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s	60	77	Mar. 12	60	Jan. 5	75	Apr. 4	74	29,000
4 446,000	June 1, 1946	Jun.-Dec.	108¾	110	+ 5½	**Pacific Coast Co.** 1st g. 5s	104½	112	Nov. 30	104¼	Jan. 6	110	Dec. 28	103	499,000
1,636,000	Apr. 1, 1917	Apr.-Oct.	104½	..	− 1	Panama 1st sinking fund g. 4½s	105	105	Oct. 17	103½	Dec. 21	104	Dec. 29	..	26,000
1,346,000	Nov. 1, 1910	May-Nov.	100¾	..	− 4	Do sinking fund subsidy g. 6s	105	105	Jan. 16	101	Dec. 15	101	Dec. 15	104⅜	31,000
19,467,000	July 1, 1921	Jan.-Jul.	116¼	117	+ 5	Pennsylvania Company— Pennsylvania Company gtd. 1st g. 4½s	111½	117	Sep. 11	111½	Jan. 10	116½	Dec. 18	115	208,500
.....	.....	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 4½	Do registered	111½	116	Oct. 19	111½	Jan. 19	116	Oct. 19	115	29,000
1,506,000	Oct. 1, 1932	Apr.-Oct.	124	..	+ 3	Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. 1st con. g. 5s	121	124	Dec. 5	121	Jul. 10	124	Dec. 5	119½	9,000
3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1942	Jan.-Jul.	122	..	+ 3½	Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A	117½	121	Oct. 22	117½	Feb. 2	121	Oct. 22	121	9,000
2,250,000	July 1, 1940	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ ¾	Erie & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 3½s, Series B	101¼	102	Nov. 7	101¼	Apr. 11	102	Nov. 7	..	7,000
10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1940	Apr.-Oct.	116½	..	+ 2½	Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis con. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A	114	117⅜	Aug. 31	114	Jan. 9	116½	Dec. 7	115	87,000
8,786,000	Apr. 1, 1942	Apr.-Oct.	116½	..	+ 2¼	Do Series B, gtd.	114¼	117¼	Sep. 19	113⅞	Jan. 12	116½	Dec. 19	112⅝	148,000
4,983,000	Nov. 1, 1945	May-Nov.	114	..	+ 1	Do Series D, gtd. 4s	108	109	Apr. 12	106½	Apr. 3	109	Apr. 12	107	20,000
5,859,000	Aug. 1, 1949	Feb.-Aug.	107	..	− 1	Do Series E, gtd. g. 3½s	100	101¾	Jul. 14	99	Dec. 21	99	Dec. 21	..	35,000
2,917,000	July 1, 1912	Jan.-Jul.	137	..	+ 2⅜	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	137	139½	May 5	135	Jan. 12	137⅝	Dec. 6	140	11,000
2,546,000	July 1, 1912	Jan.-Jul.	135	..	+ 1¾	Do 2d 7s	136	137¾	Nov. 27	135½	Aug. 25	137¾	Nov. 27	139	8,000
2,000,000	July 1, 1912	Apr.-Oct.	131	..	− 3	Do 3d 7s	134	134	Feb. 15	131	Jul. 9	131	Jul. 9	135	20,000
1,250,000	May 1, 1935	May-Nov.	..	..	+ 3¾	Pennsylvania Railroad— Cleve. & Marietta 1st gtd. g. 4½s	109	112¾	Mar. 7	109	Jan. 12	112¾	Mar. 7	110½	35,000
4,455,000	July 1, 1941	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 4¼	Grand Rapids & Ind. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s	108	112¾	Dec. 11	108	Jan. 15	112¾	Dec. 11	114	10,000
5,646,000	Mar. 1, 1944	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	....	United N. J. R. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s	117	117	May 1	117	May 1	117	May 1	..	3,000
1,495,000	Feb. 1, 1921	Quar. Feb.	..	..	+ 1½	Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s	130¾	132½	Dec. 28	130	Aug. 28	132½	Dec. 28	126	15,000
1,489,000	Feb. 1, 1921	May-Nov.	..	..	+ ⅜	Do 2d g. 4½s	98	101	Sep. 19	98	Jun. 6	101	Oct. 31	96	20,000
3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1940	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+ ⅜	Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st g. 5s	113½	116½	Jul. 28	113½	Jan. 16	116½	Jul. 28	116	18,000
1,589,000	July 1, 1917	Jan.-Jul.	100¾	..	+ ⅞	Pittsburg & Western 1st g. 4s	99⅝	101	Jun. 1	99⅝	Jan. 18	100½	Dec. 11	101	66,000
$,111,000	.....	.....	100½	..	+ 1	Do J. P. Morgan & Co. certificates	99½	101½	Jun. 12	99½	Jan. 11	100½	Dec. 12	100	51,000
63,537,000	Jan. 1, 1997	Jan.-Jul.	95⅞	96	+11	**Reading Co.** gen. g. 4s	85	96⅛	Dec. 31	83	Jan. 9	96	Dec. 31	86½	24,905,000
.....	.....	.....	..	..	+ ¾	Do registered	87¾	88	Nov. 15	87¾	Aug. 28	88	Nov. 15	84⅝	3,000
15,390,000	July 1, 1939	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 6	Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s	95	101	Dec. 18	94¼	Jan. 4	101	Dec. 31	97	2,358,000
650,000	Jan. 1, 1918	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+ 3⅞	Utah Central 1st gtd. g. 4s	85	88⅞	Sep. 27	85	Feb. 20	88⅞	Sep. 27	88	26,000
2,221,000	July 1, 1940	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 7	Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4s	71	81¼	Apr. 25	71	Mar. 9	78	Dec. 3	74½	175,000
2,277,000	July 1, 1940	.....	..	..	+ 1⅛	Do guaranteed	92⅞	94	Nov. 12	92⅞	Jul. 30	94	Nov. 12	..	42,000
3,500,000	Jan. 1, 1947	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 8	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st g. 5-4s	84	92	Dec. 29	81	Jul. 5	92	Dec. 29	85	443,000
2,683,000	Nov. 1, 1906	May-Nov.	111½	112	− ½	St. Louis & San Fran. Ry 2d g. 6s, Class B	112	113¼	Feb. 15	110¼	Nov. 2	111½	Dec. 21	112	71,500
2,389,000	Nov. 1, 1906	May-Nov.	111½	112	− 1¾	Do 2d g. 6s, Class C	113	113½	Oct. 3	110⅜	Nov. 7	111¼	Dec. 7	110	36,500
7,807,000	July 1, 1931	Jan.-Jul.	129½	130½	+ 7	Do gen. g. 6s	122½	130	Dec. 22	121¾	Aug. 17	129½	Dec. 26	124	270,000
12,292,000	July 1, 1931	Jan.-Jul.	115½	116	+ 8¾	Do gen. g. 5s	106¾	115½	Dec. 26	101	Jan. 4	115½	Dec. 29	108½	1,971,000
1,000,000	Oct. 1, 1987	Apr.-Oct.	105	..	− 1	Do 1st trust g. 5s	103½	104	Apr. 20	102½	Oct. 17	102½	Oct. 17	100½	41,000
6,288,000	July 1, 1996	Jan.-Jul.	92¾	92¾	+14	St. Louis & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s	79	93	Dec. 31	70	Jan. 8	93	Dec. 31	81	627,000
1,962,000	Apr. 1, 1929	Apr.-Oct.	100	..	− 4¼	Do Central Div. 1st g. 4s	85	95	Feb. 19	90¾	Dec. 11	90¾	Dec. 11	92¾	10,000
1,500,000	Oct. 1, 1947	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+ 1½	Do Southwestern Div. g. 6s	98½	100	Jun. 7	98½	May 10	100	Jun. 18	99¾	8,000
20,000,000	Nov. 1, 1989	May-Nov.	..	99¼	+ 8⅞	St. Louis Southwestern 1st g. 4s, bond certs	87¾	96⅝	Dec. 31	85	Jun. 25	96⅝	Dec. 31	87	9,600,800
9,000,000	Nov. 1, 1989	Jan.-Jul.	74½	74¾	+19⅝	Do 2d g. 4s, income bond certs	55¾	75	Dec. 26	53⅞	Jan. 10	74⅞	Dec. 31	56	20,950,000
8,000,000	Oct. 1, 1908	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	− 1½	St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 2d 6s	119¾	121	Mar. 12	116¾	Nov. 2	118½	Dec. 8	118½	51,000
13,344,000	July 1, 1933	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 6½	Do 1st con. g. 6s	137	143½	Dec. 14	137	Jan. 3	143½	Dec. 14	137	178,000
21,027,000	July 1, 1933	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 5¾	Do g. 6s reduced to g. 4½s	112¼	117½	Dec. 27	112¼	Jan. 2	117½	Dec. 27	115¾	400,000
.....	.....	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	....	Do do registered	115¼	115¼	Nov. 20	115¼	Nov. 20	115¼	Nov. 20	..	5,000
5,676,000	Nov. 1, 1910	May-Nov.	..	..	+ ⅛	Do Dakota ext. g. 6s	119¾	121½	Apr. 16	117½	Nov. 8	119½	Dec. 29	119	121,000
7,907,000	June 1, 1937	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	+ ¾	Do Montana ext. 1st g. 4s	102½	105	Apr. 16	102½	Jan. 2	103¼	Dec. 26	102	237,000
4,700,000	Apr. 1, 1908	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+ ½	Eastern Ry Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s	108⅝	109¼	Dec. 31	108	Nov. 30	109¼	Dec. 31	108	3,000
2,150,000	July 1, 1922	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	....	Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s	128	128	Apr. 4	128	Apr. 4	128	Apr. 4	..	3,000
6,000,000	July 1, 1937	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 6	Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s	129½	135½	Dec. 26	129¼	Jan. 10	135½	Dec. 26	135	113,000
2,700,000	July 1, 1937	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 1	Do 1st gtd. g. 5s	117	118¾	Jun. 6	116⅞	Oct. 2	118	Dec. 7	118	133,000
3,872,000	Jan. 1, 1919	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	....	San Fran. & North. Pac. 1st sink. fund g. 5s	112	112	Jun. 9	112	Jun. 9	112	Jun. 9	112⅝	1,000
4,056,000	Apr. 1, 1934	Apr.-Oct.	124¾	..	+ 1	Savannah, Florida & Western 1st g. 6s	125½	126½	Jan. 13	125½	Jan. 3	126½	Jan. 13	124	25,000
1,250,000	July 1, 1934	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	....	Do St. John's Div. 1st g. 4s	94½	94½	Dec. 12	94½	Dec. 12	94½	Dec. 12	..	1,000
2,800,000	Nov. 1, 1928	May-Nov.	..	..	+ 3¼	Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5s	102¾	106	Dec. 31	100	Nov. 14	106	Dec. 31	101	35,000
3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1938	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	− 2	Brunswick & Western 1st gtd. g. 4s	85	85	May 2	82⅝	Sep. 15	83	Sep. 17	..	25,000
28,818,500	Aug. 1, 1949	Jun.-Dec.	83⅝	83¾	+ 2¼	Southern Pacific Company— Do g. 4s, (Central Pacific collateral)	81½	85⅜	Apr. 5	76½	Sep. 26	83¾	Dec. 31	81	13,621,500
1,920,000	July 1, 1941	Jan.-Jul.	95¼	..	− ¼	Austin & Northwestern 1st gtd. g. 5s	95	99¾	Apr. 5	94¾	Oct. 20	94¾	Nov. 15	98	1,443,000
54,743,000	Aug. 1, 1949	Feb.-Aug.	101½	101⅝	+ 2⅜	Central Pacific 1st refunding gtd. g. 4s	99¼	101¾	Dec. 28	97	Oct. 10	101⅝	Dec. 31	98	8,573,000
.....	.....	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	....	Do registered	99⅞	99⅞	Jun. 1	99⅝	Jun. 1	99⅞	Jun. 1	..	10,000
19,877,000	Aug. 1, 1929	Jun.-Dec.	84¼	84½	+ 2⅝	Do mtge. gtd. g. 5½s	82	86¼	May 10	80⅞	Oct. 5	84⅜	Dec. 31	82	6,489,500
4,756,000	Aug. 1, 1910	Feb.-Aug.	112	..	− ½	Gal., Harrisburg & S. A. 1st g. 6s	110¼	110½	Apr. 27	110	May 28	110	May 28	108	12,000
1,000,000	June 1, 1905	Jun.-Dec.	107½	109	− 1½	Do 2d g. 7s	106½	106½	Feb. 28	104½	Aug. 9	105	Aug. 15	109½	14,000
15,418,000	May 1, 1931	May-Nov.	98½	101	− ⅞	Do Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s	101	102⅜	Jan. 31	97½	Nov. 1	100½	Dec. 31	101	2,167,000
1,514,000	Nov. 1, 1924	May-Nov.	104½	105	− 1¾	Gila Val., G. & Northern 1st gtd. g. 5s	106¼	106¾	Apr. 5	100	May 8	104½	Dec. 26	103⅞	197,000
522,000	May 1, 1933	May-Nov.	104	..	+ 5	Houston East. & West. Texas 1st g. 5s	100	105	Mar. 26	100	Jan. 24	105	Aug. 20	102½	84,000
6,571,000	July 1, 1937	Jan.-Jul.	112¾	..	+ 3½	Houston & Texas Cent. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd.	110½	114	Dec. 31	109	Jul. 13	114	Dec. 31	109¾	123,000
3,311,000	Oct. 1, 1912	Apr.-Oct.	110	..	− 2½	Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd.	113	113	Feb. 21	110½	Nov. 26	110½	Nov. 28	110½	94,000
4,287,000	Apr. 1, 1921	Apr.-Oct.	87½	..	+ 1½	Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd.	84	87	Mar. 28	81	Aug. 21	87½	Dec. 31	84	1,169,000
1,494,000	July 1, 1920	Jan.-Jul.	124	..	....	Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s	120½	120½	Feb. 28	120½	Feb. 28	120½	Feb. 28	..	3,000
19,321,000	July 1, 1927	Jan.-Jul.	102	..	+ 2¼	Oregon & California 1st gtd. g. 5s	99	101¾	Dec. 27	98½	Aug. 8	101¾	Dec. 27	99	4,000
18,900,000	Jan. 1, 1941	Jan.-Jul.	80⅜	81¼	+ 3	San An. & Aransas Pass 1st gtd. g. 4s	78	81¾	Dec. 27	73	Jul. 9	81	Dec. 31	79½	3,487,000
10,000,000	Mr. 1, 1909-10	Jun.-Jul.	112⅛	..	....	Southern Pac. of Arizona gtd. 1st g. 6s	110	114½	Jun. 11	110	Jan. 2	110	Oct. 1	112½	239,000
12,627,500	Apr. 1, 1905	Apr.-Oct.	109	..	+ ⅞	Southern Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Series A	108⅜	110	Mar. 26	107	Oct. 20	109½	Dec. 17	107	53,000
4,525,000	Oct. 1, 1905	Apr.-Oct.	109¼	..	....	Do do do Series B	110⅝	110⅜	Aug. 24	110⅜	Aug. 24	110⅜	Aug. 24	..	11,000
7,931,000	Oct. 1, 1905	Apr.-Oct.	111½	..	− 1¼	Do do do Series C and D	112	112	May 28	110⅜	Nov. 24	110¾	Nov. 24	..	21,000
5,124,000	Apr. 1, 1912	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+ 1¼	Do do do Series E and F	117⅜	119	Jul. 27	117⅜	Jun. 8	119	Jul. 27	..	14,000
6,576,000	Nov. 1, 1937	May-Nov.	106¾	..	+ 1½	Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s	105½	107	Nov. 27	105½	Jan. 19	107	Nov. 27	104	12,000
19,188,000	Nov. 1, 1937	Jan.-Jul.	106¾	107	+ 1½	Do do stamped, 1905	105½	109½	Mar. 29	104½	Jan. 10	107	Dec. 31	105½	1,253,000
4,180,000	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan.-Jul.	116	..	− ¼	Southern Pac. of New Mexico 1st g. 6s	116¼	116½	May 19	116	Aug. 3	116	Aug. 3	..	30,000
1,347,000	Aug. 1, 1905	Feb.-Aug.	110	..	....	Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s	114¾	114¾	Dec. 12	114¼	Dec. 12	114¾	Dec. 12	..	4,000
1,620,000	July 1, 1943	Jan.-Jul.	104	..	+ 5½	Do con. g. 5s	101	106¼	Dec. 31	101	Jan. 2	106¼	Dec. 31	103½	2,164,000
33,223,000	July 1, 1994	Jan.-Jul.	114½	..	+ ¾	Southern Ry 1st con. g. 5s	106¾	114½	Dec. 31	106	Jan. 8	114½	Dec. 31	108¾	7,383,000
.....	.....	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ ¼	Do registered	107¾	108¾	Jul. 30	107¾	Jul. 27	108	Aug. 3	..	61,000
5,083,000	1996	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	− ¼	Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s	108¼	108½	Apr. 23	108	Nov. 24	108	Nov. 26	108¼	18,000
3,175,000	July 1, 1948	Jan.-Jul.	94	96	+ 1⅝	Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4s	93¼	94⅝	Dec. 20	93¼	Sep. 13	94⅝	Dec. 20	..	180,000
2,000,000	July 1, 1916	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	....	Columbus & Greenville 1st g. 6s	115	115	Jan. 31	115	Jan. 31	115	Jan. 31	116⅜	1,000
3,106,000	July 1, 1930	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 3½	East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional g. 5s	113½	119	Nov. 15	114¾	Feb. 19	119	Dec. 20	116½	52,000
12,770,000	Nov. 1, 1956	May-Nov.	..	..	+ 5	Do con 1st g. 5s	114	120¾	Oct. 19	114	Jan. 2	119	Dec. 20	114	540,000
4,500,000	Mar. 1, 1938	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	+ 2¾	East Tenn. reorg. lien g. 5s	108½	112	May 8	108½	Jan. 10	111¾	Dec. 13	106	50,000
5,630,000	Jan. 1, 1922	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 4	Georgia Pacific Ry 1st g. 6s	121	125¼	Nov. 15	119½	Jan. 16	125	Nov. 27	123	122,000
2,000,000	July 1, 1925	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 6	Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s	118	124	Apr. 23	118¼	Jan. 2	124	Nov. 23	124	106,000
5,597,000	Jan. 1, 1915	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 5¾	Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s	118½	128	Apr. 29	118	Jan. 3	124	Dec. 31	121¼	219,000
818,000	Sep. 1, 1909	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	+ ½	Do equipment sinking fund g. 5s	101	101¼	Jul. 20	101	Jan. 11	101¼	Jul. 20	101	2,000
3,388,000	Apr. 1, 1927	Apr.-Oct.	..	110	+ 5¼	Do debenture 5s, stamped	104	109¾	Aug. 25	104	Aug. 14	109¾	Dec. 7	105	10,000
315,000	Nov. 1, 1948	May-Nov.	82	84	....	Richmond & Mecklenburg 1st g. 4s	83	83¼	Dec. 7	83	Dec. 7	83	Dec. 10	..	18,000
5,250,000	May 1, 1919	May-Nov.	..	..	+ 1½	South Carolina & Georgia 1st g. 5s	105	109	Apr. 19	102	Jan. 15	108½	Dec. 10	104½	208,000
2,382,000	May 1, 1936	May-Nov.	..	..	+ 4½	Virginia Midland gen. 5s	109	113½	Dec. 26	109	Jan. 8	113½	Dec. 26	109	106,000
2,466,000	May 1, 1936	May-Nov.	..	..	+ 5½	Do do gtd. stamped	108	113½	Dec. 14	108	Jan. 4	113½	Dec. 14	115	58,000
1,025,000	Feb. 1, 1924	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	+ 4½	Washington, Ohio & West. 1st cur. gtd. 4s	87	91½	Sep. 14	87	Jul. 9	91½	Sep. 14	90	11,000
2,331,000	July 1, 1914	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 4½	Western North Carolina 1st con. g. 6s	114½	119	Mar. 31	114½	Jan. 10	119	Nov. 17	117½	14,000
2,812,000	Jan. 1, 1939	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	....	Spokane Falls & Northern 1st g. 6s	117	117	Jul. 25	117	Jul. 25	117	Jul. 25	..	1,000
4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1944	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+ 1	**Terminal Ass'n of St. L.** 1st con. g. 5s	114½	115½	Dec. 27	113½	Sep. 28	115½	Dec. 27	113	10,000
3,500,000	Oct. 1, 1930	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	....	St. Louis Merchants' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s	111	111	Jan. 19	111	Jan. 19	111	Jan. 19	111⅝	5,000
3,241,000	Mar. 1, 1965	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	− ⅛	Texas & Pac. Ry, East Div. 1st g. 6s, from Texarkana to Fort Worth	105	105	Aug. 1	104⅞	Sep. 28	104⅞	Oct. 4	107	13,000
745,000	June 1, 2000	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	+ 4½	Do 1st g. 5s	111	117	Nov. 30	110½	Jan. 25	115¼	Dec. 29	111	1,651,000
967,000	Dec. 1, 2000	March	..	..	+37	Do 2d g. income 5s	53	90	Dec. 27	53	Mar. 8	90	Dec. 27	50	131,000
3,000,000	July 1, 1935	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+10	Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s	105	116½	Nov. 28	105	Jan. 8	115	Dec. 21	107	294,000
2,500,000	Oct. 1, 1935	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	+ 9	Do Western Div. 1st g. 5s	105	114	Nov. 27	105	Jan. 29	114	Nov. 27	103½	88,000
2,000,000	June 1, 1935	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	+11	Do gen. g. 5s	95	106¾	Nov. 24	92½	Feb. 26	106	Dec. 19	..	641,000
2,480,000	Apr. 1, 1990	Apr.-Oct.	..	100	+ 7½	Kanawha & Michigan 1st gtd. g. 4s	84½	92	Dec. 5	84½	Jan. 2	92	Dec. 5	82¼	200,000
4,800,000	July 1, 1917	Jan.-Jul.	86	..	+ 8	Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st g. 4s	78	86	Dec. 5	78	Jan. 3	86	Dec. 20	80	152,000
8,814,000	June 1, 1916	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	+20¼	Tol., St. L. & Kan. City Tr. Co. cts, 1st g. 6s	110	130¼	Jun. 16	110	Jan. 2	130¼	Jun. 25	110	4,720,000
3,280,000	July 1, 1946	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	− 1½	Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st g. 4s	100	100	Sep. 25	97¾	Dec. 19	98½	Dec. 26	90	112,000
1,872,000	June 1, 1928	Jun.-Dec.	106	..	+ 2½	**Ulster & Delaware** 1st con. g. 5s	103	107	Apr. 18	103	Jan. 3	103½	Dec. 18	104	76,000
96,527,000	July 1, 1947	Jan.-Jul.	107¾	108	+ 5⅝	Union Pacific 1st ry and ld. grt. g. 4s	102½	108	Dec. 3	101¾	Jan. 10	107⅞	Dec. 31	104¾	13,959,000
.....	.....	.....	..	..	+ 2	Do registered	104½	106¾	Nov. 20	103¼	Jan. 29	106⅞	Nov. 20	103⅞	5,000
491,000	July 1, 1909	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 1	Oregon Ry & Nav. 1st sinking fund 6s	110	111	Dec. 3	110	Feb. 3	111	Dec. 19	108	14,000
19,634,000	June 1, 1946	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	+ 2⅝	Oregon Ry & Nav. Co. con. g. 4s	101½	104⅞	Mar. 23	100½	Jan. 8	104⅛	Dec. 31	101	1,954,000
13,651,000	Feb. 1, 1922	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	+ 2⅜

Complete Bond Quotation List New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1900.—Continued.

Amount Outstanding Dec. 31, 1900.	Maturity.	Interest Payable.	Closing Dec. 31, 1900. Bid.	Closing Dec. 31, 1900. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge For Year.	ROAD AND BOND.	Range for Year 1900. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	Date.	Last 1899.	Total Sales For Year 1900.
						GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.									
$14,210,000	May 1, 1945	May-Nov.	115	116¾	+ 2½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s	114	118	Mar. 22	113½	Nov. 2	116½	Dec. 31	116	570,000
4,508,000	Feb. 1, 1923	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 1⅝	Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5s	96¼	100	Mar. 29	93	Oct. 16	98	Dec. 26	98¼	1,105,000
3,500,000	Sep. 1, 1932	Mar.-Sep.	120	..	+ 2⅝	Equitable Gaslight Co. N. Y. 1st con. g. 5s	115½	118½	Sep. 4	115½	Aug. 2	118½	Sep. 4	..	12,000
1,146,000	Dec. 1, 1949	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	— 1⅛	Gas & Electric of Bergen Co. con. g. 5s	103½	110¾	Apr. 27	102⅝	Nov. 8	102⅝	Nov. 8	..	347,000
2,705,000	Sep. 1, 1922	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	+47	General Electric Co. debenture g. 5s	113	165	Dec. 26	113	Jan. 23	160	Dec. 31	113½	48,000
1,225,000	Feb. 1, 1915	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	...	Grand Rapids Gaslight Co. 1st g. 5s	107¾	107¾	Dec. 17	107¾	Dec. 17	107¾	Dec. 17	..	10,000
						Kings Co. Electric Light and Power—									
5,000,000	Jan. 1, 1939	Jan.-Jul.	90½	..	...	Edison Elec. Ill. Brooklyn 1st con. g. 4s	96½	96½	Dec. 4	86½	Dec. 4	96½	Dec. 4	97½	1,000
4,275,000	May 1, 1919	Quar. Feb.	..	..	— 1½	Laclede Gaslight Co. of St. Louis 1st g. 5s	108½	110	Jan. 22	106	Jun. 25	107	Dec. 31	107	466,000
11,500,000	Dec. 1, 1948	Jun.-Dec.	108	109	+ 3⅞	N. Y. Gas, E. L., H. & P. Co. 1st col. tr. g. 5s	104¼	111	Nov. 27	103½	Jan. 30	108¼	Dec. 31	104	1,425,000
20,389,000	Feb. 1, 1949	Feb.-Aug.	94	94¾	+ 4½	Do purchase money col. trust g. 4s	91	95⅛	Dec. 31	91	Jan. 3	95⅛	Dec. 31	..	3,909,000
4,312,000	Mar. 1, 1910	Mar.-Sep.	103½	..	— ⅞	Edison Elec. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s	109½	110	Jan. 23	106¼	Sep. 25	109¾	Dec. 31	106	132,000
2,156,000	July 1, 1995	Jan.-Jul.	120	..	...	Do 1st con. g. 5s	120	120	May 21	117¾	Jul. 9	120	Nov. 13	121	20,000
2,100,000	Nov. 1, 1904	May-Nov.	..	..	...	People's Gas & Coke Co. C. 1st gtd. g. 6s	107	107	Jul. 13	107	Jul. 13	107	Jul. 13	109¼	2,500
2,500,000	Dec. 1, 1904	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	— 2¼	Do 2d gtd. g. 6s	104¾	107	Sep. 25	102½	Dec. 31	102½	Dec. 31	106¾	51,500
4,900,000	Apr. 1, 1943	Apr.-Oct.	119	126	— 4½	Do 1st con. g. 6s	123	127	Feb. 14	116	Oct. 17	118½	Dec. 13	120	128,000
10,000,000	Dec. 1, 1937	Jan.-Jul.	100	..	+ 1	Chicago Gaslight & Coke 1st gtd. g. 5s	108	109⅝	Jun. 19	107	Jul. 2	109	Dec. 21	111	122,000
4,346,000	Dec. 1, 1930	Jun.-Dec.	105½	107½	— 3	Con. Gas. Co. of Chicago 1st gtd. g. 5s	109	109	Apr. 17	105	Jul. 13	106	Dec. 12	111½	38,000
6,000,000	Nov. 1, 1947	May-Nov.	..	102	— 3	Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s	105	105	Jun. 26	102	Dec. 20	102	Dec. 31	107	64,000
1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1949	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	...	Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5s	107	107	Dec. 5	107	Dec. 5	107	Dec. 5	108	5,000
						MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.									
$12,000,000	Mar. 1, 1948	Mar.-Sep.	104¼	105	+ 2⅜	Adams Express Co. col. trust g. 4s	102⅝	105	Feb. 3	102	Mar. 7	105	Dec. 28	103	974,000
6,500,000	Aug. 1, 1948	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	+ ⅝	Brooklyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. 1st con. g. 5s	87⅝	88¾	Dec. 19	81¾	Aug. 13	88	Dec. 31	86	121,000
17,864,000	Feb. 1, 1945	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	...	Brooklyn W. & W. H. Co. 1st g. 5s, tr. cts.	70	84	Jun. 8	66	Oct. 10	70	Dec. 27	..	530,000
10,000,000	July 1, 1915	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	— 1	Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards col. g. 5s	111	111	Apr. 25	110	Aug. 21	110	Aug. 21	..	7,000
3,021,000	Oct. 1, 1911	Semi-an.	..	..	+ 9½	Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. grt. 3½s, Series A	21	40	Apr. 2	19	Jan 2	30¼	Dec. 31	21	4,695,000
4,975,000	Sep. 1, 1906	Mar.-Sep.	..	..	...	Spring Valley Water Works 1st 6s	113½	113½	Jul. 3	113½	Jul. 3	113½	Jul. 3	..	2,000
1,000,000	1918	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	...	U. S. Mtg. & Tr. Co. r. e. 1st g. col. tr. bds., Ser. G, 4s	100	100	Mar. 15	100	Mar. 15	100	Mar. 15	..	3,000
						BONDS OF MFG. AND INDUS. CORPS.									
$2,919,000	Nov. 1, 1915	Quar. Feb.	99½	100	— ¼	American Cotton Oil deb. ext. 4½s	100	100½	Sep. 24	98⅝	Nov. 14	99¾	Dec. 31	..	288,800
1,890,000	Sep. 1, 1915	Mar.-Sep.	..	82	— 4	American Spirits Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s	85	85	Jan. 5	63	Jun. 28	81	Dec. 29	85	244,000
1,000,000	July 1, 1942	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	...	Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 5s	105	105	Jan. 10	103	Jan. 10	105	Jan. 10	..	10,000
1,100,000	Oct. 1, 1923	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	...	Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st g. 6s	89¾	89¾	Feb. 2	89¾	Feb. 2	89¾	Feb. 2	90	4,000
9,229,000	Feb. 1, 1918	Feb.-Aug.	108	..	+ 2	International Paper Co. 1st con. g. 6s	106	109	Nov. 24	102¼	Apr. 24	108	Dec. 28	108½	443,000
2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1928	Apr.-Oct.	..	..	— 2	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago) 1st g. 5s	95	95	Jan. 3	87½	May 21	98	Aug. 25	95	26,000
3,080,000	May 1, 1920	May-Nov.	107	..	+ 2	National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s	105	108	Apr. 12	104	Nov. 15	107	Dec. 28	104	78,000
2,835,000	Aug. 1, 1946	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	— 8	Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6s	80	84	Jan. 24	66¾	Oct. 9	72	Dec. 22	79½	1,096,000
7,500,000	Aug. 1, 1946				—11⅛	Do income g. 5s	23¼	24	Jan. 3	8	Sep. 24	12	Dec. 28	23¾	3,060,000
5,280,000	May 1, 1913	May-Nov.	113	..	— 2	U. S. Leather Co. sinking fund deb. g. 6s	115½	116½	Mar. 12	112	Dec. 5	113½	Dec. 27	119	108,000
						BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.									
$2,766,000	Feb. 1, 1902	Feb.-Aug.	102⅞	..	— ⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron ext. 1st con. g. 6s	103	103½	Jan. 18	100¼	Feb. 1	102⅞	Dec. 18	..	433,000
700,000	July 1, 1909	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	— 3	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s	58	58	Feb. 14	55	Nov. 2	55	Nov. 2	..	1,000
1,043,000	May 1, 1919	May-Nov.	..	..	— ½	Colorado Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s	103	103¾	Oct. 9	102½	Nov. 7	102½	Nov. 7	105	47,000
2,303,000	Feb. 1, 1943	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	+ 3½	Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sk. fd. g. 5s	94	98	Dec. 19	90	Mar. 9	97½	Dec. 31	92	992,000
1,089,000	July 1, 1928	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	...	Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. sink. fund 5s	105	105	Oct. 24	105	Oct. 24	105	Oct. 24	..	5,000
1,244,000	Jan. 1, 1917	Apr.-Oct.	107	..	...	Tenn. Coal, Iron & R., Tenn. Div. 1st g. 6s	106	111	Mar. 5	102	Jul. 5	106	Dec. 13	104	90,000
3,390,000	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan.-Jul.	110	..	+ 3	Do Birmingham Div. 1st con. 6s	109	112½	Dec. 20	103	Jul. 14	112	Dec. 21	111	324,000
1,000,000	Dec. 1, 1922	Jun.-Dec.	..	..	...	Cahaba Coal Mining Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s	105	105	Feb. 9	105	Feb. 9	105	Feb. 9	108	4,000
2,771,000	Feb. 1, 1910	Feb.-Aug.	..	..	— 1½	De Bardeleben Coal & Iron Co. gtd. g. 6s	106½	109	Jan. 27	98	Oct. 1	105	Dec. 3	102	320,500
840,000	July 1, 1919	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	...	Wheeling, L. E. & P. Coal Co. 1st g. 5s	32	32	Jan. 15	32	Jan. 15	32	Jan. 15	..	8,000
						TELEGRAPH AND TELEPH. CO. BONDS.									
$9,665,800	Jan. 1, 2397	Quar. Jan.	..	..	— 2½	Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s	103½	103½	Mar. 2	101	Nov. 8	101	Nov. 8	103½	11,500
8,502,000	Jan. 1, 1938	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 3¾	Western Union col. trust cur. 5s	111¼	115	Dec. 29	109	Sep. 18	115	Dec. 29	113¾	260,000
10,000,000	May 1, 1950	May-Nov.	..	..	+ ⅝	Do refunding and real estate g. 4½s	105⅝	107	Oct. 24	104½	Nov. 12	105⅝	Dec. 31	..	526,000
1,957,000	May 1, 1911	May-Nov.	..	..	+ ⅝	Mutual Union Telegraph sinking fund 6s	112	112⅝	Dec. 11	109	May 21	112⅜	Dec. 20	110	12,000
						U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.									
$364,993,750	1930	Quar. Jan.	106	107	+ 2¾	United States con. 2s, registered	104	107	Dec. 29	104	Oct. 19	106¾	Dec. 31	..	288,800
.....	1930	Quar. Jan.	106½	107¼	+ 2	Do con. 2s, coupon	104	106	Dec. 26	103½	May 8	106	Dec. 26	..	189,500
116,700,940	1908-1918	Quar. Feb.	109½	110½	+ ⅞	Do 3s, registered	109¼	112	Feb. 27	108¾	Apr. 30	110¼	Dec. 18	110¾	204,500
.....	1908-1918	Quar. Feb.	110	111	+ 1¾	Do 3s, coupon	110	112¾	May 9	108¾	Aug. 21	111¾	Dec. 28	110¾	1,844,500
.....	1908-1918	Quar. Feb.	110	111	+ ¼	Do 3s, small	109¾	111¾	Mar. 13	108½	May 11	110	Dec. 18	110	5,568
325,567,650	1907	Quar. Jan.	114	115½	+ 1½	Do 4s, registered	114	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 11	115½	Dec. 31	114	935,823
.....	1907	Quar. Jan.	115	116½	+ 2¾	Do 4s, coupon	114	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	116¾	Dec. 26	115	880,500
162,315,400	1925	Quar. Feb.	138	138¾	+ 5⅝	Do 4s, registered	133½	139	Dec. 27	132⅝	Apr. 16	138½	Dec. 28	134¼	673,700
.....	1925	Quar. Feb.	138	138¾	+ 4¼	Do 4s, coupon	133⅜	138¼	Dec. 3	131¾	Aug. 10	138	Dec. 11	134	546,000
31,937,600	1904	Quar. Feb.	113	114½	+ 2½	Do 5s, registered	112½	116½	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	115	Dec. 28	113¼	183,500
.....	1904	Quar. Feb.	113	114½	+ ½	Do 5s, coupon	113¼	116¾	Mar. 7	112½	May 16	113¾	Dec. 17	113¾	1,141,000
						FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.									
£22,628,920	.....	Quar. Jan.	..	..	+ 1½	U. S. of Mexico sinking fund 6s	96	98	Jun. 5	96	Apr. 16	97½	Dec. 12	..	178,500
						STATE SECURITIES.									
$6,839,000	1906	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 1½	Alabama Class A 4s and 5s	108½	116⅛	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 8	110	Nov. 7	107	34,500
575,000	1906	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	...	Do Class B 5s	109¼	109¼	Oct. 6	109¼	Oct. 6	109¼	Oct. 6	..	3,000
962,000	1906	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ ⅜	Do Class C 4s	102	102⅝	Sep. 10	102	Jan. 16	102⅝	Sep. 10	..	3,000
10,752,800	1914	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 1¼	Louisiana new con. 4s	106¾	108½	Jun. 5	106½	Jul. 6	108	Aug. 30	110	18,000
3,328,250	1910	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	— 2¾	North Carolina con. 4s	106¾	106¾	May 21	104	Oct. 4	104	Oct. 4	97	7,000
4,392,500	1933	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	...	South Carolina 4½s, 20-40	120	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	..	1,000
7,703,000	1913	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+ 2	Tennessee new settlement 3s	94	96⅜	Jun. 7	93⅝	Sep. 20	96	Dec. 13	96	165,800
337,500	1913	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	— ⅛	Do small bonds	91	96⅝	Jun. 7	90	Sep. 8	90⅜	Oct. 18	93½	7,000
18,010,424	1991	Jan.-Jul.	..	..	+11½	Virginia fund. debt. 2-3s	85⅛	96⅜	Dec. 22	85	Jan. 5	96⅜	Dec. 22	84½	1,138,000
6,455,426	.....	.....	7	..	+ ¼	Do 6s, def. cts., Brown Bros. & Co. cts. of deposit.									
						Issue of 1871	6¾	10	Mar. 15	6	Dec. 4	7	Dec. 28	5¾	427,000

NOTE.—The net change is the difference between the first and last prices of the year.

KEY TO THE BOND LIST.

The following is a list of bonds which do not appear in their proper alphabetical order in the "Complete Bond Quotation List," on Pages — and —, but are here so arranged. Opposite each is placed the name of the system under which they are given in the table referred to:

Railroad Bonds.

Road.	System.
Alabama Central—	Southern Ry.
Alabama Midland—	Sav., Fla. & Western
Albany & Susq.—	Delware & Hudson
Allegheny Valley—	Penn. R. R.
Allegheny & Western—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Am. Dock & Imp.—	Central of N. J.
Atlantic & Danville—	Southern Ry.
Atlantic & Yadkin—	Southern Ry.
Austin & Northwestern—	Southern Pacific
Battle Creek & Stur.—	Michigan Central
Beach Creek—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Belev. & Carondelet—	Illinois Central
Booneville Bld. Co.—	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Brooklyn & Montauk—	Long Island
Brunswick & Western—	Sav., Fla. & West.
Buffalo, New York & Erie—	Erie
Buffalo & Southwestern—	Erie
Carb. & Shawneetown—	Illinois Central
Carolina Central—	Seaboard & Roanoke
Carthage & Adirondack—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Ced. Rap., Ia. F. & N.—	Cur., C. R. & N.
Central Ohio—	Baltimore & Ohio
Central Pacific—	Southern Pacific Co.
Chicago & Erie—	Erie
Chicago & St. Louis—	Atch., Top. & Santa Fé
Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans—	Illinois Cent.
Chi., St. Louis & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Cin., Sandusky & Cleve.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Clearfield & Mahoning—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Cleveland & Marietta—	Penn. R. R.
Cleveland & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Columbia & Greenville—	Southern Railway
Col. & Hocking Valley—	Hocking Val. Ry.
Col. Connect. & Term.—	Norfolk & Western
Dakota & Great Southern—	C., Mil. & St. P.
Dallas & Waco—	Mo., Kan. & Texas
Del. Riv. R. R. & Bdge Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Des Moines & Fort Dodge—	C. R. I. & Pac.
Des Moines & Minneapolis—	Chi. & N. W.
Detroit, Minn. & Toledo—	L. S. & M. S.
Eastern Railway of Minn.—	St. P., M. & M.
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.—	Southern Ry.
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy—	C. & O.
Elmira, Cortland & Northern—	Lehigh Valley
Erie & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Escanaba & Lake Superior—	Chi. & N. W.
Fargo & Southern—	Chi., M. & St. P.
Fort Smith & V. B. R.—	St. L. & S. F.
Gal., Harrisburg & S. A.—	South. Pac. Co.
Georgia Pacific—	Southern Railway
Gila Val., G. & Northern—	South. Pac. Co.
Gouverneur & Oswego 1st gtd. g. 5s—	N. W. C.
Grand Rapids & Ind.—	Penn. Co.
Grey's Point Terminal—	St. L. Southwn
Hannibal & St. Joseph—	C., B. & Quincy
Housatonic R. R.—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Houston, E. & W. Texas—	Southern Pacific
Houston & Texas Central—	Southern Pacific
Iowa Midland—	Chicago & Northwest
Jefferson R. R.—	Erie
Kalamazoo, All. & G. R.—	L. S. & M. S.
Kanawha & Michigan—	Toledo & Ohio Central
Kansas City & Pacific—	Missouri, Kan. & Texas
Kansas Midland—	St. Louis & San Francisco
Kentucky Central—	Louisville & Nashville
Keokuk & Des Moines—	C., R. I. & P.
Knoxville & Ohio—	Southern Railway
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—	N. Y. C. & H.
Lehigh & Hudson River—	Central of New Jersey
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre—	Central of New Jersey
Leroy & Caney Valley—	Missouri Valley
Long Dock—	Erie
La. & Mo. River—	Chicago & Alton
Lo., New Albany & Chicago—	Chicago, Ind. & Lo.
Mahoning Coal—	L. S. & M. Southern
McKeesport & B. Varnon—	N. Y. C. & Hudson
Metropolitan Elevated—	Manhattan Railway
Michigan Central—	New York Central & Hudson
Midland of New Jersey—	Erie
Mil., Lake Shore & Western—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Madison—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Northern—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
Mil. & St. Paul—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
Minn. & St. L. gtd—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Minneapolis Union—	St. P., M. & M.
Mississippi River Bridge—	Chicago & Alton
Mohawk & Malone—	N. Y. C. & H.
Monongahela River—	Baltimore & Ohio
Montana Central—	St. P. & Man.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas—	S. Pacific Co.
Morris & Essex—	Del., Lack. & W.
Nash., Flor. & Shef.—	Louisville & Nashville.
New H. & Derby—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. J. Junction R. R.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co.—	Penn. Co.
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach—	Long Island.
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake—	Erie.
N. Y. & Harlem—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y., Lack. & Western—	Del., L. & W.
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western—	Erie.
N. Y. & New England—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. & Northern—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Putnam—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach—	Long Island
N. Y., Sus. & Western—	Erie.
N. Y., Texas & Mexico—	Southern Pacific Co.
Northern Illinois—	Chicago & Northwestern.
Northern Ohio—	Lake Erie & Western
Northern Railway Cal.—	Southern Pacific
North Wisconsin—	C., St. P., M. & O.
Northern & Montreal—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ohio, Ind. & W.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Oregon Railway & Navigation—	Union Pac.
Oregon & Cal.—	Southern Pacific.
Oregon Short Line—	Union Pacific
Oswego & Rome—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P.—	Chi. & N. W.
Pacific of Missouri—	Missouri Pacific.
Pensacola & Atlantic—	Louisville & Nash.
Peoria & Eastern—	C., C., C. & St. Louis.
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., Fort W. & Chi.—	Penn Co.
Pitts., McKeesp. & Yough.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Rensselaer & Saratoga—	Del. & Hudson.
Richmond & Danville—	Southern Railway.
Rochester & Pittsburg—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg—	N. Y. C. & H.
St. Louis & Cairo—	Mobile & Ohio.
St. Louis & Iron Mount.—	Missouri Pac.
St. L., K. C. & N., St. Chas. Bge.—	Wabash.
St. L. Merch. Bge—	Term. R. R. of St. L.
St. Louis Southern—	Illinois Central.
St. Paul & Duluth—	Northern Pacific.
St. Paul & North. Pacific—	Northern Pacific.
St. Paul & Sioux City—	C., St. P., M. & O.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass—	South. Pac. Co.
Soloto Val. & N. E.—	Norfolk & Western.
Sherman, Shreveport & South.—	Mo., K. & T.
Silver Springs, O. & G.—	Sav., Florida & W.
South Carolina & Ga.—	Southern Railway.
So. & No. Alabama—	Louisville & Nashville.
Sunbury & Lewistown—	Pennsylvania R. R.
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.—	Del., L. & W.
Tebo & Neosho—	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
Texas & New Orleans—	Southern Pacific Co.
United N. J. R. & C. Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Utah Central—	Rio Grande Western.
Utah Northern—	Union Pacific.
Utica & Black River—	N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
Verdigris Val., Ind. & W.—	Missouri Pacific.
Virginia Midland—	Southern Railway.
Warren Railroad—	Del., Lack. & Western.
Wash., Ohio & Western—	Southern Railway.
Washington Central—	Northern Railway.
Western North Carolina—	Southern Railway.
West Shore—	N. Y. Central & Hudson.
West Virginia & Pittsburg—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Wilkesbarre & Eastern—	Erie R. R.
Wilmar & Sioux Falls—	St. P., M. & M.
Winona & St. Paul—	Chicago & N. W.

Miscellaneous Bonds.

Cahaba Cl. Min. Co.—	Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.
Chi. Gas Light & C. Co.—	People's G. & C. Co.
Clearfield Bitum. Coal—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Consumers' Gas Co.—	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Debardeleben C. & I. Co.—	Tenn. C. & I.
Edison El. Ill., N. Y.—	N.Y.G. & E. L. H. & P.
Edison Ill., Brook.—	Kings Co. El. L. & P.
Equit. G. & Fuel—	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Fuel Gas Co.—	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Union Tel. Co.—	Western Union.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for the year 1900:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Dec. 29	$1,263,043,989	$54,613,731
Dec. 22	1,574,163,219	61,293,358
Dec. 15	1,360,727,401	53,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,986,290	61,614,358
*Dec. 1	1,169,856,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,589,539,179	56,616,100
Nov. 17	1,546,582,775	54,659,891
*Nov. 10	1,070,094,367	45,286,811
Nov. 3	1,072,849,698	53,380,010
Oct. 27	1,141,687,500	53,273,726
Oct. 20	1,023,592,101	51,766,586
Oct. 13	926,820,551	52,582,350
Oct. 6	989,961,743	54,889,111
Sept. 29	836,384,300	43,249,635
Sept. 22	812,622,414	47,270,376
Sept. 15	747,650,336	51,714,874
*Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,056,450
Sept. 1	659,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	671,308,001	45,452,304
Aug. 18	736,700,296	49,880,774
Aug. 11	667,786,104	41,729,067
Aug. 4	782,061,788	55,383,359
July 28	753,779,500	45,311,780
July 21	785,678,034	46,704,063
July 14	865,929,981	51,182,188
*July 7	933,138,447	56,344,104
June 30	980,910,627	60,314,484
June 23	842,062,268	49,580,384
June 16	878,370,496	49,458,270
June 9	898,061,086	54,623,659
*June 2	820,976,655	49,240,800
May 26	965,215,330	53,921,961
May 19	1,006,863,479	51,884,225
May 12	995,720,213	54,586,513
May 5	1,158,701,031	72,806,381
April 28	1,064,446,657	48,974,241
April 21	1,195,364,041	76,001,061
April 14	1,080,414,173	60,447,958
April 7	1,270,596,366	66,745,368
March 31	1,116,124,633	52,429,219
March 24	1,070,865,960	47,934,706
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	983,399,761	50,598,191
March 3	1,020,735,849	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,580	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	925,315,975	45,246,141
Feb. 10	1,106,822,069	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,052	59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,005,176,062	56,908,365
Jan. 13	1,097,626,402	58,654,808
*Jan. 6	1,146,108,226	62,735,507

*Five days.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the past year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,284,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,068,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,693,675	21,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,609,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,731,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,078,550	30,324,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	19,074,175	28,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,825	35,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,525,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,675	44,504,675
May 5	15,978,475	19,251,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,137,625	46,997,225
May 19	16,555,225	34,631,525	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,325	33,934,725	53,704,600
June 2	20,122,275	42,710,600	52,249,700
June 9	18,374,250	39,323,100	53,841,100
June 16	17,498,750	30,003,200	59,272,800
June 23	15,526,850	25,697,800	62,206,250
June 30	16,359,375	14,274,550	62,013,550
July 7	15,589,200	5,062,475	53,345,300
July 14	19,960,125	10,698,750	49,365,825
July 21	24,081,900	12,055,600	43,012,000
July 28	27,535,975	10,811,125	41,004,475
Aug. 4	29,144,878	8,110,600	39,893,000
Aug. 11	28,125,950	14,395,375	33,111,850
Aug. 18	20,557,050	15,082,350	28,839,250
Aug. 25	23,888,925	12,378,525	21,343,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,991,050
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,076,775
Sept. 15	20,836,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,325	2,

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1900.

The following table is a complete summary of the year's transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, showing the opening, highest, lowest, and final prices, the bid and asked quotations, and volume of shares of every stock traded in during 1900. The net change for the year, amount of capital stock outstanding, and latest dividends paid are also given.

Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Closing. Dec. 31, 1900. Bid.	Closing. Dec. 31, 1900. Asked	Net Change For Year.	STOCKS. Sales Year 1900, 138,312,266 Shares.	Par Val.	Range for Year 1900. First	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last. 1900.	Last. 1899.	Sales for Year 1900.
$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900	¼	SA	148	153	+ 2¼	Adams Express	$100	114	140	Nov. 12	114	Jan. 6	138	111	7,821
3,500,000	Jan., 1901	3½	SA	195	..	+ 1	Albany & Susquehanna	100	*204	*205	Dec. 15	*204	July 6	*205	210	35
75,000,000	Oct. 29, 1900	†2	Q	94	94⅛	— 4½	Amalgamated Copper Company	100	98¾	99½	Nov. 23	89¾	Dec. 15	94¼	..	486,235
15,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	American Beet Sugar Company	100	*23	*23	Nov. 13	*23	Nov. 13	*23	..	20
4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901	1½	Q	..	..	..	American Beet Sugar Company pf	100	75	75	Nov. 17	75	Nov. 17	75	..	115
30,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900	½	Q	22⅜	22½	+ 8⅜	American Car & Foundry Company	100	13¾	25½	Nov. 12	12½	Jan. 15	22½	13¾	504,185
30,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900	1¾	Q	71⅞	72	+ 13¼	American Car & Foundry Company pf	100	59¼	72	Dec. 20	07¾	June 25	71¾	58¾	240,925
1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1900	4	SA	175	200	+ 20	American Coal Company	25	155	175	Dec. 18	150	Sep. 24	175	145	1,910
20,257,100	Dec. 1, 1900	3½	A	31½	32	— 2	American Cotton Oil Company	100	33⅜	37¾	April 7	30	June 25	31¾	33⅞	142,448
10,198,000	Dec. 1, 1900	3	SA	90	92	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Company pf	100	92	100	April 5	88¾	Sep. 19	92½	92	7,710
3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1900	1¾	SA	34	38	+ 11⅝	American District Telegraph Company	100	24⅞	37	Nov. 27	24⅞	Jan. 4	36½	32	13,346
18,800,000	Jan. 2, 1901	3	SA	188	190	+ 48	American Express Company	100	145	191	Dec. 31	145	Jan. 18	191	138	12,961
22,539,100	Nov. 1, 1900	1	Q	40⅝	41	+ 4⅜	American Ice Company	100	36½	40½	April 4	27½	June 26	40⅞	35⅞	314,474
13,440,000	Oct. 15, 1900	1½	Q	71	72	— ⅞	American Ice Company pf	100	72¼	78½	Feb. 3	60½	June 19	71⅝	72⅝	32,144
16,750,000	..	..	..	..	7¼	— 6¼	American Linseed Company	100	13¼	16¾	Feb. 6	6	Nov. 19	7	13	295,485
16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900	1¾	..	36¾	37½	— 18	American Linseed Company pf	100	55½	60	Feb. 5	34½	Dec. 20	37½	55¼	231,177
14,500,000	..	..	..	5	5¼	— 2⅝	American Malting Company	100	7⅜	7¾	Jan. 2	3	June 12	5½	7½	44,151
14,400,000	Oct. 15, 1900	1¾	..	25	27	— 4½	American Malting Company pf	100	31	31½	Jan. 2	18⅞	June 27	26½	31½	48,284
27,000,000	..	..	..	54⅞	54½	+ 19	American Smelting & Refining Company	100	35½	56⅞	Dec. 11	34¼	June 18	54½	35½	745,229
27,000,000	Oct. 9, 1900	1¾	Q	96⅝	97¼	+ 10⅞	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf	100	86	99	Nov. 17	85	June 25	96⅝	88½	179,174
27,833,300	..	..	..	..	..	— 1½	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	100	3½	4	Feb. 15	1½	Sept. 8	2	3	1,605
6,905,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	American Spirits Manufacturing Co. pf	100	*14	*14	Sept. 26	*14	Sep. 26	*14	30	50
19,000,000	..	..	..	32	32¼	— 11¼	American Steel Hoop Company	100	43½	50½	Feb. 6	17	June 25	32	42½	594,740
14,000,000	Oct. 31, 1900	1¾	Q	77⅛	78	— 4½	American Steel Hoop Company pf	100	82½	86	Feb. 6	64¼	Sep. 28	78	81	111,034
50,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901	1¾	Q	46	46⅛	— 3	American Steel & Wire Company	100	49	59⅞	April 2	28½	June 25	46	48½	4,213,287
40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901	1¾	Q	89¼	89⅝	— 1⅞	American Steel & Wire Company pf	100	90	95	Feb. 1	69½	June 25	89⅛	89	592,823
36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1901	1¾	Q	146¾	146½	+ 17¾	American Sugar Refining Company	100	128¾	149	Dec. 31	95¼	Mar. 3	146½	128¼	13,251,283
36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1901	1¾	Q	117	119	+ 3	American Sugar Refining Company pf	100	115	118	July 14	107	Mar. 2	118	112¾	24,636
14,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900	1¼	Q	94	97	+ 4¼	American Telegraph & Cable Company	100	92¼	96½	Dec. 6	89	Oct. 3	96¼	95	4,225
28,000,000	..	..	..	56¾	56½	+ 27½	American Tin Plate Company	100	29	56⅞	Dec. 28	18	June 23	56½	28½	000,818
18,325,000	Oct. 31, 1900	1¾	Q	91½	92	+ 9	American Tin Plate Company pf	100	81	92	Dec. 27	70¾	June 25	92	80	76,804
54,300,000	Nov. 1, 1900	1½	Q	113	113¼	+ 13⅝	American Tobacco Company	50	99¾	114⅝	Dec. 26	84½	June 25	113¼	90	4,431,597
14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900	2	Q	135	137	+ ½	American Tobacco Company pf	100	136½	140	Feb. 15	128	May 17	137	136	5,793
29,501,000	..	..	..	21¼	21½	— ⅝	American Woolen Company	100	22¼	22½	Dec. 17	21¼	Dec. 28	21½	..	3,550
29,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900	1¾	Q	76¼	77	+ ½	American Woolen Company pf	100	76½	77	Dec. 31	76	Dec. 18	77	..	1,829
30,000,000	Oct. 27, 1900	†2	SA	48	48½	+ 8¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	25	39½	54⅞	April 3	37⅛	June 25	47¾	39½	472,482
3,250,000	..	..	..	22½	25	+ 8½	Ann Arbor	100	16½	25	Dec. 27	16	Sep. 12	25	19⅞	2,650
4,000,000	..	..	..	57½	58½	+ 17½	Ann Arbor pf	100	41	50	Dec. 27	40½	July 24	58½	40	18,289
102,000,000	..	..	..	47⅜	47⅞	+ 27¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	20⅜	48¾	Dec. 26	18⅝	Jan. 8	47⅝	20	3,442,393
114,199,500	Aug. 1, 1900	2½	SA	80	89¼	+ 26⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf	100	62¼	88¾	Dec. 28	58¼	Jan. 11	89½	62½	5,417,271
45,000,000	Sept. 4, 1900	2	SA	83⅞	84	+ 25⅜	Baltimore & Ohio	100	57⅞	89⅞	April 19	55¼	Jan. 8	83⅝	57¾	2,772,234
59,227,000	Sept. 4, 1900	2	SA	85¼	86	+ 9½	Baltimore & Ohio pf	100	76¼	90	April 16	72¾	Jan. 9	87¾	75⅞	1,209,662
45,000,000	..	..	..	86¼	86½	+ 15½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	71¼	88⅞	Dec. 28	47⅜	Sep. 25	86⅜	72¼	7,597,520
15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900	4	SA	182	183	+ 41¾	Brooklyn Union Gas Company	100	140¼	183	Dec. 31	140	Jan. 2	182	140¼	56,948
5,000,000	..	..	..	9¾	10¼	— 4¼	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement Co.	100	14	16⅝	Jan. 25	6½	June 25	9¾	12	202,335
6,000,000	..	..	..	82	84	+ 32	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	53	85	Dec. 18	52	Feb. 27	85	55	9,779
6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900	3	SA	121	125	+ 27	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	100	98	125	Dec. 18	95¾	Mar. 31	125	103	7,848
7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1900	†4	SA	118	..	+ 18½	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	100	*119	137½	Nov. 16	119	Jan. 10	137½	110	765
15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900	1	SA	57½	58	+ 0¼	Canada Southern	100	48½	61¼	Dec. 18	47⅞	Feb. 27	58	48½	191,746
65,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900	2½	SA	92	93	— 1½	Canadian Pacific	100	93	99⅝	Feb. 13	84⅜	Sep. 26	91½	92	40,674
12,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	Q	..	..	+ 8⅞	Capital Traction	100	93	*101⅞	Oct. 11	91¾	Feb. 26	*101⅞	93	649
60,534,400	Nov. 26, 1900	1	..	42¾	43⅜	+ 10⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	31⅜	42⅝	Dec. 31	24	June 25	42⅜	31⅛	1,575,325
20,000,000	..	..	..	40	40⅝	+ 8⅜	Chicago & Alton	100	31	42	Dec. 1	31	Oct. 25	39⅜	..	376,441
20,000,000	..	..	..	75¾	76	+ 6	Chicago & Alton pf	100	69½	78¾	Dec. 19	68½	Nov. 1	75½	..	248,642
98,876,800	Dec. 14, 1900	1½	Q	142⅜	142⅝	+ 26	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	122½	144	Dec. 28	119½	Jan. 10	142½	121⅞	3,094,389
15,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	— 1½	Chicago Consolidated Traction	100	37½	39⅝	Jan. 15	37	Apr. 25	39	39¾	2,850
6,197,800	Jan. 2, 1901	2½	SA	91½	92½	+ 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	91	109	Mar. 27	88	Jan. 31	92	90	24,175
8,830,700	Jan. 2, 1901	1½	Q	119½	120½	— 4	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	100	124	125	Aug. 15	110½	Dec. 28	120	120	9,082
21,310,300	..	..	..	16⅞	17	+ 4	Chicago Great Western	100	12⅞	18	Dec. 28	9⅞	Sep. 25	16⅞	12⅞	320,453
11,371,800	July 31, 1900	2½	SA	78½	79	+ 3	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	75	82	Dec. 17	68½	Aug. 22	78	74½	35,406
7,480,100	..	..	..	44	44¾	+ 6¾	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	38	45	Dec. 28	30	June 23	44¾	37½	48,180
20,676,500	July 15, 1900	2	SA	91¾	92¾	+ 6	Chicago Great Western debenture	100	86	94¼	Dec. 18	81	June 19	92	86	44,170
10,500,000	..	..	..	25	25¼	+ 9	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	16	29	April 16	14	Jan. 15	25	15⅝	170,643
5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900	2	..	62	62½	+ 15⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	100	46¼	64	Dec. 14	45¼	Jan. 24	62	42	68,872
47,118,600	Oct. 22, 1900	2½	SA	146⅝	146¾	+ 28⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	118	148¼	Dec. 31	108½	June 25	146⅝	117½	3,612,773
41,003,300	Oct. 22, 1900	3½	SA	187	188	+ 15¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	100	172⅝	188	Dec. 31	160½	Jan. 18	188	172	33,616
39,116,300	Jan. 7, 1901	3	SA	171½	172	+ 10⅞	Chicago & Northwestern	100	161	172⅜	Dec. 31	150¼	June 25	171⅞	160½	133,082
22,336,600	Jan. 7, 1901	1¾	Q	..	..	+ 20	Chicago & Northwestern pf	100	198	220	Dec. 29	193¼	May 9	218	203	1,184
50,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900	1¼	Q	120⅞	121¼	+ 13⅞	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	107	122½	Dec. 28	102	June 25	120⅝	106⅝	1,417,986
21,403,280	Feb. 20, 1900	5	A	124	126	+ 6	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	100	120	126	Nov. 17	110	Oct. 9	126	119½	13,961
12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1900	3½	SA	180	185	+ 3	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf	100	172	175	Mar. 3	172	Feb. 8	175	175	1,575
13,000,000	..	..	..	12	13	+ 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	11	14⅞	Dec. 19	8½	Oct. 18	12	10⅞	73,364
17,000,000	..	..	..	33	35	— 3	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	100	26	39⅜	Apr. 27	76⅞	Oct. 18	33	34⅜	104,755
28,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900	1½	SA	73¼	73½	+ 13⅞	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	100	61⅝	76	Dec. 31	55	June 19	75½	61¼	398,945
10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1900	1¼	Q	115	118	+ 8	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L. pf	100	106⅛	118	Dec. 20	103¼	June 1	114½	103	15,939
8,000,000	..	..	..	26	28	+ 13	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	100	15	30	Nov. 15	14½	Jan. 10	28	11	17,195
5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1½	..	69	70	+ 24	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	100	46	72	Apr. 13	46	Jan. 2	70	45½	26,000
11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1900	1¾	Q	185	..	+ 1⅞	Cleveland & Pittsburg	50	*188	*187½	Dec. 3	185½	July 3	*187½	188⅝	290
5,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	+ ¼	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	100	1½	2⅝	Apr. 10	½	Nov. 20	1⅝	1⅝	2,600
500,000	..	..	..	..	..	— 2¼	Colorado Coal & Iron Development pf	100	3½	3⅝	Mar. 26	¾	Sep. 24	⅞	2½	700
17,000,000	..	..	..	54⅞	55	+ 10¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	44¾	56½	Dec. 28	29½	Sep. 24	55	44	663,215
2,000,000	Dec. 20, 1900	8	..	120	122	— 8½	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	100	130	131½	Jan. 17	117	Oct. 19	121½	127½	6,685
3,420,230	..	..	..	..	..	— ⅞	Colorado Midland	100	9¾	12⅝	May 3	9	Jan. 4	11½	9¾	18,725
4,954,800	..	..	..	..	..	— ⅞	Colorado Midland pf	100	22	29⅞	Mar 21	21	Jan. 5	29	21⅞	34,264
30,995,000	..	..	..	7½	7¾	+ 2	Colorado Southern	100	5½	8⅝	Dec. 17	5	Sep. 25	7½	5¾	216,636
8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900	2	..	43	45½	+ 1¼	Colorado Southern 1st pf	100	41¾	47¼	Mar. 27	36	Sep. 22	43	41½	83,658
8,500,000	..	..	..	16⅜	17	+ 1½	Colorado Southern 2d pf	100	15½	20¾	Mar. 21	14	Sep. 24	17	16	40,319
4,700,000	..	..	..	17	17½	— ¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	17¼	21	Apr. 2	11½	June 23	17	17	73,550
13,333,300	Jan. 2, 1901	2¾	Q	165	..	— 8	Commercial Cable	100	*183	*183	Jan. 17	*158	June 7	*175	193	200
10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900	2	A	00	..	+ 10	Consolidation Coal	100	50	60	Dec. 19	50	Feb. 16	60	52⅜	725
71,013,400	Dec. 13, 1900	2	Q	193¾	196¼	+ 4¼	Consolidated Gas Company	100	191½	201	Nov. 17	164	Sep. 21	195¾	191½	602,442
..	..	..	..	..	..	+ 1	Consolidated Gas Company Rights	..	4	5⅝	Aug. 15	3⅜	Aug. 14	5	..	81,746
43,845,000	..	..	..	39	39¼	+ 5½	Continental Tobacco Company	100	33½	40¾	Dec. 19	21½	May 21	39	32	1,406,687
48,845,700	Jan. 2, 1901	1¾	Q	92¾	93	+ 7½	Continental Tobacco Company pf	100	85¼	95	Nov. 20	70	May 12	92¾	85	277,056
35,000,000	Dec. 15, 1900	1½	Q	131¼	132⅜	+ 14½	Delaware & Hudson	100	118¼	134½	Dec. 31	106½	Sep. 20	133	118½	184,146
26,200,000	Oct. 20, 1900	1¾	Q	103½	104½	+ 16½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	178	194¾	Dec. 29	171½	Sep. 19	194½	178	113,815
38,000,000	..	..	..	32⅝	32⅞	+ 14½	Denver & Rio Grande	100	18½	34½	Dec. 28	16½	June 22	32⅜	18½	303,583
28,650,000	July 6, 1900	2	SA	87¼	87⅞	+ 16⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf	100	71	87½	Dec. 31	64½	June 18	87⅝	70⅝	1,076,721
4,283,100	..	..	..	20½	21	+ 5½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	15	21⅜	Dec. 31	12	June 30	20⅝	15	40,030
2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1900	2½	SA	..	..	— 3⅝	Detroit City Gas Company	50	94	98½	June 14	80	Sep. 25	90⅝	97¾	14,710
12,000,000	..	..	..	5	6	— ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	3⅞	6¾	Mar. 5	4	June 2	5⅝	5¼	17,880
10,000,000	..	..	..	13¾	14¾	— ¾	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	100	14¾	17½	Mar. 5	12	July 16	14	14	29,820
1,000,080	Jan., 1901	3¾	Q	375	425	— 5	Eighth Avenue	100	*400	*400	Jan. 20	*395	July 5	*395	...	67
112,347,400	..	..	..	26⅜	26⅝	+ 15	Erie	100	11½	27¼	Dec. 20	10½	Sep. 26	26½	11¼	884,383
62,382,800	..	..	..	62⅝	62¾	+ 20	Erie 1st pf	100	33½	63½	Dec. 31	30⅝	Sep. 22	62½	33⅝	1,733,231
16,000,000	..	..	..	43	43¼	+ 27½	Erie 2d pf	100	16	43¾	Dec. 31	15	Sep. 24	43¼	16⅜	215,851
10,000,000	Oct. 8, 1900	1¾	Q	..	..	+ 2⅞	Erie Telegraph & Telephone Company	100	101	122⅝	Feb. 28	101	Jan. 3	103⅝	101⅝	22,319
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Erie Telegraph & Telephone Co. Rights	..	1	1½	Jan. 20	1	Jan. 20	1	...	1,205
4,600,000	Nov. 1, 1900	1½	SA	43	44½	+ 2⅞	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	40⅝	54⅝	Mar. 15	38½	Oct. 9	43	40	54,779
1,284,050	Oct. 16, 1900	2½	SA	82	82½	— 7½	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	50	00	94¼	Apr. 19	74	Oct. 9	82¾	82	7,843
66,484,300	Mar 20, 1900	2½	..	56⅝	57	+ 2½	Federal Steel	100	54½	58¾	Dec. 28	28¾	June 25	57	53½	3,288,075
53,281,000	Oct. 20, 1900	1½	Q	77½	77¾	+ 2½	Federal Steel pf	100	75	79½	Dec. 22	00¾	June 28	77¾	74⅝	418,545
2,555,000	Mar 15, 1898	2	..	..	..	+ 5	Fort Worth & Denver City	100	15	20	Dec. 31	14½	Apr. 4	20	22¾	1,700
3,108,100	..	..	..	..	..	+ 10	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	100	17	27¼	Dec. 14	15	June 1	27	21½	12,352
2,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	— 1	Gas & Electric Co., Bergen County	100	72½	81	July 17	64	May 17	71½	...	19,017
20,430,000	Oct. 15, 1900	2	Q	191	192	+ 60¾	General Electric Company	100	122¾	200	Dec. 26	144¾	June 22	192¾	123¾	200,381
24,027,300	Dec. 1, 1900	1½	Q	52	52½	+ 5	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	100	47	60	Nov. 12	44	May 15	52	45	145,480
13,638,300	Dec. 1, 1900	1½	Q	95	98	— 2⅜	Glucose Sugar Refining Company pf	100	98	108	Nov. 14	82	Dec. 27	95¾	96	14,313
98,417,250	Nov. 1, 1900	1¾	Q	188½	190¾	+ 17	Great Northern pf	100	173¾	191½	Dec. 31	144¾	June 22	190¾	172	194,578
..	..	..	..	..	..	+ ¼	Great Northern pf. Rights	..	5⅝	5⅝	Feb. 15	5½	Feb. 3	5⅝	...	39,041
2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900	2½	..	..	..	+ 7	Green Bay & Western	100	40	47	Dec. 6	40	Nov. 27	47	45	628
2,829,100	Oct. 15, 1900	2	Q	..	..	..	H. B. Claflin Company	100	113	115½	Jan. 11	105	Oct. 29	113	112½	5,678
2,000,300	Nov. 1, 1900	1¼	Q	..	..	+ 1½	H. B. Claflin Company 1s pf	100	*101	*102¼	July 17	*101	June 28	102¼	101	60
2,570,800	Nov. 1, 1900	1½	Q	..	..	..	H. B. Claflin Company 2d pf	100	*106	*106	Sept. 12	*106	Sep. 12	106	100	20
10,381,600	..	..	..	42⅞	43	+ 8⅞	Hocking Valley	100	34	42⅞	Dec. 17	30	Sep. 21	42⅞	34	147,794
13,270,880	July 16, 1900	2	SA	72½	73	+ 10⅜	Hocking Valley pf	100	62¾	74⅞	Dec. 17	58	Jan. 8	73	61	187,432
21,000,000	Dec. 26, 1900	50c	M	70	..	+ 10	Homestake Mining Company	100	65	70½	Nov. 30	65	Feb. 6	75	72	1,183
60,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900	3	SA	131¾	132	+ 19	Illinois Central	100	113	133	Dec. 31	110	June 25	132	112¾	50,450
10,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901	2	SA	100	..	+ 3	Illinois Central leased line	100	*99	108⅜	June 7	*99	Jan. 26	*102	108¾	700
17,442,100	July 1, 1899	1	..	25	25¼	+ 2	International Paper Company	100	23¼	26⅜	Nov. 9	14½	Mar. 6	25¼	23	215,810
22,539,700	Dec. 31, 1900	1½	Q	73½	74	+ 6¼	International Paper Company pf	100	68	75	Nov. 12	58	Mar. 6	74¼	62¾	133,756
6,400,000	..	..	..	54¾	55	+ 28⅝	International Power Company	100	25⅜	55⅝	Dec. 28	24	June 30	54	...	27,880
10,000,000	..	..	..	7¾	7½	— 2⅜	International Silver Company	100	10	10⅝	June 25	3¼	Aug. 2	7¼	10	27,502
12,262,500	..	..	..	28	29	— ½	International Steam Pump Company	100	29⅝	29⅝	Dec. 18	28	Dec. 17	29	...	5,614
8,850,000	Nov. 1, 1900	1½	Q	76	77⅛	+ ¼	International Steam Pump Company pf	100	77	77½	Dec. 14	76	Dec. 28	77¾	...	1,379
8,512,900	..	..	..	7¼	7½	+ 14½	Iowa Central	100	12¼	27⅝	Dec. 31	11⅞	Jan. 12	26⅝	11⅜	322,003
5,971,000	Mar. 1, 1900	1½	..	26½	28⅝	+ ⅛	Iowa Central pf	100	50½	58	Mar. 30	39	Sep. 27	50⅝	50	45,855
9,000,000	..	..	..	22	24	+ 12	Kanawha & Michigan	100	19	25	Dec. 18	10	Jan. 2	22	10¼	32,006
..	..	..	..	..	..	— ⅛	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	..	8½	9	Jan. 3	8	Jan. 5	8	8⅜	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	+ 1	Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf trust receipts	..	6	9¾	Feb. 6	7⅜	Jan. 31	9	...	12,113
..	..	..	..	..	..	— ¾	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, 1st in. paid	..	12⅜	13⅜	Feb. 19	12	Mar. 14	12	...	2,570
..	..	..	..	..	..	— 2¼	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, all in. paid	..	17	21¼	Mar. 27	13⅞	June 29	14¾	...	34,807
29,903,500	..	..	..	14¼	14¾	— 3⅞	Kansas City Southern	100	17¼	17¾	Apr. 19	7	Sep. 10	14¾	...	33,782
21,000,000	..	..	..	36	36½	— 6¾	Kansas City Southern pf	100	23½	43¾	Apr. 3	27¾	Sep. 10	36	...	88,084
2,000,000	..	..	..	5½	6	+ 2½	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	3½	6	Dec. 28	2¼	May 24	4	3⅜	2,400
1,524,600	July 2, 1900	Mo	..	22¼	25	+ 6	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	100	15	28	Dec. 20	14¼	Oct. 19	23	17½	1,500
2,500,000	..	..	..	7¾	8¾	+ 1¼	Kingston & Pembroke	50	7	9¾	Dec. 22	7	Dec. 18	8¾	7½	8,880
4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	18	18	— 15	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	100	30	40	Feb. 12	10	Nov. 26	15	30	4,621
3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901	3	SA	50	55	— 16	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago) pf	100	66	66	Feb. 6	30	Nov. 26	50	70	810
3,014,400	Sep. 15, 1900	2	SA	74	76	— 4	Laclede Gas	100	80	97	Jan. 5	65	May 10	76	81	32,620
2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1900	2½	SA	95	100	— 2⅜	Laclede Gas pf	100	100	108	Jan. 4	90	Jan. 31	97¾	100	1,997
11,340,000	..	..	..	46	47	+ 22	Lake Erie & Western	100	24	52	Dec. 19	20½	Mar. 16	46	23⅝	65,002
21,040,000	July 16, 1900	2	SA	112	116

Outstanding.	Date.	Cent.	Bid.	Ask'd.	Year.		Par Value.	Year. High.	Date.	Year. Low.	Date.	1900.	
45,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900	1¾ Q	171⅜	172	— 5⅛	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	177	182 Feb. 13	142⅝	Sep. 26	171⅜	1,302,535
.....	.....	.. ..	..	..	+ ⅛	Metropolitan Street Railway Rights	...	1⅛	1⅜ Dec. 26	⅛	Dec. 26	⅛	17,857
7,498,700	.....	.. ..	..	..	+ 6	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	100	80½	87½ Apr. 6	24½	Jan. 20	80½	13,206
9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900	2 SA	..	..	+ 1	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf	100	82¾	84⅜ Nov. 21	78	Feb. 27	83½	4,370
36,000,000	.....	.. ..	16¼	16¾	+ 3⅜	Mexican Central	100	12⅜	17⅝ Dec. 27	10½	Jan. 3	16½	263,529
33,350,000	.....	.. ..	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅜	Mexican National certificates	100	4⅝	5 Mar. 12	2⅝	Sep. 26	4½	94,710
18,738,000	July 28, 1900	2 SA	109	..	— 7	Michigan Central	100	112	*115 June 8	106	July 23	*108	110
6,000,000	July 16, 1900	1½ SA	70	70¼	+ 9⅜	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	69¼	73½ Dec. 26	45¼	June 18	69	417,686
4,000,000	July 16, 1900	2½ SA	103⅝	103½	+ 12½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	100	91	104½ Nov. 10	87⅜	June 18	103½	98,445
14,000,000	.....	.. ..	20	22	+ 6⅜	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie	100	18	27 Apr. 24	14	Sep. 20	21⅝	28,263
7,000,000	.....	.. ..	53	55	— 2	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie pf	100	56	60 Apr. 24	47	Nov. 1	53	13,466
55,181,000	.....	.. ..	16⅝	16¾	+ 6⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	10	17⅜ Dec. 27	9	Sep. 19	16¾	91,355
13,000,000	.....	.. ..	45½	45¾	+ 11⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	100	33⅜	47½ Dec. 26	26½	Sep. 22	45⅞	337,902
50,432,150	July 1, 1893	.. ..	71½	71⅝	+ 30⅛	Missouri Pacific	100	41⅞	72⅜ Dec. 26	39⅝	Jan. 11	72⅜	4,054,267
5,320,600	Feb. 26, 1898	1 ..	47⅝	48¼	+ 8	Mobile & Ohio	100	40	48 Dec. 31	37	June 25	48	37,850
15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	3½ SA	180	192	+ 2⅜	Morris & Essex	50	186	188½ May 8	184	June 25	188½	182
10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1 ..	..	..	..	Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	100	*80	*80 May 1	63	June 27	*80	62
29,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900	1 Q	39½	39¾	+ 3⅜	National Biscuit Company	100	37¾	40¾ Feb. 7	37¾	June 18	39⅝	35¼
23,000,000	Nov. 30, 1900	1¾ Q	91	92	+ 1½	National Biscuit Company pf	100	90½	96 Feb. 7	79½	June 18	92	90¾
14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900	1 A	19¼	20	— 5⅛	National Lead Company	100	25⅞	28¾ Feb. 5	15¼	Aug. 11	19½	25
14,904,000	Dec. 15, 1900	1¾ Q	91½	93	— 14	National Lead Company pf	100	*106	106½ Feb. 20	88	Aug. 11	91	104
1,000,000	.....	.. ..	..	..	..	National Linseed Oil certificates	100	3¼	3¾ Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3¾	3¾
7,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900	1½ Q	43	43½	+ 3⅛	National Salt Company	100	39⅞	46 Nov. 16	32¾	Oct. 19	43	...
5,009,000	Nov. 1, 1900	1½ Q	72	74	+ 4	National Salt Company pf	100	69¼	76¾ Nov. 14	69	Nov. 5	73½	4,621
32,000,000	.....	.. ..	42⅛	42⅜	— 1⅛	National Steel Company	100	44	55½ Feb. 6	20	June 29	42¼	45¾
27,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900	1¾ Q	92¾	92¾	— ½	National Steel Company pf	100	98	97 Feb. 6	79⅝	June 26	92½	92¾
40,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900	1½ Q	60⅜	60¾	+ 16⅜	National Tube Company	100	59⅜	60¾ Dec. 31	40⅜	June 25	60½	496,062
40,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1¾ Q	105¾	105¾	+ 13⅜	National Tube Company pf	100	91½	105½ Nov. 17	86⅜	May 14	105¼	145,991
1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2 ..	32	37	— 3	New Central Coal	20	37	37 Apr. 30	30	Nov. 30	34	4,010
27,139,800	Nov. 1, 1900	1¼ Q	146⅜	146⅞	+ 27⅜	New Jersey Central	100	118⅞	150½ Dec. 1	115	Jan. 6	146½	119⅝
6,250,000	Oct. 15, 1900	2 Q	160	165	+ 25	New York Air Brake Company	100	136	175 Nov. 30	112	Sep. 25	161	135
115,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900	1¼ Q	144⅜	144½	+ 13	New York Central	100	131½	145⅞ Dec. 29	125⅝	June 25	144½	181
8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1901	5 ..	..	..	+ 8	New York & Harlem	50	405	418 July 12	405	July 1	413	390
3,500,000	July, 1900	2 SA	..	..	..	New York Mutual Gas Company	100	208	208 Dec. 3	208	Dec. 3	208	...
53,684,800	Dec. 31, 1900	2 Q	210	213	— 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	213	215½ May 1	210	Oct. 3	212	211
14,000,000	.....	.. ..	24½	24⅝	+ 11⅝	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	12½	24½ Dec. 28	11	June 20	24½	12½
5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900	5 ..	108⅝	108	+ 27½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	100	81	110 Dec. 15	75	June 28	108½	80½
11,000,000	.....	.. ..	55¼	56	+ 24¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	100	32	58¾ Dec. 19	29	June 20	56¾	32
10,000,000	Jan., 1901	1¼ Q	134	137	+ 1	New York, Lackawanna & Western	100	133	134 Feb. 28	130	Feb. 2	133	122½
58,113,900	.....	.. ..	31¼	31½	+ 8¾	New York, Ontario & Western	100	22¼	32¾ Dec. 27	18¼	June 26	31¼	27¾
66,000,000	.....	.. ..	45	45¼	+ 10¾	Norfolk & Western	100	25¼	45¾ Dec. 27	22⅝	Jan. 16	45	25¾
23,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900	2 SA	82½	83¼	+ 12⅜	Norfolk & Western pf	100	69¾	82½ Nov. 19	67	Jan. 3	82¼	69
39,776,300	.....	.. ..	21	21¼	+ 6⅛	North American	100	14⅜	22¾ Dec. 28	13⅜	Jan. 3	20½	14
80,000,000	Nov. 30, 1900	1 ..	84⅞	85⅛	+ 31	Northern Pacific	100	54	86½ Dec. 31	45¾	Sep. 20	85	54
75,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900	1 Q	87½	88¼	+ 13½	Northern Pacific pf	100	74	91½ Dec. 20	67	Sep. 27	87½	74½
9,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900	1 Q	25	33	— 5	Ohio & Indiana Con. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co.	100	30	31¾ May 15	25	May 21	25	...
15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900	30c ..	6	7	— 1⅝	Ontario Mining Company	100	7⅝	9 Feb. 2	6	Nov. 26	6	8
6,809,600	Nov. 1, 1900	1 Q	59½	60	+ 8½	Pacific Coast	100	52	62 Nov. 20	46	May 12	60¼	52
1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1900	1¼ Q	80	82	+ 2⅜	Pacific Coast 1st pf	100	87½	90¾ Dec. 18	82½	Sep. 20	90¾	84½
3,914,400	Nov. 1, 1900	1 Q	67	68	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf	100	66	69½ Oct. 15	57	May 10	66	65½
20,000,000	Dec. 1, 1899	1½ ..	43	44	— 3	Pacific Mail	100	47	57 Nov. 10	25¾	June 11	44	46
5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900	4 SA	750	800	+320	Pennsylvania Coal Company	50	*420	740 Dec. 13	*420	June 11	740	375
151,700,000	Nov. 30, 1900	†3½ SA	148⅞	149	+ 17⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	131½	149½ Dec. 31	124⅜	Sep. 20	148⅞	130½
.....	.....	.. ..	..	..	..	Pennsylvania Railroad Rights	...	2⅜	3 Jan. 4	2⅜	Jan. 16	2⅜	...
.....	.....	.. ..	..	..	+ 7⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad subscription receipts	...	127¾	137½ Mar. 31	127¼	Jan. 23	135½	...
28,688,800	Nov. 24, 1900	1½ Q	105	105½	— 1	People's Gas, Chicago	100	106	111½ Apr. 2	81¼	Oct. 11	105	104¾
8,400,000	.....	.. ..	..	..	— ¾	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	100	3¼	4 May 1	1½	Sep. 28	2⅝	3⅛
10,000,000	.....	.. ..	15	16	+ 10	Peoria & Eastern	100	5⅜	18 Dec. 20	5	June 19	15⅜	5
14,145,500	.....	.. ..	30	34	+ 15	Père Marquette	100	20	35 Dec. 20	20	Jan. 20	35	...
10,512,200	.....	.. ..	71	73	+ 17¼	Père Marquette pf	100	55¼	73½ Dec. 20	54½	Mar. 22	72¼	...
14,719,950	July 20, 1900	2½ SA	..	..	..	Philadelphia Company	50	74	74 Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74	85
24,347,100	.....	.. ..	58	58½	— 24⅝	Pittsburg, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis	100	78¾	86½ Jan. 2	49¾	Sep. 29	55½	79¾
22,649,200	July 16, 1900	2 SA	89	90	— ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis pf	100	90½	94 Jan. 8	78	June 25	90	90¾
10,714,200	Jan. 8, 1901	1¾ Q	187	...	— ½	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	100	188	188 Feb. 16	186	Mar. 10	187¾	185
5,000,000	.....	.. ..	..	..	+ 9½	Pittsburg & Western pf., t. r., 25c. paid	50	15	24½ Aug. 9	8	June 9	24½	15
12,500,000	Nov. 19, 1900	1¼ Q	50½	51	— 5½	Pressed Steel Car Company	100	56½	58¾ Jan. 16	32½	Sep. 26	51	55½
12,500,000	Nov. 26, 1900	1¾ Q	82½	84	— 3½	Pressed Steel Car Company pf	100	86¾	89½ Nov. 10	70¾	Sep. 26	83	86
74,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900	2 Q	201	202	+ 13	Pullman Company	100	188	204 Dec. 3	176	June 25	201	189¾
5,708,700	.....	.. ..	...	...	— ½	Quicksilver Mining Company	100	2	2½ Mar. 20	1½	Aug. 1	1½	2
4,291,300	July 16, 1900	½ ..	...	...	+ ½	Quicksilver Mining Company pf	100	8½	10¼ Mar. 28	7¾	Oct. 22	9	9½
60,900,000	.....	.. ..	25	25¼	+ 6	Reading	100	19	26 Dec. 19	15	Sep. 22	25	18¾
28,000,000	Sep. 10, 1900	1½ SA	71½	71¾	+ 18	Reading 1st pf	100	53	71⅞ Dec. 31	49	Jan. 9	71	52¾
42,000,000	.....	.. ..	38½	38¾	+ 9¾	Reading 2d pf	100	29¼	39½ Dec. 31	23⅝	Sep. 24	38½	28⅜
10,000,000	Jan., 1901	4 SA	198	...	+ 7	Rensselaer & Saratoga	100	*198	200 Dec. 10	*193	Aug. 7	200	191
27,191,000	.....	.. ..	16½	16⅞	— 4¼	Republic Iron & Steel Company	100	21	27½ Feb. 6	8¾	June 25	16¾	20¼
20,306,900	Jan. 1, 1901	1¾ Q	64	64¼	— 1⅞	Republic Iron & Steel Company pf	100	66	70¾ Feb. 6	49	Aug. 1	64⅞	65
10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900	5 ..	65½	...	+ 21⅜	Rio Grande Western	100	43¼	65 Aug. 17	43¼	Jan. 27	65	43
7,500,000	Nov. 1, 1900	1¼ Q	...	...	+ 1¼	Rio Grande Western pf	100	81	95¼ Dec. 12	80	Jan. 16	95	81
10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900	1¼ Q	134	...	+ 1⅜	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	131¾	133½ Dec. 11	131¾	Mar. 26	133½	131
4,600,000	.....	.. ..	8	8¾	+ 2	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	6¾	8¾ Dec. 6	5	May 24	8½	6
5,491,000	Aug. 15, 1900	1 ..	60	62½	+ 12½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	100	49¾	64½ Dec. 17	38¾	May 26	62	48
3,500,000	.....	.. ..	20½	21½	+ 5½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	100	15¾	21½ Dec. 6	13⅝	June 26	21	15
27,408,700	.....	.. ..	23¼	23¼	+ 13¾	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	9½	24¼ Dec. 26	8⅝	June 25	23¼	9¾
5,000,000	Jan. 7, 1901	2 SA	77	78	+ 6¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	100	70	78½ Dec. 27	64	Sep. 25	76¾	70¾
14,335,700	Sept. 5, 1900	1 SA	53⅞	54	+ 21½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	32⅝	55 Dec. 20	31¼	June 23	53⅛	32¾
16,500,000	.....	.. ..	18	18¼	+ 7⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	100	10½	18½ Dec. 27	8¾	June 20	18¼	10¼
20,000,000	.....	.. ..	44⅞	45	+ 19¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf	100	25½	45½ Dec. 27	21⅞	June 23	44¾	25
.....	.....	.. ..	...	...	+ 6	St. Paul & Duluth	100	56	62 May 9	50½	Jan. 11	62	55¾
.....	.....	.. ..	...	...	— ½	St. Paul & Duluth pf	100	100	101 Mar. 13	99½	Apr. 30	99¼	102¾
7,500,000	.....	.. ..	24	25	+ ½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company	100	22¼	26 Nov. 21	17½	Oct. 20	23	...
6,700,000	Jan. 2, 1901	1¾ Q	68½	69½	+ 5¾	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company pf	100	63½	71 Nov. 20	59¼	June 25	69¼	...
197,832,100	.....	.. ..	43⅞	44	+ 5⅞	Southern Pacific	100	38¼	45¾ Dec. 26	30⅜	June 18	43⅞	38¾
119,900,000	.....	.. ..	21⅞	22	+ 9¾	Southern Railway	100	12¼	23⅜ Dec. 26	10⅝	June 25	21⅞	12
60,000,000	Oct. 16, 1900	1½ SA	72⅞	72½	+ 17¼	Southern Railway pf	100	54⅞	73½ Dec. 22	49½	June 25	72	54¾
12,000,000	.....	.. ..	5½	6	— 4⅞	Standard Rope & Twine Company	100	9⅞	10¼ Jan. 4	4½	Mar. 6	5½	9
22,553,600	Nov. 1, 1900	2 Q	64	64½	— 19⅜	Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.	100	83½	104 Feb. 2	49	Oct. 9	64½	83¾
.....	Nov. 1, 1900	2 Q	...	...	+ 5	Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. pf	100	*155	*160 Feb. 2	*155	Jan. 5	*160	150
2,649,400	.....	.. ..	...	...	..	Texas Central	100	*14	*14 Apr. 11	*14	Apr. 11	*14	...
1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900	4 A	...	...	..	Texas Central pf	100	*60	*60 Apr. 9	*60	Apr. 9	*60	...
88,706,760	.....	.. ..	26⅛	26¼	+ 10⅝	Texas Pacific	100	15½	26¾ Dec. 31	13⅛	June 25	26¼	15¾
8,840,000	.....	.. ..	20	20½	+ 8¾	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	100	11⅝	21¾ Dec. 31	11½	Jan. 17	20½	12½
16,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899	1¼ ..	118	120	— 14½	Third Avenue	100	132¾	135⅛ Jan. 3	45¼	Mar. 2	118	132
4,076,000	.....	.. ..	8½	...	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	100	10	10 Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	10	...
15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1900	1¼ SA	69½	70	+ 3⅝	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	66	70¼ Dec. 17	61½	July 5	69⅝	64½
3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901	1¾ Q	142	144	+ 10	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	100	136	146 Dec. 7	136	Jan. 2	146	137
16,000,000	.....	.. ..	17¼	18	— 3¾	Union Bag & Paper Company	100	21⅜	25 Feb. 7	10	June 18	18	21¾
11,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901	1¾ Q	72½	72⅞	— 2¾	Union Bag & Paper Company pf	100	75	77¾ Feb. 2	56¼	May 9	72¾	72½
95,955,800	Oct. 1, 1900	2 SA	80½	80¾	+ 32¼	Union Pacific	100	48¼	81½ Dec. 31	44⅜	Jan. 10	80½	48¾
99,420,700	Oct. 1, 1900	2 SA	84¾	85	+ 9	Union Pacific pf	100	75⅜	85⅜ Dec. 31	70½	June 23	84¾	75⅜
10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900	1½ SA	56	58	+ 10⅜	United States Express	100	47¼	59 Dec. 21	45¼	Aug. 23	58	47½
3,000,000	.....	.. ..	...	...	..	United States Flour Milling Company	100	¼	½ May 23	¼	May 22	¼	12
5,000,000	.....	.. ..	...	...	— 9⅜	United States Flour Milling Company pf	100	13½	13½ Feb. 23	4	Mar. 23	4	12
61,509,900	.....	.. ..	14¼	14½	— 2¼	United States Leather	100	16½	19 Jan. 3	7⅜	June 25	14⅜	15⅞
60,909,900	Jan. 1, 1901	1½ Q	78½	78¾	+ 3	United States Leather pf	100	75	79¾ Nov. 12	65	June 25	78	73⅞
23,668,000	Apr. 30, 1900	1 ..	28¾	29	— 14⅞	United States Rubber	100	43¾	44 Jan. 2	21	July 6	28⅞	42½
23,525,500	Oct. 13, 1900	2 Q	79	80½	— 24½	United States Rubber pf	100	103¼	104¾ Jan. 3	77¾	Dec. 8	79	101½
21,240,400	Oct. 10, 1900	2½ Q	...	...	— 3½	United New Jersey Railroad & Canal	100	*272¼	*272¼ Jan. 17	*268¾	Oct. 9	*268¾	...
28,000,000	.....	.. ..	12½	12¼	+ 4⅝	Wabash	100	7½	14 Dec. 14	6½	Mar. 13	12½	7½
24,000,000	.....	.. ..	25⅜	25⅝	+ 4⅜	Wabash pf	100	21⅜	27 Dec. 14	6½	Mar. 13	25¾	21¼
.....	.....	.. ..	...	...	..	Wagner Palace Car Company	...	185	185 Jan. 2	185	Jan. 2	185	188
8,000,000	July 16, 1900	3 SA	138	140	+ 6½	Wells-Fargo Express	100	123½	140 Dec. 29	123	Feb. 21	140	124
97,370,000	Oct. 15, 1900	1¼ Q	84½	84½	— 1	Western Union Telegraph	100	85½	88½ Jan. 5	77½	June 25	84½	85
19,000,000	.....	.. ..	12½	12¾	+ 2⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	10	13½ Dec. 21	8	June 18	12⅝	10
4,095,600	.....	.. ..	54	56	+ 4	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	100	52	58½ Apr. 2	44½	Sep. 22	56	52½
10,547,800	.....	.. ..	29¾	29¾	+ 2¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	100	27½	33¼ Mar. 26	21⅝	June 18	29¾	28⅝
15,638,800	.....	.. ..	16⅞	17	— 2½	Wisconsin Central	100	19	20¾ Mar. 31	10	Sep. 26	16½	19
11,111,700	.....	.. ..	42¼	43	— 7	Wisconsin Central pf	100	50	57 Apr. 2	30	Sep. 24	43	50
						SILVER.							
.....	.....	.. ..	64½	65	+ 6⅝	Bullion certificates	...	59½	66¼ Dec. 28	59½	Jan. 16	66¼	58⅝

Notes—The prices in this table are "per cent.," not dollars. The par value of the shares of each company is given in the column headed "Par Value." The highest and lowest prices for the year, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. Sales of less than 100 shares are marked thus, *. The net change for the year represents the difference between the first and last prices of the year. †Including an extra dividend; in the case of Adams Express the amount is 2 per cent.; Amalgamated Copper, ½ of 1 per cent.; Anaconda Copper, ¾ of 1 per cent; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 2 per cent; Chicago & Eastern Illinois, ½ of 1 per cent.; Commercial Cable, 1 per cent.; Maryland Coal preferred, 1 per cent., and Pennsylvania, 1 per cent. Where no amount appears in the column of "Amount of Capital Outstanding," the shares of the company are no longer dealt in on the Stock Exchange, but have been during the year, and to make the record complete the transactions and prices are given. Peoria, Decatur & Evansville shares are no longer on the Stock Exchange lists, but are now dealt in on the "curb." In the dividend column A stands for Annual; SA, Semi-Annual; Q, Quarterly, and M, Monthly.

PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.

Bank Clearings Doubled in Savannah —Cotton Manufacturers Prosperous, and Have a Bright Outlook Ahead.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 5.—The tremendous increase in the price of cotton has caused every Southern city to close the year 1900 with a season of great prosperity. From all the cities depending largely upon cotton for their business come stories of increased bank clearances. The South has unquestionably been blessed during the closing year of the century. Its many crops have been bountiful, and the markets of the world have been open to receive them. Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Dallas, Columbia, Raleigh, New Orleans, Mobile, and, in fact, every city that looks to the fleecy staple for sustenance, report a business almost twice as valuable as in former years. In this city the bank clearings have more than doubled. They will go beyond $250,000,000 for 1900. This has been brought about not so much through an increased volume of business as by the increase in the prices of Southern products. When one reflects that a bale of cotton was worth in November, 1900, just about twice what it was in November, 1899, it can be readily seen that the clearings of the banks should increase proportionately.

The naval stores business, upon which thousands of families in South Georgia depend for a livelihood, has also been good. The receipts have kept up well at Savannah, the largest naval stores port in the world. There has been some trouble among the operators from the lack of labor, but this has not kept the crop back any. Negroes could make so much money in the cotton field that they wanted to desert the turpentine farm. The new year opens with the brightest of prospects.

The year 1900 closed with the Southern cotton mills in better shape than in several years. The reports from Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, the States that have made more progress in recent years than any of the others in the South, so far as the cotton mills are concerned, show that the mills are prospering and that capital is being raised for the construction of others. The theory that the nearer the cotton mill can get to the cotton field the better appears to be working all right, and the mills erected during the past year have been for the most part in the small towns. Local capital has been largely invested in them. Northern and Eastern capitalists have recently begun to put money into these Southern enterprises.

The State of Georgia has forty-three more mills this new year than it had last year, and there are several others projected. The building of cotton mills is not confined to any particular section of country. The people of the sea coast and the mountains are alike working for new mills and factories. The cotton mill here that was run for years at a loss was put in operation during the year, and is now on a paying basis. The larger mills at Columbus and Augusta are having all they can do filling orders, while the smaller ones in the little towns of from 2,000 to 10,000 find a market for all the yarns they can turn out. The high price of cotton does not appear to have affected the output of the mills during the year just passed. The stock has been bought at increased prices.

In South Carolina thirty-one new mills were built in 1900, and there will be almost as many more during the present year. Those built represent an investment of $4,850,000, most of which was subscribed by the people of the State. The era of cotton mill building has not yet reached its limit in the Southern States. Those already in existence are proving so profitable that about every little town of 5,000 or 10,000 inhabitants has a committee at work to raise funds for a cotton mill, and many of them are succeeding.

STATISTICS OF THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES MARKET.

BANKS.	Par.	Amount Outstanding.	Div. Paid in 1900.	Last Dividend. Amount and Date.	Dec. 31, 1900.	Dec. 30, 1899.	Change.
America	100	$1,500,000	14	7 July, 1900	475	430	+ 45
American Exchange	100	5,000,000	7	3½ Nov., 1900	195	185	+ 10
Astor	100	350,000	..	.. ..	500	490	+ 10
Bowery	100	250,000	12	6 July, 1900	300	285	+ 15
Broadway	25	1,000,000	12	6 July, 1900	240	240	..
Butchers & Drovers'	25	300,000	6	3 July, 1900	88	90	— 2
Central	100	1,000,000	8	4 July, 1900	175	175	..
Chase	100	1,000,000	12	6 July, 1900	475	425	+ 50
Chatham	25	450,000	16	4 Oct., 1900	300	300	..
Chemical	100	300,000	150	25 Nov., 1900	3,950	3,900	+ 50
Citizens'	25	600,000	7	3½ July, 1900	147	150	— 3
City	100	10,000,000	6	3 Nov., 1900	535	*1,800	..
Colonial	100	100,000	..	5 1898	275	240	+ 35
Columbia	100	300,000	8	4 July, 1900	215	190	+ 25
Commerce	100	10,000,000	8	74 July, 1900	330	250	+ 80
Continental	100	1,000,000	6	3 July, 1900	140	128	+ 12
Corn Exchange	100	1,400,000	12	6 Aug., 1900	365	360	+ 5
Domestic Exch.	100	300,000	..	.. ..	100	..	..
East River	25	250,000	8	4 July, 1900	140	130	+ 10
Eleventh Ward	25	100,000	8	4 July, 1900	150	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100	100,000	100	25 Oct., 1900	2,800	2,800	..
Fifth National	100	200,000	12	6 July, 1900	225	225	..
First National	100	500,000	100	25 Oct., 1900	3,600	3,250	+350
Fourteenth Street	100	100,000	6	3 Nov., 1900	150	145	+ 5
Fourth National	100	3,000,000	7	3½ July, 1900	180	170	+ 10
Gallatin	50	1,000,000	12	6 Oct., 1900	400	400	..
Gansevoort	50	200,000	..	2½ 1895	63	70	— 7
German Exchange	100	200,000	12	12 May, 1900	280	255	+ 25
Garfield	100	200,000	45	15 Dec., 1900	1,725	1,500	+225
German-American	75	750,000	6	3 Aug., 1900	120	115	+ 5
Germania	100	200,000	16	8 Nov., 1900	500	325	+175
Greenwich	25	200,000	6	3 Nov., 1900	165	165	..
Hamilton	100	200,000	6	3 July, 1900	150	125	+ 25
Hanover	100	3,000,000	$10	5 July, 1900	515	*700	..
Hide & Leather	100	500,000	..	.. ..	125	120	+ 5
Importers & Traders'	100	1,500,000	20	10 July, 1900	515	515	..
Irving	50	500,000	8	4 July, 1900	180	170	+ 10
Leather Manufacturers'	100	600,000	10	5 July, 1900	225	210	+ 15
Liberty	100	500,000	..	.. ..	320	310	+ 10
Lincoln	100	300,000	18	9 Nov., 1900	875	775	+100
Manhattan	50	2,050,000	10	5 Aug., 1900	270	255	+ 15
Market & Fulton	100	900,000	10	5 July, 1900	240	215	+ 15
Mechanics'	25	2,000,000	8	4 July, 1900	210	200	+ 10
Mechanics' & Trad's	25	400,000	..	6 1898	95	90	+ 5
Mercantile	100	1,000,000	6	3 July, 1900	225	192	+ 33
Merchants'	50	2,000,000	7	3½ July, 1900	170	170	..
Merchants' Exch	50	600,000	6	3 July, 1900	128	116	+ 10
Metropolis	100	300,000	12	6 Dec., 1900	620	425	+195
Mount Morris	100	250,000	..	6 1894	195	200	— 5
Mutual	100	200,000	..	.. ..	150	140	+ 10
Nassau	50	500,000	8	4 Nov., 1900	175	155	+ 20
New Amsterdam	100	250,000	10	5 July, 1900	690	575	+115
New York	100	2,000,000	10	5 July, 1900	340	250	+ 90
New York County	100	200,000	50	25 July, 1900	1,500	1,500	..
New York Nat. Ex.	100	300,000	..	2 1897	130	120	+ 10
N. Y. Produce Ex.	100	1,000,000	6	3 Oct., 1900	125	120	+ 5
Ninth National	100	750,000	4	2 July, 1900	90	90	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	100,000	..	3 1897	100	100	..
North America	100	1,000,000	6	3 July, 1900	200	200	..
Oriental	25	300,000	10	5 July, 1900	175	190	— 15
Pacific	50	422,700	8	2 Nov., 1900	165	170	— 5
Park	100	2,000,000	12	6 July, 1900	480	485	— 5
People's	25	200,000	10	5 July, 1900	230	225	+ 5
Phenix	20	1,000,000	6	3 July, 1900	101	105	— 4
Plaza	100	100,000	..	.. ..	475	500	— 25
Republic	100	1,500,000	8	4 July, 1900	220	195	+ 25
Riverside	100	100,000	8	2 Oct., 1900	210	210	..
Seaboard	100	500,000	6	3 July, 1900	350	275	+ 75
Second National	100	300,000	12	6 July, 1900	625	550	+ 75
Seventh National	100	300,000	6½	3½ July, 1900	180	160	+ 20
Shoe & Leather	100	1,000,000	4	1 Oct., 1900	102	100	— 2
State	100	100,000	10	5 July, 1900	360	225	+135
State of New York	100	1,200,000	6	3 Nov., 1900	140	128	+ 12
Twelfth Ward	100	200,000	6	3 July, 1900	100	120	— 20
Twenty-third Ward	100	100,000	5	2½ Aug., 1900	100	100	..
Union Square	100	200,000	6	3 Dec., 1900	225	210	+ 15
Western National	100	2,100,000	..	3 1894	440	225	+215
West Side	100	200,000	12	6 July, 1900	375	375	..
Yorkville	100	100,000	..	.. ..	230	210	+ 20
TRUST COMPANIES.							
Atlantic	100	$1,500,000	..	2 1898	220	190	+ 30
Bowling Green	100	2,500,000	..	35 1899	150	..	..
Brooklyn	100	1,000,000	16	4 Oct., 1900	410	400	+ 10
Central	100	1,000,000	..	15 Oct., 1900	1,900	2,100	—200
Central Realty Bond & Trust	100	1,000,000	..	.. ..	270	250	+ 20
City	100	1,000,000	..	.. ..	320	375	— 55
Colonial	100	1,000,000	10	5 July, 1900	330	380	— 50
Continental	100	500,000	6	1½ Oct., 1900	385	360	+ 15
Farmers' Loan & Trust	25	1,000,000	30	10 Nov., 1900	1,425	1,350	+ 75
Fifth Avenue	100	500,000	4	4 Dec., 1900	470	400	+ 70
Flatbush	100	200,000	..	.. ..	105	100	+ 5
Franklin	100	1,000,000	10	2½ Oct., 1900	275	300	— 25
Guaranty	100	2,000,000	10	4 July, 1900	625	650	— 25
Hamilton	100	500,000	8	2 Nov., 1900	280	270	— 10
Kings County	100	500,000	10	2½ Nov., 1900	400	350	+ 50
Knickerbocker	100	1,000,000	7	3½ July, 1900	400	375	+ 25
Long Island	100	500,000	10	2½ Oct., 1900	255	252	+ 3
Manhattan	20	1,000,000	6	3 July, 1900	350	350	..
Manufacturers'	100	500,000	10	2 Oct., 1900	310	325	— 15
Mercantile	100	2,000,000	12	4 Oct., 1900	800	800	..
Metropolitan	100	1,000,000	10	5 July, 1900	425	425	..
Morton	100	2,000,000	..	.. ..	500	400	+100
Nassau	100	500,000	6	3 Aug., 1900	185	175	+ 10
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	100	1,000,000	40	20 Dec., 1900	1,300	1,350	— 50
N. Y. Security & Tr.	100	1,000,000	10	5 Aug., 1900	770	700	+ 70
North American	100	2,000,000	2½	2½ July, 1900	225	140	+ 85
People's Trust	100	1,000,000	12	1 Dec., 1900	325	338	+ 12
Real Estate	100	500,000	8	4 July, 1900	300	300	..
Standard	100	1,000,000	..	.. ..	220	..	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	100	2,500,000	10	2½ Oct., 1900	452	390	+ 62
Tr. Co. of America	100	2,500,000	3½	3½ July, 1900	205	200	+ 5
Trust Co. of N. Y.	100	1,000,000	..	.. ..	195	..	..
Union	100	1,000,000	22	8 Oct., 1900	1,370	1,400	— 30
U. S. Mort. & Trust	100	2,000,000	10	5 July, 1900	420	500	— 80
United States	100	2,000,000	45	25 July, 1900	1,600	1,600	..
Washington Trust	100	500,000	10	5 July, 1900	300	305	— 5
Williamsburg	100	700,000	..	.. ..	200	200	..
FERRY COMPANIES.							
Brooklyn Ferry	100	$6,500,000	..	.. ..	18	30	— 12
Brooklyn Ferry con. 5s, 1948	..	6,500,000	5	2½ Aug., 1900	84	90	— 6
East River Ferry	100	750,000	5½	1½ Dec., 1900	69	68¼	+ ½
East River Ferry 5s, 1922	..	750,000	5	2½ Nov., 1900	97	99	— 2
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s, 1946	..	4,100,000	5	2½ Nov., 1900	110¼	110	+ ½
New York & Hoboken Ferry	100	3,300,000	4¼	1¼ Dec., 1900	80	65	+ 15
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s, 1946	..	3,300,000	5	2½ Dec., 1900	94¾	90	+ 4¾
34th & 23d Street	100	1,000,000	5	2½ Oct., 1900	65	86	— 21
10th & 23d St. 1st 5s, 1919	..	550,000	5	2½ Dec., 1900	103	103	..

*Old stock.
†Declared on the increased capital of $10,000,000.
‖On former capital of $1,000,000.

	Par.	Amount Outstanding.	Div. Paid in 1900.	Last Dividend. Amount and Date.	Dec. 31, 1900.	Dec. 30, 1899.	Change.
Union Ferry	100	3,000,000	2	½ Oct., 1900	30	40	— 10
Union Ferry 1st 5s, 1920	..	2,200,000	5	2½ Nov., 1900	93	100	— 7
GAS COMPANIES.							
Bay State	50	$100,000,000	..	.. ..	1½	1½	..
Buffalo City	100	7,000,000	..	.. ..	6	6	..
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	..	5,805,000	5	2½ Oct., 1900	67	72	— 5
Central Union 5s, 1927	..	3,250,000	5	2½ July, 1900	108	108	..
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	..	600,000	6	3 Nov., 1900	104	104	..
Denver Gas	100	2,650,000	3	1½ Sept., 1900	20	41	— 21
Denver Gas bonds	..	2,400,000	5	2½ Nov., 1900	63	80	— 17
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	..	2,000,000	6	3 July, 1900	46	60	— 14
Grand Rapids	50	1,000,000	6	3 Nov., 1900	100	98	+ 2
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	..	1,225,000	5	2½ Aug., 1900	103	103	..
Indianapolis	50	2,000,000	4	2 June, 1900	50	100	— 50
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	..	2,750,000	6	3 Nov., 1900	88	103	— 15
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	..	800,000	6	3 Nov., 1900	45	60	— 15
Lafayette Gas bds.	..	1,000,000	6	3 Nov., 1900	47	60	— 13
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	..	1,750,000	6	3 Dec., 1900	47	60	— 13
Madison (Wis.)	100	400,000	5	2½ July, 1900	68	77½	— 9½
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	..	350,000	6	3 Oct., 1900	108	107	+ 1
Mutual	100	3,500,000	3	2 July, 1900	295	250	+ 45
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	..	8,500,000	5	2½ July, 1900	109⅝	95	+ 14⅝
N. E. G. & C. 5s, 1937	..	14,000,000	5	2½ July, 1900	70	71	— 1
N. E. Gas & Coke	100	14,000,000	..	.. ..	14	20	— 6
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	..	3,500,000	5	2½ July, 1900	112	108	+ 4
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	..	2,000,000	6	3 Dec., 1900	45	60	— 15
St. Joseph (Mo.)	100	1,000,000	3	1½ Sept., 1900	33	40	— 7
St. Jo. (Mo.) 5s, 1937	..	750,000	5	2 July, 1900	93	94	— 1
St. Paul (Minn.)	100	1,500,000	4	1 Nov., 1900	45	52	— 7
St. Paul gn. 5s, 1944	..	2,537,000	5	2½ Sept., 1900	76	82	— 6
Standard (N. Y.)	100	5,000,000	..	1 Oct., 1899	131	90	+ 41
Standard pf.	100	4,295,780	2½	2½ Jan., 1901	151	120	+ 31
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	..	1,362,000	5	2½ Nov., 1900	115	115	..
Syracuse	100	1,975,000	..	.. ..	8	10	— 2
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	..	1,612,000	5	2½ July, 1900	88½	84	+ 4½
Western (M'w'kee)	100	4,000,000	6	3 July, 1900	99	102	— 3
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	..	3,855,500	5	2½ Nov., 1900	107	102	+ 5
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.							
Am. Ag. Chemical	100	$16,500,000	..	.. ..	28	30	— 2
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	100	17,000,000	6	3 Oct., 1900	78½	76½	+ 2
Amer. Bank Note	50	3,600,000	6	1 Dec., 1900	*52	47	+ 5
American Bicycle	100	20,000,000	..	.. ..	6½	17	— 10½
Amer. Bicycle pf.	100	10,000,000	..	.. ..	26	50	— 24
Am. Bicycle 5s, 1919	..	10,080,000	5	2½ Sept., 1900	71	92½	— 19½
American Bridge	100	35,000,000	..	.. ..	45¼	..	..
American Bridge pf.	100	35,000,000	2⅝	2⅝ Jan., 1901	95	..	..
American Chicle	100	6,000,000	9	2½ Dec., 1900	85	..	..
American Chicle pf.	100	3,000,000	6	1½ Dec., 1900	75	..	..
Amer. Hide & L. 6s	..	8,445,000	6	3 Sept., 1900	91	..	..
American Hide & L.	100	11,000,000	..	.. ..	10½	25	— 14½
Amer. Hide & L. pf.	100	13,000,000	..	.. ..	38	75	— 37
Am. Sheet Steel pf.	100	28,000,000	1¾	1¾ Jan., 1901	78	..	..
Amer. Thread pf.	5	4,890,475	5	2½ Jan., 1901	*4	..	..
Am. Type Founders	100	4,000,000	4	1 Oct., 1900	57	50	+ 7
Barney & Smith Car	100	1,000,000	..	.. ..	16	15	+ 1
Barney & Smith Car pf.	100	2,500,000	8	2 Dec., 1900	115	95	+ 20
Barney & Smith Car bonds	..	1,000,000	6	3 July, 1900	107	102	+ 5
British Col. Copper	5	1,000,000	..	.. ..	*2⅜	10	+ 11⅜
British Exchequ. 3s	..	£10,000,000	¾	¾ Oct., 1900	98	..	..
California Copper	10	$1,000,000	..	.. ..	*1½	..	..
Cast Iron Pipe	100	12,500,000	..	.. ..	5	..	..
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	100	12,500,000	3½	1¾ June, 1900	30	..	..
Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	100	7,725,600	6	1½ Oct., 1900	104	110	— 6
Central Fireworks	100	1,406,150	2	1 Dec., 1900	23	12	+ 11
Cent. Fireworks pf.	100	1,207,200	7	3½ Aug., 1900	70	52	+ 18
Chesebrough Mfg.	100	500,000	26½	6½ Dec., 1900	370	340	+ 30
Compressed Air	100	6,158,400	..	.. ..	40	34	+ 6
Consol. Equipment	100	16,000,000	..	.. ..	13⅝	..	..
Consol. Fireworks	100	915,400	..	.. ..	15	10	+ 5
Con. Fireworks pf.	100	549,000	12	6 July, 1900	70	70	..
Cons. Rubber Tire	100	4,000,000	..	.. ..	2½	7	— 4½
Cons. Rubber T. pf.	100	4,000,000	6	1½ Dec., 1900	28	31½	— 3½
Cramps' Ship and Engine Bldg.	100	4,848,000	5	1¼ Dec., 1900	83	77	+ 6
Crucible Steel	100	25,000,000	..	.. ..	21½	..	..
Crucible Steel pf.	100	25,000,000	1¾	1¾ Dec., 1900	78	..	..
Distilling Co. of America	100	44,202,665	..	.. ..	6½	8¾	— 2¼
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	100	29,288,331	..	.. ..	29½	27	+ 2½
Electric Boat	100	4,997,800	..	.. ..	29½	27	+ 2½
Electric Boat pf.	100	1,490,300	..	.. ..	49	40	+ 9
Electric Vehicle	100	11,000,000	..	8 1899	18	70	— 52
Electric Vehicle pf.	100	9,000,000	2	2 Apl., 1900	40	80	— 40
Electro-Pneumatic	10	1,500,000	..	.. ..	*2⅞	1⅛	+ 1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	100	3,000,000	..	.. ..	21	20	+ 1
General Carriage	100	18,000,000	..	.. ..	4	4	..
General Chemical	100	6,500,000	4	1 Dec., 1900	60	57	+ 3
General Chem. pf.	100	8,000,000	6	1½ Jan., 1901	97	98	— 1
Havana Commercial	100	10,000,000	..	.. ..	10	15	— 5
Havana Com. pf.	100	6,000,000	3½	1¾ Apl., 1900	43	57	— 14
Hudson River Tel.	100	2,000,000	5	1¼ Nov., 1900	117	115	+ 2
Illinois Transportation	10	2,500,000	..	.. ..	*⅝	2¾	— 2
Internat. Silver pf.	100	5,111,500	1¾	1¾ Apl., 1900	45	50	— 5
Inter-State Oil	50	2,200,000	..	.. ..	*10	..	..
Iron Steamboat	25	500,000	..	.. ..	*2	3	— 1
Iron Steamboat bds.	..	500,000	6	3 July, 1900	55	50	+ 5
Kerlliard pf.	100	2,000,000	8	2 Jan., 1901	100	106	— 6
Markeen Copper	10	1,000,000	..	.. ..	*1½	6	— 4½
Mex. Nat. Con. pf.	100	7,000,000	..	.. ..	13½	14	— ½
Nat. Enameling & Stamping	100	14,084,100	..	.. ..	17	28	— 11
Nat. Enam. & St. pf.	100	7,058,800	7	1¾ Dec., 1900	80	86	— 6
Nat. Gramophone	100	800,000	4	2 May, 1900	5	58	— 53
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	9,000,000	3	1½ Jan., 1901	100	..	..
New England Trans.	10	2,500,000	..	.. ..	*3½	5½	— 2½
New York Trans.	100	28,500,000	..	.. ..	*6¾	11⅝	— 5⅞
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	100	7,500,000	7	1½ Oct., 1900	175	185	— 10
Otis Elevator	100	6,000,000	..	.. ..	29¼	22	+ 7¼
Otis Elevator pf.	100	4,000,000	6	1½ Oct., 1900	91	87	+ 4
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	100	8,400,000	..	.. ..	⅞	3⅛	— 2¼
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	50	10,000,000	..	.. ..	*28⅝	21	+ 7⅝
Proct. & Gam., new	100	4,500,000	†16	6 Aug., 1900	310	295	..
Proct. & Gamble pf.	100	2,250,000	8	2 Oct., 1900	200	190	+ 10
Royal Copper	10	1,000,000	..	.. ..	*10⅜	..	..
Royal Bak. Pow. pf.	100	10,000,000	6	1½ Oct., 1900	94	92	+ 2
Rubber Goods	100	15,140,800	2	1 Jan., 1901	30¾	28	+ 2¾
Rubber Goods pf.	100	7,624,400	7	1¾ Dec., 1900	78¾	77	+ 1¾
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	100	3,750,000	8	2 Oct., 1900	113	120	— 7
Seaboard Air L. 4s	..	12,055,600	4	2 Oct., 1900	94	..	..
Seaboard A. L. com.	100	29,107,650	..	.. ..	27	..	..
Seaboard Air L. pf.	100	16,695,100	..	.. ..	70	..	..
Singer Mfg.	100	36,000,000	20	5 Dec., 1900	265	250	+245
Standard Coupler	100	1,200,000	..	1¼ Dec., 1899	33	40	— 7
Standard Coupler pf.	100	300,000	8	2 Dec., 1900	120	110	+ 10
Standard Oil	100	97,500,000	48	10 Dec., 1900	795	470	+325
Storage Power	50	5,000,000	..	.. ..	*1¼	12¾	— 2⅝
Swift & Co.	100	20,000,000	7	1¾ Oct., 1900	102	100	+ 2
Swift & Co. 5s, 1914	..	5,000,000	5	2½ July, 1900	103	..	..
Tel., Tel. & C. S., $15 paid	50	30,000,000	..	.. ..	*8⅛	..	..

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock.

Statistics of the Outside Securities Market.—Continued.

	Par.	Amount Outstanding.	Div. Paid in 1900.	Last Dividend. Amount and Date.	Dec. 31, 1900.	Dec. 30, 1899.	Change.
Tennessee Copper..	25	4,375,000	..	.....	*17	12	+ 5
Texas & Pac. Coal..	..	2,000,000	5	1¼ Dec., 1900	95	70	+ 25
Tex. & P. C. 6s, 1908	..	340,000	6	3 Oct., 1900	105	107	— 2
Trenton Potteries...	100	1,750,000	..	5. 1893	6	6	..
Trenton Pot. pf....	100	1,250,000	8	2 Dec., 1900	55	48	+ 7
Union Copper	10	3,000,000	..	.. ..	*5	25	— 20
Union Typewriter .	100	10,000,000	..	.....	37	20	+ 17
Un. Typew. 1st pf.	100	4,000,000	7	3½ Oct., 1900	110½	110	+ ½
Un. Typew. 2d pf.	100	4,000,000	12	8 Oct., 1900	110	118	— 4
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke...	100	10,000,000	..	.. ..	5	27	— 22
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s, 1949	..	10,000,000	5	2½ Sept., 1900	38	63	— 25
Westinghouse Air Brake	50	10,950,000	30	7½ Oct., 1900	370	390	— 20
Worthing. Pump pf.	100	2,000,000	7	3½ Nov., 1900	110	100	+ 10
INSURANCE COMPANIES.							
Citizens'	20	$300,000	8	4 July, 1900	114	110	+ 4
Commonwealth	100	500,000	6	3 July, 1900	85	100	— 15
Continental	100	1,000,000	25	12½ July, 1900	550	525	+ 25
Eagle	40	300,000	12½	7½ Oct., 1900	300	230	+ 70
Empire City	100	200,000	8	8 July, 1900	80	85	— 5
German-Am'rican	100	1,000,000	30	15 July, 1900	510	310	+200
Germania	50	1,000,000	15	7½ July, 1900	285	285	..
Greenwich	25	200,000	10	5 July, 1900	150	170	— 20
Hamilton	15	150,000	6	3 July, 1900	85	105	— 20
Hanover	50	1,000,000	10	5 July, 1900	125	160	— 35
Home	100	3,000,000	10	5 July, 1900	215	225	— 10
Kings County	20	200,000	5	5 Dec., 1900	130	150	— 20
Nassau	50	200,000	10	5 July, 1900	150	160	— 10
New York	100	200,000	6	3 Aug., 1900	90	90	— 10
Niagara	50	500,000	10	5 July, 1900	160	170	— 10
North River	25	350,000	8	4 Oct., 1900	140	145	— 5
Pacific	25	200,000	10	5 July, 1900	110	145	— 35
Peter Cooper	20	150,000	10	5 Aug., 1900	118	110	+ 8
Phenix, Brooklyn...	50	1,000,000	10	5 July, 1900	165	180	— 15
Stuyvesant	25	200,000	6	3 July, 1900	60	80	— 20
United States	25	250,000	8	4 July, 1900	115	120	— 5
Westchester	10	300,000	16	8 Aug., 1900	320	320	..
Williamsburg City..	50	250,000	24	12 July, 1900	450	430	+ 20
STREET RAILWAYS.							
Atlantic Avenue 1st con 5s, 1909..	..	$759,000	5	2½ Oct., 1900	114	112	+ 2
Atlantic Av. gen. 5s	..	2,241,000	5	2½ Oct., 1900	107	106	+ 1
Atlantic Av. imp. 5s	..	220,000	5	2½ July, 1900	100	99	+ 1
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	100	900,000	1½	¾ July, 1900	85	35	..
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s.....	..	700,000	4	2 July, 1900	100	..	..
B'dway & 7th Av..	100	2,100,000	10	2½ Oct., 1900	230	230	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st.	..	1,500,000	5	2½ Dec., 1900	102	104	— 2
B'way & 7th Av. 2d.	..	500,000	5	2½ July, 1900	110	110	..
B'way Surf. 1st 5s.	..	1,500,000	5	2½ July, 1900	115	116	— 1
B'way Surface 2d..	..	1,000,000	5	2½ July, 1900	102	104	— 2
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.....	..	121,040	5	2½ Oct., 1900	100	102	— 2
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st 5s	..	6,000,000	5	2½ July, 1900	113	115½	— 2½
Brooklyn City R. R.	10	12,000,000	10	2½ Oct., 1900	233	235	— 2
B'klyn C. & New. 1st	..	2,000,000	5	2½ July, 1900	115	114	+ 1
B., Q. Co. & Sub. 5s.	..	3,500,000	5	2½ Nov., 1900	108	109	— 1
Buffalo Crosst'n 5s.	..	2,480,000	5	2½ Nov., 1900	114	112	+ 2
Central Crosstown	100	600,000	10	2½ Oct., 1900	265	270	— 5
Cent. Crosst'n 1st 6s	..	250,000	6	3 Nov., 1900	123	125	— 2
Central Park, N. & E. River	100	1,800,000	9	2½ Oct., 1900	200	198	+ 2
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.....	..	1,200,000	7	3½ July, 1900	104½	106	— 1½
Christopher & 10th Street	100	650,000	8	2 Oct., 1900	185	165	+ 20
Columbus Railway.	100	3,500,000	..	.. ..	32½	20	+ 12½
Columbus Ry. pf...	100	3,500,000	5	1¼ Nov., 1900	91	82	+ 9
Coney Island & Brook. stock	100	1,998,000	10	2½ Nov., 1900	328	325	+ 3
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s.....	..	300,000	5	2½ July, 1900	103	101	+ 2
Consolidated Traction of N. J.....	100	15,000,000	2	1 July, 1900	61	58	+ 3
Consolidated Traction of N. J. 5s...	..	15,000,000	5	2½ Dec., 1900	109	106	+ 3
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. stock.....	100	1,200,000	6	1½ Nov., 1900	120	125	— 5
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 5s	..	950,000	5	2½ Dec., 1900	115	115	..
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip...	..	1,100,000	5	2½ Aug., 1900	100	100	..
Eighth Avenue Railroad	100	1,000,000	15	3¾ Oct., 1900	390	400	— 10
42d St. & Grand St.	100	748,000	18	4½ Nov., 1900	398	390	+ 8
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st.....	..	1,200,000	6	3 Sept., 1900	113	115	— 2
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. inc. 6s....	..	1,500,000	..	.. ..	99	82	+ 17
Nas. Elec. 1st 5s, Brooklyn	..	680,000	5	2½ Oct., 1900	107	108	— 1
Nassau Elec. 4s...	..	8,946,960	4	2 July, 1900	88	90	— 2
New Orleans City R. R.	100	5,000,000	..	.. ..	24	29½	+ 5½
New Orleans City R. R. pf.....	100	2,500,000	5	2½ July, 1900	99	102	— 3
Ninth Avenue.....	100	800,000	8	2 Oct., 1900	198	195	+ 3
North Jers. St. Ry.	100	5,000,000	..	.. ..	24½	31	— 6½
N. Jers. St. Ry. 4s.	..	6,500,000	4	2 Nov., 1900	83	88	— 5
Rochester Ry. ..	100	5,000,000	..	.. ..	20	15	+ 5
Roch. Ry. con. 5s..	..	2,200,000	5	2½ Oct., 1900	108	109	— 1
St. Louis Transit	100	20,000,000	..	.. ..	18½	20	— 1½
Second Av. stock..	100	1,882,000	8	2 Dec., 1900	202	199	+ 3
Second Av. con. 5s.	..	3,570,000	5	2½ Aug., 1900	118	115½	+ 2½
Second Av. 1st m. 5s	..	1,600,000	5	2½ Nov., 1900	108½	107½	— 1
Sixth Avenue stock	100	2,000,000	7	1¾ Oct., 1900	200	205	— 5
So. Boulev. 5s, 1945.	..	250,000	5	2½ July, 1900	110½	111	— ½
South Ferry 1st 5s.	..	350,000	5	2½ Oct., 1900	106	104	+ 2
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	..	1,500,000	6	3 July, 1900	117	115	+ 2
Syracuse Rap. Tran.	100	2,750,000	..	.. ..	15	13	+ 2
Syracuse R. T. pf.	100	1,250,000	..	.. ..	40	25	+ 15
Twenty-third St.	100	600,000	18	4½ Nov., 1900	395	395	..
Twenty-third St. deb 5s.	..	150,000	5	2½ July, 1900	102½	106	— 3½
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	..	1,500,000	5	2½ Oct., 1900	114	113	+ 1
Union Ry. 1st 5s...	..	2,000,000	5	2½ Aug., 1900	113	115	— 2
United Rys. of St. Louis pf.	100	11,565,000	3¾	1¼ Dec., 1900	68	80	— 12
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	..	23,000,000	4	2 July, 1900	85½	93	— 7½
United Trac., Prov.	100	8,000,000	4	1 Dec., 1900	109	107	+ 2
United Trac., Prov., 1st 5s, 1933.....	..	8,456,000	5	2½ Sept., 1900	113	113	..
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943.....	..	500,000	5	2½ July, 1900	108	109	— 1
Worcester Traction.	100	3,000,000	..	.....	33½	28	+ 5½
Worcester Trac. pf.	100	2,000,000	6	3 Aug., 1900	107	104	+ 3

Stock Exchange Listings in 1900.

GENERAL FALLING OFF IN THE VALUE OF NEW SECURITIES PLACED ON THE TRADING LIST.

There was a marked decrease in the amount of securities admitted to dealings on the New York Stock Exchange during the year 1900 as compared with the previous year. This was particularly true in the unlisted department, where the total was $213,781,625, as compared with $526,694,900 in 1899. There was a falling off, however, in all departments, the listings of railroad bonds being $86,441,273 less than in the previous year, and of stocks $76,214,100, a total decrease in both of $156,655,373. Taking the aggregate of both the regular and unlisted the decrease shown was $209,578,648. The following were the listings of the year in all departments:

Railroad Bonds.

Alleg'y & West. 1st guar. g. 4s.....	$2,000,000
At., Top. & S. Fé gen. gold 4s.....	3,393,000
Atlanta, Knox. & Nor. 1st g. 5s.....	1,000,000
Atlantic & Dan. 1st gold 4s.....	3,175,000
Balt. & Ohio 50-year gold 4s.....	8,500,000
B. & O. P. June. & Mid. D. 1st g. 3½s.	6,862,000
B. & O. S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s.....	6,547,000
Cent. of Ga. consol. gold 5s.....	200,000
Cent. Pac. 1st guar. g. ref. 4s.....	319,500
Cent. Pac. 1st guar. g. ref. 4s.....	2,941,000
Cent. Pac. 1st guar. g. ref. 3½s.....	128,000
Ches. & Ohio gen. g. 4½s.....	2,750,000
Chic. & Al. R. R. ref. 50-yr. g. 3s..	17,443,000
Chi. & Al. Ry. 1st lien g. 3½s.....	22,000
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div., 1st 3½s.....	10,048,000
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. cons. & 1st cur. 5s	1,326,000
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. cons. & 1st cur. 5s	801,000
Chic., Ind. & Lou. ref. 1st g. 5s.....	900,000
Chic. & Northwestern gen. 3½s.....	1,137,000
Chic., R. I. & Pacific gen. 4s.....	1,000,000
Chic., St. P. & O. consol. 6s.....	400,000
Chic. Term. Transfer 1st g. 4s.....	400,000
Cleve., Con., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s..	5,060,000
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. g. con. 5s.....	700,000
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gu. 3½s, series C.	3,000,000
Den. & Rio Grande consol. 4½s.....	1,605,000
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st gold 5s.....	435,000
Erie R. R. 1st con. gr. lien g. 4s....	2,000,000
Erie R. R. 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s....	1,903,000
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s...	250,000
Gila Val., Globe & Nor. 1st guar. g. 5s	44,000
Gt. No., St. P., Min. & Man., Mont ext., 1st 4s.....	102,000
Hocking Valley 1st con. g. 4½s.....	908,000
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st ref. 5s.....	500,000
Iowa Cent. 1st gold 5s.....	750,000
Kan. City So. 1st 50-yr. gold 3s.....	26,197,000
Kan. & Mich. 1st guar. g. 4s.....	129,000
Lake Sh. & Mich. So. g. 3½s.....	10,218,000
Lou. & Nash. unified gold 4s.....	3,000,000
Mexican Cent. gold consol. 4s.....	5,000,000
Mexican Cent. equip. & col. 5s (2d ser.)	1,000,000
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st ext. 5s.....	280,000
Mo., Sb., Shr. & So. 1st guar. 5s....	1,100,000
Mo., Sb., Shr. & So. 1st guar. 5s....	589,000
Mo. Pac., St. L., I. M. & So. gen con. & l. g. 5s.....	11,567,000
Mo. Pac., St. L., I. M. & So. un. & ref. g. 4s.....	23,066,000
Mob., Jack. & K. C. 1st 50-yr. g. 5s..	1,000,000
Mohawk & Malone income 5s.....	3,900,000
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st con. 5s....	40,000
N. Y. C. & Hud. R. R. R. gen. 3½s.	2,001,000
N. Y. C., Lake Shore coll. 3½s.....	40,000
N. Y. C., Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s.....	389,000
N. Y. & Harl. 3½s of 2000.....	12,000,000
N. Y., Ont. & West. ref. 1st 4s.....	840,000
N. Y., Tex. & Mex. 1st guar. g. 4s..	22,500
Norfolk & Southern 1st gold 5s.....	520,000
Norf. & Western 1st consol. 4s.....	3,876,000
Or. & Cal. 1st guar. gold 5s.....	783,000
Pere M., Flint & P. M. 1st con. g. 5s	250,000
P., C., C. & St. L. con. guar. 4s, ser. D	120,000
P., C., C. & St. L. con. guar. 3½s, ser. E	5,855,000
Rich. & Meckl. 1st gold 4s.....	315,000
St. L. & S. F. N. W. Div. 1st 4s.....	1,100,000
Sav., Fl. & W., St. John's River Div. 1st g. 4s.....	1,350,000
Sllv. Spr., Oc. & Gulf 1st guar. 4s...	1,107,000
South. Pac. of Cal., 1st M. cons. gu. g. 5s, unstamped.....	2,000,000
Southern Ry. 1st con. gold 4s.....	4,419,000
Texas & Pacific 1st gold 5s.....	179,000
Tol. & Ohio Cent. gen. gold 5s.....	500,000
Union Pac. 1st M. & l. g. g. 4s.....	253,000
Wheel. & Lake E. 1st con. g. 4s...	8,082,000
Wis. Cent. 1st 50-year gen. 4s.....	23,687,000
Total	$209,553,000

Street Railway Bonds.

Kings Co. El. R. R. 1st gold 4s.....	$7,000,000
Metrop. West Side Elev. Ry. (Chicago) 1st 40-yr. gold 4s.....	10,000,000
Total	$17,000,000

Miscellaneous Bonds.

Am. Cotton Oil gold deb. 4½s (ext.)..	$3,000,000
Am. Thread 1st 20-yr. col. tr. 4s....	5,798,000
Bklyn Union Gas 50-yr. con. g. 5s....	971,000
Col. Coal & Iron 1st consol. g. 6s....	2,766,000
Edi. El. Ill. of Bklyn 1st con. g. 4s..	2,275,000
Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen Co. gold consol. 5s.....	14,000,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6s....	180,000
International Paper 1st consol. 6s....	281,000
Leh. & Wilkesb. Coal con. gu. 4½s..	12,175,000
N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. Co. purch. money coll. tr. 4s.....	198,000
Paterson & Passaic Gas & Elec. 1st consol. 5s.....	3,317,000
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st gold 5s.....	1,069,000
U. S. of Mexico consol. ext. g. 5s....	113,560,000
Utica Elec. L. & P. 1st 50-yr. g. 5s..	500,000
West. Un. Tel. Co. funding and real estate 50-year gold 4½s.....	10,000,000
Total	$157,410,000
Grand total, all classes bonds.....	$443,963,000

Railroad Stocks.

Allegheny & Western.....	$2,850,000
Baltimore & Ohio common.....	2,500,000
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	1,650,000
Central Railroad of New Jersey.....	84,200
Chicago & Alton common.....	19,542,300
Chicago & Alton pf.....	19,544,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy com..	622,200
Chicago Great Western.....	65,500
Chicago Great Western debenture.....	3,900,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	4,697,500
Erie	114,700
Erie 1st pf.....	38,800
Great Northern pf.....	9,007,550
Hocking Valley.....	1,240,900
Hocking Valley pf.....	1,817,100
Iowa Central.....	24,100
Kansas City Southern common.....	29,893,500
Kansas City Southern pf.....	21,000,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas common...	2,731,000
Mobile & Birmingham pf.....	900,000
New York Central.....	15,000,000
New York, New Haven & Hartford..	1,329,500
Norfolk & Western.....	1,578,800
Norfolk & Western pf.....	71,350
Pennsylvania	151,700,000
Pere Marquette.....	14,145,500
Pere Marquette pf.....	10,512,200
Rio Grande Western pf.....	700,000
St. Louis & San Francisco.....	964,800
Southern Pacific.....	4,030,000
Union Pacific.....	2,017,600
Union Pacific pf.....	1,733,100
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	19,000,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.....	4,095,600
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.....	10,547,800
Wisconsin Central	15,638,000
Wisconsin Central pf.....	11,111,700
Total	$384,525,800

Street Railway Stocks.

Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago..	$7,498,700
Met. West Side El., Chicago, pf.....	9,000,000
Twin City Rapid Transit pf.....	307,800
Total	$16,806,500

Miscellaneous Stocks.

American Car & Foundry, common..	$910,000
American Car & Foundry, pf.....	910,000
Col. Fuel & Iron, common.....	4,000,000
Commercial Cable, common.....	3,330,300
Consolidated Gas, common.....	32,535,400
Erie Telegraph & Telephone, common	5,000,000
General Electric, common.....	1,406,100
Glucose Sugar Refining, pf.....	1,019,000
International Steam Pump, common..	12,262,500
International Steam Pump, pf.....	8,850,000
Kings Co. Elec. L. & P., common..	500,000
Laclede Gas Light, common.....	514,400
Nat. Bk of Commerce in N. Y., com.	5,000,000
Nat. City Bank of New York, com..	9,000,000
National Tube pf.....	80,000,000
Ohio & Ind. Consol. Nat. & Ill. Gas, common	9,000,000
Philadelphia Co., pf.....	3,998,350
Philadelphia Co., common.....	7,219,950
Pullman Co. common.....	20,000,000
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron, pf.....	6,700,000
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron, common.	7,500,000
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R., common...	2,553,800
Total	$222,259,600
Grand total stocks.....	$623,601,900
Grand total all securities listed...	$1,067,564,900

Unlisted Department.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Chicago & Alton certificates of int....	$14,555,625
Third Avenue 4s.....	35,000,000
Total	$49,555,625

Stocks.

Amalgamated Copper Co.....	$75,000,000
American Beet Sugar Co, common..	15,000,000
American Beet Sugar Co., pf.....	4,000,000
American Ice Co., pf.....	1,000,000
American Tin Plate Co., pf.....	325,000
American Woolen Co.....	29,507,100
American Woolen Co., pf.....	20,000,000
International Power Co.....	6,400,000
National Salt Co.....	7,000,000
National Salt Co., pf.....	5,000,000
National Steel Co., pf.....	1,000,000
Total	$184,226,000
Total unlisted department.....	$213,781,625
Grand total both regular and unlisted departments.....	$1,281,346,525

A Year's Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange.

AGGREGATE BUSINESS FELL BELOW THAT OF 1889 OWING TO A DULL SUMMER MARKET.

The aggregate of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange for the year 1900 fell very materially below that of 1899, due to the dullness which prevailed in the markets during the greater part of last Summer. The period from election day to the end of the year, however, was one of the most active in Stock Exchange history, and new records were created both on daily and weekly totals. The aggregate of the month of December last came very near reaching that of January, 1899, when the dealings were unprecedentedly heavy.

The following tables give the transactions in both stocks and bonds for each month of the past three years:

Stocks (Shares).

	1900.	1899.	1898.
December..	25,377,620	17,045,518	15,220,133
November..	22,646,898	13,579,247	10,936,020
October	10,900,985	10,797,660	7,415,785
September..	5,159,212	12,350,274	9,373,309
August	4,006,895	12,813,834	12,014,246
July	6,274,439	8,024,706	4,784,803
June	7,292,357	10,876,013	9,106,697
May	9,487,084	14,797,250	9,174,552
April	14,648,113	18,984,060	5,996,908
March.....	14,447,287	17,682,758	9,947,661
February...	10,207,910	15,984,886	8,978,567
January....	9,861,480	24,143,610	9,216,694
Total...	138,312,286	175,073,855	112,160,106
Net decrease from 1899.	36,761,589.		
Net increase over 1898.	26,152,100.		

Railroad and Miscellaneous Bonds.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
December..	$101,435,500	$46,591,100	$128,029,730
November..	78,507,800	47,518,500	105,892,520
October ...	42,022,200	46,870,000	55,915,000
September..	18,189,000	35,631,500	48,724,200
August.....	19,856,500	55,005,390	92,753,250
July	23,196,200	49,291,500	71,226,250
June	29,345,500	57,387,500	70,140,060
May	38,529,000	82,676,140	54,090,160
April	58,839,650	83,231,300	27,355,020
March	66,506,700	87,201,450	50,844,370
February...	43,868,300	90,628,200	95,675,910
January....	46,894,600	142,431,400	92,990,200
Total...	$599,190,950	$824,463,980	$883,633,580
Net decrease from 1899.	$255,273,230.		
Net decrease from 1898.	$284,442,630.		

State Bonds.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
December..	$124,500	$91,500	$1,194,500
November..	112,000	37,400	369,000
October ...	158,400	50,500	212,500
September..	31,700	123,500	415,000
August	117,500	21,500	1,016,400
July	187,000	31,000	133,500
June	58,200	87,000	197,400
May	63,500	217,000	150,000
April	146,700	196,000	77,000
March	458,000	671,500	219,300
February ..	191,500	158,900	159,800
January ...	254,700	372,000	112,000
Total....	$1,903,700	$2,034,400	$4,265,900
Net decrease from 1899.	$130,700.		
Net decrease from 1898.	$2,362,200.		

Government Bonds.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
December...	$756,270	$1,087,340	$2,228,050
November..	646,700	723,520	2,030,300
October....	117,000	398,500	3,619,580
September..	162,700	414,500	3,984,100
August	131,200	304,400	5,197,300
July	325,700	369,910	2,557,600
June	397,550	426,360	361,500
May	828,340	692,000	401,000
April	655,480	1,039,200	1,111,200
March	1,951,940	1,738,600	913,800
February ..	658,600	726,620	463,500
January....	633,300	1,980,740	806,900
Total....	$7,264,580	$9,952,750	$24,574,930
Net decrease from 1899.	$2,688,170.		
Net decrease from 1898.	$17,310,350.		

All Classes of Bonds.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
December..	$104,316,270	$47,769,940	$131,352,280
November..	79,266,500	48,279,720	109,191,820
October....	42,297,600	47,325,000	59,747,980
September..	18,383,400	36,189,500	53,123,300
August	20,105,200	55,331,200	98,956,900
July	23,708,900	49,692,410	73,917,360
June	29,801,050	57,870,860	70,098,960
May	39,420,840	83,585,740	54,450,660
April	59,641,830	84,516,960	28,543,320
March	68,916,640	80,611,550	52,017,470
February ..	44,718,400	91,513,720	98,285,200
January ...	47,782,600	144,784,740	93,909,100
Total...	$578,359,230	$836,451,130	$922,514,410
Net decrease from 1899.	$258,091,900.		
Net decreasc from 1898.	$344,155,180.		

The following is a comparison of the dealings in stocks and bonds last year with those of preceding years:

	Stocks, (Shares.)	Bonds.
1900.....	138,312,286	$578,359,230
1899.....	175,073,855	836,451,130
1898.....	112,160,106	922,514,410
1897.....	77,470,763	544,569,930
1896.....	56,663,023	394,329,000
1895.....	63,440,576	519,142,100
1894.....	49,275,736	352,741,950
1893.....	77,984,965	301,303,777
1892.....	86,726,410	502,507,000
1891.....	69,031,689	388,650,900
1890.....	71,282,885	408,325,120
1889.....	72,014,990	408,456,625

RANGE OF PRICES FOR STAPLE PRODUCTS IN 1900.

Fluctuations in Iron, Cotton, Wheat, and Corn.

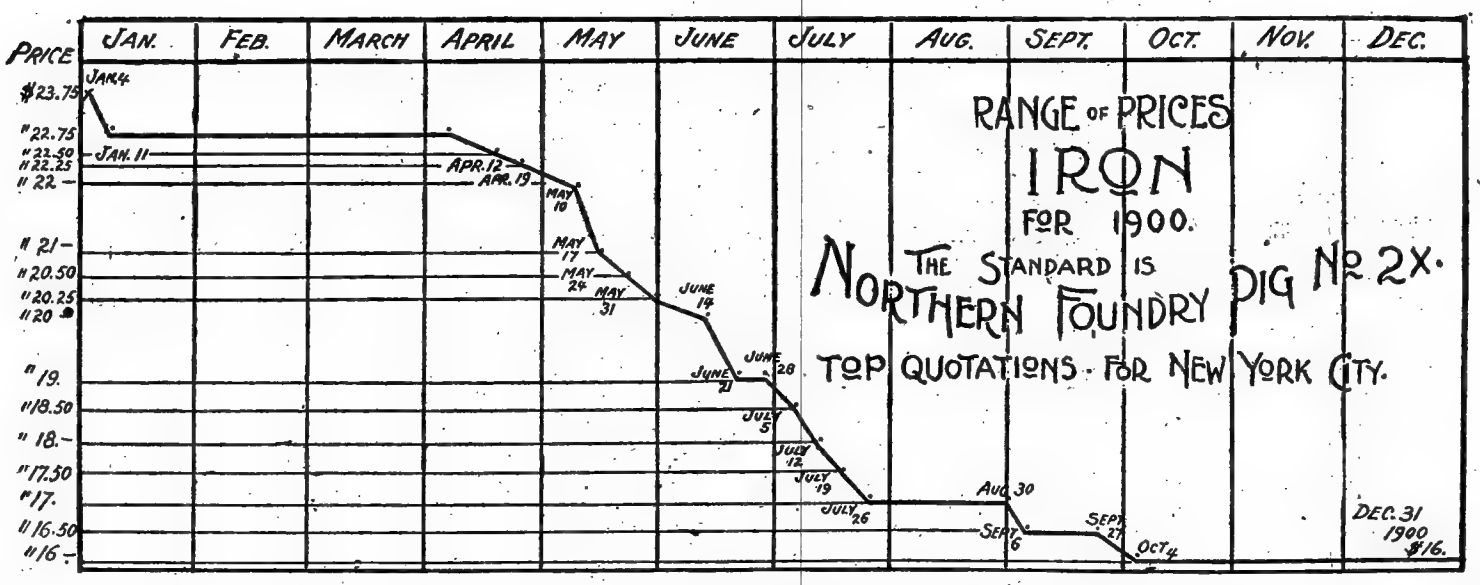

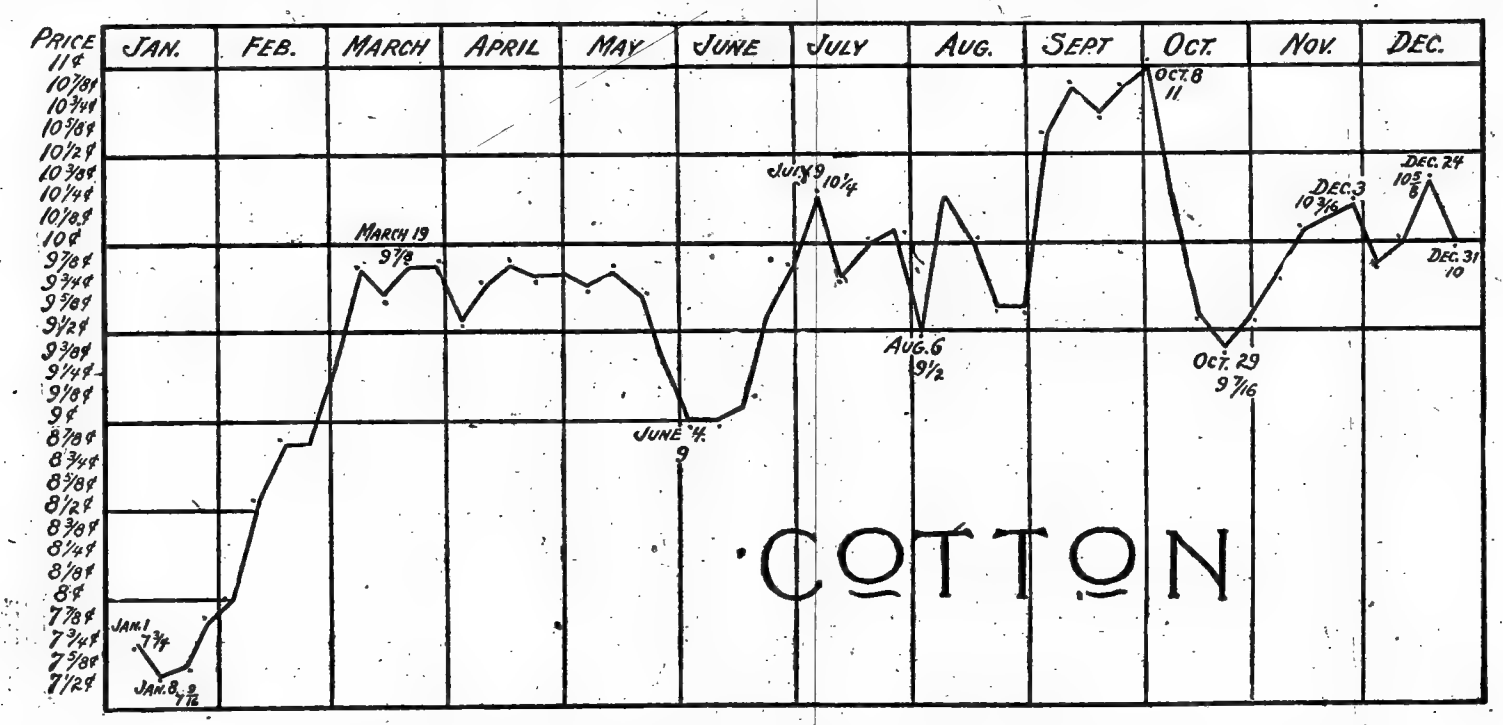

Range of Prices for Cash Cotton (Middling Uplands) During 1900, in New York Market.

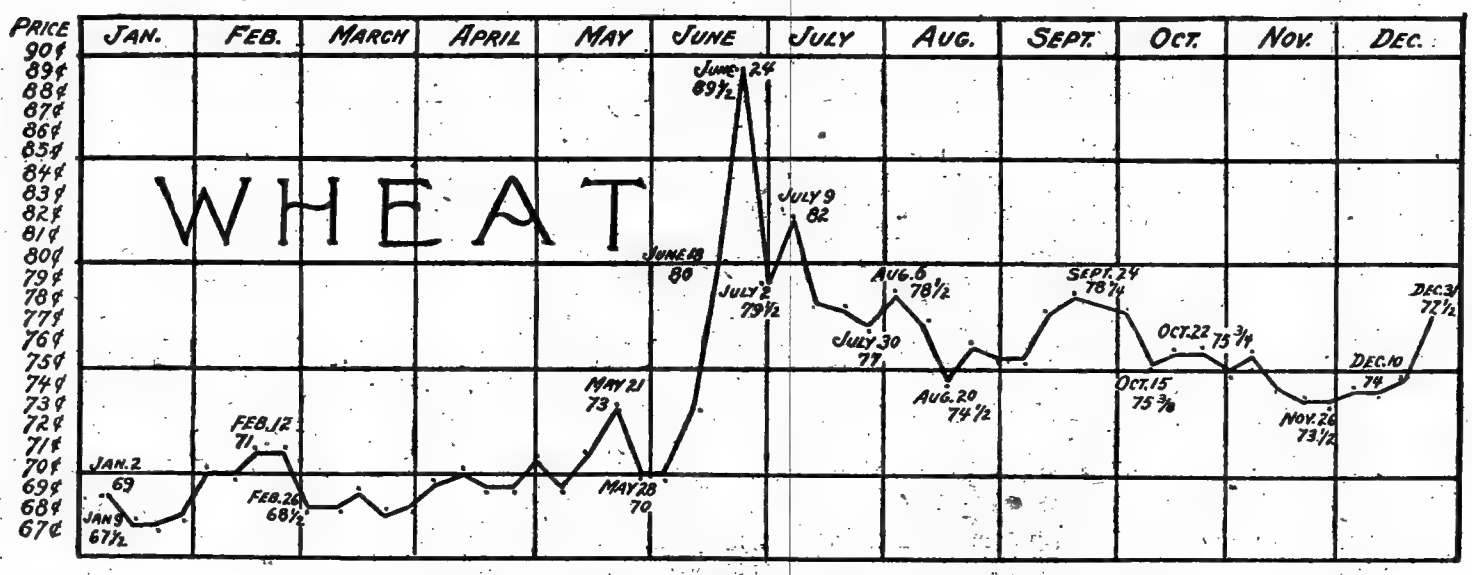

Range of Prices for Cash Wheat (No. 2, Red) During 1900, as Quoted for the Chicago Market.

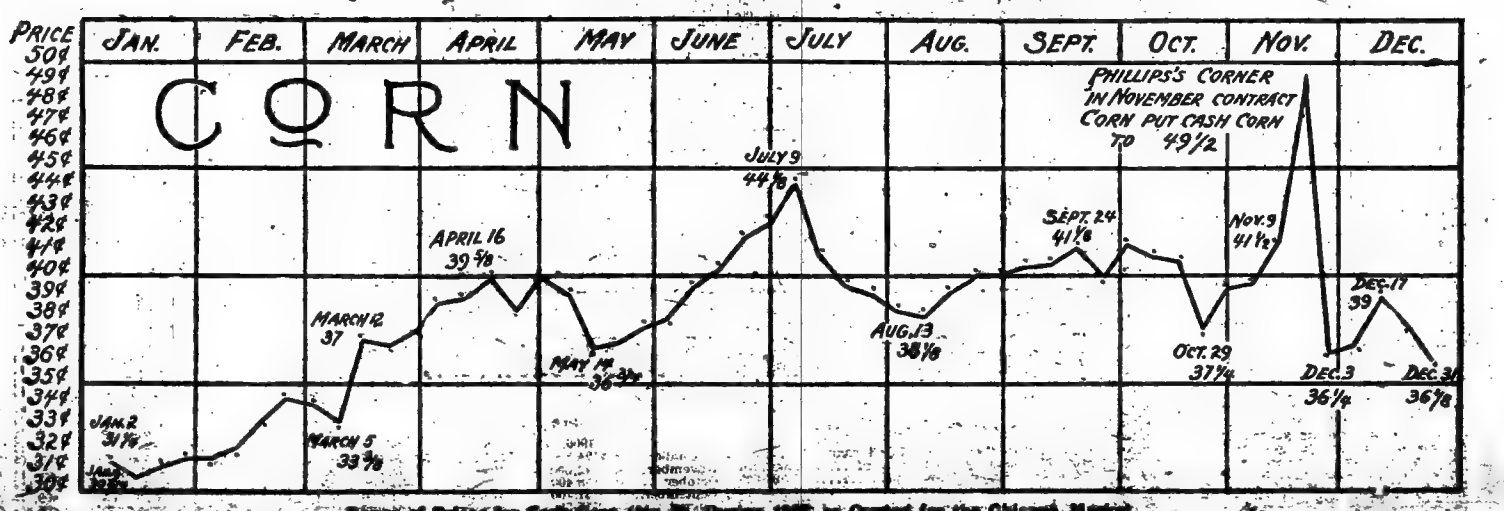

Range of Prices for Cash Corn (No. 2) During 1900, as Quoted for the Chicago Market.

The EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society

Of the United States.

"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD."

Preliminary Statement, Jan. 1st, 1901.

Outstanding Assurance,	$1,100,000,000
Income, - - -	58,000,000
New Assurance Issued,	205,000,000
Assets, - - -	300,000,000
Assurance Fund and all other liabilities,	237,000,000
Surplus, - - -	63,000,000

A Substantial Increase over the Previous year is shown in ALL of the foregoing items.

James W. Alexander, President.

James H. Hyde, Vice-President.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW—PART II.

The New York Times.

SUPPLEMENT Volume L., No. 15,912.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1901.

EIGHT PAGES.

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Italy Wants Reciprocal Trade.

Dictated to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By Giovanni Branchi,

Consul General of Italy.

Italy will prove herself, in the near future, one of the best fields for American importations. Both the exports and the imports between the two countries are far ahead of those of preceding years. This is so especially of the exports of the United States to Italy.

As against a total of exports of $30,000,000 for the last fiscal year, ten months in the fiscal year of 1900 show a total of $29,870,850, which, computed for the year, aggregates between $34,000,000 and $35,000,000, or a steady advance of about 15 per cent. There is no reason why, with proper concessions as to duties made by both countries, this should not be increased to 25 per cent.

What is wanted is to have a number of big American firms go to Italy and establish agencies and to export to the United States their wares. There is almost an unlimited field open in Italy to business enterprise which goes abroad to study the needs and requirements of the country.

Italy is now in a fairly prosperous state, though not so prosperous as she will be, or as a number of other European countries are at the present time. Especially in Northern Italy has steady and remarkable progress been made. It is, perhaps, not generally known that in the manufacture of electrical appliances Italy is second only to the United States.

According to the report of the year ended Dec. 2, 1900, bonds are now at par, and this, despite the fact that the revenues of the country have been used, not only to defray the expenses of the China expedition, but also to build railroads. With the 4 per cent. bonds at par, and with the exchange between gold and paper reduced to 5½ per cent., it looks as though the country might invite foreign capital. The exchange, 5½ per cent., might be further lowered were it not that it is regarded as a protective duty.

So far as I know, there is not a single thoroughly American firm in Italy, though there are a number of English firms which are mistaken for Americans.

The importation of raw silk from Italy to this country is steadily increasing. Barring only France, the United States is now the largest dress silk manufacturing country in the world. In the production of raw silk, Italy is now headed only by China and Japan.

Though the lemon and orange importations have fallen off considerably during the last ten years, owing to the California groves, lemons are still considerably imported from Sicily. During the last fiscal year 2,000,000 boxes of lemons and 57,000 boxes of oranges were sent to this country. Ten years ago 637,000 boxes of oranges were sent.

The importation of wines is increasing steadily. If the Italian wines in this country were advertised as the French and German wines are advertised, they would be as successful as the latter brands.

Marble, if worked by American machinery, would be a paying investment for capitalists. As is generally known, there is not a known marble in existence which is as well suited for sculpture as is the Italian marble. But with the present old-fashioned methods of quarrying the stone as much is wasted as is produced.

American exports to Italy are raw cotton, mineral oils, cottonseed oil, provisions, machinery, rubber goods, and old iron. Canned fruits and provisions formerly were bought largely from England. That was before it was discovered that England imported them from the United States. Coal is another product that was bought largely from England. There is room for more steamship lines between this country and Mediterranean ports, as considerably more coal might be sent to Italy were the freight facilities increased. In general, were both countries to make concessions in tariff laws, Italy would respond by being one of the most promising fields for American mercantile enterprise.

Germany is Facing an Economic Crisis.

TRADE IS SHRINKING THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE, WORKINGMEN ARE IDLE, AND MONEY RATES MUST BE RAISED TO MARKET IMPERIAL LOANS AT PRESENT PRICES—A RESULT OF COMMERCIAL INFLATION.

Staff Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Does Germany stand on the brink of an economic crisis?

To answer this question great care and circumspection are required, for in our days the interests of nations are closely intertwined, and a shock on the borders of Rhine, Elbe, and Spree will certainly be felt on the Thames and on Manhattan Island. Yet the very same consideration compels one to keep a close watch on any signals of storm that may appear in the distance, for, were we to wait till the neighbor's house is shaken, our own might be out of the reach of protection.

For decades Germany has been enjoying almost uninterrupted prosperity, politically and economically. She has grown into a first rate commercial power, outshining France and rivaling Great Britain as well as the United States. Her progress since about 1860 has been simply marvelous and has no parallel in the history of nations.

Examining the causes which underlie this development, we meet first of all the effects of two great successful wars and a general improvement in technical knowledge. Germany's political prestige, home and foreign, grew steadily. The accumulation of capital was such that the rate of interest, which for centuries had been 5 per cent., began to decline, so that the funds and bonds were converted into 4 per cents and 3 per cents, and there was even talk of 2 per cent., because Great Britain had given the example.

The conversion proved unsupportable to the well-to-do middle classes, who constitute the backbone of the country's economical organization. They had lived well with 5 per cent. interest, but saw themselves unable to do so with 4 per cent. and 3 per cent.

The result was that they sold out, and invested the proceeds in stocks yielding a higher rate. This was the main reason for the sudden starting up of an endless number of companies, the inflation of capital of corporations and banks, the growth of the iron, textile, and electricity trades, and of the large investment of Germans in foreign loans. Speculation on the Stock Exchange became rampant, and the influx of Argentine, Italian, Chinese, and many other loans is mainly due to the conversions and the resulting temptations to investors.

During the first part of this period, domestic legislation had done away with all the fetters past centuries had imposed on trade, commerce, and individual energy. A reign of liberty was begun, which arrived so suddenly that it dazzled the eyes of many. Yet on the whole it proved propitious, and the attempt now being made to undo the work and put the chains on again is doomed to fail. There is a strong party in the country which looks on the business community as if it were a community of political and hierarchical traditions. To such views is due the return to laws which fetter the liberty of commerce and hinder business.

The effect is far from the aim. It was intended to distribute wealth more equally and justly, but the effect proved just the reverse. Trade got into the hands of powerful syndicates, paralyzing individual energies. Banking, and in fact the whole exchange business, is controlled by five or six banks in Berlin, which have increased their share capital year after year.

One mistake was recognised early enough for remedy, if there had been a wish to apply a remedy at all. The mortgage banks and municipalities discovered years ago that they could not maintain a rate of 3 or even 4 per cent. People withdrew from those investments, and the loans lost their market. A return to 4 and 4½ per cent. was made necessary.

The funds alone, particularly the imperial loans and Prussian consols, remained at 3 per cent., but it is an open question whether they can be maintained at that rate. We are expecting the issue of loans to the amount of several hundred millions of marks, and we shall see in the Spring whether 3 per cent. loans will be taken by the public. The probability is that either the loans must be issued at about 92, or that we must return to the 4 per cent. type.

There is one feature of the situation which should be carefully examined abroad. The high rate of interest reigning in Germany, and the attractions held out by so many new companies, with the seal of the banks to obtain foreign capital at a low rate and put it into circulation here at a handsome profit, have led to a very considerable immigration of foreign capital. In 1898 a plausible statement put the amount of English, French, and Dutch capital invested in floating engagements in this country at about 1,500,000,000 marks. There can be no doubt that without this foreign capital speculation and prosperity would have reached their limits long ago.

At the present time the mortgage banks are in difficulties—difficulties of such a kind that they will not be able to get over them for a long time. Trade is shrinking all over the country. Prices are down. The Stock Exchange is in constant fear of the morrow. Even coal cannot maintain the price level. Stocks and funds languish. The banks have to earn interest on inflated capital, and the task is not easy. A great number of bank Directors are about to retire into private life. Many people think that if these men had seen any profit in sight they would have retained their posts.

In the iron and steel trades there is not a single plant that is not suffering from a lack of orders. All of them are partly idle. If they said so openly, it would be the natural and the best thing from a mere business viewpoint. But people have got accustomed to speculating in shares, and the concerns are driven into disguising the real situation. If they dismissed hands it would cause a sensation and be a confession of bad business. Shares would go down. Therefore they dissimulate and merely reduce the working hours.

The wool spinning trade is almost ruined. The word is not too strong, considering the heavy losses in 1900 reported by the spinners. Eight of the great wool spinners in Mulhausen, Alsace, report a total loss of 16,000,000 marks.

Cotton spinners mask the unhealthy state of business at home by selling at extravagantly cheap prices abroad, especially in Holland, whereas at home they maintain high prices.

In the labor market things are drifting from bad to worse. Dismissals, complaints, and misery are reported from all parts of the empire. In some cities the misery is so great that the Magistrates have arranged for public works to employ the men.

Trade with China, Japan, and South Africa is wholly or partly suspended. Of course not only the ports suffer thereby, but all the manufacturing centres feel the effects.

The depression in trade, the calamity in the market for mortgages, and the fact that the banks are overburdened with the weight of engagements make it difficult to see how the situation can be met. A "krach," to use the word of 1874, certainly threatens Berlin and Germany.

Outlook Good in France.

The foreign trade of France, according to the figures of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, made a considerable advance in 1899 and suffered a decline in 1900. The principal increase in 1899 was in exports, and the principal loss in 1900 was in the imports.

Complete figures are not obtainable for 1900. The Bureau of Foreign Commerce has them only up to the end of October. The decrease was such, however, during these ten months that if the same rate was kept up throughout the year France was far behind her record for 1899. Still, her exports were a long way in advance of 1898.

The amount of merchandise passing between France and other countries in the year 1899 is estimated at $2,196,533,000, being and increase of $217,125,000 over the former year. The imports amounted to $1,128,664,000 in the general commerce, and the exports to $1,067,869,000. The exports showed the greatest increase—$165,980,000. In the special trade, imports were valued at $871,974,000, or nearly $9,000,000 more than in 1898; exports showed an increase of $123,906,000, and amounted to $801,629,000.

The commerce for the ten months of 1900 ending with October is stated as follows: Imports, $703,880,000; exports, $647,074,000. These figures show a decrease of $12,000,000 in the imports, as compared with the corresponding months of 1899, and of over $4,000,000 in the exports.

The principal articles of trade between France and the United States are:

IMPORTS.

Cotton	$20,000,000
Copper	10,000,000
Petroleum	6,800,000
Machines	5,800,000
Cottonseed oil	5,200,000
Cereals	5,000,000
Tobacco	3,600,000
Grease	3,600,000
Wood	2,800,000
Canned meats	2,200,000

EXPORTS.

Raw silk	$1,400,000
Silk goods	10,200,000
Skins and hatters' goods	6,600,000
Dress goods and cotton ribbon	3,500,000
Trimmings	2,600,000
Wines	2,100,000
Buttons and fancy goods	2,100,000
Jewelry	1,500,000
Works of art	1,000,000
Feathers and millinery	1,900,000
Gloves	1,800,000
Rubber and gutta percha	1,400,000
Cream of tartar	1,200,000

Consular officers in France note an increasing demand for United States products. Our coal is in demand, as well as iron and steel. Many French dealers, it is stated, sell their own goods under American names. The Consul at Havre, Mr. Thackara, notes that last June a shipment of American welded-steel tubes arrived in that port to fill an order from Paris. The seams in the tubes were so beautifully made that the French customs authorities refused to allow the goods to enter without the payment of the duties levied upon seamless drawn tubes ($9.65 per 220 pounds) instead of those on welded tubes, ($4.63 per 200 pounds.) The shipment was released under bond, and the question was referred to the customs experts at Paris. The experts themselves were in doubt as to the construction of the tubes, and the goods were only released after a delay of three months, an expert in the employ of the consignee making practical demonstration that the tubes were welded. This is flattering testimony to the skill of American manufacturers of welded tubes.

Consul Covert of Lyons notes that recent experiments made in France from samples of wheat sent from America show that wheat can be produced in Texas that is suitable for the manufacture of macaroni, vermicelli, and other edible pastes so largely consumed in Europe. This will create an excellent outlet for American wheat of the hard, glutinous kind.

The same officer reports that the growth of the silk industry in the United States has caused France to lose one of her best customers. Our present production is two-thirds that of France, and our purchases have fallen off enormously.

Mr. Bruwaert, the French Consul General in this city, on commenting upon trade relations between his country and the United States, said that, in his opinion, business for the coming year will show a decrease in French imports in American food products and an increase in such imports as tobacco, cotton goods, mineral oils, and copper.

"The outlook in France for good wine and wheat crops," he says, "is excellent, and while low prices may rule, there will be an abundance to sell and consequent prosperity to the producing class. Good crops insure prosperous conditions, and with money in hand the French people will buy more freely of such articles enumerated, with the exception of certain food products. As this country is prosperous the Americans will buy more of the luxuries of France."

Nicaragua.

Dictated to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By Adolph D. Straus,

Consul General of Nicaragua.

The Nicaragua Canal will have a bearing on the commercial conditions existing between the United States and Nicaragua which will probably draw the two republics into closer relations than any other Central American or Southern American country is likely to approach. The future of Nicaragua, as the future of all countries, depends upon the investment of foreign capital and on the extent of foreign immigration which can be induced. The building of the canal will supply Nicaragua with both.

Estimating that during the time of the construction $20,000,000 is spent annually, it is not too much to expect that $5,000,000 of that sum will remain in the southern republic. And, estimating again that after the work is finished $5,000,000 a year will be required to maintain the canal, fully $250,000 will annually remain in Nicaragua. Aside from this, there is the world-wide advertisement which the country will receive, attracting foreign capital and opening shipping facilities second to none.

The canal will further bring in a host of immigrants, laborers, artisans, and mechanics. Most of these expect to remain only for a time, but many will remain, seeing possibilities in a business way ahead of them, and attracted by the healthfulness of the country and its natural beauty. The unprecedented success of the United States, found in hordes of desirable immigrants, will come to Nicaragua only in a smaller scale.

Then, when the canal has been finished, many will come to see it. They will be attracted by the beautiful country, and will either settle or make of it a Winter resort. As to the healthfulness of the country, few Southern countries can surpass it. There is practically no yellow fever, nor, except along the coast line, any malaria. The few cases of yellow fever that occur are with foreigners who have contracted the sickness elsewhere. There is therefore every reason to suppose that the canal will prove of advantage in respect to showing the people the delightful spot our country is and inducing them to settle there.

In the past, Nicaragua, like most of her sister republics, has suffered from the lack of means of economical transportation. The natural drawbacks of mountains and hills make railroad building in these countries impracticable. Nicaragua, however, is one of the least mountainous. Over 125 miles of railroad, built by Americans, of material made in America, have already been constructed. Recognizing the value of railroads and natural water courses—another reason accounting for the immense success of the United States—a project is now under consideration by the Government to dredge a river which will open up no less than 300 miles of water front. The river at present, though navigable, is not of a depth sufficient to admit large ocean vessels. The Government, recognising the advantages of a perfect system of transportation, is also considering the building of a second railroad.

The link between the United States and Mexico by American railroads is directly responsible for the prosperity of the latter country. In the same way, Nicaragua will eventually gridiron herself with railroads, thus establishing communication from coast to coast.

We send to the United States gold, cocoa, coffee, fruits, rubber, mahogany, and cedar. We buy from the United States machinery, clothing, and provisions.

Foreign capital has been chiefly invested in gold and rubber. In both of these industries the possibilities are limitless, as, despite the fact that both gold and rubber have been found in remarkable quantity in spots, the resources of the country up to the present time have not been fully ascertained.

Prosperous Outlook for Canadian Trade.

FOREIGN TRADE NEARLY DOUBLED IN SEVEN YEARS—GREAT IMUORTS OF AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL—BOUNTEOUS HARVESTS AND EXPANDING BANK RETURNS.

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

OTTAWA, Jan. 5.—The favorable business conditions in Canada which THE TIMES outlined in January last have continued, as was predicted. The year has been one of general prosperity in the Dominion. Nor does any sign of falling off appear. The coming year seems certain to be an equally fat one; in no great line of production or trade does slackness exist. In most of them business is at high pressure. It begins to look as though the great natural resources of the country are finding at last a real spur.

In reviewing at the beginning of last year Canadian business conditions, the chief divisions of industry, agriculture, and commerce were taken up in detail, and each status outlined. A similar review now would necessarily be couched in almost the same terms. Briefly, every important business interest in the Dominion seemed in sound condition then, has had a prosperous year, and seems on a sound basis still. A falling off in the Northwest harvests is more than offset by the exceptionally good crops in the East. In agriculture on the whole, in lumbering, mining, manufacturing, the product is increasing and prices are good.

Instead of going into extended details in principal lines of production, advantage may be taken of the close of the century to summarize the statistics of the recent National financial and trade development of the Dominion.

NATIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Canadian revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year 1900 have been both the largest on record. But for the first time in seventeen years the revenue exceeded the total expenditure, and the net public debt was reduced by close on a million dollars.

The revenue last year was $51,000,783. The total expenditure, both "consolidated fund" and capital account, was $771,828 less. But that expenditure included $1,536,140 paid by the Dominion to raise, equip, and send troops to South Africa, without which she would have had a genuine surplus of over two millions.

The revenue of $51,000,000 was over $4,000,000 higher than in the previous year, $10,000,000 more than in 1898, and $17,000,000 more than in 1895. All this without any increase or new taxation; in fact, the customs duties, the chief source of revenue, have been on the average slightly decreased.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Trade statistics are so striking at present in the Canadian case as to furnish an exceptionally interesting illustration of the prosperity of the Canadian business world. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, showed by far the largest foreign trade Canada ever knew. The total was $321,661,213. The fiscal year since, that ending on June 30 last, showed a still larger trade —$381,625,855—and the first three months of the present fiscal year show a big proportionate increase on that again.

Now observe the figures of Canada's total foreign trade for the past half dozen years. They are as follows, (for the fiscal years ending June 30:)

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
1895.....	$110,781,682	$113,613,803	$224,420,485
1896.....	118,011,508	121,013,852	239,025,360
1897.....	119,218,609	137,950,253	257,168,862
1898.....	140,323,053	164,152,683	304,475,736
1899.....	162,784,308	158,896,905	321,681,213
1900.....	180,728,409	191,897,446	381,625,855

Thus in six years Canadian trade has swelled from a little over two hundred millions annually to nearly four hundred millions. And it keeps growing. For the three months since June 30 last the total trade has gained some ten millions over the corresponding months of the past fiscal year. If this increase be maintained until next June 30, as is likely, Canadian foreign trade will have fully doubled in seven years. Such a growth, 100 per cent., is unparalleled in proportion elsewhere in the trade of civilization. The United States, which makes the next best showing of growth, has increased its foreign trade about 50 per cent. during the past seven years.

The enormous increase of Canadian foreign trade seems to have been an all-around one. In the imports, if we lump the manufactures of iron and steel, perhaps the greatest percentage of increase is shown, and it comes mostly from the United States. Canadian imports of iron and steel manufactures have increased by seven or eight million dollars during the past half-dozen years, now amounting to close on $20,000,000 a year, practically all from the States.

In Canadian exports the growth has also been in every direction. Once upon a time the exports were largely produce of the forests and fisheries. These both take a back seat now to the produce of the farm and dairy, while exports of manufactures and of the products of the mines are far ahead of those of the fisheries, and close to that of the forests. During the past six years exports from the farm, range, and dairy have increased by over twenty million dollars, and exports of manufactures (other than wood,) by seven or eight millions, while exports from the forests and fisheries have remained about stationary.

GAIN TO THE UNITED STATES.

Analysis of the figures of trade show that the United States enjoys more of Canadian custom than the rest of the world put together. Canada bought from the United States last year $116,972,554; she bought from the rest of the world only $72,640,959, taking but $45,472,294 of that from Great Britain. And yet Great Britain is by far a better customer to Canada than is the United States, the British buyings from Canada last year (of Canadian produce alone, excluding foreign produce in transit) being $96,562,875, while the United States took only $52,534,977. In other words, Canada pays to the United States in business the money she gets from Britain.

Probably it is not widely realized in the United States that Canada is the best customer the Republic has, excepting only Great Britain and Germany. The United States does more business with Canada than with all South America put together; as much as with Central America, Mexico, and the West Indies all put together; nearly as much as with Africa, Asia, and Oceanica together. Here are the latest available figures regarding these. They are not Canadian, but United States returns, applying to the trade of the first two months (July and August) of the present fiscal year.

UNITED STATES TRADE (Two Months) WITH:	
Great Britain	$189,284,497
Germany	29,900,926
Canada	26,043,089
All South America	17,481,647
Central America, Mexico, and West Indies	27,184,628
Asia, Africa, Oceanica	36,145,715

Perhaps these figures travel far outside of a review of Canadian trade conditions, but they are tempting as illustrating that the United States can go a good deal further afield and fare worse than cultivate trade with the six million white people alongside in Canada. Steps to this effect are the more appropriate because the increased tariff preference by Canada to Great Britain, 33 per cent. off the regular tariff, came into force in July last, and will materially influence business hereafter.

HOME TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

At the close of 1899 it was anticipated that the deepening of the St. Lawrence route from Lake Superior to the ocean would be completed to fourteen feet throughout. More delay occurred than was expected. Not until the close of navigation was the fourteen-foot channel officially declared available. The deepened waterway from the great lakes to the sea has therefore no appreciable effect on business in 1900, but it is expected to prove a great factor in development of traffic during the coming year.

Owing, it is claimed, to the delay in the channel work, but probably to other reasons as well, the promised improvements in Montreal Harbor did not materialize. The place is still practically without elevator or dry dock accommodation, and the wharves are inferior and badly placed.

The short line of railway communication from Lake Huron to Montreal and Boston—the Parry Sound and Canada Atlantic System—did a great grain business last year, as in 1899. Nevertheless the comparative failure of the wheat crops in both the Northwestern States and the Canadian Northwest caused the traffic to be less than expected. Much more so was this the case as regards the Canadian Pacific Railway. Manitoba and the Northwest had little wheat for export, as compared with preceding years. But for prior rich harvests there would have been much growling and some collapse in the Northwest, but the country was in so sound a condition that no complaining is heard.

In Ontario and the East, on the other hand, the harvests were excellent, the Ontario agricultural and dairy products, which are nearly half those of the Dominion, being far above the average. From this alone there is a substantial reinforcement to confidence in continued business prosperity, and the Eastern transportation interests are in good feather.

BANK RETURNS.

The official returns by Canadian banks to the Government are in line with the other illustrations of expanding business; than the bank returns there are no better index to business activity in the Dominion. The Canadian banking system, radically different from that of the United States, represents general not local business. There are only thirty-six banks in Canada. Nearly half of these have their headquarters in Montreal or Toronto. Yet there are many hundreds of banking houses. Each bank, no matter where its head office, is entitled to do business throughout Canada and establish branches anywhere. This they all do more or less in proportion to their capital. The Bank of Montreal has over a hundred branches in the larger business places of the Dominion.

The monthly bank returns to the Government show therefore the aggregate of money circulation and mercantile discounts and deposits. The returns for the past six months show marked increases over anything known before in the items which most indicate business activity and soundness. The deposits are larger, the mercantile discounts are larger, the banknote circulation is larger. And the note circulation in Canada represents the money circulation; no gold is used, practically speaking. Figures for the past decade show the expansion of money in use. For the ten years preceding 1899 the average note circulation of the banks was about $33,000,000. For 1899 the note circulation was $41,500,000. For the past six months the average note circulation has been about $50,000,000.

The deposits in the bank for the five-year period preceding 1898 averaged $228,000,000; for 1899 averaged $260,000,000, and for the past six months have averaged $285,000,000. The discounts to the mercantile community, including loans on stocks, averaged, for the five-year period ended with 1899, $228,227,922; for the year 1899 averaged $282,102,958, and for the past six months have averaged $352,000,000.

NO SIGN OF COLLAPSE.

The figures of national revenue, foreign trade, and internal business all seem to indicate that the Dominion is still moving on the wave of prosperity. Few business men express apprehension of any early period of depression. On the Atlantic Coast, where the Cape Breton coal and iron mines are working at enormously increased pressure of late; throughout Quebec, where pulp, paper, and other mills dependent on lumber and water power are multiplying; in Western and Northern Ontario, where new pulp mills and blast furnaces appear and nickel and gold mining continues to develop; on the western prairies, where immigration is beginning to assume striking dimensions; in British Columbia, where everything prospers, from the coal mines, lumber mills, and salmon fisheries to the mining of the precious metals; in the Yukon territory, whence Dawson City this year has sent $20,000,000 of gold, the story is all the same, of growth and confidence. Canada was never as well of or better satisfied.

Cuban Crops and Finances.

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—The beginning of the new century finds Cuba in a financial and commercial condition different in every particular from what it was ever before. The state of uncertainty which the revolutionary period brought about is changing as rapidly as the conditions will permit. Prosperity is fast succeeding distress. The sugar, tobacco, and other fields have changed their burned aspect for one of verdant green. From the ashes of war has arisen the phoenix of a new era, so that with 1901 comes a hope for the future of the island which even Cubans dared not expect.

The general financial situation improved steadily during 1900, and is now healthy. Rates of interest during the year have remained virtually unchanged. The rates are fixed by demand, which is light in Summer and heavy now, this being the shipping season. Securities to men advancing money intelligently are perfect, loaning money on sugar and tobacco being done with entire safety. Banking business during the year past increased materially, and the people are becoming accustomed to American check methods. Whereas in the United States 90 per cent. of business is done by check and 10 per cent. by cash, at present in Cuba 75 per cent. of the transactions are in actual cash, as against 25 per cent. by checks.

The shipments of tobacco and sugar have been delayed, but the next sixty days will see large shipments of both. This makes a strong temporary demand for money to handle crops, and, as a result, rates are high at this time; but it is reported that over $1,000,000 has been offered recently on the Stock Exchange to be loaned upon collateral, such as first and second Havana mortgage bonds and selected railroad securities of the island, at 9 to 10 per cent., indicating that money is to be had upon proper security. There have been no failures; even during the "blockade" there was none. In fact, this is the land of no failure.

The tobacco crop has been extraordinarily large, but the average quality has been of medium grade or lower, due, in part, to the fact that in many cases the tobacco was raised on virgin soil by inexperienced planters. Leaf men state they are to an extent embarrassed for money because they advanced large sums to the planters, and, though they have been repaid with the leaf, sales have been limited, there having been few buyers here since last Spring. The market is now loaded, but shipments are being made daily, and they will be large for the next sixty days. The planters are dependent upon the leaf men for money, consequently, there having been an enormous crop in 1900, there is likely to be a greatly reduced crop in 1901. The planters are encouraged, however, and, upon the whole, the prospect is good.

The sugar cane crop has been enormous and of good quality, but there is a complaint of lack of funds necessary to transport the crops from the fields to the mills, and in some cases to start the latter. It has been estimated that $23,000,000 of sugar will be produced, but this estimate is, perhaps, too great. However, the quantity will be in excess of any year since 1897, and the prices promise to be fair to good. Since 1874 Europe has been a factor in the production of sugar, producing in 1899 5,800,000 tons, with a steady increase since. This has served to keep Cuban sugar out of Europe, leaving her dependent upon the United States for a market. As shown by recent market quotations, Manila sugar is received in the United States, and if the Philippine Islands are to grow sugar and get it into the United States free of duty, Cuba will be forced to compete with her, thus reducing the profit to both planter and manufacturer. The future of the Cuban sugar industry depends upon her future commercial relations with the United States.

All over the island during the year past small crops were plentiful and good, the prices ranging high. The weather conditions were propitious for market gardeners. There is great need of extended railroad connections and good roads so that the small farmers may be in close touch with the markets. Fruit has been raised extensively, but the fruit men are dependent almost exclusively upon the local markets. If it were possible to make daily shipments to the United States, and the CCity of Havana was not cut off from the States by a quarantine during six months of the year, there would be a brilliant future in store for growers of all sorts of fruits, many of which are delicious and totally unknown in the United States.

Agricultural implements are badly needed, also cattle of all kinds, notwithstanding the fact the insular Government has distributed a great many of both.

In writing of the future prospects of Cuba, it must be borne in mind that to all intents and purposes this is a new country, sparsely settled, untried, and, though the soil is marvelously rich, the methods of tilling it in vogue are very primitive. If we could have more money, up-to-date workmen, the quarantine reduced, good roads, and bettre railroad facilities, undoubtedly 1901 would be a very prosperous year. Even as it is, the outlook is one of continual improvement.

Experts who have traveled over the island are enthusiastic regarding its possibilities, but they all unite in saying it must be definitely known whether the Cubans are to have total independence, govern themselves under an American protectorate, or be annexed to the United States, before large investors will be induced to come here.

Bolivia.

Dictated to THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Enrique Wulff,

Consul General of Bolivia.

The commercial conditions between the United States and Bolivia have improved tremendously during the past year. As against a total of $180,000 in exports from the United States to Bolivia during the year preceding, the total exports for the year just passed were $375,000. The amount in one year has been more than doubled. There are two reasons to account for this. First, the investments of foreign capital in Bolivia, and the other the immensely improved freighting facilities between the two countries. Where formerly the steamer service was irregular and unreliable, the steamers are now run at regular intervals and on schedule time. In this connection it may be remarked that the condition of Bolivia would be better still were it not for the exorbitant rates of the Panama Railroad.

Aside from these reasons, the country is prosperous because of faith in its Government. The Government is progressive and liberal, and things are quiet and confidence is displayed by all.

Rubber is extensively sought in the jungles, and this is an industry of Bolivia which is not appreciated as it ought to be. As a matter of fact, most of the rubber called "Para rubber" is in reality from Bolivia. Comparatively little Para rubber is on the market. The Bolivian rubber loses its identity, however, because it is shipped via Para to the States. A number of large American companies have expeditions throughout the interior tapping rubber trees. Besides these, there are European companies so engaged. The Government encourages foreigners to hunt rubber. It charges a rental of $15 per year for every 150 trees tapped. The rubber district lies between the Beni, Madre de Dios, Purus, and Aquiri Rivers. The value of the ruber groves has been recognized fully since 1897.

In mining, Bolivia is one of the most promising countries on the Southern Continent. Gold, silver, copper, tin, and manganese are found. The mines for the most part are operated by foreigners, who have prospecting parties scattered broadcast throughout the interior. In 1896 two Colorado mining companies went to Bolivia. In 1899 they returned and bought mining machinery and went back to their fields to begin deep mining, their former operations having been placer mining.

One of the chief drawbacks of the country is the scarcity of labor. There is money to be made in Bolivia for the common laborer. The natives find living too easy to bother about work. A company was incorporated not long ago under the laws of New Jersey to import labor to Bolivia. The company made arrangements with steamship concerns, and at an early date expects to operate.

Bolivia so far has suffered principally for want of a seaport. A railroad, American built, is, however, under way by the Government, and already more than 2,500 tons of the necessary materials have been ordered. American locomotives and American engineers will be employed.

Brazil.

Dictated for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By Antonio Foutoura Xavier,

Consul General of Brazil.

The following are approximately the export and the import valuations for the year, representing mercantile transactions between Brazil and the United States: Importations from Brazil to the United States, $25,000,000; exportations from the United States to Brazil, $75,000,000. This is considerably in excess of the figures for the preceding year, and shows not only the trade conditions between the two republics, but as well the enormous advance which Brazil, influenced by the steady influx of foreign capital, has been making.

The mining output, both gold and diamonds, has been stimulated by American and European capitalists. Throughout the unexplored section of the country miners have scattered prospecting parties.

Coffee, the principal output of Brazil, has been reduced by half in value. The coffee plantations have increased in numbers and in size despite this. Brazil is easily the largest coffee producing country in the world, and two-thirds of our output is sold in the United States. So extensive is this product that a special Coffee Exchange which lists none except Brazilian coffees has been established. Most of the finer grades of coffee sold as Mocha and Java at an enormous profit are simply superior grades of Brazilian coffee.

In the northern part of the country we have rubber. American companies have sent expeditions into this district and our rubber exportations are steadily coming to the front as an important product. The northern district abounds with rubber tree groves.

Flour, lard, provisions, clothing of all kinds, and machinery, especially agricultural machinery, are our principal imports from the States. The increasing use of agricultural machinery is another cause for the development of the country. Planters throughout the country are recognizing the advantages of the American farming machinery, and the demand for these is universal. The increase in the importation of machinery is due to the Brazilian Minister, J. F. De Assis Brasil. From factory to factory the Minister went in person, buying up machines that seemed of particular advantage to the home industries. These machines he then sent to Brazil, where they met instant favor.

Honduras.

Dictated for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Ernesto Tchernikow,

Vice Consul of Honduras.

"The general mercantile conditions between the United States and Honduras have continued apace of the steadily increasing business of former years. Owing to a slump in the market price of coffee, this statement at first sight may not seem borne out by the actual figures of the total export. As coffee is the chief product of Honduras, this has lowered the money amount of the export considerably more than it would appear were the export stated in so-and-so many hundreds of pounds of the staple shipped. Looked at from the proper standpoint, therefore, the exports have increased.

"I am not prepared at short notice to give the exact figures as to imports or exports beyond stating that they are satisfactory. Besides coffee, our exports to the United States are gold, silver, rubber, fruits, and hides. In return, we buy machinery, unbleached muslin, sheetings and drills, flour and other provisions. An industry which has especially come to the front is that of hard woods, and immense quantities of these are sent to the United States, while hundreds of thousands of acres of forests of these woods remain to await only the axe.

"Great benefits are expected for Honduras from the Nicaragua Canal. The cheapening of freights, the increased facilities for holding communication with the outside world—which will come not only to Nicaragua herself, but also to the neighboring republics—and, finally, the attention which will be drawn to that part of the world, all will benefit Honduras. Steadily the prejudices of capital against investing money at considerable distance from home is being overcome. Old gold and silver mines in Honduras have been reopened by capitalists of Europe and America. Besides the old mines, new ones have been opened, while the unprospected sections of the country, even far inland, are being searched for deposits of the precious metals."

China's Trade as Affected by the War.

MARKED FALLING OFF AS TO COTTONS AND KEROSENE—TEA AND SILK EXPORTS—TRANSPORTATION INTERRRUPTIONS.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 1, 1900.—The year opened with the best auguries for the immediate future. The previous year had been one of remarkable development and prosperity throughout the country. The total trade showed an unprecedented increase of 20 per cent. over that of 1898, and had doubled within the decade. Crops had been abundant, and native as well as foreign merchants had realized handsome profits, and although importations had been unusually heavy, the offtake had been commensurate with the supply, and the year closed with but moderate stocks of the principal articles of foreign trade.

The promise of continued prosperity was well maintained during the first five months of the year, until the actual outbreak of hostilities in the Northern provinces in early June brought all business intercourse with that section of the country to an abrupt stand, and, by destroying confidence throughout the Empire, greatly curtailed operations in all other directions. It may here be remarked, in passing, that Shanghai is the entrepôt for practically all the foreign trade of China north of the extreme Southern provinces. The total value of its imports during 1899 is reported as 154,255,000 taels, of which 115,431,000 taels were re-exported, principally to the northern ports and those on the Yang-Tse River.

The disturbances which reduced to anarchy the extensive consuming markets supplied through Tien-Tsin and Niu-Chwang, at once reacted upon this centre of distribution with disastrous effect, and in all that relates to trade with those regions the impasse continues. Great destruction of property has occurred, the native merchants have closed their establishments, and all native banking facilities have been suspended.

With respect to the principal article of American import, coarse cotton fabrics, the stoppage of business in the North has been especially disastrous, as the consuming markets for 90 per cent. of the trade existed in that quarter. Within five years the import here of American drills, sheetings, and jeans had risen from 2,022,816 pieces to 5,562,478 pieces, and such was the favor in which they were held by native dealers that during the early months of the present year they had entered into time contracts for large quantities, undeterred by the extreme prices at which the goods were quoted by the American mills in consequence of the abnormal price of raw cotton. These supplies have since been arriving to a market that has become, for the time, practically non-existent, and the outlook for the early future shows no signs of amelioration. No definite progress has been made toward the adjustment of the complex political questions at issue between the powers and China, and until this takes place confidence will not be restored nor trade be resumed.

A word may here be said respecting the banking system in vogue among the natives, which is extensive and complete in its ramifications for the furtherance of their interior trade so long as normal conditions prevail, but under existing circumstances, and in the face of heavy losses by advances, and some resultant failures, facilities have been curtailed within the narrowest limits, and, at the time of greatest tension in the early Summer, native interest ranged as high as 36 per cent. per annum. Dealers have consequently been unable to fulfill their contracts, and the burden of carrying the goods has fallen upon foreign importers and bankers, while stocks have accumulated until fully half the year's import is held with no prospect of an early resumption of business.

We instance American cottons especially, as they constitute the most important article of our import trade, but the derangement of business in the North affects all other branches adversely, with the exception, of course, of supplies for the allied troops operating there, of which flour forms a principal item. A stimulus has naturally been given to the demand for such goods, but they do not figure largely in the total of our trade.

After cottons, kerosene oil is a chief factor, and the trade in this has shown a marked falling off, as compared with previous years, due to the competition of Russian and Sumatran oil, which has, moreover, been imported in large measure in bulk in specially constructed tank steamers.

Turning to exports to the United States, of which tea is the leading item, the political disturbances not having embraced the producing districts, supplies have not been seriously affected, but the feeling of distrust has stimulated the early marketing of the crop, while apprehensions of interference with supplies on the part of importers in the United States has caused a steady demand at full prices and prevented the foreign merchant from reaping the full benefit of purchasing on overstocked markets.

The business in "blacks" opened in Hankow early in May; the first settlements were, as usual, almost entirely for Russia, though American buyers took perhaps a little more than customary; but of the second crop teas, which range lower in price, America was a large buyer, and the total purchases for that market have amounted to about 193,000 half-chests this season. This is not only the largest business ever done in Congous for America, but exceeds the quantity sent to London by 2,750,000 pounds. This excessive demand was doubtless caused by the expectation in the United States that the political situation in China would curtail the production of all kinds of tea. The shortage of the third crop, which amounts to 86,000 half-chests, was caused partly by the lack of banking facilities, but largely because teamen feared they would be unable to market their teas if made.

Total arrivals of Congou for the season have been 899,000 half-chests, against last year 980,000 half-chests.

Export to the United States and Canada, to date, is 11,000,000 pounds, against a total of 5,900,000 pounds last year.

In green teas, country teas and local packs arrived in the usual course, beginning about the middle of June, and although they were somewhat hurried to market, difficulty of interior transit prevented any undue rush; although some teas showed signs of hasty preparation. The quality, taken as a whole, has proved fully average, but really choice teas have been rather scarce. The style has shown, in instances, some improvement, especially in Moyune teas. The market opened on much the same basis as last season, but was a declining one throughout till almost the close. "Pingsueys" arrived early in June and although of good sound quality they were not very attractive, being of unfinished appearance; the second crop, although of poor quality, was satisfactory, the style being good for late teas.

The market from the end of July, when a fair working basis was established, has been a steady one, and although the quality of arrivals has deteriorated as the season advanced, prices have only declined 1 tael per pecul since then. The teas were undoubtedly rushed forward, and but for the continued dullness and lower offers since the middle of October an excessive crop would have been produced.

Stocks of all kinds are very light and supplies are almost exhausted. Export to date to the United States and Canada is 12,500,000 pounds, against a total of 15,615,000 pounds last year. Arrivals of country teas to date are 167,000 half-chests, against a total of 174,000 half-chests last year. Arrivals of Pingsueys to date are 120,000 half-chests, against a total of 122,000 half-chests last year. There seems no doubt that if the present political situation continues until Spring the crop of black and country green teas will be largely curtailed on account of the lack of banking facilities and the unwillingness of natives to take large risks in sending funds into the interior while such unrest exists. Of Pingsueys it is probable a normal crop will be available unless serious disturbance exists in the immediate districts where they are produced.

The prosperity of the American silk trade was very pronounced during the latter half of 1899. It was then thought by many that the world's supply of silk was not sufficient to meet the increased demand, and prices were advanced during the period some 20 per cent, and manufacturers in the United States as elsewhere produced enormous quantities of goods, which overproduction continues to have a serious effect on the trade.

This season, early in March last, contracts for steam filatures were entered into at prices varying from 940 to 900 taels for America, and later on down to 850 taels, the contracts amounting to about 1,200 bales. As, however, the season advanced and the Japanese entered the field with their silks, it was seen that the above prices were too high, and the market is to-day quiet, with no demand, at 700 taels. The export of steam filatures this season to date amounts to 1,915 bales, against 3,017 bales at this time last season.

In hand filatures the falling off is even more marked; there was no business in these until the beginning of July, when, apparently, the buyer must have thought that the state of affairs in China would cause a corner in silk, for 700 taels were paid for H. M. Y. Blue Dragon Extra. The market has since declined to 635 taels without finding other buyers. The total shipments of hand filatures to date amount to 1,286 picul bales, a large portion of which is on native account, against 5,400 bales at this time last year.

The following comparative table may prove interesting:

	1899-1900. Taels.	1900-1901. Taels.
Steam filatures, lowest price....	780	650
Steam filatures, highest price...	1,000	940
Hand filatures, lowest price.....	690	635
Hand filatures, highest price....	860	700

In hand filatures M. H. Y. Blue Dragon Extra is taken as the medium for quotation.

The other principal articles of produce exported to the United States are drawn mainly from the North of China and consist of wool, strawbraid, goatskins, &c., and supplies of these have been very much restricted during the last half year. Of wool since the 1st of July the export is estimated at some 13,000 piculs, against 134,000 piculs in the last six months of 1899; goatskins, 250,000, against 1,500,000 for the similar term last year.

A review of the year would be incomplete which did not give prominence to the interruption to all development of the mining and railway concessions, secured from a reluctant Government at great cost of time and money by the various syndicates both in America and Europe. Active work had been prosecuted on some of the projected lines and complete surveys made of others, and the inauguration of a complete system of trunk lines was arranged for which it was felt would vastly promote general commerce, while securing handsome returns to the investors. The first risings of the natives in June were directed against the engineers of the line running south from Peking, and all work was perforce abandoned in other quarters, while the existing roads in the North were rapidly destroyed by the Boxer insurgents, and have not yet been rendered serviceable to trade. It is probable that work in new construction will be curtailed for a considerable time, even after the political atmosphere shall have cleared. It is unquestionable, however, that this country, teeming with a vast and prosperous population, and being exceptionally deficient in means of communication other than is offered by natural and artificial waterways, presents an unrivaled field for railway enterprise, and although capitalists may hesitate for a time to invest in China railway schemes, the initial difficulties in obtaining the concessions having been surmounted, it is not probable that construction will be indefinitely delayed for want of support, after order shall have been restored. Of all the concessions secured, that of an American corporation for the line from Hankow to Canton appears to present the most promising outlook, having two of the principal cities of the empire for its termini, and traversing a thickly populated region, abounding in mineral resources.

More immediate development may be hoped for in the line of steam traffic on the smaller navigable waterways of the country, which is permissible under the last treaty with Japan.

Under this treaty also, industrial enterprises to a considerable extent have been embarked upon, but only a moderate success has thus far rewarded their promoters in some instances, while in others, notably in the cotton spinning industry, disappointment and loss have resulted. The principal adverse factor in cotton manufacturing has been the difficulty of securing an adequate supply of the raw material, but this is likely to be compassed in the early future by increased acreage brought under cultivation.

Shipbuilding and dock companies have scored notable successes the past year. The natives, under foreign supervision, make excellent mechanics and artisans, and the supply is unlimited. Reference may be made to the development, within recent years, of the trans-Pacific steam traffic, so that at the present time no less than seven lines of steamers connect China and Japan with ports on our Pacific Coast and Vancouver, which indicates a remarkable increase in the volume of trade by this route, while a still greater traffic exists via the Suez Canal.

With respect to the immediate future of our trade, as has been already indicated, the dominant factor is political, and at present the outlook is not encouraging for an early settlement. There appears to be no prospect that the reactionists in control of the Imperial Court will soon yield to the demands of the foreign powers thus far put forth. A state of virtual anarchy exists over vast areas in the northern provinces and throughout Manchuria. The operations of the Russians in the latter section have been of a nature to foment, rather than quell, disorder. They seized the treaty port of Newchang after an unprovoked assault on the native city, in which amity and good order had previously been scrupulously maintained by the native authorities, and their aggressive course throughout has exasperated the populace and led to nameless horrors and reprisals. The pacification of this region, which was the seat of the most encouraging consuming markets for our cottons, is of great importance to our trade, but it seems likely that it will be the scene of war and disturbance for an indefinite time to come.

The importance of American commercial interests in Manchuria, and the danger of the loss of our markets there, should it become definitely incorporated in the Russian Empire, have been repeatedly pressed on the attention of our Government, but without apparent result. In fact, since their participation in the relief of the legations in August last, our authorities would appear to have become singularly indifferent to American interests in China, and in the words of a contemporary, epitomizing the comments of the German press:

"The American Government has put itself in the position of the beneficiary of the powers, and yet declines to co-operate with those powers; it shares the result of their efforts, and yet declines to pay its share of the expense in money or in men"—a view that is widely held by Americans in China.

As against these discouraging views upon the prospects of an early settlement of existing troubles may be set the unquestionable desire for a prompt adjustment on the part of all the more enlightened officials of the empire, of all connected with trade, and of vast numbers of the common people, (who are most erroneously confounded with the disorderly elements in hatred of foreigners;) so that when once a modus-vivendi is arrived at with the imperial authorities the arrangement will be gladly acquiesced in throughout the empire, and normal conditions of trade and industry will be rapidly reestablished, for the Chinese are, if anything, a most practical people where their interests are involved. It is generally believed that whatever arrangements are come to, conditions will be embodied looking to the widening of markets by the removal of obstacles and the reform of existing abuses in the fiscal system of the country. Ultimately, therefore, the present troubles, provided the integrity of the empire is preserved intact, will, it is reasonable to prognosticate, result in general advantage to trade, both foreign and native.

MEMBER SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Great Trade Expansion in Australasia.

GOLD EXPORTS TO THE UNITED ST ATES MADE POSSIBLE—CONDITIONS DEPENDENT ON THIS COU NTRY'S TARIFF POLICY.

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Dec. 5.—The business outlook in Australia and New Zealand is of and unprecedentedly bright character, commercial men of every class being unanimous in predicting a continued expansion of trade, both export and import, during 1901. A more auspicious time for the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth could not have been chosen. Never was money more abundant, or employment more brisk; especially in New South Wales, the mother State of the new federation, where the ranks of the unemployed are composed mainly of unskilled laborers from the other States, skilled artisans of every kind readily obtaining work.

Much of the improvement is due to the cautious policy adopted by the various banks after the great financial crisis of a few years back. Not only was a drastic system of retrenchment vigorously enforced, but the old mode of making large advances on pastoral and other property not easily realized on was partially abandoned. The result has been an enormous increase in the amounts deposited in the banks, which has enabled considerable quantities of gold coin and bullion to be exported to the United States and other countries needing the same.

In 1899 the Australian and New Zealand imports of gold amounted to £6,460,816, and the exports to £19,001,051, leaving an excess of exports of £12,540,235. The figures for 1900 are, at the time of writing, incomplete, but they will show a considerable shrinkage, possibly of three-fifths, of the returns of 1899. This is being accompanied by a proportionately increased accumulation of gold in the Australasian banks and other financial institutions, awaiting safe and remunerative methods of investmen.

With the establishment of the Australian Commonwealth and the selection of a site for the federal capital, a great impetus will be afforded industrial enterprise in various directions. Already, in each of the Australian States, the building trades are more active than at any previous period, while the leading productive industries are rapidly expanding. In Victoria alone the value of the butter exported during 1900 will be close upon £2,000,000. The Australian exports of meat, grain, and other produce will also be beyond all precedent; as will the exports of coal from New South Wales.

Some idea of the material progress of Australasia during the last few years is afforded by comparison of the shipping statistics for the last forty years. The shipping entered and cleared at Australasian ports in 1861 was 2,828,484 tons; in 1871, 4,229,904 tons; in 1881, 8,943,545 tons; in 1891, 17,479,535 tons, and in 1899, 22,896,134 tons. The figures for 1900 will be considerably larger, in consequence of the increased number of vessels shipping coal cargoes from New South Wales.

The total trade, import and export, of Australasia in 1899 represented an aggregate value of £161,314,635, and it is believed that the figures for 1900 will show an addition of between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000. The principal articles of export are wool, tallow, hides and skins, breadstuffs, meat, wines, and minerals. The value of the exports of domestic produce in 1899 was £70,209,675, or an average of £15 15s. per head of population.

Prolonged periods of drought in portions of the Commonwealth have assisted in reducing the number of sheep in Australasia from 124,547,937 in 1891 to 93,645,309 in 1899. Since the commencement of 1900 the season has been favorable for lambing, and there is every probability of the returns for 1900-1901 showing a marked increase. The diminished wool exports have been compensated in some degree by enhanced prices, more particularly for medium and fine qualities, but there is every prospect of the supply reaching its old proportions within the next three or four years.

A steady rate of progress is being maintained in mineral production, the increased use of dredging appliances largely augmenting the output of gold. Smelting works for the reduction of silver and other ores have been established in various parts of the Commonwealth, and iron works on a large scale are being projected in New South Wales and Victoria.

In the various branches of the retail trade the indications of prosperity are everywhere clearly marked in the shape of enlarged premises, new business establishments, and improvements of every description. The steady increase of the public revenue in Australia and New Zealand has enabled numerous important but much delayed public improvements to be begun, including many miles of railway, to be constructed out of loan expenditure. At Sydney nearly the whole of the harbor accommodations is to be remodeled and increased by about one-third. New docks are also being constructed by private enterprise. Extensive harbor improvements are projected at Melbourne and Adelaide, and by the opening of what is practically a new harbor at Fremantle, steamers are enabled to have a port of call within twelve miles of Perth, the West Australian capital, instead of at Albany, 322 miles distant. In not a single instance are the slightest indications of retrogression to be found.

The bulk of the American imports into the Australian Commonwealth are taken by New South Wales, the commodities finding the readiest and most remunerative market, including agricultural machinery and implements, plow materials, (largely used for making so-called Australian plows,) reapers and binders, arms, ammunition, and explosives, bicycles, and boots and shoes.

The progress of the American import trade in Australia during the last few years has been very rapid, the figures for New South Wales being in 1895, £634,268; in 1896, £1,729,871; in 1897, £1,887,877; in 1898, £1,602,954, and in 1899, £2,219,319.

The figures for 1900 will show a considerable advance on those of 1899, and a further increase is anticipated in 1901. In 1899 the value of the American imports to Victoria, £1,323,757, was higher than in any preceding year, and the rate of increase has been well maintained during 1900. Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand each show results, but on a smaller scale, similar to those furnished by New South Wales and Victoria, amply proving that not only have American exporters regained their lost ground in Australia and New Zealand, but that they are also extending their antipodean markets.

The prospects of American business with the Australian Commonwelath and New Zealand are decidedly encouraging, but there will be increased competition in the kerosene trade directly the newly established refineries in Sydney and elsewhere begin being supplied with crude oil from Borneo. The abolition of inter-State duties within the boundaries of the Commonwealth will considerably facilitate business operations by the representatives of American houses. On this point the United States Consular agents in Australia are unanimous. The improvements effected in the steam service between San Francisco and Sydney will enable orders to be executed with greater promptitude, and with lowered freights occasioned by shipping competition in other directions, it would not be strange were the value of the American trade with Australasia to become doubled within the next two or three years. Australian mercantile men declare, however, that much will depend on the encouragement afforded by America to shipments of raw produce from Sydney, Melbourne, and other ports.

The President of one of the leading Chamber of Commerce in the Commonwealth has pointed out that the New South Wales import and export trade with the United States is about equally divided, the figures for 1899 being: Imports to New South Wales from America, £2,219,319; exports to America, £2,392,281. In 1898 heavy shipments of gold and wool caused the value of the New South Wales exports to exceed that of the imports by nearly three millions sterling, but this was an exceptional instance. In Victoria the direct shipments to American ports remain almost stationary in value.

Generally speaking, the situation is extremely simple. In Australia and New Zealand the United States is in greater favor than France, Germany, and other countries as a source of manufactured supply. American firms, with their experience of Californian and other industrial requirements, more readily understanding the wants of the Australasian. But the trade cannot be all on one side. If the Australasians are to buy American goods on a larger scale, they naturally expect Americans to become larger consumers of Australasian produce.

These considerations will largely influence the character of the Federal tariff. There is a strong Australian party in favor of a preferential tariff with Great Britain, Canada, &c., and its leaders have expressed a willingness to include the United States should a desire to that effect be expressed by the American Government. In the meantime the course of trade rests on a thoroughly sound basis, with every prospect of steady expansion, despite the many adverse influences at work in Europe as well as in the United States, and there is every reason for believing that the commercial relations existing between the United States and the Australian Commonwealth during 1901 will be more encouraging than during any previous period of their history.

JOHN PLUMMER.

The Unlisted Securities Market Last Year.

A DIMINUTION IN TRADING IN SPECULATIVE STOCKS—SOME NOTABLE ADVANCES IN INDUSTRIALS—COPPER AND GAS PROPERTIES.

When curb market transactions began for 1900 the market found itself in a somewhat uncertain position. The panic of December, 1899, had very much unsettled values, and, though to a certain extent these had been rehabilitated by the improvement which showed during the last two weeks of that month, still the disorder which followed as a natural result of the extreme speculation of the earlier part of that year made itself felt and presented a new situation. Stock market values had to stand a new test. Eighteen hundred and ninety-nine was a year of speculation and enthusiasm, which in natural course had to be followed by a period of readjustment. This led to an irregular market, and for some time the true position of many outside stocks seemed uncertain. It was not long before the results of the previous year's operations began to show. Conservatism played much greater part in the development of market values thereafter, and more attention was given to dividend prospects and other elements that might legitimately affect prices than to the over-enthusiastic predictions of promoters and others, which had only too much influence during preceding months.

One fact which is noticeable throughout the entire record of last year's operations in the outside market is that the issues which received the largest amount of speculative attention the previous year were to a large extent neglected. It was seen that prices had been carried far beyond the point warranted by actual developments, and the result of having discounted the future appeared in a gradual retrenchment of values in many stocks which had enjoyed periods of extreme speculation. In the beginning of the year the upward movement which began late in December was continued until the recovery, natural after the declines suffered during the December panic, had run its course. During this time considerable activity was shown throughout the list generally, and without any special group of stocks assuming a place of pre-eminence. But after one or two months of comparatively large trading, the market became less active, and for a long time the transactions on the curb were very small, at times insignificant. At intervals throughout the year there were brief periods when the transactions assumed reasonable size, but not until the inauguration of the general improvement in stock values that followed the National election did the curb market again show daily totals that in any degree compared with the transactions recorded during the most active periods of the previous year. The phenomenal activity in all parts of the market during 1899 has signaled out that year and made comparisons with its records natural. References were constantly made to the price records of that year, and much disappointment was felt by many holders of stocks, the values of which very much depreciated when the enthusiasm of speculation was over. It is true, however, that the majority of substantial stocks, those which have claims to merit based on actual accomplishments rather than upon promises, have not suffered to any extent during the past year. In fact, most securities of this kind have shown improvement. To this extent the previous year's speculation was not carried too far, but an entirely different aspect is presented when stocks that may properly be called speculative issues are considered.

Prices were put under test and securities were made to answer more closely for themselves than had been the custom in the recent past. Of course, speculation went on as before and manipulation went on, but operations of this kind diminished considerably, as indeed was evidenced by the large retrenchment in transactions. In fact, the dullness was so great at times that some observers of the market, and among them some who still took most active part in outside transactions, were inclined to consider that the curb market was declining to such an extent that its future was made more or less uncertain. But this view was disproved by the resumption of activity that accompanied the improvement which showed in the stock market after election. But that such a view was taken shows how dull the market was at times during the year.

CAUSES OF DULLNESS.

One of the causes which led to this extreme dullness was the listing of a number of securities which supplied a fairly large part of outside transactions. Throughout the whole year issues were from time to time transferred to the Stock Exchange, but the movement of outside stocks toward the board was most marked at about the time active trading was resumed, in November. The more important transfers of securities to the Exchange affected an aggregate amount of about $350,000,000 of various issues. Included in these were several prominent industrials, notably National Tube, and one or two stocks in other departments, especially important being Amalgamated Copper and the Chicago and Alton securities. To some extent the loss of these stocks to the curb was made up by accessions in the form of new securities, but these in the total were much smaller than those which were taken from the curb.

The activity of November was continued into the last month of the year, but toward the end of December transactions fell off very materially. There seemed no very good reason for this in the conditions which prevailed, especially in view of the fact that the transactions on the Stock Exchange continued to be in enormous amount—in fact, in amounts unprecedented—but it may be that in this very fact is found some explanation of the decrease in curb market transactions. It was pointed out by some observers that the activity of the inside market withdrew to a large extent interests in the stocks dealt in on the curb, less attractive in most cases from the speculative point of view. Thus, instead of being helped by Stock Exchange activity, the curb was to this extent harmed by it. The amount of trading that was carried on in the earlier form of office trading, no doubt, to a large extent compensated for the loss in transactions in the active issues usually dealt in on the curb. Dealings of this kind were probably larger during the last two months of the year than at any time since the great activity of the previous year.

Investment stocks found good markets, and there was large demand for bonds and other securities not bought except for investment. The decline in mere speculative trading does not seem to be a fact to be regretted. The market cannot prmanently benefit by exaggerated improvement in prices which necessarily are followed by discouraging reactions. The reason for the most serious declines which occurred during the past year is that the securities affected had been carried so far above their present value that a heavy decline was unavoidable. They were borne down by the burden of quotations far beyond their real value, a burden which it was demonstrated is very hard to bear. This fact was especially noticeable in some so-called electric stocks, which had been great speculative favorites, but which during the year were very much neglected, and nearly all of which sold at the end of the year at prices very considerably below those which were quoted at its beginning.

DIVIDEND RECORDS.

One proof of the real improvement which occurred in the position of a number of companies is found in the record of dividends for the past year. In some cases payments have been begun on the stocks of companies formed as late as last year, while in other cases dividends have been resumed by older companies which for a time had been obliged to suspend them. The paying of back dividends and the commencement of dividends on new issues give evidence of the real prosperity that has prevailed and offers the best explanation of some of the gains which were made during the past twelve months. Some few cases of the passing of dividends by companies which had just begun to pay them were recorded, but these were fewer than the cases of resumed dividends. The fact that some companies just starting their business, and having made one or two payments on their stock, should be obliged to suspend them is, however, a somewhat discouraging situation. It was to be expected that the reckless issue of new securities the year before last should lead to some results of this kind, and they were very generally predicted. They were, nevertheless, much to be regretted, and to some extent, at least, served to unfavorably affect other issues which succeeded in maintaining stronger positions. It would seem that in nearly every case where dividends were so suspended that a little reasonable foresight could have avoided such a necessity. And from this point of view there was scarcely any excuse for the establishment of companies on a basis which gave them little chance to maintain a reasonably sound financial position. It seems fortunate that the past year has brought on the market a much smaller number of new undertakings established on weak foundations. Such issues must need prove a menace to stock market values.

BANK STOCKS.

That speculative securities suffered much more than did those properly called investment stocks is clearly shown by the course of the stocks of local banks and trust companies. Though a few of these issues ended the year at prices lower than those which held in December, 1899, yet a far greater number of them scored advances which in many cases were very substantial. The development of the business of local financial institutions went on apace, and during the year evidence of increasing business was furnished on a large scale in several instances where capital was increased and other arrangements made for accommodating a broadening business. Several consolidations of importance occurred, some prominent banks and trust companies being merged in others. In nearly every case where such mergers were effected or capitals increased market improvement followed the changes. Late in the year the number of transactions in bank and trust company stocks actually effected on the curb very considerably increased. Several bank stocks and one or two trust company stocks became quite active in the outside market, and on some days supplied a fairly large proportion of the business done on the curb. This was something of a departure, as the amount of trading in this class of securities on the curb had been formerly small, most of such transactions having been made between offices. This was no doubt due in large part to the fact that other issues becoming less active failed to keep brokers busy, and they naturally turned their attention to stocks which could supply a larger amount of business. Thus the issues of local financial institutions were made to some extent to take the place of the substantial securities which were removed from the curb to the Stock Exchange. Among the bank stocks which became active in this way were National City Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, and Hanover National.

Naturally the bulk of trading was supplied by industrial stocks, and those commonly classed as miscellaneous, the list of these being much larger than other groups of stocks. In this department prices were irregular. A number of substantial advances were recorded, and not a few gains of many points resulted from the year's trading. But on the other hand, a number of declines occurred, though these most frequent in non-dividend paying stocks. As pointed out, the speculative issues suffered most, and included in these are the securities of several large industrial corporations which thus far have not been able to make any distribution of profits. In 1899 the prices of these issues were advanced with other more promising ones without much regard to immediate prospects, and so in turn they declined with other issues, which seem to have been even further away from any disbursements of earnings. Some of these issues were at times the most active on the curb.

SOME LARGE DIVIDENDS.

With the single exception of Amalgamated Copper, which on some days showed totals that exceeded any trading in the outside market, except that recorded during the most active part of 1899, the industrials showed larger totals than any other issues. The most interesting result of the transactions in this group were the phenomenal advances which occurred in a few issues, in which prices went far beyond any previous records. The most notable of all large dividends declared, and also because of the general belief in the phenomenal prospects of that company, advanced from week to week almost without reactions, until at the close it showed a net gain for the year of 325 points. The dividends paid during the year amounted to 48 per cent., an amount that exceeded by 15 per cent. the dividends of any preceding year. At no time were the transactions in the stock extremely large, although at long intervals a block of some size came upon the market. Within recent months most of the trading in the stock has been in very small amounts, but even these have sufficed to advance the price in the phenomenal manner referred to. The stock closed at 700, about 30 points below the highest price recorded for the stock, which was reached about the beginning of December. Singer Sewing Machine was another industrial that advanced in an extraordinary manner. During 1899 dividends of 100 per cent. were paid, but in the Spring of last year the distribution of profits for the first quarter of the year amounted to only 5 per cent. This rate was maintained during the following quarters, so that some holders of the stock were induced to part with it, seemingly because of the belief that the dividend rate had been permanently reduced, indicating supposedly a falling off in profits. Then late in the year came the news that the company was about to declare a stock dividend of 200 per cent. The announcement of this plan of the Directors was followed by a sharp recovery in the price of the stock, and it kept steadily going up until it reached 800, which for a time was bid for the stock. The new issue was ready for delivery at the end of the year, and the stock was then quoted on the basis of the increased capital at 265 bid. This represented a net gain of 245 points for the year. The business of the company was reported as steadily growing, and its activity abroad as well as here was pointed out as indicating the value of the company's business.

Procter & Gamble was another of the industrials to make large distributions of profits. On the common stock of this company a large stock dividend was also declared. The gain for the year was very substantial. Distilling of America underwent many fluctuations, and conflicting reports were had from time to time in regard to the business of the company. Eventually, however, the work of the committee appointed by the stockholders had some effect on the stock, and considerable improvement appeared in both common and preferred. The former closed lower than it did the previous year, but the preferred stock showed a net gain of over 2 points. Plans are under consideration by the committee to improve the position of the company, one matter that is being given special attention being an increase in the company's working capital to allow it to profit more largely by the opportunities presented to it. It was expected at the close of the year that some announcement would soon be made regarding the plans of the committee, which had been considerably delayed by litigation of one kind or another begun by some holders of the Distilling stocks.

The Steel stocks were fairly active issues, especially during the latter part of the year, when this group was considerably increased by the addition of several recently floated securities. National Tube, which was listed on the Stock Exchange, was later replaced by American Bridge, and with this issue came several others of less prominence. American Bridge was active on many days, and for a while supplied a very large proportion of the trading on the curb. Its securities improved considerably since they were first traded in, and at the close of the year they were selling at the best prices thus far recorded.

A somewhat peculiar situation was presented in the securities of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company. Notwithstanding the fact that the interest on the bonds of this company was regularly paid, the price of the bonds declined very sharply, and, though the closing price represented a considerable recovery from the lowest quotation for the issue, it showed a net loss of 25 points, the final price being 38, as compared with 63 in December of the previous year. The stock naturally went off with the bonds, declining at one time as low as 3, but closing at 5, a net loss of 22 points. At no time during the year was any satisfactory explanation offered for the very heavy losses which occurred in the company's securities.

A stock that attracted considerable attention was Inter-State Oil, which at times was active and which steadily advanced from the price established for it in the beginning. From 40 the stock was gradually bid up above 82, but apparently the advance was the result of pool manipulation. In December the price of the stock suddenly dropped from about 82 to 9¾, and on the last days of the year the stock was selling at 10. The trading in the issue, however, was always looked upon as something entirely apart from the general course of the market, and the drop in the price of the stock, therefore, attracted much less attention than it would have done under other circumstances.

COPPER STOCKS.

Prior to the listing of Amalgamated Copper, that issue showed great activity, which was accompanied by a substantial betterment in the price of the stock. At the beginning of the year Amalgamated was selling in the neighborhood of 80, and after moving about irregularly above and below this figure, the price settled around 85, and for a good while the stock was traded in at about this price without showing any notable activity. Then came the revival of interest in the stock referred to, and on some days transactions amounted to as much as 25,000 shares, and the price advanced steadily from about 85 to very nearly par. With this exception the copper stocks were not very prominent. The only other issues which attracted any general attention were British Columbia Copper and Union Copper. The former advanced from the opening price of the year of 10 to about 22, which was recorded just at the close. At the latter figure the stock was selling above 400 per cent. of its face value, a price which the friends of the company claimed was fully warranted by the development work on the company's property, and the value which that work showed the property to have. It was not known how soon the company could be expected to be making earnings that would warrant some distribution on the stock. Union Copper in the beginning of the year declining heavily, selling at one time below 3. Subsequently it rose above 5, and there was fairly active trading in the stock at about this price. It was stated by the officers of the company that the property had been very much improved during the past year, and that a point had now been reached which will lead to some distribution of profits in the near future, possibly during the present year.

GAS STOCKS.

At intervals during the first six months of the year considerable attention was given to local gas securities, owing to the many reports regarding the probable settlement of the local gas war which had been going on for a year or so with very disastrous results to all the companies concerned. Many times were rumors of settlement current which in the end proved illusive, but at last about the middle of the year a definite plan was agreed upon and local gas rates were restored. The stocks that were watched with most interest were the New Amsterdam issues, which company was the most aggressive competitor of the Consolidated Gas Company. At times these issues were extremely dull, but prior to the announcement of the terms of merger with the larger company the stocks became very active and were bought in large amounts, apparently for interests working in favor of the settlement of the gas war. As a result of the more favorable conditions following the settlement all the local gas securities appreciated in value, and such of these securities as remained on the curb ended the year with very substantial advances.

Among the out-of-town gas stocks there was not very large trading on the curb, though a few of these issues did come into special prominence. The natural gas companies practically all suffered more or less, and their securities were unfavorably affected. The Indianapolis Gas Company passed its usual dividend, and throughout nearly the entire list of these stocks and bonds considerable net losses showed in the final figures. In one or two cases improvement showed in the stocks of companies manufacturing gas which came into competition with the natural gas companies, but this movement was not sufficiently marked to attract more than passing attention.

CORPORATION TAX EVASIONS.

Loopholes in the Law to be Closed at Once—Largest Companies Escape Payment.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Just what Gov. Odell meant when he referred in his message to the need of amendments to the State laws governing the taxation of corporations is explained by an investigation of the taxes paid to the Controller of the State.

Under Section 183 of the Corporation Tax law all manufacturing, laundry, and other corporations which employ labor are exempted from taxation on their capital stock. Under this exemption the Standard Oil Company, the American Sugar Refining Company, and other large industrial corporations are permitted to escape the large tax payment which would be otherwise required of them.

The purpose of exempting this class of corporations from the State tax was to induce manufacturing establishments which would employ large forces of workmen to locate in this State, but it is held that the results have not justified the exemption. It is estimated that the taxing of manufacturing corporations, thus reaching the Standard Oil and other large corporations, would bring over $2,000,000 additional annually into the State Treasury.

Another loophole in the law is that which permits corporations to go into New Jersey, organize by the payment of a small organization fee, return to this State and conduct business, thus escaping taxation by paying a small annual tax to New Jersey.

All corporations which pay a tax directly to the State are exempted, under Section 202 of the Corporation Tax act, from taxation by local Assessors for State purposes. The object of the section was to prevent double taxation, but the result has been the escape from taxation on vast amounts of personal property. The direct State tax reaches but a fraction of the personal property of many corporations and the remainder escapes taxation for State purposes through the exemption by this section.

Trust companies are cited as examples of a class of corporations which escape taxation. They are taxed directly by the State on their capital stock, but their surplus and undivided profits, which in the aggregate amount to a sum twice the value of the capital, go untaxed. Last year the trust companies paid a tax on a total capitalization of $48,250,000, while $74,506,400 of surplus and $15,319,567 of undivided profits escaped taxation. It is estimated that an application of the tax law to the capital, the surplus, and the undivided profits would have increased last year the revenue derived from that class of corporations from $450,000 to $3,000,000.

Bills to change the Corporation Tax act, so as to cover some of the objections raised, are under course of preparation, and will be introduced in the Legislature within a few weeks.

INHERITANCE TAX RETURNS.

The State Received Over $700,000 During the Last Three Months.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The Collateral Inheritance Tax act has brought into the State Treasury during the last three months over $700,000, which is above the average for a period of that length. The bulk of that sum has come from New York City, which has always contributed the major part of the taxes collected under this statute.

The estate of Emma S. Schley of New York City paid the largest amount of taxes during the three months. Its contribution to the State cash was $261,494. The second largest tax—$73,908—was paid by the heirs of Wallace I. Andrews of New York City. The largest sum paid from the estate of a non-resident, and the third largest amount received from any source, came from the estate of Lloyd Tevis of California. That estate contributed $50,027.

It is expected that the collections from New York City will be very large during the current three months, as many of the old appraisers are concluding their work on estates which went into litigation over a year ago.

Egypt's Industrial Development.

A BLOW TO THE COTTON TRADE—PRECIOUS STONES AT MOUNT SINAI—AMERICAN GOODS.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Dec. 18, 1900.—The commercial and financial condition of Egypt during the passing year has been exceptionally depressing. The Transvaal war having broken out the last quarter of the past year prevented capitalists from investing money, while the serious reverses of the British Army in the early part of the war frightened away people, who otherwise might have embarked on commercial speculation. The Chinese crisis and the plague affair interfered seriously.

The most important blow, however, was the exceptionally low condition of the Nile ebb. Never during the last thirty years did it reach such a low state as it did during the present year. It was a dangerous blow to the cotton trade, which is the very life and maintenance of Egypt. The net loss to Egypt of this deplorable state is at least 33 per cent. of her usual average cotton product. The prices of cotton greatly fluctuated during the year, and the price of cotton in the United States greatly influenced Egyptian commerce. After the lamentable cyclone at Texas the price of cotton rose in Egypt $1.50 per contar.

The Bourse speculations were of a fatal nature to the respective merchants in particular and to the whole country in general. Never, perhaps, did Egypt sustain losses in such a wholesale manner as she did during the last three or four years. No less than the startling sum of £18,000,000 (eighteen million sterling) was lost or rather gambled away in the Bourse. Such were the vicissitudes of fortune that several well-known families, who previously lived in riches and affluence, became practically poor and destitute. The uncertain state of the Nile and the conditions of the cotton growth and trade in the United States were the two chief factors in these losses.

Various bankruptcies, and especially the Industrial Bank at Alexandria, added to the consternation of the people. The net loss of the public in the latter alone amounted to £400,000.

Next to the cotton trade comes sugar manufacturing. It is made of the sugar cane, which is abundant in Egypt. There is a separate branch for purifying this sugar, and this year's product has been satisfactory.

The salt and soda department, which previously was a State management, has lately lapsed into the hands of an English company, with Mr. A. H. Hooker as manager. The same company has also monopolized Wady Natroun, which is so rich in phosphates and soda. These two latter materials could be obtained in such quantities that there shall be no need in future to import phosphates for fertilizing the fields from Europe, as it could be had here at much reduced prices. As regards the soda, the company has decided to start a soap factory in connection with its establishment, as it could be manufactured here far cheaper than any other place, owing to the abundance of the materials.

Two new companies have already started work for two different objects hitherto unexplored in Egypt. The one is digging for precious stones at Mount Sinai, and the specimens found there bid fair to the success of the enterprise. Valuable stones of unusually large size have been discovered, and in the course of excavations others of more abundance would undoubtedly be found. The other company is a gold mining one, having for its area the extensive lands between the Nile and the Red Sea. The preliminary exploration has shown that the ore found there is exceptionally rich in gold, as chemical analysis has proved. Furthermore, they came across a rich marble quarry, of snow-white and finest quality, which in olden times was undoubtedly used for columns and pavements to the sacred shrines and temples of the Egyptians. The shares of the company, which were previously issued at £1 each, cannot be had at present in the market for double this sum.

Nothing definite could be said at present with regard to the Egyptian Markets, Limited. A good deal of complaint has been heard in connection with its management, as the net result of its income is only 30 per cent. of that held out in the prospectus. But as the company had new markets added to the old ones, and as its income is much greater during the Winter season, it is yet early to pronounce any definite opinion.

The Khedivial Mail Line and the Anglo-American Nile Navigation steamers are two companies mainly in English hands. The management of the former was not of a nature to reflect credit on the English name and inspire the public with confidence. Three or four of its steamers have already foundered; the last, the Cherkieh by name, was lost with several lives under the most distressing circumstances. The latter promises to do better, and is chiefly limited, as its name signifies, to the Nile. A deficit of £2,000 has been declared at the last meeting, but this was chiefly attributed to last year's season having been exceptionally bad, and it is hoped that this loss will soon be covered.

Though England is making her utmost to popularize her commerce in Egypt, it must be confessed that German articles are by far the more popular owing to their being much cheaper. The only drawback about German goods is the slowness with which orders are executed. This may be owing, however, to overwork.

The prospect for next year is much brighter. The Transvaal war having come by that time to an end, and the Chinese difficulties smoothed in one way or other, people will have more courage and enthusiasm on embarking on commercial enterprises. The Soudan, also, is being slowly opened for trade, and people are already penetrating it as far as Kordofan. The cotton trade could be extended not only to these regions, but even as far as Abyssinia. As an example, I might mention Harrar, which is served by the port of Zeyla. The cotton trade there absorbs more than three-quarters of all the imports. American and Manchester gray sheeting are there in hard competition. The former is selling on a more extensive scale, owing to its being cheaper and washes better than the Manchester quality. The natives of the Soudan, Kordofan, and Abyssinia prefer unbleached cloth and twill, as they don't get so readily soiled and stand washing better. A good deal could be made in the ivory, feather, and gum trade, which are the three chief things at present which could be turned into good account.

American cotton goods are fairly popular in Cairo and Egypt. Also, American oils and fats, chiefly those used for mechanical purposes. Egypt is an agricultural country par excellence, and therefore if an American firm would take the trouble to push its agricultural machines great success may be expected in this line. Already the people are beginning to understand the superiority of such machines and similar ones. Even the Government has been compelled lately to order the supplies of materials, engines, &c., necessary to the State Egyptian Railways from the United States. Agricultural implements are in demand all over Egypt. A little exertion on the part of an American firm might secure great success.

K. SAADEH.

Reports of Conditions of Various Business Centres.

Continued from Page 19 of Part I. of the Financial Supplement.

RICHMOND.

It affords me pleasure to send you a brief statement showing the condition of the trade and industry of the City of Richmond, Va., at the close of 1900 and the promise for the ensuing year.

The improvement in almost every line of business in 1899 was of such a radical character that it could hardly have been expected it would be possible to record for 1900 an equal degree of progress. Happily, however, in this city statistics prove for the latter period even greater prosperity and advancement of its material interests. Its mechanical and manufacturing industries gave employment to 25,563 hands in 1900, an increase for the year of 4,340 hands; the capital employed in these industries was $19,125,990, an increase for the year of $1,793,640; the sales of manufactured products were $48,861,864, an increase of $7,494,941, or 18 per cent. more than the sales of the previous year.

These industries are of a numerous and varied character, covering over 100 different kinds of material, but the magnitude and importance of some deserve especial notice. The manufacture of tobacco in all of its forms is the leading industry, the sales for last year having amounted to $14,963,805. The iron and steel industries are next in importance, consisting chiefly of locomotive and machine works, with a capacity of at least one locomotive per diem; a shipyard, now engaged upon large Government contracts—torpedo boats, destroyers, and a cruiser—and orders from other sources; three plants of the largest fertilizer company in the country, the headquarters of which are located in Richmond, and a large plant of an independent company; establishments for manufacturing boilers, car axles, railroad spikes, structural iron, horseshoes, nails, tin roofing, &c. In addition, Richmond is noted for its works, mills, and factories for the production of large quantities of paper, paper boxes, paper twine, cedar and other wooden ware, wooden boxes for tobacco, &c.; flour and meal, tin tags and boxes, baking powder, meat juice, trunks and bags, and a number of other products. All of these and the minor industries of this locality have been actively engaged throughout the past year.

The jobbing trade in all staple goods has also shown, though not to an equal extent, decided improvement. The sales have been $38,634,700, an increase of $2,857,405, or about 8 per cent., over the previous year.

Other unclassified branches of trade have shared liberally in the increased business of 1900. The building trades for two years have been actively employed, and yet there are few houses for rent, with an active demand for medium-sized dwellings, indicating the full employment of the working classes of the city.

The total number of failures was remarkably small, indicating a sound and healthy condition of business.

This prosperous state of trade and industry was reflected in the transactions and condition of our banking institutions. For the year deposits amounted to $16,110,374, an increase of $2,398,124 over the previous year; loans and discounts were $15,404,902, an increase of $1,473,875. Clearances amounted to $175,653,845, an increase of $9,752,758. The total banking resources, including three trust companies organized in recent years, amount to $27,152,474, making, it may be remarked, a total increase in banking resources of the city in the last decade of $13,555,304.

A number of public improvements, some completed, others in process of completion, contributed much to our local prosperity during the past year, and will greatly stimulate and facilitate the industrial and commercial growth of Richmond in the future. To note some of the most important, the electrical development of the water power of James River and the conduit system for distributing that power, now nearly completed, will afford opportunity for conveniently establishing industries, great or small, and for operating existing plants upon modern and improved methods.

The construction of the Richmond and Carolina Railroad, connecting the Seaboard Air Line with Richmond, now the most northern terminus of that system, affords our merchants and manufacturers a new and direct outlet to the South, from which great advantages should be derived.

Enlarged and expensive terminals are being added by some of the railroad systems entering the city, including two new passenger stations, a viaduct for connecting the James River Division and the Peninsula Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and increased trackage at such terminals, all of which will greatly facilitate and dispatch the handling of our rapidly increasing traffic.

With such important factors in our favor as greatly increased banking and transportation facilities and readily available power for manufacturing purposes, we enter the first year of the century with the fairest promises of continued growth and prosperity, not only from our own resources, but also from the favorable conditions in the country at large, and especially in the South, upon whose markets we greatly depend, and which section, after marketing the immense cotton crops of 1898 and 1899 (each over 11,000,000 bales) is now marketing that of 1900, of about 10,000,000 bales, at over 10 cents a pound, for middling cotton, the highest price paid in the decade.

Trusting that this prospective view of Richmond's future may be realized, and that similar prosperity may bless the other sections of our common country, I am very respectfully yours, L. Z. MORRIS,

President Chamber of Commerce.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 5, 1901.

SAN FRANCISCO.

In regard to the present and future conditions of trade and industry in our city we are much pleased to state that the optimistic views which were expressed last year have, in a great measure, been fulfilled. We may say now that for the second time in our history have the eyes not only of the entire United States, but of the world been turned to our coast in the most marked degree. The first time was about 1850, and, for a few subsequent years, when we were the great gold producing centre of the world. Then the thought was only as to what gold could be obtained, and, when men came here from all over the world, it was not with a view of settling but of gathering together as much of the yellow metal as they could and of returning to their homes in the Eastern States or Europe.

Now, since the Spanish war, and more recently during the disturbed conditions of international affairs in China, again it has become evident to all that our position here is of paramount importance to the United States, and, in fact, to the civilized world.

It certainly seems strange that with the natural advantages we have, and always have had, immigration has not been larger in our State. It is true we have made fair increase in population during the last decade, but nothing like what we should have done, when we consider the area of our State, which, if transposed to the Atlantic side, would reach from New York City almost to Savannah and extend inland saw 200 miles, and that in all this immense stretch of country there are only about as many people as are in the City of Chicago.

San Francisco, both the National and natural gateway to the Orient, is not only the metropolis of this great State and Coast, but is also its financial and commercial centre, containing nearly one-fifth of the population of the State. Other cities on our coast have developed an immense growth during the last few years, notably to the north of us, but realizing that we are standing more than ever on the eve of immense developments in every line of business, we feel no jealousy, being assured that the increase or any one portion of our coast will be of advantage to all of the balance; the bulk of the immense trade which is sure to develop on the broad Pacific must pass through our port. Foreign Governments learned, when it became necessary to send large supplies to their armies in China, that no place was so convenient or available from which to draw and ship their supplies as San Francisco. Our own Government naturally came to this conclusion at the commencement of the Spanish war; since which time it is estimated that about $70,000,000 have been expended in this city for supplies, directly and indirectly for our troops in the far East.

Our State has been blessed with good crops in all the departments of agriculture and fruit raising industry. It is true, in some particular lines, they have been slightly below the average, but in others far in excess. Prices have been good, so that the farmer and fruit raiser have had no cause to complain when the net results were placed to his credit in the bank. The savings bank deposits and the Clearing House records of the commercial banks here show a most gratifying state of affairs, the latter particularly being the greatest ever known in the history of our city.

Our orange crop has been phenomenal, the largest in the history of our State; likewise our product of crude petroleum, which it has been estimated will amount for the year 1900 to 5,000,000 barrels, almost double the production in 1899. This is particularly gratifying, because there is one thing we lack more than any other, and that is cheap fuel, which has somewhat retarded the development of our manufacturing interests. There is no reason why this amount of crude oil may not be exceeded many times in the near future, which, combined with the advantages we have in our swift running mountain streams, which are gradually being harnessed to water wheels and dynamos, transmitting electrical power to great distances, thus enabling factories, mills, and industrial works of all kinds to be operated, will obviate the drawback.

The export trade of the city shows a handsome increase over last year, not counting Government supplies in transports, which, as we mentioned before, are not included, but are large in amount. Likewise, since June 14 last, when the coastwise laws were made applicable to the trade with the Hawaiian Islands; it is necessarily impossible to obtain proper statistics concerning our trade with them, because it is no longer necessary for our merchants to make public their record in the Custom House. Should these two items—that is, Hawaiian trade for the past six months and Government supplies and transports—be added the statistics of our exports would be enormously increased in volume. Our wharves and piers are crowded to their utmost with ships—in fact, vessels are lying in the harbor unable to find berths. Every effort is being made to increase the number and size of our wharves. The Harbor Commissioners have recently let a contract for four large piers, besides other contracts for the enlargement and extension of those already existing. A lease has been signed by the Governor to the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad, which will construct an immense line of sea wall at its own expense. This will, however, require the ratification of the Legislature at its next session, but we feel sure there will be no difficulty about it.

The German line of steamers between here and Europe via Central and South America have had more freight offered than they can carry, and are making arrangements to extend their service by adding other vessels. We understand that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and South American Steamship Company will shortly begin fifteen day service between South and Central America, Mexico, and San Francisco. The Panama Railroad has also chartered vessels to carry freight, touching along the coast and connecting with their line at the Isthmus. Our shipyards have all the work they can handle; two immense steamers of 11,000 tons each are being built here in addition to those recently launched in the East for the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, to trade between this port, the Hawaiian Islands, and New York. The two fine steamers of the Pacific Mail Company, of 12,000 tons each, will soon be ready to start for this coast. The four new steamers for the Oceanic Steamship Company will soon be plying between our port, Honolulu, and Australia.

Whichever way we look, we see nothing but a bright future in every line of industry, trade, and commerce, and, when the Pacific Ocean becomes the commercial arena of the world, which some have predicted would be in the next thirty years, surely our city will then be not only, as it is now, the metropolis of the coast, but will be one of the largest cities in the world.

E. SCOTT,

Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

San Francisco, Dec. 31, 1900.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT.

One of the most notable developments of the year was the steadily growing business of the railroads of the country, as shown by their weekly and monthly statements of earnings. Although the returns of 1899 were excellent in every way, those of 1900 surpassed them. In some weeks the improvement was remarkable, and in only one week was a net decrease shown, and that a most insignificant one. In the subjoined list will be found the weekly gains in per cent. as compiled by The Financial Chronicle:

	No. of Roads.	Net Inc. P. Cent.
First week of January	73	8.06
Second week of January	72	7.23
Third week of January	68	15.01
Fourth week of January	73	20.96
First week of February	69	15.45
Second week of February	70	30.19
Third week of February	69	19.29
Fourth week of February	77	13.61
First week of March	71	5.96
Second week of March	72	11.86
Third week of March	72	10.18
Fourth week of March	75	15.21
First week of April	67	13.00
Second week of April	70	13.28
Third week of April	69	11.01
Fourth week of April	68	12.11
First week of May	65	9.54
Second week of May	67	10.03
Third week of May	68	10.16
Fourth week of May	72	9.98
First week of June	67	8.33
Second week of June	67	12.20
Third week of June	68	10.24
Fourth week of June	69	8.83
First week of July	68	4.19
Second week of July	68	7.44
Third week of July	68	6.54
Fourth week of July	73	8.16
First week of August	66	5.92
Second week of August	68	8.25
Third week of August	69	6.72
Fourth week of August	70	6.26
First week of September	64	3.61
Second week of September	65	4.04
Third week of September	64	4.57
Fourth week of September	64	*2.12
First week of October	66	3.15
Second week of October	64	3.68
Third week of October	65	4.83
Fourth week of October	71	11.27
First week of November	65	0.11
Second week of November	58	0.87
Third week of November	63	0.97
Fourth week of November	60	4.08
First week of December	63	4.06
Second week of December	61	8.86
Third week of December	63	10.46

*Decrease.

The following is the showing made by months up to and including November:

Month.	No. of Roads.	Inc. of Mileage.	Inc. of Earnings.
January	100	2,163	$6,671,118
February	107	2,260	7,649,865
March	117	1,920	6,342,222
April	117	2,040	5,854,421
May	120	1,857	5,401,966
June	113	2,371	4,470,798
July	105	3,083	2,847,040
August	111	3,269	3,480,551
September	107	3,390	1,316,472
October	96	3,866	2,807,278
November	109	3,562	1,291,612

From Jan. 1, total, 109 roads, $628,094,533. Increase, $55,443,742.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Last week the Stock Exchange had to stand the severest strain known for a long time. If it came through safely, it was mainly due to the strength and breadth of the American market. To the failures and panicky feeling resulting from the collapse of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, was added an unexpected increase in the Bank of England rate, and even now when the crisis seems to be safely passed those who are disposed to look upon the gloomy side of things, fear that there is worse in store for the coming settlement, when some big differences must be met.

In spite of the large realizations which had taken place, especially in the American market, a favorable turn came Friday, when New York bought up all it could get at the lowest prices. This not only set Yankees booming, but put the other markets in better spirits, causing a decided recovery all around. consols finishing only one-half point lower, and home rails, after losing one-half to one point during the week, closing above the worst figures.

This upward movement in Americans continued without check until the close of the Stock Exchange yesterday, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul shares leading the list, with a rise of 20 points above the lowest figures, and closing at 16½, better than for the day. Northern Pacific rose 5½ points, Erie firsts 5, Illinois Central, 4¾, Southern Pacific 4, Baltimore and Ohio 3¾, Northern Pacific preferred 3¼, New York Central and Hudson River 3¼, Louisville and Nashville 2¾, Norfolk and Western 2¾, Southern preferred 2¾, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé 2¼, New York, Ontario and Western 2¼, and most others from one to two points.

Mines were the weakest market, but, after a depression in the earlier part of the week, a better tone prevailed yesterday, with some good buying in the South African department, Rands rising three-eighths of a point on French purchases, after selling down to 30%.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 197,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 1,444,000 pesetas.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks, Week Ended Jan. 5, 1901.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	153	20	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	.....
91½	91⅝	59,100	Amalgamated Copper	93⅜	95	90⅝	91½	−1⅞
22⅞	23	18,420	Am. Car & Found. Co.	22⅝	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
72⅛	72⅝	9,813	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	71⅞	73	71	72⅝	+ ⅞
30¾	31¼	2,420	American Cotton Oil	31	31⅝	30¾	31	− ⅜
90	92	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	90¾	90½	90½	90½	−3½
186	190	595	American Express	191	191	186	186	−4
39¾	40	5,100	American Ice Co	39⅝	41	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
69	70	300	American Ice Co. pf	71⅝	71⅝	68½	70	.....
6⅞	7⅛	355	American Linseed Co.	7	7	7	7	.....
36	38	3,585	Am. Linseed Co. pf	37½	37¾	35	36¾	− ⅝
4⅞	5	700	American Malting Co.	5⅛	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	− ⅛
27	27½	1,600	Am. Malting Co. pf	28½	29	27	27	.....
55⅜	55½	22,660	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	54	56½	53½	55⅜	+1⅝
95	96	3,208	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	96¼	97	95	95	−1¼
30⅝	31	20,350	Am. Steel Hoop Co	32⅝	33¾	30	30¾	−1⅝
77½	78	2,065	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	78	78	77¼	77¼	.....
44	44⅛	100,630	Am. Steel & Wire	45½	47½	43¾	44⅛	−1⅜
87¾	88	7,615	Am. Steel & Wire pf	88	88½	87	88	.....
138	138¼	573,003	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	144	145	136	138	−5¼
118	119	1,450	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	118	118⅝	117½	118	+¼
57¾	58½	42,027	American Tin Plate	56¾	59½	55⅜	57⅝	+1⅞
90	91	1,182	Am. Tin Plate pf	91¾	92	89⅛	90	−⅞
113½	113⅝	90,050	American Tobacco	112⅝	114½	111½	113⅜	+1½
138	140	430	American Tobacco pf.	137	138	137	138	+1
20½	21	1,430	American Woolen Co.	21½	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅞
74	74½	362	Am. Woolen Co. pf	77	77	76⅜	76⅝	+ ⅜
46¾	46⅞	7,450	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47⅝	48⅞	46⅜	46⅝	−1⅜
57½	58	300	Ann Arbor pf	58	58½	57½	58	+ ¼
46¾	46⅝	133,050	At., T. & S. F.	46½	48¼	44½	46⅜	+ ⅝
88⅜	88½	164,922	At., T. & S. F. pf	88¾	90⅜	87⅝	89¼	+ ⅝
86⅜	88⅝	102,238	Baltimore & Ohio	84½	88⅝	81¾	85⅝	+5½
86	86¼	8,887	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	86⅜	86⅝	84½	86½	+¼
82⅞	83	255,230	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	85¾	87¾	81	82⅞	−3⅞
177	180	1,700	Brooklyn Union Gas	180	183	178	178	−2
9	9½	120	Brunswick City	9¾	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	.....
82½	84	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	83½	83½	82½	83½	−1½
56½	57⅛	10,250	Canada Southern	58⅜	58⅞	54⅞	57	−1¾
91¾	93	800	Canadian Pacific	91¾	91¾	91	91⅜	+ ⅛
41⅝	41¼	57,120	Chesapeake & Ohio	42¾	42⅞	39⅝	41	−1⅝
38⅝	38½	21,660	Chicago & Alton	39¾	40⅜	37½	38¼	+ ⅛
74½	74⅝	16,230	Chicago & Alton pf.	74½	76⅝	72¾	74⅜	+ ⅜
142⅝	143	141,380	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	142½	144⅝	138¼	142⅝	+ ⅜
94	95	1,100	Chicago & East. Ill.	92	94¼	91	94¼	+2¼
121⅜	122½	700	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	120	122	120	122	+2½
16¾	16⅞	9,930	Chicago Great West.	17¼	17⅜	16	16¼	−1
78	78¼	912	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	80	80⅜	78½	78⅝	+ ⅜
43½	44	4,560	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	42	45⅝	42	43½	+1½
92½	94	945	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	92	92½	92	92½	+ ¼
24	24½	3,900	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	25	25⅛	24½	24½	−1
60	61	2,050	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	62	62¼	60	61	−1
157¼	157½	512,920	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	147½	162	145	157¼	+9⅝
190½	191½	2,803	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	188	191	187½	191	+3½
172½	173⅝	9,985	Chicago & Northw.	172⅜	177	169½	174⅞	+2⅛
...	...	300	Chicago & Northw. pf.	218	222¼	218	222¼	+...
121⅜	122¼	150,280	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	121⅜	124⅜	116⅞	122	+1
128	130	1,200	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	126	129½	126	129½	+3½
184	187	100	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	184⅜	184⅜	184¼	184¼	+9¾
12⅜	13	1,300	Chicago Term. Trans.	12½	13	12	13	+ ½
35	35⅜	2,910	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33	36¼	33	35	.....
76½	77	12,905	C., C., C. & St. L.	74	78½	74	77	+3
115	118	75	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	118	118	118	118	.....
27¾	28	800	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	28	28½	28	28	.....
69	70	2,510	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	70	70½	69	70	.....
53⅞	54	24,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	55⅝	56¼	52⅜	54	−1¼
120	122	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½	+ ½
8	8¼	6,330	Colorado Southern	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
42¼	43½	2,400	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43	44¼	42	43	+ ⅝
17	17½	1,200	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17½	18	16½	17½	.....
16	17	4,700	Col. & H. C. & I.	17½	18⅜	15⅞	16½	−⅞
191½	192½	8,456	Consolidated Gas.	195½	197	190¼	192	−3
40½	40¾	71,170	Con. Tobacco Co.	39⅛	41½	38¾	40½	+1½
94⅝	95¼	7,474	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	93½	95	92¾	95	+2
134⅜	134½	35,575	Delaware & Hudson.	132	134½	126½	134¾	+3½
192¼	193	3,966	Del., Lack. & West.	194¾	194¾	188¼	192	−1½
31½	31¾	14,970	Denver & Rio Grande.	33	33⅜	29⅜	31½	−1⅜
82⅞	83	10,676	Denver & R. G. pf.	87	87½	81	83½	−3½
19½	20	5,930	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	20⅜	21⅜	18½	19⅝	− ½
13½	14½	550	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	14	15¼	14	15⅛	+1⅛
28¼	28½	371,475	Erie	24⅜	29½	24⅛	28⅝	+4⅝
68	68⅛	303,477	Erie 1st pf.	58¾	69¼	58¾	68	+9¾
45¼	45⅜	47,000	Erie 2d pf.	40¼	46¼	39¼	45½	+5½
42⅜	43½	430	Evans. & T. H.	43	43	43	43	.....
80½	82	200	Evans. & T. H. pf.	81½	81½	81	81	−1½
54¾	55	73,605	Federal Steel	57	59	53	54⅞	−1⅞
76½	76¾	5,760	Federal Steel pf.	77¾	78	76¼	76½	−1
...	...	100	Ft. Worth & D. C.	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
...	...	450	Ft. Worth & R. G.	25½	26	25½	26	−1
...	...	1,090	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	72½	73	72	73	+1½
185	187	3,190	General Electric	190	192¾	185	188	−5
50½	50¾	6,035	Glucose Sugar Ref.	51⅝	53	50½	50⅝	− ¼
94	98	125	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	97½	97¾	97¾	97⅝	+2½
195	195¾	11,000	Great Northern pf.	191¼	197	188	195⅝	+5¾
...	...	30	Green Bay & Western.	53	52½	52	52½	.....
42½	43	3,600	Hocking Valley	42⅝	43¼	41	42¼	− ¼
71	71½	4,835	Hocking Valley pf.	72⅜	72½	70	72	−1
70	80	28	Homestake Mining.	78	78	78	78	.....
131½	131¾	11,565	Illinois Central	132¾	133	128¾	131½	− ¾
24⅜	25¼	4,710	International Paper.	25½	25¾	24½	24¾	− ½
73¼	73⅜	5,144	Internat. Paper pf.	74½	74¾	73	73⅛	− ⅛
55⅝	56	2,900	Internat. Power Co.	54½	56¼	50	55⅞	+ ⅞
27½	28¼	1,575	Internat. Steam Pump.	29	29	28	28¼	− ¾
76	77	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	77	77¼	76	76¼	+ ¼
10	10½	7,538	International Silver.	8	11	7¼	10¼	+3¼
26	26¼	26,320	Iowa Central	24⅝	28	24½	26	+1⅜
53½	54	10,680	Iowa Central pf.	49	54	49	54	+...
22	24	1,900	Kanawha & Michigan.	22	23¾	21⅜	23	+1
14½	15	1,600	Kansas City Southern.	14¼	14½	13½	14½	+ ⅛
38	38¼	2,810	Kansas City South. pf.	37	38	35	38	+ ⅞
5⅝	6½	500	Keokuk & D. M.	6	6½	5⅜	6	.....
23	25	166	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	24	24	24	24	+1
...	...	300	Kingston & Pembroke.	9⅛	9⅛	8¼	8¼	− ⅞
72	75	100	Laclede Gas	76	76	76	76	+6
44	45½	1,100	Lake Erie & West.	46	46¼	43	44½	−1½
112	115	50	Lake Erie & West. pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	.....
67	73	540	Long Island	68	68	67	67	+2
87¾	87⅞	55,530	Louisville & Nashville.	87⅞	89⅛	84⅝	87⅞	+ ⅜
112¾	113¼	98,300	Manhattan Elevated.	115½	117	111¼	112¾	−2½
165½	166	33,550	Met. Street Railway.	172½	174	165	165¾	−5½
...	...	26,680	Met. St. Ry., rights.	1⅝	2	1	1⅛	− ⅝
30	31	158	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	30	30	30	30	− ¾
82½	84	200	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	82½	83¼	82½	83¼	− ¼
15	15¼	16,000	Mexican Central	16	16½	14⅞	15	−1
4	4⅜	2,100	Mexican National ctfs.	4½	4½	4	4⅜	.....
68¾	69½	3,805	Minn. & St. Louis	69½	70¾	69¾	70½	− ¾
101½	102½	650	Minn. & St. L. pf.	102¼	103½	102	102¼	−1½
53	56½	325	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	+2½
16⅞	16½	10,385	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	16⅜	16⅝	15¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
45½	45½	69,405	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	46	47¼	43½	45⅝	.....
73⅜	74½	204,880	Missouri Pacific	71	77¼	69⅜	74⅜	+3⅛
46	47½	2,550	Mobile & Ohio.	48	49	47	47	−1
40	40½	18,405	National Biscuit Co.	38	43	38	40	+2½
94⅜	94¾	720	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	92	94	92	93	+1
18¼	20	2,010	National Lead Co.	19⅜	20½	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
91	93	500	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	91	92	91	92	.....
41	42	1,100	National Salt Co.	43½	43½	42	42	−1⅞
72	74	200	Nat. Salt Co. pf.	72½	73	72½	73	− ½
41¾	42½	33,495	National Steel Co.	42	44⅜	41	42	+ ½
93	94	1,029	Nat. Steel Co. pf.	92¾	93½	92½	93½	+1
69¼	67	26,778	National Tube Co.	69	70	64	66¼	−2⅝
105½	106	2,850	Nat. Tube Co. pf.	105½	106	104½	105	.....
157	157¾	14,530	New Jersey Central.	148	160	145¾	157	+1⅝
160	165	1,000	New York Air Brake.	161	161	157	160	−2
143	143½	51,730	New York Central.	144¾	145½	141	143	−2⅝
23¾	24	7,917	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	23½	24½	22	24	+ ½
107	108	705	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	106	108¼	106	107¾	+ ¾
53	54	5,845	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	55	56¼	51½	54	+1¼
132	134	500	N. Y., Lack. & West.	133	133	133	133	−1
30½	30½	109,945	N. Y., Ont. & West.	31¼	32¼	28⅜	30¼	− ⅝
43½	43⅝	28,200	Norfolk & Western.	45¼	45⅝	42½	44	−1
82	83½	200	Norfolk & West. pf.	83	83¼	83	83¼	+1
20¼	20½	13,300	North American	20½	21⅜	19⅛	19⅜	−1⅛
87⅛	87¼	391,750	Northern Pacific	84½	90	80⅜	87¼	+4⅛
87⅝	87⅞	36,965	Northern Pacific pf.	88¼	89	85⅜	87	− ⅛
59	60½	780	Pacific Coast	60	60	58½	58⅝	− ⅞
91½	92½	130	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+1⅝
40	41	3,515	Pacific Mail	44	44	40	41	−2⅜
151	152	235,050	Pennsylvania R. R.	148	153	146¼	151	+3¾
101	101¼	73,108	People's Gas, Chicago.	104½	106⅜	100¼	101	−3¾
16	17	925	Peoria & Eastern.	15¾	16½	15¾	16	+ ½
72	73	300	Père Marquette pf.	72	72	72	72	− ½
58	58¼	500	P., C., C. & St. L.	58¼	59⅜	58¼	59⅜	+1¼
87½	88	320	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	89	89	88	88	.....
49⅝	50	3,650	Pressed Steel Car.	50½	51⅞	49¾	50¼	+ ½
83	84	785	Pressed Steel Car pf.	83½	83½	83	83¼	+ ¼
198	201	2,358	Pullman Company.	201	203	199½	199½	−1½
33	33⅜	279,830	Reading	34¾	35	24½	33⅜	+8¾
74	74⅜	221,210	Reading 1st pf	70⅝	77	68½	74	+3¾
45⅛	45¼	246,840	Reading 2d pf.	38¼	45½	38	45¼	+8
16⅜	16⅝	9,110	Republic Iron & Steel.	16¾	18½	16¼	16⅜	− ¼
63½	63⅝	4,395	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	64½	65¼	63	63¾	− ½
65½	...	200	Rio Grande Western.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
135	137	100	Rome, Wa. & Ogdens.	135	135	135	135	+1
7½	8¼	200	St. J. & G. I.	8	8	8	8	+ ¼
60	62	700	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	61	61	60	60	−3¾
19	21	400	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	21	21	20	20	−1
22½	23½	12,420	St. L. & San Fran.	22¾	24	21½	23¼	+1¼
79½	82	1,330	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	78½	80½	78½	80½	+3¾
52⅝	56	12,060	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	53	56½	53	55⅞	+3⅞
18⅞	18¾	18,700	St. Louis Southw.	18	19	17	18¾	+1¼
45⅞	46	30,560	St. Louis Southw. pf.	44¼	46½	41½	45¾	+1⅝
23	25	851	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	23	25¼	23	25¼	+2¼
67½	69	251	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	69	69	68	68	−1½
42	42¼	188,985	Southern Pacific	44½	45½	40¾	43⅜	−1⅝
21¼	21⅝	89,865	Southern Railway	22½	22½	19½	21⅜	− ⅛
71⅞	72	30,995	Southern Railway pf.	72	73¼	69½	71½	− ⅜
..	..	200	Standard Dist. & Dis.	14	14	14	14	.....
..	..	200	Standard D. & D. pf.	37	37	37	37	.....
5⅞	5⅝	220	Standard R. & T.	5½	6⅜	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
59⅝	60	51,910	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	64½	69⅝	59⅝	60¼	−4⅝
24⅝	24⅞	62,575	Texas Pacific	28½	27	23½	24⅜	−1⅜
19½	20	5,800	Texas Pac. Land. Tr.	20	21⅜	19½	19½	.....
118	118½	900	Third Avenue	118	121	118	118	.....
70	70¼	3,500	Twin City R. T.	69¾	70⅞	69¾	70	+ ⅛
17¾	18	800	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	18	18	17¾	17⅝	+ ⅛
72½	73½	1,800	Unions B. & P. Co. pf.	72¾	74⅜	71	73	+ ⅛
81⅝	82	400,575	Union Pacific	79⅜	83½	78¼	81⅝	+2⅜
83⅝	83½	122,427	Union Pacific pf.	84½	85½	82¾	83⅝	− ⅛
90	90	2,049	United States Express.	58	59½	57½	59½	+1½
13⅝	13⅞	25,130	United States Leather.	14⅜	15	13¾	13¾	− ⅝
77⅛	77½	6,650	U. S. Leather pf.	78	79	76¾	77¼	−1⅜
23	23½	99,550	United States Rubber.	28⅜	34	23	24	−4½
70¼	70⅝	18,395	U. S. Rubber pf.	79	85	70	70¼	−9¼
11¾	11¾	11,385	Wabash	12	12½	11¼	11¼	−1
25½	25⅝	19,550	Wabash pf	26	26¾	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
83½	83⅝	15,080	Western Union Tel.	84⅜	84⅝	82½	83⅝	− ⅛
12⅝	12½	12,220	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	12½	12⅞	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅛
56	57	728	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	56½	57½	55	57½	+2½
29⅜	29⅝	11,242	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	30¼	30⅝	28¼	29⅜	+ ⅜
15	16	2,939	Wisconsin Central	16½	17¼	15	15⅝	−1⅜
39	40	2,800	Wisconsin Central pf.	42⅛	43	40	40	−2
Sales....		7,502,882						

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 5, total transactions included 7,502,882 shares of stock, $17,624,600 bonds, including $183,150 Government and $100,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Jan. 6, 1900.	Jan. 5, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	2,821,866	7,502,882	4,681,016
Banks	95	180	85
Mining	100	300	200

BONDS.

	Jan. 6, 1900.	Jan. 5, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$7,525,100	$17,341,500	$9,816,400
State	14,500	100,000	85,500
Government	268,500	183,150	*85,350

*Decrease.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more.

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅝	Laclede Gas	6
Am. Tin Plate	1⅞	Long Island	2
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	M., St. P., & S. S. M.	2
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	pf.	2½
Balt. & Ohio	5½	Missouri Pacific	3⅛
Chi. & Alton	1⅝	National Biscuit	2⅛
Chi. & E. Ill.	2½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	1½	National Steel pf.	1
C., Mil. & St. Paul.	9⅝	N. J. Central	11
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2¼	N. Y. Central	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	1½
C., St. P., M. & O.	3½	Northern Pacific	4¼
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	9¾	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	3	Pennsylvania	3¾
Cent. Tobacco	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	4½
Cont. Tob. pf.	2	Reading	8⅝
Del. & Hudson	3½	Reading 1st pf.	3¾
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1⅜	Reading 2d pf.	8
Erie	4⅜	Rome, W. & O.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	8¾	St. L. & San F.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	5½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3¾
Gluc. Sug. R. pf.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	3¼
Great Northern pf.	5¾	St. L. S. W.	1½
Int. Silver	3½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1⅝
Iowa Central	1⅝	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	2½
Iowa Central pf.	5½	Union Pacific	2⅝
Kanawha & Mich.	1	U. S. Express	1½
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	1	Wab. & L. E. 1st pf.	2½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1⅛	Met. St. Ry.	5¼
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	3½	Mexican Central	1
Am. Express	4	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1⅝
Am. S. & R. pf.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Am. Steel Hoop	1⅝	National Salt	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅞	National Tube	2⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	5¾	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Anaconda Copper	1⅝	N. Y., L. & W.	1
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	3½	Norf. & West.	1
Buff., R. & P.	1½	North. American	1¼
Canada South.	1¾	Pacific Mail	2½
Chi. Great West.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	3½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	Pullman Co.	1½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Consol. Gas.	3	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	1¼
Den. & Rio Grande.	1⅜	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	3¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	4⅝
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1½	Texas Pacific	1½
Federal Steel	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Federal Steel pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	4½
Ft. W. & R. G.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	9¼
General Electric	5	Wabash	1
Hocking Valley pf.	1	Wisconsin Central	1⅜
Lake E. & West.	1½	Wis. Central pf.	2
Manhattan	2¼		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ala. Mid. 1st	4	Hous. & T. con. 5s	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	4	Int. Paper 6s	1
B'klyn W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1	Kan. City & Pac. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1	Kan. City So. 3s	1½
Cent. B. of Ga. coll. 5s	1⅝	Louis. & Nash. gold 5s	1½
Cent. of N. J. gen.	1	L. & N., C. Br. 7s	2½
Cent. Pac. 3½s	1¼	L. & N., So. & N. Ala. 5s	2½
Chi. & Alton 3s	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	3⅝	Mo., K. & T. 1st	1
C., M. & St. P., C. & L. S. 5s	1⅜	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	2⅜
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	2	Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s	2
Det., M. & M. l. g. 2½s	1	N. Y., L. S. & W. g.	2
Erie gen. 4s	2½	Pennsylvania 4½s	1
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	2½
Green Bay deb., A	6¾	Reading general	1
Hous., E. & W. T. 5s	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1
		Ft. Ham. & B. 1st	1
		Wab., Des M. Div. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Det. City Gas 5s	1	Nor. Pac. prior	1¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	4½	Ore. R. R. & N. 4s	1
Gen. Elect. deb. 5s	9	People's Gas 2d con.	1½
Long Isl. unif. 4s	1	Wabash deb., B	1⅝
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1	West Shore 4s	1
Mich. Cent. 6s	2	West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½	Wis. Cent. 4s	1⅛

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 5th day of January, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$264,038,379	Gold certificates outstanding	$264,038,379
Silver dollars	427,842,000	Silver certificates outstanding	427,842,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,723,082	Treasury notes outstanding	61,081,000
Silver bullion of 1890	56,357,918		
United States notes	1,560,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	1,560,000
Total	$754,521,379	Total	$754,521,379

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$66,069,626.76	
Gold certificates	27,087,070.00	
Standard silver dollars	1,373,016.00	
Silver certificates	5,338,751.00	
Silver bullion	3,870,169.77	
United States notes	10,788,704.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	128,006.00	
Currency certificates	120,000.00	
National banknotes	8,709,739.18	
Subsidiary silver coin	4,800,062.06	
Fractional currency	142.66	
Minor coin	515,041.41	
		$129,200,328.84
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$90,064,487.43	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,789,948.73	
Total	$96,854,436.16	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,832,420.63	
		98,686,856.79
Total		$227,887,185.63
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,250,290.80	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,926,286.81	
Disburs

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Jan. 5..$17,624,650

	Week Ended Jan. 5.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	22½
Alabama Midland 1st 5s	105½	106	105½	106	10
American Cotton Oil 4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99½	99⅝	42
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	83	85	83	85	26
Ann Arbor 4s	97	97	95¼	95½	16
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	102⅞	226
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	88¼	88⅞	87⅝	87½	364
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	98½	98½	95½	95⅝	134
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101½	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	171½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	91⅞	92	89¾	89⅞	105½
Balt & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	90½	90½	90½	90½	2
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	88	88	88	37
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	107¼	107⅜	107¼	107⅜	7
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	99½	99⅝	99¼	99⅜	134
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116½	116⅝	116½	116⅝	11
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust receipts	70	71	70	71	8
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	115½	115½	115	115	2
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s	107	107	106⅝	106⅝	8½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106½	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜	19
Canada Southern 2d 5s	100½	100½	100⅛	100⅛	15
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	99⅞	100½	99	100	700
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	62	62½	61½	61½	54
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	20	21½	20	21	344
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	9	9	9	9	10
Central of New Jersey general 5s	127½	127⅞	127⅛	127⅞	28
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	97	98	96⅛	98	28
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	84¼	84⅜	83½	84	56
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101¼	75
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	105½	105½	105⅛	105⅛	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	104½	104⅝	104	104⅛	85
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120½	121	120½	121	21
Chicago & Alton 3½s	86	86	84	84½	328
Chicago & Alton 8s	93	93	93	93	31
Chicago & Alton 3s, certfs. of interest	91⅝	91⅝	91¼	91½	127
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	112	112	112	112	6
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	4
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	115	116	115	115½	8
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	112	112	112	112	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southwestern Div. 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	182½	186	182½	186	39
Chi., Mil. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., La Crosse & Dav. 5s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Lake Sup. 5s	119⅛	119½	119⅛	119⅛	1
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	119½	119¼	119½	119¼	3
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s	109	109	109	109	2
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	125	125	125	125	11
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	109¼	109½	107⅜	107⅜	30
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	95	95	92¼	92½	52
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101½	101½	101	101	31
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley 5s	130	130	130	130	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	97½	97½	97	97	14
Colorado Midland 3-4s	79	79¼	78¾	78¾	47
Colorado & Southern 4s	84½	85	83	84½	113
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	124	125	124	125	2
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102½	102½	100⅛	100⅛	76
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	107½	107½	107¼	107½	25
Detroit City Gas 5s	97½	97½	97	97	8
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land gr. 3½s	30½	31½	30⅛	31¼	61
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st consol. 5s	119	119	118¾	119	4
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	109½	109¼	109	109	31
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 6s	103½	103¾	103½	103¼	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99	99	96½	97	895
Erie general 4s	85¼	86	83⅝	85¼	2,678
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	81½	81½	76½	78	155
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	69½	69½	69⅝	69⅝	17
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	100	100⅝	100	100⅝	61
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	1
General Electric debenture 5s	159½	160	155	155	19
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	61¼	67	61¼	66¼	114
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	8	8⅞	7⅞	8¼	516
Hocking Valley 4½s	106	106	103¾	104	68
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	114	114	110	110	6
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	86½	86½	85½	85½	2
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	½
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	125	125⅝	125	125⅝	23
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	96⅜	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞	25
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	66	66	66	66	1
International Paper Co. 6s	109	109	109	109	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	115½	116	115½	116	4
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	87	87	87	87	10
Kansas City Southern 3s	67¾	67⅝	67	67½	53
Kings County Elevated 4s	90	90½	89½	90	159
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	107	107¼	107	107¼	6
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	122½	122½	122	122	4
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	103½	103½	103	103	39
Long Island Ferry 4½s	104	105	104	105	11
Long Island unified 4s	98	98	98	98	51
Long Island general 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	102	102	100	100¼	48
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Altantic 6s	113	113	113	113	5
Louis. & Nash., So. & North Ala. cons. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	25
Louis. & Nash., Cecilian Branch 7s	100	106	100	106	4
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	112	112	112	112	1
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	104⅞	105	104⅝	105	101
Metropolitan Elevated (N. Y.) 1st 6s	115	115¼	115	115¼	26
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	122	122¼	121½	122¾	13
Metropolitan West Side Elev. of Chicago 4s	99	99	99	99	5
Mexican Central consol. 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½	10
Mexican Central 1st income	28¾	28⅞	27⅝	28½	373
Mexican Central 2d income	14⅝	14⅝	13½	13½	210
Mexican International consol. 4s	85	85	85	85	8
Michigan Central 6s	119	119	118	119	5
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st, Mich. Div. 6s	138⅞	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	4
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & refunding 4s	98	98	98	98	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	96½	99	96½	97¼	354½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	98	98	98	98	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	77½	78	75	76	362
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	1
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	46
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	104	104	103	104	79
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106	103½	100½	102½	272
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	110½	110½	110	110	2
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	88	88	87½	88	8
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	102	102	102	102	12
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	110½	112	110½	112	46
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, coupon	98	98½	98	98	55
New York Central 1st 7s	100½	108½	108½	108½	10
New York Central 5s, 1884-1904	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	108	108	108	108	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	108⅛	108½	108½	108½	8
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94½	95½	94¼	95	237
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. deb. certfs. 4s	195½	197	195½	198½	13
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s, small	195½	195½	195½	196½	½
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	108⅜	107	106½	107	10
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	105½	105½	104½	105	15
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	111	111	111	111	10
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100	100¼	99⅞	100¼	189
Northern Pacific general 3s, coupon	71¼	71⅝	71	71⅝	381
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	106⅝	106⅝	104⅝	104⅝	72½
Northern Railway of California 5s	113	113	113	113	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	104½	104½	103¾	104	37
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	129⅝	129⅞	129⅝	129⅝	14
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	116	116¼	115	115¼	24
Panama 1st 4½s	104	104	104	104	9
People's Gas & Coke of Chi. 2d gtd. 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1½
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	96⅞	96	95½	95½	15
Peoria & Eastern income	48	49¼	48	48½	98
Reading general 4s	94⅞	95¼	92¾	93⅝	992
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	124	124	124	124	2
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100⅝	101	98½	99¼	46
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	127	127	127	127	5
St. Joseph & Grand Island 3-4s	90½	90½	90	90	6
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	88	88	84¼	85½	173
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114	114¼	114	114	95
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	92⅝	98	91⅝	91⅝	81
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96½	96⅝	96	96⅛	248
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	74⅜	74⅞	71¼	72⅜	286
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 1st consol. 6s	141½	141⅝	141⅜	141½	15
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., East. Minn. 1st 5s	108½	109¼	108½	109¼	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	130	130	130	130	8
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	81¼	81¼	77¾	77¾	28
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	106⅜	107½	106⅜	107⅛	35
Southern Pacific 4s	86⅝	84⅞	82	84	1,093
Southern Railway 5s	114⅝	114½	111⅜	113¾	208
Standard Rope & Twine income	12	12	11½	11½	15

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	71½	72⅜	71½	72⅜	8
Term. R. R. Ass'n of St. Louis con. 5s	115¼	115¾	115¼	115¾	1
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103¼	103⅝	103¼	104½	68
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	115¼	115¾	115¼	115¾	41
Third Avenue 4s	103⅝	103⅝	104⅝	104⅝	19
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 4s	98	99½	98	99½	70
Union Pacific 1st 4s	107⅜	108	105	105⅝	206½
United States Leather deb. 6s	13⅜	13½	11⅜	11⅜	8
Wabash 1st 5s	117½	118¾	117½	118¼	76
Wabash, Des Moines Div. 4s	95	95	95	95	10
Wabash 2d 5s	103¼	103¼	106	108	18
Wabash debenture, Series B	42⅜	42⅜	40	41¼	855
West Shore guaranteed 4s	16	116½	113½	113½	25
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	13⅝	113¾	113	113	5
West, New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	28	123	120	120	71
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen 3-4s	95¼	95⅝	95	95¼	148
Western Union collateral trust 5s	15⅞	116	111⅝	111⅝	19
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	105⅜	105⅝	105½	105½	13
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheeling Div. 5s	14½	114½	114½	114½	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	90½	91	90	90⅝	176
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	15	115	115	115	14
Wisconsin Central general 4s	89¼	89¼	85¼	89¼	186

Total sales.....$17,341,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 5, 1901.					
United States 4s, 1925, registered	138	138	138	138	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114	114	114	114	*32
United States 4s, 1907, registered	115¼	115¼	114	114	*450½
United States 5s, coupon	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
United States 2s, coupon	106	106	105⅝	105⅝	76
United States 2s, registered	106⅜	106⅜	106¾	106⅜	12
United States 3s, coupon	111	111	110½	111	24
United States 3s, registered	110½	110½	110½	110½	10

Total sales.....$183,150

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 5, 1901.					
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	96⅛	96½	96⅛	96⅜	50
Virginia 6s deferred, certfs.	8	8	8	8	50

Total sales.....$100,000

Grand total.....$17,624,650

*In $100.

INCREASES OF CAPITAL.

The following companies increased their capital during the past year:

Aetna Steamship Company, $450,000 to $1,500,000.

American Brass Company, $6,000,000 to $10,000,000.

American Havana Steamship Company, $750,000 to $1,500,000.

American (Bell) Telephone and Telegraph Company, $75,000,000 to $100,000,000.

Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo, $2,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia $4,000,000 to $6,000,000.

Calumet and Western Railway, $200,000 to $500,000.

Central District and Printing Telegraph Company of Pittsburg, $4,000,000 to $7,000,000.

Central Pennsylvania (Bell) Telephone and Supply Company, $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Central Coal and Coke Company of Kansas City, $3,000,000 to $3,750,000.

Chattanooga Light and Power Company, $150,000 to $250,000.

Citizens' Electric Light and Power Company of St. Louis, $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Citizens' Telephone Company of Grand Rapids, $500,000 to $550,000.

City and Suburban Telephone Company of Houston Texas, $200,000 to $300,000.

City and Suburban Telegraph Association of Cincinnati, $2,500,000 to $4,000,000.

Cleveland and Eastern Railway, $1,000,000 to $1,200,000.

Cleveland Electric Railway, $12,000,000 to $13,000,000.

Cleveland (Bell) Telephone Company, $1,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Cleveland Steamship Company, $375,000 to $1,500,000.

Colorado (Bell) Telephone Company, $1,500,000 to $3,000,000.

Columbia Matting Company, $300,000 to $700,000.

Columbus, Buckeye and Lake Newark Traction Company, $100,000 to $1,000,000.

Columbus (Ga.) Manufacturing Company, $400,000 to $500,000.

Compressed Air Motor Company, $1,250,000 to $2,000,000.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York, $39,078,000 to $80,000,000.

Cudahy Packing Company, $3,500,000 to $7,000,000.

Des Moines Edison Light Company, $450,000 to $1,125,000.

Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

East Ohio Gas Company, (Lima, Ohio,) $1,000,000 to $1,125,000.

Edison Illuminating Company of Detroit, Mich., $750,000 to $900,000.

Electric Vehicle Company, $12,000,000 to $18,000,000.

Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad, $300,000 to $600,000.

General Electric Company, $18,276,000 to $22,691,000.

Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Muskego Railroad, $100,000 to $1,200,000.

Hanibal Packing Company of St. Jo, Mo., $1,000,000 to $1,125,000.

Hartford Electric Light Company, $700,000 to $1,000,000.

Hood Rubber Company, $600,000 to $750,000.

Hudson River Telephone Company, $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Illinois Sugar Refining Company of Pekin, Ill., $300,000 to $1,000,000.

Imperial Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, $200,000 to $1,500,000.

Inter-State Oil Company, $2,200,000 to $2,500,000.

J. B. Stetson Company, $300,000 to $1,500,000.

Kansas City Electric Light Company, $450,000 to $2,500,000.

Kansas City Stock Yards, $7,500,000 to $8,125,000.

Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, $3,750,000 to $25,000,000.

Laclede Gas Company, $7,500,000 to $8,500,000.

Leclede Power Company, $400,000 to $800,000.

Lexington and Boston Street Railway, $250,000 to $350,000.

Lower Merion Gas Company, $200,000 to $250,000.

Manchester (N. H.) Electric Company, $600,000 to $1,000,000.

Marine City (Mich.) Sugar Company, $300,000 to $350,000.

Metropolitan Street Railway, $45,000,000 to $52,000,000.

Michigan (Bell) Telephone Company, $2,500,000 to $10,000,000.

Montana Coal, Iron and Coke Company, to $4,500,000.

Montreal Street Railway, $5,000,000 to $6,000,000.

Municipal Gas Company of Chicago, $500,000 to $5,000,000.

National Asphalt Company, $15,000,000 to $22,000,000.

New England (Bell) Telephone and Telegraph Company, $18,000,000 to $20,000,000.

New Haven Gas Company, $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

New Jersey and New York Telephone Company, $6,165,600 to $7,707,000.

New York Bell Telephone Company, $16,000,000 to $30,000,000.

Newport News and Old Point Railway and Electric Company, by $200,000.

Northern Central Railway, $8,000,000 to $12,000,000.

Pacific Mills, (Mass.,) $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.

Parsons (Kan.) Water and Gas Company, $300,000 to $500,000.

Peninsular Electric Light and Power Company, Houghtalling, from $250,000 to $500,000.

Peoria and Pekin Union Terminal Company, $500,000 to $700,000.

Perkiomen Railroad, $50,000 to $500,000.

People's Gas and Electric Company of Peoria, $300,000 to $1,000,000.

Procter & Gamble Company, $30,000,000 to $40,000,000.

Pure Oil Company, $1,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone, $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Schuylkill Traction Company, $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Singer Manufacturing Company, $10,000,000 to $30,000,000.

South New England Telephone Company, $2,500,000 to $2,750,000.

Southern Ohio Traction Company, to $2,000,000.

Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company, $7,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Structural Iron and Steel Company, $100,000 to $200,000, preferred stock.

Texas Pacific Coal Company, $2,000,000 to $2,500,000.

United States Wire Nail Company, $100,000 to $200,000.

Union Cotton Manufacturing Company, Fall River, $75,000 to $1,200,000.

United Gas Improvement Company, $15,000,000 to $22,500,000.

United Traction Company of Albany, $400,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Washington Water Power Company, $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

Wheeling Natural Gas Company, $500,000 to $750,000.

Wisconsin (Bell) Telephone Company, $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following tables give the rates for both call and time money and long and short sterling for each week of 1900:

RATES FOR MONEY.

	Call.	3 Months.	6 Months.
January 6	2@12	6	6
January 13	3@6	5	5½
January 20	2@4½	4	4½
January 27	2@3	4	4@4½
February 3	2@3	4	4@4½
February 10	2@2½	3½	4
February 17	2@2½	4	4@4½
February 24	1½@2½	4½	4½@5
March 3	2@2½	4½	4½@5
March 10	2@4	4½@5	4½@5
March 17	3@7	5	5
March 24	3@6	4½	5
March 31	2@4½	4	4@4½
April 7	3@5	4	4
April 14	2½@4	3½	4
April 21	2@4	3½	4
April 28	2@2½	3	3½@4
May 5	1½@3	3	4
May 12	2@2½	3	3½@4
May 19	1½@2½	3	4
May 26	1½@2½	3	3½@4
June 2	1½@2	3	4
June 9	1½@2	3	4
June 16	1½@2	3	3½@4
June 23	1@1¾	3	4@4½
June 30	1@2	3@3½	4@4½
July 7	1½@2	3@3½	4@4½
July 14	1½@1¾	3	4
July 21	1@1½	3	4@4½
July 28	1¼@1½	3½	4@4½
August 4	1¼@1½	3@3¼	4@4½
August 11	1½@1	3@3½	4@4½
August 18	1@2	3@3½	4@4½
August 25	1¼@1½	4	4@4½
September 1	1¼@1½	3½	4@4½
September 8	1½@1	3½	4
September 15	1¼@2	3½	4½
September 22	1¼@2	4	4½
September 29	1½@3	4½	5
October 6	3@2	4½@5	5
October 13	4@1¾	5	5
October 20	4@2½	5	4½
October 27	2@6	5	5
November 3	3@20	5	5
November 10	25@2¼	4½	4½@5
November 17	6@2	4½	5
November 24	5@2	4½	5
December 1	4¼@3	4	4½@5
December 8	6@3	4¼	4½@5
December 15	3@6	6	4½@5
December 22	3½@6¼	4¼	4½@5
December 29	3@6	4¼	4½@5

RATES FOR EXCHANGE.

	60 Days.	Demand.
January 6	4.82¼@4.83¼	4.87¼@4.87¾
January 13	4.83¼@4.83	4.87¾@4.88¾
January 20	4.83¼@4.83¾	4.86¾@4.87
January 27	4.84 @4.84¼	4.87 @4.87½
February 3	4.84	4.87½
February 10	4.84 @4.84¼	4.87½@4.87¾
February 17	4.84¼@4.84	4.87¾
February 24	4.84¼@4.83¾	4.87¾@4.87¼
March 3	4.83¼@4.82¾	4.86¾@4.86¾
March 10	4.82¾@4.82¼	4.86¼@4.86
March 17	4.82¼@4.82	4.86 @4.85½
March 24	4.82	4.85¾@4.85¼
March 31	4.82¼@4.82½	4.85½@4.86
April 7	4.82¾@4.83½	4.86¼@4.86¾
April 14	4.83¼@4.83¾	4.86¾@4.87¼
April 21	4.83¾@4.84¼	4.87¼@4.88
April 28	4.84¼@4.84¾	4.88 @4.88¼
May 5	4.84½	4.88¼
May 12	4.84½	4.88
May 19	4.84¾	4.88¼@4.87¾
May 26	4.84¾	4.87¾@4.87½
June 2	4.84½	4.87¼@4.87
June 9	4.84½@4.84¾	4.87 @4.87¼
June 16	4.84¾@4.85	4.87¼@4.87
June 23	4.84½@4.84	4.87 @4.86½
June 30	4.83¾@4.83½	4.86¼
July 7	4.83½@4.83¾	4.86¼
July 14	4.84	4.86½@4.86¾
July 21	4.84 @4.83¾	4.87 @4.87½
July 28	4.83¾	4.87¾
August 4	4.83¾	4.87¼@4.87¾
August 11	4.84½@4.84½	4.88¼@4.88
August 18	4.83¾@4.84¼	4.87½@4.87¾
August 25	4.84 @4.84½	4.87½@4.87¾
September 1	4.83¾@4.84½	4.87½@4.87¾
September 8	4.84½@4.85	4.87¾@4.87½
September 15	4.85¼@4.85¾	4.87 @4.86½
September 22	4.85¼@4.85¾	4.86¾@4.87
September 29	4.85¼@4.85¾	4.87 @4.86½
October 6	4.85 @4.85¼	4.86½@4.86¾
October 13	4.86¼@4.87¼	4.86¾@4.87½
October 20	4.86¾@4.87¼	4.87 @4.86¾
October 27	4.86 @4.86¾	4.86¾@4.87
November 3	4.86¾@4.86¾	4.87½@4.87¾
November 10	4.86¾@4.86¾	4.87¾@4.88
November 17	4.86¾@4.87	4.88 @4.88¼
November 24	4.86¾@4.87¼	4.88¼@4.88
December 1	4.87 @4.87½	4.88¼@4.88½
December 8	4.87½@4.87¾	4.88½@4.88¾
December 15	4.87½@4.88	4.88 @4.88½
December 22	4.87¾@4.88¼	4.88½@4.89
December 29	4.88¼@4.88½	4.89 @4.89½

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Books Close.	Date.	Nature.
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2	
Atlantic Coast Line com.	1	Jan. 10	.....	.....	
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North.	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Jan. 29	
Bur., C. R. & Northern (extra)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Jan. 29	
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 31	
Chattanooga, Rome & Southern pf.	3	Jan. 16	Jan. 4	Jan. 17	
Chicago & Alton Railway pf.	2	Jan. 10	Dec. 20	Jan. 11	
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 1	
Chi. Gt. West. debenture	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 24	Jan. 1	
Chi. & N'western (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 7	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	
Chicago & N'western pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 7	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	
Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Dec. 23	Jan. 7	
Cin., Ports. & Va. pf.	3	Jan. 10	Holders of record	Dec. 31	
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 20	Jan. 12	Jan. 23	
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 21	Jan. 3	Jan. 21	
Denver & Rio Gr. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16	
Green Bay & Western	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 19	Feb. 2	
Green Bay & West. deb. A bonds	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 19	Feb. 2	
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 16	Holders of record	Dec. 29	
Lake Erie & Western pf.	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31	
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 31	
Little Schuylkill Nav. R. R. & C.	3	Jan. 10	Dec. 27	Jan. 10	
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 31	
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16	
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16	
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven	$1.25	Jan. 15	.....	.....	
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31	
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 29	Jan. 11	
Northern Pacific (quarter)	1	Feb. 5	Dec. 24	Jan. 10	
Pennsylvania & Northwestern	3	Jan. 10	.....	.....	
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 5	
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 8	.....	.....	
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 31	
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16	
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	2	Jan. 7	Dec. 22	Jan. 7	
Texas Central pf.	5	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16	
STREET RAILWAYS.					
Cleveland City Ry. (quarter)	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11	
Consolidated Traction (N. J.)	1	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16	
Dartmouth & Westport St. Ry.	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 10	Jan. 16	
Findlay (Ohio) St. Ry. (quarter)	¾	Jan. 10	.....	.....	
Market St., San Fran. (quarter)	60c	Jan. 10	Dec. 30	Jan. 11	
Metropolitan, New York. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 26	Jan. 16	
New Orleans City R. R.	$2.50	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11	
United Power & Transportation Co. (Philadelphia)	$1	Jan. 21	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	
FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS.					
Commonwealth	8	On demand.			
Hanover	4	On demand.			
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.					
Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 28	Dec. 27	Jan. 29	
Amalgamated Copper Co. (extra)	½	Jan. 28	Dec. 27	Jan. 29	
American Bridge Co. pf.	2½	Jan. 24	Jan. 10	Jan. 25	
American Car & Foundry	½	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2	
Am. Car & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2	
Am. Cement Co. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16	
American Cement (extra)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16	
American Ice Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16	
American Pneumatic Service pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 19	Dec. 31	Jan. 21	
American Sheet Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 22	Jan. 16	
Am. Smelting & Refining Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 8	Dec. 22	Jan. 9	
Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 31	Jan. 16	Feb. 1	
Am. Tin Plate Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 31	Jan. 16	Feb. 1	
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16	
Am. Tel. & Tel. (extra)	½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16	
Am. Tobacco Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2	
Am. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2	
Am. Woolen Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Jan. 3	Jan. 16	
Birkbeck Invest. Savings & Loan Co. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 15	.....	.....	
Boston Electric Light Co.	$2	Jan. 15	Jan. 1	Jan. 15	
Central Fireworks Co. com.	1	Feb. 9	Feb. 1	Feb. 11	
Central Fireworks Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 9	Feb. 1	Feb. 11	
Central & South American Telegraph Co. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 8	Dec. 28	Jan. 9	
Diamond State Steel	4	Jan. 22	Jan. 12	Jan. 23	
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Development Co. (month)	3	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 5	
Erie Telep. & Teleg. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 14	
Exploration Syndicate Co. of N. Y. (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16	
Federal Steel pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 21	Dec. 26	Jan. 10	
Finance Co. (Penn.) 2d pf.	$1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 19	
General Electric Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 29	
General Electric Co. (extra)	1	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 29	
General Electric pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 31	Holders of record	Jan. 15	
International Buttonhole Machine	1	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 5	
J. B. Stetson Co. old com. (annual)	$12	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 9	
J. B. Stetson Co. old com. (extra)	$4	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 9	
J. B. Stetson Co. new com.	$6	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 9	
J. B. Stetson Co. new com (extra)	$1.50	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 9	
J. B. Stetson Co. pf. (semi-annual)	$4	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 9	
Madison (Wis.) Gas & Elec.	2½	Jan. 21	Jan. 10	Jan. 22	
Merrimac Manufacturing Co.	3	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 22	
Mexican Tel. Co. (quarterly)	2½	Jan. 15	Jan. 8	Jan. 16	
Michigan Telephone (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 14	
Monon River Con. Coal & Coke pf.	3½	Jan. 15	Jan. 1	Jan. 15	
Montana Ore Purchasing Co. (quarter)	$1	Jan. 21	Jan. 10	Jan. 22	
Montana Ore P. Co. pf. (extra)	$2	Jan. 21	Jan. 10	Jan. 22	
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16	
New Orleans Gas Light	2½	Jan. 15	.....	.....	
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16	
N. Y. Mutual Gas Light	4	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11	
New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (month)	10c	Jan. 14	Jan. 3	Jan. 15	
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 5	
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (extra)	1	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 5	
N. Y. Security & T. Co. (quarter)	5	Feb. 1	.....	.....	
Otis Elevator Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 12	Dec. 22	Jan. 11	
Parrott Silver & Copper Co. (quarter)	$1.50	Jan. 26	Jan. 10	Jan. 29	
Pennsylvania Steel Company pf.	1¾	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31	
Procter & Gamble Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16	
Reece Button Hole Machine (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 5	
Rhode Is. Perkins Horse Shoe pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16	
Rubber Goods Mfg. common	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 17	
Securities Co., The. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 29	Jan. 11	
Shawmut Oil Co. (Boston)	50c	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 15	
Standard Underground Cable (quarter)	2	Jan. 10	Jan. 4	Jan. 11	
Standard Underground C. (extra)	2	Jan. 10	Jan. 4	Jan. 11	
Street's West Stable Car Line com. (quarter)	50c	Jan. 25	Jan. 14	Jan. 26	
Texas & Pacific Coal	1½	Jan. 23	Jan. 10	Jan. 23	
Trenton Potteries Co. pf.	2	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11	
Union Switch & Signal (quarter)	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11	
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11	
United Fruit (quarter)	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	.....	
United Gas Imp. Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 29	
United Shoe Mach. Co. com.	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Dec. 31	
United Shoe Mach. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Dec. 31	
United States Printing	1½	Jan. 15	.....	.....	
United States Rubber pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Feb. 1	
Va.-Carolina Chemical pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 15	
Wells, Fargo & Co. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16	
Western Gas	3	Jan. 21	Jan. 4	Jan. 22	
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11	
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	3½	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11	
Westinghouse Machine (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 10	Jan. 1	Jan. 11	
Westinghouse Machine pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 10	Jan. 1	Jan. 11	
Western Union Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 2	
Wisconsin Telephone (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 14	

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
A. D. Farmer & Co. Type Foundry Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 12	Annual
American Deposit & Loan Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
American Speaking Telephone Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 17	Annual
American Sugar Refining Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
American Tin Plate Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 15	Annual
Anthracite Coal Co.	Dec. 18	Jan. 9	Jan. 8	Annual
Atlantic Trust Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 14	Annual
Audit Co. of New York	.....	.....	Jan. 15	Annual
Bank of America	Jan. 5	Jan. 9	Jan. 8	Annual
Bank of New York	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R.	.....	.....	Jan. 17	Annual
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 25	Annual
Buffalo Hump Mining Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 14	Special
Chattanooga, Rome & South. R. R.	.....	.....	Jan. 15	Annual
Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.	Dec. 29	Jan. 10	Jan. 9	Annual
Central Brewing Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Central National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Chemical National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Chicago City Railway	Jan. 4	Jan. 16	Jan. 15	Annual
City Trust Co.	Jan. 2	Jan. 17	Jan. 16	Annual
Colonial Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Columbus Edison Co.	Dec. 31	Jan. 22	Jan. 21	Annual
Columbus R'ilway Co.	Dec. 30	Jan. 11	Jan. 10	Annual
Commercial Mining Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Consolidated Gas Co. (N. Y.)	Jan. 5	Jan. 22	Jan. 21	Annual
Continental National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Cosmopolitan Range Co.	Jan. 5	.....	Jan. 12	Annual
Dalley Manufacturing Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Dry Dock, E. B'way & Bat. R. R.	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Eagle Fire Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 16	Annual
Eleventh Ward Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Empire State-Idaho Min. & Dev. Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 31	Special
Fidelity Bank	Dec. 26	Jan. 6	Jan. 8	Annual
Fifth National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 16	Annual
Forty-second St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Ave. Ry.	Jan. 9	Jan. 18	Jan. 17	Annual
Fourteenth Street Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Frank Miller Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Fruit Auction Co (The)	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Garfield National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
German Exchange Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Grand Rapids Gas Light Co.	Jan. 12	Jan. 24	Jan. 23	Annual
Hanover National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Harris Brick Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
H. B. Claflin Co.	Dec. 21	Jan. 11	Jan. 11	Annual
Henderson Bridge Co.	Dec. 28	Jan. 8	Jan. 7	Annual
Illinois Central Railroad	Dec. 20	.....	Jan. 26	Special
International Express Co.	Jan. 9	Jan. 15	Jan. 14	Annual
Laclede Gas Light Co.	Dec. 28	Jan. 28	Jan. 22	Annual
Lawyers' Surety Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Leather Manufacturers' Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Liberty National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Lincoln National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Mechanics' National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Merchants' National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Merz Universal Extractor & Construction Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 14	Annual
McDowell Garment Drafting Machine Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 16	Annual
Mechanics & Traders' Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Mercantile Electric Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Mercantile Safe Deposit Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
Morton Trust Company	Dec. 28	Jan. 17	Jan. 16	Annual
Mount Morris Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Nassau Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
National Bank of the Republic	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
National Broadway Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Nat. Butchers & Drovers' Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
National Citizens' Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
National Standard Insurance Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 16	Annual
National Sugar Refining Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Annual
N. Y. County National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
N. Y. Loan & Improvement Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 9	Special
N. Y. National Exchange Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
N. Y. Steel Corner Plate Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 14	Annual
New York Times Company	.....	.....	Jan. 16	Annual
North American Co.	Dec. 28	Jan. 22	Jan. 21	Special
Oil Seeds Pressing Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 16	Annual
Pacific Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
People's Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie.	Dec. 15	Jan. 17	Jan. 16	Special
Plaza Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Pratt & Farmer Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Pressed Steel Car Co.	Dec. 20	Jan. 24	Jan. 23	Annual
Puntas Mineral Water Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 14	Annual
P. W. Engs & Sons Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 14	Annual
Rome Mining Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 15	Annual
St. Paul Gas Light	Jan. 10	Jan. 25	Jan. 24	Annual
Securities Co. (The)	Dec. 29	Jan. 11	Jan. 10	Annual
Sebastian Wagon Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 14	Annual
Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 30	Annual
Standard Coupler Co.	Dec. 22	Jan. 9	Jan. 8	Annual
State Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
The Chelsea	.....	.....	Jan. 15	Annual
Tradesmen's Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Trust Company of America (The)	Jan. 5	Jan. 17	Jan. 16	Annual
Trust Company of New York (The)	Dec 28	Jan. 17	Jan. 9	Annual
Union Land & Improvement Co.	Jan. 8	Jan. 11	Jan. 10	Annual
United Globe Mines	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Virgil Practice Clavier	.....	.....	Jan. 7	Annual
Warren Chemical & Mfg. Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 23	Special
Western National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual
Western N. Y. & Penn. R. R.	.....	.....	Jan. 14	Annual
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 20	Special
White Knob Copper	Dec. 17	Jan. 15	Jan. 8	Annual
Wm. A. Miles Co.	Dec. 31	Jan. 15	Jan. 14	Annual
Yorkville Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8	Annual

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 7.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Henderson Bridge Company—Dividend payable.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Virgil Practice Clavier Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Jan. 8.

American Deposit and Loan Company—Annual meetings.
American Smelting and Refining Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Anthracite Coal Company—Annual meeting.
Bank of America—Annual meeting.
Bank of New York—Annual meeting.
Central and South American Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Central Brewing Company—Annual meeting.
Central National Bank—Annual meeting.
Chemical National Bank—Annual meeting.
Colonial Bank—Annual meeting.
Commercial Mining Company—Annual meeting.
Contelnental National Bank—Annual meeting.
Dalley Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company—Annual meeting.
Eagle Fire Company—Annual meeting.
Electro-Gas Company—Annual meeting.
Eleventh Ward Bank—Annual meeting.
Fidelity Bank—Annual meeting.
Fifth National Bank—Annual meeting.
Fourteenth Street Bank—Annual meeting.
Garfield National Bank—Annual meeting.
Hanover National Bank—Annual meeting.
Lawyers' Surety Company—Annual meeting.
Leather Manufacturers' Bank—Annual meeting.
Lincoln National Bank—Annual meeting.
Mechanics' National Bank—Annual meeting.
Merchants' National Bank—Annual meeting.
Mechanics and Traders' National Bank—Annual meeting.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Nassau National Bank—Annual meeting.
National Bank of the Republic—Annual meeting.
National Broadway Bank—Annual meeting.
National Butchers and Drovers' Bank—Annual meeting.
National Citizens' Bank—Annual meeting.
New York County Bank—Annual meeting.
New York National Exchange Bank—Annual meeting.
New York Produce Exchange Bank—Annual meeting.
Pacific Bank—Annual meeting.
People's Bank—Annual meeting.
Plaza Bank—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pratt & Farmer Company—Annual meeting.
Standard Coupler Company—Annual meeting.
State Bank—Annual meeting.
Tradesmen's Bank—Annaul meeting.
United Globe Mines—Annual meeting.
Western National Bank—Annual meeting.
White Knob Corporation—Annual meeting.
Yorkville Bank—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Jan. 9.

American Sugar Refining Company—Annual meeting.
Central Bond and Realty Company—Annual meeting.
Erie Telephone and Telegraph Company—Annual meetin.
Harris Brick Company—Annual meeting.
J. B. Stetson Company—Dividend payable Jan. 15 to holders of record this date.
Mercantile Electric Company—Annual meeting.
Mercantile Safe Deposit Company—Annual meeting.
National Sugar Refining Company—Annual meeting.
The Trust Company of New York—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Jan. 10.

American Bridge Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Car and Foundry Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad—Books close.
Chicago and Alton Railway—Dividend payable on preferred
Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad—Dividend payable.
Cleveland City Railroad—Dividend payable.
Dartmouth and Westport Street Railway—Books close.
Findlay (Ohio) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Frank Miller—Company—Annual meeting.
German Exchange Bank—Annual meeting.
Little Schuylkill Navigation and Railroad—Dividend payable.
Market Street (San Francisco) Railway—Dividend payable.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
New York Mutual Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania and Northwestern Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Paul Gas Light Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Securities Company—Annual meeting.
Standard Underground Cable Company—Dividend payable.
Texas Pacific Coal Company—Books close.
Trenton Potteries—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Land and Improvement Company—Annual meeting.
Union Switch and Signal Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Machine Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, Jan. 11.

Eastern Parkway Company—Annual meeting.
H. B. Claflin Company—Annual meeting.

Saturday, Jan. 12.

A. D. Farmer Type Founding Company—Annual meeting.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Grand Rapids Gas Light Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Otis Elevator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 6.—Notwithstanding the easier cotton conditions at Liverpool, cloth makers adhere generally to the recent quotations and endeavor to improve the position, centring their hopes in the enlarged demand for India, now recovering from its recent severe afflictions and trade depression. Private dispatches received here indicate that the prospects for the Winter crop are encouraging, and this means a healthy demand for calico. Another good augury is the improving aspect of matters in China.

Although last week was somewhat broken, there was considerable inquiry, following the turn of the year, some of which proved difficult to negotiate. Of the numerous offers for India and China a fair percentage resulted in business. The minor eastern outlets, together with the Levant and South American markets, were not active. There was some demand for home trade. Yarns were irregular, although in a stronger position since the holidays.

Many manufacturers, under contract for two or three months ahead, are able to refrain from selling until better prices are forthcoming. The tone of the market is really healthy; it was not affected by the advance in the Bank of England rate.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh southerly winds

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VOL. L...NO. 15,913. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

STOCK EXCHANGE RECORD BROKEN AGAIN

Registered Transactions Pass the Two-Million Mark.

Stocks Change Hands at the Rate of Over 10,000 a Minute During the First Hour.

For the first time in the history of the Stock Exchange, recorded transactions yesterday ran beyond the two-million mark, establishing a new record some 300,000 shares greater than that recorded on Friday last—the up to that time record day. The magnitude of the dealings may best be understood when it is stated that in the first hour the total transactions ran beyond 650,000, or at the rate of over 10,000 a minute—and this included only the actually recorded sales. Were the unrecorded transactions included—for in the confusion many transfers were not heard of, while stop orders never are recorded—the day's dealings would no doubt mount up close to 3,000,000. The facilities of the Exchange were taxed beyond their capacity, and old-time brokers who seldom appear on the floor were pressed into service for the emergency. Even as it was, some of the busier firms had difficulty in attending to the execution of their orders. This, however, is getting to be rather an old story, for much the same difficulty has been experienced a dozen times since election.

The character of the market differed little from that of recent days, its main support coming from the large banking interests, who, apparently, for the carrying out of their numerous plans under way, are obliged to take large lines of stock—illustrated last week in the case of St. Paul and the Reading securities, which were advanced under the stimulus of the buying necessary to acquire sufficient stock for control. That other large deals are pending, not alone in the coal stocks and in the Granger issues, but in other departments, is frankly admitted, though what their nature is has not been disclosed. In addition to this bankers' buying, there was also buying for investment account with moneys released by the January disbursements, while at the same time the usual speculative element appeared.

The opening was more or less excited, but not so wild as on Saturday. The Reading issues, helped by the announcement that control of Jersey Central had been obtained for the system, opened up well above the close of Saturday—the common selling up 2⅞, the first preferred 1, and the second preferred 2¾. Delaware and Hudson was 4½ per cent. higher than Saturday's close, while gains of from 1 to 2 points were made in Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, St. Paul, Texas and Pacific, and many other issues. This advance was due in large measures to the higher prices sent over by London and to the flood of buying orders.

As was not unnatural under the circumstances, the high figures tempted to profit taking by buyers in the previous week, large realizing sales appearing. This, in its turn, resulted in declines from the opening figures, and for a time gave the market a rather irregular and reactionary tone. These realizing sales, however, ceased after the first hour, whereupon, the buying orders continuing, the market first steadied, and then took on a tone of aggressive strength. Northern Pacific, which had lost about 3 points, rose about 5; Northwest, first losing 2½ points, afterward gained 3½; St. Paul, selling down to 155¾, rose to 162; Atchison common, declining to 45, rose to 47¼; Rock Island, from a low figure of 122¾, rose to 128⅝, and so on through the list. This upward movement, however, was too fast and too decided to hold, and in the late trading further profit taking caused another reaction; but in few cases were the recessions material, final prices generally showing net gains for the day.

Of actual developments influencing the market, there were none except in the cases of Tennessee Coal and Iron and Sugar. Tennessee Coal Directors, at a meeting held during the day, passed the dividend on the common stock, with the result that that issue broke over 6 points, while sugar trade officials advanced the price of refined sugar 10 points. There was a variety of rumors, however, dealing particularly with the coal stocks, in which exceptional buoyancy developed in Delaware and Hudson, Reading, Lackawanna, and Ontario and Western. The latest report is to the effect that Ontario and Western is to be offered the control of Delaware and Hudson.

The industrial list was rather inclined to be neglected, though Western operators were reported buyers of the steel stocks.

In St. Paul stock there was further buying by banking interests, and while as yet no details of the Great Northern-Northern Pacific-St. Paul coup are forthcoming, some announcement is expected in a few days. Burlington, Rock Island, and Union Pacific were bought on reports of deals pending in respect to those properties.

Some of the important advances of the day are given herewith:

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Burlington	3⅞	Erie	1⅞
St. West. pf., A.	1¾	Illinois Central	1¾
Gt. West. pf., B.	1¼	Missouri Pacific	2⅛
St. Paul	1¾	Ont. & Western	2¾
Rock Island	3¾	North. Pacific pf.	1¾
Omaha	1¼	Reading	2¾
Del. & Hudson	10¾	Southern Ry.	1
Lackawanna	5⅝	Balt. & Ohio	3¼

INDUSTRIALS.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1¼	Cons. Gas	2⅝
Am. Smelters pf.	1	Cont. Tobacco	1¼
Am. Tin Plate	3⅛	People's Gas	2⅜

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

Brook. Rap. Tran.	2	Metropolitan	1¾
Manhattan	1¾	Third Avenue	2½

The largest decline was Tennessee Coal, 6⅝, while of the other active issues few showed losses of a point. Among them were: American Linseed Oil preferred, 1; Colorado Fuel, 1; Iowa Central, 1½; National Lead preferred, ½; United States Rubber preferred, 1¼.

During the day a number of excellent railway statements for the month of December were put out, including New York Central, with a gain of $258,490 as compared with the corresponding month last year, and Great Northern, with a gain of $100,630, while regular dividends were declared by Great Northern and Jersey Central Directors.

SALE OF THE JERSEY CENTRAL.

Directors of the Reading Authorize the Purchase of Stock — Method of Financing in Doubt.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The Board of Directors of the Reading Company to-day decided to accept the proposition made by J. P. Morgan concerning the purchase of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and President Joseph S. Harris will to-morrow go to New York to confer with Mr. Morgan and Charles Steele regarding the financing of the deal. Mr. Morgan will present the terms upon which the sale can be effected and Mr. Harris and Mr. Steele, as members of the Executive Committee of the Reading Company, will take them up and later report to the full board. The Directors held a meeting this afternoon and reached this conclusion after a session of an hour and a half.

In relation to the price the Reading Company must pay for securing the majority of the stock of the Jersey Central a prominent Director said there was nothing in the letter to denote what amount of money would be required to take up the proposition, and that this was the reason the committee was authorized to arrange for the purchase of the stock.

As to the manner in which the money is to be raised to pay for the stock, it is said there will doubtless be issued a collateral trust bond bearing about 4 per cent. interest annually. To secure this bond it is stated that the stock of the Central Railroad of New Jersey will be deposited with the Trustees. At the office of President Harris to-day, however, it was announced that this matter was not discussed at the meeting of the Directors.

While it is generally believed that eventually the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company will pass under the control of the Reading Company, nothing was done in regard to that company at to-day's meeting of the Reading Directors. The annual meeting of the Lehigh Valley Company will be held on Jan. 15.

The Directors of the Jersey Central held a meeting to-day, and it was thought that there would be some action taken regarding the sale of the property to the Reading, but according to President Maxwell and Secretary Graves the matter was not discussed. The Directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., and then adjourned.

George F. Baker, H. C. Fahnestock, and other Directors and large stockholders in the Jersey Central declined to say anything regarding the terms of the sale except that all that had been published regarding them was mere guesswork.

The rise in Baltimore and Ohio stock was taken to indicate that its interests were being protected in the transaction. The Baltimore and Ohio has a practically perpetual traffic contract with the Reading, and the purchase by that company of the Jersey Central insures to the Baltimore and Ohio the continued use of the Jersey road's valuable terminals in New York. A report was current that the Baltimore and Ohio would be bought by the Reading. William Salomon, Chairman of the Baltimore and Ohio's Board of Directors, said of this report that some one was evidently buying its stock, to judge from the advance, but that he was not informed as to the identity of that purchaser nor as to his intentions.

MAYA REBELS DEFEATED.

Gen. Bravo Drives the Indians from Their Intrenchments.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 7.—A dispatch from Oaxaca, Mexico, says:

"Mail advices just received here from Yucatan state that the Government troops commanded by Gen. Bravo drove the Maya Indian rebels from their intrenchments at Ompicha a few days ago. Many Indians were killed. The casualties to the Government forces were light.

"Ompicha is eight leagues from Chan Santa Cruz, which is the capital and military headquarters for the Maya Republic, as it is now called by the leaders of the rebellion. The Indians have greatly strengthened their fortifications around Chan Santa Cruz and the Government troops will have great difficulty in taking that stronghold."

GARBAGE CONTRACT DISPUTE.

City Refuse in Philadelphia Not Removed from the Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Garbage barrels stood untouched throughout the city to-day. The American Contracting and Manufacturing Company notified the Director of Public Works this morning that it was obliged to discontinue attempting to carry out its contract, alleging that such action was the result of interference from certain sources, and mentioning more specifically the arrest by the police on Saturday of eighteen of its employees. The company says it cannot go on until it is assured that all interference will be removed.

The men had been arrested upon the complaint of citizens that they were dumping garbage in vacant lots, to the menace of public health.

The company on Dec. 15 last took the contract for collecting and incinerating the garbage of the entire city during 1901 for $333,800. Ever since the award was made it has been said that the company did not possess the required facilities to properly remove and destroy the collections.

RANGE WAR IN THE WEST.

2,000 Sheep Killed by Raiders Near the Montana-Wyoming Boundary.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Wyoming, Jan. 7.—Another fierce range war between the sheep and cattle owners has broken out near the Wyoming-Montana boundary. Feeling is very high, and both sides are openly declaring their intentions.

On Friday 2,000 sheep owned by R. R. Selway were driven over a cliff by a band of raiders whose heads were covered with gunny sacks. Those sheep which escaped death by the fall were beaten to death with clubs. The raiders are supposed to be the members of a recently organized cattlemen's association, whose object is to prevent the range invasion of the sheep.

Selway owns 75,000 sheep, and has incurred the hostility of the cattlemen. Both sides are very bitter, and Selway has offered a reward of $2,000 for the guilty parties. The sheep killed were valued at $12,000.

GAS WAR IN OHIO.

Whitney-Elkins Syndicate Look for Control in Hamilton.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Jan. 7.—What promises to be a gas war was begun by the city to-night on the Whitney-Elkins-Widener syndicate, which controls the Otto coke process, and is just completing the third plant of the kind in the world here. Hamilton owns its own plant, but an older private company, the Hamilton Gas and Light, has an extension line of mains. City officials heard to-night that the coke company was planning to become an extensive manufacturer of gas, acquire the Hamilton Company's mains, and drive the municipal company out of existence.

City Solicitor Hartkoff intended to file injunction papers to stop the work, but before he could do so the coke people put on record a petition restraining the city from interfering. Both petitions were filed within an hour of each other, but the coke company was first. The latter has hired ex-Solicitor General Maxwell as counsel, and a bitter local fight is assured.

SECURE CONTROL OF A BANK.

Interests in Fourth National, Grand Rapids, Acquire People's Savings Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 7.—Fourth National Bank interests have acquired control in the People's Savings Bank, and at the annual meeting of the People's to-morrow eight Directors will be elected, six of whom, including President William H. Anderson, are Directors in the Fourth National.

The People's Bank was organized ten years ago, with $100,000 capital, and has $1,497,669 deposited. Stock sales to bring about the change were made at $1.40. President Thomas Hefferan and Cashier Charles B. Kelsey will remain with the People's Bank. This deal is forecasted to mean a consolidation of the People's with either the Fourth National or Grand Rapids Savings.

Short Line, Fast Trains to St. Louis.
The Pennsylvania Railroad operates the shortest line and fastest trains between New York and St. Louis.—Adv.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT FOR BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

Dr. George Taylor Stewart Is Placed in Charge.

ANOTHER PLACE FOR O'ROURKE

Commissioner Keller Says New Incumbent Will Thoroughly Reorganize the Institution.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller yesterday deposed Superintendent W. B. O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital and appointed in his stead and to the Superintendency of the other city hospitals—Harlem, Gouverneur, and Fordham—Dr. George Taylor Stewart, the Superintendent and the Chief of Staff of the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island. The appointment, Mr. Keller said, marks the culminating point of the Commissioner's investigations into the abuse of patients by Bellevue Hospital nurses, as was revealed by the death of the Frenchman, Hilliard. It also marks the execution of the Commissioner's plan to put in charge of the various hospitals a physician of executive ability, who is solely responsible to the Department of Charities for the proper running of the institutions, and who solely will be held accountable if flaws are found in the administration of the hospitals.

Superintendent O'Rourke, who was deposed, was not requested by Mr. Keller to resign. On the contrary, he was appointed Deputy Superintendent under Dr. Stewart. Mr. O'Rourke, therefore, displaces Deputy Superintendent Rickard, one of the most efficient men in the department, who, ever since he was admitted to Bellevue Hospital as a patient, thirty years ago, has worked his way step by step toward promotion. Mr. Rickard, however, was given charge of Gouverneur Hospital, until recently in charge of Miss Stover. All of the appointees will enter upon their new duties this morning.

Commissioner Keller announced Dr. Stewart's appointment immediately after a conference with the committee of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Robert J. Hill of the State Board of Charities. Mr. Keller said that the Medical Board was heartily in sympathy with the appointment of Dr. Stewart, and that he expected no protest from them or from any other quarter.

When seen after the meeting the Commissioner said that he expected Dr. Stewart to thoroughly reorganize the service wherever necessary.

"In my opinion Dr. Stewart is one of the best hospital superintendents in this country," Mr. Keller said. "For a great many years he has been superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital, and during that time has kept the institution in a condition which met the unqualified approval of the State Board of Charities and his more immediate supervisors.

"Mr. O'Rourke will not be removed or transferred, but will be assimilated in the reorganization. Mr. O'Rourke is familiar with the hospital, and his undoubted honesty makes him of rare service to the department."

"What will your next step be in the line of your investigations?" was asked. Mr. Keller hesitated, then he said:

"I hope now after what I did to-day, I will not have to investigate further. I expect Dr. Stewart to work to the best advantage."

"What is the doctor's politics; is he a Tammany man?"

"I really don't know. Whatever his politics, he does not seem an active worker one way or the other politically."

"Is it true that O'Rourke was appointed to the Superintendency of the hospital by instructions of Mr. Croker?" was asked.

"I don't know," Mr. Keller answered warily.

Dr. Stewart was present during the interview with Mr. Keller. The latter was asked whether the doctor might not state some of his plans for the future, but Mr. Keller said:

"I think the doctor's policy will be to do things and not to talk." Mr. Keller, in conclusion, said that in time the city would have to have its own training school for nurses, male and female.

When Commissioner Keller arrived at the hospital early from the New Amsterdam Hotel, he said he felt much improved. He started in at once to work with the Committee of the Medical Board.

Exactly what happened in the meeting Mr. Keller refused to say.

Dr. George Taylor Stewart was born in 1855 at New Milford, Conn. He went to the De La Salle Institute, and in 1873 entered the Hopkins Grammar School. He was in the class of '77 at Yale and '78 at Trinity College. In 1882 he was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical Institute, in Philadelphia, which is a homeopathic institution. He went to some of the larger cities in Europe and to Mexico, where he was connected as a physician with several railroad lines. He practiced in California, in Los Angeles, and in 1890 came East, and in March, 1894, was appointed as a physician on Ward's Island. He had been in the employ of the Charities Department since he came to New York, in 1890. From Ward's Island he was transferred to Blackwell's Island and made Superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital, which the State Charities Aid Association and the State Board of Charities have pronounced as one of the best equipped and best regulated institutions of its kind in the United States.

An article appeared in the Charity Organization Society's weekly publication which told of the increased number of patients in private hospitals. When Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department was seen he said that the conditions of the public hospitals and also the private ones was such that all available space was taken up. At the present time there seems to be an epidemic, he said, of pneumonia, grip, and bronchitis. Bellevue Hospital, with its capacity for 800 patients, is taxed so that if there was a catastrophe there would be trouble in getting available cots for patients. The capacity of the Charities Department Hospitals, which includes Bellevue, Metropolitan, City, Harlem, Fordham, and Gouverneur, calls for 1,785 patients. Over on the island in the City and Metropolitan Hospitals an order was issued yesterday that convalescent patients in those hospitals should be removed to the almshouse to make vacancies. Fourteen other hospitals, private institutions, which formerly took only emergency cases, such as accidents, have now been called on to take all cases. For this work they receive from the city 60 cents a day for medical cases and 80 cents a day for surgical cases.

New York, Roosevelt, and St. Luke's Hospitals are also complaining of increase, but these hospitals, which are private, do not get any compensation from the city. They keep on transferring patients to Bellevue, which is the dumping ground of the city. Only last week, according to Mr. Blair, Roosevelt Hospital refused to take a patient, claiming that they had no more room.

THOMAS J. MINNOCK MISSING.

Chief Witness Against Bellevue Nurses Cannot Be Found.

Assistant District Attorney Franklyn Pierce gave out yesterday that Thomas J. Minnock, the newspaper man who made the original charges against Nurses Davis, Dean, and Marshall of Bellevue Hospital, which led to their being held to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of having murdered a patient in the hospital, is missing and that he cannot be found. The District Attorney's office has used every effort to locate Minnock, and has had detailed on the case Detective Milburn of the Central Office.

It has been learned that Minnock last occupied his room at 63 Fourth Avenue on Wednesday night last. It is said that on Friday Minnock purchased a ticket for Grass Valley, Nevada County, Cal., and further than that he has left no trace behind him.

He has been wanted at the District Attorney's office for the last three days to go over the testimony he has given before the Coroner's jury, and enable that material to be prepared for presentation to the Grand Jury.

Minnock's assistance is also needed by the District Attorney's office in giving information that will lead to other witnesses being subpoenaed.

District Attorney Philbin states that he has directed his assistants to get the case ready for presentation to the Grand Jury at as early a date as possible. In the District Attorney's office it is declared that a conviction can be secured against the three nurses without the added testimony of Minnock, who made the original charges.

CARNEGIE TO BUILD A ROAD?

Report Says Action Is Due to Dispute About Freights with the Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—A persistent rumor in this city to-day was to the effect that as a result of his dispute with the Pennsylvania Road over freight rates Andrew Carnegie will build a railroad of his own from Pittsburg to the seaboard. According to the information that found its way to brokers' cars, a contract had been awarded to Drake & Stratton of New York for the building of 150 miles of the road.

As set out in the story, the plans provide for the building of a line from Pittsburg to a point below Baltimore, where an option is said to have been secured on land with a deep water frontage for a terminal. The road, it is said, would be sixty minutes shorter than the Baltimore and Ohio and would tap iron-mining country at Uniontown, Wheeling, and Morgantown.

The version of the contract as given here was that the price for the 150 miles was $25,000,000, and that enough money would be spent to make the roadbed the finest in the East.

President J. Wainwright of the Drake & Stratton Company was emphatic in his denial of the story.

"There is not a word of truth in it," he said. "Drake & Stratton have not got the contract for any work for Andrew Carnegie; they have no knowledge of any such road; they have not even been asked to bid on any contract for Carnegie."

ARMY OFFICER ARRESTED.

Supervisor at Fort Morgan, Ala., Said to Have Demanded Money from a Contractor.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 7.—This afternoon Secret Service Agent E. P. McAdams arrested on Royal Street, this city, Capt. C. W. King, Quartermaster and Supervisor of the Government work at Fort Morgan, Ala. Capt. King had just received $1,000 in bills from J. H. Hobson, a contractor on Government work at the fort.

McAdams, with a local detective as witness, searched the Captain and found the roll of money, King telling them if it was any value to them to know that he would say he received the money from Hobson. All the bills had been previously recorded so that McAdams was able to identify them.

Hobson testified before Commissioner Rickarby that United States Engineer Gaillard for some time in charge of the work at Fort Morgan, he had been having trouble in carrying out his contracts on buildings at Fort Morgan, about 50 per cent. of the material he furnished being rejected as unsatisfactory. About eight months ago King approached him and substantially said if Hobson made an arrangement with him he would not be too hard on him. The amount named by King was $5,000, and as failure on the contracts meant ruin, Hobson agreed to pay $3,000. King said he would accept that amount, as he had caused him loss by being hard on him. Hobson paid King $500 in October, and the same amount in November, and $1,000 to-day. Capt. King was bound over in the sum of $10,000, but up to 7 o'clock had not made his bond.

King is a volunteer officer. He enlisted at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1898, receiving the appointment of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. He served in Porto Rico during the war, superintending loading and unloading of transports. He was assigned to Fort Morgan in April last. He has a wife and two children, and has been well received here socially. He is said to have well-to-do relatives in Iowa.

BIG MINING DEAL IN MEXICO.

American Company Pays $35,000,000 for the Guggenheim Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 7.—A dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says:

"I. J. Seligman, financial agent of M. Guggenheim, Son & Co., in Mexico, announces that the negotiations for the purchase of the Guggenheim smelting and mining interests by the American Smelting and Refining Company had been completed.

"The price paid for the Mexico properties was $35,000,000 in gold."

BOSTON ELECTRIC LIGHT DEAL.

J. P. Morgan & Co. to Form a Consolidation of Two Companies.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Boston Electric Light Company, held in this city to-day, it was voted to lease the property of the company to a new organization to be formed by J. P. Morgan & Co., for a term of not more than ninety-nine years, at an annual rental of 10 per cent.

The stockholders of the Edison Electric Light Company, it is understood, at their next meeting, will take similar action, which will result in a consolidation of the Boston Electric Lighting interests.

The meeting was entirely harmonious, 20,388 out of a total of 30,000 shares of stock represented being voted in favor of the proposition. President Gilman called the meeting to order and read the offer in behalf of J. P. Morgan & Co., to lease the property at a rental equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum on the capital stock.

It is understood, however, that a lease will not be executed unless a lease of the Edison Company is made at the same time. The Presidents of both companies will act as managers of the business of the new organization, jointly. A right will attach to each share in the present companies to subscribe to one-half in the new lessee organization. These new shares will be 5 per cent. cumulative preferred shares, with a right to further participate in earnings under certain conditions. President Gilman stated that the Directors had given authority to the President and counsel to confer personally with Mr. Morgan before accepting the terms of the lease. As a result of this conference, the Directors had approved the lease to the company, which would be organized with a cash capital of $3,650,000.

A stockholder in the company asked what it was proposed to do with the $3,650,000 of new stock, to which the reply was made that a part of it at least would be used in the New England lighting field by securing the stock of companies in other cities and effecting other consolidations where they would prove economical and beneficial.

DECLARE DR. ROBERTS SANE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 7.—Dr. Charles H. Roberts, the millionaire retired dentist of Oakes, opposite this city, whose daughter, Frances, has begun proceedings to have her father declared incompetent and a committee appointed to manage his property, came to Poughkeepsie to-day and called at the office of his lawyer, Frank B. Lown. He then sent for the Superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane and three practicing physicians of Poughkeepsie.

At his request, the doctors gave him a long examination and then expressed a willingness to testify to his sanity and competency, although the doctor is eighty years old. Miss Frances Roberts said today that her only motive in instituting the proceedings was to have her father's estate protected, as she believes that he is mentally unfit to manage it. Her brothers and sisters take her part in the controversy. The case will come before a Sheriff's jury in Kingston the latter part of this month.

Protected by Sleepless Agents.
Travelers on the Pennsylvania Railroad are safe-guarded by a perfect system of automatic electric signals.—Adv.

HENRY HART TO DEMAND 25,000 SHARES TO-DAY

Has Money to Redeem All His Third Avenue Stock.

HOLDERS SAID TO BE UNEASY

Report that Much of the Collateral Deposited One Year Ago Has Been Disposed Of.

This is the day of reckoning for a number of prominent Wall Street financiers, who at 10 o'clock will be called on to deliver 25,000 shares of the stock of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, formerly owned by Henry Hart, the founder and at one time President of the road, which he pledged with the Wall Street people just a year ago.

At 10 o'clock Albert J. Elias, Mr. Hart's son-in-law, will begin a tour of the Street armed with $2,500,000 in cash, and in return for this he will demand of the bankers that they give him the 25,000 shares of stock that they hold as collateral. To all accounts there will be members of the syndicate that got the stock from Mr. Hart who will be unable to meet Mr. Elias's demands, and there are said to be some lively times in prospect if they fail to come to time. This much is established, according to the statement of Mr. Elias himself made last night. The cash is in hand, and the stock will have to be delivered. There will be no compromise and no delay will be brooked.

So after a year that has been full of incident and trouble to him, Henry Hart will again come into his own. In spite of his infirmities, his friends state that he has been looking forward to the time when he can again control the property for which he toiled so incessantly. It has been broadly stated by Mr. Hart's friends that at least some of the members of the syndicate sold the collateral they held long ago, there never having been in their minds a possibility that Mr. Hart would ever be able to redeem it. It is said that even those members of the syndicate that will be able to meet Mr. Elias's demands have had to go down deep into their pockets to obtain the stock of which they were short for so long a time.

It was due to Mr. Hart's efforts to finance the Third Avenue Company that the pledge of the stock was made. When other means failed the syndicate, in which many of the most prominent houses in the Street are interested, was formed and with its members Mr. Hart deposited nearly $3,500,000 worth of stock. At that time the stock was quoted in the market at 120, about the same as it is to-day. The agreement between Mr. Hart and the syndicate was that he should sell to them at par—20 points less than the market value—about $1,000,000 worth of the stock.

This was profit to the syndicate at once of $200,000. On the remaining 25,000 shares of stock Mr. Hart borrowed its par value, $2,500,000, the agreement being that they were to hold it for one year, at which time Mr. Hart was to have it back at the same price. If he was unable to take up the stock at the expiration of the year the syndicate was to have the right to buy it at 125.

There were troublous times for Third Avenue after that. When the crash came the stock sold down to 50, and almost immediately went back to par when it became known that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had obtained control, and had made a lease under the provisions of which they guaranteed in four years 5 per cent. on the capital stock, in six years 6 per cent., and in eight years 7 per cent. It has been maintained by Mr. Hart's closest friends that many of the troubles of Third Avenue were caused by some of the members of the syndicate who were short of the stock.

Since it became known about ten days ago that Mr. Hart had raised the money to take up his stock there have been all kinds of efforts made by some of the syndicate members to cover themselves. Several days ago it was again stated that Mr. Hart had failed to raise the $2,500,000 and the hopes of the shorts were revived. The stock is held altogether as an investment on account of the Metropolitan lease and guarantee, so that it has been almost impossible for the syndicate members who expected to be called upon to obtain it.

It was stated yesterday by one of Mr. Hart's friends that the Metropolitan people had been offered 140 for their holdings of Third Avenue stock by a syndicate which will have Mr. Hart's 25,000 shares as a nucleus for a pool, and that the offer has been refused. This offer, it was said, was based upon a provision in the lease to the Metropolitan which states that while the company guarantees the dividends given above in the periods stated, the leasing company can, in its discretion, and if the earnings of the road warrant it, declare a dividend on the stock before the expiration of the four years. It was said that this dividend might soon be declared from the fact that the road had earned a sufficient profit to warrant it, the earnings having been largely increased since the Forty-second Street and Broadway branches were completed.

Mr. Elias said last night that he was ready to call for Mr. Hart's collateral. "I will begin at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning," he said, "and expect to finish some time before 3. Just what the finish will be is purely guesswork, but the demand for the stock will be made, the cash will be ready, and I shall expect an immediate compliance with my demands. There will be 25,000 shares asked for, and what amount of money it will take to redeem them at $100 a share will not take long to figure."

"Is it true," Mr. Elias was asked, "that some of the members of the syndicate have asked for a compromise on account of their inability to deliver the collateral?"

"I do not care to talk about that matter now," was the reply. "Whatever of details there may be will be made known to-morrow."

Mr. Elias also refused for the present to discuss the refusal of the Metropolitan people to part with their holdings at the price stated.

STATE CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.

Building in the Adirondacks to Cost $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Dr. Willis G. MacDonald of the Board of Trustees of the State Hospital for treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, has been designated by his associates to confer with State Architect Heins regarding the buildings to be erected in the Adirondacks, probably at Ray Brook.

Dr. MacDonald has received data from hospital authorities in this country and abroad, and the plans which will be drawn will contain the best ideas contained in all. It is likely that the structure will be two-story, instead of one, as was first proposed, and it will cost at least $100,000. Its construction will be frame with a veneer of brick. Of the $50,000 appropriated but $1,000 has been expended. An appropriation of $100,000 more will be asked of the Legislature this Winter. The cost of patients is estimated at $7 each a week. The hospital is to have a capacity of 200.

Havemeyer-Arbuckle Fight Still On.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 7.—Despite the persistent rumors that the Havemeyers and the Arbuckles have effected an adjustment of their differences, the local attorneys who are fighting the issues appeared in the Circuit Court to-day to contest the motion made by Arbuckle Brothers for an inspection of the books and business affairs of the Woolson Spice Company. The plaintiff desires to see the books and papers of the company in order to secure additional evidence for their side of the case. It appears there will be an exhaustive fight over the question which will sweep the way clean to the Supreme Court.

ORPHAN ASYLUM ON FIRE.

At Least Fourteen Lives Known to be Lost in Rochester Institution—Fire Not Yet Under Control.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 8.—Fire broke out in the Rochester Orphan Asylum at a late hour to-night.

At this time (2:30 A. M.) the blaze is not yet under control.

At least fourteen lives are known to have been lost.

A GERMAN TARIFF WAR?

Herbert Bismarck Said to Have Declared that a Sharp Policy Against America Will Be Pursued.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The Berlin papers reprint an alleged interview granted by Prince Herbert Bismarck to a representative of Il Corriere Della Sera of Milan, in which the Prince is represented as asserting that the great German industrial organizations, with the approval of Emperor William and Count von Bülow, Imperial Chancellor, have compromised with the Agrarians, and will meet the United States with a sharp protective policy. Sixty marks a ton on grain is mentioned as an illustration.

Some of the papers cast doubt upon the authenticity of the interview, but The Berliner Tageblatt sees in it a fresh confirmation of the recent statements of Count von Klinckowstroem, the Agrarian leader. The Tageblatt severely deprecates a tariff war with the United States, the cost of which, it contends, would be borne by German trade, Germany's flourishing shipping, and German consumers generally.

The National Zeitung says:

"We cannot believe that a diplomatist like Prince Herbert Bismarck would openly advocate a policy favoring Russia at the expense of the United States."

The semi-official journals, commenting upon the interview, declare that nothing has been settled regarding the tariff.

NEW WATER SUPPLY PLAN.

Syndicate Has a Scheme to Furnish New York with Water from Orange and Sullivan Counties.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Jan. 7.—For several weeks past engineers have been at work in Upper Orange and Sullivan Counties. Their movements were shrouded in as much mystery as was possible, and not until to-day has it become known what their work portends.

From authentic sources it has been learned that a syndicate of men with unlimited capital has conceived a plan to furnish New York City with a plentiful supply of water. Among the hills of Western Orange and throughout the whole extent of Sullivan County is a perfect network of lakes, which for years have been kept in repair by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and have served as feeders for that company's now unused waterway. It is the plan of these capitalists to conduct the water from as many of these lakes as may be necessary to furnish an adequate supply, by means of pipes, to one immense conduit. This will follow the course of the canal to the spot near Rondout, where it joins the Hudson River, and thence a pipe will be laid on the bottom of the Hudson to New York City.

The greatest elevation of the lakes is 2,000 feet above sea level. They are all fed by springs, and could furnish a supply millions of gallons in excess of the amount needed.

CONGRESSMAN NEVILLE ILL.

Salt Brine Injected Above His Heart to Prolong His Life.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—William Neville, Congressman from Nebraska and formerly member of the Illinois Legislature, is critically ill with pneumonia at his home near the Capitol. Salt brine has been injected above his heart to save his life. The injection was resorted to after Mr. Neville had been weakened by hemorrhages.

Mr. Neville is fifty-eight years old and a native of Washington County, Ill. He was elected to the State Legislature as a Democrat in 1872. He has been Judge in Nebraska, and was re-elected Congressman last Fall.

Reports from the Congressman's bedside this afternoon indicated death was close at hand, and might come at any time.

DR. BUSHNELL'S APPOINTMENT.

Selected as Pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—The Pastoral Committee of the Westminster Presbyterian Church has decided upon the Rev. Dr. John E. Bushnell as pastor to succeed the Rev. Pleasant Hunter. The church is expected to confirm the choice of the committee.

For the past few weeks Dr. Bushnell has been filling the Westminster pulpit, having been engaged for a term of two months. When the arrangement was made it was not understood that he was to be considered a candidate. His salutatory at the first service, in which he defined his position, was delivered under trying circumstances, and gained the admiration of the people. The Pastoral Committee saw the trend of opinion, and has acted accordingly.

Dr. Bushnell's last pastorate was the Phillips Presbyterian Church, New York City, from 1895 until the consolidation of that church with the Madison Avenue Church in 1899, when he became joint pastor of the Madison Avenue Church with Dr. Johnston until Jan. 1, 1900.

WARRANT FOR POTTER PALMER.

Chicagoan Charged with Keeping His Barroom Open on Sunday.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—A warrant has been issued by Justice Everett for the arrest of Potter Palmer, multi-millionaire and proprietor of the Palmer House, on a charge of keeping the saloon in his hotel open on Sunday. The warrant was issued upon complaint of Frank Hall, who recently endeavored to close the Sunday theatres. Mr. Hall swore that Potter Palmer, "on Jan. 6, 1901, did keep open a tippling house, or a place where liquor was sold or given away, upon the first day of the week, to wit, the aforesaid date, commonly known as Sunday."

In event of conviction upon this charge Mr. Palmer may be fined $200 or less.

ROCKEFELLER NEW YEAR GIFTS.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 7.—John D. Rockefeller to-day distributed gold pieces to the railway men, expressmen, and others who help him during the year; to the help on his place, the minister, and the sexton of the Baptist Church.

This is an annual custom, and usually occurs at New Year's, but was delayed this year owing to the death of Mr. Rockefeller's grandson. He also agreed to pay $2,000 for improvements to the Baptist church. The surviving McCormick child is able to be up and to play in the nursery.

Another $200,000 Gift by Dr. Pearsons.

Special to The New York Times.

BELOIT, Wis., Jan. 7.—Dr. D. K. Pearsons has donated $200,000 more to Beloit College. The condition of the gift is that $150,000 be secured in addition. Friends of the college believe this amount can be raised. This gift is the first of a series by which the Trustees hope to add $500,000 to the endowment fund.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey.—Adv.

MRS. ASTOR'S ANNUAL BALL

Society Attended in Larger Numbers Than Ever Before.

Brilliant Scene in the Picture Gallery Where the Dancing Took Place—Hostess Received Alone.

Mrs. Astor gave her annual ball at her residence, 842 Fifth Avenue, last night. This ball is perhaps the most regular and representative function of fashionable New York society. It has been given by Mrs. Astor on the first or second Monday of each recurring January for over a quarter of a century, save for a few years when the hostess was in mourning.

Through all the changing conditions of New York social life, the waxing and waning of sets, and the coming and passing of hosts and hostesses and leaders, Mrs. Astor has continued to wield the only sceptre possible or permissible in a democratic country—that of womanly kindliness, refinement, discretion, and tact.

Her annual entertainment is therefore pre-eminently one at which the most representative men and women in New York society assemble, and last night's ball was no exception to the rule. It was somewhat larger than usual; in fact, the largest ball Mrs. Astor has ever given. Some 600 acceptances from the thousand or more cards issued were received, and there were few absentees among those who accepted. Mrs. Astor's functions are famous for the perfection of their appointment and the beauty of their decorations, and last night's affair more than fulfilled the expectations of the guests.

It was late before the guests began to arrive, as many came from the opera, where Jean de Reszke in "Aida" had drawn a brilliant house, and others from several handsome dinners—notably one given by Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks. It was fully midnight before the last guest had arrived. For the ball the adjoining house of Col. John Jacob Astor, on the south, was also thrown open, so that the two houses, which are really one

silver; the bodice trimmed with roses of various shades of pink; wreath of roses.
Miss Nora Iselin; pink satin and wreath of pink flowers.
Miss Josephine Johnson, light rose pink satin and diamonds; bunch of roses on left shoulder.
Mrs. W. Starr Miller, white satin with large lover's knots of black velvet; diamonds.
Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, white satin trimmed in silver; diamonds.
Miss Gerry, gray trimmed in silver with a bolero of rare lace; deep-blue flowers at the corsage and in the hair.
Marquise de Talleyrand Perigord, superb gown of lilac and black brocade trimmed with mauve velvet; large bow of velvet on the shoulder; a diamond necklace and tiara.
Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, white satin and diamonds.
Miss Bishop, pink crepe de chine.
Mrs. Ogden Goelet, blue satin and diamond ornament in hair.
Miss Katherine Pratt, white tulle and crepe de chine.
Mrs. Herbert Eaton, gray satin with white lace and diamonds.
Mrs. Alfred Seton, white tulle and silk.
Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, light blue combined with turquois panne and turquois and pink in the hair.

PEOPLE WHO WERE THERE.

Among the 600 guests present were:

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson,
Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson,
Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton,
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman,
Baron and Baroness de Seilliere,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting,
Mrs. Ladenberg,
Gen. L. Bryce and Mrs. Bryce,
Mr. and Mrs. Cammann,
Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong,
Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander,
Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Kane,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Brideham,
Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Tailer,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Parish, jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Clews,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Oelrichs,
Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs,
Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer,
Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Thompson,
Mr. and Mrs. John L. Kane,
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet,
Mr. and Mrs. B. Welles,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Fish Webster,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Mortimer,
Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Norrie,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Jones,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. J. [illegible] Livermore,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Cutting,
J. J. Van Alen,
Mr. and Mrs. O. Mills,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Norrie,
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wells,
Mr. and Mrs. T. Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze,
Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb,
Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry,
Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Harrison,
Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese,
Mr. and Mrs. S. White,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. McVickar,
Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest,
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind,
Gen. and Mrs. H. L. Burnett,
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish,
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Witherbee,
Mrs. F. Kernochan,
Lady Cunard,
Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren,
Mr. and Mrs. V. Sorchan,
Mr. and Mrs. N. de R. Whitehouse,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Dana,
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Post,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Trimble,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield,
Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Marshall,
Miss Schermerhorn,
Miss May Van Alen,
Miss Sarah Van Alen,
Miss Evelyn Parsons,
The Misses Bryce,
The Misses Cryder,
Miss Anna Sands,
Miss Mary Gurnee,
Miss May Goelet,
Miss Marion Fish,
Miss Therese Iselin,
Miss Eleanor Jay,
Miss Sybil Kane,
Miss Caroline Livingston,
Miss Rosalie Moran,
Miss Alice Olin,
Miss Julia Olin,
Miss Hester Hone,
Miss May Gallatin,
Miss Helen Parrish,
Miss Eunice Terry,
Miss Mildred Stokes,
Miss Eleanor Hewitt,
Miss Rosamond Street,
Miss C. Wilmerding,
The Misses Wetmore,
J. W. Appleton,
Francis C. Bishop,
R. L. Beekman,
E. H. Bulkley,
J. B. E. Baldwin,
S. F. Blagden,
S. Barclay, jr.,
J. Philip Benkard,
Milton S. Barger,
Miss Edith Greenough,
Miss Fannie Cottenet,
Miss Atherton Blight,
Miss Evelyn Blight,
Miss Sybil Douglas,
Miss Mary Harriman,
Miss Josephine Johnson,
Miss Ethel Irvin,
Miss Caroline Livingston,
Miss Norah Iselin,
Miss Helen Kountze,
Miss Betty Metcalf,
Miss Lily Oelrichs,
Miss Frederica V. Webb,
Miss Florence Twombly,
Miss Edith C. Post,
Miss Pauline Robinson,
Miss Kathleen Neilson,
Miss Lili Sloane,
Miss Nathalie Schenck,
Miss Hilda Tiffany,
Miss Nathalie Wells,
Miss Helen Barney,
Miss Eva Barbey,
Reginald Brooks,
Ogden N. Bishop,
David W. Bishop,
H. W. Bull,
James Henry Smith,
John Cross,
H. G. Barbey,
J. Gerard Benkard,
John Cadwalader,
James De W. Cutting,
W. Bayard Cutting, jr.,
William Cutting,
Philip A. Clark,
Ralph N. Ellis,
F. Gray Griswold,
Chester Griswold, jr.,
Eliot Gregory,
Ernest Iselin,
Arthur Iselin,
R. Townsend Irvin,
Lucius Wilmerding, jr.,
R. K. Prentice,
Moncure Robinson,
F. J. Olin,
Peter Marie,
Julian Kean,
Stuyvesant Le Roy,
Philip M. Lydig,
Count Gherredesca,
Prince de Croy,
Prince Troubetzkoy,
Allan M. Robbins,
Prince Ruspoli,
C. D. Wetmore,
Lloyd Warren,
Harry Lehr,
Gerald D. Morgan,
Center Hitchcock,
Le Grand Griswold,
Ford Huntington,
Cyril Hatch,
H. G. H. Kinnicut,
E. De P. Livingston,
John Minturn,
Vail Stebbins,
Ogden Codman, jr.,
Rawlins Cottenet,
De Lancey Coster,
Charles Forbes,
Robert L. Gerry,
Goelet Gallatin,
Robert W. Goelet,
Duncan Gibert Harris,
Townsend Lawrence,
Louis J. Livingston,
E. L. Winthrop,
Stewart Waller,
Harper Pennington,
J. Barton Willing,
C. A. Munn,
G. H. Redmond,
Lispenard Stewart,
James A. Stillman,
C. L. Tiffany, 2nd,
Roderick Terry,
G. Creighton Webb,
E. Coster Wilmerding,
A. M. Brown,
Francis E. Lathrop,
G. C. Munzig,
Robert Goelet,
Alexander M. Hadden,
Meredith Howland, jr.,
Frank L. Polk,
Alonzo Potter,
Alfonse de Navvaro,
D. O. Mills,
J. G. Stokes,
Louis Fitzgerald.

THE VANDERBILT WEDDING.

All Arrangements at Harborview Are Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 7.—The decorators and electrical workers are now in possession of Harbourview, where the wedding reception and breakfast of Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French will occur Monday. Mrs. French, Miss French, and Mrs. Eaton were directing the final arrangements for the event. Mrs. French sees every one who calls at Harbourview, hears their business, and consults immediately with Miss French and Mrs. Eaton. Everything in the way of arrangements for the wedding and the reception may now be said to be perfected.

The horses from the Vanderbilt farm in Portsmouth were brought to Mrs. Vanderbilt's stable to-day and to-morrow the additional horses will come from Mrs. Vanderbilt's stables in New York. The Breakers is already for the coming of Mrs. Vanderbilt and her family, who are expected Wednesday, while the other members of her family who are coming up for the wedding will begin to arrive Friday. Mrs. Vanderbilt will remain at The Breakers for at least a week after the wedding, but the stay of Mrs. French will be for the remainder of the Winter.

Gen. and Mrs. Herbert F. Eaton will go to New York soon after the wedding to accept a number of invitations they have received from relatives and friends.

Miss French has selected the musical programme for her bridesmaids' dinner Saturday. Among the number are "The Blue and the Gray," "Ma Rainbow Coon," "Ma Tiger Lily," "Just Because She Made Those Goo-Goo Eyes"; selections from "The Ameer," "The Rounders," "Casino Girl," "The Singing Girl," "Foxey Quiller," "The Idol's Eye," "The Geisha," "Broadway to Tokio," and "Robin Hood." Franko's Orchestra will play at the wedding breakfast and reception.

During the reception at Harbourview on Monday all the gifts will be brought from the bank vault and exhibited to the guests, after which they will be sent back to the vault.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt arrived from New York this evening and dined with Miss French. He will remain here until his mother arrives.

CASTELLANE CASE ADJOURNED.

Hearing Postponed to Await Affidavits from Europe.

The hearing in the injunction proceedings brought by Anton J. Dittmar, as assignee of Asher Wertheimer, a London dealer in bric-à-brac, against George J. Gould and the other trustees of the estate of the Countess de Castellane, to restrain them from paying her and the Count de Castellane any money pending the result of the suit, was adjourned yesterday until Thursday.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Mr. Dittmar, explained to Justice Beach that the affidavits on behalf of his client had not arrived from Europe, and he therefore asked for a postponement until Thursday next. C. A. Gardiner, counsel for the Goulds, did not oppose the motion for adjournment. It was stated yesterday that neither the Count nor Countess de Castellane would file affidavits in the case. They will rely on the defense put up by the trustees of the estate of Jay Gould.

BROUGHT 3,000 MILES TO INSANE ASYLUM

Arthur Humbert Fought His Attendants Nearly All the Way.

Examined at White Plains Station on Arrival from Seattle and Taken to Bloomingdale.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 7.—Biting, kicking, and continually trying to escape from his attendants during a three-thousand-mile trip, so he could leap off the train, Arthur Humbert, a New Yorker, was brought all the way from Seattle, Washington, on Sunday night to White Plains by his brother and a soldier of the United States Army, and confined in Bloomingdale Asylum as a lunatic. As soon as he reached the White Plains station he was examined by physicians, who pronounced him insane. A large trunk, tagged "Arthur Humbert, Seattle," accompanied the owner over the Lake Shore, New York Central, Boston and Albany, and Harlem Railroads to this place.

Humbert, who has various hullucinations, is insane, it is alleged, principally over the army and the Klondike gold fields. He imagines that he owns all the gold mines of Alaska. He became insane several years ago, it appears, and ran away from New York and landed in Alaska. From there he went to Seattle and enlisted in the army. For some time his relatives have searched the country over for him, and it was only by accident that he was discovered on the Pacific Coast.

Humbert was brought into New York State without a commitment. He apparently knew of this, because during the transfers from the Lake Shore to the New York Central Railroad he tried to break away from his keepers, at the same time crying out: "I am not insane. I want to be sent to New York."

When Chatham was reached and an attempt was made to lead him on board a Harlem train bound for White Plains he created a panic among the passengers in the waiting room by striking out right and left. "You can't take me. I refuse to go," he yelled at the top of his voice. Several women became hysterical, while fainthearted men fled in alarm. Humbert clung to a seat and refused to budge. The soldier and his brother tried to release his hold, but he seemed to be suddenly furnished with great strength, and though they tugged and pulled yet they could not get him out. Finally several train hands came to their assistance, and Humbert was carried, striking and biting, to the smoking car. Before the train started he jumped up from his seat and made a dash for the door, but was caught in the nick of time and held.

At White Plains the insane man refused to leave the train. "I am going through to New York," he exclaimed. "I dare you to take me off."

He finally calmed down and walked into the waiting room. Two physicians were in the baggage room ready to examine him. They were Dr. Frederick Petersen of 4 West Fiftieth Street, New York, and his associate, Dr. Bailey. They made a hurried examination, declared him insane, and despite his objections he was hurried away to Bloomingdale, where he is confined in the Macy Villa, a private ward for wealthy patients.

Dr. Lyons, Superintendent of Bloomingdale, said to-day that the report of the physicians was submitted to the court. He refused to give any information about Humbert. He said: "He is a private patient, and it would be violating a rule if I gave out anything about his history. It is true, however, that he was brought to the asylum from Seattle by his relatives."

CALLS CROKER A MERE PUPPET.

Moss Says Buyers of Special Privileges Are the Brains of Tammany and Source of Corruption.

Frank Moss last evening held the buyers of special privileges responsible for municipal misrule, and said that the brains of Tammany Hall were supplied by them and not by the "bullet head" that was at the top. He was speaking at the Universal Thought Salon at Winterburn Hall, 250 West Twenty-third Street, on the topic, "Things in General." He said, in part:

"The men who have been building up the system of corruption that prevails knew that the men who were in control in New York life were buying privileges, and were fattening upon the fruits of special purchase privileges. Devery is bad enough, but he is a mere creature, a mere product. The Commissioners are as guilty as Devery, yet they talk of taking one of them to be the single head of the department.

"Croker is certainly an object against which we have to turn our batteries, but I don't know that he is the worst one. There are men in New York who are great financial powers, and who have been using the rough man who is the nominal head to control the masses, and they have given him the rough man's price. Franchises have been seized and held by the people who have been supplying the brains of Tammany Hall for years. The shrewd moves that we see don't all emanate from that bullet head at the top of Tammany Hall. Men of both political faiths are back of him. They prefer Tammany because they can buy their way through it. This is the condition, yet the miserable public is aroused over dives and gambling dens."

Ex-Senator Frank M. Bixby described Tammany as a desperate enemy that would resort to anything, from murder to petit larceny.

Henry Nichols remarked that Mr. Moss in his address had assailed the factors in this community that are at the bottom of some of the movements now on foot in this city, notably the Citizens' Union. The members of that body, he said, were largely Wall Street lawyers, whose livelihood depended upon the very conditions that Mr. Moss assailed. Many of those suggested as reform candidates for Mayor, he said, were profiting by the very conditions which Mr. Moss had reprobated.

Prof. Albert L. Rawson said that the difference between Croker and Tweed was that Croker is alive and Tweed isn't.

Dr. E. Prentiss Brown said that there was too much law and that it was the law that enabled Tammany Hall to milk the people. They go to a dive keeper and say, "You are doing an illegal thing. Money." Thus, he said, the laws are made to serve the end of corruption.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL SYSTEM

President of the Baltimore and Ohio Does Not Believe Current Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—President Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company puts no faith in the stories about a "vast transcontinental system." Although closely connected with Mr. Hill in railroad affairs, Mr. Cowen says he is not speaking for him, but the Baltimore and Ohio President says:

"Traffic conditions are adverse to such a project at this time. No such plan is even in contemplation. Such a project was said to be on foot when Mr. Hill became interested in the Baltimore and Ohio Company, but it has never developed. All traffic that originates in the Northwest and is started on its way to the seaboard finds its way to Chicago, and is there taken by the trunk lines and brought eastward. If one of the many lines which connect Chicago and the Northwest territory becomes a part of what may be termed a transcontinental system of roads, then, of course, the lines not in the system will withdraw east and west bound traffic at Chicago from the consolidated lines."

Brief Railroad Items.

Mayor Seymour of Newark has signed the ordinance providing for the elevation of the tracks of the Pennsylvania and Central Railroads through Newark.

There will be a meeting to-day of the West-Bound Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association to consider the question of the equalization of passenger differentials.

President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway is expected in the city to-day and it is thought in railroad circles that an announcement will then be made regarding the rumored Great Northern-St. Paul alliance.

ALVAN SOUTHWORTH DEAD

Old-Time Journalist, Author and Traveler Expires Suddenly.

He Began His Career of Stirring Adventure as an Ensign in the Navy.

Alvan S. Southworth, an old-time newspaper man, traveler, and author, died suddenly yesterday morning in a lodging house at 386 Third Avenue. Southworth, although a man of brilliant attainments and with acquaintances ranging from Princes to the habitués of lodging houses, had for over twenty years lived an unsettled life. His death was due to alcoholism. Last night his body lay in the Morgue and doubtless will be buried at the expense of his old-time friends—many of whom are well known in this city—in his birthplace at Lockport, N. Y.

Few men have had such a varied and strange career as Southworth, or seen as many different lands. His father was Justice Southworth of the Supreme Court, one time District Attorney of Buffalo, and a partner of ex-Judge Noah Davis of this city.

From the first, Southworth seemed to be cut out for a life of adventure, and as he was a bright and entertaining lad, he made friends wherever he went. Just after the war he was graduated from the United States Naval Academy and was an Ensign in the navy, but his naval experience was brief and limited. He expressed himself forcibly on several occasions that naval life was hampered by too many rules and regulations for him, and it wasn't long after that that he went into newspaper life.

His uncle, William Webb, the shipbuilder of this city, had built the Dunderberg in his yards at Greenpoint to capture the Alabama, but she didn't suit, and after Webb took her across the Atlantic he sold to the French Government. Young Southworth went along. On board were several reporters, who were going to send back a story to their papers. Southworth conceived the idea of getting a "beat," and took his uncle into his confidence.

The Dunderberg arrived at Cherbourg, and unknown to the newspaper men, Southworth got ashore and sent a long story to The Herald. He attracted the attention of James Gordon Bennett, and upon his return to this country was sent to report the Fenian uprising in Canada. Subsequently he was engaged as foreign correspondent of The Herald and went through the Franco-Prussian war. Most of his time was spent with the French troops, but he managed to get into the German lines, and was present at many of the battles.

The days of the Commune found him in Paris. Toward the last he was sentenced to be shot, and it is said was actually lined up with other unfortunates, but showed no fear even when all hope seemed lost. He was saved by the then United States Minister Washburne.

About 1872, Mr. Bennett sent Southworth on an expedition to Africa. The young explorer started out with a large caravan an an escort furnished by the Khédive. He met "Chinese" Gordon, Gen. Sir Samuel Baker, and won and retained their friendship. This was a newspaper expedition and Mr. Southworth was wont to tell his friends afterward that he turned in the biggest expense bill that ever a newspaper was called upon to pay. "It was between $40,000 and $50,000," he would relate to his cronies, and was largely for elephants, guns, and niggers."

The result of this expedition Southworth embodied in a book entitled "Four Thousand Miles of African Travel; a Personal Record of a Journey Up the Nile and Through the Soudan to Central Africa."

One of his subsequent exploits while in Italy was a reputed interview with the Pope. In 1890 he wrote a life of Gen. W. S. Hancock.

Southworth's wanderings took him all over Europe and India. He became a friend of Bismarck, and had often shown letters he received from the German Chancellor. One of his boasts of the seventies was that he was the only man who had ever successfully interviewed Bismarck.

When he returned to New York about 1874, he kept up his newspaper work for a time, and in December, 1875, through the friendship of Judge Noah Davis, was appointed receiver for the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company. Being a man of much ability, he carried his work through well, but his convivial habits proved too much for him, and a year or two later he was removed on charges. He received in fees from $25,000 to $50,000.

"Truly," said he one day to a friend before his removal, "I am on the road to prosperity. See it piling up."

Yet when Southworth left the office he hadn't a dollar that he could call his own. A dollar to him was as a puff of wind, and he often queried: "What's the use of money unless you can spend it?"

For a while, always "a while," Southworth was Secretary of the American Geographical Society. But this didn't suit. He was working for a salary. "Can't work for a salary," was his comment, and before his friends knew it he was out.

From 1877 to the day of his death Southworth had no regular occupation save that of writing specials for newspapers and magazines. He was a fluent writer, spoke several languages, and as a conversationalist was one of the most entertaining of men. Clothing he liked better than to be the centre of a group and recount his experiences.

Southworth early evinced a taste for painting and sculpture. He numbered among his friends in this city in his heyday many who are known prominently in both painting and sculpture. Among these were J. Q. A. Ward, Daniel French, Bierstadt, and George Ennis. His acquaintance among financiers and public men was at one time equally large.

"He was the nerviest man I ever saw," said a friend of his yesterday. "In his ups and downs, hungry, or cold, or ill, he was always cheerful. He knew no such word as discouragement. He was always going to do, and had elaborate plans mapped out for some great literary work. But he dies in a lodging house. Poor fellow!"

Southworth had a sister living in Lockport.

HER BABY BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ryan of 207 East One Hundredth Street went to the store yesterday afternoon, leaving at home for the first time in his life her four-year-old boy, Michael. When she returned in ten minutes she found the boy burned in front of the kitchen fire and dead.

Mrs. Ryan lives on the ground floor, rear, of a five-story tenement. She keeps herself and Michael, and neighbors have noticed the wealth of affection she lavished on the boy and how responsive he was.

The boy was sitting in his high chair a little after 1 o'clock eating his lunch of bread and milk. Coal must be had, and Mrs. Ryan thought she would run down to the grocery store and hurry back without taking Mikey, as she called him, away from his meal. She put on her hat and shawl and, realizing it was the first time she was to leave him at home, she hugged and kissed him and he hugged and kissed her, and when she told him to be good while she was away he said, "Me be a dood Miker," and went at his bread and milk again.

Mrs. Ryan hurried back from the store when she could. She smelled smoke as she opened the door and ran, already in fear for her son. Clothing he liked better than to be the centre of a group and recount his experiences.

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Further up the river, at the foot of Fifty-second Street, the police reserve of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station went down to cross over to the scene of the fire. The Gilroy, a boat stationed at the island, plies between the island and East Fifty-second Street. Last night the police waited at the foot of the street an hour and a half for the boat to come, and then went back to their station, the fire being out.

CLYDE FITCH'S NEW COMEDY.

"Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" Produced in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—A new comedy, called "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," by Clyde Fitch, was produced at the Walnut Street Theatre to-night. The cast included Ethel Barrymore, Edwin Stevens, H. Reeves Smith, George W. Howard, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Lillian Thurgate, Fanny Addison Pitt, Sidney Cowell, H. S. Taber, and Estelle Mortimer.

The play deals with the social history of New York in the early seventies. The piece goes from here to New York for a run.

LOVESICK GIRL'S SUICIDE

Ada Lemmon's Fiance Was Not the Man of Her Choice.

After a Bitter Quarrel with Her Mother She Shot Herself in the Temple.

Engaged to be married to one man and loving another, Ada Lemmon, twenty-four years old, living at 238 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, confessed her bitter secret to her widowed mother yesterday afternoon. Then, when the latter upbraided her for her so-called heartlessness and ungratefulness, she quietly left her home and, going to the Park Hotel, 1,620 Park Avenue, ended her trouble by sending a bullet into her temple.

According to Richard Peterson, the clerk in the hotel, the girl arrived there, unattended, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and registered as "Miss A. Jones," saying that she expected to remain for the night. She was assigned to a room on the top floor.

About 6 o'clock, having heard nothing from her, the clerk sent a waiter to the room to find out if she wanted anything. The waiter knocked on the door of the room, and, getting no response, tried the door, which was unlocked, and looked in.

The woman was lying across the bed with a revolver in her left hand, while from a hole in her left temple a thin stream of blood had flowed down over her cheek to the bed clothing. She was fully dressed except that she had removed her hat and cloak and hung them up. From her position she had evidently shot herself while lying on the bed.

The police were notified and an ambulance summoned, but it was too late. The surgeon said she had been dead probably two hours. On the bed beside the body lay a box of cartridges, from which one had been taken and used. On a table lay a card on which was written the woman's real name and address. On the opposite side of the card was written: "Hire a cab and take me home. Address on the other side. Do not notify the police or newspapers." The police went to the address given, and the woman's brother, Alfred, went to the hotel and identified the body.

At the home of the suicide, the mother told an incomplete but pathetic story of the events leading up to the tragedy. She said that Ada had for four years been engaged to a wealthy man, a promoter, living in London. The mother would only give this man's first name—Arnold. Ada's married sister, Minnie, who lives in London, has recently been writing often, insisting that Ada come over to visit her and bear her intended husband, but Ada has put off the visit, with one excuse or another.

Yesterday a notice was received from the Custom House stating that there was some cut-glass ware there for Ada from London, on which there was a duty of $48.50. The notice was received just before luncheon, and it was divined that this was a Christmas present from "Arnold." The daughter astonished her mother by saying that there was no need of paying out so much money for duty on the present, and advised sending it back.

The mother gently upbraided the daughter for her heartlessness to her lover and the girl suddenly confessed that she did not want to get married, and at last in a paroxysm of tears said that there was some one else whom she loved better than she did her English sweetheart.

There was a quarrel, and an hour later Ada left the house without saying where she was going or kissing her mother good-bye—a thing she had never done before.

About 4 o'clock a messenger boy came to the house with a package for the mother. It was from Ada. It contained her two diamond rings and a little note which bore but the two words "Good-bye." The package had been sent from the Park Hotel.

WOMEN FIGHT, BANKNOTES FLY

Mrs. Kleinheim Assaulted by Jealous Wife as She Leaves a Bank.

Mrs. Lena Butt, wife of a real estate dealer of 200 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Meade, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, charged by Mrs. Annie Kleinheim of 234 East Seventy-sixth Street with the larceny of $130.

Mrs. Kleinheim, according to her story, went up to the Harlem Savings Bank yesterday to withdraw therefrom $600 of her savings. She was paid the money in four one-hundred-dollar bills, and the remaining two hundred in bills of smaller denomination. With the money in her passbook, she stepped out into Third Avenue and hailed a down-town car. Just as she was stepping on, she says, she felt herself seized by the hair from behind and pulled backward, while a female voice cried:

"Now I've got you; you'll steal my husband, will you?"

The owner of the voice was Mrs. Butt. The two women clinched in the middle of the street, scratched and bit and screamed at the top of their voices, while one and five and ten dollar bills fluttered all around.

A great crowd collected, and there was a scramble for the money. Detectives Mallon and Hawkins of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, separated the two women and took them before Sergt. Scheil, where both attempted to talk at once, and the Sergeant in disgust sent both to court. There Mrs. Butt was charged by Mrs. Kleinheim with the larceny of $130, which was missing from her $600, when the notes were picked up by the detectives.

Mrs. Butt made counter charges of the larceny of two diamond earrings and $10 in money. This charge was not entertained by the Magistrate. Mrs. Butt was held for examination to-day.

Mrs. Butt claimed that Mrs. Kleinheim had alienated the affections of her husband. Mr. Butt, when seen, said that he had never seen Mrs. Kleinheim. Mrs. Kleinheim, on the contrary, when seen at her home, said that Mr. Butt often called and sometimes brought his child with him. Mrs. Butt, she said further, was insanely jealous of her husband.

FIREMEN COULD NOT RESPOND.

Fire was discovered in a detached building used for laundry purposes on Blackwell's Island at 7 o'clock last evening, and damage to the amount of $1,000 was done. The building was situated about a quarter of a mile from the penitentiary buildings. It was a two-story stone structure, and was completely gutted.

The fire was discovered by Keeper James Fitzgerald of the penitentiary. He at once sent in an alarm and Engine Company No. 49, stationed on the island, responded. The Captain turned in a second alarm. This brought down the fireboat Havemeyer from Ninety-sixth Street and Engine Company No. 16, stationed at Second Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. The latter company crosses usually on one of the Charities Department boats. When the crew reached there it was found that both the department boats were out of commission. The Captain of Engine No. 16 spent just thirty-three minutes in getting telephonic connection with the island. At the end of that time the flames had gutted the building, the fire really burning itself out.

It is the bronchitis, in coughs and colds, that Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil takes hold of. It checks inflammation; that's all.

It lets the cough stop and the throat get well. No taste of cod-liver oil in it.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

WANTS TO BE PRESIDENT.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 7.—Gov. Leslie M. Shaw is fondling a Presidential boom. His friends have assured him that it is a healthy one, and that it will surely grow. The partisan organs throughout the State have greeted it with acclamations, and there is no denying that Shaw's supporters have entered upon a systematic campaign.

The Governor is not backward in impressing on political friends his belief that the next President will come from west of the Mississippi; that in such an event there is no more available man than the Chief Executive of Iowa. Shaw and his co-adjutor, Secretary of State Dobson, were in Washington recently, and came back with plans laid for furthering the Governor's cause. They are now proceeding to put these plans into operation.

Shaw's friends are diligently keeping up the cry, "The next President must come from west of the Mississippi," and they are convinced that the corporate and other influences in New York hostile to Col. Roosevelt will help them. Senator Allison is understood to be promoting Shaw's aspirations.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Clarence Dent Peck, Chicago; the Rev. F. Ward Denys, Baltimore; H. K. Thaw, Pittsburg.

CAMBRIDGE—A. Howard Hinkle, Bar Harbor, Me.

HOLLAND—H. F. Lippitt, Providence; Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence; Reginald R. Squire, Cleveland; Oliver Ames, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Dale Careiton, Rochdale, Mass.; Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson; Judge Nathaniel Chipman, Hartford.

PARK AVENUE—D. A. Ansele, Mexican Consul General at Montreal.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira; Campbell Reames, Toronto.

GILSEY—D. H. Helsner, Cape Town, South Africa.

SAVOY—M. de Aspiroz, Mexican Ambassador to the United States.

MANHATTAN—Jay E. Spaulding, Winsted, Conn.; Oakes Ames, Boston.

VICTORIA—Col. William N. Cott, Columbus, Ohio; Judge W. O. Sisson, Milwaukee, Judge H. P. Fletcher, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. S. Manning, Albany; St. Julien Ravenel, Atlanta; George H. Gorman, Washington.

HOFFMAN—Willis J. Abbott, Chicago; Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany; George MacDonald, Venezuela.

ALBEMARLE—Seymour Cunningham, Washington; Col. Henry May, Washington; Godfrey Dunscombe, New Haven; Stewart Shillito, Cincinnati.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Chicago Mercantile Company, Chicago, Ill.; G. C. Schneider, flowers and feathers, 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Morris Brothers, Houston, Texas; A. M. Morris, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; J. Weidenfeld, millinery, 337 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Reed Brothers & Lennon, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. I. Reed, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Meyer, J., and Sons, Richmond, Va.; C. S. Peers, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Bohm Brothers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. M. Bohm, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books, 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.
Updegraff, G. F., & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; G. F. Updegraff, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions, 52 Franklin Street.
Samuels, L., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; L. Samuels, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; J. Pohlpotto, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rubinski, H., & Son, Pottsville, Penn.; I. Rubinski, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldenberg, C. & L., Williamsport, Penn.; C. N. Goldenberg, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Stix, Louis, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. L. Davison, notions; 55 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. P. Garrett, boys' clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Peters Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. H. Peck, carpets; C. B. Howard, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Klemm, C. W., Bloomington, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Lasalle & Koch, Toledo, Ohio; A. Koch, domestics; G. W. E. Hurrelbeink, wash goods; Hotel Albert.
Burd & Rodgers, Shamokin, Penn.; M. Troutman, dry goods; J. C. Burd, dry goods; C. D. Dundee, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Steefel Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Steefel, clothing; Hoffman House.
Block, W. H., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. L. Block, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Glaser, A., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Glaser, furnishing goods; Holland House.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. O'Leary, hosiery and underwear; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. L. Salveter, white goods; A. S. Rauh, hosiery and knit goods; 55 Franklin Street.
Stratmeyer & Krehnbrink, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. H. Krehnbrink, millinery; H. Strathmeyer, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.
Green, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Green, millinery; Hoffman House.
Fuchs, A. H., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Hoffman House.
Oppenheimer, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheimer, woolens; Hoffman House.
Leo, M. J., Buffalo, N. Y.; cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.
Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Cheek, furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. T. Quinn, books and stationery; D. T. Sands, dry goods, 2 Walker Street.
O'Dwyer & Ward, Jackson, Mich.; J. G. O'Dwyer, notions, 622 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; L. Hamburger, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, clothing; Herald

DENIES THAT CROKER HAS RECEIVED A CENT

Chairman Nixon Tells of Blackmailing "Combine's" Operations.

Its Assertion that It Represents Tammany Hall a False Pretense—No Legal Proof Against Leaders.

The Tammany Hall investigating committee of five met yesterday afternoon. Commissioner John W. Keller was absent on account of illness. The committee was in executive session an hour, and then Chairman Nixon made this official statement:

"Statements made in this morning papers, and as well in the afternoon extras, make necessary some reply from me. In the first place, I have never publicly mentioned, by name any leader of a district as being connected with the 'combine.' Had I become possessed of any proof implicating any leader I should have immediately presented it to the Executive Committee. We are in a fair way to get the evidence against those responsible for certain abuses.

"So far, all that has been obtained has been turned over to Mr. Platzek to be transmitted to the District Attorney, and naturally I shall not discuss it until he has passed upon it. As stated in a former interview, there is an organization of men known as the 'combine' that is organized for systematic blackmail, and they cloak their workings by pretending to be paying Tammany Hall the money they collect for the protection they are supposed to furnish in its name.

"For years these men have been in this business, and no matter what party is in power, the same brazen disregard of all laws has been apparent, and immunity from arrest has been sold. I have gone on the principle that when the men who conduct gambling establishments here who have paid these men for protection learn that this money was retained by the 'combine,' they would make the town too hot to hold them. While what they designate a 'squealer' is held in greatest contempt, at the same time when they see that they have been deliberately swindled they will be of the opinion that punishment should be inflicted.

"The way the gambling business is worked is that practically all houses pay $25 per week and $100 per month, and those not belonging to the 'combine' must pay in addition a large percentage of their receipts. From the first to the fifth of each month men may be seen going to the house of the man who receives this money to pay their portions, although the $25 per week and $100 per month are collected in the districts.

"In addition to this, and to still further protect the men who run these places, a certain sum is collected monthly to square the Parkhurst, Comstock, and Buckle Societies. While there may be one or two agents of these societies who are corrupt, practically the whole of this money is retained by the men who collect it. And these societies are worthy the confidence of the community.

"The men who wish to open places know whom to see, and, having found that certain men who act in defiance of the 'combine's' orders are given short shrift, are naturally inclined to believe that these men do collect this money on account of Tammany Hall, and that, if matters reach a climax, this organization will protect them.

"This accounts for the almost defiant attitude of the gamblers, who thought the money really went higher up, and the instant obedience of those in the ring, who, with guilty consciences, if they have any consciences, knew that no protection could be obtained.

"Mr. Croker has not received 1 cent of this blood money. Judge McQuade assured me this morning that none of the money has been received by him, as Treasurer. Learning that a number of extra assessments, aggregating about $1,000 each, were levied upon the gambling houses and poolrooms under the guise of political assessments just before the last election, I take this occasion to say that this money was not paid to Tammany Hall, and that the men who paid it were swindled by those who levied it; and I make this statement upon the authority of the Chairman of the Finance Committee and the Treasurer of Tammany Hall."

Mr. Nixon would not qualify or discuss the statement or name those against whom the accusations of blackmail were directed. Nor would he answer directly the question if he would accept the Commissionership should a single-headed Police Commission be created.

M. Warley Platzek of Mr. Nixon's committee said that other untrue and ridiculous statements had been published in regard to its aims and action.

"Some evidence," he went on to say, "has been submitted to Assistant District Attorney Schurman, and it is of such a character as to lead to the hope that indictments and correction of some of the evils may follow.

"No legal proof is, however, complete up to date to incriminate any police official or Tammany leader. I cannot be more definite. You can, however, assume that those who are likely to be indicted are lawbreakers who have not yet been detected or quick enough to run to cover.

"The Tammany committee is outside of the sphere of politics, and even if some leaders of the organization were found guilty of wrongdoing the committeemen would have no power to remove them. When I became a member of this committee I was certain that I would be able to get in two weeks evidence against those protecting gambling and other forms of vice. I know that vice has been rampant, and even to-day feel morally certain that it has been protected. But it is a different thing to find out who receives the money and get evidence that will stand before the law. I know nothing on which the story that Martin Engel, Percival E. Nagle, and Timothy D. Sullivan are to be asked to resign from Tammany Hall could be based, so far as this committee is concerned."

William H. Baldwin, Jr., Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, said yesterday that he had no information to give concerning its plans and action, but that as soon as it had consummated an aggressive movement the public would be informed of it.

NAGLE'S IRE AROUSED.

Offers $1,000 If a Gambling House Is Found in His District.

The charges that gambling places and disorderly houses are operating in the Assembly District of which Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle is the Tammany leader aroused the latter's ire. Yesterday he offered a reward of $1,000 to any one who would prove that there was open in his Assembly District a gambling place or a disorderly house.

Commissioner Nagle did not say when and where he would pay over the reward in case an illegal resort was found to be running.

The boundaries of Commissioner Nagle's district are as follows:

Beginning at the Harlem River and East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, thence to Fourth or Park Avenue, to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to the Harlem River.

This is the part of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District of which Commissioner Nagle is leader. The section of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District above the Harlem River is politically controlled by President Haffen of the Bronx Borough, and is not supposed to be taken in in reference to the offer of $1,000 reward.

POLICEMAN IS ARRAIGNED.

Samuel J. Felton Was Charged with Drunkenness on His Post.

Policeman Samuel J. Felton of the Madison Street Station was arrested in the station house Sunday night, suspended from duty by Inspector Cross, and locked up on a charge of intoxication. He was discharged in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning by Magistrate Crane, who told him he would dismiss him from the force if he were a Police Commissioner. Felton was found in Monroe Street by Roundsman Tyler of the same command. It was about twenty minutes after 8 o'clock that Roundsman Tyler came up to Felton's post on his tour and found the man in a peculiar condition. He questioned him, and not being satisfied with the answers, he took him to the station house.

Inspector Cross happened to be in the station house at the time. He immediately had a charge of intoxication preferred against the officer. Then he suspended him from duty. He had the policeman taken into the back room and a police surgeon summoned to the station. The surgeon pronounced him drunk.

SUIT INVOLVING $800,000.

Stockholders of the American Malting Company Make Charges Against Former Directors.

Papers will be served probably to-day in a suit to recover about $800,000 from former Directors of the American Malting Company. The proceedings are brought by Ernest Pfarrius of the Produce Exchange in the interest of himself and a number of other stockholders.

Martin H. Vogel of 27 William Street is the attorney for the plaintiffs. When seen last night he declined to discuss the case beyond confirming the report that he had prepared papers in the cases and expected to serve them to-day. He refused further information on the ground, as he put it, that he did not want to try cases in the newspapers.

The proceedings are brought against Seymour Scott, Grant B. Schley, C. A. Purcell, F. R. Nunnemacher, and others, who were Directors in the American Malting Company from 1897 to some time in 1899, when the company was reorganized.

The American Malting Company was organized in 1897, with a capital of $30,000,000, equally divided in preferred and common stock. It also had authority to issue $5,000,000 in bonds, $4,000,000 of which were financed by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. The corporation owns thirty-six malting and eighteen elevator plants, and is supposed to control 60 per cent. of the malting business of the country.

The complainants allege that on organization there was issued to a person who held purchasing options on certain malting plants in different States $13,740,000 of the common stock and $12,500,000 of the preferred, which, with $10,000 of the common originally subscribed for in cash, represent a par total value of $26,250,000. For this the company acquired the plants and $2,080,000 in cash as a working capital.

The stockholders maintain that because of the alleged mismanagement of affairs by the defendants the preferred stock depreciated from 87 to 27 and the common from 45 to 5, and that they suffered a loss aggregating about $800,000. It is also charged that while the company was doing business at a loss seven dividends each of 1¾ per cent. were paid.

The company was reorganized in 1899, after its affairs had been examined by a committee, of which R. M. Gallaway, Frederick Uhlman, and J. P. Ord were members.

TRIAL OF CAPT. HERLIHY.

The Rev. Alexander J. Kerr of the Broome Street Tabernacle Testifies.

Conditions prevailing in the "Red Light" district since Capt. Herlihy has been in command at the Eldridge Street Police Station were described at the trial of that officer before the full Board of Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Alexander J. Kerr, pastor of the Broome Street Tabernacle and Tina Bintz, of 208 East Twenty-fifth Street, who was for three weeks a victim of east side conditions. Capt. Herlihy is on trial for insulting the Rev. Robert L. Paddock, who is in charge of the work at the Protestant Episcopal Pro-Cathedral in Stanton Street.

Mr. Kerr described the incidents of a walk through Allen Street on the evening of Nov. 24, 1899, two months after Capt. Herlihy took charge, which were of such a nature as to induce him upon reaching his parsonage to write a scathing letter to Mayor Van Wyck. This brought an early call from Capt. Herlihy, and they discussed the matter together at Mr. Kerr's home. Their talk was pleasant, and he testified that the policeman spoke and acted as a gentleman all the time he was with him, and thoroughly agreed with him as to the necessity of keeping the neighborhood pure.

Asked why he had complained to the Mayor instead of to Capt. Herlihy Mr. Kerr said that he did not live in Capt. Herlihy's precinct. He told of things he had seen and heard in the streets under the Captain's supervision on several subsequent occasions and his testimony was punctuated with many lively tilts between Lawyer Grant, who represents Herlihy, and President York. The President characterized one of the lawyer's questions as a "Chinese puzzle," but when Mr. Grant protested, he apologized. The question was: "Will you swear that on your direct examination in referring to 127 Allen Street and the house where you saw two women at the windows beckoning—will you swear that on your direct examination that you said that at that house you heard nothing?"

Mr. Kerr told of being invited into a house by a woman while he was in clerical garb.

"Possibly she might have wished you to administer spiritual advice to her. You cannot swear but what that was so, can you?"

"No, Sir," said Mr. Kerr.

Mr. Kerr said that at one house where the women were beckoning to him from the windows he noticed that they wore bright colors. "Why," exclaimed the lawyer, "the 400 wear bright colors, don't they?" Mr. Grant then suggested that the couples Mr. Kerr might have seen acting offensively in the streets might have been old acquaintances or relatives, and this the clergyman could not gainsay.

The Bintz girl, who was next called, is a pretty little blonde, twenty-two years old. She was a waitress and was looking for employment at an intelligence office on Third Avenue when she was led to the house she described early in February of last year. She was taken there by Morris Mayer and another young man named Brickman. Until she met them she had been a good girl, she said.

She denied that she knew the character of the place to which she was going. Once there, she said, her street clothing was locked up and all her money taken away from her by Mayer.

She was afraid to make an attempt to escape, but was removed from the house to the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, where she remained for nearly six months, recovering from a surgical operation.

The session continued into the evening, and after adjournment ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, who is prosecuting the case, said that although the Supreme Court had ruled that the unsupported evidence of such a woman could not count against an innocent police officer he had thought it well that the Commissioners should hear the story.

The trial will go on at 2 P. M. to-day.

MR. ODELL WANTS TO KNOW.

Interviews Heads of Departments to Find Out What Becomes of the State's Money.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—In business and in politics Gov. Odell has long been noted for his remarkable aptitude for mastering detail. He is bringing his talent in that direction to bear upon State affairs. To-day he sent for several heads of departments and put them through a searching cross-examination. He made plain to those whom he called in his intention to learn everything there was to be learned about the conduct of their departments. What surprised the chiefs called in most was the amount of information the Governor already possessed along the line of his inquiries.

To-morrow Gov. Odell will interview other heads of departments, and these interviews will go on until he has thoroughly familiarized himself with the workings of every department of the State government.

The course of the Governor's inquiries to-day made it clear that his declared purpose of economy is to be rigidly adhered to. Every wasteful and unnecessary expenditure is to be stopped. The Governor is proceeding on business principles. He is demanding a satisfactory showing for every dollar of the State's money used.

It is the general belief here that the Governor's recommendations for doing away with the State Board of Charities and the Board of Prison Commissioners will meet with strong opposition. It is contended that a single Commissioner in place of each of these boards could not do the work which has to be done. The Commissioner in each case, it is urged, would have to hire assistants, and it is claimed there would be no appreciable reduction of expense by this change, but that there would be deterioration in the character of the supervision.

Flavius J. Allen's Funeral.

Funeral services for Flavius J. Allen, proprietor of the Astor House, took place yesterday at the family residence, 241 Lexington Avenue, the Rev. H. M. Sanders of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church officiating, assisted by the Rev. W. S. Richardson of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. Among the large number of personal friends of the deceased who attended were R. C. Brown, T. J. Ryan, G. W. Gwindom, Dr. W. M. Farrington, W. S. Connor, and C. H. Sterling. There was also present a large delegation representing the Hotel Men's Association. The body was sent to Poughkeepsie for interment.

JUDGE COWING CHARGES JANUARY GRAND JURY

Special Attention Directed to Alleged Vicious Conditions.

Inquisitors Urged to be Careful in Drawing Indictments—District Attorney Philbin Hopes Every Presentment Will Hold.

Judge Rufus B. Cowing, in General Sessions, yesterday, charging the January Grand Jury, directed the especial attention of that body to the alleged existence of vicious conditions and violations of the laws, to which the police are said to be both blind and deaf, and requested that due investigation of the matters complained of be made by them.

"At this special time," said the Judge, "I want to draw your attention to a class of cases that it is generally believed in this community go unwhipped of justice. If the police force is willfully blind and deaf, who is to measure the evil and the chaos which can be thrown among us? It is believed that there has been too much blindness and deafness; too willful a violation of the criminal law in this community, and it is generally thought the time has come when the citizens of this community, for their own protection, must see to it that the criminal law is observed. It should be seen to. There is no branch of the Government of which the people are so watchful and so jealous as the administration of its criminal justice. That administration is made up of parts. Each part has an important duty to perform. First in order we have a large police force in this city stationed as sentinels throughout its length and breadth to observe and scan the actions of their fellow-citizens. They should be men of integrity, with eyes undimmed and ears acute.

"We have, following them, the Magistrates, whose duty it is to examine complaints brought before them by these sentinels of justice and to determine whether a crime has been committed and whether the party charged is the probable criminal. Then come your duties, those of the grand inquest. The Grand Jury should be composed of men of intelligence, integrity, and industry. You are the sentinels to guard the door of this court; to determine who shall be ushered in to undergo the ordeal of a trial. No person can be brought to this bar without your permission and your indictment. Your duty is equally to protect the people and the individual.

"No man should be indicted lightly or upon insufficient evidence. It is poor remuneration for an innocent man to have a trial jury acquit him after he has suffered the ignominy and disgrace of arraignment at this bar as a common criminal. You should scan the evidence with great care, and pass nobody into this court unless your conscience and your judgment acquiesce in the finding of the indictment.

"I have no doubt that, so far as lies in your power, you will see that those persons, be they high or low, whatever their political proclivities or religious beliefs, whoever they are, that violate the law meet the punishment for such violation.

"The smaller crimes, perhaps, are not thought much of, but they work terrible harm. Repeated disobedience of the laws makes all law disrespected. Crimes, such as are supposed now to have become prevalent in this city, are crimes largely against public morals. The criminal law undertakes to protect life, liberty, and property of the citizens and also undertakes to protect the morals of the community. An immoral and licentious community cannot long exist. It will very soon meet the reward which comes to violated laws. Therefore, these lesser crimes come under your supervision where they are properly brought before you, and you should see that they are investigated.

"With reference to the higher class of crimes, those which affright the community and disturb more the public peace and repose, there seems to be little danger but that they will be brought to summary justice. It is the small crimes—which we call misdemeanors—where there is great danger that they will be ignored and allowed to grow widespread. To these matters I direct your especial attention." The members of the Grand Jury are:

Maynard Hollister, foreman, linen merchant, 71 Worth Street.
James S. Carney, agent, 417 Produce Exchange.
Dennis W. Moran, stone, 280 Broadway.
John J. Clarke, smith, 900 First Avenue.
Evert J. Wendell, merchant, 8 East Thirty-eighth Street.
Robert W. Stuart, banker, 43 Exchange Place.
Osgood Welsh, merchant, 43 Cedar Street.
William A. Martin, real estate, 50 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.
George Lawder, painter, 306 East Fifty-eighth Street.
William E. Babcock, dry goods, 109 Worth Street.
George Wichelus, grocer, 343 Hudson Street.
James O'Connell, undertaker, 131 East One Hundred and Sixth Street.
John Wick, stoves, 605 Eighth Avenue.
Henry W. Grimwood, retired, 222 West Twenty-third Street.
Herbert L. Griggs, banker, 15 Wall Street.
Jeremiah N. Martin, real estate, 436 Lenox Avenue.
Aaron S. Thomas, shoes, 183 West Seventy-third Street.
Meyer Thalmessinger, Vice President, 135 Grand Street.
Thomas K. Fraser, retired, 20 West Twenty-second Street.
William D. Murphy, broker, 2 Wall Street.
Edwin N. Doll, tailor, 140 Nassau Street.
David L. Kirby, insurance, 111 Broadway.
William De F. Haynes, merchant, 24 Thomas Street.

In addition to the 400 or 500 prison and bail cases awaiting the Grand Jury's action, this body will, in all probability, be asked to pass upon the evidence against disorderly house keepers of the "red-light" district and the police officials of this district, to be submitted to District Attorney Philbin by the Committee of Five and the Committee of Fifteen. The evidence of a gambling trust in the hands of ex-District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott may also be presented. The Tarrant explosion, the Bellevue abuses, including the case of Louis Hilliard, alleged to have been murdered by nurses; the case of Albert T. Patrick, accused by Charles F. Jones of hastening the death of William M. Rice, will all be laid before the January inquisitors.

District Attorney Philbin is anxious to have all indictments that it may be necessary to order drawn against police officials found on such sufficient and legal evidence that no demurrers will invalidate them, as was the case in a number of instances during the Lexow investigation. To guard against such contingency and to endeavor to prove guilty knowledge on the part of the police, it is probable that any evidence submitted to the District Attorney against illegal resorts will first be submitted to the police officials in whose precincts the conditions exist, and then if after a reasonable time no improvement is to be discerned indictments will be asked for.

ELEVATED RAILWAY TAXATION.

Manhattan Company Seeking Further Reductions in the Valuation.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The Manhattan Elevated Railway Company of New York City is making an effort to secure a further reduction in the valuation of its property subject to taxation in that city.

Several weeks ago the Court of Appeals handed down a decision reducing the valuation of the property subject to taxation several millions of dollars, and establishing the basis upon which future assessments shall be made. The company is not satisfied with the reduction, and to-day made application to the Court of Appeals for permission to re-argue the case, with a view of showing that tribunal that it had overlooked several important matters which, if considered, would secure a reduction of several million dollars additional.

The company claims that it is entitled to a reduction of $2,992,520 on account of its surplus profits being equal to 10 per cent. of its capital stock, and that it should not be assessed on $6,217,039, an open account of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. The last request involves the question of the taxation of open accounts.

The company also claims that it is entitled to a reduction of $1,127,112 on account of bonds made by it to the Metropolitan and the New York Elevated Railroad Companies, and that a reduction of $9,500,000 of bonds of the New York Elevated Railroad Company be allowed. This latter reduction was made by the Appellate Division, but was not allowed by the Court of Appeals when the case was decided. The last reduction asked is $493,370—the amount of judgments obtained against the company.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Nearly All the Goods Advertised Sunday Are Still on Sale.

Good Groceries.

Hams—Red Star brand, finest quality, extra selected, small and lean, sugar cured, our regular price, 12½c. per pound; for this sale, 10½c.

H. & E. STANDARD QUALITY GRANULATED SUGAR, 5 lbs. in Linen Bag for 27 Cts.

Rolled Oats—Lily White Brand, finest quality, strictly clean, fine flavor, our regular price 9c. for two pound package; this sale 5c.

(No Mail Orders filled for the above two items.)

Worcestershire Sauce, Holbrook's Imported, in glass, 50c. size 23c., 25c. size 12c.

Cream Succotash, packed from fancy Corn and green Lima Beans, Monocacy Valley Brand, per can 8c.

Lima Beans, Monopole Brand, sweet and tender, per can 8c.

Fancy Jersey Tomatoes, red ripe, cold packed, large cans that usually sell for 10c., our price 8c.

Sifted Marrowfat Peas, "Choice of the Kitchen" Brand, case of two dozen $2.28; can 10c.

Sweet Sifted Early June Peas, "Wayne County" Brand, case of two dozen $2.28; can, 10c.

Preserved Blackberries, pound oval cans, usually sell for 10c., our price 5c.

Red Currant Jelly, strictly pure fruit and sugar, the regular 19c. size, 10 oz. glass, our price 12c.

White Cherries, (Jessamine Brand,) fine flavor, case of two dozen $2.49; can, 11c.

Bar Le Duc (Red) and Bar Le Duc Strawberries, extra fine, sold elsewhere at 20c., our price 15c.

California Fruits, extra standard quality, 1900 packing, selected large fruit, heavy sugar syrup, generally sold at 25c. per can.

Green Gages and Egg Plums, can 14c.

Apricots, extra fancy, can 17c.

Lemon Cling Peaches, Bartlett Pears, and Yellow Crawford Peaches, can 18c.

White Cherries, very fine quality, can 19c.

Preserved Strawberries, 1900 packing, extra large whole fruit and sugar pint jars, regular 40c. size; our price, 19c.

Preserved Strawberries, large fruit, good syrup, case of two dozen $2.94; can, 13c.

SUNK IN SMYTH CHANNEL

Steamer San Augustin Runs on a Rock Off Patagonia.

PIRATES THREATEN THE CREW

Ship's Company and Passengers Rescued After Two Days' Sojourn on a Barren Island.

With the steamship Coya, which reached here on Sunday and now lies in the Erie Basin, there was brought into port one of the most interesting wreck stories of the last twelvemonth. The unfortunate vessel was the San Augustin, owned by the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. She ran against a rock in Smyth Channel, one of the numerous passages of the Straits of Magellan, on Nov. 27 last. Her passengers, numbering more than 100, after they had escaped, lived on a desert island for two days in constant danger from the pirate bands of Southern Patagonia and were at last rescued by the Coya, which vessel landed them in Punta Arenas on Dec. 1.

It is a coincidence that this rock on which the San Augustin foundered lies in the very channel through which the battleship Oregon passed on her famous record-breaking trip half round the globe. According to the story told by the Coya's officers, the rock lies dangerously near the centre of the channel, and they say that it is strange how the great battleship missed it unless she had a pilot particularly familiar with those waters. The channel in its widest part is not more than 2,400 feet across.

The wrecked San Augustin, which was once on the line between here and Barcelona, left Coronel, Chile, on Nov. 22. She was in charge of Capt. Suarez, and had aboard 102 persons, of whom between 80 and 90 formed the crew, while the rest were passengers. On the forward decks were 150 head of cattle, of which most of the passengers were caretakers.

Shortly after entering Smyth Channel the steamship suddenly struck the half-hidden rock, a black, rounded stone of some 100 feet in diameter. The blow threw the vessel back, and when she settled down it was discovered that a big hole had been punched in her bottom, on the part just abaft the bow. A great stream of water rushed in, and the commander saw at a glance that there was no hope of saving the ship.

The vessel floated just long enough for the boats to be launched, after being filled with water and provisions. Into them the passengers and sailors crowded, but before the decks were deserted the cattlemen had time to throw down the bars of the pens and free the animals. As the lifeboats were pulled off from the fast-sinking steamship the sevenscore of cattle leaped into the sea and swam for their lives, many of them being afterward seen landing on various little islands roundabout.

After rowing for an hour, the passengers and crew reached a rocky island of half an acre in size, but, as they found no firewood there, they took to the boats again and went down the channel to an islet where there were lots of trees. There they built fires, cooked the provisions they had brought away from the wreck with them, and lived in fair comfort for two days. During that period they were not a little frightened by seeing the half-breed pirates from the mainland of Patagonia flock down in crowds to the opposite shore of the channel. Some of these desperadoes went across and plundered the half-sunken steamship, but no attempt was made to harm the survivors.

It was on Nov. 29 that the Coya, bound from Coronel to New York, came along. Capt. Thomas picked up the wrecked men and put back with them to the port of Punta Arenas, where all of them were landed on the following day.

TRYING TO OUST ELLIOTT.

Right to Sit in Kings Republican Committee Questioned.

The Republican General Committee of Kings County was cited to appear before Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and show by what authority it elected George F. Elliott as a member of the committee. The application was made by Albert W. S. Proctor, a lawyer, who says that he is an elector of the county, and that Mr. Elliott was not elected a member of the General Committee at any primary.

Counsel for the General Committee asked Justice Dickey for more time, and the case went over until to-day. Mr. Proctor brought the action after he had raised the point at a meeting of the County Committee without success.

MAY ARBITRATE FOR BAKERS.

Journeymen Would Like to Have Magistrate Crane Settle Dispute.

It was announced yesterday by Secretary Bogatsky of the Hebrew Bakers' Union that the strike committee is in favor of asking Magistrate Crane, who is now sitting in Essex Market Court, to arbitrate the strike of the Hebrew bakers.

"Magistrate Crane," he continued, "is a fair man and would be an excellent arbitrator. He treated the pickets who were arrested on the charge of fighting with the non-union men with absolute fairness."

Meyer Loudon, a Russian Hebrew lawyer, who has charge of the strike, said yesterday that $105 has been subscribed by various unions to assist the strikers in starting a co-operative bakery. The strikers themselves would also contribute.

PRESENTED WITH LAW LIBRARY.

The Rev. Father D. A. Quinn of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, in Mott Street, on behalf of the merchants and Tammany people of the Sixth Assembly District, presented Assemblyman Timothy P. Sullivan with a law library costing $750 and a suitable bookcase yesterday. The presentation took place in Mr. Sullivan's law office on the eleventh floor of the New York Life Insurance Building. In making the presentation Father Quinn said he hoped to see the day when Mr. Sullivan would be on the judicial bench.

Mr. Sullivan responded, and then the Presentation Committee, who came with Father Quinn, adjourned with him and the Assemblyman to Holtz's restaurant, in Leonard Street, where dinner was served. No after-dinner speeches were made.

MISS RIGL'S POOR SWORD PLAY.

Actress's Leading Man Says She Punctured Him in Stage Duel.

Emily Rigl, the actress, wants the $360 judgment opened, which Edwin Mordant, the actor, obtained in the City Court, and yesterday she filed her affidavit setting forth the reason why. She says that she was ill at the time the papers were served on her, and that she did not consult her counsel until after the judgment had been entered. The answering affidavits filed on the part of Mr. Mordant by his counsel, J. W. & C. J. McDermott, deny this fact and include as exhibits the voluminous pile of summonses required before actual service could be obtained on her.

The affidavit of Mr. Mordant, which accompanies the papers in opposition, tells why he brought the action. It appears that Miss Rigl had obtained the right to a one-act play called "Tricked," and that in February last she engaged Mr. Mordant for a period of four weeks at $100 a week. A few days later Mr. Mordant received an offer from Julia Arthur, and when he told Miss Rigl of this, she said, "My God! Don't throw me down now." He remained with Miss Rigl, and after three weeks' rehearsal they opened at Cincinnati, Ohio, and he thus describes what occurred.

"During this performance Miss Rigl interfered with my work very materially by speaking under her breath when I was reciting, and talked to me from the wings in a loud tone of voice, so that it could be heard in the audience. During the sword fight she lost all of its movements, and I received a cut on my head and right hand. After this performance I called on Miss Rigl at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, Ohio, and discussed the first performance. During this interview the manager of the theatre sent for Miss Rigl, and I went with her to the theatre, and we were there informed that the piece would not do, that he (the manager) did not doubt our ability, but that the piece was not suited to his auditors. I asked Miss Rigl to settle up our account, and she said that she would as soon as she got back to New York. I returned to New York."

Abraham Emanuel Dead.

Abraham Emanuel, retired merchant, died on Sunday at his home, 56 West Fifty-eighth Street. He was born in Baden, Germany, in 1822, and came to this country fifty years ago. From a clerkship in a commercial house he was promoted rapidly until, five years after landing here, he came to own a share in a store.

Later he was a partner in the dry goods firm of Straus & Emanuel, which was for many years one of the largest firms of its kind in the city. He retired from business some years ago. Mr. Emanuel was one of the founders of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, being a member of the Washington Lodge and at one time its President. He was also a Mason of high degree and in past years was connected with the Liederkrans. He belonged to the Congregation of the Temple Emanu-El, where his funeral will be held this morning at 9:30 o'clock. He is survived by one daughter.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Continuation of the Great Sale of "Sample" Hosiery.

Advertised Sunday—huge trade yesterday, but plenty left for all who come to-day:

Women's 25c Hosiery at 15c
Women's 50c Hosiery at 23c
Women's 89c Hosiery at 39c
Men's 25c Half Hose at 15c
Men's 50c Half Hose at 23c

Continuation of the Greatest Sale of Muslin Underwear in the History of Our Business.

7c. to $3.99. Corset Covers, made of muslin, felled seams.

7c. to $3.99. Corset Covers, made of cambric, V-shaped and square neck, trimmed with lace edging.

9c. to $5.99. Drawers, made of muslin, yoke band, finished with hem and tucks.

55c French Twilled Flannels at 39c.

Five Hundred Pieces French Twilled Flannels from the celebrated Atlantic Mills, strictly all-wool, over twenty colors to choose from, sold by others at 55c. per yd; our price, 39c.

Tons of Writing Paper at Lowest of Prices.

Satin and Linen-Finished Paper, octavo and Oxford sizes, per pound package, 8c.

Envelopes to match, per 100, 9c.

Bargains in Dinner Sets.

No prudent buyer will ignore the Macy claims. They are direct and attractive. Dinner Sets aptly illustrate our method. No other store is in position to match the values we offer. These items indicate our doings. They'll arouse widespread interest.

Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, very pretty decorations, $5.87.
Porcelain Dinner Sets, 102 pieces, including soup tureen, $7.87.
American Porcelain Dinner Sets, rich Roccoco decorations, $9.37.
English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, lilac and gold decorations, $13.69.
Austrian China Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, pink border, gilt handles, $14.33.
Limoges China Dinner Sets, special decorations of our own, gilt handles, $16.33.
Haviland's China Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, nosegay decorations, gilt handles, $17.87.
Haviland's China Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, spray decorations, gilt handles, $22.31.

The above Sets represent all the newest shapes and most artistic decorative schemes. Those quoted are just a fraction of our display—scores of handsomer effects, ranging up to $223.21. Whatever you choose—a Set for $5.87 or a Set for $223.21—or any Set between the two extremes—you'll find same relative value in one as the other.

Thirty Open Stock Patterns.

Thirty styles of English, French, Austrian and American decorated China, known to the trade as "open stock patterns." That means they are sold by the Set, or the single piece. This enables you to select Sets to serve your individual requirements, and to replace articles that are broken.

A Great Sale of Plates.

This Sale of Plates is one of the important features of our January China business. The beauty and variety of the Plates, and the uncommonly low prices asked, are sure to win your active appreciation.

Fancy Decorated Bread, Butter, Tea, Breakfast, Soup and Dinner Plates, usually sold from 25c. to 30c., choice at . . . **19c**

Decorated Haviland and Austrian China Plates, graceful designs, usually sold from 30c. to 45c., choice at **23c**

A large collection of Plates—exquisite patterns and colorings—at the following exceedingly low prices

53c to 60c qualities at 37c
60c to 75c qualities at 49c
75c to $1.00 qualities at 63c

Haviland and English China Plates, superb decorations, usually sold from $1.50 to $2.00; choice at . . . **97c**

Game and Fish Sets

Austrian China Game Sets, floral and gold edges, game centers, 13 pieces, worth $6.00; our price $3.87.

Austrian China Fish Sets, fern decorations, gold edges, fish centers, 13 pieces, worth $7.50; at $4.87.

Austrian China Game Sets, green wreaths, gold lace border, Game centers, worth $10.00; our price $6.87.

Cut Glass Pieces Worth From $4.00 to $6.00 at $2.47.

Here are five hundred pieces of elegant Cut Glass—regular $4.00 to $6.00 values at $2.47. The lot includes

Salad Bowls, Fruit Trays, Celery Trays, Spoon Trays, Celery Holders, Preserve Dishes, Cranberry Bowls, Water Bottles, Spoon Holders, Fancy Dishes.

Deep, rich cuttings; popular shapes, and absolutely perfect in brilliancy and workmanship. All are direct from our own factory—no tribute to the middleman must be added to the price of the Cut Glass we sell.

PATRICK V. HICKEY'S ESTATE.

A Judgment Creditor Not Satisfied with Present Executrices.

Application was made yesterday before Surrogate Abbott, in Brooklyn, for the removal of Agnes K. Hickey and Maria Hickey as executrices of the will of the late Patrick V. Hickey, former publisher of The Catholic Review, The Catholic American, and other publications, on the charge that they have wasted and mismanaged the estate. Agnes K. Hickey is the widow of the late publisher, and the other executrix is her sister-in-law. The application was made by John J. Murphy, who is a judgment creditor of the estate for $3,531.75.

Counsel for Mrs. Hickey said that under the will of Mr. Hickey the property belonged absolutely to Mrs. Hickey, and she could do as she liked with it. Surrogate Abbott reserved decision.

Funeral of Gen. Brooke Postley.

Funeral services over the body of Gen. Brooke Postley were held yesterday from the family residence, 817 Fifth Avenue, and were private, only a few intimate friends of the dead having been invited to attend. The services were conducted by the Rev. R. M. W. Black of All Souls' Church, on Madison Avenue. Among the mourners were Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Devereux, Mrs. W. Thomassi, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gouch, Mr. and Mrs. Donald B. Toucey, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Husted, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mott, Charles Hubbard, and Solon J. Vasto. The interment took place in the family plot in Greenwood.

Reasonable Rates, Superior Service, And a Progressive Policy have resulted in an increase during the year 1900 in the number of telephones in service in Manhattan and the Bronx of 14,210 stations.

This is a record gain and is the most eloquent testimony possible to the Progressive Policy, Superior Service and Reasonable Rates of the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

DICKERMANS DURABLE DESKS

Am. Store Stool Co., Howard St., just east of 6th Ave.

The Wanamaker Store

The Season's Clean-up CARPET SALE

There were thirty thousand yards yesterday morning—less to-day; but no material decrease in variety of styles; and all the prices are good to-day.

The biggest bargains are the very short pieces, and those who have small rooms to cover may do it handsomely at a very small cost.

But there are plenty of bigger pieces—more practical bargains, if they offer just exactly what you want—as they are likely to do, with such a variety of lengths to choose from. All are splendid carpets—all regular goods—each the first quality in its grade. The new prices are

A THIRD to a HALF Below Value

depending on the size of the piece. Lengths ranging from 10 to 45 yards, being sold by the entire piece. Among grades so offered are these:

$1 to $1.65 Axminsters for 50c, 60c, 75c and $1 a yard.
$1.40 Wilton Velvet for 60c to 90c a yard.
$1.25 and $1.40 Body Brussels for 50c to 85c a yard.
70c Best All-wool Ingrains for 30c to 50c a yard.

Also several thousand yards of Body and Tapestry Brussels at bargains not so great as above, but of which you can have any length you want at the prices offered:

Body Brussels at $1 a yard, from $1.25 and $1.40.
Tapestry Brussels at 65c a yard, from 85c and 90c.
Tapestry Brussels at 50c and 55c a yard, from 60c and 70c.

Third floor.

Sale of Sample PARLOR SUITES

These are our own samples which have been shown for several months on our floors. All in perfect condition, having been constantly well cared for. But now we wish to clear the floors for an entirely new display. We want every sample to be spick-and-span for the new century, and these sample suites now on our floors are marked to-day at

A QUARTER to a HALF Under Price

All styles of Parlor Suites are included; also cabinets, in gold, Vernis-Martin and mahogany; music cabinets, Davenports, divans, and sofas, and arm and reception chairs. A broad and handsome collection of parlor furniture, at most remarkable prices.

These hints of the Parlor Suites:

At $32.50, from $44.50—3 pieces, inlaid; damask cover.
At $35, from $55—3 pieces; imitation mahogany; damask cover.
At $37, from $74—2 pieces; imitation mahogany; velour cover.
At $45, from $65—3 pieces; inlaid; velour cover.
At $49, from $75—3 pieces; mahogany veneered; damask cover.
At $65, from $130—3 pieces; overstuffed; damask cover.
At $65, from $110—3 pieces; mahogany; tapestry cover.
At $62.50, from $125—3 pieces; mahogany; damask cover.
At $70, from $140—3 pieces; inlaid; damask cover.
At $72.50, from $140—3 pieces; mahogany; veneered; tapestry cover.
At $75, from $104—3 pieces; overstuffed; tapestry cover.
At $75, from $100—5 pieces; imitation; damask cover.
At $82.50, from $110—3 pieces; mahogany veneered; tapestry cover.
At $85, from $115—3 pieces; mahogany veneered; silk cover.
At $85, from $115—3 pieces; mahogany veneered; damask cover.
At $90, from $120—5 pieces; imitation; tapestry cover.
At $92.50, from $125—3 pieces; mahogany; velour cover.
At $95, from $130—3 pieces; mahogany; damask cover.
At $100, from $190—4 pieces; inlaid; velour cover.
At $100, from $140—4 pieces; imitation, silk cover.
At $110, from $180—3 pieces; mahogany; tapestry cover.
At $112.50, from $225—4 pieces; inlaid; tapestry cover.
At $117.50, from $154—3 pieces; mahogany; silk cover.
At $120, from $160—3 pieces; mahogany; damask cover.
At $125, from $175—3 pieces; mahogany; velour cover.
At $150, from $210—5 pieces; mahogany; tapestry cover.
At $160, from $203—3 pieces; mahogany; velour cover.
At $160, from $215—3 pieces; mahogany; velour cover.
At $200, from $285—3 pieces; mahogany; damask cover.
At $300, from $400—3 pieces; mahogany; damask cover.

Fourth floor.

Linen BATISTES At a Very Little Price

These are the fancy imported batistes that are so generally admired. Some one held them too long—they're not ordinarily salable at regular prices during the winter months. That somebody now loses more on each yard than we're asking a yard. But as the knowing ones predict the coming to be a linen season, and as this splendid collection is offered at nearly one-third to half the regular selling prices, the end of them should be no further away than nightfall. And here's our prediction: Many of you who fail to avail of this opportunity will gladly pay double and treble the present price a little later on.

There are forty or more patterns from which to select. All natural color linen grounds, with bright colored silk stripes, and lace stripes, plaids, polka dots and embroidered figures. The prices regularly are 37½c and 50c.

18c a yard for these 12,000 yards

Rotunda.

Paris Novelty DRESS GOODS

A rich collection, and all greatly reduced in price. Some are now marked at about half the price for which they should be selling. Other prices are but slightly more than half. On any dress pattern you select the saving is equal at least to the cost of dressmaking. The designs are the best—desirable for present wear, and the coming season's styles will not be widely different, if at all. The greater portion of this offering is of single dress patterns of a coloring, but there's the widest choosing—all rich novelty dress stuffs. Here's a partial list of them:

At $2 yd., from $3.25—Silk-and-wool figured Poplin; black cubes and bright colored silk pin dots on black grounds.
At $1.75 yd., from $4—Silk-and-wool Striped Novelty, with black chenille cubes, in combinations of colors and black.
At $1.75 yd., from $3.50—Polka-dot Silk-and-wool Crepon, in combinations of bright colored polka-dot on black grounds.
At $1.75 yd., from $3—Silk-and-wool Figured Crepon, in combinations of colors and black.
At $1.50 yd., from $3—Silk-and-wool Matelasse Epingline, in combinations of colors and black.
At $1.50 yd., from $2.50—Silk Crepon Striped Venetian Cloths; designs in colors on black ground.
At $1.25 yd., from $2—Silk Polka-dot Venetian Cloth; designs in bright colored silk dots on colored and black grounds.

Rotunda.

FURS Reduced

Reductions right down the line now. And substantial, worthwhile reductions. You'd almost think we were going out of the fur business and wished to close out everything in a rush. But it's simply this: We don't want to make a long drawn-out operation of one that can just as easily be settled quickly. These January stocks are unwelcome here. It's wearing time, not showing time, and the best, quickest method of finding wearers, and reducing our care and responsibility for the furs is shown right here.

Double Sable Fox Scarfs, with two large tails, at $15; were $20.
Extra Large Natural Lynx Boas, at $25; were $40 and $50.
Natural Lynx Collarettes, with high storm collar, at $25; were $50.
Stone Marten Collarette, with jarbeaux in front, at $60; was $90.
Seal Collarette, with border of cross fox, at $60; was $100.
Plain Chinchilla Collarettes, at $75; were $125.
Seal Collarette, with long tabs, border of baum marten trimmed with tails, at $100; was $175.
Hudson Bay Sable Collarette, 12 in. deep, at $175; was $250.

Second floor, Broadway.

CORSETS

Several lots of corsets of thoroughly worthy sorts, at most unusual prices:

At $1.50—Nemo cadet corsets, with straight front; white or drab.
At $1.25 and $1.50—P. D. imported corsets; medium and long waist; in white, drab and black. Regularly $2.75, $3.50 and $4.
Special lot of Lillians, at reduced prices; four styles; short, medium and long waist; white, drab and black; at $1.75 to $5. Regularly $2.75 to $8. All sizes in lot, but not in each style.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The New Foulards From London

The coming of these beautiful Printed Silks is an event in the Silk Store. The Foulard Silks from London are still printed by hand, and they have a character that cannot be matched by those from any other source. The color play is strikingly odd, yet harmony prevails throughout. The more colors the greater the price; yet all are inexpensive enough. The Persian prints are artistic and rare; the plainer, more subdued styles are in coral effects, foliage and profiles of palms. There are some new dots made from berries, and new stripes with dots lifted from the color—all are of a high order of beauty and originality of design.

Prices, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50.

Rotunda.

Cloth and Velour JACKETS

The jacket manufacturer is always far ahead of the season toward which he is working, Hence, while rigorous winter is yet upon us, on all sides preparations are making for the advent of Spring. Our jacket stocks are rent and broken—no more will be imported or ordered here to fill the gaps. Rather is the Wanamaker policy to gather the stragglers and obliterate all distinction as to value and origin in a new, uniform, urgent price.

Thus, a group of short jackets, box coats, three-quarter length coats of kersey, cheviot, melton, double-faced cloths, in wide assortment of colors and styles; some with luxurious fur collars, which were formerly priced up to $45 are to-day reduced to

twenty-five dollars each

Our collection of velour jackets has been notable this year; the best makers of Europe and America were friendly rivals in its production. The remainder of these luxurious jackets, from the severely plain to those elaborately decorated with jet or passementerie, or beautifully braided; worth up to $75, now await your choosing at

forty dollars each

Sealskin alone can exceed them in quiet richness and beauty.

Second floor, Broadway.

HOSIERY

We bought these by the thousands of pairs. Ordered unusually large quantities in order to obtain the best possible concession in price. That advantage, planned for six months ago, is yours to-day in offerings like these:

3 pairs for 50c—Women's regular made imported fast black cotton stockings; with two-thread soles, heels and toes. Value 25c a pair.
25c a pair—Women's fine lisle thread stockings; fast black; plain or Richelieu Ribbed. Also heavy weight fast black cotton stockings, with unbleached feet or split soles. Value 38c a pair.
3 pairs for 50c—Men's fast black cotton socks; unusually good in quality with extra strong soles, heels and toes; well made, durable and elastic. Value 25c a pair.
12½c a pair—Children's strong, elastic stockings; of fast black cotton; narrow ribbed; with double knees, heels and toes; the sort that will fit and wear well. Value 18c a pair.

Broadway.

BEDSPREADS and Comfortables

Whatever your bed-clothing needs, you'll find them satisfied here at less-than-elsewhere prices for goods of unquestioned quality. On these Marseilles spreads and comfortables we've even bettered our own prices, so there's a double saving for you in the prices quoted below:

Bedspreads—
At 90c—In white honeycomb Marseilles pattern.
At $1—Bedspreads in handsome white honeycomb Marseilles patterns.
At $1.85—Marseilles bedspreads, satin finished, in handsome designs.
At $2.25—Bedspreads in attractive Marseilles designs; fast back.

Comfortables—
At 80c—Of silkoline; one side plain, the other figured; filling of clean white cotton.
At $1—Of silkoline; figured one side, other side plain; filled with fine white cotton.

Third floor, Ninth street.

All Around the Store

$14 Box Couches for $9.75. The supply of these exceptionally low-priced lounges, though limited, is not yet exhausted. They are 6 feet long, 30 inches wide; box, 7 inches deep; muslin-lined; top is tufted; with best springs; upholstered in tow or moss; covered with imitation Bagdad in choice of patterns. A rare opportunity.

Allover Plaitings. There is an interesting showing of these fashionable goods for the coming season—the latest designs of skilful makers. There are new effects in fine white lawn, batiste, Swiss muslin, nainsook and embroideries; also plain plaitings in ecru batiste. Prices run from 30c to $4.50 a yard.

Fur Robes are essential for cold weather driving or sleighing. Excellent assortment here, of genuine skins carefully made and cured, such as gray fox, tiger cat, wolf and grizzly bear, at $22 to $125; also imitation black and grizzly bear and Japanese Marten; splendidly wearing robes at $8.50 to $35.

Umbrellas below value. Some women's umbrellas, 26-inch, of union taffeta, with fancy handles, are priced at $1.25 each. They are good-looking and durable, and a full $2 value.

Automatic Candle Lamps for dinner-tables. They are neat and sightly, always keep the candle shade at a uniform height, and obviate dripping of the wax. Though they are generally sold at 65c each, we have priced a small lot at 40c.

Walking Skirts and Suits at low prices. The skirts, of single-faced cloths, in blue and Oxford, finished with outside fold and trimmed with rows of stitching, $4.50 for good $6 values. The suits of double-faced cheviots, covert and broadcloth, in handsome styles, tailor stitched, formerly priced up to $45, are now *twenty dollars each.*

Ulsters for Men—$12. They're the best value in New York at the price; of all-wool Oxford frieze, with plaid lining of good quality; iron yarn sleeve lining; side pockets; warm and roomy.

Girls' Box Reefers Reduced. They were $8 and $8.50, but $5 is their new price. They're of plain and boucle cheviot, some plain with velvet collars, others trimmed with braid. In the most desirable colors. Sizes for girls of 6 to 12 years.

Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs, trimmed with tails. The fur man has gathered these handsome scarfs, which have sold at $5 and $6.50, with a few formerly priced at even more, and put a new price, $4, on them—which should quickly disperse them.

The "Hookon" Corset Hose Supporter. Fastened on lower stud of corset, it cannot possibly come undone, does away with safety-pins and bands, and greatly improves the figure. Here is a variety of styles. 35c to $1.25.

Long Trouser Suits for Boys. Some small lots of these, but aggregating a complete line of sizes for boys from 13 to 19 years, have been considerably reduced in price. They are of fancy cheviot and neat worsteds. Early season prices were $12 to $15, now they're $10 a suit.

Men's Overcoats And TROUSERS

A lot of handsome heavy overcoats, in various styles, has been rounded up and reduced in price for quick distribution. All new styles, and the most desirable of the new styles. Of rough-faced Oxford and brown mixed cheviots—the popular fabric of the day. Some of the swell Raglans in the collection. All sizes,—particularly good showing among the larger sizes. Some were $18, many other grades up to our $25 kinds, and all moderately priced at those figures.

Choice Now at $15

Trousers at $5 are always a bargain at Wanamaker's. Nowhere else are equal values procurable at that price. But this is even better than usual—much better. For this lot, that we count ourselves very fortunate in obtaining, are the sort that are rarely sold for less than $7.50. All of pure worsted in best, latest patterns. And now $5 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' SUITS

Clearing out the incomplete lines, the many little lots in which all sizes are no longer represented. The December selling was enormous, and there has been no time until now to straighten up the stocks. Now there's no time to be lost in the closing-out plan. Hence these reduced prices:

125 three-piece suits of cheviot, with double-breasted vests; some of the very best patterns of the season's production; sizes 9 to 16 years. Values $5 to $8. Prices, $4.25 and $5.
100 boys' double-breasted jacket suits of cheviots and cassimeres; sizes 9 to 16 years. Values $9 to $11. Price, $5.
50 sailor suits of blue serge and cheviot; neatly trimmed; sizes 3 to 12 years. Values $7 and $7.50. Price, $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Wanamaker-Reliable $3 SHOES for Women

They are literally the last word in present-day making of popular-priced shoes. They represent years of experience and experiment on our part. On other people's, too, for we have taken their best $3.50 shoes—and there are some excellent shoes at that price—improved upon them, and then *lowered the price to $3!* This is the history, in brief, of the

Wanamaker-Reliable $3 Shoe for Women

They are splendidly and thoroughly made, of the best materials, full of style and comfort, and in a variety of shapes and leathers, suitable for all uses and occasions.

Some mention of the styles follows:

Kidskin shoes made from the best grades of R. H. Foerderer's *Vici kid*—than which there is no better made.
Kidskin; full round toe and kid tips; thick welted soles and flat heels; lace, high and low cut; button, regular height.
Kidskin; medium bull-dog toe with patent leather tips; welted soles and military heels; button and lace.
Kidskin; common sense plain toes; button only; but either stout welted or thin turned soles.
Kidskin; narrow round toe with patent leather tip; high Cuban heels and turned sole; button and lace. Also with turned soles and Louis XIV. heels.
Kidskin; cloth tops; stout soles; patent leather tips; medium heels.

All sizes and widths. Also made in patent leather, enameled grain leather, box calf, willow tan calf, Ideal enameled kid; in all weights of soles, and all heights of heel.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

The REGINA Music Boxes

Music drives the tears away from the young and the blues away from the old. It makes play brighter and work easier. It entertains and refines. The mind's debt to music is almost as great as the body's is to food, for one only half lives, that lives without it.

Music by a musician is for the few and favored. Automatic music is for all.

The Regina Music Box is the perfection of automatic music, and on the Wanamaker Club Plan can be bought by almost any home. A little cash payment and easy amounts monthly afterward. Hear the boxes play. If you can't come, write for full particulars.

Basement.

The SALE of WHITE

From every point of view, this is a remarkable sale. The goods at lowest prices are almost marvelous—yet that is the ordinary thing to find in such sales—the trouble with the usual sale is that effort stops with the obtaining of low prices. Here the value of a five dollar gown is even more remarkable than of those at 38c or 50c.

And our best effort is made right among the medium-priced goods that the thousands want. Broad and unmatched variety, as well as unequaled goodness and beauty in each style.

To-day's illustration tells about the various kinds of

Garments for a Dollar

Measure values both ways from these:

Night Gowns at $1—
Of muslin, with yoke of 6 clusters of plaits and 2 rows of embroidery and hemstitching; embroidery on neck and sleeves; also 7 other styles—some muslin, others cambric; trimmed with embroidery or lace.
Many other styles, 50c to $9.

Chemises at $1—
Of nainsook, with round neck trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, run with ribbon. Also 7 other styles of muslin, nainsook or lawn. Some trimmed with embroidery, others with lace and ribbon.
Many other styles, 25c to $4.50.

Drawers at $1—
Of cambric, with lawn ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace, with plaits above, and hemstitched. Also 5 other styles of cambric or nainsook, trimmed with embroidery or lace.
Other styles, 15c to $6.50.

Petticoats at $1
Of muslin, with deep ruffle of cambric, trimmed with torchon lace and 2 rows of insertion. Also 8 other styles, embroidery or lace trimmed.
Other styles, 50c to $10.50.

Corset Covers at $1—
Of cambric; full cover; gathers at waist; 4 rows of insertion in front and cluster of plaits; neck and armholes trimmed with embroidery and ribbon bow. Also 5 other styles of nainsook or cambric trimmed with lace or embroidery.
Many other styles, 25c to $3.75.

Basement and Second floor.

Children's White Dresses—
At 45c—Of nainsook, with yoke back and front of hemstitched plaits; neck and sleeves finished with embroidered ruffle. Sizes for 6 months to 2 years.
At 70c—Of nainsook, with square yoke of hemstitched plaits, one insertion of embroidery; yoke finished with neat embroidered ruffle. Sizes for 6 months to 2 years.
At $1.10—Of lawn; round yoke of lace insertion and plaits, finished with deep ruffle; hemstitched and edged with lace. Sizes for 6 months to 3 years.
At $1.35—Of nainsook, with pointed yoke back and front of embroidery insertion, plaits and feather-stitching; finished with fine embroidered ruffles. Sizes for 6 months to 3 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The CHINA SALE

There was large selling among these bright and handsome wares yesterday, but you wouldn't miss anything from the collection to-day. More lots have come forward—different, but equal in every way to the splendid offerings of yesterday. It's a rare time for housekeepers when the Wanamaker holiday stock comes out for a clean-up. Dainty pieces of a hundred sorts can be picked up for a trifle of cost; and even such wares as are worth their full prices year in and year out are offered at

A QUARTER to a HALF Under Value

Much of the story was told yesterday. These items to-day:

Dinner Sets—
These are patterns, which we shall close out to make room for new goods; made of the finest porcelain and the highest grade of china, in modern shapes and with handsome decorations.
At $14, from $20—English porcelain sets of the finest make; decoration in dark blue with gold on an embossed shape; 113 pieces, including soup tureen and 4 large platters.
At $30, from $45—English porcelain sets with a rich enameled border pattern, heavily traced with gold, on a festoon shape; 113 pieces, including soup tureen and 4 large platters.
126-piece set of same, at $42.50, from $55.
Balance of pieces in open stock will be closed out at a reduction of a third.
At $35, from $50—French china sets with decorations in clusters of flowers, heavily gold stippled; 113 pieces, including soup tureen and 4 large platters.
At $140, from $210—French china sets; decoration of pink band with dark green border, overlaid with gold; gold rosette in centre; very rich; 114 pieces.
At $9.50, worth $15—American porcelain sets; 8 pretty flower decorations and gilt; 100 pieces, including soup tureen.
At $8, worth $12—English porcelain sets; neatly decorated, and containing soup tureen and 3 platters; 100 pieces.

Fish and Game Sets—
At $17.50, from $25—Game sets in same style of decoration; game painted centres.
At $12, from $16 and $17.50—French china game sets, in 2 handsome decorations; game painted centres.
Also these imperfect game sets, mostly in French china and all finely decorated; some have a piece or two missing, some one or two pieces chipped.
French china Game Sets—
$22, from $44 — $12, from $18
$25, from $40 — $8, from $15
$12.50, from $25
Austrian china, at $4, from $6.50.
A splendid assortment of perfect sets, in Austrian china, well decorated, at $6 and $7.50; worth a quarter more.

Basement.

Fancy China—
A table of Plates, many of which have sold for $15, $18, $22, and $30 a dozen; now $1 each. Sizes include dinner, breakfast and soup plates.
A complete assortment of Fancy Pieces in bright Dresden and panel effects, at a straight reduction of a quarter.
A splendid assortment of Cups and Saucers, tea, bouillon, and after dinner coffee.
$1, from $1.50 each — 40c, from 75c each
50c, from $1 each — 25c, from 50c each
10c, from 25c each.

Main aisle.

Austrian Fancy China—
Salads, 65c, from $1 each. Salads, 75c, from $1.25 each. Celery Trays, 50c, from 75c each. Celery Trays, 85c, from $1.10. Olive Trays, 50c, from 75c each. Olive Trays, 15c, from 25c each. Comports, 75c, from $1.25 each. Compotes, $1.15, from $1.75 each. Chocolate Pots, $1, from $1.50 each.

Bric-a-Brac—
A magnificent Royal Vienna vase at $225, was $400.
Royal Vienna vase at $40, was $70; at $25, was $40; at $35, was $60; at $30, was $50; at $27.50 was $45; at $50, was $85.

Bavarian China—
In placques, plates, etc.—at $7, from $12; $9, from $15; $12, from $20; $15, from $22.50.

White Italian Faience—
A small number of statuary groups were $3.50, now $2; were $1.85, now 75c each.
Six pieces of **Cantagalia Ware**—one or two slightly imperfect: $17.50, from $27.50.
Cantagalia Placques, at $6.75, from $10; at $8.50, from $12; at $10; from $14.
The finest English china of an exquisitely rich decoration in bouillon and tea cups and saucers. The prices of these ranged up to $11 each, now $7.50 each.
Another table of fine plates at $4 each; were $6.75, $7 and $12 each.

Basement and Main aisle.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

10% DISCOUNT
During January
ON
French Table and Bed Linen
Bed Spreads
Center Pieces
Handkerchiefs
Doylies, Towels, etc.

We have no January sales, nor do we buy linens to place on sale for this particular month. Our stock is always replete with the latest European productions, and in order to reduce it prior to our Spring inventory we offer a ten per cent. discount on all purchases or orders left during this month.

Grande
Maison de Blanc,
TWO DOORS BELOW 332 Fifth Ave. THE WALDORF
ESTABLISHED IN PARIS IN 1861.

In This Free Country

there is no law against a man ruining his health, by drinking blended (mixed) Whiskey. To be safe, use
OLD CROW RYE,
a straight, Hand Made, Sour Mash, pure and wholesome. Gold medal awarded for purity at Paris, 1900.
H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N.Y.
Wine Merchants. Established 1853.

VICHY
CELESTINS
IS A
Natural Mineral Water,
known for centuries and Imported
ONLY IN BOTTLES.
For Disordered Stomach and Indigestion.
Its value has been testified to by thousands.
So-called Vichy in Syphons IS NOT VICHY.
Get the Genuine.
Your Physician will recommend it.
General Agency, 220 B'way, N.Y.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
$1.00 MADRAS SHIRTS at 49c.

All choice patterns (cross stripes), including pair cuffs.
$1.00 White Shirts at 68c.
GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR.
A saving of 30 per cent.

Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers	49c
Blue Wool Shirts and Drawers	79c
Gray Wool (imported) Shirts and Drawers	98c

$1.25 GLOVES AT 79c. PAIR.
About 1,200 pairs of Gray Mocha and Tan Cape, all sizes.

Wanted—The public to know that we are selling now fine business suitings for $20; also trousers for $7; worth double the money. Silberman Bros., Tailors, 20 West 27th St.

DIRECTORS LIBRARY AND CLUB TABLES.
CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, 275 Canal St., nr B'way.

Congressional Notes.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut has introduced in the Senate a bill to encourage exports of manufactures of which domestic alcohol is a constituent part. It allows a drawback of the internal revenue tax paid on the alcohol used in manufacturing the article.

The Senate yesterday confirmed a large number of army nominations, of which the most important were those of Col. Samuel M. Whitside, (Tenth Cavalry,) Lieut. Col. James R. Campbell, (Thirtieth Infantry,) and Major Charles Bird, (Quartermaster,) to be Brigadier Generals of Volunteers.

Mr. McCall of Massachusetts has introduced in the House a bill providing that additional appointments to the Naval Academy hereafter shall be made each year by the President of the cadets or students standing first in the graduating classes of that year in the nautical training schools of States in which such schools are maintained by the States.

Senator Warren of Wyoming has introduced a joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Capt. C. E. Clark and the officers and men of the battleship Oregon "for bringing the battleship 14,000 miles at forced speed, from the Pacific to the Atlantic Station, in condition for instant service, and for gallant and meritorious services in aiding in the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago."

MR. LODGE DISCUSSES AMERICA'S COMMERCE

Senator Asserts Large Army and Navy Are Indispensable.

NECESSARY FOR PROTECTION

Declares Growing Trade Must Be Guarded — Army Bill Amendment Against Veterinary Corps Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A notable speech was delivered in the Senate to-day by Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.) Addressing the Senate on the amendment of the Military Committee striking out the provision in the Army Reorganization bill for a veterinary corps, he discussed briefly, and principally in the form of a colloquy with Senator Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) the Philippine question and the necessity for an army of 100,000 men.

In conclusion, Mr. Lodge drew a brilliant word picture of the commercial future of the United States, declaring that the trade conflict with Europe already begun could result only in the commercial and economic supremacy of this country over the entire world. In this industrial conflict he apprehended no danger from a material contest with any nation of the world, but he urged the necessity for a strong and scientifically organized army and a powerful navy in order that the United States might be prepared to defend its rights against any possible foe. The speech created a profound impression.

During the afternoon the Senate ratified the committee's proposition to eliminate the House provision for the establishment of a veterinary corps in the army. Senator Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) gave notice of a substitute he will offer for the entire pending measure, continuing in full force and effect the act of March 3, 1899, increasing the size of the army for three years from July 1, 1901.

VETERINARIES IN THE ARMY.

When the Army bill came up for consideration, the pending matter was the committee amendments striking out the provision for a veterinary corps in the army. Mr. Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) the champion in the Senate of the proposed veterinary corps, urged that the committee's amendment be rejected. In the course of his speech, Mr. Kenney discussed to some extent the general features of the bill. He had serious misgivings, he said, about the creation of a standing army of 100,000 men. He doubted whether the United States could send an army to the Philippines strong enough to put down the spirit of independence and liberty which seemed inness the breasts of the Filipinos.

He added, in conclusion, that if the necessity was demonstrated for an army of 100,000, he would vote for it, if it were limited to three years. He hoped the provision for a permanent standing army of great strength would not be adopted.

Mr. Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) a member of the Military Committee, replied to the argument of Mr. Kenney, urging that a great injustice would be done regular army officers by the injection into the army of a new corps.

Mr. Lodge objected to the proposition to establish a veterinary staff corps. He had no objection to giving proper pay and even rank to veterinary surgeons, but he denounced as "bitterly unjust" to the officers of the regular army the effort to create as a Colonel, Majors, and Captains men who were to be taken out of civil life, and place them in authority over men who had devoted their lives to army affairs.

MR. LODGE'S SPEECH.

Discussing the general features of the measure, Mr. Lodge said he did not think any American citizen honestly believed that the liberty of the people was menaced by an army of 100,000. He did not believe an army of 100,000 was, in the circumstances, a large army. As to the situation in the Philippines, Mr. Lodge maintained that organized rebellion has ceased, and the local George Washington is in hiding."

"In a short time," said Mr. Lodge, "I believe there will be peace and order throughout the Philippine Islands." He did not think, however, that the probability of outbreaks among the Moros and the uncivilized tribes of the interior ever would be eliminated, but he believed there would be an end of the trouble for some time.

Mr. Bacon inquired how long Mr. Lodge thought a large army might be needed in the Philippines. Mr. Lodge replied that he could not say exactly, but believed that in a very short time, comparatively, there would be greater peace and order in the Islands than they ever had known. After some sharp sparring Mr. Bacon put this question to Mr. Lodge:

"From your knowledge as Chairman of the Philippine Committee, of the conditions in the Islands, will the army of 76,000 be needed there for a short time or for an indefinite time?"

"What is a short time?" inquired Mr. Lodge.

"Well, say, two years," Mr. Bacon replied.

"My judgment," replied Mr. Lodge, "is that at the end of two years we will be able to reduce very largely the army in the Philippines. That is my belief. Spain had an army of 15,000 men and kept very bad order—"

"And occupied little territory," interjected Mr. Bacon.

"Yes, and occupied little territory," assented Mr. Lodge. He maintained, however, that with a force of 25,000 in the Philippines, the United States would keep better order than ever had been known there. With that force in the Philippines there would be about 35,000 men left to man the fortifications of the country, a force which he believed totally inadequate. In addition, that force would be called upon to guard the Nicaragua Canal, which it was proposed soon to begin to build. On that canal there would be employed 50,000 laborers. They would have to be protected. When finished, the canal would have to be guarded.

THE NATION'S NEEDS.

In response to further questions, Mr. Lodge said that, in his opinion, at the end of two years the force in the Philippines could be reduced materially, and at the end of four or five years the force probably could be reduced safely to 20,000 men.

"Does not the Senator from Massachusetts think," inquired Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) "that the time for the reduction of the force would be lessened materially if we could have the support of the other side of this chamber in passing this Army bill and other similar measures?"

Mr. Lodge replied that Mr. Foraker had expressed his idea exactly. He vigorously urged the passage of the pending bill, because it would provide for the army an excellent system, the necessity for which had been emphasized by the Spanish war. In conclusion, Mr. Lodge said:

"I am no alarmist, and I have no fears that we are in danger of war with anybody, and I do not believe there is a nation on the face of the earth that has any desire to attack us. But no man can tell what may happen at any time.

"We have come to that point in the process of our development where we have expanded far beyond our own markets commercially, and we are breaking into every market of the world. It is a part of our economic development. In my judgment, we are marching along toward the economic supremacy of the world. Look at Europe and compare it with the United States. It has been worked over for a thousand years at least in the endeavor to draw out all its resources.

EUROPE SURPASSED.

"Here in the United States we are holding all the best part of the North American Continent. Look at your map, a great symmetrical country, all under one flag, no separate Government, your railroads running in steady connections and carrying freight from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the Gulf. Europe cannot beat that. Every separate State system, every separate railroad she has, enhances the cost of her articles. We are beating her in iron and steel. We can turn them out at a price Europe cannot meet. We are going to surpass her in other articles. She has to take coal from us. It is a mere question of time when her last stronghold, the carrying trade, will be invaded.

"We will build ships cheaper than she, we shall, in some way or another, equal her subsidies to steamships by our subsidies, and put our ships on an even plane of competition. Does any one suppose the other people like our industrial achievements? They are struggling to get an opening for an overcrowded population and for an overproduction. That is why they have seized Africa. That is why they have seized the islands of the Pacific. China got into trouble, and they thought there would come a new division and they could all get their share. It has been stopped. The Chinese Empire is going to be held together and its markets opened to all nations of the world.

"I do not say anything improper or boast unduly when I say that it was owing to the United States that that policy was adopted instead of the other. We believe in it. It is a great policy. We are all in sympathy with it, but do you suppose the other countries like it? I doubt it very much.

RIVALRY IN COMMERCE.

"Any one who has read the newspapers lately will have noticed that there has been continual talk about economic federations to shut out the United States from Europe. In other words, they feel the economic pressure that we are putting upon them. They will try to meet us, undoubtedly, in the great field of economic rivalry. I believe that, with our resources, with the character of our people, with our new country, with our great continent, that the victory can only be with us, and that there can be but one end to that conflict of economic forces.

"We occupy a great position economically. We are marching on to a still greater one. You may impede it, perhaps, by legislation; you may check it; but you cannot stop the work of the economic forces. We may blunder here in legislation, but the American people and the economic forces which underlie all are carrying us forward to the economic supremacy of the world. It is a great position, but, dazzled by its splendor, do not forget its perils. It carries its dangers with it, and I want to see the United States always prepared to meet those dangers. We have no quarrel with any nation, and I hope we shall have none. I see none who would wish to attack us, but I wish to see the United States so prepared that under these new conditions she always will be safe by sea and by land.

"The control of the ocean is vital to us. That is why I have always advocated a navy, and a powerful navy we must have. I wish to see our army, whether it is ten thousand or twenty thousand or a hundred thousand strong, organized with the utmost skill and the utmost science, so that if the hour of peril ever does come we shall have a system which can expand on the instant, one which will not immediately produce disaster and trouble, stumbling and hesitation, as it did at the beginning of the Spanish war. Make your army large or small, as circumstances demand, but make your organization of that army the best, the most flexible, the most elastic, in the world."

After some discussion of the veterinary corps amendment by Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) advocating the establishment of such a corps and reading telegrams from many prominent veterinarians in support of the proposition and by Senators Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Carter, (Rep., Montana,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) and Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) opposing it, the action of the committee in striking out the provision for the proposed corps was ratified by a vote of 43 to 5. Those who voted against the recommendation of the committee were Senators Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho) and Kenney, (Dem., Del.)

Without making further progress with the bill, the Senate went into executive session.

FILIPINOS TO BE EXILED.

MacArthur Orders Insurgent Generals to be Deported to Guam—Says Good-bye to Thirty-seventh Volunteers.

MANILA, Jan. 7.—Gen. MacArthur has ordered the deportation of Gens. Ricarte, Del Pilar, Hizon, Llanera, and Santos to the Island of Guam. Nine regimental and four subordinate officers, with eight civilians, including Trias, Tecson, and Mabini, notorious assistants of the insurrectionists, have also been ordered to be deported. It is Gen. MacArthur's intention to hold most of the active leaders of the rebels, who have been captured, in Guam until the resumption of a condition of peace has been declared.

The first municipal election was held successfully at Baguio, Province of Benguet, Saturday. The Igorrotes took part in the election.

The Filipinos in Manila have been enjoying recently a novel experience in the holding of free, open political meetings. Most of the addresses at these meetings were made by former officers of the insurgents, all of whom asserted that the best way of securing personal liberty is to accept the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution and Government of the United States, which is what American sovereignty stands for. The audiences were greatly interested, and many of those attending the meetings signed the Federal Party declaration.

Gen. MacArthur, accompanied by his staff, reviewed the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, on the Luneta Field this evening. All the companies were together almost for the first time since the regiment was organized. After the review the regiment was drawn up in close order and Gen. MacArthur, in a farewell address, congratulated the officers and men on their bravery, discipline, and judgment, concluding his remarks with a hearty, "God bless you, comrades!"

The Thirty-seventh will sail for home on the transport Sheridan Thursday. More than half the men and many of the officers came from Tennessee.

A. H. LAWSHE OFF FOR MANILA.

He Is to Investigate the Affairs of the Postal Department There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Abraham L. Lawshe, Deputy Auditor for the Post Office Department, started to-night for Manila. Mr. Lawshe is the man who was sent to Cuba to investigate the proceedings of Director Rathbone, Charles F. W. Neely, Postmaster Thompson, and the other officials. His report on the conditions in Cuba was such that, according to the War Department, it is to be made the basis of a number of criminal prosecutions. The Senate has called for it, but Secretary Root has refused to let the Senate have it, on the ground that the interests of justice would be thwarted by giving the criminals an inkling of the Government's evidence.

Mr. Lawshe's success in unearthing the real state of things in Cuba is one reason for his assignment to conduct an examination of affairs in the Philippine Islands. The accounts at Manila have been audited, and it is asserted at the War Department that Mr. Lawshe is not going to readit them, but only to "re-examine" them. It is admitted, however, that what Mr. Lawshe finds out may be made the basis of future action.

Turkey Acts in Norton Matter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Turkish Government has furnished Dr. Thomas Norton, who was appointed United States Consul at Harpoot, what are known as traveling papers, constituting a safe conduct to enable the doctor to proceed to his post. There is reason to believe that this action forecasts a compliance by the Turkish Government with the request of the State Department for a regular exequatur for Dr. Norton.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Third Artillery: Capt. Sebree Smith, from Battery M to Battery H; Capt. Elisha S. Benton, from Battery H to Battery M; Second Lieut. Alfred B. Putnam, from Battery B to Light Battery F. Capt. Benton is relieved from his present duties and will join the battery to which he has been transferred. Upon the arrival of Capt. Benton at his station First Lieut. Harold E. Cloke, Third Artillery, will be relieved from duty with Battery M and will join his battery at Fort Riley, Kansas. Lieut. Putnam will join the battery to which he has been transferred.

Navy.

Capt. G. A. Converse is ordered to additional duty as General Inspector of the Illinois at Newport News.

Lieut. Commander F. H. Holmes is detached from the Independence, Jan. 23, and ordered to the Asiatic station via transport of Feb. 1.

Capt. C. J. Barclay is ordered to duty as Captain of the Boston Yard, Jan. 24.

Capt. M. L. Johnson is detached from the Boston Yard, Jan. 24, and ordered to duty as Commandant of the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., after examination for promotion.

Pay Inspector H. G. Colby is detached from the navy pay office at Baltimore, Jan. 31, and ordered home to await orders.

Paymaster C. M. Ray is detached from the Naval Academy, Feb. 1, and ordered to duty on the New York, Feb. 15.

Paymaster J. Q. Lovell is detached from the Indiana, Jan. 31, and ordered to duty in charge of the navy pay office, at Baltimore, and to temporary duty as pay officer of the Naval Academy.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The North Atlantic Squadron will arrive at Pensacola Feb. 16, instead of Feb. 20, as previously stated.

The Bennington has arrived at Hongkong.

The Vicksburg, en route to the Asiatic Station, arrived at Colombo yesterday.

The hospital ship Solace has arrived at Yokohama.

The Adams arrived at Honolulu Dec. 18.

The Philadelphia and the Iowa sailed to-day from Acapulco for Acajula.

The transport Aztec arrived at Manila yesterday, with Lieut. J. M. Graham, Nineteenth Infantry, civilian employes, and animals.

The provision ship Glacier is at Manila.

KITCHEN THRIFT,
Is not practiced as effectively here as in some of the older European countries. American housewives could easily and cheaply prepare many of the delicate soups and entrees peculiar to French cooking from ingredients which are often thrown away, by using a tiny quantity of the well-known
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REAPPORTIONMENT VOTE IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY

What Increase, If Any, Will Be Agreed Upon Is Doubtful.

Democrats Will Vote to Retain Present Membership to Prevent Gains for the Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In accordance with a unanimous agreement made in the House to-day, a reapportionment bill will be passed before the adjournment to-morrow, but it is not at all certain to-night that it will be the bill reported by Mr. Hopkins from the Census Committee. Although Mr. Hopkins expresses the greatest confidence that the House will stand by his bill, he does not seem able to find his majority easily. In the course of the debate to-day he admitted that if the number of members was not kept at 357, as proposed by the reported bill, the increase would probably raise the number to 395 or 399. This increase would exceed the outside number of members proposed by the Burleigh bill.

All efforts to canvass the House to show just how the vote will stand have proved unavailing. Although the idea on which the Hopkins bill is based—the advisability of keeping down the membership—is admitted even by its opponents to have merit, the Republican desire to secure increased representation is so great as to threaten to overcome all notions of convenience in doing business. Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, who spoke for the bill to-day, once more aired his grievance that members cannot secure recognition under the rules they impose upon the Speaker and themselves, and he favored keeping down the membership in order that he might the sooner and easier win his fight for individual recognition.

From such inquiries as have been made it is apparent that a large number of Democrats, some members say quite half of them, will vote for the Hopkins bill. The only reason assigned for this favor of a bill that prevents any increase and cuts down representation in some States is that if the House goes to the other extremity and adds 30 to 38 members, the gains will go largely to the Republicans, who, in getting increased representation in the House, will also greatly increase their apparent vote in the Electoral College. The Hopkins bill will make no change whatever in the Electoral vote or the relative strength of the parties in the college.

New York is not united in its attitude toward the bill. The Democrats are against increasing the whole representation, and admit that if there is any increase for New York it is likely to be followed by a redistricting of the State that will be disadvantageous to the Democrats. A block of 75 or 80 Republican votes is counted against the bill. Pennsylvania is divided, with the understanding that a majority of the members will vote to increase representation on the demand of Mr. Quay. But none of the Pennsylvania members have heard that Mr. Quay has issued any orders in the matter, and Mr. Platt laughs at the report that he has issued orders of a like character to the New York Republican members of the House.

Another report heard here is that the New England Senators will stand solidly against the Hopkins bill if it reduces Maine's representation. One New England Senator said to-night that he did not think the New England alignment included any other Senator than Mr. Hale, and Mr. Frye might vote with him sympathetically. The disposition in the Senate is to treat the Apportionment bill as though it were not much of their business.

It was expected there would be a sequel to-day to the exciting clash of Saturday between Mr. Littlefield (Rep., Me.,) and Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.) But the latter made no effort at rejoinder, and contented himself with the direction of the measure toward the final vote.

Mr. Kitchen, (Dem., N. C.,) the first speaker to-day, supported the Hopkins bill, but said he would vote against the amendment requiring the Congressional districts in the several States to be "contiguous and compact." He said he did not believe Congress had the power to designate the manner in which the States should make up Congressional districts.

Mr. Crumpacker, the member of the Census Committee who presented the minority report in favor of reducing the representation in Southern States proportionate to the abridgement of the franchise, then took the floor. As between the Hopkins and Burleigh bills, he said, he favored the latter, because it kept pace with the growth of the country. He argued that during recent years the influence of the House in legislation had steadily diminished, a condition due to the fact that the members of the lower house allowed themselves to be dominated by the Senate and the Chief Executive. If the membership was to remain stationary as the years went on, its influence would continue to decrease.

He then developed his argument in favor of reducing representation in certain Southern States along the line of his report. He pointed out the voting requirements in Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and adduced figures to show that in Louisiana 43 per cent. of the male citizens over twenty-one years of age were disfranchised, in Mississippi 42 per cent., in North Carolina 34 per cent., and in South Carolina 43 per cent. Mr. Crumpacker was frequently interrupted by members of the delegations from Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Mississippi. They besieged him with questions and denied many of his statements.

Mr. Hepburn, who spoke next, declared that the House was no longer a deliberative body, having become so bulky as to lose its deliberative functions. Moreover, the representative character of a member of Congress had become merged and lost in this unwieldy body so that individual action had become impossible. He expressed the belief that it would be better to decrease rather than increase the size of the House.

The whole scheme and place of the House under the Constitution, Mr. Hepburn declared, was subverted, destroyed, and annihilated by the rules of the House. Instead of representing his constituents, every member surrendered his political power into the hands of others, and was unable to be heard on any measure without the consent of officials and committees to whom the power was surrendered.

The House then agreed unanimously that the final vote on the measure be taken to-morrow.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 7.—Ex-Senator Fred T. Dubois (Silver Republican) was nominated by the joint caucus at 3 A. M. for United States Senator. Mr. Dubois represented his State in the Senate from 1891 to 1897, having been elected as a Republican. In 1898 he left his party, and allied himself with the Silverites. The present nomination is to succeed George L. Shoup, whose term expires March 3, 1901.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 7.—Congressman R. J. Gamble has been selected as the unanimous choice of the Republican caucus for United States Senator. Mr. Gamble is a lawyer, residing in Yankton, and is a member of the present Congress.

ANOTHER CANAL REPORT.

Senator Morgan Declares There Is No Excuse for Dallying with Any Power Over the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Senator Morgan to-day presented Part IV. of the report of the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals on the project of an isthmian waterway. It is chiefly interesting in being a reaffirmation that the House bill now pending in the Senate providing for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal "furnishes the true, safe, and honorable method of dealing with the rights, power, and duties of Congress with an isthmian canal." The report says:

"Each new development of facts, each apparent change of diplomatic situations, each lapse of concessions made to our citizens by Nicaragua during a half century, each suggestion or overture for a joint control of the canal by other Governments in connection with the United States, each effort to lodge the ownership and control of this canal in corporate bodies instead of the United States, each obstruction that was presented, whether openly or secretly by competitive lines of transportation, or by speculative enterprises chartered by States for the purpose of preventing the United States from executing its settled policy of the exclusive ownership and control of a canal through the Isthmus of Darien has the more firmly convinced your committee that the provisions of House bill No. 2,538 are the just, safe, true, and honorable method of providing this necessary part of our physical, commercial, and political geography and a maritime highway for all the nations of the world.

"It is needless that any Government, corporation, or combination of individuals should attempt to divert the United States from its fixed policy as to the ownership and control of such a canal, and that element of discussion is dropped. Neither is it necessary to consider any route for a canal beside those of Panama and Nicaragua, the search for any other route having demonstrated that only these routes are practicable."

The report then treats the Nicaragua route as the one "selected finally," stating that the decisive vote in the House—225 to 25—determines the location, "so that it remains only to vindicate that decision against the pretensions of the Panama route." The report then argues in detail on the advantages of the Nicaragua route over all others. It sets forth what is stated to be "conclusive proof of the fatal defect of the Panama route," the complications in the way of having the United States take up the Panama route, &c. After referring to evidence given by Panama Canal officials, the report says:

"The statements made on that hearing disclose the animus of these parties in seeking a hearing before the committee and in its (Panama Canal Company) plan of obstruction in an unmistakable way. It is not to obtain aid from the United States. That idea is disdainfully repelled. It is not to obtain aid from the United States to construct, own, and control a canal at Panama. Such a proposition is foreign to their purposes, while they claim the obligation of the United States to protect the canal as one of the valuable rights of the company, which also concerns the United States as an interested observer of events.

"These hearings and reports in connection with the letters written by Mr. Cromwell, lead to the unavoidable conclusion that the new Panama Canal Company is still endeavoring to defeat a canal through Costa Rica and Nicaragua, as it was in 1893."

Mr. Morgan sets forth seven headings in the "plan to secure delay," including the complications on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. He says:

"No excuse remains for delaying the action of Congress either to gratify the new Panama Canal Company or to dally with any other power in negotiations over a measure that enters deeply into our national financial policy, and will shape the action of our Government and people in a great many other important matters that concern them. This is a great and controlling measure of public expenditure which is now safely within our means and Congress should now determine that it will provide a law to sanction it, or else that it is not worthy of consideration and abandon it. Suspense will add nothing to our ability to enter upon this work, while, if it is delayed by our trepidation we shall grow weaker by the indulgence of that odious infirmity.

"If the House bill is passed in the Senate and becomes a law it is safe to expect that an agreement can be made with Great Britain as favorable, at least, to the United States as that contained in the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, as amended, after the House bill is enacted. This expectation is not based upon any supposed want of power, or of will, in that great empire, to maintain what she considers a just or advantageous position, not yet, upon her magnanimity, for that we do not ask, but upon the fact that the canal, when built, will be of incalculable value to all her North and Central American possessions, and that she can never realize these advantages without the consent and assistance of the United States. Under no circumstances can Great Britain or any combination of powers construct and maintain a canal at Panama without our consent."

WARSHIP CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Moran Brothers May Be Only Firm to Comply with Terms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Secretary Long to-day sent out the formal notice to the Bath Iron Works, Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and Moran Brothers of Seattle that they each had been awarded a contract for the construction of a sheathed battleship, upon conditions already set out relative to cost. The Bath Iron Works and Newport News Shipbuilding Company have not yet indicated whether they will accept the department's proposition. Moran Brothers, however, being personally represented in Washington at this time, have told Secretary Long that they will accept the award. They undertake to construct a battleship for $3,511,000, with 4 per cent. added under the law allowing that bonus on Pacific Coast construction.

The citizens of Seattle have pledged themselves to raise a fund of $100,000, to be paid to Moran Brothers, to enable them to accept the proposal to build a battleship at the figure named in the act of Congress. It is very much doubted that the other bidders will be able to accept. In that case a change in plans and readvertisement will follow to reduce the cost of the ships involving the sacrifice of about 1,500 tons' displacement.

NEW CURRENCY BILL.

Measure Making Note Issues Responsive to the Needs of Business.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Representative Lovering (Rep., Mass.,) introduced a bill to-day "to make the currency responsive to the varying needs of business at all seasons and in all sections."

It permits National banks to issue guaranteed bank notes to an amount not exceeding, after six years, four-fifths of the value of bonds deposited for circulation and not exceeding 40 per cent. of the capital. The Controller of the Currency is not required to issue guaranteed notes if, for any reson relating to the condition of the bank, the general state of the circulation or the foreign exchanges, he shall deem such action to be inexpedient. Neither shall he increase the ratio of issues of guaranteed bank notes beyond 10 per cent. of the bank's capital if the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem such policy detrimental to the money standard and to the public interests.

The guaranteed bank notes are to be protected in case of the failure of the issuing bank by a gold guarantee fund equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of notes issued, and this fund is to be maintained thereafter by an annual tax on circulation of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum. The original deposit by banks shall be returned to them when the proceeds of taxes shall have raised the guarantee fund to 5 per cent. of the outstanding circulation. Any excess of the fund above 5 per cent. shall be covered into the United States Treasury, which will be liable in case of need for the reimbursement to the guarantee fund. The guarantee fund is further safeguarded by adding to it the proceeds of the premium on bonds which are sold to redeem bond-secured notes.

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SUBSIDY BILL'S CHANCES.

Opposition to the Shipping Measure Is Developing in New Quarters in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Senator Pettigrew's answer to the announcement that the Commerce Committee expects to force a vote on the Ship Subsidy bill by resorting to night sessions, is a defiance of the programme that assumes that he is ready to submit rather than bear the weariness of night work, and will let the bill go through rather than "sit up with it." He says that this intimation is only a threat, and that he will not let the bill pass if he can prevent its passage.

But even without the opposition of Mr. Pettigrew, the bill is not assured of smooth headway to the President. Senator Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) said to-night, in talking of the bill and the amendments proposed to meet the views of the Commerce Committee: "The bill seems to have been amended a good deal to suit the committee. It may have to be amended next to satisfy the Senate."

The character of the opposition to the Subsidy bill on the Republican side is such as to naturally give Mr. Hanna (Rep., Ohio,) concern. It is not loud or threatening, but it is influential, and is apt to be more troublesome than the opposition of Senators Pettigrew, Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) and Butler, (Pop., N. C.) Some of the amendments are alluded to by a prominent Republican Senator as so clumsy as to direct attention to the weakness of the measure. The proposed amendment to practically subsidize the coastwise trade, by giving bounties to vessels carrying cargoes to the Pacific by way of the Isthmus, was described to-day by a Senator as indicating that the Commerce Committee had lost its sense of humor.

The subsidy propaganda is endeavoring to bolster up the subsidy cause in the Senate by denying the report that the House has undergone a change of sentiment toward the bill, and is now against it. Gen. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) is quoted as declaring that the contrary is the fact, and that while the opposition comes from free trade and free ship interests, the support of the bill is encouraged by organized labor. The demonstration in favor of the bill by organized labor will, he thinks, "prove a culminating influence in favor of the bill." Representative Ray (Rep., N. Y.,) believes it will pass, "because it ought to pass," and because "it is the American way, when a new industry comes to the front, and it begins to make a struggle for existence, that the representatives of the people help to give it a start by giving it some sort of protection."

The Subsidy bill may not be reached in the Senate before the end of the week. Mr. Aldrich hopes for a vote on the Army bill by Wednesday, but no one can tell what interruptions may occur to-morrow and the next day to carry it along for a day or two beyond that indicated as proper for disposing of it. Mr. Allen, who was expected to resort to filibustering on the Army bill, is away from the Senate suffering from temporary indisposition.

MR. McKINLEY HAS A COLD.

Abandons His Trip to Canton—Washington in Grip's Clutches.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—President McKinley has a slight cold this morning and is denying himself to all callers. The cold is not serious and will not interfere with the reception to the Diplomatic Corps to be given at the White House Wednesday night. The President and Mrs. McKinley have abandoned their proposed trip to Canton Thursday, where they were going to attend the funeral of Assistant Paymaster of the Navy Barber, who was a nephew of Mrs. McKinley.

The prevailing epidemic of grip has caused quite a large Congressional sick list. Speaker Henderson is progressing well and is out of bed, but it was not deemed advisable to have him resume the duties of the Speakership to-day. Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee was among those slightly indisposed to-day, and did not attend the session of the House.

Secretary Hay is still indisposed, and, although his cold has abated, it was not deemed prudent for him to go to his office this morning.

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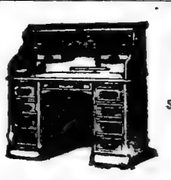

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE SUBSIDY FIGHT.

It will be a disgrace to the Democratic minority in the Senate if Mr. HANNA is allowed to carry out his threat to pass the Ship Subsidy bill at this session. Undoubtedly there is a majority of the Senate in favor of the bill. Mr. HANNA has arranged that with his accustomed energy and astuteness. The forces under his control are powerful and he knows how to use them. But the bill is not one that ought to be passed simply because a majority of the Senators have been induced to support it. On the contrary, it is one which ought to be fought with all the weapons of parliamentary opposition, and in the Senate these are ample to defeat the measure for this session.

The bill has not even the prestige of a party measure in the legitimate sense of that term. It is true that it has been more or less vaguely indorsed by the conventions of the Republican Party, but it does not involve any principle to which the party is really committed, and in effect it violates the principle of protection to American industries on which it pretends to be based. It offers a large share in the subsidies which it provides to foreign-built ships, and then impudently confines this favor to a few wealthy men who had planned for such ships in advance and in contemplation of this very bill, which they aided in drawing up. There have been mean things done in the name of protection in the past, but they have at least been for the profit of men dealing in American goods, and they have nominally been for the advantage of all Americans. This is the first time in the history of legislation that a small group of beneficiaries has been selected and all others excluded. That is not protection in any decent sense. It would be more decent and less offensive if the bill directed that the Secretary of the Treasury should pay money to these men on proof that they were among the authors of the measure.

The bill is intended, according to the claims of its advocates, to promote the creation of an American merchant marine, built in America, owned in America, manned by Americans, and carrying American products. It will not do any of these things, and the pretense that it will is hollow. A large proportion of the ships to which subsidies will go under the bill are, as we have pointed out, to be foreign built. None of the ships need be owned entirely by Americans. There is no adequate requirement that even a fraction of the crew need be Americans. By far the larger part of the subsidies will go to ships that do not and can not carry any considerable amount of freight. It is as absolute and shameless a piece of special legislation for the benefit of a small number of rich persons at the expense of the Treasury and the taxpayers as was ever devised, and it is decidedly worse than anything that has ever been undertaken by Congress.

The bill has no genuine popular support. There is no real popular demand for it, never has been, and never will be. It does not appeal even to the selfish interests of any large class. When it was in the Senate in the last session it was so strongly opposed by the representatives of organized labor, and by farmers' organizations throughout the West and South especially, that it was abandoned for fear of the effect on the approaching Presidential and Congressional elections. That opposition has never been appeased, but it is now thought safe to ignore it. The one class that could be relied on to support the measure if it really would accomplish what it is pretended that it will accomplish is the shippers of the United States, who are interested in obtaining as full and cheap service on the ocean as possible. This class does not support the measure, and some of the most active and influential members of the class oppose it strongly, as witness the Merchants' Association of New York.

In these circumstances, we repeat that it will be disgraceful to the Democratic minority in the Senate if the bill is allowed to pass at this session. They are bound by every consideration of party loyalty and of rational patriotism to defeat it. It not only violates every principle of Democratic belief in the matter of economic legislation, but it is such a flagrant and scandalous job that it ought to be killed for its ingrained viciousness. It is an offense to common honesty, and if the Republicans in the Senate have not the independence of party discipline needed to stand up against it, the Democrats should not hesitate to do so. Nothing but a total loss of voice should prevent them from talking the miserable thing to death.

MANCHURIA AND PEKING.

One of the most promising facts concerning the negotiations about to be opened at Peking is the reported inability of LI-HUNG-CHANG to take an active part in them, because that aged and foxy person has been, for at least a decade, the hired man of Russia in Chinese councils. Russia is the one Power which has an interest of its own, quite separate from the general interest of commerce, in Manchuria and North China. It is th t interest which she is pushing in the councils of Peking, and which she has taken advantage of the disturbances in China to advance, with her usual lack of scruple, by massacres which have sickened and appalled foreign observers. It is that interest which she will no doubt unscrupulously urge in the negotiations at Peking.

The letter which we publish in another column from Mr. WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS calls our attention to an article in The North China Daily News, which sets forth in detail the story, already familiar in outline, of the procedures by which, under pretense of gaining and protecting a railway concession, Russia has obtained almost complete control of Manchuria. Her efforts have so far prospered that a St. Petersburg paper the other day arrogantly gave notice to the Powers that they need not concern themselves about Manchuria. In other words Russia will endeavor to have her seizure of Manchuria regarded as an accomplished fact. She has, she will try to have it agreed, secured her share of the partition of China in advance.

Now, the Power which has the greatest interest of all in opposing this demand is the United States. The very remarkable statistical table appended to Mr. PARSONS's letter, which we also owe to him, shows the enormous growth, within the past decade, of American trade at the port of Niu-Chwang, which is the port of Manchuria, though it happens itself to be situated just across the line from that province. But Niu-Chwang is a treaty port, and the revenues derived from it are pledged for the obligations of China. Nevertheless, Russia, which owns 1 per cent. of the shipping that enters the port, and contributes a minute fraction of its revenue, has seized the Custom House and assumes, in direct defiance of the rights of all the world, to control the trade of the port.

We repeat, we are more interested than any other nation to upset this iniquitous arrangement. As Mr. PARSONS points out, we are the chief trader at the port, and the chief purveyor of the "hinterland." Next to us in commercial interest come Great Britain and Japan. The identity of interest among these three Powers suggests a concert of action at Peking, and a concert of action necessarily directed against Russia, which, in the commercial competition, is already negligible, but which clearly aims at winning by throwing her sword into the commercial scales.

What is to be done? We are not called upon at present to answer this question. Evidently the first thing to be done is to make it clear on which side our interest lies. And this elucidation ought to be especially impressive to the manufacturers in the North, and more particularly in the South, who have been reasonably looking for an enlarging market in North China which it is certain that they will not be allowed to get if Russia has her way. In the councils of Peking our natural allies are the nations which have a similar stake to our own in the freedom of trade in North China. These, as we have pointed out, are Great Britain and Japan. Any nation has the same interest which can sustain itself under free industrial competition. And this should mean that we can count upon the co-operation of Germany. But it is we who have the greatest stake in the commercial future of Manchuria, and so the greatest interest in preventing it from coming under Russian control. The first and most necessary point is that we should understand our own National interest in the settlement of the Manchurian question.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Germany is suffering from the lack of free capital. The symptoms so clearly described in the Berlin letter published in THE TIMES Annual Financial Review yesterday point unmistakably to overinvestment. Capital has been locked up, immobilized, almost as fast as it has been produced. There is no sufficient accumulation, no margin for the great trade of the empire. The money rate responds too quickly to the demands of borrowers because there is not sufficient free capital to steady it and keep it within bounds. It is altogether abnormal in an old and great industrial community to see the mortgage banks struggling ineffectually to maintain a rate of 3 per cent. for the securities in which they make investments, being finally forced to advance to 4 and 4½ per cent. It is abnormal to see the interest rate advanced on State and municipal loans. The tendency is the other way.

When the average earning power of capital in Germany declined from the long-standing rate of 5 per cent. to 4 per cent. or less, investors refused to accept the lower rate and sought securities and investments yielding a better return. This involved risk and loss, but it led to something else—an investment craze. Great numbers of companies were created with unwarrantably large capital, manufactures were overstimulated for a country not yet sure of its markets, and, most foolish of all, German capital that should have been kept at home for the development of the industries and business of the empire was invested in foreign Government loans, some of them of an exceedingly shaky nature.

The consequence of these follies is that Germany is now in a condition that excites apprehension in the money markets of the world. The plain truth is that the Germans are not yet rich enough to play these games. They are played recklessly on a much larger scale on the London market, but England has a capital reserve, a background for even her wildest speculations. We are a very much richer Nation than Germany, but we keep to our cautious habits. We loan some money to foreign Governments and to foreign municipalities, but we take only the best bonds. Egyptians and South Americans do not interest us in our present stage of financial development. In addition to our bond investments, as yet comparatively small, we loan large sums in Europe practically "on call," representing balances owed to us for our surplus exports. But this indicates a very strong position, which is further testified to by the ability of our Government to sell 2 per cent. bonds that command a premium, and by the low rate at which our municipalities borrow money.

Nations grow rich by the application of brains, industry, and existing capital to their natural resources. When accumulation has reached to the point of overflow the rate of increase is accelerated by sound foreign investments. But Germany has anticipated this overflow point, while we have been somewhat tardy in recognising its arrival. The people of Germany have a thousand years of industrial history behind them, and we have barely a century and a half, but she never saw a time when her national wealth, in proportion to population, was increasing at the rate now attained in this country. Our mines alone, exclusive of iron and steel, yielded $255,000,000 last year, of which $76,000,000 was gold. Our exports reached a total of $1,440,000,000, or $640,000,000 more than our total imports. We sold in foreign markets manufactured goods to the value of $445,000,000.

These figures are prodigious, of course. They excite alarm in Europe, where there exists a vague apprehension that their industries are in danger of being ruined by ours. Serious economists even talk of a European customs union against us. That step has not yet become necessary, and will not have to be taken if Europe will study the methods by which we have come to this industrial pre-eminence and profit by the lesson. If we had attempted to do in 1880 what Germany has done we should not be the financial power that we are to-day. We had then recovered from the depression following the troubles of 1873, and business was extraordinarily prosperous. But instead of buying Argentine bonds or investing in the shares of overcapitalized companies we put our spare money into railroad building and began rapidly to develop the resources of the continent. Not only that, we borrowed hundreds of millions of dollars in Europe and put foreign capital at work beside domestic capital. Our ventures have been so successful that we have paid off a great part of the foreign loans, and our capital has accumulated so fast that we are now able to accommodate borrowers from across the sea. We, too, have put vast sums into corporate securities, emitted, some of them, in large-minded disregard of the value and probable earning power of the properties upon which they were based. But our sound investments are in so much greater volume that we are able to charge off occasional losses incurred in these risks, and although new companies with an aggregate share capital of four billions of dollars were formed in 1899 and an aggregate of two and one-half billions was reached in 1900, there is no lack of money in our financial centres, although there was never a time in the country's history when so much capital was in daily use in its staple industries.

Germany will find relief from her present straitened condition in free borrowing for all legitimate undertakings, supplemented by industry and economy on the part of her people. We cannot say very much about the cost of her standing army so long as we continue to pay out $145,000,000 of public money every year in pensions to soldiers who did their fighting forty years ago, but there is evident economic loss in the maintenance of her peace establishment army of 700,000 men. That is a pretty large deduction from the productive capacity of a country with a population of 52,000,000.

VETERINARIES AND "THE STAFF."

The Secretary of the New York State Veterinary Society has done himself and those whom he represents much credit by sending to Mr. ROOT the letter which Mr. ROOT in turn has sent to the Chairman of the Senate Military Committee with a commentary of his own.

The commentary we printed yesterday. The Secretary's objections to creating another semi-independent bureau in the War Department, of which the subordinates should be responsible only to the head, and the head practically irresponsible to anybody, are strongly and pungently expressed. They will command the sympathy of everybody whose memory goes back as far as the melancholy concentration at Tampa of the force which was to invade Cuba. Instead of furnishing an army corps ready equipped, the staff produced a disgraceful chaos, and when public indignation became too hot to be endurable, "they all with one accord began to make excuses." The exhibition of the unspeakable EAGAN was only the final expression of the insubordination which the organization of the United States Army had been for years fostering.

Mr. ROOT very strongly objects to adding another nest of barnacles in a "corps" of veterinaries, responsible not to the commander of the troops to which they are attached, but to the head of their "corps" in Washington. One can fancy the feelings of a Colonel of cavalry who could not hold any farrier in his command responsible for the condition of the horses.

But we do not think the Secretary makes the most of his case in saying that he has "no serious objection" to giving military rank to the veterinarians. What has doctoring horses to do with commanding men? There is an "Admiral" on the retired list of the navy who has been simply an engineer. There will soon be, if there be not already, another who has been a Chaplain. We ought to draw the line somewhere, before we come to addressing a veterinary or a dentist as "Colonel." Military rank ought to imply military command, or at least the capability to exercise it, or it is meaningless and mischievous.

The Senate bill does the obviously correct thing about the veterinaries, in giving them the "pay and allowances," but not the rank, of various officers of the line. But the principle is of wider application than has thus far been made of it. The barnacles of the staff have their own several excuses for the existence of their several corps and bureaus, which come to this, that they are, respectively, experts in some non-military art. An officer in the Commissary Department will tell you that Mr. ROOT's idea of aerating that department by means of a continual current of details from the line is "crazy," because an officer of the Commissary Department is a specialist of much experience and high grade in the matter of buying provisions. An ordnance officer will similarly tell you that the Secretary is "all off" in proposing to consolidate his "bureau" with the artillery, because an ordnance officer is really an expert in mechanical engineering, whose place cannot be taken without vast disadvantage by a mere line officer who has been giving his attention to nothing more serious or specialized than the tactics of his arm. But then, if an expert provision buyer, and not an army officer, is needed in one "corps," and a mechanical engineer, and not an army officer, is needed in another, and it would be ruinous to interchange either of these experts with common line officers, why should the experts have military rank at all, the hardships and perils of which they so generally shun? Why should not they also, like the veterinaries and dentists and Chaplains and engineers and doctors, be contented with the "pay and allowances" of certain grades of the real fighting line of the army, without asking also for the rank of which they object to the correlative duties? We confess we can see no good reason why, upon their own grounds, the barnacle-officers of the staff bureaus, who insist upon being continued as such, should not be put upon the footing of the "civilian employés" of whom they claim so many of the immunities. But we have a notion that they would not like that, either.

AMERICAN TRADE IN MANCHURIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hand you herewith a copy of a letter which appeared in a recent number of the North China Daily News, written by a foreign resident of China of many years' standing, which gives an accurate description of the commercial situation in Manchuria, and the risks that other nations run in allowing Russia to become possessed of that section of the Chinese Empire.

Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs show that about one-half of all the foreign goods received at Niu-Chwang are of American origin; the remaining half is divided chiefly between Great Britain and Japan. As to the development of the American trade, the customs official, himself an Englishman, wrote the report for 1899 as follows:

"The entry of 584,877 pieces of American drills shows the firm hold these goods have on the market, they having increased tenfold in as many years. American sheetings are even more sought after, over 1,100,000 pieces having come in. These two items alone testify to the value of the Manchuria market to American piece goods.

"The importation of American cotton flannel quadrupled in comparison with the total of the preceding year. American kerosene oil has leaped from 1,730,000 to 2,282,060 gallons. American flour increased from 38 piculs to 29,343 piculs."

These are the facts that American merchants should bear in mind in considering the trade of Manchuria, and they should remember that, in reading articles like the one that I inclose herewith, the nation whose interests are far away above those of any other in Manchuria is their own.

WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS.

Statistical tables showing the growth of American imports at the port of Niu-Chwang from 1891 to the first half year of 1900, compared with Russian imports, (kerosene oil only,) during the same period:

	Drills. Pieces.	Drills. Value. HKTls.	Jeans. Pieces.	Jeans. Value. HKTls.
1891	120,715	572,007	720	1,409
1892	153,435	401,007	80	192
1893	100,785	302,648	800	1,920
1894	141,250	489,342	....	....
1895	59,515	195,209	2,250	6,221
1896	246,993	855,706	700	1,840
1897	349,195	1,186,236	3,180	9,206
1898	367,916	1,270,486	3,380	9,912
1899	584,877	2,023,646	29,630	88,890
*1900	112,880	....	....	....

*First half year only.

	Sheetings. Pieces.	Sheetings. Value. HKTls.	Ginseng. Piculs.	Ginseng. Value. HKTls.
1891	456,205	1,198,136	6.64	2,431
1892	369,770	980,191	5.92	2,170
1893	251,750	770,484	4.13	1,741
1894	290,165	1,003,711	8.81	2,109
1895	154,540	531,015	....	....
1896	376,105	1,319,184	15.00	3,251
1897	566,107	1,938,820	13.00	3,279
1898	625,982	2,154,207	14.00	2,497
1899	1,101,725	3,910,916	55.00	10,887
*1900	396,340	....	....	....

*First half year only.

	Flour. Piculs.	Flour. Value. HKTls.	Kerosene. Gals.	Kerosene. Value. HKTls.	Russian Kerosene. Gals.	Russian Kerosene. Value. HKTls.
1891	....	....	212,000	28,240	287,700	38,961
1892	....	....	254,000	18,255	1,000	89
1893	....	....	465,160	44,627	105,200	10,067
1894	1,273	503,000	53,418	44,000	4,561	
1895	25,941	610,000	76,805	40,000	5,044	
1896	967	1,758	627,000	73,156	....	....
1897	285	1,328	2,046,000	291,976	45,000	6,134
1898	1,545	5,662	1,730,000	230,672	92,000	8,448
1899	33,543	104,854	2,282,060	335,702	205,000	27,773
*1900	....	....	616,000	....	6,000	....

*First half year only.

	Total American Imports. Value in HKTls.	Total Foreign Imports. Value in HKTls.	American Percentage of Total.
1891	1,800,223	6,060,683	29
1892	1,401,815	5,166,304	27
1893	1,121,420	5,548,403	20
1894	1,549,848	5,843,617	26
1895	835,191	7,316,536	11½
1896	2,255,010	8,112,912	28
1897	3,430,845	8,995,929	38
1898	3,673,406	10,577,471	35
1899	6,474,895	21,776,930	31
*1900	....	....	..

*First half year only.

NUGGETS.

Dumb.

"Doctor, don't you think that raw oysters are healthy?

"Yes; I never knew one to complain."—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Knew When to Go.

"Give us a proof of your boasted wisdom," cried a lot of chattering magpies to the owl.

"I will," he said, and flew away.—Philadelphia Times.

THE WISE MAN.

Newton Newkirk in Ohio State Journal.

There was a wise man in our town
Who thought he bore a life of charm;
But once he rose up in his sleep,
Fell down the steps and broke his arm.

The wise man pondered long and deep,
Then to an underwriter went
And took a gilt-edged policy
Insuring him from accident.

The months flew by, the wise man kept
Of swiftly passing time no track,
'Til one somnambulistic night
He fell again and broke his back.

"I'm insured!" the wise man gasped;
Then he sank back and spoke no more;
They hunted up his policy—
It had expired the day before.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Edna May as the Central Figure in a New Musical Burletta.

Mr. Willard as Dickens's Tom Pinch —Chauncey Olcott in Irish Romantic Drama.

Edna May, wearing a gown which seemed to be made of cloth of gold and richly bejeweled, was revealed at 8:40 o'clock last evening on the stage of the Herald Square Theatre, standing in the centre of an iceberg which had just been struck by lightning in an artificial thunderstorm manufactured only six miles from the north pole, by a party of American scientists. Miss May had been in the iceberg 500 years, but she took her sudden and violent thawing philosophically, as that young acquaintance of Princes and Dukes seems to take everything, and was not even startled when she learned that if she did not drink from the golden cup of Olaf she would die in ninety days.

There was an exciting hunt, then, for the cup, which was missing, (as might have been expected of the golden cup of Olaf,) but Miss May did not get excited a bit. She simply changed her cloth of gold frock for a neat jacket, with closely fitting unmentionables, and tight leggings, and became a pirate. The pirates had possessed the cup, it was then learned, but the Disagreeable Man had bought it, and, just to be disagreeable, he would not let Miss May drink out of it, not even after Miss Virginia Earl had "jollied" him.

This Disagreeable Man was not the nice fellow out of "Ships that Pass in the Night," but was only Mr. Harry Conor pretending to be disagreeable. He was so very mean that, living in a town where sneezing on the streets was forbidden, he always carried a pepper box in his pocket. But when Miss May changed her pirate togs and came forth as a demure-looking but questionable Quakeress and deliberately sang for him—well, the Disagreeable May was moved to tears.

It may be well to pause here, for a historical note. The spectacle of Harry Conor weeping under the influence of song was first revealed on the stage of this very theatre, then called the Park, in a piece entitled "Little Puck," away back in the eighties. Afterward the same "turn" was a source of boundless public joy for some thousands of nights in "A Trip to Chinatown."

It is one of the funniest things in "The Girl from Up There," book by Hugh Morton, music by Gustave Kerker, produced by Charles Frohman at the Herald Square Theatre last night. But the very funniest "turn" of all is Charles Aldrich's new adaptation of his tramp burglar act, often seen in the music halls. This tramp burglar now steals the golden cup and takes it to Paris. Hence the gay boulevards in Act III. Hence more and more gorgeous clothes for Miss May. Hence chansonettes and grisettes.

The book of the new piece is not infrequently dull. There is not a flash of wit in Mr. Morton's dialogue, and as for his lyrics, few of them, except those allotted to Miss May, are sung intelligibly. That young lady certainly does enunciate clearly, and she makes, as it seems, the best use of her very few gifts. Her face is as hopelessly immobile as ever, and her motions as stilted. But there is a perceptible charm in everything she does, and her singing voice is not bad for musical pieces of this description.

It is better, for instance, than Miss Earl's. This once exceedingly popular performer seems to have forgotten all she learned in her term of service at Daly's. She lacks repose and sings badly. She is still young and good-looking, and perhaps she is waiting for a good part.

Of the other principals, Otis Harlan and Harry Kelly are a pair of clown kings, Mr. Kelly being by far the better clown of the two, because he is more amusing and a better acrobat; Harry Davenport is a tipsy officer, who is sometimes droll and never offensive, David Montgomery and Fred Stone are a brace of limber pirates, and Edna Aug leads a sort of rainbow dance, singing a song about "Seraphina and Her Concertina." Those, indeed, may be its only words. No others could be distinguished last night. But Miss Aug is nimble and comely.

Mr. Kerker's music is obviously and persistently Mr. Kerker's. It is the same old music. It has spirit, and dash generally, and once in a while there is an appreciable hint of sentiment. But the music alone will not make the new piece go.

The chorus girls and ballerines are well trained and look well. But there seems to be positively nothing new for them to do nowadays. A chronic grumbler, watching the posturing and gyration of these young women, finds himself wishing that chorus girls might be born with more than two legs, (or fewer,) so that their stage business might be varied. The scenery is sufficient, and the manner of the production of the new burletta is not open to cavil.

The display of "floral trophies," tributes to the heroine of international artistic triumph by the presumably gilded youth of this metropolis, turned the main foyer into a florists' exhibition.

King Flash	Harry Kelly
King Flush	Otis Harlan
Bertie Tapperit	Harry Davenport
Angostura Pickles	Harry Conor
Col. Marcellus Whizzle	Charles W. Young
Capt. Hiram Hardtack	Alfred C. Wheelan
Jack Hemingway	Farren Souter
Skeesicks	Charles A. Aldrich
Solomon Scarlet	David Montgomery
Christopher Grunt	Fred Stone
Binks	Lawrence Wheat
Olga	Edna May
Phrynette	Virginia Earl
Thyrza	Grace Belmont
Lais	Edna Aug
Theresa	Nella Webb

WILLARD AS TOM PINCH.

A Play Made from Chapters in "Martin Chuzzlewit."

At the Garden Theatre last night Mr. E. S. Willard made his first appearance in this city as Tom Pinch, the title character of a pleasing little play in three acts, being a dramatization of certain incidents in Charles Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit." The story of the play is simple. It treats of the love of poor Tom Pinch, one of Mr. Pecksniff's pupils, for beautiful Mary Graham, the ward of old Mr. Chuzzlewit. She is betrothed to young Martin Chuzzlewit, who has had a falling-out with his grandfather, and after a short stay at Mr. Pecksniff's, seeks his fortune in America.

While he is away Pecksniff makes advances to Miss Graham, who, with her grandfather, has moved into Pecksniff's house. Pecksniff charges Tom, in whom the girl confides, with his own indiscretion, and sends him from the house. In the last act Tom Pinch has found employment as the librarian of an unknown lover of books, who turns out to be old Mr. Chuzzlewit. The latter's grandson then comes back, is reconciled with the old gentleman, and marries the girl. Pecksniff falls in disgrace with every one, and everybody, including Tom Pinch, is happy.

The play was well received last night by an audience which, unfortunately, was not as large as it should have been. There were many curtain calls, though, and at the end Mr. Willard was greeted with a veritable burst of cheers, to which he responded with a few modest words of thanks for the appreciation of the work of his company.

Mr. Willard has a modest part in modest Tom Pinch, without fine speeches and grand climaxes, but he acts it with such charm that he must endear himself to the heart of the most blasé theatregoer. His support is excellent. Miss Maud Hoffman as Mary Graham has few opportunities, but she does her scene in the second act with Pecksniff and Tom Pinch with fine feeling.

Mr. J. G. Taylor, a veteran comedian, in the part of Old Martin Chuzzlewit; Mr. Ernest Stallard as famous Mark Tapley of the Blue Dragon, and Mr. Frederick Volpe as Mr. Pecksniff were excellent and as like-like, or rather as like the old pictures, as possible. Alice Lonnon and Laura Linden as Pecksniff's daughters, Mercy and Charity, were also very amusing. The remainder of the company did full justice to its parts.

Old Martin Chuzzlewit	J. G. Taylor
Mary Graham	Maud Hoffman
Mrs. Lupin	Miss C. Cavendish
Mark Tapley	Ernest Stallard
Mr. Pecksniff	Frederick Volpe
Charity	Laura Linden
Mercy	Alice Lonnon
Jane	Mrs. K. Johnson
Martin Chuzzlewit	A. S. Homewood
John Westlock	H. G. Lonsdale
Tom Pinch	Willard
Ruth Pinch	Marie Linden
Murgatroyd	H. Barfoot
Lizzie Poynter	Ruby Johnson

CHAUNCEY OLCOTT'S NEW PLAY.

"Garrett O'Magh" Is Well Received by Fourteenth Street Audience.

Irish songs, jokes a plenty, and stirring love scenes were what made a big Fourteenth Street theatre audience outdo itself in applauding Chauncey Olcott last night. The play was a new one and was called "Garrett O'Magh." The star himself, clad in lavender fleshings and wearing a curly auburn wig, was vociferously cheered every now and then. When he sang "The Lass I Love" there were five encores, and his other songs, "My Sweet Queen," "Ireland A'Gra Ma Chree," and "Paddy's Cot," were received with equal enthusiasm.

Eileen Nagle was the name of the heroine, and the part was taken by Miss Edith Barker. Eileen was a sort of Lydia Languish girl, with long sighs, tears at every turn, dramatic hand-clasps, and all that kind of thing. She eloped with Garrett O'Magh, who was not romantic at all and thought to cure his lady-love of that fault by overdoing the thing and showing her what a silly thing eloping would be. They climbed down the regulation ladder from her window in the moonlight, rode fifteen miles to be married, had some adventures incidentally, and they were happy evermore.

A feature of the performance was the acting of a little girl, Tottie Carr being her programme name. She was a niece of the hero in the play, and said long lines without a falter, although she was so small that one hardly expected her to be able to talk at all. What the audience enjoyed most, probably, were the awkward love scenes between Rufus Hardy, a bashful American, and Josephine, a by no means bashful French maid. The cast follows:

Garrett O'Magh	Chauncey Olcott
Mrs. Mary Devlin, his aunt	Margaret Fitzpatrick
Robert Nagle, a Dublin attorney	Charles Abbott
Eileen Nagle, his daughter	Edith Barker
May Nagle, his daughter	Tottie Carr
Sir Horace Wilton, an English diplomat	Daniel Gilfether
Louise Wilton, his daughter	Louise Marcelli
Alfred Spencer, his nephew	Richard Malchien
Rufus Hardy, an American trader	Paul Everton
Josephine, a French maid	Katherine Willard
Jerry Quigley, an old gardener	George Brennan
Military Attaché	Henry Watson
Darby Lynch, the innkeeper	Luke Martin
Maggie Lynch, his wife	Elizabeth Washburne
Old Mrs. Lynch, his mother	Etta Barker Martin
Darby Lynch, jr	Clara Cubitt
Pat Lynch	Bert Buckley
Nora Lynch	Gretta Carr
Mollie Lynch	Pese Glaser
Dennis	Ernest Havens
Annie	Mabel Andrews
Peasant Man	Edward Smith
Peasant Woman	Jennie Buckley

Constable and Aids, Male and Female Peasants.

"AIDA" AT THE OPERA.

A Superb Performance of Verdi's Work Last Night.

The performance of Verdi's great opera "Aida," which was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, will not soon be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to hear it. It was a performance which started in a high key and seemed to reach a higher one before the evening was over. The joys of the occasion began when the curtain rose and revealed the stalwart De Reszke brothers, Jean and Edouard, as Radames and Ramfis. With the aid of Mr. Plon, the conductor, who was evidently determined to make a record for himself and set out to direct with energy and some distribution of light and shade, they began the performance on a level of art which called for all the prowess of their associates to maintain. Mr. Jean de Reszke sometimes omits the tenor's early aria, "Celeste Aïda," but he did not do so last night. On the contrary, he sang it like a transcendant master of lyric art and with a glorious splendor of tone. That achievement set the key for the evening and thenceforward all things went well. The grand finale of the second act, the pageant and ensemble, went with a magnificent swing and vigor and the enthusiasm of the house after it was great.

Mr. Jean de Reszke has not treated us to his Radames for several seasons. His singing last night must have given grief to those who have been hoping for his end, for he seemed to have more voice than he did when he was last here. And he sang with splendid freedom and declamatory power. It was a night of triumph for him. He made a splendid figure of the Egyptian hero, and when it came to the beauties of the Nile scene, he brought them out with consummate skill. And he did not forget the composition of the character, either. His Radames was an intelligible and sympathetic person. He had a most agreeable associate in Mme. Gadski, who was last night added to the long list of Aïdas already heard on the Metropolitan stage. This sincere and painstaking soprano was very successful with her first attempt here at this part. She sang the music with good judgment in the phrasing and shading, and with much feeling. Certainly her "Ritorna vincitor" and her "O patria mia" were admirable pieces of singing, while in the big finale of the second act her voice rang out with unexpected power, soaring over the mass of sound with abundant power.

Mr. Scotti's vigorous and magnetic Amonasro is already well known to this public. It was up to its highest standard last night, which is saying that it is the best we have had since Pantaleoni's. Mme. Louise Homer deserves praise for a well-conceived treatment of the part of Amneris, which was marred only by her eagerness to give more tone than she could without undue effort. Mr. Edouard de Reszke was a sonorous Ramfis, and Mr. Journet was an excellent King. At the last previous performance he sang the High Priest, and Mr. Muhlmann was the King. It is by these constant changes of cast that Mr. Grau keeps up the interest of his audiences. It is not often, however, that the moves on his operatic chessboard result in such happy combinations as that of last night. With such a cast, "Aïda," a too much neglected work, ought to be performed several times in the course of the season. The mise en scène might be improved, but it is quite as good as the patrons of the house demand. We go to the Metropolitan to hear singers. If they will always sing as they did last night, we shall be happy.

To Succeed Mr. Grau at Covent Garden.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—André Mesager, the French composer, has been appointed manager of the Covent Garden opera, in succession to Maurice Grau.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE—Bronson Howard's "Aristocracy" is the stock company's play this week.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Hodge, Podge & Co." with Peter F. Dailey and Christie Macdonald, is this week's bill.

EDEN MUSEE.—The moving pictures, the good music, and the vast collection of waxworks combine to make an excellent entertainment.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Louis Mann and Clara Lipman appear this week in their mirth-provoking piece called "All on Account of Eliza."

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Loie Fuller's extraordinary fire dances please as much as ever. Violet Friend has already secured a large following. The bill is rich and varied.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—Marie Dressler introduced her familiar burlesque of opera, "The Village Beauty," as one of the divertissements in "Miss Prinnt" last night.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Katharine Bloodgood, the contralto, is again in the bill this week. The programme is especially rich in acrobatism, but is good all through.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Marie Wainwright, in "Lady Di's Escapade," carried off the honors of the bill. There were many vaudeville specialties.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Joe Hart and Carrie De Mar appeared in "The Quiet Mr. Gay," and Etta Butler presented her excellent caricatures of stage favorites. Streator's Zouaves were wildly applauded.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Four Cohans began their farewell week in vaudeville. The Marcel Living Statuary and Bas-Reliefs are continuing their success, and Papinta appears in her illuminated dances.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—James and Marie Finney presented their novel exhibition of swimming and various tricks under water yesterday. John Kernell, with new jokes, made a hit, and the Newsky Troupe of Russian dancers were new-comers.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Mlle. Delbosq, a daring wire performer, made her American début yesterday. A wire is held by two horses, and Delbosq bounds and pirouettes upon it. John W. Albaugh, Jr., assisted by Beth Franklyn, presented Justin Huntly McCarthy's little play, "Lady Betty's Highwayman."

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Victoria Burlesquers opened their season to two packed houses. The performance opened with the first part entitled "Victoria's Reception." The olio portion consisted of the second edition of the living pictures. The closing burlesque, entitled "The Queen of the Boulevard," is funny.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Quo Vadis" was handsomely produced, with entirely new scenery, costumes, and accessories. The cast included Ralph Stuart, E. L. Snader, Isabelle Evesson, Julia Blanc, Annis Buckley, Thomas J. Keogh, and every other principal member of the stock company. A large audience received the performance with much enthusiasm.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The weekly change of bill brought forward Prof. Miett's troupe of trained dogs, in which is included the only animal ever seen here performing on the flying trapeze. This was the "pièce de résistance." Others were Leah May, the Canadian giantess, who stands 7 feet 4 inches in height; Mme. Yucca, the strong woman, and a dozen or more equally interesting. In the theatre there is a vaudeville company, headed by Ada Jones.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A new painted drop curtain has just been hung at the Academy of Music. It is the work of Frank Platzer, from the Royal Academy, Vienna, Austria. The subject is called "The Triumph of the Nine Muses." These form the central group of the picture. Each figure is life size. In the lower left-hand corner Comedy is shown, and Tragedy is depicted in the lower right-hand corner, while under all is an allegory of Music. "Quo Vadis" still draws crowds.

W. J. Ferguson in "Florodora."

W. J. Ferguson, for a long time a member of Charles Frohman's companies, has been engaged by Dunne, Ryley & Fisher, managers of "Florodora," to succeed Willie Edouin as Anthony Tweedlepunch. Edouin will retire from the cast on Jan. 19, and will return to London on the following Saturday. Ferguson's first appearance will be on Jan. 21.

THE TROUBLE WITH VENEZUELA

No Satisfaction Yet Obtained by the Asphalt Company—Prominent Men Interested in the Matter.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Jan. 7.—United States Minister Loomis at Caracas, Venezuela, has, according to the latest advices received here, not yet succeeded in obtaining justice for the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company in its dispute with the local authorities, and the situation is regarded as critical. The Americans are complaining of alleged delay in obtaining protection for their interests.

The local authorities, it is declared, encouraged the natives to invade the company's plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The interest taken by public men in the effort of the Asphalt Trust to prevent the Venezuelan Government from ousting it from what it considers its property in Venezuela is very keen. The asphalt concern has had the moral support of several Senators in its work at the State Department. Gen. Francis V. Greene, who was here representing the trust, has spent a great deal of time at the department in the last few days, laying his case before the various officials. With him has been H. W. Bean, a lawyer, who has just come from the scene of the trouble in Venezuela. Mr. Bean was taken from Curacao to La Guayra in an American war vessel, the Hartford. This is an unusual courtesy.

BRIEFS IN THE PORTO RICAN CASES FILED

Government Counsel Replies to ex-President Harrison.

Plaintiff's Counsel Contend Islands Are as Much a Part of the United States as Any State.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Solicitor General Richards, in behalf of the Government, to-day filed in the United States Supreme Court a brief in the cases brought by Elias S. A. De Luna, Samuel B. Downes, Henry W. Dooley, Carlos Armstrong, and George W. Crossman against either George R. Bidwell, Collector of the Port of New York, or the United States directly, all involving questions of the taxation relations between the United States and our insular possessions. The cases will come up for argument to-morrow. The feature of the brief is the direct notice it takes of ex-President Harrison's address at Ann Arbor, and the response made thereto in behalf of the Administration.

The De Luna case concerns duties collected on sugars imported into New York from Porto Rico after ratification of the Paris peace treaty and before passage of the Porto Rican act; the Downes case involves duties on oranges brought from Porto Rico into New York after the passage of the Porto Rican act; the two Dooley cases and the Armstrong case, duties on goods imported from Porto Rico during military occupation, and partly before and partly after the ratification of the treaty, and also after passage of the Porto Rican Tariff act, and the Crossman case, duties on liquors imported from Honolulu into New York after the passage of the resolution annexing the Hawaiian Islands, and before the passage of the act providing for their government.

The reference to ex-President Harrison's Ann Arbor address is preceded by a statement of the Government's position, with reference to the extent to which the Constitution applies to newly acquired territory. The brief denies the doctrine of ex-proprio vigore and that all the limitations of the Constitution apply everywhere throughout the scope of the authority of the Government, but says there are limitations in the Constitution which do apply throughout both the States and Territories organized and unorganized.

Because some limitations apply it does not follow that all apply. Those which do apply everywhere, both within and without the United States in its broadest sense, it says, are those securing the blessings of justice and liberty to all the people. Tyranny and oppression cannot Constitutionally exist under the sovereignty of the Republic, whose founders declared that all men are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That is what Mr. Justice Bradley meant when he said in Mormon Church vs. United States:

"Doubtless Congress in legislating for the Territories would be subject to those fundamental limitations in favor of personal rights which are formulated in the Constitution and its amendments; but these limitations would exist rather by inference, and the general spirit of the Constitution, from which Congress derives all its powers, than by any express and direct application of its provisions."

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

This statement of the Government's standing ground leads up to the notice which it takes of ex-President Harrison's address. Of this address Solicitor General Richards's brief says:

"In a recent address, a portion of which I understand has been brought to the attention of the court, a distinguished statesman and lawyer affects to believe that if the view of the Government is correct, Congress could, without Constitutional objection, pass a Porto Rican act providing for a number of shocking things. The Government has never asserted and does not believe that Congress has the power of a despot in Porto Rico. The fundamental limitations in favor of personal rights which are formulated in the Constitution and its amendments, referred to by Mr. Justice Bradley, stand in the way of everything suggested which shocks the moral sense.

"Congress could not pass any ex post facto law or declare an attainder, or grant any title of nobility, or provide for the trial or punishment of treason other than in the way marked out by the Constitution, all these things being prohibited by direct and applicable provisions. If the first ten amendments do not limit, by direct application, Congress in legislating for our new possessions, neither do they operate within the States which compose the Union.

"As this Court, speaking by Chief Justice Waite, said in United States vs. Cruikshank et al: 'The first amendment to the Constitution prohibits Congress from abridging the right of the people to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.' This, like the other amendments proposed and adopted at the same time, was not intended to limit the powers of the State Governments in respect to their own citizens, but to operate upon the National Government alone."

RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

"'Protection to life, liberty, and property rests primarily with the States,' as Chief Justice Fuller said in In re Kemmler. 'The Constitution makes no provision for protecting the citizens of the respective States in their religious liberties; this is left to the State Constitution and laws,' said Mr. Justice Catron, in Permoli vs. First Municipality.

"The Constitution forbids the States to pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or to grant any title of nobility, and the fourteenth amendment provides that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws; but outside the range of these limitations the people of the State, through its Constitution and laws, are supreme.

"They can define treason against the State as they see fit; they can limit the freedom of speech and of the press; they can restrict the bearing of arms; they can provide for the quartering of troops; they can regulate the right of search and of arrest; they can provide for the trial of capital or other infamous crimes upon information and without indictment and without a jury, and they have done so. They can do away with the trial of civil suits by a jury. And they may do many other things which I need not enumerate.

"The right of the people of the States to change their laws and system of procedure so as to make them conform to changed views of administration, or the exigencies of their social life, has been sustained. If the Constitutional guarantees relating to indictment by a Grand Jury and trial by a petit jury are not fundamental in character and therefore do not tie the hands of the inhabitants of a Territory when organizing a State, why should they tie the hands of the President and Congress in preserving order and protecting life and property in our new possessions?

PEACE TREATY'S EFFECT.

"It is a strange contention that as soon as the treaty went into effect, the power of the President and Congress to preserve order in the new possessions ceased. There were no Grand Juries, no petit juries, no machinery for punishing crime by the processes of the Anglo-Saxon law, and yet, if the limitations intended for the States at once of their own force applied in these new possessions, crime could be punished in no other way. The Constitution, which gave the United States the power to acquire territory by treaty, and imposed upon Congress the duty of disposing of and governing it, did not leave the National Government helpless by demanding impossibilities."

The brief then goes into the question of the validity of the duties assessed and collected on the several importations involved in the cases at bar, following the general lines of the argument heretofore made by Attorney General Griggs. It, however, contains some new suggestions, the most interesting being this:

"If Chief Justice Taney was wrong, (referring to the case of Fleming vs. Page, holding that the United States may demand the cession of territory as the condition of peace, in order to indemnify its citizens for the injuries they have suffered, or to reimburse the Government for the expenses of war,) and we cannot take territory sub modo to indemnify or reimburse us, but only to make it a part of the United States, then, before the President carries a war into the enemy's country, he should send a commission ahead of the army to ascertain and report whether the territory he proposes to invade and conquer is to be made a part of the United States, for neither the treaty-making power nor Congress can prevent that result if a cession follows conuest.

"Before the President sent Dewey to Manila he should have satisfied himself that the Philippines were suitable for incorporation into the Union, for we could destroy the Spanish power there only at the risk of having to assume the burdens of sovereignty ourselves."

WHERE OPPOSITION STANDS.

Ex-Secretary Carlisle, who appears as leading counsel against the Government, will not file an individual brief, but will content himself with the verbal presentation of his views. His name, however, appears as of counsel in the brief in the Dooley cases. Henry M. Ward filed these briefs in the Supreme Court to-day. Following is a summary of the argument:

First—At all times since the ratification of the treaty Porto Rico has been a part of the United States.

Second—As a consequence of the treaty the entire sovereignty over Porto Rico has become vested in the United States, but the executive and legislative departments of the Federal Government have only such power in relation to Porto Rico as is granted to them by the Constitution.

Third—The President had not the power under the Constitution to make or enforce the order of Jan. 20, 1899, in so far as it imposed duties upon articles of merchandise brought into Porto Rico from other parts of the United States.

Fourth—Congress had not the power under the Constitution to impose the taxes or duties imposed by the act of April 12, 1900, upon articles of merchandise brought into Porto Rico from other parts of the United States or into other parts of the United States from Porto Rico.

In sustaining these points no time is spent in discussing the power of the United States to acquire and hold outside territory, that power having "become firmly established." In support of the first point it is contended that by the operation of the Paris Treaty Porto Rico has become as much a part of the United States as any one of the organized States or Territories.

The second point, relating to sovereignty, is elaborated in part as follows: "In using the expression 'sovereignty' or 'ownership' of the United States we mean not the sovereignty or ownership of the Government or of the President or of Congress, but the sovereignty or ownership of the people of this country, in whom the ultimate power is lodged, and by whom not all power, but certain enumerated powers only, have been delegated to the various co-ordinate branches of the Government. Consequently, it does not follow that because Spain has yielded her sovereignty Congress has unlimited sovereign powers.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

"Congress has no powers whatsoever, derived from any other source than the Constitution. It does not derive any additional powers from international law or from 'the fact that the United States is a sovereign nation,' or from the fact that the exercise of such power may be deemed necessary in order to carry out the policy of a particular administration."

There is also elaborate argument on the question of the lawful power of the President in connection with the order of Jan. 20, 1899, in so far as it related to duties. The contention is made that notwithstanding this step was taken by the Chief Executive as Commander in Chief of the Army, it was not a necessary military measure. "If this duty was lawfully imposed," is asked, "what limit is there upon this domestic military power?" Other similar questions follow:

"If the President could lay this tax upon commerce between Porto Rico and other parts of the United States on Feb. 1, 1899, did he continue to have this power until Congress should act, and what if Congress had not acted for years or had been prevented from acting by the President's veto? Is the military power omnipotent in a new territory until Congress acts? Is it the function of the President when Congress does not legislate to legislate in its place? What difference does the fact—if it be a fact—that the proceeds of these duties were expended 'for the benefit of Porto Rico' make?"

The conclusion is drawn that "the existence of any such power in one man, however exalted his office, is opposed to the whole spirit of our institutions."

The scope of the fourth point in the summary is indicated by the following questions: "What is meant by the term 'United States,' as here used? Does it include only the forty-five States and leave the trade between Porto Rico and Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska, and the District of Columbia free, or does it mean 'the United States as constituted before the late war with Spain, and hence not apply to the trade between Porto Rico and Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines?'

"Is this an attempt to levy import duties upon commerce between domestic ports, or are these exactions of the nature of excises or internal revenue taxes? Has Congress any warrant for laying these taxes arising out of its power to govern the territory of the United States?"

The conclusion is drawn that the taxes are not imposts or custom duties, but in the nature of internal revenue duties or excises.

MORE STUDENTS FOR PRINCETON.

University's Annual Catalogue Shows Decided Increase in Scholarships.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 7.—The university catalogue for the academic year 1900-1901 has been prepared for publication. It shows an increase in the number of students over last year's enrollment, but not in all branches of the university. The increase in the freshman class numbers 57 above that of last year's entering men. A slight falling off is noticed in the graduate department, but the net increase in all the classes is 55.

The university loses in its membership from the Middle West, and in some of the Southern and extreme Western States, but shows marked gain from all the Middle States. The five States which lead in number of students are: Pennsylvania, 345; New Jersey, 279; New York, 228; Illinois, 58; Maryland, 45. The number of students now in the university is 1,249. The classes number the following: Graduates, 84; seniors, 211; juniors, 264; sophomores, 260; freshmen, 348; special, 66.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. David Hill gave their first evening at home to-night, their residence on K Street being filled by a distinguished company from 9 o'clock until midnight. Mrs. Joel Dorman Steele of Elmira, who has arrived to spend the Winter in Washington, helped to receive and friends of the hostess contributed to an informal musicale.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Munn also gave a reception and musicale to-night at their home on Scott Circle. One hundred and fifty people were present, including almost all the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, and Miss Pauiding.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Tyler gave a cotillion this evening at their home on Farragut Square, their guests being chiefly the friends of their débutante daughters. The hostess was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Edmund Tyler and Mme. Alfred Von Bruening. George Howard led the cotillion with Miss Edna Tyler.

Mme. Bonaparte gave to-night a dinner to young people, friends of her son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte.

The announcement is made to-day of the approaching marriage of Senator-elect Blackburn of Kentucky to Mrs. Mary B. Blackburn of this city, the widow of a cousin. The day of the wedding, which will be private, has not been announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Beatrice Allen Bates, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James Allen Bates of this city, to Capt. Robert Sewell, U. S. A., son of Senator and Mrs. William J. Sewell of New Jersey.

Stickney—Crosby.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Alpheus B. Stickney, President of the Chicago and Great Western Railroad, was quietly married to Miss May Crosby, daughter of Judge Josiah Crosby of Dexter, Me., at the home of the Rev. Thomas Van Ness in Brookline, this evening.

There was no bridesmaid, maid of honor, or best man. The ceremony was simple in every respect. The bride was given away by her father, Judge Crosby.

Asks $500,000 for Pneumatic Tubes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith has asked for an appropriation of $500,000 for the "transportation of mail by pneumatic tube or other similar devices" for the fiscal year 1902. The item of the appropriation was omitted from the original estimates submitted by the Postmaster General for the reason that an investigation of the workings, &c., of the system, authorized by Congress, had not then been completed.

THE CHINA NEGOTIATIONS

America Said to Have Proposed Their Transfer to Washington.

Imperial Court Told the Envoys Not to Sign the Note—Russia's Alleged Designs on Manchuria.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The United States Government has proposed to the powers the transfer of the Chinese negotiations from Peking to Washington."

In the opinion of the Foreign Office, there is likely to be a great deal more discussion before the Chinese imperial personages finally agree to the penalties insisted upon by the powers.

The British Foreign Office considers the reported agreement between Russia and China regarding the Manchurian Province of Feng-Tien as probably referring to military measures of a temporary character. There is nothing in the possession of the Foreign Office to show that any such agreement has the sanction of Russia and China.

PEKING, Jan. 7.—The report that the Chinese Court had instructed the Chinese peace envoys to refuse to sign the joint note of the powers to China is confirmed. The Court referred to the objections of the Southern Viceroys, which are the same as the Court's.

Prince Ching, however, informed the Court that it was too late, and a reply from Sian-Foo is expected shortly.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 7.—Bigoted Court officials, it is reported, still raise objections to signing an acceptance of the joint demands.

EXPEDITIONS NOT TO STOP.

PEKING, Jan. 6.—Count von Waldersee says that China's request, through her representatives at foreign Courts, that the expeditions should cease cannot be complied with at present.

No expeditions, the Field Marshal asserts, are sent out without adequate cause. Where there are scenes of bloodshed or disorder troops are sent to interfere, this being the only means of preventing outrage. He declares that the expeditions are not intended for punitive purposes, but merely for police purposes, with a view to giving the necessary protection to life and property.

A HUNDRED BOYS MASSACRED.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A sister of charity, writing from the Maison de Jesu Enfant, at Ning-Po, on Nov. 20, describes the massacre at Nan-King of 100 little boys. Some of them, she says, were roasted alive in the church. Others, led by a brother, escaped to the orphanage outside the city, but all were killed and the place was burned.

"Despite threats of torture and the frequency of most painful deaths," the sister declares, "apostasy was wonderfully rare."

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL TREATY.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 7.—Sir Ernest Mason Satow, British Minister to China, has proposed to the other foreign envoys the draft of a commercial treaty with China based upon the following conditions:

First—Freedom for all coasting vessels.
Second—Freedom for all vessels on inland waters, especially the Yang-tse-Kiang.
Third—Permission to import foreign salt.
Fourth—Adoption of regulations encouraging Chinese investments in foreign concerns.
Fifth—Steps extending China's exports and imports.
Sixth—Protection of trade marks.
Seventh—Protection of treaty ports.

The draft has not been accepted by the powers, and discussion regarding it has been postponed.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY'S NEEDS

Appeal for $100,000 a Year to Meet Interest on Floating Debt.

The Trustees of Columbia University met yesterday afternoon at the University Building, President Seth Low presiding.

Announcement was made by President Low of the bequest of $50,000 to the university by the late Henry Villard. Other bequests were announced, as follows: Six thousand dollars by the Misses Maria L. Campbell and Catherine B. Campbell, in memory of their brothers, Robert and Henry, who were graduated in the classes of '44 and '47, respectively. Gifts of $450 were announced to the American School of Oriental Study, in Palestine.

The following appointments were announced: Dr. Ernest V. Hubbard, Assistant in Pathology; Dr. Stuart P. Jessup, Assistant in Normal Histology; Myron H. Falk, Assistant in Civil Engineering; Joseph S. McCord, Assistant in Mineralogy, and Dr. James D. Voorhees, Secretary of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University.

The following statement of the financial condition of the university was issued by the Trustees, showing briefly what has been accomplished since the removal to the new site: Cost of land and development at Morningside Heights, $6,516,300.17; improvements of College of Physicians and Surgeons, $870,088.43; total, $7,395,988.60; interest to June 30, 1900, $586,519.92; total, $7,982,508.52.

"Of this large sum, the university has succeeded in paying, mostly out of gifts and legacies, $4,250,000. Of this outstanding debt, the sum of $750,000 is provided for. It still owes $3,000,000 that is not provided for, upon which the annual interest payable is $98,500.

"Careful computation justifies the Trustees in saying that in eight years from now the university will be able, by the increase of income from its fees and endowments, to care for its floating debt without embarrassment to its educational work. The falling in of contingent interest already definitely established may hasten this result importantly.

"If our interest payable can be taken care of for eight years, the problem of the university, growing out of its removal to the new site will be solved.

"The trust fnud of the university has been increased by $1,250,000; the library has grown from 120,000 to over 300,000 volumes, the teaching force from 226 to 361, and the number of students from 1,064 to 2,060. These figures do not include either Barnard College or the Teachers' College.

"Since removal, also, an educational deficiency of more than $48,000 has been overcome, and the university, after this academic year, will be running within its income, after assuming the full care of its enlarged plant.

"For a few years, and for a few years only, the university needs help to prevent its debts from being further swelled by borrowed interest. To meet this situation, appeal is made to all the friends of the higher education in New York. Friends of the university, including the President and Trustees, have already pledged $38,000 for this purpose. For the rest, the university confidently turns to the citizens of New York who value the things for which Columbia University stands in this metropolitan city."

ANOTHER HALL OF FAME HINT.

Harvard Professor Suggests that Electors Meet and Talk the Matter Over.

The Council of the New York University held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the University Building, on Washington Square. It was announced that the alterations to the Carnegie Laboratory, in East Twenty-sixth Street, had been completed. The top story has been rebuilt since last Spring, and the entire building has been refitted for the purposes of a bacteriological laboratory. Mr. Carnegie has defrayed the entire expense of the work done.

It was also announced that the electors for the Hall of Fame, who were all recently invited to serve again in 1902, had, so far as heard from, accepted. Out of the fifty famous Americans who were to be chosen at first, only twenty-nine received the requisite number of votes last year. There are, therefore, twenty-one to be selected next year. A letter was received from a well-known Harvard professor suggesting that before another ballot is taken a conference shall be held in New York some time next year, at which all the electors who can make it convenient shall be present. At this conference, it was suggested, a better understanding might, perhaps, be reached. There has been some fear that, through a possible oversight, some very eminent names might be omitted, an omission which the electors themselves might regret.

Another letter was received from Prof. Hermann Grimm of Germany. He congratulated the university upon having received such a gift as the Hall of Fame, and he was especially pleased to know that Emerson had been put in the first place among American authors by the votes of the electors.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The gayeties of the present week are crowding on one another to such an extent that those who are going out this Winter will find it difficult to meet all their engagements. The men and women who were at Mrs. Astor's last evening will rise late this morning, and it will be well into the afternoon before there will be any particular movement in the fashionable up-town districts. Mrs. James B. Haggin will give a large reception at her residence, 587 Fifth Avenue, this afternoon; other receptions will also take place, among them one to be given by Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford, at their residence, 1 East Sixty-fourth Street. The wedding of Clifford V. Brokaw and Miss Nannie Inman will be celebrated at 3:30 o'clock at the bride's residence, 42 West Fifty-seventh Street. This evening will bring the third Tuesday Evening Assembly, at Delmonico's, the second Junior Cotillion, at Sherry's, and the third Fortnightly, at the Astoria.

***

Among late announcements of coming entertainments are a musicale at Mrs. George Gould's, to follow a large dinner on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 5; a dance to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gurnee, Jr., for their daughters, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, and a theatre party of forty in honor of the Misses Elsie, Ethel, and Edith Cryder, to be given by Miss Callender on Thursday evening, Jan. 31, to be followed by a supper at the Callender-De Forest apartment. It is also reported that James Henry Smith will in the near future give a dinner dance in the Frederic Benedict house, which he is occupying this Winter.

***

The Christmas dance of the Fortnightlies did not take place on Dec. 18 last, as intended, owing to the illness of Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, but is scheduled for to-night in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria. The favors will be extremely pretty, as something special is always gotten up for the Christmas dance. J. V. S. Oddie, Jr., is to lead the cotillion. Master Carrol Winslow is to impersonate Santa Claus and distribute the gifts in the Christmas figure.

***

The second Junior Cotillion is to be danced to-night at Sherry's in the large ballroom. There will be a large attendance, as there are only three of these dances during the Winter season, and the débutantes usually attend in full force. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge will receive, assisted by a number of the other patronesses.

***

Mrs. Frederic Gallatin has recalled the invitations issued some four weeks since for a dance at her residence, 670 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday evening, Jan. 10. An old domestic who has been in the family's employ for more than a score of years is lying at the point of death, and Mrs. Gallatin, with rare appreciation and consideration of her faithful service, does not care to give the dance.

***

Mrs. George Bird (born Moorhead, and whose first husband was Mr. Metcalf) has sent out invitations for a dinner dance in honor of Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb, who made her formal début last Saturday at a reception given by her mother, Mrs. W. Seward Webb. Mrs. Bird's dinner will be given in the banqueting room at Sherry's on the second floor, and the dancing, which will be informal, will take place later in the small ballroom. Dinner will be served at small tables. Some sixty to seventy guests have been invited.

***

One of the largest dinner dances of the season will be given at Sherry's on Feb. 7 by a woman prominent in the smart set. The second and third floors will probably be reserved, as they were for the Cornelius Vanderbilt dinner dance at the same place last week.

***

Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Miss Neilson of 100 Fifth Avenue gave the first of a series of four "at homes" yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Neilson's three succeeding receptions will be given on the coming Mondays of this month. Miss Neilson gave a large luncheon to a number of her young women friends yesterday.

***

There were numerous receptions and days "at home" yesterday. Among them the first of a series of "at homes" of Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Miss Kathleen Neilson; Mrs. Robert Ralston Crosby, Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman, and others. Mrs. William Gray Park of 67 Fifth Avenue gave a dinner in the evening in honor of Miss Krumbaar of Philadelphia, who is visiting Mrs. Park. Another dinner was that of Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan. Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, and Miss Susie Dimock gave the first of three receptions at their residence, 25 East Sixtieth Street. Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks gave a dinner of forty covers at her residence, from which her guests went to the Astor ball.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. McVickar of 9 East Thirty-ninth Street will leave town this morning for Aiken, S. C., where they will spend some weeks. Mr. and Mrs. McVickar have only recently returned from Europe.

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Mrs. James E. Martin, (Miss Florence C. Brokaw,) who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever at her residence, 803 Fifth Avenue, is now convalescent. Drs. Delafield and Vedder, who have been in attendance on Mrs. Martin, held a consultation on Saturday, and report that she is progressing well toward recovery.

***

Mrs. Charles Boyd Curtis (Miss Isabel Douglas) of 9 East Fifty-fourth Street, has issued cards for two coming-out receptions on Tuesdays, Jan. 8 and 15, respectively, for her daughter, Miss Isabella W. Curtis.

***

Mrs. Robert Hoe and Miss Hoe of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street have issued cards for Tuesdays in January and February, and Mrs. John R. Harris and Miss Harris of 14 East Fortieth Street have cards out for Tuesdays in January. Mrs. Marié of 2 West Thirty-sixth Street and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnewell, also of 2 West Thirty-sixth Street, (the Lenox,) also have cards out for Tuesdays in January.

***

The Cymric, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought among other passengers Norman M. E. Anderson, the Countess of Antrim, La Comtesse Dendrios, Viscount Dunluce, Capt. W. O. Forbes, Mrs. T. Metcalfe, Mrs. T. F. Nicholas and family, Parker F. Soule, Dr. W. Warren, and the Rev. Harry Wilson.

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Under the patronage of Mrs. Henry Burden, Mrs. Louis M. Ogden, Mrs. Charles Grenville Peters, Mrs. Walter W. Rutherfurd, Mrs. Townsend Ashmore, Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, Mrs. Myles Standish, Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, and others, Miss Martha Strickland will give a recital at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 10. Miss Strickland will be assisted by Theodore Bjorksten.

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Sunday is growing in favor more and more as a day for entertaining in New York society. On Sunday afternoon last there were a number of informal receptions, notably those given by Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Seth Barton French. At several of these music was rendered. The most important entertainment of the day was given by Miss Callender and Miss De Forest, and some 150 people assembled in their apartment to hear sung Liza Lehman's "Daisy Chain," first produced at the Astoria last Thursday afternoon. Miss Callender and Miss De Forest sent out no formal cards for this musicale, and those who were present came in response to verbal invitations. As yet the distinction is made between entertainments on Sundays and those on other days, save for dinners, in that invitations are either written by hand or delivered verbally for functions on the first day of the week.

Arrivals on the Servia.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Servia, from Liverpool and Queenstown, were Capt. Armstrong, Charles Clive Bayley, British Consul, New York; F. E. Bond, E. J. Morgan, and Lieut. J. D. Rodgers of the British Navy.

GEN. DE WET MAY INVADE CAPE COLONY

If He Does So, a General Rising Is Said to be Certain.

British Gain a Victory at Naauwpoort, but a Small Force Suffers a Reverse Near Lindley.

PIQUETBERG ROAD, Cape Colony, Jan. 7.—The Boers boast that their present incursion is only a big patrol, preparatory to an invasion in force by Gen. De Wet. The latter's influence over the Dutch is so enormous that there is no doubt his actual presence would result in a general rising.

The Dutch have unbounded faith that, if he had a sufficient supply of arms and ammunition, Gen. De Wet, who is regarded as the Napoleon of the campaign, would even now be able to bring the war to a successful termination.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 7.—It is reported that 1,500 Boers are nearing the town of Sutherland, and that other parties are close upon Richmond.

The invaders have reached Calvinia, and are expected at Clanwilliam within a few days.

Scouts report that the Boer commandoes under Delarey and Steinkamp in the Bufferspoort district number 5,000.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Reporting to the War Office, under date of Jan. 6, Lord Kitchener says:

"Yesterday Babington engaged Delarey's and Steinkamp's commandoes at Naauwpoort. The enemy was forced to retire to the northwest. Our casualties have not yet been received, but are reported slack. A Boer doctor admitted that twenty Boers were killed or wounded. Commandant Duprez was taken prisoner.

"It appears from reports of the wounded who have arrived at Heilbron that a detachment 120 strong belonging to Knox's command came into contact with a superior force near Lindley. I regret to say that Lieut. Laing, two other officers, and fifteen men were killed and two officers and twenty men wounded. No details have come from Knox of this action."

The Naauwpoort mentioned in Gen. Kitchener's dispatch must not be confounded with Naauwpoort Junction, Cape Colony. There are several Naauwpoorts. Possibly the scene of the fight is the Naauwpoort on the railroad between Potchefstroom and Frederikstad, Transvaal.

CAPE TOWN EDITOR ARRESTED.

P. H. Malan of the Leading Afrikander Organ, Ons Land, Charged with Seditious Libel.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 7.—P. H. Malan, editor of Ons Land, the principal Afrikander newspaper here, has been arrested on the charge of seditious libel, consisting of reflections upon the conduct of Gen. French and his troops.

He is a member of the Cape Parliament, and his arrest has long been demanded by the extremists of loyalists. The authorities accepted bail in the sum of £500.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the districts of Calvinia, Clanwilliam, Piquetberg, Tulbagh, Paarl, and Stellenbosch.

At a meeting of Afrikander members of the Cape Parliament to-day it was resolved to send Messrs. J. X. Merriman, ex-Treasurer of Cape Colony; J. W. Sauer, ex-Commissioner of Public Works, and J. H. Hofmeyr to England to represent the state of affairs in South Africa to the Government, Parliament, and people of Great Britain.

Gen. Brabant has arrived here to complete the organization of the colonial forces.

Christian De Wet in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Christian De Wet, nephew of the Boer General, is making speeches in South Germany in behalf of the Boer cause, and arousing great sympathy. The meetings which he addresses adopt resolutions protesting vigorously against the overthrow of the two republics, the resolutions being telegraphed to Count von Bülow and Mr. Krüger.

Arbitration Proposals in Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—The Federal Republican Party has introduced resolutions in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies declaring that Spain should adhere to the first proposal of arbitration between Great Britain and the two Boer republics, whether coming from Holland or some other power, and that if no such proposal is forthcoming, Spain should take the initiative.

For a Gordon Highlanders' Institute.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—As a memorial of her only son, Lieut. Percy F. Forbes-Leith, of the First (Royal) Dragoons, who died last week at Newcastle, Natal, Mrs. A. T. Forbes-Leith (who was Miss Marie Janaury of St. Louis) of Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire, and formerly of New York, has offered to present a building at Aberdeen, worth £4,000, to be used as a Gordon Highlanders' Institute.

£5,000 Subscription by W. W. Astor.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—In response to the appeal of the Princess of Wales for further contributions to the fund for the families of the men at the front, William Waldorf Astor has contributed £5,000.

A Gift by Mr. Stead Declined.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Board of Poor-Law Guardians of Weobly, Herefordshire, has declined, on patriotic grounds, to accept a gift of pictures and books from William T. Stead for the workhouse, forwarded through Lady Henry Somerset.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. James Cavanagh.

Brevet Brig. Gen. James Cavanagh died yesterday morning at his home, 44 Third Place, Brooklyn, from acute bronchitis and heart trouble. He was born in Ireland about seventy years ago, and came to New York in 1852, entering the carpenter's trade. He joined the Sixty-ninth Regiment and went to the front in 1861 with that regiment as a Captain. He led a gallant charge at the first battle of Bull Run, and was highly commended for his bravery on that occasion. When the "Irish Brigade" was organized Capt. Cavanagh was gazetted Major of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. He was in every engagement in which the Irish Brigade took part. He was praised for his bravery at the battle of Antietam. With Col. Nugent, he led the historic charge of the Irish Brigade at Fredericksburg, and fell seriously wounded within a hundred feet of the enemy's position. Gen. Meagher reported concerning Major Cavanagh that he hoped he would recover, as "there never was a stouter arm or braver heart." Major Cavanagh returned from the war as acting Colonel of the Sixty-ninth. He was made Colonel in 1867 and continued as such for twenty-six years. In recognition of his work in the militia he was named by Gov. Flower as Brevet Brigadier General of the National Guard. He had been a special Inspector of Customs of this port for a number of years. Gen. Cavanagh is survived by his three daughters. Complete arrangements have not as yet been made for the funeral. It will be held from St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn.

Frederick Clark Withers.

Frederick Clark Withers died at his home, 163 Glenwood Avenue, Yonkers, yesterday. Mr. Withers was born at Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, England. He studied architecture in London and came to the United States in 1853. He opened an office in Newburg, where he followed his profession until the outbreak of the civil war. He went to the front as a First Lieutenant of the New York Volunteers. He was invalided home in 1862, and in 1863 he opened an office in New York. He became very successful and an authority on architecture.

He designed the Hudson River Asylum at Poughkeepsie, the Jefferson Market Court House and Prison in New York, the New York Asylum at Islip, St. Luke's Church at Matteawan, and many other well-known buildings. He published a work on church architecture.

In 1867 he married Emily A. Dewint, a descendant of President Adams. After her death he married Buehla A. Higbie, a great-grandniece of Martha Washington. He is survived by four daughters and one son.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN W. CHURCH, a leading attorney of Norwich, N. Y., died in Passaic, N. J., yesterday.

RICHARD SCHELL, a prominent manufacturer of Mohawk, N. Y., died suddenly at Ilion yesterday.

Capt. J. D. BULLOCH, a famous agent of the Confederates during the civil war, died at Liverpool, England, yesterday.

T. FRANK BROWNELL, a lawyer, whose office was at 302 Broadway, died yesterday in his home, at 304 West Eighty-second Street.

ISAAC ALTMAN, a well-known clothing dealer, died suddenly in Buffalo, yesterday, aged fifty-four. He was born in Rochester.

CARL MORTON, President and General Manager of the Glucose Sugar Company, died yesterday at Omaha from pneumonia. He was the fourth and youngest son of J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska.

The Rev. THOMAS A. FULLERTON, a prominent minister of the Presbyterian Church, died yesterday at his home, in Cincinnati. He had served as pastor at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Springfield, Ohio; Erie, Penn., and Georgetown, D. C.

OSCAR E. EGGLESTON, a prominent breeder of fancy stock at West Winfield, N. Y., went to his barn yesterday morning to care for his stock. He climbed to the haymow and fell forward dead. He was sixty-eight years old, and owned several large farms.

ELIZABETH F. LUDLAM, widow of Silas Ludlam, who was a well-known city surveyor of Brooklyn, died at her home, 176 Remsen Street, that borough, on Sunday. She was born in this city in 1813, and had lived in Brooklyn since 1848. She is survived by four children, sixteen grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren.

AUGUST MADLUNG died at his home, at 71 Gardner Avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday from paralysis. He was born in Germany on Feb. 4, 1821. He came to this country in 1849, and for thirty years had lived in the house in which he died. He was a veteran of the civil war. He left an estate of $200,000 to his widow and only daughter.

MICHAEL KILCOMIN, for eighteen years an employe of The Brooklyn Eagle, died on Sunday at his home, 16 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. Mr. Kilcomin was chief clerk of the counting room of The Eagle. He was fifty-seven years old and was born in Ireland. He is survived by three brothers and five sisters.

WILLIAM LE COUNT, sixty-six years old, formerly Superintendent of the Iselin estate, died yesterday at New Rochelle. He was a member of the Board of Education for ten years. During the civil war he served with the Seventeenth New York Volunteers. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum, and was an exempt fireman. After leaving the employ of the Iselin family he engaged in the real estate business, and then in the laundry business.

Mrs. MARGARET J. FERRIS died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. O. Herring, on Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. She was seventy-six years of age. She was born at Woodbury, Conn. She was first married to L. A. Booth of Connecticut, and after his death married Leonard W. Ferris, a lawyer. In 1853 Mr. and Mrs. Ferris went to California; then for a time they lived at Virginia City, Nevada, and in 1878, after her husband's death, Mrs. Ferris went to Plainfield to live with her daughter.

JOHN T. MELLOR, seventy-three years of age, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. H. D. Fink, on Atlantic Street, Hackensack. He was born in England, but came to the United States when young. He learned the builder's trade and started the Columbia Foundry at Newark in 1850. He lived much of his life in Jersey City, and belonged to Hudson Lodge, No. 41, I. O. O. F., of that city. He was a volunteer fireman, and was foreman of Phoenix Engine of Jersey City for several years.

Patrick Madden's Injury Fatal.

Patrick Madden of 123 Fremont Street, Jersey City, who was taken to the City Hospital on Thursday with a fractured skull, of which he knew nothing until his injury had been diagnosed by a physician, died yesterday morning. William Horn, whom Madden accused of knocking him down on New Year's night, was arraigned before Police Justice Hoos on a formal charge of murder, and Michael Killeen, who was with him at the time of the assault, was held as an accomplice after the fact. Both men were sent to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Diet Kitchen Association Meeting.

The annual public meeting of the New York Diet Kitchen Asssociation will take place at the residence of Mrs. Henry Villard, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, to-morrow at 11 A. M. All persons interested in the work of this charitable organization are invited to be present. Distributing food to the sick poor is the main object of the charity.

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LIVELY DAY FOR DRIVERS

Brushes Were Many and Finishes Close on the Speedway.

JAMES C. LED HIS OPPONENTS

Fast Pacer Was First Over the Line in Several Hot Tilts—Louise Mac Beat Birdie R.

Close finishes marked the majority of the brushes on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon, where there was a select gathering of trotters and pacers. Among the early brushes was a three-cornered tilt between Louise Mac, driven by A. B. Gwathmey; Birdie R., driven by A. E. Thompson, and Malacca, driven by Nathan Straus. At the start Louise Mac took the lead, but did not hold it long against Malacca, who had a fair chance of winning, when he broke out and spoiled his prospect, Louise Mac crossing the line a half length in front of Birdie R.

The Queen, 2:10¾, driven by M. Thomas, proved herself to be in fine form by winning two heats out of three from Phyllis, driven by C. Schildwachter. The first heat was an easy one for The Queen, but Phyllis took the second, and only lost the third by a head. Louise Mac defeated Hattie Walters, driven by George Coleman, in two very lively brushes, and the gelding Harry Davis took the green mare Sprightly, driven by Thomas F. Russell, into camp. Coxey, driven by George Spear, gave the spotted trotter Malacca a pretty race, but did not have staying power enough to hold out to the finish, Malacca winning by an open length.

H. O. Armour's team, composed of Erin C. and Windsor, driven by their trainer, were stepped down the stretch several times, and finally in company with The Dude, driven by E. Jarvis. It was a nip and tuck race from start to finish, The Dude just winning. Had the finish post been fifty yards further away the team would have won, as they did not seem to reach their speed until almost upon the line. Elmer Stevens, driving Dombey, Jr., won a very pretty brush from the green mare Sprightly, driven by Thomas F. Russell; Tioga, driven by Dr. Moore, and Hattie Walters, driven by George Coleman. They finished in the above order. Sprightly crowding Dombey, Jr. for first place.

The crack pacer James C., driven by J. C. Campbell, did some fast work and won several very creditable trials. Among the fastest was one with Tioga and Royal Rene, driven by M. Kilpatrick. All the horses were bunched until within a hundred yards of the finish, when James C. shot ahead and was across the line before his opponents could reach him. In a second brush James C. carried Tioga to a break after covering a fast quarter. James C. was finally turned to a good start with Mariana, 2:19¾, driven by J. Schroeder. Mariana led the way to the first quarter post, and looked very much like a winner until James C. made a spurt and placed himself on even terms. Both horses came down the stretch under the whip to a furious gait, neither seeming able to gain even a head. When close upon the line James C. drew out a trifle, which Mariana failed to recover, James C. winning by a head. Another very close finish marked the brush between David B., 2:09¼, driven by J. W. Cornish, and Bel Esprit, driven by C. Reilly. David B. took the lead at the start, and was never headed, Bel Esprit holding him until near the finish, when he began to close the gap so rapidly that David B. only had a head to the good when the line was crossed. Tioga defeated Royal Runner in a final brush, and Highland Lassie came home a length ahead of Dombey, Jr.

Results on Winter Race Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—The weather was fine and the track heavy. Summaries of to-day's races: Mile—Henry of Franstamar, 107, (Cochran,) 1; Dramburg, 107, 2; Old Fox, 107, 3. Time—1:50½. Six furlongs—Divonne, 104, (Winkfield,) 1; Gracious, 106, 2; Woodstick, 104, 3. Time—1:19½. Mile and a quarter—False Lead, 103, (Walsh,) 1; Rush Fields, 103, 2; Indian, 101, 3. Time—2:20½. Seven furlongs—Moroni, 108, (Weber,) 1; Donna Seay, 94½, 2; Glen Lake, 94, 3. Time—1:34½. Six furlongs—Horseshoe Tobacco, 111, (Dale,) 1; Alpaca, 106, 2; Bean, 84, 3. Time—1:19. Six furlongs—Segurance, 100, (Weber,) 1; Saline, 86, 2; Island Prince, 104, 3. Time—1:19.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 7.—Only two favorites won at Oakland to-day. Summaries: Seven furlongs—Gusto, 101 pounds, (Mounce,) 1; Spike, 98, 2; Isaline, 96, 3. Time—1:30¾. Six furlongs—Asian, 119, (Mounce,) 1; Havilland, 116, 2; Flatterer, 104, 3. Time—1:16½. Mile and fifty yards—Sernota, 104, (O'Connor,) 1; Tony Lopping, 105, 2; Grafter, 105, 3. Time—1:47. Six furlongs—Golden Age, 113, (Kelly,) 1; Frank Bell, 106, 2; Hermose, 126, 3. Time—1:16. Futurity course—Tenney Belle, 105, (Mounce,) 1; El Kano, 104, 2; Ada N., 105, 3. Time—1:14. One mile—Herculean, 104, (O'Connor,) 1; Wyoming, 105, 2; Sybaris, 104, 3. Time—1:45.

Richard Croker Buys More Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 7.—Senator P. H. McCarren, when he visited the Kentucky stock farms here last Fall, declared he was on a pleasure trip. A rumor that he had purchased a lot of brood mares from Col. Barnes was denied, though Richard Croker, Senator McCarren's brother-in-law, has entered in important English stakes the colt Beau Imperial, a yearling half brother to Beau Gallant, who is still at Col. Barnes's farm. Now the announcement is made that Mr. Croker has bought from Col. Barnes about eight head of his choice colts, paying for them $21,000. Among these is the bay colt by Prince of Monaca-Bonita Belle, by Falsetto. This colt is a splendid one, and, being a half brother to the third largest two-year-old winner of the year, is expected to win a share of English stakes in 1903. The other colts are by Prince of Monaca and Jim Gore, and from the best mares at this noted breeding establishment.

Brooklyn Pleasure Drivers to Meet.

An important meeting of the Pleasure Drivers' Association of the Borough of Brooklyn will be held to-night at the clubhouse of the organization, on Bedford Avenue, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn. It is anticipated that the annual election of officers of the club will be passed over, as President William M. Clark has had a most successful administration. There will be several matters of interest to be considered, chiefly in connection with the Brooklyn Speedway and the use of the driving path prepared for the light-harness horses for motor vehicles. A large attendance is expected, as much work is to be done. The session promises to be a lengthy and interesting one.

YALE HOCKEY TEAM BEATEN.

College Skaters Lost to Quaker City in a Hot Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 7.—Yale University Hockey team played its first match here to-night, and gave the Quaker City champions the hardest game of the season. The score of 3 goals to 1 in favor of Philadelphia inadequately shows the character of the struggle, which from start to finish was fast and brilliant. The visitors unquestionably are fine hockey players, and though last night was their first appearance of the season, and they were to a certain degree unfamiliar with the local rink, they early demonstrated that collectively they were not to be held lightly. In team work, passing and dribbling, in the sinking of individuality for the good of the team, the Yale skaters were marvels, and the way the forwards would race up the rink, passing the puck from one to another whenever either was threatened by a Quaker foe, caused the greatest enthusiasm in the galleries, which were uncomfortably crowded with spectators, who were about evenly divided in their sympathies. The lineup:

Yale.	Positions.	Quaker City.
Taintor	Goal	Rhoades
Sturgis	Point	Robertson
Coe	Cover Point	Gorman
Bronson	Rover	Devine
Stoddard	Right Forward	Varney
Snow	Centre Forward	Orton
Inman	Left Forward	Rogers

Goals—Orton, (2) Rogers, Bronson. Referee—H. G. Parmer, Pennsylvania Dental College. Umpires—Ewing, for Quaker City, and Klipper, for Yale. Timekeeper—Mr. Rosen. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Hockey at St. Nicholas Rink.

In the contest for the amateur championship at hockey the New York Athletic Club and the St. Nicholas Skating Club teams will meet to-night at St. Nicholas Skating Rink. This will be the first time these teams have met this season. The line-up will be as follows:

ST. NICHOLAS.		N. Y. A. C.
Hayward	Goal	O'Donnell
Mortimer	Point	Hunt
Campbell	Cover point	Fenwick
Conway	Forward	Howard
K. Gordon	Forward	Belden
D. Gordon	Forward	Hornfeck
Walton	Forward	Cobb

DR. O'CONNELL LED SHOOTERS.

Won All But a Single Event at Oceanic Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I., Jan. 7.—Dr. Louis H. O'Connell of New York all but swept the programme at the trap-shooting tournament of the Oceanic Rod and Gun Club on the club grounds, near here, to-day. Albert A. Schoverling won the single event not credited to Dr. O'Connell, and was second in a majority of the events. Good scores were made by B. Mull, S. Charles, and John Jones. The summaries:

Twenty birds, sweepstakes.—Dr. Louis H. O'Connell, 15; Albert A. Schoverling, 13; John Jones, 13; S. Charles, 12; Thomas P. McKenna, 8.

Renewal, same conditions.—Dr. O'Connell, 17; Charles, 13; Schoverling, 12; B. Mull, 13; Jones, 10; McKenna, 8; J. H. Falco, 8.

Triangular sweepstakes, ten birds.—Jones, 8; Charles, 8; Mull, 6.

Match, ten birds—Mull, 6; Charles, 8.

Triangular sweepstakes, twenty birds.—Dr. O'Connell, 19; Schoverling, 18; Edward Bourke, 10.

Sweepstakes, twenty-five birds.—Schoverling, 22; Dr. O'Connell, 18; Jones, 17; J. H. Norris, 10.

Sweepstakes, twenty birds—Dr. O'Connell, 18; Mull, 17; Schoverling, 14; Jones, 12; Charles, 14; Falco, 8; McKenna, 9.

Sweepstakes, fifteen birds.—Dr. O'Connell, 14; Jones, 13; Charles, 10; Schoverling, 8; Falco, 8; Mull, 8; McKenna, 4.

Club shoot, twenty birds.—Dr. O'Connell, 18; Schoverling, 16; Charles, 14; Mull, 14; Jones, 12; Falco, 12; McKenna, 8.

Trap Shooters' Remarkable Score.

At Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., yesterday, A. H. Fox, the trap-shooting expert of Baltimore, beat his own record and also the record for the new shooting ground by killing 129 live birds out of 130 shot at. Mr. Fox, shooting at thirty yards' rise, killed straight up to his ninety-second bird. This was hard hit and fell in bounds, but, fluttering in an effort to get away as the dog was sent to retrieve it, managed to get on the edge of the boundary and then topple over, dead out of bounds. The gunner continued until 130 birds had been shot at, again killing straight until he finished. Mr. Fox holds the record in clay bird shooting, at double targets, of having broken 98 in a possible 100.

ELVA WON A DOUBLE VICTORY.

J. W. Edwards's Ice Yacht Took Two Pennants at Branchport.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 7.—The calculations of ice yachting experts were upset to-day in what was expected would be the finals for the club pennants in the ice yacht races of the South Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club at Branchport. The two events on the card were for the first and second class championship pennants. The former was held by E. E. Taber's Leroy, and the latter by W. A. Seaman's Harold. These yachts had only to win the pennants once more to decide the club championships, but it happened that neither was victorious in the events to-day. The Leroy was laid up for repairs, and could not contest for the first-class pennant. The Harold was badly beaten in the two events by J. W. Edwards's Elva, which won both pennants.

The conditions were not as favorable as on Friday and Saturday. The ice was soft in places and only a light westerly breeze prevailed. Both events this afternoon were sailed over the five-mile triangular course. The race for the second-class pennant was decided first. The Elva, after losing much ground at the start, passed the Harold and Leota on the second mile and won handily, covering the five miles in 17 minutes and 54 seconds. The Harold finished in 20 minutes and 10 seconds. The Leota's time was 20 minutes and 35½ seconds, giving her second place on time allowance.

In the race for the first-class pennants the Elva had an easy thing of it. She led at the start and steadily increased her lead to the finish, making the five-mile course in 19 minutes 1½ seconds. The Leota was second, finishing in 22 minutes and 36 seconds. The Harold withdrew on the last leg.

Princeton Takes to Basket Ball.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 7.—A project is on foot for the organization of a university basket ball team at Princeton. Baskets will be placed in the gymnasium this week, and it is expected that the call for candidates will be made on Wednesday and the team organized a few days later. The students having the movement in charge are making inquiries into the arrangement of a schedule. The games that will be played by the team this year will be considered only as practice games, played with a view to the development of a representative team for next year.

Cornell Oarsmen Set to Work.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Coach Courtney and Capt. Van Derhoef of Cornell's 'Varsity crew began the regular training for the 1901 crew this afternoon on rowing machines. About thirty men responded to the call for candidates. The absence of five members of last year's eight was noticeable, former Capt. Dalzell, Beardslee, Smallwood, and Hartley all having left the university. Francis, former No. 6, has decided to give up eight-oared shell rowing and devote his time to single-sculling. He seeks to equal the record made by his father, C. S. Francis, who was Cornell's champion single-sculler in 1876. Van Derhoef, Petty, and Stroke Robbins are three men left for this year's eight. The majority of the oarsmen probably will come from the present sophomore combination.

Ball of Company H, Twelfth Regiment.

The men of Company H, Twelfth Regiment, will hold their annual ball on the night of Jan. 24 in Murray Hill Lyceum. The event is one of special interest to the athletic members of the company.

HANDICAPS AT BILLIARDS.

Tournament for Three Classes Started in Knickerbocker A. C.

Billiard activity was continued last night at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club with a new members' tournament, as the club championship was finished on Saturday night, with Charles S. Norris the winner and John A. Hendrick in second place. The contest last night was the first game in a club handicap, the first competition of its kind held in the history of the club. Dr. W. Duff Bullard arranged the handicap games, the competitors being divided into three classes, known as X, Y, and Z. The players in Class X are required to play 150 points at fourteen-inch balkline. In Class Y the competitors play 125 points straight rail, and in Class Z the contestants play 100 points straight rail.

F. W. Andrus and W. Lissburger opened the competition last night. They belong to the Class Y list, the former being handicapped at 125 and the latter at 115. The match was an easy one for Andrus, as he defeated his opponent by 125 points to 63, actual count. Hereafter two games will be played each evening. The winners in each class will finish the contest by playing together, and on this basis the handicap victory will be awarded.

The other billiardists who have entered for the club handicap honors are Dr. F. H. Beaunels, Joseph Steiner, L. A. Joyss, A. M. De Leew, H. White, F. Staylor, W. Frayley, Addison Bennett, W. A. Bracken, C. R. Fletcher, W. G. Hewitt, Bird M. Cole, and E. Serrenson.

NEW TERRIBLE TURK IS HERE.

Nouroulah, the "Terrible Turk," arrived here yesterday on the French Line steamship La Bretagne. When he came out on the pier just after the vessel reached her dock, he was the centre of attraction, and everybody on the dock rushed up to take a look at him. He is 6 feet 7 inches in height and weighs 300 pounds. His age is twenty-seven years, and he claims to be the greatest wrestler on earth. His manager, who came with him, says that he will challenge the best wrestlers of America, having already vanquished most of those abroad.

Nouroulah was clad in tight-fitting trousers, a blue Zouave jacket, and a closely-fitted shirt of many colors. Around his waist was a sky-blue sash, and he wore on his head a scarf of bright green. He said that he had learned to wrestle under the tutelage of Yousouff, the original "Terrible Turk." He can train down to 290 pounds, and during the next few weeks, previous to the arranging of any matches, he will go into training at Bath Beach. He expects to remain in the United States for four months.

CHICAGO BOWLING TOURNEY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Chicago will be the Mecca for bowlers this week. All the leading tenpin artists in the country will be here within the next few days to exhibit their skill on the lacquer-covered alleys. The tournament competition for the championship of the United States begins to-morrow afternoon, and if the hopes of the local promoters are realized the tourney will be the greatest in the history of the game. Great interest has been manifested, and a larger number of entries has been received than for any similar event ever held in this country.

In numbers the field is the largest ever gathered, and unless signs fail the standard of play will be raised during the tournament. Six alleys, fresh from the hands of the builders, are waiting to accommodate the contestants. The new alleys will be formally opened to-morrow afternoon, just before the first tournament match begins. Before the bowlers begin play they will hold a short business meeting. President H. Timm of New York will call a session of the American Bowling Congress, which is the National organization, to prepare for the transaction of business. The chief matters to come before the congress are the election of officers, the revision of rules, and the question of professionalism. Sessions will be held from time to time through the period of the tournament.

A set of revised rules has been prepared by Mr. Langhenry to be presented to the congress. The old rules have been amended, and a few new ones inserted. The new rules provide for the substitution of new pins for damaged ones, regulate the height of the partition between alleys to two feet, and give the umpire power to call a game in case rowdyism interferes with the play.

The coming tournament is divided into three classes of competition. The first, which begins at 3:30 o'clock to-morrow, will be for teams of five men each. Clubs from all the principal cities will be represented in this competition. The second class is for teams of two men each. This will begin as soon as the quintets finish their contests, which, according to the schedule, will be on Thursday morning. The third class is the individual championship contest, open to all. This will begin at the conclusion of the two-man teams contest Friday morning.

The prizes offered amount to $1,200 in the aggregate. Eight premiums ranging from $200 to $25, will be presented for the five-man teams. The prizes are announced for the two-man teams, ranging from $50 to $10. The individual winning the championship will receive $50, and the nine men next in order will get prizes ranging from $45 to $5. In addition to the cash prizes, the winners in each event will receive gold medals, emblematic of the championship of the United States. President Timm has presented a handsome trophy, but has not designated what event it is for.

While the men are settling their championships the women will hold the first National tournament for women. The tourney is under the management of the Women's Bowling League of Chicago.

Among the bowlers who arrived this afternoon and night were teams representing the Monarch Cycling Bowling Club, Corinthians, Empires, Fidelias, Spartans, Grove Hill, and Cyclone Bowling Clubs of New York, and the Monarchs, Palaces, Prosperitys, Imperials, and Elephants of Brooklyn.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

The New York Athletic Club bowlers lost two of their three games with Our Council of the Royal Arcanum in the National League tournament last night, winning only the first one of the series. The scores:

NEW YORK A. C.				OUR COUNCIL, R. A.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Kling'h'r	199	168	203	Bullwinkle	171	206	151
Booth	179	167	172	Schroeder	154	171	184
Bell	178	179	209	Cantrell	209	202	142
Arnold	182	167	179	Dent	206	166	159
Clute	173	210	150	Wilckins	168	163	190
Total	909	879	871	Total	899	908	886

The Morris Wheelmen won two of three games with the Prospect bowlers in the North Side League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night. The scores:

MORRIS WHEELMEN.				PROSPECT B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
McDonald	188	200	188	Spring	158	200	186
Schwager	198	141	142	Stumpf	190	188	137
O'Neill	161	163	177	Blaiser	167	151	134
Briggs	153	182	176	E. Hecht	173	214	164
Thompson	173	127	192	Dohn	167	183	173
Total	873	819	875	Total	855	936	794

The opening games in the annual tournament of the United Bowling Clubs of the City of New York, first section, were rolled last night on Thum's Germania alleys. The Norddeutscher team outrolled the Woodland and the Jumbo fives, and the Jumbos beat the Woodlands. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Norddeutscher Bowling Club—Wichmann, 154; Ebers, 144; Marchhausen, 120; Bring, 111; Sievers, 131. Total, 660.

Woodland Bowling Club—Dietrich, 119; Wilson, 113; Sigmund, 105; Uhlein, 87; Derch, 129. Total, 553.

SECOND GAME.—Woodland Bowling Club—Dietrich, 121; Wilson, 100; Sigmund, 128; Pillenberg, 134; Derch, 127. Total, 610.

Jumbo Bowling Club—Steil, 149; Boger, 136; Eppler, 138; Schroeder, 156; Hoffman, 95. Total, 672.

THIRD GAME.—Jumbo Bowling Club—Steil, 126; Boger, 90; Eppler, 119; Schroeder, 136; Hoffman, 109. Total, 580.

Norddeutscher Bowling Club—Wichmann, 148; Ebers, 106; Marchhausen, 167; Bring, 138; Sievers, 112. Total, 671.

On account of the absence of two members of the Century Wheelmen bowling team, who have gone to attend the National bowling championship at Chicago, their games in the Columbia League tournament were postponed last night, and the only game played was that between the Dolando and Owl teams. The Dolandos won. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Dolando Bowling Club—Kirby, 179; Schlusing, 141; Cordes, 167; Roeschlan, 190; Dohn, 202. Total, 879.

Owl Bowling Club—Sater, 175; Gratenslem, 139; Metzger, 105; Meyer, 170; Kramer, 213. Total, 802.

In the tournament of the Inter-Club Bowling League of Brooklyn, which was resumed last night on the alleys of the six clubs comprising the association, the Crescent Athletic Club team met its first defeat of the season, after having won seven consecutive victories, being beaten by the Carleton Club five by 63 pins. The totals were: Carleton Club, 4,894; Crescent Athletic Club, 4,831.

The Columbian Club defeated the Aurora Grata Club by 150 pins, and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club beat the Knickerbocker Field Club by 108 pins. The scores:

AT CARLETON CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Carleton Club, 885; Crescent Athletic Club, 731.

SEOND GAME.—Carleton Club, 841; Crescent Athletic Club, 857.

THIRD GAME.—Carleton Club, 818; Crescent Athletic Club, 871.

AT CRESCENT A. C.

FIRST GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 733; Carleton Club, 791.

SECOND GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 881; Carleton Club, 841.

THIRD GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 758; Carleton Club, 758.

Grand totals—Carleton Club, 4,894; Crescent Athletic Club, 4,831.

AT AURORA GRATA CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 743; Columbian Club, 795.

SECOND GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 771; Columbian Club, 872.

THIRD GAME.—Aurora Grata Club, 804; Columbian Club, 751.

AT COLUMBIAN CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Columbian Club, 821; Aurora Grata Club, 826.

SECOND GAME.—Columbian Club, 844; Aurora Grata Club, 795.

THIRD GAME.—Columbian Club, 922; Aurora Grata Club, 796.

Grand total—Columbian Club, 4,985; Aurora Grata Club, 4,835.

AT BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 867; Knickerbocker Field Club, 780.

SECOND GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 852; Knickerbocker Field Club, 772.

THIRD GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 878; Knickerbocker Field Club, 820.

AT KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 825; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 814.

SECOND GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 955; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 869.

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 817; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 860.

Grand totals—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 5,079; Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,976.

Lefferts Council outrolled Pro Patria and De Forest Councils in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament on Trainor's alleys last night. Pro Patria defeated De Forest, which was short one man. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—De Forest Council—Kruse, 164; Martin, 132; Waldenberg, 121; Myers, 150. Total, 567.

Lefferts Council—Sellers, 139; Freed, 122; Brand, 175; Dodez, 142; Smith, 151. Total, 729.

SECOND GAME.—Pro Patia Council—Rodenberger, 142; Meek, 128; Teets, 103; Goercke, 163; Powles, 145. Total, 681.

De Forest Council—Kruse, 142; Martin, 149; Waldenberg, 139; Myers, 185. Total, 606.

THIRD GAME.—Lefferts Council—Sellers, 176; Freed, 133; Brand, 182; Dodez, 148; Smith, 151. Total, 788.

Pro Patria Council—Rodenberger, 150; Meek, 130; Teets, 150; Goercke, 150; Powles, 158. Total, 738.

The games in the Harlem League Tournament were postponed last night on account of the absence of some of the teams who have gone to Chicago. The games scheduled for to-morrow and Thursday evenings will be postponed for the same reason.

M'DONNELL HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY

Eleven Coroner's Jurymen Favored Self-Defense Verdict.

Prisoner, Released on Bail, Rearrested on Charge of Felonious Assault—Witnesses Contradict Each Other.

Miles McDonnell, who shot and killed George Price and wounded three others in a shooting affray in the Onawa Café Dec. 29 last, was yesterday prevented from going scot free for Price's killing, by Arthur Blue, a Coroner's juryman, at the inquest before Coroner Hart.

The case went to the jury at half past three o'clock in the afternoon. The first ballot stood eleven for a verdict of self-defense and one, Blue's vote, for homicide. The contention of Blue was that it had been shown that McDonnell was the only man who had a pistol. Many witnesses testified, however, that Kennedy not only had a pistol, but shot twice with it before McDonnell drew his. Blue, by 5 o'clock, had won John Hoopes, W. Himmelmann, and Sigmund Klein, over to his way of thinking, and at that hour a divided verdict of eight to four, for self-defense was handed up.

The verdict was a surprise to McDonnell's friends, who had confidently expected his discharge. Coroner Hart said that in view of the division of opinion he would hold McDonnell in $5,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. Bail was given by John Rascome, a liveryman of City Island, but Capt. Dean of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station immediately rearrested McDonnell on the charge of feloniously assulting Eugene Courtney, now in the Harlem Hospital. McDonnell was taken to the station house and an effort was made to find Magistrate Meade, so that bail could be fixed, but the Magistrate could not be found, and McDonnell was locked up for the night. He will be arraigned in Harlem Police Court to-day.

The inquest yesterday was not altogether devoid of sensational developments. Joseph McDonald, a bartender, testified that he saw Kennedy with a pistol; that McDonnell held Kennedy's pistol hand and that two shots were fired in the air. At the second shot he ran out into Park Avenue. In a few minutes Kennedy also ran out and handed him a pistol. The next day the witness gave the pistol to Thomas McClatchey, he said, in the latter's saloon in the presence of John Kennedy and John Fitzsimmons. McClatchey was called to the stand.

"Did you receive a pistol from McDonald?" asked Coroner Hart.

"I did not," answered McClatchey, contradicting McDonald flatly.

The Coroner ordered McDonald to stand up in the rear of the courtroom.

"Is this the man you gave the revolver to?" asked the Coroner, pointing at the witness.

"I solemnly swear that it is," said McDonald.

"I solemnly swear that you didn't," returned McClatchey.

"And I solemnly swear that you lie," replied McDonald.

McClatchey denied that Kennedy was interested in his saloon or that the latter introduced him to brewers.

"I am going to show," said Lawyer Abraham Levy, when Assistant District Attorney Carr objected to this line of questioning, "that Peyser went into McClatchey's saloon and to Kennedy said, 'that —— McDonnell is at the Onawa,' and that Kennedy drew a revolver and examined it and then with his friends he went to the Onawa. I am going to show that there was a deliberate premeditated attempt to murder McDonnell. I want to say also that I will later submit affidavits showing that efforts have been made at the very door of this courtroom to tamper with and suborn witnesses I have subpoenaed. They have been threatened and intimidated."

Thomas Kennedy took the stand. His testimony was brief. "As far as I know," said he, "McDonnell had a revolver at my side, and Freeland pushed it aside and it went off. The bullet went through my coat. I never carried a revolver in my life." He contradicted all the statements of the other witnesses relating to his remarks to McDonnell and the latter's to him.

HARVARD ATHLETES TO TRAIN.

Track Team, 250 Strong, to Begin Work Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 7.—Harvard's track team began training for the season's work to-day, when 125 men reported to Capt. Hallowell and Trainer Graham for light gymnasium work. Real work will not begin until next week, when it is expected 250 men will be in training. The prospects of a good team are very bright. The material is good, and with a Captain like Hallowell to inspire the men, Harvard expects to have her honors well supported on track and field.

For several weeks past the candidates for the shot-put and pole vault have been at work in the gymnasium, and the progress has been of a most encouraging nature. Sawyer and Goodhue of the freshman class are doing exceedingly well in the pole vault. Of last year's track team Haigh, Butler, and Clark are on hand for the sprints, Applegate for the half mile, Knowles, Foote, and Richardson for the long distances, and Capt. Hallowell, with Abercrombie and Willis, for the hurdles. Boal, for the hammer throw, and Daly, for the broad jump, are also in training. The first meet which Harvard will compete in will be that of the Boston Athletic Association, in Boston Feb. 16. A team race with Pennsylvania will be pulled off at that time.

Work on Cup Defender's Frame.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 7.—The work of bending the frame for the new cup defender progressed rapidly to-day, there being a large force of men in the boiler shop on Burnside Street, as well as in the construction shop. The bulbed steel angles, as soon as they were heated, were placed on tables and bent into the required shape. Afterward they were taken to the construction shop, where they were trued up on the scribing board, on which the lines of the sections of the bow, midship, and stern are laid down. It is expected that by the end of the present week the new boat will take on a definite form.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	7:24	Sun sets	4:49
		Moon rises	9:02

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	9:50	Gov. Isl'd	10:15
		H. Gate	12:11
P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	10:26	Gov. Isl'd	10:52
		H. Gate	12:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.		
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Turks Island, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Cymric, Queenstown	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp, via Southampton	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Lisbonense, North Brazil	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Norman Prince, Argentina	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana, Yucatan, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 10.		
Caribbee, Bermuda, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Cyprian Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Syracusa, Pernambuco and Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 11.		
Cienfuegos, Santiego and Guantanamo	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 12.		
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Arabistan, Argentina	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Athos, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Curityba, Matanzas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.

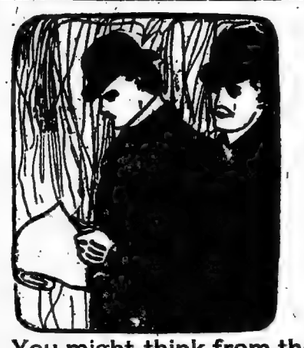

You might think from the looks of our store that we are giving clothes away—we are coming pretty close to it.

All the broken lines of our Men's Overcoats that were $16, $18, $20 & $22, Men's Suits that were $16, $18, $20 & $22, are bunched now at the one clearing price of $11.75.

The best go first—remember that.

WM. VOGEL & SON, Broadway. Houston St.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. §6 and up to Jan. §19, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Jan. §19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 8.

Buffalo, Hull, Dec. 24.
Cap Frio, Hamburg, Dec. 24.
Chicago City, Swansea, Dec. 22.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Jan. 2.
Circassian Prince, Shields, Dec. 24.
Colorado, Brunswick, Jan. 4.
Comus, New Orleans, Jan. 3.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 6.
Dominic, St. Lucia, Dec. 31.
El Norte, New Orleans, Jan. 3.
Elwick, Huelva, Dec. 22.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Dec. 27.
Hiso, Bordeaux, Dec. 22.
Jamaica, Norfolk, Jan. 7.
Liv. Algiers, Dec. 18.
Lowther Castle, Glasgow, Dec. 14.
Marengo, New Castle, Dec. 25.
Max, Dantzic, Dec. 23.
Menominee, London, Dec. 27.
Niagara, Colon, Jan. 1.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Dec. 27.
Zoroaster, Liverpool, Dec. 23.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 30.
Kennett, Colon, Jan. 1.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 2.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Jan. 8.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

California, Gibraltar, Dec. 26.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 5.
Germanic, Liverpool, Jan. 2.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Dec. 26.
Noordland, Antwerp, Dec. 31.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 9.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 10.
Koehn, Bremen, Dec. 30.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Ranza, Algiers, Dec. 26.
Woodburn, St. Michael's, Jan. 1.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12.

Nicola II., Copenhagen, Dec. 26.
Puritan, Hamburg, Dec. 28.
Umbria, Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Arrived.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Boujer, Rotterdam, Dec. 27, and Boulogne, 28th, with mdse. and passengers to the

PROF. WOOD A SUICIDE

Teacher in Brown University Hangs Himself in Brooklyn.

A VICTIM OF OVERWORK

Had Come to Visit His Brother, in an Attempt to Recover from Attack of Melancholia.

Charles D. Wood, thirty-three years old, an Assistant Professor in English Literature in Brown University, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at the home of his brother, Dr. Walter C. Wood, 80 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, by hanging himself to a doorknob in his room. Prof. Wood came to Brooklyn yesterday on a leave of absence from the university to rest and try to recover his normal state of mind. He had been suffering from melancholia for some time.

Prof. Wood was unmarried, and his home was in Northampton, Mass. He was a graduate of Amherst College and had also attended Heidelberg University, in Germany.

He had been an instructor at Brown University, Providence, R. I., for two and one-half years. His associates there began to notice a change in him about six weeks ago and became concerned about him. He appeared to be suffering from deep melancholia and efforts to get him back into his usual cheerful state of mind failed. Prof. Wood's condition was attributed to overzealous application to his duties as an instructor. In addition to his regular duties he had been working hard in the preparation of a special course in English literature, embracing that of the nineteenth century. In this he is said to have overworked himself and to have succumbed to the strain on his physical and mental powers. He came to Brooklyn just before Christmas to spend the holidays at the home of his brother, Dr. Wood, and when he returned to Providence he was thought to have regained his normal condition. But soon after his return to his duties he again lapsed into a state of melancholia.

Friends communicated with his brother in Brooklyn, advising that the professor be taken away for a long rest. Dr. Wood sent a friend of his brother to Providence on Sunday to bring the professor to Brooklyn. Prof. Wood, accompanied by his friend, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday morning.

Soon after reaching Brooklyn the professor went over to Manhattan, where he transacted some business. He then returned to his brother's home, where he spent the remainder of the morning writing letters of a business nature. After luncheon he went up to his room. He was found there a short time later by one of the members of the household hanging from a doorknob, dead. Prof. Wood had used a silken portiere rope to strangle himself with. He had placed a noose about his neck, tied the other end of the rope about the doorknob, and then contrived to suspend the weight of his body on the rope, so that strangulation ensued.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 7.—Prof. Charles D. Wood, who committed suicide in New York, had been an instructor in English at Brown for several years. The news that he had killed himself was a great shock to the students and those who had been associated with him at the university. He was very well liked by all who knew him here, and although somewhat despondent at times, it was generally supposed that he was satisfied with his prospects. He had not been advanced as rapidly as some others who started at work at the university about the time he did, and it is likely that this fact preyed on his mind to some extent. Students who have studied under him stated tonight that they had noticed fits of depression which they had attributed to his feeling that he had not been advanced with a rapidity equal to his merits.

AARONS WILL BRING SUIT.

Manager Will Claim Damages from Henrietta Crosman.

On the rialto the controversy between Miss Henrietta Crosman and Alfred E. Aarons is still the principal subject of gossip. Mr. Aarons has engaged a lawyer to institute a suit for damages. Mr. Campbell, Miss Crosman's husband, still affirms that Mr. Aarons "broke every clause in his contract."

Since Miss Crosman came before the curtain on Saturday night and announced that she would play no more because the manager of the Savoy Theatre, Mr. Aarons, was persecuting her, Mr. Campbell has been busy arranging dates for the interval between next Monday and the appearance of "Mistress Nell" in Philadelphia on the 28th. He will fill short dates in small towns during that period.

"After leaving Philadelphia," he said yesterday, "we shall travel, as arranged, to various cities, not returning to New York until next season. We shall be here then certainly."

Mr. Proctor, the vaudeville manager, has offered to book Miss Crosman for a sketch in his Fifth Avenue Theatre, but she has not accepted the offer. It is certain that she will not do so.

Maurice Meyer, Mr. Aarons's lawyer, explained last night his side of the controversy from a legal point of view.

"I have carefully examined the contracts and papers in the case," he said, "and have advised Mr. Aarons that he has an absolute and positive action against Miss Crosman in damages arising out of last Saturday's episode. The nature of the actions we shall institute, or in what form it will be, I will not tell at present, but it will be begun very soon. In my judgment the question is only one of amount; the only issue will be just what Miss Crosman will have to pay Mr. Aarons as a remuneration for the injury she has done him.

"No matter if he has done everything she alleges, she has no ground for complaint, and he can get damages."

Both the manager and his lawyer said that they proposed to establish a precedent "to prevent stars from being able to impose on their managers in such a high-handed fashion."

Mr. Aarons added that he believed the whole controversy had been planned by the actress and her manager for advertising purposes.

It is claimed by Miss Crosman, as has been told before, that Mr. Aarons, formerly an anti-trust man, is now under the trust's influence; that the syndicate has enlisted his aid in its efforts to ruin her business. Meanwhile, the Savoy Theatre will remain vacant for a while. The interesting question is whether or not the next attraction there is to be a "syndicate play."

FOUR MORE SMALLPOX CASES.

One of the Patients an Inmate of Manhattan Insane Asylum.

Referring to the statement of Dr. Leverson that he had not been in the habit of reporting smallpox cases attended by him, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Dillingham said yesterday, "I shall have certain evidence to present to the board to-morrow. I will not tell now what the nature of that evidence is. If Dr. Leverson has violated the law, he will be brought to task."

Commissioner Crosby said that the reports of smallpox contagion was driving business people out of the city. He said that a friend of his, a business man in Boston, sent him a clipping from The Boston Herald, in which it was stated that there were from 2,000 to 3,000 cases of smallpox in this city. This, his friend from Boston said, deterred people from coming to this city.

Four cases have been reported to the Health Board since Saturday. The first case was that of Alice Haworth, thirty years old, at the Manhattan State Asylum. She was removed to North Brother Island, and two nurses accompanied her, to prevent her doing violence to herself or to others at the island. She will be isolated from the rest of the cases.

The three other cases came from Brooklyn. They were: Lizzie Kelly, seventeen, of 122 York Street; Kate Malletto, twenty-six, of 149 Freeman Street, and Joseph Shaddack, a Polander, of Kent Avenue, near North Seventh Street.

Kid McCoy Remarried.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Norman Selby (Kid McCoy) and his former wife Julia, were remarried at Gould's Hotel to-night by the Rev. W. T. McElveen, in the presence of four personal friends.

Mr. Carnegie Calls on George Gould.

Andrew Carnegie is reported to have paid a visit to George J. Gould in the latter's office, 195 Broadway, yesterday. The purpose of Mr. Carnegie's visit was not disclosed.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minneapolis patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	.10¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¼
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅛
Lard, prime	7.55
Butter, Western creamery	.24½@.25

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady. No. 3 Spring wheat, 70½@73c; No. 2 red, 76@78½c; No. 2 corn, 37¼@37¾c; No. 2 yellow, 37¼@37¾c; No. 2 oats, 24⅜@24½c; No. 3 white, 26½@27¼c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; good feeding barley, 45@52c; fair to choice malting, 54@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.56; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.57@$1.60; mess pork, per bbl, $13.70@$13.75; lard, per 100 lb, $7.17½@$7.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.80@$7.05; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅞@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.40@$7.50; whiskey, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.50.

COTTON.—Covering and profit-taking carried prices up and down yesterday, influenced by bullish news in the morning and bearish receipts estimates in the afternoon. Speculation was by no means particularly active, though during the first two hours there was a very noticeable growth in investment business and more confident operating by the talent. It was kept clearly in mind, however, that prices were up 49 points from the level at which the late rise started, leading to anticipations of a reaction under realizing. The Liverpool market had been counted upon to show very little change from the closing of Saturday, but advanced 3@4 points in futures and 1-32d in spot cotton before we opened. All the forenoon the feeling was firm, and many talked of a much higher close. But shortly after the noon hour there was a turn for profits and a falling off in backing from the outside, due to larger estimates from New Orleans and Houston for to-day's receipts than anticipated. Whereas the more stanch bull traders were undisturbed by the estimates, the big figures gave timid holders the chance looked for to liquidate and grasp the tempting profits within easy reach. At the close the market was barely steady, with prices net unchanged to 7 points lower. Sales, 400,000 bales, of January only. Spot cotton ruled dull, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 10¼c for middling upland and 10¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 100 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm, 1-16c advance, at 9⅝c; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 9⅜c; Savannah firm, unchanged, at 9 9-16c; Charleston firm, ⅛c higher, at 9½c; Wilmington firm, ⅛c advance, at 9¼c; Norfolk firm, 1-16c advance, at 9⅝c; Baltimore nominal, ⅛c advance, at 10⅛c; Augusta firm, 1-16c advance, at 9 13-16c; St. Louis steady, 1-16c advance, at 9 9-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	10.00	10.09	9.85	9.85@9.86
February	9.70	9.74	9.62	9.62@9.63
March	9.68	9.70	9.58	9.58@9.59
April	9.63	9.64	9.62	9.55@9.57
May	9.63	9.68	9.55	9.55@9.56
June	9.60	9.60	9.54	9.52@9.54
July	9.55	9.59	9.49	9.48@9.49
August	9.26	9.30	9.20	9.19@9.20
September	8.76	8.76	8.72	8.69@8.68
October	8.35	8.36	8.27	8.27@8.29

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—Spot cotton fair demand; prices 1-32d higher; American middling, fair, 6 1-32d; good middling, 5 25-32d; middling, 5¾d; low middling, 5 16-16d; good ordinary, 5 7-16d; ordinary, 5 1-16d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,300 American. Receipts, 6,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet but steady, and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, January, 5 44-64d buyers; January and February, 5 31-64d buyers; February and March, 4 28-64d buyers; March and April, 5 25-64d@5 26-64d sellers; April and May, 5 23-64d sellers; May and June, 5 20-64d buyers; June and July, 5 17-64d value; July and August, 5 14-64d value; August and September, 4 63-64d@5 64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The public did not appear to be so much interested in wheat yesterday along bull lines as it was at the close of last week, rather disappointing the rank and file of local traders who had looked to see a renewal of the broad speculative trade and possibly another excited upturn in prices. About the only time during the session when outsiders came to the front in an unmistakable manner was during the last half hour, when an attack by bear operators at a time when prices had just reached a new top level proved so successful that the succeeding sharp reaction caught a lot of stop orders at Chicago which made the break an important one, and left the market very weak at the close, with prices at the lowest point of the day, 1@2¾c below Saturday's official close, and about 1c below the highest curb point of Saturday. Throughout the early part of the day the market was very irregular, having no decided tendency one way or the other. May wheat sold up to 84½c, matching Saturday's best price, but this advance attracted a good deal of profit taking all around, and did not hold therefore for any length of time. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 92c, nominal; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 89¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87½c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 85½c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 85c; No. 2 red, New York, 83¼c, afloat; No. 2 hard, New York, 80¾c; No. 2 corn, Jan. 23 to Feb. 14, 47½c; No. 2 corn, last half February, 46⅞c.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 7.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 77c; No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 65@70¾c; No. 3 Spring, 56¾@63¾c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 76c; May, 76c; July, 80c. Corn not quoted. Oats, 26¼@26c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 73⅜c; January, 73⅜c; May, 76⅞c; July, 75½c; No. 2 hard, 72½@73c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 36¼c; January, 36¼c; May, 37⅝c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 24½c; January, 24c; May, 25⅜c; No. 2 white, 27½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—Wheat—Cash, 76⅜c; May, 77⅝c; July, 79¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, 77⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 73⅛@75¼c. Flour and bran unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 7.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Northern, 77@78c; No. 2 Northern, 74@75c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 53½@54½c. Barley dull; No. 2, 60c; sample, 35@58c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	82¾	82⅝	81½	81½
March	83¼	84½	82 7-16	82½
May	84	84½	82 15-16	83
Corn—				
January	45½	45½	45⅜	45¼
May	44⅛	44¾	44⅛	44½
Lard—				
January	..	..	..	$7.55

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	75⅞	76⅝	74⅞	75
May	79	79¾	78	78
Corn—				
January	36¾	37⅛	36¼	36⅞
February	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37½
May	38¾	39⅛	38 7-16	38⅝
Oats—				
January	..	..	..	23⅞
May	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅜
Lard—				
January	$7.17½	$7.17½	$7.17½	$7.17½
May	7.40	7.42½	7.30	7.32½
Ribs—				
January	6.97½	6.97½	6.90	6.90
May	7.10	7.12½	7.00	7.02½
Pork—				
January	13.85	13.95	13.85	13.90
May	14.00	14.00	13.70	13.70

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOSEPH ABRAHAMS.—A meeting of the creditors of Joseph Abrahams, wholesale dealer in tobacco at 204 Pearl Street, was held yesterday at the office of Davis & Kaufman, 280 Broadway, and a settlement was agreed upon at 50 cents on the dollar, 25 cents cash, and 25 cents in six and nine months. The liabilities are about $10,000.

SOLOMON BERMAN.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Theodore M. Taft receiver of the assets of Solomon Berman, dealer in mirrors at 49 Bowery, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 4th inst., on the application of Jacques Kahn, a creditor. Mr. Berman, it was stated, owes at least $5,000.

RICHARD W. VAN HOHENHOFF.—Richard W. Van Hohenhoff, dealer in cloaks, suits, and furs at 273 Sixth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Edwin A. Bayles, giving preferences to Elizabeth Holmes, $550, and John W. Bouvier, Jr., $500. Mr. Van Hohenhoff began business in September, 1898, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Harlem, and moved to his present location on May 1 last, when he claimed a capital of $6,500.

GREAT AMERICAN FIVE AND TEN CENT STORE COMPANY.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Charles M. Hough temporary receiver of the assets of the Great American Five and Ten Cent Store Company of 10 West Fourteenth Street, and at Syracuse, on the application of A. L. Tuska, a creditor. It was stated that Herman Finkelstein has a controlling interest in the corporation, although the stock is not held in his name, and that Mr. Finkelstein filed a petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 2, 1898, with liabilities of $100,000 and no assets, and has not yet been discharged.

Out of Town.

FRANK T. KELLEY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Frank T. Kelley, grocer at Sing Sing, show liabilities of $8,878 and nominal assets of $5,792, consisting of outstanding accounts, $4,995; cash, $22; horses and wagons, $251; fixtures, $50; realized from sale of stock, $474.

JACOB D. WEAVER.—Jacob D. Weaver, as a partner of the late firm of Weaver Brothers, composed of Jacob D. and Milton D. Weaver, was yesterday adjudged a voluntary bankrupt in the United States District Court in Philadelphia. Liabilities, $48,638.64; assets, $292.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

OTTO EMMERICH.—Otto Emmerich, a clerk, residing at 178 East Eighteth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,532 and no assets. The debts were contracted when he kept a restaurant at Chambers Street and Broadway.

GOTTSCHALK COHN.—Gottschalk Cohn, employed as a clerk at 214 Canal Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $256,196, due 140 creditors, and no assets. He was formerly of Samuel Cohn & Brother, shoe dealers, which firm dissolved in 1894.

SOLOMON SILVERMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Solomon Silverman, wholesale grocer of 28 and 30 Avenue A, show liabilities of $49,593 to 110 creditors and nominal assets of $37,000, consisting of debts due, $25,000; stock and cash, $12,000, all in the hands of the assignee.

MORRIS SCHLESSINGER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Schlessinger, who did business as the Brazilian Diamond Company at 248 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by these creditors: Henry W. Mayer, $188; Ignatz Mann, $316, and Victor Jonest, $101. It was alleged that he committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Jan. 4.

CHARLES L. PETTIS & CO.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles L. Pettis and Harry J. Hunter, composing the firm of Charles L. Pettis & Co., cash produce buyers at 204 Duane Street, by the following persons: Norman F. Kerr, $2,498; George R. Wood, $53, and Irving L. Kelley, $56, all on assigned claims from out-of-town produce dealers. It was alleged that the firm committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Dec. 29.

I. KRISS & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Israel Kriss and Henry Nathan, doing business as I. Kriss & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 319 Canal Street, by two creditors—the H. B. Claflin Company, $617, and Charles W. House, $33. It was alleged that they transferred, while insolvent, a portion of their stock of cloaks, suits, capes, and piece goods and paid money to certain creditors to give a preference. The present firm was formed in January, 1898, succeeding the Metropolitan Cloak and Suit Company, and a year ago claimed a capital of $14,000.

W. TESCHNER'S SON & CO.—Emil W. Teschner and Jacob Lichtenstein, who compose the firm of W. Teschner's Son & Co., manufacturers of women's underwear at 190 and 192 Greene Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,466 and nominal assets of $3,546, consisting of stock, $1,000; machinery and fixtures, $2,500, and debts due, $46. Mr. Teschner has individual debts of $1,760, of which $1,700 is secured by a life insurance policy of $2,000. In 1892 he made an agreement to pay Josephine Teschner $20 a month during the life of petitioner's father, Wolfgang Teschner, who is still living, and there is now due her $60 for three months' payments. Emil W. Teschner has been in business about ten years, and Mr. Lichtenstein became a partner in February, 1895. Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson receiver of the assets.

GEORGE BULLWINKLE.—George Bullwinkle, who formerly kept a restaurant at 524 and 526 Columbus Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $35,967 and nominal assets of $31,228. Mr. Bullwinkle has been in the liquor business for about thirty years. In 1894 he fitted up the Aulic Hotel as a saloon, at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street, which he retained until March 1 last, when he exchanged the business for the restaurant at 524 and 526 Columbus Avenue, receiving, it was said, $12,000 cash and some other consideration in the trade. On Dec. 30 last Mr. Bullwinkle gave a bill of sale of the Columbus Avenue place to Richard Nolze for $10,000. Of Mr. Bullwinkle's liabilities, $25,430 is to B. Baultine & Sons for money loaned, secured by a chattel mortgage on the leasehold of the Aulic, which mortgage has been assumed by Henken, Haaren & Rust, and $10,208 to Henken, Haaren & Rust, contingent liability upon the unexpired lease of 524 and 526 Columbus Avenue, which has been assigned to Richard Nolze, who executed a mortgage. Mr. Bullwinkle's assets consist of debts due, $14,247, from 220 customers; two shares of stock of the Bullwinkle Surveying Company, $200; life insurance policies, $7,000, payable to his wife, no surrender value; claim in suit, $200; cash, $10; cemetery plot, $500, exempt, and mortgage on restaurant 524 Columbus Avenue, $9,000.

Against R. B. Patterson & Co.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $3,950 against R. B. Patterson & Co., (corporation,) wholesale dealers in woolens at 15 West Twenty-eighth Street, in favor of Edward A. Brigg, doing business as John F. Brigg & Son, for merchandise sold between June 30 and Sept. 5. The attachment was obtained on the ground that the concern is a New Jersey corporation.

The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against James P. McDonald of 35 Nassau Street, in favor of the Southern Railway Company, for $13,218, on a judgment obtained against him at Madisonville, Tenn., on June 6, 1899.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AB MALOOF, Abraham—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	$108
ALTIERI, Antonita—F. Lippner and others	446
BALL, Robert R.—G. B. Radford	37
BAEZA, Isidor L.—C. Barber	33
BURKE, James J., and Leo Lewek—J. McCreery and others	650
HERSKOWICZ, Max—P. O'Callaghan	14
CONNERY, Thomas, and Annie M. Gerraty—O. J. Bueb	2,441
CADY, Edward C.—Maude M. Cady	1,059
CONRIED, Alexander—H. E. Frankenburgh Company	241
CARNEY, James F.—F. Beck and others	199
CLEGG, Anthony M.—Rawson & Morrison Manufacturing Company	2,047
DUNLEVY, William M.—A. Van Beuren and another	388
DREYFUS, Louis—New York Veal and Mutton Company	335
ELLIS, Melville M.—A. Chatelin	146
EDWARDS, Lucy—Harry Held	398
EPPENSTEIN, Edgar L., and James D. Matthews—Joseph Egan	764
FOX, Constance M.—W. Crawford	414
FRANKENBUSH, Aaron—J. Straus and another	155
FITZPATRICK, Patrick—J. H. Damm	70
FELDMAN, John—F. H. Leggett and others	63
GERLACH, George—S. W. McDonald	383
GERLARD, Mary—H. Helmken	32
GIBBS, Anna V.—M. Schnaier and another	154
GOODMAN, Julius—W. Kunstler and others	220
HOARD, Samuel C.—J. B. Saalmann	73
HARRISON, William H.—C. Barber	83
HERMAN, Robert—E. Weissburger	74
HESS, Jacob—Acker, Merrall & Condit	417
HAMILTON, John—J. J. O'Brien	40
HAUSER, Leo—G. G. Benjamin	33
KEEVAN, Matthew C.—J. Allen Townsend, costs	101
KUNZER, Robert, Jr.—F. L. McCullough and another	46
KERLER, Adolph—M. Badt & Son	69
KILROY, Mary R.—W. F. Duckworth	84
KENNEY, Samuel—E. L. Barnard	610
KIND, Emanuel—A. S. Bacon, costs	247
LITTLE, Mary—C. Barber	28
LITTLE, William J., and Thomas Lowther—A. C. Barclay	124
LAYTON, Richardson C.—A. C. Gibson, executor, &c.	1,199
LOMAN, Sarah E.—F. Daly	33
MANN, Morris H.—W. Wiese	40
MUNSTOCK, John J.—C. Barber	13
MANKIEWICZ, Louis—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	116
MUNSTUK, Jacob J.—National Blank Book Company	61
MAHLER, Henry, and Joseph Mattison—I. O. Schiff and another	131
MACKAYE, Henry—E. Childs	269
MACLEAN, Henry A.—William M. Crane Company	71
MARCASSOLA, Giovanni—A. Starace	27
MEYER, Frederick W.—M. F. Toplitz	268
MORATTI, Giacomo—G. Monaco	94
MULHOLLAN, Maurice L.—James Kitchen, and James Irvine—J. Samak, costs	100
MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., Robert Stuart, and Frederick D. Tappan, trustees, &c.—A. Crawford and another, costs	87
McGOWAN, John W.—J. Gottschalk	141
McCANN, Frank B.—S. H. Spear and another	115
McDONALD, James P.—Southern Railway Company	13,218
McCARTHY, Margaret—F. L. Stellwagen	1,884
NEARY, Patrick H.—J. Keresey and another	427
O'BYRNE, William—The Cook & Bernheimer Company	321
OHL, Herman—A. Prime	273
POWERS, Michael C.—L. Nordlinger	260
PRIOR, James H.—B. C. Tompkins	86
ROEDER, Marie—William P. Baker Company	70
RYAN, Patrick—K. A. Frykman	2,260
ROSENFIELD, Moses—J. Straus and another	67
ROCKWELL, Louise—J. Bernstein	372
ROBERTS, John—Cook & Bernheimer Company	205
SIEDLER, Charles, Amedee Spadone, and Henry Keasbey—J. F. Steeves and others, costs	108
SIDOVSKY, Louis—Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, costs	114
SCHNEIDER, Louis—J. H. Damm	198
SUHONEN, Mary—C. Barber	140
STACHNIK, Victor—F. H. Leggett and others	79
TUBBIOLO, Salvatore—Colonial Brewery, costs	10
TAYLOR, Edward L.—United Electric Light and Power Company	17
TOTTEN, John W.—G. G. Benjamin	31
VEHRENKAMP, Dedrick—F. H. Leggett and others	43
WOODWARD, Frederick F.—Empire Savings and Loan Association	3,086
WEISKOFF, William—C. H. Hengst	68
WARD, J. Carlton and Florence G.—W. C. Thompson	5,167
THE UNION CLOAK COMPANY—D. Gross and others	729
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—F. Potter and others, trustees, &c.	3,784
FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—E. M. Kellegher, costs	92
CLINTON H. SMITH & CO.—J. C. Cooley and another	1,878
REYNOLDS BROTHERS—H. H. Lyman, as Commissioner, &c.	380

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, Trial desired in Westchester County.—WILLIAM N. CLARK, Lawrence Clark, Ernest Howard Crosby, and Sarah M. Schieffelin, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Henry H. Schieffelin, deceased, plaintiffs, against ISABELLA LAWRENCE BEEKMAN; Anna N. Lawrence, Richard Lawrence, Geraldine Marie Lawrence, John Bayley Fish Lawrence, Elisabeth W. Lawrence; Sarah M. Schieffelin, Fanny K. Crosby, Margaret Eleanor Crosby, Maunsell Schieffelin Crosby; William Newton Clark, Henry Schieffelin Clark, Henry Schieffelin Clark, Jr., Frith Douglass Clark, William Lawrence Clark, Harriet A. Ver Planck, Margarita Schuyler Ver Planck, Matilda Schuyler Clark, Maria Theresa Clark, Elizabeth Clark Eaton, Elizabeth Eaton, the younger, Lawrence Clark, Euphemia Stebbins; Eleanor Jay Schieffelin, William Jay Schieffelin, William Jay Schieffelin, Jr., Margaret Louisa Schieffelin, Mary Jay Schieffelin, the younger, John Jay Schieffelin, Alice Holmes Stebbins, Grace Chapin, Grace Chapin, the younger, Beatrice Chapin, S. Schieffelin Stebbins, Mary Theresa Bradhurst Dodge, Charles Stuart Dodge, Lucy Bigelow Dodge, John Bigelow Dodge, Mary Ethel Cleveland Sanger, William Cary Sanger, Jr., Henry Lawrence Sanger, Mary Ethel Sanger; Edith Schieffelin Sabine, Elizabeth Haines Sabine, William T. Sabine, Jr., Philip Schieffelin Sabine, Alice W. Sabine, Gustavus Arthur Sabine, Julia H. T. Sabine, Samuel Schieffelin Sabine, Mary T. Schieffelin Sabine; Caroline Schuyler Nunn, Barbara Winifred Schieffelin Nunn, Helen Hamilton Constanza Nunn, Sidney Schieffelin Smith, Theodore Schuyler Smith, Henry Hamilton Schieffelin, Harriet Augusta Howes, Schuyler Schieffelin; Mary Bradhurst Winslow, Alice Chanler, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Jr., Alida Chanler, William Astor Chanler, Jr., Julia Chanler, Dorothy Chanler, Howard Chamberlain, Julia Robert, Matthew H. Morgan, Helene Mary Morgan, Arthur R. Robert (formerly Arthur R. Morgan), Charles L. Robert (formerly Charles L. Morgan), Dorothy Lee Robert; Laura Gertrude Cushing, Emilie Florence Gries, Elfriede Laura Lilly Gries; Eugene Schieffelin; Elizabeth W. Lawrence, as sole administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Joseph B. Lawrence, deceased; and Henry S. Clark, as only acting executor of the last will and testament of Mary B. Schieffelin, deceased, defendants.—Supplemental Summons, (No. 3.)—[In partition.]

To the above-named defendants Sarah M. Schieffelin, Fanny K. Crosby, Margaret Eleanor Crosby, Maunsell Schieffelin Crosby; William Newton Clark, Henry Schieffelin Clark, Henry Schieffelin Clark, Jr., Frith Douglass Clark, William Lawrence Clark, Harriet A. Ver Planck, Margarita Schuyler Ver Planck, Matilda Schuyler Clark, Maria Theresa Clark, Elizabeth Clark Eaton, Elizabeth Eaton, the younger, Lawrence Clark, Euphemia Stebbins; Eleanor Jay Schieffelin, William Jay Schieffelin, William Jay Schieffelin, Jr., Margaret Louisa Schieffelin, Mary Jay Schieffelin, the younger, John Jay Schieffelin, Alice Holmes Stebbins, Grace Chapin, Grace Chapin, the younger, Beatrice Chapin, S. Schieffelin Stebbins, Mary Theresa Bradhurst Dodge, Charles Stuart Dodge, Lucy Bigelow Dodge, John Bigelow Dodge, Mary Ethel Cleveland Sanger, William Cary Sanger, Jr., Henry Lawrence Sanger, Mary Ethel Sanger; Edith Schieffelin Sabine, Elizabeth Haines Sabine, William T. Sabine, Jr., Philip Schieffelin Sabine, Alice W. Sabine, Gustavus Arthur Sabine, Julia H. T. Sabine, Samuel Schieffelin Sabine, Mary T. Schieffelin Sabine; Caroline Schuyler Nunn, Barbara Winifred Schieffelin Nunn, Helen Hamilton Constanza Nunn, Sidney Schieffelin Smith, Theodore Schuyler Smith, Henry Hamilton Schieffelin, Harriet Augusta Howes, Schuyler Schieffelin; Mary Bradhurst Winslow, Alice Chanler, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Jr., Julia Chanler, Dorothy Chanler, Howard Chamberlain, Julia Robert, Matthew H. Morgan, Helene Mary Morgan, Arthur R. Robert (formerly Arthur R. Morgan), Charles L. Robert (formerly Charles L. Morgan), Dorothy Lee Robert; Laura Gertrude Cushing, Emilie Florence Gries, Elfriede Laura Lilly Gries; Eugene Schieffelin; Elizabeth W. Lawrence, as sole administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Joseph B. Lawrence, deceased; and Henry S. Clark, as only acting executor of the last will and testament of Mary B. Schieffelin, deceased; and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended complaint.

Dated, New York, August 30, 1900.

LUDLOW, TOWNSEND, & SEDGWICK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and P. O. Address: No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

To

ELIZABETH EATON, THE YOUNGER, BEATRICE CHAPIN, CAROLINE SCHUYLER NUNN, BARBARA WINIFRED SCHIEFFELIN NUNN, HELEN HAMILTON CONSTANZA NUNN, MARY BRADHURST WINSLOW, JULIA CHANLER, DOROTHY CHANLER, HOWARD CHAMBERLAIN, JULIA ROBERT, HELENE MARY MORGAN, DOROTHY LEE ROBERT, AND ELFRIEDE LAURA LILLY GRIES, DEFENDANTS ABOVE NAMED:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. SAMUEL T. MADDOX, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 2nd, 1901, and filed with the amended complaint in this action, in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, in the village of White Plains, in said county, January 5, 1901.

The original summons and complaint were filed in the office of the said Clerk, January 12, 1898, and the supplemental summons No. 3 and amended complaint, September 8, 1900.

Dated, New York, January 8, 1901.

Yours, etc.,

LUDLOW, TOWNSEND, & SEDGWICK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja8-1aw6wTu

THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT STUART and SUSAN W. DUNCAN, plaintiffs, against UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as trustee under the last will and testament of William Whitewright, deceased; Annie Stuart Leeds, Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds, Whitewright Stuart, Ruthven Whitewright Stuart, Annie Duncan Watson, William Whitewright Watson, Mai Duncan Watson, Stuart Duncan, Susan Duncan, Elizabeth W. Dunscombe, Dun-Dunscombe, Jeannie B. Duncan, and Amy L. Duncan, defendants.—Plaintiffs desire trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 20th, 1900.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office Address, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds and Whitewright Stuart: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of January, 1901, and filed on that day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office Address, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja8-1aw6wTu&f19

SUPREME COUR

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Investment Securities.

Henry L. Wardwell. Edward L. Adams.
Telephone 3243 Broad.
WARDWELL & ADAMS,
STOCK BROKERS,
16 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
A commission house working in the interest of clients, executing all orders upon the exchange and giving names of Brokers with whom transaction is made in every instance. We issue upon request a book describing accurately the above markets and influences governing them. Also monthly fluctuation sheets and market reports. COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

1900 2nd EDITION 1901
OF OUR POCKET STATISTICS
STOCKS, BONDS,
STREET RAILWAYS, INDUSTRIALS,
Free upon application.
WM. COSSITT CONE & CO.,
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

The Trust Co. of New York
60 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
Invested in City of New York Bonds.
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Named as a Depository of the Moneys of the City of New York.
Designated as a Depository of the Coffee, Cotton, and Produce Exchanges of New York
Appointed by the Bank Superintendent a Depository of Lawful Money Reserve for the Banks and Individual Bankers of the State of New York.
Designated Depository by the State of New York for State Funds.

OFFICERS:
WILLIS S. PAINE, President.
WARNER VAN NORDEN, 1st Vice-President.
OSCAR F. RICHARDSON, 2d Vice-President.
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
George W. Quintard, William A. Brewer, Jr., Jonathan B. Curry, James Talcott, Charles E. Sprague, Clarence Whitman, Thomas P. Fowler, W. Rockhill Potts, Gen. James Jourdan, Richard L. Edwards, Daniel A. Heald, Warner Van Norden, Willis S. Paine, Charles M. Swain, Smith M. Weed, Henry F. Shoemaker, Edward V. Loew, Henry C. Brewster, Ernst Thalmann, Felix Campbell, Isaac E. Gates, Colgate Hoyt, Samuel F. Haserot, Amzi L. Barber.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,745,894.13
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., Asst. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, Asst. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Wm. Barbour, H. S. Manning, Saml. A. Maxwell, Myron T. Herrick, Chas. F. Cutler, Emory McMillin, Jas. M. Donald, George Crocker, Edw. C. Schaefer, S. C. T. Dodd, Joel F. Freeman, William E. Spier, Anson R. Flower, H. S. Redmond, Jno. R. Hegeman, C. I. Hudson, Willard Brown, Philip Lehman, Edwd. F. Cragin, Geo. Blumenthal, Franklin Gould, Wm. A. Clark.

The Ducktown Sulphur, Copper & Iron Co., Limited.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage dated August 9th, 1892, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $2,433.25 of the Sinking Fund.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on January 30th, 1901, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Company, Limited. The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City."
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 2, 1901.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Dated January 1st, 1893.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Eighty-three thousand five hundred and eighteen 81-100 dollars ($83,518.81.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the sixteenth day of January, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNLISTED MARKETABLE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Investment Offerings

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R'way Co.
Consolidated First and Collateral Trust 5s, due 1934.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
Refunding Mortgage 3½s, due 1949.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co.
General Mortgage, Series A, 4s, due 1989.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co.
Menominee Extension 4s, due 1911.
Cleveland and Marietta Railway Co.
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 4½s, due 1935.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage 6s, due 1921.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York
First Consolidated Mortgage 5s, due 1995.
Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway
Mexican and Pacific Extension First Mortgage 5s, due 1931.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
3½s, due 1997.
Lehigh Valley Terminal Railway Co.
First Mortgage 5s, due 1941.
Manhattan Railway Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 4s, due 1990.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage 5s, due 1926.
Mohawk and Malone Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 4s, due 1991.
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co.
Refunding Mortgage 3½s, due 1997.
New York Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.
Purchase Money 4s, due 1949.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage 5s, due 1922.
United Railways of St. Louis
First General Mortgage 4s, due 1934.
Western Union Telegraph Company
Fifty-Year Funding and Real Estate Mortgage 4½s, due 1950.

Complete list of offerings may be had upon application.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine Street,
65 State St., Albany, N. Y. New York.

WANTED.
A gentleman of energy and intelligence, identified successfully with any of the great industrial enterprises of the country, and whose record will bear investigation, may learn of an opportunity to enlarge his field of activity, with headquarters in New York, by applying to A. B. C., Post Office Box 669, New York City.

Meetings and Elections.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the 8TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1901, at one o'clock P. M., to elect twelve Directors to serve as such during the ensuing year, also to act upon the proposition to amend the Articles of Association so as to authorize the opening and maintaining of one or more branch offices for the purposes permitted by Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1898, and of amending the several sections of the Articles of Association relative to the number and qualification of Directors, and to change the time of the annual election to correspond with existing laws. Also for such other business as may lawfully be brought before such meeting.
WM. A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Havana Electric Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Havana Electric Railway Company will be held at the office of the corporation in the Monmouth Building, in the Borough of Asbury Park, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.
The Transfer Books will be closed from December 26, 1900, until January 9th, 1901, both inclusive.
A. MARCUS, Treasurer.
New York, December 20, 1900.

Office of the F. O. Norton Cement Co.
92 Broadway, New York, Jan. 8, 1901.—The annual meeting of the F. O. Norton Cement Co., for the election of six Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 92 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of January, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close on the 12th and will open on the 23d day of January.
A. H. PLUMMER, Secretary.

THE CHELSEA.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Chelsea will be held at The Chelsea, No. 222 West 23d St., New York City, N. Y., on Tuesday, January 15th, 1901, at Eight o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may properly come before such meeting.
WILLIAM H. SHEPARD, Secretary.
Dated New York, December 27th, 1900.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place.—December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.
New York, December 14th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 10th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
1370. December 6, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Colonial Assurance Co.
of the City of New York.
45, 47, and 49 Cedar St.,
New York, Jan. 7th, 1901.
An Election for five Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on Wednesday, the 16th day of January next.
Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. E. HALL, Sec'y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of The Audit Company of New York will be held at the office of the company, 120 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 15, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for such other business as may properly come before such meeting.
EDWARD T. PERINE, Secretary.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 East Forty-second Street,
New York, December 24, 1900.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

ANNUAL MEETING STOCKHOLDERS ROME Mining Company will be held at office of J. C. Thompson, 95 Liberty St., New York, TUESDAY, January 15, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALFRED H. BROWN,
For the Directors.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1901.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
560 shs. Reading Co. 1st Prefd.
50 shs. Reading Co. 2d Prefd.
10 shs. Reading Co. common.
20 shs. Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. common.
25 shs. Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. Prefd.
25 shs. Distilling Co. of America common.
100 shs. Iowa Central R. R. Prefd.
$1,000 St. Nicholas Club 2d Mtge. Bds.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
172 shs. Menantic Steamship Co. (managed by Messrs. T. Hogan & Sons, No. 21 State Street, N. Y. City.)
50 shs. Manhansett Improvement Co.
10 shs. American District Telegraph Co.
300 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consld. Natural & Ill. Gas Co.
$5,000 United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1944.
44 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
16 shs. William Hecker Co. (Hypd.)
1 share New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
100 shs. Nashville & Chattanooga R'way Co.
50 shs. National City Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
$11,000 Indiana Natural & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
$10,000 Ohio & Indiana Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1926.
$7,000 Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1925.
117 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consld. Natural & Ill. Gas Co.
10 shs. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. National City Bank.
50 shs. 4th National Bank.
25 shs. Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
$29,000 Florida Central & Peninsular Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1943.
$23,000 Lou., Nashville, N. O. & Mobile 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
2 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
3 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
10 shs. Continental Trust Co.
17 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
15 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
75 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
$5,000 3d Avenue R. R. 1st Con. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 2000.
13 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
$8,500 Halcyon Hotel Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909, Oct., 1900, Coups. on, (Hypd.)
50 shs. American Surety Co.
20 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
$2,000 Evansville & Indap's R. R. 1st Consld. Guar. 6 p. c. Bds., 1926.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
115 shs. Atlantic Coast Electric Ry. Co.
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
100 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
60 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
25 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
$10,000 State of Louisiana 4 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$2,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
$2,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. Inter-State Oil Co.
5 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.

3,300 SHARES
Sharon Railway of Pa.
6% Guaranteed Stock.
The Sharon Railway is leased for 900 years to the Erie Railroad Company and forms a part of the main line of the system.
Price and Particulars on application.
Street, Wykes & Co.,
44 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1900.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMmissioners, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1900, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 104, 1060, 459, 791, 269, 351, and 821 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1901, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Dividends.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.
68 William St., Jan. 3, 1901.
The Directors have declared the following DIVIDENDS: THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan. 7, 1901;
FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip payable on demand on or after Feb. 19, 1901; and
TEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1900. Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 21, 1901.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst.
CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 6.
A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 31, 1900.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.,
New York, December 13, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 35.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable January 10, 1901, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York City, to stockholders of record of December 29, 1900. Transfer books will be closed December 29, 1900, and reopened January 11, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.
143 Liberty Street,
New York, January 7th, 1901.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business January 21st. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Monday, January 21st, until the morning of Monday, January 28th.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.
No. 80 Broadway,
New York, January 7th, 1901.
The Executive Committee of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the outstanding Preferred stock, payable February 1st, by check.
The transfer books of this stock will be closed January 16th, and reopened February 2d, 1901.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Chattanooga, Rome & Southern Railroad Company.
New York, January 2nd, 1901.
A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 16th day of January, 1901, at the office of Simon Borg & Company, 20 Nassau Street, New York.
The transfer books will close January 4th at 3 P. M. and reopen January 17th at 10 A. M.
HUGO SOMMERFELD, Treasurer.

American Tin Plate Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on January 31st, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business January 16th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from January 17th to 31st, both days inclusive.
New York, January 4, 1901.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

American Steel Hoop Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on January 31st, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business January 16th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from January 17th to 31st, both days inclusive.
New York, January 4, 1901.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after January 15, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Savings Banks.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
70th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1900, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Savings Banks.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1900.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 21, 1901.
Money deposited on or before January 10, 1901, will draw interest from January 1.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
Chartered 1852.
95TH DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 11, 1900.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 16TH, 1901.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1901.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

Siegel-Cooper & Co., Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on January 2, 1901, for the three and six months ending December 31, 1900.
Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.
Banking hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

REFINED SUGAR GOES UP.

Advanced Ten Points by All the Refiners—Various Reasons Assigned.

All grades of refined sugar were yesterday advanced ten points by all the refiners, the American Sugar Refinery Company, the National Sugar Refining Company, and the Arbuckles.

Various reasons are assigned for this action by the refiners following so closely after the late reduction of five points. The refiners themselves say that a great many orders were received shortly after the beginning of the day which put them in oversold condition. Some brokers claimed they had advised their customers to put orders in, as if the market for raw sugar held steady an advance in the refined product might be looked for.

There is a difference in opinion, however, as to the reason for the advance. In some quarters it is said that the advance was not altogether due to the improvement in demand for the refined product, and it was intimated that the advance in price was another indication of the settlement of the sugar war.

President Post of the National Sugar Refining Company said yesterday that the advance was brought about by the large demand.

"I will say positively," he said, "that there has been no meeting of the refiners. The American Company advanced the price, and, as they are in a position to establish it, we gladly follow it. This action does not indicate harmony."

At the office of Arbuckle Brothers it was stated that the advance followed the receipt of a great volume of orders, and that the demand exceeded the supply.

KATZ BROTHERS WITHDRAW.

Will Make No Further Effort to Secure the Rogers Locomotive Works.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 7.—Bernard Katz of the brewing firm of Katz Brothers, which has been endeavoring to complete arrangements for the retention of the Rogers Locomotive Works in this city, says that the offer by the firm of $200,000 toward the keeping of the works in operation is now withdrawn. Mr. Katz says he is convinced, in view of the attitude of the meeting held Saturday night, that the citizens of Paterson are not willing to bestir themselves in the matter, and as Mr. Rogers is not willing to agree to the terms proposed by him and his brother they have decided to make no further effort in the matter.

Mr. Katz called on Mr. Rogers yesterday and suggested that an appraisement be made to ascertain the value of the works. If Mr. Rogers had agreed to this the Katz Brothers would have been willing, they say, to take charge of the plant on their own responsibility. Mr. Rogers refused, however, to consent to an appraisement and no agreement could be made.

Mr. Rogers says he has under consideration two offers for the machinery of the plant, one from a Southern firm of locomotive builders and the other from a Boston firm.

Essex and Hudson Gas Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 7.—The Essex and Hudson Gas Company held its annual meeting this morning. The Board of Directors was increased to fourteen members. John F. Shanley was re-elected President and George R. Gray was chosen First Vice President; Senator Thomas N. McCarter, Second Vice President, and James P. Dusenberry, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer. The new Board of Directors will be composed of the four officers and Dr. Leslie D. Ward, Elisha B. Gaddis, Peter Hauck, Sr., James Smith, second, Spencer Weart, Uzal H. McCarter, Halsey M. Barrett, Randal Morgan, William J. Davis, and George Spottiswood.

To Develop Property in Cuba.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 7.—A mortgage for $750,000, given by the Carbon Steel and Iron Ore Company to the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, was filed in the Camden County Register's office this morning. The mortgage covers a railroad and real estate in the Province of Santiago, Cuba. Its purpose is the insurance of a bond issue about to be made by the Carbon Steel and Iron Ore Company, to be used in the development of the company's possessions in Cuba.

Talk of Another British War Loan.

Talk of the possibility of another British war loan to meet the expenses of the protracted campaign in South Africa was heard in local banking circles yesterday. It was generally believed that the flotation of such a loan would again find American bankers ready to take up a large share of it.

Increases Capital to $5,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—The Indiana Portland Cement Company, which was incorporated some time ago, to-day filed a certificate increasing its capital from $1,500,000 to $5,000,000. The certificate is signed by R. H. Evans, President, and V. O. Faulk, Secretary.

London's Imports and Exports.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The statement of the Board of Trade for the month of December shows increases of £5,707,800 in imports and £1,573,500 in exports.

Jersey City to Perth Amboy by Trolley.

Local officers confirm the report that the Raritan Traction Company has secured from the Freeholders of Middlesex County, N. J., the right to extend its lines to New Brunswick and to Woodbridge, thereby giving it connections with the Consolidated Traction Company of New Jersey and enabling the company to run from Perth Amboy to Jersey City by trolley. The Raritan Traction Company is a consolidation of the Perth Amboy Railroad and the Raritan Trolley Company, and is owned by New York capitalists.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 7	2,113,274
To date this year	8,085,134
Corresponding date last year	3,280,514

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 7	$3,915,500
To date this year	$17,150,650
Corresponding date last year	$9,227,000

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@5 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	1¼	Hocking Valley	⅝
Am. Malt. pf	½	Illinois Central	1⅝
Am. Smelt. & R.	⅝	Int. Power	1½
Am. S. & R. pf	1	Kan. City South.	½
Am. Tin Plate	3½	Kan. City South. pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Manhattan	1⅞
Anaconda Copper	⅝	Met. Street Ry	1⅝
At., T. & S. F.	⅞	Met. St. Ry. Rts.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	3½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	2	Missouri Pacific	2½
Canada South.	½	National Biscuit	1⅛
Chi., B. & Q.	3⅛	N. Y. Central	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	⅝	Norf. & West	2⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1	North Amer.	1⅛
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	2	Pacific Coast	1⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	⅝
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	¾	People's Gas	2¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Peoria & Eastern	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3½	Reading	2⅝
Chi. St. P., M. & O.	1¼	Read. 1st pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Read. 2d pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Consol. Gas	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Cont. Tobacco	1⅝	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	10½	Southern Railway	⅝
Del., Lack. & W.		Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Erie	1⅞	Texas & Pacific	¾
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	⅝	Third Avenue	2½
Great North. pf.	¾	Wabash	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	1	Manhattan Beach	1¾
Am. Steel Hoop	⅝	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	¾	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Nat. Salt	
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅝	N. J. Central	½
Chi. & N. W.	⅞	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Pressed S. C. pf.	⅝
Evans. & T. H.	½	Silver Bullion ctfs.	⅝
Federal Steel pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	5⅝
Hocking Valley pf.	½	Union B. & P. pf.	⅝
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Iowa Central	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Kan. & Michigan	1	Wabash pf.	½
Laclede Gas	3¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Reading general	1⅝
Int. & G. N. 2d	1	Wabash 2d	2
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¼	Wabash deb., B.	1

Bonds Declined.

Det. City Gas 5s...1 | Ore. R. R. & N. 4s.1

MORE RECORDS BROKEN.

Wall Street hears and heeds rumors of new financial deals galore. None of them are little, most of them are tremendous—as circulating Stock Exchange reports present them. And the stock market keeps on whirling upward from the influence of them.

Some of the forecasts are evident fabrications, wholly ridiculous, indeed; but equally evident is the fact that many others have substantial foundation, and so extraordinary have been recent revelations of what the foremost financiers of the country are doing that it is not at all difficult for Wall Street to conclude that there can be in contemplation what is very much bigger. The consummation of those plans which make James J. Hill the master railway manager of the Northwest, the official announcement that the Reading Company absorbs Jersey Central and is to become the central and chiefly profiting figure in a comprehensive coal trust—herein is sufficient occasion to warrant security market enthusiasm, while even more effective is the no longer disguised condition of actual personal intimacy and close financial partnership between those financial interests of the country which are most powerful. Under the circumstances it is natural enough for ordinary observers to construe as significant any exceptional developments whether actual or merely suggestive. In Wall Street's present mood any other view would be unnatural. Thus, conspicuous stocks, becoming active, jump upward easily.

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In the standard Western railway stocks and in the securities of the anthracite coal group public favor showed yesterday notably. Rock Island and Burlington came into new prominence, showing strength equal even to that displayed in St. Paul's recent phenomenal advance. Concerning both many interesting forecasts were discussed, but official confirmation was not obtainable. In Rock Island there seemed to be persistent inside selling after the first spurt, and final quotations showed a decline of nearly 3 points from the high figure of the day, though a net gain of that size was scored. A Director of the Rock Island Company disposed of one rumor by saying unequivocally: "No action has been taken regarding the next Rock Island dividend rate, and nobody is authorized to predict that the rate will be raised." This does not exactly deny that the Rock Island dividend rate will be raised, but it does dispose of some specific reports that a higher dividend has already been officially agreed upon.

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In Missouri Pacific, in some of the Vanderbilt properties, and in the coal companies, semi-official statements, upon the other hand, are promising increased dividend disbursements. An official Missouri Pacific memorandum represents that current earnings are at an 8 per cent. rate, while computations from official statistics are made to show that the Reading Company can earn full dividends on all three classes of its stock—common as well as the first and second preferred. The Reading Company, handling nearly 25 per cent. of the total anthracite tonnage of the country, can by an advance of only 25 cents per ton add about $2,500,000 to its annual income—this one item alone being approximately equal to the full payment of 4 per cent. dividends on both the first and second preferred stocks. The annual report for the year ending June 30 last showed a surplus balance of $1,938,000. Actually, however, this is only about half of the "extraordinary expenses" charged into last year's account. Examination of these will show that the company paid out of current income $1,904,000 for railroad improvements, $593,000 for equipment renewals, and $750,000 for new work of collieries. These items make a total of $3,247,000, which, added to the surplus actually shown, gives Reading's net earnings of last year as $5,185,000. This is within $400,000 of 4 per cent. on each stock issue, including the common, and was obtained under former competitive conditions—and to this sum may be added about $1,000,000 charged during last year for "market commissions," an element of operation which is to be abolished.

Such computations, based (as the company's friends claim) upon conditions already existing, could not fail in any stock market to exert inspiriting influence, while coincident with such enthusiasm as now prevails the showing is vastly more effective. In yesterday's market all the Reading stocks advanced, the common gaining between 2 and 3 points, transactions in the three issues aggregating nearly 300,000 shares, of which about half was in the common stock. In two of the higher priced coalers, Delaware and Hudson and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, much bigger advances were scored, Lackawanna rising nearly 6 points and Delaware and Hudson over 10.

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The industrial list continues negl

the season that, although the company had earned, during the past year, 8 per cent. on its common stock, it was not deemed prudent to distribute the money among the stockholders, in view of the very large expenditures already made and to be made in new construction now in progress for which no new securities have been issued. The company is now building and expects to finish by Aug. 1 next a continuous billet and rail mill, which will enable the company to put its entire steel output, not deliverable to the Alabama Steel and Wire Company, into finished form salable in the South.

During the past year the company has expended on its steel plant at Ensley, large sums in excess of the money raised for that purpose by the sale of bonds. The company has also expended out of its earnings for other permanent improvements large sums, and in view of these facts, the committee considers that it would be for the best interests of the stockholders not to distribute at this time surplus earnings in dividends. The committee unanimously approved the selection of D. H. Bacon, now President of the Minnesota Iron Company, as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

Two per cent has been paid on the stock in each of the three preceding quarters.

TALK OF GOLD EXPORTS.

Wall Street was yesterday taken somewhat by surprise by a sudden advance of ⅝ in the rate for sterling exchange, bringing the figure near to what is admitted to be the gold exporting point. In fact, it was declared by experts that were the Bank of England to offer any inducement whatever—such as the allowing of interest in transit—gold might be shipped from here profitably. One international house, indeed, was reported to be negotiating for a shipment, but no actual engagement was reported.

Yesterday's rise in exchange represents an advance of 1¼ cents on the pound since the first of the year and of about 2½ cents in the last three weeks.

One banker declared that he would not be surprised if $10,000,000 in gold were to be shipped—an amount, he declared, that could easily be spared without in the least disturbing the local money market.

La Bretagne of the French Line, which arrived here yesterday, brought twenty-five packages of specie and some gold, the whole aggregating about $32,000, consigned to bankers in this city and elsewhere.

MISSOURI PACIFIC EARNINGS.

The following statement is prepared by a representative of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and shows approximately 8 per cent. dividends earned on the stock:

By the acquisition of the Texas and Pacific second income bonds, all the surplus earnings of the Texas and Pacific over the interest on the first mortgage bonds up to $1,100,000 goes to the Missouri Pacific income account.

In view of this fact the following figures have a very direct bearing on the net earnings of Missouri Pacific for the year just closed:

FOURTH WEEK OF DECEMBER.

Missouri Pacific, including Central Branch, increased	$162,000
Texas and Pacific increased	158,000
Total increase for fourth week of December	$320,000

MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Missouri Pacific, including Central Branch, increased	$359,000
Texas and Pacific increased	363,000
Total increase for month of December	$722,000

FISCAL YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1900.

Missouri Pacific, including Central Branch, increased	$2,481,000
Texas and Pacific increased	1,339,000
Total increase for year ended Dec. 31, 1900	$3,820,000

In view of the fact that in 1899, the Missouri Pacific income account was charged with over $1,000,000 of additions to property and $936,000 of commissions and premiums paid, the result of the above increase in gross should be a showing of at least 8 per cent. on the stock for the year 1900.

The Missouri Pacific starts the year 1901 with the order of 2,500 new box cars, 500 new flat cars, and 80 new locomotives, due for Spring delivery. With this additional equipment, the extensive grade reductions which are being made, and the additional income from the Texas and Pacific, the showing on the stock for the year 1901 should be at least 15 per cent. Holders of Missouri Pacific stock feel that the great strength of their security lies in the fact that money which might have gone for dividends has all been put into the property or the treasury, in the past few years, amounting to 20 per cent. on the stock.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 40 shares of Bank of Commerce stock at 830.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Production of anthracite coal in December estimated at 5,061,328 tons, against an official estimated production of 4,500,000 tons in December, 1899.

Figures just published showing that English imports in 1900 increased £38,000,000 and exports increased £262,000,000.

Surplus of $743,975 above the legal requirement shown by last week's statement of outside banks, as against a deficit of $283,750 in the previous week.

According to Chicago dispatches, announcement will be made in a few days whereby the Distilling Company of America will secure about $5,000,000 of additional capital.

Increase of $109,639 in Great Northern's gross earnings for the month of December.

Fire brick manufacturers of West Pittsburg said to have formed a pool in which are fifteen plants, with a combined capital of $1,250,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@5 per cent.

Time money, 4¼ per cent. for thirty days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $138,922,964; balances, $8,457,684; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $926,435.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅞@4 per cent. for short and 4@4⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87¼ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅝@$4.83; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.82@$4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: France, 5.15⅝ less 1-16 and 5.15⅜; reichsmarks, 94 9-16 and 95 3-16, and guilders, 40¾ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par @ 5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Money was easier today. The supply was augmented by the release of consols and dividends. Discounts were affected sympathetically.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened irregular, on the approach of the settlement, fear of failures, and adverse influences. Home funds were fairly steady, due to the hope that the monetary squeeze is over for the time being.

Americans started weak, grew firmer, rose to above parity, reacted slightly, and improved at the close. Readings were the feature. There was some profit-taking in Milwaukee, owing to the absence of confirmation of the report of its lease by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. Grand Trunks were dull. Kaffirs were flat on Gen. Knox's reverse.

On the Street Americans were active and recovered further. Baltimore and Ohio being quoted at 96. St. Paul at 164, and Erie at 30¼. Other stocks went up fractionally.

Consols for money, 97 1-16; consols for the account, 97 3-16; Atchison, 47⅛; Canadian, 95; St. Paul, 161½; Illinois Central, 135; Louisville, 89; Union Pacific preferred, 86; New York Central, 147; Erie, 29⅝; Pennsylvania, 77½; Reading, 18⅝; Erie first preferred, 60½; Northern Pacific preferred, 89; Grand Trunk, 7½; Rand Mines, 37⅛; Anaconda, 9⅞.

Bar silver firm at 29¾d. per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅞@4 per cent. and for three months' bills, 4@4⅛ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 70⅝.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.70; Madrid, 34.45; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 5.40.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day, but later, influenced by the decline in Kaffirs, the general tendency was unfavorable. Rentes were easier. Spanish 4s and Italians were strong. Rio Tintos were somewhat easier. At the close, business all around was dull, in spite of a slight hardening of Kaffirs.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f. 10c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 11½c. for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.15.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Foreigners were firm on the Boerse to-day, especially Italians. Home funds were easier, Americans were dull, Canadian Pacifics advanced, and mines were in demand, on bear covering.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfenigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 3⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 4 per cent.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—Spanish 4s closed today at 77.90. Gold was quoted at 34.55.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—There was heavy trading to-day in Atchison, both common and preferred, over 7,000 shares selling in the morning. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy sales also were heavy, over 10,000 shares being disposed of in the first half of the day. Union Pacific, Sugar, and Federal Steel also were in brisk demand. Erie Telephone came down from 83 to 77, rallying to 85, later 80; Arcadian Mining fell 1½, to 17½; Copper Range was up 1, at 37; Tri-Mountain was off ½, to 21, and Centennial ½, at 23¾; Agricultural Chemical rose ¾, to 32¾.

Money loaned at the Clearing House at 2½ and 3 per cent. and New York funds, still in excellent demand, sold at par and 5 cents' premium.

Money on call is offered to the strongest borrowers at 4 per cent., though the average going rate is about 4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10	10¼	Mohawk	26	26½
Allouez	3	3¼	Old Colony	3½	4½
Arcadian	17	17½	Old Dom	30	30½
Arnold	4½	5	Osceola	83	84
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Parrot	49½	50
Atlantic	28	29½	Quincy	176	179
Baltic	35¼	35½	R. Island	4⅝	5
Bos. & Mon.	311	...	Santa Fe	6½	7⅛
Butte & Bos.	78	80	Shoe	31½	32
Cal. & Hec.	828	835	Tamarack	330	337
Centennial	23½	23¾	Utah Cons	32⅛	32½
Franklin	18	18⅛	Washington	.50	1
Humboldt	.50	.62½	Winona	5¾	6
Isle Royale	.37	37½	Wolverine	48½	49½

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	252	254	C. Mass. pf.	62	...
Bos. & Low.	242	...	Fitchb'g pf.	139	140
Bos. & Me.	195½	199	N. Y. & N.	...	...
Bos. & Prov.	300	...	E. Gs	105¾	..
Bos. Elev.	159½	160	N. Y. & N.	...	...
Bos. Gas 5s.	80	...	E. 7s	112¾	...
Cent. Mass.	14½	15½	West End	93	93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. T. & T.	154	155	Mex. Tel	2¾	3
Ch. Stk. Yds.	145	146	N. E. Tel	129	130
Dom. Coal	38	39	U. S. Oil	16	16¼
D. Coal pf.	108½	109½	West. Elec.	54¼	54¾
Erie Tel.	78	80	W. Elec. pf.	66⅞	67

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The anthracite stocks ruled the Philadelphia market to-day. All other interests were subordinated. Reading common sold at 18½, the first preferred at 37¼, and the second at 23½. Long patient holders jumped at the opportunity, and many of them exchanged their stock for cash. An enormous demand arose for Lehigh Valley, the stock selling up to 33⅞, compared with 30¼ Saturday. This is the highest it has reached since 1896. The Street argued that if the Drexel-Morgan interests could afford to pay around 28 to 29 for 75,000 shares, the stock should be worth all that it is selling for in open market under the brilliant prospects in store for the company. Lehigh Navigation moved up to 66⅛. It is thought it will be placed on a 7 per cent. basis. It is now earning 10 per cent. and paying 6 per cent. The rest of the stock list was lifeless, with weakness in the Asphalt issues on account of the serious appearance of the Venezuelan situation.

The close was steady at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Lt.	32¼	34	Lehigh Val.	33½	33⅝
Cambria	20½	20⅝	Marsden	6⅝	6½
Choctaw	39¼	39½	N. Penn.	107	110
Con. T., N.J.	60	61	Penn. Steel.	73	75
Con. Trac. N. J.	98	103¼	Penn. Steel pf.	96	100
Con. Tr., P.	27¼	28	Peo. Tr. 4s.	108	109
Elec. & P.	100¾	101	Phila. & Erie	29½	30
El. Stg. Bat.	83	84	Phila. Trac.	99¼	99¾
El. Stg. B. pf.	84	86	Union Trac.	35½	35⅝
El. Co. Am.	9¼	9½	United Cos., N. J.	274	276
H. & B. T.	18	20	United G. Im.	125	128
H. & B. T. pf.	49	50	Welsb. Lt.	46	48
Lehigh Nav.	66½	67½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—There was continued activity in Biscuit common to-day. It opened at 41, and, after selling to 41½, declined to 40¼, and closed at 40¾. The general market was firm. Diamond Match sold at 136 cash and 135@135½ regular. Radiator preferred was at 106¾@107, Strawboard at 34½@34⅝, West Chicago at 100½, Union Traction preferred at 49⅞, and Northwestern Elevated common at 29. Metropolitan "L" common brought 29; the preferred declined from 83 to 80.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
60	Linseed	7	7	7
75	Linseed pf.	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
138	Radiator pf.	107	103¾	107
308	Strawboard	34⅝	34½	34½
172	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	49⅞	49¼	49½
30	Chi. Union Telephone	242½	242½	242½
349	Diamond Match	136	135	135½
50	Lake Street Elevated	10¼	10	10
75	Lake Street. Elev. certfs.	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
50	Metropolitan Elevated	29	29	29
310	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	83	80	80
7,275	National Biscuit	41½	40¼	40¾
120	National Biscuit pf.	94⅝	94½	94½
50	National Carbon pf.	84½	84½	84½
610	Northwestern Elevated	29	28½	29
255	South Side Elevated	100	99¾	100
50	Swift's U. S. C. Line	20	20	20
460	West Chicago	100½	100	100½
10	Western Stone	25	20	24

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$141,011,545
Gold	92,469,124
Silver	11,214,711
United States notes	11,251,431
Treasury notes of 1890	104,402
National banknotes	8,816,726
Total receipts this day	2,421,264
Total receipts this month	10,135,743
Total receipts this year	301,077,004
Total expenditures this day	2,085,000
Total expenditures this month	8,530,000
Total expenditures this year	281,024,155
Deposits in National banks	99,001,631
National banknotes received for redemption to-day	522,331
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	1,645,416
Customs	661,868
Miscellaneous	113,979

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$284,048,379
Silver dollars	427,808,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,586,082
Silver bullion of 1890	56,357,918
United States notes	1,580,000
Total	$754,360,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$284,048,379
Silver certificates outstanding	429,808,000
Treasury notes outstanding	60,944,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,530,000
Total	$754,360,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$66,302,654
Gold certificates	20,166,479
Silver coin and bullion	5,760,883
Silver certificates	5,447,828
United States notes	11,251,431
Other assets	14,244,269
Total in Treasury	$129,179,537
Deposits in National banks	99,001,631
Total	$228,781,169
Current liabilities	87,769,623
Available cash balance	$141,011,545

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in December showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week in 1899:

Ann Arbor	$5,912
Central of Georgia	25,085
Chesapeake & Ohio	20,338
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	4,800
Grand Trunk system	28,170
International & Great Northern	23,927
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	127,977
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern	19,686
Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,322
Total increase 9 roads	$262,217
Increase previously reported	854,336
Total increase, 32 roads	$1,116,553

The following showed decreases:

Louisville & Nashville	$21,857
Rio Grande Southern	42
Total decrease, 2 roads	$21,899
Decrease previously reported	19,171
Total decrease, 6 roads	$41,070
Net increase	$1,075,483

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was fairly well distributed, but the volume of transactions was small. Trading was probably more active than at the close of last week, but attention was so diverted by the enormous trading on the board that little interest in outside issues was manifested. The events of special interest were sharp advances in several stocks which recently have been very inactive. Prices, however, were irregular, and at the close some substantial declines appeared.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was not very active, but in spite of the small transactions the preferred stock suffered a sharp decline. After selling to the extent of a few hundred shares at 30, it was offered there till the close, when 29 was bid, a decline of 2 points from the figure quoted at the end of last week.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER, on transactions in about 1,500 shares, sold up to 23, a new high price. Later the price went off fractionally, and at the close a net gain of only a quarter of a point was shown. The continued advance in this stock is attributed to inside buying.

TENNESSEE COPPER was another of the copper shares to show some activity, and this issue made one of the largest gains of the day. The highest price reached was 18⅝, and this was bid for the stock when the market closed. This showed a net gain of 2¾ points, which was accompanied by trading in about 2,000 shares.

STERLING COPPER was traded in for the first time. Sales of 500 shares at 5⅛ were reported.

COMPRESSED AIR was decidedly weak. For some days past there has been little open demand for this stock, and though little was offered for sale, the price had gradually fallen off a number of points. Yesterday, on the sale of perhaps 500 shares, the price declined to 38, and the best bid quoted at the close was 35.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER preferred, which jumped up sharply a couple of weeks ago as a result of the improvement in the silver market, was forced down yesterday to 45. Early in the day a sale was reported at 49, but it was said that at the time stock was offered below that figure.

CAST IRON PIPE preferred was bid up about 4 points without calling out any selling orders. Within the last few days this issue has advanced about 8 points on very light transactions.

BUFFALO GAS bonds remained very strong. At the close 75 was bid and none was offered within several points of that figure. They showed a net gain of 1½ points for the day.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was active for the first time in many days. It sold down to 5⅝, but subsequently recovered to 6¼, and closed at 6 bid.

STANDARD OIL sold up about 10 points and closed with a net gain of 9 points, at 799 bid.

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN.—Distribution of the new Herring-Hall-Marvin stock against the certificates of deposit of the Continental Trust Company was begun by the Trust Company yesterday.

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 7. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 5. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	31½	32½	30	32
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80½	81½	80	82
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	5½	6½	5½	6½
American Bicycle pf.	25	26½	26	27¼
American Bicycle bonds.	71	75	73	75
American Bridge	45	45½	45	45¼
American Bridge pf.	94¾	95	94½	95
American Chicle	83	88	82	88
American Chicle pf.	76	81	76	81
Am. Hide & Leather	10	11	10	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	35½	39	35½	39
Am. Hide & Leather 5s.	90	90½	90	90½
*American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8½	9	8½	9
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	22¾	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
British Exch. 3s	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	1¾	2	1¾	2
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	36	40	33	35
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	35	40	40	45
Con. Ry. N. & E.	13⅜	13½	13½	14
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	28	32	28	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	21¾	22¼	21¾	22⅛
Crucible Steel pf.	70½	71	81	84
Cramps' Shipyard	82	84	82	84
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6½	6¾	7	7⅛
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	29	30	31	32
Electric Boat	23	23½	29	29½
Electric Boat pf.	49	50	49	50
Electric Vehicle	17	18	17	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	40	44	40	44
Electric-Pneumatic	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	3
Empire Steel	6	7	6	7
Empire Steel pf.	39	48	38	50
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	22	19	23
General Carriage	3⅜	3⅝	3¾	4¼
General Chemical	60	65	60	62
General Chemical pf.	97	98½	97	98½
German Treasury 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Havana Commercial	10	12	10	12
Havana Commercial pf.	43	44½	43	44½
Hudson River Tel.	117	119	117	119
Illinois Transportation	⅝	1	⅝	1
International Silver pf.	45	50	45	50
Inter-State Oil	10	15	10	15
Iron Steamboat	3	5	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	½	1
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
Markeen Copper	1½	3	1	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13½	14	13¼	14
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	20	17	20	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3⅜	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
N. Y. Transportation	6	6¾	6	7
Otis Elevator	29½	29¾	29	30
Otis Elevator pf.	91	91¾	90	91¾
Peo., Dec. & Evans	¾	1	⅞	1⅛
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	20	20¾	28½	29½
Retsof	30	32	35	37
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29¾	30¾	29¾	30⅜
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79½	80	80	80½
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	110	120	115	118
St. Louis Transit	19	20	19	20
Seaboard Air Line 4s	71	73	71	73
Seaboard Air Line	10	11	10	11
Seaboard Air Line pf.	27	28	27	28
Sheet Steel pf.	76	77	76½	77
Sinner Mfg.	250	275	250	275
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125¼	120	125¼
Standard Oil of N. J.	790	800	790	795
Storage Power	10	12	10	12½
Tennessee Copper	18¾	19	16¾	17½
Tel. Tel. & Co. of A., $15 paid	7	7¼	7	8
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Pot. pf.	55	60	55	60
Tubular Dispatch	23	32½	23	32½
Union Copper	5	4¾	5	5
Union Typewriter	37	38	37	38
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	114	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	112	114	112	114
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	87⅜	89⅝	86¾	86⅝
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	68	69	68	69
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5	7	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	37	38½	37	39
Westinghouse Air Brake.	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump pf.	111	114	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $25.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	...
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	116	116	116	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	232	234	231	233
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E.R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	34	37	32½	35
Columbus Railway pf.	90	92	89	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & 9th Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	27½	30	27	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	...	78	80
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¾	20	21¾
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	83½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s.	86½	89	87	90
New Orleans Traction	22	...	22	...
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	108	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s.	83½	84½	83½	84½
North Jersey St. R. R.	25	26	24	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	118	116	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	2 0	200	210
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	37	43	39	43
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996.	113¼	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	108	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	33½	35½	33½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st.	75	80	73½	75
Central Union 5s, std.	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s.	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	...	55	...	55
Con. Gas of New'k bds.	104	108	104	108
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	90
Con's'n Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¾	106	103¾	106
Denver Gas	23	24½	22½	24
Denver Gas 5s.	61	63	61	63
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	50	55	50	60
Indianapolis Gas bds.	92¼	96	89	91
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.	109½	110	109¾	110
N. E. Gas & Coke	14	15	14	15
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.	70	71	70¾	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s.	105½	106	106¾	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	56	58	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & Kl. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & K. (Ch.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	...	50	...	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80	75	80
Standard Gas, New York.	131	132	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	151	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	8	10	8	10
Western Gas	96	100	96	100
Western Gas 1st 5s.	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	19	18	19
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.	86	88	85	86
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s.	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.	94½	95	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st.	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	30	31½	30	31½
Union Ferry bonds	91	92	91	92

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
4th week Dec.	$57,154	$51,242	$43,773
Month	159,769	137,185	120,905
Fiscal year	1,689,047	1,568,940	1,449,298
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,670	1,540	1,540
4th week Dec.	190,575	165,490	.....
Month	627,078	563,297	.....
From July 1	8,646,720	8,167,407	.....
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,476	1,445	1,445
4th week Dec.	388,301	367,963	322,077
Month	1,303,966	1,290,151	1,130,987
From July 1	7,018,135	5,946,108	6,258,699
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	537
4th week Dec.	107,601	102,801	87,777
Month	344,293	325,352	271,396
From July 1	2,098,043	2,132,682	1,776,986
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
4th week Dec.	830,298	802,128	28,170
Fiscal year	28,588,268	28,812,060	776,208
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
GREAT NORTHERN—			
Month Dec.	2,467,872	2,310,233	2,321,752
From July 1	15,760,289	15,341,090	14,664,136
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week Dec.	151,373	125,446	148,199
Month	481,580	423,625	441,599

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Broadway Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

F. A. Bruen has sold for David V. Johnson and another to Mary Y. Morton the four-story building 88 West Houston Street, northwest corner of West Broadway, 20 by 100.

George W. Brown has sold for the estate of David Hepburn the lot on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25.3 by 100. The buyer, Louis L. Jaffer, will erect thereon a six-story flat.

The seven-story apartment house known as the El Nido, at the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues, is reported to have been sold by Michael McCormack, the builder, to Max and Simon Bernheimer. Paul Mayer, the broker in the deal, would say nothing in regard to it yesterday, beyond admitting that negotiations are pending.

Magistrate Charles A. Flammer is the purchaser of the dwelling 313 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, sold last week by Joseph A. Farley.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have sold 256 and 258 East Tenth Street; also, 377 and 379 East Tenth Street. The same firm has bought 240 Second Street and 24 Orchard Street.

John J. Moriarty has sold three lots on the east side of Eleventh Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street.

William Robert Maywald has bought the property 259 and 261 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the recent sale of the Clark estate's plot on the south side of Fifty-sixth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

Title passed yesterday in the recently reported deal by which John Noonan and another acquire from Charles Du Vivier the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, 74.1 by 70. The consideration was $160,000. The new owners have mortgaged the property for $100,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

214 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 185 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 102.2, three-story stonefront dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Paul Heilinger.....$13,100

Twelfth Avenue, east side, 41.5 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs north on Twelfth Avenue 58.5 by east 100 by south 11 to the north line of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street by west 98.10, one-story frame buildings and vacant; foreclosure sale, to John H. Pratt..... 13,600

By Philip A. Smyth.

158 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 232 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, George A. Barker and another, as executors..... 18,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry Thompson, referee, 1,472 and 1,474 Washington Avenue, east side, 150.4 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, each 25 by 156.3, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $15,035.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 235 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $13,904.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Crowley Wentworth, referee, 240 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 225 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,009.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, to William F. Burrough, referee, 1,800 Boston Road, east side, about 150 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 50 by 123 by 48.10 by 142.6, two-story dwelling, with stable and carriage shed. Due on judgment, $1,320.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William T. Emmet, referee, 369, 371, and 373 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 28, 36, and 36, respectively, by 100.10, three seven-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $146,722.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 635 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 381.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $23,462.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delehunty, referee, 73 Convent Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $31,681.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 208 to 214 East Thirteenth Street, for two six-story brick flats, each 31 by 92; Brubacher & Rentz of 6 Union Square, owners; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; total cost, $40,000.

Belmont Avenue, east side, 98 feet north of Oakland Place, for two two-story brick dwellings, each 21 by 67; Charles Ast of 222 Oakland Place, owner; John Hauser of 1,961 Seventh Avenue, architect; total cost, $13,600.

No. 203 Lewis Street, for a seven-story brick shop and storage house, 22.3 by 62 and 65; Isidor W. Gottlieb of 353 East Third Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Third Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick office and meeting rooms; Lexow estate, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 49 West Forty-fourth Street, to a twelve-story brick hotel; Seaboard Realty Company of 320 Broadway, owner; H. B. Milliken of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Amsterdam Avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, office, and school; Cathedral of St. John the Divine, owner; Heins & La Farge, Temple Court, architects; cost, $3,500.

TO FORECLOSE BIG MORTGAGE.

Plans for Apartment House at Forty-third Street and Sixth Avenue Receive Set-back.

The plans of the General Carnegie Company for improving the site of the old Sixth Avenue car stables with an apartment house will probably suffer a serious setback through proceedings begun yesterday to foreclose an eight-hundred-thousand-dollar mortgage on the property held by the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company.

This property, covering the block front on the east side of Sixth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, and being 240 feet in depth, was conveyed by the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company to the General Carnegie Company early in June, 1900, for a consideration of $1,000,000, as indicated by the revenue stamps on the deed. Of this amount $800,000 remained on mortgage at 4 per cent., the mortgage falling due on Dec. 27 last.

The structure which has been planned for the site was to be primarily an apartment house, while in the basements on the street frontage facilities for the storage of the company's motor vehicles were to be provided.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Monday, Jan. 7.

ALL RIGHTS, franchises, &c., of Upper New York City Water Company; William H. Ford to Martin McHale, (R S $5)..... $4,500

ARTHUR ST, s w s, 98.9 ft s e of Union Av, 25x87.9; James B. Lockwood, referee, to William B. Smith, 2-7 part, all title, &c, (all liens, R S 50c)..... 260

AVENUE D, 80, 23.7x100; Jonas Weil and another to Samuel Cohen, (mtg $22,000, R S $12.50)..... 1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 67th St, 112.8 x187.1x100.8x185.7; William L. Flanagan and others, executors, &c., to Christopher H. Bruggemann, (R S $207)..... 108

BROADWAY, s e corner 182d St, 34.3x81.4x6.4x88.1; Miron H. Oppenheim, referee, to Oswald Cammann and others..... 178,000

CANAL ST, 121 and 123, corner of Chrystie St, 42x irregular; Henry Kensing to Nathan Marcus, (R S $48)..... 100

CORNELL AV, n s, 105 ft e of Old Road, 30x100, Westchester; Hulda Saxe to Adolph Muehsam and others, trustees, &c., quitclaim..... 1

CORNELL AV, s s, 105 ft e of Old Road, 30x—x30x100, Westchester; George Brockway and others, trustees, &c., to Fannie E. Sutherland, quitclaim..... 1

DAWSON ST, n s, 150 ft w of Leggett Av, 16.8x74.7x16.10x72.4; Frederick McCarthy to James B. Curry, (R S $2.50, mtg $2,500)..... 1

HOUSTON ST, 177, s s, 22x77.6; Edwina G. Fowler and another to E. F. Haight, (R S $4, mtg $13,500)..... 1

INDEFINITE ALLEY, s s, runs e from Sullivan St and being 12.8 ft w of land conveyed by Stewart to Langdon, runs s 24.6x w 3.9x n 24.6 to alley x e 3.9 to beginning; William H. and George L. Nash to Peter Roberts, quitclaim..... 50

JAMES ST, 86, e s, 25.5x101.4x25.4x 101.8; Virginia Bischoff to Jonas Weil and another, (R S $12, mtg $18,000)..... 1

KELLY ST, n w s, 139.11 ft n w of Westchester Av, 25x100; Almond R. Davy to Anna Davy, (R S $1)..... 1

LEGGETT AV, s w, 244.1 ft e of Prospect Av, 19.2x70.6x21.3x78.11; James B. Curry to Frederick McCarthy, (mtg $3,000, R S $3)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 48th St, 100.5x174.6; David McClure, referee, to William Koerber..... 219,800

LEXINGTON AV, 856, w s, 16x70; Emilie J. Schmitz, executrix, to Anna C. Cremin and another, (mtg $8,000, R S $9).. 16,000

LOT 251, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Thomas Flynn, (R S 50c)..... 1

LOT 275, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Patrick Victory, (mtg $2,000, R S $1)....Exchange

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, 199.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 25x100; E. B. Levy to Emanuel Freund, (R S $1)..... 100

STANTON ST, 80, s s, 22x75; Dora Brin to Rosa S. Cohn, (R S $3, mtg $15,500)... 1

TREMONT AV, n w s, Lot 57 and s w ½ of Lot 58, map of 71 lots of Kingsland estate, runs n w 138.11ft n 20.4x s e—to avenue x s w 3.5; Abrahams S. Gilbert to Thomas McCormick, (R S $2, mtg $4,000)..... Exchange

TRINITY AV, e s, 420.6 ft s of 65th St, 50x100; Emil Goetz, by guardian, to Ernest T. Rodehau, (R S $3, mtg $4,000)..... 3,000

WEST BROADWAY, 490 and 492, and 88 Houston St, n w corner; David V. Johnson and another to Mary Y. Morton, (mtg $33,319, R S $8)..... 1

WEST BROADWAY, 490 and 492, and 88 Houston St, n w corner; James C. Morton to Mary Y. Morton, quitclaim, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

WHITE ST, s w corner of Baxter St, 45.5 x75.1x55.7x75.1; Jonas Weil and another to Charles Sagalyn and another, (mtg $70,000, R S $42)..... 1

WOOSTER ST, 22, 25x100; William H. Gray, Jr., and another, executors, &c, to Samuel Eiseman..... 27,500

DELANCEY ST, s s, 100.4 ft e of Chrystie St, 20x75; Robert Burkhardt, executor, to Joseph Schmitt, (R S $13.50)..... 13,300

31st St, n w corner of 30th St, 59.5x80; Francis L. Slade to Madison Square Church House, a corporation, (mtg $45,000, R S $19)..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 134th St, 49.11x 75; Edwin A. Bradley and another to F. P. Whitton, (R S $10, mtg $26,500)..

5TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 99th St, 27.6x100; William H. Hall to Mary B. Harrison, (R S $237)..... 10,000

6TH AV, s e corner of 27th St, 74.1x70; Charles A. Du Vivier, trustee, to John Noonan and another, (R S $180)..... 160,000

2D ST, 240, 24.9x106.11; Joseph Bigsby to Augustus Prentice, (mtg $30,000, R S $9)..... 100

10TH ST, s s, 128.8 ft e of 1st Av, 48.4x 92.3x44x92.3; Louis Gordon and others to Augustus Prentice, (mtg $48,000, R S $27)..... 100

10TH ST, 377 and 379 East, 50x94.9; Louis Gordon and others to Augustus Prentice, (mtg $63,000, R S $18)..... 100

107TH ST, 230 and 238 West, 25x95; Harry Thomas to Minnie A. Thomas, quitclaim, (R S 50c)..... 1

22D ST, s s, 280 ft w of 7th Av, 20x 98.9; Charles U. Cotting and others, trustees, to Martha E. Oakes, (R S $13.50)..... 13,500

29TH ST, 69 ft w of Lexington Av, 81x 24.8; Ellen Fullerton to P. J. Shea, (R S $12)..... 1

51ST ST, 338 and 340 East, 37.6x100.5; Milton E. Oppenheimer to Charles Gens, (R S $3.50)..... 100

54TH ST., 32 West, 200x100.5; James Lowerree and another to Hattie S. Haile, (R S $60)..... 1

74TH ST, n s, 340 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Josephine A. Halsted to Helen Erickson, (R S $9, mtg $25,000)..... Exchange

76TH ST, 245 West, 19x102.2; Edward A. Levy to John Shea, (R S $5, mtg $19,000) 24,000

77TH ST, 210 West, 25x102.2; Loton Horton to William Williams..... 32,000

80TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 20x 102.2; George A. Bowman to Isaac Zendman, (R S $1.50, mtg $12,000)..... 1

83D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x 102.2; Dudley Van Holland and others to Henry Van Holland..... 6,800

88TH ST, 179 West, 16.8x100.11; Helen J. Erickson to Josephine A. Halsted, (R S $6, mtg $14,000)..... 1

99TH ST, 57 East, 25x100; Sigmund Bienenthal to Morris Weiss and another..

108TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Walter Crosbie to Charles M. Rosenthal, (mtg $69,250, R S $1)..... 1

112TH ST, 106 East, 16.4x100.11; Samuel Frankfort to Leonard Halberstad, (mtg $8,500)..... 200

114TH ST, 279 West, 20x100.11; Edmund L. Mooney to George W. Short, (R S $2)..... 1

114TH ST, 279 West, 20x100.11; George W. Short to George V. Morton, (mtg $14,000, R S $2)..... 100

116TH ST, 110 East, 25x100.11; Gussie Hessberg to William J. Tierney, (mtg $23,000, R S $4)..... ..

117TH ST, 320 West, 26.3x100.11; John D. Shewell to Robert Davison, (mtg $20,000, R S $3)..... 6,000

118TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Alfred H. Marvin to Charles M. Rosenthal, (mtg $21,000)..... ..

118TH ST, s s, 219 ft w of 5th Av, 22x 100.11; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Henry K. Davis, (mtg $10,000)..... 500

121ST ST, 135 West, 20.10x100.5; Bernhard Klingenstein to Serafino Magliola.. 19,750

121ST ST, 225 and 227 West, 50x99.11; Vincedora E. Jackson to Catharine D. Morgan, (R S $15, mtg $40,000)..... 1

122D ST, n s, 335 ft w of 7th Av, 14.6x 100.11; Thomas McCormick to Abraham S. Gilvert, (R S $5)..... Exchange

127TH ST, 321 West, 15x99.11; Rose Connelly to Lina Wiedemann, (mtg $18,500). 1

150TH ST, s s, 225.3 ft e of Old e s Morris Av, 25x89; Charles Faber to Nicola Pizzani, (mtg $2,200, R S $2.50)..... 2,640

152D ST, n s, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x108.3x27.11x95.11; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Henry K. Davis, (mtg $12,500)..... 500

152D ST, n s, 135 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x 108.8x27.11x108.3; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Henry K. Davis, (mtg $12,500)..... 500

152D ST, n s, 160 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x 135x27.11x120.8; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Henry K. Davis, (mtg $12,500)..... 500

155TH ST, 548 East, 28x118.5; Thomas F. Lawton to J. Copeland Fox, (R S $3.50, mtg $12,500)..... 1

164TH ST, 175 East, 25x100; Albert J. and Anna M. Lohr to Bartholomew Singleton..... 3,200

169TH ST, s e corner of Prospect Av, 26.5x80.5x25x98.11; E. M. Bowman to Ira G. Bowman, (R S $4)..... 1

169TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of Prospect Av, runs s 57.11x n e 54.10 to street x w 18.9; Eugene M. Bowman to Ira G. Bowman, (R S $1)..... 1

169TH ST, s s, 47.7 ft e of Prospect Av, 21.2x76.9x20x83.7; Eugene M. Bowman to Ira G. Bowman, (R S $3)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BLEECKER ST, 135; Joseph C. Clement to Frederick Romann, 5 years..... 1,260

BOWERY, 38; Max Mandel to G. Fisher, 4 years..... 240

BROOK AV, s w corner 138th St; Louis Rohdenburg to Margaret T. Locke, 5 years..... 1,200

THOMPSON ST, 131; Luigi Mocca to Benjamin Lichtenstein, 5 years..... 720-780

1ST AV, 210; Peter Green to Edward Sherman and another, 3 years..... 1,200

3D AV, 1,982, e w corner 100th St; Bernard F. Saxton to John J. Nolan, 6 & 12 years..... 2,300-2,500

8TH AV, s e corner 136th St; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to James Miller, 5 years..... 1,500

10TH AV, 13, n w corner Little West 12th St; William B. Mott to Julius Roettger, 3 years..... 1,200-1,400

2D ST, 219; Moritz Koppe to Louis Weinberger, 5 years..... 1,092

3D ST, 217 East; Moses Kinsler to Max Pollock, 3 years..... 870

116TH ST, n w corner St. Nicholas Av; Michael McCormick to the Colonial Bank, 10 years, (R S $1)..... 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified:

ANSORGE, Mark P., to Morris Bach; 132d St, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... $9,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to Benjamin W. Wynans and others, trustees; 84th St, n s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 7,350

BACIGALUPO, Charles, and Virginio Bianchi to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; Baxter St, s w corner of White St, installments, 6 per cent..... 17,000

BADEAU, Minnie E., to Charles H. White; Gerard Av, n e corner of 157th St; Gerard Av, s e corner of 157th St, 3 years..... $6,500

BARTHOLOMEW, Iola J., to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; Commonwealth Av, w s, 100 ft s of Merrill St, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,090

BIENENSEER, Joseph G., to Caroline McFadden; Belmont Av, w s, 100 ft n of 183d St, due Aug. 1, 1901, 6 per cent.. 500

BOWEN, Virginia, to Calvin W. Withey; 132d St, s s, 510 ft w of 5th Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 300

BREWSTER, James H., trustee, and others to James H. Brewster, trustee; Broadway, s e corner of 18th St, 134.536-178,000 parts, 1 year..... 14,250

BRUGGEMANN, Christopher H., to City Real Estate Company; Broadway, n w corner of 67th St, 1 year..... 300,000

CAMPBELL, Salome, to John A. Norman; College Av, e s, 53.9 ft s of 144th St, 3 years..... 2,000

COHEN, Samuel, to Jonas Weil and another; Avenue D, e s, 43.3 ft n of 6th St, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,000

CROCKETT, William, to American Association of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females of the City of New York; Jackson Av, e s, 40 ft s of Home St, 44.9x37.8, 2 years, 4½ per cent, 2 mortgages, each..... 7,000

CUMMINGS, Stephen L., to Gustav Grossman; Tremont Av, s s, 100 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years..... 2,500

CURRY, James B., to Frederick McCarthy; Dawson St, n s, 150 ft w of Leggett Av, 5 years..... 885

D'AMICO, Nicola M., to Raffaele d'Amico; 151st St, n s, 200 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year..... 300

DENISON, Lyman, to Clarence Warden; Carlisle St, s, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 7,000

FLAGG, George W., to James M. Anderson, trustee; Tinton Av, n e corner of 168th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

FLAGG, George W., to Bradley & Currier Company; Tinton Av, n e corner of 168th St, due July 7, 1901, 6 per cent.... 5,000

FREUND, Emanuel, to Ephraim B. Levy; Morris Park Av, n s, 199.2 ft e of Unionport Road, 3 years..... 500

GENS, Charles, to Milton E. Oppenheimer; 51st St, 338 and 340 East, due Oct. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 10,850

GENS, Charles, to Milton E. Oppenheimer; 51st St, 338 and 340 East, due Oct. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 10,000

GENS, Charles, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 51st St, 338 and 340 East, due Sept. 1, 1901..... 15,500

GLENNEN, Thomas J., and wife to Knickerbocker Building Loan Company; Ryer Place, Lot 187, map of Samuel Ryer Homestead, West Farms, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,400

GUNDLACH, Henry, and Henry Koch to the Greenwich Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 59.2 ft s of 114th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 76,000

GUNNICH, Koch, and Henry Koch to G. G. William Pilgrim; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 59.2 ft s of 114th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 20,000

HALLE, Hattie S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 54th St, 32 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000

HERBOLD, Louis, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 314, Block I, amended map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, installments..... 600

HOULIHAN, ——, to National Shoe and Leather Bank; 63d St, 234 to 238 East; also, 2d Av, 1,183 to 1,187, due.. 2,200

HUNTER, Nettie C. and Frederick W., to Chauncey S. Truax; 29th St, n s, 144 ft e of 7th Av, 65x irregular, being 157 to 161 West 29th St, 1 year, 5 per cent.... 5,000

JACOBS, Simon, to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 10th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 16,500

JACOBS, Simon, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 19th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 48,000

JOHNSON, George F., to The Savings Bank of Utica; 86th St, 230 to 240 East, 5 years, 4 per cent, 6 mortgages, each.. 20,000

KINE, Richard, and George Vogelsauger to A. Hupfel's Sons; Alexander Av, 127, sale, 20 years, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,286

KOERBER, William, to German Savings Bank; Lexington Av, s e corner of 48th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 200,000

KOHLBERG, Pearl, and others, to Samuel J. Kornblum; Audubon Av, 22, 3 years.. 2,500

LAWSON, Jacob, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 112th St, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 26,000

LEE, William H. L., to Anna P. Churchill; 6th Av, 957 and 959, ¾ part, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 8,000

LOCKRIDGE, Lawrence, to Mary D. Ross; 26th St, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 11,000

LUDLAM, Gertrude De L., to Lyman Denison; Dey St, 76, 1 year..... 2,000

LUDLAM, Gertrude De L., to Lyman Denison; Greenwich St, 333, 1 year.... 3,000

LURIA, Arthur S., to Knickerbocker Trust Company; 116th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent... 25,000

MACDONALD, Catharine, to John McKinnon; Beach, cr Tinton, Av, e s, 221.11 ft n of Kelly St, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,500

MAKRANSKY, Samuel, and others to William Pennington; Grand St, s s, 88.2 ft w of Pitt St, 5 years..... 50,000

MARCUS, Nathan, to Henry Kinsing; Chrystie St, s e s, at n e of Canal St, being 121 and 123 Canal St, 1 year..... 33,000

MARSHALL, Mary J., to Frances C. Smith; Marion Av, e s, 291.2 ft s of 187th St, 3 years..... 3,500

McKIERNAN, ——, to James H. Spellman, Inwood Av, e s, 379.11 ft n of Gerard Av, demand..... 200

MEYER, Ida A. M., to Robert P. Muellenbach; 183d St, 563 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 5,000

MILLER, Mary F., to Waldron P. Bellnap; 22d St, 232 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

NAEGELI, Albert, to Albert Naegeli, Jr.; 53d St, 511 East, demand..... 4,000

NAEGELI, Albert, to Fritz Pennopple; same property, 5 years, 5 per cent..... 1,000

NESS, William, to George Ehret; Forsyth St, 169, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent. 2,120

NOONAN, John, and William Britton to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 6th Av, 440 to 444, 5 years, 4 per cent.. 100,000

PIZZARELLI, Nicola P., to Charles P. Stone; 150th St, s s, 225.3 ft e of Morris Av, old e s, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,200

PRENTICE, Augustus, to Louis Gordon and others; 10th St, 256 and 258 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 7,500

RATHFELDER, Albert, to Josephine Minrath; 43d St, 311 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,500

ROETTGEN, Julius, to Peter Doelger; 10th Av, 13, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,500

RUBENSTEIN, Rosa, to Jon Kamalky; Eldridge St, 143, collateral..... 750

SCHAAD, Ferdinand, to Amelia A. Corse and another; 116th St, 338 East, 5 years. 8,000

SCHIED, Charles, and wife to Theodore Houssner; Courtlandt Av, Lot 262, map of village of Melrose, 5 years..... 3,500

SCHLAWITZ, Ernst, to Charles J. Pichter and another, trustees; Brook Av, 474, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,500

SCHMITT, Joseph, to Gesine Bunger; Delancey St, s s, 100.4 ft e of Chrystie St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

SHEA, Patrick J., to East River Savings Institution; 29th St, n s, 69 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 7,000

SIMON, Marcus, and Abraham Weiss to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 8th Av, 2,200, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 14,000

SINGLETON, Bartholomew, to Albert V. Lohr; 168th St, s s, 677.8 ft e of Boston Av, old line, 5 years..... ..

SOMMERS, Caroline, to Womans' Hospital in State of New York; 73d St, n s, 289 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.. 48,000

TALLON, James, to Stephen Garland; Robbins Av, n w s, 100 ft s w of 149th St, 3 years..... 500

TUCKERMAN, Bayard, to Robert D. Winthrop and others, executors, &c.; 37th St, 118 East, 3 years, 4 per cent. 20,000

WEILL, Fanny, to Ferry J. Fuller; 115th St, n s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, due June 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 16,000

WIECHMANN, Frederick, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; West End Av, w s, 58.6 ft s of 98th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

WILLIAMS, William, to National Savings Bank of Albany; 77th St, 210 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 16,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLESER, Martin, and wife to Elenor M. Irving..... Nom.

COUDERT, Frederic R., executor, to Margaret Welche..... Nom.

FRIEDRICH, Charles, to Simon J. Silverman..... 1,250

GILLESPIE, Grace M., and Maud A. Heller to Andrea Nicolai..... $9,000

HAHN, Viola, to E. Reuel Smith, executors, &c..... Omitted

HALL, Alice, to Ernest Hall..... 2,500

HALL, Elizabeth F., to Edward S. Schaeffler..... 15,000

LA FETRA, Edward B., trustee, &c., to Anna F. Gatcomb and another..... Nom.

MARQUARDT, Margaretha, individually and as executrix, to Clarence McAdam.. 2,163

NEVINS, Ellen J., to Charles H. Friedrich..... Nom.

NIEBERG, Louis and Benjamin, to Anna C. S. Hassey..... 3,615

O'BRIEN, Joseph L., to Hamilton Bank.. Nom.

POWELL, Elise, to Emma Weinberg.... 7,000

RANDLPHY, Emil W., to Jacob Randolphy..... 2,000

REDMAN, Frank M., to Townsend Wandell..... 1,000

SANDFORD, William R., to Albert Erdman..... 1,000

SCHAEFFLER, Joseph, to Theresa Schaefler..... Nom.

SECOR, Adelle, trustee, to Isaac P. Smith..... 5,029

SWORDS, Sarah W., individually and as executrix, to William H. Payne, assigns two mortgages..... 4,122

SWORDS, Sarah, to William H. Payne.. 1,030

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Robert W. Cooper..... ..

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to National Savings Bank of Albany..... 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to National Savings Bank of Albany..... 15,750

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to National Savings Bank of Albany..... 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ten Eyck Wendell..... 35,000

WELTON, James, to Elise M. Welton.... 5,000

WIEHL, Charles, to John J. Keegan.... 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 655; Cosmopolitan Range Company against the Bay State Hotel Company, lessee and contractor; E. J. Stolz and Ralph Levy, contractors..... $33

BROADWAY, n e corner of 45th St, 75.3x 40; Becker & Jacoby against Anna Schiele, owner; John Gorham, lessee and contractor..... 850

HIGH BRIDGE, or Fordham Landing Road, n w corner Davidson Av, 107.11x 95.5x60x188.7; Alfred Marsich against George H. Muskat and others, owners; Vitale Morino, contractor..... 150

TIMPSON PLACE, n w s, 183.3 ft s w of 149th St, 50x100; Vincenzo Rushon against Anthony McOwen, owner and contractor..... 46

UNION AV, w s, from 150th to 151st St, 350x—; also, Prospect Av, w s, 75 ft w of 150th St, —x—, error; Frank Galotta against Mabel M. Moore, owner and contractor..... 875

WEST END AV, 638, and 272 West 91st St; Alexander S. Traub against Francis M. Jencks, and the Realty Improvement Company, owners; Hugh Lamb, contractor..... 1,176

WEST END AV, 620, and 273 West 90th St; Alexander S. Traub against Francis M. Jencks, and the Realty Improvement Company, owners; Hugh Lamb, contractor..... 1,451

6TH AV, s w corner 9th St, 43.6x77.7; James J. Mooney against Johanna Baumann, owner and contractor..... 932

6TH AV, s w corner 9th St, 43.6x77.7; Smith & Co. against Johanna Baumann, owner and contractor..... 11,820

11TH ST, 44 East; Louis Bossert & Son against Owen Costello, owner and contractor..... 631

84TH ST, 44 East; Passmore, Meeker & Co. against August Belmont, owner; John H. Shiler, contractor..... 202

81ST ST, 319 West; Alexander S. Traub against the Metropolitan Improvement Company, owner; Hugh Lamb, contractor..... 190

123TH ST, 830 to 836 West; Dominick J. Cogan against Stefano Greco, owner; United Realty Construction Company, contractor..... 2,323

136TH ST, 857 and 859 East; Harry W. Bell against Robert H. Hamilton, owner and contractor..... 40

143D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x88; Harry W. Bell against Little & Mott, owners and contractors..... 45

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

115TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 100.10; Perry J. Fuller with Fanny Weill, 4 payments..... $16,000

159TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Elton Av; James M. Wentz with Mrs. Emma Horenburger, 8 payments..... 13,500

Lis Pendens.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 27.1x80x 29.9x80.1; Nathan Hinkoff against Amelia Glass and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Clark.

BOWERY, 35 and 85½, leasehold; George H. Buckbee against Barney Isaacs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, James, Schell & Elkus.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 45th St, 75.3x40; Charles W. Becker and another against Anna Schiele and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 89th St, 50.8x100; the Baron De Hirsch Fund against James D. Matthews and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & L. S. Isaacs.

GREENWICH ST, 622; Anna Smith against Stephen McCormick, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Early.

HIGH BRIDGE ROAD, s w corner of 5th Av, —x—, 24th Ward; Alfred Marsich against George H. Muskat and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

MADISON ST, 390; William A. Perry against Frieda and Max Hart, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Pine.

PARK AV, e s, 80 ft s of 92d St, 18x89; L. Bayard Smith, trustee, &c., against Benjamin Gainsborg, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Brownell & Patterson.

VESEY ST, 74 to 78; 69th St, 65 West, extending to 70th St, 64 West; Thomas A. Crockett against John A. Dempsey and another, (two actions to set aside two deeds;) attorney, J. Murphy.

WALES AV, e s, 125 ft n of 149th St, 25x100; Anthony McOwen against John F. Normoyle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carpenter & Press.

4TH AV, s e corner of 18th St, 53x125x irregular to street x 175.2 to beginning; Pierre Aguado against John D. Quinn and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. A. Vieu.

6TH AV, n e corner of 43d St, 200.10 to 44th St x240x200.10 to 43d St x240 to beginning; Sixth Avenue Railroad Company against the General Carriage Company, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Zabriskie, E. & M.

8TH AV, 2,057; also 530 to 536 West 125th St; Jacob Saron against Stefano Greco and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, L. S. Ginsburg.

59TH ST, 331 and 333 East; also 60th St, 334 East; Dennis J. O'Brien against Ellen Burke and others, (partition;) attorney, D. H. Taylor.

64TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of 9th Av, 38x100.5, (two actions;) John C. and James C. Brown, trustees, &c., against Henry H. Cahn and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

100TH ST, s s, 223.3 ft w of Park Av, 40x100.11; Isidore Kashare and another against Henry Kaufman and another, (foreclosure mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Rosenzweig.

120TH ST, 305 West; Charles Liebmann against Joshua F. Howes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Hoff & Jacobs.

122D ST, s s, 423 ft e of 8th Av, 102.2x100.11; Wolf Glass against Gabriel Valente and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. H. Prager.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Supreme Court of the United States:

86—District of Columbia, plaintiff in error, vs. Leigh Robinson et al., executors, &c.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Justice Gray took no part in the decision of this cause.

87—C. S. Thompson et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

223—A. L. Gusman, in behalf of Samuel Wright, appellant, vs. L. H. Marrero, Sheriff, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna. Justice Harlan took no part in the decision of this cause.

408—Sumpter Turner, syndic, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. T. L. Richardson, receiver of the American National Bank.—Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisi

A BATTLE WITH A STORM.

The Transport Ingalls Badly Bruised and Battered by Heavy Seas.

The little United States transport Ingalls arrived here yesterday, after an exciting voyage from San Juan and Havana. Off the Florida coast she encountered a gale that lasted forty hours. Her steering gear was badly damaged, the big wheel being smashed to pieces and the wooden grating around it washed overboard. One big wave smashed in the door of the saloon and flooded the interior, rolling unchecked across dining tables and tearing up the stationary iron chairs that were riveted to the floor. There was not a part of the vessel but what suffered more or less damage.

From Havana the Ingalls had good weather until Fernandina, Fla., was sighted, on last Wednesday. Then there arose such a terrific northerly wind that Capt. Stevenson ordered low speed, and no sooner had the engines slowed down than huge waves began to beat over the decks fore and aft. The wind shifted. The waves grew fiercer. A stationary iron ladder leading to the bridge was torn away and hurled overboard. Another ladder was twisted to pieces and fell on deck with a crash.

Twenty-four hours after the storm arose, the vessel having meanwhile been kept on her course with difficulty, the steam steering gear went wrong. First the wheel, five feet in diameter, was smashed. Then the wooden grating around it, which was also used as a platform, was washed away. The engineers got to work and repaired the gear so that it was in shape for steering again, but in the meantime the crew had to work hard to keep the transport's head up by means of the hand-steering apparatus.

All the while heavy seas were breaking over the vessel. Besides the wave that smashed through the saloon, there was one which broke into a special suite of cabins on the upper deck—quarters prepared for the use of State officials like the Governor of Cuba or Generals of the army. Everything in these apartments was either ruined or badly injured. The pumps got out of order, and a bucket brigade worked steadily, bailing out the water as it poured down hatchways, through broken portholes, and into deck cabins through shattered skylights. Much of the freight in the hold was stove in and utterly destroyed. For forty hours the strain continued, and when the sea and the winds moderated the transport presented a right sorry appearance, with splinters strewn all over her decks and with the most of her superstructure glasswork smashed.

The Ingalls was formerly the Clearwater, and was built for the fruit trade between here and Honduras. She is small, but a "speeder." Of late her duty has been that of a transport between Cuba and Porto Rico, and Gen. Wood has used her in his visits of inspection to different island ports. Her crew is composed largely of West Indians.

VICE CRUSADER ON HORSEBACK.

Causes Consternation by Galloping on Third Avenue Sidewalk.

Consternation and excitement were spread among the pedestrians on Third Avenue in the vicinity of Sixty-fifth Street Sunday afternoon by the appearance of a well-dressed young man mounted on a large white horse riding in Paul Revere fashion along the middle of the sidewalk. The young man, who was being jolted considerably, found time between gasps to shout "Down with vice!" "To h—l with Richard Croker!" "The butchers are all right!" and other things calculated to cause excitement. The populace ran into doorways, threw themselves into areaways, and dodged behind lampposts until this new kind of vice crusader had passed.

As the horse and rider approached Sixty-fifth Street the animal, which was plainly unused to service under the saddle and had been speeding along at a gait between a gallop and a canter, fell off into a species of fox trot which left the rider no breath with which to warn the people, and the young man was holding on with hands, feet, and teeth when Policeman McGuire of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station arrested him just as he was about to ride down a baby carriage.

The prisoner was taken to the station house, where he said he was Valentine Schaeffer, Jr., eighteen years old, a butcher of 1,123 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. He told the Sergeant he was commissioned to stop all the vice in the c and incidentally to kill Richard Croker. He said he had gotten the horse at the Johnson House, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and the Southern Boulevard, and had ridden down town to the place where he was arrested. The young man's father was telephoned for and told the Sergeant that his son had been acting queerly for some time, having evidently gone crazy on the subject of vice.

The prisoner was arraigned yesterday morning in the Yorkville Police Court and committed to the Bellevue insane pavilion.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$8,000 equity and $16,000 mortgage will buy a four family improved Tenement; you can buy this House on the instalment plan by paying down $500 cash and $500 every six months until your house is paid for; you can do all of this out of the rents you collect; the house will pay for itself; it is situated near 59th St. "L" station, west side; this is an opportunity that is not offered every day to buy a house on these conditions. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Taken under foreclosure, can be bought at a bargain, the following apartment houses: Park Av., in the eighties, three houses, 81 feet front, ask $90,000.
West 100th St., 33 feet front, 20 families, $40,000.
West 137th St., near Lenox, two double houses, $22,500 each. 3d Av., near 104th St., 5-story stores and tenement, sixteen families, $25,000.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, HAS many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country Properties for sale and exchange. Flats, Tenements, Business Property, Lots, private Dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban Houses and Farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

FRONTING ON
GREENWICH STREET AND TRINITY PLACE
Plot 40.9x75, with substantial old building, can be bought at a reasonable figure.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

$22,500.00 EACH WILL BUY TWO 5-STORY apartments; good location; rent over $2,400.00 each; only $5,000.00 cash needed, balance on mortgage 5%; bargain to quick buyer. HALL J. HOW & CO., 264 West 118th Street.

$3,500 CASH ONLY WILL BUY A 21-FAMILY tenement in best renting location on Manhattan; excellent condition and clearing $920 annually above all expenses; greatest bargain ever offered. Sacrifice, Box 101 Times.

A.—BRONX BARGAINS—TWO-STORY BRICK, 134th St., near Willis Av.; $5,000; another $6,000; $6,500; brick corner, 25 foot, near 165th St. and Boston Av., $8,000. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th.

BROKERS TAKE NOTICE.—Lots 25x100, on Westchester Av., near Prospect Av., to exchange for 2 or 3-story frame house. RIEHL, 2,899 3d Av.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE, 2½-STORY, 9 rooms, bath, improvements; Perry Av., north of Bedford Park. Apply HALPIN, on premises, or Pelham Av., Fordham.

LOTS; BRONX BARGAINS; TREMONT, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs., Fordham Road; cheap Woodlawn corner. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

A.—$12,000—BIG BARGAIN—BROWN STONE, near Madison Av. and 125th St.; 18 feet wide; want offer. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th St.

BARGAIN.—Handsome private dwelling, East 50th St., near 2d Av.; little cash needed. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

NO. 106 GRAND STREET.—Rent, $9,000; price, $100,000; mortgage, $65,000; elevators. GURNEE & HOPKINS, No. 134 West 23d.

GREENE ST. INVESTMENT PROPERTY, near Spring St., $35,000; rent, $2,800. LEWIS B. CRANE, 187 Broadway.

FOR SALE—12-room residence on most desirable part of St. Nicholas Av.; all improvements. C. B. A., Box 150 Times.

PLOT OF LOTS MUST BE SOLD; WILL double in value in year; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

A.—$6,500 BUYS NICE BROWN-STONE, NEAR 2d Av., Harlem. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$1,000 LOAN WANTED; GOOD SECURITY, AND $100 bonus paid. Address Loan, J. 205 Times.

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ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—FOR SALE, DESIRable corner property, 321x542, in most fashionable part of the town; there is no house on it. F. F. V. DAMANUS, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$40,000 EQUITY IN FINE piece of business Property, leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent; will trade for Lots on west side of city. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d, or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$60,000 EQUITY IN THREE large, fine Apartment Houses to trade for free and clear Lots on west side. Send full particulars of what you have to offer to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$26,000 EQUITY IN CORNER Plot, situated near the West Shore Ferry. What can you offer in trade for same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$15,000 EQUITY IN FINE Flat House, situated near 104th st. "L" station, west side. Will trade for Country Seat. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$125,000 EQUITY IN A GILT edge Apartment House on Broadway; will trade for free and clear Lots or sell for cash. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$40,000 EQUITY IN FINE Store Property, near 28th st. and 6th av.; will trade for private House and cash. For full particulars address Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$20,000 EQUITY IN FINE flat House; will trade for free and clear private House; send full particulars Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d, or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

EXCHANGES NEGOTIATED; COMPLETE list desirable properties, city, suburban, country; principals submit particulars. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

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PUTNAM AV., BETWEEN RALPH AND Patchen Avs.—2-story and basement frame dwelling; excellent neighborhood; all improvements; only $3,500; small amount down, balance, payments to suit. KETCHAM BROS., 1,565 Broadway, Halsey "L" Station.

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DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN.

BEFORE Buying, Selling, or Exchanging B'klyn Property, call or write. FAILMEZGER, 1,030 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

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A California Ranche, equipped with the latest modern improvements, situated in the best part of California; containing eight hundred acres. At a bargain to an immediate purchaser for cash. Full particulars to principals only. Address GOOD INVESTMENT, Box 178 Times Office.

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$17 A LOT,

Adjoining Lakewood, N. J., the famous Winter resort; we offer plots containing 5 lots for $85; small weekly payments. Special trip to property Sunday, Jan. 13. R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St.

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IS YOUR PROPERTY THREATENED WITH foreclosure? Do you wish to sell it, or any other property quickly? City or country. No agents, owners only. Address "PURCHASER," Box 144 Times Office.

SMALL LONG ISLAND COUNTRY PLACE wanted in exchange for modern brownstone Brooklyn dwelling; equity, $3,600. OWNER, 254 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

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UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

8D AV, NEAR 14TH ST., FINE BUILDING; store has new double show windows; rent $1,700. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

CORNER 12TH ST. & THIRD AV.—Extra deep store, with large basement.
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DESK ROOM, WITH GOOD WINDOW SPACE IF DESIRED; PRIVATE OFFICE; IN LARGE REAL ESTATE OFFICE; $5 TO $15.
HALL & SON,
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A LARGE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, and OFFICES to let in nearly all DOWN-TOWN streets. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

FULTON ST., 142, EAST OF BROADWAY.—Four-story rear building; fine light; power. Rent, $1,000. A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

CORNER STORE, 1 7TH AV., CORNER 11TH St.; rent reasonable. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICE; EVERY MODern improvement; $25. Inquire room 701, 280 Broadway, Dun Building, Manhattan.

CORNER, DOWNTOWN.—Parlor floor, with extension; grand business location; $60. 88 2d Av., corner 5th St.

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European Plan. 6th Av. & 33th St.
MINUTE FROM BROADWAY.
A select hotel for permanent and transient guests, convenient to leading theatres and shopping district, "L" station, and all car lines; rooms newly furnished and decorated; single or en suite, with or without private bath; steam heat, electric light, elevator.
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SLAUGHTER SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS
Closing out entire stock of rich standard books at 148 Fulton Street, near Broadway. Auction sale begins every day, excepting Sundays, at 12 o'clock, evenings at 6, and will be continued until entire stock is sold. Among other choice works are samples and remainders of the publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Appleton & Co., Harper & Brothers, Dodd, Mead & Co., and other leading book houses. A few slightly damaged sets of Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, and Spencer. Visitors invited. Sale positive. 148 Fulton Street, New York.

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HARRIS'S WINE AND LIQUOR WAREHOUSE, 1,706 Madison Av., cor. 113th.—Special reductions, holiday wines and liquors.

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L. PASTER, 42 WEST 125TH ST.—Practical furrier; seal garments altered and repaired, a specialty; lowest rates.

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95th St., Southeast Corner of Lexington Av.
6, 7, 8, 9 rooms and bath;
elevator, steam heat, hall service, telephone, electric light, gas ranges; modern plumbing; hardwood cabinet trim throughout.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION DAY AND NIGHT.
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Rents $1,300 and upward (S. W. COR. 93D. ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST; 7 and 8 extra large rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric light fixtures. The finish and decorations of these apartments should be seen to be appreciated. AGENT ALWAYS ON PREMISES TO SHOW THE APARTMENTS.
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238-240 West 129th St. Apartments five and six rooms and bath; electric elevator; steam heat; hot water; all modern improvements; $25 to $50. Premises. WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, 53 Bond St.

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New apartments, overlooking the Hudson and Riverside Drive; 7, 8, and 9 extra large outside rooms, with pantry; two bathrooms each; parquette floors, elevator, electric light, telephones; $12.00 to $15.00. Superintendent.

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2 large light rooms and bath.
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A—PARK AV., 1,051, near 86th St.—Apartments of six large rooms; steam heat; rents $20 to $26; location convenient and desirable and houses extremely well kept.
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A CORNER APARTMENT, 25 FT. FRONT AND 90 ft. deep.—Eight large sunny rooms; 201 E. 71st St., cor. 3d Av.; 8-family house; rent, $45. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

A.—107 East 123d St.—Apartments of seven and eight large rooms; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $30 to $38. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

311 EAST 27TH ST.—Third and fourth floors of five large rooms each, all opening on yard; rents, $24; also floors in 310 East 27th St.; rents, $17, $21, and $23; single houses.

1,300 2D AV., NEAR 68TH ST. SECOND FLAT. Single house, six large rooms, rents $25 & $27. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

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Elegant 8 rooms and bath, finest location west side; decorated, steam heated, hot water supplied. Janitor, 849 West End Av., near 102d St.

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5 and 6 large rooms, steam, hot water.
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23D ST., 435 WEST.—Six large room housekeeping apartment; strictly private house; near L station.

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ELEGANT CORNER FLAT, 8 ROOMS, $19; Ralph and Putnam Av.; 593 Park Place, near Franklin, $14; 62 Bleecker St., 5 rooms, bath, $11. See janitor.

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A 7-ROOM FLAT, $20; LARGEST, CHEAPEST, lightest flats in Harlem; extra wide; bath; improvements; hardwood finish; good service; one month free. Janitor, 2,593 8th Av., near 138th St.

HALF MONTH'S RENT FREE.
234 West 122d Street, elegant apartments; 8 rooms, newly papered and decorated; steam heat and hall service; $30 and upward. See janitor.

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Lost.—Bank book No. 128,462, issued by the Franklin Savings Bank to John Duffy; finder please return to bank.

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CLOTHING for Ladies, Men and Boys, ready made or to order. Millinery, Furs, &c.

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7 W. 14th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Aves. Open Evenings.

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DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed; holiday goods a specialty. NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO., 177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

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We offer this week the following used pianos, in first-class condition, that will do far better service and give far better satisfaction than new instruments of inferior makers:

One Weber Upright $240
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Careful buyers will find it worth their while to examine these bargains. Cash or installments. New pianos to rent and rent applied if purchased.

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Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

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The balance of our Holiday stock at reduced prices. You can obtain a bargain from our large stock of slightly used pianos recently taken in exchange, including some celebrated makes; rents $4. up.

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A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano stool and scarf; delivered free; balance on easy payments; rents, $4 up.
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LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW UPRIGHT pianos; reliable makes; rare chance. Inquire crockery store, 1,047 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LARGE ASSORTMENT SLIGHTLY USED UPrights; squares taken in exchange; "Weber" bargain. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43d St.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS this week, extraordinary bargains for cash. HAHN, 165 W. 23d St.

Piano wanted, baby grand, for cash; good make, good condition; Steinway preferred. BABY GRAND, Box 240 Times Office.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR FOUR AND FIVE pedal pianos; something entirely new. WESER BROS., 524 West 43d St.

$3.00 TO $5.00 PER MONTH RENT. PIANOS with mandolin attachment. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43d St.

WILL SELL MY EXPENSIVE UPRIGHT piano, couple months old, for $125. 72 Lexington Av., near 26th St.

$200 New piano stool and scarf, $7 per month. Call at 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL,

243 245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.
Receives State University diplomas for business, shorthand, and high-school courses and certificates for law, medical, and dental students. IT IS THE ONLY SCHOOL that fits students for ALL these credentials. Day and evening. Begin at any time.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN INSTRUCTION; best method; expert teachers; terms moderate. Prof. J. M. PELLERIN, 207 West 25th.

Isaac Pittman: shorthand; private and class lesson; best institution; reasonable rates. Metropolitan School, 289 4th Av.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 112 EAST 18TH ST.....The ONLY
N. Y. CONSERVATORY, 112 East 18th,
....BETWEEN 4TH AV. and IRVING PLACE.
The FAMOUS MUSIC SCHOOL.....
.....The FIRST in the COUNTRY.
Lessons DAY and EVENING...Years on 14th St.
....GRADUATES PROVIDED with POSITIONS.

VIOLIN ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT, EITHER residence; terms reasonable; not payable in advance; references exchanged. CHADWICK, 2 Chambers St.

PAULINE ELLIOTT RYDER.—Violinist for concerts and musicales; highest social, musical references; pupils accepted. Address 43 W. 34th.

SOMETHING NEW!—Piano taught in 3 months without notes; accompaniments a specialty; PROMONTORY, 150 West 14th St.

VI

WEST POINT REVELATIONS

More Testimony in Regard to the Booz and Breth Cases.

BOOZ'S TENT MATE A WITNESS

Oscar Forced to Swallow a Bottleful of Tabasco Sauce — Evidences of Fights Ignored by Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The Congressional Committee appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the alleged hazing of former Cadets Oscar L. Booz of Bristol, Penn., and John E. Breth of Altoona, Penn., resumed the taking of testimony at the Lafayette Hotel this morning. The committee attached much importance to the testimony of to-day's witnesses. The members of the Breth family, who firmly believe that John Breth died indirectly from hazing at West Point, and Anthony J. Burnam, Jr., of Frankfort, Ky., Booz's tentmate, were heard during the day. None of these witnesses testified before the military board of inquiry.

Burnam was the first witness called. He was told to state in his own way what he knew of the matter under consideration. Burnam said he went to West Point in June, 1898. He asked Booz to become his tent mate when they went into camp in July of that year. Booz, he said, was a nice sort of young man, and up to the standard of other cadets.

The older cadets, Burnam said, had a lot of fun with Booz on account of his name. He was ordered out to fight by the "Fighting Committee." After the contest Burnam saw Booz lying in his tent. He looked dejected, and had been crying. Booz told him he had been "called out," and that he had received a blow in the stomach which rendered him absolutely helpless. Other cadets said that Booz had "laid down." The upper class men kept taunting him, saying he would make no soldier. This was kept up until he resigned.

Oscar told Burnam how upper class men ordered him (Booz) to take tobasco sauce. They gave Booz a small bottle of tobasco sauce, and told him to take all of it before he left the table. He took it by teaspoonfuls. On one occasion Booz said he put a lot of sauce on a piece of steak, intending not to eat it. An upper class man noticed this, and ordered Booz to eat the steak. Oscar told Burnam the stuff was ruining his stomach.

Burnam added that Booz was compelled to take the sauce quite often. He believed that Booz resigned because he was dejected on account of hazing and failure in his studies.

Mr. Dick asked: "If a complaint had been made, do you think Booz would have been treated better?"

"Booz was very unpopular, and if he had made a complaint he would have been treated still worse," was the reply.

"Do not the officers of the academy try to prevent hazing?"

"They do, but the officers are not always around when hazing is going on. When any hazing was in progress a number of cadets were usually on duty to watch for the officers and warn the hazers if one should come along."

Burnam said it would be hard for a cadet to make a secret complaint. If, however, a secret complaint were made and an investigation followed, the hazers would quickly come to the conclusion that the hazed cadet had made the complaint, and the result would be that life would become more miserable for him.

Reverting to Booz's fight, Burnam said that Booz was ordered, while at drill, to step out of line by an upper class man. If he had done so it would have been a violation of the academy regulations. His refusal to break the rule resulted in his being "called out" to fight.

While Burnam was in the fourth class, a period of about twelve months, there were about ten men "called out" to fight. All of the contests were severe, and the fourth class men were usually badly battered. Fighting was prohibited at the academy, and, although every contestant's face showed much evidence of his having been in a fight, no action was taken by the academy officers to punish any one, as far as Burnam knew.

The case of John Breth of Altoona, who died from an ailment which, it is alleged, he contracted indirectly as a result of hazing at West Point, was then taken up. The first witness called was Dr. E. E. Goodman of Altoona, the Breth family physician. Dr. Goodman said Breth entered West Point in June, 1897, and died last October. His physical condition before entering the Military Academy was excellent. Dr. Goodman treated him two weeks after he came home from West Point for hemorrhoids. Later on young Breth went to Pittsburg, where he was employed as a salesman by a Pittsburg tobacco house. He returned home two months later suffering from nervousness and insomnia, but soon returned to Pittsburg. Last October the doctor again treated him, for typhoid pneumonia, from which he died. Young Breth never told Dr. Goodman anything about hazing at West Point. He became very nervous about a year after he returned from West Point, and the physician often wondered what could have caused it.

It had been reported that Dr. Goodman said if this were the case it would have explained his physical condition on his return home.

Samuel J. Breth, father of Cadet Breth, testified that his son was appointed by Congressman Hicks in March, 1897, and was dismissed from the academy because of deficiency in mathematics in January, 1898. Mr. Breth said the family had received letters from the son in regard to hardships at West Point. The father and mother knew that the boys at the Academy were more or less hazed, and Cadet Breth and his brother Harry had an understanding between them that if John had anything to write about hardships he would write to Harry only, so that the parents would not worry.

Harry and one of the daughters visited John at the Academy in August, 1898, and on their return home they said John had been severely hazed, and that he had nervous prostration.

Mr. Breth said he learned from Harry that John had been "coo-chooed." On his death-bed the boy went through the "coo-chooing" motions.

Harry Breth, the brother, was called, and offered to submit copies of letters he received from John. The committee decided that it wanted the originals, which are now at the Breth homestead in Altoona. Harry Breth was excused until the letters could be produced, and in order that Miss Rosa M. Breth, a sister, might return home and send them to the committee, her testimony was then taken.

Miss Breth said she received a letter from her brother while he was in West Point Hospital in which he said the surgeon told him he had a light attack of nervous prostration from over-work. John, however, told other members of the family, when they visited him at West Point, that his condition was due to hazing. John said he was hazed three times in one night. On his deathbed John told the witness that "West Point is the cause of the breakdown in my health." He mentioned Bender, Wood, and Yonge as being "awful hazers."

While John was in the hospital, Miss Breth said, he was visited by upper-class men and told that he "had better get out of here to-morrow." In his last illness John told Harry some things to make Harry believe that Cadet Breth was even subjected to hazing in the hospital.

William A. Breth, another brother of John Breth, then took the stand. His evidence was substantially as follows:

"When John came home he told me that he had to do so much "eagling" that he often became exhausted, and his muscles felt like leather. A cadet named Bender made him sit on the point of a bayonet until he fell off. He was made to sit on it again, and during this operation Bender played a violin. On a hot July day, after a hard day's drill, he was compelled to don a rain coat and hold out dumbbells. One night he was dragged out of bed and over rough stones in the company street. On another occasion he was so hardly exercised that the next morning the officer in charge of the drill compelled him to drop out of line because of his weakness. My brother considered West Point Military Academy the best in the world, but said the upper-class men ran the place."

Mary C. Breth, another sister of Breth, was called, and corroborated the testimony of other members of the family. She said her brother told her that one night he was hazed by three separate sets of cadets. He stood the first two, but fainted during the third act of hazing. When he regained consciousness he saw several men rubbing him. They appeared to be greatly frightened. Miss Breth also said that her brother, in speaking of hazing, said he often ate soap and chewed rope ends at West Point.

At 6 o'clock the committee adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

An Anti-Hazing Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—To the pending Army Reorganization bill Senator Vest of Missouri to-day offered the following amendment: "The officers in charge of the West Point Military Academy shall make and enforce such rules and regulations as will prevent the practice of hazing; and any cadet found guilty of participating in such practice shall be expelled from the Academy, and shall not be reappointed to the corps of cadets therein."

LEGAL NOTES.

INHERITANCE TAX.—John Crerar, who died in 1889 in Chicago, where he resided, owned the property 91 John Street, in this city, and personal estate amounting to about $250,000, consisting mostly of stocks in New York corporations, the certificates and securities being kept in Illinois. In October, 1892, in proceedings before the Surrogate, asking that the property be appraised as being subject to the inheritance tax, the appraiser appraised 91 John Street at $58,000, stating it to be all the property in this State of the decedent subject to the payment of the tax. The amount of the tax, $3,900, was then paid to the Controller. In July, 1894, Crerar's executors accounted in the Probate Court, in Illinois, and were discharged. In September, 1896, the New York Controller petitioned the Surrogate for a reappraisal, and upon that petition the order of the Surrogate made in 1892 was amended so as to include the personalty, as being subject to the tax. On appeal to the Appellate Division, the question was presented of the authority of the Surrogate to amend the order and his jurisdiction to appoint an appraiser of the personal estate. It was insisted, on behalf of the Controller, that the personal estate was never brought to the attention of the appraiser. The Appellate Division does not agree in that view and has reversed the order, holding there is no authority in the statute for such proceeding. Justice Hatch, giving the opinion, says that at the time the appraisal was made it was very generally believed that the only property of a non-resident which was taxable under the transfer act was real estate, the Appellate Division having then recently held that neither stocks nor bonds owned by a non-resident decedent, where the certificates were held at the domicile of the decedent, were taxable under that law. The Court of Appeals has since decided otherwise.

***

TITLE TO REALTY.—Fanny Turner Wharton refused to accept a conveyance of certain premises which had been sold to her, subject to the approval of the court, by the trustees under the will of Eugene A. Livingston, claiming the title was not a good and marketable one, for the reason that the power of sale contained in the will pursuant to which the trustees assumed to sell, had ceased to exist at the termination of the trust, and was no longer operative. Mr. Livingston by his will gave the remainder of his estate to his executors upon trust to receive and pay the rents to his children until the death of both of his sons, Richard M. C. Livingston and Walter E. Livingston, or until Richard should become thirty-seven years old, or Walter arrived at the age of thirty-five, whichever of the three events should first happen. Immediately after the termination of the trust the remainder of the testator's property was to go to such of his five children as might then be living, and to the lawful issue of such as should be dead. There was a direction to then partition the real estate, with power to sell any or all of such realty. Mrs. Wharton claimed that as the event terminating the estate had happened, the trustees had no power to sell the premises to her. In a suit brought by Richard M. C. Livingston and others against Elizabeth E. Livingston and others, for a construction of the will, a judgment was rendered authorizing such sale to Mrs. Wharton, but she claimed that was insufficient to make the title marketable. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, has affirmed an order of the Special Term compelling Mrs. Wharton to take title. Justice Hatch holds that whether or not the Court at Special Term correctly construed the will, the judgment was binding on all parties to the action, and would continue to bind them so long as it stands unreversed, and that it is binding upon and protects all who deal upon the faith of it.

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THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE AS AFFECTING TITLE TO REALTY.—Isidore Schweitzer, after having contracted on Dec. 1, 1898, to purchase the property 56 Ridge Street from Walter E. Warner for $18,000, and paid $300, objected to the title and refused to take the property because of the laws of 1895 and 1896 creating the East River Bridge Commission. He claimed that the map (filed before the making of the contract) for the erection of the bridge, included this property as lands to be taken. In Warner's suit to compel Schweitzer to specifically perform the contract, the latter insisted that although no proceedings had ever been taken to condemn the premises, the title was rendered unmarketable and defective. The Appellate Division, in this city, has affirmed the judgment of the Special Term in favor of the plaintiff, holding, by Justice O'Brien, that, as the defendant, when he made the contract, knew the property was likely to be condemned and taken for bridge purposes, he could not afterward object to taking the title.

Buchanan Will Contest on Again.

The second fight over the will of the late Dr. Alexander Buchanan began yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice MacLean and a jury. Mrs. Margaret Buchanan, the widow, is suing Mrs. Kate M. Belsey, now the wife of Francis P. Belsey, but formerly Mrs. Kate M. Foster, who is the principal beneficiary under the will. Dr. Buchanan died in 1896, leaving his wife $50, and giving to each of his three daughters the sum of $5. The balance of his estate, estimated at $200,000, he left to Mrs. Foster, in addition to having deeded considerable property to her during his lifetime. Dr. Buchanan died at Mrs. Foster's home, and before his death Mrs. Buchanan recovered a verdict of $50,000 against Mrs. Foster for the alienation of her husband's affections. There was a long contest over the will, which was finally admitted to probate by Surrogate Ransom, and then the present action followed. Mrs. Buchanan was on the witness stand yesterday, and told of the family life before Dr. Buchanan went to Mrs. Foster's house to live.

Where does the shoe pinch?
If you feel at all pinched financially—rather a common feeling at this time of the year, it's in the price of the shoe.
We relieve that pinch as well as all others.
Here are a few hundred of our very best shoes, $5, $6 and $7 kinds; patent leather, enamel, russet and black calfskin; button and lace.
$3.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Sale of Linens.
Unusually Low Prices.
Table Cloths,
2½x2½ yards square,
$3.35 each,
regular price $5.75.
Dinner Napkins,
25x25 inches,
$2.95 dozen,
regular price $4.00.
Hemstitched Lunch Cloths,
2x2½ yards,
$3.00 each,
regular price $3.95.
Hemstitched Lunch Sets,
cloth and one dozen Napkins,
$6.00 a set,
regular price $7.50.
Linen Sheets,
double bed size,
$4.95 pair,
regular price $6.75.
Single bed size,
$3.25 pair,
regular price $4.00.
Huck Towels,
extra fine quality,
29 cts. each,
regular price $4.80 dozen.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

USE BRUMMELL'S
CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS.
Positively relieve Coughs and Colds and all irritation of the throat. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

SALE. Overcoats, Suits, & Trousers. BENSON & CO., Misfit Tailors, 60 East 14th St.
Full Dress Suits for Sale or Hire.

BIG WIRE ORDER FOR INDIA.

Ansonia (Conn.) Firms Furnishes 1,000,000 Pounds for a Trolley Line.

ANSONIA, Conn., Jan. 7.—The largest foreign order ever filled in this city is now completed and awaiting shipment. It consists of 1,000,000 pounds of wire for a trolley road in India.

A train of between fifteen and twenty cars will be needed to ship it to New York to be placed aboard a steamer.

DENOUNCED THE PARK POLICE.

Refuge for Police Department Pets, President Guggenheimer Says.

President Guggenheimer said yesterday that the park police under the present system had become a refuge for pets of the Police Department, and that the system should be changed.

"Every time I go up to the Park I find two or three of the policemen hobnobbing together. The Police Department of the Park has become the rendezvous of pets. The old system of having a separate park police should be reinstalled, and legislation should be adopted by the Legislature to this effect," said Mr. Guggenheimer yesterday.

President Guggenheimer also announced that he had received letters from the West End Association commending his plan to have policemen stationed at a number of the dangerous up-town crossings for the protection of pedestrians.

THE MAYOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Announcement that He Will Take Time to Reflect on It Causes Comment.

The Municipal Council held a meeting yesterday, in accordance with the provisions of the charter. There were few members in attendance, and no public business of importance was transacted. President Guggenheimer, after waiting half an hour after the time set for holding the meeting, appointed Councilmen Goodwin, Brice, and Connelly a committee to wait on Mayor Van Wyck and see if his Honor had any message to communicate to the Municipal Assembly. On the return of the committee it was announced that the Mayor would not transmit his annual message at once, but would wait and reflect on the contents.

This news caused the City Hall politicians to wonder if Mayor Van Wyck is going to recommend any startling innovations in municipal government. Mayor Van Wyck has been silent on the city's affairs since the last message, a year ago, and some of his friends think that he will send a strong message this year to the Municipal Assembly recommending certain legislation for the good of the city.

Seventy-five Municipal Appointments.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission announced yesterday the appointment of 75 men to positions, 67 of which are men appointed firemen in the Fire Department. Five men were appointed to the Rapid Transit Commission at a salary of $1,200 per annum, four as assistant engineers, and one as cement tester. They are Daniel L. Turner, Rosebank, S. I.; Charles A. Hunt, 140 State Street, Brooklyn; Jesse A. Martin, 2,141 Fifth Avenue, and Tyrrell B. Shertzer, 1,425 Broadway, assistant engineers, and Samuel T. Adams, 339 McCartney Street, Easton, Penn., cement tester.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
"Decided success."—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S JOHN HARE CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St.
Last 5 Nights. Last Mat. Sat.
THE GAY LORD QUEX.
Next Monday—Julia Marlowe.
"When Knighthood Was in Flower."

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Bway. Ev'gs at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 27th St., nr. Bway. To-night, 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
HERBERT KELCEY MY LADY DAINTY
EFFIE SHANNON

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. MR. E. S. WILLARD. Every evening this & next week. TOM PINCH.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.—DAVID GARRICK.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow, at 8—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 11, at 8—LA BOHEME, (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Fritzi Scheff; MM. Saleza, Gilibert, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 12, at 2—FAUST, (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bauermeister, Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 12, at 8—At Popular prices, TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 13, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Susan Strong, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Imbart de la Tour, Blass, and Scotti. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

TOSELLI
The Eminent Young Italian Pianist.
CARNEGIE HALL,
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 15.
Tickets Now on Sale at Schuberth's.
The Knabe Used.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St.
—ADA— REHAN. Evs. at 8:25. Mat. Sat. 2:20.
"SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S. West 125th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Hart & De Mar, Streator's Zouaves, Etta Butler, &c. JANUARY 13th, FIRST SUNDAY MAT.

GRAND Opera House. LOUIS MANN—CLARA LIPMAN
All on Account of Eliza.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Trapeze Dog; Giantess; Tuxes, Strong Woman.

RECITAL TO-NIGHT by Miss Florence de Verê Boese, soprano, 308 5th Av., half-past eight. Tickets two dollars.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:15. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
"A credit to Daly's."—Press.
"So good a play sure to last."—Times.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
By R. C. Carton, Author Lord & Lady Algy
First Damrosch-Wagner Lecture Jan. 18.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30
ANNIE RUSSELL Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
in A ROYAL FAMILY.
A ROYAL FAMILY.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Saturday Afternoon, January 12th, at 3.
FOURTH PIANO RECITAL.
GABRILOWITSCH
TICKETS $1.00 AND $1.50.
On Sale at Schuberth's.
EVERETT PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Fri., Jan. 11, at 2 P.M. Sat., Jan. 12, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist....MISS MAUD POWELL....Violin
Programme: "A Faust Overture," Wagner; Concerto for Violin, D major, Beethoven; Symphony, No. 3, F major, Brahms; Fantasie for Violin, (new,) Rimsky-Korsakoff; Overture, "Le Carnaval Romain," Berlioz.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Ruliman's

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Concert.....To-night at 8:15
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by Mr. George Proctor, Piano.
Programme: DVORAK, Quartet, E flat major, Op. 51; CAESAR FRANK, Quintet for Piano, two Violins, Viola, and Violoncello, F minor; BEETHOVEN, Quartet, C major, Op. 59, No. 3. Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
This (Tuesday) Afternoon, at 3. and Thursday Afternoon, January 10, at 3.
MR. and MRS. GEORG HENSCHEL
VOCAL RECITALS.
Res. Seats, $1 & $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq
Management.....Henry Wolfsohn
The Piano used is the Chickering.

O'Neill's.
The Great Fur Sale
at Fifty Cents on the Dollar
STILL CONTINUES!

Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs,
finished with cluster of tails.

The 9.50 Grade at	4.75
The 13.00 Grade at	6.50
The 20.00 Grade at	9.98
The 22.00 Grade at	11.00

Equally good values in Mink, Sable, Fox and Baum Marten Scarfs; also in Capes, Collarettes, Muffs, etc.

Jackets.

Alaska Seal, $250 Grade	$170
Alaska Seal, Chinchilla Collar and Reveres, $300 Grade	210
Persian Lamb, Chinchilla Collar and Reveres, $250 Grade	150

All these Furs are of this season's make and splendidly matched.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
Printed Foulards
For Spring and Summer 1901.

10,000 yards Foulards,—printed designs,—light, medium and dark grounds,
50, 65 and 75 cents per yard; Value $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

5,000 yards,—Novelty Silk,—deep shades. Numerous patterns,
45 cents to $1.00 per yard; Value $1.00 to $2.50.

5,000 yards,—plain Duchesse, Peau de Soie, Repousse, and Bengaline,—dark colors,
40 cents to $1.25 per yard; Value 75 cents to $2.00.

Lace Curtains.

100 pairs,—Swiss Muslin Curtains,—with lace edged ruffles. 3 yards long,
$1.65 per pair.

300 pairs white Irish Point Lace Curtains, mounted on heavy net,
$3.75, $5.00, $6.50 and $7.50; Value $5.00 to $12.00.

100 pairs Renaissance,—sets of 2 and 3 pairs,
$6.50, $7.50, $8.50 and $10.50; One third less than usual prices.

Trimmed Millinery.
SALE OF ALL WINTER MODELS.
Fashionable shapes and trimmings,
$4.50 each.
"Ready-to-Wear" Hats,—for Cycling, travelling and general "outing" dress,
$1.75 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

Household Linens.

All linen, Huck Towels,—
Hemmed, ... $2.00 per dozen.
Hemstitched, fancy weave, . $3.00 "
Fine quality, 23 x 42, . $4.50 "
" " 24 x 44 . $5.50 "

Bleached Damask Table Cloths.
8 x 8 . . . . $1.50 and $2.00 each.
8 x 10 . . . . $1.90 " $2.50 "
8 x 12 . . . . $2.25 " $3.00 "

Napkins to Match.
20 inch, ... $2.25 per dozen.
24 " . . . . $3.25 " "
21 " Irish Damask, . $1.50 " "
24 " " " . $2.75 " "

Linen Pillow Cases.
22 1-2 x 36, hemstitched, . . $0.75 per pair.
22 1-2 x 36, soft finish, round thread, $1.15 "
25 x 36, soft finish, round thread, . $1.35 "
27 x 36, " " " . $1.50 "

Linen Sheets.
90 x 96, full size, . . . $4.00 per pair.

Lunch Sets,—Cloth and Napkins.
8 x 8 hemstitched Cloth, . . . $7.00 per set.
8 x 10 " " . . . $7.75 "

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Annual Sale of
Underwear.
Commencing on Tuesday, January 8th.

Cambric and Nainsook
Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers, Gowns and Skirts.
Corset Covers, ...55 to 1.25
Gowns, ...85 to 3.75
Chemises, ...95 to 1.45
Drawers, ...95 to 1.45
Skirts, ... 1.25 to 3.75

Trimmings consist of tucks, hemstitching, Valenciennes, Point de Paris and Torchon laces and fine embroideries.
The models are attractive and original and are most extensive in variety.

Silk Skirts.
Taffetas silk Skirts,—numerous arrangements of ruffles and flounces.
All fashionable colors, and black
5.50, 6.25, 7.75, 9.75, 11.50, 12.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Have you $15
to spend for an Overcoat, or a Suit?
Many of our $30, $28, $25 and $22 Overcoats —some silk lined throughout — are now $15.00,
Oxfords, blacks, blues and browns.
And many of our Suits of the $28, $25, $22 and $20 grades, are yours for $15.00.
All wonderfully great values, because made of this season's goods.
Hackett, Carhart & Co.
3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Amusements.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
TO-NIGHT
Grand Masquerade Ball
of the
Cercle Francais de L'Harmonie
Boxes and tickets at Clubhouse, 24 West 26th St., and principal hotels.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH STREET.
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH,
New York A. C. vs. St. Nicholas S. C.,
To-night at 8:15 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. extra. Music. Skates Free.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. The Finneys, John Kernell, Newsky Troupe, Al Leach and 3 Rosebuds, etc.
5th Ave. FOUR COHANS, Papinta, Marcel's Living Statuary & Bas-Reliefs, etc.
58th St. Mlle. Delbosq, J. W. Albaugh, Jr., & Co., Midgley & Carlisle, Grapewin & Chance,
125th St. MARIE WAINWRIGHT, Staley & Birbeck, 3 Mascagnos, Johnnie Carroll.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Last Week of "HUMPTY DUMPTY"

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Mat. Sat. Ev., 8:20.
LAST 5 DAYS. Madge Smith. May Irwin
Tues., Jan. 15—Amelia Bingham presents her Company, seats on sale to-day, in THE CLIMBERS.

Theatre REPUBLIC 42d St., 1st west of B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Quo Vadis With Wilton Lackaye, Elita Proctor Otis, Aubrey Boucicault, Bijou Fernandez.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed & Sat., 2. Ev. 8.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat.
New special vaudeville features
Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's Successful review, The GIDDY THRONG

WALLACK'S Evs. at 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
MARY MANNERING —IN— JANICE MEREDITH

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Management SAM S. SHUBERT.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Company, with EDNA MAY.
Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
THE GIRL FROM UP THERE

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Evg. 8:30. Adm. 50c Matinée Saturday.
NOTHING BUT SUCCESS. VICTORIA DRESSLER and Comedians. MISS PRINNT. Opera Bouffe.

BROADWAY JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS
Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. In Klein & Francis's A ROYAL ROGUE.

THE DEWEY E. 14th st.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
VICTORIA BURLESQUERS
NEW LIVING PICTURES.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs., 8:15. Mat. Sat.
FLORODORA

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
In His New Play.
GARRETT
(all new songs) O'MAGH

KEITH'S KATHERINE BLOODGOOD, TSCHERNOFF'S DOGS, JAMES THORNTON.
John E. Camp, Grant & Norton.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Av.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3:30 O'CLOCK.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat.
THE BURGOMASTER.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15, Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

Koster & Bial's West 34th St.
La Loie Fuller
& 20 others.
MATINEE DAILY. Sunday Mat. & Eve. Concerts, 1:45-7:45.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, Eve. at 8:15.
Every Ev. & Sat. Mat., DIE STRENGEN HERREN
The Roaring Farce.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Monday) 25c. QUO VADIS.

HARLEM Opera House. Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday 2:15.
Peter F. DAILEY in Hodge, Podge & Co.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—ARISTOCRACY.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; brisk northwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,914. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

AMERICAN PROPOSAL REGARDING CHINA

Plan for Discussing the Indemnity Question at Washington

LIKELY TO BE AGREED TO

Attitude of Imperial Court Threatens Serious Complications—Partition of China May Result.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The United States has laid before the powers a plan for taking the indemnity question out of the hands of the envoys at Peking and having it settled by a conference of representatives of the powers. The State Department, in making this proposition, has suggested Washington as the place of conference. No formal replies have yet been received.

As before stated, the President has had under consideration two plans for having the indemnity question settled outside of Peking—the one which he has now adopted and the plan for having the matter referred to the Court of Arbitration at The Hague. The latter was the plan suggested some months ago by Russia and indorsed by the President in his message to Congress. The other plan, which has now been adopted, was the one originally favored by the President before the Peking negotiations began.

The President and the Secretary of State have had this method of ending the difficulty in mind for nearly two months, and have only awaited a favorable time to propose it. It has not been suggested before because it was evident that a majority of the powers were not convinced that negotiation on the subject at Peking was hopeless. The fact that it is now proposed is taken to indicate that the State Department believes the powers to have reached this conclusion and to be ready for a change. The assent of Russia is believed to be absolutely certain. Intimations that other powers would look upon the plan with favor have been received, and it is highly probable that the American plan will be adopted.

A statement has been printed to the effect that this plan originated with Minister Conger. This is not true. The basis of that story is simply that Minister Conger has recently admitted the difficulty of completing the negotiations at Peking. The plan was ready for submission to the powers before any such expression of opinion was received from Mr. Conger.

Important as the indemnity question is, it is overshadowed just now by a more threatening problem. This problem is how the powers are to get out of the complication into which they have gotten themselves by overruling the protest of the United States and inserting the word "irrevocable" in the joint note. The Empress Dowager has ordered Prince Ching not to sign the note. The powers will insist that he sign it. They cannot do anything else, having made the note irrevocable. They cannot modify it or accept anything but an unconditional signature.

If the Empress Dowager still refuses to sign, a very serious situation will confront the powers. Either they must go to war with China or they must make their occupation of Peking and Pe-chi-li indefinite. Not more than one of them would welcome war. The probability is, therefore, that they will make their occupation indefinite. This, of course, means partition. It is not believed for a moment by any experienced diplomat that the military forces of the powers would continue to remain cooped in Peking in joint occupation for a term of years. They would certainly stake off sections of the north, at least, and that would end in partition.

The United States is out of this dilemma, for in signing the joint note Minister Conger, by order of the State Department, made a reservation expressly exempting the United States from any obligation to make war or to occupy any part of China. The new complication will be received with pleasure by those powers which want partition, but it is extremely disagreeable to those which have been trying to avoid it, and it indicates the wisdom of the United States in endeavoring to keep the word "irrevocable" out of the note, and in subsequently signing it with a reservation.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Mr. Choate had an interview regarding the Chinese situation with Lord Lansdowne at the Foreign Office yesterday, but little headway was made. The discussion was confined to the difficulties of the powers in agreeing to China's answer to their demands, which will necessitate further negotiations.

Great Britain has not yet replied to the circular of the United States Government inviting the powers to confer in Washington. The Associated Press is authorized to say that she is willing to agree to the proposal if the other powers will also agree, but the impression prevails in London that the other European powers are not likely to accept Mr. Hay's suggestion.

British officials generally are disheartened over the latest muddles in Peking, and fear that a long time will elapse before matters are made straight. It is pointed out that a conference in Washington would be a cause of serious delay and inconvenience to many powers, which would be obliged to send special representatives.

If it is decided to hold a conference in Washington, Lord Pauncefote will probably represent Great Britain.

The success or failure of Secretary Hay's latest effort appears to depend chiefly upon the powers in the Triple Alliance, which are now exchanging dispatches on the subject. The indications are that they would only accept the proposal as a last resort.

The suggestion of Washington as the most suitable location creates no feeling whatever, for it is a rule of European diplomacy that powers responsible for such suggestions have the right to name their own capitals as the places of meeting.

PEKING, Jan. 8.—The protest of Chang-Chi-Tung against the signing of the joint note has caused little surprise here, but the fact that the other southern Viceroys also have protested, causing the Court to instruct the plenipotentiaries not to sign the note, has created a great sensation in Peking. The Ministers believe, however, that Prince Ching is too irrevocably bound verbally, and think he will sign the note.

The objections of the southern Viceroys are precisely the same as those which the Court originally telegraphed to Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang, and concerning which the Court eventually agreed to endeavor to make better terms after the signing of the note.

The Court doubtless was influenced by the protests from the south, because it is generally felt that the dynasty has less influence there than in the north.

Chang-Chi-Tung has strongly urged the Court not to return to Peking, but to establish a capital in the Yang-tse Valley. He says this will strengthen the south toward the Chinese cause, and that the signing of the agreement as it exists at present would be a most serious menace to the dynasty, as the state of the country is doubtful.

Li-Hung-Chang is invisible to the public. His attendants claim that he is suffering from a serious relapse, though many persons think his relapse is made a convenience, so that the signing of the note can be delayed until the Court can be heard from again.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 8.—The Empress Dowager's favorite three officials, according to Chinese intelligence, are Lu-Chuan-Lin, Wang-Wen-Chao, and Chen-Chun-Hsuan.

People at Sian-Foo are apprehensive and unsettled.

The Empress Dowager, repenting of the execution of those who favored the foreigners during the outbreak of the Boxers, intends to bestow posthumous honors upon them and to grant money to their families.

GERMANS ROUT 3,000 CHINESE.

PEKING, Jan. 8.—A German expedition in the northern district encountered at Sze-hai-Kong, twenty miles northwest of the junction of the great wall, 3,000 Chinese. The Germans retired toward Luitin-Foo, where they were reinforced.

The country is exceedingly mountainous, and the village is in an inclosed valley, with a walled entrance. The Germans advanced to attack the wall, on which the Chinese had mounted ten cannon, including four old Krupps. A mountain battery bombarded the place for an hour, and the position was then taken at the point of the bayonet. Three hours' further fighting took place before the enemy was driven out of the valley. The Chinese loss is estimated at 200, and the Germans lost one killed and four wounded.

The Germans, after destroying all the dwellings, retired to Yen-King.

NINETY LIVES IN PERIL.

Mail Steamer from Algeria Stranded on French Coast—All Efforts to Save Those on Board Fail.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 8.—A terrible disaster threatens the mail steamer Russie, from Oran, which stranded yesterday on the coast near the village of Faraman, while a violent storm was raging. Fifty passengers and a crew of forty are on board.

The vessel has heeled to the starboard and the waves are sweeping over her. Desperate attempts to rescue her company by lifeboats and steam tugs were made yesterday, and have been repeated to-day, but thus far (up to midnight) the rough seas have prevented every effort to approach her from succeeding.

The wind is still blowing a hurricane, with no signs of abatement. A great crowd is assembled along the shores, excitedly watching the endeavors to communicate with those on board the doomed ship, which is bumping heavily as the seas dash over her.

Rockets have been fired, but each time the line has fallen short.

Rear Admiral Besson, Naval Prefect of Marseilles, has telegraphed to Toulon for the dispatch of the powerful tug Travailleur immediately to the scene.

The latest dispatch from the lighthouse keeper at Faraman describes the position of the steamer as hopeless. It is probable that the vessel and all on board will perish.

The Russie seems to have stranded amid shifting sands, into which she is gradually sinking. Some years ago the Alix was lost with all hands near the same spot.

ASK BISHOP POTTER FOR HELP.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—By invitation from over a score of prominent men of this city, Bishop Potter will to-morrow inaugurate an anti-vice crusade in Philadelphia. He will be the principal speaker at a "meeting for good government," to be held at the Academy of Music, and already thousands of tickets have been distributed. The meeting, according to the plan, will be one of speech-making only, but a committee to battle for reforms is expected to be its outcome.

Bishop Potter is expected to give some interesting points on municipal reform, picked up in his crusade against Tammany in New York City. The letter inviting the Bishop to inaugurate the crusade in this city said of the existing conditions:

"Valuable public franchises are given away; contracts are openly disposed of to favorite bidders in the face of lower offers by responsible parties; crime runs rampant; policy shops, gambling houses, the illegal sale of liquors, and houses of ill-repute are not only tolerated, but are protected by the powers that should suppress them. Civil service rules and regulations, though the law, are violated whenever violation of the law will serve the purposes of the men in power, and our offices are filled with tools of the political machine, instead of capable servants of the people."

Among the signers were ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, S. Weir Mitchell, Bishop John W. Whitaker, Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, Philip C. Garret, William Sellers, Howard B. French, and William C. Hannis.

WOMAN CHASES ROBBER A MILE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—After being pursued for more than a mile by a woman, Andrew Thomas was arrested to-day on a charge of highway robbery. He was placed under arrest after he had been severely beaten by three men who went to the assistance of the woman and recovered her pocketbook for her. Mrs. N. Steffens of Wilmette was the victim. She was returning home when the robbery occurred. As she reached Hill Street, near Fifteenth, a man stepped from behind a tree and demanded her valuables. Mrs. Steffens hesitated, and the bandit struck her a severe blow on the arm. The force of the blow caused her to drop her pocketbook, containing $7.50 and two gold rings.

The thief immediately grabbed the pocketbook and fled north in Fifteenth Street. Mrs. Steffens started in pursuit. She ran with all her might and kept her assailant in sight for over a mile. Then he went into a saloon owned by Peter Schitznel. Mrs. Steffens followed. She found the thief seated at a table drinking. She told the proprietor that his customer had a few minutes before robbed her and that he had her valuables. With the assistance of two customers the saleswoman captured the robber as he was about to resume his flight. They searched him and found the pocketbook. They restored this to its owner. The man gave his name as Andrew Thomas when taken to the police station.

PRISONERS PLAN TO ESCAPE.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Col., Jan. 8.—A frustrated attempt to blow down the walls of the penitentiary at Canyon City and murder the warden and guards has just come to light. The plot was to place dynamite in the stone yard, destroy the walls, kill all the officers, and escape.

A trusty weakened on account of the Warden's kindness and revealed the plot. Sunday the prisoners were kept in their cells the entire day, and the explosion did not come off. The trusty was suspected, and yesterday when he went to the prison barber to be shaved the latter slit his throat from ear to ear. The victim is still living and may recover.

New Yorkers Pay $3,500,000 for a Mine.

OAXACA, Mexico, Jan. 8.—The Escuadra gold mine, near Oacatlan, State of Oaxaca, has been sold to a New York syndicate for $3,500,000. J. Sloat Fassett is said to be one of the purchasers.

The High Standard of Quality
of G. H. MUMM'S EXTRA DRY is constantly making new friends for this brand, 119,441 cases imported in 1900, or 79,298 more than any other brand. Special attention is called to the remarkable quality now imported.—Adv.

INVENTOR VANDERBILT EXPLAINS HIS FIREBOX

Young Millionaire Talks to the Society of Mechanical Engineers.

DEBUT AS A PUBLIC SPEAKER

The Lecture Is Illustrated with Numerous Charts and Stereopticon Slides.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, inventor of the newly patented locomotive firebox, received his first official acknowledgment as a mechanical engineer last night, when he responded to the invitation to read a paper on his invention before an audience of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 12 West Thirty-first Street. It was Mr. Vanderbilt's début as a public speaker.

As was remarked by several old and noted engineers in the audience, the young inventor handled his subject like a veteran. He spoke purely from the technical standpoint of his invention, which included corrugated fire boxes, stay bolts, and other things, but he was talking to a hallful of mechanical engineers, and at no time did he allow the interest in his subject to flag. When he finished his paper he was generously applauded, and thereafter for an hour came a cross-fire of questions and cross-questions from men grown gray in the profession.

The result of these was the general conviction that the youthful inventor knew what he was talking about, as was said generally among members of the society after the meeting had adjourned. Angus Sinclair, editor of Locomotive Engineering, arose after the discussion and cross-questioning had ceased.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am conservative in my judgment and slow to admit success before it has been absolutely proved. But, if the invention of Mr. Vanderbilt's fire box continues to prove as satisfactory as it has been thus far, a step ahead will have been taken in the construction of locomotive boilers which stands unparalleled in the history of the world. The locomotive boiler of to-day is practically of the same model that it was in the time of Stephenson. This is the first step in advance which seems to have been taken in the right direction."

The announcement that young Vanderbilt was going to speak about his new firebox crowded the halls of the society with a record-breaking audience. To the interest in his invention, the development of which is being eagerly watched by the foremost engineers of the world, was added the personal interest of seeing a young multi-millionaire who could speak and think and act for himself.

The meeting was to have begun at 8 o'clock, but not until 8:30 did Mr. Vanderbilt appear. As he passed through the aisle of the crowded seats there were few in the audience who recognized him. He walked to the front row, where he sat down. Meanwhile huge charts with figures and preposterous hyeroglyphics were stretched on frames, and the white screen for stereopticon views was set in place.

Then the lights in the hall were put out, save a single one at a reading desk at the foot of the screen. The speaker stood within the arc of this light. He was dressed in black, cutaway coat, double-breasted vest, soft black and white shirt, a "Cardinal collar," and a black tie.

Standing in the rays of the one electric light, he looked somewhat above the average height and of decided athletic build. Except that his face was flushed, he showed no sign of nervousness. When he began to read it was in a voice well modulated and at a rate neither too slow nor too fast.

The lecture was begun with a brief rehearsal of the early history of locomotive boiler construction, including several engravings that were thrown on the screen to illustrate the text. Then he entered the details of his own invention, enumerating its advantages and its possibilities, what tests of the invention in practice had shown, and what they had not yet shown, and wherein experiments up to date had not been completed.

And as he read, keeping up the interest in his subject, so that a pin dropping might have been heard, negatives of "erecting cards" from the Baldwin Locomotive Works and pictures of the locomotives already provided with the new firebox, were projected on the screen. It was then that there came the incomprehensible language in which none but the soul of a mechanical engineer can find delight.

The Vanderbilt locomotive firebox is pretty even from a lay standpoint. The invention is not a new one, except in its adaptation from marine to locomotive boilers. To make this adaptation all the more remarkable, it had been tried before by an eminent German engineer, who blew up the boiler and came near going with it. The invention relates purely to that part of a locomotive boiler known as the "firebox."

The "fire box" in a steam boiler is the compartment surrounding the fire on the grate bars. It is herein where the heat is brought into contact with the water, causing steam. The more surface of the fire box is exposed to a certain degree of heat, the quicker and the more copiously steam is generated.

In the ordinary boiler the fire box is, as the name implies, box shaped. To increase the heating surface of such a box it is necessary to build it larger, consequently, to provide for a larger fire and for a larger and more cumbersome boiler all around. The problem, therefore, was to increase the heating surface without increasing the size of the fire.

To accomplish this Vanderbilt built a firebox that was cylindrical and which was corrugated around and around with grooves 1½ inches deep and 6 inches wide. In the saving of fuel on locomotives equipped with this new boiler the result expressed in engineering data is remarkable. Further advantages of the corrugated firebox are that it may safely be used with water, which in the ordinary boilers would form deposits on the inside.

These frequently lead to explosions. That crusts cannot stick to the inside of the boiler is explained by the fact that the variable temperatures to which the metal is subjected cause an "accordeon motion," this causing the crust to break and to detach itself as quickly as it forms.

Two locomotives provided with the Vanderbilt firebox are now in use on the Union Pacific Railroad, where, in order to test them for resisting the formation of boiler crust, they are detailed to a section of the road known for the poor condition of its water.

Another advantage of the invention is cheapness of construction and maintenance. In ordinary boilers there are from 1,400 to 2,000 so-called stay bolts. These are used as braces and stays on the inside of boilers to support the shell.

They are the chief source of trouble in locomotives, as they frequently work loose and require overhauling and repair at short intervals. In the new firebox these will be almost wholly done away with.

In all, five locomotives with the new fire box are now in operation, two on the Union Pacific, two on the Baltimore and Ohio, and one on the New York Central Railroad.

The New French Submarine Boat.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Le Figaro has a dispatch this morning describing a voyage of two hours in the submarine boat Morse during the trials at Cherbourg on Monday. "In less than two minutes," says the correspondent, "the vessel reached a depth of eighteen feet, when she performed her evolutions with ease and perfect safety. By means of an ingenious instrument, the periscope, floating invisibly upon the surface of the water, everything above was visible. The problem of the supply of air has been solved satisfactorily, and the crew were able to remain submerged for sixteen hours without fatigue of the lungs."

At Your Hand by Cab or Car.
The West 23d Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. See time table in another column.—Adv.

STEAMERS AND STORES BURN.

Beard's Stores in Brooklyn in Danger—The Idlewild and the St. Dunstan Burned.

A fire which started in the excursion steamer Idlewild, which was moored on the western breakwater known as Beard's Winter farm, at the foot of Richards Street, South Brooklyn, at 1:05 o'clock this morning, caught the transatlantic steamship St. Dunstan and threatened to wipe out Beard's Stores.

About 1 o'clock the steamship Idlewild was in flames close to the breakwater. There was a strong south wind blowing, which carried the vessel across toward the stores.

On the South side of the breakwater, the trans-Atlantic steamer St. Dunstan from Liverpool was moored. The excursion steamer struck the St. Dunstan in the stern, the steamship immediately taking fire. On board at the time were Capt. Forthay and a crew of thirty-eight men. In the hurry to escape one man fell overboard, but was rescued by Policeman Thompson of the Hamilton Avenue Station.

Beard's stores are 500 feet long, roofed over, and filled with nitrate of soda and jute. As soon as the flames reached the chemicals a series of explosions began which continued at intervals to a late hour.

The St. Dunstan is owned by Rankin & Gilmore of Liverpool. The Idlewild in Summer runs along the north shore of Long Island.

At 2:30 A. M. the fire was blazing fiercely and there seemed no prospect that any part of the stores could be saved.

CLAIM AGAINST PORTUGAL.

Dr. McAuley Wants $100,000 Indemnity for Alleged Ill-Treatment in Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—A suit for $100,000 indemnity has been brought against the Portuguese Government by Dr. Herbert McAuley, a well-known North Side physician. The case is now in the hands of the State Department officials in Washington.

Dr. McAuley is one of the Irish contingent which left Chicago for Red Cross service in South Africa. When the company got to its destination Dr. McAuley did not take up arms in the Boer cause, as most of his companions did.

He says that when coming home eight weeks ago he was arrested on Portuguese territory and imprisoned without cause. He says $10,000 worth of surgical instruments and property belonging to the Red Cross Society was confiscated by his captors. Two weeks afterward he was put on board a vessel and received 200 Krüger sovereigns left for him by Gen. Botha. At Paris he made complaint to the American authorities, and was advised from Washington to make his report to the State Department.

REAR ADMIRAL PHELPS ILL.

Taken to the New York Hospital Suffering with Pneumonia.

Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps, retired, of Washington, who has been stopping recently at the Hotel Kensington, Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, was taken to the New York Hospital last night suffering with pneumonia.

He was placed in a private ward, and is said to be in a critical condition. The Rear Admiral is seventy-six years old, and came to this city about three weeks ago, since when he has been stopping at the Hotel Kensington.

It was later learned that not only was the Rear Admiral ill at the hospital, but that his wife also had been a patient there for the last three weeks, suffering from nervous prosration and a general break down in health. Mrs. Phelps also occupies a private ward.

THE NEW POLICE BILL.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The bill providing for a single Police Commissioner for New York, who is to be appointed by the Mayor, and subject to removal by the Governor and the Mayor, will be introduced in the Senate to-morrow night by Senator Stranahan and in the House by Representative Kelsey.

The bill is now in the possession of Senator Ellsworth, the Republican leader of the Senate, who will have copies made and given to Senator Stranahan and Mr. Kelsey before to-morrow evening. It was stated by a Republican leader to-day that the programme was to have the bill through both houses and signed by the Governor by Feb. 1.

READY TO REPEL ROBBERS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—After six elevated railway agents had been held up and robbed on the various lines, E. J. Lewis of the St. Louis Avenue station of the Metropolitan Road has fitted up a gun trap which he hopes will prove successful in case he is attacked. A view of the inside of the booth shows three revolvers pointing different ways, which menace the life and limbs of any highwayman that has the temerity to demand the company's money. Strings are tied to the trigger of each revolver, and the other ends are fastened to pieces of wood near the floor of the station.

Mr. Lewis's scheme is to drop to the floor when the robbers appear and work the revolvers from this safe position. The sides of the booth are lined with one-and-one-half-inch curly maple. He figures that even the most daring thieves would be frightened away by the fusillade that would follow. Sad experience has been the spur which has urged on the ticket agent's inventive genius. He has been the victim of three hold-ups. No later than Sunday morning he was relieved of $14, his watch, and a revolver. Still he has not lost faith in his invention.

EIGHT KILLED IN TRAIN SMASH.

FAIRMONT, West Va., Jan. 8.—An eastbound engine with twenty-three empty cars collided with a west-bound engine, running light, on the bridge crossing the mouth of Koon's Run, above Everson section, on the Monongah Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day, killing eight men and injuring three others, one fatally. Both engines were going at full speed to reach a switch, as the Pittsburg flier was nearly due.

The heroic action of Brakeman O'Leary in running a mile to signal the flier saved the lives of many of its passengers.

TO HELP THE LONDON AND GLOBE.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Daily Telegraph in its financial column this morning says:

"We learn that pressure has been brought to bear upon the syndicate which caused the troubles on the Stock Exchange of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, with the result that the syndicate will advance cash to relieve the difficulties of the next Stock Exchange settlement. An effort will be made to carry through a new construction scheme on the basis of pound shares for the new company, with 15 shillings paid, and leaving a liability of 5 shillings per share. It is understood, however, that the London and Globe Finance Corporation has secured options or proxies, out of a total of 2,000,000 shares, sufficient to control the meeting to-day."

FOUR PERISH IN A TENEMENT FIRE

Bodies of Two Women and Two Children Found.

Firemen Summoned to the Scene While Fighting Another Blaze—Exciting and Solemn Scenes.

Two women and two young children were burned to death in a fire which started shortly after 9 o'clock last night in the five-story double-decker tenement 357 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. The building is occupied by eighteen Italian families, composed of about 85 people, and had the flames broken out later in the evening the loss of life, the firemen think, would have been far greater, as the place was a human beehive, and the only means of escape was by way of narrow winding stairs in the rear of the structure and the fire escapes at the front windows.

The dead are Mantimetta Mora, twenty-six years old, wife of Donato Mora, a barber, and her two children, Louis, three years old, and Frances, ten months, and Rosa Mora, thirty-two years old, the wife of Joseph Mora, a fruit vender, who is the brother of Donato. The entire family occupied three small rooms on the third floor of the burned building, where they had resided since their arrival in this country about a year ago. The mother and the children were found in bed, and Rosa Mora lying across the doorway of the 8 by 10 room used as the common sleeping apartment, and which was without light or ventilation and had but one small door.

The fire was remarkable for incidents, no alarm being rung in for it until after the firemen had arrived on the scene. At 9:05 o'clock an alarm was rung for a fire in the five-story double tenement house 2,165 Second Avenue. On the arrival of the firemen a brisk fire was found to be burning in the cellar. While they were working on it an unknown person forced his way through the fire line and up to Capt. Thomas J. Doherty of Engine Company No. 53, whom he told there was a big fire at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and First Avenue.

Capt. Doherty gathered his men and started for 357 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. When he arrived there he found the two upper stories burning fiercely and flames breaking from both the front, rear, and side windows, the building standing on the northwest corner. As there is only one fire truck between Eighty-seventh Street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and that one was busy at the Second Avenue fire, a special call was rung for Truck No. 13, which is located in Eighty-seventh Street. By this time all of Little Italy was out, and it took all the reserves of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station to handle the crowd.

The fire had started in the cellar, and burning up through the air shaft in the rear of the building, burst out on the third, fourth, and fifth floors. Many of the families fled to the roof, and escaped by way of the adjoining building, while those who could not reach the hallways, which were filled with thick, black smoke, reached the street by means of the fire escapes. By the time Truck No. 13 arrived on the scene the fire was about out, it having been drowned with several powerful streams of water. About this time Chaplain Smith arrived from Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and he entered the building with Chief Breslin and two men of Engine Company No. 53. It was believed that everybody had escaped.

The firemen started to grope their way through the narrow, dark hallway, which was still filled with smoke. They reached the third floor after much difficulty, as the halls were littered with trunks, boxes, bedding, &c., which the inmates had tried to save. Pushing open the door of one of the inner rooms, one of the firemen stumbled over the body of Rosa Mora. Then, in the light of the lanterns, Antoinetta Mora was seen stretched in the bed and clasping her infant in her arms, while the other child, Frances, lay at the foot of the bed. The bodies were taken to a near-by undertaker's shop, and Chaplain Smith read the office of the dead over them, while the crowd, its excitement suddenly abated, gazed on appalled.

There were several rescues before the firemen arrived, and in one case Pietro Mullano carried his two children down the fire escape, followed by his wife, with her three-months'-old child.

The cause of the fire, which did about $4,000 damage, is unknown.

WESTERN RAILROAD COMBINE.

Canadian Pacific Not Interested, Its President Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 8.—T. G. Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, returned from his trip to Milwaukee to-day and denied that the Canadian Pacific was interested in James J. Hill's consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other roads to secure a new transcontinental line. The story that individual Directors or stockholders of the company have put up large amounts of money, he said, to insure the success of Mr. Hill's supposed scheme came to the men whose names were mentioned as a surprise.

"I have known for some time past," said Mr. Shaughnessy, "that negotiations were going on between Mr. Grover Neal, Coal Commissioner, and James J. Hill, the President of the Great Northern. No doubt the statement made by Mr. Rogers, the Managing Director of the coal company, that the negotiations have merely resulted in a contract under which the Great Northern is to take 800 tons of coal a day, is quite correct.

"But in view of the fact that the coal company is unable now to meet anything like the requirements of the railway companies, the smelters and other coal consuming industries of British Columbia, a proposal to divert such a large additional tonnage causes a considerable degree of apprehension. It is to be hoped that if the coal company has made any such contract for the shipment of coal to the United States it will not take effect until the output of the company's mines is sufficient to supply Canadian wants."

CARNEGIE COMPANY'S PLANS.

To Build Huge Pipe and Tube Plant at Conneaut, Ohio, at Cost of Over $12,000,000.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 8.—In explanation of the extensive land purchases of the Carnegie Company at Conneaut Harbor, Ohio, President Charles M. Schwab to-day made clear the plans of the company with respect to these purposes.

Mr. Schwab states that for over a year the Carnegie Company has contemplated entering into lines of manufacture other than those in which it has been engaged hitherto, and the first step in carrying out this purpose is to be taken at once by the establishment of the largest pipe and tube manufacturing plant in the world at Conneaut Harbor, Ohio, which is the Lake Erie terminal of the Carnegie-Pittsburg, Bessemer, and Lake Erie Railroad, 158 miles from Pittsburg.

The company has purchased 5,000 acres of land immediately east of the Conneaut Harbor docks, and a large part of this vast tract will be utilized as a site for the tube works. The works will stretch over a mile of the lake front and will be the most extensive and complete plant of its kind in every branch ever built. The investment exclusive of ground, will reach about $12,-

Libby's Luncheon Farm Sausages
are the finest ever put up in Southboro, Mass. Their delicacy is due to the choice materials and the excellence of the preparation.—Adv.

SYMPATHY FOR FILIPINOS.

Missouri House Passes Resolution Indorsing the Insurgents in Their "Struggle for Freedom."

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 8.—The House went on record to-day as favoring the Philippine insurrection. Representative Kendrick introduced the following resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 75 to 47:

"Whereas, The sympathies of the American people go out to all nations and all people struggling for liberty; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Forty-first General Assembly of Missouri extend sympathy to the people of the Philippine archipelago in their heroic struggle for freedom."

The adoption of the resolution created amazement among State officers and members of the Senate, some of whom pronounced it to be little short of treason.

A DEPARTMENTAL MYSTERY.

Who Requested that the Hartford Carry the Asphalt Trust's Attorney from Curacoa?

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—An investigation is being made at the State and Navy Departments as to the circumstances of H. W. Bean's trip from Curaçoa, on the warship Hartford. Mr. Bean is the attorney of the Asphalt Trust, and has been very active in that company's conflict with the Government of Venezuela. He has since been at Washington endeavoring to get the Administration to take up the trust's cause.

The question was raised as to why an American war vessel should be at the disposal of Mr. Bean. The Navy Department investigated the case, and found that the Hartford carried Mr. Bean from Curaçoa at the request of the State Department. The State Department is now investigating to find out which of its representatives, if any, made such a request. Considerable curiosity is excited by the case, especially in view of Mr. Bean's relations to the trust and the apparent ignorance at the departments about the circumstances of his trip.

PANAMA NOW THREATENED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The State Department received advices to-day from Consul General Gudger, at Panama, indicating that the Colombian revolution had again assumed a serious aspect. He states that the Colombian Government announces that the revolutionists are approaching Panama and are making preparations for a fight, which is likely to occur soon.

There is reason to believe that the United States Government will adopt a vigorous line of action in case the City of Panama is attacked or there is any interruption of the transit facilities of the isthmus. According to a treaty arrangement with Colombia, the United States has a certain measure of protection over the peaceful conduct of this traffic. When Consul General Gudger a few months ago reported that the revolutionists would bombard the City of Panama, Acting Secretary of State Hill promptly sent a dispatch to Mr. Gudger, announcing in unusually vigorous terms that the United States Government would not tolerate any action likely to prejudice American interests or interfere with the rights which the American Government had assumed. The dispatch became public in Panama and had the effect of putting an end to the plans of bombardment.

Mr. Gudger's present dispatch does not indicate that the city itself is about to be attacked, but if it develops by later information that there is any prospect of bombardment, the vigorous procedure of a few months ago will be repeated.

At present the gunboat Ranger is at Panama and the Philadelphia and Iowa are on the way to that locality.

BOY KIDNAPPED IN ALABAMA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 8.—N. H. Frazer, Tax Collector of Bullock County, Ala., has been notified that his son, Bass, an eighteen-year-old student at the Technological School here, has been kidnapped and is held for a ransom of $5,000. The boy was seen here last on Saturday, Jan. 5.

Two of the brothers of Bass Frazer arrived here to-night from Union Springs, Ala., and gave out the following letter which they say was received from the supposed kidnappers. The letter was mailed in Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 6, and bone a special delivery stamp:

Dear Sir—As kidnapping is all the rage nowadays, we have stolen your son. We intended to steal him before Christmas, but could never get a chance. We don't know your financial condition, as your son refuses to tell us, and we only found $15 on his person. He is a boy way above the average and we need him in our business, so we intend to keep him, but you might send a letter to him Glover, General Delivery, Kansas City, as we will be in that city by the time this reaches you, stating how much you will give for his return, and if the amount meets with my approval I will write you more about it.

Don't notify any official authority, as it won't do any good and would ruin all your chances of getting him. We will allow him to sign his name to prove to you we are not joking. We have him in a stupefied condition and are caring for him as a sick person and a young brother.

The boy's signature was attached to the letter which contained some grammatical errors.

Bass Frazer was a member of the first year's class. His brothers say their father is unable to pay the ransom. The mother of the boy is prostrated with grief.

NO BONDS FOR STATE CAPITOL.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—The decision rendered yesterday by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Revenue Agent Adams of Mississippi against the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley and other railroads, involving nearly $1,000,000 in back taxes from 1892 to 1897, inclusive, will, according to State Auditor Cole, remove the necessity of a bond sale to raise nearly $1,000,000 to pay for the construction of a new State House building, authorized by the last Legislature to be erected at Jackson.

The decision was against the railroads. By agreement of counsel this decision settles the case against the Natchez, Jackson and Columbus for taxes from 1891 to 1897 inclusive, now pending before the State Supreme Court, and involving over $200,000.

The revenue agent now has pending before the Mississippi State Supreme Court other suits aggregating $800,000 against the various branches of the Illinois Central system. The most important of these is one against the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley for 1886 to 1891, inclusive, involving $400,000.

In discussing the decision, Auditor Cole said to-day that it will render any issue of bonds for building the new Capitol unnecessary. Of the $1,000,000 already practically recovered, the Revenue Agent will receive 20 per cent., and the remainder will be distributed between the State and counties, the former receiving about $200,000.

With this amount and the surplus that can be counted on in the Treasury in the next year the Capitol can be built. By Feb. 1 there will be in the treasury a surplus of over $400,000 which could be used for this purpose if necessary. If the revenue agent wins his remaining cases the State will have about $150,000 more to apply to the building.

A Traveling Epicure
Delights in the pleasures of the dining cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

BLACKMAIL GOES TO TAMMANY MEN.

Mr. Nixon Says Some High in the Councils of the Organization Get the Money.

Existence of the Gambling "Combine" Admitted, and this Is Construed as Implicating Tammany Leaders.

Men "high in the councils" of Tammany Hall, but not as high up as Richard Croker, may have been receiving money from the gambling "combine" according to the latest statement of Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the Committee of Five.

Chairman Nixon, in his public utterances, has drawn a line between what Tammany does as an organization and what Tammany leaders do on their own hook. The evidence to show that some Tammany men have received money levied as blackmail on gamblers and the keepers of disorderly resorts has in part been handed to District Attorney Philbin.

The threat is made by Chairman Nixon that Tammany Hall as an organization will drive out any political leader against whom evidence can be procured to show that he has been in any way connected with the gambling "combine" or the levying of blackmail. Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle bids defiance to Mr. Nixon and says that he will stay in Tammany Hall even if ordered out by the Governor or the President of the United States. Commissioner Nagle claims to be anxious to be indicted by the Grand Jury so that the insinuations made against him can be disproved.

Interviews obtained by THE NEW YORK TIMES reporters yesterday showed that many prominent New Yorkers do not draw a distinction between what Tammany leaders do and what is done officially by Tammany Hall.

CHAIRMAN NIXON'S STATEMENT.

Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the Tammany Vice Committee, said yesterday: "I repeat the statement I made that Tammany, as an organization, has never received money collected by the 'combine' which for many years has been levying blackmail on the gambling places and law-breaking resorts. I do not say that there are not in the gambling 'combine' men high in the councils of Tammany Hall. When their connection with certain forms of protection is shown, I am satisfied they will be dropped from the organization."

"If it was proved that, for instance, Senator Sullivan had been profiting by the protection of gamblers, what would be done to him?"

"He certainly would not be an exception. There are ways of getting rid of a district leader if his actions are objectionable and criminal. I do not want to discuss personalities. We are working to get evidence, and we want all people who have the interest of the city at heart to come to the front and tell us all they know about the 'cimbine' which has been collecting blackmail."

"Do you expect to indict any of the members of the gambling 'combine'? was asked.

"You can assure the public that the Tammany Hall Committee intends to do its whole duty. We will try and secure indictments just as soon as the District Attorney can lay the matter before the Grand Jury. I have already put before the District Attorney enough evidence to secure some indictments."

"Do you think that gamblers would continue to pay millions each year for protection unless the money went to the police officials and the men high in the councils of Tammany Hall?"

"That thing has been going on for the past ten years—probably fifteen or twenty. There is no doubt that the police have been used as a club by the gambling combine, otherwise no money could have been collected. What should be made clear is that the evildoers must suffer for their acts."

"Why was it necessary in your first statement to make such an elaborate defense of Richard Croker as a man who never received blackmail money?"

"Neither Mr. Croker nor Tammany Hall needs any defenders. Our enemies have been intimating that Mr. Croker personally and the organization known as Tammany Hall have been thriving by the proceeds of protection money collected from law breakers. I though it was well enough to deny it. Our enemies are not always fair in their methods. When I said that Judge McQuade had never received one cent of blackmail money as the 'Treasurer of Tammany Hall,' I have been asked in what capacity, if any, he did receive any of the money. I do not quibble with words in such a matter as this. Of course, he never received a cent, any more than Mr. Croker did. No matter what the Tammany committee does now in expos

members of the Gambling Commission?" was asked.

"Yes. The names are known to many people. I do not care to discuss names."

MR. ISIDOR STRAUS'S VIEWS.

Isidor Straus, whose challenge to Richard Croker really brought on the Tammany vice crusade, was interviewed as to Chairman Nixon's statement. He said:

"I have the utmost faith in Mr. Nixon. He would not stop in doing his duty for any political party or person. I do not think he would stop short of the Mayor himself. From the conversation I have had with Mr. Nixon recently I have been impressed with his high purpose and motive. He will, if possible, bring the lawbreakers to justice.

"Did you notice Mr. Nixon's statement that no money collected by blackmail went into the coffers of Tammany Hall?"

"Yes. I cannot discuss that matter. I do not know anything about Tammany Hall, and the only interest I had in this matter was when Mr. Croker requested me to appear before the Tammany Hall Executive Committee and tell the leaders about vice on the east side. The crusade was started as the result of a challenge by me to Mr. Croker."

"Is it your opinion that Tammany Hall, as an organization, levies blackmail?"

"I could not answer such a question because I have no facts. I have no knowledge of such matters."

TAMMANY CONVICTED, MR. MOSS SAYS

Frank Moss of the Society for the Prevention of Vice said yesterday: "It is arrant nonsense for Mr. Nixon to separate Tammany from the combine which has levied millions of dollars in blackmail on keepers of disorderly resorts and gamblers. Why, on the face of it the police are a part of the combine. The Committee of Five, after making the statement about the levying of blackmail cannot well avoid proving that very fact now. Who is to grant immunity to run illegal resorts but the police? It is a tremendous admission for Chairman Nixon to make as the head of a Tammany committee. I think that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Platzek are sincere, but they must be childish if they think people will believe parts of their extraordinary statement.

"The Tammany five has admitted the existence of gambling before. It has even boasted of closing the poolrooms. Now it goes further and openly proclaims the existence of a 'combine' to levy blackmail, and says it has legal evidence against some of its members. The local Police Captain can't be on top, can he? The Inspector is on top of him. The Deputy Chief is at the top of the Inspector, the Chief is on the top of the Deputy Chief, the Commissioners are on top of the Chief, and the Mayor is on top of the Commissioners. Now, who is in control of the Mayor? Mr. Croker—the man who rules New York. He rules this city when he wants to rule it, and he rules it when he does not want to rule it. He is traveling incognito in Europe, and 3,000,000 of people are waiting for him to send word to remove Devery. Of course, the Mayor is in the combine, but I do not believe he gets any money for the part he plays. His role is one of political necessity. He is a creature of a political system. Every act of the Tammany Committee of Five is a reflection on the Mayor. I don't suppose Croker gets the money. He is not such a fool as to sit at a desk and take money from the hands of gamblers. He gets it in such a way that the Penal Code can't reach him."

"Where do the millions levied by blackmail from the lawbreakers go, in your opinion?"

"Every district leader is like a king in his own district. He has got to run it. He has got to keep his people in jobs, and then he has got to supply Tammany Hall with a big bulk of money. Every politician, has from five to ten Tammany retainers, who get from $5 to $10 a day. The gambling business not only supplies money to run the district, but yields a good crop of money for Tammany Hall. The two things are inseparable. Tammany Hall could not live a minute without the profits from illegal resorts. Mr. Croker appoints a committee to lop off the main branch of the Tammany tree, on which he and all his friends are sitting. It is evident how helpless is Mr. Nixon's attempt to dissociate gambling, blackmailing, and Tammany Hall. It is rather amusing to assume that the gamblers of this city are so innocent and guileless as to submit to a system of blackmail without feeling assured that they are receiving their money's worth in the shape of protection from the police and from the politicians."

MR. PLATZEK HAS THE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Warley Platzek of the Tammany Committee of Five said yesterday: "I approve of Chairman Nixon's statement. I do not care at this time to discuss the evidence which has been put in my hands by Mr. Nixon. It would be discourteous to the District Attorney to do so. I have been misunderstood in reference to a certain matter. I want the public to know that I have not at this time any legally digested evidence that would convict any official or Tammany leader of levying blackmail on evil-doers.

"The evidence submitted to me by Mr. Nixon has been put into form, and I have submitted it and shall continue to submit it to the Grand Jury. This evidence will undoubtedly affect certain individuals. I would like to tell the public more, but it is impossible to do so at the present time. To reveal the nature of evidence sent to the District Attorney would be discourteous and would place me in contempt of the Grand Jury."

"Why did the committee feel called upon to say that Mr. Croker had never received any money paid for protection and blackmail?"

"It has been intimated in various papers that he has been receiving such money. It has been intimated that he was profiting by crime, and we wanted to inform the public of the true facts."

A reporter asked Mr. Platzek whether the Committee of Five was trying to purify Mr. Croker or the city. Mr. Platzek became indignant and said the question was an impertinent one, which he would not answer.

"Do you still claim that Mr. Croker and Tammany Hall do not receive money collected by blackmailing lawbreakers?"

"Not one dollar. I do not want to discuss any such matter. The members of this committee are honest, and they are endeavoring to do the work for which they were appointed."

ANTHONY COMSTOCK'S IDEAS.

"Did you read Mr. Lewis Nixon's statement about vice in New York?" a TIMES reporter yesterday asked Anthony Comstock of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

"Yes," replied Mr. Comstock, "and I don't think there is any question but there has been a systematic levying of blackmail, under promise of protection of some sort or another, to permit certain classes to violate the law."

"Do you think the District Attorney will do anything in the premises?" was the reporter's next query.

"I think," he answered, "there will be if those who are proceeding against the offenders have any legal evidence to present. The great difficulty is that while there are many to make complaints of which there is a moral certainty of their correctness, they do not have the legal evidence to sustain a prosecution. Many good people think that because crime exists there is nothing to do but to prosecute, but the most essential thing is sound legal evidence."

"Do you construe Mr. Nixon's statement as an admission that Tammany officials in power are cognizant of the sources of revenue from gamblers and others looking for protection?"

"That is the natural inference. A man who pays tribute for protection does not pay it unless he has good reason to believe it can be furnished."

"Do you believe these offenders can be reached in the courts?"

"I believe that it will be very difficult to get the legal evidence against the men who stand as sponsors for the criminals and against the men who are enriched by the systematic blackmailing. In the first place, the criminal is bound to secrecy. So, too, is the criminal who gives up blackmail. He who receives it from the criminal will not betray his backer any more than a policy or green goods man will tell who is behind him."

"Where do you suppose this money levied by blackmail goes?"

"That is a matter of conjecture. I don't care to discuss it. I think the public generally pretty well understands it. But there is one thing that many overlook. There are very many good men on the police force, who, if they were permitted, would gladly do their whole duty. While a policeman takes an oath to enforce the law, he also pledges himself to obey his superiors. So if a superior officer tells a subordinate to keep his hands off of a certain place or places, he is in duty bound to do so. The game is higher up."

"Have you any idea of the means of communication between the blackmailers and the blackmailed?"

"I believe Tammany Hall has allies and others besides myself know pretty well who they are."

"What about the allegation that representatives of your society have received tribute?"

For answer, Mr. Comstock showed the reporter a letter he had written to Mr. Nixon, in which he calls on Mr. Nixon to furnish the society with the name of any person who has ever contributed money, directly or indirectly, to any agent of the society. He also asks for the name of any agent who has received money, and promises to prosecute the agent on the receipt of the information. Mr. Comstock denies that the society has ever received a penny of blackmail; declares it has clean skirts, never was for sale, and is not for sale.

Mr. Comstock then asks Mr. Nixon why he did not allude in his statement to a certain society, "supposed to be an ally of Tammany Hall, and which is supposed in well-informed quarters to be the source of negotiations between those who violate the laws and those who protect them in its violation."

This society, according to Mr. Comstock's letter, has a staff of about fifteen men who have visited gambling houses daily and while they had abundant evidence, had not preferred a single complaint in years.

While Mr. Comstock did not say so, it is understood his reference was to the Society for the Enforcement of Criminal Law.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott said: "It would be obviously improper for me, as an officer of the police tribunal, to discuss Mr. Nixon's statement about the levying of tribute on gamblers, and I decline to entertain the subject."

W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, said: "Reading this, is there any need of legal evidence now of practices that have been suspected? And—well, the public is the jury in this case."

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt said: "During my administration as Mayor no protection was given or sold to gamblers, &c., or, at least, none that I discovered, and I made efforts to discover it. I will not criticise Mr. Nixon or his committee in any way or comment on his statement about the sale of protection. Mr. Nixon is a gentleman who is acting in good faith, I have no doubt."

J. Sergeant Cram of the Dock Commission was at the Hoffman House last night, and when asked about Mr. Nixon's statement, said: "I have been told that blackmail has been levied. I do not think, however, that Tammany Hall or Mr. Croker received one cent of it. Did I think so for a moment I would resign from the organization."

COMMISSIONER NAGLE'S DENIAL.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle was indignant yesterday at stories circulated that he was a member of the "combine" exposed by Mr. Nixon. Commissioner Nagle said:

"That is going too far. I don't believe that Mr. Nixon ever said one word implicating me with any wrongdoing. He knows better."

"You are not connected directly or indirectly with any gambling commission?" was asked.

"I have never received a cent directly or indirectly from any gambling transaction in my life. I made bets on the horses, as every one knows, and I played poker a few times, but I always lost."

"Have you heard the rumor that the Tammany Committee of Five would try to put you out of Tammany Hall?" was asked.

"Well, that is a fine piece of impudence. I would like to see any one try to put me out of Tammany Hall. The Governor of the State nor the President of the United States could not do that. As long as the people of my district stick to me I will be in Tammany Hall."

"Do you think your name will be presented to the Grand Jury?" was asked.

"I hope so. I hope I will be indicted, but I don't believe it. If I were indicted I could be cleared of all these charges. Don't be afraid. Neither Mr. Nixon nor any one else will present my name to the Grand Jury, because they have no evidence against me. My district is the cleanest in town, and as for any connection with gambling or sharing in the proceeds, it is a lie. My offer of $1,000 for proof of any disorderly house or gambling place in my district goes, and I will offer another $1,000 reward for any one who will prove that the statement I have just made is not the truth."

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

The Committee of Fifteen will meet this afternoon, in the United Charities Building, and it is expected that when it adjourns interesting, if not startling, announcements of the developments of its plans will be made.

It was stated yesterday that the Committee of Public Morality, of which Felix Adler is the head, and the University Settlement Society have turned over to the Committee of Fifteen all the evidence in their hands, and that the next step of the committee will be to take up the lawbreakers' combine and reach the men at the top. It was stated that two prominent gamblers appeared before the representatives of the committee yesterday and exposed the entire system of police assessment.

District Attorney Philbin announced yesterday that M. Warley Platzek of the Committee of Five had submitted to Assistant District Attorney Schurman evidence gathered by that committee, which it wants presented to the Grand Jury. Mr. Schurman is engaged in investigating the evidence submitted and looking up the laws relating to it. He will report to the District Attorney in a few days.

John C. Sheehan and Chief of Detectives George Titus were in conference with Mr. Philbin yesterday. Mr. Sheehan, said the District Attorney, simply called to pay his respects. Capt. Titus was present to talk over a case having no connection with the vice crusade in which the public prosecutor is interested.

THE HERLIHY HEARING.

James B. Reynolds Testifies to Conditions in the "Red Light" District.

The entire time at the hearing in the trial of Capt. John D. Herlihy at Police Headquarters yesterday was occupied by the examination of James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement. In answer to Mr. Olcott's question, Mr. Reynolds said that he first saw Capt. Herlihy in October, 1899.

"I told him that the conditions were unfortunate and injurious," he said, "and Capt. Herlihy told me that he was not in sympathy with the attempts of aristocrats from up-town to improve our district." Capt. Herlihy, said the witness, answered that the women had to live somewhere, and he did not see any good in driving them from one place to another.

Mr. Reynolds then testified that the women at several houses in the neighborhood often asked him to "come in." A boy took the place of the women at 27 Rivington Street early in March.

"Did the boy ever speak to you?"

"Frequently."

"What did he say to you?"

"He asked me to come in, and said that they had girls there."

A policeman, Mr. Reynolds said, was within twenty or thirty feet.

In the cross-examination, Mr. Grant asked the witness if he had ever made complaint to Capt. Herlihy, and Mr. Reynolds said he had complained of push-carts. He said that from his conversation with Capt. Herlihy, he was convinced that there was no use of making complaint to him.

Mr. Grant got the witness to tell where he had lived from the time he was two years old, and it was brought out that he had been abroad four years in the interest of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Reynolds said that he lived in the Latin Quarter in Paris.

"Have you ever seen things in New York as bad as in London or Paris?", asked Mr. Grant.

"I think so."

Mr. Reynolds said that he had gone through the district at the suggestion of President York, on whom he called on Jan. 6, 1900.

Asked if anything was then said regarding charges against Capt. Herlihy, he answered negatively.

The hearing will be continued this afternoon.

OCTOGENARIAN TWIN DEAD.

Demise of Augustus Lyons Smith Ends a Long Life of Innocent Companionship.

A companionship between twin brothers that has been of the closest character for a lifetime was ended yesterday by the death of Augustus Lyons Smith at his home, 17 East Thirty-eighth Street. Mr. Smith was over eighty years old. For many years he had been feeble, and his brother, William Augustus Smith, who lived with him, has also been in failing health. Two weeks ago Augustus Lyons Smith was stricken with pneumonia, which caused his death. The brother was prostrated last night and could not be seen.

The two men had lived a retired life for many years. A nurse has been constantly in attendance on them. Neither went out without the other.

For many years they held a pew in the Dutch Reformed Church, where they worshipped together. It was related at the house last night that the two men had a common bank account, against which each drew at will. Each of them was known familiarly as "Uncle William Augustus."

They usually left the city together during the Summer months, returning early in the Fall. Since they returned last October they had not gone out at all. Besides his brother, a nephew, Edward P. Lentilhon, survives him. Neither was ever married.

GAMBLERS' SCHEDULE FOR PROTECTION

The New York Times Showed It Was Over $3,000,000 a Year.

Rates Were Fixed by a Commission and Applications to Do Business Regularly Passed Upon.

The official statement made on Monday by Chairman Nixon of the Tammany Committee of Five that there exists a combine for the levying of blackmail on gamblers contained nothing that is new to those who have been following the course of events in police circles for the past year. In his statement Mr. Nixon said:

"There is an organization of men known as the 'combine' that is organized for systematic blackmail, and they cloak their workings by pretending to be paying Tammany Hall the money they collect for the protection they are supposed to furnish in its name. * * *

"From the first to the fifth of each month men may be seen going to the house of the man who receives this money to pay their portions. * * *

"The men who wish to open places know whom to see, and, having found that certain men who act in defiance of the 'combine's' orders are given short shrift, are naturally inclined to believe that these men do collect this money on account of Tammany Hall, and that, if matters reach a climax, this organization will protect them.

"This accounts for the almost defiant attitude of the gamblers, who thought the money really went higher up, and the instant obedience of those in the ring, who, with guilty consciences, if they have any consciences, knew that no protection could be obtained."

THE LEVY FOR PROTECTION.

On March 9, 1900, THE NEW YORK TIMES published a story of which the following is an epitome:

"More than $3,095,000 is paid every year by the gambling house keepers of this city for the protection afforded them by the police and other powers of the City Government. THE NEW YORK TIMES has facts in its possession which makes this an absolute certainty.

"This enormous amount of money is handled by what is known among gamblers as the 'Gambling Commission,' which is composed of a Commissioner who is at the head of one of the city departments, two State Senators, and the dictator of the poolroom syndicate of this city, who was before the Mazet committee, and who is allied to Tammany Hall.

"This so-called commission meets weekly in the apartments of one of its members not far from Forty-seventh Street and Broadway. The money is not only apportioned at these conferences, but licenses to run gambling houses are virtually issued there.

"Not a gambling house is running in this city to-day that is not known to this board, and not a place is running that does not pay its tax to this board. Its system is as complete as any branch of the City Government. There are no leaks and no unauthorized place can run for twenty-four hours without either putting up or shutting up.

"The requisite for opening a gambling house, large or small, and this includes poolrooms, is to go to the Captain of the precinct. The request to be allowed to open is accompanied by the 'initiation' or 'introduction' fee of $300, and the Captain tells the applicant that his case will be acted on in time.

"A week later the applicant is notified as to his fate. If he cannot open, and cases of this kind are rare, his initiation fee is returned to him. The matter has in the meantime been reported to the Gambling Commission, and the case passed on much as a Board of Governors passes upon the application of a man for club membership.

"If the application is favorably passed upon it is not done without an investigation, but that investigation tends for the most part to finding out the ability of the would-be member to pay his dues promptly, and whether he is a person who is to be relied upon. The Captain of the precinct is responsible for that part of the matter. For his work therein he is allowed to retain the initiation fee.

"From that time on little that comes from gaming crib sticks to the Captain's fingers. There are regularly organized collectors, among them ward men and Inspectors, and there is not much leakage before the money finally lands in the Gambling Commission's hands. The amount that lands there is made up as follows:

"Poolrooms, 400, at $300 per month, $120,000; per year, $1,440,000.

"Crap games, 500, at $150 per month, $75,000; per year, $900,000.

"Gambling houses, 200, at $150 per month, $30,000; per year, $360,000.

"Gambling houses, large, 20, at $1,000 per month, $20,000; per year, $240,000.

"Envelope games, 50, at $50 a month, $2,500; per year, $30,000.

"Policy, $125,000.

"Total, $3,095,000."

The story then goes on to tell how the tax is fixed and regulated, the patronage of the houses and their revenue fixing the amount of the tax. It is stated that the information upon which the statements in the story are based comes from the gamblers themselves, and that their information is given entirely as the result of self-interest.

The revelations came as the result of a complaint on the part of the gamblers, who contended that the Gambling Commission in its desire to make all it could in as short a time as possible, was licensing the gambling houses indiscriminately, and therefore, the business was to a large extent being ruined through too much competition. The article states further:

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS.

"A gambler who knows every ramification of the 'protection' business said yesterday that there were in the greater city more than 2,000 illegal 'joints' which pay for non-molestation. Every one of these was required to put up an initiation fee of $300 before it could open. This part of the plunder goes to the Police Captain and his henchmen, so that in the past three years over $600,000 has been paid to this part of the protection combination."

It was also pointed out in the article, in an interview with President York of the Police Board, that THE NEW YORK TIMES had some time before given in its columns a list of more than 100 poolrooms which its reporters had visited, a copy of which had been given to Chief of Police Devery, who said he would investigate it.

As a result of THE TIMES's exposure every poolroom and gambling house in New York closed its doors at 2 o'clock on Saturday, March 10, about thirty-six hours after the publication in THE TIMES. On March 11, in stating this fact, THE TIMES said:

"The order to close followed the conference held in Tammany Hall yesterday between John F. Carroll, Mr. Croker's lieutenant; Police Commissioner Sexton, and Chief of Police Devery.

"The moving spirit in the closing of the poolrooms is James A. Mahoney, who is at the head of the poolroom syndicate in this city, and with whom are allied some of the leading men in Tammany Hall."

On the subject of extra assessments, Mr. Nixon, in his report, has the following to say:

"Learning that a number of extra assessments, aggregating about $1,000 each, were levied upon the gambling houses and poolrooms under the guise of political assessments just before the last election, I take this occasion to say that this money was not paid to Tammany Hall, and that the men who paid it were swindled by those who levied it; and I make this statement upon the authority of the Chairman of the Finance Committee and the Treasurer of Tammany Hall."

DECEIVED THE GAMBLERS.

On Friday, July 20, 1900, THE NEW YORK TIMES published a story telling how one of the members of the Gambling Commission—a State Senator—emboldened by the success of the scheme, branched out on his own account, and assessed the poolroom keepers of New York $143,850. His excuse for going into business on his own account was simply that he needed the money, and the scheme was the outcome of what was known among the poolroom keeping fraternity as the "extra assessment racket," which was worked at the last session of the Legislature. It followed the introduction of a bill making it a misdemeanor for any telegraph or telephone company doing business in the State to furnish the keepers of poolrooms or other gambling resorts any information concerning racing. The bill passed the House, and it was while it was in the Senate for concurrent action that the State Senator made his strike. He told the poolroom keepers that the bill would be pushed to a passage unless there was plenty of obstructive material. The [illegible] Albert Pare was chosen Chairman and [illegible] Secretary.

of the Senator who knew where every poolroom in the city was located—the Senator could have found them himself with his eyes shut—did a little rapid figuring, and the poolroom keepers were told that $350 from each of them would furnish about obstruction enough.

It was of course stated by the agents of the Senator that this money was to go to Albany, and when the poolroom keepers protested that they had already paid their assessments to the Gambling Commission they were told that the commission had given the Senator carte blanche to go ahead with this matter on his own hook. They were even told that the Senator was forced to do what he was doing because unless he did the other Senators would take the bit in their teeth and that the Gambling Commission did not propose to stand for the ruining of its business as well as that of the poolroom keepers. There were 411 poolrooms in the city at this time, and after each of them had given up the account looked like this:

411 poolrooms at $350 each.....$143,850

The story came out when some of the poolroom keepers took certain liberties with some State Senators on the strength of the share of the pool that the latter were supposed to have received. When the defrauded lawmakers cast about for a chance to get even they found that the Senator in question had taken a trip to Europe for his health. When he returned some time later the very men whom he had thus fleeced were forced to give him a rousing welcome as a member of a club to which they all belonged.

FIFTY-EIGHT NEW SERGEANTS.

Chief Devery Attends Police Board Meeting Without Invitation.

The Police Board yesterday promoted fifty-eight Roundsmen to be Sergeants. The Commissioners took no action regarding Chief Devery, nor did the question of his retirement come up.

Chief Devery, without invitation, and seemingly to demonstrate his rights under the charter, entered the board room while the session was in progress. It was the first time the Chief had attended a board meeting since he walked out, flushed and angry, after the board had ordered him to prefer charges against Capt. Herlihy and Inspector Cross, nearly two months ago. There were persistent rumors that Chief Devery would either resign or be retired, although the Commissioners denied that the question would even come up.

President York said he did not know the purpose of the Chief's visit.

"Was he asked to attend the meeting?" the President was asked.

"No."

"Was he consulted about any matters?"

"He was not."

"Was anything at all said about his resigning or his being retained?"

"I cannot talk any more on the subject," said President York as he walked away.

Commissioner Hess admitted that the Chief had attended the meeting without invitation.

"I don't know what he came for," said Mr. Hess. "Not a word was said about his retirement, and he made no suggestions about the promotions."

"I guess he just wanted to come in," said Commissioner Sexton. "He had a right to be there."

Commissioner Abell, who sat beside the Chief while he was at the meeting, refused to reply to a single question regarding the visit. "Go ask him," said Mr. Abell.

Chief Devery would have nothing to say on the matter.

Chief Clerk Kip was given the extraordinary direction to transmit at once to Chief Devery the notification of the appointments of the new Sergeants, and not to make them public until after he had been notified.

CAPT. ALLAIRE'S POSITION.

Disqualified Under Court's Decision from Promotion in the Police Service.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the writ of mandamus asked by Capt. Anthony J. Allaire of the Police Department to compel the Municipal Civil Service Commission and Dr. Augustus H. Brown to certify that he was physically fit to perform the duties of Police Inspector. Capt. Allaire was a candidate for the position of Inspector when Capts. Kane and Druhan were appointed. Dr. Brown gave the Captain a rating of "zero" on his physical examination.

The Captain asserted he had been discriminated against in that, although he was over seventy years old and a veteran of the civil war, he was put through a course of athletic exercise which was not required of the other candidates. The Justice holds that the physical examination was within the rules, and that Capt. Allaire is now permanently disqualified from any higher position in the department.

REFORMS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Grand Jury Is Asked to Investigate Abuse of Convicts and Indict Bucket Shop Keepers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—In his charge to the Grand Jury in the Criminal Court at Meridian, Miss., yesterday, Judge G. Q. Hall took up the reports of ill treatment of county convicts. The Court said that his attention had been called to stories that for months past convicts on the county roads had been most inhumanly beaten. He instructed the Grand Jury to make a rigid investigation into these charges and indict every man who might have been guilty of acts of cruelty.

Judge Hall said he had observed officially that there was a practice of collecting civil debts by criminal procedure. A poor white man or negro who could not pay a creditor was arrested on some trumped-up criminal charge and frightened into signing a contract to work from six months to two years, or until the original debt and court costs were paid. It was virtually involuntary bondage, a system of slavery, and the parties to the transaction were guilty of penitentiary offenses and should be indicted and convicted.

Judge Hall also instructed the Grand Jury to indict the proprietors of the Meridian bucket shop, and to stop the traffic in lottery tickets.

TO ABOLISH WHIPPING POST.

Bill to Accomplish This Will Be Introduced in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 8.—A movement will be made to abolish the whipping post and pillory as punishment in this State. Senator S. M. Knox of this city has a bill which he will introduce in the State Senate calling for the abolition of corporal punishment. The bill will be accompanied by a petition of 100 names. The church associations of the city are considering the matter, and Chief Justice Lore is going to make an address on the subject to them.

The Trustees of the new county Workhouse are said to be opposed to continuing the post. It is doubtful, however, whether the bill will go through, as the people of the lower counties, and especially of the rural districts, believe that the very small percentage of burglaries and similar offenses in the State is due to the whipping post, and every one here knows that the application of the lash is merely formal, but serves to scare the criminals.

HILL MEN WIN OUT.

Obtain Control of the Monroe County General Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 8.—David B. Hill's lieutenants made a clean sweep of the offices in the Monroe County General Committee, which organized to-day. At the primaries last August, at which delegates to the State Convention were elected, the Croker men made a hard fight to obtain control of the General Committee for the coming year in order to dictate the municipal nomination to be made next Fall. William H. Tracy and George Raines were the local Croker leaders, and ex-Mayor Warner, a former Hill man, had cast in his lot with the Crokerites in the hope of being renominated for Mayor.

The County Committee is composed of the Chairmen of the Ward and Town Committees of Rochester and the towns of Monroe County. Both factions have for weeks been canvassing the county to secure a majority, but the Hill forces were nearly everywhere successful, so that just before the meeting the Crokerites abandoned the fight. The line-up between the factions in the full committee is said to be twenty-nine Hill men and ten Croker-Murphy men.

A BOTTLE of EVANS' ALE

symbolizes all that's worth knowing in the science of brewing

Fine example of what Ale should be

Every dealer Everywhere.

BRYAN SPEAKS IN CHICAGO

Party, He Says, Was Never in Better Fighting Trim than To-day.

THE ISSUES OF THE FUTURE

Practically Same as Those of the Past—Talks on Defeat and Reorganization—No Room for Deserters.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—William J. Bryan was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Chicago Bryan League, which was held to-night at the Sherman House. Some of the preliminary addresses were of considerable length, and it was after midnight before Mr. Bryan, who had the last place on the programme, rose to make his address. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"This is the fifth consecutive Jackson Day banquet which I have celebrated with this club, and I appreciate the honor which the members have done me in giving my name to the club, and am grateful for the support which they have given to my candidacy in two campaigns. I take this opportunity, however, to express the hope that this club and others which have borne my name will substitute for my name the name of some Democratic saint, or a name descriptive of principles rather than men.

"I am now a private citizen, with excellent prospects of remaining such. I intend to continue actively in the discussion of public questions, and do not desire to be embarrassed by being placed in the attitude of a candidate for any office. In selecting journalism as the best field for usefulness, I am aware that I am placing myself in the position where I can give more aid to others than to myself, but the field is chosen deliberately, because I am more interested in the promulgation of Democratic principles than I am in enjoying any honors which my countrymen can bestow.

"The Democratic Party was never in better fighting condition than it is to-day, and I rejoice that in the course of nature I have many years in which to participate in the unending struggle between human rights and the usurpations of greed. Our party stands for well-defined and positive policies, and is prepared to wage an aggressive warfare against the plutocratic tendencies of the evils against which Jefferson contended a century ago, and against which Jackson fought thirty years later.

"It is not necessary to discuss the subject of reorganization further than to say that reorganization is an internal remedy, and that it cannot be applied externally. A person must be inside of the party before he can participate in the party management.

"Some seem to think that they can be outside for voting purposes and inside for purposes of reorganization. If a man allows his wife to obtain a divorce from him on the ground of failure to support, desertion, or infidelity, he must remarry her before the public will pay any attention to his expressions of solicitude for her welfare, and so those who have lost their party standing because of their desertion of the party candidates and unfaithfulness to Democratic doctrines, as defined by legitimate authority, must reunite with the party before any attention will be paid to their pretensions of interest.

"Those who are within the party lines have a right to a voice in the making of the platform, and are entitled to make such change in the organization or machinery of the party as they please, but honesty and good faith require that any desired change shall be openly proposed and fairly presented. Party organizations are framed for party governments, and derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Party platforms are of no value unless they reflect the purpose of and the policy desired by a majority of those who belong to the party.

"The defeat which the party recently suffered ought not to discourage any one who believes in the principles set forth in the Kansas City platform, for if those principles were right when the platform was written and when they were indorsed by nearly six millions and a half of voters, they are right still.

"The Democratic Party has been defeated before, but defeat has neither destroyed its hope nor its tenets. In 1872 the defeat was overwhelming, and yet we won in 1876. In 1880 we thought that the people would rebuke Tilden four years before, but we were doomed to disappointment. We won in 1884 and lost in 1888. We won in 1892 and lost in 1896 and 1900. If any one is inclined to attribute recent defeats to the platforms adopted or to the organizations in charge of the fight let him remember that the defeat of 1888 came at the close of an Administration entirely satisfactory to those who are most anxious to reorganize the party, and that the defeat in 1894, which occurred under a similar Administration was more disastrous than any that has taken place since.

"No one can foresee the conditions which our party must meet, but we can face the future with the determination to apply Democratic principles to every emergency and to make the party a faithful exponent of the views of those who believe in equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

"Whether the money question will figure prominently in future campaigns will depend upon circumstances, which no one can measure with certainty. What is desired is a sufficient quantity of money to keep pace with the demand for money. If an unexpected and unpromised increase in the output of gold restores the level of prices and protects the producers of wealth from the evils of an appreciating dollar, those who have labored for bimetallism will rejoice more heartily than the financiers who advocated the gold standard at a time when gold was scarce and the dollar was becoming dearer.

"Monopolies will ultimately become so hurtful that the Republicans no longer will be able to defend them. Even to-day their defense is more secret than open. A colonial policy when put into full operation will prove so repugnant to American principles that it must finally be repudiated by the American people. If in the cases now pending the court holds that the Constitution follows the flag, a large portion of the Republican Party will oppose the retention of the Philippine Islands. If, on the contrary, the court holds that a President and Congress can govern peoples without regard to the restrictions of the Constitution, many Republicans will be able to realize what imperialism means.

"But if fate decrees a change in the ideas and ideals of our Nation, and we are to return to the brute force doctrine upon which empires rest, our struggle will still have answered a purpose, and the work of our party will live in history and inspire the lovers of liberty in future years, when mankind again takes up the fight for the principles of self-government.

"We are advocating truths that cannot die, and we can afford to share in temporary reverses that may come to them. The love of freedom will live while the human race endures, and those who suffer for the right will receive their reward in history even if their eyes do not behold the victory.

"In defeat those who support the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence can take courage from the heroism manifested by those in South Africa who are giving their lives in defense of the same doctrines. Cronje suffers in loneliness on St. Helena, but his name will live in poetry and long when the name of Roberts is forgotten, and Krüger will wear a crown of deathless fame when Kings and Emperors are known no more."

Southworth Never a Naval Officer.

Accounts of the death of Alvan S. Southworth published yesterday stated that he was a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. He entered the institution in 1863, but left long before the completion of his course, and never served as an officer of the navy.

Mark Down Sale of Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters,

IN COMPLETE LINE OF SIZES.

To-morrow morning we will place on sale some 675 Men's All-Wool Business Suits that up to now have been priced $13, $15, $17, all marked down to uniform price of

$10.

This lot comprises a variety of Cheviots, Oxfords and Tweeds and other materials.

All of this season's $18, $20, $22 (and some $24) Men's Suits marked down to uniform price of

$15.

This lot consists of solid color Cheviots, Thibets, and Vicunas, plaid and striped Worsteds and Cheviots and various other materials of pronounced and neutral patterns.

Winter and medium weight Overcoats, made and finished in our own workrooms, and never priced less than $20 and some as high as $25—marked down to uniform price of

$15.

These Overcoats are of superior quality Oxfords, Friezes, Kerseys, Vicunas, and Whipcords, many silk-lined throughout, and all of the best workmanship and latest styles.

Also some 775 Men's $5 and $6 Trousers, in complete line of sizes, marked down for this sale to uniform price of

$3.95.

In all the fashionable patterns and materials.

Equally Substantial Reductions Throughout Entire Establishment.

A. Raymond & Co.,

ESTABLISHED 1857.

NORTHEAST COR. NASSAU and FULTON STS.

Just To Keep MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE The Ball Rolling

We've marked the price 'way down on several lots of All Wool Business Suits. They're right—They're good. There is nothing the matter with them but the price, and that's too low, but you don't mind that, do you? Your money will go a long way here if you need Clothing.

SUITS that were $12 now.....$7.85
SUITS that were $15 now.....9.50
SUITS that were $16.50 now.....10.75
SUITS that were $20 now.....13.75
TROUSERS in pleasing patterns from.....$3 to $7

We show a most excellent Oxford Melton or Frieze OVERCOAT at $13.75, made well, cut long and fashionable, with satin yoke and sleeve lining and wool body lining. Reductions in hats, shoes and furnishings.

Wm. H. Wanamaker, 14 CORTLANDT ST., Near Broadway.

BAR ASSOCIATION MEETS

Annual Election Harmonious, with Only One Ticket.

President John E. Parsons's Donation to the Library $10,000—Nine Candidates Admitted.

What was expected to be a contested annual election of the New York Association of the bar last night, with two tickets in the field, turned out a unanimous affair, with only one ticket, and that the regular one.

At the last meeting of the association there was a spirited contest over the Nominating Committee, there being two sets in the field. The younger members took umbrage at the attitude of the association during the recent political campaign relative to judicial candidates, and more particularly at the action taken regarding the appointment of John R. Hazel to the Federal bench in the Western District of New York.

The regular or older element won out in the Nominating Committee, and the younger element permitted the election to go by default. The ticket elected last night places in control of the Bar Association the same element that has controlled it for some years past.

The officers for the ensuing year are:

President—John E. Parsons.

Vice Presidents—Adrian H. Joline, Hamilton Odell, Peter B. Olney, John M. Scribner, and James M. Varnum.

Recording Secretary—Silas H. Brownell.

Corresponding Secretary—S. Aymar Sands.

Treasurer—S. Sidney Smith.

Executive Committee—Class of 1903—Charles A. Gardiner, William H. Hamilton, Arthur H. Masten, Charles E. Rushmore, and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

Executive Committee, to fill vacancy in class of 1901—James McKeen.

Executive Committee, to fill vacancy in Class of 1902—John McLean Nash.

Committee on Admissions, Class of 1903—Courtland V. Anable, Edward F. Dwight, John Frankenheimer, John A. Garver, Edward O'Brien, Herbert C. Smyth, and Henry L. Stimson.

Committee on Admissions, to fill vacancy in Class of 1902—A. Leo Everett.

George Zabriskie read the annual report of the Executive Committee, which declares that the association finances are in excellent condition; that the membership totals 1,663, and that there are 52,154 volumes in the library.

The Executive Committee announced that President John E. Parsons gave to the association the sum of $10,000 for the uses of the library. Other gifts, such as portraits of prominent members and those who have passed away, were reported.

It was moved and adopted that a committee of 100 members be delegated by President Parsons to attend the one hundredth anniversary of the assumption of the bench of the United States Supreme Court by Justice Marshall. The Court of Appeals will conduct the ceremonies at Albany on Feb. 4, and Judge Dillon of this city has been chosen the orator of the occasion.

The annual report of the Treasurer shows the association to be in a flourishing condition. A mortgage of $10,500 has been paid off.

The report of the Committee on Admissions shows that 71 candidates came before them. Of that number 67 were recommended for admission, three were withdrawn and one was laid over. The following candidates were voted on and admitted last night: Brainard Avery, James F. O'Beirne, S. Vilas Beckwith, Otto C. Wierum, Jr., Charles Monteith Gilpin, Henry A. Wise, John Griffin Carlisle, William Mason Smith, and Theodore M. Hill.

Telephone Service

appeals to an ever-widening circle. Its value is appreciated in the home as well as in the office or store. It saves time, travel, temper and money. It may be had in Manhattan for $5.00 a month. It is used at 54,647 points in Manhattan and the Bronx, and at nearly 100,000 points in New York and the immediate vicinity. Further, the New York Telephone user can talk to half the States in the Union.

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TWENTY-SIX DEAD IN ROCHESTER ASYLUM FIRE

Terrible Scenes About the Burning Building Yesterday.

A Mysterious Explosion the Apparent Cause of the Disaster—Fire Escape System Was Bad.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Twenty-eight dead bodies lie at the morgue and twelve persons, more or less seriously injured, lie at the different hospitals in the city to-night as a result of the terrible holocaust which early this morning occurred at the Rochester Orphan Asylum. Of the dead, twenty-six were children of both sexes, ranging in age from two or fourteen years, while the remaining two were adults.

It was but a few minutes after 1 o'clock when a nurse in the hospital, Miss Cline, smelled smoke. She immediately notified another nurse, Miss Vallient, and the latter reported the matter to the Matron. The smoke was speedily located in the boiler-room, and word was sent to Police Headquarters. All the fire apparatus was rushed to the burning building, but before the first engine arrived the neighbors for blocks around had arrived and were doing their best to rescue the inmates.

Shortly after the fire was located in the boiler room a terrific explosion took place near the west end of the connecting wing, completely blowing out the lower part, thereby cutting off the escape of the children in the east end of the building. Later it was found that the boiler had blown up.

The explosion, though of great force, was not loud enough to awake the sleeping nurses, but when the smoke began to pour into the east wing a terrible chorus of cries and groans arose. It was impossible to see anything, and as the thick smoke filled the air the scene became one of indescribable confusion.

Two young men, W. Clark and F. Young, were coming down Plymouth Avenue when they saw the smoke issuing from the building. Clark immediately ran to Box No. 25, corner of Plymouth Avenue and Glasgow Street, and sent in an alarm. Then he and his companion ran up the fire escape to the roof of the building furthest away from the fire and had just reached that point when the explosion occurred.

When the firemen arrived on the scene their attention was first turned to the inmates in the hospital ward, in the west wing, which is the older section of the institution. The floor next to the top was in charge of Miss Brad. With the flames leaping all around her, it seemed impossible to escape. She did, however, but was so seriously injured by falling that she will not live. It was stated by the Matron, Miss Dinehart, that there were seventy-five girls in the west wing.

The work of rescue and attempted rescue was taken up by many hands, volunteers as well as firemen, and in many cases was carried on in a manner that was nothing less than heroic, but the flames gained such rapid headway and spread with such incredible speed that it was beyond human effort to prevent the loss of life.

Ambulances from all of the hospitals were on the ground almost as soon as the fire companies, and the houses of those residing in the neighborhood were thrown open to receive the little waifs who were dragged and carried from the asylum. The scenes at and near the asylum were beyond description. The smoke poured out from every window, and screams and frantic cries could be heard coming from the imprisoned inmates. The long ladders were run up, and, plunging into the stifling smoke, fireman after fireman came sliding down the ladders, bearing inanimate forms in their arms. Most of the children and adults carried from the burning building were unconscious from the effects of the thick smoke.

Crazed women were running about trying to find out whether certain little ones had been taken from the building in safety, while others were looking for their friends. All who were rescued had nothing on but the night clothing. Policemen, citizens, and firemen united in the work of rescue. Four little children had been forgotten on the fourth floor until a woman screamed out that they had been left behind. Instantly a dozen volunteers started for the stairway. Two were allowed to go to the rescue, and in a moment—it seemed ages—they returned with the babes in their arms. A cheer went up from the crowd, which was hushed as the children were seen to be unconscious.

In the midst of the confusion and in the dim light it was impossible to see many of the happenings that were later reported. A most dramatic incident was the fall of a fireman, Morris Keating, who went up to the roof on a ladder to rescue women and children. Just as he reached the top a stream of water was turned on him to keep away the flames, but it had the effect to confuse the man. He reached for a woman, and the latter jumped for his arms. Suddenly the man lost his hold on the ladder. The crowd groaned as the fireman fell with the woman to the ground. The woman was killed outright and the fireman was so seriously injured that he may die. The roof was covered with children who had escaped through the scuttle from the upper rooms, and the firemen were kept busy carrying them down.

When it became apparent the fire was not being subdued with the apparatus already on the scene, a general alarm was sent out, bringing out the remainder of the department. The fire was fought from every available point, but, in spite of that, the building was almost completely destroyed before the blaze was finally under control.

Miss F. M. Hibbard, who had charge of twenty-three children on the third floor in the main building, said this morning: "I was awakened by the cries of the children. I knew that the building was on fire, as did all the children. As quickly as possible we all made our way to the roof of the building, escape in any other direction being impossible.

"Already the firemen had their ladders to the roof of the building, and quickly the children were carried down. After most of them had been rescued, the heat became so intense that to save myself I slid down a post leading from the roof to the ground." Miss Hibbard was terribly burned about the face and body. The flesh on her face was hanging in big patches, and blisters had formed on the exposed portions of her body.

The loss on the building is estimated at $10,000. The fire spread throughout more than half of the asylum, but the firemen succeeded in keeping the walls intact. There was an insurance of $30,000 on the building.

The theory that the fire started from an explosion of the boiler does not seem to be generally accepted. Engineer W. A. Mosher stated to-day that he left the building at 6 o'clock last evening, and at that time everything was in order. He banked the fires in the boiler. The steam pressure carried was at no time higher than forty pounds, and at night it was allowed to run down. He gave as his opinion that the fire must have originated through the medium of a gas pipe springing a leak, filling the boiler room, under the Potter Memorial, with the escaping gas, until it reached the fires of the boiler, and that this caused the explosion and sent the fire through the building. This theory, which is generally accepted, would seem a plausible one, as the rapidity with which the fire spread would indicate an origin of this kind.

There was a joint meeting of the Board of Managers and the Trustees of the asylum in City Assessor Pond's office to-day. The meeting was hurriedly called, but the Assessor's large room was filled to the doors with members of the board and those interested in the institution. While all sorts of excuses were put forward for the disaster, there was unanimity in conceding that the managers had been derelict, in that there had not been a better and more complete system of fire-escapes provided. One —Thomas C. Montgomery—frankly expressed the opinion that the managers had been negligent, in that they did not employ a night watchman at the asylum and that the building was not patrolled nightly.

Deaths at Another Rochester Fire.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 8.—The nitrate building of the Eastman Kodak Works, West Side Boulevard, was destroyed by fire shortly before the fire in the orphan asylum was discovered last night. Two firemen were killed by the fumes of burning chemicals, and one other was so seriously injured that he will probably die.

Kindergarten Association Benefits.

A piano recital for the benefit of the New York Kindergarten Association will be given at Sherry's this afternoon at 3 o'clock, by Harold Bauer. An author's reading by Mrs. George C. Riggs, (Kate Douglas Wiggin,) including selections from unpublished stories, will be given at the home of Mrs. H. F. Dimock, 25 East Sixtieth Street, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 17, for the benefit of the same organization.

FRENCH BALL A GAY AFFAIR.

Police, However, Exercise Stern Control and Eject a Number of Men and Women.

The French ball opened at Madison Square Garden last night a little larger and a little gayer than in past years, but it was the same old gathering. The whole interior of the garden had been transformed so as to represent an actual scene in the Champs Elysées, and the night's pleasure opened with a series of grand tableaus and illuminated floats. Then there was quadrille dancing and the general dancing began at 11:30.

Attempts at disorder were promptly stopped by the force of policemen, whose blue uniforms were everywhere in evidence. They worked under the direction of Inspector Walter Thompson, and he was not in a mood to stand any nonsense. Some early attempts at high kicking resulted in the expulsion of three or four young women as a warning to others, and nine men who took their part, mildly enough, it seemed to the spectators, were also promptly thrown out of the building.

A man with a pronounced English accent, who had been partaking of the wine before the stream had fairly begun to flow, asked Inspector Thompson to get him a light for his cigar, and the little policeman resented it in fierce language. The man made an insulting remark, and the last seen of him he, too, was being hustled toward the door, with his high hat demolished about his ears.

By 1 o'clock this morning the fun was getting fast and wine was running freely in the supper room. At this hour polite parties who had come to view the spectacle from the boxes had pretty nearly all withdrawn and the dancers were assuming a greater sway.

LONG TRIP FOR A CHILD.

Three-Year-Old Beatrice Barnard Traveled from Texas to New York Alone.

Little Beatrice Barnard, three years old, arrived in the city yesterday on her way from her home in Dallas, Texas, to her new home in the metropolis, where she is going to live with her grandfather, Gates H. Barnard, at 214 West One Hundred and Eighth Street. The little woman made the trip all alone in less than eight days and without the slightest difficulty.

Older residents of New York know Mr. Barnard as a wealthy retired liquor dealer. His only son, Gates H. Barnard, Jr., went to Dallas a number of years ago and settled on a ranch near that city. He died recently, leaving six children and an invalid wife. Little Beatrice was the youngest of the flock, and the grandfather wanted her to come and live with him. So the little girl was prepared for her long trip. A stateroom was engaged for her in the sleeper from Dallas to Chicago and another from Chicago to New York.

After all the long miles across Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Illinois had been traversed, the big conductor with the smoke streaks across his face pointed out to little Beatrice that she was in Chicago. Then she was bundled into a warm carriage, and with the Pullman officer and two of the women travelers was driven across town at dead of night and put on board another car. Then the men of the great railroads of the Southwest and those of the East exchanged greetings with this little charge, and Beatrice started on the last stage of her long journey. Over the last thousand miles of the trip women fairly fought for the privilege of acting as lady's maid to the littlest traveler, and when her grandfather met her at the Grand Central Station the little tourist was surrounded by a flock of admirers. They had combed her bangs and curled her ringlets, and she was just as ready to be kissed as she was when her mamma's tears fell upon her in the Dallas station so long ago and so far away.

Mr. Barnard's eyes filled with tears when he hugged his little girl. "I'd give my eyes for Beatrice," was all he would say as he drove away with her.

HENRY HART GETS HIS STOCK.

Syndicate Delivers 25,000 Third Avenue Railroad Shares to the ex-President.

Somewhere in a safe deposit vault in this city there are 25,000 shares of Third Avenue Railroad stock, the property of Henry Hart, ex-President of the line. It was collected yesterday from the members of the syndicate which just a year ago loaned Mr. Hart $2,500,000 on it. Mr. Hart redeemed his pledge through Albert J. Elias, who has been acting for him in the matter of getting his stock back.

Contrary to all expectations, even those of Mr. Elias himself, and particularly of Mr. Hart, the members of the syndicate were able yesterday to deliver the 25,000 shares, although it was known in the Street for some time that a number of the members of the syndicate were short of the stock. It was stated in many quarters yesterday that much of the stock turned over yesterday was borrowed, and that the shorts will have to stand another squeeze before they have finally got themselves out of the trouble connected with Mr. Hart's stock.

In spite of his years the builder of the Third Avenue Road came down town in a coach yesterday, and went up to Mr. Elias's office, where for several hours he sat signing checks and handling the stock which had held so much of financial sorrow for him. His intimate friends who saw him yesterday say that the old man was rejuvenated, and that he went through the details of the day's work without showing the slightest fatigue.

Mr. Elias did the actual work of collecting the stock. He went to each office with cash or a certified check and sent the stock back to his office as fast as he got it for Mr. Hart's inspection. When it had all been accumulated it was sent over to a safe deposit vault. The stock was divided in different portions among the members of the syndicate, the largest holding by any one person being 10,000 shares and the smallest 300 shares.

A number of banking houses on the Street yesterday stated that they had been asked to loan their Third Avenue stock. Whether they complied with the requests or not they refused to state. At any event there was none sold in the open market. Not a transaction was recorded in the Stock Exchange.

SAVED FROM BLAZING TUGBOAT.

Fire was discovered on the tugboat Nettie L. Tice, lying at the Lackawanna Railroad freight docks, Hoboken, at midnight, and before it was extinguished the boat was damaged $1,000. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. Henry Tree, a deckhand, who was asleep in his berth, was overcome by smoke. He was unconscious, but was rescued by his brother, Milton Tree.

The crew of the Tice saved many lives at the great steamship fire of June 30 last, and the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, in recognition of their services, gave Capt. Gilkinson and each member of the crew a medal.

NEW YORK'S BIGGEST WOMAN DEAD.

Mrs. Anna Feld, forty-five years old, said to be New York's heaviest woman, who weighed 420 pounds, dropped dead in the street last evening near her home, at Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street.

A mounted policeman saw the woman's body lying in the street. He asked some men who were near by to help him move the body. Among the men who volunteered was John Feld, the woman's husband. Death was caused by fatty degeneration of the heart.

Train Buried in a Snowslide.

Special to The New York Times.

BUENA VISTA, Col., Jan. 8.—A mixed train on the Colorado and Southern ran into a snow slide near the Alpine Pass tunnel at 9 o'clock last night, and, owing to the severe storms raging, cannot be reached. The train consists of one passenger coach and ten loaded freight cars. It is known that ten passengers were aboard. A portion of the track was carried away and part of the train is completely buried. Wrecking trains are endeavoring to reach the scene of the disaster, but will not be able to plow through to the tunnel before to-morrow morning.

$90,000 Verdict Reversed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals here has reversed the decision of the lower court, which last year gave A. A. Woods, receiver of the New Orleans Sewerage Company, a verdict of $90,000 against the American Surety Company of New York, which carried a surety bond of $100,000 for the sewerage company. The latter failed to complete its contract, and the case will go back to the lower court for a rehearing.

BURGHER COMMITTEE ISSUES PEACE APPEAL

Says Only an Obstinate Minority Continues the War.

HARD WORDS FOR MR. STEYN

He and De Wet Declared the Only Obstacles to Peace—Krueger Willing to Accept British Terms.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 8.—The Central Peace Committee at Kroonstad has issued a circular, in the course of which it says:

"The time has arrived for the inhabitants of the Orange River Colony to make an effort to save the country from further destruction. The country is literally a vast wilderness. The farmers, ruined and facing starvation, are obliged to go to the towns for protection, and huge refugee camps have been formed by the British for them. This misery is caused by an obstinate minority, who will not bow to the inevitable."

The circular points out that the British will never restore independence to the republics, and urges upon the burghers the duty of surrendering and accepting the terms offered. The recent Afrikander Congress at Worcester is criticised in the circular as "misleading the Boers and giving false impressions."

In conclusion, the committee says:

"The British Government is willing to settle matters in a way not ungenerous or humiliating to us. We appeal to you to appoint another congress and to nominate men of influence out of your list to visit Mr. Steyn and Gen. De Wet and to try to persuade them to accept the terms Great Britain offers.

"These two men are the only obstacles to peace. We ask you to believe us when we say that Mr. Krüger and the late Transvaal Government are willing and would already have accepted the British terms, but Mr. Steyn has refused to have anything to do with surrender.

"He has continued the war, and has encouraged the burghers with a hope that we would get European assistance. To-day he is cut off from all communication with the outside world. You know and we know how unfounded that hope is. It is your duty to assist us to make him understand this. We appeal to you to help us to end the unhappy state of affairs which is plunging everybody into poverty and despair. We appeal to you because we know you are able to assist us in the right manner."

The committee includes W. E. De Wet, late Assistant Chief Commandant; three members of the Volksraad, and two Justices of the Peace.

BOERS STILL ADVANCING.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 8.—It is reported that the Boers have reached Sutherland and are within twenty miles of the village of Piquetberg.

The country round Kimberley is being cleared of people, live stock, and foodstuffs. A commando of 150 looted a cattle farm seven miles from Kimberley.

It is reported that all residents of Vryburg who are unable to supply themselves with provisions for two months must be brought south.

LORD RAGLAN'S VIEWS.

Under Secretary for War Says British Will Commandeer Horses—Not Nervous About Cape Colony.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Lord Raglan, Under Secretary of State for War, who was interviewed yesterday regarding the serious trend of events in South Africa, the possibilities of peace, and the action the War Office is taking to mend matters, said:

"The condition of affairs in South Africa absolutely forbids prophesy. You cannot call it war, yet in some respects it is worse than war. It is well-nigh impossible to fight in the ordinary way against a people who have no uniforms. For a week, perhaps for a month, a Boer goes out to fight. Then he says, 'I am sick of this,' buries his gun, and becomes in all respects a peaceable farmer. Yet the very next week the spirit moves him, and he digs up his gun and rejoins his commando. It is terribly hard to deal equitably with such a character.

"The secret of the whole thing consists in horses. We have enough men there, but not enough mounted men. This is not due to the paucity of supply sent out, but to the difficulty of acclimatizing the animals. The trouble is that fresh horses have been sent up country before they were hardened to the climate.

"The army is getting 8,000 horses a month now, and we are going to begin to commandeer horses throughout the disturbed regions. One would think the Boers would prefer to get a fair price for their animals from the British to giving them up to Gen. De Wet for nothing. Personally, I believe we should have begun this plan before now.

"What with depriving the Boers of mounts and transforming all our men into mobile bodies, capable of pursuing detached commandoes, we trust the commandoes may be run to earth, although it is arduous work.

"I have just been talking to a man who has come from the Philippines, and he tells me the Americans have made practically little headway during two years' work there, so far as the suppression of detached bodies of the enemy is concerned. We face the same difficulties in South Africa, but over a vastly superior area, the extent of which cannot even be conceived by those who have not been there.

"We are not nervous over the possibilities of a serious rebellion in Cape Colony. Had arms been more plentiful there, the situation might have been more dangerous, but the scarcity of rifles and ammunition in the colony robs the disturbance of the gravity it might otherwise have had.

"You cannot expect to end such a war as this in a day. The disturbance in Burma continued for more than four years. I believe that, if the Boers now in the field knew the true state of affairs and were aware that the continuance of opposition could not possibly improve the terms offered to them, a majority would have sense enough to cease fighting.

"Meanwhile, you may be assured of the fact that the War Office is not guilty of inertia. Lord Kitchener is getting all he asks for. Lord Roberts has a perfectly free hand. What can be done is being done."

DEATH OF EUGENE OTTERBOURG.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Succumbs to Operation for Appendicitis.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Eugene Otterbourg died yesterday as the result of an operation for appendicitis. He was stricken on Christmas eve, after he had finished his report of the year's work of his office, and was taken to a private hospital, where an operation was performed. The patient never rallied, as his system was weakened by a severe sickness last Summer.

Mr. Otterbourg was born in this city about forty-nine years ago and was the son of the late Justice Marcus Otterbourg, a lawyer and Police Magistrate. While he was studying law the present Police Magistrate Flammer, then Justice Otterbourg's associate in office, appointed young Otterbourg a police court clerk, and he won the reputation of being the most accurate clerk in the courts. He started in business for himself as a trial lawyer about twenty years ago and was made counsel to the Building Department when it was organized, in 1892, and he served almost continuously since as head of the Law Division of the department. He belonged to many German-American societies.

He founded the firm of Otterbourg, Jencks & Spring and latterly he had law offices with Maurice Marks, the leader of the New Jersey Legislature, and enjoyed a good practice. He leaves a wife and three sons. The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

Transport Wright for the Philippines.

The transport Wright, which has been serving in Cuban waters, is to be withdrawn from that service, and will be sent to the Philippines this month to be used there for transportation of supplies.

GEO. W. HOWARD INDICTED

Alleged Bigamist's Bail Increased to $10,000.

Now an Inmate of Raymond Street Jail—Prosecutor Makes Open Charge of Intimidation.

George W. Howard, the electrician who married Helen P. Hawkes, the youngest daughter of Henry Hawkes, Superintendent of Construction in the Water Supply Department of Brooklyn, when, according to the police, he had a wife living in Cambridge, Mass., was indicted on a charge of bigamy yesterday by the Brooklyn Grand Jury. The indictment was found before the preliminary hearing in the Police Court had been held. Magistrate Brenner dismissed the case in his court as soon as Howard was arraigned, and the prisoner was at once rearrested and take before Judge Aspinall.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke asked that the prisoner's bail be increased, and charged his bondsman, William A. Price, President of the New York Coal and Navigation Company, with having attempted to intimidate witnesses in the case. At his request Judge Aspinall fixed the bail at $10,000. No one appeared to furnish this, and Howard is now locked up in the Raymond Street Jail.

When the case was called in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday morning the courtroom was packed to the doors. Howard was well dressed and composed, as usual.

When arraigned, Howard leaned against the railing and assumed a look of weariness.

"Please stand up straight, Mr. Howard," said Judge Aspinall, and Howard immediately straightened up. Through his counsel, John S. Bennett, he entered a plea of not guilty.

After the case had been concluded in court, Price, who had been Howard's bondsman, followed Henry Hawkes, the father of his Brooklyn wife, into the District Attorney's office, and began to talk to him there.

Hawkes edged away from him, and then turned to Mr. Clarke and talked to him for a few moments.

The Assistant District Attorney became greatly excited, and ran out of his office.

"Where is this man Price!" he cried.

"There he is," said Hawkes, pointing toward him.

"You get right out of this office!" said Clarke, turning to Price. "Let me tell you that if I hear any more of your threats I'll have you in the penitentiary in short order. I've heard enough of you and your friend Howard. Your friend has ruined the life of this old man, and I won't let you threaten him. I've heard of your boasts, and I won't hear any more of them. Get out of this office, and don't let me hear of your annoying any witnesses. If you do, you'll soon be in the penitentiary."

"Look here," said Price, "I won't—"

"Shut up!" shouted the District Attorney, going closer to him and getting very red in the face. "Get out of here, and don't bother me any more."

Price turned on his heel and walked out of the office. When questioned in regard to his conversation with Hawkes, he said that he had not tried to intimidate him.

"All that I said to him," he explained, "was that I did not want the case to go any further."

MARINE SOCIETY ELECTION.

Delehanty and Anti-Delehanty Factions Have Rival Candidates.

The rival Delehanty and anti-Delehanty factions of the Marine Society have announced the tickets which they will place in the field for officers of the society. The Presidency will be the only contested office, the Delehanty forces having decided upon Capt. Andrew W. Newbury for the position, while the rival faction has named Capt. W. G. Schackford, formerly sailing master of Howard Gould's yacht Niagara.

The other officers named by both factions are Capt. David A. Scribner, First Vice President; Capt. B. F. Marsh, Second Vice President; Capt. J. H. Chamberlain, Treasurer; Capt. T. M. Nichols, Secretary, and William A. Butler, Counsel.

The President and First Vice President are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, of which Commander Delehanty is the Governor. Capt. Newbury voted for the thousand-dollar appropriation that the society voted Commander Delehanty when he was transferred by Secretary Long.

SMALLPOX IN A LODGING HOUSE.

Late last night the Board of Health physicians were notified that a lodger in the Melrose Lodging House, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, had the smallpox. At 1 o'clock this morning physicians were vaccinating the lodgers in the place.

Early in the evening Edward Muller, forty-three years old, one of the lodgers, went to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. He was sent to Harlem Hospital, as there was no room for him in the J. Hood Wright Hospital. At Harlem Hospital Dr. Slevin pronounced his ailment smallpox. The physicians in Harlem Hospital then vaccinated fifty-three patients and employes in and about the hospital.

Two other cases of smallpox were located by the Board of Health physicians yesterday. The victims are Emma Leuelch, eight months old, of 106 Beach Street, Borough of the Bronx, and William King, colored, of 206 West Sixty-second Street. Both patients were removed to North Brother Island.

Bible Teachers' College Opened.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 8.—The Bible Teachers' College was formally opened here to-day in Association Hall. A number of students matriculated, among them being missionaries from China, India, and elsewhere. Dr. Henry G. Weston, President of Crozer Theological Seminary, began his series of lectures on the Gospel of Matthew.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Misses' & Children's
Jackets, Reefers and Box-Coats,
at reduced prices, to close out winter stock.
60-62 West 23d St.

FLAGG WANTED COFFEE FREE.

It Was Against the Restaurant Rules, and a Fight Followed the Demand.

William S. Flagg of 109 University Place, who appeared in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon as the complainant against a waiter in a restaurant on Sixth Avenue, who, he said, had assaulted him without provocation, was characterized by William Downs, the proprietor of the restaurant, as the meanest man on earth. Mr. Downs told the Magistrate that in the twenty years he had been in the restaurant business he had seen some men who deserved substantial recognition in the line of meanness, including a few who were entitled to National renown in the matter of diminutiveness of soul, but that in Flagg he had discovered a being who towered far above and dwarfed all others and should receive the grand prize and medal of honor for meanness.

"It is our custom," he said, "to give coffee free with all meals which amount to 25 cents or more up to 11 o'clock at night. Mr. Flagg has repeatedly demanded free coffee with meals that amounted to less than 25 cents, and even when he came in after 11 o'clock. He has been repeatedly told the rules, but he makes trouble every time he comes into the restaurant, and I have taken up much valuable time preventing him and the waiters coming to blows on the coffee question. I have seen him take butter off the plates of other customers after they left and put it in his pocket. Oh, how I wish he would stay out of the place!"

It was the coffee dispute that led up to Mr. Flagg's complaint. He added that he was willing that the Magistrate should not deal harshly with the waiter, but that when Roosevelt was Commissioner he had told him that it was the duty of every citizen to press complaints of this kind; hence he did so. The waiter was discharged.

WIRELESS SYSTEM IN HAWAII.

Available for Commercial Messages Jan. 3—Tests Were Satisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

HONOLULU, Jan. 1.—Wireless telegraphy between Honolulu and the various islands of the Hawaiian group will be in practical working order next Thursday. The stations on the various islands have all been established, and the tests made show that everything is in perfect order. Next Thursday commercial messages will be received. The service will include all the islands except Kauai.

There are three stations, one at Honolulu, one at Hilo, and one on the island of Lanai. Lanai is the connecting station between the two others. By means of the cable messages can be sent from Lanai to the Island of Maui. By this means and by telephone all the islands of the group will be in close communication.

West Point Cadets from Hawaii.

Special to The New York Times.

HONOLULU, Jan. 1.—A letter has come from Delegate Wilcox, at Washington, to the Central Committee of the Independent Party asking the appointment of a committee to examine Hawaiian youths who wish to enter West Point Military Academy and to forward recommendations as to five youths, with photographs. Mr. Wilcox says Hawaii is entitled to two cadets. He added that recommendations must reach Washington by Dec. 23, but this was impossible, as the committee has referred the matter to a general convention of the party to be held on Jan. 7. There will be no trouble about the physique of the boys, as native or half-breed Hawaiians excel in all athletic sports.

ROUGH WEATHER VOYAGES.

With various portions of the superstructure giving evidences of the severity of gales and rough weather, the Hamburg-American steamship Cap Frio, which sailed from Hamburg Dec. 23, arrived yesterday. The heaviest gale encountered was on Jan. 4, when the vessel met a northwester. Tremendous seas broke over the forward part of the ship, carrying away a large section of the railing and causing other damage to various parts of the deck fittings. At one time the rudder chain parted, leaving the steamer helpless before the gale while the injury was being repaired. The Cap Frio brought over 26 cabin and 210 steerage passengers.

The steamship Chicago City, which sailed from Bristol Dec. 19, arrived yesterday, and also experienced a rough and uncomfortable passage, strong westerly gales, and snow and hail storms. The Lady Armstrong also reported the severest kind of weather.

News of the Missing Tillamook.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 8.—The first definite news of the missing steamship Tillamook was given out to-day by L. H. Gray, her former agent. James Dobkis, a miner, who returned from Valdes on the last voyage of the steamer Bertha, brought intelligence of the fact that the Tillamook was hemmed in by floating ice at Seldovia, at the mouth of Cook's Inlet, and that she was not likely to get out this Winter. Dobkis got his news at Valdes from an Indian who had just come down from Seldovia. The Tillamook is now six weeks overdue, and was believed to have been lost. She has aboard at least fifty passengers, who are probably as completely icebound as if they were engaged in a polar expedition.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Upholstery Goods.

This upholstery store is always wide-awake. Your needs are faithfully cared for. No effort is spared that will affect prices in your favor. High-priced novelties; low-priced utilities—we are equally strong in each. Come to the department, get familiar with the stock. Increased knowledge of our merchandise and methods means more trade and fuller confidence. Isn't there something you want in this list?

Suitan Tapestry Portieres, very heavy quality, fringed top and bottom, per pair, $4.98.

Figured Curtain Muslin, 36 inches wide, dainty effects, worth 15c and 18c per yard; at 12c and 14c.

Nottingham Fish Nets, all the prettiest styles, 36 inches wide, 12c., 14c., 18c and 22c per yard.

Imported Dimity, 30 inches wide, large collection of fine colorings, worth 30c per yard; at 23c.

Imported Cretonnes, strikingly handsome patterns and colors, worth 35c per yard; at 28c.

English Bobinet, choicest quality, used in renaissance and other lace work:

45 inches wide; at 29c per yard. | 90 inches wide; at 59c per yard.
54 inches wide; at 36c per yard. | 108 inches wide; at 69c per yard.
72 inches wide; at 44c per yard.

Silk Floss Down Pillows covered with white cambric muslin at the following low prices:

22x22 inches at 47c | 24x24 inches at 53c | 26x26 inches at 66c.

Opaque Window Shades, 36x72 inches wide, mounted on dependable spring rollers, special at 24c.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Macy's Annex the Scene of Another Rousing Carpet Sale.

Habitual readers of our advertising, and vigilant buyers, are as familiar with the conditions and influences that create these exceptional values as we are ourselves. It's another periodical clearance of odds-and-ends, dropped styles, and patterns that haven't proved lively sellers. They are remnants only in a relative sense, as there is sufficient of each kind for a small room, and many contain enough for two large rooms. All are marked at surprisingly low prices. Compare our quotations with those exploited elsewhere—and then examine the Carpets. We'd ask for no better test.

All-Wool Ingrain Carpets.
74c. quality reduced to 49c.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets.
58c. quality reduced to 29c.
61c. quality reduced to 39c.
75c. quality reduced to 49c.

Body Brussels Carpets.
$1.14 quality reduced to 83c.
$1.34 quality reduced to 98c.
All patterns that measure under twenty yards at 49c.

Wool Velvet Carpets.
98c. quality reduced to
$1.14 quality reduced to 74c.
All patterns that measure under twenty yards at 58c.

Wilton Velvet Carpets.
$1.34 quality reduced to
$1.44 quality reduced to 82c.
All patterns that measure under twenty yards at 58c.

Rich Axminster Carpets.
$1.34 quality reduced to 73c.
$1.49 quality reduced to 98c.
All patterns that measure under twenty yards at 59c.

$1.50 Wool Velvet Rugs at 98c.

Rich Wool Velvet Rugs—heavy all-wool fringe—beautiful Oriental patterns in brilliant, effective color combinations—size 2¼x4½ feet. The same fabric of which these Rugs are made is used in the form of Carpets by one of the largest and most prominent hotels in America. That fact should convince you of the wear-worth of these Rugs. They are sold elsewhere at $1.50; our price, 98c.

Bargains in Brass Beds—In Annex

The intense growth of the popularity of Brass Beds developed a grand business in them. The consequence is our stock has become broken. Some of the patterns are here in only one or two sizes, however, of others there are all sizes. We've decided to close them entirely out in order to have cleared spaces for the free display of the new full lines now being bought. That's why we offer handsome Brass Beds

At About One-Third Less Than Regular Prices

The above head lines contain the meat, the real essence of much that might be written regarding these bargains. But we cut the story short with the strong, condensed statement that tops this paragraph.

Brass Beds, extended bow foot ends, three sizes, $12.98.

Brass Beds, extended bow foot ends, extra high head ends, tee ball mountings, three patterns, but not all sizes in each, prices ranged from $24.99 to $29.99; choice at $19.99.

Brass Beds, extended bow foot ends, extra high head ends, 1½ inch pillars with four extra heavy mounts, three sizes, $24.99.

Brass Beds, extra heavy extended foot ends, 1½ inch pillars with heavy mounts, high extended all-brass canopy head end, one size, $36.49.

Porcelain-decorated Brass Beds, extended and bow foot ends, heavy 2-inch pillars, extra high head ends, enriched with porcelain in three colors, graceful and artistic designs, our prices ranged from $75.54 to $102.99; choice now from $57.54 to $87.34.

Mattresses and Springs.—ANNEX.

Cut prices for Mattresses. That stands for considerable when found in our advertising columns. Most of you know why. Simply because our regular prices—which are much less than others charge—furnish the basis for the cut. The mattresses sold here are made in our own factory—no guess-work, no say-so of somebody else. We know exactly of what they are made. No room for doubt, no chance for mistakes, no cause for excuse. Reduced rates that will give quick impulse to the January Mattress movement.

Mattresses made of best grade No. 1 mixed hair, full size, weighing forty pounds, covered with heaviest A. C. A. ticking, sold by us regularly at $14.98; special now at $9.98

Same in single size, reduced from $9.24 to $6.36.

Box Springs, for any size bed, covered with best quality A. C. A. ticking, sold by us regularly at $7.99; special now at $5.99.

All-iron Springs, heavy woven wire fabric, made to fit any bed, sold by us regularly at $3.49; special now at $2.49.

Housefurnishings—BASEMENT.

Gray Steel Enameled Ware is prominent among the Housefurnishings. We keep no "seconds." Could buy "seconds" at half the cost of firsts. That's true, notwithstanding the fact that others often charge more for the damaged kind than we do for the perfect. The blemishes are frequently almost imperceptible, but they are dangerous to health, just the same.

Gray Steel Enameled Pudding Pans, 6 quart size, 14c

Gray Steel Enameled Tea and Coffee Pots, 3 quart size, 19c

Gray Steel Enameled Oblong Roasting Pans, 13 inch size, 19c

Emery Knife Sharpeners, 6c

Wooden Knife Boxes, 9c

"Home Use" Ammonia, none better made, pints, 10c

"Brilliant Buhler" Brass Polish, half pints, 8c; pints, 16c

Thermometers, wood cases, best quality, 12c

Bath Thermometers, best quality, 12c

Thermometers, eight inches long, with porcelain scale, worth $1.00; our price, 59c

French Plate Mirrors, oak frames, 8x10 in. 43c; 9x12 in. 58c; 10x14 in., 74c; 12x18 in., $1.16

Combination Pastry Tables, 3 feet long, $4.61; 4 feet long $5.39

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

January Stock-righting Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS

There is no reason for reducing prices on Oriental Rugs at any time—except those that good store-keeping suggests. There are no changes in patterns to affect designs that are to be used for generations; and the greatest merit of Oriental Rugs is that neither soil nor wear affects them even in years of hard usage. But we are very rigid storekeepers, and even Oriental Rugs must meet the demand for new stocks every season.

To-day we offer more than a hundred *large-size* Oriental Rugs at a reduction that averages

More than a THIRD *Under Price*

and those familiar with our regular prices know that they are lower than the prices elsewhere at all times. This makes the present savings very real and positive.

The lot includes India, Turkish, Persian, Ak-Hissar, Herez, Goravan, Kirman, Khandahar and Yap Rak Rugs—the following sizes and prices:

11¼ x 6¾ ft., was $38; now $20.
9 x 5¾ ft., was $42; now $31.
10½ x 6¾ ft., was $55; now $40.
11¾ x 7½ ft., was $68; now $48.
8½ x 7 ft., was $88; now $60.
13 x 9 ft., was $98; now $70.
14¾ x 10¾ ft., was $155; now $95.
14 x 11¾ ft., was $175; now $115.
14½ x 11¼ ft., was $215; now $145.
16¾ x 10¼ ft., was $228; now $150.
17¾ x 10 ft., was $268; now $185.
18 x 11¾ ft., was $295; now $195.

Also a large number of Shirvan, Guendje, Mosoul and Kazak Rugs, in smaller sizes, at quite liberal concessions in price.

Third Floor.

The Part that LINENS Play

The Linen Store keeps pace with the rest of the Wanamaker organization in broad and far-reaching preparation for this January sale. On account of the magnitude and scope of our operations, the most responsible linen manufacturers of Ireland, Scotland and Germany gladly meet us more than half way. This makes such prices as the following possible throughout this splendid stock of Table Linen by the yard, Dinner Cloths, Napkins and Towels; prices that are particularly low for household linens that are pure flax in every fibre. Specifically excepted are the Turkish Bath Towels, which are all cotton. Read the details:

Table Cloths—
Bleached dinner cloths of the best Irish make.
2x2 yards, were $3, now $2.25.
2x2½ yards, were $3.75, now $2.75
2x3 yards, were $4.50, now $3.25
2x3½ yards, were $5.25, now $3.75
2½x2½ yards, were $5.25, now $3.75
2½x3 yards, were $6.25, now $4.50
2½x3½ yards, were $7.25, now $5.25
2½x4 yards, were $8.25, now $6
Napkins to match, 21 in. square, were $3.50, now $2.50; 26 in. square, were $6.75, now $4.90.

Table Linen—
45c yd.—Cream white, German table linen; 60 in., formerly 60c.
60c yd.—Bleached Irish table linen; 67 in., formerly 75c.
90c yd.—Bleached Flemish table linen; 68 in., formerly $1.25.
$1.25 yd.—Bleached Flemish table linen; 72 in., formerly $1.75.

Napkins—
$1.10 doz.—Bleached Scotch napkins; 18 in., square; formerly $1.50.
$1.40 doz.—Bleached Scotch napkins; 20 in. square; formerly $1.75.
$1.80 doz.—Bleached Scotch napkins; 20 in. square; formerly $2.50.
$2.50 doz.—Bleached Irish napkins; 24 in. square; formerly $3.
$2.90 doz.—Bleached Flemish napkins; 22 in. square; formerly $3.75.
$3.75 doz.—Bleached German napkins; 26 in. square; formerly $4.25.

Towels—
12½c each—Hemmed huckaback; 18x35 in.; fully worth 15c.
15c each—Hemmed huckaback; 18x36 in.; fully worth 20c.
25c each—Hemstitched huckaback; 21x43 in.; fully worth 35c.

Bath Towels—Cotton—
10c each—Bleached Turkish towels; 19x42 in.; regularly sold at 12½c.
12½c each—Bleached and cream bath towels; large and heavy; regularly sold at 15c.
15c each—Bleached cream bath towels; hemmed or fringed ends; regularly sold at 20c.

Fourth avenue.

Mercerized Cotton PORTIERES

Two hundred pairs of them, all this season's patterns. The manufacturer wished to concentrate his energies on the coming season's designs, which, though they may differ slightly from these, can hardly be handsomer. So he let us have them at a price which means to you a reduction of a quarter in their value. The color-combinations are varied and effective, the fabric rich and luxurious. This word of them:

$11.75, from $15 pair—In plain red, Nile green, rose, olive; corded front, edge and bottom.
$10.75 from $14.50—Two-toned effects in red, blue, gold, light blue and green; also green-and-gold, rose-and-green, silver-and-Nile green; corded front, edge and bottom.
$11.50, from $15—Two-toned effects in Nile-green-and-rose, green-and-gold, gold-and-gold, green-and-green, blue-and-blue, red-and-red, silver-and-Nile-green; corded front, edge and bottom.
$11, from $14 pair—In two-toned effect; fringe top and bottom; 6 colors.
$10.75, from $14.50 pair—In two-toned effect; fringe top and bottom; 4 colors.
$7.50, from $10 pair—In two-toned effect; cord on front edge and bottom; 7 colors.
$7.50, from $10 pair—In two-toned effect; fringed top and bottom; 3 colors.
$7.25, from $9.50 pair—Plain rose; one pattern; cord on front edge and bottom.

Third floor.

Men's *Overcoats*

These are Raglans, the correct, swell, broad-shouldered, gracefully-hanging Raglan overcoats, that many try unsuccessfully to imitate. None of the skimpy, narrow, tired-looking affairs, that go parading about as Raglans, is to be found in this gathering. We made unusual preparations months ago with our stock of garments in this style, and you've kept us busy preparing ever since. In the recent breathing spell that you've allowed us, we freshened up a bit. Several excellent lines at $15, and to-day some brand new handsome styles at, $20. All correct Raglans, correctly made of correct fabrics.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Under-price Store Begins Again To-day

After a brief period of usefulness in another direction, the mission of this popular basement institution is resumed this morning. The splendid holiday business has created many new splendid offerings, the first of which to claim your attention are here noted:

Silk Waists at $2—
These are not perfectly new. All this season's goods, and all in good styles, but they're mussed a bit from too frequent and too fond handling. Various desirable colorings and black. Not many, and they'll not last long. For the values are from $3.75 to $4.50 and the price but $2.

50c Women's Vests at 38c—
Silky-looking vests, of ribbed luster cotton; low necks, silk taped; white, cream, pink, sky blue; neatly crocheted around necks and shoulder straps. 1,650 of these at this two-thirds price.

$2 Women's Umbrellas at $1—
These will not go on sale until 10 o'clock. There are only 200. Good and good-looking 26-inch umbrellas, in perfect condition, that usually sell for no less than $2. Now *half price.*

Edgings at Half Price—
The quality that sells regularly at 25c a yard is here at 12½c. Insertings that usually bring 10c, in this offering, at 5c.

Table Linen Remnants—
Two-thirds prices for all of these 250 remnants of both bleached and cream linens. 1½ to 4 yds. long.

Fancy Taffeta Ribbons—
We had these made to our special order. You'll not be able to find duplicates of any of the styles anywhere else at any price. They are in glacé effect, and have white corded stripes. In white, cream, yellow, pink, blue, cardinal, violet, light green and black. All 3¼ in. wide. All 15c a yard, though 20c would be much nearer the actual value.

25c Fancy Boxes at 13c—
They are glove, handkerchief and necktie boxes prettily painted in floral designs of violets, daisies and *Kaiserblumen,*—all imported. All new for the holiday selling, but showing slight signs of handling.

60c Bath Mats at 35c—
One hundred dozen of an extra good quality of Turkish Bath Mats are offered at this little-more-than-half price. Very large; unusually heavy; 8 colorings.

Calendars Reduced again in Price
Our first prices were much below those of the publishers. Then we cut them in half. Now those half prices are cut to one-third. That would bring the prices of these down to one-sixth. A countenful of handsome specimens this morning.

The January Sale of Parlor FURNITURE

This is an extremely particular Furniture Store. We are not only careful in the selection of artistic furniture, but samples must be bright and fresh; so we are determined to hurry away these sample parlor suites and other pieces from our floors, no matter how costly the change may be. Of course you won't notice defects or damage to these goods—the object of this clearance is to get new owners before the samples receive any harm.

The entire collection is of a high character—shapes, styles, upholsterings, all are new, refined, artistic; made up in the manner that assures years of service. We will lose profits on a vast amount of business; but it will make this a better furniture store, and give you good reason to remember Wanamaker's when you have furniture to buy. Enough reason for us, and most profitable reason for you.

These added hints of the furniture and the new prices:

Parlor Suites—
At $52, from $67—Three pieces; inlaid; tapestry cover.
At $52.50, from $70—Three pieces; imitation; tapestry cover.
At $65, from $83.50—Four pieces; inlaid; tapestry cover.
At $65, from $86—Three pieces; mahogany veneered; silk cover.
At $75, from $90—Three pieces; imitation; damask cover.
At $70, from $93—Three pieces; overstuffed; tapestry cover.
At $72.50, from $92—Three pieces; imitation; velour cover.
At $85, from $115—Three pieces; mahogany; silk cover.
At $75, from $125—Three pieces; mahogany; leather cover.
At $57.50, from $135—Three pieces; inlaid; damask cover.
At $95, from $155—Three pieces; mahogany; damask cover.
At $90, from $185—Three pieces; green enamel; silk cover.
At $100, from $155—Three pieces; inlaid walnut frames.

Parlor Suites—
At $120, from $160—Four pieces; mahogany veneered; tapestry cover.
At $125, from $200—Three pieces; mahogany; silk cover.
At $125, from $175—Three pieces; mahogany; muslin cover.
At $175, from $250—Three pieces; Louis XVI.; gold; silk cover.
At $400, from $560—Five pieces; Louis XVI.; in walnut; silk cover.
At $500, from $750—Three pieces; Louis XV.; gold; silk cover.

Mahogany Parlor Cabinets
At $23, from $42; Decorated cabinet.
At $26, from $42—Decorated cabinet.
At $27.50, from $40—Mahogany cabinet.
At $32.50, from $55—Mahogany cabinet.
At $35, from $48—Mahogany cabinet.
At $40, from $55—Mahogany cabinet.
At $60, from $92—Mahogany cabinet.

Music Cabinets—
At $5.25, from $10.50—Imitation mahogany
At $7.50, from $12—Imitation mahogany.
At $15, from $24—Mahogany veneered.
At $22, from $35—Mahogany.
At $25, from $40—Mahogany inlaid.
At $28, from $40—Mahogany inlaid.
At $25, from $40—Vernis-martin.
At $60, from $80—Vernis-martin.

Fancy Parlor Cabinets—
At $42.50, from $56—Vernis-martin cabinet.
At $50, from $100—Vernis-martin cabinet.
At $55, from $85—Vernis-martin cabinet.
At $55, from $110—Vernis-martin cabinet.
At $60, from $100—Vernis-martin cabinet.
At $75, from $125—Gold cabinet.
At $100, from $145—Vernis-martin cabinet.
At $175, from $225—Gold cabinet.
At $175, from $275—Vernis-martin cabinet.

Odd Fancy Pieces—
At $17.50, from $35—Vernis-martin desk.
At $32, from $48—Vernis-martin curio table
At $40, from $80—Vernis-martin desk.
At $50, from $67—Vernis-martin desk.
At $12.50, from $58—Mahogany curio cabinet.

Fourth floor.

The CHINA SALE

We're selling almost as much China and Bric-a-Brac as we did before the holidays. That's natural. Such opportunities as this sale offers are of large importance to the tasteful housekeeper who is thrifty as well. The china is of a high character; the bric-a-brac is artistic and beautiful; yet prices average

A Third Under Value

Fifteen dollars' worth for ten dollars! That means a saving well worth while.

Dinnerware—
Many other sorts; but particular word to-day of fine English Porcelain, enameled, and trimmed with gold, in odd pieces or by the dozen, at a straight reduction of a third. These pieces:
Dinner Plates, $3.25, from $5 a dozen.
Tea Plates, $2.50, from $3.75 a dozen.
Covered Dishes, $2, from $3 each.
Tea Cups and Saucers, $3.35, from $5 a dozen.
After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, $3, from $4.50 a doz.
Fruit Saucers, $1.25, from $2 each.
Vegetable Dishes, 65c, from $1 each; 50c, from 75c each.

Fancy China—
Cups and saucers and plates—new goods just received; French and Austrian china, in tea and breakfast and bread-and-butter sizes; all handsomely decorated with flowers and gold; also colored border overlaid with gold; well worth 50c each; now at 25c.

Fancy China—
Cups and saucers, tea, bouillon and after-dinner coffee—
$1, from $1.50 40c, from 75c
50c, from $1 10c, from 25c

Bric-a-Brac—
White cameo plaques with brass frames; heads of court beauties; $6, from $12.
German china vases, with Chinese decorative effects—
$3, from $4.50 $4, from $6 $5, from $8
Candlesticks, with art nouveau decorations—
35c, from 75 65c, from $1.25 75c, from $1.50
Vienna Vases—$25, from $40 $27.50, from $45
$40, from $70.

Basement and Main aisle.

Opera GARMENTS

There's no collection anywhere that equals this, so far as we know. And there's been no such selling as ours this season ever known anywhere else. We've twice cabled the European makers to duplicate original orders—and they were very generous.

Now with much wearing time still ahead—the opera season, balls and parties, the theatre, and so on—all that remain, and that comprise about every handsome style one could wish to view, are now reduced. Divided into three groups—one contains values up to $30—choice at $20; one in which values run up to $43.50—all these at $30; the third comprises capes and coats that were very fairly priced up to $65—now $45. These handsome garments are of soft Vicuna Chudda, many trimmed with white Thibet or Mouflon; all lined with quilted satin.

A lot of elegant broadcloth capes are likewise reduced. These from a leading Paris maker. The various greatly admired pastel shades, and the solid darker colors that are sometimes preferred. The collection holds numerous handsome styles that were priced, moderately enough, at $46 to $75. Now reduced to $34.50 to $56.25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Lamps and Globes

The splendid collection we had brought together for the holiday selling survived the attack of the vast army of shoppers, but left it in a greatly weakened condition. The many odd lots are rallied once more to the front—handsome specimens in plenty among them, but each style small in numbers. After this sale—reorganization, plans of which are already completed. In the meantime, unmatched offerings like these:

$3, reduced from $5 and $6—
Squat and high shape lamps in this lot, attractively decorated with lilies, chrysanthemums, and other flowers, on light grounds. Complete with 11-in. globes.

$6, reduced from $10—
Half high shapes, handsomely decorated with peonies, daisies and roses, on rich dark grounds. Complete with 12-in. globes.

$7.50, reduced from $10.50 and $12—
Decorated lamps; mountings of these are of wrought iron; decorations of roses on solid colored grounds—ruby and yellow. Only about 20 in this lot.

$7.50, reduced from $10.50 to $15—
Imported and domestic pottery vases, mounted for lamps; low and high shapes; old brass and Japanese trimmings.

Ruby Lamp Globes Reduced
Large, rich ruby lamp globes that we were selling at $4.50 are now $3.50. Bought all the maker had on hand. The first price of these globes was $7.50, and they are still being sold for that at other stores.

Main floor and Basement.

The WHITE SALE
Muslin Underwear

The usual bargain limits selection—compels you to take the arbitrary style that happens to be in the offering. The usual Muslin Underwear Sale is the same way. One style—possibly two—is offered at a low price. If you want to pick and choose, you must pay more. This sale is unapproached by all others in that it not only offers splendid garments at the most exceptional prices; but *it provides such variety as is not thought of elsewhere!*

You get the best bargain possible, yet you can select from *more* styles than are found in the next best regular stock, at full prices.

Does this explain the difference between bargain sales, usual sales and the Wanamaker Sale of White?

Night Gowns—
75c—Of muslin, with square neck; trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle on neck, yoke, over shoulders and on sleeves; also hemstitched plaits.
85c—Of muslin; Empire style; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion run with ribbon.
$1—Of cambric, with yoke of 4 rows of lace and cluster of plaits; lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves; trimmed with torchon lace.
$1.25—Of cambric, with yoke of 4 rows of embroidered insertion and cluster of plaits; high neck, trimmed with embroidery.
Many other styles, 38c to $9.

Petticoats—
50c—Of muslin; deep ruffle of muslin with wide hem; hemstitched and cluster of plaits above.
85c—Of muslin, with cambric ruffle, and trimmed with embroidery and plaits above.
$1—Of muslin, with deep cambric ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
$1.25—Of cambric, with umbrella ruffle, trimmed with point de Paris lace, and plaits above.
Many other styles, 35c to $15.

Short Petticoats—
25c—Of muslin, with cambric ruffle and plaits above.
30c—Of cambric, with wide cambric ruffle; deep hem; hemstitched.
50c—Of muslin; trimmed with torchon lace and plaits above.
75c—Of cambric, with deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
Many other styles, up to $2.75.

Chemises—
25c—Of cambric, with square neck, trimmed with lace on neck and armholes.
35c—Of cambric, with square neck, trimmed with hemstitched ruffle of lawn and insertion of embroidery.
50c—Of cambric, with square neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
Many other styles, 25c to $4.50.

Corset Covers—
25c—Of cambric, with square neck, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
35c—Of cambric, with square neck, trimmed with eat embroidery, on neck and armholes.
50c—Of cambric, with square neck, trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion and ribbon.
60c—Of cambric; full cover; gathers at waist; trimmed with 4 rows of insertion in front and torchon lace on neck and sleeves.
Many other styles, 8c to $3.75.

Drawers—
15c—Of muslin or cambric, with deep hem and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
35c—Of muslin, with deep ruffle of lawn with wide hem; hemstitched and plaits above.
50c—Of cambric, with deep ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
75c—Of cambric, trimmed with wide neat embroidery; plaits above.
Many other styles, 10c to $4.50.

Infants' Long Slips—
38c—Of nainsook; 3 box plaits in front; neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched ruffle.
45c—Of nainsook; yoke, back and front of fine plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.
70c—Of nainsook; square yoke of hemstitched plaits and one embroidered insertion; finished with neat embroidered ruffles.
$1.25—Of cambric; round yoke of embroidered insertion and plaits; finished with embroidered ruffle; skirt trimmed with embroidery and cluster of plaits.

Infants' Long Petticoats—
30c—Of nainsook; deep hem; made with waist.
38c—Of nainsook; two styles, one with ruffle edge with lace, another with deep hem 1 thread beading; both styles made with waist.
85c—Of nainsook; lawn ruffle; hemstitched and edged with fine Valenciennes lace and cluster of plaits; made with waist.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lace Curtains

Of every kind, and half and two-thirds prices for your choice from this most varied offering. Not new, exactly, but clean and fresh and perfect, and in patterns than which the coming season's will be no better, if a difference at all will be noticeable to any but the expert. Attractive enough in themselves at any time at regular prices, this pricing renders them almost irresistible, positively so, to those with lace curtain needs.

Half and two-thirds prices throughout.

Brussels—
One-pair lots—Were $19; now $9.50.
Two-pair lots, 4 styles—Were $11.25 to $25; now $7.50 to $17.50.

Renaissance—
One-pair lots, 5 styles—Were $5.25 to $25; now $2.65 to $12.50.
Two-pair lots; 9 styles—Were $4.25 to $37.50; now $2.85 to $25.

Arabian—
One-pair lots; 8 styles—Were $5.75 to $35; now $2.90 to $17.50.
Two-pair lots; 5 styles—Were $10.50 to $45; now $7 to $30.

White Irish Point—
One-pair lots; 7 styles—were $5.75 to $23; now 2.85 to $11.50.
Two-pair lots; 12 styles—Were $4 to $18; now 2.65 to $12.

Ivory Irish Point—
One-pair lots; 5 styles—were $3.75 to $9.50; now $1.90 to $4.75.
Two-pair lots; 13 styles—Were $6.50 to $16.50; now $4.25 to $11.

Cretonnes—
Two-pair lots and over; 10 styles—Were $4.75 to $20; now $3.25 to $6.75.

Third Floor.

EMBROIDERIES

About half prices for these. They are only little lots, not more than 250 pieces in all, hardly any two alike. A manufacturer's samples. All 4½ yards in length.

1-inch edging, at 20c a piece, instead of 35c; 4-in. edging, at 35c, instead of 65c a piece; 6-in. edging, at 50c, instead of 85c a piece; up to 11 inches, at $3.50 a piece for the kind.

Insertions, 1 to 9 in. wide, from 20c to $3.50 a piece, that would regularly sell at 35c to $7.

Broadway.

Boys' CLOTHING

Six-dollar suits at $3.25. This is one of the results of "straightening up" of the boys' stocks. They are double-breasted suits of all-wool cheviots—some plain blue, some in durable mixtures; sizes 9 to 16 years. About 200 suits in this offering, in which values run up to $6. Now uniformly priced at $3.25.

A group of overcoats also gathered from here and there, and marked at the one price, $7. They are all handsome overcoats, warm and well made, and were priced up to $12. Sizes 3 to 7 years.

Good, strong, durable corduroy trousers, sizes 4 to 16 years, at 75c each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The BOOK Sale

The "Hurt Book" Sale, the announcement of which is eagerly looked for every year. But the offering is not wholly of damaged books. Indeed, a large proportion of this collection is absolutely perfect—especially the sets—and those that are imperfect are rarely injured very seriously. The prices are "hurt" considerably more. They've been reduced to one-third and one-half regular. Particularly good choosing in books covering a wide range of subjects, 10c, 25c and 35c.

A new lot, embracing many good titles, is added this morning.

Book Store, Ninth street.

CALENDARS

Five and ten cents each for kinds that were thought very reasonably priced at 10c to 40c. We're selling them in *thousand lots*—printers and advertisers appreciate the unusual advantage of the offering and are laying in stocks of these fine lithographic pieces. There's also some rich choosing among the larger, more elaborate pieces, at half prices, or less.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue.
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GRAND JURY INDICTS BELLEVUE NURSES

They Must Answer for the Death of Louis R. Hilliard.

Charged with Manslaughter in the First Degree—Witness Minnock Returns to Testify.

Nurses Clinton L. Marshall, Edward O. Davis, and John R. Dean were yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury for manslaughter in the first degree in causing the death on Dec. 12 last of Louis R. Hilliard, a patient in the Bellevue insane pavilion, by beating him to death. The indictment sets forth that, in neglect of their duties, the nurses named "assaulted, pounded, bruised, and choked Louis H. Hilliard, and broke several of his ribs, displaced the hyoides bone in his throat, pounded and lacerated the arms, shoulders, legs, face, head, and all other parts of his body, and choked and strangled him, thereby causing his death." The three nurses, who are at present at liberty under bail of $5,000 each, fixed by the Coroner after the inquest, and furnished by Ogden Mills, will plead to the indictment to-morrow.

Assistant District Attorney Pierce brought the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury soon after it assembled yesterday. Thomas J. Minnock, a newspaper man, who had himself committed to the insane pavilion on an assignment from a morning paper, was the chief witness. Minnock was erroneously reported to have disappeared and gone to California. Early yesterday he walked into the offices of the District Attorney's detectives, in the Criminal Courts Building, and said he understood he was wanted. He had been in Waterbury, Conn., with a theatrical company in which he was interested. He had no intention of remaining away, he said. After a short conference with Mr. Pierce, Minnock was taken before the Grand Jury.

Other witnesses who had been subpoenaed and who testified, were Register Gleeson of Bellevue, Mrs. Louis Hilliard, wife of the dead man, and Coroners' Physician Donlin, who first made public the fact that Hilliard had been cruelly beaten. The Grand Jury deliberated only about an hour, and then handed up to Judge Cowing a "blanket" indictment against the three nurses, charging manslaughter in the first degree.

CHARGES BY DR. HAMILTON.

He Tells of Cruelty in the Hospital, and of Alleged Exorbitant Fees Asked for by Dr. Fitch.

Commissioner Keller yesterday afternoon received a long letter from Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, telling at length of alleged abuses in the Insane Pavilion. Dr. Hamilton also repeated his charges that Dr. Fitch made exorbitant charges for examining insane patients. He cited numerous cases, and especially the Gergiana Wendell case, in which specific complaint is made of overcharging in fees. He also calls attention to the case of a man named Ritchie, who was a patient of Dr. Hamilton in 1895. In this case Dr. Hamilton called Dr. Fitch, and claims that the latter put in a bill for $600 for his three hours' work. He remonstrated with him, he says, and Dr. Fitch reduced his claim to $250, which was paid.

Asked if he would take any action concerning these charges against Dr. Fitch, Commissioner Keller said:

"All I can say is that if Dr. Fitch has broken any rule of Bellevue Hospital, he will have to suffer."

Dr. Hamilton claims that many inmates of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane should by right be in the Almshouse, as they are for the most part sufferers from senile dementia. These, says Dr. Hamilton, are improperly committed by the examining physicians. The manner of disposition of non-resident insane patients is also touched upon.

Dr. J. McDonald of the Manhattan State Hospital, says Dr. Hamilton, has in his possession a number of photographs showing marks of brutality on patients who have been committed from Bellevue to the Manhattan State Hospital. Commissioner Keller stated that he would look into this charge, and take action if necessary.

"Hereafter," said he, "the examiners of the insane will not only have to look after the mental condition of the patients, but if there are any marks of violence or symptoms of other diseases present, it will be necessary for them to notify the proper authorities."

DR. STEWART TAKES CHARGE.

Begins Reform Movement by Making Changes in Duties of Staff.

Dr. George Taylor Stewart, the newly appointed Superintendent of all the charity hospitals in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, assumed charge at Bellevue yesterday morning. With his new deputy, ex-Superintendent William B. O'Rourke, deposed by Commissioner Keller, Dr. Stewart made a thorough inspection of the institution. All of the wards were visited and the members of the house staff presented to the Superintendent, who will also act as Chief of Staff.

Dr. Stewart began his contemplated sweeping changes in the management of the hospital by placing Deputy Superintendent O'Rourke on duty during the day and assigning former Deputy Superintendent Rickard to night duty. This rendered necessary the abolishment of the position of night captain, long held by John McHale. Mr. McHale will have a position as keeper in the penitentiary under Corrections Commissioner Lantry.

Mr. Rickard will in all probability perform the duties formerly discharged by Major Samuel Russell, the steward. Although Dr. Stewart denied that the position of steward was abolished, he intimated that some change would be made in this department, and that there will be numerous other changes of minor importance among the administrative staff of the hospital.

Dr. J. K. Wetherbee is acting temporarily as Superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, which position Dr. Stewart vacated to take charge of Bellevue.

Dr. Robert J. Hill, who has been keeping an eye on the hospital for the State Board of Charities for two weeks, said that he regarded with favor Dr. Stewart's appointment to the Superintendency of the institution, as a physician was the best man to have at the head of a hospital. Dr. Hill went to Albany last night, to be present at the quarterly meeting of the State Board of Charities and make his report to that body.

HIGH INTEREST ON LOANS.

But Loan Association Cannot Foreclose on Lowery's Mortgages.

Companies which loan money on chattel mortgages under the act of 1895, which allows them to collect 3 per cent. for the first month and 2 per cent. for each month thereafter, cannot do business with residents of either Monroe or Westchester Counties. This fact was brought out by a decision handed down by Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The decision was on a demurrer interposed by the Collateral Loan Association in an action brought by John Lowery and his wife of Mount Vernon to enjoin the loan company from foreclosing on three chattel mortgages, which the plaintiffs want declared null and void on the grounds that excessive interest was charged. The first loan, made in 1897, was for $150, on which $11.50 a month interest was paid. Each of the other loans was for $75, with $5.25 a month interest. Failure to pay interest caused the company to bring foreclosure proceedings in Westchester County, and they were followed by the present action in the Supreme Court of this county.

The Justice held in the demurrer proceedings that the law of 1895 prohibited the loan associations from working in the counties named, and that in the present case, even if they had a right to do business at Mount Vernon, a rate of interest which was really usurious had been charged.

TAKES UP PAPER'S CHARGES.

Judge Instructs Grand Jury to Investigate Story of Another Alleged Bosschieter Case at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 8.—Judge Dixon, in opening the January term of the Supreme Court here to-day, charged the Grand Jury to investigate the report published in a local paper to the effect that a prominent person here had recently been concerned in the drugging of a young girl, who escaped the fate of Jennie Bosschieter only through the prompt services of physicians.

The story published told of the doctors working over the girl all night, and of her being brought back to life with great difficulty, and it was asserted that the man in the case had paid the girl's father several thousand dollars to hush the matter up.

"Whether," said the Judge, "that article was published for the purpose of raising a public sentiment which would aid in the suppression of such crimes and vicious propensities, or with some less commendable motive, may perhaps be the subject of question, but it would seem to be advisable for the Grand Jury that they call upon the persons who were concerned in that publication for whatever information they are able to give, and then, by that information, you may be able to get at the original source of the report, and so find out whether it has a basis in truth or not.

"If it has a basis in truth, and you find reasonable ground for believing that in this community any part of this felonious transaction occurred, there would be evidence enough upon which you could present an indictment. If, on the other hand, you find that this article is without reasonable foundation, and that it has been published not from good motives, and with a design to promote the administration of public justice, but upon some less commendable motive, so that it reflects upon any individual in the community, whether it point to him by name or by insinuation merely, it will then be proper for you to indict for libel every one who was engaged in that publication.

"Such publications as that either are commendable as earnest efforts to secure the administration of justice, or else they are blamable and despicable as publications intended to rob a man of his reputation, or even society of its just repute."

THE BOSSCHIETER MURDER CASE.

Separate Trial for Kerr—McAllister's Plea for a Review Denied.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 8.—The first case taken up by Judge Dixon in the Supreme Court to-day was the application of George J. Kerr for a separate trial on the indictment charging him with assaulting and murdering Jennie Bosschieter, and of Walter C. McAllister for removal of the indictment to the Supreme Court, to the end that it may be reviewed and quashed on several technicalities.

Judge Dixon said that as a member of the Supreme Court he had carefully gone over the latter application and considered the points raised, and had come to the conclusion that these did not warrant the quashing of the indictment, as all were groundless.

In the matter of the application made by John W. Harding for a separate trial for Kerr, the Judge granted this, and said he would make known his reasons later.

The Judge then ordered that the four defendants, McAllister, Kerr, Death, and Campbell, be ready for trial next Monday.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS OF CARRIAGES AND STREET CARS.—Upon the first trial of Catherine McCann's suit as administratrix to recover damages from the New York and Queens County Railway Company for the death of her husband, Simon McCann, she had a verdict, which was reversed in April, 1898, by the Appellate Division, in this city, on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence, and that there was no direct evidence that the company's car ran into the carriage which the decedent was driving. The opinion, which was by Justice Ingraham, was concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice McLaughlin. Justice Patterson gave a dissenting opinion, in which Justice O'Brien concurred. The intestate was driving a carriage on Borden Avenue, near Bradley Avenue, in Long Island City. The carriage, in which three women were riding, had started from Calvary Cemetery, and had proceeded about 200 feet, when it was overtaken by a trolley car, which struck either the carriage or one of the horses, and McCann was thrown or fell from the box of the carriage and fractured his skull. On the second trial Mrs. McCann again had a verdict, which has now been again reversed by the Appellate Division, on appeal by William E. Stewart, counsel for the company. Justice McLaughlin gives the opinion, basing the reversal upon the fact that the Court refused to charge that "if by the exercise of reasonable care McCann could have seen the approaching car, and ought to have apprehended the danger of the situation, he was chargeable with negligence." After the refusal to so charge, the Court said the intestate was under no legal obligation to look around to see if a car was coming. The Court holds otherwise, saying that the decedent, "while driving upon the tracks, if he knew that a car was approaching, and was liable to or was about to collide with the carriage which he was driving, it was his duty to do whatever he could to prevent the collision; and if he did not do that, and by reason thereof he sustained an injury, the defendant could not be held liable for it."

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RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS.—A judgment recovered by Elizabeth Kellegher in her suit against the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company for injuries resulting from an accident on April 25, 1897, has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, by a divided court. Mrs. Kellegher claimed that while attempting to board one of the company's north-bound horse cars, at Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, she was thrown to the ground and injured by the negligent starting of the car. The five witnesses for the company testified that the car first stopped at Seventy-ninth Street, and then went on slowly about seventy-five feet before the accident happened, and that the plaintiff had got on at Seventy-ninth Street, leaving a companion behind, then stepped off the car, backward. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion of the appellate tribunal, says that, regard being had to the rights of a person, who after the car had stopped is attempting to board it, "the obligation is on the conductor to see to it that such person has secured a reasonably safe foothold or position upon the car before the signal to start is given. If we take the plaintiff's statement of what the conductor here did is true, his act was certainly a negligent one, for the consequences of which, unless it was refuted, explained, or justified, the defendants would be liable." Justice McLaughlin, in a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, holds that the Court's charge, in which the jury were in substance told that if they believed the testimony of the plaintiff and her witnesses the defendant was guilty of negligence, and that they could render a verdict for the plaintiff, was erroneous. "There is no rule which obligates a street railroad not to start its cars until persons taking passage have actually been seated in the car. All that is required is that the car must not be started until the passenger is in a safe position."

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RENTAL AND FEE DAMAGES FROM ELEVATED RAILROAD.—Mary Venn Cohen purchased an old two-story and attic brick building on the east side of Greenwich Street, south of Hammond Street, about twenty-five years ago, and occupied it for a residence up to 1885. Since that time she has rented the property, first getting $60 a month, but subsequently reducing the rental to $40 a month. Over thirteen years ago Mrs. Cohen sued the elevated railroad companies for damages resulting from the elevated railroad structure, which is about seven feet from her building. An award of $3,500 for fee damages, and a total of $4,025 as rental damages has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. The company complained of the size of the award for rental damages. Justice Ingraham, giving the unanimous opinion of the Court, says upon this point: "It must be considered that the period is over thirteen years, and it certainly is not the fault of the plaintiff that she has been compelled to wait such a long time before a trial of the action. The evidence is that the communication with the lower part of the city by the surface roads is quicker than that of the elevated roads, and in view of this fact, it is difficult to see what possible benefit to this property the elevated railroad can be. It certainly is no advantage to have a large number of people carried past her house each day between the upper and lower parts of the city, and she gets no benefit from adjoining stations."

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Republicans Organize in Both Houses with Caucus Nominees.

Gov. Voorhees, in His Message, Indorses the Palisades Park Plan and Refers to the Pollution of Rivers.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—The one hundred and twenty-fifth session of the New Jersey Legislature opened to-day. The lobby and galleries of the two houses were crowded with spectators, and the members' desks were loaded down with flowers.

Senator Cornish, the only "hold-over" Democrat, was made temporary President of the Senate. Senator Pitney, Republican, of Morris County, was elected permanent Chairman, and Walter Edge of Atlantic County, Secretary. Senator Pitney, in his address, declared in favor of a Constitutional amendment for a separate Court of Appeals. The Senate officers decided upon by the recent Republican caucus were then elected, and Senator Pitney announced his committee appointments.

The House was organized by the election of William J. Bradley, Republican, of Camden, Speaker, and the other caucus nominees. After the appointment of the usual committees the annual message of Gov. Voorhees was read. In his message, after calling the Legislature's attention to the importance of its labors in the coming session, the Governor presented figures showing the financial condition of the State. The gross receipts for the year were $3,453,-295, while the disbursements were $2,701,-228, an excess in receipts of $752,068. Aside from appropriations made at the last session of the Legislature for 1901, and from any supplemental appropriations, the indebtedness of the State is $119,000. "To meet this," the Governor adds, "it has funds, the market value of which is $506,-716, and further assets valued at $207,626, which constitute a sinking fund.

"The comparison of the State's present financial condition with that at the beginning of the past century will afford some degree of satisfaction. In due time, when the policy adopted by it is understood, and ignorance and prejudice give way to a clearer and less passionate consideration, the full measure of praise will be accorded to those who have directed and shaped its policy in this regard, and judiciously husbanded its resources."

During the year 322,575 children between seven and twelve years of age attended public schools and $2,333,550 was spent on their education.

On building and loan associations the Governor said: "Wisely conducted, these associations encourage and make possible the building of many homes, promote habits of thrift and economy, and afford to the 129,131 shareholders—mainly persons of small means—an opportunity for the profitable investment of their earnings."

The revised school law, he says, has proved generally satisfactory.

Referring to a Palisades Inter-State park, the Governor says: "The subject has aroused widespread interest in the past, and has received repeated consideration at the hands of previous Legislatures. Nothing practical or feasible was suggested or accomplished until the present commission undertook the work. Now, for the first time, the project seems capable of realization, if reasonable aid be given by the States especially interested. On the part of New Jersey, I respectfully urge such legislation and assistance as will facilitate the work so auspiciously begun."

After an indorsement of the Pan-American Exposition to be held at Buffalo, he adds: "The advantages to our own State in having a suitable exhibition of its resources and products are manifest, and to defray the expenses thereof a suitable appropriation is recommended.

"The condition of the rivers and streams in several localities demands attention. Especially is this true of the Valley of the Passaic. The citizens and property owners in that valley have become alarmed at the foul and polluted condition of the waters in the river. These are now the receptacle and conduit of all the sewage of the cities, towns, and villages in the territory which it drains, and of all the refuse of the numerous factories and manufacturing establishments along its banks. The subject is worthy of your most earnest consideration."

Senator Hutchinson introduced the only bill of the session. It provides that the annual appropriation for State aid for stone road building be increased from $150,-000 to $300,000. The Legislature adjourned until Monday evening.

Former Harvard Athlete Dead.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 8.—Allan E. Doucette of the Harvard University football team of 1897, and one of the famous football centres of the country, died at his home here late last night of typhoid fever. He was twenty-eight years of age. Doucette's illness had covered a period of six months. During last season he acted as a coach for the Harvard 'Varsity team. He was graduated from Harvard in 1895, and three years later from the Law School. Since then he had been a practicing lawyer.

Fifty Cigarmakers Strike.

Fifty cigarmakers in Joseph Whitlaw's factory, 319 Bowery, have gone on strike to force the firm to supply a better quality of "binders" tobacco. The strikers allege that with a poor quality of binders they cannot make as many cigars as with good material. The strikers' places were filled with non-union men.

August Belmont Able to Drive Out.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 8.—August Belmont, who is convalescent from typhoid, took his first drive to-day. He was out in a closed carriage, and was accompanied by his son August. Mr. Belmont will not return to business for some time. He does not appear to have lost any flesh, or if he did he regained it. He says he is possessed of a strong appetite, which he is not permitted to gratify.

To Call a German Jewish Congress.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—A large meeting of Zionists, held to-day, voted to call a national Jewish Congress for the protection of threatened Hebrew interests.

More Seaboard Air Line Resignations.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 8.—The resignation of Vice President and General Manager St. Johns of the Seaboard Air Line Railway will carry with it the resignations of a host of other officials, and the personnel of the general offices here will be in consequence almost completely changed. Following swiftly upon the retirement of the chief comes the announcement that O. B. Bidwell, freight claim agent of the system, with headquarters here, and B. P. Johnson, Superintendent of Transportation of the line, whose headquarters have also been situated here, have resigned. Other resignations will follow.

Brief Railroad Items.

There was a rumor current yesterday in Wall Street about proposed changes in the control of the Delaware and Hudson Company. One rumor to the effect that the New York Central would lease the road, guaranteeing a 6 per cent. dividend on the stock, was denied by a down-town representative of Vanderbilt interests, who said that such a proposition had not even been considered.

The Great Northern Railway has opened a prize competition for the best written advertisement of the advantages of the road, to be submitted to its General Passenger Agent and to be judged by three competent St. Paul newspaper men. The contest will close Jan. 31.

President Harris of the Philadelphia and Reading was in the city yesterday, and spent most of his time in conference with officials of the Jersey Central Railroad, but both he and the Jersey Central officials declined to say what matters were being considered or to speak about the terms of the Reading-Jersey Central transaction. At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was said that the details were not yet ready for publication.

Both the west-bound freight and passenger committees of the Trunk Line Association were in session yesterday. At the meeting of the Freight Committee only routine business was transacted. The Passenger Committee again considered the proposed equalization of differentials between New York and Chicago, but without reaching a conclusion. The matter was laid over for two weeks, and in the meantime Commissioner Farmer is to collect such statistics as he may be able to get in regard to the proposed changes.

An all-day session of the Road Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was held here yesterday and gave rise to considerable gossip. It was assumed that the recent sale of the Jersey Central Road to the Reading Company and the effect of this change of control on the Baltimore and Ohio line would be very fully gone into, but according to a member of the committee this matter was only casually discussed. No other business of importance is said to have come before the committee.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE TO STAY.

Owing to the Important Questions Now at Issue He Will Remain Indefinitely at Washington.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, will, according to information obtained to-day, remain indefinitely at Washington. It was the intention of the British Government to appoint his successor next March, but the questions now at issue between the United States and Great Britain are believed to be far too serious to permit his removal. It is understood that Lord Pauncefote is willing to stay on, and is likely to represent Great Britain until the close of this year at least, if not longer.

As yet the Nicaraguan controversy has not engaged the attention of the British Government, nor has any decision been even tentatively formed. Before the matter is discussed in the Cabinet, Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will have several conferences with United States Ambassador Choate, enlightenment being desired by the Foreign Office upon various points in the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. These conferences will begin within a few days.

M. DESCHANEL RE-ELECTED.

Again Chosen as President of the French Chamber—A Set-back for the Government.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Parliament reassembled to-day. Great animation was manifested on the floor of the Chamber of Deputies, and the tribunes were crowded.

M. Deschanel, who has been President of the Chamber since the beginning of the present Parliament, was re-elected President. The vote stood 296 for M. Deschanel and 217 for Henri Brisson, Radical Republican and former Premier.

MM. Georges Cochery, Aynard, Maurice Faure, and Mesureur were re-elected Vice Presidents of the Chamber.

M. Pauline, who spoke as doyen in the Chamber of Deputies, appealed for a union of the Republicans and the closing of the fratricidal hatreds between Frenchmen.

The Senate adjourned until Thursday, for the election of the bureaux, after an inauguration speech by M. Wallon, the doyen of the body.

Paul Eugène Louis Deschanel was born in Brussels in 1839, and was elected to Parliament in 1885 as a Moderate Republican. He was distinguished as an orator from the first. In 1891 he was sent to the United States by the French Government to investigate labor troubles in this country.

At the beginning of the new Parliament in May, 1898, M. Deschanel was chosen by the Moderates to oppose Henri Brisson. M. Brisson had held the office for two preceding Parliaments, and M. Deschanel's chances were regarded as hopeless. Nevertheless, he was elected by a majority of four, and the scenes of confusion and violence that followed were remarkable, even in the French Chamber.

At the election yesterday it was supposed that M. Brisson had an excellent chance of success, for M. Deschanel had been accused of partiality toward the Rightists, and it was known that the Government was desirous that M. Brisson should preside during the debates upon the Associations bill, which is to be the next important measure taken up by the Chamber.

Four groups of the Ministerial majority met on Monday and decided to support M. Brisson, but it was feared—and the fears proved well founded—that in the secret ballot a number of Republicans, who are dissatisfied with the Government, would vote for M. Deschanel.

The election, therefore, furnished an indication of the real hold the Government has on the Chamber.

SIR E. S. SYMES SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Lingering Between Life and Death—Is Chief Secretary in Burma.

RANGOON, British Burma, Jan. 8.—Sir Edward S. Symes, Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, and a member of the Legislative Council of India, shot himself in the head in a carriage to-day.

He is lingering between life and death.

Sir Edward Spence Symes, Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, has been Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma since 1890. He was very largely instrumental in pacifying the country after the annexation of Northern Burma by Great Britain.

Sir Edward is forty-eight years old and unmarried. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1873, after passing the civil service examination, and has been regarded as one of the best examples of how well the examination system has worked. From 1888 to 1890 he was Commissioner of various divisions of Burma. He was only recently knighted.

PRUSSIAN DIET OPENED.

Speech from the Throne Announces an Extended Canal Bill.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The Diet was opened to-day in the name of Emperor William, who is suffering from a slight cold, by the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, who read the speech from the throne. The principal point in this was the announcement of the immediate presentation of an extended Canal bill, comprising not only the Rhine and Elbe scheme, but also the construction of a waterway for large ships between Berlin and Stettin, a more practicable waterway between the Oder and Vistula, and improvements in the Warthe, Lower Oder, Lower Havel, and Spree.

The speech referred to the continued satisfactory financial situation, saying a considerable surplus had been obtained in 1899, and that equally favorable results were expected for 1900, while the budget for 1901 showed a marked increase in revenue and the profits from the State railroads were satisfactory.

It was proposed, the speech added, to introduce bills dealing with the reform of the local Government of Berlin, the relief of provincial finances, the housing problem, &c.

The speech concluded with an appeal for the patriotic labor of the members of the Diet, and with a reference to the bi-centenary of the Kingdom of Prussia.

Warships to Use Wireless Telegraphy.

TOULON, Jan. 8.—The recent experiments with wireless telegraphy in connection with the French fleet have been so satisfactory that it has been decided to provide the entire Mediterranean squadron with wireless apparatus, which will be subjected to decisive tests during the coming cruise of that squadron. The recent experiments showed that dispatches can be exchanged reliably at distances of from eighteen to twenty miles.

Severe Weather in South Russia.

ODESSA, Jan. 7.—Dozens of trains are snowed up on the southern railways, and some are completely buried. Ten thousand laborers have been dispatched to clear the tracks. Several Russian steamers are missing. Sebastopol is full of vessels which have taken shelter in the harbor from the gales. The snowfall in the last three days has been so heavy that no mails have arrived here.

German Commercial Congress Opened.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The Secretary of State for the Interior, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, opened the Commercial Congress to-day. In welcoming the delegates the Secretary warned them that German commerce and industry will have to struggle harder than ever before they find outlets abroad, owing to the marked tendency of the civilized States to become self-sufficing. He, however, expressed the opinion that the excellence of her products would enable Germany to hold her own in all the markets of the world, as well as to win new fields.

Herbert Bismarck Disavows Interview.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Prince Herbert Bismarck disavows the alleged interview with him published by Il Corriere Della Sera of Milan, in which he was represented as asserting that the great German industrial organizations, with the approval of Emperor William and Count von Bülow, had compromised with the Agrarians and would meet the United States with a sharp protective policy.

Vienna Burglar Kills Six Persons.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Express from Vienna, a burglar named Wanyet, who had robbed a tenement on the Wihandstrasse, shot dead a woman whom he met as he was leaving. Pursued by the crowd, he shot five others dead, and he was not arrested until his revolver had been emptied.

GOV. ODELL'S ECONOMY PLAN.

May Require Constitutional Amendment to Make Proposed Consolidations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The State Board of Charities and the State Commission of Prisons are not legislative creations, but have their being from the Constitution of the State. This being so, the question has been raised whether it will not require a Constitutional amendment to carry into effect the recommendations of Gov. Odell with regard to these two boards.

Representative Kelsey, Chairman of the Committee on Cities, said to-day that it was being held by some that the appointment of a single Commissioner for Prisons and a single Commissioner for Charities and the designation of certain State officers to act with these Commissioners would constitute boards which would fulfill the requirements of the Constitution. He admitted, however, that the existing State Board of Charities and State Prison Commission would undoubtedly hold to the contrary view, and that the advice of the Attorney General would have to be obtained before the Governor's recommendations with regard to these two boards could be acted upon.

In order to amend the Constitution it is necessary that a majority of the members of two Legislatures shall vote favorably upon the proposed amendments, which must then be ratified by the people.

Gov. Odell was asked to-day whether he had received any protest against his recommendations in favor of cutting down State Boards.

"I suppose," he said, "that those who intend to protest, if there are any such, don't think it worth while bothering with me, but are reserving their protests for the Legislature."

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

May Be Presented to Legislature at Albany on Thursday—Part of the Governor's Economy Plan.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Heads of State departments were busy to-day making estimates of the needs of their departments for the coming year. The particular reason for their activity was that they had been notified that they would have to have their estimates in to-day so as to permit the introduction of the annual appropriation bill on Thursday.

As a rule the annual appropriation bill is due about the end of the first month of the session or early in the second month. To put the bill in on the second day is to do something never done within the memory of any member of the present Legislature.

This is believed to be the second move in Gov. Odell's plan of economy, and that the principal object of this early introduction of the appropriation bills is to give the Finance and Ways and Means Committees plenty of time to go through them. With those bills in a month ahead of time, the committees can examine every item and cut out those that are not absolutely necessary.

Justice Chase in Appellate Division.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Gov. Odell to-day designated Justice Emory A. Chase of Catskill an Associate Justice on the Appellate Division in the Third Department, to succeed Justice Milton H. Merwin, who has been returned to circuit work in the Sixth Judicial District.

Mrs. Odell's Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., wife of the Governor, will have her first "at home" next Wednesday. She will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Woodruff, wife of the Lieutenant Governor; Mrs. McDonough, wife of the Secretary of State, and Mrs. Gray, wife of Justice Gray.

The Governor's dinner to the Justices of the Supreme Court will probably occur Jan. 24.

The first big reception of the social season here will be the legislative reception, which takes place Jan. 30.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—C. C. Loring, Boston; Henry Ives Cobb, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Pflugl and Baron Camillo Hardt, attachés of the Austrian Legation, Washington.

HOLLAND—Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army.

GRAND—Major Leach, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Troup Miller, United States Army.

ALBEMARLE—Prince and Princess Brancaccio, Rome, Italy.

GILSEY—John M. Egan, Savannah, Ga.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator J. K. Jones, Arkansas; ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, Pennsylvania; R. L. Fisher, Chicago.

EMPIRE—David Hirsch, Archbishop of Ontario.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel; Miss L. McGill, laces, embroideries, and ribbons; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, silverware, notions, trimmings, and art goods; Holland House.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; W. C. Wick, dry goods; Holland House.

Goulding, J. W., & Co., Port Huron, Mich.; J. W. Goulding, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Joseph, L., & Son, Vincennes, Ind.; A. Joseph, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Levy, M. S., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; L. Levy, straw goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman & Ruben, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. A. Kaufman, underwear; Herald Square Hotel.

Kohn Bros. & Heller, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Kohn, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Carl, Knott & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. S. Coel, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Winsor, C. A., Providence, R. I.; white goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. H. Hopkinson, shoes; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons and handkerchiefs; J. G. Carmandy, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg Bros., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Goldenberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Marks, dry goods; F. Marks, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Menter & Rosenbloom & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Menter, clothing; Hoffman House.

Griesheimer, L., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. Griesheimer, clothing; Hoffman House.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; I. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; M. C. Waldman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; E. Mayer, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Meinhard, jewelry; Hotel Normandie.

Fineberg, C., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; A. Smith, domestics and dress goods, 320 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Navarre.

Adams, F. S., Boston, Mass.; neckwear; Hotel Navarre.

Parker, E. E., Pittsburg, Penn.; millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; A. T. Otis, jewelry and house furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wentworth, dress goods; 8 Greens Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Gross & Strauss Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Strauss, white goods, linings, and hosiery; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; A. Maas, laces, ribbons, and embroideries; Criterion Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. L. Shaw, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Renwick Bros. & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renwick, millinery; A. W. Renwick, millinery; H. H. Cahill, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mark, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; J. Mark, notions, white goods, gloves, and muslin underwear; D. Wasserman, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Allen, G., Philadelphia, Penn.; laces, white goods, notions, and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Adler, L., Brothers, & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Adler, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Speck & Steedman, Detroit, Mich.; C. Speck, Jr., woolens; 75 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, cloths, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. S. Shanahan, furnishing goods; J. Herrick, dry goods; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. F. Rhodes, furs; Hotel Albert.

Shapinsky, L., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. Shapinsky, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. H. Kennard, underwear, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Wald, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Casson, furnishing goods, 62 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Show & Sassaman Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. L. Sassaman, notions and hosiery; Westminster Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. Berberick, woolens, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; E. P. Sayres, clothing; S. W. Shumaker, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Voight, boys' clothing, 45 Mercer Street; Grand Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. B. Innes, dress goods; W. H. Sapborn, dress goods, 2 Walker Street.

Klein, Lichtensladter & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. F. Klein, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

LAGLORIA COLONY'S STRAITS.

Application Made for Receiver for Cuban Land and Steamship Co.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—Application was made in the United States Circuit Court to-day for the appointment of a receiver for the Cuban Land and Steamship Company. The application is made by Benjamin K. Taylor, Orrin M. Lambert, and Joseph H. Young, who charge that the company has been mismanaged and that it is now insolvent.

The company was organized to develop property at Lagloria, Cuba, and to operate a steamship line between New York City and that place. It is charged that a steamship was purchased, that it made three trips, which were conducted at a total loss of $17,000; that the trips were then abandoned; that $20,000 worth of lumber was purchased to erect a hotel at Lagloria, and that the building was not put up.

Columbia's Basket Ball Schedule.

Columbia's basket ball team is planning an extensive season of games with college, military, and Young Men's Christian Association teams. Contests with all the well-known college teams have been arranged, together with games with the prominent fives in this vicinity.

The first important game of the season will be played to-night with the Twenty-third Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., at Hudson, N. Y. Columbia will be represented by T. H. Allen, H. C. Townsend, F. V. Goodman, F. Benjamin, and O. Maraton.

The dates for several of the later games are yet undecided, but the schedule so far completed follows:

Jan. 9—Twenty-third Separate Company at Hudson; 12—Pratt Institute at Brooklyn; 17—Tompkins Athletic Club at Brooklyn; 18—Company B, First Regiment, at Mount Vernon; 26—Seventeenth Separate Company at Flushing; Feb. 2—New Rochelle Young Men's Christian Association; 13—Pennsylvania at New York; 16—Silent Five at New York; 20—Fourth Separate Company; 23—Harvard at Schenectady; March 2—Larchmont Athletic Association at New Rochelle; 7—Washington Continental Athletic Association at Schenectady; 16—Dartmouth at Hanover.

The schedule for January is complete, but many other games will be arranged for February and March, notably with the Yale, Cornell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Allegheny teams.

Manager Roi C. Megrue is arranging to take the team on a trip to Washington to play the Columbian and Georgetown University teams.

The team at the conclusion of college expects to go to Buffalo to take part in the Pan-American intercollegiate basket ball contests.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 8.—Mile—W. B.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS ELECT DIRECTORS

Details of the Changes Where Any Were Made.

Boards Also Chosen by Bankers' Life and Eagle Fire Insurance Cos. and Manhattan Trust Co.

Many of the National and State banks and other financial corporations held their annual meetings in this city yesterday, electing their Boards of Directors and in many instances making no changes. Some of the banks showed very large increases in their deposits.

The National City Bank elected Cashier G. S. Whitson to be Vice President; W. A. Simonson, assistant cashier, to be Vice President; H. M. Kilborn, assistant cashier, to be cashier. This gives this institution the distinction of being the only bank in the city to have four Vice Presidents, the others holding that rank and office being Samuel Sloan and A. G. Loomis. No changes in the board resulted from the election.

James Stillman, Jacob H. Schiff, William Rockefeller, and Cleveland H. Dodge were elected Directors of the Columbia Bank. Mr. Stillman is the President of the National City and Second National Banks, and it was known that he recently bought a majority of holdings in the Columbia Bank. Messrs. Stillman and Rockefeller also joined the Directorate of the Lincoln National Bank.

In the Mechanics' National Bank President Horace E. Garth declined re-election because of ill-health, but continues as a Director. His son, Granville W. Garth, formerly cashier, succeeds as President. No cashier was elected.

Otto H. Kuhn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was chosen a Director of the Western National Bank, succeeding John E. Searles.

Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company, was elected an additional Director of the Hanover National Bank.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the Oxford Copper Company, was elected a Director in the Bank of the State of New York in place of the late Robert Dunlap.

Daniel W. Whitmore, senior partner of D. W. Whitmore & Co., commission merchants at 89 and 91 Warren Street, was elected a Director of the New York National Exchange Bank in place of D. B. Halstead, who died last Summer.

In the American Exchange National Bank Samuel Rea, Fourth Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, replaces Gen. C. T. Christensen.

In the National Broadway Bank William Ballin of Ballin & Bernheimer, silk manufacturers, takes the place of F. W. Stearns.

Charles W. Morse of the American Ice Company and A. H. Alden were elected to the board of the New York Produce Exchange Bank. An amendment to establish branch institutions was also adopted, though where these banking houses will be located could not be learned. A story was circulated that the bank was negotiating for the control of the Mutual Bank at Broadway and Thirty-third Street.

Daniel A. Davis was elected to the board of the Bank of New York, National Banking Association.

Alexander McDonald of Cleveland succeeds Lorenzo Semple in the board of the Seventh National Bank.

S. Neustadt of Hallgarten & Co. was added to the Directorate of the State Bank.

In the National Bank of the Republic G. H. Macy succeeds H. B. Stokes.

No one was chosen to fill the vacancy in the Plaza Bank caused by the death of Frank B. Poor.

William B. Reed resigned as cashier of the First National Bank to accept the Presidency of the Bankers' Safe Deposit Company, and Assistant Cashier Brackett was elected to the vacancy.

Andrew T. Sullivan, President of the Nassau Trust Company, was elected to the board of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company in place of Ebenezer S. Mason, deceased.

The following were elected to the Directorate of the Eagle Fire Company: John M. Burke, Thomas J. Gaines, John S. Huyler, and H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, succeeding Henry Meyer, (deceased,) John L. Riker, William B. Isham, and George H. Prentiss.

New Directors of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank are Eugene Galland of Galland Brothers, Aaron I. Bach of E. Bach & Sons, Aaron Hecht, Vice President of the American Hide and Leather Company, and I. D. Einstein of Einstein, Wolf & Co.

Frank W. Kinsman, Jr., was made a Director of the Fourteenth Street Bank in place of the late Caspar Fechteler.

Following are the boards elected:

National Banks.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE—Dumont Clarke, Henry K. Sheldon, Samuel D. Babcock, W. Bayard Cutting, John T. Terry, J. Rogers Maxwell, John Claflin, William P. Dixon, Henry W. Maxwell, L. C. Wedr, and Samuel Rea.

BANK OF NEW YORK—Charles D. Leverich, George H. Byrd, G. Amsinck, A. W. Hard, H. B. Laidlaw, D. O. Mills, John L. Riker, J. Kennedy Tod, John Crosby Brown, Henry C. Swords, John G. McCullough, William A. Read, and Daniel A. Davis.

CHATHAM—George M. Hard, Thomas W. Adams, Dan'l Chauncey Smith, Henry Randel, John H. Washburn, Henry P. Doremus, Sanford H. Steele, Frank R. Lawrence, Daniel J. Carroll, John D. Vermeule, and Joseph B. Bowden.

CITY BANK—Francis M. Bacon, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles S. Fairchild, Henry C. Havemeyer, Robert Bacon, J. [illegible] Mitchell, Stephen S. Palmer, James H. [illegible] M. Taylor Pyne, William Rockefeller, John W. Sterling, Jacob H. Schiff, James Stillman, William Douglas Sloane, Samuel Sloan, Henry A. C. Taylor, H. Walter Webb, Edward H. Harriman, A. G. Loomis, Moses Taylor, and William S. Bogert.

CONTINENTAL — Edmund D. Randolph, Charles H. Marshall, Benjamin Perkins, Cord Meyer, J. Henry Dick, Thomas W. Evans, Edwin Einstein, A. Gifford Agnew, Vernon H. Brown, and Alexander D. Seymour.

FIFTH—T. W. Decker, D. C. Wylie, James Everard, Fred Zittel, John Byrns, W. N. Robertson, A. Thomson, R. B. Kelly, and S. Kelly.

FOURTH—J. Edward Simmons, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles Stewart Smith, Robert W. Stuart, Richard T. Wilson, William S. Opdyke, and James G. Cannon.

GARFIELD—James H. Breslin, James McCutcheon, William H. Gelshenen, Charles T. Wills, Charles W. Morse, Harry F. Morse, and Morgan J. O'Brien.

HANOVER—Vernon H. Brown, William Barbour, James M. Donald, Sigourney W. Fay, Martin S. Brechtelmer, William Halls, Jr., Hudson Hoagland, Edward King, Lucius Moore, William Rockefeller, Elijah P. Smith, James Henry Smith, James Stillman, Isidor Straus, and James T. Woodward.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS'—William M. Kingsland, William Rockefeller, William H. Woolverton, David M. Cook, Charles R. Flint, Jerome B. Bates, Augustus C. Bechstein, Frederick E. Pitkin, and James W. Clawson.

State Banks.

WESTERN—James W. Alexander, H. M. Alexander, Charles T. Barney, C. Ledyard Blair, Charles J. Canda, Juan M. Ceballos, William M. Colier, Jr., Chauncey M. Depew, Martin Erdmann, John F. Dryden, Marcellus Hartley, Thomas H. Hubbard, James H. Hyde, Brayton Ives, Otto H. Kahn, Luther Kountze, John Howard Latham, David H. Moffat, James H. Parker, Valentine P. Snyder, and Sidney P. Taylor.

BANK OF AMERICA—Samuel Thorne, George A. Crocker, David S. Egleston, John Harsen Rhoades, Augustus D. Juilliard, Frederic P. Olcott, George G. Haven, William H. Perkins, James N. Jarvis, and Dallas B. Pratt.

COLONIAL—Alexander Walker, James M. Donald, R. Fleming Handy, Hudson Hoagland, John J. Hopper, Augustus W. Keeley, Judson Lawson, Edwin W. Orvis, George Reuter, Jr., Charles Herbert Smith, Henry E. Stevens, and Arthur W. Watson.

ELEVENTH WARD—Henry Steers, George W. Quintard, Edward V. Loew, Devis H. McAlpin, Edwin A. McAlpin, George E. Weed, John Englis, William Rowland, and Charles E. Brown.

FOURTEENTH STREET—R. Ross Appleton, Richard I. Brewster, Frank N. Doubleday, Irving C. Gaylord, Frank W. Kinsman, Jr., Frederick G. Kinsman, Alfred Peats, Charles P. Rogers, Frederick B. Schenck, Frank Seaman, Morris E. Stern, and George F. Vail.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS'—Leo Schlesinger, Isaac Stiebel, Max Danziger, Myer Foster, Charles Strauss, Henry Corn, John P. O'Brien, G. B. M. Harvey, Max Jagerhuber, Joshua Pize, Eugene Galland, Aaron I. Bach, Daniel Butterfield, Aaron Hecht, and I. D. Einstein.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE—Forrest H. Parker, Alexander E. Orr, James McMahon, Charles R. Flint, Charles W. Morse, William H. Wallace, Alexander Munn, E. S. Whitman, Albert S. Roe, Adelbert H. Alden, John A. Mapes, and John E. Weeks.

STATE—O. L. Richard, Arnold Kohn, A. I. [illegible]orhis, J. J. Lyons, E. H. Richard, J. C. [illegible]on, L. N. Littauer, Elias Spingarn, and S. Neustadt.

YORKVILLE—Richard H. Adams, E. B. Amend, Louis von Bernuth, Thomas E. Crimmins, Charles C. Clausen, Henry Diedel, Karl Hutter, Henry F. Poggenburg, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Jacob Schlosser, Leopold Schmid, H. B. Scharmann, Emil Unger, R. Van der Emde, and Moses Weinman.

Miscellaneous Companies.

BANKERS' LIFE INSURANCE—William A. Nash, Charles H. Fancier, Andrew T. Sullivan, Alvah Trowbridge, A. B. Hepburn, William Sherer, Richard Morgan, William B. Reed, William A. Sherman, James Dennison, Edward J. Baldwin, Edward T. Hulst, John H. Carr, C. W. McGarrah, Charles S. Gaebert, Walter Coggeshall, Jacob C. Parsons, Edward D. Butler, George W. Maynard, Richard L. Purdy, and F. C. Elder.

EAGLE FIRE—Frederic W. Stevens, A. J. Clinton, Augustus F. Holly, Joseph H. Choate, John D. Skidmore, G. G. Williams, Charles De Rham, Jr., George G. De Witt, John W. Condit, John M. Burke, Thomas J. Gaines, John S. Huyler, and H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy.

MANHATTAN TRUST—F. R. Appleton, August Belmont, George T. Bliss, H. W. Cannon, R. J. Cross, Amos T. French, John Howard Latham, Oliver H. Payne, E. D. Randolph, Grant B. Schley, James O. Sheldon, Edward Tuck, John I. Waterbury, and R. Wilson, New York; A. J. Cassatt and Rudolph Ellis, Philadelphia; James J. Hill, St. Paul; and John Kean, New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY BANK ELECTIONS.

Officials of Hudson County, First and Third National Banks.

The stockholders of various banks and trust companies in New Jersey held their annual meetings yesterday in Jersey City and elected Directors for the ensuing year.

The Hudson County National Bank chose the following Directors: Hampton A. Coursen, John A. Blair, Cornelius Zabriskie, J. W. Hardenburg, Myles Tierney, Frank H. Larle, Dr. John D. McGill, Henry S. White, David R. Daly, and Nelson J. H. Edge. Mr. Edge was recently chosen a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Richard C. Washburn. Mr. Edge is also Cashier of the bank.

The First National Bank chose the following officers: A. M. Fuller, E. F. C. Young, Hamilton Wallis, F. O. Mathiessen, Joseph P. Bedle, George T. Smith, Charles Siddier, and William H. Corbin.

The Third National Bank elected Directors as follows: John D. Carsallen, Henry Lunneck, Oliver H. Perry, Frank J. Mathews, P. G. Van Zandt, Robert S. Ross, G. B. Van Zandt, Daniel E. O'Leary, Horace H. Farrier, Dennis McLaughlin, and George W. Young. Supreme Court Justice A. O. Garretson was identified with the Third National Bank for some time, but he decided to retire from the Directorate when he was appointed to the bench, and George W. Young was chosen in his place. George W. Young, who was elected a Director of the Third National Bank, to succeed Judge Garretson, is President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York, and Vice President of the Commercial Trust Company of Jersey City.

ACCEPT REORGANIZATION PLAN.

Pennsylvania Steel Directors Pass the Matter Up to the Stockholders.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, at a meeting to-day, adopted the $50,000,000 reorganization plan. Notices will be sent to the stockholders asking them to deposit their stock in assent to the plan not later than April 1. It is stated that if by that time a practically unanimous consent is not obtained the plan will be abandoned.

It is proposed to form a new company having an authorized capital of $25,000,000 preferred stock and $25,000,000 common stock, of which $4,500,000 preferred and $10,250,000 common will remain in the company's treasury as a reserve, making the actual amount of stock outstanding $20,500,000 preferred and $14,750,000 common. The present capitalization of the Pennsylvania Steel Company is smaller in proportion to its output than that of any one of the large companies in America, and is inadequate to the needs of its business. The reorganization of the finances will reduce its interest bearing obligations to less than $6 per ton of capacity.

CHECK COLLECTION CHARGES.

Philadelphia Clearing House Not to Follow New York's Example.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—The Philadelphia Clearing House Association has decided for the present to establish no charge for collecting checks in other cities. After the New York and Boston Clearing Houses had fixed a charge for this purpose the subject was referred to a committee of the local association.

There was for some time a radical division of opinion among Philadelphia bankers regarding the question, but when the committee reported unfavorably on the subject, the Clearing House Association concluded that it was inexpedient to make any change in the policy prevailing here.

New York Loan and Improvement Co.

At a special meeting of the New York Loan and Improvement Company stockholders yesterday the proposition to reduce the capitalization from $1,970,000 to $1,739,500 was unanimously adopted.

Baltimore Bank to Resume Business.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—The Old Town Bank, a State institution, which closed its doors and went into a receiver's hands a few days ago, will resume business to-morrow. It is announced that the only change in the management of the bank which will be made at this time is the substitution of Milton B. Williams as cashier in place of Theodore Wilcox, who formerly held that position, and who is accused by the Directors of the bank with having caused the failure of the bank by bad management.

Retires from Four Presidencies.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—W. W. Gibbs, the financier, to-day announced his retirement as President of the Marsden Company, the American Alkali Company, the International Smokeless Powder Company, and the Manufactured Rubber Company. Mr. Gibbs made a statement, in which he said he would continue to serve these companies as a Director and member of the Executive Committees.

Another Bank Robbery in Ohio.

SHILOH, Ohio, Jan. 8.—David Osler's private bank was burglarized early to-day. The robbers are said to have secured $6,000 in currency, a number of Government bonds, and a lot of valuable jewelry belonging to the banker's wife. They stole a horse and buggy and escaped.

Four-Masted Sailing Ship Here.

The four-masted steel sailing ship Astral, recently completed for the Standard Oil Company's fleet at the yards of Arthur Sewall & Co., Bath, Me., arrived in port on her maiden trip yesterday. The Astral is the first sailing vessel to be owned by the Standard Oil Company to fly the American flag. It is also the largest sailing vessel in the world, being 332 feet long, with a beam of 45.3 feet, and a depth of hold of 26 feet. The gross tonnage is 3,286.47. The carrying capacity is 1,500,000 gallons of case oil. Capt. Jonathan W. Denham of Salem, Mass., commands the ship.

Dinner for Makers of Morocco Leather.

The Glazed Kid Manufacturers and Goat Skin Merchants of New York will give a banquet to the Morocco Manufacturers' National Association Thursday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 8.—Certificates of incorporation were filed here to-day as follows:

Metallic Bas Relief Company of New York; capital, $100,000.

Beardsley Gravel Dam and Construction Company of New York; capital, $100,000.

PORTICO MUST COME DOWN

Commissioner Keating to Send Regan Another Ultimatum.

Pabst Hotel Obstruction the Subject of Opinion by Corporation Counsel Whalen.

James B. Regan, proprietor of the Pabst Hotel, at Forty-second Street and Broadway, will receive to-day another ultimatum from James F. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, in relation to the portico of the hotel, which squats on the public domain and takes up an area worth more than $38,000. A like notice was served on Regan on Aug. 20 last by the Commissioner, who a few days later decided to abide by the decision in the Supreme Court mandamus suit brought by Simon Strasburg to compel him to do what he threatened to do in regard to the portico. The suit was abated Dec. 27, after thirteen adjournments, by the death of Strasburg. Gen. S. F. Kneeland, his counsel, wrote to Commissioner Keating, notifying him that the end of the suit left him free to proceed to remove the illegal structure. On this Keating asked the advice of Corporation Counsel John Whalen.

Mr. Whalen yesterday served the Commissioner with an opinion, which concisely and positively set forth the duty of the Commissioner of Highways in the premises and furnished many legal authorities to sustain the decision of the head of the Law Department that Keating has full power to remove the portico, as an incumbrance and a violation of law. In part, Mr. Whalen said:

By Section 524 of the charter you are given cognizance and control "of the removal of incumbrances." What then is an incumbrance? Various definitions of the word have been given, but the best of all, it seems to me, is that it is an unauthorized obstruction of the highway. The highway includes the sidewalks on either side of it, and the public are entitled to its free and uninterrupted use, subject nevertheless to the right of the Legislature to authorize or legalize obstructions in it, and to its reasonable use of the abutting owners.

To me it is an irresistible conclusion from a reading of the authorities that all obstructions in the highway, if not authorized by the Municipal Assembly under the powers granted to it by the Legislature, and which are not, strictly speaking, legitimate uses of the highway, such as "water hydrants, trees, hitching posts, telegraph poles, awnings, posts, or stepping stones," are public nuisances, and it is your duty to remove them.

An encroachment on a highway by the erection thereon of a building, or a part of a building, has been frequently held to be illegal.

Likewise, a part of a building may be an encroachment, even though it is some distance above the surface of the highway.

Nor do I think, for the reasons stated by Justice McAdam, in Simis vs. Brookfield, supra, that the portico can be said to be an awning which the Municipal Assembly would have the power to authorize under Subdivision 7 of Section 49 of the charter.

Even considering it an awning it is an obstruction and a nuisance if not properly authorized.

In conclusion, Mr. Whalen quotes as fitting the situation Judge Earl, in Cook vs. Harris, supra, on the duty of Commissioners of Highways, in which it is laid down:

In no other way can the highway laws be properly administered and public convenience promoted. If a building be placed in a highway, thus entirely obstructing public travel, it would be quite absurd to hold that they must leave it until some individual who is specially injured by the nuisance shall tear it down or remove it. It is their official duty to remove it.

"I shall," said Commissioner Keating, a few minutes after receiving the opinion, "act on what Corporation Counsel Whalen says. I shall proceed by at once notifying James B. Reagan that if within three days of the date of notice I have not full assurance that he will forthwith remove the portico, I will summarily take it down. The notice will be served on him to-morrow."

Emanuel Blumenstiel of counsel for Regan said last evening:

"I have not yet looked into Mr. Keating's right to take the portico down. I had up to the death of relator Strasburg cared for my client's interests in the mandamus proceedings, and without consulting him cannot talk of the new phase of the case. In any event, I shall advise him to protect his own rights consistent with compliance with the law."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SITE.

Reported that the Northwest Corner of Liberty Place Has Been Selected.

The new building of the Chamber of Commerce will stand on the plot now occupied by the old Real Estate Exchange Building, 59 to 65 Liberty Street, northwest corner of Liberty Place. That the Chamber of Commerce had acquired this property from the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company was a matter of common report yesterday. Henry Morgenthau, President of the latter corporation, declined to say anything regarding the deal. Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce, was equally reticent.

The Real Estate Exchange Building, a six-story iron-front structure, occupies a plot fronting 62.10 feet on Liberty Street and 91.4 feet on Liberty Place. At the time of the dissolution of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, the property was purchased by the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company for $580,000. The price paid for it by the Chamber of Commerce is not known, but the parcel has been held at from $700,000 to $750,000.

The Chamber of Commerce has had several sites under consideration. Among them the Hoyt property on the north side of Pine Street, just east of Nassau Street. The Realty Trust's property on the south side of Liberty Street, between Broadway and Nassau Street, has also been mentioned as among the possible sites.

No further particulars in regard to the Chamber of Commerce's plans for the improvement of its new site could be learned yesterday.

LIBRARIES MAY CONSOLIDATE.

Proposition for the Members of the Free Circulating Library.

The Trustees of the Free Circulating Library yesterday made another move toward the consolidation of the organization with the New York Public Library. A proposition of consolidation will be submitted to the members, who will have sixty days in which to reply. If the vote for consolidation is ratified by a two-thirds vote of the members, the plan will be carried through.

In case consolidation should be effected, the Free Library will be managed by a special committee, to be appointed by the Public Library, and the Free Library will be maintained as formerly, with the various bequests and gifts made to it, as well as with funds from the Public Library when needed.

City Homes Improvement Company.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The City Homes Improvement Company of New York City was incorporated to-day with a capital of $500,000, to deal in and improve real estate in New York City and elsewhere. The Directors are Eugene F. Perry, Frederick W. Mattocks, and John J. McKelvey of New York City.

Industrial Colony for Colored People.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Jan. 8.—Prominent colored men met here to-day and considered the question of establishing an industrial colony in Cape May County. It is said that a wealthy colored man has agreed to establish the colony, giving each colonist a farm and seed and live stock enough to begin operation on an agreement to pay for the farm within ten years.

Sentence on George Holmes Suspended.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 8.—Judge Reeve has suspended sentence on George Holmes of Bay Shore, charged with being one of the accessories to the murder of John Bunn at Bayshore, in that he knew of the crime and failed to report it to the authorities. Nearly all the business men at Bayshore signed a petition asking that his sentence be suspended on account of the good reputation he previously enjoyed and the fact that he had already served six months in jail awaiting trial. Richard Johnson died in jail while awaiting trial for the murder. Moses Whittington, indicted jointly with George Holmes as accessory, was sentenced to five years in Sing Sing Prison.

A SHEEP NEW TO SCIENCE

Klondike Curiosity Described to the Zoological Society.

Houses for Monkeys and Lions in Bronx Park to be Finest in the World —Other Improvements.

The first annual meeting of the New York Zoological Society since the opening of the zoological garden in Bronx Park was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Henry F. Osborn, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided in the absence abroad of Levi P. Morton, the President.

Director Hornaday stated that during his recent Western trip to secure animals for the garden, and to establish connections with Western hunters and trappers, a specimen of the skin of what proved to be an entirely new species of mountain sheep was sent to him from Dawson City. "This species," said Mr. Hornaday, "is absolutely new to science, and is so strikingly differentiated as to render its title to independent specific rank beyond question."

Mr. Hornaday has named it the Ovis Fannini in honor of Curator Fannin of the Provincial Museum of British Columbia. It is known in the Klondike region as a "saddle-backed" or "piebald" sheep. Its head, neck, breast, abdomen, and inside of forelegs are snow white. The other portions of the body are a brownish gray, giving the animal the appearance of being covered with a gray blanket.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Cleveland H. Dodge, and C. Ledyard Blair were elected to the Board of Managers, to serve until 1904.

The report of the Executive Committee, read by Henry F. Osborn, stated that the present membership of the society numbered 945, an increase of 271 during the year. It is desired to increase the membership to 3,000, which would enable the society to erect a new building every other year for housing the park animals. The report of the committee states that the park improvement fund on Jan. 1 amounted to $214,499.88. There is still a balance of $35,500.12, which must be subscribed by Aug. 1, in order to complete the fund of $250,000 which the society is obliged to raise under the original agreement with the city.

Additional subscriptions by those who have contributed largely in the past are as follows:

Andrew Carnegie, $6,500; making his total, $11,500.
Levi P. Morton, $4,500; total, $6,500.
Jacob H. Schiff, $1,500; total, $6,500.
W. K. Vanderbilt, $1,000; total, $6,000.
William C. Whitney, $1,000; total, $6,000.
Percy R. Pyne, $1,000; total, $6,000.
John L. Cadwalader, $2,500; total, $5,300.
John S. Barnes, $2,500; total, $5,000.
E. A. Schermerhorn, $2,500; total, $5,000.
Charles T. Barney, $3,000; total, $4,000.
Hugh T. Chisholm, $2,550; total, $3,550.
James C. Carter, $1,500; total, $2,500.
Samuel D. Babcock, $1,500; total, $2,500.
George Crocker, $1,500; total, $2,500.
Henry R. Osborn, $1,000; total, $2,000.
W. C. Schermerhorn, $1,000; total, $2,000.

"The attendance at the park," said Mr. Osborn, "has been at times so large as seriously to crowd the buildings and paths, and when rapid transit becomes a reality the walks and paths will be taxed to their utmost to accommodate the crowds. The total attendance of the year was 525,928, the largest daily attendance being on Decoration Day—20,134.

"The plans of Baird Court in the park have been completed and the approval of the proper authorities secured. The park will be artistically developed and made as beautiful as possible. The monkey and lion houses to be erected, at a cost of $160,000, will be the most beautiful and perfectly appointed houses of the kind in the world. Antelope houses, pheasantries, and eagle and crane aviaries will also be erected. The park has now passed out of the initial stage of its existence, and its development will proceed as rapidly as the funds provided by the city and the society will permit."

Mr. Osborn announced that a motor road would soon be completed in the park, on which the society will operate its own motor carriages for the convenience of the public.

DRIVER BEATS OFF ASSAILANTS.

Three Men Attempted to Steal a Truck Load of Goods—One Arrest.

The display of brawn and muscle of John Matthies, driver of an express wagon for the Wooley Express Company, yesterday afternoon prevented the truck and its contents from being taken by highwaymen. Three men were in the hold-up, but only one, Dennis Murphy of 318 East Fourth Street, was arrested on a charge of highway robbery. The other two escaped.

The truck, which contained three big cases of cotton yarn and eighty dozen towels, was passing along Walker Street, near Centre Street, at 5:30 o'clock in charge of Matthies, when two men leaped on the truck and tried to throttle the driver and force him off the seat. A third man, who the police say was Murphy, jumped on the rear of the truck, his object being it is thought to drive off with the outfit as soon as his confederates put the driver out of the way. Matthies received several punches on the head, but fought back and finally succeeded in knocking his two assailants off the truck. Murphy refused to say who his confederates were.

WHY HE COULDN'T PAY HIS DEBTS

Kaufmann Says He Lost His Money While Going to Deposit It in Bank.

Charles Kaufmann, a shoe dealer, who until recently was in business at 1,340 Third Avenue, tells a queer story in his examination in bankruptcy, which is now going on before Ernest Hall, as referee. Mr. Kaufmann has creditors with claims aggregating $3,800, and these creditors are represented by the law firm of Hastings & Gleason.

Mr. Kaufmann says that on the Saturday before the Presidential election he sold his store for $4,000 cash. He received the money in gold and bills. At the same time he had $450 which he had saved from his business. He had had considerable anxiety over the outcome of the election, and he was afraid that Bryan would be elected, and with this fear he was certain that it would be far better to keep the cash on hand than deposit it in any bank. He carefully wrapped up all his money in a piece of paper and kept it at home.

When he found out on the next Wednesday that McKinley was safely elected he said that he was sure the country had been saved, and that the proper thing for him to do was to deposit his money in some bank. He remembered that four years previously he had an account in the Chatham Bank, and decided that he would go there with his $4,450. On his way down town he stopped at an insurance office and obtained the rebate due him on an insurance policy, as he wanted to add this money to the balance of his funds. He reached the bank and made out his deposit slip, and then he discovered that all his cash had disappeared. He did not know where it had gone.

Being asked by the referee where he had carried the money, he said he had placed the bundle in his right-hand hip pocket. He wore the same trousers at the hearing before the referee that he wore the day he lost the money. The hip pocket was put in evidence. It was an unusually large affair, being over seven inches in depth. This loss of money was the reason Mr. Kaufmann failed to pay his creditors. The referee's report has not yet been completed.

JAMES IRVING BURNS DEPOSED.

No Longer Leader of the Republican Party in Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Ex-State Senator James Irving Burns met his Waterloo to-night. For fifteen years Mr. Burns was the undisputed leader of the party in this county. About six years ago the fight against him began. Town after town was wrested from Burns's control. Yonkers was his last stand. Despite the popularity of Mayor Leslie Sutherland, which was so great that Mr. Burns could not prevent his nomination and renomination, Sutherland, until last Fall, always failed to obtain control of the City Committee.

At the election for delegates last Fall Sutherland triumphed. He elected sixteen out of the thirty-one members of the City Committee.

It was exactly 8 o'clock when the retiring Chairman called the committee to order to-night. At that time two Sutherland men were absent, and an effort was made to rush through the organization, but before a vote could be taken the two missing delegates appeared and the Sutherland men were in control. Sutherland was elected Chairman of the Committee.

Brill Brothers

Outfitters to Men and Boys.

TO-MORROW AT 8 A. M. WE START OUR

Semi-Annual Half (½) Off Sale

—OF—

Men's and Boys' Winter Clothing.

Probably every man and woman in New York City has heard of our great Semi-Annual Half-Off Sales. From far and near thousands of delighted buyers come to profit by them. Why not? It saves just half for them—clears our counters for us. And, mind you, we do not single out odds and ends and mark them down. Our newest goods, our choicest goods—*our entire stock* of Clothing goes into this sale—you can pick as you please. We start the sale earlier than usual this season—so much the better for you—the real Winter is still ahead of you. All the Overcoats and Fancy Business Suits are ½ off; the blue and black Serges and Cheviots are ⅓ off.

MEN'S OVERCOATS—HALF OFF.

Former Price.	Sale Price.
$8.50 OXFORD CHEVIOTS	$4.25
10.00 OXFORD CHEVIOTS	5.00
12.00 OXFORDS AND KERSEYS	6.00
15.00 KERSEYS AND OXFORDS	7.50
18.00 OXFORDS AND KERSEYS	9.00
20.00 KERSEYS AND OXFORDS	10.00
22.00 KERSEYS AND OXFORDS	11.00
25.00 OXFORDS AND KERSEYS	12.50
28.00 VICUNAS AND ELYSIANS	14.00
30.00 ELYSIANS AND VICUNAS	15.00
32.00 ELYSIANS AND VICUNAS	16.00
38.00 VICUNAS AND ELYSIANS	19.00
40.00 IMPORTED IRISH FRIEZES	20.00
40.00 GENUINE MONTAGNACS	20.00

MEN'S RAGLANS—HALF OFF.

$15.00 OXFORD RAGLANS	$7.50
18.00 OXFORD RAGLANS	9.00
20.00 OXFORD RAGLANS	10.00
22.00 OXFORD RAGLANS	11.00
25.00 OXFORD RAGLANS	12.50

MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS—HALF OFF.

$10.00 ALL WOOL CASSIMERES	$5.00
10.00 OXFORD CHEVIOTS	5.00
12.00 WORSTEDS AND CASSIMERES	6.00
12.00 OXFORD CHEVIOTS	6.00
15.00 MELTONS	7.50
15.00 WORSTEDS AND CHEVIOTS	7.50
18.00 CASSIMERES, CHEVIOTS AND WORSTEDS	9.00

MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS—HALF OFF.

Former Price.	Sale Price.
$20.00 HIGH-GRADE WORSTEDS	$10.00
22.00 WORSTED AND VELOUR FINISHED SUITS	11.00
22.00 WORSTED AND VELOUR FINISHED SUITS	12.50

MEN'S BLUE AND BLACK SUITS—ONE-THIRD OFF.

$10.00 BLUE AND BLACK CHEVIOTS AND SERGES	$6.66
12.00 BLUE AND BLACK CHEVIOTS AND SERGES	8.00
15.00 BLUE AND BLACK CHEVIOTS AND SERGES	10.00
18.00 BLUE AND BLACK CHEVIOTS AND SERGES	12.00
20.00 BLUE AND BLACK CHEVIOTS AND SERGES	13.33
22.00 BLUE AND BLACK CHEVIOTS AND SERGES	14.66

YOUNG MEN'S OVERCOATS—HALF OFF.
(Sizes 15 to 19 Years.)

$5.00 FRIEZES	$2.50
7.50 KERSEYS AND OXFORDS	3.75
10.00 KERSEYS AND OXFORDS	5.00
10.00 RAGLANS	5.00
12.00 KERSEYS AND OXFORDS	6.00
12.00 RAGLANS	6.00
15.00 RAGLANS	7.50

BOY'S OVERCOATS—HALF OFF.
(3 to 15 Years.)

$2.98 OXFORDS	$1.49
3.98 OXFORDS AND FRIEZES	1.99
5.00 OXFORDS AND KERSEYS	2.50
7.50 OXFORDS AND FRIEZES	3.75

BOYS' SUITS—HALF OFF.
(8 to 10 years.)

Former Price.	Sale Price.
$2.98 VESTEE AND BLOUSE SUITS	$1.49
3.98 VESTEE, BLOUSE, AND RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS	1.99
5.00 VESTEE, BLOUSE, AND RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS	2.50
6.00 VESTEE, BLOUSE, and RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS	3.00

BOYS' TWO-PIECE FANCY SUITS—HALF OFF.
(7 to 16 years.)

$1.98 CHEVIOTS	$99c.
2.98 CHEVIOTS	$1.49
3.98 CASSIMERES AND CHEVIOTS	1.98
5.00 CASSIMERES AND WORSTEDS	2.50
6.00 CASSIMERES AND WORSTEDS	3.00
7.00 CASSIMERES AND WORSTEDS	3.50

BOYS' 3-PIECE FANCY SUITS—HALF OFF.
(10 to 16 years.)

$3.98 CHEVIOTS	$1.98
5.00 CHEVIOTS AND CASSIMERES	2.50
6.50 CASSIMERES AND WORSTEDS	3.25
7.50 WORSTEDS	3.75

YOUNG MENS' FANCY SUITS—HALF OFF.
(15 to 19 years.)

$5.00 CHEVIOTS	$2.50
7.50 CHEVIOTS AND CASSIMERES	3.75
10.00 CASSIMERES AND WORSTEDS	5.00
12.00 CASSIMERES AND WORSTEDS	6.00
15.00 CASSIMERES AND WORSTEDS	7.50

BOYS' AND YOUNG MEN'S BLUE AND BLACK CHEVIOTS AND SERGES AT ONE-THIRD OFF FORMER SELLING PRICES.

5.00 Oxford Russian Overcoats 2.50
6.75 Kersey Russian Overcoats 3.38

An Extra Third Off The "Vitals" Stock.

During this past season we bought the great stock of Ab. Kirschbaum & Co., makers of the well-known "Vitals" brand clothing—and sold the goods for about half price. Never in the history of clothing was there so great a sale at so timely a season. To reduce them still further is the crowning glory of this great trade event. All that is left of this stock is marked AN EXTRA ONE-THIRD OFF.

SALE BEGINS TO-MORROW AT 8 A. M. AT ALL FOUR STORES.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED. OPEN LATE SATURDAY NIGHT.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys.

Four Convenient Stores.
279 Broadway, near Chambers St.
47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts.
211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts.
125th St., corner 3d Ave.

Ex-Mayor Lebkuecher's Pocket Picked.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 8.—The police of this city are greatly wrought up because they are unable to find the pickpocket who on Sunday night stole a valuable gold watch and chain from ex-Mayor Julius A. Lebkuecher. The ex-Mayor was riding on the rear platform of a trolley car when he was robbed. He was very anxious that his loss should be kept secret, but the matter leaked out to-day. Every detective in the department is trying to locate the thief or watch.

Died Suddenly While Making His Will.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Jan. 8.—While dictating his will in the office of Attorney Raymond at Franklin to-day, William Jackson of Treadwell said: "I sometimes think I won't live long," and when the sentence was finished his head dropped on his chest and he was dead. Jackson was seventy-four years old and a retired farmer.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:50	Moon rises.10:01

High Water This Day.

| A. M. | A. M. | P. M. |

SENATE DEBATES ON THE ARMY CANTEEN

Discusses the Question for Nearly Five Hours.

Senators Gallinger and Hansbrough Say the Post Exchange Leads to Crime and Death.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—During the legislative session of to-day the Senate had under consideration the much-mooted canteen question, in connection with the Army Reorganization bill. The Senate Committee, in effect, restored the provision for a post exchange, or canteen, which had been stricken out of the bill by the House. For nearly five hours the Senate discussed the committee amendment, but a vote upon the proposition is not yet in sight. Senators Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) and Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.,) vigorously opposed the amendment, and in turn it was quite as strenuously supported by Senators Sewell, (Rep. N. J.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) and Carter, (Rep., Mon.) It is possible a vote may be reached to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Gallinger, in opposing the proposed amendment, declared that the old question whether saloons in the army should be legalized was again before Congress. He maintained that if beer was sold at post exchanges, other intoxicants, of course, would be sold. He made an extended argument in support of his position, quoting many eminent authorities to prove that the use of alcoholic stimulants among men in and out of armies was most deleterious in its effects.

In reply to Mr. Gallinger's argument, Mr. Sewell, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, discussed the canteen question at length. He had for a long time been a member of the Board of Managers of the soldiers' homes of the country. The canteen had been adopted at the soldiers' homes absolutely as a temperance measure. These canteens were allowed to sell only beer to the old soldiers, and it had been found that the inmates were willing to take a glass or two of beer at the canteen, in preference to visiting the groggeries which surround nearly all of these institutions.

Mr. Sewell declared that the experience of the managers of the several homes was that the men preferred to patronize the canteen to a restricted extent rather than to go outside for worse drinks. He had seen hundreds of old soldiers brought to the homes under the influence of liquor before the adoption of the canteen system.

In concluding, Mr. Sewell said: "The American soldier ought not to be condemned to a reformatory. We cannot recruit the army if you abolish the post exchange. It is opposed to the soldier's idea of liberty to be tied down in that way, and he will not have it."

Mr. Hawley arose to declare that the post exchange promoted discipline and good order in the army. He said that the officers, as well as the men of the army, viewed with dismay the proposition to abolish the canteen. In the course of his statements, he was interrupted frequently by Mr. Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.,) who wanted to learn the reasons for excluding wine from the post exchange. Finally, Mr. Hawley became impatient and declared he would not answer another question.

"I am quite well aware," retorted Mr. Pettigrew, "of the Senator's inability to answer any question."

Angry in an instant, the Connecticut Senator demanded with heat: "What does the Senator mean by that 'way low down' insult? Has he been to a saloon outside of the post exchange?"

The laughter which followed served to clear the atmosphere, and the incident passed.

In conclusion, Mr. Hawley said he hoped Congress would not add 20 or 30 per cent to the crimes and misdemeanors in the army by abolishing the post exchange.

Mr. Money, who followed Mr. Hawley, said he was thoroughly convinced that the post exchange promoted temperance, health, morals, and discipline among the soldiers of the army. He adverted to the prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors on the Senate side of the Capitol, and said that notwithstanding such prohibition, Senators could have all the whisky they desired in their committee rooms. He suggested that if Senators had not arrived at years of discretion in this matter they would better resign and go home.

Mr. Money quoted the Secretary of War, the Lieutenant General of the army, and other high army officials in support of the post exchange.

"Those officers," interrupted Mr. Gallinger, "have testified on both sides of the question, and the Senator must know it."

"I did not know it," replied Mr. Money. "That is a bit of information that is very interesting."

"The testimony of the General of the army and of the Surgeon General of the army," interjected Mr. Carter, "against the canteen all happens to have been given before the canteen was instituted. In the light of experience, they have changed their opinion."

In response to arguments advanced by Mr. Sewell and Mr. Money in favor of the post exchange, Mr. Gallinger directed attention to the system in the navy. Under the law, the sailors were given 5 cents per day in addition to their pay in lieu of grog rations. This had been found to be an excellent system, and he suggested it would be well to apply it to the army. He combatted Mr. Sewell's statement that courts-martial had been reduced 40 per cent. by the establishment of the canteen, declaring that during the first four years after the canteen was established courts-martial had been increased in the army 16 per cent.

Mr. Hansbrough, who had been recognized as one of the leading opponents in Congress of the post exchange, declared that the use of beer degraded the men and detracted from their usefulness as soldiers and from their morality as men. The sale of beer in the canteen was demoralizing to the morals and discipline of the enlisted men. If had been shown, he said, quoting from a letter from an army officer, to be at the bottom of most of the trouble and misery of the soldier.

Mr. Hansbrough cited the fact that during a specified period in the Spanish war the deaths from disease in the army where the canteen had been established at every post had numbered more than 5,000, while there had not been a single death from disease in the navy, which had no canteen. The conclusion from such facts, he thought, was obvious. He hoped Congress would signalize the opening of the twentieth century by wiping from the statute books the authorization of the Government saloon.

Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, then asked that some time be devoted to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, the Army bill being laid aside temporarily.

Mr. Sewell urged that the Army bill was very important and ought to be passed as soon as possible. He asked that unanimous consent be given to vote on the canteen amendment at 2 o'clock to-morrow. Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.,) objected.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day agreed to accept in modified form the amendment to the Army bill suggested yesterday by Senator Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) for the appointment of a commission to investigate the effect of the army canteen. The committee also agreed to an increase of fifty men for the Signal Corps.

A Substitute for the Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day was one by Mr. Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) a substitute for the Army Reorganization bill. It provides for the maintenance of a regular army of 65,000 men under the present law, and the special enlistment of 35,000 additional troops for service in the Philippines during the emergency in those islands.

OFFERS A NEW CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. Overstreet Introduces Measure to Strengthen the Gold Standard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Representative Overstreet of Indiana, who had charge of the Gold Standard bill in the House, introduced to-day a bill "to maintain the parity of the money of the United States." This measure seeks to further strengthen the gold standard and insure the continued parity of gold and silver by providing for their exchangeability at the Treasury. The text of the bill is as follows:

Section 1. That all gold and silver coins of the United States, except subsidiary coins, shall be exchangeable for each other at par at the Treasury of the United States at the demand of the holder.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury may employ any part of the reserve fund of gold coin and bullion established by Section 2 of the act of March 14, 1900, entitled "An Act to define and fix the standard of value to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," and money received in exchange for gold or bullion under the provisions of this act shall be held in said reserve fund, and not paid out except in the manner provided in regard to United States notes in said Section 2 of the act of March 14, 1900.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

WAR TAX IN THE SENATE.

Committee Holds First Meeting to Consider Reduction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Senate Committee on Finance to-day held a meeting for the consideration of the bill for the amendment of the war revenue law. The meeting was the first that has been held by the committee on this bill and the proceeding consisted entirely of a general discussion of its provisions, together with a comparison of opinions as to the possible revenues and expenditures of the Government for the next few years. The Treasury estimates were considered at some length, and some of the members of the committee submitted views of their own on the subject. No effort was made to formulate amendments and none were suggested.

The trend of sentiment appeared favorable to a greater reduction than was made by the House bill, but the members generally agree that there was not sufficient crystallization of sentiment to justify any conclusion as to the result of the committee's deliberations. No time was set for future meetings.

NEW YORKERS URGE ACTION.

Want Legislation by Congress on Bills of Interest to Business Men Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—J. M. Peters, Chairman, and Daniel McKeever, member, of the Committee on the Customs Administrative Act of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, were in Washington to-day to urge action by Congress on measures affecting the interests of many business men in New York. They found that the bill to provide an additional Circuit Judge for the Southern District, introduced by Senator Platt and Representative Sherman at the request of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and which seeks to provide a Justice who shall have time to devote to customs cases that are now unavoidably delayed by pressure of other business upon the Judges, is regarded with favor and is likely to become a law before the close of the session.

They also made inquiry concerning the bill proposing to increase the compensation of the examiners at the New York Custom House, which is considered a very important measure, but which does not seem likely to get through. For reasons similar to those that threaten the bill for the benefit of the examiners, it is considered extremely doubtful whether it will be possible to secure the passage of the bill providing for the retirement of the members of the Board of General Appraisers on a pension. The increased expense, however, is not the only objection to this measure, which is opposed on the ground that it will be a wedge to open the way to a civil pension list.

PHILIPPINE MUNICIPALITIES.

Commission Completes a New Code—Rebel Camps Destroyed.

MANILA, Jan. 8.—The Philippine Commission has completed the code for the government of municipalities. It will be enacted next week and supersede the military order of last March, under which many barrios (wards or districts) were organized. The general municipal elections take place in December. The act will not apply to Manila or the settlements of non-Christian tribes.

Ten residents of Pueblo have decided to petition the commission to organize a municipality there. The commission may organize one without the petition.

The military commander of a district is to appoint the police, and can suspend municipal officers for misconduct and disloyalty.

The lands and buildings used exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational work are exempted from taxation, the exemption to include no property held as an investment.

The municipalities are of four classes and will be officered according to population.

Several insurgent camps have been captured and destroyed recently in various districts of Luzon and Laroe. One camp was captured in the mountains of Marinduque. The enemy is very shy and generally escapes.

A scouting party of the Forty-sixth Regiment captured a score of Ladrones near Silang.

Arrests of suspected insurgents continue in Manila and its vicinity.

Paterno and other influential Independence Radicals are seeking to develop the two factions of the Federal Party. Paterno contends that, while the declared principles of the party will do for the present, eventually the Filipinos will seek fuller independence. Although he will not admit believing America's sovereignty is undesirable he says he wants the relations between the Philippines and the United States to be similar to those of Australia and Canada with Great Britain.

Senatorial Fight in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 8.—It was announced in the Legislature this afternoon that the Republican caucus for a United States Senator will be held Thursday evening. There are 301 Republicans in the House and 23 in the Senate, so that 163 votes will be required to nominate. Senator Chandler is a candidate for re-election, and those who aspire to succeed him are Henry E. Burnham of Manchester, Henry M. Baker of Bow, Congressman Sculloway of Manchester, Henry E. Quimby of Lakeport, and Henry W. Blair of Manchester. The contest is one of the keenest in the political history of the State.

Mayor of Santiago Removed.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Jan. 8.—Telegraphic orders were received this afternoon removing Isidro Grinon, Mayor of Santiago, from office, and placing Señor Giro, Vice Mayor, in charge of the affairs of the municipality. This action is the result of the investigation of a commission, consisting of an army officer, an expert accountant, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, into charges of irregularity in the conduct of municipal affairs.

Congressional Notes.

The House Committee on Commerce has reported favorably a bill for the construction of a third-class revenue cutter for Boston harbor, at a cost of $50,000.

The House yesterday passed a bill to pay the mileage of messengers who shall bring the Electoral votes of the several States to Washington at the rate of 25 cents per mile.

The House Committee on Agriculture yesterday gave a hearing to the wholesale seed men who argued against the free distribution of seed by the Government. They contended that the Government was interfering with private business.

The House Committee on War Claims yesterday reported favorably an omnibus claim bill embodying the findings of the Court of Claims under the Bowman and Tucker acts. The claims aggregate about $1,000,000. The committee also heard members of the South Carolina delegation upon the Senate bill for a settlement of the account between the United States and the State of South Carolina growing out of the war of 1812 and the Florida war. The balance due South Carolina, figuring interest, is claimed to be $395,692.

Arthur Humbert Not Violently Insane.

Pierre Humbert of 6 West Fifty-third Street, father of Arthur Humbert, who was placed in Bloomingdale Asylum on Wednesday, denies the story published in THE TIMES and other papers to the effect that his son has for a long time been insane; that his relatives have been unable to find him, and that he was violent and offered resistance when taken to Bloomingdale. He says that his son is in poor health, suffering from the effect of African fever, but his recovery is expected.

Verdict Against Metropolitan Company.

Capt. James H. Beattie, who placed upon the ocean the first American-built iron sailing ship, the bark Iron Age, which was launched in August, 1869, secured a verdict of $5,000 in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Capt. Beattie sued for $30,000 for injuries received on Jan. 3, 1899, at Broadway and Forty-third Street, while he was a passenger on a cable car. The case was heard before Judge Shipman and a jury and lasted a week.

McDonnell Held for Shooting Courtney.

Miles McDonnell, who shot and killed George Price and wounded Eugene Courtney and two other men in the Onawa café Dec. 29 last, and who on Monday was held in $5,000 bail by Coroner Hart for killing Price, was held in $2,000 bail in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on a charge of felonious assault for the shooting of Courtney. A certificate was presented to Magistrate Meade showing that Courtney was improving at St. Luke's Hospital.

HOUSE INCREASES ITS MEMBERSHIP TO 386

Passes a Reapportionment Bill After a Hot Fight.

Under It New York Gets Three Additional Congressmen and No State Loses Any.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—By a vote of 165 to 102 the House to-day accepted the reapportionment plan proposed by the Burleigh bill, which increases the membership of the House during the next decade from 357, the present membership and the membership proposed by the committee or Hopkins bill, to 386. The result was largely brought about by the exertions of certain Senators from several of the larger Northern States, who threw the weight of their influence into the scale in favor of the larger membership.

When it became apparent that these factors were at work against his bill, Mr. Hopkins attempted to compromise by giving an additional representative each to North Dakota, Colorado, and Florida, but his adversaries refused to compromise after complete victory was assured.

The Crumpacker proposition to recommit the bill for the purpose of ascertaining what States abridged the right to vote to an extent which would entail reduced representation was defeated, 130 to 110. There was no roll call on this vote, but a number of Republicans voted with the Democrats.

Under the bill as passed to-day, no State loses a Representative and the following make gains: Illinois, New York, and Texas three each; Minnesota, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania two each, and Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin one each.

The bill provides that whenever a new State is admitted the Representative assigned to it shall be in addition to the number provided in the bill. It also adds a provision, never hitherto incorporated in a reapportionment bill, to the effect that Congressional districts in addition to being "contiguous" shall also be "compact." States which are allowed additional Representatives by the bill shall, by its terms, elect them at large until the Legislature shall redistrict the State.

When the time came for action on the reapportionment matter, the general debate having been closed, a variety of propositions was offered in the House. Mr. Burleigh (Rep., Me.,) offered the first section of his bill making the total membership of the House 386 members, as a substitute for the first section of the Hopkins bill. Mr. Spalding (Rep., N. D.,) offered the amendment to increase the membership provided for in the Hopkins bill from 357 to 360 and assigning the three additional Representatives to North Dakota, Colorado, and Florida. William Alden Smith (Rep., Mich.,) offered an amendment to the Burleigh substitute to fix the membership at 395. Mr. Shackleford (Dem., Mo.,) attempted to offer a substitute for Mr. Spalding's motion to increase the membership of the House to 400, but the motion was held not to be in order.

The vote was first taken upon the Spalding amendment to the original text of the Hopkins bill to increase the membership to 360, and assigning the additional Representatives to Colorado, Florida, and North Dakota, and it prevailed without division. The Smith amendment to the Burleigh substitute was defeated 85 to 138. The Burleigh substitute then was adopted 165 to 102. The announcement was greeted with a round of applause.

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.,) offered an amendment to create a Territory out of the District of Columbia and allow the District a Delegate in the House. The amendment was ruled out of order. The House indulged Mr. Clark for five minutes, however, and he delivered a thoroughly characteristic speech in advocacy of his proposition. He said he considered it an "outrage" that 300,000 people living within the shadow of the National Capitol should be denied representation on the floor of the House. The only objection raised to the proposition, he said, came from the fine-haired and silk-stockinged citizens, who declared that if the people of the District were allowed to vote, the "poor whites and the d—d niggers" would vote them into bankruptcy.

Mr. Payne (Rep., Ohio,) expressed the opinion that the provision requiring that Congressional districts should be "contiguous and compact" was absolutely unconstitutional and should have no place in an apportionment bill. But as the provisions relative to "contiguous" distriots had been in previous bills he would make no objection against the adoption of the committee amendment, adding the words "and compact." Some of the Democrats protested vigorously, and a roll call was finally forced upon its adoption. The amendment was adopted 139 to 110.

After the bill had been read a third time Mr. Crumpacker (Rep., Ind.,) moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to ascertain what States had abridged the right to vote to an extent sufficient to reduce their representation, and to report the facts to the House. On a rising vote the motion was lost—94 to 136. Several Republicans, including Messrs. Pearson, (N. C.,) Littlefield, (Me.,) Allen, (Me.,) Hill, Conn.,) Jenkins, (Wis.,) and Joy (Mo.) voted with the Democrats against the motion. Mr. Stewart (Rep., N. J.,) demanded the yeas and nays, but only fourteen members seconded his demand. The bill was then passed.

Mr. White, (Rep., N. C.,) the only colored man in the House, created something of a sensation while the bill was in the amendment stage by a fiery speech of five minutes, denouncing the traducers of his race. He had tried to obtain an opportunity to be heard during the general debate, he said, but it had been denied him. He was, he said, the representative of one-eighth of the population of the country, of a race that had been grossly misrepresented and maligned by three members of the House during the pending debate. He was glad, however, that the idle and slanderous words had come from young men, against whom the statute of youth could be pleaded.

Mr. White said he would take occasion a little later, in a speech which perhaps would be his valedictory, to defend the men of his race, who were no less American citizens than those of white skin and Caucasian blood. Mr. White's remarks received a whirlwind of applause from the public gallery, in which were seated many of his race.

REPUBLICANS THE GAINERS.

Action of Democrats on Reapportionment Gives Their Opponents an Advantage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—With the Burleigh scheme of apportionment adopted, the vote in the Electoral College will be increased in 1904 from 447 to 476. The Hopkins scheme did not disturb either the whole number of electoral votes or give any advantage to either party. By the terms of the bill as approved to-day, the 29 additional votes in the Electoral College will go: 10 to the Democrats and 19 to the Republicans, on the basis of the vote as cast in the election last November.

The prospect was known to all Democratic members who had read the reports on the several bills proposed, but it did not prevent Democrats from voting in considerable numbers to reject the Hopkins bill when it was certain that by rejecting that measure the Burleigh amendment or something much worse for the Democrats would be accepted. The gain of ten members for Democratic States does not seem to have been sufficient justification to all Democrats for support of so politically injurious a proposition as that adopted.

The division of the house was remarkable. Of the 165 votes cast for the Burleigh amendment 89 were cast by Republicans and 76 by Democrats and others. Of the 102 votes cast in opposition to the Burleigh amendment 53 were cast by Republicans and 49 by Democrats. States were found to be very decidedly affected by the desire to hold on to or gain members. This was not the case, however, with New York. Of the 22 members from the Empire State present and voting 8 voted to secure increased representation and 14 voted against any further increase. The members who voted to increase were Cochrane, Gillett, O'Grady, Ray, Tompkins, and Wadsworth, Republicans, and Lexy and Sulzer, Democrats. In opposition to increased representation were Ketcham, Littauer, Sherman, Vreeland, Republicans, and Fitzgerald, Glynn, McClellan, May, Muller, Ruppert, Ryan, Scudder, Underwood, and Wilson, Democrats.

It is the belief among Republican Senators that the bill will be put through the Senate without change or delay.

Wants Constitution Amended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Representative Henry C. Smith of Michigan to-day proposed the following amendment to the Constitution: "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications hereafter prescribed by act of Congress, which qualifications shall be uniform in all States of the United States."

PNEUMATIC TUBE SERVICE.

Committee Appointed by Post Office Department Recommends Extensions Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith to-day sent to the House of Representatives a report showing the results of a complete and exhaustive expert investigation into the cost, operation, &c., of the pneumatic tube postal service, with a view to determining whether the service should be owned, leased, extended, or discontinued by the Government. The Chairman of the committee making the investigation was Theodore C. Search, President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The committee fully sustains the pneumatic method of mail transportation as a valuable and mechanically successful system. In this view the Postmaster General concurs, saying: "In the great cities the pneumatic tube service is too important and vital an agency of postal expedition to be abandoned. It is an instrumentality which within reasonable limitations has come to stay as a part of the modern system of communication. It can no more be discarded than the fast mail train."

The report contains much interesting information concerning the usefulness and cost of pneumatic tube service. For New York the joint committee discusses a proposition for the installation of eighteen miles of new line, at a cost of $925,000, and assumes a five-year contract. The rental proposed is $398,500 annually for the new and the continuance of existing tube service. A mixed mail and commercial service had been suggested, but this the committee does not consider permissible.

The proposition involved the connection of twenty-one stations and the main office. The figures of $398,500 included all costs of operation. The reasonableness of this figure is considered to be outside the province of the committee and to be determinable only by engineering experts. In detail, this amount consists of $136,000 for power, $80,000 for wages of station operators, $18,500 for local taxes, and $184,500 for interest, renewals, and administration, and incidental expenses.

The present service of 5.18 miles costs $167,100, or $33,420 per mile per annum. The estimates for the total extended service is stated as $398,500 for twenty-three miles, or $17,326 per mile per annum. This is 54 per cent. of the present mileage charge. Possible economies incidental to the use of the pneumatic system as proposed, as by reduction of wagon service, elevated railway service, and incidental savings, are reckoned at $101,052; gains by stimulated correspondence and postal business and by reductions of charges for special delivery from 8 to 5 cents, $24,000; by reductions of cost of delivery, $16,000; by reduction of clerical force, $15,000; total, $156,052.

The net increase of costs is reckoned thus as $75,348, which amounts to but 6 per cent. of the net local revenue of the New York office. On this basis the joint committee recommends to the department that the proposed extension be undertaken.

The subject was investigated in Brooklyn by a special "joint committee," which, revising the report of the local committee, approved the recommendations of the latter committee. This contemplated the construction of seven new connections, amounting to 13.5 miles at a cost of $172,097, or of five such connections, amounting to 8.88 miles for $138,113; or of two connections, amounting to 5.17 miles, at $105,999 per annum, each conditional upon the proposals proving on investigation to be reasonable. A fourth proposition involved the same constructions as the third above, with Station A added, at a figure of $102,000. All proposals included the continued operation of the existing system, which is the connection now in operation between New York and Brooklyn.

Charts accompanying the legal reports show that the proposed New York extension is to be run from the General Post Office to West Broadway, thence north by Canal, Greene, Fifth Avenue, (with a siding by way of Thirteenth Street West to the Bethune Street Station and south along Greenwich Avenue to the foreign branch,) the main line continuing up Fifth and Sixth Avenues and along Broadway to Sixty-ninth Street, then keeping to Columbus Avenue as far as One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The existing line is to be continued north on the east side from the Grand Central Station to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The Brooklyn scheme is to carry one line along Adams Street and Fulton Street, and then eastward to Pennsylvania and Atlantic Avenues. The second proposed route is to run from Adams Street along Myrtle Avenue, and then toward the Eastern District by Clymer Street, then along Broadway to the extreme point reached by the other line.

Lieut. Smith Dead at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The War Department has been informed of the death at Manila to-day of First Lieut. Louis P. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army. Lieut. Smith was born in and appointed from the District of Columbia in November, 1896. In November, 1899, he sailed for the Philippines. He was sick at Manila up to the time of his death.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., Tenth Cavalry, now at West Point, under orders to join his troop, will report to Capt. Ammon A. Auger, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Boston, for assignment to recruiting duty temporarily, and he is appointed an acting Quartermaster for the time he may remain upon such duty.

Capt. Charles G. McGhee, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, now in San Francisco, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Feb. 1.

First Lieut. Henry A. Webber, Assistant Surgeon, now under orders to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Wright, is detailed for duty as acting Assistant Quartermaster and acting Commissary of Subsistence on that transport.

Major John T. Knight, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, and will proceed to San Francisco and report by telegraph to the Quartermaster General of the Army for further instructions.

Navy.

Lieut. N. E. Irwin is ordered to duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office at Baltimore, from Jan. 17.

Lieut. L. M. Garrett is detached from the Iowa, Jan. 28, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander B. Tappan is detached from the branch hydrographic office at Baltimore, Jan. 17, and ordered to the Iowa, Jan. 28, on the staff of the Commander in Chief.

BROODED FOR HER SWEETHEART.

Kate Schochet Becomes Violent and Attacks Her Father.

Brooding over the death of her sweetheart, who died five years ago, shortly before the day set for their wedding, drove Kate Schochet of 190 Orchard Street insane on Monday evening, and she was taken to Bellevue Hospital at 3 o'clock yesterday morning after having made a desperate effort to kill her father.

The woman was for nine months in an asylum shortly after the death of her fiancé, but recovered and was sent back to live with her father, Philip, who is a tailor. Two weeks ago she became melancholy and showed signs of returning insanity. At 7 o'clock Monday evening, while the family was at dinner, she became violent and pulled the tablecloth from the table and the dishes with it. Shortly before 3 o'clock she attempted to jump out of the window. She then ran into the kitchen and securing a large knife made a desperate effort to stab her father. She was finally overpowered and sent to the hospital.

The Contest of Mrs. Winters's Will.

The Winters will contest is now on for a hearing before Justice Bischoff and a jury in the Supreme Court. In 1894 Byram L. Winters, then thirty years old, married a widow named Dooley, who was about seventy years of age. Mrs. Winters died in 1898, leaving nearly all of her property to her young husband. She gave a few pictures to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and $20,000 cash to Hildreth Field. Relatives contested the will, and at the hearing gave testimony that Mrs. Winters had numerous admirers and had been engaged several times shortly before she married Mr. Winters. The estate is very large.

STATUS OF PORTO RICO.

Mr. Coudert Begins His Argument that the Island Is Not a "Foreign Country."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Argument was begun in the United States Supreme Court at 3:35 o'clock to-day in the Porto Rican customs cases, now before that court. The consolidated cases were taken up, and F. R. Coudert spoke in behalf of the plaintiffs against the Government in the cases known as the De Luna case. Mr. Coudert devoted considerable time to showing that Porto Rico is not a "foreign country," as that term is understood in the Dingley law, under which the tariff on the Porto Rican sugar imported was imposed in this case. He said that by the Paris treaty Porto Rico had come in completely under the sovereignty and dominion of the United States, and was a geographical part of what Marshall had called the "American empire."

He argued that the clause of the Paris treaty leaving the determination of the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants to Congress was "merely declaratory of the power given by the Constitution to withhold political rights and franchises and to establish civil government and enact municipal law in all places where no State government exists."

He laid down the general proposition that the Constitution is a charter or grant of powers conferred upon the Federal Government by the people of the United States, and hence that the Federal Government has no existence outside the Constitution. Therefore, he said, it was an impossibility for the United States to possess territory beyond its "Constitutional boundaries." There was, indeed, no boundary to the Constitution other than the whole sphere of the activity of the Federal Government; outside of that sphere the Government could only act by usurpation. Even the freedom from restraint given the President as Commander in Chief of the army was a grant by the Constitution.

With peace restored, Congress had become supreme in legislating for the island acquired, but it was, he thought, a question whether Congress had not in the Porto Rico act violated the Constitutional restrictions "which lie at the centre and foundation of the Federal powers."

Mr. Coudert asserted that as the Dingley act imposed a duty only on goods imported from "foreign countries," it could have no applicability to goods brought from Porto Rico to the United States, as Porto Rico ceased to be "foreign" after the ratification of the Paris treaty. Such an act was a violation of the Constitutional provision requiring uniformity of duties throughout the United States.

He also contended that the Porto Ricans are citizens of the United States, and referred to the anomaly of giving courts which were not courts of the United States, according to the contention of the Government counsel, power to make citizens of the United States as territorial courts do by naturalization.

Mr. Coudert had not concluded his argument when the court adjourned for the day. He will be followed in the order named by Paul Fuller, J. C. Haney, and H. M. Ward for the importers. Ex-Secretary Carlisle will close for them, but not until after Attorney General Griggs and Solicitor General Richards have spoken for the Government. The Government's representatives probably will not be heard before Thursday, and Mr. Carlisle not before Friday.

WOMAN ILLEGALLY DETAINED.

Held as Insane in Bellevue on Certificate of Physicians.

Serbo Felice Donato, who had been held at Bellevue Hospital without the usual court proceedings, was released from custody yesterday by Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, upon a writ of habeas corpus obtained by her husband, Alexander Donato, a carpenter, living at 300 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. Mrs. Donato became very hysterical on Jan. 2, and on the advice of Dr. Stolfi, her physician, her husband took her to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. She was locked up in the pavilion for the insane, instead of being taken to the maternity ward, where she expected to go. On Jan. 5 Donato was notified that Drs. Fitch and Wildman had declared that Mrs. Donato was insane and that proceedings had been instituted to have her permanently committed.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Cowie appeared for the hospital authorities. After the hearing Justice Fitzgerald said:

"There is no authority to hold her, and she was detained without authority of law. I direct, however, that she be here to-morrow on the return of the application of the Commissioner of Charities to have her committed on the certificate of the examining physicians."

Mrs. Donato went home with her husband, on her promise to return to court to-day.

RABBI MOSES'S INSTALLATION.

His New Congregation to Welcome Him on Friday.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac S. Moses, who was recently called to the pulpit of the Congregation Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim, situate corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, will be formally installed as rabbi there by the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler on Friday evening.

Dr. Moses was born in Santo Michael, Province of Posen, in 1848. From 1864 to 1869 he attended the Rabbinical Seminary at Breslau, and also the university in that city. From 1869 to 1871 he was a teacher at the Bruesseschа Institute in Segnitz, Bavaria; he came to America in 1872 and made his home in St. Louis. His first charge was the Reform Congregation in Quincy, Ill., where he remained for five years. In 1879 he received a call from Milwaukee to occupy the pulpit in the Temple Emanu-El, and after eight years' service there he accepted a call from Nashville, Tenn. The following year he was called to the Congregation Anshé Maariv, (Men of the West,) and resigned his pulpit in 1896. Since that time he has been the Rabbi of the Temple Israel of Chicago.

Dr. Moses published an edition of the Bible for family reading. He is also the author of the Union Prayer Book, which was adopted by the Central Conference of American Rabbis, held in New York City in 1892.

In 1872 he married Miss Lillie Strauss of St. Louis. A reception will be given to him and his wife at Tuxedo Hall on Jan. 17.

MISSING HEIR WANTED.

Small Fortune Said to Await J. J. Silliman in Washington.

J. J. Silliman, formerly an employe at the Hotel Endicott, has an estate waiting for him to turn up and prove his identity. The estate comes to him through a grandfather, who disappeared nearly thirty-five years ago. The entire property is situated in Washington, D. C., and is worth from $30,000 to $40,000.

Silliman, who is described as a very well educated man, visited Lawyer Thomas McAdam in 1889, and told him that his grandfather, Timothy Gleason, had disappeared from Washington in 1866, leaving considerable valuable real estate in possession of his second wife, and that he was the sole other heir. Mr. McAdam investigated the case and found that Silliman's claim was good. The lawyer, through his Washington correspondents, tried to get Mrs. Gleason to agree to sign papers recognizing Silliman as the direct heir of the property, he in turn to allow her to have a life interest in the property.

She declined to enter into any such agreement, and as a result it was determined to wait until her death before any claim was made to the property. At this time Silliman was employed at the Hotel Endicott, and he remained there until 1893, when he left suddenly. Mr. McAdam heard nothing more either from Silliman or from Washington until March, 1899, when he was notified that Mrs. Gleason was very ill and would die at any time, and that Silliman had better go to Washington ready to claim his property. Mr. McAdam tried to find his client at that time, but could not do so.

Last Fall Mrs. Gleason died. Like his grandfather, Silliman has disappeared, and advertisements and letters of inquiry to his former friends have as yet failed to locate him. The last trace of him ends when, in 1894, he had charge, as janitor, of an apartment house on Upper Broadway.

Killed by New York Central Train.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The southbound fast mail train on the New York Central Railroad this morning killed an unknown man, who was walking the track just below the station here. The victim was a man of about thirty-two years, 5 feet 5 inches in height, with brown hair and a light mustache. In his pocket was an old bank book of the Middletown (N. Y.) National Bank, showing a balance of $2,010 due to J. M. Colwell.

WE APOLOGIZE—

If in the rush of yesterday you did not receive proper attention, please accept our apologies and the assurance that now we have this gigantic sale well in hand. Yesterday's business hardly made an impression on the immense stock of up-to-date fabrics we are showing, never offered before for less than $15, but scheduled to go during the next sixty days at the unheard-of price of—

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SKULL FRACTURED IN A FIGHT.

Injured John Sohl Refuses to Make a Charge Against President Henry Heincken.

As the result of a saloon quarrel, John Sohl of 423 West Twenty-fifth Street is in the New York Hospital from a fractured skull, and his friend, Harry Heincken of 331 West Twenty-seventh Street, spent the night in prison on a charge of felonious assault. Sohl is forty years old, has a family, and is foreman of a coal yard on West Twenty-fifth Street. Heincken is twenty-five years old and is President of the Manhattan Hygeia Ice Company, at 425 West Twenty-fifth Street. He was only recently married, and is said to be a man of means.

The police report that the two men, with a man named Tietjen, spent a couple of hours previous to midnight Monday night drinking in a saloon at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. Sohl's money gave out, and Heincken promptly took out a roll of bills and handed his friend some money. The conversation up to this time had been pleasant, but its character suddenly changed. At 12:30 o'clock the trio left the saloon, still quarreling, and when they reached the sidewalk Heincken, it is said, struck Sohl a blow with his fist, knocking him down. The back of Sohl's head struck the pavement. He became unconscious and blood spurted from his mouth and ears. His two companions ran away, but the assault had been witnessed by several persons living across the street, and they went to Sohl's assistance. The wounded man was taken to the hospital, and, from descriptions of Heincken furnished by the witnesses, he was traced to his home and arrested.

At the West Twentieth Street Station House he denied all knowledge of the assault, saying that he left the saloon before midnight and went right home. Later, however, in pleading to be allowed to go home, he mentioned that the affair was an accident. When Heincken was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, detectives who had been to the hospital reported that Sohl was much better and refused to make a complaint against Heincken. The latter was then discharged.

MRS. TERRELL'S TRUNK FOUND.

Man Who Stole It from an Express Wagon Confesses.

Mrs. Cordelia Terrell, mother-in-law of J. Norman De Ruyter Whitehouse, of 10 West Thirtieth Street, whose trunk, containing Parisian dresses, jewels, and bibelots, valued at $6,000, was stolen from an express wagon recently, recovered her property yesterday through the efforts of Central Office Detectives Price and McCafferty, who had been assigned to the case by Capt. Titus. M

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
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CROKER THE HEAD PROTECTOR OF VICE.

Out of its own mouth Tammany is convicted of organized corruption, and RICHARD CROKER is arraigned as the accomplice of criminals and head protector of vice. Mr. NIXON admits that he has discovered the existence of the organization known as the "gambling commission" that regularly collects money from the gamblers in payment for its services in protecting them from police interference; he admits that the police are, in fact, restrained from interfering; and in his own person, by the fact of his appointment by CROKER to the Chairmanship of the Committee of Five and by the use he has made of that office he demonstrates that CROKER is the supreme authority whose commands the police, from the lowest to the highest, all obey, whose word is law to the Tammany organization, who might at any time have caused the law to be enforced.

When NIXON spoke the Chief and the Captains hastened to close the unlawful resorts, for they knew that he spoke with the voice and the authority of CROKER. Wonders were done in a day. The poolrooms shut up with magical simultaneity, the dreadful trade of the "red light" district was suspended, vice was visibly less brazen in the streets. What the purification societies had failed to do in years of tireless effort, what the law, the reform committees, and legislative investigators have been powerless to accomplish, was done at once when CROKER gave the word of command. That the check was only temporary shows merely the belief of the vicious that the Committee of Five is not in earnest.

Why has RICHARD CROKER not given the word of command before? Why has this abominable league of the officers of the law with the violators of the law carried on its business for years under his very nose without evoking from him the order to put a stop to it?

These questions bring clearly into view the perilous position in which CROKER has placed himself. Mr. NIXON has left him no avenue of escape. Mr. BALDWIN, Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, backed by the reform sentiment and all the resources of law and good citizenship, could not and can not hope to destroy CROKER as effectually as Mr. NIXON has done it, unwittingly and with every wish and motive to shield and exculpate his victim.

We hope the community understands that an entirely new situation has been created by Chairman NIXON'S irrevocable avowal that vice and lawbreaking flourish here under Tammany protection. This is the first admission from a Tammany source that the controlling police authorities are corrupt and that vice is regularly assessed to pay for the immunity it enjoys. This confession is of the very highest importance. Heretofore Tammany has met every charge with denial and defiance. THE TIMES published on March 9, 1900, the original story of the "gambling combine," and a list of the open poolrooms. The police made no move, none of the head men of Tammany paid any attention to the story except to deny that it was true. On July 20 THE TIMES told of the "extra assessment" levied upon the gamblers by the "combine." In both cases it had evidence of the truth of what it printed. Nothing came from Tammany but denials and defiance. Now Mr. CROKER himself, by his deputy, whose acts and admissions he cannot disclaim, tells us that the Gambling Commission does exist, and that it levies blackmail on the poolrooms and gambling houses. He tells us of the "extra assessment." He tells us that "immunity from arrest has been sold"—these are Mr. NIXON'S words. Sold by whom? By the "organization of men known as the combine, that is organized for systematic blackmail." The gamblers pay promptly, "having found that certain men who act in defiance of the 'combine's' orders are given short shrift." It is established, therefore, that the Chief of Police, the Police Captains, the entire police organization, obey the "combine." But when CROKER speaks, when his appointed deputy calls upon the police authorities to close unlawful resorts and aid him in the work of breaking up the system of corruption organized by the "combine," he is obeyed. CROKER is the overlord, he is supreme. In the hollow of his hand he holds the police and the "combine," too. At last we have traced responsibility to its ultimate head. The chief of Tammany is revealed as the great protector of vice.

It is altogether futile for Mr. NIXON to affirm that CROKER never received a cent, that Tammany never received a cent, of the money with which vice purchased its immunities. It is something worse than futile for him to insist that CROKER was ignorant of the conditions on the lower east side that brought about the appointment of his committee, ignorant of the operations of the "combine." That is contrary to human experience, and must be dismissed as incredible by every reasoning man. But it is not the destination of the money, it is not even the prevalence of vice, that is the chief concern of this community at the present moment. It is the fact that money is paid by persons engaged in unlawful and immoral occupations for immunity from molestation, which is, in fact, accorded them. That this condition exists has long been known on information and belief. It is now established by the confession of Mr. CROKER himself, through his deputy, who announces that the evidence to support his statements has been obtained. If the moral elements in the community, having thus seen the charges of corruption irrefutably established, cannot now destroy the system and hurl the protectors of vice from their places of power, it must be said of them that they desire and deserve no better government than they now have and no cleaner social environment than the one they have so long tolerated.

Of the ruin and the contaminations of protected vice it is the duty of every decent man in the city to inform himself in order that he may be fired to a working pitch of resentment. In a city where an honest effort was made by the police to enforce the law against poolrooms there would be no such multitudinous temptations put in the way of young clerks and trusted employes to become thieves and defaulters. At the trial of Capt. HERLIHY on Monday a fallen woman gave testimony to unimaginable horrors that have become the common condition of vicious life in what is known as the "red light" district. Such things could not be if the practice and procurement of immorality had not become an organized trade out of which men who control the City Government make their hideous living. By acts and utterances that from the Tammany point of view are amazing blunders, but from the point of view of decency and clean government are public services of a high order, Mr. NIXON'S committee has put it into the power of the people of the city to put a stop to this detestable corruption. It can be stopped, it must be stopped.

REAPPORTIONMENT.

It is gratifying to observe that the drift of opinion in the House of Representatives itself, as shown in the debate yesterday, is the same as that of the country at large, upon the question of reapportionment. That is to say, the House agrees that it is already too numerous for the proper and orderly transaction of its business. It could not be expected to reduce its own numbers. That it should be willing to reject personal considerations to the extent of resolving not to increase them is rather remarkable and very creditable.

That we take to be the real meaning of the favor with which the Hopkins bill was regarded by most of the speakers in the debate yesterday. It is also, of course, true that the more numerous the House, the less will be the consideration with which the individual member will be regarded, if he be an average member. But, to do the speakers justice, we do not believe that that was in their minds. It did not need to be, for they were leading members, who are likely to remain so, whatever changes occur in the composition of the body.

If the States in which negroes are disfranchised avow the policy of such disfranchisement, and their own readiness to take the consequences in reduced representation, they will undoubtedly be playing a manly part. But also they will, as Gen. GROSVENOR pointed out yesterday, be introducing into American politics a very big and fateful question, far beyond that of reapportionment. We need not cross that bridge until we come to it. And it has, happily, no necessary bearing upon the question just now before the House.

AUSTRALASIAN TRADE.

One of the most interesting contributions to THE TIMES Annual Financial Review this year was that by our correspondent from Sydney on the expansion of the trade of Australasia. That vast continent is now in more than one regard the United States of the Pacific. With the completion of the plan of federation so long pursued, freedom of commerce will prevail between the various provinces of the Federation, and a new stimulus will be given to the enterprise and industry of the whole Australian people, which in its turn will affect their foreign commerce. For the first time in their brief but prosperous career the Australasians come under substantially the same influences which, in despite of our hindering tariff, have insured the rapid and steady development of our wealth, resources, and activity.

The temper and character of the two peoples have also much in common. In the case of each there has been grafted on the English stock hardy shoots of the most energetic races of Europe. The conditions of life in a new country have produced the same qualities of courage, self-confidence, and endurance. The Australians have happily been saved the necessity of a political or commercial revolution to establish their practical independence, and have been permitted by the mother country, taught wisdom by her experience with us, to go their way untrammeled, enjoying all the advantages of liberty and thriving under its responsibilities. It is natural that there should be a close commercial bond between us and Australia, which would have been still closer and mutually more profitable had it not been embarrassed by the protective tariff in our own country and in parts of Australia. As it is, the trade between the two peoples has grown marvelously, especially within the last few years, in which the progress of our industries has to some extent reduced tariff restrictions and enabled us to seek abroad the markets we formerly found only at home.

In view of the fact that the new Federation will have the arrangement of tariff regulations for the entire country, the following remarks by our Sydney correspondent are of interest:

> Generally speaking, the situation is extremely simple. In Australia and New Zealand the United States is in greater favor than France, Germany, and other countries as a source of manufactured supply, American firms, with their experience of Californian and other industrial requirements, more readily understanding the wants of the Australasian. But the trade cannot be all on one side. If the Australasians are to buy American goods on a larger scale, they naturally expect Americans to become larger consumers of Australasian produce.
>
> These considerations will largely influence the character of the Federal tariff. There is a strong Australian party in favor of a preferential tariff with Great Britain, Canada, &c., and its leaders have expressed a willingness to include the United States should a desire to that effect be expressed by the American Government. In the meantime the course of trade rests on a thoroughly sound basis, with every prospect of steady expansion, despite the many adverse influences at work in Europe as well as in the United States, and there is every reason for believing that the commercial relations existing between the United States and the Australian Commonwealth during 1901 will be more encouraging than during any previous period of their history.

THE CANTEEN.

We cannot imagine any disposition of an important public question sillier and more cowardly than that yesterday accepted by the Military Committee of the Senate. That was the proposition, made, we are sorry to say, by Senator HOAR, that a commission should be appointed "to investigate the effect of the army canteen." Because, if there is any subject in the world upon which all the relevant testimony is already in, it is this same subject of the effect of the canteen. If there be any belated legislator who is still in doubt about it, he can resolve his doubts by sending over to the War Department, or to the Adjutant General's office, for the testimony that has been given on the subject. No "commission" could elicit any better testimony, or any different testimony. And the testimony is, by an overwhelming preponderance, that of all the devices that have been from time to time proposed for the promotion of temperance in the United States Army, the Post Exchange, of which the canteen is an integral factor, is the very best and most effective.

Why, then, appoint a commission to verify results which are already established? What is established is that the canteen is not only a great promoter of temperance, but that it is an almost perfect preventive against the vices, both physically and morally so horrible and injurious, to which the enlisted men of the army are tempted if they have to go outside their own quarters for the alcoholic stimulation which, in their own quarters, is, by the consent of everybody concerned, reduced to the mild stimulation of beer, to which we should like to see light wines added of no greater alcoholic strength.

These things are proved, to anybody who knows the meaning of the word, with a conclusiveness to which the researches of a Congressional commission could add nothing, and from which the researches of such a commission could take nothing away. Unless we take the ground that the officers of the army are inexpert witnesses, or that they are liars, we must admit this to be so.

The W. C. T. U. has a view of its own against which no amount of testimony can prevail. It is that the recruit of the army is an innocent and inexperienced suckling, who would never think of drinking anything intoxicating unless temptation to such drinking were put in his way, and that the canteen puts temptation in his way, and hence is anathema. But there is no adult male who does not know this to be bosh. Every adult male who repeats it, including Mr. DUNNE, who has had the grace to keep quiet of late, but who is, putatively, an adult male, convicts himself either of inexcusable ignorance or of gross dishonesty. Mr. DUNNE has not, in times past, shrunk from the conclusion that the officers of the army are a set of bullied liars. No wonder he keeps quiet. It is the offense of gross dishonesty which a Senate of adult males committed yesterday in consenting to institute an "inquiry" into a case already proved. As we began by saying, its conduct is silly and cowardly. Not one of the Senators who was sneak enough to pretend that he wanted more light on the question was really in doubt. Neither could any one of them really believe that the W. C. T. U. could be convinced, though one rose from the dead, if it were not convinced already. Dean SWIFT justly observed that no man could be reasoned out of an ill opinion which by reasoning he never acquired. If that is true of men it is far truer of women. Inaccessibility to reason and evidence is a charming feminine trait. But when that inaccessibility is exhibited by the Senate of the United States, or any other body of adult males, it ceases to be charming and becomes disgusting.

BELLEVUE.

Undoubtedly, when things come to that pass, in a public institution, that three of the persons employed therein have to be indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, in consequence of their official malfeasance or nonfeasance, it is time that there should be a change. Mr. KELLER, luckily, made his change just before, and not just after, the finding of the Grand Jury.

Doubtless he made it with good judgment. The record of his appointee to the superintendence of the Insane Pavilion seems to be entirely clean, and may even be brilliant. But a change of persons does not seem to meet the criticisms that have been made against the system upon which the Insane Pavilion has been conducted. The criticism of the system has been that there has not been, as there ought to be, always a physician present in the pavilion who could be held responsible not only for good order and decency, which appear to have been promiscuously violated, but also for such expert knowledge as should prevent the detention, as lunatics, of persons who to experts were evidently sane.

Mr. KELLER seems to acknowledge the force of these criticisms by appointing a person who is an M. D. to take the place of a lay politician. But his appointee, by the very fact of being also put in charge of three other hospitals, can evidently not give his whole attention to Bellevue, and cannot be held responsible for the playful or murderous vagaries of the nurses. We printed the other day the recommendation made to Mr. KELLER, early in his term, that there should always be a responsible doctor in charge in the Insane Pavilion. That would fix the responsibility for misdemeanor, as it has not been fixed heretofore, and as it will not be fixed hereafter by a mere change of persons, unaccompanied by a reform in the system.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If Galveston had been as well protected by sea walls before the great storm as it has been since by its newspapers, it could have offered bold defiance even to the sea. For the Galveston newspapers are fine products of the New South, with courage equaling their enterprise, and hardly had the waters heaped up by the cyclone begun to subside before they urged the rebuilding of another city on the stricken site. Hope overcame despair, and now The Galveston News has issued a special number full of well-justified exultation over the reparative marvels already accomplished, and expressing the boldest confidence in the future. The generosity of the rest of the country and the credit of Galveston herself have both been used to the utmost in the work of restoration; and already the business of the city has recovered much of its former proportions. The harbor is there, and, of course, it is going to be utilized. Trade currents, once established, cannot be diverted by a single storm, or even by the chances of other storms. Indeed, the chances of other storms are not receiving quite so much attention from the people of Galveston as it would be the part of wisdom to give them. They are to be commended for rebuilding their city, but what was once pardonable carelessness now deserves a harsher name. If Galveston again neglects to guard her citizens and her property from the threatening waves, a second disaster will seem more like punishment than calamity, and outside sympathy may be slow in duplicating its contributions. There are good reasons for not abandoning that exposed sand bar, but there is no reason for leaving it exposed. The next cyclone should find Galveston prepared to meet attack, and in the special number of The News we read of everything except preparation for trouble.

—Too much importance should not be ascribed to the anti-vaccination tirades of Dr. MONTAGUE R. LEVERSON. His talk about the non-contagious character of smallpox, his incitement of negroes and others to resist the officials of the Board of Health, and his boasts about having concealed thirty recent cases of the horrible malady are all well calculated to irritate the mind and to provoke harsh language, but it must be remembered that this curious individual is in the habit of making periodical bids for martyrdom of one sort or another, and that the severest punishment which can be imposed upon him is to let him alone. A while ago he engaged in a one-sided correspondence with public enemies, and for a happy moment he foresaw arrest and a trial that would have made his name known all through the country, but the wise men at Washington decided that the country would survive Dr. LEVERSON'S assumption of the rôle of Adviser in Chief to brigands who had never heard of him, and the little excitement he had caused quickly died out. So he has returned to his old love, anti-vaccination. That is a subject on which it is easy to chatter nonsense sensational enough to attract the notice of the newspapers, and though Dr. LEVERSON cannot persuade the public, white or black, to attend his meetings, still the reporters have to go to them, and so the desired notoriety is secured. It requires no great courage for the man to say that he habitually breaks the law against the concealment of contagious diseases. It is hardly to be expected that he will repeat his statements when questioned by authority or that he will give the details of person, time, and place on which alone prosecution can be based. The Health Board officials do not hesitate to declare their belief that Dr. LEVERSON is not the dangerous character he claims to be. They doubt if he has treated even one case of smallpox, and are cruel enough to hint that he would not know a case if he saw it. The people of this country know all about vaccination. They neglect it rather outrageously a good deal of the time, but when they realize their danger, at periods like this, they hasten to make up for lost opportunities. They know where to get good advice, and they follow it.

—Most people, on learning that the American authorities in the Philippines had adopted the policy of exiling the most troublesome of the rebel leaders to the Island of Guam, probably regarded the scheme with approval and wondered why nobody had thought of it before. For Guam is a pleasant enough place, as tropical islets go, and for a Filipino sequestration there involves no physical hardships of any kind. Of course, it will irk the Tagal chiefs much to be deprived of all opportunity for conspiring against law and order, and to have no helpless savages from whom to extort tribute, but with the leisure for reflection which the remoteness of Guam supplies they may, possibly, reach the conclusion that a graceful acceptance of the inevitable, even when it involves working for a living, is the part of wisdom after all. This conviction once reached, it will not be difficult for the exiles to make their peace with the objects of their unreasonable animosity, and a return to Luson would speedily follow. Deportation, even as an alternative for capital punishment, does not, however, please The Springfield Republican, and it moans that again the United States is imitating Spain. "Step by step," says The Republican, "we have been going down the way for pursuing which this Nation went to war with Spain and inflicted such summary punishment. The Spaniardizing of the United States now seems to be about complete, and in the mere matter of killing men for holding to the right of liberty we have far outdone Spain. And whence is to come our punishment?" That reference to "the way for pursuing which this Nation went to war with Spain" is a bit obscure, but nobody expects to find good English in The Republican nowadays, and its meaning can be figured out without much trouble. We are, it seems, to do nothing that Spain ever did, no matter what the difference between our motives and hers may be. Rebellion against Spain was justified, and, therefore, according to this queerest of logicians, it is evidence of pure patriotism to murder United States soldiers, and even the mildest punishment of such murders is cruel tyranny. Mere desire to be free wins The Republican's admiration. The need of asking, "Free to do what?" does not occur to it.

—Opposition seems to be developing among the inhabitants of the Indian Territory to the name "Jefferson," proposed as a substitute for the present title in the bill now pending in Congress. They, or some of them, urge the superiority of "Sequoyah" as the designation of the State sooner or later to be erected in place of the tribal allotments that have now become so unsatisfactory to all concerned, Indians as well as whites. We are inclined to regard the suggestion as a good one. The name of the departed statesman is not particularly euphonious, and it has already been used almost innumerable times for villages, towns, and counties. "Sequoyah," on the other hand, is drawn from the source that has given us all of our best geographical titles, and, though it is hardly a brilliant specimen of its class, still it does very well, viewed merely as a combination of letters, and its associations have character and significance. The original owner of the name was a Cherokee chief with claims to remembrance about as great as those of any member of his race, though it is not quite fair to credit all his virtues to the Indians, since his father was a German. Be that as it may, SEQUOYAH was distinctly a remarkable man. He invented an alphabet that was long in practical use among the Cherokees and is not yet forgotten, and his influence was always exerted on the side of peace and progress. He was born in the State of Georgia, and for many years lived some twenty-five miles from Fort Smith, Indian Territory, which he often visited. His death was mysterious, having occurred on the Mexican border in 1837 or 1838, while he was out alone in search of some strayed horses—his own, by the way. His body was never found. The greatest of American trees already bear his name in one of its many forms. Perhaps that is sufficient honor for the old chief, but it will do no harm if his memory is perpetuated also in another manner. Our maps are the better for every Indian name that finds a place upon them, and they will not be the better for the addition of another Jefferson.

—Curiously little sympathy—to be accurate, none at all—is shown by The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald with the fight of the Southern Congressmen against the Olmsted resolution. It declares that the condition existing in the States where the negroes have been disfranchised is one that invited attack, and a revision of the present ratio is bound to come sooner or later. And The Herald, too, has a theory as to why so many Republicans are content to defer action apparently in their own political interest. "The Republican leaders," it says, "hold that it is partisan policy to preserve the South as it is. They have recognized that the laws necessary for excluding the negro have destroyed political vigor and virtue—have built up machine governments and a leadership that is nationally distrusted and contemptible. It has surrendered to fusions so base as to pull down the National Democracy to loss of confidence and respect. Thus we may perceive why the Republican leaders stood by sympathizing with and aiding the Southern leaders in defeat of the Olmsted resolution. The South, and through the South the National Democracy, are just as their political enemies would have them." This ascribes to President MCKINLEY and a considerable number of his party associates about as low and unpatriotic a motive as could well be imagined, since it makes them content to have the South overrepresented in Congress so long as the representation is of a quality to excite Northern distrust. That is an arraignment severe, indeed, but the Southern Congressmen can hardly like it.

New York Library's Record.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hild, Librarian of the Chicago Library, states in yesterday's TIMES that the Chicago Library circulated in the month of December 159,000 volumes, and that this is the largest circulation of any one library for one month in the United States.

The twenty-first annual report of the New York Free Circulating Library, which is still unpublished, will show that this library circulated in the month of January, 1900, 163,512 volumes, and in March, 164,298 volumes, both of which exceed the figures given by Mr. Hild.

The circulation for the month of December is smaller, owing to the smallpox scare. E. M. S.

New York, Jan. 7, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Superlative.

"There's a lucky man for you!"

"How's that?"

"Why, he's got a butler so dignified that he even awes the cook into submission!"—Brooklyn Life.

Wanted the Full Benefit.

"I was awfully glad to receive your letter, stating that you had repented. But why did you send it unsealed?"

"Because they say 'an open confession is good for the soul.'"—Philadelphia North American.

Over Nothing.

"This wireless telegraphy reminds me of a groundless quarrel."

"What possible connection is there between the two?"

"It's practically having words over nothing."—Philadelphia Times.

The Second Need.

Stockman—You remember that "pointer" you gave me on the Street yesterday?

Bonds—Yes; what about it?

Stockman—Why, I tried it, and as a consequence I've come around to see if you couldn't let me have a retriever.—Richmond Dispatch.

The Modern Mother.

"I do not believe in telling a child ghost stories to frighten him when he is naughty.

"When Clifford is naughty I explain the germ theory to him and have him look through a microscope at bacteria.

"It frightens him terribly, and at the same time inculcates scientific knowledge."—Detroit Journal.

THE LAND OF USED-TO-BE.

Uncle Ned has traveled this whole world through
And his tales of the things he's seen
Are as good as a trip
On a sailing ship.
There's never a country he's not been to;
He's roamed the continents all and a few
Of the islands in between.

When at night we gather around his chair
A geography isn't of use.
He will whisk us away
For a lengthy stay
In lands with the jumbledest names, and where
The people do things that would make you stare,
Or run with the least excuse.

And he tells of places across the sea
Where the traveler seldom goes,
Where the cocoanuts swing
And the monkeys cling
By scores to the branches of every tree,
And a beautiful odor of spice goes free
With every breeze that blows.

If you ask his favorite place of all
He just smiles and he says, "Ah, me,
It is not on the map—
What a sad mishap,
For of all the countries, great and small,
I'd make, if I could, for a port of call
In the Land of Used-to-Be.

"It's the fairest land that was ever seen,
But I cannot go back," says he.
"There's an age limit there,
And they bar gray hair;
Besides, I'd appear out of place, I ween
For a boy is King and a girl is Queen
In the Land of Used-to-Be."

CHARLES BRAZELTON GRAVES.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

"MY LADY DAINTY."

Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon in a New Play by Mrs. Ryley.

"My Lady Dainty," a namby-pamby, inarticulate composite of farce and sentimental drama, was acted at the Madison Square Theatre last night, much better than it deserves to be acted, by Herbert Kelcey, Effie Shannon, and their company. Madeline Lucette Ryley concocted this piece, and it is quite the feeblest production of her frequently diffusive and incoherent but generally lively and entertaining pen. The intrigue is transferred, within its four acts, from rural England to this metropolis and back again.

The hero is a daddish young man, who marries, in England, a poor girl and brings her to New York. He does not inform his wealthy father of his marriage, and, learning that the old gentleman is ill, hurries back to England without his wife. The terms of his parent's will providing for his marriage to a certain young woman as the price of a handsome legacy, he tries to get rid of his wife, and in this plan he is helped by a blackguard to whom he owes money.

Consequently, the estimable, virtuous young woman suffers much, but there is a happy ending, with a reconciliation, of course.

Mrs. Ryley's play of humor concerns itself this time with the misfortunes of a poor clergyman with a fool wife and a large batch of children; with the inconveniences of flat life and the servant girl question. But it is all of the most obvious sort and becomes tiresome.

In the performance, Miss Shannon exerted herself to such good purpose, however, that she actually won the respect of her audience and, in one or two scenes, even aroused their sympathies. Her part was long and various, and her acting was distinguished by tact and grace as well as zeal. Mr. Kelcey had a far less grateful task as the husband.

William Boag acted the villain with a measure of intelligence and artistic sincerity that lent dignity to the part, while Isabel Waldron made the most of the acerbity and forlornness of a widow who did general housework because she had to.

The other parts were generally acted with discretion, but an aggressive boy named Edward Argyle, who may still be an actor some day if he grows up, revealed no symptoms of budding talent and was a dreadful bore. As for Mrs. Ryley's play, in conclusion, it belongs to the same order as "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac."

William Vane Oglethorpe	Herbert Kelcey
Rev. Francis Folger	Richard Dillon
Robert Rocket	Guy Bates Post
Berry Selters	William Boag
Felix Montague-Smythe	William A. Evans
Milton Folger	Edward Argyle
Artemis Folger	Willie Fink
Lot	William Weston
Jemima Jeffrey	Effie Shannon
Lady Oglethorpe	Ethel Sanborn
Carline Kavanagh	Winona Shannon
Mrs. Folger	Louise Bryant
Cissy Folger	Loretta Healy
Mrs. Richards	Isabel Waldron

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Its Second Evening Concert Given at Mendelssohn Hall.

The second evening concert of the Kneisel Quartet of Boston was given last night at Mendelssohn Hall. The programme consisted of Dvorak's string quartet in E flat, Opus 51; César Franck's piano quintet in F minor, and Beethoven's string quartet in C major, Opus 59, No. 3. The Dvorak quartet has been played frequently of late, and need not now be a subject of comment. The César Franck quintet is new to this public and is the third of the chamber music compositions of this writer which Mr. Kneisel and his associates have made known here. This work is dedicated to Saint-Saëns, and contains some of its composer's most characteristic writing. It is divided into three movements, the first allegro, being prefaced by a slow introduction. Community of theme, as it is called, or the employment of the same melodic germs in different movements, is one of the features of the compositions of César Franck, but it is in evidence in this work only in the relation of the introduction to the main body of the first movement. The idea was in all probability developed backward after the fashion advocated by Edgar Allen Poe, as a literary method.

But the general hearer must have been more impressed with the melodic and harmonic material and the style of this work than with its formal outline. The thematic ideas are clear cut and incisive, and they suggest possibilities of treatment in the older quartet manner. But this, is quite foreign to Franck. To him the advantage of the piano is its polyphony, and he makes it the foundation for a development which is orchestral rather than of chamber music. He piles harmonic Pelion upon Ossa and ranges magniloquently through foreign keys in a thoroughly modern search after mass climaxes, in which unison of all his bowed instruments is not uncommon, while the piano part rises to concerto-like importance. One cannot call this quintet composition, but it is vigorous, strenuous writing, waxing and waning in breakers and undertow of passion. Yet when all is said and done, one is aweary of the clangorous stress of it, and a little troubled as to the precise nature of the messages, and so is ready to hark back to the simpler felicity of the Dvorak quartet, where all is mellow and warm and bright as the sunshine of a Summer morning. In music of this kind, which is music worthy of thought and which has force and character, too, one always feels that the composer is hampered by his means, and that he would be happy if he had at his command the clarion peals of trumpets and the thunder of the drums.

After such a composition, interesting, yet vexing, the last of the Rassomouffsky quartets of Beethoven comes like the benison of a September sunset after the midday heat. Here one is on firm ground. The four instruments become equal companions, each with its clear, mellifluous message of musical peace, a peace that passeth not understanding. And when both compositions are played as well as they were last night, the contrast is strengthened. In the Franck quintet, Mr. Kneisel and his three confrères had the assistance of George Proctor, a Boston pianist. This young gentleman, who made his first appearance here, acquitted himself with great credit. In his solo passages he disclosed a tone somewhat too glassy in its cold clearness, but in the ensemble he was never out of the picture, but made himself a substantial part of the whole. He played with spirit and musical intelligence, and showed sympathy with the style of the music. As a performer of chamber compositions of the ultra-modern variety, he should be welcome again.

The four members of the quartet were, as we say of athletes, in good form. Their work is always that of artists, but the best of artists have their ups and downs, for they of all men are least like machines. It was an evening of elevation in the little Kneisel family last night. The tuneful Dvorak quartet was played with delicious tone and finish, while the Beethoven music was performed with that beautiful appreciation found in all the Kneisel quartet's communications of the thoughts of the mighty Ludwig.

MR. AND MRS. GEORG HENSCHEL.

Their Delightful Song Recital at Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel have come back, and yesterday afternoon they gave the first of two song recitals at Mendelssohn Hall. They were first heard in a duet by Cimarosa, after which Mrs. Henschel sang an air from Handel's "Jephtha," the "Quel Rusceletto" of Paradies, and the couplets from Pierre Monsigny's "Rose et Colas." Mr. Henschel followed with five songs from Schubert's "Die Winterreise." His other numbers were "Saul's Dream," from C. Hubert Parry's "King Saul"; two Biblical songs by Dvorak, and Brahms's ballad "Verrath." Mrs. Henschel's other numbers were Loewe's "Goldsmith's Daughter," Chopin's "Lithuanian Song," Davidoff's "Leis Bewegt," her husband's "No More," (new,) and "Lullaby," and Arthur Foote's "Irish Folksong." The two singers were also heard in the duets "Ueber das dunkeln Haide" and "Lass dich nicht gereu'n," by Mr. Henschel, and the duet of Lotario and Mignon from Ambroise Thomas's opera "Mignon."

Comment has often been made in these columns on the peculiar charm of these unique recitals. Perhaps it never had a finer illustration than it did yesterday in Mr. Henschel's singing of the five Schubert songs. The quality of this gentleman's voice would have deterred any other musician from attempting to use it in public, yet with his limited material he achieves what must be called wonders. He produces musical effects in spite of the organ with which nature has provided him, and he interpreted these Schubert songs yesterday in a manner beyond all criticism except the kind most agreeable to the critic, unqualified praise. It was a most eloquent exposition of the art of lieder interpretation.

Mrs. Henschel possesses a much better singing voice than her husband, and a knowledge of her art quite equal to his. Her taste is exquisite, and the dainty finish of her nuancing is fascinating. She was heard at her best in the couplets of good old Monsigny, the Davidoff song, and her husband's "Spring," which she sang as one of her encore numbers. In the duets the two voices do not blend, but the skill in conveying the meaning to the auditor is remarkable. Mr. Henschel might easily have given his hearers something more interesting than the declamatory emptiness of Dr. Parry's truly British festal music, and the songs of Dvorak and Brahms, none of them good examples of their composers. But the entertainment as a whole was so pleasing that no serious fault need be found. The second recital will take place to-morrow afternoon.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Rich & Harris, managers, have signed a contract with Paul M. Potter, by which he will write a four-act play for Louis Mann and Clara Lipman. The piece will be presented in the Spring in the Madison Square Theatre.

Nat C. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott will present "When We Were Twenty-one" in the Knickerbocker Theatre on the 21st, following Miss Rehan, who is to leave that house on the 19th.

Miss Henrietta Crosman will appear in Philadelphia on the 21st, one week sooner that was at first intended. Her manager, Mr. Campbell, altered his plans, so that Miss Ada Rehan's Nell Gwyn play would not be ahead of him in the Quaker City. The 21st is also Miss Rehan's opening date.

"Hearts Are Trumps," which had a successful fun at the Garden Theatre last season, is to be presented by Charles Frohman at the Grand Opera House during the week beginning on Jan. 14. Most of the principals in the original cast will be transferred to the company which will play in "To Have and to Hold," rehearsals of which are to begin within a fortnight.

There have been two new engagements for Mrs. Carr's cast of "The Burgomaster" at the Manhattan Theatre. Mae Lowery will take the soubrette rôle, and Richard F. Carroll that of the crushed tragedian. Lillian Coleman, the Ruth of the original production, has recovered from her illness and will play again on next Monday night. A new song, a trio, has been introduced into the piece. It is called "The Hypnotists," and is sung by Henry E. Dixey, Zelma Rawlston, and Roth White.

JOHN H. GILMOUR IN CONTEMPT.

Judge Hascall So Adjudges Him Because He Dodged Process Servers.

John H. Gilmour, who plays Flambeau in "L'Aiglon," has been adjudged in contempt of the City Court. The principal grievance against him is that he skillfully escaped the process servers when he was playing at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, last week. Wearing a long military overcoat and disguised with a gray mustache and imperial he left the theatre, passing between the process servers, who said, "There goes Admiral Schley."

It was about six years ago, it is alleged, that he incurred a debt of $158 for clothing furnished by Rudolph Wolff, a tailor. Mr. Wolff sued in the City Court and obtained judgment. Recently an order was issued commanding Mr. Gilmour to appear and be examined in supplementary proceedings. The actor failed to respond to this invitation.

The order for examination in supplementary proceedings was obtained from Justice Hascall in the City Court, and two process servers went to serve Mr. Gilmour on Friday night last. He escaped, according to these men, in the disguise above mentioned, and when their story was related to Justice Hascall yesterday he declared that Mr. Gilmour was in contempt of court.

HIRAM CRONK REMEMBERED.

Descendants of Veterans of War of 1812 Send Greeting to the Centenarian.

The annual meeting of the descendants of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, Military Society of the War of 1812, was held yesterday in the Governor's Room in the City Hall. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner presided in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.

Greetings were sent to Hiram Cronk, the only original member of the society living. He was born Dec. 16, 1799. Greetings were sent to him on his living in three centuries.

Among those present were Oliver Hazard Perry, Col. Dudley Evans, A. W. Van Vechten, George Wistler, United States Army; George De F. Barton, and Robert Olyphant. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and Col. Gardiner were re-elected respectively President and Vice President of the society.

SPECIAL ELECTION FOR MAYOR.

Massachusetts Supreme Court Decides the Worcester Case.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 8.—The Supreme Court has handed down a rescript, which was filed here to-day, dismissing the petition of P. J. O'Connell, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Worcester, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Election Commissioners to throw out three ballots cast in the recent city election, which he alleged to be illegal. This decision of the court sustains the position of the Election Commissioners, who, by counting the three ballots in question, found the vote for Mayor a tie between Mr. O'Connell and William A. Lytle, the Republican candidate. A special election will have to be held to elect a Mayor.

The three ballots which figured in the contest did not bear the printed signature of the City Clerk, and it was contended that they could not legally be counted. The court decides that the ballots should be counted, although they did not bear the City Clerk's name, because they were cast by the voters in good faith.

IOWA AMENDMENT VOID.

Court Decides Officeholders' Terms Cannot Be Extended.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 8.—Judge A. R. Dewey of the Sixth Iowa Judicial District rendered his decision at Washington, Iowa, to-day on the legality of the biennial election amendment to the State Constitution, declaring the same to be void. He bases his opinion upon the fact that the amendment was not submitted by the Legislature in legal form. Every politician and office holder in the State awaited the decision with anxiety, as it meant that the terms of all office holders would or would not be extended one year, the general opinion being that the Supreme Court will affirm Judge Dewey's opinion.

The amendment declared void by Judge Dewey provided that all terms of office from Governor down, expiring in the year 1901, be extended for one year. It first appeared in the Legislature of 1898, being introduced in the form of a joint resolution. In compliance with requirements in the adoption of an amendment, it was presented to the succeeding Legislature in 1900. In the passage of the resolution at that session, the record made in the journals of the House was by the title of the joint resolution. The Constitution requires that the amendment shall be "entered upon the journals."

Judge Lewey holds that the recording of the title only is not sufficient, and therefore the amendment was not legally adopted by the people of Iowa at the election, Nov. 6, 1900.

White Plains's New Officials.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 8.—At the meeting of the Board of Village Trustees last evening, James H. Moran was elected President pro tem. As there was a vacancy in the Trusteeship of the Fifth District, when at the last election there was a tie between John A. Snedeker, Republican, and James Thompson, Democrat, the vote standing 104 for each, the board elected Mr. Snedeker. He is the teller of the Central Bank. They also elected ex-Sheriff Ziba Carpenter Chief of Police, in place of Edward Bogart, who is incapacitated by reason of poor health.

New Christian Science Church.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The certificate of incorporation of the "First Church of Christ, Scientist, of White Plains," was filed to-day in the County Clerk's office. Nancy Jane Carter is the minister of the church. Its Directors and Trustees are Frederick Barber, John Quimby, Mrs. Clara Smith, Mrs. Georgianna Quimby, Miss Helen Allison, Niles F. Smith, Herbert McGeouch of White Plains, Daniel C. Reynolds of Elmsford, and Mrs. Nancy Jane Carter of New York.

THOUSANDS OF GRIP PATIENTS IN NEW YORK

Sanitary Superintendent Says Epidemic Is Imminent.

COMPARATIVELY FEW DEATHS

Public and Private Hospitals Crowded to Their Capacity—Pneumonia and Bronchitis Prevalent.

Superintendent Blair of the Department of Outdoor Poor says that there are probably 150,000 to 200,000 persons suffering from grip in New York City at the present time.

So far the mortality rate has been low, but should unfavorable weather set in, the medical profession would expect it to assume serious proportions.

Officials of the Charities Department are compelled to tax to the utmost every available resource in order to accommodate applicants for medical aid. Besides the hospitals and dispensaries where medical attention and prescriptions are given to the poor free of charge, the independent hospitals are also taxed almost to their full capacity, being compelled to remove nearly all emergency cases direct to one or the other of the several city institutions.

Health authorities, basing their opinion on the reports of physicians in private practice and the reports from the various hospitals and dispensaries, declare that fully 4 per cent. of the population is at the present time suffering from the grip, and the number of patients afflicted with the disease is increasing daily. During the week ended Jan. 5, there were 36 deaths from grip—18 in Brooklyn and 18 in Manhattan. Since Saturday, over 25 deaths from the same disease have been reported.

"From what I am told by physicians in the several boroughs and men employed in this department," said Sanitary Superintendent Roberts, "I apprehend that a severe epidemic is imminent. Since the first death from the disease was reported on Nov. 10 last, there has been a steady increase from week to week, the total number of deaths now being 62. Including the epidemic of 1890 and 1891, there have been 8,796 deaths in Manhattan alone from this disease, up to Jan. 1 last."

Superintendent Blair said that fully 60 per cent. of the people who applied to city institutions for medical aid were afflicted with the grip. "Our entire hospital system," said he, "is taxed to the limit. The building in East Twenty-sixth Street, directly opposite the entrance to Bellevue, has been secured by the department, and will be equipped for the reception of patients within a few days. This building will afford accommodation for 150 patients. All hospitals under the city's control and those which care for indigent patients at the city's expense are full, and more room must be had at once. Bellevue is so crowded that we have been obliged to stop the transfer of patients from the Harlem Hospital and send them to private institutions. Gouverneur is about the only city hospital not filled to the limit. The independent hospitals, with a capacity of about 1,800, declare that their private patients fill about all the cots, so that we cannot look to them for assistance."

Superintendent Blair said that judging from the large proportion of the poor sick from the disease, he thought 150,000 to 200,000 would be a conservative estimate of the number of cases of grip of greater or less severity now being treated.

Next to the grip comes pneumonia and bronchitis, both of which diseases are very prevalent.

H. H. VREELAND ILL.

Facts Made Known in a Letter of Regret to Putnam County Diners.

That the grip is playing havoc in this city was clearly evidenced last night at the dinner given by residents of Putnam County at the Murray Hill Hotel in honor of Justice Jackson O. Dykman of the Supreme Court.

Every man on the carefully prepared toast list was compelled to send his regrets and in every case but one "the grip" was assigned as the cause of the speaker's absence. H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, was to have been one of the speakers. The fact that he was so afflicted with the prevailing disease as to cause him to go to Aiken, S. C., for relief came out in his letter of regret. In this letter he said:

"In my case another affliction has been added to the grip in that I am, on account of it, to be denied the pleasure of joining the citizens of Putnam in doing honor to the county's distinguished son. You know that, owing to the close relations existing between myself and the county's most distinguished daughter, I am inclined to regard with a certain affection and relationship all natives of Putnam County, even austere Judges." It was stated after this letter was read that Mr. Vreeland had gone South on Friday last and that he was still quite ill.

Notwithstanding the absence of those who had been asked to respond to toasts, the dinner was an unqualified success. It appears that some time ago the Supervisors of Putnam County decided to order an oil painting of Justice Dykman to be placed in the County Court House, and after the portrait was completed it was further decided to have a public dinner at which the portrait was to be appropriately presented. The dinner was given to the people in the city, and nearly all the prominent people of Putnam came to New York last night in order that they might be present. County Judge William Wood of Putnam presided, and accepted the portrait, which was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, and Justice Dykman responded to a toast.

During the dinner it developed that an effort would be made to induce Gov. Odell to reassign Justice Dykman to active duty, and that a committee would wait on the Governor to-morrow in order to press their claims for recognition. Justice Dykman was retired from the bench four years ago on account of his having reached the age limit of seventy years.

PRESIDENT HAS THE GRIP.

Will Be Confined to His Room Several Days—Invitations for Reception To-night Recalled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The President is still suffering from his cold, and on the advice of Dr. Rixey has decided to stay in his room for three or four days. There will be no Cabinet meeting to-day, and the invitations for the diplomatic reception to-morrow night have been recalled. The reception will be held at a future time not yet decided upon. It is stated at the White House that the President is not seriously ill, but has a bad cold, and these steps are taken as a precautionary measure.

At 5 o'clock this evening Secretary Cortelyou said concerning the President's illness:

"The President's cold has developed into a well-defined case of grip. His physician states that there are no complications, and that everything is progressing favorably. The disease must run its regular course, and the President therefore is not likely to be out of his room for some days."

MAYO W. HAZELTINE HURT.

Lawyer and Book Reviewer Run Down by Cab on Broadway.

While trying to cross Broadway at Thirty-fifth Street last evening Mayo W. Hazeltine, fifty-nine years old, of 59 Wall Street, a lawyer and a book critic for The New York Sun, was run down by a hansom cab driven by Richard Goldsburg of 216 East Thirty-second Street, an employe of the Seaitch Livery Stable Company. Mr. Hazeltine refused medical assistance at the time, and when Patrolman Mury, who witnessed the accident, wanted to arrest the driver he was unwilling to make a complaint.

A cab was called and the injured man was taken to his home, 102 West Forty-sixth Street, where Dr. E. Valentine Buck of 138 West Forty-sixth Street attended him. Mr. Hazeltine received a fracture of the right thigh.

Dr. Buck said that his patient, although in a serious condition, would probably recover. "Mr. Hazeltine has an exceedingly bad fracture of the lower thigh," said the doctor, "a severe scalp wound, and many bruises. The cabman, apparently, did not see him or could not check his horse until too late. He was struck by the horse and knocked down, the wheel passing over his leg."

NOTES ON ART MATTERS.

A collection of twenty-five landscapes and seascapes by George H. McCord, A. N. A., may be seen for the following ten days at one of the Clausen Galleries, 381 Fifth Avenue. American, Dutch, and English scenes alternate round the walls of the little gallery, punctuated here and there by a French townscape, like the view of Moret near Fontainebleau from the riverside at nightfall. There are marines which suggest Clays more through subject than through their handling. Mr. McCord has a gentle brush, very wise in the rendering of moonlight as in "The Moonlit Sea," or misty Holland distances, as in "Gray Day on the Scheldt," and in "Amsterdam." There is a difference between his Dutch or English atmosphere and similar American weather, as, for example, the "Misty Evening, Maine," where the fishermen advance through a haze of a somewhat different kind. Among the clear-air pictures a very pleasant one is "Holford Church, England," in which the painter has boldly made the solid mass of an old yew tree the centre of his village scene.

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The dinner given to Messrs. Cauldwell and Curran on Monday night at the Salmagundi Club, like the reception given last week by the National Academy of Design, signifies that the younger painters as well as the older are for once united in an agreement that the art side of the American exhibit in Paris was well supported by the official representatives.

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Just now the question of color for the various buildings at the Pan-American is the matter uppermost in the minds of the directors of that enterprise. The buildings are so well in hand that a good idea of what the exhibition will be, so far as its outward aspect is concerned, can soon be had. For three months color will be applied to all the prominent buildings on the grounds, and the questions of the relationship of different colors, as well as the intensity of the colors applied to any one building, will be paramount. Mr. Turner, the Director of Color, has certain general principles to guide him. Thus in a given building he intends to concentrate the color about the monumental entrances. With regard to the entire complex of buildings, his intention is to have stronger and darker coloring in the buildings which are nearest to the observer when he enters from Buffalo. Owing to the existing lakes and ponds, which belong to the park system of Buffalo, the great mass of visitors will be forced to cross a bridge designed by Mr. J. M. Carrère, and from this bridge a general view of a large part of the exposition will be embraced. The more important buildings stand to the right and left, while directly in front in the distance rises the electric tower designed by Mr. Galen Howard. At present the guiding thread of the Director of Color is that this tower will be mainly ivory white, and color will be applied with a stronger and stronger hand to the buildings right and left as they come down toward the bridge in question. Up to the present time a color scheme on this gigantic scale has never been applied to an exhibition.

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The men in charge of the coming exposition at Buffalo are prompt to remove any obstacle that suddenly rises in the Pan-American's path. When they learned that the quarrymen who had contracted to deliver marble for the Albright Art Gallery, which was to be a prominent feature of the exposition, as well as a permanent attraction of Buffalo, had failed to meet the requirements of the case, and the building could not be made ready for the pictures until midsummer, they instantly gave orders for the erection of a temporary structure, fire proof, made of iron and brick, having exactly the same interior lines and spaces as the Albright Gallery. Thus the paintings and other works of art under the charge of Mr. W. A. Coffin will be placed exactly as if the marble gallery had been carried out. The cellar has been dug and the brick and structural iron are already on the ground. The Albright Gallery will proceed without interruption, and will probably be completed by the 1st of August, but it will not contain the loan collection of paintings for the Pan-American.

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Provision is about to be made at the Pan-American for a proper representation of American arts and crafts. The large building for manufactures and the liberal arts is in the form of a quadrangle with a spacious courtyard. This courtyard will be covered with glass roofs of different heights, and here the objects of the industrial arts will be exhibited. In order to accommodate workers in this line who do not produce enough to warrant sending a special exhibition of their own, it has been proposed that the National Arts Club should undertake to supervise an exhibition of the sort by various small exhibitors at the Pan-American, either in this courtyard of the manufactures and liberal arts or in some other part of the grounds assigned to it.

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Next in importance to the colors applied to the exterior of the buildings at the Pan-American is the problem of draping the interior of the great buildings. These are to be left in their primitive conditions of beams and rafters and springing arches, showing plainly the timber construction within. In order to clothe this interior to a certain degree, the Director of Color has had a special color scheme worked out with bunting, tapestries, and draperies of other kinds in place of pigments. These objects will not be festooned and nailed about in the haphazard fashion one sees at conventions and in the interior of other great temporary structures, but will be developed on a well-pondered scheme. The matter of a flag for the Pan-American is also under lively discussion. Four or five designs have been selected out of many, and will be submitted to the managers. Most of them include some arrangement of red, white, and blue—the colors which during the course of the past century have come to represent republics—and some add to these three colors green and orange.

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Lenbach of Munich has painted half a century of portraits of Bismarck. Among all his likenesses of the Iron Chancellor it may be that the palm should be given to one that can be seen at the Schaus Gallery. It is a seated portrait in a very restful attitude, with the hands barely sketched in—mere indications of hands. The hair, eyebrows, and mustaché are snow-white, but the face has the ruddy hue of a well-preserved old man. In this quiet figure Lenbach has indicated the individuality of Bismarck in a very superior way; one sees the steady mind behind the wrinkled mask. Some of the portraits for which this master is famed have a stare in the eyes, and others seem somewhat too much posed. Here, however, we have the workman at his highest pitch; as a mere piece of painting this particular Bismarck has the advantage of a delightful color scheme, the strongest note of which is carried out by the yellow scarf running diagonally across the breast and reinforced by the golden helmet and the yellow in the General's uniform of the White Cuirassiers.

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The January forecast of the American Art Galleries on Madison Square comprises the sale of porcelains belonging to Cesar Cesaroni of California. The pictures by William D. L. Dodge, the Raphael tapestries, and collection of butterflies will make room for these porcelains on the 13th. Later in the month the private collection of paintings by modern French and American painters will be shown. They belong to Mr. George N. Tyner of Holyoke, Mass., and will be sold on Feb. 1 at the Waldorf-Astoria. Among the foreign artists in Mr. Tyner's collection are L. E. Boudin of Paris, Josef Israels of Holland, and F. von Uhde of Munich.

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One of the French potters whose work is little seen in America is Lachenal, a man who is well known to the amateurs of Paris. He holds once a year a sale of "seconds," or pieces slightly defective, to which the artists flock. On these occasions Coquelin, the actor, usually acts as auctioneer and the function becomes a frolic. A few specimens of Lachenal's work are at Theodore Starr's. In some of them "the new art" seems to have found a place. Others are like old-time pottery, peasant pottery, full of a calculated clumsiness. Another shows a fine green frame over a yellowish body, distinct yet all of a piece with the vase. A fourth looks like a jar turned out of wood and painted, or out of stone and left slightly rough. Some are queerer than they are attractive, while others are decidedly novel and beautiful.

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The portrait of the Hon. Carl Schurz, painted by Ferraris, the Hungarian artist, is shown at the Schaus Gallery. It is a seated half-length, with the face turned almost full, fingers of the left hand buried in the gray beard, lips compressed and a thoughtful gaze through the spectacles. This is an excellent likeness, is painted in a gentle, pleasing style, not exactly virile, but in its way attractive.

When you "catch cold," if the doctor isn't handy, take Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

JUDGE C. L. BENEDICT DEAD

Had Suffered for a Long Time from Heart Disease.

Had Been a Law Partner of ex-Secretary Tracy—President Lincoln Appointed Him District Judge.

Ex-Judge Charles L. Benedict died in his apartment at the Buckingham Hotel at 8:30 o'clock last evening of heart disease, after a long illness. It was failing health that led him to retire from the bench in February, 1897, but he had been up and about until very lately, and was only confined to his bed for the last week of his life.

His wife, brother, and law partner, Robert Dewey Benedict, and his stepson, George Cromwell, President of the Borough of Richmond, and other members of his family were about his bedside at the last. The Judge had been in a coma all day, and only once in the morning had he shown signs of consciousness by extending his hand toward Mr. Cromwell when he approached the bedside.

Dr. Jefferson Scales of Staten Island had been in almost constant attendance upon the dying man for several days, but left two hours before the end.

Judge Benedict had long been regarded by many lawyers as the most eminent authority in America on admiralty matters, and it is said that not one of his decisions in this line was ever reversed.

Charles L. Benedict was born in Newburg, N. Y., March 2, 1824. He was the son of Prof. Willis Benedict, who for many years was attached to the University of Vermont. His mother was a Miss Dewey, a member of the Vermont family which gave Admiral Dewey to the country. His parents moved to Burlington, Vt., and there Judge Benedict received his education. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont.

He came to New York in 1845 and entered the law office of his uncle, Chancellor Erastus C. Benedict of the University of the City of New York. He became a partner in that firm under the title of Benedict, Burr & Benedict. Always a sturdy Republican, he was elected to the New York State Assembly at about the outbreak of the civil war, and served one term, his only political office, excepting his Judgeship.

While he was in Albany, Henry J. Raymond, founder of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was the Speaker of the House, and it was at this time that he first met Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, and formed a friendship with him which lasted all his life. They afterward became partners under the name of Benedict, Tracy & Benedict.

In 1865 President Lincoln appointed Mr. Benedict to be Judge of the Eastern Judicial District of New York, and this was the last judicial appointment made by the martyr President. Judge Benedict served for thirty-two years on the bench, and he believed this to be the longest term of any United States Judge in the country save one in the far West who also claimed this distinction.

At the time of his retirement an immense calendar had accumulated, which he had not been able to clear away, and some said that he would have surrendered his office sooner had it not been for his political principles. He held on until President McKinley was inaugurated, so that no Democrat would be likely to succeed to his office. When these reports came to Judge Benedict's ears he only smiled at them.

Judge Benedict was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Benedict, a distant cousin, who died in two years, leaving him his only child, George A. Benedict, now a business man in the West.

He married Mrs. Sara S. Cromwell, widow of the founder of the Cromwell Steamship Line, in 1873, the ceremony being performed by the late Rev. Dr. Storrs in the Church of the Pilgrims, where Mr. Benedict has ever since been a regular attendant. He was one of the oldest members of the Century Club of this city, and also of the Hamilton Club of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Details of the funeral services have not yet been arranged, though they will probably be held in the church where he worshipped. The interment will be in Greenwood.

FIFTH AVENUE PLOT SOLD.

Henry Phipps of Pittsburg Will Build Residence and Move to New York.

Henry Phipps of Pittsburg is about to become a resident of this city, and with this end in view he has just purchased, through Broker Herbert A. Sherman, a large plot at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, only three blocks distant from the site on which his business associate, Andrew Carnegie, is erecting a magnificent mansion. For the ground to be occupied by his new house Mr. Phipps pays about $500,000.

From Perry Belmont Mr. Phipps has bought the plot, fronting 50 feet on Fifth Avenue and 140 feet on Eighty-seventh Street, and an additional lot on the street, separated from the main plot by a ten-foot alley. From E. H. Van Ingen & Co., represented by Brokers Horace S. Ely & Co., he has acquired two adjoining lots on Fifth Avenue, 50 by 140, making, in all, including the alley, eights in which go with the purchase, a plot 100 by 175.

The two lots 50 feet north of Eighty-seventh Street, which have been sold three times within the last two years by Broker Sherman, show the course of values on that section of Fifth Avenue during that period. They were first sold to Henry O. Havemeyer for $100,000; later to Van Ingen & Co. for $125,000, and now to Mr. Phipps for nearly $200,000.

TO HELP THE WEST INDIES?

Mr. Chamberlain Said to be Considering How the Sugar Producing Islands Can Be Assisted.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Times, in an editorial upon the recent improvements in sugar cultivation, says:

"It is certain that, if only the necessary capital were forthcoming, large economies in manufacture might be effected by the erection of central factories in the West Indies, fully equipped with modern appliances.

"We understand that Mr. Chamberlain is considering the propriety of affording the sugar islands some assistance by way either of subsidy or of guaranty for this purpose.

"Meanwhile it looks as if the cultivation of cane sugar would ere long be able to turn the flank of sugar bounties, and thus relieve the Imperial Government of the irksome task of attacking them in front."

OWL RINGS BURGLAR ALARM.

Priests at New Rochelle Become Frightened and Summon Police.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Late this evening the Rev. John A. Kellner and the other priests of St. Gabriel's Church were aroused by the ringing of the alarm which connects the church with the rectory. The church has been robbed seven times, and when the alarm rang the police were called. The alarm was still ringing when they arrived, but no entrance had been effected into the church and everything seemed all right. Still the alarm continued to ring.

An owl was seen to fly off the wire connecting the church with the house, and then the ringing ceased. An experiment showed that the weight of the owl had brought the alarm wire into contact with another wire.

W. W. Astor's "Peace Offering."

LONDON, Jan. 9.—William Waldorf Astor's contribution of £5,000 in response to the appeal of the Princess of Wales for further aid to the fund raised on behalf of the families of the men fighting in South Africa is regarded by The Daily Chronicle as a "peace offering." The paper points out that the Princess sympathized with Sir Archibald Milne in his controversy last Summer with Mr. Astor.

To be Named Cooper Square.

The Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution yesterday giving the name of Cooper Square to the triangular space in front of Cooper Institute. The resolution will have to be passed by the Council and approved by Mayor Van Wyck before the name can be officially used.

Paint Trust May Be Formed To-day.

The American Dry Color Company, the name to be used for the Paint Trust, expects to conclude arrangements at a meeting to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria today. It was announced at a meeting of the Executive Committee at the hotel yesterday that options have been secured on 75 per cent. of the plants in the country.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Midweek finds the society world of New York with more engagements than its members can well fill. While yesterday was crowded with events and incidents and the evening brought three large subscription dances, there is almost as much on the social programme for to-day. Mrs. Daniel Butterfield will give the first of two large receptions with music at her residence, 616 Fifth Avenue, and among the most notable of the numerous "at homes" also slated for this afternoon will be those of Mrs. Clarence Peil, Mrs. Edward M. Knox, Mrs. Eugene Lamb Richards, Jr., Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull, and Mrs. Edward H. Ripley and Miss Alice Van Doren Ripley.

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The second of the chamber musicals will take place this afternoon at 4:45 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, 113 East Thirtieth Street. There will be a number of dinners this evening, the largest of which will be given by Mrs. E. H. Harriman of 1 East Fifty-fifth Street, and by Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb of 680 Fifth Avenue at their residences. The dance of the evening will be that to be given by Amadee de Pau Moran of 17 East Fifty-sixth Street for his débutante daughter, Miss Rosalie Moran. This dance will follow a large dinner, and among the guests will be the young men and women who are to dine at Mrs. Harriman's and at other well-known houses.

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Edward Walker Scott, Jr., and Miss Adeline Pierson, younger daughter of Gen. J. Frederic Pierson and Mrs. Pierson, will be married this afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 20 West Fifty-second Street. Miss Pierson will have the Misses Julia Pierson, younger sister of Gen. Pierson; Marie Hamilton, her cousin, and Laura Lee and Josephine Isham as bridesmaids. Mr. Scott's best man will be his brother, George Cole Scott, and the ushers are to be James R. Pierson, younger son of Gen. Pierson; C. B. Antrim, John F. Walker of Washington, D. C., and his uncle, George W. Scott. Dean Robbins of Albany will perform the ceremony. Only relatives and intimate friends have been invited to the ceremony, and there will be no reception.

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The Knickerbocker Bowling Club will hold its first meeting at the Tennis Building, 212 West Forty-first Street, on Wednesday, Feb. 6. The patronesses include Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, and the managers of the club are the same as formerly, namely, J. Hooker Hamersley, President; Matthew Astor Wilks, Vice President; William Macneven Purdy, Treasurer; Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, Secretary, and Walter Rutherfurd.

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Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud of 158 Madison Avenue will celebrate the anniversary of their wedding Tuesday evening, Jan. 15. They will, as usual, give a dinner, and this will be followed by a vaudeville show. Last year came their tin wedding, and a tin dinner service was used, and the floral decorations were arranged in tin dishes.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Baldwin Newell (Miss Julia Pomeroy) of Madison, N. J., are to sail for Europe at an early day. They purpose spending February and March in Cairo, and later will travel on the Continent. Miss Josephine Pomeroy's marriage will be celebrated in London soon, and Mr. and Mrs. Newell and other relatives are going to London to be present at the ceremony.

***

There were numerous receptions and "at homes" yesterday, notably those of Mrs. George Crocker and her daughters, the Misses Rutherford. Mrs. Crocker and her daughters received alone. The house was decorated with palms and cut flowers, and the Neapolitan Orchestra played during the afternoon. Mrs. James B. Haggin (Miss Voorhees) also gave a large reception, the first of two, at her Fifth Avenue house. Mrs. Haggin received in the large drawing room, which was simply decorated with several large vases of American Beauty roses. Miss Leary also gave a large reception at her Fifth Avenue house.

***

The reception given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Charles Boyd Curtis and Miss Isabella W. Curtis at 9 East Fifty-fourth Street was practically a house warming, as it was the first entertainment given at their residence since its rebuilding. Mrs. Curtis and her daughter received, and the Misses Lillian Carpenter, Augusta Robbins, Sydney Stuart Bishop, and Mildred Dix poured tea. Mrs. James Wilson Clark and her daughter, Miss Catharine M. Clark, of 46 East Fifty-third Street also gave a large reception. Mrs. Clark and her daughter received, and Mrs. R. F. Manning, and the Misses Van Orden, Eidlitz, and Lucile Bacon poured tea. Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn and her débutante daughter, Miss Helen White Stevens, gave the first of three "at homes" in January yesterday.

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Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a dinner at her town house, 13 West Fifty-first Street, last night. Covers were laid for eighteen, and the table was decorated with pink roses. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and the Messrs. Baring, Woodward, and Harry Weeks.

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The third dance of the Fortnightlies took place in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria last night, and was the Christmas dance, as, owing to the illness of Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, that of Dec. 18, which had been scheduled to have Christmas figures and favors, was simply an ordinary meeting. Last night's affair was the prettiest of the season. Underneath the musicians' gallery there was an immense fireplace opened, with blazing (electric) logs, and over the mantel and from the gallery there hung greens and holly, and the greeting, "Merry Christmas" and "Better Late Than Not at All." Piled on this mantel and suspended from it were stockings of every imaginable color and size, filled with candies, toys, &c., and placed in the top of each a flag—all nations being represented—and a bit of holly. These were distributed in the last figure, and Master Carrol Winslow, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, dressed as Santa Claus, came down the chimney and distributed the favors to the dancers. The other favors were paper weights in the shape of gilded frogs, ash trays in bronze metal, the design being bats with outspread wings; tiny leather covered book pen wipers, diaries, metal and fancy bone paper knives, and calendars. The cotillion was led by John S. V. Oddie, and the guests were received by Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. Alexander W. Shaw, and others of the patronesses.

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The second Junior cotillion took place at Sherry's last evening, and, as there are but three of these during the Winter, last night's affair was as brilliant as the first. The women who received were Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Alfred Ely, and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson. Alexander Hadden led the cotillion dancing with Miss Norah Iselin. The cotillion favors, as always with the Junior cotillions, were simple, and consisted of sachet bags and other trifles. The Misses Norah and Therese Iselin, Nina F. Crosby, Miss Post, Helen Barney, Eleanor Morris, Helena Rutherfurd Ely, Rosamond Street, Helen Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Jewell Dodge, Schuyler Schieffelin, Walton Oakley, Arthur Street, Lawrence Gillespie, Harper Pennington, Philip Benkard, and others were among the dancers.

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Another of last night's subscription dances was the Tuesday Assembly, which was held at Delmonico's, in the large ball room. This series of dances was organized by H. D. Mills, and its members number 150. There is always general dancing before supper, which is served in the supper room on the second floor, adjoining the large ball room, and after the seated supper the cotillion is danced.

***

The portrait of Miss Elsie French, which Mrs. French has had painted of her daughter by George C. Munzig, has been shown to a few friends at Mr. Munzig's studio previous to its shipment to-day to Newport. It is an oval three-quarter length standing portrait of Miss French, whom Mr. Munzig has painted as if walking in a garden, with her full face turned toward the front. The portrait is an extremely decorative one, its color scheme being a light green. Miss French is gowned in a delicate green décolleté frock with white entredeux in the bodice, and a lilac scarf of filmsy material around her neck and floating behind her. In her right hand, as she is seemingly moving forward, she holds two or three long-stemmed white roses. The background has foliage and trees. The picture has good life and movement, is fresh and attractive in color, and is an excellent likeness.

***

Among the passengers booked to sail for London to-day on the Cymbric are Dr. Horace T. Brown, Thomas H. Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Reeves, the Rev. Austin Moore, W. G. Weir, L. G. Beaumont, James Wilson, and Miss Wilson. On the Kensington, sailing to-day for Antwerp, there are booked, among others, the Rev. Edward Ritchie, Robert Atkinson, Dr. G. R. Marsh, Dr. Carl Williams and Mrs. Williams, and Major W. H. Williams and Mrs. W. H. Williams.

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Mrs. Bird's dinner dance in honor of Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb will be given at Sherry's to-morrow evening. The dinner will be served in the banqueting room, and the dancing will be held in the small ballroom. Invitations have been issued to about seventy guests.

A. G. VANDERBILT AT NEWPORT.

Spends the Day with Miss French—Arrangements for the Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 8.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French spent a busy day completing various arrangements for their wedding. This morning they visited the bank vaults and examined the large number of gifts which had been received since Mr. Vanderbilt's last visit to Newport. The gifts continue to arrive in large numbers, and before the wedding it is stated that Miss French will have received so many gifts that additional bank vault space will be necessary for their keeping.

Mr. Vanderbilt lunched with his fiancée, Mrs. French, and Mrs. Eaton, and in the early afternoon, with Miss French, enjoyed a fast spin to the Vanderbilt farm in his automobile. After the automobile ride, Miss French returned to Harbourview, and later Mr. Vanderbilt drove up in his new four-in-hand coach. Miss French mounted the box seat wearing a long red coat, gray fur boa, and a small hat. They indulged in a long drive over the country roads.

At the dinner Saturday evening, which Miss French will give for her bridesmaids and maid of honor, there will be twenty-four guests. Besides the bridal party, the guests will be Mrs. F. W. French, Gen. and Mrs. Herbert F. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, W. A. M Burden, and Ernest Iselin. The table decorations will be bridesmaid roses and maidenhair fern.

The first train with the wedding guests will leave New York on Saturday next from the Grand Central Station, followed by the second train on Sunday, both of which will be the most elaborate ever sent out from the Grand Central. The same trains will be used for taking the guests back to New York Monday afternoon. A special train will be waiting at Wickford Junction for the bride and bridegroom to convey them on their wedding trip.

The wedding gifts will be displayed in the billiard room of Harbourview on Monday on specially constructed tables built on three sides of the room, giving ample room for the guests to pass from the library into the billiard room to inspect the presents.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Bachelors' Cotillion gave its first dance of the season this evening at the National Rifles' Armory, with 300 guests in attendance. Mrs. C. C. Glover, wife of an ex-President of the club, acted as hostess of the evening for the officers, who are Jesse Brown, P. Lee Phillips, George Howard, Richard Merrick, Capt. Charles McCawley, Commander Thomas Rogers, and Gist Blair. Lieut. John R. Edie led the cotillion, his partner being Miss Paulding.

Among the hosts and hostesses giving dinner parties before the dance were Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Senator Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Legare, Mr. and Mrs. John Sidney Webb, Col. and Mrs. Tyler, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry May.

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst gave a large afternoon reception at her New Hampshire Avenue house, to introduce her niece, Miss Apperson, and her cousin, Miss Lane. A profusion of roses adorned the drawing rooms and dining room.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND.

Charles Lanier, 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the general funds now in progress:

FROM CHURCHES.

Incarnation, Episcopal	$1,470.45	French Evangel'l	$48.44
Collégiate, Reformed	1,000.91	Du St. Esprit, Episcopal	42.50
St. James, Episcopal	500.00	Intercession, Episcopal	41.75
Bro'dway Tabernacle, Cong'l.	283.56	Manor Chapel, Reformed	16.04
All Souls', Episcopal	174.11	St Luke's Hospital Chapel	16.00
Madison Avenue Synagogue	101.80	Ascension Memorial	10.00
	50.00		

FROM MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

Previously reported	$690	C. D. Stickney	10
William P. Dixon	25	Charles F. Stone	10
"M., Jr."	25	Benjamin Tuska	10
A. Henry Mosle	20	Herbert Valentine	10
Theodore E. Leede	15	James Armstrong	5
George L. Nichols	15	C. C. Berger	5
S. A. Beardsley	10	C. O. Brewster	5
Edwin H. Brown	10	A. L. Jacobs	5
Charles Curlis	10	Burrall Hoffman	5
W. E. Curtis	10	F. R. K.	5
William G. Davies	10	W. T. Kimber	5
J. H. Dougherty	10	S. S. Maddox	5
John S. Dyland	10	Howard Mansfield	5
Alan D. Kenyon	10	Nelson Shipman	5
William M. Martin	10	A. F. Silverstine	5
J. Murray Mitchell	10	Thomas S. Stewart	5
Nathaniel Myers	10	John D. Taylor	5
Thomas M. North	10	W. Wingate	5
L. E. Sexton	10	F. E. Woodford	5

ADDITIONS FROM THE BOOK TRADE.

The Century Co	$25	A. S. Barnes & Co	10
American Book Co	25	The Outlook	10
G. Schirmer	25	Funk & Wagnalls	10
Frank A. Munsey	25	Maynard, Merrill & Co.	10
McLoughlin Brothers	25	F. Keppel & Co	10
Review of Reviews	25	Baker & Taylor Co	5
Longmans, Green & Co.	25	The New York Ledger	5
S. S. McClure Co	10		

MISCELLANEOUS.

John S. Lyle	$25	M. L. Delafield	$25
G. G. Wheelock	25	Suzarte & Whitney	20
T. Prosser & Son	25	Whittemann Bros.	10

THE WOMAN'S FUND.

Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the association, reports the following additional contributions to date:

Mrs. Vanderbilt	$500	Mrs. Fred S. Brown	1
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	50	Mrs. Hoffman Miller	5
Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse	50	Friend, through Mrs. H. L. Miller	5
Mrs. B. Mayer	50	Mrs. C. T. Harbeck	5
Mrs. F. G. d'Hauteville	25	Mrs. R. S. Barnes	5
Mrs. M. B. Carpenter	25	Miss A. E. Dibble	1
Mrs. R. MacCarter	25	Miss J. M. Cammann	5
Mrs. Warner Miller	25	Mrs. W. E. Roosevelt	5
In memoriam, (E. Naumburg)	25	Mrs. R. Van der Emde	5
Mrs. Wm. Bryce	20	Mrs. J. Greenough	5
Mrs. J. Hendricks	20	Miss Blanche Potter	5
Mrs. J. E. Alexandre	20	Mrs. M. K. Robinson	5
Mrs. H. B. Hyde	20	Miss A. W. Davenport	5
Mrs. Robert Waller	20	Mrs. C. D. Lathrop	5
Mrs. W. N. Crane	20	Mrs. D. D. Williamson	5
Mrs. R. P. Lincoln	10	Mrs. G. H. Morgan	1
Mrs. A. W. Durkee	10	Mrs. E. C. Sargent	5
Mrs. Howland Pell	10	Mrs. J. W. Randell	5
Mrs. W. C. Sheldon	10	Mrs. J. C. Moore	5
Mrs. John Wells	10	Mrs. W. L. Andrews	5
Mrs. G. A. Dixon	10	Mrs. A. B. Lansing	5
Mrs. S. A. Swenson	10	Mrs. R. Turnbull	5
Miss Martha Potter	10	Miss A. M. Schuahbel	5
Miss E. D. Hunt	10	Miss Alice N. Agnew	5
Mrs. F. Delafield	10	Mrs. A. Carter	5
Mrs. J. S. Bosworth	10	Miss H. L. Gibson	5
Mrs. C. A. Seward	5	Mrs. A. M. Welch	5
Miss F. H. Close	5		

BISHOP WIGGER'S FUNERAL.

Professors of Seton Hall College His Pall Bearers.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 8.—The active pall bearers for the funeral of Bishop Winand M. Wigger will all be professors of Seton Hall College. They are Profs. Joseph A. Arnold, Francis A. Brick, Francis D. New, Martin Mitchell, Jeremiah O'Connor, and Thomas Stanton. Prof. Arnold is ill, and if he should be unable to attend the funeral, his place will be taken by Eugene Kinkead, a post-graduate of the college.

A solemn high m

ELLIOTT DEFEATS WELCH

One Hundred Live Bird Match for Du Pont Championship Trophy.

NO WIND TO AID THE BIRDS

A Large Crowd at Inter-State Park to Witness the Shooting Between These Well-Known Experts.

An event extraordinary in pigeon shooting took place at Inter-State Park, at Queens, L. I., yesterday, when the latest challenge match for the Du Pont Championship Trophy, the prize in many sensational races at the traps, was shot for by two of the most famous and popular pigeon shooters in America. The rivals were Robert A. Welch, the wealthy amateur, and member of several of the most exclusive gun clubs in the country, holder of the highly valued trophy, and James A. R. Elliott, veteran professional, victor in innumerable hard-fought contests with the shotgun under all manner of conditions, challenger and winner of yesterday's contest, with a record of 97 kills out of his 100. His opponent grassed 88 of his 100 pigeons.

From every point of view the match was a remarkable one, even to the fact of attendance, for it drew the largest crowd that has ever gathered on the splendidly equipped grounds, except when the most important pigeon-shooting event of North America, the Grand American Handicap, was on.

The number of spectators so far exceeded expectation that for once the management of the park was all but taken unawares, whole trainloads of visitors being landed at the gates as the regular trains reached the grounds, and the crowd being swelled continually until just before the match was completed. Among the notable people present were young W. J. Thompson of Brookdale Farm, who, with his father and elder brother, raced the famous Brookdale stable; Hugh McLaughlin, leader of the Brooklyn Democracy; ex-Sheriff F. D. Creamer of Brooklyn, Harold Money of the Carteret Gun Club, Col. John H. Voss, Hellgate Gun Club; Benjamin F. Norton, Eugene Lentilhon, William R. Hobart, Gus E. Greieff, Wally Watras, J. S. Schenck Remsen, President Brooklyn Gun Club; G. D. F. Bonbright, Carteret Gun Club; John Schliemann, James Shevlin, Henry J. Montanus, Philip Suss of the Middle Island Game Protective Association, L. E. Allen, Warren P. Thompson, Carteret Gun Club; Aaron Doty, Paterson, N. J.; Edward Banks, and J. M. Thompson of the Yonkers Gun Club. A great number of ladies also were present, and many of these were as keenly interested as were the men.

BETTING ON THE MATCH.

Partisanship was strongly in evidence, and carried many of the spectators to the extreme of betting on their chosen champions. The speculation was altogether in the shape of private wagers, as the managers of Inter-State Park are disposed to discourage betting, but Carteret and Riverton Gun Club members did quite a little settling after the race was decided, as penalty for having believed that the odds were not 10 to 7 and 5 to 3 against their club associate. They refused to believe in Elliott's superiority before the match began, but they were convinced early, as Elliott shot in superb form, and with a lead taken at the start increased his advantage to the end. The match was on perfectly even terms, at 100 live birds to each man, thirty yards' rise, Hurlingham rules, for the Du Pont Trophy and a side bet, the loser to pay the expenses of the match. The trophy which provoked the contention had only been in Mr. Welch's possession for about two months, though he had held the same emblem for a time when it was first offered, winning it in open competition. Since he won it the last time he had already been called on once before to defend it, and then defeated Thomas Morfey by a single bird, after a sensational shoot. The trophy had also been in Mr. Elliott's possession, and he was prepared to welcome it as an old friend when the score gave him a renewed claim on it.

In the race, luck, from first to last, seemed to be on Mr. Elliott's side. The birds released were the fastest, strongest, and best that a diligent search of pigeon cotes throughout the surrounding country could produce, but, by a singular coincidence, the hardest birds to hit were all released for Mr. Welch, and, in addition to that, he lost three birds dead out of bounds that, with fortune only a trifle kinder, he might have counted in his score. Elliott, the victor, started off by killing eleven straight, then losing a swift right-quartering driver, which was hard hit with both barrels, but still had strength enough to get away. He did not miss again until he shot at his thirty-fifth pigeon, a towering quarterer, which flew off unscathed. He added the third goose egg to his score in his sixty-seventh effort, a sliding, slipping bird, that hung close to the ground and got over the line without the loss of a feather. Mr. Elliott killed straight from that time on, and finished by having grassed 97 of his 100 pigeons. There was very little wind blowing at the time of the shoot.

Mr. Welch lost his first bird, a left-quartering driver, from Trap 3, the bird being hit with the first barrel, but escaping the second and getting away. His other lost birds were his fifteenth, an outgoing driver, touched with the second barrel; the thirty-fourth, a miss almost exactly like the one immediately preceding; the forty-ninth, an eccentric flying bird termed a "roller"; the fifty-first, dead out of bounds; the sixty-third, a clean miss at a left driver; the seventieth and seventy-ninth, dead out of bounds; the eighty-second, a miss at an outgoer; the eighty-fifth, the hardest bird of the match, a circling driver that changed its flight three times in as many seconds, and carried all its feathers when it got away, and the ninetieth and ninety-sixth, both left quarterers, which no shot touched.

The match, beginning at about 1 o'clock, was completed in the unusually short time of 1 hour and 9 minutes. The officials who acted for the competition were H. B. Collins, referee, and W. R. Hobart, Newark, N. J., and B. C. Waters, New York City, scorers. The score of the match follows.

Challenge match shoot at 100 live birds, for the Dupont Championship Trophy, Hurlingham rules: J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City—

					K.	M.
	22222	22122	20222	22221	21112—24	1
	22211	22120	12221	22122	21112—24	1
	12222	22222	22222	20221	12212—24	1
	12122	22122	21212	21222	11112—25	0
Total					97	3

Robert A. Welch of Philadelphia—

	02122	22221	22220	12222	22221—23	2
	21222	12202	21222	12222	22102—23	2
	*1112	22222	21021	22222	21212—22	3
	222*2	10120	21110	22222	01122—20	5
Total					88	12

*Dead out of bounds.

Following the chief event, a handicap sweepstakes, open to all, at twenty live birds, was decided and won by G. D. B. Bonbright. The score follows:

Handicap sweepstakes, at 20 live birds.

					K.	M.
Dr. Knowlton, (28)—	22022	22222	02222		22012—17	3
W. H. Sanders, (28)—	22223	22020	22222		22222—18	2
J. M. Thompson, (28)—	21011	11212	12212		21121—19	1
B. H. Norton, (28)—	22222	202*2	22212		22001—16	4
J. W. Harris, (28)—	22020	02001	02211		02000—10	10
E. L. Lentilhon, (28)—	20112	11212	10202		20022—15	5
Charles Daly, (30)—	22222	22222	02202		22020—16	4
H. Steffins, (30)—	22220	22222	22220		02222—17	3
S. M. Van Allen, (30)—	22222	02222	22222		22222—19	1
J. S. Fanning, (30)—	12220	20221	22222		21212—18	2
A. Doty, (30)—	*2222	22002	22012		22222—16	4
Miss Hyland, (25)—	22022	0*000	†		01001—	
A. H. Fox, (30)—	22222	21222	21212		20222—19	1
G. D. B. Bonbright, (28)—	22222	22221	12221		12221—20	0
T. D. Carman, (28)—	12200	22121	22*00		12222—15	5
W. L. Packard, (28)—	02220	21221	22213		21222—18	2

*Fell dead outside of boundary. †Withdrew.

Fatal Ending to Boxing Match.

EASTON, Penn., Jan. 8.—Frank Welch, the pugilist, died this morning from the effects of his fight at Cedar Park, Phillipsburg, N. J., on New Year's Eve with Paddy Donovan. Welch's case is one of the most remarkable on record. He had not been conscious from the time he collapsed in the ring until he died, a period of over a week.

Welch, whose real name was Frank Grabfelder, was twenty-one years old, and lived in Philadelphia.

Warrants are out for the arrest of some thirty men connected with the fight, and Donovan and several others are in jail at Belvidere, N. J.

N. Y. A. C. WON EASILY.

St. Nicholas Skating Club Outclassed in Last Night's Hockey Game.

Hockey at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening between the sevens of the New York Athletic Club and St. Nicholas Skating Club was chiefly noteworthy for the splendid team work and impregnable defense of the wearers of the Mercury Foot. These two things gave them an easy and somewhat tame victory over their opponents by a score of 4 to 0.

Except for the athletic club's marvelous playing from one to another, their intricate passing back and forth, which kept the puck elusive, the game was not an exciting one. The humid atmosphere without communicated itself to some extent to the rink, and for a frigid resort the temperature was hot to the spectators and enervating to the players. In consequence, with a view to saving themselves for their international game on Friday night, the wearers of the Mercury Foot simply toyed with their opponents, and spent a profitable evening in practicing the finer points of their team work against a good antagonist. It was only occasionally that the New Yorks had to put forth any strenuous efforts, and these nearly always resulted in a score, or perhaps might have, with a more desperate struggle. The clubmen gave as pretty an exhibition of accurate passing and carrying of the puck as could be wanted, and they had St. Nicholas in a continual stew of bewilderment searching for the little rubber disk.

St. Nicholas only once got the puck near the sterling goal keeper, O'Donnell, and the veteran easily turned the shoot aside. Most of their efforts were stopped by Fenwick and Hunt. St. Nicholas's poor work was perhaps justly accounted for by the fact that four of the regular players, Hayward, Mortimer, Livingston, and Callender, were not playing. Line-up:

New York A. C., 4.		St. Nicholas S. C., 0.
O'Donnell	Goal	Crosby
Hunt	Point	Ayres
Fenwick	Cover Point	Campbell
Howard	Forward	Walton
Hornfeck	Forward	Gunther
Fry	Forward	Conway
Cobb	Forward	K. Gordon

Goals scored—By Howard, 3; Fenwick, 1. Referees—T. W. Post, Brooklyn Skating Club. Goal umpires—L. Mortimer, St. Nicholas Skating Club, and C. De Witt, New York Athletic Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

ARTHUR C. JAMES COMMODORE.

Elected to Succeed Percy Chubb by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

Commodore Percy Chubb presided at the annual meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, held last evening at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. About fifty members were in attendance, and all reports of the past year showed that the club was in a more prosperous condition than ever before. More races were held last season, and the prospect is bright for a year of even greater activity this coming season.

The most important business was the election of officers, and Arthur Curtiss James was unanimously elected to be the new Commodore. He was conducted to the chair by Percy Chubb, and replied to the members' applause in a brief speech. The other officers elected were:

Vice Commodore—Colgate Hoyt; Rear Commodore—Henry C. Eno; Secretary—Allen E. Whitman; Treasurer—Frank S. Hastings; Measurer—John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon—H. Holbrook Curtis, M. D.; Fleet Chaplain—W. Montague Greer, D. D.; Race Committee—Charles W. Wetmore, Walter C. Kerr, Charles A. Sherman, Clinton H. Crane, and Johnston De Forest.

Committee on Lectures and Entertainments—Jacob Wendell, Jr., Nelson B. Burr, and Elijah Woodward.

Committee on Lines and Models—John Hyslop, A. Cary Smith, and H. M. Crane.

Law Committee—Alfred Ely and Wilmot T. Cox.

Trustees, to form the class of 1904 in place of that of 1901, whose term of office expires—Percy Chubb, Henry Clark Rouse, and William J. Matheson.

Work on the Boston Yacht.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Designer Crowninshield said to-day that he expected that the actual work of constructing the Lawson cup defender would begin in about two weeks.

"We shall not need the lead right away," said Mr. Crowninshield, "as our method of constructing the hollow keel will allow the lead to be poured into it almost any time before the yacht is launched.

"Some bulbed angles of the frames have been received at the Atlantic works, and, as Mr. Lawley has practically completed the work of laying down the boat, the bending of the frames will begin as soon as the bulbed steel frames arrive.

"To-day we picked out a stick at East Boston from which the wooden mast of the yacht will be made, after it has been towed over to Lawley. It is a stick of Oregon pine, plenty long enough and large enough for the purpose.

"We shall have fully half a dozen wood topmasts on hand, as some are likely to be carried away."

Secrecy Surrounding Shamrock II.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—In regard to the criticism of the secrecy with which the building of Shamrock II. is surrounded, compared with the publicity in the case of the construction of the defending yacht, Sir Thomas Lipton says:

"I do not believe the Herreshoffs are letting out any vital details. The secrecy we are observing is nothing to what the Herreshoffs exercised with their last boat. Why, they even launched it at night. Moreover, do you suppose I would challenge again unless I believed Watson had discovered an important improvement? Why should I let the world know the nature of that improvement? Watson thinks secrecy is necessary, and I perfectly agree with him."

Material for Cup Defender.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 8.—The second consignment of about 100 steel angles for the frame of the new cup defender arrived here to-day from Steelton, Penn., having come by special train from Providence to save time. The angles are 20 feet long, 2 inches wide on the legs, and 1⅛ inches on the angle. They are intended for the bow and the stern of the frame.

The keel plates are not quite ready for the setting up of the frame, but will be ready by to-morrow or Thursday.

New Football Rules for Schools.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Superintendent of Schools E. G. Cooley has been assigned a novel task in connection with his duties as the head of Chicago's public school system. In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Education Committee on School Management, Mr. Cooley has been asked to revise the rules of football and present them at the board meeting to-morrow night.

The details of the changes in the rules have not been decided upon by Superintendent Cooley, but it is expected they will affect principally the matter of umpiring the games. Changes will be made in the line plays, it is said, and some of the mass formations that tend to increase the danger of the players will be prohibited.

The action of the School Management Committee is the outgrowth of the agitation regarding football in the Board of Education resulting from the death of an Englewood schoolboy in a game last Fall, followed by the serious injury of two or three other players.

Seawanhaka Boat Club Election.

The independent ticket won at the annual meeting of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, held at the Hotel Carleton, Brooklyn, last night, resulting in the election of the following Board of Governors: Hobart Ahrens, James F. Brenner, Adolph Engle, R. J. Leighton, R. H. Pelton, W. F. Koerner, and Charles Mulvahill. The board will meet to organize and elect officers for the coming year on Jan. 16. The club is entirely free from debt, with a balance in the treasury and a large active membership, and its prospects for the coming season are very bright.

The reports of the officers showed the club to be in excellent condition in every way. It was announced that forty-eight new lockers had been built in the clubhouse to accommodate the increased membership, and that a single gig, a double gig, and a cedar eight-oared shell will be added to the club fleet in the Spring. Eighty-seven members of the club were present at the meeting and the supper which followed.

Atalanta Boat Club Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Atalanta Boat Club, held at the Colonial Hotel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, last night, the following officers were unanimously elected: President—Walter Wagstaff; First Vice President—David Brown; Second Vice President—John Holler; Treasurer—Frederick H. Rippe; Secretary—Paul W. Holnack; Commodore—David Banks; Captain—Charles E. Nissen; Senior Lieutenant—Joseph B. Randall; Junior Lieutenant—Frederick F. Kafka.

NEW YORK BOWLERS BEATEN.

Cyclone and Rosedale Teams Rolled Low Scores in Their Respective Groups.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Bowlers from nearly every large city in the United States were present this afternoon when the first National tournament of the American Bowling Congress opened. Preceding the tournament, a business meeting of the officials of the congress was held, nothing but routine business being transacted, however.

Five-men teams, rolling not against each other, but for total points, opened the tournament. All of the afternoon and evening were taken up by the teams, and Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday mornings will be required for this part of the tournament. The teams rolled in groups of six, the first to appear being the Webers of Chicago, Marions of Indianapolis, Stars of Detroit, Stars of Chicago, All Stars of Louisville, and Cyclones of New York, who finished in the order named. The Webers made a total of 2,518, while the Cyclones rolled but 2,139.

The second lot comprised the Rosedales of New York, America of Chicago, Diells of St. Louis, West Chicago of Chicago, Difficulty of Belleville, Ill., and Lake Side of Chicago.

The following scores were made during the afternoon play, the teams rolling for total pins:

			Total.
Webers, Chicago	814	883	821—2,518
Cyclones, New York	618	758	763—2,139
Marions, Indianapolis	783	869	855—2,507
All Stars, Louisville	784	865	790—2,439
Stars, Chicago	829	863	802—2,493
Stars, Detroit	777	865	862—2,504

The first series of the night play resulted as follows:

West Chicago, Chicago	802	836	903—2,541
Difficulty, Belleville, Ill.	878	853	929—2,660
Lakeside, Chicago	836	864	841—2,541
Diells, St. Louis	857	847	923—2,027
America, Chicago	848	832	834—2,514
Rosedale, New York	768	797	836—2,401

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Golden Rod Team Wins Two Games in National League Series.

The Golden Rod bowlers won two of their three matches with the America five in the National League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

AMERICA B. C.				GOLDEN ROD B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Buehler	165	104	144	Dormagen	163	149	221
Webber	146	186	115	Arnold	135	164	173
Cooke	202	135	157	Jost	164	126	148
Manners	148	138	166	Eck	170	175	190
Freud'thal.	163	160	191	Schroeder	203	152	181
Total	824	789	773	Total	835	766	913

The Bronxdale team won two of its three games with the Claremonts in the North Side League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night, losing the other by three pins. The scores:

BRONXDALE B. C.				CLAREMONT B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Balz	154	163	128	G. Field	147	116	162
Buell	158	203	162	B. Field	132	121	134
Reynold	146	118	178	Leonhardt	159	180	117
Ferber	165	156	135	Blanchard	178	183	159
Hiers	187	156	160	Weisker	152	199	150
Total	810	796	783	Total	768	799	722

The Oriental, Standard, and Linwood teams broke even in the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia Alleys last night, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Oriental Bowling Club—Lehnert, 198; Smith, 162; Oest, 129; Miller, 161; Meyer, 202. Total, 852.

Standard Bowling Club—Kohler, 188; Thompson, 173; Tobin, 183; Wyman, 151; Steves, 139. Total, 834.

SECOND GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Kohler, 148; Thompson, 176; Tobin, 171; Wyman, 144; Allison, 176. Total, 814.

Linwood Bowling Club—Schult, 169; Brennan, 143; Dewine, 148; Downes, 148; Tindale, 145. Total, 753.

THIRD GAME.—Linwood Bowling Club—Schult, 198; Brennan, 165; Dewine, 159; Downes, 178; Tindale, 157. Total, 857.

Oriental Bowling Club—Lehnert, 185; Smith, 188; Oest, 135; Miller, 157; Meyer, 143. Total, 808.

Four games, instead of the usual six, were rolled in the Bank Clerks' League tournament on Reid's Church Street alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—National Bank of the Republic—Linz, 163; Burhennll, 139; Meredith, 124; Douglass, 157; Hartzel, 178. Total, 761.

Mercantile National Bank—Coe, 159; Skillman, 112; Wells, 158; Kampe, 95; Grant, 175. Total, 699.

SECOND GAME.—Chase National Bank—Martin, 132; Torniport, 194; Bohn, 120; Freed, 149; Booth, 162. Total, 757.

Importers and Traders' National Bank—Gilmour, 122; Seaver, 144; Nelll, 139; McKenna, 151; Benn, 170. Total, 726.

THIRD GAME.—J. P. Morgan & Co.—Stokes, 178; Hamilton, 136; Whitney, 99; Horstman, 169; McNicol, 170. Total, 712.

Hudson River Bank—Polhamius, 102; Goetz, 111; Lickley, 147; Johnson, 147; Abrahams, 141. Total, 648.

FOURTH GAME.—Plaza Bank—Blackledge, 103; Bouton, 104; Clarke, 114; Cook, 127; Ahrens, 107. Total, 615.

Continental National Bank—Seymour, 166; Grebe, 153; Weller, 169; Pickard, 163; White, 147. Total, 798.

The Hyperion bowlers outrolled the New Rochelle and Central Park teams in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys last night, and the New Rochelles beat the Central Parks. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Herrmann, 198; Schlett, 171; Mackenzie, 178; Fecher, 211; Loehr, 180. Total, 938.

Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 181; Haight, 167; Snale, 141; Luce, 222; Buck, 170. Total, 881.

SECOND GAME.—Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 161; Haight, 155; Snale, 172; Luce, 171; Buck, 141. Total, 800.

New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 137; Carpenter, 180; Scott, 156; Hewes, 179; West, 157. Total, 809.

THIRD GAME.—New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 162; Carpenter, 149; Scott, 170; Hewes, 178; West, 158. Total, 848.

Hyperion Bowling Club—Herrmann, 141; Schlett, 198; Mackenzie, 164; Fecher, 179; Loehr, 234. Total, 916.

ICE YACHTS RACE.

J. W. Edward's Elva Duplicated Her Victory in the Second Class.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 8.—The final race for the championship pennant for first-class yachts in the series of club races held by the South Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club was sailed this afternoon. Last night's freeze hardened the ice, putting it in excellent condition. A light westerly breeze prevailed.

The first event called was for the second-class championship pennant. J. W. Edward's Elva repeated her unexpected victory of yesterday, crossing the line an easy winner in 17:15. The Leota was second, her time being 19:30. The Harold withdrew on the fourth mile. The Elva and the Harold have each held the second-class pennant in two events. This will make the next meeting between these fliers the final event unless a hurricane wind should blow and in this event the Leota is more than likely to win the prize.

The contest for the first-class championship pennant was won by E. E. Taber's Leroy. The latter's victory decided the ownership of the championship pennant in this class. It was her third win, and unless her owner feels disposed to open a new series of races, the pennant will fly from the Leroy's topmast the rest of the yachting season.

The final race, like the first event, was over the five-mile triangular course. All four yachts entered got off on even terms. The Leroy led from start to finish, covering the course in 16:09. The Elva was second, the Leota third, and Harold fourth. The Elva's time was 17:53. No date has been set for the finals in the second-class and challenge pennants.

N. Y. A. C. ANNUAL ELECTION.

Definite Plans for Rebuilding Country House to be Made Soon.

The annual election of the New York Athletic Club was held last evening at the clubhouse, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The following ticket was voted upon without opposition:

President—John R. Van Wormer; Vice President—Albert E. Colfax; Secretary—Charles I. Burnham; Treasurer—Charles E. Goodhue; Captain—Charles H. Sherrill; Governors for two years—R. H. Goffe, Jr., Edward W. Kearney, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., J. Rose Curran, James R. Ely, George W. Kuhlke, Mortimer Bishop, Robert C. Kammerer.

No action was taken last evening as to rebuilding the clubhouse which was recently burned on Travers Island, but it was stated that the new officers and Board of Governors would meet on Tuesday night and at that time take action. It was said a handsome brick fire-proof structure would be erected to take the place of the one recently destroyed, and that the new building would be much larger than the former one. No plans have as yet been considered for the new clubhouse.

WOODRUFF MAY RESIGN.

Dissatisfaction with Penn's Football Coach Assumes Serious Aspect.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—George Woodruff, the football coach, who has had charge of the University of Pennsylvania football teams for several years past, may sever his connection with the university. A meeting of the Athletic Association will be held to-morrow, and it is practically certain that the question will be decided one way or the other.

When Woodruff first came to Pennsylvania he evolved the famous "guards back" play, which at once carried the Quakers to the front rank in college football. For three or four years the Red and Blue teams more than held their own, but then they began to slump, and their loyal supporters quaked every time the eleven was scheduled to play a hard game. Two seasons ago Pennsy went through the most disastrous season she had experienced since becoming a factor in the football world, and several of her star graduates decided to try to stem the tide. They urged that Woodruff should be compelled to accept the assistance of former players, and the coach accepted the terms. After the season started, however, they were cast aside and treated with such abruptness that they gave up the task. Then, with the best material Pennsylvania ever had, she was ignominiously beaten by Harvard, and soon afterward the latter was completely snowed under by Yale.

This was the climax, and a movement was soon under way to either depose Woodruff or make him accept the permanent service of half a dozen former Pennsylvania players who had experience in coaching teams. That would place Woodruff in the position of a coach similar to Deland of Harvard, and allow the graduates to instruct the players in the rudiments of the game. Should Woodruff decide to resign the position, the graduates would take up the coaching, with every probability of "Mike" Murphy returning to Pennsylvania.

A former University of Pennsylvania player, who was considered one of the best in the country, said to-night: "The whole trouble is too much Woodruffism. When George first came to Pennsylvania he was full of new ideas, and his guards-back was so radically new that other teams were unable to withstand the play. Since then, however, they have solved the question and bommon sense should tell any man that he cannot hope to succeed with his football team if he makes his players stand back five yards and then wait for the ball to be put into play before starting.

"You couldn't tell this to Woodruff, because he is so completely wedded to the idea; but ask experienced men of former years and see what they say. I am perfectly willing and anxious to help my Alma Mater, for whose honor I now carry scars; but I won't offer my services while I know they will be rejected. The candidates for the past two years were the finest ever brought out at Pennsylvania, yet look at the results attained—one year of disaster followed by defeat in the Harvard game of last season. The men are taught too much science and not enough of the rudiments of the game, and until this is reversed Pennsy will continually suffer defeat. George Woodruff must accept help from up-to-date coachers, resign, or suffer continuous defeat."

Columbia's Football Election Contest.

Elections of the manager and assistant manager of the Columbia University football team will be held next Friday. William Brock Shoemaker, who managed the team the season of 1900, has been named by the Executive Committee of the Athletic Association as the regular nominee for the position, but since his selection a representative of the independent faction, which disapproves of the policy pursued last season, has been nominated, and will run against Shoemaker. This man is Julian Collier Harrison, 1903 Law, the editor of The Columbia Spectator, a member of the baseball team, and prominently identified with undergraduate life. The contest between these two promises to be more closely contested than ever before, as the supporters of both men are seeking votes vigorously. Shoemaker has the solid support of the football team and those who were connected with it, while Harrison is the candidate of those who criticise what they term the undue extravagance of the eleven.

The outcome of the election is awaited with the keenest interest by all Columbia students. Shoemaker's re-election will vindicate him and his policy, while his defeat will prove that the students favor rigid economy. The new system of balloting at the polls from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., after the manner of the State elections, will afford every student a chance to vote.

C. L. Hendrickson and F. T. Bogue, both of 1903 College, are the nominees for assistant manager.

Brooklyn Pleasure Drivers Meet.

The annual meeting of the Pleasure Drivers' Association of the Borough of Brooklyn was held last night at the club's headquarters, Bedford Avenue, near Fulton Street. It was announced that the proposed speedway parade had been abandoned, owing to the non-acceptance of invitations by the other organizations corresponded with and the constant use of the sprinting path on the Coney Island Boulevard to the sea. The Treasurer's report showed nearly $700 in hand. The following officers were chosen for the year:

President—William M. Clark; Vice President—J. Clinton Brower; Treasurer—E. H. Itjen; Secretary—Dr. W. H. Feely; Assistant Secretary—William M. Wheeler.

Executive Committee—J. T. Williamson, Dr. J. I. C. Creamer, Mr. W. H. Feely, C. K. Robinson, E. H. Itjen, W. H. Burrows, Daniel J. Runyon, W. H. Higgins, J. R. Hodgson, and Alfred Bacon.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	82⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	47⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	30½
Flour, Minneapolis patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	10¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	07⅛@07¼
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	07⅛
Lard, prime	7.55
Butter, Western creamery	24½@25

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and firm; No. 2 Spring wheat, 68c; No. 3, 67@73¾c; No. 2 red, 78c; No. 2 corn, 37¼c; No. 2 yellow, 37¼c; No. 2 oats, 24¼c; No. 2 white, 27@27½c; No. 3 white, 26⅝@27½c; No. 2 rye, 53c; fair to choice barley, 57@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.59; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.61; prime timothy seed, $4.75; mess pork, per bbl, $14.25@$14.50; lard, per 100 lb, $7.20@$7.22½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.85@$7.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.40@$7.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; sugars, cut loaf, $6.39; granulated, $5.75; confectioners' A, $5.69; off A, $5.54, clover, contract grade, $10.50.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton was exceptionally dull yesterday, and fluctuations in prices were too small to specially benefit one faction or the other. The influences at work were too conflicting to warrant aggressive action in either direction, while many traders were disposed to hold off until after the holiday in New Orleans, (anniversary of Battle of New Orleans,) which exchange supplies our market with the bulk of the cotton belt news received, before altering present relations to the market. The opening was steady with prices 1 point lower to 3 points higher. Nothing occurred to sway sentiment positively one way or the other. At the close the feeling was quiet and steady, with prices net 4 to 7 points higher. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 10¼c for middling upland and 10¾c for middling Gulf. Sales, 150 bales. Spot cotton markets were telegraphed as follows: Orleans quiet, unchanged, at 9 11-16c; Mobile quiet, ⅛c advance, at 9½c; Savannah quiet, 1-16c advance, at 9⅝c; Charleston firm, ⅛c advance, at 9⅝c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 9½c; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 9⅝c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 10¼c; Augusta firm, unchanged, at 9 13-16c; St. Louis unchanged, at 9 11-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	9.85	9.92	9.84	9.92@9.93
February	9.66	9.66	9.65	9.67@9.69
March	9.54	9.54	9.47	9.53@9.54
April	9.56	9.60	9.56	9.60@9.61
May	9.56	9.61	9.56	9.60@9.61
June	9.56	9.58	9.55	9.58@9.59
July	9.51	9.53	9.49	9.53@9.54
August	9.20	9.23	9.18	9.23@9.24
September	8.67	8.70	8.66	8.70@8.72
October	8.29	8.30	8.29	8.32@8.34

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot, moderate business; prices unchanged to 1-32d lower; American middling fair, 6d; good middling, 5 11-16d; middling, 5 19-32d; low middling, 5 7-16d; good ordinary, 5 3-16d; ordinary, 4 15-16d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 6,700 bales American. Receipts, 54,000 bales, including 48,100 bales American. Futures opened and closed steady: American middling, low middling clause, January, 5 31-64d buyers; January and February, 5 28-64d buyers; February and March, 5 25-64d buyers; March and April, 5 22-64@5 23-64d buyers; April and May, 5 20-64d buyers; May and June, 5 17-64d buyers; April and May, 5 20-64d buyers; May and June, 5 17-64@5 18-64d sellers; June and July, 5 14-64@5 15-64d buyers; July and August, 5 11-64@5 12-64d buyers; August and September, 4 61-64@4 62-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market fluctuated continuously all day over a cent range of prices, showing perhaps a more bullish undertone than otherwise on the average, but declining very sharply in the last few minutes, so that the final prices of the day were only ⅛c higher than Monday's close. A sustaining factor early in the day was the steadiness of English markets, after our late break on Monday. Liverpool and London closed ⅛@¼d net higher, after having been at one time ⅛@¼d lower than the previous night. Continental markets, however, except for an advance of 2 points at Budapest, were unsatisfactory, Berlin closing ¼@½ mark lower, Antwerp unchanged, and Paris 5 points lower. Foreign houses were sellers of wheat at the opening here. The Chicago Trade Bulletin reported a decrease in the world's supply of wheat and flour during December of about 4,000,000 bushels. Minneapolis reported a good domestic trade in flour, but very little export demand. Primary receipts were 556,000 bushels, compared with 530,000 bushels last year. Receipts in the Northwest amounted to 573 cars, against 365 cars a year ago. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 92⅛c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 89⅝c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87⅝c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 85⅝c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 85½c; No. 2 red, New York, 83⅝c; No. 2 hard, New York, 80½c; No. 2 corn, next week, 47¼c; No. 2 corn, Jan. 25 to Feb. 10, 47c.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 8.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 65½@71c; No. 3 Spring, 57@64c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, 76@76½c; May, 79¼c; July, 80¼c. Corn—Not quoted. Oats—26½@26c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 8.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, 73½c; January, 73¾c; May, 76⅝@76½c; July, 75½c; No. 2 hard, 71½@72½c. Corn—Higher; No. 2, cash, 36c; January, 36¼c; May, 37⅝c. Oats—Higher; No. 2, cash, 24¾c; January, 24¼c; May, 25⅝c; No. 2 white, 27@27½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 8.—Wheat—Dull; No. 1 Northern, 77@78c; No. 2 Northern, 74@75c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 64@64½c. Barley—Dull; No. 2, 60c; sample, 45@57c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 8.—Wheat—Cash, 76¾c; May, 78c; July, 78¾c; on track: No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, 76¾c; No. 2 Northern, 73½@74½c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.40; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.75; no grade, $18@$19, spot and to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.20. Rye Flour—Dull; fair to good, $2.80@$3.10; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.50. Cornmeal—Steady; kiln-dried, $2.40@$2.50, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and y

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HENRY WELLBROCK, plaintiff, against JOHN HENRY WELLBROCK, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Jacob John Wellbrock, deceased; Leonora H. Wellbrock, wife of the said John Henry Wellbrock; Herman Jacob Wellbrock, Henry Frederick Wellbrock and Louisa Wellbrock, his wife; William Henry Wellbrock (if living) and Kate Wellbrock, his wife, (or widow;) Mary Wellbrock, John Michael Wellbrock and Herman Wellbrock, and the devisees and legatees of the said William Henry Wellbrock, if the said William Henry Wellbrock died leaving a last will and testament, bequeathing or devising any share or interest of, in or to the mortgaged premises sought to be foreclosed in this action, and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming any interest in or lien upon said mortgaged premises; Michael J. Sullivan, Childs H. Childs, Elizabeth J. Childs, and Christine Bladel, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 20th, 1900.

GEORGE F. MARTENS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Post Office and office address, No. 281 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, William Henry Wellbrock, (if living,) and the devisees and legatees of the said William Henry Wellbrock, if the said William Henry Wellbrock died leaving a last will and testament bequeathing or devising any share or interest of, in, or to the mortgaged premises sought to be foreclosed in this action, and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming any interest in or lien upon said mortgaged premises:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 17th, 1900, and filed on December 18th, 1900, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City and County of New York.

The original summons and complaint were filed in said County Clerk's office on November 24th, 1900.

Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

GEORGE F. MARTENS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Post Office and office address, No. 281 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d19-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SARA POST JONES, as general guardian of Frances Coster Jones, an infant, Plaintiff, against JACOB M. NEWMAN, Louise M. Rowe, Christopher J. Doody, F. W. Devoe & Co., Albert S. Adler, Leon Adler, Acme Glue Co., Aaron French, Southern National Bank of New York, The First National Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; Lewis Luckenbach, The Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh, J. Walter Thompson, The Youghiogheny Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; The First National Bank of Rochester, Pennsylvania; First National Bank of Braddock, Pennsylvania; First National Bank of Homestead, Pennsylvania; William P. Durands, Franz O. Matthiessen, The Oriental Bank, Thomas F. Gaynor, William E. Allen, Mary Allen, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, defendant's real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff; Theresa Smith, Edmund J. Hutchings, Lucy S. Hutchings, his wife; John Wigg, Mary Wigg, his wife, the names "John" and "Mary" being fictitious, defendants' real Christian names being unknown to the plaintiff; Thomas J. Murtha, Mary Murtha, his wife, the names "Thomas" and "Mary" being fictitious, defendants' real Christian names being unknown to the plaintiff, and Julia Russell, Defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 24, 1900. HURRY & DUTTON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Louise M. Rowe, Albert S. Adler, Acme Glue Co., Aaron French, The First National Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; The Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh, The Youghiogheny Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; The First National Bank of Rochester, Pennsylvania; First National Bank of Braddock, Pennsylvania; First National Bank of Homestead, Pennsylvania; Julia Russell.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York.

The said complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the said County Clerk of the County of New York, on the 29th day of December, 1900.

HURRY & DUTTON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Ja2-law6wW

THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT STUART and SUSAN W. DUNCAN, plaintiffs, against UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee under the last will and testament of William Whitewright, deceased; Annie Stuart Leeds, Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds, Whitewright Stuart, Ruthven Whitewright Stuart, Annie Duncan Watson, William Whitewright Watson, Mai Duncan Watson, Stuart Duncan, Susan Duncan, Elizabeth W. Duncombe, Duncan Dunscombe, Jeanie B. Duncan, and Amy L. Duncan, defendants.—Plaintiffs desire trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 27th, 1900.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds and Whitewright Stuart: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of January, 1901, and filed on that day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Ja9-law6wW&f20.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES F. MATTLAGE, Charles H. Mattlage, and George M. Mattlage, plaintiffs, against THORBJORN WAAGE, defendant.—Summons with notice.—Place of trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 10, 1900.

JAMES FORREST,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 289 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant:

Notice is hereby given to you that upon your default to appear, or answer the within summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of $712.13, with interest on $404.26 from June 18, 1899, on $193.17 from August 23, 1899, and on $114.70 from January 19, 1899, and with the costs of this action.

JAMES FORREST,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

289 Greenwich Street, New York City.

To Thorbjorn Waage:

The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eighth day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, County of New York, at New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

Dated New York City, January 8th, 1901.

JAMES FORREST,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ja9-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RUTH LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against PATRICK J. QUIRK and Mary T. Quirk, wife of the said Patrick J. Quirk; Ella V. Eisenhuth and John W. Eisenhuth, husband of the said Ella V. Eisenhuth; Mary L. James and ——— James, husband of the said Mary L. James; Mary Simpson, Stewart H. Chisholm and ——— Chisholm, wife of the said Stewart H. Chisholm, Reed & Barton, defendants.—Summons: New York is the city and county in which the plaintiff desires a trial.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service and if you fail to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 19th, 1900.

GEORGE WADDINGTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Mary L. James and ——— James, husband of the said Mary L. James, and Mary Simpson:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James A. Blanchard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eleventh December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said Supreme Court and of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

Dated 11th December, 1900.

GEORGE WADDINGTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SARA POST JONES, as general guardian of Frances Coster Jones, an infant, Plaintiff, against JACOB M. NEWMAN, Louise M. Rowe, Christopher J. Doody, F. W. Devoe & Co., Albert S. Adler, Leon Adler, Acme Glue Co., Aaron French, Southern National Bank of New York, The First National Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; Lewis Luckenbach, The Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh, J. Walter Thompson, The Youghiogheny Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; The First National Bank of Rochester, Pennsylvania; First National Bank of Braddock, Pennsylvania; First National Bank of Homestead, Pennsylvania; William P. Durands, Franz O. Matthiessen, The Oriental Bank, Thomas F. Gaynor, William E. Allen, Mary Allen, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, defendant's real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff; Theresa Smith, Edmund J. Hutchings, Lucy S. Hutchings, his wife; John Wigg, Mary Wigg, his wife, the names "John" and "Mary" being fictitious, defendants' real Christian names being unknown to the plaintiff; Thomas J. Murtha, Mary Murtha, his wife, the names "Thomas" and "Mary" being fictitious, defendants' real Christian names being unknown to the plaintiff, and Julia Russell, Defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 24, 1900. HURRY & DUTTON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Louise M. Rowe, Albert S. Adler, Acme Glue Co., Aaron French, The First National Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; The Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh, The Youghiogheny Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; The First National Bank of Rochester, Pennsylvania; First National Bank of Braddock, Pennsylvania; First National Bank of Homestead, Pennsylvania; Julia Russell.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City and County of New York.

The said complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the said County Clerk of the County of New York, on the 29th day of December, 1900.

HURRY & DUTTON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Ja2-law6wW

THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT STUART and SUSAN W. DUNCAN, plaintiffs, against UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee under the last will and testament of William Whitewright, deceased; Annie Stuart Leeds, Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds, Whitewright Stuart, Ruthven Whitewright Stuart, Annie Duncan Watson, William Whitewright Watson, Mai Duncan Watson, Stuart Duncan, Susan Duncan, Elizabeth W. Duncombe, Duncan Dunscombe, Jeanie B. Duncan, and Amy L. Duncan, defendants.—Plaintiffs desire trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 27th, 1900.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds and Whitewright Stuart: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of January, 1901, and filed on that day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Ja9-law6wW&f20.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES F. MATTLAGE, Charles H. Mattlage, and George M. Mattlage, plaintiffs, against THORBJORN WAAGE, defendant.—Summons with notice.—Place of trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 10, 1900.

JAMES FORREST,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 289 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant:

Notice is hereby given to you that upon your default to appear, or answer the within summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of $712.13, with interest on $404.26 from June 18, 1899, on $193.17 from August 23, 1899, and on $114.70 from January 19, 1899, and with the costs of this action.

JAMES FORREST,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

289 Greenwich Street, New York City.

To Thorbjorn Waage:

The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eighth day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, County of New York, at New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

Dated New York City, January 8th, 1901.

JAMES FORREST,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ja9-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RUTH LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against PATRICK J. QUIRK and Mary T. Quirk, wife of the said Patrick J. Quirk; Ella V. Eisenhuth and John W. Eisenhuth, husband of the said Ella V. Eisenhuth; Mary L. James and ——— James, husband of the said Mary L. James; Mary Simpson, Stewart H. Chisholm and ——— Chisholm, wife of the said Stewart H. Chisholm, Reed & Barton, defendants.—Summons: New York is the city and county in which the plaintiff desires a trial.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service and if you fail to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 19th, 1900.

GEORGE WADDINGTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RUTH LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against PATRICK J. QUIRK and Mary T. Quirk, wife of the said Patrick J. Quirk; Ella V. Eisenhuth and John W. Eisenhuth, husband of the said Ella V. Eisenhuth; Mary L. James and ——— James, husband of the said Mary L. James; Mary Simpson, Stewart H. Chisholm and ——— Chisholm, wife of the said Stewart H. Chisholm, Reed & Barton, defendants.—Summons: New York is the city and county in which the plaintiff desires a trial.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service and if you fail to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 19th, 1900.

GEORGE WADDINGTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK as Trustee under the last will and testament of CLIFFORD CODDINGTON, deceased, plaintiff, against ALMA LOUISE LARNER, individually, and as executrix of the last will and testament of Clifford Coddington, deceased, Louise A. Coddington, Clarence H. M. Coddington, James I. Coddington, Caroline Gladys Coddington, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Committee of the Estate of said Alma Louise Larner, defendants.—Summons.—The plaintiff desires the trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 4, 1900.

SHEARMAN & STERLING,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 44 Wall Street, New York City.

To Neina May Wolfe van der Sandt, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated December 29, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Court House in said county on December 29, 1900.—Dated New York, December 29, 1900. Yours, &c.,

SHEARMAN & STERLING,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 44 Wall Street, New York City. Ja2-law6wW&f13

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS ARONOV, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Aronov of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Morris Aronov was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan'y 8th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In bankruptcy. In the matter of CHARLES DAMSKY, bankrupt.—No. 3,151.

To the creditors of Charles Damsky of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said Charles Damsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 8th, 1901.

NO. 3,241.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—ADOLF DE JONG, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adolf De Jong, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 5th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 23d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 7, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of CLARENCE H. GORRY and LOUIS LOEWENSTEIN, individually and as members of the firm of C. H. GORRY & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 3,248.

Notice is hereby given that Clarence H. Gorry and Louis Loewenstein, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 5th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 23d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 8th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MAX KOVEN, Bankrupt.—No. 3,198.

To the creditors of Max Koven of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said Max Koven was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 8th, 1901.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against JULIUS A. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, nineteen hundred and one, at 12 o'clock, M. on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, being on the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and bounded as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and running thence easterly along Washington Place one hundred (100) feet; thence in a southerly direction on a line parallel with Mercer Street forty-nine (49) feet and nine (9) inches to a lot of land formerly belonging to George Lovett; thence westerly along said lot on a line parallel with Washington Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street, and thence northerly along Mercer Street forty-nine (49) feet and nine inches to the place of beginning.

Being the same premises which were sold and conveyed to the said Julius A. Robinson by George L. Kingsland and others by deed dated April 12th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1,972 of Conveyances, Page 81, on the first day of May, 1882.

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The land above described lies in Section 2, in Block 546, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900. LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Att'y for Plaintiff, No. 289 Greenwich St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number now being No. 4 Washington Place.

Washington Place.

Mercer Street.	49.9	100
	100	49.9

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $158,318.75, with interest thereon from the 7th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $328 36-100, together with interest thereon since December 7th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is about $4,566.39.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FERDINAND N. MONJO and Jennie M. Monjo, his wife, plaintiffs, against GEORGE A. WIDMAYER, Henry E. Widmayer, William F. Widmayer, and Nicholas F. Monjo, as trustees under the will of George Widmayer, deceased; George A. Widmayer and Hannah B. Widmayer, his wife; Henry E. Widmayer and Adeline Widmayer, his wife; William F. Widmayer and Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Julia M. Hurtt and Frank D. Hurtt, her husband; George H. Ebbinghausen and Jennie A. Ebbinghausen, his wife; Gustavus L. Lawrence and Clementine G. Lawrence, his wife; Helen S. McLean, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this Court, dated on the 19th day of October, 1900, do hereby require each person not a party to the above-entitled actions to file the said 19th day of October, 1900, had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me, at my office, No. 2 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January, 1901, to prove his lien and the true amount due, or to become due, to him by reason thereof. The said property is described in the complaint in this action as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Twenty-third Street with the easterly line of Seventh Avenue; running thence southerly along the easterly line of Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-eight feet one and one-half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine feet ten and one-half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nine feet six inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly line of Twenty-third Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Twenty-third Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, Nov. 26, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

EUGENE L. BUSHE, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 160 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property above described, the street numbers being 210, 212, and 214 Seventh Avenue, and 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, and 174 West Twenty-third Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

West 23d Street.

Seventh Avenue.	148.1½	175	25	9.6	98.6
		100	38.10½	50	

West 22d Street.

Dated New York, Nov. 26th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

d5-law6wW.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELIZABETH MYERS, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BREDER as administrator, etc., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 27th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, (not including the buildings thereon erected,) being twenty-five (25) feet in breadth in front, situate, lying, and being in the late Tenth Ward, now Seventeenth Ward, of the City of New York, and on the westerly side of Chrystie Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, and known and distinguished on the map of the Delancey Estate as number two hundred and forty, (240,) which said lot is now known and distinguished as number One Hundred and Eighty-one (181) Chrystie Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, together with all the rights to the alley or passage way in the rear thereof, now belonging to the party of the first part. Being the same premises heretofore conveyed to Anna Breder, by deed of Angus Ross and Eliza Ross, his wife, both of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New York, bearing date the 5th day of January, 1884, and which said deed is recorded in the office of the Register of New York County in liber 1763 of Conveyances, page 497, on the 9th day of January, 1884.—Dated New York, December 31, 1900.

JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.

HUGO S. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 7 Beekman Street, New York City.

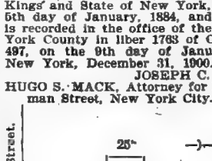

Chrystie Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,621.66, with interest thereon from 14th day of December, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $695.90, with interest from December 29th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is to be paid subject to a mortgage for $5,000, with interest at five per cent. per annum from July 1, 1900.—Dated New York, December 31, 1900.

JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.

ja2-2aw3wW&S&ja23.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MORRIS J. MEYER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris J. Meyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 24, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 23d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 8th, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JACOB SHAPIRO, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Shapiro, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 5th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 30th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 8th, 1901.

Referees' Notices.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—MARTHA E. HULSE vs. HENRY HARPER, George Hommel, Antoinette Hommel, his wife; Henrietta Lankeman, Gustave Scherb, George Harper, Henry Schellcorn, Wilhelmina Powerly, David Hommel, and Arthur Connelly.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, being on the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and bounded as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and running thence easterly along Washington Place one hundred (100) feet; thence in a southerly direction on a line parallel with Mercer Street forty-nine (49) feet and nine (9) inches to a lot of land formerly belonging to George Lovett; thence westerly along said lot on a line parallel with Washington Place one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street, and thence northerly along Mercer Street forty-nine (49) feet and nine inches to the place of beginning.

Being the same premises which were sold and conveyed to the said Julius A. Robinson by George L. Kingsland and others by deed dated April 12th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1,972 of Conveyances, Page 81, on the first day of May, 1882.

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The land above described lies in Section 2, in Block 546, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900. LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Att'y for Plaintiff, No. 289 Greenwich St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number now being No. 4 Washington Place.

Washington Place.

Mercer Street.	49.9	100
	100	49.9

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $158,318.75, with interest thereon from the 7th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $328 36-100, together with interest thereon since December 7th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is about $4,566.39.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FERDINAND N. MONJO and Jennie M. Monjo, his wife, plaintiffs, against GEORGE A. WIDMAYER, Henry E. Widmayer, William F. Widmayer, and Nicholas F. Monjo, as trustees under the will of George Widmayer, deceased; George A. Widmayer and Hannah B. Widmayer, his wife; Henry E. Widmayer and Adeline Widmayer, his wife; William F. Widmayer and Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Julia M. Hurtt and Frank D. Hurtt, her husband; George H. Ebbinghausen and Jennie A. Ebbinghausen, his wife; Gustavus L. Lawrence and Clementine G. Lawrence, his wife; Helen S. McLean, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this Court, dated on the 19th day of October, 1900, do hereby require each person not a party to the above-entitled actions to file the said 19th day of October, 1900, had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me, at my office, No. 2 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January, 1901, to prove his lien and the true amount due, or to become due, to him by reason thereof. The said property is described in the complaint in this action as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Twenty-third Street with the easterly line of Seventh Avenue; running thence southerly along the easterly line of Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-eight feet one and one-half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine feet ten and one-half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nine feet six inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly line of Twenty-third Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Twenty-third Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, Nov. 26, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

EUGENE L. BUSHE, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 160 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property above described, the street numbers being 210, 212, and 214 Seventh Avenue, and 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, and 174 West Twen

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK,
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
New York Telephone, 3700 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Geo. Sheffield. J. H. McCullough.
SHEFFIELD & McCULLOUGH,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
TELEPHONE, 704 BROAD.

Established 1868. Tel. call, 2385 Cortlandt.
FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company.

The interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, which, by agreement of October 12th, 1895, between a Committee of the Bondholders and the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company and its Receiver, was reduced for a time to four per cent., will, after December 1, 1900, accrue and be payable at the original rate of six per cent.

The control of the Company through stock ownership is in the Colorado and Southern Railway Company, and it appears from published reports that the present earnings of the property are not sufficient to pay the full interest on the bonds. Under these circumstances it becomes essential that the bondholders unite in securing all the consideration to which they are entitled, and, if need be, enforcing their rights under the mortgages and otherwise protecting their interests.

The undersigned have been requested by the principal bondholders to act as a bondholders' committee, and in order to confer upon the committee necessary authority, the bondholders are respectfully urged to deposit their bonds at once with the United States Trust Company under a bondholders' agreement lodged with it.

Engraved certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Company, and application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the same.

Copies of the agreement can be obtained either from the Trust Company or from the Committee.

HENRY K. McHARG, 40 Wall St.
MIDELL TILGHMAN, 40 Wall St.
FRANKLIN B. LORD, 120 Broadway.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Counsel.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.

PROXIES.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 19th day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.

Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JANY. 9TH, 1901.
At 12:30 O'CLOCK, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. Pfrd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1896, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds.
The sale of the above securities will be adjourned to Wednesday, January 30th, 1901, at same time and place.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Dated January 1st, 1893.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Eighty-three thousand five hundred and eighteen 81-100 dollars ($83,518.81.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the sixteenth day of January, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
J. G. Sherman, Vice President.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE

$600,000

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

City Lighting Company of St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capital Stock, $600,000. *Total Bond Issue, $600,000.*

THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO, TRUSTEE.

Price to Yield 4.90% Per Annum.

Dated April 7, 1900. Maturing serially Sept. 1, 1901 to 1910. Denomination $1,000. Both principal and semi-annual interest (March and September) payable at the Northern Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.

The Bonds are secured by an absolute first mortgage upon all the property, rights, privileges and franchises now owned or that may hereafter be acquired by the Company. It limits the issue of Bonds to $600,000.

Contract with City of St. Louis for Public Lighting.

We desire to call particular attention to a feature of these Bonds whereby *an income more than is required to redeem Bonds and interest is absolutely guaranteed from the City of St. Louis,* through a contract with the City of St. Louis for public lighting in the business district of the city, running for a period of ten years (or the life of these Bonds.) Under this contract, from the rental received from the City of St. Louis, there is paid monthly to the Northern Trust Company of Chicago, Trustee, an amount sufficient for the retirement of the principal and interest of these Bonds as the same become due.

The contract for public lighting carries with it a ten-year franchise to distribute commercial light, heat and power through a territory comprising six square miles, including the entire business district of St. Louis.

EARNINGS.

Annual amount received from city as rental, under contract	$105,654.44
Annual amount Commercial Lighting, under contract	36,000.00
	$141,654.44
Annual operating expenses (as estimated by Mr. B. J. Arnold)	51,000.00
Surplus earnings to pay bonds and interest	$90,654.44

Further information and special circular will be furnished on application.

T. B. POTTER,
172 Washington St., Chicago.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 8.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty-three (53) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the sinking fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

27	204	362	548	832	1000	1121
31	241	378	550	846	1022	1122
43	274	382	607	885	1057	1154
64	281	437	614	890	1080	1185
141	290	448	631	934	1086	1204
152	310	483	728	948	1103	1238
171	320	490	752	961	1119	1249
175	339	544	758			

ALL future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

New York, December 5, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-three bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
(Seal) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons thereto maturing March 1, 1901, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of March, 1901, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,000,000

OFFICERS:

LEVI P. MORTON,	President
THOMAS F. RYAN,	Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE,	2d Vice-Prest
H.M. FRANCIS,	Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS,	Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET,	Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY,	Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT. T. STALLKNECHT,
Vice-Pres. 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, ERNEST EHRMANN,
Treasurer. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.	

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNLISTED MARKETABLE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1901.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
760 shs. Reading Co. 1st Prefd.
30 shs. Reading Co. 2d Prefd.
10 shs. Reading Co. common.
20 shs. Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. common.
25 shs. Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. Prefd.
25 shs. Distilling Co. of America common.
100 shs. Iowa Central R. R. Prefd.
$1,000 St. Nicholas Club 2d Mtge. Bds.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
172 shs. Menantic Steamship Co. (managed by Messrs. T. Hogan & Sons, No. 21 State Street, N. Y. City.)
50 shs. Manhansett Improvement Co.
10 shs. American District Telegraph Co.
300 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consld. Natural & Ill. Gas Co.
$5,000 United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1944.
44 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
16 shs. William Hecker Co. (Hypd.)
1 share New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
100 shs. Nashville & Chattanooga R'way Co.
30 shs. National City Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
$11,000 Indiana Natural & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
$10,000 Ohio & Indiana Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1926.
$7,000 Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1925.
117 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consld. Natural & Ill. Gas Co.
10 shs. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
$29,000 Florida Central & Peninsular Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1943.
$23,000 Lou., Nashville, N. O. & Mobile 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
2 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
3 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
10 shs. Continental Trust Co.
17 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
15 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
75 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
$5,000 3d Avenue R. R. 1st Con. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 2000.
13 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
$8,500 Halcyon Hotel Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909, Oct., 1900, Coups. on, (Hypd.)
50 shs. American Surety Co.
20 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
$2,000 Evansville & Indiana R. R. 1st Consld. Guar. 6 p. c. Bds., 1926.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
115 shs. Atlantic Coast Electric Ry. Co.
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
60 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
25 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
$10,000 State of Louisiana 4 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$2,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
$2,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. Inter-State Oil Co.
5 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Union Trust Co.
20 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
10 shs. Long Branch Pier Co. common.
10 shs. Long Branch Pier Co. prefd.
$625 Retail Coal Exchange Bds.
100 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
$10,000 Ohio Mining & Manf'g Co. 5 p. c. Inc. Bds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell at auction, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1901, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern: 1 bond Quincy Granite Quarries Co., $1,000, (hypothecated.)

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.Pres. H. W. Relghley, Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Merz Universal Extractor & Construction Company, for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 788 Broadway in the City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M. W. GREVEL, Secretary.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.
New York, December 14th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 830 Bowery, on Thursday, January 10th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of Stockholders of THE ELLIOTT & HATCH BOOK TYPEWRITER COMPANY will be held at the Company's office, 256 Broadway, New York City, Wednesday, January 16, 1901, at One o'clock P. M. for the election of five Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
E. H. SCHLEY, Sec'y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of stockholders of THE KEYSTONE TYPEWRITER COMPANY will be held at the company's office, 256 Broadway, New York City, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1901, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of five Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
E. H. SCHLEY, Sec'y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of THE AMERICAN RAILWAY TYPEWRITER COMPANY will be held at the company's office, 256 Broadway, New York City, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 22D, 1901, at one o'clock P. M., for the election of five Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
W. H. WOOLVERTON, President.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

New York, January 6th, 1901.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Park Bank, held this day at its banking house, 214 Broadway, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Joseph T. Moore,	August Belmont,
Stuyvesant Fish,	Richard Delafield,
George S. Hart,	Francis R. Appleton,
Charles Sternbach,	John Jacob Astor,
Charles Scribner,	George S. Hickok,
Edward C. Hoyt,	George Fred'k Vietor,
W. Rockhill Potts,	Hermann Oelrichs,

Albert H. Wiggin.

And as Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, Jno. M. Cornell, Wm. D. Baldwin, and Chas. L. Hadley.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Richard Delafield was elected President, and Stuyvesant Fish, Albert H. Wiggin, and Gilbert G. Thorne were elected Vice Presidents, George S. Hickok, Cashier, and Edward J. Baldwin, Assistant Cashier.

The Peoples Bank
of the City of New York,
395 & 396 Canal St.
January 8th, 1901.
At the annual election held this day the following gentlemen were elected to serve the ensuing year:
DIRECTORS:

Scott Foster,	Alfred B. Maclay,
Adolph Wimpfheimer,	Stevenson Taylor,
Theodore W. Morris,	Thomas Williams,
	William Milne.

INSPECTORS.

Freeman Bloodgood,	Frederick V. Price,
	Alex. S. Clark.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Scott Foster, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and Adolph Wimpfheimer, Esq., was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

YORKVILLE BANK,
Third Avenue, corner 85th Street.
NEW YORK, January 8th, 1901.
At the annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, held to-day, the following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year:

Richard H. Adams,	Jacob Ruppert, Jr.,
E. B. Amend,	Jacob Schlosser,
Thomas E. Crimmins,	Leopold Schmid,
Chas. C. Clausen,	H. B. Scharmann,
Henry Diedel,	Emil Unger,
Karl Hutter,	Louis von Bernuth,
Henry F. Poggenburg,	Moses Weinman,
	Reinhold Van der Emde.

WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

Mechanics' National Bank,
New York, Jan. 8, 1901.
At the shareholders' meeting, held to-day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

Henry E. Nesmith,	Charles M. Pratt,
Alexander E. Orr,	Henry Talmadge,
Lowell Lincoln,	John Sinclair,
Horace E. Garth,	William H. Boulton,
Henry Hentz,	Granville W. Garth.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. Horace E. Garth, for many years President of the bank, declined re-election, whereupon Messrs. Granville W. Garth and Alexander E. Orr were unanimously elected President and Vice President, respectively.
HENRY TALMADGE,
Chairman of the Meeting.

Leather Manufacturers National Bank,
29 WALL ST.,
New York, Jan. 8th, 1901.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the year ending on the second Tuesday in January, 1902:

Wm. M. Kingsland,	Nicholas F. Palmer,
Wm. Rockefeller,	Wm. C. Sturges,
Wm. H. Macy, Jr.,	Geo. W. Quintard,
John T. Willets,	Gates W. McGarrah.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Nicholas F. Palmer, President; William H. Macy, Jr., Vice President, and Gates W. McGarrah, Second Vice President, were unanimously re-elected.
GATES W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

Irving National Bank.
New York, January 8th, 1901.
At an annual election for Directors, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Chas. F. Mattlage,	Chas. Reed,
John W. Castree,	John W. Nix,
Chas. H. Fancher,	Henry Kroeger,
W. H. B. Totten,	Daniel P. Morse,
Sam'l B. Downes,	Wm. H. Barnard,
William C. Demorest.	

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

EMPIRE STATE-IDAHO MINING & DEVELOPING CO.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, December 21st, 1900.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Empire State-Idaho Mining & Developing Company will be held on the 14th day of January, 1901, at three o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $1,000,000, consisting of 100,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, to $6,000,000, to consist of 600,000 shares of the par value of $10 each.
GEO. W. YOUNG,
GEORGE COX, Jr.,
EDWIN PACKARD,
F. J. KILNER,
A majority of Directors.

BUFFALO HUMP MINING COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, December 21st, 1900.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo Hump Mining Company will be held on the 14th day of January, 1901, at half past three o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to decrease its capital stock from $3,000,000, consisting of 300,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, to $1,000,000, to consist of 100,000 shares of the par value of $10 each.
EDWIN PACKARD,
THOMAS O. CALLENDER,
GEO. W. YOUNG,
F. J. KILNER,
A majority of Directors.

THE SECURITIES COMPANY.
Notice of Annual Meeting.
The Annual Meeting of THE SECURITIES COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on the second THURSDAY in January, 1901, that is, the 10th day of January, 1901, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Transfer books will be closed on the 29th day of December, 1900, and will reopen on the 11th day of January, 1901.
Dated December 26th, 1900.
A. J. MILLER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of the McDowell Garment Drafting Machine Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 West 14th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing four Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated New York, December 31, 1900.
JAY LEISER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of The Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation, will be held at the office of said company at No. 81 Fulton Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on the 23d day of January, 1901, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the said Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company be forthwith dissolved.
THOMAS M. RIANHARD, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 28, 1900.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Henry Elias Brewing Company, for the election of five Directors for the year 1901 and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, at 403 East 54th Street, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1901, at 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th day of December, 1900, at six o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until the 22d day of January, 1901.
JOSEPH F. LIPPE, Sec'y.

CITY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the City Trust Company of New York for the election of Directors to supply the places of those whose terms expire will be held at its office, 38 Wall Street, on WEDNESDAY, January 16th, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will close January 2d, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen on January 17.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
December 26, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and to act upon any other business that may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Numbers 118 and 120 East Forty-second Street, New York City, on Thursday, January 17th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
Transfer books of this Company will be closed from 3 P. M. January 2d, 1901, until 10 A. M. January 18th, 1901.
THOMAS A. MAHER, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place.—December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 47 to 50, Times Building, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, 1901, at 3:30 P. M.
C. S. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING STOCKHOLDERS ROME Mining Company will be held at office of J. C. Thompson, 95 Liberty St., New York, TUESDAY, January 15, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALFRED R. BROWN,
For the Directors.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

Insurance Company of the State of New York.
80-82 William St.,
New York City, Jan. 5, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 80 William St., on TUESDAY, January 22d, 1901, at 3 P. M.
H. R. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY will be held Wednesday, January 16th, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M., Room 147, Times Building. A resolution to decrease the Board of Directors from seven to five will be presented.
BEN. C. FRANCK, Secy.

Savings Banks.

105TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.
A Dividend for the six months and three months ending **December 31, 1900,** has been declared and will be credited Jan. 1 to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after **January 21, 1901.**
Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
Chartered 1852.
95TH DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 11, 1900.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 16TH, 1901.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1901.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

Siegel-Cooper & Co., Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on January 2, 1901, for the three and six months ending December 31, 1900.
Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.
Banking hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Av., corner 42d St.
EIGHTY-FIRST
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after January 21st, 1901, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.
Assets, $10,520,000. Surplus, $920,000.
A. T. TURNER, President.
WM. G. GONKLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
81ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 2, 1901, on sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31, 1900,** in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**
HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1900, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 21, 1901.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1901, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1901.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 17th or any time later.
Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
70th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on Dec. 31st, 1900, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 12, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid Feb. 5, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on December 24, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend, and for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of stock for voting trust certificates, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 24, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 10, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 12, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Dec. 24, 1900.
On Feb. 5, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
The Voting Trustees having dissolved the Voting Trust, to take effect January 2d, 1901, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will not be reopened.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.
68 William St., Jan. 8, 1901.
The Directors have declared the following DIVIDENDS: THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan. 7, 1901.
FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip payable on demand on or after Feb. 19, 1901; and
TEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1900, Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 21, 1901.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst.
CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.,
New York, December 6th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (

$18,000 to $20,000 a mile, and that it can be laid at night, block by block, surfaced up by daylight, and in no way interrupt the general traffic of the city. It is claimed beyond all this that the independent motors can run anywhere in the city over any tracks, and any injury to one or more will not interfere with the regular transportation of the passenger business on all other cars in service.

TICKERS RESTORED.

Acting under orders from the Committee of Arrangements of the Stock Exchange, the stock tickers removed a few days ago from the offices of Ennis & Stoppani, and H. C. Friedman & Co., members of the Consolidated Exchange, were yesterday restored by the Gold and Stock Ttelegraph Company.

Members of both firms appeared before the Stock Exchange committee on Monday, when a thorough hearing of and investigation into the matter followed. The result was that both firms were exonerated of all charges of "bucketing," and their tickers were accordingly ordered restored.

OVERWORKED BROKERS' CLERKS.

The clerks in the offices of the prominent Wall Street Stock Exchange houses are having a hard time of it at present, due to the great activity on the Stock Exchange. For the past two weeks they have on not a few occasions worked at their offices till midnight, checking up accounts, arranging for transfers and loans, and generally doing office work.

Following Monday's record-breaking day of over 2,000,000 shares, the clerks in many of the offices were working as late as 2 o'clock yesterday morning. As a consequence of this continued rush a number of them are down with sickness, while in the larger offices great difficulty is being experienced in getting a sufficient clerical force. "Green" men in such an emergency are almost next to useless.

COAL TRADE FIGURES.

The Coal Trade Journal in its issue today will publish the official anthracite tonnage of shipments for the past year, making comparison with the previous year, as follows:

Month.	1899.	1900.
January	3,701,766	4,455,000
February	2,810,450	3,198,000
March	3,416,711	4,136,000
April	3,078,088	3,273,918
May	3,557,633	3,800,755
June	4,075,364	4,676,850
July	4,189,250	3,581,516
August	4,319,631	4,319,000
September	4,502,880	3,603,360
October	4,899,303	813,531
November	4,088,859	4,071,576
December	4,502,882	5,061,328
Total	47,665,201	45,846,024

The output for 1900, it will be noticed, is less than for 1899, but this is explained by the small output in September and October, when the coal strike was on.

Discussing the general situation, The Coal Trade Journal will say:

There is now seen so complete a control of this important industry that a steadiness to prices is assured; the violent fluctuations at seasons of the years are within the memory of all in the trade, and this feature is now a thing of the past. Under the prevailing circumstances it is not to be wondered at that trade conditions are so firm as they are; the market seems to be in about as buoyant a condition as one can well imagine, and with the promise of a maintenance of prices, one may find much of hope in the future of this branch of the fuel industry. In all, the combinations of producing interests none has equaled that at present prevailing. There are yet further moves in this direction which will add to the value of the anthracite properties and give steadiness to the commercial feature of the trade.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Chicago dispatches stating that the Distilling Company of America has borrowed $5,000,000 and will issue 5 per cent. gold bonds to cover the amount.

Business on the books of the Pressed Steel Car Company said to be sufficent to keep the entire capacity of the shops in operation for some time.

Advance of ½d in the open London market quotation for American eagles, to 76s. 5½d., and a like rise in the price of bar gold, to 77s. 10½d.

Increase of $986,937 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $4,940,474, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Shipments of 750,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Montreal rumors that Dominion Coal interests are endeavoring to obtain control of the Montreal Gas Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4½ per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $305,910,066; balances, $15,109,929; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,577,089.

Money on call in London, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝@4 per cent. for short and 4@4⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83; demand, $4.86⅝@$4.86¾; cables, $4.87⅜; commercial bills, $4.82@$4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜ less 1-16 and 5.15⅜@5.15⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94@94⅜ 9-16 and 95 5-16; and guilders, 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par @ 5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅜c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Tenders for £4,000,000 of local loans at 98 will receive about 70 per cent. of the amount named.

Money was not appreciably affected today, owing to its abundance. Discounts were easy, the firmness of the Continental exchanges and the competition of foreign houses for bills with the plethora of money causing a downward tendency.

On the Stock Exchange bull dealings were small, and the inclemency of the weather was not conducive to cheerfulness. Funds were fairly steady. Home rails were easier, owing to the belief that the snowstorms will affect traffic returns. Americans opened dull and irregular on profit taking, but recovered somewhat. There was a good undertone, and they closed steady. Missouri was the feature. Erie and Ontario were specially supported.

Kaffirs were the poorest department.

Consols for money, 97 1-16; consols for the account, 97 5-16; Atchison, 47⅝; Canadian Pacific, 94⅞; St. Paul, 102¾; Illinois Central, 135; Louisville, 89⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 85½; New York Central, 148½; Erie, 50⅝; Pennsylvania, 77½; Reading, 18⅝; Erie first preferred, 68¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 90⅛; Grand Trunk, 7¼; Anaconda, 9⅞; Rand Mines, 3⅝.

Money, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4@4⅛ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £78,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 131.10; Madrid, 34.45; Lisbon, 38; Rome, 5.40.

Bar silver closed firm at 29½d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Prices on the Bourse today were weaker, owing to the unfavorable attitude of rentes, the decline in Kafirs, and the disposition of foreign Bourses not being considered satisfactory. Later prices improved, but at the close there was a fresh relapse.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 97½c for the account. Exchange on London, 5f 11½c for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 70.92½.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—There was a reserved disposition on the Boerse to-day, owing to the excitement in New York. International rails were firm. Home rails were easier. Locals were calm and irregular.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

MADRID, Jan. 8.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 78.00. Gold was quoted at 34.45.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—There was lessened interest and smaller volume of business in the market to-day, with prevailing heaviness in prices. Agricultural Chemical was the leading home specialty, dropping under pressure from 32¼ to 29, on sales of some 3,000 shares, in the morning, with a rally to 30 in the afternoon. The preferred lost 1½ to 80. Massachusetts Electric lost ⅛ to 23½; Old Dominion Mining dropped ½ to 29½, recovering to 30; Isle Royale eased ¾ to 36, with rally to 36½; Cochiti fell ⅛ to 10¼, later 10½; Montana dropped 10, to 300, rallying to 304, some 1,300 shares coming out in the morning. New Haven and Hartford was in good demand at 212, and home railroads generally held firm. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and National Tube continued active. American Telephone rose 2, to 157½; Arcadian was off ⅝, at 17½; Erie Telephone fell 5, to 75; Parrot dropped ⅝, to 49, and Wolverine ½, to 48½.

Money loaned at the Clearing House at 3 and 2½ per cent., and New York funds sold at par and 5c premium.

Money on call rules from 4 to 5 per cent., mostly at 4@4½ per cent. A prominent brokerage house paid up yesterday a call loan at 5 per cent. on coppers. On time, money is in good supply from 4 to 5 per cent. for all dates, according to the character of the collateral.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10	10½	Old Colony	3⅞	4¼
Alloues	3	3¼	Old Domin	30	30½
Arcadian	17	17¾	Osceola	81	82½
Arnold	4½	5	Parrot	48½	49
Ash Bed	37½	.50	Quincy	175	190
Atlantic	28	29	Rhode Island	4½	5
Baltic	34½	35	Santa Fé	6½	..
Bost. & Mon.	310	..	Santa Ysabel	2½	3
Butte & Bos.	75	78	Shoe	31⅝	32
Cal. & Hec.	830	835	Tamarack	320	327
Centennial	23	23¾	Utah Cons.	33½	..
Franklin	17⅝	.58	Washington	.50	1
Humboldt	.50	1	Winona	5⅜	6
Isle Royale	36	37	Wolverine	48½	49½
Mohawk		26			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	252	258	Cent. M. pf.	62	..
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	139	140
Bost. & Me.	..	196	N. Y. & N. E.	6s	108⅜ ..
Bost. & Pr.	300	..	E.	7s	112⅜ ..
Bost. Elev.	159	160	W. End	92½	93½
Bost. B. 5s.	80	..			
Cent. Mass.	18	15½			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & T.	150	156½	N. Eng. Tel.	127	129
Chi. S. Y.	145	145½	U. S. Oil	16	16½
Dom. Coal	32	39	Westinghouse Electric	54½	56
Dom. C. pf.	108	110	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	66½	..
Erie Tel.	75	80			
Mex. Tel.	2⅜	2⅞			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Lehigh Valley was the feature of the market to-day, 16,000 shares being sold in the first two hours on an advance to 34¼, and back to 33⅜; later there was another rise. The price ruled higher than at any previous time since 1896. The advance, of course, is based on future developments, with the present accompaniment of manipulative influences. The stock on its merits is regarded as high, and the reasons for this belief are based on the knowledge that the forthcoming annual report will show no small deficit for twelve months.

Except for the anthracite stocks, the market was motionless. There was a fractional improvement in Cambria and Marsden, but these were offset by corresponding losses in United Gas Improvement and Union Traction. The announcement of W. W. Gibbs's retirement from the post of executive head of the commonly known Gibbs companies—Marsden, Alkali, Rubber, and International Paper—caused much gossip, but, in the light of recent events, was no surprise, and the only response was a sale of 12,000 shares of Alkali in one block, and an advance in Marsden simultaneously with the receipt of the news. Asphalt of America 8s recovered to 90, on the belief that the Venezuelan controversy is nearing a head.

The close was strong, at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry., Lt.	31½	33	Lehigh Nav.	67¾	68
Cambria	20¼	20½	Lehigh Val.	34½	34¾
Choctaw	39	39½	Marsden	6¾	7
C. T., N. J.	60	61	North. Penn.	107	110
C. T., N. J., 5s	100	100¼	Penn. Steel.	72	74
C. T., Ptts.	27¼	27⅝	Peo. Tr. 4s	108	109
E. & P. 4s	100½	100¾	Phila. & E.	28	30
El. Stge. B.	80	88	Phila. Trac.	99¼	99½
E. S. B. pf.	82	86	Union Trac.	35	35¼
E. Cas. of 9%	99½	99¾	U. G. I. 4s	97	97½
H. & B. T.	18	20	U. G. & I.	125	128
H. & B. T. pf.	49	50	Welsbach Lt.	46	48

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—On the Exchange today stocks were a shade easier, but actual declines were unimportant. Biscuit common was traded in at 40⅝@40¾, and the preferred at 94⅝@94⅝. Metropolitan preferred opened at 80, but declined to 78½, and closed at 79. Traction common sold at 13½@13¾, and West Chicago was steady around par. There were a number of trades in Lake Street Elevated stock at 10¾, and the bond issues of the company advanced to 95¼ for the debentures and 87 for the incomes.

	High.	Low.	Close.
240..American Linseed	7	6⅞	7
136..American Linseed pf.	35¾	34⅝	34⅝
10..American Radiator	36	36	36
14..American Radiator pf.	106½	106	106¼
205..American Strawboard	34½	34	34
4..Chicago Edison	155	155	155
60..Chicago Union Trac.	13½	13¼	13¼
200..Chicago Union Trac. pf.	50	50	50
247..Diamond Match	135½	135	135
510..Lake Street L.	10¾	10¼	10¼
410..Lake Street L. pf.	10	10	10
970..Metropolitan L. pf.	80	78½	79
2,967..National Biscuit	41	40¾	40¾
100..National Biscuit pf.	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
50..National Carbon	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
8..Northwestern L.	28½	28½	28½
20..Shelby Steel Tube	7½	7½	7½
149..Shelby Steel Tube pf.	42	42	42
109..South Side L.	100½	100	100
57..West Chicago	100½	100¼	100½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$141,246,492
Gold	90,680,504
Silver	11,765,464
United States notes	11,044,847
Treasury notes of 1890	161,361
National bank notes	8,706,774
Total receipts this day	1,138,909
Total receipts this month	11,274,652
Total receipts this year	313,116,513
Total expenditures this day	1,065,000
Total expenditures this month	9,885,000
Total expenditures this year	282,979,155
Deposits in National banks	99,655,101
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	567,007
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	458,382
Customs	647,658
Miscellaneous	37,866

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$264,442,379
Silver dollars	428,263,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,666,498
Silver bullion of 1890	56,170,502
United States notes	1,560,000
Total	$755,102,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$264,442,379
Silver certificates outstanding	428,263,000
Treasury notes outstanding	60,837,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,560,000
Total	$755,102,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	65,361,394
Gold certificates	25,819,110
Silver coin and bullion	5,405,940
Silver certificates	6,359,524
United States notes	11,044,847
Other assets	14,197,373
Total in Treasury	$128,688,189
Deposits in National banks	99,655,101
Total	$228,346,290
Current liabilities	87,099,797
Available cash balance	$141,246,492

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Thomas Bottling Company of Catskill; capital, $25,000. Directors—T. E. Ferrier, F. W. Decker, and F. M. Thomas, Catskill.

Portville Basket Company of Portville; capital, $15,000. Directors—W. B. Mersereau, W. E. Wheeler, and E. G. Dusenbury, Portville.

Colonial Telephone Company of Newburg; capital, $125,000. Directors—Harry A. Bartlett, V. Schoonmaker, and W. G. Taggart, Newburg.

Cattaraugus Telephone Company of Cattaraugus; capital, $1,000. Directors—S. F. Burger, Frank Crawford, and H. B. Easton, Cattaraugus.

B. H. Bacon Company of Rochester, to deal in drugs and medicines; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. E. Humelbaugh, Amelia Bacon, and Jessie Thwaett, Rochester.

Ackerson-Simon Company of New York City, to deal in fish, game, meats, &c.; capital, $2,500. Directors—Elizabeth Elwell, H. A. Simon, and W. E. Ackerson, New York City.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices showed considerable irregularity in the market for outside securities yesterday, but except in a few issues there was no increase in transactions. A good demand for bonds was reported, one of the evidences of the current demand for investment securities resulting from present large disbursements in the form of dividends and interest on bonds. Among curb stocks there were few that attracted special attention, and the fluctuations in prices were smaller than on Monday.

***

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was not very active, the day's transactions amounting probably to not more than 1,000 shares. The preferred stock recovered part of the previous day's loss and closed with a net gain of 1¼ points, at 80¼ bid. Reports were current that the company had issued bonds to the amount of $5,000,000, but the report was said to be premature.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were very strong, and, though the transactions in them were not large, a net gain of nearly 1 point appeared at the close. They advanced from 86⅜ to 87¼. The preferred stock was quiet and fell off fractionally. St. Louis Transit, on fairly active trading, sold down to 19 and closed at 18⅞ bid, a net loss of an eighth of a point.

***

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was active at 13⅜ and 13¼. Constant progress, it is stated, is being made in the development of the company's business, in this country as well as abroad, where important negotiations are now under way.

***

STANDARD OIL sold to the extent of about 100 shares. The price rose to 810, but subsequently reacted to 805, and at the close the best bid was 802, a net gain of 3 points.

***

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL common, which a few days ago sold up very sharply, was under selling pressure which forced the price down nearly 3 points. The trading, however, was principally in Boston, only a few hundred shares changing hands in this market. At the close the best bid was 29, a net loss of 2½ points. The preferred stock was practically unchanged.

***

INTER-STATE OIL sold at the lowest price on record, Late in the day 200 shares sold at 5, and the best bid thereafter was 4. The lowest previous sale was 9⅜, made about ten days ago.

***

NASSAU ELECTRIC 4s were in some demand and advanced substantially. They sold up to 92½ and closed at 92¼ bid.

***

INDIANAPOLIS GAS bonds made a further recovery to 93½, at which figure a sale of $10,000 of the bonds was made. This represented an advance of about 5 points over the lowest price touched on the decline which recently occurred in these bonds.

***

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION sold at 1. About 600 shares changed hands.

***

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE, on what seemed inside buying, advanced to 22. Between 21 and 22 there were transactions in about 500 shares.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 7. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	29	30¼	31⅜	32½
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80½	81½	80½	81½
American Banknote	50	63	50	53
American Bicycle	5	5⅜	5⅛	6¼
American Bicycle pf.	..	26	25	26½
American Bicycle bonds	72½	72⅝	71	75
American Bridge	45	45¼	45	45¼
American Bridge pf.	94¾	95	94¾	95
American Chicle	83	88	83	88
American Chicle pf.	76	81	76	81
Am. Hide & Leather	10	11	10	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	35½	39	35½	39
Am. Hide & Leather 8s	90	90½	90	90½
*American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8½	9	8½	9
Arlington Copper	..	4	..	5
*British Columbia Copper	22¾	22¾	22⅝	22⅞
British Exch. 3s	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	5¾	6	5¾	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	35	40	30	40
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	38	44	35	40
Con. Ry. N. & E.	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	28	32	28	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	21½	22¼	21¾	22⅛
Crucible Steel pf.	79½	80½	79½	81
Cramps' Shipyard	80	82	80	..
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts	6½	6⅝	7	7⅛
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	30½	31	29	30
Electric Boat	27½	28½	28	28½
Electric Boat pf.	49	50	49	50
Electric Vehicle	17	18	17	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	40	44	40	44
Electric-Pneumatic	2⅝	3	2⅝	2⅞
Empire Steel	6	7	6	7
Empire Steel pf.	39	48	39	48
Flemington Coal & Coke	21	23	19	22
General Carriage	3½	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
General Chemical	60	65	60	62
General Chemical pf.	97	98½	97	98½
German Treasury 4s	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅞
Havana Commercial	9½	10½	10	12
Havana Commercial pf.	42	45	42	44½
Hudson River Tel.	117	119	117	119
Illinois Transportation	..	⅛	⅝	1
International Silver pf.	45	50	45	50
Inter-State Oil	4	10	10	15
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Lead Mining pf.	..	½	..	1
Lorillard pf	100	105	100	105
†Markeen Copper	1½	3	1½	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13½	14	13½	14
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
N. Y. Transportation	6	6⅞	6	7
Otis Elevator	29	29¼	29⅛	29¼
Otis Elevator pf.	90⅞	91	91	91⅛
Peo., Dec. & Evans	¾	1	⅞	1⅛
Ptts., Bess. & L. Erie	29	29⅜	29	29⅜
Retsof	32	..	32	..
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30	30½	29⅜	30⅜
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79½	80½	79½	80½
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	118	120	115	118
St. Louis Transit	18⅝	19	19	20
Seaboard Air Line 4s	71	72	71	73
Seaboard Air Line	10	11	10	11
Seaboard Air Line pf.	27	27½	27	28
Sheet Steel pf.	76¼	77¼	76	77
Singer Mfg	250	275	250	275
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	802	806	799	800
Storage Power	10	12	10	12
Tennessee Copper	17½	19	18¾	19
Tel., Tel. & Co. of A., $15 paid	6½	7¼	7	7¼
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Pot. pf.	55	60	55	60
Tubular Dispatch	32½	33½	29	32½
Union Copper	4½	5	4½	5
Union Typewriter	38¼	..	37	38
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	114	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	112	114	112	114
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	87½	87½	86¾	86⅝
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	65⅝	66	65	69
Va. Coal, I. & C.	5	7	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	37	38½	37	38½
Westinghouse Air Brake	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump pf.	111	114	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R.	232	234	232	234
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	34	37	34	37
Columbus Railway pf.	90	92	90	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	1st. 113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. A.	2d. 98	100	98	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	27½	30	27½	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	80	80	..
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21½	20	21½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s.	92½	93½	90	92
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	83½	84½	83½	84½
North Jersey St. R. R.	24	25	24	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	119	118	119	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116¾	118	116¾	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	37	43	39	43
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996.	113¾	114¼	113¾	114¼
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	33½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	74	76	75	80
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108½	109½	108½	108½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of New'k bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	..	80
Con's'rs Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	108	105¼	106
Denver Gas	23	24½	22¾	24
Denver Gas 5s	61	62	61	63
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Close.
30..Amal. Copper	92¼	92¼	91½	91½
20..Am. Sm. & Ref.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
3,730..Am. Steel & W.	42¾	43	42¼	42⅞
22,270..Am. Sugar Ref.	138⅝	139⅝	136	136⅞
4,700..Am. Tobacco	114⅛	115¾	113¾	114½
1,940..A., T. & S. F.	46¾	46¾	45¼	45¼
5,860..A., T. & S. F. pf.	88⅛	89	87⅞	89
1,530..Balt. & Ohio	91¼	94	90⅝	91¼
28,270..Brook. Rap. Tr.	85¼	86¼	83⅝	84½
350..Ches. & Ohio	40⅝	40⅝	40	40⅛
20,240..C., B. & Q.	146⅝	148	144¾	145⅞
50..Chi. Gt. West.	16⅝	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛
22,510..Chi., M. & St. P.	158⅝	161¾	156⅝	157⅝
6,350..Chi., R. I. & Pac.	127	127⅞	125⅞	126⅝
190..Col. Fuel & I.	53	53	52¼	52¼
5,260..Cont. Tobacco	42	44	41¾	42⅜
30..Del. & Hudson	144	144	144	144
2,770..Erie	29⅞	31	29¾	29⅞
4,000..Erie 1st pf.	68¼	68	65⅝	66¼
4,050..Federal Steel	55⅝	55⅝	54	55
890..Louis. & Nash.	87¼	88¼	87	87¼
8,160..Manhattan	114⅞	116¾	114¼	115¼
100..Met. St. Ry.	167½	169¼	166¼	166¼
70..Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	47	48	47	48
11,540..Mo. Pacific	77	82	77	82
100..National Steel	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼
8,630..N. Y., Ont. & W.	33¾	33¾	32¾	33¼
16,500..North. Pacific	86	87	84¾	85¾
170..Pacific Mail	41¼	42	41¼	42
6,670..People's Gas	104½	104¾	102¾	103¾
14,200..Reading	34⅞	35¾	33⅝	35
12,860..Reading 1st pf.	74½	74¾	73¼	73½
260..Reading 2d pf.	46¾	46¾	44¾	44¾
90..Rep. Iron & S.	16	16⅝	16	16
2,850..Southern Pac.	42⅜	43¼	42	42⅜
3,150..Southern Ry.	22¼	22⅞	21⅞	22½
470..Southern Ry. pf.	73¼	73¾	72½	72½
15,600..Tenn. Coal & I.	52½	55¼	51¾	55¼
920..Texas Pac.	26⅝	27	25⅞	27
14,200..Union Pac.	81¼	82	80¾	81¾
880..Union Pac. pf.	83¾	83¾	80¾	83½
2,980..U. S. Leather	13¾	13⅝	13¼	13⅜
890..U. S. Rubber	21⅝	22⅜	21⅝	22¼
2,030..Wabash pf.	25½	27	25½	26½
30..West. Union	83⅞	84¼	83⅞	84¼
10..Wheel. & L. E.	12	12	12	12
256,980				

Bonds.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Close.
$12,000..St. L. S. W. 1st	96	96	96	96
1,800..Wabash deb. B.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartment House on Fifty-fifth Street, Near Broadway—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Details will be found in other columns concerning the purchase of the old Real Estate Exchange property by the Chamber of Commerce and the sale of a large plot at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, to Henry Phipps of Pittsburg, Penn.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold the plot, 49 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-fifth Street, 105.10½ feet west of Broadway, for Frederick A. Snow to Robert Ferguson, who will erect thereon a seven-story apartment house.

A. Rothmiller has sold for John S. Lyle to Isaac M. Berinstein, for immediate improvement, the plot of four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 110 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Stewart & Smith, the builders, have sold to Surrogate Fitzgerald, for $65,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 341 Riverside Drive, 24 by 40.

Paul Mayer reports that the sale of the El Nido apartment house, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to Max E. and Simeon Bernheimer has been closed. The price was about $400,000.

Greene & Taylor have sold for John Doyle to J. C. Clark, for about $45,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 70 West Forty-seventh Street, 19 by 60 by 100.5.

Levy Brothers have sold for Joseph S. Marcus, to a builder, for $25,000, the plot, 65 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, about 100 feet west of First Avenue.

R. Pehlemann & Son have sold for Daniel Buckley the four-story dwelling 950 Lexington Avenue, 20 by 78.

Charles Wollnay has sold the old buildings 216 to 222 Cherry Street, 100.4 by 127 and irregular, to Jackson & Stern, who give in exchange the two new six-story tenements 87 and 89 Columbia Street.

David Stewart has sold for John Davis the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue; also, for P. J. Whitaker, the four-story brick and stone-front flat 166 West Fourth Street, 20.4 by 52; also, for Peter J. McCoy, the five-story flat 514 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 23 by 99.11.

M. Oppenheimer has sold to William and Julius Bachrach, for about $22,000, the four-story brick building 60 Avenue B, 24 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

1,472 and 1,474 Washington Avenue, east side, 150.4 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, each 25 by 156.3, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Savings Bank.....$30,400

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

215 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Frank Falk and others, executors..... 11,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

240 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 225 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Emma W. Vaughn..... 16,500

1,800 Boston Road, east side, about 150 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 50 by 123 by 48.10 by 142.6, two-story frame dwelling, with stable and carriage shed; foreclosure sale, to Dowd & Masten..... 4,725

By Peter J. Meyer & Co.

635 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 381.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charlotte M. Tytus..... 22,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edmund Lulu Mooney, referee, 363 East Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 70 feet east of Second Avenue, 27.6 by 76.7, four-story stone-front flat; 305 East Seventy-ninth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 27.6 by 102.2 and irregular, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, on 303, $6,391; on 305, $8,586; subject to other mortgages, on 303 for $14,000; on 305, for $16,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 371 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 144.3 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 16.3 by 46.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,210.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 401 and 403 Tenth Avenue, west side, 96.2 feet south of Thirty-third Street, each 19.2 by 80, three and four story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $3,988.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 105 feet east of Robbins Avenue, 25 by 105, two-story frame dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $1,914.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, William R. Bronk, referee, Grand Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 50 by 90, two-story frame dwelling; Grand Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, adjoining the foregoing, 50 by 90, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $7,019; on the latter, $6,487.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 518 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, 292.10 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 17.1 by 104.11, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,579.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Harris, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 100 by 102.2, seven-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $42,726; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Joseph I. Berry, referee, 11 West Eighty-second Street, north side, 198 feet west of Central Park West, 21 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $31,716.

By Peter J. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred Steckler, referee, Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 130 feet east of Park Avenue, 100 by 100.11, two-story brick building and vacant. Due on judgment, $34,247; subject to other mortgages for $54,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Vanderbilt Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 18 by 92; Harriet E. Lockwood of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $7,500.

Fifteenth Street, south side, 180 feet east of Avenue B, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40; Paul Koppe, premises, owner and architect; cost, $2,200.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 225 feet west of First Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 85.11; Thomas Reilly of 1,832 Madison Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

No. 32 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick store and studio building; American Realty Company of 35 Wall Street, owner; Alfred H. Taylor of 53 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 123 Forsyth Street, to a three-story brick church; Henry Newgass, owner; Bernard Horwith of 47 Delancey Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 59 West Street, to a four-story brick storage house; Schermerhorn estate of 51 Liberty Street, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 207 and 209 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, to a one-story brick laundry; Bertha Price, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 207 Seventh Avenue, to a four-story brick flat and store; A. T. Gelleader of 141 Broadway, owner; L. W. Bergeron of 2,071 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $5.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Tuesday, Jan. 8.

ALL PROPERTY, REAL ESTATE, AND personal property wheresoever situate; Lewis H. Bullard to John W. Weed, (R S $21.70)..... $1

BOONE ST, w s, at intersection of w line of cemetery of First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of West Farms; runs n 31.8± n e about 4.4 to street x s 33.9 to beginning, gore; Ministers, &c., of the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of West Farms to James P. Peffers, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

CASTLE CRELENG AV, e s, 125 ft n of Oakland Place, 25x102.6x25x100; Charles Berg to Charles Ast, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

CANAL ST, 248 and 250, (new number, 595,) 31.6x56x irregular; John Van Dolson to Susie Hulse, (mtg $13,000, R S 50c.) 1

COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, Lot 314, Block I on amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Louis Herbold, (R S $1)..... 1

LOT 261, Block G, and Lot 374, Block K, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Patrick Victory to Hudson P. Rose, (R S 50 cents)..... Exchange

LOT 407, Block M, amended map of Mapes estate; James M. Davis to Hudson P. Rose, (R S $3, mtg $2,000)..... 1

LOT 407, Block M, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to James M. Davis, (R S $3)..... 1

LOTS 105 and 106, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate; Julia McCarthy to Mary Kelly, (mtg 50c.)..... 1

MAIN ST, 1,899, between Rodman Place and Woodruff St, 62.6x180, ¼ acre; Susan H. Husson to Alice L. Husson, (R S $3, mtg $2,500)..... Gift

RAILROAD AV, n w corner of Jackson St, Unionport, 108x105; Sophia Bopp to Sophie E. Bopp, (mtg $2,100, R S $1)... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 184, e s, 28.9x108.6 x28.6x107.6; Raymond S. White to Charles T. Ray, (R S $50., mtg $70,000)..... 1

ROSEDALE AV, e s, 225 ft s of Mansion St, West Farms, 25x100; Charles Knauf to Thomas Fitzpatrick, (mtg $1,800, R S $2.50)..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 197, w s, 29.7x70.8 x25.3x94; John Van Dolsen to Susie B. Hulse, (R S 50c.,) mtg $18,000)..... 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 761.4 ft n of Freeman St, 25x110.4x25.4x108.8; Mary A. Costello to Joseph Noll..... 6,000

UNION AV, w s, old line, 306.6 ft n of 165th St, 32.6x135x irregular; Peter Meyer to Ella Meyer, (R S $4, mtg $10,700)..... 1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 466.6 ft n of 180th St, 25x100; James J. Nealis, referee, to Margaret L. Crow, (mtg $8,500, R S $1). 950

VILLA AV, s s, 585.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x82.4x25x83.8; John C. F. Conkling to Joseph Wolf, (R S $2, mtg $2,200)..... 1

8TH AV, s w corner of 121st St, 100.11x 100; Daniel F. Tieman, Jr., and others, executors, to Alexander McDowell..... 77,500

6TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97; Philippina Maisenhelder, individually and as executrix, to Jeannette Litzinger, (R S $3.50)..... 3,400

30TH ST, 634 West, 25x98.9; John W. Leech to Edward Lavin, (R S $9.50)..... 100

45TH ST, 136 West, 20x100.5; Annie R. Neeler to May Irwin..... 35,000

45TH ST, 110, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.4; Sarah M. Hunt to Philip L. Wilson, (mtg $18,000, R S $11)..... 29,000

46TH ST, 110, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.4; Philip L. Wilson to Edwin H. Griffin, (R S $11)..... 1

52D ST, 427 West, 25x100.5; Eva Metzger to Julia Schoneberger, (R S $4.50, mtg $17,000)..... 21,500

69TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Herbert C. Smyth, referee, to Charles S. Hirsch, (R S $12.50)..... 12,500

80TH ST, s s, 247.1 ft w of 2d Av, 18.11x 102.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Samuel D. Tomback, (R S $3, mtg $6,000)..... 1

84TH ST, 542 East, 25x102.2; George Dotzert to Pauline Nussbaum, (mtg $10,000, R S $6)..... 100

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.11; J. Allen Townsend to John S. Pease, (R S $32)..... 1

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 20x 100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Henry Kaufman, (R S $3, mtg $2,000) 1

111TH ST, n s, 167 ft w of 7th Av, 16x100; Edward B. Whitney, referee, to Metropolitan Trust Company, guardian, (R S $13)..... 13,000

114TH ST, 427 East, 25x100.10; Minnie Ritz to Edward Ritz, ½ part..... Gift

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Clementine M. Silverman to Herman Benz, (R S $7, mtg $23,000)... 100

123TH ST, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 100.11; Benjamin F. Raynor to Henry C. Raynor, (R S $25,) all liens, ½ part. 100

134TH ST, s s, 112.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 18.10x100; Hedwig M. Bellesheim to Mary E. McLaughlin, (R S $1, mtg $4,500)..... 1

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Robert C. Dimbree, trustee, to Alexa C. Bowden, (R S $2.50, mtg $9,500)..... 2,500

159TH ST, 538 West, 25x99.11; Julius Meyers to Oscar Lichtenstadt, (R S $1, mtg $19,000)..... 28,000

183D ST, n s, 50.1 ft e of Grand Av, 24.11 x100; Emma Kramer to Mary F. Ryan, (mtg $4,000, R S $2)..... 1

188TH ST, s s, 51.10 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 23.3x100; Harriet E. and Frank P. Lockwood to Michael Madden, (mtg $3,000, R S $1.50)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

DELANCEY ST, 130; Bertha Levy to D. L. Marcus, 1 year..... $1,500

LEXINGTON AV, 1,801; M. A. Frank to P. J. Hinchey, 5 1-3 years..... $900, 1,080

25TH ST, 152 West; John Bryan to Arthur Pla, 5 years..... 1,020

25TH ST, 154 West; John Bryan to Arthur Pla, 5 years..... 1,020

28TH ST, 217 West; G. Tuoti & Co., agents, to Hong Loung, 3 years..... 228

60TH ST, 157 East; A. L. Meyer to S. Curiel, 1 10-12 years..... 1,200

180TH ST, 713 East; Jane Kelly to William Fastenan and another, 5 years..$420, 480

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified:

BARR, John C., to Adelaide B. Stilwell; Dawson St, n s, 117.8 ft e of Beach Av, 3 years..... $4,000

BOWEN, Alexa C., to Edward M. Shepard, trustee; 138th St, s s, 100 ft n w of Boulevard, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 3,500

BROADBELT, Malcolm G., to George Bullock; 28th St, n s, Lot 86, map of C. Ray, leasehold, due Oct. 15, 1899, 6 per cent..... 1,000

CAHILL, Sarah F., and Henrietta Tomlinson; Lot 208, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,700

COSTELLO, Owen, to Augustus L. Schryver; 145th St, s s, 300 ft e of Leggett Av, due Jan. 5, 1901, 6 per cent..... 500

DAVIS, James M., to Jennie R. Cathcart; Beacon St, s s, 100 ft e of St. Lawrence Av, 3 years..... 2,000

DAVIS, Clara C., to American Mortgage Company; Goerck St, 70, 3 years..... 12,000

DAVIS, Clara C., to American Mortgage Company; 11th St, 426 East, 3 years..... 13,000

DAVIS, Clara C., to American Mortgage Company; 14th St, 434 East, 3 years..... 11,000

DOBER, Daniel, to Joseph Ullman; 118th St, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years.. 21,000

DOBER, Daniel, to Joseph Ullman; 118th St, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years.. 21,000

DOUGHERTY, Christina, to Paul Micollino and others; 41st St, s s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, ¼ part and all title, 3 years... 1,000

DOYLE, Mary, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Madison Av, 1,573, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FITZPATRICK, Thomas, to Charles Knauf; Lot 149, map of Mapes estate, 5 years..... 1,000

FERNANDEZ, Marie H., to Ida B. and Kate St. C. Washburn; Broadway, 850, ¼ part, 2 years..... 3,600

FROELICH, Jacob, and wife to Alexander Stein; Forest Av, n s, 107.11 ft s of 165th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,500

GILBERT, Abraham S., to Joseph Rumsheim; 122d St, n s, 335 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GILBERT, Abraham S., to Caroline Eppstein; 122d St, n s, 335 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

HAACKE, John, and wife to Samuel V. Lane; Avenue B, e s, 83 ft n of 13th St, Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HARRIS, Sarah, to the Mutual Bank; 95th St, 344 West, 25x100.5, 3 years, 4 per cent..... Collateral

HERTER, Peter J., to Agnes E. M. and Cerise E. A. Carman, as executrices, &c.; 228 West 4th St, 5 years..... 31,000

HINCHEY, Patrick J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; Madison Av, 1,801, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HIRSCH, Charles S., to Samuel Untermyer; 69th St, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 9,500

HOGAN, Genevra W., to Genevra W. Woodruff; 50th St, 50 East, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 18,000

HORR, Minnie, to Gustav W. Brenneman; Cortlandt Av, e s, 106.6 ft n of 148th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

JACKSON, William M., and wife to Samuel K. Jackson; Beekman St, 50, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

JACKSON, William M., to Franklin Savings Bank; Beekman St, 50, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

JOHNSON, James G., to Manhattan Savings Institution; 96th St, 21 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 18,000

JOHNSON, George F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Westchester Turnpike or road, s s, at e line of road leading from Leggett's Point, except parts conveyed heretofore and for opening streets and avenues, 1 year..... 50,000

KARST, John D., Jr., to John J. Jones and another, trustees; 324 St, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 27,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Nicholas C. and Louis G. Benziger, executors, &c.; 25th St, 314 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 26,000

KAUFMAN, Henry, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 100th St, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,100

KRAMER, Leopold, to Julius Brunemann; 104th St, s s, 170 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

KRAMER, Leopold, to Elvina Quast; 104th St, s s, 170 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

LEONARD, H. Ward, to Adeline P. Kidd; 606 West 114th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 9,000

LITZINGER, Jeannetta, to Philippina Maisenheder; 6th St, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, leasehold, 3 years..... 3,400

MADDEN, Michael, and wife to George Stark; 188th St, s s, 51.10 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, installments..... 950

McDOWELL, Alexander, to City Real Estate Company; 8th Av, w s, 75.11 ft s of 121st St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 14,000

McDOUGALL, Alexander, to New York Security and Trust Company; 8th Av, s w corner of 121st St, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 53,500

MUNN, Sarah D., to Harlem Savings Bank; Southern Westchester Turnpike or road from New York to Westchester, e s, 125.6 ft n e of Avenue B, widened, 24th Ward, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

NEW YORK CAB COMPANY, Limited, a corporation, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 53d St, 221 and 223 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

NOLL, Joseph, to Mary A. Costello; Blabbins Av, e s, 761.4 ft n of Freeman St, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

PEASE, John S., to J. Allen Townsend; 97th St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, demand..... 30,000

PEASE, John S., to J. Allen Townsend; 97th St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 52,000

POPKIN, Lena, to Johanna Lesen; 60th St, 124 East, 3 years..... 15,000

RAICHLE, Herman, to Paul Micollino, and others; 41st St, s s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, ¼ part all title, 3 years..... 1,000

RIEDENAUER, August, to Henry Welts and another, trustees, &c.; 3d St, n s, Lot 62, partition map of Judith Winthrop, 11th and 17th Wards, leasehold, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 1,042

RIEDENAUER, August, to Bertha Heinemann; 3d St, n s, Lot 62, partition map of Judith Winthrop, 11th and 17th Wards, leasehold, due July 8, 1903..... 400

RITTERBUSCH, Richard P., to Sanitary Fire-proofing and Contracting Company, a corporation; Bleecker St, s w corner of Wooster St, demand, 6 per cent..... 800

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Cora Landauer; 117th St, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 20,000

ROWLEY, Charles T., to Raymond S. White; Riverside Drive, 184, due May 24, 1902, 6 per cent..... 15,000

SHERIDAN, Catherine A., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Avenue St. John, n e s, at e s of Prospect Av, extends to Dawson St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 12,000

SMITH, William H., and others to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 20th St, 114 East, 1 year..... 14,500

THE HALL ASSOCIATION OF THE Grand Order of Odd Fellows to the Prince & Kenkel Iron Works; 29th St, s s, 99.6 ft e of 7th Av, installments, 4 per cent..... 100,000

TURN VEREIN IN CITY OF NEW York to George Ehret; Lexington Av, s e corner of 85th St, 1 year, 4 per cent... 50,000

TYRRELL, Matthew, to Matilda Grossman; 10th St, s w corner of Avenue B, Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

VICTORY, Patrick, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 261, Block G, and Lot 374, Block K, on amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years..... 200

WAGNER, Peter, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 106th St, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 198x100.11, 3 years, 10 months..... 285,000

WAGNER, Peter, to Joseph Hamershlag and another; 106th St, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 30,000

WEAVER, Elizabeth A., to American Mortgage Company; 104th St, 128 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to George Haefner; Sullivan St, e s, 59.6 ft s of Prince St, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

WOLF, Emanuel H., to Isaac Spruge; 21st St, s s, 517.6 ft w of 7th Av; also, parcel in rear, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, to Catherine Bridley..... $5,000

BLISS, Ernest S., executor, &c., to Anita Bliss, two assignments..... 65,000

BLISS, Ernest C., executor, &c., to Anita Bliss, three assignments..... 67,000

DOOLING, John T., to Jane A. Avery, 1-12 part..... 1,000

HARRISON, J. Orlando, guardian, &c., to John L. B. Jenkins, two assignments... Nom.

HARRISON, J. Orlando, as executor, &c., to John L. B. Jenkins..... Nom.

HASSEY, Anna C. S., to William Hassey..... 1,500

KOPP, Christiane, to Albert and Henry Kopp and others, assigns 2 mortgages.. Nom.

LA FETRA, Edward B., trustee, to Anna F. Gatcomb..... Nom.

LOEWENTHAL, Julius, to Maud L. Clark. 13,000

MILLER, Mary E., to Hugh M. Harmer, trustee..... Gift

McINTOSH, Martha, individually and as executrix, to the State Bank..... Nom.

MORAN, Amelee A., executor, &c., to Elizabeth M. Morgan..... 18,000

MORRISON, Isidore D., to Max Borck.. Nom.

PARSONS, Herbert, trustee, and another, to Henrietta Kahn..... 5,750

RAFFERTY, William F., to the Corporation Liquidating Company..... Nom.

TAPPEN, Frederick D., trustee, to Girard Trust Company, trustee..... 28,000

TERRY, John T., and another, trustees, to Elizabeth M. Cornell..... 18,000

WESSLAU, Albert E., to George J. Wesslau, ½ part..... 4,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 2,647 and 2,649; Becker & Co. against Thomas J. McLaughlin, owner and contractor..... 49

CANNON ST, n w corner of Stanton St, 65x40; Cannon St, s w s, 65 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; Rosa Ellender against Rebecca Cohen and Ernest Myers, owners; Maurice Myers, owner and contractor..... 358

FRONT ST, 227; Mendel Kaufman against John Doe, owner; John Nussbaum, contractor..... 25

UNION AV, e s, 83.4 ft n of 152d, or Kelly, St, 16.8x100; Frank A. Wahlig against George E. Babcock, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Euring & Geiger.

WEST END AV, 103; Henry B. Auchincloss, executor, &c., against Charles H. and Elizabeth E. Doremus, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harison.

3D AV, e s, at centre line of block between 111th and 112th Sts, runs e 100x s 25x 100 to avenue x n 25; Samuel Greenman against Jacob Stommer et al, another, (action to impress lien, &c.;) attorney, J. Rosenweig.

3D AV, w s, 20.5 ft n of 57th St, 20x80, leasehold; Harriette W. Goelet and another, executors, &c., against Gideon L. Green, individually and as administrator, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. G. DeWitt.

6TH ST, s s, and 5th St, n s, Lot 569 and east ½ of Lot 570, Map of village of Wakefield; John A. Steurer and another, executors, &c., against Mary J. and William T. Welch, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. F. Gescheidt, Jr.

35TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 50x98.9; Margaret Fitzgerald against William Fitzgerald and others, (action to subrogate mortgage, &c.;) attorney, I. N. Williams.

35TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 50x98.9; Agnes Fitzgerald against William Fitzgerald and others, (partition;) attorney, I. N. Williams.

91ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.8; Henry Hachemeister, guardian, &c., against J. Edward Jetter, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Mielling.

109TH ST, s w corner of 4th Av, 17x80.10x irregular; Mary E. St. Amant against Catherine Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

122D ST, n s, 130.11 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100x — x —; 1st Av, w s, 25.2 ft s of 122d St, 83.5x 108.7x100.10x71.4; 118th St, s s, 277.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.6x100.10; 3d Av, e s, 50 ft n of Grove St, 35x85; John S. Chadwick against Matilda and Walter L. Hutchinson, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorney, E. G. Stevens.

125TH ST, s s, 279 ft e of Broadway, 107x100.11; Henry J. Braker against Stefano Greco and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Supreme Court of the United States:

The Chief Justice announced the following order of the Court:

411—The City of Detroit et al., appellants, vs. Ralsemond A. Parker.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on Feb. 25 next, with No. 488 as one case.

131—The Consolidated Water Company et al., appellants, vs. E. S. Babcock et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of California.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for appellants.

396—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company; 397—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. The Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Company; 398—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company; 399—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. The Southern Railway Company in Kentucky, and 400—Charles C. McChord et al., appellants, vs. The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company.—Argument continued by James P. Helm for the appellees in 396, and 397, by Robert J. Breckenridge for the appellants, by Alexander Pope Humphrey for the appellees, and concluded by Lewis McQuown for the appellants. Leave granted the appellees to file additional brief within three days and to appellants to file reply brief within two days thereafter.

458—Elias S. A. De Lima et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. George R. Bidwell; 507—Samuel R. Downes, plaintiff in error, vs. George R. Bidwell; 501—Henry W. Dooley et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States; 502—Henry W. Dooley et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States, and 503—Carlos Armstrong, appellant, vs. The United States.—Five of the counsel allowed to appear for plaintiffs in error and appellant and one hour additional time granted that side on motion of John G. Carlisle for plaintiffs in error and appellant. Argument commenced by F. R. Coudert, Jr., for plaintiffs in error in 458 and 507.

Call for Wednesday: 456, (507, 501, 502, and 503,) 514, 515, 139, 45, 142, 143, and 144.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called in Room 124, Post Office Building, by Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M.

203—Messina vs. Met. St. Ry.
204—Realmato vs. Fisk.
218—De Lancey vs. Pell.
119—Nass vs. Patton.
128—Flint vs. Hartford & N. Y. Trans. Co.
135—Sidney vs. St. Michael's P. E. Church.
151—Richards vs. Met. St. Ry.
15—Beek vs. Met. St. Ry.
15½—Clark vs. Barney Dumping Boat Co.
180—Beattie vs. Edge Moor Bridge Works.
163—Rothbard vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions.

In re Barnett L. Price.
In re Shapiro & Novick.
In re Morris Weisbrod.
In re David Brecher.
In re W. W. Vaughan.
In re Augustus Mayers.
In re Raphael Aizeman.
In re Schatzberg & Levittan.
In re George D. Sherman.
In re Marcus & Middagh.
In re Fiber & Kanapka.
In re Jos. Vidovtsky.
In re Edward Logan.
In re W. A. Brown & Co.
In re Jacob Kornreich.
In re Jacob Slomka.
In re Hy. Gutwillig.
In re Emanuel S. Chappelle.
In re Copstein & Co.
In re William Machoff.
In re George D. Ferguson.
In re Tobias Simonowitz.
In re Lesser Brothers.
In re S. H. & G. Stewart.
In re Samuel Knobel.
In re Hy. A. Stadler.
In bankruptcy.
2559—McFarland & Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Caponigri vs. Altieri and another.—Motion for reargument.—Order dismissing appeal set aside and judgment affirmed, with costs.

Hirsch and another vs. Mayer, Pein vs. Spaulding, Uppington vs. City of New York, Parker vs. Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad Company, Peekskill State Camp and another vs. Village of Peekskill, Schuls vs. Baird and another, Clinton National Bank vs. National Park Bank of New York, McCready vs. Lindenborn, Armour et al. vs. Gaffey and another, Poste vs. American Union Life Insurance Company, Thayer vs. Cable, Hall et al., executors, vs. Boston, McCrea vs. Hopper, trustee, &c., Borrowe vs. Corbin et al., executors, Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Eastern Brewing Company, Lawrence vs. Smith et al. and Suburban Electric Light Company and another, Nelson vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Bump vs. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, Grant vs. Griffith, Schreyer vs. Saunders, O'Brien vs. Buffalo Traction Company.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Andrews, Deklyn vs. Gould, Ruess vs. Ewen.—Orders affirmed and judgments absolute ordered on the stipulations, with costs.

St. Johns vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the State Bank of Pike vs. Brown and another.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide the events.

Cartwright vs. Board of Health of the City of Cohoes et al.—Judgment affirmed, with one bill of costs.

Buffalo and Lancaster Land Company vs. Belvelue Land and Improvement Company.—Order and judgment affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for defendant on the stipulation, with costs.

The Village of Champlain vs. McCrea and First National Bank.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and that of Trial Term affirmed, with costs to the appellant in this court and in the Appellate Division.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

19—Thomson vs. Thompson.
20—In re Clarke.
21—Howe vs. Skinner.
23—Hesselbach vs. Savage.
25—Bloomington Mining Co. vs. B'klyn Hygienic Ice Co.
26—Bush vs. Coler.
27—Birnbaum vs. May.
32—Brown vs. Snyder.
34—Rosenmeyer, vs. Greenbaum.
36—Crossman vs. Lurman.
42—Jones vs. City of N. Y.
45—Pfeffer vs. Kling.
46—Bond vs. Stewart.
48—Weinstein vs. Weber
50—Matter of Daly, deceased.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—McKim vs. N. Y. El. R. Co.
2—Fine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3—Clark Johnson Medicine Co. vs. Olmstead.
4—Ferguson vs. Hipple.
5—Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6—Shrady vs. Shrady.
7—Ehrlich vs. Consol. Stock & Petroleum Exchange.
8—Bill vs. Johnson.
9—Minck vs. Capital City Cold Storage, &c., Co.
10—Albany City Savings Inst. vs. Parker.
11—Hope vs. Daily Tel. Co.
12—Schuyler vs. Rorphura.
13—Selnick vs. Selnick.
14—Sperry vs. Sperry.
15—Lash vs. Lash.
16—Hunter vs. Briggs.
17—Smith vs. Baldour.
18—McKelvey vs. Osborne.
19—Johnson vs. Wilson.
20—Haynes vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
21—Monahan vs. Manahan.
22—In re Wales Av.
23—Montgomery vs. Boyd.
24—Associazione Fraterna Italiano vs. De Conca.
25—Graves vs. Graves.
26—Ferraca vs. Gold.
27—Same vs. Gault.
28—Bensinger vs. Ehrhardt.
29—Rigney vs. Powell.
30—Hirsh vs. same.
31—Armstrong Cork Co. vs. Powell.
32—Hildreth vs. same.
33—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
34—Schlichter vs. U. S. Rubber Co.
35—Lodholz vs. Krop.
36—State Bank vs. Salomon.
37—In re Bernard Stahlhut Co.
38—Perkins vs. Stelle.
39—Renner vs. Rowe.
40—In re Forgay.
41—Day vs. Duffey.
42—Whittlock vs. Cuthbert.
43—Bolt vs. Coler.
44—In re Commercial Display Adv. Co.
45—In re Klein.
46—McKee vs. White.
47—Seaman vs. Burke.
48—Sperry vs. Sperry.
49—Am. Ice Co. vs. Reese.
50—Friedlander vs. Flouman.
51—Oetting vs. Lyons.
52—Field vs

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Losses for thirteen years, $24,346.37

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage at Lowest Rates.

APPLY DIRECTLY & SAVE EXPENSE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Builder having lots in A1 location wishes partner or parties with money. Address C. T., 45 Arlington Av., Brooklyn.

$1,000 LOAN WANTED; GOOD SECURITY, AND $100 bonus paid. Address Loan, J. 205 Times.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Louis Mesier, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
the three-story high-stoop Brownstone Dwelling, **NO. 127 EAST 47TH ST.,**
near Lexington Av.,
and
the four-story high-stoop Brownstone Dwelling **NO. 415 WEST 57TH ST.,**
near 9th Av.
Maps, &c., at office of Auctioneer, 24 Pine St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$8,000 EQUITY AND $16,000

mortgage will buy a four family improved Tenement; you can buy this House on the installment plan by paying down $500 cash and $500 every six months until your house is paid for; you can do all of this out of the rents you collect; the house will pay for itself; it is situated near 59th St. "L" station, west side; this is an opportunity that is not offered every day to buy a house on these conditions. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

All previous quotations on my new houses, Nos. 39, 41, and 43 East 49th St., are hereby withdrawn. Corrected prices for the completed houses and any further particulars can be had on application to the owner, Charles Buek, No. 109 West 42d St.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

DESIRABLE DOWNTOWN PROPERTY

NETTING 6 PER CENT.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 Beekman Street.

FOR SALE
4 AND 5-STORY BUILDINGS,
ON WEST 52D ST., NEAR 8th AV.
53 FEET FRONT, WELL ADAPTED
FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING,
LAUNDRY, OR OTHER PURPOSES.
GOOD CONDITION.
CARRIAGE LIFT; DRIVEWAY.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

149TH ST., 536 TO 558 WEST.

For Sale or to Rent at $900.00 per annum.—Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings. Ten rooms and two bath rooms. Caretaker in No 538, or WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, HAS many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country Properties for sale and exchange. Flats, Tenements, Business Property, Lots, private Dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban Houses and Farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

$22,500.00 EACH WILL BUY TWO 5-STORY apartments; good location; rent over $2,400.00 each; only $5,000.00 cash needed, balance on mortgage 5%; bargain to quick buyer. HALL J. HOW & CO., 2214 West 116th Street.

A.—BRONX BARGAINS—TWO-STORY BRICK, 134th St., near Willis Av.; $5,000; another $6,000; $6,500; brick corner, 25 foot, near 163d St. and Boston Av., $8,000. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th.

BROKERS TAKE NOTICE.—Lots 25x100, on Westchester Av., near Prospect Av., to exchange for 2 or 3-story frame house. RIEHL, 2,899 3d Av.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE, 2½-STORY, 9 rooms, bath, improvements; Perry Av., north of Bedford Park. Apply HALPIN, on premises, or Pelham Av., Fordham.

LOTS: BRONX BARGAINS; TREMONT, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs., Fordham Road; cheap Woodlawn corner. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

A.—$12,000—BIG BARGAIN—BROWN STONE, near Madison Av. and 125th St.; 18 feet wide; want offer. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th St.

BARGAIN.—Handsome private dwelling, East 50th St., near 2d Av.; little cash needed. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

NO. 106 GRAND STREET.—Rent, $9,000; price, $100,000; mortgage, $65,000; elevators. GURNEE & HOPKINS, No. 134 West 23d.

GREENE ST. INVESTMENT PROPERTY, near Spring St., $35,000; rent, $2,860. LEWIS B. CRANE, 187 Broadway.

Builders and agents take notice.—For sale, 207, 209, and 209½ Wooster St. SENFTNER & SENFTNER, 258 Broadway.

FOR SALE—12-room residence on most desirable part of St. Nicholas Av.; all improvements. C. B. A., Box 156 Times.

PLOT OF LOTS MUST BE SOLD; WILL double in value in year; bargain. ATWATER, 258 Broadway.

A.—$8,500 BUYS NICE BROWN-STONE, NEAR 2d Av., Harlem. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

RYE, NEAR STATION, APAWAMIS GOLF Club and Sound; select neighborhood; 1½ acres; choice fruited, shaded land; modern; 13 rooms; only $17,500. PERRY, 309 Broadway.

Staten Island Property.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY SOME GOOD BUILDing property on Staten Island, call on or write L. GORTLER, Jr., 71 Duane St., city.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE A SPECIALTY; bargains and exchanges, all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$17 A LOT.

Adjoining Lakewood, N. J., the famous Winter resort; we offer plots containing 5 lots for $85; small weekly payments. Special trip to property Sunday, Jan. 13. R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St.

$18 BUYS 2½ ACRES.
$25 BUYS 5 ACRES.
Almost given away, to close estate at once; installments 50 cents weekly. APPLEBY, 10 Wall.

Bowling.

HANDSOME GOLD WATCH, 14-KARAT; ALSO solid silver watch, gold inlaid, bowled for in afternoon open games at KING'S Bowling Alleys, 128 West 125th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Brooklyn.

BORDUGH OF BROOKLYN—SALE OR RENT.
STORE TO RENT ON FULTON ST., 25x100. Best location, in busiest part of the dry goods section; Fulton St.; four-story and basement to lease for term of years; moderate rent; great opportunity to secure an attractive store; best location on Fulton St.
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
20 Court St., Brooklyn.

PUTNAM AV., BETWEEN RALPH AND Patchen Avs.—2-story and basement frame dwelling; excellent neighborhood; all improvements; only $3,500; small amount down, balance, payments to suit. KETCHAM BROS., 1,565 Broadway, Halsey "L" Station.

ONE LEFT.—2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 STORY and basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price, $4,000; cash, $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,249 Sterling Place; open; investigate.

Mortgage Loans.

New York and Brooklyn Property.
DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN.

FAILMEZGER, 1,030 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Two-story house; basement, attic, and extension; full lot; $3,000. Apply 478 Adelphi St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$40,000 EQUITY IN FINE piece of business Property, leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent; will trade for Lots on west side of city. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d, or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$60,000 EQUITY IN THREE large, fine Apartment Houses to trade for free and clear Lots on west side. Send full particulars of what you have to offer to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$26,000 EQUITY IN CORNER Plot, situated near the West Shore Ferry. What can you offer in trade for same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$15,000 EQUITY IN FINE Flat House, situated near 104th st. "L" station, west side. Will trade for Country Seat. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$125,000 EQUITY IN A GILT edge Apartment House on Broadway; will trade for free and clear Lots or sell for cash. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$40,000 EQUITY IN FINE Store Property, near 28th st. and 6th av.; will trade for private House and cash. For full particulars address Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$20,000 EQUITY IN FINE flat House; will trade for free and clear private House; send full particulars Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d, or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

EXCHANGES NEGOTIATED; COMPLETE list desirable properties, city, suburban, country; principals submit particulars. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

87 BEAVER STREET.

Stores and offices at moderate rents; will be connected with and form part of 69 Wall Street, and altered to suit tenants.

67 AND 69 WALL STREET.

Two large suites and several small offices; all modern conveniences; low rents.

GILL BUILDING, 9-13 MAIDEN LANE.

Three large and a few small offices; especially adapted for the jewelry and diamond trade.

NASSAU-BEEKMAN BUILDING, N. E. COR. NASSAU AND BEEKMAN STREETS.

A number of small offices at reduced rates.

WEST SIDE PARK AVE., 130TH TO 131ST STREET.

Stores and lofts in the two new six-story fire-proof buildings; freight and passenger elevators; private electric power and light; live steam; steam heat.

Apply to Superintendents on premises, or

MACLAY & DAVIES,
67 and 69 Wall Street.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

ST. ANN BUILDING,

3 & 5 West 18th St.,
1 door from 5th Av.
SECOND LOFT.
Modern Fireproof building, with all conveniences.
Passenger & Freight Elevators.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

8D AV, NEAR 14TH ST., FINE BUILDING; store has new double show windows; rent $1,700. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

CORNER 12TH ST. & THIRD AV.—Extra deep store, with large basement. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

DESK ROOM, WITH GOOD WINDOW SPACE IF DESIRED; PRIVATE OFFICE; IN LARGE REAL ESTATE OFFICE; $5 TO $15.
HALL & SON,
2,193 7TH AV.

A LARGE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, and OFFICES to let in nearly all DOWN-TOWN streets. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

DESK ROOM, WITH DESK, $10 MONTHLY, 203 Broadway, Room 507; choice location; modern building; all improvements.

CORNER STORE, 1 7TH AV., CORNER 11TH St.; rent reasonable. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICE; EVERY MODern improvement; $25. Inquire room 701, 290 Broadway, Dun Building, Manhattan.

6TH AV., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IS YOUR PROPERTY THREATENED WITH foreclosure? Do you wish to sell it, or any other property quickly? City or country. No agents, owners only. Address "PURCHASER," Box 144 Times Office.

SMALL LONG ISLAND COUNTRY PLACE wanted in exchange for modern brownstone Brooklyn dwelling; equity, $3,500. OWNER, 254 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SLAUGHTER SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS
Closing out entire stock of rich standard books at 148 Fulton Street, near Broadway. Auction sale begins every day, excepting Sundays, at 12 o'clock, evenings at 6, and will be continued until entire stock is sold. Among other choice works are samples and remainders of the publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Appleton & Co., Harper & Brothers, Dodd, Mead & Co., and other leading book houses. A few slightly damaged sets of Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, and Spencer. Visitors invited. Sale positive. 148 Fulton Street, New York.

A. J. Kaplan, auctioneer, will sell on Wednesday, Jan. 9, 10 A. M., one Great Dane, dog, named Caesar, at 157 East 57th St. By order of William H. Lee, Marshal.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from Factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 90 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE GRANADA,

95th St., Southeast Corner of Lexington Av.

6, 7, 8, 9 rooms and bath;
elevator, steam heat, hall service, telephone, electric light, gas ranges; modern plumbing; hardwood cabinet trim throughout.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION DAY AND NIGHT.
LIONEL FROEHLICH'S SON,
1,149 Lexington Av.

KENMARE.

Rents $1,300 and upward

S. W. COR. 93D. ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST; 7 and 8 extra large rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric light fixtures. The finish and decorations of these apartments should be seen to be appreciated. AGENT ALWAYS ON PREMISES TO SHOW THE APARTMENTS.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents.
284 Columbus Av., near 72d St.

71st St. 342 West.

New apartments, overlooking the Hudson and Riverside Drive; 7, 8, and 9 extra large outside rooms, with pantry; two bathrooms each; parquette floors, elevator, electric light, telephones; $12.00 to $15.00. Superintendent.

BACHELOR AP'TS.

112 West 44th St.
2 large light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

93D ST., 102 WEST.—Marble halls, staircases, hallboys, all improvements; overlooking Park. Rent, $40. Supt. or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

Elegant 8 rooms and bath, finest location west side; decorated, steam heated, hot water supplied. Janitor, 849 West End Av., near 102d St.

$20—118TH ST., 12 WEST—$20.
5 and 6 large rooms, steam, hot water.
H. S. WRIGHT, 2,054 7TH AV., (123D.)

$36—103D ST., 85 WEST—$36.
6 rooms and bath, steam, hot water.
H. S. WRIGHT, 2,054 7TH AV., (123D ST.)

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 118TH ST.—Beautiful steam-heated single flats; 7 large, light rooms and bath, $32.

$50—150TH ST., 507-509 WEST—$50.
9 rooms and bath; heat, hot water; choice.
H. S. WRIGHT, 2,054 7TH AV., (123D ST.)

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ELEGANT CORNER FLAT, 6 ROOMS, $19; Ralph and Putnam Av.; 593 Park Place, near Franklin, $14; 62 Bleecker St., 5 rooms, bath, $11. See janitor.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A 7-ROOM FLAT, $20; LARGEST, CHEAPEST, lightest flats in Harlem; extra wide; bath; improvements; hardwood finish; good service; one month free. Janitor, 2,593 8th Av., near 138th St.

HALF MONTH'S RENT FREE.
234 West 122d Street, elegant apartments; 8 rooms, newly papered and decorated; steam heat and hall service; $30 and upward. See janitor.

10TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

97th St., 155 West.—Elegantly decorated flats, 5 rooms and bath, hot water, steam heat. Janitor.

104th St., 214 West.—Elegantly decorated 7 large light rooms and bath, near L; $30, $35. Janitor.

JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH AV. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

Brooklyn.

HICKS ST., 363.—Desirable apartments of two and three rooms; prices, $7 and $8.

Coal and Wood.

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD AT

THEDFORD'S

We sell and deliver 2000 lbs. THE STANDARD TON

YARDS:

27TH ST. AND 9TH AVE.,	Tel. 386—18
438 W. 41ST ST.,	Tel. 594—38
223 W. 42D ST.,	Tel. 1715—38
55TH ST. & 10TH AVE.,	Tel. 166 Cols.
53TH ST. AND N. R.,	Tel. 249 Cols.
88TH ST. AND B'WAY,	Tel. 125 River

THOMAS STOKES,

Coal Dealer. Best grades of house coal, fresh mined, standard weight, lowest prices. Yards, 10th Av. and 32d St., 10th Av. and 54th St., 9th Av. and 34th St. Telephones 244 38th St., 203 Columbus.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

GUEST & CO.,

COAL AND WOOD.
Yards, 7th Av., cor. 49th St. Telephone 435 Columbus. 306 West 43d St. Telephone, 2,279 38th St.

T. H. Thorn & Co.

Best grade of red and white ash coal. Yard, 2d Ave., cor. 29th St. Tel. 1422 Madison Sq.

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD

36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq. Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

WHERE TO DINE.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 8 Park Place (apply to) 25 Union Sq.
A, à la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

Pompeiian Room, Gilsey House, B'way & 29th New, Original, Unique.

Rector's 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service A LA CARTE.

Dutch Grill & Palm Court, Hotel Navarre, 38th St. & 7th Av. Orchestra. Alc.

Cafe Boulevard, 2D AVE. & 10TH ST. Tdh. Alc. Hungarian Orchest

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Dorlon's Oyster House, 6 & 7 East 23d St. Open for breakfast at 8 o'clock.

Hotel Metropole, 42d St., B'way. Rathskeller & Palm Garden. Alc. Music.

Dun Bld'g, Rest. Business Men's Dinner Alc Café. Lunch. B'way & Reade St.

Maryland Kitchen Don't miss the Maryland Dinner, $1.25. 254 W. 34 St.

Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av., & 74th & Columbus Noted for shell fish and game.

Wallace's Fifth Av. & 19th St. High-class Chop House & Ladies' Rest.

Ye Olde Tavern, 161 Duane. Quaint surroundings. Vidal & Thompson.

Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch. 1 B'way, Mills Building, 45 B'way.

Cavanagh's 258 W. 23d St. Chops, Steaks, Game, Sea Food. Banquet Rooms.

JACQUIN'S, 54 W. 24th St. Alc. Tdh. (wine)55c.

Rogers' 6 PARK PLACE. A la Carte. Table d'Hote Dinner, 4 to 7, 50c.

Huber's WILHELMINA CAFE, 7 Av. & 116 St. Lunch & Table d'Hote. Alc. all hours.

West End Hotel, 125th St., near 7th Av. Tdh. D., 50c.; Sunday, 75c. MUSIC

J. PECK, French Tdh., (wine,) 50c. 140 Fulton St

Gonfarone's, 36W. 8St. Tdh., (wine,) 50c; Lch. 40c.

Au chat noir.

82 W. 28th St. Business Men's Lunch, (wine,) 50c.

Table d'Hote, (orchestra,) 75c. A la Carte at all Hours.

And at 551 W. Broadway. Table d'Hote, with wine, 50c.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DOG AND CAT HOSPITAL.
New York Canine Infirmary, 146 West 53d St., H. K. MILLER, Veterinarian.—Treatment, board, washing, clipping of Dogs; exercising grounds; accommodations for country boarders; dogs called for and delivered. Telephone, 851—Columbus.

Lost and Found.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK BOOK, Sadie Murphy, lost. Finder will kindly return to bank or 822 Broadway.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

STATISTICS SHOW THAT THE SALE OF toilet articles in the United States amounts to MORE than $40,000,000.00. Do you desire a share of this money? Here is your opportunity; I want a partner with capital, or a person with capital to form a stock company for the purpose of increasing manufacture and exploit of seven Turkish Toilet Company articles, now on the market, for ladies. Highest recommendations; handsomest packages. Address, Col. J. F. MILLIKEN, 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

$1,000.00 invested in a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually; will secure $15 per week salary to ambitious party; larger amounts in like proportion; no scheme, no discretionary pools; safe; will bear investigation. Call Automatic Pin Company, 88 Wall St.

Best-paying old-established boarding stable in Harlem; long lease; reasonable rent; 65 boarders; will stand strictest investigation; is a bargain to cash buyer; no agents. Address BARGAIN, Branch Times Office, 2,263 7th Av.

Established express, van, and storage business, including equity in building; will sell at bargain to any one who is not afraid to invest; no agents. Address BARGAIN, Branch Times Office, 2,263 7th Av.

A well-established ladies' hairdressing and manicuring establishment, with first-class trade, must sell, account of another establishment; will sell either one; if inexperienced will be taught hairdressing. 1,024 Lexington Av.

MONEY MAKER.—Merchants' Anti-Stepladder; an indispensable commodity for stores; nickelplated; weight, 1½ pounds; monopolies offered. FLYNN, 73 Warren St., New York.

Be your own boss. Make your own fortune. Others have done it, so can you. Send stamp to Buckeye Novelty Co., E., Mt. Vernon, Ohio, for particulars, &c.

I PAY Cash for any store stocks, fixtures. THOS. TETCHENER, 289 Smith St., Brooklyn.

CASH ADVANCED TO MANUFACTURERS and merchants on their outstanding accounts. MARTIN J. WEIL, 453 Broome St.

ADVICE FREE. Patents promptly procured. Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE COMPANY, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Accommodation of $20 wanted privately; return lender $40 Monday; valuable security given; references. Fullerton, 1,242 Broadway.

A $25 loan wanted; return lender $45 next week; give good security; references. Bartlett, 1,242 Broadway.

Accommodation.—$50 wanted for ten days; return $70; valuable security deposited; privacy preferred; reference. Chegnay, 1,269 Broadway.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CREDIT TO ALL WITHOUT SECURITY.
CLOTHING for Ladies, Men and Boys, ready made or to order. Millinery, Furs, &c.

PROGRESSIVE
CLOTHING AND CLOAK CO.,
7 W. 14th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Aves. Open Evenings.

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours, 8 to 6.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

SPECIAL! CUT THIS OUT!
I have an order for 50 TONS OF OLD METAL and PAPER; if you have any to sell, no matter how large or small a quantity, send me a postal card and I will call promptly. BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

PATENTS ON PAPERHANGER'S COMBINAtion tool and paperhanger's folding table for sale; an excellent chance for party with capital. Address ROBERT G. ODELL, 7 James St., Peekskill, N. Y.

15 CENTS A POUND paid for old pewter, britannia, and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal. I will call. BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

AT EBLE'S ART GALLERY, 105 WEST 42D St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, old jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER, (NEW,) $40; REMODELED Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED; EXpert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPEWRITER CO., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 909 Cortlandt.

PHONOGRAPHS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramaphone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

INDIAN PIPES, NAVAJO BLANKETS, OLD Arms, Brass, Copper, Pewter, Curios. J. H. MAYHEW, 340 West 42d St.

AT 344 6TH AV. AND 172 WEST 23D ST.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

DO YOU KNOW! I CAN MAKE YOUR FURNITURE look like new? E. STRAUSS, 1,788 Madison Av.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address LENOX, 61 West 125th St.

$10.00 BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—Domestic, New Home, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers. BROWN, 39 West 125th St.

MUSIC BOXES, 84 TEETH, $24; 15 TUNES free; other instruments. Prof. ADOLPH COHN, 157 West 23d St.

PRIZE ANGORA CATS AT A SACRIFICE; must sell at once. JONES, 230 West 99th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

CREDIT, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, OIL PAINTings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 87 Maiden Lane.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS; FINE DIAMONDS, watches; goods guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. WATCH SUPPLY, Three Maiden Lane.

EASY PAYMENTS.—Watches and diamonds; reliable goods only. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND CO., 19 Maiden Lane.

Watches, diamonds, jewelry, $1 weekly; delivered immediately; goods guaranteed. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

HARRIS'S WINE AND LIQUOR WAREHOUSE, 1,706 Madison Av., cor. 113th.—Special reductions, holiday wines and liquors.

L. KUEHN, DELICATESSEN, WINES, LIQuors, bottled beer, 2,176 8th Av., near 118th St. Prompt attention all orders.

S. KRAUS, FINE WINES AND LIQUORS. Lowest prices. 2,119 8th Av., near 118th St. Branch, 612 2d Av.

Furs.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENded into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

ROSENBLAT & FRANK, 1,032 3D AV., NEAR 61st St.—Bargains. Fur Boas, Muffs; Altering, Repairing a specialty.

L. PASTER, 42 WEST 125TH ST.—Practical furrier; seal garments altered and repaired, a specialty; lowest rates.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BOUGHT, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residences free; send postal. LOVERING'S NEW YORK BOOK EXCHANGE, 923 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONTENTS OF houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Clothing.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LADIES', GENtlemen's, and children's fine discarded Clothing, Jewelry, Furs, Bric-a-Brac, Furniture, Carpets. Mr. or Mrs. NAFTAL, 744 6th Av.

I give full value for gents' discarded clothing. Bloom, 308 West 115th St. Postals promptly attended to.

MRS. COHEN, 629 6TH AV.—Highest prices paid for ladies' street and evening costumes, jewelry, furs.

Lawyers.

DIVORCE $50 entire expense. Lawyer GEO. ROBINSON, 99 Nassau.

WALDRON'S DETECTIVE BUREAU, 271 Broadway.—Expert detective services; lawyer with bureau; advice free. Telephone, 2144 Cortlandt.

Pianos and Organs.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER

PIANO WAREROOMS,

5th Ave., cor. 16th St.

We offer this week the following used pianos, in first-class condition, that will do far better service and give far better satisfaction than new instruments of inferior makers:

One Weber Upright	$240
One Weber Upright	290
One Chickering Upright	235
One Kranich & Bach Upright	190
One Wheelock Upright	160
One Wheelock Upright	140
One McCammon Upright	125

Careful buyers will find it worth their while to examine these bargains. Cash or installments. New pianos to rent and rent applied if purchased.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave., cor. 16th St.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

PEASE PIANOS

109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.

For 55 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufacturer. Easy terms. Good used pianos different makes $125 up. Write for catalogue.

MATHUSHEK & SON and OPERA PIANOS

The balance of our Holiday stock at reduced prices. You can obtain a bargain from our large stock of slightly used pianos recently taken in exchange, including some celebrated makes; rents $4 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

KRAKAUER

PIANOS.
For Sale and to Rent. Easy terms.
113 EAST 14TH ST.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano stool and scarf; delivered free; balance on easy payments; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8th Av., near 45th St.

$10.00 FIRST PAYMENT, BALANCE EASY INSTALLMENTS, ELEGANT NEW UPRIGHT; DELIVERED FREE. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43D ST.

$5.00 MONTHLY BUYS FULL-SIZE "BILLINGER & CO." UPRIGHT; EVERY PIANO GUARANTEED. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43D ST.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.
PIANO SPECIALS: 6 small uprights, $40 to $60; $3 monthly until paid. Steinway, $50; Bradbury, $40; Gilbert, $25; $2 monthly until paid. Organ bargains. GOETZ & CO., 81-87 Court St., Brooklyn.

WINTERROTH PIANOS, CASH, INSTALMENTS, $125 UPWARD. 105 EAST 14TH ST. & 95 5TH AV. Open Evenings

EMERSON PIANOS.—Beautiful new designs; several slightly used; at unusually low prices; Steinway Parlor Grand; rare bargain. GEO. W. HERBERT, 10 East 17th St.

BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; squares, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW UPRIGHT pianos; reliable makes; rare chance. Inquire crockery store, 1,047 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LARGE ASSORTMENT SLIGHTLY USED UPrights; squares taken in exchange; "Weber" bargain. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43d St.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS this week, extraordinary bargains for cash. HAHN, 185 W. 23d St.

Piano wanted, baby grand, for cash; good make, good condition; Steinway preferred. BABY GRAND, Box 240 Times Office.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR FOUR AND FIVE pedal pianos; something entirely new. WESER BROS., 524 West 43d St.

$5.00 TO $5.00 PER MONTH RENT. PIANOS with mandolin attachment. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43d St.

WILL SELL MY EXPENSIVE UPRIGHT piano, couple months old, for $125. 72 Lexington Av., near 26th St.

$200 New piano stool and scarf, $7 per month. Call at 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Isaac Pittman; shorthand; private and class lesson; best institution; reasonable rates. Metropolitan School, 289 4th Av.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN INSTRUCTION; best method; expert teachers; terms moderate. Prof. J. M. PELLERIN, 207 West 25th.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 112 EAST 18TH ST.....The ONLY
N. Y. CONSERVATORY, 112 East 18th,
.....BETWEEN 4TH AV. and IRVING PLACE.
The FAMOUS MUSIC SCHOOL.....
.....The FIRST in the COUNTRY.
Lessons DAY and EVENING...Years on 14th St.
....GRADUATES PROVIDED with POSITIONS.

Solo basso wants a position; has a deep, rich, flexible voice of over two octaves compass; has been solo bass in choir of church in a Western city; has a large repertory of both sacred and concert songs. S. S., Room 26, 14 Irving Place.

VIOLIN ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT, EITHER residence; terms reasonable; not payable in advance; references exchanged. MADWICK, 2 Chambers St.

PAULINE ELLIOTT RYDER.—Violinist for concerts and musicales; highest social, musical references; pupils accepted. Address 43 W. 34th.

SOMETHING NEW!—Piano taught in 3 months without notes; accompaniments a specialty; PROMONTORY, 150 West 14th St.

VIOLIN STUDIO, 160 WEST 23D ST.—Advantage to beginners and advanced pupils; private or classes; terms reason

It is upon January and February that the "heft" of winter falls—look it up in the good old "Farmer's Almanac," it speaks with the experience of 109 years.

Yet, knowing all that, we've gone and marked down some of our best overcoats.

There is a goodly quantity of $25 blue and black kerseys, a little handful of $30 ones; now priced $15; sizes 32 to 34, $13.

There are others, good ones too, marked $12.50; sizes, 32, 33 and 34, $10.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Annual January Sale.

Shoe Dep't.

Commencing

Wednesday, Jan. 9th.

Broken lots and sizes to close.

Ladies' Kid, Patent Leather, French Calf and Winter Russets, (bench made),

$5.00,

formerly $7 to $8.

Kid and Enamel

Button & Lace Boots,

including all misfit custom boots,

$3.65,

formerly $5 to $8.

Velour Calf and Kid

Button & Lace Boots,

$2.65,

formerly $4 to $5.

Misses' and Children's Calf, Straight Goat, Patent Leather and Kid, Button and Lace,

8 to 10½, $1.40,

formerly $2 to $3.

11 to 2, $1.65,

formerly $2.50 to $3.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Millinery Dept.

Wed. and Thurs., January 9th & 10th.

Trimmed Hats, Toques, and Bonnets,

Including Mourning Millinery,

$6.00.

Children's Hats,

$3.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Birds Canary singer, $2.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00, each warranted; St. Andreasberg Canary, with soft bell and water notes, $5.00; the Holdem Canary, with fancy notes and echo songs, $10, $12, $15, $20. All kinds singing, whistling, talking birds. Best quality; low prices. Birds sent by express everywhere, safe. Cages all latest styles. Holden's Book on Birds, new, all about food, care, singing, with full price list birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Piping Bullfinches; one and two songs. **C. H. Holden, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.**

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EVERYBODY'S WHISKEY

WHY?

Because it is a blend of absolutely pure whiskies, ripe and mellow with age. Bottled only by

L. J. CALLANAN,

41 and 43 Vesey St., New York.

SEND FOR COPY OF MONTHLY PRICE LIST.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Office: No. 119 Broadway.

NINETY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

JANUARY, 1901.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $3,000,000.00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Banks	$ 514,815 89
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	608,932 29
Real Estate	1,718,265 81
Loans on Stocks	249,375 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	160,400 00
Interest due and accrued	47,664 54

BONDS.

		Par Value.	Market Value.
District of Columbia of 1924	3-65 per cent.	$1,000,000 00	$1,230,000 00
United States, (1925)	4 " "	600,000 00	828,000 00
State of Georgia, (Registered) (1920)	3½ " "	25,000 00	26,000 00
New York City (Registered)	3 " "	600,000 00	600,000 00
City of Richmond, Va. (1922)	5 " "	50,000 00	57,500 00
N.Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. First Mtge. (1937)	4 " "	112,000 00	119,840 00
Ohio & West Virginia Railway Co. 1st Mtge. (1910)	7 " "	100,000 00	120,000 00
Clev., Colum., Cin. & Inds. R. R. 1st Con'd Mtge. (1914)	7 " "	100,000 00	130,000 00
Louis., New Albany & Chic. Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. (1910)	6 " "	100,000 00	116,000 00
West Shore Railway 1st Mtge. Gtd. (Registered)	4 " "	100,000 00	113,000 00
Jeffs'ville, Mad. & Inds. R.R. Co 1st Mtge. (S.F.) (1906)	7 " "	58,000 00	65,540 00
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Omaha Ry. Co. Con'd Mtge. (1930)	6 " "	50,000 00	65,000 00
Va. Mid. Ry. Co. Gen. Mtge. Gtd. Stamped (1936)	5 " "	50,000 00	55,000 00
Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co. (1995)	4 " "	50,000 00	47,500 00
Louis., Henderson & St. L. Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. (1946)	5 " "	25,000 00	25,000 00
Standard Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge. (1930)	5 " "	50,000 00	56,500 00
Des Moines Water Works Co. 1st Con'd Mtge. (1917)	4 " "	50,000 00	45,000 00
Denver Union Water Co. 1st Mtge. (1914)	5 " "	48,000 00	43,200 00

STOCKS.

10,000	Shares	Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$ 50 each	500,000 00	725,000 00
5,000	"	Morris and Essex Railroad Co.	50 "	250,000 00	470,000 00
3,000	"	Southern Railway Co. Preferred	100 "	300,000 00	210,000 00
3,000	"	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.	100 "	300,000 00	255,000 00
3,000	"	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. Preferred	100 "	300,000 00	255,000 00
2,650	"	United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.	100 "	265,000 00	720,800 00
2,500	"	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chi. R'y Co.	100 "	250,000 00	465,000 00
2,500	"	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul R'y Co. Pref.	100 "	250,000 00	462,500 00
2,500	"	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul R'y Co. Com.	100 "	250,000 00	350,000 00
2,500	"	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	100 "	250,000 00	350,000 00
2,000	"	Northern Pacific Railway Preferred	100 "	200,000 00	170,000 00
1,500	"	Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R.	50 "	75,000 00	138,750 00
1,000	"	Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. Co. Pref.	100 "	100,000 00	145,000 00
1,000	"	Chi., St. P., Min. & Omaha R'y Co. Pref.	100 "	100,000 00	170,000 00
1,000	"	Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.	100 "	100,000 00	198,000 00
1,000	"	Connecticut River R. R. Co.	100 "	100,000 00	270,000 00
1,000	"	Chicago & Northwestern R'y Co. Pref.	100 "	100,000 00	200,000 00
1,000	"	Northern Railroad of New Jersey	100 "	100,000 00	95,000 00
1,000	"	Valley Railroad	100 "	100,000 00	130,000 00
1,000	"	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.	100 "	100,000 00	210,000 00
1,000	"	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R'y Pref.	100 "	100,000 00	85,000 00
1,000	"	Union Pacific R. R. Preferred	100 "	100,000 00	80,000 00
200	"	American Exchange Nat. Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000 00	38,000 00
200	"	Mercantile National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000 00	44,000 00
200	"	National Bank of Commerce in N. Y.	100 "	20,000 00	60,000 00
200	"	Fourth National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000 00	34,000 00
200	"	Manhattan Company, N. Y.	50 "	10,000 00	26,000 00
200	"	Merchants' Exch. Nat. Bank of N. Y.	50 "	10,000 00	12,000 00
200	"	Nassau Bank, N. Y.	50 "	10,000 00	17,000 00
400	"	National Broadway Bank of N. Y.	25 "	10,000 00	23,000 00
100	"	Bank of America, N. Y.	100 "	10,000 00	46,000 00
100	"	National Bank of the Republic, N. Y.	100 "	10,000 00	22,000 00
200	"	Chatham National Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000 00	15,000 00
200	"	Nat. Butchers' & Drovers' B'k of N. Y.	25 "	5,000 00	4,250 00
200	"	Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn	100 "	20,000 00	55,000 00
100	"	Long Island Loan & Trust Company	100 "	10,000 00	24,000 00
50	"	Metropolitan Trust Company, N. Y.	100 "	5,000 00	20,000 00
				$13,637,833 53	

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	$3,000,000 00
Reserve Premium Fund	4,546,125 00
Unpaid Losses	529,318 81
Unpaid Re-Insurance, and other claims	264,890 88
Net Surplus	5,297,498 84
	$13,637,833 53

DIRECTORS.

LEVI P. MORTON, CLIVER S. CARTER, DAVID H. McALPIN, CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JOHN H. WASHBURN, WALTER H. LEWIS, FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, BENJAMIN PERKINS, ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, GEORGE H. HARTFORD, HENRY F. NOYES, LUCIEN C. WARNER, WARNER VAN NORDEN, DUMONT CLARKE, JAMES B. VAN WOERT.

JOHN H. WASHBURN, ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, Vice-Presidents.

AREUNAH M. BURTIS, WILLIAM H. CHENEY, Secretaries.

HENRY J. FERRIS, EMANUEL H. A. CORREA,

FREDERIC C. BUSWELL, Assistant Secretaries.

New York, January 8, 1901. STATE OF NEW YORK.
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Hon. Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of Insurance. Albany, N. Y.

New York, Jan. 7th, 1901.

Sir:

I beg to report that I have completed the examination of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, requested to be made by your appointment No. 1390. The examination, undertaken early in December last, was for the purpose of ascertaining the company's condition on December 31st, 1900. This could only be done within the time permitted by checking in anticipation of the close of the year all items capable of being verified in advance of that time. The prompt closing of all books on December 31st, and the admirable manner in which these books are kept, rendered it possible to confirm the accuracy of the figures given in the annual statement by the date of this report. Although testing the correctness of the item of unearned premium fund was by far the lengthiest portion of the work, requiring the services of the entire examination force, yet a portion only of this very considerable fund could be investigated and verified. Such of it as was so verified was drawn off from the written business of the company for a period, less cancellations and reinsurances on corresponding business checked from return policies and reinsurance vouchers. The result conclusively indicates the fact that the unearned premium fund of the company is as required by statute, and that the other items composing assets and liabilities have been correctly reported to you in the annual statement to December 31st, 1900, about to be filed. These are as follows:

Assets	$13,637,833.53
Liabilities, including $3,000,000 capital stock	8,340,334.69
Surplus over capital and all other liabilities	5,297,498.84

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC VANDERPOEL, Chief Examiner.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

ISAAC VANDERPOEL, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing report subscribed to by him is true to the best of his knowledge and belief,

ISAAC VANDERPOEL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1901,
[L. S.] GENVIA C. FULLER, Notary Public 122, N. Y. Co.

Albany, January 7th, 1901.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have caused the annual statement of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, hereto attached, showing the Company's condition on December 31st, 1900, to be verified by an examination of its affairs, and that the condition of the company as set forth in said statement was as represented therein on that date, as shown by said examination.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at the City of Albany, the day and year first above written.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Superintendent of Insurance.

The usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent. and an extra dividend of one per cent. have been declared, payable on demand,

---

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made with pure SPANISH LICORICE

Unsurpassed for cure of COUGHS & COLDS

5 and 10¢ PACKAGES.

OUR GLYCERINE TABLETS

For all Throat Affections

10 and 25¢ BOXES.

Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent prepaid on receipt of price.

Hayler's 863 Broadway, NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

KEENE'S WATCHES. DIAMONDS.

140 FULTON ST. NEW YORK. **BARGAINS.**

WATCHES.—Great bargains this week.—$45.00 Gents' Gold "Waltham," $15, nearly new.—Ladies' Hunting Solid Gold "Waltham," $12, cost $28.00.—Workingman's Solid Silverine "Seth Thomas," $5, (eight of these,) brand-new samples, cannot be bought under $12.00. Guaranteed for "10 years."—$20.00 Gents' American Gold Filled Watch and Chain, $9, used only a few months.

DIAMONDS.—Many of the settings are brand new.—Locket, $10, cost $25.00.—Gents' Ring, $20, cost $50.00.—Stud, $10, cost $23.00.—Ear Drops, $40, cost $80.00.—Link Buttons, $15, cost $38.00.—Scarf Pin, $10, cost $25.00.—Ladies' Ring, "fancy solitaire," $18, cost $45.00.

WATCHES CLEANED MAINSPRING. **$1**

WARRANTED ONE YEAR.

Hours 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., "Saturdays included."

OFFICE BOOKCASES, WARDROBES; Greatest variety, finest designs. CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, 276 Canal St., near B'way.

O'Neill's.

Sale of Women's Winter Jackets.

Eight hundred and seventy-five of them have just come to us from one of the largest and best makers in New York. They are all new garments, perfect in fit and finish, and comprise this season's most attractive styles. We place them on sale this morning at

These Extraordinary Prices!

Six Button Reefers of black Kersey,

Velvet or plain Collars, full lined with Satin, finished with rows of stitching,

☞ Regular Price 12.98,

7.98

Black Cheviot at the same price.

Black Kersey and Cheviot Jackets,

Fly fronts, Velvet Collars, Reveres of Peau de Soie, lined with Satin,

☞ Regular Value 15.00,

8.98

Double-breasted Black Kersey Jackets,

Also in Pebble Cheviots and fine Worsteds, some with Reveres and Facings of Silk, others finished in Cloth, excellent lining, finely tailored,

☞ Regular Value 16.50,

9.98

Automobile Coats,

Of black Astrachan Cloth, high storm Collars, Satin lined,

☞ Regular Value 18.00,

9.98

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Annual Sale of Furs.

Commencing on Wednesday, January 9th.

THE ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF WINTER STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

SCARFS.

Alaska Sable, . . . $5.50, $8.50 and $10.50.
Mink,—with cluster tails, $10.00, $13.50, " $18.00; Value $12.50 to $25.00.
Stone Marten, ... $17.50; Value $25.00.

BOAS.

Electric Seal, ... $4.50 and $6.00; Value $7.50 and $10.00.
Sable, Wolf and Blue Wolf, ... $15.00; Value $20.00.

MUFFS.

Electric Seal and Astrakhan, ... $2.00.
Black Raccoon, ... $4.50.
Alaska Sable, ... $5.00.
Persian Lamb, ... $6.00.
Sable Wolf and Blue Wolf . . . . . $10.00.
Mink, ... $12.50 and $15.00.
Seal, ... $15.00.

COLLARETTES, . Alaska Sable, $22.50 and $25.00.
CLOTH CAPE, ... Lined with Fur, $15.00.
SEAL JACKETS, ... $125.00; Value $165.00.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Steinertone GRAND PIANOS

The most marvellous toned Concert Grands now on exhibition and sale. Also in four smaller sizes. 130 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 18th St.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY. Empire Theatre Company in **MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.**

CHARLES FROHMAN'S JOHN HARE CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Last 4 Nights—Last Mat. Sat. **THE GAY LORD QUEX. Monday, Next—Julia Marlowe. "When Knighthood Was in Flower."**

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Bway. Ev'gs at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday. **WM. H. CRANE** as **DAVID HARUM**

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Mats. To-day and Saturday. To-night, 8:20. **HERBERT KELCEY EFFIE SHANNON MY LADY DAINTY**

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Matinées To-day & Sat., **DAVID GARRICK.** MR. E. S. **WILLARD** Every evening this & next week. **TOM PINCH.**

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:15. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. "A credit to Daly's."—Press. "So good a play sure to last."—Times. **Lady Huntworth's Experiment.** By R. C. Carton, Author Lord & Lady Algy. First Damrosch-Wagner Lecture Jan. 18.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. At 8:30 Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. **ANNIE RUSSELL** in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Mat. Sat. Ev., 8:20. **May Irwin** LAST 4 DAYS. Madge Smith. Tues., Jan. 15—Amelia Bingham presents her Com'y, seats now selling, in **THE CLIMBERS.**

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. **MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT** In His New Play, GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

WEBER & FIELDS' FIDDLE-DEE-DEE MUSIC Evgs. 8:15, Sharp. HALL. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE. CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Av. EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3:30 O'CLOCK.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Monday) 25c. **QUO VADIS.**

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, Eve. at 8:15. Every Ev. & Sat. Mat., **DIE STRENGEN HERREN** The Roaring Farce.

GRAND Opera House. **MANN—LIPMAN** All on Account of Eliza. Mat. To-day, 25c., 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—ARISTOCRACY.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Trapeze Dog; Giantess; Yucca, Strong Woman.

Amusements.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.

23d St. / 5th Ave. / 58th St. / 125th St.: The Finneys, John Kernell, Newsky Troupe, Al Leach and 3 Rosebuds, etc. FOUR COHANS, Papinta, Marcel's Living Statuary & Bas-Reliefs, etc. Mlle. Delbosq, J. W. Albaugh, Jr., & Co., Midgley & Carlisle, Grapewin & Chance, MARIE WAINWRIGHT, Staley & Birbeck, 3 Mascagnos, Johnnie Carroll.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE MATS. TO-DAY and Sat. HERALD.—"THE GIRL FROM UP THERE" will carry everything before it." Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with **EDNA MAY.** Evenings at 8 sharp. **THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.**

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Last Week of "HUMPTY DUMPTY"

BROADWAY JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. In Klein & Francis's **A ROYAL ROGUE.**

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. —ADA— **REHAN** Evs. at 8:25. Mat. Sat. 2:20. "SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY."

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. NOTHING BUT SUCCESS. **VICTORIA DRESSLER** Evg. 8:30. Adm. 50c. Matinée Saturday. and Comedians. MISS PRINNT. Opera Bouffe.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. New special vaudeville features Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's Successful review, The **GIDDY THRONG**

THE DEWEY E. 14th st. MATINEE TO-DAY. VICTORIA BURLESQUERS NEW LIVING PICTURES.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. **FLORODORA**

Koster & Bial's West 34th St. **La Loie Fuller** & 20 others. MATINEE DAILY. Sunday Mat. & Eve. Concerts, 1:45-7:45.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. **REPUBLIC** 42d St., jt west of B'way. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. **VIOLA ALLEN** "In the Palace of the King."

WALLACK'S Evs. at 8:30. Matinées To-day & Saturday, 2:15. **MARY MANNERING** —IN— JANICE MEREDITH

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. **Quo Vadis** With Wilton Lackaye, Elita Proctor Otis, Aubrey Boucicault, Bijou Fernandez. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

KEITH'S KATHERINE BLOODGOOD, TSCHERNOFF BROS., JAMES THORNTON, FIELDS & WARD, GRANT & NORTON.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. **THE BURGOMASTER.**

HARLEM Opera House Evs. 8:15. Peter F. **DAILEY** Matinée Saturday 2:15. in Hodge, Podge & Co.

O'Neill's.

The Greatest of All Blanket Sales!

We have just purchased the entire stock on hand of the largest California and Eastern mills in existence and will place it on sale, beginning this morning,

At the Lowest Prices Ever Known.

If you need Blankets buy them now. If you don't need them at present buy them for future use, for never again will you be able to secure such values as are at your command here this morning.

EASTERN WOOL BLANKETS!

Ten Quarter Size	69c.,	98c.	and	1.35	Pair
				Heretofore 98c., 1.35 and 1.98 Pair	
Eleven Quarter Size	1.15,	1.59	and	2.20	Pair
				Heretofore 1.35 to 2.98 Pair	
Twelve Quarter Size		3.25	and	3.75	Pair
				Heretofore 3.98 and 4.98 Pair	

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS!

Ten Quarter Size	2.40,	2.75	and	3.25	Pair
				Formerly 2.98 to 4.50 Pair	
Eleven Quarter Size	2.75,	2.95	and	3.98	Pair
				Formerly 3.75 to 5.25 Pair	
Twelve Quarter Size	3.75,	4.75	and	5.50	Pair
				Formerly 4.75 to 7.00 Pair	

Special Clearing Sale of

Crochet and Marseilles Bed Spreads!

Two thousand Crochet Bed Spreads, all new patterns, formerly 75c., 98c., 1.25 and 1.35 each. Reduced for this sale to

55c., 70c., 85c. and 95c. Each

MARSEILLES SPREADS Full size, reduced from 1.48 and 1.75 to

1.10 and 1.35 Each

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

What $15 will do:

It will buy many of our $30, $28, $25 and $22 Overcoats—some full silk lined—all this season's cut—long and full—broad shoulders.

$15.00 will also buy a choice of some $28, $25, $22 and $20 Fancy Cheviot and Worsted Suits—the new cut—wide shoulders and body shaped.

Every garment we sell bears our stamp of excellence.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Upholstery Dep't.

Fourth Floor.

LACE CURTAINS.

About 400 pairs,—Swiss Renaissance, Point de Paris, Duchess, and Irish Point lace Curtains,—new designs, full size.

4.00, 5.00 and 6.75 per pair.

Arabian lace Curtains,—novel patterns. All lace borders, or panel insertions.

5.75, 7.50 and 8.50 per pair.

PORTIERES.

Brocaded Armure, and Venetian Velours,—finished with heavy rope cord,—handsome Renaissance designs,—3 and 3¼ yards long. Colors:—Crimson, turquoise, myrtle, reseda, rose and red.

4.50 and 8.50 per pair.

Couch Covers,—Bagdad and Kelim patterns,—60 inches wide,

3.00, 5.00 and 6.00 each.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

Amusements.

TOSELLI

The Eminent Young Italian Pianist.

CARNEGIE HALL,

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 15.

Tickets Now on Sale at Schuberth's.

The Kna be Used.

Symphony Concert

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director

SATURDAY AFT., Jan. 12, Carnegie Hall. Prelude to "Hansel and Gretel," Humperdinck; "Siegfried" Idyl, Wagner; "Nutcracker" Suite, Tschaikowsky. MISS KATHERINE HEYMEN, SOLOIST. Tickets at office of Society, 226 Fifth Ave. (38th Street.)

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York

EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR

Fri., Jan. 11, at 2 P.M. Sat., Jan. 12, at 8:15 P.M. Soloist....MISS MAUD POWELL....Violin

Programme: "A Faust" Overture," Wagner; Concerto for Violin, D major, Beethoven; Symphony, No. 3, F major, Brahms; Fantasie for Violin, Op. 6, Rimsky-Korsakoff; Overture, "Le Carnaval Romain," Berlioz.

Tickets at Chickering Hall, Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, and Hallman's

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Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901

Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.

To-night, at 8—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham, Conductor, Damrosch.

Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 11, at 8—LA BOHEME, (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Fritzi Scheff; MM. Saleza, Gilibert, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Sat. Aft., Jan. 12, at 2—FAUST, (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bauermeister, Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 12, at 8—At Popular prices, TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 13, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Susan Strong, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Imbart de la Tour, Blass, and Scotti. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Flon.

Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 14, at 8—MEFISTOFELE, (in Italian.) Mmes. Marguerite Macintyre and Homer; MM. Cremonini and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 16, at 8—Revival of LE CID, (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Melba; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Sizes, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 18, at 7:45—DIE WALKURE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.

Thursday Aftern., January 10, at 3.

MR. and MRS. GEORG

HENSCHEL

VOCAL RECITAL.

Res. Seats, $1 & $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Management.....Henry Wolfsohn

The Piano used is the Chickering.

Birds Canary singer, $2.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00, each warranted; St. Andreasberg Canary, with soft bell and water notes, $5.00; the Holdem Canary, with fancy notes and echo songs, $10, $12, $15, $20. All kinds singing, whistling, talking birds. Best quality; low prices. Birds sent by express everywhere, safe. Cages all latest styles. Holden's Book on Birds, new, all about food, care, singing, with full price list birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Piping Bullfinches; one and two songs. **C. H. Holden, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.**

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; brisk east winds, becoming southwesterly.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,915. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

POLICE BILL INTRODUCED

Provides a Single Commissioner with Two Deputies.

Office of Chief of Police Abolished —Police to Have No Control Over Elections—Board of Elections Supersedes Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The bill abolishing the bi-partisan Police Board in New York City and providing for the appointment of a single Commissioner by the Mayor, subject to removal, without charges, by either the Mayor or the Governor, was introduced in both branches of the Legislature to-night. The measure was introduced by Senator Stranahan in the Senate and by Mr. Kelsey in the House.

Senator Trainor of New York was seen and asked what would be the attitude of the Tammany members on the New York Police bill. He said: "We have not decided upon a programme of action as yet. We will study the bill carefully before reaching a determination as to our attitude."

The text of the bill is as follows:

Section 1. The terms of office of the Police Commissioners of the City of New York, heretofore constituting the Police Board, shall cease and determine within ten days after the passage of this act, and the powers, duties, and functions now by law exercised by and imposed on them are hereby granted to and concentrated upon and vested in a single Police Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the Mayor of said city within ten days after the passage of this act from among the citizens of the United States and residents of the City of New York. The salary of said Commissioner shall be $7,500 a year.

Sec. 2. The said Commissioner shall, unless sooner removed, hold office for the term of five years, and until his successor shall be appointed and has qualified. During his term of office the said Commissioner may, whenever, in the judgment of the Mayor of said city or of the Governor, the public interests shall so require, be removed from office by either. The successor to office of the said Commissioner shall also be appointed by the Mayor of the city, and shall be removed by either the Mayor or the Governor whenever the public interests so require.

Sec. 3. The office of Chief of Police in the City of New York is hereby abolished, and the powers, duties, and functions now by law exercised by and imposed on said Chief of Police are hereby granted to, concentrated upon, and vested in the said Police Commissioner.

Sec. 4. The said Commissioner shall have the power to appoint from the citizens of the United States and residents of said city, and at pleasure remove, two deputies, to be known as First Deputy Commissioner and Second Deputy Commissioner. The First Deputy Commissioner shall, during the absence or disability of the Commissioner, possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the Commissioner, except the power of making appointments and transfers. In the absence or disability of both the Commissioner and the First Deputy Commissioner, the Second Deputy Commissioner shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the Commissioner, except the power of making appointments and transfers. The Commissioner shall define the duties of the Deputy Commissioners, and may delegate to either of them any of his powers, except the power of making appointments and transfers. The salary of each of such Deputy Commissioners shall be $4,000 a year.

Sec. 5. The said Commissioner shall, from and after the passage of this act, have no cognizance of or control over the General Bureau of Elections and its branches, and the said Bureau of Elections and its branches shall no longer be a part of the said Police Department, and are hereby abolished.

Sec. 6. The fiscal officer of the Police Department shall be the Controller of the City of New York, who is hereby vested with all the powers and functions heretofore existing in the Treasurer of the Police Board.

Sec. 7. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal any statute of the State or ordinance of the City of New York not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and the same shall remain in full force and effect when not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and shall be construed and enforced in harmony with the provisions of this act. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

TO ABOLISH ELECTION BUREAU.

The text of the bill abolishing the present Bureau of Elections is as follows:

Section 1. The bureau in the Police Department of the City of New York known and designated as the General Bureau of Elections, and the branches of said General Bureau in the Boroughs of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens, together with the office of Superintendent of Elections of the City of New York, and the offices of the chiefs of the branch Bureaus of Elections in said respective boroughs are hereby abolished, and all of the rights, powers, authority, duties, and obligations immediately heretofore by law vested in and imposed upon the said bureau, branch offices, Superintendent, and chiefs of branch offices, together with every right, power, authority, duty, and obligation immediately heretofore by law vested in and imposed upon the Police Department of the City of New York with respect to general, special, or primary elections, shall forthwith by force of and as an effect of this act be transferred to and continue in the Board of Elections of the City of New York hereby created.

Section 2. There shall be a Board of Elections of the City of New York, to consist of four members, who shall be appointed by the Mayor, and to be known as Commissioners of Elections, each of whom, at the time of his appointment, shall be a resident and voter of the City of New York, and not more than two of whom shall, when either of them is appointed, belong to the same political party, or be of the same political opinion on State or National politics. The salary of each of said Commissioners of Elections shall be $3,000 a year.

Section 3. All books, documents, papers, records, and election appliances or appurtenances held or used by or under the control of the Superintendent of Elections and chiefs of the branch Bureaus of Elections, or under the control of the Police Board of the City of New York, shall be transferred to the care, custody, and control of the Board of Elections created by this act.

Section 4. So far as practicable and necessary, the Superintendent, clerks, and other employes attached to and in the service of the Bureau of Elections of the City of New York and of the branches of said bureau in the respective boroughs on April 1, 1901, shall be continued in the service and employment of the said Board of Elections, with the same salaries, and, so far as practicable, the same duties.

Section 5. The affairs of said Board of Elections under and subject to such rules, regulations, and orders as may, from time to time, be made by said board, not inconsistent with the provisions of the election law or of this act, shall be managed, conducted, and carried on by a person chosen and appointed by said board, who shall be known as the Superintendent of Elections of the City of New York; and such other officers, clerks, assistants, and employes as may be selected or appointed as hereinafter provided.

Section 6. The said Superintendent of Elections shall receive a salary of $6,000 a year, and shall be removed at any time by the Board of Elections.

Section 7. All sums necessary to pay the expenses of said Board of Elections and to meet and defray the charges and expenses of all elections in the City of New York, or in any territory included therein, shall, within the appropriation made therefor, be a charge against the said city and shall upon proper certificates and vouchers be paid in the same manner as by law is provided for the other expenses and charges against the said city. Said charges and expenses shall be included in the annual budget of said city each year and in the yearly taxes levied upon the estates, real and personal, in the City of New York.

Section 8. The Superintendent of Elections, under direction of the Board of Elections, is hereby authorized and directed not less than two years after each election to sell or destroy all registers of electors, statements of canvass, and tally sheets; provided that two copies of the register of electors for each election district to be selected by the Superintendent of Elections shall be excepted and preserved from such sale or destruction.

SIMILAR BILL FOR BUFFALO.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—A bill similar to the New York Police bill was introduced to-night for Buffalo. The Buffalo measure was a surprise. As the bill for New York City legislates Chief Devery out of office, so the Buffalo measure will legislatively decapitate Superintendent Bull, who, like Devery, is a Democrat.

There has been no special agitation for the abolishment of the bi-partisan board in Buffalo, and the Erie members were very angry to-night over the bill, declaring it to be a piece of partisan politics.

Senator Ramsperger said the Erie members would oppose the proposed police legislation for Buffalo to the bitter end.

TO AMEND THE ELECTION LAW.

The City Club Proposes to Substitute Improved Form of Ballot.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—A bill to amend the election law was introduced to-night by Senator Elsberg in the Senate and by Mr. Cooley in the Assembly. It was prepared by the City Club of New York upon the same general lines as the bills drafted by the club in former years. Its purpose is to substitute for the present party-column blanket ballot the so-called Massachusetts ballot, in which the names of candidates for each office are arranged alphabetically in a separate group under the title of the office. The voter marks the name of each candidate for whom he desires to vote.

A feature of the bill is the substitution for the present cross mark made with a pencil of a black mark made with a stamp so as to obliterate a small white circle in a black square. Another feature is the provisions for canvassing the general ballot in sections, so that after a ballot has been voted the parts containing the names of candidates for the various offices can never be identified as belonging to one another. This makes it impossible to mark the ballot for identification as a whole, and greatly simplifies the canvass. The Inspectors have before them at one time only a small piece of paper containing the names of candidates for one office, and they must dispose of this before separating and looking at the part of the ballot with names of candidates for another office.

NO GREATER JERSEY CITY.

Project Killed by the Commission—North Hudson Towns May Consolidate with Hoboken.

"Greater Jersey City" yesterday received its death blow officially by a vote of 15 to 4. That the proposition would be defeated had been known for some time, because all the Commissioners outside of Jersey City announced, several weeks ago, that they were unalterably opposed to the proposed consolidation.

When the commission assembled in the City Hall at Jersey City yesterday Vice President Rudolph F. Rabe announced that Henry Brautigam, President of the commission, had died since the last meeting. Mr. Rabe was elected President to fill the vacancy, and Joseph A. Dear, Sr., was chosen Vice President.

A general discussion of the consolidation of the cities and towns of East and North Hudson followed. Those who favored it were Samuel D. Dickenson, Joseph A. Dear, Sr., William D. Edwards, and John J. Nevin, who, with Mr. Brautigam, represented Jersey City. Augustus A. Rich and other representatives of North Hudson towns made brief speeches opposing the project. The vote was then taken, and resulted as stated. Five members of the commission were absent.

Herman A. Walker, who at a previous meeting had offered a resolution looking to the consolidation of the towns of North Hudson with Hoboken, called for a vote on that subject. His resolution was unanimously adopted. It provides for the appointment of a committee to prepare a bill for the consolidation of the towns indicated, the bill not to become operative until it has been accepted by a majority vote of the people of each town interested. The bill is also to provide that the new city to be created shall assume the debts of each municipality included in the consolidation.

President Rabe named this committee: Herman A. Walker, Guttenberg; George Bruce, North Bergen; Augustus A. Rich, West Hoboken; William H. Schmidt, West New York; Edward A. Duer, Weehawken, and William D. Edwards, Jersey City, at large. The bill prepared by the committee must be submitted to the commission before being sent to the Legislature. The commission will meet on Jan. 25 to receive the committee's report.

PRIVATE SAVES HIS CAPTAIN.

Held Off Filipinos Until Help Came to His Wounded Superior.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Capt. Lucius E. Polk of Company D, Forty-third United States Volunteers, reached Washington to-day. He is a brother of Representative Polk of Pennsylvania, and hails from Tennessee. While in the Philippines Capt. Polk had a remarkable experience. A portion of his regiment was besieging a strongly defended church in the Island of Leyte. The Filipinos commanded all approaches. Capt. Polk, with fifteen men, attempted to find an entrance at one of the sides. He found a covered way leading to an open door, but the Filipinos were heavily massed here and were sweeping the approach with volleys. Polk charged, but the fire was so hot that his men fell back, with the exception of a private named MacIlvy.

Ignorant that he was alone, Polk broke into the doorway and found himself surrounded by Filipinos. He was hemmed in and unable to escape. He killed two of the Filipinos and wounded another and then received a slash on the right arm which disabled him. Another Filipino slashed his leg with a bolo, and as he fell to the earth he received a third wound in the hip. All this took place in a moment, before MacLay could reach him. He was lying on the ground, with a dozen bolos and daggers about to descend, when MacLay broke into the circle and dashed the Filipinos aside. Then, taking his stand over the wounded officer, MacLay held the Filipinos at bay until the rest of the detachment rallied and came to the rescue. For this act of heroism MacLay was made a Sergeant.

Illinois Democrats Organize.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins of Chicago, who was recognized as one of the leaders of the gold wing of the Democratic Party in Illinois in the campaign of 1896, was to-day elected Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee at the biennial meeting of that body, called for the purpose of organizing for the campaign of 1902. A resolution was passed with but three dissenting votes, recognizing the Kansas City platform as representing the principles of the Democratic Party until the next National Convention.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, 82¼; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47¾; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30; cotton, middling, 10¼; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 23c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Count Calendars.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
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Railroads.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 8.

MARSHAL IN BOX OFFICE

Klune Takes Possession and Sells Tickets at Koster & Bial's.

Levies on Receipts to Satisfy a Judgment Obtained by Jennie Joyce.

A comedy of complications, in which court, theatre, lawyers, and policemen figured was brought about yesterday and last night as the result of a judgment for unpaid salary secured by Jennie Joyce, the divorced wife of Phil Daly, Jr., against Alexander Hashim of Hashim Brothers, theatrical managers. The day's proceedings began in the Tenth District Municipal Court in the morning, and continued last night, with City Marshal Klune in charge of Koster & Bial's box office looking after the financial interests of Miss Joyce. Miss Joyce's complaint recited that she was engaged for three weeks by the Hashim Brothers—one week in Philadelphia and two in New York—for which she was to receive $30 a week. Part of the money was paid, and then the Hashims, the plaintiff averred, refused to fulfill their part of the contract.

Complication No. 1 happened in court when the judgment was decreed against Alexander Hashim, the Philadelphia manager of Hashim Brothers. When the execution was issued it was made out against Albert Hashim, the Washington manager. When the City Marshal reached the theatre he served the execution upon N. Hashim, manager of the New York house, and thereby fell into more trouble than he was looking for, although he managed to oust the New York Hashim temporarily from the box office. Early in the game Lawyer Emanuel Friend, acting for Loie Fuller, took a hand, which served to make the proceedings all the more interesting.

When Marshal Klune started out early in the afternoon he prepared for expected trouble. A call at the West Thirtieth Street Station brought him an escort of two policemen. At 3:30, well reinforced, he appeared at the theatre.

"I want you to open that box office," said he to the doorkeeper, at the same time thrusting the execution in his face.

The doorkeeper refused, and without further ceremony Klune fell against the box office door and precipitated himself inward. The door went in with a bang, and of a sudden the Marshal became temporary treasurer and general receiver of funds, despite the loud protests of Manager Hashim, Treasurer Hauser, and Business Manager Firman. Press Agent Corbett also took a hand, and the war of words became vigorous and threatening. Only the presence of the policemen prevented possible hostilities.

"Your action is illegal," Hashim said to the Marshal, "and I'll have redress for this."

"Go ahead," answered Klune. "I'm in possession now, See?"

While Klune was busy selling tickets for late comers, there were outbursts of anger behind the scenes. The news of the row had reached the ears of Loie Fuller. The dancer has a contract with the management to receive 20 per cent. of the receipts of each performance. Before Miss Fuller welled up in terrifying proportions visions of the vanishing cash box.

"It's awful! It's awful! It's awful!" cried the dancer in tearful, rising circumflex, to anybody in hearing. "What shall I do? Ah, the telephone! Mr. Friend."

Miss Fuller flew to the 'phone and excitedly told her lawyer all about it.

"What shall I do?" she asked after a hurried recital of the sudden woe.

"Do?" queried the lawyer. "Do nothing until I come. I'll see that you get your money."

Then came the second complication for the Marshal. A few minutes later Mr. Friend strode up to the box office.

"Miss Fuller's got to have that money," said he to Klune. "If she doesn't get it the performance stops and the audience will pile out here and demand their money. Then where'll you be? There will be no performance and you'll be worse off. Now hand it over."

Klune thought it out and concluded he'd better give up.

"That's right," said the lawyer, soothingly, as the cash was placed in his hands. Back behind the scenes Miss Fuller was having a nervous spell.

"I've got it!" shouted Friend, coming through the stage door. Miss Fuller breathed sighs of relief and said she felt better. In the meantime Press Agent Corbett had not been idle. He had secured possession of a quantity of tickets and distributed them among the ticket speculators with undue liberality. During the evening Klune continued to sell tickets from the box office, but, as a result of the ticket speculators' activity, the box office receipts fell off considerably. But then Klune said he was satisfied, and even met with apparent indifference the angry statement from Manager N. Hashim that he would go into the City Court this morning and bring suit against him, not only for trespass, but also to get his money back.

"Klune," said he, "will find that he has made a bad mistake. He got the wrong Hashim, but the right money."

AN ERRING WIFE'S RETURN.

Mrs. Terwilliger Wants Her Four Children, and, Incidentally, a Slice of Her Husband's Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

STONE RIDGE, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Mrs. Adrienne L. Terwilliger, whose elopement last April with Silas Wells, a well-to-do resident of this place, caused much comment in the neighborhood, has returned. She left a husband and four little children to flee with the man she thought she loved. She returns to find herself divorced, her husband dead, and her children in the custody of a stranger who has been appointed their guardian.

The main object of the woman's return is, as might have been expected, to obtain possession of her four children, but she also desires to secure the real estate which she owns in Stone Ridge. The children are under the guardianship of Miss Pine, a neighbor, who will probably insist on her rights as guardian.

It has developed that some time prior to her disappearance Mrs. Terwilliger had executed a deed conveying her real estate which she owned to her children, only reserving to herself and husband a life interest. She added a clause to the deed, however, which reserved to her the right to abrogate the whole transfer and to take back the entire property in the event of her husband dying, and, if she elected, to take the children to live with her in Switzerland, the land of her birth.

Lawyers with whom she has consulted hold that while she can take the title to the property if she can take her children to Switzerland, it will be extremely difficult for her to get them there, as they are now the legal wards of Miss Pine.

Meanwhile an attempt is being made in the Surrogate's Court of Ulster County to settle the estate of James Terwilliger, the former husband. In this proceeding the lawyers for the divorced wife have asked that the transfer of the husband's $10,000 life insurance policy to Miss Pine, the children's guardian, be set aside.

Mrs. Terwilliger, in her flight from her husband and children, only went as far as New York with Wells. There her short romance ended. Wells, she says, procured a situation with a steamship company in that city, and she continued on alone to Switzerland, where she has lived during the past nine months. Her love for her children brought her back at last.

Earthquake Shock Near Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Residents of Mansyung, Roxborough, and Wissahickon felt a distinct earthquake shock at 9:12 this morning. The vibrations lasted more than 15 seconds, and traveled from northeast to southwest. James T. Pond's house, on Walnut Lane, and several other residences, had window panes broken by the shock, which was also felt in the Falls of Schuylkill, where every building was shaken, although no serious damage was reported. Weather Forecaster Dey says that he has received no report of the shock, and that it was in all probability only an earth tremor.

CARRY YELLOW FEVER GERMS.

Dr. Reed, at Havana, Says Experiments Prove that Mosquitoes Alone Spread the Disease.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—The American Commission, under the superintendence of Dr. Reed, which has been making experiments at Quemados as to the propagation of the yellow fever germs by the mosquito, has obtained extremely satisfactory results.

Dr. Reed says the experiments show, beyond a doubt, that there is no contagion from an infected person or from infected clothing, but that the mosquitoes alone are responsible for the spread of the disease. In the course of the commission's investigations six non-immune persons were infected direct by the bite of mosquitoes which had previously bitten yellow fever patients, and five of these developed yellow fever.

The last experiment made proved conclusively, Dr. Reed contends, the theory of propagation by mosquitoes. A special building was constructed of disinfected material, and one of the rooms was divided into two sections by a wire mosquito screen. In one section were placed disinfected bedding and clothing, and in the other bedding and clothing from the yellow fever hospital, which had not been disinfected. Two non-immunes occupied the two sections. In the former were put several infected mosquitoes. The patient remained in this room only long enough to be bitten, and in four days a pronounced case of yellow fever developed. The patient is now convalescent.

The other subject slept in the infected bedding for many nights, and has not contracted the fever.

Both patients have been sleeping for twenty nights in garments worn by yellow fever victims and in bedding from the yellow fever hospital. Dr. Reed says they are growing fat, and that in no instances in the course of the commission's investigations has a case of yellow fever developed from exposure to infected bedding or clothing.

MISS PECK MARRIED IN BED.

She Has the Grip, but Her Wedding Was Not Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 9.—The wedding of Miss Gertrude Peck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Peck, and John Frederic Burrow, Jr., of New York City, took place at the bride's home this afternoon. The Rev. J. Morris Coerr, rector of St. Paul's Church, performed the ceremony.

The bride is ill with the grip and unable to leave her bed. The guests gathered in the bedchamber, and the bride was propped up by pillows until the ceremony was over.

Mr. and Mrs. Burrow will go on a wedding trip as soon as Mrs. Burrow recovers. They will reside in New York City.

FATE OF THE SUBSIDY BILL.

A Vote on the Measure at This Session Is Beginning to be a Matter of Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—There are daily manifestations of concern by Senator Hanna, the only conspicuous worker for the enactment of the Shipping Subsidy bill, and the character of the announcements made with the approval of the promoters of the measure is calculated to increase rather than diminish fear for its passage. Every mail from the West brings newspaper criticism of the unfairness and inadequacy of the provisions of the Shipping bill to accomplish the purpose set forth in its title, and it is common talk among Western members of the Senate and the House that the bill must be very thoroughly explained before it can be made satisfactory to the people of the interior.

Not until the Army bill has been disposed of, which may not be until the end of this week, will the Subsidy bill be taken up. That programme was expected to be carried out, and there never was any reason to assume that the bill had been permanently shelved. But the distress upon that announcement was intense among the promoters of the bill.

That amendments must be made, in addition to those suggested by the Commerce Committee, is admitted in the announcement, with authority, that "a spirit of compromise is to be observed," with assurances that there is no reason to question the loyalty of those Republicans who have said they were in favor of the bill.

Mr. Hanna's friends say that there is no filibustering to be expected from anybody but the Populist Senators. That may be so, but there will be opposition from Democrats and from Republicans, who may consume time without any deliberate purpose of filibustering. Senator Mason (Rep., Ill.) is spoken of as one of the earnest supporters of the bill. Yet the strongest arguments against the measure in the West have been furnished by a Chicago newspaper that exerts a wider influence possibly than both the Illinois Senators together.

Senator Allison, (Rep., Iowa.) who has been alluded to as not convinced of the soundness of the subsidy bill, may be charged with a desire to filibuster when he insists upon taking up appropriation bills after the shipping bill regains its place. But time flies with the Senate, the appropriations are behind, and when they are taken up, as they may be at any time, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee chooses to ask to have them considered, the opponents of the shipping bill can consume time without being chargeable with filibustering.

It is beginning to be doubted whether the actual opposition to the subsidy bill will be revealed at this session by a direct vote on the measure.

BOY VETERAN OF THREE WARS.

Capt. Butler Fought in Cuba, the Philippines, and China.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A nineteen-year-old boy who has served in three wars and won promotion for gallantry arrived in Washington to-day. He is Capt. Smedley D. Butler, a son of Representative Butler of Pennsylvania, who served in the Spanish-American and Philippine wars and in the march to Peking. At the battle of Tien-Tsin Butler, who was then a Lieutenant, was shot while carrying a wounded private to a place of safety under the enemy's fire. The private died beside Butler when they were brought to a place of safety.

Though his wound had not yet healed, Butler went to Peking, participating in all the fighting. He was again wounded at the taking of Peking, but refused to go to the rear, and was chosen to carry a message to Minister Conger. When he reached the Minister, the latter asked him what his name was. On hearing it, Mr. Conger exclaimed, "My boy, when I was in Congress your grandfather was my friend and had the next desk to mine."

After the battle Butler gave in and went to the hospital, where he had a severe siege of typhoid fever. He was again sent to the hospital in the Philippines, and was on the sick list of the transport Grant when she sailed for San Francisco. He recovered on the way, and is now in fair health.

MR. McKINLEY'S CONDITION.

The President Remains in Bed, but Is No Worse.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—It is stated at the White House that the President is no worse than yesterday, and that everything is progressing satisfactorily. He is strictly following the instructions of his physician as to the necessity for his remaining in bed and not attending to any public business. No extra nurses are employed, the servants of the house readily doing everything that is required.

Burnett's Vanilla
is pure. Don't let your grocer work off a cheap and dangerous substitute. Insist on having Burnett's.—Adv.

SWINDLED BY BOGUS NOTES

Two Men Arrested for Selling Fraudulent Papers.

Col. Moffatt, Representative of a Western Oil Company, Advanced Money on the Forged Signature of Edward Rafter.

What Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau calls a "triumph of continuity in detective work" was achieved yesterday by Detective Sergeants Murphy, Stripp, and Gain when they arrested James Delasell and Charles H. Gardner on a charge of swindling. Delasell, who is also charged with forgery and perjury, is fifty-seven years old, and says he is a broker, though the police say he is a hatter. Charles H. Gardner is a note broker, with offices at 35 Nassau Street, who lives at 45 West Sixteenth Street.

The police believe that in making these arrests they have secured the principals of a large and well-organized gang, which has been flooding the country with bogus notes. The first clue was secured when Delasell, on Dec. 24 last, was arrested on the complaint of Mrs. Martha Weeks of 205 West Twenty-second Street, who charged him with passing a worthless check on her. Delasell made restitution, and the complaint was withdrawn, but in the mean time the police had made copies of a number of papers and cipher notes found on him. After much work the detectives found that Delasell was on friendly terms with Col. Thomas S. Moffatt of Chicago, who is in this city in the interest of a Western oil company, trying to secure capital with which to develop its oil lands. Moffatt told the detectives that he had met Gardner through a relative of Russell A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, who knew Gardner only as a reputable note broker.

Moffatt explained to Gardner what he wanted and said that if he could get him some good rate notes he (Moffatt) would indorse them and secure the capital he needed. Gardner, it is alleged, consulted the commercial ratings and then said that a man named Edward Rafter was rated very high and he (Gardner) could get some of his notes for the Colonel. Moffatt, after an examination of the rating, accepted three notes drawn by Rafter, one for $5,000 and two for $2,500. Gardner asked him to float the notes in Boston, as Rafter, who was rated as owner of a number of grocery stores, did not like to have his credit in New York injured. The notes were accordingly sold in Boston, but they afterward turned out worthless, and Moffatt had to refund the money.

A few weeks later Moffatt was approached by one Thomas S. Smith, who had occupied offices with Gardner, and he offered the Westerner notes aggregating $50,000, signed, according to Smith, by "the original Rafter," and drawn on the Mutual Bank of this city. It was learned later that Rafter had no account at that bank. In the meantime, however, Moffatt had prepared affidavits setting forth that the signer of the notes "Rafter" was the original Rafter rated in the commercial agencies, and was the owner of several grocery stores in New York and Brooklyn.

Delasell, it is alleged, posed as Rafter and swore to the affidavits. Thereupon Moffatt took the notes, but soon found them to be worthless, and the arrest of the men followed. The police declare that both men have been arrested before, and that Delasell has served time in Auburn Prison.

Col. Moffatt said last night that the story as given out by the police was correct.

Edward Rafter, who lives at 43 West Eighty-eighth Street, told the police that he knew nothing whatever of the transactions, and promised to be in court when the prisoners are arraigned this morning.

Mrs. Gardner, the wife of one of the prisoners, called on Col. Moffatt last night at his residence and pleaded for the release of her husband. The Colonel said later that he was sorry for the woman, but would let the law take its course.

AN AMERICAN ST. HELENA.

Gen. MacArthur's Order to Deport Filipino Leaders to Guam Will Be Followed by Similar Ones.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Island of Guam is to be the American St. Helena. The action of Gen. MacArthur, recently reported from Manila, in exiling twenty-six Filipino Generals and civilians to Guam is simply the first step. If it should prove a success, other leading Filipinos will be banished also. It is all a part of the vigorous and severe campaign which it was announced last November that Gen. MacArthur was about to wage.

Some time ago Gen. MacArthur proposed this plan of dealing with the Filipino leaders to the Secretary of War, who gave it his approval. Gen. MacArthur asked for a blanket authorization to deport all prominent prisoners whom he should select. The authorization was given, and the twenty-six now selected are the first batch. It is declared at the War Department that the men were picked out by Gen. MacArthur and not by the department, and that it is not known who they are, except that, according to the newspapers, Ricarte, Mabini, and Del Pilar are among them.

Mabini is the famous lawyer whom Senator Hoar eulogized in his remarkable speech in the Senate last May as a great statesman, whose state papers were worthy to rank among those famous in history. Del Pilar is a brother of Gen. Gregorio Del Pilar, the young officer who was killed while holding Tilad Pass with a little force of sixty men to cover the escape of Aguinaldo a year ago.

There is no surprise that Mabini is one of the first to go. It is an open secret that the disposition of Mabini is one of the most annoying problems that has perplexed the military administration of the Philippines. He has been liberated several times, but would never give his promise not to recengage in seditious proceedings, and was always kept under surveillance and promptly rearrested.

Gen. Otis has officially reported a conversation which he had with Mabini when he had the lawyer brought before him and endeavored to get from him a promise that he would employ his talents on the American side. Mabini outargued the General, and was sent back to jail. His influence over his people is so great that both Otis and MacArthur have desired to avoid extreme measures which might still further alienate the Tagals. The same difficulty has been found in treating him that would be the case if Aguinaldo were a prisoner. A way has now been found, and if Aguinaldo is now captured there is no doubt what will be done with him.

BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY

A. L. Fullenwider Succeeds William Halls, Jr., as President.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 9.—At the annual meeting of the Birmingham Realty Company, successors of the Flyton Company, held in Birmingham to-day, A. L. Fullenwider was elected President in the place of William Halls, Jr., Vice President of the Hanover National Bank, New York. This action was taken at Mr. Halls's request.

Mr. Halls was elected Vice President, J. K. McDonald, Treasurer and General Manager, and Frank Norris, Secretary.

Alexander T. London, Mr. Fullenwider, and F. M. Billings of Montgomery were elected an Executive Committee.

In his annual report the President stated that receipts from sales of real estate during the past year amounted to $113,000, and receipts from rent and other resources to $33,000 more.

The company's policy of improving avenues so as to bring a large amount of property on the market advantageously was approved.

Outside of one annoying lawsuit, all the company's affairs are in good condition.

ALLEGED HAZING AT COLBY.

William Phillips at the Point of Death —Says His Condition Is Due to Blows in the Back.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 9.—William Phillips, a student at Colby University, lies at the point of death at his home in Bangor from the effect, as he says, of blows received during the course of hazing by sophomores last Autumn.

Phillips entered Colby University in September, and it was during his initiation to the fraternity of Delta Upsilon that he received the blows complained of. He says that he was blindfolded and that some of the sophomores came up behind and struck him fearful blows in the small of the back, remarking that it was "the goat." Phillips says the blows almost killed him at the time and that he lost his temper and went in for a free fight. Afterward, however, the initiation was completed. He was lame for weeks afterward, and when he came home at Thanksgiving it was observed by his parents that he was not well and physicians were called. He has steadily failed since coming home and now suffers nightly from convulsions.

The doctors, while not stating positively that Phillips's condition is due to the hazing, declare that it is a suspicious case that should be investigated.

Phillips has always been regarded as a giant in strength, and has never before been sick. His parents will have an investigation made.

NO CENSURE IN BOOZ REPORT.

Army Board Does Not Find Cadet's Death Was Due to Hazing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The report in the Booz case has not yet been made public. It is stated at the War Department, however, that the report contains no censure of any one, and it is intimated that it does not find that Booz's death was due to hazing.

Secretary Root to-day spoke in favorable terms of Col. Mills's work in suppressing hazing at West Point, saying that he had inflicted severe punishment on men found guilty of it, and had done much toward the lessening of the practice at the academy.

The Congressional Investigation.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The Congressional Investigating Committee, which is sifting the charges of hazing at the West Point Military Academy, arrived here this afternoon. The only witness examined to-day was Col. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the Academy. He gave a general idea of the workings of the Academy and the rules and regulations governing it.

NO AID REACHES THE RUSSIE.

Desperate Attempts to Save Those on Board Have at Present Failed, but the Gale Is Subsiding.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 9.—Dispatches from the village of Faraman, near which the French mail steamer Russie, from Oran, Algeria, stranded on Monday in a violent storm, say that all efforts to reach the steamer have failed.

The forecastle and part of the forward deckhouse are all of the vessel remaining above water. The Russie lies partly on her beam ends, with her deck facing seaward. The sinking of the stern in the sand proves to have been a lucky thing for those on board, as the bow of the boat is tilted high above all save the biggest waves, and affords a refuge. Otherwise it is believed that all would have long since perished.

A signal message was received from the Russie at 3 o'clock this afternoon, saying that up to that time no one of the 102 persons on board had perished. It added:

"The passengers are kept below, but all the crew are at their posts; and the Captain and officers are lashed to the bridge. The seamen tried to construct several rafts, but, as they neared completion they were washed away."

Every possible expedient has been tried from the shore to save the sufferers. The coastguardsmen and fishermen manned lifeboats, and made several ineffectual attempts to reach the steamer. One lifeboat got half way, when it was capsized. Its crew swam ashore and were dragged out of the water by the people ashore, who formed a line with hands joined and waded breast deep into the water in order to seize them.

Tugs approached as near as possible to the wreck, and then flew kites to which life-lines were attached, in the direction of the Russie, but they failed to reach the stranded vessel. Floats were also sent out from the beach with lines, but in no case did they succeed in reaching the steamer. Rockets were fired fruitlessly until the ammunition of the rocket mortars, which was very meagre, ran out.

The tugs were themselves menaced with disaster, and obliged to relinquish the attempts.

Later, during a lull, the men on shore succeeded in getting a life-line to the Russie, but it snapped as it was being pulled on board.

The most hopeful news yet received is to the effect that the gale is subsiding.

The cruiser Galilee and a tug with rocket apparatus left Toulon Arsenal this evening to attempt to rescue the passengers, who are chiefly colonial functionaries and soldiers.

Harrowing scenes were witnessed at the offices of the steamship company here, outside of which were gathered the weeping wives and children and other relatives of the crew, who mostly hail from Marseilles. A message posted at 3:30 P. M. that up to that time all on board the Russie were alive evoked a pathetic explosion of joy.

The Russie is owned by the Société Générale de Transports Maritimes à Vapeur of Marseilles, and not by the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. This statement is made in view of the fact that inquiries have been made at the offices of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique in New York. The Russie is of 3,223 tons net register and was built in 1897 at Sunderland. She is 281 feet 5 inches long, her beam is 37 feet, and she is 25 feet 7 inches deep.

PENNSYLVANIA GETS NEW LINE.

Secures Midland's Right of Way in Bedford and Blair Counties.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The Pennsylvania Railroad has secured the old Midland Road's right of way in Bedford and Blair Counties, and it is asserted in railroad circles that the company intends to extend its lines to Central City, near the Somerset and Bedford line, at once, thus opening up another route over the mountains.

The Pennsylvania Midland Road was laid out between Cessna Station, Bedford County, and Cook's Mills, Blair County, and about ten miles of the road was completed when financial difficulties brought operations to a halt. Now large numbers of men and teams have been sent into the territory and work is to be pushed to completion at once.

The new route will open up large coal and lumber fields in Somerset County. Within a few miles of the surveyed line along the face of the mountain are large beds of paving stone.

BENEFIT SOCIETY TO LIQUIDATE.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9.—The Morris and Essex Employes' Mutual Benefit Association held a regular biennial session in Masonic Hall in this city to-day, and a committee of five was appointed to wind up the affairs of the organization. So many men have left the employ of the company, following the change of management, that, previous to last month, when the association issued an extra assessment of $1.40, there were two-thirds of the members not in the employ of the Lackawanna. At that time the membership dwindled down to 500 from 1,200. The organization had at one time a membership of 2,600.

After the debts are paid, the money on hand will be distributed pro rata among members.

A new association, including only men in the employ of the Lackawanna, will, it is said, be organized.

MR. NIXON SAYS HE HAS TALKED TOO MUCH

He Refuses to Discuss Further the Tammany Blackmail Combine.

Commissioner Nagle Not One of the Parties, He Declares—No Way to Remove Guilty Leaders, Mr. Keller Says.

Interest in the work of the Tammany Committee of Five centred yesterday in a hope that Chairman Nixon or some other member of the committee might be induced to throw additional light on Mr. Nixon's statement that Tammany itself has no interest in the blackmail derived from the protection of vice in this city, but that there existed in the organization a "combine" which operated on its own hook entirely distinct from the parent organization. Efforts to gain from Chairman Nixon or the other two members of the committee who would be able to give any enlightenment on the subject failed. Mr. Platzek refused to see reporters until Monday after the meeting, saying that he was too busy to talk. Commissioner Keller said he had been unable to attend the meetings

NEW SERGEANTS ASSIGNED

The Fifty-eight Promoted on Tuesday Sent to Their Stations.

Hitch with Civil Service Commission Over Appointment of Roundsmen —Nearly One Hundred Patrolmen Needed.

Chief Devery and the police situation were forgotten at Police Headquarters yesterday in the lively interest taken in the fifty-eight new Sergeants. Capt. John Flood, the Chief's first aide, was down with the grip, and Chief Devery did not visit Police Headquarters, but transmitted the assignments by telephone at 5 o'clock, subsequently changing several details. The assignments of the new Sergeants, as finally made, were:

Joseph P. McLaughlin, Steamboat Squad.
James F. Fogarty, Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
Patrick Sullivan, Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.
Philip Grosbeck, Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
John W. McCormick, Grand Avenue, Brooklyn.
John J. Fogarty, Butler Street, Brooklyn.
John McKenna, Adams Street, Brooklyn.
James J. McCarthy, Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn.
Eugene M. Cochen, Lee Avenue, Brooklyn.
Henry M. Shephard, Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.
Daniel M. Davis, Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.
William J. Conyes, Voorhees Avenue, Brooklyn.
Patrick J. Sheehan, Coney Island.
Louis F. Sharkey, Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.
John T. Lake, Grand Avenue, Long Island City.
Richard Holmes, Jr., Grand Avenue, Long Island City.
John T. Callahan, Fourth Street, Long Island City.
Frederick Stahl, Mercer Street.
Richard Quilty, East Sixty-seventh Street.
Morris Nash, West Thirty-seventh Street.
Theodore F. Rasmor, East Thirty-fifth Street.
Adam G. Xrnuth, Mulberry Street.
Harry Nugent, Church Street.
Robert McNaught, Jr., Newtown.
Edward J. McAuley, Charles Street.
Martin D. Corbett, West Twentieth Street.
Franklin A. Britcott, East One Hundred and Fourth Street.
Robert Robinson, West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.
Peter Fitzgerald, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.
James Dunn, High Bridge, Deputy Chief W. W. McLaughlin's staff.
William J. McCarthy, Wakefield.
Thomas W. Welsh, East Fifty-first Street.
Jeremiah O'Brien, Westchester.
Benjamin Wolf, East Eighty-eighth Street.
Frank Ruthgeber, President York's office.
Robert Ruhlgeing, Central Office.
Laurence P. Bowers, East Fifty-first Street.
Willelm F. Barnes, Central Office.
Thomas F. Gilhooly, West Thirty-seventh Street.
Frank A. Tierney, Central Office.
James Brady, Central Office.
Henry Cohen, Inspector Brooks's staff.
Patrick H. McGirr, Commissioner Sexton's office.
Dennis Grady, Chief Devery's staff.
Charles E. McManus, Detective Bureau.
Andrew S. Devery, Detective Bureau.
James Hanley, King's Bridge.
George H. Brown, Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
John Lake, Flushing.
Edward J. Harrington, Brooklyn Detective Bureau.
John T. Sweeney, Delancey Street.
George Haerle, Jr., Mulberry Street.
Patrick J. Farrell, Charles Street.
James Savage, Old Slip.
Ernest K. Bingham, College Point.
John E. Schoiff, Newtown.
Charles F. Fahey, Far Rockaway.
George G. Furr, Far Rockaway.

Many of these assignments are temporary. None of the Commissioners found fault with them. As to the disposition of the patronage in the promotions, a story that it was York 25, Sexton 25, and Abell and Hess 5 each was not contradicted or admitted by the Commissioners.

The following transfers of old Sergeants were also announced:

Sergt. Carson, from West Thirtieth Street to West Sixty-eighth; Sergt. Churchill, from West Sixty-eighth Street to West Thirtieth; Sergt. Burns, from West Thirty-seventh Street to West Sixty-eighth; Sergt. Morgan, from West Thirty-seventh Street to West One Hundredth; Sergt. Murphy, from Butler Street, Brooklyn, to Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; Sergt. O'Connor, from Fulton Street, Brooklyn, to Union Market, Manhattan; Sergt. Gallagher, from West One Hundredth Street to Madison Street.

It is said a large number of patrolmen will be assigned to act as Roundsmen to take the place of the men made Sergeants on Tuesday. It will probably be months before their places will be filled with regularly appointed Roundsmen. There is a controversy between the Municipal Civil Service Board and the Police Department over the making of Roundsmen. It has always been held in the department that a Roundsman is only a patrolman assigned by the board to do special duty, and that he may be assigned or put back at the will of the Police Board. The Civil Service Board holds that a competitive examination is necessary, as it is a promotion.

The Police Department now needs sixty-eight Roundsmen, said Chief Clerk Kipp yesterday. The number of patrolmen needed before the promotion of the Roundsmen was forty-eight. The making of acting Roundsmen will bring this number up to nearly 100, and when sixty-eight Roundsmen are made there will be 116 policemen needed, besides the additional men required to fill vacancies, which average ten a month through death, resignations, dismissals, and retirements.

Police Commissioner Sexton was laid up yesterday with a throat affliction.

All the Commissioners admit that the retirement of the Chief has not been discussed by them in any way, and call attention to the necessity of the Chief taking the initiative by appealing to the Supreme Court to have the injunction which restrained the board, when Avery D. Andrews was a Commissioner, from exercising its disciplinary powers in his case. The Chief has made no move in this direction.

Chief Devery's attendance at the meeting of the Police Board Tuesday night was not significant. The story that a communication from me brought the Chief to the Board room is a lie of the old brand," said Commissioner Abell. "I did not know he was coming until he entered the room. He had the privilege of sitting with us and we were engaged in business that should interest him. I know of nothing that has changed his status."

CAPT. HERLIHY'S TRIAL.

Prosecutor Olcott Brings a Witness Who Tells of Conditions in East Side Streets.

The trial of Capt. Herlihy was continued at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon. The only witness was Emil E. Fuchs, managing clerk of the Deputy Attorney General's office, who had been connected with the Legal Aid Society. Mr. Fuchs testified to the conditions of the "Red Light" district from October, 1899, to November of last year. He had made tours of the district, and had been solicited numerous times by women from the stoops and windows of houses, and upon two or three occasions by men who either ran the places or acted as "lookouts" and "pullers-in." Mr. Olcott asked questions in detail of nearly fifty places in Chrystie, Delancey, Allen, Stanton, Eldridge, and Forsyth Streets.

Fuchs swore that in passing 137 Eldridge Street last Summer he saw four children between four and six years of age playing with some cards that were lying on the sidewalk. He started to tell what he had asked the children in regard to the cards, when Lawyer Grant put in a vigorous objection. "I want to show," said Mr. Olcott, "that conditions were so flagrant that they tainted even the minds of children of tender age. It appears to me that if these children could know of the nature of this house and Capt. Herlihy did not, we ought to have a new system, and the police force ought to be reorganized with children of five or six as Captains." Mr. York would not allow this line of examination.

The direct examination was marked with several sharp passages between Mr. Olcott and Mr. Grant, and by the latter with Mr. York, who would cut off the discussion by ordering him to keep quiet.

On the cross-examination Mr. Grant asked the witness if he could show one single house in Allen Street that had been complained of. Mr. Fuchs cited the case of Bessie Freedman of Sixth Street, whose mother had complained to the Legal Aid Society last year that Bessie had been abducted and taken to a house in Allen Street, but he couldn't remember the exact address. The witness said Lena Reichenthal had been held in $500 bail by Magistrate Pool in the Essex Market Court on the charge of abduction in connection with this case and another.

When the witness had been talking for a few minutes, Mr. Olcott suggested that as he looked warm he might take off his coat. Thereupon Mr. Grant's lips were seen to move.

"Mr. Grant says he'll 'make it hot' for you," said Mr. Olcott [illegible]

"I did not," replied Mr. Grant, looking up [illegible], not relishing [illegible]'s humor. "I said I would try to make it warm for him."

"Ah. That's it," said Mr. Olcott.

Another time Mr. Grant complained of not getting fair treatment.

"You'll get all that's coming to you," Mr. York said with emphasis.

"I don't expect any favors from you," answered Capt. Herlihy's lawyer, with accent on the "you."

"Oh, go on, go on!" replied Mr. York, in tones of weariness.

Mr. Olcott said he was anxious to get through by to-morrow. He did not want, he said, to continue witnesses and have them matched by the other side, who could bring any number to swear that the houses the character of which Mr. Fuchs testified to were all right.

The trial will be resumed at 4:30 to-day, when Philip Moscowitz, a public school teacher, will be heard.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

Reports to be "Far Reaching," Mr. Baldwin Says, and They Will Be Kept Secret.

The Committee of Fifteen was in session for nearly three hours yesterday afternoon. Reports were received from all of the sub-committees.

William H. Baldwin, Jr., said the members of the committee had decided not to give out any information, as the matters they had discussed were too far-reaching and important.

"Have you received the reports of the sub-committees?" was asked.

"Yes. All of them. And it will be impossible for us to say anything at present. The reports are most encouraging—far-reaching, as I said."

Mr. Baldwin, when asked if he would comment on the statement of Chairman Nixon, said: "The Tammany committee seems to have the floor at present. I am willing to let them do all the talking." He did say that the Committee of Fifteen would go "higher up" than the Tammany committee.

The committee is doing much work and private investigating. From Mr. Baldwin's statement at the close of the meeting yesterday it is inferred that important evidence is in its hands which will be made public later.

Joel B. Erhardt, who is a member of the Committee of Fifteen, said to a reporter yesterday that the only way to break up the "combine" that has levied blackmail on the gamblers would be to completely reorganize the Police Department. "There is no politics in the Police Department," he said. "A policeman is a policeman, and nothing else. The system of levying blackmail on gambling houses and disorderly resorts has gone on under every administration for the last thirty years. The combine is not based on politics. It will not be easy to get at the bottom of the thing, though. When I was a Police Commissioner I saw officers take off their shields and place them on my desk rather than testify against a comrade."

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Arnold Kohn Objects to Making the East Side the "Horrible Example."

The Advisory Committee of the Educational Alliance met on Tuesday night in Louis Stern's residence, 993 Fifth Avenue, to talk on the subject of city reform.

Besides Mr. Stern there were present Jacob H. Schiff, Arnold Kohn, Isidor Straus, Lyman W. Bloomingdale, Assistant District Attorney Gans, and one or two east side reformers.

Mr. Straus said he was pleased to see that vice was being stamped out in New York. He hoped soon to see it driven out altogether. Mr. Gans on behalf of District Attorney Philbin, said that the latter was preparing to proceed with vigor against the keepers of disorderly houses. Mr. Kohn objected to the east side being always held up as a "horrible example" of vice. It was no worse than many other parts of the city. The residents of the east side were principally hard-working, respectable mechanics, and it was not fair to cast slurs on the entire district because disorderly houses were there.

BISHOP POTTER TALKS OF VICE.

Opens the Public Crusade for Reform in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—A mass meeting of citizens, of which Bishop Potter of New York was the central figure, was held in the Academy of Music to-night for the purpose of taking preliminary steps in starting a general crusade against vice in this city. The big building was crowded, most of those present being women. Bishop Potter had been invited by a committee to address an audience on crime in large communities.

The Bishop, when introduced, was enthusiastically welcomed. He refrained from saying much of the conditions of vice as they prevail in this city, leaving that for local speakers to tell. The Bishop touched briefly on his boyhood days, which were spent here, and then discussed in a general way the centralization of power which he said exists to-day in many walks of life. He said there is in the popular mind a belief that Judges on the bench, men in the legislative halls, and the smallest politicians are purchasable. That such a condition should exist, he said, was a dishonor.

Bishop Potter then spoke of the great movement for better government started in New York, and said the conditions that exist in Philadelphia are no different from those prevailing elsewhere. Spoilsmen and public officers who betray their trust should be given no peace. If Philadelphia would take up the work, he said, the two cities could go forward hand in hand in the right direction.

PACKER SENTENCE REVERSED.

Was Convicted of Using the United States Mails to Defraud.

A decision was handed down in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday reversing the conviction of Eugene L. Packer and ordering a new trial. Packer, who had an office at 32 Broadway, was arrested in September, 1899, by Post Office Inspectors on a charge of using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes. The complainant, Miss Eleanor S. Moody, of Portland, Me., claimed that she gave Packer $300 in answer to one of his circulars to invest in Wall Street. He was doing business at the time under the name of James S. Robinson & Co. She got no return for her money, and Packer's arrest followed. He was convicted in January, 1900, and sentenced to one year and six months in Sing Sing, and ordered to pay a fine of $500.

The reversal of the sentence is based on the claim of Packer's counsel that a letter written to Packer by Miss Moody, saying he was not an honest man or he would return her money to her, was written after the offense charged in the indictment was committed. Packer had been out on $10,000 bail since his sentence. He was arrested with Alfred R. Goslin in connection with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit scandal, and is now out on bail on that charge.

Grip Prevalent in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The hospitals any many physicians report thousands of cases of grip, and say that unless seasonable weather should set in and continue this city will be suffering the same as are New York and Chicago at the present time. Many of the big commercial establishments report that several of their employes are forced to remain in their homes on account of grip. At the Pennsylvania University and Presbyterian Hospitals large numbers of patients were treated. Several physicians ascribe the epidemic entirely to the weather.

60,000 Grip Cases in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9.—What has become a serious epidemic of grip has reached this city from the western part of the State, and is apparently reaching out over the remaining section. Physicians state that not before in eight years, since the first great outbreak of the disease, has there been so much complaint as there is to-day. It is estimated that there are 10,000 cases in New Haven alone and 60,000 in the State. Its appearance at this time is thought to be due to the unsettled weather.

Escaped from Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 9.—In the darkness of the early morning Otto Schaefer, a convict in the prison, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of his guard, Charles Orr, and effected his escape.

Schaefer was known among his pals as "The Mouse," and has a bad record.

BELLEVUE DOCTORS AT ODDS WITH MR. KELLER

Friction Over a Report Said to Exonerate Dr. Moore.

NURSES GO, SERVICE CRIPPLED

Report to the State Board of Charities of Lack of Discipline and Generally Bad Conditions at the Hospital.

New and sensational developments occurred yesterday in the investigation of the Bellevue scandals. Friction was reported between the Medical Board and Commissioner Keller. Eight more of the Mills Training School nurses have resigned and twelve are to follow very soon.

The friction between the Medical Board and the Commissioner was due to the rumored action of the Committee of Inspection of the Medical Board, who had exonerated Dr. J. W. Moore from charges of neglect preferred by Mr. Keller.

The Commissioner said only a partial report on the case of Dr. Moore had been made, but admitted that the Rev. J. Butler Tompkins, who had made a complaint of negligence against Dr. Moore, had withdrawn his complaint. The Commissioner says, however, that he has not withdrawn his own complaint, and, furthermore, would not. He added that if the Committee of Inspection had found that Dr. Moore was not guilty of negligence and tendered a report to him which would meet with his approval and satisfaction, Dr. Moore would not be dismissed. He denied that Dr. Moore had been exonerated, and simply said that the committee had not finished its report. Members of the Bellevue staff declare positively that Dr. Moore has been exonerated by the Medical Board's committee.

Nurses Wheeler, Bruce, Lenox, Wright, Clancy, Kenega, Giering, and Deuquios resigned last night. The nursing system is now badly crippled. The nurses give for their reasons of resigning the attitude of Commissioner Keller toward them and the treatment of Davis, Marshall, and Dean, who have been indicted by the Grand Jury for causing the death of Louis Hilliard.

If the twelve nurses who threaten to resign do so it will make forty-one nurses out of the training school since the investigation started. This is out of an original seventy-two. The service is now in a bad way.

During the afternoon the Medical Board held a special meeting in the board room at Bellevue Hospital, and for the first time in the history of the hospital summoned the whole staff into the room. Commissioner Keller had been in the room, but suddenly left for his office.

After the meeting Drs. W. M. Polk, the Dean of Cornell College, and Alexander Lambert, Secretary to the board, left for Commissioner Keller's office. It was said the medical men had called on Mr. Keller to ask him relative to his request of an additional report in the Moore case.

Commissioner Keller told of his intention to call Dr. Fitch before him and question him as to certain accusations made by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton. The Commissioner stated that Dr. Fitch was ill at present, and was unable to appear at Bellevue.

Osborn and Parkhurst of the State Lunacy Commission, who had visited the Commissioner in the afternoon, had suggested a new serviceable means of restraint for violent insane persons. The device is a large sheet with a hole in the centre for the patient's head. On the side is a fastening which holds the man's limbs after the sheet has been properly placed on him. The Commissioner said that he would procure some of these new restraint robes at once.

Superintendent of the Out-Door Department George Blair says he can show he is not to blame for the case of Riva Baron, the woman who was supposed to be sent to Montreal, but who was found deserted in the streets of Philadelphia on the same day she had left Bellevue Hospital.

A complaint of ill usage of Joseph Lieberkash, a patient at Bellevue, will be investigated. Liberkash, it was alleged, in a suit for $50,000 against the city by his widow, was brought to the hospital on June 15, and died on June 16 last year. The Bellevue records, however, show that Lieberkash entered the institution on June 27, and that he died five minutes after his admission.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Inspector Robert W. Hill, who was detailed by the State Board of Charities to investigate conditions at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, has reported. In his report Inspector Hill reviews all the facts well known in the case of Louis Hilliard and the action of Commissioner Keller thereon. The report continues:

"The two physicians who are examiners in lunacy were before the Coroner's jury, and their testimony was carefully examined. It was evident that they were satisfied to perform their duties in a somewhat perfunctory manner, for their testimony showed that they made no physical examination of any of the patients in the pavilion, and based their opinion as to sanity without taking into consideration the physical condition of the patient. In view of the necessity of avoiding the serious mistake of sending a sane person to the insane asylum on Ward's Island, or to some private retreat, the Commissioner has felt it would be unwise to remove the two physicians before he is assured that their successors will be in every way competent.

"The investigation has revealed a general lack of discipline and a perfunctory performance of duty among the employes of the institution. Outside of the medical staff there seems to have been no pride in the service, and in consequence the whole tone of the institution has been very low. In spite of the orders of the Commissioner, subordinates have done the things which were forbidden, and have brought discredit upon the whole service. Some have seen cruelty and abuse of patients and have remained silent, taking it as a matter in which they had no interest.

"Orders had been issued for the dismissal of all unpaid help, and of all given to the drink habit, but the investigation revealed the presence of at least twenty-seven unpaid helpers, and the fact was apparent that a very large percentage of the paid help were given to drink.

"The appointment of Dr. George Taylor Stewart as Superintendent and the unanimous indorsement of the selection by the Medical Board is noted, and the report continues:

"Monday, Jan. 7, the Commissioner issued the order appointing Dr. Stewart the new Superintendent, and this morning at 9 o'clock Dr. Stewart took charge. His first official act was to provide for a night Superintendent. The former Deputy Superintendent has been assigned to this night duty, and will be held responsible for the condition of the hospital at night, the time when abuses are most liable to occur. Other changes are to follow.

"The investigation has shown that the whole system at Bellevue has been radically wrong. The service has been of the cheapest character, and the hospital has been what one of the Executive Committee of the Medical Board called it in the conference with Commissioner Keller—'a whited sepulchre.' Nothing save a complete change throughout the staff of employes will be satisfactory, for, with a few notable exceptions, inefficiency, callousness, and idleness characterize those who are employed to do the work of the hospital. The tests of efficiency and zeal, of character and sobriety, have not been applied, and it is by these that the new Superintendent can make Bellevue what it should be—a model hospital. New buildings are needed, but a new spirit and motive far more."

Commissioner Keller said last night of Inspector Hill's report: "The report is all right. I am afraid that what he says is true, but it will now be remedied. That is all I have to say."

BELLEVUE NURSES ARRAIGNED.

They Plead Not Guilty to the Indictment for Manslaughter.

Jesse R. Davis, Clinton L. Marshall, and Edward O. Dean, former nurses in the Bellevue pavilion for the insane, indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, for the killing of Louis R. Hilliard, while the latter was a patient in the pavilion, were arraigned before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, yesterday and pleaded not guilty.

Lawyer E. B. Anderson appeared for them. All three were permitted their liberty on the bail bond of $5,000 each, furnished by Ogden Mills.

Assistant District Attorney Franklin Pierce, who will prosecute the nurses, announced that he would be ready to go on with the trial Monday.

Charities Commissioner Keller received a visit from State Lunacy Commissioners W. C. Osborn and W. D. Parkhurst yesterday. After an hour's conference with Mr. Keller, the Commissioners made a thorough inspection of Bellevue Hospital in company with Secretary Alden. They declined to discuss their visit. Commissioner Keller declared that he had told them of the changes and reforms in progress in Bellevue, and that they had expressed themselves as satisfied. Mr. Keller said that he would fully investigate the charges of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton against Dr. Fitch, one of the hospital examiners of insane patients.

"Dr. Fitch will have to explain," said Mr. Keller, "although Dr. Hamilton's letter is rather indefinite. The only specific charge he makes is that Dr. Fitch charged Miss Georgiana Wendell $50 for commitment. This fee has been abolished altogether."

Superintendent Stewart announced no further changes in the hospital staff yesterday. He did state, however, that no more convalescent female alcoholic patients would be put at scrub work. Female help, he said, would be hired by him and paid at the rate of $1 a day. Mrs. Willard and Miss Brennan, Superintendent of the Female Training School for Nurses, have hitherto had the hiring of the female help for the wards.

NURSE TIED PATIENT'S FEET.

Cruelty Alleged in Jersey City Hospital Causes Attendant's Discharge.

Jong Langan of 154 Cornelison Avenue, Jersey City, was on Dec. 30 caught in a steam picker at Stratford's Oakum Works, where he was employed, and injured so badly that he died at the City Hospital on Jan. 2. After he was buried Mrs. Langan called at the hospital and complained to Warden Osborne that her husband had been cruelly treated by Edward Carroll, one of the night nurses. Mrs. Langan said her husband had told her that Carroll had tied his feet with strips of bed clothing. She said nothing about it at the time, fearing that if she did so her husband might receive worse treatment.

Carroll, when confronted with the charge, said he had been obliged to tie Langan's feet to prevent his getting out of bed while delirious. Warden Osborne was not satisfied with this explanation, and Carroll was dismissed.

"I do not think," said Warden Osborne yesterday, "that Carroll was unnecessarily harsh, but I do not think he exercised proper care in the case."

WRECK ON JERSEY CENTRAL.

Lehigh Valley Engine Backed into Passenger Coach—Several Passengers Seriously Hurt.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 9.—A passenger train of the Central Railroad of New Jersey on the New York and Long Branch Road was run into by a freight locomotive of the Lehigh Valley Road as the train was crossing the Lehigh Valley tracks north of Perth Amboy Station about 8 o'clock this morning. The forward passenger car was badly wrecked and two others were derailed. About a dozen persons were injured, one of whom is reported to be fatally hurt. The most seriously injured were:

Thomas Tassini, Matawan.
Henry B. Urdge, Atlantic Highlands.
O. W. F. Randolph, Freehold.
Elmer Gern, Matawan.
Dr. L. F. Meinger, South Amboy.
Dr. Meinger had his legs badly crushed and was injured about the head and body. He had just returned from his wedding trip. Although his injuries are dangerous he will probably recover.

There is a tower house at the crossing and the signals were properly set, giving the right of way to the passenger train, which had left the Perth Amboy Station on its way to New York. No blame apparently can be attached to the engineer of the Central train. As the latter reached the crossing the Lehigh Valley locomotive was backing rapidly toward the crossing and struck the forward passenger coach of the Central train. The tender of the Lehigh Valley locomotive was thrown by the force of the collision around on the Central track and the forward coach of the passenger train was lifted from the rails and driven against the tower house, which was wrecked. The persons who were injured were all in the first coach.

The second and third passenger coaches of the Central train were derailed. The passengers in these cars received a lively shaking up, but none was seriously hurt.

Engineer Dreidach, who was in charge of the Lehigh Valley locomotive, admitted that he did not have the right of way, but says he could not stop the engine, owing to the wet rails, in time to avoid a collision.

The accident blocked the road for several hours and the New York passenger trains on the Central Railroad were sent to and from New York by way of the Lehigh Valley Railroad through South Plainfield and Cranford Junction over the Perth Amboy and main line of the Lehigh Valley. Trains were delayed an hour in making this roundabout route. Travel was opened on the south-bound track at 10:30, when a Perth Amboy local for New York passed.

HUMAN PINCUSHION'S LOSS.

Maid Dropped a Diamond Brooch in a Broadway Car.

There appeared in a morning newspaper yesterday an advertisement stating that a diamond brooch had been lost by Miss Vera Morris, an actress. The notice also said that the jewelry was lost in a Broadway car, and a reward for its return was offered.

Miss Morris tells a remarkable story of how she lost the brooch. She uses her maid as a pincushion at the theatre. When she began to dress for the performance last Tuesday night she took the brooch from her collar and pinned it on the maid's back. Then she remembered that she had left some flowers at her rooms, in West Forty-ninth Street.

"Run back," she cried to the maid, "and get the flowers."

The maid boarded a cable car, although she had only five blocks to go. As she jumped aboard the car the diamond brooch, valued at $500, glistened on her back. What became of it after that nobody knows. Doubtless some passenger on the car, thinking the jewelry too conspicuous for rear use, appropriated it. Who can tell? When the maid returned with the flowers the mistress happened to glance at her pincushion. She saw that the brooch was gone, and hastily telephoned a "lost ad" to the newspaper office.

Let every baby be fat. That rounds him out and cushions him: keeps the rough world from hurting him. Fat is his reserve of food: it is food laid up for to-morrow.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is a certain means of plumping a baby, unless there is something wrong; and he likes it.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

B. Altman & Co.

SUIT DEPARTMENT. (Second Floor.) To-day, Thursday, January 10th:

A number of Women's Street Dresses, in Tailor-Made and Demi-Tailor effects, of Cloth, Cheviot and Homespun materials, formerly $38.00 to $58.00, at

$21.00, $26.00, $37.00

And a number of High Cost COSTUMES AT DECIDED REDUCTIONS.

A CORNER IN CHINCHILLA

George B. Herzig, Who Engineered It, Returns from Bolivia.

EXPERIMENTS WITH INDIANS

Natives Are Good Christians Until They Imbibe Potato Whisky, Which Makes Cannibals of Them.

George B. Herzig, who for several months has been trading with the Imcha and Amana Indians of the Andes, who spend the best part of their lives in trapping the chinchilla, a little rodent whose pearly gray fur forms one of the most expensive as well as desirable skins, returned to New York on the steamship Niagara yesterday. Mr. Herzig practically secured a corner on the entire available supply of the skins in the Bolivian Andes. Known probably to more members of the Imcha and Amana tribes than any other living white man, he has managed during his extended tour to meet nearly all of his semi-savage acquaintances, with the result that the title to practically all the chinchilla skins in the Bolivian Andes is now at his disposal.

Dressed in the garb indicative of the country in which the chinchilla flourishes, accompanied by a retinue of native guides and amigos, (friends,) he went from end to end of the Bolivian section of the range gathering in the skins, to the total of 15,000 dozen, representing an outlay of about 800,000 pesos, or $400,000 in American money. Not only did Mr. Herzig accomplish all that he could desire in the acquirement of the furs, but he managed also to witness and hear about a lot of things that in many cases he would rather have remained ignorant of. The Indians, in times of peace, or when there is a dearth of potato alcohol, are friendly to the stranger, but on other occasions the effect of too much of the potato compound turns them not only into the most relentless foes, but into cannibals as well. A young American engineer named MacDonald, on one occasion, Mr. Herzig says, was slaughtered and eaten by them during one of their savage orgies.

Mr. Herzig, in speaking yesterday of his trip and the incidents that he either witnessed or were told to him by native friends, said:

"I left New York on Feb. 7 last, going to Colon, where I crosed the Isthmus, re-embarked on a Pacific steamship, and sailed down the coast to Bolivia, where I took a coach—there being no such thing as a railroad in all Bolivia—finally arriving at the foot of the Andes, where my tour of the country commenced. In all, my travels covered in the neighborhood of 10,000 miles, beginning at La Paz and extending as far as the Punta Renas, in the Strait of Magellan. I was in search of chinchilla furs, which are secured from the Indians of the Andes. The chinchilla is a little animal that looks something like a squirrel, and also like a rabbit. It is trapped at an elevation of from 6,000 to 16,000 feet by the Imchas and Amanas, who trade in the furs.

"Formerly the animals were smoked or ferreted out of their holes, and in some cases caught with dogs; this was very injurious to the skins, however, and they are now generally trapped in the night-time by the Indians. They are very wild, and a considerable amount of skill is necessary in capturing them. Each tribe puts its stock at the disposal of its chief, who sells the skins. I have known one tribe to accumulate as high as $80,000 worth of the skins at one time and dispose of them at one sale, dividing the money acquired among the tribesmen.

"You ask me if I have ever experienced any trouble with the natives. I have been very fortunate as a general rule with them, for if you treat them right they will in most cases reciprocate and treat you likewise. When I was in La Paz a revolution was in progress. There was considerable fighting going on in the vicinity of the town and I experienced some difficulty in getting out of the place. The Secretary of the American Legation, Mr. Valles, finally came to my rescue, however, and succeeded in getting me passed through the lines, threatening that unless they permitted my free egress an American fleet would bombard the seacoast towns. This struck me as a rather original proposition, since Bolivia has no coast line at all. The threat worked all right, however, and I was more than satisfied with the outcome of the bluff.

"At another time I was present, or rather in the vicinity of, a great national religious festival at an old church in the Andes. The Indians, you know, are very religious, and have original ways of showing it. At this festival they came from Brazil, Argentina, and Bolivia. In front of the church for about 100 yards extended a stone pathway. The stones were small in size and very pointed, making walking on them very laborious, and when I tell you that each Indian had to get on his hands and knees and crawl all the way to the church you can appreciate the fervid fanaticism that marks their devotion. On this occasion the stones of the walk were covered with blood. After they reached the church there was another celebration, in which weird dances predominated. While they are supposed to be good Christians in peaceful times, they are, on the other hand, cannibals in times of war. Several cases where human beings have been butchered and then eaten have been brought to my notice. They will torture an enemy by pulling out his toenails, gouging out his eyes, or removing bones from his jaw, besides performing other barbarous tortures beyond the power of man to describe. It is absolutely necessary, you see, to treat them right, especially if you have any longing to see your native land again.

"On another occasion," said Mr. Herzig, "I attended one of the native fairs, held on the Argentine boundary. Huara was the name of the village where the show took place. It is normally a place of about 500 inhabitants, but on this occasion the visitors swelled the total to more than 10,000. Trading in mules was the principal diversion of the pleasure seekers, who would pick out an animal and then pay a guacho, or cowboy, a dollar to break him, which he would do in five minutes' time. He would throw, saddle and bridle him as the American cowboy does, except that a Mexican bit would be used, the torture of which would require only a few minutes in which to subdue the beast.

"The great curse of the country is the potato alcohol which, though it is a Government monopoly, is nevertheless, despite all attempts to stop its sale to the Indians, always on hand. Give him this fiery liquor and there is no telling what he will do."

Mr. Herzig brought back with him three live chinchillas, which are the first of the little animals to be brought to this country. He will give them to the Central Park Zoo.

Old Life Saver Put in Command.

BABYLON, L. I., Jan. 9.—John T. Doxsee was to-day appointed as keeper of the Fire Island Life Saving Station. Capt. Doxsee has spent many years in the service and is fifty-six years of age. He formerly was commander of the schooner John Howard.

B. Altman & Co.

FUR DEPARTMENT.

DECIDED REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE in the prices of Broadtail Coats, Alaska Seal Jackets, Fur Lined Garments, Collarettes, Muffs and Neckpieces.

Fur Trimmings, Fur Rugs, Robes, Mats, Etc.

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL to 5th Avenue and 37th Street,

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd.

HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF EVERY ARTICLE IN THEIR MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

FINE TABLE CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL ARTICLES.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

BROADWAY AND TWENTY-FIRST ST.

RECIPROCITY SCHEME FAILS.

Because Treaties Are Hung Up—Bureau Established Under Dingley Act Probably Will Be Abolished.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—It is highly probable that in a short time the Commission Plenipotentiary under the Tariff act will be abolished. This will be an official acknowledgment of the death of reciprocity, and it will be directly attributable to the Senate's way of handling treaties. This commission is the bureau of the State Department which, under the terms of the Dingley act, has charge of reciprocity. John A. Kasson of Iowa is its head. This provision was the only one which moderated the terms of the Dingley act so as to make it acceptable to the old Blaine Republicans.

The commission has worked hard and in good faith for three years. Mr. Kasson, who is an expert in such matters, has given his time and labor with enthusiasm to the perfection of reciprocity projects, and has secured the negotiation of a number of treaties. They have all been hung up by the Senate. At last, despairing of having his work either accepted or rejected, Mr. Kasson has intimated to the President his wish that he be relieved of his office.

The total failure of reciprocity is so generally admitted that the President will probably accept Mr. Kasson's resignation and abolish the bureau. The President is deeply disappointed over the failure of reciprocity. He has given much of his time and attention to the work, and is as much chagrined as Mr. Kasson over the wreck of the promising scheme. The only cause for the abolition of the commission is the refusal of the Senate to sanction efforts to make good the reciprocity provisions of the Dingley law.

DEATH STOPS A LAWSUIT.

Bridgeport Woman, Fighting Her Husband in Court, Returns to Him When He Is Dying.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 9.—The strange suit for $115,000 damages brought by Mrs. Mary E. Wright Smith of this city against her husband, Eli C. Smith, came to a sudden end to-day when death claimed the respondent, a few hours after suffering an apoplectic shock.

Not the least strange phase of the case was its ending, for at the last Mrs. Smith was at the bedside of her dying husband ministering to his needs. With the opposing litigants were their two sons, Daniel and William, who are students at Yale.

The action was brought by Mrs. Smith to recover on account of the transfer of large parcels of real estate formerly owned by her, and which she alleged passed out of her hands through the agency of her husband, who, "on account of his violent temper," prevented her from liquidating mortgages with local banks. Mrs. Smith further claimed that the respondent subsequently secured the property by settling for a small figure the amount of the obligation.

Receiver for a Coal Mining Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 9.—Judge Swain of the United States Court this afternoon appointed Burgess Little receiver of the Montevallo Coal and Railway Company. The appointment was made upon the petition of Irvine I. Gardner and others, who alleged that the property was becoming impaired by mismanagement. The property consists of a valuable mine in Shelby County.

$25,000 Fire at Elmer, N. J.

ELMER, N. J., Jan. 9.—Fire, supposed to have been started by an incendiary, this morning burned two of the largest buildings in the village. The flames started in the Baker Building, and from that spread to the Reed Building, and then to Garrison's drug store and to W. B. Jones's general store. The total loss is estimated at $25,000.

Keystone Telephone Company's Capital.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—The Keystone Telephone Company, which is backed by a number of Philadelphia capitalists, to-day filed a certificate with the Secretary of State, increasing its capital stock from $2,000,000 to $10,000,000.

"Belle of Bohemia" Sails Away.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—"The Belle of Bohemia" Company sailed for Liverpool to-day on the Bohemian.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

There's no medicine to equal the Bitters for strengthening the stomach, stimulating the liver and kidneys, cleansing the entire system or to prevent Constipation Insomnia, LaGrippe and Malaria Fever and Ague. Try it.

DESKS.

Great Variety of style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St., N.Y.

RAYMOND'S Mark Down Sale of Suits and Overcoats

STARTS TO-DAY.

Men's $13, $15, and $17 All Wool Business Suits, marked down to..... $10.

Men's $18, $20, $22, (and some $24) Extra fine Suits marked down to..... $15.

Winter and medium weight Overcoats, all sizes and materials, never priced less than $20 and most were $25, marked down to.... $15.

Men's $5 and $6 Trousers, in all sizes, all patterns and all materials marked down to..... $3.95

Equally Substantial Reductions Throughout Entire Establishment.

A. Raymond & Co., ESTABLISHED 1857. N. E. Cor. Nassau and Fulton Sts.

Once More We

PAYN SEEKS VINDICATION

Ex-Superintendent Aldridge Also Wants an Appointment.

BOTH WANT TO SUCCEED DUNN

Would Like to be Railroad Commissioner, but Something Else Equally as Good Will Do.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The question of the hour here is whether or not there will be found room in Gov. Odell's plan of economy for Louis F. Payn of Chatham, formerly Superintendent of Insurance, and George W. Aldridge of Rochester, formerly Superintendent of Public Works. Both of these gentlemen are seeking vindication at the hands of the present State administration. Both would like to have places upon the Railroad Commission. They have indicated their preference, but at the same time have informed Senator Platt, the Governor, and State Chairman Dunn that something equally as good will be satisfactory.

According to the gossip here, Aldridge was the first in the field. He put in his application for Railroad Commissioner. Then the suggestion was made that Capt. Dickey, who is a close personal friend of Gov. Odell's, resign his place as Shipping Commissioner, accept a place as Railroad Commissioner, and thus leave the way open for Aldridge's appointment as Shipping Commissioner. The evident purpose of this suggestion was to find some way in which Aldridge could be taken care of without making him a charge on the administration. But this suggestion was not favorably received by Mr. Aldridge. What he wanted, first of all, was a vindication, and this would not be afforded by securing a Federal appointment for him. He insisted upon having one of the places upon the Railroad Commission, or some State appointment of equal prominence.

When Col. Payn heard of Aldridge's move, he lost no time in coming to the front with his claim for recognition. He called upon Senator Platt and informed the Senator that if Aldridge was vindicated by the present State administration, he expected to receive similar vindication. His plea was that he and Aldridge were in exactly the same boat, both having been turned down by Roosevelt. Like Aldridge, he also intimated that an appointment as Railroad Commissioner was the sort of vindication he desired.

The efforts being put forth to have him take care of both Payn and Aldridge are said to be anything but pleasing to Gov. Odell, and it is not expected that he will yield to the importunities of the friends of these two candidates. He is willing, it is said, to lend his influence to help both of them to good Federal places, but that is the extent to which he will go in aiding their political rehabilitation.

Ever since his election as Chairman of the State Republican Committee, there has been talk of George W. Dunn resigning his place on the Railroad Commission, but Col. Dunn, it is now said, will hold on as long as there is any agitation for the appointment of either Payn or Aldridge.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES NAMED

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Speaker Nixon to-day announced the appointment of the following committees:

WAYS AND MEANS—Messrs. Allds, Chenango; Kelsey, Livingston; Costello, Oswego; Babcock, St. Lawrence; Fish, Madison; Ellis, Genesee; Fancher, Cattaraugus; Rogers, Broome; Wilson, Kings; Roberts, Jefferson; Frisbie, Schoharie; Kelly, Albany; Dickey, Rockland.

JUDICIARY—Messrs. Fish, Madison; Patton, Erie; Fowler, Chautauqua; Rodenbeck, Monroe; Cooley, Westchester; Knipp, Chemung; Morgan, Kings; Bell, New York; Nye, Schuyler; Leggett, Niagara; McInerny, Kings; Sanders, New York; Poth, New York.

GENERAL LAWS—Messrs. Burnett, Ontario; Bryan, Jefferson; Mason, Oneida; Baker, Onondaga; Stevens, Franklin; Gardiner, Wyoming; Vacheron, Queens; Sherer, New York; O'Malley, Erie; Blackwell, Kings; Harburger, New York; Scanlon, New York; Dooling, New York.

REVISION—Messrs. Hatch, Steuben; Lewis, M. E., Monroe; Wilson, Kings; Cooley, Westchester; Morgan, Kings; O'Malley, Erie; Nye, Schuyler; Reynolds, Rensselaer; Sullivan, New York; Juengst, Kings; Poth, New York; Dooling, New York; Duross, New York.

CODES—Messrs. Weekes, New York; Cook, Erie; Plank, St. Lawrence; Price, Kings; Phillips, Allegany; Smith, Columbia; Dickinson, Cortland; Bennett, New York; Smith, W. H., New York; Mains, Westchester; Hyman, New York; Daly, Kings; Duross, New York.

TAXATION AND RETRENCHMENT—Messrs. Lewis, M. E., Monroe; Darrison, Niagara; Hatch, Steuben; Harris, Fulton-Hamilton; Stevens, Franklin; Davis, New York; Fisher, Cattaraugus; Orr, Orange; Coons, Albany; Dusinbery, Sullivan; Sullivan, New York; Hawkins, Kings; Geoghan, Erie.

CANALS—Messrs. Lewis, T. D., Oswego; O'Brien, Clinton; Gardner, Wyoming; Weber, Kings; Plank, St. Lawrence; Schneider, Erie; Smith, Columbia; Swarts, Yates; McQuade, Oneida; Salyerds, Monroe; O'Connell, New York; Geoghan, Erie; Honeck, New York.

AFFAIRS OF CITIES—Messrs. Kelsey, Livingston; Lewis, M. E., Monroe; De Graw, Kings; Davis, New York; Burnett, Ontario; Cotton, Kings; O'Malley, Erie; Seymour, New York; Hammond, Onondaga; Ross, Albany; McKeown, Kings; Bradley, Erie; Fitzgerald, New York.

RAILROADS—Messrs. Bedell, Orange; Axtell, Delaware; Costello, Oswego; Fancher, Cattaraugus; Smith, Dutchess; Weekes, New York; Hitchcock, Warren; Everett, Putnam; Swift, Broome; Schneider, Erie; Smith, M. E., New York; Lynn, New York; Egan, New York.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Messrs. Snyder, R. A., Ulster; Apgar, Westchester; Galbraith, Rensselaer; Hitchock, Warren; Lewis, T. D., Oswego; Adler, New York; Remsen, Kings; Radney, Kings; Bell, New York; Juengst, Kings; Halpin, New York; Burns, New York; Van Name, Richmond.

INSURANCE—Messrs. Coughtry, Albany; Apgar, Westchester; Hatch, Steuben; Adler, New York; Price, Kings; Adams, Kings; Mansfield, Saratoga; McQuade, Oneida; Cadin, Onondaga; Smith, Columbia; Rierdon, New York; McInerny, Kings; Meister, New York.

BANKS—Messrs. De Graw, Kings; Smith, Dutchess; Remsen, Kings; Treat, Cayuga; Smith, Otsego; Coughtry, Albany; Wairath, Montgomery; Thorn, Ulster; Snyder, Ulster; Bennett, New York; Holsten, Kings; Prince, New York; Hasenflug, Kings.

ELECTRICITY, GAS, AND WATER SUPPLY—Messrs. Rogers, Broome; Fordyce, Cayuga; Henry, New York; Ellis, Genesee; Gardiner, Monroe; McMillan, Schenectady; Waite, Kings; Platt, Steuben; Hanford, Tioga; Brooks, Erie; Kelly, Albany; McKeown, Kings; Sullivan, New York.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS—Messrs. Doughty, Queens; Conger, Tompkins; Baker, Onondaga; Irwin, Washington; Phipps, Orleans; Reynolds, Rensselaer; Robinson, Suffolk; Swarts, Yates; Brill, Oneida; Weber, Kings; Delaney, Kings; Fitzpatrick, Kings; Keenan, Queens.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES—Messrs. Costello, Oswego; Fish, Madison; Swift, Broome; Hitchcock, Warren; Everett, Putnam; Snyder, Ulster; Roberts, Jefferson; Brooks, Erie; Leggett, Niagara; Orr, Orange; O'Connell, New York; Prince, New York; Richter, New York.

EXCISE—Messrs. Knipp, Chemung; Burnett, Ontario; Fowler, Chautauqua; Rogers, Broome; Hallock, Suffolk; Stevens, Franklin; Mansfield, Saratoga; Orr, Orange; Brill, Oneida; Ruehl, Erie; Harburger, New York; Juengst, Kings; Egan, New York.

AFFAIRS OF VILLAGES—Messrs. Fowler, Chautauqua; Galbraith, Rensselaer; Harris, Fulton-Hamilton; Griffith, Wayne; Walrath, Montgomery; Phillips, Allegany; Treat, Cayuga; Robinson, Suffolk; Allston, Herkimer; Ryder, Greene; Kaiser, Seneca; Van Name, Richmond.

FISHERIES AND GAME—Messrs. Axtell, Delaware; Hallock, Suffolk; Doughty, Queens; Marson, Oneida; Dusinbery, Sullivan; Irwin, Washington; O'Brien, Clinton; Allston, Herkimer; Graeff, Essex; Hammond, Onondaga; Keenan, Queens; Wilson, New York; Matthews, Kings.

PUBLIC PRINTING—Messrs. Fordyce, Cayuga; Doughty, Queens; Darrison, Niagara; Gardner, Wyoming; McMillan, Schenectady; Cook, Erie; Coons, Albany; Traub, Onondaga; Meister, New York; Honeck, New York; Baum, New York.

PUBLIC HEALTH—Messrs. Henry, New York; Fordyce, Cayuga; Gardiner, Monroe; Vacheron, Queens; Hanford, Tioga; Ruehl, Erie; Sherer, Kings; Nye, Schuyler; Sanders, New York; Prince, New York; Reilly, New York.

PUBLIC EDUCATION—Messrs. Griffith, Wayne; Conger, Tompkins; Hallock, Suffolk; Babcock, St. Lawrence; Morgan, Kings; Fisher, Cattaraugus; Reynolds, Rensselaer; Landon, Dutchess; Ross, Albany; Baum, New York; Dickey, Rockland; Rierdon, New York; Brukner, New York.

PUBLIC LANDS AND FORESTRY—Messrs. Smith, Lewis; Galbraith, Rensselaer; Price, Kings; Bryan, Jefferson; Harris, Fulton and Hamilton; Conger, Tompkins; Plank, St. Lawrence; Graeff, Essex; Fisher, Cattaraugus; Dempsey, New York; Richter, New York.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. Adler, New York; Ahern, Rensselaer; Coughtry, Albany; Smith, Dutchess; Griffith, Wayne; Phipps, Orleans; Dickinson, Cortland; Schneider, Erie; Matthews, Kings; Bradley, Erie; Ulmann, New York.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Messrs. Cotton, Kings; Henry, New York; Davis, New York; McQuade, Oneida; Ruehl, Erie; Landon, Dutchess; Mains, Westchester; Scanlon, New York; Hawkins, Kings; Hasenflug, Kings; Reilly, New York.

SOLDIERS' HOME—Messrs. Platt, Steuben; Swift Broome; Smith, Otsego; Irwin, Washington; Remsen, Kings; McMillan, Schenectady; Hanford, Tioga; Egan, New York; Smith, J. E., New York; Halpin, New York; Ryder, Greene.

CLAIMS—Messrs. Wilson, Kings; Cooley, Westchester; Patton, Erie; Seymour, New York; Smith, W. H., New York; Dickinson, Cortland; Blackwell, Kings; Lynn, New York; Fitzgerald, New York.

FEDERAL RELATIONS—Messrs. Ellis, Genesee; Vacheron, Queens; Ahern, Rensselaer; Bell, New York; Brooks, Erie; Bradley, Erie; Hyman, New York; Wilson, New York.

CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Messrs. Patton, Erie; Treat, Cayuga; Walrath, Montgomery; Apgar, Westchester; Mansfield, Saratoga; Traub, Onondaga; Roberts, Jefferson; Smith, J. E., New York; Delaney, Kings.

STATE PRISONS—Messrs. Bryan, Jefferson; Knipp, Chemung; Ahern, Rensselaer; Thorn, Ulster; O'Brien, Clinton; Traub, Onondaga; Landon, Dutchess; Holsten, Kings; Bruckner, New York.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—Messrs. Rodenbeck, Monroe; Cook, Erie; Axtell, Delaware; Smith, Lewis; Marson, Oneida; Phillips, Allegany; Lewis, Oswego; Daly, Kings; O'Connell, New York.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES—Messrs. Darrison, Niagara; Patton, Erie; Waite, Kings; Mains, Westchester; Cadin, Onondaga; Rainey, Kings; Dempsey, New York; Kaiser, Seneca; Ulmann, New York.

AGRICULTURE—Messrs. Phipps, Orleans; Graeff, Essex; Smith, Lewis; Smith, Otsego; Brill, Oneida; Swarts, Yates; Salyerds, Monroe; Geoghan, Erie; Ryder, Greene.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Messrs. Fancher, Cattaraugus; Baker, Onondaga; Dusinbery, Sullivan; Robinson, Suffolk; Everett, Putnam; Adams, Kings; Meister, New York; Burns, New York; Baum, New York.

RULES—The Speaker, Chautauqua; Messrs Allds, Chenango; Kelsey, Livingston; Bedell, Orange; Frisbie, Schoharie; E. Kelly, Albany.

PRINTED AND ENGROSSED BILLS—Messrs. Babcock, St. Lawrence; Coons, Albany; Allston, Herkimer; Salyerds, Monroe; Fitzpatrick, Kings.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Messrs. Gardner, Monroe; Platt, Steuben; Thorn, Ulster; Rierdon, New York; Honeck, New York.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The following committees were appointed in the Senate:

FINANCE Messrs. Higgins, Raines, Malby, Brown, Krum, Stranahan, Humphrey, Armstrong, Stewart, Martin, and Foley.

JUDICIARY—Messrs. Brackett, Krum, Davis, Brown, Elsberg, Thornton, Slater, Mills, McKinney, McCarren, and Dowling.

AFFAIRS OF CITIES—Messrs. Stranahan, White, Davis, Marshall, Elsberg, Foster, Sherwood, Audett, Green, Ahearn, and McCarren.

RAILROADS—Messrs. Raines, Parsons, Wilcox, Brackett, Goodsell, Prime, Green, Willard, Fuller, Martin, and Plunkitt.

CODES—Messrs. Malby, White, Brown, Elsberg, Hill, Slater, McKinney, Trainor, and Hennessy.

TAXATION AND RETRENCHMENT—Messrs. Krum, Higgins, Stranahan, Humphrey, Sherwood, Mills, Wiley, Foley, and Cullen.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Messrs. Elsberg, Parsons, Foster, Ambler, Hill, Russell, Cocks, Sullivan, and McCarren.

CANALS—Messrs. Davis, White, Humphrey, Wilcox, Sherwood, Fuller, Cocks, Foley, and Ramsperger.

INSURANCE—Messrs. Parsons, Raines, Malby, Thornton, Ambler, Marshall, McEwan, Ahearn, and Donnelly.

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS—Messrs. Goodsell, Wilcox, Malby, Stewart, McEwan, Sullivan, and Wagner.

BANKS—Messrs. Humphrey, Foster, Audett, Prime, Wiley, Wagner, and Trainor.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. Wilcox, Davis, Thornton, Prime, Fuller, Plunkitt, and Dowling.

FOREST, FISH, AND GAME LAWS—Messrs. Brown, Russell, McKinney, Wiley, Willard, Sullivan, and McCabe.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF TOWNS AND COUNTIES—Messrs. Foster, Ambler, Armstrong, McEwan, Willard, Donnelly, and Ramsperger.

PUBLIC EDUCATION—Messrs. White, Parsons, Brackett, Marshall, Mills, Sullivan, and Cullen.

PUBLIC HEALTH—Messrs. Audett, Wilcox, Green, Mills, Cocks, Ramsperger, and McCabe.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Messrs. Hill, Malby, Armstrong, Wiley, Cocks, Cullen, and Hennessy.

REVISION—Messrs. Fuller, Thornton, Foster, Hill, Green, Donnelly, and Plunkitt.

PRINTED AND ENGROSSED BILLS—Messrs. Marshall, Brown, Slater, Wagner, and Ramsperger.

AFFAIRS OF VILLAGES—Messrs. McEwan, Brackett, Goodsell, Trainor, McCabe.

AGRICULTURE—Messrs. Ambler, Prime, Cocks, Dowling, Hennessy.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—Messrs. Thornton, Brackett, Ambler, Donnelly, Trainor.

PUBLIC PRINTING—Messrs. Sherwood, Armstrong, Audett, Cullen, Hennessy.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Messrs. Russell, White, Stewart, Ahearn, Martin.

ROADS AND BRIDGES—Messrs. Armstrong, McKinney, Willard, Trainor, Hennessy.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES—Messrs. Slater, Goodsell, Russell, Plunkitt, McCabe.

RULES—Messrs. Ellsworth, Raines, Grady.

SENATOR ELSBERG'S TAX BILL.

Present Plan of Equalization Is Abolished—Each County to Pay a Fixed Proportion.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Senator Elsberg gave an explanation of his tax bill introduced to-night. The provisions of the bill are as follows:

1. For the abolition of the present system of equalizing assessments between the counties and for the determination of the proportion of State taxes to be paid by each county on a mathematical basis as follows:

Each county shall pay such proportion of the State tax as the gross revenue raised by the county bears to the aggregate gross revenue raised by all the counties of the State together.

2. For local option in taxation, each county (or a city where the city includes more than one county) is given the right to determine the classes of property on which taxes shall be levied, provided that no property now exempt from taxation shall be taxed and no class of property not now taxable shall be subjected to taxation. In other words, the localities are given the right to exempt present taxables, but not to add to present taxables. A further proviso is that every exemption of property from taxation which might be made under the provisions of the act shall have uniform operation throughout the county or city in which it is made, and no exemption shall be made on the ground of ownership.

The two great reforms effected by this bill, the Senator said, would be first, that the present iniquitous method of equalizing assessments would be abolished and the functions of the State Board of Tax Commissioners with reference to the apportionment of State taxes would be exercised on a mathematical and equitable basis; and, second, the giving to the counties of local option would clear the way for a better and more scientific tax system.

By the apportionment system many of the up-State counties would benefit in the way of paying a smaller proportion of the State taxes; in fact, every county whose proportion of State tax is more than 9 per cent. of its local revenue would under the system created by the bill pay less of the State tax than it now pays.

This bill is the one unanimously approved by the Chamber of Commerce of New York City at its recent meeting, and it has also received the approval of a large number of bodies throughout the State, including the Central Federated Union and other labor organizations.

BILL TO SUPPRESS GAMBLING.

Makes Bettors Amenable and Owners of Property Used Responsible.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Assemblyman Vacheron of Queens has introduced a bill for the suppression of gambling and pool selling.

It provides that any person who engages in pool selling or bookmaking, and any person who records or registers, bets, or wagers, or sells pools upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, or power of endurance, of man or beast, or upon the result of any political nomination, appointment, or election; or any person who, being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room, shed, tenement, &c., knowingly permits the same to be used or occupied for any of these purposes, is guilty of a misdemeanor, except when another penalty is provided by law, and upon conviction is punishable by a fine of $250, and in default of the payment of such fine, shall be committed to the county jail of the county until such fine be paid or satisfied by imprisonment.

The Superintendent of Elections is charged with the execution of the law, violators of which can be arrested without a warrant by policemen detailed to assist him.

SALE OF THE STATE CANALS.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment to Allow Such Action.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Hatch of Steuben introduced a concurrent resolution amending Section 8 of Article 7 of the Constitution, relating to the disposition of the canals giving to the Legislature the power to provide by law for the sale or other disposition of the State canals.

The measure specifies the Erie Canal, the Oswego Canal, the Champlain Canal, the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, and the Black River Canal, and of all the rights, easements, appurtenances, and other property belonging to the State connected with the use of such canals.

TO TAX REAL ESTATE COMPANIES.

Bill Introduced to Remedy Defects in the Corporation Tax Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Assemblyman McInerney of New York City introduced a bill to-night which is intended to bring companies who purchase and hold real estate, who are now exempt from taxation, within the provisions of the statute. Speaking of his bill, Mr. McInerney said:

"I have introduced this bill for the purpose of curing some defects in the tax law relative to corporations. Under the construction given by the courts to the statute which provides for the taxation of corporations, many companies have been enabled to escape the payment of taxes. For instance: In a decision which has greatly reduced the State's income from corporations, the Court held that a company organized 'to purchase and hold real estate' was not subject to taxes for the reason that its capital was not 'employed in doing business,' the Court saying, 'If capital can be invested without being employed, the case before us seems to be a fair instance of it.'"

Imprisonment for Judgment Debts.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Assemblyman Prince introduced a bill to-night for the better collection of judgments obtained in favor of wage earners. The bill has the support of all the labor organizations of the State. It provides that in an action brought in the municipal court of New York City by a wage earner to recover for wages earned, the judgment given for a sum not exceeding $50, exclusive of costs, shall provide that the defendant shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment upon execution. The defendant arrested by virtue of an execution against his person must be actually confined in jail for fifteen days.

For Vestibuled Cars in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Assemblyman Adams of Brooklyn to-night introduced a bill to compel the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to place vestibuled cars on its street surface roads.

Bill to Cede Governors Island.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Senator Ellsworth will introduce a bill conferring power upon the State Land Board to cede Governors Island to the Federal Government. The purpose to which the island is to be devoted are the defenses of New York Harbor and in connection with the improvement of Buttermilk Channel.

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate:

Senator RUSSELL—Authorizing Rensselaer County to obtain title to all toll roads within its limits.

Senator BRACKETT—Providing that employers shall be fully responsible for all accidents to employes during hours of labor.

Senator WAGNER—Amending tax laws by fixing the property as place of taxation instead of residence.

Senator WAGNER—A concurrent resolution requesting Congress to abolish the war tax on beer.

Senator STRANAHAN—Increasing the salary of the Deputy State Controller from $4,000 to $4,500.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. McINERNY—To tax trust companies the same as banks.

Mr. J. E. SMITH—Amending the Penal Code so as to permit private individuals to manufacture their own soda water.

Mr. HENRY—Providing that the non-voting list shall be exhausted first in the drawing of panels for juries; also providing for a thorough description on naturalization papers.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Gov. Odell to-night sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Member State Board of Mediation and Arbitration—Bernard Stark, Albany County.

Trustee New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home—Thomas W. Bradley of Orange County, to fill the vacancy created by the failure to qualify of Thomas R. Prestor.

Manager Binghamton State Hospital—G. W. Fairchild of Otsego County, to succeed John W. Stanborough, whose term of office as such manager has expired.

State Tax Commissioner—J. Edgar Leaycraft, (reappointed.) New York County.

Superintendent of Public Works—John L. Partridge of Kings County, (reappointed.)

Managers Buffalo State Hospital—Thomas Lathrop, M. D., Erie County, (reappointed;) Walter Platt Cooke of Erie County to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Daniel H. McMillan.

Manager Hudson River State Hospital—George M. Hine of Dutchess County, vice Eugene N. Howell.

Manager Manhattan State Hospital—Louisa Pierpont Satterlee of New York County, whose name has been thus changed from Louisa Pierpont Morgan by marriage.

The reappointment of John L. Partridge and of the present members of the Board of Trustees of the State Consumptives' Hospital, and the appointment of Cuthbert W. Pond as Civil Service Commissioner were confirmed.

ASTORIA LAND CASE DECIDED.

Appellate Division Says Grant to the Astoria Company Is Valid.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The Appellate Division here has handed down a decision in the case of the application of the City of New York to review the proceedings of the State Land Board in granting to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company land under water in Queens County, sustaining the grant and holding that the New York City Dock Board veto is of no value as against the Land Board's decision.

The contention of the City of New York was that the Dock Board of that city alone had the right to determine whether or not a grant of land under water within the limits of the greater city should be made, and that, having once determined against the issuance of a grant, the State Land Board had no right to make one. In other words, that the veto of the Dock Board of the City of New York divested the Commissioners of the Land Office of their jurisdiction over lands under water in the City of New York.

Pending action in this case the State Land Board had postponed consideration of some forty applications for grants of land under water in the City of New York. These will now be taken up in their regular order and will be passed upon on their merits.

Decision as to Tax Deeds.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The question of the liability of the State under its quit claim letters patent for lands acquired at tax sales and sold at State Engineer's sale was settled in the Appellate Division to-day by a decision which holds that the State need not refund the money paid when title to the lands granted fails.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT TAX.

Appellate Division Says Company Must Pay the State $53,499.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The Appellate Division has fixed the amount of property of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company taxable in this State, for State purposes, at $34,997,561, and the tax thereon at $53,499.

COLOMBIA'S CONSUL MARRIED.

Archbishop Corrigan Officiates at a Wedding in the Cathedral.

Arturo de Brigard, Consul General of Colombia, and Miss Ana Gomez of Carthagena, Colombia, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Archbishop Corrigan officiated.

Andre Gomez acted as best man, and Miss Matilda Parraga as maid of honor. Among the guests were Emilino Isaza, Commissioner of the Colombian Government; M. Comancho Roldan, Mr. and Mrs. Rafael Parraga, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Lee and Joaquin Ferro.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Special Sale.

Girls' Muslin Underwear.

The following lines are offered at the lowest prices ever made on similar desirable goods. All are clean, fresh, well made, nicely trimmed garments, and deserve the attention of every mother.

Misses' Skirts,

all sizes, 4 to 18 years,

39c., 59c., 65c., 98c., $1.10 and $1.65.

Misses' Night Gowns,

39c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c. and $1.10.

60-62 West 23d Street.

LEGISLATURE ACTS ON THE ECONOMY PLANS

Bills Introduced on Lines of Gov. Odell's Recommendations.

Consolidation of Commissions and Bureaus Proposed—List of Legislature's Employes Cut Down.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The Legislature to-night took cognizance of the important recommendations made by Gov. Odell in his first annual message in very prompt fashion. Bills relating to the most drastic changes advised by the Governor were introduced in both Houses.

Chief among the bills were measures carrying out the "plan of economy" providing a substitution for the Fish, Forest, and Game and Forest Preserve Commissions of a single Commissioner, who will have the advice of two State officers to serve without salary, and for the consolidation of all the labor bureaus into a single-headed commission.

In both the Senate and the House there was manifest a disposition to follow Gov. Odell in his suggestions for economic reforms even in their personnel. When the list of Senate and House officers was announced it was found that many of the old-time employes who have been carried on the rolls merely because of political influence are not included. It is estimated that the cutting down of the number of employes will result in a saving of nearly two-thirds of the amount expended for salaries of Senate and House employes last year.

FOREST AND GAME COMMISSION

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Assemblyman Allds to-night introduced a bill legislating the Forest Preserve Board out of office, and practically making the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission a single-headed body, although still composed of three members.

There are to be three Commissioners appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. Two of the Commissioners are to be appointed from the Commissioners of the land office, or in other words are to be State officers serving in a sense ex officio. The third member is to be appointed for two years, and his successors for a term of three years. He is to be President of the commission. The appointment of the new commission is to be made twenty days after the law goes into effect. The salary of the President of the commission is to be $5,000 per annum. The land board members are to serve without compensation. All members are to receive compensation for expenses necessarily incurred.

The bill provides that the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission to be hereafter appointed shall constitute the Forest Preserve Board, and perform the duties now imposed by law upon the latter body. The bill further provides that the Attorney General shall designate attorneys and counsel to be employed upon work connected with the Forest Preserve Board, subject to the approval of the latter.

STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Senator Ellsworth introduced in the Senate to-night a bill consolidating the three State departments relating to labor and placing the affairs of all in the hands of a State Commissioner of Labor.

The commissions affected by the measure are the Board of Arbitration and Mediation, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the office of the Factory Inspector. The State Commissioner of Labor will be appointed for three years, and will have a salary of $3,500 per annum. He will have two deputies at $2,500 each, and the various work of the three commissions will be divided into departments, which will be conducted by the Commissioner and his deputies. The employes under the first deputy in the various departments remain.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The principal feature of the assembling of the two houses of the Legislature to-night was the appointment of committees and clerks, and the reception of a list of appointments by the Governor. A number of minor appointments were made in the Senate and also in the Assembly.

It was 8:45 o'clock when Lieut. Gov. Woodruff called the Senate to order. The standing committees were immediately announced. The dispositions of the various Senators aroused considerable interest, and generally the Republicans were pleased with the assignments. By resolution of Senator Raines, the President pro tem. and Senator Grady were made ex officio members of the Committees on Finance, Insurance, Judiciary, and Cities.

The Governor's secretary brought a number of appointments.

By resolution of Senator Ellsworth the sessions of the Legislature will begin daily at 11 A. M. except on Monday, when they will begin at 8:30 P. M., and on Fridays at 10 A. M.

The Senate adjourned at 9:30 o'clock until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

There was a large crowd of interested spectators in the Assembly when Speaker Nixon's gavel fell, shortly after 8:30 o'clock.

The first order of business was the Speaker's announcement of committee designations, which was followed by a long list of appointments of minor officials. Several important bills were introduced, after which a resolution was presented by Mr. Allds fixing the session hours. It was the same as that introduced in the Senate.

Lehigh Valley's Artistic Advertising.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad is spending considerable money for artistic advertising. It has just issued to its patrons an Albertype picture of New York City, as seen from the North River ferryboats. The city's sky-line is shown with great distinctness, and the tall buildings stand out with remarkable impressiveness. The view reaches from the City Hall to the Battery, including almost all the well-known structures in the down-town district. Another bit of neat work is the road's calendar for 1901.

Action on Judge Benedict's Death.

Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has requested the members of the bar to meet in the courtroom in the Brooklyn Post Office Building to-morrow afternoon, to take action on the death of Judge Charles L. Benedict. They will thereafter attend the funeral services in the Church of the Pilgrims at 2:30 o'clock.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT

Home Life Insurance Company

GEORGE E. IDE, President.

NO. 256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JANUARY 1ST, 1901.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds and Mortgages	$3,708,785.00	Policy Reserve (Per Certificate of New York Insurance Department)	$10,132,712.00
Bonds and Stocks (market value)	5,141,104.96	Present Value of all Dividend-Endowment Accumulations (Deferred Dividends)	736,337.00
Real Estate	1,740,748 54	Other Liabilities	124,734.47
Collateral Loans	33,500.00	Fund voluntarily set aside to meet possible fluctuations in price of securities, etc.	65,875.00
Loans to Policy-holders	1,080,455.81	Net Surplus	1,282,588.30
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	348,500 82		
Interest and Rents Due and Accrued	67,230.06		
Premiums in transit and Deferred Premiums, less cost of collection	221,921.58		
Total Admitted Assets	$12,342,246.77	Total	$12,342,246.77

INCOME IN 1900.		DISBURSEMENTS IN 1900.	
Premiums	$2,035,814.92	Total Payments	$1,720,256.27
Interest, Rents and other Receipts	552,489.00	Including Death Claims, Matured Endowments and Annuities $682,927.17; Dividends to Policy-holders 177,799.82; Surrender Values 136,410.85	
		Balance,—Excess Income over Disbursements	868,049.65
Total Income	$2,588,303.92	Total Disbursements and Balance	$2,588,303.92

NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE, 29,203, being an increase of	2,941
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IN FORCE, $54,069,852.00, being an increase of	$4,811,155.00
RECEIVED FROM POLICY-HOLDERS since organization, 1860	34,922,843.87
RETURNED TO POLICY-HOLDERS and now held for their benefit	35,331,978.33

RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1900.

	PER CENT.		PER CENT.
Increase in Total Income	9.11	Increase in Insurance in Force	9.77
" " New Premium Income	9.12	" " Deferred Dividend Fund	17.49
" " Renewal Premium Income	7.61	" " Insurance in Force to Insurance Issued	44.00
" " Admitted Assets	8.75	" " Surplus	6.59
" " Total Reserve Liability	8.27		

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.

ELLIS W. GLADWIN, Secretary. WILLIAM A. MARSHALL, Actuary.

FRANK W. CHAPIN, Medical Director. WILLIAM G. LOW, Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

WM. G. LOW, THOMAS T. BARR, ELLIS W. GLADWIN, E. LE GRAND BEERS,
THOS. H. MESSENGER, GEORGE E. IDE, JOHN E. BORNE, COURTLANDT P. DIXON,
J. WARREN GREENE, CHAS. W. IDE, JNO. S. FROTHINGHAM, ANTON A. RAVEN,
HENRY E. PIERREPONT, WM. A. NASH, MARTIN JOOST, FRANCIS L. HINE,
LEMUEL H. ARNOLD, JOHN F. PRAEGER, WM. M. ST. JOHN, JAMES McGOVERN.

WOOL MANUFACTURERS MEET.

Discuss a National Textile Chamber of Commerce.

The establishment of a National Textile Chamber of Commerce was one of the subjects discussed yesterday at the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at the Hotel Savoy. The idea is that the trade shall have a body which may decide, without reference to the courts, disputes which may arise between manufacturers and dealers. The proposition was referred to the Executive Committee. Another matter considered was the collection of data to enlighten the members as to the condition of business by ascertaining the annual output and the busy and dull seasons.

Charles H. Harding of Philadelphia is President of the association. Among those present yesterday were Secretary S. N. D. North of Boston, Benjamin Phipps of Boston, John N. Carpender of New Brunswick, N. J.; David L. Einstein of Raritan, N. J.; H. L. James of Rockville, Conn.; F. S. Clark of North Billerica, Mass.; John P. Wood of Philadelphia, William C. Greene of Peacedale, R. I.; Charles H. Stott of Lowell, Mass.; John Hopewell of Boston, E. M. Goodall of Sanford, Mass.; F. W. Hobbs of Lawrence, Mass.; Galen C. Moses of Bath, Me.; W. J. Battison of Boston, C. B. Rockwell of Bristol, R. I.; A. Park Hammond of Rockville, Conn.; Justin A. Wayre of Worcester, Mass.; George M. Bassett of Worcester, Mass.; William White of North Adams, Mass., and Edward Denny of Worcester, Mass.

The following officers were elected: President—Charles H. Harding, Philadelphia; Vice Presidents—James Phillips, Jr., Fitchburg, Mass.; John N. Carpender, New Brunswick, N. J.; George Sykes, Rockville, Conn.; Treasurer—Benjamin Phipps, Boston; Secretary—S. N. D. North, Boston, and an Executive Committee of fifteen members.

Secretary North reported that he expected the Fifty-seventh Congress would attempt a readjustment of the tariff affecting wool, and it was well for the association to be prepared to meet any emergency. The past year, Mr. North declares, was the severest the wool business has ever known, while the losses have been greater than ever before. The course of prices had been directly contrary to prediction.

Mr. North expressed a belief that the worst is well behind the wool manufacturers, and that there is a fair prospect for them of participating in the general prosperity of the country. Mr. North also advocates the enactment of a Federal law, making the use of the metric system of weights and measures, particularly in the numbering of yarns, compulsory. The meeting was supplemented by a dinner last night, at which several speeches were made.

President Harding spoke of the quick adaptation of the wool manufacturers to popular demands, both in the way of producing the finest goods and the cheapest fabrics, displaying a quick invention and equally prompt appropriation of methods. He said:

"For the best classes of fabrics, knit or woven, only caprice or hide-bound habit can now be offered in excuse for asking for 'goods from abroad.' Domestic manufactures are now made from the world's finest wools, and of the highest style. With the world approaching our standard of textile wages, with the inventive tact of Americans, and with the establishment of textile machine shops to make, develop, and improve textile machinery, and supply it at prices greatly less than the present duty-paid prices of foreign-made machinery, the export of American woolens will some day cease to be a dream."

George H. Sutton, Senator Warren of Wyoming, S. Uchida, the Japanese Consul General in

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

A Very Remarkable Offering of Fine CLOTHING for BOYS

If there is a boy in Greater New York, or near it, that has need of a new suit or overcoat this is the day of opportunity to supply clothes of high character at prices not to be matched in a twelve-month.

Many of to-day's prices will scarcely buy the cheapest cotton-mixed goods of sweat-shop make. Yet the Wanamaker Store hasn't a boy's suit or overcoat at any price that is not made of absolutely all-wool cloth, stylish, new, and thoroughly and honestly made at every point.

Many of the garments offered to-day are kinds most asked for. Then there are a few that haven't sold fast enough—maybe the prices were not popular; but that defect is wiped away to-day by such new prices as should clean up this stock in a jiffy.

The news in detail follows:

Russian Blouse Suits—
For boys of 3 to 7 years. Smart, handsome suits that parents love to see on the little fellows—all beautifully made. These two groups:

At $3.75—Suits worth $5 to $6.50
At $5—Suits worth $7.50 and $8

and they are new and highly desirable suits that deserve every cent of their full price at the present moment.

Russian Overcoats—
For boys of 3 to 7 years. Of choicest fabrics, in most popular colors—

$7.50 to $10 Overcoats at $5

You can scarcely find better styles at any price.

Boys' Overcoats—
For ages 4 to 10 years. Smartly tailored coats, though not our best styles. Splendid for school wear.

At $3.75—Values $6.50 and more

Pure wool, remember; well made, too.

Single and Double-breasted Suits—
For boys of 9 to 16 years. Handsome stylish suits of finest cheviots and cassimeres—

At $5, from $9 and $10

All highly desirable suits of the newest patterns.

Raglan Overcoats—
Raglans and Raglan Paddocks, for boys of 6 to 16 years; in Oxford, olive and green-mixed cheviots—beautiful coats, with every touch of grace and style. Two groups:

$11 to $15 Overcoats at $9
$16.50 to $20 Overcoats at $12

Velveteen Sailor Suits—
For boys of 3 to 12 years. Stylish, dressy suits that are handsome and highly serviceable—

At $5, from $10

For 3, 4 and 5-year-old Boys—
Just these sizes in Sailor Suits, Vestee and Russian Blouse Suits—that's why they are marked at to-day's ridiculous price—

$2.50 a Suit

They're all pure wool—remember that; and no pure wool suit of any sort can be bought for that price regularly. These are worth double and more. A few sailor suits in sizes for 11 and 12 years.

Boys' Reefers—
For ages 3 to 8 years. Of tan, Cambridge and brown mixed frieze, with shield fronts—

At $3.50, from $6

News enough to bring hundreds of parents, rain or shine. Goods of this character, and such variety, are worth taking pains to share. Lots are large in some cases, small in others. Prompt folks will fare best.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Sale of Parlor FURNITURE

Perhaps you were not planning to buy furniture this month. But this movement suggests large economies for those who revise their plans.

A saving of from five dollars on a chair to a hundred dollars on a parlor cabinet is well worth taking advantage of, a few weeks, or even a few months earlier than you expected.

All of these reductions are on goods of the highest character, and there is splendid variety to select from.

These hints of prices:

Parlor Suites—
At $35, from $58—Three pieces; imitation; tapestry cover.
At $49, from $75—Three pieces; imitation; damask cover.
At $60, from $90—Five pieces; imitation; damask cover.
At $65, from $86—Three pieces; imitation; tapestry cover.
At $72.50, from $92—Three pieces; mahogany; velour cover.
At $75, from $100—Five pieces; imitation; damask cover.
At $82.50, from $110—Three pieces; mahogany; tapestry cover.
At $90, from $185—Three pieces; green and gold; damask cover.
At $100, from $190—Four pieces; mahogany; velour cover.
At $110, from $180—Three pieces; mahogany; damask cover.
At $117.50, from $154—Three pieces; mahogany; damask cover.
At $125, from $200—Three pieces; mahogany; tapestry cover.
At $132.50, from $178—Three pieces; mahogany; velour cover.
At $150, from $210—Five pieces; mahogany; tapestry cover.
At $200, from $285—Three pieces; mahogany; Empire; damask cover.

Sofas—
At $35, from $70—Mahogany divan; velour cover.
At $37.50, from $65—Mahogany sofa; velour cover.
At $47.50, from $60—Mahogany sofa; tapestry cover.
At $60, from $90—Mahogany sofa; denim cover.
At $75, from $95—Mahogany sofa; tapestry cover.
At $60, from $120—Mahogany sofa; velour cover.

Odd Chairs—
At $10, from $15—Imitation chair; damask cover.
At $12, from $18.50—Mahogany chair; damask cover.
At $15, from $20—Mahogany chair; tapestry cover.
At $16, from $25—Oak arm chair; velour cover.

Music Cabinets—
At $5.25, from $10.50—Imitation mahogany.
At $7.50, from $12—Imitation mahogany
At $15, from $24—Mahogany inlaid.
At $16, from $25—Mahogany.
At $22, from $35—Mahogany.
At $25, from $40—Mahogany.
At $28, from $40—Mahogany.

Parlor Cabinets—
At $30, from $46—Mahogany.
At $32.50, from $55—Mohogany.
At $42.50, from $56—Vernis-Martin.
At $55, from $85—Vernis-Martin.
At $60, from $100—Vernis-Martin.
At $75, from $125—Vernis-Martin.
At $95, from $140—Gold.
At $175, from $275—Vernis-Martin.

Fourth avenue.

Men's Trousers

About two hundred and fifty black cheviot trousers that remain from full lines have been gathered up. All comparatively new, in this season's cut, and of good honest materials—kinds that would be priced regularly up to $6. All at one price now—$3.50 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Neckwear

Just before the holidays, yet too late to derive any benefit from the active demand usual at that period, we came across this bit of good fortune. A maker offered his entire stock of *narrow* four-in-hands at half the regular price. The stock is here. It embraces a wide variety of good patterns and colorings. And the price shall be 25c for choice. Regularly the price would be 50c.

Men's Store, Broadway and Ninth.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR Some Opportunities

Choosing among this stock of dainty neckwear for women is at once easy and difficult. Easy, because there's no question but that your desires can be speedily met from among the collection. Difficult, because so many attractive creations dispute the right of precedence in your favor. Ruffs? The newest conceits in these charming, fluffy bits of silk, chenille and feathers are here, from those of Liberty silk, with plaited ends, at $1, to ruffs of ostrich plumes, with chenille ends, at $18.

Two exceptionally attractive offerings among the stock are ruffs of black Liberty silk, with plaited ends, at $1, worth $1.50; and ruffs of black taffeta silk, edged with chenille, and chenille ends, at $2, fully worth $3.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Enameled Ware

Ten Cents Each for all of these various pieces, though if they were altogether faultless they'd be priced at 25c to 45c. They *are* perfect on the inside, and that's the really important feature. Nearly every piece of any sort is likely to be chipped a bit after the first time it's used. And there's nothing more serious with any piece in this collection. Just slight blemishes on the outside, and 10c for the regular 25c to 45c kinds.

There are Wash Basins, in 3 sizes; Milk Pans, in 2 sizes; Pudding Pans, in 2 sizes; 1-quart Covered Buckets, 4-quart Milk Cans, Cake Moulds, Tea and Coffee Pots, Cuspidors—10c each.

Basement.

New SILKS

The Japanese washable silks are here, more beautiful than ever, in wider assortment than ever.

Particularly handsome are the black and white effects, some of the patterns on shot ground. But there's richness, too, in plenty among the brilliant colors—the pinks and the blues with stripes of white, in plain and elegant corded effects.

Price? Very little. The genuine Habutais are 50c a yard; the corded effects, 45c a yard.

Rotunda.

Linen BATISTES Half Price or Less

You'll thank us later for impressing upon you this golden opportunity to buy *now* goods that are destined to become immensely popular this season—for this is going to be a linen year—and at prices from a third to a half of their imported value. Never mind who lost by the transaction; it's for you to grasp this splendid value now. Half of the twelve thousand yards we told you about a day or two ago have gone, but there are still 30 attractive patterns to choose among; brightly colored silk stripes, plaids, embroidered figures, on natural linen ground.

And the price, for 37½c and 50c values, is but

Eighteen Cents a Yard

Rotunda.

FURS Reduced

High-grade Furs. Splendid seal garments, rich royal sable set, beautiful broadtail coat and so on. And all at new lower prices. At the season's beginning they were priced very moderately—lower than furs of such high order of excellence sell for usually elsewhere. Now a full quarter has been taken from each price, as follows:

Extra long Scarf and Muff of Imperial Russian Sable, $375 for the set; was $500 yesterday.
Handsome Mink Cape, made of choice Eastern skins; $337.50, from $450.
Seal Coat, with collar and deep revers of Hudson Bay sable, $281.25, from $375.
Seal Coat, with deep revers and collar of chinchilla, $262.50, from $350.
Broad-tail Coat, with collar and revers of real chinchilla, $262.50, from $350.
Seal Coat, with collar and revers of blended baum marten, $225, from $300.
Seal Coat, with chinchilla trimming, $206.25, from $275.
Extra Choice Fisher Cluster Scarf and Muff, $131.25, from $175.

Second floor, Broadway.

WRAPPERS Under-price

Two lots of comfortable, well made Wrappers that will likely be sold in a jiffy to-day:

At $1, from $1.25 and $1.75—Of flannelette in dark grounds, with neat fancy stripes or figures; body lined; 3 styles; trimmed with fancy braid or cord; all have ruffle on skirt.

At $2, from $2.75 to $4.50—Of German flannel; 4 styles, light and dark grounds, with fancy stripes or figures; trimmed with braid or velvet ribbon.

Second floor.

New Offerings Come to the Under-price Store

And they'll continue to come daily now. Bargain-seekers should not fail to watch these announcements. Desirable goods of all kinds will be on sale here from time to time, and always priced way below regular.

Sheets and Pillow Cases—
They're priced at about the cost of the muslin by the yard. Absolutely nothing for the making, though that's far superior to most home-work. The prices quoted below are lower than they're likely to be soon again. All of very good durable muslin.
54x90 in., 37c; 63x90 in., 40c; 63x99 in., 44c; 72x90 in., 45c; 72x99 in., 49c; 81x90 in., 50c; 81x99 in., 55c; 90x99 in., 60c.
Bleached Pillow Cases—42x36 in., 10c; 45x36 in., 11c; 50x38½ in., 13c; 54x 38½ in., 15c.

35c White Lawn Aprons at 25c
A very good white lawn, and well and neatly made; various attractive styles. Easily worth 10c more, even according to our very reasonable valuation.

Initial Bath Towels, 15c each—
One hundred dozen of these. Snow-white, with turkey red borders, the initial in white; 20x38 in. Would be moderately priced at 20c.

Memorandum Tablets—

Women's Handkerch'fs so Cheap
Various excellent grades and desirable styles in this offering. All pure linen, of course. Some hemstitched handkerchiefs that are regularly $3 a dozen, are now marked $2, or 17c each. Another quality, regularly $4.20 a dozen, is now $2.50 a dozen, or 21c each; and some that were 35c each are now 25c. Embroidered handkerchiefs that were 25c are now 18c.

Fancy China at Half Price—
Austrian and French china plates and cups and saucers, beautifully decorated in floral designs, and gilded, at 25c each. Good value at 50c.

Books at 10c each—
They are neatly bound in cloth. About 1,000 volumes in this offering, comprising history, fiction and so on—odds and ends of lots from which we sold a very large number at 15c and 25c each.

Papeteries Greatly Reduced—
They have attractively illustrated covers. Prices have been 35c and 50c. Choice

The CARPET SALE Carpet Sample Rugs To-day

Fifteen hundred Rugs are ready this morning. Made from the samples of carpet which we show during the season. They are a yard to a yard and a half long, in Wilton, Axminster, Body and Tapestry Brussels; all neatly bound at the ends. Now marked at

25c to $1.75 Each,

which is about half their value. These sales are watched for and the Rugs eagerly bought. This hint for promptness.

There is still good picking among the carpet remnants; though principally in two lines:

Axminsters at 50c to $1, from $1 to $1.65
Ingrains at 30c to 50c, from 70c

The other sorts are in small quantities that will just suit some people, but too few to talk about here.

Third floor

Muslin UNDERWEAR

Why do we sell such vast quantities of the White Garments in January? Principally because the time suits our convenience and yours—also the manufacturers. On our part we can afford to give buying time in midsummer and selling time in January to a movement that affords little profit. The store is too busy to devote to a White Sale in April, and you are then too busy with more important matters of dress to bother with underwear buying. You are as much interested in having it all over as we are. Then when we add to your convenience such prices on goods as well made, or better made, than in any other regular stock, there is little wonder that there is such tremendous buying at this time.

The savings are large and positive. These price-hints to-day:

Night Gowns—
75c—Of muslin, with yoke of 4 rows of insertion and cluster of plaits; V-neck trimmed with torchon lace.
85c—Of cambric, with square neck, trimmed with lawn ruffle, and edge of torchon lace.
$1—Of fine muslin, with yoke of 2 rows of insertion and cluster of plaits; V-neck trimmed with neat embroidery.
$1.25—Of cambric, with square neck; yoke of cluster of plaits and neat embroidered insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.
Other styles, 38c to $9.

Petticoats—
$1—Of cambric, with deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion.
$1.25—Of cambric, with umbrella ruffle of lawn, 2 gathered ruffles and 6 rows of hemstitching in clusters.
$1.50—Of cambric, with umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace, and plaits above.
$1.75—Of cambric, with umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with handsome embroidery and plaits.
Other styles, 35c to $15.

Chemises—
40c—Of cambric, with square neck, trimmed with torchon lace; cambric ruffle on skirts.
60c—Of nainsook, with round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.
85c—Of nainsook, with round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.
Other styles, 25c to $4.50.

Drawers—
25c—Of muslin, with cambric ruffle and plain hem; plaits above.
30c—Of cambric, with gathered ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace.
50c—Of cambric, with deep ruffle of lawn; plain hem hemstitched, and hemstitched plaits above.
Other styles, 15c to $4.25.

Short Petticoats—
35c—Of muslin, with deep cambric ruffle; plain hem, hemstitched.
50c—Of muslin, trimmed with ruffle of fine embroidery, and plaits above.
75c—Of cambric, with deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
Other styles, 25c to $2.75.

Second floor and Basement.

Fancy ARTICLES At a Little Price

Main aisle counters are filled with these pretty articles to-day—work boxes, collar-and-cuff boxes, handkerchief and glove boxes, necktie boxes, in leatherette, fancy cretonne in dainty colors, and other flowered cloths. Also some handkerchief cases of plaited straw. Various sizes, large and small. You can choose as you will for

Twenty-five cents each

And there is nothing worth less than 50c, and many worth much more.

Women's Fine French UNDERWEAR

There's a notable showing of new Paris lingerie in the well-known French room, second floor. This elegant little store has been called "Au Petit Paris." And not in any one store in all Paris, we believe, is there so varied an assortment as this bijou establishment contains. Shipments began to arrive a month ago, and have been coming continuously ever since. The last pieces from the last shipment were taken from the cases only yesterday. All the newest ideas in the cut and trimming of fine underclothing are here represented.

Wholly new thoughts find happy expression in effects that will delight the eyes of women generally. As to what the newness consists of, you don't want to be told—couldn't tell you if we tried. You'll only be satisfied with a personal viewing anyhow.

This hints as to prices:

Night Gowns, $4.50 to $30; Corset Covers, $2 to $14; Petticoats, $4.50 to $38; Short Petticoats, $2.50 to $18; Drawers, $2.50 to $30; Chemises, $2.25 to $20.

All Around the Store

Women's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Among the generous assortment of our pure-linen handkerchiefs for women, are some hemstitched, with neat hand-embroidered initial, at 75c a dozen, that would be moderately priced at $1. Also scalloped and embroidered handkerchiefs, usually sold at 25c and 35c each, that are marked 18c and 25c.

Tally Cards. Many a party is being planned, for which these score cards are essential. We have just received a full assortment of them of numerous attractive and individual designs, at prices ranging from 15c to 50c a dozen.

Down Quilts. Delightfully warm and comfortable; filled with pure odorless down, which will not shed; covered with sateen, figured both sides. The price on them has been reasonable at $5, but we've marked a lot of them $4 each.

Skating Shoes. They're a timely subject, while the red ball is up—in fact, all winter long, now that the skating is independent of the weather out-doors. We have them for men and women, built to fit properly, support the ankles and afford a firm hold for the skates, without pinching or binding anywhere. With such shoes, skating becomes an unalloyed delight.

Lace Stripes and other Fancy Muslins, in a wide variety of the coming season's designs, but in small sample lots, are offered at 12½c a yard. Their counterparts will be sold, a little later, at double this price.

Men's Underwear. At $1, shirts or drawers of heavy weight natural colored merino; durable in quality, strongly put together and neatly finished. The best value-for-price we know about.

Cream Almonds. We have made a particularly low price, for to-day only, on these delicious almonds. Freshest of nuts and finest of sugar—vanilla and rose flavors. 20c a pound, instead of 30c.

Little Clocks, with ornamental dials, in cases of Vienna leather, fancifully

Women's Washable Gloves. There's no extravagance involved in wearing light colored gloves which can be cleaned with a sponge and water. We have just received a supply of our own "Royale" washable pique gloves, two-clasp, for women, in tan, cream, pearl and white. $1.50 a pair.

Carved Ivories at Half Price. The Japanese Store holds a fascinating collection of delicately carved bits of ivory, which, though moderately priced at $5 to $65, are now exceptionally cheap at $2.50 to $32.50. A pearl cabinet at $37.50, formerly $75, and pearl inlaid tables, one of which is $25, instead of $65, are also to be found there.

New Foulards from London. They are all hand-printed, in a wealth of strikingly rich, but harmonious colorings and original designs. Prices vary according to the elaborateness of the colorings, but all are moderate—$1.25, $1.35 and $1.50.

Double Satin Damask Linen, made from the famous Courtrai flax, is now priced at $1.25 a yard—a saving of fifty cents a yard over last week's price. Patterns are exclusively ours. Damask napkins to match, 22 in. square, are reduced from $3.75 to $2.90 a dozen.

Window Mirrors. Some people call them "busybodies." When properly adjusted outside of a window, nothing passing on the street below escapes their watchful attention. Particularly entertaining for invalids or all those who are housed. $3 and $3.75.

Tooth-brush Racks, to hang up, holding two brushes, and ornamented with a grotesque Japanese mask, are 25c each.

Silk Hand Screens or Fans, decorated with the flags and colors of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Cornell, suitable for favors, are 25c each, in either of two sizes.

Sterling Silver Pencils. A number of handsome designs in different sizes, of these always useful pencils, are priced at scarcely their bullion value—less than one-

ARGUMENTS CONTINUED IN PORTO RICAN CASES

Mr. Coudert Concludes and the Solicitor General Begins.

Mr. Richards Maintains that the Island Is Not a Part but a Possession of This Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Upon the reconvening of the United States Supreme Court to-day, F. R. Coudert, Jr., resumed his argument in the Porto Rican cases, continuing his contention that Porto Rico is not foreign territory, and hence that it is incompetent for the Government authorities to levy and collect duties upon articles imported from Porto Rico to New York. Before taking up the thread of his argument, Mr. Coudert undertook to respond to a question propounded to him yesterday by Justice Brown. The question was whether a country can cease to be a foreign country and yet not be part of the United States—whether there is an intermediate condition.

Replying, Mr. Coudert expressed the opinion that such a condition might exist temporarily, and he added that the Supreme Court had recognized it in dealing with Tampico, in the case of Fléming vs. Page, and in dealing with California, in the case of Cross vs. Harrison, before the acquisition of California by the United States was completed.

In such cases, he said, there was still a foreign element to be reckoned with, and the assumption of authority was military in character. This assumption could be only temporary, and in case of the subsequent acquisition of the country in question, civil government must of necessity supersede the military control. On the other hand, if the territory is not acquired and is restored, the foreign sovereign takes control without any ostentation, showing that all the time its rights have existed, though they have been dormant.

Mr. Coudert contended that in a case of acquisition the dividing line is passed when a treaty of acquisition is signed and ratified. When, he said, the United States sanctions acquisition by the ratification of a treaty, it thus signalizes control of and sovereignty over new territory. This, he asserted, had been done in the case of Porto Rico in the treaty of 1898, and by that treaty Porto Rico had become as much a part of the United States as California had become through the proceedings subsequent to the war with Mexico.

Mr. Coudert then resumed his regular argument, taking up the question as to what part of the Constitution applies to Porto Rico. He followed his brief quite closely in this part of his address. Before he concluded he was subjected to a number of questions from the bench, and he obtained leave to file a supplementary brief which it is presumed will contain replies to them.

ALPHONSO HART'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Coudert was followed by Alphonso Hart, who spoke especially of the Armstrong case, in which the question involved is the collection of duty on goods shipped from New York to Porto Rico. He contended that the Constitution of the United States extends over every portion of the National domain, whether State, Territory, or District, and that as Porto Rico was ceded to the United States by the Paris treaty there was an absolute change of sovereignty and of title. He also argued that the President, being an executive officer only there, had no right to impose duties on commerce between Porto Rico and "other parts of the United States" by executive order after the ratification of the Paris treaty. Such an order was null and void and without authority of law. This Government had been intended to be a government of limitations, and it had not been intended that special privileges should be guaranteed to any part of it. "The idea," he said, "that in one portion of the country the executive and legislative authority is subject to restrictions and is without restrictions in another is repugnant to the theory of our Government, and cannot be tolerated."

He held that since the ratification of the peace treaty the title to Porto Rico is as complete as the title to Ohio or New York, for there is no such thing as divided sovereignty—half empire and half republic half Spanish and half American. In this connection he quoted the utterances of Chief Justice Marshall in the Loughborough case, in which the Chief Justice declared that States, Territories, and Districts are all part of "The Great American Empire."

Referring to Attorney General Griggs's definition of what constitutes the United States in the "fourteen diamond rings" case, Mr. Hart said that if this definition is correct Oklahoma, and New Mexico, as well as Porto Rico and the Philippines, are not part of the Union.

H. W. Ward, counsel for Dooley Smith & Co., presented the argument in that case. He laid especial stress upon the fact that the portion of the Porto Rican law providing for the collection of duties is separate from other parts of that law, and that it is limited in operation in point of time to March 1, 1902. He characterized it as a makeshift to provide revenues for the Island of orto Rico, and said it therefore was not entitled to the same favorable presumption that it otherwise would have been. Whatever the motive of the provision, it was to his mind a plain violation of the Constitution, and he quoted numerous authorities in proof of the statement.

SOLICITOR GENERAL'S REPLY.

When Mr. Ward finished, Solicitor General Richards began the presentation of the Government's side of the controversy, giving especial attention to the effect of the ratification of the Paris treaty upon the relation of this country and Porto Rico. In this connection he said the denial of the power which is being exercised by the President and Congress amounts to saying that ceded territory becomes by the act of cession an integral part of the United States, to which the Constitution of its own force applies, placing its people, its products, and its ports on an immediate equality with those of the United States, and also extending the constitutional limitations to such countries. If this were the case, said Mr. Richards, the treaty-making power in acquiring territory is necessarily limited to providing for the mere act of cession. "It is thus," he said, "stripped of its proper functions; it cannot treat; it is lame, impotent, impossible, ridiculous."

Mr. Richards argued that newly acquired territory becomes "not a part, but a possession, of the United States, territory belonging to the United States," and he went on to say: "Its disposition and government rest, under the Constitution, with the treaty-making power and with Congress.

"Then does such territory fall within the provision which requires duties to be assessed upon goods arriving from a foreign country?" asked Justice Brown.

Before Mr. Richards could reply the Justice put the question in different shape, saying: "Does it not cease to be foreign country?"

To this query Mr. Richards answered: "I think not, not within the meaning of the customs law. The Dingley law treated as foreign all territory outside of the limits of the United States, meaning the States and Territories, then created, for customs purposes, as the United States, and that condition remains unless Congress may see fit to change it."

Continuing Mr. Richards contended that the President has not power to extend the limits of the United States, but that the legislative branch of the Government may do so upon whatever terms it sees fit. In support of this proposition he quoted Chief Justice Taney as saying that the United States may demand the cession of territory as a condition of peace, and said if this were true the ceded territory could be taken and held upon the terms necessary to carry the purpose into effect.

If Chief Justice Taney was wrong, the President should have sent a commission to Manila in advance of Admiral Dewey to ascertain the desirability of the Philippines, the Solicitor General said derisively. He said further that the parties to the treaty both knew that the location and condition of the islands acquired by the war with Spain would not permit their incorporation into the United States and the application to them of those laws which the Constitution requires to be uniform throughout the United States. "Certainly," he went on, "the treaty never intended to make these tropical islands a part of the United States in the Constitutional sense, and just as certainly did make them a part of the United States in the international sense."

Mr. Richards had about half concluded his argument when the court adjourned for the day.

House Will Await Decision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House Committee on Insular Affairs has decided to postpone the consideration of all questions relating to the new possessions until after the Supreme Court renders its decision upon the question as to "Whether the Constitution follows the flag." Until that question is decided, it is considered useless to attempt any legislation for the islands.

There are quite a number of matters of pressing importance, and it is hoped that the decision may be handed down before this Congress expires, March 4. If it is not, all legislation relating to the new possessions will go over until the next Congress meets.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

House Spends the Day in Quibbling Over Appropriations and Criticising the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House today considered the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Little progress was made. In a bill carrying such a vast sum for local improvements many are bound to be disappointed, and there is considerable soreness among the members who fail to get what they want. This soreness cropped out in several places to-day, the disappointed members refusing to allow any limit to be placed on the general debate. It extended throughout the day, being seemingly no nearer conclusion at adjournment than when it started.

Mr. Burton, (Rep., Ohio,) Chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, who is in charge of the bill, made an elaborate explanation of its provisions. Replying to the criticism from certain quarters, to the effect that in the appropriations for rivers and harbors the great lakes were receiving undue consideration, Mr. Burton produced figures to show that the enormous tonnage carried up and down the lakes warranted the extensive appropriations they had received. He devoted some time to giving the committee's reasons for abolishing the Missouri Commission. Over $11,000,000 had been expended upon the river, he said, with only trivial development of navigation. It had less commerce to-day than it had thirty years ago.

In order that the Missouri should not be entirely neglected, he added, the bill carried $300,000 for that portion of the river below Sioux City, and $50,000 for that portion above the city.

Mr. Mondell, (Rep., Wyoming,) produced figures to show that if the money expended upon the Missouri and Mississippi had been used to reclaim the arid lands of the West, it would have been sufficient to build comprehensive reservoirs at the head of those streams which would have prevented floods and insured navigation throughout the year. From this he argued that the Government should immediately enter upon the reclamation of the arid lands of the West.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) argued along the same lines and gave notice of an amendment he would offer to appropriate $300,000 for reservoirs at the headwaters of the Platte and Arkansas Rivers.

Mr. Wilson (Sil. Rep., Idaho,) asked why, as the committe proposed to repeal the project for a boat railway from the Dalles Rapids to Celilo Falls, Washington, it had not provided for the alternative proposition of the engineers for a system of locks and dams.

"Because a system of locks and dams would cost $4,000,000," replied Mr. Burton. "We provide for an expenditure of about $2,000,000 at the mouth of the Columbia in this bill. If the $4,000,000 were added the title of this bill would have to be changed to 'A Bill for the Development of the Columbia River.'"

Mr. Corliss (Rep., Mich.,) assailed the bill. He contended that with a few exceptions it was not framed in the interest of the general commerce of the country. He cited the appropriation for the Erie Basin, Buffalo, as an illustration of what he termed a purely local improvement, and declared that the appropriation for Buttermilk Channel, New York, was for the benefit of property holders along the Brooklyn water front. He urged that immense sums of money could be saved in improvements on the great lakes, and the navigable depths of the lakes could be increased by raising the levels of the lakes by a series of dams.

Mr. Bishop (Rep., Mich.,) replied to Mr. Corliss, denying that the committee had shown favoritism to particular localities and defied Mr. Corliss to particularize. "It is easy enough for a member to get up here and scold," said he, "if he has been disappointed in getting something he wants."

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Ala.,) spoke in favor of an amendment which he said he would offer, to construct a lock and dam at Colbert Shoals, on the Tennessee River.

Consideration of the bill will be resumed to-morrow.

Lieut. Whitside to be Married To-day.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Jan. 9.—Gen. Whitside and his family left Santiago this afternoon for Manzanillo, to attend the wedding to-morrow of Gen. Whitside's son, Lieut. Warren W. Whitside, and Miss Lillian Rigney, only daughter of Joseph Rigney, the proprietor of Celbahueca, near Manzanillo, the largest sugar plantation in the province. Several officers and their wives accompanied the Whitsides. The function will be a brilliant affair. The Rigneys are well-known Americans, famous for their hospitality. Near the plantation is one of the show places of the province. A house party following the wedding will last four days, after which Lieut. Whitside and his bride will go to New York for their honeymoon.

To Replace Aguinaldo's London Agent.

LONDON, Jan 9.—Dr. Apacible, a Filipino, arrived here yesterday evening from the United States and proceeded to Paris. It is believed he will replace Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's agent, here. Dr. Apacible was formerly Chairman of the Philippine Junta at Hongkong. It has been reported that Agoncillo is to succeed Apacible at Hongkong.

May Close Some Philippine Ports.

MANILA, Jan. 9.—The Military Government is considering the question of closing certain ports in the southern islands in order to prevent more effectually communication between the insurgents. The Port of Ubay, on Bohol Island, has already been ordered closed, as the garrison stationed there has been withdrawn.

Organization of Manila Police.

MANILA, Jan. 9.—The act for the organization of the Metropolitan Police of Manila has been passed by the Philippine Commission. The force will consist of three companies selected from the volunteer soldiery.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Harry H. Stout, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Santa Cruz, Cal., to New York City on official business pertaining to the inspection and manufacture of powders.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Totten, N. Y., Jan. 11 for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail: Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, (Medical Department;) Capt. Francis R. Shunk, (Corps of Engineers;) First Lieuts. George P. Howell, (Corps of Engineers,) William D. Connor, (Corps of Engineers,) Frank C. Boggs, Jr., (Corps of Engineers,) and Clark E. Smith, (Corps of Engineers;) Second Lieuts. Earl I. Brown, (Corps of Engineers,) Amos A. Fries, (Corps of Engineers,) James A. Woodruff, (Corps of Engineers,) Edward M. Markham, (Corps of Engineers,) Thomas H. Jackson, (Corps of Engineers,) and William P. Wooten, (Corps of Engineers,) Judge Advocate.

Capt. William C. Rafferty, First Artillery, will proceed to New York City for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting the Rafferty range finders, now in process of construction in that city.

The resignation by Capt. Richmond McA. Schofield, Assistant Quartermaster, of his commission as First Lieutenant of Cavalry has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 11, 1900.

Capt. Walter A. Thurston, Sixteenth Infantry, is detailed for recruiting duty at New Orleans.

Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge Advocate General, is detailed as a member of the army retiring board appointed Dec. 28, to meet at St. Paul, vice Major F. Henry Ray, Eighth Infantry, relieved.

First Lieut. Weston P. Chamberlain, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Adams and report to the commanding officer of the post for duty.

Navy.

Surgeon C. H. T. Lowndes is detached from the Naval Academy, Jan. 14, and ordered to the Lancaster, via steamer from New York Jan. 19.

Surgeon O. Diehl is detached from the Lancaster and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon B. R. Ward is detached from the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, Jan. 17, and ordered to the Boston Yard.

Assistant Surgeon S. S. Rodman is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, Jan. 17.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Dennis is ordered to the Naval Academy, Jan. 14.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Hartford left La Guayra yesterday for Trinidad.

The Vicksburg, en route to the Asiatic station, left Colombo to-day for Singapore.

The Saturn has arrived at Cavite.

The submarine boat Holland, in tow of the Standish, left Annapolis yesterday for Norfolk.

The Mayflower has left San Juan for Culebra.

The Dixie sailed to-day from Gibraltar for Tangier.

NO BEER FOR THE NATION'S DEFENDERS

Senate Tables the Canteen Amendment to the Army Bill.

By a Vote of 34 to 15—Teller, Butler, and Pettigrew Talk Against the Post Exchange.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The army canteen is to be abolished, as the Senate today, by a very decisive vote, concurred in the House provision relating to the army canteen. Only 15 votes could be mustered in the Senate in favor of the canteen, while 34 were cast against it. Most of the time to-day was occupied by Senators Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.,) and Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) who all opposed the adoption of the Senate Committee's amendment which provided for a continuance of the canteen.

Mr. Teller, in his speech, declared his belief that the canteen system was vicious, and he believed that the great majority of the American people held to the same opinion. The Colorado Senator maintained that the excessive use of beer was one of the most degrading phases of intemperance. He declared the statement that the saloon interest was back of the fight upon the canteen was absurd.

"It's true, nevertheless," interjected Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)

"It is not true," retorted Mr. Teller, "and the Senator cannot prove that it is true."

Adverting to the situation in the Philippines, Mr. Teller declared that the United States was cursing the people of those islands with a curse as "vicious and vile as any the Spanish ever placed upon them." It was, he said, within the power of the President and within the power of Congress to destroy Government encouragement of drinking among the soldiers of the American Army and the Filipinos. He directed attention to a statement of President Schurman of the old Philippine Commission, to the effect that one of the most demoralizing influences taken to the Philippines by the United States was the American saloon. He said that the few thousand Americans in Manila drank more per capita than the same number of Americans anywhere.

Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) interrupting Mr. Teller, inquired if it was not a fact that the Government of the United States had nothing to do with the saloons established in Manila; that the army canteen was an entirely different matter.

Mr. Teller replied that that was true, but that it was within the power of the President to close every saloon in Manila as soon as a cablegram could reach the city.

Mr. Lodge said he deprecated the establishment in Manila of the American barrooms which had followed in the wake of the American Army. "If there be any way to close them I would favor it heartily. I do not know the reason for the condition in Manila," said Mr. Lodge, "but I do know that, under the command of Gen. Ludlow, that thing—the establishment of saloons—absolutely was stopped in Havana."

"I never heard any complaint of this thing when I was in Havana last Spring," said Mr. Teller, "or anywhere in Cuba. But this condition of affairs exists in Manila."

Mr. McComas (Rep., Md.,) called Mr. Teller's attention to the fact that within a very brief time the Taft Commission has so restricted the sale of liquor in Manila that in that respect the city was freer from this business than is any American city of equal size.

Mr. Teller reiterated his former statement that the President could close the saloons in Manila in an hour, and he believed that if the President and Congress did not act in the matter they would "deserve the condign contempt of the American people."

Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) at this point arose to explain that he was compelled to be absent from the Chamber during the remainder of the day, and said that if he were present when the amendment was voted upon he would vote against the committee amendment which continues the canteen.

Mr. Lodge said that, while he did not believe the canteen had done any particular harm in the Philippines, he was convinced that the saloon had done incalculable harm there. He gave notice of an amendment prohibiting the importation of distilled liquors into the Philippines except for medicinal purposes.

Mr. Pettigrew then made a characteristic attack upon the pending bill, devoting some time to a criticism of the Senate committee for not bringing into the Senate a more elaborate report in support of the measure. He urged that the report submitted dealt almost exclusively with the canteen provision, while the far greater question of the proposed increase of the army to 100,000 men was passed by with only a brief paragraph. He was not opposed, he said, to the post exchange, but he was opposed to the sale of liquor in the post exchange, which, he declared, had become "nurseries of drunkenness and kindergartens of profligacy."

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Pettigrew said that the President had refused to obey the act of Congress prohibiting the sale of liquor on army reservations, and had directed "his Attorney General to write an opinion in support of his refusal.

"Oh! now the Senator does not mean that the President dictated to the Attorney General the nature of the opinion he should write," protested Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)

"Well, I don't know whether he did or not," responded Mr. Pettigrew.

"I wouldn't say that he did, then," suggested Mr. Spooner.

Mr. Pettigrew read and commented upon the opinion of the Attorney General upon the law relating to the canteen passed by Congress last year. "The President certainly cannot be in need of the advice of an Attorney General capable of placing such a construction upon the law unless he is desirous of an excuse for violating an act of Congress," he said.

In response to questions by Mr. Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mr. Pettigrew said he had no doubt the Attorney General could find "no reasons, but words, for overriding the provision proposed by the House," as he had found them for "overriding the present law."

Mr. Butler spoke in support of the House provision of the bill relating to the canteen, after which Mr. Gallinger moved that the canteen amendment of the committee be laid on the table. The motion was carried 34 to 15, as follows:

YEAS.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)
Baird, (Rep., Cal.)	Jones, (Dem., Ark.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	McComas, (Rep., Mo.)
Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. D.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)
Deboe, (Rep., Ky.)	Simon, (Rep., Oregon.)
Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Towne, (Dem., Minn.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Turley, (Pop., Tenn.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Wellington, (Rep., Md.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	—34.
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	

NAYS.

Caffery, (Dem., La.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Clark, (Rep., Mont.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.)	Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)
McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)	Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)—
Mallory, (Dem., Fla.)	15.

The effect of the vote is to restore to the bill the House provision abolishing the army canteen so far as the sale of any kind of intoxicants is concerned. As the section now stands in the bill, it reads as follows:

"The sale of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating liquors by any person in any post exchange or canteen or army transport, upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States is hereby prohibited. The Secretary of War is hereby directed to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect."

Mr. Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) on behalf of the Military Affairs Committee, offered an amendment providing how volunteers in the Spanish and Philippine wars may be appointed to the grades of Lieutenant in the regular army. It provoked considerable discussion, and finally was laid over until to-morrow.

Senator Money (Dem., Miss.,) introduced an amendment to the bill, limiting its operations to the time between now and July 1 next, and providing that after the latter date the army shall be restored to its size previous to 1898, except in the artillery arm, where the increase is to be maintained.

Other amendments to the Army bill proposed were: By Senator Lodge, "The importation or sale of distilled spirits into the Philippine Islands or their dependencies, except for medicinal purposes or for use in the arts, under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of the United States, is hereby prohibited."

By Senator Gallinger, providing that all license for the establishment of American saloons in the Philippines shall be revoked, and that hereafter no such license shall be issued.

By Senator Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) providing that when a soldier serving in the Philippines re-enlists he shall be paid $300, the average cost of sending a new soldier to the archipelago and bringing a discharged man home.

By Senator Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) providing that whenever in the judgment of the President it shall be impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States by the ordinary judicial proceedings he shall have authority to call forth the militia of any or all of the States, and to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to prevent a forcible obstruction of the laws of the United States, either within the confines of the United States or elsewhere.

Favorable Report on Brosius Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day reported favorably the Brosius bill to extend the charters of National banks.

AFRAID OF FRIDAY HOODOO.

Battleship Wisconsin Not Likely to be Commissioned Feb. 1.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Capt. Reiter of the navy, who is supervising work on the new battleship Wisconsin, at San Francisco, has recommended that the plan of putting the ship in commission on the 1st prox. be reconsidered. When that plan was arranged, the fact was overlooked that Feb. 1 falls on Friday.

Old salts say that there is no record of a warship being put into active service on that so-called unlucky day of the week. The matter has evidently been brought to the attention of Capt. Chester, for a letter has just been received at the department from him recommending that the Wisconsin be put in commission on either Jan. 28 or Feb. 4, (both Mondays,) instead of on Feb. 1, the day originally selected. Although he does not say so, it is pretty well understood that the Friday superstition is only the reason for the change of date.

SUGAR TRUST'S MEETING.

President Havemeyer's Annual Report —National Company Meets.

The annual meeting of the American Sugar Refining Company was held yesterday in Jersey City. President Havemeyer presided and presented his annual report. The retiring Directors, Charles H. Senff and W. B. Thomas, were re-elected.

President Havemeyer asked the stockholders to approve the action of the board and the management of the Directors. He said it had been the policy to keep the company strong so as to meet any emergency that might arise. During the year, he said, an increase had been made in the margin between raw and refined sugar.

The company was strong and sound and the policy that had been in force to acquire all the needed appliances in the interest of economy would be continued.

The stockholders passed a resolution that the company's surplus, less the amount necessary to pay the dividend due Jan. 2, and less such amount as may be required to pay future dividends, be reserved for working capital. The action of the board was also approved.

There was also a meeting of the National Sugar Refining Company and the retiring Directors were re-elected. The board, at its meeting, elected James H. Post President, P. D. Mollenhauer Vice President, and Herbert D. Cory Secretary. No annual report was presented.

A. M. MATTHEWS MAY RETIRE.

Dropped from the Directorate of the Second National Bank of Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 9.—The annual stockholders' meeting of the Second National Bank was held yesterday afternoon, and Capt. Ambrose M. Matthews and Horton D. Williams were dropped from the Board of Directors. In their places were chosen former Mayor George H. Hartford and John Oxenbridge Heald.

Mr. Hartford is President of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company of New York, and Mr. Heald is a lawyer in Wall Street, and the only son of Daniel A. Heald, who was President of the Home Insurance Company. It is thought Mr. Hartford will succeed Capt. Matthews as President. The stock of the Second National Bank at a recent sale brought 140. On Jan. 1 it announced a dividend of 8 per cent.

NEW JERSEY BANK ELECTIONS.

James B. Dill a Director in the Greenville Banking and Trust Company.

James B. Dill, a financier of New York, who liver in Orange, N. J., has been elected an additional Director of the Greenville Banking and Trust Company of Jersey City. Henry Lambeck was re-elected President Thomas Cogan Vice President, and Edward S Pierson Cashier.

The Directors of the Commercial Trust Company yesterday re-elected J. Warren Hardenbergh President, George W. Young and Richert S. Ross Vice Presidents, and Oscar L. Gubelman Secretary and Treasurer.

Coffee Exchange Ticket.

The annual meeting of the members of the Coffee Exchange will be held on Jan. 17 at 1:30 P. M. The Nominating Committee has selected the following named members to be balloted for: For President—James H. Taylor; Vice President—Percy B. O'Sullivan; Treasurer—James H. Kirby; Board of Managers—J. H. Labaree, J. C. Russell, George Gravenhorst, William Bayne, Jr., W. J. Buttfield, and Gustav A. Jahn. Mr. Buttfield was selected as a representative of the tea trade, which is now interested in the Exchange.

DROP IN PRICE OF EGGS.

There Will Be Further Declines Unless There Comes a Cold Spell.

There was an unusual drop in the price of eggs yesterday. The best Western eggs sold at 24 cents a dozen, while Jersey and Pennsylvania selected eggs were selling at 28 cents a dozen. This is a decline of 3 cents a dozen and about 90 cents a case on the price of eggs from the day before. Representatives of several commission merchants said yesterday that there would probably be a still further decline in the price of eggs to-day. They say that this is the result of the unusually mild weather which has been prevailing in the West and Southwest recently.

If cold weather does not set in, they say, it is likely that eggs will be still lower in price next week.

MR. MORGAN DENIES RUMOR.

J. Pierpont Morgan was asked yesterday by two reporters what truth there was in various rumors of the acquisition by him of the Delaware and Hudson and other railroad properties. Robert Bacon, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., was present at the interview.

"Mr. Morgan," said the first reporter, "there is a rumor that you have acquired or are seeking to acquire control of the Delaware and Hudson."

"That is absolutely untrue," said Mr. Morgan.

"There is a similar report regarding New York, Ontario and Western," continued the reporter.

"That also is absolutely untrue," was the answer.

"Mr. Morgan," asked the second reporter, "will there be anything given out regarding the terms of the Jersey Central transaction?"

"What do you mean?"

"Why, the transaction by which Reading secured Jersey Central."

"Whose business is that?" demanded Mr. Morgan.

"Well, there are the minority stockholders," ventured the reporter.

"Whose business is it?" repeated Mr. Morgan, and he added: "It's nobody's business but my own, if I buy a property."

EFFECT OF ISTHMUS CANAL.

Times (London) Says It Will Be Bad for British Manufacturers.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—In a special article regarding the effect of the Nicaragua Canal on British commercial interests, The Times expresses the opinion that London, Liverpool, Manchester, and the large manufacturing centres generally are, in the most favorable view of the situation, "threatened with an increase of competition which will successfully tax their best efforts." The paper adds:

"British manufacturers have at least a decade to prepare for the struggle, and possibly more, but it would not be advisable to reckon on much longer."

SAVES MEAT

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF

Makes Meat Go Further

Makes Soup Taste Richer

Little ahead—sure enough.

Special sale of Derbys and Alpines—All of our $2.85 hats (the hat we claim is as good as any $5 hat made) and all of our $1.85 hats will go on sale to-day at $1.50.

WM. VOGEL & SON.

Broadway. Houston St.

FREE FIGHT AT FRENCH BALL.

Inspector Thompson Attacks a Waiter and Is Roughly Handled.

The chief attraction at the French Ball was put on the boards about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when Police Inspector Thompson, disguised as a countryman, gave an exhibition of club swinging which was by far the most sensational exhibition of the entire function. The Inspector was incidentally severely pummeled and bruised by a waiter, but this did not seem to detract from the enjoyment of the thing, judging from the interest taken in it by the spectators.

The Inspector tried to annihilate the waiter with his club, and might ultimately have succeeded had not Capt. Thomas of the West Thirtieth Street Station, assisted by scores of policemen, detectives, and wardmen, dragged the men apart. The waiter beat up the Inspector's face very well and might have done even better had he not been interfered with. Thompson tore himself away from Capt. Thomas three times and attacked the waiter fiercely, tearing the latter's clothes and acting like a madman. The spectators sided with the waiter, and there were a number of incipient clashes between them and the police, but no one was hurt much except Inspector Thompson. The scene in the Garden for a half hour reminded the grizzled French ball veterans of the olden times.

The fun began—as it always does at the French ball—over a bottle of wine. A man in a box was asked by the waiter to pay for a bottle of wine, which he said he had never seen. The waiter finally got his money, and was moving off, when Inspector Thompson took a hand in the proceedings. The Inspector for some unknown reason doffed his uniform, which he had worn during the early part of the function, and now appeared in citizen's clothes, and looking like a countryman. He ran after the waiter, but lost him in the crowd, and not to be cheated of his prey seized another one.

The second man was struck once by the apparent "hayseed," and then he started in and almost knocked the Inspector's disguise off. The fight attracted nearly everybody in the hall, who crowded around the combatants. A swarm of policemen came to Thompson's rescue, and the spectators, seeing that the police were taking the side of the waiter's opponent, sided with the waiter. Some policemen were holding the waiter, and when Thompson broke away from Capt. Thomas and began belaboring the man with his club, the onlookers, compelled him to let the waiter loose. Then he and the Inspector clinched and rolled over on the floor.

Policemen tried to separate them, and many spectators interfered. There was cursing and swearing and shouting, during which several men in the boxes who had been lost in dreamland for an hour woke up and imagined for a moment that the French ball had been suddenly endowed with its old-time sizzle and sparkle. Time and again Thompson in a frenzy broke loose from those who were trying to hold him and rushed upon the waiter, using his club vigorously. The waiter fought back as well as he could with his fists, and did fairly well. Several times they clinched and fell on the floor in a furious embrace, but were torn apart.

The spectators stuck to the waiter all the way through, and a serious fight with the police was narrowly averted. The waiter was finally gotten out to the street and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station badly crumpled and torn. He was discharged and allowed to go home without having given his name. The Inspector, with a badly bruised face, was spirited away.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:24	Sun sets	4:51
		Moon rises	10:59

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	11:12	Gov. Isl'd	11:35
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	11:50	Gov. Isl'd	H. Gate

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caribbee, Bermuda, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cyprian Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Norman Prince, Argentina, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Syracusa, Pernambuco and Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12.

Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arabistan, Argentina	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Athos, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull		
Cap Frio, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Naples	9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Metsonimes, London		3:00 P. M.
Mercator, Progreso	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c.	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow		9:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Servia, Queenstown	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 14.

Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

City of Washington, Coron	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 8 and up to Jan. 19, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Jan. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 10.

California, Gibraltar, Dec. 28.
Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 30.
Circassian Prince, Shields, Dec. 24.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 5.
Elwick, Huelva, Dec. 22.
Germanic, Liverpool, Jan. 2.
Hiso, Bordeaux, Dec. 22.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 9.
Kennett, Colon, Jan. 1.
Liv. Algiers, Dec. 18.
Lowther Castle, Glasgow, Dec. 14.
Marengo, New Castle, Dec. 25.
Max, Dantzic, Dec. 23.
Noordland, Antw

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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DAILY, per Month	$0.50
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FOURTEEN PAGES.

MR. NIXON'S SITUATION.

Is Mr. NIXON'S Committee of Five plunging into a blind alley to bring up against a dead wall? It looks as though that were to be its melancholy and somewhat ludicrous fate.

According to Mr. NIXON'S own statement "there is an organization of men known as the 'combine' that is organized for systematic blackmail, and they cloak their workings by pretending to be paying Tammany Hall the money they collect for the protection they are supposed to furnish in its name." This is but the repetition with qualifications of the general facts which THE TIMES published in detail and with specific addresses of the places blackmailed and protected and the members of the "combine" long ago. It has significance now because it is made by the Chairman of Mr. CROKER'S committee, and while he denies that the money has gone to Tammany Hall, he admits that it has been collected, that it was paid for protection, and that those who paid it did so to secure the influence of Tammany Hall.

The sums collected have been very large. Mr. NIXON has ascertained that "practically all [gambling] houses pay $25 per week and $100 per month, and those not belonging to the 'combine' must pay in addition a large percentage of their receipts." He has also ascertained "the house of the man who receives this money," whither "from the first to the fifth of each month men may be seen going to pay their portions, although the $25 a week and the $100 per month are collected in the districts." He has ascertained that "the men who wish to open places know whom to see," and that "certain men who act in defiance of the 'combine's' orders are given short shrift." This is a good deal of information to have been gathered in a few weeks by a committee of the peculiar composition of that over which Mr. NIXON presides.

On the face of it and to the impartial observer not influenced by partisan feeling on one side or the other, it justifies and even compels inferences quite different from those that Mr. NIXON draws from it. He refers to the protection "supposed" to be furnished in the name of Tammany to the violators of the law. What room is there for supposition in the matter? The protection is furnished. Mr. NIXON himself says so in another part of his statement. It is furnished, as Mr. NIXON says, "in the name of Tammany Hall." Does Mr. NIXON think that it could have been furnished if Tammany Hall had been determined that it should not be? He has found out in a very short time, so surely that he makes no qualification of the facts, that large amounts of money are paid to secure the favor of the police, that those who do not pay are "given short shrift," and, therefore, there does not remain the slightest shadow of doubt that the police is corrupted. Does he think that this state of things has been unknown to the leader of Tammany and to the Mayor during the long period for which it has been going on? Does he think that an honest and capable man at the head of Tammany Hall or in the Mayor's office would have allowed protection of vice to be sold in his name for three years? Would he himself, in the place of either Mr. CROKER or Mr. VAN WYCK, have permitted it if he had known it, or failed to know it when it was a matter of public notoriety? And, finally, does Mr. NIXON really think that the gamblers and the other subscribers to the police corruption fund were not justified in supposing that they were buying the favor of Tammany Hall?

It is our opinion that Mr. NIXON and his committee are going out of their way at this time to screen Tammany from the logical consequences of the facts that the committee has admitted. He would have done far better to go ahead with his investigation, get all the evidence he could, use it in prosecution of offenders where it was adequate, give it to the public in full where it was morally if not legally conclusive, and leave Tammany to take care of itself. Assuming, as we are bound to, that Mr. NIXON and his committee are intent on securing the exposure and the correction of police corruption, without regard to the effect on parties, they have made a grave blunder at this time in dragging in an apology and defense of Tammany and of Mr. CROKER. The inferences from their own statement of facts are all against Mr. CROKER and Tammany, and the committee only expose themselves to suspicion of partisan purpose in gratuitously and uselessly trying to screen them.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

Nobody that we know of will be pained by the evidence, which is afforded by every day's dispatches, that the Chinese Government is in pain. So it ought to be. And one of the most curious things about the recent and present situation in China is the assumption, on the part of critics generally not unfriendly, that the attitude of the United States has been dictated by some undue sympathy with China or with the members of the Chinese Government. In answer to such an accusation as this we can safely fall back on our "record." We can "point with pride," or rather with shame, to the fact that our legislation toward China has shown more perfidy and cruelty and animosity than that of any other nation nominally Christian.

But that is not the question, nor are our National sentiments toward China the question, when it is of present policy. We object to the disestablishment of the Chinese Government solely upon the ground that it would be "bad business." It would require the Western nations to provide a protectorate for China, of which they know so little except that it is very big, very various, and very "set in its way." There are scarcely more than two living men, one of them the Emperor of Germany and the other the Vice President-elect of the United States, who would confidently tackle the task of providing a Government for those teeming and unknown millions. In insisting that we should not undertake to govern China, but should enable and if necessary encourage the Chinese to govern themselves, our Government is but putting into practice the words of Lord SALISBURY. It is a matter of pure policy with which sympathy has nothing to do.

THE KAISER AND HIS CANALS.

There was one feature in the speech from the throne delivered before the Prussian Diet last Tuesday which foreshadows a repetition of those interesting scenes which characterized the session of that particular Legislature a year ago last Autumn—the announcement of a new Canal bill. This is perhaps the most praiseworthy of the many hobbies which are constantly agitating the mind of WILHELM II. It is neither a Government nor a Conservative measure, but the Kaiser's own, and so radical, so liberal, and so generally beneficial is it in its tendencies that in August, 1899, the Prussian Cabinet tried to rebuke its author by resigning, while Conservative newspapers mournfully reproached him with being the victim of the monomania of commercialism. But at that time the Agrarians, to whom the passage of the bill would have been of incalculable benefit, were loath to support the measure with their full strength, being not quite sure of the entire disinterestedness of the sovereign.

An obvious way for the Kaiser to achieve victory would have been for him to modify his desires, to conciliate his own party by a measure less radical and less offensive to the Prussian aristocracy, and at the same time to have given unmistakable evidences of his sincerity to the Agrarians. But, according to the speech from the throne, the Kaiser will return to the charge with a still more elaborate and radical bill, "comprising," says the cable dispatch, "not only the Rhine and Elbe scheme, but also the construction of a waterway for large ships between Berlin and Stettin, a more practical waterway between the Oder and Vistula, and improvements in the Warthe, Lower Oder, Lower Havel, and Spree." No self-respecting Conservative convinced of the desirability of maintaining the present state of things can conscientiously support such a measure.

But the Kaiser is evidently armed at other points. Most of the rivers of Northern Germany flow from south to north. The Rhine, Ems, Weser, Elbe, Oder, and Vistula have but few tributaries, and to connect these rivers by a system of canals would mean a commercial and industrial regeneration of Western Germany. The Kaiser has talked this all over recently, and this time the Agrarians can have no doubt of his entire sincerity for the good of the country. At the same time they are conscious of the responsibility thrust upon them and would turn it to present account. For this reason we may shortly see the Kaiser looking indulgently upon their demands for a double tariff in regard to Russian and American wheat. But by what means he can maintain peace with the Prussian Cabinet and the Conservatives after this double rebuff to his "personal" party remains to be seen. There is such a thing in Germany as paying two marks for one mark's worth of benefit.

IN FIGHTING CONDITION.

Mr. BRYAN is the most contented man in the United States. There is no end to the joy that fills his soul as he looks out upon the world that has treated him so well, and, in the words of Faust when his dearest wishes had been realized, exclaims, "Just stay with me, thou art so fair."

Fortune has inverted the horn of plenty over Mr. BRYAN and shaken it empty into his lap. With abilities and opportunities that justified an actuarial expectation of about $30 a week during the working years of his life, he finds himself at forty in the enjoyment of a very large income, with several millions of friends and followers, and the welcome glare of publicity full upon him. He has the health and vigor of a hired man. The ravages of two campaigns have not impaired his exhaustless vocal powers. His occupation of addressing his fellow-citizens upon the greed of man and the arrogance of the dollar as often as anybody invites him is perfectly congenial. Best and kindest fate of all, he is not sensitive. Defeat cannot abash him nor unpopularity relax his adamantine resolution to make a good living as a perpetual candidate.

Accordingly, Mr. BRYAN insists that "the Democratic Party was never in better fighting condition than it is to-day." A once robust and respectable man, weakened by prolonged debauchery and wasting disease, his clothes in tatters, his bones broken, his head in a barrel, jumping, bounding, and rapidly rolling down a declivity into the Dead Sea of oblivion would be in a condition closely resembling that of the Democratic Party in the stage of degradation and disrepute to which Mr. BRYAN has brought it. But for his purposes the party is, indeed, in fine fighting condition. The movement to be rid of him, to drop him and his ideas altogether, for which time and the party are fully ripe, will be resisted by him with struggles and loud outcries that will attract wide attention and sell his paper. When my circulation is on the jump, says this practical statesman, I turn the large cold ear of indifference to the welfare of my party.

In drawing the line of eligibility for reorganizing work in the party in such a manner as to exclude all Democrats who refused to vote for him, however, Mr. BRYAN forgets that among those who voted for Bryan Electors last November were thousands of Democrats who take about as much interest in him as they do in TIGLATH-PILESER. These Democrats were looking ahead when they cast the votes that qualified them to sit in the councils and have their say about the organization, its men, and its principles. They are still looking ahead, while W. J. BRYAN is looking far behind. There are hundreds of lecture engagements and a big circulation in the old issues yet.

SENATOR HOAR.

We cannot think of anything, in the sane line, more pleasing and reassuring to believers in the democratic system of government in these United States than the announcement, made by The Associated Press, that the renomination of Senator HOAR to the seat which he has so long filled is likely to be unanimous.

Our readers are well aware that we have differed from Senator HOAR on many measures of public policy. Upon the question of public policy which has engaged his most serious attention within the past year or two, we have differed from him radically and altogether. That fact makes it all the more incumbent upon us to say, as emphatically as we can, that it would have been a disgrace to Massachusetts if there had been any opposition, in his own party, to a Senator who has served her and the country so well.

The plain fact is that Senator HOAR is one of the few Senators left in the body to which he belongs who are of unquestionably Senatorial calibre. It would be a National misfortune, and a State disgrace, if one of them should be mustered out while he was still able and willing to serve. Even in the speech which marks, the most strongly of all his public utterances, the difference between Senator HOAR'S opinions and our own, he vindicated his Senatorial quality, his inherent right, so to speak, to represent his State in the Senate of the United States. It is to the advantage of us all that dissenting opinions should be urged there by the best and most eminent counsel. The "anti-imperialists" are fortunate in being represented in the Senate by a man so able and so pure. And that great majority of the people which differs from them is also fortunate in being assured that the best that can be said for their cause has been said in the Senate by a spokesman, entitled by character and by intellect to be there, whose motives are at least pure and public.

LORD DUFFERIN.

Americans sometimes have their difficulties, even upon festive and effusive occasions, in accepting the casual Briton who may be presented to them as a "representative of our common race." But no enlightened American has ever had any difficulties of that kind with respect to Lord DUFFERIN. Reading Americans have had a kindness for him ever since the publication of his "Letters from High Latitudes," now more than forty years ago. Since then he has run the entire gamut of British diplomatic distinction. But to Americans he particularly endeared himself during his administration of the Canadian Viceroyalty, which was distinguished, among other things, by the formation of the International Park at Niagara, which was without doubt due to Lord DUFFERIN'S initiative.

That such a man, who had received every honor that a grateful people could bestow should be, in his old age, knowingly connected with a swindling operation in stocks, was too tough a proposition to be accepted except upon stronger evidence than had been given on behalf of it. There are a good many Americans who felt, upon the publication of the charge, as if their own country and their own countryman were involved.

It cannot be said that Lord DUFFERIN'S statement, made yesterday, altogether absolves him from complicity in the too common British practice of lending his name to a concern of the actual operation of which he knew no more than those whose subscriptions were invited by his Chairmanship. But he gave the final proof of good faith by himself investing in the shares he was induced to "boom," and he is himself a large loser. When this fact was brought out, and the further fact that it was under the pressure of a domestic affliction by the illness of one son serving in South Africa, where the other had already lost his life, that he had resigned from the Chairmanship, while leaving his investment in the company, it is no wonder that his opponents, who had imagined themselves his victims, should have been melted and disarmed. The personal vindication seems to have been complete. But what may be supposed most to have "awed and melted a victorious party, inflamed with just resentment," was the astounding discovery that the great-grandson of RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN was able to make a straight and satisfactory financial statement.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Controller COLER continues every once in a while to charge the New York public and press with the display of cruel inappreciation in the case of the late Street Cleaning Commissioner JAMES MCCARTNEY. The Controller's charge was last made in a speech delivered in a Brooklyn church, and it took this form: "People said that the streets of New York were not as clean as before, though they were cleaned by the same men. The Commissioner resisted all the pressure brought to bear upon him, and he went to his grave a hero." Now, these remarks we find just a little irritating. In the first place, the people may have been, and we think were, quite right in saying that the condition of the streets did change for the worse when Mr. MCCARTNEY succeeded Col. WARING, and this despite the fact that many or most of the old working force were retained. The new chief was presumably well-intentioned, but he never showed the slightest inclination definitely to break off his political associations with men whose ideas of public service were low and selfish. He resisted their efforts to destroy the efficiency of the department which Col. WARING had created, but only once, and then to no purpose, did he reveal the nature of the difficulties with which he was contending. A single direct appeal to the people would have raised him far above the reach of the spoilsmen, and won for him the appreciation he lacked—the appreciation which the Controller himself has not found it hard to secure. Mr. MCCARTNEY tried to serve two masters, the public and the machine, and naturally he contented neither. On the single occasion when he did lose patience with the politicians, and briefly refer in a report to the evil pressure they were exerting upon him, instant attention was attracted and from all sides came offers of encouragement and sympathy. His revolt against the machine and machine methods was only momentary, however, and though he stood his ground with some firmness, he made no open attack upon the enemies of the city. We are convinced that he received precisely as much recognition as a hero as he deemed it safe and judicious to get.

—Chicago always begins to get uneasy when superlatives are used by other cities in describing themselves, and the uneasiness is not less apparent when the superlatives are those of condemnation than when they are those of compliment. So at the present time, when New York is widely advertising what she regards as her unparalleled wickedness, Chicago hastens to declare that our vice, as compared with hers, is too mild to be really worth talking about. The Inter Ocean quotes, as "the plain, unvarnished truth," known to be such by every observant Chicagoan who has ever visited New York, a local expert, who says: "A man walking from The Inter Ocean office to the Auditorium Annex will be accosted by more beggars, solicited by more abandoned women, and, if the walk is taken after dark, will have to dodge more footpads and hold-up men than would cross his path in New York if he were to walk from Union Square to Central Park every day for a month. A walk through the slums and red-light districts of New York is attended by about as much excitement born of danger as would attend a walk through Lincoln Park on a Summer afternoon." This critic asserts that Tammany Hall at its worst would be surprised as well as shocked by the depths of depravity calmly endured by the Chicago public as represented by its municipal authorities and the police. Of course The Inter Ocean laments the existence of this state of affairs, but one cannot help suspecting in its moans an undertone of gloomy pride in Chicago's dreadful preeminence. This may be merely a fancy, however, and, anyway, there is consolation in the discovery that things are not so bad here that they might not be much worse.

—Elaborate and expensive experiments have recently been conducted with a view to the possibility of utilizing simple but very strong pressure as a substitute for the more or less deleterious drugs now employed as food preservatives. The effect of pressure on the higher forms of life is a matter of common observation, and the idea was that the bacteria in milk or similar food substances might not survive the imposition upon them of an unaccustomed weight, any more than fishes wont to swim near the surface can live in the ocean depths. So an apparatus was devised by means of which a hydrostatic pressure of 450,000 pounds to the square inch could be conveniently exerted, and the experiments began. Moderate force was first tried, and it gave no notable results. These came, however, when greater force was used, and milk subjected to pressures of 70 to 100 tons kept from 24 to 60 hours longer without souring than untreated milk. The degree to which the keeping qualities of milk were improved appeared to depend as much on the time for which the pressure was maintained as upon the actual pressure reached. Pressures of ninety tons per square inch maintained for an hour delayed the souring of milk from four to six days. Complete sterilization of the milk, however, was in no case effected, even at the highest pressures, and the milk in many cases acquired peculiar tastes and odors on keeping, indicating that certain species of bacteria were killed while others were not. So not much came from the experiments with the big press except the discouraging information that the ends attained by "embalming" food cannot be secured by squeezing it, no matter how fiercely. It is probably a fundamental mistake to regard the bacteria as enemies. They play an infinitely important part in the scheme of nature, and their control is more to be desired than their banishment. It is easy enough to make food "keep," but the kept food is never more than a temporarily useful substitute for something better. The scientists will be best employed if, instead of working to prevent the disintegration of edible substances, they labor to improve and regulate methods of production and transportation.

—Despite the assurances of our remarkable Commissioner of Street Cleaning that his force of workers is numerous and efficient to a degree never excelled in the history of the department, other observers continue to declare that the condition of the streets not only evidences gross neglect, but is such as seriously to imperil the public health. Better weather than we have had for weeks past could not be desired, and yet an epidemic of influenza is spreading through the city, killing not a few and rendering thousands upon thousands intensely miserable. A well-known doctor interviewed by one of our neighbors expresses the opinion that the outbreak has been helped along, if not created, by the dust and worse that fill the air at all hours as a result of the deplorable change which has manifested itself in the guardians of our pavements. "The side streets in the up-town districts," he said, "are not kept clean, though some attention is paid to the main thoroughfares. Since election the lack of street cleaning has grown steadily worse. In some of the up-town side streets a street cleaner is not seen for three or four days at a time." The doctor prophesied a marked increase of the prevalent maladies on the arrival of the damp weather soon to be expected, and supported his theory by the fact that a majority of the grip cases are found in the better parts of the city, which are precisely those that have been most nearly left to take care of themselves. But is it true that the neglect of the streets is more pronounced in one section of the city than in others? More street cleaning is done, perhaps, on the lower east side than in regions where the inhabitants are more careful of their surroundings, but even on the east side the old standards have been forgotten, and the amateur assistance which Col. WARING commanded is no longer sought or obtained. What is to be expected, however, from a Street Cleaning Commissioner much of whose available time and energy must be devoted to the refutation of open charges that he is involved in the doings of a "combine" obnoxious even to a committee appointed by Mr. R. CROKER?

A DEFENSE OF THE BRITISH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day, John J. Rooney condemns Lord Kitchener's South African policy as worse than Weyler's in Cuba. In the same issue, Benedict Prieth denounces British officers for profaning "the most sacred house of worship in China with their typical British vulgarity."

It is a striking coincidence that both these correspondents—one an Irishman and the other a German—deemed is desirable or necessary to personally certify that they are Christians. Prieth says he "considers himself a real Christian," while Rooney remarks that he speaks "as a Christian." If Prieth had proclaimed himself the greatest philosopher that ever lived, and if Rooney had asserted that he was the leading metaphysician in the universe, we should have paused for substantiating evidence. A man's estimate of himself is not generally accepted, nor is it often voluntarily given.

It is reasonable to assume that Rooney and Prieth had a motive for declaring themselves Christians. Presumably the object was to lend character and force to their anti-British views. If this assumption is correct, it follows that, in the opinion of the writers themselves, the subject matter of their communications was not such as to impress the reader that the authors were Christians.

Lord Kitchener's speech at the Pretoria meeting of burghers pointed out the necessity of clearing "the country of inhabitants and food, because so long as food remained the commandoes would be able to continue in the field." If Lord Kitchener had ordered that all food be collected, and that the inhabitants be left behind to starve, he would have deserved to be denounced, but, by taking within the military lines the inhabitants and the food supplies, little or no suffering has been or will be caused. By this admirable system the inhabitants become refugees who are fed regularly, and are otherwise well taken care of by the Government. Instead of being condemned for this humane policy Lord Kitchener merits, and should receive, commendation.

The throne of grace has been inundated with appeals for the destruction of the British and for the preservation of the so-called Boer Republics. Oom Paul, also a self-certified Christian like Rooney and Prieth, has asserted times without number that God is on his side. However, God has not helped the Boers to any appreciable extent, if at all; and present indications point to the complete ultimate triumph of British arms. The logical deduction is that if God is not with the British in this fight, He is neutral.

Rooney may be a Christian in his own estimation, but he surely transcends the limits of modesty and leaps headlong into the abyss of sacrilege when he arrogates to himself omniscience by declaring that "such work will call down the vengeance of God upon the perpetrators." Like all other free American citizens, Rooney has many privileges and rights, but he has no authority to speak for God, who in His divine wisdom would probably not select Rooney as His representative on earth.

Prieth essays to denounce "those British officers who profaned the most sacred house of worship in China with their typical British vulgarity." This charge is no doubt untrue. At any rate, every intelligent reader knows that "vulgarity" is no more typically British than it is typically Dutch, typically German, typically Irish or typically American. RUSS.

New York, Jan. 6, 1901.

The Independent Press.

From The Evening Post.

Nothing ever happened which vindicated so clearly and strikingly the attitude of the independent press toward public men as the hearty commendation that Gov. Odell is now receiving from newspapers which have criticised him in the past. The partisan organ praises one man and condemns another "on general principles," without regard to his conduct. The journal which tries to tell the truth about men of both parties is as quick to commend a good action as it was to denounce a bad one. Indeed, it is a special satisfaction to such a newspaper when it finds evidence that one whom it has criticised for conduct on a low plane has advanced to a higher level. It is for these reasons that such journals as THE TIMES in New York, The Herald in Boston, The Republican in Springfield, and The News in Indianapolis are praising Gov. Odell on the basis of his new platform as outspokenly as they would have blamed him if he had started out as Gov. Black did four years ago.

NUGGETS.

Proper Return.

"I hurl the lie back in your teeth!" he cried.

Which was quite appropriate, for they, too, were false.—Philadelphia North American.

Accounting for Their Activity.

Mr. Hayseed—These New Yorkers jes' rush theirselves to death. Why on 'arth do they kill theirselves that way?

Mrs. Hayseed—Land sakes! they've got to. Think of the rents they pay.—New York Weekly.

With Pleasure.

"Look after your own grammar, George Ferguson!" exclaimed the irate Mrs. F. "You make a business of picking me up on little blunders!"

"On the contrary, my dear," soothingly replied Mr. Ferguson. "I make a recreation of it."—Chicago Tribune.

Prompt.

Holden—What kind of a boy is that new one who came last week?

Winter—Oh, he's all right—only a little dull. He was talking rather loudly the other afternoon and I hollered, "Shut up!" Well, Sir, before I knew what he was about, he had half the shutters up.—Boston Transcript.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

So far the brand-new century seems greatly
like the old.
The January days are short, the nights are
long and cold.
When Summer comes the mercury no doubt
will soar as high
As it did a hundred years ago in August
and July.
The bill collectors come around just as they
used to do
In eighteen-zero-zero, when the century
was new.
The debtors make excuses just as debtors
used to then,
And calmly say: "I'm short to-day; you'll
have to call again."
The girls are just as beautiful, the men are
just as bold
On the edge of the new century as they
were all through the old.
The grocers still sell sugar fifteen ounces
to the pound,
And now, as then, love is the thing that
makes the world go round.
The boys and girls are much the same as
their elders used to be,
They think they know it all—but they
don't, as their elders plainly see.
In short, in a single sentence the story may
be told:
This brand-new century that's com'n is exactly like the old.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS

Comment on Current Plays and the Acting in Them.

The Musical Farce of This Hour Needs Reformation—"Charley Hoyt Actors"—Willard and Miss Shannon.

The song with an acrobatic accompaniment, obligato, as one might say, is one of the oldest of all the "turns" of the variety theatres. One comedian sings the song; another tumbles about in time with the music. If the performers are a mixed team, the woman will sing while the man jumps and turns somersaults. Actually, the builders of the new burletta, "The Girl from Up There," have employed that ancient feature half a dozen times. Miss May sings while Farren Soutar, (who, by the way, is a son of Nelly Farren,) poses and gesticulates; twice Miss Earl sings while Harry Davenport clowns in time with the music, and once a brace of acrobatic dancers accompany Miss May in one of her dazzling melodic flights.

Ingenuity and novelty are missing in "The Girl from Up There." It is a handsome production, with suitable scenery and gorgeous dresses, but there is nothing new in it from first to last. Mr. Kerker's kind of light, reminiscent music has already become old-fashioned. Fashions change quickly in the minor drama, and its purveyors must always be ready with something new.

Some one in the orchestra stalls the other night, when Otis Harlan and Harry Conor were on the stage together, remarked quite audibly that "Here was a remarkable combination—two of the best of Charley Hoyt's actors in the same piece!" Undoubtedly both Harlan and Conor are well paid. But in the late Mr. Hoyt's farces Mr. Hoyt himself was the prime actor. There was small use for acting. He chose men and women to fit characters he had imagined or caricatured from his observation of life. Otis Harlan was exactly the fellow he was thinking of when he put together his wild burlesque of border life, and Harlan got a great deal of credit through his performance of Hot Stuff, which belonged properly to Mr. Hoyt. Conor is rather more of a comedian and less of a patterer with an unchanging personality. It always seems that he might learn to act if he settled down to business. But his tearful reception of a song was always his funniest act, and it is introduced in every farce employing his services.

Mr. Willard surely deserves all the praise that has been so cordially bestowed upon him in his present engagement at the Garden Theatre. He is an actor of rare skill and charming personality, and his range is broad. But he is not fulfilling the promise of his early work by any means, and he is not taking his proper place among the leaders of the stage. Robertson's out-of-date adaptation of the French "Sullivan," and a crude compilation of incidents in "Martin Chuzzlewit" are surely not fit things for an actor of Willard's ability and age to potter around with when there is men's work to be done in the theatre.

To be a leader among actors, as in any other walk of life, one must fight for his place and keep up the fight every minute after he gets it. Genre work is all very well once in a way, but in that sort of thing Willard, after all, is not on the plane of Coquelin and Jefferson. He has virility, youth, (for he is in the very prime of life,) versatility, and uncommon intelligence, and he ought to be in the race with Mansfield and Beerbohm Tree, as at present he is not.

In the second act of "My Lady Dainty," (let the first act pass,) Effie Shannon is a young housewife living on the fifth floor of a flathouse. She enters waving $18 in bills, which she has just earned by teaching, her husband being an extravagant fellow. The janitor sends up word that the coal is "out." So original is the play of Madeline Lucette Ryley's fancy in her latest venture, Miss Shannon and the friend of the family, who stalks through the play with the grace of a young hearse horse, get a huge clothes basket and go out to get wood. Before starting, Miss Shannon thoughtfully borrows her servant's hat and shawl, so that when, on returning, she finds her husband talking with two strange ladies, and that odd survival of the eighties, (on the stage—only on the stage,) a "dude," she can pretend to be the servant and assume the accent and manners of the theatrical slavey.

Later on, Miss Shannon has some work to do better worth doing, but it is all of an utterly conventional sort, and while it exhibits her appreciable command of pathos and her increased dramatic force, is not likely to make her new play popular.

William Boag, who appears as the villain in Mrs. Ryley's play, is a promising actor who has not yet quite found his place on the stage, though he unquestionably has a place there. He used to be in Mr. Crane's company, and he had one or two good "bits" in Crane's later plays. The grasping, conscienceless fellow he now acts is clearly not a study from life. But Mr. Boag lends a new tone to his expression of his treachery and evil design, and gives the part dignity if not exactly interest.

They say Mr. Mansfield is going to act Omar Khayyam next year. The play "embodies most of the Rubaiyat." The year after, perhaps, Mr. Mansfield may act Job in a play embodying most of the sayings of the man of Uz. That seems just as likely.

There is probably more truth in the report that E. H. Sothern will soon produce a comedy by Laurence Irving, of which the famous Richard Lovelace is the hero. Lovelace appears, quite ingloriously, in "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" as a meek young man subdued by his wig.

In London Sir Henry Irving's Spring play at the Lyceum will be "Coriolanus." Ellen Terry will act Volumnia. Sir Laurence Alma Tadema has made all the designs for the costumes. George Alexander will soon produce at the St. James's Theatre "The Awakening," a new modern comedy by Haddon Chambers, whose "Tyranny of Tears" was so good that much will be expected of his new piece.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

"Lohengrin" Again Delights a Multitude of Enthusiasts.

The feature of Mr. Grau's present delectable season of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House appears to be first appearances. Never before was there an opera company of such proportions that in the fourth week of the season not all of its members had made their debuts, and some were still reserved for the fifth. Yet such is the case with the extraordinary aggregation of singers now giving delight to the multitudes at our opera house. The list of tenors, for instance, comprises Messrs. de Reszke, Saleza, Van Dyck, Cremonini, de la Tour, and Salignac, while the sopranos are Mmes. Melba, Nordica, Ternina, Gadski, Bréval, Adams, and Strong. Of these Miss Bréval is in store for next week. Last night's first appearance was in the baritone department. Thus far the labors in this line have been confided to Messrs. Scotti, Campanari, and Bertram, but last evening Mr. David Bispham came forward, singing his familiar role of Telramund, in Wagner's "Lohengrin."

In all other respects the cast was identical with that offered a week ago Monday on the occasion of the return of Mr. Jean de Reszke. It would be idle at this date in the annals of opera in this town to discuss at length Mr. Bispham's impersonation of the ambitious weakling, dominated by the superior will and intelligence of his spouse. We long ago learned its limitations, which are not narrow, and its possibilities, which are large. Suffice it to say, then, that Mr. Bispham is still the same sombre-toned singer, and that he displays all of his old skill in the composition of the character. He was received last night with manifestations of public regard, but it must be admitted that it is hard for an opera singer to escape them. Mr. Jean de Reszke appeared again in his fascinating interpretation of the Swan Knight, and once more won the enthusiastic plaudits of the assembly. Well indeed did he deserve them. Mme. Nordica repeated her intelligent Elsa, a performance which has the notable merit of growing more beautiful as the opera proceeds. She makes an admirable companion, to Mr. de Reszke. Mme. Schumann-Heink's Ortrud was full of sincerity and dramatic puissance, and the King of Edouard de Reszke possessed all of its usual excellences. Mr. Muhlmann was again the Herald, the chorus sang out of tune in the customary places, and the orchestra under Mr. Damrosch did good work. On the whole it was a performance worthy of the best traditions of the house. The audience was a very large one, and its enthusiasm was great.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

At the Muray Hill Theatre "Aristocracy" will give place next week to "The Man from Mexico," Du Souchet's lively farce.

John Hare, now appearing at the Criterion Theatre in "The Gay Lord Quex," will go to the Harlem Opera House next Monday night.

After Miss Viola Allen finishes her engagement of "In the Palace of the King" here, she is to tour the Pacific States. At present her audiences are large, despite the dull season, and tickets are being sold a fortnight in advance.

A notable performance of Gutzkow's "Uriel Acosta" will be given at the Irving Place Theatre next Monday night, Carl Emmerich taking the title rôle, with Frans Kierschner as de Silva, Ada Merito as Judith, Herzmann as Ben Akiba, Max Hænseler as Van der Straaten and Vladimir Schamberg as Ben Jochai.

Charles J. Ross has been engaged to play a part in "My Lady," Mr. Chamberlyn's production that is now running in Boston. The piece will follow Mathews and Bulger at the Victoria Theatre on Feb. 4. Mr. Ross, for the last few years a member of Weber & Fields's company, recently severed his connection with that organization on account of a disagreement with the managers.

CROSMAN-AARONS ROW.

Circulars Reflecting on the Actress Are Being Sent Out.

Following the lengthy discussions that have been printed concerning the Crosman-Aarons controversy, there comes the news that circulars tending to throw a slur on the actress have been distributed throughout the country, being mailed to various theatrical managers, advertisers, and newspapers in different cities. One of these circulars was sent to a manager of this city from Poughkeepsie yesterday morning. Many others turned up later in the day.

The circulars contain an excerpt from the last issue of The Dramatic News, headed "Miss Crosman Insults a New York Audience—The Savoy Theatre Closed Because Her Maid Was Not Permitted to Annoy Boxholders."

Manager Campbell, Miss Crosman's husband, announced last night, through a typewritten statement, that he had sold out his interests in "Mistress Nell." He declined to say who was the buyer, nor did inquiries made last night result in the obtaining of the purchaser's name.

A new play will be presented in the Savoy on the 28th. It is Robert Grant's "Unleavened Bread," dramatized by Leo Ditrichstein. In the cast are to be Edward J. Morgan, Elizabeth Tyree, Eleanor Robson, Alice Fisher, Margaret Fuller, Virginia Buchanan, Florida Pier, Vivien Townsend, Malcolm Williams, George Woodward, George Fawcett, Morton Selton, and Lawrence Marston.

SOTHERN TO GO TO LONDON.

Will Cut Short Present Tour to Play "Hamlet" in England.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Mr. Sothern is considering two propositions to take "Hamlet" to London. He will probably accept the one providing for sharing on percentages, according to the American plan. He declines to give the names of the bidding managers. This move will cut the Philadelphia engagement short one week and eliminate Washington and two weeks of one-night stands. Washington did not get "Hamlet" this year, and the local manager there had to be satisfied with a sixteen-hundred-dollar check for indemnity. All the one-night stands between Buffalo and New York will be cut out.

The company will leave as it is, soon after finishing in Philadelphia about March 30. Mr. Sothern hopes to stay in London playing "Hamlet" only until it is time to return for the ten weeks at the Garden Theatre, New York. It is expected that the London engagement will add greatly to the brilliancy of the season in New York. The production of Laurence Irving's play, "Richard Lovelace," will thus be indefinitely postponed.

None of Mr. Sothern's other plays will be presented during the London engagement.

THE CASTELLANE LITIGATION.

Representative of the Minister of Justice Declares Some Wertheimer Transactions Suspicious.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The hearing of the suit of Charles Wertheimer, the London bric-a-brac dealer, against Count and Countess Boni de Castellane to recover payment for art objects sold to the defendants, the transaction taken as a test case involving the sum of 12,940f., was resumed to-day before the First Civil Tribunal of the Seine.

The session was devoted to the usual summing up by the representative of the Minister of Justice, and the case was then again adjourned for a week, when judgment will be pronounced.

The speaker to-day expressed an opinion in favor of the Castellanes' demand for the appointment of experts to determine the value of some of the art objects involved, but only in the case of objects exchanged since 1890. The transactions up to June, 1899, he considered entirely settled, and expressed the opinion that the court was not justified in going back to them. But the operations dating from June, 1899, he regarded as different. He instanced the case of a bill for 135,875f. which was left unsettled, even though Wertheimer was engaged in making exchanges, during the course of which Wertheimer paid money to Count Boni, the operations involving sums aggregating 2,000,000f.

These transactions were not, in the speaker's opinion, natural, and were open to the suspicion of being of a usurious character, which justified the appointment of experts to appraise the articles which the Count claimed were taken by Wertheimer at an inferior valuation. He came to the same conclusion in the case of Asher versus Wertheimer.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN AMENITIES.

But the Word "Alliance" Is Not in the Foreign Ministers' Dispatches.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—In view of the statements of the anti-Republican press, corroborated by the utterances of the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, that the Franco-Russian alliance is practically ended, the messages passing to-day between the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, and the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Lamsdorff, attain more than usual significance.

M. Delcassé, congratulating Count Lamsdorff on his appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs, recalls their close personal friendship, which, he believes, will be utilized for the common interests of their countries. Count Lamsdorff expresses a sincere desire to contribute to the consolidation of the unalterable friendship which has united the two countries.

It is noted that the words "alliance" or "allies" are not contained in the dispatches.

Vickers-Maxim and Cramp Combine.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Albert Vickers allows the inference to be drawn that a combination of the Vickers-Maxim Company with the Cramps of Philadelphia will be effected. He says, however, that, so far as the Vickers-Maxim Company is concerned, the deal is not yet concluded, though he hopes it will be.

Another £1,000 from Mr. Astor.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—William Waldorf Astor has given £1,000 to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund.

Kaiser Confined to His Apartments.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Emperor William's cold confines him closely to his apartments.

Venezuelan Insurgents Surrender.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 9.—The last place occupied by the revolutionists, Carupano, surrendered yesterday.

Carupano is a seaport town of Venezuela, in the State of Bermudez. It is fifty-seven miles northeast of Curaena. The population is about 5,000.

ANTI-FOREIGN ELEMENT RULES CHINESE COURT

But Earl Li and Ching Expect Their Counsels to Prevail.

NOTE MEANWHILE UNSIGNED

Emperor Kwang-Su Said to Have Made Up His Mind to Return to Peking.

PEKING, Jan. 9.—Li-Hung-Chang is better. Both he and Prince Ching balked at signing the joint note until the Court is heard from again, explaining that the Emperor's edict directing them to put off signing prevented them from using the imperial seal until permission had been received, which permission they claim to expect hourly.

It is known here among the Chinese that the extreme anti-foreign element is now in power, and that the Court favorites now advise the Empress Dowager. Of these the best known are Li-Chuan-Lin, a Cabinet Minister; Gen. Ma and Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang. Their views coincide perfectly with those of the Southern Viceroys, particularly with those of Chang-Chi-Tung, who has threatened to rebel if the note is signed.

Earl Li and Prince Ching both strongly urge the signing of the agreement, and they believe their counsels must prevail. They have pointed out in the strongest possible terms that the very existence of China depends on the acceptance of the terms of the powers.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 9.—A newspaper of this city publishes a letter from Sian-Foo announcing that the Emperor has fully decided to return to Peking to administer the reformed Government.

According to this letter, the Empress Dowager offers no opposition to the Emperor's determination.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY HAY.

Does Not Think It Wise to Publish Communications from Missionaries.

Secretary Hay has written a letter to the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, one of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, regarding current reports criticising the missionaries in China for urging the Government to adopt a vengeful policy toward the Chinese. The Secretary of State says that the secretary to the President had referred to him a letter received from Dr. Brown on this subject, and he quoted from that letter a sentence to the effect that if any "bloodthirsty communications" from missionaries had been received at the White House or the State Department, it is important to know to what denomination such missionaries belong, in order that no injustice be done to innocent parties. In his letter Col. Hay says:

> Many worthy and estimable men have written to the department in regard to the manner of settling the Chinese problem. No communications of this nature have been received from the great Mission Boards or from the authorized representatives. Individual letters have been addressed to me by missionaries, active or retired, honestly and sincerely expressing their personal sentiments, to which the President and I attach weight because the writers appear to have a useful knowledge of China and its people, so that no indication of this kind based on knowledge can be lightly passed over. These communications, like those we receive from more or less well-informed laymen, and like the utterances of popular sentiment in the press, and the conclusions of the representatives of the powers at Peking, give widely various opinions as to the degree of reparation and punishment which may be deemed effective and deterrent for the future.
>
> It is not thought that at the present juncture any good result can accrue from the publication of individual views, whether moderate or extreme in either direction. All alike have aided this Government in shaping its own course so as to give the most hopefully practical effect to the determination, long since announced, to exact the uttermost accountability of the authors of the crimes whereby our citizens have suffered in China, and to reach a settlement which shall secure the good order and integrity of China, preserve the just rights of foreigners in the empire, and prevent a recurrence of the late disorder.

THE AMERICAN PROPOSITION.

Powers Have Not Yet Decided Whether They Will Agree to Transfer the Negotiations.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—It is understood that the subject of the lengthy interview which United States Ambassador White had yesterday with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was in regard to the proposal of the United States that the powers withdraw their troops from China as soon as the Chinese Government accepts all the articles of the joint note, except those relating to indemnity and commercial treaties, these being left for settlement at a conference of the powers at Washington or elsewhere.

No final decision in the matter has been announced, but the feeling in diplomatic circles seems to be opposed to the United States proposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The lengthy conferences held by Ambassador Choate with Lord Lansdowne, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by Ambassador White with the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, as briefly reported by cable, relate to the proposition made by the United States for the removal of the two subjects of indemnity and commercial treaties from Peking to Washington or some other foreign capital, for negotiation before an international commission.

It appears, however, that the Berlin understanding that Mr. White submitted a proposal for the withdrawal of troops from China as soon as the Chinese Government accepts the articles of the joint note, is rather an inference from the proposal, and not a part of the proposal itself. The United States has from the outset sought to avoid a prolonged occupancy of China by the foreign forces.

This desire has become emphasized of late, as the refusal of China to sign raised the direct refusal with the "irrevocable" terms of the powers, threatening to bring on a prolonged occupancy of Peking and other parts of the empire. For this reason it is believed that Mr. White may have directed attention to the desirability of a withdrawal, but in any event this has been more in the nature of a conversation on measures of mutual expediency than a direct proposition from the United States.

The interviews of the American representatives with foreign governments have not yet brought about any determination as to the proposed transfer of negotiations to a point outside Peking, and it is probable that some days will elapse before the envoys will be able to advise the State Department definitely as to the attitude of the several powers.

Waldersee May Leave China in March.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—"Should no fresh developments render his presence in China necessary," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily News, "Count von Waldersee will return to Europe about the end of March."

New Manhattan Club Members.

Many new members will be elected by the Board of Governors of the Manhattan Club at a meeting to-night. Among those who will be chosen to membership are ex-Senator David B. Hill, Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; ex-State Treasurer Elliot Danforth, James T. Woodward of New York, and Charles M. Preston, ex-State Superintendent of Banks.

Commissioner Nagle's Mother Dead.

Mrs. Nagle, the mother of Percival E. Nagle, the Street-Cleaning Commissioner, died last night at her home, at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Third Avenue. Her death was due to heart disease. She had been ill for some time.

Death of Frank I. Stott.

Frank Irving Stott died yesterday of pneumonia at the residence of his sister, Mrs. H. G. Romaine, in the thirty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Stott was a public accountant and was a member of the New York Athletic and the Colonial Club.

Would Aid a Colored Man.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appeals for $80 to secure the admission of an old colored man into a home. The man is highly recommended by those who know him as being of excellent moral character and as having come to misfortune through no fault of his own.

FATHER RIEGLE'S MURDER.

Bryan, Arrested Here, Confesses Priest Was Killed in Philadelphia by Knockout Drops.

Robert Bryan, alias "Sailor Bob," alias "Jack" Harris, wanted in Philadelphia for complicity in the murder there on Friday night last of the Rev. Father Riegle, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, was arrested in this city last night by Detective Sergeants Reap and Holland of the Central Office.

Bryan was arrested at 11 o'clock at Chatham Square, and when taken before Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau made a confession in which he told the story of the murder of the priest.

Bryan is a saloon keeper and runs what he terms a "speak-easy," a Philadelphia term for an unlicensed saloon, in North Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Bryan came to this city Saturday night last and was arrested at the request of Chief Quirk of the Philadelphia police.

The story told by Capt. Titus concerning the confession made by Bryan is as follows: On Friday night last there went to Bryan's place a man whose name Bryan gives, but which is withheld by Capt. Titus, and whom he called "Jack," for the sake of brevity. "Jack" was accompanied by three companions and the Rev. Father Riegle. The latter was very much intoxicated. Bryan lived at the same place, and with him Anna Miller. She was present when the men entered, it is said, but was sent from the room.

Jack and three men gave frequent orders for beer, for which the priest always insisted on paying. Each time he paid he displayed a large roll of bills. He was so intoxicated that he dropped bills on the floor. The men struck his hands, and made him drop more. Bryan admits getting $19 in that manner, and asserts that others got more. "Jack" excused himself and left the room. Presently he returned. He carried a small vial, which Bryan says was filled with a dark liquid. Bryan declares this liquid was 20 cents' worth of laudanum and chloral, which "Jack" had purchased on prescription at a nearby drug store.

Two glasses of beer were poured out. In one "Jack" poured the contents of the vial. This he held in his right hand, while in his left he held the undrugged beverage. He extended the drugged beer to the priest, who took it and drank about half its contents, while "Jack" emptied the other glass. Bryan says he was not in the room at that time, but saw all this done.

"What did you give that priest?" Bryan asked "Jack."

"That's good stuff," "Jack" replied. "That will fix him all right."

Bryan says that then "Jack" admitted he was going to rob the priest.

"Then," said Bryan, as he told his story, "I told 'Jack' I would not stand for that in my place. That I was afraid I would get into trouble. I made 'Jack' and his friends take the priest out of the room."

He says they took him out, supporting him between them.

Bryan says that after they had gone he found a silver snuff box on the floor. This he threw out into the street.

He then went to bed, he says, and knew nothing further about the affair until Saturday morning, when he wakened about 11 o'clock. Then Anna Miller told him that the body of a priest had been found dead in the hallway of the house next door.

"I must find that priest, I told her," said Bryan last night.

Bryan says he looked for "Jack" all day, but could not find him. But about 7 o'clock that evening "Jack" appeared at the saloon.

"I accused Jack of having killed the priest," said Bryan, "but he denied it. Anna Miller and another woman accused him of killing the priest. He denied it. But she told him she knew better. 'Your name is on a prescription at that drug store,' she told Jack."

Jack and the woman then left Bryan's place, and he had not seen them since. Bryan said the police were put on the case, and that he became frightened and left town, taking a 10 o'clock train Saturday night for New York City.

Bryan declared he had made a full statement so far as he knew anything about the place.

Bryan has been in prison for robbery.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The police received the information that Father Riegle was murdered from Ethel Henry and Maud Zedwick, who were apprehended early on Tuesday morning, and afterward made a statement to Superintendent Quirk.

Capt. Millar and the detectives upon the case are satisfied that the priest was lured to his death by a woman. There are witnesses who saw him on Eighth Street with a female. This was at a late hour of the night, and no particular attention was attracted. At the time Father Riegle was conducted to the hallway where his body was found, the streets were probably deserted, and if any chance passer had seen the occurrence he might easily conclude that an intoxicated man was being taken to his lodging by friends. Nearly all the plunder taken from the person of Father Riegle has been recovered. The police deny this, but it is a fact nevertheless.

ENTRENCHING AT CAPE TOWN.

Defenses Being Constructed Across the Flats—British Commandeering Horses.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 10.—Entrenchments are being constructed across the Cape Flats from False Bay to Table Bay.

Commandeering of horses has begun in the districts where the owners have refused to sell them to the military authorities.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Dr. Leyds, according to a dispatch to The Daily Express from The Hague, is organizing a band of agitators, to proceed to Cape Town and to endeavor to establish a corner in provisions.

The British casualties in the fighting on Jan. 5 between Col. Babington's forces and the Boers under Gen. Delarey and Gen. Steenkamp at Naauwpoort, when the burghers were forced to retire, were twelve men killed and thirty-three wounded.

TO RECRUIT MORE CANADIANS.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Jan. 9.—The Department of Militia has completed arrangements for the enlistment of 1,000 or more Canadians to join Gen. Baden-Powell's constabulary in South Africa. Notices will be sent out to-morrow calling for recruits.

The delay in issuing the notices was due to the order that Canadians had to be attested at Cape Town. As this would involve hardship on those who might be rejected, the department here desired that the order should be changed, and that all recruits should be attested before leaving Canada. A cablegram has been received from the Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, agreeing to this, and now the recruiting will proceed.

Judging from the offers which are reaching the department from all parts of Canada, there ought not to be much trouble in getting all the men that are required. If 1,000 men enlist, a certain number of commissions in the army will be given to Canadians. The men will be paid 5s. a day.

BEGGAR SCHLOEFER IS DEAD.

An east side character, Jacob Schloefer, beggar, ninety-five years old, died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The body lies on a floor in a squalid apartment at 51 Orchard Street. His widow, seventy years old, herself a professional beggar of considerable standing in the strange guild, sits beside him muttering broken sentences—prayers perhaps—in a foreign tongue. Three candles burn on one side of the body and two on the other. They were bought by the old widow with her last remaining pennies, and they flicker and sputter from strange candlesticks. One of these makeshifts is a pie plate, another a tomato can, a third a tumbler, another a kerosene lamp, and the last a real old candlestick, but broken. The candles are of different lengths, and they add a dismal color to the already gloomy chamber.

He was a picturesque figure, having been tall and venerable looking, with snow-white hair and long, bushy white whiskers and eyebrows, covering everything but his eyes and ears and nose. His wife is wholly deaf and can speak no English. The mother gave half her earnings every day to her married son, Philip, who lives on Bayard Street, and is very poor. The old man gave half his daily earnings to his married daughter, Amelia Gordon, sixty-five years old, a widow with two children. The children of the old people were by former marriages.

Two weeks ago the old man became ill. A doctor prescribed for him, but did no good. He was worse on Tuesday, and told his wife that he was going to die. It being the wish of many Jews to have people by them when they die, he sent his wife to the Roumanian Synagogue, on Orchard Street, and in answer to her request the rabbi and ten men came. Then the old man died peacefully.

Yesterday the old woman went out and sold everything she had for $14, which she gave to a charitable society to bury her husband. It was said the interment would take place to-day.

THE ERIE BASIN FIRE.

Dock Destroyed and Also Two Steamers —Loss Will Be $500,000.

The damage caused by the big fire which occurred early yesterday morning at Erie Basin, Brooklyn, is estimated at about $500,000. The large dock of the Beard estate was destroyed, the British tramp steamship St. Dunstan gutted, the steamboat Idlewild of the Starin Line almost entirely destroyed, the steamship Coya, owned by William R. Grace & Co., damaged, and hundreds of bales of jute burned up. The fire on the St. Dunstan was not put out until yesterday afternoon.

The fire started on the Idlewild shortly after 1 o'clock. The Idlewild was laid up at the breakwater for the Winter. She was immediately cut adrift. There was about twenty minutes' delay in turning in an alarm, as the men on the breakwater had to go nearly half a mile to reach the nearest alarm box, it being necessary for them to make a wide detour. Four alarms were turned in, calling out the entire fire-fighting force of the lower part of the borough, as well as the fireboats Seth Low and New Yorker.

The wind carried the blazing boat over to Beard's wharf, at the foot of Richard Street. There were two steamers moored there, the big new tramp St. Dunstan, recently arrived from Calcutta with jute and general merchandise, and the Coya. Most of the St. Dunstan's cargo had been taken out and was piled up on the wharf. The burning Idlewild struck the wharf and set fire to it. The flames were swiftly communicated to the St. Dunstan. The crew made an effort to save the ship, but the fire spread so rapidly that they were compelled to abandon the vessel.

When the fire engine companies reached the scene the fire had gained great headway. The wooden pier and the St. Dunstan were blazing fiercely together, while out in the stream the Idlewild drifted about, a great mass of flame. The blaze lit up the heavens and the waters of the bay and was visible from the shores of Staten Island and New Jersey and the lower part of Manhattan. There were several thousand bales of jute on the Beard dock, and these burned furiously. The fireboats, with the aid of tugs, pulled the St. Dunstan and the lighters Portland and Sweiter, owned by Wright & Cobb of Manhattan, which had also caught fire, out into open water, and turned powerful streams upon them. Ashore two engines were put to work throwing water on the Beard warehouses, in which a great quantity of saltpetre was stored. The warehouses were saved from the flames, but the large dock was destroyed.

The Idlewild burned until she was but a guarded and twisted hulk, sinking finally and showing only her flagstaff above water. The St. Dunstan was gutted. This ship was launched just one year ago yesterday.

Although the fire caused a great deal of damage, several millions of dollars' worth of property was saved from the flames through the efforts of the firemen. The steam yachts Aphrodite and Atalanta and other noted pleasure craft were among the boats in the basin. The Atalanta, which has been purchased by Venezuela, is being converted into a gunboat. The United States Army transport Crook and the steamers Panama, St. George, Origen, and other ships were moored in the basin, but all escaped damage.

FUNERAL OF BISHOP WIGGER.

Requiem Mass To-day in the Newark Cathedral and a Marching Escort of Five Divisions.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9.—The body of Bishop Winand Michael Wigger now lies in state in St. Patrick's Cathedral, this city.

A mass of requiem was celebrated in the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception at Seton Hall College. The members of the college Faculty, a number of the students, and some outsiders were in attendance. The Rev. John A. Stafford, President of Seton Hall, was the celebrant.

After the mass the students were drawn up on the campus and stood with uncovered heads as the procession passed down the drive and out onto the avenue. A guard of honor was formed at Thirteenth and Littleton Avenues, in this city, under James Taaffe as Grand Marshal. It was composed of representatives of various Catholic organizations. Nickols's Band and a squad of policemen headed the procession. Many of the priests of Newark marched in line with their parishioners. As the procession was slowly moving down the bells of all the Catholic churches were tolled. When the head of the procession reached the cathedral, the escort drew up in double line, between which the hearse was driven, while the men stood with uncovered heads. The Very Rev. J. J. O'Connor, Vicar General of the diocese and Acting Bishop, blessed the body in the vestibule of the church. Then the procession moved toward the altar with a cross bearer leading. Sixteen clergymen followed the remains. The casket was placed on an inclined bier, and the cover was removed, exposing full length the body of the Bishop, clothed in full vestments, even to mitre and episcopal ring. The altar and the episcopal throne were draped in purple, and the body of the church in white and black.

The funeral service to-morrow morning will be most solemn. At the pontifical mass, Archbishop Corrigan of New York will officiate. The music of the mass will be Gregorian. The sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. Bishop McFaul of the Diocese of Trenton.

While the mass is in progress, the funeral procession will form in five divisions in the vicinity of the cathedral. The procession will move about 12:30 and go directly up Central Avenue to the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre, in East Orange, where the body will rest until the new cathedral is completed. It will then be removed to the crypt there.

LORD DUFFERIN EXPLAINS.

London and Globe Shareholders First Hiss and Afterward Loudly Cheer Him—The Meeting Adjourned.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—After he had been assailed with cries of "Turn him out!" hootings, and other hostile interruptions, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Chairman of the suspended London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, at the extraordinary general meeting of the company called for to-day, succeeded in appeasing the wrath of the shareholders toward himself.

The hall was packed, and the Directors were evidently supported by a considerable faction, as warm cheering was mingled with the hisses and hootings.

Lord Dufferin spoke with evident emotion as he explained his personal relations with the corporation, and the result of the meeting was largely a tribute to himself. In the course of his remarks he explained that he was induced to accept the Chairmanship at the solicitation of the late Lord Loch and Sir William Robinson.

The Marquis said that he felt that when two such eminent men were connected with the concern he could legitimately join. He soon discovered that he had bitter opponents who desired his resignation, hoping that a depreciation of the securities would follow. But he stuck to his position and investments, and, though a greater sufferer than most of the shareholders, he had no regret if he had helped to convince them of his good faith. Later, he found the duties to be a physical strain beyond his advancing years, and he wanted to withdraw, but was haunted by the fear of the detrimental effect his withdrawal would have. He therefore held on to the Chairmanship until he received news of the serious condition of his youngest son, when he yielded to his wife's prayer to take her at once to South Africa. He sent in his resignation with a clear conscience, believing that the surrender of his position under such circumstances was so natural that no one would dream of placing a sinister interpretation upon it. He had no anticipation then that the London and Globe would default from its engagements on the Stock Exchange. The news reached him in Ireland, and in the presence of such a calamity he felt that every private consideration must be sunk.

In conclusion, Lord Dufferin, who was deeply moved, declared that the patience and generosity with which the shareholders had heard him would be one of the brightest souvenirs of his old age. He resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

Whitaker Wright's reception was of a mixed character. He announced that the Directors had practically arranged with the creditors, and that the company would soon be sailing smoothly again. It would be necessary, he added, to adjourn until Monday, when, he believed, the shareholders would hear that all their interests were safe and that a scheme for the reconstruction of the company would be proposed, insuring its future prosperity. Mr. Wright added that he had advanced a quarter of a million pounds to tide the corporation over its struggles.

Mr. Wright's further remarks were listened to with considerable impatience. The meeting closed with further cheers for Lord and Lady Dufferin, after those present had agreed to an adjournment till Monday.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day's social programme is again full of incident. Mrs. William R. Sands will give a large luncheon for women in honor of her niece, Miss Lillian S. Tyler, at the Metropolitan Club Annex. The wedding of Mr. D'Oench and Mrs. Alice Grace Holloway, daughter of ex-Mayor Grace, will take place this afternoon at the ex-Mayor's residence, 31 East Seventy-ninth Street. Among the large dinners of the evening will be those to be given by Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., and Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson. The Whist Club will hold its second meeting at the residence of Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, 8 East Forty-fifth Street, and there will be a seven-handed euchre party at the residence of Mrs. James L. Barclay, 14 East Forty-eighth Street. Among the receptions of the day will be those to be given by Mrs. W. H. Parsons, 4 East Sixty-fifth Street; Mrs. Edward H. Ripley and Miss Ripley of 76 Park Avenue, and by Mrs. David S. Cowles (Miss Matilda Parsons) of 378 West End Avenue. There will also be a number of "at homes."

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Mrs. Thomas Thacher of 21 West Fifty-first Street will give a tea on Monday next and another on Jan. 21. Mrs. Nicholas Fish will give a luncheon on Tuesday next for her daughter, Mrs. Robert B. Potter, who has recently returned from abroad. Mrs. Morgan Dix has issued invitations for a dinner to be given on the evening of Jan. 15 in honor of Miss Frederica V. Webb. Mrs. E. H. Harriman of 1 East Fifty-fifth Street has issued invitations for two dinners, to be given on Jan. 19 and 26, respectively.

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The dinner to be given by Mr. and Mrs George Bird for Miss Frederica Webb daughter of Dr. W. Seward Webb, first announced in this column on Tuesday, will take place at Sherry's this evening. The dinner will be one of forty covers.

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A number of dinners were given last evening. Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb gave a dinner of sixteen covers for young people, and their guests went on to the Moran dance. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman of 1 East Fifty-fifth Street also gave a dinner for young people, and their guests also went on to the Moran dance. Miss Delia Gurnee was another dinner-giver. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., gave a dinner of eight covers, and this was followed by bridge whist.

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The engagement has been announced of Harold Lomas of Manchester, England, and Miss Virginia Washington Swayne, daughter of Gen. Wager Swayne, United States Army. And Mrs. Swayne, (Miss Ellen Harris.) Miss Swayne is a niece of Mrs. Edwin Parsons, and is well known in the younger set in society. Miss Swayne's younger sister, Miss Eleanor Swayne, was introduced last Winter, and spent a part of the Summer abroad.

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Mrs. Daniel Butterfield of 610 Fifth Avenue gave the first of two large receptions yesterday afternoon at her residence. Mrs. Butterfield received alone. She wore a gown of ecru satin trimmed with Flemish lace, and the bodice was embroidered in coral and finished with a black velvet girdle. The house was decorated with pink and white lilies, and the table decorations were all of pink. A string orchestra of seventeen pieces, under the direction of Victor Harris, played throughout the reception. Selections were rendered from Bach, Mendelssohn, Chopin, and other composers. Mrs. Butterfield's second reception will take place on Wednesday next. Mrs. Butterfield, with Gen. Butterfield, will leave town for Palm Beach, Fla., a day or two later, and will spend some weeks there.

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Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull (Miss Martha Benedict) gave the first of two receptions at her residence, 87 Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Turnbull was assisted in receiving by her sister, Miss Benedict, and by Miss Alison Turnbull of Morristown, N. J. Mrs. Turnbull was gowned in beige silk, with trimmings of turquois velvet; Miss Benedict was in white lace, and Miss Turnbull's gown was of white mousseline over green taffeta. Mrs. George Post and Mrs. Blair poured tea. The house was simply decorated with cut flowers. Among the callers were Mrs. W. Storrs Wells and Miss Nathalie Wells, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. Frederic Benedict, Mrs. Varnum, Mrs. Benjamin Tucker, Mrs. Leroy, Mrs. George Turnure, Miss Nathalie Schenck, Miss Helen Kountze, Miss Robinson, and Miss Marion Fish. Mrs. Turnbull will give a second reception on Jan. 23.

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Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine gave a large dinner at their home, 44 East Fifty-seventh Street, last evening.

The engagement is announced of George R. Dyer, younger son of ex-Gov. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, and Miss Dater Scott, granddaughter of Walter S. Gurnee.

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Amadee De Pau Moran of 17 West Fifty-sixth Street gave a dinner dance last night for his younger and débutante daughter. Miss Rosalie Moran. The guests at several other dinners, notably those of Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Mrs. Webb, came in for the dancing. The house was beautifully decorated, and electric lights were put in especially for the occasion. These were draped with filmy material and veiled with vines and flowers. There was a cotillion, for which the favors were extremely pretty, and included memorandum books for the girls and fancy blotters for the men; in another figure feather wands for the girls and miniature banjos for the men. Other favors were fans painted in hunting scenes, and silk golf caddy bags, and fancy ribbons for the girls and belts for the men. Among the guests were the Misses Mary Harriman, Sydney S. Henop, Charlotte Prime, Nora Iselin, Therese Iselin, Sophie Langdon, Florence Twombly, Helen Kountze, and the Messrs. Schieffelin, Barclay Kountze, Arthur Street, Walton Oakley, Morris, Benjamin, and others.

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The women who will receive at the second Assembly Ball, which is to take place at the Astoria on Thursday night, Jan. 24, will be Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Duncan Cryder, and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a dinner of thirty-four covers at her residence on Friday evening, from which she and her guests will go to the Mills dance. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander have cards out for dinners on Thursday, Jan. 17, and Wednesday, Jan. 23, respectively.

VANDERBILT-FRENCH WEDDING.

Floral Decorations to be More Elaborate than at First Intended.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 9.—The floral decorations for the wedding of Miss French and Alfred G. Vanderbilt on Monday next will be more elaborate than was at first intended. The decoration of the church will be begun immediately after the services on Sunday, and the work will be continued all night. The roses, orchids, and other flowers will be kept in ice-boxes on the cars bringing them from New York until a few hours before they are put in place.

The floral table decorations and those for the dining hall and other rooms to be used on Saturday evening next, when Miss French gives the dinner in honor of her bridesmaids, are coming from New York on Saturday. They will consist principally of pink orchids, American Beauty roses, and lilies of the valley. Thirty-four guests will be present, and the wedding gifts will be shown.

The portrait of Miss French by Munzig has arrived at Harbourview.

This afternoon a number of valuable wedding gifts were taken from Harbourview to the Aquidneck National Bank vaults by Gen. and Mrs. Eaton, Mr. Vanderbilt, and Miss French. Gen. Eaton and Mr. Vanderbilt went from Harbourview to the bank in Mr. Vanderbilt's locomobile, while Mrs. Eaton and Miss French were driven in Mr. Vanderbilt's open victoria. After the visit to the vaults the party went for a drive.

The burglar alarm at the bank rang twice to-day, the second time at 11 P. M. The alarm is connected with the vaults, where the gifts are deposited. The ringing of the alarm to-night, with the hurrying of a squad of police to the bank, brought together a large gathering of sightseers. Nobody, however, was trying to enter the vaults.

Harbourview to-day was in the hands of the electrical workers, and gardeners were at work erecting evergreen arches at both driveway entrances.

This evening Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who is to be the maid of honor at the wedding, and her son, Reginald Vanderbilt, who will be the best man, arrived from New York and were met at the Wickford boat landing by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Miss French. The party were driven to The Breakers, where Mrs. Vanderbilt was visited later by Mrs. French and Gen. and Mrs. Eaton.

Local weather prophets claim that Newport will have very bad weather during the next few days.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—There was a short but interesting list of Cabinet receptions this afternoon, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Root, Mrs. Griggs, and Mrs. Charles Emory Smith being at home to visitors.

Mrs. Gage received alone, but gave one of the largest receptions of the afternoon. Among her visitors were Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Carlisle, the first the wife of the Secretary of the Treasury under the first Cleveland Administration, and the second occupying a similar position during Mr. Cleveland's second term. The appearance of Mrs. Carlisle at this and other receptions excited much interest, and she was greeted everywhere by hosts of old friends, delighted with this opportunity of again greeting her.

Mrs. Root and Miss Root were assisted in welcoming their visitors by Mrs. Edward Wales of New York, the sister-in-law of the hostess, who, with her husband, is making a week's visit to the Secretary of War and his family.

Mrs. Griggs looked particularly well in a becoming gown of white cloth, and was assisted by her guest, Mrs. Clark of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Smith had as her only assistant Miss Augusta Warner Miller, daughter of the ex-Senator from New York.

Mrs. Henderson, wife of the Speaker, gave her first reception of the season this afternoon at the Normandie. She was assisted by Mrs. Sereno E. Payne and Mrs. J. K. Stewart, both of New York; Mrs. Julian Richards, Miss Hemphill, and Miss Hancock.

Mrs. Reginald De Koven was the hostess at a tea this afternoon. Miss Wallach and Miss Lay did the honors of the tea table.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Francis of New York gave a large theatre party to-night in honor of Miss Fannie Fuller, the débutante sister of Mrs. Francis. The company was entertained at supper after the play at the residence of Mrs. Francis's parents, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller.

Mrs. J. Fairfield Carpenter gave a large luncheon in honor of Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell of Cazenovia, N. Y., on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Wendell have been the recipients of much social attention since they arrived in Washington.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Scott—Pierson.

The wedding of Edward Walker Scott, Jr., of Virginia, and Miss Adeline Chandler Pierson, younger daughter of Gen. J. Frederic Pierson and Mrs. Pierson, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 20 West Fifty-second Street. The bride, whose gown was of white satin, made severely plain, wore a veil of tulle edged with point lace, and carried a bouquet of white lilacs. Her father, Gen. Pierson, gave her away, and Dean Robbins of All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, performed the ceremony. The bride's maid of honor was her sister, Miss Marguerite Pierson, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Julia Pierson, a younger sister of Gen. Pierson; Marie Hamilton, a cousin of the bride; Josephine Isham, and Laura Lee. The maid of honor wore a gown of delicate blue chiffon trimmed with primrose-colored panne velvet, and carried a bouquet of violets and marguerites. The bridesmaids were in pale blue crepe de chine trimmed with yellow lace, and they carried yellow roses. Mr. Scott's best man was his brother, George Cole Scott, and his ushers were his uncle, George W. Scott, James R. Pierson, a brother of the bride, and C. B. Antrim and John F. Walker of Washington.

The house was handsomely decorated with white flowers, and the prie dieu was covered by Hodgson with white orchids. Garlands of white flowers were used in the drawing room, and sprays of orchids were placed here and there. The table in the dining room was decorated with red roses and ferns, and palms were used all through the house and to form a screen for the musicians. Ropes of green foliage were used in the dining room in May-pole effect and holly was also used. There was no reception. Among the 200 guests present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Pierson, Jr., Miss Witherspoon, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Miss Barron, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Hamilton, Mrs. du Fais and Miss du Fais, Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Pooler, Miss Lyman of Boston, Miss Rhoades of Providence, the Misses Gibert, Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor of Providence, R. I.; Miss Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Leonidas Westervelt, Hamilton B. Tompkins, J. Norton Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Prime, and the Misses Smith.

Brokaw—Inman.

The wedding of Clifford V. Brokaw, son of William V. Brokaw, and Miss Nannie Inman, daughter of the late John Inman, was celebrated quietly at the residence of the bride, 42 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Miss Inman, who was given away by her brother, Hugh H. Inman, wore a gown of white silk crêpe, trimmed with point lace, and her veil was also of point lace, fastened to her coiffure with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor and only attendant was the bride's sister, Miss Lucy Inman, who was gowned in cream lace. She carried pink roses and wore one in her hair. Clare Hamilton, a cousin of the bridegroom, was his best man, and there were no ushers. The Rev. Dr. Purves of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church performed the ceremony, which took place in the drawing room. This room was decorated by Thorley with vases of white roses and white violets, and the prie dieu on which the couple knelt was of white roses. Only relatives of the young couple were present, and there was no reception.

Merriman—Jackson.

The wedding of Henry M. Merriman and Miss Maude A. Jackson was celebrated at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday in Grace Church Chantry by the Rev. Dr. Huntington. The bride's gown was of white satin and her veil of tulle. The maid of honor, Miss Violet Harper, was in white, with girdle and hat of red, and the sleeves trimmed with bands of red. She carried red carnations and the bride carried lilies of the valley. The bridegroom's best man was his brother, Heminway Merriman, and the ushers were Morgan R. Howe, H. G. Wey, William Van Deventer, C. W. Hungerford, and Gilman Collamore.

J. C. S. Blackburn Not Engaged to Marry

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9.—Concerning a widely circulated report of his engagement of marriage to a New York lady, Senator-elect J. C. S. Blackburn to-day telegraphed The Louisville Times an emphatic denial, saying: "The report is absolutely false."

ALBANY SOCIETY DINNER.

Pleasant personalities and reminiscences characterized the Albany Society's seventh annual reunion, for which about 200 members and guests assembled at Delmonico's last evening. The speeches which followed the dinner were largely personal, and the witticisms and humorous allusions to members evoked frequent and hearty laughter.

The dining room was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and the seal of Albany occupied a conspicuous position. Beneath it stood a portion of the silver service presented to the cruiser Albany by the City of Albany. Louis Stern, who was elected President last night, presided and introduced as toastmaster Dr. Thomas H. Willard.

Dr. Willard said that the evening would be devoted to old memoirs. "We expected to have two speakers of National reputation with us," he added, "but the Reed we leaned on failed us, and the Beveridge is lacking." He then introduced George H. Daniels, who responded to the toast "Albany and the United States—The United States Contains Albany and Some Other Cities." Other toasts and those who responded to them were: "Arbor Hill," Thomas Wilson, Jr.; "The Bench and the Bar of Old Albany," Gen. Amasa J. Parker; "Financial Albany," Charles R. Hall; E. Franklin; "Albany Commerce Redivivus," W. B. Jones; "Albany Commerce Redivivus," W. B. Jones. Robert D. Williams spoke of the city's gift to the cruiser.

Prior to the dinner the following officers were elected: President—Louis Stern; First Vice President—Walter Dickson; Second Vice President—Edward E. McCall; Secretary—Thomas Wilson, Jr.; Treasurer—Charles A. Walker.

Col. William L. Trenholm Better.

Col. William L. Trenholm, who is ill at his home, 312 West Seventy-third Street, was reported to be slightly improved last night. During the day Col. Trenholm became worse, but rallied during the evening.

TARRANT FIRE INQUIRY.

Coroner Trying to Fix Responsibility for Death of Victims.

Coroner Bausch yesterday began the inquest into the death of seven persons killed by the explosion and subsequent fire in the drug store of Tarrant & Co. on Oct. 29 last. Assistant District Attorney Walsh represented the State. Alfred Ely appeared for Tarrant & Co., Bartow S. Weeks for the estate of Benjamin F. Moorehouse, the shipping clerk who lost his life, and Vernon M. Davis and Almet R. Latson for wholesale firms having goods stored in the building.

John F. Devanny, Captain of Engine Company No. 29, said that the fire began on the third floor, and that while he and three men of his company were directing a stream of water upon it from the stairway, about three minutes after his company arrived, the first explosion occurred. Hugo Limberger, an employe of M. J. Breitenbach & Co., on the second floor of the Tarrant Building, and Frederick J. Bennett also testified. The inquest will go on to-day.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas W. Adams.

Thomas W. Adams, a wealthy jewelry manufacturer of Newark, died at his home, 107 Clinton Avenue, that city, Tuesday night rather suddenly. He had suffered from throat trouble for some time, but nothing serious was anticipated. A sudden attack of heart trouble brought the end. Mr. Adams, who was seventy-eight years old, was a native New Yorker. He settled in Newark at an early age, and after learning the jewelry business entered the firm of Harriott, Jennings & Adams. He subsequently became the owner of the business

COLUMBIA'S BOATHOUSE

Quarters on Harlem Promised by the Alumni of the College.

NEW ROWING CLUB FORMED

Candidates for 'Varsity and Freshman Crews to Begin Work on the Machines To-day.

About 300 Columbia students assembled yesterday afternoon in Havemeyer Hall for the purpose of organizing a new rowing club and of taking steps which will assure a prosperous future for the sport at the university. By far the most important proposition of the meeting was made by Francis S. Bangs, '78, who proposed a plan from the alumni by which crew expenses are guaranteed and a new boathouse on the Harlem River is promised. Mr. Bangs said that the alumni had held a meeting and had estimated that the expenses of the crew for the year would be slightly over $8,000. Their proposition is to the effect that if the freshman class contributes its customary $2,500 and the other three classes raise another $2,500 by subscription, the graduates would add $3,000, thus providing amply for the crews. "If this is done," said he, "a certain alumnus of Columbia College has offered to give the funds necessary to build a boathouse for the university on the Harlem River at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street." Some years ago the rowing club was the owner of a fine boathouse on the Hudson, which it sold at a ridiculously low figure on the acquisition of the new house on the Hudson. It has been found necessary, however, every year to put the crew on the Harlem for early Spring work before smooth water is available on the Hudson. Since the Columbia club sold its own house it has been given quarters every Spring in the houses of several of the Harlem clubs. As this is not entirely satisfactory, a new house was thought necessary. It will be built on a site selected by Coach Edward Hanlan, and will be fitted up to supply every need of a college crew.

Mr. Bangs forcibly stated in his remarks that if graduate support was to be expected the utmost economy must be practiced in the management of the crew. "Under these circumstances," said he, "funds will be forthcoming for the training of the oarsmen, for the expenses of a crew at Annapolis, of a crew in the Harlem Regatta, of a second crew to meet Pennsylvania and Cornell at Ithaca on May 30, and of the 'Varsity and freshman eights and 'Varsity four at Poughkeepsie." Mr. Bangs said that a proposition was being considered of holding a single-sculls race in connection with the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie if enough entries were assured for the event.

After Mr. Bangs concluded his remarks Chairman J. B. Smith of the General Athletic Association read the proposed constitution for the new rowing club as drawn up by Gustavus T. Kirby, 1895; J. A. S. Cowles, 1895; S. P. Nash, 1901; B. M. Falconer, 1901, and H. Bayne, 1901. The constitution was adopted and will go into effect immediately. It differs from the old constitution in that it provides for paid membership to the club and for a Board of Directors composed of graduates and undergraduates, which will have general supervision of rowing at the university.

An election of officers for the new club was held which resulted as follows: President—Stephen Payn Nash, 1901, college; Vice President—Roland Pearce Jackson, 1902, college; Secretary—Marcellus Hartley Dodge, 1903, college; Board of Directors—Francis Sedgwick Bangs, '78; Justus A. B. Cowles, '85, and Bruce McLean Falconer, 1901, college. F. S. Bangs was re-elected as Columbia's representative on the Board of Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association.

Coach Hanlan was called on for a speech. He said that Columbia's prospects were of the brightest and gave the students assurance that under his coaching no favoritism would be shown in choosing the crew. He said that the smaller and weaker men would receive as much attention from him as the stronger candidates. Concluding, he said: "I am proud of my position, and will do my best to bring Columbia to the front in intercollegiate aquatics."

Capt. Frederick B. Irvine of the 'Varsity crew next spoke on the work of the year. He said that in Hanlan Columbia had found the right man to guide her rowing interests. He said that instead of beginning work with a debt of $2,200, as last year's crew did, the men will start out free from debt and with six of the men who rowed last June at Poughkeepsie. Before concluding his remarks Capt. Irvine made the announcement that the 'Varsity and freshman crews will begin work to-day on the machines.

Indian Harbor Yacht Officers.

Frank Tilford was elected Commodore of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club last night at the annual meeting held in the Yachtsman's Club, 47 West Forty-third Street. He succeeds Charles T. Wills, who presided at the meeting until the election of the new Commodore was announced. Beside the election of officers, the prizes won during the year in the club regattas were distributed. The list of officers chosen for the coming year is:

Commodore—Frank Tilford, steamer Norman; Vice Commodore—Alfred Peats, sloop Enpronzi; Rear Commodore—George F. Dominick, steamer Varuna; Secretary—Charles W. Kirby; Treasurer—Richard Outwater; Trustees (Class of 1904)—Charles T. Wills and L. R. Alberger; Regatta Committee—Frank Bourne Jones, (Chairman,) Charles F. Kirby, Charles P. Tower, F. C. Henderson, and Charles E. Simms.

CRESCENTS WON AT HOCKEY.

Brooklyn Skating Club Beaten in a Rough Game in Clermont Rink.

Referee Howard Walton of the St. Nicholas Skating Club attempted to referee the league championship match of hockey between the Skating Club of Brooklyn team and the Crescent Athletic Club seven, at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night, but before the game had got fairly started there was an absence of the rudiments of the game, and the keen rivalry that exists between these two aggregations of stick wielders and skaters came to the surface, and after that science was thrown to the wind. Crescent won by the score of 10 to 3, but the roughness of the game was the chief characteristic. Body checking of the hardest kind, tripping, and even a little bit of slugging was indulged in in a way that left the office of referee anything but a sinecure. Bullen was caught a clip with the puck from Wall's stick, knocked out and the game stopped until he came to.

The forwards of each team had a continual mêlée.

Kennedy and Liffiton faced off for the puck, and Liffiton got it, who scored the first tally for Brooklyn amid wild cheers. The second goal was made by Shiebler on a pass from Dobby after leaving the score a tie. Williams made the next goal for Brooklyn on a pass from Bullen, and then Kennedy tallied on a pass from Dobby. Dobby made the prettiest goal of the match next on a long pass from Kennedy along the side, the sixth and last goal of the half was made by Dobby.

The second half started with a rush. It was a hot game, but by this time each team's members had begun to tire from their frantic efforts to wipe the other out of existence.

The Crescents played all around the Brooklyns in this half. For the Brooklyns, Liffiton tallied on a pass from Murray. For the Crescents, Wall made a goal on a long dribble, Kennedy made another on a pass from Dobby; Wall tallied next again on a pretty assist by Dobby, then Kennedy on a pass from Wall, and Wall on a side pass from Kennedy, and Dobby on a pass from Wall, leaving the final tally of the match, Crescent Athletic Club, 10 goals; Skating Club of Brooklyn, 8 goals. Line up:

Crescent A. C., 10.	Position.	Brooklyn S. C., 3.
Hallock	Goal	McKenzie, (Capt.)
Randall	Point	Jennison
Drakeley	Cover Point	Post
Kennedy	Forward	Williams
Shiebler	Forward	Liffiton
Wall, (Capt.)	Forward	Bullen
Dobby	Forward	Murray

Referee—Howard Walton, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Umpires—D. Kennedy, Skating Club of Brooklyn, and Harry Niven, Heffley School. Timekeeper—J. Allen Smith. Goals—Dobby, 3; Kennedy, 3; Wall, 3; Shiebler, 1; Liffiton, 2; Williams, 1. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

ENTRIES FOR SPRING STAKES.

List of Horses to Run in Suburban and Brooklyn Handicaps.

All the entries for the Spring stakes opened by the Brooklyn and Coney Island Jockey Clubs have been received. For the Brooklyn Handicap the following list has been announced by the Brooklyn Jockey Club:

The Brooklyn Handicap, mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds and upward, $10,000.

W. M. Barrick's McMeekin, 4 years; L. V. Bell's Mischievous, 4; August Belmont's Brigadier, 4; Kilogram, 4; Perry Belmont's Ethelbert, 5; Mrs. R. Bradley's Robert Waddell, 3; M. Clancey's St. Finnan, 4; Richard Croker's Beau Gallant, 3; Bellario, 3; W. C. Daly's Alsike, 5; P. Dunne's Alcedo, 4; P. H. McCarren's Alfonso, 3; W. Fuller's George Arnold, 6; F. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, 6, and Asquith, 4; J. R. Keene's Choir Master, 3, and Teddy, 4; H. & F. P. Keene's Conroy, 3, and Militant, 3; C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, Watercure, 4; C. H. Mackay's Banastar, 6; J. E. Madden's Golden, 4, and Approval, 5; John P. Martin's Kumara, 4; J. H. McAvoy & Co.'s Prince McClurg, 5; P. H. McCarren's King Bramble, 4; Potente, 5, and Alfonso, 5; W. L. Oliver's All Gold, 4; O. L. Richards's Charentus, aged; Robinson & Leach's John Yerkes, 4; Mrs. R. Roche's Standing, 4; T. H. Ryan's St. Simonian, 6; John F. Schorr's F. W. Brode, 4; B. Schreiber's Hannockburn, 6; A. E. Seagram's Procession, 4; W. Showalter's Box, aged; W. Spence's Maximo Gomez, 6; Thompson Brothers' Sidney Lucas, 4, and W. C. Whitney's Star Bright, 4.

The nominations for the Brighton Handicap, to be run at the Brighton Beach Summer meeting, are as follows:

Brighton Handicap, mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds and upward, $10,000.

John F. Schorr's Alard Scheck, 3 years; P. Dunne's Alcedo, 4; P. H. McCarren's Alfonso, 3; W. L. Oliver's All Gold, 4; F. R. Hitchcock's Asquith, 4; C. H. Mackay's Banastar, 6; S. S. Brown's Batten, 5; R. Croker's Beau Gallant, 3; Bellario, 3; J. Fleischmann's Blues, 3; Frank Farrell's Bonnibert, 3; W. Showalter's Box, aged; A. Belmont's Brigadier, 4; O. L. Richards's Charentus, aged; J. R. and F. P. L. Keene's Conroy, 3; F. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, 6; P. Belmont's Ethelbert, 5; John F. Schorr's F. W. Brode, 4; J. E. Madden's Golden, 4; Dalmel & Farrell's Ildrim, 4; A. L. Aste's Jack Point, 5, W. M. Barrick's James, 4; A. Belmont's Kilogram, 4; P. H. McCarren's King Bramble, 4; Lastin & Larable's Kinley Mack, 5; C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, Latson, 6; Osceola Stable's Maid of Harlem, 5; W. Spence's Maximo Gomez, 6; J. R. and F. P. Keene's Militant, 3; W. M. Barrick's McMeekin, 4; L. V. Bell's Mischievous, 4; J. S. Ferguson's Musette, 4; J. Worth's Philippine, 4; J. H. McAvoy & Co.'s Prince McClurg, 5; F. D. Beard's Prince of Melbourne, 4; John F. Schorr's Sam Phillips, 4; Arkell & Elmore's Sarmatian, 4; Thompson Brothers' Sidney Lucas, 4; John F. Schorr's Silverdale, 3; C. E. Durnell's Slap Dash, 3; Mrs. R. Roche's Standing, 4; W. C. Whitney's Star Bright, 4; J. R. Keene's Todd, 4; J. Worth's Walt Not, 5; C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, Water Cure, 4; P. J. Dwyer's Withers, 4.

Following are the entries for the Brighton Cup:

The Brighton Cup, two and one-quarter miles, for three-year-olds and upward, weight for age, $3,000 added.—P. Dunne's Alcedo, 4 years, 124 pounds; C. T. Patterson's All Green, 3, 106; F. H. Hitchcock's Asquith, 4, 124; W. C. Whitney's Ballyhoo Bey, 3, 106; J. Fleischmann's Blues, 3, 106; Frank Farrell's Bonnibert, 3, 106; J. R. Keene's Commando, 3, 106; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Conroy, 3, 106; Perry Belmont's Ethelbert, 5, 127; G. B. Morris's Favonius, 5, 127; Dalmel & Farrell's Ildrim, 4, 124; W. M. Barrick's McMeekin, 4, 124; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Militant, 3, 103; J. H. McAvoy & Co.'s Prince McClurg, 5, 127; F. D. Beard's Prince of Melbourne, 4, 124; Mrs. R. Roche's Rochester, 4, 124; Arkell & Elmore's Sarmatian, 4, 124; Thompson Brothers' Sidney Lucas, 4, 124; Mrs. R. Roche's Standing, 4, 124; W. C. Whitney's Star Bright, 4, 124; Will T. Shafer's Terminus, 3, 106; H. T. Wilson' Jr.'s, The Parader, 3, 106; F. Gebhard's Zeus, 4, 124.

Except a few straggling pieces of mail from distant points, all the entries now are in for the stakes at Gravesend, Sheepshead Bay, and Brighton Beach.

RIDERS AND DRIVERS MEET.

Property Owners and Pleasure Seekers Ask to Have Seventh Avenue Asphalted

A meeting of representatives of the Automobile Club of America, the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, the League of American Wheelmen, and property owners along Seventh Avenue from Eleventh Street to Fifty-eighth Street, was held at the Hotel Navarre, Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, last night, to renew the effort to have Seventh Avenue paved with asphalt.

The question of asphalt paving for Seventh Avenue was discussed, all present unreservedly favoring the plan. The improvement, asked, it was stated, was favored by the owners of more than three-fourths of the property in Seventh Avenue, between the points named, this proportion of the property owners having signed a petition to the Municipal Assembly nearly a year ago. In discussing the matter, Alderman Oatman said that when the Municipal Assembly considered the petition, bids, houses adopted resolutions providing for the improvement. This improvement, however, was checked by Commissioner of Highways Patrick Keating, who, according to Alderman Oatman, made the excuse that the city had no money to pay for the new paving at the time. That, Alderman Oatman declared, was untrue. The city had the money, but Commissioner Keating was waiting, he charged, until the Metropolitan Street Railway Company decided what changes in motive power for its lines should be made, Mr. Keating holding the streets of the City of New York open for the company until it decided what streets it wanted.

The meeting adopted a resolution favoring the repaving of Seventh Avenue with asphalt up to Longacre Square, where the present street is satisfactory, and above Longacre Square to Fifty-eighth Street, and also called on the clubs represented to adopt similar resolutions. Messrs. Brendon, Hickok, Putney, Thompson, Tousey, and Oatman were appointed on a committee, with instructions to confer with Commissioner of Highways Keating and Superintendent of Public Works Maurice F. Holahan with a view to having them indorse the plans of the meeting.

The resolutions adopted by the club will be attached to a signed petition of the property owners and presented before the Municipal Assembly at an early date.

Among the property owners who have signed this are the Rhinelander estate, Robert B. Roosevelt, the Clark estate, John D. Crimmins, George W. Hulme, the John Taylor estate, Carnegie Hall, the Metropolitan Opera House Real Estate Company, the estate of Thomas Laughlin, William Hoffman, the estates of Reuben Ross and William F. Coe, the Merchants' Library Association, the Children's Aid Society, and about all the churches owning property in Seventh Avenue. The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 9.—Mile—Gray Daily, 102, (Dale,) 1; Porter B., 96, 2; Valdez, 104½, 3. Time—1:48. Six furlongs—W. J. Baker, 107, (Cochran,) 1; W. J. Deboe, 101, 2; Divonne, 96, 3. Time—1:16¾. Handicap, steeplechase, short course—Violet Parsons, 145, (Finnegan,) 1; Don Clarencio, 132, 2; Bristol, 132, 3. Time—3:28¾. Handicap, mile and an eighth—Sarilla, 93, (Weber,) 1; Admetus, 107, 2; Annoy, 100, 3. Time—2:00. Seven furlongs—Deponan, 104, (Dale,) 1; Island Prince, 110, 2; Colonel Cassidy, 107, 3. Time—1:32. Mile—Beana, 102, (May,) 1; Phidias, 101, 2; Old Fox, 101, 3. Time—1:46.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Five furlongs—Katie Gibbons, 103 pounds, (O'Connor,) 1; Little Minch, Jr., 102, 2; Dunberi, 107, 3. Time—1:09. Six and a half furlongs—Prestidigitator, 101, (J. Daly,) 1; Wallenstein, 103, 2; Grand Sachem, 104, 3. Time—1:22¼. Three furlongs—Prestano, 105, (Mounce,) 1; Dr. Scharff, 108, 2; Sol. Lichtenstein, 108, 3. Time—0:37. Six furlongs—Rollick, 103, (O'Connor,) 1; Necklace, 107, 2; Gold Bade, 91, 3. Time—1:16¼. Mile and fifty yards—Horton, 109, (O'Connor,) 1; Bernota, 86, 2; Sybaris, 106, 3. Time—1:47. Five and a half furlongs—Saintly, 105, (J. Woods,) 1; Osmond, 103, 2; Nora Ives, 101, 3. Time—1:09.

Another Boxing Match Ends Seriously.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 9.—After a ten-round boxing match before the Atlantic City Athletic Association last night, Lewis Majane, a local pugilist, fell to the floor in a faint. To-day he is in the City Hospital at the point of death, and his opponent, Charles Abramowitz, also of this city, is in jail awaiting the result of the former's injuries.

CHURCH ATHLETIC GAMES.

Athletes from St. George, Grace, and St. Bartholomew's Athletic Clubs Contest for Trophy.

Institutional Church methods of the present day, as directed toward the athletic development of young men, were illustrated last evening before an audience of nearly 1,500 persons in the gymnasium of St. Bartholomew's chapel and clubrooms, at 203 East Forty-second Street. The meeting was the first indoor triple contest of the St. George, Grace, and St. Bartholomew's Athletic Clubs. A silver cup has been offered for annual competition between the athletic clubs of these three churches.

One of the unexpected features was a boxing exhibition between two St. Bartholomew lads, between fourteen and sixteen years of age, Tommy Shortell and George McFadden, which was greeted with loud applause by the young spectators.

The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church was one of the interested spectators of the games. Grace Church was represented by the Rev. George H. Bottome, Vicar of Grace Chapel; and St. George's was represented in its clergy by the Rev. Mr. Sturgis.

The games were late in starting, and it was midnight before they were finished, but with the broad jump unfinished the St. Bartholomew athletes led by 20 points to 14 for St. George, and were virtually the winners of the cup.

The pole vault was one of the most interesting events, and at 9 feet 6 inches T. Nevin and J. Diviney of St. Bartholomew's tied for honors. As neither could clear 9 feet 9 inches, the tie was settled by a toss, and Diviney got first. O. Steffen of the Grace Athletic Club, and the champion all-around gymnast of America, had to be content with third honors after a tie.

In the twelve-pound shot put event one of the contestants threw the leather-covered ball with more force than necessary, and it fell into the front row of seats, narrowly missing two women, but for the agility of one of the ushers, who bounded forward and caught the weight just as it was about to fall on a woman's head. The chairs in that locality were quickly vacated until the uncertain throws of some of the competitors were over. J. S. McCauley, a victor in many open events, won, with a put of 43 feet 2 inches. The summaries are:

Running High Jump.—Won by W. Schafer, St. Bartholomew A. C., 5 feet 6 inches; James Price, St. George A. C., second, 5 feet 5 inches; F. Singer, Grace A. C., third, 5 feet 4 inches.

Potato Race.—First Heat—Won by George Grandich, St. Bartholomew. Second Heat—Won by James Miller, St. George. Third Heat—Won by N. Klippel, Jr., St. George. Final Heat—Won by Miller, Klippel second, Gramlich third. Time—0:45.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot.—Won by J. S. McCauley, St. Bartholomew, 43 feet 2 inches; P. V. Boeckman, St. George, second, 41 feet 10 inches; O. Sauer, St. Bartholomew, third, 41 feet 7 inch.

Pole Vault.—Won by J. Diviney, St. Bartholomew, 9 feet 6 inches, after a tie at that height with Thomas Nevin, St. Bartholomew, who got second. O. Steffen, Grace A. C., and A. Hart, St. Bartholomew, tied for third place at 9 feet 3 inches.

Boxing exhibition by Tommy Shortell and George McFadden, St. Bartholomew's.

Parallel Bars, Exhibition.—O. Steffen, C. Priester, C. Runge, L. Morlo, and M. Roper of Grace A. C.

The cup will become the property of the club winning it three times.

Record for New Athletic Sport.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 9.—A. B. Wegener, physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city, and two of the athletes in classes in his department, P. D. Jennings and J. Nicholson, claim to have beaten the world's record in the rope vault. The previous world's record is 8 feet 6 inches, held by Edmunds of Chicago. The Rochester men will put in a claim of having cleared the bar at 9 feet.

Many Entries for Joint Games.

There will be a gathering of National Guard track and field athletes at the joint athletic games of Company I of the Seventy-first Regiment and the Star Athletic Club on Saturday night in the armory at Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue. Three hundred entries have been received for the games. In the two-mile run, forty athletes will take part.

Penn to Have Graduate Coaches.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania held this afternoon, George Woodruff, Pennsylvania's football coach, was elected Financial Secretary of the association, and was also selected as head coach of the new Board of Graduate Coaches to be appointed.

The creation of a Board of Graduate Coaches to instruct football candidates is a radical change in the method of training the players, as heretofore Coach Woodruff was practically the only person at the university to perform those duties. The positions of Financial Secretary and Treasurer were always filled by one person, but the duties of the dual positions became so arduous that the board decided to separate them.

Salaries for School Football Coaches.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Superintendent of Schools E. G. Cooley, to whom the Board of Education assigned the task of revising the rules of football, will recommend that a coach be employed for every public school football team. In addition, he will recommend that no boy be permitted to become a member of a school team unless he has the written consent of his parents, and is able to stand a thorough physical examination.

Mr. Cooley said that only men who knew every detail of the game and were perfect gentlemen should be selected for coaches. He favored paying salaries, if necessary.

Roosevelt on Prizefighting.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Vice President-elect Roosevelt, in an interview on prizefighting, published in The Tribune, said:

"Boxing might have been going on in New York right now if the men who had charge of the clubs had handled it with credit. They made a mistake by not stopping contests when they became brutal, or when it was manifest to all that one of the contestants had no possible chance of winning."

He cited the Jeffries-Sharkey bout, which, he said, "should have been stopped at the end of the twenty-third round, as it became brutal after that, and Sharkey had no chance."

Gov. Roosevelt characterized the McCoy-Corbett fight as a "sell out," and added that "there are only a few honest fighters."

Foreign Cyclists Sail for Home.

Rudolph Muller, Karl Kaser, and Fritz Ryser, three of the foreign professional cyclists who competed in the six-day race recently held in Madison Square Garden, sailed for Europe on the Red Star liner Kensington yesterday. Fischer and Fredericks expected to sail also, but were unavoidably detained at the last moment.

Knickerbocker A. C. Billiards.

Joseph Steiner and W. Fraley were the victors last night in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club handicap billiard tourney. They were both competitors in the Class Y series, straight rail, 100 points. Steiner beat Dr. Braunels at 100 to 71 points. In the second game W. Fraley beat I. A. Hirsa 100 to 61 points. The tournament will be continued to-night.

Columbia Freshman Basket Ball Games.

The following schedule of games has been arranged for the Columbia freshman basketball team for January: Jan. 11, Montclair High School, at Montclair; Jan. 15, Cutler School, at Columbia gymnasium; Jan. 18, Mount Vernon High School, at Mount Vernon; Jan. 19, Polytechnic Preparatory School, at Brooklyn; Jan. 29, Barnard School, at Columbia gymnasium.

BOSSCHEITER MURDER TRIAL.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 9.—The first step of the Bosscheiter murder trial was taken to-day, when Walter McAllister, William Death, Andrew Campbell, and George J. Kerr were brought into court to witness the drawing of the jury panels which will consider their cases. The Kerr panel was drawn first.

Judge Dixon notified the four prisoners to be ready for trial on Monday. It is asserted by those who pretend to know that if the case of George Kerr is called for trial first, he may tell all he knows about the matter. Should this happen, it is believed Campbell is likely to ask to be taken before the Court, that he may throw himself upon its mercy.

It is intimated that the defense has ready a surprise, but what it may be is not divulged. It is understood it has reference to the cause of death, which will be one of the important features in the trial.

BOWLING IN CHICAGO.

Low Scores Still Characterize the Playing of New York Teams.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Crowds of enthusiastic bowlers filled the Welsbach Building this afternoon to watch the progress of the bowling tournament, and in the evening, despite one of the most severe storms that has visited Chicago for a year, the attendance was in no way diminished. The Inter-State Club of Erie, Penn., which led at the conclusion of last night's playing, had dropped to third place by the time the third round was completed to-day, the Standards and Crescents, both of Chicago, being first, and second, respectively. The scores for the day were as follows:

Palace, Brooklyn, 2,407; Mechanics', Chicago, 2,382; Inter-State, Buffalo, 2,338; Imperial, Brooklyn, 2,586; Metropolitan, Cleveland, 2,503; Jap-A-Lac, Cleveland, 2,528.

				Totals.
Monarch, New York	815	816	856	2,487
Standard, Chicago	879	896	945	2,720
Oriental Stars, Cincinnati	817	804	827	2,448
Elephant, Brooklyn	793	822	865	2,480
Commercial Athletics, South Bend, Ind.	883	792	809	2,489

Night scores:

Fidelia, New York	842	841	905	2,608
Empire, New York	798	817	809	2,422
Peerless, Akron, Ohio	772	785	762	2,299
Fellowship, Chicago	906	897	826	2,629
Crescent, Chicago	829	916	947	2,692
Hofmann, Chicago	861	851	854	2,566

The Corinthian Club of New York was to have played, but because of the absence of one of its members it was compelled to postpone its game until Friday.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Golden Rod Team Wins Two Games from Our Council Five.

The Golden Rod five won two games from the team of Our Council, Royal Arcanum, in the National League tournament, on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

GOLDEN ROD B. C.				OUR COUNCIL, R. A.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Dormagen	168	159	176	Bullwinkle	170	169	187
Sherwood	189	169	158	Schroeder	146	161	199
Eckstein	157	199	160	Cantrell	157	206	156
Eck	178	162	187	Ritter	204	196	—
Schroeder	187	189	159	Wickens	164	—	139
				Wendroth	—	155	107
Total	879	869	840	Total	841	878	839

In the tournament of the Life Insurance Bowling League, which was continued on Ehler's alleys last night, the Fidelity and Casualty and Mutual Life Insurance teams each won two games and lost one, while the Germania and Metropolitan fives each won one and lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Germania Life Insurance Company—Huberth, 121; Junge, 148; Arnheiter, 124; Kruse, 150; Leyser, 144. Total, 687.

Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferres, 152; Bracken, 137; Heron, 113; Ege, 156; Varian, 142. Total, 700.

SECOND GAME.—Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferres, 156; Bracken, 148; Heron, 134; Ege, 186; Varian, 131. Total, 755.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Cluff, 134; Simpson, 114; Rand, 170; Whitney, 124; Newkirk, 188. Total, 730.

THIRD GAME.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Cluff, 133; Simpson, 130; Rand, 140; Whitney, 164; Newkirk, 127. Total, 694.

Germania Life Insurance Company—Huberth, 129; Junge, 160; Arnheiter, 121; Kruse, 150; Leyser, 193. Total, 753.

FOURTH GAME.—Mutual Life Insurance Company—Babcock, 158; Carbonell, 137; Mandeville, 142; Garrison, 156; Sorenson, 152. Total, 745.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Cluff, 125; Simpson, 131; Rand, 185; Whitney, 151; Newkirk, 169. Total, 761.

FIFTH GAME.—Mutual Life Insurance Company—Babcock, 173; Carbonell, 167; Mandeville, 155; Garrison, 140; Sorenson, 157. Total, 801.

Germania Life Insurance Company—Huberth, 216; Junge, 150; Arnheiter, 123; Kruse, 117; Leyser, 155. Total, 770.

SIXTH GAME.—Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferres, 199; Bracken, 137; Heron, 104; Ege, 158; Varian, 186. Total, 784.

Mutual Life Insurance Company—Babcock, 175; Carbonell, 167; Mandeville, 145; Garrison, 145; Sorenson, 163. Total, 793.

Cathedral Catholic Club team No. 1 defeated Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 2 and Spalding Literary Union Team No. 2 in the Archdiocesan Union League tournament on Thumann's Colonial alleys last night, and Holy Cross defeated Spalding by 10 pins. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Cathedral Catholic Club, Team No. 1—Feeley, 188; Smith, 147; Mahoney, 154; Haggerty, 132; Lyon, 162. Total, 777.

Holy Cross Lyceum, Team No. 2—Gentle, 152; Steffan, 149; King, 92; Ford, 145; Byrne, 128. Total, 666.

SECOND GAME.—Holy Cross Lyceum, Team No. 2—Gentle, 150; Steffan, 139; Donohoe, 164; Ford, 133; Byrne, 135. Total, 721.

Spalding Literary Union, Team No. 2—J. Powers, 164; Clancy, 130; Cole, 143; Shannon, 141; Markey, 143. Total, 721.

THIRD GAME.—Spalding Literary Union, Team No. 2—J. Powers, 133; Spliger, 141; Henriques, 157; Cole, 121; Markey, 131. Total, 683.

Cathedral Catholic Club, Team No. 1—Feeley, 153; Smith, 144; Mahoney, 162; Haggerty, 156; Lyon, 149. Total, 764.

The team of F. Vietor & Achelis defeated the Passavant & Co. and Rogers, Peet & Co. fives in the Commercial League tournament on the Monarch Palace alleys last night, and Passavant & Co. beat Rogers, Peet & Co. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Passavant & Co.—Kuncken, 152; Krausler, 138; Fry, 143; Toussaint, 178; Clingen, 118. Total, 729.

F. Vietor & Achelis—Mertz, 160; Herrmann, 142; Berg, 166; Gallussere, 172; Buek, 174. Total, 823.

SECOND GAME.—Passavant & Co.—Kuncken, 121; Krausler, 113; Fry, 184; Toussaint, 189; Clingen, 173. Total, 780.

Rogers, Peet & Co.—Denton, 180; Langdon, 113; Duane, 122; Brooks, 144; Coughlan, 184. Total, 743.

THIRD GAME.—Rogers, Peet & Co.—Denton, 134; Langdon, 122; Duane, 140; Brooks, 177; Coughlan, 178. Total, 752.

F. Vietor & Achelis—Mertz, 150; Herrmann, 154; Berg, 141; Gallussere, 193; Buek, 176. Total, 814.

The tournament of the United Bowling Clubs was continued on the Germania alleys last night, the Cannon Bowling Club winning two games and the Expansion team winning one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Cannon Bowling Club—Scherman, 128; W. Crocoll, 110; Berken, 148; Weber, 162; J. Klumpp, 111. Total, 659.

Expansion Bowling Club—Rausch, 102; Vogel, 130; Schoch, 109; Schlech, 114; Lahr, 138. Total, 593.

SECOND GAME.—City Schuetzen Bowling Club—Radloff, 163; Busse, 131; Hansen, 102; Schumacher, 140; Wiltz, 124. Total, 690.

Expansion Bowling Club—Rausch, 119; Vogel, 135; Schoch, 146; Schlech, 180; Lahr, 170. Total, 750.

THIRD GAME.—Cannon Bowling Club—Scherman, 133; W. Crocoll, 147; Berken, 143; Weber, 158; J. Klumpp, 124. Total, 705.

City Schuetzen Bowling Club—Radloff, 119; Busse, 128; Hansen, 119; Schumacher, 130; Wiltz, 145. Total, 641.

Two more teams met in the Morning Newspaper League series on the Germania alleys yesterday and broke even, as their predecessors so far have done. The score:

FIRST GAME.—New York Tribune—Van Tassell, 156; Ketcham, 144; Wylie, 168; O'Neill, 146; Bentley, 149; Bullard, 140; Lewis, 141; Roll, 161. Total, 1,203.

New York World—Siddall, 169; Harney, 147; Hiram, 152; McLaughlin, 155; Ronse, 146; Moffatt, 129; Agabee, 157; Terhune, 173. Total, 1,228.

SECOND GAME.—New York Tribune—Van Tassell, 191; Ketcham, 120; Wylie, 134; O'Neill, 131; Bentley, 140; Bullard, 113; Lewis, 136; Roll, 184. Total, 1,149.

New York World—Siddall, 141; Harney, 89; Hiram, 145; McLoughlin, 155; Ronse, 132; Moffatt, 107; Agabee, 135; Terhune, 130. Total, 1,034.

Yacht Masters Bowl a Match.

A party of thirty-five members of the Boston branch of the Yacht Masters and Engineers' Association arrived yesterday on a visit to the local members of the association. A bowling match for a challenge cup was rolled in the afternoon at Karn's Hall, South Brooklyn, the out-of-town team winning by 43 pins. Dinner and a theatre party occupied the evening, and the return to Boston will be made to-day.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

10:05 A. M.—238 East Thirty-eighth Street; John Johnson; damage, $100.

12:05 P. M.—1,461 First Avenue; P. J. Monahan; damage, $100.

12:40 P. M.—397 Pearl Street; Miss Kate Conway; damage, slight.

2:05 P. M.—3 Hester Street; Frank Siegel; damage, slight.

3:45 P. M.—111 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Parbano Specialty Company; damage, slight.

6:25 P. M.—199 Columbus Avenue; J. C. Donner; damage, slight.

7 P. M.—427 Thirteenth Street; Rigley Brothers; damage, $500.

9:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue; New York Bill Posting Company; damage slight.

10:10 P. M.—2,567 Marion Avenue; Mr. Comb; damage slight.

10:45 P. M.—619 East Thirteenth Street; George Veith; damage, $2.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Jan. 9.—Immediately after the audience had been dismissed from the Academy of Music to-night fire was discovered on the gallery stairs, and before the flames were extinguished the entire building was ruined. The building was valued at $43,000, and the loss is estimated at $25,000, fully insured.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. G. Elliott, Wilmington, N. C.; J. M. Culp, Washington; M. H. Smith, Louisville.

GRAND—Capt. John V. White, Seventh United States Artillery; Capt. W. H. Hart, United States Engineer Corps.

HOFFMAN—Donald Cameron, Boston; Judge J. B. Lyons, Albany.

MANHATTAN—Gen. Charles Dick, Washington; Major H. A. Kasson, Washington.

PLAZA—J. H. and J. B. Banigan, Providence; W. C. Frick, Pittsburg.

SAVOY—Samuel A. Eliot, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

ASTOR—The Very Rev. J. Hickey, Braddock, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, dry goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. H. Post, domestics; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; I. Nusbaum, millinery; W. G. Mulhorn, millinery; Miss L. Phelan, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Gutman, dress goods and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. G. Sloane, linens, white goods, and laces; M. G. Wiener, dry goods; 56 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Marks, Rothenberg & Co., Meridian, Miss.; I. Rothenberg, dry goods; 22 Howard Street; Hoffman House.

Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.

Werner Brothers, New Orleans, La.; S. Werner, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Porter, J. & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. L. G

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30
Flour, Minneapolis patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	.10¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅛
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.05⅛
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.70
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 spring wheat, 67@74c; No. 2 red, 76@78c; No. 2 corn, 37½c; No. 2 yellow, 37½c; No. 2 oats, 24½c; No. 2 white, 27@27½c; No. 3 white, 26¾@27½c; No. 2 rye, 53½@54c; fair to choice malting barley, 38@62c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.59; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.61; prime timothy seed, $4.75; mess pork, per barrel, $14.75@$15; lard, per 100 lb, $7.25@7.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.90@7.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.37½@7.50; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—In some respects, it was a day of reckoning for the bulls on the Cotton Exchange yesterday, the market losing a considerable portion of recent gains, while the bears once more seemed to gain positive control. Spirited speculation was at no time in evidence, practically the entire business reported being settlements pending a fresh and unbiased view of the situation. The last hour of the session was a feverish, uncertain one in the pit with neither side fully satisfied with the way things were shaping. Covering for the generous profits in sight caused frequent slight uplifts, but the general trend of fluctuations was toward still lower prices. Stop orders were reached when March touched 9.50, and for a time the indications pointed to a very severe additional break in values. But quiet buying by the reactionists, led by several prominent houses, eventually steadied the market. The feeling was finally steady, with prices net 3 to 13 points lower. Spot cotton ruled dull, with quotations ⅛c lower, on the basis of 10¾c for middling upland and 10¾c for middling Gulf. Sales, 200 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, unchanged, at 9⅝c; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 9¼c; Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 9⅜c; Charleston quiet, unchanged, at 9⅜c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 9½c; Norfolk steady, 1-16c higher, at 9 11-16c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 10¼c; Augusta firm, unchanged to 1-16c higher, at 9⅝c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 9 11-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	9.95	9.95	9.78	9.79@9.80
February	9.65	9.65	9.60	9.56@9.58
March	9.66	9.67	9.50	9.53@ ..
April	..	..	..	9.50@9.51
May	9.44	9.44	9.48	9.56@9.51
June	9.62	9.62	9.50	9.47@9.49
July	9.57	9.57	9.43	9.43@9.44
August	9.27	9.27	9.22	9.14@9.15
September	8.73	8.73	8.65	8.64@8.65
October	8.37	8.37	8.29	8.29@8.30

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—Spot cotton quiet; prices 1-16d higher; American middling, fair, 6 1-16d; good middling, 5¾d; middling, 5 21-32d; low middling, 5⅝d; good ordinary, 5¼d; ordinary, 5d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,200 bales American. Receipts, 14,000 bales, including 13,800 bales American. Futures open quiet, but steady, and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, January, 5 33-64@5 34-64d buyers; February-March, 5 30-64@5 31-64d buyers; February-March, 5 27-64@5 28-64d buyers; March-April, 5 25-64d sellers; April-May, 5 22-64d buyers; May-June, 5 19-64@5 20-64d buyers; June-July, 5 17-64d sellers; July-August, 5 14-64d sellers; August-September, 5 4-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The actions of the wheat market yesterday rather suggested that Wall Street, or the big elevator interest in Chicago, or whoever it may be that has recently been dominating the market, had decided to let it drop and adjust itself to legitimate conditions of supply and demand. While at times the market displayed quite a firm undertone, there was persistent selling on every advance, and notably in the last hour, when a large amount of wheat was thrown out under which prices broke rapidly, closing unsettled at a decline of ⅝@¾c from the previous night. The English decline amounted to ⅝@⅞d, influenced by free offerings of near-by deliveries for the account of third holders. Paris markets were from 15 to 45 points lower, Berlin ½ mark off, Budapest 2 points lower, and Antwerp unchanged. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 91¾c, nominal; old No. 1 northern, Duluth, 87¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¾c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 84¾c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 84¾c; No. 2 red, New York, 82¾c, store; No. 2 red, New York, 82¾c, afloat; No. 2 hard, New York, 80¾c.

DULUTH, Jan. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 78¾c; to arrive, 77¼c; May, 80¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 74¾c; to arrive, 75¼c; May, 78¾c; July, 79¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64¼@70c; No. 3 Spring, 56@60c. Corn, 38¾c. Oats, 28¼@28c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77@78c; No. 2 Northern, 74½@75c. Rye firm; No. 1, 54c. Barley dull; No. 2, 60@61c; sample, 40@57½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—Wheat—Cash, 75¾c; May, 76⅞c; July, 77¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾@72¾c.

FLOUR AND FEED.—Spring patents were quoted $4.10@$4.40; Winter straights, $3@$3.90; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.75; no grade, $18.60@$18.75, spot and to arrive; buckwheat flour $2.10@$2.20. Rye Flour—Quiet. Fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.80. Cornmeal—Firm. Kiln dried, $2.40@$2.50, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm. Fine white and yellow, $1@$1.05; coarse, 91@92c. Feed—Firm. Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50. Coarse Winter bran, $16@$18; city bran, $16.50@$17. cornmeal, $25; linseed oilcake, $27.75; corn oilcake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.25.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	..	..	..	80¾
March	81 15-16	82¾	81¾	81¾
May	82¾	83 5-16	82¼	82¾
Corn—				
January	..	..	..	40¼
May	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾
Lard—				
January	..	..	..	$7.70

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	75¾	75¾	74¾	74½
May	77¾	78¾	77½	77¾
Corn—				
January	36¾	37	36¾	36¾
February	37¼	37½	37	37¼
May	38 7-16	39 1-16	38 7-16	38¾
Oats—				
January	..	..	..	23¾
May	25¼	25½	25¼	25¾
Lard—				
January	$7.22½	$7.37½	$7.22½	$7.37½
May	7.37½	7.47½	7.35	7.47½
Ribs—				
January	6.97½	7.10	6.97½	7.10
May	7.12½	7.22½	7.07½	7.20
Pork—				
January	14.75	15.00	14.75	15.00
May	14.10	14.30	14.05	14.20

PROVISIONS.—PORK Strong; mess, $13@$14; family, $14.50@$15.50; short clear, $14.50@$17. BEEF—Firm; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $19@$20. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 7c; 160 lb, 7¼c; pigs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies quiet; smoking, 8¼c; 10 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 7¾@7¾c; 14 lb, 7¼@7½c; pickled shoulders steadier; 5½@6c; pickled hams steady, 8½@9½c. TALLOW—Firmer; city, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—Firmer, $7.70; city lard strong, $7.20; refined lard firm; South America, $8.50; Continent, $7.90; Brazil, kegs, $9.50; compound steady; city, 5⅝@6¾c; Western, 5⅝@5¾c. STEARINE—Firm; oleo, 7c; city lard stearine, 8c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess steady, 98s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, steady, 98s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 46s 9d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb, firm, 45s; short rib, 16 to 24 lb, firm, 43s 9d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lb, dull, 42s 9d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, steady, 41s 9d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lb, firm, 40s 9d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 48s. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lb, firm, 34s 3d. Lard—Firm; prime Western, in tierces, 37s 6d; American refined, in pails, 39s 6d. Butter—Finest United States steady, 95s; good steady, 82s 6d. Cheese steady; American finest white, 52s; American finest colored, 53s.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
February	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70@5.75
March	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80@5.85
April	..	..	..	5.80@5.90
May	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
June	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
July	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
August	6.05	6.05	6.05	5.100@5.95
September	6.05	6.05	6.00	5.95@6.00
October	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
November	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
December	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants, $10; lake copper ingot, $17; tin, $26.62½; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.12½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses, 3⅜.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $4; spirits turpentine, 40@40½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.75@$1.80; E, $1.80; F, $1.87½; G, $1.90; H, $1.92½; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.20; N, $2.50; W G, $3; W W, $3.25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 9.—Spirits of turpentine steady, 35¼@36c; receipts, 39 casks. Resin steady, $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 218 bbls. Crude turpentine quiet, $1.30@$2.30; receipts, 75 casks. Tar firm, $1.30; receipts, 255 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 9.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 36c; receipts, 389 casks; sales, 430 casks; exports, 218 casks. Resin steady; M and below, 5c off as inside; receipts, 5,765 bbls; sales, 4,787 bbls; exports, 1,359 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 9.—Turpentine firm, 35½c. Resin firm, unchanged.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.70, and in bulk, $5.15; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.65, and in bulk, $5.10; refined, cases, New York, $8.75. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 28½c; prime Summer yellow, 31½@32c; off-Summer yellow, 30½c; prime white, 34@35c; prime Winter yellow, 35@36c. Linseed—American, raw, 56c; American, boiled, 58c; Calcutta, raw, 80c; Western linseed quoted in under city brands. Lard oil, 63@64c.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—ELLEN BLACKBURNE, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. FURBER, and Emma B. Furber, his wife; Amthelo J. Furber; Amelia F. Dykman, if living, and if she be dead, John Doe and Richard Roe, and all other persons having or claiming to have as legatees, legal representatives, executors, administrators, or assigns of Amelia F. Dykman, or otherwise, any interest in a certain mortgage made to Amelia F. Dykman by Charles W. Furber and Emma A. Furber, dated September 9th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,692 of Mortgages, Page 14, said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, and the said John Doe and Richard Roe and all other persons having any interest in said mortgage being unknown to this plaintiff; George W. Proctor Knott; Eleanor Knott; New York Telephone Company; Robert B. Nooney, Commissioner of Jurors in the City of New York; Patrick Curry; the Sunlight Oil and Gasoline Company; Laura Landgraff, executrix of the last will and testament of Henry A. Landgraff, deceased, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated December 17th, 1900.

JOHN J. BRADY, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Amelia F. Dykman, if living, and if she be dead, John Doe and Richard Roe, and all other persons having or claiming to have as legatees, legal representatives, executors, administrators, or assigns of Amelia F. Dykman, or otherwise, any interest in a certain mortgage made to Amelia F. Dykman by Charles W. Furber and Emma A. Furber, dated September 9th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,692 of Mortgages, Page 14, said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, and the said John Doe and Richard Roe and all other persons having any interest in said mortgage being unknown to this plaintiff: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, dated the 24th day of December, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1900.

JOHN J. BRADY, Attorney for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d27-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RICHARD H. DEEVES, Adolph G. F. Hasslacher, Louis F. Hasslacher, Otto T. Hasslacher, and Emma Jackson, plaintiffs, against CHARLES A. RAE and Amanda Rae, his wife; Barbara Rae Simpson, Thomas Rae, Mary E. Rae, George Watson, husband of Margaret Watson, deceased; Edward Watson, James Watson, Mary Watson, Gertrude Watson, Francis Watson, and Margaret Rae Watson, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 26, 1900. DAVID THORNTON,

Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Thomas Rae, Barbara Rae Simpson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. DAVID THORNTON,

Plaintiffs' Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d27-1aw6wTh

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—JEANNETTE W. RYER, plaintiff, against CHARLES A. RAE and Amanda Rae, his wife; Barbara Rae Simpson, Thomas Rae, Mary E. Rae, George Watson, husband of Margaret Watson, deceased; Edward Watson, James Watson, Mary Watson, Gertrude Watson, Francis Watson, and Margaret Rae Watson, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 22d, 1900.

JOHN J. BRADY, Attorney for Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 54 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

To Thomas Rae, Barbara Rae Simpson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. GEORGE W. PROCTOR KNOTT,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 54 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. d27-1aw6wTh

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,147. In the matter of WILLIS BALDWIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Willis Baldwin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 8, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MACGRANE COXE,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 8, 1901.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ROBERT M. BOWLBY, EDWARD KLEIN, and LEO BECKER, individually, and doing business as Bowlby, Klein & Becker, and Robert M. Bowlby and Leo Becker, individually, and doing business as Bowlby & Becker, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, and consisting of machines, fixtures, &c., will be sold at public auction, by Chas. Jacobs & Co., auctioneers, at No. 598 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, January 14th, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

You will also taken notice that said property may be inspected on Friday, January 11, 1901, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Saturday, January 12, 1901, from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

The receiver reserves the right to reject all bids which are less than 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, January 9, 1901.

THEODORE M. TAFT, Receiver.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the DURANT McLEAN COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 3,025.

To the creditors of the Durant McLean Company of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1900, the said the Durant McLean Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 9th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OTTO EMMERICH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Otto Emmerich of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Otto Emmerich was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1901, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 9th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM MICHELSON and DAVIS MICHELSON, Bankrupts.—No. 3,346.

To the creditors of Abraham Michelson and Davis Michelson of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Abraham Michelson and Davis Michelson were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 9th, 1901.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Surrogate Notices.

GIBIER, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL GIBIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of J. J. Karbry O'Kennedy, their attorney, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated September 6th, 1900. EMILIE NERESHEIMER, CHRISTINE DE R. COEURET, Executors. J. J. KARBRY O'KENNEDY, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. s6-1aw6mTh.

GRIFFITH, MARY J., the Younger.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to apply to the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York for the issuance to him of Letters of Administration upon the estate of MARY J. GRIFFITH, the younger, late of the County of New York, deceased, under the provision of the final paragraph of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and all persons having claims against the said Mary J. Griffith, the younger, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 7th day of February, 1901.—Dated New York, January 7th, 1901. DANIEL J. GRIFFITH, Petitioner. WALTER R. BEACH, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 36 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja7-2aw4w.

HOFF, IGNATZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IGNATZ HOFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 42 West 61st Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1901.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1900.

ANDREW WEIS,
LAWRENCE SCHLOSSER,
Executors.

JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Executors, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d13-1aw6mTh

HAVEMEYER, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. HAVEMEYER, late of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, South America, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of June next.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1900. WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, Executor. HENRY H. WHITMAN, Attorney for Executor, 41 Wall Street, New York City.

PEARSE, AUGUSTUS F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY L. PEARSE, Martha W. Hedden, Augustus F. Pearse, Lura Hollenbeck, Edwin A. Hollenbeck, Martha Wilkinson, George A. Pearse, Ann Lucretia Burt, Laura Augusta Smith, Charles Hedden, George A. Hedden, William H. Hedden, Edward Hedden, Florence Laughlin, Nelson Stuart Smith, Anna Cole Smith, Laura M. Gorman, Carrie V. Rooney, George A. Pearse, Junior, Frederick W. Pearse, Edward H. Pearse, and Pauline Pearse, and to all persons interested in the estate of AUGUSTUS F. PEARSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court-House in the County of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, 1901, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles B. Pearse and Edward Tillou as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, and the seal of the County of New York, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GURDON S. BUCK, Attorney for Executors, No. 56 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TIFFANY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TIFFANY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of Baldwin & Boston, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 2d, 1901.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1900.

BELMONT TIFFANY, Administrator.

BALDWIN & BOSTON, Attorneys for Belmont Tiffany, 11 Broadway, N. Y. City. au2-1aw6mTh

ÜBELHÖR, JOHANN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Übelhör, Sophie Hasselbacher, Elisabeth Übelhör, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of Johann Übelhör, otherwise called Johann Uebelhoer, John Übelhor, and John Uhelhor, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles Übelhör, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said JOHANN ÜBELHÖR, otherwise called Johann Uebelhoer, John Übelhor, and John Uhelhor, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of said county, and the seal of the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said county, the 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HURRY & DUTTON, Attorneys for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d28-1aw6wTh&F&ja1

WEEKS, JULIA A. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA A. M. WEEKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, W. Holden Weeks, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July 1900.

WILLIAM P. WEEKS, Administrator.

W. HOLDEN WEEKS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy19-1aw6mTh

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION, Plaintiff, against JOHN CASEY and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 23d day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Third Avenue, distant twenty-seven (27) feet and two (2) inches northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street with the easterly side of Third Avenue, and running thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street one hundred and five (105) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue fifty-six (56) feet and three (3) inches; thence westerly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street one hundred and five (105) feet to the easterly side of Third Avenue, and thence southerly, along the easterly line of Third Avenue, fifty-six (56) feet and three (3) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 31st, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 309 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 1,313 and 1,315 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan:

76th Street.

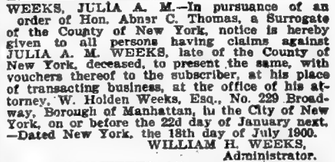

75th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $85,393.75, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $443, with interest from November 23d, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,200 and interest.—Dated New York, December 31st, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

ja7-2aw3wM&Th&ja28

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. JACOB LAWSON, plaintiff, against AQUILA W. WANMAKER and others, defendants.—Actions Nos. I. and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in each of the above entitled actions, bearing date respectively the 30th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street with the westerly side of Broadway, formerly called the Bouleyard, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-seven feet; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block sixty-three feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to the westerly side of Broadway, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Broadway one hundred and one feet nine and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

104th Street.

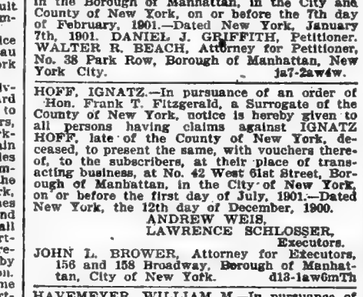

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is as follows: In Action No. 1, $10,193.79, and in Action No. 2, $11,332.35, amounting together to $21,526.14, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, together with costs and allowance in both actions amounting to $709.70, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,100 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, the first being for $73,000, which mortgage is thereon, with interest to be computed from March 27th, 1899, to the time of closing the sale, at six per cent. per annum, and the second being for $90,000, which sum is due thereon, with interest at six per cent. per annum, which, computed to the day of sale herein provided, will amount to $5,187.24, and the interest to accrue thereafter up until the time of closing the sale.—Dated October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby adjourned to the twenty-eighth day of November, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 22, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the fifth day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 28, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the twenty-seventh day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated December 5th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the tenth day of January, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated December 27th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SARAH J. FLANAGAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS GRAHAM, as administrator, &c., of William Van Wyck Graham, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manh

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
32D Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

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BANKERS & BROKERS.
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Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Investment Securities.

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BANKERS,
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
22 W. 33d St., cor. Waldorf. 202 5th Av., cor. 26th St. 437 B'way, Stlk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas Sts. 67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

Henry L. Wardwell. Edward L. Adams.
Telephone 3243 Broad.
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16 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 3991 Brooklyn.
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LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
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I. F. MEAD & CO.,
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Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
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1900 2nd EDITION 1901
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STOCKS. BONDS.
STREET RAILWAYS. INDUSTRIALS.
Free upon application.
WM. COSSITT CONE & CO.,
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.
SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the terms of the deeds of trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot, for account of the Sinking Fund, the following numbered bonds, viz.:

144 BONDS.

Nos. 1	679	1187	2210	3197	3483	4129	5040
2	708	1285	2248	3200	3538	4182	5074
44	830	1302	2305	3217	3651	4192	5096
45	872	1308	2329	3219	3695	4193	5206
228	929	1447	2347	3229	3708	4204	5227
238	939	1510	2370	3262	3739	4240	5235
291	1005	1638	2581	3295	3741	4500	5264
330	1007	1651	2757	3298	3753	4614	5297
336	1009	1668	2796	3299	3768	4637	5503
363	1048	1686	2797	3350	3779	4638	5553
407	1081	1687	2804	3358	3771	4671	5833
410	1084	1752	2917	3371	3773	4682	5850
442	1093	1825	2946	3372	3799	4684	5743
526	1097	1828	2948	3375	3838	4686	5771
588	1127	1829	2965	3420	3979	4796	5787
603	1145	2006	3122	3468	3995	4851	5853
634	1162	2099	3168	3457	4089	4980	5971
635	1172	2156	3189	3480	4127	4983	5978

The interest on the above bonds ceased 1st January, 1901, and are PAYABLE AT PAR on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 2d, 1901.

OMAHA & GRANT SMELTING COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Seventy-two (72) First Mortgage 6% Bonds of the Omaha & Grant Smelting Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of the Sinking Fund clause of the Trust Mortgage; numbered as follows, viz.:

17	196	394	538	740	894	1029
18	228	432	550	741	899	1041
19	242	458	582	746	902	1097
42	259	499	624	759	905	1098
66	311	507	637	782	933	1156
80	313	511	649	783	936	1167
84	328	514	650	797	937	1232
149	340	528	657	832	947	1235
156	352	533	669	861	951	1248
172	375	537	680	871	1012	1249
173	393					

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupon due March 1st, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.

The bonds hereinbefore designated will be paid on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on and after March 1st, 1901, at 105 and accrued interest to March 1st, 1901.

OMAHA & GRANT SMELTING COMPANY,
GUY C. BARTON, President.
New York, January 8th, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

N. Y. & Staten Island Electric
1st Mortgage 5% Bonds.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000

Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Co.

First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

DATED JULY 1, 1900. DUE JULY 1, 1950.

INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 1ST AND JANUARY 1ST IN NEW YORK CITY. Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin of the Present Standard of Weight and Fineness.

Amount of present issue - - - - - - $4,500,000

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago, Trustee.

A LETTER OF T. P. SHONTS, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY, STATES IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Co. now owns and operates about 200 miles of road, extending from South Bend, Ind., to a connection with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at a point near Illinois Valley and Northern Junction, from which place this Company has trackage rights over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to Clinton, Iowa. It also operates under lease the St. Joseph, South Bend and Southern Railroad Co., comprising 39 miles, extending from South Bend to St. Joseph, Mich., where connection is made with the Pere Marquette, making in all 239 miles under operation, with additional trackage rights of 60 miles over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The property of this Company forms a connecting link between the following roads centring in the City of Chicago, thus constituting a short and convenient line for the interchange of traffic.

Eastern Connections:	Southern and Western Connections:
Michigan Central,	Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville,
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern,	Chicago and Indiana Coal Road,
Wabash,	Illinois Central,
Grand Trunk,	Chicago and Eastern Illinois,
Lake Erie and Western,	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis,
Baltimore and Ohio,	Wabash,
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago,	Chicago and Alton,
New York, Chicago and St. Louis,	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy,
Erie,	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé,
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

The earnings of this Company for the years ending June 30th have been as follows:

	1899.	1900.
Gross Earnings	$902,305	$1,226,150
Net Earnings	$340,210	$468,086
Other Income	1,565	11,753
Total Income	$341,775	$479,839
Taxes and Rentals	51,203	54,750
Applicable to Interest	$290,572	$425,089

The net earnings for four months to October 31, 1900, show an increase of $47,952, or on the basis of about $150,000 net increase for the year, and at the present rate of increase, the Company should show a **net profit applicable to interest for the year ending June 30, 1901, of $575,000. The entire interest charges being interest on the bonds you have purchased, will amount to $180,000 per annum.**

The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa is now paying regular dividends of 4 per cent. per annum upon its entire capital stock of $5,000,000.

The Company will have in its treasury on February 1st a working capital of approximately $400,000 in cash. The issue is limited to $12,000,000, of which $4,500,000 are now issued and the remainder reserved to be issued only to acquire additional property or for extensions or for improvements under most rigid restrictions in the mortgage. The bonds are secured by a first and only lien upon the entire property of the Company now owned or hereafter acquired. They are dated July 1, 1900, and mature July 1, 1950, principal and interest at 4 per cent. payable in gold, and are not subject to call before maturity.

WE OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION THE ABOVE DESCRIBED BONDS AT 97½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

INTERIM CERTIFICATES OF THE ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, EXCHANGEABLE FOR DEFINITIVE BONDS WHEN READY, WILL BE DELIVERABLE AT OUR OFFICE ON OR ABOUT FEBRUARY 1ST.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPENED ON JANUARY 16TH AT OUR OFFICES AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AND CLOSE AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. OR EARLIER THE SAME DAY.

PAYMENT IS TO BE MADE: 2½ PER CENT. ON ALLOTMENT, AND 95 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST ON DELIVERY OF THE INTERIM CERTIFICATES.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATION AND TO ALLOT SMALLER AMOUNTS THAN APPLIED FOR.

Lee, Higginson & Co.,
44 State St., Boston.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
41 Wall St., New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Refunding Gold Bonds of 1948
OF
The Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R.R.Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company has exercised the option reserved to it in its First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Refunding Gold Bonds secured by its First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Refunding Gold Bond Mortgage, dated October 1 A. D. 1898, to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, and Joseph D. Oliver, Trustees, to redeem said bonds and each of them at any time, at its option, by paying to the Trust Company, Trustee in said Mortgage, or to the lawful holders of said bonds, par and ten per centum premium thereon and accrued interest, and that it intends to redeem all of said bonds then outstanding, **on the First (1st) day of February, A. D. 1901**, by paying therefor on said date to the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, or to the lawful holders thereof, at the office of the said Trust Company, Number 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, par and ten per centum premium thereon and accrued interest.

Thereupon, under the provisions of said mortgage and the bonds secured thereby, **INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON AND SAID BONDS WILL BE FULLY PAID.**

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company,
By T. P. SHONTS, President.
R. P. AHRENS, Secretary.

3,300 SHARES
Sharon Railway of Pa.
6% Guaranteed Stock.

The Sharon Railway is leased for 900 years to the Erie Railroad Company and forms a part of the main line of the system.

Price and Particulars on application.

Street, Wykes & Co.,
44 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Eighty-three thousand five hundred and eighteen 81-100 dollars ($83,518.81.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the sixteenth day of January, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

30 Broad Street, New York, January 2d, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following-described bonds of this company for $1,000 each, known as Income Sinking Fund Convertible 5 per cent. bonds, have been selected by lot in accordance with the terms of the bonds, to be paid for at 105 per centum of principal, with accrued interest, on presentation at this office. The numbers are as follows:

167	397	829	832	836	1116	1747	1750
291	390	830	835	1115	1117	1749	1885
585							

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 2d day of February, 1901.

ROSWELL MILLER, Chairman.

WANTED—A competent manager for Foreign Exchange Department. Must be experienced in all matters pertaining to Travelers' Letters of Credit, and capable of managing that department also. Replies, giving details as to experience, age, references, &c., will be treated in strict confidence. G., Box 179 Times.

MORTON TRUST CO.
58 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-Pres. James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P. H. M. Francis, Sec. W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,248,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR,
Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING,
Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY
Treasurer. Trust Officer.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR
100,000,000 Reichsmark
BAVARIAN
Government Loan
At 100½ and Accrued Interest.

These bonds bear 4% interest p. a. coupons payable May 1st and November 1st. Bonds will be issued January 22nd. Subscriptions will be received by us for the above issue, until Friday, January 11th, 4 P. M.

Allotments can be paid in full or in three installments.

40 % January 22nd.
30 % March 26th.
30 % May 28th.

Zimmerman & Forshay,
BANKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of January, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Three thousand nine hundred dollars ($3,900.)

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York, Trustee.
WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.
January 9, 1901.

Savings Banks.

Siegel-Cooper & Co., Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum credited to depositors on January 2, 1901, for the three and six months ending December 31, 1900.

Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.

Banking hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1901, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

N. Y., January 3d, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Speaking Telephone Company will be held at the Executive Office of the Company, Room No. 60, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 17th day of January, 1901, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. A. R. BREWER, Secretary.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.
New York, December 14th, 1900.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 10th, 1901, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of Stockholders of THE AMERICAN STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY will be held at the Company's office, 256 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 22, 1901, at 2:00 o'clock P. M. for the election of five Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. D. CAMERON, President.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place, December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 631 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, January 17th, 1901, at 4 o'clock P. M.

C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

National Broadway Bank.
New York, January 8th, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank this day held, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,
HUDSON HOAGLAND,
DAVID S. WALTON,
GEORGE C. CLARKE,
SETH E. THOMAS,
WILLIAM B. PUTNEY,
GEORGE J. FIREY,
EUGENE BRITTON,
ADOLPH RUSCH,
AARON ADAMS,
RICHARD S. KELLY,
ANDERSON FOWLER,
WILLIAM BALLIN,
and
J. A. GEISSENHAINER,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Jr.,
HORACE F. HUTCHINSON,

were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. FRANCIS A. PALMER was re-elected President and Mr. HUDSON HOAGLAND was re-elected Vice President, both unanimously.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Liberty National Bank of New York.
New York, January 8th, 1901.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Liberty National Bank of New York, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Henry C. Tinker,	H. C. Fahnestock,
Henry Graves,	Henry W. Maxwell,
Geo. F. Baker,	Charles G. Emery,
E. F. C. Young,	E. C. Converse,
Wm. Runkle,	Charles A. Moore,
Dumont Clarke,	T. A. Gillespie,
Jno. H. Starin,	Francis L. Hine,
	Henry P. Davison.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. Henry C. Tinker was unanimously elected President, Mr. Henry W. Maxwell and Mr. Henry P. Davison, Vice Presidents.

CHARLES W. RIECHS, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, January 8th, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

James Stillman,	Myer S. Isaacs,
William Rockefeller,	Charles Reed,
Jacob H. Schiff,	D. H. Rowland,
Cleveland H. Dodge,	Simeon Ford,
Joseph Fox,	Max J. Lissauer,
Daniel T. Hoag,	Lewis Seasongood.

As Inspectors of Election:
HENRY S. HERRMAN,
N. SHIVERICK.
HERMAN MENDEL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Joseph Fox was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. D. H. Rowland was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

(Established 1784.)
The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, January 9, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Charles D. Leverich,	John L. Riker,
George H. Byrd,	J. Kennedy Tod,
G. Amsinck,	John Crosby Brown,
A. W. Hard,	Henry C. Swords,
H. B. Laidlaw,	John G. McCullough,
D. O. Mills,	Wm. A. Read,
	Daniel A. Davis.

And as Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year:
George Macculloch Miller, H. H. Cammann,
Samuel Riker.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Central National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, January 9, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held at the banking room on January 8, 1901, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Wm. A. Wheelock,	Courtlandt D. Moss,
James H. Dunham,	Henry Tuck,
Edwin Langdon,	Henry Sampson,
Woodbury Langdon,	Louis F. Dommerich,
John A. McCall,	Jacob S. Bernheimer,
	FRANK JAY GOULD.

For Inspectors of Election:
RALPH L. CUTTER, CHARLES A. HOYT,
FRANK A. MUNSEY.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. Edwin Langdon was unanimously re-elected President.

CHARLES S. YOUNG, Cashier.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.
January 9th, 1901.

At the Annual Election for Directors, held at the banking house on January 8th, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

GEORGE G. WILLIAMS,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD,
GEORGE G. DE WITT,
WILLIAM H. PORTER.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, Messrs. George G. Williams and Wm. H. Porter were re-elected President and Vice President, respectively.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

YORKVILLE BANK,
Third Avenue, corner 85th Street.
NEW YORK, January 8th, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, held to-day, the following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year:

Richard H. Adams,	Jacob Ruppert, Jr.,
E. B. Amend,	Jacob Schlosser,
Thomas E. Crimmins,	Leopold Schmid,
Chas. C. Clausen,	H. B. Scharmann,
Henry Diedel,	Emil Unger,
Karl Hutter,	Louis von Bernuth,
Henry F. Poggenburg,	Moses Weinman,
	Reinhold Van der Emde.

WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

THE ASTOR NATIONAL BANK.
New York, January 9th, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held January 8th, 1901, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

Geo. F. Baker,	Alexander H. Stevens,
John Jacob Astor,	Frederick D. Tappen,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	W. Emlen Roosevelt,
Harrison E. Gawtry,	Robert H. McCurdy,
John Downey,	Douglass Robinson.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. George F. Baker was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Alexander H. Stevens Vice President.

GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—New York, January 9th, 1901.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, held January 8th, 1901, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

Frederick D. Tappen,	Alexander H. Stevens,
Adrian Iselin, Jr.,	Henry I. Barbey,
Thomas Denny,	W. Emlen Roosevelt,
Frederic W. Stevens,	Charles A. Peabody, Jr.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Frederick D. Tappen was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Alexander H. Stevens Vice President.

SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Seaboard National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, January 8, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, held this day, the following named gentlemen were re-elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Samuel G. Bayne,	Stuart G. Nelson,
Edward C. Bodman,	Daniel O'Day,
T. Wistar Brown,	Franklin Quinby,
Lucius A. Cole,	Wm. A. Ross,
Francis V. Greene,	Joseph Seep.
Edward V. Loew,	

JOHN F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, January 9th, 1901.

At a meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held 8th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

George B. Carhart,	William Barbour,
Oliver S. Carter,	James A. Blair,
Sumner R. Stone,	Charles Parsons,
D. H. McAlpin,	Anson R. Flower,
Charles R. Flint,	George H. Macy,

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Oliver S. Carter was unanimously re-elected President.

CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, January 8th, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: James H. Breslin, Wm. H. Gelshenen, James McCutcheon, Charles T. Wills, Charles W. Morse, Harry F. Morse, Morgan J. O'Brien.

At a regular meeting of Board of Directors, held Jan. 9th, 1901, Mr. Wm. H. Gelshenen was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Charles W. Morse was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Continental National Bank.
New York, January 8th, 1901.

At the annual election, January 8th, the following were elected for the ensuing year:

Edmund D. Randolph,	Thomas W. Evans,
Charles H. Marshall,	Edwin Einstein,
Benjamin Perkins,	A. Gifford Agnew,
Cord Meyer,	Vernon H. Brown,
J. Henry Dick,	Alexander D. Seymour,
	INSPECTORS,
William Kevan,	William Turnbull,
	George B. Agnew.

At a meeting of the Directors, January 9th, Benjamin Perkins was re-elected President, Charles H. Marshall, Vice President, and Alexander D. Seymour, 2d Vice President.

ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers Bank.
New York, January 9th, 1901.

At the annual election, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff,	George F. Johnson,
William H. Chase,	Adolph D. Bendheim,
Henry Hofheimer,	Henry W. Kennedy,
	Richard C. Fellows.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff was unanimously re-elected President.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held 8th January, 1901, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Valentine P. Snyder,	Martin Erdmann,
James W. Alexander,	John F. Dryden,
Marcellus Hartley,	Thomas H. Hubbard,
H. M. Alexander,	James H. Hyde,
Charles T. Barney,	Brayton Ives,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Otto H. Kahn,
Charles J. Canda,	Luther Kountze,
Juan M. Ceballos,	John Howard Latham,
William N. Coler, Jr.,	David H. Moffat,
Chauncey M. Depew,	James H. Parker,
	Sidney F. Tyler.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held 9th January, 1901, Mr. Valentine P. Snyder was unanimously re-elected President and Messrs. James W. Alexander and Marcellus Hartley Vice Presidents.

HENRY A. SMITH,
Cashier and Secretary of Board of Directors.

East River National Bank.
New York, January 8, 1901.

At the annual election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

David Banks,	Charles Banks,
Joseph Rogers,	Raymond Jenkins,
	David Banks, Jr.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Raymond Jenkins was unanimously re-elected President and David Banks, Vice President for the ensuing year.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

New York Carbide & Acetylene Company.
45 Broadway, Room 95.
New York, December 28, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this company will be held at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, January 14th, 1901, at the office of the Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting.

The Polls will remain open one hour.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 24th, 1900, to January 15th, 1901.

A. B. PROAL, Secretary.

The American District Telegraph Company.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the American District Telegraph Company will be held at 195 Broadway, Room 60, New York, on Thursday, January 24, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on January 17 at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on January 25 at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. S. SHIVLER, Secretary.

Jan. 10, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY will be held Wednesday, January 16th, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M., Room 147, Times Building. A resolution to decrease the Board of Directors from seven to five will be presented.

BEN. C. FRANCK, Secy.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE CLASS of Trustees, whose term shall then expire, will be held on the second Monday in January at the Dispensary Building, and will begin at four and close at five o'clock P. M.

FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER, Prest.
DAVID MAGIE, Sec.

ANNUAL MEETING STOCKHOLDERS ROME Mining Company will be held at office of J. C. Thompson, 95 Liberty St., New York, TUESDAY, January 15, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALFRED H. BROWN,
For the Directors.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 9, 1901.

The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its Preferred Stock for the quarter ending March 1, 1901, payable March 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on February 15, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on February 15, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 26, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 9, 1901.

On and after March 5, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. among the parties entitled thereto upon presentation of their Stock Trust Certificates at our offices for stamping.

After February 15, when the Railway Company closes its transfer books, and until March 5, when it pays the dividend, a due bill will be given for dividends upon shares represented by Stock Trust Certificates deposited for conversion.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY.
100 Broadway, Dec. 17, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the surplus net earnings a dividend of TWO AND FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. (2⅝%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, in full for the period up to Oct. 1, 1900, payable Jan. 24, 1901, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 10, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Jan. 1, 1901, and reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 25, 1901.

AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY.
By H. SCHOONMAKER, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 17, 1900.

On Jan. 24, 1901, the undersigned will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO AND FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. (2⅝%) when received by them, among the registered holders of their Trust Receipts for Preferred Stock of the American Bridge Company.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.
68 William St., Jan. 3, 1901.

The Directors have declared the following DIVIDENDS: THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan. 7, 1901;

FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip payable on demand on or after Feb. 19, 1901; and

TEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1900. Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 21, 1901.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst.

CHAS. S. BARTOW,
President.

Central Fireworks Company.
Office of the Treasurer.

Preferred Stock dividend No. 6.
Common Stock dividend No. 8.

The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Common Stock have been declared, both payable February 9th to stockholders of record February 2d, 1901. Transfer Books will be closed February 1st and re-opened February 11th, 1901. Checks will be mailed.

GEO. T. EGBERT, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.
143 Liberty Street,
New York, January 7th, 1901.

A dividend of ONE A

as 190 and closing at 128, a net gain of 5⅛ points on dealings in 8,000 shares. The advance was directly due to the demand by Henry Hart of his Third Avenue stock from the syndicate who took it from him a year ago. All day long brokers acting for some of the members of the syndicate were going about the Street endeavoring to borrow the stock for delivery, offering as high as ¼ or ⅜ per cent. per day for the use of it, representing practically 100 per cent. a year. They obtained little stock, however.

PEOPLE'S GAS IN CONTROL.

The Chicago gas war has at last been officially settled. As a matter of fact, the settlement was arrived at some time ago, as was stated at the time by Senator Depew, but up to yesterday the exact details and terms had not been made public. They are now presented herewith, in the following official statement given out yesterday at the office of Flower & Co. in this city:

"The Directors of the People's Gas Company of Chicago has authorized the closing of the contract with the Ogden Gas Company. Under this contract the People's Company agrees to purchase the property of the Ogden Company at the expiration of the latter's franchise in 1945. This contract is to be deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company by the Ogden Gas Company to secure the $6,000,000 of Ogden bonds.

"A majority of the capital stock of the Ogden Gas Company has been purchased by a syndicate who are friendly to the interests of the People's Gas Company, but the two companies will be kept separate and distinct until the acquisition of the franchise of the Ogden Gas Company, when its property will be taken over by the People's Company."

This, in effect, means that the People's Company is in control of the Chicago gas situation much as is the Consolidated Gas Company in New York.

One of the reports on the Street yesterday was that People's Gas stockholders as a result of the settlement will be given some valuable privileges, though of what nature was not disclosed. Asked as to the report, officials of the company here said that they had nothing to say.

IRON AND STEEL PROSPERITY.

According to The Iron Age, the monthly blast furnace statistics show that we entered the new year with a considerable increase in the active capacity. The furnaces were producing at the rate of a little over 230,000 tons per week as compared with 229,000 tons on Dec. 1, 1900, and 294,000 tons on Jan. 1, 1900. Furnace stocks of all kinds of iron were down to about 550,000 tons on Jan. 1, as compared with 557,000 tons on Dec. 1 and 670,000 tons on Oct. 1, 1900.

On the general situation The Iron Age says:

As yet the increase in the product has not run its course, since a number of furnaces have started since the opening of the year and others are to follow. It looks, therefore, as though in the near future production may slightly overbalance the consumption. In fact, in some important districts there has been a slight increase in the stocks.

Aside from some large sales of basic pig and of lower foundry grades to pipe makers in the Philadelphia district, no markedly important transactions have taken place in pig iron.

The steel billet makers had a meeting during the past week, but did not touch prices. Reports from Europe indicate the decline which has taken place there. German steel is being offered at £4 5s., free on board, Rotterdam, and correspondingly low prices are quoted in England. It is figured roughly that with a $5 through rate from Pittsburg to Great Britain it would be difficult to net more than about $16.50, Pittsburg, for export orders.

Aside from the report that the Fort Wayne bridge, at Pittsburg, calling for about 10,000 tons, has been closed, no large transactions have taken place in structural material. There is some talk of very extensive track elevation in Philadelphia, which ought to bring out a large tonnage.

The plate mills continue crowded. An interesting indication of the situation is furnished by the fact that a Chicago mill has taken an order for 4,500 tons of plates for tidewater delivery.

A sensation has been created by the announcement that the Carnegie Steel Company is to build a large plant at Conneaut, on Lake Erie, for the manufacture of merchant pipe. This is said to be merely the forerunner of similar undertakings in other directions. Since it is proposed to produce the steel from the ore up, it does not affect the question of securing an outlet for surplus steel tonnage in the Pittsburg district. In fact, it is positively asserted that relief there is to be sought by the building of a large sheet mill.

In the trade the move of the leading Pittsburg producer to the lake is regarded as a significant recognition of the advantages of lake locality.

The project furthermore shows how insecure is the claim to even an approach to monopoly claimed for some of the large consolidations. Recently the indications have been multiplying that the disturbance of old relations between the old seller of the semi-finished material and the buyer, transformed into a consolidation, may strain old relations and cause preparations to invade territory formerly respected. It looks as though the battle of the giants may develop sooner than expected. The current year will probably merely be one of preparation.

COAL TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

The January letter of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, just issued, dealing with the interesting developments in the coal situation, says, among other things:

Since the last issue of The Letter there have been developments of great moment in the anthracite industry, changes which affect every land owner, mine operator, and employe in the regions, and which, through the railroad interests directly and indirectly involved, have an effect upon the thousands of owners of the various securities of these roads. No industrial movement in this country has ever had such widespread result.

From the beginning of the anthracite mining industry, the individual operators fought against the rates of freight charged by the transportation lines entering the coal regions, and through their efforts to secure relief, one after another of the existing anthracite railroads has been built to, or extended into, these regions, each one offering something a little better than had previously been given.

In the earlier days of the anthracite industry, there were in only a few individual cases contracts by which the railroads, or the coal companies owned by them, purchased coal from independent operators. * * * These contracts extended for seven years, and expired in 1898. In 1898, after repeated efforts had been made to secure the promise of their renewal on more favorable terms, each failing any definite result, the individual operators organized the New York, Wyoming and Western Railway Company; surveyed a line from the Wyoming region to tidewater; bought several thousand tons of rails; secured right of way; a satisfactory tide terminal, and began construction. Upon this, negotiations were opened by the railroads, culminating, after nearly a year, in a satisfactory plan, which was begun but not completed. After this, the opportunity occurring, the interests of the operators were consolidated with the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the bed of the abandoned Delaware and Hudson Canal was purchased and the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railway Company incorporated.

The contracts upon which this new road was to buy the operators' coal, gave to the latter 65 per cent. of the tidewater price, or in other words reduced the freight rate from one-half the free on board price, which it was prior to the 1902 contracts, to but little over one-third, besides making even more material concessions in pea coal and the smaller sizes, and giving an opportunity for more days' work each year than had been possible under the former arrangement. Under such conditions the operators had hoped to be able to market their coal at a lower price, thus reducing the cost to the public, while receiving themselves the benefit of the increased output.

NEW SECURITIES LISTED.

The following new securities were yesterday listed by the Listing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange:

Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company—$828,000 general mortgage 3½ per cent. guaranteed gold coupon bonds, Series D, of 1950, for $1,000 each, No. 8,001 to 8,828, inclusive.

Texas and Pacific Railway Company—$77,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of A. D. 2000, for $1,000 each, No. 697 to 773, inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $21,322,000, No. 1 to 773, inclusive, and No. 3,052 to 25,000, inclusive.

New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company—$1,500,000 additional refunding mortgage 4 per cent. 100-year gold coupon bonds of 1992, for $1,000 each, No. 15,438 to 16,937, inclusive, making the amount listed to date $16,937,000, No. 1 to 16,937, inclusive.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois—$1,000,000 additional preferred stock and $1,000,000 additional common stock, making the total amount of preferred stock listed to date, $6,830,700, and of common stock, $7,197,800.

Saginaw, Tuscola and Huron Railroad Company—$1,000,000 first mortgage guaranteed 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1931, for $1,000 each, No. 1 to 1,000, inclusive.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway—$1,159,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1928, for $1,000 each, No. 1,083 to 2,196, inclusive, and No. 15,986 to 16,023, inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $7,412,000, No. 1 to 2,196, inclusive, and No. 10,808 to 16,023, inclusive.

The Hocking Valley Railway Company—$162,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 100-year 4½ per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1999 for $1,000 each, No. 9,109 to 9,270, inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $9,270,000, No. 1 to 9,270, inclusive.

Northern Pacific Railway Company—$4,118,500 additional prior lien railway and land grant 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1997, No. M80,315 to M81,076, inclusive, M81,561 to M83,068, inclusive; M83,367 to M85,214, inclusive, for $1,000 each, and No. D20,151 for $500, making the total amount listed to date $94,007,500, No. M1 to M85,214, inclusive; M76,600 to M81,076, inclusive; M81,561 to M83,068, inclusive; M83,367 to M85,214, inclusive, for $1,000 each, and No. D1 to D20,151, inclusive, for $500 each.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company—$1,512,000 additional 3½ per cent. general mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1987, for $1,000 each, No. 9,998 to 11,507, inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $11,507,000, No. 1 to 11,507, inclusive. The committee further recommends that it be empowered to add to the list, from time to time, $4,493,000 additional bonds, as and when officially notified that they have been issued and disposed of by the company. The amount of said bonds, including such additional issues, shall not exceed in the aggregate $16,000,000.

Directors Re-elected.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, held yesterday, the following named gentlemen were re-elected Directors for a term of three years, expiring in 1904: Anthony N. Brady, James Stillman, John D. Crimmins, Ernest Ehrmann, and James H. Post.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Bowling Green Trust Company yesterday the following Directors were elected: William Nelson Cromwell, Myron T. Herrick, Edmund C. Converse, Winslow S. Pierce, George R. Bidwell, E. F. C. Young, Joseph W. Ogden, and William M. Laws.

Bavarian Bond Subscription.

Zimmermann & Forshay announce that they are prepared to receive subscriptions at par and ½ and accrued interest for the 100,000,000 reichsmark Bavarian Government loan. The bonds bear 4 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on May 1 and Nov. 1. Bonds will be issued Jan. 22. Allotments at the option of the subscriber may be paid in full, or 40 per cent. Jan. 22, 30 per cent. March 26, and 30 per cent. May 28. The subscription books will close Jan. 11 at 4 P. M.

Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa Bonds.

Redmond, Kerr & Co., in conjunction with Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston, offer by subscription $4,500,000 Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company's first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, bearing semi-annual interest, and due July 1, 1950. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago is the trustee. The bonds are issued to retire the 5 per cent. bonds which have been called for payment at 110, and to pay for extensions of the line already completed. The bonds are offered at 97½ and accrued interest. Payment is to be made as follows: Two and a half per cent. on allotment and 95 per cent. and accrued interest on delivery of the interim certificates. The right is reserved to reject any application or to allot smaller amounts than are applied for. The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company is now paying regular dividends of 4 per cent. per annum. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, its earnings applicable to interest amounted to $425,089, against $290,572 in the previous year. The net earnings for four months to Oct. 31, 1900, show an increase at the rate of $150,000 for the current year, making the net profit applicable to interest $525,000, while the entire interest charges will amount to only $180,000. The bonds offered are secured by a first and only lien upon the entire property of the company now owned or hereafter acquired. The total issue is limited to $12,000,000, and the amount remaining after the $4,500,000 present issue is to be reserved from issue except to acquire additional properties or for extensions or for improvements under rigid restrictions in the mortgage. The subscription books will open at 10 A. M. on Jan. 16 and close at 3 P. M., or earlier, the same day.

Ninth National Bank Officers.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Ninth National Bank, Alvah Trowbridge was elected President, H. H. Nazro cashier, and E. K. Chapman assistant cashier.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 220 shares of Bank of Commerce at 330, and 83 shares at 331.

According to Philadelphia dispatches, the Pennsylvania Railroad will spend over $5,000,000 in improvements this year.

Statement that application will be made to have the stock of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company placed on the unlisted department of the New York Stock Exchange.

Decision of the traffic agents of all the railroads entering Birmingham, Ala., to make no changes in the rates on any kind of iron of that region.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $259,650 additional common stock and $81,050 additional preferred stock of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company.

Petition of the Fitchburg and Leominster Street Railway Company to the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners for authority to issue $300,000 twenty-year 4½ per cent. coupon bonds.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $144,341,931; balances, $12,130,844; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $951,211.

Money on call in London, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@4 per cent., and for three months' bills, 4@4⅛ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 70⅝.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131; Madrid, 34.45; Lisbon, 39; Rome, 5.47½.

American eagles are quoted in the open market at 76s 5d and bar gold at 77s 10½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Prices on the Bourse opened firmer to-day. Governments were steady, except rentes, which reacted, after a sharp rise, on profit-taking. Spanish 4s improved sensibly. Kafirs reflected the strength of London. In the afternoon offers of industrials predominated, their decline affecting other sections.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 90c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 11c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.35.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Business on the Boerse to-day was dull and unsatisfactory. The advices from foreign markets, in conjunction with the conditions in China and South Africa, caused an indisposition to enter into fresh commitments. Spanish 4s were in brisk demand on Paris advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—Spanish 4s closed today at 78.20. Gold was quoted at 34.47.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday continued on a small scale and little of interest was developed by the day's transaction. Prices were again irregular and the declines were even more numerous than on the previous day, though in but few cases did the losses assume large size. Some few advances resulted from the day's trading, but the market was weak. In no instance, however, were the price movements accompanied by heavy transactions.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was weak, and some attention was drawn by the sharp decline which the stock underwent. After going as low as 5, the best bid at the close was 4¾, which showed a net loss of 1¼ points. The efforts made to explain the weakness in the stock led to a report to the effect that another assessment would soon be called on the stock. It was officially stated that no meeting of the Directors had been called for such a purpose. Moreover, it was pointed out that such action would be directly opposed to the expressed policy of the company. When the other transportation companies reduced the par value of their shares it was generally understood that a similar course would be adopted in regard to the New York company.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA was dull and weak. The common stock closed at 5⅝ bid, against 6½ bid on Tuesday, and the preferred lost over a point. The reports to the effect that the company had disposed of $5,000,000 of bonds was officially stated to be untrue.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE, though not very actively dealt in, fluctuated considerably. The common stock declined to 44 and showed a net loss of 1 point, while the preferred stock advanced fractionally, closing at 95½ bid.

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UNION COPPER sold again at 4¾, several hundred shares changing hands at this price. A Director of the company stated yesterday that a new vein has just been discovered on the company's property, and that it is richer than any of the other veins which have been opened up. It was stated that the concentrating plant is now working satisfactorily, although its full capacity has not yet been utilized.

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TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND CABLE was weak. The transactions in the stock were light, but the price declined substantially. At the close stock was offered at 6, and the best bid was 4½.

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TUBULAR DISPATCH advanced to 25 bid, but no transactions were reported. The reports from Washington to the effect that the Postal Department had recommended a considerable increase in the pneumatic mail service was stated by persons interested in the stock to be likely to result in considerable benefit to the company.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were traded in to the extent of about $75,000, between 87 and 87½. The stocks were less active than on the previous day, and showed only slight changes in price.

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COLONIAL TRUST was in demand at 380. This was bid for about 50 shares of the stock.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 8. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem..	29	30	29	30½
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80	81	80½	81½
American Banknote.....	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	5	5⅜	5	5⅜
American Bicycle pf.....	24	26	..	26
American Bicycle bonds.	72	73	72½	72¾
American Bridge	44	44⅜	45	45¼
American Bridge pf.....	95½	96	94¾	95
American Chicle	83	88	83	88
American Chicle pf.....	76	81	76	81
Am. Hide & Leather...	10	11	10	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	35½	39	35½	39
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	90	90½	90	90½
*American Thread pf....	4	5	4	5
Am. Typefounders.....	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8½	9	8½	9
Arlington Copper.....	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	22½	22¾	22¾	22⅞
British Exch. 3s.....	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	9	9¼	9	9¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.....	35	37	35	40
Central & So. Am. Tel..	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks.....	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf....	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	42	45	38	44
Con. Gas of N. Y.	13	13¼	13½	13⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf....	28	32	28	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	20⅝	21¼	21½	22¼
Crucible Steel pf.....	79¼	80	79½	80½
Cramps' Shipyard.....	69	82	70	82
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5⅜	6	6	6¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.....	29	30	30½	31
Electric Boat	27	27½	27½	28½
Electric Boat pf.....	49	50	49	50
Electric Vehicle	17	18	17	18
Electric Vehicle pf.....	40	44	40	44
Electric-Pneumatic.....	2¾	3	2¾	3
Empire Steel	6	7	6	8
Empire Steel pf.....	47	48	39	48
Flemington Coal & Coke.	19	22	21	23
General Carriage.....	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
General Chemical	60	65	60	62
General Chemical pf....	97	98½	97	98½
German Treasury 4s.....	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
Harvard Commercial....	9½	10½	9½	10½
Havana Commercial pf..	42	45	42	45
Hudson River Tel.....	117	119	117	119
Illinois Transportation...	⅝	1	⅝	1
International Silver pf..	45	50	45	50
Inter-State Oil.....	4	10	4	10
Iron Steamboat	3	4	3	4
Iron Steamboat bonds...	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	½	1
Lorillard pf	100	105	100	105
†Markeen Copper.....	1½	3	1½	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13½	14	13½	14
Nat. Enamel & Stamp...	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone ..	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.....	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
N. Y. Transportation....	4¾	5	4¾	5
Otis Elevator.....	20	29	20	29¾
Otis Elevator pf.....	90⅞	91	90⅞	91
Peo., Dec. & Evans.....	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie..	29	29¾	29	29¾
Retsof	32	..	32	..
Retsof bonds.....	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.....	30	30½	30	30¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf..	70½	80½	70½	80½
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	110	118	120	120
St. Louis Transit.....	18⅝	19	18½	19
Seaboard Air Line 4s....	71	72	71	73
Seaboard Air Line.....	10	11	10	11
Seaboard Air Line pf....	27	27½	27	27½
Sheet Steel pf.....	76¾	77¼	76¼	77¼
Singer Mfg	250	275	250	275
Southern Light & Trac..	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.....	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J....	802	806	802	806
Storage Power	6	12	10	12
Tennessee Copper.....	16	19	17½	19
Tel. Tel. & Co. of A., $15 paid	4½	6	6¼	7½
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Pot. pf.....	55	60	55	60
Tubular Dispatch.....	25	25½	23½	32½
Union Copper	4¾	5	4¾	5
Union Typewriter	38½	40	38¼	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	114	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	113	114	112	114
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	87½	87¾	87½	87½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	68½	69	68¾	69
Va. Coal, I. & C.	4	6	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	37	38½	37	38½
Westingnouse Air Brake.	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump pf..	111	114	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av....	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102¾	102¾	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.....	102½	103	102½	103¼
Brooklyn City R. R....	232	234	232	234
Brooklyn R. & R. 5s..	101½	102	101¾	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	200	210
Cent. Park, N. & E.R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	34	37	34	37
Columbus Railway pf....	90	92	90	92
Con. Traction of N. J....	60	68	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.....	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St. M. & St. N. A. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry....	20	30	27½	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	..	..	80	..
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¾	20	21¾
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s....	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s.....	92½	93½	90	92
New Orleans Traction...	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.....	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	83½	84½	83½	84½
North Jersey St. R. R...	24	25	24	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.....	200	210	200	210
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit..	20	25	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	37	43	39	43
23th & 29th St. 5s, 1996.	113¼	113¾	113¼	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.....	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds...	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34½	35½	33½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf...	107	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock...	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st...	74	76	74	76
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s.....	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark.....	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of New'k bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey..	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	..	80
Con's'rs Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	23	24½	22½	24
Denver Gas 5s.....	61	63	61	63
Essex & Hudson Gas....	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	50	60	50	60

	Jan. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 8. Bid.	Asked.
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	92½	96	92½	96
Mutual Gas of N. Y.....	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock....	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.....	109½	110	109⅝	110
N. E. Gas & Coke.....	13	14	13	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s....	69½	70½	70	70½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s.....	105½	106	105½	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L. H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	31	36	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock.....	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	75	80	75	80
Standard Gas, New York.	131	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	151	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st.....	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock.....	8	10	8	10
Western Gas	99	100	99	100
Western Gas 1st 5s.....	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	18	19
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.....	85	90	85	86
East River Ferry.....	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s....	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s..	94	95	94	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st.....	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Metropolitan Ferry 5s....	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	30	31½	30	31½
Union Ferry bonds.....	91	92	91	92

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Boston's particular specialties were dull to-day. Interest centred in National Tube, Federal Steel, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Union Pacific, and the ever-prominent Sugar. Some 3,000 shares of Tube, 4,000 of Union Pacific, and 2,000 of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy sold in the morning. Erie Telephone rallied from 78 to 79½, later 78½; Franklin Mining was bought well at 17⅜; Trimountain lost 1, to 198; Osceola fell 1⅝ to 80¼, rallying to 81; Montana was off 2, to 358, but rallied to 314; Mohawk fell 1¾, to 233, later 234; Baltic was ⅝ lower, at 83⅜; Dominion Coal lost ½, to 37; Agricultural Chemical was off ⅝, at 29, with preferred ⅛ better, at 80½; American Telephone rose 1¼, to 157¼; Massachusetts Electric rose ⅛, to 26, preferred touching 78, later 78¾, and Utah, after losing ⅝, to 33½, recovered to 34. Good buying of Franklin continued all day.

The rate between banks at the Clearing House was 2½ per cent. for most of the loans, although a few loans were made at 3 per cent. New York funds, still in good demand, sold at par and 5 cents premium.

Call money is being offered to strong borrowers at 4 per cent. and loans are placed at from that figure up to 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	10	10¼	Old Colony..	3½	4½
Allouez	3	3½	Old Dominion	30¼	30½
Arcadian	17¼	18	Osceola	81	83
Arnold	4½	5	Parrott	48½	49
Ash Bed.....	37½	.50	Quincy	175½	177
Atlantic	28	29	Rhode Island	4½	5
Baltic	34	35	Santa Fé....	6½	..
Bos. & Mont.	317	318	Santa Ysabel	2½	3
Butte & Bos.	78	80	Shoe	31½	32
Cal. & Hec..	825	830	Tamarack ..	328	332
Centennial ..	23	24	Utah Cons...	33	34
Franklin	17⅜	18	Washington..	50	1
Humboldt ..	50	1	Winona	5½	5¾
Isle Royale..	37	38	Wolverine ...	48	48½
Mohawk	24	..			

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb..252	254	Cent. Mass...	15	15½
Bos. & Low..242	..	C. Mass. pf..	62	..
Bos. & Me...195	196	Fitchburg pf.	139	140
Bos. & Prov.300	..	N. Y. & N. E.	8.109	..
Bos. Elev...159½	160	N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	113	..
Bos. Gas 5s. 80	..	West End...	92½	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. T. & T...	156	Mex. Tele....	2¾	3
Chi. St. Yds.	144½	N. Eng. Tel.	128	130
Dom. Coal..	37½	U. S. Oil....	15½	16
Do. Coal pf.	108½	West. Elec..	54¼	..
Erie Tel....	78¼			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Heavy buying for New York interests made Lehigh Valley again the monopolizing feature in the Philadelphia market. More than 130,000 shares of this stock have changed hands during the last week. The character of the buying and other considerations sustain the accepted theory that the stock is to be exchanged at 50 for a 4 per cent. collateral trust bond. The shareholders have waited since 1893 for dividends, and would hardly be content with less than 4 per cent. During the forenoon the stock was down to 34½, but later moved up to 35, a new high-price record. It is reported that the New York Exchange will list the stock.

Pennsylvania and Reading were comparatively quiet and inclined to weakness, though there were no price changes. Lake Superior common showed actively at 28½. It is understood that the dividend will be doubled in June or before. Favorable news from Venezuela affected asphalt and the first 5s advanced to 62. The Choctaws were unaccountably weak. The market for Railways General was good, and Marsden was stronger. Reports of easier money rates in New York continue to find no reflection in money rates of this city. Call money at the banks brought 4½ per cent. to-day, with a slightly better demand for loans.

The market's close was weak, at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Lt.	32	33	Lehigh Val.	34⅜	34½
Cambria	20¼	20⅜	Marsden	7	7⅛
Choctaw	30	33¼	N. Penn.....	107	110
Con. Tr., N.J.	59½	60½	Penn. Steel	72	74
Con. Trac., N. J., 5s..	109	109¼	Penn. Steel pf.	90	98
Con. Tr., P.	27⅜	27¾	Phila. & Erie.	29½	30
Elec. & Peo.	100½	101	Phila. Trac..	99⅛	99¼
El. Stg. Bat.	76	79	Union Trac..	35	35¼
El. Stg. B. pf.	76	79½	United Cos., N. J.....	274	276
El. Co. Am..	9¼	9⅝			
Hunt. & Bt..	18	20	United G. Im.	124	124½
Hunt. & Bt. pf	49	50	Welsb. Lt...	45	48
L

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Heavy selling by insiders this morning brought down Consolidated Virginia and Ophir. When several thousand shares of each were thrown on the market by a well-known broker, there was a rush to realize among small speculators that carried these stocks and the whole market rapidly downward. The slump probably is due to some unfavorable development which has not yet been reported.

The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.06
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.12	.15
Belcher	.12	.15
Best & Belcher	.33	.42
Bullion	.03	.04
Caledonia	.90	.95
Challenge Con.	.18	.20
Chollar	.19	.22
Confidence	.69	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.45	2.80
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.14
Gould & Curry	.50	.74
Hale & Norcross	.22	.27
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.09	.10
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.43	.56
Occidental Con.	.05	.09
Ophir	.94	1.15
Overman	.16	.17
Potosi	.19	.22
Savage	.19	.23
Sag Belcher	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.32	.41
Standard	4.10	3.95
Syndicate	.09	.11
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con.	.29	.37
Utah Con.	.07	.09
Yellow Jacket	.20	.21
Silver bars	63¾	63⅞
Mexican dollars	50¼	50¼
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	28⅝	28⅞	28¾	28½
Alliance	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅞
Argentum	28	30	29	30
Anaconda	44½	44⅝	44½	45⅛
Anchoria	99	100	75	100
Battle Mountain	25	25¼	24⅝	25¾
Blue Bell	14	14⅝	14½	14⅝
C. K. Cons.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
C., C. & M.	9⅝	9⅞	10	10⅜
Columbine Victor	11¾	12	12	12½
Coriolanus	19	20	19	20½
Dante	9	9½	9⅝	9¾
Dannon	14⅜	16	14	15
Doctor Jackpot Con.	98½	100	99½	100
Elkton	186¼	187	186	186½
El Paso	50	50½	50	50½
Findlay	12¼	12½	12	12⅝
Golden Fleece	25	30	24	25
Gibson	20	22	20	22
Gold King	100	115	100	114¾
Gold Knob	10	10⅝	11	11½
Gold Coin	325	600	450	550
Gold Dollar	14⅝	25	24¼	24¾
Garfield	7	9	.....	.....
Gold Sovereign	8	8¼	8	8¾
Gould	31½	32	31½	32
Hart	15¼	17	15	17
Ida May	22	24⅝	23	24
Ingham	21	21⅝	21½	22⅜
Isabella	48⅜	48⅝	48½	49⅛
Independence	29	30	32½	33
Jackpot	69	70½	70	71½
Keystone	14	15	13½	14
Last Dollar	70	74	69	71
Lexington	123⅝	125½	121½	123
Mount Rosa	42½	45	42½	46
Maine	17	20	17	20
Mary Cushen	14	14½	15⅜	15½
Moon Anchor	20	30	30	30
National	10	10⅝	10	10¾
New Haven	8	8¼	8	8¼
Nugget	22	24	23	23½
Ophir	24	30	33	35
Orphan	13	15	13	16
Pharmacist	8¾	9	8¾	9⅛
Pinnacle	17	19	17	19
Portland	325	330	329	337
Rose Nicol	10	11	10¼	10½
Rawlings	20	25	20	25
Vindicator	125	129	125	129
Work	21	21½	21½	22

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in December showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week in 1899:

Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	$47,984
Pittsburg & Western	2,850
Total increase 2 roads	$50,834
Increase previously reported	1,278,056
Total increase 39 roads	$1,328,890
Decrease 7, roads previously reported	42,750
Net increase	$1,286,140

For the first week of January, Wisconsin Central showed an increase of $10,399, as compared with corresponding period last year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
C., C., C. & St. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,838	1,838
4th week Dec.	$511,316	$463,332	$416,127
Month	1,688,352	1,503,829	1,352,402
From July 1	9,260,844	8,076,709	7,783,249
PITTSBURG & WESTERN			
Mileage	352	352	352
4th week Dec.	89,294	86,414	.....
Month	293,294	289,846	.....
From July 1	1,861,246	1,709,470	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
	1901.	1900.	1899.
Mileage	950	950	937
1st week Jan.	82,500	72,101	72,850
From July 1	2,823,082	3,097,648	2,676,210
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for November—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	338,658	360,622	274,109
Op. exp. & taxes.	240,954	222,571	199,554
Net earnings	121,104	138,051	74,455
Gross, 5 months	1,761,736	1,814,456	1,569,172
Net, 5 months	670,285	756,825	514,199
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for November—			
Gross earnings	117,253	106,926	102,754
Op. expenses	59,783	44,445	39,842
Net earnings	57,470	62,491	62,912
Gross, 5 months	560,470	526,970	506,185
Net, 5 months	304,811	326,075	310,135
INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA for November—			
Gross earnings	108,686	90,514	65,647
Op. exp. & taxes.	78,355	72,465	43,340
Net earnings	30,341	18,049	20,307
Surplus	13,308	5,155	5,818
Gross, 5 months	510,591	435,457	323,798
Net, 5 months	181,436	121,182	112,885
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for December—	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	635,045	612,701	22,344
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	2,448,763	2,374,750	74,013
Op. exp. & taxes.	1,462,701	1,388,089	104,612
Net earnings	156,062	980,661	*30,599

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the Northern Pacific Railway Company and by the National Surety Company. Details may be found elsewhere.

The forty-first annual statement of the Home Life Insurance Company is elsewhere printed. The treatment of the present value of deferred dividends as a liability, a practice which has always been maintained by this company, is worthy of special notice. That fund now amounts to $738,357. The securities of this company, which are of the highest grade, have been most conservatively valued, and as an additional safeguard a fund of $65,875 has been voluntarily laid aside to meet possible future fluctuations in price. The statement indicates growth and progression, and at the same time added security and financial strength for the protection of the policy holders.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Monroe Pearl Button Company of Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—L. H. Gilbert, G. H. Clark, and C. L. Yates, of Rochester.

Forest Lawn Water Company of Forest Lawn; capital, $1,800. Directors—C. G. Alexander, Mary F. Dunning, and Florence D. Alexander, of Rochester.

Tonawanda Brewing Company of Tonawanda; capital, $50,000. Directors—Anthony Golembiewski, Julia Golembiewski, and Simon Usienski, of Tonawanda.

W. & W. F. Crockett of New York City, to engage in business as carpenters and builders; capital, $10,000. Directors—William Crockett, W. F. Crockett, and C. De W. Rogers, New York City.

Progressive Cycle and Automobile Supply Company of New York City, to deal in bicycles and automobiles; capital, $6,000. Directors—George Herrnstadt, W. S. Hofstatter, and Elias Fitzele, New York City.

The New York Loan and Improvement Company of New York City has filed a certificate of reduction of its capital stock from $1,970,900 to $1,739,500. The certificate states that the amount of capital of the company paid in is $1,970,900, and that its debts and liabilities do not exceed $600,000.

The Columbia Pipe Line Company, to construct a pipe line forty miles long for conveying petroleum, gas, and liquids from Stanar's Post Office in Allegany County, through Potter County, Penn.; capital, $80,000. Directors—Hugh King and Thomas McGoey, New York City; Anson W. Stone, Buffalo; William J. Richardson, Wellsville.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 9.—The following charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Rival Baking Powder Company of Baltimore, to manufacture baking powder, essence, &c.; capital, $250,000.

Dover Construction Company of Dover, to engage in contracting and building; capital, $50,000.

Kirk B. Armour Critically Ill.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 9.—Kirk B. Armour, nephew of the late Philip D. Armour, and head of the Armour interests in Kansas City, is critically ill at his home here with pneumonia.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD DEAL.

No Lease of the St. Paul, but a Strong Traffic Arrangement—To Acquire Other Roads.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The Tribune says that the facts that formed the basis for the recent advance in the price of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul stock have been learned from an authoritative source. There will be no lease of the road to the Great Northern, but close relations, practically amounting to consolidation, will be established between the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads, and these roads will make a strong traffic arrangement with the St. Paul similar to the one now in existence between the Chicago and Northwestern and the Union Pacific.

The financial combine which is bringing about an amalgamation of all the great railway systems in the country concluded that the Northwestern with its iron-clad contract with the Union Pacific had too great an advantage over the Milwaukee and St. Paul on north Pacific Coast business, as the Union Pacific is competing in that field through the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. It was therefore judicious in order to prevent undue competition to even things up by bringing about an arrangement or legal contract for the interchange of through traffic.

The Canadian Pacific is understood to be interested in this deal, having been guaranteed a fair share of the business from both the Milwaukee and St. Paul and Chicago and Northwestern Roads in order to stop the rate-cutting which has heretofore been practiced by the Canadian road.

The intention of the financial combine, it is said, is gradually to get control of the Chicago Great Western and Wisconsin Central Railroad, the latter being now controlled by the Rockefellers, and divide the properties up between the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern. These two systems, one controlled by J. Pierpont Morgan and the other by the Vanderbilts, will then control the railroad situation between Chicago and St. Paul, and the rate wars which have so seriously affected the revenues of the lines between Chicago and St. Paul will become a thing of the past. It is this prospect that has caused the rise in Milwaukee and St. Paul stock.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 9.—The Wisconsin prints an interview with a "railway authority," in which it is stated that legal obstacles are in the way of the Great Northern-Northern Pacific-Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul deal. The Wisconsin's informant says there are laws in Minnesota and the Dakotas which forbid combinations, leases, or other traffic arrangements between and among parallel, competing lines, which the named railways are.

JAMES J. HILL IN NEW YORK.

James J Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, is in this city, and his advent has given rise to many rumors, none of which he will take the trouble to either verify or deny.

The importance of Mr. Hill just now is due to the belief that he is at present engaged in an attempt to consolidate, combine, or connect in some other way the controlling interests in the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the St. Paul, or the Erie, the Baltimore and Ohio, and two or three other railroads so as to create one grand transcontinental railway system. Mr. Hill has repeatedly denied that he has any such scheme on hand, but Wall Street has so far refused to believe him, and is daily expecting the announcement that some such great "deal" has been completed.

After leaving the Hotel Netherlands early yesterday morning, Mr. Hill went to his office, on Pine Street. Immediately the report was circulated that the "deal" was being settled in his office. Then he dropped into Mr. Morgan's office, and rumors became current that he would be Mr. Morgan's chief assistant in the anthracite coal combination. Mr. Hill then went over to the Chase National Bank, the President of which, H. W. Cannon, is a close friend of his. Mr. Cannon is a Director in the Ontario and Western, and the report spread that Mr. Hill's influence would be used to bring that road into harmony with the other anthracite lines. This report was strengthened when Thomas P. Fowler, President of the Ontario and Western, called to see Mr. Hill. Mr. Hill was busy and Mr. Fowler said he would call again. James Stillman, President of the City Bank; Jacob H. Schiff, and E. H. Harriman, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific, were the next callers, and there were more rumors.

Mr. Hill finally met the reporters and told them that he had come to New York, accompanied by M. D. Grover, the road's general solicitor, and D. Miller, the Vice President, as well as by his private secretary and two or three others whom he does not generally bring with him on his frequent visits, simply to "clean up some small items, most of them as important as the papers would have the public believe," and also to consult with shipbuilders in regard to some ships for his lake lines. It was noticed, however, that he did not see any shipbuilders yesterday. Asked about the reports of large railroad combinations, Mr. Hill said that these reports were exaggerations of a few facts. Beyond this he would say nothing except that he had been misrepresented in the public prints and he had decided that the best policy was silence concerning his own affairs, it being better for his own interests.

Mr. Hill left the Chase National Bank about 1:30 to take luncheon. Later he returned to his office and then went up town earlier than usual. He did not attend the meeting of the Northern Pacific Directors.

One of the Directors of the St. Paul Road said yesterday that one reason why no change would be made in the status of the St. Paul was because any "deal" between the Great Northern and the St. Paul could be effectively opposed by the Chicago and Northwestern and the other Chicago-St. Paul roads who interchange much traffic with the Great Northern.

NEW COAST LINE.

An important enterprise in the railroad world is the construction of the new coast line of the Southern Pacific Company between Los Angeles and San Francisco, which, it is expected, will be ready for service within a short time. The line has been under construction for many years, progress being rendered slow by the heavy tunnel work required. The passenger schedule, so far as completed, provides for a night and a day express. The night trains will carry through sleepers and baggage. The day trains will be fully vestibuled and will have a dining or grill car, which will be provided with a large kitchen suitable for preparing any kind of meals, excepting possibly roasts. A Pullman parlor car will also be attached to each train. The morning trains from San Francisco will have a connection through to Monterey.

The new route runs through the principal coast resorts of California and will bring the passenger into San Francisco without any water transfers. The last rail connection on the line was recently made near Cementeria Cañon.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

D. H. McAlpin Sells Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street Corner.

David H. McAlpin has sold the plot now covered by old buildings, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, 77.9 feet on Broadway by 105.11 feet on the street.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Felt & Livingston to I. Macy for about $500,000 the new seven-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, on a plot 100 by 100.11.

It is reported that the Columbia Bank has bought the old three-story dwelling 495 Fifth Avenue, 16.9 by 100, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. Joseph Fox, President of the bank, would not discuss the report yesterday. The Columbia Bank already owns 497 and 499 Fifth Avenue, adjoining, and occupies No. 501, at the southeast corner of Forty-second Street, making, with its purchase of No. 495, a plot 73.9 by 100.

The Lee estate's property at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, was again the subject of rumor yesterday, although William C. Orr, attorney for the estate, said that he had heard of no recent negotiations for its sale. It is said that a project is on foot for the erection of an apartment house on the plot, which will be owned and conducted on a co-operative plan by the present tenants of the Bolkenhayn apartment house, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. The latter structure was leased last Summer to the Hotel Savoy, which it adjoins.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for Mrs. H. T. Cutting, for about $38,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 43 East Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 55 by 100. The buyer will convert the dwelling into a house of the American basement type.

Miles & Helfer have sold for Lucy Kean to Leopold Kaufman 157 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Tenth Street, 26.7 by 100, and an adjoining lot on Stuyvesant Street, 25 by 80, the two forming an "L"-shaped plot, on which the buyer will erect an apartment house.

Miles & Helfer have also sold for the Union Real Estate Company to M. J. Newman three lots on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-ninth and One Hundred and Eightieth Streets.

Charles W. Ogden is the buyer of the 55-foot frontage on the south side of Seventy-ninth Street, just east of Fifth Avenue, sold recently by H. H. Cook.

William J. Roome has sold for the estate of Cornelia A. Munson, for about $11,000, the four-story dwelling 305 West Fifty-second Street, 16.8 by 100.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for H. W. Droge the lot, 25 by 79.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 75 feet west of Audubon Avenue.

Max Hart has sold to Alfred Hexter the five-story tenement at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Sixty-third Street, 25 by 80.

D. Kempner & Sons have sold, for about $50,000, the four-story front and rear brick buildings 321 and 323 West Forty-second Street, 50 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the northeast corner of Grand and Forsyth Streets, 20 by 87.6.

Deeds transferring the plot, 61.9 by 100, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street to the Knickerbocker Trust Company were recorded yesterday. By one instrument Horace Russell and another, as executors of the estate of Charles J. Clinch, convey a thirty-ninety-fifths interest in the parcel for $197,368, while by the other deed Prescott H. Butler and others transfer the remaining sixty-five-ninety-fifths for $427,631—a total consideration of $644,999.

F. Kramer has sold for $15,000 the four-story brownstone single flat, 25x100, at 8 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. He has also sold the northeast corner of Hoe Avenue and Freeman Street, for $12,000.

Bell & Houpt, in connection with John Byrne, have sold for the owner, the Hamilton Fish leasehold property, three-story brick building, 1763 Third Avenue, on a lot 19 by 60. Also, for George Breiser, the three-story brick building at 202 East Sixteenth Street, on a lot 20 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

303 East Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 70 feet east of Second Avenue, 27.6 by 76.7, four-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to J. L. Weinberg.....$19,621

305 East Seventy-ninth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 27.6 by 102.2 and irregular, four-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to J. L. Weinberg..... 22,910

371 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 34.3 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 16.3 by 66.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to John Fitzgibbon..... 10,000

401 and 403 Tenth Avenue, west side, 96.2 feet south of Thirty-third Street, each 19.2 by 80, three and four story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to George Hommel..... 23,007

By Philip A. Smyth.

East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 105 feet east of Robbins Avenue, 25 by 105, two-story frame dwelling, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Herman Mundheim..... 2,650

By John V. Golding.

Grand Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 50 by 90, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Eliza Meehan..... 6,000

Grand Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, adjoining the foregoing, 50 by 90, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Flora Pressy..... 6,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

518 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, 20.10 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 17.1 by 104.11, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Caroline Elchberg and others..... 7,300

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 100 by 100.11, seven-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, Henry M. Denton..... 110,625

By James L. Wells.

11 West Eighty-second Street, north side, 198 feet west of Central Park West, 23 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Justus L. Bulkley..... 30,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 130 feet east of Park Avenue, 100 by 100.11, two-story brick building and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Solomon Jacobs..... 66,507

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Hess, referee, 673 to 677 Wales Avenue, west side, 237.8 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 75 by 130.5 by 86.9 by 86.9, three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $5,620; subject to other mortgages for $33,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, Lot 509 on the map of the Dyckman estate, being on the north side of Nichols Place, near Prescott Avenue, 188.2 by 86.10 by 50 by 165.1. Due on judgment, $5,256.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Adler, referee, 276 to 282 Mercer Street, southeast corner of Washington Place, 49.9 by 100, five-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $166,647.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 235 West One Hundred and Third Street, northwest corner of Broadway, 77 by 101.9 by 63.7 by 100.11, eight-story apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,235; subject to other mortgages for $183,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick Kropp, referee, 1,003 Morris Avenue, west side, 169 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 21 by 105, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $786.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Henry D. Hotchkiss, referee, 68 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,822.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, 552 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 241.8 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 24 and 26 East Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 65.9 feet west of Madison Avenue, 17 and 18, respectively, by 100.8, two five-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on 24, $28,913; on 26, $26,806.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, King's Bridge Road, east side, 265.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 108 by 149.6 by 91.11 by 102.5, two two-story brick dwellings and vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $37,563; on the latter, $16,042.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, Claude Gignoux, referee, Sackett Avenue, Westchester, south side, 100 feet west of Deane Place, 50 by 100, vacant; Sackett Avenue, south side, 275 feet west of Deane Place, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,418.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 541 to 545 West Forty-ninth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 75 by 90.4; Mrs. E. M. Foote of 500 West Fifty-first Street, owner; S. M. Cauldwell of 10 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $37,000.

Broadway, northeast corner of Ninety-seventh Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 144.7 by 100.11; Catherine Wilson of 239 East Fifty-eighth Street, owner; William H. Boylan of 2,572 Broadway, architect; cost, $275,000.

Westchester Avenue, south side, 225 feet west of Avenue B, Unionport, for a one-story frame stable, 13 by 13; William Schmitz, Westchester, owner; Andrew Schott of 63 Amsterdam Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

No. 58 St. Mark's Place, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 80; L. Kaufmann of 2,487 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter of 46 Bible House, architects; cost, $30,000.

Bergen Avenue, northwest corner of Westchester Avenue; also, Westchester Avenue, north side, 84 feet west of Bergen Avenue, for two two-story brick and iron stores, 84 by 70 and 77 by 80; F. A. Wilcox of 1 Broadway, owner; A. Arctander of 362 Alexander Avenue, architect; total cost, $36,000.

Alterations.

First Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-eighth Street, a six-story brick malthouse; Patrick Skellyn of 51 West Sixteenth Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Son of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $400.

No. 2,281 to 2,289 Broadway, to a brick office, hall, and store; John O. Baker of 117 Second Avenue, Newark, N. J., owner; James R. Hay, Nutley, N. J., agent; cost, $100.

No. 42 to 46 Hamilton Street, to a one-story brick stable; Philip Collins of 78 Monroe Street, owner; John G. Crane, Avenue C and Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 2,157 to 2,161 Prospect Avenue, to a one-story brick factory; Schwitzer & Traber, owners; Franz Wolfgang, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 1,666 Broadway, to a one-story brick store; C. Lorenzen, premises; owner; William T. Totten of 113 Broadway, architect; cost, $50.

Nos. 525 and 527 East Eleventh Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; J. Steinmullen, premises, owner; Henry Regelmann of 132 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Wednesday, Jan. 9.

BROOK AV, widened, s w corner of 161st St, 47.5x97.1x—x49.3; Thomas D. Connors to Margaret Leahy, (mtg $31,000, R S $1).....

CLINTON ST, 14, e s, 20x100.2; Cecelia Fuchs and others to Samuel Wacht, (R S $3, mtg $27).....

HOUSTON ST, 165 West, 23x76.10; Albert H. Kehlenbeck to Tilly Kehlenbeck, (mtg $9,000, R S $6.50).....

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 78th St, 72.2x20; Mary M. Coulter to Georgiana McGinley, ¼ part and all title, (mtg $35,000, R S $2.50).....

LOT 1170, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Sarah A. Lisk to Catharine Daly, (mtg $7,000, R S $1).....

LOTS 390 and 423, map of the Arden property, East and West Chester; Allan G. Macdonell to James Roberts, (all liens, R S $2.50).....

LOTS 602 and 603, map of Laconia Park; Edward Isakson to Louis Bohm, (R S $1).....

MADISON AV, w s, 40.5 ft s of 66th St, 20x80; Julia D. G. Hanks, executrix, to John P. Duffy, (R S $12.50, mtg $24,000)

MARION ST, n w s, Lot 311, map of Washingtonville, 50x100 to Railroad Av; William D. Berrian to Joseph W. Downs

MARION ST, n w s, Lot 311, map of Washingtonville, 50x100 to Railroad Av; Joseph W. Downs to Sarah M. Downs, (mtg $1,000, R S 50c).....

NELSON AV, 25, 25.1x64.7x25x62.9; Joseph H. Jones to Ernest B. Winter-smith, (mtg $4,500, R S $3).....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 50 s of 167th St, 25x100; Thomas Steed and another to Anna S. Finck, all liens, (R S 50c).....

TIFFANY ST, w s, 285.11 ft w from n s of 167th St, runs w 125x n 27x e 125x s 27; A. R. Conklin to Katie Carmin, (R S $1.50).....

3D AV, 2,277, 25x100; Jacob Spies to Jacob Spies, (mtg $20,000, R S $20).....

3D AV, 1,497, 25.6x100; Henry Moeller to Karl Mass and another.....

5TH AV, n w corner of 34th St, 61.9x100; Horace Russell and another, executors of Charles J. Clinch, to Knickerbocker Trust Company, 30-95 parts, (R S $197.50).....

5TH AV, n w corner of 34th St, 61.9x100; Prescott H. Butler and others to Knickerbocker Trust Company, 65-95 parts, (R S $428).....

6TH AV, e s corner of 25th St, 20.7x75; Mary L. Gimbernat and another, executors, &c., and others to Herbert C. Lakim, (R S $125).....

3D ST, 60 East, 22.9x101.5x22.9x101.4; Louis and Benjamin Nineberg to Harris Goldman and Isaac Shapiro, (mtg $33,-250, R S $3.50).....

12TH ST, 290 West, 16.10x117.4x17.3x115.4; Wilber McBride, referee, to William E. Cahn.....

21ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Samuel Adams and wife to the Adams Dry Goods Company, a corporation, quitclaim, all title, (correction of deed).....

35TH ST, 41 West, 18.9x98.9; William Weiss to Elmer L. Messinger, (R S $15.50, mtg $28,500).....

56TH ST, n s, 162.6 ft w of Park Av, 22.6x100.5; Anna E. Bissell to Arthur F. Bissell.....

64TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Katharina Goll to Eugene Goll, (mtg $4,500, R S $4).....

69TH ST, 204 West, 18x100.5; Henry Hermann to Anna Harper, (R S $1, mtg $17,250).....

82D ST, 310 East, 25x102.2; William Seitz, Jr., to Emma Hassinger, (R S $3.50).....

82D ST, 225 East, 25.10x102.2; Bernhard Klingenstein to Annie Simon, (mtg $9,000, R S $5).....

85TH ST, 112 East, 25.7x100.8; Margaret Moran to Thomas J. Brady, (mtg $20,000, R S $10).....

90TH ST, s s, 30 ft w of Columbus Av, 70x100.8; Maximilian Morgenthau to Nellie Sondheim, (mtg $70,000, R S $90).....

92D ST, n s, 88.6 ft e of Park Av, 38x100.8; Ida Veit to William Weiss, ¼ part and all title, ⅛ part of all liens, R S $5).....

92D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Francis J. Schnugg to Auguste E. Kuntz, (R S $16, mtg $42,000).....

96TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 60x100.8; F. J. Schnugg to Auguste E. Kuntz, (R S $19, mtg $62,000).....

105TH ST, 341 to 345 East, 75x100.9; Isaiah Dahut to Abraham A. Silberberg, (mtg $78,000, R S $1).....

106TH ST, 7 West, 25x100.11; Charles D. Frey to Rosa Steinberg, (R S $6.50, mtg $22,500).....

115TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell to Milton E. Oppenheimer, (R S 50 cents).....

133D ST, 8 East, 25x99.11; Catherine Daly to Sarah A. Lisk, (R S $1, mtg $10,000)..

149TH ST, 516 West, 15x99.11; Augustus L. Haynes to Payson Merrill, (all liens, R S $2.50).....

206TH ST, s s, 287.10 ft w of Perry Av, 50x100; Bronx Realty Company to Mary F. Gray, (R S $1, mtg $492).....

Recorded Leases.

6TH AV, 095; Abby M. Gardner to Gustav Ringe, 5¼ years.....$3,000

7TH AV, 389; Annie M. Diehl to Maria Nierengarden, 3 years, per month.....

85TH ST, 147 and 149 East; Solomon Jacobs to Christian Hofman and another, 5 years.....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BARRY, John J., to Jeremiah J. McCarthy; 148th St, s s, 565 ft w of Brook Av, 2 years.....$500

BERLINER, Hyman, to Solomon Frankel; Delancey St, 241, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 2,000

BLAKE, Annie T., to James D. Putnam; 16th St, 13 East, demand, 6 per cent.... 9,859

BLAKE, Annie and Leo Napoleon Life Insurance Company; 16th St, n s, 241.10 ft e of 5th Av, due March 1, 1902..... 90,000

BOHM, Louis, to Edward Isakson; Lots 602 and 603, map of Laconia Park, 2 years, 4 per cent.....$50

CARMIN, Katie, to the German New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Tiffany St, w s, 285.11 ft w from n s of 167th St, runs w 125x n 27x e 125 to Tiffany St x s 27 to beginning, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,500

CARMIN, Katie, and Max R. Conklin; Tiffany St, w s, 285.11 ft w from n s of 167th St, runs w 125x n 27x e 125 to Tiffany St x s 27 to beginning, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 900

DAHUT, Josiah, and wife to the National Citizens' Bank; 105th St, 339 East, due March 1, 1901, at 102.5, two two-story brick dwellings and vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $37,563; on the latter, $16,042..... 1,800

DUFFY, John P., to Julia D. G. Hanks, executrix, &c.; Madison Av, w s, 40.5 ft s of 66th St, 1 year..... 6,000

FEIST, Simon, to Ernest Ehrmann; Amsterdam Av, 681, 3 years..... 35,000

GAHN, William F., to Eliza Lockwood; 12th St, 290 West, 1 year..... 4,200

GRANT, Thompson S., and Thomas Hooker to Susan Devin; 112th St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

GRANT, Thompson S., to Maria M. Power and another; 112th St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

GRAY, Mary F., to Emily Walther; 206th St, s s, 287.10 ft w of Perry Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

HERTER, Peter J., to Anna Fahrenholz; 4th St, 228 West, 2 years, 6 per cent.... 4,000

KELLY, Mary, to Columban J. Kelly; Lots 105 and 106, map of 370 choice lots known as McGraw estate, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 550

KENNELLY, Augustina and William, to John B. Doerr; Lexington Av, 441, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 685

LELAND, Frederick S., to Matthias Harden; Lot 73, Block B, map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,200

LEOPOLD, George H. and Paulina E., to George Leopold and wife; 136th St, 838 East, 1 year..... 12,000

LEVICK, Gustavus C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 138th

TELLER ALVORD HAS MADE RESTITUTION

Some of the Stolen $620,000 Returned to First National Bank.

IS GUILTY ON THREE COUNTS

Lawyer's Petition for Mercy Stopped by Judge Thomas, Who Will Pass Sentence on Tuesday.

Cornelius Alvord, Jr., former note teller of the First National Bank, pleaded guilty yesterday to three counts in the indictment charging him with having stolen $620,000 from the bank during the past three years. He will be sentenced next Tuesday, and is at present locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail. Both Jacob F. Miller, his counsel, and the officials of the bank admitted yesterday that the defaulting note teller had returned a considerable part of the money he had taken. They refused to say how much had been returned, but Mr. Miller said that everybody concerned was satisfied that Alvord had given up all the money in his possession.

Alvord, more careworn and grayer and shabbier than when he was arrested, was led before Judge Thomas in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court with petty offenders, charged with passing counterfeit coins, washing stamps, stealing letters from the mail, and other trifling offences. When the indictment containing fifty-seven counts was read, Mr. Miller, after withdrawing a former plea of not guilty, said his client was willing to plead guilty to the counts charging Alvord with having made false entries in the books and Clearing House sheets of the bank, and having stolen $620,000 of its money.

Mr. Miller started to ask the Judge to be lenient in his treatment of the prisoner, but Judge Thomas interrupted him by saying that he would not impose a sentence until next Tuesday. Mr. Miller said he had some important affidavits to file, and Judge Thomas told him he would be in his chamber at 9:30 o'clock Monday.

After Alvord had been led back to Ludlow Street Jail his counsel said that he had made arrangements with the bank in regard to returning some of the money he had taken from it.

"Did Alvord return as much as half the money he took?" Mr. Miller was asked.

"I can't say just how much he returned," he said. "But I can say that he turned over a pretty good sum of money. He returned a considerable part of the money he took. The bank officials are satisfied with his action."

At the bank, 2 Wall Street, it was also admitted that the defaulting note teller had made some reparation. Francis L. Hine, the Vice President, said: "All our expectations as to recovering part of the money stolen from us by Alvord have been fully realized."

"Then one might infer from that that Alvord had restored the greater part of the money he took?"

"Yes," said Mr. Hine. "Of course you might infer anything you wanted to," he added.

Attachment on Reward for Alvord.

Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an attachment against Alexander S. Tooke for $625 in favor of John Livezey. The claim consists of money loaned between Dec. 15, 1899, and May 20, 1900, $576; price of 1,000 shares of mining stock, $100, and a note for $49. The attachment was obtained on the ground that Mr. Tooke is a resident of Texas. It was served on the cashier of the First National Bank and on Police Captains Titus and McClusky. It was reported that the attachment was to attach any interest Mr. Tooke may have in the reward offered for the arrest of Note Teller Alvord.

MUST PAY $1.05 FOR GAS.

Peter Jaubert, Who Made Test Case, Loses His Suit.

Peter Jaubert, who conducts a restaurant at 133 East Fifty-ninth Street, thought for some time that the gas war that prevailed last Spring was a most profitable thing for himself. Since Justice Blanchard handed down a decision in the Supreme Court yesterday Mr. Jaubert has been doing some figuring to find out exactly where he stands. Jaubert had applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the Consolidated Gas Company from charging him more than 65 cents per thousand feet of gas for one year dating from June 20 last, and this injunction has been denied.

The company in its answer submitted the contract, which was at 65 cents a thousand, "or the established price." As this price was at $1.05 at the end of the "war," the Justice held that Mr. Jaubert would have to pay that rate from the time the war was ended, on July 20 last.

HENRY WIESEN ASPHYXIATED.

Gas Turned on in the Room in Which His Wife Found Him Dead.

Henry Wiesen, a wealthy retired grocery merchant living at 2,175 Bathgate Avenue, was found lying on the floor of his room dead yesterday morning by his wife. The Wiesens occupied a handsome Queen Anne cottage at that address. Last Tuesday night Weisen and his wife paid some visits and did not return home until 2 o'clock yesterday morning when they retired to separate but adjoining rooms on the second floor. Mrs. Weisen went into her husband's room to awaken him at 7:30 and found him lying on the floor, face downward, clad in his nightdress. The room was filled with gas. It is supposed that Weisen arose during the night and lighted the gas, later turning it off and then on again.

YARDMASTER CURRY DISAPPEARS.

Jersey City Police Asked to Look for Him—Said to be in Chicago.

The police of Jersey City were yesterday asked to look for John Curry, who disappeared from his home, at 205 Pavonia Avenue, on Dec. 13. Curry was for eleven years yardmaster of the Erie Railroad freight yards at the west end of the Bergen tunnel. He has a wife and four children. He left home on the night of Dec. 13 with $23 in his pocket. His wife has not seen him since, but he was at her brother's home, in Union Hill, two days later. She went there to see him, but he left two hours before her arrival.

Shortly after Mrs. Curry left her brother's house a strange man called and asked for her, saying he had news of her husband. He refused to tell what he knew about Curry, but said he would see Mrs. Curry at her home. He did not do so, but through other sources Mrs. Curry was informed that her husband was in Chicago. She wrote to the police there, but they were not able to find him. Mrs. Curry says she lived happily with her husband.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$1,000 LOAN WANTED; GOOD SECURITY, AND $100 bonus paid. Address Loan, J. 205 Times.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SPLENDID HOME IN NEW ROCHELLE.—Fine stable; house all improvements; lot 75x325. Easy terms, $7,500. Apply to CHAS. H. NOXON, lawyer, 21 Park Row, 25th floor. Tel. 3681 Cortlandt.

Staten Island Property.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY SOME GOOD BUILDing property on Staten Island, call on or write L. GORTLER, Jr., 71 Duane St., city.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$17 A LOT.

Adjoining Lakewood, N. J., the famous Winter resort; we offer plots containing 5 lots for $85; small weekly payments. Special trip to property Sunday, Jan. 13. R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St.

$18 BUYS 2½ ACRES.
$35 BUYS 5 ACRES.
Almost given away, to close estate at once; installments 50 cents weekly. APPLEBY, 10 Wall.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE A SPECIALITY; bargains and exchanges, all directions. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$8,000 EQUITY AND $16,000

mortgage will buy a four family improved Tenement; you can buy this House on the Installment plan by paying down $500 cash and $500 every six months until your house is paid for; you can do all of this out of the rents you collect; the house will pay for itself; it is situated near 59th St. "L" station, west side; this is an opportunity that is not offered every day to buy a house on these conditions. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

All previous quotations on my new houses, Nos. 39, 41, and 43 East 49th St., are hereby withdrawn. Corrected prices for the completed houses and any further particulars can be had on application to the owner, Charles Buek, No. 109 West 42d St.

149TH ST., 536 TO 558 WEST.

For Sale or to Rent at $900.00 per annum.—Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings. Ten rooms and two bath rooms. Caretaker in No. 538, or WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, HAS many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country Properties for sale and exchange. Flats, Tenements, Business Property, Lots, private Dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban Houses and Farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

$22,500.00 EACH WILL BUY TWO 5-STORY apartments; good location; rent over $2,400.00 each; only $5,000.00 cash needed, balance on mortgage 5%; bargain to quick buyer. HALL J. HOW & CO., 234 West 116th Street.

A.—BRONX BARGAINS—TWO-STORY BRICK, 134th St., near Willis Av.; $5,000; another $6,000; $6,500; brick corner, 25 foot, near 165th St. and Boston Av., $8,000. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th.

BROKERS TAKE NOTICE.—Lots 25x100, on Westchester Av., near Prospect Av., to exchange for 2 or 3-story frame house. RIEHL, 2,899 3d Av.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE, 2½-STORY, 9 rooms, bath, improvements; Perry Av., north of Bedford Park. Apply HALPIN, on premises, or Pelham Av., Fordham.

LOTS; BRONX BARGAINS; TREMONT, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs., Fordham Road; cheap Wendlawn corner. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

A.—$12,000—BIG BARGAIN—BROWN STONE, near Madison Av. and 125th St.; 18 feet wide; want offer. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th St.

BARGAIN.—Handsome private dwelling, East 50th St., near 2d Av.; little cash needed. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

NO. 106 GRAND STREET.—Rent, $9,000; price, $100,000; mortgage, $65,000; elevators. GURNEE & HOPKINS, No. 134 West 23d.

GREENE ST. INVESTMENT PROPERTY, near Spring St.; $35,000; rent, $2,800. LEWIS B. CRANE, 187 Broadway.

Builders and agents take notice.—For sale, 207, 209, and 209½ Wooster St. SENFTNER & SENFTNER, 258 Broadway.

FOR SALE—12-room residence on most desirable part of St. Nicholas Av.; all improvements. C. B. A., Box 150 Times.

PLOT OF LOTS MUST BE SOLD: WILL double in value in year; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

A.—$6,500 BUYS NICE BROWN-STONE, NEAR 2d Av., Harlem. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Brooklyn.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN—SALE OR RENT.

STORE TO RENT ON FULTON ST., 25x100. Best location, in busiest part of the dry goods section; Fulton St.; four-story and basement to lease for term of years; moderate rent; great opportunity to secure an attractive store; best location on Fulton St.
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
20 Court St., Brooklyn.

PUTNAM AV., BETWEEN RALPH AND Patchen Avs.—2-story and basement frame dwelling; excellent neighborhood; all improvements; only $3,500; small amount down, balance, payments to suit. KETCHAM BROS., 1,565 Broadway, Halsey "L" Station.

ONE LEFT.—2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 STORY and basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price, $4,000; cash, $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,249 Sterling Place; open; investigate.

Mortgage Loans.

New York and Brooklyn Property.
DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN.
FAILMEZGER, 1,030 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$40,000 EQUITY IN FINE

piece of business Property, leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent; will trade for Lots on west side of city. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d, or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$60,000 EQUITY IN THREE

large, fine Apartment Houses to trade for free and clear Lots on west side. Send full particulars of what you have to offer to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$26,000 EQUITY IN CORNER

Plot, situated near the West Shore Ferry. What can you offer in trade for same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$15,000 EQUITY IN FINE

Flat House, situated near 104th st. "L" station, west side. Will trade for Country Seat. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$125,000 EQUITY IN A GILT

edge Apartment House on Broadway; will trade for free and clear Lots or sell for cash. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$40,000 EQUITY IN FINE

Store Property, near 28th st. and 6th av.; will trade for private House and cash. For full particulars address Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$20,000 EQUITY IN FINE

flat House; will trade for free and clear private House; send full particulars Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d, or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

HAVE 3 GOOD PAYING INCOME PROPERties, Manhattan and Brooklyn; will trade for Long Island farm only; my equity is $15,000. Write all particulars, brokers invited, OWNER, Box V116 New York Times.

EXCHANGES NEGOTIATED; COMPLETE list desirable properties, city, suburban, country; principals submit particulars. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

3D AV, NEAR 14TH ST., FINE BUILDING; store has new double show windows; rent $1,700. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

CORNER 12TH ST. & THIRD AV.—Extra deep store, with large basement.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

DESK ROOM, WITH GOOD WINDOW SPACE IF DESIRED; PRIVATE OFFICE; IN LARGE REAL ESTATE OFFICE; $5 TO $15.
HALL & SON,
2,193 7TH AV.

CORNER STORE, 1 7TH AV., CORNER 11TH St.; rent reasonable. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—61 E. 125TH ST.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICE; EVERY MODern improvement; $25. Inquire room 701, 290 Broadway, Dun Building, Manhattan.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
Will Sell at Auction on
MONDAY, January 21, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE.

All the undivided one-half interest that Joseph W. Meeks had on the first day of March, 1878, the time of his death, in and to the following described tract of land situated in Archer County, Texas, being 738 acres of land off the west end of the William Baker survey of 7,817,735 square varas of land, patented to the heirs of William Baker, deceased, by Patent No. 423, Volume 21, Abstract No. 15, beginning 2,308 varas west of the southeast corner of said survey at a point on the south line of same; thence north 1,850 varas to the north line of said original survey; thence west 2,237 varas to a stake in the east boundary line of a survey in the name of A. J. Richardson, a mesquite, bears north 20 degrees east 3 varas; thence south 1,850 varas, with east boundary line of Richardson's survey to a rock mound in prairie; thence east 1,050 varas, J. M. Taylor's, northwest corner 2,237 varas, to the place of beginning, containing 738 acres of land.
E. G. DUVALL, Esq.,
Atty. for Executors,
No. 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IS YOUR PROPERTY THREATENED WITH foreclosure? Do you wish to sell it, or any other property quickly? City or country. No agents, owners only. Address "PURCHASER," Box 144 Times Office.

SMALL LONG ISLAND COUNTRY PLACE wanted in exchange for modern brownstone Brooklyn dwelling; equity, $3,500. OWNER, 254 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE GRANADA,

95th St., Southeast Corner of Lexington Av.

6, 7, 8, 9 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, hall service, telephone, electric light, gas ranges; modern plumbing; hardwood cabinet trim throughout.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION DAY AND NIGHT.
LIONEL FROEHLICH'S SON,
1,149 Lexington Av.

KENMARE.

Rents $1,300 and upward

S. W. COR. 93D. ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST; 7 and 8 extra large rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric light fixtures. The finish and decorations of these apartments should be seen to be appreciated. AGENT ALWAYS ON PREMISES TO SHOW THE APARTMENTS.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents.
284 Columbus Av., near 72d St.

71st St. 342 West.

New apartments, overlooking the Hudson and Riverside Drive; 7, 8, and 9 extra large outside rooms, with pantry; two bathrooms each; parquette floors, elevator, electric light, telephones; $12.60 to $15.00. Superintendent.

BACHELOR AP'TS.

112 West 44th St.
2 large light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Elegant 8 rooms and bath, finest location west side; decorated, steam heated, hot water supplied. Janitor, 849 West End Av., near 102d St.

$20—118TH ST., 12 WEST—$20.
5 and 6 large rooms, steam, hot water.
H. S. WRIGHT, 2,054 7TH AV., (123D.)

$36—103D ST., 85 WEST—$36.
6 rooms and bath, steam, hot water.
H. S. WRIGHT, 2,054 7TH AV., (123D ST.)

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 118TH ST.—Beautiful steam-heated single flats; 7 large, light rooms and bath, $32.

$50—150TH ST., 507-509 WEST—$50.
9 rooms and bath; heat, hot water; choice.
H. S. WRIGHT, 2,054 7TH AV., (123D ST.)

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ELEGANT CORNER FLAT, 6 ROOMS, $19; Ralph and Putnam Av.; 593 Park Place, near Franklin, $14; 62 Bleecker St., 5 rooms, bath, $11. See janitor.

Apartments Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Lady employed during the day desires small, well-furnished apartment, west side, below 59th St., for $40 monthly. B., Box 279, 1,269 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-$18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-$21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $23.

A 7-ROOM FLAT, $20; LARGEST, CHEAPEST, lightest flats in Harlem; extra wide; bath; improvements; hardwood finish; good service; one month free. Janitor, 2,593 8th Av., near 138th St.

HALF MONTH'S RENT FREE.
234 West 122d Street, elegant apartments; 8 rooms, newly papered and decorated; steam heat and hall service; $30 and upward. See janitor.

107TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

97th St., 155 West.—Elegantly decorated flats, 5 rooms and bath, hot water, steam heat. Janitor.

104th St., 214 West.—Elegantly decorated 7 large light rooms and bath, near L; $30, $35. Janitor.

JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH AV. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

Brooklyn.

HICKS ST., 363.—Desirable apartments of two and three rooms; prices, $7 and $8.

Coal and Wood.

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD AT

THEDFORD'S

YARDS:
27TH ST. AND 9TH AVE., Tel. 386—18
436 W. 41ST ST., Tel. 594—38
223 W. 42D ST., Tel. 1715—38
55TH ST. & 10TH AVE., Tel. 166 Cols.
55TH ST. AND N. R., Tel. 249 Cols.
88TH ST. AND B'WAY, Tel. 125 River

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD

36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

BARRETT HOUSE.

European Plan. 6th Av. & 38th St.
MINUTE FROM BROADWAY.
A select hotel for permanent and transient guests, convenient to leading theatres and shopping district, "L" station, and all car lines; rooms newly furnished and decorated; single or en suite, with or without private bath; steam heat, electric light, elevator.
W. P. BARRETT, Proprietor.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SLAUGHTER SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS
Closing out entire stock of rich standard books at 148 Fulton Street, near Broadway. Auction sale begins every day, excepting Sundays, at 12 o'clock, evenings at 6, and will be continued until entire stock is sold. Among other choice works are samples and remainders of the publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Appleton & Co., Harper & Brothers, Dodd, Mead & Co., and other leading book houses. A few slightly damaged sets of Burley, Darwin, Tyndall, and Spencer. Visitors invited. Sale positive. 148 Fulton Street, New York.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.
S. L. Peyser, auctioneer, sells this day, at 10 o'clock, at the Wyoming Stables, No. 168 East 83d St., New York City, three express wagons, by virtue of a chattel mortgage filed March 26, 1900. By order of the Mortgagee.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

STATISTICS SHOW THAT THE SALE OF toilet articles in the United States amounts to MORE than $40,000,000.00. Do you desire a share of this money? Here is your opportunity: I want a partner with capital, or a person with capital to form a stock company for the purpose of increasing manufacture and exploit of seven Turkish Toilet Company articles, now on the market, for ladies. Highest recommendations; handsomest packages. Address, Col. J. F. MILLIKEN, 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

$1,000.00 invested in a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually; will secure $15 per week salary to ambitious party; larger amounts in like proportion; no scheme, no discretionary pools; safe; will bear investigation. Call Automatic Pic. Company, 88 Wall St.

Best-paying old-established boarding stable in Harlem; long lease; reasonable rent; 65 boarders; will stand strictest investigation; is a bargain to cash buyer; no agents. Address BARGAIN, Branch Times Office, 2,263 7th Av.

Printer.—By American, 30, practical printer, expert operator on Mergenthaler linotype machine, situation in one of our Spanish-speaking possessions; speaks a little Spanish. David Brown, 172 Division Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Established express, van, and storage business, including equity in building; will sell at bargain to any one who is not afraid to invest; no agents. Address BARGAIN, Branch Times Office, 2,263 7th Av.

A well-established ladies' haidressing and manicuring establishment, with first-class trade, must sell, account of another establishment; will sell either one; if inexperienced will be taught hairdressing. 1,024 Lexington Av.

MONEY MAKER.—Merchants' Anti-Stepladder; an indispensable commodity for stores; nickelplated; weight, 1½ pounds; monopolies offered. FLYNN, 73 Warren St., New York.

Be your own boss. Make your own fortune. Others have done it, so can you. Send stamp to Buckeye Novelty Co., E., Mt. Vernon, Ohio, for particulars, &c.

I PAY Cash for any store stocks, fixtures. THOS. TITCHENER, 289 Smith St., Brooklyn.

CASH ADVANCED TO MANUFACTURERS and merchants on their outstanding accounts. MARTIN J. WEIL, 453 Broome St.

ADVICE FREE. Patents promptly procured. Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE COMPANY, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CREDIT TO ALL WITHOUT SECURITY.
CLOTHING for Ladies, Men and Boys, ready made or to order. Millinery, Furs, &c.

PROGRESSIVE

CLOTHING AND CLOAK CO.,
7 W. 14th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Aves. Open Evenings.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

SPECIAL! CUT THIS OUT!
I have an order for 50 TONS OF OLD METAL and PAPER; if you have any to sell, no matter how large or small a quantity, send me a postal card and I will call promptly. BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

15 CENTS A POUND paid for old pewter, britannia, and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal. I will call. BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

AT EBLE'S ART GALLERY, 105 WEST 42D St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, old jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER, (NEW,) $40; REMODELED Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPEWRITER CO., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

PHONOGRAPHS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramaphone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

INDIAN PIPES, NAVAJO BLANKETS, OLD Arms, Brass, Copper, Pewter, Curios. J. H. MAYHEW, 340 West 42d St.

AT 344 6TH AV. AND 172 WEST 23D ST.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

DO YOU KNOW! I CAN MAKE YOUR FURNITURE look like new? E. STRAUSS, 1,788 Madison Av.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address LENOX, 61 West 125th St.

$10.00 BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—Domestic, New Home, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers. BROWN, 39 West 125th St.

MUSIC BOXES, 84 TEETH, $24; 15 TUNES, free; other instruments. Prof. ADOLPH COHN, 157 West 23d St.

PRIZE ANGORA CATS AT A SACRIFICE; must sell at once. JONES, 230 West 99th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

CREDIT, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, OIL PAINTings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS; FINE DIAMONDS, watches; goods guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. WATCH SUPPLY, Three Maiden Lane.

EASY PAYMENTS.—Watches and diamonds; reliable goods only. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND CO., 19 Maiden Lane.

Watches, diamonds, jewelry, $1 weekly; delivered immediately; goods guaranteed. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

HARRIS'S WINE AND LIQUOR WAREHOUSE, 1,706 Madison Av., cor. 113th.—Special reductions, holiday wines and liquors.

L. KUEHN, DELICATESSEN, WINES, LIQuors, bottled beer, 2,176 8th Av., near 118th St. Prompt attention all orders.

S. KRAUS, FINE WINES AND LIQUORS. Lowest prices. 2,119 8th Av., near 115th St. Branch, 612 2d Av.

Furs.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

ROSENBLAT & FRANK, 1,032 3D AV., NEAR 61st St.—Bargains, Fur Boas, Muffs; Altering, Repairing a specialty.

L. PASTER, 42 WEST 125TH ST.—Practical furrier; seal garments altered and repaired, a specialty; lowest rates.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT MORGAN & BROTHER'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
232, 234 & 236 WEST 47TH ST.,
near Broadway, separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE; &c. Boxing, shipping promptly attended to; estimates furnished. Telephone, 113—38th.

UNIVERSAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMpany, 202-208 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage of furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving, city or country. Telephone, 28-79th.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BOUGHT, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residences free; send postal. LOVERING'S NEW YORK BOOK EXCHANGE, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONTENTS OF houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DOG AND CAT HOSPITAL.
New York Canine Infirmary, 146 West 53d St., H. K. MILLER, Veterinarian.—Treatment, board, washing, clipping of Dogs; exercising grounds; accommodations for country boarders; dogs called for and delivered. Telephone, 851 Columbus.

Clothing.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LADIES', GENtlemen's, and children's fine discarded Clothing, Jewelry, Furs, Bric-a-Brac, Furniture, Carpets: Mr. or Mrs. NAFTALI, 744 6th Av.

Lawyers.

WALDRON'S DETECTIVE BUREAU, 271 Broadway.—Expert detective services; lawyer with bureau; advice free. Telephone, 2144 Cortlandt.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER

PIANO WAREROOMS,

5th Ave., cor. 16th St.

We offer this week the following used pianos, in first-class condition, that will do far better service and give far better satisfaction than new instruments of inferior makers:

One Weber Upright	$240
One Weber Upright	290
One Chickering Upright	225
One Kranich & Bach Upright	190
One Wheelock Upright	160
One Wheelock Upright	140
One McCammon Upright	125

Careful buyers will find it worth their while to examine these bargains. Cash or installments. New pianos to rent and rent applied if purchased.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave., cor. 16th St.

WISSNER

PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

PEASE PIANOS

109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.

For 55 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufacturer. Easy terms. Good used pianos different makes $125 up. Write for catalogue.

MATHUSHEK & SON and OPERA PIANOS

The balance of our Holiday stock at reduced prices. You can obtain a bargain from our large stock of slightly used pianos recently taken in exchange, including some celebrated makes; rents $4 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano stool and scarf; delivered free; balance on easy payments; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8th Av., near 46th St.

$10.00 FIRST PAYMENT, BALANCE EASY INSTALLMENTS. ELEGANT NEW UPRIGHT; DELIVERED FREE. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43D ST.

$5.00 MONTHLY BUYS FULL-SIZE "BILLINGER & CO." UPRIGHT; EVERY PIANO GUARANTEED. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43D ST.

WINTEROTH PIANOS, CASH, INSTALMENTS, $125 UPWARD. 105 EAST 14TH ST, & 98 5TH AV. Open Evenings

EMERSON PIANOS.—Beautiful new designs; several slightly used; at unusually low prices; Steinway Parlor Grand; rare bargain. GEO. W. HERBERT, 10 East 17th St.

BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW UPRIGHT pianos; reliable makes; rare chance. Inquire crockery store, 1,047 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LARGE ASSORTMENT SLIGHTLY USED UPrights; squares taken in exchange; "Weber" bargain. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43d St.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS this week; extraordinary bargains for cash. HAHN, 105 W. 23d St.

STEINWAY; EVERY IMPROVEMENT; BEAUtifully carved; great sacrifice; Elegant Upright, only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR FOUR AND FIVE pedal pianos; something entirely new. WESER BROS., 524 West 43d St.

$3.00 TO $5.00 PER MONTH RENT. PIANOS with mandolin attachment. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43d St.

WILL SELL MY EXPENSIVE UPRIGHT piano, couple months old, for $125. 72 Lexington Av., near 26th St.

$200 New piano stool and scarf, $7 per month. Call at 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

Winter Resorts.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND PLEASURE

In America's Great Winter Resorts

IN CALIFORNIA.

Take the luxurious

"SUNSET LIMITED"

which comprises everything that is up to date and modern in the railroad world, and is the only solid train between the Mississippi River and San Francisco remote from the inconveniences of high altitudes and snow.

Special through trains consisting of sleeping and dining cars leave New York every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, connecting directly with the "Sunset Limited" at New Orleans.

For full information, free illustrated pamphlets, maps, and time tables, also lowest rates, sleeping-car tickets, and baggage checked, apply to Southern Pacific Co., 349 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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FLORIDA GULF COAST HOTELS

PLANT SYSTEM.

Excellent Golf Courses, with Turf putting greens and tees, connected with hotels. Professionals in charge.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA., A. E. Dick, Manager. Open Jan. 15th.
Hotel BELLEVIEW, Belleair, on the Gulf, Fla. J. F. Champlin, Manager. Open Jan. 15th.
SEMINOLE HOTEL, Winter Park, Fla. Edw. R. Swett, Lessee and Prop. Open Jan. 15th.
OCALA HOUSE, Ocala, Fla. P. F. Brown, Manager. Open Jan. 15th.
HOTEL KISSIMMEE, Kissimmee, Fla. Now Open.
THE INN, Port Tampa, Fla. J. H. Murdick, Manager.

NEW YORK OFFICES, 12 West 23d St., and 200 Broadway. Also TRAVELERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 Park Place

GOFF SIGNS PAPERS IN THE MOLINEUX CASE

Decision on Appeal May Be Had Within Three Months.

Recorder Makes About 1,000 Alterations in the Record—Counsel Not Satisfied.

Papers in the case of Roland B. Molineux, on appeal, prepared by his lawyers, amended by the District Attorney, and passed upon by Recorder Goff, were signed by the latter yesterday and filed with the Chief Clerk of the Court of General Sessions. Recorder Goff ordered stricken from the record, which now consists of 4,400 typewritten pages, all wrangles and arguments between Weeks & Battle and Assistant District Attorney Osborne, desired retained by the former; all obiter remarks of counsel on either side, all examinations of talesmen not selected as jurors, and all other extraneous matter other than the evidence and the rulings of the Court. In addition to these important changes the Recorder directed between 1,100 and 1,200 minor alterations, principally elisions, in the transcript. After these alterations are made by Deputy Chief Clerk Henry Welsh and his assistants, the record will be printed and forwarded to the Court of Appeals for final action. Clerk Welsh estimates that, working steadily, he cannot prepare the case for the printer in less time than a month. When placed upon the Court of Appeals calendar, the case will become privileged and may be taken up and ordered argued upon ten days' notice.

A decision should be rendered by the higher court within three months. John G. Milburn of Buffalo will, with Weeks & Battle, argue the case before the Justices of last resort. George Gordon Battle of counsel for Molineux, when notified that the appeal papers had been signed by the Recorder hurried to the Criminal Court Building and examined the thirty-five-page order on the Recorder, passing on the District Attorney's amendments directing alterations be made therein and in the defendant's lawyers' briefs. Mr. Battle will go over the order to-day, and will then decide, after a conference with Mr. Weeks whether the defendant's counsel are satisfied with the numerous elisions ordered by the Recorder, and whether or not they will move before the latter for a resettlement of the case.

"We wished to have retained in the record," said Mr Battle, "all remarks of the District Attorney, which we deemed improper and which the Court of Appeals has frequently deemed sufficient to justify ordering a new trial. We are also anxious to know what ruling was made upon the examination of Mamie Melando, and the admission of the evidence relating to the death of Barnet. I cannot say at this time whether or not we will move for a resettlement."

Weeks & Battle began to submit Molineux's case to the District Attorney on March 16 last, one month after the prisoner's conviction. Their complete case was in the District Attorney's office on May 4. Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier prepared the people's amendments to the case on appeal prepared by the defendant's lawyers, Col. Gardiner advising. Mr. Le Barbier made 258 amendments, and the papers in the case were submitted to the Recorder on July 28, the day before he started upon his vacation. Notwithstanding this fact, the Recorder set to work upon the papers during his vacation. The case and amendments had been so hurriedly and improperly prepared, not complying with some important legal requirements, that it was necessary to have the defendant's counsel make marginal corrections and additions, and the papers were submitted to the District Attorney again, in order that the original amendments might be supplemented.

The papers were all this time, officially in the Recorder's hands, but in reality were in the possession of Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who went over the case at length, and made about 1000 additional amendments. Mr. Osborne, after returning from his vacation, received the papers about the 1st of September. He worked on the transcript until the middle of November, when they were again submitted to the Recorder, since which time the Recorder has been going over the papers and the amendments thereto submitted by the District Attorney. Numerous conferences were held by him with the accused man's counsel and with the Assistant District Attorney. More than 100 amendments of the District Attorney, agreed to by Weeks & Battle, were granted by the Recorder. One hundred that were not agreed to by Molineux's lawyers were also granted, and nearly fifty were not allowed.

The Recorder also directs about 1,000 alterations, principally elisions tending to shorten the manuscript. The Code of Criminal Procedure provides that in cases on appeal only the evidence and the rulings of the Court be submitted to the Court of Appeals. This has been done in the Molineux case. The preparation of this case has not taken as long as did the Meyers or the Buchanan case. The expense of printing the latter record was about $4,000, borne by the county. The record as submitted to the Court of Appeals was a volume about the size of the unabridged dictionary. The Molineux case, Clerk Welsh estimates, will fill two volumes this size, and the cost of printing will be about double. The case, however, will probably be prepared in several volumes of about 500 pages each.

DIED WHILE DANCING.

Henry A. Grower Stricken at a Brooklyn House Party.

While dancing at a house party at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning Henry A. Grower, forty-five years old, who lived at Livonia Avenue and Hendrix Street, Brooklyn, was attacked by heart failure and died in a few minutes. Mr. Grower and his wife were guests at a progressive euchre party held at the residence of Mrs. George Cozine, 823 Sutter Avenue.

After supper there was dancing. While going through a lancers Mr. Grower was seized with pains about his heart and fell. He became unconscious and a physician was sent for. Mr. Grower died before the doctor reached the house.

THE PENNS IN FAC SIMILE.

Dolls Dressed Like Pennsylvania's Founder for Swarthmore College.

Swarthmore College has received a donation this past week of small fac similes of William Penn, the founder and Governor of Pennsylvania, and Hannah, his wife. These little figures, or dolls, were at the Pennsylvania table of the National Woman Suffrage Association Bazaar in the Madison Square Concert Hall last December. William Penn is dressed with historical accuracy in the dress of a Friend, as he is represented in the statue upon the City Hall in Philadelphia.

Hannah Penn has a certain distinction in the eyes of Friends and believers in woman suffrage in that for several months during her husband's illness she took the reins of government in her own hands and conducted the affairs of State. Her dress is an absolutely accurate reproduction of the orthodox dress of the Quaker women of today. Her bonnet was made at one of the Philadelphia shops where the genuine Quaker bonnets, which must be made with great accuracy and precision, are made today and cost the large sum for so small a lady of $1. The Friendly bonnet is always expensive, but has the advantage of not changing in style. The two dolls will go into the historical museum of the college, and will there represent to future generations a style of dress which is rapidly passing away.

New Horticultural Society Meets.

The new Horticultural Society of New York, which is to "collect and diffuse information on all topics relating to the culture and care of plants, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and to promote a taste for the same," held its first meeting yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the American Institute in the Berkeley Lyceum Building, Forty-fourth Street. The subject for discussion was "New Discoveries in the Movements of Sap." The President of the society is J. Wood; Treasurer, F. R. Newbold, and Secretary, L. Barron. Dr. N. L. Britton of the New York Botanical Garden is Chairman of the Council of the society, which is composed of the officers and twenty-five members. J. Coyngham, D. O. Mills, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Samuel Thorne have become life members, paying $50 each. The new organization expects to do some valuable scientific work.

A RAILROAD BUILDER'S WILL.

Bequeaths Large Interests, Although Actually Worth Only $100.

The will of John Charles Gibney of New York, Pennsylvania, and the Republic of Colombia, South America, which was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday, disposes of property worth several million dollars, yet the petition and affidavit accompanying the will say that the testator was worth only $100. This peculiar condition grows out of the fact that when Mr. Gibney died he held the contract for the building of the Colombian National Railway, which would connect Bogota, the capital of the Republic of Colombia, with the seacoast. On the completion of this road Mr. Gibney was to have received a substantial reward from the Colombian Government. He died on July 21 last, at the scene of his railroad operations.

The will left by Mr. Gibney is dated at London, England, on Aug. 11, 1890, just before he was starting to South America. In this will the testator sets forth the fact that he has the contract for building the road and also refers to a power of attorney he has given to Lafayette Hoyt DeFriese, a lawyer of New York and London. The will states that William Lidstone of 1 Victoria Street, London; George C. Odell of Fredrickton, Canada; Thomas J. Gibney of Celina, Ohio; Christopher M. Gibney of Cleveland, Ohio; Michael J. Bolan of Springfield, Ohio, and Michael J. Fenton, a contractor of 160 Broadway, New York, are interested in building the road along with Mr. Gibney. To these "assistants," as Mr. Gibney terms his associates, the will gives over about $200,000 worth of stocks and mortgage bonds, providing they carry out his plans and complete the road. To each of his three sisters Mr. Gibney gives $10,000 in stocks and bonds. He names Mr. DeFriese and John R. Van Wormer of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company as the executors under the will, and to each of them he gives $25,000 in stocks and bonds.

The balance of his estate he divides into four equal shares, and leaves them to his widow, Bridget T. Gibney of Ashley, Penn., and his three children.

WORKMEN BADLY BURNED.

Explosion at Standard Oil Works While Men Were Repairing a Boiler.

Two men were probably fatally injured and a half dozen slightly hurt by an explosion which occurred yesterday afternoon at the works of the Standard Oil Company, at Kingsland and Meserole Avenues, Greenpoint. The men were Patrick Dooley, thirty-two years old, of 19 Norman Avenue and Thomas Hoolihan, thirty-three years old, of 57 Driggs Avenue, Williamsburg. They were horribly burned about the face, hands, and body, and were removed to the Williamsburg Hospital, where their condition is regarded as very critical.

Dooley and Hoolihan, with half a dozen other workmen, were repairing a large boiler, which is used for refining oil, when the explosion occurred. The men had gone into the boiler with a lamp, and the explosion is believed to have resulted from the accumulated gas which was in the boiler.

SIGNS ON STREET CORNERS.

Ordinance to be Drawn Compelling Property Owners to Supply Them.

President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council received a petition yesterday signed by 105 prominent men, urging the Municipal Assembly to pass an ordinance compelling the owners of corner lots to place signs on their property giving the names of the streets which the sign faces. Among the signers were John E. Parsons, G. G. Haven, Jr., John T. Terry, William C. Wilson, George Munro, Wallace A. Downs, Gherardi Davis, and Thomas J. Barbour.

The petition outlines the trouble which pedestrians have in finding out the names of streets, and shows how easily the trouble can be avoided by property owners having signs painted.

President Guggenheimer said the plan was an excelelnt one, and that an ordinance would be drawn and presented to the Municipal Assembly at the meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 15.

THE WINTERS WILL CONTEST.

Legatee Tells of His Marriage to Woman More than Twice His Age.

The taking of testimony in the contest over the will of Anne Maria Dooley Winters was continued yesterday before Justice Bischoff and a jury in the Supreme Court. Relatives of Mrs. Winters objected to her leaving nearly all of her two million dollars to her second husband, Byram L. Winters, who was thirty years old, while she was seventy, at the time of their marriage. Mr. Winters was on the stand again yesterday and told how he had met the widow of Alderman Dooley when he was a law clerk at $15 a week, and had eventually married her.

Stella Elliot, an old friend of the testatrix, told of an interview she had had with Mrs. Dooley in 1893. At this time Mrs. Dooley told the witness that she thought of getting married again. The witness suggested a man aged sixty-five years and he appeared acceptable to the widow. Introductions followed. Mrs. Dooley became engaged to the man, but the engagement was broken off.

DEATH OF A BRAVE FIREMAN.

Paul J. Chappell, Who Saved Six Lives, Died After a Long Service.

Paul J. Chappell, the fireman who, on Oct. 7, 1886, saved six lives at a fire at 69 Bayard Street, died on Tuesday last. In making the rescues he climbed into an attic window, scaled a peaked slate roof at the risk of his own life, and then hauled the six apparently doomed people to safety. For this deed of bravery the City Club presented him with a gold and silken badge on Nov. 14, 1886, many of the members of the club being present, and some of them making eulogistic speeches about Chappell.

Chappell joined the Fire Department in 1856, after which he served for two years with meritous Hose Company, No. 48. Subsequently he became a member of Marion Hose Company, No. 4, by which he was chosen as a delegate to the Board of Representatives. In that company he served until the disbanding of the old department. In 1869 he joined the Exempt Firemen's Association, and he was an organizer of the Veteran Firemen's Association. Funeral services took place last night in Firemen's Hall, 18 Greenwich Avenue, and he will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery this morning.

MARITIME ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Recommendation for Point Judith Breakwater—Ship Subsidy Indorsed.

The Board of Directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York held their regular monthly meeting yesterday, President John V. Barnes in the chair.

Four new members were elected: J. Boyd Anderson, with J. & R. Wilson, Limited; A. W. Duckett, Frederick Hayes, and L. M. Smith, with the Marine Manufacturing and Supply Company.

All certificates of membership in arrears for dues were ordered sold at auction.

A resolution declaring that the full purpose of the breakwater off Point Judith, R. I., could be effected until it is extended to the eastern shore, thereby giving shipping full protection, was adopted.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Whereas, The Maritime Association of the Port of New York is vitally interested in the pending measure designed to increase the merchant marine of the United States, and

Whereas, There is now a measure before both houses of Congress, known as the Ship Subsidy bill, which is so designed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York advocates Governmental aid to American shipping, and the passage of some measure at the present session of Congress that will accomplish this purpose.

No Board Walk for Coney Island.

After a hearing before the Board of Publice Improvements, the plan to build a large board walk on the beach at Coney Island was defeated. A number of property owners appeared at the hearing. They advocated the adoption of the plan prepared by Chief Engineer Risse. President Grout objected to the plan, and asked that it be referred back to the local board in Brooklyn. Controller Coler asked about the cost of the improvement, and when informed that it would take $130,000 to build the board walk, he voted to lay the matter over for future consideration.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Sale of Linen.

SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND TOWELS.

Continued Reduction of Stock.

TWO THOUSAND TABLE CLOTHS.

2 x 2 yards, . . $1.50, $2.00, $2.40.
2 x 2½ " . . $1.85, $2.50, $3.00.
2 x 3 " . . $2.75, $3.00, $3.75.

THREE THOUSAND DOZEN NAPKINS.

5-8,— . $2.15, $2.40, $3.25 per dozen.
3-4,— . $3.00, $3.50, $3.60 " "

SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOZEN HUCK TOWELS—hemmed and hemstitched, large size,

$3.00 per dozen.

New Cotton Dress Goods.

Advance materials for Spring and Summer Dress,—varied designs and colors in embroidered Swiss, Plumetis, Gauzes and all sheer fabrics.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

REGAN IS AGAIN WARNED

Pabst Hotel Portico the Subject of a Second Ultimatum.

Commissioner Says Obstruction Must Come Down Without Unnecessary Delay.

The portico and inclosed balcony of the Pabst Hotel, in West Forty-second Street, which squat on the public sidewalk and occupy an area valued by experts at more than $38,000, will be removed if James B. Regan, the proprietor, obeys a final and peremptory order served on him by James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, or if Mr. Keating acts as he threatens in case of non-compliance by Regan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES first called attention to the obstruction in its issue of July 8 last. Commissioner Keating sent an ultimatum to Regan in regard to the incumbrance Aug. 20, but did not act because of mandamus proceedings instituted to compel the removal of the illegal structure, which is to all intents and purposes a building. His order of Tuesday follows and explains the hesitancy.

Office of the Commissioner of Highways, New York, Jan. 8, 1901.

James B. Regan, Esq., The Pabst Building, Northwest Corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, Borough of Manhattan:

Dear Sir: By a letter dated Dec. 31, 1900, Mr. Stillman F. Kneeland reminded you of my publicly announced intention to remove the portico erected by you in violation of law on the north side of Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue. He pointed out that the reason given by me for delaying action in the matter, namely, the pendency of the court proceedings instituted by Simon Strasburg, could no longer exist, as the plaintiff had since died.

I immediately addressed a letter to the Corporation Counsel asking for his advice before taking final action. He informs me to-day that it is plainly my duty to remove the portico without further delay. I am, therefore, obliged to notify you that unless you cause the removal of the portico within three days from the receipt of this notice, or give me, within that time, written assurance that you are making arrangements to have the portico removed without delay, I shall order that the obstruction be taken down and removed to the Corporation Yard.

This notice is final, and nothing less than prompt compliance therewith can be accepted by this department. Very respectfully,

JAMES P. KEATING,
Commissioner of Highways.

A reasonable, but not unlimited, delay will be accorded to Regan if he exhibits good faith in complying with the order. If he ignores it, Commissioner Keating will proseed to remove the incumbrance on Saturday.

Regan and his counsel, Emanuel Blumenstiel, were yesterday before Justice D. F. Martin in the Tenth Municipal Court, in a suit instituted by the Law Department to recover twelve penalties for violations of law by reason of the illegal occupation of the sidewalk by the Pabst Hotel portico. The case was set down peremptorily, and Junior Assistant Corporation Counsel Herman Stiefel was prepared to present evidence. Mr. Blumenstiel, however, pleaded for delay on account of a family bereavement, and the cases will be tried Jan. 17.

The case of the Pabst Hotel portico is one of many illegal encroachments on the public domain which in time will receive proper attention.

ANOTHER KRUEGER CHILD DEAD.

Mysterious Death in Bayonne Attributed to Ptomaine Poisoning.

The poison which ended the life of little Charles Krueger of Bayonne on Monday caused the death of Martha, his seven-year-old sister, on Tuesday. She was taken ill at the same time as her brother. A double funeral will be held to-day from the Krueger home, 15 East Twenty-seventh Street, Bayonne.

The cause of the trouble has not been discovered. County Physician Converse visited the house previous to the death of Martha. No autopsy was held, but after he had conferred with Dr. Abbott and Dr. Woodruff, who had been in attendance on the children during their illness, it was announced that the boy's mysterious death was caused by meningitis, resulting from ptomaine poisoning, and that the girl was similarly affected.

Where, how or when the poison was taken into their systems is a mystery. Mr. and Mrs. Krueger blame candy, apples, and sour milk in turn, but there is no evidence that supports the conclusion that either or the combination of all of these caused death. The physicians are inclined to the belief that neither of these can be blamed, and that the trouble dates further back. Dr. Converse finds no cause for criminal action.

Former Chorus Girl Wants Alimony.

Caroline Heustis Graves, the chorus girl who married Frederick Rufus Graves, son of the proprietor of the Hotel Cadillac, wants the Supreme Court to allow her counsel fees and alimony pending the trial of an action for absolute divorce brought against her by her husband. Caroline Heustis was a chorus girl when on Dec. 31, 1898, she and Mr. Graves were married. The marriage surprised the young man's father, but he forgave the couple and furnished a flat for them. Mr. and Mrs. Graves separated in August, 1899. Meanwhile Mrs. Graves sued her father-in-law, charging him with having alienated her husband's affections.

Walden University's New President.

The Rev. Dr. Jay Benson Hamilton, pastor of the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, has been elected President of Walden University, Nashville, Tenn. He was nominated for the position some time ago. Dr. Hamilton will continue at the De Kalb Avenue church until April, when he will enter upon his duties as President of the university.

HUSBAND AND WIFE DEAD.

Woman Supposed to Have Become Insane and to Have Turned on the Gas.

George Baird, fifty-six years old, and his wife, Emma, forty years old, were found dead in their apartments on the third floor of 45 Sumner Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday morning, while two pet dogs belonging to the couple were unconscious in the room. Death was due to asphyxiation from illuminating gas. Four burners were found turned on, three in the kitchen and one in the bedroom where the couple slept. The discovery was made by Mrs. Michael Fields, a washerwoman living at 304 Floyd Street. It was 9 o'clock when she reached the apartments, and failing to get a response to her repeated knocks at the door, called one of the other tenants in the house. The two women then forced the kitchen door. When Mrs. Fields entered the place it was filled with gas, and on the kitchen floor was lying the dead body of Baird. Mrs. Baird's body was found on the bed in the other room.

When the tragedy was first discovered it was believed to be a case of double suicide, but this theory was soon exploded, as the police learned that the couple had lived most happily during their married life of twenty years, never having had a quarrel. There was also found $200 in Baird's trousers pocket, showing they were not in need. The police learned that Mrs. Baird had been ill with the grip for a week, and it is believed that she suddenly became insane and turned on the gas. Baird had evidently been awakened by the barking of his pet dog, and finding the rooms filled with gas, started for the kitchen to throw open the windows, but became unconscious before reaching there.

A singular thing is that one of the burners in the kitchen was found lighted, and it is considered a miracle that an explosion was averted. Baird was an oyster merchant, doing business at 109 Charles Street, and had an oyster boat at Pier 20, North River. His relatives live in Cuba. The couple had no children.

LEGAL NOTES.

EXPLOSION IN A BREWERY.—A recovery by Xavier Wiedeman, in his suit against James Everard, for injuries he received from an explosion in Mr. Everard's large brewery, in which he was employed, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division, two of the five Justices dissenting. On the 9th of July, 1891, Wiedeman was at work in what is known as the malt box, upon the first story of the brewery. The fire originated in the mill, on an upper story, and was carried down through a chute to where the plaintiff was at work. There it caused the fine dust floating in the air to explode. In the prevailing opinion, by Justice Ingraham, it is held that the plaintiff, while at work at the bottom of the chute, was entitled to rely upon the presumption that the master had performed the duty of using all reasonable precautions to make this a safe and proper place in which to prosecute his work. It was understood that the fine dust was highly inflammable, and that there was danger of explosion in case it became ignited. The defendant had provided an appliance to prevent the spread of fire, called a safety valve, in the chute, and this appliance was out of order. The jury was justified in finding that the explosion occurred because of neglect of the master to perform the duty of keeping this safety appliance in order, and that this neglect was the proximate cause of the fire spreading to that room from the floor above. Justice McLaughlin, in a dissenting opinion, concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, held it was not shown what was the cause of the fire and where it originated.

***

STENOGRAPHER TO THE CORONERS.—Frederick A. Baker, a stenographer appointed by the Board of Coroners to take testimony in the Coroners' Court, with a salary of $2,500, was unsuccessful on the trial of his suit against the city for transcripts of testimony for the use of the District Attorney, amounting to 6,568 folios, for which he charged $394.08, which he claimed to be entitled to in addition to his regular salary. Judgment rendered for the defendant on the ground that the clause of the consolidation act relied upon had been repealed by the charter, has been reversed by the Appellate Division, Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion of the Court, said: "As the right of the District Attorney to such transcripts, and the compensation to be paid to the stenographer for furnishing them, is to be found alone in the consolidation act, it would be an anomaly to conclude, in the absence of express language which would justify such a construction, that the clause of the consolidation act requiring the furnishing of transcript should be saved, but the clause with reference to the compensation repealed. We would gladly have reached another conclusion, because we think the policy of paying the stenographer to the Coroners a stated salary of $2,500 a year and permitting him, in addition, to receive compensation for work done in that position, is not a good one; but the remedy is with the Legislature, and not with the courts, whose duty it is to ascertain and enforce the law, and not to determine questions of policy."

Non-Union Bakers Organize.

The non-union bakers who have remained at work started a new feature in the Hebrew bakers' strike yesterday by organizing as the Independent Hebrew Journeymen Bakers' Union, which will affiliate with no other body. Aaron Green is President of the organization. Members of the new union say that the old Hebrew bakers' union, which is handling the strike, is officered by trousersmakers, capmakers, and shirtmakers, and that the strikers are less than a third of the Hebrew bakers.

Strike Against the "Cheap Floor."

A strike of eighty cigarmakers took place yesterday at Julius Ellinger's cigar factory in Vesey Street to force the firm to abolish what is known as the "cheap floor." There are different scales of wages for each floor in the factory, graded according to the kind of cigars made. The strikers get the smallest pay of any of the employes.

We, Americans, are apt to run to extremes and run a good thing to the ground.

The rage for the Tuxedo—dinner coat, or whatever you like to call it—shows it where it was never intended to be seen, with the wrong accessories, on the wrong men. Don't kill a good thing. Wear the regulation evening clothes where the regulation clothes should be worn.

The cut of ours is the cut of the good tailor to whom you pay twice the money.

$30 to $50. Dinner coats of course $16 to $27.
All accessories of course.
Evening clothes for little boys, of course.
Everything men wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

USE BRUMMELL'S
CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS.
Positively relieve Coughs and Colds and all irritation of the throat. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Amusements.

Proctor's | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. | 5th Ave. | 58th St. | 125th St. | The Finneys, John Kernell, Newsky Troupe, Al Leach and 3 Rosebuds, etc. FOUR COHANS, Papinta, Marcel's Living Statuary & Bas-Reliefs, etc. Mlle. Delbosq, J. W. Albaugh, Jr., & Co., Midgley & Carlisle, Grapewin & Chance, MARIE WAINWRIGHT, Staley & Birbeck, 3 Mascagnos, Johnnie Carroll.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evs. at 8:25. Mat. Sat. 2:20.
—ADA— REHAN "SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY."
MONDAY, JANUARY 21.
N. C. GOODWIN—MAXINE ELLIOTT.
"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE."
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.
HERALD.—"'THE GIRL FROM UP THERE' will carry everything before it."
Musical Comedy Co. with Charles Frohman's EDNA MAY. Evenings at 8 sharp. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Opening Saturday Night, Jan. 12th.
Sixth National Exhibition of
CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES
Automobiles and Accessories.
50c. ..... ADMISSION ..... 50c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. NOTHING BUT SUCCESS. VICTORIA DRESSLER Evg. 8:30. Adm. 50c. Matinée Saturday. and Comedians. MISS PRINNT. Opera Bouffe.

THE DEWEY E. 14th st. MATINEE TO-DAY. VICTORIA BURLESQUERS NEW LIVING PICTURES. This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

WALLACK'S Evgs. at 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Saturday, 2:15. MARY MANNERING —IN— JANICE MEREDITH

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE BURGOMASTER.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Hart & De Mar, Streator Zouaves, Etta Butler &c. January 13, First Sunday Matinee.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15, Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE

CHILDREN'S THEATRE.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Av.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3:30 O'CLOCK.

GRAND Opera House. MANN—LIPMAN All on Account of Eliza. Next w'k. Ward & Vokes.

KEITH'S KATHERINE BLOODGOOD, TSCHERNOFF'S DOGS, JAMES THORNTON, FIELDS & WARD, GRANT & NORTON.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Monday) 25c. QUO VADIS.

Harlem Op. House Peter F. Dailey in Hogs, Podge & Co. Evs. 8:15 Mat. Sat. Nxt wk. Mr. John Hare in "The Gay Lord Quex."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15. Every Ev. & Sat. Mat., The Roaring Farce, DIE STRENGEN HERREN

MORE DEPUTIES REMOVED.

Mr. Philbin Finds One in Office Whom No One Ever Heard Of.

District Attorney Philbin yesterday requested the resignations of Deputy Assistant District Attorneys Cornelius J. Collins and Patrick H. Loftus. The appointment of Jerome Monks, son of former Dock Commissioner Monks, to be a Deputy Assistant, was also announced. Mr. Monks is a member of the law firm of Russell, Tucker & Monks of 45 Broadway, and is about twenty-six years old. He is a graduate of Yale and the New York Law School. Mr. Philbin said, in making the appointment, that Mr. Monks accepted the position at a nominal salary, somewhat lower than that usually received by Deputies.

Cornelius F. Collins was appointed by Col. Gardiner on Jan. 1, 1900. When the resignation of Deputy Assistant District Attorney Loftus was announced, inquiries were immediately made by many as to who Mr. Loftus was. Few of the attachés of the Criminal Courts Building had ever seen or heard of him. He was appointed by Col. Gardiner about two months ago at a salary of $2,000 per year and placed in charge of the bond department. He is from "Battery Dan" Finn's district.

District Attorney Philbin said that it was not his intention to make any more appointments to the professional staff, as he has no reason to believe that the staff as it is now constituted is not adequate to perform the business of the office. He indicated that there would be no more immediate removals, although he would not say so positively.

Lapsed License Revoked by Judge.

The license of the Dewey Theatre in East Fourteenth Street has been revoked on an order of the Supreme Court, but notwithstanding this fact, the theatre will continue to do business as usual. This apparent contradiction is due to the fact that the revoked license expired by limitation last May, and since that time a new license has been taken out by other persons. The action was brought by the Sabbath Committee, and was directed against State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and Maurice Krause.

Corsets.

Various models,

White Coutil, fancy Broche and black Sateen,

$1.45;

Value $2.75, $3.25 and $3.75.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

owing to the lateness of the season, and in order to close out their entire stock of high-class furs, will offer TO-DAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY special values in

Scarfs, Collarettes and Muffs

of Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, blended Hudson Bay Sable and Chinchilla.

BROADWAY AND 12th ST.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
None genuine without the Sorosis Label.
$3.50 per pair.

The varieties of design provide a model for every type of foot.

The materials and styles vary for every occasion and dress.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th Street.
Twenty-third Street.

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 6:15. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
"A credit to Daly's."—Press.
"So good a play sure to last."—Times.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
By R. C. Carton. Author Lord & Lady Algy
First Damrosch-Wagner Lecture Jan. 18.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30
ANNIE RUSSELL Daniel Frohman....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
In A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. "A distinct success."—Telegram.
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. To-night, 8:20.
HERBERT KELCEY MY LADY DAINTY
EFFIE SHANNON

CHARLES FROHMAN'S JOHN HARE CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St.
Last 3 Nights—Last Mat. Sat.
THE GAY LORD QUEX.
Monday, Next—Julia Marlowe.
"When Knighthood Was in Flower."

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat., David Garrick.
MR. E. S. WILLARD Every evening this & next week. TOM PINCH.

MAUD POWELL
WILL PLAY
BEETHOVEN'S Violin Concerto (Allegro movement,) and RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF'S Fantasy for violin on RUSSIAN THEMES, at the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S Public Rehearsal, January 11th, at 2 P. M., and Concert, January 12th, at 8:15 P.M., Carnegie Hall, 7th Av. and 57th St.

Mendelssohn Hall. Tues. Evg., nine o'clock.
CARRIE BRIDEWELL and HEINRICH MEYN
Jorist Song Recital.
Reserved Seats $1.50 and $1.00.
at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. L. M. Ruben, Mgr.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Morgan String Quartet
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Last Week of "HUMPTY DUMPTY"

BROADWAY JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. In Klein & Francis's A ROYAL ROGUE.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., jt west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Mat. Sat. Ev., 8:20. LAST 3 DAYS. Madge Smith. May Irwin
Tues., Jan. 15—Amelia Bingham presents her Com'y, seats now selling, in THE CLIMBERS.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. New special vaudeville features Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's Successful review, The GIDDY THRONG

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Quo Vadis With Wilton Lackaye, Elita Proctor Otis, Aubrey Boucicault, Bijou Fernandez.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. FLORODORA

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In His New Play, GABRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

Koster & Bial's West 34th St. La Loie Fuller & 20 others. MATINEE DAILY. Sunday Mat. & Eve. Concerts, 1:45-7:45.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Ev'g., at 8—LA BOHEME, (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Fritzi Scheff; MM. Saleza, Gilibert, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 12, at 2—FAUST, (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bauermeister, Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 12, at 8—At Popular prices, TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 13, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Susan Strong, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Imbart de la Tour, Blass, and Scotti. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Flon.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 14, at 8—MEFISTOFELE, (in Italian.) Mmes. Margherita MacIntyre and Louise Homer; MM. Cremonini and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 16, at 8—Revival of LE CID, (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Melba; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Sizes, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 18, at 7:45—DIE WALKURE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
Thurs. Ev'g., Jan. 17, at 8:15.
Programme:
SCHUMANN, Overture, Scherzo and Finale, op. 52; HAYDN, Concerto for Violoncello, in D; RICHARD STRAUSS, Symphonic Fantasie, "In Italy," op. 16.
Soloist,
Boston Symphony Orchestra Mr. Hugo Becker

Sat. Aft., Jan. 19, at 2:30.
Programme:
TSCHAIKOWSKY, Symphony No. 5, in E minor, op. 64; CESAR FRANCK, Symphonic Variations for Piano and Orchestra; LISZT, Symphonic Poem, No. 3, "The Preludes," Soloist,
Mr. Gericke Conductor. Mr. Courtlandt Palmer

Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

CARNEGIE HALL,
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, January 11, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, January 12, at 8:15 P. M.
Program:
"A Faust Overture".....Wagner
Concerto for Violin (first movement)...Beethoven
MISS MAUD POWELL.
First appear

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, turning to snow; easterly winds shifting to northwesterly.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,916. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

BIG STEEL COMBINE FORMING IN LONDON

English, American, and Canadian Companies to Join Interests.

OBJECT TO LESSEN EXPENSES

Will Erect Plants at Various Places, with Welland Canal as an Outlet.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The negotiations toward the formation of another American iron and steel combination, which have been carried on recently in London, reached a point this evening where their culmination became practically assured.

The companies intending to amalgamate are the Canadian Steel Company, the Lake Superior Power Company, the American Sheet Steel Company, the Otis Steel Company, the Pittsburg Steel Company, and the Wellman-Seaver Company of Cleveland. Combined with these, if the deal is completed, will be several English firms, who will take part in the enterprise financially and commercially.

At this evening's conference there were present Mr. Seaver, President of the Wellman-Seaver Company; Mr. Pew, President of the Canadian Steel Company; Mr. Douglas of Philadelphia, President of the Lake Superior Power Company; Mr. Wicks, President of the American Sheet Steel Company; Mr. Head, Managing Director of the Otis Steel Company, and Mr. Huber of the Pittsburg Steel Company.

The moving spirit in the undertaking appears to be Mr. Pew.

It is the intention of the projectors to erect plants at various places, with the Welland Canal as an outlet. The object is to minimize expenses, and, acting with the English co-operators, to secure markets here and elsewhere.

The project may be termed an English-American-Canadian combination to take advantage of existing opportunities. It is freely discussed in the English press. The reason for holding the meeting in London was that English capital and trade are desired. The capitalization has not yet been decided upon.

Says America Leads in Steel.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—In the course of an editorial upon Andrew Carnegie's prediction that the United States, within a quarter of a century, will surpass all the other countries of the world combined in steel production, The Daily Telegraph says: "The United States have secured the lead in steel and will increase it, and, since Germany is also preparing to 'dump her surplus production abroad,' we are on the eve of the greatest triangular duel yet seen in international trade. British manufacturers must wake up and imitate the methods of their rivals. Above all, obstructive rules and methods like those of the trades unionists must be swept away."

FEAR FOR EUROPEAN TRADE.

Vienna Paper Declares Approaching Commercial Supremacy of America Cannot Be Averted.

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—The Viennese papers comment extensively upon Senator Lodge's discussion of America's supremacy in the trade of the world, during the debate in the United States Senate Monday on the bill to increase the military establishment. His utterances are regarded as a serious challenge, and the papers advocate, as the sole effective means of defense, a European customs union, such as was recently recommended by M. Leroy-Beaulieu.

The Neues Wiener Journal, which considers the struggle between Europe and America likely to constitute the "leading characteristic of the twentieth century," says:

"The only object of the immense economic changes now occuring in the United States is to flood Europe and the European markets in Asia with American industrial products."

It complains that no step has yet been taken to realize the proposals put forward by Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and asserts that continued European indifference can only lead to disaster.

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt observes: "Owing to the burden of taxation imposed upon Europe by militarism, America is gradually becoming the creditor of the whole world. The approaching supremacy of the United States cannot be averted by the protectionist tariffs advocated by the German and Austrian Agrarians.

"Count von Bülow, by assisting the Agrarians, becomes the ally of Senator Lodge. The only remedy is the abolition of militarism, which is a cancer upon European agriculture, trade, and industry."

LONDON'S BOOM IN AMERICANS.

G. M. Lambertson Says Big Railway Pool Will End Reckless Era.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—G. M. Lambertson, in an interview published by The Daily Mail this morning, says:

"The present boom in American railroad securities is quite healthy. It is the outcome of the Nation's prosperity and of the confidence that followed the indorsement of President McKinley's Administration." Therefore railway securities may safely be bought as a permanent investment, especially preferred stocks and bonds.

"I believe with the recent great railway pool the days of wildcat and reckless management pass away. In my opinion the anti-pooling regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission do not apply to this pool."

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Warned.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 10.—The Board of Village Trustees has directed the Village Clerk to send a communication to William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., requesting an observance of the village ordinance respecting the speed of his automobile while within the village limits. Mr. Vanderbilt frequently passes through the village in his auto, on his way to Brookholt, the country seat of his mother, west of the village. The law has been constantly violated by others, and the board will hereafter enforce it.

$60,000 Fire Near Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—The shoddy mill of Peel & Co., at Fisher's Lane and the Reading Railroad, in Germantown, a suburb of this city, was entirely destroyed by fire late to-night. The loss is estimated at about $60,000, fully covered by insurance.

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SUCCOR FOR THE RUSSIE.

Line Attached to the Stranded Steamer by Which Food Can Be Furnished —Efforts at Rescue.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 10.—A message from Faraman at 9 o'clock this morning says that, in spite of the heavy sea still running, a lifeboat succeeded in reaching the French steamer Russie at 8 A. M. and attached a line to her, by which food can be furnished to the passengers and crew, who have all been cooped up in the forecastle of the stranded vessel since Monday evening and are famishing.

It is hoped that the rescue of the endangered persons is possible, now that communication with the Russie is established.

Dawn to-day found the situation of the steamer unchanged. The wind blew with terrific violence all night long, but the rain had ceased. On the bridge and forecastle of the steamer some of the crew and passengers could be plainly seen. The first signal this morning said:

"Hasten or we die of hunger."

A few minutes later the following message was signaled:

"We are constructing a raft, which we will try to launch with a sail."

The attachment of the line was due to the heroic efforts of twenty fishermen, who attempted what appeared to be a foolhardy task. Their flat-bottomed craft was tossed about like a straw on the waves. The spectators watched it with bated breath. Several times they thought the small craft was lost, but it finally got into a current, which carried the boat to the starboard side of the Russie's bow. A line was then thrown on board the wreck.

The Captain of the Russie, standing on the bridge, shouted:

"We have not lost heart, and have confidence in you; but be quick."

A moment later, amid great excitement among the spectators ashore, the line was seen to part. But the fishermen made another effort, and again got the line on board the stranded vessel. They then returned to the beach, where hundreds of willing hands pulled their boat high and dry, while a thrilling scene of enthusiasm ensued. The fishermen were carried in the arms of the people out of reach of the waves.

Later the line again parted, causing much anxiety, as the sea was becoming rougher. Then the same fishermen made another attempt to reach the Russie in their flat-bottomed boat. On the first attempt they were capsized into the surf and the men were thrown back on the strand. They made a fresh effort, with a few newcomers adding, and the same boat's crew again succeeded in getting a line on board the Russie. This time its security was enhanced by the line being attached to several rafts between the wreck and the shore.

The Russie, from Oran, Algeria, stranded on Monday during a violent storm. She has 102 passengers and crew on board.

MRS. MACKAY SAVES CHURCH.

Pays Arrears of Taxes to Prevent Sale of St. Joseph's.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Mackay has paid 20,000f. arrears of taxes since 1898 to save from sale by the French Government the Church of St. Joseph, on the Avenue Hoche, the Passionist Fathers and chaplains having appealed to American and British Catholics for assistance.

The gift is in memory of her son, John W. Mackay, Jr., who was killed by being thrown from his horse in Paris, Oct. 18, 1895, and of a devoted friend of the family, Père Richard Foy.

On Jan. 7 last Father Michael Watts Russell, Superior of St. Joseph's, wrote to THE TIMES from Paris explaining the circumstances in which they were placed owing to the demands of the French Government, and appealing to the public for assistance.

NEW WAY TO STOP A CAR.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—Fred Zolle, chagrined because three street cars had passed him in the rain without as much as hesitating, broke the window of the fourth car with a stone. It came to a standstill and he coolly boarded it and took a seat. The conductor had him arrested, but in the police court this morning the Judge fined him and then remitted the fine, saying that he had noticed the tendency of the street car company to pass passengers and he believed the prisoner's story.

WIRELESS WARNINGS TO SHIPS.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 10.—Prof. R. T. Fessenden, a scientist connected with the United States Weather Bureau, is here for the purpose of making some experiments with wireless telegraphy.

His experiments will be made along this coast, and stations will be established at Capes Hatteras and Henry and at other coast points north of Cape Hatteras.

This marks the first serious effort on the part of the Government to communicate storm warnings to vessels at sea off that dangerous locality. It is intended also to send storm signals to the life saving stations along the east by this means when the wires are disabled, as is frequently the case. The towers to be erected along the coast will be manned by experts under the personal supervision of Prof. Fessenden, who will have full charge of all the experiments.

If the tests are successful the entire coast will be similarly equipped.

INVITATION TO THE "400."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Autograph invitations requesting the presence of New York's 400 at Keith's Theatre to hear May De Sousa sing Ald. Coughlin's song "Dear Midnight of Love," have been sent to the social lions of that city by "Bathhouse" John.

Among those whom Mr. Coughlin addresses as "Dear Friend" and to whom invitations have been sent are Senator Depew, Russell Sage, Dr. Parkhurst, Mayor Van Wyck, A. H. Hummel of Howe & Hummel; George Gould, Harry W. Walker, Richard Croker, Chief Devery, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., "Dry Dollar" Sullivan, John F. Carroll of Tammany Hall, Charles Rector, James J. Corbett, and others.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY BETTER.

Still Confined to His Bed with the Grip, but Is Improving.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The President is still confined to his bed with grip, but is improving steadily. Nothing thus far has occurred to give his physician any concern as to his speedy recovery.

It is not thought prudent, however, for him to leave his bed for some days yet.

Major Gen. Otis Has the Grip.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, in command of the Department of the Lakes, is a victim of the grip.

While his condition is said to be not serious, Col. Hall, Adjutant General, said to-day that Gen. Otis was very ill.

GAVE THOUSANDS TO CHARITY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The will of Huntington W. Jackson, who died last week in Newark, N. J., was filed for probate here to-day, and disposes of an estate valued at $450,000, more than half of which goes to charity.

To the Chicago Art Institute, the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the American Sunday School Union, and the Field Columbian Museum, and nineteen institutions and organizations covering a diversity of interests, $1,000 each is given.

To his sisters, Miss Julia Huntington Jackson and Miss Hannah Wolcott Jackson, both of Newark, $40,000 each is bequeathed. The remainder of the estate is divided among the decedent's brothers and the children of a deceased brother and sister.

BURGHERS PRESS ON TOWARD CAPE TOWN

5,000 Are Making Their Way to the Heart of Cape Colony.

KITCHENER REPORTS ATTACKS

Says Loss on Both Sides Was Heavy—Several British Garrisons Supposed to Have Been Captured.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—"Five thousand Boers, supposed to be trekking west from Vryburg," says the Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, "are now making their way into the heart of Cape Colony. The supposition is that they have captured several small garrisons on the way."

Gen. Kitchener sends news of a serious simultaneous attack on the night of Jan. 7 by the Republicans on the British positions between points sixty miles apart, along the lines of the Pretoria and Lorenzo Marques Railway. The losses on both sides were heavy. According to reports, the Boers were beaten off after prolonged fighting. In his dispatch, Lord Kitchener says:

"On the night of Jan. 7 the Boers made simultaneous and determined attacks upon all of our posts, at Belfast, Wonderfontein, Nooitgedacht, and Wildfontein. Intense fog prevailed, and taking advantage of the cover it afforded, the Boers were able to creep up close to our position. A heavy fire continued until 3:40 A. M., when the Boers were driven off. One officer was killed and three wounded, while twenty men were killed and fifty-nine wounded. The loss of the Boers was heavy, twenty-four dead being counted.

"A convoy taking supplies to Gordon's Brigade, north of Krugersdorp, was attacked by Beyer's commando Tuesday. The Boers were driven off, leaving eleven dead on the field. Our casualties were four slightly wounded."

The situation in South Africa grows worse rather than better. Lord Kitchener's dispatches are more laconic than those of Lord Roberts, and little else of importance is allowed to come through.

The Times, in an editorial to-day, finds comfort in the thought that the "process of attrition is doing its work and must shortly lead to the inevitable result." In other quarters, however, there is less satisfaction with the position of affairs, which has practically necessitated the fortification of Cape Town.

No steps have been taken to comply with Lord Kitchener's demands for reinforcements Lord Coleridge, in a letter excusing his non-attendance at a political meeting, says.

"I loathe and detest this war and the policy which brought it about, the mode in which it is conducted, and the undignified excitement over the defeat of a handful of peasants defending their country at the hands of ten times their number of trained soldiers, backed by the wealth of England."

This morning's dispatches report that a small party of Boers carried off cattle close to the east fort at Pretoria. Nine hundred Boers, under Commandant Britzinger, are fifteen miles from Richmond, in the direction of Murraysburg.

Rumors are spreading at Porterville that the rebels have joined the Boers in the Calvinia district.

The Military Commissioner of Police at Johannesburg has warned the public to beware of the dangerous dynamite mines laid in the Rand to protect the mines, as the authorities cannot hold themselves responsible for injuries resulting therefrom.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 10.—The refugees are approaching the military authorities to obtain permission to form a corps for the protection of Johannesburg and the mines only, as they wish to be on the Rand to assist in the defense of their own property. The Chamber of Mines has adopted a similar attitude.

On the Picquetberg road the Boers occupying Calvinia and Sutherland consist of two columns, one advancing in the direction of Clanwilliam and the other toward Worcester, or in this direction. All passes in front of Worcester have been occupied by seasoned troops, which are gathering at strategic points.

The tranquil Dutch openly disapprove of the raid, many even sending horses to the British camp.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Republican Senators who take the business of the Senate seriously and who are in favor of the Ship Subsidy bill, as well as those Senators of the Republican Party who are not for the bill, treat the report that Senator Hanna (Rep., Ohio,) has threatened to have an extra session of the Senate if this session fails or refuses to pass the shipping bill as unworthy of contradiction. Senator Allison, when it was repeated to him, at once declared that the inquiry as to whether there would be an extra session was one that President McKinley alone could answer. He was of the opinion that nothing but the failure of the Army bill, or of one of the great appropriation bills, would make an extra session necessary.

When Senator Frye (Rep., Me.,) was asked what he thought of the story that Senator Hanna had told Senator Clay (Dem., Ga.,) that there would be an extra session unless the opponents of the Ship Subsidy bill permitted a vote to be taken on that measure at this session, he responded, very quietly, "That cannot be so; Hanna is not a fool." Some of the advocates of subsidies fancy that the report was originated by and in the interest of the opposition, and that the circulation of the report that Mr. Hanna was asserting a power over the Congress to call it together to do work in which he is particularly interested would serve to injure the prospects of the shipping bill during the present session.

Another day has passed, and the bill has not been reached, and to-night it did not look as if the Senate would get through with the Army bill before the end of the week. Senator Frye does not admit that he is discouraged about the prospect for subsidies. He says that the bill will be subject to interruptions by appropriation bills, but he hopes that several days will be secured without interruption after 2 o'clock.

Still, it will not be possible or reasonable to protest against the occupation of time by the Appropriation Committee, as the time is short before adjournment and Mr. Allison is a good judge of the time needed in which to consider appropriation measures.

Mr. Frye repeated his statement that he had been informed that there would be no factious opposition to the Subsidy bill

The Senate Committee on Commerce today agreed to make several additional amendments to the bill. One of these, made on Page 12, extends the benefits of the bill to ships engaged both in the foreign and the coastwise trade, such as those of the Panama Railroad Line. The amendment grants subsidy to the extent that the cargo is foreign.

Another amendment is inserted on Page 24, which permits a majority of the owners of a steamship to sign contracts with the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of requiring all the owners to sign, and in lieu of a bond the Secretary is authorized to retain 25 per cent. of the earned compensation as security for the performance of the contract.

Chicago and Northwestern Extension.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—It is reported from the West that preliminary steps toward surveying a route for an extension of the Chicago and Northwestern line from Omaha to Denver have been begun. Construction engineers, headed by Elliott O. Duncan, are said to have started from the Nebraska metropolis to the Colorado capital, and it is expected that after they have made the trip the actual work of surveying will be taken up. It is estimated that the construction would not necessitate a greater outlay than $8,000 a mile. The line would be about 300 miles long.

TO SUCCEED MR. CHANDLER.

Henry E. Burnham to be Senator from New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10.—Henry E. Burnham of Manchester was nominated tonight in the Republican legislative caucus to succeed Senator William E. Chandler, whose term of service will expire March 3 next. The nomination was made on the first ballot, which resulted as follows: Henry W. Blair, 1; Henry B. Quinby, 22; Cyrus A. Sulloway, 23; Henry M. Baker, 20; William E. Chandler, 47; Henry E. Burnham, 198. The nomination, which finally was made unanimous, is equivalent to election.

The nomination of Mr. Burnham ends one of the fiercest political fights in the history of New Hampshire. Senator Chandler was opposed tooth and nail by men in his party, who objected to his pro-silver views, his criticism at times of the Administration, and his ideas on different measures, and, in addition, he was opposed by those who thought he had been Senator long enough. Another great factor in the contest, and which has figured in other political fights, was his determined and continual attack on the railroad interests—the Boston and Maine system—in the State. The use of money had been freely charged by each and all of the half dozen candidates, and only last night Senator Chandler issued a statement that the railroad had ordered all its agents here to influence the balloting.

The election will occur next Wednesday. Charles F. Stone of Laconia is the Democratic nominee.

Mr. Burnham was born in Dunbarton, N. H., Nov. 9, 1844, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1865, was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1868, was Judge of Probate for Hillsborough County, 1876 to 1879, a member of the House of Representatives in 1873-4, and of the Constitutional Convention of 1889.

He is a member of the present House of Representatives.

The defeat of Mr. Chandler in the Senatorial caucus is regarded by New Hampshire politicians as the end of his long political career. Senator Chandler entered the political arena in 1862, when he became a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives. During the two succeeding years he served as Speaker in that body.

In 1865 he became Solicitor and Judge Advocate General of the Navy Department, which office he resigned in the Fall of 1867. He became a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention in 1876, and in 1881 again was a member of that State's House of Representatives. In that year also he was appointed Solicitor General by President Garfield, but was rejected by the Senate.

Under President Arthur Mr. Chandler accepted the portfolio of Secretary of the Navy. He served in this capacity until 1885. Two years later he was elected to the Senate to fill the unexpired term of Austin F. Pike, which ended in 1889. In 1889 he was re-elected to the Senate and in 1895 was chosen a third time.

Mr. Chandler was born in Concord, N. H., in December of 1835. His early training was a common school education. He entered the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1855.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT SOLD?

Reported to Have Been Bought by the American Line—Contracts, It Is Said, Already Signed.

The announcement was made in Wall Street yesterday that contracts had been signed by which the International Navigation Company acquires the Atlantic Transport Line. No confirmation of the report was obtainable here.

Clement A. Griscom, the President of the International Navigation Company, is in Washington. He refused to be seen last evening, sending word that he had retired for the night. His son Rodman, when seen in Philadelphia, refused to confirm or deny the report.

President B. N. Baker of the Atlantic Transport Line was seen in Baltimore. He requested that a denial of the reported sale to the International Navigation Company be made. Other officials of the Transport Line made similar denials.

In Washington no information concerning the reported deal had been received by those who are interested in the shipping legislation. Senator Frye, when asked what he knew of it, said that he was then informed for the first time of the matter. If it were true it would not make any difference in the subsidy bill. Its terms would not need changing to accommodate them to this addition.

The International Navigation Company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, June 6, 1893, to operate the American and Red Star Lines of steamers between the ports of New York and Philadelphia and Southampton, Antwerp, and Liverpool. The company owns the well-known steamers New York, Paris, St. Louis, and St. Paul, all of which are United States mail steamships.

The capitalization consists of $9,205,000 8 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, ($10,000,000 authorized,) and $5,000,000 common stock, par value, $100. The officers of the company are Clement A. Griscom, President; W. H. Barnes and James A. Wright, Vice Presidents; Emerson E. Parvin, Secretary, and James S. Swenz, Treasurer.

The Atlantic Transport Company, Limited, was incorporated under British laws in 1889 to operate a steamship service between London and New York and Baltimore and Philadelphia. The authorized capital is £100,000 of preferred and £900,000 of common stock. The officers are B. N. Baker, President; C. G. Heim, Treasurer, and Waldo Newcome, Secretary.

THE REPORT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Rumors are again extant of a deal whereby the International Navigation Company will absorb the Atlantic Transport Line. At the general office of the International Navigation Company here Rodman Griscom, the manager of the line, peremptorily refused to either deny or affirm the report that his company had purchased the Atlantic Transport Company. All inquirers were referred to the Atlantic Transport Line's general office, at Baltimore.

It is stated by those posted that the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is the largest stockholder in the Atlantic Transport Line, has purchased the foreign holdings of the concern with the view of operating the line under its direct supervision.

The Atlantic Transport Company owns about fifty vessels plying between the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York and London, and is one of the largest freight carriers between America and England. Those here who are fighting the passage in Congress of the Ship Subsidy bill, assert that the absorption of the Atlantic Transport Line indicates the first step in the formation of a gigantic steamship trust in the event of the Subsidy bill being enacted, and from the same authority comes the assertion that Clement A. Griscom, who has been at Washington for some time watching things closely, must have inside knowledge that the friends of the bill are in the majority, and that, in consequence, he is negotiating for the line in question, preparing for a monopoly on the money to be disbursed by the United States Treasury to the American merchant marine.

JUSTICE CLARKE'S SALARY.

Judge John Proctor Clarke, who was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt a Supreme Court Justice, to succeed the late Henry E. Beekman, was tendered a check for $286.26 by a representative of Controller Coler for services. Justice Clarke refused the pay check, and claimed that he was entitled to $470, or pay for ten days more. Controller Coler claims that Justice Clarke's pay began when he took the oath of office. Justice Clarke claims pay from the date of appointment.

Controller Coler's experts are investigating the matter. Justice Clarke received $10,000 for the part he took in the investigation of the Surrogates' office, and also $5,000 in fees as special counsel to the Board of Education under appointment of Gov. Roosevelt.

Florida and Metropolitan Limited via Seaboard Air Line Railway, effective fourteenth instant, leaves from Pennsylvania Railroad Twenty-third Street Station twelve fifty-five P. M. daily and arrives Jacksonville four P. M., St. Augustine five P. M. following day. Drawing-room, compartment and dining cars. Through day coaches.—Adv.

BANK WRECKER PELL AGAIN UNDER ARREST

Financial Juggler and ex-Convict Charged with Larceny.

BROKER SHARPE HIS ACCUSER

Complainant Wants to Recover International Paper Company's Stock, Pledged to Pell for a Loan.

George H. Pell, who was sentenced to Sing Sing ten years ago for wrecking the Lenox Hill Bank, the Sixth National Bank, and badly crippling the Equitable Bank, by removing from the former institution thirty-one of its bonds, and using the proceeds of the sale thereof to further his personal interests, found himself again in the clutches of the law yesterday, when he was arraigned in the Centre Street Court by Detective O'Connor, charged with the larceny of one hundred shares of stock of the International Paper Company, valued at $6,400, the property of the United States Security Company of 31 Nassau Street. Theodore F. Sharpe, a note broker, of 67 Liberty Street, made the complaint against Pell, and obtained a warrant for his arrest.

Assistant District Attorney Carr, who represents the District Attorney in the case, says that the United States Security Company commissioned Sharpe to execute for them a loan of $4,500. Promissory notes were drawn, redeemable at different dates, and, as further security, the one hundred shares of preferred stock of the International Paper Company, were pledged. As is the custom in such transactions, the stock was turned over in blank. Sharpe, says Mr. Carr, negotiated the loan through Pell, who claims to have an office at 50 Broadway. From whom Pell obtained the money Mr. Carr does not know. It appears, however, he says, that Pell received the stock from Sharpe and immediately had it transferred to himself, in violation of law, and converted the same to his own use, collecting the dividends as they fell due.

When the United States Security Company attempted to take up the notes as they matured, says Mr. Carr, Sharpe was unable to secure the notes or the stock from Pell, who has persisted in refusing to give it up. Sharpe therefore caused Pell's arrest. Magistrate Mayo held the latter in $2,500 bail for examination. Bail was furnished, and when Pell left the courtroom he would say only that matters relating to the transaction, when known, would set him right.

George H. Pell was a member of the firm of Grovesteen & Pell in 1887, when that firm failed under peculiar circumstances. His chief claim to remembrance was in connection with the wrecking of several banks a few years later. In December, 1890, Peter J. Claasen, a promoter, with Pell and Charles E. Wallack, Pell's partner in the brokerage firm, Pell, Wallack & Co., entered into a conspiracy to obtain possession of the Sixth National Bank, of which Charles H. Leland was President. This institution acted as the clearing house for the Lenox Hill Bank and the Equitable Bank, in both of which Claasen was interested. Claasen proposed to Mr. Leland that he, with a syndicate he claimed to have formed, should buy Leland's stock in the Sixth National Bank at about double its market value.

Leland consented and sold his 1,035 shares to Claasen for $650,000. Frederick D. Tappen, at that time a member of the Clearing House Committee, told the remainder of the story of this transaction at that time. "Immediately on assuming possession," said Mr. Tappen, "Claasen made three loans of $60,000 each, presumably to the Lenox Hill and Equitable Banks, secured by stock of the former institution. He then went to the deposit vaults in the National Park Bank and abstracted therefrom first-class railroad bonds, the property of the Sixth National Bank, of the par value of $622,000. These bonds he gave to George H. Pell for sale. Cashier Colson took alarm at the peculiar proceedings and notified the Clearing House Committee."

Claasen was compelled to disgorge $201,000 of the bonds, but the Sixth National and the Lenox Hill both closed their doors on Jan. 30, 1890.

Pell was indicted for participation in the proceedings, tried before Recorder Smyth, and sentenced on June 9, 1890, to seven years and six months' imprisonment in Sing Sing. Subsequently he was pardoned.

DEALERS AGAINST TRUSTS.

Nebraska Implement Men Want Action by Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb. Jan. 10.—The Nebraska and Iowa Retail Implement Dealers' Association to-day declared against trusts, and memorialized Congress to take action against these organizations, fixing the price of farm implements. This action is the result of prices having doubled through the West for farm machinery in the past three years.

The resolution says that the late advance in all classes of agricultural implements, farm machinery, &c., is apparently chargeable to the producers of building materials, who have organized themselves into trusts and have succeeded in thoroughly crushing out competition, and by limiting production are now enabled to force buyers to pay exorbitant prices, which is taking millions of dollars annually beyond legitimate profit.

The manufacturers of all lines of goods the dealers are offering for sale, it is said, express their inability to cope with the great corporate trusts to enable them to buy the material used in their factories at a reasonable price, and they are compelled to advance the prices of their manufactured articles in proportion to the additional cost they are compelled to pay for their structural material and to add such additional costs to the goods offered to customers.

The resolution concludes with a demand "in our own behalf, and in the name of our customers, 'the agricultural classes,'" for the immediate enactment of National anti-trust laws by the present Congress.

GLASS PRICES TO RISE.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—W. T. Grey of New York, President of the National Window Glass Jobbers' Association, in an interview says:

"A peculiar condition of affairs exists at present in the window glass business. It is impossible for the jobbers to buy window glass and hard for the consumers to obtain supplies from the jobbers, the latter selling their little stock only where it is necessary to preserve good relations with customers. The contract for 600,000 boxes, which was placed with the American Company three months ago, has been delivered, and is about exhausted, but we cannot renew our stocks because we cannot get the glass from any of the companies which manufacture.

"It is probable that the new prices will be announced Monday of next week, and if that is done the jobbers' Executive Committee will be called together and we shall place contracts for glass for all members of our organization. It may be that an increase of 15 or 20 per cent. will be made at once, or a series of increases may be decided upon. In either event we shall place as large an order as possible, perhaps amounting to 600,000 boxes. We shall take as much as we can get, but it is not likely that we shall be able to get as much as we may want, as the glass companies will probably cut down our quantity in view of advances that will probably be ordered later in the season."

Inauguration of Through Train Service to Florida.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will place in service on January 14th three Limited Express trains composed of Pullman sleeping, compartment, and observation cars between New York and St. Augustine.—Adv.

ANCHOR LINER AGROUND.

The Ethiopia from Glasgow to New York in a Bad Position on Holy Island.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Anchor Line steamship Ethiopia, Capt. McKenzie, which left Glasgow yesterday for New York, via Moville, Ireland, is ashore on Holy Island, in the Firth of Clyde. She is in a bad position.

The Ethiopia is a British, bark-rigged, iron screw steamer. She is 402 feet long, 40.2 breadth, 33 feet depth of hold, gross tonnage of 4,005, registered 2,604. She was built at Govan, Scotland, in 1873. Her last survey was in New York in May, 1894. Her owners are Henderson Brothers.

THE SENATE MAY DROP TAX REDUCTION BILL

Believed at the Treasury Present Law Will Stand Until 1902.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Tax reduction does not seem to flourish in the Senate Committee on Finance, but that it has been abandoned for the session none of the members of that committee will admit. It is very remarkable, however, that every member of the committee who was asked to-day about the report that the reduction bill had been "hung up" answered that he was not at liberty to say anything about it, as there had been an agreement among members to be silent on the subject. It is only possible to get inferential statements from Senators not on the committee.

At the Treasury the notion is entertained that there will not be any reduction in revenues for the year 1901-2; that is, up to June 30, 1902. The next Congress, owing to the pressure upon the time of this one, may carry out the idea of Senator Aldrich and shear off all the war taxes at once.

A Senator not on the Finance Committee said that it was his impression, from hints offered to him, that when required to choose between a bill that took off $80,000,000 or nothing, the Finance Committee decided that it should be nothing. Then the pressure of beer men and other interests to be taken care of by the Senate has made it difficult to report the bill as passed by the House.

SOUVENIR FOR MR. ROOSEVELT.

Colorado Miners Present Him with the Same Scantling with Which He Was Assaulted in September.

Special to The New York Times.

LEADVILLE, Col., Jan. 10.—Theodore Roosevelt's first day in Colorado served to remind him of his exciting visit to Victor, Sept. 26 last, when he was mobbed by an excited crowd. The Vice President-elect now possesses an enduring souvenir of the occasion in the identical scantling with which he was struck by a burly miner, but the end which prodded him in the chest is covered with a cap of gold from the Portland, Independence, and other mines of the Cripple Creek district, with the inscription: "To Theodore Roosevelt. A pleasant recollection of Sept. 26th, 1900, from the citizens of Cripple Creek and Victor."

The presentation was made by a band of several hundred citizens from the big gold district, headed by "Brave Dan" Sullivan, the small but vigorous Cripple Creek Postmaster, who wrenched the riot souvenir from the assailant's hands, and it was this same assailant who, blushing awkwardly, handed the trophy to the Rough Rider, when Sullivan finished his little speech. The presentation occurred at Divide, a station of the Colorado Midland, twenty-four miles from Victor, and the little platform was packed with cheering humanity, who applauded Spokesman Sullivan's suggestion that the souvenir was "a peace offering from the gold camp."

ILLINOIS GRAIN DECISION.

Chicago Judge Declares the Act of 1897 Is Unconstitutional.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Judge Tuley has decided that the Act of 1897 amending former acts so as to permit public warehouse men to store and mix their own grain in warehouses controlled by them is unconstitutional.

In his decision Judge Tuley declares that that amendatory act was plainly in the interests of the warehousemen, and gave to the producer such protection as the "wolf gives to the lamb."

For over a year the matter had been pending on contempt of court proceedings brought in the name of the people in a test case against the Central Elevator Company, John S. Hannah, and Carrington, Hannah & Co.

President Warren said of Judge Tuley's decision: "This is the beginning of the end of the fight against present methods of grain storage. The mills of the gods grind slow, but they will bring results some day. Of course the opposition will carry the matter to the Illinois Supreme Court. I have no doubt of the result there. That court knows that a sneak was made in passing the law, while an adverse decision was pending."

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—A man who gives his name as Morris Chaules was to-night placed under arrest in this city on a charge of having secured goods through false representation.

Using the name of "A. H. Friese, dry goods dealer," he had made preparation to have delivered at a newly rented office on South Gay Street a great amount of merchandise of various kinds. On Fort Avenue is a legitimate firm doing business under the name of A. H. Friese, and it was through an inquiry as to an order placed in New York by Chaules or an agent, which reached the real firm in this city, that led to the arrest.

The man had just opened mail under the name of Friese when taken into custody. He explained that he had met a man named Friese in Philadelphia, who had told him to buy goods and have them shipped to Gay Street, Baltimore.

From the letters received he had placed orders with the following firms, some of the goods already having been shipped to this city: The Equitable Suspender Company, S. Hilpolsteiner, Preger & Silverman, Jacob S. Bernheimer, the Garfield Shirt Company, Louis Weisman, I. Saperstein, the Phoenix Shirt Company, and several other firms, all of New York, and William H. Burns & Co., Worcester, Mass. His orders had been placed for several days back, the office in this city having been rented on Jan. 3, and it is thought that the mail received by the man during the past few days, when secured, will disclose a great number of other orders placed for goods of various kinds.

When arrested Chaules had just made arrangements to have a lot of the ordered goods brought from the railroad depot to the office on Gay Street, having hired two trucks for that purpose. Another man who is said to have been working in this city with Chaules, has not been captured, and it is thought that there was a third man working in New York, placing the orders. Letters from New York firms speak of "Your Mr. Shearer" and "Your agent, Mr. Keane," as having called to place the order and arrange the terms of credit.

KING OF SWEDEN BETTER.

Will Resume the Reins of Government on Jan. 19.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following from its Copenhagen correspondent:

"The King of Sweden is better and will resume the reins of Government Jan. 19. Queen Sophie, who has been continuously ill, is now suffering from a serious inflammation of the shoulder, but Prince Eugene is much better."

VIEWS ON THE POLICE BILL

President York Approves of the Single-Headed Provision.

Commissioner Abell Pities the Man Who Will Be Appointed—Opposition to Governor's Power of Removal.

Bernard J. York, President of the Police Board, and others interested in the single-headed police bill, introduced in the Legislature at Albany on Wednesday, gave their views of the measure yesterday.

"The vital part of the bill," said President York, "is the absolutism of the single Commissioner, the head of the department. That is what I have always advocated. I regard the other provisions of the measure in the light of matters of detail, and do not care to discuss them when the essential to police administration is provided for.

"As to the Controller being the disbursing agent of the department, I have said that while under the present system the police force is paid on the first of the month, under the provisions of the new bill greater or less delay in paying off would be likely to occur. And the new bill does not deal specifically with the Police Pension Fund and the 1,700 pensioners. Now the Commissioners are the trustees of the fund, and, in my judgment, the new law should be explicit in regard to it. And the pensioners should be paid at some place where identifications could be made more readily than at the Controller's office. I will not discuss the adequacy of the salaries the single-headed bill proposes for the Commissioner and Deputies, nor the necessity of more than one Deputy."

Commissioners Hess and Sexton would not be quoted in regard to the bill.

Commissioner Abell said:

"There have been four Commissioners here trying to run this department. They have had a hard enough time of it dividing the responsibility of the department and the abuse that is inevitable upon the head of the Police Department

the provision of the bill which gives the Governor the power to remove the Commissioner "whenever the public interests shall so require." We protest that it is unfair to remove the Commissioner from office without preferring charges against him, which he shall have full and fair opportunity to answer. And to give this power of removal at pleasure to the Governor is obnoxious to the spirit of home rule. Why should the present Governor of New York have such power over a great department of the City of New York? It is an unwarranted interference with the affairs of the people of the city.

"Gov. Odell was not the choice of the citizens of New York City for the office which he holds. They thought his opponent was a better man for the high position which he occupies, and they said so at the polls by a substantial majority. In view of this fact, it is a slap at home rule for the city to give the Governor power to remove the Police Commissioner of the city without even the necessity of assigning a reason for his action."

Other Tammany members talked in the same strain as Senator Grady. The policy of the Tammany members will be to propose amendments to the bill. The two amendments decided upon are to vest the sole power of removal in the Mayor, and to provide for a trial court other than the Commissioner for all members of the force arraigned for any cause. In the event that the Tammanyites are not able to command the necessary support for the amendment vesting the sole power of removal in the Mayor, and there is no prospect that they will, they will then try to have an amendment adopted which, while it gives the Governor the power of removal, will stipulate that he can remove only upon charges.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER

Chairman Kelsey Says Assembly Committee Will Not Act Hastily.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Several amendments to the charter of Greater New York were offered yesterday, and to-day were referred to the Committee on Cities, which held its first meeting this morning. Chairman Kelsey, when seen after the meeting of the committee, which was merely for the purpose of organization, said that the disposition of the committee was toward conservatism in dealing with the New York charter.

"Of course, the committee will give hearings upon these individual bills, if such hearings are desired," said Mr. Kelsey, "but, at the same time, I do not believe the committee will countenance tinkering at the charter, but will rather adopt a comprehensive scheme of revision. As to just how far the committee will go, I cannot, of course, say. It will be impossible to make any prediction in this respect until after we have the bill, or bills, of the Charter Revision Committee before us, and have had time to thoroughly digest them.

"In the case of the Police bill, an exception will likely be made. That is a matter which has been agitated in all its phases for some months past, and the public is entirely familiar with what is proposed. There is no reason why that bill should not be acted upon separately and without much delay, and I have no doubt that it will be."

THE ELECTION BUREAU BILL.

What Police Commissioners and Gen. Rodenbough Think of It.

None of the Police Commissioners was disposed to discuss the bill providing for a Board of Elections with four Commissioners equally divided as to political faith.

"No such board," said President York, "could be other than bi-partisan. The proposed act appears to be built around Gen. Rouenbough, the present Superintendent of Elections, and his staff and employes, while, of course, the Commissioners could do as they pleased in the matter of continuing their services."

"The advantages of the new election bill," said Commissioner Abell," are mainly sentimental. As to running the election business, I cannot see much difference. There are to be four Commissioners exercising a ministerial function. Election officers have been chosen by the two parties of legal record. We couldn't do anything with them. All we did was to use the police to do messenger boys' work in delivering ballots, carrying the returns, and the like. They will do that under the new arrangement. The only thing different will be a separate commission. But the people who want this will throw up their hands and say, 'Now the police cannot interfere in elections.' They never did. Every year Mr. Cullagh or others have rolled out the stuffed bogaboo of interference and violence and fraud at the elections. And every year, the day after election, the same people have come out and said that there was no violence and very little fraud, not as much as they expected, due to their efforts. The while the police force has been used to guard the polls and has done it. It has insured quiet elections. Perhaps some people would like a return to the days when it did not interfere and roughnecks took possession of polling places and smashed the polling boxes."

"The bill," said Gen. Rodenbough, "is apparently framed on the lines of charter revision which was recommended. It does not touch on the field of duty of State Superintendent McCullagh. I do not care to discuss the proposed law or my status, but it was evidently the intention of the framers of the bill to provide the new commission with a staff of experienced men and the option of continuing it in service."

State Superintendent John McCullagh was yesterday interested in his private affairs at Goshen, N. Y., where he may become the owner of a farm, which he will renovate and equip as a home for his family.

A DEARTH OF ROUNDSMEN.

Sixty-eight Vacancies May Be Filled by Chief Devery.

With the promotions to Captaincies and Sergeantcies out of the way the Police Commissioners are now deeply interested in filling up the quota of Roundsmen, fifty-eight of whom were raised from the grade to rank on Tuesday. There are now sixty-eight vacancies for the grade of Roundsman and the discipline of the department will suffer if they are not filled.

It is extremely probable that the board will call on Chief Devery to fill the vacancies. The question of this appointment is greatly involved, muddled, in fact. When the board in presenting its 1901 budget to the Board of Apportionment asked $10,628,000 for salaries of Commissioners and the police force for the current year, the amount granted was $278,000 less. This shortage operates throughout the uniformed force, and prevents the filling of the ranks and grades to the full quota sanctioned by law. For this reason only fifty-eight Sergeants were appointed on Tuesday, although there are eight vacancies.

When the budget was presented there were 7386 Roundsmen and money for 7386 was asked for. The Municipal Civil Service Commission has contended that the creation of a Roundsman, who gets but $100 a year more than a patrolman, is so much of a promotion—not a detailment or assignment to a grade—that those thus created should be taken from a list furnished by the commission under civil service rules. The result has been that all Roundsmen appointed by the board have had their salaries held up by the Civil Service Commission. Those affected have drawn patrolmen's salaries, and many of them have instituted suits to test the law as interpreted by the civil service authorities. None has as yet reached a stage of determination.

"The only way out of the difficulty," said a police official, "is for the board to call on the Chief for the vacancies, sixty-eight, and he will bridge the situation by appointing as many acting Roundsmen. Proper action will be taken when the question is legally settled."

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

Chairman Says Its Position Will Be Made Clear in a Few Days.

There was no disposition on the part of those connected with the two vice investigating committees to give out any additional information yesterday. William H. Baldwin, Jr., Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, refused to enter into any details as to the progress of the committee's work further than was suggested after the meeting on Wednesday, when it was announced that important results had been reported by the various sub-committees.

When asked if it was true that the action of the committee will be to present evidence to the Legislature and seek legislative investigation into certain forms of corruption or file evidence against the Mayor, charging maladministration, he declined to outline the future action of the committee.

"The public must wait a day or two longer," he said, "until the committee is ready to make its position clear."

M. Warley Platzek also declined to answer any questions, and Louis Nixon said that there had been too much talk already, and he would have nothing more to say.

MR. NIXON NON-COMMITTAL.

Lewis Nixon, when seen late last night, said that he could add nothing to what had already been said about the work of his committee. He was asked if he was correctly quoted in an interview yesterday morning, in which it was stated that an effort had been made to "put up a job" on the committee by returning its lists of gambling houses with some of the addresses changed.

"I have not read the interview," he said, and he was unwilling to look at a copy of it.

When pressed for a statement regarding the portion of it referring to the attempt to hoodwink the committee, Mr. Nixon said:

"That is true only so far as it is borne out by the statement I gave out in my second interview on Monday last."

"Did you make the statement that you hold the police and Chief Devery responsible for the conditions that exist?"

"I will not discuss that at all," answered Mr. Nixon.

CAPT. HERLIHY'S TRIAL.

Public School Teacher's Testimony Concerning the "Red Light" District.

The only witness examined yesterday at the trial of Police Captain Herlihy before the Police Commissioners was Henry Moskowitz, a teacher in the public schools and the Secretary of a sub-committee of the Committee of Public Morality. His testimony was largely a repetition of that given by Emil Fuchs at the session of the day before.

He said that forty-four houses in the "Red Light" district were disorderly houses, and gave the address of each house. All the houses he mentioned are situated on Allen, Rivington, Stanton, Delancey, Chrystie, Eldridge, and Forsyth Streets, within a territory covering about five ordinary city blocks. He said that all the "Red Light" houses did not have red lights before them. Some of them had blue lights, and some white.

There was one house, he said, directly opposite a public school, from which women had spoken to him on several occasions.

HEARING ON POLICE BILLS.

Senator Stranahan Has Received No Application Yet.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Senate Cities Committee, said this morning that he had received no application yet for a hearing on either the New York or the Buffalo Police bills. Until such applications are received he will not announce the dates of the hearings.

It is understood that the Democratic Senators are planning for a vigorous opposition to these bills, which are closely related to each other in provisions and purposes.

LIEDERKRANZ BACHELORS.

Clubhouse Prettily Decorated—Silver Shoe Horn the Souvenir.

The bachelors of the German Liederkranz, who call themselves the "Bachelor Circle," appeared in the rôle of hosts last evening, and entertained their friends. The "Bachelor Circle" is not altogether what its name indicates, for in its membership is a contingent of "wayward" members who have wronged the cult of bachelordom, but who are held in great esteem by their former comrades of singleness, and allowed to remain in good standing. Then, also, there are many associate members, and altogether the circle in one way or another is never wanting in numbers. Last night nearly all these were present, and, besides, the older members of the club, of guests a host.

The clubhouse was elaborately decorated in roses, with smilax and other trailing greens hung in festoons in the hallways, ballroom, and dining room, these being reinforced by palms and potted plants. According to their custom, the bachelors gave souvenirs to the women, this year a silver shoe horn bearing the inscription, "The Bachelor Circle, 1901." To the members of the Executive Committee President Hermann G. Friedmann gave a sterling silver knife.

The grand march opened about 10 o'clock, the President leading with Miss Anna G. Hupfel. Following him were these ex-Presidents of the club and their escorts: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Klenke, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Schaefer, R. C. Kammerer and Miss Kammerer, his sister; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brickelmaier, William F. Rudolphy and Miss Hattie Bossert, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Halk, Mr. and Mrs. William Forster, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and wife, F. E. Perkins and Miss Sadie Bergman, Emil Schwed and Miss Schwed, and Harry T. Eschwege and Miss Anna Scharmann.

During the evening the Bachelor Circle received a delegation of the young Arion and Beethoven bachelors.

Among those present were J. Wilson and Miss Wilson, Amos F. Eno, Charles Forster, Charles F. Heller, M. H. Hartman, Ashbel P. Fitch, Col. Abraham Gruber, C. H. Liebert, L. C. Raegener, Edward Scheller, Arthur J. Keller, Hubert Cillis, Francis Draze, E. Lansing Beard, Fred W. Brown, Dr. F. Krug, C. L. Peters, Julius Rohe, Fred Vilmar, F. W. Woerz, Oscar B. Weber, Julius A. May, Miss Adele Friedmann, Mrs. C. H. Liebert, Miss Sadie Troescher, Miss Frida Mohr, Miss Hattie Beck, Mrs. J. Henry Fisher, Miss Heppenheimer, Mrs. J. H. Duis, Mrs. M. J. Huber, Mrs. G. O. Rudolphy, Mrs. R. P. Palmenberg, Mrs. C. T. Palmenberg, Miss Tiedemann, Miss Heitemayer, Miss Alice May, and Mrs. O. M. Eidlitz.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., DEAD.

Was Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in This City for Thirty Years.

Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., who was clerk of the old Court of Common Pleas in this city for over thirty years, and for over a generation a familiar figure to frequenters of the County Court House, died yesterday at his home, at 62 East Sixty-fifth Street. At one time he was well-known as a Tammany Hall man, and was for some time a sachem in the society.

Mr. Jarvis was born in this city eighty years ago. His father, Nathaniel Jarvis, came from an old Long Island family, which had settled near Hempstead, L. I., early in the century. Mr. Jarvis was educated in the schools in this city, and after leaving them commenced to study law with the late John R. Brady, Judge of the old Court of Common Pleas, who was then a young man.

Mr. Jarvis entered into a partnership with Judge Brady as a lawyer, and began to practice law in the city with considerable success. In April, 1857, he was appointed a clerk in the Court of Common Pleas, and remained in that office until August, 1889, when he resigned. While he was a clerk in the Court of Common Pleas he became a defendant in a suit over the Colah estate, which attracted a great deal of public attention at the time.

Bomanjee Byramjee Colah was a Parsee merchant who died insane in New York about thirty years ago. He left an estate which was supposed to amount to $100,000. This estate was afterward placed in the hands of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., by the courts. Later on Prescott Hall Butler, ancillary administrator of the estate, brought a suit against Jarvis for $100,000, which he said he had not properly accounted for. Jarvis claimed that the money had all been swallowed up by injudicious investments, and fought the suit to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, where it was finally decided against him. Joseph H. Choate, who was counsel for the plaintiff in the suit, effected a settlement of it with Mr. Jarvis for $65,000, in December, 1889.

Before that, Mr. Jarvis had resigned from his position as Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. He had been subjected to unfavorable criticism in connection with the Flack divorce scandal which came out in the Summer of 1889, and on Aug. 27 he resigned his position as clerk.

He married a sister of the late Judge Brady, and leaves two daughters and three sons, one of whom is now a clerk in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. His wife died a few months ago, and it is said that her death caused Mr. Jarvis to fall into despondency and ill health. Up to last Monday, when he fainted and fell on the street while out walking, he had not been confined to his house.

Dr. Wheeler of Montreal Dies Here.

Dr. Thomas Brown Wheeler, a physician of Montreal, Canada, died suddenly yesterday morning in his apartments in the Murray Hill Hotel, where he had been staying with his wife and two daughters. He had been confined to his room ever since his arrival here on Jan. 7, suffering with an ailment which had long afflicted him. Mrs. Wheeler and a daughter started for Montreal with the body in the afternoon.

HOTEL MEN GIVE A DINNER

Twenty-second Annual Function Attended by 300 Guests.

President Tells How He and His Associates Go About Doing Good.

Hotel proprietors of the city, known collectively as the Hotel Men's Association of New York, following their yearly custom, gathered together as their guests last night at Delmonico's 300 of the city's distinguished men, to partake of the twenty-second annual banquet of the association. The dinner was no dreary function of stilted formality. The hotel men do not give that kind of dinners. With their guests, they gather to have a good time, and a good time they had last night.

Senators, Supreme Court Justices, Magistrates, ministers, politicians, purifiers, and a few plain people sat side by side, and swapped funny anecdotes continuously. Simeon Ford of the Grand Union Hotel presided at the dais table, behind which was banked a large stand of the National colors. At his right sat H. H. Brockway, and on his left Judge Rufus B. Cowing. Others at the table of honor were Supreme Court Justices Morgan J. O'Brien, David McAdam, Blanchard, O'Gorman, Bischoff, and Hatch, Surrogate Fitzgerald, Randolph Guggenheimer, Job Hedges, George H. Daniels, Cornelius Van Cott, T. L. Feitner, W. J. Fanning, and W. J. Hawk.

Others present were George C. Boldt, Police Captain James K. Price, John F. Carroll, C. A. Du Vivier, C. N. Vilas, James B. Regan, Magistrates Ebann, Mott, and Zeller, Inspector Cross, Commissioner Sexton, Peter F. Meyer, Charles Frohman, A. Luchow, Mark E. Merrifield, W. C. Muschenheim, Judges Foster, Newburger, and McMahon, Sheriff Grell, Percival E. Nagle, Register Fromme, and Dr. Edward Bedloe of the Clover Club, Philadelphia.

President Ford said that this was the one day of the year when the landlords sat down at table ahead of the boarders.

"Everybody knows," he continued, "that the landlords get the first crack at everything and the boarders get what's left. Just look around and see if we look as if we played second fiddle to anybody. I claim that we are the fattest, best natured, best nourished, most virtuous and happiest lot of men in the community. We are not in business for mere vulgar gain, but for our health and for the good of mankind. We delight in going about doing good. When we do anybody we do them good.

"We have had another year of good business, and, in consequence, have been enabled to turn over quite a little money to our landlords and supply people. Not much of it has stuck to us. Nothing seems to get stuck on us except ourselves. I guess we must be too smooth."

Dr. Bedloe recited to the diners a lengthy poem of Conan Doyle's, about the daring deeds of Major Mahoset before Cremona, and received at the hands of Mr. Hedges, who followed him, an artistic roasting, in approved Clover Club style, that set George C. Boldt, who sat beside him, roaring.

Introducing Mr. Hedges, President Ford said that the speaker who would next address the diners was best known to fame as the tea brewer to a well-known reform official.

Mr. Hedges said that for five years he had been attempting strenuously to live down his tea-brewing reputation and had almost made an inebriate of himself demonstrating that tea was not his only and exclusive libation.

"I am very well aware that I am here to make an after-dinner speech in return for the dinner I have just had, but as it is the first thing I ever got out of a hotel keeper free I am going to go ahead and enjoy myself. I will admit that I have been in the reform business at so much per year, but outside of a simon pure reformer, no one on this earth gets more without violating the Penal Code than the aggregation of hotel keepers before me. [Laughter.]

"Not content with saving the country every four years and the State every two years, the people of this city have determined to save the city right now. This saving business is a great thing. I've been in it myself and know. There are always some patriots who are willing to save their municipality in times of distress. They divide themselves into groups of five and fifteen and they work up a popular demand for reform. It is the height of success in the reforming business to work up a great popular demand, and at the right moment to yield gracefully to it."

George H. Daniels said that Job Hedges was one of the most remarkable men of his time. "He carries a record," said Mr. Daniels, "in New York, of a politician without a party, and yet he has held more offices in a given period than any man before or since his time."

W. S. Hawk of the Manhattan Hotel said that he had been asked to fill the place of Dr. Van De Water, but that he had never tried preaching, except on the rare occasion when guests were practicing on tough beefsteaks in his restaurant, and he had endeavored to preach tenderness without much effect.

LEATHER MEN DINE.

Morocco Manufacturers' Association Entertained by Local Merchants.

Members of the Morocco Manufacturers' National Association, who yesterday completed their annual session here, were the guests at a banquet last evening at the Waldorf. It was given by the Glazed Kid Manufacturers and the Goatskin Merchants of New York. About 200 were present.

Those who were to respond to toasts were Henry F. Mitchell, Bird S. Coler, Theodore C. Search, Richard Young, William B. Rice, J. Parke Postles, Francis B. Thurber, and Frank W. Norcross. Mr. Mitchell, in responding to the toast, "the Morocco Manufacturers' National Association," went into an exposition of the objects of the association.

Letters of regret were read from ex-Gov. Roosevelt, Gov. B. B. Odell, and Oscar S. Straus. Bird S. Coler spoke on "The City of New York," and told of the size, power, and wealth of the city.

The Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell took the place of Theodore Search, and responded to the toast of the "Perils of Prosperity." Speaking of the prevalence of vice in this city, and the attempt to uproot it, he said:

"There are a good many men in this great city who are well heeled, but half soled; lots of them well soled, but without any uppers. The government of this city is not as good as it might be, but thank God it isn't any worse."

Gen. J. Parkes Postle, speaking on the "Diamond States," commented at length on the industries of Delaware, and then referred to State politics in that State by saying, after enumerating the great men of that part of the country: "We don't know what great men we may yet send into the council chambers of the Nation. Addicks still lives; and he has a pocketbook."

William B. Rice of Boston spoke on the "Necessity of a Foreign Market for Leather Goods." He commented on the fact that only 25 per cent. of the facilities for manufacturing leather goods in this country were being used.

Others who spoke were Richard Young, Francis A. Thurber, who said he favored the Ship Subsidy bill, and Frank W. Norcross.

BURGLAR SCARE IN A BANK.

Alarm Brought Police, but They Found Only a Sleeping Janitor.

Several scores of persons stood about in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at 1 o'clock this morning, in front of the building in which is the Hamilton Bank, at 213 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, while a dozen policemen with drawn clubs went through the bank and searched for burglars that were supposed to be in hiding there.

An automatic burglar alarm in the bank rang into the office of the agency at 100 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at 12:45 o'clock. A messenger boy was at once dispatched for a policeman, and Policeman Glavin of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station started on a run from the corner of Lenox Avenue. He rapped for aid, and a dozen policemen sprang into sight and followed. Janitor David Pender was asleep in the bank, but was quickly aroused. A diligent search was made, but no intruders could be discovered.

"That alarm is too automatic," said a policeman, as he dispersed the crowd that had gathered in the street.

Senator McCarren Out of Danger.

State Senator Patrick H. McCarren, who has been confined to his home, 97 Berry Street, Brooklyn, for several days, is reported to be out of all danger. The attending physician, Dr. Peter Hughes, said last night that Senator McCarren would be able to attend to his duties at Albany by Monday next, provided the weather is favorable.

GRIP ON THE INCREASE

Not Likely to Abate Before March, Health Officials Say.

Thirty-six Deaths in One Week Reported in the City—A Repetition of Last Year's Epidemic.

The weather yesterday was the most cheerful and enjoyable of the season from the point of view of the grip germ and, together with the physicians, the druggists, and the weather man, it put in a busy day of it. The drizzle that started in during the morning hours was reinforced about noon by a mist that settled down over the city like a pall, delaying street-car traffic and upsetting the schedules of the steamers and ferryboats on the rivers and in the bay.

The weather was too oppressive for an overcoat, and those who went without this garment made of themselves inviting subjects for the grip epidemic which has New York in its clutches. In every street car and public conveyance there were the constant sounds of coughing and wheezing, and the drugstores were overrun for quinine and other remedies and preventives of colds.

The cases of grip continue to increase, and the officials of the Health Board expect them to go on increasing from now until March. Dr. Tracy, the Registrar of the board, said yesterday that the weather of the present Winter was typical grip weather, similar to that of the same season last year. From December to March last year there were 5,000 deaths due to this cause, and the rate of increase this year is about the same as last. For the week ended Jan. 5 there were 15 deaths in Manhattan alone and 36 for the entire city. It is expected that the ratio of increase will be kept up for several weeks.

Dr. Cosby, when seen yesterday, emphasized the necessity for people going to bed as soon as the first signs of the grip are manifested. Such precautions, he said, would mitigate the effects of the disease. The trouble with the grip, he said, was that it was apt to lead to complications.

Lady Frances Hope was too ill with the grip to appear at the New York Theatre last evening. Other members of the theatrical profession who have been attacked by the malady are Adele Ritchie, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., and Edward Price.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and Sheriff Grell were reported to be much better yesterday. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, who, it appears, has been dangerously sick, was also mending, but the condition of Col. William L. Trenholm was critical last night.

Grip in Nassau County Clerk's Office.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 10.—The Nassau County Clerk's office is very shorthanded, the attachés of the office being afflicted with the grip. First Deputy County Clerk Harry Starr was stricken, but returned to his desk after a few days' confinement to his home. Deputy Starr had hardly returned to duty before County Clerk Patterson was forced to retire. Mr. Vandervoort is also among the absentees.

SEEKS TO RECOVER SON.

Wife Disappears with Boy and Wants to Bring Him Up a Hebrew.

Habeas corpus proceedings have been begun in the Supreme Court by Stamatias E. Stamatello, a tobacconist of 1,364 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, to secure the control of his two-year-old son, Emanuel Stamatello. The action has been brought because of a difference of faith of the mother and father of the child, and the wish of each to bring the child up in his or her own faith. The father is a Greek Catholic and the mother is a Hebrew.

The mother's name was Ida Feinberg. Her parents would not become reconciled to the marriage. On New Year's Day the mother took the child and fled from her husband's home. Stamatello searched far and wide, but outside of a note left by his wife which said that she had left the city he had no clue to her until last Tuesday.

Then in his mail he found a note which said he would find his wife and child on the first floor at 12 Market Street that night at 11 o'clock. His wife was there when he called, and said that she would not return to him unless he agreed to bring his son up in the Hebrew faith. As she refused to surrender the son to his father, the suit was brought.

BIG DIFFRACTION GRATING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—The largest "diffraction grating," the invention of Dr. Henry Rowland of Johns Hopkins University, for breaking up compound lights into their separate elements for spectral investigations, is now being completed in the physical laboratory of the university, for the United States Naval Observatory, and will be used on the Island of Sumatra this Spring in observations of a solar eclipse. Six inches of ruling, which means 90,000 lines, 15,000 to the inch, is the largest grating attempted by Theodore Schneider, the expert at the university.

The diamond point frequently wears out or breaks, even in smaller ones. When this occurs the plate must be polished, another diamond fitted into the ruler, and the whole process repeated. The new grating will be eight inches long, if properly completed. Four rough castings of the concave plate have been made in speculum metal, and these will be sent to Pittsburg for polishing. This alloy contains two parts of copper and one of tin, and will receive a very high polish. Only one grating is desired, but the four mirrors will be prepared in case of emergencies like the wearing out of the diamond.

The lines are made simply by the microscopic scratching of parallel lines on a slightly concave surface of highly polished metal. The simplicity lies chiefly in the explanation. The execution is more difficult. When it is understood that these little lines lie so close together that one inch includes 15,000 of them, this will be appreciated. The scratches are ruled into the metal with a diamond point moved by a delicate mechanism which has never been duplicated. Diamond after diamond is tried, until a point fine enough for the purpose is found. This alone often consumes many days.

TO CURB DISEASE IN MISSOURI.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—To-morrow the Missouri Board of Health will meet in special session at Jefferson City for the purpose of outlining a plan to curb the epidemics of smallpox, grip, and diphtheria now rampant in Missouri.

The grip epidemic affects not only St. Louis, where twelve deaths have occurred in the last week, but various points in the State. It is estimated by physicians that at least 100,000 persons in St. Louis are now in the clutches of the grip and that fully 25,000 have been confined to their beds with it.

In the State the smallpox situation is very grave. Its prevalence is attributed to the returned Cuban and Philippine volunteers.

Much diphtheria and typhoid fever are prevalent in the cities. Bad water and bad sewerage are held responsible for their presence.

MANHATTAN CLUB NEW MEMBERS

The Board of Governors of the Manhattan Club held its regular monthly meeting last night. It was announced afterward that about forty new members had been elected. Among them were David B. Hill, Charles M. Preston, Elliot Danforth, Frank Campbell, and Judge John B. McMahon of Rome, N. Y.

The board passed a resolution that the club tender a subscription dinner to its President, Justice Charles H. Truax. The following committee was appointed to arrange the plans for the dinner: Charles W. Dayton, W. S. Rodie, John Hone, Perry Belmont, and Sylvester J. O'Sullivan. The date was left to the committee.

Carpenters to Receive 44 Cents an Hour

A regular rate of wages for journeymen carpenters of 44 cents an hour was fixed at the regular monthly meeting of the Master Carpenters' Association. The association has for many months been attempting to arrange a scale for journeymen carpenters. There were only three dissenting votes when the wage was fixed.

CASTELLANE A SCAMP, DECLARES LAWYER

Mr. Untermyer Says Count Tried to Defraud Creditors.

HEARING IN INJUNCTION SUIT

Affidavit by Bric-a-Brac Dealer Wertheimer Shows $280,000 Still Due on Account of $500,000.

The extraordinary purchases of art objects made by Count Boni de Castellane and his wife and the huge indebtedness incurred on the strength of the Gould millions to the London bric-à-brac dealer, Asher Wertheimer, were brought up in the Supreme Court again yesterday before Justice Beach on an argument to continue the temporary injunction restraining the Gould estate from paying any portion of her income from the property to the Countess Anna de Castellane. The suit was up for the fourth time on the original order issued by Justice Fitzgerald. Letters and affidavits from France and England, produced by Lawyer Samuel Untermyer, revealing the Court's utter dependence on "Brother George" to pay his debts, made a striking contrast to his utter personal inability to satisfy his debt to the London dealer, of hundreds of thousands of dollars, long past due. Mr. Untermyer, in a long argument, showed by affidavit that the Count between 1895 and 1898 had incurred an indebtedness to Wertheimer of over $500,000, of which there still is due a balance in the neighborhood of $280,000.

Some of the items followed others with startling rapidity, when de Castellane was purchasing articles for his new house, a reproduction of the Little Trianon at Versailles. June 24, 1895, he bought articles to the value of $104,000; July 1, $16,000; July 2, $10,000; May 27, 1896, $85,000, and Sept. 23, 1898, $180,000 worth. Various other heavy purchases between the first and last dates increased the amount to about half a million, the sum, as the attorney alleged, being but a small proportion of the Count's total indebtedness of about $4,000,000. Of the amount due to Wertheimer, $377,000, he said, was in drafts accepted. Among other interesting revelations, Mr. Untermyer endeavored to show by letters from de Castellane to Wertheimer that de Castellane on one occasion wrote joyfully to the bric-a-brac dealer that all had been arranged, and that funds would be immediately forthcoming for liquidation, these being followed by a note of anger that remittances had failed, with a threat of taking matters into his own hands and selling some of the Gould securities, which, he asserted, "I have a right to realize upon in America." A striking assertion of the art dealer is that of all the objets d'art the de Castellanes bought from him, only a few remain, the rest having been resold by them, with the money still owing.

When argument opened Mr. Untermyer appeared as counsel for Anton Dittmar, assignee of the sum alleged to be due to Wertheimer. Ex-Judge Dillon, Col. Edward C. James, and Charles C. Gardiner represented the Gould trustees. Mr. Untermyer began by filing Asher Wertheimer's affidavit, saying that he expected to receive other affidavits, which he would reserve the right to bring up later. Wertheimer gave a detailed account of the alleged transactions between himself and the Castellanes, in which he said he met the defendants June 24, 1895, through Mr. Stettiner, an art dealer of Paris, at his place of business, 154 New Bond Street, London. Wertheimer then explains how they told him they were making purchases for their new house. He averred that Countess de Castellane selected many of the articles for which drafts were given by her husband. The first transaction was a sale the gross value of which he says amounted to £20,800, in a list of items 1 to 6, which is given below. At this interview the art dealer says he agreed to accept £20,000 to be paid at a subsequent date, which the Count, as he shows by a letter, agreed to accept.

CASTELLANE'S MANY PURCHASES.

The next transaction was on June 26, 1895, when they again bought articles, as stated in No. 7 in the list. On June, 28, 1895; July 1, 1895; July 2, 1895, and July 6, 1895, they bought other articles. They had no further transactions with Wertheimer until May 27, 1896. Other sales were made Feb. 26 and June 18, 1897; Sept. 23, 1898, and April 21, 1899. The sales were made both in Paris and London.

In his affidavit, Wertheimer goes on to say that he agreed to allow the Castellanes a running credit, and shows letters from de Castellane on the subject, adding that the articles sold are all genuine, and that there is no ground for the suggestion that any are imitations, as Count de Castellane said after his relations with Wertheimer became strained. On a payment for $50,000, due on or before June 24, 1896, the affidavit relates that de Castellane requested an extension, to which he says he assented, on condition that Count and Countess de Castellane give their joint acceptances for the several amounts owing, the total, with interest, being about $251,000. After saying that some of the money was paid by installment, the art dealer declares that the draft for $50,000 was dishonored, but was afterward partly paid in cash and by two acceptances in 1897. After several transactions of this kind, the debt had been reduced by comparatively small amounts.

WERTHEIMER MAKES CHARGES.

"I deny that at any time," declares the art dealer, "I forced acceptance in the Count and Countess or that on the renewal of the acceptances other articles were sold to them at exorbitant prices. Acceptances were given voluntarily and willingly by the Count and Countess, the whole matter having been transacted through Charles Kennerley Hall of Paris, my legal adviser there, in conjunction with Mr. Bizot, the Count's legal adviser. The Count always represented himself to be a man of enormous means, though he stated a little difficulty had been raised by Mr. Gould, his wife's brother, as to the immediate provision of funds to enable the bills to be settled." Certain items, the dealer said, he repeatedly requested the Count to resell to him at the price at which he (Wertheimer) sold them. This especially applies to the portrait by Gainsborough of Nancy Parsons. The Count stated that the Gainsborough was in his wife's bedroom.

"The pictures, with other articles, were," said Wertheimer; "I have since ascertained, sold either to my brother, Charles Wertheimer, who has no connection with me in business, or to some other dealer, and that when he made the above representation and promise to me, the pictures had already been disposed of. As a fact, they have disposed of most of the articles purchased from me, very few of which are now in their possession."

Mr. Wertheimer's affidavit is sworn to before the United States Consul General in London on Dec. 29, 1900.

The list of items referred to by Mr. Wertheimer in his affidavit is as follows:

1. A fine console table, epoch Louis XVI., dove marble, enriched with beautifully chased and gilt mounts, "Gentlemere."
2. A pair of old Sevres vases, turquois ground, decorated with classical heads in medallions.
3. A Louis XVI. entre deux, with large panels of old black and gold lace, with fine metal enrichments, surmounted by marble slab.
4. A pair of very fine old French silver Seaux.
5. Three grand old marble vases.
6. An old bronze equestrian figure of Louis XVI. and boule stand.
7. An old Sevres Seau, green ground, painted in compartments in flowers.
8. Two pairs of chased and metal gilt candlesticks, Louis XVI. period.
9. A cylindrical bureau in marqueterie richly mounted with ormolu of the Louis XVI. period signed J. E. Solon, M. E.
10. A pair of fine old metal mounted barometers.
11. Three arm chairs, six occasional chairs, and two foot stools covered with silk.
12. A set of three Celadon China vases, beautifully mounted with old French mounts, boy satyr handles, oakleaf festoons.
13. A set of tapestry furniture worked with flowers, vases, &c., in carved frames, consisting of four arm chairs, a sofa, and a screen.
14. A pair of large Louis XVI. gilt candelabra. From the collection of the Marquise of Lansdowne.
15. A Louis XVI. clock on marble pedestal, top formed of a group of figures and a pair of candlesticks of female figures on marble plinths.
16. A pair of gilt fire dogs, regence period, formed as sphinxes.
17. A pair of Louis XVI. inkstands of cannons and cupids.
18. A pair of Louis XIV. girandoles, cupids, &c.
19. A Louis XVI. gilt clock, sides formed of figures surmounted by a boy.
20. A sofa, cushions covered with silk.
21. A grand picture by George Romney, portrait of Mrs. Morton Pitt and child, less a pair of silver Seaux, returned.
22. Two consoles, Boule.
23. Two torcheres, Boule.
24. A picture portrait of Nancy Parsons, afterward Lady Maynard. From the collection of the Marquise of Lansdowne.
25. A dark blue vase, enriched with Louis XV. metal mounts.
26. A pair of Japanese vases, enriched with old French mounts.
27. A pair of square Rose du Barre jardinieres.
28. A pair of Rose du Barre, ground Sevres plates.
29. Two Louis XV. carved easy chairs covered with flowered brocade silk.
30. A pair of small Louis XV. sofas, borders carved with flowers. Seats and backs covered en suite.
31. Two circular carved stools covered with old French tapestry.
32. A pair of Louis XV. candlesticks of ormolu, with fleurees of bronze.
33. A pair of Louis XV. metal gilt lions.
34. A large Louis XIV. Boule Armoire.
35. A Boule Armoure, smaller.
36. Two pairs of Louis XIV. Boule cabinets medallies.
37. A Louis XIV. cabinet in three compartments.
38. A large Louis XIV. Boule Console.
39. A pair of Louis XIV. Boule coffers.
40. A large Louis XIV. writing table.
41. A smaller Louis XIV. writing table.
42. A Louis XVI. Bonheur de Jour.
43. A Louis XV. ormolu clock decorated with figure of a female cupid's trophies, &c. Surmounted by figure of Time.
44. A barometer by Passement on ormolu case with Sevres plaque.
45. A Bonheur du Jour table, inlaid with Sevres.
46. A regulator clock enriched with scholls and mounted by a figure of Cupid as Justice.

WAS LIBERAL IN PROMISES.

One of the letters signed by de Castellane and dated from Paris, Dec. 26, 1896, announces politely the forwarding of funds from America, and in which he asks Wertheimer not to have a draft presented for payment until the end of January. April 26, when in London, de Castellane writes that he has made an arrangement with his brother-in-law by which Mr. Wertheimer's bill will be paid in eight days. It remained unpaid after that time, however. The Count next proposes to sell some fine objects of art when he returns, but in between comes the following notice of appeal to George Gould:

Now, after making an appeal to Mr. Gould and receiving affirmative replies, which were not followed by execution, I have decided to take my affairs into my own hands and to owe no one within a year. Therefore, I desire to get rid of certain furniture I own, and to sell certain securities, undivided between all the Goulds, which I have the right to realize on in America. This is why I start to America. I intend to return to Paris by Feb. 10.

In his argument for the Court to continue the injunction, Mr. Untermyer said the decision would probably determine the litigation, as the defendants, the trustees under Mr. Gould's will, had raised technical objections which, if sustained, would prevent the continuance of the plaintiff's suit. Mr. Untermyer, in a discussion of the objections, said: "The trouble in the French courts is that the de Castellanes have no property in Paris except their residences. The Countess owes no less than $4,000,000 and is insolvent. Some of the property has been sold by the Count de Castellane, and some of it has been bought by George Gould at prices in advance of those charged the Count. Nothing was ever heard of a fraudulent claim until these proceedings were begun, as I can prove by these letters. The Count even admits the debts and asks for renewed acceptances. In this transaction the Count shows himself as mean and thoroughgoing a scamp as can well be conceived. He keeps our furniture and sells it. He even has the audacity to say that five pictures are not from the collections to which they were alleged to belong when he purchased them from Mr. Wertheimer."

Mr. Untermyer argued that the Countess's allowance be cut down to $100,000 a year, which he considered ample while they owed so much, and presented an amended complaint to this effect.

In opposition Col. James held that Wertheimer is the real party at interest, not Mr. Dittmar. His main points were that the Court is without jurisdiction over the person of the Countess, and is without power to determine what part of her income is necessary for the support of herself and children. Col. James closed by asking the Court to dismiss the injunction, and let Wertheim

GRAND JURY READY TO INVESTIGATE BELLEVUE

Will Begin the Examination of Witnesses To-day.

More Nurses Resign and Dr. Stewart Is Instructed to Secure Their Successors.

The Grand Jury will begin the investigation of Bellevue Hospital to-day. It was believed that the Grand Jury would take up the matter yesterday, but this was found to be impossible owing to the congested condition of the Tombs. District Attorney Philbin said that the Bellevue matter would certainly be taken up to-day, although he declined to say whether the Grand Jury intended first to investigate conditions in the pavilion for the insane or the general hospital.

All sorts of witnesses will be called, and it is understood that the jury will inspect the institution. The District Attorney's office early yesterday morning served notice on Registrar Gleason to produce the records of the hospital, and shortly after 10 o'clock the books of Bellevue for 1900 were taken down to the Criminal Courts Building. The books, seven in number, include all the entries into the pavilion for the insane for the year.

In regard to the action to be taken by the Grand Jury Commissioner John W. Keller said yesterday:

"I shall welcome any investigation it may make, because I think it will follow the lines of my own investigation. For that reason I should like to appear before the Grand Jury."

It is stated that the books of the Manhattan State Hospital have also been sent for, and will be compared with the Bellevue records.

The Bellevue nurses are still resigning. It was reported yesterday that twelve more would resign. This will make, with those who have resigned and those who have been discharged, a total of forty-one. The stoop of the Mills Training School for Nurses was crowded with the departing nurses' trunks, which were being piled on an express wagon.

In speaking of the shortage of nurses Commissioner Keller said that he had instructed Dr. Stewart to get nurses wherever he could. He would not be tied down by the red tape of civil service where it was a matter of life and death. He said patients should not be permitted to suffer merely because of civil service requirements. Graduate nurses would be procured in the city to fill the vacancies.

Dr. Stewart yesterday discharged six of the attendants at Bellevue for being absent without leave. Three of them were men and three women. Dr. Stewart said that he would appoint a new night head attendant for the pavilion for the insane. Dr. Stewart also said that he wanted the assistance of the press and the public in his efforts to clean up things. He would like to have more attendants, and all those who addressed him by letter or came with recommendations would be examined as to their fitness.

The situation as regards Commissioner Keller and the Medical Board in relation to Dr. J. W. Moore's suspension remains unchanged. Dr. Moore is still suspended, and no action has been taken by the Medical Board.

Commissioner Keller said, however, there was no friction between himself and the Medical Board and denied that he had been ousted from a meeting of the board. He said that neither the board nor any member of it had shown him any discourtesy.

The Commissioner received a visit yesterday from Thomas W. Minnock, one of the principal witnesses at the Hilliard inquest, who was an eye-witness of the occurrences in the pavilion for the insane. Mr. Keller said Mr. Minnock repeated the story of what he saw and told of a man named Fitzgerald, who was in the pavilion and who was handed over to an attaché to be sent to Philadelphia. According to the story instead of being taken to Philadelphia, Fitzgerald was taken on a car to Eighty-sixth Street, given a quarter, and turned loose, the inference being that some one pocketed the railroad fare.

The Commissioner said that he would investigate this case, which comes under the jurisdiction of Superintendent Blair of the Out-Door Poor Department. He will also look further into Mr. Blair's office relative to the complaints of blackmail charges by Banker George Crouch.

Commissioner Keller denied the story to the effect that a conspiracy existed whereby bodies were taken from the Morgue and buried under names of persons insured so as to collect the insurance money. He said the records of Bellevue's morgue would show that everything was conducted right there.

Commissioner Keller admitted that one of the members of the Medical Board styled Bellevue Hospital as a "whited sepulchre," as set forth in the report of Inspector Robert W. Hill of the State Board of Charities, made at Albany yesterday, but thought that this term was used rather hastily, as Bellevue had its good side as well as its bad side. The Commissioner received the report of Dr. Hill yesterday morning. Dr. Hill said that the report was only a preliminary one, and that a fuller report would be submitted after the new Superintendent had begun his work of reorganization and the State Board had an opportunity to see what is being done.

A new complaint by the firemen of Bellevue and others employed throughout the Charities Department was brought to light yesterday. A walking delegate of the Union was present and claimed that court proceedings would soon be instituted against the Charities Department for allowing men to work twelve hours a day. The union people are also fighting the Department and want the Commissioner to give the prevailing rate of wages. Some of the firemen have stated that inexperienced men, or pauper help, were put in charge of the fires of the large boilers, and that many times these men were intoxicated, and the ordinary regular appointee had to do the work of three men.

OBJECTS TO DAKOTA DIVORCE.

Hollisters of White Plains Again in Court—Wife Has Remarried.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The suit of Charles A. Hollister against Naomi Hollister, his wife, for a divorce was heard before Supreme Court Justice S. T. Maddox, holding a special term of court here to-day. They live in Mount Vernon. The wife some time ago got a divorce from her husband in North Dakota.

He now comes into court claiming that it is not a legal divorce, and wants it set aside and himself granted a divorce from her. He testified, and also a servant, and then the Justice took the papers, reserving decision until a record of the proceedings in the court at North Dakota could be obtained.

Since she obtained the divorce she has married Edward Valentine, against whom Mr. Hollister has begun a suit in the Supreme Court for $10,000 for alienating his wife's affections.

Water Company Will Dissolve.

Lawyer Thomas E. Pearsall late yesterday afternoon applied to Justice Dickey in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for an order dissolving the Long Island Water Supply Company. The company's plant, which is in the East New York section of Brooklyn, formerly the Town of New Lots, which it supplied with water for a number of years under a franchise granted by the town authorities, is now a part of the Brooklyn water supply system, the city having purchased the company's rights and property. The company is now out of business and desires to wind up its affairs. A hearing will be had on Feb. 12.

Sentenced for Whipping a Child.

Aileen Lawrence, twenty-two years old, of 264 East Seventy-eighth Street, was sentenced to sixty days in the City Prison in Special Sessions yesterday for cruelly beating her eleven-year-old sister, Bertha. Dr. F. S. Gibbs of the Children's Society testified that he found more than fifty wounds, bruises, and scars on the child's body. The beating occurred on Dec. 19 last, the child said, five days before the defendant was to have been married. When Justice Jerome pronounced sentence, the prisoner fainted.

Actress Loses a $200 Purse.

Mrs. "Jack" Bloodgood called at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night to report the loss of a purse valued at $200, but which contained only 25 cents at the time she last had it. She missed the purse after leaving a cab at the stage door of the Bijou Theatre. The police will try to find the driver of the cab.

FIRE IN HORSE CAR STABLES.

Lives of 400 Animals Saved by Employes and Outsiders—Two Persons Injured.

Fire broke out in the stables of the Ninth Avenue horse car line, corner of Fifty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue, shortly after 8 o'clock last night, and before the flames were under control the interior of the building was badly damaged. When the fire was discovered the entire force of stablemen, assisted by outsiders and policemen, ran into the stables and cut loose the 414 horses that were in the stalls. After the flames were under control one horse was found dead from suffocation and twelve were suffering from the effects of the smoke. Two of these afterward died. The fire started in a shed used for storing sand, and is supposed to have been caused by a defective insulation of an electric wire.

The building is a two-story brick structure, was built more than sixty years ago, and the beams and floors were old and dried out and filled with hay and straw. The credit for discovering the fire is claimed by nine citizens and four policemen. According to the officials of the company it is believed the fire was discovered by Edward Griffen, a "hitcher," who was standing at Fifty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue. Griffen saw smoke coming from the sand pit and told "Starter" Timothy McNamara. The men sounded a large bell which called the night foreman, Dooling. In the meantime the smoke had been seen by Patrolman Van Buskirk, who turned in the first alarm.

The firemen of Engine Company 23 responded, and kept the fire from the portion of the stables occupied by the horses until all had been driven down the runaways to the street. While the horses were being turned loose other alarms were sent in, and Chief Croker and Deputy Chief Dunne reached the scene of the blaze.

The fire communicated by means of an air shaft with the portion used for storing the hay and straw, and spread rapidly. The firemen had considerable difficulty in keeping the flames back until all the horses had been released.

Chief Croker took charge, and, after nearly an hour's work, announced that the blaze was under control.

William Baker, janitor of the West Side Court Building, opened the building and allowed the firemen to draw a line of hose upstairs to a side window so that they could play it on the blaze. Night Keeper Patrick Carroll of the prison closed the shutters of the prison windows. There was no excitement among the thirty-one male and nine female prisoners. Chief Croker announced that the damage would amount to $5,000. Several cable and horse cars were destroyed.

Max Link, thirty-seven years old, of 364 West Fifty-fourth Street, one of the employes in the stables, was overcome by smoke, and was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital. Valentine Schoenbacher, twenty-two years old, of 324 West Forty-seventh Street, fractured a leg while watching the fire by jumping from a shed on top of a pile of scrap iron. He too was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

COLUMBIA'S CANE SPREE.

Freshmen Win Every Bout in the Annual Event—A General Scrimmage Follows.

The annual cane spree between the sophomore and freshman classes of Columbia University took place yesterday afternoon in the university gymnasium, and resulted in an unexpected victory for the freshmen. It also resulted in one of the warmest under-class mix-ups that has ever been witnessed at the local university.

The cane spree at Columbia is the institution which has superseded the old and barbarous car rush. The change was made through the efforts of the class of '99, and has prevailed since. The spree is held every year to decide the question most vital to the freshman heart, namely, the carrying of canes, for if they win they can sport their sticks to their heart's desire. The event is divided into three bouts, a light weight, a middle weight, and a heavy weight. Each bout is contested by one man from each class, and is fought in rounds of three minutes, with one minute intermission.

The contestants are given a heavy stick of hard wood, which they strive to wrest from each other. In yesterday's contest the bouts were fought as follows:

Lightweight—E. S. Whitin, 1904, defeated H. M. McKlintock, 1903.

Middleweight—W. C. Duell, 1904, defeated R. B. Bartholomew, 1903.

Heavyweight—J. R. Fisher, 1904, defeated A. Brinkerhoff, 1903.

After the contest was finished, in some way or other a dispute arose in the gymnasium between the two classes, which soon developed into a lively scrimmage. The crowd surged out of the building onto the campus, and there ensued a fierce-fought battle between the under classmen. The sophomores formed themselves into a solid phalanx and charged the broken lines of the freshmen, and drove them in utter rout. The freshmen, however, soon restored order in their ranks, and managed to meet the onslaughts of their opponents in more organized manner. The campus, wet with the recent rain, was soon churned into a reeking quagmire, through which the students struggled, and through repeated falls were quickly smeared with mud.

The contest waxed so fierce that the university proctors, although on the scene of action, were able to do nothing.

After the fight had progressed for about a half hour the upper classmen interfered and brought the fray to a close, and the late enemies shook hands and repaired to the dressing room and bath.

WOKE UP IN A CEMETERY.

Boy Tells Strange Story of Being Robbed and Spirited Away.

Louis Goldearr, a sixteen-year-old messenger boy, employed by A. Zeleza of 123 Madison Street, returned to his home, at 1,728 Madison Avenue, last evening, after having been missing since early Wednesday morning, and told a strange story of adventure. The boy was covered with mud, and was almost fainting from exhaustion and exposure. The boy left home at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning to go to work. A couple of hours later his employer gave him $10 to go out and purchase supplies. He was sent to 39 Warren Street.

Louis states that he rode over on a Madison Street car, and that opposite him sat a young man, who eyed him closely. Louis says that when he left the car the young man followed, and that he proceeded a short distance after him until he reached his destination. As he entered the hallway at 39 Warren Street, the young man grasped him, caught him by the throat, and choked him, wresting his $10 from the hand in which it was clutched.

Then the lad says he lost consciousness, and woke up yesterday morning lying beside a gravestone in a cemetery. He thinks it was Mount Vernon. He at once started for home, walking all the distance. When he reached there he told his story to his mother. The family physician was summoned and diagnosed the case. He said the lad was suffering from exposure, exhaustion, and possibly from the effects of some drug. His condition is critical.

The boy's employer speaks highly of him, and states that he believes the lad's story. He says he has frequently been intrusted with much larger sums than the one he lost.

Ex-Russian Colonel Stricken in a Car.

Moses Plotz, formerly a Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army, who lived at 1,678 Madison Avenue, was stricken with apoplexy in a Madison Avenue car yesterday while going down town with Dr. Isaac Plotz, his son, and died in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, where he was taken in an ambulance. Mr. Plotz, who was sixty-eight years old, had two medals for bravery, one received for services in the Turkish war and the other in the Polish revolution. He was obliged to come to this country during the latter years of his life on account of persecution.

Too Old to Work, He Took His Life.

Despondency, caused by an attack of the grip and the fact that he was too old to find employment, caused Louis Wood, a former dry goods clerk, fifty-two years old, to commit suicide at his home, 103 West Fourteenth Street, shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He had been out of employment for several weeks, and Wednesday night, in the drug store at 846 Broadway, he bought two ounces of carbolic acid. While his wife slept he went into the bath room and drank the poison. An ambulance was summoned, but Wood was dead before it arrived.

ALLEGED PLOT TO ROB INSURANCE COMPANY

One of Its Agents, a Doctor, and Two Other Men Indicted.

Many Policies, It Is Charged, Were Secured on Persons at the Point of Death.

An alleged conspiracy to swindle the Colonial Life Insurance Company of America, which has its principal office at 43 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was made public yesterday. The Hudson County Grand Jury on Wednesday afternoon indicted Thomas J. Kelly, thirty-two years old, recently of 57 West Twelfth Street, Manhattan; William Necker, an undertaker, and Thomas Martin, the editor of The Daily Dispatch, both of Union Hill, and Dr. Richard Jahr of Weehawken Heights.

Secretary and Manager Ernest Heppenheimer of the Colonial Life Insurance Company said that Kelly, while an agent of the company, had taken very bad risks on which the company had paid money to Necker and Martin as beneficiaries. Dr. Jahr was the examining physician of the company who certified to the good health of the persons Kelly insured. Mr. Heppenheimer and ex-Judge Joseph D. Bedle, counsel to the company, said they did not think Dr. Jahr had been guilty of a criminal intent, but had been careless in signing papers presented by Kelly. Dr. Jahr made a statement to the officials of the company and to Chief Murphy at Jersey City Police Headquarters. He was not arrested. Martin, Kelly, and Necker were released on $1,000 bail each. They pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Heppenheimer said that three cases had been found in which Kelly and the others had defrauded the company, and it was believed there were other cases. Mr. Heppenheimer, however, only gave particulars of one case, that of Robert Brennan, who was a brother-in-law of Thomas Martin. He said he feared a disclosure of the two others would be against the ends of justice.

The company had noticed a high death rate among the persons insured by Kelly, and refused to insure Brennan for more than $282. The policy was made out by Kelly for $484. When Brennan died, in October last, soon after the policy was insured, the company started an investigation of Agent Kelly's work, and soon afterward dismissed him and Dr. Jahr. It was learned that Brennan's father and mother had died of consumption, and that Brennan died of that disease after a lingering illness. Brennan had lived with Martin, and received the $282 as beneficiary. It is not charged that Martin was concerned in any other case.

Mr. Heppenheimer said that one of the men insured by Kelly had been in Bellevue Hospital shortly before the insurance was placed and died soon after. One case was so flagrant that the company heard of it and Necker, having reason to fear trouble, accepted a return of the premium. In this case the policy was for $1,000. In the other suspected cases the insurance was for smaller amounts.

One of the cases on which the indictments were found is said to have been on a man named O'Brien, in Howeth, N. J., who was hopelessly ill at the time and died within a few days. The company canceled fifteen policies written by Kelly on persons who have since died of lingering diseases.

Mr. Heppenheimer and ex-Judge Bedle denied reports that evidence had been found that the company had paid insurance on corpses removed from Bellevue.

Martin made the following statement concerning the charge against him:

"All I know about this case is that two years ago my brother-in-law, Robert Brennan, who had lived with me three years, took out an insurance policy in the Colonial Life Insurance Company. I did not know about it until my wife suggested that I be the beneficiary. Brennan had proposed that his sister, my wife, be the beneficiary. I laughingly said 'All right,' and paid no further attention to it. I understand Brennan was examined by Dr. Jahr, but I do not know Dr. Jahr. Brennan used to leave the money with me for the company's agent. Three weeks before he died he went to the hospital. The company got proof at the hospital of Brennan's death, and a day or two afterward paid me the money. I never gave Kelly any money. He once tried to borrow $5 of me after Brennan's death."

Necker also denied that he had been guilty of any wrongdoing against the insurance company. He remembered that he buried Brennan, and that the death certificate mentioned consumption. He did not recall the name of the physician who signed the certificate.

It is said that Kelly's true name is Thomas Waldron. He has appeared in several boxing contests without much success.

The Colonial Life Insurance Company is a comparatively young corporation. Its assets on Dec. 31, 1899, were $127,000. E. F. C. Young is its President.

CANNOT SELL ROGERS PLANT.

Stockholders Must Consent Before the Works Can Be Disposed Of.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 10.—From recent developments it would seem that had J. S. Rogers consulted his lawyers before he closed down the Rogers Locomotive Works and issued his demand of "first give me a $200,000 bond to take the works at the appraised value and then I will have them appraised," it is probable he would not have taken the action he did. The Katz Brothers, who have made earnest efforts to save the works, and who, when all else failed, decided to start up the works themselves, are satisfied they can make the shops pay. All terms had been settled when Katz Brothers, from their legal advisers, got notification that Mr. Rogers could not sell.

The Rogers Locomotive Company owns the shops. J. S. Rogers owns the vast majority of the stock of this corporation, but he does not own it all, and if he should sell the assets of the corporation unless under the forms of law and with the assent of every stockholder, he might render himself liable to heavy damages. Mr. Rogers, however, has caused a notice of the dissolution of the corporation to be published, though the corporation is not in a position to dispose of its assets in its own way.

What will have to be done under the law is to appoint appraisers and have them appraise the machinery of the works. When the appraisement is made Mr. Rogers will have to sell the works to the highest bidder and divide the proceeds among the stockholders pro rata, according to their stock. If this is not done, any one of the minority stockholders may go to court and have a receiver appointed, who will sell the works under the direction of the courts and divide the proceeds among the stockholders.

THIEF HELD ON HIS RECORD.

Anderson, Arrested on Suspicion, Identified as ex-Convict.

Howard Anderson, alias Andrew Andrews, said by the police to be a well-known English thief, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday and turned over to Chief of Police Carpenter of White Plains, in which city he is wanted on a charge of robbing the Summer home of Charles W. Dickel, who keeps a riding school in this city.

Policeman Powers of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, at 4 A. M. yesterday, arrested Anderson on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad Station at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street with a large bundle in his possession.

At the station house the bundle was found to contain a woman's coat and two fowling pieces. In court Detective Frank Price identified Anderson as Andrews, who has an international reputation as a second-story thief. The detective said the prisoner had served 6½ years of a 10-year sentence for stealing $10,000 worth of silverware from the residence of a millionaire in Hempstead, L. I.

The Baltimore to be Reconstructed.

Orders were received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday authorizing extensive work on the cruiser Baltimore. The Baltimore has been at the local yard for several months. She is to be practically reconstructed and her main battery is to be changed from eight-inch guns to six-inch rapid-fire guns. The work will involve an expenditure of fully $500,000, it is believed, and will occupy about 400 working days.

Women's $10.00 Skirts at $5.86.

Made of double-faced cloth, gore style, twenty rows of tailor stitching—gray and brown. Just the Skirt for walking, skating, golfing. Made to retail at $10.00; our price $5.86.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Women's $13.00 Golf Capes at $8.74.

They are made of fine worumbo cloth, large variety of colors, strikingly handsome plaid backs, hood and high collar, 30 inches long, made to retail at $13.00; our price $8.74.

The Macy Sale of Muslin Underwear.

This is THE sale of the period. The town's agog over it. No wonder. It includes every element that invites success. No use telling you anything else concerning quantity, quality, beauty, freshness and cheapness in connection with these goods. Those points have been thoroughly emphasized in former announcements. Every word applies as strongly now as then. Makes no odds what others claim, the real facts are plain—too plain for controversy—that

The Macy Prices Are the Lowest.

55c. French Twilled Flannels at 39c.

Five Hundred Pieces French Twilled Flannels from the celebrated Atlantic Mills, strictly all-wool, over twenty colorings to choose from, sold by others at 55c. per yard; our price 39c.

A Sale of Men's Trousers That Is the Culmination—the Acme— Of Various Remarkable Transactions Resulting in Unequalled Values

An aggregation of Trousers in the Annex. All of them are reliable, stylish and hence desirable. They were collected—chosen systematically, carefully and economically. The choicest products of several of the leading manufacturers. We secured broken lots and unsold balances at decisive concessions. But in no case did we accept a single pair for the sake of more price-cheapness. Intrinsic quality, workmanship of genuine merit and unmistakable style had to be in evidence before we'd talk "trade" with the maker. That explains the fresh, elegant and nobby stock you'll find here. Three quotations that fitly represent the character of the offerings:

$4.50 to $5.50 Trousers at $2.99.

Of splendid worsteds—absolutely all wool and heavy weight. Everything from pockets to buttons made for service.

$5.50 to $6.50 Trousers at $3.99.

Of fine domestic worsted, all wool, high grade trimmings, sewed with pure silk, cut in accordance with newest mode.

$7.00 to $8.00 Trousers at $4.99.

Of richest domestic and imported worsted, shaped and finished just like the ones made by exclusive custom tailors.

Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts 31c., 38c., 44c., 68c.

We quote four prices—31c. to 68c. Of course, you'll buy the best your means afford. However, whether you decide upon the 31c. quality, or the 38c. quality, or the 44c quality, or the 68c. quality, you may depend upon securing more real Shirt value than the same money can command elsewhere. That's not just a random statement. We've bought Shirts from other stores for the sake of making impartial comparisons. The results warrant all we say—and more.

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made of good heavy muslin, three-ply linen inserted bosoms, reinforced front and back, full-felled seams throughout, continuous facings, cut full size in body; at **31c**

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made of Williamsville muslin, three-ply 1700 count linen inserted bosoms, hand-worked buttonholes in neck-bands, reinforced front and back, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector and tie tape, open back or open back and front, sizes up to 18; at **38c**

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made of Utica Nonpareil or New York muslin, three-ply 1800 count linen inserted bosoms, hand worked buttonholes in neckband, reinforced back and front, full-felled seams throughout, continuous facing, collar button protector and tie tape, open back and open back and front, short and regular bosoms, sizes up to 18; at **44c**

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, **made in our own factory** of Utica Nonpariel muslin, three-ply solid linen bosoms, hand-worked button and eyelet holes, linen neck and wristbands, open back or open back and front, sizes up to 18 in. We have manufactured and sold this Shirt for over twenty years, constantly bettering and strengthening it wherever possible; our price **68c**

Men's Night Shirts, made of heavy muslin, 52 in. long, full width, neatly trimmed with fast color woven braids; all sizes up to 20, at 39c.

Men's Pajamas, made of good flannelette in dainty pink and blue stripes, warranted fast colors, sold elsewhere at $1.00; our price, 69c.

Men's "Webster" Collars.

The well known "Webster" Collars, made to our special order—all the favorite shapes, pure linen, four ply—making them strong and durable; improved bar-end buttonholes. They will wear as long as any of the standard 25c. collars. Our regular price is 66c. per half dozen; now offered at 43c. per half dozen.

Men's Winter Underwear At Much Less Than Regular Price.

You know why the price of these goods is less than half. Weather, weather, weather—weather! These springy and autumny days have hurt the manufacturers of Underwear. Here's a single instance of a sacrifice that indicates the losses they have had to bear:

Men's Fine White Cashmere Shirts and Drawers—made of finest selected Australian yarn, full-fashioned and regular made.

Regular price elsewhere, $2.50 | Regular price here, $2.19.

Our Price Now **$1.19** Our Price Now

Lucky chance for all men who haven't yet bought winter Underwear and for those who are clever enough to buy now for next winter—if present needs are supplied.

Winter Dress Goods At And Less Than Half Price. Fabrics That Ranged From 49c. to $3.49 A Yard Are Now 19c. to 98c.

That's the way we'll get rid of all short lengths and depleted lines. Among the weaves are:—

Venetians, Tweeds, Henrietta Cloths, Homespuns, Crepons, Serges, Coverts, Armures, Hopsackings, All-wool Plaids, Silk-and-wool Plaids, Golf Plaid-back and Reversible Suitings.

Nearly all the pieces contain enough for either skirt or suit. The reductions are almost absurd—19c. to 98c.—our former prices, 49c. to $3.49.

Women's and Children's Rubbers.

Women's Sandal Rubbers, with straps at instep, 44c.

Women's Storm Rubbers, best grade, sold elsewhere at 60c.; our price, 47c.

Women's Storm Alaskas, arctic style, made like a rubber, at 99c.

Women's Arctics, best grade, button and buckle styles, at 99c., $1.99 and $2.63.

Children's Storm Rubbers, sizes 6½ to 10½, at 37c.; sizes 11 to 2, at 44c.

Men's Rubbers—(Annex.)

Men's Rubbers, "Goodyear" quality, mostly narrow toes, broken sizes, worth 90c.; our price, 24c.

Men's Storm Rubbers, best quality, all shapes and lasts, 71c.

Men's Storm Alaska Overshoes, lined with pure wool, 99c.

Men's Arctics, one-buckle style, lined with pure wool, light and heavy weight, at $1.49.

Men's High Cut Storm Arctics, three-buckle style, lined with pure wool, at $2.49.

Men's and Boys' Mackintoshes—(Annex.)

Boys' Pure Gum Coats, sizes 4 to 16 years, at $1.99.

Men's and Boys' Mackintoshes, gray and tan, guaranteed waterproof, value $4.00; our price, $2.98.

Men's Mackintoshes, black, blue and light brown, guaranteed waterproof, value $7.00; our price, $4.99.

Men's Mackintoshes, black, blue and gray, guaranteed waterproof, value $10.00; our price, $7.49.

Men's Mackintoshes, blue and black, guaranteed waterproof, value $13.00; our price, $9.99.

Women's and Misses' Mackintoshes.

Women's Mackintoshes, made of wool cashmere, one and two cape style, velvet collar, checked lining, at $2.99.

Better qualities at prices proportionately low, ranging up to $5.19.

Misses' Mackintoshes, made of wool cashmere, two capes, velvet collar, checked lining, at $2.39.

Children's and Misses' Garments.

Children's Reefers, large variety of materials, colors and styles, neatly trimmed, sizes 4 to 12 years, were $7.49; reduced to $3.98.

Children's Double-breasted Box Coats, fitted and semi-fitting styles, with or without capes, made of cheviot, boucle and kersey cloth, all the newest shades, sizes 4 to 14 years, were $8.49; reduced to $4.98.

Children's Long Coats, made of kersey and double-faced cloth, large variety of styles and colorings, trimmed and untrimmed, sizes 4 to 14 years, were $13.74; reduced to $8.46.

Misses' Double-breasted Paletots, semi-fitting styles, made of black and castor kersey cloth, bell sleeves, lined throughout with satin, sizes 12 to 18 years, were $21.16; reduced to $14.74.

Continuation of the Stationery Sale.

The values originally advertised may still be had. They, and the new items recorded to-day, are among the best of Stationery offerings ever made by us.

Satin and Linen-finished Paper, pound packages, 8c. Envelopes to match, 9c. per hundred.

Puritan Velum Paper, pound packages, 9c. Envelopes to match, 13c. per hundred.

Fine Bond Paper, commercial size, pound packages, 24c. Envelopes to match, 5c. per package.

High-grade Silk-fibre Paper, pound packages, 34c. Envelopes to match, 13c. and 14c. per package.

TRAGEDY IN BOSTON.

Suicide Kills His Wife and Injures His Mother and Child.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Sevante Anderson, a Swede, thirty-six years of age, shot and killed his wife and probably fatally wounded his mother and three-year-old boy at their home, 1 Sheridan Street, Jamaica Plain, about 6:30 o'clock this morning. He then killed himself.

Anderson's act is attributed to mental aberration, as the result of business troubles. He has been a resident of this city for several years, and has been considered a sober and industrious citizen. Up to two months ago he was employed as a sole leather sorter by W. F. Moshier & Co.

Taken Fatally Ill in Broadway Car.

Alexander Abrams, forty-eight years old, steward of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was taken ill yesterday in a north-bound Broadway cable car when the car was near Broome Street. Policeman Dennin of the Broadway Squad removed him to a near-by store and sent to St. Vincent's Hospital for an ambulance, but Abrams died before it arrived. Heart disease was given as the cause of death.

WORK OF ANIMALS' FRIENDS.

What the Society for Their Protection Has Accomplished in One Year.

At the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held yesterday, President John P. Haines said that during the twelvemonth the organization prosecuted in the courts 515 cases of cruelty to animals; through its interference 3,835 disabled animals were temporarily suspended from labor; 3,033 horses, mules, and other large animals, disabled past recovery, were humanely destroyed, and 552 disabled horses and other large animals were removed from the streets in the society's ambulances; 28,314 diseased, starving, and homeless dogs and 64,276 cats were taken to the society's shelters; 1,858 lost dogs were restored to their owners, and homes were found for 319 dogs and 286 cats. During the year 1900 56,610 cases were investigated.

President Haines surprised even some of the members of the society by the statement that during the year 26,318 members had been enrolled in the Young Defenders' League, a youthful offspring of the parent society. There was great applause when the speaker referred to the fact that the society's exhibit at the Paris Exposition had received the grand prize.

William Fahnestock was elected Treasurer vice Charles Lanier, resigned.

TROLLEY STRIKES CARRIAGE.

Michael O'Malley, the Driver, Thrown Out and Killed.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Michael O'Malley was killed in a trolley accident in Hastings early this morning by his carriage being run into by a trolley car. Thomas Kane, the motorman of the car, was severely injured. The accident happened a little after midnight. The scene is a lonely one, just across the Yonkers city line. It is usual at all hours of the day to travel at a high rate of speed on this section. The owl car left this city about midnight for Hastings. All went well until the dark spot was reached. Then Kane turned on the loop, and the car shot along at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. Kane says he saw nothing in his way until the rays from his headlight showed a horse and vehicle approaching him and less than two car lengths away. There was a crash, and the horse and wagon and driver shot off to one side.

Conductor Alonzo Rossi and the passengers ran back and found Mr. O'Malley lying on the sidewalk. His death occurred a couple of minutes later. His skull was crushed in and his face cut. The horse lay in the roadway with his back and two legs broken. The wagon was broken to pieces. Meanwhile other passengers found Kane lying on the floor of the forward platform. He was badly cut about the face.

O'Malley lived at 120 Elm Street, this city. He was a collector and had been out on his rounds. He leaves a wife and three children.

Date Set for Dr. Kennedy's Retrial.

In the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, Justice Fursman yesterday set Feb. 4 as the date for the second trial of Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, convicted of the murder of Dolly Reynolds at the Grand Hotel on Aug. 16, 1898. The prisoner made affidavit that he had neither money nor property, and Cantell & Moore of 320 Broadway were assigned as his counsel. Former Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy have been retained by District Attorney Philbin for the prosecution.

Cornell Alumni's Annual Dinner.

Cornell alumni in this city and vicinity are to hold their annual dinner to-morrow evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. There will be speeches by President J. G. Schurman and Prof. H. Morse Stephens of Cornell, Hamilton W. Mabie, Henry Galbraith Ward of the University of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Frank D. Gamewell, Cornell, '78, conspicuous in the defense of the legations in Peking, and other well-known Cornell alumni.

The Wanamaker Store

Women's Suits

Here are startling reductions of some of the handsomest costumes that have been shown in New York this season. Best latest styles, all of them. Of various materials, such as are employed only in high-grade costumes like these. All the desirable colorings, and all sizes; in one lot or another.

These splendid suits should be in service. They shall not be permitted to linger here beyond their time. And their time's up now. As newly priced, the offering stands unmatched in value-giving — doubt whether it will be equalled at any time this season:

At $20—value up to $36 At $25—value up to $42
At $75—value up to $150

Second floor, Broadway.

Fancy Eiderdowns
Below Value

These warm and pretty flannels, with soft wool face, offer you excellent choosing from among forty attractive designs in colored stripes and figures on light-colored grounds.

You'll surely get satisfying service from them before long. Even if you didn't, at their present low price they're worth laying by for next year's needs—for, depend upon it, the makers won't make another mistake in over-production, such as the one which enables us to offer you now these Eiderdowns in

37½c quality at 25c a yard
50c quality at 28c a yard

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

CORSETS

Two particularly interesting groups. One contains 800 corsets—P. D. and J. B. They are all of excellent coutil; in white, drab and black; medium and long waists. The prices regularly are $2.75 and $4. Reduced to $1.25 and $1.50.

The other is a lot of 500 Lillian corsets—in our opinion the leading imported corsets. These are of coutil, Italian cloth and sateen, in white, drab, and black. Long and medium waists. These are very moderately priced at $1.75 to $5. Second floor, Tenth street.

PETTICOATS

Some pretty styles of short petticoats are priced very low. They are of flannelette in neat checks or stripes; plain hem; yoke band; 25 cents.

Petticoats of black sateen are shown in 4 styles, at $1 each. Attractively made, with fluted ruffle; three of these styles are unlined; the other has lining of flannelette. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

Pretty colored dresses. Inexpensive. For the very little ones, under 3 years. There's wide variety. All newest, most tasteful styles.

50c—Of gingham; in pink and blue stripes and checks; Mother Hubbard style; yoke finished with ruffle; sizes 1 to 3 years.

$1—Of gingham; small checks; white yoke of drawn work and cording; finished with hemstitched ruffle; sizes 2 and 3 years.

$1.25—Of percale; light and dark polka dots; made with waist; shield of white pique; finished with shaped collar.

$1—Boys' one-piece kilt dress of percale; in pink and blue stripes; 3 box plaits from neck in front and back; sailor collar with band of white duck; sizes 2 and 3 years.

$1.50—Boys' one-piece kilt dresses of percale; dark blue with white polka-dot; buttons on side; standing collar, belt and cuffs trimmed with white; sizes 2 and 3 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's SUITS
To Order Very Cheap

Choice of all good stylish patterns in various cheviots, worsteds and mixed cassimeres. They are qualities from which we have been selling sack suits at $30 to $40—a fair proportion of the higher priced grades. While this excellent collection lasts, which is not likely to be long, the price shall be $25.

Another group comprises piece goods from which sack suits have been made to order, up to this time, at $25 and $30—very moderately priced. Good choosing now at $20. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Book Sale

New features, and unusually attractive ones, too, enter into this notable book event. A publisher sends us his remaining lots of two-volume sets of standard literature. Not a large quantity, but varied, and interesting both as to character and as to the pricing. Well printed books and well bound. Published at $2. Priced now at 60c a set. Among the sets:

Count of Monte Cristo.
Tom Brown at Oxford and Tom Brown's School Days. Thomas Hughes.
French Revolution. Thomas Carlyle.
Charles O'Malley. Charles Lever.
Harry Lorrequer. Charles Lever.
Montaigne's Essays.
History of Our Own Times. Justin McCarthy.
Makers of Florence and Makers of Venice.
Homer's Iliad and Odyssey.

Two especially good offers in single volumes:

The Barrys. By Shan F. Bullock. Published at $1.25. Our price, 20c.

Cyrano de Bergerac: A play. By Edmond Rostand. Translated. 12mo, with illustrations from the play. Published at $1. Our price, 25c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Expert Eye-fitting

Just as irrational to try to fit your eyes with a pair of ready-made glasses, as to attempt to cure your ailment with some nostrum bought on your own diagnosis. We'll take the responsibility for fitting your eyes perfectly, if you'll let our expert optician examine them—without cost to you, of course, for the test.

As much care is bestowed upon remedying your visual defects as in determining them; and the glasses we'll furnish you are as good as the best quality of silex crystal, skill in grinding the lenses, and in adjusting the frames and mountings can produce. Prices for glasses begin at $1.

Tenth street aisle.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

The Wanamaker Store

The Sale of BOYS' CLOTHING

You have surmised it—the rain of yesterday extends these splendid opportunities to-day. Hundreds came, rain and all—it's so easy to get to Wanamaker's, rain or shine—but hundreds more waited until to-day. Those who came yesterday will not be sorry; but there is plenty still to choose from.

Best feature of the sale is the high character of the clothing. It is all our own carefully selected stock. Pure wool fabrics in every garment; and made up with the best tailoring that is done in this country for boys.

The story is so stirring that it well deserves this second telling.

Russian Blouse Suits—

For boys of 3 to 7 years. Smart, handsome suits that parents love to see on the little fellows—all beautifully made. These two groups:

At $3.75—Suits worth $5 to $6.50
At $5—Suits worth $7.50 and $8

and they are new and highly desirable suits that deserve every cent of their full price at the present moment.

Russian Overcoats—

For boys of 3 to 7 years. Of choicest fabrics, in most popular colors—

$7.50 to $10 Overcoats at $5

You can scarcely find better styles at any price.

Single and Double-breasted Suits—

For boys of 9 to 16 years. Handsome stylish suits of finest cheviots and cassimeres—

At $5, from $9 and $10

All highly desirable suits of the newest patterns.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Raglan Overcoats—

Raglans and Raglan Paddocks, for boys of 6 to 16 years; in Oxford, olive and green-mixed cheviots—beautiful coats, with every touch of grace and style. Two groups:

$11 to $15 Overcoats at $9
$16.50 to $20 Overcoats at $12

For 3 and 4-year-old Boys—

Just these sizes in Sailor Suits, Vestee and Russian Blouse Suits—that's why they are marked at to-day's ridiculous price—

$2.50 a Suit

They're all pure wool—remember that; and no pure wool suit of any sort can be bought for that price regularly. These are worth double and more. A few sailor suits in sizes for 11 and 12 years.

Boys' Reefers—

For ages 3 to 8 years. Of tan, Cambridge and brown-mixed frieze, with shield fronts—

At $3.50, from $6

Sale of JACKETS and Newmarkets

Stock-righting time before stock-taking. You know what that means—prices down to the bottom notch, to close out surplus stocks in a jiffy. Winter has been kind to you this year, and waited for the bargain sales; to the loss of makers and dealers, and your great gain.

This is how we mend matters; so that we can be quickly free to think of other things:

At $6—Jackets worth up to $15
At $10—Jackets worth up to $18
At $13.50—Jackets worth up to $26
At $25—Jackets worth up to $43
At $20—Velour Jackets worth up to $35
At $40—Velour Jackets worth up to $75
At $60—Velour Jackets worth up to $100

Also a group of smart and handsome *Newmarkets*—

At $25, from $30 to $43.50

These are best garments—best styles and fabrics—obtainable at their regular prices. There is nothing newer or choicer.

Second floor, Broadway.

The MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

The best under-garments that taste, knowledge, and skill can make gathered in the broadest variety ever attempted; and marked at the lowest prices which vast buying, economical handling, and prompt selling can make possible.

That's the White Sale story in a nutshell. Reason enough for the enormous selling.

These descriptions and prices of a few popular garments:

Night Gowns—

65c—Of muslin; yoke of cluster of plaits; V neck trimmed with hemstitched ruffle.

75c—Of muslin; yoke of fine plaits; square neck trimmed with embroidery and insertion.

$1—Of muslin; yoke of 8 rows of cluster plaits and hemstitching; embroidery on neck and sleeves.

Others at 38c to $8.

Petticoats—

75c—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of cambric; plain hem, hemstitched.

$1—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle; or cambric; trimmed with torchon lace and 2 rows of insertion.

$1.75—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn trimmed with torchon lace and 2 rows of insertion and plaits above.

Other styles at 35c to $15.

Corset Covers—

25c—Of cambric; full cover, with drawstring at waist; neck trimmed with torchon lace.

35c—Of cambric; full cover, with drawstring at waist; round neck, trimmed, and armholes trimmed with neat embroidery.

50c—Of cambric; short cover to waist; round neck trimmed with neat embroidery and ribbon.

60c—Of cambric; full cover; draw-string at waist; front with 4 rows of insertion; round neck trimmed with torchon lace.

Others up to $3.75.

Drawers—

25c—Of muslin; plain hem, hemstitched; hemstitched plait.

35c—Of muslin; trimmed with embroidery and plaits above.

50c—Of cambric; deep ruffle trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

Others at 15c to $4.25.

Chemises

25c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with lace.

35c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed; hemstitched lawn ruffle and insertion.

50c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with neat embroidery; cambric ruffle on skirt.

Others up to $4.50.

Short Skirts

25c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle and plaits above.

30c—Of cambric; gathered ruffle, hemstitched, and plain hem.

50c—Of cambric; trimmed with torchon lace and plaits above.

Others up to $2.75.

Second Floor and Basement

The Under-price Store

Sent to the basement store last night and ready, this morning, these lots of worthy goods at much less than usual prices. Many other attractive offerings, previously announced, are still in good supply.

Flannel Waists—16 Styles—

There are 7 styles at $2.50, though regularly $3.75 to $5. These are all of French Flannel, in solid colors, light and dark shades—some also in stripes and dots. Some plain, others elaborately plaited, velvet or embroidery trimmed, and so on. Six styles at $3, reduced from $5.50 to $6.50. All excellent, handsome flannel waists, in light and dark colors, made up in the best of recent styles.

Patent Bath Towels—

Turkish on one side, plain on the other. A little shop-worn — nothing more serious. Yet the price, which was originally 50c each, has now become 20c. Not many—they'll go quickly.

Basement.

Printed Denims and Cretonnes—

1,200 yards of the denims, taken from our fall stock—used for furniture coverings, hangings and screen panels,—the kind that sold until to-day at 25c a yard, now at 17c. About 1,000 yards of the printed cretonnes, also comparatively new, suitable for the same purposes as the denims, at 17c a yard, instead of 25c.

Fur Scarfs and Collarettes—

Bought a lot of Alaska Sable Scarfs at a decided bargain. They are still, for the price is $12 each, and at $17.50 would be very fair. To this lot is added these fully as good values taken directly from our stocks: Dyed Opossum Collarettes, with high storm collar, at $7.50 from $12.50; Double Sable Fox Boas at $15, instead of $20; Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs at $4, instead of $5 and $6.50.

The Wanamaker Store

The Carpet Sale

Still hundreds of the Rugs made from samples of carpets. They help wonderfully in brightening up a house; some are quite handsome, the most modest piece will cover a thin place in a bedroom and maybe save a carpet. On the floor they are quite as effective as rugs regularly made. These cost only a fraction of the price. All are neatly bound. Sizes range from a yard to a yard and a half long, in Wilton, Axminster, Body and Tapestry Brussels. Now marked at

25c to $1.75 Each

Third floor.

The Important Sale of Parlor FURNITURE

A third chapter of the interesting story of parlor suites, sofas, divans, and odd chairs, all at exceptionally low prices. The preceding chapters have dealt with certain excellent grades of furniture, especially arranged for this occasion. This tells of the remainder of those goods with additions of high-grade furniture—samples—not originally intended to go into this sale. Thus the story grows still more interesting—the bargains even better than before—while the assortment remains as good as ever.

An excellent collection of Vernis-Martin and mahogany parlor cabinets, music cabinets, writing desks, are a feature of this offering:

Parlor Suites—

At $32.50, from $43—Three pieces; imitation; damask cover.
At $37, from $74—Two pieces; imitation; velour cover
At $52, from $67—Three pieces; inlaid; tapestry cover.
At $52.50, from $70—Three pieces; imitation; tapestry cover.
At $65, from $86—Three pieces; imitation.
At $65, from $130—Three pieces; overstuffed; damask cover.
At $67.50, from $135—Three pieces; inlaid; damask cover.
At $75, from $100—Five pieces; imitation; damask cover.
At $85, from $115—Three pieces; inlaid; damask cover.
At $90, from $120—Five pieces; imitation; tapestry cover.
At $92, from $125—Three pieces; carved frames; velour cover.
At $95, from $120—Three pieces; imitation; damask cover.
At $95, from $155—Three pieces; mahogany; damask cover
At $100, from $140—Four pieces; imitation; damask cover.
At $110, from $180—Three pieces; mahogany; damask cover.
At $120, from $160—Three pieces; mahogany; damask cover.
At $125, from $153—Two pieces; mahogany; tapestry cover.
At $125, from $175—Three pieces; mahogany; velour cover.
At $150, from $210—Five pieces; carved; tapestry cover.

Parlor Suites—

At $160, from $203—Three pieces; mahogany; velour cover.
At $300, from $400—Three pieces; Empire design; damask cover.

Sofas and Davenports—

At $35, from $55—Mahogany inlaid sofa; tapestry cover.
At $35, from $70—Mahogany sofa; velour cover.
At $37.50, from $65—Sofa in velour; covered frame
At 60, from $80—Mahogany sofa; tapestry cover.
At $60, from $90—Mahogany davenport; Colonial design.
At $80, from $120—Mahogany davenport in velour.
At $75, from $95—Mahogany sofa; Colonial design; tapestry cover.

Fancy Parlor Chairs—

At $8.50, from $14—Imitation wall chair.
At $8, from $12—Mahogany wall chair in tapestry.
At $9, from $15—Mahogany wall chair in tapestry.
At $9.50, from $15—Imitation wall chair in damask.
At $9.75, from $18.50—Mahogany wall chair in tapestry.
At $11, from $15—Mahogany wall chair.
At $11, from $18—Mahogany wall chair in tapestry.
At $12.50, from $20—Imitation wall chair.
At $13.50, from $25—Oak arm chair.
At $13.50, from $18—Imitation arm chair.

Reducing LINENS
On a Rising Market

Sounds like a paradox, and a money-losing one, at that. But it merely illustrates the Wanamaker foresightedness, that led us to place huge linen orders far ahead at low prices, in anticipation of just such a rise in the price of flax as has occurred—is still occuring, too, by leaps and bounds.

But it's only a question of time when we, too, shall have to pay higher prices, so you'd best take advantage of the present day of grace, in laying in your household supplies.

To-day's news is very interesting. There are offerings of Moravian and Scotch Double Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, and Towels that deserve your especial attention:

Dinner Cloths—

Dinner cloths of the best Moravian double damask; a few odd cloths, priced thus:
2½ yards square, at $5.50, were $6.25; $7, were $8; and $10.50, were $12.50.
2½x3 yards, $6.50, were $7.50; $8.50, were $10; $10.50, were $12.50; and $12.75, were $15.

Dinner cloths of fine Scotch double damask, from one of the best makers; a limited number of patterns at these prices:
2x2 yards; $4; were $5.25.
2x2½ yards, $5; were $6.50.
2x3 yards, $6; were $7.75.
2½x2½ yards, $6.75; were $8.50.
2½x3 yards, $8; were $10.
2½x3½ yards, $9.25; were $11.50.

Napkins to match, 27 in. square, $6.50; were $8.50 a dozen.

Napkins—

95c a dozen—Bleached Scotch damask napkins, 17 in. square, with full selvedge edges; never before sold by us at less than $1 a dozen, and then only as a leader.

$1.80 a dozen—Bleached Scotch napkins, splendidly assorted patterns, 20 in. square; our regular $2.50 kind.

$2.90 a dozen—Bleached Flemish napkins; our exclusive designs; 22 in. square; our regular $3.75 kind.

Towels—

25c each—The "J. W. Special" bleached huckaback towel; damask border, with hemmed ends. This is the best 25c towel we know, and, at to-day's prices, is fully worth 35c.

Linen Store, Fourth avenue.

Fancy LINENS

These are the very practical pieces that give constant service as well as touches of daintiness. No housekeeper ever gets too many of them; and just now they cost much less than usual. Every piece pure linen.

At 40c a doz.—Finger Bowl Doilies; plain linen, hemstitched; 6x6 in.; regularly 55c.

At 50c each—Bleached damask Scarfs; 22x48 in.; regularly 75c to 95c each.

At 75c each—Bleached linen Scarfs, Squares and Tray Covers; regularly sold at $1 to $1.50.

At $1.25 each—Hemstitched linen or damask Squares, Scarfs and Tray Cloths; odd lots; regularly sold from $1.65 up to $2.50 each.

$1.50 each—Tea Cloths of bleached damask, hemstitched; some with drawn-work; a yard and a yard-and-a-quarter square; formerly $2 to $2.50 each.

At $2.50 each—Tea Cloths, finer than above; 1¼ and 1½ yds.; formerly $3 to $5 each.

At $3.25 each—Tea Cloths, hemstitched; double satin damask; bleached; with a row of hand-drawn work all round; a yard-and-a-quarter square; reduced from $4, $4.50.

Fourth avenue.

MATTRESSES

Only of the elastic felt sort, at this time. They're constantly growing in favor, and we're hearing naught but good of them from those who have bought here.

We're showing six grades now. The prices for full bed size, which will weigh 45 lbs., are $5.50, $7, $9.50, $10.50, $11,25 and $13.50. The three-quarter and single bed sizes are proportionately lower. All are made in one part, and are covered with best blue-and-white ticking.

CANDY

An old-fashioned sort—but made a little better than any you've ever known. "Buttercups"—pure caramel centers covered with crisp pulled candy. This quality sells regularly at 30c a pound. Here's a fresh lot that will be 20c a pound all this week. Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TO DROP ELECTION CASES?

J. H. Hammond's Resignation May Be Significant.

Attorney General Davies Says Deputy Hammond's Work Was Practically Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—In connection with the resignation of Deputy Attorney General John Henry Hammond, Attorney General Davies to-day made a statement which has occasioned some surprise. Mr Hammond was appointed to look after the preparation and prosecution of election law violations in New York City. He was the complainant before Gov. Roosevelt when District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner was removed on charges. When the Attorney General was asked to-day for the reason of Mr. Hammond's resignation he said that Mr. Hammond could not afford to work for the State longer, as he could make much more in his private practice. And then he added: "Mr. Hammond is a very bright young lawyer, and I regretted very much losing him from my staff, but the work which he started in to do is practically completed."

The work to which the Attorney General referred was the prosecution of the election fraud cases. It was because of his alleged interference with the prosecution of these cases that District Attorney Gardiner was removed. It will be recalled that a number of indictments against persons charged with election frauds were returned, and Superintendent of Elections McCullagh made the prediction that some of the offenders were quite likely to see the inside of a penitentiary. The impression created by the manner of bringing the cases, and the resentment which was manifested when District Attorney Gardiner was guilty of his alleged interference, was that all of the cases were to be vigorously pushed.

The resignation of Deputy Attorney General Hammond, who had charge of the preparation of the cases, and the statement of the Attorney General that Mr. Hammond had "practically completed his work in connection with the cases," have created a suspicion that the desire of the Superintendent of Elections to vigorously prosecute isn't as strong as it was at election time. In fact, it is hinted here that Mr. Hammond resigned because he saw there was "nothing doing" so far as the election cases were concerned. Deputy Attorney General Hedges will have charge of the cases in case any of them are brought to trial.

TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS.

Gov. Odell Says the New Bill Is Being Put Into Shape.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Gov. Odell said this morning, in relation to the proposed tax on savings banks and trust companies:

"You can't draw a bill like that in a day. We are trying to whip it into shape now. I am quite sure that the bill will pass when introduced, because I hope it will be in such form as to commend itself to all interests."

CUT IN PRISON EXPENSES.

Superintendent Collins Says Convicts' Meals May Be Cut Down.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Gov. Odell's State Department retrenchment scheme is causing State Superintendent of Prisons Cornelius V. Collins very little annoyance. He takes the threatened "cut" calmly, declaring that the "shorn official lamb adapts himself to the appropriation wind." Superintendent Collins made this statement today:

"If the appropriation for the State Prison Department is cut down, I will cut down the distribution of the money to suit. I ran my department as economically last year as it could be in accordance with the law. I'll run it this year the same way. If I am cut down a third I will furnish two meals instead of three. If I am cut down two-thirds, I will serve one meal a day. If there's another cut, then I will furnish one meal a week, if that's all that can be done. I'll stretch the appropriation to the last penny. That's the only way to live up to the law. Do the best you can with the money you get, and they can't expect any more from you."

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The Senate convened promptly at 11 o'clock this morning.

Following the introduction of bills, Senator Higgins asked that his bill to amend the charter of Olean be ordered to a third reading because of the fact that an election will soon be held in that village. Senator Hill asked that the Buffalo Grade Crossing bill be ordered printed promptly, so that fuller action may soon be taken, the commission desiring to complete the work before the Pan-American Exposition.

Senator Brown received unanimous consent to introduce a bill amending the fish and game law, consolidating the two commissions, the Forest Preserve Board and the Fish and Game Commission.

On motion of Senator Ellsworth, the Senate adjourned at 11:20 o'clock until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

The only business transacted in the Assembly was the first reading of bills, the session lasting about ten minutes.

Assemblyman Julius Harburger of New York attempted to introduce a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee, which shall prepare a bill, framing an amendment to the Constitution so as to limit the powers of the Governor in the removal of officers elected by the people, and providing for a review by the Court of Appeals of the action of ex-Gov. Roosevelt in removing from office Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, as District Attorney of New York County.

Leader Alids objected to the introduction of the resolution at this time, and, under the rules, it went over until Monday night.

The Assembly adjourned until Friday at 10 A. M.

TAX ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Assemblyman Smith's Bill to Compel Listing in Detail.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The combined opposition to the barge canal scheme, through Assemblyman S. W. Smith of Columbia County, to-day introduced a bill to compel the listing of personal property. Mr. Smith claims that the barge canal proposed would only benefit big shippers, without aiding in reducing the price of commodities. His listing bill will reach the heads and the stockholders of these big corporations and add millions to the State Treasury.

The bill exempts from taxation the personal property of an individual or corporation to the extent of $1,000, in addition to all other exemptions now provided by law. It provides that the Assessors of each tax district shall annually, between May 1 and July 1, ascertain by diligent inquiry all the property and the names of all the persons taxable therein. For that purpose they shall annually, between the first and fifteenth days of May, deliver or cause to be delivered to each person residing within the tax district a blank form or schedule of personal property, in such form as shall be prescribed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

The persons to whom such blank forms or schedules are delivered shall, on or before June 1, make and deliver to the Assessors a statement in writing and in detail verified by the oath of the person making it, of all personal property owned or held by him or her on May 1 then next preceding, together with a statement of the value thereof, whether held or owned in such person's own right or as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, agent, or other representative capacity, and, if owned or held in such representative capacity, the name of the beneficiary or real party in interest, and the location of said property, if out of the tax district.

Such statement shall include an enumeration of all municipal bonds, all stocks and bonds of incorporated and other companies, and the par value and the market value thereof on May 1 next preceding; also all mortgages upon property real and personal, the location of the property covered by said mortgage, and the name of the owner thereof; also all promissory notes and other obligations or evidences of indebtedness owned or held, with the name and residence of the debtor, the amount of the debt, and the accumulated interest; also all moneys on hand or deposited in savings banks or depositories, with the amount of accumulated interest, if any.

The Assessors shall not be bound by the statements contained in such schedules, but shall themselves assess said personal property at its full and true value, according to the best information they can secure. For that purpose they may subpoena the person making such statement and such other person or persons within the district as they may deem necessary to appear before them at a time and place to be specified to give evidence with respect thereto.

Any person who shall willfully withhold from the Assessors information as to any personal property owned or held by him or her shall forfeit to the people of the State of New York 2 per centum of the value of the property as to which information is so withheld.

WAGNER'S PERSONAL TAX BILL.

Non-Residence of Owner No Excuse Under the Proposed Plan.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Joseph Wagner's bill relating to the payment of taxes on personal property by persons removed from the State has caused a sensation among legislators of both houses who have been tinkering with taxation problems for several sessions past. The bill is very short as to text, merely inserting nine words to the present general tax law and omitting nine words. These brief insertions and omissions, however, threaten to set all the legislative tax students in a wrangle.

The bill as a whole provides that the tax on property is to be levied where the property is located, regardless of the place of the owner's residence. This proposition is an amendment of Section 8 of Chapter 908 of the Laws of 1896, entitled "An Act in Relation to Taxation, Constituting Chapter 24 of the General Laws." The section, at the point where the change is proposed, reads:

"Every person shall be taxed in the district where he resides." The bill eliminates the words "he resides" and adds "where his property is located, regardless of the owner's residence." The remainder of the section is preserved intact until the sentence is reached reading: "When a person shall have acquired a residence in a tax district and shall have been taxed therein, such residence shall be presumed to continue for the purpose of taxation until he shall have acquired another residence in this State." At this point the words "or shall have removed from this State" are added.

Senator Wagner's avowed object in introducing the bill is to save to the State large sums every year in taxes on property within the State borders that is lost through the "swearing-off" process on the ground of non-residence. The text of the measure is believed to be so drastically constructed that there will be no chance for evasion through any legal quibble.

PUNISHMENT FOR KIDNAPPERS.

Bills Introduced at Albany Provide Long Term Imprisonment.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Plunkitt has introduced a measure to punish kidnappers of children by imprisonment for not less than twenty-five years. In conjunction with this bill Senator Plunkitt says he is moved to act because of the dastardly crimes committed recently by organized gangs of kidnappers. He mentioned the Marion Clarke case in New York, the Cudahy case, and the threatening epistle sent to the Rev. J. P. Peters.

A second kidnapping bill was introduced in the Senate this morning by Senator Cullen. The act defines kidnapping, amends Section 211 of the Penal Code, and makes the crime punishable by imprisonment for the offender's natural life.

FERRYBOAT AND BRIDGE TRAFFIC.

Five Bills to Regulate It Introduced in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Assemblyman McNamee of Richmond to-day introduced five bills regulating ferryboat and bridge traffic between sister boroughs and New York City. One prohibits the operation of ferryboats thirty-five years old, and provides that ferryboats shall operate between the hours of 1 A. M. and 5 A. M. for the accommodation of passengers and teams at least hourly.

Bill No. 3 is to compel monthly commutation by the issuing of a card or book, good for sixty-two trips; No. 4 fixes the rate of fare for foot passengers between the hours of 5:30 A. M. and 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. and 7 P. M. at 3 cents each way instead of 5.

The fifth bill is to compel railroad companies using or leasing bridges connecting a city of the first-class with another State, and which is used for freight trains, to operate across said bridge two passenger trains daily each way.

TO REFORM MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Two Measures Introduced in the Assembly to Improve Conditions Here.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Assemblyman H. Wilson introduced a bill this morning which is intended to revolutionize the present New York City municipal court system. Within thirty days the Board of Justices of the Municipal Court are to appoint a commission consisting of three Justices from Manhattan and one Justice each from the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, who are to revise, amend, reform, simplify, abridge, and codify the laws, rules, practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings of the Municipal Court, the clerks, officers, marshals, and attendants. The revision made is to be sent to the Legislature for action. The commission is to act without compensation.

A bill amending the Municipal Court procedure in New York City, so far as it affects body executions and the selection of jurors for the court, was introduced by Assemblyman Weber. Section 1,359 of the Charter is amended so as to read that executions against the body shall not issue in any case where the action is commenced by the service of a summons only, unless such summons has indorsed thereon a notice that the defendant is liable to arrest and imprisonment upon the judgment demanded in such action, or unless the defendant appears and pleads to complaint therein.

TO IMPROVE STREETS HERE.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Plunkitt today introduced a bill to amend Chapter 152 of the Laws of 1894, entitled an act providing for the improvement of the land and water front adjacent to Riverside Park, in the City of New York. It provides for an additional wharfage of 1,500 feet for the Dock Department at West Ninety-sixth Street, west side. At present only 700 feet of water front is available.

Assemblyman W. H. Smith introduced a bill for the widening and improvement of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street west of St. Nicholas Avenue, in the City of New York, at a cost not to exceed $250,000. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate.

Assemblyman Price of Brooklyn, by request, introduced a bill providing that two-thirds of the cost of the grading and paving of the public highway or avenue known as Prospect Avenue, between Ninth Avenue and the old city line of the City of Brooklyn, in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, be made a charge upon the City of New York at large, and one-third of the amount of the assessment on each piece or parcel of land within the district of assessment for said improvement be made a charge upon each such piece of land.

The lien of the assessment now on said property, and every part thereof, is canceled and discharged, and the land assessed relieved therefrom except to the extent of one-third thereof.

Common Law Marriage Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Assemblyman Weekes of New York to-day introduced his "common law marriage" bill, which makes it compulsory upon the parties contracting such a marriage to have the ceremony performed by a regularly ordained clergyman. The bill, which is a most important code amendment, was passed in the House last Winter by a vote of 117 to 9. In the Senate it was reported out of committee during the closing days of the session, and was never called up for passage. Mr. Weekes feels positive that his measure will get through both houses during the present session.

Moose to Stock the Adirondacks.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Assemblyman Price introduced a bill to-day giving the Fish and Game Commission the right to acquire by gift, purchase, or capture a sufficient number of wild moose to stock the Adirondacl region, and that they may care for, herd, and yard the same temporarily, and liberate them in such regions at such times and places as is deemed most conducive to their probable subsistence and increase.

Boxing at Pan-American Exposition.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Assemblyman Charles F. Brooks of the Fifth District of Erie County will introduce a bill permitting boxing contests in Buffalo while the Pan-American Exposition is in progress. The bill will provide for State surveillance of the sport, and a portion of the receipts is to be turned into the State Treasury.

For Divorce Trials in Open Court.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Assemblyman William A. Bennett introduced a bill in the House to-day amending the Code of Civil Procedure, relative to references in actions for a divorce, which will prohibit the granting of references in cases for an absolute divorce. This bill really provides for a trial in open court.

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—These bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. HOLSTEN—Establishing a public market in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn.

Mr. W. H. SMITH—Authorizing the Controller of New York State to acquire title to the Hamilton Grange at Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, New York.

Mr. HOLSTEN—Redistricting the City Court in New York City so as to make these changes: The Second District, omit the Eighth Ward; the Eighth Ward to be included in the Fifth District.

Mr. McINERNEY—Amending the penal code increasing the maximum punishment for the crime of bigamy from five to fifteen years.

Mr. APGAR—Permitting the appointment of a trust company as guardian for an infant with or without the will annexed.

Mr. KELSEY—His Women's Suffrage bill of last year permitting women who have the proper qualifications to vote for village officers.

Mr. MARSON—Adding a new section to the lien law by providing that a creditor may acquire a lien upon property of a third person or persons, partnership or corporation belonging to a debtor of such creditor.

Mr. McKEOWN—Permitting the District Attorney of Kings County to appoint a Chief Clerk at a salary of $5,000 per annum.

Mr. BLACKWELL—Prohibiting the construction of railroads upon Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

Mr. T. P. SULLIVAN—To restrict the manufacture and sale of cigarettes. The bill is the same as the one introduced by Mr. Sullivan for the past three or four years, which failed of passage. It compels every seller of cigarettes to obtain a tax certificate, first taking oath that the cigarettes do not contain any injurious drug, narcotic, or other deleterious matter.

Mr. S. W. SMITH—Repealing that section of the public health law appointing a special committee of the State Board to investigate the disease of tuberculosis.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator WAGNER—To adjust and validate an assessment for certain expenses incurred by the City of Brooklyn and New York in reference to the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road.

Senator ELSBERG—Authorizing the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department to appoint an officer who shall be known as the Court Attorney and defining his duties. The appointee must be a resident of New York County, and his salary is not to exceed $5,000 a year. It shall be his duty to attend all hearings had before the Supreme Court in said department for judgment in uncontested matrimonial actions, and perform such other duties in connection with such actions as the Court may designate.

Senator HUMPHREY—To protect the stockholders in building and loan associations by forbidding the investment of funds of the association in anything but first mortgages.

Senator MARSHALL—To permit the Board of Supervisors in the Second Judicial District to equalize the salaries of the Supreme Court Justices so that they will conform with those paid to the Justices in the First District, who are better paid.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL SITE.

State Boards Approve the Location Recommended.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The State Forest Preserve Board and the State Board of Health to-day approved the site recommended by the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The site, which is located at Raybrook, three miles southeast of Saranac Village, contains 521 acres and will cost the State $7,500, which is about $3,500 less than the price asked for last week. The site selected is on the side of a hill, sloping to the southeast, admirably sheltered from the prevailing Winter winds and facing the picturesque Raybrook Mountain, a mile away. A little to the right of the proposed site is the group of the highest Adirondack Mountains. The top of the hill, which commands a beautiful view to the north and west, is a plateau which would be admirably adapted for tents during the Summer, in which the male inmates of the hospital could live.

Most of the property immediately adjoining the proposed site is State land. There is an abundant water supply. The place is accessible by means of both the New York Central and Chateaugay Railroads, the latter being a Delaware and Hudson branch.

DENTIST HELD IN DAMAGE SUIT.

Action for $10,000 by Patient Causes Arrest of Dr. J. D. Hyland.

Dr. James D. Hyland, dentist, of 246 West Forty-second Street, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Mrs. Beatrice L. Bagnall, who alleges that in March last an assistant of the dentist pulled a tooth for her, and that, as a result, she was ill in bed for three months. Mrs. Bagnall brought suit against Dr. Hyland for $10,000 damages. Growing out of this was the case in which the dentist's arrest was ordered by Justice Fitzgerald. The doctor subsequently was released on $2,000 bail.

Mrs. Bagnall says that when she went to Dr. Hyland's office a man who represented himself as Dr. Hyland, pulled her tooth, and managed to take out with it, a piece of her jaw. He could not stop the bleeding, and she went away. Later she returned to the office, and the real Dr. Hyland worked over her for two hours. He was equally unsuccessful. Mrs. Bagnall says she then went home, and called in a physician, who relieved her, but a long period of illness followed.

MRS. AUGUSTA WEEKS DEAD.

Was Well Known in Patchogue for Her Numerous Charities.

The funeral of Mrs. Augusta Josephine Smith Weeks, who died on Tuesday last of pleuro-pneumonia at Patchogue, L. I., will take place to-morrow. Mrs. Weeks was one of the richest women in Patchogue, and as a philanthropist was prominent. She and her three sisters started on small salaries as seamstresses for a cloak house in Manhattan, and after serving several years went into business for themselves.

During their ten years in the cloak business the four sisters made twenty-six voyages across the Atlantic, visiting every country in Europe for the purpose of buying goods and obtaining the current fashions.

Mrs. Weeks was always liberal to the poor, and, in accordance with the usual custom, distributed gifts last Christmas to the needy. Mrs. Weeks leaves valuable real estate in Patchogue and Brooklyn. Of the four sisters, Mrs. Ruth N. Smith is the only survivor.

HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVE POOR.

Help Offered for the Proposed Sanitarium at Kushaqua Lake.

The first meeting of the Stony Wolde Sanitarium Building Fund Committee was held yesterday morning at the house of Mrs. George F. Shrady, 8 East Sixty-sixth Street, and the members listened to a description of the proposed building site and opinions of prominent workers in New York City who know the need of sanitoria for the consumptive poor.

The site proposed is at Kushaqua Lake, Franklin County, and on the grounds are a hotel and cottages, with a boathouse. The people of Malone, the nearest town, Mrs. James E. Newcomb, the Treasurer, said, were anxious to have the sanitarium in their neighborhood, and have made many offers of service. The plumbers, electricians, and other workmen will do work on the buildings free of charge; the women are willing to give their services, and one dry goods merchant has promised to give an order of $50 for dry goods. A number of pledges of money have been received, and auxiliaries are being formed through the city and State to raise the $100,000 desired immediately to purchase the property and inaugurate a fund.

Herman J. Biggs of the Board of Health told of 50,000 cases of consumption a year estimated in New York City by the Board of Health, and said there were undoubtedly many other incipient cases not reported.

Miss Lillian D. Wold of the Nurses' Settlement said that tuberculosis should be treated as an epidemic. She told of one of the nurses of the Settlement attending six cases of tuberculosis in as many families who successively had lived in a certain room on the east side.

Letters were read from Jacob Riis, James Reynold of the University Settlement, Howard Townsend, and Robert W. De Forest, telling of the great need of accommodations for poor consumptives.

FIGHTING AT WEST POINT

Congressional Committee Inquire About Cadets' Rules.

Cadet Bettison, President of First Class, Describes Methods in Vogue—Mr. Driggs Examines Him.

WEST POINT, Jan. 10.—The Congressional committee investigating hazing at the Military Academy devoted a large part of the day to an examination of Cadet William R. Bettison of Kentucky, who said he has been President of the first class for two years. The inquiries to-day were devoted principally to bringing out the style of fighting practiced by the cadets.

Cadet Bettison told of five fights he knew of in his first year, and of many others since. He gave the names of the participants in twenty-one of them, and added that, so far as he knew, the authorities had made no investigation in any case, and no one had been punished. Mr. Smith asked:

How do these fights occur?

If an offense is reported to me and I deem it is serious enough I call seven or eight men together, and if they decide that action should be taken the offender is called out.

That is the scrapping committee is it not?

Yes, Sir.

Is it a standing committee?

No, Sir, although I generally call the same men together.

Who are they?

Mr. Deen, Mr. West, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Spalding, Mr. Lynch, and Mr. Keller.

The witness, in reply to other questions, said that the better class of men were not afraid of being "called out," but acknowledged that the means of coercing a fourth-class man to do what he was requested was the threats to "call him out." The reason for the defeats of the fourth-class men was due generally to the better physical development of the upper-class men. Some of the men got so marked up that they had to go to the hospital, and if questions were asked any answers that might be made as to the cause of these injuries would be true. The witness went on to say that untruthfulness was not tolerated by the cadets, as it was considered ungentlemanly.

Congressman Driggs of Brooklyn took the witness in hand, and said: "I would like to learn a little more about this style of fighting." He asked several questions as to rules, conditions, duties of referee, &c., which showed that the Representative from Kings had a thorough knowledge of the fistic art, and the replies given to his many questions proved that Cadet Bettison had a rather hazy idea of the rules governing fist fights. Mr. Driggs asked:

How are the men dressed?

Stripped to the waist, wearing pants or drawers, and rubber-soled shoes.

No gloves?

No, Sir.

Under what rules are these fights conducted?

Marquis of Queensberry rules, two-minute rounds and one-minute rests.

Mr. Driggs smiled. He evidently saw that there was very little Queensberry in these rules. He continued:

I am going to use a fighting term, so that we can the better understand each other. Suppose a man is groggy when he goes to his corner at the end of the two-minute round, what is done? His seconds try to revive him.

And if he is still groggy at the expiration of the minute rest, what is done then?

He goes on, Sir.

Well, what then?

If he's groggy, he does not last long.

Then it's a finish fight in every case?

Yes, Sir; but in some cases a man might break his hand or something like that, and according to how the fight stood at that time it might be called a draw.

You are a football player?

Yes, Sir.

What position do you play, may I ask?

Centre.

Now, then, when a man is injured in a football game is not the game stopped until the man is revived or a substitute provided?

Yes, Sir.

Yet in your fights here under what I may call "West Point Rules," you force a man to fight on when groggy, and it's just a bare knuckle fight to a finish.

Yes, they are nearly all finish fights.

Then you here hold fights of a brutal nature which the laws of forty-one out of the forty-five States in the Union have prohibited by law?

This was too much for Bettison, who had no reply ready.

Bettison then told the story of his correcting former Cadet Booz for improperly patroling his post, and acknowledged to Gen. Dick that this was one of the causes of Booz's being called out. He also explained that Booz had made an untruthful reply to a complaint made against him by Cadet Caples. Booz, he said, also made an improper remark to an upper class man when spoken to, and in consequence of all three causes he was "called out."

The witness said he had never heard Booz called "Bibles." He took occasion to tell the committee that he had never known a man to be annoyed for his religious practices or convictions. He had seen Booz coming into camp after his fight with Keller and told how he went to the Bristol cadet's tent and remonstrated with him for his actions in the fight. In reply to Col. Clayton, the witness said:

The reason that I myself did not fight Booz was that I was several inches taller and nearly thirty pounds heavier than he.

Did Mr. Booz object to fight, or did he make any objections to the preparations?

No, Sir, he did not.

Cadet Bettison was on the stand for over five hours, and prior to his being excused Chairman Dick asked him if he had anything more to say in a general way, and he replied:

I want to say, Sir, that the difference between hazing of a man here and at colleges is that in colleges freshmen are hazed by sophomores in a spirit of mischief, and sometimes hands are laid on him brutally. Here we never lay hands on a man except in the case of a fight. Our hazing is specifically for the purpose of making a fourth-class man realize the necessity of prompt and unquestioned obedience.

William F. Ennis, a cadet at large who preceded Bettison as President of his class, succeeded Bettison on the stand. He was rigorously examined as to certain threats he made about reporting former Cadets Hutezler and Albert for every transgression of the rules of the academy so that they would be discharged on account of demerits.

Ennis reiterated time after time that he felt they were unfit to stay at the academy, and acknowledged that he as Corporal was in a position to report their shortcomings in every detail. He said he did so in every case, but protested that he did not do them any injustice.

Col. Clayton, who is a graduate of the academy, gave the young man a chance to redeem himself in the eyes of the committee, and finally said: "I wish to ask this witness no more questions, but I would advise the young man to revise his ideas if he intends to remain in the army."

Cadet Keller, who fought with Booz, was made to tell the story of the bout between himself and the Pennsylvanian on Aug. 6, 1898. His story was in every detail similar to that given by him before the military court last month.

A CENTENARIAN'S DEATH.

Wish of John Magee that He Might Live in Three Centuries Was Gratified.

Born in the last year of the eighteenth century, it was the wish of John Magee of 40 Fleet Place, Brooklyn, to live to see the twentieth century. His wish was realized, for he lived until Wednesday night last, when his death occurred from the weakness of old age. John Magee was born Jan. 1, 1800, in Ireland. He came to this country with his wife in 1825. He taught school in this city and later was appointed sexton of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn. He was later made sexton of the Church of the Redeemer, which position he held until four years ago, when he was retired on a pension.

When Mr. Magee reached the age of ninety years he declared that he would surely live to be one hundred yars old, and it was his hope to see the dawn of the twentieth century. All through the year 1899 he contended that the new century would begin on Jan. 1, 1900. He finally admitted that the weight of reason and opinion placed the dawn as Jan. 1, 1901. He then declared that it meant that he must live one more year.

On the first day of the twentieth century, which was also Mr. Magee's one hundred and first birthday, he was obliged to take to his bed. Mr. Magee never used tobacco, and was a total abstainer from alcoholic drinks. His wife died six years ago at the age of ninety-two years. He is survived by a son, a daughter, eleven grandchildren, and a score of great-grandchildren.

Sir Edward S. Symes Dead.

RANGOON, British Burma, Jan. 10.—Sir Edward S. Symes, Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma and member of the Legislative Council of India, who shot himself in the head while riding in a carriage several days ago, is dead.

CHINA SAID TO HAVE SIGNED JOINT NOTE

But Asks to Have Some Conditions of Peace Modified.

Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang Will Continue to Act for the Empire.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—It was stated in authoritative quarters to-day that the Chinese plenipotentiaries signed the joint note yesterday, thus concluding the preliminary stage of the negotiations. It was added that this important step was insignificant, compared with the difficulties to be met with between the powers themselves, whose clashing interests will have full play in the coming discussions. The United States' proposal to shift the seat of the negotiations finds no favor in the European Chancelleries. Three reasons are given for this opposition.

First—It is considered a great mistake to transfer the negotiations from China, where all the information is at hand respecting the situation, and the feeling among the Chinese themselves, and more especially regarding the conditions of trade and commerce with which the negotiations will be chiefly concerned.

Second—The United States' commerce with China is comparatively small when compared with that of several other countries. Therefore, the United States is not entitled to expect the negotiations to be carried on at Washington.

Third—The European powers have not felt sufficient confidence that the United States Government might not find itself influenced in the negotiations at Washington by the pressure of interests having an eye to the exploitation of China.

The attitude of some of the powers, moreover, is swayed by other motives in opposing the United States' proposal. Great Britain, for example, which seems to be the most strongly antagonistic, has probably taken into consideration the attitude of the United States toward the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The feeling here favors Shanghai, if any change is made, as it is poined out that Shanghai is the most important trade centre in China, and, moreover, that the Southern Viceroys, who are favorable to foreigners and anxious to further trade, could make their influence felt. Failing Shanghai, Berlin or Paris is more likely to be chosen. The enormous British interests are in favor of the choice of London, but it is improbable that the other powers will agree to this.

There is no reason to suppose that Russia will withdraw from the joint negotiations. The treaty she has concluded with China concerns her special interests in regions contiguous to her territories, but she has great political interests to defend, and further in the joint conference, which will bristle with obstacles to a speedy settlement, Russia aims chiefly at a wide expansion of her political influence. Great Britain wants to, roughly, open the Chinese Empire to her commerce, and at the same time strengthen her political foothold. The efforts of the United States, apparently, will be devoted to securing commercial advantages, while France and Germany will desire to increase their trade generally and their political infuence in certain provinces.

The struggle between these conflicting designs will be bitter, and, in any case, will greatly protract the negotiations. One thing which Great Britain and the United States wish secured is the raising of the prohibition, which now exists in China, against foreigners acquiring landed interests, a considerable extension of commerce being thereby anticipated.

The Ministers of the powers will be assisted in the negotiations by commercial advisers, while Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang will continue to act for the Chinese Government.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—A special dispatch from Peking to the Lokal Anzeiger late this evening says:

"The Chinese Court has abandoned its objections to the joint demands of the powers, and it is believed that Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang will sign in a few days. It is expected that a telegraphic authorization will reach them from Sian-Foo to use the imperial seal, which is under guard in Peking."

SHANGHAI, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Sian-Foo, where the Chinese Court is situated, to a native newspaper, says:

"Some of the clauses of the conditions of peace are impossible of acceptance, consequently the Emperor and Empress and the much-troubled Court have telegraphed to Liu-Kun-Yi, the Viceroy of Nanking, and Chang-Chih-Tung, the Viceroy of Hankow, to proceed to Peking immediately and confer with the foregn Ministers and Chinese Commissioners in an attempt to secure a modification of the obstructive conditions. They have been instructed, if they are unable to proceed to Peking, to propose a suitable meeting place for the Ministers elsewhere."

It is reliably reported that Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang have telegraphed the newly appointed Treasurer of the Province of Chi-Li, Chung-Yu-Shan, to hasten to Peking to assist in the negotiations.

AMERICAN PROPOSAL DROPPED.

Opposition of Powers to Proposition to Negotiate Outside of China Causes Its Withdrawal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—It is with evident reluctance and concern that the United States has abandoned its effort to induce the powers represented at Peking to select some country other than China in which to continue the negotiations for the settlement of the questions at issue between the powers and the Chinese Empire.

The proposition submitted by the President to transfer the negotiation of the questions of indemnity and revision of commercial treaties to some other place than Peking was designed to facilitate the conclusion of negotiations as a whole by separating those still requiring consideration and deliberation from those already determined. As some of the powers do not look with favor upon this separation, and others hesitate to decide the question, the President has deemed it advisable to withdraw the proposition and has directed the diplomatic representatives of the United States to so inform the Governments to which the proposition was addressed.

At the same time, desiring above all else to avoid delay in the progress of the negotiations, he has directed Mr. Conger to urge forward their early conclusion at Peking. The other Governments also have been urgently requested to avoid all unnecessary delay in completing the settlement of the Chinese question.

Looking beyond the statement of the situation as it appears in cold diplomatic language, which is not supposed to reveal anxiety, it is not difficult to find a very dubious condition of things at Peking, with the prospect for free action by the Chinese Imperial authorities very much smaller than it was a week ago. Minister Wu may have appreciated the delicacy of the situation to-day when he called upon the Department of State and remained an hour talking with Assistant Secretary Hill.

The unwillingness of the powers to remove the negotiations out of the atmosphere of the court, away from the chance of frequent diversions from the plain path to peace and a good understanding, may make all the difference between a settlement with Chinese autonomy and a settlement with partition.

85,000 CHINESE DRILLING.

PEKING, Jan. 10.—A Chinaman from Sian-Foo, where the Court is at present, says that within the city 85,000 Chinese troops are drilling continuously, and the majority of them are armed with modern rifles. He says that the feeling of the people there is bitterly anti-foreign, and that they believe that they can meet the allies in the open, fight, and defeat them.

The Ministers are considerably astonished over the Chinese grant to Russia of a concession north of the Pei-Ho at Tien-Tsin, as compared with the British and French concessions combined. The grant, according to the Russians, was made voluntarily for services in endeavoring to bring about peace. The Ministers think that the concession constitutes good pay, when considered in addition to the annexation of all Manchuria.

HEIR APPARENT PUNISHED.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 10.—Sen Wen Pao, heir apparent, was given forty bamboo strokes for not paying due respect to the Emperor. The Empress Dowager acquiesced in the punishment.

MORE GERMANS TO GO TO CHINA.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Nine hundred recruits and twelve officers are going to Chinese waters to reinforce the German ironclad division there.

THE MANCHURIA AGREEMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—Official circles represent the Manchurian agreement as a necessary and temporary safeguard for the province against disturbances and in the interest of the Chinese themselves. The Novoe Vremya, probably correctly informed, sharply reproves the Paris Temps for taking its cue from English newspapers. It asserts that the conditions under which the Chinese administration has been re-established are reasonable, were known a month ago, and excited little comment. It believes that Great Britain and Germany interpolated a clause in the agreement, expressly excepting Manchuria.

Russia, the Novoe Vremya adds, does not interfere with France in Tonquin, and why should France block Russia in Manchuria?

The Novosti declares Russia is entitled to treat Manchuria as a conquered country, but will be faithful to her earlier declarations.

The local press of the Amur district reports the Manchurians as demanding Russian sovereignty and that Russia fight the famine.

GEN. LAMBERT DEAD.

Commanded in the Defense of the House of "The Last Cartridge."

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Gen. Lambert, Senator for the Department of Finisterre, is dead, after a short illness.

He commanded, during the Franco-Prussian war, in the defense of the house made famous by the battle painter, Alphonse de Neuville, in the painting known as "The Last Cartridge."

KING CHRISTIAN TO ABDICATE?

Danish Minister in Paris Expresses Surprise at the Rumor.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Danish Minister here, J. H. von Hegermann-Lindencrone, in an interview regarding reports from Copenhagen that the King of Denmark, Christian IX., was disposed to abdicate in favor of his son, Prince Frederick, said:

"Such a story greatly surprises me, as the King, in spite of his years, is in such vigorous health that the little difficulties of internal politics do not fatigue him. He is still very capable of governing, but, of course, he may decide otherwise. I cannot say what he will do."

King Christian of Denmark was born in 1818. The heir apparent, Prince Frederick, was born in 1843. Among the children of his Majesty are the Princess of Wales, King George of Greece, and the Dowager Empress of Russia.

GERMAN AGRARIANS SCORE.

Make a Point in the Reichstag in Regard to Russian Corn.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The Agrarians scored another point in behalf of agriculture in the Reichstag to-day during the debate on the estimates of the Department of the Imperial Chancellor in procuring the reference to the Budget Committee of a resolution by which Russian corn consigned to Prussian Baltic ports will, in future Russo-German treaties, be obliged to pay higher freight charges on German railroads, unless destined for export over the sea.

Count von Kanitz, the Agrarian leader, emphasized that, while the Conservatives were constrained to support the movement, they still attached the greatest value to the maintenance of the friendship with Russia.

The Secretary of State for the Interior, Count von Posadowsky-Wegner, answering a question, said the meat inspection law would be put into effect as soon as possible. He explained that the necessary preliminary measures were difficult and comprehensive.

DESCHANEL URGES MODERATION.

Resumes the Presidency of the French Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—M. Deschanel resumed the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies to-day. He said he would exercise his office with perfect impartiality and hoped the deliberations would be calm and fruitful. The new century, he added, was likely to see profound transformations. All Frenchmen, therefore, must remain closely united. They should be more moderate in polemics and more tolerant and respectful toward others' convictions. They must have an active diplomacy, supported by a powerful army, united and respected, and by a finance carefully controlled.

M. Marcel Sembat, Radical Socialist, one of the Deputies for the Seine Department, introduced an interpellation on the influence of the Vatican upon the internal politics of France.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau asked that the interpellation be allowed to follow the order of the day.

The Chamber rejected this suggestion, but agreed to a subsequent request by the Premier that the discussion should take place next Monday before the debate on the law of associations.

The Senate has re-elected M. Fallières as President of that House without opposition.

IRISHMEN DENOUNCE ENGLAND.

John Redmond Addresses the United Irish League in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Jan. 10.—Addressing a meeting of the United Irish League in this city this evening John Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, spoke most hopefully while appealing for funds of the prospects of the Irish cause.

The Liberal Party, he said, had gone to pieces because a large proportion of its members had been false to Ireland. The Conservative Government was engaged in perilous enterprises, in China, South Africa, and elsewhere, and he added: "I hope to God that the Government will be overwhelmed by military and financial disasters at Cape Town.

"Ireland has at last an independent and united Parliamentary party," exclaimed Mr. Redmond, "with a programme of practical reforms, including compulsory land purchase."

Mr. Thomas Wallace Russell, who represents the South Division of Tyrone in the House of Commons, and who last November resigned the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, announcing that he would continue to oppose the

MR. GRIGGS TALKS ON PORTO RICAN CASES

Contends Congress Has Absolute Power Over Territories.

Declares People of Former Spanish Islands Are Not Joint Partners with the States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Solicitor General Richards resumed his argument in the Porto Rican cases when the Supreme Court convened to-day. Before taking up the line of his argument he made reply to a question by Justice White as to the meaning of the words "the territories," as used by Chief Justice Marshall in the Loughborough case. He said in that connection that the power of Congress over territory does not cease when it is organized and brought under the United States, but that he did recognize that there is a distinction in the control under the differing circumstances.

The Solicitor General then discussed at some length the different uses of the words "United States." The first use defined was that in which sovereignty is expressed, and in that sense he expected the words refer to the area occupied by the people who participated in the functions of Government. Another use was that in the legislative sense, in which sense the words were used to indicate the States and Territories as regarded by Congress for legislative purposes. Then there was an international sense in which the words could be used. In that sense the words indicates, he said, all territory coming under the dominion of the United States, whether organized or not. But while he recognized sovereignty over unorganized territory, he said it did not become a part of the union for legislative purposes until it is organized.

Discussing the constitutional provision of uniformity in the matter of taxation Mr. Richards said that provision was inserted to remedy the diverse and conflicting schems of the various States comprising the Union in the matter of the revenues, and was never meant to apply to a condition like that which now confronts the country in connection with its insular possessions.

Justice Harlan interrupted the argument of the Solicitor General as to the rights of States to ask if in the opinion of the Solicitor General Congress might prohibit trade between Porto Rico and the United States and might prevent the people of the Island from coming to this country. Mr. Richards said emphatically that in his opinion it had the right.

JUSTICES ASK QUESTIONS.

Later Justices Harlan and Brewer asked questions which brought out the statement that the Constitutional limitation of equality of taxing power lies only as between the States and not between Territories.

The Solicitor General said Congress could legislate duties for New Mexico or Arizona, provided vested rights of citizens were not impaired, which caused Justice White to ask if there could be such rights without there having been citizenship. The Solicitor further said he believed Congress could sell the Philippines whenever it saw fit.

In closing, Mr. Richards said:

"As I have sat here and listened to these elaborate arguments whereby counsel, ignoring the plain and simple provisions of the Constitution, seek by a refinement of reasoning to induce this court to take away from the President and Congress the power to govern newly-acquired territory according to its nature and needs, a power which has been exercised from the days of the founders of the Republic by the Nation, I cannot but recall the impressive language of the great Chief Justice Marshall at the close of the remarkable opinion which he delivered in the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden:

"'Powerful and ingenious minds, taking as postulates that the powers expressly granted to the Government of the Union are to be contracted by construction into the narrowest possible compass, and that the original powers of the States are retained, if any possible construction will retain them, may by a course of well digested, but refined and metaphysical reasoning founded on these premises, explain away the Constitution of our country, and leave it, a magnificent structure indeed to look at, but totally unfit for use. They may so entangle and perplex the understanding as to obscure principles which before were thought quite plain, and induce doubt where, if the mind were to pursue its own course, none would be perceived.'

THE NATION'S RESPONSIBILITY.

"We have the new Territories. We are responsible for them—responsible to their people, to ourselves, to the world. We must provide them a government. May we not give them a government adapted to their needs? May we not in governing them carry out the solemn stipulations of the treaty through which was acquired sovereignty for them? The path of duty is plain, may we not walk in it? Is the Constitution a stumbling block, or a trap, caught in which we shall excite the pity of our friends and the derision of our foes? I refuse to believe so.

"The Constitution is no mere declaration of denials. It created a nation to which was intrusted the full power asserted in the Declaration of Independence, 'to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliance, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do.' When it conferred power it took care not to cripple action. It still remains the most perfect instrument ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man, under which we are armed for every emergency and able to cope with every condition."

MR. GRIGGS'S ARGUMENT.

When Mr. Richards concluded Attorney General Griggs addressed the Court. He said that his remarks were intended to be supplemental to those submitted in the cases involving similar questions which have heretofore been argued. His remarks would apply especially to the construction of the clause of the Constitution which requires duties, imposts, and excises to be uniform throughout the United States.

Before proceeding with his argument the Attorney General took up what he characterized as the misapprehension concerning his position on these questions. He said there were numerous erroneous statements in the brief of the appellants in the Armstrong case, and he quoted some of them, then giving his interpretation of his own remarks made in the previous presentation of the subject. Defining his position, he said:

"In the Goetze case I referred to the undisputed contention of the appellants' that 'The Government of the United States is one of delegated powers, and that its powers are not absolute and untrammeled, but subject to certain limits never and nowhere to be transcended.' I stated the position of the Government to be that the United States has been vested, not with all powers, but only with certain particular powers. These particular delegated powers are in some respects limited and confined in scope and operation, but in other respects they are entirely unlimited.

"I asserted that the contention of the Government did not imply possession by Congress of all unlimited and despotic powers in the government of territory. I declared that in this respect nothing further was meant or intended by the Attorney General than was meant by this Court when it declared the power of Congress over the Territories to be general and plenary, or when it declared, through Mr. Justice Bradley, in the Mormon Church case, that 'in legislating for the Territories Congress would doubtless be subject to those fundamental limitations in favor of personal rights which are formulated in the Constitution and its amendments, but these limitations would exist rather by inference and the general spirit of the Constitution than by any express and direct application of its provisions.'"

UNIFORMITY OF TAXES.

Taking up the question of taxes, the Attorney General contended that the Constitution does not provide for absolute uniformity of duties under all circumstances, and that the uniformity clause of the Constitution refers to the States and not to the Territories. In support of this latter point he said:

"The States, by the compact of submission to the Government organized under the Constitution, were to stand on a perfect equality with each other. The Congress was forbidden to exercise any discrimination between the States or their several ports.

"As to the Territories, no such compact was made. The full power of taxation was conferred on Congress along with the power to govern them, and in the exercise of the power Congress possesses unrestricted discretion, both as to the subjects of taxation and the places where it shall be levied and those where it shall not be levied.

"As between the different Territories, there is no compact in favor of uniformity. Such uniformity is not essential for the protection of the States as between each other, because the Territories are the common property of all of the States, and whatever is done as to territorial taxation is done by the authority of the States and for their equal benefit.

"Congress ought to possess, and we contend does possess, the power to vary its system of taxation according to the location, conditions, and circumstances of the different Territories. Otherwise, not only will the Government be embarrassed and hampered, but actual injustice will be done to some sections of our possessions."

The power to govern territory, Mr. Griggs said, is expressly conferred by the Constitution. This power was given without limitation, and there was no reservation of power in the people of the Territories, though there is in the people of the States.

"On the subject of the government of the territory of the United States," he continued, "the States reserved nothing; they granted the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting it."

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Then he drew the inference that the power to govern territory, which is absolutely conferred upon Congress, includes the power to tax either by direct or indirect methods. This right was absolute, but not despotic, and Mr. Griggs contended that it included the constitutional right to lay duties on merchandise imported into the United States from its insular possessions. He contended that such a proceeding does not violate the uniformity clause, and laid down the following general proposition:

"There is no principle of inherent justice or personal rights at stake. It is a pure matter of geographical equality. There is no question of arbitrary or despotic power such as counsel have imagined. We find power in the Constitution, not outside it nor beyond it, nor contrary to it." Defining his position more specifically, he said:

"Direct taxes must be laid on all the States alike; none may be exempted. They may be, but they need not be, laid on the territorial possessions. In the same way we contend that indirect taxes must be uniformly imposed throughout the States which compose the Union; that they may be extended, but do not need to be extended, to the territorial possessions.

"The laws, the administration, and the revenues of the Territories are subject to the absolute control of Congress. Congress may repeal the whole form of Government existing in a Territory, may destroy the Legislature, vacate all the offices, and take over all the public funds and absorb them into the common Treasury. It may appropriate out of the Federal Treasury all the money necessary to carry on a territorial government, omitting all local taxation. We must not forget that 'Territory belonging to the United States' is the common property of the United States, and is to be administered at the common expense for the common benefit of the States united, who jointly, as a governing entity, own it."

Referring to the acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines, Mr. Griggs said: "The inhabitants of the islands are not joint partners with the States in the transaction. The islands are territory belonging to the United States, not a part of the United States. The islands were the things acquired by the treaty; the United States were the party who acquired them, and to whom they belong. The owner and the thing owned are not the same."

STATUS OF PORTO RICO.

Upon the point that laws of Congress do not extend in operations to territory, Mr. Griggs said that many instances of legislation show that Congress has always considered something more than the term "United States" to be necessary when it designed statute to extend to territory.

The Attorney General cited authorities to show that internal revenue laws have not been universal in application in the history of the country, and concluded that "while Congress has provided throughout the United States and its Territories for the enumeration upon which direct taxes have been apportioned, it never seems to have been supposed that such taxes must be levied beyond the States or apportioned to the Territories unless Congress saw fit so to provide."

"Barring the stipulations of treaty and the construction of personal rights, there is no difference between the status of Porto Rico and Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. Congress has the right to govern and tax and alienate any of its territory, and should this country be overcome by war it might be the wisest course, and no one could criticise the right of the United States to withdraw its sovereignty from any of its territory.

"It must not be taken that every act may be repealed by another act; that every treaty may be repealed by another treaty. An act which grants vested rights cannot be repealed by the simple passage of another act. No one will contend that Congress may pass an act admitting a State, and then may repeal that law and cast out the State.

How Congress may deal with the Territories is a political question under the Constitution. Under such widely varying conditions as exist in this vast country, Congress must have discretion to create a government which will meet the varying conditions.

"There is a vital question here. If we cannot govern the peoples of new Territories according to their customs, then this country will not take any territory which is not capable of government, except under the laws of the Union as it now exists.

RIGHT TO GOVERN TERRITORIES.

"The right to govern Territories is an inherent right, not an implied one. It is in the Constitution. So is the power of Congress to tax, with the three limitations which are provided. Congress may even choose the articles which may be taxed. Porto Rico's tariff is of the local kind; for all revenues derived from imports are allowed to be taken by the people for the support of the Government. Never before was there such liberality on the part of a Government."

The Attorney General argued that since the terms "throughout the United States" were used, both as providing for the election of Presidential Electors and for uniformity of taxation, the same interpretation should be given to the expression, thus showing that Congress intended that there should be uniformity between the States alone.

While the Attorney General was discussing the rights of Congress to levy taxes, Justice Brewer interrupted to ask if, in the opinion of the Attorney General, it was in the spirit and letter of the Constitution to have one tariff rate in the States and another in the Territories. Mr. Griggs was emphatic in his belief that it was.

Justice White stated a case, viz.: The setting aside of a free port on the Atlantic seaboard through which goods might be distributed to the States, and asked if that might be done. The Attorney General said with such a port in a Territory it might, but that it would be an abuse of power.

Justice Harlan returned to a point he had brought into the Solicitor General's address, the right to prohibit trade between the islands and the States. The Attorney General held this was in the absolute power of Congress. By treating Indian reservations and by reserving islands in the North Pacific, the Government, he said, had shown that it could prohibit traffic and the movement of persons whenever it saw fit.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

Referring to the President's right of exercising the legislative function, Mr. Griggs said: "When, as Commander-in-Chief, he exercises government over conquered territory, he has, by the undoubted law of nations, the right not only to govern, but to make laws for the territory so occupied. The legislative functions thus exercised are not a part of the legislative power conferred by the Constitution upon Congress, and have no relation to it. They are merely incidents under the public law of belligerent right, vested by the Constitution in the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. They are not unconstitutional, but are exercised by virtue of the Constitution; not by any express clause which confers them, but are implied in the functions and duties of the Commander-in-chief."

Attorney General Griggs had not concluded when adjournment was had. He will continue to-morrow and will be followed by ex-Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle.

Smallpox Scare in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—A special from Madison says the law school of the Wisconsin University was closed to-day on account of a smallpox scare. The order was issued on account of one of the students being stricken with the disease. Over 300 students were exposed. It is feared if the disease continues to spread the whole university may be closed.

Mr. Carrack Rallies.

BUFFALO, Jan. 10.—Bart M. Carrick, the New York contractor, who has lain in the hospital for several days, the victim of some disease that blotted out his memory, rallied last night and set all doubts at rest concerning his identity. As yet the reassertion of memory is only partial.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Cushman of Washington Tells Where the Money Goes.

By a System of Charts Shows that States of Members of the Committee Get the Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The general debate on the River and Harbor bill continued in the House to-day until 4 o'clock, when the death of Representative Clarke of New Hampshire was announced and the House adjourned out of respect to his memory. The features of the debate to-day were the speeches of Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) and Mr. Cushman, (Rep., Washington,) attacking the bill.

Mr. Hepburn in his speech complained of the enormous sums appropriated for purely local and State improvements.

"I understand," said Mr. Hepburn, "that some gentlemen here are getting their backs up because a gentleman is proposing to exploit the manner in which the States of members of the committee are taken care of in this bill. What are you complaining of?" he asked, addressing the members of the committee. "The notoriety of the act or the act itself?"

Mr. Hepburn and Mr. W. A. Smith (Rep., Mich.,) had a sharp exchange, in which personalities were bandied back and forth. Many of Mr. Hepburn's criticisms were aimed at the undue amounts which the State of Michigan received, and this fact aroused the resentment of the Michigan member.

Mr. Hepburn also assailed the policy of the River and Harbor Committee in deepening the harbor to meet the draught of some ship which some freak shipbuilder saw fit to build. Because a Scotch shipbuilding firm was building a ship to draw 34 feet the last River and Harbor bill decided to increase the channel in New York Harbor to 40 feet; now this bill proposed to deepen the channel at Boston Harbor. Next year Philadelphia would demand deeper water, then Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans. He argued that shipbuilders could be compelled to conform the draught of their ships to the depth of water in the harbor they were to enter, and not the harbors to the draught of the ships.

Speaking of the Mississippi River, he declared that, although $40,000,000 had been spent on that river, no substantial increase in the navigation of the river had resulted. He defied any one, "unless he were interested in river and harbor improvements, or an engineer of the United States Army," to produce proof to the contrary.

A few years ago, Mr. Hepburn said, he expected to live to see a River and Harbor bill carry $100,000,000. To-day it reached $60,000,000. A few years more and it would pass the $100,000,000 mark. He warned members of the subtle danger in the "continuing contract system," by which the real amount of the appropriations for river and harbors was concealed. Another danger was looming up in the West. The young members, who now lived at the headwaters of the navigable streams, wanted the River and Harbor bill to contain appropriations for the reclamation of arid lands. Mr. Hepburn said he was opposed to the reclamation of the arid lands of the West for selfish reasons. When there arose an agricultural necessity for reclaiming those lands, when the present agricultural area was no longer able to supply the food of the world, then let the generation to be benefited pay for the cost of reclamation.

Mr. Cushman, who followed Mr. Hepburn, illustrated his remarks with an enormous chart, which he had brought into the hall. Members crowded about to examine the exhibit it made. In a table on one side, in figures sufficiently large to be read from the remotest limits of the hall, was a list of seventeen States which had members on the River and Harbor Committee, giving the sums appropriated and authorized in the bill. The direct appropriations amount to $14,238,260. The authorized appropriations amount to $24,457,896.

He said the seventeen States with members on the committee got all of the appropriations, with the exception of $8,349,557 in appropriations and authorizations left to the remaining twenty-eight States and Territories, ten of which got no appropriations whatever. Mr. Cushman said he was in favor of rivers and harbor improvements. But a bill for that purpose should be for the benefit of the whole country, not for the benefit of the members of the committee.

Mr. Cushman spoke, he said, as one who had been victimized by the bill. He said the committee had "overlooked" his State as if it had been a "white chip" in a faro game. He represented a city that had a tonnage of $6,000,000, and it got the measly sum of $30,000.

"If you think a vote can be bought at that price," said he, addressing members of the committee, "you are off your base." Mr. Cushman's criticisms aroused the members of the committee, and they kept up a continual fire of questions while he was speaking. As a result there were some exceedingly spicy exchanges.

"Imperial Caesar," Mr. Cushman said, "divided all Gaul into three parts. Caesar was an ancient and a provincial. Had he lived to the dawn of the twentieth century he would have divided Gaul into enough fragments to give one to each member of the River and Harbor Committee of the House.

Mr. Cushman had brought into the hall another chart showing the proportion of appropriations to the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers. The States represented by the River and Harbor Committee, he said, got 86 per cent. of the appropriations recommended. "I invite the members of the committee," said he, "to go up against the frozen facts of that chart."

One by one, Mr. Cushman paid his respects to the members of the committee, producing individual maps showing the appropriations each member had secured. The district of Mr. Bishop, (Rep., Mich.,) he said, had six counties with frontage on Lake Michigan, and each one had an appropriation in the bill.

"And each one has a harbor," interposed Mr. Bishop.

"Have you ever examined the map of the State of Washington?" retorted Mr. Cushman, amid laughter.

At another time Mr. Cushman declared that the Florida member of the committee had secured an appropriation in the bill for a harbor that could not be found in the latest and largest map. He was especially severe in his criticism of the appropriations secured by Mr. Tongue (Rep., Ore.,) for his State, calling attention to the fact that, although $5,000,000 had been spent upon the Columbia between Portland and the sea, the depth of water today was less by seven feet than it was before a dollar was expended.

In conclusion, Mr. Cushman disclosed the reason for his attack. "It was because the committee had not provided for the Sea-to-ship canal." He made an eloquent plea for justice for his State.

Mr. Alexander, (Rep., N. Y.,) a member of the River and Harbor Committee, made a general defense of the committee, pointing out how fallacious it was to charge to a State money expended for the improvement of the general commerce facilities of the country. He also pointed out how natural it was that the River and Harbor Committee should be made up of members whose sections were interested in river and harbor improvements.

After some further remarks by Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.,) and Mr. Otey, (Dem., Va.,) the committee rose.

EXCHANGE OF GOLD AND SILVER

Secretary Gage and Horace White of New York Discuss Pending Bills Before a House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Horace White of New York, and several other prominent financiers to-day appeared before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, at the request of the committee, and gave their views on the Overstreet, Levy, and Hill bills to maintain the parity of money of the United States. The three bills although containing different provisions, each provide for the exchange at the option of the holder of the gold and silver coins of the United States. To accomplish this the Overstreet bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use the gold reserve fund in the Treasury, and the Levy bill authorizes him to issue 2 per cent. bonds.

Before the hearing Chairman Southard (Rep., Ohio) read a letter from John H. Rhoades, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, heartily indorsing the bills and urging the enactment of the proposed legislation at this session of Congress.

In opening the discussion Horace White said he assumed that no argument was necessary in support of the gold standard. The only question at issue was the means to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury to secure its maintenance. He then took up the language of the bills and gave the Hill bill his indorsement.

Mr. Shafroth (Sil., Col.) asked whether to make silver and greenbacks exchangeable in gold did not in fact make them simply promises to pay in gold.

"Certainly," replied Mr. White.

"Then you desire to impound $500,000 in silver, and eventually dump the silver on the country as bullion?"

"Not at once, but gradually," replied Mr. White. "We should do just what Germany has done. I think we would be lucky if we could get back half of what we paid for the silver."

Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.) said that in his opinion the two dangers which threatened the gold standard were the greenbacks and the silver. Of those two he considered the former the greater, but the country seemed to think otherwise. He asked if Mr. White did not agree that much of the silver could be recoined into subsidiary coin and the remainder made exchangeable. Mr. White agreed to this proposition.

Secretary Gage said that the question involved in the bills before the committee was simple. He agreed with Mr. White that in times of dullness or business depression the bankers and other holders of money in the centres of population would gradually withhold gold and allow silver and silver certificates to pile up in the Treasury through the payment of custom dues and taxes. If Congress wanted to make gold and silver exchangeable it implied a doubt as to whether they were at a parity. As long as this doubt, no matter how slight it might be, existed, the bankers and the holders of money refused to take the risk.

Mr. Cochran (Dem., Mo.) asked the Secretary if silver was to be made redeemable in gold, why it would not be better, from the standpoint of economy, to sell the silver and place it in the gold fund for redemption purposes.

"If it could be done without seriously disturbing the money markets," replied Secretary Gage, "I think that course would be more honest."

Mr. Levy, (Dem., N. Y.,) who was present to advocate his bill, created something of a sensation by stating that Mr. Bryan, the recent Democratic candidate for President, had told him that if elected President he would find a way to pay the obligations of the Government in silver.

After a recess Mr. White was asked a few questions by members of the committee. Mr. Gaines asked whether the making of gold contracts did not tend to produce disparity between gold and silver coin as money. Mr. White said he did not think so. He did not know why it should. "There is no money but gold," he said. It was the measure of value and medium of exchange. Nothing but gold filled that bill. Silver, Mr. White said, in response to further questions, is not money, and silver subsidiary is not money; it is small change.

FILIPINOS ASK FOR FREEDOM.

Senator Teller Presents a Memorial Declaring that the Natives Will Never Cease Fighting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) presented a memorial from 2,006 "Filipinos and peaceful inhabitants" of Manila. The memorial was in the form of an appeal to the Congress of the United States, and, as Mr. Teller stated, was "signed personally by the leading people of Manila and that section—lawyers, bankers, and professional men representing the best elements of that community." It reviewed the circumstance leading up to the present struggle of the Filipinos for independence. It paid a high tribute to the work of Aguinaldo and his coadjutors in their endeavor to obtain liberty and independence for the people of the Philippines.

Reference was made to some of the principal events of the present revolution against American authority, the petition urging that the American troops had failed to make a serious impression upon the revolutionary party. It pointed out that Aguinaldo had declared he might lose the hope of victory, but he would not lose the hope of dying for the liberty and independence of his people.

It points out that the revolution has the support of practically all the people of the Philippines, and declares that though 100 revolutionists be destroyed 1,000 will rise up to support the fight for independence. All of the islands of the archipelago, says the memorial, are supporting the revolution, and they will not yield until the last drop of Filipino blood has been shed.

"The Filipino nation, the memorial continues, bearing in mind the history of America and its humanitarian doctrines, asks the Government of the United States to cease its "persecution of men struggling to be free—struggling against greater odds and greater wrongs than those which inspired the fathers of the Republic." This they ask "in the name of Washington, of Jefferson, of Lincoln, in the name of justice, and in the name of the God Eternal."

The appeal declares that an autonomy similar to that enjoyed by Canada or Australia would not be acceptable to the Filipinos, who desire full liberty and independence, and they urge the Government of the United States to give them liberty and independence.

When the reading of the memorial had been concluded, Mr. Teller asked that it be printed as a document.

"I object," said Mr. Hawley, (Rep. Conn.,) "It is a treasonable denunciation of our Government and an attack upon our soldiers."

Mr. Teller later in the day presented an order for the printing of the Filipino appeal as a Senate document.

"I protest against the paper being printed as a Senate document," said Mr. Hawley. "It is an attack upon the United States, its authority, and its troops, and a passionate appeal to the Filipinos to continue to kill our men. If Jefferson Davis had brought forward a similar paper after the battle of Gettysburg and demanded to have it read and printed as a Senate document it would have been a mild crime in comparison with this."

On account of the objection of Mr. Hawley, the order went over until to-morrow.

FILIPINO LEADERS DISAGREE.

Agoncillo Refuses to Obey Aguinaldo's Order to Go to Hongkong—Prefers to Stay in Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A serious disagreement has arisen between the Filipino representatives in Europe. Agoncillo, whom Aguinaldo ordered to Hongkong to direct the operations of the Junta there, has revolted, and refuses to go to Hongkong or give up his post in Paris to Dr. Apacible. Aguinaldo ordered the latter to go to Canada, from Hongkong, to watch the United States elections. He was then ordered to replace Agoncillo. The disputants have both cabled to Aguinaldo, and are waiting for his reply.

Dr. Apacible favors acquiring the independence of the Philippines through an arrangement with the United States.

CUBAN UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Constitutional Convention Votes for Unrestricted Ballot.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention, in secret session to-day, decided by a practically unanimous vote to insert in the draft of the Constitution a clause providing for universal suffrage in the future republic. Only one vote, it is understood, was cast against the proposal. Several Conservative members, who are known to be opposed to it, were absent but the advocates of universal suffrage claim a clear majority, and say there will be no opposition when the question comes to a vote in public session.

Heretofore this subject has been delicately handled, and it was thought the convention would leave the settlement of the matter to future legislation.

The friends of Gen. Maximo Gomez, who assert that he is the popular candidate for the Presidency, are elated over the prospect of an unrestricted vote.

The convention has made several modifications in the original draft submitted by the Central Committee. Many members say that the public sessions will begin next week and that a Constitution will be accepted and presented to Congress immediately.

Prizefighter Accused of Manslaughter.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 10.—The Warren County Grand Jury to-day indicted on the charge of manslaughter "Paddy" Donovan, who in a prizefight at the Cedar Park Athletic Club at Phillipsburg on Jan. 1 knocked out Frank Walsh, who died of his injuries Tuesday. Indictments were also found against Herman Stein and Jack Lansing for aiding and abetting a prizefight.

ARMY BILL IN THE SENATE

An Amendment to Promote Three Generals Adopted.

Senator Pettigrew Protests Against Advancement of Shafter for "Blundering Incapacity."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Considerable progress was made to-day by the Senate with the Army Reorganization bill, but the final vote upon the measure seems to be as far off as ever. To-day's proceedings were characterized by several sharp colloquies, some of which were of a decidedly personal character.

After concluding consideration of the committee amendments to the bill, the Senate took up the amendments proposed by individual Senators. The amendments providing for the appointment of Gens. James H. Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee, and Shafter to be Major Generals of the regular army and retired, precipitated an extended and, on the part of Mr. Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.,) a bitter debate. The amendments prevailed, however, despite the opposition.

The question pending when the bill was taken up was the amendment offered by Mr. Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) for the Military Committee, providing how volunteers might be appointed First and Second Lieutenants in the regular army. The amendment as agreed to finally was as follows:

Persons not over forty years of age who shall at any time have served as volunteers subsequent to April 21, 1898, may be ordered before boards of officers for such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and those who may establish their fitness before these examining boards may be appointed to the grades of First or Second Lieutenants in the regular army, taking rank in the respective grades according to seniority as determined by length of prior commissioned service; but no officer appointed under the provisions of this section shall be placed above another in the same grade with longer commissioned service, and nothing herein contained shall change the relative rank of officers heretofore commissioned in the regular army.

Enlisted men of volunteers may be appointed Second Lieutenants in the regular army under the same conditions now authorized by law for enlisted men of the regular army.

A committee amendment to increase the number of first-class privates in the signal corps from 200 to 250 was adopted.

To Section 31 of the bill, providing for the retirement of officers, amendments were made that the section should not apply to any officer whose active service in the army does not exceed thirty-five years; and it shall not apply to any officer who has been placed on the retired list by virtue of any special act of Congress, or to any officer who has already received such higher grade." In discussing these amendments at length, Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.) said: "I want to say that this bill was drawn in the army office. It was drawn with the idea of taking care of pets of the service." The pending bill, he declared, was neither just nor reasonable.

Mr. Proctor, replying to Mr. Teller, said the pending bill certainly had not been drawn with the idea of rewarding favorites. He felt that the bill went as far in providing for the retirement of officers as it should go reasonably.

Pending action upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Teller to increase the retired list, the whole matter went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) offered an amendment authorizing the President to select from the list of Brigadier Generals of Volunteers two officers, without regard to age, for the purpose of appointing them Major Generals of the regular army and retiring them. Mr. Daniel stated that the amendment was intended to provide for the retirement of Gen. J. H. Wilson and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) offered an amendment to the amendment authorizing the President to select a regular army officer not above the rank of Brigadier General to be appointed as a Major General and retired.

In response to some criticism by Mr. Pettigrew of the propositions conveyed by the amendments, Mr. Sewell paid a handsome tribute to both Gen. Wilson and Gen. Lee. The latter, he said, had conferred brilliant service upon the country in a civil capacity, and it was well known that he had been selected practically to lead the attack upon Havana. He characterized him as one of the finest officers in the army. In answer to an inquiry of Mr. Teller, Mr. Sewell replied that his amendment was intended to apply to Gen. Shafter, "who has been selected

THE EVENING POST
Review of the Century

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST of Saturday, January 12, 1901, will contain a notable series of articles by eminent writers, who will present a philosophic and historical review of the main aspects of the Nineteenth Century. This issue of THE EVENING POST will, therefore, be a record of the wonderful progress of the world during the last one hundred years. The scope of the enterprise may be judged by the following list of subjects, together with the well-known authorities who have been engaged to write on them:

Subjects and Writers for The Century Number

1. The Immutability of the Constitution — Judge C. C. Nott, Of the U. S. Court of Claims
2. Progress of International Law — Prof. John B. Moore, Of Columbia University
3. American Literature — Prof. W. P. Trent, Of Columbia University
4. English Literature — Edmund Gosse
5. The American Theatre through the Century — J. R. Towse, Dramatic Editor of The Evening Post
6. The Musical Century — H. T. Finck, Musical Editor of The Evening Post
7. Progress in American Architecture — Russell Sturgis
8. Painting in the Nineteenth Century — Kenyon Cox
9. Printing in the Nineteenth Century — Theodore L. DeVinne
10. Progress in Medicine — John S. Billings, M. D., U. S. Army, Director New York Public Library
11. The Birth and Progress of Photography — Dr. John Nicol, Editor American Amateur Photographer
12. Changes in Higher Education — President Franklin Carter, Of Williams College
13. Higher Education of Women — Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Formerly Pres. of Wellesley College
14. Political Status of Women — Mrs. Julia Ward Howe
15. Women in the Professions — Mrs. Carrie C. Catt, Pres. National American Woman Suffrage Association
16. The Century's Great Men in Science — C. S. Peirce, Scientific Editor of the Century Dictionary
17. Progress of Astronomical Science — Prof. Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., late of the U. S. Naval Observatory
18. Psychical Research of the Century — Andrew Lang
19. Scope and Tendencies of Physics — Prof. Oliver Lodge, Of Birmingham University, England
20. Development of Libraries — Charles A. Cutter, Of Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.
21. Evolution and Religious Conceptions — Leslie Stephen
22. Geographical Conquests of the Century — Louis Heilprin, Author of the "Historical Reference Book."
23. The U. S. Navy — Edgar S. Maclay, Historian of the U. S. Navy
24. The Evolution of Life Insurance — James W. Alexander
25. Changes in Military Science — Capt. C. DeW. Willcox, U. S. Army, Instructor at West Point
26. The Gold Standard and Gold Production — Horace White, Editor of The Evening Post
27. Railway Economy in the Century — Prest. Arthur T. Hadley, Of Yale University
28. Organization and Management of Railroads — J. W. Midgley, Late Chairman Western Freight Association
29. Development of the Merchant Marine — Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation
30. Progress in Electricity — Prof. John Trowbridge, Of Harvard University
31. Development of Steel Manufacture in the United States — Andrew Carnegie
32. England — Arthur G. Sedgwick
33. Germany — Prof. Munroe Smith, Of Columbia University
34. Russia — Prof. A. C. Coolidge, Of Harvard University
35. Canada — Sir J. G. Bourinot, Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons
36. Mexico — Charles S. Lummis, Author of "Mexico of To-day."
37. Changes in China and Japan — W. E. Griffis, Author of "The Mikado's Empire," etc.
38. A Century of Building Development — G. C. Stewart

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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SIXTEEN PAGES

ONE HEAD FOR THE POLICE.

The police bill drafted by Judge COHEN is so good that it is not asking much of the Legislature to suggest that it should be made better by two amendments. The power of summary removal of the Police Commissioner should not be conferred on the Governor as well as on the Mayor. No good can come of providing two axes for striking off one head, and it would be most unreasonable to ask any fit and competent man to take an office where the peril of removal might at any time arise, not through his own fault, but as an incident of political warfare between Albany and New York. Furthermore, the office of Chief of Police should not be abolished, but, being retained under an honest and efficient Commissioner, should be made and would be made the seat and source of executive authority from which would emanate the commands and the influence that would restore and maintain the discipline, the moral tone, and the loyal spirit of the uniformed force. With these two amendments the bill will establish a principle and consummate a reform in the City of New York for which strong men have battled for twenty years against the always triumphant opposition of the party bosses and their machines.

It is a substantial merit of this bill over the amendments proposed by the Charter Revision Commission that it grants us immediate relief—the present Police Commissioners giving way to the single head of the department within ten days after the bill becomes a law—instead of deferring the change until Jan. 1, 1902. In other respects, with the two exceptions we have noted above, Judge COHEN'S bill follows the general lines of the revisers' amendments. The revisers fix the salary of the Police Commissioner at $10,000, which the bill reduces to $7,500, a mistaken economy. The smaller emolument would scarcely attract a man fit for these labors and responsibilities. The supplementary bill creating a Board of Elections independent of the Police Department is identical with the charter amendments prepared for the same purpose by the Revision Commission, save that it is to take effect, apparently, on April 1 next. In this board it is necessarily provided that not more than two of the Commissioners shall be of the same political faith.

If any other motive than that of partisan gain led to the insertion in this bill of the preposterous provision that the Governor as well as the Mayor should have power to remove the Police Commissioner, it sprang from a delusion. On a superficial view it might be thought that in the present moral predicament of this community we ought to have some other reliance than the curious person who sits in the Mayor's chair against the appointment to and continuance in office of, say, a member of the Gambling Commission as the head of the Police Department. But it ought to be plain that so long as the power to appoint remains with the Mayor, and it should and must remain there, the axe in the Governor's hands would afford no protection whatever. The machine ought not to insist on a violation of principle unless something can be gained by it.

The abolition of the office of Chief of Police is beyond doubt a serious mistake. The capacities and the training that would fit a man for the office of Commissioner would not at all qualify him for the executive organization and management of the force. Congress might with as much propriety insist that the Secretary of War should be General of the Army. A Commissioner exercising the power of appointment to the force and having the administrative work of the department upon his hands, would find his energies taxed to the limit without assuming in addition the responsibility and labor of directing the force even in its daily routine, not to mention occasions of emergency.

We suppose the argument will be made that if we have both a Commissioner and a Chief of Police we perpetuate the evil of a divided responsibility, while if we have only one pair of shoulders to bear the whole responsibility, the lash of the public censure can more easily and surely reach them. This argument is illusory, for the Commissioner, according to the charter revision plan, would have the appointment of the Chief, and might if he chose select a man outside the uniformed force. It is safe to assume that when-

bills. Probably Mr. VACHERON is ignorant of its origin and intent. It seems to be a bill to give the rural statesmen of the Republican Party a "whack" at the enormous revenues of the Gambling Commission. Superintendent MCCULLAGH'S office is superfluous, and his indiscretions of utterance and demeanor during his incumbency of it have confirmed the belief that his functions should be diminished rather than increased. The Vacheron bill is too obviously irrational and bad to have much chance of enactment. Gov. ODELL, we trust, will give it a merited veto if the country members should be unable to resist the temptation to compel the Tammany blackmailers to divide with the other party.

THE PRESIDENT IN DESPAIR.

It is now nearly a score of years since the fertile brain of Mr. BLAINE conceived the plausible notion that the dull and belated despotism of the protective tariff could gradually be tempered by the adoption of treaties of commercial reciprocity. Undoubtedly he was much too keen a man not to see that this was the exact analogue of the ancient policy in Russia by which despotism was tempered by assassination, and that in the long run reciprocity must be fatal to the old doctrine of protection. In his day Mr. BLAINE found little encouragement for his method of anticipating the inevitable, but the idea took a certain hold, and in the Dingley tariff law provision was made which, if acted on in good faith, would have gone far to loosen the trammels in which American industry and production had been enmeshed.

Much credit is due to President MCKINLEY and to his Cabinet for their conduct in this matter. Of the President's good faith there has never been the least doubt. He was understood to be the virtual author of the reciprocity clauses in the Dingley Tariff act, and he has done everything that he possibly could do to give them effect. Indeed, it is a fair inference from his course in this matter and from numerous collateral utterances of his, that he saw as plainly as did Mr. BLAINE that the country had far outgrown the swaddling clothes of protection, and that the real problem for the Government was how to open access to foreign markets by the gradual removal of the barriers to trade that had been erected in order to guard the home markets. Certainly from the moment of his second message to Congress he has made nothing but the most perfunctory references to the tariff, while he has manifested keen and practical interest in the possibilities of reciprocity. It was to him that was due the formation of the Commission Plenipotentiary with ample powers to negotiate reciprocity treaties under the Dingley act. At the head of this commission he placed the Hon. JOHN A. KASSON of Iowa, one of the most advanced and enlightened of the Republicans of the Northwest, who had long before distinguished himself by his advocacy of free raw materials as an essential element in any fiscal policy intended to build up American industries. Mr. KASSON, moreover, added to his extensive knowledge and sound views as to our industrial policy, a well-established reputation for efficient diplomatic service. This commission, with infinite care, patience, and labor, and with the hearty concurrence of the State Department and the President, has succeeded in the last three years in negotiating a series of treaties within the scope permitted by the Dingley law, and the President has from time to time submitted them to the Senate. There they have gone their way to dusty death in the pigeonholes of the committees or the Secretary. Practically nothing has been allowed to come of the resolute and faithful labors of the President and his selected agents.

Finally, the President, in apparent despair, is reported to have come to the conclusion that it is useless to go further, and has decided to dissolve the commission and leave the Senate to work its sweet and stupid will with the interest of the commerce and industry of the country. For such a decision certainly no one can blame him, but the Senate should be made to understand what discredit it has earned in the eyes of intelligent Americans. Its action is as foolish from the party standpoint as from that of patriotism. The Republican Party is entirely committed to the policy of reciprocity. The last three National Conventions have declared for it in clear terms. The President, the official head of the party, warmly advocates it. The sentiment of the party is even more advanced than its platforms indicate. The great body of business men in the party, including the manufacturers themselves, understand that the old narrow protection notion is out of date and a wretched obstacle to the progress on which the country has entered. The Senate simply blocks the way open to the party to keep itself in line with the development of the country, and it does this in obedience to the pressure of petty private interests that ought not for a moment to be considered. It is a most discreditable situation, and if the sense of shame is not entirely stifled in the minds of the majority Senators, they will try to retrieve it.

THE NIXON COMMITTEE AND THE POLICE.

violators of the law, should devote all their energies to send to State prison some of the police officers, high or low, who did undoubtedly get the money.

We judge from some of the public utterances of Mr. NIXON that he thinks that the centre of the trouble is in the Chief of Police. With that opinion we heartily concur. But while the wide ramifications of the scheme of corruption could not have come into existence without complicity in high quarters, it is of the utmost importance that the minor agents in the scheme should be detected and exposed and punished. It was probably through them that the money was in the first instance either collected or its payment compelled. If any of them, even if a single one of them, can be completely exposed and adequately punished, so that all will fear a like fate, the power of the higher officials will be broken, and the way opened for their punishment also. Mr. NIXON'S committee is supposed to have plenty of money. If they should offer a reward of, say, $1,000 for evidence leading to the conviction of the crime of extortion and receiving bribes in the case of any patrolman, and a reward of $5,000 for like evidence in the case of a Captain, and publish these offers in the neighborhood Yiddish papers on the east side, we think that the chances are that something worth while would come of it.

In any event, Mr. NIXON must be convinced that the real work of his committee is not to defend Tammany on the one hand, nor, on the other, to try to eradicate vice, but to stop the corrupt protection of vice by the police. He is plainly convinced of the corruption of the police. He has more power than any man has before had to expose and stop it. If he shall do that, the people will not question his motives, or the motives of those behind him.

LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN.

MELVILLE W. FULLER, JOSEPH H. CHOATE, and JAMES C. CARTER are the highly respectable names of the American members of the General Committee appointed for the purpose of devising and executing an appropriate memorial to the late Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord RUSSELL of Killowen. They appeal "to the legal profession, and to others who may be interested in the project," for contributions to that end. It has been resolved that the memorial take the forms of a seated or other statue to be placed in the London Law Courts, and of a replica of the Sargent portrait, to be offered to the National Gallery.

We cannot conceive of any American manifestation of the celebrated "understanding" which would be more assuring and satisfactory to Britons in general than a full and generous American subscription to this project. Of course it is, as the American committee suggests, from American lawyers that such a contribution is mainly to be expected. The reputation of a great lawyer, and of a great Judge, is made by lawyers. Laymen must take it from them. How many Americans, not lawyers, could produce an estimate that lawyers would respect of the intellectual standing, for example, of JOHN MARSHALL, our greatest judicial name? To put the question is to show how esoteric is the standing of a Judge, or of any other lawyer excepting a leading advocate. An intelligent and open-minded Queen's Counsel in London would be able to give a better explanation of the greatness of this great American than any American who is not a lawyer, or who has not been compelled to go into the larger questions of Constitutional interpretation and the like which MARSHALL adjudicated. And, in the same way, an American lawyer, conversant with the higher courts and the larger questions, would be a better appraiser of the eminence of the late Lord Chief Justice than any Englishman who had not been compelled to acquaint himself with the legal methods and conditions of the ascertainment of truth.

Lord RUSSELL'S one American appearance, his address at Saratoga upon "International Law," was a case in point. What must have struck every intelligent lay reader was the moderation, the circumspection, the technical limitation, so to speak, with which a great Judge felt bound to hedge and safeguard all propositions for reducing to workable formulae the humane aspirations and yearnings of mankind. They are yearnings to which it is a judicial function to state the practical limitations, for a time when, to put it in the most poetical, and therefore the most unprofessional, way: The kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law.

It is not, therefore, to be expected, nor even perhaps to be desired, that Americans, not lawyers, nor personal friends of the late Lord Chief Justice, should come forward to help do to his memory the honor which they cannot intelligently pay. But it is to be expected that lawyers who are proud of their profession will regard a participation in this tribute as a duty they owe to it and to themselves. When Mr. PHELPS, himself a leading lawyer, said in London that the United States constituted "the secondary jurisdiction of the British courts," he paid an international compliment which all English Judges and lawyers were prompt to appreciate. And a like compliment would be a generous contribution, on the part of the American bar, to the memorial to the late Lord Chief

Britain has followed her own precedent. Although the war is in some sense officially over, however, CRONJE has not yet been restored to liberty. That he is still confined in exile is perhaps the highest compliment that Great Britain could pay him, though it is doubtless one with which he would willingly dispense.

The main difficulty with consigning insurgents to a penal colony is first to catch them. Lord KITCHENER has not overcome this initial difficulty with BOTHA or DE WET, nor Gen. MACARTHUR with AGUINALDO, the head and front of the Filipino offending. If these feats had been accomplished, we may suppose that the respective insurrections would already have collapsed. But the American General has nevertheless come into possession of some twenty-six Filipino soldiers and statesmen who are negotiable and plausible leaders of the insurrection, and the War Department has approved his suggestion to keep them out of further mischief by shipping them to the Island of Guam.

We know of no present objection to the Island of Guam as a place of safekeeping for turbulent Filipinos. If Capt. LEARY were still Governor there, it might be objected that it was altogether too pleasant as a place of punishment or even of detention. Wild horses could not have dragged a rational Filipino from an island which combined the climatic charm of the South Pacific with the diversions of opera bouffe. But the successor of Capt. LEARY is reported to be a serious and even solemn officer, who does not put in all his time in devising diversions for his subjects. We do not understand that the captives would be in any danger of actual ill-treatment from him. But it seems quite possible that they might be bored. They might even come to prefer the vicissitudes of dodging American riflemen in Luzon to the calm and sunny eventlessness of Guam.

And, obviously, the thing to do with these Filipinos is to bring them to these United States. A tour across the continent would open their eyes about the comparative resources of this continent and their own island, and about the hopelessness of resisting the power of the United States. If any of them has a gift in the way of after-dinner oratory, here and not there is his field. We could sandwich him in between CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW and WU TING FANG and give him a chance to plead his own cause. He could not be more rancorous than ATKINSON or less scrupulous than PETTIGREW. We might even turn him loose in Boston without fear. Such a journey for the Hispanized Malays who are our prisoners would be so enlightening that we might, after they had undergone a "campaign of education" for six months, safely return them to Luzon as American missionaries.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In discussing the needs of Bellevue Hospital, The New York Medical Journal says that the two important objects to be obtained are, first, the removal from politics of this institution, by far the most important one of its kind in the city, and, second, the establishment of a permanent method of management, by which its interests can be conserved and advanced under a more carefully studied and systematic policy than at present. Sometimes, as at present, declares the writer, politics puts the hospital under an efficient and intelligent Commissioner, but there is never any certainty what the next man may be, and even if the next man is equally efficient and intelligent, he must again learn the duties of the office, and his activities may take a new direction. "Besides, it seems impossible, however efficient the Commissioner, that under our political system he can do all that is necessary to secure a well-disciplined and thoroughly organized service. An inspection of the hospital and a comparison of it with other hospitals managed by responsible Boards of Governors, not subject to outside influences, will show how wide the differences are between the two methods." As for the wisdom of having a permanent board of managing officers, that is held to be demonstrated by the success of hospitals thus controlled. "It is in this way," The Medical Journal declares, "that all large non-municipal hospitals are managed throughout this country and in England, and they are usually managed well. On the other hand, the city hospitals of our large cities have the same defects, due to politics and changing policies. That the board hospitals are well run, and the city hospitals badly run, is a perfectly well-established fact for America. Furthermore, in Boston and Cincinnati, where the method we propose has been tried for many years, it has worked successfully, so that this is not a purely experimental scheme. The history of the growth of Bellevue is the damning evidence of the evils of the present policy of its government."

—People who are not professional politicians find some difficulty in deciding just what it is the people who are mean when they use the word "vindication." Take, for instance, those two eminent representatives of up-country statesmanship, Mr. GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE and Mr. LOUIS F. PAYN. In their estimation, apparently, the excellence of a man's character, moral and intellectual, is open to legitimate question so long as, and only so long as, the man is unable to secure an appointment to a well-salaried office. Both of them have fixed upon the position of Railroad Commissioner as exactly meeting their present needs, and each says that until he gets this job, or something "equally as good," the justification of his previous official acts will not be complete—in other words, he will not be "vindicated." But wherein would the appointment prove anything in regard to the doings of Mr. ALDRIDGE while Superintendent of Public Works, or to those of Mr. PAYN while Superintendent of Insurance? It would, to be sure, cast not a little light on the standards of official conduct held up before himself and others by the new Governor. No historical facts would be affected in the slightest degree, however, the popular judgment of those way. In office, all right; out of office, all wrong—that is the only rule understood by these queer folks.

—There is no appreciable diminution either in the number or the vehemence of the complaints about the misuse of the floors of street cars by persons given to the spitting habit, and it is evident that real and complete reformation will never be attained until means more effective than those now in use are devised and adopted. It is all very well to post the orders of the Board of Health in every car, but so long as the attention of the violators of those orders cannot be called to them without personal participation in a painful scene, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the crime will be committed with impunity. The people who realize the enormity of the offense against decency and health are just the ones that most dislike to make themselves conspicuous, just the ones to whom the very thought of getting into a public altercation is full of horror. The difficulties of the situation would be overcome if the railway companies would equip each car with a number of electric buttons, so placed that any passenger could touch one of them unseen by any other passenger, and which when thus secretly pressed would drop into plain view a large sign bearing some such legend as "Do you think this is a cattle car?" or "Look at the man with barnyard manners!" This would fasten every eye upon the object of deserved reprehension, and there would be no innocent individual whom he could force to share the unpleasantness of the moment. It is safe to say that even the most callous of filth distributors would not long be able to stand the raking fire of reproachful glances that would converge upon him after the display of the silent monitor, and after he had made his hurried and humiliated exit the conductor could quietly set the trap again. We see no mechanical obstacles to the execution of this plan, and now that most street railways have a practically limitless supply of electricity on tap, the incidental expense would be trifling in comparison with the advantages to be secured.

—Unless—as is probably the case—the anti-vaccinationists are quite incapable of accepting even the plainest demonstrations of their own folly, they can hardly avoid drawing the obvious deduction from what has happened this week in the Melrose Lodging House on upper Third Avenue. First, a mail carrier was found in that house suffering from smallpox. He was at once removed to North Brother Island, and the Health Board officials proceeded energetically to vaccinate everybody in the building. Most of those who had been so closely exposed to infection promptly and gladly submitted to the benificent rite. A few, dreading a temporary inconvenience more than they feared the possibility of smallpox, objected to the operation, but they were soon persuaded or frightened into acquiescence. Only two occupants of the house, PATRICK JOYCE and EDWARD MULLER, were at once ignorant and obstinate enough to resist all argument, and, as absolute compulsion could not be used, they had to be left unprotected. On Tuesday MULLER developed the disease from which his fellow-lodger had suffered, and on Wednesday JOYCE was attacked by it. Of the many others who were equally endangered, not one has yet shown the first signs of infection. If this episode is not a sufficient answer to the anti-vaccinationists, they must be left in their darkness. There is, of course, a mathematical possibility that the selection by the disease of the two men who had not been vaccinated, and its avoidance of all those who had been, merely formed a curious coincidence, but the chance that this is so is too small for ordinary human consideration. As mortal certainties go, it is certain that JOYCE and MULLER would not be in the smallpox hospital to-day if they had availed themselves of the precaution to which their companions more or less willingly submitted. It is also certain that the absence of a compulsory vaccination law is a source of public peril. These men did more than voluntarily accept a personal risk. They put others as well as themselves in danger.

MARK TWAIN, LITERATURE AND WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mark Twain's speech at the City Club dinner should bring to him the homage of his confrères if only for its outspokenness. For myself, regarding the so-called war in Manila as an effort to lynch the humble Washingtons and Hancocks of that region, I hail Mark Twain's utterance as a sursum corda to the intellectual leaders and public teachers of America. The summons is needed. The cause of peace has certainly declined during the past fifty years. The authors who gave America its literary fame in the middle of the past century—Emerson, Longfellow, Sparks, Hawthorne, Bryant, Holmes, Lowell, Whittier, Motley, to name only some—were celebrants of peace. I can remember the universal wonder when Carlyle's discordant note sounded. But their principles apparently survive only in a few old-fashioned writers; war is defended as a divine method, applause of bloodshed pervades new and popular novels, and apologies for ferocities like lynching and for the culture of brutality in our colleges have become familiar. In a large company of authors where I was called on to speak I alluded to a telegram which had been generally published stating that a Harvard professor had in an address suggested the legalizing of burning at the stake. A professor present who had heard the address declared that its allusion to the stake was a sarcasm. We were all relieved, but in old times we should not have needed the rectification. No reporter would have then taken the sarcasm seriously, and if he had no one would have believed it. But as lynching, and the whipping post, and tortures by "White Caps" and hazers, have taken their place as institutions, and eloquent divines clamor for Chinese heads, and wish us to slaughter Turks for $90,000, one hardly ventures to pronounce any proposal too inhuman to find cultured support. One would know, of course, that any such extreme instance among authors must be sporadic; nevertheless the literary testimony on such matters has become doubtful, and it is well that one trump should announce a day of judgment, and every author realize his or her responsibility for what looks like American decadence.

People look back to the great American authors and orators who in the last generation made their influence felt throughout the land, and talk of the decline of genius. There is, I believe, no decline, but an abdication. There is no genuine leadership of a country except its literature. Preachers are in sectarian bonds, politicians are in partisan bonds, and if the scholars and independent thinkers do not tell the boss-ridden, parson-ridden masses the truth, and uphold national and international justice

"Wherever you once stick your teeth, never let go! Be it in a weak and harmless animal, be it in man, woman, or babe, if your teeth are once fastened heed no cries, but hold on! This is the first and greatest commandment." Is there a thinking man in America who does not see that if a flag is wrongly raised in any place the honor is in lowering it, the dishonor in keeping it there?

I did not hear Mark Twain's speech, and have had no opportunity to ask him if he was accurately reported, but I have no doubt that he declared that a flag stained with brave and innocent blood is "polluted." I have these many years recognized that Mark Twain's humor is apt to feather a serious arrow, and I venture to predict that the indignant "patriots" who are demanding his explanations will not have long to wait. The nation has already heard the protests of some of its finest intellects, among them Howells and Charles Norton, and it may be now hoped that the bugle call of Samuel Clemens will be the signal for an uprising of intellectual forces in America similar to that which in France has just laid low the militarist dragon and plucked the spoil out of its teeth.

I was residing in Paris during the last two years of that struggle, and for the first time realized what tremendous power lay in the united intellectual forces of a cultured nation. With the exception of two or three timid dilettantists, neither of whom ventured to discuss the Dreyfus case on its merits, the authors, professors, artists, confronted the python coiled around France in a phalanx that could not be broken by any military menace or Ministerial persecution. I counted more than 400 of these men of intellectual, literary, scientific, or artistic distinction. They were razed from the Legion of Honor, deprived of professorships, fined, challenged to duels, shot at by assassins, and went on inflexibly with their articles—articles never surpassed by the greatest publicists in history, Junius, Paine, Cobbett—and one after another hostile Ministries fell before their terrible pen, until Militarism, after crawling through all the mires of falsehood, perjury, forgery, was reduced to cover its defeat with the verdict at Rennes, at once perjured and ridiculous, that there were "extenuating circumstances" for high treason!

Such is the splendid record made by the genius of France at the close of the nineteenth century. One-twentieth of the number of those French "intellectuals"—that was the proverbial epithet for them in France—in America and in England equally united and heroic for justice and peace could have prevented the wars that in the Anglo-Saxon world have caused the sun of a century to set in blood.

The admirable sermon of Cardinal Gibbons (Jan. 6) may remind us that it is on the chief Protestant nations that the blood-guiltiness rests. In this day of judgment the Czar and the Pope rise up and condemn the Protestant powers that frustrated their efforts for peace. It was Protestant pulpits that shrieked for Spanish blood, and Turkish blood. It is Protestant missionaries that clamor for Chinese heads. The shame of it all cannot be effaced. But whether the twentieth century is to swell the outrages and the shame will depend on the adequacy or the inadequacy of our scholars and thinkers to recognize that man alone is the providence of this world, that the nation will be what men make it, that there is no law of progress any more than of retrogression, and that it rests mainly on them to restore the control of reason and righteousness, or by default permit the agencies of decay to have it their own way.

MONCURE D. CONWAY.
New York, Jan. 7, 1901.

THE SUBSIDY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Ship Subsidy bill's purpose is to build up a merchant marine that will carry American produce in American bottoms. It will not succeed any better than the Dingley tariff did in its purpose to build up a woolen industry. Viewed from the point of the falling off in wool consumed in 1895 and 1896, under the Wilson bill, and now, under the Dingley tariff, the industry has deteriorated by fully 20 per cent. under the fostering care of this subsidy measure to the woolen and worsted mills. The Ship Subsidy bill is likely to act in the same manner. Subsidizing steamships on the basis of speed would hardly benefit the carriers of bulky freight. Our cotton, grain, provisions, petroleum, pig iron, and the like, contributing four-fifths of the value and nine-tenths of the bulk of our exports, do not seek ocean greyhounds for berthroom. The bill is a pretense so far as the carrying trade goes. There has been no lack of shipping thus far—not even in 1900, under the full strain put upon English shipping (comprising two-thirds of the steam fleets of Europe) by the South African exigencies and our increased exports. The cheap carriers, the ocean tramps, have so far supplied all needs at constantly declining rates. Within ten years the steam tonnage of the world has almost doubled. Declining rates and increasing supply show that improvements are all the time active in construction, and that the trade can be safely left to itself. This view is supported by American shippers. Ships of American make are forthcoming at a satisfactory rate under present conditions, when our shipyards are overstocked with orders, and not for American register only. Mr. Cramp told the writer in 1898 when he visited his yards that in the case of one of the cruisers he had under contract then an English firm had put in an estimate at about 10 per cent. below his price; but that the fittings and trimmings in his work were so far superior that he could produce the ship at the English price were he permitted to follow the same specifications and had the same cost of iron and steel, which was then fully 50 per cent. higher than English iron. Now the positions are reversed. We are exporting iron and steel in all forms, and at prices which dismay Europe.

The Commissioner of Navigation, Mr. Eugene Chamberlain, advances a special plea for subsidies by submitting what he says is the cost of two ships of a certain tonnage, the American at $275,000, the English at $214,000, though the English cost of materials is $17,000 higher than the American cost. "The difference," he asserts, "represents the higher wages paid in American than in British yards and the higher cost of superintendence." The principles of "The Economy of High Wages" are proved effectively at work in our iron and steel industries, and are acknowledged as operative in shipyards by Mr. Cramp's admission. The labor in shipbuilding is largely of the kind that is employed in locomotive building. Mr. Henry D. Lloyd in his recent book, "Newest England," relates an instance which shows how we push aside foreign competition: "When I was there," (New Zealand,) he says, "the department had just bought twelve thirty-eight-ton American locomotives for £1,650, delivered at Wellington, and ten sixty-eight-ton engines for £2,000; the same locomotives bought in England cost £3,150." Our constantly growing exports in these complicated labor products, mostly achievements of the last decade, leave little doubt that we shall gradually extend our domain over shipbuilding in the same manner. Our high rate of wages is a safe guarantee of this. This subsidy begging is therefore totally misapplied. Subsidies rather retard than benefit. The uselessness had become apparent. The people are becoming disgusted with the continuous begging expeditions of tariff fattened millionaires to Washington, who privately declare that they do not need these subsidizing bounties, but that they see no harm in taking all they can get from laws shaped to foster their interests. The debauching of public morality which this system of pauperizing industries begets is the cardinal evil of the Republic, and ought to be stamped out without mercy.

That subsidies paid to encourage shipbuilding do not bring forth desired results is shown by France. The latest accounts of subsidies to French shipping give 16,000,000f. as paid in the year 1899. The steam tonnage of 1888 amounted to 500,801 and in 1898 to 485,615, a decline of 5 per cent. in ten years. The development of the steam tonnage (net tons) of Europe in the last ten years has been as follows:

	1888.	1898.
Belgium	71,384	89,247
Denmark	95,650	225,423

opportunity to pass unimproved, if there see a profit. JACOB SCHOENHOF.
New York, Jan. 5, 1901.

A Naval Graduate's Experience.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the Booz and the Breth cases at West Point, will you permit a graduate of the Naval Academy to add to the statements, in your issue of Sunday, the 30th ultimo, made by "An Old Graduate" of the Point, concerning the extreme disinclination of those who fail in the mental tests at these schools to admit that their failures are due to the fact that they could not pass the tests? The Annual Registers of the United States Naval Academy in my possession contain lists of "resignations," and the dates of the resignations are suspiciously close to the dates of the semi-annual and the annual examinations, as a rule. I was looking over some old registers yesterday, covering my time at Annapolis, and I concluded that at least 90 per centum of the resignations were due to the fact that the cadets could not pass the mental tests.

I am far from saying that either Booz or Breth did not tell the exact truth, (for I have been both hazee and hazer, though I never knew or heard of anything, except the H. case at Annapolis, comparable to what Booz alleged,) but the probabilities are, to my mind, against it. My observations compel me to the opinion that it is lack of nerve rather than lack of brains which causes the failures, though both are sometimes causes, and sometimes it is pure "woodenness." One chap at Annapolis at the end of the second month of his fourth class year had but about 2.15 out of a possible 4 in algebra, and not a man in his class had any thought but that he would fail utterly and "bilge" surely. But he did not. He simply buckled down to it and worked for that 2.5, the mark that carries one through, and, by the aid of a friend who was a "math fiend," he had over 2.5 at the semi-annual exams.

That is, he made up his deficiencies in just two months, and he went into the third class in the following June. Hard work and plenty of it will do the trick every time with the average cadet. EX-NAVY.
New York, Jan. 2, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Guide to Wealth.

"The way to get rich is to save money." "That's only half; after you have money you have to resist all the people who want to tell you how to spend it."—Chicago Record.

She Knew Him.

"Old Grouch went to the masquerade the other night disguised as a bear." "Did any one recognize him?" "Nobody but his wife."—Indianapolis Press.

It Costs.

"I'm thinking about that lodger of ours," the landlord remarked to his wife. "About what?" "He pays his rent so punctually I think I'd better raise it on him."—Philadelphia Times.

The Doctor's Credentials.

Sick Man—Is this the Western Sanitarium?
New Girl (mystified)—This is Dr. Blank's house.
"Yes, but doesn't he take sick persons to nurse sometimes?"
"Oh! Maybe, he does. There's two or three skeletons in the back office."—Boston Christian Register.

THE LAST CHRISTMAS OF THE CENTURY.

Sir Edwin Arnold in London Telegraph.

I.

We praise it, and we blazon it—our Age—
Born in the blood-stained panoply of War,
And dying in the same sad glories, gauge
How far from those divinest heights we are
Proclaimed by Angels out of Bethlehem's blue:
Lord Christ! when cometh Thy birth-promise true?

II.

We praise it, and we blazon it. 'Twas ours!
It held our fathers' lives, our own, our sons';
Were ancient days more grand? Were classic hours?
Nay! keep your early splendors, elder ones!
Pharaohs and Caesars! fret not, though we call
Our Nineteenth Century the Crown of all.

III.

Who could its victories count, its powers, its pride?
Its deeds, discoveries? How its children tore
Secrets from all those glooms where the gnomes hide
The subtle spells of many a cosmic lore?
Who could its scroll exhaust, naming each name
Of brave, wise, mighty men that brought it fame?

IV.

Many sealed doors of Nature's fair pavilions
Its cunning key of Science did unlock:
Silver and gold it digged by tons and millions,
And bridged the straits, and blasted ridge and rock;
And made a playground of God's sea; and filled
Deserts with cities, and the waste fields tilled.

V.

Across all lands, with flying smoke and fire,
Screamed its steam-eagles; o'er the mastered wave
Thundered its battleships; the trembling wire—
Modern Electra's web—beneath them, gave
Service from shore to shore, for Time and space
Had shrunk abashed before our Century's face.

VI.

Also it learned a master word of Life
From Darwin's lips, and wrung from Chemistry
Her hidden talisman to heal the strife
'Twixt body and pain, and set the sufferer free;
Did make the Sun its painter, did discourse,
Tongueless, across the void; dead voices force

VII.

To sound anew; constrained the tenuous stuff
We breathe to show as water or as stone,
Matched flames of Hell for heat, made frost enough
To suit the leaden chills of Saturn's zone,
And spied with sightless eyes through flesh and skin
To heal the mischief lurking lost within.

VIII.

These and a thousand glittering masteries
Gild the royal annals of our hundred years.
Ah! singing Angels of the Syrian skies,
Why came we nowise clearer from life's fears,
From death's black puzzle, from our strife and sin?
Why must each century end and each begin

IX.

In blood and tears and doubts and darkness? Rend
The veil away from truth and let us know;
Bring war and hate and ignorance to end
And make the presage good pledged long ago:
"Peace upon earth! Good will to men."
Oh! these
Were more than triumphs, trophies, victories.

X.

Sandalphon! Archangel of prayer, wert thou
One of that shining throng amid the stars?
Carry Earth's piteous prayer to God's ear now:
Say how she staggers red with crimes and wars,
Shamed 'mid her sister orbs, yearning to see
Of Christ's dear peace one lovely Century.

XI.

Azrael! Archangel of Death, thou too
Didst sing, may be, amongst the Heavenly Choir:
Doth man know yet what thy cold kisses do?
Hath he come closer, bolder, nearer, higher
T'ward that dread Love of whose all-gathering sword
Thou art the awful Minister and Lord?

XII.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS

Creepy Little Play Performed by Mr. Sargent's Pupils.

Quebec Bound to Have a Native Drama —Reviews of the Theatrical Century.

There is more than a hint of the influence of Maeterlinck in the queer and gloomy little play called "The Marriage of Guineth," by Florence Wilkinson, which was performed with abundant zeal by Mr. Sargent's pupils in the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon. The scene is a castle in a town of Brittany, and the time the fifteenth century. Guineth is to be married, against her will, to a young noble, while she loves, in a sort of lackadaisical way, one Rodic, a good-for-nothing gypsy fellow, who insists that the heart of Egypt has its depths. An idiot pervades the piece with his mouth full of tumultuous but unintelligible imagery, and a leech (who, you know, is only the family physician,) gives Guineth some medicine to quiet her nerves and warningly informs her that an overdose will kill her.

The wedding ceremony occurs, and the feast follows, the rival minstrels at the head and foot of the guests' table improvising their verses amid shouts of approval. But, in the revelry, Guineth drinks her poison and fateful Rodic unlocks the huge gates of the dike and the waters rush in and drown everybody.

The dialogue is fluent, and there is unquestionably much artistic feeling in the little play, but it has no sort of commercial value. Mr. Furst had expressly composed the incidental music. The programme included also a domestic drama in three acts from the Danish of Emma Gad, by Olga Flinch, called "The Silver Wedding."

For the next public entertainment of his pupils, Jan. 29, Mr. Sargent will have what Goldsmith's Mr. Croaker would have called "a rare treat," to wit: a symbolical drama in one act called "The Tragedy of Death," written by a Frenchman, Réné Peter, and to be produced at the Théâtre Antoine in Paris, but not until after it is seen here. The English version has been made by Edwin S. Belknap, and Harvey W. Loomis has composed incidental music.

A movement is on foot in the Province of Quebec to build up a national drama by offering prizes annually out of the public treasury for the best drama and the best comedy written by citizens of the province. A bill providing for an appropriation to pay the prizes, $800 for each of favored plays, will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature. Presumably a committee composed of persons reputed to have artistic taste will examine the plays and award the prizes. Undoubtedly the plan was conceived in the right spirit, and it seems impolite to even hint at putting a damper upon it.

But, setting aside all opinions of the possibility of getting art work by offering prizes which cannot be as easily obtained without prizes, look squarely at the facts. In 1844 Benjamin Webster, manager of the Haymarket Theatre in London, offered a prize of $2,500 for "the best modern comedy, illustrative in plot and character of British manners and customs." A committee, which included Charles Kemble, G. P. R. James, and the Rev. Alexander Dyce, read ninety-eight plays and unanimously awarded the prize to Mrs. Gore, the novelist, for a play entitled "Quid Pro Quo; or, the Day of Dupes." When the play was acted, with a cast including some of the best actors of an era rich in good actors, it was received with a wild derision.

About forty-six years later The New York Herald offered a prize of $10,000 for the best one-act play submitted to a committee as notable in its time and place as Mr. Webster's. The choice fell to "Hearts," written by Echard Golden. This was produced at the Garden Theatre, and failed dismally. Nor has Mr. Golden ever written a successful play.

Either Agnes Sorma's powers are failing or taste in Vienna differs from that in other capitals. Frau Sorma lately made her first appearance in the Austrian city, at the Raimund Theatre, as Nora in Ibsen's best-known play, and was severely treated by the public and the critics. The prices were raised for her engagement, however, and perhaps that sort of thing influences opinion in Vienna more than it does in New York. Certainly, Frau Sorma's portrayal of the childish wife is natural and interesting if not comparable in charm with her acting in "Die Versunkene Glocke" and "Königskinder."

To "review" the plays and acting of the nineteenth century at all adequately one would need make a volume of some hundreds of pages. The advisability of "hastily glancing" at the incidents of the century that seem most striking and suggestive to any one dramatic reviewer depends wholly upon the interest the writer can give to his subject. The English newspapers are full of such reviews, and most of them seem very dull: The dullest thing in the way of "sizing up" the drama of the last century, however, was done by the paper which asked "representative men" to name the "three best" plays of the period. The answers, in most cases, are worthy of Bedlam. Mr. Bernard Shaw, however, gets a great deal of fun out of the matter, and there is a hint of jocularity in the reply of Mr. Walkley of The London Times. It is needless to say that it has not yet been decided which were the three best plays of the century.

THE MORGAN QUARTET.

First Concert of the Season Given at Mendelssohn Hall.

The Morgan String Quartet gave the first of two concerts last night at Mendelssohn Hall. The members of this organization are Geraldine Morgan, first violin; Eugene Boegner, second violin; Fritz Schafer, viola, and Paul Morgan, 'cello. Their programme was short and pithy. It consisted of Mozart's quartet in B flat, numbered 458 in the Koechel catalogue, and the first of Beethoven's Rassomouffsky quartets, opus 59, No. 1. Certainly no one could complain that his mental digestion was taxed by such a programme. Its brevity and conciseness made music lovers wish that the example of the Morgan Quartet might be widely imitated.

Quartets with women as their leaders are not unheard of, though it must be admitted that they are not common. The temptation to question the ability of a woman to act as a musical leader need not prevail here, for surely if there is any department of art in which the delicate taste and sympathetic insight of a woman might be expected to work for good it is that of chamber music. The performance of the Morgan Quartet last night showed that such an expectation would in this case not be wholly disappointed. In the quality of its tone this quartet leaves not a little to be desired, but in substance and balance the tone is good. It should be noted, too, with particularity that the four players are nearly always in tune. Furthermore, they perform their work in a smooth and well-prepared manner, which gives to the hearer most of the superficial beauties of the music.

It is in the higher requirements of quartet playing that this organization seemed to be deficient last night. Its work was honest and unaffected, and in certain passages of the slow movement of the Mozart work really interesting. But on the whole the presentation of the works lacked just that peculiar warmth of expression which transforms a quartet playing from a performance into a communication. The audience was one of meagre size and moderate demonstrativeness.

THE HENSCHEL SONG RECITALS.

The Second One Given at Mendelssohn Hall Yesterday.

The second song recital of Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel took place at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. That the public does not fail to appreciate the charm of these entertainments was shown by the size of the audience, which filled the hall. It was an audience of cheerful humor, too, ready to accept the goods that the gods provided in a spirit of thankfulness. The programme was made after the usual Henschel pattern. It began with a duet from "Elijah," which was followed by some numbers of the early style by Caldara, Leo and Cocchi, sung by Mr. Henschel. Mrs. Henschel then sang songs by Brahms, Dvorak, and Schumann, being particularly happy in her delivery of the lovely "Auftraege," and in her husband's beautiful performance of the accompaniment to it.

Mr. Henschel's first group consisted of Schubert's "Das Rosenband," Brahms's "Wie Froh und Frisch," and Loewe's "The Ruined Mill." In his interpretation of the last named he achieved one of those wonders for which he is noted, his eloquent accompaniment forming the background to a reading of the voice part whose wealth of detail defied the quality of his voice and created for the hearer an illusion too often missed in the work of singers more generously gifted by nature. A duet from Villiers Stanford's music to Tennyson's "Becket" proved to be an uncommonly good piece of writing in the English style, and a song of Mr. Henschel's, "Morgen als Lerche," which Mrs. Henschel sang, disclosed the composer's happiest inspiration.

The recital yesterday came to an end with some examples of the modern French school and one of the best French school of light opera, a duet from Boildieu's "Les Voltures Versées." Mrs. Henschel's singing was characterized as heretofore by the limpidity of her little voice, the finish of her style, and her fascinating nuancing. It is said that the present tour will be the last of this musical couple in this country. Music lovers will be sorry to bid them good-bye.

Suit Against Miss Rigl Reopened.

Justice Hascall, in the City Court, has handed down a decision in which he opens the default taken against Emily Rigl, the actress, by Frank Mordant, the actor. The judgment, which amounts to $300, was entered several days ago. Mordant alleges that Miss Rigl had failed to keep a theatrical contract entered into between them. Miss Rigl did not appear when the case came on for trial. She appealed to have the judgment opened, alleging that she could not be present on the day set for trial.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Annual Exhibition in the Halls of the Society.

SECOND NOTICE.

Easily the most noticeable canvas in the Vanderbilt Gallery is the contribution of the Veteran Academician, Thomas Moran, which fills all the central part of the west wall with masses of angry cloud, brown peaks, and, as it seems, acres of foaming waters, dashed hither and thither between jagged rocks, and finally tumbled in a vast yeasty sea into the abyss. This is Mr. Moran's tribute of 1900 to the series of views from the West, which he has been painting now these many years. It depicts the Shoshone Falls of the Snake River, in Idaho, as they appear to him—for Mr. Moran is not a realist, but a romantic painter, and views nature through the spectacles of a very decided personality of his own. What strikes the observer of his paintings first is not the gorgeousness of this Titanic section of our land so far as color is concerned, but the big plan of the mountains and the rivers, the structure of the earth thereabout. Marvelous, almost incredible color is there, and Moran does not ignore it, but primarily he is concerned with the drawing, not the color. And certainly with great maëstria does he lay in the big lines, his memory helped by the sketches taken on the spot, and his hand guided by the half century of practice in the art of the landscapist that lies behind him. The "Shoshone Falls" would tempt the burin of some etcher of temperament if etchings were now the fashion. Perhaps Mr. Moran himself might be persuaded to take up the gentle art once more and reproduce his own picture on the copper plate. It has a vigor—one may almost say a passionate vigor—that would lose nothing in black and white.

Among the painters who are drawn toward the figure, Mr. George Barse, Jr., N. A., is interesting, if not always through his achievement, yet through his attempt. "End of the Day" is a symbol wrought out in the form of a woman putting an extinguisher on a torch. The bare torso, violet drapery of the legs, and yellow and green draperies of the upper frame form the most difficult combination, if the artist shall escape from the two pitfalls of sugariness and sentimentality. The color scheme is not the happiest possible. While he has changed his brushwork from the hardness he brought with him when he returned from Rome, it cannot be said that he has made himself master of his later style. One can recognize, however, and heartily applaud the courage of a man who tries to the best of his ability to work in the path of the old classic masters. The "Wood Nymph," by Edward Potthast, A. N. A., is hardly in the same category; for it is but the sweet portrait of a sweet-faced girl with violets in her hair, without mystery or suggestion of the supernatural; yet by no means an illpainted picture, with it. Nor does Mr. Carroll Beckwith's "Hamadryad" arranging her fair locks convince us that the title is well chosen; she is too human for a spirit of the woody wilds.

Among the measurably successful attempts to symbolize is the "Music," by Miss M. L. Macomber, half lengths of three female figures, two in profile, one full face, which hold lyres to their bosoms and droop their heads, heavy with their auburn hair, in a hardtangly sensuous and Rossetti-like fashion. The triple presentation of the same face and figure adds to the mystery of a picture which deserved recognition at the hands of the jury which awarded the prizes for women. The coloring carries out the feeling of languorous passion very well. Mr. Childe Hassam comes very close to this rare ability to suggest poetry and music in his "Lully Night," which is painted in his well-known enamel style. The woman's figure is indicated by flowing lines, and her face is a dark profile against a green night sky, while the Chinese lanterns about her make one think of fruit, say pomegranates. The mystery and half-seen colors of the night are delightfully suggested.

In the sculpture gallery the noble lines of Mr. French's two statues to enrich the Hunt Memorial attract the eye and give the little group of statuary a fine flavor. One symbolizes architecture, the other sculpture and painting. The most virile piece is Mr. Charles Niehaus's bust of John Q. A. Ward, the President of the Sculpture Society. This is a nearly perfect rendering of the old master in his sculptor's frock, pursing up his lips reflectively as he regards a work in the clay. It ought to become the property of the Sculpture Society.

CROWD'S ALL-NIGHT SEARCH VAIN.

But Lloyd's Three Boys, Supposed to be Drowned, Turned Up All Right.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 10.—The three children of Joseph Lloyd caused the city a search last night and to-day. It was thought they had been drowned in the pond in Tembling Dam Park, but they were not.

The children, Arthur, aged eleven; Eddie, aged eight, and Frederick, aged five, left home at 11 o'clock yesterday morning to skate on the pond. Between 4 o'clock in the afternoon and sunset they were seen skating. After that no trace of them could be found. The parents, aided by a large crowd of townspeople, dragged the pond and searched the surrounding woods all night and this morning for the missing children. The ice was found to be rotten and broken in many places.

Although the grappling did not bring up their bodies, almost every one but their father gave up hope. He, on the chance that his children might have wandered away and become lost, communicated with the authorities of all the near-by towns. This afternoon word came from Millville that during the early morning hours the boys had tramped into that place, ten miles from their home, and were too tired to talk. They were fed and put to bed and did not wake until noon. They arrived home by train this afternoon.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. ERNEST, Durango, Mexico—In a full-blooded ordinary cocker spaniel the color should be liver and white, with the darker color in a "saddle" on the back and conspicuous on the head and ears, and blotches and ticks of liver on the paws and legs. If a black cocker, the color should be jet black, without a white blemish.

Mrs. A. E. DE FRIESE—Capital punishment has not been abolished in Connecticut.

Successor to Father Purbrick.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Rev. Francis J. Gannon has been appointed head of the Eastern Province of the Jesuit Order in this country to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. Edward I. Purbrick. Father Gannon was the first assistant to Father Purbrick. He was born in Cambridge, Mass.

VANDERBILT-FRENCH WEDDING.

Elaborate Precautions Taken at Newport for the Protection of the Presents.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 10.—Harbourview was a busy place to-day. From early morning until late this evening workmen were arranging the decorations and fitting up the electric lights. Everything is to be completed early Sunday evening.

The electrical illuminations will be very beautiful, and will extend throughout the entire lower floor, which embraces the drawing room, parlors, library, dining hall, Turkish room, and billiard hall. The new portrait of Miss French is hanging in the drawing room.

Mrs. French, Miss French, Mrs. Eaton, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt were each busily engaged yesterday completing the last preparations for the wedding day. The presents continue to arrive in large numbers, and are said to be most magnificent, the majority being gold or jewel gifts.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and her son, Reginald Vanderbilt, visited Harbourview to-day and inspected some of the presents, which were afterward deposited in the bank vaults. They will be brought from the bank vaults on Monday under special police guard and exhibited in the billiard room, and immediately after the wedding reception will be sent back to the vault and kept there until the bride sends for them.

Every precaution will be taken by Chief of Police Richards for the protection of the presents. The police arrangements for the church and the guard at Harbourview will be very elaborate. All boats and trains will be hereafter under the surveillance of the Police Department, which will be assisted by several out-of-town detectives who are already on duty here. Precautions against fire at both the church and Harbourview have also been taken.

Everything in connection with the ceremonies, both at the church and house, has been thoroughly laid out, even to the smallest detail, none of which has escaped the attention of Mrs. French or her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will arrive at their cottage to-morrow evening with several wedding guests, and Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, with the Misses Gerry and Robert L. Gerry also are due to-night at Seaverge.

Four additional ushers have been added to the wedding party—Ira Preston, Ernest Iselin, Bayard Cutting, Jr., and William P. Burden.

Amos Tuck French, brother of Miss French, from Tuxedo, and Miss Isabel Stillman of New York, who is to be one of the bridesmaids, arrived this evening and are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

It was intended that a church service should take place at St. John's Church on Monday morning, but in view of the fact that the wedding decoration work must begin Sunday, and Monday morning is required to complete the work, these services will be omitted.

At Hill Top Cottage, where Alfred G. Vanderbilt's ushers and friends will stop, several dinners will be given by the young men while there, and the dinner which Miss French will give on Saturday evening to her bridesmaids is expected to be a very successful affair.

The wedding has electrified Newport and caused a big boom in business. The people of Newport are therefore well pleased at the decision of Mrs. French to have the wedding here.

The first train of guests leaving the Grand Central Station will arrive Saturday evening, the second on Sunday evening, and the third will come from Boston on Monday, arriving at 11 o'clock.

The remainder of the flowers and plants and the service for the wedding breakfast will arrive from New York on Sunday and Monday morning, and large covered wagons have been secured for the transportation of the material. Stormy weather set in to-day, and it looks as if bad weather was setting in for good.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

D'Oench—Holloway.

The wedding of Albert F. D'Oench and Mrs. Alice Grace Holloway, a daughter of ex-Mayor William R. Grace and Mrs. Grace, (Miss Lillas Gilchrist,) was celebrated very quietly yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 31 East Seventy-ninth Street. The wedding took place at 4 o'clock, the Rev. Father Neil McKinnon, S. J., officiating. The bride wore a gown of pale amber-colored peau de soie and renaissance lace, and a white orchid was placed in her coiffure. She had no attendant, and Mr. D'Oench no best man. There were no ushers. The house was beautifully decorated, and the couple were married in a bower of palms, at one side of which Siebrecht had placed branches of white lilac and on the other Golden Gate roses. The dining room decorations were of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Only relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present at the ceremony, and among them were Mr. and Mrs. William R. Grace, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. William R. Grace, Jr., Miss Louise Grace, Joseph P. and Russell Grace, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ayer and Miss Ayer, Prof. T. O'Connor Sloan and Mrs. Sloan, Walter and Morgan Grace, Miss Gilchrist, Master William Holloway, William D'Oench, Jr., Dr. F. E. D'Oench, Mrs. M. D'Oench Tittmann, E. D'Oench Tittmann, O. C. Tittmann, Miss Meier, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Alker, Miss Bertha Pagenstecher, and A. Pagenstecher, Jr.

Hervey—Hastings.

The wedding of Everett Prey Hervey and Miss Alice Galbreath Hastings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Courtland E. Hastings of 330 West End Avenue, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Hulse, the acting rector of St. Thomas's. The church was decorated with masses of palms at either side, and sprays of Ascension lilies were tied with broad white satin ribbons on alternate pews on either side of the middle aisle.

The bride, who was gowned in white satin, and the bridesmaids, who were the Misses Charlotte W. Hervey of Boston, sister of the bridegroom; Susan Katzenbach of Trenton, F. Ethel Lucas of Philadelphia, and Florence M. Dimond and Geraldine Frost of New York, were in pink. Allen M. Hervey was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Rufus N. Frost, Edward M. Fennessy, F. W. Stearns, C. W. Hoeninghaus, A. T. Harris, D. W. Lane, F. W. Sayer, D. B. Hyde, and B. G. Waters. The bride's father, on whose arm she entered the church, gave her away. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT.

Government Bonds as Security—Low Appropriations for Expenses.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, at its regular meeting yesterday, approved the substitution of the $1,000,000 Government bonds for railroad bonds deposited by August Belmont & Co. with the Controller on Jan. 1.

The lowest appropriation for the annual expenses of any Rapid Transit Commission in this city was approved by the board yesterday. The Commissioners estimate that they can inspect the work on the tunnel until 1903, which will amount to $15,000,000 worth, for $375,000. This is less than 3 per cent. In addition to the inspection, telephoning, and all other expenses incurred, the board has to supervise the construction of the complete road for the year.

TIGHT SHOE CAUSES DEATH.

A Founder of the Carpenter Steel Works Succumbs to Blood Poisoning.

READING, Penn., Jan. 10.—Walter Steel, one of the founders of the Carpenter Steel Works, died last night, after an illness of five weeks, from blood poisoning and gangrene.

Several months ago the large toe of Mr. Steel's left foot became inflamed, as the result of irritation caused by the shoe. Mr Steel paid little attention to it, but about five weeks ago the member began to cause him great pain and became considerably swollen. Mr. Steel went to a physician and began treatment, but he grew steadily worse.

Mr. Stee; was General Manager of the Philadelphia Steel and Iron Works, North Reading. He was born in England.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The event of to-night will be Mrs. Ogden Mills's annual dance. This is always one of the features of the Winter season, and, unless Mrs. Mills is absent or in mourning, is as fixed an event upon the calendar as is the ball given by Mrs. Astor. Mrs. Ogden Mills will, as usual, receive alone.

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Mrs. W. Storrs Wells will give this afternoon at her residence, 16 East Fifty-seventh Street, the second of her January receptions, at which Miss Natalie Wells will assist her in receiving. Mrs. Henry Ashton Crosby of 20 Washington Square West will also give this afternoon the second of two receptions to introduce her elder daughter, Miss Beatrice W. Crosby. Other receptions will be given by Mrs. Maitland Armstrong and the Misses Armstrong of 58 West Tenth Street, Mrs. William Beekman and the Misses Beekman, and Mrs. Faneuil D. S. Bethune of 13 West Eighth Street.

***

Some of those who are to be guests at the wedding of Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French at Newport on Monday will leave to-day for that place, but the majority of the men and women who are going on for the marriage will not leave until Sunday afternoon. The younger element in particular is looking forward to a jolly time at this wedding, and is planning many informal entertainments for the hours they will necessarily spend in Newport other than those devoted to the wedding and the following reception.

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There will be three dancing class meetings this evening, the most important of which is the Friday Evening Dancing Class, or Mrs. Church's, which will meet in the large ballroom at Sherry's; the second of the four cotillions, which will take place in the small ballroom, also at Sherry's, and the second meeting of the class organized by Mrs. Daniel O'Conor, and which meets at Delmonico's.

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There are to be several large dinners given this evening. Mrs. Maturin Delafield of 475 Fifth Avenue will give one of these at her residence; Mrs. Spotswood Schenck of 284 Lexington Avenue will give another, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give one of from thirty-four to forty covers at her residence, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street. Mrs. Fish and her guests will go from the dinner to Mrs. Mills's dance.

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At the dinner dance to be given for Miss Eleanor Russell Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, on Tuesday evening next, by Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd, the cotillion will be led by Gerard Beekman Hoppin, dancing with Miss Morris. Several dinners, as already announced, will be given on that evening for young people, from which the guests are to go to this dance.

***

John W. Mackay gave a luncheon in the Cable Building yesterday, in honor of Miss Rebecca Darlington of Pittsburg, to which a number of young people were invited. After the luncheon Mr. Mackay showed his guests through the Cable Building, and from there they were driven to the Stock Exchange. Mrs. Hoffman chaperoned the party.

***

Miss Smith Clift, who is at the Waldorf, gave a dinner there last evening, in the Palm Garden, and afterward took her guests to the theatre. Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson of 11 West Thirty-eighth Street gave a dinner of fourteen covers last night. The table decorations were pink, and the guests included Gen. Gillespie and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Day, Prof. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Henop, and Judge Patterson and Mrs. Patterson. Mrs. Anderson will give a luncheon at her residence on Monday, Jan. 25.

***

Mrs. Frederic de Peyster, who is this Winter occupying the residence of the late Sir Roderick Cameron, 185 Madison Avenue, gave yesterday the first of four "at homes." Mrs. de Peyster was assisted in receiving by the Misses Augusta, Frances and Ella de Peyster. Mrs. de Peyster was gowned in black net embroidered in steel, and the Misses de Peyster were in light Pompadour silk frocks.

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Among the many receptions and days "at home" of yesterday were those of Mrs. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris, Mrs. Payson Merrill and Miss Cornelia H. Merrill, Mrs. William Henry Parsons, and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer. In the evening Mrs. James Lent Barclay gave a seven-handed euchre party. Mr. and Mrs. F. De Ruyter Wissman of 707 Fifth Avenue gave an afternoon musicale, at which Mackenzie Gordon sang and Victor Harris and an orchestra played. Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards and the Misses Edwards gave a reception yesterday at their residence, 12 East Forty-sixth Street.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Bird of 202 Madison Avenue gave a large dinner at Sherry's last night in honor of Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb. The tables were set in the banqueting hall, and covers were laid for forty-six. Owing to the recent death of Joseph Metcalf of Erie, Penn., an uncle of Miss Betty Metcalf, Mrs. Bird's daughter, Miss Metcalf, was not at last night's function. The guests included Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, (Miss Mary Crocker,) and the Misses Marian A. Haven, Eunice Terry, Nora Iselin, Lella Bryce, Caroline Wilmerding, Marion Fish, Catharine Morgan Dix, Lella Sloane, Helen T. Barney, Sarah Van Alen, Florence Twombly, Miss Babcock, Miss Kernochan, Miss Lawrence, Miss Griswold, and Miss Cryder, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., James J. Van Alen, Frederic D'Hauteville, Arden Robbins, Henry W. Bull, Asbel T. Barney, Townsend Burden, Jr., William Burden, Jr., Coster Wilmerding Creighton Webb, Heber R. Bishop, Jr., Milton S. Barger, Henry C. Appleton, Francis H. Tunnicliff, James W. Gerard, F. L. Polk, William Sloane, and Messrs. Lawrence Gray, Porter, and Dr. Edward Livingston Troudeau. The dinner was followed by informal dancing.

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Mrs. William R. Sands, (Miss Mary T. Gardiner,) who has recently returned from Europe, gave yesterday afternoon in the Metropolitan Club Annex a large and beautifully appointed luncheon for women in honor of her niece, Miss Lilian G. Tyler. Mrs. Sands gave a similar luncheon there on Saturday last.

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Among numerous dinners not previously announced are those to be given by Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster on Jan. 25 at her residence, 185 Madison Avenue; by Mrs. Pembroke Jones on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at her residence, 13 West Fifty-first Street; by Mrs. William Street of 43 Park Avenue on Thursday, Jan. 17, and by Mrs. Henry Mills Day of 6 East Forty-fourth Street, to be given on Saturday evening, Jan. 12.

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Mrs. J. Frederic de Peyster has issued cards for "at homes" on Thursdays in January. Mrs. Walter Robarts Gillette and Miss Gillette of 24 West Fortieth Street have sent out cards for Tuesdays in January. Mrs. W. Lanman Bull of 805 Fifth Avenue and Mrs. George Place of 44 East Thirty-first Street also have cards out for Thursdays. Mrs. William C. Gulliver and Miss Louise Gulliver of 545 Madison Avenue have cards out for Mondays, and Mrs. Oliver J. Wells, who is at the Astoria, has issued cards for Mondays.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Olyphant, (Miss Caroline Wetmore Muller) of 3 East Sixty-ninth Street have issued invitations to a theatre party on the evening of Friday, Jan. 25, for their daughter, Miss Amy Gordon Olyphant, who was introduced last Winter. After the theatre Mr. and Mrs. Olyphant will take their guests to the Metropolitan Club Annex, where a supper will be served, which will be followed by informal dancing.

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The ladies of Section 42 of the Army Relief Society will give a progressive euchre party on Governors Island next Saturday. About 100 persons are expected to be present, and the winners of the games will be awarded valuable prizes, while a large white goose will be presented to the winner of the booby prize.

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The Very Rev. William Travers Lewis, Episcopal Archbishop of Ontario, Canada, accompanied by Mrs. Lewis, is at the Hotel Empire, New York, for an indefinite stay.

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On Jan. 25, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt will give an informal tea for Mrs. Marion Crawford, who is coming to New York for a short visit, after an absence of many years. Mrs. Crawford will be warmly welcomed by her old friends, as she was much admired and widely known here when as Miss Berdan she spent a couple of Winters in New York.

MISS CONDIT-SMITH ENGAGED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Condit-Smith, who last Summer went through the siege of the Legations at Peking while staying with Minister Conger, to Richard S. Hooker, United States Marine Corps, now stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but formerly of this city.

The wedding is to take place very quietly at the residence of the bride's stepmother the second week in February. Mr. Hooker is the son of Mrs. Bessie Stewart of New York and grandson of Senator and Mrs. Stewart of Nevada.

Miss Condit-Smith is the sister of Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson of New York and of Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of Gen. Wood, Military Governor of Cuba. She made her début in Washington five years ago, and recently returned from China.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Townsend gave their first dinner party of the season this evening at their new home on Massachusetts Avenue. The guests were the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmüller, the Danish Minister, Mr. Brun, the Netherlands Minister, Baron Gevers, Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Representative and Mrs. Newlands, Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. H. B. Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Miss Paten, Senator Hale, Senator Wolcott, Gen. Corbin, ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland, and Baron Alliotti.

Mrs. Audenried gave a dinner of twelve covers this evening to the Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs. The other guests were Senator Depew, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. Cropper, Gen. and Mrs. Merriam.

Senator and Mrs. Burrows gave a dinner company of twelve to which the guest of honor was Justice Brewer.

Among others who entertained this evening were the Duke de Arcos, the Spanish Minister; Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. George Bloomer, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Chilton.

REAR ADMIRAL PHELPS DEAD.

Naval Officer Expires in New York Hospital After Two Days' Illness.

Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps of Washington died at the New York Hospital at 9 o'clock last night of pneumonia. He was taken to the hospital only last Tuesday from the Hotel Kensington, at the corner of Fifteenth Street and Fifth Avenue. He had come to this city, together with Miss N. R. Adams, Mrs. T. B. Mason, Mr. Mason, and Mrs. J. A. Adams, to be with Mrs. Phelps, who has been sick at the New York Hospital for the past three weeks.

Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps, retired, was born in Maine seventy-six years ago. He was appointed to the Naval Academy Jan. 17, 1840, and he saw his first sea service in the United States Navy on the sloop Preble, in the Bay of Fundy and off the coast of Labrador, from March to December of that year. He was promoted to the rank of Passed Midshipman July 11, 1846, and while serving on the sloop Boston, in November of the same year, was wrecked on the Island of Eleutheran, West Indies. In February, 1847, he was ordered to the steamer Polk for war and special service in Mexico. During 1850-1 he served on the old frigate Constitution, in the Mediterranean Squadron. He was made Master March 1, 1855, and commissioned Lieutenant Sept. 14 of the same year.

At the outbreak of the civil war he was attached to the expedition ordered to the relief of Fort Sumter. In organizing the Navy for war it was decided by the chiefs of department that one naval officer skilled in surveying should be detached for special service to co-operate with the army and navy. Lieut. Phelps was selected by ballot for that duty. The Potomac River had been rendered impassable by the Confederates by the erection of heavy batteries and the destruction of lighthouses and buoys, and when Washington was threatened a survey and chart of the river became imperative.

Lieut. Phelps successfully executed the work. He served through the war on various vessels, participating in numerous engagements, among them in engagement with the Confederate gunboat Curlew in 1861, and with many shore batteries. July 16, 1862, he was commissioned Lieutenant Commander. In obedience to demands of Congress and orders of the Navy Department, he executed a close and complete survey of the Potomac River, although opposed by Confederate infantry and artillery. He commanded the Juanita at the capture of Fort Fisher in 1865. He was commissioned Commander Aug. 5, 1865, and was promoted to the rank of Captain in June, 1871. In January, 1879, he was commissioned Commodore. He was made a Rear Admiral and retired on Nov. 2, 1884.

Special Appeal for the Hospitals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reports that come to me of the pressure upon the hospitals because of the almost unprecedented prevalence of grip in the city at the present time, and my knowledge of the inadequate resources of the hospitals for meeting the emergency, compel a special appeal to the public for prompt and generous gifts to these institutions.

If you will kindly permit this to appear in your columns, you will greatly benefit the thirty-nine hospitals united in the association, as well as those whom they are seeking to relieve.

GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER,
President Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New York.
New York, Jan. 10, 1901.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Cooper Halsey.

Charles Cooper Halsey, widely known in fire insurance circles as an expert adjuster, died at his home, 939 Madison Avenue, after a short illness, from heart disease Wednesday. Mr. Halsey was fifty-nine years old, and for the last thirty years was engaged in the fire insurance business in this city. He was born in Hampton, Oneida County. He enlisted as a private at the outbreak of the civil war and served until the close. On receiving his honorable discharge he went to the newly discovered oil fields in Pennsylvania, where he remained for several years, and then went to Detroit, Mich., to accept a position as clerk with the Continental Fire Insurance Company.

He gained rapid promotion, and was transferred to the company's New York offices in 1870 to fill the position of assistant adjuster. In 1876 he resigned his position with the Continental and became the general adjuster for the London and Liverpool and Globe Company. After fifteen years of service he resigned and started as an independent adjuster, with offices at 58 William Street, in which business he was engaged up to the time of his death.

He leaves a wife and two children, Mrs. Oliver Bryant Halsey, to whom he was married in Chicago in 1878; Charles Bryant Halsey, a clerk for Charles R. Flint & Co., and Emily Ruby Halsey. Funeral services will be held at the residence to-day.

David Graham Adee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—David Graham Adee, brother of Assistant Secretary of State Alvey Augustus Adee, and well known as an author, died at 5 o'clock this morning.

He was of old Scotch lineage on both the father's and the mother's side, his maternal grandfather being the eminent New York barrister, David Graham, and his ancestry is traced back to the Graham clan of Fifeshire in the Montrose and Claverhouse lines. On the paternal side the name was originally spelled Adie, the family belonging to the old Scotch Covenanters line. His father, Augustus A. Adee, who died in 1844, was at the time of his death a fleet surgeon of eminence in the United States Navy.

Mr. Adee devoted much of his leisure to literary prose and verse work, and published several novels, among them "No. 19, State Street." Assistant Secretary Adee has been a most devoted brother, the ties between the two being unusually close. The deceased is survived by a wife and three children. The remains will be temporarily interred in Washington.

Commander John N. Quackenbush.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Commander John N. Quackenbush, U. S., retired, died to-day at his residence in this city.

Commander Quackenbush was born in New York and was appointed to the Navy Sept. 24, 1847. He served on the frigate Cumberland during the Mexican war and later saw service in the Pacific Squadron. He was commissioned as Lieutenant-Commander in July, 1862, and was actively employed during the entire period of the civil war. He was retired in 1895.

Obituary Notes.

W. R. JONES, manager of the Caracas, Venezuela, branch of the firm of Matherson & Co. of Boston, Mass., died a few days ago of yellow fever at Maracaibo.

W. H. REDMAN, Speaker of the Iowa House in 1888, died suddenly at his home in Newton, Iowa, yesterday. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, and served with distinction in the war of the rebellion.

G. ROSS FRENCH, Deputy Superintendent of the Onondaga County Penitentiary, died of pneumonia yesterday evening at Syracuse. For several years he had been prominent in Republican politics. He was fifty-five years old.

EDWARD M. BANNISTER, one of the best-known colored painters in this country, died suddenly from heart disease in Providence, R. I., on Wednesday. He had been in feeble health for some time. He was seventy years of age. Although Mr. Bannister was better known to the last generation than to this, for many years he had been one of the foremost representatives of his race as an artist.

ABRAM C. MOTT, for many years connected with the purchasing department of the New York Central Railroad, died at his home on Nepperhan Avenue, Yonkers, yesterday. He was born in New York City in 1835. In 1865 he became Assistant Paymaster of the Central, and continued as such until 1882, when he entered the purchasing department. For forty consecutive years he was Secretary of Rising Star Lodge, F. and A. M., of Yonkers.

Jersey City Library to Reopen Monday.

The Jersey City Free Library, having been installed in its new building at Montgomery and Mercer

AUTOMOBILE SIGN POSTS

Practical Guides to Chauffeurs on the Principal Highways.

FRENCH SYSTEM ADOPTED

Out-of-Town Clubs Represented at the Meeting in This City—Routes to be Marked.

Representatives of twelve automobile clubs met yesterday afternoon in the office of President A. R. Shattuck of the Automobile Club of America, at 11 Broadway, to discuss means for placing substantial sign posts upon the leading highways. President Shattuck represented the Automobile Club of America, and the other clubs with delegates in the conference were the Automobile Clubs of Baltimore, North Jersey, Philadelphia, Long Island, Westchester, Rhode Island, Bridgeport, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Automobilists, as well as others using the country roads, have complained for a long time about the lack of adequate signboard information. In some counties signboards are kept in a fair degree of repair, while in others, old ones are allowed to decay or the information becomes illegible, without any effort to replace them.

Finding that the State and county authorities are not all inclined to give speedy attention to the matter, the Automobile Club of America has taken the initiative, and its efforts to secure better highway information have met with instant favor from all of the automobile clubs that have been so widely organized within the past year in various parts of the country.

Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, besides New York, are deeply interested in the subject of good roads, and the automobile clubs are all taking an active part toward securing better facilities in every respect. On the subject of sign posts, for instance, the delegates yesterday unanimously decided to erect sign posts of a uniform character, pointing out clearly the best roads between the principal points. These signs are to be like those used in France. They are to be made of iron and practically indestructible.

As an evidence that the automobile clubs are in earnest in the matter, and intend to begin their crusade for better sign posts at once, it was decided to begin by making the route from New York to Boston, going by way of Bridgeport, New Haven, Springfield, and Worcester, and from Boston to Providence, Providence to Newport. In addition it was proposed to place signs on the road from New Haven to Providence, the road from New Haven to Philadelphia, which will probably be by way of Princeton and Trenton. Other routes will be from New York to Albany and from New York to the principal points on Long Island. Later in the Summer it is hoped to extend these sign posts from Buffalo to Albany and thence on to Worcester, so that it will be possible, with the aid of these posts, to travel quickly from Niagara Falls to Boston.

All of the clubs represented at the conference subscribed funds to carry on the work, and it is expected that by Spring one or two routes at least will be adorned with clear and indestructible signposts.

On the subject of good roads the Automobile Club of America is making strong efforts to secure a large appropriation from the Legislature, and a delegation from the club will probably go to Albany in the near future to argue the subject. From $500,000 to $1,000,000 is wanted for the coming year.

OPPOSITION TO THE FIGHT.

Cincinnati's Counsel Avers Mayor's Permit Will Be Illegal.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—The Jeffries-Ruhlin fight on Feb. 15 has not been declared off by the Saengerfest Athletic Association of Cincinnati, notwithstanding reports to-day to the contrary, but more formidable opposition than ever heretofore developed to-day against having the fight pulled off in Cincinnati.

The Directors of the Saengerfest Athletic Association were in session to-day and later gave the following information to the press:

After a session with their counsel they have not changed their position one iota and any announcement that the contest is off is in no way authorized.

When it was first proposed to have this contest here for the benefit of the old Saengerfest Board, Mayor Fleischmann promised that he would issue a permit for the fight. He still insists that he will issue it, but the permit has not been as yet sent out. Meantime the Corporation Counsel has rendered an opinion that the permit cannot be legally issued, and Judge Davis has instructed the Grand Jury to consider the matter.

There is no doubt now but that the controversy here will be settled to-morrow. As the Directors of the Saengerfest Athletic Association are daily incurring expenses in their preparations they decided to-night that they would to-morrow make a formal request of Mayor Fleischman for the Jeffries-Ruhlin contest, and if the permit shall be granted, and they have it in hand, they will proceed with their arrangements and hold the fight at all hazards. If the Mayor shall not give them the permit they will hold a meeting at once to communicate with the managers of the contestants, with a view to declaring the fight off.

It is stated by some of the members of the Saengerfest Athletic Club and others that politics has entered into the controversy. It is well known that Senator Foraker, who is a candidate for re-election this year, and Gov. Nash, who will head the Republican State ticket for a second term, are opposed to having the fight here.

Cycles at the Garden.

The Cycle Show, which will open to-morrow night at the Madison Square Garden under the direction of the National Cycle Exhibition Company, will be an important exhibition for every one interested in wheels, whether manufacturers or riders. The improvements that have been made in bicycles since they became well known have kept pace with the popular demand, that a wheel shall be light and strong and easy-working. All these necessities seem to have been covered in the models for the new year, and the chainless wheel, which not long ago was an experiment, has become an accepted institution, both for women and men. The show of cycles will be given in the centre of the main floor, and the motor cycle, which is coming to the front rapidly, will have its place in that division. The exhibition of automobiles will be made on the outer edge of the main floor, next to the boxes, and many of those which were popular during the recent Automobile Show will be on exhibition.

Florida's Schedule of Golf Events.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 10.—The programme for the Palm Beach golf tournaments for this season, in which a number of Eastern golfers will play, has been announced by Secretary Charles B. Corey as follows: Jan. 17, opening tournament—Medal play, scratch, eighteen holes; 24—eighteen-hole medal play handicap; Jan. 31 and Feb. 1 and 2—President's Cup, thirty-two to qualify, losers in first round of match play to play for the Consolation Cup; Feb. 21, 22, and 23—Secretary's Cup, representing championship of South Florida, thirty-two to qualify, losers on first round of match play to play for Consolation Cup; March 1, 2, and 4—woman's championship, sixteen to qualify, losers in first round of match play to play for Consolation Cup.

Madison Wheelmen Tournaments.

The Madison Wheelmen will hold a billiard tournament in their clubhouse, 1,666 Madison Avenue, beginning on or about Jan. 15. Ladies will be invited to witness the games twice a week during the series. The members of the club have taken a great interest in this tournament, and already the following have entered: Moe Isaacs, Rudolph Hess, E. G. Levy, "Joe" Koehler, Justus Frankel, E. J. Nagle, "Joe" Mandel, Larry Strauss, Nathan Schreiber, "Jack" Wolff, E. Oppenheimer, Harry Cahn, Dr. Oppenheim, A. Jackson, Aaron Schreiber, Nathan Cohn, L. G. Spooner. The players will be divided into three classes, A, B, and C. Class C plays first, and the winner enters Class B. The winner of Class B enters Class A. As soon as the billiard tournament is over, the committee will hold a pool tournament.

DOG SHOW'S PREMIUM LIST.

Classes Opened in Excess of Those of Former Similar Affairs.

The premium list for the twenty-fifth annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club, to be held in Madison Square Garden, beginning Tuesday, Feb. 19, and continuing through Friday, Feb. 22, was announced yesterday. The number of classes opened is largely in excess of the number at any former dog show in America, and the divisions in each class are also numerous, with equally generous provisions. The regular prize list is greatly increased by special premiums, offered by various clubs and individuals.

In the regular premium schedule, the divisions are 7 prizes for St. Bernards, 8 for Great Danes, with club silver medals, in addition, for first prize winners in all classes; 5 for bloodhounds, 14 for pointers, including the President's Challenge Breeders' Cup; 4 Brokaw Challenge Cups for dogs of different weights, and the Walton Challenge Cup; 2 for English setters, 3 for Irish setters, 4 for Gordon setters, 20 for sporting spaniels, 12 for collies, 22 for bulldogs, including the annual cups of the Bulldog Club; 10 for bull terriers, 2 for Airedale terriers, 14 for Boston terriers, 11 for French bulldogs, 6 for beagles, 2 for dachshundes, 11 for fox terriers, 18 for Irish terriers, 11 for Scottish terriers, 1 for Welsh terriers, and 6 for Pomeranians. Among the premiums offered in the regular classes are many cups and trophies, donated by breeders and clubs.

The special prize list is an unusually long and comprehensive one. First of the premiums under this head is the Westminster Kennel Club's Special, for the best team of four dogs of any breed, entered and owned by one exhibitor. The Canadian Kennel Club offers three prizes, which are club medals, respectively, for the best collie, the best fox terrier, and the best cocker spaniel bred in the United States or Canada; the Ladies' Kennel Club of America offers its premiership in all breeds, and, in addition, the Sands Point Challenge Cup, for the best St. Bernard dog or bitch owned and exhibited by a member, to be won five times before becoming the absolute property of the winner; the Pallachneola Challenge Cup, for the best setter, under similar conditions, and to be won four times; the Hickory Valley Challenge Cup, for the best cocker spaniel, conditions similar, and the cup to be won three times.

The usual rules, requiring the registry of all dogs shown for prizes in some recognized stud book, and the exhibit to be the bona fide property of the exhibitor at the time of entry, are to govern the show. In addition, the stipulation is made that puppy classes shall be for dogs less than twelve and more than six months of age, no entry of dogs less than six months being accepted.

Entries will close on Monday, Feb. 4, with Secretary James Mortimer, Room 1,001, Townsend Building, 1,123 Broadway.

MEETINGS OF TURFMEN.

Jockey Club and Steeplechase Association Elect Stewards.

The annual meeting of The Jockey Club was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the club, 175 Fifth Avenue. There were present J. H. Bradford, F. K. Sturgis, F. R. Hitchcock, W. C. Whitney, Perry Belmont, O. H. P. Belmont, F. Gebhard, R. C. Hooper, J. G. Follansbee, P. J. Dwyer, H. J. Knapp, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Craig Wadsworth, J. O. Green, W. A. Chanler, S. S. Howland, H. Whitney, Mr. Galway, and Andrew Miller.

H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, and F. R. Hitchcock were elected stewards, to serve for two years.

At the annual meeting of the members of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, held yesterday in the office of the association, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, thirty-seven members were present or represented by proxy. The following members were elected stewards, to serve three years, or until their successors shall have been elected: J. O. Green, J. H. Alexander, R. C. Hooper, and W. H. Sands.

Brooklyn Drivers Elect Officers.

The annual session of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn was held last night in the Clarendon Hotel, and the result was the unanimous choice of the officials for the coming term. The Treasurer's report was read and approved. It showed total receipts for the year of $13,423.58, and a cash balance on hand of $1,011.17.

Several amendments to the by-laws were passed, one of which provided for the election of 300 associate members, none of whom shall vote or be eligible to hold office, or share in the property of the club, and another that the annual dues shall be $30 per year.

The club intends to hold two meetings next season, one in the Spring and one in the Fall.

The following officers were elected:

President—Frank D. Cramer; Vice President—Frederick G. Lemmermann, Jr.; Secretary and Treasurer—William C. Allen; Board of Directors, (to serve three years)—William Meyer, C. H. Moller, R. N. Tayntor, H. F. Mollenhauer, and Frederick G. Lemmermann, Jr.

Results on Winter Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—Weather threatening; track heavy. J. F. Holt, the owner of Cathedral, and his trainer, were suspended indefinitely on account of the running of Cathedral, Indian, Miss Hanover, Educate, and Lady Contrary were the winning favorites. Summaries: One mile and an eighth—Banquo II., 99, (Dale,) 1; Henry of Frantsmar, 101, 2; Albert Vale, 110, 3. Time—2:07½. Six and a half furlongs—Tea Gown, 103, (Kane,) 1; Porter B., 102, 2; Water Plant, 95, 3. Time—1:29½. One mile and a sixteenth—Indian, 90, (Flick,) 1; Lillian Reed, 99, 2; Titus, 100, 3. Time—2:03. Seven furlongs—Miss Hanover, 108, (Slack,) 1; Glen Lake, 100, 2; Emigre, 103, 3. Time—1:38. Six furlongs—Educate, 91, (Cochran,) 1; Novelty, 85, 2; Tildee, 108, 3. Time—1:22½. Six furlongs—Lady Contrary, 101, (Heath,) 1; Floyd Dixie, 98, 2; Olekma, 99, 3. Time—1:24.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—Five and a half furlongs—Urchin, 103, (Mounce,) 1; Fidel Youlin, 101, 2; Santa Lucia, 100, 3. Time—1:10½. Three furlongs—Lapidus, 112, (Mounce,) 1; Jack Tyrrell, 112, 2; Dr. McNutt, 112, 3. Time—0:39½. Five and a half furlongs—Imp. Brodrim, 110, (Buchanan,) 1; Duckoy, 104, 2; Florinel II., 103, 3. Time—1:11. One mile and fifty yards—Rolling Boer, 84, (J. Martin,) 1; The Fretter, 109, 2; Lennep, 100, 3. Time—1:48½. The McLaughlin selling stakes, mile and a sixteenth—Anjou, 101, (Mounce,) 1; Lena, 92, 2; Malay, 97, 3. Time—1:51½. Seven furlongs—Wyoming, 107, (O'Connor,) 1; Lomond, 102, 2; Essence, 99, 3. Time—1:30½.

Canoe Club Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club, held at the clubhouse, West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and the Hudson River, last night, the following officers for the coming year were elected: Commodore, L. S. Stockwell; Vice Commodore, G. E. Taylor; Secretary, J. Leach; Treasurer, W. R. Farrell, Jr.; measurer, Warren T. Berry. The reports of the retiring officers showed the club to be in a flourishing condition, as it owns its clubhouse, is free from debt, and has a balance of several hundred dollars in the treasury.

Norwegian Skater Won.

Peter Sinniurd, the Norwegian skater, won the special handicap race at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night. After this event Harry P. McDonald skated a fast half-mile exhibition, covering the seven-and-a-half-lap track in 1:30 2-5. Summary:

One-Mile Special Handicap Skating Race.—Won by Peter Sinniurd, Christiania, Norway, (scratch;) W. W. Swan, New York A. C., (80 yards,) second; Arthur Yale Sarony, New York A. C., (20 yards,) third; James H. Wray, West Farms A. A., (scratch,) fourth. Time—3:08 1-5.

Knickerbocker A. C. Billiards.

Only one game in the handicap billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was played last night. In the class X match A. Bennett won by default from M. A. Diaz. Fred Stayley and T. H. White were the competitors in the class Z, straight rail, match. Each made 75 points, but Stayley won as, by the handicap system, White would have had to make 85 to win.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:35 A. M.—101 East Eighty-eighth Street; H. Grey; damage, $25.

2:05 A. M.—318 East Seventy-fifth Street; David Hess; damage, $25.

2:37 A. M.—122 Essex Street; David Linder; damage, $200.

11:05 A. M.—418 West Seventy-ninth Street; Charles Heilig; damage trifling.

4:45 P. M.—310 Lexington Avenue; Eliza Mills; damage, $100.

6:15 P. M.—Bernert Avenue and West New Brighton; owner, James Wheeler; damage, $10.

6:21 P. M.—828 First Avenue; owner, Charles Susskind; damage, $50.

7:40 P. M.—810-814 Ninth Avenue; owner, Metropolitan Traction Company; damage, $5,000.

BOWLERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Brooklyn Candidate for President Beaten by Godfrey Langhenry.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Bowling for two-men championship began to-day in the annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress, all of the five-men teams, with two exceptions, having completed their games. Two-men teams monopolized the alleys all day.

Godfrey Langhenry, President of the Illinois Bowling Association, was elected President of the American Bowling Congress at its session to-day, after an exciting contest. Charles H. Ebbets of Brooklyn and F. W. Moore of Chicago were also candidates. Langhenry received 65 votes and Ebbets 51.

There was one candidate for each of the other offices, and their election went through without a formal vote, as follows: First Vice President—W. V. Thompson, Chicago; Second Vice President—F. W. Pryor, New York; Secretary—Samuel Karpf, Dayton, Ohio; Treasurer—George P. Strack, Astoria, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Thomas Curtis, Chairman, Brooklyn; G. W. Young, New York; J. F. Gruver, Cleveland; F. H. Brill, Chicago; Herman Collins, Cleveland; Martin Kern, St. Louis.

Buffalo was selected as the place for holding the tournament of 1902.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Knickerbocker Bowlers Win Three Games in North Side Series.

The Knickerbocker team made a clean sweep in the North Side League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night, winning three straight games from the Tremont five. The scores:

KNICKERBOCKER B.C.				TREMONT B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
La Forest..	158	163	148	Schultz	183	154	154
Geisler	169	178	179	Walter	149	150	141
Dieser	153	151	158	Thomas	112	192	136
Snyder	167	174	172	Fowler	136	132	152
Meyer	186	163	173	Dagner	131	137	165
Total....	823	845	828	Total....	711	765	748

Company B of the Twelfth Regiment won two of the three matches with Company F in the regimental tournament the Armory alleys last night. The scores:

COMPANY B.				COMPANY F.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Burr	150	101	134	Bender	85	141	118
Lombard ..	144	130	141	Donough ..	100	126	116
Smith	111	133	157	Bogert	123	134	151
Frank	133	89	150	Fagen	121	110	119
Zipper	97	132	94	Harmey ..	124	122	105
Total....	635	585	676	Total....	553	633	609

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club team won two of their three matches with the Columbia Club five in the Athletic League series on the Knickerbocker alleys last night. The scores:

KNICKERBOCKER A.C.				COLUMBIA CLUB.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Johnson	200	191	143	Gelis	147	147	191
Davies	153	233	179	Kimball	172	147	178
Seymour ..	189	180	162	Hartzel	134	180	189
Perry	180	165	161	Hartman ..	181	166	175
Safford	160	181	177	Keller	178	176	148
Total....	882	970	798	Total....	812	796	861

In the tournament of the Fire Insurance Bowling League on Reid's Church Street alleys last night the Lloyds Plate Glass and Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance teams each won two games, the Norwich Union and Caledonian five broke even, and the Lancashire and Hanover bowlers each lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Pinney, 113; Bennett, 135; Pierce, 95; Smith, 118; Gilfillan, 175. Total, 636.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company—Goethe, 89; Donaldson, 79; Walton, 146; Munroe, 162; Marks, 147. Total, 623.

SECOND GAME.—Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company—Phillips, 129; Olmstead, 137; Johnson, 123; Porter, 183; Ohl, 123. Total, 695.

Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company—Pinney, 120; Bennett, 161; Pierce, 141; Smith, 107; Gilfillan, 170. Total, 699.

THIRD GAME.—Lancashire Fire Insurance Company—Goethe, 121; Donaldson, 111; Walton, 167; Munroe, 132; Marks, 119; total, 590.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company—Phillips, 122; Olmstead, 153; Johnson, 126; Porter, 170; Ohl, 135; total, 706.

FOURTH GAME.—Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company—Lewis, 109; Wildey, 177; Constant, 127; Gardner, 147; Walker, 171; total, 730.

Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Stoney, 120; Newman, 111; Franck, 148; Fritzel, 141; O'Connell, 177; total 703.

FIFTH GAME.—Hanover Fire Insurance Company—Meyn, 124; Cogan, 147; Van Ness, 126; Ryan, 112; Thomas, 129. Total, 638.

Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company—Lewis, 139; Wildey, 183; Constant, 190; Gardner, 126; Walker, 206. Total, 844.

SIXTH GAME.—Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Stoney, 184; Newman, 135; Bartley, 114; Fritzel, 189; O'Connell, 175. Total, 797.

Hanover Fire Insurance Company—Meyn, 147; Cogan, 107; Van Ness, 131; Ryan, 140; Thomas, 172. Total, 697.

In the opening games of the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League, which were rolled last night on Starr's alleys, the Guardant Council team outrolled the Ogden Council and Samaritan Council fives, and Ogden beat Samaritan. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Ogden Council—Hebard, 136; Vogel, 104; Freck, 116; H. Wett, 158; Massey, 180. Total, 694.

Guardant Council—Reid, 154; Sheridan, 113; Cohen, 143; Arnold, 168; Haggerty, 184. Total, 762.

SECOND GAME.—Samaritan Council—Nutt, 128; Hopman, 110; Augenthaler, 126; Thalman, 121; Strehnel, 166. Total, 651.

Ogden Council—Hebard, 122; Vogel, 115; Freck, 118; H. Wett, 210; Massey, 178. Total, 743.

THIRD GAME—Guardant Council—Reid, 157; Sheridan, 130; Cohen, 110; Arnold, 149; Haggerty, 147. Total, 708.

Samaritan Council—Nutt, 168; Hopman, 113; Augenthaler, 125; Thalman, 112; Strehnel, 169. Total, 687.

The Hamilton Trust Company team defeated the Queens County and the Manufacturers' National Bank fives in the Brooklyn Bank Clerks' League tournament on Knubel's Fulton Street alleys last night, and the Queens County bowlers won from the Manufacturers' National team. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Hamilton Trust Company—Hoffmire, 102; Pierce, 159; Hecker, 200; McKenna, 145; Wentz, 176. Total, 782.

Manufacturers' National Bank—Z. Haslach, 140; Weeks, 113; J. Haslach, 143; Kelly, 135; Cheshire, 148. Total, 684.

SECOND GAME.—Queens County Bank—Laws, 122; Rockford, 110; White, 120; Woodhall, 151; P. M. Rushmore, 157; total, 663.

Manufacturers' National Bank—Z. Haslach, 115; Weeks, 130; J. Haslach, 110; Kelly, 122; Cheshire, 126; total, 603.

THIRD GAME.—Hamilton Trust Company—Hoffmire, 85; Pierce, 135; Hecker, 190; McKenna, 138; Wentz, 153. Total, 681.

Queens County Bank—Laws, 101; Rockford, 129; White, 105; Woodhall, 131; P. M. Rushmore, 136. Total, 602.

The Mogul bowlers beat the Seventeenth Ward and Duffer teams in the tournament of the United Bowling Clubs of New York, on the Germania alleys, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Seventeenth Ward Bowling Club—Feldmann, 101; Kettler, 90; Gras, 115; Herr, 136; Schuler, 105. Total, 553.

Duffer Bowling Club—Martini, 141; Cordes, 148; Stroh, 102; Dietrich, 146; Grahl, 124. Total, 671.

SECOND GAME.—Mogul Bowling Club—Strohman, 199; Kreimeier, 161; Haussel, 135; Voller, 196; Dryfuss, 133. Total, 824.

Seventeenth Ward Bowling Club—Feldmann, 124; Kettler, 107; Gras, 109; Herr, 98; Schuler, 108. Total, 546.

THIRD GAME.—Duffer Bowling Club—Martini, 129; Cordes, 149; Hoehlein, 136; Dietrich, 121; Grahl, 131. Total, 666.

Mogul Bowling Club—Strohman, 140; Kreimeier, 133; Haussel, 165; Voller, 131; Dryfuss, 133. Total, 702.

A meeting to organize the North Side National Bowling League of twenty-one clubs will be held at Pumps North Side alleys Sunday afternoon at 3 P. M.

The Tamaqua Wheelmen defeated the Brooklyn and the Logan Wheelmen in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night, and the Brooklyns beat the Logans. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Brooklyn Wheelmen—Lewis, 123; Taylor, 130; Urquhart, 152; Worth, 152; S. Egelhoff, 126. Total, 683.

Tamaqua Wheelmen—Van Sicien, 153; Doughty, 186; Denham, 162; Jordan, 144; Shipley, 150. Total, 795.

SECOND GAME.—Brooklyn Wheelmen—Lewis, 206; Taylor, 134; Urquhart, 166; Worth, 170; S. Egelhoff, 167. Total, 843.

Logan Wheelmen—E. Egelhoff, 148; Jones, 160; Bint, 146; Hooper, 130; Weinpahl, 154. Total, 738.

THIRD GAME.—Logan Wheelmen—E. Egelhoff, 146; Jones, 147; Bint, 169; Hooper, 136; Weinpahl, 153. Total, 771.

Tamaqua Wheelmen—Van Sicien, 196; Doughty, 144; Denham, 162; Jordan, 129; Shipley, 161. Total, 792.

The Belvidere bowlers beat the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen and the Enterprise teams in the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia alleys last night, and the wheelmen also defeated the Enterprise five. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 134; Hunken, 179; Lockwood, 231; Buckbee, 143; MacDonald, 169. Total, 856.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 164; Cook, 162; Crum, 150; Kitchelt, 177; Cantrell, 146. Total, 799.

SECOND GAME.—Enterprise Bowling Club—Schumacher, 161; Slumbohm, 160; Wiesel, 120; Weber, 174; Ficken, 141; total, 756.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 179; Cook, 183; Crum, 116; Kitchelt, 173; Cantrell, 190; total, 841.

THIRD GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 224; Hunken, 148; Lockwood, 151; Buckbee, 180; MacDonald, 308. Total, 911.

Enterprise Bowling Club—Schumacher, 142; Slumbohm, 101; Wiesel, 143; Weber, 159; Ficken, 178. Total, 783.

A New World's Bowling Record.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10.—In a friendly contest to-day J. C. Cross of this city rolled the world's record in duck pins. His score was 171, as follows: 20, 40, 58, 67, 77, 103, 120, 127, 153, 171.

WORK ON CUP DEFENDER.

Bending of the Frames on the Herreshoff Boat Nearly Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 10.—The bending of the frames for the new cup defender at Bristol has been rushed along so well since Monday that quite two-thirds of the entire job of bending is completed. Although the larger part of the frames have passed through the hands of the benders, the work of trueing is only well begun. The turn of the mid-section frames would give any one of a mechanical turn of mind the impression that the floor will be considerably flatter than the Columbia's, and there are also strong indications that there is an inward bend of the upper part of these frames to suggest a wall-sided boat, but not in any radical way. In conjunction with the getting out of the frames for the new boat is also being carried on the forming of binders or angle iron, with holes drilled through, for the purpose of binding the frames in place when set up on the lead keel in order to prevent the timbers from getting out of place before the plating is put on.

It is arranged to have the builders string from end to end of the boat temporarily with the ends lapping past each other.

One thing noticeable in the south boat shop is that there is a mixture of numbers on the end frames, probably to overcome all attempts for any one outside of the designer to ascertain the exact length over all of the boat. No. 1 frame, as marked, will rest seven or eight feet abaft the stem, while on the after end the frames for the section bear single and double ciphers. The stern post has been reared aloft from the after end of the lead keel, and is ready to take the frames.

To-day a flat car, partly loaded with steel plates, arrived from Pennsylvania. These set of plates, numbering fully a score, are not as long as those received a couple of weeks ago, but are much thicker, fully a quarter of an inch thick. The plates appear to be devoid of nickel alloy. It is understood the material is to be used for the patent platform that will rise upward from the floor and into which the mast will step. The platform will rise to such a height that the main mast will bury but 8½ feet below the deck.

The work on the laying out of the new steel main masts for the cup defender was stopped two days ago, at which time the bracings for the interior had been cut to length and holes bored in the nickel steel plates for the rivets. Work is to be pushed upon it next week.

FOOTBALL ON TAN BARK.

Saranacs Won from the Manhattan Eleven by the Score of 30 to 0.

Indoor football attracted about 500 spectators to the gallery of the Horse Exchange, Broadway and Fiftieth Street, last night, and it was quite evident before the close of the evening that enthusiasm for that popular sport was by no means dead, even though the season prevents its competition out of doors. Four rival teams furnished the excitement, and miniature evidences of college games were not wanting in the different colored banners, bows of ribbon jauntily worn by the fair sympathizers of the players, and a few tin horns, whose strident tones always rose above the din occasioned when one of the young players made a good run.

The field was barely half the size of a regular gridiron, and the goal posts were marked by small flags. No kicking was allowed, but in all other respects the games were played in the orthodox football style, and there was plenty of vim and snap to the sport.

The first game was between the Saranac Athletic Club's second team and the Manhattan Football Club of Greenpoint, L. I. The line-up was:

Saranac 2d, 30.	Position.	Manhattan, 0.
Day	Left end	Eiring
Madden	Left tackle	Summers
Schultz	Left guard	Van Cott
Healy	Centre	McGuire
Becker	Right guard	Welch
Hirschfeld	Right tackle	Cluio
Joe Tallon	Right end	Wrench
Strube	Quarter back	M. McGregor
Kettner	Left half back	J. McGregor
Walsh	Right half back	Jones
Wise, Capt.	Full back	Hussey, Capt.

The young Saranacs, spurred on by the shouts of their friends, rushed the ball from the start, and after a fairly lively game won by 30 points to 0. Walsh made two goals and Kettner one in the first half, and in the second half Walsh, Healey, and Kettner made the goals.

The young Saranacs were jubilant over their victory, for it is the thirteenth triumph on the football field since Fall, and their escutcheon shows no defeats. Next Thursday, at the same place, they will play the Monitors of Harlem.

The Saranac first team later in the evening lined up against the Columbus eleven and defeated the latter by the score of 35 to 10.

Football Election Postponed.

The election of the manager and assistant manager of the Columbia football team, which was to have been held to-day, has been postponed. It is understood that the members of the Graduate Advisory Committee have had the election postponed in order that they may examine the new method of voting which was to be used, but which they have never approved.

PRINCETON WON AT HOCKEY.

St. Nicholas Team Beaten in a Close Game by Score of 4 to 3.

Princeton University's hockey team, considered one of the weakest of the intercollegiate teams, gave a decided surprise to followers of the game by defeating the St. Nicholas seven in an exciting game at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. The score was 4—3.

Princeton played a surprisingly good game, and gave a really good exhibition of fast team and individual playing. Her defense was excellent, and St. Nicholas had to exert herself to the greatest extent to make as good a showing as she did. The game afforded a good illustration of the superiority of collective over individual work. Play during the greater part of the time was in the vicinity of the St. Nicholas goal, and the adherents of the local team were constantly surprised over the excellent playing of the Princeton team.

McAlpin made the first score by smashing the puck past De Witt. Only a few minutes later Purnell repeated his team mate's trick, and Princeton followers were elated. The half closed without further scoring.

St. Nicholas apparently improved the time between the halves, for they were much more aggressive, and in a warm scrimmage K. Gerdon got his team's first score. Princeton disputed the point, but it was allowed. It took but a little more of this fast work to net another point and tie the score through a crashing side shoot by Walton. The Tigers then rallied, and Purnell scored for the Orange and Black in an exciting scrimmage. In another mix-up McAlpin tallied again. Walton got the last goal on a long side shoot, but St. Nicholas could not cut down Princeton's lead. The line up:

Princeton, 4.	Position.	St. Nicholas, 3.
Paul	Goal	De Witt
Sheffield	Point	Ayres
Little	Cover point	Campbell
Hoblin	Forward	Gerdon
Ogden	Forward	Conway
Purnell	Forward	Walton
Poe	Forward	Gunther

Goals scored—Walton, 2; Gerdon, 2; McAlpin, Purnell, 2. Time of game—15 minutes halves. Referee—T. Barron, St. Nicholas.

Naval Battalion Hockey Team Won.

The Second Naval Battalion hockey team easily defeated Dwight School in the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night, by a tally of 7 goals to 0. Line-up:

Dwight School, 0.	Position.	2d Naval Bat., 7
Silliman	Goal	Kellum
Brown	Point	Dorsett
Patterson, Capt.	Cover point	Welch
W. Fling	Forward	Cooke, Capt.
Klaus	Forward	Holton
Roderick	Forward	Hardenbergh
H. Fling	Forward	Grant

Referee—W. H. Shiebler, Crescent Athletic Club. Umpires—W. P. Burtenshaw, for the Second Naval Battalion, and Leeds Burchard, for Dwight School. Timekeeper—J. Allen Smith, Clermont Hockey Club. Goals—Holton 5, Cooke 1, Hardenbergh 1. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING BOY.

Policeman on Trial for Taking a Dollar from Sammy Fishman.

Moritz Fishman, a painter, of 137 Monroe Street, was a complainant at the police trials yesterday against Policeman John Lope, whom he charged with taking $1 away from his eleven-year-old son Sammy on the morning of Dec. 28. Fishman testified that he sent his son with a dollar to pay a rabbi for tuition for German lessons. Sammy with three other boys started down the street from home, Sammy tossing the silver dollar in his hands. They met the policeman, who asked Sammy where he got the dollar. Sammy told him.

"Give it to me," the policeman is said to have demanded.

The boys started to run away, according to Fishman's story, when Lope pursued them and, catching Sammy, forced his hand open and took the dollar, telling the boy that it was no good. The boy told his father and Fishman made a complaint.

Policeman Lope, when asked by Commissioner Abell to give his side of the story, said he was standing at the corner of the street when the Fishman boy came to him and told him that the other boys had taken the dollar away from him. He chased the boys, who scattered. He then took Sammy to his father, who wanted the policeman to restore the dollar.

Fishman, who had his son, and the other three boys who were with the lad at the time of the alleged occurrence, in court, went on to state that Lope had been to see him since the occurrence, and offered to pay him a dollar and any other amount besides, to "settle it."

The case was postponed until Monday afternoon in order to secure more evidence.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB ELECTION.

At the annual meeting of the Union League Club, held in the clubhouse last night, the following officers were elected unanimously:

President, Frederick D. Tappen, re-elected.

First Vice Presidents, Class of 1903, Charles L. Tiffany, William E. Dodge, John W. Sterling, and George R. Sheldon.

Secretary, George S. Terry, re-elected.

Treasurer, William G. White.

Executive Committee, Class of 1903, Samuel T. Peters, Edward V. W. Rossiter, Charles Myers, Frederick C. Wagner, and Robert C. Black.

Committee on Admissions, to fill vacancy, Class of 1902, John C. Tappin, Daniel F. Kellogg; Class of 1903, Pierre de P. Ricketts, John C. Coleman, Frank L. Montague, Albert O. Beebe, and William E. Webb.

Committee on Library and Publications, to fill vacancy, Class of 1902, Harris K. Bird; Class of 1903, Nathaniel C. Fisher, William R. Wilcox, and Ormond G. Smith.

Committee on Art, Thomas B. Clarke, Alfred E. M. Purdy, Joseph S. Stout, Henry R. McLane, David Barnes, E. Clifford Potter, and Robert V. V. Sewell.

Committee on Political Reform, Cephas Brainerd, Charles T. Harbeck, James A. Blanchard, E. B. Hinsdale, Thomas L. James, Edward Mitchell, Samuel Thomas, John S. Wise, Edward F. Brown, Justus A. B. Cowles, David Willcox, William H. V. Hoffman, and John C. O'Conor.

Auditing Committee, Walter A. Pease, Andrew Mills, and William T. Cornell.

Secretary Terry said that more than a half dozen new members were admitted to membership. He declined to say who they were.

HORSE WAS A GLASS EATER.

Nicholaus and Kinker Gabriel, merchants of Union Hill, N. J., were ordered by a jury yesterday to pay $20 to Max Stenberg, who brought suit before Justice Unger to recover the value of a 6 by 4 pane of glass, said to have been eaten by one of the merchants' horses. The complainant testified that he had the glass on his truck, which was waiting on a street corner, when the Gabriels' glass-eating steed came along.

"The horse approached my truck and instantly proceeded to chew up the glass. I tried to scare him away, but he kept on eating until more than half of the pane was consumed," he said.

The defendant's counsel tried to compromise by offering to give to Stenberg the horse with the glass in his stomach, but Stenber

CRITIC OF SCHOOL SYSTEM DENOUNCED

Education Board's Reply to Merchant Association's Charges.

President O'Brien Calls Them Untruthful, Malicious, and Mischievous—Sarcastic References to Controller Coler.

President Miles M. O'Brien of the Board of Education filed with Mayor Van Wyck yesterday a reply to charges against the management of the public schools, made by the Merchants' Association. The charges were contained in a report prepared by Frederic B. De Berard, who was hired as an expert by the Merchants' Association to investigate the condition of certain city departments. President O'Brien denounces the report as untruthful, malicious, and mischievous. He goes into every detail with a view of showing that Mr. De Berard was ignorant concerning the system he was criticising. The charges are answered specifically. Attached to the statement of President O'Brien are statements from Superintendent Maxwell and Borough Superintendent Jasper.

In answer to charges that the records of attendance in the public schools are not properly kept, Superintendent Maxwell writes:

"The statement by Mr. Frederic B. De Berard, a so-called expert, employed by the Merchants' Association, with regard to public school accounts, contains the following sentence: 'During the last school year, although about 15,000 new seats were supplied, the attendance was less than the previous year.' This statement is not true. The average attendance in the schools for 1899-1900 exceeded the average attendance in the school year 1898-1899 by 19,314 for the entire city. Mr. De Berard has falsified the public school statistics by substracting from the attendance on day schools the attendance on evening schools.

Borough Superintendent Jasper devotes his attention to the part of the De Berard charges in reference to school accommodations. He claims that the statistics which the Merchants' Association gave to the public were inaccurate, misleading, and false.

President O'Brien goes into the detail of the supplies required in the schools and denies that the allowances made by the Board of Estimate for maintaining the schools are based on false data, as charged by Mr. De Berard.

Superintendent of School Buildings C. B. J. Snyder writes about the charges concerning the cost of equipping New York schools:

The compiler of the pamphlet for the Merchants' Association could have avoided making an exhibition of his ignorance and the worthlessness of his conclusions had he applied for information on the subject, which he never did of this Bureau. Had he done so, such information would have been as cheerfully furnished him as it is to all applicants, without stopping to inquire what this motive might be which prompted the request.

In concluding his report to the Mayor, President O'Brien writes:

It (Mr. De Berard's report) is clear in one great particular, and that is the intent to so combine the details of the fabrication as to convey to the mind of the unwary and casual reader that some wrong has occurred. Let it be clearly understood:

That the alleged discrepancies do not exist, and their citation is the result of statistical manufacturing and manipulation.

That the Board of Education has never submitted questionable items to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and that the imputation thus cast is as reprehensible as it is malevolent and untrue.

That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has always had the Commissioners of Accounts at its command, whose duty it is and has been to analyze, tabulate, examine, and report to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on the estimates of all departments.

That the Commissioners of Accounts did perform this duty in regard to the estimates of the Department of Education, and their reports and findings are matters of record, and available for the use and guidance of every member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or any of its members, has never complained of the absence of requisite information; on the contrary, the method of compilation and information furnished has been the subject of favorable comment on more than one occasion.

President O'Brien also makes some sarcastic references to Controller Coler, as follows:

The report goes on to call attention to the legal powerlessness of the Controller to check wasteful outlays of whose character he is aware by reason of which it is further alleged that the city suffers heavily. The report further calls attention to bills inspected, now on file in the Controller's office, (to which office the compiler appears to have had unusually easy access, considering the fact that the alleged investigation made is gratuitous and not called for by any public demand,) which bills contain alleged overcharges, resulting from contracts or agreements made by city officials under statutory provisions which enable them to commit the city to the payment of such obligations.

It appears to be questionable whether the Controller's conclusions as to the value of school work, materials, and supplies are of any greater value than those of authorities in actual charge of the school system, and it is equally questionable whether the Controller's means and facilities for the determination of such matters are any better, or as good, as those of the educational authorities of this city. If his means, methods, facilities for administration, and knowledge, honesty, and probity are better than what is to be found in the other departments of the city government, then it would be best and most economical for the entire city administration to be placed in his sole charge, not excepting the care and education of the children. Such a recommendation would be a fitting finale to the report under consideration. It can, however, be suggested with propriety that all the ability, intelligence, and honesty is not solely centred in the Department of Finance; these qualifications are also to be found elsewhere.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—STEPHEN P. ANDERTON, plaintiff, against D. H. CHAMPLIN & COMPANY, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1900.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant D. H. CHAMPLIN & COMPANY:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the twenty-eighth day of November, 1900.—Dated New York, November 28th, 1900. PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the final accounting of STANLEY DICKSON, as assignee of the estate of Henry M. Anthony under a general assignment for the benefit of creditors.

The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by Henry M. Anthony to Thornley Dickson for the benefit of creditors, and creditors or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of said Thornley Dickson, assignee of the above-named Henry M. Anthony, as assignment debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court, in the City and County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of said Court, this 3d day of January, 1901.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

H. D. BRADBURY, Attorney for Assignee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said day, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOSEPH COHN, formerly doing business at No. 750 Second Avenue, Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Joseph Cohn, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 90 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of March, 1901.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1900.

WILLIAM P. SCHOEN, Assignee.

LEWKOWITZ & SCHAAP, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I. OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the County of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1900. Present: Hon. John J. Freedman, Justice.

In the matter of the petition of a majority of the Directors of the American Impulse Wheel Company of New York for a voluntary dissolution of said company.—Order to show cause.

On reading and filing the petition of Herbert P. Campbell, James R. Vandyck, and Lester B. Churchill, duly verified on the 25th day of October, 1900, whereby it appears that said petitioners constitute a majority of the Directors of the American Impulse Wheel Company of New York; that said company is a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, with its principal place of business in New York County; that said company is insolvent, and its property is not sufficient to pay all just debts for which it is liable or to afford reasonable security to those who may deal with it; that said company owns a quantity of personal property, subject to incumbrance, and is indebted to divers persons in large amounts, a great part of which is past due, and that said company is doing business at a loss, the income from the sales of its wheels being greatly insufficient to pay its running expenses, not including interest on company's bonds, and that said company has no money with which to pay any of its obligations, except to the extent of eight and 37-100 dollars ($8.37;) and that if a small proportion of its creditors were to bring actions for the recovery of the sums due them, and the property of the company should be levied upon and sold under execution, said property would be exhausted in paying costs and expenses and the amounts of the judgments, and there would not be enough to satisfy the claims of all the creditors, and that it would be beneficial to the interest of all the creditors and stockholders that said corporation should be dissolved and its property placed in the custody of the court; and the said petition further containing schedules showing assets and liabilities of said corporation and the other matters required by statute to be shown; now, on motion of Frederick H. Sanborn, counsel for said petitioners, and on reading and filing admission of due and timely service of notice of this motion, and a copy of this application and the petition of Herbert P. Campbell, James R. Vandyck, and Lester B. Churchill, verified on the 25th day of October, 1900, and the schedules hereto annexed, on the Attorney General of the State of New York, it is

Ordered that all persons or corporations interested in said American Impulse Wheel Company of New York show cause before Edward M. Burghard, who is hereby appointed a referee for that purpose, at his offices, at 120 Broadway, N. Y., in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of January, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why said corporation should not be dissolved;

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, a daily newspaper published in the City of New York, once a week in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 16th day of January, 1901.

Enter. J. J. F., J. S. C.

d28-1aw3wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 27th day of December, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FREDERICK W. DAVEY, CHARLES W. BURT, CHARLES W. BURT, and GEORGE H. DAVEY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Davey, Burt and Company, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Frederic E. Dickinson, he duly appointed assignee of said Davey, Burt and Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place for transacting business, at the office of George Bell, his attorney, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of March, 1901. FREDERIC E. DICKINSON, Assignee. GEORGE BELL, Attorney for Assignee, 302 Broadway, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of THE VANCE ELECTRIC COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that I will render an account of my proceedings as receiver of The Vance Electric Company, and will present the same and apply for an order directing a referee to take, state, and settle said account and discharging me, as said receiver, from further liability at Special Term, Part One, of the Supreme Court, County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.—Dated New York, January 8th, 1901.

JOHN H. CHEEVER, Receiver, of the Vance Electric Company.

WALTER L. McCORKLE, Attorney for Receiver, 29 Wall Street, City and County of New York.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the GREAT AMERICAN 5 AND 10 CENT STORE COMPANY CORPORATION, bankrupts. Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., Joseph Bhongood & Sons, United States Marshal's auctioneers, will sell at auction on Saturday, Jan. 12th, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at 8 and 10 West 14th St., all the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of notions, small wares, crockery, candies, and other goods contained in the building, fixtures, safe, mirrors, showcases, &c., in large lots. Dealers invited. Order of CHARLES M. HOUGH, Receiver.

STERN, SINGER & BARR, 309 Broadway, Attorneys for Receiver.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ROBERT M. BOWLBY, EDWARD KLEIN, and LEO BECKER, individually, and doing business as Bowlby, Klein & Becker, and Robert M. Bowlby and Leo Becker, individually, and doing business as Bowlby & Becker, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, and consisting of machines, fixtures, &c., will be sold at public auction, by Chas. Jacobs & Co., auctioneers, at No. 596 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, January 14th, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

You will also take notice that said property may be inspected on Friday, January 11, 1901, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Saturday, January 12, 1901, from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

The receiver reserves the right to reject all bids which are less than 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, January 9, 1901.

THEODORE M. TAFT, Receiver.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

NO. 3,332.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID MAIBRUNN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David Maibrunn of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said David Maibrunn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 10th, 1901.

NO. 3,359.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN C. PULVER and CHARLES PULVER, individually and as members of the firm of Pulver Brothers, and John C. Pulver, as a member of the firm of Pulver, Smith & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John C. Pulver and Charles Pulver of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1901, the said John C. Pulver and Charles Pulver were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine St., in New York City, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 10, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SOLOMON SCHULDENFREI and HENRY SCHULDENFREI, individual by and as members of the firm of S. Schuldenfrei & Co., bankrupts.—No. 3,100.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Schuldenfrei and Henry Schuldenfrei, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 10th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 23d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 10th, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

COHEN, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB COHEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 11th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1901.

SANFORD H. STEELE, Executor.

CHARLES H. OTIS, Attorney for Executor, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

HEFFERNAN, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE HEFFERNAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wells & Snedeker, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, this 25th day of October, 1900. JAMES HEFFERNAN, JOHN J. TIERNEY, Administrators.

o26-1aw6mF

Surrogate Notices.

ADEE, FREDERIC W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERIC W. ADEE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Philip E. Connell, his attorney, No. 45 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1901.

Dated, New York, Sept. 21, 1900.

PHILIP H. ADEE, Administrator.

PHILIP E. CONNELL, Attorney for Administrator, 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

se21-1awF6m.

ABBE, SARAH FULLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH FULLER ABBE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of B. W. B. Brown, their attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1900.

WALDO F. ABBE, SUSIE A. MORSE, Executors.

B. W. B. BROWN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace, their attorneys, at No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November, 1900. A. C. SINCLAIR, ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, Executors. RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CLENDENIN, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL CLENDENIN, late of Santiago de Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 3-8, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1900. HARRIET OSGOOD CLENDENIN, Administratrix. WILLIAM C. WILSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 35 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au10-1aw6mF

DAVOREN, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK DAVOREN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Victor J. Dowling, her attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1900. MARGARET DAVOREN, Executrix. VICTOR J. DOWLING, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mF

GORDON, WILLIAM, otherwise WILLIAM F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John G. Trusdell, Warren N. Trusdell, George K. Trusdell, Frederick K. Trusdell, Bernard H. Trusdell, Jane Wisner, Florence De Graw, Lucretia Brink, Manda Sayer, and Christiana J. De Kay, the heirs and next of kin of SAMUEL G. TRUSDELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Phebe J. Trusdell of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM F. GORDON, otherwise WILLIAM F. GORDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 5th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

d14-1aw6wF

PEARSON, SAMUEL W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. PEARSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene H. Pomeroy, her attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24 day of May, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the second day of November, 1900. ANNIE PEARSON, Admx. EUGENE H. POMEROY, Att'y for admtrx., 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

n2-law6mF

RICHARDS, T. ADDISON.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Abner C. Thomas, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against T. ADDISON RICHARDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1901.—Dated New York, October 25th, 1900. CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executor, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

o26-1aw6mF

TRUSDELL, SAMUEL G.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John G. Trusdell, Warren N. Trusdell, George K. Trusdell, Frederick K. Trusdell, Bernard H. Trusdell, Jane Wisner, Florence De Graw, Lucretia Brink, Manda Sayer, and Christiana J. De Kay, the heirs and next of kin of SAMUEL G. TRUSDELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Phebe J. Trusdell of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Samuel G. Trusdell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 3d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ja11-1aw6wF

Referees' Notices.

NOS. 500 EAST 11TH STREET, 172 AVENUE A.—New York Supreme Court. County of New York.—JOHN M. BOWERS, as executor, etc., plaintiff, against BLINA BILLETT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3rd day of January, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 1st day of February, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the southeasterly corner of Avenue A and Eleventh Street, in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York.

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Avenue A and Eleventh Street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of Eleventh Street seventy-five feet six inches; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue A twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Eleventh Street, seventy-five feet six inches to the easterly side of Avenue A, and thence northerly along the said easterly side of Avenue A twenty feet, to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 10th, 1901.

ROBERT W. THOMPSON, Jr., Referee.

FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

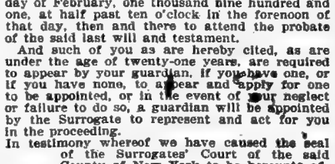

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $18,727.08, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $885.70.

ROBERT W. THOMPSON, Jr., Referee.

FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff. ja11-2aw3wF&W&fi

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —W. EDGAR PRUDEN, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive, or Avenue, with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and six feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets; thence northerly along said centre line of the block eighty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch to the easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, one hundred and three feet, seven and one-fourth inches to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by James H. Havens and wife, by deed bearing even date and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith, (purchase money mortgage,) this indenture being given to secure a part of the purchase or consideration moneys therein.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

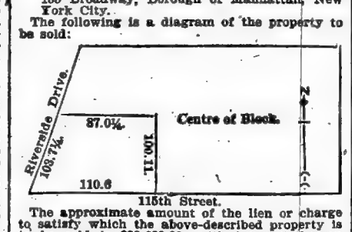

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,683.30, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $343.78, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $988.99, and interest.

The premises above described are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $50,000, with interest thereon from January 1st, 1900, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and to a second mortgage of $20,000, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1899, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, 28th day of November, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to January 4th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, 21st day of December, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to January 25th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, January 4th, 1901.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

ja7-2aw6wM&F

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against JULIUS A. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Lamb & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Madison Avenue, distant forty feet five inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through a party wall eighty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue sixty feet five inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street eighty-five feet to the westerly side of Madison Avenue; thence southerly along said westerly side of Madison Avenue sixty feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, December 17th, 1900.

PAUL HELLINGER, Referee.

M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street numbers are 1,756 and 1,758 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is four thousand seven hundred and ninety-one and 71-100 dollars, with interest from December 13, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $226.57 and interest, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,598 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for twenty thousand dollars on No. 1,758 Madison Avenue and two mortgages amounting to $25,000 and interest on No. 1,756 Madison Avenue.

Dated, New York, December 17, 1900.

PAUL HELLINGER, Referee.

d20-2aw3wTh&S&ja11.

Surrogate Notices.

ROGERS, ANDREW J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW J. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hitchings, Palliser & Moen, No. 100 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of June (1901) next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of November, 1900. FRANK LITCHENHEIM, MARY E. ROGERS, Executors. HITCHINGS, PALLISER & MOEN, Att'ys for Executors, 100 William Street, New York City.

n30-1aw6mFri

STEINAM, LOUIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS N. STEINAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James, Schell & Elkus, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1900. JOSEPH L. STEINAM, Administrator. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Administrator, 56 Pine Street, New York City.

jy13-1aw6mF

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JACOB LAWSON, plaintiff, against AQUILA W. WANMAKER and others, defendants.—Actions Nos. I. and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in each of the above entitled actions, bearing date respectively the 30th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street with the westerly side of Broadway, formerly called the Boulevard, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-seven feet; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block fifty-nine feet and one-fourth of an inch to the westerly side of Broadway, formerly called the Boulevard, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Broadway one hundred and one feet nine and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

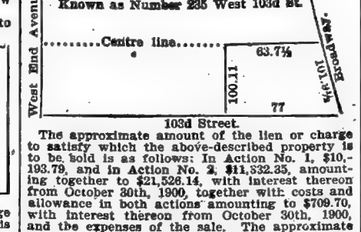

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is as follows: In Action No. I, $10,193.79, and in Action No. 2, $11,322.35, amounting together to $21,524.14, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, together with costs and allowance in both actions amounting to $709.70, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,100 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, the first being for $73,000, which sum is due thereon, with interest to be computed from March 27th, 1899, to the time of closing the sale, at six per cent. per annum, and the second being for $90,000, which sum is due thereon, with interest at six per cent. per annum, which, computed to the day of sale herein provided, will amount to $6,187.24, and the interest to accrue thereafter until the time of closing the sale.—Dated October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby adjourned to the twenty-eighth day of November, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 22, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the fifth day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 28, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the twenty-seventh day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated December 5th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the tenth day of January, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated December 27th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the 24th day of January, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated January 10th, 1901.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RICHARD CORN, plaintiff, against ADELLE GALLIKER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said jud

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Geo. Sheffield. J. H. McCullough.
SHEFFIELD & McCULLOUGH,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
TELEPHONE, 704 BROAD.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, T. STALLKNECHT, Vice-Pres. 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau.

New Jersey Zinc Company.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustee under the mortgage made by the New Jersey Zinc Company dated February 1, 1897, hereby gives notice of its intention to redeem the bonds secured by said mortgage bearing the numbers hereinafter mentioned, at 105 and accrued interest, which bonds have been drawn for redemption in accordance with the provisions of said mortgage, viz.: Eighty-one bonds, numbered 4, 39, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 122, 124, 130, 185, 198, 238, 240, 275, 290, 306, 314, 319, 321, 335, 338, 342, 423, 424, 428, 436, 451, 453, 456, 474, 493, 498, 521, 525, 526, 557, 565, 573, 627, 634, 661, 662, 667, 668, 673, 734, 738, 778, 786, 788, 791, 800, 858, 929, 948, 976, 986, 1009, 1010, 1012, 1033, 1035, 1073, 1078, 1079, 1088, 1125, 1150, 1178, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1212, 1213, 1220 1228, 1229, and 1230, for $1,000 each.

Said bonds will be redeemed upon the terms above mentioned upon presentation and surrender thereof and all unmatured coupons to the said The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, on the 1st day of February, 1901. No further interest on the bonds so designated will be payable from and after the said date if not then presented.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. as Trustee,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 19th, 1900.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORD, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 19th day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.

Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of January, 1901, at the Front Door of the Town Hall, in the village of Waterford, N. Y., at 12 o'clock at noon, the undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for not less than par, thirteen bonds of the Village of Waterford of the par value of one thousand dollars each. Such bonds are dated February 1st, 1901, are payable one thousand dollars September 1st, 1905, and one thousand dollars annually thereafter, bear interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on March first and September 1st, interest and principal payable at the Garfield National Bank, in the City of New York. Ten per cent. required at the time and place of sale, and the balance February 1st, 1901. Coupon or registered bonds, as the purchasers may elect.

Dated Waterford, N. Y., January 7, 1901.
J. W. FORD, President.
T. FRED BOOTMAN, Treasurer.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Eighty-three thousand five hundred and eighteen 81-100 dollars ($83,518.81.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the sixteenth day of January, 1901.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

WANTED—A competent manager for Foreign Exchange Department. Must be experienced in all matters pertaining to Travelers' Letters of Credit, and capable of managing that department also. Replies, giving details as to experience, age, references, &c., will be treated in strict confidence. G., Box 179 Times.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of January, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Three thousand nine hundred dollars ($3,900.)

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York, Trustee.
WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.
January 9, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOST.—Fifty shares of American Tin Plate common stock, certificate No. M 1,623, in name of Elmer I. Phillips; transfer has been stopped. Reward will be paid for return of same to DE COPPET & DOREMUS, 30 Broad St., New York City.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Distilling Company of America,
New York, January 10, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the right is now granted to Stockholders of the Company, as they may appear of record at the closing of the Transfer Books at three o'clock P. M. on January 17, 1901, to subscribe for the $5,000,000 Five Per Cent. Ten Years Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of the Company at 85 per cent. of their par value, to an amount not exceeding ten per cent. of their respective holdings of Preferred Stock and five per cent. of their respective holdings of Common Stock, but in cases where such stock is represented by certificates of deposit of The Mercantile Trust Company the holders of such certificates, if the same shall be presented at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, at or before three P. M. of the 17th day of January, 1901, for proper endorsement, shall have the right to subscribe as stockholders on the above basis.

Subscriptions must be made in writing upon blank forms which may be obtained from The Mercantile Trust Company, and all subscriptions must be lodged with The Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at or before three o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of January, 1901. The right to subscribe will then expire.

Every subscription must be accompanied by a payment to The Mercantile Trust Company in New York funds of fifty per centum of such subscription price in cash or by certified check; the balance to be paid as follows:

Twenty-five per centum on the 1st day of March, 1901, and

Twenty-five per centum on the 1st day of April, 1901;

for all of which payments negotiable certificates of said Trust Company will be given, exchangeable for bonds when the same shall be issued, and proper interest adjustment will be made upon delivery of the bonds.

Subscribers may, when filing their applications, make the full payment of the amount of their subscriptions, if they so desire.

In the event of any default in making said payments, or any of them, The Distilling Company of America may sell for account of the defaulting subscriber the bonds so subscribed for, and retain out of any payments made by such defaulting subscriber five per cent. of the par value thereof as liquidated damages for failure to comply with the contract of subscription.

The success of the proposed issue of bonds is assured by an underwriting of $4,000,000 thereof and any bonds not subscribed for or taken will be disposed of as the Directors may determine.

As no bonds for less than $1,000 will be issued, it will be necessary for Stockholders holding less than 100 shares of Preferred or 200 shares of Common Stock to cause their stock to be transferred or combined with other stock to entitle them to a subscription, no subscriptions for a fractional amount of bonds being receivable.

The allotment of bonds will be made by The Mercantile Trust Company and shall be final and conclusive and binding upon all subscribers.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 17th day of January, 1901, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on the 22d day of January, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.

Stockholders are referred to the report of the Committee for particulars as to this issue of bonds.

A copy of the mortgage is on file at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. M. RICE, President.
THOS. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR
100,000,000 Reichsmark
($24,000,000)
BAVARIAN Government Loan
At 100½ and Accrued Interest.

These bonds bear 4% interest p. a. coupons payable May 1st and November 1st. Bonds will be issued January 22nd. Subscriptions will be received by us for the above issue until Saturday, January 12, noon.

Allotments can be paid in full or in three instalments.

40 % January 22nd.
30 % March 26th.
30 % May 28th.

Zimmerman & Forshay,
BANKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET.

Dividends.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
New York, January 10, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings for the calendar year 1900 a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of this Company payable February 14, 1901, to the holders of record of the first preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on January 31, 1901. The transfer books for the first preferred stock of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1901.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
By HARRY BRONNER, Secretary.

28 Broad Street, New York, January 10, 1901.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the first preferred stock of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1901, and will reopen at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1901. On February 14th, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Trust Company of America.
DIVIDEND No. 2.

140 Broadway, New York, January 10, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the Trust Co. of America have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending December 31, 1900, payable January 21, 1901, to stockholders of record on the 17th of January, 1901.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., January 17, 1901, and reopen 10 A. M. January 22, 1901. RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

The Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable on and after February 11th, proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on January 28th, 1901.

The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 28th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on February 11, 1901.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New York, Jan. 10, 1901.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St., and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 9, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-half Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 14th, and reopened on Saturday, February 2nd.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.
143 Liberty Street,
New York, January 7th, 1901.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business January 21st. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Monday, January 21st, until the morning of Monday, January 28th.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

American Type Founders Co.,
Treasurer's Office,
Jersey City, New Jersey, January 10, 1901.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, it was voted that a dividend of ONE PER CENT., amounting to ONE DOLLAR per share, is hereby declared upon the capital stock of the Company, payable January 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business January, 10, 1901. MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of Philadelphia Company,
Pittsburg, Pa., January 9th, 1901.

DIVIDEND—The Directors this day declared the regular quarterly dividend on the Common Stock of One and One-fourth (1¼%) Per Cent., payable January 21, 1901, to stockholders of record January 11th, 1901. Checks will be mailed.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company.
NINETY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) is payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine Street, New York.

GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New York, January 10, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

National Broadway Bank,
New York, January 8th, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank this day held, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,
HUDSON HOAGLAND,
DAVID S. WALTON,
GEORGE C. CLARKE,
SETH E. THOMAS,
WILLIAM B. PUTNEY,
GEORGE J. FERRY,
EUGENE BRITTON,
ADOLPH RUSCH,
AARON ADAMS,
RICHARD B. KELLY,
ANDERSON FOWLER,
WILLIAM BALLIN,

and

J. A. GEISSENHAINER,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Jr.,
HORACE F. HUTCHINSON,

were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. FRANCIS A. PALMER was re-elected President and Mr. HUDSON HOAGLAND was re-elected Vice President, both unanimously.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Mount Morris Bank,
January 11th, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held Jan. 10th, 1901, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Richard Delafield,	Edward H. Landon,
Thos. L. Watt,	John E. Borne,
Wm. Morton Grinnell,	L. M. Schwan,
W. Rockhill Potts,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
Hermann Oelrichs,	Francis R. Appleton,
Geo. B. Brown,	Aaron S. Thomas,
John McQuade,	Edward C. Hoyt,
August Belmont,	Edmond H. Hamilton,
Henry Marquand,	Albert H. Wiggin,
George S. Hart,	Fred'k W. Livermore,
Thomas H. Newman,	William H. Crocker,
George F. Vietor,	B. G. Mitchell.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors L. M. Schwan was unanimously elected President, Albert H. Wiggin and Fred'k W. Livermore Vice Presidents, Lindley H. Hall Cashier, and F. M. Spencer, Asst. Cashier.

LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

Hamilton Bank,
of New York City.
215 W. 125th Street.
New York, January 10, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 9th, 1901, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William H. Caldwell,	Bernard Loth,
Cyrus Clark,	William A. Martin,
Martin D. Fink,	Edwin S. Schenck,
William S. Gray,	Frederick B. Schenck,
Robert J. Hoguet,	John J. Sperry,
John J. Lapham,	Julius W. Tiemann,
	Lucien C. Warner.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. Edwin S. Schenck was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Frederick B. Schenck was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

YORKVILLE BANK,
Third Avenue, corner 85th Street.
NEW YORK, January 8th, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, held to-day, the following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year:

Richard H. Adams,	Jacob Ruppert, Jr.,
E. B. Amend,	Jacob Schlosser,
Thomas E. Crimmins,	Leopold Schmid,
Chas. C. Clausen,	H. B. Scharmann,
Henry Diedel,	Emil Unger,
Karl Hutter,	Louis von Bernuth,
Henry F. Poppenburg,	Moses Weinman,
	Reinhold Van der Emde.

WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

The Lincoln National Bank,
32 East Forty-second Street, New York,
January 10th, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Lincoln National Bank, held in its banking rooms, January 8th, 1901, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Thomas L. James,	James D. Layng,
William R. Grace,	E. V. W. Rossiter,
Matthew C. D. Borden,	Alfred Van Santvoord,
Charles C. Clarke,	James Stillman,
Marcellus Hartley,	William Rockefeller,

And for Inspectors of Election, Charles F. James and Eben E. Olcott.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Thomas L. James was unanimously re-elected President, and Edward V. W. Rossiter, James D. Layng, and William A. Simonson were unanimously elected Vice Presidents.

WILLIAM T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Ninth National Bank of the City of New York,
At a meeting of the stockholders of the Ninth National Bank of N. Y., held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Albert C. Hall,	Guy G. Major,
Jordan J. Rollins,	Catholina Lambert,
Augustus F. Libby,	Charles T. Root,
N. S. W. Vanderhoef,	Carl A. Spilker,
Warner Van Norden,	Alexander King,
James B. Dill,	Samuel Eiseman,
William W. Peabody, Jr.	Alvah Trowbridge,
George F. Raldolph,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. Alvah Trowbridge was elected President; H. H. Nazro was appointed Cashier, and A. K. Chapman, Assist. Cashier.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The German American Bank.
New York, January 9, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

L. F. Dommerich,	Henry Rocholl,
Oscar Dressler,	Alfred Roelker,
J. F. Fredericks,	Samuel M. Schafer,
Antonio Gonzalez,	Casimir Tag,
Marcellus Hartley,	Edward N. Taller,
Harmon W. Hendricks,	Frederick Von Bernuth,
Henry R. Kunhardt,	Charles A. Zoebisch,
Robert Reutter,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Casimir Tag was re-elected President and Mr. Henry Rocholl Vice President.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, January 10th, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the German Exchange Bank, held this day at its banking house, 330 Bowery, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

M. J. Adrian,	Thos. Rothmann,
B. G. Amend,	Jos. Schaeffler,
Auke Dooper,	Geo. Storm,
Sol Mehrbach,	Jno. Schnaars,
S. Niewenhous,	Henry Weller,
	Chas. L. Adrian.

Office of the Eagle Fire Co.
New York, January 10, 1901.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected:

Frederic W. Stevens,	Charles De Rham, Jr.,
A. J. Clinton,	George G. De Witt,
Augustus F. Holly,	John W. Condit,
Joseph H. Choate,	John M. Burke,
John D. Skidmore,	Thomas J. Gaines,
G. G. Williams,	John S. Huyler,
	H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board A. J. Clinton was unanimously re-elected President.

THOMAS J. GAINES, Secretary.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, January 10, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 8th, 1901, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons,	Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith,	William S. Opdyke,
	James G. Cannon.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers Bank.
New York, January 9th, 1901.

At the annual election, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.: Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff, George F. Johnson, William H. Chase, Adolph D. Bendheim, Henry Hofheimer, Henry W. Kennedy, Richard C. Fellows.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff was unanimously re-elected President.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—An election to supply the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of office of eight Directors of this Institution will be held on the Second Monday of January—the 14th inst.—at four o'clock P. M., at the House of Reception, No. 106 West 57th Street, New York City. The polls will be open for one hour.

EVERT J. WENDELL,
EDMUND DWIGHT, Jr., } Inspectors of Election.
ALEXANDER HADDEN,
HENRY N. TIFFT, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place.—December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.

C. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

Cimiotti Unhairing Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, January 23, 1901, at the office of the company, 55 West Third St., New York City, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

GUSTAV CIMIOTTI,
Pres. and Manager.

ANNUAL MEETING STOCKHOLDERS ROME Mining Company will be held at office of J. C. Thompson, 95 Liberty St., New York, TUESDAY, January 15, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALFRED H. BROWN,
For the Directors.

FINANCIAL.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
Broadway, corner 39th Street.
New York, January 10, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on the 8th instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

C. T. Barney,	C. W. Morse,
Frederic Cromwell,	H. F. Morse,
Frank Curtiss,	Thos. F. Ryan,
G. G. Haven,	Louis Stern,
Joseph J. Kittel,	Jno. A. Stewart,
R. V. Lewis,	F. K. Sturgis,
R. R. Moore,	Frank Tilford.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. R. R. Moore was unanimously elected President, and Mr. Charles W. Morse was unanimously elected Vice President.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
105th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1900.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $5,000, payable after January 10, 1901.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 7 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 10th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1900, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 21, 1901.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1901, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1901.

Copartnership Notices.

543 Broadway,
New York, January 1st, 1901.

We beg to announce that Mr. LOUIS LUBETKIN has this day been admitted a partner to our firm.

AARON GARFUNKEL & CO.,
Proprietors,
BROADWAY BARGAIN HOUSE.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

JOHN B. GARRETT RESIGNS.

Vice President of the Lehigh Valley Withdraws from Railroad Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—John B. Garrett announced to-day that he will retire on Tuesday next from the Vice Presidency of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. This decision was communicated to President Walter in November last, and he has remained in office since that time at Mr. Walter's request. Mr. Garrett's decision was known only by a few personal friends. He withdraws from railroad life and will devote his time to educational and philanthropic work.

In presenting his resignation Mr. Garrett said that his chief reason for resigning was the fact that his duties required his presence in New York City, and this divided his interests to such an extent that he decided to relinquish his office.

The Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company held a special meeting this afternoon, but a successor to Mr. Garrett was not chosen. The annual report of the company was read and adopted, but was not made public.

SUIT FOR $50,000 FOR AN IDEA.

Flaherty Asks Damages for Lawyer's Alleged Theft of His Plan.

A suit brought in September, 1894, by Robert J. Flaherty, in the then Court of Common Pleas, against Clarence Cary and F. W. Whitridge of Cary & Whitridge, E. C. Henderson, and Edward T. Rice, Jr., was called for trial yesterday before Justice Scott in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff asks $50,000 damages for alleged breach of contract. Cary & Whitridge are well-known lawyers of this city. Mr. Whitridge is a son-in-law of Matthew Arnold of London. The firm, among its other interests, represents the Bank of England in this country.

In his complaint Mr. Flaherty, who styles himself a skilled insurance agent, alleges that he devised a plan for insuring the principal and interest of moneys loaned on bonds and mortgages and other security. In December, 1891, he says, he entered into an agreement with the defendants by which they agreed to form a company to engage in mortgage insurance, each side to fulfill certain conditions of organization. Flaherty alleges that the defendants repudiated the agreement, availed themselves of his plan, and were instrumental in the formation of the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company with a capital of $500,000, leaving him without compensation for his plan and work.

The defense is a general denial. The case was called late in the day and the selection of a jury was not completed when court was adjourned.

Low Rates to Buyers.

The Merchants' Association has received word from Chicago that the Central Passenger Association, at a meeting in Chicago on Wednesday, granted the reduced rates from all points in their territory to New York for the Spring buying season on the same basis on which those rates had been granted in previous years. The dates in Central Passenger Association territory on which the rates will be effective are Feb. 13 to 17 inclusive, and March 1 to 4 inclusive, with a return limit of thirty days from date of sale of ticket.

HOTEL CASTLETON SOLD.

Bought by John R. Beam of Paterson, N. J., for $41,000.

The Hotel Castleton property, at New Brighton, S. I., sold on the premises yesterday under a decree of partition affecting the holdings of the Tallman estate, was bought by John R. Beam of Paterson, N. J., for $41,000. All the furnishings of the hotel and the plot of about eighty lots on which it stands were included in the sale.

A small adjoining parcel, a plot about 70 by 150, with a two-story frame dwelling thereon, was sold to Robert Miller of this city for $1,650. The sale was conducted by Auctioneer William Kennelly.

SHERIFF'S WARM RECEPTION.

Mistaken for a Robber by Friends of Man Whose Goods He Seized.

A boy, panting and breathless, ran into Hoboken Police Headquarters yesterday and announced that "Deputy Sheriff Stanton was being murdered at 428 Washington Street." A squad of reserves sent to the scene found that Stanton, having levied upon the stock of Morris Jancowitz, dry goods dealer at the address given, under a writ of replevin, to satisfy creditors whose claims amounted to $8,000, had been attacked by friends of Jancowitz, under the impression that the latter was being robbed.

The crowd was dispersed, and Jancowitz, who had loaded his goods into vans before Stanton arrived, was required to move the goods back into the store. Stanton was then placed in possession, and the row was over.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY BANK CASE.

Directors Arguments Against Being Held Liable for Cashier's Theft.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—Argument for the defense in the effort being made by Receiver Edward S. Campbell of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy to have the Directors held responsible for the stealings of Cashier George M. Valentine was heard by Vice Chancellor Pitney today.

Capt. James Parker of Perth Amboy maintained that the Directors could not be held responsible and challenged the opposing side to show a precedent under which bank directors are required to maintain a constant system of espionage.

"Espionage is not the word," interrupted the Vice Chancellor. "Simply a checking up of the accounts is required. I am a Director of a savings bank myself."

Cortland Parker, Sr., of counsel for the defense, argued that under the by-laws of the bank the cashier was placed in absolute charge of the accounts and funds and no specific duties were imposed upon the Directors. He held that the Directors could be made liable for losses by defalcation only by proof of gross negligence. Such proof, he claimed, had not been adduced. In conclusion he maintained that a decision against them would mean their utter ruin.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weaker.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 10	1,265,303
To date this year	12,648,324
Corresponding date last year	4,830,309

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 10	$3,442,600
To date this year	$29,998,450
Corresponding date last year	$12,818,600

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1½	Nat. Salt	¾
B., R. & P.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2¼
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	3
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1⅜	Pacific Mail	1¼
General Electric	4	St. L. & S. W.	1½
Int. Power	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	West. Union Tel.	2½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅛	Int. Pump pf.	⅛
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Kan. City So. pf.	⅛
Am. Lin. pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Am. Smelt. & R.	½	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
Am. S. H. pf.	1	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Tin Plate	1¼	National Steel	¾
Am. Wool pf.	1	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	1½	Nat. Tube	1¾
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	New Cent. Coal	2
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	N. J. Central	1
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	N. Y. Central	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¼	N. Y., O. & W.	1¼
Chi., I. & L. pf.	¾	Northern Pacific	1½
C., M. & St. P.	5	North. Pac. pf.	1⅝
C., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Penn. R. R.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Pressed Steel Car	2
Consol. Gas	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	2
Del., Hudson	1	Pullman Co.	1
Den. & Rio Grande.	⅝	Reading	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Erie	1⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	2½	Southern Railway	⅝
Federal Steel	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	3¼
Great North. pf.	2⅜	Third Avenue	1
H. B. Claflin	3	Union Bag & P. pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	⅝	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Hock. Valley pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	½	Wabash	⅝
Iowa Central	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Iowa Central pf.	1¼		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & West. 5s	1	F. & P. M. con. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1	L. S. & M. & M. 4½s	1
Flint & P. M. 6s	1	Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	1
		Mo. Pac. 3d 7s	1

Bonds Declined.

Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1	St. P. & Dul. con. 4s	2½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Room traders were in control of the stock market yesterday all day long, with the result that concerted pressure was brought to bear upon it. There were indications that the larger financial interests were content during the greater part of the day to give the market a thorough test, and it was not until the last hour—and this despite the continued pressure—that aggressive buying on the part of Morgan, Vanderbilt, and Standard Oil interests appeared, lifting prices well above the low figures and closing the market in a rally. The movement of prices, indeed, was much as it was on Thursday of last week, and there was some speculation in the Street after the close of business as to whether last Friday's wild scramble to cover on the part of the bears will be duplicated today.

The bears made much ado over the published interviews of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill in the morning papers, and distorted the utterances of these gentlemen to such lengths that instead of a policy of community of interest among the railroads, in which Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill are inerested, it was almost made to appear that a rate-cutting war was forthwith to begin. For the third consecutive day President McKinley's illness was also magnified and made to do duty to depress prices, the report yesterday being that the sickness had taken a sudden turn for the worse.

St. Paul stock, which last week enjoyed the distinction of a 12-point rise in one day, yesterday sold off sharply over 6 points to below 152, marking a decline of over 10 points from the high figure of the early part of the present week. Traders offered the stock down following the statement that no lease of the road was actually contemplated, while at the same time President Hill's published inter

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday was dull and weak. Some few advances were recorded, but in most parts of the list the day's closing quotations showed recessions in price, which, in some instances, were substantial. In no part of the market was there any change from the more or less lifeless conditions which have prevailed for so many days past. Not much news came to hand of a character to affect prices, though a few of the day's changes were attributable to unconfirmed rumors.

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TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE was notably weak, being offered down without developing any demand for the stock. At the close it was offered at 5⅝, with practically no bid. As an assessment of $5 was paid on the stock Dec. 31 last, yesterday's quotation showed the stock to be offered at practically the amount of the last payment. As the stock is now $15 paid, the present price represents a very heavy loss to the original subscribers. In explanation of the weakness of the stock, there was the report that the company had sold to the Bell Telephone Company the shares of the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company recently purchased by the Telephone and Cable Company. At the office of the company no information in regard to the matter could be had. President William J. Latta refused to either confirm or deny the report. Some time ago the company issued a circular stating that the plans of the Directors would probably be announced to the stockholders before the first of the present month, but as far as learned no announcement of any plans in regard to the future of the company has yet been made.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred was traded in to the extent of 500 shares or more, between 68½ and 68. Later the bid rose to 68½, and the stock closed there unchanged for the day. The bonds were not traded in, but they showed strength, and closed at 87½ bid.

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RUBBER GOODS sold down to 29⅛ and closed with a net loss of 1 point, at 29 bid. A smaller decline occurred in the preferred stock. The selling of the stock seemed to be due to the weakness of United States Rubber, although it is stated that the unfavorable conditions prevailing in the affairs of the United States Company in no wise extend to the Rubber Goods Company, the business of the two companies being practically distinct.

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NASSAU ELECTRIC 4s showed marked strength, and without sales advanced over 2 points above the last sale of the previous day. At the close 94⅞ and interest was bid for any part of $250,000 of these bonds.

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UNION COPPER sold to the extent of 1,000 shares or more between 4⅞ and 4½. The stock recovered to 4¾ at the close, and showed no net change for the day.

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INTER-STATE OIL was offered down to 5 yesterday, and no better bid than 2 was made for the stock.

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PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE rights sold at $35 per hundred shares. The new preferred stock is to be issued to the stockholders at par at the ratio of one-twenty-third of a share for each share now held.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred sold at 94⅜, the sales amounting to 200 shares.

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Closing quotations yesterday compared with those of the previous day were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 9. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem..	29	30	29	30
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80	81	80	81
American Banknote	50	51	50	51
American Bicycle	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
American Bicycle pf	24	27	24	26
American Bicycle bonds.	72	73	72	73
American Bridge	43½	44	44	44¾
Am. Bridge pf., ex div.	91½	92	95¼	96
American Chicle	83	88	83	88
American Chicle pf	10	11	10	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	35½	39	35½	39
Am. Hide & Leather bs.	90	90½	90	90½
*American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	9	9	8¾	9
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	22⅜	22½	22½	22¾
British Exch. 4s	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	1	1½	1⅛	1⅜
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	6½	5¼	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	35	37	35	37
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	28	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	73	70	75
Compressed Air	40	44	42	45
Con. Ry. N. & E.	12½	13	12½	13¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3	2¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	28	33	28	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	21	21½	20¾	21¼
Crucible Steel pf.	79	80½	79	80
Cramps' Shipyard	79	82	79	82
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. certs	5¾	6	5¾	6
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. certs	29¼	30	29	30
Electric Boat	26½	27½	27	27½
Electric Boat pf.	48	50	49	50
Electric Vehicle	17	18	17	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	40	44	40	44
Electric-Pneumatic	2¾	3	2¾	3
Empire Steel	6	7	6	7
Empire Steel pf.	39	48	39	48
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	22	19	22
General Carriage	34	37½	34	34½
General Chemical	60	65	62	62
General Chemical pf.	97	98½	97	98½
German Treasury 4s	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾
Havana Commercial	10½	11	10½	10¾
Havana Commercial pf.	42	45	42	45
Hudson River Tel.	117	119	117	119
Illinois Transportation	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf.	45	50	45	50
Inter-State Oil	2	5	4	10
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	½	1
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
Markeen Copper	1½	3	1½	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13½	18	13½	14
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Graphophone	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3⅜	5⅝	3⅜	3⅝
N. Y. Transportation	4¾	5½	4¾	5½
Otis Elevator	29	29¾	29	29¾
Otis Elevator pf.	90	91	90¾	91
Peo., Pec. & Evans.	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	29	29¾	29	29¾
Retsof	32		32	
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	29½	30	30½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79	79½	80	81
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	118	120	118	120
St. Louis Transit	18¾	19	18¾	19
Seaboard Air Line 4s	71	72	71	73
Seaboard Air Line	9½	10	10	11
Seaboard Air Line pf.	27	27½	27	27½
Sheet Steel pf.	76	77¼		
Singer Mfg	250	255	250	275
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	802	806	802	806
Storage Power	10	12	10	12
Tennessee Copper	18	19	18	19
Tel. Tel. & Co. of A., $15 paid		5⅝	4½	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Pot. pf.	55	60	55	60
Tubular Dispatch	24	24½	25	32½
Union Copper	4¾	5	4¾	5
Union Typewriter	39½	40½	38½	40
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	114	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117	120	114	116
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	87½	88⅛	87½	87⅝
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	68½	69	68¼	69
Va. Coal, I. & C.	4	8	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	37	38½	37	38½
Westinghouse Air Brake.	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump pf.	111	111	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	285	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102¼	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	232	234	232	234
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101¼	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	200½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	34	37	34	37
Columbus Railway pf.	90	92	90	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	27½	30	27½	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80		80	
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey City & H. 4s.	82½	83	82½	84
Nassau Electric 4s.	94⅞		94⅞	95½
New Orleans Traction	22		22	
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	96	94	96
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s.	83½	84½	83½	84½
North Jersey St. R. R.	24	25	24	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	37	43	39	43
23d St. & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	35	37	34½	35½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	107	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	8	9	8	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	74	76	74	76
Central Union 5s, gtd.	103½	103½	103½	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark		88		88
Con. Gas of New'k bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85		80
Con'rs Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	23	24½	22¾	24
Denver Gas 5s.	61	63	61	63
Essex & Hudson Gas.	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	50	60	50	60
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	95½	96	92½	96
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.	109½	110	108½	110
N. E. Gas & Coke	13	14	13	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.	70	72	69½	70½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s.	105½	106	105½	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock		50		50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80	75	80
Standard Gas, New York.	131	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	151	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st.	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	8	10	8	10
Western Gas	96	100	96	100
Western Gas 1st 5s.	107	109	107	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.	85	86	85	86
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s.	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.	94	95	94	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st.	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	30	31½	30	31½
Union Ferry bonds	91	92	91	92

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64½@65c. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted at London at 29⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 64¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 49⅞c.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Standard sold at 4.15.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Challenge sold at .18, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12, 3,500 Comstock bonds at .06, 300 Dunkin at .14, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .25, 100 Horn Silver at 1.15, 200 Isabella at .70, 500 Justice at .10, and 1,000 Work at .20.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.11	Horn Silver	1.10
Anaconda	.42	Iron Silver	.62
Alice	.14	La Crosse	.14
Adams Con.	.20	Leadville Con.	.06
Belcher	.10	Little Chief	.16
Best & Belcher	.30	Mexican	.40
Bruns. Con.	.25	Moulton	.30
Caledonia, B. H.	2.50	Ontario	6.00
Caribou	.10	Ophir	.85
Chrysolite	.03	Occidental	.05
Challenge Con.	.17	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.25	Potosi	.17
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Quicksilver	.01¼
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03½	Quicksilver pf.	.7.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Savage	.15
Crescent	.01	Sierra Nevada	.35
Daly	1.25	Standard	4.05
Deadwood Terra	.55	Small Hopes	.05
Eureka Con.	.15	Union Con.	.22
Father De Smet	.35	Yellow Jacket	.17
Golden Fleece	.20	Argentum Juanita	.20
Gould & Curry	.45	Isabella	.07
Hale & Norcross	.20	Mollie Gibson	.20
Homestake	60.00	Portland	3.15

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Boston specialties were dull this morning and mining stocks were neglected, with the prevailing tone heavy. National Tube shares led in attractiveness to traders, 5,700 shares of the common and 1,400 shares preferred selling. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Union Pacific, and Sugar continued active. Rubber stocks were sold quite freely. In the afternoon there was more display of animation, some stocks improving sharply. American Telephone was prominent, advancing 3⅜, to 159¾. Old Dominion ran up 2, to 32; Wolverine, ½, to 49; Trimountain, 1, to 21¼; United States Oil, ½, to 16; Tamarack, 5, to 335; Copper Range, ½, to 34½; Montana, 4, to 315. Baltic fell 1¼, to 32½, but recovered to 34. Erie Telephone lost 4, to 74, and Gas and Coke, 1, to 69.

At the Clearing House money between the banks loaned at 3 and 3½ per cent., and New York funds sold at 5 and 8 cents premium.

Call money is still loaning at from 4 to 5 per cent., with most of the business being done at 4 and 4¼, and with the supply of money abundant. The choicest collateral loans find ready buyers at 4 per cent. for four to six months. Loans on mixed collateral are quoted at 4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10¼	10½	Old Colony	3½	4½
Allouez	3	3½	Old Dom.	31½	32
Arcadian	17½	18½	Osceola	80½	82
Arnold	4½	5	Parrot	48¼	49
Ash Bed	37½	.50	Quincy	176	180
Atlantic	27½	28	Rhode Isl.	4¼	4¾
Baltic	33¾	..	Santa Fé	6½	7
Bost. & Mon.	..	315	Sta. Ysabel	2½	3
Butte & Bos.	78	80	Shoe	31½	32
Cal. & Hec.	830	840	Tamarack	333	336
Centennial	23	24	Utah Con.	33	33½
Franklin	..	17¾	Washington	.50	1
Humboldt	.50	..	Winona	4¼	4¾
Isle Royale	37½	38	Wolverine	48¼	49
Mohawk	24	25			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	252	253	C. Mass. pf.
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.
Bost. & Me.	194	196	N. Y. & N.
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	E. 6s
Bost. Elev.	159	160	N. Y. & N.
Bos. Gas 5s.	80	..	E. 7s
Cent. Mass.	15	15¼	West End

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. T. & T.	156	Mex. Tele.	27⅜
Chi. Stck. Y.	144	N. Eng. Tel.	129
Dominion C.	37½	U. S. Oil	15½
Dom. C. pf.	108	W'ghouse El.	64
Erie Tel.	74	W'se El. pf.	67

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Lehigh and Reading issues continued to-day to control the market, and the tone was decidedly improved. Denials that the former road is to come under the control of the latter found credence, and there was an attitude of expectancy for new developments. The belief seemed to be gaining ground that the New York Central was after the property. The buying in Lehigh Valley was almost entirely for New York account, the price of the stock see-sawing between 34½ and 34¾. Reading common showed the influence of the room traders during the early hours of the day, suffering a decline from 16 11-16 to 16⅝, but recovered partially at noon, although it continued to sell at 1⅛ points below yesterday's top price. Both first and second preferred showed somewhat similar loss. Philadelphia Electric was strong, and advanced on buying, which was marked by considerable confidence, to 5¼. Railways Company General made substantial gains on the belief that it was planned to sell one of the company's properties at a profit, and to buy another in the near future.

The close was steady, at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry Lt.	32½	34	Hunt. & B.T.	18	20
Cambria	20⅜	20½	Lehigh Nav.	87	88
Choctaw	39½	39½	Lehigh Val'y	34½	34¾
Con. Tr. N. J.	59½	60½	Marsden	7	7⅛
Con. Tr. N.	..	..	North. Penn.	107	110
J., 5s	109	100½	Penn. Steel.	70	73
Con. Tr., P.	27¾	27¾	Penn. Steel pf	96	97
El. & Peo. 4s.	100¾	100¾	Peo. Tr. 4s.	108½	110
El. Stge. Bat.	75	79	Phil. & Erie.	31	32
El. Stge. Battery pf.	75	80	Phil. Trac.	99½	99¾
Elec. Co. of Am.	9¼	9⅝	Union Trac.	35	35½
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	49½	50	Un. Co.'s N. J.	274	276
			Un. Gas Imp.	124	124½
			Welsbach Lt.	43	45

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The market was easier to-day and the volume of business was light and scattering. There was some demand for Biscuit common at 40⅛@40 and for the preferred at 93⅜@93½. West Chicago was steady at 100½. Metropolitan Elevated common brought 25 and the preferred closed at 79, a point gain for the day. Traction preferred was firm at 49½. Linseed brought 6¼@6⅜ and the preferred 36.

		High.	Low.	Close.
1,140	American Linseed	6¾	6¼	6¾
200	Am. Linseed pf.	36	36	36
150	Am. Strawboard	32½	32½	32½
10	Canal & Dock	68	68	68
3	Chicago Telephone	244	244	244
25	Ches. & Ohio	40	40	40
65	Chic. Union Trac. pf.	49½	49½	49½
44	City Railway	260	260	260
905	Lake St. Elevated	10¼	10¼	10¼
225	Lake St. Elev. ctfs.	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
100	Metropolitan Elevated	25	25	25
530	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	79	78	79
750	Northwestern Elev.	29	29	29
100	Northwestern Elev. pf.	78	78	78
2,022	National Biscuit	40¼	40	40
100	National Biscuit pf.	93⅝	93½	93¼
46	National Carbon pf.	84	84	84
200	Sheet Steel pf.	76½	76	76
200	North Chicago	192	192	192
100	South Side Elev.	99	99	99
100	West Chicago	100¾	100¼	100¼
Sales		1,265,303		

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105¾	106¾	Joliet & Chi.	175	23
2s, c., 1930	106¾	106¾	Kan. & M.	22	23
3s, r., 1918	109¼	110½	K. & D. M. 6	6½	
3s, c., 1918	110	111	K. & D. M. pf.	26	28
3s, r., 1918, sm.	110	111	K. I., Chi.	13	15
4s, r., 1907	114	115	K. I., Chi. pf.	47	55
4s, c., 1907	114	115	Lacl. Gas.	70	74
4s, r., 1925	137½	138½	Lacl. G. pf.	97	100
4s, c., 1925	137½	138½	L. E. & W.		
5s, r., 1904	112	113	pf.	110	115
5s, c., 1904	112	113	Lake Shore	230	250
D. C. 3-65s	125	..	Long Island	37	72
Alb. & Sus.	195	..	Mah. C. R.	195	..
Alle. & W.	115	..	Men. Beach	13	16
Am. Coal	170	200	Md. Coal pf.	70	80
Am. D. Tel.	32	37	M. W. S. El.		
A. M. Co. pf.	26	27	Chi.	24	26
A. T. & C.	93	96	M. W. S. El. pf.	77	80
Am. Tob. pf.	139	140	Mich. Cent.	108	..
Ann Arbor	22½	25	M. & St. L.	68	69
Ann A. pf.	57	58½	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	54	59
B. U. Gas.	176	180	Mor. & Es.	192	195
Bruns. City	9½	10	Nat. L. pf.	90	90½
B., R. & P. pf.	122	127	N. Y. & N. H.	210	218
B., C. R. & N., ex div.	125	130	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	52⅜	55
Can. Pacific	91½	91⅜	N. Y., L. & W.	135	137½
Cap. Tract.	103	..	N. & W. pf.	82	83½
C. G. W. pf., A.	79	79½	North Am.	19¼	19⅝
C. G. W. pf., B.	43½	44	O. & I. G.	25	33
C. G. W. d.	92	92½	Ont. Mining	6	7
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	184	187	Penn. Coal	730	780
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	117	Peo. & East.	16	17
C., L. & W.	28	29	Pere Marq.	32	34
C., L. & W. pf.	69	70	Pere M. pf.	70	73
Cleve. & P.	188	..	P. Ft. W. & C.	190	..
C. F. & I. pf.	120	122	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	187	..
C. & H. C. & I.	15	16½	Quicksil'r pf.	3	..
Com. Cable	165	..	Rens. & Sar.	198	..
Consol. Coal	58	..	R., W. & O.	130	137
D., L. & W.	195	198½	Rio Gr. W.	65	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	115	125	R. G. W. pf.	92	95
D., S. S. & A.	4½	5½	St. J. & G. I.	7⅞	8½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	13½	15½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60	61
Eighth Av.	375	425	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	19	21
Ft. W. & R. G.	25	25½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70½	81
Glue. S. pf.	94½	96½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	64½	65
Homestake	74	80	St. P. & M.	168	169
Ill. C. L.	107	..	T. P. L. Tr.	19½	20
Int. Pump.	27	27½	T. P. & W.	84½	..
Int. Silver	7	9	T. C. R. T.	67¼	70
			W.-F. Exp.	130	140

SETTLE FOR £300,000.

London Brokers and Operators Yield to Threats of Exposure.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Six brokers and outside operators, who engineered the recent collapse of Lake Views and the consequent downfall of sixteen firms, have been compelled to pay over £300,000 for the benefit of the injured firms, under threat, it is reported, of an exposure of questionable transactions.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$142,256,433
Gold	90,428,314
Silver	12,613,504
United States notes	11,428,973
Treasury notes of 1890	83,111
National banknotes	9,125,598
Total receipts this day	1,792,477
Total receipts this month	15,252,903
Total receipts this year	307,094,784
Total expenditures this day	1,395,000
Total expenditures this month	13,430,000
Total expenditures this year	286,524,155
Deposits in National banks	100,065,312
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	1,006,453
Internal revenue	833,297
Customs	890,158
Miscellaneous	69,040

The condition of the Treasury divisions of issue and redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$264,824,379
Silver dollars	429,058,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,388,498
Silver bullion of 1890	56,144,502
United States notes	1,290,000
Total	$755,705,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$264,824,379
Silver certificates outstanding	429,058,000
Treasury notes outstanding	60,533,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,290,000
Total	$755,705,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$68,947,284
Gold certificates	23,481,000
Silver coin and bullion	5,094,202
Silver certificates	7,519,362
United States notes	11,428,973
Other assets	14,749,201
Total in Treasury	129,120,055
Deposits in National banks	100,065,312
Total	229,185,367
Current liabilities	86,928,934
Available cash balance	142,256,433

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in January showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	$821
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	846
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	5,675
St. Louis Southwestern	29,382
Wheeling and Lake Erie	14,356
Total increase, five roads	$51,080
Increase previously reported	10,399
Total increase, five roads	$61,479
Decrease:	
St. Paul	44,389
Net increase	$17,140

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 10, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
145	150	20	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	.....
91	91½	10,300	Amalgamated Copper	92⅜	92⅝	90⅜	91⅝	— ⅞
21½	22⅛	1,450	Am. C. & F. Co., ex d.	21½	22⅜	21½	22⅜	+ ⅞
70⅜	71	685	Am. C. & F. Co. pf., x d.	71½	71½	70¾	70¾	— ⅛
30½	30½	650	American Cotton Oil	30⅜	30⅝	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
89	92	24	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
175	185	56	American Express	189	189	175	175	.....
39⅜	40¼	1,000	American Ice Co.	40½	40¼	39¾	40⅛	+ ⅝
68	70	200	American Ice Co. pf.	68½	68⅝	68½	69½	+ ⅝
6⅝	6⅞	1,035	American Linseed Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34½	35¼	1,720	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	35⅝	35⅝	34½	34½	— 1¼
4⅝	5	300	American Malting Co.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	.....
57	57½	4,025	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	57⅝	58	56¼	57	— ⅝
96½	96⅞	1,370	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	96½	97	96⅛	96⅝	— ⅛
2¼	3	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	2	2	2	2	.....
29½	30	1,000	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	30¼	30½	29	30	— 1
76	76½	300	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	76½	76	76	76	— 1
42⅜	43	5,650	Am. Steel & Wire	43	43⅝	42¾	43	.....
87½	87⅝	2,200	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	87⅜	87⅝	86⅜	87⅛	— ⅛
138	138½	22,275	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138	139¼	137⅝	138½	+ ⅞
118⅜	119	310	Am. Sug. Ref.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS OF BICYCLES AND CARRIAGES.—While Henderson Hill was riding his bicycle on the morning of Sept. 27, 1899, down Park Avenue, from Sixty-fifth Street, toward Sixty-fourth Street, nearer to the sidewalk than to the tunnel in the centre of the avenue, he saw a carriage, also facing south, standing by the sidewalk, half a block away. He was going about five miles an hour. When he was five or six yards from the carriage, near the centre of the street, the driver faced his horses right out into the avenue and started to turn directly around. Hill claimed, in his suit against William Moebus, the owner of the carriage, that it was impossible for him to get out of the way. He rang his bell, but the tongue of the carriage struck his head, the wheel was smashed to pieces, and he was injured in his stomach. John Feddick, the coachman, testified he first saw Hill when four feet away, and shouted, but it was too late; then he stopped his team, but the plaintiff hit the side of the pole. The Appellate Division has reversed judgment of the Appellate Term, and affirmed judgment of the Municipal Court given in favor of the plaintiff, holding, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, that the questions of negligence and contributory negligence were issues of fact for the Judge of the Municipal Court to pass upon. "While using due care in riding his bicycle along the avenue, giving notice of his approach by ringing his bell, plaintiff was intercepted by defendant's driver and servant suddenly and without warning, as proper attempt to guard against injury to others, turning his horses abruptly into the middle of the narrow roadway, with the result that the plaintiff was seriously injured. The plaintiff was on the proper side, lawfully using the avenue, in riding his bicycle. Without determining the right of the driver to turn around on the west side of the avenue, it is certain that he could not do so in violation of the rights of others, who were properly using that side, and were justified in proceeding upon the theory that a carriage facing south would not, without warning or notice, make an abrupt turn from the curb where it was standing to go in an opposite direction."

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LIFE TENANT AND REMAINDERMAN.—Among the securities owned by John Lowery at the time of his death, in January, 1885, were fifty shares of Pullman Palace Car Company stock, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as executor of Mr. Lowery's will, in dividing the trust estate, set apart eight of these shares, among other securities, to Edmund J. Lowry, one of the testator's children, who by the will was to receive the "entire rents, issues, and profits" of the portion of the estate set apart for his benefit. The trust company paid Mr. Lowry upon the shares, up to October, 1898, all of the cash dividends declared by the Pullman Company, payable to the holder of such shares, including an extra dividend of 20 per cent. in October, 1898, the Pullman Company—out of the undivided profits of surplus which it then had, amounting to about $20,000,000—declared a stock dividend of 50 per cent., payable on the 15th of November following, and four of such shares were on the latter date delivered to the trust company. Mr. Lowry claimed these shares, but the trust company refused to deliver them, claiming they belonged, not to the life tenant, but to the remainderman. A suit brought by Lowry in the Supreme Court to determine his title was dismissed at Special Term, but a reversal has been unanimously ordered by the Appellate Division. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, that the stock dividend of 50 per cent. declared upon the capital stock of the Pullman Company, four shares of which were allotted to the eight shares held by the trust company in trust for the benefit of the plaintiff, was, according to the intent of the testator, "income," and belonged to the plaintiff absolutely.

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SHERLOCK MAY NOT HAVE TO GO TO THE PENITENTIARY.—William F. Sherlock, who was convicted of libelling The Sun and sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary by Judge Rufus B. Cowing, and whose conviction was affirmed by the Appellate Division, has appealed to the Court of Appeals. Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals, on application of Benjamin Patterson, has certified that there is reasonable doubt whether the judgment of conviction should stand. This acts as a stay of proceedings until after the Court of Appeals has passed upon the case, and in the meantime Mr. Sherlock will be admitted to bail. Justice James Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has fixed the amount of bail pending the appeal to the Court of Appeals in the sum of $500. This case is of interest as involving the rights of publishers under the section of the Constitution which gives power to the jury to determine in criminal libel suits both the law and facts.

President Reprieves a Murderer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The President to-day commuted the sentence of Charles L. McClin, who was to have been hanged in this city to-morrow, to imprisonment for life. In December, 1899, McClin, who was a motorman on one of the street railways, killed another motorman. Jealousy was the cause.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartment House on East Thirty-first Street Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold to Theodore H. Mead the new seven-story apartment house 22 East Thirty-first Street, 25 by 98.9.

John N. Golding has sold for C. S. Frank to William H. Moore the stable property 202, 204, and 206 West Fifty-eighth Street, on a plot 75 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Marguerita Becker and another 208 and 208 East Eighty-third Street, and for Mrs. Ward 214 East Eighty-third Street. The buyer is John McLaughlin, who recently purchased, through the same brokers, the intervening parcels, Nos. 210, 212, and 216. The entire plot will be improved.

Plummer & Schurman have sold for John Woods, for about $40,000, the five-story flat 210 West One Hundred and Second Street, 25 by 100.11; also, for Michael E. Keefe, as trustee for the estate of David Kilmer, for $25,000, the front and rear brick tenements 231 East Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9.

In part payment for the Harold apartment house, at Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Felt & Livingston take four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and seven and one-half lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, both plots beginning 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Christian Jetter, who recently took title to 8 Barrow Street, has also acquired No. 6, and will improve both parcels.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the two six-story tenements 189 and 191 Allen Street, 50 by 88.4, and have sold to M. Makransky the four-story brick building 75 East Fourth Street, 25 by 100.

The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company took title yesterday from Eugene F. O'Connor to the Hotel Virginia property, at Broadway, Eighth Avenue, and the Grand Circle. The transfer is made for $5,000 over mortgages of $235,000.

The City Homes Improvement Company has taken title to the model flats recently erected by Liubomir R. Mestaniz on the plot running through from One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 300 feet east of Willis Avenue, 150 by 200. The transfer was made yesterday, for a consideration of $486,000. The new owner of the property has mortgaged it to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, as trustee, for $320,000, to secure an issue of ten-year gold bonds for that amount.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

673 to 677 Wales Avenue, west side, 237.6 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 75 by 130.5 by 86.9 by 86.9, three four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to A. L. François.....$33,716

By William M. Ryan.

Lot 509 on the map of the Dykman estate, being on the north side of Nichols Place, near Prescott Avenue, 188.2 by 86.10 by 50 by 165.1; foreclosure sale, to William Wilson.....4,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

1,007 Morris Avenue, west side, 169 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 21 by 105, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alice E. Wentworth.....3,349

By George C. Read.

66 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Emma W. Vaughn.....22,600

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

24 and 26 East Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 85.9 feet west of Madison Avenue, 37.11 and 16, respectively, by 100.8, two five-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, No. 24, to George W. Arthur.. 29,500
No. 26, to the same buyer.....27,000

By H. C. Mapes & Co.

Sackett Avenue, west side, south side, 100 feet west of Deane Place, 50 by 100, vacant; Sackett Avenue, south side, 275 feet west of Deane Place, 50 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Miles Hughes.....1,025

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 99 Prince Street, south side, 37.6 feet east of Mercer Street, 36 by 101 and irregular eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $35,781; subject to other mortgages for $140,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine E. McMahon, referee, 906 Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street, 20.5 by 70, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,153.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 2,070 and 2,072 Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 40.11 by 100, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,042; subject to other mortgages for $17,730.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, 505 and 507 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 110 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 15 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $12,700.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Paul Hellinger, referee, 1,750 and 1,738 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 30 and 30.5, respectively, by 85, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $5,018; subject to other mortgages for $45,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 938 Jackson Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 19 by 86.4, four-story brick flat, with store; 927 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 19 feet east of Jackson Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 86.4, four-story brick flat; 929 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, adjoining, 25 by 86.4, four-story brick flat; 931 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, adjoining, 25 by 86.4, four-story brick flat; 933 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, adjoining, 27 by 68.4, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,938; subject to other mortgages as follows: On 938 Jackson Avenue, $15,500; on 927 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, $13,000; on 929, $12,000; on 931, $12,500; on 933, $11,500.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, 935 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 27.6 feet west of Forest Avenue, 26.6 by 67.5, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,037; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 106.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 23.9 by 100.1 by 26 by 100.6, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,717.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 207 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 132.6 feet east of Broadway, 22.6 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,619.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Washington Street, for a three-story brick factory, 125 by 206.6; estate of John J. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston of 287 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $300,000.

No. 245 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, for a one-story frame power house, 30 by 75; Farrell, Hopper & Co. of 215 West Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $300.

Wendover Avenue, north side, 221.11 feet east of Webster Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, each 37.6 by 73.6; Herbert Aldhons of 770 Wendover Avenue, owner; Julius Spindler of 544 Brook Avenue, architect; total cost, $52,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 389 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, each 25 by 87.11; Robertson & Grant of 245 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, owners; J. C. Cocker of 254 East Eighty-eighth Street, architect; total cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

No. 409 West Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick store and factory; J. S. Herrman of 238 West Seventy-first Street, owner; R. Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Fordham Avenue, southwest corner of Beller Place, City Island, to a two-story frame dwelling; Henry T. Booth, City Island, owner and architect; cost, $200.

No. 604 East Eighteenth Street, to a three-story brick storage house; Myer Hellman of 66 Liberty Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 26 East Twentieth Street, to a four-story brick restaurant; R. B. Roosevelt of 33 Wall Street, owner; Escher & Evans of 102 West Twenty-seventh Street, architects; cost, $200.

Gold Street, northeast corner of Ferry Street, to a ten-story brick factory; A. Healy & Sons of 88 Gold Street, owners; W. B. Tubby & Brother, architects; cost, $75,000.

No. 24 West Forty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick bachelor apartment house; Samuel Emory of 142 West Forty-third Street, owner; Charles C. Thain of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Thursday, Jan. 10.

BOWERY, w s, 135.2 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; William H. Macy, Jr., and others, executors, to Charles Goldstein. (R S $27.50).....$27,100

BOWERY, w s, 135.2 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Charles Goldstein to Selig Citron and another. (R S $9.50, mtg $19,000)..... 1

BRADHURST AV, 51 w s, 18.2x87.9x irreg; Christopher McCaffrey to Jane McMenomy. (R S $1, mtg $8,000)..... 1

BRADHURST AV, 51, w s, 18.2x87.9x18x90.3; Christopher McCaffrey to Jane McMenomy. (R S $1, mtg $8,000)..... 1

GRADY AV, w s, 325 ft n of Oxford Place, 25x100; Barbara Rosch to John O'Leary. (R S $1)..... 1

LOTS 471 and 472, Block P, map of Hudson P. Ruse of Mapes estate; Mary E. Gordon and another to Henry Robinson. (R S 50 cents, mtg $2,000)..... 2,000

MADISON AV, e s, 962.4 ft s of Kings Bridge Road, 17.4x100; Catharine Meehan to James Gavin. (R S $1)..... 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 190 ft n of 164th St, 25x105; R. F. Emmerich to Frank Schaeffler. (R S $1)..... 3,000

STEPHENS ST, 1,155 West, 25.10x97.9x22.8x64.6; John O'Leary to Barbara Rosch. (mtg $4,250, R S $2.50)..... 1

WALTON AV, e s, 102.11 ft n of Tremont Av, 100x100; Elizabeth A. Edwards to James J. Raisbeck. (R S $1.50, mtg $1,884)..... 1

WEBSTER AV, n w s, 55 ft w of 205th St, 50x112.6; Elizabeth Edwards to R. J. Lyons and another. (R S $2, mtg $1,150). 3,000

WEST END AV, 666, 20x80; Charles H. Doremus to Jeannette B. Anthony. (mtg $25,000, R S $5)..... 3,000

1ST AV, e s, Lots 1,275 to 1,278, map of the Village of Wakefield; Peter A. Sheil to James F. Donnelly. (R S $5)..... 1

2D AV, e s, 25 ft s of 85th St, 25x88; Emma Black, executrix, to Samuel Kopp. (R S $6, mtg $15,000)..... 21,000

2D ST, 223, s s, 24.9x[illegible] block; Moritz Kopp to Morris P. Joachim. (R S $19.50)..... 100

5TH AV, w s, 31 ft n of 76th St, 18.4x100; irregular; Clara W. Stetson to George C. Boldt. (mtg $70,000, R S $105)..... 100

6TH ST, 605 East, 25x70; Lena Spiegel to Abraham H. Fleischer. (R S $3.50, mtg $20,000)..... 28,500

6TH AV, 448, e s, 24.9x100; Mary A. T. Baldwin to Townsend Underhill. (R S $35, mtg $15,000)..... 1

8TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97.6; the United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York to Leopold Kaufmann. (R S $21.50)..... 21,200

8TH AV, n e corner of 58th St, 97.6 ft to Broadway x75.8 to Grand Circle x 75.3 to 8th Av x40.8 to beginning of the block; Eugene F. O'Connor to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company. (mtg $235,000, R S $5)..... 1

9TH AV, 705, w s, 25.1x100; Albert L. David to Charles McDowell. (R S $8.50, mtg $35,000)..... 1

10TH ST, 147 East, 22x73.2 irregular; Simon R. Weil and another, executors, &c., to David Lippmann..... 10,500

13TH ST, 10 East, 25x81.8x22.8x87.2; Edward A. Hammond to Jane M. Stelle. 1

18TH ST, 607 East, 25x100.3; Zax K. Berlin to David J. Cohen and another, all of this city. (R S 50 cents, mtg $28,000)....Omitted

22D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9x irregular; Charles Strauss, referee, to Henry Kellus. (R S $25.50)..... 25,100

33D ST, n s, 55 ft w of Park Av, 25x95; George C. Boldt to George W. Stetson. (R S $40)..... 100

35TH ST, 256 West, 20x98.9; Caroline Lawrence, widow, executrix, to Lydia M. Sullivan. (R S 50 cents)..... 357

35TH ST, 56 West, 20x98.9; Franklin W. Gilley and another, executors, to Lydia M. Sullivan. (R S $36)..... 1

35TH ST, 129 and 141 West, 40x105; Ellen Archbold to Charles E. Rector. (R S $1, mtg $80,000)..... 1

44TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Josephine K. Jones and others, executors, &c., to Henry Kern..... 5,000

46TH ST, 162 and 164 East, 40x100.5; William S. Hunter to Montgomery Maze. (mtg $30,000, R S $12)..... 100

48TH ST, s s, 219.4 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x100.5; A. H. Vanderpool, referee, to Pieces Lowenfeld and another. (R S $9. 9,000

50TH ST, 58 East, 19x100.5; Charles Buek to Mary D. Pell. (mtg $26,000, R S $12.50)..... 1

51ST ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 40x100.5; Katherina Karl to Elizabeth Linder. (mtg $19,000, R S $10)..... Gift

56TH ST s s, 313 ft w of 8th Av, 20.8x100.5; Edward B. Locke to Joseph N. Collins. (mtg $33,500, and all liens, R S $15)..... 1

56TH ST, s s, 333 ft w of 8th Av, 20.8x100.5; Louis Clark, Jr., as assignee, &c., to Edward B. Locke, all title, &c., (mtg $33,500)..... 1

56TH ST, s s, 313 ft w of 8th Av, 20.8x100.5; Louis Clark, Jr., and wife to Joseph N. Collins, quitclaim..... 1

57TH ST, 429 East, 20x75 block; Susannah Blamey to Elizabeth A. Hartog. (R S $10)..... 1

57TH ST, 429 East, 20x75 block; Elizabeth A. Hartog to Susannah Blamey. (R S $10)..... 10,000

60TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Mary Brothers to Fanny Brothers, ½ part. (R S $1.50, mtg $7,000)..... 900

83D ST, 148 East, 25.8x102.2; Townsend Wandell to Stephen Ball. (R S $4, mtg $11,500)..... 1

87TH ST, s s, 147.11 ft w of Park Av, 36.6x100x irregular; Augustus R. Macdonough, trustee, to the Congregation Rodoph Sholom, all title, quitclaim..... 75

87TH ST, s s, 147.11 ft w of Park Av, 36.6x53.7x irregular; John P. Thornton to Congregation Rodoph Sholom. (R S 50 cents)..... 200

87TH ST, s s, 147.11 ft w of Park Av, 36.6x53.7x irregular; the Congregation Rodoph Sholom, or congregation Rodoph Sholom, to William Evans and another. (R S $16)..... 16,000

88TH ST, s s, 147.11 ft w of Park Av, 36.6x100x irregular; Mary A. Flatley and another, individually and as administrators, the Congregation Rodoph Sholom, all title, quitclaim..... 75

98TH ST, s s, 214.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.11; William J. A. McKim, referee, to Marietta Wilsey..... 15,000

99TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Henry Thompson, referee, to Duncan Edwards. (R S $1, mtg 24,562)..... 1,000

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 225x100.11; William Ebling and another, executors, to Jacob Schattman. (R S $87.50, mtg $55,000)..... 1

129TH ST, 308 and 310 West, 50x99.11; Louis Stern to Mary A. Brennan. (R S $8.50, mtg $35,000)..... 1

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 150x200 to 138th St; Linbomir R. Mestaniz to City Homes Improvement Company. (R S $480)..... 480,000

138TH ST, 118 West, 20.10x103.3; Ellen Archbold to Mary A. Ackron, trustee. (R S $1, mtg $24,000)..... 1

147TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Prospect St, 50x100; B. W. Robinson, referee, to Elizabeth Rintelen. (R S $1.50)..... 1,200

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of College Av, 50x100; Solomon McLaughlin and others to Caroline Coby..... 7,200

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,641; Adam Huebner and others to Paul Grathwohl, 3 years..... $900

BROADWAY, 1,465; Emilie Huber to Jacob Harris, from Sept. 15, 1900, to May 1, 1901..... 6,000

MORRIS AV, 544; Matthew Sullivan to James David, 5 1-3 years..... 780

3D AV, 2,180; William T. Purdy and another to Moses Zimmermann, 3 1-3 years 2,000

10TH AV, 621; Madeline W. Ayres and others, trustees, to Valentine Hattemer, 5 years..... 1,450

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BIRKLER, Louisa A. and Louis H., to George Knauer; 11th St, 327 to 331 East; also 2d Av, 176 and 213, all title, demand, 6 per cent..... $161

BOGERT, Seba, to Hazel E. Liebes; St. Ann's Av, 419, 1 year..... 1,000

CITY HOMES IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Knickerbocker Trust Company, trustee; 137th St, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 150x200 to 138th St, secures 10-year gold bonds..... 320,000

COBY, Caroline, to George J. Lyons and others, executors, &c.; 148th St, s s, 75 ft w of College Av, 3 years..... 4,000

COMSTOCK, Ella F., to Anna J. Tallman; 97th St, 169 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,200

DAVID, James, to George Ehret; Morris Av, 542 and 544, s e corner of 149th St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,500

DONALDSON, Helen L., and Annie P. Swift to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; South Washington Square, 44, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

EVANS, William, and John H. Buscall to Congregation Rodoph Sholom; 88th St, s s, 147.11 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 16,500

FELT, George L., to Simon May; Cliff St, 51, 1 year..... 25,000

FLEISCHER, Abraham H., and Lena Spiegel; 6th St, 605 East, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

FOGARTY, Patrick, to Azuba L. B. Jaffray; 131st St, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 18,000

GOLDSTEIN, Charles, to William H. Macy, Jr., and others, executors, &c.; Bowery, w s, 135.2 ft n of Broome St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 19,000

HAMMOND, Eugene H., to Jacob Metzger; Prospect Av, s e 94.6 105.6 ft n of Freeman St, due Jan. 1, 1901..... 4,000

HERRMANN, George, to Anthony W. Miller; 30th St, s s, 96 ft e of 9th Av, 2 years..... 1,000

HIGGINS, Margaret and Patrick, to Nathan L. Ely; 93d St, s s, 333.2 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 7,000

JOACHIM, Morris P., to Moritz Koppe; 2d St, 223, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,500

JONAS, Leopold, to Anna Shay; 156th St, s s, 28 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York; St. Mark's Place, 58, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; St. Mark's Place, 58, demand, 4 per cent..... 25,000

KEILUS, Henry, to American Mortgage Company; 29th St, 235 East, 3 years..... 20,000

KERN, Henry, to Josephine K. Jones and others, trustees; 44th St, n s, 70 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,000

KINGS, Leonora, to Rosa Strauss; Houston St, 402 East, and 283 2d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

KOPP, Samuel, to Union Trust Company; 2d Av, 1,636, 5 years, 4 per cent.. 11,000

LIPPMANN, David, to Simon Weil and another, executors, &c.; 10th St, n s, 88 ft e of Waverley Place, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 7,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 48th St, s s, 219.4 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years, 1, 1902, 6 per cent. Christopher to Bertha Kessler, guardian, &c.; Bradhurst Av, 51, 3 years..... 8,000

McDOWELL, Charles, to Franklin Savings Bank; 9th Av, 703, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 21,000

McDOWELL, Charles, to Elsie Powell; 9th Av, 703, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,800

McMAHON, John, to John Campion; Division St, 277, 1 year..... 3,000

MELCHERS, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Madison Av, e s, 20.6 ft n of 109th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,000

MONK, George, and William Gillies to Isidore Jackson and another; 9th Av, n e corner of 54th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 45,000

NILES, Isabel W., to Bowery Savings Bank; Mosholu Parkway North, e s, 205.1 ft n of Bainbridge Av, runs n 743.7x n e — to Woodlawn Road x s 735.6 to avenue x s w 138.5x irregular to Niles St x s 23.5x s w 124.5 to beginning; 206th St, n e corner of Woodlawn Road, also Woodlawn Road, s e corner of 206th St, 5 years; 4½ per cent.. 40,000

PHYFE, Harry E., to Bridget Cleary; Dey St, 38, 1 year..... 2,000

PORR, William and Mary E., to Kathryn F. Britt; 2d St, 65 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

REDFIELD, William H., to American Mortgage Company; West End Av, 169 to 173, 1 year, 3 mortgages, 6 per cent., each..... 2,000

REDFIELD, William H., to the City Mortgage Company; West End Av, w s, 25.5 ft s of 68th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 29,500

REDFIELD, William H., to William Hogencamp; West End Av, w s, 25.5 ft s of 68th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 28,000

REDFIELD, William H., to American Mortgage Company; West End Av, 173, 3 years..... 17,000

REDFIELD, William H., to American Mortgage Company; West End Av, 171, 3 years..... 17,000

REDFIELD, William H., to American Mortgage Company; West End Av, 169, 3 years..... 17,000

ROSCH, Barbara, to John O'Leary; Stebbins Av, n w s, 347.10 ft n of 167th St, 3 years..... 450

ROTHSCHILD, Martin, and wife and others to Mary J. Smith; Delancey St, 292, 5 years..... 18,000

RYDER, Clarence D., to Caroline Edgar; Fulton St, s e corner of Dutch St; also Dutch St, 16 and 18, ½ part, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent. Christopher to Bertha Kessler, guardian, &c.; Bradhurst Av, 51, 3 years..... 8,000

SCHATTMAN, Jacob, to William and Louis M. Ebling, executors, &c.; 100th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 51,300

SULLIVAN, Lydia M., to John W. Sterling; 35th St, 56 and 58 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 40,000

WEINBERG, Abraham, and another to Emma Weinberg; 127th St, s s, 177.8 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOURNE, Frederick G., and others, executors, &c., to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian, &c..... Nom.

DAVISON, Emma M., to Victoria Duffy.. $3,000

DOUGLAS, Mary S., to E. P. Wheeler, trustee..... Nom.

DOWD, Michael J., to August Kohl..... 2,000

HIMMELMANN, Henry A., trustee, to Maria E. Herrick..... 13,212

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2x100; Cassidy & Son Manufacturing Company against Joseph A. Stoll, owner and contractor..... $1,921

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 92d St, 100x125; William Williams & Co. against Michael H. Gillespie, owner and contractor; John J. Roberts and others, contractors..... 2,950

MANHATTAN AV, 517 and 519; Bower Decorating and Painting Company against Mary E. O'Farrell, owner and contractor..... 246

6TH AV, s e corner of 9th St, 43.7x77; George Call & Co. against Johanna Baumann, owner; Edward Smith & Co., contractors..... 3,500

154TH ST, s e corner of Melrose Av, 20.6x100; Schnatz & Massuth against John J. O'Brien, owner and contractor..... 600

Lis Pendens.

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, e s, at centre line of 160th St, runs s e 116 ft to w s of 12th Av x s w 151.6 to Boulevard x n 191.1 to beginning; also St. Nicholas Av, e s, 50 ft s of 153d St, 25x100; Edgecombe Av, w s, 229.10 ft n of 145th St, 259.10x100; West End Av, w s, 36.5 ft s of 71st St, 16x82.10, and King's Bridge Road, e s, 106.8 ft s of 164th St, 42.8x97.4x 39.11x112.3; American Mortgage Company against Jacob D. Butler and others, (five actions, foreclosing five mortgages;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.....

MINNEFORD, Wm., w s, adjoining land of William H. Burnap, 100x200 to Main St, City Island; Main St, w s, Lots 648 to 651, map of property of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island, 100x100; Fordham Av, e s, part of Lot 127, map of Village of Morrisania, 20.6x121; Fordham Av, s e corner of 8th St, runs e 122x s w 120x s w 50x n w 109.2x n e 50x n w 209 to avenue x n 89 to beginning; 6th St, s w s, 124 ft s e of Fordham Av, runs s w 58x s e 74.8 to Fulton Av x s w 74x n w 196x n 133 to beginning; Fulton Av, s w corner of 8th St, 20.6x—x120x100; William and Louis P. Zeltner against Caroline Zeltner and others, (partition;) attorneys, Forster & Speir.

THOMPSON ST, 76 and 78; William A. Queripel against Henry Queripel and others, (partition;) attorney, J. S. Van Wyck.

14TH ST, 304 East; Edward Randolph against Philip and Eva Boyer, (action to declare lien, &c.;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

218T ST, s w s, 350 ft s e of 8th Av, 25x91.11; also Westchester Railroad St, n e s, 135 ft n w of Tinton Av, 100x125; Elizabeth Rintelen against William Rintelen and others, (partition;) attorney, H. A. Bolte.

51ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 40x100.5; the Washington Trust Company against Catharine Taylor and others, (two actions, foreclosing two mortgages;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

54TH ST, 408 East; Abraham N. Jacob against Abraham Cahn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Bittiner.

125TH ST, n e corner of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Henry J. Brakes against Fred T. Nesbit and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Supreme Court of the United States:

507—Samuel B. Downes, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. George R. Bidwell.—Leave granted to file additional brief on motion of F. R. Coudert, Jr., for the plaintiff in error.

456—Elias S. A. De Lima et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. George R. Bidwell; 507—Samuel B. Downes, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. George R. Bidwell; 501—Henry W. Dooley et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States; 502—Henry W. Dooley et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States, and 509—Carlos Armstrong, appellant, vs. United States.—Arguments continued by Solicitor General Richards and Attorney General Griggs for the defendants in error and appellee.

Call for Friday: 456 (and 507,) 501, 502 (and 509,) 514, 515, 139, 45, 142, 143, and 144.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called in Room 124, Post Office Building, by Lacombe, J., at 11 A. M. Day calendar. (Jury.)

204—Realmato vs. Fisk.
135—Sidney vs. St. Michael's P. E. Church.
15½—Clark vs. Barney Dumping Boat Co.
160—Beattie vs. Edge Moor Bridge Works.
163—Rothbard vs. Met. R. Ry. Co.
165—Krauss vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
166—Richardson vs. O'Hara.
169—Donato vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
173—McLarty vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
55—Markey vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
71—Crawford vs. same.
86—Ryan vs. same.
112—Simpson vs. same.
132—Reilly vs. same.
133—Davis vs. same.
114—Ill vs. Walsh.
171—Wheeler vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
172—Ferguson vs. same.
281—Hess vs. Bien & Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Reisenstein vs. Koopman.
2—Goldsmith vs. same.
3—Schofield vs. Klein.
4—Brady vs. Bay State Gas Co.
5—Rowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.
6—Bonsall vs. T. J. Hamilton Mfg. Co.
7—Barton vs. Crocker.
8—U. S. vs. Vaupel.
9—Lockley vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
10—A. B. Dick Co. vs. McKelman.
11—Weiner Machine Co. vs. Steele.
Cases notice 1.
12—Carpenter vs. Anglo-Am. Sav. & L. Association.
13—Nat. Comput. Scale Co. vs. Moneyweight Scale Co.
14—Wright Steam Engine Co. vs. Warren Mfg. Co.
15—Hirsch vs. Rothschild.
16—Hutter vs. Bottle Stopper Co.
17—Reinhard vs. S. C. Royal Arcanum.
18—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 867, 868, 869, 870, 873, 877, 878, 883.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Truax, P. J.; Scott and Dugro, JJ.—Carney vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company; Clark vs. Levine, Rudolph vs. Corrigan; Nicoll vs. Lloyd; McClave vs. McAinsh.—Judgments reversed and new trials ordered with costs.

Jermyn vs. Schweppenhauser.—Judgment affirmed with costs on the opinion of the Court below.

Benson vs. Gutterman—Motion denied with costs.

Jaeger vs. Koenig—Leave to appeal to the Appellate Division.

Glegerich and O'Gorman, JJ.—Bloomingdale vs. National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, Lyons vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; Lang vs. Berkowitz, Sinnott vs. Benoliel, Jaskey vs. Consolidated Gas Company, Greenberg vs. American Technical Book Company, Craven vs. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

Minsker vs. Bennet, Fraser vs. Horn, Sullivan vs. Hellman, White vs. Hellman, Townsend vs. Handlaar.—Judgments reversed and new trials ordered with costs.

Levene vs. Hahner, Koster vs. Koedding.—Referred to February Appellate Term.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Weissman.
2—Same vs. Schliesinger.
3—Norwood vs. Mayor, &c.
4—Murphy vs. Keller.
5—Abendroth & Root Mfg. Co. vs. Feitner.
6—In re Doherty.
7—In re Burns.
8—In re White.
9—In re Goetting.
10—In re Schwarz.
11—In re De Lancey.
12—In re

STOLE HIS SISTER'S TROSSEAU.

Brothers of the Bride and the Bridegroom-to-Be Held for Larceny.

It is not often that a man can be found who can bring himself to stealing his sister's wedding trosseau, but such is the case of Albert Rogers, twenty years old, of 1,360 Fifth Avenue, who was arraigned yesterday in the Harlem Police Court. Arraigned with him was Percy Siegel, nineteen years old, of 11 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, whose brother John is to marry the sister of young Rogers.

The victim of this singular theft is Miss Tillie Rogers, twenty-three years old, who lives with her brother and her mother, Mrs. Mary Schlessinger. Mother and daughter were in court, and testified that Rogers was wayward. When Percy Siegel, a kindred spirit, came to the house to visit him on Wednesday Mrs. Schlessinger ordered him away. Then, according to Mrs. Schlessinger, the young men conspired to rob the bride-to-be.

They waited until Miss Rogers and her mother departed on a shopping expedition, and then entered the house and took the trosseau, which cost more than $500. They also took many wedding gifts. They pawned a pair of opera glasses and took the remainder of the goods to a saloon at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Third Avenue. When the mother and daughter discovered the robbery, they notified the police. Detectives found and arrested Rogers and Siegel in a poolroom in One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. The prisoners had nothing to say in court, and were held in $1,000 bail each for examination.

COLORED BRETHREN BARRED.

Admission to Council of the Federation of Churches Refused.

The Rev. R. A. Motley, pastor of Salem Afro-American Baptist Church, Jersey City, yesterday denounced the Federation of Churches for refusing to admit colored ministers to their council. Mr. Motley said he had attended a meeting of the council on Wednesday night, and was denied recognition. He said that when he asked the reason the Rev. Dr. Charles Herr, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, said it was because there was an objection on the part of white people to receiving calls from colored people.

"I have been a minister for twenty-four years," said Mr. Motley, "and have frequently been called on to pray at the bedside of white persons who were dying. In all that time I never heard of any objections to my ministrations, and I can see no reason why the colored people should not be considered in any work intended to evangelize Jersey City."

Dr. Herr confirmed Mr. Motley's statement as to his remarks in reply to that gentleman at the council. He said the colored ministers and churches could not be admitted to the Federation without giving them some sort of social recognition. He thought that if the colored ministers wished to participate in the evangelization of the city they should work independently in their own field.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER DEAD.

Mrs. Parks Did Not Long Survive Demise of Mrs. Meade.

Mrs. Benjamin C. Meade died Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Josephine Parks, at 183 Hart Street, Brooklyn, and on Wednesday Mrs. Parks died. The latter had been ill for some time, but her death is attributed to grief over the loss of her mother. Mrs. Meade was eighty years old, and lived in Greenwich, Conn. It was customary for her to spend the holidays with her daughter every year. She paid the usual visit, and during the holidays was taken ill with a cold, which developed into pneumonia and resulted in her death.

When Mrs. Parks heard of her mother's death she became greatly affected. The body of Mrs. Meade was taken to Greenwich on Wednesday for burial. Mrs. Parks's husband and her seventeen-year-old daughter accompanied it. When husband and daughter returned at night they found that Mrs. Parks was dead. The funeral will take place to-day, and the burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery. Mrs. Parks was forty-nine years old.

MRS. WINTERS BOASTED OF BEAUS

Witnesses in Will Contest Testify that Aged Woman Was Irrational.

The contest over the will of Anne Marie Winters, aged seventy-six years, who left her estate, amounting to over $2,000,000, to her third husband, young Bryan L. Winters, was resumed before Justice Bischoff and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday morning. As on Wednesday, Mrs. Winters's seven nieces, who are trying to break the will, were in the courtroom.

Mrs. Stella B. C. Elliott of Mount Vernon, who was on the stand when the court adjourned the day before, was recalled, and identified a number of letters which she had written to the deceased before the latter's third marriage, and in which she advised her to contract a marriage with a Mr. Greenleaf, whom she recommended as a lovable man. Mrs. Elliott testified that the two had become engaged, and that the engagement lasted for fourteen days. Former Surrogate Ransom tried to have the witness admit that during the year 1892 the deceased had acted in an irrational manner. His questions were overruled.

Mrs. Addie Kennedy of 345 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a cousin of Mrs. Winters, testified that on a visit to the home of Mrs. Winters, who at that time was Mrs. Hunt, she appeared despondent and said she had nothing to live for, though a few moments later she brightened up and said she had many admirers. Mrs. Kennedy and another witness, Mrs. Kate M. Odell, both testified to belief that Mrs. Winters was irrational. Mrs. Odell still was on the stand when court was adjourned until to-day.

No Elevator for Morningside Park.

The Park Commissioners yesterday denied the application of a number of wealthy residents of Morningside Heights for permission to build an elevator in Morningside Park, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets, the board considering that the proposed structure would mar the beauty of the scenery in that part of the park. Some time ago residents of Morningside Heights formed a company to construct an elevator, subject to the approval of the Park Commission. The heights at the point mentioned are very steep, and the summit can only be reached by a stiff climb up winding stone stairs and inclined pathways.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
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The proof of this is to be found in the amount of its losses, which for thirteen years aggregate only $24,346.37

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$8,000 EQUITY AND $16,000

mortgage will buy a four family improved Tenement; you can buy this House on the Installment plan by paying down $500 cash and $500 every six months until your house is paid for; you can do all of this out of the rents you collect; the house will pay for itself; it is situated near 59th St. "L" station, west side; this is an opportunity that is not offered every day to buy a house on these conditions. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

All previous quotations on my new houses, Nos. 39, 41, and 43 East 49th St., are hereby withdrawn. Corrected prices for the completed houses and any further particulars can be had on application to the owner, Charles Buek, No. 109 West 42d St.

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, HAS many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country Properties for sale and exchange. Flats, Tenements, Business Property, Lots, private Dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban Houses and Farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

$22,500.00 EACH WILL BUY TWO 5-STORY apartments; good location; rent over $2,400.00 each; only $5,000.00 cash needed, balance on mortgage 5%; bargain to quick buyer. HALL J. HOW & CO., 234 West 116th Street.

A.—BRONX BARGAINS—TWO-STORY BRICK, 134th St., near Willis Av.; $5,000; another $6,000; $6,500; brick corner, 25 foot, near 165th St. and Boston Av., $8,000. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th.

BROKERS TAKE NOTICE.—Lots 25x100, on Westchester Av., near Prospect Av., to exchange for 2 or 3-story frame house. RIEHL, 2,899 3d Av.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE, 2½-STORY, 9 rooms, bath, improvements; Perry Av., north of Bedford Park. Apply HALPIN, on premises, or Pelham Av., Fordham.

LOTS; BRONX BARGAINS; TREMONT, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs., Fordham Road; cheap Woodlawn corner. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

A.—$12,000—BIG BARGAIN—BROWN STONE, near Madison Av. and 125th St.; 18 feet wide; want offer. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th St.

BARGAIN.—Handsome private dwelling, East 50th St., near 2d Av.; little cash needed. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

NO. 108 GRAND STREET.—Rent, $9,000; price, $100,000; mortgage, $65,000; elevators. GURNEE & HOPKINS, No. 134 West 23d.

Builders and agents take notice.—For sale, 207, 209, and 209½ Wooster St. SENFTNER & SENFTNER, 258 Broadway.

FOR SALE—12-room residence on most desirable part of St. Nicholas Av.; all improvements. C. B. A., Box 150 Times.

PLOT OF LOTS MUST BE SOLD; WILL double in value in year; bargain. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

A.—$6,500 BUYS NICE BROWN-STONE, NEAR 2d Av., Harlem. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$17 A LOT.

Adjoining Lakewood, N. J., the famous Winter resort; we offer plots containing 5 lots for $85; small weekly payments. Special trip to property Sunday, Jan. 13. R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St.

$18 BUYS 2½ ACRES.
$35 BUYS 5 ACRES.
Almost given away, to close estate at once; installments 50 cents weekly. APPLEBY, 10 Wall.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$40,000 EQUITY IN FINE

piece of business Property, leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent; will trade for Lots on west side of city. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d, or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$60,000 EQUITY IN THREE

large, fine Apartment Houses to trade for free and clear Lots on west side. Send full particulars of what you have to offer to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$26,000 EQUITY IN CORNER

Plot, situated near the West Shore Ferry. What can you offer in trade for same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$15,000 EQUITY IN FINE

Flat House, situated near 104th st. "L" station, west side. Will trade for Country Seat. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$125,000 EQUITY IN A GILT

edge Apartment House on Broadway; will trade for free and clear Lots or sell for cash. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$40,000 EQUITY IN FINE

Store Property, near 28th st. and 6th av.; will trade for private House and cash. For full particulars address Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$20,000 EQUITY IN FINE

flat House; will trade for free and clear private House; send full particulars Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d, or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

For Exchange.—Elegant private house fully furnished; all modern improvements; main line of Long Island, about one hour from City Hall, New York; also about 70 desirable lots in New Jersey, 20 miles from New York; both free and clear; will exchange for New York west side flat not very heavily mortgaged. Address Owner, Box 185 Times.

HAVE 3 GOOD PAYING INCOME PROPERties, Manhattan and Brooklyn; will trade for Long Island farm only; my equity is $16,000. Write all particulars, brokers invited, OWNER, Box V116 New York Times.

EXCHANGES NEGOTIATED; COMPLETE list desirable properties, city, suburban, country; principals submit particulars. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

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UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

3D AV, NEAR 14TH ST., FINE BUILDING; store has new double show windows; rent $1,700. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

CORNER 12TH ST. & THIRD AV.—Extra deep store, with large basement. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

DESK ROOM, WITH GOOD WINDOW SPACE IF DESIRED; PRIVATE OFFICE; IN LARGE REAL ESTATE OFFICE; $5 TO $15.
HALL & SON,
2,103 7TH AV.

CORNER STORE, 1 7TH AV., CORNER 11TH St.; rent reasonable. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

40TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICE; EVERY MODern improvement; $25. Inquire room 701, 290 Broadway, Dun Building, Manhattan.

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IS YOUR PROPERTY THREATENED WITH foreclosure? Do you wish to sell it, or any other property quickly? City or country. No agents, owners only. Address "PURCHASER," Box 144 Times Office.

SMALL LONG ISLAND COUNTRY PLACE wanted in exchange for modern brownstone Brooklyn dwelling; equity, $3,500. OWNER, 254 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

Tenements or flats wanted to lease; singly or rows; any neighborhood. STEVENSON, 323 East 53d St.

Real Estate at Auction.

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WILL SELL AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1901,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

FOR PARTITION.

Estate of JOEL WOLFE, Deceased.

No. 305 Fifth Avenue.

28.9 feet north of 31st Street; 4-story, basement and cellar brownstone store building, with one-story extension; 2-story stable on rear of lot. Lot 28x150 feet, together with right of way over alley to 31st Street.

No. 121 West Houston St.

Near Sullivan Street, 4-story building with one-story extension; lot 25x95 feet.

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Near Sullivan Street, 6-story building and lot 25x100 feet.

Village of Wakefield.

In the Borough of Bronx, 11th and 12th Aves., near 3d St.

SIX LOTS.

Staten Island.

Richmond County, Farm at Princess Bay, **Town of Westfield,** about

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All titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Company, free of charge to purchaser.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage, for three years, at 4% or seventy per cent. at 4½%.

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For Maps and further particulars apply to **SHEARMAN & STERLING,** Attys., 44 Wall St., or

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer, 9 Pine Street.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

the three-story high-stoop Brownstone Dwelling, **NO. 127 EAST 47TH ST.,**

near Lexington Av.,

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the four-story high-stoop Brownstone Dwelling **NO. 415 WEST 57TH ST.,**

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Maps, &c., at office of Auctioneer, 24 Pine St.

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6, 7, 8, 9 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, hall service, telephone, electric light, gas ranges; modern plumbing; hardwood cabinet trim throughout. OPEN FOR INSPECTION DAY AND NIGHT.

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2 large light rooms and bath.
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$20—118TH ST., 12 WEST—$20.
5 and 6 large rooms, steam; hot water.
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6 rooms and bath, steam, hot water.
H. S. WRIGHT, 2,054 7TH AV., (123D ST.)

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 118TH ST.—Beautiful steam-heated single flats; 7 large, light rooms and bath, $32.

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4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-$18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

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New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $23.

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Madison Av. and 59th St., near Park Plaza. Unfurnished 8 and 9 room sunny housekeeping apartments; special rates; restaurant and superior service to apartments.

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Washington	Jan. 17	3 days	$12
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A contractor, with established business and a varied experience of more than thirty years, desires to interest capital in the formation of a construction company or special partnership for the purpose of doing large contracts for the U. S. Government and municipal work. Address P., (mark personal,) Room 5, 315 Madison Av. N. Y. City.

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We offer this week the following used pianos, in first-class condition, that will do far better service and give far better satisfaction than new instruments of inferior makers:

One Weber Upright	$240
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One Wheelock Upright	140
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Careful buyers will find it worth their while to examine these bargains. Cash or installments. New pianos to rent and rent applied if purchased.

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BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

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For 55 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufacturer. Easy terms. Good used pianos different makes $125 up. Write for catalogue.

MATHUSHEK & SON and OPERA PIANOS

The balance of our Holiday stock at reduced prices. You can obtain a bargain from our large stock of slightly used pianos recently taken in exchange, including some celebrated makes; rents $4 up.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano stool and scarf; delivered free; balance on easy payments; rents, $4 up.

741-743 8th Av., near 46th St.

$10.00 FIRST PAYMENT, BALANCE EASY INSTALLMENTS. ELEGANT NEW UPRIGHT; DELIVERED FREE. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43D ST.

$5.00 MONTHLY BUYS FULL-SIZE "BILLINGER & CO." UPRIGHT; EVERY PIANO GUARANTEED. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43D ST.

WINTERROTH PIANOS. CASH, INSTALMENTS. $125 UPWARD. 105 EAST 14TH ST. & 98 5TH AV. Open Evenings

EMERSON PIANOS.—Beautiful new designs; several slightly used; at unusually low prices; Steinway Parlor Grand; rare bargain. GEO. W. HERBERT, 10 East 17th St.

BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW UPRIGHT pianos; reliable makes; rare chance. Inquire crockery store, 1,047 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LARGE ASSORTMENT SLIGHTLY USED UPrights; squares taken in exchange; "Weber" bargain. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43d St.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS this week, extraordinary bargains for cash. HAHN, 165 W. 23d St.

STEINWAY; EVERY IMPROVEMENT; BEAUtifully carved; great sacrifice; Elegant Upright, only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR FOUR AND FIVE pedal pianos; something entirely new. WESER BROS., 524 West 43d St.

$3.00 TO $5.00 PER MONTH RENT. PIANOS with mandolin attachment. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43d St.

WILL SELL MY EXPENSIVE UPRIGHT piano, couple months old, for $125. 72 Lexington Av., near 26th St.

$200 New piano stool and scarf, $7 per month. Call at 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SLAUGHTER SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS

Closing out entire stock of rich standard books at 148 Fulton Street, near Broadway. Auction sale begins every day, excepting Sundays, at 12 o'clock, evenings at 6, and will be continued until entire stock is sold. Among other choice works are samples and remainders of the publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Appleton & Co., Harper & Brothers, Dodd, Mead & Co., and other leading book houses. A few slightly damaged sets of Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, and Spencer. Visitors invited. Sale positive. 148 Fulton Street, New York.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE, Samuel K. Ellenbogen, auctioneer, sells to-day, at 10:30 A. M., mirrors, front and back bars; with marble tops; stools, shelving, tables, chairs, gas fixtures, gas range, crockery, silverware, linoleum, coffee urns, cash register, &c., at 235 Third Av., Borough of Manhattan, by order of Charles Comisky, attorney for mortgagee.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

I WILL SACRIFICE YOUNG, SOUND, stylish cob, been ridden and driven by lady, winner of six prizes; also, quarter value, Brewster Victoria and Brougham, (rubber tired,) Stivers runabout, family surrey, (seats 4,) imported harness, saddles, bridles, 2 bear robes. Private stables, 65 Madison Av., between 27th and 28th Sts.

AT BARGAINS.—BREWSTER RUBBER-TIRED brougham, Daily pneumatic speeding wagon, handsome family surrey, rubber-tired runabout, elegant harness. Private stable, 109 West 16th St.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM Highly Improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St., received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT MORGAN & BROTHER'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
232

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

With SPECIALS for

The Great White Sale

To ATTRACT——to SATISFY——to TALK ABOUT

SOLID VALUES in GOODS OF MERIT.

FRUIT OF LOOM MUSLINS

Mill lengths—1 to 10 yards—regular price 5½ cents per yard.... 4⅝

ALSO IN MUSLINS.

Wamsutta Gold Medal—value 12½.. 8⅝
Yard wide Unbleached—value 6½.... 4⅝

Bleached Sheetings—
Five quarter—regularly 11½..... 9½
Seven quarter—regularly 18..... 13
Ten quarter—regularly 22..... 18½

Unbleached Sheetings—
Six quarter—regularly 13..... 10½
Seven quarter—regularly 16..... 11½
Nine quarter—regularly 21..... 14½

No mail orders filled.

MADE UP SHEETS

Strong, reliable Muslins—
Torn, not cut—will wash and iron straight

54x90..... 25 72x90..... .34
63x90..... 29 81x90..... .36
90x90..... .42

No mail orders filled.

PILLOW CASES

Good, strong quality—
42x36..... 6½ 50x36..... 8
45x36..... 7½ 54x36..... .10

No mail orders filled.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

From the largest and finest stock in all New York we offer these incomparable values for Friday.... Goods of fine quality, excellent shapes, full sizes and new styles at lower prices than are elsewhere asked for inferior grades.

1,000 Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin Night Dresses—full empire front of Emby. insertings and Fernleaf lace or val. edge ruffles and insertings—BETTER than elsewhere at .98.... .67

Other Night Dresses—BETTER than elsewhere at .49..... .39

1,000 pair Fine Muslin Drawers—extra fine emb'y ruffle or lace—BETTER than elsewhere at .59..... .39

Other Drawers—Hemstitched ruffles—BETTER than elsewhere at .24.... .18

500 full-size White Skirts—flounce entirely made of tucks and lace insertings—elsewhere $1.39..... .95

Magnificent Skirts, with 20-inch flounce of tucks and deep fancy open-work emb'y—BETTER than elsewhere at $2.75... 1.69

Fine Fancy Corset Covers—low neck—French styles—emb'y or lace—some with entire fronts of lace insertings—BETTER than elsewhere at .50..... .39

Cambric Corset Covers—perfect fit—Tasteful trimmings—elsewhere .25.. .18

Fine Muslin Chemises—deep yoke of open-work emb'y or 3 insertings—BETTER than elsewhere at .50..... .39

TOWEL SPECIALS

Monte Linen Towels—hemmed and fringed—16x32—were 12½..... 9
18x37—were 15 ..... 12½
21x39—were 19 ..... .14

All Linen Damask Towels—knot fringe—19x38—were 15..... .12

JNO. S. BROWN'S DINNER SETS

2½ yard Cloth—with dozen napkins—were 8.98..... 5.98
—were 11.98..... 7.98

3 yard Cloth—with dozen napkins—were 14.98..... 10.98
—were 18.98..... 12.98

All Linen Double Damask Napkins—¾ size—were 3.29 dozen..... 2.48

LONSDALE CAMBRICS

Yard wide—less than case price.... 7½

No mail orders filled.

GREAT VALUES IN UPHOLSTERY

Fancy Silkolines—36 inch—over a hundred styles and colorings—value 15 cents..... 9¾

Decorative Denimettes—High Class designs—Reversible—value .15 9¾

Imported Tapestries—High art effects—plain and tinselled—value 1.25..... .59

Plush Brocade Tapestries—value $3. .98

Ruffled Sash Muslins—lace inserting and edge—value .35..... .19

Irish Point Sash Laces—value .98... .59

Ruffled Muslin Curtains—were .85.. .59

Ruffled Fig'd Muslin—were 1.19.... .89

Ruffled Net—two inch lace edge and inserting—were 2.49..... 1.49

Two-toned Armure Tapestry Curtains—Heavy fringe—all colors—were 4.98.. 2.98

Corduroy Rib Portieres—panel borders—15 combinations—Heavy rope edge—value 6.98..... 4.98

Rich Brocade and Frou Frou Portieres—high-class effects—were 9.98..... 5.98

Velvet figured Velour Curtains—rose, crimson, olive, myrtle, brown and terra cotta—were 8.98..... 5.98

BED COVERINGS

Silkoline Comfortables—Best White Cotton filled..... .85

11-4 Gray Wool Blankets—extra heavy—regularly 2.75..... 1.98

11-4 White Wool Blankets—extra heavy—regularly 3.69..... 2.79

Full size White Crochet Bed Spreads .39

FLANNEL SPECIALS

Cream Saxony—strictly all wool—30 inch—value .69..... .44

All Wool Dress and Waist Flannels—plaids and plain colors..... .28

Yard wide Cardinal Elderdowns—value 35 cents..... .29

Yard wide Bleached Domets—good value at 14 cents..... 9¾

WASH DRESS FABRICS

Heavy Napped Flannels—were 8¾.... 5¾
Pink Kimona Flannels—were 12½.... 5¾
Yard wide Percales—were 9..... 5
Double Width Cashmerettes—were 18. 9¾
Duck Suitings—dress lengths—were 12½..... 5¾
Fancy Batistes and Lawns—were 12½. 4¾
Fancy Blue Dress Cambrics—were 8.. 3½

SPECIALS IN LACES

Heavy Laces—White and Butter Colors—2 to 4 inch—Insertings to match .12½

Point de Paris, Cluny, Point Arab, Point Venice, Mechlin and Chantilly Laces—White and Butter Color—4 to 7 inches wide..... .25

All over Nets—Venice, Chantilly, Point de Paris, Valenciennes, Cluny and Mercerized..... .98

DRESS SUIT CASES

Two Splendid "Friday" Values!

Ladies' Light Weight—Russet and Olive—steel locks and catches—brass plated..... .98

Solid Sole Leather Suit Cases—quilted satin lining—22 and 24 inch—specially strong—value $9.00.....5.98

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

closing out the Stock!

PRICES JUST HALF THE REGULAR

LADIES' CAPES AND JACKETS

Entire Stock at Great Reductions.

Cloth Jackets and Box Coats, were 5.98 to 18.98....Now 2.98 to 9.98

Plush and Velour Jackets, were 19.98 to 69.98....Now 11.98 to 39.98

Plush and Velour Capes, were 5.98 to 34.98....Now 2.98 to 23.98

Cloth Capes, were 4.98 to 24.98....Now 2.98 to 14.98

LADIES' WAISTS AND SKIRTS

Black Silk Skirts—were 8.98.....3.98
Black Satin Skirts—were 11.98.....7.98
Flannel Waists—were .98..... .69
Flannel Waists—were 1.98..... .95
Flannel Waists—were 3.98.....2.69
Silk Waists—were 4.49.....2.89
Silk Waists—were 6.98.....4.98

BOYS' CLOTHING SPECIALS

Double Breast Suits—were 2.98.....1.98
Overcoats—4 to 14 yrs.—were 4.98...2.9.
Knee Trousers—4 to 15 yrs.—were 60 cents..... .49
Long Trousers—14 to 19 yrs.—were 2.98 .....1.98
Outing Flannel Waists—were .29.... .19
All Wool Flannel—were .69..... .49
Percale Shirts—laun'd—were .49..... .19
Stiff Bosom Shirts—were .49..... .29
Puff Down Polo Caps—were .69..... .49
Double Band Golf Caps—were .29.... .19
Derbies and Alpines—were 1.49..... .98

MISSES' DEPARTMENT

Reefers—Fancy collars—were 3.98....1.98
Reefers—Novelty styles—were 5.98...2.98
Box Coats—12 to 18 yrs.—were 12.98..6.98
Jackets—14 to 18 yrs.—were 4.98.....2.98
Long Coats—6 to 12 yrs.—were 6.98...3.98
Wool Dresses—6 to 14 yrs.—were 1.98 1.2
Finer Qualities—Equally Reduced.

SPECIALS IN BABIES' WEAR

	Value.	Special.
Cashmere Shirts	.39	.19
Daisy Flannel Sacques	.25	.17
Knit Sacques	.69	.49
Domet Flannel Kimonas	.30	.29
Knit Bands, with straps	.39	.29
Quilted Silk Bibs	.39	.29
Bootees, Mitts and Veils	.29	.19
Hand Knit Leggin Drawers—with and without feet		.98
Nainsook Slips—fancy trim.	.39	.24
Babies' Cambric Short Dresses—tucked yoke with emb'y	.30	.24
Fine Cambric—tucked and fancy trim'd yokes	.49	.34

GREAT CORSET BARGAINS

1,000 pair White and Drab—styles to suit all figures—all sizes, 18 to 30—were .59 to 1.00.. .29

Black Sateen and Extra fine Coutille—Dr. Warner's "Seconds"—straight fronts—22 to 36—were 1.69.. .59

SPECIALS IN LADIES' PETTICOATS

Mercerized Sateen—1, 2 or 3 corded ruffles—warm lining—value 1.19.... .89

French Sateen—deep knife pleating—ruche finish and other styles—value 1.59 ..... 1.19

Umbrella flounce—ruche finish or accordion pleating—hemmed ruffle finish—lined or unlined—value 2.40.. 1.98

HOSIERY SPECIALS

Ladies' Fast Black Cotton..... 7
Richelieu Rib Lisle—fast black.... .19
Children's Fast Black Cotton—double knees—value .17..... .12½
Boys' Heavy Cotton—double knees. .19

SILK SPECIALS

Col'd Taffetas—all silk—27 inch—light and dark—were .50..... .39
Col'd Satin Brocades—value .40..... .29
Fig'd Crepes—fancy shades..... .19
Black Brocaded Silks—were .50..... .39
Black Taffetas—27 inch—were .75..... .59
Fancy Satin Stripe Taffetas—light and dark colors—were .69..... .49
Black Satin Duchesse—24 inch—were .79..... .59

DRESS GOODS

Friday Sale of Remnants.
Black and Colored. All Qualities.
HALF PRICE AND LESS.
ALSO
49 cent Cashmeres—all colors..... .29
69 cent All Wool Zibelines..... .39
75 cent Fancy Stripe Suitings..... .49
85 cent All Wool Homespuns..... .59
1.19 All Wool Venetians..... .89
75 cent Cheviots—Black and Navy—all wool and shrunken—50 inch..... .49

CREPE PAPER LAMP SHADES

All Colors—regular prices 1.25 and 1.50..... .69

GREAT SALE OF WATCHES

Gold, Gold-filled, Silver, Gun Metal, Nickel, and Enamel—
At following Reductions:—

were 18.98.....now.....12.98
were 14.98.....now..... 8.98
were 10.98.....now..... 6.98
were 8.98.....now..... 4.98
were 5.98.....now..... 3.29
were 4.98.....now..... 2.49

Every week, from day to day, we look around to find those things that have not sold as rapidly as we would wish....Such, while new and still in fashion, we reduce to price that never fails to sell....Friday is the day reduction first is made—oftimes in an hour, so low the price, we sell as many of a lot of goods as have been sold in days before.

ABOVE ANNOUNCEMENT
Made by Us Many Years Ago
Has Since Been Strictly Observed.
SUCCESS OF THE DAY IS DUE TO
Faithful Fulfilment of Promises.
The Best Efforts of Some
WHO CLAIM ORIGINALITY
Are in Pretending
To Follow Us and Our Methods.
ABOVE OFFERINGS
Are Realities, Not Pretences.

Some Folks Have No Shame!

Why is a ball the emblem of progress? Because most things go forward backwards—move in circles.

Once tricot was all the fashion, then got out of fashion, now, it is getting in fashion. People tiring of rough cloths, or smooth cloths that take a shine, have accepted the really beautiful tricot.

The tricot we use is extra beautiful; it is cut into cutaway suits, a suit above all others for the man who wears a Sunday suit.

$25.

Are you lucky enough to have narrow feet?

200 pair of narrow width $5 and $6 shoes have had their price narrowed down to $3.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
568 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Registered Trade Mark

Annual Sale.

One of the special lots Table Linen, offered at our January Sale, consists of

1,000 Cloths,

and

200 doz. Napkins,

of heavy Irish double damask, in a good variety of patterns. Magnificent linens for service and fresh, desirable goods in every way.

Cloths.

2 x 2 yards, $2.50; formerly $3.50.
2 x 2½ yards, 3.25; formerly 4.25.
2 x 3 yards, 3.75; formerly 5.00.
2 x 3½ yards, 4.50; formerly 6.00.
2 x 4 yards, 5.00; formerly 7.00.
2½ x 2½ yards, 4.50; formerly 5.50.

Napkins.

Dinner size, per doz., $3.50; formerly $4.50.

Also a good assortment of Bed Linen, Towels and Blankets.

Booklet about these goods mailed free.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street.

Black Silks.

New weaves for spring, 1901.

Peau de Cygne, Peau de Soie, Paillette de Soie, Louisine, Liberty Duchesse, Poplins, Armure, Merveilleux, Satin Cyrano.

3,000 yards of Black Taffetas Silk,—27 inches wide,

75c. per yard.
Value $1.25.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

MORE SHIRTS AT A LOSS.

35c., worth 1.00.

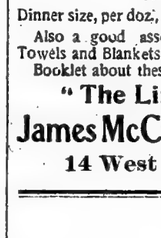

It's a profitable loss. We get rid of broken sizes and odd lots and clear our stock for next season's business.

Colored Madras Shirts (cross stripes) 49c.
Scotch Madras (vertical stripes) . 98c.
White Dress Shirts . . 68c., 95c., 1.49

Birds Canary singer, $2.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00, each warranted; St. Andreasberg Canary, with soft bell and water notes, $5.00; the Holden Canary, with fancy notes and echo songs, $10, $12, $15, $20. All kinds singing, whistling, talking birds. Best quality; low prices. Birds sent by express everywhere, safe. Cages all latest styles. Holden's Book on Birds, new, all about food, care, singing, with full price list birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps.

Piping Bullfinches; one and two songs.

G. H. Holden, 240 6th Av., near 15th st.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Sale of Silk Gazes.

Fine sheer Fabrics for Reception, Evening or Ball Gowns.

White, black or colored grounds,—with exquisite embroidered or printed designs.

Mousseline or Grenadine weaves,

75 cents, $1.00 and $1.25 per yard;

Formerly $2.50 to $4.00.

Ladies' Silk Hosiery.

Pure Thread Silk Stockings.

Open-work, lace weaves, and embroidered designs.

A very extensive variety of colors, and black and white.

$1.75 per pair;
Value $3.75 to $10.00.

Cotton Dress Goods.

RECENT IMPORTATION OF SPRING FABRICS, including varieties of new MOUSSELINE and printed PLUMETIS.

IRISH DIMITIES, delicate colors and novel designs,

25 cents per yard.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

The Penetrating Cold

of the Atlantic Coast is particularly trying. Wool is no protection against it.

KOTEDSILK

being a double fabric, pure silk on the finest cotton, affords perfect protection. It is warm, light, unshrinkable, and easily washed.

See the word KOTEDSILK TRADE MARK REGISTERED on every garment.

All Leading Stores, and KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., Millbury, Mass., or 70-72 Franklin Street, N. Y.

Buy a

Sparklet Bottle

and buy one to-day. At a cost of 2½ cents a pint you can make any sparkling drink for yourself—water, wine, tea, milk. It gives all the sparkle of life.

Buy a Sparklet bottle at your druggist's or grocer's, or at our store, 1127 Broadway. Buy one anywhere, but buy one.

The New York Times Saturday Review.

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy ORDER TO-DAY.

FOUR GOLD MEDALS
Awarded at Paris Exposition
for
Milk, Cream and Butter
produced at
The Briarcliff Farms.
Quality the best. Service excellent.
NEW YORK STORES:
573 Madison Ave., 58th St.
200 Amsterdam Ave., 74th St.
2061 Seventh Ave., 123d St.

O'Neill's.

Special Values To-day in

Women's Muslin Underwear

CAMBRIC GOWNS—Empire and V shape, trimmed with Torchon lace inserting, neck and sleeves trimmed with Torchon edge.

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, trimmed with Maltese lace, inserting and ruffle, and

MUSLIN SKIRTS, with deep lawn flounces, trimmed with two rows o Torchon inserting and lace edge,

all at 59c each

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Yours for $15.

Many of our new style $30, $28, $25 & $22 Overcoats (silk lined coats included) are yours for $15.00.

And new $28, $25, $22 & $20 Suits, are also yours for $15.00. Sizes in plenty.

Buyer after buyer is attracted to our stores by these great values.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Every line in our suits is a line of beauty.

All goods throughout our store marked down from 20 to 25 per cent. This gives a rare opportunity to customers not wishing to take advantage of our Remnant Sale. Suits formerly $16 to $40 now at $14. Coat and vest, formerly $12 to $30, now $10.50. Trousers, formerly $5 to $10, now $4. Overcoats, long, loose, velvet collars, cuffs, slashed pockets, satin lined throughout, $20.

No risk dealing with us. Your money will obtain double value here. Money back if you think otherwise.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT at 8—LA BOHEME, (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Fritzi Scheff; MM. Saleza, Gilibert, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 12, at 2—FAUST, (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bauermeister, Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 12, at 8—At Popular prices, TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 13, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Susan Strong, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Imbart de la Tour, Blass, and Scotti. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Flon.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 14, at 8—MEFISTOFELE, (in Italian.) Mmes. Marguerite Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Cremonini and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 16, at 8—Revival of LE CID, (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Melba; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Sigs, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 18, at 7:45—DIE WALKURE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

TOSELLI

The Eminent Young Italian Pianist.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Afternoon, January 15
Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's.
THE KNABE USED

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, January 11, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, January 12, at 8:15 P. M.
Program:
"A Faust Overture".....Wagner
Concerto for Violin (first movement)...Beethoven
MISS MAUD POWELL.
First appearance in New York this season.
Symphony, No. 3, F major.....Brahms
Fantasie de Concert, B minor (new)...Rimsky-Korsakoff
MISS MAUD POWELL.
Overture, "Le Carnaval Romain".....Berlioz
Tickets now on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Ruffman's. Seats, 75c. to $2; boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Saturday Afternoon, January 12th, at 3.
FOURTH PIANO RECITAL.
GABRILOWITSCH
Tickets $1.00 and $1.50. On sale at Schuberth's. EVERETT PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Thurs. Eve., Jan. 17, HUGO BECKER
Sat. Aft., Jan. 19, COURTLANDT PALMER
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

MAUD POWELL
WILL PLAY
BEETHOVEN'S Violin Concerto (Allegro movement.) and RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF'S Fantasy for violin on RUSSIAN THEMES, at the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S Public Rehearsal, January 11th, at 2 P. M., and Concert, January 12th, at 8:15 P.M., Carnegie Hall, 7th Av. and 57th St.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. "A distinct success."—Telegram. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. To-night, 8:20.
HERBERT KELCEY
EFFIE SHANNON
MY LADY DAINTY

CHARLES FROHMAN'S JOHN HARE CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St.
Last 2 Nights—Last Mat. Sat.
"Siegfried" Idyl, Wagner; "Nutcracker" Suite, Tschaikowsky.
THE GAY LORD QUEX.
Monday, Next—Julia Marlowe. "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av.
Mr. E. S. Wilard Evgs. this & next week. Sat. Mat.—DAVID GARRICK. TOM PINCH.
Mats. NEXT WEEK—The Professor's Love Story.

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:15. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
"A credit to Daly's."—Press.
"So good a play sure to last."—Times.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
By R.C.Carton. Author Lord & Lady Algy
First DAMROSCH-WAGNER LECTURE JAN. 14

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30
ANNIE RUSSELL Daniel Frohman....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
in A ROYAL FAMILY.
A ROYAL FAMILY.

Proctor's
23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St.
Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
The Fingeys, John Kernell, Newsky Troune, Al Leach and 3 Rosebuds, etc.
FOUR COHANS, Papinta, Marcel's Living Statuary & Bas-Reliefs, etc.
Mlle. Delbosq, J.W. Albaugh, Jr., & Co., Midgley & Carlisle, Grapewin & Chance, MARIE WAINWRIGHT, Staley & Birbeck, 3 Mascagnos, Johnnie Carroll.

Symphony Concert
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
SATURDAY AFT., Jan. 12, Carnegie Hall.
Prelude to "Hansel and Gretel," Humperdinck; "Siegfried" Idyl, Wagner; "Nutcracker" Suite, Tschaikowsky.
MISS KATHERINE HEYMAN, SOLOIST.
Tickets at office of Society, 388 Fifth Ave. (36th Street.)

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Opening Saturday Night, Jan. 12th.
SIXTH NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF
CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES
Automobiles and Accessories.
50c.....ADMISSION.....50c.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.
HERALD—"THE GIRL FROM UP THERE" will carry everything before it.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
Evenings at 8 sharp.
EDNA MAY.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Last Week of "HUMPTY DUMPTY"

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Evs. 8:30. Adm. 50c. Matinée Saturday.
NOTHING BUT SUCCESS. VICTORIA DRESSLER and Comedians, MISS PRINNT. Opera Bouffe.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St.
—ADA— Evs. at 8:25 Mat. Sat. 2:20.
REHAN "SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY."

THE DEWEY E. 14th st. MATINEE TO-DAY. VICTORIA BURLESQUERS NEW LIVING PICTURES.
This Sunday Night—Grand Concert. 25c., 50c.

WALLACK'S Evs. at 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Saturday, 2:15.
MARY MANNERING JANICE MEREDITH
—IN—

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., 1t west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

BROADWAY JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. In Klein & Francis's A ROYAL ROGUE.

KEITH'S KATHERINE BLOODGOOD, TSCHERNOFF'S DOGS, JAMES THORNTON, FIELDS & WARD, GRANT & NORTON.

14th St. next Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In His New Play, CARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

WEBER & FIELDS' FIDDLE-DEE-DEE MUSIC Evgs. 8:15, Sharp. HALL. Mats Tues., Sat., 2. and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Av.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3:30 O'CLOCK.

GRAND Opera House. MANN—LIPMAN Next w'k, Ward & Allon Account of Eliza. Vokes.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Monday) 25c. QUO VADIS.

Harlem Op. House Peter Daily in Hodge, Podge & Co. Evs. 8:15 Mat. Sat. Nxt wk, Mr. JOHN HARE, "The Gay Lord Quex."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—ARISTOCRACY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, Eve. at 8:15. Every Ev. & Sat. Mat., DIE STRANGEN HERREN The Roving Paras.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Quo Vadis With Wilton Lackaye, Elita Proctor Otis, Aubrey Boucicault, Bijou Fernandez. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat. FLORODORA

Koster & Bial's West 34th St. La Loie Fuller & 20 others. MATINEE DAILY. Sunday Mat. & Eve. Concerts, 1:45-7:45.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE BURGOMASTER.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Clearing following snow or rain; wind northerly.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,917. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

VENEZUELA IS STUBBORN

Situation in the Asphalt Trust Affair Becomes More Serious.

Minister Loomis Informed that Venezuela Does Not Recognize United States's Right to Interfere.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Venezuelan situation has again become serious, and rather more so than before.

A dispatch has been received from Minister Loomis announcing that, in spite of the remonstrance of the State Department, the Venezuelan Government intends to carry out its purposes. Venezuela has informed Minister Loomis that she does not recognize the right of the American Government to interfere in her affairs. Minister Loomis has been directed to address a strong protest to the Venezuelan Government.

In view of the gravity of the situation, it is remarkable that so little is known of what is going on. None of Minister Loomis's dispatches have been made public, and only the gist of a few of them.

It is not known exactly what was the threatened attack on the property of the Asphalt Trust which was warded off by Mr. Loomis. That there was an actual display of force at or near the lakes claimed by the trust was intimated some days ago, but whether it was made by the trust's employes or by the Government is not known. It is known that the trust armed a force of men and threw up some earthworks or other rude fortifications, and that soon afterward the Venezuelan Government announced its intention of crushing what it considered a rebellion. About this time Mr. Loomis advised the State Department that there was trouble at the lakes, and in a later dispatch announced that the trouble had been "thwarted." Meantime he had been directed to protest against any Governmental action against the property of the trust, and had done so. Since then nothing definite has been received from Venezuela, until the answer of the Government to the United States protest was received to-day, and followed by orders to Mr. Loomis to make a stronger protest. It is evident that neither Government is willing to recede.

Another peculiar feature of the affair is the voyage of the trust's attorney, H. W. Bean, on the warship Hartford. The commander of the vessel was ordered by the Navy Department to convey Mr. Bean from the scene of the trouble. Mr. Bean then appeared in Washington, and began the work of laying the trust's side of the case before the State Department. Inquiries were made about the assistance which Mr. Bean had received from the Government, and the Navy Department announced that the order to the Hartford had been sent at the request of the State Department.

The State Department made an investigation of the case, which lasted three days, and was only concluded to-day. It now appears that the statement made at the Navy Department was correct, and that the reason given for Mr. Bean's transportation was that he carried important documents. No hint of the nature of these documents is given, and it is to be assumed that, as Mr. Bean was at the State Department a great deal last week, he must have submitted them then, if they were really so important that he had to call in the services of the navy to get away from Venezuela with them.

It has been ascertained that Minister Loomis was not the representative of the State Department who made the request, but it is not stated who did make it, nor why it took so long to find out who made it.

PREACHER CAPTURES INTRUDER

The Rev. Jacob Loch Makes Charge of Attempted Larceny Against Roland Price.

The Rev. Jacob Loch, pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, appeared in the Adams Street Court, that borough, yesterday as complainant against an alleged thief whom he had captured in the hallway of his residence, 59 Schermerhorn Street, on Thursday evening. The prisoner described himself as Roland Price, and said that he lived in a lodging house on lower Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He was charged with attempting to steal a rug from the pastor's residence, and was held for the Court of Special Sessions.

The Rev. Mr. Loch was entering his house early on Thursday evening, when he was confronted in the hallway by two shabbily dressed men. One of the men bolted past the minister and ran off down the street. The other man, Price, who is alleged to have had one of the pastor's rugs under his arm, attempted to follow his companion, but Mr. Loch, who is well built and muscular, grabbed him by the collar and held on to him. Price tried to get away from the preacher, but he was no match for the muscular parson and his struggles were vain. Mr. Loch took his man into the church and turned him over to the janitor, while he summoned a policeman. Price was locked up in the Adams Street Station.

It is claimed that Price and the other man called at Mr. Loch's residence. Price explaining to the pastor's servant that he had brought his friend around to have him sign the pledge. The two sat down in the parlor saying they would await the clergyman's return. They were leaving with the rug, as alleged, when Mr. Loch returned and caught one of them.

James Moses Wins $100,000 Suit.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—A decision rendered by the Court of Chancery to-day holds that James Moses, a pottery manufacturer of this city, who resides mostly at the Plaza Hotel in New York, is entitled to retain $100,000 received from the sale of 2,500 shares of the common stock of the Trenton Light and Power Company, which was one of the big transactions in which former Mayor Frank A. Magowan was interested as promoter. The suit was to compel Moses to turn over the stock he received at the time of the deal.

TO-DAY, FOURTEEN PAGES WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Stocks firmer. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 81½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31¼; cotton, middling, 10¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 22@22½c. Commercial World.—Page 12.
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Hiram Ricker & Sons' Poland Water. Depot is at 3 Park pl., New York. Tel. 118 Cort. —Adv.

SANTO DOMINGO'S DEBTS.

The Republic Repudiates Contract with the New York Company—C. W. Wells Makes a Statement.

SANTO DOMINGO, Republic of Santo Domingo, Jan. 11.—In consequence of the protest of the Belgian bondholders against the contract with the Santo Domingo Improvement Company of New York, the Government has issued a decree disavowing the improvement company and ordering dues to be collected for treasury needs.

The Government has also appointed a commission of Consuls and merchants to supervise financial affairs until a final settlement is arrived at. The steps taken have caused satisfaction among the inhabitants.

Congress is considering a demand of the Government for the credit required for a final settlement with the improvement company.

As announced in a dispatch from Santo Domingo, under date of Nov. 1 last, the Belgian Consul there, M. F. Aybar, was in receipt of another cable message from the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. P. de Favereau, to the effect that holders of bonds of Santo Domingo to the amount of £2,013,300 had then signed the protest against the contract whereby the Santo Dimingo Improvement Company of New York undertook the readjustment and liquidation of the debt of the Republic and an improvement generally of the country's financial affairs.

Charles W. Wells and Willard Brown, lawyers, at 71 Broadway, New York City, were the prime movers in the organization of the improvement company. The organization was effected in 1892, with Smith M. Weed as President. After more than a year of negotiation the company made arrangements in April, 1900, to fund the debt of the Republic.

Mr. Wells said last night that he did not believe that the company had been repudiated. Under the contract, he affirmed the only way for the Government of Santo Domingo to get rid of the company was to pay it what it owed it.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that the people would be glad to get rid of us. It is a case that often happens to a man—that of legally incurring an obligation and then wishing he were free from it. Eight years ago the annual revenues of the country amounted to $1,200,000 in silver. Now they amount to $2,500,000 in gold. The difference is due solely to the honest and businesslike administration of the customs duties which we have introduced. Through this, however, we have incurred the enmity of many influential persons who formerly derived a large profit from the lax enforcement of the revenue laws.

"Our operations commenced with taking charge of the customs collections. Subsequently we built a railroad for the Government, funded the public debt, and established the paper currency of the country, which had previously practically broken down.

"These undertakings were covered by a bond issue, legally secured until the obligations should be met, by our control of the customs. The only condition was that a majority of the stockholders should agree to whatever line of action was pursued. We secured such an agreement last July, and the Government accepted it. Now a self-constituted committee has risen in Antwerp which wishes to get control of the money matters in the country, without the trifling formality of paying off our debt.

NEW IRON AND STEEL COMBINE.

Company Organized in London Will Try to Have Canadian Bounty Law Extended.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Representatives of the new American Iron and Steel Company, practically formed here recently, as announced in a dispatch last night, will meet at Ottawa for the opening of Parliament, on Feb. 6, with the object of securing, if possible, an extension of the period of the Canadian iron and steel bounty law.

In view of the immense amount of capital invested, Mr. Pew and others hope that the present bounty will be extended an additional five years, or that the Canadian Parliament will enact a protective tariff on iron and steel equivalent to the present American duties.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11.—The Canadian Steel Company, which has been referred to as a member of the new English-American-Canadian iron and steel combination, is the project of E. M. Butz, a local mechanical engineer, who is its chief engineer.

Mr. Butz and his associates secured 5,000 acres of land on the Welland Canal, in the town of Welland, and organized a company that is to have £18,000,000 capital, part of common and preferred stock, and some bonds. The company is to have three blast furnaces and a complete steel plant of 2,000 tons daily capacity. The company proposes to take advantage of the bounty of $3 a ton on pig iron offered by the Dominion Government, and $3 a ton on all steel made from Canadian ores. In addition to this, the Ontario Government offers an additional bounty of $1 a ton on steel. The company possesses ore lands in Northern Ontario, and it proposes to haul its coal from the Pittsburg district and make its coke in Solvay ovens at the works.

The Lake Superior Power Company now has immense ore deposits, is building blast furnaces at Sault Ste. Marie, where it has large pulp works, and the Carnegie Company is now using four of its lake-ocean vessels to haul steel to England.

LOWER FREIGHT RATES ON IRON

Will Go Into Effect Feb. 1—Manufacturers Not Pleased.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11.—The new freight rates on iron and steel products will go into effect Feb. 1. The announcement was made to-day. All iron and steel products to which fifth-class rate applied will be scaled to a basis of 25 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, while the Buffalo-New York rate will be applied from Pittsburg to New York City, making a reduction on the rate east of 5 cents per 100 pounds. The pig iron and steel billet rates will be reduced 50 cents per ton from Pittsburg to New York and Pittsburg to Chicago.

The concession is not considered as a special favor by manufacturers, although it is more than they expected one month ago. A manufacturer says: "Buffalo has been enjoying these rates and Pittsburg forced to pay a higher rate. Pittsburg metal rates are higher to-day than they were eighteen years ago. A car had not one-third the capacity at that time, rails and other commodities are cheaper, but rates on iron and steel manufactures are held up as high as ever."

MASKED THIEVES ROB STORE.

One Covers Boy Clerk with Revolver, While the Other Empties Register.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 11.—Two masked men, of whom the police have no other description than that one was tall and the other was short, entered the drug store of Dr. A. Rolerfort, at 243 Plane Street, late to-night, and while one of them held a revolver at the head of Charles Spellman, the boy who was temporarily in charge, the other opened the cash register and took from it $13 in cash.

When he was ready to go the one who had been holding up the boy searched the lad's pockets and took his watch and chain. Dr. Rolerfort returned a few minutes later, and the alarm was given at once, but the men made their escape.

Pool of Horseshoe Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11.—A pool of the horseshoe manufacturers was formed this week, and strong agreements have been entered into, with forfeits posted by each concern to the extent of $5,000 to guarantee prices adopted. The American Steel and Wire Company's new price list quotes iron horseshoes at $3.50 per keg, steel shoes at $3.25, free on board, Pittsburg; freight to delivering points added in making quotations. Purchasers who buy 2,000 kegs or over during the year are entitled to a rebate of 15 cents a keg. The Burden Iron Company of Chester, Penn., is the only large concern outside of the pool.

Hiram Ricker & Sons' Poland Water. Depot is at 3 Park pl., New York. Tel. 118 Cort. —Adv.

Antediluvian Rye. Aristocratic, old and fine.—Adv.

STATE CHARITIES PLAN

Strong Opposition to Single Commissioner Is Brewing.

Fear that the Various Denominations Will Not Be Fairly Treated—Bishop Doane to Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The bill providing for a single Commissioner to take the place of the present State Board of Charities is now being prepared and will be introduced in the Legislature next week. Of all the recommendations of Gov. Odell looking to a more economical administration of State offices his recommendation for the abolishment of the Board of Charities promises to encounter the most hostility. Up to the present the opposition to this suggested innovation has all been attributed to the opinion of many who have had experience in charitable work that the change was not desirable from the standpoint of the proper management of the State's eleemosynary institutions. But there is a deeper, and what is likely to prove a more troublesome antagonism to the carrying out of the Governor's recommendation. It is a religious opposition.

Under the article of the Constitution creating the Board of Charities provision is made that the board shall handle and disburse money appropriated by counties, cities, towns, and villages for payment to charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, which may receive and retain therein a public charge subject to the rules established by the State Board. Many counties, cities, towns, and villages in the State have made such appropriations, and institutions maintained by the various religious organizations have been the beneficiaries of payments from money thus provided.

In order that the institutions of the different denominations might be dealt with fairly in the disbursements of money under the provision which has been outlined, it has been the custom to have the State Board of Charities made up of persons of different religious affiliations. In this way jealousies have been avoided. Gov. Roosevelt is generally credited with having been particularly successful in reconciling religious differences in the dispensation of public charity. The State Board, as constituted by him, contains members of all the leading religious denominations, including Jews and Catholics. As a result, there have been no quarrels recently over the manner of the disbursement of the State's charity funds. Every denomination has been accorded fair treatment, and all have been pleased. At a recent meeting of the New York City St. Vincent De Paul Society, a Catholic organization, charity workers of all the different denominations were present, and mutual admiration was expressed for the work of each other by the different speakers.

The appointment of a single Commissioner, it is feared, will lead to discrimination which will end in a disruption of the existing harmony between sectarian charitable workers. Because of this fear that their denominations might suffer by the proposed change, the different religious organizations are preparing to combat the proposition of Gov. Odell for a single Commissioner of Charities.

Bishop Doane, the Episcopal Bishop of Albany has already expressed his displeasure over the recommendation by the Governor for the abolishment of the existing Board of Charities, and has intimated his intention of calling upon the Governor at an early date and expressing to him his belief in the folly of the proposed change. Leaders in other denominations are also contemplating protests.

MEXICO TO OPEN A NEW MINT.

Government Preparing to Coin Silver at Monterey.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 11.—A dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says:

"The Government has taken steps toward the estiblishment of a branch of the Federal Mint in Monterey for the coinage of silver money.

"A new refinery, to be operated in connection with the smelter of the American Smelting and Refining Company, formerly owned by M. Guggenheim, Sons & Co., situated here, is being constructed. It will have an output of 600,000 ounces of refined silver per month, all of which will be coined at the Government's branch mint to be established here."

TO DESTROY PRAIRIE DOGS.

Kansas Legislator Asks for $10,000 to Exterminate the Pests.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 11.—Prairie dogs are destroying hundreds of thousands of acres of cattle range in Western Kansas, and to-day Representative Cone of Haskell County introduced a bill carrying an appropriation of $10,000, the money to be used in buying poison to exterminate the pests.

Hundreds of prairie dog towns containing thousands of these pests may be seen in every Western county, and prairie dog Wardens are to be appointed to distribute the poison in these towns.

The dogs burrow into the ground and live on the roots of the succulent buffalo grass, the cattlemen's principal feed.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S DEFEAT.

Regret in the Senate Over His Approaching Departure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—There was some regret among Senators last night and to-day when it became known that Senator Chandler had been defeated for re-election. It has been understood that his chances were impaired, but none of the reports quite convinced his friends in the Senate that Mr. Chandler had lost his hold upon the people of the State. At times wonder has been expressed because Chandler persisted in talking and voting for free-silver coinage, or for bimetallism, as he preferred to call it, but it was assumed that New Hampshire was willing to humor Mr. Chandler in that respect, just as Massachusetts honors Mr. Hoar, in spite of his opposition to the Administration policy in the Philippines. Not until Mr. Chandler became a frequent and aggressive antagonist of railroads and railroad power in politics did anybody here take any concern about his stay in the Senate.

Chandler stands almost alone in the Senate as a promoter of a certain sort of mischievous debate that always arouses interest and seldom causes any prolonged ill-feeling. The same spirit was manifested when he was a member of the Cabinet of President Arthur, from 1881 to 1885. The only man like him on the Democratic side is Tillman of South Carolina, Tillman, however, using tools that are heavier and ruder to cut out his work. Oddly enough, a strong friendship has grown up between the two, and they fought together to reduce the price for armor plate to be supplied to the Government for battleships and cruisers.

To visitors, Mr. Chandler has always been among the first members of the Senate inquired for, and usually the first Northern Senator asked for by visitors from the South. It is not likely that he will be lost to his old associates, for he has a house here, in which he lived before he became a Senator, and he was accustomed to spend the Winter months here and his Summers in New Hampshire. He has business interests at the capital.

Florida and Metropolitan Limited via Seaboard Air Line Railway, effective fourteenth instant, leaves from Pennsylvania Railroad Twenty-third Street Station twelve fifty-five P. M. daily and arrives Jacksonville four P. M., St. Augustine five P. M. following day. Drawing-room, compartment and dining cars. Through day coaches. —Adv.

Hiram Ricker & Sons' Poland Water. Depot is at 3 Park pl., New York. Tel. 118 Cort. —Adv.

MAY HAVE BEEN KIDNAPPED.

Westchester Village Excited Over the Disappearance of Matthew Allen, Jr.

Nearly all the residents of the village of Westchester are alarmed over the mysterious disappearance of Matthew Allen, Jr., the sixteen-year-old son of Matthew Allen of West Farms Road and Third Street, Westchester. The boy has been missing since 8 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday last, at which time he started for St. John's College, Fordham.

Mr. Allen last night said he was of the firm opinion that his son had been kidnapped.

"I may be wrong," he said, "and the youngster may have merely gone away for a lark. But that is not his way. I am certain he has been abducted for purposes of extortion and ransom."

Mr. Allen is one of the most prominent trainers of racing horses in this part of the country. He declares there are many persons who know he is well off financially, and who know also the affection he and his wife have for their son.

When the boy left home Wednesday morning he wore the regulation gray-colored uniform prescribed by the Faculty of St. John's College. It consists of cap, coat, and trousers, there being a small band on the cap on which is the name of the institution. He carried a small lunch bag and several books in a strap. He never reached the college on that day.

Not only are the Westchester police searching for the boy, but Mr. Allen's friends and neighbors as well, and a general alarm has been sent to all police stations in New York.

There are two other children in the family, both younger than Matthew, Jr., one a daughter.

The incident has created the most intense excitement in the neighborhood. Young boys and girls are no longer permitted to play in the streets at night.

Two School Children Missing.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night sent out a general alarm for Susan Brennan, seven years old, and her sister, Ellen, five years old, both of 446 West Fifty-fifth Street. At the home of the children it was said they left to go to school yesterday morning and have not been seen since. Susan wore a blue dress and Ellen a purple dress. Both children wore red and blue skating caps.

TRAMP IS HEIR TO $75,000.

Is Now an Inmate of the Warren County (N. J.) Jail.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 11.—After drifting over the world for many years as a tramp, George Gallaway, alias "Church" Gallaway, who is now in the Warren County jail on a charge of vagrancy, has received word that he has fallen heir to an estate of $75,000.

The windfall has come too late, however, as Gallaway is already reaping what he sowed during his years of "seeing the world."

When arrested on his last charge he was sick, and was removed to the Easton Hospital. Later on he was returned to the jail as incurable. His mind, once brilliant, now fails him altogether at times. He lies in a critical condition and may not live many days. On Thursday Sheriff Cole received a letter from Gallaway's uncle, James H. Gallaway, of Bloomfield, N. J., in which he said that George Gallaway had recently fallen heir to a large amount of money, and would come into possession of it pretty soon; that the money came from his mother's relatives, and was in real estate, bonds, and mortgages.

The authorities have intended taking Gallaway to the asylum or County Home, but in view of his expected legacy he will be kept here for a time. Some of the man's relatives, who have not seen him for many years, are expected here in a day or two. Gallaway, who during all the years of his wanderings, was an outcast, seems to have had a host of friends in this place all along. But he does not know it. He imagines himself still alone on country roads and on railroad trucks, with Constables and watchdogs camping on his trail. He will probably never know that he might be living in luxury.

JUDGE PAYS JURY'S CAR FARE.

Rather than allow the jury to accept the favor of a private car from the defendant trolley company in a damage suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Justice Gaynor went down into his own pocket and paid the fares of the jurymen to the scene of an accident which they wished to view.

The case was that of Alfred Price against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to recover $5,000 for personal injuries received while at work as a conductor for the defendant company. The accident happened at Ninth Avenue and Ninth Street, Price, while standing on the side step of his car collecting fares, was struck by a pole supporting the wires of the company and injured about the head. The pole had fallen toward the car tracks, and hung so that it almost brushed the sides of passing cars.

The jury in the trial of the suit yesterday expressed a desire to visit the scene of the accident that they might the better determine certain points involvd. Justice Gaynor consented, and a representative of the railroad company immediately offered the use of a private car. Justice Gaynor, however, promptly forbade the jurymen accepting any such favor from the defendant in the suit. He told the jurymen they should pay their own fares. This they were indisposed to do. Justice Gaynor called Court Officer Frederick Brink and, handing him $1.30, instructed him to take the jurymen down to the scene of the accident and to pay their fares and his own with the money.

When the jury returned from the trip some time later they retired, and in a short while brought in a verdict for $2,000 for the plaintiff.

CHARGES AGAINST J. W. BAILEY.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 11.—The House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature adopted, by a viva voce vote, resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee of seven, which is instructed to conduct a thorough investigation into J. W. Bailey's connection with the readmission into the State of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the Southern branch of the Standard Oil Company, to do business in Texas, after it had been forever enjoined from re-entering the State by the United States Supreme Court, which tribunal affirmed the decision of the lower courts, that it is guilty of having violated the anti-trust law of this State. There was a lively debate on the resolutions.

Mr. Bailey is a candidate for the United States Senate, and has no opposition. His election occurs on Jan. 22, unless the investigation instituted by the Legislature today finds him guilty of the charges that have been made against him, in which event some one may be brought out at the last moment to run against him.

A GYPSY ELOPEMENT.

SUMMIT, N. J., Jan. 11.—Posey Harrison, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Nailor Harrison, the gypsy king, and heiress to the Queenship of the united tribes in the United States, is missing from her father's home, near Madison, and her father believes she went with and was married to her cousin, Morris Harrison. The supposed bridegroom had been the guest of the King, his uncle, for several months.

Posey occupied a room with her sister. This morning, soon after midnight, this sister awoke and missed her. The front door was found to be ajar, and stretching from it was a rug, evidently put down to deaden the sound of her footsteps. Morris Harrison also had disappeared.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract is the best. The grocers know it. Insist on having it. It is for your food. Pure and wholesome. —Adv.

Hiram Ricker & Sons' Poland Water. Depot is at 3 Park pl., New York. Tel. 118 Cort. —Adv.

PANIC IN A BROADWAY CAR

Vehicle Came to a Violent Stop with Disastrous Results.

Crowded with Passengers Who Were Thrown Down, Hurled Against Windows, and Cut by Broken Glass.

All the passengers in a crowded northbound cable car were badly shaken up and a dozen or more cut by flying glass and bruised through an accident at Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, directly in front of the Marlborough Hotel, at 8 o'clock last evening. Those most seriously injured were:

CROM, J. J., 124 West Fortieth Street, real estate broker; bad bruises.
FARCHIO, PHILIP, 155 Madison Avenue, electrical engineer; cut about face and neck.
FIELDS, H., 124 West Fortieth Street, real estate broker; severe bruises.
LANGLEY, LELAND H., 133 East Thirty-fourth Street; face cut.
PARR, Dr. H. A., 38 West Thirty-fourth Street; both legs cut and bruises on body.
STEVENSON, JOHN R., 221 West Forty-fifth Street; cut about face; may lose left eye.

The car was operated by Gripman John Cronyn, who lives at 1 Goerck Street. It stopped suddenly while going at a high rate of speed. There was a loud crash and most of the passengers were thrown to the floor, although the vehicle was so crowded that many of them were hanging to the straps. The windows at both ends of the car were smashed by persons thrown against them, while many of the side window panes were broken by the shock. The rear of the car was raised from the rails by the sudden stoppage, and when it settled down the hind wheels were off the track.

There was a wild panic in an instant, for none of the terrified passengers knew what would happen next. Several women were pitched from their seats to the floor and the men who had been standing were projected violently forward, trampling upon them. When they emerged the clothing of all the women was torn and crumpled, while most of the men had their hats smashed and coats torn.

The injured people, many of whom refused to give their names, went to a nearby drug store, where their wounds were dressed, after which they left for home. A New York Hospital ambulance was summoned by Policeman Callan of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, but all the sufferers declined the surgeon's aid.

The point where the accident happened is the northern terminus of the cables which operate the road from the Houston Street power house to this point, and here the ropes pass over a drum to go back down town. It is necessary for the gripman to release the cable and run the car by momentum a distance of several yards before reaching the up-town cables. Gripman Cronyn declared that he had not forgotten this, but that when he tried to disengage the car from the cable he found that the grip mechanism would not work, and the crash came before he could give any warning. None of the passengers making a complaint, he was not arrested.

Traffic was blocked for twenty minutes on the north-bound track, and the cars extending south for many blocks prevented for a time the operation of the Sixth Avenue trolley road, which crosses the Broadway line two blocks further south. Similar accidents have occurred at this point before, and generally have been found to be due to a broken strand in the cable.

MAY FORM AN EXPRESS TRUST.

Railroad Powers Said to be Seeking Absolute Control of the Business.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The Record to-morrow will say:

Absolute control of the vast interests of the Nation's express companies may fall into the hands of the railroad financial powers. Preliminary steps toward such an object are said to have been taken under the guidance of J. Pierpont Morgan, James J. Hill, and others who are figuring prominently in the recently reported railway deals, and the general scheme has been outlined.

The report has it that the powers intend to conduct the express business of the country as a regular department of railroad operation, strong provisions being made to have all roads act in harmony.

While nothing definite regarding the plans is obtainable, it is claimed to be the intention of the railroad officials to refuse to renew contracts with the companies where the remaining life of the contracts is not long and to make outright purchases of franchises where the contracts still have long lives before them.

The express companies have contracts ranging all the way from five to twenty years, and at the expiration of their legal agreements they are at the mercy of the railroad companies.

DISLIKES UNIONISTS' PICTURES.

Tennessee Legislator Objects to Portraits in State Library.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 11.—At to-day's session of the House of Representatives, Mr. Gordon of Dyer introduced a resolution, the preamble of which stated that "the large and costly portraits of W. G. Brownlow and Gen. George H. Thomas have occupied the most prominent place in the State Library since the dark days of reconstruction, while by their sides hang miniatures of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and that this arrangement does not correctly indicate either the sentiment of the people of Tennessee or do justice to the comparative merit of those historic characters."

The preamble says further: "The people of Tennessee, while loving the Union and accepting in loyalty and good faith the issue of the civil war, revere the memory of their Southern heroes and hold them in first place and affection."

"Therefore," says the resolution, "be it resolved that these portraits of Gen. Thomas and W. G. Brownlow be removed from the State Library and donated to the Pension Office at Knoxville, to the end that the space occupied by them may be secured for similar portraits of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and Bedford Forrest."

Representative Murphy, after remarking that Gov. Brownlow in many ways was a better man than some men "down here," as he had served him as office boy and knew him well, moved that the resolution be tabled. The motion was carried.

Brownlow was Governor of and United States Senator from Tennessee immediately after the war.

MORGAN PROJECT CHECKED.

Proposed Lease of Edison Electric Light Company Declared Illegal.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—A message was received by the House of Representatives today from Gov. Crane, accompanied by a communication from the Gas and Electric Light Commissions, stating that the proposed lease of the Edison Electric Light Company to a third corporation under a guarantee of 10 per cent. on $3,000,000 of stock was in violation of the anti-stock-watering laws of the State, and detrimental to public interests. The communication was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

The action of the Commissioners had an important bearing on the project of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, to lease the Boston Electric Light Company and the Edison Company and combine the interests. The Boston Company already has accepted the proposition of Mr. Morgan to take a lease at 10 per cent. The success of the transaction hinges on similar action by the Edison Company.

Dowager Empress Frederick Again Ill.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—According to advices from Berlin, the health of Dowager Empress Frederick is again causing anxiety.

Hiram Ricker & Sons' Poland Water. Depot is at 3 Park pl., New York. Tel. 118 Cort. —Adv.

CUDAHY HOME ON FIRE.

Flames Quickly Extinguished—E. A. Cudahy Had Been Warned that His House Would Be Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 11.—To-night the residence of Edward A. Cudahy was found to be on fire. The flames were quickly extinguished.

The Fire Chief is not yet satisfied as to whether the fire was of incendiary origin or spontaneous. It originated on the outside, and might have been due to either cause.

The incident has renewed the excitement over the famous Cudahy kidnapping case, as the elder Cudahy has been repeatedly warned by letters since he offered the reward for the apprehension of the kidnappers that his home would be burned if the reward were not withdrawn. A policeman was on guard at the Cudahy home at the time of the mysterious blaze.

Both the police and family are reticent as to the affair.

OFFICES FOR JUSTICES' SONS.

Harlan's and McKenna's Appointments in the Army Excite Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A great many persons who have the most profound respect for the Supreme Court of the United States, as an institution, are indulging in comment tinged with wonder because of the fact that, while important cases are pending in the Supreme Court, involving very seriously the comfort or embarrassment of the Administration in their determination, two sons of Justices of the Court have been appointed, to places in the "colonial" service and in Porto Rico.

The son of Associate Justice Harlan, who was named to be Attorney General for Porto Rico, is referred to as having been undoubtedly convinced, before consenting to accept the nomination, that the status of Porto Rico was already as good as settled. Justice Harlan's friends say that the reputation of that Justice is too high to justify any notion that his judgment would be affected by a mere crumb of patronage offered to him at an anxious moment. Senator Pettigrew has stopped the confirmation of Mr. Harlan, and in the discussion in executive session it is promised that he will object to it on the ground of impropriety.

At the same time it is asserted that he will also ask the Senate to consider the propriety of the selection of a son of Associate Justice McKenna to be made a Captain and Inspector General in Porto Rico. He had been a First Lieutenant, having been graduated from the Military Academy. Just before his promotion, Lieut. Col. R. B. Harrison was discharged from the post of Inspector General of Porto Rico because there was no longer any need for his services. Yet, immediately after his dismissal by telegraph from a post that army officers unite in saying he had filled admirably, two officers were assigned to the same service, Capt. McKenna being one of them.

Those who comment upon the changes do not question the competency of the War Department to judge of the necessity or desirability of making changes, but it is considered unfortunate that in making the changes it was considered important to put a son of a Justice of the Supreme Court in a competent officer's place. It is a common occurrence for Justices of the Supreme Court to announce that they have not participated in a decision on some important matter, the understanding being that undue personal interest suggested their non-participation in the judgment upon a controversy. Some Senators entirely friendly to and without prejudice against the Supreme Court have wondered whether any of the Justices will abstain from participating in the settlement of the Porto Rico cases for reasons of this sort.

CLARK MAY LOSE SENATORSHIP

Fusionists in Montana Fail to Get Caucus to Nominate Him.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 11.—Five petitions were circulated among the fusionist members of the Legislature for a caucus last night on the six-year Senatorial term, for which W. A. Clark is the only candidate.

There are fifty-three fusionists (Clark Democrats, Populists, and Labor) out of a total of ninety-two, but when the caucus was called to order there were but twenty-five present, or twenty-two less than a majority. To-day the calls were again circulated, but the result was the same, and both were compelled to adjourn without action.

The failure of Clark to secure the caucus nomination to succeed Senator Carter has created a decided sensation, although he asserts that he will be elected on the first ballot next Tuesday. The refusal of the entire delegation from Helena and all but three of that from Butte to sign the caucus call serves to belittle Clark's chances.

Clark's leading organ in this city avers that it is a "hold-up" game, and warns the members in no uncertain tones of the penalty for bribery. The Populists and labor men held a separate caucus, but decline to divulge the result of the proceedings.

HER DEATH EXCITES SUSPICION

The police are making an investigation into the death of Lillian E. Groth, twenty-four years old, a stenographer, who died in her apartments at 120 West Eighty-ninth Street, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The young woman had been employed in the offices of Morrison & Hughes, at 43 Leonard Street, but had been ill since last Wednesday.

According to the police, Edward Morrison, a contractor, living at 56 Manhattan Avenue, called on Miss Groth shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday, and found her suffering intense pain. She asked him to call a physician, and Dr. Alexander Gale of 126 West Ninetieth Street reached the house a short time later. He found the woman lying on the sofa, while beside her lay an empty bottle, which had contained whisky. On a table near by was a bottle of gin. Dr. Gale prescribed for her and left the house, saying he would call again at 1 o'clock. Shortly before that hour Morrison again went for the physician. Dr. Gale responded, but when he got to the house the woman was dead.

The woman lived with her brother, who is night bartender in the Hotel Belvidere, Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. Dr. Gale said that when he called on the young woman there were signs of alcoholism about her. On the second visit, when he found her dead, he found that one of three strychnine tablets, which he had prescribed, had been taken. The Coroner will investigate.

NOTED ABOLITIONIST DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 11.—The Rev. John G. Fee, the noted abolitionist and founder of Berea College for the Co-education of Races, died this evening at Berea. He was eighty-four years old, and had resided at Berea since that city was laid out.

Mr. Fee was born in Bracken County, Ky. At an early age he began to preach the doctrine of anti-slavery and as a result suffered several times from mobs. He was attacked four different times, the most violent assault being made at College Hill. While preaching, a mob of sixty men surrounded the house with pistols and guns. Mr. Fee was dragged out and a man with a rope swore that he would be swung up if he did not leave the county. He declined to obey their demands, however, and continued preaching against slavery.

His life work was devoted to the colored people. He studied two years at Oxford, Ohio, then took a theological course at Lane Seminary, Ohio. Berea College, which owes its existence to him, is in a flourishing state. Several children survive him.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages. There is nothing more appetizing and delightful for a Winter's breakfast. Try a two-pound package.—Adv.

Hiram Ricker & Sons' Poland Water. Depot is at 3 Park pl., New York. Tel. 118 Cort. —Adv.

CHINA'S PARTITION BEGUN?

Great Britain and Russia Said to Have Come to an Agreement.

Former to Give Up Rights in Shan-hai-Kwan Road—Yang-tse Valley May Be the Consideration.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Daily Chronicle makes the following important statement:

"From a trustworthy source we learn that Lord Salisbury has agreed to cede to Russia the railway from Niu-Chwang to Shan-hai-Kwan. It is not known what compensation will be received for the concession."

Leading financiers versed in Chinese affairs, who were interviewed yesterday by representatives of The Daily Chronicle, appeared to think that, if the news were correct, it indicated that Lord Salisbury recognized the impossibility of preventing the partition of China, and that Russia would get the North and Great Britain the Yangtse Valley.

The original prospectus of the railway company stipulated that the bondholders, mainly British, could be bought out at any time at the rate of £120 per £100 bond.

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial on the subject, taunts Lord Salisbury with having made another "graceful concession" because Great Britain's entanglements deprive her of the strength to back up her diplomacy.

"Prince Ouchtomsky's mission to Peking," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, "was to secure a convention, I understand, on the following basis:

"In return for renouncing her claim for war indemnity, Russia demands an indefinite instead of a ninety-year lease of the Liao-Tung peninsula and of Port Arthur. In other words, she demands annexation, as well as the complete possession of the Manchurian Railway, which, under the existing agreement, reverts to China after ninety years."

VICEROY C

REFORM COMMITTEE KEEPS PLANS SECRET

Busy Days at the Headquarters of the Fifteen.

Further Aggressive Action by Committee Not Needed If Tammany Keeps Promises, Mr. Baldwin Says.

Just what kind of a mine the Reform Committee of Fifteen is preparing or when it will be sprung, or what form the explosion will take, are carefully guarded secrets, and not one of the members of the organization seen yesterday would say a word about the plans of the body. By a solemn agreement entered into at the last meeting the members pledged themselves to constitute Chairman William H. Baldwin, Jr., who is also the President of the Long Island Railroad, their only mouthpiece, and, while Mr. Baldwin is ready enough to discuss the committee's purposes in a general way, he becomes silent when any questions are propounded bearing on the important developments which are expected before another week has passed.

Some significance may attach to the announcement that Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, who has been sojourning in the Far South ever since election for the benefit of his health, has abandoned his trip and is hurrying home, but Maurice Kraus, his partner in the Dewey Theatre, said last night that he was going straight to Albany to attend to his official duties.

Lots of business is being transacted at the headquarters of the committee, in the Park Row Building, these days, and Secretary Morgan spends much of his time closeted with single callers in his private office, while every mail brings important-looking envelopes.

Chairman Baldwin, who is in charge of the detective work of the committee, was at headquarters for a time yesterday morning and declared that no statement would emanate from the committee before the next meeting, which will be held on Wednesday. He denied a report that the committee, upon the report of the Sub-Committee on Legislation, had as a body approved without amendment the report of the Charter Revision Commission. No such action had been taken, he said, although he added that the general feeling in the committee was that the work of the commission had been satisfactory. He said further that the committee had not yet approved the single-headed Police Commission bill, for they had not seen a copy up to the time of their last meeting. He reiterated the declaration that the committee is not in any way a political body.

"The only way in which we should ever go into politics," he said, "would be to call upon any political organization or any political party in power to bring about the results for which we are asking. No matter who is in power, if the present conditions continue, we are up against them.

"If we succeed in educating the people into a proper sense of the shameful condition of the present state of affairs and a proper sense of their duty to their city, I think the people will take care of the rest. The work of education will always be one of our principal duties.

"There is an honest element in Tammany Hall which is properly grieved at the prevailing conditions. If the organization fulfills all the promises of improvement made in the last thirty days there will be no need of any further aggressive work on the part of our committee.

"We intend to approach this matter in a practical manner. We are not in for any idealist scheme of reform, but will strive earnestly to bring about what undoubtedly is needed—honesty and decency.

The question of offering pecuniary rewards for evidence such as is needed in the work has not been considered. "It is not the best way to go about it," he commented.

Mr. Baldwin has already said that the committee is in possession of most important evidence, and he denied yesterday that there was any present intention on the part of the body to lay these proofs of misconduct on the part of officials before the Mayor.

Joel B. Erhardt, who is Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Legislation, is ill at his rooms at the Union League Club, and it was said at his office yesterday that there is little likelihood of his coming down town again before Monday.

MUM'S THE WORD, SAYS PLATZEK.

Tammany Investigation Committee Hedges Itself Around with Silence.

The intention of the Tammany Hall investigating committee to in future limit the statements of its members to the official announcements issued after their sessions in the Germania Bank Building was made clear yesterday by the attitude of M. Warley Platzek, the legal adviser of the committee, and Lewis Nixon, its Chairman. Mr. Platzek declined to talk on any subject concerning the committee.

"What I have to say in future," said he, "will be limited to what may be said after our Mondays' sessions. This will prevent garbling and misconstruction, malicious or otherwise, of what I may say as a committeeman or as an individual. Besides, I have to attend to my professional business, and up to within a day or two half of my time has been taken up with interviewers. I saw Mr. Nixon yesterday and know what he has done and is doing. I cannot answer any question in regard to lists he sent to the police being tampered with or his intention to appeal to Mayor Van Wyck to do his duty, and, if he fails, to ask the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall to arraign the municipal administration."

Chairman Nixon would not entertain either of these subjects or affirm or deny that he had stated that a list of gambling places and poolrooms sent to the police was returned with additions of addresses of respectable places or that he would appeal to the Mayor to do his duty. Mr. Nixon added that he was not disposed to talk of the operations of his committee, while he was quite satisfied with the results of its statement of last Monday, as the objects of its publication were attained.

DEVERY CALLED TO TESTIFY.

Chief Wanted as Witness at the Herlihy Trial—More "Red Light" District Evidence.

The trial of Police Captain Herlihy was continued all day yesterday, before the Police Commissioners at Police Headquarters. Only three of the Commissioners were present, Commissioner Sexton not appearing in the courtroom at all. The testimony was largely to the same effect as that elicited at the hearing of the day before.

Prosecutor Olcott early in the day produced some stir by saying that he intended to call Chief of Police Devery as a witness during the afternoon in order to prove that Capt. Herlihy had not applied for a warrant from him to raid some of the disorderly houses complained of in his precinct. Although messengers were sent for him several times, however, the Chief did not appear. Late in the day he sent word that he begged to be excused from acting as a witness that afternoon, as he was very busy with other matters. Ex-Judge Olcott then announced that he would call upon him to testify at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon, when the hearings will be resumed.

Paul Edelson, a student in political science at Columbia University, and a teacher in a night school, was the first witness called yesterday. He spoke of various disorderly houses in the "Red Light" district, and said that he had been accosted by women belonging to them many times.

Morris Osowski, a teacher of physical culture at 80 Delancey Street, said that there was disorderly houses in the same street from which women addressed him in language that was unfit to print.

Prosecutor Olcott submitted as evidence the "complaint book" of Capt. Herlihy's precinct, and ten separate reports signed by Capt. Herlihy, in which he said that he was unable to find any violation of the law in houses which had been complained of.

Orrin R. Booth, who is Secretary of the Committee of Fifteen, was the last witness called. He said that he was a worker in the "Rescue Army," and that he devoted much of his time to visiting the inmates of disorderly houses and urging them to lead a better life. He described scenes he had witnessed in many of the houses, and said that on one occasion when he had paid a visit to a place in Forsyth Street to get statements as to the character of the inmates, he was compelled to give up the statements he had already collected in order to get out alive.

Under cross-examination Booth admitted that he was stenographer for Frank Moss during the Mazet investigation. He said that he had received his present position as Secretary for the Committee of Fifteen through the influence of Dr. Paddock.

JUSTICE JEROME ON GAMBLING.

His View Should the Police "Wake Up" and Raid Canfield's.

Justice Jerome, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday from the bench asserted that gambling existed in New York and expressed his opinion of what would happen if the police should "wake up" and arrest the proprietor of Canfield's gambling establishment, which the Justice said was next to Delmonico's.

The remarks of the Justice were inspired by the plea of the counsel of Louis Abramowitz, charged with having a slot machine in his place of business, at 12 Rutgers Place, that the machine had been placed there without the proprietor's knowledge.

"It is ridiculous to say that this slot machine was in this man's place without his knowledge," declared the Justice. "I suppose if the police should wake up and arrest that man Canfield, who conducts a gambling house next door to Delmonico's, in Forty-fourth Street, he would plead that he was never arrested or convicted before. I suppose he would ask to be discharged on that ground, despite the fact that gambling is going on there nightly."

The Justice's unexpected utterances caused a sensation among the court attendants and hangers-on. Abramowitz was fined $15.

THE WINTERS WILL CASE.

Coachman Testifies About Aged Bride Being Mistaken for Her Husband's Mother.

The contest over the will of the late Anne Maria Dooley Winters, which was continued yesterday, promises to be long drawn out. The case has been on for several days before Justice Bischoff and a jury in the Supreme Court, and from the opinions expressed yesterday by the lawyers on either side, it is almost certain that the taking of testimony will continue for at least another week. In her will Mrs. Winters, who was seventy-four years old at the time of her death, left more than $1,000,000 to her husband, Byram L. Winters, who was less than half her age, and who at the time of their marriage was a law clerk at $15 a week.

Thomas L. Doherty, coachman for Mrs. Winters, was the principal witness yesterday. The witness had been in her employ for some time prior to her marriage to Mr. Winters. He said that he frequently purchased whisky, brandy, and cigars for her.

"Did you ever see her smoke?" he was asked.

"No."

"How much whisky and brandy did you buy each time?"

"A bottle of each."

"How often in a week did you make such purchases?"

"Two or three times a week."

"What did you do with the liquor?"

"I always took it up to Mrs. Winters's bedroom."

The witness then told how Mrs. Winters had kept the liquor in a little closet, where it was easy of access, and that she frequently gave him drinks, saying: "It's good to prevent the grip." Doherty also told of driving his mistress, and a man to whom she had been engaged to be married before she married Mr. Winters, to a jewelry store, where an engagement ring was purchased.

"How did she dress when she became Mrs. Winters?" the witness was asked.

"Very flashy."

"What do you mean by that?"

"She wore flashy colors, blue and red, and other bright things. She dressed like a girl of sixteen years old."

"How did Mr. and Mrs. Winters act toward each other?"

"Every one thought that he was her son."

The witness also testified that in 1896 Mrs. Winters was ill, and told him that she believed that some person was trying to poison her. As to his own experience with Mrs. Winters, the witness said that in 1890, shortly before he left her employ, she had said to him during a dispute over a veterinary bill, "Get to hell out of this. I won't pay the bill. All coachmen are thieves, and I think you are trying to be one too." Other testimony was repetition of that before the Surrogate, when the will was admitted to probate about a year ago. The case was adjourned until Monday morning.

DR. BUCHANAN'S WIDOW WINS.

Husband's Will in Favor of Mrs. Kate M. Foster-Belsey Set Aside.

The application of Mrs. Margaret Buchanan, widow of Dr. Alexander Buchanan, to have set aside the will of her husband, which was admitted to probate by ex-Surrogate Arnold, was decided in her favor by a jury before Justice McLean, in the Supreme Court, last evening. The suit was brought against Mrs. Kate M. Belsey, formerly Mrs. Kate M. Foster, who was the principal beneficiary under the terms of the will.

Dr. Buchanan died in 1896, leaving his wife $50 and giving each of his three daughters the sum of $5. The balance of the estate, estimated at $200,000, he left to Mrs. Foster. Dr. Buchanan died at Mrs. Foster's home and before his death Mrs. Buchanan recovered a verdict of $50,000 against Mrs. Foster for the alienation of her husband's affections.

Robert E. A. Dorr's Will Filed.

The will of the late Robert E. A. Dorr, publisher of The Mail and Express, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday afternoon. Mr. Dorr left his entire estate to his widow, Mary Bertha Dorr, and arranged that she should look after the interests of the two children, Robert E. A. and Ruth F. Dorr. At the death of Mrs. Dorr, who is named as executrix under the will, the estate is to be divided equally between the children. The testator requests that his stock in The Mail and Express be so handled by the executrix as to provide a remunerative position for his son. The value of the estate is not stated in the petition accompanying the will.

Mrs. Babcock Left All to Daughter.

J. Pierpont Morgan, as executor, yesterday filed the will of Susan Adams Babcock in the Surrogates' office. Mrs. Babcock died at the Hotel St. Andrew, Broadway and Seventy-second Street, on Dec. 2 last. Her will is dated May 21, 1892, and a lengthy codicil bears date of June 11, 1895. According to the petition, the estate is valued at from $50,000 to $55,000, and with the exception of a $500 bequest it goes to Cordelia L. Babcock, the daughter of the testatrix.

INQUEST IN W. M. RICE CASE.

Coroner Will Decide Cause of Death Before Patrick Is Accused.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne announced yesterday that the inquest into the death of William Marsh Rice, who died Sept. 23, at his residence, 500 Madison Avenue, under suspicious circumstances, probably would be held within the next two weeks. Albert T. Patrick, now in the Tombs charged with forging Rice's name for checks for $25,000, was implicated in Rice's death by Rice's valet, Charles F. Jones, who attempted suicide after making a confession. He is held now as a State's witness in the House of Detention.

The inquest will be held under the direction of Coroner Hart, and the only object to be determined will be the cause of death. When this is made known the Assistant District Attorney will decide whether a charge of murder shall be made against Patrick. This will depend entirely upon the report of Prof. R. A. Witthaus, the chemical expert, who already has stated that he found traces of mercury in Rice's body. He now is endeavoring to determine whether or not the mercury was present in quantities sufficient to cause death. His report is expected by Coroner Hart at any time. When asked if he had any evidence against either Patrick or Jones tending to show that Rice had been murdered, Mr. Osborne said:

"I cannot say that I have. But from my point of view I have plenty at least for a Coroner's inquest." The inquest probably will begin Monday, the 21st.

POLICE BILL DISCUSSION

Senator Grady Gives Reasons for Tammany Opposition.

To Accuse Senator Platt and Gov. Odell of Opposing a Similar Measure in 1897.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Senator Grady has decided to postpone the issuance of his formal statement on the New York Police bill until Monday. This morning he declared that the bill would be vigorously opposed and every effort made to prevent its passage in its present form.

"We oppose two provisions of the Police bill," said Senator Grady, "and will endeavor to prevent its passage in its present form. First, we oppose the section which permits the removal of the Commissioner or Superintendent without any trial and without any charges by the Governor. He may be removed on some secret insinuation or charge contained in a letter to the Governor, the contents whereof he may never be aware of. He may be removed as a result of public clamor or prejudice. In fact, a dozen different reasons, all unjust and unwise, may serve to injure and cause the removal of a man who may be an excellent head of the Police Department.

"We also oppose the Police bill because of the absence of a trial provision. We believe that when charges are preferred against Inspectors, Captains, Sergeants, Roundsmen, or policemen, that they should be tried not by one man, but by a board composed of at least three men who shall be the superiors in rank of the men tried. I will go further; I will say that we care not who constitute the trial board so long as there shall be more than one man. Let the board be composed of Captains acting with the Chief or with Sergeants or patrolmen. Giving this one man all the authority of a trial judge and the power of removal is dangerous.

"Consider that there are upward of 350 trials a year and these of men who have a life tenure of office, yes, every man has a life tenure; they have a personal and a property interest in the pension fund, and how easy it would be to remove a large number of men who have served almost a sufficient number of years to get on the pension roll and thus relieve a great drain on the fund and prevent those persons who have worked and deserve a pension from getting it.

"But the idea most obnoxious to us is, I reiterate, that which gives the power of removal to the Superintendent or Commissioner without any formal charges. This is contrary to the spirit of a democratic form of government and savors too much of autocratic and kingly power. There is no chance for redress, no chance to explain, if, in fact, there is any reason for explanations. The Governor on some rumor, possibly groundless, is permitted to remove a man without informing the thus official why he is removed, thus casting upon probably an innocent man a stigma, creating in the public mind a suspicion that he is a dishonorable if not a positively dishonest man."

"I am now comparing the bill introduced by Senator Stranahan with measures similar in character which have been previously before the Legislature," added Senator Grady. "When I have concluded the comparison I will make up a statement which I think will be worth while."

Among the bills with which Senator Grady undoubtedly will compare the Platt-Odell Police bill, as it is generally called, is a bill which was introduced in the Legislature by Senator Jacob Cantor in 1897. This bill provided for a single-headed Police Commission and abolished the then existing Bureau of Elections. It is said to have been similar in all respects to the present bill, with the two exceptions that it did not give the Governor the power of removal, and did provide that removal by the Mayor must be preceded by the filing of charges, which the Commissioner should have an opportunity to answer.

It was asserted here to-day by persons well versed in the political and legislative history of the State for the past decade that when the Cantor bill was up for consideration it was opposed by both Senator Platt and Mr. Odell. The reasons which these two Republican leaders urged in opposition to the Cantor bill are being looked up. If found, they will be used with all possible effect by the opponents of the pending bill.

Some of the minority, however, are disposed to look on the measure as not so bad as it might be. Discussing the bill to-day, Senator Donnelly said:

"I am not so sure that the single-headed Police bill is such a bad thing after all. Of course we cannot stand for the omission of the trial before dismissal provision, but I think if we make a determined stand for such an amendment, it will be inserted. With such a beneficial change, I think we would support the bill. As to what Mayor Van Wyck's action will be I cannot opine. If the bill is changed in the way I say, I think the Mayor would approve it within twenty-four hours after he received it. But passed just as it is, he will of course have fifteen days to hold it before he disapproves. I think we are entitled to the change and will get it."

Discussing the proposed Board of Elections, Senator Grady said to-day:

"The Democrats are in favor of having the bureau separated from the Police Department. But we are opposed to the provision concerning the composition of the commission, that the Mayor should appoint the Commissioners, selecting them from the two political parties. When the Republicans are called on to select a Democrat they select a man like Philbin, who has voted twice for McKinley and twice for Roosevelt. They seem to believe that such men are good Democrats."

GRADE CROSSING BILL.

Plan to Give the New York Central a More Direct Route at Cost of the City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Scanlon to-day introduced a bill the title of which hardly gives a fair idea of its scope. The title of the bill is "A bill to abolish certain grade crossings in the City of New York." A more comprehensive, if not a better, title would have been "A bill to give the New York Central Railroad Company a new and a more direct route out of the City of New York, at the expense of the City of New York."

Stripped of unnecessary verbiage the bill provides that the Board of Public Improvements of the City of New York, the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and the lessee of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company are authorized to agree upon and adopt a plan to abolish the grade crossings of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company at King's Bridge Road, East Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Broadway, Corlean Street, Tibbett Avenue, and West Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

"Such contract shall provide that the said Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company shall acquire all lands, or interest in lands, right of way, or easements, which may be necessary for the carrying out of such plan, and that the expense of acquiring all such lands shall be borne and paid as required by the City of New York. The Controller of the City of New York shall from time to time, when authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, prepare and issue corporate stock of the City of New York in the manner provided by law for the purpose of defraying the cost and expense of acquiring such lands.

"Such stock shall not be sold for less than par value, and money received for the stock shall be deposited in the Treasury of the city and paid out by the Controller for the objects and purposes of the act."

After thus providing that the company shall acquire the lands which it thinks it needs and turn in its bill to the city, possible objections to the proposition on the part of the city authorities is overcome by the following provision:

"The consent or approval of the Municipal Assembly to or for the issue of corporate stock of the City of New York, as provided in Section 169 of the Charter of Greater New York, Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897, shall not be necessary to authorize the Controller to issue such corporate stock for the purposes mentioned.

In brief the proposition of the bill is to give the company authority to acquire a new right of way, and have the city pay the bill by the issue of corporate stock, the city authorities to have no voice in the matter.

The last section of the bill indicates a disposition to give the city some sort of a return for its outlay. It provides as follows:

"In case any of the lands now held for the present roadway of the company, or companies, are abandoned, all the right, title, and interest in such lands may be exchanged for any lands in interest which may be necessary to carry such plans into effect. If not so exchanged, all right to lands held for the present roadway shall be said and conveyed and the proceeds paid to the City of New York."

While the officials of the Railroad Commissioners' office had no comment to make upon the fairness or unfairness of the proposition of the New York Central Company, they were of the opinion that the improvement at which it aims is most desirable. Between Fordham and Spuyten Duyvil the New York Central describes a sort of a crescent. In this crescent are the bad grade crossings which are mentioned in the bill. Both ends of this crescent touch the Harlem Ship Canal. If the railroad company had a track which would follow the course of the ship canal a considerable circuit would be cut off. The bad grade crossings of the present right of way would also be avoided.

TO AMEND CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Bills to be Introduced Next Week on Lines of the Governor's Recommendations.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Senator White and Assemblyman Cooley will simultaneously introduce next week in the Legislature an amendment to the civil service law, which is intended to afford better protection to civil service appointees. The bill will provide that when charges are preferred against city employes they must be made in writing and specifically stated.

The measure will be introduced in accordance with the recommendations made by Gov. Odell in his message to the Legislature. He said on this subject:

The decision of the Court of Appeals, which in effect makes the tenure of office no longer secure, should receive your early consideration. It has come to my knowledge that the employes of various city departments have been coerced in numerous instances under the ruling as now laid down by the Court of Appeals.

I recommend that an amendment be enacted making the section of the civil service law affected by that decision legislative. This is due to the man who works by the day as well as to the higher paid official. Both should have the same protection under all circumstances, and the full intent and purpose of our civil service laws be given effect.

NEW PURE BEER BILL.

Proposed in the Form of an Amendment to the Public Health Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Senator Malby of St. Lawrence and Assemblyman Jean Burnett of Ontario introduced to-day a "Pure Beer" bill, which is an amendment to the public health law. It differs very much from the Stevens bill of last year.

Under its provisions pure beer, ale, and porter shall be deemed to be beer, ale, and porter in the manufacture of which are used pure barley malt, pure hops, or pure extracts of hops, pure yeast, pure water, or pure cereal products, made only of wheat, or corn, or both, by a process entirely mechanical and without the use of any liquids or chemicals.

The word "beer" as used in the bill shall be construed to include any and all fermented or malt liquors commonly known as and called beer, and any and all fermented or malt liquors in the manufacture of which hops or barley malt are used, whether or not such manufactured article be known by, or called, any name other than, or in addition to, that of beer.

Assemblyman Burnett, who has been the persistent champion of pure beer legislation in the interest of the farmers ever since he has been in the Legislature, said in explanation of his bill:

"This bill has been prepared with more care and research than any previous measure along this line, and it represents the efforts of a number of legislators and leaders high in the councils of the party. The bill is so drawn that not a cent of additional expense to the State will be insured by its enforcement.

"This legislation is introduced primarily in the interests of the farmers of the State. If we can do away with the use of substitutes for hops and barley malt in the manufacture of fermented liquors, we can of course increase the demand for those products and thereby help the agriculturists. Incidentally the consumers of beer are benefited also. No honest brewers can oppose such a bill."

AGAINST LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Bill to Repeal the Law Providing for Their Incorporation.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Scanlon has introduced a bill peremptorily repealing the law of 1895, providing for the incorporation of associations for loaning money on personal property.

The act sought to be repealed was passed at the instance of charitable organizations of the State which sought to establish bureaus where worthy indigent persons could obtain loans on personal property at low rates of interest. Associations already established at the time of the passage of the law for the loaning of money at high rates of interest have fought the charitable organizations ever since, and the Scanlon bill hopes to drive the latter out of business. Members of the Vanderbilt family backed the law on its passage.

RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Amendment to Corporation Law Proposed in the Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Senator Brackett, in the Senate, and Assemblyman Fish, in the House, introduced duplicate bills to-day amending the corporations law relating to the qualifications of members as voters at an election of Directors and other meetings. Any stockholder of record not in default in payment of subscriptions on his stock or disqualified by by-laws is entitled to one vote for every share of stock held by him ten days preceding such meeting. At meetings of a non-stock corporation every member not disqualified by the by-laws shall be entitled to one vote.

On stock held as a pledge by a stockholder of record, the pledger shall be entitled to receive from the pledgee a proxy to vote upon such stock. A trustee or a pledgee of stock shall be deemed to be the owner of the stock as between himself and the beneficial owner. Stockholders have the right to transfer their stock to voting Trustees, vesting such right to vote for a term upon conditions specified.

Stockholders upon request may transfer stock to voting Trustees and participate under such trust, and the voting Trustees so appointed may vote upon the stock so transferred to them. The bill eliminates the three-year limit during which a domestic corporation has the right to extend its existence, so that such extension can be made at any time.

Brief Session of Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The Senate was in session for five minutes this morning without a quorum and adjourned to Monday night without doing any business except the introduction of six bills, three of which were previously introduced in the Assembly. Without a quorum and with Assemblyman Allds presiding, the Assembly met at 10 o'clock, and while the echo of the opening prayer still lingered, adjourned to meet at 8:30 o'clock on Monday night.

Salary for Sheriff of Kings.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Wilson of Kings has introduced a bill providing that after Jan. 1, 1902, the Sheriff of the County of Kings shall receive a salary of $15,000 a year in lieu of all fees. The salaries to be paid the assistants, clerks, employes, or subordinates in the Sheriff's office are specified. The Sheriff may employ counsel at a salary not to exceed $5,000 per annum.

To Divide Court of Special Sessions.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Scanlon introduced a bill to-day redividing the Court of Special Sessions in the City of New York. The First Division is to be divided into two parts, and the Second Division is to consist of one part only. The Courts of Special Sessions shall have jurisdiction to determine with or without the aid of a jury, at the election of the defendant, all charges of misdemeanor committed within the City of New York except charges of libel.

In doubtful condition of lungs, in nervous adults and in children, loss of weight is a very serious sign.

Do also what else the case may require; but Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is part of the remedy.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

The Reform Most Needed

was the elimination of all sediment from bottled ale.

EVANS' ALE is the reformer

Building Commissioner for the Bronx.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—An amendment to the Greater New York charter has been introduced by Assemblyman Scanlon, making several changes in the Department of Buildings of that city. The board is increased from three to four Commissioners, the additional member being apportioned to the Borough of the Bronx, the other three being stationed, one in Manhattan, one in Brooklyn, and one in Queens and Richmond. The bill provides for a branch office in the Borough of the Bronx. The salary of the newly appointed Bronx Commissioner is to be $7,500 yearly.

Municipal Ownership of Docks.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Van Name of Richmond introduced a bill to-day which proposes to place the docks and ferries in New York City under a municipal ownership.

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—These bills were introduced to-day:

Mr. PRICE—Assessing two-thirds of the cost of grading Prospect Avenue in Brooklyn on the City of New York.

Mr. EGAN—Amending the labor law by providing that no naturalized citizen shall be employed on public works unless he produces his naturalization papers or a certified copy thereof.

Mr. JUENGST—Prohibiting ferry companies from charging fare for a bicycle in the possession of a passenger.

Mr. McINERNEY—Reducing the license of pawnbrokers in cities from $500 to $250, and fixing the rate of interest at 1½ per cent. for the first six months, and 1 per cent. for each succeeding month upon any loan not exceeding $100, and 1 per cent. on loans over $100.

Mr. EGAN—Amending the lien law by providing that if the labor is performed for the improvement of real property which is subject to a purchase, money, or mortgage, recorded prior to the filing of a lien, or which has been sold under a contract or other arrangement by the terms of which the vendor is to loan money to or in any manner aid the vendee in the improvement of such real property, the lien for such labor shall extend to the enhancement of the value of such real property caused by the performance of such labor.

Mr. FITZGERALD—Amending the Penal Code so as to prohibit the use of tickets of admission to places open to the public generally, unless the admission price is marked upon them.

Mr. EGAN—Amending the labor law so that all scaffolding or staging used in the construction of buildings shall have attached thereto suitable mechanical devices adapted to prevent falling, in case of failure of the ordinary means of suspension.

Mr. DAUGHTY—Fixing the bond of the Receiver of Taxes of Hempstead, Queens County, at a penalty of not less than $50,000, as the Supervisor of the town of Hempstead shall direct, with the sureties upon such bond double the amount of the penalty.

Mr. SCANLON—Amending the poor law so that indigent soldiers, sailors, or marines or members of their families may be admitted to the almshouses of the State.

Mr. SCANLON—Amending the Greater New York charter so that the salary of the Clerks of the Municipal Court in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond shall be increased from $2,400 to $3,000 per annum. The salaries of court officers are also increased in all Municipal Courts from $1,000 to $1,200, and an interpreter is appointed for the court in the Borough of the Bronx at $1,200.

Senator MARSHALL—An act to make the office of Clerk of the County of Kings a salaried office and regulating the arrangement of said office. The Clerk shall receive $8,000 per annum. Also, an act to make the office of Register of Kings County a salaried one. He shall receive $8,000 per annum.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's Tax.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Attorney General Davies will appeal to the Court of Appeals from the decision of the Appellate Division, Third Department, fixing the tax which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company should pay on its capital to the State Controller for the year ending Oct. 31, 1899, at $53,490. The late Controller, William J. Morgan, fixed the amount of the tax at $64,092.

PORTICO CASE TIME EXTENDED.

Commissioner Grants Five Additional Days to Proprietor of Pabst Hotel.

James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, made public yesterday the correspondence in relation to the removal of the portico and inclosed balcony of the Pabst Hotel, which squat on the public domain in Forty-second Street, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway. The following letter was written by counsel for the proprietor of the hotel:

BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH,
The Vincent Building, 302 Broadway, New York.
Jan. 9, 1901.

James P. Keating, Esq., Commissioner of Highways, 21 Park Row, New York:

My Dear Sir: My client, Mr. James B. Regan, has handed me your letter of the 8th inst., with respect to the portico upon the Pabst Building, Forty-second Street and Broadway. The aspect of this matter has been altered somewhat by the death of Mr. S. Strasburg, who instituted the mandamus proceedings.

Before advising Mr. Regan as to the course to be pursued by him in the matter I desire to examine the law upon the subject and the authorities fully, and I would request that you kindly extend the time mentioned in your letter to Mr. Regan about ten days so as to give me an opportunity to examine the law on the subject in order to advise Mr. Regan as to the position which he should take in the matter. Yours truly,
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL.

In according half of the delay asked, Mr. Keating wrote:

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
Jan. 10, 1901.

Emanuel Blumenstiel, Esq., 302 Broadway:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., referring to my notice of Jan. 8 to your client, Mr. James B. Regan, to remove the portico from in front of the Pabst Building within three days from receipt of said notice.

You request on behalf of Mr. Regan an extension of ten days' time to enable you to examine the law before advising Mr. Regan how to act.

Upon reconsideration of the matter I think that, in view of the size and permanent character of the portico, the time limit of three days given in my communication of the 8th inst. to Mr. Regan was rather short, and I therefore extend the time by five days, making eight days in all, within which to comply with the notice from this department.

If on or before the expiration of this extended time limit Mr. Regan shal not cause the portico to be removed or give me written assurance that arrangements are being made whereby its removal will be effected without further delay, I shall be obliged to take the summary action of which Mr. Regan was advised in my notice to him of Jan. 8. Very respectfully,
JAMES P. KEATING,
Commissioner of Highways.

Mr. Blumenstiel said that he would not for a day or two be able to say what course his client would take, as he proposed to thoroughly examine every point of law on the subject before advising him.

GUILFOYLE'S REMOVAL ASKED.

Charges Before Mayor Made Against Brooklyn Building Commissioner.

Charges have been filed with Mayor Van Wyck asking for the removal from office of Commissioner of Buildings John Guilfoyle of the Borough of Brooklyn. John Dunbar, a resident of Sheepshead Bay, claims that he built a solid structure, and through personal spite the building was ordered demolished by Commissioner Guilfoyle. He charges that, in tearing down the structure, the men hired by the Department of Buildings charged for four days' work at very high wages, when they worked only eight hours in one day.

The charge is also made that Commissioner Guilfoyle allows certain favored contractors and friends to charge and collect four or five times the value of their services. Stephen M. Hoye of Brooklyn is counsel for the property owner.

Hudson County Republican Officers.

The Hudson County Republican Committee met in Jersey City last night and elected these officers: Chairman—Edward W. Woolley; Vice President—J. Flavel Mcgee; Treasurer—Michael Schultz; Secretary—Frank J. Higgins; Sergeant at Arms—Albert Blakey. There was no opposition. All are re-elections, except that Secretary Higgins succeeds Frank T. Lockwood.

New Cotton Dress Goods,

in very great variety for the Spring Season.

New Foulard Silks,

in a very extensive assortment. Advance patterns and colors.

Ladies' Silk Hosiery.

Pure Thread Silk Stockings.
Open-work, lace weaves, and embroidered designs.
A very extensive variety of colors, and black and white.

$1.75 per pair;
value $3.75 to $10.00.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

NEW LINE TO THE ORIENT

Large Steamers to Ply Between This City and the Far East.

Capital Stock of the Company Is $5,000,000—Twin-Screw Vessels to be Used.

A new steamship company of large proportions as to ships and tonnage is expected to begin operations in the Spring with a regular service between this port and China, Japan, and the Philippines. The new company was incorporated three weeks ago in New Jersey as the Pan-American Steamship Company. It was supposed that the new line was to run between here and Porto Rican and Cuban ports, but yesterday it was learned that the new company contemplates a freight service to the Orient.

The capital stock of the new company has been placed at $5,000,000, and the new concern is to charter a fleet of twin-screw fast freight carriers. Later they may build vessels for the service.

Among the shareholders in the company are Henry W. O. Edye of Funch, Edye & Co.; Herbert Barber of Barber & Co., Charles Alexander Tomes of Shewan, Tomes & Co. of China and Japan; George B. Hopkins, the banker, and Gen. Edward C. O'Brien of the International Express Company. The latter, who was Commissioner of Navigation under President Harrison, and a former President of the Department of Docks, will hold an important position in the new company. Mr. O'Brien spent three months in England recently, and it is thought he induced some of the steamship men of the United Kingdom to interest themselves financially in the proposed new company to China.

After the line is established it is expected that a weekly service will be inaugurated. The trip is expected to be made in fifty days, the vessels going through the Suez Canal. There is no weekly service between China and America, not even on the Pacific Coast. The San Francisco and Vancouver Lines have fortnightly service. The Atlantic seaboard is handicapped in the trade with China and Japan by spasmodic tramp steamships or sailing vessels.

The incorporators of the new line are already seeking to secure docking facilities in this city. They are waiting, it is said, for the action of Congress on the Ship Subsidy bill.

Gen. O'Brien, when asked about the matter, said: "The company has been incorporated, but I do not care to go into details at this time. It is true, however, that the proposed line will run between New York and the Orient. The enormous trade with China and Japan demands the service of a line of this kind, and we expect to get a portion of the freight which now comes to this country either by way of the Pacific Coast or by England. Further than this I do not care to say at present."

Herbert Barber said: "The company has been incorporated, but it is too far ahead to discuss the plans."

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

Will Continue as Reorganized, Says President Bernard N. Baker.

President Bernard N. Baker of the Atlantic Transport Line, who was in New York yesterday, speaking of rumors recently current concerning a plan for the absorption of the line by the International Navigation Company, said:

"There is no truth in the report. The fact that the Atlantic Transport Line is planning a refinancing of the company is the probable cause of the rumor. We have a capitalization of only $3,000,000, while we have two vessels that alone cost in the neighborhood of $4,000,000. The line, however, needs more money to put the service in good shape and to increase the fleet to meet the requirements of our trade.

"We have made arrangements to float our securities in this country and England, and the future course to be pursued depends on the fate of the Subsidy bill now before the Congress. If the bill should pass our vessels will be put under the American flag and our fleet increased in conformity with the requirements of the measure. As it is at present, the cost of construction in this country and the high wages paid to American seamen make it impossible to build ships in America and operate them successfully against English vessels. If the Subsidy bill becomes a law, all this disadvantage will be overcome and the vessels of this line will, as I have said, be brought under the American flag."

Mr. Baker said that the two 10,000-ton vessels now being built for the company at Sparrows Point would be placed in the foreign service should the bill fail to become a law, otherwise they would be utilized in the coastwise trade, which would be a new departure for the company.

New Boat to Run to Roslyn.

The burning of the steamboat Idlewild at the Erie Basin Wednesday morning will not interfere with the water route between New York and Roslyn. The steamer Nantasket has been purchased by Long Island Railroad interests, and will be put on the route early in the Spring, and will make daily trips to and from New York.

RAYMOND'S Mark Down Sale of Suits and Overcoats.

SPECIALS TO-DAY.

Men's $13, $15, and $17 All Wool Business Suits, marked down to..... $10.

Men's $18, $20, $22 and some $24) Extra fine Suits marked down to..... $15.

Winter and medium weight Overcoats, all sizes and materials, never priced less than $20, and most were $25, marked down to..... $15.

Men's $5 and $6 Trousers in all sizes, all patterns and all materials marked down to..... $3.95

Equally Substantial Reductions Throughout Entire Establishment.

A. Raymond & Co.,
ESTABLISHED 1857.
N.E. Cor. Nassau and Fulton Sts.

Pianola Recital

TO-DAY,

Saturday, Jan. 12th, at 3 P. M.

Soloist:

MR. HEATHE GREGORY, Bass.

Admission Complimentary to All.

PROGRAMME.

Lamentation, Op. 45, No. 1..Guilmant
AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.
Piece rustique, Op. 36, No. 8..Moszkowski
PIANOLA.
A Warrior Bold.....Adams
MR. GREGORY.
Scherzo from New World Symphony..Dvorak
AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELL

GRAND JURY TAKES UP BELLEVUE SCANDAL

Dr. McDonald Exhibits Photographs of Ill-Treated Patients.

State Board Inspector to Testify—Three Nurses to Have Charge of Insane Pavilion.

Investigation into the conditions existing at Bellevue Hospital prior to the removal of Superintendent O'Rourke and the charges of inhuman treatment of patients in the insane pavilion of that institution was begun yesterday by the Grand Jury.

Dr. A. E. McDonald of the Manhattan State Hospital occupied the attention of the jurors during a special afternoon session. He exhibited several hundred photographs of patients transferred from Bellevue to the Manhattan State Hospital, with great welts, bruises, and scars on their bodies as a result of their treatment at the hands of the insane pavilion nurses. Dr. McDonald also had the books and records of admission of patients of his institution, and these were compared with several volumes of Bellevue records brought to the Criminal Courts Building by Registrar Gleeson, at the command of the Grand Jury. Dr. Rowe of the Manhattan State Hospital also testified.

George Blair, Superintendent of the Out Door Poor Department, and Thomas Spencer, clerk in the insane pavilion, were in the corridors of the building, but were not summoned before the Grand Jury, which adjourned at 4:30 until Monday, without making any report. The investigation will be resumed on that day.

Supt. Blair would make no statement for publication concerning the recent charges made against him.

"I will talk at the proper time," was all he would say.

Before concluding its investigations it is not improbable that the Grand Jury will make a tour of inspection of all the institutions under the care of the Charities Department.

George Crouch, who charges Superintendent Blair with extorting $600 from him in connection with charges made against the latter by a woman named Emma Griffen, was in consultation with Assistant District Attorney Franklin Pierce yesterday, and will appear before the Grand Jury next week.

Of the original eighty-five nurses from the Mills Training School who were in Bellevue at the beginning of the agitation for reform, only thirty-five remain, the others having resigned or been dismissed. In the present crowded condition of the hospital Dr. Stewart and his staff are a little handicapped in the treatment of the patients, but nurses are being recruited as rapidly as possible. Dr. McDonald has informed Superintendent Stewart that he is ready to furnish three competent nurses to take permanent charge of the insane pavilion at any time their services are requested. Dr. Stewart will accept this offer and the nurses will be placed in entire charge of the pavilion at an early date.

Commenting upon the resignations of a number of nurses, Commissioner Keller said it was a good thing for the hospital that they decided to get out, if they were in sympathy with the kind of treatment to which some patients have been subjected.

In reference to Dr. Hamilton's statement that the charges against officials and nurses were not being disposed of in the proper way, the Commissioner said that he would dispose of all charges as rapidly and as impartially as possible.

District Attorney Philbin stated that the Bellevue investigation had been brought about by the Grand Jury itself. The State Board of Charities, he said, recently commissioned State Inspector Robert W. Hill to make a thorough inspection and examination of the institution. Inspector Hill made a lengthy report to the State Board, and with a number of witnesses would go before the Grand Jury.

Dr. Alexander Lambert, Secretary of the committee of five appointed by the Bellevue Medical Board to investigate conditions in the hospital, notified the officials of the hospital last night to prepare a list of deaths occurring in the hospital during the last five years.

It is intended to show by the list that a large portion of the deaths were of patients transferred from other hospitals, and that the death rate in Bellevue Hospital will be lessened 10 per cent. It is also proposed to show that a large number of the transfers made from private hospitals and other institutions which resulted in death should not have been made and that the patients were not in proper condition to be transferred.

DR. DURYEA'S DEFENSE.

Declares that William J. Finnigan Was Not Maltreated at the Kings County Hospital.

Dr. Jesse T. Duryea, General Medical Superintendent of the Kings County Hospital, yesterday afternoon made a report to Commissioner of Charities Goetting on the death of William J. Finnigan, who died in the hospital on Sunday. Mrs. Finnigan is employed in the family of V. H. Kimmelmann of 709 Avenue D, Flatbush. Her husband, who was suffering from Bright's disease, had been an inmate of the Kings County Hospital for some time.

Mrs. Finnigan claims that when she visited her husband on Wednesday of last week she found him suffering from a deep gash on the top of his head and another cut on the side of his head. He told her he had been maltreated by the nurses. The hospital authorities told her that her husband had received his injuries by falling out of bed. Mrs. Finnigan says that she heard nothing further from the hospital people as to her husband's condition until last Wednesday, when she paid her usual weekly visit to the hospital. She was greatly shocked then to be informed that her husband was dead.

The hospital authorities explained to Mrs. Finnigan that they had sent her word of her husband's death, but that, through an error, the letter was addressed to 709 Avenue D, New York. It is claimed by Mrs. Finnigan that there was no reason for the letter being wrongly addressed, as the hospital authorities had communicated with her on several occasions before through the mail, and none of the letters had gone astray. Mrs. Finnigan informed her employer of the matter, and he determined to have it sifted thoroughly.

Dr. Duryea denied emphatically that Finnigan had been ill-treated at the hospital. On Nov. 8, he said, Finnigan fell out of bed and received a slight contusion of the scalp. This brought on atromatic aneurism, which, at Finnigan's own request, was cut out. This was the cut Mrs. Finnigan saw. There was no other cut or bruise on the man, Dr. Duryea declared, and his death was caused by Bright's disease.

SAYS HIS BRIDE IS "DETAINED."

Principals in a Brooklyn Marriage Tell Conflicting Stories.

Conflicting stories were told yesterday by the principals in a marriage which took place in Brooklyn last week. John Bagley, twenty-four years old, is the bridegroom. He is employed by Bernard Rice & Sons of 618 Broadway, Manhattan, of which firm his father is a member. The Bagleys live at 788 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

Some time ago, while attending a drill at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, he met Miss Evelyn Kingsland, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Howard S. Kingsland, a retired merchant, who lives at 274 Jefferson Avenue. Miss Kingsland was recently graduated from Packer Institute.

On the afternoon of Jan. 8, accompanied by John Duff, a lawyer, who is a friend of Bagley, the couple went to the home of the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, 123 Bainbridge Street, and were married. A supper at the Clarendon Hotel followed, and then Bagley took his bride to her father's house. Instead of parental blessings, he said yesterday, that Mr. Kingsland took his daughter in, but has since refused to allow her to see Bagley.

Mr. Kingsland said last night that it was true that his daughter had married Bagley and that she was now at home. He denied, however, that he is detaining her from her husband, and said that Bagley had made no effort to see her. The bride also denied that she was being detained by her father against her will.

Joseph W. Birdsall Dies Suddenly.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Joseph W. Birdsall died at his home here to-night very suddenly. Heart disease caused death. Mr. Birdsall lived with his family at the Elberon Hotel. This evening he started to attend a dinner, but was taken sick and returned to the hotel. He reached his room and he suddenly dropped dead on the floor. Mr. Birdsall was for many years a bookkeeper in the Bowery Savings Bank in New York City.

CHANGES IN PHILBIN'S OFFICE.

Ten "County Detectives" Dismissed, and a $4,000 Deputy Assistant Appointed.

District Attorney Philbin yesterday dismissed ten subpoena servers, who were connected with his staff, and dignified by Col. Gardiner with the title of "county detectives." This will cut down the expenses of the office $10,000 per year, and still will leave the office with twenty-five "county detectives" to transact the business of the office allotted to them. Mr. Philbin already has accomplished since taking office a saving of $25,000 in his annual pay roll.

The appointment was announced yesterday as Deputy Assistant of Arthur C. Train, twenty-five years old, a graduate of Harvard University and the Law School. Mr. Train was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts, and connected himself with the firm of Ropes, Gray & Loring of Boston. Removing to this city he entered the law office of Robinson, Biddle & Ward. For some time he has been associated with the counsel for the Legal Aid Society. Mr. Train's salary will be $4,000 per year.

The State Board of Charities at its meeting in Albany, Wednesday, adopted resolutions of regret over the resignation of Mr. Philbin as a member of that board. "Mr. Philbin entered the board possessed of unusual qualifications for efficient service," states the resolution. "His trained judgment and judicial mind gave weight to his opinion on all legal questions that came before the board. He rendered a conspicuous public service by his unselfish assumption in an emergency of the Chairmanship of a special committee charged with an important and difficult investigation. The board's sense of loss at his retirement is tempered only by the knowledge that his resignation was due to the acceptance of a call from the Governor to the high and responsible position of District Attorney."

Pierce N. Poole, the bond clerk of the District Attorney's office, said yesterday that Mr. Philbin had instructed him to require every surety to produce information issued by some well-known title guarantee company as to the name of the person holding the property offered as security, on the day when bail is given. The entire amount of forfeited bail bonds remaining uncollected is said to be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, and Mr. Philbin does not desire to have the amount increased during his incumbency.

STOLE PREACHER'S OVERCOAT.

Bold Thief Robs the Rev. Dr. Babcock in the Presence of Many Persons.

Detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Station are looking for a bold sneak thief who stole a beaver overcoat worth from the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock in full view of a large number of the congregation which attended services at the Marble Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, last Monday afternoon. The very coolness of the fellow led to his success, for he deliberately picked up the overcoat from where it lay and then tried on Dr. Babcock's glossy silk hat which had been left near, but, finding that it did not fit him, put it back and retained his own hat. Then he walked out with the passing throng and was soon lost in the streets.

Dr. Babcock is pastor of the Brick Church, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, but officiated in the Marble Church at the opening service of the week of prayer. He entered the church by the door in the side street, which was used by many at this service, and laid his outer garments on the piano in the schoolroom. That he did not discover the thief was due to the fact that he remained at the foot of the pulpit conversing with some members of the congregation, though had he looked behind him at the right moment he might have seen the thief at work.

The man had been observed by many during the service sitting well forward and apparently paying strict attention to all that passed. He was a large man and quite well dressed, about thirty-five years old, with a heavy brown mustache. The police suspect him of being guilty of several similar thefts which have been brought to their notice in the same precinct.

WALKED OFF WITH FOLDING BED.

Bernstein Took Furniture Store Display and Was Held for Theft.

Joseph Bernstein of 61 Bowery, passing Broome and Essex Streets on Thursday evening, suddenly seized a folding bed which was on exhibition before a furniture store temptingly marked to be sold at a ruinous sacrifice. Bernstein had not walked far with the bed, however, before he was overtaken by Policeman Ryan of the Eldridge Street Station and arrested.

Bernstein tried to explain that he had been employed by a man with a red beard to take the bed to an address he was not positive about, and that he had not the slightest idea that it had been stolen. In the Essex Market Court yesterday morning Magistrate Brann rejected the story about the bearded man and held Bernstein for trial in Special Sessions.

ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUD.

Deputy Regent of the Royal Arcanum Arrested at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 11.—Charles H. Boylan, a Deputy Regent of the Royal Arcanum, was arrested this afternoon for forgery in attempting to secure payment of a death benefit of $3,000 on an alleged false application for membership.

According to the police, a man named Fannon was initiated into the local council last Spring, but, although his dues were paid regularly by Boylan, he did not attend any of the meetings. On Oct. 15 last Boylan informed the council that Fannon had died in New York four days previous of injuries received in the Galveston flood, and attempted to collect the benefit for a woman named in the policy.

Investigation did not support Boylan's story, and the arrest followed.

DEAN OF BARNARD COLLEGE.

Miss Laura D. Gill Appointed to Succeed Mrs. George Haven Putnam.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Abram S. Hewitt. Mrs. Henry Munn was elected a Trustee.

The vacany in the Deanship, which had existed since the resignation of Mrs. George Haven Putnam, January, 1900, was filled by President Low's appointment of Miss Laura D. Gill, A. B., A. M., a graduate of Smith College.

Miss Gill studied in the public schools of Brockton, Mass.; Smith College, Leipsic University, University of Genoa, and one year in the Sorbonne in Paris. She took a special course in philosophy under Prof. Garman of Amherst, and has spent much time in special studies of mathematics and mathematical astronomy.

During the Cuban war Miss Gill served as a nurse, and since that war had been the representative of the Cuban Orphan Society in Cuba.

Tufts College Alumni Dinner.

The sixth annual dinner of the Tufts College Alumni Association of New York will be held at the Hotel Savoy next Thursday evening. President Austin B. Fletcher will preside. Other speakers will be Elmer H. Capen, President of Tufts College, whose subject will be "Educational Portents in the New Century"; Prof. Charles E. Fay, "The College"; Hosea M. Knowlton, Attorney General of Massachusetts, "What an Organized Alumni Can Do for the College"; Benjamin H. Hinds, "Reminiscences of Early Days"; Tabor Ashton of Philadelphia, "The Random Remarks of a Sixty-niner," and the Rev. Dr. J. Coleman Adams, "Scintillations."

Silk Mills Sold Under Foreclosure.

The Rhenania Silk Mills at College Point, Queens, have been sold under foreclosure at the Long Island City Court House, to satisfy a judgment of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, to whom the property was knocked down for $10,000. The original cost of the mills was over $100,000. The mills have been closed since the failure of their owner, Hugo Funke, more than a year ago. At one time 400 hands were employed and more than 100 looms operated in the mills.

Ten Years' Sentence for Spellman.

Otto Spellman, a planomaker, of 342 East Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Sing Sing by Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, for killing William Willow in a fight at Doll's piano factory, where both were employed, on Nov. 15 last. Spellman and Willow quarreled, and Willow was struck on the head with a "skid" and sustained a fatal injury.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14 St. from 13th to 15th. 6th Av.

Our ad in yesterday's papers was filled with extraordinary values—**and the rain didn't stop a minute.** That's why the same goods are still on sale.

THE TARRANT FIRE VERDICT

President Main and W. G. B. Powers Held Responsible by Coroner.

Official Also Orders the Two Men to Appear Before Him and Furnish Bail.

Thomas F. Main, President, and W. G. B. Powers, a member of the drug firm of Tarrant & Co., were found liable, by a jury before Coroner Bausch yesterday, for the death of seven persons killed in the fire and subsequent explosions which wrecked their premises on Oct. 29 last.

Coroner Bausch directed their counsel to bring both men before him at 11 o'clock today, in order that they might be admitted to $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Assistant District Attorney Walsh, who has the case in charge, states that the matter will be presented to the Grand Jury at once.

H. M. Kirkland, Superintendent of the firm of McKesson & Robbins, testified yesterday that his firm had stored in the Tarrant Building 245 barrels of sulphur and 45 barrels of chlorate of potash. "Did you know that under the law only 1,000 pounds of sulphur could be stored in a building?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"I supposed Tarrant & Co. had a proper permit."

Henry S. Chatfield of Rogers & Pyatt said his firm had about 644 kegs of chlorate of potash, each containing 112 pounds, stored in the building at the time of the fire. Patrick Martin, the elevator man, said that he had taken 14 barrels of sulphur to the third floor several days before the fire. "Didn't you swear before the Fire Marshal that you took those barrels to the fourth floor?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"No." The witness's testimony before the Marshal was read to him.

George S. Murray, Inspector of Combustibles, admitted that after a permit is secured, there is no way to prevent dealers from increasing combustible stores in their buildings. The first explosion, the Inspector thought, might have been a dust explosion, which threw the hot debris on the dry chemicals, causing the subsequent explosions.

Coroner Bausch, addressing the jury, said that it had been impossible to throw light on the origin of the fire, but that it had been shown to have started on the fourth floor.

Alfred Ely, counsel for Tarrant & Co., asked that the jury be charged that the death of the seven persons was not caused by an explosion of sulphur, as Inspector Murray had said it might have been caused by a "back draught." "Inspector Murray had several theories," said the Coroner.

The jury deliberated half an hour, and then handed up the following verdict:

"The said seven persons came to their death on the 29th of October at 273 Greenwich Street by incineration caused at the time and place aforesaid, as the result of an explosion and fire. We find that the said explosion was caused by the storage of combustible chemicals in excess of the quantities permitted by law, and we hold Tarrant & Co. criminally responsible for the deaths of the deceased." Coroner Bausch said that in view of the verdict it was his duty to hold the members of the firm of Tarrant & Co., and he directed their counsel to produce Thomas F. Main and William G. B. Powers to-day, when he would accept their bail in the sum of $5,000 each. Mr. Ely said that Mr. Powers, not being actively identified with the firm, could not be held. The Coroner replied that Mr. Powers shared in the profits resulting from the illegal storage of explosives in the building, and he would therefore hold him with President Main.

SECRECY ABOUT NEW TAX BILL.

Details of Proposed Measure Withheld by President Feitner.

A conference was held in the office of President Feitner of the Department of Taxes yesterday about a new tax bill. President Feitner would not give out any information about the proposed bill. He said that the details were being discussed and that it would be some time before a draft of the proposed law could be made public. It is settled that provision will be made in the bill for the city to collect more taxes each year on personal property.

The Personal Tax bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Wagner, proposing a tax on personal property without reference to the residence of the property owner, does not meet with the approval of the Department of Taxes. President Feitner said yesterday that he did not favor the Wagner bill, but would not discuss the details.

Rock Island Acquires Another Road.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Jan. 11.—A deed transferring the Gowrie and Northwestern Railway, running from Gowrie, in Webster County, to a junction with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, at Sibley, to the Rock Island, was recorded today. The consideration was $1,479,245. A mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York was simultaneously filed by the Rock Island.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Clearing following snow or rain, wind north to northwest.

The disturbance has slightly increased in energy, and was central last night over Southeastern Virginia; another disturbance was central over the Canadian Northwest. Clearing weather is indicated for the Northeastern section of the country, except New England, where snow or rain will continue. Local snows are also indicated for portions of the Northwest. Lower temperatures are indicated generally for the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and East Gulf States, and the Ohio Valley, and higher temperatures in the extreme Northwest. Brisk to high northeasterly winds, shifting to northwesterly, are indicated for the New England Coast, brisk to high northwesterly winds on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and fresh to brisk winds, generally westerly, on the South Atlantic Coast. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	37	37	37
6 A. M.	36	37	36
9 A. M.	38	36	37
12 M.	44	35	36
4 P. M.	41	36	37
6 P. M.	37	36	37
9 P. M.	32	36	37
12 P. M.	28	35	37

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 36½
Weather Bureau 30
Corresponding date 1900 37
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years 29

At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.05 inches, and at 8 P. M. 30.83 inches. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 80 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 96 per cent. The maximum temperature was 37 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum 35 degrees at 3 P. M.

TILDEN CLUB'S ADDRESS

Calls on All Democrats to Cooperate with It.

Temporary Headquarters Secured in the Sherman Square Hotel—Board of Directors Chosen.

The Tilden Club, formed to take an active part in National, State, and municipal politics, held an organization meeting last evening in the Sherman Square Hotel. A Board of Directors was chosen and an address was issued to the voters as follows:

"The Tilden Club has been organized for the purpose of promulgating Democratic principles and promoting Democratic success. It is not simply a local club, and its purpose is to participate in campaigns, National, State, and municipal. It will furnish a rendezvous for Democrats who believe in the principles of the party as enunciated by its founders and maintained and advocated by a long line of illustrious statesmen.

"In recent years there have been introduced into the party platforms certain policies and principles of government believed by many to be hostile to the fundamental principles of sound Democracy. Whatever may be the opinion of individual Democrats concerning these policies and principles, upon one thing all must agree: they have been rejected by the people, and have alienated many thousands of our citizens who had theretofore given to the party their loyal support.

"Under these circumstances we believe the time has come for Democrats to unite, seeking unity of force and purpose in those traditional and accepted tenets of the party for the exercise of which the present condition of our National affairs furnishes such abundant opportunity. Unless this is done, we must expect to see the Democratic Party continue in a hopeless minority. Our aim is to avoid this; to restore to the party its sword and shield, and to place it before the people clothed in familiar raiment, fearless and aggressive.

"To all Democrats to whom these views appeal, and especially to those who believe that the present Democratic organization in this city does not, in local affairs at least, fairly represent the patriotic and unselfish Democratic citizens of this great city, we extend a cordial invitation to cooperate with us.

"The club has secured temporary headquarters at the Sherman Square Hotel until suitable repairs can be made to its clubhouse. Applications for membership may be addressed to George A. Heaney, Secretary, Sherman Square Hotel."

The following will compose the Board of Directors: Lewis H. Spense, Herbert J. Davis, William H. Duckworth, Robert E. Dowling, Miles M. Dawson, William A. Barber, Jacob A. Cantor, Henry D. F. Hotchkiss, Perez M. Stewart, Nathaniel Shaw, Jr., James R. Ely, and William Arrowsmith.

It was decided at the meeting last evening to rent a house on Seventy-second Street, which will be handsomely furnished.

City Democracy's Plans.

A meeting of the City Democracy, organized by ex-Sheriff O'Brien to fight the domination of Richard Croker as a political leader, held a meeting last evening. It was arranged to open a Harlem headquarters in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and two members from each Assembly district up town will form a committee to perfect all the details of local organization.

PARK FOR EASTERN BROOKLYN.

Aldermen's Committee Favors Plan to Relieve Congested District.

The Committee on Parks of the Board of Aldermen held a public hearing yesterday on the proposed park in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Ivie spoke in favor of establishing the park, and told of the need of the thousands of poor people in the tenements of the district for some recreation place. The ground proposed to be taken for the park includes 600 city lots. The cost would be about $600,000.

There was no opposition to the park plan, and it was said that a favorable report would be made at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen next week. Senator McCarren has been active in trying to get the park plan through the Municipal Assembly.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Guatemalan Minister to the United States, Washington; Samuel H. Cramp, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira; J. H. Eckels, Chicago; Butler Ames, Lowell.

MURRAY HILL—E. Anderson, United States Army.

VICTORIA—William S. Cox, Mayor of Omaha.

GRAND—Col. S. M. Mansfield, United States Army; W. H. Coffin, United States Army.

GILSEY—Col. William H. Powell, United States Army.

STURTEVANT—Titus Sheard, Little Falls, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. A. B. White, West Virginia; George H. Bridgman, Consul of the United States at La Paz, Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; I. Newburger, woolens and boys' and children's clothing; L. A. Michelson, boys' and children's clothing, 9 Walker Street.

Macauley & Co., Detroit; Mich.; A. H. Macauley, millinery; Criterion Hotel.

Greenebaum, I., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Greenebaum, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. G. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Topp, Leathers & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; J. L. Topp, dry goods; G. B. Carter, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hutzler, A., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; I. Hutzler, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Michaels Brothers, Athens, Ga.; M. G. Michaels, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; D. Mayer, dress goods; 377 Broadway; Holland House.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. K. Wilson, woolens; 55 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. Pease, domestics; 115 Worth Street.

Jones & Audette, Jamestown, N. Y.; C. L. Audette, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bearse, Murphy & Co., Portland, Me.; T. J. Murphy, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

McKillot-Smith Company, Burlington, Vt.; W. C. Reynolds, carpets; Hotel Normandie.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Hart, millinery; F. W. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Ellis, A. C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. J. Geddes, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery; C. J. Barnard, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., Jan. 11.—The Lakeside Inn, situated on the northern shore of Bantam Lake, was totally destroyed by fire to-day. The hotel was valued at $10,000.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 11.—The Crouse block, one of the largest apartment buildings in the city, was damaged by fire this evening to the extent of $10,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

7:10 A. M.—1,470 Second Avenue; David Carr; damage, $10.

4:20 P. M.—66 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Sigmund Katz; damage, $2.

5:15 P. M.—289 Mott Street; Antonio Milo; damage, $5.

5:25 P. M.—340 St. Ann's Avenue; George Condler; damage, $10.

8:40 P. M.—62 Stanton Street; Samuel Stone; damage, slight.

9:45 P. M.—176 Madison Avenue; Joseph Beckstein; damage, slight.

11:15 P. M.—302 East Fiftieth Street; Frederica D. Katz; damage, $50.

11:21 P. M.—354 East Forty-first Street; James Fulton; damage, $10.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:23	Sun sets...4:54	Moon rises... ...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..12:34	Gov. Isl'd...1:00	H. Gate...2:56
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..12:37	Gov. Isl'd..12:51	H. Gate...2:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Andes, Hayti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Arabistan, Argentina	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Athos, Fortune Island, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Buffalo, Hull		
Cap Frio, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Comus, New Orleans		2:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Naples	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Mercator, Progreso	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Potsdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow		9:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Servia, Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 14.

Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Dominic, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Mae, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Trave, Bremen	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Havana, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Antwerp, via Southampton	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 16.

La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Santiago, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	12:30 P. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to January 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenogle. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 16 and up to Jan. 19, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Jan. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 19, and up to Feb. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Feb. 3.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong, Dec. 11; Shanghai, Dec. 15; Yokohama, Dec. 22, and Honolulu, Jan. 1, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, were dispatched east at 6 P. M. Jan. 8, and are due in New York to-morrow morning, and that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east on Jan. 9, are due in New York on the morning of Jan. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 12.

California, Gibraltar, Dec. 26.
Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 30.
Circassian Prince, Shields, Dec. 24.
Elwick, Huelva, Dec. 22.
Fontabelle, St. Kitts, Jan. 7.
Hiso, Bordeaux, Dec. 22.
Koehn, Bremen, Dec. 30.
Liv. Algiers, Dec. 18.
Marengo, New Castle, Dec. 25.
Max, Dantzic, Dec. 23.
Nicola II., Copenhagen, Dec. 26.
Noordland, Antwerp, Dec. 31.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Ponce, San Juan, Jan. 1.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 11.
Puritan, Hamburg, Dec. 23.
Ranza, Algiers, Dec. 26.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Dec. 27.
Umbria, Liverpool, Jan. 5.
Woodburn, St. Michael's, Jan. 1.

SUNDAY, JAN. 13.

El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 8.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Jan. 12.
La Champagne, Havre, Jan. 5.
Lady Joicy, Sunderland, Dec. 24.
Norge, Christiansand, Dec. 31.
Ohio, Hull, Jan. 1.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Jan. 1.

MONDAY, JAN. 14.

Columbia, Gibralter, Jan. 6.
Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 30.
Jeanne, Port au Prince, Jan. 8.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 9.
Marquette, London, Jan. 3.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

Advance, Colon, Jan. 8.
Canadian, Liverpool, Jan. 3.
Georgic, Liverpool, Jan. 5.
Hubert, Para, Jan. 3.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 14.
Lampasas, Galveston, Jan. 9.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Jan. 7.
Ohio, Hull, Jan. 1.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Jan. 3.

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL
to 5th Avenue and 37th Street,

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd.

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE, AT REDUCED PRICES, OF THEIR MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

FINE TABLE CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL ARTICLES.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Patrons are respectfully requested to come as early in the day as possible to ensure good attention.

BROADWAY AND TWENTY-FIRST ST.

The world-wide appreciation accorded

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

is the best testimony as to its intrinsic merit. Its delicate flavour and unmistakable aroma have made it the desired whisky of the connoisseur everywhere.

s6

Arrived.

SS Mae, McDonald, Arroyo, &c., Jan. 2, with mdse. to New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool, Jan. 2, and Queenstown, 3d, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:57 A. M.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Tholen, Hamburg, Dec. 22, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Ciudad de Cadiz, (Span.,) Oyarbide, Genoa, &c., Dec. 22, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Harnden, Palermo, &c., Dec. 16, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Gwent, (Nor.,) Titland, Port Antonio, &c., Jan. 2, with fruit and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Begonia, (Br.,) Smith, Port Natal, &c., Dec. 7, in ballast to North & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Kimr Bleddyn, (Br.,) Liddle, Laguna, &c., Dec. 18, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Voege, Rotterdam, Dec. 26, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Ar

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Men's PERCALE SHIRTS

3 for $1---Worth a Dollar Apiece!

This is a startling announcement. And it is just as remarkable as the figures indicate. It is the wind-up of a vast purchase of Shirts which we sold by the thousands at sixty cents apiece. Now we have put together all that were left from both sales in New York and Philadelphia, and find that all regular sizes are here; as well as a very wide variety of patterns to choose from. Not a shirt in the lot is worth less than a dollar. Many dollar shirts are not so well made as these. There are to-day five hundred and sixty-four dozens to pick from, at the most remarkable price for which really excellent shirts were ever sold—

35c each---Three for $1

Shown to-day on special counters in the Ninth street aisle.

Also this companion offering for Men—

600 SCARFS worth $1 to $2.50 at 50c Each

This is a clean-up of odd lots of fine imported and domestic Scarfs left from our holiday selling. The group includes English Squares and Imperials, in dark shades of fine fancy silks. It is a splendid collection; but they'll likely be sold out in a jiffy.

A *Personal* Note to the Readers of Our ADVERTISING

A new century is here, and while the days seem much the same as the last days of the Nineteenth Century, yet they indicate advancement in the world's years, and demand progress in all lines of effort.

We want the Wanamaker advertising to be the best in the world. And by "best" we mean to have it give to our readers just the news they wish to hear, in just the way they want to hear it. We have no way of knowing your private opinion; yet *your individual good opinion* is vital to this store's success. We spend a vast sum of money annually to interest you in this store through our advertising, and we would like to use the space we buy in the newspapers in the way that would be most valuable to you.

We believe that our store news is as important as stock reports and fashion news; for it is both, when rightly done. But we would like to add your ideas to ours, in so far as a change in method would prove of value to you.

What is lacking in the Wanamaker advertising that you would like to see in it? What exists in the Wanamaker advertising which is of no interest to you and might be omitted?

We request your reply to these questions only because by helping us, we believe we can help you. The aim of the Wanamaker Store is not only to be constantly the best server of public needs in merchandise; but to be better and better every day and hour. We want it to be as near your ideal of a store as it can be made. We want to incorporate as many of your ideas as are practicable in order to make our service constantly better and better for you.

If convenient for you to do so, we will appreciate very highly your frank criticisms and suggestions.

Please address letters to

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Advertising Office. New York.

Prince Albert COATS and Vests

This word to good dressers—men who wish to be correct in every detail of dress. We wish them to know this line particularly. A great many know it, to their perfect satisfaction. And the list is steadily growing.

We'll fit anybody from these stocks. Don't imagine that because you're unusually stout, or exceptionally tall, or because you differ in any way from the average man, that we won't be able to give you a perfect fit. It shall be correct, or you shall not have the garments at any price.

And as to prices—you cannot be other than pleased at ours. Some fine coats and vests of black Thibet, serge lined, at $20—silk lined, at $25. And some of imported black vicuna, silk lined, of course, at $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Clothing

A single announcement seems to be sufficient to turn over these various odd lots to other hands. They've been finding a great many of these little incomplete lines and making them so surprisingly low that the end of bargains of this sort is not in sight. The rummaging is almost over, but there are still these very excellent values for to-day. May find a few after these, but none better:

$3.25—Good $6 suits. Double-breasted coats; all wool; silk-sewed; splendid school suits for boys of 9 to 16 years.

$5—Three-piece suits for 9 to 16-year boys; double-breasted vests; pure wool cheviots. Value $7.50 and $8.

$5—Fifty high-grade reefers; fine kerseys and cheviots; stylish, durable; sizes 3 to 8 years. Values up to $10.

$9—Raglans and other topcoats of Oxford frieze and Cambridge cheviot; very fine garments for boys of 6 to 16 years. Values $12 to $15.

Second floor, Ninth street.

SHEET MUSIC

Everything that is new and popular; as well as standard and classic music. A most complete collection. All the sheet music known as the fifty-cent sort—though never sold at that price—is here regularly at

Eighteen Cents

This brief list of titles:

Songs—

The Spider and the Fly. Von Tilzer.
Mr. Dingy, Don't be Stingy. Jones.
Pansy. Smith.
He's Laid on the Shelf. Arnold and Boorum.
Paddy's Cat. Chauncey Olcott.
My Dinah. Perrin.
Day by Day. Tony Stanford.
The Game of Eyes. Brill.
It's Just Because I Love You So. J. B. Davis.
I've a Longing in My Heart for You, Louise. C. K. Harris.
When Sousa Leads the Band. Horwitz and Bower.
You Needn't Say the Kisses Came From Me. Carter.
My Sunflower Sue. Bratton.

Songs—

I Am Waiting Here for Julia. Rowley.
All I Want is Ma Chickens. Deas and Wilson.
You're Just the Girl for Me. Havez.
My Charcoal Charmer. Gus Edwards.
Just My Little Yaller Boy and Me. Carter.

Instrumental—

Richard Carvel (march). Furst.
Ragtime Reveries. Carter.
Blue Ribbon (march). Morse.
Mississippi Side-step. Berliner.
Lion Tamer (march). Berliner.
Comedy King (two-step). Hirst.
Polly (waltzes). Morse.
Lily of the Nile (waltzes). Berliner.
Ace of Spades (march). Berliner.
Hannah's Promenade. Ellis.

A piano to try these pieces on, in the section next to the Underprice store.

Basement.

CALENDARS

There are 27 kinds still remaining. All beautifully lithographed. Prices were 10c to 45c—very moderately priced at those figures. Choice now at 5c and 10c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Parlor CABINETS

To-day's particular word from the sale of Parlor Furniture is about parlor cabinets at very positive price-concessions. Quite a number of very choice designs comprise the offering, which should be highly attractive to every housekeeper.

There is still a good assortment of the reduced parlor suites and odd chairs and divans, prices of which have already been quoted. These hints of the cabinets:

Parlor Cabinets—

At $23, from $42—Mahogany with inlaid lines.
At $30, from $46—Mahogany inlaid.
At $32.50, from $55—Mahogany; mirror back and glass shelves.
At $35, from $48—Mahogany; inlaid lines.
At $36, from $55—Vernis-martin.
At $40, from $55—Mahogany; mirror back and glass shelves.
At $42.50, from $56—Vernis-martin.

Parlor Cabinets—

At $45, from $67.50—Vernis-martin.
At $55, from $85—Vernis-martin.
At $57.50, from $80—Mahogany; hand-painted decorations.
At $60, from $100—Vernis-martin.
At $60, from $92—Mahogany; hand-painted decorations.
At $75, from $125—Vernis-martin; hand-painted decorations.
At $95, from $140—Gold.

Music Cabinets—

At $16, from $25—Mahogany; 5 drawers.
At $22, from $35—Mahogany inlaid.
At $25, from $40—Mahogany; hand-painted decorations.
At $25, from $40—Mahogany inlaid.
At $28, from $40—Mahogany; medallion decorations.
At $35, from $55—Vernis-martin.
At $60, from $80—Vernis-martin.

Fourth floor.

Clean-up Sale of GIRLS' COATS

Our entire splendid stock of foreign and domestic Coats for girls is included in this sweeping price reduction. This means all styles, of course, that are made for girls of 6 to 16 years. Full-length, three-quarter and box coats in all of the season's best shades and fabrics—all made in the smart and stylish way that is essential to all coats that wish to gain admittance to this stock.

These are the new prices:

At $7.50—Coats worth $10 to $15
At $10 —Coats worth $16 to $20
At $15—Coats worth $21 to $25
At $20—Coats worth $27.50 to $30

Second floor, Ninth street.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Those who take pains to know, tell us that there is no such collection of muslin garments elsewhere in Greater New York. That while there are to be found a few isolated items here and there that seem to approach some of ours, that there is nowhere any attempt to equal the variety; nowhere are the garments so refined and attractive; nowhere are they kept so clean and orderly.

All this is so because we make it so. The sale is great because a great principle is behind it. These price-hints:

Night Gowns—

75c—Of muslin; yoke of 4 rows of lace and cluster of plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with torchon lace.
85c—Of cambric; square neck, trimmed with lawn ruffle and edged with torchon lace.
$1—Of cambric; Empire style; trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and insertion.
$1.25—Of cambric; high neck; yoke of 4 rows of insertion and cluster of plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.
Other styles, 38c to $8.

Corset Covers—

25c—Of cambric; square neck, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
50c—Of cambric; square neck, trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion and ribbon.
Other styles, up to $3.75.

Drawers—

35c—Of muslin, with deep lawn ruffle; plaited and hemstitched hem.
50c—Of cambric; trimmed with ruffle of neat embroidery and plaits.
75c—Of cambric, with deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertions.
Other styles, 15c to $4.25.

Short Petticoats—

35c—Of muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; plain hem, hemstitched.
50c—Of muslin; trimmed with embroidery ruffle and plaits above.
75c—Of cambric, with deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
Other styles, 25c to $2.75.

Chemises—

50c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
75c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion.
$1—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, embroidery and ribbon.
Other styles, 25c to $4.50.

Petticoats—

50c—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of cambric; plain hem, and plaits above.
85c—Of cambric; trimmed with 2 ruffles of lawn, and Valenciennes lace.
$1—Of cambric, with deep lawn ruffle; plain hem hemstitched, and plaits above.
$1.25—Of cambric, with deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and plaits.
Other styles, 35c to $15.

The JACKETS That the Rain Left

Busy yesterday; but not busy enough to affect the variety of these under-priced coats in this stock-righting sale.

Our entire stock is included—every sort of coat, all styles, all fabrics, all colors, all grades. These are our choicest, latest styles. Nobody has, or has had, smarter or better made garments at their regular prices; yet these are the prices now:

At $6—Jackets worth up to $15
At $10—Jackets worth up to $18
At $13.50—Jackets worth up to $26
At $25—Jackets worth up to $43
At $20—Velour Jackets worth up to $35
At $40—Velour Jackets worth up to $75
At $60—Velour Jackets worth up to $100

Also a group of smart and handsome *Newmarkets*—
At $25, from $30 to $43.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Paris Notes from the office of JOHN WANAMAKER

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES,
PARIS, December 24, 1900.

The aspect of the "carnet mondain" gives every indication of lively doings in society at this Christmas time. Many dinner and theatre parties are being given at this moment and the races are more fashionably attended than ever, unusually so for December. There was a very large attendance at the Auteuil Steeplechases last Sunday, when the pesage was crowded with many elegantly dressed Parisiennes. Among them was the Princess Murat, gowned in a chic costume of violet panne; the corsage and skirt, incrusted with a light mauve cloth, was embroidered in black and gold and trimmed with chinchilla fur. Panne is in very great favor just now and is worn by all the smartest "grandes dames." The Comtesse Le Marois wore black panne, braided with black and gold, together with a handsome ermine and broadtail pelerine. The Marquise de Noe was becomingly dressed in mordore "drap de zibeline," the bolero corsage and skirt strapped with gold-embroidered brown velvet and sable. Another "drap de zibeline" gown was in a pretty reseda shade. The skirt opened slightly on either side, showing a plaiting strapped by narrow black and gold cords, and small buttons. The corsage, having a very high ceinture of white panne, studded with gold and a gold buckle in front, had a shoulder pelerine of ermine incrusted on to points of guipure: this was caught together in front by a heavy gold braid lace.

Some wonderful gowns are now to be seen on the stage at the little theatre called L'Athenee Comique; in no other play has the dressing been so very elaborate and up-to-date. The principal gown is a gorgeous tea-gown or "robe d'interieur" of white panne. It forms a Watteau plait at the back and is somewhat loose in front. Gold spangled tulle fills up the transparent yoke, and below it comes a bertha of white panne, having colored floral applications of the same material, dotted with gold. Just above the hem of the skirt is a very wide band of similar embroidery. The design, as well as it can be seen from the auditorium, was one of pale pink and pale mauve orchids. Another "robe d'interieur" is of blood-red crepe de Chine. It falls from a bolero of stiff gold embroidery, which is cut square at the neck.

A very smart shooting dress worn by a particularly chic and slim young lady, who comes incidentally into the play, is of Gordon plaid—the material being a rough cheviot. The tight little double-breasted jacket has a high military collar, and the short skirt, which comes only to the tops of a pair of high and smart brown boots, is kilted in wide kilts. A chic little round hat of soft hairy felt, beige in color, and trimmed in front with a couple of quills, completes this charming costume.

It is very fashionable to wear a good deal of neck-adornment with evening dress. The pearl collars that are the appanage of almost everybody in these days of lavish expenditure, are now supplemented by twists of lace and of the chiffon of which the gown is made; and against this wisp of dainty fabric a single-row pearl necklace or a diamond collar looks effective, and is considered very smart.

The huge gold tissue roses that are so much in favor for millinery, are the latest idea for enhancing the effect of an evening dress. They are as large as cheese-plates, and are placed with apparent carelessness near the left shoulder.

Gold on gowns continues its popularity. The gilt tags on ribbon velvet ties for the neck are still much used, and on most gowns there is a rosette or a bow, and ends placed somewhere to which a "ferret" can be affixed.

FURS Reduced

A fur store that could do business on a day like yesterday must have some peculiar attractions. This store offered some splendid bargains—the sort that would bring people in mid-summer. Interesting additions are made to-day to the offerings of yesterday. In fact, there's rich picking in all sorts of splendid furs, all at much less than former fair figures:

$4—Alaska sable scarfs, trimmed with 8 tails; were $5 and $6.50.
$12—Alaska sable scarfs, trimmed with 8 full tails; value $17.50.
$15—Sable fox boas, with 2 large brush tails; were $20.
$17.50—Short electric seal capes; were $25 and $30.
$25—Natural lynx collarettes; pointed fronts; high storm collar; were $50.
$25—Plain electric seal Eton jackets; were $35 and $40.
$30—Electric seal Eton jackets, with collar and revers of blended mink; were $45.
$41.25—Plain electric seal coats; were $55 and $57.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Waists

Sixteen styles. Sixteen bargains. In two groups: $2.50 for choice among $3.75 to $5 kinds. All French flannel; solid colors, stripes and dots; light and dark shades. Severely plain to very elaborate. Seven styles.

$3 for choice among $5.50 to $6.50 values. These are of very good flannel in light and dark colors, and handsomely made up. Nine of the best, recent styles.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS

Warm, well made wrappers, comfortable and cheap. Two lots; Some at $1, that were priced $1.25 and $1.75. Plenty of the better grades for early comers. These are of flannelette in dark grounds, with neat fancy stripes or figures; body lined; 3 styles; trimmed with fancy braid or cord; all have ruffle on skirt.

The other is a group of $2.75 to $4.50 wrappers. They're now priced at $2 for choice. Of German flannel; 4 styles, light and dark grounds; with fancy stripes or figures; trimmed with braid or velvet ribbon.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

To-day's Doings in Three SHOE STORES

Bargains. Very decided bargains in all of our shoe stores. Unusually good values for men, women and children. All seasonable footwear. All good styles. All perfect. This hint tells only a part of the many good things in to-day's offerings:

Women's $2 Shoes at $1.40—
Some are worth even more than $2. They are of fine grained kidskin; neat toe shapes and heels; tipped with patent leather and kidskin; rather heavy, but flexible soles; comfortable, durable.

Boys' Shoes at 50c—
And there are values in this lot up to $1.25; mussed a bit; a little dressing will make them good as new; sizes 10 to 13.

Children's Leggings at 85c—Of velvet, red, blue, brown, black. Were $1.25.

The bargain store for men is across Ninth street, Fourth avenue.

Among the new attractions there are:

Men's Shoes at $1.90—
They are grades that usually sell for $3 and $3.50. Heavy box calf lace shoes, with solid extension soles—winter shoes. Some patent leather and kidskin shoes also, in this lot.

Boys' $2 Shoes at $1.25—
Heavy leathers, good solid soles; with heels.

Men's Shoes at $2.45—
$3.50 to $5 are the regular prices of the shoes in this group. Fine high-grade winter shoes; also some light-weight stylish shoes.

Nearly all leathers. Not all sizes. It will pay you to look for yours.

Children's Warm HATS and CAPS

Headwear for winter days—for rainy, snowy, freezy days—in broad variety. Primarily protectors, yet pretty and jaunty effects, many of them. And none is expensive. Some surprisingly low.

Heavy woolen Toques, plaid colors and combinations, for boys and girls, 25c to $1.25
Small Toques for children of 4 to 6 years, in attractive color combinations, 35c and 50c
Camel's-hair Toques, 50c and $1.
Tam o'Shanters of camel's-hair, solid colors and Scotch plaids, 50c and $1.
Golf Caps; double band to keep the ears warm; plain blue and mixed colors, 65c to $1.25.
Plush Polo Caps, 75c, $1.25 and $1.50.
Chinchilla Polo Caps, $1.25.
Alpine and Telescope Hats for boys; pearl, castor, black and brown, $1.50.
Derby Hats, black and brown, $1.75 and $2

Second floor, Tenth street.

Latest Word from the *Under-price Store*

Six floors contribute, at one time or another, to this popular basement store. It's a store the stocks of which are all priced below—much below—the market. Mostly of fresh, clean, perfect goods.

New lots to-day supplement the splendid offerings of yesterday and the day before. Fairly good supplies of the latter are still here, owing to the very unfavorable weather.

Women's Handkerchiefs—Excellent Values—
100 dozen handkerchiefs, at 10c. each—they're regularly 20c. Unlaundered, hemstitched, with drawn-work or revers.
Plain hemstitched handkerchiefs, at 17c and 25c, and others neatly embroidered at 18c and 25c, that have sold at 25c and 35c.

Indian Clothes Hampers Half Price—
These are the work of Canadian Indians. Well woven, strong and serviceable. Of generous size. Would be fairly priced at $1.50. This lot at 75c each.

Italian Silk Blankets, Reduced—
Also called "slumber robes," and used frequently as couch covers. This collection comprises various effective combinations of colorings—all stripes. The price is $1.25 each. Yesterday it was $2.

Women's Umbrellas Under-priced—
A group containing various good grades and styles. Some of union taffeta; others of Helvetia cloth; all stylish natural wood handles. Values $1.25 to $2—the majority being of the higher priced qualities. Choice at $1.

Boys' Waists for Very Little—
Flannel blouse waists, various good colorings, sizes 2½ to 15 years, at 50c each. Were 75c and $1. And some washable waists, not perfectly fresh, but without injury, at 25c instead of 50c and 75c. Sizes 2½ to 15 years.

Books at 10c—Values up to 25c—
Cloth bound books. Fiction, history and so on. Regularly and moderately priced at 15c to 25c. Several hundred from which to choose now at 10c.

25c. Papeteries at 15c a box.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue.
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. CARLISLE ON THE PORTO RICAN CASES

His Argument for the Plaintiffs Before the Supreme Court.

Says Real Issue Is Whether the Constitution Extends Over Congress, President, and Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Attorney General Griggs concluded his argument before the United States Supreme Court today, continuing his statement of the position of the Government as to the rule of uniformity in tariff and internal revenue taxes. He insisted that the application of the internal revenue laws to Porto Rico would be unwise, and in many places unprofitable. A rule of uniformity in internal taxes, he said, could be estimated when applied to contiguous States, as the States were governed by similar laws and similar conditions. But when it came to applying these taxes to widely separated territories inhabited by polyglot races, a wide discretion was necessary, and to endeavor to apply a system of internal taxes would be rather applying a strait jacket than a constitution. So, he said, the correct rule required the United States to consider the uniformity of the States; but diversity was the necessary rule as to territories, because of diversity as to geography and racial characteristics observable in the territories.

Continuing, Mr. Griggs said Congress should have discretion to impose only such taxes as the people could bear. Americans had been so long accustomed to regard the United States according to its old lines, said Mr. Griggs, that it was almost a wrench to consider that there was now United States territory within the arctic circle and in the islands of many seas. This expansion should result in a larger comprehension of the duties and necessities, and the impossibility of enforcing an ironclad rule of uniformity everywhere should be borne in mind.

As to internal revenue duties, the speaker said, there was never an objection to the action of Congress in failing to extend the internal revenue laws. In the annexation of Hawaii, when the local laws were left in force, there was then not a single objection raised as to the constitutionality of the proceeding. The varying taxes which States might levy indicated that Congress had similar powers to vary taxes.

The Attorney General reviewed the history of the internal revenue legislation, showing that the first tax on distilled spirits was applicable only to States, and a subsequent act extended the provisions to the territories. Subsequent similar legislation referred to the States and Territories, and the District of Columbia. In the Alaska legislation it was cited that the internal revenue laws were not extended at first, and when excise laws were extended not all of such duties were made applicable.

Referring to the fact that there were different rates of taxation applied to the Indians, the Attorney General said there was no warrant in law for one rule for a tribe of red men and another for a race of brown men or a race of black men.

As to the future, he said, they must consider the possibility, not the probability, of the acquisition of Egypt, the Soudan, Central Africa, China, or a spot in the antarctic circle, and the classes of people who might at any future time be entitled to citizenship. The powers of Congress to legislate were amply sufficient to permit the settlement of all such contingencies.

The Attorney General concluded by insisting that no private right would be conserved, but that the rights of the Government would be hampered by the success of the contention of the plaintiffs.

MR. CARLISLE'S ARGUMENT BEGUN.

John G. Carlisle, chief attorney for the plaintiffs, followed Mr. Griggs. He began by saying that he would not discuss questions of policy, as they belonged to another forum. The questions were to be settled only on the Constitution. He said he had been as yet unable to form an opinion as to the exact contention of the Government.

First, however, he believed the contention was that the Island of Porto Rico did not become a part of the United States either on the signing of the protocol or the ratification of the treaty of Paris; that there was a condition existing which placed the Island under the general protection and jurisdiction of the United States, subject to certain limitations; that during a period between the acquisition of the territory and the passage of laws by Congress the island might be governed by the President, subject to laws of war, and that the island did not become a part of the United States until admitted by Congress, and until such time as Congress might legislate for the Island. From this it was argued that, the Island not being a part of the United States, Congress had a right to say what taxes might be levied and collected.

Mr. Carlisle first took up the conditions which led to the taking of the island, and read from proclamations of Gens. Miles and Wilson to show that the occupation was meant to be permanent. The cession of the island by Spain, he said, was complete, and had been acknowledged by all nations.

Justice White asked if the President might acquire territory without the consent of the treaty-making power, but Mr. Carlisle said he was arguing that peace obtained after the signing of the protocol; that there was then no war, and that the President could only create a de facto government and have it governed. It was not a capitulation by an officer in the field, but a solemn acknowledgment by a Government that it had been conquered.

THE CONQUEST OF CALIFORNIA.

Taking up similar cases, Mr. Carlisle cited decisions of the court as to the conquest of California, and undertook to show that by the conquest the United States land laws were extended and that the government was only carried on by military officers, who performed municipal duties. While the Constitution imposed the duty upon Congress of regulating commerce, yet since the signing of the protocol the President had exercised the powers of assessing duties and carrying out all the duties of Congress. The court had decided that a treaty between two powers took effect from its date, whenever possession was given.

The contention of the Administration, Mr. Carlisle said, was that even during a temporary occupation of an enemy's country, the right of the President was to maintain a local government to protect private rights, to levy upon the enemy for support of the army, and to exercise power for the purpose of carrying on the war. While by such occupation all local laws inconsistent with the laws of the United States were immediately superseded, yet the contention was made that the President might step in and enforce another set of laws equally inconsistent. The government of such territory, the speaker said, was always a local civil government, which must exist until Congress should make proper laws. He argued also that such a de facto governmental of army officers could not exercise greater powers than a de jure government as provided by Congress. In the case of New Mexico, he said, Gen. Kearney promulgated a code providing for a Legislature and Delegate to Congress, but the President promptly set that aside and allowed only the local laws to stand, and later the United States Supreme Court sustained an action under that code.

REAL POINT AT ISSUE.

In this case, Mr. Carlisle proceeded, there was no concern as to the status of the citizens of Porto Rico, but as to the status of the power of the Government. It was not whether the Constitution extended to the inhabitants of Porto Rico, but whether it extended over the Congress, the President, and the Cabinet. The contention was that the Constitution protected every person in the land in his personal and property rights as a citizen. When a government took from one man more than it should it was not taxation, but it was taking his property without due process of law and giving him no compensation for it.

On the point that the Territories were not a part of the United States, Mr. Carlisle read a history of the framing of the Constitution, showing that first it was the intention that "all acts and treaties" should be the supreme law of the land. This was before the word "Constitution" had been introduced, and he took it to mean that it was the intention to have the Constitution apply to all parts of the country, whether in the States or simply in territory belonging to them.

Mr. Carlisle argued that the Constitution must be interpreted as a whole, and must enable the Government to accomplish all the purposes for which it was framed. It must be considered as entire, to which all the agents of the Government must look for power. International law, he said, could not govern any agent of the United States Government, but the court could look to it for defining what the Constitution meant. There would be two Constitutions, in the interpretation of counsel on the other side, one for States, defining the powers and caring for the rights of citizens, and the other for the Territories, giving no rights. Upon the Constitution there had been constructed a comprehensive system of laws governing all States and Territories, and from the first Congress had made uniform laws for traffic between States and Territories as well as extradition, bankruptcy, and naturalization laws. In the interpretation of the Government there were sitting courts outside the United States in a Territory, granting citizenship in the United States to a resident upon five years' inhabitation of a Territory outside the United States.

STATUS OF THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. Carlisle undertook to show that both direct and indirect taxes had been laid upon States and Territories alike, and tariff duties had been laid upon imports into Territories as well as States. Under the contention of the Government that Territories were not part of the United States, he said, it might be taken that goods could go free from Porto Rico to Alaska, but this was not the case, for the same duties were charged on goods from a territory going to Porto Rico as from a State. That the tax levied was a local tax was denied, but it was denominated a tax for local purposes.

Mr. Carlisle read the portions of the Porto Rican act establishing the rates of duty and disposition of the moneys collected as a basis for his complete argument. He said the court would see that on all goods from the United States to Porto Rico there were to be levied 15 per cent. of duties on foreign goods with the internal revenue of Porto Rico added, and that goods from Porto Rico to the United States entered upon the payment of 15 per cent. of customs with internal revenue only added when the goods were of Porto Rican manufacture, while goods from other countries paying the Porto Rico internal revenue might come into this country without other internal revenue tax.

"We insist," he said, "that this is not an import duty. We object to the form under which the Government seized our goods and held them on their arrival at Porto Rico until we paid them tribute in the form of a tax. An import is something coming from a foreign country. Porto Rico cannot be a foreign country, for its courts send appeals to this body. This is therefore not an import tax, but an export tax upon goods sent out of these States, and there are two specific prohibitions against such export duties." Opinions of the court were cited to show that the tribunal had held that no duty might be laid on exports from one State to another as to a foreign country.

Mr. Carlisle argued that there must be fixed some time when Porto Rico ceased to be foreign territory, and even granting that point, he urged that the tax must be considered unconstitutional. If Congress could levy export duties, he said, there could be as many rates of duty as there were States or Territories, for there was no provision for uniformity or export taxation.

SAYS THE TAX IS AN EXPORT TAX.

Argument was made that the tax was an export tax, and as such in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States. "This tax," said Mr. Carlisle, "which under this law is just as general as a tariff law, is said to be a local tax. It is collected everywhere, in every State and Territory. How can it be called local? Is the fact that proceeds of this tax are to be used for certain purposes of more consequence than that the tax is laid first and appropriated afterward, in proving that this is a local tax? More than half the general duties are collected at New York, yet it is not a local tax, but a tax the proceeds of which may be used everywhere."

"We deny," the speaker went on, "that Congress has any right to impose any such tax upon the trade between the States and Territories. Congress may regulate commerce, and may govern the Territory, but under the guise of governing that Territory may not govern the States of New York or Pennsylvania. When it places a tax upon the goods taken to Porto Rico it is governing the State. The limitation must follow every power. The power of Congress to legislate must be subject to all the limitations of the Constitution."

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

"Had it not been that African slavery was involved," said Mr. Carlisle, in conclusion, "there would have been no dissent from the decision in the Dred Scott case. Now we have a case with the negro eliminated. We have a case where citizens are taking their property into a Territory of the United States, but in which there is no conflicting point like slavery. The conditions are changed. Then the unlimited power of Congress was urged by the advocates of slavery; now it is urged by the advocates of freedom. If it is true that there lies this arbitrary power in the Constitution we should be delighted that it was not discovered for more than 100 years, until we had a great country made up of free States and filled with free people. I do not believe that the framers of the Constitution ever meant to give to Congress unlimited power over the lives and property of the people."

When Mr. Carlisle concluded, Senator Lindsay of Kentucky began the argument for the plaintiff in the next of the Porto Rican cases, that of Huus vs. the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. The case is one involving the question of whether or not Congress had the right to make the trade with the Islands coasting trade or foreign trade.

PENSION DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Large Number of Bills Passed—Gen. A. V. Rice's Pension Increased.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—This was pension day in the House. Not since the Fifty-first Congress has the House passed as many private pension bills at a single sitting as it did to-day. In all, 170 special pension bills were passed at to-day's session.

The most important bill was one to increase the pension of Gen. Americus V. Rice from $36 to $100 a month. Gen. Rice made a gallant record during the rebellion. He was wounded several times, and lost a leg at Vicksburg. He was formerly a member of Congress from Ohio, and was the author of the Arrearages of Pension act. The Senate had passed a bill to increase his pension to $60, and the House raised the amount to $100.

ADDRESS BY GEN. WHEELER.

Talks to Biographical Society on the Results of Our Recent Successes.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler last night addressed the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society on "The Results of Our Recent Successes" at the annual meeting of the society, at its room, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street. The meeting was presided over by Gen. James Grant Wilson, and the gathering was large and representative.

Gen. Wheeler, in his address, reviewed the successes of American arms since the Declaration of Independence. He said that the cycle of civilization had swept over the earth like the changing seasons, and its centre had now reached the United States of America. It was destined to sweep on to its old starting point on the Pacific shores of Asia by reason of our rising supremacy, not only on the Pacific, but as a world power.

The civilization which we were carrying eastward would create a demand for its material benefits, and there would now be millions of customers in the East ready to buy our goods. For this reason it was good that the Chinese looked on us as a friend; for this reason must we prevent a division of China among the powers, which would result in the cutting into pieces of our market.

In order to bring us still nearer to Asia, the building of the Nicaragua Canal should be hastened. In order to maintain our position we must maintain our nationality. The patriotism of our ancestors and of our people had done more than anything else to make us prosperous, and admired and feared by the rest of the world.

Gen. Wheeler closed with a glowing tribute to American womanhood.

Three New Smallpox Cases.

Three new cases of smallpox were discovered yesterday in the city, and one death was reported. The new cases are John Klumlich, twenty-eight years old, a coal peddler of 51 Goerck Street, and John and Charles Allerdice, three and eight years old, of 301 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. The deaths now number sixteen.

PRESIDENT AND THE ARMY

Fight in the Senate Over Proposed Discretionary Power.

MR. HOAR'S AMENDMENT LOST

Mr. Daniel's Proposal that Volunteer Officers May Be Appointed Captains in Regular Army Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate today continued consideration of the Army Reorganization bill. The feature of the debate was a vigorous attack upon that portion of the bill which confers on the President discretionary power to increase the strength of the army to the maximum limit fixed by the bill.

As soon as the bill was placed before the Senate Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, withdrew the committee amendment, Section 31 of the new bill, providing for the retirement of officers on the active list of the army.

Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.,) also withdrew his amendment to that section.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) formally offered the amendment of which he had heretofore given notice, providing that no further military force shall be used in the Philippine Islands except such as may be necessary to keep order in places in the peaceable possession of the United States, &c.

Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, moved that the amendment be laid on the table. The motion prevailed by 32 to 19.

Mr. Pettigrew's (Silver, S. D.,) amendment providing that one-third of the appointments to commissioned rank in the regular army should be made from officers of the volunteer army—the amendment which was under discussion when the Senate adjourned last evening—was defeated by 33 to 16.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) offered an amendment providing that volunteer officers may be designated for examination, and those who establish their fitness may be appointed to the grade of Captain in the regular army as well as to the grade of First and Second Lieutenant, as provided for by the Senate Committee's amendment. Mr. Daniel addressed the Senate at length in support of his amendment. He had no desire, he said, to discriminate against the officers of the regular army, but he felt that it was due to the volunteer officers that they should have proper opportunity for advancement in the army. He maintained that the volunteers ought to have as generous consideration as Congress could give them, without, of course, disparaging thereby the officers of the regular army.

In the course of a reply to Mr. Daniel Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.) said that unfortunately the United States had no system whereby an officer or enlisted man in the army could be rewarded for gallant or conspicuous services by promotion. He believed that the proposed amendment would not be a proper solution of the problem presented, because it would operate as a great injustice to scores of officers in the regular service who were as clearly entitled to consideration as were the volunteers.

The amendment was agreed to by 24 to 22.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) moved to strike out the provision that the President in his discretion may increase the number of Corporals in any troop of cavalry to eight and the number of privates to seventy-six. He said he did not believe the President should have discretionary power to regulate the size of the army.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) said he had none of the fear that seemed to worry some Senators as to the increase of the army to 100,000 men. Such an army could do the country no harm, and it could not be considered a menace.

In response to a question by Mr. Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Mr. Platt said he feared the pending bill did not confer upon the President authority to increase the army from 58,000 to 100,000 at any time. That power, he thought, ought to be conferred upon the President.

Continuing, Mr. Platt said he was astonished at the fear expressed by some Senators that the President would not exercise such authority with due regard to the country's interest. There need be no fear that the United States would ever have a President who would abuse the power conferred upon him. He urged that the power to increase the army be left in the hands of the President, who ought to be regarded as a conscientious, able, and patriotic man.

"If we could eliminate politics and argument for political effect from this chamber for a single day," Mr. Platt declared, "I believe it would be the unanimous sentiment that there should be some flexibility in the army."

Replying to Mr. Platt, Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) said he thought the country had fallen upon an evil day when a Senator could rise in that chamber and express views which he regarded as dangerous to the liberties of the people and productive of one-man power, and it was an evil truly when the Senator reflected the attitude of the dominant party.

"The passage of this bill," declared the Georgia Senator, "will mark an epoch in the United States. Senators may scoff, but it is nevertheless true that the passage of a bill by which the President shall control the size of the army is a march toward empire. It is the evident purpose of the bill to eliminate for all time the volunteer system from the military establishment of the country and create for all time a great standing army. The issue is not to be evaded. Shall it be in the future the province of the President to raise armies, or shall that be the province of Congress? I would rather see the party I belong to condemned to universal and never-ending banishment from political power than see such an authorization of power placed upon the statute books."

Mr. Hoar expressed the opinion that an army of 100,000 at present would not make the Executive more formidable than he was made by an army of 25,000 when that limit was fixed. He did not regard an army of 100,000 as a menace, as that number, in his judgment, was far within the limit of domestic safety. The bill, in addition, authorized the President to reduce the number of the army still lower. However, on account of the use to be made of that army, he (Mr. Hoar) would have to vote against the bill.

The Army bill was then laid aside.

PHILIPPINE POLICE FORCE.

A Number of the Men Who Were Expected to Return Home on the Sheridan Believed to Have Joined It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The War Department believes that a large number of the soldiers who are to be mustered out next Summer, and who are now serving in the Philippines, are about to join the police force which is being organized to take the place of the provost guard. There is no hope that any appreciable number of the soldiers will re-enlist, but joining the police force is a different matter.

Gen. MacArthur has reported the sailing of the transport Sheridan with only 654 enlisted men of the Thirty-seventh Regiment. He reported, only a few days ago, that 800 men of this regiment would sail. The difference is accounted for, according to War Department officials, by the offering of positions on the police force, which have proved attractive to a considerable number of the men. Gen. MacArthur understands that the police force is strongly favored at the War Department, and has been instructed to do everything he can to secure enlistments in it.

Gen. MacArthur has also been instructed to give every facility to soldiers who desire to remain in the Philippines in order to go into business there. It is believed, however, that the police force has offered more attractions than any business to those soldiers of the Thirty-seventh who have chosen to remain in the islands.

The new force is not designed exclusively for Manila. It is for the present to supersede the provost guard, and gradually, as order becomes general, to be turned into a regular police force. It can be extended to all the places now under American control.

PHILIPPINE SCHOOL CONFLICT.

Filipinos Protest Against Commission's Rule Allowing Sectarian Instruction.

MANILA, Jan. 11.—The first day's public discussion of the bill to establish a department of public instruction, to-day, developed a contest on the question of religion in public schools. Interest centres in the section permitting priests and ministers to teach religion for half an hour three times weekly outside of school hours, provided the parents express a written desire for such instruction, and prohibiting teachers from conducting religious exercises or teaching religion. The directors of the Federal Party were represented by a committee, who, although Catholics, argued strongly in favor of the elimination of the section. They declared that the use of schoolhouses for religious purposes is contrary to the United States Constitution, and also to the platforms of the American parties and the Philippine Federal Party, and is certain to cause discord.

Representatives of the Central Catholic Society, who appeared in behalf of permitting religious instruction in the schools, said they did not assume to represent the Filipinos politically, but religiously. They asked time for the preparation of a reply, and were given until Monday.

Judge Taft said the attitude of the United States Philippine Commission as a legislative power was one of absolute indifference between the Catholic, Protestant, or Mohammedan religions. The Commissioners, he added, endeavored to frame the act so that the people's prejudices would assist instead of retarding its success. He reminded Tomas del Rosario, who was speaking in behalf of the Federals, that a similar provision was in effect in at least one State in America. Rosario replied: "One only?" He then said he was not speaking of exceptions, but of the fundamental principles of the American Constitution. Rosario insisted on the doctrine of the absolute separation of Church and State, so as not to permit a priest to use a schoolhouse.

Judge Taft asked whether the speaker's opinion of this section was influenced by former experiences with friars and the fear of ecclesiastical domination of schools under the American Government.

Rosario responded: "No; I am dealing with doctrines."

Judge Taft remarked that it was not a question of broad doctrine, but of how to work practically under the conditions they had to meet.

Rosario replied that such ideas were unsustainable practically or doctrinarily.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the discussion of the proposed amendments, the most important being the establishment of agricultural schools. It will probably be adopted.

There were arguments in behalf of the employment of many more than the 600 teachers authorized by the Commissioners, but the latter decline to incur more expense than the probable revenue from taxation will justify.

NATIVE ULTIMATUM TO REBELS.

The People Will Aid Americans to Run Down Insurgents.

MANILA, Jan. 11.—The civil officers of several towns in Zambales Province met at San Antonio recently and signed an ultimatum, to send to the insurgent leaders, notifying the insurgents that they will be paid 30 pesos apiece for rifles and liberated if they agree to keep quiet, setting forth that since Gen. MacArthur's proclamation it is impossible to any longer contribute assistance and announcing that if the insurgents do not return to their homes by Jan. 30 they will be considered enemies of their people, who will then assist the Americans to pursue them.

The campaign in Northern Mindanao is directed personally by Brig. Gen. Kobbe, with headquarters at Cagayan. Col. Birkhimer, with five companies of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, has swept the country and destroyed Filipino strongholds in the vicinity of Santa Ana.

Major Case of the Fortieth Regiment is operating in the mountainous region of Southwest Cagayan. He has destroyed several strongholds and captured some prisoners.

Minor captures and surrenders continue in Luzon.

Manila Railroad Claims $1,000,000.

MANILA, Jan. 11.—The representatives of the owners of the Manila-Dagupan Railroad have presented detailed claims for more than $1,000,000 as compensation for damage done during the insurrection. This is exclusive of the compensation which will be demanded later for damages during the period when the American Government operated the road. The owners are British subjects.

Manila Printing Office Confiscated.

MANILA, Jan. 11.—A printing establishment here, charged with publishing seditious matter, has been confiscated.

BUSINESS OF THE MINT.

Annual Report of Director Roberts—Coinage in Excess of That in Any Previous Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—George E. Roberts, the Director of the Mint, in his annual report shows that the coinage of the past year was in excess of that in any previous year in the history of the service, aggregating $141,301,960, as compared with $136,855,676 in the last fiscal year. The value of the gold coinage was slightly below that of the previous year, being $107,937,110, as compared with $108,177,180. The coinage of silver dollars was $18,244,984, as compared with $18,254,709 in the previous year.

The chief increase was in the output of subsidiary and minor coins, which surpassed all records, and which, it is stated, may doubtless be attributed to the extraordinary activity of retail trade throughout the country. The coinage of subsidiary silver amounted to 57,114,270 pieces of the value of $12,876,849, and of minor coins to the extraordinary total of 101,301,753 pieces of the value of $2,243,017.

The deposits of gold bullion at the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, exclusive of redeposits, were of the value of $133,920,119, against $143,497,190 reported the previous year.

The total deposits of gold were not so great as in the previous year, the imports of bullion showing a decline, but the deposits of domestic bullion again surpassed all records, amounting to $87,458,836, against $76,252,487 last year.

The seigniorage on the coinage of silver dollars, subsidiary, and minor coins during the year amounted to $10,286,302.

Including silver contained in gold deposits, the deposits and purchases of silver during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, exclusive of redeposits, amounted to 11,396,137 standard ounces, against 14,073,454 standard ounces reported for the previous year.

The fluctuations in the price of silver in the London market during the twelve months ended June 30, 1900, were not of a wide range, the lowest price being 26⅝d., and the highest price 28 9-16d. For the first nine months of the fiscal year the market was sustained mainly by purchases for India and the Straits Settlements, with small demands on Continental account, and also for the domestic coinage of England and her colonies.

Early in April, 1900, a demand for silver came from China, which continued for the remainder of the year, and this, with the demand by the Indian Government, caused the price to advance by the end of June to 28 9-16d., the highest price of the year.

The average price of silver for the year, based upon daily London quotations, was 27.37-90d., equivalent at par of exchange to 80.60017 per ounce, fine, in United States money.

At the highest market price for silver during the year, the commercial ratio of silver to gold was as 1 to 33.61; at the lowest price, 1 to 35.41; at the average price, 1 to 34.44.

Mr. Hanna's Article in The Daily Mail.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Daily Mail this morning publishes a two-column article signed by Marcus A. Hanna, discussing the aspects of the merchant shipping question in the United States and giving his reasons for supporting the bill now before the United States Senate.

KILLED HERSELF ON BIRTHDAY.

Mrs. Lillie Schilling Drinks to Her Own Honor and Then Dies.

Mrs. Lillie Schilling, a young German woman, who boarded with Mrs. Harry Harris at 193 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by drinking acid. Yesterday was the twenty-second anniversary of the suicide's birth. Before taking the acid she told Mrs. Harris that she would treat her to a pint of beer. Mrs. Harris's husband went for the beer, and after it had been poured out Mrs. Schilling raised her glass and exclaimed "Drink to my birthday, for I'll never see another." No attention was paid to the remarks. A few minutes later Mrs. Schilling became deathly sick, and it was discovered she had swallowed the acid.

Harris ran to the street and found a policeman. A call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital and Dr. Allen responded. The woman was placed in the ambulance, but died before the hospital was reached.

Seven weeks ago Mrs. Schilling left her husband and went to board with Mrs. Harris. She sought employment, but was not able to find it. This made her despondent.

INVESTIGATION OF HAZING

Congressional Committee Forces Cadets to Answer Questions.

DECLARES HAZING MUST STOP

Instances of Brutal Treatment at West Point—Mr. Driggs Asks Why Six-Shooters Were Not Used.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The Congressional committee which is investigating the matter of hazing at the Military Academy continued its work to-day. Cadet George R. Spalding of Michigan, who acted as timekeeper at the Keller-Booz fight, being the first witness called. He was examined by Congressman Wanger. He said he was an ex-officio member of the "scrapping committee," being Vice President of his class.

Is that a standing committee?

Yes, Sir; but there is not as much use for it now as there was some time ago.

Why don't you use the army six-shooter in settling these affairs of honor among cadets? Would not that be fairer than fighting with fists?

It would not be fair to the fourth-class man. He might never have handled a revolver, and he might be nervous.

Don't you think the upper class man might be a bit nervous, also?

He ought not to be.

Why place the men six feet apart, then.

That would be perfectly fair, Sir.

Did you ever know a man to faint or have convulsions through being exercised?

I have heard so, Sir, but have no personal knowledge of such a case. I would like to state, though, that in Summer drills many cadets fall out of ranks and faint. One night last Summer thirteen men fainted on parade.

Is there a difference between fainting in the line of duty and as a result of hazing?

Yes, Sir.

Cadet O. N. Tyler of Maryland, one of Booz's seconds in the Keller fight, described the fight, but added nothing new. He acknowledged that he had told Booz that he was a disgrace to the corps. This was in the evening of the day of the fight.

In reply to Mr. Driggs, the witness said that he had been exercised almost to the point of exhaustion.

What had you to do?

I eagled.

How many times?

About 400 times.

As many as that?

Yes, Sir.

What heinous crime were you expiating?

I had done nothing, Sir. I was walking up the company street when Cadet Harlee, who is now out of the corps, met me and told me to go to a certain tent, where I would get a few points on woodenness.

And you got them?

Yes, Sir.

What else had you to do?

I was required to hang from a stretcher, hold out Indian clubs, and sit on a box and hold my feet off the floor.

How long did all this take?

About one hour, Sir.

Were you very tired?

I was very near to fainting, Sir. I got back to my tent and my mate helped me to dress for parade. I attended the parade, but my knees were very weak. I also had to do guard duty that night.

Were you laid up after this?

No, Sir; I was pretty well fagged all next day, but I got along all right.

The Chairman asked Tyler the name of the man who hazed him, but the witness said he would rather not tell.

Was it Harlee?

"No, Sir; Harlee sent me to the tent. It was a man who is now in the corps who hazed me.

Congressman Driggs insisted that the witness should tell the name, as the man ought to be brought before the committee, he said, so as to give some explanation. Tyler said that he did not like to do so, as it might injure the man, who is now near graduation. The committee then went into executive session to discuss whether the witness would have to answer.

During the time the committeemen were in executive session in another room the witness sat still, but was so affected that tears run down his cheeks. He was approached by a reporter from a New York morning newspaper, who spoke to him in reference to the question. The reporter was immediately told to resume his seat by Sergeant at Arms Casson, who reported the matter to the committee. On returning to the courtroom Gen. Dick, addressing the reporter, said:

Have you approached this witness while we were away, as a newspaper man?

No, Sir, in a private capacity. I spoke to him in reference to this question.

Well, Sir, you are excused from any further sessions of this committee.

The reporter immediately left the room. Turning to the witness, who seemed on the point of breaking down, Gen. Dick said:

Mr. Tyler, the committee appreciates your frankness in answering questions and also your embarrassment at this question, but it appears from your testimony that no severer test of hazing has been presented to this committee. While this committee cannot guarantee to prevent punishment, it is not the intention of the committee to secure punishment. The object of the committee is to secure information for presentation to Congress with a view to preventing a recurrence of such practices. The committee feels that it must insist that you answer the question.

Tyler listened intently to every word uttered, and when the Chairman finished speaking, the witness, in a faltering voice, said:

Cadet Evans, who has been since expelled, and Cadet J. A. Barry of the present first class.

The witness, in answer to some other questions, said that nothing had been done to force a man out of the academy, but the "cutting" of a man seemed to have the desired effect.

Are prizefighters always heroes?

No, Sir.

Many good soldiers never had a fist fight?

That's the only way we have to try them here.

Congressman Driggs, addressing the witness, said:

Mr. Tyler, I want to exonerate you with every cadet, and I may be frank with you. This committee wants to know all about the Booz case, the Breth case, and generally about hazing. I will insist on answers, and I want you and every cadet to know and understand that we are here to get the facts, and that hazing must stop. We will shield nobody. Now I want you to tell me of all the cases of severe hazing.

Cadet Carpenter was so severely hazed that he had to go to bed.

Looking over a list of the corps, the witness mentioned the names of Cadets Sheridan, McArthur, Carpenter, Albert, Alvord, Ammerman, J. B. A. Barry, and C. B. Clark. The last three are not now in the academy.

Who hazed McArthur?

There were two men, of whom Cadet Dockery was one.

Tyler told of the hazing of Carpenter, one of his classmates. Cadet Meyer of the present first class interrupted the hazers and made them desist. Carpenter was put to bed suffering from muscular convulsions. He was also hysterical and delirious, but was all right in the morning. He was not attended by a physician.

Do the cadets not call for a physician when a man is hazed into convulsions?

I never knew of a doctor being called in any case.

What about McArthur?

He was the worst case, Sir. He had convulsions, and it took quite a while to bring him around. I saw him in bed whimpering hysterically.

In reply to the Chairman, Tyler said that the class which came here in 1899 suffered from more severe hazing than his class, (the present third,) to which Booz belonged. Since 1899, he said, severe hazing had been done away with, and there was no exercising now.

Cadet Edward H. De Armond of Missouri, of the present first class, who was one of the sentinels at the Keller-Booz fight, described the fight, and said he did not think Booz was knocked out. Col. Clayton asked De Armond about the administering of tabasco sauce in the mess hall. The witness, whose father is a Representative in Congress, said that while he was willing to tell everything, he felt that he was not bound to answer any questions which might incriminate himself. Congressman Driggs said:

This is a serious matter. This institution is on trial, and so is everybody connected with it. We are here as representatives of the House of Representatives, of which your father is a member, and we must get the facts.

The witness then told of some pepper sauce being given fourth class men in the mess hall during the encampment of 1898. He did not say that he had required any one to take it. Congressman Driggs asked the young Missourian to listen to his reading three words and their meanings from the Standard Dictionary. The words were "barbarous," "brutal," and "cruel."

Now, which of these describes the form of hazing practiced by West Point upper class men when a man is pushed to the limit of his endurance?

In such extreme cases, I should say 'cruelty describes it best, because it causes pain.

Suppose a man fainted while being exercised, wouldn't that be brutal?

Well, it would be brutal, but not brutal for the man who hazed him, as he would not intend him to faint.

This answer caused a lot of merriment.

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NEW WORLD CONDITIONS.

Dr. Josiah Strong Says the Way of the Star of Empire Is Now Southward.

"Expansion under New World Conditions" was the subject of an address delivered last night at the Hotel Savoy before the Patria Club by the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong.

"We have arrived at a condition," said he, "when the great races of the world must enter upon a new era of competition with each other. The great movement which heretofore has been westward with the 'Star of Empire,' must hereafter be southward toward the tropics, where the unoccupied lands of the world are. Indeed, both of these movements have already commenced, and in the last fifteen or sixteen years the European powers have laid hold of more than 5,000,000 square miles in the tropics—an area larger than all Europe by half."

The next fact to which Dr. Strong pointed as a new world condition was the manufacturing supremacy of the United States. European nations, which had been accustomed to look at this country as the great farm of the world, were just awakening, he said, to the fact that it is becoming the world's great workshop.

The Isthmian Canal was pointed to as another New World fact of immense importance. He thought that the first shot from Dewey's guns at Manila had forever settled the question whether Slav or Anglo-Saxon should impress his civilization on the Far East.

After alluding to the growing better understanding between the English-speaking peoples, and having pleaded for further cementing the bonds between them in the interest of the new world civilization, he concluded:

"We should take all these facts in consideration when we sit in judgment upon the question of expansion. The Anglo-Saxon race has been made powerful, rich, free, and exalted, not for its own sake, but for the sake of humanity. It has been made powerful, not to enslave but to save. It has been made rich not for the sake of getting richer, but of learn from practical experience that it is more blessed to give than to take. It has been made free not only to exult in freedom, but to make others free. It has been exalted not to look down, but that it should lift up."

SENATE PASSES BURLEIGH BILL.

Reapportionment Act Sent to the President for Signature.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate late this afternoon passed the Reapportionment bill as it came from the House. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

WILL NOT OPPOSE MR. HOAR.

Secretary Long Thinks the Massachusetts Senator Should Be Re-elected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Secretary Long to-day made known to his friends that he would not be a candidate against Mr. Hoar for United States Senator, and at the same time took occasion to express his belief that Mr. Hoar ought to be re-elected. This was communicated in a letter to Frederick M. Hersey of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, who had addressed the Secretary on the subject. In replying to-day, Mr. Long says:

"My Dear Hersey:

"I have your letter, and hasten to say in reply that I had supposed it was distinctly understood, if not, I wish it to be, and I authorize you to say so to everybody who need information, that I not only will not be a candidate against Mr. Hoar for United States Senator, but that I think he ought to be re-elected. Very truly yours, JOHN D. LONG."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Daniel C. Pearson, Second Cavalry, is detailed for recruiting service, and upon receipt of further instructions will proceed to Elmira, N. Y., and enter upon duty accordingly.

Capt. William T. Wilder, Eleventh Infantry, is detailed for recruiting service, and will report to the recruiting officer at St. Paul.

Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. George McK. Williamson, (Quartermaster's Department,) and Capt. Robert Sewell,

The New York Times.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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DISTURBING EUROPE.

Europe is expressing some queer opinions in regard to the United States these days, but they are all very earnest indeed.

Senator LODGE'S rather vaunting speech in the Senate the other day seems particularly to have excited some of the Viennese papers, which are egging on their friends in Germany to make common cause against the American invasion. They can see no limit to the advance of American exports to Europe, and no hope of contending on equal ground for the possession of their own home markets. They turn with a sort of desperation to the suggestion of M. PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU that all Europe should form a customs confederation against the United States. Failing that, they insist on what is called a double tariff, that is, one tariff for European nations having reciprocal commercial treaties, and another, much higher, for the nations having no such treaties, which means practically a higher tariff for the United States. The two propositions are not very different in their object, the latter being only a little less radical.

We confess that we should regard either one of these devices with a good deal of patience. Either one might temporarily check the growth of American trade, but in the long run would promote it, because it would tend to drive the United States toward greater freedom of commerce. With greater freedom of commerce, the ultimate progress of this country would be secure. If Europe could be induced to follow M. LEROY-BEAULIEU'S plan and establish substantial free trade among all the countries of the Continent, it would be enormously for the advantage of the people of each. They would become richer and better customers not merely for each other, but for us, and when we showed any disposition to adopt the same policy, we should undoubtedly be admitted to the game. A considerable part of the commercial animosity now felt for us in Europe is due not merely to our gradual invasion of European markets and of neutral markets, but to the greedy and stupid way we have of trying to shut others from our own markets. If all markets were open, our advantage would still be as great as it now is, and much greater, for we should have more prosperous peoples to deal with.

It is not likely, however, that any such sane change will soon take place. We are not yet ready for it, because there is not yet a really intelligent understanding of the essential sources of our prosperity, and we cling blindly to the provincial and even colonial notions of protection for our local trade. Europe is not ready for the change, because the same errors obtain there, and also because the customs duties are sorely needed as sources of revenue for the heavily burdened Governments. The Neues Wiener Tagblatt is quite right when it says: "Count VON BUELOW, by assisting the Agrarians, becomes the ally of Senator LODGE. The only remedy is the abolition of militarism, which is a cancer upon European agriculture, trade, and industry."

THE PASSING OF CHANDLER.

In the defeat of Senator CHANDLER, the occasion for wonder, even to the Senator himself, is, not that defeat has come, but that it did not come much sooner.

For a dozen years now the Senator has held his seat for a State not at all secure for his own party, and has possessed remarkable influence as a party leader, while he has been wholly out of sympathy with the party in regard to the most important element in its creed, and has managed in the meanwhile to accumulate a varied and extensive stock of vigorous enmities. He has always had a strong faction opposed to him in New Hampshire, and this faction has been able to keep in the other seat in the Senate a cordial and bitter foe of Mr. CHANDLER. He has steadily and acridly fought the railroad interest in his State, and while he does not seem to have won general confidence that his own course was influenced by very high motives, it has not been the less irritating to the railroad people. His position in regard to the silver question has undoubtedly been sincere, probably more sincere than the sounder position which other politicians have assumed in obedience to the change in public sentiment. He appears to have had a certain intellectual fanaticism on this question and to have held tenaciously to ideas that have fascinated him. But fanatic though he may have been in this matter, no one would think of regarding him as an unselfish man in public life. He has in fact enjoyed a remarkable tenure of office without either the moral or the immoral qualities in high degree which are supposed to be the condition of political success.

Unquestionably he has been an intriguer of rare skill and subtlety. But he must have been greatly favored by the circumstances of party life in his own State, for when he has undertaken to act on a broader field he has failed. He has made little impression on the Senate of which he has so long been a most energetic member. He has made no strong impression on the management of his party in the Nation, though he has been untiring in his attention to it. He has left little mark on the legislation of the last dozen years, and is identified chiefly with its mistakes and its failures. He had as Secretary of the Navy some premonition of the growth that the Nation would require in that department, but he succeeded in emphasizing rather the political and partisan use of the Navy Department than its real value. He inspired the people rather with distrust of the abuses probable in extending the navy than with a sense of necessity of the extension.

The gentleman who is to succeed him is not well known outside of his State, but it will go hard with him if he cannot make a good showing against the background of Mr. CHANDLER'S record.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

That was a very striking dispatch from Cape Town that appeared in yesterday's Sun. It set forth that the defenses of Cape Town on the northern side were being "further elaborated," that the excavation of trenches at the suburban race course had been begun, and that the town guard was "busy drilling, electing officers, and completing other preliminaries."

All this of course means that the people of Cape Town are in doubt and dread whether their town, the most secure British possession in South Africa, may not be in danger of a Boer invasion, months after the war has been declared over. We must have been deceived. In fact, ever since the Anglo-Portuguese understanding and the consequent closure of Lorenzo Marques as an outlet for Boer news and views, we have received virtually no information but that of British official, or officially censored, dispatches. It appears that we have been misled by these. Certainly they have given us no impression that Cape Town itself was in danger.

When the war began Mr. ALBERT STICKNEY, for many years a student of military problems, and an undisguised sympathizer with the Boers as against the British, published a pamphlet to show that the contest was not so unequal as it looked. His argument was founded upon the difficulties of transportation in South Africa, and the increasing troubles an invading force would draw upon itself as it receded from the sea. Accordingly, he assumed that the Boers would not attempt to meet the British in open battle, but would confine themselves to cutting or making unsafe the line of communications from the Transvaal to the coast, a line a thousand miles or so long, and vulnerable at every point of its length. This is what the Boers now seem to be doing. The success with which they are doing it may be inferred from one fact. There is an order now in course of execution from the British Government in this country for the supply of horses and mules to the extent, it is reported, of $20,000,000. The average cost of each beast, landed in South Africa, is put at $300 and his average period of service at three months.

These figures indicate more clearly than any picturesque or rhetorical statement could do the enormous difficulties of the task Great Britain has undertaken. No wonder it should have engrossed her military resources to such an extent as to render her powerless elsewhere and to give point to the reported gibe of Lord SALISBURY, in answer to a correspondent who urged that Great Britain should "show her teeth" in China. The reported answer was that, unfortunately, the teeth of Great Britain were in South Africa.

Of course any Briton so minded may retort upon us that Great Britain seems to be making as much headway against half a million Boers in South Africa as we seem to be making against nine million Filipinos in Luzon. The retort does not lack point. No American can be proud of the situation in Luzon. But, then, the parallel is not complete. We simply could not surrender Luzon to the control of its native savages, who would either render it unapproachable by civilized men, or be suppressed by some other nation which should assume the task we had declined. Was Great Britain under the same pressure of necessity? That is a question which may safely be presented to the British public, with the assurance that the announcement that Cape Town is in danger will stimulate a general searching of British hearts upon it.

SURFACE TRAVEL AND FIRES.

A fire occurred on Thursday evening in West Fifty-third Street which destroyed part of a car line stable. It was not a very bad fire, but in at least one respect it was badly managed. It began about 8 o'clock, just at the time when a great many people were going up or down town on the social errands of the evening. All of the lines of surface cars on both Eighth and Ninth Avenues were blocked for about an hour, including those which swing west through Fifty-third Street. It was about 9 o'clock before the movement of cars was resumed. The interruption was caused by lines of hose stretched across the tracks.

In the case of a fire in a city the protection of life and property is, obviously, a first consideration. The convenience of the traveling public should not for a moment be considered if to consider it would jeopardize threatened property or hamper the operations of the Fire Department. But in view of the ease with which lines of hose can be raised on tripods over car tracks, so as to permit cars to pass under them, without in any way interfering with the efficiency of the engines, it would seem quite proper to consider the public convenience to the extent of making the interruption of travel as brief as possible. This is especially true when a fire occurs in a side street, under conditions entailing no possible danger to vehicles or passengers on the avenues, from falling walls or scorching heats.

To carry tripods for elevating lines of hose over car tracks would not incumber or overload the trucks of the hook and ladder companies. The surface railroad companies have such tripods, but they are kept at the stables and it often consumes a good deal of time to get them on the ground. They should be used at once whenever practicable. The public inconvenience of a congestion of surface lines is not merely local. In thirty minutes it extends from the Battery to Harlem, and may put many thousands of people to great inconvenience and loss, which is excusable only when unavoidable. A proper co-operation between the police and the firemen would discourage any abuse of the privilege of running cars through the fire lines and avoid the needless trouble which now results in so many cases from the congestion of the trunk lines of city travel.

ADMIRAL CERVERA.

The announcement of the severe illness of a Spanish Admiral could not be expected much to affect Americans, in view of the relations of the two countries less than three years ago. And, indeed, there is only one Admiral on the Spanish Navy List in respect to whom such an announcement would much move us. But, unfortunately, and also fortunately, the one Spanish Admiral who could elicit this American feeling is the one Spanish Admiral who is dangerously ill—Admiral CERVERA.

Perhaps we ought not to make too much of our sympathy. It is very notoriously easier for the victor to forget and forgive than for the vanquished. We have just had a curious and unexpected and astonishing instance of this truth in the fact that a certain "camp," or society, of ex-Confederates in Tennessee has put itself on record as opposing an invitation to the President of the United States to visit the next annual reunion of Confederate Veterans. When we consider that there is not now, throughout the United States, an ex-Confederate who is at a social, or a legal, or a political disadvantage by reason of having been a Confederate, we have to own that this action is not large-minded. But the fact remains that the memory of the victors is shorter than the memory of the vanquished.

The ex-Confederates are our countrymen, though we see that some of them will not admit it. Admiral CERVERA is not our countryman. But he has convinced us that, as an eloquent ex-Confederate said not long ago, "all good people are of one country." For, unquestionably, the Spanish Admiral is "good people." When he recognized HOBSON as a brave man he convinced us all of that. And he convinced us of it still more strongly when he came over the side of the Iowa, and gave occasion to one of the many "good sayings" of her commander: "It is hard for a man to look like an Admiral when he comes on board in his undershirt and drawers; but CERVERA did it." The Admiral may have had that kind of contemptuous confidence in his "mechanicians" that our Admirals would have had if "the line" had had its way. He may not be a first-class naval officer in the most modern sense. But that he is a sailor and a gentleman the American people are very well aware. And they have the most sympathetic interest in his reported illness.

A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON declares that ex-Gov. ROOSEVELT is "the great disappointment of the present time." This looks like a slur on The Hague Conference, where the nations foregathered to arrange for peace and then went home to fight like cats and dogs, most of them. But granting that Mr. ROOSEVELT is the greatest disappointment of the present time, what is to be done about it? Prof. NORTON is never without a remedy for the evils he continually depicts. He has one for the Roosevelt disappointment.

The downward tendency of the times, which is the cause of the Roosevelt disappointment, has been itself caused by "the great influx of foreigners in the last fifty years." According to the report of Prof. NORTON'S remarks given by our neighbor The Sun, his prescription for these troubles is "to teach literature in the public schools."

This from Prof. NORTON is incredible. He must have been misreported. Teach literature in the public schools as a cure for Roosevelt? Why, Mr. ROOSEVELT himself was stuffed with literature from his earliest infancy. He has for years been the most strenuously literary man in public life. It might be said of him with much more reason than it was said of Lord CURZON, that he reads all the books, and writes most of them. He has produced a shelf full of volumes, and MACAULAY, BUCKLE, JOMINI, the Marquis of QUEENSBERRY, Capt. MAHAN, REINEKE FUCHS, and HENRY CABOT LODGE are the solace of his leisure hours, the companions of his midnight vigils.

It is impossible to see how any more literature could have been got into or out of THEODORE ROOSEVELT. But how would it have stopped him from disappointing Prof. NORTON if in the days when young THEODORE was voluntarily and gayly absorbing the classics of ancient and modern times, his desk-mate, instead of carving surreptitious and prohibited initials on the schoolroom furniture, had sat quaking under the uplifted birch six hours a day engaged in the compulsory assimilation of the works of Mr. SWINBURNE? It is conceded that the teaching of literature to the children of the people is a good thing. There are few better. But it cannot be successfully maintained that if all the little souls in all the schoolhouses in the country had been uplifted and made beautiful by literature, Col. ROOSEVELT would thereby have been restrained from rushing up San Juan Hill and talking considerably about it afterward, and in other ways disappointing Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the special and very handsome New Year's number of The Western Electrician there appears an interview with Mr. THOMAS A. EDISON in regard to the electrical outlook in general and to the future of telegraphy in particular. After prophesying that immediate progress in telegraphy would lie in the direction of improved methods of automatic transmission and of receiving in typewritten letters, Mr. EDISON added this significant remark: "But there is no incentive to-day to any one to devote time or money in attempting to increase the rapidity of telegraphic communication in this country. As you very well know, telegraphy in the United States is in the hands of financiers, and any business man will understand me when I say that it is only too evident that the present policy of the great companies is to 'let well enough alone.'" Mr. EDISON has himself been something of a financier in recent years, and his associations with several great companies have been close enough to give his opinion of their tendencies and policies much value. It is, therefore, a pity that he did not go on and explain just what he means by "letting well enough alone." Information on the subject, however, though not exactly abundant, is still not rare. The public has not knowingly suffered much from corporate refusals to give the best possible telegraphic service, but almost all of us are to some degree aware of the cruel treatment we and the inventors have received from the telephone people. Simply for the sake of getting every possible cent out of old patents and existing plants, improvements in the telephone that might have been made years ago are only now come into general use. The delay has been profitable to the companies—or, rather, to the company—but it has caused a terrible wear and tear on the temper of a helpless population, and relief arrived only on the appearance of competition that could be neither frightened nor bought. Mr. EDISON now tells us that the same thing is true of telegraphy, and perhaps, if all were known, many other public utilities have been exploited in the same conscienceless way.

—A queer possibility of the Bostonian mind is revealed, and an amusing hint given as to the means by which Bostonian pride is conserved, in some modestly exultant remarks of the dear old Transcript about the organization there of another charity. This enterprise, says The Transcript, "is the first of its kind here, and in our natural pride at all the good we undertake to accomplish we would perhaps be pardoned if we doubted the existence of a similar one elsewhere." Now, how is it that Boston has proved at once its virtue and its originality? Listen: "The purpose of the new society is to furnish legal aid gratuitously if necessary to all who appear worthy of such assistance but are unable to procure it on their own recognizance. Its mission is to protect from injustice and imposition the classes in the city too poor to set up these defenses for themselves. There is a wide field for such an organization, and undoubtedly the mere fact that such a one exists will, in many instances, act as a deterrent to persons who in its absence might be tempted to work an injustice against those unable to hire legal advice." When one remembers that New York has had for over a quarter of a century a Legal Aid Society formally incorporated to do exactly the work here outlined, and considering that this society has throughout all that period been both energetic and successful in the performance of its chosen task, and considering further that we have half a dozen other organizations of a similar character, each attending to minor phases of this form of charity, the judiciously timid boast of The Transcript takes on the semblance of a somewhat colossal joke. But there, Boston is all right, and she could hardly be expected to admit that her bright and noble ideas are belated echoes of those evolved in New York. Of course, The Transcript will be pardoned for its doubts as to the existence elsewhere of a charity like that just established in Boston. It can doubt anything except its own right to respect and affection without doing appreciable harm. The line must be drawn somewhere, and we draw it there.

—China's remarkable and somewhat terrible capacity for impressing the mental and physical peculiarities of her own people upon everybody that remains long within her frontiers has been illustrated by her easy assimilation of more than one nominally superior race that has found little difficulty in acquiring domination over the country, and this power has had even more surprising display in the case of a people that everywhere else has succeeded in maintaining its distinctive characteristics. It has long been known that in the town of Kai-fung-foo there is a colony of Jews. When or how they came there is a matter of some uncertainty, but their establishment was of remote date, and their isolation has been almost complete. Just before the outbreak of the present troubles an effort was made by the Jews of Shanghai to ascertain the condition of their mysterious co-religionists, and, though little was accomplished, owing to the disturbed state of the country, still, enough was learned to show that China had done her usual work. A letter published by The Jewish Messenger describes the Kai-fung-foo colony as composed of forty houses and 140 persons. "Their condition in society," says the writer, "is not very high. Once they were the richest and most influential people of the place, but through internal dissension they have dwindled down until now they are very poor. I am sorry to add they have not a very good reputation. One of them is a Buddhist priest, and also has the rank of a small mandarin. They do not know much of their religion." Only a single inscribed stone marks the spot where their synagogue once stood, and unless their associations with the outside world are soon renewed it seems certain that they will become indistinguishable from the yellow millions around them.

—Sins of commission rather than those of omission are just now receiving attention from the critics of the City Government, and for that reason there has been but little comment on the recent receipt by the President of the Municipal Council of a petition for the passage of an ordinance compelling the owners of corner lots to provide signs showing the names of the streets on which the property faces. The matter is an important one, and action should be taken on it immediately. When all the streets were lighted by gas, each lamppost made a convenient place for street name signs, and they were to be found almost everywhere, but since the introduction of electricity many of the old signs have disappeared, especially in the down-town region, and now strangers, and even resident New Yorkers, often find themselves seriously inconvenienced in making their way about. The suggestion that the signs should be supplied by individual property owners does not commend itself very much to us, or, indeed, at all, except as promising something that is better than nothing. The task is obviously one that should be performed by the city, for so only can it be done cheaply and quickly, and with the systematic regularity which is so much to be desired. There is no apparent reason why an expense of this sort, incurred for the benefit of the whole population, should be imposed upon the owners of corner lots, who would profit from it no more than the owners of other lots. Let the city buy the signs and put them up. And they should be, too, of the right kind. Those now on the gas lamps do well enough, even though they have been twisted back parallel to the streets in the old, unreasonable, and inconvenient fashion, but experience and science alike teach that white letters on a blue ground can be read most easily and at the greatest distance. Some day all the signs of this sort will have to be fastened to buildings, and a beginning might as well be made at once in the parts of the city where the usual lampposts are few and far between.

THE MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to many letters of inquiry, will you kindly let me make the following statement in the columns of THE TIMES? The official report of the proceedings of the Montgomery Conference on the race problems of the South is not published from Montgomery, but has been issued, by authority, from the press of the B. F. Johnston Publishing Company of Richmond, Va. The volume is the authorized report of the first of the annual conferences under the auspices of "the Southern Society for the Promotion of the Study of Race Conditions and Problems in the South."

The volume is one of striking interest and value. It includes a brief history of the Southern Society, with its constitution, and its official statement of plans and policies. There are also included notable addresses by the following speakers: The President of the Southern Society—the Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, ex-Secretary of the Navy; the Hon. Joseph F. Johnston, Governor of Alabama; the Hon. A. M. Waddell, the Hon. John Temple Graves, ex-Gov. William A. MacCorkle, Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell, President of Hampton Institute; Dr. Julius D. Dreher, President of Roanoke College; Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent of the Peabody and Slater Educational Funds; the Rev. D. Clay Lilly, the Rev. W. A. Guerry, M. A.; the Rev. Father Slattery, the Right Rev. C. C. Penick, D. D.; Prof. John Roach Straton, Prof. W. F. Wilcox, Chief Statistician in the United States Census Office at Washington; Mr. Herbert Welsh, Secretary of the Indian Rights Association; the Hon. Alexander C. King, the Hon. Clifton R. Breckinridge, Dr. Paul B. Barringer, and the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran of New York City. The volume contains a bibliography prepared by Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay of the University of Pennsylvania.

EDGAR GARDNER MURPHY.
Secretary of the Southern Society for the Promotion of the Study of Race Conditions and Problems in the South.
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 9, 1901.

Vaccination and Tuberculosis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While at the present time, Health Boards, Legislatures, and medical societies are earnestly seeking some practical way of staying the ongoing tide of tuberculosis with one hand, are they not on the other hand promoting its spread by general and compulsory indiscriminate vaccination? Of this result there is imminent danger. Of the three ways of tuberculous infection, viz.: by inhalation, ingestion, and inoculation, the latter is the most positive and certain, and most easy of demonstration.

In times of smallpox scares the vendors of vaccine virus ply their trade in every possible manner, and flood the market with vaccine matter, often of a very questionable character, and frequently produced from subjects, both human and animal, infected with tuberculosis, a disease many fold more virile, insidious, and destructive than smallpox.

I am led to this conclusion by observing in the last few days that patients whose tubercular process was either quiescent or disappearing before vaccination have taken on an active form after vaccination, very similar to that which follows the application of tuberculin serum, denoted by rapid breaking down of lung structure, attended by increase of temperature, pulse, and respiration, with all the positive symptoms of a rapidly progressive form of tuberculosis.

It is my purpose hereby to raise a warning suggestion through your valuable columns, hoping that the attention of the medical and other investigating minds will give to this suggestion the thought and consideration that it merits.

C. C. CARROLL, M. D.
New York, Jan. 9, 1901.

The Times in the Year Just Closed.

From The Fourth Estate.

The most important thing in the history of THE TIMES for the year was the establishing of a Paris Exposition edition. Its success was pronounced from the start, and its publication was considered one of the features of the great show. It was a praiseworthy stroke of enterprise. The New York edition made great headway during the year. The popularity of its Saturday book reviews was largely increased. THE TIMES lives up to its motto of presenting "all the news that's fit to print."

NUGGETS.

An Imitative Woman.

Mrs. Wigg—That odious widow, the hateful thing, has gone and gotten a dress made exactly like mine.

Mrs. Wagg—That's nothing. She's trying to marry my husband's twin brother.—Philadelphia Record.

Would Forget.

"My memory annoys me greatly," said the newly elected Mayor.

"Failing, is it?" inquired his wife.

"No, that's just the trouble. I remember all my ante-election promises, and I wish I could forget 'em!'"—Philadelphia Press.

How He Read It.

"Our grocer's mind never rises above business."

"How so?"

"I sent him an order, and just for the novelty of it, dated it thus: 1-5-MCMI."

"Well?"

"Well, he sent us fifteen pounds of mincemeat."—Baltimore American.

No Terrors.

Watts—I broke a mirror yesterday. Isn't there a superstition of some kind connected with breaking a mirror?

Potts—Yes. It means seven years' bad luck.

"It does? I'm glad to hear it. If I am in for seven years' bad luck, I am sure of living that long, anyhow."—Indianapolis Press.

DON'T IDLY DREAM, BUT DO!

George Birdseye in Boston Globe.

Don't idly dream! There is no time for dreaming,
No time to drone and loiter on the way.
With opportunity each day is teeming,
That, till you deign to waken, will not stay.
Be, then, alert, for all around you calling
Are voices, to press onward, heard by few;
Heed them, and venture, with no fear of falling—
Don't idly dream, but do!

Don't idly dream! Great deeds await your doing,
Deeds that will live, and you in them may live.
Noble your thoughts, each day your strength renewing,
Be you but true, that strength your faith shall give.
Life striving round you bids you, then, awaken;
Look, where the future grandly stands in view,
In God press onward! Be your trust ne'er shaken!
Don't idly dream, but do!

NOTES ON ART MATTERS.

Wonderful are the vagaries of that mad etcher, Méryon, to be seen in a collection of his work at Wunderlich's. Here is the Church of St. Etienne du Mont in the street where he lived, an etching present in several states of completion, and here are different impressions of the famous "Apse of Notre Dame," including a particularly charming "final" proof on toned paper, together with a final of the "Tour de L'Orloge." Méryon's etchings are sought by those who love old Paris as she was before Baron Haussmann cut his big swathes. We see the old pumping apparatus on the Seine, which used to supply very bad water. But Méryon cared nothing for sanitation; he only mourned the removal of picturesque bits of the old city. So he burst forth into verse, and carefully etched the verse, moreover—as to how the Pompe without pomp must make way for the new, and quaintly suggested that as an impromptu, before it goes, it might pump—not water, which nobody wants, (!) but wine which everybody desires—a sentiment worthy of the ex-sailorman and Parisian. The collection has a number of his early pot-boilers, copies of prints after Zeeman, Karel du Jardin, and other Netherlanders. The dramatic "Morgue" is here in first and second states, with the rude body of the drowned man borne along the quay, the wailing wife and child, the gesticulating gendarme, and the row of curious laborers on the edge of the river wall above. Then there are various states of the "Pont au Change," such as that with a single balloon labeled "Esperanza," in the sky and the verses to Hope on another sheet, or a balloon and flights of crows, or the balloon marked Vasco de Gama, accompanied by lots of little balloons. This series was one of the supposed indications of his coming madness. More suspicious still is the "Ministère de la Marine," that formal building with the air full of dolphins ridden by men, of snakes, and South Sea flying proas. Here, too, is the etching by Flameng showing Méryon in the madhouse.

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Paintings to be shown in the fire-proof building at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo will consist of those by American artists only, using the word in its widest sense, which have been painted during and since the year 1876, the year of the Philadelphia Centennial. There will be a retrospective exhibition also of the art of the United States.

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It is an open secret that many of the Academicians and Associates are averse to building on the property they have bought near Columbia University, owing to the somewhat inaccessible condition of that otherwise favored part of Manhattan. They have lost nothing by their investment, however. They could sell it at a very large advance over the cost. The occasion seems propitious for some radically new departure in the policy of the National Academy, which might mark the beginning of a century of wider activity.

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A miniaturist from Paris, Mlle. Renée de Mirmont, is showing specimens of her work at the galleries of Messrs. Boussod, Valadon & Co. The Society of Miniaturists will hold their annual exhibition in the Knoedler Galleries next month.

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The budget of Frederick Keppel & Co. for the coming months includes drawings from "Robinson Crusoe" and paintings, water colors, and drawings of fly-fishing, all by Louis Rhead; these for the remainder of January. Then for the half of February etchings, woodcuts, and drawings by Jean François Millet and by Henry Brokman, an illustrator of books; then, still in February, drawings and pastels by Albert Sterner, followed in March by successive exhibitions of etchings by Sir Seymour Haden, and drawings by Joseph Pennell. For his fly-fishing series Mr. Louis Rhead has composed a pretty little catalogue, minim in size, minim in the number of signed copies, containing a preface addressed to anglers, in which he talks of his piscatory ventures in Canadian streams.

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The Wednesday talk at the National Arts Club, Jan. 16, will be given by Augustus Heming, the illustrator of "Mooswa." Mr. Heming has hunted over large portions of the Hudson Bay territory, and will describe his methods of luring wild beasts within reach of rifle or camera. The Wednesday following, Jan. 23, Mr. G. O. Thields, editor of Recreation, will show a series of slides representing wild animals and describe them in their habitat. These talks are in line with the exhibition now in the galleries of the club, open to members and those who obtain cards from members, an exhibition of sculptures, paintings, drawings, water colors, and other works of art into which the figures of beasts and birds enter. There are old paintings by George Catlin, and modern by Rungius and N. N. Bickford, sculptures by Bush-Brown and Shrady, colored photographs of beasts after Audubon, and two series of portraits of birds by Charles R. Knight and Louis Agassiz Fuertes, most lifelike in pose and truthful in coloring.

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Joseph Linden Smith of Boston is exhibiting at the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn a number of his paintings, water colors, and drawings washed in color, representing architecture and sculpture in Greece and Italy. Mr. Linden Smith has the happy talent of knowing where to stop in the application of color to such objects, damaged as they are by the action of earth and air, softened as to outline, and yet enriched in color by the passage of time. His pictures are very delicate and refined.

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The ceiling for the Boston Library which Mr. John Elliot has been preparing in Rome for many years, is at last finished, and has reached its destination. It symbolizes the hours, months, and years with figures of horses and men.

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The poster issued by the Pan-American Exposition called "The Spirit of Niagara" has been so much admired that many artists who have been fortunate enough to secure a copy have hung it in their homes or studios. It represents the falls of Niagara. The face and figure of a water nymph appear just on the brink and against the descending mass of the falls. The edition is said to be exhausted. The author of this poster, attractive in subject and charming in color, is Mrs. Charles Cary of Buffalo, who, as Miss Rumsey, used to attend the classes of the Art Students' League in New York.

RABBI MOSES INSTALLED.

Takes Charge of the Congregation Ahawath Chesed Hashomayim, on Lexington Avenue.

In the presence of a large congregation, the Rev. Dr. Isaac S. Moses was last night installed as rabbi of the Congregation Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim, Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. The synagogue was decorated with flowers and ferns. There was a special musical programme. Marcus Kohner, the President of the congregation, delivered an address welcoming the new rabbi to the city, and then the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler made the installation address. Both addresses were in Hebrew.

Dr. Moses, the new rabbi of the congregation, is fifty-three years old, having been born in Santo Michael, Province of Posen, in 1848. He came to America in 1872, going to St. Louis. His first charge was the Reform Congregation, in Quincy, Ill., where he remained five years. He has had charges in Milwaukee, Nashville, Tenn., and Chicago, coming here from the latter city. A reception will be tendered the rabbi and his wife in Tuxedo Hall on Jan. 17.

Governors of St. John's College.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 11.—At an adjourned quarterly meeting held in McDowell Hall, St. John's College, Wednesday evening, James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover Bank, New York City, was elected a member of the Board of Visitors and Governors, his residence in Anne Arundel County and general interest and welfare of the college being deemed sufficient to render him eligible under the terms of the charter. Judge James Revell presided over the meeting. Others present were Judge J. P. Briscoe, ex-Judge D. R. Magruder, J. Wirt Randall, Justice J. A. Fechtig, Phil H. Tuck of Baltimore, Frank H. Stockett, Nicholas H. Green, L. D. Gassaway, Charles G. Feldmeyer, and Richard M. Chase. Mr. Woodward takes the place of the late Prof. Marshall Oliver, United States Navy.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Fourth Public Rehearsal at Carnegie Hall Yesterday.

The fourth public rehearsal of the fifty-ninth season of the Philharmonic Society took place at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. The programme was as follows:

"Eine Faust Overture".....Wagner
Concerto for violin, (first movement)..Beethoven
Symphony No. 3, F major.....Brahms
Fantaisie de concert, B minor, for violin, Rimsky-Korsakow

The solo performer was Miss Maud Powell, who made her reappearance after an absence in Europe of two years. The Rimsky-Korsakow composition which she played was heard for the first time here. It is a work which may be classed as not important, but serviceable. It is, as its name implies, a freely written composition, the thematic material, after the fashion so popular with the young Russians, being taken from the music of the people. Russia is especially rich in this kind of music, and the composers of that country are favored by its existence in their constant strivings after nationalism in their productions. It is the fancy of some controversialists in these days to deny the existence of nationalism in music, but the character of Russian folk-tunes is so sharply drawn and the result of their employment in concert compositions so clear that the contention seems idle, not to say puerile. The fantaisie heard yesterday is very unpretentious. It is simply a song of two Russian themes, introduced by a few exclamatory phrases, and then sung by the solo instrument with the addition of a few violin figures and technical embroideries, much after the Liszt pattern. Simply as it is made, however, the composition is useful for a solo violinist, because it gives opportunities for the display of tone, of double stopping, and of harmonics. Miss Powell played it beautifully.

It was, indeed, a delight to hear once more this sterling artist, an honor to her profession and her country. She has not previously treated us to any part of the Beethoven concerto, but after her performance of the first movement yesterday we should like much to hear her play the whole. It was a full-blooded, virile, and well-considered interpretation. We have heard the movement played with more repose, but never with more strength, more incisiveness. There were breadth and dash and aspiration in the reading. There was not a trace of dilettantism or feminine timidity. It was bold, vigorous, earnest violin playing, poured out in clear, penetrating tone, and with a sure and brilliant technic. Solidity and sincerity continue to be the salient traits of Miss Powell's work, but we are inclined to think that she has gained in individuality of tone, in personality of style, and in technical resource. She is a splendidly equipped artist and one of the loftiest ideals. After the fantasia yesterday she played for an encore number a movement from one of the Bach unaccompanied sonatas in a pure and refined classic style. The audience was plainly much moved by her performances.

For the orchestra, of course, the central number was the beautiful F major symphony of Brahms, the gem of his four. It was well played, but for once Mr. Paur raised questionings by his reading. Usually he speaks with the accent of authority in reading Brahms's music, but it was not easy to comprehend his purpose yesterday in taking the first movement at an uncommonly slow pace and the intermezzo at an equally uncommonly brisk one. The Wagner overture is one of Mr. Paur's battle horses, and he brings out its passion and its despair with masterly skill. Yesterday proved no exception to the rule in this matter, and the familiar masterpiece of Wagner's early period was played with warmth and convincing accentuation. It is a pity that such a reading should be marred by technical slips in the wind, but it seems that we must expect that sort of thing on most occasions at the Philharmonic concerts. The audience at yesterday's rehearsal was large. The entire programme will be repeated to-night.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Puccini's "La Boheme" Repeated Before a Large Assembly.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Puccini's "La Bohème" was sung for the third time before a large and demonstrative audience. The slight texture of this work does not militate against its success with this public. It possesses those unfailing elements of popularity in this town, sentimentalism, opportunities for the display of the voices, and mellifluous love duets. A very little observation of the course of events at the Metropolitan will convince any one that these are the operatic sweetmeats for which our public yearns. The performance last night was one of high merit. Its only novelty was the appearance of Miss Fritzi Scheff as Musetta, the part for which she was originally cast, but which she was prevented from singing by illness. Miss Scheff is what is technically known in the theatrical and musical professions as a soubrette, a word so generally misused by reporters that its true meaning has quite been lost. A soubrette is a singing comedian of the fair sex, and Miss Scheff is just that. She has a pretty little voice of very light quality, and she acts with genuine bouffe spirit. She filled the finale of the second act last night with the sparkle of champagne.

Mme. Melba was as heretofore the Mimi and all that has been said before about her performance might be now repeated. She sang the music as clearly and beautifully and soullessly as she did at the other performances, but it was, as before, a pleasure to hear her intone the melodies. Mr. Saleza sang Rudolf with splendid spirit and voice, and delighted all his hearers. Mr. Campanari repeated his admirable performance of Marcel, and Messrs. Journet and Gilibert were excellent as the other two Bohemians. The difficult finale of the second act went well. Mr. Mancinelli conducted with skill.

MR. BAUER'S PIANO RECITAL.

He Plays to a Moderate Audience at Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. Harold Bauer, who is announced on his programmes as "the great pianist," gave his second recital at Mendelssohn Hall. The question of taste involved in this announcement need not be discussed here. Musical managers are responsible for many queer doings, and Mr. Bauer probably does not describe himself as "the great." His demeanor at the piano is sufficiently modest, though he indulges in that waving of the hands which used to be regarded as a sure evidence of virtuosity. His programme last night consisted of Weber's sonata in A flat, Schumann's allegro, Opus 8; the Brahms variations on a theme by Paganini, Chopin's C minor étude, nocturne in C sharp minor, prelude in D minor and ballade in F minor, a prelude and a romance by Mendelssohn, and Schubert's "Marche Hongroise."

Mr. Bauer has already been discussed in these columns, and, with the best wishes in the world, we cannot discover any more in his work than we have already recounted. He is a pleasing, but not impressive player. He marred his work in the Weber sonata last night by poor pedaling and by uncertainty of rhythm. On the other hand, he must be praised for his continence in the matter of dynamics. He never pounds or forces the tone of the instrument beyond its nature. He has some command of the singing style, but in rapid passages he achieves little in the way of nuancing. Most pianists play the Weber sonata brilliantly, but Mr. Bauer elected to read it in a somewhat dreamy fashion. The allegro by Schumann was so unfamiliar that old and hardened pianists confessed that they had never heard it played in public. It is not a striking example of its composer's thought, but it was worth while to play it. Mr. Bauer's audience was not a large one, but it was apparently well pleased with him.

MISS NETHERSOLE HAS THE GRIP.

Unable to Appear at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Olga Nethersole, who is filling a two weeks' engagement at the Broad Street Theatre, is ill with the grip. She was unable to appear in "Sapho" last night, and the theatre was closed.

Her physician said to-night that she will have to keep to her room until Monday, when she again may be able to appear and complete the final week of her engagement.

MR. McKINLEY'S CONDITION.

President May Leave His Bed Early Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—It was stated at the White House this evening that the President continues to improve and that no fever or other unfavorable conditions have appeared.

If the present rate of improvement continues, there is no doubt but he will be permitted to leave his bed early in the coming week.

ALFRED G. VANDERBILT SECURES HIS LICENSE

He and Miss French Answer Usual Questions at Newport's City Hall.

WEDDING GUESTS ARRIVING

Two Special Trains to Leave the Grand Central To-day—Dinner to Bridesmaids To-night.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 11.—In the heavy rain this afternoon Miss Elsie French and Alfred G. Vanderbilt drove to the City Clerk's office, in the City Hall, to obtain their marriage license.

Miss French wore a dark blue box coat. They were directed to the City Clerk's office, where City Clerk Stevens asked the usual questions, which, when answered, were filled in by that official. Mr. Vanderbilt was the first to be questioned, then followed Miss French. When the license was signed by both and by City Clerk Stevens, Mr. Vanderbilt paid the city official the usual fee of 50 cents. The questions asked and answered were the following:

Name of Bridegroom—Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt.
Residence—New York.
Age—Twenty-three years.
Color—White.
Occupation—Railroad business.
Birthplace—New York City.
Father's Name—Cornelius Vanderbilt.
Mother's Maiden Name—Alice Gwynne.
Parents' Birthplace—Father, Staten Island; mother, ——.
Parents' Occupation—Father's, railroad President; mother's, ——.
Number of Marriage—First.
Date—Jan. 11, 1901.

I, the expectant bridegroom named in the foregoing declaration, hereby certify that the information given is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALFRED G. VANDERBILT,
Expectant Bridegroom.

Signed in the presence of William G. Stevens, City Clerk.

Miss French was next questioned and answered as follows:

Name of bride—Ellen French.
Residence—New York.
Age—Twenty-one years.
Color—White.
Birthplace—New York City.
Father's name—Francis Ormond French.
Mother's maiden name—Ellen Tuck French.
Parents' birthplace—Father, Chester, N. H.; mother, ——.
Parents' occupation—Father, banker; mother, ——.
Number of marriage—First.
Date—Jan. 11, 1901.

I, the expectant bride named in the foregoing declaration, hereby certify that the information given is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) ELLEN FRENCH, expectant bride.

Signed in the presence of
WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

All the questions were answered by both Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss French save the birthplace of both of their mothers, which they promised to furnish later, as neither could give the desired information. Both enjoyed the visit to the City Clerk's office immensely and laughed and chatted over the questions which were put to them.

After securing the license, they were driven to the Wickford boat landing, where they met Frederic M. Davies, one of the ushers, and escorted him to Hill Top Cottage. While their carriage was being driven up Hilly Pleham Street the roadbed was so icy that, to keep the horses from slipping, sand had to be used.

Mrs. William E. Shepherd arrived this afternoon, and was driven to the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French and Miss Pauline French arrived from Tuxedo to-day, and Robert L. Gerry and Mrs. John Clinton Gray came from New York this evening. A special train for the wedding guests coming from New York will leave the Grand Central Station to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, the second following at 1:02 to-morrow afternoon.

Harbourview is practically ready for the bridesmaids' dinner to-morrow evening, and for the wedding breakfast and reception on Monday, save for the floral decorations, which will be completed Monday morning and to-morrow evening for the dinner.

Rumors are numerous as to what is to occur when the bride and groom leave Harbourview and board the steamer Monday, and the "send-off" they will be tendered by the ushers, best man, and others of the wedding party. Up to the present time the greatest "send-off" any couple received here while leaving on their wedding trip was that given Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer, née Rives, last August, when a brass band and an abundance of rice and tin horns played prominent parts, so that on Monday something original is looked for.

Horses and carriages arrived from New York this morning for Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who will arrive to-morrow.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, and Peter Goelet Gerry, will arrive this evening, and will go to Sea Verge, where they will remain until Monday or Tuesday. All the Muenchinger-King cottages, Hill Top Cottage, and Hartmann's, where the guests and ushers are to stay, are in Summer trim for the guests.

The wedding presents are still arriving and are so closely guarded both night and day that any one would be risking his life to venture to enter the grounds of Harbourview after dark. Mrs. French personally devised some of the precautions taken for the safety of the valuable gifts. Policemen, detectives, and burglar alarms are now important adjuncts of Harbourview.

Some of the gifts now in the bank vault will be shown at the bridesmaids' dinner to-morrow evening, and all at the wedding reception on Monday. These will be taken from the bank in charge of a member of the family escorted by a force of police, whose duty it will be to continually guard the gifts from the time they leave the bank vaults until they are again deposited there.

The length of the stay of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at the Breakers, as well as that of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, is not definitely decided upon, but their visit here at this time will hardly last over the middle of the coming week. Mrs. French, however, will remain the entire Winter at Harbourview entertaining members of her family and other guests, and going to New York occasionally to visit relatives and friends.

Mrs. and Miss French, despite all their hard work for the past two weeks, do not show the slightest fatigue.

FATHER AND SON WED SISTERS.

Neighbors Trying to Figure Out the Relationship Problem Resulting.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 11.—John Voorhees and his son, John, Jr., yesterday married two sisters, daughters of John Bird of Monmouth Junction. Now the neighbors are figuring out the relationship of the parties resulting from the joint ceremony. For instance:

Mrs. Voorhees junior, being the sister of her husband's father's wife, is her own husband's aunt. She is also a sister-in-law of her father-in-law. She is her father-in-law's daughter-in-law, and therefore her own sister's daughter-in-law. Mrs. Voorhees senior is her sister's mother-in-law, and sister-in-law to her son-in-law. Father and son are now brothers-in-law—and all the returns are not yet in.

WILL NOT GO TO WASHINGTON.

Mr. MacCracken Opposed to Students Joining in the Inaugural Parade.

Chancellor MacCracken of New York University yesterday forwarded the following letter, which explains itself, to Wallace Donald MacLean of Washington:

Your request to me as head of New York University to indorse and assist in an effort to gather the entire student body of this university to the inaugural parade March 4 is received with thanks. I am opposed to your movement for the following reasons:

First—The date is near the heart of the college year, when the students should be doing their most earnest work. They cannot, then, afford time for distant journeys which are not absolutely necessary. Attendance at this parade would lose them the first three days of the week, for the rest of Sunday would be lost in order to go, and they could not be back in time for work on Tuesday.

My second reason is the expense. New York University has 1,800 students. A large majority of them must practice economy to obtain an education. The tax that would send even a quarter of their number to Washington would run up into the thousands of dollars.

Thirdly and finally, our 1,800 young men can serve the United States of America far more effectively at less expense of time, muscle, and money than by merely appearing in an inauguration demonstration. The quiet student cannot shine amid the gold lace and feathers of military pomp. It is better for them to choose their own field in which to pay honor to the Chief Magistrate of the country and to the grandeur of our Nation.

I trust the universities in the country will continue to stand for a noble economy of time, talent, and money, in the future as in the past, and that the National Government will be leavened by their influence.

MRS. MILLS'S ANNUAL DANCE.

Unusually Dainty Favors Distributed Among the Guests.

At her residence, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street, Mrs. Ogden Mills gave last evening her annual dance. The cards for this entertainment read, "Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills—At Home." Under this polite fiction of a reception society read the bidding to a dance, for, with all the changing conditions of New York society this Winter, as ever, "the dance is the thing."

For over a week past the 200 guests on Mrs. Mills's rather restricted list have been apprehensive lest the cards for the dance should be recalled, owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Mills's twin sister, Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, in London. When this feared recall did not come it was assumed that private cables had brought good news regarding Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck's condition.

The dance of last evening was not given in honor of Mrs. Mills's twin daughters, the Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills, who are to make their débuts together. It was, however, intended that the Misses Mills should be present at this one dance of the season, but, owing to the illness of Miss Gladys Mills, Miss Beatrice Mills alone was present.

The guests began arriving about 11 P. M., the majority from the opera, where Puccini's "La Boheme" was sung for the second time, and from several dinners. The house was decorated with palms, ferns, and flowering plants. The color keynote was pink, and pink azaleas were chiefly used. Mrs. Mills received alone in the drawing room on the second floor. There was general dancing before supper in the large dining hall, and the supper was served at midnight at twenty small tables, placed in the dining room, library, reception room, and hall. These tables were decorated in different colors and with different flowers. American Beauty roses were used on one, Liberty roses on another, and carnations, daffodils, &c., on the others.

When the supper was over the tables were cleared away, and the cotillion was danced in the dining room, which is used as a ballroom. Worthington Whitehouse led, dancing with Mrs. Mills. There were forty-four couples in the cotillion. The favors were unusually dainty, and many of them were selected by Mrs. Mills abroad last Summer. There were feather fans, wreaths of roses in all shades, tied with tulle or chiffon ribbons, and fancy paper hats for the girls. For the men, there were boutonnières to match the roses, rosettes to match the hats, and fancy horns, silver trifles, pencils, cigarette cases, &c.

Among the gowns worn those that were especially notable were the following:

Mrs. Astor, black velvet paillette with silver. She wore her famous diamonds.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, black satin embroidered in steel and trimmed with deep red roses, and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Maturin Livingston, gray satin with steel paillettes, with much gray chiffon about the bodice, and a diamond tiara.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, white satin trimmed with silver, pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Harry McVickar, rose-colored satin draped with lace of the same shade, and on the left shoulder a knot of diamonds with a large ruby in the centre.

Mrs. Kountze, a gown of white brocade.

Miss Helen Kountze, white satin, Empire style, with trimmings of lace and white flowers.

The Misses Ethel and Edith Cryder, white satin gowns, delicately touched with silver, and white heather in their hair.

Miss Caroline Wilmerding, delicate pink satin, veiled with tulle of the same shade and trimmed with wild roses.

Miss Nathalie Wells, yellow tulle trimmed with sprays of pale yellow roses.

Miss Florence Twombly, pale blue satin, draped with spangled tulle and sprays of light pink roses.

Miss Harriet Delafield, pale green silk, trimmed with medallions of white lace and pink roses.

There was a larger number of young people last night than is usual at Mrs. Mills's annual dance. The guests included:

Mrs. Astor,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid,
Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor,
Mrs. Maturin Livingston,
Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Harrison,
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies,
Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. V. Sorchan,
Gen. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Bryce,
Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Tailer,
Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bishop,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Warren,
Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze,
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Norris,
Mr. and Mrs. O. Rhinelander,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Kemp,
Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry,
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. G. B. De Forest,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Oelrichs,
Mrs. John Sloan,
Baron and Baroness de Selliere,
Marquise Talleyrand-Perigord,
H. R. Bishop, Jr.,
Prince Ruspoli,
Ashbel T. Barney,
Mercure Robinson,
Philip Benkard,
Craig Wadsworth,
Richard Peters,
Creighton Webb,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs F. K. Pendleton,
Miss Nora Iselin,
Miss Therese Iselin,
Miss Elsie Cryder,
Miss Edith Cryder,
Miss Florence Twombly,
Miss Helen Kountze,
Miss Helen T. Barney,
Miss Lelia Sloane,
Miss Alice A. Blight,
Miss Evelyn Blight,
Miss Eleanor Jay,
Miss Evelyn Sloan,
Miss Evelyn Burden,
Miss Gwendolyn Burden,
Miss Bishop,
Miss C. Wilmerding,
Miss Marion Fish,
The Misses Van Alen,
Miss Kernochan,
Coster Wilmerding,
Townsend Burden, Jr.,
Robert Goelet,
Robert L. Gerry,
James W. Gerard.

CLOTHING AND FUNDS NEEDED.

State Charities Aid Association Asks Help for Poor Mothers.

The State Charities Aid Association appeals for donations of clothing for mothers sent with their babies to situations at service in the country. Over 400 situations are provided per year for homeless mothers. Heavy coats and shawls and babies' outfits are especially needed. Clothing suitable for children aged from two to ten years, who are to be placed in permanent homes in the country, is also desired. One hundred and forty-three such children have been placed in homes during the past two and a half years.

About $15,000 per annum is needed to carry on the various lines of work of the association, which is supported wholly by voluntary contributions. Checks should be made payable to the order of Charles S. Fairchild, Treasurer, and sent to Room 702, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Donations of clothing may be sent to the same address. The officers of the association are: Prof. George F. Canfield, President; Mrs. William B. Rice, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, and the Hon. Joseph Choate, Vice Presidents; the Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, Treasurer; Mr. Homer Folks, Secretary.

DIAMONDS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

Company Formed in England to Work the Claims.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 11.—The mail from Demerara brings a report of large finds of diamonds in the interior of British Guiana.

A company has been formed in England to work the claims.

SALE OF DANISH WEST INDIES.

Negotiations for Purchase by United States Reported Nearing Settlement.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 11.—The negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States are seemingly approaching a settlement. The matter has been placed in the hands of the Finance Committee of the Rigsdag, with the view of arranging the difference in the price asked and offered.

The King and Ministry are in favor of the sale, but final action may be delayed by powerful opposition both in the islands and here.

THE ETHIOPIA FLOATED.

Anchor Liner Returns to Glasgow for Repairs.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Anchor Line steamer Ethiopia, Capt. McKenzie, from Glasgow yesterday, for New York, via Moville, which went ashore on Holy Island, in the Firth of Clyde, has been floated and returned to Glasgow.

The weather was calm when the Ethiopia grounded, and there was no panic among the passengers. Signals of distress were made, and a tug stood by until the steamer was gotten off.

The Ethiopia is damaged and has much water in her forehold. Her head is considerably down. Divers are inspecting her bottom.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Among to-day's incidents will be the dinners to be given this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison at their residence, 6 West Fifty-sixth Street; a dinner for Miss Mildred Dix, to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Dix of 822 Madison Avenue, at which young people will be the guests, and a dinner for older people, to be given by Mrs. Henry Mills Day of 6 East Forty-fourth Street.

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Among the passengers booked to sail today on the Kaiserin Maria Theresia, for Mediterranean ports, are Major W. E. Hale and Mrs. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Brinton of Philadelphia, Dr. A. S. Knight and Mrs. Knight, Gordon Lee, R. Waldron, Mrs. Waldron, and the Misses M. A., C. E., and Ethel A. Waldron of Kingston, Ontario; Miss Coles, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Farrar, Miss S. M. Farrar, Mrs. James T. Whittaker, the Misses Alice and V. J. Whittaker, and Wallace S. Whittaker of Cincinnati, Ohio; W. B. Pierson and Mrs. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Nichols and Miss Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Scott, Franklin U. Gregory, the Misses Louisa and Ellen G. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Mitchell of Philadelphia, Mrs. John E. Cope, Mrs. William Bement and Miss Harriet Bement, Dr. J. W. S. Norris and Judge O. J. Norris, Mrs. Lee, Miss Edith R. Lord, and Thomas Janney.

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Booked to sail on the Potsdam to-day, for Rotterdam, are, among others, Prince Henri de Croy of the Belgian Legation, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pierson and Miss P. Pierson, and Vance Thompson. On the Menominee, sailing for London, there are booked, among other passengers, I. Olmsted, Lloyd Olmsted, Russell Olmsted, Ingersoll Olmsted, and Miss Eloise Olmsted; Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Morris M. Whitaker, and G. E. Hemmenway.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a dance at her residence, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street, on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 6. This dance will have many novel features. Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks has sent out invitations for a large dinner, to be given on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29.

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The Monday Evening Bowling Club has been reorganized for the coming Lenten season, and the first meeting will be held on the evening of Monday, Feb. 25.

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There were several dancing class meetings last night, the most important of which was that of the Friday Evening class, in the large ball room at Sherry's. Mesdames B. S. Church, John M. Bowers, Edward Curtis, Christopher Wolff, and H. W. Robbins received, and John V. S. Oddie, Jr., led the cotillion. The favors were, for the men, pincushions with mirrors inserted, and American flags; for the girls, Japanese chrysanthemums and pin trays, and Japanese lanterns. Among the dancers were the Misses Pansy Roosevelt, Jean Brown, Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, Dorothy Schieffelin, Lucille Weeks, Angelica S. Church, and Harry Batcheler, Roland Holt, and J. Montgomery Strong.

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The second of the four cotillions was also held at Sherry's last evening, in the small ball room, and Mrs. Daniel O'Conor's class had a meeting at Delmonico's.

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Miss Angelica Schuyler Church is to give on Thursday, Jan. 17, a luncheon of twelve covers for Miss Marjorie Lea, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Lea of 18 West Tenth Street. Miss Church will go to Philadelphia on Friday next for the Assembly ball.

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Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield gave a dinner of sixteen covers last night for young people. The table was decorated with maiden hair fern and pink roses. The guests included the Misses Caroline Stokes, Catharine Dodge, Susanne Green, Eleanor Thomas, and Henry Morton, Roger Bacon, Douglas Campbell, Wirt Howe, and James Lincoln.

***

Mrs. Spotswood Schenck of 284 Lexington Avenue gave a dinner last night and went afterward with her guests to the opera, where they occupied the August Belmont box. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmet, Prince Henri de Croy, Franklin Plummer, Frank Otis, and Harold Brown, Jr.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a dinner of forty-eight covers at her residence, 28 East Seventy-eighth Street, last evening, from which she and her guests went to the Mills dance. The guests were seated at four tables, each of which was elaborately decorated with flowers. One of the tables was in yellow, another in pink, a third in white, and the fourth in red. Among the guests were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Harry Lehr, James W. Gerard, James de W. Cutting, and Moncure Robinson.

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Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, owing to illness, was unable to give the second of her "at homes," scheduled for the day. Other receptions and "at homes" were those of Mrs. Henry Ashton Crosby of 29 Washington Square West, a second coming-out reception for her elder daughter, Miss Beatrice W. Crosby; and Mrs. Maitland Armstrong and the Misses Armstrong. Mrs. Duncan Wood gave a euchre party in the afternoon at her residence in West Fifty-first Street.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock gave a dinner this evening in honor of the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote. The other guests included the Russian Ambassador, the Brazilian Minister, and Mme. de Assis-Brasil, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Audenried, Surgeon General and Mrs. Sternberg, and Col. Ernst.

Senator Kean and Miss Kean gave a dinner this evening in honor of Mrs. Alexander of Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J. Among the company present to meet her were the Secretary of the Navy, Baron Gevers, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, and John A. Kasson.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith were to-night the guests of honor at a dinner given by ex-Assistant Postmaster General and Mrs. Perry Heath, who have recently opened their Connecticut Avenue residence for the season. Other guests present were the Chinese Minister and Mrs. Wu, the Solicitor General and Mrs. Richards, Col. and Mrs. Bingham, the Controller of the Currency and Mrs. Dawes, Mr. and Mrs. Olmsted, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Eddy, and Mrs. Yerkes.

Col. and Mrs. Augustus Tyler gave a dinner party this evening to M. and Mme. von Bruening. Others present were Gen. and Mrs. Miles, the Danish Minister, Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lee Phillips, Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Bessie Stewart, and Count von Hacke of the German Embassy.

The German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, gave an at home this afternoon in honor of the new First Secretary of the embassy, Count Quadt Wykradt Isny, and the Countess Quadt Wykradt Isny, the latter only having recently joined her husband. The various Secretaries and Attachés of the embassy, Baron von Herman, Count von Hacke, Count von Montgelas, and Lieut. Commander von Rebeur-Paschwitz, were present to assist in the entertainment. The guests included members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, and other members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. Padelford, and others.

Mrs. Mayo Hazeltine and Miss Hazeltine gave a tea this afternoon at their home, on F Street. Assisting were Mrs. James Marion Johnston, Mrs. Loring, Mrs. Monroe Hopkins, Miss Satterlee, Miss Clara Emery, Miss Kennedy, Miss de Peyster, and Miss Grace Edes.

The Misses Tisdel gave a tea this afternoon at their home, on Q Street, where their friends were invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor, the latter formerly Miss Elsie Graham Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor, who were married in London in September, have recently returned to Washington and taken an apartment for the Winter. Mrs. David J. Hill and Mme. de Wollant did the honors of the tea room.

For the Haganey Family.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $1 from "A Reader" in aid of the Haganey family.

BOERS STILL ADVANCING

Cape Colony Invaders Now Known to Have Guns.

Kitchener Organizing a Force of 30,000 Irregular Horse—Bluejackets Landed at Cape Town.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—It is understood that Lord Kitchener now holds securely all the railroad lines in South Africa, having recovered possession of the Delagoa Bay line, which had been cut on Jan. 7.

According to the Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Mail, Lord Kitchener is now organizing a force of 30,000 irregular horse, which work will occupy some weeks. When this force is ready he will resume offensive operations.

Meanwhile the invasion of Cape Colony looks more threatening. The news that Commandant Hertzog has two guns is rather startling, as it was formerly asserted that the invaders had no guns.

The defenses of Cape Town, including two 4.7 naval guns, are now completed, and the recruiting of volunteers is active throughout the colony. According to dispatches to The Daily Express, the Admiral of the cape fleet is prepared in an emergency to land a naval brigade of 2,000 men, with six Hotchkiss guns.

A Murraysburg telegram this morning says the Dutch there received the British troops sullenly, and it reports that there are rumors that the colonial rebels of the neighborhood are joining the invaders.

The Pretoria correspondent of The Morning Post wires that a member of the Burgher Peace Committee, whom he interviewed, frankly confessed that there was no hope of many burghers surrendering.

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Jan. 10:

"The Boers attacked Machadodorp last night, but were driven off before dawn.

"Hertzog's commando is in the neighborhood of Sutherland, Cape Colony. Settle is organizing a column to head him off.

"In the Midlands and eastward the Boers have broken up into small bodies, some returning north and some hiding in the mountains northwest of Jamestown."

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 11.—The British warship Sybil has anchored in Lambert's Bay and landed a force of bluejackets and a number of guns. This force has constructed intrenchments.

Hertzog's main body, 700 strong with two guns, has crossed the Roggeveld Mountains, and is now probably in the neighborhood of Eland's Drift, fifty miles east of Clanwilliam. Hertzog's intention is apparently to move toward Ceres and Worcester. Only a few passes are available for the guns, and the whole country is difficult to traverse. The passes are narrow and easily defended.

According to latest reliable reports another party of 500 Boers has reached the Doorn River, seventy miles south of Calvinia. The authorities are doing all in their power to meet the situation.

Refugees from Calvinia and Clanwilliam are flocking to Picquetberg Road. They state that many poor whites are certain to join the Boers, as are also many bitter bondsmen in the neighborhood of Clanwilliam and Malmesburg, who openly declare that they intend to join the invaders.

A small commando, about 200 strong, crossed the Orange River near Aliwal. It was met on the borders of the Aliwal, Wodehouse, and Barkley East districts by a body of police and mounted farmers, and was repulsed with some loss. It will probably attempt to cross the river again.

De Wet was last reported in the neighborhood of Bothaville.

All the towns in Orange Colony on the main line of railway are strongly held by the British, and the Boers show no disposition to approach them.

M. DE WITTE'S VIEWS.

Russian Minister of Finance Says Money Difficulties Come from the South African War.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—"In this question Russia and America are altogether of one mind. Indeed, throughout the Chinese trouble America and Russia have been like that."

The speaker, the Russian Minister of Finance, S. J. de Witte, locked his forefingers to illustrate the words. He referred to the United States proposal to make peace without settling the compensation and commercial treaty questions, these to be relegated to a congress. M. de Witte continued:

"We are faithful friends of the United States, and it is our faithful friend."

Such words cannot help but be gratifying to Americans, coming from one of the wisest and most powerful statesmen in Europe, whose influence upon the Russian Empire is continues to grow and seems destined to become still greater. This was his first reception day since his return here. After dismissing the last of the petitioners who crowded his ante-room, M. de Witte invited the correspondent of The Associated Press into his workroom and consented to set right current opinion regarding the effects of the Chinese troubles upon the economic affairs of Russia. The petitions and reports stacked upon his desk set forth, more plainly than words could do, that time was precious.

The correspondent observed that even the Russian journals declared that the effects of the Chinese disturbances were more serious upon industry and commerce than the entire Russo-Turkish war, an opinion which, he was informed, bankers also shared.

M. de Witte said:

"Our position is quite normal, compared with other countries. Our maladies are not from ourselves, but from without, and prevail in all the European markets. They come from the war in the Transvaal. When once this malady is passed our affairs will be all right again. The principal evil is the lack of capital, which is due to many causes, equally effective also in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, and London. While many causes are operative, as stated, the greatest is the Transvaal. This is true because—first, Great Britain has had enormous expenses, which absorb capital otherwise available for the world's commerce and industry; secondly, the Transvaal gold is not coming to Europe."

The correspondent:

"You believe English expenses in the Transvaal have been greater than those of all the powers in China?"

M. de Witte:

"Much greater. Our expenses have been extravagantly overestimated."

The correspondent:

"Can you foresee a speedy improvement in the situation?"

M. de Witte:

"When the Transvaal and Chinese questions are settled. Those affairs ended, there will be amelioration."

TRAIN SNOW-BOUND A WEEK.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—Dispatches from Sebastopol depict the sufferings of 3,000 snow-bound passengers, on ten trains, throughout the southwest, as being extreme.

One train was inaccessible for a whole week, and others for two and three days.

The passengers were largely school children and people going home for the holidays.

WEDS PLANTER'S DAUGHTER.

MANZANILLO, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 11.—Miss Lillian Rigney, daughter of Joseph Rigney, the well-known planter and sugar manufacturer of this province, was married yesterday evening to Lieut. Warren Webster Whitside of the Tenth United States Cavalry, son of Brig. Gen. Whitside, the Military Commander of the Province of Santiago de Cuba.

Father William Daly of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, and Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G., N. Y., performed the ceremony, which took place at the beautiful country home of the bride's parents near here. Many friends of the young couple from far and near were in attendance.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Whitside left for the United States by way of Havana.

Among the guests present were Hugh Kelly, the banker, and James Reilly and his two daughters, all of New York City, and the owners of all the neighboring estates, in addition to the officers of the Tenth Cavalry, the band of which played during the ceremonies.

Accountants' and Bookkeepers' Dinner.

The following public officials and business men have promised to address the guests at the first annual dinner of the New York Society of Accountants and Bookkeepers, to be held Jan. 17 at the Hotel Marlborough: Bird S. Coler, Morris S. Wise, William A. Prendergast, G. Waldo Smith, John R. Loomis, and Charles W. Haskins.

RUSSIE'S PASSENGERS SAVED.

Taken Off the Stranded Steamer in Boats After Four Days of Suffering.

FARAMAN, Bouches-du-Rhone, Jan. 11.—After another night of terrible suspense and four days of privation and suffering, all of the passengers and crew of the French steamer Russie have been safely landed.

As the lifeline connected from the shore with the steamer parted again yesterday afternoon, when night set in no communication with the stranded steamer was possible. The last signaled message read as follows:

"We have not a scrap of food left. Consternation prevails on board."

On receipt of this appeal, the fishermen made two more plucky launches of their boat, but were beaten back, and as the Russie disappeared in the darkness, those on board were seen apparently trying to launch their only remaining boat.

The storm raged with renewed fury during the night, and only those who were compelled to do so staid on the shore, part of them huddled beneath a tarpaulin and others seeking refuge from the gale in the Faraman Lighthouse.

At midnight two floats, with lines attached to them, were launched, but both attempts to reach the Russie were fruitless.

In the early hours of the morning torches were lighted at the bow of the Russie, and in response to the signal the fishermen made another effort to reach the wreck. But they were again tossed ashore, and the crew of the lifeboat, who belong to the fishing village of Carro, gathered around a bonfire made of wreckage from the steamer, drenched to the skin and with their teeth chattering from cold.

With daybreak the weather perceptibly moderated and the sea became calmer. The Carro fishermen at about 6:30 A. M. again put to sea. The spectators watched anxiously as the boat disappeared through the waves. More than once it was thought she was engulfed, but a small craft rose in sight again on the crests of the seas, and approached gradually nearer to the Russie. Then a rope was thrown, which the fishermen caught, and the lifeboat soon afterward was alongside. Then, above the howling wind, rose cries of joy from those on board the Russie, which were re-echoed by the crowd ashore.

Another boat, manned by four men, was then launched, and succeeded in reaching the wrecked vessel.

A few minutes later the Carro boat left the Russie's side, heavily laden. As she approached the shore the occupants were seen to be women and one baby. The enthusiasm was delirious. The spectators plunged into the sea. Some of them dragged the lifeboat ashore and others lifted the women out of the boat and carried them in their arms through the waves to dry land.

One woman was clasped in the arms of her son, who had been waiting on shore since Monday. She swooned and had to be transported on a stretcher, hastily constructed from wreckage and covered with blankets, to the lighthouse. The other women collapsed with fatigue, cold, and want of food. Their haggard faces and trembling limbs told of the awful experiences they had gone through. It was unfortunate that want of foresight resulted in all the nourishment being kept at the lighthouse, two miles distant, for the sufferers had to walk there, assisted by their friends, before restoratives could be administered to them.

The four-oared boat next arrived, with seven more passengers, and the lifeboats then made repeated journeys, until all were saved and sheltered in the lighthouse.

WILLIAM LEE TRENHOLM DEAD.

William Lee Trenholm, the banker and at one time Controller of the Currency of the United States, died yesterday morning at his home, 312 West Seventy-third Street, of an attack of the grip which developed into pneumonia.

Mr. Trenholm was born sixty-five years ago at Charleston, S. C., coming of an old Southern family. His father, George M. Trenholm, was Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States. Mr. Trenholm was graduated from the College of South Carolina in 1855, and immediately went into business with his father in Charleston. At the outbreak of the civil war, Trenholm became Colonel of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, which he raised and equipped. After the war he resumed business in Charleston. He was offered the post of United States Civil Service Commissioner when Cleveland entered on his first term as President, in 1885. After serving one year, Mr. Trenholm was appointed Controller of the Currency, which position he held until 1889. During his term of office he advocated the retirement of the greenbacks, and suggested a plan for that purpose, but it was not favorably received.

After his retirement from office Mr. Trenholm came to New York and was elected President of the American Surety Company. He resigned this office in 1897 to become President of the North American Trust Company. From this office he resigned in 1899 to retire from active business. Mr. Trenholm published a book on the financial question in advocacy of the gold standard, and wrote many articles on financial subjects. He was a member of the Century, Reform, City, and University Clubs, and of the Southern Society, the Chamber of Commerce, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married to Miss Kate Macbeth, and the widow and eight children survive him. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

DEAD AT THE AGE OF 103 YEARS

SOUTHOLD, L. I., Jan. 11.—Nicholas McQuillan died at the residence of his nephew, Joseph H. Thompson, in this village, at the age of one hundred and three years. Mr. McQuillan came to this country from Ireland with his wife in 1864, and settled at Greenport, where he engaged in business as a weaver. He afterward moved to Arshamomoque, two miles from here, and conducted business there until 1886, when he gave up his loom to his son Lawrence, and went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson. His wife died in 1879.

Of ten children born to the couple, four survive, two sons and two daughters. The oldest child of those living is Mrs. Dennis Mullen of Bridgeport, Conn., who is seventy-one years old. Mr. McQuillan retained the full use of his senses up to within a few hours of his death, which came at the end of a two days' illness, which was due to organic throat trouble and the weakness incident to old age.

The funeral will be held to-morrow morning in St. Patrick's Church. Father James Lynch will officiate. The interment will be in St. Patrick's Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Augustus Clapp.

Charles Augustus Clapp of the publishing firm of E. P. Dutton & Co. of West Twenty-third Street died at the Plaza Hotel yesterday of pneumonia. He was in failing health for two years.

Mr. Clapp was born in Dorchester, Mass., in November, 1835. After leaving school he obtained a position as clerk with Ticknor & Fields, publishers in Boston. In 1864 E. P. Dutton bought the firm's retail business, and Mr. Clapp was taken in as a partner, and until 1868 they conducted the famous "Old Corner Bookstore" in Boston. Then E. P. Dutton & Co. sold out their Boston business and opened a store at 713 Broadway, this city, where they remained for fifteen years, then moving to their present quarters on Twenty-third Street.

It was Mr. Clapp's boast that until two years ago he had never needed the services of a physician. Mr. Clapp leaves a wife and one daughter, the wife of Joseph A. Smith of 325 West End Avenue, at whose home the funeral services will be held to-morrow, the Rev. Robert Collyer officiating. The burial will be in Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston.

Mr. Clapp was a member of the Union League Club, Driving Club, New England Society, Colonial Club, and the Up-Town Association.

The Rev. Andrew Shiland.

The Rev. Andrew Shiland, who died at his residence, at 272 West Eighty-fourth Street, on Thursday, was born in Cambridge, N. Y., in 1820. He was graduated at the Union College, in Schenectady, and afterward was graduated at the Princeton Theological School. In 1847 he was pastor of the Associate Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and afterward became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Southampton, L. I.

He retired from the ministry seventeen years ago, although up to a short time before his death he had filled pulpits in various churches in the absence of the regular pastors. He was best known to the public through the interest he took in the Briggs heresy trial. As a member of the Presbytery, he scarcely missed a session throughout the whole trial, and frequently attracted attention by the speeches he made. Two sons and three daughters survive him.

Thomas N. McCarter.

Thomas N. McCarter, a distinguished corporation lawyer and leader of the New Jersey bar, died last night at Newark after a short illness. Mr. McCarter was born at Morristown seventy-seven years ago. He was graduated from Princeton in the class of '42, and became prominent as a lawyer. He twice declined appointment to the Supreme Court bench. He was for many years counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad and other railroads and corporations. He leaves three sons and three daughters. One of his sons is State Senator McCarter of Essex County.

Bernard F. Shanley.

Bernard F. Shanley died suddenly yesterday at his home, 335 West Thirty-eighth Street, of heart disease. He was at business on Wednesday at his restaurant, and complained of illness on leaving for home that night. He was forty years old, and leaves a wife and several children.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN B. KETCHAM, a real estate deal

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Eighth Conference of Foreign Mission Boards to Convene Jan. 16.

Sixtieth Anniversary of the Broadway Tabernacle to be Celebrated—East Side Settlement Work.

The eighth conference of Foreign Mission Boards in the United States and Canada will be held in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Fourth Avenue and East Twenty-second Street, from Jan. 16 to 18 inclusive. The visiting delegates will be entertained by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church in America. On Wednesday morning, Jan. 16, the sessions of the conference will begin, with the Rev. James I. Good, D. D., in the chair. At this session reports will be read, relating chiefly to the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, which convened in Carnegie Hall last Spring. The afternoon session, which will be presided over by the Rev. A. S. Lloyd, D. D., will be devoted chiefly to discussion of the reports of the morning and to a paper on "The Mohammedan Missionary Problem," by the Rev. Henry O. Dwight, D. D.

Thursday morning will be taken up with the report of the Committee on the Science of Missions, by Robert E. Speer, and by addresses by Samuel B. Capen, LL. D., and by Charles I. Rhoades, D. D. In the afternoon session the subject of "Relations of Missions and Missionaries to Governments, Questions of Indemnity, Political Protection, Native Lawsuits," &c., will be presented by the Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., and James H. Ingram, M. D. The Rev. T. S. Barbour, D. D., will read a paper on "Relations of Missions and Missionaries to Religions and Customs of People."

On Thursday evening there will be a public meeting under the auspices of the conference at the Marble Collegiate Church, at which the Rev. David J. Burrell, D. D., the pastor of the church, will preside. The addresses on this occasion will be devoted to the subject of "The Church and Its Opportunity in China."

On Friday morning, when the last session of the conference will be had, reports will be read by Walter R. Lambuth and by Charles W. Hand, after which the topic on "Missionary Problems of Our New Possessions" will be discussed by H. K. Carroll, LL. D., and Bishop James M. Thoburn of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Almost coincident with the conference at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church there will be the meetings of the Fourth Interdenomination Conference of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions in the United States and Canada, which will be held at the Marble Collegiate Church on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next.

On Friday morning the closing session will be devoted to Mrs. R. E. Morse, on "Settlement Work in India," and by Miss Mary Deyo, on "The Most Successful Methods of Evangelistic Work in Japan."

The Broadway Tabernacle Church, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, stands for the beginning of Congregationalism in New York. It is to begin next Wednesday evening a sixtieth anniversary celebration of the founding of the society in 1840. The opening meeting will be devoted to reminiscences. Deacons Whittemore, Dorman, Washburn, and Thomson will give tales of old-time Congregationalism in New York.

The Tabernacle Church began in Broadway, near Worth Street, finally getting settled on its present historic corner some time before the beginning of the civil war.

Methodists are about to enter east side settlement work. Their old Eleventh Street church, near Avenue B, has been converted into an institutional church, and is hereafter to be known as the "People's Home Church." It will be opened to-morrow, and among the speakers will be the Rev. R. L. Paddock, the Vicar of the Episcopal Pro-Cathedral Settlement, in Stanton Street. The forces behind this new Methodist move are the Extension Society of New York, made up of the same men who began the Metropolitan Temple five or six years ago.

A purchase was made of a tenement house adjoining the church on the west. This tenement was torn down, and at a cost of $17,000, the property itself having cost $16,000, a model Settlement House has been erected that is intimately connected with the church building. The latter has also been remodeled.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Jan. 20, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—Greeks Seeking Jesus. (John, xii., 20-33.)

GOLDEN TEXT.—We Would Seek Jesus. (John, xii., 21.)

The so-called "Triumphal Entry" of Jesus into Jerusalem was like the flashing of a meteor, very brilliant, but very fleeting, and producing no apparent results. The uprising of the people to welcome Him with hosannas was very sudden, very spontaneous, and very enthusiastic, but it had no organization and no definite purpose. The chief priests and pharisees were alarmed. The disciples of Jesus were sure that all of their expectations were about to be realized. The blind and the lame who had been healed were filled with a grateful gladness, and strangers in the city who were not Jews became anxious to see Him who had been welcomed as the "King of Israel." No one seemed to be altogether unmoved, except the stolid Roman soldiers. But it all ended there.

Even the Gospel writers have but little to say about the close of that day which began so gloriously. From all their accounts, it would seem that when Jesus reached the Temple, or probably before He reached it, the great crowd which accompanied Him dispersed and was scattered about the city. Then He entered it as He had often done before, "looked round about upon all things," staid but a short time, and then left for Bethany on foot and attended only by "the twelve."

During this brief stay in the Temple an incident probably occurred, however, to which St. John alone calls attention. It is this interview of certain Greeks with Jesus. Some very careful investigators, however, are of the opinion that it did not take place until the next day. But it was just such an incident as would be most likely to attract the attention of John, and not that of any of the other Apostles, for the reasons which we have already considered. It is not strange, therefore, that he is the only one to record it, or that he does it, not as bearing at all upon the expectations of the people and of "the twelve," or as laying any stress upon the conduct of men toward each other and toward God, but as greatly magnifying the person and the work of Jesus. This gave it a peculiar charm to him. And as he records it in connection with the entry into Jerusalem on that "Palm Sunday," it seems but reasonable to consider that it did actually occur on that very day, rather than on the day following.

ALIENS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

When Jesus and His Apostles entered the Temple they passed through "The Court of the Gentiles" into "The Court of the Women," and from that into "The Court of Israel." "The Court of the Gentiles," however, was as far as any one not a Jew could enter. "A marble screen four and a half feet high, and beautifully ornamented, bore Greek and Latin inscriptions, warning Gentiles not to proceed on pain of death." (Edersheim.) In this court, probably, were these "certain Greeks." For they were not "Hellenists," or foreign Jews who spoke the Greek language, and who are elsewhere called "Grecians," (Acts, vi., 1) but foreigners who were not Jews at all. They were, however, certainly devout, earnest men, and they had come to Jerusalem, John expressly tells us, "among them that came up to worship at the feast." (V. 20.)

Being by nature "Gentiles in the flesh" they were "aliens from the commonwealth of Israel, and strangers from the covenants of promise, having no hope, and without God in the world." (Ephesians, ii., 11, 12.) But they were evidently not satisfied to remain in this condition, and being no longer content to worship an "unknown God," they were seeking after the Lord, "if haply they might feel after Him and find Him." (Acts, xvii., 27.). So they had come up to Jerusalem "to worship" the God of Israel.

They may have become proselytes, and so have hoped to have all of their spiritual longings fully met. But Judaism evidently had not satisfied them any more than heathenism. In it "they had not; it would seem, found rest to their souls; there was something more to be known about God which was still hid from them." (Bruce.) Perhaps this wonderful Stranger could reveal it. So Philip, having probably been pointed out to them by some one in "The Court of the Gentiles" as a follower of Jesus, they came to him with the request that he would introduce them to his Master.

Philip, however, was by nature very cautious, and very careful to weigh every question well before he decided it. But his fellow-townsman, Andrew, was quick and practical, always seeing at a glance what was best to do, and prompt to do it. When, in the matter of feeding the five thousand, for instance, Philip stopped to consider whether "two-hundred pennyworth" of bread would be sufficient, Andrew at once went to work to find out just how much they had in hand. Evidently, therefore, Philip had come to rely very much on his townsman.

So when the question of introducing "Greeks" to Him whom he fully believed was about to declare Himself "The King of Israel," came before Philip, it was a very delicate one for him to decide. It might not only be unadvisable, but it might even be dangerous. It had better, perhaps, be deferred until after Jesus had become fully established on the throne of David. But Andrew could probably help him very materially with some practical suggestions. So he went at once to consult with him as to what had better be done. With his usual good, clear, judgment, Andrew promptly settled the matter by proposing that they refer it to Jesus Himself. Thus "Philip cometh and telleth Andrew, and again Andrew and Philip tell Jesus." (v. 20.)

THE DESIRE OF ALL NATIONS.

It is very interesting to note that all this occurred at just this particular time. "When Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, behold, there came wise men from the East"—the representatives of the great Gentile world—"to Jerusalem, saying, Where is He that is born King of the Jews?" (Matthew, ii., 1, 2.) Now, again, just before His death—when He has been hailed by the people as in truth "The King of Israel"—these "certain Greeks," representatives of the same great Gentile world, come with the same request—"Sir, we would see Jesus." The two occasions—the one at the beginning, and the other at the close of His earthly ministry—mark with great emphasis that in Jesus of Nazareth, the prophecy of Haggai was fulfilled, and "the desire of all nations" (ii., 7) had truly come.

Evidently when these Greeks came to Philip, saying, "Sir, we would see Jesus," they were not prompted by a mere desire to look upon One to whom such homage had been paid, and of whom they had heard so much. For such a curiosity could have been easily gratified by securing a favorable position as the procession passed through the streets or as Jesus and His disciples passed into the Temple. Neither could it have been as a matter of homage and respect due from them as foreigners, for Jesus was in no position to receive representatives from other nations as Kings receive Ambassadors. Evidently it was not for any reason that they desired to "see Jesus" merely in the sense of perceiving Him by the eye, as one would see a stone or a star. But it was for the purpose of knowing, understanding, and having fellowship with him. It was not a physical gratification which they sought, but an intelligent and spiritual one. They "sought to see Jesus who He was," in the same spirit, and with the same longings, that moved Zacchæus. (Luke xvi., 3.)

The report which St. John gives of this interview with Jesus is evidently very fragmentary. It opens very abruptly, and continues without any clear or close logical connection between the various phases of truth which it presents. It is not, therefore, wise, neither is it necessary, that we should try to analyze it in detail. There are certain great truths, however, clearly set forth in it, which demand our believing attention.

When Philip and Andrew brought these Greeks to our Lord He was apparently surrounded by a multitude of people. What He said, therefore, was not addressed to them alone. It was meant for all "the people." (Verse 34,) and for us. From the circumstances, it is not unreasonable to suppose that, when introduced, they saluted Him as "The King of Israel," and possibly made some inquiries into the nature and extent of His kingdom. This thought, however, He at once dismissed. Although He never denied that He was a King, yet when these men came anxious to know Him and His work, it was not to His Kingship and Almighty Power that He directed their attention, but to Himself as "The Son of Man."

THE SON OF MANKIND.

This was the title which He almost always used when speaking of Himself. And when He used it, it was not to designate His personal relations to men, but His official relations. It designated Him as One who had come from a higher to a lower sphere, not to be merely—a man—walking among men to show them how to live toward each other and toward God, but to be the legal representative of all men before the bar of God, the Son of Mankind. Hence the apostle calls Him "The Second Man," as Adam was "The First Man." (1 Cor. xv., 47.)

He did not, therefore, receive these men with the assurance that the hour had come when "The King of Israel" should have universal sway, but He said, "The hour is come that The Son of Man should be glorified." (v. 23.) And this, not by being exalted upon a throne, but by becoming "obedient unto death, even the death of the cross." (Phil. ii., 8.) This would mark the crowning, the glorious completion of His work as man's representative. For He came, not as a teacher, or as an example, or simply to reveal the Father, but "to redeem them that were under the law." (Gal. iv., 5.) Therefore He must not only satisfy every demand of that law for obedience, but must bear the penalty due to every transgression of the law. That penalty was death (Gen. ii., 17,) and "to taste death for every man" (Heb. ii., 9)—He must die that death which was deemed the just due of the most degraded, criminal, slave, that no man—however steeped in sin, might ever be able to say that He did not take his place and die for him.

In fact, it was only by death that He could "draw all men" to Him, just as "a corn of wheat" would be but a corn of wheat, if it did not "fall into the ground and die." And the only way by which any one can follow Him is himself to die unto sin, as He died for sin. So He added, "He that loveth his life shall lose it, and he that hateth his life in this world shall keep it until life eternal." (v. 23.)

As He thus spake of Himself as the great Sin-Bearer, who was "to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself," (Hebrews, ix., 26,) and as a deep consciousness of the world's guilt before God presented itself to His mind—the shadow of Gethsemane seemed to fall upon Him. "Now is My soul troubled; and what shall I say?" He exclaimed. But when He added—"Father, save Me from this hour"—it was not another form of the prayer—"O My Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me," (Matthew, xxvi., 39,) but was rather the unhesitating acceptance of all that was involved in being the Sin-Bearer. It was not a petition, but a positive answer to His own question—"What shall I say?—Father, save Me from this hour"—No. "For this cause came I unto this hour." He could not be the sinner's Saviour unless He made a full atonement for the sinner's sins, and it was for the express purpose of doing this that He became "The Son of Man."

PLAN FOR MAN'S REDEMPTION.

Therefore, He immediately added as the supreme desire of His heart—"Father, glorify Thy name." When He prayed in Gethsemane "there appeared an angel unto Him from Heaven strengthening Him," (Luke, xxii., 43,) but now "came there a Voice from Heaven saying, I have both glorified it and will glorify it again." It was the voice of the Father Himself, indorsing and accepting His work. When He entered upon that work and undertook to "fulfil all righteousness," that same Voice said, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." (Matthew, iii., 17.) When He appeared in the "excellent glory" upon the Mount of Transfiguration the same Voice said again, "This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased—hear ye Him." (Matthew, xvii., 5.) And now, when He is about to meet the full penalty of the broken law by His death, that same Voice again declares that by that death He Himself will be glorified. Then His plan for man's redemption will be "finished" by His own Son.

The people, however, could neither apprehend the nature of the Voice, or the meaning of what it declared. But Jesus knew both. So He said, "This Voice came not for Me"—to comfort and strengthen Me—"but for your sakes," that you might know that "now is the judgment of this world; now shall the Prince of this world be cast out." (Verses 30, 31.)

The scene presented to us in these words is a judicial scene, in which "the Judge of all the earth" (Genesis xviii., 25,) assures all men that Christ's death destroyed "him that had the power of death, that is, the Devil." (Hebrews ii., 14.) And why? Because "the sting of death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law." (First Corinthians, xv., 55.) But when Christ died every demand of the law was fully satisfied. "The Accuser" (Revelation xii., 10,) therefore, has no standing in the court, and so is "cast out." Moreover, He who cast him out is "able to keep from falling" all who put their trust in Him, and "to present" them "faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy." (Jude 24.)

Not only, however, was the power of Satan destroyed by the death of Christ, but the supremacy of Christ Himself was thereby established. For He said also, "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto Me." St. John here interjects the information—"this He said signifying what death He should die." For the term "lifted up" expressed a special form of death which was then well understood, just as "hanging," "electrocuting," "garroting," "guillotining," express different modes of inflicting the death penalty, which are well understood in our day. It meant death by crucifixion.

How "the Son of Man" could die and yet abide "forever" (v. 34) the people could not fathom. Jesus, however, did not explain it to them. He simply directed them to "believe," saying, "Yet a little while is the light with you; while ye have the light, believe in the light, that ye may be the children of light," vv. 35, 36.) He says the same to all men to-day.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What was the effect of the so-called "Triumphal Entry," and how did the Gospel writers speak of it?

When did this interview with "certain Greeks" take place, and what is said of the record of it?

Who were these "Greeks," and why had they come to Jerusalem "to worship"?

What did Philip do when they came to him, and why?

What is said of the relation of this incident to the coming of the "Wise Men" at Jesus's birth?

How did these men desire to "see" Jesus, and what is said of St. John's account of the interview?

To what did Jesus direct their attention, and what was its significance?

How was "The Son of Man" to be glorified, and why must He be crucified?

How did the consciousness that He was "The Sin-Bearer" affect Jesus, and what did He say?

How was He answered, and how did He explain the answer?

How was Satan "cast out" by Jesus's death, and what is said of the term "lifted up"?

What important direction did Jesus give the people?

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Religious Notices.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., Below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector. Services 8, 11 A. M.; 4, 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St.—Holy communion at 8 o'clock; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion at 11 o'clock; evening prayer and sermon, 4 o'clock; Rt. Rev. Thomas Underwood Dudley, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Kentucky, will preach morning and evening.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., Pastor.—Morning, 11; evening, 8. Series on "Heroes of Faith."

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

AT EIGHTEENTH STREET AND EIGHTH Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. W. McKendree Darwood will preach; morning subject, "Soul Winners"; evening, "Divine Reinforcement."

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,
7th Av. and 14th St.
Dr. Cadman at 11, 4, and 8.
Illustrated Lecture on Siege of Pekin.
Tuesday evening by F. D. Gamewell, engineer in charge. Meetings every night. Prayer service Wednesday evening.

JANE STREET CHURCH, Near 8th Av.—Holy communion at 11, Dr. Belcher; Rev. T. S. Bond at 8.

PERRY STREET CHURCH, Near Greenwich St.—Rev. Geo. E. Mayer at 11 and 8.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,
Grand Concert To-night, with Special Talent.

People's Church 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av., Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., Pastor.—Dr. Wilson will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject: "Our Sins: What Has God Done With Them?" Special services next week as follows: Tuesday night, Rev. E. S. Osbon, D. D. Wednesday, Rev. W. F. McDowell, D. D. Thursday, Rev. John J. Reed, D. D. Friday, Rev. A. B. Leonard, D. D. The public is cordially invited.

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison Av. and 126th St., Rev. E. S. Tippie, D. D., Pastor.—10:30 and 7:45. Sermons by Rev. Egerton R. Young.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.; Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. Preaching, 11 A. M., by Rev. W. P. Odell, D. D. 8 P. M. by the pastor.

Prayer service, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Mr. Frank Moss will speak Thursday evening at 8:15. Subject: "Things in General."

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor Marvin R. Vincent, D. D. All are welcome.

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Central Park West, 96th St., Rev. Dr. Wylie, pastor; Rev. Mr. Gantz, Assistant.—Services 11, 8. Sabbath school 2:45. Welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.
Services Sunday, January 13th:
Dr. Babcock will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith preaches; 4:30 P. M., afternoon service, Dr. Smith preaches; 8 P. M., evening service, preaching by Mr. Lowrie. Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, FOURTH PRESbyterian Church, West End Av., 91st St.—Services 11 and 8. Sunday school and Dr. Chapman's Bible class, 9:45.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Avenue and 55th Street.

The Pastor, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., will conduct the services on Jan. 13th at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon topic: "The Book of Esther: a Strange Story with a Great Lesson." Bible School at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday service at 8 P. M. The public is cordially invited.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 53d St.—Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "The Prayer of Life"; 8 P. M., "Daniel in Babylon."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Bible school in chapel, 10 A. M.; classes for adults.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th Av. and 31st St.—Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, pastor-elect, preaches at 10:30 A. M., "Excessive Individualism"; 8 P. M., "The Obstacle to Salvation." All are welcome.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Cor. 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D.; weekly service Wednesday evg. at 8 o'clock, conducted by Dr. Schauffler.

The "Old First" Church,
5th Avenue, 11th to 12th Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D,
11 A. M.—"On the Heights."
4 P. M.—"Knowledge Worth Having."
WELCOME.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th Street.—Public worship tomorrow 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. You are invited.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 68th St.—The pastor, Rev. William C. Stinson, D. D., will preach, 11 A. M., "Overcoming the Demon of Discouragement"; 8 P. M., "A Bad Bargain." All are welcome. Music for morning, Prelude in A, (Wely;) "The Life and Light," (Tours;) "How Long Will Thou Forget Me?" (Pflenger;) postlude, march in C, (Gounod;) 8 P. M., prelude, Spring Song, (Mendelssohn;) Benedictus, (Case;) Repentance, (Gounod;) postlude in C, (Salome.)

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M.
"Has Christianity Served Its Turn?"

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH AV. and 54th St., Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., Minister.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Religious Notices.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner of Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. Sunday school, 10 o'clock. In chapel; entrance, Park Av. All are cordially invited.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Dr. Burrell will preach at both services.
Morning subject, "Our Divine Birthright."
Evening subject, "Look and Live."

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., President of Princeton University will preach at both services.
Annual meeting of the Society for Christian Work. Wednesday evening, January 16th, at 8:15 o'c.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs.—The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, pastor. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Church service, 11 A. M.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St., regular Sunday service at 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture on "The Morals of Money."

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITE CHURCH.
Subject: "Woe Unto You that Desire the Day of the Lord. To What End is it for You? The Day of the Lord is Darkness and Not Light!" "Beware, therefore, lest that come upon you which is spoken of in the prophets; behold ye despisers, and wonder and perish, for I work a work in your days, a work which ye shall in no wise believe, though a man declare it to you." 108 First St., 7:30 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M.; the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "Need of Courage in Religion"; the public cordially invited.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. Dr. Fasanotti speaks; subject, "Pope's Temporal Power." Father O'Connor also preaches.

BOWERY MISSION ANNIVERSARY
AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th Street, New York City, to-morrow
SUNDAY, JANUARY 13th, AT 3:30 P. M.
Sermon by
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.
The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman and others will take part. Doors open 3 P. M.
A CORDIAL WELCOME EXTENDED TO ALL.

CONCERT TO-NIGHT, FREE.—Stephen Merritt Auditorium, 8th Ave. and 19th St. Special programme. Everybody welcome. Mr. Radcliffe, leader.

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Rev. B. Q. DENHAM, Pastor, 323 West 56th St.

DR. JOSIAH STRONG
Author of "Our Country," &c., will speak upon "The Times and Their Appeal to Men" in the West Side Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St., Sunday, 4:15. Male chorus of 50 voices. Thos. Beynon, soloist. For men exclusively. All seats free.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.,
will preach
SUNDAY, JANUARY 13th, AT 3:30 P. M.
Bowery Mission Anniversary.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the institution; public cordially invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HENRY FRANK.
Carnegie Lyceum, mornings, 11:15, "Socialism, Individualism, Progress."

HUGH O. PENTECOST
64 Madison Av., near 27th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M., "Do we Need Belief in Immortality?"

INTERDENOMINATIONAL GOSPEL MEETings.—Stephen Merritt Auditorium, 8th Ave. and 19th St., Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. Stephen Merritt. 4 P. M., union meeting, Rev. Chas. L. Meade will speak. Special music. Mr. Radcliffe, leader. Meetings every night.

McAULEY CREMORNE MISSION,
104 West 32d St.
Nineteenth anniversary services Sunday evening, Jan. 13, 1901, 8 P. M. Address by Rev. C. W. Millard, D. D., and other friends. Music. Testimonies from redeemed men and women. John Noble Stearns will preside. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Ballou, Supts.

SPIRITUALISM DIVINE CIRCLE, CHIMNEY Corner Hall, 25th St., 6th Av.—Sunday evenings, 8, wonderful tests to all; MANNA STRAFFORD, Christ's inspired medium; private sittings; spiritual meetings at residence, 610 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, Tuxedo, Madison Av., 59th St., Sunday, 3 and 8. J. Homer Altemus, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality; good music.

SPIRITUALISM.—Why misunderstand it? Hear Mrs. Helen Temple Brigham, morning and evening, 713 Lexington Av., 58th St. Questions answered. Good music. Seats free.

TALMAGE.
Rev. Dr. Talmage will preach at the Academy of Music, New York, to-morrow, at 3:30 P. M. Doors open 3 P. M. Everybody welcome.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.
8 Grand Circle, 59th, 8th Ave. Lectures, Sunday evenings, 8:15. Jan. 13th, "The Three Objects of the Theosophical Society," by T. R. Prater.

Brooklyn Churches.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JEFferson and Marcy Avs., Brooklyn, Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The pastor, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, will preach morning and evening. The evening sermon will be the usual monthly address under the auspices of the Young Men's Club. The general topic, "The Great Preachers of the Nineteenth Century, from Chalmers and Channing to Spurgeon, Brooks, and Beecher."

Travelers' Guide—Railroads. | Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:35 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 945, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
12-6-1900.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*8:00 a. m.....Syracuse Local.....	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m...Empire State Express...	†10:00 p. m.
*8:40 a. m.....Fast Mail.....	*10:00 a. m.
†10:00 a. m.....Day Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.....Rutland Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m..Southwestern Limited..	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m..N. Y. & Chicago Special.	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m..Albany & Troy Flier..	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.....Albany Special.....	*2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.....Detroit Special.....	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m..The Lake Shore Limited..	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.....St. Louis Limited.....	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.....Western Express.....	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.....Northern Express.....	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m..Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*8:55 a. m.
*8:00 p. m..Pan-American Express..	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m..Buffalo & S. W. Special.	*8:00 a. m.
9:30 p. m.....Pacific Express.....	*5:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m.....Midnight Express....	*7:00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:12 A. M. and 3:38 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman Cars on all through trains.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Lehigh Valley.

Deficit of $2,077,796 Due Mainly to Operating Expenses of the Road.

The forty-sixth annual report of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, for the year ended Nov. 30, 1900, was made public yesterday. The report shows a deficit of $2,077,796, due mainly to the increase in operating expenses of 9.58 per cent. over the previous year. This increase was caused by the heavy expenses for improvements, which had to be charged to operating expenses. Gross earnings increased 1.72 per cent., and net earnings decreased 25.33 per cent., and, including taxes, a decrease in net earnings of 31.61 per cent. is shown. The percentage of railroad operating expenses to earnings was 83.48, an increase of 5.98 per cent. The report says that as soon as these large expenditures against income can be reduced a better result in net earnings will be shown.

The general expenses were $732,898.25, an increase of $164,318.08, or 28.93 per cent. Of this amount, $51,824.05 is due to change in classification, the items formerly having been included in the cost of maintenance and conducting transportation. The line of insurance carried on the property is much greater than heretofore, entailing an increased cost of $41,544.10.

The income account shows:

Earnings from operation—		
From coal traffic	$9,413,472.21	
From miscellaneous freight traffic	9,659,172.13	
From passenger traffic	2,959,378.49	
From express and mail	399,727.96	
From miscellaneous sources	617,531.43	
Total earnings		$23,049,282.22
Expenses of operation—		
For maintenance of way and structures	$3,861,926.59	
For maintenance of equipment	4,738,198.11	
For conducting transportation	9,909,898.52	
For general expenses	732,898.25	
Total expenses		19,242,421.47
Net earnings from operation	$3,806,860.75	
Less taxes	632,805.78	
	$3,174,054.97	
Deduct loss and depreciation water lines	290,638.80	
	$2,883,371.17	
To which add income from other sources	1,055,784.78	
	$3,939,155.95	
Less interest payable, general account	254,882.93	
Total income		$3,684,273.02
Deduct—		
Interest on funded debt, car trust obligations, and rentals of leased lines	$4,936,370.00	
Interest on bonds of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, guaranteed	825,700.00	
		$5,762,070.00
Deficit carried to debit of profit and loss		$2,077,796.98

The operating earnings and expenses, as shown above, include the operation of the lighterage line and the towing line in New York Harbor, the results heretofore having been included in the item designated as net receipts from other transportation lines. The debit balance of the profit and loss account is $1,910,584.

The condensed balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

Cost of road	$18,639,291.95
Equipment	19,018,419.98
Equipment trust	4,800,000.00
Real estate	1,431,000.96
Securities owned	38,218,124.58
Other permanent investments—	
Advances to railroad and water lines included in Lehigh Valley system, for property	6,867,483.87
Current assets—	
Cash	1,691,356.41
Due by station agents	1,378,940.50
Due by individuals and companies	1,457,783.29
Advances to other companies	1,122,245.52
Material and supplies on hand	1,374,105.69
Contingent assets—	
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, lessees	3,215,341.34
Total assets	$98,214,699.59
Profit and loss to balance	1,910,584.94
Total	$100,125,284.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$40,441,100.00
Funded debt	38,700,000.00
Equipment trust obligations	5,050,000.00
National Storage Company trust certificates	5,000,000.00
Depreciation of equipment	365,744.52
Current liabilities—	
Mortgages on real estate	215,020.90
Accrued bond interest, rentals, &c.	2,182,688.00
November pay roll	776,196.05
Audited vouchers	2,163,866.52
Due to individuals and companies	3,805,557.25
State taxes accrued	470,489.23
Employes' pension fund	30,457.12
Deferred liabilities	731,690.10
Contingent liabilities—	
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, lessees	1,556,528.81
Unadjusted lease accounts	145,939.94
Total	$100,125,284.53

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company's report shows that its operations resulted in a loss of $969,947.

While the average price realized for all sizes of coal was very slightly in excess of that for the previous year, the percentage of sales of sizes above pea, which produce the largest revenue, decreased from 66.60 per cent. to 62.52 per cent., or 4.08 per cent.

There was produced during 1900, from the collieries operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and its tenants, and from collieries operated by tenants of land companies in which the Lehigh Valley Coal Company or the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company is interested through ownership of stock, a tonnage aggregating 4,946,164.07 tons of all sizes, a decrease of 375,640.03 tons, as compared with the figures for 1899.

During the year 1900 there was expended at the anthracite mines $497,120.04 for colliery improvement work, which amount, in addition to a depreciation charge of 5 cents per ton, amounting to $141,656.70 for reduction of the old improvement account, was charged directly to cost of mining.

SOFT COAL TRUST'S NEW ROAD.

Steel Men Behind the Pittsburg, Youngstown and Cleveland Company.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11.—An evening paper says:

"It develops that the Steel Trust and the Pittsburg Coal Company, better known as the Soft Coal Trust, are behind the recently incorporated Pittsburg, Youngstown and Cleveland Railroad Company.

"The new road will extend from Pittsburg to Willoughby, fifteen miles east of Cleveland. Great docks will be built on the lake near the latter place, a fine harbor will be made near Mentor, and an immense coal and ore storage plant built.

"High freight rates and the handling of coal and other cars by the railroads in the interests of the Carnegie Company, it is said, are among the causes leading up to the trust's move.

"The interested companies will be able to control freight rates and cars, which will carry ore to Pittsburg and return with coal. They will transport their manufactured products on their own cars from Pittsburg to the lakes, and thence to the great lake ports on the ships the American and Federal Steel Companies have lately bought.

RAILROAD MANAGER RESIGNS.

George T. Jarvis to Retire from the Wisconsin Central Road.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 11.—George T. Jarvis, General Manager of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by President H. F. Whitcomb and the Board of Directors.

The resignation, it is understood, is to take effect on the appointment of Mr. Jarvis's successor. No reason could be learned for Mr. Jarvis's action. He has been with the Wisconsin Central less than four months.

MR. HILL HASN'T HEARD OF IT.

Intimates that His Line Has Not Yet Leased the St. Paul.

Mr. J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company was told yesterday afternoon that a dispatch from the West stated in effect that the lease of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road to the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Roads had gone through. He said that if the deal had been closed he had not been informed of it. He was asked if it were possible for it to go through without his knowledge, and he said he did not think so.

"Is it probable that the St. Paul deal will be effected?" asked the reporter.

"You had better put that among the possibilities," was the reply. "All things are possible, you know."

Brief Railroad Items.

The Directors of the Delaware and Hudson Company yesterday declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable in quarterly installments during the year. This represents an increase of 2 per cent. as compared with 1900.

W. H. Wells has been appointed Engineer of Construction of the Southern Railway. He will have offices at Washington, and will report to the First Vice President.

Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western, says that there is no truth in the report that the Delaware and Hudson coal tonnage is to be diverted to the Ontario and Western. Delaware and Hudson's coal for tidewater is carried by the Erie under a traffic contract which has some time to run.

ANOTHER TUNNEL CONTRACT.

Difficult Section to be Built by Engineer Benezette Williams of Chicago.

After many months of delay, the section of the Rapid Transit Railroad lying between Forty-first Street and Park Avenue and Forty-seventh Street and Broadway has been let to Benezette Williams, a Chicago engineer and contractor. The Forty-second street section was the last open one on the entire line, and would have been closed early last Fall except for the number of engineering difficulties that cropped up, and the subsequent negotiations with the New York Central officials for a change of route leading under the Grand Central Station.

Mr. Williams signed the contract with John B. McDonald on Thursday. The announcement was made yesterday at the offices of the Rapid Transit Subway Company that the sub-contractor will begin work just as soon as he can assemble his equipment for excavation, which will probably be during February. The Forty-second Street portion of the route, from the multiplicity of underground obstructions and character of the soil, is considered one of the most difficult of the line. Although starting several months behind many of his fellow-sub-contractors, Mr. Williams expects to finish his section by the time the others are ready for operation.

Mr. Williams is a well-known engineer, particularly in the West, where most of his time has been spent. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan. He was at one time City Engineer of Chicago, in charge of the Bureau of Sewers and of Tunnels. He was also a member of the commission which recommended Chicago's drainage canal. He afterward became its chief engineer. Mr. Williams built the Equitable Gas Plant of Chicago, and besides is well known in various parts of the country for his connection with water works and sewerage systems.

CYCLING AND ATHLETIC ALLIANCE

An Agreement Proposed Between the A. A. U. and the N. C. A.

Articles for an alliance between the National Cycling Association and the Amateur Athletic Union have been prepared by Chairman Batchelder of the National Cycling Association Board of Control, and have been submitted to the Board of Governors of the union. There has been an understanding between the two bodies ever since the League of American Wheelmen withdrew from the control of cycle racing, but there has been no formal alliance, as there has been with the League of American Wheelmen.

The new alliance will be based upon the one between the League of American Wheelmen and the Amateur Athletic Union, with the exception of the clause providing for the trial of Amateur Athletic Union cyclists by a board from that organization, which is omitted. Neither body will permit meets unsanctioned by the other organization to be held in connection with its own meets, and neither cyclists nor athletes who have been suspended by their governing organization will be permitted to compete in the games of the other organization.

Cycle Show Opens To-night.

Wheels of the latest design, that are pictures in themselves, attractive to every one interested in the bicycle, motor cycles, which are coming into vogue, and at every exhibition attract attention; automobiles that are operated by all the motive powers and accessories that are necessary in the bicycle trade, will be shown at the Madison Square Garden to-night, and continue on exhibition during the next week. There are no vacant spaces in the show, and with the main floor laid out for the best convenience of the visitor and the exhibition, the wide platform over the arena boxes, and the accessories and small exhibits located there, the Garden will look well. The souvenirs given away will be appropriate and pretty. The show will open at 8 o'clock.

Work on the Lawson Yacht.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The yacht-building arrangements for the Lawson cup defender are becoming systematized at the Atlantic Works, and the various abstract ideas are gradually being worked out into tangible proportions. To-day a large consignment of lead went into the boat shed and was dumped into a corner ready for disposal into the bulb when the outer shell is ready.

The bulk of the frames ought to be here from Phenixville, Penn., to-morrow, as an express company has them in charge, and is forwarding them by fast freight. From the frames seen to-day, they appear to be larger and lighter than those used in the Columbia, but as to their shape there seems to be little difference. The arrival of the bronze for the body will indicate that the yacht is really under way.

Late in the day six molds for the new boat were taken from Lawley's yard to the Atlantic works. They were for the frames in the midship region of the boat. Mr. Lawley has denied that the frame for the keel plate, or fin, and the hollow casing for the lead would be of gun metal. It will be of manganese bronze. Designer Crowninshield left for New York to-night, to remain until Monday. He will visit Islip, L. I., to confer with Capt. Haff regarding the selection of a crew for the boat.

Many Entries for Joint Games.

Two hundred and fifty entries have been received for the joint games of Company I of the Seventy-first Regiment and the Star Athletic Club, to be held in the regimental armory to-night. Battery E of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn will send thirty-nine men, most of whom, as well as those entered from other regiments, will take part in the one-mile bicycle race, open only to members of the National Guard.

There are twenty-five cross-country runners entered in the two-mile run and thirty-seven sprinters in the sixty-five-yard run.

W. B. Curtis Monument.

President E. E. Babb of the Amateur Athletic Union announces that the general committee on the W. B. Curtis memorial has secured one of the finest lots in Woodlawn Cemetery in which to inter the remains of the dead athlete, and that the committee on the design of the monument has reported that the form of a Greek sarcophagus has been selected.

As all funds must be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union by Jan. 28, the committee urges that all who desire to contribute to the erection of the memorial should do so at once.

New York Yacht Club Meeting.

A special meeting of the New York Yacht Club will be held at the old clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue, on Tuesday evening. Two challenge cups, one for sloops and the other for schooners, will be presented to the club by the navy members, and the committee on the new clubhouse will report that the new house will be open for occupancy on the following Saturday morning. This meeting will be the last held in the old clubhouse, as that building will be closed next Friday evening.

Horseshoe Harbor Y. C. Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club will be held at the Hotel Manhattan on Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock. The following nominations for officers for the coming year have been made: Commodore—E. C. Griffen; Vice Commodore—E. S. Ballou; Treasurer—Lester H. Riley; Secretary—Harold S. Hayward; Trustee—A. V. Smith. A supper will be served.

Baseball at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Cornell's baseball candidates will begin Winter training to-morrow. Hugh Jennings of the Brooklyn team, who will coach the Ithacans and begin his work in the Law School Feb. 1, came to Ithaca to-day. He will devote his attention to batting instruction for the first few weeks.

Columbia and Yale Meet To-night.

To-night in the Columbia Gymnasium Columbia's basketball team will play its first college game of the season, with Yale. Admission to the game is by invitation only.

HOCKEY TEAM SUSPENDED

Players Who Defied the Columbia Faculty Are Disciplined.

NO ATHLETICS FOR ONE YEAR

The Team Played in Pittsburg After the University Authorities Had Forbidden the Trip.

Columbia University's new Faculty Athletic Committee made its first important ruling yesterday afternoon, when it suspended the entire 'Varsity hockey team, including its manager, from all participation in the athletics of the university for the remainder of the college year. The step thus taken not only deals a death blow to the season's hockey, but also strikes heavily at other branches of sport. It is, however, in strict accordance with the university's general policy toward purifying athletics and follows the letter of the stringent rules recently adopted for the governing of Columbia's sport.

A short time before the Christmas vacation the manager of the hockey team applied to the committee for permission to take the team to Pittsburg for the purpose of playing a series of games with the Pittsburg Hockey Club. Permission, however, was not granted, because the trip would take the men away from their college work for three days, and because Columbia teams in general are not allowed to compete away from home with a non-college team. To all appearances the matter was ended with the refusal of the committee to sanction the trip, but the members of the team were anxious to go to Pittsburg, as the series of games would give them valuable practice for the coming intercollegiate season. At last, after much consideration, a plan was hit upon which, it was thought, would solve the difficulty perfectly and would permit the boys to play the games without acting in disobedience of the Faculty Committee. The plan was this: The Columbia University Hockey team would, for the time being, be disbanded, and the Columbia Hockey Club, formed from its members, would go to Pittsburg and play the scheduled games.

This plan was carried out, and was successful in every detail, except one—the committee was not to be fooled by any such easy evasion of its commands.

When information reached the Faculty Committee that the hockey team had acted in direct opposition to its dictum a meeting was immediately called, and the members of the belligerent team summoned before it. The defense offered by the hockey men was the fact that they had played as the Columbia Hockey Club and not as a 'Varsity team, and therefore did not come under the jurisdiction of the committee. This excuse was, however, considered foolish by the members of the committee, because the Columbia Hockey Club, composed of members of the 'Varsity team, had played the series of games which that team had been scheduled to play, and had received the same sum of money for expenses which had been guaranteed to the 'Varsity team. The committee, therefore, in secret session, and after much discussion, determined that the only course allowable under the athletic regulations of the university was the suspension of all men who played on the team, together with their manager.

In pursuance with the decision of the committee, the following letter has been issued to the Captains and managers of all the different athletic teams and associations of the university:

I beg to announce to you that on account of violation of specific instructions of the Faculty Committee on Athletics the following men, R. S. Woodward, A. Lawrence, A. Wolff, D. S. Hudson, A. Coggeshall, S. Campbell, W. Duden, and F. X. O'Dwyer, are disqualified from representing Columbia University or participating in any athletic competition or event of the university, or of any school, department, or class thereof during the remainder of the academic year 1900-1. (Signed) WATSON L. SAVAGE, Secretary.

By the action of the committee the cycle team will lose its Captain, D. S. Hudson; the track team its long-distance runner, W. Duden; the crew one of its strongest oars, A. Lawrence, and the lacrosse team A. Coggeshall. The step taken by the committee is final, so that each of the men suspended is completely out of athletics until next Fall.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY.

New York Athletic Club Team Beaten by the Victorias of Canada.

Although defeated by a score of 8 to 5, the hockey team of the New York Athletic Club played a splendid and plucky game against the champion team of the Victoria Hockey Club of Canada in the first of the international contests at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. Fully 1,500 excited partisans filled the rink, and during the progress of the game cheered wildly at the good plays and hissed impartially at the rough work which was the only unpleasant feature.

Handicapped by the absence of Belden, one of their fastest forwards, and outpointed in height and weight, the wearers of the winged foot not only had to fight these natural disadvantages, but had to battle with a team whose whole time is spent in perfecting the fine points of the game in a country where it is the national sport. The Victorias displayed most beautiful team work, magnificent dash, admirable stick play, and a wonderful attack that, against a less determined team, would have early carried the day. But the New Yorks never despaired, even at the darkest moments, and their showing against the former champions of the world could not help but provoke admiration.

The Victorias certainly played a style of game that was fairly a revelation to local spectators. Their aggressiveness and ability to keep right with the puck, no matter where the athletic club sent it spinning, were marvellous. The New York team play has always been considered excellent, but the superb way in which those four forwards played into each other's hands has not been seen before in New York. Their passing was not only wonderfully accurate and puzzling, but it was remarkably speedy.

The one feature of the game that was unpleasant was the rough play. The Victorias had no hesitation in tripping, checking from the rear, jabbing their opponents with their elbows, and using their sticks for purposes other than hitting the puck. Naturally, being attacked, the New Yorks resorted to similar methods, and there was one period in the game when there were only four men playing on the Canadian team and only five on the New York seven, as the others had been ruled off for foul playing.

The game began with a rush at the New York goal, but Fenwick got the puck and carried it down toward the Victoria goal. After three minutes' play, Stuart came square in front of O'Donnell, where he smashed the puck into the net, bringing satisfaction to the handful of Victoria followers. Play that followed was very rough, and the Montreal players were having by far the better of the checking. A moment after the first score, Howard, the crack local player, from exactly the centre of the rink sent a crashing shot that never stopped till it landed in the net. On the face-off, Russell repeated for Victoria a duplicate of Howard's shot, and his team was again in the lead. Howard captured the rubber, and on another angle shot got the second and last point of the half for his team. Russell again, aided by the whole seven, tallied as time was up.

Play was livelier in the second half, and in the first face-off Stuart got his team's sixth point. Howard was ruled off for rough play, and Yuile, Strachan, and Bowie later in the half were each twice sent to the side lines, while Russell and Cobb went off once each. New York's third goal was the best of the lot. Fenwick extricated the rubber from a mass of fighting players and carried it half way toward the goal. There Yuile took it away, but Hornfeck recaptured it, and, skating cleverly in and out, smashed the disk into the net. Stuart got the seventh score for Victoria on an individual dash from one end of the rink to the other, and Locke quickly repeated his team mate's trick. This was Victoria's last score. New York braced up a little too late, but in the remaining five minutes Howard and M. Hornfeck gained two pretty and spectacular goals. Line-up:

Victoria H. C., 8.	Position.	N. Y. A. C., 5.
Munro	Goal	O'Donnell
Strachan	Point	Hunt
Yuile	Cover point	Fenwick
Bowie	Forward	Howard
Russell	Forward	Cobb
Locke	Forward	G. Hornfeck
Stuart	Forward	M. Hornfeck

Referee—T. W. Post, Brooklyn Skating Club. Goal umpires—Crit Ayres, St. Nicholas Skating Club, and Howard Walton, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

The detailed score of goals:

FIRST HALF.

Player and Team.	Score.
Stuart, Victoria	1—0
Howard, New York	1—1
Russell, Victoria	2—1
Stuart, Victoria	3—1
Bowie, Victoria	4—1
Howard, New York	4—2
Russell, Victoria	5—2

SECOND HALF.

Stuart, Victoria	6—2
Cobb, New York	6—3
Stuart, Victoria	7—3
Locke, Victoria	8—3
Howard, New York	8—4
M. Hornfeck, New York	8—5

Summary: Goals scored—Stuart, 4; Russell, 2; Bowie, 1; Locke, 1; Howard, 3; M. Hornfeck, 1; Cobb, 1.

HOCKEY CLUB WON EASILY.

New York Skaters Beat Quaker City by Eight to Two.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Capt. Russell's team from the Hockey Club of New York completely outclassed the Quaker City players at the Ice Palace, here to-night in the first match on the local rink in the championship series. The visitors won the match by the one-sided score of 8 goals to 2. The game was exceedingly fast and necessarily was rough. Russell at centre and Phillips at rover were easily the stars of the visiting team. Orton and Gorman won what little honor was due Quaker City. Rhodes played a poor game at goal in the first half and allowed the visitors to score five points to one by his team. The locals took a brace in the second half, and, playing a superb defense game, held the visitors down to three goals, while Rogers managed to score once for Quaker City. Capt. Russell was struck back of the ear by the flying puck in this half and the match was delayed for a few minutes on that account. The line-up:

New York.	Position.	Quaker City.
Ellison	Goal	Rhodes
Cunningham	Point	Robertson
Newberg	Cover point	Gorman
Phillips	Cover	Devine
Russell	Centre	Orton
Leo	Right forward	Varney
De Casenovia	Left forward	Rogers

Goals for New York—Phillips, 3; Russell, 2; Leo, 2; Newberg; for Quaker City—Orton, Rogers.

Referee—Mr. Dobby, Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn. Umpires—Mr. Harmer, Pennsylvania Dental College; Mr. Davies, Hockey Club of New York. Timekeeper—Mr. Rosen, Pennsylvania Dental College. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

PROTEST NEW YORK BOWLERS.

Chicagoan Objects to Awarding Championship to Starr and Voorheis.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—New York bowlers captured first and second honors in the bowling of the two-men team championship of the United States, which was concluded to-day in the annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress. To-day's bowling did not affect the general result, Starr and Voorheis, who made the high score of 1,203, and Shiman and Linden, who scored the second highest number of pins, 1,137, having played their games yesterday.

A vigorous fight, however, will be made against awarding the championship to Starr and Voorheis. Harry Kiene of the Standard Bowling Club of Chicago to-day filed a formal protest with former President Timm of the Executive Committee of the American Bowling Congress. The protest was made under the rules of the congress, which say that the ball used must be not more than 27 inches in circumference. It is alleged that the ball used by the New York man was a quarter of an inch too large in diameter. The matter will come up before the Executive Committee before the prizes are awarded.

The Corinthians, one of the New York five-men teams, played their postponed game to-day, finishing just outside the money. First honors in this class go to the Standards of Chicago, with 2,720 pins; second honors to the Crescents of Chicago, with 2,692 pins, and third honors to the Inter-State Club of Erie, Penn., with 2,678 pins.

Starr and Voorheis both belong to the Metropolitan Bowling Club and were members of the National League team which won the bowling championship of Manhattan two weeks ago, after winning the west side championship. Shiman and Linden belong to the Empire Bowling Club and were members of the Harlem League team, which won the championship of the east side clubs, but was defeated by the National League team in the final series for the championship of the borough.

BOWLERS' TOURNEY IN CHICAGO.

New York Teams First and Second in Two-Men Contest.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—At the conclusion of the bowling tournament to-night prizes were awarded as follows:

FIVE-MEN TEAM PRIZE WINNERS.

Stanard, Chicago	2,720
Crescent, Chicago	2,692
Interstate, Erie, Penn.	2,678
Difficulty, Belleville, Ill.	2,660
Fellowship, Chicago	2,629
Diels, St. Louis	2,627
Prosperity, Brooklyn	2,616
Fidelia, New York	2,608

TWO-MEN PRIZE WINNERS.

Voorhees and Starr, New York	1,203
Shiman and Linden, New York	1,137
Mrosek and Langhenry, Chicago	1,130
Brill and Conklin, Chicago	1,110
Kiene and Banghart, Chicago	1,109
Knox and Jay, Indianapolis	1,108
Kenna and Haslaus, Chicago	1,103
Crawford and Bender, Chicago	1,094
Murray and Weber, Chicago	1,090
Newberry and Baninger, Detroit	1,087
Alten and Strocke, Chicago	1,078
Reed and Collin, Columbus, Ohio	1,078
Fisher and Breen, New York	1,077
Bastian and Jaeger, Chicago	1,076

INDIVIDUAL PRIZE WINNERS.

F. Brill, Chicago	648
J. Koster, New York	621
B. D. Jones, Chicago	606
P. H. Hursen, Chicago	606
H. C. Alten, Chicago	598
S. D. Higby, Lansing, Mich.	596
G. Williamson, Brooklyn	593
H. Saxby, Columbus, Ohio	592
C. Schaeffer, New York	580
E. Stiver, New York	579
D. Koster, Erie, Penn.	577
E. Funke, Belleville, Ill.	574
T. C. Johannsmeyer, New York	572
A. Volrath, Belleville, Ill.	569
H. Colin, Columbus, Ohio	569
F. Lee, Columbus, Ohio	566
M. Jaeger, Chicago	564

The Double Century Bowling Club won the five-handed championship, which was finished to-day in the Women's Bowling tournament. The Centuries won by 148 points with a score of 1,876, made the first day of the meet. Second place went to the Modern Bowling Club, with 1,728 points. The Crescents, who finished up the contest to-day, secured third place with a score of 1,698. In the three-handed contest begun to-day the Center team scored 1,207 points; the Three Turkeys, 1,195, and the Star Trio, 994. This class will be continued to-morrow.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Bronx Council Won Three Games in Royal Arcanum Series.

In the tournament of the Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Borough of the Bronx, on Pump's North Side Palace alleys, last night, the Bronx Council team won three straight games from the Claremont Council five. The scores:

BRONX COUNCIL.			CLAREM'T COUNCIL.		
Name.	1st.	2d. 3d.	Name.	1st.	2d. 3d.
Fincke	149	198 161	Fox	142	151 125
Ballard	123	137 121	Kuder	132	191 134
Healy	135	150 138	Gleger	103	120 108
Oakes	159	137 140	Ludwig	126	146 116
Turner	159	176 131	Schultz	111	147 182
Total	717	798	Total	698	767 665

Colonial Council won two games in the New York Royal Arcanum League tournament on Starr's alleys last night, defeating Benevolent and Morningside Councils, and Morningside beat Benevolent by two pins. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Colonial Council—Davis, 171; Schuck, 198; Wanderer, 158; Darrell, 138; Haus, 158. Total, 833.

Benevolent Council—Simon, 145; Ward, 182; Roth, 116; Lehmann, 104; Strauss, 153. Total, 650.

SECOND GAME.—Benevolent Council—Simon, 170; Strauss, 132; Rosenthal, 169; Lasker, 105; Strauss, 159. Total, 735.

Morningside Council—Duncan, 146; Devine, 129; Simmons, 114; H. Doncourt, 173; L. Doncourt, 178. Total, 737.

THIRD GAME.—Morningside Council—Duncan, 170; Devine, 134; Lawson, 143; H. Doncourt, 160; L. Doncourt, 186. Total, 793.

Colonial Council—Davis, 156; Schuck, 177; Wanderer, 161; Darrell, 149; Haus, 171. Total, 614.

The Standard, Phoenix, and Dolando teams broke even in the Columbia League tournament on Schlesing's Columbia Alleys last night, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Kohler, 195; Steeves, 160; Tobin, 147; Thompson, 161; Kahlsdorf, 198. Total, 861.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 148; McLean, 146; Hunt, 169; Church, 174; Clute, 192. Total, 829.

SECOND GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 168; McLean, 179; Hunt, 168; Church, 175; Clute, 189. Total, 879.

Dolando Bowling Club—Kirby, 158; Schlusing, 158; Stumpf, 114; Roeschlau, 179; Dolin, 191. Total, 800.

THIRD GAME.—Dolando Bowling Club—Kirby, 133; Schlusing, 190; Edwards, 164; Roeschlau, 163; Dohn, 206. Total, 855.

Standard Bowling Club—Kohler, 169; Steeves, 167; Tobin, 153; Thompson, 178; Kahlsdorf, 163. Total, 820.

The Cyclone bowlers outrolled the Colonial and Hyperion teams, in the Harlem League tournament, on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night, and the Hyperion five beat the Cyclones. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Colonial Bowling Club—Bell, 170; Ruhl, 113; Schaefer, 155; O'Brien, 155; Vogel, 155. Total, 745.

Hyperion Bowling Club—Herrmann, 136; Schlett, 122; Klepper, 168; Fecher, 215; Loehr, 174. Total, 815.

SECOND GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 234; A. Boettjer, 180; Schoales, 136; Le Beau, 198; Setzer, 147. Total, 895.

Colonial Bowling Club—Bell, 190; Ruhl, 156; Schaefer, 166; O'Brien, 168; Vogel, 169. Total, 849.

THIRD GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Herrmann, 158; Schlett, 124; Klepper, 137; Fecher, 168; Loehr, 167. Total, 754.

Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 168; A. Boettjer, 174; Schoales, 169; Le Beau, 174; Setzer, 149. Total, 834.

Columbus Catholic Club team No. 1 defeated the Loyola and Leo teams in the Archdiocesan Union League tournament on Thumann's Colonial alleys last night, and Leo beat Loyola by 10 pins. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 1—Ferril, 148; Boyle, 157; Fox, 142; Jarvey, 172; Schultz, 183. Total, 802.

Loyola Catholic Club—Carroll, 168; Nicholson, 99; McMahon, 124; O'Dair, 149; Monahan, 179. Total, 719.

SECOND GAME.—Loyola Catholic Club—Carroll, 168; Nicholson, 97; McMahon, 109; O'Dair, 150; Monahan, 134. Total, 658.

Leo Catholic Club—Boyle, 124; Dunn, 133; Etzel, 133; Higgins, 148; McCarthy, 130. Total, 668.

THIRD GAME.—Leo Catholic Club—Boyle, 141; Dunn, 132; Etzel, 168; Higgins, 106; McCarthy, 125. Total, 672.

Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 1—Ferril, 166; Boyle, 186; Fox, 182; Jarvey, 157; Schultz, 147. Total, 838.

The Aurania team won two games and the Eclipse team won one in the tournament of the United Bowling Clubs of New York on Thum's Germania alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Black Bass Bowling Club—Cramer, 113; Heinbeck, 126; Siegel, 95; Maysuhrt, 123; Meyer, 138. Total, 595.

Aurania Bowling Club—Lait, 110; Taylor, 132; Krup, 197; Kroeger, 123; Mollic Club—Boyle, 141; Dunn, 132; Etzel, 168; Higgins, 106; McCarthy, 125. Total, 672.

Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 1—Ferril, 166; Boyle, 186; Fox, 182; Jarvey, 157; Schultz, 147. Total, 838.

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Aurania Bowling Club—Lait, 110; Taylor, 132; Krup, 197; Kroeger, 123; Mollic Club—Boyle, 141; Dunn, 132; Etzel, 168; Higgins, 106; McCarthy, 125. Total, 672.

SECOND GAME.—Eclipse Bowling Club—Timmons, 176; Jickert, 88; Kweer, 106; C. Thompson, 103; E. Thompson, 116. Total, 589.

Black Bass Bowling Club—Cramer, 132; Heinbeck, 100; Siegel, 160; Maysuhrt, 127; Meyer, 161. Total, 680.

THIRD GAME.—Aurania Bowling Club—Schoeppler, 129; Lait, 141; Krup, 188; Taylor, 155; Muller, 136. Total, 753.

Eclipse Bowling Club—Timmons, 128; Jickert, 110; Kweer, 121; C. Thompson, 134; E. Thompson, 142. Total, 635.

The Herald and The Journal teams each won a game and lost one in the tournament of the Morning Newspaper League, on the Germania alleys yesterday. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—New York Herald—Holland, 138; Moran, 121; McCandless, 105; Long, 126; Gillespie, 148; Knecht, 151; Nutzhorn, 149; Davis, 176. Total, 1114.

New York Journal and Advertiser—Juppe, 162; Caspari, 143; Fitzpatrick, 146; Jeffries, 132; Wood, 137; Ullman, 132; Perkins, 160; Strawinski, 144. Total, 1,156.

SECOND GAME.—New York Herald—Holland, 143; Moran, 191; McCandless, 136; Long, 142; Gillespie, 119; Knecht, 176; Nutzhorn, 188; Davis, 196. Total, 1,212.

New York Journal and Advertiser—Juppe, 147; Caspari, 144; Fitzpatrick, 125; Jeffries, 146; Wood, 99; Ullman, 147; Perkins, 141; Strawinski, 185. Total, 1,134.

The I. D. K. bowlers defeated the Reinecke and the Atlantic teams in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night, and the Reineckes beat the Atlantics. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—I. D. K. Bowling Club—Hartman, 189; Troester, 232; Bauman, 168; Norris, 208; Fink, 204. Total, 996.

Reinecke Bowling Club—Meyer, 194; Lincoln, 182; Mahlan, 195; Wulpern, 248; Kruse, 184. Total, 903.

SECOND GAME.—Reinecke Bowling Club—Meyer, 175; Lincoln, 167; Mahlan, 208; Wulpern, 154; Kruse, 148. Total, 872.

Atlantic Bowling Club—Dozaph, 179; Lewis, 168; Haucke, 135; Hemminger, 176; Langenberg, 151. Total, 809.

THIRD GAME.—Atlantic Bowling Club—Dozaph, 185; Lewis, 159; Haucke, 164; Hemminger, 167; Langenberg, 175. Total, 850.

I. D. K. Bowling Club—Hartman, 198; Troester, 160; Bauman, 140; Norris, 167; Fink, 209. Total, 874.

Benefit for Columbia Athletics.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather, the athletic benefit held last night in the Columbia University gymnasium was both a social and a financial success. It is estimated that about $1,000 was netted for athletics. This will go quite a way in helping sport at the local institution out of its pecuniary difficulties. The younger set of New York society was out in force, and after the musical part of the programme had been rendered, dancing was indulged in until quite late.

The programme, which was rather long, included numbers by the glee, banjo, and mandolin clubs, a whistling solo by F. C. Seaman, '03, Law, and songs by Messrs. Oscar Bullard, '02, college; W. R. Planten, 1900, Law; G. R. Lang, 1900, and H. S. Hall, 1900, Science.

LE ROY LITTLE CIGAR

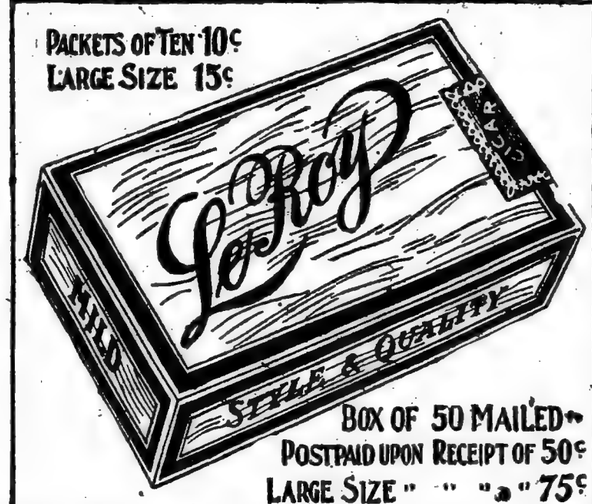

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ESTABLISHED 1886.
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Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
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CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
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CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
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John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Ellis, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Charles W. Morse, Henry O. Havemeyer, Homer B. Parsons, Alex. G. Jaretzki, William H. Gelsbenen, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Everett R. Chapman, Charles Y. Forman, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
PREFERRED STOCK.
23 WALL STREET,
January 11th, 1901.
Holders of Northern Pacific Preferred Stock TRUST CERTIFICATES are urged to present the same for exchange for stock before FEBRUARY 15TH, 1901, after which date all Preferred Stock Trust Certificates that have not been exchanged will have to be presented for stamping before the dividend payable March 5th can be paid.
To facilitate this exchange we rescind our notice limiting the number of schedules to be received to 100 per diem for the Preferred Stock.
J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
Fiscal Agents.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Dated January 1st, 1893.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Eighty-three thousand five hundred and eighteen 81-100 dollars ($83,518.81.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock, noon on the sixteenth day of January, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Trustees in Dissolution of the AMERICAN LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANY will sell at public auction, by Frank Stevens, Auctioneer, on Thursday, January 24th, 1901, at 12:30 P. M., in the Jersey City Board of Trade Room, No. 65 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey:
200 shares Preferred Capital Stock of Sing Sing Gas Manufacturing Company.
700 shares Common Capital Stock of Sing Sing Gas Manufacturing Company.
1,291 shares Capital Stock Brockton Gaslight Company.
Terms and conditions of sale made known at time of sale, or may be had on application to the undersigned attorneys.
AMERICAN LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANY,
By SAMUEL E. LAWRENCE, President.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

WANTED—A competent manager for Foreign Exchange Department. Must be experienced in all matters pertaining to Travelers' Letters of Credit, and capable of managing that department also. Replies, giving details as to experience, age, references, &c., will be treated in strict confidence. C., Box 179 Times.

WANTED—AS A CLERK IN A FOREIGN BANKING HOUSE, A YOUNG MAN; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH ACCOUNTS AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, AND UNDERSTAND ENGLISH AND GERMAN. APPLY, STATING REFERENCES, TO BOX 1,834, P. O., NEW YORK CITY.

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DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16TH, 1901.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE WASHINGTON TRUST CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SOLE EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF CHARLES H. SCOTT, DEC'D.
$5,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$5,000 St. Louis Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$5,000 Chic. & Eastern Illinois R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Genl. Consld. & 1st Mtge. Bds., 1937.
$5,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$10,000 Montana Cent. Ry. Co. 6 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1937.
$5,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Ry. Co. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1933.
$10,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western Extn. & Impt. 5 p. c. Skg. Fd. Mtge. Bds., 1929.
$5,000 Long Island R. R. Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$5,000 Peoria & Eastern R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$7,000 Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$5,000 Rochester & Pitts. R. R. Consld. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$8,000 Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 2000.
$10,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co. (So. Minn. Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$4,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1995.
$2,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé Ry. 4 p. c. Adj. Bds., 1995.
$5,000 Union Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. R. R. & Land Grant 4 p. c. Bds., 1947.
$3,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western Ry. Co. 6 p. c. Consld. 1st Mtge Bds., 1921.
$5,000 Mil. & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$5,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Genl. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$5,000 Scioto Valley & New England R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1989.
$5,000 Cent. Pacific Ry. 4 p. c. 1st Refund. Mtge. Bds., 1949.
$1,000 Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Consld. Mtge. (released from Skg. Fund) 7 p. c. Bd., 1905.
$1,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western Ry. Co. 6 p. c. Income Bd., 1911.
$3,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Co. Genl. Consld. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., (Trust Co. Certf. of Deposit.)
50 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co. pfd.
25 shs. Union Pacific R. R. Co. pfd.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
15 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
$5,000 United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1944.
$2,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Minn. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1918.
100 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
31 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
532 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$1,500 City of New York 6 p. c. Consl. Gold Stock, 1901.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
$1,000 N. Y. & New Jersey R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Convt. Bd., 1920.
$1,000 Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. 5 p. c. Ctfs. of Indebtedness, 1903.
15 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co. for account of Albert T. Otto.
480 shs. Chicago Heights Land Association common.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
85 shs. New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.
80 shs. National Park Bank.
$13,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1939, May, 1900, Coupons on.
60 shs. Dennett Surpassing Coffee Co. common (Hyndl.)
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
30 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Hanover National Bank.
13 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
80 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
19 shs. National City Bank.
20 shs. American Cotton Oil Pfd.
$2,000 Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of N. Y. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$2,000 Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1933.
$2,000 Richmond & Danville R. R. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$1,000 Northern Pacific Prior Lien Gold 4 p. c. Bds., 1997.
$5,000 Morgans., Louisiana & Texas R. R. & Steamship Co. 7 p. c. Bds., 1918.
$2,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
20 shs. Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Pfd.
20 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank Co.
20 shs. National Park Bank.
55 shs. National Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
15 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
88 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
107 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
$3,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
20 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
29 shs. Union Trust Co.
50 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co. Guar.
80 shs. Cleve. & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Guar.
50 shs. Erie & Pittsburgh R. R. Guar.
6 shs. Lincoln Natl. Bank.
2 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
61 shs. Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R.
60 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$10,000 Milwaukee City R. R. 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1908.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. People's Trust Co.
$1,000 Peru La Salle Gas Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge 6 p. c. Bds., 1928.
6 shs. Peru La Salle Gas Light & Power Co.
100 shs. Inter-State Oil Co.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Bank of America.
25 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$10,000 Ohio Mining & Mfg. Co. 5 p. c. Inc. Bds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1901.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. pref'd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R.R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1896, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bonds.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR
100,000,000 Reichsmark
($24,000,000)
BAVARIAN Government Loan
At 100½ and Accrued Interest.
These bonds bear 4% interest p. a. coupons payable May 1st and November 1st. Bonds will be issued January 22nd. Subscriptions will be received by us for the above issue until Saturday, January 12, noon.
Allotments can be paid in full or in three instalments.
40 % January 22nd.
30 % March 28th.
30 % May 28th.
Zimmerman & Forshay,
BANKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET.

3,300 SHARES
Sharon Railway of Pa.
6% Guaranteed Stock.
The Sharon Railway is leased for 900 years to the Erie Railroad Company and forms a part of the main line of the system.
Price and Particulars on Application.
Street, Wykes & Co.,
44 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of January, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Three thousand nine hundred dollars ($3,900.)
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, Trustee.
WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.
January 9, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
DISTILLING COMPANY OF AMERICA.
New York, January 10, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the right is now granted to Stockholders of the Company, as they may appear of record at the closing of the Transfer Books at three o'clock P. M. on January 17, 1901, to subscribe for the $5,000,000 Five Per Cent. Ten Years Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of the Company at 85 per cent. of their par value, to an amount not exceeding ten per cent. of their respective holdings of Preferred Stock and five per cent. of their respective holdings of Common Stock, but in cases where such stock is represented by certificates of deposit of The Mercantile Trust Company the holders of such certificates, if the same shall be presented at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, at or before three P. M. of the 17th day of January, 1901, for proper indorsement, shall have the right to subscribe as stockholders on the above basis.
Subscriptions must be made in writing upon blank forms which may be obtained from The Mercantile Trust Company, and all subscriptions must be lodged with The Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at or before three o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of January, 1901. The right to subscribe will then expire.
Every subscription must be accompanied by a payment to The Mercantile Trust Company in New York funds of fifty per centum of such subscription price in cash or by certified check; the balance to be paid as follows:
Twenty-five per centum on the 1st day of March, 1901, and
Twenty-five per centum on the 1st day of April, 1901;
for all of which payments negotiable certificates of said Trust Company will be given, exchangeable for bonds when the same shall be issued, and proper interest adjustment will be made upon delivery of the bonds.
Subscribers may, when filing their applications, make the full payment of the amount of their subscriptions, if they so desire.
In the event of any default in making said payments, or any of them, The Distilling Company of America may sell for account of the defaulting subscriber the bonds so subscribed for, and retain out of any payments made by such defaulting subscriber five per cent. of the par value thereof as liquidated damages for failure to comply with the contract of subscription.
The success of the proposed issue of bonds is assured by an underwriting of $4,000,000 thereof, and any bonds not subscribed for or taken will be disposed of as the Directors may determine.
As no bonds for less than $1,000 will be issued, it will be necessary for stockholders holding less than 100 shares of Preferred or 200 shares of Common Stock to cause their stock to be transferred or combined with other stock to entitle them to a subscription, no subscriptions for a fractional amount of bonds being receivable.
The allotment of bonds will be made by The Mercantile Trust Company, and shall be final and conclusive and binding upon all subscribers.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 17th day of January, 1901, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on the 22d day of January, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
Stockholders are referred to the report of the Committee for particulars as to this issue of bonds.
A copy of the mortgage is on file at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. M. RICE, President.
THOS. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

$3,000,000
New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company
5% Sinking Fund First Lien Gold Notes
(Part of an Issue Limited to $3,500,000)
Dated December 1st, 1900, and maturing by Semi-Annual Instalments from 1901 to 1915.
Interest payable semi-annually on June 1st & Dec. 1st in the City of New York.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
Coupon Notes, in denomination of $1,000, with registration provision.
We offer these First Lien Gold Notes ON A BASIS TO YIELD 4½ PER CENT. INTEREST PER ANNUM, EQUALLING A PRICE OF 103 PER CENT. FOR THE AVERAGE RUNNING PERIOD OF THE NOTES. They are secured by FIRST MORTGAGE upon important coal properties in the Scranton district, recently acquired at a cost of about $6,000,000, and are the direct obligation of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, the net earnings of which for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, according to its published statement, amount to more than double its fixed charges, viz.:

NET EARNINGS	$1,548,565.40
INTEREST, RENTALS, AND CHARGES	689,541.08
SURPLUS	$859,024.32

For further details reference is made to a letter from Thomas P. Fowler, Esq., President, and to the mortgage, as well as to the schedule of semi-annual maturities, all of which can be obtained upon application at our office.
The subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. or earlier on the same date, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for.
NOTES AWARDED UPON SUBSCRIPTION ARE TO BE PAID FOR ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23D, 1901, WHEN THEY WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
January 11, 1901. 27 & 29 PINE ST.

NO. 2.
Mexican 5 Per Cent. Consolidated External Loan of 1899.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bonds of this Loan, the numbers and particulars of which are given below, and which have been purchased in pursuance of the stipulations contained in Article 4 of the Agreement relating to the same, dated 1st, 2d, and 3d July, 1899, were, together with the Coupons belonging to said Bonds, from the 1st day of January, 1901, to the 1st day of January, 1916, this day produced cancelled to the undersigned Notary.

			32 BONDS:			
Nos.	183	270	278	575	576	577
	578	592	603	665	791	994
	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1127
	1135	1137	1168	1485	1486	1495
	1550	1552	1553	1564	1648	1649
	1696	1697				

for £1,000 each, Series A, £32,000

			82 BONDS:			
Nos.	4220	4221	5418	5505	5506	5635
	5746	5869	5870	5871	5872	5873
	5874	5875	5876	5878	6289	6300
	6413	6414	6491	6986	7305	7453
	7883	7884	8064	8065	8086	8207
	8249	8323	8324	8325	8326	8462
	8575	8708	9601	9602	9972	9973
	9974	9975	9976	9977	9978	9979
	9980	9981	9982	9983	9984	9985
	9986	9987	9988	9989	9990	9991
	9992	9993	9994	9995	9996	9997
	9998	9999	10000	10447	10449	10525
	10868	10940	11071	11427	12010	12471
	12475	12478	12479	12480		

for £500 each, Series B, £41,000

	2 BONDS:		
Nos.	96862	96863	for £100 each, Series D, £200

£73,200

London, 28th December, 1900.
ENRIQUE CAMACHO GUISASOLA, Secretary, Financial Agency of the Mexican Government.
JOHN VENN, Notary Public, 50 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E. C.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,
486 BROADWAY.
(Organized 1830.)
New York, January 11th, 1901.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Leo Schlesinger,	
Isaac Stiebel,	Charles Strauss,
G. B. M. Harvey,	Myer Foster,
Max Danziger,	Joshua Piza,
John P. O'Brien,	Daniel Butterfield,
Max Jagenburger,	Aaron Hecht,
Henry Corn,	Eugene Galland,
I. D. Einstein,	Aaron J. Bach.

At a meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. LEO SCHLESINGER was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. ISAAC STIEBEL was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

The H. B. Claflin Company.
At a meeting of the stockholders of The H. B. Claflin Company, held this day at the office of the Company, in Elizabeth, N. J., John Claflin, Edward E. Eames, Dexter N. Force, George E. Armstrong, John C. Eames, and Stewart W. Eames were elected Directors for the ensuing year.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
President, John Claflin.
Vice President, Edward E. Eames.
2d Vice President, John C. Eames.
Treasurer, Dexter N. Force.
Assistant Treasurer, Stewart W. Eames.
Secretary, George E. Armstrong.
Mr. Chas. W. Gould was elected Counsel for the Corporation. GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG.
January 11, 1901. Secretary.

Hamilton Bank,
of New York City.
215 W. 125th Street.
New York, January 10, 1901.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 9th, 1901, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William H. Caldwell,	Bernard Loth,
Cyrus Clark,	William A. Martin,
Martin D. Fink,	Edwin S. Schenck,
William S. Gray,	Frederick B. Schenck,
Robert J. Hoguet,	John J. Sperry,
John J. Lapham,	Julius W. Tiemann,
Lucien C. Warner.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. Edwin S. Schenck was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Frederick B. Schenck was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Co.
New York, January 10, 1901.
At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected:

Frederic W. Stevens,	Charles De Rham, Jr.,
A. J. Clinton,	George G. De Witt,
Augustus F. Holly,	John W. Condit,
Joseph H. Choate,	John M. Burke,
John D. Skidmore,	Thomas J. Gaines,
G. G. Williams,	John S. Huyler,
H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board A. J. Clinton was unanimously re-elected President.
THOMAS J. GAINES, Secretary.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, January 10, 1901.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 8th, 1901, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons,	Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith,	William S. Opdyke,
James G. Cannon.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President. CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

New York National Exchange Bank,
New York, Jan. 8th, 1901.
At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the year 1901:

James Rowland,	Robert H. McCutcheon,
Hudson Hoagland,	William Wills,
James M. Donald,	William Halls, Jr.,
Wm. J. Merrall,	Warren C. Cruikshank,
Frank S. Hyatt,	Lewis E. Pierson,
John H. Seed,	Daniel W. Whitmore.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, James Rowland, Esq., was elected President and Frank S. Hyatt, Esq., Vice President.
LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Puritas Mineral Water Company.
Office of the Secretary,
New York, January 4, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Puritas Mineral Water Company, for the election of three Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 400 West 57th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the second Monday, (being the 14th day) of January, 1901, at eight o'clock P. M. The polls will be opened at 8:15 o'clock P. M., and remain open until all present shall have voted or shall have had an opportunity to vote.
ALBERT B. QUENCER, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Manaos Railway Company.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Manaos Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Room 1,310, 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on January 22d, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Polls will remain open from eleven A. M. to twelve M. Transfer books will be closed from the 12th day of January until the 23d day of January. W. D. WALKER, Secretary.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—An election to supply the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of office of eight Directors of this Institution will be held on the Second Monday of January—the 14th inst.—at four o'clock P. M., at the House of Reception, No. 106 West 27th Street, New York City. The polls will be open for one hour.
EVERT J. WENDELL, EDMUND DWIGHT, Jr., ALEXANDER HADDEN, } Inspectors of Election.
HENRY N. TIFFT, Secretary.

Cimiotti Unhairing Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, January 23, 1901, at the office of the company, 55 West Third St., New York City, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
GUSTAV CIMIOTTI, Pres. and Manager.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place.—December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.
C. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

The Colonial Assurance Co.
of the City of New York.
45, 47, and 49 Cedar St.
New York, Jan. 7th, 1901.
An Election for five Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on Wednesday, the 16th day of January next.
Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. E. HALL, Sec'y.

Cosmopolitan Range Company.
The annual Stockholders' Meeting will take place on SATURDAY, January 12th, 1901, at 8:00 P. M. at the office of the Company, No. 28 and 28 Sullivan St., where the President's and Treasurer's report will be heard; also the election of officers for the year 1901. Transfer book will be closed January 5th.
A. ZUCCA, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Bollman Brothers Company will be held at the office of this Corporation, No. 109 East 14th Street, New York, on Friday, January 25th, 1901, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting.
OTTO BOLLMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Sebastian Wagon Company, for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, 224 E. 44th Street, on Monday, January 14, 1901, at 10 A. M.
CHAS. A. STADLER, Pres.

ANNUAL MEETING STOCKHOLDERS ROME Milling Company will be held at office of J. C. Thompson, 95 Liberty St., New York, TUESDAY, January 15, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALFRED H. BROWN, For the Directors.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

The Hanover National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, January 11th, 1901.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held the 8th instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
VERNON H. BROWN,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JAMES M. DONALD,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY,
MARTIN S. FECHHEIMER,
WILLIAM HALLS, JR.,
HUDSON HOAGLAND,
EDWARD KING,
LUCIUS MOORE,
WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER,
ELIJAH P. SMITH,
JAMES HENRY SMITH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ISIDOR STRAUS,
JAMES T. WOODWARD.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. James T. Woodward was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. James M. Donald and Mr. William Halls, Jr., were unanimously re-elected Vice Presidents.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, Jan. 11th, 1901.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held Jan. 8th, 1901, the following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year:
FORREST H. PARKER,
ALEX. E. ORR,
JAMES McMAHON,
CHARLES R. FLINT,
CHARLES W. MORSE,
WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
ALEX MUNN,
E. S. WHITMAN,
ALBERT S. ROE,
ADELBERT H. ALDEN,
JOHN A. MAPES,
JOHN E. WEEKS.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Forrest H. Parker was unanimously re-elected President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Pacific Bank,
New York, Jany. 8th, 1901.
At the annual election held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

Hart B. Brundrett,	Chas. H. Steinway,
Olin G. Walbridge,	Geo. A. Hearn,
Thomas B. Kerr,	John S. Browning,
Alex. D. Napier,	Wm. Skinner, Jr.,
Jno. F. Degener,	H. W. Hoops,
Geo. Legg.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Hart B. Brundrett was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. O. G. Walbridge was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank,
401 Broadway,
New York, Jan. 11th, 1901.
At the annual election, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Ewald Fleitmann,	Arthur L. Lesher,
Elkan Naumburg,	Frederick Southack,
Pearson Halstead,	William J. H. Boyd,
Edward L. Merrifield,	Emil Seyd, Jr.,
Henry B. Stokes,	Charles Merrick,
Jacques Huber,	William N. Stebbins,
Edward A. Walton,	David C. Tiebout.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Ewald Fleitmann was unanimously re-elected President and David C. Tiebout Vice President.
W. M. WOODS, Cashier.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 12, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid Feb. 5, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on December 24, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend, and for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of stock for voting trust certificates, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 24, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 10, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 12, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Dec. 24, 1900.
On Feb. 5, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
The Voting Trustees having dissolved the Voting Trust, to take effect January 2d, 1901, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will not be reopened.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,

trade returns to retailers must have been quite good. Bank clearings, swelled partly by continued heavy stock speculation at New York, but also by the passage of large sums of money through the banks of the rest of the country, have been of enormous volume, far exceeding all previous weeks. Easy money has been a feature noted not only at the large Eastern centres, but also at smaller interior markets, pointing to very large annual settlements on merchandise account.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

Only in the textiles is special hesitation shown. Staple products are firm, iron and steel prices are held without trouble, boots and shoes and wool are steady, and all with fair demand, so that manufacturers are busy. In textiles, however, the improvement which seemed to be promised with the new year is still delayed, and in cotton goods stocks are growing in some quarters, though still not oppressively heavy anywhere. Throughout the country distribution of merchandise continues on a good scale, and collections are unusually prompt. Bank clearings for the week at New York increased 56.7 per cent. over 1900 and 45.3 over 1899, while at leading cities outside New York the gain is 14.6 per cent. over 1900 and 19.4 over 1899.

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Of steel and iron Bradstreet's says:

Inquiry rather than active demand is a leading feature in iron and steel, but quite an increase of activity is noted in Bessemer pig iron and billets at Pittsburg and in plates at Chicago. A sale of 4,500 tons at the latter market is for the Atlantic Coast, showing that demand here is sufficient to keep local mills busy. Some of the billets sold at Pittsburg are for the East, and sold at a basis of $23.50 at Philadelphia. No change in billets or plates has been agreed on as yet. Iron production is increasing, but has not yet overtaken consumption, and stocks are reported smaller than a month ago. There are only two idle furnaces now in the Chicago district. Hardware is active, considering the season. Copper has weakened here in sympathy with the break in London, and tin is lower for a similar reason.

On the same subject, Dun's says:

Construction of bridges and buildings, together with contemplated track elevation, crowds the capacity of all concerns making structural shapes of iron and steel. Orders for locomotives, cars, rails, and all forms of railway equipment are also abundant, and there is no sign of reaction in the industry. Plate and sheet mills have large business, and merchant steel is in brisk demand. The Carnegie Company proposes to erect a pipe plant on Lake Erie, and many other concerns are extending facilities. Competition is keen, however, and increased operations fail to affect prices. New schedules are promised in the near future, and lower freight rates are anticipated. The Iron Age reports an increase in pig-iron production to 250,351 tons weekly, which is the largest amount since July, and new furnaces have been added since the statement was issued. Stocks decreased slightly in December, but there is fear of accumulation, and quotations at Pittsburg and Philadelphia have declined during the past week.

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In particular lines Bradstreet's says:

Cotton has weakened on discouraged bull liquidation, due to larger receipts, while cotton goods have been quiet on the advices of a backward Spring trade at the East. Wool has been in rather better demand than of late, due to better buying by manufacturers. A fair business has been booked in overcoatings on next Fall account at lower prices, but the regular heavyweight season has not yet opened. Plain dress goods are being ordered quite freely, but fancies are neglected. Jobbing business in shoes is quieter, but is quite good at retail. Travelers are now going out with Fall styles of shoes, which will sell slightly lower than last year. Leather is quite active East and West, and stocks are reported well under control. Hides are firmer than of late and quite active. Lumber is in good demand at the East at wholesale, but still rather quiet for immediate use. The outlook is for an active building demand next Spring. At the West white pine is quite active, and car builders are large buyers of yellow pine and hardwood. The epidemic of influenza has had an appreciable effect on the demand for several kinds of drugs.

Much in the same way Dun's says:

Wool has ceased to decline, and sales at the three chief Eastern markets increased slightly to 8,308,700 pounds, against 3,121,000 in the week preceding. A year ago sales were considered remarkably small for that season at 5,188,000 pounds. Manufacturers purchase with extreme caution, and domestic fleeces suffer by increased competition of cheap wool from Australia and China. Some dealers hope for higher prices at Tuesday's London sale, although it is known that large stocks are to be offered, and there is nothing in the foreign situation to support sanguine expectations. Makers of boots and shoes insist on full prices, and as a result shipments from Boston have declined 5,450 cases for the week. In two weeks forwardings aggregate 159,436 cases, against 179,578 last year. Jobbers in this vicinity are doing well, and wholesalers' orders are urgent. Sales of leather increase, with hemlock sole fairly held, although concessions are made in upper stock. Heavy union backs are scarce, prime lots commanding about a cent advance over regular quotations. While the hide market at Chicago is unchanged, the tone is irregular.

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Cereals, Bradstreet's declares, have given a further exhibition of life this week, partly on light Northwest receipts and advices that Argentine shipments will not exceed 35,000,000 bushels, or about half those of a year ago, but also largely on the unquestionably heavier volume of Wall Street money seeking an outlet in the grain market:

Complaints of low grading of arrivals and of visible stocks continue marked. Fluctuations have been wider, and it has been essentially a traders' market, with net changes for the week small. Corn is slightly higher in sympathy with wheat and small receipts of contract. World's wheat supplies, as reported by telegraph and cable to Bradstreet's, decreased but slightly in December, the falling off being less than 2,000,000 bushels, or 1 per cent. European stocks, which decreased relatively heaviest, fell off only 1,000,000 bushels, and American supplies are practically unchanged from a month ago. The total world's stock aggregated 171,857,000 bushels on Jan. 1, against 173,588,000 bushels on Dec. 1, 1900, and 175,077,000 bushels on Jan. 1 a year ago. Compared with two years ago supplies are, however, 50,000,000 bushels larger. American supplies, aggregate 96,597,000 bushels, or about 8,000,000 bushels less than last year, but 40,000,000 bushels more than in 1899. European supplies on Jan. 1, 1901, were 71,400,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,000,000 bushels from last month, but a gain of 3,200,000 bushels over last year.

EARNINGS OF RAILWAYS.

Earnings of railways continue steadily to increase, as will appear from the following tables to be puolished to-day by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

4th Week December.	1900.	Inc.	Dec.
Alabama Gt. South...	$63,937	$8,019	.....
Ann Arbor	57,155	5,953	.....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.,	124,451	13,098	.....
Bur., Ced. Rap. & No.,	119,983	7,800	.....
Canadian Pacific	1,049,000	57,000	.....
Central of Georgia...	190,575	25,085	.....
Chattanooga Southern.	1,702	.....	207
Chesapeake & Ohio...	388,301	20,338	.....
Chicago & East. Ill...	118,800	15,730	.....
Chicago Gt. Western.	169,198	.....	2,339
Chicago, Ind. & L...	107,601	4,800	.....
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	1,247,299	99,244	.....
Chicago Term. Trans.	31,802	6,138	.....
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	511,316	47,084	.....
Peoria & Western...	81,106	20,057	.....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel..	39,769	.....	8,425
Col., Sand. & Hock..	20,846	.....	3,493
Denver & Rio Grande.	285,900	20,900	.....
Dul., So. S. & Atlan.	57,708	.....	1,080
Evansville & Indianap.	7,842	.....	1,390
Evansv. & Terre H..	40,153	2,181	.....
Ft. Worth & Rio G...	22,727	13,930	.....
Georgia	49,854	12,284	.....
Grand Trunk—Det, Gr. Haven & Milwaukee	830,298	28,170	.....
Hocking Valley	85,402	692	.....
Internat. & Gt. Nor..	151,373	25,027	.....
Kanawha & Michigan.	18,568	2,016	.....
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M..	152,302	26,788	.....
Kan. C. Mem. & Bir.	34,421	15,784	.....
Louis., Ev. & St. L..	57,129	4,394	.....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	20,822	4,224	.....
Louisville & Nashville	685,945	.....	21,857
Mexican Central	495,208	61,151	.....
Mexican National ...	188,000	2,000	.....
Minneapolis & St. L..	80,098	20,602	.....
Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	122,804	20,920	.....
Mo., Kansas & Texas.	415,346	127,977	.....
Mo. Pacific & Iron Mt.	1,072,000	169,000	.....
Central Branch	34,000	.....	7,000
Mob., Jackson & K....	1,991	338	.....
Norfolk & Western...	361,503	59,270	.....
Northern Pacific	737,749	71,370	.....
Ohio River	28,505	1,454	.....
Pere Marquette	240,358	41,425	.....
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	20,405	.....	6,516
Pittsburg & Western.	88,284	2,850	.....
Rio Grande Southern.	13,429	.....	42
Rio Grande Western..	130,000	4,100	.....
St. Louis & San F....	250,597	60,050	.....
St. Louis Southwest..	257,910.	75,035	.....
Santa Fé, Pr. & Ph..	27,313	146	.....
Sherman, Shr. & So..	33,075	19,087	.....
Southern Railway ...	885,075	60,242	.....
Texas Central	20,362	11,622	.....
Texas & Pacific	420,484	158,018	.....
Toledo & Ohio Central	61,603	8,007	.....
Toledo, Peo. & West.	30,508	4,322	.....
Wabash	498,120	32,988	.....
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Clev., Canton & So..	72,390	9,523	.....
Wisconsin Central ...	130,000	10,549	.....
Total, (62 roads)..	$13,533,045	$1,521,115	$53,055
Net Inc., (12.17 p. c.).	.....	1,468,060	.....
Month of December.	1900.	Inc.	P. C.
Gross ear'gs, (95 rds.)	$80,476,805	$5,111,910	9.23

It will be seen that there is a gain on the roads reporting in the amount of $5,111,910, or 9.23 per cent.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Reports to Dun's from the Dominion of Canada tell of unusually satisfactory conditions. There is a better demand for staple groceries at St. John, but in other lines orders for prompt shipment come in slowly. The season has been favorable for lumbering. While wholesale trade is quiet at Hamilton, the snowfall has caused activity in shoes and dry goods. Toronto reports travelers receiving fair orders for Spring lines of dry goods, and the outlook is encouraging. Wholesale trade shows renewed activity at Montreal, Spring dry goods move well and payments on the 4th were satisfactory. Travelers in hardware, paints, and oils are starting out, and business prospects are bright.

Orders come in well at Quebec for Spring goods, with collections up to the average. Leading wholesale lines are doing an average business at Vancouver, and collections improve, but local trade is depressed by inclement weather; stock taking makes quiet conditions at Ottawa, but collections continue fair. Similar conditions are reported by Halifax, but revival of activity is expected shortly.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of 4.46 per cent. in the net earnings of the Grand Rapids Gas Light Company for December.

Report of the Mine Inspector of West Virginia showing that the total output of coal for that State in 1900 was 22,000,000 tons, against 8,230,000 tons in 1889 and 16,700,000 in 1898.

According to Philadelphia dispatches, a large batch of buying orders in Lehigh Valley has been sent over from New York.

Shipments of 617,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Increase of $74,029 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $1,409,960 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 10 shares of National City Bank stock at 542.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $356,036,915; balances, $17,483,921; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,080,538.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4@4¼ per cent. for short and 4 1-16@4¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.87@$4.87¼; cables, $4.88; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.83.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18¼ less 1-16 and 5.15¾; reichsmarks, 94 9-16 and 95 3-16, and guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5@10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Bank of England's endeavors to reduce the supply of money is bearing fruit. There was less disposition to-day for business at the recent low rates, and discounts tended to harden.

On the Stock Exchange most departments were quiet, in view of the mining carryover, which is progressing satisfactorily. Apprehensions of failures seemed to have diminished. Americans opened dull on Wall Street advices and further indications of profit-taking.

The Exchange welcomed cessation of activity. Hopes were expressed that it will be still quieter on the Exchange before the making up of the prices for Monday, because some of the differences between the last contangos and the present prices are assuming such proportions as to cause fears that the money will not be paid at the coming settlement. Later, prices advanced and closed good.

Consols for money, 97 1-16; consols for the account, 97⅛; Atchison, 46⅝; Canadian, 94; St. Paul, 157¾; Illinois Central, 134⅝; Louisville, 92⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 85½; New York Central, 148½; Erie, 29; Pennsylvania, 70¼; Reading, 16⅝; Erie first preferred, 66; Northern Pacific preferred, 87⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 9⅝; Rand Mines, 3⅜.

Bar silver steady, at 29½d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4@4⅛ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4 1-16@4¼ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 70⅝.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.00; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 5.50.

American eagles are quoted at 76s 5½d and bar gold at 77s 10½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Prices were weaker on the Bourse to-day, apparently influenced by the high contangos in London. Rentes were easier. Spanish 4s declined, on the adjournment of the Cortes. Industrials were better, Thomson & Houston being in great demand, and finished firm. Rio Tintos relapsed, on London advices and the decline in copper. Kafirs were heavy.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 77½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.37½.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. Internationals were quiet. Home funds were in good demand, Americans were weak, Canadian Pacifics declined on the decrease in the traffic returns, banks were dull, especially Austrian credits, on Vienna sales, and mines were irregular.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfenings for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—Gold was quoted today at 34.55.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The market to-day had three sharply marked features—Erie Telephone, American Telephone and Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis. Early in the day Erie fell from 74 to 62, with over 1,700 shares changing hands in the morning; later there was a rally to 65, the closing price. Erie sold less than a year ago at 122, and has fallen from 90 since 1901 began. Fort Scott rose 5½, to 53½; it sold at 30 two months ago. The 6s sold to-day at 115⅞. American Telephone was bought steadily and was strong, at 162.

There was continued activity in tube shares, but less selling than yesterday and more of a disposition to hold stock, instead of sacrificing it under the Carnegie competition. Old Dominion led the mining shares in activity, touching 32⅞, later 32¼, over 4,000 shares selling in the morning. Père Marquette was up ½, at 35, for common, and 1½, at 74, for preferred. Planters' Compress rose 1¼, to 22½, later 22. Edison Electric Illuminating was up 8, at 225. Boston Electric Light was off, to 208, later 215, and still later 190. Baltic hardened ¾, to 44½, and Butte 1, to 81. Copper Range recovered 2½, to 37. Parrot was ⅝ better, at 49. Utah rose 1½, to 34½, later 33⅞. Dominion Coal was ⅜ lower, at 37¼. Central Massachusetts sold freely at 16.

At the Clearing House, money between the banks was in large supply, at 2½ per cent. The demand was light and balances were largely carried home. New York funds sold at 5, 8, and 10 cents—mostly 10 cents.

National banks are buying the best grade of paper as low as 4 per cent. Good paper is still going at 4½ per cent., but the demand at this figure far exceeds the supply. In collateral loans, rates range from 4 to 5 cents, according to the character of the collateral. Call money is offered freely to the strongest borrowers at 4 per cent., and to others at 4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	10	10½	Old Colony...	8½	.....
Allouez	3	3½	Old Domin..	31⅝	32¼
Arcadian ...	18	19¾	Osceola	80½	.....
Arnold	4½	5	Parrot	49	.....
Ash Bed....	37½	.50	Quincy	179	180
Atlantic	2⅞	.....	Rhode Island	4½	4¾
Baltic	34½	35	Santa Fé....	6½	.....
Bost. & Mon	315	317	Santa Ysabel	2	2½
Butte & Bos.	80	82	Shoe	31½	32
Cal. & Hec.	835	.....	Tamarack	235	.....
Centennial ..	22¾	23¾	Utah Cons....	33½	34
Franklin ...	17	18	Washington.	.50	1
Humboldt ..	.50	1	Winona	5½	6
Isle Royale.	..	38	Wolverine ..	48½	49
Mohawk ...	24½	24½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	253	..	Cent. M. pf.	62	..
Bost. & Low.	241	..	Fitchburg pf.	139	140
Bost. & Me.	195	196	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Pr.	300	..	E. 6s.....	109	..
Bost. Elev....	150	160	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Me..	82	..	E. 7s.....	113	..
Cent. Mass...	15¾	16½	West End...	92¾	93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & T.	161¾	162½	N. Eng. Tel.	127¾	..
Chi. Stk. Y.	144	146	U. S. Oil....	15½	16
Dom. Coal..	37¼	..	Westinghouse		
Dom. C. pf..	108	109	Electric	55	..
Erie Tel....	63	65	Westinghouse		
Mex. Tel....	2⅜	3	Elect. pf....	67	..

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Some improvement in prices appeared in the outside market yesterday, but active trading was confined to a very few stocks. As has been the rule for many days past, the greater part of the list was almost entirely neglected, and no issue showed more than moderate activity.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA was favorably affected by the announcement of the stockholders' committee's plan to supply the company with additional working capital, but as the announcement had been to some extent anticipated, the effect on the stock was not very marked. The preferred stock, which closed the previous day at 29¼ bid, advanced to 30¾, and closed at 30½ bid. The common stock sold up to 6¾, an advance of half a point. In neither of the stocks, however, was the trading active. The total transactions scarcely exceeded 1,000 shares.

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INTERNATIONAL SILVER.—A Director of the International Silver Company is authority for the statement that at the meeting of the Directors to be held next month a dividend will be declared on the preferred stock. The company since its organization has paid but one dividend on the preferred stock, which is a 7 per cent. cumulative issue. This payment was made in April of last year, and the next quarter the dividend was passed, and none has been paid since. It was not stated yesterday just what the amount of the next dividend would be. The Director quoted stated that at least 1¾ per cent. would be paid, and that it is possible that a larger amount, covering some of the back dividends, would be declared. Although he stated that the dividend would positively be paid, he qualified his words by stating that the matter was not officially determined, but that the condition of the company assured the resumption of dividends in April.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT sold to the extent of 500 shares or more, between 12¾ and 12. The stock closed with a net loss of three-quarters of a point.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were again very strong and showed more activity than most other issues. They advanced to 88⅛, and closed at 88⅜ bid. The preferred stock was very dull, and closed at 68½ bid. St. Louis Transit sold at 19 and closed practically unchanged.

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UNION COPPER was the only one of the copper stocks that was even fairly active. On trading in about 1,500 shares the stock sold up to 5 and reacted to 4⅞.

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TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA continued to advance, and sold as high as 226, a gain of 15 points over the price quoted two days ago. Trading in the stock was fairly active.

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CENTRAL FOUNDRY preferred was offered at 10, with 7¾ bid. This stock is scarcely ever traded in, and there seems to be practically no demand for it. Last year it sold about 60 points above the present price.

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NASSAU ELECTRIC 4s sold to the extent of $7,000 at 94⅞, and later this figure was bid for any part of $500,000 of the bonds.

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Closing quotations yesterday compared with those of the previous day were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 10. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem..	29	30	29	30
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80	81	80	81
American Banknote....	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	5	5¾	5	5¾
American Bicycle pf....	24	27	24	27
American Bicycle bonds.	72	73	72	73
American Bridge	43½	44	43½	44
Am. Bridge pf.....	91¼	92½	91½	92
American Chicle	83	88	83	88
American Chicle pf....	76	81	76	81
Am. Hide & Leather....	10	11	10	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	35½	39	35½	39
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	90	90½	90	90½
*American Thread pf....	4	5	4	5
Am. Typefounders.....	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8⅞	9	8½	9
Arlington Copper.....	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	22¼	22½	22¾	22½
British Exch. 3s.....	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	..	1¼	1¼	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe.....	5	5½	5	5½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.....	35	37	35	37
Central & So. Am. Tel..	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks.....	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf....	75	80	75	80
Compressed Air	40	44	40	44
Con. Ry. N. & E.....	11¾	12¼	12½	12⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf....	28	32	28	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	22	22½	21	21½
Crucible Steel pf.....	79	80½	79	80½
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85	79	82
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6	6½	5¾	6
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	..	..	..	..
Electric Boat	30½	31	29½	30
Electric Boat pf.....	27½	28½	26½	27½
Electric Boat pf.....	48¼	50	48	50
Electric Vehicle	17	18	17	18
Electric Vehicle pf.....	40	44	40	44
Electric-Pneumatic	2¾	3	2¾	3
Empire Steel	6	7	6	7
Empire Steel pf.....	39	48	39	48
Flemington Coal & Coke.	19	22	19	22
General Carriage	3½	3½	3¼	3⅜
General Chemical	60	65	60	62
General Chemical pf....	97	98½	97	98½
German Treasury 4s.....	100½	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
Havana Commercial	9½	10½	9½	10½
Havana Commercial pf..	42	45	42	45
Hudson River Tel.....	117	119	117	119
Illinois Transportation..	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf..	45	50	45	50
Inter-State Oil	2	5	2	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds..	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	½	1
Lorillard pf	100	105	100	105
†Markeen Copper	1½	3	1½	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13½	14	13½	14
Nat. Enamel & Stamp..	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone ..	12	15	12	15
Nat. Sugar pf.....	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	33½	35	33½	35
N. Y. Transportation....	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Otis Elevator	28½	29½	29	29¾
Otis Elevator pf.....	90½	91½	90½	91
Peo., Dec. & Evans.....	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie..	29	29¾	29	29¾
Retsof	32	..	32	..
Retsof bonds.....	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Royal Copper	10	12	10	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.....	28½	29½	29	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf...	79	79½	79	79½
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	118	120	118	120
St. Louis Transit	18¾	19	18⅞	19
Seaboard Air Line 4s....	71	72	71	73
Seaboard Air Line	9¼	9½	9¼	10⅛
Seaboard Air Line pf....	27	27½	27	27½
Sheet Steel pf.....	76	77¾	76	77¾
Singer Mfg	250	275	250	275
Southern Light & Trac..	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.....	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J....	802	806	802	806
Storage Power	10	12	10	12
Tennessee Copper	18	19	18	19
Tel. Tel. & Co. of A., $15 paid	..	5¾	..	5¾
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Pot. pf.....	55	60	55	60
Tubular Dispatch	24½	25	24	24½
Union Copper	4¾	5	4¾	5
Union Typewriter	39½	40½	39½	40½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	114	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	113	114	112	114
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	85¼	..	87½	88½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	68½	69	68½	69
Va. Coal, I. & C.....	4	6	4	6
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	37	38½	37	38½
Westinghouse Air Brake.	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump pf....	111	114	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av....	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102½	102¼	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	116	116	116	116
Broadway Surface 2d....	102½	103½	102¼	103½
Brooklyn City R. R....	232	234	232	234
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E.R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	37	37	34	37
Columbus Railway pf....	90	92	90	92
Con. Traction of N. J...	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.....	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	100	102	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry....	27½	30	27½	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	..	80	..
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s....	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s.....	94⅞	..	94⅞	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.....	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s.	83½	84½	83½	84½
North Jersey St. R. R....	24	25	24	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.....	200	210	200	210
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s..	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit..	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	37	43	39	43
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996.	113¼	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.....	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds...	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac..	35	37	35	37
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf..	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock...	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st....	74	76	74	76
Central Union 5s, gtd..	108½	109½	108¼	109½
Columbus Gas 5s.....	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark.....	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of New'k bds..	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey..	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	..	80
Con's'rs Gas (J. C.) bds.	105½	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	23	24½	23	24½
Denver Gas 5s.....	61	63	61	63
Essex & Hudson Gas....	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	50	60	50	60
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	92½	96	92½	96
Mutual Gas of N. Y....	230	290	235	290
Madison (Wis.) stock....	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.....	109	110	109½	110
N. E. Gas & Coke.....	13	14	13	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s....	..	69	70	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	108	106	108
Northern Union 5s.....	105½	106	105½	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	31	33	31	33
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s.....	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock.....	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	75	80	75	80
Standard Gas, New York.	131	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	151	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st.....	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock.....	8	10	8	10
Western Gas	96	100	96	100
Western Gas 1st 6s.....	105	107	105	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.....	86	85	86	86
East River Ferry.....	69	71	69	72
East River Ferry 5s.....	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s..	94	95	94	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st.....	110¼	112½	110¼	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Metropolitan Ferry 5s...

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Mileage	7,438	6,972	6,678
1st week Jan.	$457,000	$406,000	$442,000

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—

Mileage	711	648	648
1st week Jan.	126,300	118,500	90,900

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

Mileage	929	929	930
1st week Jan.	108,556	106,080	92,716
From July 1	3,134,384	3,506,932	3,020,588

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	1,675	1,673	1,673
1st week Jan.	175,900	160,400	162,500
From July 1	6,134,700	5,333,900	4,909,100

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—

Mileage	146	146	146
1st week Jan.	4,872	3,514	5,731
From July 1	182,490	208,770	186,854

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—

Mileage	162	168	167
1st week Jan.	25,610	23,531	21,998
From July 1	766,651	779,195	680,289

HOCKING VALLEY—

Mileage	346	346	346
1st week Jan.	95,782	93,694	61,784
From July 1	2,650,725	2,240,490	1,500,938

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	4,240	3,679	3,671
Month, Dec.	3,126,902	2,810,570	2,560,585
From July 1	18,318,926	16,881,964	14,390,755
	1901.	1900.	1899.
From July 1	775	775	775
1st week Jan.	82,541	75,550	71,032

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—

Mileage	172	172	172
1st week Jan.	15,505	14,539	.....
From July 1	462,702	373,758	.....

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	372	372	372
4th week Dec.	57,125	52,934	46,229
Month	170,731	164,636	136,590
Fiscal year	2,022,937	1,818,011	1,506,130

MEXICAN CENTRAL—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Mileage	2,054	2,016	2,010
1st week Jan.	294,651	335,051	257,102

MEXICAN NATIONAL

Mileage	1,323	1,266	1,210
1st week Jan.	122,368	125,514	124,274

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	643	508	366
1st week Jan.	51,333	44,510	36,272
From July 1	1,691,716	1,591,726	1,277,163

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,197
1st week Jan.	225,500	195,218	211,550
From July 1	8,245,971	7,316,382	7,059,044

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
1st week Jan.	515,000	440,000	432,000
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Jan.	20,000	17,000	17,000

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

Mileage	1,555	1,561	1,561
1st week January	278,991	198,599	202,052
From July 1	8,179,705	7,085,573	6,114,599

OHIO RIVER—

Mileage	224	224	224
1st week January	26,989	25,814	19,184

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

Mileage	180	180	180
1st week January	8,352	8,274	8,565
From July 1	300,573	286,725	271,241

SHERMAN, SHREVEPORT & SOUTHERN—

Mileage	201	155	155
1st week January	13,189	5,754	.....
From July 1	425,967	230,760	.....

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—

Mileage	371	371	371
1st week January	44,570	39,915	.....
From July 1	1,352,916	1,165,945	.....

WABASH—

Mileage	2,358	2,320	2,326
1st week January	311,457	296,181	230,924
From July 1	9,415,470	8,915,277	7,638,956

BALTIMORE & OHIO, including the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, for December—

	1900.	1899.	Inc.
Gross earnings	3,982,588	3,556,761	425,827
Oper. expenses	2,547,143	2,233,704	313,439
Net earnings	1,435,445	1,323,057	112,388
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	21,462,038	21,179,152	2,283,786
Oper. expenses	15,542,638	13,444,717	2,097,921
Net earnings	7,920,300	7,734,435	185,865

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for November—

	1901.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	3,142,878	2,821,763	2,563,749
Exp. and taxes	2,120,812	1,794,414	1,640,617
Net earnings	1,022,026	1,027,349	923,132
Gross, 5 months	15,188,999	13,570,394	11,839,170
Net, 5 months	4,138,963	4,440,907	3,560,929

LEHIGH VALLEY for the year ended Nov. 30—

	1900.	1899.	Inc.
Gross earnings	23,040,282	21,570,502	1,478,780
Oper. expenses	19,242,422	16,648,829	2,593,593
Net earnings	3,800,860	4,924,672	*1,114,813
Less taxes	632,986	650,689	*17,853
Balance	3,174,034	4,271,034	*1,096,980
Loss and dep. water lines	200,684	239,989	60,695
Balance	2,885,350	4,031,045	*1,147,675
Other income	1,052,785	1,117,728	*61,943
Total income	3,939,136	5,148,773	*1,209,617
Less int. payable	2,554,863	2,830,636	274,491
Balance	3,684,273	5,178,381	*1,444,108
Fixed charges	5,762,070	5,651,574	110,496
Deficit	2,077,796	523,193	1,554,603

*Decrease.

Misscellaneous Earnings.

The H. B. Claflin Company reports for six months ended Dec. 31:

	1900.	1899.	Decrease.
Net earnings	$302,045	$640,819	$338,774
Interest on 1st pf.	65,007	65,007	
Balance	237,038	575,812	338,774
Interest on 2d pf.	77,118	77,118	.....
Balance for com.	159,920	498,694	338,774
Two quar. div. com	153,904	153,104	.....
Surplus	6,256	345,530	338,774
Surplus June 30	1,126,441	463,702	*662,549
Total surplus	1,133,697	809,232	*324,775

For the calendar year 1900:

Net earnings	914,354	1,247,851	333,497
Interest on 1st pf.	130,014	130,014	.....
Balance	784,340	1,117,837	333,497
Interest on 2d pf.	154,236	154,236	.....
Balance	630,104	963,601	333,497
Div. on com.	296,328	287,182	*9,146
Surplus	333,776	676,419	352,643

*Increase.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details of a dividend declared by the Audit Company of New York will be found in another column.

J. P. Morgan & Co. urge holders of Northern Pacific preferred stock trust certificates to present the same for exchange for stock before Feb. 15, after which day all preferred stock trust certificates that have not been exchanged will have to be presented for stamping before the dividend, payable March 5, can be paid. In order to facilitate this exchange, J. P. Morgan & Co. rescind their previous notice, limiting the number of scrip dividends to be received to 100 per diem for the preferred stock.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. offer for subscription on a basis to yield 4½ per cent. per annum for the average running period of the notes, equalling a price of 103 per cent., $3,000,000 New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company's 5 per cent. sinking fund first lien gold notes. The notes mature by semi-annual installments from 1901 to 1915. They are secured by first mortgage upon important coal properties in the Scranton district, recently acquired at a cost of about $6,000,000. Subscription books will open at 10 A. M. on Wednesday next, and will be closed at 3 o'clock or earlier on the same day.

Products Exported in December.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The monthly statement of the exports of domestic products of the United States, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows that during the month of December, 1900, the exports by articles were as follows, comparisons being made with December, 1899:

		Increase.
Breadstuffs	$24,322,665	$5,150,000
Cattle and hogs	3,163,923	1,100,000
Provisions	15,068,289	*350,000
Cotton	44,153,708	18,322,000
Mineral oils	5,127,933	*350,000

*Decrease.

For the twelve months the aggregate was $822,364,250, a net increase of $119,000,000.

Story of German Loan Denied.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The Boersen Courier denies the statement in a dispatch from New York that Germany is trying to place a loan of 600,000,000 marks in New York and London. It also denies that a part of the Bavarian Railway loan will be placed in those capitals, adding: "The heavy subscriptions of the last few weeks for first-class loans show that Germany has no need of foreign assistance."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Greater New York Stevedore Labor Contractors of Brooklyn; capital, $1,250. Directors—John Powell, J. R. Jones, and W. N. Fuller, Brooklyn.

A. G. Spies Company of Rochester, to manufacture parlor furniture, couches, &c.; capital, $4,000. Directors—A. G. Spies, J. S. Fromm, and H. C. Shaw, Rochester.

Grant Realty Company of New York City; capital, $4,000. Directors—J. N. Smith, New York City; W. H. McKenzie, Newark, N. J.; W. E. Johnson, Brooklyn.

Mary Anderson Warner, (Incorporated,) of New York City, to deal in dry goods, furniture, &c.; capital, $2,000. Directors—Eva A. Robertson, Mary Anderson Warner, and Maud Currie, New York City.

American Wall Paper Company of Sandy Hill; capital, $200,000. Directors—William F. Patterson, Harry D. Sarver, Charles F. Beach, G. M. Ingalsbe, J. E. Howland, S. S. Kenyon, and J. J. Cunningham, Sandy Hill, and John M. Sarver, Canton, Ohio.

American Bridge Company of New York; capital stock, $100,000. Directors—Herbert Wright, Henry Schoonmaker, and John P. Tuomey, Brooklyn; W. De Sansure Trunholm, Robert Walker, Joseph P. Cotton, Jr., and W. L. Ball, New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 11.—The Secretary of State to-day, at Dover, granted charters to the following companies:

American Salvage Company of Lewes, Del., to manufacture, purchase, and sell lumber, coal, lime, and other building materials; capital, $150,000.

Equitable Real Estate Company of Wilmington, to buy and sell real estate; capital, $125,000.

Boutilot Commission Company of Philadelphia, to buy and sell stocks, bonds, and other securities; capital, $100,000.

Peidmont Stock and Grazing Company of Vineland, Cal.; capital, $100,000.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Washington Heights Plots—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for James B. Gillie to a client the plot of seven lots at the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street.

Max Marx has sold to A. D. Middleton, through David Stewart, the plot of ten lots having frontages of 106 feet on Broadway, 218.7 feet on One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and 104.11 feet on Wadsworth Avenue.

Kahn & Baumann have sold for Robertson & Grant to a client for about $29,000 the five-story flat, 21 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.11. This transaction completes the sale of a row recently erected by the sellers.

It is reported that Frederick N. Du Bois has sold to a builder the plot at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Hamilton Place, 95 by 100 by 140 by 115, for improvement, with a seven-story apartment house.

Collins & Collins have sold for the Barnes estate the four-story dwelling 46 West Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

T. H. Mead, the buyer of the apartment house 22 East Thirty-first Street gave in part payment the dwelling 231 East Twelfth Street, 25 by 103.3. Collins & Collins and Bloodgood & Hayes were associated with Ranald H. Macdonald as brokers in the deal.

Mrs. T. B. Lee has sold for about $50,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 38 East Forty-ninth Street, 43 feet east of Madison Avenue, 21.6 by 75.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons has sold for the estate of Charles Kerrigan for $17,000 the four-story brick tenement, with store, 446 West Forty-second Street, 25 by 98.9.

Irving I. Kempner has bought from John Landau the four-story tenement 46 Avenue A, 24 by 100.

Rosansky & Rapaport have sold the two seven-story flats 165 and 167 Monroe Street, on plot 54 by 100; also, the six-story flat 90 Ludlow Street, 25 by 87.6.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Eichler estate the three-story brick building 125 Delancey Street, 20 by 68.

Jackson & Stern have bought from Francis M. Hopper the three-story dwelling 333 West Nineteenth Street, 25 by 92; also, from Morris Weissberger, the two four-story tenements 331 and 333 East Eighth Street, 49.6 by 94; also, from Emma Dreyfus and others, the four-story building 194 Bleecker Street, 25 by 98; also, from Fanny McGuire, the old buildings 9 Spring Street, 25.4 by 90.

John Peters has sold for Annie Hogan to William K. Kammna, 425 East Fourteenth Street, six-story leasehold tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 103.3.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

90 Prince Street, south side, 26.6 feet east of Mercer Street, 36 by 101 and irregular; eight-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry M. Denton $180,834

2,070 and 2,072 Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 49.11 by 100, two five-story brick flats, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Mutual Bank 18,560

505 and 507 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, north side, 115 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 15 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to Frederick Austin. B. Fletcher and another, as trustees 24,000

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

1,756 and 1,758 Madison Avenue, west side, 40.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 39 and 39.5, respectively, by 85, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Maria E. Herrick 54,250

By James L. Wells.

Foreclosure Sale.

938 Jackson Avenue, northeast corner of the One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 19 by 86.4, four-story brick flat, with store; to the plaintiff, Ella B. Remington 20,000

927 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 19 feet east of Jackson Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 86.4, four-story brick flat; to the same plaintiff 13,500

929 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, adjoining, 25 by 86.4, four-story brick flat; to the same plaintiff 13,500

931 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, adjoining, 25 by 86.4, four-story brick flat; to the same plaintiff 13,500

933 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, adjoining, 27 by 86.4, four-story brick flat; to the same plaintiff 13,500

935 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 27.6 feet west of Forest Avenue, 26.6 by 67.5, four-story brick flat; to C. Gordon 11,700

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Villa Avenue, west side, 180.7 feet north of Two Hundred and Fourth Street, for a two-story frame hotel, 21 by 70; cost, $3,500; also, for a one-and-a-half-story frame barn, 25 by 18; cost, $500; A. Principe of 169 Villa Avenue, owner; E. A. Reinisch of 2,315 Cambreling Avenue, architect.

Nos. 75 and 77 Rivington Street, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 42.3 by 66.4, I. Lippman of 70 Elm Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $55,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 218 and 220 East Twenty-eighth Street, to a six-story brick warehouse; J. A. Trimble of 612 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; William H. Hume & Son of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $7,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Friday, Jan. 11.

ALLEN ST, e s, 180 ft s of Grand St, 20 x87.6; Charles Brothers and others to Minnie Brothers, ½ part, quitclaim $5,000

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 146th St, 25x100; Niels Hansen to James Walsh, (R S $58.10) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25 ft n of 146th St, 74.10x100; Niels Hansen to Mary C. Van Cott, (mtg $77,000, R S $34.50) 1

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of Minerva Place, 50x100; William A. Boyd, referee, to Herman Raabe and another, (R S $2) 1,650

ARNOLD AV, e s, 175 ft s of James St, 25x100; Susie E. Potter and another, executors and trustees, to Ellen Anderson, (R S $5) 3,000

ALL TITLE, &c., to any real estate as held, &c., of Gottlob Dessauer; Simon G. Dessauer to Howard R. Deacon, quitclaim, (R S $1) 1

BATHGATE AV, 2,351, 19.1x100; John Kraus to Elizabeth Bode, (mtg $3,500, R S $1) 1

BEARDHURST AV, e s, 24.5 ft n of 149th St, 26.5x80.7x26.3x83.6; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Eliza M. Zerega, and others, trustees, &c. 21,500

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 399.4 ft s of Jefferson Place, runs n 75x e 145x s 75x w 145; Mary Thompson to George N. and John G. Reinhardt, (mtg $4,500, R S $13) 100

HESTER ST, 63, and Ludlow St, 32 and 32½, n e corner; Abraham Kassel, executor, &c., to Morris Marans 52,000

HESTER ST, 59 and 61, 41.0x59x—x76; Abraham Kassel to Morris Marcus 48,500

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, at proposed s e s of Teetaw Av, runs s w 104.7x e 117.1x s 25x w 155.5 to e s of private road x n 130 to King's Bridge Road x e 38.6 to beginning; Michael F. McCourt to Mary McCourt 50

MADISON AV, s e corner of 121st St, 17.9 x83; Mary C. Van Cott to Niels Hansen 30,000

MADISON AV, s e corner of 86th St, 102.2x36.8; Jessie Gillender to Henry T. Grey, (R S $2.50) 1

MARKET ST, 11, 25x90; Joseph M. Alexander and others to Joseph Rosenthal and Morris Osmansky 26,400

MONROE ST, 72, s w corner of Mechanics Alley, 20.2x92x20.2x92.8; Max Gold to Alice F. Morris, (R S $10, mtg $24,000) 1

NELSON AV, w s, 175.6 ft n of 164th St, 25.9x64.7x25x62.9; Ernest B. Winter-smith to Samuel D. Barbari, (mtg $4,500, R S $2.50) 1

PARK AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 150th St, 77.7 x01.2x74.6x71.8; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Henry C. Schrader, (R S $5) ... 4,875

ROAD from West Farms to Hunt's Point, n w s, adjoining land of A. Guteriz, runs n w 74.6x n e 16.1x e 33x42.4 to road x s w 26.1; Roland B. Archer, referee, to John M. Phillips, executor, (mtg $1,000) 50

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 259.10 ft s of 150th St, 49.11x200 to Edgecombe Av; Dennis Horgan to Annie T. Curnen, (R S 50c) 500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 309.9 ft s of 150th St, 49.11x200 to Edgecombe Av; Annie T. Curnen to Dennis Horgan, (R S 50c) 500

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 175.5 ft s of 171st St, 25.1x154.9x25x156.3; Henry Thompson, referee, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank 15,200

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 150.4 ft s of 171st St, 25.1x156.3x25x157.11; Henry Thompson, referee, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank 15,200

WASHINGTON ST, w s, about 115.6 ft n of Hubert St, runs w 227.9 to West St x n 1.3x e 226.3 to Washington St x s 0.3 to beginning; William W. Astor to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, &c., ½ part and all title 1

WATER ST, 388; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee, to E. Ellery Anderson, &c., trustee, &c., ⅓ part, (R S $5) 1

WEST END AV, 40.11 ft e of 104th St, 20x67; Rosalie W. Horner to Charles E. Horner, (mtg $14,000) 1

1ST AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 91st St, 25x94; George A. Magorinsky to Clarence A. Eldredge, (mtg $21,400, R S $5) 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 113th St, 75.11x100; Samuel Cooper to Michael Cooper, (R S $10, mtg $75,130) 1

1ST AV, n w corner of 30th St, 24.9x75; Charles Strauss, referee, to Joseph Meagher 30,100

3D AV, 1,271 and 1,273, 51.1x80; Charles Strauss, referee, to Joseph P. Meagher. 55,000

3D AV, e s, 55.9 ft n of 38th St, 16.7x75x 17.4x75; Isabel R. Clark to W. Irving Clark, (mtg $9,000) 18,700

9TH AV, 683, 28.8x75; Lucy D. Haubner to Ralph Riess, (R S $32.50) 100

9TH AV, 653, w s, 28.8x75; Ralph Reiss to Herman Joveshof, (R S $11.50, mtg $21,000) 1

11TH AV, s w corner of 180th St, 25x180; Thomer S. Walker to J. Allen Townsend, (R S $10) 100

13TH ST, n s, 405 ft w of Avenue D, 50x 108, Unionport; Vincenzo Avallone and wife to Rosa Consalvo 1

29TH ST, 235 East, 25x98.9x irregular; Henry Kellus to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $7, mtg $20,000) 1

30TH ST, s s, 149.6 ft w of 2d Av, 25.6x 98.9x irregular; Charles Strauss, referee, to Joseph P. Meagher, (R S $27.50) 27,500

39TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 200x 98.9; Emilie Schwarzwalder, heir, &c., to August Finck and another, ⅓ part, (R S $60) 60,000

42D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.5; Thomas Farrell to F. K. Seagrist, (R S $17, mtg $30,000) 47,000

51ST ST, 181.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5; Sanders Liebman to Aaron Liebman, (R S $5, mtg $10,000) 1

62D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Nellie A. Murphy to Peter Duffy, (R S $10, mtg $16,000) 1

68TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Christian Behimer to Christian Dohm, (mtg $16,000, R S $4) 1

78TH ST, 50 East, 19.9x102.2; William E. Rogers to Susan L. R. Rogers, (mtg $16,000, R S $22.50) 1

82D ST, n s, 198 ft w of Central Park West, 23x102.2; Joseph I. Berry, referee, to Justus L. Bulkley 30,000

90TH ST, s s, 30 ft e of Columbus Av, 70x100.8; Nellia Sondheim to Riverside Building Company, (R S $5, mtg $70,000) 92D ST, 305 and 307 West, 42x75.8; the Riverside Building Company to Nella Sondheim, (R S $10, mtg $48,000) 1

97TH ST, 109 West, 14x100.11; Ella F. Comstock to Annie Aaron, (R S 75 cents, mtg $10,700) 1

105TH ST, 69 West, 32x100.11; Louis N. Narbonne to Nellie A. Murphy, (R S $10, mtg $28,000) 1

122TH ST, 325 East, 25x100.11x27x100.11; Gerardo Domi to Marianna Domi, ½ part, all liens 1

118TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av East, 50x100.11; Leopold Kahn Company to Max Vogel, (R S $14.50, mtg $20,000) 1

121ST ST, 107 East, 17x100.11; Ellen M. Jenkins to Sarah E. Rabold, all title ... 3,750

121ST ST, 223 West, 25x100.11; Vincedora E. Jackson to Emily A. Ryder, (mtg $20,000, R S $7.50) 1

121ST ST, s s, 142.6 ft w of 5th Av, 21x 100.11; Sanders Liebman to Aaron Liebman, (R S $4) 1

125TH ST, n s, at s s of Manhattan St, runs w 210.6 x n e 97.10 to Manhattan St x s e 176.7; William H. Scott to Eugene C. Potter, (R S $40, mtg $25,000) 125TH ST, 9 to 15 West, 75x99.11; Samuel Green to Joseph Frank, (R S $6, mtg $97,000) 1

126TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.11; Christian and Helena Dages to Henry 138TH ST, n s, 129.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 99.11; Nellie H. Griesel to Edward Dart, (R S $15) 15,000

138TH ST, n s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; E. L. Parris, referee, to Charlotte M. Tyrus, (R S $22) 22,000

147TH ST, 626 West, 16.6x00.11; Carl H. Koppes, executor, to Michael Fleck, (R S $3, mtg $6,000) 8,950

148TH ST, n s, 232 ft e of Boulevard, 18 x99.11; Isabelle C. Culbert and others, heirs, to Kate S. Myers 1

Recorded Leases.

MADISON ST., 282; Edward Kochkeller to Samuel Zarowin and another, 5 years ... 2,400

HOUSTON ST., 417 East; Jacob and Leopold Heldenheim to Simon Cyge, 21 years $775

STANTON ST., s e corner of Suffolk St, 50x100; Samuel Strasbourger and another to Barney Cohen, 3 years 11,500

TREMONT AV., 749; Catharine Fox to Charles Tynan and another, 21 years ... 8,360

TREMONT AV., 698; Howard J. Timmins to William Schwanemann, 3 years and 3½ months 1,080

WOOSTER ST, 185; R. P. Ritterbusch to William H. Crookston & Brother, 10 years 1,100

1ST AV., 2,354; Basilius Busch to Charles Thiebauth, 7½ years $1,560, 1,680

1ST AV, 1,277; Louis Parisette to John F. Wurthmann, 3½ years 360

2D AV, 2,063; Andrew Ludwig to Nicholas Ludwig, 3 years 1,020

21ST ST, s s, 350 ft n w of 8th Av, 25 x91.11; Mary C. Ogden, by attorney, to Adam C. Rintelen, 21 years 400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BARBARI, Samuel D., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; Nelson Av, w s, 175.6 ft n of 164th St, installments, 6 per cent $6,710

BROWN, Wesley, to Ella A. Gregg; Longfellow St, w s, 176 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years 3,000

CORN, Henry, to Eugene Sondheim; Lexington Av, n e corner of 121st St, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

CORNWELL, Abraham D., to Peter W. Feltz, trustee; Lewis St, 42, 5 years.. 2,000

DART, Edward, to Nellie H. Griesel; 138th St, n s, 129.6 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent 13,000

EGAN, Michael J., to Annie V. Wood; Prospect Terrace, w s, 89 ft n of 13th St, William's Bridge, 2 months, 6 per cent 500

FRIEDHOFF, John P., and Henry C. Meyer to Charles W. and Joseph H. Frank; 1st Av, 82, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 5,000

GOLDDON, Charles E., to Catherine C. Hill; 6th St, n s, w ½ part of Lot 533, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

GRACE, Mary T., executrix, to Mary A. White; 6th Av, n e corner of 9th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

GRAY, Henry P., to Jessie Gillender; Madison Av, s e corner of 86th St, due July 10, 1901 45,000

GRAY, Lizzie E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 123d St, 118 to 122 East, 3 years, 4 per cent 8,500

HANSEN, Niels, to Harrison D. Meyer; Madison Av, 1,861, 3 years 15,000

HERTER, Peter J., to Anna Fahrenholz; 81st St, 211 East, 2 years, 6 per cent... 3,000

HERTER, Peter J., to Anna Fahrenholz; 81st St, 209 East, 2 years, 6 per cent.... 3,000

HERTER, Peter J., to Thomas H. Bauchle, trustee; 211 East 81st St, 5 years 25,500

HERTER, Peter J., to Thomas H. Bauchle, trustee; 200 East 81st St, 5 years 25,000

KISSELL, William, to George Ringler & Co.; 22d St, 212 East; demand, 6 per cent 4,555

LARKIN, Susanna M. C., to Broadway Savings Institution; 51st St, 206 East, due May 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 7,500

LARKIN, Susanna M. C., to Broadway Savings Institution; 51st St, 204 East, due May 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 8,500

LIEBESKIND, Henle, to Simon Adler and others; Madison Av, n w corner 124th St, due May 21, 1901, 6 per cent 3,500

LIPMAN, Max, and Max Gold to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 4th St, 277 and 279 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

LOWITZ, (formerly Kiraify,) Elise M., to Mabel R. Cushing; Washington Square West, w s, 27.6 ft n of 4th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

MARANS, Morris, and Abraham Kassel; Hester St 61 and 63, 4 years, 6 per cent. 17,500

MARANS, Morris, to Abraham Kassel; Hester St, 59, 4 years, 6 per cent 4,000

MEAGHER, Joseph P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, 515; 2 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

MEAGHER, Joseph P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, 1,271 and 1,273, 2 years, 4½ per cent 33,000

MEAGHER, Joseph P., to Joseph F. Ismay; 30th St, 240 East, 2 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

MORRIS, Alice P., to Max Gold; Monroe St, 72, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

MORRIS, Octavus J., to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian, &c.; 9th Av, n e corner of 45th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 17,000

McSWEENY, John, to Mark F. Healy, guardian, &c.; Croton Av, or Avenue B, s s, part of Lot 90, on map of Prospect Hill estate, Fordham, 5 years 2,500

OSMANSKY, Morris, and Joseph Rosenthal, to Hannah D. Jennison, guardian, &c; Market St, 11, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 16,000

PETERS, Mary, to John P. Pape; St. Lawrence Av, e s, 125 ft s of Mansion St, 3 years 3,000

POTTER, Eugene C., to Henry J. Braker; 125th St, n s, at s s of Manhattan St, runs w 210.6x n e 97.10 to s s of Manhattan St x s e 176.7 to beginning, due July 10, 1902 16,000

RABOLD, Sarah D., to Harlem Savings Bank; 121st St, 107 East, 3 years 5,000

RIESS, Ralph, to Lucia D. Haubner; 9th Av, 653, 3 years, 4 per cent 21,000

RUCH, Robert, to Victor Gerhards; 4th St, 209 East, installments 2,000

RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY, a corporation, to Richard C. Cholm; 90th St, s s, 30 ft w of Columbus Av, due Oct. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 20,000

SCHRADER, Henry C., to William H. Sutton; Park Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 150th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

SCHROEDER, George ..., and Alfred Geering to Clara Steiermann; Haven Av, w s, 425 ft n from s s of 170th St, due Jan. 11, 1904 1,000

SMITH, William, to Sarah J. Reid; 40th St, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years.. 5,000

THIEBAUTH, Charles, to Jacob Ruppert; 1st Av, 2,354, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

VANDERVOORT, Devereaux, to Jacob Ruppert; 2d Av, 2,063, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 1,500

VOGEL, Max, to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 118th St, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av East, 3 years, 4 per cent 70,000

VOGEL, Max, to Louis Bernheimer; 118th St, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av East, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

WALSH, James, to the National Savings Bank of Albany; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 146th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.. 27,000

WILSEY, Marietta, to Helen L. Anthon; 98th St, s s, 214.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years, 4 per cent 11,500

WITTNER, Hulda, to Paul Tuckerman; Park Av, s e corner of 68th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 30,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOURNE, Frederick G., and others, executors, &c., to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian, &c ..... Nom.

BRUNDRETT, Rachel A., to the American Surety Company $10,000

COOPER, Samuel, to Michael Cooper.... Nom.

GOELET, Mary R., executrix, &c., and another to Robert Goelet 50,000

GOELET, Mary R., executrix, &c., and another to Mary W. Goelet 35,000

JOHNSEN, Kate, to Andrew J. Buchler. Nom.

KAHN, LEOPOLD, COMPANY, a corporation, to Leopold Kahn ..... Nom.

LANE, Samuel V., to T. Emory Clocke, executor, &c 3,000

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Abraham Kassel ..... Nom.

RILEY, Charles, to David Burton 32,334

ROSE, Hudson P., to James M. Davis... Nom.

RUPPERT, Jacob, to Irving I. Kempner. Nom.

RUPPERT, Jacob, to Irving I. Kempner. Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Frances W. A. Donohue 9,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Frances W. A. Donohue 9,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CROTONA AV, w s, 225 ft s of Tremont Av, 50x116; Leonhard Hanfmann against Jacob Leitner, owner

NAVAL ARCH PLAN REVIVED.

Committees Formed to Raise Funds for Granite Monument that May Be Erected on the Battery.

The Dewey Arch, if plans which are now in progress are carried out, will see its once ephemeral existence restored in stone and mortar. In its more permanent form, however, it will not be a Dewey arch, but a National naval memorial.

The site will also be changed, and while its location has yet to be determined upon, and is subject to the approval of the Municipal Art Commission, it is the present proposal to place it upon the water front, probably facing the Battery, and in such a position as to permit of appropriate approaches from the water, harmonizing in design and general effect with the arch itself.

The movement to erect the memorial originated with a number of prominent naval men, who regretted the failure of the effort to raise a sufficient subscription to perpetuate the Dewey Arch.

Admiral Joseph N. Miller, who was in command of the Pacific Coast Squadron during the war with Spain, and is a close friend of Admiral Dewey, was asked to approach the latter and obtain his views on the project. Admiral Miller did so, and Admiral Dewey replied by a letter, in which he said:

I think, too, as other naval alumni do, that the glorious deeds of the navy have not been fittingly commemorated, and that steps toward building a splendid monument to its valor should at once be taken, and I shall gladly give all the assistance in my power.

A number of special committees were formed to carry on the proposed undertaking in a systematic way. These are as follows:

On Design and Site—Park Benjamin and Thomas C. Wood.

Ways and Means—Jacob W. Miller and Rear Admiral Joseph W. Miller, U. S. N.

Finance—Herbert L. Satterlee, E. J. Berwind, Robert S. Sloane, and W. Butler Duncan, Jr.

Communication with Government—Lewis Nixon, Rear Admiral Henry Erben, United States Navy, and Lieut. Leonard Chenery, United States Navy.

In speaking of the project, Mr. Benjamin, who is the Chairman of the Committee on Design and Site, said yesterday:

"Our Finance Committee is now arranging for a transfer of the funds in the possession of the old Dewey Arch Committee, and we do not anticipate that any objection will be offered to this disposition of the money. As for the means by which it is proposed to collect further subscriptions, we shall adopt the method which was so successful in the case of the Sunday and Saturday Hospital, that is, through the organization of special committees among the different branches of business and the professions."

Mr. Benjamin said that the present proposal is to erect a memorial in granite costing about $500,000. This will be practically an exact reproduction of the general outlines of the old Dewey Arch, although there will be some minor changes in detail.

BOSSCHEITER MURDER TRIAL.

McAllister, Death, and Campbell to be Tried First—Kerr May Testify.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 11.—Prosecutor Emley has decided that McAllister, Death, and Campbell shall first face a jury on Monday next, to be tried for their lives for the murder of Jennie Bosscheiter.

Kerr, who was jointly indicted with the other three prisoners, and who is to have a separate trial, may be called as a witness against them. Kerr asserts that he was not present at the time the knockout drops were administered to Jennie Bosscheiter, and that, although he was a member of the party who drove in the hack with the girl to the outskirts of Paterson, he took no part in the assault.

FRESH MEAT PRICES GO UP.

Highest Point Since 1894 Reached in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Prices for fresh meats yesterday reached the highest point for January since 1894. With 8,000 cattle, 30,000 hogs, and 10,000 sheep on the market at prices ranging from $4.50 to $5.50 for cattle on the hoof, hogs, $5.10 to $5.47, and sheep $3.50 to $4.50 per 100 pounds, the consumer was forced to pay 22 cents per pound for a porterhouse steak, 10 cents per pound for pork chops, and 20 cents per pound for choice cuts of lamb and mutton. The prices were:

Sirloin, 20 cents; pot roast, (beef,) 7 to 12 cents; salt pork, 11 cents, and corned beef, 6 to 12 cents. These prices considerably increased the cost to the heads of families.

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$8,000 EQUITY AND $16,000

mortgage will buy a four family improved Tenement; you can buy this House on the installment plan by paying down $500 cash and $500 every six months until your house is paid for; you can do all of this out of the rents you collect; the house will pay for itself; it is situated near 59th St. "L" station, west side; this is an opportunity that is not offered every day to buy a house on these conditions. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 BROADWAY, HAS many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country Properties for sale and exchange. Flats, Tenements, Business Property, Lots, private Dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban Houses and Farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

$22,500.00 EACH WILL BUY TWO 5-STORY apartments; good location; rent over $2,400.00 each; only $5,000.00 cash needed, balance on mortgage 5%; bargain to quick buyer. HALL J. HOW & CO., 234 West 116th Street.

A.—BRONX BARGAINS—TWO-STORY BRICK, 13-4 St. near Willis Av.; $5,000; another $6,000; $6,600; brick corner, 25 foot, near 165th St. and Boston Av.; $8,000. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th.

BROKERS TAKE NOTICE.—Lots 25x100, on Westchester Av., near Prospect Av., to exchange for 2 or 3-story frame house. RIEHL, 2,899 3d Av.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE, 2½-STORY, 9 rooms, bath, improvements; Ferry Av., north of Bedford Park. Apply HALPIN, on premises, or Pelham Av., Fordham.

LOTS: BRONX BARGAINS: TREMONT, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs., Fordham Road; cheap Woodlawn corner. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

A.—$12,000—BIG BARGAIN—BROWN STONE, near Madison Av. and 125th St.; 18 feet wide; want offer. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th St.

BARGAIN.—Handsome private dwelling, East 50th St., near 2d Av.; little cash needed. GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

NO. 106 GRAND STREET.—Rent, $9,060; price, $100,000; mortgage, $65,000; elevators. GURNEE & HOPKINS, No. 134 West 23d.

Builders and agents take notice.—For sale, 207, 209, and 2094 Wooster St. SENFTNER & SENFTNER, 258 Broadway.

FOR SALE—12-room residence on most desirable part of St. Nicholas Av.; all improvements. C. B. A., Box 150 Times.

For Sale.—27-foot apartment house, Morningside Av., paying 14 per cent. EDWARD LARNER, 814 Mott Av.

PLOT OF LOTS MUST BE SOLD; WILL double in value in year; bargain. ATWATER, 160 Broadway.

A.—$8,500 BUYS NICE BROWN-STONE, NEAR 2d Av., Harlem. G. A. BRIEL, 81 East 125th.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

PUTNAM AV., BETWEEN RALPH AND Patchen Avs.—2-story and basement frame dwelling; excellent neighborhood; all improvements; only $3,500; small amount down, balance, payments to suit. KETCHAM BROS., 1,565 Broadway, Halsey "L" Station.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, 680 FEET WATER front, foot 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn, 200x240; yard and building; 32 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. PIERSON & WOLFFE, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 563 Cort.

ONE LEFT.—2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 STORY and basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price, $4,000; cash, $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,249 Sterling Place; open; investigate.

Mortgage Loans.

New York and Brooklyn Property.
DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN.

FAILMEZGER, 1,030 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

$3,200 BUYS (DURING JANUARY ONLY) NEW 8-room detached house, Vanderveer Park, worth $4,000; take advantage owner's necessity; terms easy. PARIS, Park Row Building.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Oldest Strongest Best

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

EXAMINES AND GUARANTEES

Titles to Real Estate

CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

$1,000 LOAN WANTED; GOOD SECURITY, AND $100 bonus paid. Address Loan, J. 205 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$40,000 EQUITY IN FINE piece of business Property, leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent; will trade for Lots on west side of city. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d, or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$60,000 EQUITY IN THREE large, fine Apartment Houses to trade for free and clear Lots on west side. Send full particulars of what you have to offer to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$26,000 EQUITY IN CORNER Plot, situated near the West Shore Ferry. What can you offer in trade for same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$15,000 EQUITY IN FINE Flat House, situated near 104th st. "L" station, west side. Will trade for Country Seat. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$125,000 EQUITY IN A GILT edge Apartment House on Broadway; will trade for free and clear Lots or sell for cash. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$40,000 EQUITY IN FINE Store Property, near 28th st. and 6th av.; will trade for private House and cash. For full particulars address Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$20,000 EQUITY IN FINE flat House; will trade for free and clear private House; send full particulars Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d, or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

HAVE 8 GOOD PAYING INCOME PROPERties, Manhattan and Brooklyn; will trade for Long Island farm only; my equity is $15,000. Write all particulars, brokers invited, OWNER, Box V116 New York Times.

EXCHANGES NEGOTIATED; COMPLETE list desirable properties, city, suburban, country; principals submit particulars. GEORGE FURVIS, 156 Broadway.

Handsome paying income house; best location in city; for private house in Brooklyn or country place and some cash. EDWARD LARNER, 814 Mott Av.

HOTEL.—New Jersey, $12,000, unincumbered, for east side Manhattan lots or old buildings. JACKSON, 106 Lexington Av.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TO CAPITALISTS—The heirs of an estate of about 75 acres, which for family reasons has been undeveloped, would now like to dispose of the entire tract; it is surrounded on two sides by the town, and on the other sides by fruit farming; land is high and very desirably located, town of about 4,500 inhabitants, and both the Pennsylvania and Reading Roads to Atlantic City pass through the property, both stations adjoining it; climate exceedingly healthy, and especially for throat or lung troubles; beautiful lake, a mile and a quarter long, of pure spring water, within 15 minutes' walk of the property; 25 trains stop daily, counting both roads; correspondence solicited in regard to this offer, when further information will be furnished. Address J. E. WATKIS, Hammonton, N. J.

Farms and village property for sale and rent; cozy homes from $1,200 to $2,500; farm, $100 per acre and upward. Charles H. Seabury, Hempstead, N. Y.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SPLENDID HOME IN NEW ROCHELLE.—Fine stable; house all improvements; lot 75x 825. Easy terms, $7,500. Apply to CHAS. H. NOXON, lawyer, 21 Park Row, 25th floor. Tel. 3681 Cortlandt.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$18 BUYS 2½ ACRES.
$35 BUYS 5 ACRES.

Almost given away, to close estate at once; installments 50 cents weekly. APPLEBY, 10 Wall.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TO LEASE,

NEW STORE AND LOFT BUILDING, NO. 5 WEST 14TH STREET.—Fine basement, extra large and light store, with gallery; light lofts; steam heat, electric light and power, freight elevator. Whole or part.

CHARLES BUEK, Owner, 109 West 42d St.

VERY DESIRABLE LOFTS,

NO. 579 BROADWAY,

To let at reasonable rental.
Possession Feb. 1. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
64 CEDAR ST.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

POWER AND LIGHT.
STORE, 25x80; steam heat; very low rental.
FIRST LOFT, 50x80. $1,200.
LOFTS, with 2,500, 3,600, or 10,800 sq. ft. on floor.
CONCESSIONS to May 1, Nos. 142-150 Worth St., near Centre St.; two elevators.
VOORHEES & FLOYD, 56 Liberty St.

3D AV, NEAR 14TH ST., FINE BUILDING; store has new double show windows; rent $1,700. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

CORNER 12TH ST. & THIRD AV.—Extra deep store, with large basement. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

DESK ROOM, WITH GOOD WINDOW SPACE IF DESIRED; PRIVATE OFFICE; IN LARGE REAL ESTATE OFFICE: $5 TO $15.
HALL & SON,
2,193 7TH AV.

CORNER STORE, 1 7TH AV., CORNER 11TH St., rent reasonable. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

407TH ST., 438 AND 440 WEST.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

Business Property Wanted.

FACTORY LOFTS WANTED.
We have more calls for lofts than we can supply.
If you have lofts to let send us particulars, or manager will call.
Now is the time to lease.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel. 795—38. 116 West 42d.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

IS YOUR PROPERTY THREATENED WITH foreclosure? Do you wish to sell it, or any other property quickly? City or country. No agents, owners only. Address "PURCHASER," Box 144 Times Office.

SMALL LONG ISLAND COUNTRY PLACE wanted in exchange for modern brownstone Brooklyn dwelling; equity, $3,500. OWNER, 254 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

Tenements or flats wanted to lease; singly or rows; any neighborhood. STEVENSON, 327 East 52d St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE GRANADA,

95th St., Southeast Corner of Lexington Av.

6, 7, 8, 9 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, hall service, telephone, electric light, gas ranges; modern plumbing; hardwood cabinet trim throughout.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION DAY AND NIGHT.

LIONEL FROEHLICH'S SON,
1,140 Lexington Av.

KENMARE.

Rents $1,300 and upward

S. W. COR. 93D. ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST; 7 and 8 extra large rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric light fixtures. The finish and decorations of these apartments should be seen to be appreciated. AGENT ALWAYS ON PREMISES TO SHOW THE APARTMENTS.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents.
284 Columbus Av., near 72d St.

71st St, 342 West.

New apartments, overlooking the Hudson and Riverside Drive; 7, 8, and 9 extra large outside rooms, with pantry; two bathrooms each; parquette floors, elevator, electric light, telephones; $1,200 to $1,500. Superintendent.

BACHELOR AP'TS.

112 West 44th St.
2 large light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

117th St., 360-366 West.—Near Morningside Park.—Handsomely decorated six rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water; private surroundings; near Columbia University and convenient to cable and elevated station; $25, $27; references.

$20—118TH ST., 12 WEST—$20.
5 and 6 large rooms, steam, hot water.
H. S. WRIGHT, 2,054 7TH AV., (123D.)

$36—103D ST., 35 WEST—$36.
6 rooms and bath, steam, hot water.
H. S. WRIGHT, 2,054 7TH AV., (123D ST.)

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, NEAR 118TH ST.—Beautiful steam-heated single flats; 7 large, light rooms and bath, $32.

$50—150TH ST., 507-509 WEST—$50.
9 rooms and bath; heat, hot water; choice.
H. S. WRIGHT, 2,054 7TH AV., (123D ST.)

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Rent—Handsome, beautifully furnished corner apartment, Hotel Majestic; family going South for six weeks will let suite to advantage for that time. Apply at hotel office.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ELEGANT CORNER FLAT, 6 ROOMS, $18; Ralph and Putnam Av.; 593 Park Place, near Franklin, $14; 62 Bleecker St., 5 rooms, bath, $11. See janitor.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-$16; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-$21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $23.

A 7-ROOM FLAT, $20; LARGEST, CHEAPEST, lightest flats in Harlem; extra wide; bath; improvements; hardwood finish; good service; one month free. Janitor, 2,593 8th Av., near 138th St.

HALF MONTH'S RENT FREE.
264 West 122d Street, elegant apartments; 8 rooms, newly papered and decorated; steam heat and hall service; $30 and upward. See janitor.

10TH ST., 224 EAST.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

97th St., 155 West.—Elegantly decorated flats, 5 rooms and bath, hot water, steam heat. Janitor.

104th St., 214 West.—Elegantly decorated 7 large light rooms and bath, near L; $30, $35. Janitor.

JONES ST., 7, NEAR WEST 4TH ST., 6TH AV. —3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

Brooklyn.

HICKS ST., 363.—Desirable apartments of two and three rooms; prices, $7 and $8.

Coal and Wood.

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD AT THEDFORD'S

2000 lbs. THE STANDARD TON

YARDS:

27TH ST. AND 9TH AVE.,	Tel. 386—18
79TH ST. & B'WAY.,	Tel. 717 Riverside.
223 W. 42D ST.,	Tel. 1715—38
55TH ST. & 10TH AVE.,	Tel. 166 Cols.
55TH ST. AND N. R.,	Tel. 249 Cols.
88TH ST. AND B'WAY,	Tel. 125 River
29TH ST. AND N. R.,	Tel. 375—38

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD

36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq. Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic and commercial course; athletics, military drill; terms moderate; 2nd term begins Feb'y 1st. Address BROTHER AUGUST, West Chester, N.Y.

Carnegie Hall Gymnasium

For women and children. Day and evening classes. Fencing. Miss D. M. ELLION, Room 60.

ISAAC PITMAN SHORTHAND; PRIVATE AND class lessons; best instruction; reasonable rates. METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, 289 4th Av.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN INSTRUCTION; best method; expert teachers; terms moderate. Prof. J. M. PELLERIN, 207 West 25th.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 112 EAST 16TH ST.....The ONLY
N. Y. CONSERVATORY, 112 East 16th, ...BETWEEN 4TH AV. and IRVING PLACE. The FAMOUS MUSIC SCHOOL.....The FIRST in the COUNTRY. Lessons DAY and EVENING...Years on 14th St. ....GRADUATES PROVIDED with POSITIONS.

CHOIR EXCHANGE, BROOKLYN, 299 Carlton Av.—Church music teaching departments, John E. Webster, Directors. Pupils trained for appointments: CHURCHES SUPPLIED WITH FIRST-CLASS organists and singers.

VIOLIN ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT, EITHER residence; terms reasonable; not payable in advance; references exchanged. CHADWICK, 2 Chambers St.

PAULINE ELLIOTT RYDER.—Violinist for concerts and musicales; highest social, musical references; pupils accepted. Address 43 W. 84th.

SOMETHING NEW!—Piano taught in 3 months without notes; accompaniments a specialty; PROMONTORY, 150 West 14th St.

VIOLIN, PIANO; PRIVATE INSTRUCTION; experienced thorough musician; reasonable terms. Prof. A. BYRNE, 341 West 23d St.

VIOLIN INSTRUCTION BY JOSEPH GOLDstein, pupil of Cologne Conservatory, Germany. Terms moderate. 250 Sixth Av., Brooklyn.

Violin Studio, 160 West 23d St.—Advantage to beginners and advanced pupils; private or classes; terms reasonable.

MUSICAL.—COWEN, 327 East 16th, near 2d Av. Park. PIANO LESSONS, 24 for $5; single 25c. ESTABLISHED.

FRED L. HILL.—Instruction in singing; beginners a specialty; terms moderate. 95 West 103d.

Dancing.

10c. per line 4 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

GEORGE W. WALLACE,
Leslie Rooms, 280 West 83d Street;
Ellerslie Rooms, 80-82 West 126th St.
Class and private tuition. See circular.

HARVARD DANCING ACADEMY, 158-162 W. 125th.—Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lancers, waltz quadrille guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES FRIDAYS, AFternoons, and Evenings.—Adults, children. Professor FERNANDO, Dancing Master, 137 West 123d St.

PROF. STERNS, expert instructor, 20th season Broadway, Myrtle Av., Brooklyn; clogs, real, cakewalks, specialties, waltz, two-step.

Columbia Dancing Academy, 59th and 6th Av.—Classes forming; 4 lessons, $1; 24, $5; private lessons, (any hour,) $1. Prof. S. Warner.

Lester's Colonial Academy, 101st St. and Columbus Av.—Class and private lessons daily; receptions Wednesday and Saturday.

Excursions.

Cook's Winter Trips.

Including Hotels and All Expenses.

Washington,	Jan. 17, 3 days,	$12
Bermuda,	Jan. 16, 8 days,	$62
Florida,	Jan. 18, 14 days,	$65
Havana,	Jan. 19, 11 days,	$90

Descriptive Programmes free on application. INDEPENDENT TICKETS EVERYWHERE.

THOS. COOK & SON
Downtown, 261 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown, 1185 Broadway, N. Y.

Business Opportunities.

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STATISTICS SHOW THAT THE SALE OF toilet articles in the United States amounts to MORE than $40,000,000.00. Do you desire a share of this money? Here is your opportunity: I want a partner with capital, or a person with capital to form a stock company for the purpose of increasing manufacture and exploit of seven Turkish Toilet Company articles, now on the market, for ladies. Highest recommendations; handsomest packages. Address, Col. J. F. MILLIKEN, 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

$1,000.00 invested in a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually; will secure $15 per week salary to ambitious party; larger amounts in like proportion; no scheme, no discretionary pools; safe; will bear investigation. Call Automatic Pic. Company, 88 Wall St.

Spencer's, largest dry goods store, 278 Main St., New Rochelle, 16 miles from city on Central R. R.; must sacrifice immediately; stock worth about $9,000; cash or part real estate; old established place; don't waste time corresponding; call any afternoon; convince yourself.

MONEY MAKER.—Merchants' Anti-Stepladder; an indispensable commodity for stores; nickelplated; weight, 1½ pounds; monopolies offered. FLYNN, 73 Warren St., New York.

Be your own boss. Make your own fortune. Others have done it, so can you. Send stamp to Buckeye Novelty Co., B., Mt. Vernon, Ohio, for particulars, &c.

Advantageous Jersey daily opportunity; splendid Town; business $20,000; rare opportunity; $15,000. Publishers' Broker HARRIS, 150 Nassau St.

Magazine opportunity extraordinary; $8,000; doing $15,000; safe, promising, high grade. Publishers' Broker HARRIS, 150 Nassau St.

CASH ADVANCED TO MANUFACTURERS and merchants on their outstanding accounts. MARTIN J. WEIL, 453 Broome St.

Advice Free.—Patents promptly procured; inventors' Guide FREE. EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Agents Wanted—To sell first-class gold mining stock in the East; liberal commissions paid. Address G., Box 192 Times.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CREDIT TO ALL WITHOUT SECURITY.

CLOTHING for Ladies, Men, and Boys, ready made or to order. Millinery, Furs, &c.
PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING AND CLOAK CO., 7 W. 14th St., bet. 5th and 6th Avs. (Open eve.)

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

SPECIAL! CUT THIS OUT!
I have an order for 50 TONS OF OLD METAL and PAPER; if you have any to sell, no matter how large or small a quantity, send me a postal card and I will call promptly. BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

15 CENTS A POUND paid for old pewter, britannia, and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal. I will call. BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Hammonds, Williamsees, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

AT EBLE'S ART GALLERY, 105 WEST 42D St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, old jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

A well-stocked candy, stationery, tobacco store for sale, with newspaper route, and fine living apartments; good reasons for selling. 849 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITER, (NEW,) $40; REMODELED Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPEWRITER CO., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

PHONOGRAPHS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramaphone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

GOODYEAR'S RUBBER GOODS, MACKINtoshes, Clothes Wringers, Carpet Sweepers, &c., at lowest prices. Call, 105 West 125th St.

INDIAN PIPES, NAVAJO BLANKETS, OLD Arms, Brass, Copper, Pewter, Curios. J. H. MAYHEW, 840 West 42d St.

AT 344 6TH AV. AND 172 WEST 23D ST.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

DO YOU KNOW! I CAN MAKE YOUR FURNITURE look like new? E. STRAUSS, 1,738 Madison Av.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address LENOX, 61 West 125th St.

$10.00 BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—Domestic, New Home, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers. BROWN, 39 West 125th St.

MUSIC BOXES, 84 TEETH, $24; 15 TUNES free; other instruments. Prof. ADOLPH COHN, 157 West 23d St.

PRIZE ANGORA CATS AT A SACRIFICE; must sell at once. JONES, 230 West 99th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

CREDIT, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, OIL PAINTings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS; FINE DIAMONDS, watches; goods guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. WATCH SUPPLY, Three Maiden Lane.

EASY PAYMENTS.—Watches and diamonds; reliable goods only. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND CO., 19 Maiden Lane.

Good Will and Interest for Sale.

DAIRY STORE AND MILK ROUTE FOR SALE, 213 Columbus Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BOUGHT, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residences free; send postal. LOVERING'S NEW YORK BOOK EXCHANGE, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONTENTS OF houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

HARRIS'S WINE AND LIQUOR WAREHOUSE, 1,706 Madison Av., cor. 113th.—Special reductions, holiday wines and liquors.

S. KRAUS, FINE WINES AND LIQUORS. Lowest prices. 2,119 8th Av., near 115th St. Branch, 612 2d Av.

Furs.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

ROSENBLAT & FRANK, 1,032 3D AV., NEAR 61st St.—Bargains, Fur Boas, Muffs; Altering, Repairing a specialty.

L. PASTER, 42 WEST 125TH ST.—Practical furrier; seal garments altered and repaired, a specialty; lowest rates.

Personal.

Uncle Dogwood, if you want to see me alive, come or let me know where to find you at once. Mama.

Medical.

Allen's Carboline.—It heals; agents wanted; sample and terms free. JAMES D. ALLEN, Passaic, N. J.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DRESSCUTTING, LADIES' TAILORING, MILlinery, thoroughly taught; $5 starts you. McDOWELL SCHOOL, 310-312 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Special. Call this week.

G. MAHLER, 878 LEXINGTON AV., (cor. 58th.) Latest Parisian styles. Suits $35 up. Silk lined throughout. Fit guaranteed.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEBER PIANO WAREROOMS,

5th Ave., cor. 16th St.

We offer this week the following used pianos, in first-class condition, that will do far better service and give far better satisfaction than new instruments of inferior makers:

One Weber Upright	$340
One Weber Upright	290
One Chickering Upright	225
One Kranich & Bach Upright	190
One Wheelock Upright	160
One Wheelock Upright	140
One McCammon Upright	125

Careful buyers will find it worth their while to examine these bargains. Cash or installments. New pianos to rent and rent applied if purchased.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
5th Ave., cor. 16th St.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.

$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

PEASE PIANOS

109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.

For 55 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufacturer. Easy terms. Good used pianos different makes $125 up. Write for catalogue.

MATHUSHEK & SON and OPERA PIANOS

The balance of our Holiday stock at reduced prices. You can obtain a bargain from our large stock of slightly used pianos recently taken in exchange, including some celebrated makes; rents $4 up.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano stool and scarf; delivered free; balance on easy payments; rents, $4 up.

741-743 8th Av., near 46th St.

$10.00 FIRST PAYMENT, BALANCE EASY INSTALLMENTS, ELEGANT NEW UPRIGHT; DELIVERED FREE. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43D ST.

$5.00 MONTHLY BUYS FULL-SIZE "BILLINGER & CO." UPRIGHT; EVERY PIANO GUARANTEED. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43D ST.

For Sale—An Aeolian, "Chippendale" style; uses the Aeolian Grand music rolls; the instrument has had the best of care, and is in first-class condition; price, $300. Address L. D., Room 19 Times Building.

WINTERROTH PIANOS, CASH, INSTALMENTS. $125 UPWARD. 105 EAST 14TH ST. & 98 5TH AV. Open Evenings

EMERSON PIANOS.—Beautiful new designs; several slightly used; at unusually low prices; Steinway Parlor Grand; rare bargain. GEO. W. HERBERT, 10 East 17th St.

BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

LARGE ASSORTMENT SLIGHTLY USED UPrights; squares taken in exchange; "Weber" bargain. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43d St.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS this week; extraordinary bargains for cash. HAHN, 165 W. 23d St.

STEINWAY; EVERY IMPROVEMENT; BEAUtifully carved; great sacrifice; Elegant Upright, only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR FOUR AND FIVE pedal pianos; something entirely new. WESER BROS., 524 West 43d St.

$3.00 TO $5.00 PER MONTH RENT, PIANOS with mandolin attachment. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43d St.

WILL SELL MY EXPENSIVE UPRIGHT piano, couple months old, for $125. 72 Lexington Av., near 26th St.

$200 New piano stool and scarf, $7 per month. Call at 1,589 B'way, cor. 47th St.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SLAUGHTER SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS Closing out entire stock of rich standard books at 146 Fulton Street, near Broadway. Auction sale begins every day, excepting Sundays, at 12 o'clock, evenings at 6, and will be continued until entire stock is sold. Among other choice works are samples and remainders of the publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Appleton & Co., Harper & Brothers, Dodd, Mead & Co., and other leading book houses. A few slightly damaged sets of Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, and Spencer. Visitors invited. Sale positive. 146 Fulton Street, New York.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

I WILL SACRIFICE YOUNG, SOUND, stylish cob, been ridden and driven by lady, winner of six prizes; also, quarter value, Brewster Victoria and Brougham, (rubber tired,) Stivers runabout, family surrey, (seats 4,) imported harness, saddles, bridles, 2 bear robes. Private stables, 65 Madison Av., between 27th and 28th Sts.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF CONTINUOUS GUM Highly Improved.—These teeth represent the high

HOSPITALS BESIEGED BY THE CITY'S SICK

Armories May Have to be Used to Accommodate Overflow.

Weather Spreads Grip and Pulmonary Troubles Broadcast — 420 Policemen on the Sick List.

With an incessant fall of rain yesterday and no marked drop in the temperature, the conditions making for an epidemic of grip and bronchial troubles were increased. There is already abundant evidence at the Health Department and in the hospitals and dispensaries of how widespread is the sickness resultant from the unseasonable weather conditions. A further idea as to its extent is furnished by the records of the Police Department, which show that 420 members of the force were off duty yesterday on account of sickness. Of that number, less than one-half were ill on Saturday last. The total represents about 10 per cent. of the entire force of the city.

Dr. Tracy, the Registrar of the Board of Health, commenting on the prevalence of grip, said that the disease had taken a strong hold.

"It is particularly serious," he said, "in its connection with other diseases. Many deaths are reported of persons who have been suffering from various other complaints, where the patient would not have died except for the development of the grip. In many cases the records show that death was caused by pneumonia or bronchitis. A great number of these cases were originally influenza merely, but the later and fatal stages developed therefrom."

For the week ending Jan. 6, 1900, there were only eight deaths from the grip reported to the Health Department. The corresponding week this year shows a record of thirty-six deaths from grip in Manhattan and Brooklyn. During the month of January, 1900, twenty-eight persons died of the grip, or eight less than have died from the same cause in the first week of the present year. In the first five months of 1900 there were 8,441 deaths from influenza, bronchitis, and pneumonia, or an excess of 2,525 over the same period of 1899. Of that excess 121 are specifically attributed to influenza.

Dr. Tracy urges extreme carefulness, particularly with respect to colds, and suggests that heavy clothing should not be removed on account of the warmth.

"It is a good deal better to perspire than to run the risk of grip with complications," he said.

Patients suffering with grip, pneumonia, and pulmonary troubles have been brought to Bellevue Hospital in such numbers in the last few days that record-breaking congestion has resulted. On Thursday night seventeen had to sleep on the floor in the medical department and three in the surgical department. The City and Metropolitan Hospitals are also crowded to their full capacity. In the Bellevue Dispensary the doctors and druggists have been obliged to work steadily from 9 in the morning until 5 in the evening attending to the wants of those who have come suffering with coughs, colds, and kindred ailments. The records of the dispensary yesterday showed twenty-two cases that had been diagnosed as grip, pure and simple, and there were more than a hundred cases of bronchitis and colds.

The increase in this class of ailments treated at the dispensary since the beginning of the year is estimated as fully 10 per cent. over that of the same period last year.

Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department said yesterday that, unless there is a marked change for the better, it may be necessary to use the armories for hospital purposes.

"All of the hospitals are crowded," he said, "and the applications for relief continue without a let-up. It will be necessary to make some provision for the sick poor. So far we have done all we could, but if there is a corresponding increase in applications to what we have had in the last few days, it will become an exceedingly serious matter."

The epidemic has spread to the Bronx, and Fordham Hospital is crowded with grip and pneumonia patients. Dr. Eugene Monahan, Sanitary Superintendent of the Bronx, said that physicians all over the district are working day and night to overcome the disease.

The effect of the grip is felt in the theatres, and many actors and managers are among the sufferers. A number have been incapacitated as a result of the epidemic, and, in the words of a well-known member of the profession yesterday, the grip is hard on those who are working.

"Every time I get to a nice point," he said, "and an effective speech, there's a chorus of coughs from all over the house, and my efforts go for nothing."

Of secondary importance is the weather's effect on business. The big shops were more or less deserted yesterday, and in the shopping sections at the hours when thousands of women are ordinarily to be seen the occasional swish of a wet skirt or a "rainy daisy" marked about all the life there was. In the shops the clerks stood about disconsolately. Cabs did a thriving business and street cars were crowded with passengers whose chief effort seemed to be to keep their wet umbrellas at a safe distance from their clothes.

Grip Patient Died in Ambulance.

While being removed to Harlem Hospital yesterday afternoon, Louis Metzger, a butcher of 625 East Forty-first Street, who had been ill with grip since Monday, died in the ambulance. Metzger's wife sent to the hospital for the ambulance and insisted on the removal, though Dr. Ley, the surgeon, advised against it, as the patient's condition was such that he would live only a few hours.

Commissioner Keller Has a Relapse.

Charities Commissioner John W. Keller, who is only recently convalescent from an attack of bronchitis, has had a relapse and is again confined to his rooms at the New Amsterdam Hotel. The Commissioner was forced to leave his office shortly after noon yesterday and return home. Last evening he said he felt much worse, and would be unable to be at his desk to-day.

Three Hundred Cases in Flushing.

About 300 cases of grip are reported in Flushing by the local physicians, who say the disease is epidemic. Thus far only one or two deaths have been reported, but in many cases the malady is complicated by pneumonia symptoms.

Mr. Woodruff Has the Grip.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is ill at the Hotel Ten Eyck in this city with the grip.

DEATH OF HENRY AMY.

Henry Amy of the banking house of H. Amy & Co. died yesterday at his residence in this city after a lingering illness in the seventy-third year of his age. He was a native of Belgium and came to this country in 1850. He entered the employ of Meyer & Stucken, at that time one of the largest export houses in this city. In 1859 he established the firm of Amy & Heye, succeeding to the business of Meyer & Stucken, and in 1865 formed, in association with G. L. Hoppenstedt, the present banking firm of H. Amy & Co.; his eldest son, Louis H. Amy, now head of the firm, becoming partner in 1889, and Mr. Hoppenstedt retiring in 1895.

Mr. Amy, in conjunction with the late L. H. Meyer, took an active part in the reorganization of many railroad companies. Among others, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company and Chicago and Alton Railroad, and also in the organization of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, Mexican National Railway, and others.

He was a Director of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway and of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; also Treasurer as well as Director of the Orphan Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul. He was a member of the Lawyers' Club, Catholic Club, Chamber of Commerce, American Museum of Natural History, and American Geographical Society.

Two daughters and four sons survive him.

Besides being so effective with the worst colds, another good feature is that it is safe for the tenderest infant.—Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

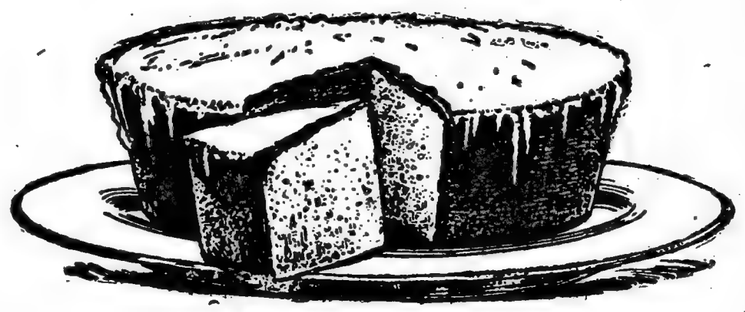

ROYAL Baking Powder is indispensable to the preparation of the finest cake, hot-breads, rolls and muffins.

Housekeepers are sometimes importuned to buy other powders because they are "cheap."

Housekeepers should stop and think. If such powders are lower priced, are they not inferior?

Is it economy to spoil your digestion to save a few pennies?

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—containing over 800 most practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address.

Alum is used in some baking powders and in most of the so-called phosphate powders, because it is cheap, and makes a cheaper powder. But alum is a corrosive poison which, taken in food, acts injuriously upon the stomach, liver and kidneys.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

DUTY OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Court of Appeals Decision in the Case of William McClure Against the Central Trust Company.

By a recent decision of the Court of Appeals William McClure has succeeded in overcoming adverse decisions rendered against him in the Supreme Court in his suit against the Central Trust Company of New York, impleaded with others, to recover $7,500 paid by him in May, 1891, on a contract which he sought to rescind, mainly upon the ground that he was induced to make it through fraud and deceit practiced upon him by the defendants.

In 1889 H. H. Warner, who had successfully dealt in proprietary medicines in Rochester, N. Y., sold his business to the H. H. Warner Company, Limited, organized in England. A prospectus was issued by the banking firm of S. V. White & Co., stating, among other things, that they were authorized, but by whom did not appear, to offer the Warner Company's stock for subscription, consisting of 10,000 fully paid and non-assessable shares, represented by trust company certificates of the Central Trust Company, against which certificates a like number of preferred shares of the English company had been deposited, dividends payable at Central Trust Company, New York, and which, with a specified exception, comprised all stock held in this country for sale. It was also stated that trust company certificates had been issued to comply with the requirements of this market; that subscription lists would be opened by the bankers, the Central Trust Company, and the Bank of North America, from whom prospectuses and blank forms of application could be obtained, and that engraved trust company certificates issued by the Central Trust Company would be delivered as soon as practicable after the making of the final payment.

This prospectus was issued with the knowledge of the Central Trust Company, allowed to remain on its counters for distribution, and under which it received subscriptions for the stock. This, the Court of Appeals holds, in an opinion by Judge Vann, constituted the Central Trust Company a depository of the shares of stock of the Warner Company, and it impliedly agreed to deliver to Mr. McClure—who, relying upon the statements set forth in the prospectus, was induced to become a certificate holder—marketable stock free from lien, and an effective deed of transfer of such stock. It appeared that there was an express lien upon the shares and dividends, as collateral security for debts owing to the Warner Corporation, and all dividends were to be applied on such indebtedness; and that the shares were valueless because of such liens. It appeared also that the trust company knew, but Mr. McClure did not know, although he made no inquiry, that the shares were issued subject to these conditions.

The Court of Appeals holds that the fact that the trust company did not know at the time Mr. McClure subscribed for his stock, that there was any lien upon the shares, and did not discover it until long afterward, would not relieve it from liability because, under the circumstances, the law imputed to it the duty of inquiring whether there was anything behind the conditions appearing on the face of the papers in its possession which would make the shares unmarketable before it undertook to place them upon the market under the sanction of its name, and the confidence invited by its standing. It was chargeable with notice of the lien, since a proper inquiry at the proper place would have discovered its existence and would have protected the trust company from being imposed upon itself and from unintentionally imposing upon others. The trust company could not escape liability by claiming that it sold as agent, even if the party to whom it issued the certificates knew it was acting as agent for some one, but did not know whom, since it did not disclose the name of its principal.

Judge Gray gave a dissenting opinion, holding that Mr. McClure had failed to make out a case against the trust company, which did not sell the stock, either as it own or as agent for an undisclosed principal, but was merely an agency selected by Warner for the safe deposit and custody of the English stock, as to the character or value of which it made no representations.

LEGAL NOTE.

EFFECT OF RELEASE AND STIPULATION.—A contract made by Thomas Dwyer with the New York Board of Education, in 1892, for the erection of a school building at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Courtlandt Avenue, provided that any dispute as to the construction of the plans or drawings and specifications should be decided by the Superintendent of School Buildings, whose decision should be final, and that any other dispute might be arbitrated. Mr. Dwyer was to furnish for $199,700 all the material and work. A claim by him for $3,006.25 for extra work, having been submitted to and rejected by the Superintendent, the Board of Education agreed to examine it, upon Mr. Dwyer releasing all other claims in consideration of a present payment, and also stipulating that the particular claim should thereafter be determined, subject to the approval of the Board of Education and that of the city Board of Estimate and Apportionment. After the Board of Education had allowed the claim at a small percentage of its face, the Board of Apportionment returned it with a request for further information. Before the Board of Education had taken any further action in the matter Mr. Dwyer sued that board for the whole claim. The Court on the trial, in February, 1897, directed a verdict for the defendant, and that decision was affirmed by the Appellate Division in March, 1898. The Court of Appeals has now ordered an affirmance of the judgment below, on the opinion by Justice O'Brien, in the Appellate Division, in which he held that the action could not be maintained, as Mr. Dwyer's release and stipulation precluded his recovery.

VISITED HOWARD IN HIS CELL.

Alleged Bigamist's Brother and Sister Were First Examined by the Grand Jury.

Miss Howard of Boston, a sister of George W. Howard, who is in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, under indictment for alleged bigamy, and John Howard of Manhattan, brother of Howard, were taken before the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday by District Attorney Clarke. They were refused admission at the jail without the usual pass, and then went to the office of Sheriff Walton, in the Court House, to get a pass.

District Attorney Clarke learned of the presence of the Howards in the Court House, and had them taken before the Grand Jury to testify. They were then served with subpoenas to appear as witnesses in the trial of their brother, which has been set for Jan. 23, in the County Court. The nature of the testimony given by the Howards before the Grand Jury could not be learned. After leaving the Grand Jury room the Howards were provided with passes by the Sheriff, and they visited their brother in jail.

District Attorney Clarke declined to say what the nature of the testimony given by Howard's brother and sister was.

"If I wanted to supersede the present indictment, I have their testimony," he said with apparent significance. "Their testimony might relate to something other than bigamy."

THE ALLEGED INSURANCE PLOT

One of the Accused Men Makes Charges Against the Police—Another Threatens Suit for Damages.

William Necker and Thomas Kelly, two of the men indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Colonial Insurance Company of Jersey City, yesterday made statements denying the allegations of the company's officials. Undertaker Necker said that all he knew about Brennan, one of the men through whose death it was alleged the company had been swindled, was that he conducted Brennan's funeral.

"All the money I received," he continued, "was for his burial expenses. I never paid any premiums on his policy. Why I was dragged into the case I do not know. After it is all over I will see what can be done with the men who instigated it."

Kelly said that when he insured Brennan he was working on The Daily Dispatch, then published by John T. O'Brien, who now conducts The Saturday Post in Union Hill.

"The only man I insured who was ever at Bellevue," said he, "was Michael J. O'Brien, who lived then in Weehawken. One of the company's detectives was with me when I delivered the policy. When he died at Bellevue I made inquiries and found he had been there previously. I reported this fact to the company, and the policy was canceled. The beneficiary received just what had been paid for premiums, no more, and the company's agents thanked me for the course I had pursued.

"Now, I wish to say a word as to the treatment I received. As I was arrested in Union Hill on a capias issued out of the Court of General Sessions I should have been taken at once to the County Jail. Instead, I was taken to Jersey City, where Chief Murphy and several detectives and others tried to get me to make admissions that could be used against Necker. I was told that Necker and Martin had money behind them, and I could get out of it, and that I would go to jail for ten years. I refused, and then I was locked up without food or drink. Every hour or so some one would come and ask me a few more questions and go away. In the morning they told me that Necker and Martin had made a confession that would convict me, but that if I would make a confession I would be allowed to go free."

Chief Murphy denies Kelly's statements. He says that no unfair means were used to extract information from him.

"The officials of the Colonial Life Insurance Company did the questioning," he added, "and Kelly was duly warned that anything he might say would be used against him. All he said was that he had insured certain men as an agent of the company, and had nothing to do with passing upon their physical condition. That he considered a matter for the company's medical examiner to decide.

General Manager Heppenheimer said he had no fear of any suit Necker or the other accused men might bring against him or the company for damages.

Dr. Richard Jahr refused to talk of the matter. He said he had given all the information he had on the subject to the company's agents. What he had told them he declined to say, as his statement had been placed in the hands of Prosecutor Erwin. Manager Heppenheimer also refused to make public Dr. Jahr's statement. He said he did not consider that Dr. Jahr had made himself criminally liable.

"He passed the risks to oblige friends. The trouble was that he wanted to be a 'good fellow,' that was all," said Mr. Heppenheimer.

DASHING CONFEDERATE DEAD.

Robert Maxwell Martin of Louisville, one of the dashing men of the Confederacy, died Wednesday night at Dr. Miller's sanitarium, in Fifty-ninth Street. He was one of Morgan's men, and was the author of the plot to abduct Vice President Johnson, when on his way to the inauguration. Martin, who had succeeded to the command of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, went to Louisville in disguise, and with John W. Headley, recently Secretary of State of Kentucky, formed the plot. Only an accidental change of plans prevented its success. Johnson passed through Louisville by boat instead of by stage, as he had arranged, and thus escaped the plotters.

One of Martin's most notable acvhievements was saving the life of Gen. Morgan in Tennessee. Martin settled in Louisville after the war and made a fortune, being a great speculator. He lost it, and several others which he later made, and died comparatively poor. Two months ago he came to New York, where he suffered a paralytic stroke. He was fifty-one years old.

BIG "MAD" DOG BLOCKS TRAFFIC

Turns Up Its Nose at Sausage, but Bites at Boy and Policeman, and Finally Is Shot.

A big, black mongrel dog, that was assumed to be "mad," blockaded the intersection of Monticello Avenue and Brinkerhoff Street, Jersey City, for an hour yesterday and compelled many pedestrians to go a block or two out of their way to get around the animal's domain. A butcher's boy, who was driving that way, tried to bribe the dog with a link of sausages, but whether for anti-cannibal reasons or because he was not hungry, the dog refused to bite at the lure and the horse turned around without waiting for the driver to draw the rein.

The dog showed no reluctance to bite at a boy, however, as John Kaiser found to his cost, though he managed to get away by leaving a part of his trouser leg in the dog's mouth. The animal then ran into Emanuel Britton's fish market, at 108 Monticello Avenue, and drove out a number of women and children who were waiting to be served. Mr. Britton knocked the dog over with a big fish mallet, but the animal regained its feet before he could repeat the blow and escaped to the street.

There he was met by Policman Frank Lynch, who had been attracted by the commotion. Lynch struck at the dog with his club. The infuriated animal sprang at him and fastened its teeth on the club. The struggle lasted but a moment, as Lynch, loosening his hold on the stick, drew his revolver and fired two bullets into the dog's head. The dog fell into the gutter and was allowed to lie there.

Two hours later another policeman who was passing saw the dog's tail wag. He fired two more bullets into the animal's head. It is confidently believed that the dog is dead now, as it has not moved since.

STRIKERS WON NON-UNION MEN

Employers' Triumphal Parade of "Independent" Bakers Was Stampeded Into Camp of the Enemy.

The leaders of the striking Hebrew bakers executed a strategic move yesterday which upset all the employers' calculations and took 600 of the non-union men, who had been organized as the "Independent Bakers' Union" by the employers, from their ovens and the employers' "union" into the ranks of the strikers.

Friday is pay day with the east side bakers, and as a rule little work is done on that day. The employers conceived the plan yesterday, as a means of keeping their workmen together, of organizing a parade of the Independents, or the non-union bakers, as they are better known. It was put into instant execution in spite of the dismal rain. The bakers were ordered to meet at Victoria Hall, 80 Clinton Street, from which they were to start for the parade early in the afternoon. Ten carriages and a band of music were provided and were waiting outside of the hall ready to head the march, while the 600 non-union men went inside to hold their meeting.

A great crowd gathered and filled the hall. With the crowd came Walking Delegate Bogatsky and President Lurie of the regular Hebrew Bakers' Union and Joseph Barondess, the leaders of the strike. The three applied for the privilege of the floor, and in spite of the opposition of the employers, many of whom attended the meeting, the privelege was granted. Bogatsky and Lurie told the bakers in Yiddish that they were downtrodden slaves. Then Barondess, also speaking in Yiddish, talked so feelingly of the sufferings of the union bakers that a generous applause greeted his remarks. The employers wrung their hands and asked for some one to stop him, but Barondess was allowed to go on.

He talked to such purpose that the 600 non-union men all yelled "Yah" when asked if they would join the strikers. They stampeded from the hall, cheering wildly, and were escorted triumphantly to 86 Attorney Street, the headquarters of the strikers.

DEATH IN A SALOON ROW.

Dominick Yacopetto, a Bystander, Is Shot Through the Breast.

In a row over the Italian game of "morro" one man was shot and instantly killed and another cut so badly about the face and neck that he will be disfigured for life at 126 Mulberry Street last night at 10 o'clock. The scene of the affray was in the back room of an Italian barroom. There were a half dozen men playing the game at one of the rear tables.

The police say that it came the turn of Raphael Yacopetto, twenty-two years old, of 113 Mulberry Street, to be "king" and pay for the drinks. He refused and pulled a razor from his pocket. He then made an attack on Giuseppi De Maci of 118 Mulberry Street and slashed him repeatedly. The blood almost blinded De Maci, but he pulled a revolver and began to shoot.

Seven or eight shots were fired by the wounded man De Maci, one of which took effect in the right breast of Dominick Vacopetto, a brother of the man who the police say provoked the fray. Dominick sank to the floor and died instantly. Dr. Johnson of Hudson Street Hospital was summoned, but his services were of no avail.

Policeman Reichert, who was on the post, hurried to the saloon and placed Giuseppi De Maci, who was almost unconscious from the loss of blood, under arrest. The man was sent to Hudson Street Hospital.

The doctors said it was one of the worst cases they have ever seen, and, though De Maci may pull through, his disfigurement will be awful.

Raphael Vacopetto, whose instigation of the affray, according to the police, caused the innocent death of his brother Dominick, fled from the saloon as soon as De Maci started to fire, and was not arrested, although the police say they will get him.

The body of Vacopetto lay where he fell in the darkened rear room, while relatives and friends sat near after the police had taken charge.

With us the priceman's axe falls upon the just and the unjust alike—upon the suit that is too popular, as well as upon the one that is not enough popular.

Every suit of a lot that is badly broken in sizes, or of a lot that is practically unbroken, has had "dollars" lopped off.

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Young men's sizes, $13.

$18 and $25 for some that have been felled from the very tip-top.

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Amusements.

Proctor's — Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. {The Finneys, John Kernell, Newsky Troupe, Al Leach and 3 Rosebuds, etc.
5th Ave. {FOUR COHANS, Papinta, Marcel's Living Statuary & Bas-Reliefs, etc.
58th St. {Mlle. Delbosq, J. W. Albaugh, Jr., & Co.,
125th St. {Midgley & Carlisle, Grapewin & Chance, MARIE WAINWRIGHT, Staley & Birbeck, 3 Mascagnos, Johnnie Carroll.

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EDEN MUSEE — WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Last Week of "HUMPTY DUMPTY"

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE "BEST OF ALL GIRLS." Matinées To-day and Wed. at 2. Evenings at 8 sharp. Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Tues. Evg., 9 o'clock, Joint recital by CARRIE BRIDEWELL and HEINRICH MEYN. Reserved seat: Schuberth's, No. 23 Union Sq.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs., 8:15. Mat. To-day. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Quo Vadis With Wilton Lackaye, Elita Proctor Otis, Aubrey Boucicault, Bijou Fernandez. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. T'dy & Wed. 2. Ev. 8.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. New special vaudeville features Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's Successful Review, The GIDDY THRONG

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. ADA REHAN. Evs. at 8:25. Mat. T'dy, 2:20. "SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY."

BROADWAY JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS. Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. In Klein & Francis's A ROYAL ROGUE.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. NOTHING BUT SUCCESS. VICTORIA DRESSLER. Matinée To-day. Prices, 50c, 75c, 1.00. and Comedians. MISS PRINNT. Opera Bouffe.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., jt west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & T'dy, 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

WALLACK'S Evs. at 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & To-day, 2:15. MARY MANNERING JANICE MEREDITH

TOOK FAMILY JAR TO COURT.

G. M. Dowd, Son of Once Prominent New Yorker, Accused by His Wife.

George M. Dowd, a son of the late William Dowd, who was President of the Bank of North America, and who was a candidate for election as Mayor of New York fifteen years ago on the Republican ticket, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, charged by his wife, Lillian W. Dowd, with abandonment. Dowd, who gave his address as the New Amsterdam Hotel, was handsomely attired. He was arrested on Thursday evening at Forty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, on a warrant. Mrs. Dowd appeared in court yesterday, fashionably dressed and accompanied by a colored maid. She said her residence was 439 Manhattan Avenue, and told the Magistrate that she married her husband, who was a broker, fourteen months ago.

"He has left me several times since our marriage," said the complainant, "and he drinks." Mrs. Dowd said that on Monday night, when her husband returned home, he became angry about something and drove her out of the flat at 439 Manhattan Avenue. She was compelled to take refuge in a vacant apartment in the house, she said. Then, according to his wife's story, he broke everything he could and went out.

Magistrate Meade, who knew the elder Dowd, tried to smooth over the quarrel between husband and wife, but was unsuccessful, and adjourned the case to Wednesday next in order to give the couple a chance to come to an agreement. He paroled Dowd until that time.

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CHILDREN'S APRONS, . . 25c. and 75c.
GUIMPES, ... 45c. and 75c.
WHITE DRESSES, . . . 45c. to $1.25.
BOYS' KILT SUITS, . . . $1.25 to $3.45.

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For $5, are $7 & $6 Trousers (fancy worsteds).

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3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.
Stores Open This Evening.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY. Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. "A distinct success."—Telegram. Mats. To-day & Wednesday. To-night, 8:20. HERBERT KELLEY MY LADY DAINTY EFFIE SHANNON

CHARLES FROHMAN'S JOHN HARE Co. CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Last Matinée To-day & Wednesday. THE GAY LORD QUEX. Monday, Next—Julia Marlowe. "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY. WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Mr. E. S. Matinée To-day—DAVID GARRICK. Willard Evgs. this & next week. TOM PINCH. Mats. NEXT WEEK—The Professor's Love Story

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:15. "A credit to Daly's."—Press. "So good a play sure to last."—Times. Lady Huntworth's Experiment. By R. C. Carton. Author Lord & Lady Algy. First DAMROSCH-WAGNER LECTURE JAN. 18

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15 ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY. Jan. 15, Sam Franko's LAST CONCERT, 3:30. American Symphony Orchestra

MAUD POWELL WILL PLAY BEETHOVEN'S Violin Concerto (Allegro movement,) and RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF'S Fantasy for violin on RUSSIAN THEMES, at the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S Concert THIS EVENING at 8:15, Carnegie Hall, 7th Av. and 57th St.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. To-morrow MATINEE TO-DAY. VICTORIA BURLESQUERS NEW LIVING PICTURES. Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day. THE BURGOMASTER.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34 Strt. Grand 25c. Mat. Daily, Evg., Orc. 50c. Big Mat. & Evg. Sunday Concerts. Milton & Dollie Nobles. Blockson & Burns. 15 others.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE. CARNEGIE LYCEUM. 57th St. and 7th Av. EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3:30 O'CLOCK.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15, Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

KEITH'S KATHERINE BLOODGOOD, TSCHERNOFF'S DOGS, JAMES THORNTON, FIELDS & WARD, GRANT & NORTON.

14th St. rect Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In His New Play, GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

BIJOU, B'way, 30th St., To-day, 2:15; To-night, 8:20. LAST TWO TIMES MAY IRWIN MADGE SMITH. Tues., Jan. 15—Amelia Bingham Co., The Climbers.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—ARISTOCRACY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Matinée To-day & Eve. The Roaring Farce, "DIE STRENGEN HERREN. Mond. Evg., Uriel Acosta.

GRAND Opera House. Matinee To-day. MANN—LIPMAN Next w'k, Ward & Vokes.

Harlem Op. House Peter F. Dailey in Hodge, Podge & Co. Mat. To-day. Nxt wk, Mr. JOHN HARE, "The Gay Lord Quex."

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Monday) 25c. QUO VADIS.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
This Afternoon, at 2—FAUST, (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bauermeister, Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
To-night, at 8—At Popular prices, TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 13, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Susan Strong, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Imbart de la Tour, Blass, and Scotti. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Flon.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 14, at 8—MEFISTOFELE, (in Italian.) Mmes. Marguerite Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Cremonini and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 16, at 8—Revival of LE CID, (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Melba; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Sizes, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 18, at 7:45—DIE WALKURE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
Thurs. Ev'g., Jan. 17, at 8:15.
Programme:
SCHUMANN, Overture, Scherzo and Finale, op. 52; HAYDN, Concerto for Violoncello, in D; RICHARD STRAUSS, Symphonic Fantasie, "In Italy," op. 16.
Soloist.
Boston Symphony Orchestra — Mr. Hugo Becker
Mr. Gericke, Conductor.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 19, at 2:30.
Programme:
TSCHAIKOWSKY, Symphony No. 5, in E minor, op. 64; CESAR FRANCK, Symphonic Variations for Piano and Orchestra; LISZT, Symphonic Poem, No. 3, "The Preludes." Soloist, Mr. Courtlandt Palmer
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
SATURDAY, January 12, at 8:15 P. M.
Program:
"A Faust Overture".....Wagner
Concerto for Violin (first movement)...Beethoven
MISS MAUD POWELL.
First appearance in New York this season.
Symphony, No. 3, F major.....Brahms
Fantasie de Concert, B minor (new).....Rimsky-Korsakoff
MISS MAUD POWELL.
Overture, "Le Carnaval Romain".....Berlioz
Tickets now on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's. Seats, 75c. to $2; boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
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Tuesday Afternoon, January 15
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SYMPHONY CONCERT
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
This (Sat'day) Aft. at 2:30, Carnegie Hall.
Prelude to "Hansel and Gretel," Humperdinck; "Siegfried" Idyl, Wagner; "Nutcracker" Suite, Tschaikowsky.
MISS KATHERINE HEYMEN....Soloist
Tickets at office of Society, 398 5th Ave. (36th Street,) and after 1 o'clock at box office, Carnegie Hall.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Saturday Afternoon, January 12th, at 3.
FOURTH PIANO RECITAL.
GABRILOWITSCH
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MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday afternoon, January 15, at 3,
David Bispham's
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Reserved seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1901. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Mr. Hall Caine's forthcoming novel about Rome, which has been awaited with eager anticipation by some and with no little apprehension by others, will make its first appearance in this country as a serial in Collier's Weekly, beginning early in February. "The Eternal City" is said to be written with a finer sympathy, for the past at least, than was displayed in Zola's "Rome," although the never-ending struggle between the Vatican and the Quirinal is thoroughly thrashed out from a somewhat cosmopolitan point of view. With the death of the present Pontiff, Hall Caine looks for a more liberal, more rational Church. This he regards as inevitable, the result principally of what is termed on the Continent as "American Catholicism."

At length it has come. Although somewhat vaguely expressed, its meaning is unmistakable. We are to have some posthumous papers of the redoubtable Sherlock Holmes. Here is the nail upon which much delightful anticipation may be hung: Dr. Conan Doyle, in presenting some interesting particulars concerning his prodigy of induction in the current Tit-Bits, deliberately states: "That does not say, however, that because he [Holmes] is dead I should not write about him again if I wanted to." Years have passed since Holmes perished in the Alps, and, although his body was never recovered, we are quite sure that Dr. Doyle, after all this time, would never commit the histrionic blunder of having the death turn out to be a hoax. The idea that the detective's lifelong friend and confidant, Dr. Watson, may be on the point of discovering in some old chest an autobiography, or, at least, some hitherto unpublished chronicles, is certainly pleasant to contemplate.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have secured the American rights of Mr. Poultney Bigelow's "Colonization and Its Problems," which they will issue in the coming Spring. Undoubtedly the time is most encouraging for just such a book written by just such a man. Mr. Bigelow has traveled much and has a keen sense in observation. His point of view is usually based upon such good judgment that very often his impressions have the weight of mature opinions from more deliberate writers. In the forthcoming book, although historical, political, and diplomatic aspects will not be ignored, the colonial systems of the great powers will be mainly discussed from what the author has acquired from personal travel and observation in the colonies themselves and not through interviews with various colonial Secretaries or their representatives.

The American negro problem, through the whole gamut of its various phases, is likely to receive new impetus through a book by William Hannibal Thomas, which the Macmillan Company is to publish early in February, under the title of "The American Negro." The author served in the civil war, and later was one of the legislators of South Carolina during the reconstruction period. Although what he has written is likely to be condemned by many men of his own race, on the other hand he proves to the satisfaction of most candid minds that the white man's scheme for the regeneration of the negro contains several grave faults. While he cannot be accused of lacking sympathy for his race, he presents his subject without an atom of the sentimentality which has so often proved a blemish in many books otherwise most excellent.

The fact that The Living Age has just entered upon its fifty-eighth year deserves special mention. This weekly periodical was first published in Boston in 1844 by Mr. Littell. For nearly half a century, when the serious contents of the famous British reviews were almost inaccessible to the American general public, The Living Age, by its reprints, gave the most distinctive examples of what was important in ephemeral thought abroad—in literature, science, and art. With the passage of the International Copyright act, the periodical broadened its scope so as to include translations of the more important articles on timely subjects that were appearing in the French, German, Spanish, and Italian magazines. The Living Age continues to fulfill a mission to the intelligent man of limited means. To the intelligent man of larger means, who has no acquaintance with foreign languages, or who lacks the time for selection, it should be of great benefit.

A new and sprightly novel from the pen of J. Storer Clouston, author of "The Lunatic at Large," will shortly be published by Longmans, Green & Co., under the title of "The Duke." It recounts the escapades of an adventurous Irishman, who assumes the role of a Duke and plays it, too, with much variety and humor.

Following the publication of the three volumes, "Historic Towns of New England," "Of the Middle States," and "Of the Southern States," G. P. Putnam's Sons have now in active preparation a fourth volume in the series which will be entitled "Historic Towns of the Western States." An interesting comparison is sure to be presented by the chronicles of the old Spanish-founded towns of California, with the brisk story of Chicago's development. All the authors for the work have not yet been selected; so far, however, the list includes Edwin Markham and the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady.

The first volume to appear in the Appletons' Great People's Series, edited by Dr. York Powell, will be "The Spanish People," by Martin A. S. Hume, early in February. The author points out that the Spanish peninsula was the battleground upon which the great conflict which created the formative influences of modern civilization was fought. The evolution of Spain into a world power and its later decline are illustrated by a fearless description of the underlying forces of Spanish life.

As we have recently indicated, American literature for the first year of the new century will be particularly rich in history and biography. The same is probably true in regard to England. We learn that "The General History of Modern Times," first announced two years ago, is expected shortly from the Cambridge University Press, under the editorship of Lord Acton. The work will be in eight volumes, and many of the foremost scholars of the day have contributed to it. Then, too, there are expected Mr. Morley's "Life of Gladstone" and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's "Life of Lord Granville," and later on, what is doubtless more important than either, popularly or academically, is Lord Rowton's "Disraeli." In the last the element of revealed mystery, which is entirely absent from such careers as Gladstone's or Granville's, is likely to have much interest. Whatever his view may be, the author is sure to inspire plenty of adverse and vehement criticism.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are publishing Mark Rutherford's latest work under the title of "Pages from a Journal." The volume is described by the author as "essays, notes, and tales from a journal of the last thirty years." The contents comprise such subjects as "A Visit to Carlyle," "June," "The Break of a Great Drought," "Spinoza," &c. Mark Rutherford may be described as a sort of British Eliot Gregory of sustained, longer and more exact flights.

SOME OF THE NEWEST BOOKS.

Interesting Volumes of History, Travel, Verse and Fiction.

EDWARD EGGLESTON'S TRANSIT OF CIVILIZATION.*

Directly in line with "The Beginners of a Nation," which came from Dr. Eggleston's pen some time ago, and which was a history of the source and rise of the earliest English settlement in America, is his latest publication, "The Transit of Civilization from England to America in the Seventeenth Century." And it bears the same evidence of a master hand as did the earlier work—fine scholarship, firm grasp of the subject, and a most vigorous and attractive style. "The Beginners of a Nation" was concerned more particularly with the life and character of the people; the later book defines their mental calibre, the degree of cultivation which they brought with them across the sea, and the intellectual advance which they accomplished during the first century of Colonial life. The volume manifestly represents a vast amount of research and contains a vast amount of sifted and classified information which must, in future years, be of high value to students and writers dealing with that period in American history.

In his preface the author hints at the difficulties which he encountered from the entire lack of any American records of the period covered, the inadequacy of such English authorities as exist, and the irritating unanimity with which all authorities omit any mention of the century's civilization. To understand the America of the seventeenth century, Dr. Eggleston says, one must study the England of the same date; yet England cannot be thoroughly comprehended without understanding the Continent, and so backward into antiquity. No matter how small a corner of the world the historian would explore, he finds that all human experience has had an influence upon its conditions, and the wider is his knowledge of the world the better he can know his one little corner of it.

The extremely narrow outlook of the seventeenth century man and the environment from which he came must be taken into consideration before his life and thoughts can be interpreted, and familiar as most Americans think themselves with the history of their own continent, it is certain that many who read Dr. Eggleston's book will be shocked to find how densely dark was the ignorance and superstition that brooded over the earliest settlers along the Atlantic Coast. The author warns "people with ancestors" that they will be disappointed, since in the Virginia, the New York, the New England of that day he finds not a hint of future greatness, nor does he grant that the civilization that later appeared in those regions was in any sense a development of the conditions existing in the original colonies. Seventeenth century literature and seventeenth century learning in America, had no permanent value and have disappeared into oblivion.

The mental outfit of the American of the seventeenth century, Dr. Eggleston first impresses on his reader, was not at all that of the best educated classes which the colonist left behind him in England or the Continent. Whatever intellectual furniture the colonists carried across the sea was of English make, but of Jonson, Milton, Shakespeare, Bacon, and all the other brilliant lights that then illuminated the mother country they knew little if anything. The only popular science of the time was astronomy, and that was a jumble of errors. The Copernican system was barely beginning to displace the old Ptolemaic theory of the universe, Kepler was working in poverty and obscurity on the three principles that are the foundations of modern astronomy, and it was some time after the settlement of Virginia and New England that Galileo was imprisoned for demonstrating the earth's motion. Even the end of the century found the most of the colonists believing that the earth was the centre of the universe, and that the sole purpose of the heavenly bodies was to illuminate their little sphere. The main use made of astronomy was the casting of horoscopes and the arranging of affairs according to the phases of the moon and the signs of the zodiac, while eclipses and comets were still considered portentous of danger.

The spontaneous generation of insects and animals from putrefying matter was universally believed in, and the migratory birds were supposed to hide for the Winter in river bottoms, caves, rocks, and hollow trees. Cotton Mather even went so far once as to write to the Royal Society that the prodigious flights of pigeons in the colonies rendered probable the existence of an unseen, near-at-hand satellite, from which came these myriads of birds and to which they were wont to retreat again. It was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that the annual migration of birds was understood from observation. Logic, not observation, was the teacher of the seventeenth century.

"Paradise Lost," Dr. Eggleston shows, was an imaginative rendering of the picturesque mythology of

*THE TRANSIT OF CIVILIZATION FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By Edward Eggleston. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, $2.50.

the seventeenth century in England. The colonists, living in so different a world, came to believe more in the interest taken by evil spirits in their affairs than in that of the good angels of the poets, and this view was heightened and strengthened by their theological tendency. Witch excitements appeared sooner or later in every colony, though it remained for Salem to carry her belief in diabolism to such an extent as to produce a wholesome revulsion of feeling. The horrible zeal in witchcraft of the clergy and others supposedly well informed, Dr. Eggleston explains by the fact that such men were not the original colonists, with the education of England, but a second generation, with no other training than the scanty one afforded by New England. The grotesque beliefs of even the most prominent citizens of those days in Massachusetts, as the author enumerates them, seem almost incredible, and yet we know that they are true.

The medical notions described by the author as belonging to the seventeenth century colonists are something so marvelously erroneous that one wonders only how enough of the inhabitants survived to continue the next era. Harvey's great discovery of the circulation of the blood came in 1616, but it was hardly heard of in America, and, as late as 1699, the fact was still questioned at Harvard. The properties of many simples were known to seventeenth century physicians, but the favorite remedy of the time was blood-letting. Signaturism, which was the belief that God had placed a "signature" on each substance to indicate the disease it would cure, pervaded the colonies, and panaceas were numerous and generally concocted from the most absurd and disgusting materials. "Many remedies," writes Dr. Eggleston, "were in use in the early Colonial practice and in Europe that seem to have had nothing to recommend them except an unconfessed notion that disgust was curative, and the belief that nothing was made in vain."

The English tongue was the one thing which vastly improved by transit to the western side of the Atlantic. Elizabethan English was a splendid language compared with the speech that preceded it, but the new demand made upon it to represent the myriad strange objects and actions and experiences of the New World was, writes the author, one of the most efficient forces for developing modern English. The author points out again, too, that many of the quaint tones and words still existing in our speech, and contemptuously referred to by Englishmen of to-day as Americanisms, were directly imported from England in early times, and were destined to survive here long after they disappeared from view in England. For example, the twang long associated with the Yankee pronunciation of such words as are represented by the spelling "heouse," "keow," "Teown" is directly traceable to London small shopkeepers. "There is nothing in English dialect more evidently ancient," writes Dr. Eggleston, "for it was a trait of the archaic patois of a portion of County Wexford, in Ireland, which was settled by a colony of English people who crossed St. George's Channel in the Middle Ages under Strongbow, full two hundred years before Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales' were written."

Most of our proverbial sayings and epigrams were in constant use by the early colonists, as were those quaint beliefs called folk-lore, which are handed down from one generation to another. Books existed in the colonies, but were mostly of a religious character, and they were all brought from England. Certain books were furnished along with arms and provisions to each settlement, and the original list, which has been preserved, includes "2 books of the practice of piety, 3 books of the playne man's pathway," and "halfe a reme of paper." But the author states "that nothing that can properly be called American literature was produced in the early seventeenth century—nothing worthy of the name in its later time." The environment excited men to stupendous bodily activity, and sharpened their minds, but it was not conducive to artistic creation. One might suppose that the very beauties of nature in the New World would have inspired the early settlers to descriptions of its charms, but Dr. Eggleston reminds us that there was no appreciation of nature in the seventeenth century, and declares that an accomplished English traveler in 1621 described the "hideous Alps," which he had crossed, "as uncouth, huge, monstrous excrescences of nature."

The tradition and habit of education Dr. Eggleston traces back nearly fifteen hundred years without a break to the monastic schools of the early Christian centuries. The American district school, he says, has been evolved from the monastery school, through the cathedral school, the semi-monastic free school, the local priest's school, and the parish school. Little except Latin, with now and then writing, was taught in what were called the grammar schools of the seventeenth century, since the aim and object of the education of the day were to raise up ministers, and, for the same reason, New England was far more zealous in the establishment of schools than the regions further south. In 1642 Massachusetts ordained that every child should be taught enough "to read and understand the principles of religion and the capitall lawes of the country," and the preamble of the Massachusetts school law of 1647 makes it the motive of the act to thwart "the ould deluder Satan" by keeping the Scriptures accessible in the original tongues, that "the true sence and meaning might not be clouded by false glosses of saint-seeming deceivers."

"By this curious law of 1647," writes the author, "the Puritan Government of New England rendered probably its greatest service to the future. The act was not modern in aim, and for a long time it was inefficient, but from that quaint act there has been slowly evolved the school system that now obtains in the United States." The colonists had begun to be alarmed at the rising tide of ignorance among their children, and, to quote their own words, this law was adopted, "that learning may not be buried in the grave of our fathers in the Church and Commonwealth."

The law had come into such disrepute in England from its endless technicalities that, according to Dr. Eggleston, lawyers were forbidden in Colonial courts and the early laws of this country were accordingly simple and direct. The conveyance of land until late in the century was easy, the old custom called "livery of seisin" being in vogue in Virginia in 1748.

The communal holding of land, the oldest known to the English world, was widespread in New England, and even further south, but the New England town differed from the English community in that it became the political unit. In the South, however, where plantations or grants of land extended over wide areas and the planters were separated from one another, a different system, more like the manorial plan of feudal times, grew up, and the parish vestry took the place of the New England township. The custom of primogeniture was followed in New York and the Southern colonies, but in Pennsylvania and New England an estate was divided equally among the sons; in case there was no will, and even the daughters were sometimes included.

From the earliest times England made a practice of ridding herself of her poor and criminal classes by sending them to America as apprenticed servants, and these were a continual source of trouble and evil in the colonies. Blunted in their sensibilities by long familiarity with this kind of servitude, the colonists saw nothing repugnant in the worse enslavement of the blacks. Some little compunction for the negroes and a languid effort to convert them to Christianity appeared now and then before the century closed, but nothing resulted then nor for more than a century afterward.

The reader, as he comes to the end of Dr. Eggleston's interesting and instructive exposition of seventeenth century civilization, agrees with him that but little progress had been made, hardly more than a getting "good and ready" for the real advance of the following age. It is to be hoped that the subsequent phases of American history will find an expounder as good, if not the same. Dr. Eggleston has already made his mark as a novelist, and he bids fair now to add to that fame as a notable historian.

Literary Clergymen in America.*

Mr. Addison's book is the third volume making its appearance in the series of "National Studies in American Letters," edited by Prof. George Edward Woodberry of Columbia University. That Prof. Woodberry's construction of the general subject is not strict is shown plainly by the character of the two delightful numbers which have preceded this, Col. Higginson's "Old Cambridge" and Mr. Lindsay Swift's "Brook Farm." Mr. Addison is favorably known as the author of an excellent life of Lucy Larcom which has the accent of a warm personal friendship. In the present case he would seem to have taken license from the minimum of literature and the maximum of life in Mr. Swift's "Brook Farm" to emphasize the influence of the clergy upon American life and let this crowd their part in letters to the wall. It is conceivable that he may plead that they have done much more in life than in letters. This is true, no doubt. It is also true that what they have done in letters is enough to have filled or overfilled a book of this size with its interesting and instructive story, and if Mr. Addison had undertaken his work with this persuasion it would, I cannot but think, have justified its place in Mr. Woodberry's series as it does not now. For one thing, in that case, we should have had more of the Colonial clergy, and a chapter devoted to Jonathan Edwards might have disputed the right of way with Timothy Dwight or Horace Bushnell or Theodore Parker.

The arrangement of Mr. Addison's matter is suggested by this comment. Of its ten chapters the first four are of a general character, and the last six deal specifically with the three just named, and, with these, Dr. Channing, Henry Ward Beecher, and Phillips Brooks. The first of the introductory chapters is devoted, as its title indicates, to "The Clergy in American Life." The activity of the clergy in American colonial politics is recognized with due admiration. Their fidelity in the anti-slavery conflict was seen otherwise by some of the more godlike who were engaged in it. Of course, the introduction of the voluntary system of ministerial support made courage a more difficult virtue than it was under the more prehensile organization. Reasons are given why more of the clergy were not abolitionists which will be entirely satisfactory to some of Mr. Addison's readers; not at all so to others. It would have been possible to name clerical abolitionists of the most saintly and heroic character, and not a few. In the matter of temperance the preaching was better than the practice. The innkeeper's bill, after an ordination, showed a less inclination to "the same spirit" than to a diversity of drinks. Writing of dueling Mr. Addison describes with modest praise "Parson Addison" of Georgetown, D. C., who subordinated his Sunday office to the necessity of running down any duel which was on the cards. We should all have been glad to know the exact degree of Mr. Addison's relationship with this excellent namesake. It is a meagre list of clerical college Presidents that includes no Harvard name, when Walker, Sparks, and Everett were within easy reach. And among the clerical historians, why not Sparks, with some of these who were far less important, and also Higginson—unless the living are excluded from this Pantheon. These, like Emerson and many others, left the ministry for other fields, but so did many who are named. It is too generally assumed that Emerson's connection with the ministry ended in 1832 when he resigned his Boston pastorate. He was still a recognized clergyman when he gave the great "Divinity School Address" in 1838, and later still. Mr. Addison could not have done better than to devote a chapter to the men who took a ministerial course by way of unconscious preparation for a literary career.

The "Poetry and Romance" chapter might have been much enriched by following up examples of this kind. Still would have made a full and luminous page. The absence of Dr. Hale must mean that the "dead line" has been drawn. But this does not explain the absence of Bellows and Storrs from the list of social forces. Dr. Storrs appears only as paying Beecher a compliment, and then with the wrong initial for his middle name. Robert T. T. Lowell has just and ample recognition. For those who do not dread the didactic in poetry overmuch, here is one of his stanzas that is at once sonorous and impressive:

There comes in life a frequent hour,
When the full voice of Fate
Calls with a dread, mysterious power
On those who should be great;
To warn them that a mighty dower
Somewhere for them doth wait.

Treating of our American hymn writers, Mr. Addison seems to me to do less than justice to that element in them which transcends sectarian divisions. Is it not also true that they have had more appreciation in England than here at home? One of them, Samuel Johnson, was so intimately associated with Samuel Longfellow that it must have cost Mr. Addison an effort to mention the one and omit the other. Mr. Johnson's hymn, "Father, in Thy mysterious presence kneeling," challenges comparison with Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom," which, by the way, Longfellow and Johnson first introduced to the American public in their "Book of Hymns" (which Theodore Parker called the "Sam Book") fifteen years after it was written, without being aware of its authorship.

Passing over the valuable chapter "Denominational Literature," which is much more denominational than literary, we come to Mr. Addison's six chapters on Timothy Dwight and others. Coming to closer quarters in these than in his chapters of generalization, he is much more interesting, as we should expect him to be. Timothy Dwight entirely justifies the liberal attention he receives. It is no discredit to his generation that his "Greenfield Hill" was popular with it. It probably reflects the New England of its day as accurately as Whittier's "Snow Bound." But Dwight's Travels in New England and New York," the least literary of his works in its intention, is the most serviceable memoir proceeding from his tireless hand. The chapters on Channing and Parker could not be more sympathetic if Mr. Addison were of their household of faith. The pellucid clarity of Channing's style has less than justice done it, especially as compared with the New England pulpit style to which he succeeded. The suggestion that he is now but little read is without warrant of the facts. We read of Parker that "he was asked to withdraw from the Boston Ministerial Association." Never by the association as such. The date of his first preaching in Music Hall should be Nov. 21, 1852, not March 21. That "after a time theology became only incidental" to his preaching is a statement with little or no warrant. Nor is it a just distinction that his later poems were more religious than the earlier. The opposite opinion would be quite as true. Naturally, the excellent sketch of Bushnell suffers from one's recollection of Dr. Munger's recent life of that deep-thoughted man. Beecher's memory has been so inadequately cherished that Mr. Addison's sympathetic sketch of him is thrice welcome. That of Phillips Brooks is written with completer understanding than any other, and there could be no happier application than that to him of Lowell's representation of himself as an "incurable child." It is a pity that this sound and sweet interpretation of the great preacher must at once compete with Dr. A. V. G. Allen's colossal "Life and Letters."

It is inevitable that in a little book treating so large a theme the reader should miss this and that which he holds in fond remembrance, but he must not imagine that these things bear any considerable proportion to those which Mr. Addison has set in order and touched with the graces of a frank and pleasant style.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

*THE CLERGY IN AMERICAN LIFE AND LETTERS. By David Dulany Addison. Pp. x.-400. 12mo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

In the High Noon of the Century.*

"One of Ourselves" takes us back toward the high noon of the century, when there was plenty of leisure for "The Daisy Chain" and "The Wide, Wide World," and when nobody demurred at endless conversations of gentle mediocrity that led nowhere in particular, nor at characters that would be uncommonly queer if translated out of the book into real life. Well, after all, there was a certain charm about such stories; they went wonderfully well to a running accompaniment of apples, and who shall say that the pitter-patter of inconsequent talk was not more like talk "as she is talked" than the scintillating cleverness that flashes over the pages of modern novelists? Moreover, the stories were clean and wholesome, and left their readers more inclined to be good than to find badness the brilliant and attractive thing. We may laugh at Guy Carleton as "the nursery hero," but, intolerable prig though he was, he was a safer young gentleman to leave our daughters alone with than those they are too likely to meet between the astonishing book covers of the present day.

"One of Ourselves" ranges well alongside these stories we regard with a reminiscent tenderness. It is, certainly, too long; we cannot deny that it palls at times, nor that we skip, at first timidly, then recklessly as we proceed. Lord Umpreville's family frankness we should declare impossible but for the recollection of our British cousins' little way, as set forth by Miss Baylor in "On Both Sides." Mr. William Farrell's career is so evidently made to order that we refuse to be properly horrified, and Mrs. Tom's remorse is quite absurd in its excess. The three girls who have tumbled up, rather than been brought up, are well and pathetically drawn, and we are glad when all ends happily, if not very naturally, for them. We note, in passing, an unlovely portrayal of a young American Duchess. Was it drawn from life? At all events, it seems a needless little fleer, like Du Maurier's in "Trilby."

"One of Ourselves" is what may be termed a comfortable story, notwithstanding the perilous approach to tragedy from which it just sheers off. It belongs to tranquil leisure, and is not to be taken at a single sitting, nor at two, nor three. It is one of the books that good-naturedly await the reader's pleasure, and do not tempt him to the neglect of every known duty.

It will find its friends, and it deserves them—but we wish we had not so vividly recollected "The Baby's Grandmother" as we opened it.

*ONE OF OURSELVES. By L. B. Walford, author of "Leddy Margot," "Mr. Smith," &c. In one volume. Pp. 448. 12mo, cloth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A Book on Child Study.*

In this age of limitless bookmaking, when publishers' shelves groan with volumes covering ramifications of every conceivable subject, it is rather singular that, notwithstanding aroused interest in the cult of child study, there are few baby biographies. Prof. Tiedemann in the eighteenth century started the ball rolling, Darwin came next with his notes on infant development, introduced for the benefit of his theories; M. Taine, too, wrote upon the subject, and Profs. Preyer and Sully did much toward stimulating a study of infancy; later Mrs. Hall, Mr. Moore, and Mrs. Hogan added data to these records of babyhood. Still there remained room for amplification of the subject, so Millicent Washburn Shinn's new addition to books on babies is welcome as not merely theorizing or dropping into anecdotal reminiscences of some interesting human atom, but of practically demonstrating the evolution of the physical and mental faculties of the new-born child through the first twelve months of its life. The author quotes Joseph Le Conte, who says in reference to generic studies that "very little has yet been done in scientific study of this most important of all possible subjects," and adds, "what is wanted most of all in this, as in every science, is a body of carefully observed facts." The present volume contains these facts, the niece of the authoress being the baby under observation. Beginning by noting the first infantile movements, such as stretching, yawning, swallowing, crying, &c., which merely belong to the class called reflex, and mostly come ready-made at the baby's birth, the first definitely conscious impressions are observed when hearing becomes a realized fact and the child's world of vision emerges from confused "patches of light and dark with bits of glitter and motion" to the actual seeing of things about it. The development of taste and touch is minutely noted, likewise the development of mental qualities, such as memory, dawning affection, curiosity, voluntary locomotion, and self-consciousness.

Attaining the age of nine months, the baby has likes and dislikes; she begins to enjoy life and take keen interest in all about her; "outdoors her happiness was even greater than the month before, and her cries of rapture as she looked up, down, and around and realized her own activity in the midst of all the waving and shiny and blooming things were remarkable, uttered

*THE BIOGRAPHY OF A BABY. By Millicent Washburn Shinn. 1 vol. Pp. 247. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

as it were from the very deeps of her little soul with that impassioned straining of the central muscles by which a baby throws such abandon of longing or ecstasy into its voice. We seem to have lost the vivid expressiveness of primitive cries in getting the precision and convenience of articulate words." During the next three months great progress is noted in the practicing of the powers the baby has just acquired, and so the "story of the swift, beautiful year is ended, and one wee, soft, helpless baby has become this darling thing beginning to toddle, beginning to talk, full of a wide-awake baby intelligence, and rejoicing in her mind and body."

The book, which is appropriately bound in white, will not only appeal to all mothers, but to all observers of human nature who are interested in the study of child life, and especially in that wondrous problem still puzzling scientists, namely, whether human ideas are evolved "from one's own experience of the outer world as given him by his senses, or whether there are, on the contrary, inborn ideas implanted directly by nature or God."

Mr. Churchill's South African Book.*

The war in South Africa drags to its tedious end. A multitude of impressions of that rugged campaign have been written, with more or less sincerity and more or less intelligence, by the cloud of correspondents who followed the armies. We take it for granted that those gentlemen were all enterprising and courageous, or would take this for granted if they would let us. We recognize their gifts for lively narrative. But in the study of this particular war we have passed beyond the picture-book stage; we are bored with mere emotions, and have ceased to be satisfied with fragmentary glimpses of scattered fields, and no longer attach importance to the ready opinions of young men on whom military knowledge descended by virtue of an assignment. We now want facts, collected by men who know the relative value of facts, and we want judgment, ripened by experience and responsibility and meditation.

In considerable degree, Mr. Churchill is qualified to do serious military writing. He is a man of talent, courage, and boundless energy. He is a soldier, and has seen real war as a soldier. He is practiced in observing, arranging, and presenting military facts, for he has already written three or four books. His "River War" is one of the very best books on the reconquest of the Egyptian Soudan. The small volume now before us is only a fragment, being a collection of newspaper letters—revised, corrected and somewhat expanded. But it has a value beyond most similar collections, for reasons which are indicated above. It has a further value, as a tolerably consecutive sketch of an important part of the advance to Johannesburg and Pretoria—a part concerning which little has been published.

Gen. Hamilton's force, which was called the "Army of the Right Flank," operated on the flanks of the main army in the advance from Bloemfontein. It marched 400 miles, always away from the railroad; fought ten general actions and fourteen smaller affairs, took five towns, and was at the very front in the capture of Johannesburg and Pretoria, all of this in about six weeks. The column was made up of 11,000 men, with 12,600 horses and mules, 36 field guns, 2 five-inch guns, (called by the men "cowguns," being hauled by oxen,) 23 machine guns, and 6 pompoms. It was a highly mobile force, beautifully handled. It struck off due east to Thabanchu; moved north 100 miles, striking the railroad again at Kroonstad; swung again to the east by Lindley and Heilbron; crossed to the west of the railroad at Vredefort, thirty miles south of the Vaal, and then worked on the left flank all the way to Pretoria. The force was never defeated and never held long in check, and was one of Lord Roberts's most efficient instruments in turning the Boers out of one strong position after another. The combined movement was arduous, brilliant, and highly successful. Its difficulties and the fine military qualities displayed cannot be appreciated until the story as a whole is adequately written; it may properly be compared with the immensely more formidable advance of Sherman's army from Chattanooga to Atlanta. In this movement, Churchill says Hamilton's column encountered and overcame the brunt of the Boer resistance. However that may be, it encountered and overcame enough to make a stirring military story.

Perhaps the most interesting part of Mr. Churchill's little book is the glimpse it gives of the personality of Ian Hamilton himself. The frontispiece is from a portrait of Hamilton by John Sargent, which shows a man who, if he had lived 700 years ago, would have been a Knight Templar. The erect, spare figure; the withered left hand, the severe, refined, and stern face, all suggest the ascetic soldier, and there is a hint, too, of possible genius. The useless hand is a souvenir of that bitter day on Majuba Hill in 1881, when Hamilton was a Lieutenant in the Gordon Highlanders and was in command of the outposts. Stupid, brave Colley despised Hamilton's repeated warnings of the progress of the attack, and it is not very fanciful to think that from Colley's stupidity two things came about of supreme importance to the two men; Colley was killed, and from Majuba Hill followed logically this present war, in which Hamilton has made a reputation which will give him a high command in England's next great war, if that comes within his active life.

Of course, Churchill had adventures in this 400-mile march with Hamilton; he has a talent for adventures. In one fight his horse bolted, and he was left on foot within close range of the Boers, and the nearest cover a mile away. He was saved by a gallant trooper, who took him up behind, and who seemed to repent the deed when his own horse was killed by an explosive bullet. But we must not be tempted into relating the experiences of this enterprising young gentleman, and can only stop to say, further, that a very entertaining chapter, quite unrelated to the rest of the book, is the diary of a young officer as a prisoner at Pretoria.

*IAN HAMILTON'S MARCH. By Winston Spencer Churchill. Portrait, Maps, and Plans. 8vo., 432 pp. New York, London, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1900. $2.50.

Mont Blanc.*

The history of Mont Blanc, which has been prepared by Charles Edward Mathews, for some time the President of the Alpine Club, is by far the best work on the subject that has yet appeared in print. In fact, it is the only complete and satisfactory history of the great mountain in the English language, and is in many respects superior to the history compiled by M. Charles Durier, the President of the French Alpine Club, which work prior to the advent of the present volume was the only one that could pretend to be a comprehensive history of Mont Blanc. Mr. Mathews is peculiarly well qualified for the task he has accomplished. For over forty years he has been a frequenter of the mountain. He first attacked its summit in 1856, and succeeded in making the ascent twelve times, the last time in 1898. It is evident that mountain history and mountain climbing possess for him a constant and irresistible fascination. This is evidenced not only by the years devoted to exploring the chain of Mont Blanc, but also by the thoroughness of the record which we have before us for notice. Beside the interesting items found in the average handbook of Mont Blanc, we here have a mass of new material gleaned from a variety of fields, including some highly interesting extracts from the hitherto unknown manuscript diary of Dr. Paccard, the companion of Jacques Balmat in the first ascent of the mountain in 1786. These extracts furnish incidents which add materially to the charm and value of the work. The author also gives ample particulars of the various ascents of the mountain from the time of Paccard and Balmat down to the time of Albert Smith, (1851,) when the ascent became fashionable. These details will not only be valuable to readers who are mountaineers, but will prove most attractive reading to all who have the slightest interest in stories of mountain adventure. We do not know of any volume which contains as many thrilling descriptions of mountain climbing as this, and every one of the old stories possesses a new attraction when read in connection with similar recent adventures.

There has always been a romantic charm about Mont Blanc and the stories of the attacks made on its summit. This is true not only for the comparatively few who have scaled its height, but also for the thousands who have seen its summit flushed with rose at dawn and sunset and who have viewed through powerful telescopes, advantageously placed in the Valley of Chamonix, figures creeping toward its summit. It also applies to the countless thousands who know of its grandeur and studendous natural beauty only through the vivid descriptions of some enthusiastic traveler. Saussure was the man who was mainly responsible for the first conquest of Mont Blanc. Jacques Balmat and Michel Gabriel Paccard were, however, the first persons who succeeded in reaching the summit. The former dictated to the illustrious Alexander Dumas, in 1832, a graphic narrative of the first ascent, which appeared in Dumas's "Impressions de Voyage Suisse." All the credit of the ascent is generally given to Balmat, whom Dumas described as the Christopher Columbus of Chamonix. The author of this volume is inclined to place Balmat second to Paccard, and the arguments and proof supporting this claim are as attractive as they are convincing. To all who are interested in this particular discussion we recommend a perusal of the chapters which cover the controversy.

From 1786 to 1820 no life was lost upon the great mountain, though many travelers and a far greater number of guides had already gained its summit. In those days ample precautions were taken to avoid disaster. Increasing knowledge of the mountain and the well-founded belief that its dangers and its difficulties had been exaggerated had the inevitable tendency to produce indifference. Travelers began to take the advice of the great Tartarin, and the terrible death roll of Mont Blanc was the result. There is but slight danger in climbing Mont Blanc when the weather is settled and under favorable conditions of snow, but its height is so great and its snowfields are so vast that when the weather is unsettled or when the snow is soft and treacherous it becomes one of the most dangerous mountains in the Alps. After the well-known Hamel catastrophe of 1820 there was a cessation of fatalities until 1864. From that year on there have been numerous accidents, until the death roll now contains the names of forty-seven persons, one of the latest victims being an American by the name of Rigal, who had previously climbed the mountain alone from the Chamonix side, and then attempted the

*THE ANNALS OF MONT BLANC. A Monograph. By Charles Edward Mathews. With a chapter on the Geology of the Mountain, by Prof. T. G. Bonney, D. Sc., LL. D., F. R. S. 8vo. Pp. xxiv-368. With illustrations and map. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, $4.

(Continued on Page 20.)

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NEWEST BOOKS.

(Continued from Page 19.)

same feat from Cournayeur. He lost his life on the Dome Glacier in 1808. Familiarity has bred indifference for the mountain, and it can be truly said that everybody climbs Mont Blanc now. Men have climbed it without guides; women have climbed it; a priest has said mass upon its summit; it has been scaled in the depth of Winter; Prof. Tyndall slept upon its top; M. Vallet spent three days and nights there, and Mr. Marshead climbed and descended it alone in less than seventeen hours. Many undertake the ascent without experience, training, or knowledge. If they succeed, success is often devoid of joy. They will be able to say that they ascended Mont Blanc, but many foolish people have done as much before. Two out of every three who make the ascent have no delight in it. Some are dragged up like logs, are sick at heart before they get half way, and wish they were dead long before the summit is reached. They have not served an apprenticeship to their business. How different with the trained mountaineer. Undue bodily fatigue is unknown to him, and he always possesses a maximum capacity of appreciation. He carries away sunny memories of the vast white solitudes of the night under the silent stars, of the rose of dawn in the east, of the great peaks flushed with carmine at sunset, and of experiences and friendships which have added health and happiness to life.

The one thing above all others which makes this volume readable, as it is a valuable addition to Alpine literature, is the fact that it is in no sense a record of personal adventure. It is a history of Mont Blanc, and comprises about everything known in connection with this famous mountain, including descriptions of its geology and bibliography, and tables of ascents from 1786 to 1851 and fatalities which have occurred between 1820 and 1898. The typography and illustrations of the book are splendid examples of the good work done by English printers and engravers, for, while the volume bears the imprint of an American firm of booksellers, it is one of the many volumes prepared in England and sent to this country for publication.

Rambles in Colonial Byways.*

At the beginning of a new century it is pleasant to reflect that we as a Nation now have a respectable number of centuries back of us. While three in this case can hardly be said to constitute a crowd, it is nevertheless sufficient to justify us in referring casually to events that occurred among us "some centuries ago." And one of the most obvious marks of our advancing years and accumulating associations is the multiplication of our shrines and the growing popularity of pilgrimages. Plymouth Rock has become our Stonehenge, with almost as many legendary traditions grouped about it as belong to the shrine of Merlin; Bunker Hill is our Seniac; Concord Bridge our Thermopylae, and the Summer traveler who wishes not merely to relax but also to stimulate his mind has no difficulty in picking out a place of historic interest to journey toward. The present author has roamed about what he calls the Colonial region, feeding upon its memories of the past and gathering information to hand on to followers in his footsteps. At times, in fact, the weight of associations connected with places in which we are disposed to linger through Summer vacations becomes almost oppressive, but in the main the author has touched history with a light hand and has confined himself to pleasant, gossipy anecdote and description.

Perhaps the prettiest story told in connection with our Revolutionary landmarks is the one associated with the fac simile of Washington's headquarters at Newburg produced in Paris. The room was copied in the mansion of the old Count de Marbois, where Lafayette shortly before his death was invited to a banquet, together with the American Minister and other Americans. They were taken into this low-boarded room, with its projecting beams and broad-throated chimney, and a table set with old-fashioned bottles and glasses. "Do you know where you are now?" Marbois asked the Marquis and the American guests. They paused for a moment, when Lafayette exclaimed, "Ah! the seven doors and one window, and the silver camp goblets, such as the Marshals of France used in my youth. We are at Washington's headquarters on the Hudson, fifty years ago!'"

There are many guide books to New York City in which historic buildings are pointed out to the inquiring stranger, but as a rule the stranger knows more than the native about this complicated old metropolis of ours. A New Yorker born and bred could perhaps take Mr. Wilson's book and follow its lead about the city for a week of leisure without once feeling the sense of listening to a twice-told tale, but the list of places interesting from the character of their associations could certainly have been swelled for him. He could dine at the dingy Hungarian restaurant at 63 Prince Street, where Monroe once lived and where he died, or he could drink a health to Washington at Fraunces's Tavern, on Pearl Street, where the Commander in Chief took leave of his Generals before surrendering his commission to Congress, but the larger number of the houses mentioned by Mr. Wilson are those that must be enjoyed from the outside only.

Much fuller and more interesting are the

*RAMBLES IN COLONIAL BYWAYS. By Rufus Rockwell Wilson. Illustrated by drawings by William Lincoln Hudson and from photographs. Two volumes. Vol. I., pp. 239; Vol. II., pp. 296. 16mo, cloth. Philadelphia and London: The J. B. Lippincott Company. 1901. $3.

accounts of the sectarian societies of "God's peculiar people," the Dunkers, the Monastical Society of Snow Hill, the Moravians, the Harmonists, the Inspirationists, and others, some of which have already died out entirely since the first writing of the chapters commemorating them. To the "orthodox" churchgoer the customs of all these sects are curious enough, and not the least so is the characteristic Dunker ceremony celebrating the Lord's Supper, described in full by the author.

"It is observed in the evening and is always preceded in the afternoon by a love-feast. This commemorates the supper which Jesus took with His Disciples, and is a solemn religious festivity, each Dunker church having its kitchen provided with great kettles and plain dishes for its proper observance. When the occasion is at hand, after a day of preaching, a lamb is killed and a clear soup is made, into which bread is broken, and then served in great bowls placed on long and very narrow tables, at each side of which sit the participants, four persons eating from each bowl. After the eating of the broth comes the ceremony known as the washing of feet, each sex performing this duty for its own. Those who are to engage in the ordinance presently enter the meeting, carrying tubs of lukewarm water, and each member on the front benches removes his or her shoes and stockings. A man on the men's side and a woman on the women's side then wash the feet one by one, taking the right hand of each individual as they finish the washing and giving the kiss of peace. As one benchful has the ceremony performed it gives place to another, the minister or teachers meanwhile making a brief speech or reading appropriate portions of the Scriptures relating to the subject. Following this ceremony comes the supper itself. Each third bench is so arranged that the back can be turned upon a pivot at each end, so as to form the top of a long table. This is covered with a white cloth, and presently brothers and sisters enter, bearing large bowls of soup, plates of bread and meat, and pies and coffee. Three or four people help themselves out of the same dish, and the ceremony known as the salutation of the holy kiss concludes the supper. Each brother implants a hearty kiss on the bearded lips of his neighbor at table, and in the same manner each sister kisses her sister companion sitting nearest to her. The communion service, which follows, consists in the breaking of unleavened bread and the drinking of unfermented wine, the whole ceremony being concluded by the singing of hymns and preaching. This the Dunkers contend is the only true method of administering the ordinance of the Last Supper, and also hold that it is an exact and faithful copy of that ceremony as celebrated in the earliest Christian Church."

Certainly Mr. Wilson deserves credit for introducing a variety of experiences into his unpretentious rambles, and the tastes of many men of many minds have been considered in his choice of subject matter. Only a very difficult reader could fail to find something to entertain him in the facts contained between the green, summery-looking covers of these attractive little volumes, whether his fancy inclined him or not to such impassionate pilgrimages as the pages describe.

Mr. Bullen's "With Christ at Sea."*

Judging by the usual result of the attempt to write a religious book, few literary achievements can be more difficult. Take from the great mass of volumes barbed with intent to "do good," first, the odious religion-and-water that used to infest Sunday school libraries; next those biographies in which the biographer spends his life examining and recording the working of his own "innards," and, lastly, books written in support of some far-fetched Biblical interpretation or fanatical notion—and how many have we left?

It is, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that one welcomes such a narrative as "With Christ at Sea," a story interfused with manly piety, and, withal, "strong in saving common sense." We note that it is fitly dedicated to a friend, "in admiration of his common-sense Christianity," precisely the quality most conspicuous in the author himself. The recital of his conversion and of his subsequent religious history is delightfully simple and touching. We are sure it cannot be read by the most worldly without their perceiving that in that warehouse in New Zealand the sailor lad of twenty years got hold of something very real; of something that had a regenerating power upon all his after life; of something that purified the very springs of action.

The writer has been blessed with a mind wonderfully "clear of cant." He tells the straightforward story of his spiritual life, just as he tells the story of his experiences as a sailor. According to the traditions of his childhood, he naturally united himself with the Church of England, but, like the Pundita Ramabai, he is a Christian first of all, too genuine and too broad to be labeled by the name of any church or sect. Wherever he gives his own views, as upon "the new birth," the nature of prayer, denominationalism, the Christian life, he is singularly simple and luminous.

As a religious biography, we think the modest little recital cannot fail to become a power for good, both to religious teachers and to the world at large. It should lead the former to reconsider some of their methods and to feel anew their great responsibility, and it cannot fail to impress the latter with the fact that the religion of Christ, stripped of its man-made trappings, is fitted to become the most tremendous elevating agency known to humanity, the one elevating agency that begins at the root and drives out evil by "the expulsive power of a new affection."

Regarded as literature, the story will appeal to many who might be repelled by its title. We believe it was Mr. Alden who, writing either of Mr. Bullen or of Mr. Conrad, said that it looks as though the very best literary training one could give a boy was to tumble him into "the to'c'sle" at an early age. It does look as if that were true. We all know Mr. Conrad's exquisite style; Mr. Bullen's, while lacking Mr. Conrad's perfection of polish, is, in its way, scarcely less admirable. Both writers take us with them as irresistibly as the Christmas spirits bore Scrooge—and that is the high-water mark of a writer's power.

*WITH CHRIST AT SEA. A Personal Record of Religious Experiences on Board Ship for Fifteen Years. By Frank T. Bullen. Author of "The Cruise of the Cachelot," "Men of the Merchant Service," "Idylls of the Sea," "Log of a Sea Waif," &c. In one volume. Pp. 325. 12mo, cloth. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

We are beginning to find out that no man possesses that power except he who writes from within—save, indeed, those rare children of genius with whom intuition, inspiration, may take the place of experience. Hence it is that we lift imploring hands against the flood of what Mr. Howells aptly terms "neo-historical romances." They may flutter, even occasionally soar, but they are galvanized, not vital, and there are few who can have any other destiny than—and that in a near future—to fall lifeless with a dull thud, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." But he who writes what he has lived opens new doors to knowledge; he widens the circle of human sympathies, and, we may say, of human experience; he educates the preacher and the philanthropist by showing them the real men they wish to reach. One must sit at Mr. Willard's feet to learn how to deal with tramps; at Mr. Warman's to get the point of view of railroad men; at Mr. Conrad's and Mr. Bullen's to understand the sailor folk, as unique in themselves as in their environment.

Mr. Bullen's unveiling of the condition of seamen in the merchant service has already excited much comment. "With Christ at Sea," like the author's previous books, gives a moving picture of the hardships above deck, the degradation below, the tyranny and too frequent injustice and cruelty of the skippers. Any true story of the sea emphasizes the lesson taught by the history of all slave-holding countries, that poor human nature cannot be trusted with absolute power. At the same time Mr. Bullen considers that amelioration of the sailor's lot must begin with his own elevation to a higher plane.

There is little to carp at in such a book. Two things the reader is tempted to wish Mr. Bullen had not asserted that he read "Paradise Lost" at four years of age, and that in a sudden extremity of peril his swift, impulsive feeling was one of ecstasy. Since Mr. Bullen has said these things, we believe them, but the belief strains our faith.

The narrative somewhat fails to sustain itself; it suffers a collapse toward the close, and ends with an unsatisfactory abruptness. As a Christian, the writer so often found himself "in a minority of one" among his messmates that his light began to burn dimly, and we would fain know how it fared on that last and untold long voyage.

As it stands, however, "With Christ at Sea" is a book to be warmly commended, not only for its tender and brave Christianity, but for its stirring incident, its truth of portrayal, and its consequent wealth of unwritten suggestion. There is small doubt of the fulfillment of the author's "earnest hope and prayer that some good may result" from the reading of what has been so sincerely and clearly written.

Statistics of Our Civil War.*

For patient research and acumen, Mr. Thomas L. Livermore has an added military experience. The author of "Numbers and Losses in the Civil War in America" was Major and Brevet Colonel of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers and Colonel of the Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers. In 1897, as member of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, he began laying down the foundation of the present work in an essay. He writes: "Later research and study have led to changing many of the figures given in that essay." The task of summing up the losses even in a minor battle is no easy task. When it comes to the computation of losses in an important action, owing to causes well understood, the difficulty accumulates. As to figuring up the totals of deaths from all causes in a campaign, the chances of error are notably increased. The most honest and capable of statisticians is often at his wit's end when he figures what are the losses, as the results of his own computation, when comparing these with Government statements. Pretty generally the English tables of military mortality are to be considered as trustworthy, and, as for that, so are the German ones, but as to the other foreign powers, there is little credence to be placed in their figures. Though Mr. Livermore is careful to indulge in no such comments, it may be as well to present some general figures as to the loss of life, so far as the Germans were concerned, in the Franco-German war. The total number of Germans killed or wounded, it is believed, amounted to 88,867, comprising some 3,658 officers and 84,209 men. But this terrible summary must be largely increased. How many men died of disease incident to bad food, privation, imperfect sanitation? You cannot add a certain fixed percentage, for losses vary, according to the season of the year, the locality, and the individuality of the combatants.

The first thing Mr. Livermore does is to try to arrive at some definite conclusion as to the number of combatants. Supposedly this might not be so difficult, as far as the count went, of those who fought for the Union. When the summing up of the men who took up arms for the Confederacy is computed, the difficulty is great. The enlistment in the Union Army, considered, it is stated, 2,898,304. But the number of men actually under arms at any one time was less, owing to re-enlistments. The estimate of the Confederate Army is made out to be somewhere between 600,000 and 700,000 men. Mr. Livermore, who is determined to be fair, writes:

It is a part of human nature which persuades the losers in war to believe that the result must have come from a great disparity in numbers. The sustained conflict and terrible loss of life of four years of war placed the reputation of Southern valor so high that exaggerated statements of numbers cannot further exalt it to the consideration of the world. To prove that the estimated ratio of four to one between the two armies is not founded on fact does not diminish that reputation. The result of the war depended much on the superiority of the North in material resources. This outweighed many men. On the other hand, it could not disparage Northern courage to establish a large disproportion in numbers, in view of the defensive attitude of the South, and the necessity of invading and occupying a constantly enlarging territory which was forced upon the Northern Army. This required many more than mere battles upon equal terms would have required.

Going slowly over the ground, Mr. Livermore comes to the conclusion that there were 1,222,330 enlistments on the part of the Confederates, and these were opposed to the 2,898,304 on the Union side. There is even a higher estimate made than this of the Confederate forces, and it is Col. Casselman's, of 1,500,000 men. Disparity of force on the Confederate side has to be acknowledged then, but that does not in the least lessen the brilliant services of the Union Army. In physical resources it must be acknowledged that the Confederates were always at a great disadvantage. Mr. Livermore writes:

With all these things taken into account, the long and resolute contest entertained by the South, and their many successes against superior numbers, must always command admiration. The fact that their attitude was mainly defensive is not enough alone to account for all they achieved, and careful study of the campaigns and battles, with statistics of their losses, leads to the belief not only that the Southern leaders were, at least up to 1864, bolder in taking risks than their opponents, but also that they pushed their forces under fire very nearly to the limit of endurance.

Many extracts might be taken from the volume under notice, as explanatory of conditions as they exist to-day in South Africa. English Generals, like the Union ones, had to defend long lines of railroads; it was their duty to preserve rather than to destroy. It is not vital to the Boer Generals, as we have seen, to defend their cities. "But," adds Mr. Livermore, "good Generals cannot fight battles as the Confederates fought them without extraordinarily good soldiers." Believing that the total of men under arms at one time or another who were on the side of the Confederacy may have been nearly 1,500,000, and on the side of the Union to 2,398,304, the killed and wounded in the Union Army was 385,245. On the Confederate side the loss in killed and wounded was, according to the author's calculations, something like 329,000.

At the conclusion of the volume there are to be found the records of all the battles of the civil war, with number of troops engaged and the losses. As a work of reference, the volume under notice will be found invaluable.

*NUMBERS AND LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. 1861-65. By Thomas L. Livermore. Cloth. 150 pages. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company.

Death as an Event in Life.*

There was a time, and that easily within the memory of the younger generation, when to speak of Spiritualism, or, more properly, Spiritism, in any circle of intelligent people was to provoke a sneer. Naturally enough, the mere suspicion of a new and mysterious influence attracted a crowd of astute charlatans and facile dupes, with the result of throwing the whole subject into such discredit that all spirit-phenomena were in danger of being relegated to the realm of the Cock Lane Ghost.

The Society of Psychic Research came to the rescue, and, carefully sifting genuine from spurious phenomena, present to-day such a residuum of rigorously tested facts as must convince the most skeptical of the existence of psychic forces and manifestations hitherto undreamed of in our philosophy. Various theories have been suggested to account for the revelations made through Mrs. Piper, "Helen Smith," and all those "mediums," who seem so strangely in touch with an unseen world. Of these theories three have received the attention of students, and each has been ingeniously argued by its supporters. Dr. Hudson, who has many to agree with him, rejects all belief in Spiritism, and in his work on "Psychic Phenomena" regards all such phenomena, even the miracles of Scripture as explicable by telepathy, or the influence of mind upon mind, and of mind upon matter. Another class of writers admits the domination of spirits upon the medium, but believes these to be evil spirits only, and that a person under their influence is simply the subject of demoniacal possession. This view would seem at first sight untenable, but it has been ably supported; notably in "Earth's Earliest Ages," by G. H. Pember, and in a remarkable book on "Demon Possession and Allied Themes," written by a missionary, Dr. Nevins, for forty years a student of spirit manifestation in the Orient. This latter volume has been luminously edited by Henry W. Rankin, a scholarly exponent of this theory, who has fortified his position by copious quotation and reference.

The opinion, however, most natural and most widely held seems to be that, under

*THE SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE; OR, DEATH AS AN EVENT IN LIFE. By Lilian Whiting. Author of "The World Beautiful," in three volumes; "After Her Death," "From Dreamland Sent," "Kate Field, a Record," "Study of Elizabeth Barrett Browning," &c. In one volume. Pp. 386. 16mo, cloth. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

certain conditions, the spirits of the beatified dead may renew with their beloved the intimacy of their earthly intercourse. This view seems to be gaining ground among men of scholarship and of judgment. We believe Spiritists now claim Dr. William James, Prof. Hyslop, Prof. Sidgwick, Dr. Hodgson, Prof. Oliver Lodge, and many others whose opinions are entitled to respect.

One is constrained, therefore, to approach this matter with an open and a reverent mind, even though, with the data before him, Spiritism seems to him still "not proven." Lillian Whiting's books present the subject in a manner both inspiring and elevating. Dr. Phillips Brooks's declaration that "Death is not the end of life, but only an event in life," is the text of all her teaching. To take away "the great sorrow that has surrounded death; the consciousness of loss with which it has been invested," and to inspire those still in the earth-life to "more intelligent and more worthy living," living "a life of spiritual significance"—these are her lofty purposes. Readers of whatever faith, of whatever attitude toward Spiritism, will find in "The Spiritual Significance," as in "The World Beautiful," much to ennoble and inspire.

For ourselves, however, we must frankly admit that the phenomena claimed to be those of spirit manifestation are inexplicable upon any theory whatsoever. To accept Miss Whiting's faith would be not only infinitely consoling, but really simpler and easier than to explain it away by means of any other hypothesis, were it not for one weak spot upon which she herself puts her finger in a quotation from The Catholic Times, and that is that the supposed communications from the dead are not only earthy and material, but consist for the most part of "trumpery recollections of certain unimportant and insignificant details of their lives." Miss Whiting defends this on the ground that such things alone can be "tests of identity"; but eliminate these tests and how much remains? After all, would not the supreme test be such large utterance, such exalted vision, such rapt eloquence, as should convince us that we were listening to something higher than earthbound humanity? But when the spirits cease to give the proofs—and they are marvelous, inexplicable proofs—of their identity, what do we find? Can anything be more commonplace than Miss Fields's account of her twenty-four hours of heaven life? Compare it with Tickell's imagination of what that life is to Addison; with Mrs. Oliphant's dream of it in "The Little Pilgrim." Which is the more spiritual, the more probable—the imagination of the earthly mind, or the supposed realization of the freed spirit? Compare the invocations of Mrs. Piper's "control," Imperator, with those purporting to come from the world of life and of light.

So, while we read with keen interest Miss Whiting's books, doing homage to the sincerity of her convictions and the nobleness of her purpose, and, verily, with "the will to believe" her conclusions, we cannot yet feel that we have entered into the great secret. It may be that we are upon its threshold. As the last century saw an almost miraculous material development, so may the next see an equally amazing unfolding of psychic laws and forces. It may be that the belief in immortality, which has certainly faded during these latter years, is to be given back more abundantly, so that knowledge may take the place of hope. But, as it seems to us, the time is not yet; and still, for all that appears in the revelations of the spirit mediums, we cannot get beyond the silence of the grave, save with the faith and hope of "In Memoriam" and the promise of the Christ.

Minnesota To-day.*

Judge Charles E. Flandrau's competency for the writing of a history of Minnesota cannot be questioned, for he has lived in the State through nearly "the whole period of its political existence, and has taken part in most of the leading events in her history, both savage and civilized." It is in a narrative and colloquial manner that the author gives the facts. Judge Flandrau is neither pompous nor stilted, but constructs the story of his State in a most pleasing and understandable manner. He writes not in the least apologetically: "If I should in the course of my narrative so far forget myself as to indulge in a joke or relate an illustrative anecdote, the reader must put up with it." Minnesota, which according to the last census, has a population of 1,751,395, owes its prosperity to the products of the farm, the dairy, the mine, the quarry, and the forest. Its industries are many, its leading ones being milling and lumbering. The State has, too, an enormous carrying trade. All these various industries are traced by Judge Flandrau from their beginnings. The generally accepted history of Minnesota represents that it was Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan priest, who was the first white man who entered the present boundaries of Minnesota. The date given is 1680. Later researches tend to show that those two Frenchmen, Radison and Grosseller, first saw the fair land as far back as 1652. It is also well authenticated that Du Luth visited Mille Lacs in 1670. Many other Frenchmen, as traders and priests, explored the new section of the country, but the impression they made was but slight. The author dwells on the coming of Jonathan Carver, who was born in Connecticut in 1732. He conceived the project of making an exploration of the Northwest. Carver left Boston in 1766, and reached Mackinaw. Step by step the author presents the various settlements which were made in the new country. Minnesota became a Territory in 1849. In 1857 the population was 150,000. In 1858 Minnesota assumed the dignity of a State. Very remarkable is the history of those immense milling interests which have done so much for the prosperity of Minnesota. Twenty years ago the particular variety of wheat grown in the State was not held in high estimation. Mill products were deemed, too, of a poor grade. But new methods of milling were adopted, and to-day Minneapolis produces the finest known qualities of flour. In 1898-99 the estimate of flour made in Minnesota was figured at 25,000,000 barrels. According to the last census the population of Minneapolis was 202,718. The entire educational system of the State is presented. At the conclusion may be found "Frontier Tales," with episodes of adventure having to do with the history of Minnesota.

*THE HISTORY OF MINNESOTA AND TALES OF THE FRONTIER. By Judge Charles E. Flandrau. Cloth. Large 8vo. Portrait. 468 Pages. St. Paul, Minn.: E. W. Porter. $1.75.

Parliamentary Law in Fiction.*

Even a Southerner, that politician born, not made, would scarce expect matter for mirth in a treatise upon the principles of parliamentary practice; while the general reader seeks such a book only when hard pressed by that necessity which "knows no law." Certainly, one would as soon look for humor in Euclid as in a manual entitled "The Gavel and the Mace."

In this little volume, however, Mr. Hackett has achieved the incredible. His pages fairly sparkle, and one is in danger of losing his grasp upon the rules laid down for sheer delight in the writer's delicious "way of putting things," as the dear dead and forgotten "Country Parson" used to say. Even the marginal topics are witty, and the very index "pokes fun." Mr. Hackett sees the comic side of our legislators and legislation, and does not hesitate to make his readers see it, too. His literary and historic illusions are exceedingly apt, and are distinguished by the same humorous touch that characterizes his handling of affairs of the present. For example, he speaks of a certain question before the House of Commons "during one of those lively disputations engendered by the habit that John Wilkes, Esquire, about that time had contracted of appearing, disappearing, and reappearing as a member from Middlesex." One feels that Mr. Hackett wrote the book throughout with a twinkle in his eye.

It is, however, not the less an accurate and valuable manual of parliamentary practice, open, as we have hinted, to but one objection—that in the laugh we may forget the law.

Into an age wherein one cannot feed chickens or black boots without belonging to some society, with its meetings and debates, Mr. Hackett's book comes with a special significance. Since he has made his dry subject bud and blossom in so fascinating a way, it is to be hoped that even our dear "Daughters," and "Dames," and "Mothers" will not disdain to "read, mark, and inwardly digest" the succinct and bright chapters, to the future confusion of the profane who haunt their assemblies for the sake of refreshment to the masculine sense of humor.

The public in general, who relish a literary treat, and who desire "a correct and reasonably complete guide to what is now the approved practice of our various legislative bodies, State and National," will do well to put themselves in the possessive case in relation to Mr. Hackett's accurate and clever book.

A Story for Children.*

In "The Road to Nowhere" Mr. Morse has produced a children's story book on what is in many ways a new and original plan. It is the same sort of delightfully rambling and vague series of adventures which the little hero and heroine of the story experience that is found in "Alice in Wonderland," to which the book is dedicated. But it is not by any means an imitation of that great classic for the young. It is a new and successful treatment of a popular idea for a child's story; that is, the adventures of the two children who wander off upon a long journey on the road which runs past their house, in the course of which they see and hear many strange and marvelous things. If we should trace this theme back, it would probably be found to originate in the similar stories to be found in the folk-lore of many different peoples, which run back to a common source many ages ago. It is a subject which is very frequent among the German and Slavonic fairy tales. But Mr. Morse has imitated none of these. His story is his own, as is his working out of it. Among the characters who appear before the children on their journey are many delightful and unfamiliar, as well as some of our old favorites. The Hot-Cross Bunny, the Ginger-Snap, and Cirrus the Cloud join with the Princess, the Witch, the Hen, the Cat, the Pig, and many other old friends, in helping the children on their wonderful journey.

The attractiveness of the story, with its quaint humor and bright dialogue, is still further enhanced by the many charming illustrations printed in colors and drawn by the author's sister, Miss Edna Morse. These pictures, scattered bountifully through the text, are in perfect harmony with it, and add greatly to the spirit of humor which emanates from the whole story. They are not the ordinary illustrations of a child's story, but really clever work in a difficult field. This little volume deserves to find its way into many a happy child's heart, and not the little ones alone, but many children of a larger growth will find some hours' hearty enjoyment of the droll conceits of this amusing story.

*THE GAVEL AND THE MACE: Or, Parliamentary Law in Easy Chapters. By Frank Warren Hackett. In one volume. Pp. 262. 12mo. Cloth. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

*THE ROAD TO NOWHERE. A Story for Children. By Livingston B. Morse. Illustrated by Edna Morse. New York: Harper & Bros. 1900.

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ANDRE'S CAPTORS.

Judge Dykman Refutes Recent Statements.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The New York History Company has published a new History of Westchester County, which is full and complete, and manifests much patient labor and research, and the authors are entitled to great praise for the history they have produced.

Unfortunately, however, they have fallen into some errors in relation to the capture of Major John André, the British spy.

The errors seem to have arisen in this way: William Abbatt has recently published a book which he has called "The Crisis of the Revolution," in which he collected the facts in relation to the capture of Major André and his movements subsequent to his capture, and the authors of the new history say that Abbatt's book is the final authority upon all the details of the capture of André.

They then say that the number of the original party is often erroneously stated as seven, and that William Abbatt shows that it consisted of eight, whose names are accurately given by Mr. Couch.

In the first place, it is to be said that Mr. Abbatt did not say that there were eight persons in the party engaged in the capture of André. He merely says that another person had stated in an application for a pension for the widow of John Dean that he witnessed the arrival of eight persons at Armonk with Major André.

The new history further states that the part of Dean in the affair is overlooked, or only inadequately referred to in most accounts of the capture of André, and then contains this remarkable statement: "That the great importance of the concealed papers was first really recognized by him at a time when André was pleading for his release and making promises which Dean, if not the others, had a very strong suspicion the British officer both could and would fulfill."

Undisputed facts will show how entirely erroneous that statement is.

Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart stopped André in the Highland Turnpike, where Paulding had the well-known conversation with him and ordered him to dismount. They then took down the fence on the west side of the turnpike and all passed through and went about fifteen rods into the field, where they made the search which resulted in the discovery of the incriminating papers. Paulding was the only one of the three who could read writing, and when the papers were found he declared André was a spy.

Then André commenced pleading for his release, and all of his pleading and all of his offers were made then and there and rejected; and during all that time the party on the Davis Hill was half a mile away.

After the incriminating papers were found André was directed to resume his clothing and the party went back to the post road, which they crossed, and then went a considerable distance to the east of it in the field.

They stopped under the shade of a tree near a spring. André rode the horse and Paulding led it.

The four men came down to them, and Paulding said, "We have got a prisoner," and ordered André to dismount.

Nothing was said there about the papers, and they were not exhibited. There is no record of any interference by Dean, either by act or word, or that he was there.

After the four men from the hill had joined the other three with André, they all went to the old White Plains Road, a short distance from the house of Isaac Read, where they borrowed the cards in the morning, and stopped at that house. Thence they went to the house of Jacob Romer, the father of one of the captors. They then conducted the prisoner first to Kensico, then known as Wright's Mills, and then to Sand's Mills at Armonk, in the town of North Castle.

It is further stated in the new history that Abbatt "points out that Dean was the officer in command, and that he took charge of the prisoner when Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart brought him to the top of the hill."

Now, that sentence amounts to nothing as a statement of fact. They say that Abbatt "points out that Dean was the officer in command," not that Abbatt says so, or the fact is so, but if it is so intended for the assertion of fact that John Dean was the officer in command, then it is sufficient to say of it that there is not the least particle of evidence extant to support it, or that John Dean exercised any command or control at any stage of the proceedings.

The claim for the prominence of John Dean in the capture is new, and now brought forward for the first time. He never claimed to be connected with it in any way, and the excuse for his failure to do so is quite far fetched and unsatisfactory. All of the accounts show that John Paulding was the leading spirit in the capture of Major André.

The language of the writers of the new history, when referring to William Abbatt for authority upon this question, is quite guarded. They do not say that Abbatt says there were eight persons in the party, but that he "shows that it consisted of eight." What he shows may be a matter of inference. It will be very strange, if, after all of Mr. Abbatt's investigation, he stated the number at eight. He took his facts on this subject after consultation with me, from an article published by me in The Magazine of American History, in 1880, and in all of his conversations with me, he never intimated that he had detected any error in my statement of facts.

It is further erroneously stated in the new history that there were eight persons in the party concerned in the capture of Major André. That assertion is not only unsupported by evidence, but it is in direct contradiction of every statement on the subject. The number is stated at eight in the article of Mr. Couch as it is printed in the new history, and it seemed strange to me that he should have fallen into that error, as he is entirely familiar with the facts in relation to the capture of André.

It turns out, however, that he stated the fact as it has always been understood, that there were seven persons engaged in the capture of André, but the number was changed from seven to eight after his manuscript left his possession. Fortunately, however, for Mr. Couch, there yet remains in his article the statement that the money received for the articles taken from André was divided "among the party of seven."

After the most thorough examination of all the evidence, I have reached the conclusion that John Dean was not concerned in the capture of Major André at all, and that he did not constitute one of the seven men who were engaged in that capture. The evidence that he was not so engaged is sufficient to sustain the verdict of a petit jury against him. I will first state all of the evidence there is in favor of his presence with the captors and his participation in the capture.

The first writer who introduced the name of John Dean in connection with the enterprise was Benson J. Lossing. In his "Field Book of the Revolution" he says: John Yerks proposed the expedition and first enlisted John Dean, James Romer, and Abraham Williams, and John Paulding; that Paulding procured a permit and persuaded Isaac Van Wart to accompany them; that on their way they were joined by David Williams. That made seven with Yerks. Lossing gave no authority for that statement, and it differs from the statement of the captors. David Williams said in an original statement made by him that John Paulding requested him to go on the scout; that they started, and, after walking a mile or so, they fell in with David Williams, and they went to the barn of John Anderson, where they slept that night. He says nothing about Dean or Yerks.

In the statement of David Williams he said: "It was about 1 o'clock P. M., as I was standing in the door with Mr. Benedict's daughter, * * * when I saw six men coming. She remarked: 'They have guns.' I jumped over a board fence and met them. 'Boys,' said I, 'where are you going?' They answered: 'We are going to Tarrytown.' I then said, 'If you will wait until I get my gun I will go with you.' The names of five of the six persons were Isaac Van Wart, John Paulding, William Williams, John Yerks, and James Romer. The name of the sixth I have forgotten. John Yerks told Bolton it was Isaac See."

David Williams further stated as follows: "After procuring them," [the cards,] "we went out to Davis's Hill, where we separated, leaving four on the hill, and three, viz., Van Wart, Paulding, and myself, proceeded on the Tarrytown road."

In a sworn statement made by John Paulding he said this, among other things: "That they delivered over André with the papers found on him to Col. Jameson, who commanded on the lines; that shortly thereafter they were summoned to appear as witnesses at the headquarters of Gen. Washington, at Tappan; that they were at Tappan some days, * * * and while there, Col. William S. Smith redeemed the watch [of André] from them for thirty guineas, which, with the money received for the horse, saddle, and bridle, they divided equally among themselves, and they and four other persons who belonged to their party, but when André was taken were about half a mile off, keeping a look-out on the hill."

The Rev. Dr. Todd, who wrote the article upon the town of Greenburgh for Scharf's "History of Westchester County," said this: "The names of the young men as given long after by David Williams were Isaac Van Wart, John Paulding, William Williams, John Yerks, James Romer, and the name of the sixth, added Mr. Williams, I have forgotten. It has been said to have been Isaac See, but Lossing gives the name of John Dean, which seems to be correct, having been confirmed by a statement of a citizen of Tarrytown, who received it directly from Isaac Van Wart himself."

Who that citizen was or to whom he made the statement Dr. Todd does not say. In any view it is hearsay evidence at best. So that the statement that the seventh man was John Dean has no evidence for its support, but the assertion of Lossing alone unsupported by any authority.

Moreover, I have two original statements of Van Wart, and he does not mention the name of Dean in either of them.

I will now state the evidence to prove that there were but seven men in the party engaged in the capture of Major André, and that John Dean was not one of them.

Mr. Bolton, the author of the first "History of Westchester County," received the story of the capture of André from John Yerks, who was one of the party, and Yerks told Bolton that he proposed the matter to John Paulding, and that while Paulding was obtaining the necessary permit Yerks enlisted Isaac See, James Romer, and Abraham Williams. That Paulding soon returned with the permit, accompanied by Isaac Van Wart. That they [six] took the road to Cross River, where they were joined by David Williams, who was the seventh man. Yerks did not mention the name of John Dean at all.

Washington Irving in his life of Washington, says the party consisted of seven men. He says "Four took post on a hill above Sleepy Hollow, to watch the road which crossed the country," but he does not give their names.

The three others, John Paulding, Isaac Van Wart, and David Williams by name, stationed themselves on the road which runs parallel to the Hudson.

The following is an extract from a paper prepared by Gen. Pierre Van Cortlandt and read before the Albany Institute. Gen. Van Cortlandt heard the story of the capture from John Paulding many times.

In a letter which he wrote to a friend about the time when an application was made to Congress to increase the pension of the captors, he said: "I have heard the story of the capture from Paulding thirty years ago, and repeatedly since. It was always uniform and never contradictory." The extract is this: "Although the names of Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart have passed into history as the captors of André, yet the party to which they belonged consisted of seven persons. Their names were John Yerks, John Paulding, Isaac See, James Romer, Abraham Williams; Isaac Van Wart, to join them, while Yerks enlisted. Abraham Williams, James Romer, and Isaac See proceeding to Pleasantville, they were joined on the way by David Williams. * * * Romer, Abraham Williams, See, and Yerks, stationing themselves on the hill above the village, while the remaining three concealed themselves among the trees and bushes which bordered the Post Road."

Here we have a direct statement of the names of the four persons who were stationed on the hill. John Dean was not there, and as he was not there he did not constitute one of the party, for there never was any dispute about the names of the three actual captors, who were by the Post Road.

Mr. Sparks, in his life of Benedict Arnold, says this: "It happened that the same morning on which André crossed Pines Bridge, seven persons who resided near Hudson's River, on the neutral ground, agreed voluntarily to go out in company, armed, watch the road, and intercept any suspicious stragglers or droves of cattle that might be seen passing toward New York. Four of this party were stationed on a hill, where they had a view of the road for a considerable distance. The three others named, John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart, were concealed in the bushes at another place, and very near the road."

Sargent, in his life of André, says this: "On the preceding day seven young men, mostly natives of and well acquainted with the neighborhood, had agreed to waylay the road in quest of spoil."

Lossing, in his "Field Book of the Revolution," says: "On the morning when André crossed Pines Bridge, a little band of seven volunteers went out near Tarrytown to prevent cattle being driven to New York."

Thus Lossing says there were seven persons in the company, but names John Dean as one, instead of Isaac See, contrary to every other statement, and all other historic evidence, except Dr. Todd, who followed him.

I have now shown that the statement in the new history that there were eight men in the party concerned in the capture of Major André is not only unsupported by evidence, but is in direct conflict with all of the evidence on the subject.

I have also shown that the claim for the prominence of John Dean in the transaction is entirely destitute of support, and finally I have shown that John Dean was not one of the party. The claim for his participation falls with the failure to show that there were eight instead of seven persons engaged in the capture or rather in the party engaged in the capture.

It is quite unfortunate that the authors of the new history made an effort to change the settled facts in the André case. It was a most remarkable episode in the history of the Revolutionary War, and the full blaze of history has been turned upon it.

The number and names of the persons engaged in the capture have been long known, and their identity well settled. No new evidence has been discovered to change the current of history, and the historical student will be at a loss to discover any adequate motive for the effort.

J. O. DYKMAN.

White Plains, Jan. 7, 1901.

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The Expatriates, by Lilian Bell.
The Idiot at Home, by John Kendrick Bangs.
The Love of Parson Lord, by Mary E. Wilkins.
Lessons in Love, by Katrina Trask.
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The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg, by Mark Twain.
Men with the Bark On, by Frederic Remington.
The Meloon Farm, by Maria Louise Pool.
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* * * * * * * *

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A New Edition with Commentary and Bibliographical Introduction.*

The Knickerbocker Press has just issued another edition of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, containing the text of the fifth or generally accepted edition, as well as many unusual features of great interest, so that this edition must of necessity find a place on the shelves of all Omar collectors.

Prof. E. Dennison Ross has contributed to the volume an introductory essay of about seventy pages, on the life and times of Omar Khayyam, divided into two portions, the first containing a review of the political condition of Persia during Omar's lifetime, giving in this way a sort of frame work for the sketch of Omar which follows, all positively known facts in his life being therein summarized and a list of his writings added. This is followed by a biographical sketch of Edward FitzGerald, succeeded in turn by the quatrains themselves. The author, Mr. H. M. Batson, following with about 160 pages of commentary, the quatrains being taken up and discussed, line for line, the author first giving a good description of Persian poetry in general, and especially of the ruba'i or quatrain.

In his preface, Mr. Batson says his book has been written with a view to helping those who, on their first introduction to Omar Khayyam as interpreted by FitzGerald, find difficulty in understanding the metaphysical side of his writings.

Most of us know Omar through the pages of his paraphraser, Edward FitzGerald, whose beautiful rendering is now one of our most cherished classics; but the fascination exercised by FitzGerald is not wanting in Omar himself, as a study of literal translations will soon convince the inquirer who is not able to read him in the original Persian—and the chief reason of this fascination is not far to seek. Nothing is more impressive than to find ourselves, our emotions, our doubts, our immature beliefs, depicted by a great soul that has been for nearly eight hundred years numbered with the immortal dead; in him we see reflected our own heart-searchings, and are not a little touched by them. But it is necessary to recollect, as I shall presently point out, that all which passes under his name was not written by Omar; and it is to be hoped that some competent scholar may at an early day depart so far from the ordinary routine as to give us, as nearly as may be done, the real Omar of the eleventh century—we do not want new metrical translations so much as a judicious sifting of texts, which might leave a residuum genuine beyond dispute.

Mr. Batson, in preparing his commentary on the Rubaiyat, has drawn largely upon the translations and editions of Omar Khayyam made by Edward Heron-Allen, Dole, John Payne, Whinfield, Garner, and McCarthy, as well as upon the "Letters and Literary Remains of Edward FitzGerald," edited by William Aldis Wright, the Glyde Life of FitzGerald," the rare "Two Suffolk Friends," written by F. H. Groome, as well as upon valuable notes on Omar contained in Dean Plumtre's "Ecclesiastes"; confessing also indebtedness to Swinburne's "Blake," and to various magazine articles on Omar Khayyam or his translators.

Prof. Ross also contributes a prefatory note to his sketch of the life and times of Omar Khayyam, in which he says it may indeed be considered rash to attempt the biography of a man of whom so little is known; but the great interest shown in Omar, and the very inadequate biographical sketches so far presented to the public has induced him to collect all available material for such a life to be found in Persian and Arabic literature; summarizing also the political events of the time, followed by all that is at present known of Omar Khayyam from Oriental authorities.

Leaving out of consideration the political position of Nishapur and Merv, the towns in the Province of Khorasan, in Northeastern Persia, with which Omar was most closely connected, and which were at the height of their glory at the time of his death, we find Prof. Ross adding very materially to our knowledge of Omar himself. His account is based on three classes of authorities—the statements of persons who actually knew Omar, two in all; allusions found in works dating from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, five in all, and references in works later than the fourteenth century, from which he has chosen the few most important. He also adds that the oldest known "Teskiret," or Lives of the Poets, 'Awfi's, (about 1200 A. D.,) makes no mention of Omar, which does not prove him unacquainted with the quatrains, but only that he did not consider them important enough to warrant Omar's inclusion among the great poets of Persia, while Dawlat Shah, writing much later, simply mentions Omar in connection with another poet. The "Chahar Makala," by Nizami-i-'Aruzi of Sarmakand, written in the first half of the twelfth century, contains an allusion to Omar, which is said to have been known to Europeans as long as Omar himself. Mr. E. G. Browne has recently published an English version of the whole book, from which the following extract has been taken:

In the year A. H. 506 (A. D. 1112-13) Khwaja Imam Omar Khayyam, and Khwaja Imam Musaffar-i-Isfizari had alighted in the City of Balkh, in the street of the slave sellers, in the house of Amir Abu Sa'd, and I had joined that assembly. In the midst of our convivial gathering I heard that "Argument of the Truth," Omar, say: "My grave will be in a spot where the trees will shed their blossoms on me twice a year." This thing seemed to me impossible, though I knew that one such as he would not speak idle words. When I arrived at Nishapur in the year A. H. 530, (A. D. 1135-36,) it being then some years since that great man had veiled his countenance in the dust, and this lower world had been bereaved of him, I went to visit his grave on the eve of Friday, (seeing that he had the claims of a master on me,) taking with me a guide to point out to me his tomb. So he brought me out to the Hira cemetery. I turned to the left, and his tomb lay at the foot of a garden wall, over which pear trees and peach trees thrust their heads, and on his grave had fallen so many flower leaves that his dust was hidden beneath the flowers.

Another reference to Omar will be found in a little-known historical work, published in 1405, "The Paradise of Histories," which contains citations from earlier books, one being the exact words of a man who knew Omar in the flesh: "Omar, the son of Ibrahim Khayyam, surpassed his contemporaries in most sciences, and especially in astronomy. He is the author of world renowned and incomparable treatises; among his poems is the following quatrain:

"Every atom which has been on the face of the earth
Was once a sun-faced, Venus-browed beauty;
Blow away the dust from a beauty's cheek with delicacy,
For this, too, was once the cheek and ringlet of a beauty."

Prof. Ross enumerates other allusions to Omar, one to be found in "The Delight of Souls," a history of learned men, by Mohammed Shahrazuri, dating from the middle of the thirteenth century; while a Sufi treatise on the progress of the soul, written A. D. 1223, Nejnyud-Din Razi, contains a long criticism on Omar. "To form an estimate of his utter shamelessness and corruption, it is only necessary to read the following verses composed by him." A little later in the same century will be found a well-known criticism of Omar in Ibn-el-Kifti's "History of Learned Men"; while in a geographical work in Arabic, written by Zakariya-el-Kazwini, who died A. D. 1283, will be found a reference to Omar: "Among the learned men of Nishapur was Omar Khayyam. He was a man versed in all branches of philosophy, and especially in mathematics." The next allusion to Omar is found in Rashid-ud-Din's "Compendium of Histories," 1310, which contains the oldest version of the story of "The Three School Friends."

Of the later accounts of Omar Khayyam, only one, the "Millennium History," which ended with the year 1000 of the Hijra, that is the end of the sixteenth century, adds anything new to our knowledge of Omar. This refers to various scientific pamphlets of his composition, as well as to his belief in the transmigration of souls.

The whole account of Omar Khayyam's life is most interesting; by profession he was an astronomer, and one of the eight men appointed by Melik Shah to reform the calendar, and who instituted the famous Jalali era. While it is supposed that Omar wrote a good many books, ten only are known to us by name; while only three, the Rubaiyat, "Demonstrations of the Problems in Algebra," and "Some Difficulties of Euclid's Definitions;" are all that are in actual existence. The algebra has been edited and translated by M. Woepcke, while the "Euclid Definitions" exists in manuscript form in the Leyden Library.

In concluding his introduction Prof. Ross reminds us that the Persian quatrain, short as it is, is as entirely finished and independent in form as is our own sonnet:

"The ruba'i form of verse is essentially Persian in origin, and as far as mere metrical form is concerned, it was used by the very earliest Persian poets of whom we have any record. It is, however, Abu Sa'id-ibn Abi-l-Khayr (968-1049) who must be regarded as the founder of the epigrammatical quatrain. He was the first to make exclusive use of this form for all his poetical compositions, and he gave to it that special stamp as a medium of terse philosophic utterance which it has retained ever since. To quote the words of Dr. Ethé, 'He made the quatrain the focus of all mystic-pantheistic refractions.'"

In the introductory chapter to his commentary—in which the quatrains are taken up one by one—Mr. Batson also adds the following short synopsis of Persian poetry, which cannot fail to be found of interest to Omarians:

The poetry of Persia includes the epic and the elegy, the lyrics and the ode, but in the union of mystic and moral through the medium of the ruba'i or quatrain, most of the great poets have found their main vehicle of expression. With some it is the ethical side of their writings which we chiefly know, with others it is the mystical; but in either case the stanzas are strung together with a want of consecutiveness which is extremely embarrassing to the student. No sequence of thought is possible, the form of the ruba'i forbidding anything more continuous than short gnomic utterances contained within a given compass. Even if the work is a long one its poems are quite unconnected in argument; for the quatrain is necessarily complete in itself; three lines introduce the subject and the fourth "drives the nail through the heart." But this is not the whole of the difficulty we find in attempting to pursue the thought of a Persian poet. He writes his sententious verses in a certain order, in which, however, his readers are not permitted to find them. The copying scribe arranges them after the diwan or alphabetical fashion—a method hallowed by long custom. He searches for the rhyme word in each stanza, and arranges the stanzas in accordance with it; all those whose rhyme words end in a are classed together, then those which end in b, and so on to the last letter of the alphabet, so that of all the quatrains written by Omar Khayyam, or attributed to him, no one knows in what order they should be presented; and the only possible clue to the evolution of his religious and philosophical thought is thus denied his readers. FitzGerald to be sure, arranged a number of stanzas with a certain sequence of ideas, but this selection is illusory and misleading, though interesting as an attempt to read unity of design in a collection of isolated epigrams.

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*THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM. Translanted by Edward FitzGerald. With a Commentary by H. M. Batson and a Biographical Introduction by E. D. Ross-Mottos. Pp. xiii.-288. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press. 1900. $1.50.

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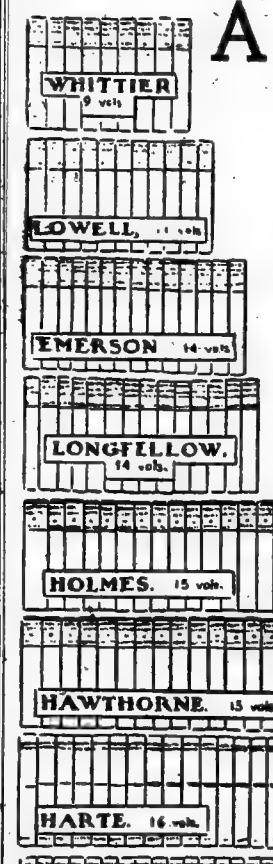

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The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1901.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

The President and Board of Trustees of "Columbia University in the City of New York" have just made a statement of the situation of the university and its prospects that should appeal with much force to the citizens who care for the better things of our metropolitan life. We shall not enter into the details in this place, as the statement has already been published in the daily edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES. In substance it is that the university has occupied the noble property on Morningside Heights, and made the great extensions in its work with which the public is familiar, at an expense in round numbers of $8,000,000. Of this only $3,000,000 remains as a debt, on which the annual interest charge is $98,500. The Trustees say:

Careful computation justifies the Trustees in saying that in eight years from now the university will be able, by the increase of income from its fees and endowments, to care for its floating debt without embarrassment to its educational work. The falling in of contingent interest already definitely established may hasten this result importantly.

If our interest payable can be taken care of for eight years, the problem of the university, growing out of its removal to the new site, will be solved.

The trust fund of the university has been increased by $1,250,000; the library has grown from 120,000 to over 300,000 volumes, the teaching force from 226 to 361, and the number of students from 1,064 to 2,060. These figures do not include either Barnard College or the Teachers College.

Since removal, also, an educational deficiency of more than $48,000 has been overcome, and the university, after this academic year, will be running within its income, after assuming the full care of its enlarged plant.

This is an excellent and even remarkable showing. The benefits conferred on the city by the university cannot be measured in money, but it is an important element in its usefulness that its affairs are managed with the energy, prudence, and sagacity of a great business enterprise. That fact is a guarantee of its permanence and the growth of its beneficent influence. What has been accomplished since the change in site was determined on is ample evidence that the management of the university is of a very high order. We should say that there ought to be no difficulty in securing the very moderate amount needed annually for so short a period as eight years, when the basis of the university's work will be solid and enduring.

The position of Columbia is a peculiar one. It is practically the sole representative of university education in this great city. It has only recently taken on itself the task of meeting with some degree of completeness the requirements of this vast population as well as of the students it draws from other parts of the country. The task was a most serious one. That it has been anywhere nearly accomplished, the friends and especially the administrators of Columbia would be the last to claim. But they can claim with entire candor and modesty that the task has been entered on with intelligence, zeal, and remarkable energy, and that the beginning that has been made amply justifies the effort and gives sure promise of progress along sound lines. Particularly they may say that the university is a vital organism with the capacity for development. It has already shown its adaptation to changed conditions and its ability to meet new needs, and it is the purpose of the managers of the great institution that it shall be able more and more and better and better to do this. It is in this way only that it can maintain its function in the complex and always changing life of the metropolis. We heartily wish it the utmost prosperity and we commend it unreservedly to the fostering care of the intelligent citizens of New York.

THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS.

The quasi-public dinner of the American Society of Landscape Architects, if that be the proper style of the organization, which was held on Jan. 5 in New York, had possibilities of considerable importance. What was explicitly done had perhaps none other than an esoteric significance. The assembled landscape architects resolved that they would, thenceforth, hold three dinners a year, and that at each of these assemblages they would present, for the criticism of their brethren, what they might have been "up to" since the previous meeting.

And here at once occurs the previous question. How is a landscape architect to show what he has been "up to"? In architecture proper it is assumed that this is easy enough. The projected work can be shown by drawings. And it is quite true that, though nothing can be falser than the perspective effect of an architectural drawing, made by a man who is, as the present rule, not even the author of the design which he thus "fakes," yet the things that are shown on an architectural drawing ought to be made to "come true." But in a design for landscape gardening the case is different. The design can be shown only in a model. Even so, it represents the hopes of the designer rather than his certitudes. If the obstinate trees and the obstinate grass refuse to grow as his design ordains that they shall grow, the effects he has aimed at will not be realized and his work will be, to that extent, a failure.

But at all events he has advantages over the architect who is at present trying, in complete and complacent ignorance, to usurp his function, and whose notion of landscape gardening seems to be that it is something "axial," symmetrical, and subject to architecture, which is subject to the same conditions. Whoever wishes to see this theory reduced to an absurdity, and put to an open shame, cannot do better than to observe the results of such public parkmaking as has been done in accordance with it. The landscape architect, unlike the unqualified architect, at least is "charged with knowledge" about the places and conditions in which trees and grass will probably grow, and the places in which they probably will not. He is, more or less, a horticulturist and an arboriculturist. This is one of the reasons for wishing very well to the Society of Landscape Architects, and more power to its corporate elbow.

SLANG AND VOCABULARY.

Some one recently remarked in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that if young persons were induced to regard books as educators instead of mere story tellers there would be less slang in our daily conversation. Now slang is a lazy man's crutch, and few of us are aware how much of it we employ. Among young persons it is, of course, used more than among the older, but all of us use too much of it. We are unconsciously inoculated with the views of the smart college youth, whose conversation is seldom "Yea, yea," or "Nay, nay," but is more frequently "You bet" or "Nit." From the habit of leaning upon ready-made expressions imported into our daily talk from the ball field, the race track, and the variety show, we come to narrow our vocabulary so that we cannot speak elegantly even when we wish to do so.

It is said by Trevelyan that Macaulay found by experiment that with a vocabulary of four hundred words he could get along very well in a foreign tongue. He was in the habit of committing such a vocabulary to memory and used a Bible as his universal guide to languages other than his own. Now, if a man can manage in a foreign land with such a small vocabulary, it is likely that many of us do not go much further in the use of our own tongue. Yet we have at our disposal the richest of all languages. To put aside deliberately, or through neglect, such treasures of speech is little short of criminally wicked.

Reading stories is not the easiest way, however, of increasing one's vocabulary, for we pay too little attention to the details of diction when we are trying to absorb the contents of an interesting volume. If any one will try the experiment of reading a little in a good dictionary two or three times a week, he will be amazed at the number of words which he has once known and forgotten from disuse of them, and of others whose existence he never suspected. A professional writer who found that his vocabulary was becoming inelastic tried the experiment of reading a dictionary and selecting at each reading two or three words which had fallen out of his list. These he made it a point to employ as often as possible in the writing of the ensuing week, and the following week he added some more in the same way. He was astonished and rejoiced by the results. Those who desire to converse without recourse to slang might find this method profitable.

KEEP EVERLASTINGLY AT IT.

There is no profession, no occupation, that requires so much patience, perseverance, and pluck as literature; no occupation in which it is so necessary to follow the noble advice of Burke: "Even in despair, work on." No person, in these days, like Byron, wakes up some morning and finds himself famous. Literary success is the result of long, hard, and unceasing work, in nine cases out of ten. Keeping everlastingly at it is the only certain way to win literary success. It may be slow—it may take years, but if you have it in you, success will come in the end—come often when least expected; for it is the unexpected that always happens.

Example is better than precept; so here are a few examples taken at random from literary history. Few men ever worked harder, longer, and with less success than Thackeray during the first twelve years of his literary career. For years he was known to editors as a consummate man of letters before he was recognized by the reading public. Did he stop writing—did he lose courage—did he give up the battle of life? No. He gave the world "Vanity Fair," and success at last crowned his works. From that time until his death, fifteen years later, he shared with Dickens the throne of English fiction.

Read the life of our own Hawthorne. What an example of noble courage and perseverance does it not unfold! After 15 years of literary work he spoke of himself as being "the obscurest literary man in America." He was forty-six when "The Scarlet Letter" was published, which placed a crown of literary glory upon his head.

Tennyson did not become the greatest poet of his age at one bound. Nor did he pass, like a Napoleon among poets, from one success to another, until he received the laurel crown. Before he was twenty years old he published a thin volume of poems. The wise critics laughed at him and his verses, just as they had laughed at Byron twenty years before. Christopher North, the leading critic of the time, said "Alfred is best as an owl, [one of his earlier songs was to an owl.] All he requires to make him immortal is to be shot, stuffed, and set up in a glass case, and be stuck in a museum." The young poet did not throw down his pen in despair and accept the verdict as final. He continued to write, but he published nothing for ten years. When he again appeared before the public he was saluted by both critics and readers as the rising young monarch of the throne of poetry, which had been vacant since the death of Byron. He accepted the honors now thrust upon him with the same calmness that he had received the harsh criticism hurled at his earlier volume. He went serenely on in his glorious career, studying and writing; always true to his art, and never publishing anything that might dim the lustre of his brilliant fame. Before another decade of years had passed he astonished the world by a series of poems which placed him not only first among the poets of his age, but gave him a high rank among the illustrious bards whose genius has illuminated the centuries.

Among the French novelists of the nineteenth century, three stand out pre-eminently famous—Victor Hugo, George Sand, and Balzac. The last two won their way to literary success through toil, disappointment, and discouragement. George Sand, when speaking of her early experience, used to say that editors lighted their fires with her literary failures. She persevered, however, and with the usual result, for she made a splendid fame and a handsome fortune.

Balzac's career should be studied by all young writers. His early life was clouded by poverty, suffering, and many disappointments. He lived in a garret, with scarcely sufficient food to keep body and soul together, but he worked with indefatigable energy, and a noble determination to conquer fate, to win fame, or die with pen in hand. After a desperate struggle for fifteen years he emerged from poverty and obscurity, rose to a pre-eminent place among the great writers of the nineteenth century, married a Princess, and reared himself a palace in the heart of Paris, where he had fought bravely, and won a noble victory against the world.

The experience of Anthony Trollope was anything but encouraging in the beginning of his literary career. In his autobiography he tells us that during the first ten years of his literary life he did not make enough to pay for the pens, ink, and paper which he used. He kept everlastingly at it, however, and lived to receive $11,000 for a single novel, ("Can You Forgive Her?") During his literary life of thirty-five years he made $312,000 by his writings, averaging about $10,000 a year; some years he made as much as $20,000, for instance, in 1864, when he wrote "The Small House at Allington" and "Can You Forgive Her?" and in 1869, when he published "Phineas Finn" and "He Knew He Was Right."

This is a splendid showing for a writer of Anthony Trollope's mediocre talents, and it should be remembered that during twenty years of this time he was an active and efficient clerk in the British Post Office. He made his ordinary abilities tell by regular and systematic work. In his autobiography he justly claims "whatever merit should be accorded for persevering diligence in his profession." His motto was "Nulla dies sine linea." Keeping this up day after day, month after month, and year after year enabled Anthony Trollope to do more literary work than any other man of his time. He wrote only three hours a day, but he never failed to devote that much time every day to that work, whether he was at home or abroad, on land or at sea, in town or country. He was at his desk every morning at 5:30, and worked faithfully for three hours. He did not sit nibbling his pen, or gazing at the ceiling, waiting for ideas, or words to express them. He was a minute man—wrote 250 words every fifteen minutes. These 1,000 words an hour enabled him to turn out ten printed pages every day. But he was not a slave of the pen. He was a mighty hunter, a great traveler, a clubman, a diner-out, a whist player, a society man; in fact, he led a very full life.

Anthony Trollope has been cited, not as a model novelist, but as a model of literary industry. While he lived his books were read, but who reads his novels now?

To those who are not drawn to literary work until late in life, the case of Mrs. Frances Trollope offers great encouragement. She was fifty years old when she published her first book, the notorious "Domestic Manners of the Americans," which was so bitterly denounced by the people of this country sixty-five years ago. She made $5,000 by that work. She continued to write for twenty-five years, producing in all 114 volumes, chiefly novels and travels. Mrs. Trollope supported her family by her pen, and it was not a very brilliant pen, but keeping everlastingly at it, she made it pay. So can any person of average ability.

There is no royal road to literary success. It requires long, steady, constant work. But success in no other profession is so gloriously rewarded. Dickens rose from poverty and obscurity to a splendid fame, to large wealth, and became an immense power among men. Burns, the plowman, by his genius, was admitted into the best society of Edinburgh, where he fascinated Duchesses; Tom Moore, the son of a poor Irish grocer, became the companion of Princes and nobles. As Byron said, he was "the poet of all circles, and the idol of his own."

To all who aspire to a literary career, there is one golden precept: "Do regular work." One hour a day is better than five hours twice a week. Three hours of writing every day will accomplish wonderful results. Try it. But keep everlastingly at it.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE AND HER PUBLISHERS.

A paper on Charlotte Brontë, to be read in Cornhill for December, will be found of unusual interest. It is written by George M. Smith of Smith, Elder & Co., who in the late forties, after his father's death, was forced, through circumstances, at the age of twenty, to assume the entire responsibility of the firm. Mr. Elder retired in 1845, and the elder Mr. Smith dying in 1846, the boy found a short time later that not only had he to assume the entire responsibility of the firm, but as every penny of his father's money had been invested in the business, and all provision for his mother and sisters depended upon its success, his work was extremely difficult, as the firm's financial position had been greatly undermined, although its business was very good.

Mr. Smith's very interesting paper touches upon the way in which his connection with Mr. W. Smith Williams, whose name is so familiar to all readers of the memoirs and letters of the older writers whose books bore the imprint of Smith, Elder & Co., was formed. Mr. Williams was bookkeeper for a firm of lithographers, with whom Mr. Smith had business dealings, and not too good a one, hating his work, and only finding it endurable through the contribution of reviews and articles, as well as theatrical criticism to The Spectator, then under the editorship

of Mr. Rintoul, who, Mr. Smith tells us, hampered his contributor by his dictum that "The Spectator is not enthusiastic and must not be." Arrangements were at once made by which Mr. Williams came to Mr. Smith as literary assistant and general manager of the publishing department. He was a man of shrewd literary judgment, loyal and diligent, the connection lasting until age obliged him to retire from active work.

In July, 1847, a parcel containing a manuscript came into Mr. Williams's hands, bearing the scored out addresses of several firms, which plainly showed it to have been rejected elsewhere. This contained the manuscript of "The Professor," which was not published until after Charlotte Brontë's death. Mr. Williams, after a careful reading of the manuscript, said it showed great literary power, but doubted its being successful as a publication. It was decided, therefore, to write "Currer Bell," declining the book for this reason, but also stating that the firm was of the opinion he could produce a book which would command success.

What followed is too well known to need recapitulation here, although Mr. Smith has managed to put it in very interesting form. The manuscript of "Jane Eyre" was passed upon by Mr. Williams, who handed it to Mr. Smith late one Saturday night with the request that he read it. After breakfast on Sunday the latter took it into his study and began to read, the story at once taking full possession of him. He had an appointment to meet a friend at noon and ride with him, but the book had taken such a hold upon him that a groom was sent with an excuse; lunch came, but he only asked for a sandwich and a glass of wine; dinner was hurried through, and before bedtime he had finished reading the manuscript, which is a strong proof of the power exerted by the story upon all its readers. Mr. Smith adds that he never had any doubts as to the writer's sex, having, perhaps, had the handwriting as a guide, but finding qualities of style and turns of expression which satisfied both Mr. Williams and himself that the writer was a woman.

He next touches upon the familiar story of Charlotte and Anne Brontë's hurried visit to London. Perhaps this account of the first meeting of publisher and author gains new force through being told by one of the principal actors in the scene:

> That particular Saturday morning I was at work in my room, when a clerk reported that two ladies wished to see me. I was very busy and sent out to ask their names. The clerk returned to say that the ladies declined to give their names, but wished to see me on a private matter. After a moment's hesitation I told him to show them in. I was in the midst of my correspondence, and my thoughts were far away from "Currer Bell" and "Jane Eyre." Two rather quaintly dressed little ladies, pale faced and anxious looking, walked into my room; one of them came forward and presented me with a letter addressed, in my own handwriting, to "Currer Bell, Esq." I noticed that the letter had been opened, and said, with some sharpness, "Where did you get this from?" "From the Post Office," was the reply. "It was addressed to me. We have both come that you might have ocular proof that there are at least two of us." This, then, was "Currer Bell" in person. I need hardly say that I was at once keenly interested, not to say excited.

Mr. Williams was called down and presented, and plans were made for the entertainment of the sisters. The most interesting account of this first visit will be found to be the personal impression made upon Mr. Smith by the two sisters:

> This was the only occasion on which I saw Anne Brontë. She was a gentle, quiet, rather subdued person, by no means pretty, yet of a pleasing appearance. Her manner was curiously expressive of a wish for protection and encouragement, a kind of constant appeal which invited sympathy. I must confess that my first impression of Charlotte Brontë's personal appearance was that it was interesting rather than attractive. She was very small and had a quaint, old-fashioned look. Her head seemed too large for her body. She had fine eyes, but her face was marred by the shape of the mouth and by the complexion. There was but little feminine charm about her; and of this fact she herself was uneasily and perpetually conscious. It may seem strange that the possession of genius did not lift her above the weakness of an excessive anxiety about her personal appearance. But I believe she would have given all her genius and her fame to have been beautiful. Perhaps few women ever existed more anxious to be pretty than she, or more angrily conscious of the circumstance that she was not pretty.

Indeed, Mr. Smith's whole paper, even when it touches upon incidents with which we have long been familiar, seems to gain new interest and value from the fact that it is a record of personal experiences at first hand, and so long a time having elapsed, he feels quite free to tell exactly the impression made by the woman Charlotte Brontë, quite apart from her fame and success as a writer.

So we find him writing of the social side of Charlotte Brontë's visits to his mother's home. The visit of Dr. Browne, a phrenologist, to whom they went as Mr. and Miss Fraser, with the striking estimate of the latter's character given in full, is of much interest. So great an impression did this unknown lady make upon Dr. Browne that Richard Doyle told Mr. Smith that the phrenologist was so impressed he was trying to discover her identity, Doyle adding that if the result was successful he would tell him who it was, because the lady would be worth looking after.

Mr. Smith's family found Charlotte Brontë a somewhat difficult guest, never feeling perfectly at ease with her. Thackeray's acquaintance with Miss Brontë needs no reference here, except that Mr. Smith thinks their failure to get on personally—their opinion as to the literary side of each other's character remained unaltered—"illustrates an aspect of the character of both of them—in Charlotte Brontë her great sensitiveness to the want of social gifts; in Thackeray his impatience of social discomfort."

Mrs. Brookfield, at home in every society, thought Charlotte Brontë the most difficult woman to talk to she had ever met. She was fond of telling of her conversation with the former. She opened it by hoping Miss Brontë liked London; the latter replying curtly, "I do and I don't," which ended the whole talk.

The paper gives full accounts of nearly all the social side of Miss Brontë's visits to London—the meeting with Adelaide Proctor, her visits to Lawrence's studio, her sitting to Richmond, her meeting with Lewes, who said they should be in sympathy because "we have both written naughty books," the Quarterly Review article by Miss Rigby, which surprised almost as much as it hurt the author of "Jane Eyre."

Mr. Smith's old residence, which Charlotte Brontë called "a fine place in Bayswater," was a house in Westbourne Terrace, now occupied by a hairdresser, where its former owner says you may now purchase hairpins in the dining room, and have your hair curled or shampooed in the little room in which we read the manuscript of "Jane Eyre."

"Villette," he tells us, is full of incidents traceable to Miss Brontë's visits to the family. The scene at the theatre in Brussels and the description of the actress came from Rachel, whom they all saw more than once. The scene of the fire comes from a slight accident to the scenery at Devonshire House, when Charles Dickens, John Forster, and other literary men gave a play, Mr. Smith having told Miss Brontë of it in a letter. The former's mother was the original of Mrs. Bretton in "Villette," several of her expressions being given word for word, while Mr. Smith afterward discovered he was the model for Dr. John; Miss Brontë writing Mrs. Gaskell she had grown uneasy at being kept waiting longer than usual for an opinion on the book, being fearful Mr. Smith had found me out and was offended.

Mr. Smith also tells of a visit to Edinburgh with his sister, in which Miss Brontë was persuaded to join. "We were fortunate in getting a driver, whom we engaged for the whole of our visit, who knew every interesting nook and corner of Edinburgh, who was better read in Scottish history and the Waverley novels than I was, and whose dry humor exactly suited Miss Brontë."

This was their last meeting. In 1853 Mr. Smith writes Miss Brontë of his engagement and approaching marriage, to which a brief reply was sent, followed by a longer letter, and the announcement of her own engagement. Miss Brontë and the younger Mrs. Smith were never to meet, the former's marriage to the Rev. Arthur Nicholls in June, 1854, being followed by her death in March, 1855.

GEORGE ELIOT NOT NEGLECTED IN ARIZONA.

"Neglect of George Eliot." I happened to open THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 15 just to that heading, and though I tried to read the article, the lines of print marched along in rows of sun-browned cacti and dusty clumps of gray sage and grease wood. The pleasant page so ever welcome faded into a sweeping panorama of brown hills, blue and shadowy in their furthest distances, and endless shimmering miles of desert basking hot and lazy under a late May sun.

Again I heard the protests and remonstrances from bronzed old prospectors and grizzled miners as to the sheer madness of a woman tempting three hundred miles of desert in an open wagon. "Be sure your water barrels are full; you won't get a drop till you reach the T—— ranch, sixty miles out. The sand is hub deep in places, and you want to look out for rattlesnakes and centipedes, and tarantulas, and Gila monsters." Two days to the very sunset we plodded along over that endless trail; for it was little more so, so dim we lost it altogether in the rivers of sand that flowed down every cañon, and only found it again as we climbed cautiously up the backbone of rough red hills.

The true desert—no make-believe this. On every side grand, rugged mountains, swept away to the limitless horizon. Bare of even a tuft of withered grass, long since robbed of every ounce of movable soil; seamed and lined like the face of an old man who has known life in many phases and found it good in all, they lie upturned to the bluest sky, the softest sun in the world. Our road wound in and out among them, following long shallow cañons fringed with feathery mesquite trees that show the crisp new green of young grass against the brown hills, or topped rolling mesas where mile on mile cactus, iron wood, grease wood, date palms, and every thorny, eldrish desert denizen struggles for elbow room.

The famous "Giant Cactus" was crowned with masses of snowy blossoms and looked like white capped armies marching over the hills. It was all blossom time from the leafless Palo Verde, one mass of fragile yellow sweetness against its polished green stems, to the venerable palms holding up waxen-white flags of truce to the pitiless sun.

A hundred and twenty-five in the shade! And sand at last; miles and leagues of it, through which we dragged on wearily, our thirst only the greater for the steaming liquid left in the water bags, till up one hill and down another, and we dropped almost into the tiny garden of as pretty a little home as one would find in a thriving village.

At the rumble of our wheels an eager little woman rushed to the gate. "Have you letters for me? Have you seen my husband?" And as we shook our heads to each query: "Do come in and talk to me, anyway; I haven't seen a woman for months!" This smiling soul two long days behind us was her nearest Post Office, and with a sympathy born of kindred experience, we were genuinely sorry not to have known of her and brought the precious letters that are like rain in the desert.

Here, sixty miles from a doctor, a drug store, or the nearest white woman, this educated woman was making her home. Her husband had been away with his sheep on the few far-off ranges that still knew a scanty supply of water for eight weeks, and for six she had not heard from him at all. The tiny house was shut in on all sides by grand mountains towering thousands of feet above glistening domes and lofty plateaus of solid rock that took on wondrous tints and shapes at sunset, but caught and reflected the burning heat with pitiless intensity.

The closely shaded living room seemed gratefully cool after the outdoor heat, but it was the books that attracted me. Not many, a condensed milk box fitted with two rough shelves held them all. And in one corner, hedged off by a tall ledger, as if to give them a special shrine, were some poems and George Eliot's novels in cheapest editions, but clearly the treasures of the collection.

Just above hung a magazine cut of the Burton etching of the great authoress, (could she in her green English retreat have dreamed of her pictured face in such scenes!) framed in boards, a bit of box cover, on which had been traced the lines: "May I be to other souls the cup of strength in some great agony."

"I like her best of all the novelists because she is so human, so much company; I feel just as if I had had a good visit with somebody when I read her books," said the little woman. "I like her, too, because she is so real; there is never too much happening in her books; they are just like life. Now, all sorts of hair-breadth adventures come to very few people, and very seldom; I've lived out here on the edge of nowhere for two years, and not a thing has happened out of the ordinary.

"Perhaps if I was cooped up in town I'd crave a breath of adventure, but here such things seem childish. The biggest part of life is thinking and doing; pirates and buried treasure and love-lorn maidens are just frills that most of us dispense with.

"I wouldn't like that," as I spoke of the Texas ranch woman who had just one book, and that "Middlemarch." "I want them all; I couldn't spare one. Though I do think I like 'Mill on the Floss' best; all but the end—George Eliot can be so unreasonable at the end. She gets her characters right up to the point where it would be most helpful and interesting to know what they would do and then dodges the issue. There are plenty of Maggie Tullivers in real life, but who of them is lucky enough to find such a timely death? No matter how grateful death would be, most of us have to keep on living; it was hardly fair for as great a woman as George Eliot to shrink from the logical ending of her characters. That is her one weakness, I think; she nearly always flinches at the end; true to art, perhaps, but false to life.

"But I wouldn't give one page of her for a ton of the average fiction; when you can live with a book in the desert you know what it's worth—and I've lived with George Eliot for two years."

So I thought of that far-away ranch and felt that the "neglect" of George Eliot would leave her fame safe in many hearts when the soap bubble popularity of her successors had gone out in a whiff of brilliant spray. CACTUS FLOWER.

Orchard Ranch, Dewey, Arizona, Dec. 20, 1900.

Col. William L. Stone and McDonald Clarke.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Charles Burr Todd, in his excellent and well digested article on McDonald Clarke in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, makes quite a serious error. While this correction is not of great moment, yet if an anecdote about eminent men is given, it may, perhaps, be well to have it stated correctly.

Mr. Todd writes that in an acrimonious controversy between Lang of The Gazette and my father, Col. Stone of The Commercial Advertiser, the former had characterized Col. Stone as a man of "zigzag brains," and adds that McDonald Clarke came into the sanctum of The Commercial and wrote an epigram in defense of its editor.

Now, the facts were as follows: Lang, in his New York Gazette, had alluded to McDonald Clarke as "that fellow with zigzag brains." Thereupon, the insulted poet rushed into the sanctum of Col. Stone of The Commercial, blazing with fury.

"Do you see, Colonel," said he, "what Johnny Lang says of me? He calls me a fellow with zigzag brains."

"Well, so you are," said the Colonel. "That's a happy description!"

"Oh! that's very well for you to say," replied Clarke. "I'll take a joke from you. But Johnny Lang shall not destroy my well-earned reputation. Zigzag brains, forsooth! Zigzag brains—think of it, Colonel! I must have a chance to reply to him in your paper."

"How much space would you want?" said the Colonel.

"I think I could use him up in a column and a half," said Clarke.

"A column and a half!" said the Colonel. "Stuff! You shall have no such space. I'll give you just four lines, and if that will answer, fire away, but not a line more."

The poet, thus driven into a narrow corner, sat down at the editor's desk and instantly wrote off the following, most epigram—quite enough to immortalize him, and, as will be seen, it differs somewhat from the one quoted by Mr. Todd:

I can tell Johnny Lang, in the way of a laugh,
In reply to his rude and unmannerly scrawl,
That, in my humble opinion, it is better by half
To have brains that are zigzag than to have none at all.

"There, Colonel," said he, "let Johnny Lang put that in his pipe and smoke it."

Since McDonald's career has thus come up, perhaps it may be well, in concluding this letter, to supplement Mr. Todd's admirable sketch by giving an extract from my father's private manuscript diary regarding McDonald Clarke. My father writes:

> The last time I met him [Clarke] was two or three years before his death, on the familiar curbstone of Broadway. His face was still sunny and genial, but he was rubbing his arms and chest. I ventured to suggest rheumatism. "Oh, no," said he; "I am very well. I sleep in an attic room in an old and very picturesque building, through the roof of which, that has considerably tumbled in, I can see stars. This is delightful, but for the exception of showers and heavy rains. Last night I got to sleep, and when I woke up I was thoroughly drenched. I have since felt these pains over me; but the water couldn't have done the damage. I think it couldn't. Do you think it could?"
>
> Simple child of nature! I left him rubbing his arms and laughing at the top of his bent. The next I heard of him he was dead, and dead of an injury which was more of a shock to his sensitive nature than the rude blow or thrust of the hind who gave it was to his physical frame.
>
> Why is it that if any man is known to be "cracked," or subject to any illusion or weakness, all the rest of the world, rejoicing in their pride of reason, delight to impose upon him by manifold cruel deceptions?

McDonald Clarke had really a handsome face and person, as the fine engraving by Peter Maverick, from a picture by Inman, clearly shows; and beginning life as a poet and lover of the human race, fell into the delusion of believing that one portion of that race—the gentler sex—was always disposed to fall in love with him. His life, therefore, was a series of adventures, in which it is pretty certain that the course of true love never did run smooth with him.

The wicked wags, those false friends who availed themselves of his weakness, persuaded him by many wiles and false lures to believe that a lovely young lady on Broadway had fallen in love with him. The cross-gartering of Malvolio was nothing to the pranks they made him perform to win the notice of the high-born and proud lady. The plot culminated in an invitation (forged of course) to visit the young lady at her mansion. Clarke proceeded thither, kid-gloved, and dressed in boots. The damsel, annoyed and forewarned, had given directions to her servants to thrust him from the door, which it is said was done rudely and contumeliously. Then came the breaking up and a Greenwood funeral.

WILLIAM L. STONE.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1901.

BOOKS WHICH MUST SELL—EVENTUALLY.

Here are some stories we've published which we believe have not met with their deserts. Their circulation has been very small, but the critical recognition they've had indicates their intrinsic value. *We'd like to send every reader of "The Times" these volumes "on approval," to be examined and then either paid for or returned (the price of each book is $1.50):*

LORD JIM. By JOSEPH CONRAD.

This remarkable tale of the sea and of a human soul has been accepted by very many good judges as the most notable book of the year. Among a host of enthusiastic reviewers, Mr. W. L. Alden says in the *Times*:

"IT IS A GREAT BOOK, A WONDERFUL BOOK, A VERY MAGNIFICENT BOOK. . . . I venture to say that no book like it has ever before been published in the English language. That does not, of course, mean that greater books have not been published. But 'Lord Jim' stands alone. . . . It is a work of genius—of unique and superb genius."

THE LADY OF DREAMS. By UNA L. SILBERRAD.

This is the second novel by a young authoress who promises to take a foremost place among contemporary women writers. Mr. W. Robertson Nicoll, the well-known critic, says:

"Many novel readers will pronounce it the best book of the year. . . . 'The Lady of Dreams' is a work of genius, and gives Miss Silberrad a place amongst our foremost writers. She has looked below the surface of 'those deep and silent waters' on which, as Maeterlinck says, 'the fragile bark of our daily life is upborne.'"

A WOMAN OF YESTERDAY. By CAROLINE A. MASON.

Author of "A Minister of the World," "The Wind Flower," etc.

This is a remarkable story of strenuous but broadening religious life—a tale of human achievement, full of interest and dramatic power. It covers not only the wonderful change that the last quarter century has caused in religious thought, but also the "burning questions" of missionary work. Professor W. L. Phelps of Yale University says:

"It is one of the really notable books of the year . . . almost worthy of the great masters of fiction."

And Rev. O. P. Gifford of Buffalo writes:

"The reading has quickened me mentally and spiritually . . . the book is a study in soul rearing."

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square E., New York.

TWO COMING SALES.

Mr. Arnold's First Editions of American Authors

William Harris Arnold of this city, the author of "First Report of a Book Collector," (Marion Press, 1898,) and well known as a bibliophile of fine taste and judgment, has decided to sell his collection of first editions of American authors, and this portion of his library, comprising 700 titles, will be dispersed in the auction rooms of Bangs & Co. on Jan. 30 and 31. The catalogue, which has been printed by Frank E. Hopkins at his private press, is, in many respects, the handsomest sale catalogue yet issued in this country. The bibliographical part of it has been done in a straightforward, careful manner, mainly by Mr. Arnold, giving a fresh illustration of the fact, already shown by the Ives, Foote, and Hierstadt catalogues, that the wise specialist can describe his own books much better than any of the ordinary cataloguers. The sale will be absolutely without reserve, and will be free, therefore, from certain unpleasant features which have been associated with a number of prominent American book auctions of recent years.

Mr. Arnold's American library is the result of the work of a discriminating collector. It is a most remarkable collection, when one considers that it has been formed since the sale of the Foote library—with which it will, of course, be at once compared. Mr. Foote's collection, sold in November, 1894, comprised 278 titles, mainly of the works of Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Poe, and Whittier. Mr. Arnold's collection is devoted to eight authors instead of seven, excluding Poe and adding Bryant and Thoreau. (Mr. Foote's special collection of Thoreau's works was sold in the third part of his sale,) and is more complete and in every way makes a better showing. Most of the books are in fine condition, much better than usual, copy after copy having been disposed of as better ones were obtained. With few exceptions, they are in their original covers, their gatherer rightly believing that no binding, however well executed, is so desirable a cover for a book as that in which it was given to the world. Mr. Foote's books, though mostly fine copies, were, in many cases, rebound. The introduction to the Foote catalogue said: "It would be almost impossible for any one commencing at this late day to duplicate any of the rare volumes herein described." Mr. Arnold, nevertheless, formed in the six years that have followed a much finer collection, re-emphasizing the old fact that bibliographical predictions are not always to be seriously regarded.

The collection abounds in treasures, containing several unique books and a number equally so as regards the chance of public or even private sale, the only others known being far removed from the prospect of any immediate disposal. The Bryant manuscript, (still unpublished,) which heads the list, is perhaps the earliest of his that remains. It is accompanied by an autograph letter from John H. Bryant, the poet's brother, in which he says: "I do not know that I can recollect any early poems that have not appeared in print that would be worthy of your attention. I have a portion of one written in May, 1809, when he was at his uncle's in North Brookfield, fitting for college, which I send you, in his handwriting." Bryant was in his fifteenth year when he wrote this poem. It begins:

Once more the bard with eager eye reviews
The flowery paths of fancy and the muse;
Once more essays to trill forgotten strains,
The loved amusement of his native plains.

In all there are twenty-seven Bryant items, including "The Embargo," of 1809, (the scarce second edition,) and the "Poems" of 1821, in the original boards, uncut. Mr. Arnold had at one time an opportunity to secure the rare first edition of "The Embargo," of which only two copies are known, (one of which has changed hands four times in ten years;) but, being concerned with other bibliographical matters at the time, did not attempt to obtain it—a fact now to be regretted. The Bryant manuscript, however, lends to the collection interest enough, almost to compensate for the absence of the poet's first book.

Of Emerson there are the "Right Hand of Fellowship," Concord, 1830, the first writing of the author, which is so rare that few collectors have ever seen the pamphlet in which it appears; the "Poems," 1847, and the extremely scarce "Oversongs," 1864. The complete holograph manuscript of "Threnody," written in 1842, will probably be estimated as possessing higher interest than any other item in the whole collection. The poem is one of the longest written by Emerson, no other of his has such a deep personal interest, and none has higher poetical value.

The Hawthornes include a remarkable copy of "Fanshawe," and also "Peter Parley's Universal History," "The Gentle Boy," the three little juvenile publications of 1841, and "The Celestial Railroad," all in fine condition. "Mosses from an Old Manse," 1846, is here in the well-known cloth volume, and also in two parts with paper covers, in which state only one other copy is known to exist.

"The Harbinger," 1833, is the first Holmes book of importance. It is followed by fine copies of the "Poems," 1836; "The Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever," 1843; "In Memory of Fitz-Greene Halleck," 1869; "Fair Play," 1875; "A Family Record," 1877, and the broadside poem, "James Russell Lowell," 1891.

The Longfellow list begins with an autograph letter, 1825, by the poet's father, referring to the son's undergraduate days, and is remarkably complete. The best item is the "Outre-Mer," as issued in two paper-covered parts in 1833 and 1834, respectively. It is undoubtedly the finest copy now in existence.

Among the Lowells are fine copies of the poet's earlier volumes. Possessing greater interest, however, are the excessively rare "Mason and Slidell," 1862; "Il Pescaballo," 1862, and "On Democracy," 1884, both the first edition and an earlier proof copy, with the author's corrections. Maria Lowell's "Poems," 1855, a great rarity, is also here.

No such special collection of Whittier's works was ever offered. It includes such treasures as the "Incidental Poems," the "Legends of New England," "The History of Haverhill," "Mogg Megone," "The Narrative of James Williams," (the first of the three issues,) "A Sabbath Scene," "The Song of the Negro Boatman," and "Fitz-Greene Halleck."

Mr. Arnold's English collection, comprising 300 titles and including both early and modern verse—Milton's "Paradise Lost," 1667, (the issue with the author's name in large letters,) and Robert Browning's "Pauline"—will be sold in April. There is also a set of the Kelmscott books.

The Second Part of the McKee Library.

The catalogue of the second part of the collection of the late Thomas J. McKee has just been issued by the auctioneer, John Anderson, Jr. It consists entirely of works relating to the drama. It is in many respects a remarkable collection, and bids fair to arouse the same interest as the collection of American literature and American plays dispersed in November last. The sale will be held on the 28th and 29th of January, at Mr. Anderson's auction rooms, 34 West Thirtieth Street, New York. Among the notably interesting items in the collection are the following:

Northbrooke, (John.) Treatise on Dicing, Dauncing, Vain Plaies, etc., London, 1579. This was one of the earliest direct attacks upon the stage by the Puritans. It is in black letter.

Gosson, (Stephen.) Playes Confuted. An exceedingly rare piece. London, 1582. James Bindley's copy, with his autograph and notes.

Heywood, (Thomas.) An Apology for Actors. Rare first edition. London, 1612, and also the reissue of 1658.

Green, (John.) A Refutation of the Apology for Actors. London, 1615. This is even rarer than Heywood.

Rainoldes, (D.) Th' Overthrow of Stage Playes. The first edition. London, 1599.

Short Treatise Against Stage Playes. One of only three copies known. London, 1625.

The Stage Player's Complaint. London, 1641. An extremely rare work.

Prynne, (William.) Histrio-Mastix. The Player's Scourge. London, 1633.

Ordinance of the Lords and Commons for the Utter Suppression and Abolishing of All Stage Playes and Interludes. London, 1647.

The Stage Condemned, and the Encouragement Given to the Immoralities and Profaneness of the Theatre Censured. London, 1698.

Downes's Roscius Anglicanus. The exceedingly rare first edition. London, 1708.

Macklin, (Charles.) Memoirs by William Cooke. One volume extended to three by the insertion of a large number of portraits, playbills, autographs, manuscripts, slippings, &c. The playbills include the names of Peg Woffington, Mrs. Clive, Garrick, Foote, Macklin, Mrs. Abington, Mrs. Bellamy, Barry, Mrs. Barry, Mosson, Woodward, Cibber, &c. It contains eight pages of Macklin's manuscript and a letter from him to Tate Wilkinson. The portraits and views are numerous and choice.

The Private Theatre of Kilkenny. 1825. Tom Moore's own copy of this rare work, of which only fifty copies were printed, and contains his bookplate.

Ireland's Records of the New York Stage. New York, 1866. Large paper copy. Only sixty printed.

Memoirs of Mrs. Woffington. London, 1760. A beautiful copy of an excessively rare work.

Supplement to the above, bound uniform with it, and equally rare. 1760.

Philadelphia: Extracts of several treatises, wrote by the Prince of Conti, concerning stage plays, recommended to the perusal of the professors of Christianity in the City of Philadelphia. Printed by William Bradford. 1754.

Whitehead's tragedy of "The Roman Father." W. E. Burton's copy, with manuscript additions and alterations in that famous comedian's handwriting.

Life of James Spiller, the comedian, with portrait. London, 1729.

Spiller's Jests, (with the text of the comedian's tales.) Exceedingly rare. London, 1730.

Actors by Gaslight and Actors by Daylight. Complete sets of these rare publications. London. 1838 and 1839.

British Stage and Literary Cabinet. With all the rare colored portraits by George and I. R. Cruikshank. Five volumes. London, 1817-22.

Shakespeare Miscellany. Containing all the rare portraits, extra illustrated with twenty-one additional portraits and views. London. 1802.

Theatrical Budget. New York, 1828. Contains rare colored portraits of early American actors.

Ryley's Itinerant; or, Memoirs of an Actor. Complete set of the original issues of the three series. Excessively rare. Nine volumes. London. 1808-27.

Minutes (in manuscript) of Meetings of the New York Association, which really presents the complete business and financial history of the first and second Bowery Theatres of New York City. 1826.

Secret History of the Green Rooms. The rare first edition. London. 1790.

New York City. Manuscript records of performances at the different New York theatres during the year 1845. By W. F. Heyer.

New York City. Manuscript account of visits to the various New York theatres in 1852. By H. A. Heyer.

Shakespeare Illustrated. (By Charlotte Lennox.) The copy formerly belonging to Thomas Gray, the author of "An Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," with lines in his handwriting on the title page. Three volumes. London, 1753-4.

Collection of 46 letters written by J. P. Harley, the comedian, to Mr. George Daniel, relative to the Drury Lane Theatrical Fund, with rare portraits, &c., added. London: 1817-51.

Harley-an Miscellany. A collection of printed newspaper reports of the proceedings at the Annual Fund Dinners from 1829 to 1851. Collected by George Daniel. He has illustrated the text with autograph letters, engraved portraits, programmes, &c.

Manuscript pay roll of the Old Lafayette Theatre, New York City, showing the amounts paid the different performers during the years 1825-7.

Rejected Addresses, offered in competition at the opening of the Park Theatre, New York, 1812. Contains the rare interior view of the theatre.

Copy of Shakespeare's "Richard III.," formerly belonging to William Mitchell of Mitchell's Olympic Theatre, New York. It bears his autograph in five different places, besides having some finely colored scenic paintings by Bamough, the scene painter, who married Mitchell's daughter.

Original manuscript account in the handwriting of Joseph Reed, the dramatist, giving detailed statement of his troubles with David Garrick. It is entitled "Theatrical Duplicity." It formerly belonged to Isaac Reed, and contains some of his writing.

History of the Philadelphia Stage, 1749-1800. By Charles Durang. This valuable history originally appeared in the columns of an early newspaper, and was cut out and carefully mounted on specially prepared leaves.

The Beauties of Mrs. Siddons. London: 1786. With inserted portraits.

Mirror of Taste. Complete and perfect set, containing all the rare early engraved portraits. 4 vols. Philadelphia: 1810-11.

Stephens's Comic Natural History of the Human Race. With the colored caricature portraits of Chanfrau, Forrest, "Jim Crow" Rice, Mary Taylor, Burton, and others. Philadelphia: 1851.

Theatrical Inquisitor. Complete set, with the rare and beautifully engraved full-length portraits of distinguished actors and actresses. London: 1812-20.

Thespian Mirror. Edited by John Howard Payne when only thirteen years of age. Complete set of this rare publication. Only two other copies known. New York. 1806.

Thespian Magazine, complete set, with the beautiful oval portraits engraved by Condé. London, 1793-4.

Thespian Oracle. Philadelphia, 1798. Volume I., No. 1. (Probably all published.)

The Cornucopia. Volume I. (All published.) Contains thirteen colored scenic engravings, with portraits of Macready, Vandenhoff, and others. London, 1821.

Furman, (Gabriel.) A Sketch of the History of Theatres in the United States. (New York City.) Entirely in manuscript of Mr. Furman.

Broadside Poster, "To the Public of Philadelphia," from Mr. Macready, relating to his differences with Edwin Forrest, and which culminated in the Astor Place Riots. Philadelphia, 1848.

Life of an Actor. By Pierce Egan, with colored plates by Theodore Lane. London. 1825.

Thespian Dictionary, with 22 oval tinted portraits. Presentation copy from John Howard Payne. London, 1805.

Memoirs of Madame Vestris, with rare and curious colored prints. Privately printed. London, 1830.

Hodgkinson, (John.) Narrative of his connection with the old American Company. New York, 1797.

Dutton's Monthly Theatrical Reporter Complete set, with the rare full-length portraits by Cruikshank. London, 1814-15.

Autobiography of Clara Fisher Maeder. Edited by Douglas Taylor. Fine portrait reproductions. Only 260 copies printed.

The Rosciad. By Charles Churchill. The excessively rare first edition. London. 1761.

Trial between Maria Foote and Joseph Hayne for a breach of promise of marriage including all the love letters. London, 1824.

Life of Lavinia Fenton, (Polly Peachum,) with inserted portrait. London, 1728. George Daniel's copy.

Thespian Monitor. By Barnaby Bangbar, Esq. Vol. 1. (Probably all published.) Philadelphia, 1809.

Memoirs of that singular comedian, Thomas Weston. London, 1776.

A. M. Palmer's account of the testimonial benefit performance given to Lester Wallack. 1883. Only three copies were privately printed by Mr. Palmer.

Hamlet. A prompt copy, formerly belonging to John Vandenhoff, the tragedian, and contains notes and markings by both himself and his son, George Vandenhoff.

Augustin Daly's Woffington. One of 25 copies of folio size. New York. 1888.

The Great Illegitimates. Public and Private Life of Mrs. Jordan, Late Mistress of the Duke of Clarence, now King William IV., with Portraits of the Children. London; 1830.

Washington and the Theatre. By Paul Leicester Ford. Only 265 copies printed. New York: 1899.

Dunlap's History of the American Theatre. The author's own copy, with manuscript notes and corrections in his handwriting.

Manuscript Diary Record of the Theatre Royal, Dublin, entirely in the handwriting of John Philip Kemble. 1730-51.

Memoirs of the Life of Theophilus Keene, the Tragedian. George Daniel's copy, with his monogram stamped on sides. London: 1718. But two copies of this work are known.

Love Letters of Mrs. Piozzi, Written, when She Was Eighty, to William Augustus Conway. Extra illustrated with numerous portraits, autographs, &c., including one of the originals of the letters which are printed in the volume.

Dramatic Tête-à-Têtes from the Town and Country Magazine, bound in one volume. London: 1771-86.

Doran's Annals of the English Stage. The original edition, two volumes, 1864; also the Lowe edition, large paper copy, with duplicate set of the portraits, three volumes. London: 1888.

Secret Memoirs of Harriott Pumpkin, (Miss Mellen.) By the Ghost of Old Ralph. London: 1825.

Memoirs of John Philip Kemble. By J. A. Williams. London: 1817. Extra illustrated by Mr. McKee with a very choice lot of engraved portraits, including thirty-eight different one of Mr. Kemble.

Collection of Newspaper Clippings Relating to the Controversy Between Edmund Kean and Charles Bucke, (author of "The Italians.") Together with Two Rare Folding Colored Caricatures. It was gathered by Charles Mathews, the comedian.

Daly, (Charles P.:) When was the Drama Introduced in America? Privately printed. New York: 1864.

George Frederick Cooke's own prompt copy of "Timon of Athens," with his autograph in two places, and markings and corrections throughout in his handwriting.

George Colman the Younger's copy of the posthumous letters addressed by celebrated men to his father, George Colman the Elder. London: 1820. It is corrected and annotated freely by him, and was intended as copy for a second edition.

Boston Stage. Effects of the Stage on the Manners of a People. By a Bostonian. Relates to the attempt to repeal the law preventing theatrical performances in Massachusetts. 1792.

Hamlet. Presentation copy, with inscription from Edwin Booth to Charles Kemble Mason. 1866.

The Fool's Opera. By Anthony Aston. With a sketch of the author's life. 1731. An item of extreme rarity. He mentions his visit to America and performances here at dates earlier than are given in any of the stage historians.

Narrative of Facts Relating to the Engagement of Master Betty at Covent Garden Theatre. Manuscript, in the handwriting of Capt. Barlow, the representative of Covent Garden Theatre in the negotiations. London, 1805.

Baker, (Sir Richard.) Theatrum Redivivum; or, The Theatre Vindicated. The rare first edition. London, 1662.

In the collection are many books from notable libraries, and they generally bear some special marks of ownership. There are 24 Garrick items and 22 Cibbers. The collection on the Irish stage is altogether unusual, and the same may be said of the Edinburgh stage. The dispersal of the Daly and McKee dramatic libraries greatly narrows the opportunity of younger collectors for securing rare items.

Browning's First Book Brings £120.

An uncut copy of Robert Browning's "Pauline," London, 1833, in the original drab boards, with white label, fetched £120 at a recent sale at Sotheby's. Crampon's cut-down copy sold for £14 in 1896, but its value was enhanced by the fact that it contained a note in the author's handwriting. The copy sold the other day would have undoubtedly fetched a record price were it not for a defect whereby its value was considerably diminished. On Page 21 a small hole was discovered, which robbed the text of sixteen letters. Among other prices of interest in the same sale were the following.

Sergeant Bell and His Raree Show," containing contributions by Dickens. London, 1833. £13.

Downes's "Roscius Anglicanus," London, 1708. £12.

Hughes's "Tom Brown's School Days," Cambridge, 1857. Morocco, uncut, the scarce first edition. £10.

Keats's "Endymion." 1818. First edition, an uncut copy. £17 5s.

Keats's "Lamia," &c. 1820. First edition, an uncut copy. £20 10s.

Keble's "Christian Year." The scarce first edition, together with the original manuscript of his hymns for State services. £39 10s.

Hasted's "History of Kent." 1788-99. Four volumes, finely, extra illustrated copy. £41.

Charles Lloyd and Charles Lamb's "Blank Verse." 1798. First edition, an uncut copy. £17.

Molière's "Le Tartuffe." First edition, with the "Oeservations." Paris, 1669-70. £20 10s.

Molière's "Amphitryon." Paris, 1668. First edition, morocco, extra, by Trautz-Bauzonnet. £15.

"The Booke of Raynarde the Fox." London, 1550. Very early edition in English, (said to be one of three known copies.) £28.

Dante's "La Commedia." Venice, V. de Spira, 1477. First and last leaves inlaid. £21 10s. Another edition, Florence, 1481, with Landino's Commentary and two of the rare Botticelli engravings. £32.

Rossetti's "Poems," 1870, one of twenty-five copies on large paper, £12 5s.

Poe's criticism of Simms's "Wigwam and the Cabin," the original autograph manuscript, eleven leaves, £44.

Tennyson's "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical," 1830, first edition, original boards, uncut, paper label, £18; "Poems," 1842, original binding, £17.

Turberville's "Epitaphs, Epigrams, Songs, and Sonnets," 1570, a Shakespearean volume of great rarity and interest, (the Radcliffe, Farmer, and Bibliotheca Anglo Poetica copy,) £51. (This copy was sold last July for £10, but was returned, as a few letters of the last leaf are in fac simile.)

Shelley's "Queen Mab," 1813, first edition, with manuscript notes by the poet's friend Middleton, (author of "Shelley and His Writings,") £30 10s.

Shelley's "Letters," 1852, (the forged letters,) the copy once in the possession of Sir Frederick Madden of the British Museum, with autograph letters, &c., referring to the forgeries, £17.

Puttenham's "Arte of English Poesie," 1589, very rare, £24.

Spenser's "Colin Clouts," 1595, of excessive rarity, £25 10s.

A collection of Byroniana, in fifteen volumes, with many extra illustrations, £66.

"Missale Romanum," a fine manuscript on 130 leaves of vellum, with fifteen beautiful minatures, executed about 1470, £155.

Braithwaite's "Excellent Piece of Conceipted Poesy," 1658, very rare, the two plates by Vaughan being inlaid, however, £42.

Breton's "Solemn Passion of the Soul's Love," 1602, £33.

Chaucer's "Works," 1561, with the Edward VI. title page, the prologue containing twenty-six rude woodcuts of the Canterbury Pilgrims, £19.

D. L. Moody.*

Miss Robinson's little book, "A Reporter at Moody's," will appeal to all persons who would gain a unique insight into evangelical and mission work. The first chapter contains an interesting autobiographical sketch of the author's own evolution, for, before her regeneration she had believed with countless others that religion was "a relic of the dark ages, crudely remodeled as a family institution." The author's experiences at the Bible Institute are given with much sympathy and with an intelligence that reveals, for the most part, valuable qualities of observation. The Rev. Reuben Archer Torrey figures in these pages as the expounder of many knotty questions of Scripture, and the daily life at the institute and the mode of education there is presented in an attractive way. Then, too, the actual work of the students of the institute in the outside world is dwelt upon, which shows that there was room for such work and that it was necessary to have it performed in just the way that it is being accomplished.

Miss Robinson writes with a fine enthusiasm of all that she sees, and all that is imparted to her, and this enthusiasm augments from page to page, so that things gradually take on a semblance of sentimentality which can hardly appeal to a matter-of-fact person if he glances at random through the book. At times the author fails to make the reader as interested in what she is saying as she is herself. The historical present tense too often leads dangerously near an anti-climax. The book would doubtless be much more convincing if the circumspect writing which marks the opening pages had been maintained throughout. Still, we can readily imagine a reader who, opening the first page with proper sympathy, would keep his enthusiasm in the proper relation to that of the author throughout, and derive much moral benefit therefrom. The casual matter-of-fact reader, however, is not likely to be so moved. Sustained repose on the part of the author, even without the recognition of what has been achieved by Biblical students who are not disciples of revealed religion, would have enhanced the influence of the volume.

*A REPORTER AT MOODY'S. By Margaret Blake Robinson. With frontispiece portrait and views. 12mo. Pp. 140. Chicago: The Bible Institute Colportage Association. Cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.

FREE LECTURES.

Midwinter Courses in This City.

The announcement of lecture subjects for the second course—season 1900-1901—to be given under the auspices of the Department of Education, School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, has just been made public. Astronomy, electricity, geography, natural science, physics, physiology, and kindred topics will have exposition and illustration at Public Schools Nos. 15, 23, 29, 96, 102, 154, the American Museum of Natural History, the Baron de Hirsch Trade School, Bethany Chapel, Cathedral School Hall, Judson Memorial Hall, the West Side Auditorium, the Young Men's Christian Association Hall (Twenty-third Street), the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, (One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street), and at the Young Men's Institute. Art, history, and literature will be themes at the other lecture centres. The lectures in these courses are under the direct supervision of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, who intends them not for school children but for adults, and the printed statement on the present bulletins, "school children not admitted," is being inforced. The work of providing helpful lectures for the people is not easy. In certain sections they take the place of books and schools to a very great extent, and while a good lecture accomplishes much that is uplifting and beneficial, a bad lecture, or even an indifferent one, falls utterly to do that for which it is intended. The lecturer must get hold of his audience and be to them kindergarten, school, and college. The lectures given are repeated from time to time in widely separated points, so that if a lecture is delivered five times it is before five different audiences.

American history will inspire several lectures to be given at Public Schools Nos. 3, 14, 51, 52, 66, and in the Assembly Hall of the Educational Alliance. Some of the more important of these are: "Historic Traces in New York To-day," by Dr. F. B. Kelley; "The Charity of an Epoch," by Mr. S. D. McCormick; "Benjamin Franklin," by Mr. Henry R. Rose; "Thomas Jefferson," by Mr. William G. McGuckin; "Alexander Hamilton" and "The United States as a Colonial Power," by Mr. G. H. Crawford; "Colonial Life Among the Puritans," by Mr. Louis H. Cornish; "Abraham Lincoln," by Mr. S. T. Willis, and "Early Maritime Life of New England," by Mr. Isaac Townsend Smith.

A series of light lectures on the development of civilization will be given at Public School No. 3 upon the following special subjects: "The Knife," "The Spade," "The Wheel," "The Needle," and "The Pen," by Dr. John C. Adams; "The Railroad as a Factor in Modern Development," Mr. John M. Gitterman; "Artificial Waterways and Their Commercial Advantages," Capt. Charles Campbell, and "How Ships Are Navigated," by Capt. Howard Patterson.

Eight lectures on "Literature" will be given at Public School No. 51. The lecturers will be Richard A. Purdy, William H. Fleming, Prof. Homer B. Sprague, Miss Mary Canney, Thomas Gaffney Taaffe, Michael Monahan, Charles H. Govan, and Wilson Farrand, who will deal with Shakespeare and some of his plays, from various view points; Goldsmith, Moore, Burns and Scotland, and Carlyle.

Art will have particular consideration at Public Schools Nos. 5, 44, 85, and at Columbus Hall. Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin will be heard upon the broad subject of art as manifested in Rome, Constantinople, Venice, Paris, London, and New York, particularly in reference to characteristic architecture. "Sculpture and Art" will have treatment at the hands of M. H. Kerner, and G. T. Snelling will speak upon "A Glimpse at the History of Architecture." A very timely and pertinent theme will be that of J. Scott Hartley upon "The Making of a Statue and Sculpture for the Pan-American Exposition." "Lithography," by Charles Brand, will interest many who know little about it. Frederic Dean will consider Scandinavian music, illustrated by typical songs and piano selections, while Miss Kate S. Chittenden has for her subject, "The Unifying Influence of Music," and Mr. Christopher W. Knauff will give the results he has obtained through a study of "Haydn and His Works." Some side lights upon the Orient—"China and the Chinese," "Chinese Customs and Superstitions," "Life in India," "Japanese Feudalism and Its Castles," "Burmah," "Persia," &c.—will be quite interesting in view of the present Eastern question.

The general subject of music will to a large extent dominate the course as outlined to be given at Public Schools Nos. 30, 84, and 101, Cooper Institute, St. Peter's Hall, and the Alfred Corning Clark Neighborhood House. A new series on great composers—the Romantic period—will be given by T. W. Surette at St. Peter's Hall. Other new lectures will be by Miss Margaret Goetz upon "Folk-songs of Different Nations," Miss Kate S. Chittenden on "Patriotic Songs and War Songs," and Mrs. Stella Prince Stocker on "American Music." Literature will alternate with music in the course at the schools and other lecture centres last named, and little journeys in the world of letters will be taken between songs with and without words.

In the remaining schools, Nos. 10, 40, 54, 61, 64, 82, 86, 135, and 167, Institute Hall, Realty Hall, St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, and Young Men's Hebrew Association Hall, a wide range of subjects will be presented in lecture form. These will include poetry, literature, general history, European travel, the lives of eminent men, geography, great industries, &c. Some of the more popular lecturers of last season will be heard again, but there is during each season a large amount of new and fresh lecture material presented, which is true of the present season's arrangement. The lectures will be continued until May 1.

Bulletins of lectures, with dates and places of delivery, can be obtained on application at the rooms of the Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New York City.

A Course Just Established in Brooklyn.

A movement having for its object the establishment of a course of free lectures in Brooklyn, which has been in progress during the last five years, has at last resulted in the Board of Estimate making an appropriation of $10,000 for the current year that will be available for such a purpose. This result has been obtained through the continued efforts of Charles E. Robertson, President of the Brooklyn School Board; Horace E. Dresser, John R. Thompson, John Greene, Dr. Joseph H. Hunt, and others of his board associates. The lectures were begun on Jan. 2, at Visitation Hall, by Prof. Harlan I. Smith, whose subject was "Pre-Columbian Man of North America."

It is designed to give prominence in these lectures to the educational element rather than to that which is merely pleasing to the eye, although pictorial illustrations will be used freely. Lecture centres will be located in school buildings in all cases where such buildings are available. Other halls will be used when the schools are inadequate in accommodation. School children will not be allowed to attend, as the lectures are intended for those not having the benefit of schools. Small posters containing location of hall and dates of lectures have been sent to factories and other places where many persons are employed, and having been posted there have already aroused considerable interest in the course.

The communities in which the lectures are given are carefully studied, and subjects are selected for treatment that seem educationally promising. For the most part the points of lecture delivery are in the outlying districts of the city, so that there is no competition with the lectures given under the direction of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The School Board lectures are intended rather to lead up to the institute lectures. The subjects that will have exposition and illustration are to some extent experimental, but the range is wide, and includes descriptive geography and travel, music, physics, astronomy, invention, literature, the drama, anthropology, hygiene, electricity, heat, light, commerce and industry, history, civics, science, government, and biography.

Thus far sixteen lecture centres have been selected, and one lecture a week will be held at each of the following places at 8 P. M. on the day named:

Public School No. 113, Fourth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Tuesday; Public School No. 77, First Street, near Sixth Avenue, Thursday; Public School No. 72, New Lots Road, near Schenck Street, Thursday; Public School No. 108, Linwood Street, near Arlington Avenue, Monday; Public School No. 116, Knickerbocker Avenue, corner Grove Street, Thursday; Public School No. 53, Troutman Street, near Central Avenue, Tuesday; Public School No. 117, Stagg Street, near Bushwick Avenue, Friday; Public School No. 23, Conselyea, near Humboldt Street, Tuesday; Manhattan Theatre, Bay Twentieth Street, near Cropsey Avenue, Bath Beach, Thursday; Visitation Hall, Tremont Street, between Richards and Van Brunt, District of Public Schools Nos. 27 and 30, Wednesday; City Park Chapel, Concord Street, near Gold Street, and Institute Hall, Jay Street, near York, alternately, Thursday; Andrew Jackson Hall, Kent Avenue, near Myrtle Avenue, Thursday; Boys' High School, Marcy Avenue, corner Putnam Avenue, Tuesday; Hebrew Educational Alliance, Pitkins Avenue, corner Watkins Street, Monday and Thursday; Union Avenue Baptist Church, Manhattan Avenue, near Norman Avenue, Thursday, and McCaddin Memorial Hall, Berry Street, near South Third Street, Tuesday.

The subject of the lecture and the name of the lecturer, with all particulars, appear in announcement upon small circulars obtainable at the rooms of the Board of Education and at the various lecture centres in advance of the several lectures. Among the lectures on literature and history announced for delivery during the present season are those which follow:

"The Passion Play of 1900," Alfred J. Talley; "Shakespeare's Life, Art, and Works," William H. Fleming; "California and the Yosemite Valley," Homer C. Bristol; "The Poetry of Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, and Bryant," (readings,) Miss Louise Forsyth; "The Geography and History of Long Island," James A. Rooney; "Home, Habits, and History of the French" and "Imperial Berlin and the German Army," Prof. Henry E. Northrop; "The Production and Manufacture of Silk," John Dean; "Westminster Abbey," Miss Lucy R. Bliss; "An Evening in Old Japan," Prof. Arthur C. Maclay; "Norway, the Land of the Midnight Sun," A. A. Brockway; "The Wonders of Egypt," Robert B. Hall; "Persia," Euel Werde; "A History of the Theatre," Hamilton Ormsbie; "Some Songs and Their Writers" and "How a Great Newspaper Is Made," George W. Douglas; "China and Its People," Prof. William C. Peckham; "The Women of Shakespeare," Prof. R. E. Mayne; "New Zealand: Its Government, Public and Private Schools," Donald McDougall; "A Run Across British America," Charles M. Skinner; "Our Educational System," Dr. W. B. Gunnison; "Words, Their Beauty, Power, and Meaning" and "California and the Yosemite Valley," George H. Payson.

The lectures will continue until April and be resumed thereafter in October. The management and control of the lectures will be in the hands of the following officers of the School Board: Charles E. Robertson, President of the board; Edward G. Ward, Superintendent of Schools; Dr. Joseph H. Hunt, Chairman; Horace E. Dresser, Dr. John Harrigan, John R. Thompson, Arthur S. Somers, John Greene, Dr. John K. Powell, Committee on Free Lectures, and Edward B. Shallow, Superintendent in Charge of Lectures.

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

THE PAPERS OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—Mr. Herbert Friedenwald, in behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association, has undertaken to edit for publication the papers of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. The work, the extent of which is not yet discerned, like all publications issued by the Historical Association, will be printed by the Government. The Massachusetts Historical Society, which has the custody of a considerable body of the Chase papers, has forwarded its collection to Mr. Friedenwald at the rooms of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1,300 Locust Street, Philadelphia. The editor being anxious to procure as large an amount as possible of Chase letters and papers which are known to be in private hands all over the country, has sent to us a letter, from which the following is an extract:

In order that I may procure as many Chase letters and papers in private hands as possible, I beg to request that you will have the kindness to insert in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a notice asking persons having Chase papers in their possession to forward the same or exact copies to me. If originals are sent, (and they are preferred,) they will be copied as expeditiously as possible and then returned.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.—The English publishers of that monumental work, the "Dictionary of National Biography," Smith, Elder & Co., are to be congratulated that with the new year they have decided to institute a new arrangement in regard to the distribution of the dictionary. They are willing to accept orders for the work for a limited period on the system of payment by installments. The set of sixty-three volumes will be supplied at once in return for a small initial payment and an undertaking to pay the balance by monthly installments. We are informed by the prospectus that "the total of these payments will slightly exceed the present price of the work, which will be maintained for volumes or sets purchased in the ordinary way; but the immediate possession of the work will be placed within reach of those who have been deterred from acquiring it by the expenditure involved in its purchase." Although there is nothing new to American publishers about this scheme of distribution, it is nevertheless true that the installment plan of purchase is comparatively new in England; but we trust that the American publishers of the "Dictionary of National Biography" may win the gratitude of many literary workers and library associations of moderate means by emulating Smith, Elder & Co. in this particular instance.

THE CORNHILL.—Mr. George M. Smith's series of literary recollections, which are being published simultaneously in The Cornhill Magazine and in The Critic, open in the current numbers of these periodicals with a description of the origin of The Cornhill Magazine. Therein we learn that the circulation of the first number of The Cornhill was 110,000, an unprecedented triumph. The name "Cornhill," we are told, was much ridiculed at first, and it was suggested that Smith, Elder & Co.'s venture would be followed by "The Smithfield Review" or "The Leadenhall Market Magazine." As Mr. Smith points out, it was followed by Temple Bar, Belgravia, St. Paul's Magazine, The Strand, and other periodicals, taking their names from their birthplaces. The largest sum expended on the literature of a single number was £1,138 3s. 8d. in August, 1862. The largest payment for a novel was £7,000 for "Romola" to George Eliot, who might have had £10,000 if her artistic conscience had permitted her to divide it up into the sixteen parts required by Mr. Smith. The largest payment for short articles was £12 12s. a page to Thackeray for his "Roundabout Papers."

AN EXTRAORDINARY ITEM OF WESTERN BOOKMAKING.—We learn that The Philosopher Press, which is situated "at the Sign of the Green Pine Tree," in Wausau, Wis., is engaged in the production of an edition of "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," which is expected to occupy a high place among the éditions de luxe of recent issue. The edition will comprise 100 copies on handmade paper, to be sold at $25 each, and twenty-six copies on Japanese vellum, in full levant leather, to be sold at $100 each. The pages of the entire edition will be bordered with a Persian design, in which the gold will be hot-stamped leaf, this being the only process by which gold can be successfully used in book decoration. The borders will be filled in by hand with water colors in the rich colorings with which the Persian art abounds. "The Rubaiyat" has been published in numerous highly embellished editions, but the edition of The Philosopher Press will possibly be the first in which genuine Persian decorations are used.

THE TRIBULATIONS OF A LITERARY ADVISER.—Mr. C. Kernahan, in lecturing before the London Institution recently, took for his subject "The Confessions of a Literary Adviser." He did not treat of the literary adviser in his capacity as the right-hand man of the publisher, but as the adviser whose advice literary aspirants are always craving. Mr. Swinburne once told him that if he had made it a rule in life to answer only those letters that came to him from friends and relatives, his contributions to criticism and poetry would have been augmented by the addition of at least three more books containing some of his best work. Mr. Kernahan said that persons who wrote for literary advice to Swinburne, Andrew Lang, and Kipling, did so, of course, because of their intense admiration for those distinguished authors; but those who wrote to the average literary adviser did so because of their intense admiration for their own work, and that was much less gratifying. He said that he once received a letter from an entire stranger, beginning: "I understand you are a Christian man, and I am truly thankful to learn it. When you learn my story you won't have the heart to refuse my manuscript. Two weeks ago to-day my wife ran away from me, and I haven't heard of her since." Mr. Kernahan said that he did not even trouble himself to express sympathy with the writer's domestic affliction, for he happened to know that others had been written to in similar terms, and that in the matter of runaway wives the man, if judged by his letters, must have been a veritable Bluebeard. Incidentally, Mr. Kernahan told a short anecdote of the late Gustave Doré, which had, he believed, not been related before. When Tennyson was nearing sixty years of age, and his fame might fairly be assumed to be world-wide, Mr. Edward Moxon, the publisher, decided to approach Doré and commission him to illustrate the "Idylls of the King." After Doré had considered the proposal, he asked: "Who, then, is this M. Tennyson?"

LITERARY ARTICLES VS. BOOK REVIEWS.—The idea that literary articles about books are, in certain cases, much more preferable to all concerned than so-called literary criticism, is making headway in some of our literary monthlies. The current number of The Book Buyer, for example, contains an article based on "Tommy and Grizel," written by Mary Taylor Blauvelt under the title of "The Artistic Temperament"; an article singularly free from the ordinary cant of the reviewer is "Mr. Howells and His Friends," by Edmund C. Stedman, based upon the recently published "Literary Friends and Acquaintances," while Prof. Brander Matthews, in discussing Prof. Wendell's "A Literary History of America" contrives to present a very readable and enlightening essay on the same subject. All this is quite a relief from the ordinary book review. It reveals a cheerful tendency not hitherto noticeable. It is unfortunate, however, that the books which can be treated of in the broad, entertaining way indicated are as yet in the small minority. But incidentally, there is set up a new and worthy goal for the author to strive after.

THE RUSKIN HEADSTONE.—The headstone to mark the grave of Ruskin in Coniston churchyard is a tall cross of the type lately received from ancient models of the age before the Norman Conquest. Mr. Ruskin left no directions on the subject, but it was felt by his friends that, as he wished to be buried in Coniston churchyard, he would have wished for some headstone of a quiet and unpretentious and yet of an artistic and decorative kind. The cross is of the hard green stone of Coniston, supplied from the quarries of Tilberthwaite, and is not liable, it is said, to chip or lose its pleasant gray-green color. On the side facing the grave, and looking east, at the bottom, is a figure with a lyre, representing his earliest works, poems, and the "Poetry of Architecture." Above this, in a panel of the interlaced work so often seen on such crosses, are Ruskin's name and the date 1819-1900, the only lettering thought necessary, for all the rest is told in pictures. The south side is filled with a scroll of his favorite wild rose, and on the boughs are three of the creatures he wrote about with affection—the squirrel, the robin, and the kingfisher. This is meant to symbolize his interest in natural history. The west side, looking toward the mountains, represents his ethical and social teaching. At the bottom is the parable of the workmen in the vineyard receiving each his penny from the Master, "Unto this Last;" then a design of "Sesame and Lilies," and in the middle, "Fors Clavigera," the angel of fate holding the club, key, and nail, the significance of which every reader of his work will easily recognize. Over that is "The Crown of Wild Olive," and at the top "St. George and the Dragon." The north side is a simple interlaced pattern. The crosshead on each side bears the globe, symbolizing in those old sculptures the Sun of Righteousness, and the other side has a disk with fylfot, or revolving cross, accepted all the world over as the emblem of eternal life.

HUNTING WOMEN.—Mme. Sarah Grand, who should have been leaving England for America on the eve of Christmas to deliver a series of addresses in the States, has postponed her visit until the coming Autumn. She has only just completed a series of addresses to the literary societies in the midlands and the North of England and in Scotland, speaking everywhere to crowded and enthusiastic audiences. The fatigue from which she suffered at first passed away toward the end of her tour, but Mme. Grand was advised to take a complete rest before undertaking so long-sustained an effort as a tour in the United States must necessarily be. Sarah Grand's experiences as an orator were not without their unforeseen and comical incidents. Interviewed in a midland town as to whether the professions were not sure to take the bloom off sweet young womanhood and destroy its charm, Sarah Grand replied that she saw no reason why it should do so, and she pointed out that hunting or any other sport must naturally coarsen women more than a profession, as in fact the law courts alone prove that it does—the obvious point being that, even so, hunting men did not object to associate with hunting women, and that therefore the attitude of professional men would be the same toward professional women. This statement, that virile pursuits like hunting coarsened more women in a week than the professions, which are not necessarily virile, did in a year, aroused the fierce pen of an anonymous gentleman who writes the hunting gossip for a sporting paper, and he, amid dark hints of "horsewhippings" and the alarming threat that he did not intend to spread Sarah Grand's name by taking any notice of her in his columns (!) proceeded to attack her "diseased brain," her "neurotic novels," and her evil genius generally. Needless to say, it soon got about that Sarah Grand had said that all hunting women were coarse, and a furious fire was opened by those strange convention-bound folk who can see no unwomanly act in woman pursuing the most virile of sports while in the same breath they cry beware on all women who attempt to enter the not particularly virile callings of the professions.

THE SIENKIEWICZ FETE IN WARSAW.—It is said that the preparations now on foot in Warsaw to celebrate the twenty-fifth "literary anniversary" of Henryk Sienkiewicz have outgrown the original plans for the celebration, while a subscription started for the purpose of purchasing an estate for the novelist is increasing beyond the most sanguine expectations. An important feature of the celebration is expected to be the reception of a message from the Czar of Russia, who is well known as a devoted reader of Sienkiewicz's novels. Of course the Pole will be expected to reply, and many guesses are being made in Warsaw literary circles concerning the language in which the reply will be made. A few years ago the novelist was elected a member of the Academy of St. Petersburg, and it became incumbent on him to thank that learned body, which he did, not like a rebel in Polish, nor again like a traitor to Poland's own cause, in Russian, but in austere Latin, concerning which no comment could be made. It is possible that he may reply to the Czar's message in the same language.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Robert Herrick, who wrote "The Web of Life," a novel which called forth considerable adverse criticism from certain Chicago circles, has a new book which The Macmillan Company will shortly publish. It is entitled "Jock O'Dreams," and has for its heroine the daughter of an Ohio manufacturer. The underlying idea is that the world does not exist except from the individual's point of view.

Distinguished personages and others who at one time or another have been guests of the Lotos Club may have varied emotions on learning that a volume entitled "After-Dinner Speeches at the Lotos Club" will shortly be presented under the auspices of the club. The book will have an unmistakable general interest, nevertheless, for it will contain one hundred of the best speeches which have been delivered at the club's tables during nearly thirty years, including the efforts of men like Charles Kingsley and Wilkie Collins, Mark Twain and Wu Ting Fang. Mr. Chester S. Lord, Secretary of the club, has charge of the subscription list.

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish before long a new novel by Lady Ridley, entitled "Anne Mainwaring." Lady Ridley, it may be recalled, as Mrs. Edward Ridley, wrote about five years ago a clever tale entitled "The Story of Aline," which is now out of print.

Prof. John Bascom of Williams College, well known as a writer on scientific and philosophical subjects, has written for G. P. Putnam's Sons a strictly orthodox volume which will be entitled "The Goodness of God." Considering the source of this book, it should be carefully examined even by those who might turn away from the subject if presented by a less experienced hand.

Mr. W. D. McCracken has prepared for Henry Holt & Co. a new and enlarged edition of his "Rise of the Swiss Republic." Mr. McCracken is well known as an authority on Switzerland through his lectures and books on the romance and politics of the Teutonic Cantons.

"Hero Patriots of the Nineteenth Century," by Edgar Sanderson, with portraits, and "The Virgin Saints and Martyrs," by S. Baring-Gould, with illustrations, will shortly be presented by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

John Williamson Palmer, who wrote the Confederate ballad "Stonewall Jackson's Way," will shortly publish through the Funk & Wagnalls Company a collection of lyrics and ballads. The late William Henry Hurlburt once said that Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and the ballad above mentioned constituted "about the sole surviving poetry of the civil war."

The Macmillan Company announces a new edition of "April Baby's Book of Tunes," by the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

"German and Swiss Settlements in Provincial Pennsylvania," by Prof. Oscar Kuhn, which Henry Holt & Co. have in press, will deal with a subject that has never yet, we believe, been treated in a broad way. As a side light on early American history, the book will have considerable to say to the general reader.

Gen. J. H. Wilson has rewritten his book on China, including in it an account of the Boxer insurrection. It will be remembered that Gen. Wilson was one of the officers in command of the American troops in China, and has just returned to this country. D. Appleton & Co. will publish the book early in February.

"The Story of the Papacy," by the Rev. William Barry, who has hitherto been mentioned as "the priest who wrote fiction," is now in active preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is a serious work, and is said to possess considerable authority on the contending influences which finally crystallized into the early diocese of Rome.

The Rev. Frank C. Haddock of the New England Conference has written a volume on the training of the will, which he is publishing at his home, 319 Boston Street, Lynn, Mass. It is entitled "The King on His Throne; or, Power of Will to Direct Mental Culture." It is neither a study of the occult nor of the metaphysical, but is a plain, practical, and scientific treatment of the will, which appears to be full of suggestion for everyday people.

Since S. R. Crockett put the finishing touches to "The Silver Skull," which will shortly be presented by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, he has been all over the locality described in the book. The scene of the story is laid in the "heel of the Italian boot," and reveals a romance of the stirring times of Ciro, the priest, and of Vardarelli, "Robin Hoods of the South, heroes of the people."

John Fiske will review the new life of Thomas Huxley in The Atlantic Monthly for February. In the same number will be presented the first of a series of descriptive articles about typical American cities, which will be entitled "A Plea for New York," by J. K. Paulding. An unsigned paper, entitled "The Confessions of a Minister's Wife," will contain comments on the present religious situation from a point of view which is quite unusual.

"The Life of Gen. Israel Putnam," by William Farrand Livingston, will form the forthcoming volume in G. P. Putnam's Sons American Men of Energy Series. The study of this man should be interesting, for so far his personality has been confined principally to school histories and youthful fiction.

Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing "Morte Arthure," an alliterative poem of the fourteenth century, transcribed from the Lincoln manuscript written by Robert of Thornton. Introduction, notes, and a glossary have been furnished by Mary Banks.

It is only right to say that in the Cyclopaedia of American Biography published by D. Appleton & Co., although Mr. Gribayedoff made several of the full-page portraits, all of the hundreds of vignette illustrations were engraved by Jacques Reich.

Stephen Phillips's "Herod," which continues to have orders on the waiting list at John Lane's, will shortly be presented in French, German, Italian, Russian, and Swedish translations. It would not be surprising, for obvious reasons, if the Italian version should have a certain quality lacking in the original.

Julian Ralph, in writing to his American publisher, The Frederick A. Stokes Company, tells of the Order of Friendlies just founded by Kipling, and composed of the members of the staff of The Friend, a remarkable newspaper, conducted for Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein, by Kipling, Ralph, Doyle, and other writers, including Generals and noblemen. Mr. Ralph's new book is to contain much new matter, with his remarkable letters from Pretoria to America, the correspondence having been remodelled and rearranged.

D. Appleton & Co. have just issued a "New Pronouncing Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages," which will be of interest to persons whose acquaintance with Spanish has been brought about by recent political contingencies. The book contains a good many words and definitions which may be called "West Indian Spanish."

A pretentious study of Robert Louis Stevenson and his work has been written by Mr. Bellyse Bailbon of Edinburgh, concerning which we lack details, except that the London publishers will be Chatto & Windus.

"The Life of Lord Monboddo" will shortly be presented by E. P. Dutton & Co. Monboddo, it will be recalled, is prominently mentioned in Boswell's "Johnson," and was the central figure of a brilliant literary circle in Great Britain about a century ago. He has been called the connecting link between the ancients and Darwin on the theories of evolution.

Longmans, Green & Co. have issued a tasteful little leaflet concerning the cheaper edition of Lieut. Col. Henderson's "Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War," which, besides portraits, maps, and plans, has an introduction by Field Marshal Wolseley.

Thomas Whittaker will publish in a few days "How to Study the Life of Christ," a handbook for teachers and other biblical students, by the Rev. Alford A. Butler, Warden of the Seabury Divinity School, Faribault, Minn.

Brentano's has just received the following books from Paris: A volume of very interesting reminiscences of Denormandie, the well-known Senator, under the title of "Temps Passé Jours Presents"; Eugène Jolicleroc's "Une Femme du Monde"; Henri Lavedan's "La Valse des Départs"; Guy de Maupassant's "Les Dimanches d'un Bourgeois de Paris," and Henryk Sienkiewicz's "Par le Fer et par le Feu," being the Polish historical novel of the seventeenth century, known in English as "By Fire and Sword."

According to the report of the Library Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine, the library of that institution is growing rapidly, the additions for the last four years being at least 3,500 volumes a year. The number of books in the library Nov. 30, 1900, was 89,000 volumes. During the year 3,649 volumes were added, and in the circulating department 971 books and 832 journals were issued to 194 readers. Eleven thousand five hundred and twenty readers have registered during the year in the reading room.

A study of "The Athenian Drama," including a series of verse translations from the Greek dramatic poets, is being edited

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MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will sell by auction at their house, No. 13 Wellington Street, Strand, London, England, early in February,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, DOCUMENTS, &c.,

in the autograph of and addressed to William Penn, (the Founder of Pennsylvania,) the property of Lady Sudeley, who inherited them from her uncle, to whom they were bequeathed by Lady Sudeley's cousin, Mr. Granville Penn, great-grandson of William Penn, including:

(A) "My Last Will and Testament made and writt in my own hand this twentyth day of ye 8th month ye year 1705 in ye 60 years of my age." This extremely interesting Document covers 4 pp. 4to, and is signed "Wm. Penn." A Codicil is added, covering 3 pp. 4to, dated 8th of 8th, 1706, and also dated at the end, 21st the sixth month, 1707, signed "Wm. Penn," and witnessed by Tho. Cuppage and Chas. Willcocks. The whole of the Will and Codicil is in the handwriting of Wm. Penn, except the signatures of the witnesses. A valuable and most interesting document.

(B) Copy of William Penn's Patent of the Grant of Pennsylvania, dated 4 March, 1680.

(C) "The Case of Wm. Penn," an unsigned Document, giving particulars of the reasons that caused him to give Pennsylvania over to the English Government, &c.

(D) Copy of Letter to Archbishop Tillotson from William Penn, entirely in his autograph and signed "Wm. Penn," 3 pp. folio, dated 30 Aug. 1691.

(E) Minutes of Council at the Committee of Trade and Plantations at the Council Chamber at Whitehall, dated Aug. 3, 1694, in reference to the rights of Wm. Penn to Pennsylvania, &c., covers 8½ pp. folio.

(F) Certificate of the Birth of John Penn, in the autograph of William Penn, dated Philadelphia, 4th 12 month, 1699, and signed by the witnesses present at the birth.

(G) Wm. Penn, A. L. 12 pp. 4to, to Lord Romney dated Pennsylvania, 6 7th month, 1701, extremely interesting letter.

(H) Penn (Mrs. William) A. L. s. 1½ pp. 4to, 13 Nov. 1718, to her son William, in reference to her late husband Wm. Penn.

(I) Penn (William) Copy of Document relating to various Grants to William Penn, &c., &c.

(J) Buckingham (George Villiers Duke of) A. L. s. 2 pp. 4to, June 16, 1678, to the Lord Treasurer, in reference to Wm. Penn.

(K) Penn (William) Small Manuscript in his Autograph covering 138 pp. 12mo, being "My Irish Journal farthest from London on ye 15 of ye 7th Month, 1669," giving very interesting details of his Life, &c., in Ireland.

(L) Penn (Admiral Sir William) father of Wm. Penn, two A. L. s. 2 pp. 4to, dated Oct. 12 and 22, 1667, to his son William Penn.

(M) Elizabeth (Princess of the Rhine) two A. L. s., 4-14 Sep. 1677 and 29 Oct. 1677, to Wm. Penn, on most interesting subjects.

(N) Penn Family. Various copies of letters, &c., of William Penn, and copies of Letters addressed to him. Pedigrees, portraits, &c., &c., relating to Wm. Penn and his descendants.

(O) A Miniature in water-colours of Sir William Penn, after Sir Peter Lely, in morocco case; and Two Engravings from the original.

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"FROM INDIA TO THE PLANET MARS." 8vo.; "Russia and the Russians," 12mo.; "Following the Equator," by Mark Twain, 2 vols.; "Flight for Freedom," (out 2 Feb.) 12mo. THE BOOK MART, 160 6th Ave., New York.

by George C. W. Warr for Longmans, Green & Co. The first volume, which is now ready, is a translation, by the editor, of the "Oresteia" of Aeschylus.

Miss Julia Marlowe, who will appear as the heroine in Ronald MacDonald's "The Sword of the King," has written to the author to express her delight at the opportunities offered by the character of Phillipa Drayton, and to add that she is industriously engaged in studying that part of Macaulay's history which covers the reign of William III., in which the action of the book and play takes place.

An Important Catalogue of Japanese Pottery.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts calls attention to the forthcoming catalogue of its collection of Japanese pottery now in preparation at the Riverside Press. Edward S. Morse passed several years in Japan as Professor of Zoölogy at the Imperial University at Tokio, during which time this collection was made. Several years ago it was purchased by a number of Boston men and presented to the Museum of Fine Arts, Prof. Morse being made Keeper of Japanese Pottery to the Museum. Under his supervision many important additions have been made to the collection, while the last twenty years have been given to the preparation of the Catalogue of Japanese Pottery which is about to appear. Prof. Morse's literary qualifications for this undertaking are proved by the fact that his residence in Japan has called forth other books, one of which, "Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings," is said by The Japan Mail to be "the first book on Japan since Siebold's."

The preface to the catalogue states that Prof. Morse had certain specific objects in view in forming his collection, one of the chief ends sought being to make a collection of Japanese pottery which would equal the famous collection of the potteries of England, Holland, France, and other countries now in the museums of Europe. In the great foreign museums may be seen the pottery of all European countries, representing all the ovens and marks known from the earlier days down to the present time. Japan, the greatest pottery-producing country in the world, on the contrary, will usually be found represented by a single case of poor specimens, often found mixed with Chinese wares. Prof. Morse's great effort has been to secure a fully representative collection of all known specimens, some of which are more curious than beautiful, while some are even positively ugly.

The importance of each specimen has been fully weighed in accordance with the effort to secure the work not only of every known family of potters in Japan, but of all the generations of each family and their collateral branches with the various marks used by them. So far as possible the range of the work of each potter has been attempted. The different kinds of objects made in pottery have not been overlooked, and while this portion of the collection would be more appropriate in a museum of ethnology, the artistic character of the people is well illustrated by the objects associated not only with their tea drinking, writing, flower arrangement, &c., but with the more humble service of the kitchen.

The catalogue contains 5,374 numbers, of which 4,118 are in the museum exhibition cases. These represent 59 provinces and 603 potters, the various signatures of these potters to the number of 1,545 being given.

The importance of both collection and catalogue may be estimated from the fact that this collection is believed to be larger in the number of potteries and marks as well as in provinces represented, than all the other public collections of Japanese pottery in the world; possessing not only all the kinds of potteries and marks represented in European and American museums but hundreds of others not found in these collections, nor described in published works on the subject. While the possession of nearly all the originals figured in Ninagawa's famous work, also serves to add to the importance of the collection.

The collection is contained in forty numbered cases; photogravure plates of each case being found in the catalogue. An outline guide plate, drawn by Prof. Morse, accompanies each photogravure plate, the outlines being numbered in accordance with the catalogue, while in the catalogue itself, to each potter's name will be found added the number of the case in which his work is to be found.

In addition to the forty case-plates, there will be found twenty-eight photogravure plates, showing two hundred and twelve of the more important or rarer objects listed; these larger representations showing the individual features of these pieces most beautifully:

Separate alphabetical indices of provinces, potteries, and marks have also been compiled, which will be found of the greatest value to students and collecters generally. Another very interesting feature of the catalogue will be found in the 1,545 potter's marks, scattered through the text. The plates are all beautifully executed; the individual features of each piece being so well brought out that notwithstanding their diminutive size—and especially so in the case-plates—every one at all familiar with Japanese pottery can readily identify most of them.

The catalogue is to be made in two editions: one of which, the regular edition, forming a large quarto volume of 384 pages, bound in boards, is to be issued at $20 per copy, while an edition on large paper, in two volumes, may also be obtained. This will be limited to fifty copies, bound in boards, and is to be had at $50 per set.

Subscriptions to this catalogue may be sent to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass., from whom circulars or any further information can doubtless be secured.

Decorations of the John Rylands Library.

On the inauguration of the John Rylands Library in Manchester, England, on Oct. 6, 1899, Mrs. Rylands, the donor of the library, its building and equipment, which was given both as a memorial to her husband and as an aid toward the higher education of the community, presented to each guest then present a dainty little pamphlet which gives an exceedingly interesting account of the building and its decorations.

The library is situated in Deansgate, one of the most important thoroughfares in the city, its architect being Mr. Basil Champneys of London, whose plans included appropriate carvings on the exterior of the building, among which are the initials "J. R." over the centre of the main doorway, while on the left hand will be found the arms of St. Helen's, Mr. Rylands's birthplace, and on the right the arms of the Rylands and Tennant families, to the latter of which Mrs. Rylands belongs. Different portions of the front elevation display the arms of the several universities—Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, the Victoria University, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Dublin, the Royal University of Ireland, and Owens College, Manchester.

As the building is entered, facing the main doorway will be found a symbolical group, the work of Mr. John Cassidy of Lincoln Grove studio, Manchester, representing theology in the centre holding a Bible, directing Science, an old man with a globe, absorbed in study and discovery, while Art, a youthful metal worker, turns aside to listen; the thought expressed by the sculptor of the group being that science and art derive their highest impulses from religion. On each side of the vestibule is a wide stairway, one side showing the arms of the City of London, the other those of Liverpool, while over the entrances to the principal conference room will be found the arms of the City of Manchester and those of the Royal Borough of Salford.

The principal library is surrounded by a gallery, terminating at the northern end by an apse, in front of which stands a statue of the late John Rylands, also by Mr. Cassidy, with a great stained window above. The clerestory windows, like all others in the building, are glazed with the round glass familiar to students of German art in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, and lately revived here.

The library consists of between sixty and seventy thousand volumes, arranged in the principal library, the Bible room, the Aldine room—containing numerous valuable specimens and memorials of the Venetian school of printers, while the room devoted to early printed books contains priceless treasures, including the Althorp books.

A series of portrait statues by Mr. Robert Bridgman of Lichfield, twenty in number, representing the most eminent men of different ages and countries, in literature, science, and art, are ranged in niches along the gallery front. These include John Wyclif, William Tyndale, Myles Coverdale, and John Rainolds, or Reynolds, the originator of the revision of 1611, usually known as King James's version. John Gutenberg and William Caxton represent printing, Sir Isaac Newton and John Dalton, science; Herodotus and Gibbon, history; while philosophy, ancient and modern, is symbolized by Thales of Miletus, and Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam; Homer, Shakespeare, Milton, and Goethe represent poetry, while Luther and Calvin, John Bunyan and John Wesley stand for the Reformation and British evangelical theology.

The two great stained windows contain forty figures, which, with the statues, form a not inadequate representation of all that is greatest in the intellectual history of mankind. The north window is symbolical of theology, and contains effigies of Moses, Isaiah, John, and Paul; four great fathers of the Church—Origen, Chrysostom, Jerome, and Augustine; mediaeval philosophy in the persons of Anselm, Thomas Aquinas, and Duns Scotus; while later phases of theological development are represented by Erasmus, Beza, and Melanchthon, Hooker, Cartwright, Grotius, Bishop Butler, Jonathan Edwards, and Schleiermacher.

The south window is devoted to Literature, Music, and Art—Plato, Aristotle, Lucretius, Cicero, Descartes, Locke, Kant, and Hegel standing for ancient and modern philosophy; ancient and modern moralists by Socrates, Epictetus, Marcus Aurelius, Dr. Johnson, William Wordsworth, and Thomas Carlyle; poetry, art, and music being represented by Aeschylus, Raphael, Beethoven, Dante, Michael Angelo, and Handel; both windows having been designed and made by Mr. M. C. E. Kempe of Nottingham Place, London.

The main design of the library, in its bearing upon philosophy, ethics, and intellectual culture, is further demonstrated by an admirable series of Latin mottoes, carved on ribbon scrolls between the windows of the clerestory, a printer's device being placed below each motto. These mottoes, twenty-eight in all, are particularly striking, as will be seen from the few given below:

Credo ut intelligam. (I believe, in order that I may understand.)

Sapere aude: incipe. (Have courage to be wise. Begin!)

Possunt quia posse videntur. (They can, because they think they can.)

Tolle, lege. (Take and read.)

Nullius in verba magistri. (Do not blindly follow any master.)

Humani nihil alienum. (All that is human has intdrest for us.)

Per nos, non a nobis. (Through us, not by us.)

Securus judicat orbis terrarum. (The universal judgment may be trusted.)

Quod fugit usque sequar. (What flies me still will I pursue.)

Otium sine litteris mors est. (Leisure without literary occupation is death.)

Nemo solus sapit. (There is no monopoly in wisdom.)

Tendit in ardua virtus. (Courage breasts the steep ascent.)

Integros haurire fontes. (Draw from unpolluted springs.)

Absunt studia in mores. (Study builds up character.)

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

EDWARD ROWLAND, Waterbury, Conn.: "I have a copy of the life of Patrick Henry, by William Wirt, published in New York in 1838 by the Harpers. Is it of any especial value?"

This edition has little value. The original edition, printed in Philadelphia in 1818, has recently sold for $3. The book is still in the market, H. T. Coates & Co. publishing a reprint at 35 cents.

MISS E. B. MITCHELL, 2,112 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In The Dial, the first number of which was issued in 1840, the names of the writers are not given, only occasionally in initial letter. Is there published or obtainable a complete list of the contributors to the four years of that periodical?"

A list of Emerson's contributions to The Dial will be found in the appendix to James Elliot Cabot's "Memoir of Ralph Waldo Emerson," (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1887, two volumes, $3.50.) For a general list of contributors see G. W. Cooke's article in "The Journal of Speculative Philosophy," July, 1885.

"L. R. S.," New York City: "I inclose several examples of memoria technica on the Decalogue; the authors I am unable to give. The first seems to be the one for which Mr. James W. Cheney asked in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 29:

I.

Thou no God shalt have but Me;
Before no idol bow the knee;
Take not the name of God in vain;
Nor dare the Sabbath Day profane;
Give both thy parents honor due;
Take heed that thou no murder do;
Abstain from words and deeds unclean;
Nor steal, though thou art poor and mean;
Nor make a willful lie, nor love it;
What is thy neighbor's, do not covet.

II.

(1) Have thou no gods but Me; (2) Nor graven type adore;
(3) Take not My name in vain; 'twere guilt most sore;
(4) Hallow the seventh day; (5) Thy parents' honor love;
(6) No murder do; (7) Nor thou adulterer prove;
(8) From theft be pure thy hands; (9) No witness false, thy word;
(10) Covet of none his house, wife, maid, or herd.

III.

Worship to God—but not God graven—pay;
Blaspheme not; sanctify the Sabbath Day;
Be honored parents; brother's blood unshed;
And unpolluted hold the marriage bed;
From theft thy hand, thy tongue from lying keep;
Nor covet neighbor's home, spouse, serf, ox, sheep.

From 'Gleanings for the Curious."—Bombaugh."

MISS M. A. RODNEY, 4,703 Hancock Street, Germantown, Penn.: "Kindly assist one of your readers who has been aided by the lists of books you frequently print, and tell me where I can obtain all of Philip Gilbert Hamerton's books."

Most of Hamerton's works are now published by Little, Brown & Co. Among them are the following: "Autobiography," $3; "Chapters on Animals," $1.50; "Contemporary French Painters," $3; "Etching and Etchers," $5; "French and English: A Comparison," $1.50; "The Graphic Arts," $1.50; "Harry Blount," $1.25; "Human Intercourse," $1.50; "Imagination in Landscape Painting," $1.50; "Intellectual Life," $1; "Landscape," $1.50; "Life of Turner," $1.50; "Marmorne," $1; "Modern Frenchmen," $1.50; "Painter's Camp," $1.50; "Painting in France," $3; "Paris," $3; "Portfolio Papers," $1.50; "Quest of Happiness," $1.50; "Round My House," $1.50; "Summer Voyage on River Saône," $2.50; "Sylvan Year and Unknown River," $1.50; "Thoughts About Art," $1.50; "Wenderholme," $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons published at $40, in a limited edition, Hamerton's "Art of the American Wood Engraver," and the Macmillan Company issues, at $1.25, his "Rembrandt's Etchings."

LAWRENCE S. MOTT, Newark, N. J.: "There is a curious mistake in one of the closing chapters of Mr. Zangwill's 'Mantle of Elijah.' The author has one of his characters say he never did agree with Dante's 'sorrow's crown of sorrow' theory. The quotation is not from Dante, but from Tennyson's 'Locksley Hall.' The couplet runs as follows:

Comfort? Comfort scorn'd of devils! This is truth the poet sings,
That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things."

Reference to Bartlett's Familiar Quotations will show Cary's translation of Dante's lines to be:

No greater grief than to remember days
Of joy when misery is at hand,

while Longfellow's interpretation of the same lines is,

There is no greater sorrow
Than to be mindful of the happy time
In misery.

Tennyson's reference was undoubtedly made to the original idea expressed by Dante.

GEORGE LLOYD FREEMAN, Glen Head, L. I.: "A recent number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW contained a review article on Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Mr. Russell Sturgis, in which the great painter is spoken of as 'the author of the well-known "Discourses on Painting" and the "Dialogues."' I never before happened to hear of such a work as Reynolds's 'Dialogues,' and would like to learn more about them. The book is not referred to in any biographies of Sir Joshua and his great contemporaries that I have met with, and if it is mentioned by Armstrong I feel certain the manuscript must have been quite recently brought to light. Chambers's Cyclopedia enumerates Sir Joshua's 'literary works' as consisting of 'fifteen discourses delivered in the Royal Academy, three essays contributed to The Idler, notes to Mason's translation of Du Fresnoy's 'Art of Painting'; a few notes for Dr. Johnson's edition of "Shakspere," and notes of his tour through Flanders' in 1781. That is all. Can you give me any light on the subject, or will Mr. Sturgis kindly do so? Also, I would like to know something concerning the 'John Russell' whom he ranks along with 'Richard Wilson, Romney, Morland, and their contemporaries,' but whom I completely fail to identify."

John Russell is considered at length in the National Biography, and a quarto book about him, with illustrations, was issued not so long ago by George Bell & Sons. The dialogues by Sir Joshua Reynolds are printed in John Wilson Croker's edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson." In the five volume edition, (Murray, 1831,) the dialogues come in the appendix to Vol. IV., and in a note, Page 169 of the same volume, their origin is discussed and their authenticity vouched for. It is one of the attractions of Mr. Armstrong's admirable book that these out-of-the-way pieces of shrewd criticism and good wit are considered carefully and extracts of them given.

MISS NINA LOUISE BENSON, Auburn, N. Y.: "Through the pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW some months back my attention was called to Huneker's 'Life of Chopin,' and your comments on the book awakened my interest in it, as it was new to me. I have sent for a copy and have so greatly enjoyed it that I write now to ask you if you will be so kind as to give me, through your pages, some information regarding the clever, intellectual author, Mr. James Huneker."

James Gibbons Huneker, author of "Chopin, Man and Musician," is a Philadelphian by birth, but has been engaged in journalistic work in this city for about fifteen years. He was formerly the music critic of The Recorder newspaper, now defunct, and is at present engaged in the same work for The New York Sun. His first book, "Mezzo-tints in Modern Music," attracted wide attention in this country and Europe. Mr. Huneker began life as a pianist and was for years a professor in the National Conservatory of Music. He is still an excellent player, and his acquaintance with the piano music of which he writes is acquired by study at the instrument. He has catholic literary taste and is widely read in French and German literatures, as well as in English.

OLIVER B. JOHNSTON, 58 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you please, through your query column, tell me what the origin and true meaning of the letters 'O. K.' is? I am a reader of the great NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, and have received much valuable information from the query columns."

Walsh's "Handy-Book of Literary Curiosities" says that it is plausibly held that in early colonial days the best rum and tobacco were imported from Aux Cayes, in San Domingo, and hence the best of anything came to be locally known as Aux Cayes, or O. K. The term passed into general use in the Presidential campaign of 1828, when the supposed illiteracy of Andrew Jackson, the Democratic candidate, was the stock in trade of his Whig opponents. Seba Smith, the humorist, started the story that Jackson indorsed his papers "O. K.," under the impression that they formed the initials of "Oll Korrect."

"A. B. S.," New York City: "Will you kindly name a small atlas, such as will be useful to a student who is weary of reading in literature and history of places that are mere names. One is desired that is large enough to include all places likely to arise in ordinary reading, as well as including historical maps"?

The "Universal Atlas," Dodd, Mead & Co., $3.

JOHN PRENDERGAST, 150-156 Carnegie Hall, New York: "In reply to inquiry by Mr. J. J. O'Rorke: I am very much alive, thank you, and glad of it. I wish your correspondent would drop in here some time, and observe our work. Like others he might come to scoff and remain to pray. 'What's in a name,' that he does not know the object of my mission? I suspect. Though not yet a household word, my labors are sufficiently known on both sides of the Atlantic. It is my desire, however, to be recognized in my present undertaking as a thought, a force, and a voice only. I have certain obligations to fulfill, which can be most effectively accomplished in this way alone, and I shall demonstrate again the fallacy that nothing of moment can be achieved without ostentatious display, a great name, or a fortune back of it. The new century brings new powers of unfoldment. Let us use them for an exalted purpose, and work silently. Silence is golden."

Wanted and to Exchange.

Mrs. RICHARD L. RENINETZ, 44 Crescent Road, Madison, N. J.: "I wish to secure, through purchase or exchange, Collins's and Butler's histories of Kentucky."

W. P. WALLACE, Oswego, N. Y.: "I wish to dispose of or exchange for other books the following: Lossing's 'War of Independence,' 1847; Sparks's 'Life of Washington,' 1839; 'Library of American History,' 1835; Knapp's 'United States,' 1836; 'Picturesque America,' 1872; original forty-eight parts; 'Picturesque Europe,' 1877, twenty-seven parts; Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield,' with life of author by Johnson, 1826; another edition of same, 1827; Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress Versified,' by George Burder, Burlington, N. J., 1807, and Bunyan's 'Life and Death of Mr. Badman,' London, 1680."

GUSTAV FLEISSNER, 246 East Fourth Street, New York City: "I have for sale and to exchange a large number of magazines, including The Review of Reviews, Scribner's, Munsey's, Atlantic Monthly, Godey's, Nickel, Harper's, McClure's, Century, Cosmopolitan, Blackwood's, Bachelor of Arts, Parisian, and North American."

W. S. BOURLAND, 420 Market Street, San Antonio, Texas: "Wanted, the following, for which I will pay a moderate price: 'Who's Who in America,' 1899; Forbes's 'Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles'; 'Through the Cannon Smoke' and 'Soldiering and Scribbling'; 'Daily News War Correspondence of the Turco-Russian War'; Freeman's 'Historical Geography of Europe,' two volumes; Fitchett's 'How England Saved Europe,' four volumes, and his 'Fights for the Flag,' and Ditolla's 'History of Civil Wars in France,' Dublin, 1790. I have for exchange the following: 'Documentary History of the American Constitution,' and its several amendments, Washington, 1894, two volumes, linen cloth."

J. B. WARREN, 481 Alexander Street, Rochester, N. Y.: "I have for sale one copy each of the Roycrofter's 'Journal of Koheleth,' 1895, and 'Song of Songs, Which Is Solomon's,' 1896, and will dispose of them to the highest bidder. I am desirous of securing other (and earlier) Roycroft books."

JOHN PHIN, 442 Fifteenth Avenue, Paterson, N. J.: "Wanted for cash or exchange, Shakespeare's works, variorum edition, twenty-one volumes, 1821; Staunton's facsimile of the first folio edition (1623) of Shakespeare's works, and Walker's 'Critical Examination of the Text of Shakespeare.'"

The Rev. W. E. DARRACH, Ambler, Penn.: "I will give a fair price for any of the following: Cheap 12mo edition of Parkman's works, Dorn Clark's 'Saying the Catechism,' Oliver Byrne's 'Logarithms and Calculus,' published by the Appletons; Hackley's 'Algebra,' and elementary work on Calculus, Doctrine of Annuities and Interest by Bailey."

Appeals to Readers.

JOHN PHIN, 442 Fifteenth Avenue, Paterson, N. J.: "Can you or any of your readers tell me where to find a poem called 'The Redemption of Labor'? It was published about twenty-five or thirty years ago."

E. B. GLOVER, The Chestnuts, Lakewood, N. J.: "Will some one kindly tell me where I can secure a copy of a poem published about a year ago, entitled 'Priestess of Humanity,' and beginning:

In my hands I hold your future of unprofitable days,
All the arts that you profess are at my call;
Your learned historian now has come to sing my praise,
Your great artist yields to imperious thrall?"

MISS MAUDE FLORENCE BELLAR, 691 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio: "Will any of the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW who takes a deep interest in genealogy kindly give me any information relative to the history or descendants of Hugh Knox, clergyman: born in Ireland in 1733, died at Santa Cruz, West Indies, in 1790, and William Knox, British politician; born in Ireland in 1732, died at Ealing, England, in 1810? Also, of the history and descendants of the person mentioned in Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary as follows: 'Beller of Bellere, pronounced bel-lair; a Flemish typographer and writer; published at Antwerp a number of elegant editions of the classics; died in 1595?' The least information or clue will be gratefully received and valued, and if correspondents will give address I will be pleased to thank them through personal letters."

SILVANUS J. MACY, Chilmark, Avon, N. Y.—"I have a dictionary with the title page partially destroyed. It was purchased by my father in 1828. The printer was E. Williams, New London, Conn. Can any one inform me who was the author?"

BOOKS THAT ARE BOOKS.

A Surprised Foreigner Finds a Real Poem.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read with interest the harsh, but apparently conscientious, criticism of "Cynique" in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of last Saturday. I was delighted, too, to find a paper in your city (I am a foreigner) broad enough to surrender valuable space to plain talk such as that contained in the article in question. It would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for a lover of literature to find space in a London publication for the expression of an opinion about the popular English writers of to-day such as your correspondent offers in your paper. This, I suppose, is due to the fact that authors have so many friends in the newspaper offices. I heartily agree with "Cynique's" contempt for the novelists and dialect writers of these days. I cannot, however, agree with his estimate of Mr. Stedman, Mr. Bret Harte, or Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich—I am not familiar with all Mr. Stoddard has written. All of these gentlemen, especially Mr. Aldrich, have written many things that will live. They are rated in Great Britain very highly.

Neither have I the gloomy view for the future of poetry that "Cynique" seems to have. Here, for instance, is a poem which I saw and cut from a recent issue of The New York Dramatic Mirror; a nobler composition than this it has never been my privilege to read in all my wanderings through poetic literature. I have never heard of this name, and, no doubt, it is a pen name assumed for the time by either Mr. Aldrich or Mr. Stedman to attack the Theatrical Syndicate. However, no unknown writer could have accomplished this magnificent Byronic broadside. If this is the work of either of these gentlemen, how can "Cynique" withdraw from the position he has taken?

HENRY BRISBANE STOREY.

New York, Jan. 8.

BROADWAY.
(A. D. 2000.)

This is the famous way where trod the men
Who entertained the world so long ago;
Where foul Greed elbowed Art into the street,
And dragged it thro' the gutters to its grave;
Where lechery with greed went hand in hand,
And honor hid its face for very shame;
Where high endeavor vainly strove to live;
Where virtue sold itself for gold and place;
Where modest worth, with shy, averted eyes,
Passed noiselessly along, with only dreams
And treacherous hope for unsubstantial friends,
While brazen mediocrity and crime
Went up and down with Oriental airs,
And calculating eyes, and sneering lips,
Which curled in new-born scorn about their fangs,
As worth and honor, innocence and pride,
Before them moved, and hoped 'gainst hope to win.
In spite of scorn and fangs, a little space
Within the vast theatre of the world.

Come, let us sit beside that fountain there!
Beneath that blossoming hawthorn, and converse
About this old road and the death of art.

'Twas here it died, you say? But, then, methinks
That art, like nature, is a deathless thing.
And yet 'tis dead these five and eighty years?
How sad; how very sad! What killed it? Greed?
Shameless greed and lechery and crimes
Against the Church, the home, and God and man.
But the criminals in hades howl and howl,
And will howl there until the last lone star
In yonder blue burns into viewless dust.
They had their day, and it was dark and long
For art and art's dear children. They did build
A house that fell upon them; forged a sword
Which had to their surprise a double edge,
And they were crushed and cut by their own work;
But they killed art before they slid to hell.

Oh, yes, the road's now beautiful, because—
Because sweet, royal nature makes it so,
And it is never touched by greedy crime.
Where we sit now a tavern one time stood;
Along this noiseless way the roar of trade
Went booming from one morning to the next,
And all the sides were thick with monstrous piles
Of brick and mortar, granite, wood, and steel,
Where now we see but groves and trees and flowers,
And hear the larks and nightingales send songs
From mellow throats far up to mellow skies.

Let's journey up the island: we may see
A man or woman ere we reach its end.

What is this battered, tattered, worn out thing—
This sexless ape that chuckles at itself,
When all the groans it ever caused are still?
Its gaping shoes show twisted, sockless feet;
Its hair sprouts thro' the roof of its old hat
Like grass in Autumn thro' a hill of dirt;
Its hands are knobby tragedies; its eyes
Glare from their sunken sockets like twin coals
Left 'mid the ashes of a miser's stove:
And as it shuffles by with mumbling words,
And yellow claws extended for our alms,
We think of what it was when it killed art,
And answered to the hail of: Greed! Greed!
Greed! —JOHN ERNEST McCANN.
Aug. 15, 1900.

No Books Like Current Ones.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

All recent literature is not poor trash. There never was an age more prolific with the pen and more productive of pleasant and profitable reading than our own. The poets of the age are numerous, all passably good, and in not a few examples equal to any who have gone before, certainly superior to such men as White, Pollock, Cowper, Campbell, if not to authors of an earlier period, Johnson, Dryden, Pope, &c. The capacity for appreciation of poetry in adults is dulled by familiarity in early life with Byron, Moore, Goldsmith, Gray, Dryden, Pope, Tennyson, Whittier, Longfellow, Bryant, Halleck, and Poe, and by the effects of experience in trying to make a professional or mercantile success of one's self. If we should read our modern poets with the original freshness of the primitive mental stage of our existence, we should consider them remarkable products of genius.

As to writers of fiction—the modern ones are superior to those of the past, as any reperusal of the ancients will show. They do not soar to heaven nor delve into hell; they do not describe the tortures of the human mind and heart under adverse conditions, for that has already been done by prominent writers in the earlier years of the last century.

Literature of whatever kind is healthier in its character and tone than it ever has been. We live in an eminently sane period. Morbid conditions of life have been described ad nauseam. The demand is for works which show us healthy human beings living amid the natural elements which constitute life. We seek relaxation of nerve and get such in the perusal of the delightful literature of the day. The average products of the human mind to-day in the realm of light literature are equal, if not superior, to those of any prior period if we judge them with an unjaundiced condition of the brain. There are sensational stories that appeal to feverish souls, but they are not equal in number or quality to such "poor trash" as "Richard Carvel," "Janice Meredith," and "David Harum." If one seek salacious literature he can find it to satiety, but if he seek the pure and sweet he can find our public libraries well stocked.

Our successful and popular writers take their characters from the homely life of the common people. They deal not with prodigies of profligacy. There is no taste on the part of the reading public for works such as those of Victor Hugo, George Eliot, Thackeray, and Dickens. Science has cleared the brains of people and destroyed the taste for the gruesome. Satire is displeasing. The mind of the period is serious and earnest, and enjoys best stories which deal with life as it may be found in the dwellings of the respectable. How numerous are the books that deal with the early period of our American life, the Colonial, and how greedily they are read. But enough. What I have written is prompted by the bilious remarks of one Cynique in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 5. F. W.

Newburg, Jan. 5, 1900.

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HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A SHORT HISTORY OF FRENCH LITERATURE. By L. E. Kastner and H. G. Atkins. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-312. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

THE IROQUOIS. A HISTORY OF THE SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK. By S. C. Kimm. 12mo. Pp. vi.-122. Middleburg, N. Y.: Press of Pierre W. Danforth. Paper.

THE GERMANS IN COLONIAL TIMES. By Lucy Forney Bittinger. 12mo. Pp. 314. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF PHILLIPS BROOKS. By Alexander V. G. Allen. Portrait and illustrations. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. xvii.-650, ix.-656. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.50.

NAPOLEON III., (1852-1863.) Par Imbert de Saint-Amand. Deuxiem édition. 12mo. Pp., ill.-430. Paris: Librairie Dentu, 76 Bouleyard Saint Michel. Paper.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS J. SAWYER AND OF CAROLINE M. SAWYER. By Richard Eddy. 8vo. Pp., xii.-458. Boston and Chicago: The Universalist Publishing Company. $2.

THE BEACON BIOGRAPHIES. Ulysses S. Grant. By Owen Wister. 18mo. Pp. xvii.-144. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

LE DUC DE REICHSTADT. Containing portraits of Le Duc de Reichstadt and of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt as the Duc de Reichstadt in "L'Aiglon." 12mo. Pp. 50. New York: William R. Jenkins, 851 Sixth Avenue. 50 cents. Paper.

THE OUTBREAK IN CHINA. Its Causes. By Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott. 12mo. Pp. vi.-124. New York: James Pott & Co. 75 cents.

A HISTORY OF CHINESE LITERATURE. By Herbert A. Giles. 12mo. Pp. viii.-448. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE FIGHT WITH FRANCE FOR NORTH AMERICA. By A. G. Bradley. 8vo. Pp. xi.-400. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

THE MEN WHO MADE THE NATION. An Outline of United States History from 1760 to 1865. By Edwin Erle Sparks. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. viii.-415. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

EMMA MARSHALL. A Biographical Sketch. By Beatrice Marshall. 12mo. Pp. iv.-342. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

MADAME. A Life of Henrietta, Daughter of Charles I. and Duchess of Orleans. By Julia Cartwright. (Mrs. Henry Ady.) Second Edition. 8vo. Pp. xv.-406. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

AUGUSTA, EMPRESS OF GERMANY. By Clara Tschudi. Authorized translation from the Norwegian by E. M. Cope. 8vo. Pp. 244. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.; London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. $3.

ANCIENT BRITAIN IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES. By Alex. Del Mar. 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-206. New York: The Cambridge Encyclopedia Company, 52 Reade Street.

ALFRED TENNYSON. A Saintly Life. By Robert F. Horton. 12mo. Pp. xi.-323. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

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AMERICAN BOOKS.

Why Booms in Particular Books are Possible—Women, Not Men, the Ones Who Read Them.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

"Three hundred thousand copies of Mr. Blank's new novel are now in circulation"—this is an announcement to which we are accustomed nowadays in regard to American books. How it must excite the envy of the English author, whose works have done very well if 20,000 copies are sold, and are remarkably successful if the demand reaches 50,000 copies! And yet these books of marvelous circulation in America, with few exceptions, fail to attract English readers to any notable extent. It is true that a highly popular English work does not necessarily achieve success across the Atlantic, and, further, that a book by a British writer which meets with little favor over here may in America be very well received. These are characteristics of the differences between the English and American book markets which awaken interest, and with a view to elucidating the problems a representative has made inquiries of gentlemen able to speak with authority on both sides of the question.

The first point was to discover why American books boom so enormously. This is answered by the immense population with which the American publisher has to deal. When a book "catches on"—not necessarily because it is of great merit—there is a market of book buyers incomparably vaster than the English author can appeal to. Are the Americans book readers? Decidedly the answer is, yes. Not the American man; he is too full of business to find time for books. But women, and especially girls, read with avidity. America is now in an enthusiastic state of culture. Her women and girls are studying eagerly, and have formed literary, debating, and self-improvement societies everywhere. The Chautauquan movement for girls' education—something on the lines of our home-reading leagues—has hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic young women in its ranks. A small town of 2,000 inhabitants will sometimes have four ladies' societies for reading and general culture. This is a point directly bearing on the booms which have recently been seen in connection with historical romances such as those of Mary Johnstone, the American Winston Churchill, Edward Caskoden, and others. For the young American girl reads these novels, not so much for their own merits, but in the belief that she is thereby adding to her stock of information. There are, of course, books which succeed for other reasons. The most notable recent triumph is "David Harum," which has in twenty months circulated over half a million copies. This is ascribed to the fact that the central figure, an embodiment of shrewdness, humor, and kindliness, is such as amidst every American village and townlet produces, and people always love to read an idealised description of something or somebody they know. Like the perennial American play, "The Old Homestead," "David Harum" went home to the hearts of the people, and it is the exception proving the rule that the men do not read books, for the keenest business men could be seen on the cars devouring it in place of their usual light magazine fare.

But with the opportunities for booms, the cute American publisher naturally adopts somewhat different methods to our own. He does not depend on libraries to take a certain number of most of his books. He aims for the book-buyer. His volumes are produced with a smaller margin of profit, the cost of production is greater, and he looks to an occasional boom to compensate him for the deficiencies on the unsuccessful books. It follows, therefore, that publishing is much more speculative than in England, and small firms "go under" in far greater numbers than they do here. When a book "catches on" hopefully, the publisher "booms it for all it is worth." His newspaper advertisements, his posters, his catch-lines would be regarded by staid English houses as verging on the tricks of the mountebank; but they do their work. Books, too, are dealt in as an ordinary article of commerce. The "dry goods stores," such as Wanamaker's, take them in large quantities, and get, of course, great reductions. Then, again, when a book is booming, a jobber will secure a huge edition, and trust to his energy and advertising enterprise to dispose of it. The American publisher has also a device little used here. He sends copies broadcast to men of prominence in the public eye, and invites their comments. The celebrities are generally quite willing to comply, for they are not insensible to the personal advertisement attaching to notices in the newspapers and on boardings that "Mr. So-and-So says that Mr. Blank's new novel is the finest romance he has ever read." A novel, "Eben Holden," which has been selling recently "over there" at the rate of 17,000 copies a day, has a long list of laudations from notable persons to back it. There is something to be said, too, for the pioneer spirit of the American people. They like to "discover" authors, and that is why so many booms take place with the first books of young authors.

As to literary merit, the American novel, on the average, does not equal English fiction. The transatlantic novelist aims at freshness, brightness, originality of plot, and leaves style in the second place. Take half a dozen representative examples of English novels of this season, and you will find them well written but with hackneyed themes. It is an encouraging fact, however, for American literature that among the best-selling books, running into hundreds of thousands of copies, for a long time past have been those of James Lane Allen, one of whose chief merits is his admirable literary style.

But why do not successful American books succeed in England? The reply is that they deal for the great part with matters that are unfamiliar and uninteresting to English readers. The local color does not attract us. The same characteristics answer the question why English books do not command favor in America, although the cases are not exactly parallel. For the American understands English life better than the Englishman knows American life. But just as the English novel reader does not care, for instance, for romance of early days in Virginia, the scene of much fiction of deep interest to the American, so the latter is but feebly attracted toward tales of the seventeenth or eighteenth century in England. In like manner a story located in India or the colonies appeals to us, but what do these countries mean to an American? He has not the living interest which, in one way or another, is sure to touch each of the English readers of the book.

It is a noteworthy fact that America is now chiefly dependent for her literary wares on native authors. Mr. James McArthur, formerly editor of The American Bookman, assured our representative that he had taken the pains to keep a record of the best selling books according to the information supplied to his journal. Whereas a few years ago English authors monopolised the list, now American writers have taken their place. This is, to a great extent the result of the Copyright act.

There is a considerable demand, nevertheless, for good editions of our classic authors. Tennyson, Ruskin, Meredith, the Brownings, George Eliot, and others whose names will readily occur are very popular. It is said, by the way, that there was a large sale for the poems of Owen Meredith, (Lord Lytton,) owing to a confusion between his name and that of the novelist, George Meredith. A considerable quantity of our expensive art books are bought by transatlantic purchasers. America does not produce them to any great extent, for the best artists and the best art works are over here or in Europe. It must be said, also, that it is doubtful whether the wealthy Americans who purchase these volumes buy them for love of art or to study them. It is more probable that they acquire them to place in their drawing rooms, a fashion which has died out to a great extent in England.

The question was recently raised in a publishing journal whether the Americans did not excel us in the manner of producing books. Our representative met with a fairly general consensus of opinion that they did. "There is more originality and thought in their format," said a well-known English publisher, backing up his assertion by producing half a dozen American books at random from his shelves. "They spend more time and money on a book than we do. They will give $20 for a cover design, and another $20 to the man who produces the brasses (stamps) to impress it. If we give a sovereign for the design and another for the brasses, we think we are doing the thing stylishly." It is, of course, true that some English firms pay close attention to the format of their books; but the average cover is meaningless or vapidly sensational. The American book cover conveys an impression of thought, and probably is in itself an admirable advertisement of the contents of the book. On the other hand, it may be observed that an English publisher recently stated that he had produced a book which he would match against anything of its kind in America, and he had only sold four copies of the edition!

Profits, as we have said, are smaller in America than here. Paper, ink, printers' wages, binding, every item is more expensive. And the books are actually sold a little cheaper. For the equivalent of our 6s. novel is the one-dollar-and-fifty-cent novel, which is apparently the same thing. But, as a matter of fact, the American book buyer only pays 3s. 10d. where the English gives 4s. 6d. In spite of this, the American publisher appears to supply, on the average, a better-produced book. Evidently an occasional boom is necessary to explain how he makes it profitable.

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Walter Scott When Six Years Old.

From "Letters and Memoirs of Her Own Life," by Mrs. Alison Rutherford or Cockburne.

I last night [Nov. 15, 1777,] sup'd in Mr. Walter Scot's. He has the most extraordinary genius of a boy I ever saw. He was reading a poem to his mother when I went in. I made him read on. It was the description of a shipwreck. His passion rose with the storm. He lifted his eyes and hands. "There's the mast gone," says he; "crash it goes, they will all perish." After his agitation he turns to me. "That is too melancholy," says he. "I had better read you something more amusing." I preferred a little chat, and asked his opinion of Milton and other books he was reading, which he gave me. Wonderful indeed one of his observations was how strange it was that Adam, just new come into the world, should know everything! "That must be the poet's fancy," said he, but when he was told he was created perfect by God Himself, he instantly yielded. When he was taken to bed last night he told his aunt he liked that lady. "What lady?" says she. "Why, Mrs. Cockburne, for I think she's a virtuoso like myself." "Dear Walter," says aunt, "what is a virtuoso?" "Don't ye know? Why, it's one who wishes and will know everything." Now, Sir, you will think this a very silly story. Pray, what age do you suppose this boy to be. Name it now, before I tell you. Why, twelve or fourteen?—no such thing. He is not quite six years old. He has a lame leg, for which he was a year in Bath, and has acquired the perfect English accent which he has not lost since he came, and he reads like a Garrick.

The January number of The American Illustrated Methodist Magazine opens with an article about the training of naval apprentices at the Newport, R. I., station. The writer is Dr. Cassard, Chaplain in the United States Navy. Another article deals with a name which has been brought recently before the educated world by the revolution of the centuries. The writer of the "Seasons" finds appreciation in "James Thomson's Bicentenary." Pictures are presented of the Manse at Ednam, near Kelso, where he was born, of Jedburgh Abbey, where he attended school, and of other places associated with his memory. The same number also contains an illustrated article, giving the story of how "Home, Sweet Home," was written.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; wind northwest, shifting to southwest.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,917. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1901.—TWENTY-SIX PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

BISHOP POTTER NOT A CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR

Says He Has Another Mission in Life to Perform.

Thinks the Chief of Police Should Be a Military Man—Beer as a Coffee House Beverage.

Bishop Potter called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening to see a friend. While standing at the clerk's desk he was asked about the movement started to nominate him for Mayor of New York on the anti-Tammany ticket. Bishop Potter smiled. He said:

"I am a clergyman. I have another mission to perform in life."

"Thomas C. Platt has stated this afternoon that you might be ineligible?" was suggested.

"I don't know that I would be ineligible. I appreciate the compliment which some persons have paid me by suggesting my name for the nomination for Mayor. I do not consider myself a candidate for the nomination."

Bishop Potter was then asked to give his views as to the best method of obtaining an honest and effective police force in the city. He said:

"I think the Chief of Police of this city should be like the Chief of Police of London. I think we lack the military idea in our police system. For instance, I think the late Major Gen. John G. Park would have been the type of a man to head the police force of this city. The Chief of Police should be a man of intelligence, a gentleman in every sense of the word, and one in sympathy with all grades of society instead of with the merely vicious."

"Would you advise that a military man be placed at the head of the Police Department?" was asked.

"There are hundreds of retired officers with just as much strength and stability of character as you and me who would make splendid heads of the Police Departments of large cities. The Government is paying these men pensions now, and in some cities these men are drawing large salaries as city officials. The office of the Chief of Police ought to be one of distinction, and one of social dignity. He is a commander of 7,000 able-bodied men. The office ought to be ineligible to men of a low type. The City of Philadelphia once borrowed a United States Army officer of the Engineering Department to run the city's water works. He ran it so wisely and economically that he was not popular with the politicians. I do not know whether it would be wise for the City of New York to apply to the United States Government for the loan of an army officer to run the Police Department, but I think that touch is lacking in our present system.

"There are a number of retired army officers now living who would make ideal Police Commissioners or Chiefs of Police. The officers under the command of this General ought to be men of education and military training, and not mere politicians with influence with the district leaders. When we have such a Chief of Police, with power to regulate the department upon military lines, then we will have a force of which we might well be proud."

"Would Lewis Nixon, the head of the Tammany Committee of Fifteen now investigating vice in the city, be a suitable man for Police Commissioner?" was asked.

"I have no suggestion to make as to that, Mr. Nixon, I understand, is a man of ability and high intelligence. Until we put in the office of the Chief of Police a man of education, a man of honor, and one in sympathy with persons other than the ward politicians, we need not look for much improvement in the Police Department."

The plan of the Committee of Fifteen to help private capitalists and philanthropists establish coffee houses as substitutes for the thousands of saloons and dance halls was spoken of. Bishop Potter said:

"It would not be within the province of the city to run a lot of coffee houses in place of saloons or to establish social clubs in place of dance halls. These things can be done by private capital, and should be done. The profit might be smaller than in some other forms of enterprise, but the good which would accrue to the city would be very great. The City of New York could not, however, do anything to approach the idea of paternalism. Neither the city nor the State should directly undertake these things, but they should encourage them by proper legislation."

The conversation then drifted to the question of the army canteen. Bishop Potter said:

"Many United States Senators are in favor of retaining the army canteen, where soldiers could get in the posts something to drink without going outside to the first saloon they meet, which, in most instances, is a bawdy house. These Senators felt that no amount of legislation could keep a man from drinking when he had made up his mind to take a drink.

"It would be a matter to be determined alone by experience whether it would be best to permit a limited amount of mildly alcoholic beverages to be served in the coffee houses, somewhat after the plan of the Gothenburg system in Sweden. If it worked well to let the coffee houses dispense light beer, then that feature should be retained. There is a vast field of work in this direction for the practical reformers, and they must not lose sight of the fact that substitutions for existing institutions must be sound business enterprises, otherwise they will not be permanent."

TROLLEY DEAL IN CONNECTICUT.

New Haven Road Purchases the Webster and Worcester System.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 12.—The New Haven Road has just purchased through the People's Tramway Company of Danielson, Conn., the Webster and Worcester Street Railway Company.

The purchase gives to the People's Tramway Company control of the trolley lines from Danielson, Conn., to Worcester, a distance of forty miles. The company recently acquired the Putnam and Thompson Street Railway Company, and later took over the Webster and Dudley system, the latest purchase of the Webster and Worcester completing the circuit. The New Haven Road will extend the People's Tramway line in time to Norwich, thus connecting with the steam road along the Thames to New London, and forming a continuous line from Norwich to Boston, a distance of 120 miles.

The People's Tramway system will run express trains, freight, mail, baggage, and passenger coaches over the newly acquired line. The express trains will make stops only at Putnam and Webster in the through run from Danielson to Worcester, and will run at an average speed of thirty-five miles an hour. A smoker will be added to the through trains. The price paid for the new roads is comparatively small. The Tramway stock is $400,000, Webster and Dudley $50,000, and Worcester $150,000, making with the bonded debt an outlay of $1,000,000. The road when completed will cater to fully 120,000 people.

Railroad and trolley men see in the move taken by the People's Tramway Company a step in the programme of the Consolidated Road to occupy the trolley field ahead of the electric road companies. By taking over the new lines the New Haven Road stops competition at Worcester and controls all of the trolley business of Eastern Connecticut. The line will be used as a feeder to the steam roads at Worcester and Norwich.

Florida and Metropolitan Limited via Seaboard Air Line Railway, effective fourteenth instant, leaves from Pennsylvania Railroad Twenty-third Street Station twelve fifty-five P. M. daily and arrives Jacksonville four P. M., St. Augustine five P. M., Atlanta 4:35 P. M., following day. Drawing-room, compartment and dining cars. Through day coaches.—Adv.

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J. OGDEN ARMOUR MAY RETIRE.

He Aspires, It Is Said, to Enter the Field of Finance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—It is current report that all of the Armour interests will be formed into a corporation and that J. Ogden Armour will retire from the management of the vast investments.

It is said that the young man believes that the property has reached a development where it will run of its own force under the direction of the men whom the elder Armour trained in his service, and who have had the practical management ever since his illness. J. O. Armour is a man of cultivated tastes and of a literary disposition. He is the only member of the family who has taken any interest in social affairs, and his wife is regarded as one of the society leaders of the city.

The elder Armour's dislike of society had much to do with the reserve of the entire family, and it is said that in the future Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour will relax somewhat the seclusion that has characterized them and become greater factors in the social world.

The aspiration of J. Ogden Armour is in the field of finance, and he is said to have unusual ability in that direction. With his wealth, it is thought, he will be able to make for himself a place among the great financiers of the country, with greater leisure for the enjoyment of life.

MISS CONDIT SMITH'S STORY.

Women in Peking Legation Promised to Kill Themselves as Soon as First Boxer Scaled the Wall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Miss Mary Condit Smith, a heroine of the siege of Peking, who is to be married on Feb. 12 to Lieut. Richard Hooker of the Marine Corps, has sold the diary she kept during the Peking siege to a firm of New York publishers for $10,000. It will be published in book form. In telling of her experiences in Peking, Miss Smith says:

"We grew to be horribly expert in pistol practice. Every woman in the legation was provided with a pistol, and the vital spots where a well-directed bullet would kill instantaneously were pointed out to her.

"Every day the women practiced target shooting for hours with revolvers, and also practiced with blank cartridges against their own persons. Every woman had promised to place the muzzle of her revolver in her mouth and blow the top of her head off at the sight of the first Boxer who should scale the wall of the legation compound. Should the women become panic stricken, every man was pledged to shoot the women until not one was left alive.

"For days and nights together not a soul in the legation dared to sleep, but stood ready at any moment to use the pistols in his hands, which, tired as they were, never once relaxed their hold upon the weapons of death.

"On one never-to-be forgotten occasion we were actually lined up, with the men in a solid line in front of us ready to shoot us, for it was momentarily expected that the Boxers would gain possession. Night after night since then have I lain awake going all over it again, or sunk into sleep only to be tortured with dreams as harrowing as the actual experiences.

"But even at such times there was left in us an appreciation of certain comicalities over which we actually laughed. I remember on one of the occasions how Mrs. Conger made us laugh by saying that she actually, all through the siege, was more afraid of her husband than of any Boxer who ever was born, for Mr. Conger was in such an overwrought condition she was mortally afraid he might shoot her dead on some false alarm.

"One of the worst things was to witness the suffering and starvation of the poor children huddled in the legation. The positive heroism of some of those children in trying to distract the attention of the starving ones from their pitable condition and give them heart to live through the awful experiences is beyond anything that ever was written.

"I remember on one occasion one of the officers came to us holding out his sword reeking with Boxer blood, and told me to use it for my own destruction upon the instant of hearing the signal which was then momentarily expected.

"Once the Empress sent to the legationers a number of horses for them to use as a means of escape. The horses were loaded with sacks of food. Half of the food was found to be poisoned."

MAY TRAP BOER INVADERS.

Indications that British at Their Rear Are Forcing Them Southward—Long British Casualty Lists.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A whole month has elapsed since the Boers crossed the Orange River, and still Great Britain knows next to nothing of their numbers, whereabouts, or doings, and still less of the objects of the inroad. The only thing known with tolerable certainty is that they are progressing southward, over some sparsely inhabited tracts, where they escape observation. Other large bodies are traversing the very heart of the colony.

The only logical explanation seems to be the largely accepted idea that the invasion forms part of a great, organized scheme of that Napoleon of the war, Gen. De Wet, to strike terror into the British colony, which, unquestionably, is nearly denuded of troops, and that he will trust to the chapter of accidents to achieve such success as will enable the Boers to almost dictate the terms of peace.

The halting policy of the invaders, however, seems to threaten to defeat their aims, and has enabled the hastily enrolled levies of volunteers to occupy vital strategic points, while there are some signs that the gathering of troops in the rear of the burghers is beginning to press them southward into the arms of the British moving from the seaboard. This may be more effective than attempting to drive the Boers back across the Orange River, where they might be enabled to rejoin De Wet.

Disquieting hints are arriving of the alarming rapidity with which the British Army is wasting away. The long lists of dead, wounded, and diseased bear out these stories, while there are abundant signs that the troops at the front are becoming stale and discontented.

GOOD WORK OF CANADIANS.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Jan. 11, and describing the fight of Jan. 9 near Commando Nek, dwells upon the excellent work of Howard's Scouts, a new corps composed of Canadians who remained in South Africa and re-enlisted.

These scouts chased the retreating Boers a distance of five miles, harassing their rear and taking some prisoners. One of Delarey's horses, with wallets containing the Commandant's papers strapped to its back, and 500 cattle were also captured.

Krueger Restored to Health.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 12.—Drs. Vinkhuyzen and Coert say Mr. Krüger is completely restored to health. Divine service to-morrow will, however, be held at his hotel, as he does not wish to go out in the cold weather.

Heavy Snowstorm Up the State.

MALONE, N. Y., Jan. 12.—A heavy snowstorm prevails throughout Northern New York. About a foot of snow has fallen in the last twelve hours.

Quickest to Georgia, Florida, Cuba, is via Penn. R. R., Washington, Richmond, Charleston. "N. Y. & Fla. Special" commences January 14. Tickets and information Atlantic Coast Line office, 1,161 Broadway, cor. 27th St. —Adv.

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SENATOR PLATT SAYS COLER IS A FRAUD

The Controller Would Not Be Acceptable for Mayor, He Declares.

POLICE BILLS WILL BE PASSED

No Amendment to Give Mayor the Power of Removal Will Be Accepted—New York's New Members of Congress.

Senator Thomas C. Platt came to New York from Washington yesterday. He talked of many things, and took occasion to again announce that Controller Coler would not be acceptable to the Republican organization as the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor next Fall. To a reporter who called on Senator Platt yesterday, Controller Coler was denounced in the following language:

"Mr. Coler is a big political fraud. Perhaps I should say a little political fraud."

Senator Platt praised Gov. Odell and said that all talk of Republican Senators and Assemblymen opposing the economical plans of Gov. Odell were false. He said the police bills were going through without amendment; that the City of New York was likely to get two of the three additional members of Congress allotted to New York State under the Burleigh law and that $62,000,000 would not be spent on the canals until the matter had first been submitted to a vote of the people at the polls.

Senator Platt talked of other things, and he also talked to many politicians during the afternoon. Among his callers were Chairman Higgins of the Senate Finance Committee.

When seen by a TIMES reporter, Senator Platt said: "All the reports about Assemblymen and Senators preparing to fight the economical measures proposed by Gov. Odell in his message are untrue. The Republican members of the Legislature, I think, without exception, will vote for the bills prepared to comply with the recommendations of Gov. Odell. It is ridiculous to talk of opposition to these measures. Gov. Odell's recommendations have been favorably received by all Republicans who have the interests of the party at heart. There is little chance of opposition to any of the proposed bills for retrenchment in the expenses of the State Government."

When asked about the bill under which it was proposed to spend $62,000,000 on State canals, Senator Platt said:

"The expenditure of that money will not be authorized by the present Legislature. I think the matter will be submitted to the people, and they will have to vote on the question as to whether any such expenditures should be made."

The question of the increase in the number of members of Congress in New York State under the Burleigh law was then broached. Senator Platt said:

"The Burleigh law gives the State of New York three more Congressmen. Of course, it is for the Legislature to decide, but I think the City of New York will get two of the three Congressmen under the new apportionment."

"Are your views as to Controller Coler as a Mayoralty candidate changed?" was asked.

"No, they have not. Controller Coler would not be acceptable to the rank and file of the Republican Party. He voted for and supported William J. Bryan in the last election, and no man who supported Bryan is eligible."

"Have you noticed that David B. Hill was named as the Democratic candidate for President in 1904, in an interview given by Controller Coler in Washington?"

"Yes, Sir, and Mr. Hill should be more careful in the selection of his mouthpiece."

"Would Bishop Potter be an acceptable candidate for Mayor on the anti-Tammany ticket?" was asked.

Senator Platt looked at the questioner with a surprised kind of look. Then he said in a questioning tone:

"Is he eligible for the nomination?"

This was all Senator Platt would say about that matter.

"What about police legislation?"

"The bills which have been offered in the Legislature will pass."

"Will there be any amendments making the Police Commissioner removable under charges or giving the sole power of removal to the Mayor, as proposed?"

"No. The bills will be passed without amendments of any kind. They have been carefully drawn. There will be no amendment giving the Mayor the sole power of removal."

When asked if he thought a man like Ansley Wilcox would make a good Police Commissioner under the new bill, Senator Platt shrugged his shoulders. Frank Platt, who was standing by, said:

"The Lord knows how long a time he would last."

Senator Platt shrugged his shoulders and nodded at his son's statement.

During the day Senator Platt received many political callers.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY BETTER.

Was Able to Walk About His Room Several Times Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The President passed a good night, and is now making rapid progress toward recovery.

He sat up for a short time last evening, and to-day he not only sat up a longer time than since he was taken ill, but walked about the room several times.

If nothing unfavorable occurs, he probably will be able to attend to matters of pressing business early in the coming week.

The invitations to the diplomatic dinner for next Wednesday evening have been recalled, Dr. Rixey having decided that the risk of the President taking a fresh cold would be too great. It is the present intention that all of the functions which were to have been given this week and next will be given later on during the season.

Postmaster General Smith Ill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Postmaster General Smith is confined to his home with neuralgia and an ulcerated tooth. He returned from Philadelphia Thursday night, and his physician pronounced his ailment the result of a bad cold.

Apparently Dead, Revived by Salt.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Marcus Sauer, aged sixty-two, who to all appearance was quite dead, was brought back to life to-day by an application of the "elixir of life," common salt, as discovered by Profs. Loeb and Single of the University of Chicago. The patient had long been a sufferer from dropsy. When Dr. W. C. Kamler was called he found all the symptoms immediately following death, including perfectly cold extremities, absence of respiration, heart action, and pulse. The members of the family were present when the doctor arrived and believed their father dead.

Chicago Baby Saved by Salt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—By injections of a solution of common table salt and water, Dr. A. C. Cotton of the College of Physicians and Surgeons saved the life of the infant daughter of Policeman Michael Sullivan. The child was afflicted with a disease of the stomach, and had been given up by several physicians who treated her. Dr. Cotton recommended the salt cure. A pint of the solution was injected into the infant's stomach. Another injection was made in the neighborhood of the heart. The condition of the baby rapidly improved, and she is now recovering.

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NEW STEAMSHIP PROJECT.

Large Cotton Factors to Establish Lines from Southern Ports—May Enter Coasting Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—George H. McFadden & Brother of this city, the largest cotton factors in the United States, launched a new steamship project to-day. A corporation has been chartered in Trenton, N. J., with a capital of $1,000,000, and with the privilege of increasing it to a much larger amount, with the object, as stated in the charter, of building steamships and conducting a general traffic business. George H. McFadden stated to-day that the new company purposes to establish freight steamship lines from Gulf and Southern ports direct to foreign ports, so as to minimize the expense of transportation of cotton and to expedite such shipments.

George H. McFadden & Brother have agencies in all of the cotton centres of the South, and handle more than $10,000,000 of this product annually. Through the operation of their own ships they claim they will largely increase their business, as well as their profits. The incorporators of the new company are the following, who are connected with the firm: Eugene F. Caldwell, W. P. Jenks, Eugene F. Caldwell, Jr., Charles F. Schenk, and George K. Apple, all of Philadelphia.

In shipping circles here it is said that the company, to be operated under the title of the Ocean Steamship Company, is formed for the purpose of getting in on the ground floor in the event that the Frye-Payne Ship Subsidy bill is passed by Congress.

In the event of the Subsidy bill failing to become a law, the company may enter into the coastwise trade, and the first line to be taken under consideration is one between Philadelphia and New Orleans and Galveston. With this line, it is said, much business now going elsewhere is to be deflected to Philadelphia. In the latter enterprise several commercial organizations have promised support.

TWIN BRIDES GET MIXED.

Sisters Changed Places for Fun at Double Wedding—Now Neither Knows to Whom She Was Married.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Which sister did Henry Wilkinson of Alton, Ill., marry? That is the question puzzling not only him but another bridegroom and the guests assembled at the wedding.

The brides were twin sisters, Florence and Rose Eska. They were very pretty girls, and when Wilkinson, who was the first to appear on the scene, made their acquaintance, both fell in love with him. He was blissfully unconscious of this at the time, but wooed and won Rose. Florence was chagrined, but accepted the attention of another suitor and arrangements were made for a double weddings.

The brides were attired exactly alike in white, and their own parents could not tell them apart. As they stepped in front of the minister, a guest jokingly remarked, "Be careful girls, you do not change places." In a spirit of fun the two exchanged. After the ceremony Florence exclaimed she had wedded Wilkinson, as Rose did not change back. Rose declared the change was only momentary and that she stepped back before the ceremony.

The guests were divided on the question, and the minister said in the confusion he had not noticed. The result is two husbands do not know which their wives are. They cannot legally be married over for fear of committing bigamy, nor can a separation be obtained, as neither young woman knows to which man she was married.

MR. ROOT WELL GUARDED.

Elaborate System at War Department to Prevent Chance Callers from Gaining Admittance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Department officials are watching with considerable interest the progress of a new experiment in the office of Secretary Root. The latter has been busy for some time trying to discover a way of preventing the consumption of his time by calls from people outside the War Department, Congressmen included. His new experiment is an attempt at a solution of this problem.

An hour before the time for closing the War Department all doors leading to the Secretary's office are shut and locked. This does not mean that the office is closed; on the contrary, work is going on as busily as ever. Inside the main room of the office are three or four sturdy colored watchmen, who remain behind the locked doors to let out people who were in before the place was closed up, and to see that nobody slips in. People come and try the doors, and go away disappointed. All through the rest of the big department there is every sign of life; doors are swinging open, and clerks are constantly passing in and out, typewriters are clicking, and messengers are bustling about. Only the doors leading to Mr. Root's sanctum are locked and guarded, and there a stranger will see no sign of life.

So strictly is this carried out that even the door leading from Chief Clerk Schofield's room is locked, although this door does not open on the hall, and no ordinary man would think of gaining entrance through it. But it was concluded that some one very intent on seeing the Secretary might get into Mr. Schofield's room on some pretext, and then, watching his chance, steal through the door into the main room. Even then the stranger would have to pass over the dead bodies of the three lusty colored men before he could penetrate to the next room, which contains Private Secretary W. S. Coursey and Confidential Clerk F. C. Squires. He would then have to overcome Coursey and Squires before he could get into Mr. Root's room. It was decided, however, to take no chances, and Mr. Schofield was locked out.

But it was necessary to devise a way by which Mr. Schofield could get in to see his chief. It would also be a disagreeable predicament if one of the colored messengers, passing out on an errand, should be unable to get in on his return. There were also others in the department who must find a way to get in and see the Secretary. They could not do it by trying the door or knocking, because the garrison was instructed to pay no attention to such primitive methods of getting in.

This problem was grappled with and a solution found. A secret code was invented, comprehensive and accurate. When Mr. Schofield or any of the other persons in the secret wants to get in, he delivers a peculiar series of knocks on the door, built, it is believed, on the lines of the Morse system. This cipher knock means, "I want to get in." It is instantly recognized by the garrison, and one of them advances to the door. He does not open it, however. It occurred to the deviser of the system that some lurking Congressman or visiting New Yorker or other non-departmental person might, by dint of hanging around the door and listening for some time, acquire the secret of the code and, after committing it to memory, deliver an imitation which would deceive the very elect.

The sentinel, therefore, advances to the door and delivers a peculiar knock, which means, "Advance, friend, with the countersign." He listens, and if the person outside is really one of the initiated, and not one of the general public, he "comes back" with the next number on the code, which is the countersign. This satisfies the sentinel, and the door is unlocked and instantly closed again behind the new arrival.

The new system works to the Secretary's satisfaction. The other Cabinet officers are aware of it, but none of them have yet recognized its advantages to the extent of imitating it. Among the clerks in the other departments it is customary to "guy" those in the War Department since the new system came into vogue. Those in the Secretary's office are known as the "Masons," and are frequently greeted with cries of "Thirty-third degree" and "Admit the brother."

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MISS FRENCH GIVES A BRIDESMAIDS' DINNER

Brilliant Party at Newport the Eve of Her Wedding.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE GIFTS

Gown to be Worn by the Bride—Arrival of the Guests from New York.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 12.—This evening Miss French gave a brilliant dinner at Harbourview, the home of her mother, to her maid of honor and the four bridesmaids.

The large dinner table was set in the dining hall, which is completed in all details for the wedding breakfast and reception on Monday afternoon, except for the flowers, which the decorators will place there on Monday. The decorations already arranged and the electric light effects imparted additional brilliancy to the scene this evening.

Before the dinner the guests, who included members of the bride's and groom's families, were shown some of the wedding presents, while an orchestra stationed near the dining hall doors played several selections, continuing their music throughout the dinner.

The table decorations came from New York during the afternoon and were arranged shortly before the guests were seated. These consisted of pink orchids, American Beauty roses, lilies of the valley, and maiden hair fern. The decorations of the table were made more beautiful by the use of the gold service.

Those who sat down were Miss Elsie French, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, the maid of honor; the Misses Pauline French, Elsa Bronson, Isabel Stillman, and Edith Gray, the four bridesmaids; Reginald Vanderbilt, the best man; Robert L. Gerry, Potter Palmer, Jr., Frederic M. Davies, William Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Jr., Ira Preston, Ernest Iselin, Bayard Cutting, Jr., and Williams P. Burden, the ushers; Mrs. F. O. French, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Gen. and Mrs. Herbert F. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, the Rev. G. B. Morgan of New Haven, and the Rev. Charles F. Beattie, rector of St. John's Church of this city.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was not present at the dinner, but spent the evening quietly at the Breakers with some of her relatives.

At the dinner each of the bridesmaids and the maid of honor were presented by the bride with a white leather card case with the initials of the recipient in raised gold letters.

The selections rendered by the orchestra were:

March, "Strike Up the Band".....Ward
Selection, "Foxy Quiller".....De Koven
Waltz, "Bridal Song".....Reed
Intermezzo, "Naila".....Tobani
(a) "Just Because She Made Those Goo-Goo Eyes".....Chattanay
(b) "Ma Rainbow Coon".....Sloane
Overture, "Zampa".....Herold
Gavotte, "Little Beauty".....Bendix
Waltz, "Monte Cristo".....Kotlar
Selection, "Casino Girl".....Englander
Morceau, "Hearts and Flowers".....Tobani
Excurpto, "Whirl-I-Gig".....Stromberg
Finale, "Monks of Malabar".....Englander

A little dancing was enjoyed after dinner in the drawing room and by midnight the event was at an end and the guests en route to their apartments.

ARRIVAL OF GUESTS.

The guests began to arrive early in the day, a large number coming on the boat from Wickford, which connected with the New York train which reached the city at 4 o'clock, and a still larger number by the same way, reaching here at 7 o'clock. On both occasions Mr. Vanderbilt was at the boat with his brake and four high steppers, and, after personally greeting his many friends, conveyed his particular acquaintances, including the ushers, to his mother's residence, the Breakers. The greater number of the guests, however, repaired to the larger boarding houses thrown open especially for the occasion.

The scene at the boat landing was very animated, and such as is often seen here at the height of the season, many stylish traps and handsome horses, with liveried coachmen and grooms, waiting in the cold for the coming of the guests.

Among the later arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Col. G. R. Fearing, who is the guest of Daniel B. Fearing; Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Elsa Bronson, James A. Burden, Jr., the Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Miss Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Earlier in the day had arrived Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Thomas F. Cushing, Stuyvesant Le Roy, William Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, Miss Pauline French, Master Frank French, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, the Rev. and Mrs. G. B. Morgan, Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Miss Brooks, Miss Iselin, Miss Haven, James Stillman, Percy A. Rockefeller, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Miss Edith Gray, Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, Miss Pomeroy, Reginald Brooks, H. Bowles, C. Wells, Jr., Ernest Iselin, W. B. Cutting, Jr., T. Maghee, W. Woodward, Douglas Cochrane, D. Heare, W. D. Kountze, Bradish Johnson, T. F. Stackpole, F. Kernochan, O. M. Bishop, Frederic M. Davies, R. L. Cotteneti, W. Storrs Wells, and James De Wolf Cutting.

Dr. and Mrs. William Seward Webb will arrive by special train on Sunday, as will Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland.

PRESENTS ARE EXHIBITED.

This morning a large covered van drove up in front of the Aguidneck National Bank to fetch the wedding presents. Capt. Garnett, with two patrolmen and two detectives from New York, stood on guard while the gifts were taken in large cedar chests from the vault to the van which, under this escort, conveyed the presents to Harborview.

The gifts were arranged in the cedar chests at the vault by Miss French, assisted by Mr. Vanderbilt, Frederic M. Davies, and Amos Tuck French. Mr. Vanderbilt drove the party from Harbourview to the bank in one of his traps.

Among the many gifts received by the bride may be mentioned the following:

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt—Diadem and necklace of brilliant stones of various kinds.
Reginald and Gladys Vanderbilt—Small silver dressing case ornaments, table knives, forks, and spoons.
W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr.—Collarette of diamonds.
Frederic K. Vanderbilt—George III. silver coffee and tea set.
Mrs. Edgar Shepherd—Set of silver platters.
Gen. and Mrs. H. F. Eaton—Diamond and turquois necklace.
Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard—Set of silver entrée dishes.
Lord Cheylesmore—Emerald and diamond brooch.
Frederic M. Davies—Large jewel case.
Miss Anne Leary—Jeweled clock.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Webster Stevens—Silver coffee set.
Mrs. Frye, (aunt of the bride)—Tete-a-tete entrée dishes.
Miss O'Neil, (fiancée of Mr. Davies)—Set of silver dressing case mirrors.
Miss Willoughby—Silver tray.
Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry—Set of silver gilt fruit dishes.
Robert L. Gerry—Silver dessert service.
Miss Stillman—Spray of pear-shaped diamonds.
Mrs. B. B. French—Emerald and diamond scarfpin.
M. et Mme. Christian Bors of Paris—Set of Norwegian enameled spoons.
Mme. Le Roy of Paris—Vase and card case.
Mrs. F. O. French—George III. centrepiece of silver.
Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French—Set of silver fruit dishes.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck—Rope of rubies and pearls.

Among the many other gifts was a handsome, large, and old silver tray sent from London without the sender's name.

Mr. Vanderbilt gives to his best man and ushers stick pins of diamonds and pearls.

THE BRIDAL GOWN.

Miss French's wedding gown will be remarkable for its magnificence and simplicity.

The entire costume is of rich ivory white satin. The skirt, with the train three yards long, is a model of graceful and symmetrical lines. Its effect is to make the bride appear much taller than she really is.

The entire front of the gown, from the neck to the feet, is a piece of round point lace, a gift from the bride's uncle, Edward Tuck, in Paris.

The corsage is made extremely high and with a very tall collar of lace, has long close fitting sleeves of satin, finished with deep cuffs of the same lace.

The bottom of the skirt will be trimmed with tulle and sprays of orange blossoms.

The veil is of Brussels point, the same which was worn by the bride's sister, Mrs. Eaton, at her wedding in England some eight years ago. It will cover the gown entirely and will fall almost to the end of the train. It will not cover the face, but will be fastened on the hair and held back with several sprays of orange blossoms.

The bride's only ornament will be a crescent of diamonds and pearls. She will carry a white ivory-covered Prayer Book.

The traveling gown will be of gray chevriot, trimmed with chinchilla fur and silver embroidery on both the skirt and coat. The blouse is of gray panne velvet, which is also trimmed with silver and embroidered. Her hat will be a very large toque of silver-gray miroir velvet. She will also carry a large muff and fur boa.

The gowns of the bridesmaids are, in color, make, and material, similar to that which the maid of honor will wear, excepting that there is more elaborate trimming of lace on the skirts and handsome standing collars of gold embroidery.

Their hats are of the picture plateau kind, and, like that of the maid of honor, each bridesmaid's hat will be of pearl-gray panne and miroir velvet, frilled elaborately, and with the crown enwreathed with rose foliage and the fronts ornamented with a large knot of gold gauze.

The upturned broad brim is covered with panne velvet, mousseline de soie, and veiled with jabots of rich point lace.

Each of the bridesmaids and the maid of honor will carry loosely over the arm a large bunch of American Beauty roses.

Mrs. French will wear a gown of violet velvet with black lace, embroidered in jet; also a capot of royal purple velvet trimmed with silver paillettes and duchesse lace.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will wear a dress of mourning. She takes no part whatever in the reception.

Mrs. Eaton will wear a London creation of gray-blue panne velvet.

Mrs. Amos Tuck French will wear an effective gown of gray moiré combined with black lace.

Servants arrived early this morning to open Rosecliff, the Summer home of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who will occupy it until Tuesday, having Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., as her guests.

Commodore and Mrs. Gerry are indisposed at their New York home and will not be able to attend the wedding, but their children, Miss Gerry, Miss Mabel Gerry, Peter Goelet Gerry, and Robert L. Gerry, are already here.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt declined last night to be interviewed on the subject of his brother's wedding.

BIG OIL STRIKE IN TEXAS.

Well with Flow of 700 Barrels Hourly Driven Near Beaumont—Prices of Land in the Section Soar.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 12.—There is wild excitement throughout Southeast Texas over the oil strike that has just been made three miles south of Beaumont.

The well is owned by C. W. Lucas, and he to-day succeeded in making a test of the flow, showing that the output for one hour was over 700 barrels. At this rate the well has a flow of over 18,000 barrels every twenty-four hours. It is said to be the greatest oil strike in the history of that industry. The oil shoots out of a six-inch pipe to a height of seventy-five feet.

The pressure is so great that no cap can be placed on the well, and nearly 50,000 barrels of oil have flowed into the ravines near by. These ravines are being dammed as rapidly as possible, but many thousand barrels of oil have already gone to waste.

Prices of land in the vicinity of the well have gone soaring skyward. One tract of ten acres was to-day sold for $50,000. Fabulous offers are being made for leases of prospective oil lands of the section.

MANY MAINE SALOONS CLOSE.

Liquor Dealers Decide that It Is Useless to Fight the Crusaders.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 12.—The war upon saloons, which has for some time waged fiercely in Western Maine, has lately reached the eastern section of the State, and now in all cities and towns except Bangor vigorous crusades are in progress.

At first the liquor dealers decided to fight the crusaders, but lately many of them have concluded that, business being dull, it would be better to quit the business altogether than to take chances of conviction and heavy fines. Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue McCausland of Bangor has already received from 120 of the 250 dealers in Eastern Maine the special United States tax certificates which they took out last year and which they now surrender. Nothing like this has ever been known before, and it gives the Prohibitionists renewed courage in their efforts to close the saloons.

Up to this time the wave has rolled by Bangor, the 200 and more bars here doing business as usual, with more latitude as to hours than is enjoyed by liquor dealers in most large cities.

Liquor in a Secret Room.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 12.—Deputy Sheriffs in enforcing the prohibitory orders of the Rev. Mr. Pearson, the Prohibition Sheriff, to-day seized about $800 worth of liquor at the Hotel Temple. The officers thoroughly searched the premises and were about to give up when one thought a side of the cellar wall looked rather suspicious, and began sounding. Finally he touched a spring, and a large door opened in the wall showing a room ten feet long and five feet wide, brilliantly lighted and stocked with various liquors. No arrests were made.

CHICAGO'S TOBOGGAN SLIDE.

Three Men, Weighing 800 Pounds, Try It, and Land in the Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—A streak of black cleaving the frigid atmosphere, shouts of excitement and pleasure from three large men on a sled, then a crashing of ice, a splashing of water, yells of surprise and expletives of rage, describes the first trip of a toboggan upon the new slide at Lincoln Park.

The three men were Superintendent Redieske, Secretary of the Board Charles E. Erby, and Charles W. McCurren, the animal keeper. Redieske weighs over 300 pounds. Erby tips the beam at 280, and McCurren needs the balance at the 220 notch, making the combined weight nearly 800 pounds.

They determined this morning to try the new toboggan slide, which has just been finished. Seating themselves on the sled, they were pushed off, but at the bottom the ice cracked under their weight and all three went into the polar bath up to their necks.

Physicians Find Grip Cure.

Chicago physicians wire New York that "Organgeine powders under simple directions in package are remarkably efficacious to abort and cure influenza and dispel distressing after effects."—Adv.

Hiram Ricker & Sons' Poland Water. Depot is

JUDGMENT LIENS MAY NOT BE VALID

Legislation for the Block Index System May Be Defective.

Dwight H. Olmstead, Authority on Transfers, Says the Law Is Ineffective and Affects Thousands of Cases.

A serious question is facing the city officials and the lawyers of New York. A technical question has been brought up as to the validity of liens for all judgments filed in the office of the County Clerk under Chapter 536 of the laws of 1898. The question is, whether a judgment obtained since 1883 and regularly recorded in the office of the County Clerk of New York acts as a lien on the property involved.

If the thousands of judgments filed since 1893 do not act as a lien on the property, and there are city officials and eminent authorities on the subject who claim they do not, then a chaotic condition will arise, not only in the offices of the County Clerk and the Register of New York, but in the real estate and mercantile business field.

An act of the Legislature would be necessary to correct the apparent blunder of the Legislature of 1893 in passing a law prepared by an expert, but not until changes were made to suit the politicians. This political tinkering with a carefully drawn bill will probably result in a curious tangle.

If the present system of indexing in the County Clerk's office is ineffective to make a judgment a lien on property then it will take an act of the Legislature to correct this wrong.

The eminent authority on the question of land transfer reform, Dwight H. Olmstead, who served as one of the Commissioners of Land Transfer under appointment by Gov. Cleveland, has discovered the blunder of the Legislature in passing a defective law.

After working many years to win politicians, lawyers, and experts over to the "block system" idea, Mr. Olmstead now purposes closing his life's work in this line by straightening out the legal tangle which has arisen, and which will result in thousands of lawsuits, unless an act to correct the legislative blunder is passed.

If the contention raised by Dwight H. Olmstead is upheld by the courts, and Register Fromme thinks it will be, then the present system of indexing in the Register's and County Clerk's offices will be ineffective and the system will have to be changed or another act of the Legislature passed.

This matter was called to the attention of Controller Coler last week by this letter:

When I called at your office I expressed doubt as to any authority being given by Chapter 536 of the Laws of 1893 for the use of the block system, as the act neither contains any direction for such indexing, nor does it declare its legal effect, without which block indexing would be futile for the purpose for which it is used. Section 9 of the act of 1893 reads as follows: "The said County Clerk is also hereby directed to cause to be prepared under his direction, suitable index books for the future indexing therein upon said block plan of indexing all statutory notices of liens or claims on land which may be filed or recorded in his office on and after the 1st day of January, 1894. Such books shall be known as the block index of liens, and shall be ruled for entering therein the names of the lienor and the owner of the property affected."

It will be noticed that this act directs suitable index books to be prepared for the future indexing therein on the block plan of liens which may be filed after Jan. 1, 1894, but it nowhere directs such indexing to be done, nor, as before mentioned, does it declare the legal effect of such indexing.

The fact is that for two or three successive years prior to 1893 I caused to be introduced into the Legislature a bill for reindexing in the Register's and County Clerk's offices' papers which had previously been recorded and filed in these offices, and for preparing the necessary index books, but inasmuch as the form and ruling of the index books both for reindexing and for future indexing in the office of the County Clerk would be the same, my bill, with a view to economy, directed both sets of index books to be made up at the same time, it being intended, by a bill to be drawn and introduced into the Legislature the next session, to direct such future indexing in the office of the County Clerk and declaring its legal effect.

The influence of the city officials I found to be against my bill, and seeing no prospect of its passage, I paid no further attention to it, and in the Spring of 1893 I went to Europe.

Long subsequent to my return from abroad I learned that a bill almost identical with my own, with a few changes made for the benefit of the Controller's office, had been passed by the Legislature, being chapter 576 of the Laws of 1893, above mentioned. But I did not know that indexing was being conducted on the block plan for future indexing in the County Clerk's office for a long time after.

It may be mentioned here that the Kings County Re-indexing act, about which there has been so much trouble, was copied mainly from the New York act of 1893. (Chapter 365 of the Laws of 1898,) and is subject to the same objections as the New York act.

Of course those who drafted the New York act misunderstood the bill which I had previously drawn, and attempted to remedy what they thought to be an omission in the date when the future indexing should go into effect.

What has been the legal effect as to notice of the liens entered in the New York and Brooklyn offices since the passage of the acts referred to, I am not prepared to say. The question may prove a serious one.

DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD.

Mr. Olmstead said last evening to a TIMES reporter:

"The question may be one of the most serious which the city will have to face. I spent years of my life perfecting a system of land transfer reform, and for the scientific registration and indexing of land records by the 'block system.' I found that the politicians, both in New York and Albany, were against my proposed reforms. They finally had to accept my ideas. I perfected the 'block system' which is in use both in the counties of New York and Kings at the present time. After working several years at this work, I ruined my health. While traveling in Europe a bill which I had prepared for the Legislature, and which was opposed by many members of the New York bar and by the politicians because it would destroy the system of high fees for lawyers and title guarantee companies, was passed, with several amendments put in for political purposes, and not in the interests of the people.

"My original bill, which was opposed by so many people, was taken word for word, with a few clauses left out, as you can see by a comparison of the original measure which I prepared, and the bill which became Chapter 536 of the Laws of 1893. After examining into the matter carefully I am convinced, but I do not state it positively as a lawyer, that the Legislature failed to state the 'legal effect' of the filing of a judgment under the block system. My first bill was a preparatory measure to one which I was to introduce after the passage of my original bill, and the second measure was to declare the 'legal effect' of the filing of a judgment under the block system. Apparently no such law has been passed."

Register Fromme said yesterday: "Mr. Olmstead is the greatest authority on the subject in this country. Any contention raised by him should be accepted by men who have not given the subject the years of careful consideration and study which he has done. The effect of Mr. Olmstead's contention if carried into the court and upheld would be far-reaching. I am convinced that he is right."

Controller Coler was visited by Mr. Olmstead recently to ascertain what the city was paying for the indexing of records.

The question as to the fittings of the new Hall of Records has also become involved in the matter. If the present "block system" is not being legally carried out because the law of 1893 does not declare the "legal effect" of indexing, then the question would arise as to whether the city should pay for the work illegally performed and what responsibility the city would have to assume in the matter.

Controller Coler was in Washington yesterday.

Carnegie Company to Build at Rankin.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 12.—The Carnegie Steel Company the latter part of the present month will undertake new work at the Carrie blast furnaces at Rankin, which will cost about $1,000,000. It will entail the tearing down of a blast furnace that is now turning out about 300 tons of Bessemer iron a day and the construction of a large furnace to produce 750 tons a day. It will be placed in line with the two that are now being built by the Riter-Conley Construction Company. When the work at the Carrie furnaces is completed the cost will run well toward $3,000,000.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 12.—The Heath Mining Company of Philadelphia was incorporated here to-day with a capital of $1,000,000. The company is empowered to acquire mines and mining rights in Idaho.

ABOLITION OF THE CANTEEN.

Army Officer Says It Is a Misfortune to the Soldier and an Embarrassment to the Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Abolition of the Post Exchange or canteen which will follow the passage of the Army Reorganization bill is a subject that is causing some conjecture among officers at the War Department. That the step is one in the right direction many of them doubt, but few of them speak for publication.

The exchange has been an important adjunct of the army since it was established. With the funds accumulated in the exchanges the soldiers have been able to do many things. They improved their table by the addition of food not provided in the ration, adding variety and delicacy to the bill of fare. The result has been to provide a daily table that by comparison with the old provision was luxurious. Besides the improvement of the table the soldiers obtained out of the exchange fund newspapers, magazines, and other things to make a reading room a place of entertainment.

The soldiers who were the company or regimental champions in football, baseball, or other sports that were sometimes exhibited in tournaments at which prizes were offered were all fitted out by the funds derived from the exchange.

"The exchange has made the difference between a miserable and a tolerable existence," an army officer of experience in the service said to-day, "and the abolition of the canteen will make a difference in the disposition of the soldier to re-enlist in the service. He has enjoyed the exchange advantages since 1891 or 1892, and few of the old-timers will care to get along without them. There is nothing to compel them to re-enlist. If they had not enjoyed the privileges secured by the operation of the exchanges, they would not care. To close the privileges after they have been once enjoyed will create great dissatisfaction.

"It may as well be admitted that without the canteen feature the exchange will not work. The sales of many articles that were formerly bought from the post trader add to the income, but it has been the sale of beer and wine, much of it taken with meals, that has swelled the fund so that out of the profits the men all contributed to the gratification of the appetites of all.

"Of course, the men who want beer will get it as long as beer is sold outside of camp and men can have leave of absence. The medical officers will tell you that they sometimes bring back trouble worse than the beer that puts them in the guardhouse. While the advocates of the abolition of the canteen undoubtedly were not willfully working with the saloon keepers, there is not a saloon keeper near a post who is not rejoicing in the defeat of the canteen section of the Army bill. Its defeat is a misfortune, in my opinion, for the soldier, and an embarrassment to the Government and the army."

NEW HARBOR ON LAKE ERIE?

Report that One Is to be Built at Elk Creek, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan. 12.—A report comes from Erie, Penn., descriptive of a project to erect a new harbor on Lake Erie at Elk Creek, Penn., which is situated a number of miles east of the site of the new tube works which the Carnegie Company is to build.

The project to make a big harbor at Elk Creek was, it is said, mooted a number of years ago by the Carnegie Company. It is not understood here that the new harbor would necessarily be a shipping point for the products of the tube plant. If the Elk Creek Harbor is built it means that other industries of the Carnegie Company are to be located east of the tube-plant site, and these would be in close proximity to Elk Creek. The mouth of Elk Creek offers fine natural advantages for a harbor.

Only sixty miles along the south shore of Lake Erie there is excitement over the project. Much land has been leased, and rumors are rife on all sides.

An electric line from Conneaut to Erie now seems assured. It will traverse the territory occupied by the new tube works, and will be about twenty-five miles long.

SAYS GIRL WAS HYPNOTIZED.

Ohio Man Makes Charges Against His Daughter's Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Jan. 12.—George W. Herskovits was arrested to-day on a warrant issued in Windsor, Ontario, charging him with perjury, "in falsely swearing to his wife's age."

The warrant was issued by Alexander Bartlett of Windsor, and charges that "on March 4, 1898, George W. Herskovits appeared before one James Oliver, an issuer of marriage licenses, and did commit willful and corrupt perjury for the purpose of obtaining a marriage license, by swearing that Clara Raymond was eighteen years of age, when she was under the age of fifteen years."

Herskovits was arrested early this morning upon complaint of Andrew B. Raymond, father-in-law of the prisoner. The story leading up to his arrest, as told by Mr. Raymond, is to the effect that while Mr. Raymond was in the West about three years ago, Herskovits induced his daughter, Clara, to run away to Windsor, where they were married. It was two weeks before Mr. Raymond was aware of the affair. Until a couple of months ago the couple lived together, apparently contented. About that time, however, Mrs. Herskovits left her husband and went to her father's home. Mr. Raymond said to-day:

"My daughter says that Herskovits exerted a hypnotic influence over her, and compelled her to go to Canada and become his wife."

SANTO DOMINGO'S FINANCES.

Credit Voted for Compensation of the New York Company.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 12.—Congress has voted a credit for the Government to compensate the Santo Domingo Improvement Company of New York. Control of the customs will continue with the Government, which will pay salaries monthly. A commission composed of the Dutch and Belgian Consuls, the American and French Vice Consuls, and one Dominican will receive the customs duties.

General satisfaction is felt throughout the country. The President has been congratulated on the action taken. All is quiet.

ARRIVALS IN FLORIDA.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 12.—New York tourists are pouring in to Florida on every train and steamer. Among the arrivals at the east coast hotels this week have been the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Kingston, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bachman, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Foster, the Misses Elwood, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford V. Brokaw, Mrs. George M. Eddy and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Doranis and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Woolworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Yager, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bloomingdale, Mr. and Mrs. John H Shultz, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Oettell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. E. Junge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosenthal, and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. White.

Bill Against Capital Punishment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Senator William Willets Cocks, the new Republican Senator from Westburg, is a Quaker. As is well known, the Quakers are opposed to the infliction of the death penalty, and usually are exempted from serving on juries to try murder cases on account of their scruples in that respect. Now that they have a member of their community in the Senate the Quakers have decided to make an effort to have the death penalty abolished in New York. With that object in view, the Society of Friends is now preparing a bill which Senator Cocks will introduce.

$5,000 Fire in Chambers Street.

Damage of $5,000 to building and contents was caused by fire in the five-story brownstone building at 143 Chambers Street last night, which started on the second floor, occupied by the United States Export Association, which incurs a loss of $500. On the third floor The American Grocer is published. Their loss was $500. On the ground floor Eugene W. Dunstan, agent for Lowney's, has his office, and his loss by water is $500. The damage to the building was $5,500.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE CORNELL ALUMNI

Nearly 200 Members Attend a Banquet at the Waldorf.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

He Tells of the University's Needs and Asks for $1,000,000—Many Toasts Responded To.

Nearly two hundred members of the Cornell Alumni Association held their twenty-first annual dinner last night in the main ball-room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. President J. G. Schurman of the University, Judge Edward W. Hatch, President Clarence J. Shearn of the Alumni Association, and many other noted Cornellians responded to toasts that evoked cheers and the college cry and songs from the audience. The hall was handsomely decorated with palms and evergreens. The souvenirs were pamphlets of Cornell College songs, in red and white, and the boutonnieres were white roses tied with crimson ribbon.

Long before 7 o'clock, the hour set for the dinner, the guests began to arrive. There were old men, bald and gray, and young men, men who had never seen each other before, and old friends and class and fraternity mates who look forward to the annual dinner to meet and to note the progress of time in one another, and to exchange the news as to how the world is using them.

When the doors to the ballroom were thrown open there were thirty tables lighted by crimson and white shaded candles. The members filed in, and, standing before their seats, sang the famous Cornell College song, "Alma Mater."

Far above Cayuga's waters,
With its waves of blue,
Stands our noble Alma Mater,
Glorious to view.

CHORUS.

Lift the chorus, speed it onward,
Loud her praises tell;
Hail to thee, our Alma Mater!
Hail, all hail, Cornell!

Far above the busy humming
Of the bustling town,
Reared against the arch of heaven,
Looks she proudly down.—Chorus.

The following were the speakers: Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell, responded to the toast "Alma Mater"; "Memories of College Days," responded to by Judge Edward W. Hatch; "What Makes the College," by Hamilton W. Mabie. The toast "Ezra Cornell" was drunk in silence. "Diplomacy" was then responded to by Frank D. Gamewell; "Our Quaker Friends," Henry G. Ward, and "College Spirit," by Prof. H. Morse Stephens.

The guests of the evening were ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, J. G. Montague Barlow, editor of The London Saturday Review; Dr. W. M. Polk, dean of the Cornell Medical School, and the Rev. Frank D. Gamewell of the Methodist University at Peking.

The order of the speeches on the programme was not adhered to. Frequent allusion was made to Cornell's athletic prowess, and every demand for support in this department was met with enthusiastic applause.

The first speaker of the evening, President Schurman, was introduced by the presiding officer, Clarence J. Shearn.

President Schurman referred to the fact that he had just come from the celebration of Founder's Day at that institution, Ezra Cornell having been born on Jan. 11, 1807, making that a red-letter day in the educational calendar of the United States, while the birth of Alexander Hamilton on the same day fifty years earlier gave Jan. 11 a political and economic significance as well. Dr. Schurman, noting that "this is the day of the people, the most democratic epoch the world has ever seen," said:

"But government, as it is the most important, is also the most difficult of human concerns. The tendency of democracy is to relegate it from experts to the average man. If the unlimited democracy which now rules the most progressive portion of mankind is to furnish good government, it can only be through the education and elevation of public opinion, which is the controlling force in democratic Governments."

VICTORY OF FREE THOUGHT.

"The twentieth century," Dr. Schurman said, opens with the victory of free thought over traditional authority, and he deemed 'the unlimited right of free inquiry and impartial belief to be the most important intellectual element of contemporary civilization. The university is the congenial home of free inquiry." Free thought, the speaker added, had hitherto been almost entirely destructive, and now it had to "organize a coherent system of beliefs which shall embrace human life and the world as one harmonious whole."

Noting another characteristic of the times, Dr. Schurman said: "This is an age of unparalleled material expansion and organization. The world has never before possessed so much wealth or such an array of instrumentalities for its production and distribution. It is the day of large manufactories, long lines of railway and telegraph, mammoth steamships, fortunes of tens and hundreds of millions of dollars, cities conterminous with counties, and empires extending over continents or even compassing the globe. It is an age of things, and of big things.

"Bigness is not greatness. The material basis of civilization is not the entire structure. It is not for the production of the millionaire that the whole world groaneth and traveleth together until now. The aim is the perfect man. With him nature is in travail, and her method is the slow and gradual one of evolution.

"But when he comes we shall know him not by the clothes he wears or the food he eats, or the car or yacht by which he travels on land or sea, or the mansions in which he vainly seeks the rest of a home. We shall recognize him by his converse with art and literature and philosophy and science; by his wisdom and skill in practical affairs; by his private virtues and public spirit, and by his readiness to help and serve his fellow-men.

"In an age too much given to the pursuit of material interests, it is the function of the university to exalt this ideal of intellectual and moral greatness. Our intellectual achievements—to say nothing of the moral—are, as every candid and competent observer must admit, sadly disproportionate to our material progress. As an agricultural, as a manufacturing, and now also as an exporting Nation, we lead the world; but we still look in vain for our Dante or Shakespeare, our Newton or Darwin.

"And now I come to a paradox. While accumulated capital is not the end of civilization, there can be no civilization without it. The ideal factors of civilization cannot be cultivated unless those who cultivate them are supported by the winners of wealth. Art, science, literature, and philosophy are not, and never have been, except in a few instances, self-supporting. Churches, museums, colleges, and universities are and must remain objects of charitable support.

A PLEA FOR CORNELL.

Dr. Schurman made a special plea for Cornell. Its buildings, he said, were valued at almost $2,000,000; its equipment at nearly $1,250,000, and its invested funds amounted to nearly $7,000,000, yet the institution's facilities were greatly overtaxed, and there was urgent need of two large halls, one for physics and the other for languages; for three or four dormitories, and for an auditorium large enough to accommodate all the members of the university at public lectures and on ceremonial occasions. These buildings, Dr. Schurman said, might cost about $1,000,000. He appealed to the public for that amount.

In concluding, Dr. Schurman alluded to the co-operation, fraternity, helpfulness, and kindness and unalloyed harmony prevailing at Cornell, and paid a tribute to the late Moses Coit Tyler, who was buried on the last Sunday of the old year.

"A university," said he, "which aims to be the home of all knowledge, theoretical and practical, and which has in its Faculty men like Moses Coit Tyler, has a mission in this Republic, whose extent no man can measure and whose importance no man can overestimate."

Prof. H. Morse Stephens responded to the toast "College Spirit."

"I am told that good after-dinner speaking," he said, "consists in telling bright and original stories. That is too much to expect of an Englishman. Most of the bright, new, and original stories that are told in England have already crossed the Atlantic. I am not quite sure but that all the bright, new, and original stories might be found written in the hieroglyphics of the ancients.

"For more than six years now I have been a professor, so you must excuse me if I preach a little and speak seriously instead of telling bright and original stories."

Prof. Stephens then dwelt upon the importance of the proposed Cornell memorial, and added that what was specially needed was opportunity for the ordinary man—the one who was neither an extraordinary athlete nor a brilliant student.

"Cornell athletics," he said, "bring together a common enthusiasm. I favor their encouragement, and insist that you do what you can to help us when you are appealed to.

"The one consolation of a teacher's life is the affection of his pupils. We follow the careers of the boys who have been under us, their failures, and their successes touch us closely. So when you sing your old songs remember that we are at one with you."

Hamilton W. Mabie, speaking on "What Makes the College," said in part:

THE WANT COLUMN.

I notice at all the college dinners there is usually a sort of "want" column. The American college is voracious. I don't say this in the spirit of criticism—the work of the American college is still largely in the future.

The American college holds up the same ideals and the same text book wherever it is situated—the lesson of the superiority of man over the instruments he wields. Whatever the college we have in mind, it is not of the buildings, of the curriculum, but of those great men whom we associate with them.

"It isn't our millions nor our buildings that make our colleges great. That little college down in Tuskegee, built from the mud of slavery, is a key to American institutions. It represents the personality of the man."

J. C. Montague Barlow of Cambridge, England, was the next speaker. He said that he was a member of a rowing club known as the "Leander," which evoked a yell of approval from the diners.

"An American friend," he added, "gave me a motto, 'Neither to laugh nor to weep, but to understand.' That seems to be a potent spirit in America. I bought a paper from a newsboy the other night, and asked him how much it was. He glanced at me sharply, then said 2 cents. Later I discovered that the price was 1 cent—he certainly understood."

A letter from Andrew D. White, the first President of Cornell, was read and was received with cheers.

Henry G. Ward responded to the toast "Our Quaker Friends."

"It is extremely pleasant," he said, "that old Pennsylvania should sustain such cordial relations with young Cornell. I indulge this prophecy that whenever you are contending with any other university, your old friend Pennsylvania will rise up and yell, Cornell."

Walter C. Kerr was the last speaker.

The evening was concluded with the singing of a college song. It was announced that the Cornell-Columbia debate will be held in this city on March 7.

CLARK'S SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Montana Man Says He Will Not Pay for Votes—Wants to Go to Washington Untainted.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 12.—Concerning the continued absence of the eight Fusionist members of the Legislature from this county from the two futile caucuses held for the purpose of nominating a successor to Thomas H. Carter, and for which office W. A. Clark is the only candidate, The Helena Independent, the leading Clark organ here, gives voice to the following editorial, implying that they are seeking pay for their votes after having been elected on a platform indorsing Clark:

"Your constituents instructed you to act as a unit in regard to two matters: The election of W. A. Clark to the United States Senate, and the passage of an eight-hour law. What reason can you give for your private agreement? What reason have you, that you are not ashamed to have known, why you did not attend the caucus last night? Are you willing to go again before the people of Lewis and Clarke Counties and tell about that agreement? Dare you stand up and answer? Dare you do it? Dare you tell the truth as to the reason why you did not attend the caucus last night? Do you harbor an ambition to be known not only in this county but all over the State as men who first lied to their constituents and then tried a miserable, sneaking, hold-up game?"

Various excuses are being made by the absentees, such as "Bossism," "unit rule," &c., all of which are received with more or less anger by the public, which feels this State has had its share of Senatorial disgrace. Clark swears he will not give a Legislator a penny for his vote, and will go to the Senate untainted or not at all.

HAYES BEATS GORMAN MEN.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—Mayor Hayes has hurled a bomb into the camp of the State Democratic leaders, and knocked out their scheme to call an extra session of the Legislature to disfranchise the negro voters so as to assure the State to the Democrats this year, when Gorman is to be a candidate for United States Senator. State Senator Olin Bryan has joined the Mayor in his fight. Without Senator Bryan the necessary fourteen votes in the Senate to pass the bill could not be obtained. Mayor Hayes says he will fight his party to its bitter defeat on any such scheme, and that to deprive any set of men, white or black, of their Constitutional right to vote is a bad step backward.

He believes that it would be undemocratic to deprive anybody of his vote and that it would be in violation of all the teachings of the leaders of the Democratic Party and of the fathers of the Republic. While it might be true that the ignorant voter might be bought, the Mayor says that he constitutes an effective check upon many of the unfortunate tendencies of the times. He does not consider it advisable to place the Government in the hands of any one class, and says the more widespread the suffrage the more safeguards there are about the rights of the people as a whole.

The Democratic politicians say that Hayes is doing everything that he can to wreck his party and prevent Gorman's return to the Senate.

Maine Electors Organize.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 12.—The six Presidential Electors of the State chosen last November met at the State House to-day for organization. The Electors are George T. Westcott of Portland, Joseph O. Smith of Skowhegan, at large; Charles F. Libby of Portland, Joshua E. Alexander of Richmond, Fred Atwood of Winterport, and Almon G. Fogg of Houlton, representing the four districts in the State. Organization was perfected as follows: Charles F. Libby of Portland, Chairman; Sumner J. Chadbourne of Augusta, Secretary, and E. C. Stevens of Chelsea, Messenger. Adjournment was taken until next Monday, when the Electors will meet again and cast their votes, after which one of the members will be selected to carry the vote to the Electoral College at Washington.

On account of the absence of James W. Wakefield, the Elector-elect from the Second District, Joshua E. Alexander of Richmond was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Massachusetts Electors Meet.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The Massachusetts Electoral College met at the State House this afternoon and effected organization by choosing William Whiting of Holyoke for President and Josiah P. Thacher of Littleton Secretary. Adjournment was taken until Monday at 11:30 A. M., when a messenger will be chosen and the vacancy caused by the death of ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott, who was an Elector at Large, will be filled.

For a District Court in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Warren of Wyoming to-day introduced a bill amending the act establishing a Government for Hawaii by providing for a District Court in Hawaii, the District Judge, the District Attorney, and the Marshal to be appointed by the President, and to hold office for six years. In addition to the ordinary jurisdiction of a District Court the amendment provides that it shall have jurisdiction in all cases cognizable in a Circuit Court of the United States.

Citizens' Union Incorporated.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The Citizens' Union of the Sixth Assembly District of the City of New York was incorporated to-day to "promote the success of the political party which we think have the interests of the people at heart." The Directors are Harry Schulman, Max Lazarus, Dr. Morris R. Altman, Isaac Lazarus, Dr. Louis J. Druskin, Joseph Goldstein, Joseph N. Harris, and Arthur J. Goldstein of New York City.

French Lectures at Columbia.

The department of Romance languages and literature at Columbia University has completed arrangements with M. Gaston Deschamps, literary critic of the Paris Temps for a series of French lectures on "The History of the French Press during the Nineteenth Century." The dates for the lectures are March 14, 16, 18, and 21. A series on "The Contemporaneous Theatre in France" may be arranged later.

ELMIRA REFORMATORY REPORT.

Manager Diven Gives His Reasons for Refusing to Sign it with the Other Managers.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Manager John M. Diven of the New York State Reformatory, who refused to sign the managers' report, has given out the following statement of the reasons for his refusal:

"I do not concur in the report of the majority of the Board of Managers of the Elmira State Reformatory for the following reasons:

"I consider the slurs on the previous board and on Mr. Brockway's management contained in the report in at least bad taste. The report states that I was absent from March 15 to Oct. 15, 1900. This statement is not correct, though between those dates I did not attend the meetings when they fell on dates when it was not possible for me to do so, mostly on account of unavoidable absence from the city.

"Mr. Brockway's dismissal was first made known to me through the newspapers. His removal had never been discussed in a regular meeting of the board at which I was present, and I am even now ignorant of the cause for it.

"That a condition of disease through neglect existed as the report seems to imply I deny. As to the educational and disciplinary features, the most casual observer cannot help seeing a change for the worse under the new system. One of the first acts of the 'new board' in this direction was the abolishing of the manual training school, one of the most important educational and disciplinary features of the institution.

"No means could be provided, except the wards of the hospital and invalid yard, for separating prisoners supposed to be diseased from healthy ones. So the examination of incoming prisoners to detect disease seemed unnecessary, as they would have had to be accepted in any event; moreover, the State provides no place for diseased criminals except for the insane.

"As to the insane inmates, it had always been the practice to transfer the pronouncedly insane ones to Matteawan as soon as discovered. But none were transferred who could be treated and improved in the reformatory, and many weak-minded inmates were undoubtedly improved or cured by the treatment given them here who would not have been by a transfer to an insane asylum. I believe that the great increase in insanity lately developed is due, in some measure, to the diminished resistive power of inmates occasioned by the relaxed discipline, by close confinement for punishment, and the abolishing of manual and physical training.

"I cannot agree with the statement that the discipline has not deteriorated, for it certainly has, and greatly, too. Assaults and outbreaks have been common. At night prisoners were so noisy as to excite remarks from passers-by, and complaints from residents in the neighborhood, and this condition was only stopped by recourse to forms of punishment that the board had by resolution prohibited, nor can order be made without the use of such restrictive measures.

"On my return in the latter part of August on my first visit I saw not less than twenty men handcuffed with their hands behind them to cell doors, and the monthly disciplinary reports show a large number subjected to this treatment every month. The number for last month, for instance, was eighty-nine. I believe some severe punishment to be necessary to maintain order, but this chaining of hands behind the men to doors seems more cruel and dangerous than former punishments."

In conclusion Manager Diven states that the eighty men transferred to State prisons in June, 1900, were selected by Mr. Brockway by direction of the board, and that it was the policy of the majority of the board to reduce the number of inmates, and a wholesale transfer to State prisons was one of the methods suggested.

RABBI WASSERMAN DEAD.

He Was Ninety Years Old and a Leader in Masonic Circles.

Rabbi Henry Wasserman, formerly of the B'nai B'rith Home, Yonkers, died suddenly of heart disease, at his home, 20 West Ninety-sixth Street, last night, in the ninetieth year of his age. He was one of the oldest and best-known rabbis in the city and in Masonic circles.

Rabbi Wasserman was born in Bavaria Jan. 11, 1811. He was educated there, and for a number of years was in charge of the synagogue at Oberandorf, in Guttenberg. He came to this country in 1855 and took charge of a church in Sixth Street, whose congregation was made up chiefly of French people. In 1885 he accepted the position of rabbi of the B'nai B'rith Home, in Yonkers, remaining there until 1898, when he resigned owing to advancing age. He was the oldest Masonic Chaplain in the State, at the time of his death occupying that position in the King Solomon Lodge, F. and A. M.

Rabbi Wasserman was said to hold the record for marrying couples, having for twenty years married an average of 100 couples a month, a total of 24,000. He often spoke of this fact. On the lecture platform he was well known, and was also the author of several books. His wife died twenty years ago, and his nearest surviving relative is a niece who is the wife of S. Morgenthau.

BAIL FOR MAIN AND POWERS.

Grand Jury Will Now Investigate Tarrant & Co. Explosion.

President Thomas F. Main and William G. B. Powers of the drug firm of Tarrant & Co., who were held responsible by a Coroner's jury Friday for the death of seven persons in the fire and subsequent explosion which wrecked their premises on Oct. 29 last, were yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 each, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Max J. Breitenbach, a manufacturer, living at 22 East Eighty-ninth Street, gave bail for Main. Breitenbach occupied one of the floors of the Tarrant Building. He pledged the brick house, 436 Madison Avenue, valued at $40,000. Joseph A. Flynn qualified as Powers's bondsman, giving fifteen blocks on Washington Heights, valued at $30,000, as security.

Alfred Ely, counsel for Tarrant & Co., said there was nearly a million dollars' worth of insurance tied up in the case, and that a strong legal fight would be made for its settlement.

He had been informed, he said, that a man had approached an employe of Tarrant & Co. and offered him $2,000 to testify that sulphur had been stored on the premises. Assistant District Attorney Walsh stated that the matter would be presented to the Grand Jury at an early date.

CALLS HIMSELF A SOLILOQUIST.

Ezra Kendall Says He Talks Alone When He Is Not Alone.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Ezra Kendall was in court yesterday attempting to secure a judgment against William H. West, a well-known leader and manager of minstrel troups. Attorney Edward E. Gray secured an admission from Kendall that he was a monologist. After the usual rapid-fire of commonplace quizzes, the attorney asked:

"Then Mr. Kendall, you are a monologist?"

"I am a soliloquist, Sir, and a conversationalist, besides a kind of oratorist."

There were giggles in the courtroom, and the baliff rapped and became red. Quiet being restored, the attorney continued:

"Will you tell me the difference between a soliloquist and a monologist?"

"A soliloquist is a fellow who talks alone when he's not alone because if he was alone nobody would know that he soliloquized and a mon—"

Here the laughter broke out afresh, and the baliff rapped louder than ever.

Asked whether he left the company at night or during the day, Kendall replied: "I think it was day; at least it looked like all day to me."

After consideration of the argument of counsel on a motion to take the case from the jury, Judge Hilscher directed the return of a verdict finding in favor of Mr. West.

Mexican Cotton Operatives Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Puebla, Mexico, says that on Jan. 1 the operatives of three of the largest cotton mills in the State of Puebla went on a strike because of a reduction of wages. The mill owners refused to accede to the demand for the restoration of the old scale of wages, and a general strike of all the cotton mill employes throughout the State has been declared. Most of the mills have been forced to shut down. Over 10,000 operatives are affected by the strike.

New York's Leading Fur Establishment!

Importer and Manufacturer, HALL Established 1856.

Mark Down in Prices of Furs.

Reliable Furs of the HALL standard are a staple article, the kind which, with ordinary care, will do service for many years. At cut prices like these they are the most solid investment—because the INTRINSIC value is there.

Sealskin Coats, 20 and 22 inches deep, high flaring collar, large revers, jaunty and stylish, XX quality; former price $1.75, special, $125

Sealskin Coats. Fine XXX quality, 20 to 22 inches deep, large collar and revers; former price $200; special, $150

Sealskin Coats. Fine short, thick, close nap, newest styles, some plain, others trimmed, handsome XXXXX quality; former price $225, special, $175

Persian Lamb Coats, XXXX quality, made of choice selected skins, handsome brocade lining, large flaring collar and revers, wide facing; former price $125, special, $75

Persian Lamb Coats, XXX quality, newest designs, trimmed prettily with odd steel buttons and buckles; former price $150, special, $100

Broadtail Persian Jackets, Trimmed with dark Eastern mink collar and revers, worked in stripes, also with chinchilla, handsome brocade lining, close, glossy curl, selected skins; former price $250, special, $175

Electric Seal (Cony) Jackets, Made of the finest selected skins, London dyed, fine, close, thick nap, finished like a sealskin coat, XXX quality, $25, worth $35. XXXX quality, $30, worth $40. XXXXX quality, $35, worth $45. EX EX Selected, $45, worth $60.

Black and Cinnamon Bear Boas, 3 yards long, extra heavy full fur; former price $35, special, $25

Brown Fox Scarfs, XXX quality, $12, worth $17. XXXX quality, $15, worth $20.

Fur Lined Overcoats, best melton and kersey cloths, lined with mink, sable or muskrat, trimmed with otter, beaver, Persian lamb sealskin, $65 to $250.

Sealskin Gloves, $8 to $16
Sealskin Caps, $5 to $18
Coachmen's Capes, $9 to $75
Men's Mufflers, $4 to $16

Mink Storm Collars, worked in stripes, with extra full cluster dark mink tails, beautiful brocade lining, former price $50, $30

Alaska Sable (Skunk) Storm Collars, heavy, thick, rich fur, full cluster of tails, former price, $27 special, $18

Fine Dark Eastern Mink Scarfs, worked in stripes, full cluster of large bark mink tails, former price $28, special, $19

Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs, with eight beautiful tails, former price $50, special, $35

Long Double Brown Fox Scarfs, Long fur and glossy, three yards long, shaped at neck, former price $40, special, $30

Alaska Sable (Skunk) Scarfs, XX quality $5, worth $8. XXX quality $8, worth $12. XXXX quality $10, worth $15. XXXXX quality $12, worth $17.

Fine Mink Scarfs, XX quality $5, worth $8. XXX quality $8, worth $12. XXXX quality $12, worth $16. XXXXX quality $15, worth $20.

Blue Lynx Collars, with 8 beautiful tails; former price $24, special, $15

MUFFS.

Dark Eastern Mink, 5 stripes, former price, $25, $18
Mink Muff, 4 stripes, worth $22, $15
Mink Muffs, 3 stripes, worth $18, $11
Chinchilla Muffs, clear and blue, large size, former price $35, $25
Sealskin Muffs, large size, extra fine selected pup skins, worth $28, $18
Blue Lynx Muffs, worth $25, $15
Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs, former price $12, $7
Fine Black Lynx Muffs, former price, $25, $15
Fine Brown Fox Muff, former price $18, $12
Electric Seal (Cony) Muffs, former price $6, $3

Garments in a complete line of sizes from 32 to 50 bust. Catalogue mailed free.

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Av. (BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.)

BOOKKEEPER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Man Kills Himself in Chicago Because Unable to Find Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Despondency over his failure to secure employment led Louis Mutchett, a bookkeeper, thirty-three years old, to commit suicide by asphyxiation yesterday afternoon.

He came to Chicago from New York six weeks ago in search of work, and stayed with John Stavery 343 Dayton Street, a friend of the family.

Yesterday afternoon Eugene Quig

FINE WEATHER STAYS RAVAGES OF THE GRIP

Hospitals Report Fewer Cases After a Day of Sunshine.

Bellevue, Harlem, and Other City Institutions Can Now Care for All Patients—No Fear of a Lack of Nurses.

Grip, which had reached the proportions of an epidemic in this city during the heavy rains last week, was mitigated by the sunshine yesterday. Dr. Stewart, Superintendent of Bellevue, where nearly all the poorer patients arrive, said there were 840 cases yesterday, or ten less than on Friday. From Harlem Hospital three patients were removed to relieve the congestion. Friday was the record-breaking day of the hospital, so far as the old attachés could remember, in point of numbers, and on Thursday night a score of patients had to sleep on the floors of the different wards, but special arrangements were made yesterday by which they all could receive beds.

The most anxiety was felt in regard to the insane pavilion, which has a capacity of but twenty-eight, and late yesterday afternoon there were twenty-six patients in the place, none of whom can be sent away before to-morrow. "We generally get a number on Saturday night and Sunday," said Dr. Schultze, "and if they come in that way now, I'm afraid we will have to put some of them on the floor or send them to the alcoholic wards."

There were busy scenes at the dispensary at Bellevue, where Dr. A. Burney Hannon was in charge. Nearly all the applicants came for treatment for grip and pulmonary diseases. Many children came to get medicine for parents, who were too ill to leave their homes. In some instances the little ones had also been attacked by the malady and were treated themselves before they left the institution. Patients treated in the dispensary last month numbered 14,571, and Dr. Hannon said that the number this month might exceed 20,000. There seemed to be more suffering from these causes in Harlem than down town.

Dr. Clover at St. Luke's Hospital reported thirty cases of grip or pneumonia, and said that the physicians had been so busy attending the new arrivals all Friday night that many telephone inquiries had to go unanswered. J. Hood Wright Hospital reported twelve cases, and Harlem Hospital eighteen cases.

George Blair, Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, said that there was more grip than at any time since he had assumed office, and that several hospitals, among them Seton and St. Joseph's, had notified him that they were unable to care for any more patients. He said that the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island was nearly full, and that there were only twenty vacant beds in the female wards.

Andrew Unwin, twenty-six years old, of 630 Earle Avenue, a drug clerk, was found wandering aimlessly about Eighth Avenue, and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street at 1 A. M. yesterday by Policeman Terhune of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station. He could give but little account of himself and was removed to J. Hood Wright Hospital, where the doctors pronounced him insane from grip. He will recover, both mentally and physically.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller said at Bellevue yesterday that he did not expect the nurses at the hospital would resign in a body. He also said the public could rest assured that Bellevue would have all the nurses needed to care for its patients.

THEATRE BUSINESS AFFECTED.

Many Empty Seats in Broadway Houses Because of the Epidemic.

In the past week there has been a scarcity of theatregoers such as the Broadway managers say they have never known at this season of the year. They attribute the small audiences to the epidemic of grip.

Until last night, when "things picked up a bit," there was hardly a full house in town through the entire week, and the theatres where choice seats could not be procured after the curtain rose might have been counted on one's fingers. This state of affairs, which began ten days ago, grew worse, until, on Friday evening, the ushers almost went to sleep from lack of work. In one theatre, where a well-known and much-advertised star was billed, the curtain rose with less than a score of persons in the house, and all but six of the twenty were employes.

There are very few of the theatres that have not been "papered" on the wholesale. This "papering" is the technical term for filling empty seats by issuing free tickets. In one instance, only two days ago, a certain manager asked a business acquaintance how many seats in a particular theatre he could use for the following night. The answer was 100, and so, when the curtain rose, that theatre was not altogether empty.

In the variety houses the falling-off was not so noticeable, though they, too, were far less popular than usual. One manager, now a vaudeville man, but formerly interested in some of the legitimate productions, said last night:

"I have been along the row from one end to the other this week, and I never saw such poor crowds at this season. I think it is the grip—at least, we can't account for it any other way."

MUCH GRIP IN NEW HAVEN.

Many Yale Students and Professors Laid Up—Situation in Connecticut Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 12.—The recent two-days' storm has greatly increased the number of cases of grip in this section of the State. It is stated by physicians that fully 1,000 new cases have developed on account of the weather conditions. The number of doctors is not sufficient to go around, and the Medical School instructors and professors have been pressed into service. Several doctors are ill with the disease, and the situation is daily growing worse.

At Yale to-night it was stated in the Dean's office that students are suffering from the grip seriously. It is estimated that fully 500 undergraduates and instructors are on the sick list. Profs. Saunders, Tyler, Wayland, Watrous, Yager, and Beers are all laid up. There were six cases at the infirmary to-day.

In the State sickness has increased alarmingly of late, the presence of grip and smallpox at the same time making the situation the more serious. Schoolrooms are closed in many of the small towns near here, and in the cities the police and Post Office forces have been considerably depleted. At the hospitals, reports state that the number of cases of grip under treatment is greater than in any previous year, though there have been as yet no deaths.

This is the ninth year of the grip in this State, and there will be begun at once a strong attempt to stamp out the disease.

GRIP RAGING IN ST. LOUIS.

Forty-two Deaths from the Disease in the Week Just Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—Forty-two deaths from the grip is the record for this week in St. Louis, as compared with twelve the week preceding. The epidemic continues in virulence, and the physicians seem unable to curb its spread.

It is the opinion of the Health Commissioner that spitting on the floors of street cars and other public places is responsible for a great deal of the spread of the disease. Another theory advanced is that, owing to the fact that there has been very little snow this winter, the dust carries the germs.

CLERK OF NASSAU COUNTY DEAD.

Thomas Patterson Succumbs to an Attack of Pneumonia.

Thomas Patterson, Clerk of Nassau County, died at his residence, in Mineola, yesterday morning, after a short illness. A week ago he had an attack of the grip, which later developed into pneumonia. Mr. Patterson was thirty-eight years old. He leaves a wife and six children.

Grip Epidemic at Princeton University.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 12.—An epidemic of grip has spread rapidly through the university the past few days. The head nurse at the infirmary said to-day that eighteen cases are now in the University Hospital, which means that every ward is occupied with a patient. There are also several lighter cases confined to rooms in the dormitories. Dr. A. K. MacDonald said there are fully 200 cases of grip in town.

Grip Victim Kills Himself.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 12.—The suicide of John Boes, a prosperous tailor, doing business at 19 Washington Avenue, this city, which occurred to-day, is attributed to the grip, from which he had been suffering for some days. Last night he told his wife that he did not care to live any longer. She attached no importance to the remark, which she put down to despondency caused by his sickness. This morning when she went down stairs she found his body hanging from the banisters.

CHIEF DEVERY'S STATUS.

President York Says There Is No Talk of His Early Retirement.

"I am not talking," said President Bernard J. York yesterday, "on the subject of Chief Devery's retirement while I know of no change in the situation, as it concerns him, which has for some time existed."

This statement from Mr. York was made after his attention had been drawn to a revival of rumors about Chief Devery ending his police career or it being terminated by action of the board. One story had it that Richard Croker had issued his fiat, and that Devery would "go" to-morrow.

President York was asked if the action of Chief Devery on Friday in failing to appear before the police tribunal which is trying Capt. Herlihy was held to be disobedience of orders or defiance of the authority of the board, or both.

"I attach no importance to it," answered Mr. York. "There was no disobedience or contempt in his conduct. He was not in his office when he was first called, and afterward sent word that he was busy, which was true, and asked if Monday would do as well. The incident was unimportant and without significance."

Chief Devery was asked to appear at the Herlihy trial on Friday, so that ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, for the prosecution, might ask him if Capt. Herlihy had applied for a Chief's warrant against suspected vicious resorts. If the Chief answers in the negative, it will furnish additional proof of neglect of duty by the Captain. If the answer is affirmative, the Chief will be called upon to say if he granted the request or to explain, if he did not, why he refused aid to his subordinate.

President York, discussing the lack of sufficient Roundsmen to maintain the discipline of the department, said that it had been established that the board could not appoint a full Roundsman except from an eligible list furnished by the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

"But," he added, "the Chief can as he chooses assign patrolmen to duty as Roundsmen. The men thus assigned would be Acting Roundsmen drawing a patrolman's pay."

COMMITTEES ARE INACTIVE.

The Fifteen Will Meet on Wednesday and the Tammany Five To-morrow.

Both the Committee of Fifteen and the Tammany Committee of Five, which are organized to fight vice in this city, made a short day of it yesterday. Chairman William H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Fifteen paid a short visit to the headquarters of his organization in the Park Row Building, but made no statement for publication. The committee will not meet until Wednesday and great things are expected upon that occasion.

The committee of Five will meet to-morrow, and there is nothing but speculation about their immediate plans, for M. Warley Platzek, the legal member, has ceased to talk about the matter, and Chairman Lewis Nixon was in Philadelphia yesterday.

Tammany men who know say that the intense activity already shown by Mr. Nixon and his followers has been in accord with the wishes of Mr. Croker, and that the committee has not gone out of bounds, as many have supposed. These say that Mr. Croker is pleased with the adverse effect its revelations may have on Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, Chief Devery, and others, who it is said he is almost as anxious to drive out of politics as he is to purify New York. It bids fair to make a wide split between the two factions in Tammany Hall led by Mr. Croker on the one hand and by the Mayor on the other, and the feeling engendered is already manifesting itself in a marked coolness in the intercourse between the members of the respective parties in the social intercourse at the Democratic Club.

A private letter received in this city yesterday from Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, who has been spending the Winter in New Orleans, announced that he would be home on Tuesday.

POLICE POSITIONS SOLD.

It Costs $400 or $500 to Get an Appointment as Patrolman.

The following letter was sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES by a gentleman well known in this city:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A young mechanic of this city, earning $400 a year, wishes a position on the police force, and in attempting to aid him I called on the Republican Captain of the district in which he resides. This Captain said he must get vouchers for his good character from a minister, a doctor, and two other reputable citizens. "But," he added, "these will do him no good until a Republican administration comes in, and even then they will do him no good till he puts up the money." "How much must he put up?" I asked. "Four hundred or five hundred dollars," he replied, and he added, "I have a friend who was promoted to Roundsman nine months ago, but his pay has not been increased, and will not be till he puts up his money."

All this was stated without the slightest expression in tone, word, or gesture of disapprobation, but as a familiar matter of fact. And it only serves to illustrate anew the truth that both political parties are so accustomed to corruption that even the underlings think nothing of it. Or, if they do, they silence conscience by saying, "Politics is politics," and go on perpetuating the evil. Both machines need overhauling. Perhaps if both were smashed and a new one made, the twentieth century might be brighter and better. DOULOS.

New York, Jan. 10, 1901.

PROMOTION FOR ENLISTED MEN

Secretary Long Recommends a Bill Allowing Boatswains and Gunners to Become Ensigns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Long has submitted to the Chairman of the House Naval Committee, with commendation to the favorable consideration of the committee, drafts of a proposed measure providing for the promotion of boatswains and gunners to the grade of ensign in the navy.

He says that the proposed legislation would have a tendency to popularize the navy, inasmuch as it would afford deserving enlisted men an opportunity to secure reward for meritorious service by promotion, through intermediate grades, to the rank of commanding officers in the regular line of promotion.

The navy has been an aristocratic service as compared with the army, for the reason that to the best of the sailors who entered the navy there was no further beyond the waist of the ship. A diligent and bright boy might, in course of time, get to be a non-commissioned or warrant officer, but his career would stop short of the boundary between the rank and file.

In the army there has been opportunity for exceptionally good men to enter the ranks as privates and rise to the highest rank in the line or staff. This democratic practice has been advocated outside of the navy, but has not met with much favor inside the establishment. That it may be established is suggested by Secretary Long's action. The tests would be very severe, as are the tests for promotion from the ranks in the army, but the severity of them would give assurance of the selection of competent and ambitious persons.

The supply of officers for the navy is now inadequate, and such arrangements as may be made to hasten the placing of men now at Annapolis in service with commissions will not fully meet the demand. The suggestion is made by Mr. Long that when it happens that the graduates from Annapolis are insufficient in number to fill existing vacancies in the lower grade of officers, not exceeding six gunners and boatswains found qualified may be appointed in each year. The simple offer of the opportunity is regarded as good, as it will inevitably create ambition and greater self-respect among the enlisted force.

CHINA'S COURT GIVES WAY

Orders the Plenipotentiaries to Sign the Joint Note.

German Officials Believe the Chinese Will Consider Themselves Bound by the Signature.

PEKING, Jan. 12.—The Chinese Peace Commissioners have received orders from the Court to sign the joint note of the powers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The State Department is still without any advices from Minister Conger, either as to the signing of the peace treaty or to-day's report that the Chinese envoys have received orders from the Court to sign.

So far as the department is informed, the status at Peking remains unchanged.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—German political circles believe that the Chinese problem is still a long way off from a definite solution, as the question of damages will occupy much time. Nobody here believes that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee or the German troops will be withdrawn by March. The opinion here rather inclines to another year elapsing before that happens, although it is well known that Russia strongly desires von Waldersee's retirement and that of the German troops.

An official of the Foreign Office states that those who are thoroughly acquainted with the Chinese hold that, while they are most crafty, still, when the note is signed, they will consider themselves bound.

The Foreign Office believes that while the Dowager Empress is still more or less under anti-foreign influences she will eventually change her attitude and return to Peking with the whole Court, probably at the end of March or the beginning of April.

ATTACK ON CONGER UNFOUNDED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The statements in an attack upon Minister Conger in a Peking dispatch published this morning met with a sharp denial at the State Department to-day. Minister Conger has done a number of things which have not pleased his superiors, but he is guiltless of the particular things charged against him in this article.

It was asserted that after Conger's memorable mistake in his instructions, which led to a complete overturn of the American position, he reported the fact to the State Department, and that Secretary Hay then instructed him to repair his error; that he had ample time and opportunity to repair it, but did not do so, and signed the note in defiance of his instructions.

This is emphatically denied at the State Department. The fact is that Minister Conger's error was irreparable, and that there never was a time after he had made it when anything could be done to change the situation without inviting worse dangers. After ascertaining this, Secretary Hay ordered Mr. Conger to sign the note with a reservation limiting the extent to which America would go in the enforcement of the ultimatum. Mr. Conger, therefore, did not disobey orders in signing the note.

NIU-CHWANG ROAD NOT CEDED.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Foreign Office here declares that the report of the cession of the Niu-Chwang and Shan-hai-Kuan Railroad to Russia by Lord Salisbury (as announced by The Daily Chroncle) is unfounded. It points out that Great Britain has no power to cede the railroad, as it is Chinese property. Moreover, it is stipulated that it shall not be mortgaged to any foreign Government or company.

There have been reports that Russian agents are endeavoring to buy out the British interests, but the British Government is not connected therewith. Representations have been made to Russia on behalf of the English bondholders, as the action of the Russian officials is considered to have exceeded the military requirements, and the question of compensation will come up when the line is restored to its owners.

A convention on this subject is now under discussion.

Missionaries Going to Central China.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions yesterday received a cablegram from the Rev. George F. Fitch, at Shanghai, asking that all missionaries destined for work in the Central China Presbyterian Mission start for China at once. This includes the missionaries at home on furlough and also some who go to a foreign field for the first time. The message is looked upon as showing that the Presbyterian missionaries at Shanghai are satisfied that the danger of further disturbance is not acute, at least in Central China. The missionaries sent for will start at an early date.

OBSERVATIONS OF EROS.

Harvard Astronomers Have Been Busy Taking Photographs of the Asteroid —Results Not Yet Known.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 12.—Astronomers all over the world are now observing the planet Eros, which was discovered in 1897, and is now in a position where many important facts concerning it can be learned.

Eros approaches nearer the earth than any other heavenly body except the moon. At its nearest point it is only 18,000,000 miles away; but as this position is reached only once in many years, it is very important that all observations possible should be made at that time. When it was discovered in 1897 it had just passed beyond this near point, and was moving rapidly from the earth. Now it has reached a position where its distance from the earth is only 26,000,000 miles, and astronomers are exerting every effort to learn more about it.

At the Harvard Observatory particular efforts have been made along this line. Cameras are kept constantly turned toward the sky, and no preparations have been overlooked to take advantage of present opportunities. Harvard has already played an important part in the observations of the planet. When Eros was discovered it was by means of photographs of the heavens which had been taken at the Cambridge Observatory. The importance of this department of astronomical work was never better illustrated than in this case. Harvard has for the past fifteen years closely followed the heavens with her lenses, and when it was announced that a new planet had been discovered it remained simply to look over the collection of plates that are kept on hand to locate and follow the previous movements of the little asteroid.

The chief interest in the planet at the present time is the determining of the form of its orbit. From the observations which have already been made it is known that this is in the form of a very flat ellipse, but more than that is not known. In fact, the exact position of the planet is very hard to determine. Somewhere between Jupiter and Mars there lie between 400 and 500 little planets. Eros is one of these, but it differs from the others in that, although it is only about twenty miles in diameter, it has a fixed and peculiar course through the heavens.

The observations at the Harvard Observatory have been carried on under most favorable weather conditions. A number of photographs have been taken, but they have not been developed yet, and their importance has not been learned. Prof. Pickering, who has charge of the work, is however confident that some important facts will be disclosed. During the next few days the heavens will be continuously photographed; then when the planet has passed to a point where observations are impossible from this station, cameras will be set to work in the department in Arequipa, Peru. Thus the movements of Eros will be observed in both the northern and southern skies.

If the present observations of the planet are successful, astronomers will be able to determine accurately the distance of the earth from the sun. The calculations at the present time do not come within a hundredth of a second of being correct—a fact which upsets the whole scheme and plan of astronomical discovery. This one-hundredth of a second amounts to about 50,000 miles in distance, and can only be corrected by the determination of a suitable base line from which the vast distance between the earth and the sun, or the solar parallox, can be calculated.

Since the study of astronomy was first begun, this problem has been the greatest with which astronomers have had to contend. Now it seems about to be definitely settled for, with the orbit of Eros determined and used as a base of operations, the task becomes easy.

The strange fact that Eros only comes within close range of the earth once in forty-five years may be understood, Prof. Pickering explains, by the fact that it requires a year and three-quarters to circle around the sun. In the meantime the earth as it has journeyed has passed the little planet several times, but the orbit of the latter is so eccentric that the relative positions are only the same at long intervals of time.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

Two Performances of Opera and Three Concerts.

New York had one of its busy musical days yesterday. At the Metropolitan Opera House "Faust" was sung in the afternoon to an audience which tested the capacity of the building, and in the evening "Tannhäuser" was given to an audience not so large, but nevertheless not uncomplimentary to the performers. At Carnegie Hall in the afternoon Mr. Frank Damrosch gave one of his interesting concerts for young persons, and in the evening the Philharmonic Society repeated the programme which was heard at the rehearsal of the previous afternoon. At Mendelssohn Hall in the afternoon Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the young Russian pianist, gave another of his frequent recitals. All of these entertainments were well attended and the audiences showed that their pleasure was great. But it is an old story now that New York has a large and healthy musical public.

Perhaps the entertainment which did the most good in a modest way was Mr. Damrosch's concert at Carnegie Hall. There at least there was an opportunity for ignorance to acquire information. Mr. Damrosch arranged his programme yesterday to show what some composers had written for or about children. The orchestral numbers were the enchanting prelude to "Hansel und Gretel," a delicious preface to a wholly lovely work; Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl," and part of Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker" suite. Katherine Ruth Heyman, pianist, played with taste and crisp technic four numbers from Schumann's "Album for the Young," Beethoven's sonata in G major, Opus 49, No. 2, and Liszt's "Gondoliera," and study in D flat major. Mr. Damrosch's explanations were, as usual, well considered and enlightening. Many children were present, and the story of Hansel and Gretel, the witch, and the gingerbread children plainly interested them.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch was heard by a numerous assembly, and his recital was in some of its traits worthier of praise than those which preceded it. His programme consisted of Beethoven's "Sonata quasi una fantasia," Opus 27; Schumann's "Faschingschwank aus Wien," Chopin's B major nocturne, C sharp minor waltz, and A flat polonaise, his own "Petite Serenade"; Rubinstein's G minor barcarolle, and the Schubert-Tausig "Marche Militaire." It was in his thoughtful reading of the Beethoven sonata that the pianist made a better impression than heretofore. His Chopin playing delighted the ladies, and there was something to admire in his mellow treatment of the middle passage of the march. But when all is said, not much can be added to what has already been written about this young gentleman's playing. It is elegant, refined, pleasing in tone, and much too deliberate and openly analytic in style.

Mme. Melba had been announced to sing Marguerite in "Faust" at the opera matinée, but the audience found upon the outer portals of the temple the funereal placards proclaiming that, "owing to the indisposition," &c., Miss Suzanne Adams would sing the part. That such would be the case was expected by those who had noticed the distinguished soprano's lassitude in the performance of the previous night. And, furthermore, such an undertaking as singing on Friday afternoon and Saturday afternoon was something new and hazardous for a soprano. The fact that Miss Adams was to be heard instead of the Australian cantatrice apparently was not discouraging to the lovers of "Faust." The house was packed, every seat being taken, and only a few of the smaller boxes remained unoccupied.

The performance did not differ in any of its essential features from others in which the same singers have been associated. Miss Adams's Marguerite is quite familiar to this public. So far as the mere proclamation of the melodies goes, it is altogether lovely, for Miss Adams has a voice of beautiful quality, and her delivery is smooth and graceful. But if one looks for character in her work, for the expression of an individuality, or the conveyances of a dramatic purpose, he must meet with disappointment. Apparently this young woman, whose throat nature has so generously equipped, sees nothing and feels nothing in her music except the notes.

Mr. Jean de Reszke sang for the third time in the week, thereby demonstrating pretty thoroughly that he was in splendid physical condition. His voice yesterday showed no evidences of the work of the two previous performances. It was fresh, vibrant, and powerful, and he used it with his unfailing art. If any one could have moved a passionless Marguerite, such a Faust should have done. But while the heroine of the opera was seemingly unmoved, some hundreds of other women in front of the footlights throbbed with emotion, and men, too, did not refrain from enthusiastic expressions of approval. The other members of the cast were the same as the last performance, and the comments made on their work at the time might be repeated now without variation. For the sake of the record let it be noted that Edouard de Reszke was Mephistopheles, Mr. Scotti Valentine, Miss Bridewell Siebel, Miss Bauermeister Martha, and Mr. Dufriche Wagner. Mr. Mancinelli conducted.

There was another change of cast last night, when Mr. Van Dyck was indisposed and Mr. Dippel assumed his rôle, the titular one in "Tannhäuser." The audience was the largest that has been present at any Saturday evening performance so far, and the performance was one of genuine merit. Miss Ternina repeated her lovely and winning impersonation of Elizabeth, the saintly niece of the Landgrave. Mr. Dippel sang Tannhäuser earnestly and with good effect. Mr. Blass was admirable vocally as the Landgrave. He sang with excellent voice and in a praiseworthy style. It is a pity that he has not more assurance, but he is a young singer and will perhaps gain in authority. Mr. Bertram repeated his familiar performance of Wolfram. Mr. Damrosch conducted.

KATE DAVIS DEAD.

Actress Succumbs in Washington After Thirteen Months' Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Kate Davis, an actress, died last night at the Providence Hospital, where she had been ill for more than a year, and part of that time under the care of the Actors' Fund. In the first week of December, 1899, Miss Davis came to Washington with the "Chinese Romance," of which Chu Fong was manager. One night during the week Miss Davis went to her room in the Hotel Regent to lie down for a few minutes before going to the theatre. Just as the performance was about to begin it was found that Miss Davis had not arrived, and word was sent to the hotel. All efforts to awaken her failed, and the door was broken in. Miss Davis was found lying on the floor suffering from paralysis. She was taken to the hospital.

At the end of the week, the venture having been a failure, Chu Fong disappeared and left the company stranded without a cent. Miss Davis was left in the hospital. Some months after the clerk of the Regent brought the matter to the attention of Tim Cronin, an actor, who interested himself in the case and got the Actors' Fund to take care of Miss Davis. She had been in their care ever since.

Miss Davis was about fifty years old and was formerly well known as an actress. She had one of the leading parts in the company with which she made her last appearance.

THE CHICAGO GAS WAR.

Hyde Park Citizens Will Get Fuel Gas at 72 Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12—Under a decision rendered by Judge Dunne to-day, the People's Gas Light and Coke Company must continue to furnish to residents of Hyde Park manufactured gas for fuel at 72 cents a thousand feet until the courts pass upon the case finally. The Court failed to hold the officials of the company guilty of contempt, as it was shown that they acted upon a statement which they did not construe to mean that, during the time the matter remains by stipulation in statu quo, the gas company cannot put in natural gas meters.

The matter came up on a rule to show cause why the officers of the gas company should not be held in contempt for interfering with the gas meter in the house of Frederick C. Hale. The company agreed to restore the meter in the Hale house. Attorney Darrow withdrew his application for a contempt punishment, but declares that any attempt to change the present condition of affairs will be resisted.

Old Colonial Tombs Broken Open.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 12.—While at work at old William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, formerly the capital of this State, workmen accidentally broke into some tombs more than a century old under the chapel. One of the tombs contained a skeleton, but in the others only dust was found. Four famous men of Colonial times were buried under the chapel. They were Norbone Berkeley, Peyton Randolph, Bishop Madison, and George Wythe.

TO TALK ACROSS THE SEA

Dr. Pupin Has Invented a Plan for Ocean Telephony.

His Method Also Permits of Land Talking for Any Distance—He Got $200,000 Outright.

The Electrical Review, published yesterday, announces the purchase by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of the patents of Dr. M. I. Pupin of Columbia College, which, it states, cover ocean telephony and enable telephone messages to be sent over any length of land lines. It further states that the sum of $200,000 has been paid to Dr. Pupin for this invention, with an annual salary to him during the life of the patents of $7,500.

The invention, for which two patents were issued in June, 1900, is characterized as one of the most brilliant and exceptional inventions of Dr. Pupin. It was thought necessary in order to talk a given distance, say 500 miles, in underground cables, to employ large copper wires thickly covered with insulating material. The expense of such wires and material has been sufficient to prevent the construction of long underground circuits. Dr. Pupin's invention is declared to furnish a method whereby conductors of relatively small diameter covered with insulating material of moderate thickness may be used in place of the large and expensive conductors formerly thought to be necessary.

The theory upon which the invention is based is difficult to express in non-technical language, but it may be said to be a method of "fighting the devil with fire." One of the difficulties with which telephonists most contend is what they call "self-induction"; another difficulty is that which they call "static retardation"; a third difficulty is what is known as "resistance."

Dr. Pupin has placed these various difficulties in such a settled relation that they have expended their malign influence upon each other and have left the telephone current free to proceed upon its way unmolested. In other words, he has "set a rogue to catch a thief," and these disturbers expending their evil strength on themselves, neutralize their destructive qualities.

The Electrical Review states: "Experimenting with artificial conductors, Dr. Pupin discovered that it was possible to telephone over vastly greater lengths of cable than had ever been possible before, and is able to make any desired length of telephone circuit easily possible. He has shown a design for inductance coils to be introduced at appropriate intervals in a transatlantic cable which would allow telephonic conversation to be held across the Atlantic Ocean. It is believed by those who have investigated the subject fully that the improvement which his inventions contemplate will enable telephony over land lines of any length that are in use to-day, and solves the difficult and attractive problem of ocean telephony."

TO DISCUSS DIVORCE LAWS.

Bishop Doane Will Read a Paper Before Lawyers at Their Albany Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The bill now before the Legislature for the abandonment of the referee system in divorce cases and the consideration of such cases in open court will be thoroughly discussed in advance of its consideration by the Legislature by the best legal talent in the State. The annual meeting of the New York Bar Association will be held in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, and the present divorce law of the State and the necessity of its amendment is to form one of the chief topics to receive the attention of the association.

Lawyers from New York and Buffalo, where there have recently been disclosures of the disgraceful operations of divorce mills, have promised to read papers on the subject. But probably a more interesting contribution to the discussion than those which will be furnished by eminent lawyers will be the paper which Bishop Doane of Albany has promised to read. The Episcopal Church has recently taken an advanced stand on the question of divorce, and the influence of this denomination will be exerted to remedy the admitted evils of the present lax system in New York State.

At the hearing before the Judiciary Committee on the bill to abolish the referee system some interesting disclosures as to the baneful practices under this system are expected.

CANAL FIGHT WILL CONTINUE.

Struggle at Albany Promises to be as Bitter as Ever.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The State canals will receive a good deal of attention during the present session, and the fight between the canal and anti-canal forces threatens to be as bitter as ever. The ablest of the old fighters for the canals in the House, Henry W. Hatt of Buffalo, has been elected to the Senate, and probably will be the leader of the canal forces in that body. In the House this year the leadership of the anti-canal forces is thought likely to fall to Assemblyman Sanford W. Smith of Chatham. Mr. Smith, who was a former clerk in the Assembly, ran an anti-canal campaign in Columbia County last Fall. He hopes to gain ground against the canals by dragging the subject of taxation into the fight.

At the request of the Executive Committee of the State Grange Mr. Smith has introduced a tax listing bill, the purpose of which is said to be to array the anti-canal sentiment of the State behind a movement to get at personal property for the purpose of taxation. This hits the centres of population like New York and Buffalo, which are all pro-canal sections. The argument being used is that, if the canal improvement schemes are to go through, calling for appropriations of many millions, the personal property of those persons in the large cities who favor such improvements should be taxed to raise the money.

Man Lost in Sinking of a Scow.

A mudscow belonging to the National Dredging Company sank in a gale off the Sandy Hook Lightship about 8 o'clock Friday night and a Swede named Olsen was drowned. A heavy swell broke over the scow, filling her with water and causing her to sink. The tug Ivins of the Moran Towing Company's fleet had towed the scow to the lightship, and the cargo was about to be dumped when the wave swept over her. The scow did not appear again until early last night, when it arose near the lightship, lying directly in the steamship track, making it a dangerous obstruction to navigation. The scow was valued at about $5,000.

REVOLUTIONARY PAPERS FOUND

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 12.—An interesting discovery has been made by the executors of an estate in Woodbury, in looking over some old family papers. The papers go back to Revolutionary times, and among them are several valuable manuscripts.

Perhaps the most valuable paper in the lot is the manuscript order book of Gen. Clinton, which he used while in camp at Morristown, N. J., in 1779. The order book, in the General's own handwriting, covers the daily events of camp life, the daily posting of guards and sentinels, and the passwords and countersigns used by the soldiers.

In the same book is a circumstantial account of the court-martial of Benedict Arnold at New York, on complaints that he was allowing British ships more liberties in the Hudson River than American ships. The notes of the court-martial contain the full wording of the compaint, Arnold's testimony and defense, the debate of the court-martial, and the decision that Arnold should be reprimanded, which was afterward acted upon by Congress. From that date began Arnold's treachery that ended in the West Point affair.

New Oriental Line's First Arrival.

The steamship Hawaiian of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's fleet arrived from Philadelphia yesterday. The Hawaiian is one of the seven vessels on the line between New York, San Francisco, and Honolulu. The steamer is 435 feet long, 51 feet beam, and 33 feet depth. The gross tonnage is 6,000 and cargo capacity 8,250 tons. The steamer will load at this port for San Francisco and Honolulu. Flint, Dearborn & Co. are the New York agents of the line.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Special Sale.

Girls' Muslin Underwear.

The following lines are offered at the lowest prices ever made on similar desirable goods. All are clean, fresh, well made, nicely trimmed garments, and deserve the attention of every mother.

Misses' Skirts,
all sizes, 4 to 18 years,
39c., 59c., 65c., 98c., $1.10 and $1.65.

Misses' Night Gowns,
39c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c. and $1.10.

60-62 West 23d Street.

BOLD BROOKLYN THIEVES

Residence of Gustave Kehr Robbed of Valuable Diamonds.

Many Other Houses Have Been Entered —Young Woman Aids in a Capture.

Within the past two weeks more house robberies have been reported in Brooklyn than in any like period in a long time. The burglars are not partial to any one section of the borough, but are carrying on their operations in all parts. Although the upper Williamsburg section is being looked after by many additional policemen in "plain clothes," the robberies which were so numerous there a week ago continue. Burglars are also active in East New York and Flatbush. Yesterday was a particularly busy day with the house looters, one of the robberies reported being the biggest that has been committed in the borough in some time.

The burglary in question occurred in the Midwood Park section of Flatbush, the burglars carrying off $3,000 worth of diamonds and other valuables from the residence of Gustave Kehr, on Ocean Avenue. Mr. Kehr is in business at 64 William Street, Manhattan. The robbery occurred some time in the morning. Mrs. Kehr, her two daughters, and three servants were in the house, but the thieves were not detected while at work. One of the Misses Kehr, upon going to her room, found one of the drawers of her bureau open, and became suspicious. She made a search, and discovered that her gold watch and chain were missing. Mrs. Kehr also found that her diamond earrings, brooch, and finger rings had been stolen from her bureau. Her sealskin sacque had also been taken. In all, $3,000 worth of property was stolen from the house. The thieves overlooked a considerable sum of money which was in Mrs. Kehr's bureau. The police have been unable to discover how the thieves entered the house.

A daring attempt at daylight burglary, which was frustrated by a plucky young woman, was reported yesterday. It occurred at 692 Dean Street, which is an apartment house. The first floor is occupied by Thomas Peppard and his family, including his niece, Miss Emma Peppard. All of the family were out on Friday afternoon when Miss Peppard, who had been calling on a friend, returned home. As she entered the dining room she was confronted by a strange man, who had three overcoats and a suit of clothes over his arm. Miss Peppard picked up a broom and, standing in the doorway to prevent the man's escape, screamed for help.

John Kelly, a muscular young man living on the second floor, ran down stairs, and, grasping the intruder about the neck, forced him into a chair, holding him there while Miss Peppard called a policeman. At the Grand Avenue Station the prisoner described himself as John Strinke, forty-four years old, and said that he lived on Atlantic Avenue. He was held for examination when arraigned in the Flatbush Court yesterday.

In the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday, Edward Brundage, ten years old, of 85 Seigel Street, was charged with entering the apartments of Mrs. Rose Rudsky of 670 Broadway and stealing a marble clock worth $12. He was held for trial. The boy's father is in jail for assaulting his wife two weeks ago and breaking her leg. The woman is in St. Catharine's Hospital.

Burglars entered the apartments of J. F. Pearce, at 1,166 Fulton Street, and stole about $50 worth of valuables. The candy store of D. F. Wehmann, at 1,139 Fulton Street, was also entered by thieves, but nothing was stolen. The real estate office of R. C. Talbot, at 1,161, was entered and $75 worth of property carried off. Other robberies reported yesterday took place in the wine store of R. D. Walker, at 1,125 Fulton Street, and the cigar store of William Haslam, at 1,133 Fulton Street. The thieves got but little at these places.

A BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN ROW.

Legislative Bill to Abolish the Fee System Causes Bitterness.

The bills introduced in the Legislature at Albany on Friday to make the offices of Register, County Clerk, and Sheriff of Kings County salaried instead of fee offices have stirred up a pretty row among Brooklyn Republicans. While believing that the principle of the bills is all right, Register James R. Howe, who is a Republican, thinks they are deficient in many respects and badly in need of amendment. He intends to make a fight against them in their present shape at Albany.

Bert Reiss, counsel to Register Howe, made an attack on Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the Kings County Republican General Committee, in connection with these bills yesterday. It is claimed that Mr. Atterbury is behind the bills, and Mr. Reiss declared that the County Chairman was moved by personal spite and jealousy.

Mr. Howe has all along favored making the county officers salaried ones, and last year had a bill introduced in the Legislature for that purpose. The bill, however, was killed. The alleged personal spite on Mr. Atterbury's part is his action in causing the present bills, opposed to certain ideas of Mr. Howe, to be introduced. If the bills become law, Mr. Atterbury, it is claimed, will get the credit of saving to the county the large fortunes which are paid to the Register, County Clerk, and Sheriff under the present fee system. Mr. Atterbury's friends declare that Mr. Howe's attitude toward the present bills is due to disappointment over his own bill, and that if there is any jealousy in the matter it is not all on one side.

Mr. Reiss, who spoke for Mr. Howe yesterday, said that the Register had written a letter to the Governor asking for a hearing on the bills, and that he would appear at the hearing to advocate certain amendments which, he said, were necessary to make the measures Constitutional and practical in effect. Mr. Reiss declared that the bills were vitally defective in a number of features, and that if enacted into law would result in holding up the city's business. In this respect he cited the fact that there is no provision in the Sheriff's bill for the transportation of pr

SENATE HONORS MEMORY OF CUSHMAN K. DAVIS

Eulogies by the Late Senator's Associates in Congress.

Speeches by Senators Nelson, Hoar, Lodge, and Others—Mr. Towne's First Speech in the Chamber.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—No legislative business of importance was transacted by the Senate to-day. The session was devoted to services held in memory of the late Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota.

The long and distinguished service of the Minnesota Senator and the intimate relations he sustained to his colleagues in the Senate had endeared him to all, and when his demise came every member of the body felt that he had suffered a personal loss.

For many years Mr. Davis served as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and in that capacity and in the capacity of a member of the Paris Peace Commission he was intimately identified with the foreign affairs of the Government.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the routine morning business, Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) called up his resolution expressive of the regret of the Senate at the death of Senator Davis. At the same moment Mrs. Davis, accompanied by some friends, entered the executive gallery of the Senate. In addition several other friends of the late Senator occupied seats in the executive gallery during the delivery of the memorial orations.

The speakers of the occasion included Senators Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) and Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) all of whom were associated with Mr. Davis as members of the Foreign Relations Committee. Others who pronounced eulogies upon the late Senator were his late colleague, Senator Nelson, (Minn.,) and his successor, Senator Towne, and Senators Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) McCumber, (Rep., N. D.,) and Foster, (Rep., Wash.)

Mr. Nelson, the colleague of the late Senator Davis, was the first speaker. He began by touching upon the history of the deceased Senator, saying that he died at a time when in the full maturity of his great mental vigor; at a time when he was better equipped than ever to serve his country, and at a time when his country stood in the greatest need of his services. Continuing, Senator Nelson said:

"To trace his life, the development of his vigorous mind and its wonderful resources from youth to manhood, from a great lawyer to a profound statesman and leader, is to scan a human epic, marvelous and inspiring in its progress, and grand and enduring in its results and outcome. He was equipped with a mind of the first order, eager, thirsty, and searching. He exhausted and rendered clear and lucid the most profound and intricate problems of diplomacy and statecraft. When he had spoken there was little, if anything, more to be said on the subject."

Mr. Nelson paid a tribute to the literary accomplishments of his late colleague, and closed with an apostrophe to American manhood, as represented by Mr. Davis.

SENATOR HOAR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, commenting upon the fact that so many Senators died in office, said that in the eulogies pronounced in the chamber the portraitures have been true and faithful. In a young republic, he said, the greatest place for a live man was that of a soldier in time of war and a statesman in time of peace. Mr. Davis was both. He did a man's full duty in both. Mr. Hoar commented upon the literary attainments of Mr. Davis, and said:

"There have been soldiers whose courage saved the day in great, decisive battles, when the fate of nations hung in the scale, yet whose most enduring monument was the column of smoke which rose when their death shot was fired. There have been statesmen whose silent influence decided the issue when the country was at the parting of the ways, of whose service history takes no record. The Great Ohio Territory, now six Imperial States, was temporarily saved to freedom by the almost unnoticed action of a single man. With all respect for the man of letters, we are not yet quite ready to admit that the trumpeter is better than the soldier or the painter greater than the lion.

"There is no need of many words to sum up the life and character of Mr. Davis. His life was in the daylight. Minnesota knew him. His country knew him and loved him. He was a good soldier in his youth and a great Senator in his maturer manhood. What can be said more, or what can be said better, to sum up the life of an American citizen? He offered his life for his country when life was all before him, and his State and his country rewarded him with their highest honor. The great orator and philosopher of Rome declared in his youth, and repeated in his age, that death could not come prematurely to a man who had been Consul. This man surely might be accounted ready to die. He had discharged honorably life's highest duty, and his cup of honor and of glory was full.

"There are other things his country had hoped for him. She had hoped a longer and higher service, perhaps the highest service of all. But the fatal and inexorable shaft has stricken him down in the full vigor of a yet strenuous manhood. The great transactions in which he had borne so large a part still remain incomplete, and their event is still uncertain.

"There is a painting which a great Italian master left unfinished. The work was taken up and completed by a disciple. The finished picture bears this inscription: 'What Titian Left Unfinished, Palma Reverently Completed and Dedicated to God.' So may our beloved Republic find always, when one servant leaves his work unfinished another who will take it up and dedicate it to the country and to God."

Mr. Morgan, for many years associated with Mr. Davis on the Committee on Foreign Relations, followed. Mr. Morgan said that the best indications of the feeling entertained by his associates toward Mr. Davis was shown in that the simple words of recognition of him on the floor never failed to attract the attention of every Senator. Where he to speak to-day, the Senate would feel stronger. The matters now being considered had arisen largely from the effects of measures in which Mr. Davis was interested, and for which he had earnestly worked.

Mr. Morgan said it was by earnest and consistent endeavor that Senator Davis strove to serve his country, sinking his personality in his character of Senator. It was as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations that he found the best field for his talents in the service of the country. His accomplishments made him peculiarly fitted for the labor, and he soon took such rank that his opinions were followed by the Senate. His part in the framing of the Paris treaty was traced, and great credit for all the achievements there was given to him.

Mr. Clark, also an associate in committee work with Mr. Davis, devoted much of his address to a review of the studious life led by the late Senator, and the rare fund of knowledge which he had gleaned. The approval of bench and bar was the most fitting testimonial to his capacity as a lawyer. As to his services in connection with recent events, it was said that he was more the guide than the Chairman, for his knowledge easily made him first of that body.

MR. LODGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts analyzed the character of Mr. Davis as he knew it from close personal friendship, and said the late Senator was not fully appreciated as a public man. This he accounted for by reason of the tendency to belittle great men of to-day because, without thought and trouble, they cannot be brought for judgment into proper perspective with the past, and because of the modesty which made him shrink from speaking in public except when it was a duty or a necessity. Mr. Lodge summed up as follows:

"In all that he did in shaping our policy he was helped by his knowledge and his studies, by much careful thought, and by an imagination which enabled him to project his vision into the future. But that which was his surest guide was a sentiment embodied in a profound patriotism and an intense Americanism. I do not mean that he was peculiarly American because he held certain opinions on certain public questions, or that he was more patriotic than others who differed with him radically upon those same questions. What I mean is that he had a faith in his people and their destiny which nothing could shake, and that he never had a shadow of doubt or distrust as to their ability to meet any responsibility and any question bravely, justly, and victoriously.

"He had proved his patriotism, like many other brave men, on the field of battle, and he hardly ever referred to it. But his love of country and everything connected with its history was with him a passion. His thoughts were always upon the great questions now before the United States, and in his last hours his country and her fortunes were uppermost in his mind as the shadows closed about him. He was not a man who cried his own virtues and proclaimed his own deeds in the market place, but he did his work—great work, as the time demanded—strongly and well. He will find his place and his reward in the pages of history when the story of these momentous years is told. That monument is for other hands than ours to build. We can only bear imperfect witness to what he was to us who knew him, and then leave his memory to

> The silent melody of thought that sings
> A ceaseless requiem to the sainted dead.

Mr. Daniel paid a high tribute to the legal attainments of Senator Davis, saying that while there in the lower courts or in an international tribunal he would have been the peer of any antagonist against whom he might have been pitted. The addresses of Senator Davis upon international law, delivered in his own State, were denominated the best epitome of that subject in existence. Turning to the eloquence of his late colleague, Mr. Daniel read many passages from the Gettysburg address of three years ago, and characterized it as noble as the men in whose memory it was delivered.

Mr. Spooner said of Mr. Davis that while many men had greater knowledge of "case law," few men had reached such a thorough understanding of the science of the law. In any bar and before any tribunal he would have been pre-eminent. Many of the best speeches the Senator had made had been in the executive sessions of the Senate, Mr. Spooner said, and many of them would have added to the prestige of the Senate. Telling of a visit paid by himself to Mr. Davis when on his deathbed, Mr. Spooner said that the last words of the late Senator uttered to him were, when discussing the Senate: "It's a great body, a great body. Good-bye."

SENATOR TOWNE'S TRIBUTE.

To Mr. Towne, who by appointment fills the seat in the Senate occupied by Mr. Davis, was assigned the duty of closing the services. His address was the first made by Mr. Towne in the Senate, and it had been prepared with care. Mr. Towne was unstinted in his praise of his predecessor, of whom he said that, while his virtues were known and appreciated in Minnesota, he had hardly reached the full recognition due him when he died. Mr. Towne said, in part:

"Death found Cushman K. Davis at the zenith of his powers and at the summit of his opportunities. He stood at the head of the committee which at the present critical juncture in our history is the most prominent committee of the highest governmental body in the world. If the policy on which his party has entered is to be pursued the unexpired portion of his current term, comprising the next four years, must be all-important in the shaping and adjustment of that policy as related to numerous and complicated international interests.

"This was a situation calculated to appeal to his highest ambition, to stimulate his greatest potencies, to spread before his mental vision the most satisfying prospect of worthy and enduring fame. Yet here, on the threshold of the consummation of his career, at the very entrance to that fair field for whose delights and glories all his past seemed to have been a designed preparation, inscrutable fate had ordained that he should pause. No one realized the tragic pathos of the catastrophe more fully than he did; yet he bore the sorrow of it with a moral heroism equal to the physical courage which he opposed to the stoutest assaults of pain. He might wince, he would not cry out; he could express regret, but he did not complain."

Mr. Towne also referred to Senator Davis's religious convictions, saying: "As a young man, he had for a time yielded to the influence of that irreligious skepticism which was often the too hasty refuge of minds strongly impressed by the wonderful development of the physical sciences shortly after the middle of the nineteenth century. But as he grew older and his reading broadened, and his habits of introspection strengthened, the thought that all the preparation of the centuries is purposeless and that the end of innumerable universes is mere nothingness gave no comfort to his soul and found no justification in his reason. Familiar with the ancient philosophies and with the general principles of recent science, he found in both of them that which, while it yielded no exclusive basis for a particular creed, yet gave ample support to the sweet assurance of the Christian religion respecting the future life."

He quoted Senator Davis as saying, not long before his death: "I know human history, and I know that in the first century something happened that destroyed the old world and gave birth to the new. The resurrection of Jesus would account for that change, and I do not know of any other adequate solution that has ever been proposed."

At the conclusion of Mr. Towne's remarks, he moved the adoption of the resolutions proposed by his colleague, Senator Nelson, which, being carried, the Senate, at 3:45 P. M., adjourned.

POSTAL COMMISSION REPORT.

Cost of Railroad Transportation Not Excessive—Against Extension of Pneumatic Tube Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The joint Postal Commission of the House and Senate, which has been conducting an investigation into the question of charges of railway mail transportation, the extension of the pneumatic tube service, second-class mail matter, and other questions affecting mail facilities and expenditures for two years and a half, held its final session to-day and will present its report to Congress on Monday. The commission, in the course of its investigation, has heard testimony all over the country, and Mr. Loud of California even went to Europe in search of information.

The conclusions of the commission will not be unanimous, and there will be several dissenting opinions upon various points. Regarding the main question, that of the cost of railroad mail transportation, the conclusion of the commission is that under the present system the charge is not excessive. This conclusion is concurred in by all the members of the commission save Representative Moody of Massachusetts and Representative Catchings of Mississippi.

The latter believe and will so state in a separate report that certain economies could be effected upon the roads running through the regions of dense population, and they will recommend that a committee of three, to consist of an official of the Post Office Department, Prof. Adams, who acted as the commission's expert, and a representative of the railroads, be appointed to carry out the suggestions they recommend. They estimate that the enforcement of their suggestions would save the Government $3,000,000 annually.

The committee is unanimous, it is understood, in the opinion that an extension of the pneumatic tube service is impracticable and inadvisable. Upon the question of second-class mail matter, although the commission concur in the opinion that the present classification is inequitable, no specific recommendation is made, as it is stated that Congress already is thoroughly familiar with the issue involved.

Regarding the matter of special railroad facilities, the commission, with the exception of Senator Martin of Virginia and Representative Catchings, is of the opinion that such expenditure is not justified.

Post Office Bill Nearly Ready.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has completed the routine portions of the Post Office Appropriation bill, leaving the disputed questions still open, viz., Pneumatic tubes, special mail facilities, and rural free delivery. The routine portions of the bill are practically duplications of the bill for the current year. The three matters still open will be decided early next week and the bill is expected to be ready for the House by Wednsday or Thursday at the latest.

Minor Bills Passed in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The House today passed a number of minor bills, among them the following: To authorize the Indians on the Grand Portage Indian Reservation to cut and dispose of timber on their several allotments; to authorize the Arizona Water Company to construct a power plant on the Pima Indian Reservation; for the relief of E. E. Hayden, a retired Ensign of the United States Navy; for the establishment of a beacon light on Hambroke Bar, Choptank River, Maryland, and to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

Massachusetts—Bryantville, Channing Y. Howard; North Hadley, Thomas Gerry.

New York—Middle Spirits, George Van Allen; Tribes Hill, Charles F. Miller.

Pennsylvania—Brandt, Horace O. Peck; Orbisonia, J. M. Steese; Paxtang, John H. Snyder.

RIVER AND HARBOR DEBATE.

Mr. Catchings Makes His Last Speech in the House for Mississippi River Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—After an hour spent in miscellaneous routine business, during the course of which several bills of minor importance were passed, the House devoted to-day to a continuation of the debate upon the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which was interrupted yesterday by private bill day. The main feature was an elaborate speech by Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.) in defense of the improvement of the lower Mississippi River.

Mr. Catchings retires from the House March 4 after fourteen years' of service, during several of which he was Chairman of the River and Harbor Committee, and during all of which he has been the special champion of the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi. His speech today was in the nature of a valedictory. It received marked attention, and at its conclusion Mr. Catchings was given an impressive personal ovation. The other speeches to-day were principally by members who had been disappointed in not having special projects provided for in the bill.

The speech of Mr. Catchings was a reply to the attack made on Thursday by Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) upon the Mississippi River improvements. The Mississippi member said he had indulged in the hope that before he retired from Congress Mr. Hepburn would have abandoned his antagonism to appropriations for the Mississippi River. "But after listening to his speech on Thursday," said Mr. Catchings, "I find that hope consigned to the limbo where lie the wreckage of the other disappointments of my life." Proceeding, Mr. Catchings denied that the commerce of the Mississippi was disappearing. Its character had vastly changed since the old days, but its volume was as large as ever.

Before closing, Mr. Catchings took up a newspaper criticism of his efforts in behalf of the river and harbor improvements that had been written by Patrick Henry, who is to succeed him in Congress, and replied to it at length. He would not have noticed the attack, he said, had Mr. Hepburn not made use of it on Thursday. In concluding, Mr. Catchings said that this probably would be the last time he would address the House in behalf of the improvement of the Lower Mississippi, which he had so much at heart. He was tumultuously applauded when he took his seat.

Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.,) followed with some criticism of the bill on the ground that it did not do justice to the great city of Chicago, where much of the commerce of the great lakes originated.

Mr. Boreing (Rep., Ky.,) made an earnest plea for an appropriation for the Upper Cumberland River, which, notwithstanding it had been surveyed and declared navigable, had been ignored by the committee in making up its bill.

Mr. Small (Dem., N. C.,) made an argument in behalf of the construction of the proposed dismal swamp canal, pointing out the benefits to commerce and navigation to be derived from such an inland waterway.

Mr. Thomas (Rep., Iowa,) criticised the committee for what he called its inconsistent policy in making appropriations, asserting that the committee favored some localities and neglected others.

After some further remarks by Mr. Rucker (Dem., Mo.,) and Mr. Bartholdt (Rep., Mo.,) in favor of continuing the improvement of the Missouri River, the committee rose. By unanimous consent general debate upon the bill was ordered closed at 2 o'clock on Monday.

CUBAN PLANTERS' APPEAL.

Many Petitions for a Modification of United States Duties on Sugar and Tobacco.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—The agricultural interests in Cuba are uniting in an effort to have the United States Government make a modification of the duties on sugar and tobacco. Nothing since the occupation of the island by the United States has awakened the moneyed interests of Cuba to such an extent as has this movement. Meetings have been held in every province, and Governor General Wood is besieged with petitions asking that something be done to at least put Cuba upon an equal footing with other nations with which the United States is making reciprocity treaties covering sugar and tobacco.

Señor Lacoste, Secretary of Agriculture and President of the Planters' Association, has written a letter to the Governor General calling attention to the promises made to the association by the Secretary of War of a modification of the duties, and to the fact that, in spite of this, reciprocity treaties have been entered into with other producing nations, which place Cuba at a disadvantage. Cuba, Señor Lacoste says, bought $38,000,000 worth from the United States in 1894. During the war the amount decreased, but reached $35,000,000 in 1899-1900. Cuba, he asserts, buys from the United States fifteen times as much as Santo Domingo, sixteen times as much as Nicaragua, and thirty times as much as San Salvador.

Señor Lacoste claims that, although all nations are put upon an equal footing, the United States has been benefited, owing to the proximity of Cuba, and to the fact that in potatoes, flour, and cotton goods—to the practical exclusion of all other countries—Cuba has opened her markets to American products, but has received nothing in return. He urges the abolition of the export duty on tobacco as an unjust tax, which prohibits the exportation of the lower grades of tobacco.

YELLOW FEVER MOSQUITOES.

Suppression of the Disease Likely to Follow Present Experiments in Cuba.

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—In these days of new, interesting, and at times startling discoveries it is not surprising that but small attention has been paid by the public at large to the revival of the investigations and experiments first begun in 1881 by Dr. Charles Finlay of Havana regarding the transmission of yellow fever by mosquitoes. Verily, has this creature been anathematized times without number both for his song and bite, and were he not a callous creature he would retire to the stagnant pool where he was born and whence he came; but, unblushingly, viciously, and almost with malice aforethought, he seeks whom he may to infect with the germs of yellow fever, malaria, and perhaps other diseases.

The Surgeon General of the Army, possibly actuated by the brilliant investigation of Italian experts on the Campagna with the malarial parasite, appointed a board last July, consisting of men well known in the world of scientific medicine, heading the list with Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, United States Army, who for years conducted experiments in the laboratory of the Army Medical Museum in Washington, following with Drs. Carroll, Agramonte, and Lasear, Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, to conduct an extended series of experiments covering various methods for the transmission of this disease. It is whispered that this board has discovered the much-disputed germ of yellow fever, and, if so, it is not unlikely that at the next session of the Pan-American Medical Congress they will so announce.

It is possibly too early to affirm that the results of the board's study and investigation are proof positive, but, at any rate, another mile post has been passed upon the high road so carefully followed by the medical profession the world over, though not until now has so much attention been paid to the spread of yellow fever, which is ever erratic.

The mosquito selected for the experiments, and the one with which results have been obtained, is the Culex fasciatus. This insect is striped upon the body and legs, and differs from the black mosquito in that it seems to prefer the dark and dislikes the wind, and is a comparatively quiet creature, while the black variety is restless, never remaining long in one place.

It has been demonstrated that after the mosquito bites a yellow fever patient the poison it extracts must remain in its stomach from eight to twelve days to permit the micro-organism to incubate. At the end of this time, should the insect sting a susceptible non-immune individual, the probability would be a case of well-marked yellow fever. Inasmuch as it takes about ten days for the germ to incubate in the stomach, and bearing in mind the habits of the Culex fasciatus, (striped variety,) it is readily understood why persons contract the fever where they sleep, which is characteristic.

Observation of the thousands of non-immune Americans who have resided here since Jan. 1, 1899, leads to the conclusion that yellow fever is not contagious in the sense of other diseases, such as smallpox, &c., if it can be classed among the infectious or contagious diseases at all. At Las Animas Hospital, where many patients with the fever have entered and left, either to resume their vocations in life or else sorrowfully borne to their last resting place in the beautiful Cristobal Colon Cemetery, the nurses have nearly all been non-immunes, and yet not a case has arisen within the confines of the grounds. In fact, the hospital is claimed by the nurses to be a health resort, and only to-day the writer heard two of them lament because they must return to the States, there being practically no fever at this time.

It must be borne in mind that, though bitten by an infected mosquito, it is by no means certain a case of fever would follow, for the particular individual bitten might be able to resist the further multiplication of the germ; this is the case in typhoid fever, where many having drunk of infected water or milk, only a few may contract the disease. Yet it has been held that if foreigners from northern countries staid long enough in Havana they would surely contract yellow fever.

There is little doubt that the studies now in progress will develop methods for the partial or complete suppression of yellow fever, and this, it is believed, can be done by the growing of fish and tadpoles in swamps, planting eucalyptus around ponds and marshes and along the streams, covering pools with kerosene to prevent the larvae coming to the surface and developing, putting aniline dyes of certain kinds in the water, these dyes not being poisonous to cattle or man, carefully isolating each new case by putting mosquito bars at the windows and doors so that the insect cannot get at the patient, and destroying those already in the room.

MEDICAL CONGRESS IN CUBA.

It Will Open in Havana Feb. 4 and 1,500 Physicians Are Expected.

Active preparations are making for the third Pan-American Medical Congress to be held in Havana, Cuba, Feb. 4 to 6. Governor General Wood will give a reception to the delegates, probably on the day before the opening of the congress, and he has thrown open to those who cannot afford to stay at the hotels the furnished quarters built for the officials of the Military Hospital.

There will be a formal opening of the congress by a general session at the Tacon Theatre on the evening of Feb. 4, and the representatives of the different countries will be welcomed by the officers of the congress and by the civil authorities. After the scientific sessions on the second day the evening will be given over to the entertainment of the delegates and their families by the City Council of Havana, and the evening of the third day will be devoted to a general scientific meeting.

It is expected that there will be 1,500 delegates present, of whom 500 will be Cuban physicians, 300 or 400 Americans, 200 Mexicans, and others from Argentine, Uruguay, Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Chile, and other Central and South American countries.

Delegates who intend to go to Havana are asked to send their names to the Secretary of the United States section, Dr. Ramon Guiteras, 75 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York.

CHARLESTON NAVAL STATION.

Arrangement for the Purchase of a Site —Transfer from Port Royal Approved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Long concurs in the recommendation of the Naval Board, submitted yesterday, for the transfer of the South Atlantic Naval Station from Port Royal to Charleston, S. C., and arrangements will now proceed for the purchase of the site at Charleston and the carrying out of the transfer. Already there is available $227,000 for the general purposes of the station, and of this not to exceed $100,000 can be used in the purchase of the site.

The first formal step will be to direct Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to arrange for the site in accordance with the recommendations.

There is a question whether the purchase price of the site selected can be brought within the $100,000. In case the land can not be bought at a reasonable figure, the Government will resort to condemnation proceedings. The purpose is to acquire also certain marsh land, as well as a marsh frontage, on the opposite side of the Cooper River, which will give the Government the advantage of all the approaches. This marsh land is owned by the State, and probably will be given free of cost to the Government.

As to the establishment of the station itself, there will be no steps taken until Admiral Endicott has made arrangements for securing the site. Secretary Long will send all of the papers to Congress, although the action above indicated already is provided for and does not need additional authority of Congress.

Wants No More Holland Boats Now.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Long has written to Chairman Foss of the House Committee on Naval Affairs as to boats of the Holland type. He says, in part: "The question with the department is whether the construction of an additional number should be authorized until those now under construction are finished and their usefulness further assured. The department does not regard further expenditure in this direction essential at this time."

For New Governors Island Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Root has submitted to Congress an estimate for an appropriation aggregating $535,000 for buildings at Governors Island, New York Harbor, pursuant to a scheme for the enlargement of the post so as to accommodate a full battalion of troops.

Commander Beehler Well Again.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Commander Beehler, the United States Naval Attaché, has entirely recovered from his recent illness.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Virginia, at the call of the President of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion: Detail—Col. William A. Rafferty, Fifth Cavalry; Majors William B. Davis, Surgeon; Earl D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, Second Artillery; First Lieut. Jerre B. Clayton, Assistant Surgeon; Second Lieut. Samuel T. Ansell, Eleventh Infantry, Recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Rafferty, President of the board, at such time as he may designate for examination as to their fitness for promotion; Capt. Samuel W. Fountain, Eighth Cavalry, and Daniel C. Pearson, Second Cavalry.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kansas, at the call of the President of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail—Lieut. Col. George B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery; Major William Stanton, Eighth Cavalry; Capts. Charles E. Woodruff, Assistant Surgeon, and Charles W. Farber, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieut. Robert N. Winn, Assistant Surgeon; Second Lieut. Philip R. Ward, Sixth Artillery, Recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Rodney, President of the board, at such time as he may designate for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capts. George H. Paddock, Fifth Cavalry; Charles M. O'Connor, Eighth Cavalry; Charles H. Watts, Fifth Cavalry; First Lieuts. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., Eighth Cavalry; John P. Ryan, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Albert N. McClure, Fifth Cavalry.

Major Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will report to the Quartermaster General for consultation on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

The resignation of Capt. David S. Stanley, Assistant Quartermaster of his commission, as First Lieutenant of Infantry, Twenty-second Regiment only, has been accepted to take effect Dec. 11, 1900.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Pryor is ordered to duty at the New York Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon R. R. Williams is detached from the New York Hospital and ordered to the Pensacola Yard.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Isla de Luzon has left Manila for Hongkong.

The Wilmington has left Singapore for Manila, the last stage of her journey over to the Asiatic Station.

The training ship Topeka arrived at Funchal yesterday.

The Mayflower has arrived back at San Juan.

The Standish has arrived at Annapolis.

The Glacier arrived at Manila on the 6th inst.

Admiral Remey has reported the following distribution of vessels in the waters of the Philippine Islands: Brooklyn and Glacier at Manila; Newark, General Alava, Culgos, Manila, and Princeton at Cavite; Don Juan de Austria and Villalobos, on the coast of Bohol; Castine, Leyte; Paragua, Iloilo; Concord, Pampanga, and Panay at Cebu; Isla de Cuba, Arayat, and Mindoro, on the coast of Samar; Marietta at Zamboanga; Petrel, in the Straits of San Bernardino; Yorktown and Quiros, on Vigan station; Basco, in Batasn Province; Calamianes and Callao, on the coast of Mindanao; Gardoqui and Urdaneta, in Subig Bay, and Samar in Palayan Bay.

For an Appalachian Park.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the House to-day Mr. Pearson of North Carolina introduced a bill empowering the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase land suited to the purpose of a National forest reserve in the Appalachian Mountains within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, not to exceed in extent 3,000,000 acres. Five million dollars is appropriated for the purpose.

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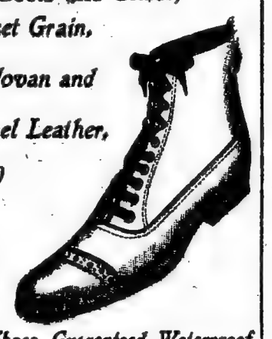

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AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Further Steps in the Re-election of President McKinley.

LOW OPINIONS OF THE MILITIA

George Washington's Idea—Seattle's Effort to Get Battleship Contract —Amateur Legislators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—President McKinley's election is popularly understood to have been effected on Nov. 6, 1900, but until some formalities prescribed by law have been observed, in 1901, his re-election will not have been fully accomplished. The Washington newspapers have been publishing elaborate and solid announcements, required by law, setting forth the result at the polls in the different States, and under the law of 1887, and the amendments thereto adopted in 1888, there will be a step further along toward the White House when the Electoral Colleges meet in all the States to cast their votes as instructed by the voters in November last.

These Electors will observe the tradition and vote for McKinley and Roosevelt, but the election will not then have been completed in full compliance with the law. It is necessary to have the certifications made to the Secretary of State of the United States, and he communicates the certifications to the two houses of Congress. The Electors will do their veting next Monday, and on the second Wednesday in February, the 13th, there will be the final ceremony preceding the inauguration. On that day the two houses will meet in the House of Representatives and formally compare their certificates to ascertain precisely what the result of the election was.

It is a very carefully cut-and-dried performance, provision even being made in the law for the seats that are to be provided and occupied, but when the count is made all that the presiding officer, who is the President of the Senate, has to do is to "announce the state of the vote." Once begun, the work of counting the vote must go on until it is finished, except to take a recess, but if the count is not completed before the fifth calendar day after the first meeting of the two houses, no further recess shall be taken by either house until it has got rid of the job imposed upon it. The House passed a day or two ago a resolution, in which the concurrence of the Senate was necessary, to pay the messengers who bring the Electoral vote 25 cents a mile for their traveling expenses. The total amount needed was about $12,000, and it was criticised as a large amount by a member until he learned that the mileage allowance is all the compensation that the messenger gets. As a matter of fact, the privilege would be sought for by many persons who would be glad of the chance to visit the capital officially at their own expense.

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When Representative Loudenslager of New Jersey recently introduced a bill to make the term of the President six years and to increase the compensation of the Vice President and members of the Cabinet, the suggestion that the Presidential term be lengthened and the President prohibited from taking a second term was commented upon by many persons as a somewhat novel proposition. These commentators were not aware that it is a proposition almost as old as the Constitution. It was suggested in the Constitutional Convention that a President should be prohibited from re-election, and a seven-year term with this restriction was twice adopted. There was a proposition before the First Congress to make the term six years, and since that session there has been scarcely one in which one or more similar propositions have not been brought forward in one form or another.

President Jackson, in each of his eight annual messages, recommended to Congress that it limit the eligibility of the President to one term of six years. Senator Clay not only advocated a single term of six years, but was nominated on a platform in which advocacy of a single term was a plank. He said in a speech that the evil of permitting a second term was that the incumbent was apt to devote his time and energies during a first term to preparing the way for a second term. Congressional effort took the form of a proposed amendment to the Constitution in 1826, when a Representative from Pennsylvania led the way. Senator Hilhouse, in 1808, had suggested a term of one year, and other suggestions fixing the term at five and eight years have been offered in one branch of Congress or the other. Such eminent statesmen as John Quincy Adams and Gen. William Henry Harrison advocated it in public utterances, yet none of the advocates seems to have made an impression deep enough to overturn the decision, which was a compromise, of the Constitutional Convention that fixed the term at four years and neglected to prohibit a re-election. The propositions now before Congress will not be touched at this session. The record for 100 years does not inspire the hope that it will be speedily made the law of the land.

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Washington has been called as a witness by the House Committee on Military Affairs to point out the necessity for maintaining a standing army, and incidentally to express his profound lack of trust in or reliance upon the militia. Gen. Washington wrote fully on the subject to the President of Congress in the Fall of 1776, and his words sound very severe. Good officers, with sufficient pay "to enable them to live like and support the character of gentlemen," were referred to as important. "To place any dependence upon militia," he wrote, "is assuredly resting upon a broken staff. Having no military skill, lacking confidence in the face of trained troops, their unconquerable desire is to return to their homes." This, he wrote, "not only produces shameful and scandalous desertions among themselves, but infuses the like spirit in others. * * * To bring men to a proper degree of subordination is not the work of a day, a month, or even a year," and he complained that the little discipline he had been able to infuse into the army under his immediate command was in a great measure done away with by the mixture of trained and raw troops. "Certain I am that it would be cheaper to keep fifty or a hundred thousand troops in constant pay than to depend upon half the number and supply the other half occasionally by militia." Then he declared that "the jealousy of a standing army and the evils to be apprehended from one are remote, and in my judgment, situated and circumstanced as we are, not at all to be dreaded; but the consequence of wanting one, according to my ideas formed from the present view of things, is certain and inevitable ruin."

Later, in 1780, he wrote to the President of Congress from Passaic Falls: "Nothing can be more obvious than that a sound military establishment and the interests of economy are the same." He expressed his strong distrust of reliance upon what he called "the State system," as one that would be productive of great confusion and distrust. There are other and later opinions of importance concerning the necessity of an improved establishment. Gen. Kautz being quoted as saying, after the war of the rebellion: "The Nation is as destitute of military system as it was when that war began. * * * I shall expect to see gallant men marched like sheep to the slaughter, the victims of military ignorance and every other possible profession than the military, contending for martial honor at the expense of National life and treasure."

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Public spirit, as displayed by the City of Seattle in the effort to secure for that city the opportunity to show what it can do toward extending the navy, was demonstrated in the manner in which it went about securing a contract for the Moran Company to construct one of the sheathed battleships. Mr. Moran has built a couple of torpedo boats, and he has constructed a great fleet of commercial vessels for the Yukon trade, but the Navy Department seems not to have been impressed with the belief that he could command the facilities for building a first-class battleship.

It was the good fortune of Seattle to have as a visitor in Washington E. O. Graves, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and before that Assistant Treasurer of the United States. Familiarity with methods of legislation and business in the departments qualified him to present to Secretary Long in the most convincing way the entire ability of the Moran Company to construct a battleship. But the bid the Morans had made was too high, and they could not cut it down. Having secured the concession of 4 per cent. advantage given by law to builders on the Pacific Coast, and Seattle having raised by popular subscription the $100,000 needed to repay the Morans for undertaking to accept the contract, the people of Seattle were gratified to be informed that the negotiations conducted by Mr. Graves had proved entirely successful. Some impatience was manifested by the representatives of Seattle in finding that an inadequate opinion of the ability and energy of their city prevailed among those who had the giving of this contract. The Morans employ 1,400 persons in their works, and they insist that they are quite as well prepared to undertake the largest ships as was the Union Iron Works when that company undertook to construct the Oregon, and turned out one of the best-built vessels in the new navy.

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The ambition of Western promoters of legislation is not always matched by their judgment. Some amateurs from Arizona, who are intent upon the perhaps commendable effort to bond the County of Maricopa in order to raise money to procure water storage, have deliberately gone about their task by preparing a bill that it will take years to get through. They have begun by deferring the passage of the bill by making it necessary to secure the approval of several departments to its provisions before the Congress shall act upon it. There must be no delay, yet the bill asks that the Secretary of War shall detail an engineer officer to go to Arizona and work under the direction of the local authorities, who are to construct the works. This is out of the question, for the War Department would not consent to such a detail of one of its officers.

Another impracticable feature of the measure is the incorporation in it of a lot of by-laws, the acceptance of which by Congress would make it impossible for the company to change any of its rules without another act of Congress. Delegate Wilson will ask the Congress to pass the bill, with its guarantee by the Government of the interest. That, presumably, assumes the payment of the interest in gold, and suggests an inconsistency with the last vote of Arizona, which was for free silver. The last bill passed for that section attracted much attention in Congress, because the demand was then made that it provide for payment of the principal and interest of the bonds in gold, for the reason that if this precaution were not taken it would not be possible to market the bonds in the East, where it was expected to raise the money. The merit of the measure asked for by Arizona is in the proposition to undertake an irrigation work on its own account.

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Charleston is meeting with some difficulties in getting the Congress to help it out with its programme for the Inter-State and West Indian Exposition. The Senate very promptly passed a bill at the beginning of the session, at the request of Senator Tillman, to authorize the Government to make an adequate exhibition at Charleston. It has gone to the House, but the opposition of the Speaker to taking it up in that body promises seriously to interfere with the plans of the exposition company. The friends of the bill will be perfectly content to accept the judgment of the House if the measure can be subjected to the test of a vote, and they argue that the same opportunity should be accorded to the Charleston enterprise that was extended to St. Louis and Buffalo. While time passes rapidly with the Congress and the opportunity to get the bill through grows smaller with each day of delay, the persuasiveness of the Charlestonians is not without its effect even upon the somewhat rigid and economical Speaker, and there is a feeling of confidence that it will get to the President before March 3

METHODS AT WEST POINT

Superintendent Mills Before the Congressional Committee.

FIGHTS EASILY KEPT SECRET

Cadets Can Say They Received Injuries in Various Ways—Searching Questions by the Investigators.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 12.—When the Congressional Investigating Committee today resumed its probing process into hazing at the West Point Military Academy, there was an unusually large gathering of spectators in the examination room. Interest in the sessions is daily growing. The examination of the cadet witnesses has been more far-reaching so far than that made by the Military Board, and the committee is evidently bent on getting to the bottom of everything in any way connected with the charges of cruel or brutal treatment of cadets by upper class men.

The first witness called this morning was Col. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the Academy. He said he was graduated from West Point in June, 1879. During his experience as a cadet, he said, fourth class men were required to be obedient and respectful to the upper class men, but not in the same measure as in the case of an army officer. The same demerit system which now exists was then in vogue.

"Did they have class scrapping committees then?" asked Judge Smith.

"They did not."

"Did they have fist fights to a finish, with referee, seconds, and time keepers?"

"Not that I can recall. I think there were only three fights during my academic term. These were of an impromptu nature, and I think the contestants were all first-classmen."

The witness, in reply to a question, said no officer is supposed to be awake all night in order to see that the cadets do not get outside of the post reservation.

Judge Smith asked the Superintendent about the action of the authorities to suppress fighting or to punish those who took part in fights. Col. Mills said that, despite the vigilance of the academic authorities, fights were kept solely within the knowledge of the cadets. He said that only two fights had come to his knowledge, and these were made known through the fact that two cadets had to go to the hospital.

Col. Mills told the committee that cadets who had been fighting did not usually show marks of punishment that might attract the attention of the officers.

"Well, we have had testimony here that two-thirds of the fourth class men, generally the defeated parties in fights, have had to go to the hospital for treatment," said Judge Smith.

Col. Mills then went on to explain that the enforcement of regulations was almost entirely intrusted to the ten tactical officers.

"Why are not all the officers required to report evidences of violations as well as the tactical officers?" was asked.

"That is not the policy, Sir," Col. Mills said.

"Why?"

"Well, if officers were required to do so they would be considerably handicapped in the performance of their duties."

"I don't think it would take much of their time to report evidences of the dozen fights or so that occur during a year," exclaimed Judge Smith.

The Superintendent informed the committee that up to about a year ago there was great difficulty in securing evidence from men who were hazed, as the regulations made both hazers and hazed subject to punishment. As the regulations have been revised so that it is no longer a punishable offense to be hazed, the Colonel said that the fourth-class men could now complain without incriminating themselves.

"What would you think of a scheme of administering an oath against hazing to a cadet when he gets his appointment?" asked Mr. Driggs.

"I should not think it wise. There is a difficulty in defining hazing. Chaffing and quizzing new cadets is not hazing," replied Col. Mills.

The difficulty about getting information as to the cause of black eyes or other marks which would indicate that a cadet had been fighting was illustrated by the witness, who said:

"Gentlemen, it may seem strange to you that the officers here know nothing about a fight, but I can tell you I called a cadet before me who had a black eye and asked him how he had got it. He replied that he had been sparring. I found out since that he had just been engaged in a fight. Many bruises, discolorations, and sprains have been caused by work in the gymnasium, athletic games, and horseback riding."

Mr. Driggs—I have heard it said in several parts of the country that fighting is traditional at West Point. Now, I want to ask, is it true that you West Point officers are so imbued with the traditions of fighting that you do not care to have it stopped?

"That is certainly not true," replied the witness with some feeling. The officers of the academy want to put it down. Fighting is not traditional here. I am strongly opposed to it, as you will see by the records I have to-day.

"You are known all over the country," said Mr. Driggs, "and known as a brave man and a brave soldier. Now I will ask you, is it not cowardly on the part of upper-class men to call out fourth-class men to fight against men who have better physical advantages?"

"Yes, I think it is wrong, and to a certain extent cowardly," was the reply.

In speaking of the ideas of outsiders on hazing, Col. Mills said that many thought it commendable, and former graduates of the academy looked upon it in the same light. This encouraged the young men as they advanced from the fourth class to do the same to their successors as had been done to themselves.

"Many parents," said the witness, "are sympathetic when their sons are fourth class men, but their feelings undergo a change when their sons advance to the upper classes."

"Then you think they enjoy their sons getting even?" said Mr. Wanger.

"Yes, Sir, they do, particularly the women," was the Colonel's answer, which caused a good deal of laughter among the women who were listening.

At the evening session the testimony given by Horace C. Booz, Oscar Booz's brother, before the Military Board, was read to him and admitted. The committee then proceeded with the examination of Col. Mills. A number of questions were asked as to the demerit system at the Academy.

Judge Smith informed Col. Mills that at least two cadets of the first class had testified before the committee that they would report every particle of dust on the cap or clothing of a cadet whom they wished to get out of the Academy, while they would overlook these matters in the case of a cadet to whom they were friendly. Ex-Cadet Huetzler had testified before the committee in Philadelphia that he had been the victim of reports of unfriendly cadets. Huetzler had received fewer official reports than any of the five men on the list of those dismissed for deficiency in discipline.

Col. Mills said that Huetzler was a very careless man. He had Huetzler up before him frequently and had spoken to him of the character of the reports against him. He did not think Huetzler had been unfairly treated.

Col. Mills said that in future all cadets would be medically examined on their leaving the academy, so as to avoid the recurrence of such complex testimony as has recently been given.

Gen. Dick then asked Col. Mills to tell in his own way all that he knew of the Booz case. The Superintendent repeated the exhaustive report which he gave on the subject before the military court, with little or no variation.

At the conclusion of Col. Mills's testimony the Court adjourned until Monday morning.

DISCHARGED FROM WEST POINT.

List of Cadets Found Deficient in the Examinations.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 12.—As a result of the examinations just concluded, the following cadets, found deficient in their studies, were this afternoon discharged from the Military Academy. Their deficiencies consisted in mathematics, French, and drill regulations:

Third Class—P. H. Clark, Illinois; William H. Horton, Tennessee; Amos M. Cooke, Colorado; Benjamin R. McCroskey, California; Alexander R. Meeklson, Ohio; Wiley C. Bodman, North Carolina.

Fourth Class—Tilman M. Bunch, South Carolina; M. S. Davis, South Carolina; Thomas Duncan, at large; Edward A. Finn, Minnesota; Eugene P. Fortson, Iowa; Fred A. Garges, Nevada; Arthur F. Gehle, Massachusetts; John W. A. Halsey, Virginia; Albert T. Lyman, South Dakota; Walter H. Martin, New York; Wentworth W. Pierce, North Carolina; H. C. Roberts, Maine; James A. Storer, Idaho.

Charles W. Owens of Indiana, Winn Blair of Alabama, and Frank Phipps of Washington were turned back to join the Fourth Class.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Percy R. Todd Selected as Second Vice President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

Percy R. Todd, at present Traffic Manager of the West Shore Railroad, was elected Second Vice President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company at the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of that company, held yesterday in the Grand Central Station. The election of Mr. Todd completes the organization of the company, which now has five Vice Presidents, each one in charge of a separate department. This organization of the company is in accordance with the plans mapped out by President Hall over a year ago. At that time W. N. Merrill was elected First Vice President in charge of operation and W. E. Barnett was made Third Vice President in charge of corporate affairs. The office of Second Vice President was left open until a suitable man could be found. Mr. Todd, who has been finally selected to fill this place, will have general charge of the traffic department, including both freight and passenger traffic, and will perform the duties which were formerly exercised by C. S. Mellen, who is now President of the Northern Pacific Railway.

Mr. Todd was born in Toronto, Ontario, in 1859. He was educated in the Collegiate Institute at Ottawa and first entered railroad service as a clerk and telegraph operator in the general office of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, which is now a part of the Canadian Pacific system. In 1875 he became Canadian Agent of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain. From 1882 to 1885 he was General Traveling Agent of the National Dispatch Line of Chicago. During 1885 he acted as Commercial Agent of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, at Albany. He was then for a few months chief clerk in the general freight department of the same road, and in 1886 he accepted the position of General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Canada Atlantic Railroad, at Ottawa. This office he held until 1889, when he was appointed General Freight Agent of the West Shore Railroad. In 1892 he was promoted to the position of General Traffic Manager of the same road and as such he continued to date.

Mr. Todd will enter on his new duties on Feb. 1 next.

REDUCED RATES ON STEEL.

Andrew Carnegie Tells How They Were Brought About Through His Efforts.

Andrew Carnegie has stated his side of the controversy which has been going on for the last year between the steel manufacturers of Pittsburg on the one hand and the railroads on the other. According to Mr. Carnegie, he selected Conneaut instead of Pittsburg as the location for his new tube plant because of the alleged arbitrary increase in rates. "In the first place," said Mr. Carnegie, "I am bound to say that Conneaut was not considered until the Pennsylvania Railroad, without consulting us, doubled our export rates. This led our people to take up the question: 'How can we escape from the grasp of this arbitrary railroad combination?' A study of the subject convinced every one that we could do so by taking to water."

Mr. Carnegie then stated that he had had an interview a few days ago with President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Speaking of this interview, Mr. Carnegie said: "He is going to reduce Pittsburg rates immediately, and assures me that his policy is to protect the manufacturers on his line. He says that he will give them lower rates later than he is about to fix, if other districts continue to do so for the same articles. President Cassatt volunteered the statement that he had told the members of his board that when the immense new works of the Scranton company at Buffalo began operations they must be prepared to give very low rates to the seaboard. He also said that low rates to the West were necessary, as Pittsburg products have to pay freight into other competing districts."

Mr. Carnegie also stated that the new reduced rates, which are to go into effect Tuesday, would be enjoyed by all shippers, small and large ones alike, and that there would be no secret rebates.

Mr. Carnegie's utterances were brought to the attention of the President of one of the largest trunk lines out of New York. "Mr. Carnegie," said he, "is one of the many gentlemen who manufacture steel who are constantly calling on the railroads for lower rates, but who do not hesitate to raise the price of materials which railroads must buy of them 50 per cent. and more above their real value. Our traffic managers have now agreed to make certain reductions, but I hear that Mr. Carnegie is not entirely satisfied with them."

In connection with Mr. Carnegie's statement it may be of interest to note the history of the controversy which is to be brought to an end on Tuesday next when the new rates are to be announced by the Trunk Line Committee. According to the statement of a traffic manager of one of the trunk lines the rates on steel were raised not long after the steel manufacturers announced a raise in the price of steel rails from about $19 to the neighborhood of $34 a ton. The steel manufacturers did not like this and asked for a reduction. They were permitted to present their objections before a railroad committee in June and again in September.

This committee decided to make no reductions, and it was understood that the position taken by all the railroads was that no reduction should be made so long as the price of rails was kept at an unduly high point. The steel manufacturers threatened that Mr. Carnegie would build a railroad of his own. Then they announced a reduction in steel rails to $26 a ton. This was satisfactory to most railroad Presidents, and as a result the Pittsburg Committee, so called, to which the question of steel rates was referred, reported in favor of certain reductions. The report was not unanimous, and it was referred back to the committee.

In December the committee again reported, this time unanimously, in favor of reductions, and the report was accepted. As some details remained to be worked out the matter was laid over until Tuesday next, when the reduced rates will be announced officially.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S ACTION.

Board Announces New Rates on Iron and Steel.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day announced a big reduction in existing freight rates, especially on iron and steel products from Pittsburg to New York.

This matter had been under consideration for many weeks by the freight traffic managers of the various lines, and these officials reached a final conclusion on Jan. 4, but no official announcement was made until to-day, when W. H. Joyce, Freight Traffic Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, said:

"On Feb. 1 a new schedule will go into effect on third and fourth class freight, which class embraces iron and steel articles. The present rates are 35 and 30 cents per 100 pounds respectively, and these will be reduced to 30 and 25 cents per hundred respectively. The rate on billets is now $2.90, and will be reduced to $2.40 from Pittsburg to New York. Pig iron is now rated at $2.80 from Pittsburg to New York, and will be reduced to $2.20.

"On or about April 1, with the opening of navigation, these rates as stated would have gone into effect. Therefore, by issuing notice that the new rate would take effect Feb. 1, we have simply anticipated the date by practically two months. In other words, shippers will be given the benefit of the reduction almost immediately, instead of waiting until April."

RAILROAD ACQUIRES STEAMSHIPS.

Canadian Pacific Secures Navigation Company of the Same Name.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 12.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has acquired the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company.

The latter company has for many years been operating the principal steamship service between Vancouver and Victoria and British Columbia coast points. It is understood that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company intends to add to the present fleet of thirteen vessels and to largely improve the service.

Brief Railroad Items.

President Samuel R. Callaway of the New York Central has returned after a prolonged inspection trip over the main line of the road.

It was reported yesterday in Wall Street that there was no intention of advancing the dividend rate of Union Pacific common stock to 5 per cent. This statement was said to come from an official source. It was added that rumors of "deals" were without foundation. Officials of the company declined to comment on these reports.

BELLEVUE BOARD MEETING

Conditions in the Hospital and Proposed Reforms.

Commissioner Keller Gives Death Statistics—Says Other Hospitals Cannot Be Prevented from Sending Moribund Patients.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller, who on Friday suffered a relapse while convalescing from an attack of bronchitis, left his sick bed at the New Amsterdam Hotel yesterday afternoon and went to Bellevue to meet the special committee of five members of the Medical Board, who were appointed by that body to co-operate with him in his investigation into alleged abuses in Bellevue Hospital. There were present Dr. Alexander Lambert, Dr. A. A. Smith, Dr. William Polk, and Dr. George B. Fowler. Dr. Brannan, the other member, was ill.

The session lasted nearly four hours, and late in the afternoon Dr. Stewart, the Superintendent of Bellevue, was called into the room and remained closeted with the others until the close. The meeting was behind closed doors throughout, and after the adjournment Mr. Keller was asked to act as spokesman by those present.

"We have been going over in a general way the conditions in the hospital, and mapping out certain reforms to be formulated by the Medical Board and to be adopted by them at a special meeting to be called," he said.

Asked if the case of Dr. Moore, recently removed from the control of the Insane Pavilion, had been taken up, Mr. Keller said it was still pending. "The situation is simply this," he said. "I suspended him and referred the case to the Medical Board for their action. They have not acted. When they have reported to me I can dismiss or retain him, as I see fit. If I had made up my mind to dismiss him I would not have referred him to the Medical Board. There were certain professional questions in the case that I, as a layman, would not assume to pass upon, especially when the responsibility for the medication in the Insane Pavilion rests upon the Medical Board. It was simply that Dr. Moore's evidence before the Coroner appeared to me to show neglect, and so I reported the case with that evidence, to the Medical Board."

Mr. Keller said that figures had been considered which showed that during the last year there had been 24,807 admissions to the hospital, of whom 1,720 had died there. One hundred and seven patients had been transferred from other hospitals who had died in Bellevue within twenty-four hours after their reception. Eliminating these, the death rate for the year was only 6.6 per cent., while including them it was 7.076 per cent. This, he said, was a very favorable showing for any hospital. He said it was impossible to stop the other hospitals from sending their poor, dying patients to Bellevue in order to lessen their own death rates.

"It is inhuman for a hospital to transfer a moribund man to Bellevue," said the Commissioner, "but it would be more inhuman for Bellevue to refuse him and send him back, because, if bringing him here endangers his life, then the journey back would endanger it still more."

Commissioner Keller said he did not believe the charges made by George Crouch, that Superintendent Blair had extorted $600 from him, were true, and he refused to discuss another charge that Mr. Blair had drawn money to send an insane woman back to Russia by way of Montreal, and she had been found a day or so afterward, wandering about Philadelphia. He had asked him for an explanation of this matter, but had not been forthcoming yet, as the records of the case are in Albany. The matter belonged in the hands of the State Board of Lunacy, he said, as it was the State's money that had been expended.

The Commissioner also said that the photographs of insane patients taken at the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island, after they had been brought there from the Bellevue pavilion, which had been called for by the Grand Jury, could not be regarded as conclusive evidence that they had been injured at Bellevue. The pictures had not been taken as they left Bellevue, he said, and the injuries shown in the photographs might have been received on the way to Ward's Island. "It would be quite possible for an insane man to fall and hurt himself on the boat going up the river," he added.

NO COURTROOM FURNITURE.

Those Having Business with Long Island City Magistrate May Have to Stand.

More trouble is in store for the Magistrate Court in Long Island City. Not long ago the Magistrate, Clerk, and all those connected with the court were dispossessed from the old Court House in Queens, and for three days all business was transacted on the steps of the building. New quarters were finally secured, but then came more difficulties. The place hired was the Lyceum, owned by the Rev. Father John McGuire of St. Mary's Church.

When the Lyceum was rented three months ago the city had no furniture to fix up the court-room, and in order to rent the hall Father McGuire loaned desks, chairs, and benches, pending the arrival of the furniture ordered from Deputy Commissioner Joel Fowler of the Department of Lights and Supplies.

Father McGuire called at the hall yesterday and notified the Magistrate that he intends to remove on Monday all the furniture in the court-room belonging to him. As the city owns but one chair in the place, there is likely to be an unusual scene when court is opened next week. No doubt the Magistrate will have possession of the solitary chair.

MRS. SCHILLING FEARED ARREST.

Bigamy Charge by Her Second Husband Haunted Her and She Took Her Life.

Mrs. Lillie Schilling, the young woman who drank carbolic acid at the home of Mrs. Harry Harris, 193 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, the anniversary of her birth, and died on the way to St. Catharine's Hospital, feared arrest for bigamy. Mrs. Schilling was a native of Lafayette, N. J., where her family, the Beckwiths, are well known. About five years ago the young woman met Henry Yockers, a well-to-do florist of Maspeth, L. I., and they were married a few months later. There was not enough gayety for the woman in Maspeth, and two years later she left her husband and went to live in Brooklyn. She met Schilling, an insurance agent, and they were married, and it was not until two months ago that he learned that his wife had another husband living. After a quarrel Mrs. Schilling left her husband and went to board with Mrs. Harris.

A few days before taking her life, the young woman learned that her first husband was seeking a divorce and that her second husband was taking steps to have her punished for bigamy. This made her despondent, and the fear of State prison is believed to have led her to take her life.

The relatives of Schilling refused to have anything to do with the body. Word was also sent to the dead girl's relatives, in Lafayette, N. J., but nothing has been heard from them. Unless the body is claimed to-day it will be buried in the Potter's Field.

The New York and Florida Limited.

The New York and Florida Limited, which runs via the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Southern Railway to the Winter resorts of Florida, will make its first trip of the season, and of the new century, to-morrow. The train has been run every Winter for the last four seasons, and it has been constantly improved upon. It now consists of Pullman compartment cars, drawing room, sleeping, library, dining, and observation cars. It carries one car for Aiken and Augusta, and makes connection for all points on the East and West Coast of Florida.

Northwestern Extension Opens To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—A new extension of the Chicago and Northwestern Road will be opened for traffic to-morrow. It runs from Stark to Lakonta and Buxton, Iowa. The new extension is 225 miles in length, and is expected to prove an important feeder of the main system. Daily passenger train service in both directions has been arranged over the new extension.

VOYAGERS HAVE MISHAPS

Trunk Missing, a Whole Party Astray and Purse Forgotten.

But with Hurry, Athletics, and the Aid of Good-Natured Longshoremen All Was Righted as the Steamer Sailed.

The departure yesterday of the North German Lloyd liner Kaiserin Maria Theresia for Mediterranean ports afforded to the persons on the pier and the passengers who sailed a remarkable series of ludicrous absentmindedness on the part of a number of persons who had booked to sail on the big German, which sailed from the foot of Gansevoort Street. First it was a trunk belonging to a woman from Philadelphia that had been forgotten, then a pocketbook that a wife had given to the safe keeping of her husband, who was detained on this side on account of stress of business, and, last of all, a party of six men and women, evidently from the West, who had gone to the Brooklyn terminal instead of the New York terminal of the company to catch the steamer.

The first of the forgetful contingent to discover that something was missing was Mr. and Mrs. Elery of Philadelphia, who a short time before the departing hour of the liner suddenly noticed that an important piece of their baggage was missing. Out of their cabin and down the gangway both rushed to the baggage master to see if he knew anything about the luggage. "Not a thing; it hasn't been delivered here," that gentleman informed them. "Then I'll not go a step," answered Mrs. Elery, "for it contains a number of things I shall need on the trip." A consultation of officials on the pier and then Mrs. Elery returned on board the vessel, leaving her husband on the pier to listen for the rumble of the wagon on which the missing piece of luggage was by chance expected to arrive.

"No wagon, no trunk; what are we going to do about it?" asked Mr. Elery of his wife, who was anxiously awaiting developments on deck. She decided she would remain behind, and Mr. Elery went aboard, and soon appeared followed by two stewards dragging a number of pieces of baggage behind them. The luggage was taken to a convenient place on the pier while husband and wife again consulted, and as preparations to clear the pier were about complete they decided once more to embark. Mr. Elery, this time carrying the hand baggage, started for the gangplank. Two longshoremen came to his assistance, however, and relieved him of his burden, while an attache of the line informed the couple that the company would trace the trunks and sent them on the next steamer.

Before this incident had closed, and just as the ship was about to back out and the gangway pulled down, a number of carriages containing the party who had gone to Brooklyn to catch the liner dashed down the pier. "Don't let her go; we went to Brooklyn by mistake!" screamed an excited woman in the party. "Hurry up, or you won't go on the Kaiserin," answered a burly longshoreman, and, snatching their hand baggage, all six rushed up the gangway, which, as the sixth stepped on the deck, was released and let down to the pier by the pulleys. The vessel was almost in the stream and the passengers on board were signaling their last farewells to the friends they were leaving behind, when from the deck a slim little woman cried:

"John, where is my pocketbook, you have it in your pocket, and I haven't any money?"

"That's right, but here it comes, so be ready to catch it," and pulling out a bulky-looking woman's purse, the man gripped it tightly, drew back his right arm, and threw it with all his might in the direction of the ship. Up into the air and seemingly over the vessel flew the money, but the momentum was not sufficient, and, instead of falling on the deck of the steamer, the purse missed her about two feet and fell with a splash into the water.

Then there was a look of despair from the deck, and an answering one of mingled surprise and chagrin from the dock.

"What am I to do," wailed the little woman.

"I don't know, I couldn't help it, I'm sure," came the answer from the deck.

But once more the longshoremen came to the rescue. The money could be seen floating in the water, and letting one of their number down into a rowboat the purse was soon recovered and returned to the anxiously awaiting man on the pier. It was wet through and through as a matter of course, and, having trebled in weight as a result of the soaking, he prepared to make the second attempt to land it on the liner. Without a word of warning to the crowd lining the vessel's rail, he drew back his right, and with a mighty swing sent the purse on its second trip to the liner's side. There was a dodging of heads on board, and the sound of a thump against the Kaiserin's side, and then a happy "Good-bye, John" assured the absent-minded husband that all was well at last.

The Kaiserin was in the river heading for the Hook when a wagon loaded with several baskets of choice fruit came trotting down the pier.

"Here's some baskets of fruit for—" yelled the driver. "Well, there's ther boat—swim out and give 'em to 'em," answered one of the exhausted longshoremen, who had taken part in the previous exciting events.

WORK OF THE BABIES' HOSPITAL.

Building and Endowment Fund Increased by $98,500 in the Past Year.

At the annual meeting of the Babies' Hospital of the City of New York, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, held Wednesday evening, progress was reported in regard to the building and endowment fund during the year. There has been about $98,500 subscribed, but about $100,000 is still needed. Increasing work has been done by the out-patient department, which treated 4,754 applicants, of whom 64 per cent. paid for their own medicines. The Training School for Nursery Maids graduated 22 young women, making a total of 170 since its foundation. The hospital is declared to owe much, if not all, of its success to the efficient work of the Cribside Committee and Women's Board. The following officers were re-elected:

J. Hooker Hamersley, President; Oliver G. Jennings, Vice President; Mrs. John B. Colvert, Treasurer of Current Funds; Henry R. Kunhardt, Treasurer Permanent Funds; Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer Building Fund, and B. Ogden Chisholm, Secretary.

On the Medical Board for the coming year are the following:

Consulting Physicians—Dr. A. Jacobi, Dr. F. P. Kinnicutt, Dr. Pearce Bailey, Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite, and Dr. E. B. Bronson. Consulting surgeon, Dr. Robert Abbe. Attending physicians, Dr. L. E. Holt and Dr. R. B. Kimball. Attending surgeon, Dr. Arthur L. Fisk. Consulting eye and ear specialist, Dr. Wilbur A. Marple.

The Treasurer's report for the fiscal year showed receipts for current uses from all sources $18,813.55, while the expenses of maintenance were $16,105.83.

NEW YORK FIRMS SWINDLED.

Three Men Arrested in St. Louis for Fraudulently Ordering Goods.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—Three men charged with having by fraud disposed of thousands of dollars' worth of dry goods were arrested here last night by Federal officers.

The name of a reputable St. Louis firm was used in ordering the consignments. Menasha Lipschitz, Samuel Lipschitz, his son, and Nathan Harris, an employe, are charged with being the leaders of the scheme. The losers include many New York firms, who received orders on sixty and ninety days' time by the firm of "M. M. Lipschitz & Co." After a few days the orders were honored, as the credit of the firm of that name was excellent. Bales, boxes, and bundles began coming to St. Louis and were carted to an old building at 1,213 Chestnut Street. As soon as the wagons reached the place they were quickly unloaded, the dray bills signed, and soon after another wagon would haul the stuff away.

These mysterious operations were kept up from July 28 to Oct. 10. United States Commissioner John R. Gray charges the men with using the mails in the furtherance of fraudulent schemes.

Want Ravenwood Bridge Started.

A delegation from the Queens County Republican Central Committee will wait upon the Secretary of War at Washington to-morrow to urge him to approve immediately the plans for the proposed Ravenwood bridge, between Manhattan and Queens, submitted to him some time ago. The Secretary's approval is necessary before work upon the bridge can be started.

THE BIG STORE. A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MUST BE AT THE FOUNTAIN

Carpets.

We will offer to-morrow a choice of our entire line of fine, high-grade Carpets—not remnants or short ends, mind you!—at lower prices than wholesale dealers ask and receive for identically the same goods. To protect ourselves from dealers, none of these Carpets will be sold by the roll—that's the only restriction.

Axminster Carpets; worth from $1.15 to $1.35 a yard; reduced to	85
Royal Wilton Carpets, worth from $2.25 to $2.50 a yard; reduced to	1.50
Wilton Velvet Carpets, worth $1.50 a yard; reduced to	1.00
Wool Velvet Carpets, worth $1.25 a yard; reduced to	75
Body Brussels Carpets, worth from $1.35 to $1.50 a yard; reduced to	85
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, worth from 75c. to 90c. a yard; reduced to	55
Ingrain Carpets, worth 75c. a yard; reduced to	50
Also, 500 yards of Plain Linoleums, worth 65c. a yard; reduced to	45

Rug Department.

300 Royal Wilton Rugs, size 27x54 inches, worth $4.50; reduced to	2.25
400 Wilton Rugs, size 36x63, worth $6.50; reduced to	3.50
50 Wilton Rugs, size 8 ft. 3 in. by 10 ft. 6 in., worth $30.00; reduced to	22.50
50 Wilton Rugs, size 9 by 12 ft., worth $35.00; reduced to	25.00

Silverware.

Three Special Offerings for Monday—all money savers. Don't miss them.

Fruit Stands of pink glass, with fancy quadruple plated frame; worth $3.00; reduced for Monday to	1.95
Biscuit or Bread Trays, quadruple plated and highly polished, with handsomely embossed borders; regularly on sale at $2.50; reduced for Monday to	1.50
Crumb Tray and Scraper, quadruple plated and satin engraved; regularly on sale at $2.00; reduced for Monday to	95

Dress Linings

of a good, strong, durable quality—the kinds most in use and most wanted—at the lowest of prices.

36-in. Percaline, in all the leading shades; worth 12½c. a yard; on sale to-morrow at	8
26-in. silk-finish Percaline, in all the leading shades; worth 25c. a yard; on sale to-morrow at	18
36-in. Waist Linings, with black backs; worth 17c. a yard; on sale to-morrow at	12½
36-in. Mercerized Sateen, all shades; worth 35c. a yard; on sale to-morrow at	25
21-in. Sateens, with linen backs; all shades; worth 55c. a yard; on sale to-morrow at	39
16-in. Black Hair Cloth, French finish; worth 25c. a yard; on sale to-morrow at	15
Waist Linings, ready for use, with bones and collars; on sale to-morrow at, each,	49
Mercerized Silk Moreens, in fast black; worth 50c. a yard; on sale to-morrow at	39

Our Annual January Cigar Sale Commences Monday Morning, When We Will Offer

100,000 High-Grade Cigars

at prices never before equalled—here or elsewhere. The offerings represent several recent cash purchases on the most advantageous terms, laid aside especially for this sale, which bids fair to eclipse all previous efforts in this direction. A comparison of the "Regular Price" with the "Special Sale Price" will show at a glance the big saving to be effected.

Your money back if purchase should prove unsatisfactory!

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Imported Manuel Garcia: Conchas Selectos, box of 50	5.50	4.75
La Esencia de Cuba, Key West, made by the Seidenberg Co., finest quality, clear Havana, Cuban made: Concha Regalia, box of 50	3.75	2.75
Puritanos, box of 50	4.50	3.25
Noblezas, box of 50	5.50	4.25
Panetelas (Bock & Co.'s shape), box of 100	9.00	7.00
La Intimidad, clear Havana, fine quality, Cuban hand-made, in two sizes: Puritanos Chico, box of 50	2.90	2.00
Regalia Especiales, box of 50	3.50	2.50
La Valiosa, Sumatra wrapper, fine long Havana filler, hand-made: Perfecto, extra, box of 50	3.50	2.50
La Flor de Alfonso, Key West, Mexican wrapper, fine long combination filler, 3 sizes: Rothschild's Especiales, box of 50	2.50	1.75
Londres Grande, box of 100	2.50	3.50
Perfectos, box of 25	1.75	1.00
Rarebit Puritanos and Liberty Girl Specials, Sumatra wrapper, fine, long combination Havana filler, box of 50	2.25	1.75
10,000 Sumatra Wrapper, fine mixed Havana filler cigars, assorted brands and sizes, box of 50	2.25	1.50
10,000 Sumatra Wrapper, fine long combination filler, New York made cigars, assorted brands in Conchas, Reina Victorias and Perfecto shapes, box of 50	1.50	1.00
5,000 Sumatra Wrapper, mixed Havana filler cigars, Perfecto shape, box of 25	1.25	75
Hoffman House Bouquet, box of 50	3.50	2.85
George W. Childs Cigar, box of 50	2.25	1.65
Cremo Cigar, box of 50	2.25	1.65
Lucke's Rolled Cigars, box of 50	1.25	85

Mail orders filled. We reserve the right to limit quantities.

The Shoe Manufacturers' Annual Clean-Up Sale

one of the most successful shoe sales we have ever held, enters upon its second week to-morrow morning. It represents, as we have already told you, the "end of the season" stocks of five of the leading manufacturers of high-grade shoes in America, secured by our shoe buyer at very low prices. When the sale began, thousands of these shoes were still in the hands of the workmen, and many "sample" lines were out on the road. They are all here now, and while this sale is in progress you may buy two, and in some cases three, pairs of good shoes for what you generally pay for one pair of the same quality. All sizes and every style of the season for man or woman are here in plenty. Here are further details for the interested:

At 1.95—Ladies' Shoes, in kid, calf, patent leather, patent kid and enamel; button or lace, with hand-sewed welts and turns; all styles of toes, and from the "common sense" to the high French heels; also the extra high cut Skating Shoes, in tan and black; not a pair in the lot worth less than $3.50—many of them worth $5 and $6.

At 1.95—Men's Shoes, of wax calf, box calf, vici kid and patent leather, with London, bulldog and plain toes, lace and Congress and hand-sewed welts; also, winter tans, button or lace, hand-sewed and horsehide waterproof shoes. These are all $3.50 and $5.00 shoes. Price them elsewhere if you doubt it.

At 1.25—Men's Shoes of satin and wax calf, with London and bulldog toes, lace and plain toes, lace and Congress, some with Goodyear welts; all sizes; regularly worth $2.50 and $3.

At 95c.—Ladies' Shoes of kidskin, in tan or black, button or lace, also some double sole box calf lace shoes; worth fully $1.50 and $2.00 a pair, to say the least.

The January Double-Value Sale of

Women's Cloaks, Suits and Skirts

possesses many unique features—most important of which is the fact that every garment in the sale has been made to our order, especially for this sale.

In former years the January sale meant the closing out of our own and manufacturers' left-over stocks.

This year, in consequence of opportunities for the purchase of choice cloths at great reductions from standard prices and some manufacturers' readiness to keep their plants going during the dull weeks of December and January, even at a loss, we are enabled to offer you at the same price reductions that elsewhere would secure but left-over goods

The choicest and newest productions of some of America's foremost wholesale tailors.

We have been in the cloak business for fourteen years, but we never could do this before. We may continue fourteen years more and not be able to do it again. It's a great opportunity—will you miss it?

Raglans, Ulsters and Newmarkets, at 9.75, 14.75 and 18.75.

The Raglans are of Oxford cloth, lined with satin.

The Ulsters are of double-faced plaid back cloths.

The Newmarkets are of heavy cheviot and pebble cloths.

Seal Plush Jackets, at 8.90 and 14.75.

The $8.90 Jackets are perfectly plain, but of the finest quality.

The $14.75 Jackets are of velour finish with beaver collar and revers.

Velour Jackets, at 14.75, 22.50 and 27.50.

The $14.75 garments are of $25.00 value.

The $22.50 are handsomely embroidered and of $35.00 value.

The $27.50 are rich velours over black or white satin with Arabian lace.

Jackets, Box Coats, Automobiles, at 5.00, 6.75, 9.75.

The Jackets are of Oxford cloth over Romaine lining.

The Box Coats are of fine Kersey over heavy satin.

The Automobiles are of Oxford cloth over heavy satin.

Clearing Sale of *Flannel Waists.*

We have 2,000 Flannel Waists left of recent big purchases, which have dwindled down to odd sizes and colors. These we will sell out Monday in three lots,

at 49c., 69c. and 95c.

The waists offered in this sale have never been sold at these prices, or anything approaching them, within our recollection.

The Fur Dep't

Offers the following unexcelled bargains for Monday, January 14.

Persian Jackets at 52.50. Value $85.00.

Electric Seal Jackets at 19.75. Value $27.50.

Mink Scarfs at 7.90. Value $11.75.

Mink Muffs at 8.75. Value $15.00.

Chinchilla Muffs at 19.75. Value $32.50.

Sable Fox Animal Scarfs at 6.75. Value $10.00.

ALSO 2,000 Scarfs of Red Fox, Sable Opossum, Electric Seal, Imitation Stone Marten, Brook Mink and Gray Fox. With Muffs to match, at 2.75 each.

Etons, Blouses, Fancy Jackets, at 12.75, 14.75, 18.75.

The Etons are of fine kersey, very handsomely trimmed.

The Blouses are of kersey and cheviot with very elaborate embroidery.

The Fancy Jackets are of crush velour with satin fold belts.

Capes at 4.90, 7.50 and 8.75.

The $4.90 capes are of golf cloths worth $9.75.

The $7.50 capes are of kersey cheviot worth $10.00.

The $8.75 capes are of plush, with fur or embroidery, worth $12.75.

50 Very Swell Long Garments, Paletots, Newmarkets, Velour Capes, Etc., of $60 to $100 value, at 39.75 each.

In the Suit Dep't

We will offer very special for Monday, January 14th, Ladies' Suits at 10.00 and 19.75.

The $10.00 suits are of fine cheviot, in jacket styles, worth $16.50. The $19.75 suits are tight-fitting blouse, Eaton and jacket styles, worth $27.50 and $42.50.

165 Ladies' Walking and Rainy-Day Suits, $12.50, $18.75 and $25.00 values, at 7.90, 11.75 and 15.00.

These Suits are made of the best coverts, homespuns, cheviots, meltons and venetians, with plain or plaid backs, in jacket, tight-fitting and blouse styles, with heavily stitched flounced or flaring skirts.

THE PHILIPPINE PRISONS

Filled with Insurgents Since the Expiration of the Amnesty.

Carcel de Bilibid One of the Archipelago's Unprogressive Institutions.

MANILA, Dec. 15.—Since the period within which amnesty was granted to captured insurgents expired the insurrectos have been sent to Manila in batches of dozens, scores, and hundreds. It is but a month since the military government began the retention of the prisoners of war, and already the quarters fitted up to hold them are filled.

Liberty gained formerly simply by swearing allegiance to the United States was looked upon by the insurgents as so easy of attainment that the Yankees were set down as being simple indeed for being so lenient. Within the past few weeks, however, the insurgents have been learning that sterner war measures are in force, and to-day 1,500 insurgents are in confinement in this city, exclusive of several hundred natives, so-called political prisoners, most of whom may also be classed as insurgents.

The question as to what is to be done with these prisoners of war appears to be wholly undetermined. They have not been tried or sentenced, and apparently are unlikely to be for a long time to come. They are brought in by rail and by steamer, and a few were arrested within the city. Uncertainty and curiosity concerning their fate are strongly depicted on their brown faces.

Practically all the war prisoners thus far brought in are confined in the Quartel Malate, an inclosure containing four long double, barnlike wooden buildings, built for troops' barracks, but lately transformed into prisons by the addition of bolts on the doors and bars across the windows. A pair of these buildings are occupied by a couple of battalions of the Third and Sixth Artillery stationed on guard duty. The others are the prisons. Some 300 natives are confined in each of the four wings, which measure each about 30 by 120 feet. Four platforms, six feet wide, run nearly the length of the building. Upon these the captives sleep, lying crosswise in four long rows, and there they sit about in rather expectant listlessness during the daylight hours, excepting the four hours during which they are allowed the liberty of the yard.

A serviceable combination of bathroom and laundry is at the end of the buildings. The prisoners' food, pork, sometimes beef, and greens, and rice, is cooked in a rear inclosure. A hospital is provided with native doctors. For an hour at midday the prisoners' friends are admitted to the yard. At first they were permitted to come into as close contact as a light barbed-wire fence between them would permit, but recently a second lower fence was built six feet outward. Beyond this the rebel's wife, sweetheart, or mother cannot come, and whatever is passed in to a prisoner is handed across by a sentry, and incidentally scrutinized.

One of the unprogressive public institutions of the archipelago is Carcel de Bilibid, the only permanent prison of any size in the Philippines. Should the leaders in American Boards of Corrections and Charities visit this institution, they would find prison reform in an embryonic stage, indeed. About the only visible improvement since the old place came under American control has been in the matter of cleanliness, the erection of a small hospital of wood and bamboo, and betterment of sewerage conditions.

Bilibid Prison, which confines criminals and political and military prisoners, was built by the Spanish at a cost of more than $800,000. Its appearance would never justify the cost. It consists of a great square, inclosed by stone walls, with sentry boxes. The buildings are long, one-story affairs, grouped in elliptical fashion. All ages and classes of men and boys are confined together without any separation or privacy, and all degrees of native criminals are allowed full liberty of the yard. Women and American civil and soldier prisoners are confined in separate quarters, and the Americans have different food from the natives, the "chow" of the latter being prepared and served in primitive fashion. The inmates pass their days and nights in idleness, with the exception of a few who are skilful in weaving, carving, bamboo work, &c., who get a percentage of receipts from the sale of their handiwork to visitors.

There are two parts to Bilibid, the city side and the presidio side. Each contains 550 prisoners. The presidio side confines all political prisoners and culprits sentenced for more than four years. There are also usually fifty American soldier prisoners, tried and sentenced by military courts in the various islands and waiting to be sent to Alcatraz (San Francisco) or Fort Leavenworth military prisons. The health of the place is excellent, and the native prisoners, aside from the long termers, are only too anxious to remain. The break for liberty of July 16 last, in which several were shot down by guards, was planned and led by the long termers.

Both the prisons above described are taxed to their capacity. The military government has been recommended to provide more places, and especially for captured insurrectos, who cannot be kept confined at military posts without much sacrifice in details for prison guard duty.

Troops Quit Subig and Olongapo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Gen. MacArthur has notified the War Department that all the United States troops stationed in the Pueblos of Subig and Olongapo, Province of Zambales, Luzon, have been withdrawn from that territory, and that it has been temporarily transferred to the administrative and tactical control of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval forces of the Asiatic station. The troops have been relieved by a marine detachment. Gen. MacArthur says that the establishment of civil government within the territory will be conducted as heretofore.

Assignments in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, has been assigned to the command of the First District, Department of Southern Luzon, in place of Col. W. S. Schuyler, Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, who has been ordered to join his regiment.

Other assignments in the Philippines have been made as follows:

First Lieut. W. H. Clifford, Jr., U. S. M. C., to be Provost Judge for the Island of Vanoalan; Capt. H. O. Bissell, U. S. M. C., as Provost Judge for the District of Pollok, Island of Mindanao.

Veterans Want Travel Pay from Manila

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 12.—A committee has been appointed by the Washington veterans of the Spanish-American war to take steps to secure from Congress travel pay for the journey from Manila to San Francisco. It is contended that other regiments were paid travel pay from the points named, but the rule was changed before the Washington boys were ordered home. The travel pay amounts to about $100 per man, with a proportionate advance for the officers and non-commissioned officers.

Orleans to Return to England.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Movements at York House, Twickenham, indicate that it is the intention of the Duke of Orleans to return to England, whence he has been ostracized since he congratulated the designer of the caricatures grossly insulting to Queen Victoria which appeared in Paris comic papers. The Duke's mother, the Comtesse de Paris, is said to have been in communication with the Queen and Prince of Wales, in the hope of patching up the matter.

King Alexander Says He Is Happy.

NISCH, Servia, Jan. 12.—The Nirouna-Skupshtina (National Assembly) was opened to-day by King Alexander. In the speech from the throne, his Majesty declared that his marriage had set the seal on his life's happiness. He emphasized the split with his father, (ex-King Milan,) saying Milan had left the country forever, therefore he hoped for better service from the present Ministry than from the last.

Orders Attacks on France to Cease.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 12.—The Independance Belge's St. Petersburg correspondent announces that the Russian Government has ordered the Novoe Vremya to cease its attacks upon the French Government and upon Gen. André, the French Minister of War.

Descendant of Daniel Defoe Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—James Defoe, the last male descendant of the author of "Robinson Crusoe," died this week. He was eighty-two years old and a pauper.

THE SANTO DOMINGO TROUBLE.

United States May Interfere to Protect the New York Company—Conferences in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Government probably will take cognisance of the troubles in Santo Domingo, and will take such action as is necessary for the protection of American interests there. Thus far, however, the State Department has not heard from Consul General Maxwell on the reports that the Santo Domingan Government has resumed the direction of its own fiscal affairs.

Messrs. Hollis, Abbott, and Ward of New York, representing the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, have held lengthy conferences with Acting Secretary of State Hill and Solicitor Penfield of the State Department concerning the reported repudiation of the company's grant by Santo Domingo.

A dispatch of inquiry was sent to Consul General Maxwell, at Santo Domingo City, asking him to advise the department if the press reports of a repudiation of the company's rights were correct, and also to forward a general statement of the situation. Although it is not so stated officially it is probable that an intimation has been conveyed to Santo Domingo not to take precipitate action until the matter can receive due consideration here.

Gen. Beekman Du Barry Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Gen. Beekman Du Barry, United States Army, retired, died at his residence in this city to-day. Gen. Du Barry was born in New Jersey, and was appointed to the Military Academy from the District of Columbia in 1845. He was appointed Captain Commissary Subsistence in 1853, and Major Commissary Subsistence in 1863. For meritorious service during the war he was made Lieutenant Colonel and brevet Colonel in 1865. He became Brigadier General in 1890, and was retired two years later.

OLD SUPERSTITION REVIVED.

Death of Lieut. Forbes-Leith Accords with Ancient Curse on the Owners of Fyvie Castle.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The memorial to be used as an institute by the Gordon Highlanders at Aberdeen, which Mrs. Forbes-Leith, formerly of New York, intends to erect in memory of her son, Lieut. Percy F. Forbes-Leith, who died from fever recently in Natal, recalls the fact that Fyvie Castle (Mrs. Forbes-Leith's residence) is one of the many mysterious places in Scotland said to have a curse which invariably falls on the eldest son of the house.

For many generations the property has failed to descend in a direct line, and when the Duff-Gordons sold Fyvie Castle to Mr. Forbes-Leith it was argued that the curse could not be transferred to another family. But the death of the young subaltern has revived the superstition held by all Aberdeenshire.

Mrs. Forbes-Leith was formerly Miss January of St. Louis.

THE PRUSSIAN CANAL BILL.

Enlarged Measure Calls for an Expenditure of 384,000,000 Marks.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The enlarged Canal bill introduced in the lower house of the Diet to-day provides for the Midland Canal 260,000,000 marks; for the Berlin-Stettin Canal 41,000,000 marks; for the improvement of the Warthe and a connection with the Vistula 23,000,000 marks; for the Oder tidewater canal 41,000,000 marks, and for the Havel and Spree Canal 19,000,000 marks; a total of 384,000,000 marks.

The Finance Minister is empowered to sell bonds to raise the necessary funds.

GERMAN MINISTER DENOUNCED.

Member of the Reichstag Attacks Count von Posadowsky-Wehner.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—In the Reichstag to-day Herr Fischer (Social Democrat) seized the opportunity of the debate on the Home Office estimates to make a violent attack on Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, the Secretary of the Interior, in connection with the recent "twelve-thousand-mark" scandal, (that amount having been contributed by certain manufacturers for the turtherance of the Anti-Strike bill.) Herr Fischer proposed the appointment of a Parliamentary commission to investigate the political and financial relations between the Home Office and the Central Union of German Manufacturers and other interested bodies.

Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, in reply, said he hoped his post would always be occupied by a man as honestly anxious as himself to ameliorate the position of the working people. He assumed full responsibility for the action under debate, and said he had no thought of relinquishing his office as long as he enjoyed the confidence of the Emperor.

CREW OF THE RUSSIE ACCUSED.

It Is Alleged that an Officer Had to Threaten Them with a Revolver.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Ugly stories are leaking out concerning the behavior of part of the crew of the steamer Russie wrecked off Faraman on Monday, whose crew and passengers, numbering 102 persons, were rescued by boats from the shore yesterday.

Le Matin publishes an interview with a passenger, who said that the conduct of some of the sailors was beneath contempt. The first mate had to enforce obedience at the muzzle of a loaded revolver, and was obliged to pass the nights with a loaded revolver in his hand. These assertions are confirmed by two women passengers. The other passengers, adds the correspondent, while praising the officers, maintained a significant silence regarding the seamen.

A correspondent of L'Echo de Paris alleges that discord prevailed on board, in consequence of the conduct of two women, vaudeville artists, and certain other passengers. He declares that scandalous incidents occurred in the smoking room between the women and some of the officers. In spite of the fact that all on board appeared to be on the threshold of death. The correspondent adds:

"It is asserted that the officers surreptitiously favored these women, giving them an unfair allowance of biscuits and oranges. These rumors spread to the crew, who seized on them as a pretext to start a little mutiny. The seamen refused to do duty, saying there was no longer any discipline on board; that in face of the common peril every one had the right to save his own skin, and that the common danger made them all equal. Matters came to such a point that the first mate, after a refusal of obedience, was obliged to threaten the mutineers with a revolver. Order was restored, but the quarrel broke out anew on landing."

A correspondent of Le Petit Parisien sends the following significant statement:

"A sailor tells me that when the Carro lifeboat ran alongside the Russie Capt. Jouvet stood at the gangway, with a revolver in his hand, to prevent any incident calculated to jeopardize good order in the disembarkation."

H. A. De Lille Dies in Poverty.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—There died in London this week, in poverty, a character once well known in New York, London, and Paris—Henry A. De Lille, who married Olive Logan. He was at various times connected with several New York newspapers. While in Paris he greatly aided, in a confidential capacity, Napoleon III., and he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the Emperor. Poverty and illness made his closing days tragic.

Bosschieter Murder Trial Precautions.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Bosschieter, step-mother of Jennie Bosschieter, to-day announced that she would attend the trial of the four men accused of having murdered her stepdaughter, which will be begun on Monday. The father of the murdered girl will not visit the Court House during the trial. He never mentions Jennie's name. Sheriff Sturr swore in a number of extra officers to-day to guard the four prisoners during the trial.

Arbuckles Win a Legal Victory.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The Arbuckles won a victory in the Circuit Court to-day, when it was decided that they are stockholders in the Woolson Spice Company, and, as such, are entitled to inspect certain books and papers of the defendant company, so that they may ascertain the cost and selling price of materials used by the Woolsons. On Monday the plaintiffs will make a demand for the books, and the courts will decide just what books they may see.

ATTACKS THE SUBSIDY BILL.

John De Witt Warner Says It Is So Framed that the Government Will Get Nothing in Return.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—"Ship subsidies," particularly the Frye Shipping bill now before Congress, was the subject discussed at the meeting of the New England Free Trade League this evening. John De Witt Warner of New York was the chief speaker.

"This bill," he said, "is not a subsidy bill, in that it furnishes compensation for anything by which any one is compelled to do anything. It is simply a carefully drawn measure, so arranged that the Government will pay $9,000,000 to a few gentlemen and interests who have got up the bill, and is so carefully framed that the Government will get nothing in return. The provisions of the bill are such that these continuing contracts may last nearly thirty years.

"The object is to subsidize passenger steamers that take out tourists and bring back immigrants. The result is to pay the highest subsidy to ships that do not carry cargo, and cannot carry cargo.

"One excuse offered for this bill is that our merchant marine needs help. The Commissioner of Navigation in his report shows that of all prosperous industries to-day American shipbuilding stands at the head."

Mr. Warner called attention to the new shipbuilding plants started, and showed that the increase is destined to be still greater.

MILLIONS IN REALTY DEAL.

Northern Pacific Sells Rest of Federal Land Grant to a Syndicate.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 12.—What is said to be the largest real estate transaction ever made in the Northwest was closed to-day, whereby the Northern Pacific Railway Company disposes of the entire remaining portion of the Federal land grant of 1864 to a syndicate composed of Mankato and St. Paul capitalists.

The purchase price runs into the millions, but the syndicate has not announced the exact figures. The lands lie in North Dakota, between the Missouri and the James Rivers, and embrace a tract of 1,500,000 acres. The lands are mostly wild, but include some of the finest ranch property in the West.

Settlement will be pushed at once, and already applications have been received from more than 700 families desiring homes upon the tract. This sale disposes of all the lands held by the Northern Pacific except those lying in the land grant of the St. Paul and Duluth.

THE CONCILIATION COMMITTEE.

First Meeting of Body Appointed by National Civic Federation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The first formal meeting of the Committee on Conciliation and Arbitration, which was appointed by the National Civic Federation last Dec. 18, at a conference held in Chicago for that purpose, was held here to-day.

The meeting of the committee was for the purpose of discussing plans for the selection of a National Arbitration and Conciliatory Board, which is to act, if so desired, between the employer and employe in all matters of dispute affecting both parties interested. The ultimate plan of the Federation and those interested in the movement is to do away with strikes and labor difficulties affecting all mercantile and business interests and all branches of labor, organized and unorganized.

Members of the committee appointed last December are evenly divided between the employing and employe classes.

BAIRD CONTESTS AT PRINCETON.

First Prize of $100 Won by Ralph P. Swofford.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 12.—The annual Baird Prize Contests in Oratory, Disputation, and Poetry, open to approved members of the senior class, were held there last night, and the judges announced the names of the winners of the prizes to-day. The Baird Prize of $100 was awarded to Ralph P. Swofford of Kansas City, Mo., the subject of whose oration was "The New Patriotism"; the Fifty-Dollar Prize for Oratory was won by William A. Babson of South Orange, N. J., who spoke on "Toussaint L'Overture." The prize of $30 for delivery was awarded to Walter E. Hope of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose subject was "The Influence of Reverence."

In disputation Robert S. Steen of Philadelphia, Penn., was given the first prize of $40, and Franklin W. Fort of East Orange, N. J., won the second prize of $30. Ralph S. Thompson of New York City captured the fifty-dollar prize for having written the best poem. The poem was entitled "The Undying God."

WAS SECRETLY MARRIED,

Miss Basche's Family Angry When They Learned She Had Become Mrs. Smith.

The secret marriage of Ward W. Smith, son of A. Lathen Smith, a lawyer of 148 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, to Miss Mabel Basche, on Dec. 17 last, became known yesterday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Peters, in St. Michael's Episcopal Church.

Miss Basche is the daughter of George F. Basche, deceased, and Mrs. Emeline Basche of 2,308 Seventh Avenue. Mrs. Basche was violently opposed to the attentions of Smith, as were the young woman's elder sisters. Smith was educated at the College of the City of New York, and for a time was in the United States Secret Service. He is now unemployed. He is twenty-four years old, and made the acquaintance of Miss Basche about ten months ago.

The secret of the marriage became known yesterday, when Mrs. Smith's eldest sister chided her severely for receiving so many letters from Mr. Smith. Mrs. Smith replied with sharpness that her husband had a right to write to his wife as much as he pleased. A stormy scene followed, as a result of which Mrs. Smith left her mother's home and went to a boarding house on St. Nicholas Avenue.

Smith admitted the marriage, but was unable to secure the forgiveness and blessing of his mother-in-law. His father was equally unfeeling for a while, but finally relented and will make room for the young couple under the parental roof tree.

WEST VIRGINIANS DINE.

Natives of Charlestown Hold Their Twelfth Reunion in This City.

Once a year the natives of Charlestown, West Va., who are now residents of New York get together and have a good time dining, singing songs, and talking about auld lang syne. There are about one hundred of these persons, and they are organized as the Charlestown (West Va.) Society of the City of New York. They met last night for the twelfth time. At the first meeting there were only twelve members present. The dinner was held in the large dining room of the Hotel St. Denis, and music by Conterno was played during the greater part of the evening. They played all the old Southern songs and melodies.

Dr. Benjamin R. Logie, President of the society, presided. At the table with him were Peter B. Rouss, Vice President; William A. Daniels, Secretary and Treasurer; Charles B. Rouss, Col. H. D. Beall, A. Wells Stumpf, L. B. Howe, Dr. John T. Nagle, B. W. Mitchell, Thomas F. Byrne, O. H. Loftus, the Rev. John H. Logie, Isidor Carroll, Joseph H. Beall, H. Stewart McKnight, and J. C. McKnight.

The Employers' Liability Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Organized labor throughout the State is marshaling its forces in support of the Employers' Liability bill, which will take precedence over all other labor measures. Speaking of the prospects of the bill, a prominent labor advocate expressed himself as follows: "We expect to encounter the bulk of opposition in the Assembly. We anticipate little trouble in getting the bill through the Senate, and we feel confident that Gov. Odell will sign the bill as soon as it is sent to him. He has practically said as much."

A Civic Federation for New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The Civic Federation of New York City was incorporated to-day, to promote good government and equitable taxation. Directors—John P. Faure, G. Waldo Smith, Paul Goepel, and F. B. Thurber of New York City, and Darwin R. James and William McConnell of Brooklyn.

Transfer Tax on Goelet Estate.

C. De Witt, as executor of the estate of Ogden Goelet, yesterday applied to Surrogate Fitzgerald to determine the amount of the transfer tax to be paid by Robert Goelet, a son of Ogden Goelet, on a bequest of $500,000. The reason for the application was that young Goelet reached his twenty-first birthday on Wednesday last. Robert Goelet is entitled on attaining the age of twenty-five to a half share of his father's property.

TROPICAL EXPOSITION IN CHARLESTON

Will Open Next December and Last Until the Following June.

Grounds Covering 250 Acres Will Be Planted in Live Oak—Buildings Will Resemble Those in the West Indies.

H. G. Linderman, Special Commissioner for the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, is at the Herald Square Hotel, in this city. He is the first Commissioner for the exposition who has ever been in the North, and his mission here is to make arrangements for machinery and exhibits which will be sent to Charleston, where the fair is to be held.

Mr. Linderman said yesterday: "Work has already been commenced on the Administration Building, and when I left Charleston the contracts had already been given out on the majority of the exposition buildings. I am here to make arrangements with manufacturers for electrical and other machinery which will be needed at the exposition. I am also engaged in getting various concessions. One of the features of the exposition will be a street of cities on which buildings for exhibition will be erected by various large cities. Several cities in the North have already agreed to occupy buildings, and I hope to make arrangements with several others."

The exposition, which will last from December, 1901, until June, 1902, is intended to advertise to the world the progress of South Carolina and the neighboring Southern States and the advantages that Charleston enjoys as a natural seaport for the trade between the West Indies and the United States. A feature of the fair will be the large number of exhibits from the West Indies and Florida. The whole exposition will be characteristic of the tropics. The exposition grounds, which cover about 250 acres of land, are situated on the Ashley River, four and one-half miles above Charleston. The river is navigable for large ships up to that point, and during the exposition two or more large warships of the United States Navy will be stationed there. The greater part of the grounds will be planted in live oak, so as to give the exposition a Southern appearance. An artificial lake will be constructed near the middle of the grounds, extending over an area of thirty acres. In the middle of the lake will be the "Electrical Island." Two old colonial mansions, which are situated on the exposition grounds, will be retained there, and it is expected that they will prove very interesting exhibits.

On the plaza, which will be 1,200 by 900 feet, there will be an auditorium capable of holding 6,000 persons, the Cotton Palace and the buildings of Commerce and Agriculture.

The materials used in the construction of all the buildings will be pine and plaster and the style of architecture will be the Spanish Renaissance—the characteristic architecture of the West Indies. Red-tiled roofs, projecting eaves, and connecting colonnades will be special features of all the exposition buildings.

QUEER DEATH IN HOSPITAL.

Injuries on Head of a Boy Who Was Taken There as a Typhoid Fever Patient.

John J. Payne, seventeen years old, died under peculiar circumstances on Friday night at the New York Hospital. The Coroner has been notified and will make an autopsy to-day.

According to the story of Frank Genelay, a shopmate of Payne's, the latter was taken ill on Jan. 4 with what he thought was the grip. Genelay accompanied Payne to the New York Hospital, where Payne got some medicine, and then returned to his room over the delicatessen store at 425 Sixth Avenue, where he worked, and went to bed. On the 7th he became delirious, the case was reported to the police, and an ambulance was sent for. Dr. Connell, the ambulance surgeon, made an examination, and the patient was removed to the hospital. Genelay says he was present and that there was no mark on the boy's body at the time. The blotter of the Thirtieth Street Police Station shows that he was removed suffering from typhoid fever. Genelay says the same entry appeared on the blotter of the hospital.

At 10 o'clock on the night of Jan. 10, Genelay received word from the hospital to come and see his friend who was dangerously ill. Genelay went there and found Payne unconscious. A nurse called his attention to certain bruises on both ears and then pushed his hand to the base of Payne's skull. Genelay says the nurse asked him what it was, and he answered it felt soft as if his skull was crushed. The nurse and Superintendent Ludlam wanted to know where the sick man received the injuries, and Genelay answered he must have received them either at the hospital or on his way there. Payne died the following night.

Mrs. E. Bergman, who owns the delicatessen store, last night corroborated Genelay's story to Detective Lockwood, who had been sent to make an investigation. Payne, she said, had applied two months ago for work, and had proved a steady and reliable worker. She said she thought he was an orphan. At the hospital the detective was told that the cause of the boy's death could not be stated until after the autopsy.

Superintendent Ludlam declined to see reporters in regard to the case, and they were not permitted to look at the hospital blotter.

OTTENDORFER FELLOWSHIP FUND

Its Purpose to Encourage the Study of Germanic Literature.

Impressed by the valuable services which the beneficent life of the late Oswald Ottendorfer has rendered this country, a committee appointed for the purpose has decided to raise a fund by means of which the name of Mr. Ottendorfer may best be perpetuated.

During his life Mr. Ottendorfer presented to the New York University a most expensive and valuable Germanic library, on condition that no announcement of the gift be made until after his death.

In order to give the educated youth of this country an opportunity to enter into the spirit of the German language and literature as fully as may be, it is the plan of the committee to raise from $20,000 to $25,000 as a fellowship fund, to which all may contribute, and which is intended to further the interest in the German language and literature among the students of this country.

This fund is to be turned over to the control of the New York University, to be held as the "Ottendorfer Memorial Fellowship Fund," on condition that the yearly interest shall be paid to that graduate of any American college of recognized standing who shall have proved himself most proficient in the German language and literature, in order to enable him to continue his studies in Germanics either here or abroad, and then to bring before the public, either in a print or in the form of lectures, the fruits of his investigations, and on condition, further, that his literary or other contributions shall bear the title "Ottendorfer Memorial."

Contributions to this fund are to be sent to the Treasurer of this committee, Mr. James Speyer, 30 Broad Street, New York.

The Ottendorfer Memorial Committee includes the following persons: Arthur Von Briesen, James Speyer, Lawrence A. McLouth, Emil L. Boas, Hubert Aillis, Heinrich Conried, Andrew H. Green, Henry M. MacCracken, Frank Russak, Charles A. Schieren, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Seligman, Isaac N. Seligman, Louis Stern, Ernst Thalmann, and Oswald Garrison Villard.

Although no subscription list has been formally opened, between $4,000 and $5,000 have been offered to the committee. The committee intends to begin active work next week.

MR. AND MRS. T. W. OGDEN DEAD.

Double Funeral to Take Place at St. Paul's Chapel on Tuesday.

Thomas W. Ogden and Ruth C. Ogden, his wife, died yesterday in Morristown, N. J., where they resided.

Mr. Ogden, who was in his ninety-first year, was a graduate of Columbia in the class of '29. His wife was a daughter of the late Philip Schuyler.

The double funeral will take place at St. Paul's Chapel, in this city, on Tuesday morning.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Complete Aquarium, 29c.

Our Aquaria department offers the following "special" for the entire week: One 6-in. fish globe, two goldfish, one silver fish, two snails, one tadpole, one aquatic plant, 1 lot pebbles; all for 29c. Must be taken. Mezzanine Floor.

A Week of Striking Importance!!

Glance through this list. Did you ever see three columns filled with more interesting news? It should be an intensely important week for money-wise people, for here are opportunities in nearly every line of needful things to save a deal of money. There is the sale of Women's Undermuslins, of dressmakers' supplies and notions, our great clearance sale, with discounts ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. They all combine to make great opportunities for prudent people.

'Second Week of Women's Undermuslin Sale

And Infants' Wear.—Remember one thing about these goods. No matter how low the price, no matter how much lower than the prices prevailing elsewhere, you will be sure to find the goods of the best possible quality. They are such as refined tastes appreciate. We cannot send C. O. D. or mail orders on goods less than 49c.

Infants' Wear.

Infants' Bands, 19c.—Of fine cashmere, with shoulder straps and diaper tab; sizes 9 to 14 inches; regular price 39c.

Infants' Kid Shoes, 25c.—Have soft soles; in pink, blue, tan and black; regular price 49c.

Infants' Booties, 10c.—Hand made of worsted; regular price 17c.

Infants' Long Slips, 49c.—Of nainsook and cambric; round, square and pointed yokes, of lace and embroidery; regular 85c. sort.

Infants' Caps, 10c.—Of white eiderdown and also of colored silk; regular price 25c. Also a lot of plain white lawn caps.

Misses' Skirts.

Misses' Outing Flannel Skirts, 25c.—Good quality, with umbrella ruffle, 7 inches deep, in pink and white and blue and white stripes; sizes 6 to 14 years; regular price 39c.

Corset Covers.

At 6c.—Plain, finished seams, perfect in shape. But 3 to a customer.

At 15c.—Of cambric, V neck, with wide embroidered edge around neck.

At 17c.—Of cambric, round neck, full front, lace trimming.

Drawers.

At 19c.—Umbrella ruffle of cambric, with good lace edge.

At 29c.—With tucks and embroidered ruffle.

At 39c.—Of muslin, with deep lawn ruffle, with two rows of lace insertion, lace edge, also with embroidery.

At 49c., 59c., 69c.—Finer and more elaborate styles.

Chemises.

At 49c.—All of our fine cambric Chemises, left over from last week's sale.

Gowns.

At 29c.—Of muslin, high neck, with yoke of cluster tucking; also the Empire style, with insertion and cambric ruffle. But 3 to a customer.

At 39c.—Of muslin, four styles, high V and square necks, with hemstitched tucks, embroidery and lace.

At 59c.—Of cambric and muslin, with pointed and square yokes, trimmed with Val. lace and embroidery.

At 69c, 89c, 98c.—Finer and more elaborate styles at these prices.

Skirts.

At 49c.—Of muslin, cambric flounce, trimmed with lace and also with embroidered ruffle.

At 59c.—Of muslin, cambric flounce, trimmed with lace and insertion and tucks; also with deep embroidered ruffle.

At 69c, 89c, 98c.—Some exceptionally fine ones.

Second Floor, Near Rotunda.

Quarterly Sale of Dressmakers' Supplies

And Small Wares—A sharp watch of the market, our willingness and ability to buy large stocks whenever they are offered to us below prices prevailing under ordinary market conditions, and a surrender of our usual profit all tend to make this sale a trade sensation. The harvesting began months ago and continued steadily, so that now we are ready with a stock larger, and money saving opportunities greater, than ever before. This event is looked foward to with keen anticipation by a host of dressmakers, who appreciate its sterling value. This is evidenced by its increasing popularity.

Dress Shields.

Nameless—Rubber lined, cambric covered.

No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
5c	6c	7c	9c per pair.
59c	70c	80c	1.00 dz. pairs.

Dressmakers' Special—Para rubber lined, nainsook cover.

No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
8c	10c	12c per pair.
90c	1.05	1.30 dz. pairs.

Dressmakers' Special—washable.

No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Bc	9c	10c per pair.
90c	1.00	1.15 dz. pairs.

Whalebones.

36-inch, Pure Selected Shell, per gr., 11.00; per dz., 95c.

36-inch, Selected Shell, standard weight, per gr., 13.50; per doz., 1.15.

36-inch, Selected Pure Grain, standard weight, per gr., 9.50; per dz., 83c.

Bone Casings and Seam Bindings.

Atlas Silk Prussian Binding, superior quality, 9 yd. pcs., per dz. pcs., 1.65; per pc., 15c.

Defiance Silk Prussian Binding, standard quality, 9 yd. pcs., per dz. pcs., 1.15; per pc., 10c.

Fine Cotton Tubular Bone Casing, silk stitched, 9 yd. pcs., per dz. pcs., 90c; per pc., 8c.

All-Silk Taffeta Ribbon, standard width and quality, 9 yd. pcs., per dz. pcs., 85c; per pc., 8c.

French Horn Bone.

No. 7	No. 9	No. 10
2c	4c	5c per dozen.
18c	36c	48c per gross.

Pique and Feather-Stitch Braids.

At 15c—Fine P. K. **Trimming Braids,** 8 patterns, worth from 19c to 25c piece.

At 19c—Fine P. K. **Braids,** 12-yard pieces, 14 patterns, worth from 25c to 31c piece.

At 25c—Fine P. K. **Trimming Braids,** 12-yard pieces, 10 patterns, worth from 33c to 39c piece.

Fine Feather Stitch Braid, 6-yard pieces, 12 patterns, usually 5c to 7c piece, 3 pieces for 10c.

Skirt Bindings, Etc.

Atlas Velveteen Skirt Binding, 1¾ inches wide, quality equal to any on the market, special, per dozen yards, 50c.; per yard, 5

Tulip Velveteen Skirt Binding, 1½ inches wide, the best low priced binding in the market, per doz. yards, 24

Tulip Skirt Binding, 1½ inches wide, 5-yd. pieces, 10

Trojan Mohair Skirt Binding, standard width, 12-yd. pieces, 30

Dressmakers' Braid, fine quality worsted, standard width, 12-yd. pieces, 17

Combination Velveteen and Brush Binding, per dozen yards, 45c.; per yd., 4

Sewing Silk and Cotton.

Atlas Pure Silk Machine Twist, 10-oz., per doz. spools, $4.25; per spool, 37

Dressmakers' Spool Cotton, 500 yds., 3 cord, per doz. spools, 38

Hooks and Eyes and Pins.

Hooks and Eyes.—Best quality American; per gross for the japanned: No. 3, 4c.; No. 4, 4c.; No. 6, 6c.; No. 8, 7c.

For the Silvered:

No. 3, 8c.; No. 4, 9c.; No. 6, 12c.; No. 8, 15c.

Federhaken Hooks and Eyes, No. 3 or 4, per gross, 4c.

Atlas Hooks and Eyes, a superior grade, spring hook, equal to any in the market, made entirely of brass and will not rust; per gross, 12c.

Hook Eye Tape, best quality; per doz. yds., 1.20.; per yard, 12c.

Secure Placket Fasteners, per gross, 50c.; per dozen, 5c.

Defiance Dressmakers' Pins, half-pound boxes, 19c.

Atlas Dressmakers' Pins, half-pound boxes, 30c.

Superlisle Skirt Elastic, per piece of 12 yards: ½, 33c.; ⅝, 42c.; ¾, 46c.; ⅞, 55c.

Hose Supporters, Etc.

A trade opportunity which does not often present itself brought us the goods at about ⅓ to ½ regular prices. We considered it an extremely advantageous purchase. You will agree with us when you see the goods and prices.

At 19c.—Women's Hose Supporters, with satin belt and fancy silk elastic side strap, in all colors and sizes, actual value 35c. per pair.

At 9c.—Women's Side Elastic Hose Supporters, of overshot silk elastic, in all colors, actual value 16c. per pair.

Women's, Misses' and Children's Lisle Elastic **Hose Supporters,** at 4c., 5c. and 6c. per pair. Usually 9c., 8c. and 7c. per pair.

16c. Fancy Silk **Garter Elastic,** per 27-inch strip, 8c.

Small Wares, Etc.

A saving in every item—quite considerable in some.

Nickel Plated Safety Pins, 3 doz. for 5c.

English Hair Pins, 1-oz. paper, 6 for 5c.

English Mourning Pins, ½ oz. boxes, 2 boxes for 5c.

English Pins, three papers for 10c.

Large Pin Cubes, 4c. each.

Victoria Plaiting Machines, 10c. ea.

N. Y. S. Militia Shoe Polish, usually 16c. per bottle, at 9c.

Porpoise Shoe Laces, per doz., 10c.

H. & H. Carpet Soap, per cake, 10c.

Wire Pants Stretchers, per pr., 10c.

Key Rings, with bone tags, per doz., 8c.

Sewing Machine Oil, per bottle, 1c.

Cotton Tape, one-half inch wide, 24-yard pieces, 5c.

Jean Covered Attachable Corset Steels, with understeel, per pair, 2c.

Beltings.

Double-Face Silk Serge Beltings, 9-yd. pcs., 45.

Double-Face Silk Serge Belting, extra quality, 10-yd. pcs., 69.

Double-Face Silk Serge Belting, ¾ inch wide, for skirt bands, 10-yd. pcs., 50.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Household Linens and Dry Goods.

Here are some of the greatest values of the sale. Often low prices suggest inferiority to many people. Don't let it be so here. Although these prices are extraordinarily low, far below competition, the qualities are the best in every instance.

Towels.

25c. Towels 15c.—Extra large size damask Towels, knotted fringes, very superior quality huck towels, hemmed and hemstitched, plain white and colored borders.

29c. Towels 19c.—Extra heavy and large size, all linen damask, knotted fringe. Also an extra lot of extra fine quality hemstitched huck towels.

10c. Towels 5c.—White Towels, with red damask borders.

19c. Bath Towels 12½c.—Large size white Turkish bath towels.

Table Damask.

50c. Table Damask 29c.—All pure German linen table damask, 63 inches wide.

35c. Table Damask 19c. Yd.—Fine quality bleached; 59 inches wide; beautiful assortment of designs.

60c. Table Damask 39c. Yd.—Strongest and heaviest damask imported.

Napkins.

68c. Napkins, 49c.—Scotch Linen Damask Napkins.

85c. Napkins, 59c. doz.—German dice.

$1.10 and $1.25 Napkins, 79c. doz.—Same quality as above, but these are dinner size.

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LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Observations on the Downfall of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

CAUGHT IN A FINANCIAL NET

How the London and Globe Finance Corporation Was Created.

The Indiscretion of the Duke of Norfolk May Cause Trouble in Italy—Why the Cape Dutch Are Rising—The Austrian Elections.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Jan. 12.—Two episodes have occupied us this week, if not to the exclusion at least to the temporary diversion of people's minds from the all-absorbing South African problem. One is the story of "a Marquis in finance" and the other is of "A Duke in Rome." A fortnight ago I told you that the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava had suddenly resigned his position as Chairman of a globular finance corporation whose flimsy structure was then threatening to collapse. The news was true, but the downfall came before his Lordship could get away to South Africa, and the disclosures were so scandalous that he was perforce compelled to withdraw his resignation and come back to London to face the music. He did so on Wednesday, and a very lame appearance he made.

It would take too long to tell you all about it, but briefly, the London and Globe Finance Corporation is the parent of sundry groups of companies promoted by gentlemen who are said to hail from Canada, and who have been for the past six or eight years an increasingly notorious figure in London financial circles of doubtfully substantial order. So far as I know you do not possess this particular kind of company on your side, and hence have reason to be thankful. Its modus operandi is simple—to form a company with as big a capital as possible and then through its agency to manufacture other companies also with gigantic nominal capital and to use what resources the greedy or gullible public may be willing to play for profit with the shares of the various creations. When profits come as a result of this kind of trading the correct thing is to arrange that these shall go to the operators behind the companies, and when losses accrue they are naturally dumped upon the companies, on the heads you lose, tails I win principle.

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HOW THE COMPANY OPERATED.

This sort of business, really and essentially fraudulent, has been going on in the city for years under various forms, but until the promoter in this instance succeeded in capturing Lord Dufferin and the late Lord Loch, his partner, the dealings were on a comparatively small scale. A number of more or less sham Australian mining companies were concocted by him, and gambling was fomented in their shares, but they had all years ago so died down and became so worthless as agencies for playing Dick Turpin with the citizen's purse that it became necessary to smother them in a blanket company which still figures in the shares list, although its business is dead.

When two Lords, one a Marquis, came along, however, Whitaker Wright became bold, and instead of a £100,000 to £200,000 capital £500,000 to £1,000,000 became the figure, and such is our inveterate snobbishness that some of these monster bubble companies were subscribed by the public and their shares manipulated to high premiums. One reputably good gold mine was among the mass of rubbish, but it, too, after yielding wonderful results for a short time, betrayed symptoms of exhaustion, and for months back it has been obvious that the game was getting played out.

Perhaps the delusions might have endured a little longer had the ambitious promoter been satisfied with merely the concoction of sham companies and snaring the public with their shares, but, like all adventurers of the kind, he was ambitious to execute some important undertaking and so involved the corporations in an underground electric railway across London on a route not likely to yield a rich traffic. This was the last straw, and the attempt to float the railway as a company with about £1,000,000 plunder in its shares and capital failed early last month, and its dying spasms really came in the middle of December, although it was the end of the month before ruin was acknowledged and the Stock Exchange was let in for losses which may reach £5,000,000.

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LORD DUFFERIN'S STATUS.

I tell you this story because it is from this typical kind of finance that London has been suffering for these past ten or twelve years. At all times since the modern facilities for share gambling were developed we have had incidents of a similar kind, but only within the period named can it be said that a continuous and systematic mystification of this description has come into fashion and helped to demoralize all classes of society, but especially the upper classes. Unless I am grieviously misinformed, other titled people besides Dufferin will find themselves plunged into disrepute by this smash. One firm with a nobleman in it closely associated with the present Government, I am assured, managed to find money to tide over the crisis in the middle of December.

An effort is now being made to hush the thing up, and a certain class of newspapers are busy ladling out whitewash on Dufferin and his associates. The meeting on Wednesday was filled with non-shareholders, creatures of the promotor, who made it their business to shout down all opposition and to cheer to the echo every platitude or falsehood; but it will not do, for the country is getting weary of this sort of thing, and even the fools who have lost are beginning to learn temporary wisdom.

It is difficult to say whether one should lament or rejoice over the downfall of a man like Dufferin, of high if fictitious reputation as diplomatist. Undoubtedly he possesses much superficial cleverness, ready eloquence, and a capacity for graceful posing, which have carried him well through the parts he had to play, but he never was a man of solid qualities for a statesman, and all his life long he has been, like too many other noblemen, hard up, partly through his own habits of extravagance and partly because he is an Irish landlord. Pity, however, for him in his present degradation is checked by the thought that his conduct is relatively worse than that of hundreds of men of his order.

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DECOYED BY NOBLE NAMES.

It has become the habit for those of our titled individuals whose rent rolls may have become slender or whose possessions are under mortgage to an extent which leaves them without a net income to sell their names to such adventurers as this Wright. They know nothing about business, and when the pinch comes are ready, as Dufferin was last Wednesday, to boast of their ignorance and plead it as an excuse. Why the public still faithfully follows these decoy names I cannot imagine, but it does as surely as the gudgeon a fly. Time after time revelations of the kind I have described warn it that noblemen are ornamental bipeds in general, perfectly useless in business, but a new crop of fools is born every week, they say in the city, and it obeys only its snobbish instincts. I can't help feeling, however, that in the silent breast of the great multitude there is a gathering wrath of open contempt of the immoral considerations so callously exhibited by the men who set themselves up under an artificial order of society as heads of the people and masters of the country's destiny.

Come we now to the Duke, his Grace of Norfolk, to wit, hereditary Earl Marshal and Chief Butler of England, and a man plastered all over with titles, more or less hoary with age. This gentleman is mentally a humble nonentity, who in private station might have attained to and filled successfully the position of a methodical and confidential secretary. His birth made him premier peer of England, and his devoutness sent him to Rome as a Catholic union pilgrim to pray for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. I judge no man's faith and have not one word of criticism to offer upon the Duke's attitude toward the head of the Roman Catholic Church, but politically his reckless indiscretion is something too awful to contemplate. It is not merely that all the sects of this country are aroused by the great peer daring to hold language of this kind toward the papacy but, because of the inflammable condition of Italy, Norfolk's words may prove like oil on fire there. The battle between clericalism and secularism in all its forms is ever ready to break out with fury in that unhappy country, and the position of the King and the monarchy is an altogether precarious one between the contending factions.

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THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Our premier peer throws himself into the breach on the side of the irreconcilable clericals, and expresses a desire that can only be looked upon by Italians as a proclamation of hostility toward their State as now constituted. No immediate mischief, however, may follow beyond newspaper and pulpit outcry, but the ultimate consequences might be serious enough. We know quite well who the Duke of Norfolk is, what an amiable noodle he is, but it is impossible to convey that knowledge to the people of another country, least of all, perhaps, to Italy, whose associations with England are so intimate and whose noble Roman families are so much connected to ours by ties of blood. To Italians a great peer is a mighty personage, whether he carries an ass's head on his shoulders or not.

These have been welcome interludes, but South Africa haunts us still with a growing horror and dread. The veil has fallen between us and that country, thanks to the military press censorship and the alarming reticence of Kitchener. We try to assure ourselves that the Cape Dutch will not rise, that the skirmishes charily and half-reported mean British victories, and that the enemy is daily becoming more destitute and less willing to continue the conflict. Those Rhodesite administrators sent up to the Orange River Colony and to the Transvaal to represent the British civil Government have seemingly been concocting sham appeals for peace, just as they formerly concocted lying appeals for protection, and we try to believe all this, feeling all the time that the situation is growing steadily worse.

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CONDITION OF THE CAPE DUTCH.

I do not believe that the Cape Dutch would rise even now if they were wisely handled, but what can you expect from a high-spirited people, resolute to maintain their independence, when they find themselves dragooned by men like Milner, their press silenced, their laws suspended, and soldiers, who may now and then be humane men, but who are oftener ignorant martinets, puffed up with their own importance, and capable only of playing the bully, placed in practically irresponsible authority over them? If inconceivable, it could be imagined how the people of New York State or any other State in the American Union would behave were they thus treated. The Cape Dutch are being compelled to rise, and at the best season of the year for the success of the movement. While this is the case, there is no disguising the fact that our army in the two annexed States is hungry and short of supplies, and held in check by handfuls of men at almost every point. The worst of it is we still refuse to look the facts severely in the face, and go meandering on with the Government, sullen and silent, just as we did during our dispute with the American colonies.

Affairs on the Continent get little heed from us unless when they seem to touch our interests, but some languid notice has been taken this week of the Austrian elections, because they are of sinister import. The new Austrian Parliament promises to be more unworkable than its predecessor because it will be more acutely sectionalized. The only party in the late Reichsrath that offered a chance of fusion between the several races or fragments of races composing the heterogeneous empire of the Hapsburgs was the Socialist one, and it has lost ground to the benefit of Nationalists of all hues. Therefore, the wrangle of tongues will be worse than ever, and probably bring about an early attempt to revert to absolutism, out of which Prussia may see her opportunity once more to extend the borders of the German Empire.

I do not set much store by the aspirations of the President of the French Chamber of Deputies, who dreams of a peaceful return of Alsace and Lorraine to the French Republic, but there is no knowing what may happen in Europe should Austria begin to go to pieces. Not only in the West, but in the East, that break-up must mean, at the very least, the danger of a general European war. And China, flaccid, passionless, but enduring, still plays disintegrator.

A. J. W.

Appeal to Help a Young Man.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appeals for $100 to pay for the maintenance in the Adirondacks of a young man with consumption. The young man has always been self-supporting, and in his last position, which he held for a number of years, was most valuable, and was highly thought of both for his honesty and competency. The young man is now in the Adirondacks, and there is good reason to believe that a longer stay there will result in such a measure of recovery that he can become again self-supporting.

Appeal for Aid to Deaf-Mutes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the general manager of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, incorporated in 1872, I am daily needing money with which to minister to sick and needy deaf-mutes or their families, although the great majority of our silent friends are earning their living in various positions. I need just now $30 with which to pay the funeral expenses of a deaf-mute woman, who has died, after a long illness, leaving five children.

THOMAS GALLAUDET,
112 West Seventy-eighth Street.
New York, Jan. 12, 1901.

Express Trust Not Contemplated.

Senator Thomas C. Platt, President of the United States Express Company, yesterday denied the rumor from Chicago that J. Pierpont Morgan, James J. Hill, and others recently involved in railway deals would try to force the express companies out of the field in order to let the railroads gain absolute control of all express business.

BRITISH FEAR DECADENCE

London Papers Continue to Draw Comparisons with America.

American Machine May Revolutionize Woolen Trade—Inroads of American Confectionery and Fruit.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Great Britain's decadence is becoming quite a popular theme. Self-debasement and self-flagellation seem to be congenial to the chastened spirit of the nation, forced to realize, through the accumulation of reverses, military, diplomatic, and industrial, that the dream of predominance is a thing of the past. It is almost a daily occurrence for some great London newspaper to parade the shortcomings of the country, instituting comparisons with the United States and Germany little complimentary to Great Britain. "Lost opportunities," says The Morning Post, "is the keynote, and the Britain which could dictate its will to the ends of the earth is to-day a myth."

The great woolen and allied trades threaten to be revolutionized by an American machine which is now operating at Bradford. "What it all will open up is not fully apparent at first sight," says The Bradford Observer, "but it looks as if the position at present occupied by Arkwright and Crompton in the world of inventors during the nineteenth century is to be superseded by Drury in the twentieth. How is it that this idea was left to a Yankee lawyer to bring out?"

Drury's invention is described as the simplest yet devised. It is capable of spinning the toughest yarns from asbestos or peat moss without difficulty. Drury left Boston two years ago.

The Daily Telegraph calls attention to the enormous increase in the use of American confectionery in England, which, it says, would be even greater than it is were the American manufacturers to show more elasticity in trade methods. It also declares that America is soon likely to be supplying "jaw-bricks." The most suitable campaigning samples have already been submitted to Lord Roberts, and have been sent back for improvements. These are now assured.

"Small wonder, indeed," says The Daily Telegraph, "that the British fruit-grower has cause for complaint that the demand is not what it was for his products." California fruit pulp appears to be making tremendous inroads into the English jam trade.

Even from the Philippines come recommendations to adopt American methods. Mr. Perceval of London, writing in The Times from Manila, urges the British troops in South Africa to use the tunic pleat, worn by the American troops, to protect the spine, and also their webbing cartridge belt, and method for preserving surgical dressing. The suggestion about the cartridge belt is already in force. An American firm has a newly erected factory here turning out, to its full capacity, these belts for the War Office.

Senator Proctor's Italian marble corner draws forth from to-day an indignant protest. It says:

"Who, for instance, is Senator Proctor, that he should create for his own enrichment a scarcity of Carrara marble, in which the highest art of all ages in Europe has found its noblest expression?" and so on in a similar strain, maintaining that the Senator has no right to assume a dictatorship of the world's art.

But it is not only in commerce that the spread of the American leaven is so patent. In Rugby football the British are now beginning to closely imitate the distinguishing features of grid-iron play. At the recent England and Wales match, when 40,000 spectators were present, the experts were amazed to see what was called "the puzzling hand-to-hand passing of the Welsh team." This is nothing more than the familiar "snapping back" practised by all American colleges, but which is a revelation here. It had no small effect in securing for Wales a sweeping victory.

NO AMERICAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Certain Classes of German Trade Journals Will Not Accept Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In compliance with special instructions from the State Department, Consul General Mason, at Berlin, has submitted a report setting forth the restrictions placed upon the publication of advertisements for certain American products by trade journals in Germany.

The movement, states the Consul General, dates back to 1896, when the growing competition of American bicycles began to alarm the German makers to a considerable extent. It was at first attempted to secure an advance in the rate of duty on American wheels, but, failing in this, the association of German manufacturers adopted the plan of boycotting, as far as possible, advertisements of American wheels and bicycle sundries in the trade papers of the country. These trade journals were given to understand that they were to choose between the patronage of German bicycle makers and their foreign competitors, especially those of American nationality. Under this pressure most, if not all, of the German bicycle publications refused to accept American advertisements, and still maintain their restriction.

Mr. Mason also states that a move to likewise exclude American sewing machine advertisements—even in the daily press—was set afoot. As far as the daily newspapers were concerned, this movement failed, as the papers refused to be bound by such a narrow policy, and freely accept advertisements of American products on the same terms as those of native origin. Some of the trade publications, however, which are dependent upon the patronage of the home trade, have been forced into excluding American advertisements of this character.

On the whole, the publications which have been dominated by these movements are relatively of small importance, states Mr. Mason. The bicycle companies state that, while at first the restriction hampered them somewhat, they now advertise in illustrated German periodicals to much better advantage.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Owing to the continued illness of the President, Secretary of War and Mrs. Root recalled their invitations for the Cabinet dinner that was to take place this evening.

Senator Depew this evening gave one of the largest dinner parties of the season, his niece, Miss Paulding, doing the honors. The guests were the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the German Ambassador, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. Newlands, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackey-Smith, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Wallach, Senator Hale, Senator Allison, Mr. Kasson, Miss Barbey, and Mr. Edie.

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, wife of Representative Wadsworth of Genesee, N. Y., was the hostess at a delightful tea to-day to introduce her daughter, Miss Wadsworth, to society. Receiving with the débutante and her mother were Mrs. George B. McClellan, Miss Loring, Miss Carlisle, Miss Carola de Peyster, and Miss May, the young ladies all being débutantes of the present season. Miss Wadsworth wore a becoming gown of light blue crêpe de chine. Miss Kean and Mrs. Mulligan did the honors of the tea room. Between 200 and 300 guests were present.

Miss Helen Hurst, daughter of Bishop Hurst of the Methodist University, gave a tea this afternoon at the family residence, on Connecticut Avenue, being assisted by Miss Austin and Miss Reed of Boston.

The wedding party selected to attend Miss Kathleen Beale Owen and William Gordon Crawford of New York, whose marriage on Jan. 24 will be an important social event, includes Miss Christine Owen, sister of the bride, as maid of honor, and Marshall J. Gasquet of New York as best man, with the following ushers: Acosta Nichols and Albert Fairfax of New York, Count Von Hacke of the German Embassy, Robert E. Lee, Jr., of Virginia, James Charles Crawford, Walter Davidge, Jr., William S. Reyburn, and John De Morant Crawford of Cornell University. The ceremony will take place at St. John's Church at noon, to be followed by a breakfast at the home of the bride, on Eighteenth Street.

Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks gave a dinner party this evening, among their guests being Justice McKenna and Miss McKenna, Senator Kean and Miss Kean, the Solicitor General and Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Patterson, the Controller of the Currency and Mrs. Dawes.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Townsend gave a dinner this evening to Mr. and Mrs. Von Bruening.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FINE ARTS.

Special to The New York Times.

[FIRST NOTICE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—In many things Philadelphia is accustomed to go New York one better, and recall with a chuckle that, whereas a time was when Philadelphia could boast itself the larger and perhaps more cosmopolitan city, even to-day the race is not always to the swift and the tortoise may outpace the hare. If the National Academy of Design is holding its sixty-seventh annual show in New York, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts opened to-night to a host of visitors and artists the seventieth annual exhibition. Thus in the matter of age the Pennsylvania goes the National not merely one, but three better. And it must be confessed that in respect of quality of pictures and of quantity, the superiority of the former is equally marked.

Where the New York Academy has the advantage is the lighting of the pictures. The Pennsylvania suffers grievously from antiquated ideas as to the shape of rooms proper to the exhibition of paintings and the amount and angle of the light that should reach them in order that one can see them to advantage. There is plenty of wall space, but pictures on the upper line have a hard time by daylight—a matter that can easily yield to treatment by an architect who has had experience in building galleries.

The oil paintings alone reach nearly 600, and there are 300 water colors and pastels. New York offers separate exhibitions for water colors, and sometimes special shows of pastels, but the Pennsylvania is more like the Paris Salon in that it accepts these, and has sculptures and miniatures to boot. Owing to abundant wall space, it is often possible to group the work of artists, as, for instance, the landscapes of Henry W. Ranger, whose six canvases are placed together in Gallery G, and the figure pieces of J. W. Alexander, who is seen in eleven examples in the North Corridor. His big decorative canvases seem in place where they can be seen from a distance. The swirling, sinuous lines of drapery give a distinctly personal note to them, to which one may add a peculiar coldness in tones. One of the most taking is a "Portrait of Miss V.," in a green dress with sprigs of flowers for the pattern. The hair covers the ear; the handsome face is in profile. The portrait of the French sculptor Rodin and his group called "The Mother" won the gold medal at the Paris Exposition. In "Portrait of a Little Girl," Mr. Alexander pushes cool grays to the point of seeming to drench his sitter in moonlight. Henry W. Ranger is at his best in "Mr. Champlin's Pasture Lot" and in the Autumnal landscape with a big oak; in "Spring Woods" he suggests Diaz. Groups like these are very pleasing in their way, and might well have been carried out in the case of others, Robert W. Vonnoh, for instance.

Mr. Vonnoh is well known here, where he has many admirers, though he has forsaken this city for the Hudson River. His five include one of himself, which is by no means strange to say the best, for artists often paint themselves better than others. It is a trifle too slick. In some respects the seated portrait of Miss Italia Blair is the best. The young girl's white skirt, the hand that props her chin, the tapestry behind her head, are delightfully wrought, but the big cloak complicates the picture and leaves room to consider the likenesses of Mrs. McGenniss and her little daughter. Mother for the first place. The white dresses are relieved in the one case by a lilac sash, in the other by apple-green ribbons. The fresh faces look soberly and with slightly compressed lips direct from the canvas. One feels that pure portraiture is here, with little to divert the attention from the main problem, that of giving character with pigments on canvas.

"Hydrangeas" is a very attractive portrait of Mrs. Vonnoh.

The picture of honor, so far as place on the wall can give it honor, is John S. Sargent's standing portrait of Gen. Ian Hamilton of the British Army in South Africa, the breast of his red and gold-frogged coat covered with medals, and his dark military cloak forming an advantageous background for the brilliant uniform. The lean, long features, lean, long neck, and lean, long hands crossed on the pommel of the sword before him speak for themselves. Doubtless the clever portraitist has hit the character of the man in the nervous fingers as well as in the face, that looks nearly in profile to the left with a rather troubled gaze, as if the General were revolving some problem with small success. It is an attractive, thoughtful, high-bred face, but not a strong one. Miss Cecilia Beaux has one of her excellent portraits of women, lent for the occasion by Mrs. Elizabeth Park, a seated lady, with bare arms and neck, holding a straw hat on her lap. The modeling of face and shoulders is masterly. Thomas Eakins has a full-length likeness of Louis N. Kenton, Esq., a realistic canvas, in which no concessions whatever are made in the way of pose, accessories, or background. He stands with hands in his pockets looking down. Alfred H. Maurer sends a seated woman in cloak, with red gleam of ribbon at the neck, a green folio in her hand. A seated likeness of Halsey C. Ives of the Cincinnati Museum brings Mr. Anders Zorn, the Scandinavian and Parisian, into a favorable light. It is less explosive than some of his old work. Two good, direct portraits, painted in grays, are from John McClure Hamilton, one of the London colony of American artists, and a sumptuous portrait of Mrs. Shannon gives one an idea of another of the same colony who has made his mark abroad, namely, James J. Shannon.

Whistler is represented by an oil painting, thanks to the kindness of the Art Institute of Chicago, which has lent the misty, mysterious "Battersea," a reach of the lower Thames, with a big yellowing moon near the horizon, and the colored lights of ships here and there on the surface of the river. A specimen of the French painter Besnard, dated 1895, shows Indoor fantasia among the Arabs of Northern Africa, with rows of dancing women and onlookers, a picture that looks as if Besnard had lost a good deal of his old delicacy and vigor with the brush. Here is E. C. Tarbell's clever outdoor picture of a "Girl with Boat" that was shown last year at the Exhibition of the Ten in New York. A study in lantern light is H. O. Tanner's "Night," where the figures are all but invisible. John H. Twachtman sends several of his delightful landscapes, with and without snow on the ground, and in addition to a number of marines Alexander Harrison can be seen in a "Misty Morning," with a French peasant girl walking through a grove of birch trees. W. T. Smedley has a twilight interior, with young man and woman, called "The Proposal," which gives very well, indeed, the embarrassment of both humble young persons over the situation. Walter Sears has a strongly colored "Fishing Boats in Harbor," with the sunset red on the sails, and Humphreys Johnston his Paris Exposition picture, "Mystery of the Night," a partially nude female figure standing against the sea, which is lit up by spaces of foam. The latter took a silver medal in Paris. Among the landscapes notable for splendid cloud painting are Henry van der Weyden's "The Hillside," which took a bronze medal at Paris last Summer, and George H. Bogert's "Chale: Isle of Wight," a delightful canvas that makes one think of Constable or the Dutch forerunners of the English master.

JURIES FOR FINE ARTS SECTION.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—William A. Coffin, Director of the Division of Fine Arts of the Pan-American Exposition, makes public the following list of jurors for the art section:

GROUP 1.—Paintings in oil, water color, pastel, and other recognized mediums; miniatures, cartoons.

E. H. BLASHFIELD—National Academician, Member of the Society of American Artists, Society of Mural Painters, and the Architectural League.

HUGH H. BRECKENRIDGE—National Academician, member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

WILLIAM M. CHASE—National Academician, Member Society of American Artists, American Water Color Society, and "The Secession." Munich.

R. SWAIN GIFFORD—National Academician, Member Society of American Artists, Society of Landscape Painters, American Water Color Society, Royal Society of Painter-Etchers of London.

EDWARD SIMMONS—Associate National Academy, Member Society of Mural Painters, and "Ten American Painters."

FREDERIC P. VINTON—National Academician, Member Society of American Artists.

CHARLES Y. TURNER—National Academician, Member Society of Mural Painters, American Water Color Society, Director of Color, Pan-American Exposition.

IRVING R. WILES—National Academician, Member Society of American Artists, American Water Color Society.

COMMITTEE ON MINIATURES.

WILLIAM J. BAER—Secretary of the American Society of Miniature Painters.

ISAAC A. JOSEPHI—President of the American Society of Miniature Painters.

GROUP 2.—Sculpture, including medals and cameos.

DANIEL C. FRENCH—Associate National Academy, Member Society of American Artists, National Sculpture Society.

CHARLES GRAFLY—Member Society of American Artists and National Sculpture Society.

—, Director of Sculpture, Pan-American Exposition.

A. PHIMISTER PROCTOR—Member Society of American Artists, American Water Color Society.

KARL BITTER—Member National Sculpture Society, National Sculpture Society, and Architectural League.

GROUP 3.—Drawings, etchings, engravings, black and white, or monotint paintings in oil or water color.

J. CARROLL BECKWITH—National Academician, Member Society of American Artists, American Water Color Society, and National Sculpture Society.

KENYON COX—Associate National Academy, Member Society of American Artists, Society of Mural Painters, and Architectural League.

THURE DE THULLSTRUP—Member American Water Color Society.

HENRY WOLF—Member Society of American Wood Engravers.

GROUP 4.—Architecture.

JOHN M. CARRERE—Member American Institute of Architects, Architectural League, Chairman of the Board of Architects, Pan-American Exposition.

WALTER COOK—President New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

GEORGE CARY—Member American Institute of Architects.

AUGUST C. ESENWEIN—Member American Institute of Architects.

EDWARD H. GREEN—Member American Institute of Architects.

JOHN GALEN HOWARD—Member American Institute of Architects, Architectural League.

ROBERT S. PEABODY—Member American Institute of Architects.

GEORGE F. SHEPLEY—Member American Institute of Architects.

J. KNOX TAYLOR—Supervising Architect, United States Treasury Department.

Charles C. Curran, Assistant Director of the Division of Fine Arts, will be Secretary of the jury. Mr. Coffin will be a member of all the juries and committees.

ART AT BUFFALO EXPOSITION.

Statuary and Sculptural Ornamentation Will Be a Feature.

Among the many remarkable features of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo none will surpass in interest the exhibit of statuary and the elaborate sculptural adornment of the grounds, to which about thirty-five of the best known sculptors on the American continent will contribute their art creations.

There will be some 125 original groups of statuary, which will be used principally in the embellishment of the Triumphal Bridge, forming the grand entrance to the main court of the Exposition from the south, the fountains of the esplanade, the court of fountains, the electric tower, and the plazza.

Isidore Konti is modeling the sculpture for the Temple of Music, which will be one of the most profusely adorned. A striking group entitled "Heroic Music" will be one of four large groups to be placed over the entrances to the Temple of Music.

At the western end of the esplanade will be fountains having sculpture illustrating the meaning and purpose of the buildings in that portion of the grounds devoted to mines and mining, horticulture, &c. The Fountain of Nature" will be the main fountain in this group. Other groups will illustrate such subjects as "Mineral Wealth," "Floral," and "Animal Wealth."

The United States Government is making the Philippines, Hawaii, Guam, and Tutuila properly represented at the exposition. A special building is in course of construction which forms one of the triangular groups arranged by the Government. This building is 150 feet square, decorated in keeping with the general plan of the Exposition.

The automobile and cyclist exhibit promises to be the most representative ever seen. There will be a large and complete display of bicycles, representing all stages of progress, from the heavy and clumsy irontired velocipedes to the pneumatic-tired modern machines, including the "good old ordinary" or high-wheel bicycle fitted with small solid rubber tires which was first exhibited in this country twenty-five years ago, at Philadelphia in 1876.

A grand carnival of cycle races will be held in the Stadium which is now being erected on the Pan-American grounds. This vast arena will be in many respects equal to the famous old Colosseum at Rome.

The traveling men of this country are very much interested in the Exposition and particularly in their great convention on July 11. It is reported that many of them, particularly those from Buffalo, when registering at hotels all over the country, write "Buffalo, 1901," on the register as naturally as though it were a part of their names.

Visitors to the Exposition will have an opportunity to see the wonderful installation of the big power house of the Niagara Falls Power Company, which will supply the electric energy used on the Exposition grounds. It is considered the most marvelous electrical power plant of the time. The power house proper is a stone building nearly 500 feet long. The front section is occupied by the company's offices, and to the rear stretches the one-story section known as the dynamo room. Beneath this room there is a great slot, over 400 feet long and 179 feet deep, cut out of solid rock. It is this slot, or wheel-pit, that forms the home of the ten powerful turbines that give power to the dynamos or generators in the station. These turbines are each of 5,000 horse power capacity, and they are connected to the dynamos by a tube shaft which extends up the wheel-pit. The construction is such that the weight of the shaft and the revolving parts of the dynamos practically float upon the water that passes through the turbine.

The water that supplies the turbines is taken from an inlet canal connected with the upper Niagara River. This canal is 1,450 feet long, 100 feet wide at the tail end and 180 feet wide at the entrance. Its normal depth of water is 12 feet. Passing from this inlet canal, the water goes into penstocks and is carried down the wheel-pits upon the turbines, the head being about 136 feet. After passing through the turbines and developing power, the water flows into the big tunnel tail-race.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Charles E. Russell.

Mrs. Charles E. Russell, whose husband is a member of the editorial staff of The New York Journal, died at her residence, 100 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, yesterday, after several weeks' illness from typhoid fever. Her maiden name was Abby Osborne Rust, and she was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., thirty-five years ago, her father, John R. Rust, being a well-known railroad constructor.

Mrs. Russell was an uncommonly well-educated and cultured woman. She was a classical student, and in 1896 published a "Paraphrase of Horace's Art of Poetry." She was also a noted Shakespearean scholar, and for several years had delivered lectures upon the poet's writings, in the course of the Brooklyn Institute.

Mrs. Russell was also a talented musician, and last Winter, when her husband delivered a series of lectures upon "Art Poetry," she accompanied him upon the piano, to expound the melody of various poets.

Her husband, son, and mother survive her.

Obituary Notes.

OREN B. EARL, a wealthy banker of Sandy Creek, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday, aged ninety years.

FREDERICK WICKHAM of The Norfolk (Ohio) Reflector, the oldest editor in Ohio, died yesterday after a long illness. He was eighty-nine years of age. He leaves a family of twelve children, among them ex-Congressman Wickham.

The Rev. JOHN SCHNEIDER, for sixteen years the Presiding Elder of the Evangelical Association of North America, died Friday night at his residence, in Chicago. He had been a clergyman since 1856. He was born in Bavaria in 1832, and came to this country in 1851.

JAMES F. CULLIGAN, proprietor of the Elmhurst Hotel, Carthage, N. Y., died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning, aged fifty years. He was born in England, and spent the greater portion of his life in Utica. He served as Collector of Customs at Morristown under Mr. Cleveland.

WILLIAM J. WILLIAMS, forty-five years old, died at his home in Mount Vernon yesterday. He had been sick a long time. Mr. Williams was a prominent Republican and for many years was clerk of the Board of Education of Mount Vernon. He resigned a year ago on account of failing health. He was a brother of Postmaster David O. Williams of Mount Vernon. He leaves a family.

The Rev. DANIEL P. WARD, pastor of the Church of the Holy Name, died of heart disease at Kingston, N. Y., yesterday morning, aged forty-seven years. He was formerly pastor of St. Columba's Church and St. Brigid's Church, in New York, and St. Patrick's Church, in Newburg. He was well known for his activity and charity.

THOMAS H. TAYLOR, an importer of earthenware, at 60 Murray Street, died yesterday at his residence in Orange, N. J. He had been ill with the grip. Mr. Taylor was born in Henley, England, in 1832, and came to the United States in 1848. He leaves a wife and eight children. Funeral services will be held at the residence on Tuesday.

Dr. WILLIAM CAMPBELL DODGE, who settled in Chicago in the early sixties, died there yesterday. Dr. Dodge was born in Hartland, Vt., in 1842. He was active in the work of establishing the Evanston Avenue Congregational Church and practiced medicine in that neighborhood until his health became impaired in 1896. He then moved to Mount Dora, Fla., where he practiced his profession and took an active interest in the affairs of the South Florida Chautauqua. Dec. 31 he returned to Chicago.

Mrs. JANET MCADAM, mother of Supreme Court Justice David McAdam, died yesterday after a short illness at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary D. Moore, at 15 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, of old age. Mrs. McAdam's maiden name was Lauder, and she was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1810. She was married in 1830, and shortly after came to the United States. She leaves five children, twenty grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren. The funeral will probably take place on Tuesday.

ARDENTER MUSTARD FOR TABLE AND medicinal use. Send stamp for sample can free. W. G. DEAN & SON, NEW YORK.

Prince Albert No. 2.
E. & W. Full Dress Shirts. E. & W.

DIED.

AMY.—On Friday, Jan. 11, 1901, at his residence, 18 West 27th St., after a lingering illness, Henry Amy, in the 73d year of his age.

Requiem mass at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d St., on Monday morning, Jan. 14, at 10 o'clock. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

New York, January 12th, 1901.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK held at the Bank this day, it was

Resolved, That the members of this Board have heard with profound regret of the death of their friend and associate Trustee, HENRY AMY, who for twenty-six years, as a member of the Board, has by his valuable services, and genial, kindly manner endeared himself to all who knew him.

He was elected a member of this Board of Trustees January 21st, 1873, and served on the Finance Committee from 1879; being elected its Chairman in 1892, which position he held until his death.

His great financial ability was ever at the service of the Bank, and by his long years of practical experience in banking, his advice and services proved most valuable to this institution of which he was an honored member.

Resolved, That the Trustees extend to the family their sincere condolence; that an engrossed copy of these Resolutions be sent to them as an expression of sympathy, and that the Board attend his funeral in a body.

Committee { JAMES G. JOHNSON, JOHN BYRNE, JOHN CRANE, JAMES McMAHON, President.

At a special meeting of the IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY, held January 12th, 1901, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

By the death of HENRY AMY the Irish Emigrant Society has lost one of its oldest, most useful and honored members.

For over twenty-five years he was prominent in its councils, active in its management, and heartily interested in its mission.

Though not of Irish birth or extraction, he was as zealous for the welfare of the emigrants from that country as his associates, who were its sons or their descendants. Much of this feeling was the outgrowth of his kindly impulses, coming from a generous heart and inspired by his solid practical faith, which was manifested in his unostentatious Christian piety.

Mr. Amy was at the time of his death a member of the Finance Committee, upon which he had served for many years. His prominent position and long experience in financial affairs rendered his counsels valuable to the business management of the Society, and his genial manner and thoughtful consideration for others endeared him to all who came in contact with him, and especially to his fellow-members, who sincerely mourn his loss, and who will miss his presence amongst them.

In private life he was a model husband and father; an edifying examplar of the true Catholic; in public he bore an unblemished reputation.

His associates of the IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY, desiring to manifest their sorrow and sense of loss occasioned by his death—

Resolve, That this Memorial be inscribed upon the minute-book of the Society, and that an engrossed copy thereof be presented to his bereaved family, with the expression of their deepest regret and sympathy.

Committee { CHARLES V. FORNES, MICHAEL E. BANNIN, JAS. McMAHON.

JAMES RORKE, President.

BARLOW.—Suddenly, on Jan. 12, at 121 West 93d St., William H. Barlow of Sing Sing.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURDICK.—On Jan. 12, 1901, Julia Ann Burdick, wife of Capt. Benjamin F. Burdick, in the 64th year of her age.

Funeral at her late residence, 365 West 23d St., on Monday, Jan. 14th, at 5 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment at Westerly, R. I., Tuesday.

CLAPP.—On Friday morning, Jan. 11, at the Plaza Hotel, of pneumonia, Charles A. Clapp, age 65.

Funeral will take place at the house of his son-in-law, Joseph A. Smith, 325 West End Av., Sunday, at 4 P. M. Interment at Mount Auburn.

CORY.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 12, 1901, Emma Cory.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. Stephen Pierson, 60 South St., on Monday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock.

DAMERY.—Eliza, widow of the late James Damery.

Funeral service at her late residence, 25 South 8th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Monday, 14th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

DIETZ.—On Jan. 11, in Brooklyn, of pneumonia, Valérie Dietz.

Funeral from the residence of Dr. Benjamin Edson, 83 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, Monday afternoon at 2:30.

DYCKMAN.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 11, 1901, William H. Dyckman, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 447 Central Av., Orange, on Monday, Jan. 14, at 11 A. M. Please omit flow

A BOAT TO BEAT COLUMBIA

Bristol Cup Defender Being Planned with That Idea.

DIMENSIONS OF NEW YACHT

Herreshoffs Will Have the Syndicate Yacht Overboard Before the Challenger Is Launched.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Jan. 12.—As the construction of the Bristol cup defender progresses, many things have cropped out on the surface to substantiate the reports that the new Bristol craft would have longer ends, shoaler draught, and wider beam than the Columbia, giving her a power for carrying sail that could only be arrived at by the finest comprehension of speed as applied to racing boats worked out in the most scientific manner of the present day. Below are given some of the principal dimensions of the craft that it is thought will be the one to race against Shamrock II. next August, over the New York Yacht Club course.

The Bristol designer, it is stated from one who is in close touch with boatbuilding interests in Bristol, although apparently exerting his utmost ability to beat the Lawson and Lipton boats in turn, is in reality studying with all the science and skill at his command to beat the Columbia by a respectable margin, knowing that the old boat is endowed with speed that it will be difficult for all-comers to beat, if not to equal. It is said the object at Bristol is to produce a craft that will outsail the Columbia by eight minutes over a thirty-mile course.

In line with the early start of the Bristol designer in preparing a design and model of the boat now being built, he is now using the utmost endeavor in shaping his plans toward taking the lead over all others in the matter of speed in construction, with the double object of having a faster boat than either the challenger or other possible defenders, and of getting the Belmont syndicate boat in the water before any of the other boats are ready for launching. This plan of essaying the lead in everything pertaining to the production of fast yachts is now a new one. It has been characteristic of the Bristol man for a long time. It will be remembered that the Columbia was overboard two weeks or thereabout in 1899 before the Thorneycrofts had Shamrock in the water. Columbia was launched June 10 and was placed in commission by Mr. Iselin on June 25, the day the Shamrock was launched. Whether the Bristol man will lead Designed Watson in the launch this season or not it is now too early to predict, but this much is known, nearly all the metal for the Bristol boat has been received, and it will be a plain course of sailing with construction as soon as the frames are all beat.

Convenience is frequently sacrificed in Bristol in order to lead, as evidenced by the floating of former cup defenders at times when conservative minds would suggest that they be kept in the shop longer, where the work of fitting and finishing could be carried out more economically than it could be alongside a wharf quite a distance from the tools, material, and other things that figure in the construction.

The hustle is now doing on in Bristol to get the boat afloat the third week in April. The Lawson boat and the Lipton craft being now all prepared for in the matter of measurements, it will work no disadvantage to any one to give here a few of the principal dimensions of the Bristol boat.

The length over all will be 135 feet, some 3 feet greater in length than the 1899 boat. With longer ends than that craft, the new creation will have less draught, a flatter floor, and more rounding bilge than was shown in the Iselin-Morgan boat of two years back. The draught will be 19 feet 3 or 4 inches—about a foot shoaler draught than her predecessor. It is claimed that no power is lost by less draught. The turn of the midship section frames in the blacksmith's shop is a strong proof of the theory expressed of a flat floor and rounded bilges, besides showing that the boat will show on her midship section freeboard more of a "tumble home" than that of a "wall-sided" craft.

The waterline will be carried out almost to the last fraction of measurement to conform to the letter of the challenge, that of 90 feet. The beam of the Bristol boat is over a foot greater than the beam of the champion 90-footer of 1899. A steel tapeline laid athwartships from rail to rail will show a breadth of 25 feet 6 inches, or, to be more definite, a broader beam by 1 foot 6 inches than has the Columbia. The freeboard will be 8 feet 6 inches in height, a matter of only 3 inches less than appears in Columbia's freeboard. Again the benefits of the flat floor, fuller bilge, wider beam, and larger overhangs are seen to advantage in this respect—windage is eliminated greatly by a low freeboard. The deck crown is in height 10 inches, similar to that of Columbia. The depth of the Bristol boat from the surface of the crown of the deck down to the base line of the keel measures 23 feet 9 inches, or 1 foot 3 inches less depth than the cup defender of two years ago.

William Butler Duncan, Jr., visited Bristol yesterday to view the progress of the boat that he is to manage the coming yachting season. He was accompanied by another yachtsman, both going with the designer through the different departments of the Bristol shops and talking over plans for about three hours.

Mr. Duncan was asked if everything was getting along to his satisfaction relative to the building of the defender. His reply was that the progress was most satisfactory, that it could not be bettered. He had not the least idea when the craft would be ready for launching, but presumed it would occur early in the season; yet how early he was at present unable to say. The setting up of the frames on the lead keel would soon take place, yet he could not tell the exact time when the work would begin. As to the making of the boat's sails, he intimated that good headway had been acquired in the matter.

He was unable to tell the name the craft will be given. The conversation turning to the Boston boat, Mr. Duncan said he had heard that morning of the arrival of the lead for the keel.

It was evident that he did not care to say much about the Bristol boat at this time, and, assuming a serious mood, Mr. Duncan expressed regret at the recently published reports about the boat, saying, among other things, that he did not consider it at all patriotic to make public matters relating to dimensions of various parts of the craft, which he had noted quite recently. He talked at considerable length on the subject, adding, with some solicitude, that the possibilities of British yachtsmen benefitting by the published reports from this side of the water is a matter that should be considered. Continuing, he said: "If it should happen that the Bristol craft was defeated in the cup races by the challenger and the cup lost, then the persons connected with the management and ordering of plans for the defender would receive much blame from the public."

HANLEY SYNDICATE HOPEFUL.

Expect to Know To-morrow Whether the Boat Will Be Built.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The members of the Hanley syndicate were in session all this afternoon and evening. The yacht will, if built at all, probably be built of wood, and built in Hanley's yard from his original plans. Some of the members have been in favor of a metal boat, claiming that a wooden yacht will not stand the terrific strain which will be forced upon her. During the last few days several experts have been consulted on the matter, and they are of the opinion that the yacht, if built of wood, should stand the strain. Mr. Hanley has been of this opinion from the very start, and has put forth good arguments to back up his position. Only a few members who were against a wood yacht were not convinced.

After the meeting one of the members of the syndicate said:

"We have talked the matter over at length, but there are so many details that we have not yet made what might be called any decisions. The main question has been regarding the material of which the yacht should be constructed."

"When do you expect that you will know for a certainty whether you are to place the order or not?" was asked.

"We should know by the first of next week just where we stand. The money has been promised by those interested. There is more than enough. I stand ready with my share, as do some of the others. In fact, I will go a long way beyond my share to bring this thing to a close. I expect that by the first of the week I shall be able to give you a definite answer."

HOUSEBOAT FOR LORILLARD.

An Elaborate Craft Ordered to Replace the One Destroyed by Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Pierre Lorillard has placed an order with Thomas S. Marvel & Co. of this city to construct for him a houseboat to be used by him on the rivers of Florida, in place of one formerly used, which was destroyed by fire about a year ago. The design is one entirely new and novel, and the specifications call for a craft most elaborate in all its fittings. Lorillard is now in Europe, but he has given instructions to have the boat ready for launching on Aug. 9, at which time he will be here to witness the ceremony. The boat will be taken at once to New York to receive her fittings and then towed to her future home. Her speed will be about eight miles an hour. The dimensions of the house boat as given out to-day are:

Length over all, 125 feet; length on water, 119 feet 6 inches; width of hull, 22 feet; width of interior on guard rails, 25 feet 4 inches; depth of hull, 8 feet 6 inches; draught of water displacement, 137.52 tons. The motive power will be two twenty-five-horse-power gasoline engines.

The hull is to be built of steel, and there will be three decks, containing seventeen staterooms. The lower deck will contain the quarters for the servants, ship officers, medical attendants, with sitting room, bathroom, kitchen, icehouse, storeroom, and the room for the gasoline engines.

The second deck will be for the owner. There will be two large sitting rooms, one forward and one aft; a large dining room aft, with pantry and wine room attached. A dumb waiter will connect the dining room and kitchen below. Each stateroom will have a bathroom. The upper deck will be open, except two large conservatories, smoking room, and bathroom. The latter will have hot and cold, salt, and fresh water. Everything on the boat will be of the best and latest improvements.

Defender's Skipper at Deer Isle.

DEER ISLE, Me., Jan. 12.—Capt. Rhodes, who is to command the Herreshoff cup defender, arrived at Deer Isle to-day to select a crew for the yacht. He was unable to make the trip about the island, however, on account of the storm, of blizzard severity, which prevailed all day. Capt. Rhodes will remain here with friends, and expects to select the crew early next week.

Dennys Building Shamrock II.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Dennys, officially corroborating the oft-denied statement that the firm is building Sir Thomas Lipton's America's Cup challenger, the Shamrock II., adds the following:

"Little progress has yet been made, but the arrangements are all completed for rapid construction in the immediate future."

Sir Thomas Lipton's Representative.

The Hon. George Keppel, one of the commercial representatives of Sir Thomas Lipton, arrived on the Cunard liner Umbria from Liverpool last night. He said that his visit was one of business and no way connected with the coming yacht race for the America's Cup.

HARVARD'S ROWING TANK.

Scientific Arrangement Obviates Greatest Possible Resistance of Water to the Oars.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 12.—Prof. Ira N. Hollis, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of Harvard University, has, with the aid of his class of engineering students in the Lawrence Scientific School, devised a rowing tank for the Crimson crew which is probably more satisfactory in its results than any tank which is now in use. The feature of the tank is that the water offers no resistance to the oars. From the time when crews first began to practice under cover this resistance has proved a mighty obstacle to effective work, and the fact that it has at last been overcome is due only to long experiment and investigation. Several months ago Prof. Hollis turned his students from the regular work of their course and put them upon the present device. The result is a machine which is wonderful in its ingenuity and which gives Harvard oarsmen perfect rowing exercise and training indoors.

The difficulty of the old tanks in the resistance of the water to the oars is obviated by two propellers run by electric motors and fixed at the bow of the boat. These are fitted with supplementary tubes, so that the water rushes by the sides of the boat in proportion to the speed with which the oars themselves propel their oars. Underneath the boat, which is placed in the centre of the tank, is a pair of circular deflecting planes. These return the water when it has passed along the sides and make it ready for another passage.

The advantages of this tank over the old one are great. In the old one the water in the basin was dead, and, although holes were cut in the oars to let the water through, it took the greatest effort to send them along. Under the present device the crew are pulling with the water, and as they pull faster than the current there is no resistance but what they make themselves by the speed and vim with which they work.

The tank is in the new boathouse. It is 63 feet long, 26 feet wide, rectangular in shape, with rounded corners, and has water 30 inches in depth.

THREE-YEAR-OLD WINNERS.

Large Sums Credited to This Class of the Thoroughbred Horse Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 12.—A careful compilation emanating from an authority here who stands first as a statistician on the thoroughbred horse shows that in 1900 thirty-three three-year-olds won $5,000 or over on the American turf. As these performers won a total of $321,715 in stakes and purses, it is likely that last year the two and three year olds racing in this country together earned at least $2,000,000 which goes to prove that racing has again reached the boom period of the early nineties. Since these thirty-three three-year-olds won $321,715, and as the two-year-old winners of $5,000 or over captured $373,788, it will be seen that so healthy was racing in 1900 that sixty-three horses captured the enormous sum of $695,503.

Of the thirty-three winning three-year-olds of 1900, David Garrick was the largest money earner, having brought home to his owner $25,610. His closest competitor was Prince of Melbourne, whose win in the Realization Stakes and other races enriched his owner $22,415. The American Derby victor, Sidney Lucas, is third on the list, with $20,759 won, while The Lady leads all the fillies, earning $13,109. She also leads in number of races won, having been first twenty-two times. No three-year-old filly has equaled this record in either England or this country. Of the colts, First Whip leads the list, having been returned the winner in eighteen races.

Of the sires of these stars, Bramble and Kingston tie for first honors. Each has three representatives, the former being the sire of Prince of Melbourne, Greenoch, and King Bramble, the latter of Ildrim, The Lady, and Vulcain. Fonso is represented by McMeekin and Gonfalon, imp. Scorpion, by Larkspur, and John Yerkes, and imp. Candlemas, by Standing and Kamara. Native sires have slightly the best of the argument over imported horses, although the finish is very close, as but seventeen of these stars are by stallions bred and foaled in this country.

The following table gives a complete list of three-year-old winners of $5,000 and over, the times they started, races won, &c., as well as the total amount won by each:

THREE-YEAR-OLD WINNERS OF $5,000 OR OVER IN 1900.

Name.	Times Started.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amount Won.
David Garrick	18	3	5	4	$25,610
Prince of Melbourne	8	5	1	..	22,415
Sidney Lucas	40	11	10	5	20,759
Ildrim	11	3	2	2	19,786
Lieutenant Gibson	6	3	1	..	14,405
Advance Guard	45	10	15	7	13,169
The Lady	50	22	14	8	13,109
McMeekin	22	9	8	3	12,515
First Whip	47	18	9	8	11,805
Petruchio	6	1	1	2	10,525
Killashandra	13	6	3	3	10,440
Sam Phillips	11	4	5	..	9,890
Florizar	43	5	8	17	9,157
Vesuvian	19	9	4	3	8,505
James	12	5	5	..	8,330
Modrine	24	9	4	2	7,949
Star Chamber	24	7	4	6	7,811
Kilmarnock	3	1	1	..	7,070
Greenock	36	8	5	9	6,945
Larkspur	28	8	4	7	6,792
Trumpet	16	8	4	2	6,620
Standing	7	3	..	..	6,550
Contestor	20	5	3	4	6,540
Kamara	31	8	4	7	6,190
Alosdo	11	7	4	..	6,038
King Bramble	30	8	5	8	5,795
Vulcain	27	6	7	3	5,630
F. W. Brode	19	7	2	4	5,625
Gonfalon	30	4	11	3	5,400
Tayon	24	12	3	3	5,223
The Amazon	27	8	3	5	5,145
John Yerkes	18	8	2	4	5,082
Sam Fullen	17	5	5	2	5,020

RECAPITULATION.

Number of winners	33
Times started	732
Times first	242
Times second	157
Times third	131
Times unplaced	212
Total amount won	$311,825

Of these crack performers, twenty-two were bred in Kentucky. The others hail from Tennessee, California, Maryland, and Texas, as follows: Sidney Lucas, Advance Guard, James, and Star Chamber are Tennessee's representatives; Vesuvian, Modrine, and Killashandra are from California; Contestor, Sam Phillips, and The Amazon from Maryland, and F. W. Brode from Texas.

The following table includes the largest winning three-year-olds each year from 1870 to 1900. Hanover leads all American three-year-olds, with $80,827, the amount he won in 1887, but he is far short of the world's record in this respect, Donovan, as a three-year-old, in England in 1889 won the enormous sum of $190,400.

LARGEST WINNING THREE-YEAR-OLDS OF THEIR YEAR.

Year.	Name.	Times Started.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amount Won.
1870	Kingfisher	6	5	1	..	$25,750
1871	Harry Bassett.	9	9	..	..	34,250
1872	Joe Daniels	8	6	2	..	25,350
1873	Tom Bowling	8	7	1	..	27,150
1874	Xandalite	23	11	6	3	23,700
1875	Aristides	9	4	2	1	15,700
1876	Vigil	14	9	1	1	25,700
1877	Bazil	8	4	1	..	22,180
1878	Duke of Magenta	12	11	..	1	35,925
1879	Spendthrift	8	4	4	..	23,425
1880	Luke Blackb'n	24	22	..	1	46,975
1881	Hindoo	20	18	1	1	40,100
1882	Pearl Jenn'gs	19	9	8	..	28,850
1883	Miss Woodford	12	10	1	..	51,120
1884	Modesty	11	9	..	2	23,450
1885	Wanda	11	4	5	..	30,380
1886	The Hard	17	11	5	..	42,827
1887	Hanover	25	20	4	1	88,827
1888	Sir Dixon	3	0	5	1	37,920
1889	Salvator	8	7	..	1	71,380
1890	Tournament	28	8	5	2	89,735
1891	Strathmeath	16	5	8	1	37,935
1892	Tammany	5	4	1	..	73,310
1893	Boundless	10	5	3	1	57,050
1894	Dobbins	17	6	5	3	55,425
1895	Bright Phoebus	11	6	2	1	35,100
1896	Prince Lief	6	5	1	..	29,690
1897	Ornament	16	10	5	..	53,875
1898	Plaudit	8	4	4	..	25,010
1899	Ethelbert	14	8	5	..	26,180
1900	David Garrick	18	3	5	4	25,010

Results on Winter Race Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Mile and a sixteenth, Indian, 99, (Flick.) 1; Emigre, 103, 2; Randy, 99, 3. Time—2:05. Six furlongs, Lady Curzon, 105, (Kane,) 1; Barricade, 100, 2; Mitt Boykin, 102, 3. Time—1:24. Handicap Steeplechase, short course, Harve B., 136, (Hertting,) 1; Divertisement, 132, 2; Brakeman, 138, 3. Time—3:37¼. Gentilly Handicap, six and a half furlongs, Edward Gartland II., 104, (Slack,) 1; Bummer, 100, 2; Moroni, 111, 3. Time—1:30. Seven furlongs, Bean, 101½, (Michaels,) 1; Quite Right, 108, 2; Gracious, 102, 3. Time—1:26½. Six furlongs, Lady Contrary, 104, (Walsh,) 1; Woodtrice, 106, 2; Scrivener, 112, 3. Time—1:24.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Five furlongs—Darlene, 103, (O'Connor,) 1; Companion, 100, 2; Wardman, 107, 3. Time—1:03. Mile and an eighth—Essence, 101, (Buchanan,) 1; Astor, 105, 2; None Such, 106, 3. Time—1:58. Five furlongs—Litmus, 102, (Buchanan,) 1; El Sonora, 100, 2; Elkarn, 105, 3. Time—1:04. Follansbee Handicap, seven furlongs—Articulate, 120, (Mounce,) 1; Golden Age, 122, 2; Gibraltar, 130, 3. Time—1:29. Candelaria Handicap, mile and seventy yards—Bathos, 99, (Buchanan,) 1; The Fretter, 116, 2; Telamon, 98, 3. Time—1:47. Six furlongs—Tiburon, 109, (O'Connor,) 1; Prestidigitator, 108, 2; High Hoe, 107, 3. Time—1:15⅓.

FUTURE FOOTBALL STARS.

Yale to Get Bulk of School Players—Cornelius Daly Goes to New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 12.—Among the preparatory school football players who graduate to the universities next Spring a larger proportion than ever before will enter Yale. Football leaders at Yale have looked over the field and are satisfied that next year's batch of youngsters will be overwhelmingly superior to the set of men who entered the freshman class last year. Of the freshmen who entered Yale last year, and who are available for football, Bloomer of Andover, of course, was leading favorite.

From Exeter will come Capt. J. J. Hogan, the brilliant right tackle, whose work was one of the mainstays of the team during the season; Rockwell, end, and Preston, half back. Andover, whose team played a fairly successful season, in spite of the game log to Exeter, will send to Yale Levine and Stoddard, halfbacks; Reeves and Owsley, half backs, and Coonley, tackle.

St. Mark's nearly errorless season shows that a strong team represented the school, and of the men who graduate Capt. Hinkle, half back, and White, right guard, come to Yale. De Rham, half back; Bunting, full back, and Sard, tackle, go to Harvard.

From the Gunnery School at Washington, Conn., four men enter Yale and five Harvard. Yale's contingent will be Squires, end; Leroude, centre; Fellows, tackle, and Pond, half back, and Harvard will get Putnam, guard; Sewall, guard; Hammond, half back, and Mead, end. Lawrenceville School's team last year was green and light, so that the five players who will enter Princeton are not above the average. The men who will go to Princeton are Kafer, half back; Keith, end; Tarbell, tackle, and Weatherhead, quarter back. St. Paul's (L. I.) School send from a light team Parsons, half back, to Princeton; Waud, left end, to Cornell, and Morgan, full back, to Harvard. From Mount Pleasant Academy comes to Yale the most noted prep. school player of the season, Cornelius Daly, the half back. Daly, it will be remembered, entered Columbia last Fall, and up to the time when he left the squad at Brantford was looked upon as the star man under Coach Sanford. Daly has been at Mount Pleasant since he left the Columbia team preparing for Yale, and he will enter Yale next Fall. Cutler School, where the season was an up-hill struggle, sends no graduates to colleges in the Fall. Hill School's remarkably strong eleven, which beat all comers with a final score for the season of 187 points to 0, will send six of the graduating players to Yale—Capt. Bowman, tackle; McClintock, end; Shevlin, tackle; Mills, quarter back; Knapp, guard, and Long, half back.

Shadyside Academy had last season the best team in the history of the school, and Andrews, centre, and Keifer, end, come to Yale. Keifer was regarded as one of the best ends in the prep. schools of 1900. The Northwestern Military Academy played a remarkably successful season, with the guards' back formation in regular use, but none of the players will come to Eastern colleges. Chicago University School will send two players to Yale. From the High Schools of this State the great majority of the graduating players come to Yale, as usual. Bridgeport sends four men to Columbia, New Britain High School sends one man to Yale, Hillhouse High School of this city sends four men to Yale, and Hopkins Grammar School of this city four also.

From the foregoing it appears that Yale is to receive the bulk of the football talent in the preparatory schools next Fall. Harvard comes second and Princeton, Columbia, and Cornell each draw several good men. The stars, however, will be Yale's. Yale's contingent will be on the whole made up of heavy men, and there is a dearth of end and quarter back material that will make the Yale coaches look thoughtful when the sizing up comes.

Last Night's Bowling Games.

In the tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association on Reid's Church Street Alleys yesterday, the Seabury & Johnson team was the only one of six to win two games. The Merck & Co., Church, Dwight & Co., Parke, Davis & Co., and Colgate & Co. teams each won one game and lost one, and the Dodge & Olcott team lost two games and dropped from first to third place in the tournament in consequence. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Ely, 140; Ulrich, 127; Ward, 114; Robinson, 163; Howe, 156. Total, 719.

Merck & Co.—Darias, 155; Urbach, 105; Smith, 117; Heins, 172; Robinson, 174. Total, 723.

SECOND GAME.—Seabury & Johnson—Zeller, 165; Withers, 109; Caughey, 127; Scrimshaw, 169; Judge, 137. Total, 767.

Dodge & Olcott—Ely, 132; Ulrich, 163; Ward, 158; Robinson, 144; Howe, 162. Total, 759.

THIRD GAME.—Merck & Co.—Darias, 187; Urbach, 116; Smith, 125; Heins, 130; Robinson, 134. Total, 692.

Seabury & Johnson—Zeller, 135; Withers, 126; Caughey, 145; Scrimshaw, 185; Judge, 168. Total, 789.

FURTH GAME.—Church, Dwight & Co.—Brock, 170; Smith, 181; Parker, 152; Hahn, 127; Schierenbach, 121. Total, 701.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Doran, 137; Nale, 167; Blake, 180; Brunn, 142; Clark, 161. Total, 787.

SECOND GAME.—Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 169; Chrystal, 125; Brush, 128; Faulkner, 128; Colgate, 156. Total, 704.

Church, Dwight & Co.—Brock, 159; Smith, 145; Parker, 117; Hahn, 152; Schierenbach, 139. Total, 712.

THIRD GAME.—Parke, Davis & Co.—Doran, 154; Nale, 128; Blake, 136; Brunn, 135; Clark, 133. Total, 686.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 126; Chrystal, 180; Brush, 139; Faulkner, 216; Colgate, 176. Total, 839.

AT THE CRESCENT A. C. TRAPS.

Second Weekly Match for the January Cup Results in a Tie.

The second weekly match for the January Cup at the Crescent Athletic Club traps yesterday afternoon resulted in a tie between F. B. Stephenson and C. H. Chapman, both scoring 49 out of the possible 50. Stephenson broke 20 targets at the expert traps and 23 at the Mauga traps, which, with his allowances of 4 and 3, respectively, made the total of 49. Chapman's allowances were 12 and 10, respectively, and he broke 13 targets at the expert traps and 14 at the Mauga traps. The tie will be decided next Saturday.

Two trophy matches were shot, one being won by Dr. J. J. Keyes, after a tie with C. H. Chapman, and the other going to F. B. Stephenson. There were also several sweepstakes shot. The summary follows:

Second weekly shoot for January Cup, 25 targets, expert traps, and 25 targets, Mauga traps, handicaps added:

Name.	Expert Traps. Hit.	Hdp.	Tl.	Mauga Traps. Hit.	Hdp.	Tl.	Grand Total.
F. B. Stephenson	20	4	24	23	3	25	49
C. H. Chapman	13	12	25	14	10	24	49
C. A. Sykes	18	3	21	18	3	22	43
Dr. J. J. Keyes	12	7	19	18	5	23	42
H. M. Brigham	18	2	20	19	2	21	41
W. W. Marshall	12	6	18	11	5	16	34
J. O. Graham	12	9	21	8	5	13	34
H. B. Vandeveer	11	7	18	7	6	13	31
G. Stephenson	7	11	17	2	8	10	27

Trophy Match (stein).—25 targets; expert traps; handicap added.—Dr. J. J. Keyes, 18, 7—25; C. H. Chapman, 15, 10—25; H. M. Brigham, 13, 2—20; F. B. Stephenson, 15, 4—19; Marshall, 13, 6—19; Graham, 10, 9—19; Vandeveer, 10, 7—17.

Shoot Off.—15 targets, expert traps; handicaps added.—Dr. J. J. Keyes, 12, 3—15; C. H. Chapman, 5, 7—12.

Trophy Match, (stein)—15 targets; Mauga traps; handicaps added.—F. B. Stephenson, 14, 2—15; Dr. J. J. Keyes, 11, 3—14; C. H. Chapman, 8, 6—14; J. O. Graham, 7, 5—12; H. M. Brigham, 10, 1—11. H. B. Vandeveer, 7, 4—11.

Sweepstakes—15 targets; expert traps.—W. W. Marshall, 10; C. A. Sykes, 9; F. B. Stephenson, 9; Dr. J. J. Keyes, 8; G. Stephenson, 7.

Sweepstakes—10 targets; expert traps.—F. B. Stephenson, 9; Dr. J. J. Keyes, 8; W. W. Marshall, 6; H. B. Vandeveer, 4; C. A. Sykes, 4; G. Stephenson, 1; J. O. Graham, 7.

SHOOTING AT QUEENS.

High Wind Helps the Birds from the Inter-State Park Traps.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEENS, L. I., Jan. 12.—A high wind made good shooting difficult in the tournament of the New Utrecht Rod and Gun Club, held here to-day on the Inter-State Park traps.

The main event on the card was the New Utrecht Gun Club Handicap at ten live birds. In this event H. G. Chapman of New York, J. H. Jack of Brooklyn, J. A. Bennett of Queens, L. I.; A. A. Hegeman of New Utrecht, L. I., and Frank Ray of New York all tied at ten birds and decided to shoot off later for the trophy. President Walter F. Sykes, formerly of the Carteret Gun Club, gained first money in a ten-bird sweepstake race all alone, killing seven of his allotted birds. John E. Gaughen, after a tie with A. A. Hegeman and S. B. Jay, all killing seven straight, won on the shoot-off with a total of nine birds.

The closest competition of the day was a seven-bird sweepstake contest, in which S. B. Jay, H. G. Chapman, and Thomas W. Morfey tied at seven birds apiece, and in the shoot-off Chapman had to kill seven straight again to land the coin. The summaries:

New Utrecht Gun Club Handicap, Ten Live Birds per Man, Handicap Rises.—H. G. Chapman, (28 yards,) 10; A. Bennett, (28 yards,) 10; J. H. Jack, (28 yards,) 10; A. A. Hegeman, (29 yards,) 10; F. Ray, (28 yards,) 10; Walter F. Sykes, (29 yards,) 9; S. B. Jay, (28 yards,) 9; John E. Gaughen, (29 yards,) 9; J. H. Thompson, (28 yards,) 9; Charles M. Lincoln, (28 yards,) 8; Thomas W. Morfey, (30 yards,) 8.

Open Sweepstakes, Seven Live Birds.—S. B. Jay, (28 yards,) 7; A. A. Hegeman, (28 yards,) 7; John E. Gaughen, (29 yards,) 7; F. Ray, (28 yards,) 6; H. G. Chapman, (28 yards,) 6; J. A. Bennett, (28 yards,) 6; W. H. Mayer, (28 yards,) 5; W. Sargent, (28 yards,) 3; F. D. Grumway, (28 yards,) 3; J. H. Jack, (28 yards,) 3. Shoot off, Miss and Out.—Gaughen, 9; Hegeman, 8; Jay, 2.

Sweepstakes Race, Seven Live Birds.—Chapman, (28 yards,) 7; Jay, (28 yards,) 7; Morfey, (30 yards,) 7; Major Brooks, (28 yards,) 5; Bennett, (28 yards,) 4.

Optional Sweepstakes Race, Seven Live Birds.—Chapman, (28 yards,) 7; Bennett, (28 yards,) 7; Thompson, (28 yards,) 7; Jack, (28 yards,) 7; Jay, (28 yards,) 5; Walter F. Sykes, (28 yards,) 5, and Brooks, (28 yards,) 3.

The Twilight Handicap, Ten Birds.—Sykes, (28 yards,) 7; Bennett, (28 yards,) 6; Ray, (28 yards,) 3; Chapman, (28 yards,) 2.

Squadron A Carbine Match.

Troop 2 of Squadron A duplicated its victory of last year by again winning the silver cup offered by the squadron for carbine proficiency on the armory range. Four teams, consisting of five men each, took part in the contest last night. Besides Troop 2, teams from Troops 1, 3, and a team composed of staff officers contested. Troop 2's score was 286. The team was made up as follows: Capt. Badgley, Sergt. Agnew, Corp. Bates, Privates Putnam and Tingue.

NAVY'S BASEBALL TEAM.

Renewed Interest in the Game at the Naval Academy.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 12.—Interest in the National game at the Naval Academy promises to be greatly increased this season for a number of reasons. First, in the fact that it is quite certain that the Army and Navy will meet at Annapolis on the diamond; then the cadets are seeking a coach for the first time in their baseball history, Capt. Hillebrand of Princeton being suggested for the position, and, then, last, but not least, the Fourth Class that has just come aboard ship has some good material in it to supply the vacancies that occur by graduation and other causes.

The team of 1900 lost, by graduation in June last, Capt. Barthalow and four other members of the nine, Cadets Berrien, Dodd, Ellis, and Osterhaus. Those of last season's team that remain in the Naval Academy are Cadets Byron A. Long of California, Edward C. Hammer, Jr., of Virginia; Seemes Read of West Virginia, Roy W. Ryden of Iowa, David A. Weaver of Georgia, Charles E. Smith of Ohio, and Harold D. Childs of Vermont. The Captain of the team is Cadet Hammer of Lynchburg, Va., and the manager is Cadet William Norris of Philadelphia.

The cadets have arranged the following games, subject to the approval of the Commandant: University of Maryland, March 23; Lafayette, March 30; Gallaudet, April 27. The games will be at Annapolis.

Almost all the baseball players left from last season's team belong to the football eleven. Long, Read, and Smith played in the game against West Point.

West Point Baseball Schedule.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Cadet John H. Poole, manager of the West Point baseball team, has scheduled the following games to be played at West Point: April 22, Union College; April 29, University of New York; May 4, Rutgers; May 11, Lehigh; May 18, Naval Academy, (Annapolis;) May 25, University of Maryland; June 1, Columbia College; June 8, Seventh Regiment. The Captain of the team is Frank P. Lahm of Ohio.

THE FIGHT IN DOUBT.

Saengerfest Officials Determined to Bring About Jeffries-Ruhlin Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The Directors of the Saengerfest Athletic Association to-day held several informal conferences with their attorneys, and then held a meeting with all the stockholders and members at 3 P. M., lasting until 6 P. M., when the following was given out to the press:

Notwithstanding the opposition and difficulties confronting us in the effort to carry out a project that we have felt from its incipiency was not only feasible and right but also permitted by law, we announce that we shall continue in the course heretofore outlined.

For several days the Directors of the Saengerfest Athletic Association have prepared bulletins for the press, but none has created as much local comment as the one issued to-night. It was universally believed, after the general meeting of the shareholders, that the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight and its preliminary would be declared off, but the Saengerfest Association now seems to be determined to fight it out themselves, notwithstanding the local betting is still at odds-on on the fight being finally declared off.

Before leaving his office to-day, Mayor Fleischmann announced that he would be in New York all of the coming week, and he repeated his statement that he would not issue a permit to the Saengerfest Athletic Association until two days previous to the fight, and that it would be a permit for a sparring exhibition, such as is permitted under the Ohio statute. There is very bitter feeling now between the members of the Saengerfest Athletic Association and the friends of Mayor Fleischmann.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 12.—A definite proposition is expected by mail within the next few days, or as soon as the Cincinnati bout shall have been called off definitely.

The Directors and persons who have been connected with boxing matches at Convention Hall are satisfied that the hall would be taxed to its utmost capacity at fancy prices if the permission of the city and county authorities to allow the contest can be secured.

After talking over the subject from every angle and as business men, outside of the benefits to be derived by Convention Hall, several of the hall Directors conceded that the fight would prove no more objectionable than the contests of a similar nature previously held in this building.

PRATT DOWNS COLUMBIA.

Schoolboys Defeat the Collegians in a Close Basket Ball Game.

Pratt Institute basket ball team defeated the Columbia University team by a score of 13 to 11, in a fast game played last night in the Pratt gymnasium, in Brooklyn. The game was hotly contested from start to finish, and was marred by much fouling on both sides. Columbia's play was especially marked with fouls, and it was to this that her defeat was due, as six of Pratt's points were goals after a foul.

The game started with a rush, the ball going into Pratt's territory, where Goodman fouled; Nash threw a goal, and made the first score for Pratt. On the line up the play again surged around Pratt's goal, when Varian fouled for the Brooklyn team, and Allen threw a goal for Columbia, making the score one point each. On the next line up Benjamin assisted by Marston carried the ball down to Pratt's goal, and threw a pretty score. Varian again fouled for Pratt, but Allen failed in a try at goal. The first score was made for Columbia by Goodman, on a long throw from near the centre of the floor. In the play that followed Varian fouled for a third time, and Allen was again unsuccessful in throwing for goal.

Then began the series of fouls which caused Columbia's defeat. In quick succession Columbia fouled four times, twice by Goodman and twice by Benjamin. Nash scored three goals on these fouls. Line up:

Columbia, 11.	Position.	Pratt Institute, 13.
Goodman	Right forward	Merwin
Marston	Left forward	Nash
Townsend	Centre	Varian
Benjamin	Right guard	Preston
Allen	Left guard	Ritter

Goals.—Pratt Institute—Nash, on fouls, 5; Merwin, 2; Preston, 2. Columbia—Allen, goals on fouls, 1; Marston, 1; Townsend, 1; Benjamin, 1; Goodman, 2. Umpire—Mr. Moebus. Referee—Dr. Voorhees. Twenty-

LOCAL HOCKEY TEAM WON

Canadians Beaten in the Most Exciting Game Ever Played Here.

VICTORIAS LACKED DASH

Max Hornfeck Shot the Goal That Gained the Victory for the New York Team.

Amid the wildest excitement in which a crowd of 2,300 persons showed its enthusiasm in various ways, the All New York Hockey team made one of the most brilliant and sensational finishes ever seen in this city, and by the most superb play defeated the former champions of the world in the second and final international match last evening in the St. Nicholas Rink. For thirty-five minutes the two sevens battled fiercely for every trifling advantage that might ultimately help toward a score, and it was not until the last moment that Max Hornfeck gained the point that gave his team victory by a score of 2–1. The first half closed with the tally 1–0, in favor of the victors, who were unable to add to the tally they made shortly after play began. In the second half both teams played superb hockey, but the time went on, and all the efforts of New York proved vain. Five minutes were left to play, and defeat seemed sure for the local team. Suddenly the puck was sent skimming into the net, tying the score. A moment later the hard little disk went sliding into the Canadians' net again, and New York was finally in the lead.

Then incited and spurred on to recklessness the Victorias began an attack that was fascinating in its wonderful speed and aggressiveness. Down the rink the four forwards went time and again disregarding everything. But each time in that desperate fight Hunt, Fenwick, and O'Donnell, aided valiantly by Howard and Jennison, took away the puck and sent it hurtling on a return.

Except for the wild enthusiasm and magnificent playing of the last five minute the contest was not so entertaining as the one of the previous evening. The Victorias were not in the same fine condition as on Friday, due, it is said, to the attractions of the metropolis.

The New Yorks, consisting of five men from the New York Athletic Club, one from the St. Nicholas, and one from the Brooklyn Skating Club, played better than the team of the previous evening. O'Donnell had got over his case of "nerves," and played his usual effective game, stopping many slipping shoots. Jennison was an improvement over "Gus" Hornfeck, but K. Gordon fell far below Cobb. New York's defense had improved considerably, but their glaring fault that cropped up throughout the whole contest was inaccuracy in shooting goals. Again and again Howard, who tallied three times on long shoots on Friday, sent the puck with such wonderful velocity that if it had gone straight it could not have helped but land in the net, but on every occasion he missed the posts by a few inches.

When play began Victoria started a fierce attack, but New York brought the puck back and kept it sliding about the Victoria goal. Play continued with varying advantage with both teams putting up lively sort of work. There were frequent scrimmages, but both defenses were perfect. Finally, after Howard had shot crooked three times, Russell carried the puck down close to O'Donnell, where he passed it to Bowie, who shoved the disk into the net.

The second half found the New Yorks more aggressive, and they kept the rubber in their opponents territory, but inaccurate shooting, combined with their antagonists' defense, prevented a score. Finally, when defeat apparently stared them in the face, Fenwick obtained the disk and carried it down to the corner of the rink by Victoria's goal. He fell, but Howard was close behind, and gaining possesion of the puck passed it to Gordon, directly in front of the Canadians' goal, who made a desperate effort, and shoved the puck into the net barely in the nick of time. Stuart and Gordon were ruled off for rough play. With three minutes to play the veteran Fenwick again got the puck, and by clever stick work and able dodging, carried the rubber down the rink. He passed it to Hornfeck, who sent it crashing toward the Canadian net. Strachan attempted to stop it, but the puck struck his skate on an angle, and carromed past Munro into the net. A thrilling scene of riotous enthusiasm followed this exhibition of New York's superiority. The line-up:

All New York.	Position.	Victoria H. C., 1.
O'Donnell, N.Y.A.C.	Goal	Munro
Hunt, N.Y.A.C.	Point	Strachan
Fenwick, N.Y.A.C.	Cover Point	Yuile
Howard, N.Y.A.C.	Forward	Bowie, Davidson
Hornfeck, N.Y.A.C.	Forward	Russell
K. Gordon, St. N.S.C.	Forward	Locke
Jennison, B.S.C.	Forward	Sturat

Referee—T. W. Post, Brooklyn Skating Club. Goal umpires—"Crit" Ayres, St. Nicholas Skating Club, and Howard Walton, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Time of game—20-minute halves.

The detailed score of goals:

FIRST HALF.

Team and Player.	Score
Bowie, Victoria	1—0

SECOND HALF.

K. Gordon, All New York	1—1
M. Hornfeck, All New York	2—1

Standing of the Hockey Teams.

Hockey in the Amateur League is now in full swing and the struggle for the championship is already being warmly contested by the crack sevens of the New York and Crescent Athletic Clubs, who have each won two games and lost none. The Hockey Club ranks third, with one game lost and won, while the supposedly able team of the Quaker City Hockey Club brings up the rear with a record of two defeats and no victories.

The standing of the teams:

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	P. C.
Crescent Athletic Club	2	0	0	1.000
New York Athletic Club	2	0	0	1.000
Hockey Club of New York	1	1	0	.500
St. Nicholas Skating Club	0	0	1	.250
Brooklyn Skating Club	0	0	1	.250
Quaker City Hockey Club	0	2	0	.000

Intercollegiate hockey will have its first local game on Jan. 19, when Yale meets Princeton at the St. Nicholas Rink. Princeton is expected to do well in view of the recent defeat she administered to the St. Nicholas Skating Club. The intercollegiate schedule will probably be completely revised this week in view of the fact that Columbia has had to withdraw her seven from the league on account of Faculty rules.

YALE'S TRACK TEAM.

Sheldon Will Be an Entry in the Shot-Put If No Objections Are Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 12.—The Yale track team will be called out for the Winter practice preliminary to the Spring games in a short time. Capt. W. M. Fincke, who played quarterback and halfback last Fall on Capt. Brown's football team, will have charge of Yale's sprinters, jumpers, and strong men this year, and is making every effort to secure the co-operation of the best athletes of the college. Mike Murphy this year takes charge of the physical condition and the training of the men in the various events, and there is good reason to anticipate a successful season.

Of the men left over from last year there are but few who can be relied upon for first place honors in any of the events. There will be, therefore, a strong effort made to bring out all the available men in the lower classes and to push forward the talent in the Freshman class. Among the new men there are several who appear to show a considerable ability in their lines, notably J. S. Spraiker of New York City, a Law School freshman, and E. J. Clapp of St. Paul. Both of these men are really remarkably good athletes, and Capt. Fincke is of the opinion that either, or both of them, will be able to make records for themselves during the coming year. Of the old men, Dixon Boardman, the short distance sprinter, will be a star performer; Capt. Fincke and J. B. Thomas will lead at the hurdles, and J. H. Blount should do well at the sprints. Besides these men, there is a possibility that Richard Sheldon, the giant football guard, will be allowed to enter this Spring, and also Fred Beck. Both of these men will be able to beat all comers in the shot-put and hammer throw.

Few Players at Nassau.

Only a few golfers turned out yesterday on the Nassau Country Club links, at Glen Cove, but the second competition for the Kennedy cup among Class C players had a few contestants. J. W. Cammack won first place, getting 3 points; W. J. Matheson was second, securing 2 points, and H. F. Noyes got 1 point for third place.

CYCLE SHOW OPENS.

Motor Vehicles Divide Attention with Latest Improved Cycling Novelties.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the interior of Madison Square Garden presented such a scene of confusion that the opening of the annual Cycle Show at 8 o'clock seemed an impossibility. But the feverish activity of an army of exhibitors and helpers produced a marvelous transformation during the next three hours, and when the doors were finally thrown open the expectant sightseers found the exposition in perfect order, barring only a few vacant booths, for which the exhibits had not yet arrived. By to-morrow morning these, too, will be filled, and the exhibition will be complete.

The arrangement of the show is much the same as in former years. The bicycles and a few motor vehicles occupy the main floor, either grouped in the centre or disposed along the sides and the rear end. In the balcony in front of the first tier of boxes are the exhibits of lamps, tires, sundries, and parts, with an occasional bicycle. There is no track, and the speeding of the motor vehicles will be done in the basement.

The hall is decorated rather more handsomely than usual with bunting, wide strips of muslin closing the space between the girders of the roof and gayly colored flags and streamers being displayed everywhere, but the effect of much of the decorative work is lost on account of the glare of the numerous illuminated signs.

The features of the present exhibition in contradistinction to those of the past may be briefly summarized as follows: The almost universal adoption of the coaster brake and the cushion frame, a notable strengthening of all parts, together with a greater refinement of finish, and the advent of the motor bicycle for road use. Another feature which is not a novelty, as it was introduced last year, is the successful application of the cushion frame and the coaster brake to the chainless wheel.

The motor bicycles are not quite as much in evidence as had been generally expected, showing that, although the development of this form of self-propelled vehicle has now reached a practicable stage, the success of the automobile is deterring makers from venturing into the extensive manufacture of the smaller vehicle.

There are few of the larger types of automobiles on exhibition, most of those shown being of the two or three wheeled varieties.

The total number of exhibitors in the present show is sixty-five, which shows to what a large extent the consolidation of the trade has progressed. These sixty-five exhibitors, however, occupy some 160 spaces, so that the actual space occupied by the exhibits compares very favorably with that of former shows.

The souvenir collectors found few of the exhibitors ready for them last night, and small brass badges in the shape of a well-known lamp were almost the only souvenirs available aside from the mass of printed matter of every description. By Monday, however, the distribution of the usual advertising novelties will be begun.

The attendance last night was between 4,000 and 5,000, which is a good figure for the short time the show was open. To-morrow the exhibition will open at 9 o'clock and will remain open until 11 o'clock in the evening, and a larger attendance is, of course, expected.

INDOOR ATHLETIC GAMES.

Xavier's Middle Distance Runner Victorious in the Two-Mile Run.

An excellent array of events was provided last night in the joint athletic indoor meeting of the Star Athletic Club and Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The entry list was so large that nearly every event except the two-mile run was run off in heats, ranging from seven in the sixty-five-yard novice dash to two for both the one and two mile bicycle handicaps. Most of the finishes were close, and enthusiasm was kept at a high pitch throughout the evening.

The two-mile bicycle race narrowly escaped ending in disaster. In the first heat a bunch of men fell on one of the curves. W. G. Frank, the star indoor rider, and the only scratch contestant, went down in the mêlée, and C. Martin of the Eagle Cycling Club rolled over him. R. Blohm, a 120-yard man from the Brooklyn Athletic Club, came dashing around the curve, and in striving to avoid the spill ran off too far toward the wall and fell, striking a large radiator with such force as to bend one of the pipes. Blohm was unconscious for the time, and had to be carried into a company room on a stretcher. He had a bad cut over his forehead and was suffering from shock, but was not seriously hurt, and after having his head bandaged he was able to go home.

Frank pluckily remounted and got fourth place in the heat, giving him the right to ride in the final, which he won in grand style. J. Doherty of Battery E gave Frank a hot race for half a dozen laps, but when the former coolly forged ahead, Doherty was too worn out to continue and dropped out.

C. Brady, the clever Xavier Athletic Club middle-distance runner, made a grand race in the two-mile run, winning by 5 yards, from 130 yards' handicap, in 10:00 4-5. J. H. Kelly of the Pastime A. C. was second. This victory was Brady's tenth indoor triumph this season.

The regimental half-mile run produced as much enthusiasm as any event of the evening. Inter-company rivalry was expressed in the applause which the different favorites received as they passed their groups of friends, and the whole Armory was in a wild uproar during the race. J. P. Spindler of Company F and A. J. Dillon of Company I had a game run for honors in the last one hundred yards, the former getting the victory by about three feet. Dillon was second, and R. W. Taylor of Company K came third. The winner's time was 2:16 1-5.

From 50 yards' handicap. As he finished there were loud cries of foul from many parts of the hall, and the second and third men protested Spindler on the ground that he had elbowed them off the track on the last lap. The judges, however, did not allow it. The summaries:

65-Yard Run, Novice.—First heat won by S. S. Van Cise, New York; time—0:07 3-5. Second heat won by P. B. McCahill, Company I, Seventy-first Regiment; time—0:07 3-5. Third heat won by W. J. Wile, New York; time—0:07 4-5. Fourth heat won by Charles J. Marks, Pastime A. C.; time—0:07 3-5. Fifth heat won by D. McCague, Xavier A. C.; time—0:07 4-5. Sixth heat won by F. W. Schaefer, New York; time—0:08. Seventh heat won by J. W. Slawson, Company I, Seventy-first Regiment. 0:07 4-5. Final heat won by P. B. McCahill; W. Beckman, German-American, second; Austin Zender, Battery E, A. A., third. Time—0:07 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—First heat won by R. Underwood, Battery E., A. A., (52 yards;) S. Curtis, B. A. C., (52 yards,) second. Time—2:04 1-5. Second heat won by C. Foran, Xavier A. C., (38 yards;) G. P. Arnold, Y. M. C. A., (32 yards,) second. Time—2:05. Third heat won by P. P. McCabe, Star A. C., (38 yards;) A. Hart, St. Bartholomew A. C., (50 yards,) second. Time—2:07.

Final heat won by P. P. Arnold, West Side Y. M. C. A.; S. Curtis, Brooklyn A. C., second; P. P. McCabe, Star A. C., third. Time—2:03 1-5.

65-Yards Handicap.—First heat won by W. Delgado, Y. M. C. A., (2 feet;) Frank Fitzpatrick, New West Side A. C., (13 feet,) second. Time—0:57 1-5. Second heat won by J. Cocke, Y. M. C. A., (13 feet;) W. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (8 feet,) second. Time—0:06 4-5. Third heat won by George McGraham, Knickerbocker A. C., (15 feet;) A. Burlingame, (11 feet,) second. Time—0:07. Fourth heat won by O. Sauer, St. Bartholomew A. C., (18 feet;) S. Worthridge, 23d Regiment, (17 feet,) second. Time—0:06 4-5. Fifth heat won by W. McCormick, Battery E A. A., (17 feet;) Joseph Miller, St. George A. C., (18 feet,) second. Time—0:07. Sixth heat won by J. Brennan, Xavier A. C., (18 feet;) W. Beckhan, German-American, (19 feet,) second. Time—0:06 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by A. Burlingame, Knickerbocker A. C.; W. Delgado, second; S. Worthridge, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

One-mile Bicycle Handicap, Open to National Guard Only.—First heat won by C. H. King, 71st Regiment, (45 yards;) W. Frank, 8th Regiment, (scratch,) second; O. Ludwig, 12th Regiment, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:36 2-5. Second heat won by T. A. McCahill, 71st Regiment, (105 yards;) F. Wanner, 23d Regiment, (60 yards,) second; I. Townsend, Co. K, 71st Regiment, (30 yards,) third. Time—2:50 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by O. Ludwig; T. A. McCahill, second; F. Wanner, third. Time—2:33 4-5.

440-Yard Handicap, Novice.—First Heat—Won by S. T. Rottger, Star A. C.; W. Losee, second; W. Sweeney, St. Bartholomew, third. Time—1:00 3-5. Second Heat—Won by A. Tarhoe, Battery E A. A.; H. Neuman, Twenty-second Regiment, second; F. E. Straube, Y. M. C. A., third. Time—1:01 3-5. Third Heat—Won by D. McCogue, Xavier A. C.; N. Van De Verg, Star A. C., second; W. F. Daly, Jr., New York, third. Time—0:59 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by D. McCogue; F. E. Straube, second; N. Van De Berg, third. Time—1:01.

880-Yard Regimental Run.—Won by G. P. Spindler, Company I, (50 yards;) A. J. Dillon, Company I, second, (45 yards;) R. W. Taylor, Company K, third, (15 yards.) Time—2:16 1-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—First heat—Won by C. A. Neafe, Y. M. C. A., 28 yards; T. F. Fraser, Brooklyn A. C., second, 26 yards. Time—0:34 1-5. Second heat—Won by H. Valdes, Brooklyn A. C., 24 yards; R. B. Campiglio, Xavier A. C., 22 yards, and P. McCahill, 26 yards, dead heat for second. Time—0:34. Third heat—Won by A. Heronimus, Y. M. C. A., 28 yards; M. Block, New West Side A. C., 26 yards, second. Time—0:34. Fourth heat—Won by H. Hillmann, Battery E A. A., 22 yards; R. Burlingame, New York, 17 yards, second. Time—0:34.

Final heat—Won by H. Valdes, T. F. Fraser second, R. Burlingame third. Time—0:34.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—First heat—Won by O. Ludwig, Twelfth Regiment, 80 yards; J. Warkella, Battery E A. A., 100 yards, second; C. Martin, Eagle C. C., 60 yards, third; W. G. Frank, Eighth Regiment, scratch, fourth. Time—5:35 1-5. Second heat—Won by G. H. King, G. A. C., 60 yards; T. A. McCahill, L. A. C., 100 yards, second; Fred Wanner, Twenty-third Regiment, 80 yards, third; J. Doherty, Battery E, 100 yards, fourth. Time—5:17 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by W. G. Frank, Eighth Regiment, (scratch;) C. Martin, (60 yards,) second; O. Ludwig, (80 yards,) third. Time, 5:15 3-5.

Two-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Brady, Xavier A. C., (13 yards;) J. H. Kelly, Pastime A. C., (140 yards,) second; P. Soutar, Jr., Pastime A. C., (200 yards,) third. Time—10:00 4-5.

Price, St. George A. C., 5 feet 6inches; actual Price, St. George A. C., 5 fet 6 inches; actual jump; J. F. Kehull, Star A. C., second, 5 feet 3 inches, actual jump; Dan Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., third, 5 feet 11 inches, actual jump.

Baseball in Regiment Armory.

The Eighth Regiment defeated the Sixty-ninth Regiment in the armory indoor baseball series at the Eighth Regiment Armory by a score of 22 to 8. The visitors were handicapped by the absence of two of their best men, Catcher Hall, who broke his ankle in a game on the preceding Saturday evening, and Centre Fielder Mulcahy. The score:

EIGHTH REGIMENT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	69TH REGIMENT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mahler, 2b..	4	2	0	2	0	Enright, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0
Reyhing, lf.	4	2	2	0	1	Canning, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Doug'n, p.&c.	4	3	4	7	2	Murray, 2b.	1	0	4	1	1
Magn's'n, 1b.	0	0	10	0	2	McAppe, ss.	1	0	1	2	0
McIlh't'y, 3b.	0	0	4	0	0	Kelly, 3b.	2	0	5	0	0
Elsroth, ss.	2	1	1	2	2	Coughlin, ss.	2	0	8	3	5
White, cf.	2	2	0	0	0	Silhooly, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Devery, c&rf.	4	3	6	4	0	Hanberry, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
McQuinlan, p.	2	0	0	5	0	Barry, p.	1	1	0	7	0
Total.	22	13	27	20	7	Total.	8	4	27	14	12

Eighth Regiment	3	1	0	0	2	5	5	0	6	—	22
Sixty-ninth Regiment	1	0	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	— 8

Two-base hits—Mahler, (2,) Reyhing, Dougan. First base on balls—Off Barry, 13; off Dougan, 3. Struck out—By Barry, 5; by Dougan, 3; by McQuinlan, 4. Double plays—Elsroth and Magnussen, Magnussen, (unassisted;) Murray, (unassisted;) Canning and Enright. Left on bases—Eighth Regiment, 8; Sixty-ninth Regiment, 5. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Smith.

One of the most exciting games of indoor baseball took place in the Twelfth Regiment Armory last evening between the home team and that of the Fourteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn. The Twelfth won by the score of 17 to 14. The score:

12TH REGIMENT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	14TH REGIMENT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ritter, 3b.	3	2	3	0	0	Burnell, 2b.	1	0	1	1	0
Taylor, 2b.	0	1	0	1	0	S. Dixon, rf.	2	2	0	0	1
Leishm'n, 1b	1	3	4	0	1	Gillette, p.	3	1	1	8	0
Collins, ss.	1	1	2	4	0	Boice, lf.	2	1	0	0	0
Alex'nder, cf	2	1	2	0	0	McCabe, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Fitch, lf.	2	1	1	0	1	Shog, 3b.	2	1	2	2	3
Fagan, rf.	2	1	0	0	0	Thorn, c.	1	0	3	0	0
Harvey, c.	4	4	15	1	0	Perine, cf.	1	1	0	1	0
Donohue, p.	2	1	2	18	0	J. Dixson, ss.	1	3	0	5	0
Total.	17	15	27	22	2	Total.	14	11	24	17	6

Twelfth Regiment	0	5	0	5	3	4	0	0	—	17
Fourteenth Regiment	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	—	14

Earned runs—Twelfth Regiment, 5; Fourteenth Regiment, 2. Two-base hits—Fitch, 1; Alexander, 1; Sacrifice hits—S. Dixon, Shog, Perine, and Donohue. First base on balls—Donohue, 6; Gillette, 7. First base on errors—Fagan and Leishman. Struck out—By Donohue, 8; by Gillette, 5. Left on bases—Twelfth Regiment, 8; Fourteenth Regiment, 6. Wild pitches—By Donohue, 1; by Gillette, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Rudyard, (League umpire.)

Circuit for American League.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—President Johnson of the American League said to-day that his league was considering a ten-club circuit. If the plans now under way are successful, the following will be the circuit next season: Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Detroit, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and Buffalo.

When the question of adding Boston to the circuit first arose, Somers of Cleveland was sent East to spy out Boston, and when he returned, Johnson made a flying trip to Cleveland, where the matter was fully canvassed, and it was found that Boston would make a desirable addition to the League. Buffalo and Indianapolis will be retained, and it will be a stumbling block to the expansion policy of the Western League, which has planned to place a club in Indianapolis, and possibly in Buffalo.

Hugh Duffy is being considered as manager for one of the clubs, and Hugh Jennings is a likely candidate for another. With Manning in Washington, McGraw in Baltimore, Connie Mack in Philadelphia, and Jennings in Boston, all the cities would be provided for except Milwaukee, and there are two men under consideration for that town. They are Duffy and "Jimmy" Ryan.

With the exception of Boston and Philadelphia all the clubs have secured grounds. Mack has options on two locations in the Quaker City, and will take the old Athletic's park if the School Board and the City Council permit it.

AMATEUR SWIMMING RACES.

Three interesting swimming events were held last evening in the swimming tank of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, being the first club contest of that character held this season. So as to give all grades of swimmers opportunity to show what they could do, the competitors were divided in three classes, and the respective events run off in heats. Those who qualified for the trials next Saturday were:

Class A.—100-Yard Handicap—First heat—Won by G. W. Van Cleaf, L. A. Goodwin second, J. A. Reddy third. Time—1:12 4-5. Second heat—Won by H. H. Reeder, W. C. Miller second. Time—1:08 1-5. Third heat—Won by P. A. Callahan, L. Handley second. Time—1:11 2-5.

Class B.—200-Foot Handicap—Won by J. L. Swope, H. Brocker second, R. Burton third. Time—0:53 1-5. Second heat—Won by A. G. Sivori, J. A. Patterson second, H. H. King third. Time—0:51.

Class C.—100-Foot Handicap—First Heat—Won by R. E. Lalendon, A. W. Roof second, J. Heff third. Time—0:24 1-5. Second Heat—Won by F. Stayley, E. Mott second. Time—0:30. Third Heat—Won by C. P. Osborne, H. H. Casson second, H. Anderson third. Time—0:21¼. Fourth Heat—Won by F. J. Quigg. Time—0:20 3-5.

Golf on Dyker Meadow Links.

Soggy greens and wet grounds presented a poor prospect to the Dyker Meadow golfers yesterday for their weekly competition, but the sportsman's instinct was strong in several enthusiasts, and two competitions were played. One was a bogy handicap, which was won by James C. Powers, who finished 2 down to bogy from 8 strokes handicap, playing the course in 98 strokes. M. T. Lyon, who had 12 handicap, made the best gross score of the day, 96 strokes, but was 4 down to bogy, getting second place, and H. T. Waldron got third, 4 down to bogy, playing the course in 104 strokes, with 14 handicap. The competition was one of a series for a cup presented by F. N. Doubleday.

An eighteen-hole medal-play handicap was the second feature, and this was won by M. T. Lyon. The scores were:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
M. T. Lyon	96	16	80
H. T. Waldron	104	18	86
James C. Powers	98	11	87
Arthur P. Clapp	97	8	89
George W. Chauncey	101	15	86
T. J. Phillips	103	13	90

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Our shippers guarantee them to be wholly the product of the Glenlivet district, from pure malt only; they are the best we ever saw, are infinitely superior to the vatted or blended goods so generally sold.

THE SOUVENIR, OLD, OR THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH,

VERY OLD, which we import, and offer in bond, or from store, in casks or cases, absolutely pure.

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propelled by the various motive powers,

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are exhibited at the CYCLE SHOW by the American Bicycle Company, AUTOMOBILE DEPARTMENT, New York Store, 91 Fifth Ave.

THOSE dealers who are looking for a good reliable line of quick selling wheels should not fail to look up the exhibit of

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THE TRIBUNE BICYCLE A Gentleman's Wheel.

The famous TRIBUNE wheel, known as the

"BLUE STREAK"

because of its pretty, blue rims and speed qualities, has passed to its credit a long

Record of Triumph

It was upon a TRIBUNE that FLOYD A. McFARLAND won what was probably the most exciting and hardest fought "battle of the giants" in the history of cycling, the recent Six Day Race in New York.

One mile in 57 4-5 seconds, the fastest on record, was accomplished by Chas. M. Murphy on a TRIBUNE, and so on.

At the Cycle Show

the TRIBUNE exhibit will contain the 1901 models, finer than ever, much improved. Souvenirs given.

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1901 Models:

Chainless	$60
Light Roadsters	50
Adults' Chain Models	25 & 35
Boys' and Girls' "	22

ON EXHIBITION AT THE CYCLE SHOW.

We are ready to talk business for 1901, and invite correspondence from dealers in unoccupied territory, with a view to arranging for agency. Our line is complete in range of models and prices.

"SUCCESS IS STAMPED ON EVERY CRESCENT DETAIL."

Crescent Sales Department,

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IMPERIALISM!!! DEMOCRACY!!!

"Imperial Wheels"

are IMPERIAL in their quality and running properties, but in all other respects are good democratic bicycles. See them at the CYCLE SHOW.

A NEW CHAINLESS, and IMPROVED CHAIN MODELS.

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1901 MODELS AT THE CYCLE SHOW.

"THE YELLOW FELLOWS"

for 1901 are winners! They are NEW model throughout, improved construction, with every detail as to finish worked out to the highest degree of perfection.

BEVEL GEAR, CHAINLESS	$75
CHAIN RACER	50
" LIGHT ROADSTER	50
" ROADSTER	40
TANDEMS	75
SYRACUSE, for men and women	25

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"STANDARD OF THE WORLD."

With the new century comes 20th century ideas and improvements.

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COLUMBIA CHAIN WHEELS have been lightened to 22 lbs., with no sacrifice of strength, yet combining every improved device. Style and finish the same as for a score of years.

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CHAINLESS The Spalding Bicycle CHAIN

"Lot of snap in the Red Head!" SPALDING RED HEAD CHAINLESS and SPALDING NEW RED HEAD CHAIN WHEELS have been lightened and refined in every particular.

THE SPALDING BOOTH AT THE CYCLE SHOW

has them all on exhibition. All speed lovers should critically examine this line and get a souvenir.

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THREE NEW MODELS

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CHAINLESS Bicycle for men, $60
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CHAIN RACER, 20 lbs., . . $50

THEY ARE BEAUTIES!

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we will print in this and other New York papers a

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Fill out the blank ballot and vote for the most popular School Teacher and Scholar. Send or bring the ballot to our exhibit in Madison Square Garden,

AT THE CYCLE SHOW,

on or before Jan. 19th, and the Teacher and Scholar, boy or girl, receiving the largest number of votes will each be presented with a fine

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CUT THIS OUT

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BALLOT

For most popular SCHOOLTEACHER:

NAME .....
SCHOOL NO. .....
CITY .....

For most popular SCHOLAR (Boy or Girl):

NAME .....
SCHOOL NO. .....
CITY .....

NOTE—Write or print names very plainly and ask all your school friends to vote.

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Ideal BICYCLES,

Prices, $25, $22, $20,

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Twelve Years' Test

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A most satisfactory bicycle sold strictly on its merits and at a MEDIUM PRICE.

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WISE BUYERS BUY WHITE FLYERS.

1901 Models of

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embody all that is

HIGH CLASS IN THE ART OF CYCLE CONSTRUCTION,

distinctive and distinguished.

1901 BEVEL GEAR BARNES CHAINLESS

models are superb samples of

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PROGRESS THE ORDER OF THE AGE

IS EXEMPLIFIED IN EVERY LINE OF THE

1901 MONARCH BICYCLES

Which Incorporate Every Desirable Feature of the Modern Bicycle.

Our Bevel-Gear CHAINLESS model is the acme of PERFECTION.

A TYPICAL 20th CENTURY PRODUCT.

Inspection of our models At the Cycle Show will convince the public that The Monarch IS STILL IN FRONT.

Souvenirs for all at the Cycle Show.

AGENCIES EVERYWHERE.

MONARCH SALES DEPT.

EASTERN BRANCH, 20 WARREN ST.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Week's Business Points to a Quick Recovery of the Market.

INVESTOR BUYS 714 BROADWAY

Latest Dealings by Brokers—Voluntary Sales at Auction—Complete List of the Week's Offerings.

Business has given encouraging signs of a quick recovery from the set-back which it received during the holidays. Transactions actually completed have shown a resumption of activity in several sections, while from the state of pending negotiations, in many instances, it may be confidently asserted that these deals are but the forerunners of larger ones to follow.

Whether from the prospective effect of the rapid transit railroad or from some other cause which at present it is difficult to determine, that neglected section of Broadway between Longacre Square and the Grand Circle has suddenly become the scene of active buying. The deal affecting the Hotel Virginia was completed last week by the taking of title to that property by the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company. It is only recently that the Livingston estate sold its plot at Broadway and Fiftieth Street, and the Clark estate its frontage of over 100 feet on the south side of Fifty-sixth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue. D. H. McAlpin, only a few days ago, disposed of his holdings at Fifty-fifth Street, while Robert Ferguson bought an apartment-house site on Fifty-fifth Street, just west of Broadway. Still another large deal in vacant property in the same neighborhood is in an advanced stage of negotiation.

The erection of another fine mansion on Upper Fifth Avenue is foreshadowed by Henry Phipps's purchase of the plot 100 by 140 at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street. Two of the lots included in this site have changed hands three times during the last two years, and the figures made public in this connection are interesting in that they show that prices on that section of Fifth Avenue have very nearly doubled during that period.

A substantial transaction in mercantile property is that reported below, involving 714 Broadway. Of favorable bearing upon the market, also, were two deals in new apartment-house properties—the sale of Felt & Livingston's recently completed structure at the northwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and the purchase by Max and Simon Bernheimer of the El Nido, at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Of greater general interest, perhaps, than any other event of the week in realty circles was the purchase of the old Real Estate Exchange property, in Liberty Street, by the Chamber of Commerce, which is an accomplished fact, although for some reason formal announcement of it is deferred. The importance of the purchase, from a real estate point of view, would seem to be in the effect upon adjoining properties, owing to the fact that the building to be erected on the plot by the Chamber of Commerce will be only three stories in height.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for Stern & Schwartz, for $285,000, the twelve-story fireproof building 714 Broadway, 25 by 137.6.

Robert Bull has sold the plot, 50 by 100, on Fifth Avenue, 50.4 feet north of Eighty-ninth Street. It is reported that Joseph Hamershlag is the buyer.

Collins & Collins have sold the dwelling 50 West Fifty-fifth Street to Dr. Howard Collins, who will alter it into a house of the American basement type.

Thomas P. Payne has sold for J. Bentley Squier, Jr., for $55,000, the new five-story flat 255 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 37.6 by 100.11.

D. H. Scully and Brettell & Jackman have sold for Mitchell Halliday the three-story dwelling 8 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 20 by 99.11.

Dr. William Hirsch has bought the four-story dwelling 53 East Sixtieth Street.

William Stonebridge has sold, for Emile Colletti, to Simon T. Stern, the plot, 75 by 100, at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Belmont Avenue.

The Auction Room.

No large offerings at auction are yet in prospect, but voluntary and executor's sales of several small properties during the coming week may relieve somewhat the monotony of foreclosures.

Auctioneer Ryan will sell on Tuesday, by owners' orders, the tenements 228 West Twenty-eighth Street and 144 West Twenty-sixth Street. Other announcements by the same auctioneer affect the southwest corner of Grand and Corlears Street, 11 Cornelia Street, and 152 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Bryan L. Kennelly's offerings for Tuesday will include the two 27-foot apartment houses 15 and 17 Manhattan Avenue, the dwellings 2,113 and 2,115 Lexington Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; 143 East Twenty-seventh Street, and 62 Washington Square South.

Under partition proceedings Auctioneer Smyth will offer on Friday several flats and vacant parcels at Courtlandt Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Streets. An adjourned sale of the old St. Nicholas Hotel property, at Mercer Street and Washington Place, is down for Thursday.

There were recorded last week 367 mortgages, for $5,030,797; of which 154, for $2,151,244, were at 5 per cent.; 139, for $1,205,192, were at more, and 94, for $1,676,361, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 402 mortgages, for $4,877,282; of which 127, for $1,652,450, were at 5 per cent.; 167, for $1,223,750, were at more and 108, for $1,901,082, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 14.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, 688 to 698 East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 180 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue East; each 20 by 100, six four-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on each, $9,112.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 489 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 31.5 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 15.8 by 98.8, four-story brick dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Cohn, referee, 1,206 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 58.4 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 16.8 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,440.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 228 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 320.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 24.10 by 98.9, five-story double tenement, with store, and a four-story brick tenement at the rear; 144 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 500 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.2 by 98.9, five-story double tenement, with store; 11 Cornelia Street, northwest side, 115 feet southwest of Fourth Street, 25 by 95, five-story front and rear double tenements.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 182 East Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick and brownstone-front double flat.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Theodore W. Morris, Jr., referee; Kappock Street, Spuyten Duyvil, plot 37.6 by 73.7 by 37.6 by 69.1. Due on judgment, $868.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., administrator's sale, 587 Grand Street, and 1 Corlears Street, being the southwest corner, 23.4 by 59.6 by 20.10 by 70, five-story brick double tenement, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 62 Washington Square South, 90 feet east of Thompson Street, 25 by 119, four-story brick and stone dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 2,113 and 2,115 Lexington Avenue, east side, 63.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, each 18 by 65, two three-story brick and stone dwellings; 143 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 20 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 15 by 63.11, three-story brick and stone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 15 and 17 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 27.10 feet south of One Hundred and First Street, each 27 by 100, two five-story brick and stone double apartment houses.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Timothy Power, referee, Lot 44 on the map of Bronxwood Park, being on the south side of North Oak Drive, near Elm Avenue, 75 by 118. Due on judgment, $2,506.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William T. Emmet, referee, 369, 371, and 373 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 28, 36, and 36, respectively, by 100.10, three seven-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $146,732.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 83 Lenox Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $25,304.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, north side, 240 feet east of Fifth Avenue, three lots, each 20 by 100; Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, south side, 101.3 feet east of Fort Hamilton Avenue, ten lots, each 20 by 100.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Wentworth, referee, One Hundred and Eleventh Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, 17.9 by 100.11 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $10,849.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 309 Seventh Avenue, east side, 78.1 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 21.3 by 103.3 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $22,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Thomas S. Bassford, referee, 304 West Seventieth Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,775.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Adler, referee, 4 Washington Place, southeast corner of Mercer Street, 100 by 49.9, five-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $156,647.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Bevins, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 24.11 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,680.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 554 to 562 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 125 by 98.9, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $73,450.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 234 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 24.7 by 100.5, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,805; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, 532 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 341.8 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 54 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,554.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Lucas L. Van Allen, referee, 36 New Chambers Street, running through to Rose Street, southwest side, 75 feet west of Pearl Street, 28.10 by 37.11 by 25.1 by 3.3, three-story brick building; also, a gore formed by the junction of New Chambers and Rose Streets, adjoining the foregoing, 6.4 by 6.6 by 3.3. Due on judgment, $8,231.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel S. Slater, referee, 60 and 62 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 120 feet east of Madison Avenue, each 20 by 100.8, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $18,781.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, M. S. Gulterman, referee, 1,056 and 1,058 Home Street and 1,152 Stebbins Avenue, being the southeast corner, 53 by 94 by 102.9 by 33, three three-story frame flats, with store on the corner. Due on judgment, $13,410.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 325, 327, and 329 West Eleventh Street, north side, 117.8 feet west of Greenwich Street, 28.8, 28.6, and 28.8, respectively, by 95.4, three five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,561; subject to other mortgages for $86,250.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 71 Convent Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, (proposed,) 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,016.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.—By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 820 Courtlandt Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 92, four-story brick flat, with store; 818 Courtlandt Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 92, four-story brick flat, with store; 816 Courtlandt Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing, 48.6 by 92, old frame building; 796 Courtlandt Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 24 by 91.11, four-story brick flat, with store; 794 Courtlandt Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing, 24.6 by 91.11, four-story brick flat, with store; 606 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 91.11 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 25.1 by 98.6, unfinished four-story brick dwelling; East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 117 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 98.6, vacant.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles W. West, referee, Prospect Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 37 by 85, four-story brick flat, with store; East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 18.11 feet west of Stebbins Avenue, 54.9 by 91, three two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $29,902.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 2,332 Third Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 24.10 by 90, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $22,689.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James M. Ward, referee, 28 and 30 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 310 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 99.11, two seven and eight story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,182.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 232 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 368 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Minnie E. or Mary E. Williams on Dec. 6, 1899.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Cypress Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for four five-story brick flats, each 27 by 80 by 95.6; Henry F. A. Wolf of 509 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; Harry I. Howell, architect; total cost, $86,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a six-story brick stable, 25 by 93.11; Timothy E. O'Connell of 568 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $18,000.

No. 121 West Twenty-fourth Street, for a seven-story brick store and loft building, 25 by 105; F. C. Zobel of 165 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $45,000.

Beacon Street, south side, 125 feet west of Commonwealth Avenue, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; William Nagle, owner; B. Ebelling, St. Lawrence Avenue and Gulon Place, architect; cost, $2,500.

Forty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for a brick fence wall, 12 by 26.6; P. J. Ryan of 1 West Sixty-ninth Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $100.

No. 902 Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25 by 62; Philip Livingston of 4 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; George A. Freeman of 27 East Twentieth Street, architect; G. A. Vassar, Son & Co., builders; cost, $75,000.

Ninth Avenue, east side, Two Hundred and Sixteenth, Two Hundred and Eighteenth Streets, and the Harlem River, for a one and two story brick power house, 215 and 243.8 by 243.8; Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner; Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., 26 Cortlandt Street, and Isaac A. Hopper of 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $1,000,000.

Clay Avenue, west side, 937.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, each 16.8 by 43; C. H. Thornton of 909 Sixth Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; total cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 79 and 81 Leonard Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Dr. E. A. Hoffman, owner; J. B. Snook & Son of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $500.

Nos. 232 and 234 East Seventy-seventh Street, to two five-story brick tenements; Michael Lapp of 214 Mulberry Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 882 Forest Avenue, to a two-story frame tenement; Herman Hillebrecht, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 316 East Thirty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; M. Hirschfield of 109 Wooster Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 141 Fulton Street, to a six-story brick shop; Lorillard estate of 3 Mercer Street, owner; cost, $2,200.

No. 729 Fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and baths; Samuel Goldberger, premises, owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Hester Street, northeast corner of Ludlow Street, to a three-story brick loft building; Morris Marans of 78 Canal Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 145 and 147 Fifth Avenue, to a twelve-story brick and stone building; N. L. McCready of 4 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; J. B. & J. M. Cornell of Twenty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue, architects; cost, $200.

New Power-House Plans Filed.

Amended plans for the million-dollar power house to be erected by the Third Avenue Railroad Company on the east side of Ninth Avenue, between Two Hundred and Sixteenth and Two Hundred and Eighteenth Streets, and extending to the Harlem River, were received at the Department of Buildings yesterday. The original plans were filed in 1899 for the Third Avenue Company, while the amended plans are filed by Isaac A. Hopper as agent for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, as lessee. The new plans specify in detail the iron work of the structure, a feature not contained in the original plans. Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. are the architects.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Saturday, Jan. 12.

BRADHURST AV, 116, s e corner of 148th St, 23x75; John Shuser to Joseph Grand, (R S $1, mtg $22,545) 1

CRESTON AV, 2,384, e s, 25x95; Carrie B. Caster to Isaac C. Birch, (R S $3, mtg $5,000) 1

CROSBY ST, e s, 237.9 ft n of Spring St, runs e 183.10 to new w s of Elm St x s 26x w 141 to Crosby St x n 25; Inga M. Olsen to Joseph Wolf, (R S $1, mtg $100,000) 100

FULTON ST, n w s, n ½ of Lot 188, map of Washingtonville, 25x100; Edward G. Whitaker, referee, to Eliza M. Hough, (R S $1) 875

HONEYWELL AV, s e s, part of Lot 285, map of village of East Tremont, 22x225; Henry Reinhardt and others to Anna Pless 1

HONEYWELL AV, s e s, part of Lot 285, map of village of East Tremont, 22x225; Henry Reinhardt and another, executors, to Anna Pless, (R S $1) 1,000

MARKET ST, n w s, 105.1 ft s of Fulton St; Jonas Weil and another to Magdalena Lieb, (R S $3, mtg $4,000) 1

MONROE ST, 27 and 27½, n w s, 25x100.10x irregular; Magdalena Lieb to Leopold Kaufmann, (R S $15.50) ..... Exchange

THWAITES PLACE, 100, s s, 150 ft e of Williamsbridge Road, runs n 114.8x e 9.2 x 40.11x s 111.10 to place x w 50 to beginning, Bronxdale; Mary A. Broderick to John Kelly, (R S $1, mtg $500) 1

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 186th St, 143.11 ft to a point of 187th St x e 10 to w s of 3d Av x s 165.2 to 186th St x w 91; Isaac L. Dunn to Mary A. Gordon, (R S $13.50, mtg $10,250) ..... Exchange

WEST END AV, w s, 78.8 ft s of 89d St, 23.8x100x irregular; Charles E. Willcox to Charles E. Willcox, (R S $1, mtg $19,500) 1

9TH AV, e s, 100.5 ft s of 48th St, 25.1x100; Edward M. Higgins to Mathilda Luger, (R S 50 cents) 400

27TH ST, n s, 223 ft e of 9th Av, 23x98.9; George Everson, Jr., to Valentine H. Everson and others, (R S $2) 1

68TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Christian Dohm to Christian Behlmer, (R S $4, mtg $16,000) 1

71ST ST, 208 to 262 West, 60x80.3; Homer Lee to Jane T. Griswold, (R S $5, mtg $30,643) 1

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 275x125; George A. Fisher to David Tulloch, Sr., (mtg $62,000) 1

108TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 275x125; David Tulloch, Jr., to George A. Fisher, (mtg $62,000) 100

123D ST, 118 to 122 East; Edward A. Smith to Lizzie Gray 1

137TH ST, 741 East, 16.3x75; Elizabeth T. Conway to Anna M. Conway, ½ part, (mtg $6,000) 3,250

Recorded Leases.

HENRY ST, 280; Effie Lawrence to Francis McClenahan, 1 year 900

107TH AV, 44 and 46, and 440 and 451 West 13th St; Alethea H. Weeks and others to Joseph Comron and another, 15 years ..... 6,000 to 6,500

14TH ST, 405 West; James S. Herrman, trustee, to Darling Brothers' Company, 3 years 2½ months 2,500

14TH ST, 454 and 456 West, 50x1¼ block; Robert B. Roosevelt to Joseph Comron, 21 years 1 month 1,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified:

BAER, Morris B., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 87th St, 40 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 21,500

BARR, James I., to Elizabeth F. Gregory; 94 8th Av, due June 11, 1904, 4½ per cent. 7,000

BIRCH, Isaac C., to J. Homer Hildreth; Creston Av, (Avenue B,) e s, 149 ft n of 184th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 900

BOLANDE, Annie E., to Belle F. Warnock; West End Av, s w corner of 103d St, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

COSTELLO, Owen, and wife to Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf; 11th St, s s, 180.10 ft e of University Place, demand, 6 per cent. 5,000

ERDENBRECHER, August F. A., to Ida Tillinghast; 3d Av, w s, 150 ft s of 167th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500

FRANK, Joseph, to Samuel Green; 125th St, 9 to 15 West, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000

HEIDTMANN, Ernst, to George A. Macdonald and another; Eagle Av, n e corner of 161st St, due Feb. 15, 1901, 6 per cent. 1,550

HOECKELE, Susanna, to Ludwig Stienes; 518 6th St, leasehold, 5 years 3,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Louis Josephthal and others, executors, &c.; 27 and 27½ Monroe St, 1 year 18,000

KITCHING, George, to William C. Flanagan; 138 West 61st St, 1 year 2,500

KELLY, John and Mary, to Mary A. Broderick; Thwaites 100x51.11, s, 158 ft of William's Bridge Road, 3 years 400

MARTIN, Alice L. and William C., to W. R. H. Martin; 38th St, s s, 180 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 6,000

MAYER, Clara, to William A. Smith, executor, &c.; 86th St, 419 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 12,000

McNAUGHTON, Annie, to John S. Cameron, trustee; Gouverneur St, 64, 3 years 2,500

SCHILZONYE, Antonia, to Anna S. Fink; 1,006 Brook Av, installments, 6 per cent. 2,000

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Margaret Knox; Valentine Av, e s, 212.9 ft n of 181st St, due May 1, 1901, 6 per cent. 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOWERS, John M., trustee, to Frederick Gebhard, two mortgages) ..... Nominal

BREMER, Alexander, and another, executors, &c., to John Kern 22,500

CORN, Rosalie, to Harriet A. D. Echeverria 7,500

COSTELLO, Patrick, and wife to William C. Flanagan 2,500

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Anna E. Woolsey. 700

ENO, Amos F., and others, executors, &c., to United States Trust Company 25,200

ENO, Amos F., and others, executors, &c., to United States Trust Company 123,900

FULLER, Frank W., to William H. Payne 2,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Warwick Savings Bank 4,000

QUACKENBUSH, Daniel M., to Lambert S. and Abraham C. Quackenbush.. 18,000

ROSENBLUM, Jacob C., to Jacob B. and Max S. Grifenhagen 5,000

SHERMAN, Edward, to Frank W. Fuller. 1,200

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Home Life Insurance Company. 60,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to James A. Glover 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Henry W. B. Glover 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 71st St, 100x160; Cassidy & Son Manufacturing Company against Alonzo B. Kight, owner and contractor 4,213

MELROSE AV, s w corner of 159th St, 50 x100; Frederick Bozenhardt against Ellen J. Taylor, owner; John Anderson, contractor 78

MELROSE AV, s w corner of 159th St, 100x49.6; N. Caruccl against Minnie McDonald, owner; Thomas Taylor, contractor 375

MERCER ST, 133; Bayer & Catton against Charles E. B. Smith, owner and contractor 287

MERCER ST, 133; F. Eckenroth & Son against Charles E. B. Smith, owner and contractor 102

20TH ST, 11 West; Philip Semmer Glass Company against Estelle Spitzer and another, owners and contractors 145

123D ST, 228 and 230 West; New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company against Edward V. Loew, owner; Thomas Graham, contractor 178

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 212.6 ft n of 181st St, 100x116 to Tiebout Av; Margaret Knox, with Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton, 3 payments $5,000

Lis Pendens.

BOWERY, 85 and 85½, leasehold; Georgie H. Buckbee against Barney Isaacs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, James, Schell & Elkus.
& A. Lyons.

DEY ST, 84; Alice C. Crowell against Egbert C. Denison, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Remsen & Parsons.

RUTGERS ST, 32; Meyer Greenberg against Chebra Talmud, Thora D'Augustower, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind.

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 27.8x—x36x82.11; August Schieck against Annie Donohue, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Cook.

32D ST, s s, 188 ft w of 1st Av, 18x98.9; the State Bank against Martin Loschner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. J. Kenney.

109TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 24.9x51.10; George Tomes against Robert L. De Camp and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Atterbury.

133D ST, s s, 312.4 ft w of Willow Av, 16.8x100; William O. Wood and another, executors, &c., against Joseph A. Brautigam and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Lane.

133D ST, s s, 90 ft e of 5th Av, 20x99.11; Henrietta Lippmann against Anna Markman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. I. Green.

REFUSE TO LIVE WITH FATHER.

Hill's Two Daughters Not Tempted by Offer of $1,000 Each.

Supreme Court Justice Gilbert Collins, at Jersey City, yesterday dismissed a writ of habeas corpus asked for by Vincent Hill of New Providence, N. J. Hill sought to recover the custody of his daughters, Emily and Ada, aged seventeen and fifteen years respectively, who had been committed to the custody of the Children's Guardians' Society by the Poormaster of their township. Hill's counsel said that $1,000 had been left to each of the children by their grandmother on condition that they should make their home with their father.

Miss Mary Philbrick, counsel for the society, opposed the motion to grant the writ. She said Hill was not a proper custodian for the girls. She also said that the girls, who were in court, would rather forfeit the legacies left them than return to their father.

Justice Collins questioned the girls privately, and after the interview he said he would dismiss the writ, with permission to the father to see his children at proper intervals, and also with permission to the girls to apply to be returned to their father's custody if at any time they saw fit to do so.

The girls shook hands with their father as they left the courtroom.

EXPLOSION UNDER DANCE HALL

Gas Jet Under the Brighton Broken and Escaping Gas Was Ignited.

An explosion of illuminating gas in the cellar of the Brighton saloon and dance hall, at 57 Great Jones Street, yesterday afternoon partly wrecked the cellar and burned Charles Devenlude about the hands, face, and shoulders.

The explosion, it is thought, was caused by some men in the employ of a brewing company, who were putting barrels of beer into the cellar, allowing one of the barrels to fall against the gas jet, breaking it. Devenlude went into the cellar a few minutes afterward to see that the beer was stowed properly. He carried a lighted candle in his hand and as soon as he reached the cellar the explosion occurred.

The report of the explosion was heard several blocks away. Some wooden platforms used to cover the gratings in the sidewalk were hurled across the street, and a sheet of flame came up the stairway to the street. The headquarters of an engine company are directly across the street, and the prompt arrival of the firemen prevented a serious blaze. Devenlude was found in the cellar painfully but not seriously burned. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and went home. The damage is estimated at $500, mostly due to the explosion.

NEW TERMINAL AT CLEVELAND.

Old Dispute with the Pennsylvania Company May Be Settled.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The Pennsylvania Company has made the city a proposition for the settlement of the long-standing litigation for the possession of land on the lake front. The Mayor has passed upon it favorably, and its terms will be embodied in an ordinance which will be introduced in the City Council.

In return for the surrender of its claims upon the land in dispute, the city is to obtain land worth $66,000 needed for the widening of the river, which in itself entails the necessity of a new four-track railroad bridge to be built by the company, a bridge from the bluff at the Union Station over the railroad tracks to the harbor docks east of the river, and the expenditure by the company on Whisky Island, west of the river, of $3,000,000 for harbor docks, warehouses, and loading and unloading machinery.

If the proposition is accepted it will lead to the immediate utilization of the immense dock room on the lake front within the east and west breakwater structures.

FUNERAL OF W. L. TRENHOLM.

Service at the House—Burial Will Be in Charleston, S. C.

Funeral services over the remains of Col. William L. Trenholm, the banker and at one time the Controller of the Currency of the United States, were held yesterday afternoon at the residence, 312 West Seventy-third Street. The Rev. John Huske of St. Thomas's Church read the burial service.

The pall bearers were Col. John C. Calhoun, Heth Lorton, James Duane Livingston, John Thornley, ex-Gov. Hugh Thompson, R. W. Woolley, Julien J. Matson, W. De Saussure Trenholm, George M. Coffin, A. B. Quarrier, George A. Sullivan, and John J. Crawford. All the members of the family were present at the services. The body will be taken to Charleston, S. C., for burial, starting to-day.

BOARD OF EDUCATION LECTURES.

Jan. 14, 8 P. M.—Public School No. 10, corner One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, "The First Crusade," Prof. D. C. Munro; Public School No. 29, Albany and Carlisle Streets, "The Passion Play of 1900," Mr. A. J. Talley; Public School No. 86, corner Ninety-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, "John Greenleaf Whittier," Prof. Louis Bevier, Jr.; Public School No. 154, St. Ann's Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets, "The Care of the Teeth," Dr. V. C. Bell; Columbus Hall, Sixtieth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, "How Pictures are Made," A. T. Van Laer; Educational Alliance, corner East Broadway and Jefferson Street, "The Pilgrims of the Trail," F. A. Hatch.

Jan. 15, at 8 M., Public School No. 30, 224 East Eighty-eighth Street, "Shakespeare's Life and Art," W. H. Elsming; Public School No. 85, 735 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, "Early Greek Sculpture," E. J. Schoen; American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, "Among the Basket-making Indians of the Southwest," G. W. Janes; Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square South, corner Thompson Street, "China and the Chinese," G. M. Walker; St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, "Schumann, the Great Romanticist," T. W. Surette.

Jan. 16, at 8 P. M.—Great Hall of Cooper Institute, Eighth Street and Third Avenue, "Die Walkure," T. W. Suretts; St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street, "China and the Chinese," M. Walker; Young Men's Institute, 222 Bowery, "The Attributes of Matter," J. N. Gray; Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 52 East Twenty-third Street, "The Photographic Camera in Astronomy," Prof. R. W. Prentiss; Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 222 East Sixty-fourth Street, "Electric Heating and Its Applications."

Ladies' Night at Schoolmasters' Club.

The New York Schoolmasters' Club had a "Ladies' Night" at the St. Denis Hotel last night, at which about fifty members and their ladies sat down to dinner and afterward enjoyed an entertainment of vocal and instrumental music. The artists were Mrs. A. Douglas Brownlie, soprano; Albert T. Stretch, violin; Karl Weissert, cornet; with Miss Ella Moorhouse and Charles W. Pette as accompanists on the piano.

Another Appraisers' Stores Arrest.

Another arrest was made to-day at the Appraisers' Stores in connection with the many robberies that have been troubling Collector Bidwell for the past year. William Sullivan, a laborer, was arrested by United States Marshal Henkel. He had in his possession a small bag of seeds, the value of which was trifling. Sullivan was paroled until Wednesday.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Fifty Thousand Yards of New Silks, White and Black. Added Interest in the Silk Sale.

The January Silk Sale grows bigger—draws the biggest bargains in the Silk market to it as the magnet draws the steel. Now fifty thousand yards of the finest of white and black Silks have been added and

Prices Are Less Than Actual Cost in Many Instances.

Think of buying for **69c.** a yard a 21-inch black Taffeta that is *guaranteed* and sold generally for not less than $1.00. Think of buying a 19-inch white Taffeta for **49c.** a yard that is regularly priced at 69c. These are just an average of the prices below! Every piece in the sale is rich and fine and lustrous and *desirable*. Enough for every one—Brooklyn dressmakers are welcome to lay in a season's stock. Ivory and cream as well as pure white are included—there is wonderful opportunity for the purchase of evening dressses.

The greatest January sale of white and black Silks in silk history begins to-morrow. Now to the prices:

Black Taffeta.

19 inch Black Taffeta 35c
19 inch Black Taffeta 49c
21 inch Black Taffeta (guaranteed) 69c
21 inch Black Taffeta (guaranteed) 79c
27 inch Black Taffeta 59c

Black Peau de Soie.

19 inch Peau de Soie 59c
20 inch Peau de Soie 69c
21 inch Peau de Soie 79c
21 inch Peau de Soie 95c
22 inch Peau de Soie $1.14

Black Satin Duchesse.

20 inch Satin Duchesse 48c
21 inch Satin Duchesse 58c
24 inch Satin Duchesse 69c
22 inch Satin Duchesse 95c
22 inch Satin Duchesse $1.19

Fancy Weave White Silks.

19 inch corded Japanese Wash Silks 38c
21 inch Plisse

Brooklyn Advertisements.

The
STERLING PIANO
Co.
announce their annual
FACTORY SALE.

Every year, immediately after inventory, we offer our entire surplus stock of pianos at a great reduction, which includes all discontinued styles, sample pianos, and many special holiday designs which remain unsold. Our new catalogue (1901) will contain an entirely new line, and we must dispose of all 1900 styles. Your opportunity is here. Don't let it pass. It's a chance that means a saving of many dollars to those who take advantage of it. Every piano advertised as new IS STRICTLY NEW and fully guaranteed, and if not satisfactory can be exchanged. There are more than 250 new pianos to choose from and about 60 slightly used pianos that are practically new.

The world-wide reputation of Sterling Pianos insures those unfamiliar with the different makes of pianos that they can purchase this "Old and Reliable" make with confidence.

In order to dispose of these pianos quickly, sweeping reductions will prevail.

We advise an early inspection and if you decide to purchase we will deliver the piano immediately or reserve it subject to your order.

If you are not prepared to pay cash we will arrange satisfactory monthly payments. Pianos delivered on first payment.

The
STERLING
Piano Co.,
MANUFACTURERS.
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
(Entire Building, four floors),
536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.
Look for the name STERLING.

THE CHARTER AMENDMENTS

Discussed Under the Auspices of the Manufacturers' Association.

President Robertson Attacks the Measures Relating to Schools—Passage of Act as a Whole Urged.

Under the auspices of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, about fifty business men and representatives of various commercial bodies met last evening in the rooms of the association, in Montague Street, Brooklyn, to discuss the proposed amendments to the charter as recommended by the Charter Revision Committee, and to urge the Legislature to take speedy action. Ex-Mayor Schieren, Isaac H. Kapper, and James McKeen, all members of the commission, were the principal speakers, after which a general discussion followed. Ludwig Nissen presided.

Toward the close of the evening President Charles Robertson of the Brooklyn Board of Education attacked the proposed amendments as relating to the schools and criticised the commission for not recommending decentralization so far as the school system is concerned and giving the Borough of Brooklyn home rule. Mr. Robertson declared, in effect, that the Borough of Manhattan oppressed the community across the East River, and he thought that Brooklyn would only have her just dues by a separation of the school system.

Ex-Mayor Schieren began the discussion. He gave a brief history of the present charter, and passing to the proposed remedial legislation, said that undoubtedly some mistakes had been made, but on the whole the commission had taken a distinct step in advance of existing measures.

"The principal defect of the present charter," said he, "is that too much thought was given to the idea of centralization and not enough to the people. We have tried to get down to the borough system as far as practicable." One of the greatest features of the revision, Mr. Schieren said, is that it gives to the Borough President greater powers and carries out better the idea of home rule.

James McKeen said he had often been asked why there was so much of the charter. He explained that many attempts had been made before to get up "primer" charters, but it had turned out that the general grants to communities were so vague and the short charters had been followed by so much supplementary legislation that great confusion had followed.

"Practically speaking," said Mr. McKeen, "the people should urge the passage of the act as a whole. The danger is that the work will be broken up into separate bills in the Legislature and the result will be a chaotic condition of affairs. Private interests will likely intervene unless the act is passed as a whole, and I must say that there is danger that the Legislature may get back into the old rut and pass amendments and supplementary legislation, to the detriment of the public good, unless public sentiment demands singleness of purpose." Mr. McKeen said that the recommendation that the Davis law be repealed brought upon the heads of the commission the wrath of the teachers, who felt that their interests were being disregarded.

"If," said he, "the people take the same interest in the revision that the teachers take, the teachers will be outvoted 10 to 1. If the Davis law is not repealed we might as well give up all idea of an independent municipality. If the Davis law principle should be applied to other departments, there is an end to our local independence. I doubt if a large part of the community realises this."

Among other criticisms, many people had said that there was not enough done in the interests of economy. Mr. McKeen thought the existing Police bill vicious in that the Legislature fixed salaries.

"We propose," said he, "to leave that to the localities, where it should be, to carry out the principle of home rule." Mr. McKeen, after discussing some of the educational provisions, gave way to Mr. Kapper, who said that more vital than the educational subject, which he said he in no way belittled, was the question how to get every-day administration quickly. This led Mr. Kapper into a discussion of economy in administration and the simplification of the borough system. The commission felt, said he, that the Brooklyn authorities should have the power to initiate local improvements in the sewers, highways, lighting, and buildings departments.

"But," he added, "we could not include the police, fire, health, charities, correction, and docks in the plan of decentralization. The people want these to be single-headed commissions, and demand that the Mayor be made responsible, that he have full power of removal. The keynote is the responsibility of the Mayor."

In the general discussion, President Robertson, in attacking the educational recommendations, said that if they are carried, the Brooklyn school system might as well be effaced. Mr. Robertson went back into history beginning in 1806, saying that whenever Brooklyn wanted anything after consolidation, friction was always sure to follow.

"We are placed in a position of a resistless minority," said he, "and that's a grave charge in school affairs. I have been told that Brooklyn is narrow-minded and provincial, and I have also been told publicly that if Brooklyn wants 10 cents from the Public Treasury, she will have to debate for it. I am tired of such things. What had Brooklyn ever got out of the Central Board, and what will she get under the revision? Under this present Central Board you have not had a new building since Jan. 1, 1898, that's been erected on a site selected since consolidation. That's why 44,000 children in this borough are now on a four-hour basis. Chapter 23, (School Recommendations,) is a great mistake, and I want to tell that to the commission. I'll stand for the Davis law, which I opposed, rather than have this state of affairs exist."

"I want to say," said Mr. Schieren in reply, and after defending the commission, "that when we entered the discussion on schools which lasted a month, there was more united opposition to what was proposed than to anything else. When we had finished there was more unanimous approval of the recommendations than of anything else the commission discussed. If the revised charter passes, I believe that many if not most of the existing evils complained of will be eradicated."

Assemblyman Morgan of Kings urged the citizens of the borough to take united action for the passage of the revision as a whole, saying that if amendments are allowed to creep in, little likelihood of legislative action will follow this session. It is probable that a delegation will go to Albany as the bill will probably be introduced into the Legislature this week.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.
Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn—Prices Always the Lowest.

A Great Sale of Rich Silks
In Beautiful Plain Colorings, at 58 Cts. and 68 Cts., Instead of $1.10 and $1.25.

We offer 7,500 yards of rich Peau de Soie and Peau de Gant, especially appropriate for *street* and *evening* Costumes, Waists, fine Linings, Skirts, etc., at about one-half of the regular prices. *This is the most important Silk offer we have ever made.* The goods are all new, just off the looms. The colors are very beautiful; they include white, cream, ivory, cerise, serpent, mist gray, steel, beige, fawn, beaver, violet, maize, cardinal, tabac, light blues, pinks, old roses, and a host of lovely pastelle tints—in fact no less than 56 different shades of color. The thoroughly high class quality of the Silks can be seen at a glance.

Peau de Soie, regular $1.10 goods, at 58 cts. per yard.
Peau de Gant, regular $1.25 goods, at 68 cts. per yard.
Main Floor, Center Aisle.

Regular $1.00 Gloves Reduced to 50 cts.
Ladies' genuine French Suede Gloves, white, tan and black, 50 cts. instead of $1.00.
Ladies' gray Mocha Gloves, half pique, 50 cts. instead of $1.00.
Ladies' Suede Gloves, pique sewn, tan and mode, 50 cts. instead of $1.00.
Children's fleece-lined Mocha Gloves, tan and gray, 50 cts. instead of $1.00.
Men's heavy Dogskin Gloves, four sizes only, 50 cts. instead of $1.00.
These Gloves are all perfect, but the sizes are broken.

Black Crepes de Chine Greatly Reduced.
A manufacturer's remaining stock of fine Crepes de Chine, in several desirable qualities, all absolutely perfect goods, to be closed out at the following reduced prices:
Lot 1—450 yards of fine black Crepe de Chine, value $1.25, at 85c. per yard.
Lot 2—570 yards of fine black Crepe de Chine, regular $1.50 goods, at $1.05 per yard.
Lot 3—250 yards of very fine Crepe de Chine, 45 inches wide, $2.50 quality, at $1.85 per yard.
Lot 4—300 yards of black Crepe de Chine, 45 inches wide, $3.00 quality, at $2.25 per yard.

Attractive Offers in the Cloak Dept.
Twenty-five dozen French Flannel Waists, all shades and sizes, very pretty styles, all fresh and clean, $1.85 each, instead of $3.00.
All of our $15.00 and $16.50 Ladies' Jackets, long and short, in kersey, Venetian and cheviot, colors and black, heavily lined with satin, reduced to $9.95.
One hundred Rainy Day Skirts, of Oxford with bound seams, made up in first-class manner, regular $5.00 and $6.00 Skirts, for $3.85.

Guaranteed Black Taffetas Reduced.
19-inch guaranteed Black Taffeta 48 cts., value 65 cts.
19-inch guaranteed Black Taffeta, 53 cts., value 68 cts.
23-inch guaranteed Black Taffeta, 69 cts., value $1.00.
Also 500 yards of 24-inch Black Surah Silk, in a beautiful quality, at 49 cts. per yard, value 85 cts.

Special Sale of Ladies' Shoes at $2.25.
Several hundred pairs of ladies' Vici Kid Shoes, button and lace, with patent leather and kid tips, hand welted soles, one of our own regular lines (not Queen Quality), some sizes missing, not a pair in the lot worth less than $3.00, reduced to $2.25 per pair.

CANAL TREATY TAKEN UP.

Under Consideration by Lord Lansdowne—Washington Officials Now Expect Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Official information has reached the State Department to the effect that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as amended by the United States Senate is now under consideration by the British Cabinet officials with a view to finally determining whether the instrument in its amended form shall be agreed to or not. Lord Lansdowne, Minister of Foreign Affairs, now has the papers in hand and is going over them carefully. That the treaty is actually taken up gives promise that an answer one way or the other will be speedily forthcoming, and that there will be no long-drawn-out delay over the negotiations.

There is a prevailing feeling here, unofficially expressed by those who have followed the recent course of affairs, that the indications are favorable to an acceptance of the treaty. It was pointed out in this connection by an official that if a rejection was contemplated it probably would have been made at once, whereas the delay of about two weeks since the amended treaty reached the London Foreign Office gave evidence that there was a desire on the part of the Cabinet officials there to consider the matter with much deliberation in the hope of bringing the two Governments into agreement.

WIFE BEATER SHOOTS HIMSELF

Frederick Maidt, thirty years old, a German, went to his home at 2,266 Second Avenue, intoxicated last night, and after choking and beating his wife, drew a revolver, saying he was going to kill her, the children, and himself. She ran shrieking into the street, and while the police were coming in Maidt shot himself in the left breast. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital a prisoner.

Maidt got home from work in time for supper, but did not eat. He had been drinking, and in talking to his wife he became exasperated and knocked her down. Then he struck her a number of times, and seizing her by the throat, choked her till she could not breathe. He left off as the thought of the revolver struck him, and when he got the weapon he had intended to kill the whole family.

The woman caught up one of the children in her arms and made the other two follow her. She ran out and Maidt did not run after them.

Neighbors got a policeman. The policeman ran into the house, and as he was going up the stairs he heard a shot, and entering the room found Maidt lying on the floor with a bullet wound in the left breast.

It was said later at the hospital that the wound was not dangerous.

HISTORICAL-SOCIAL MEETING.

Daughters of American Revolution Gather at Mrs. Hazen's Residence.

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its January historical-social meeting at the city residence of Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen yesterday afternoon. Miss Vanderpoel, Regent of the chapter, presided, and the historical programme was under the direction of the Historian, Mrs. Charles R. Treat. Col. Henry G. Prout gave a description of his experiences in the Soudan with Gen. Gordon. The Count de Lafayette made an address in English, in which he described American ladies as the "Parisiennes of the New World." The tea table was presided over by Mrs. Edward Haggaman Hall and Mrs. Charles Ellis Taft. Among those present were:

Mrs. John Adriance, Mrs. J. M. Boothby, Mrs. Wm. Brookfield, Mrs. Aldrich, Mrs. Robert C. Black, Miss Bayne, Mrs. J. C. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Walter L. Carr, Edward Payson Cone, Mrs. George J. Corey, Miss Downes, Miss Ellis, Mrs. ——— Evans, Mrs. George H. Ferris, Mrs. Charles J. Ferrin, Mrs. E. Van D. Gazzam, Mrs. William Grevers, Miss M. F. Gazzam, Miss Griffith, Mrs. Hasbrouck, Miss Hellner, Miss Atocha, Mrs. Wm. H. Henning, Mrs. M. H. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Oliver L. Jones, Miss E. K. Jones, Mrs. Kelcey, Mrs. A. G. Mills, Mrs. Hazen Morse, Mrs. H. G. Prout, Mrs. Malcolm Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ira Bliss Stewart, Col. and Mrs. H. W. Sackett, Mrs. H. B. Snyder, Miss A. E. Shinn, Miss Spear, Charles F. Wingate, Mrs. E. H. Wootton, Mrs. John S. Wise, Mrs. A. Percy White.

Gave Hoase to Lawyer; Heirs Contest.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 12.—An action was tried before Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, here, to-day, in which Catherine M. Peto and five other heirs of Caroline Ham, who died in Red Hook about a year ago, sued to have set aside a deed to Miss Ham's home in Red Hook, which she gave to her attorney, Frank S. Ormsbee, some time before her death. Miss Ham, in her will, gave the bulk of her estate of $30,000 to her lawyer, and her heirs have heretofore made unsuccessful efforts to break the will. She gave each of her heirs $450.

MORE NEW SMALLPOX CASES.

Three new cases of smallpox were discovered yesterday, one of the victims dying on the way to the hospital on North Brother Island. James Brown, twenty-nine years old, a colored stable keeper, who lives at 150 Wooster Street, was kicked by a horse several weeks ago, and was laid up in bed. Dr. Conterno of 1 Charlton Street, who attended the man, noticed Friday night that he had symptoms of smallpox. He notified the Board of Health, and yesterday an ambulance arrived to take Brown to the hospital. The patient had been placed in the vehicle, and the driver had gone but a short distance when the man died. Dr. Conterno said last night that he believed that Brown had contracted the disease after having been kicked. Many friends had called on the man.

John McKlumilsk, twenty-eight years old, of 51 Goerck Street, was removed to North Brother Island during the morning, suffering with smallpox. Margaret Tinto, ten years old, living on the third floor of the tenement at 274 Mott Street, was found to be suffering with smallpox on Friday night. She was removed to North Brother Island yesterday morning, and the officials of the Board of Health went to work to vaccinate all the dwellers in the big tenement who had been exposed to the disease.

Violet Buck, sixteen months old, of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Wales Avenue, who was transferred to North Brother Island several days ago, died from the effects of smallpox yesterday morning.

Oswego's Smallpox Precautions.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The local authorities have taken steps to prevent the spread of smallpox now raging in the adjacent towns. A general vaccination of school children and teachers has been ordered, and permission has been obtained from the War Department to use the old hospital at Fort Ontario for smallpox patients. Fears are entertained that the disease may be communicated from Watertown by railroad men.

THE LOSS OF THE TILLAMOOK.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Jan. 12.—The steamer Senator, which arrived to-day from Alaska, brought details of the loss of the steamer Tillamook.

On Thanksgiving Day, with the sea perfectly calm and the Captain and both pilots on the bridge, the Tillamook was run high and dry on the north end of Wood Island, just south of Kadiak Island. Her fifteen passengers and crew were all safely landed, together with their baggage and the steamer's freight. Everything was taken in small boats to Kadiak.

While on the beach at Wood Island it was necessary to post armed guards over the baggage and freight to prevent the crew from stealing everything of value. The passengers were compelled to remain at Kadiak for twenty-nine days. The steamer Aloha picked up the passengers, crew, and freight of the Tillamook at Kadiak and brought them to Juneau, arriving there Jan. 4. The Senator brought down the officers and crew of the Tillamook.

A WITCH HAZEL COMBINE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12.—The formation of an important combination of manufacturers of witch hazel is reported.

Though the leading firms interested in the plan refuse to give out any definite statement, it is understood that the combination will include the principal witch hazel makers in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, these three States being the centre of the industry in this country.

The new company will be capitalized, it is said, at $3,000,000.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Send for our Free Postal Cards for use in ordering groceries, etc. Mail or telephone orders filled with promptness.

The most convenient shopping place in Brooklyn.

Our Grocery Dept. is the finest in Brooklyn—supplying upwards of 5,000 homes. (Basement.)

H. Batterman

Week of Opportunities
Not Found Elsewhere.

Glaring Reduction Sales
The Result of Our Semi-Annual Inventory.

We have just completed the ever arduous task of stock taking, the results are satisfactory, and we propose to divide part of our prosperity with all our customers and include an army of new friends as well—to this end the head of this rapidly growing establishment has caused to be made REMARKABLE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES throughout every branch of the business.

Surplus Stocks Must be Pushed out for Spring goods, and to Make Space for Additional Lines.

BEGINNING MONDAY,
We Shall Place on Sale and Continue for the Week Absolute Record-Breaking Attractions in Every Department.
A VISIT WILL READILY WIN YOUR CONFIDENCE.
Observe a Few of Our Winners for Monday:

Opening of
SPRING SILKS, Etc.
The new styles will be on view Monday and include many novel and tasty effects of the weaver's art. Thoughtful of the ladies' interests, we have prepared a line of new and dainty dress materials for our Monday's offering.

NEW FOULARDS. Fine lustrous quality Just from the loom. Actual value 60c. per yd., Monday, 49c
WASH SILKS. Striped, corded or checked in a wide range of dainty shades. Actual value 49c. per yd. Monday, 39c
IMPORTED PANNE VELVETS in cream, ciel, pink, old rose, helio, gray, cardinal, turquois, or black. Actual value $1.05, Monday, 75c

DRESS GOODS.
BLACK BRILLIANTINE, value 59c., Monday, 39c
COLORED SATIN PANNE CLOTH, 42-in. all-wool, sponged and shrunk. Value $1.00, Monday, 69c

Ladies' Kid Gloves, 50c.
The Greatest Sale of Kid Gloves Ever Held in Brooklyn.
New Spring Styles. Fine quality, 2 clasp, slate, tan, mode, brown, white, red and black. Regular value $1.00.
You will never find another opportunity to equal this.

A Walking Proposition.
FOR LITTLE MONEY.
$2.50 Ladies' Shoes, reduced to $1.79. Sizes 2½ to 8. Widths B to EE. Fine Glace Kid, Button and Lace, stout and light soles, straight patent leather tips, on London Bull Dog and Common Sense last.
$3.50 Ladies' Shoes, reduced to $2.69. Sizes 2½ to 8. Width A to EE. Fine Glace Kid and Cloth tops, Handsewed Welts, Button and Lace, patent leather or kid tips.
$2.00 Ladies' Shoes, reduced to $1.39. Sizes 2½ to 7. Widths C to E. Ladies' Dongola Kid, extension soles, Button and Lace, medium and coin toes, patent leather tips.

A Hosiery Ovation.
No Such Values in Greater New York.
We secured a manufacturer's sample stock and give our trade every advantage of it—Here's the lot:
Fancy, plain and ribbed lisle thread or silk hose, worth 75c. to $1.25; Monday, 44c
Ladies' Extra Quality Lisle Thread and Cotton Hose, in fancy and plain colors; also Richelieu, Rembrandt and Cluster ribbed, yesterday, 39c. to 50c., Monday, 27c
Ladies' Fancy and Plain Cotton and Lisle Thread Hose, yesterday, 29c. to 39c., Monday, 19c
Ladies' Black Wool, light and heavy weight. Double heels and toes, value 25c. to 39c, 19c
Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heels and toes, value 15c., Monday, 9c
Children's Heavy and Light Weight Ribbed and Plain Cashmere Hose, values 35c. to 50c., 23c
Children's Heavy Weight, Ribbed Fleaced Lined Cotton Hose, double heels, toes and knees; value 25c. to 35c., 19c
Men's Fancy and Plain Lisle Thread and Fine Cotton Half Hose, values 39c. to 50c.; Monday, 24c

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.
Nottingham Lace Curtains.
3 yards long, price yesterday, 90c., Monday, 59c
3½ yards long, price yesterday, $1.50, Monday, 98c
$2.50 quality, specially reduced, Monday, 1.85

RUGS.
Carpet Rugs, 27x45 inches, yesterday 98c., Monday, 49c
Jute Smyrna Rugs, 30x60 inches, yesterday, $1.25, Monday, 95c
Axminster Rugs, 27x63 inches, $2.25 yesterday, Monday, 1.59

"Good Things to Eat."
In Brooklyn's Finest Grocery Dept. (BASEMENT.)
Eatables at lower prices than you have ever paid.
HAMS, pure food brand, mild cured and very tender, extra special; Monday and Tuesday, per lb., 10c
BONELESS BACON, "Pure Food Brand", fine flavor, delicious, extra special Monday and Tuesday, per lb., 10c
TRUFFLED SARDINES, elegant, 18c. quality; special ¼ tin, 10c
IMPORTED SARDINES, in pure olive oil, special, 4 tins 25c
PEACHES, Farren's double extra quality, per tin, 18c.; doz., 2.10
PINEAPPLES, Johnsons, Bahama eyeless and coreless, sliced in heavy syrup, per can, 20c.; dozen 2.35
FRENCH PEAS, Mi fines special, tin, 13c
FANCIEST ELGIN CREAMERY BUTTER, per pound, brick, 28c

The usual series of interesting Lectures by MRS. SARAH TYSON RORER will begin WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, at 2.30, on our 4th Floor. Subject, "BREAD MAKING."

BROADWAY, GRAHAM AND FLUSHING AVENUES.

FAMINE ON THE YUKON.

Food Runs Out in the Stores at Circle City.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 12.—According to telegrams which reached Skagway prior to the sailing of the steamer Danube, there is a food shortage at Circle City and on the lower Yukon, amounting almost to a famine in certain commodities.

Flour is held at $45 per sack, and is purchasable only from men with outfits, the stores having run out. Potatoes, bacon, sugar, and rice are unobtainable at any price.

There has been a great rush of miners to Cleat Creek, where 700 claims have already been recorded. There is also a stampede from Dawson to Forty Mile Creek, where it is reported quartz is being taken out paying $240 to the ton.

AGAINST CHARLES W. MORGAN.

Petition in Involuntary Bankruptcy Now Filed by Creditors.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday by nine creditors against Charles W. Morgan, who formerly did a stockbroking business as C. W. Morgan & Co. at 71 Broadway, and who is out on bail on a charge of swindling a number of his customers.

The claims of the petitioning creditors aggregate $3,913 for money deposited with him and for accrued profits. These creditors are George Hausmann, $153; Henric Anderson, $889; Nellie Cotter, $500; Thomas Ascaugh, $600; all of Philadelphia; Maggie MacKenzie of Tuxedo, $436; Lucine La Brunerie of Jersey City, $528; S. D. Ayers of Kansas City, Mo., $100, and E. E. Moore of Washington, D. C., $107.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

R. B. PATTERSON & Co.—The Sheriff, who has had a keeper in charge of the place of business of R. B. Patterson & Co., corporation, wholesale dealers in woolens at 15 West Twenty-eighth Street, for the past week, on an attachment for $3,950 in favor of John F. Brigg & Son, has received notice from Weeks, Battle & Marshall, representing Edward J. Greacen, that the corporation had been adjudicated bankrupt in the United States District Court of New Jersey on Jan. 8. The concern is a New Jersey corporation.

WILLIAM H. EBLING, JR.—Schedules of William H. Ebling, Jr., real estate dealer of 801 Cauldwell Avenue, show liabilities of $422,716, nominal assets of $504,465, and actual assets of $110,956. Of the liabilities, $323,178 are mortgage debts and $99,540 other debts. The assets consist of real estate at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-second Street, valued at $400,000, subject to mortgages and liens of $281,558; Nos. 803, 805, 807, 809, 815, 817, 819, and 821 Cauldwell Avenue, valued at $100,000, mortgaged for $111,392; bills receivable, nominal, $4,465, and actual, $1,015.

Out of Town.

UNITED TANNERS' GLUE COMPANY.—Vice Chancellor Emery, at Trenton, N. J., has appointed Albert C. Wall of South Orange, N. J., and Albert F. Poor of Salem, Mass., as receivers of the United Tanners' Glue Company, a New Jersey corporation with its place of business at Peabody, Mass. The receivers were appointed upon the application of Myer Hecht of New York and Edward L. White of Lowell, Mass. The liabilities of the company are placed at $77,000 and the assets at $85,000. The company is required to show cause at Jersey City on Jan. 28, why the receivers should not be made permanent.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MAX STRAUSS.—Max Strauss, residing at 928 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,104 and no assets.

JOHN T. COUGHLIN.—John T. Coughlin of Watervliet, N. Y., filed a petition in bankruptcy in Utica yesterday. Debts, $2,037.40; assets, nothing.

WILLARD F. CHURTON.—Willard F. Churton of Vernon Centre, N. Y., filed a petition in bankruptcy in Utica, N. Y. Debts, $6,616.03; assets, $247, exempt.

JOSEPH H. CLARK.—Joseph H. Clark, residing at 14 Attorney Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,143 and no assets. The debts were contracted principally at Plymouth, Mass., in 1890 and 1891.

LUCIUS W. CONKEY.—Financial troubles which affected the firm of Boyse Fay & Conkey of Chicago, in 1888, resulted in the filing of a petition in bankruptcy by Lucius W. Conkey in that city yesterday. The liabilities are placed at $216,085.

DANIEL CONNOLLEY.—Daniel Connolley of Ithaca, whose hotel was destroyed by fire on Jan. 2, was yesterday adjudicated a bankrupt in the United States District Court, at Utica. His debts amount to $9,440. The assets include fire insurance policies amounting to $5,000, which are now in process of adjustment.

ELIAS ROTHSTEIN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Elias Rothstein, women's tailor, at 464 Columbus Avenue, by two creditors: W. J. Davidson & Co., $594, and E. H. Van Ingen & Co., $134. It was alleged that while insolvent he transferred assets to certain creditors. He has been in business five years.

WILLIAM H. C. JACKSON.—William H. C. Jackson of 141 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $51,469 and assets $3 in cash in a trust company. He filed the petition to get rid of a deficiency judgment for $51,463 obtained against him on Nov. 2, 1898, by Louis and Samuel Sachs, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 632 and 634 Broadway.

WILLIAM A. BUTTS.—William A. Butts, salesman, buyer, and superintendent at 52 Howard Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $16,014 and no assets. Of the liabilities $8,750 were contracted at Fort Worth, Texas, in 1886 and 1887, and the balance is on account of goods sold to the Union Cloak and Suit Company of this city, of which he was an officer.

CLOTILDE ALKAN.—Clotilde Alkan, residing at 128 East Sixty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $13,517 and nominal assets $5,000, a debt due her by Henry Alkan. She is the wife of Henry Alkan, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 10th inst., and her liabilities are as guarantor for his indebtedness to the Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., $10,017, and the City Bank of Buffalo, $3,500.

HENRY J. FISHER.—Henry J. Fisher of Fisher Brothers, decorators, formerly at 103 West Eighty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $35,339, of which $32,261 are firm liabilities and $3,078 individual liabilities, and nominal assets $1,624 cash in the hands of the receiver, which was realized from a sale of the firm's assets. A receiver was appointed for the firm in September, 1897. Charles N. Fisher, the other partner, refused to join in the bankruptcy petition.

S. OTTENBERG & BROTHERS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Simon and Henry Ottenberg, composing the firm of S. Ottenberg & Brothers, cigar manufacturers, at 1,015 Second Avenue and at Tampa, Fla., by Blumenstiel & Hirsch, for the following creditors: People's Bank, $2,273; Chemical National Bank, $650, and Harry R. Farjeon, $600. It was alleged that the firm between Nov. 1 and Jan. 1, while insolvent, had paid various sums of money to divers persons to give preference, that they have acknowledged insolvency and inability to meet their obligations, and have an excess of liabilities over assets. Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker receiver of the assets of the firm with a bond of $100,000 on the petition of Morris J. Hirsch, whose firm, Blumenstiel & Hirsch, represent claims of creditors to the amount of $50,000. Mr. Hirsch stated in his petition that the firm have cigar factories at 382 Second Avenue and 305 East Twenty-second Street, that they have a large quantity of tobacco manufactured and in process of manufacture, on hand that is of a perishable nature, and that the firm has been paying preferences from the proceeds of the business. The firm became embarrassed in November last and have since been endeavoring to effect a compromise with their creditors at 30 cents on the dollar. Their mercantile liabilities were reported to be $350,000, principally to banks, in addition to which they were reported to have a mortgage indebtedness of $475,000 on their real estate. Their assets, Mr. Hirsch stated, at a fair valuation exceed $100,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AVALONE, Rafael, and Benjamin Fritsch—The People, &c.	$500
BELL, Thomas H.—The J. L. Mott Iron Works	539
BEAUDET, Homer I.—Riverside Bank	533
BROADBELT, William—New York Life Insurance Company	322
BROADBELT, William—New York Life Insurance Company	357
BUTTERFIELD, Nicholas A.—L. Bauman	256
COSTELLO, Owen—D. Meyer	115
DARLING, Mary—Bower Decorating and Painting Company	153
DAVIDSON, George L.—H. J. Sandford and another	757
DICK, Andrew E. and Browning—G. H. Stetson	1,696
DAVIS, Harris, and Solomon Moneson—F. Seifter	453
EPPENSTEIN, Edgar L., and James D. Matthews—Riverside Bank	311
FINK, John W., George, William, and Frederick—E. White and others, executors, &c.—against each defendant	4,047
GROSSHOLZ, Louis P.—C. I. Tagliabue	26
GOUGH, James—C. Franklin and another	601
GREENBERG, Nathan—B. Goldstein	316
HEALEY, George R., and Charles C. Naret—Boige Machine Screw Company	65
HOPEMAN, Jane—H. B. Henson	30
HENRY, John G.—F. B. Moran, costs	77
HOPWOOD, Robert—W. J. Arkell	1,043
KOENNEMANN, Walter—The Charles H. Crittenton Company	186
KENNEDY, James—Louis C. Baldwin	179
LANGSDORF, Charles—John G. Klumpp and others	63
MUSTIN, Herbert S.—R. Adams	43
MILLER, John F.—H. Ossusky and another	44
MULVANY, Mary C., administratrix, &c.—L. Baumann and others, costs	249
McLEAN, Ward—Press Publishing Company	672
NELSON, Bengt—Title Guarantee and Trust Company	95
PHILLIPS, Frank—P. S. Jones and another	120
ROWE, George T.—Emma Reiser	1,695
STORZ, William—R. H. Miller	15
SCHAETZEL, François J.—I. A. Schaetzel, costs	41
STRATTON, Amos B., and Charles J. Warren—A. Gilbert and others, executors, &c., costs	184
TRAIS, James H.—S. P. Dunn and others, trustees, costs	104
WHITE, John S.—P. Klocks	186
WIENER, Joseph—G. C. Snedden	130
WEIR, Lewis C., as President, &c.—E. Madie	208
LEXINGTON REALTY COMPANY—R. W. Dye	51
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Tekulsky and others	830
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—David Boas, costs	28
SOCIETA ITALIANA DI MUTUO SOCCORSO de Rionero Vi Volture di New York—M. Griego, costs	91
WILLIAM OSBORN, a corporation—M. Duffy	104
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—John Doyle	388

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

Marking All Merchandise at Our SMALL PROFIT SYSTEM Keeps the JANUARY SALES Again Ahead of Any Previous Year, and it Continues to Grow in Favor, Thus Keeping Trade on This Side of the River.

JANUARY FURNITURE SALE.

Equal advantages have never been offered. Good, well made, up to date, artistic. Furniture 40 to 50% less than you ever expected to pay. The kind of Furniture you see in first class furniture stores at much higher prices. No risk in buying of a reliable house, no matter how low the price, for our guarantee goes with every piece.

Opportunity to Buy Brass Beds at Unheard of Prices.
We are offering in this sale 50 Brass Beds at prices that are unequaled and unheard of. Absolutely no better goods are made, and we guarantee the prices 20 to 50 per cent. lower than equal kinds can be purchased for anywhere in this country.
The prices range from $30.00 to $100.00, reduced to $17.50 and $69.00
They are mostly full size Beds. There are a few 4 ft., 3 ft. 6 and 3 ft.
These Beds must be seen to be appreciated.
Full size Bow Foot Canopy Bed, 2 inch posts, cast cathedral vases. This is one of the finest Beds made, usual price $100, special $69.00
Full size two-inch posts, cathedral mounts, 1½ inch top rails, on head and foot, heavy fillings, fancy Bed, $80.00 kind, reduced to $57.00
Full size cast goose neck top on all four posts, made to sell at $75.00, reduced to $55.00
Full size cast T rails 2 inch posts with four large husks, low extended foot rail with goose neck top and bottom, made to sell at $58.00, reduced to $43.50
Full size 2 inch posts, bow foot, extra large mounts and vases, made to sell at $40.00, reduced to $29.75

This illustration shows one of our special designs, head stands 70 inches, 1½-inch posts, with Cathedral Vases, bow foot, heavy bed, equal in every particular to any $35.00 bed made, special price for limited number, $24.98
4 foot, 1¼ inch post, extended foot rail, made to sell at $30.00; reduced to $17.50
We have arranged with one of the best spring manufacturers to supply us with springs. To keep good mechanics busy at this season of the year, we can furnish the best upholstered box Springs, covered in best ticking, that sell at $10.00; for this sale $7.69
100 all steel woven Wire Swing Springs, heavy steel pipe, bronze frame, made to sell at $7.50; while they last $3.98
400 all steel woven wire heavy pipe Springs, raised corners, made to sell at $4.00; while they last $2.35
Secured for this sale five lots of Hair, including 12,000 pounds:
LOT No. 1—2,000 pounds best long horse hair, no short hair, but absolutely the longest hair that can be bought, full size 40-lb. Mattress, worth $35.00, for $22.50
LOT No. 2—2,000 pounds long black mixed hair, full size 40-lb. Mattress, worth $25.00, for $17.00
LOT NO. 3—3,000 pounds hard long mixed hair, full size Mattress, 40 pounds, worth $20.00, for $13.75
LOT NO. 4—2,500 pounds black mixed hair, full size Mattress, 40 pounds, worth $16.00, for $11.75
LOT NO. 5—2,500 pounds black mixed hair, full size Mattress, 40 pounds, worth $14.00, for $9.98
Above mattresses all made one or two parts, covered in best A. C. A. or fancy ticking, smaller size proportionately as cheap.

Best Leather Furniture Much Below Usual Prices.
We offer the following great bargains in genuine Leather Couches, Arm Chairs, Rockers, and three-piece suits. These goods are made in first-class style and the stock on hand will not last long at the prices quoted. Some have golden oak frames and others upholstered with leather fringe: Couches from $40.00 to $75.00, reduced to $50.00 and $29.00

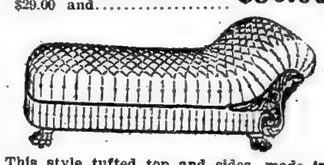

This style tufted top and sides, made in first-class style and cannot be duplicated for less than $75.00, sale price $50.00
Three-piece Suits, consisting of Sofa, Arm Chair, and patent Rocker, quarter-sawed golden oak frame, upholstered, plain seat, tufted back and arms, was $215.00, sale price $148.00

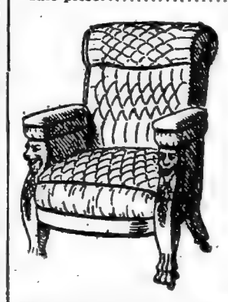

This style Arm Chair, tufted seat and back, spring arm, carved oak frame, cannot duplicate less than $65.00; sale price, $45.00
Three

FOUR HOUSES WRECKED

Borough of Bronx Visited by a Furious Gale.

Destroyed Buildings Were Only About Three-quarters Completed and No One Was Injured.

Four three-story frame dwellings in course of construction at La Fontaine Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street were blown down and completely demolished by a windstorm which struck the Borough of the Bronx a few minutes before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The four buildings went down like card houses, but there were no workmen in or about them at the time, as the storm had prevented any work yesterday. For a few minutes after the collapse the greatest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, as some of the women were of the opinion that workmen had been buried in the ruins.

James Rice, the builder, who left the houses after making a tour of inspection not ten minutes before they were blown down, assured them that there was nobody in the wreck, he being the last one to leave the houses. The four houses were about three-quarters finished, the skeleton work being completed and the roofs on and they were four of a row of twelve which Rice was building. Two of the wrecked buildings stood on La Fontaine Avenue and two on One Hundred and Eightieth Street. The corner house was arranged for a store on the ground floor.

When the windstorm struck the buildings, which stand on the hill back of the new elevated road yards, it entered the open front left for the store and blew the back of the building completely out. This crashed into the side of the buildings on One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and caused the roofs to fall in. Then there was a general collapse of the four buildings, and with a crash that startled the neighborhood the buildings fell to the ground. Huge pieces of joist and timber were twisted and broken in the wreck, which looked as though the foundations of the buildings had been undermined instead of their being blown down, so compact was the mass of joist and planking.

The storm, which blew several fences down in the neighborhood, besides wrecking numerous chimneys and signs, lasted only a few minutes.

SNOWSTORM IN THE BRONX.

Section of the City North of Harlem River Has Winter Weather.

To the residents of the Bronx it looked for a time yesterday as if real Winter had come to town. There were snow and rain and plenty of wind, but during the same hours the residents of the remaining portions of New York enjoyed Easter weather, and a mild form of Easter weather at that.

The Bronx snowstorm started about 8 o'clock in the morning and lasted until 10:30 o'clock. It was thought that sufficient snow would fall to permit of sleighing, but owing to the rain of the last few days and the moisture in the ground, the white flakes melted as fast as they fell. Following the snow there was a rainstorm, which lasted for fifteen minutes, and then came the windstorm. The latter continued for a couple of hours.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auct'r,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1901,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

FOR PARTITION.

Estate of JOEL WOLFE, Deceased.

No. 305 Fifth Ave.

28.9 feet north of 31st Street; 4-story, basement and cellar brownstone store building, with one-story extension; 2-story stable on rear of lot. Lot 28x150 feet, together with right of way over alley to 31st Street.

No. 121 West Houston St.

Near Sullivan Street, 4-story building with one-story extension; lot 25x95 feet.

No. 124 West Houston St.

Near Sullivan Street, 6-story building and lot 23x100 feet.

Village of Wakefield.

In the Borough of Bronx, 11th and 12th Aves., near 3d St.

SIX LOTS.

Staten Island.

Richmond County. Farm at Princess Bay, Town of Westfield, about

Eighty-one acres.

All titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Company, free of charge to purchaser.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage, for three years; at 4%, or seventy per cent. at 4½%.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, 44 Wall St., Attorneys.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, No. 45 Wall Street;
GEORGE E. GARTLAND, 11 Wall Street;
A. E. ACKERMAN, 140 Nassau Street.

For Maps and further particulars apply to SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attys., 44 Wall St., or HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer, 9 Pine Street.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, NOON,

Executors' Sale,

By order of Executors of

Estate of Bryan Lawrence, Deceased.

Choice Business Property,

BEING ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY

HARLEM RIVER,

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,

3d & Lincoln Aves.

Together with

Water Front and Bulkheads.

70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE AT 4½ PER CENT.

Apply for maps to James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, or to

WILLIAM C. ORR, ESQ.,

Attorney for Executors, 31 Chambers Street.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction at 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, JAN. 15, noon, BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX

and others,

13 BROOKLYN LOTS.

57TH ST., north side, 240 feet east of 5th Av., 3 lots, each 20x100 feet.
67TH ST., south side, 101 feet east of Fort Hamilton Av., 35 minutes from N. Y. City Hall via 5th Av. "L" and trolley; 10 lots, each 20x100.

LIBERAL TERMS. Maps and particulars with Thomas E. Rush, Attorney for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y., and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ABSOLUTE SALE,

To close the estate of Simon Bing, Jr.,

TUESDAY, JAN. 22d, 1901,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City,

268 Rivington, Cor. Columbia St.,

4-story tenement, with stores; lot 25x70. Also

243 & 245 W. 29TH ST.,

2 four-story flats, with rear buildings; 50x98.2.

For terms and further particulars apply to L. S. BING, Att'y, 237 B'way, or Auct'rs, 158 B'way, N. Y. City.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctr

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Tuesday, January 29, 1901,

At 12 o'clock Noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Absolute Trustee's Sale of 43 Parcels,

By order of James S. Herrman, Esq., trustee of the Estate of Philip Herrman, Deceased.

320 West 14th Street,

4-story and basement brick and brownstone trimmed single flat; well rented; size of lot, 24.8½x103.1½.

321 and 323 West 14th St.,

Two 4-story and basement brick and brownstone single flats; size of each, 25x103.1½ and 25 x125.

333 West 14th Street,

4-story and basement brick and stone single flat; size of lot, 25x125.6½.

336 and 338 West 14th St.,

Two 4-story and basement brick and stone private dwellings, with extensions, well rented; size of each, 15x103.3.

340 West 14th Street,

4-story brownstone private dwelling, with extension; size of lot, 19.11x103.3.

405 and 407 West 14th St.,

Two 4-story and basement brick buildings, with extension; used for business and apartments; size of lots, 25x120 each.

404 and 406 West 15th St.,

Two 4-story and basement brick double tenements; size of lots, 25x96.6 each.

425 and 427 West 17th St.,

Two 4-story brick double tenements, with stores; size of lots, 25x92 each.

531 and 533 East 134th St.,

Two 5-story brick and stone double tenements, with stores; size of lots, 24.11x100 and 25x100.

South Side 135th St.,

225.01 Feet East Lincoln Av., Two Choice Lots, 25x100 each.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

26 CHOICE LOTS,

TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

Situated on 13th and 14th Streets, Park and Willow Avenues. Comprising entire block.

RICHARD T. GREENE, Esq., Attorney for Trustee, 41 Park Row, New York City.

Maps and further particulars at office of Attorneys, or with Auctioneers, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St., New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
ABSOLUTE EXECUTOR'S SALE

to close the estate of Elizabeth P. Higgins, dec'd. 22d Street.

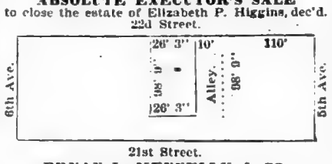

21st Street.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.

4 WEST 22D ST.,

four-story and basement, high-stoop brownstone building, with two-story extension, with stores, offices, and studios; size of lot, 26.3x98.9; building covers lot. Title Guarantee and Trust Co. policy furnished.

JAMES TAYLOR LEWIS, Esq., Atty. for Estate, 120 Broadway.

Maps, etc., at Attys.' or at Auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1901.
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
Administrator's sale,

ESTATE JAMES H. BRADY, DECEASED,

587 GRAND ST.

and

1 CORLEARS ST.,

being southwest corner Grand and Corlears Sts., five-story and cellar brick double tenement, with store; size of lot, 23.4x70x irregular.

JOHN H. RIGGAN, Esq., Atty., 145 Nassau St.

Maps and further particulars with attorney, or at Auctioneers' offices, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

estate of Eugenia M. Moore,

15 and 17 Manhattan Ave.,

five-story brick and stone double apartment houses, seven rooms and bath to each apartment; hardwood trim, exposed plumbing, &c.; 27x100 each.

JAMES E. KELLY, Esq., Attorney, 220 Broadway.

Maps and further particulars with attorney, or at Auctioneers' offices, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTRIX SALE,

Estate of J. Paul Jones, deceased,

2113 and 2115 Lexington Ave.,

two three-story and basement bay-window front high-stoop brick and stone Dwellings, in good order, 18x35 each.

143 EAST 127TH ST.,

two-story basement and cellar high-stoop brick and stone Dwelling, in good order; size of lot 50x100.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.

2071-2073-2075-2077-2079 7TH AVE.,

CORNER 124TH ST.,

five four-story brick single Apartments, with stores; size of plot, 100.11x75.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Esq., Atty., 141 B'way.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

254 WEST 73D ST.,

handsome four-story basement and cellar brick and stone Dwelling, with two-story extension; magnificent gas fixtures, andirons, &c.; decorated and handsomely trimmed in hard woods; size of lot, 20x102.2.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York.

62 Washington Square South,

four-story basement cellar and sub-cellar brick and brownstone dwelling; size of lot, 25x119.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
Wednesday, January 23, 1901,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

347 AND 349 WEST 44TH ST.,

two five-story brownstone-front brick double apartment houses; four families on a floor; size of each, 27.6 and 27x100.5.

ARTHUR MAYER, Esq., Atty., 320 B'way.

Maps, etc., at Attys.' or at Auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
Will sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1901,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

13 WEST 65TH ST.,

5-story and cellar brick double apartment house, arranged for 7 rooms and bath to each apartment; steam heat, hot-water supply, etc.; size of lot, 30x100.5.

Maps, etc., at auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

will sell FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

Supreme Court Partition Sale.

794 AND 796 COURTLANDT AV.,
s. e. corner 158th St., two 4 story brick Flats and Stores; size of lots, 24.6 and 24x91.11.

818 AND 820 COURTLANDT AV.,
s. e. corner 159th St., two 4 story brick Flats and Stores; size of lots, 25.05 and 25x92.

816 COURTLANDT AV.,
old frame Building; size of plot, 48.45x92.

606 EAST 158TH ST.,
near Courtlandt Av., unfinished 4 story brick Building, size, 25x100. Also vacant Lot adjoining; size, 25x100.

FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, Referee, 220 Broadway.

GILBERT W. MINOR, Pl'tiff's Att'y, 206 Broadway.

Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 11 Pine St.

Louis Mesier, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

the three-story High-stoop Brownstone Dwelling,

NO. 127 EAST 47TH ST.,

near Lexington Av.,

and

the four-story high-stoop Brownstone Dwelling

NO. 415 WEST 57TH ST.,

near 9th Av.

Maps, &c., at office of Auctioneer, 24 Pine St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

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$5,000 Cash and $4,500

mortgage will buy a beautiful Home and grounds; also a large variety of fruit trees. For further particulars address GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$8,000 EQUITY AND $16,000

mortgage will buy a four family improved Tenement; you can buy this House on the installment plan by paying down $500 cash and $500 every six months until your house is paid for; you can do all of this out of the rents you collect; the house will pay for itself; it is situated near 59th St. "L" station, west side; this is an opportunity that is not offered every day to buy a house on these conditions. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Corner plot on Manhattan Av

100.11 on the avenue by 145 ft. on the street. Price, $90,000; terms to suit the buyer. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St. from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

$6 per week total cost—A model house, meeting every requirement for refined people; splendid neighborhood; in the city; with all conveniences; but above all, low in price and offered on terms which will interest you, costing to carry less than rent; these are new; eight or ten rooms; gas, electricity, running water; only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre; they are out of the common and worthy of your consideration. Write for particulars to L., P. O. Box 2,078, N. Y. City.

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53 FEET FRONT, WELL ADAPTED
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MADISON AV. Corner below 42d St.; size 75x100; finest site in the city for apartment hotel; owner might take other property in part payment. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

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Fine, large house, near this office; easily altered for business; adapted for table d'hote, ladies' tailor, or similar business; immediate possession if required. THOMAS D. BAKER, 106 Lexington Av.

Handsome high-stoop brown-stone residence on West 78th St., near West End Av., 18.9x60x102.2; first-class in every respect; $10,000 equity; principals only; no postal cards. Address Owner, 184 5th St., Jersey City, N. J.

Fine five-story 27-foot brownstone double flat, west of 3d Av.; always rented; $24,500; mortgage, $17,000; might exchange for private dwelling Bronx Borough. H. BERNHARDT, room 12, 110 East 125th St.

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Prominent avenue corner, all rented; fine store for druggists or liquor; will be a gold mine for a good druggist; will sell, rent on long lease, or exchange. Address BUILDER, 157 East 125th St.

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11th Av., near 48th St.—Fine full sized corner building, with store; always rented; bargain; $25,000; 8th Av. bargains.
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$22,000.—Park Av. corner, in Seventies, elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone private dwelling, 20x45x52.
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Modern residence, West End Av., (near 93d Station;) asking $19,250; only $3,000 required. GIBSON, 55 Liberty.

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Almost given away, to close estate at once; installments 50 cents weekly. APPLEBY, 10 Wall.

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Apartment Houses; will trade for west side Lots or free and clear Country Place. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$15,000 FREE AND CLEAR LOT;

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House, situated on 106th st., Central Park West; will trade for free and clear Country Place. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

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622 St. Nicholas Av., corner 141st St.

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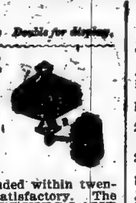

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Carlton Av., 294.—Large comfortably furnished front room; second floor; hall rooms; good board; terms moderate.

Columbus Av., 483.—Two gentlemen, board and room, all home privileges; widow. DUNPHY.

In private family, room and board; young lady employed; $8 a week; references exchanged. Apply to office, 101½ West 74th St.

Select table board; The Tilden, 15 Gramercy Park; terms, $7; special rates for families.

Prospect Place, 64, Near 42d St.—$5 up, in new boarding house; everything new; also furnished rooms.

Brooklyn.

Henry St., 354.—Desirable single rooms, well heated house; first-class board; moderate prices; near South Ferry.

Board Wanted.

Board wanted by a young lady in a respectable private family, neighborhood of Park Av. and 86th St.; can pay $25 per month. Address "Rural," P. O. Box 1,677, Manhattan.

Wanted—Two large rooms (not adjoining) with board, above 42d St. and west of Park Av.; rate not to exceed $16 each; permanent, if mutually satisfactory. Francis, Box 191 Times.

Gentleman desires first-class board in vicinity of Madison Av. and 59th St.; no objection to apartment. Box 8, 1,026 3d Av.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2d Av., 234, Between 14th and 15th Sts.—Elegantly furnished room to let; private family; running water.

7th Av., 214, Bet. 22d and 23d.—Rooms; large, small, sunny, bath; seen to-day or evenings. Noyes.

8th St., 19 West, near 5th Av.—Double and single rooms, first-class house; reference.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small furnished rooms; hot and cold running water in every room; steam heat.

19th St., 367 West.—Light housekeeping privileges; neatly furnished, sunny rooms; heated halls; improvements.

19th St., 16 West.—Second floor to party of gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished; private bath; unfurnished back parlor; reference.

21st St., 35 East.—Newly furnished suite; other desirable rooms; permanent parties preferred; references.

22d St., 212 West.—Private house; elegantly furnished rooms, heated, hot and cold water; also one suite next to bathroom suitable for couple or two gentlemen.

22d St., 33 East, and 5 East 12th St.—Large and small rooms; permanently or transiently; references.

24th St., 437 West.—Large parlor; two gentlemen, $4.75; with heat; other rooms, housekeeping, $3.50, $2; gentlemen; married couple; bath, hot, cold water, every floor.

25th St., 209 East.—Furnished room for single gentleman. A. Joullie, third floor.

26th St., 14 East (5th, Madison.)—Large room, improvements; near bath; breakfast optional; references.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy House.)—50c., $1.00 daily; weekly reduction; restaurant; board, $4 weekly; cleanliness, quietness.

35th St., 11 West.—One large and two small pleasant rooms; ample closet room; Japanese attendant.

47th St., 126 West.—Newly handsomely furnished rooms; refined surroundings; breakfast optional.

47th St., 157 West.—Fine large room in private family; very moderate to right party.

48th St., 244 West.—Large and small rooms, all conveniences, with or without French cuisine; references.

48th St., 117 West.—Desirable, nicely furnished rooms; gentlemen only.

63D ST., 161 WEST.—Nicely furnished hall rooms; steam, running water. SMITH.

66th St., 153 West.—Front bedroom and parlor in family

Horner's Furniture.

THE ADVANTAGES presented at our stock-reducing sale previous to inventory apply to all lines of Furniture——Bedroom, Dining Room and Parlor Suites, as well as to single pieces of every description. Those who find in these "mark downs" just what they want, will effect a material saving from regular prices.

In its high quality and character, its general completeness and variety of choice, our stock stands UNEQUALLED as always, with everything priced as low as goods of standard merit can be offered.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

MOTOR VEHICLE MAKERS LEARN A LAW OF TRADE

Need of Costly and Frequent Repairs Lessens the Sales.

Automobiling Not a Fad or Short-Lived Fancy—French Makers Have Had an Expensive Lesson.

When it is very still in the automobile camp, as it is at present, it is safe to infer that something important is going on in the brains of those who shape the automobile movement. Otherwise they would make a noise on general principles. A great discovery has been made, however, and all, actual and intending, manufacturers of motor vehicles, their mechanical engineers, their advertising managers, and not a few capitalists, who have been watching the automobile movement with a view to investment, are holding their breath and chewing the cud of reflection. This discovery is not like a burst of light suddenly revealing new mechanical resources or laying bare a colossal fallacy by one flash of truth. It is based on a mere accumulation of evidence. Many have seen this evidence day after day for a year grow, but have been disinclined to believe it, because apparently the rest of the world disregarded it. The long and short of the discovery is simply this, that automobile building is not play, and automobile commerce is not very largely a bluffing game.

Translated into the terms of financiering, this peculiar discovery—as yet unappreciated as such—means that automobile building demands a large investment from the start, because there is no way of inducing the public at large to not only pay for the manufacturer's experimenting, but pay a goodly profit on it to boot, as the public were kind enough to do in the beginning of the bicycle industry.

It has been a great blow to many intending manufacturers to find that it is quite impossible to work enthusiasm for an inferior vehicle up to the point of purchasing by hiring a few glib-tongued young men to prate on "talking points" and running the vehicle around a racing track.

So long as the public and the makers both thought that automobilism was going to be a new kind of fun, in which the big words would be novelty, speed, style, special construction, there seemed to be hope of smooth sailing for all who had audacity enough to enter upon manufacture, but as it has come out that the key words are utility, efficiency, durability, and range of performance, or, rather, the plain work-a-day qualities that these long abstract words stand for, there is very little room for word jugglery, salesmen's mesmerism, or hurrahing of any kind.

Almost from the beginning the automobile business is on that hard basis that the buyer knows fully as well whether the goods offered him will suit as the seller. Nearly all the demerits of an automobile stick out visibly after a little trial as so many sore thumbs. But there are a few hidden and doubtful points, and these, which, in goods of small value, would be waived by the purchaser, are reckoned against the seller of automobiles.

Such points are those relating to the cost and frequency of battery renewal in electric vehicles, cost of tire repairs in all automobiles weighing from 1,500 pounds up, amount of skill and caretaking required for keeping steam automobiles in good running order. If manufacturers had known more about these half-hidden defects or had concealed less what they did know, the public might have thought less about them now.

But this is the great discovery which is finally laid bare to all, that the public knows more about what it wants in automobiles than the manufacturers know about supplying it.

It is an awful disappointment for the commercial end of the automobile movement, and a very salutary one of course. It reduces in practice the number of automobile manufacturers to the very few who have, (1) money enough to manufacture economically; (2) ability to make a vehicle that is real value for its selling price.

The disappointment would not have been so keen if the industry and trade, upon taking hold of automobilism, had not received the impression that automobilism in its home, France, was developing very rapidly and successfully along the lines of sport, play, fad, and very high prices. It was following those lines in France. But the difference in social conditions between France and the United States made it impossible that the French policy could be adopted here with success. And now comes news from France, authentic and indisputable, that the French automobile industry has been mired by its wrong start; that the French public has at last tired of buying impracticable vehicles at high prices, and that industry and commerce have come to a dead stop for lack of public support, and must be remodeled before they may hope to regain it. It is the news of this stagnation (demarasme, as it is already commonly called,) which more than any other one thing has called a halt among those manufacturers in the United States who had tacitly assumed that they, too, could bluff the public.

At the same time, as new reflection on the possible consequences of rash action is staying the hands of enterprise, the engineering profession is veering around to a new attitude in regard to the construction of hydro-carbon motors. It is becoming weary of the ottocycle engine of the carburettor system of generating an explosive charge, of the poppet valve, and of the whole hit-and-miss method of operating high-speed gasoline motors. It is fast losing faith in the whole thermal theory which, with a view to high pressures and high power with small weights, favors a high heat development by a rapid succession of explosions, followed by a waste of the greater portion of the heat thus produced through a cumbersome water-cooling system.

The possibilities of the hydro-carbon motor constructed upon these orthodox lines have been pretty well worked out. In the future we may expect to see the thermal units and the theoretical power sacrificed somewhat in favor of new methods for converting all the power actually developed—even though it be smaller per pound of motor—into vehicle work and without any necessity for cooling water or special provisions for radiation of heat. K. C. M.

CIVIC FEDERATION PLANS.

Programme for the Organization of Non-Political Bodies.

The Committee of One Hundred of the Civic Federation has issued a statement defining its aims and objects, which will be submitted to a conference of delegates of trades unions and reform societies at Cooper Union to-morrow night.

The programme provides that the federation shall be non-partisan, and that no one holding a political office will be admitted as a member. Its purpose, the statement says, "is to voice the will of the people of New York, and particularly the wage-earners of the city, upon civic and social matters pertaining to the lives and homes of the people, such as the tenement problem, the sweating system, the hours of labor, and kindred subjects; to demand that legislators frame the will of the people upon these matters into law; to insist upon the enforcement of laws passed, particularly affecting the welfare of wage-workers."

Stern Brothers

will hold to-morrow their annual

January Sale

of well made and very desirable

Ladies' Undergarments

of Muslin, Cambric, Nainsook and Flannelette

at

Exceptionally Low Prices

Unusual Values in

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

of Black Pebble Cheviots, double-breasted tight-fitting Coat, interlined with Flannel, Coat and Skirt lined with Taffeta Silk, at $20.00

Real value $28.00

Fur Departments

Further Reductions of Prices In

French Model Coats and Evening Garments

of Broadtail, Seal and Persian or combined with Sable and Chinchilla

And in addition will offer another purchase of

Persian Lamb Coats with Blended Baum Marten Collar and Reveres $125.00

Alaska Seal Coats, London Dyed $175.00

Silk Departments

Very Great Reductions of Prices in

High-class Lyons Novelty Silks & Velvets

consisting of Satin Stripe Plaid Silks and Gauzes, Brocaded Crepe de Chines, Tinsel Mousselines, Heavy Corded Satins, Satin Stripe Warp Prints, Double Satin Side Bands, Velvet Flounces, Broche and Printed Panne Velvets at $1.25 to $3.95

Formerly $2.50 to 10.50 yd.

Also 3500 Yds. Lyons Printed Japanese Silks, 27 in. wide, in choice colors and designs, at 55c

1500 Yds. 20 in. wide, Imported Black Taffeta Silks, at 50c

Dress Goods Sections

The Remainder of This Season's **Imported Dress Fabrics** consisting of Scotch Homespuns and Cheviots, Fancy Zibelines, Corded and Dotted Venetians, Chrystalines and Fancy Plaids at 75c 95c $1.23

Former prices $1.45 to 3.75 yd.

Also 1500 Yds. Double Width Imported Natte and Pebble Cheviots, Value 95c yard 39c

Muslin, Net & Lace Curtains

Ruffled Muslin Pr. $1.05, 1.45, 2.15

Ruffled Net, " $1.50, 1.95, 2.75

Irish Point, 150 Prs. Value $4.50 Pr. $3.50

Continuation Sale of

Housekeeping Linens

Hemstitched Huck Towels Doz. $2.25, 2.95

Turkish Towels " $2.38, 2.90

Crochet Bed Spreads Each 90c, $1.25

Hemstitched Linen Sheets, Single Bed, Pr. $3.15, 3.95

" " " Double Bed, " $3.50, 4.38

Hemst'd Linen Pillow Cases 22½ x 36 in. " 95c, $1.25

Fine Double Damask Table Cloths size 2 x 2 $2.50 2 x 2½ $3.15 2 x 3 $3.75

Napkins, Breakfast size, doz. $2.50 Dinner $3.75

West Twenty-third Street

TO TUNNEL THE NARROWS.

New Jersey and Staten Island Junction Railroad Increases Stock to $10,000,000.

The Directors and stockholders of the New Jersey and Staten Island Junction Railroad Company held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of President Stephen M. Hoye, on Montague Street, Brooklyn, and voted to increase the capital stock of the corporation from $5,000 to $10,000,000. President Hoye was authorized to begin negotiations at once for the construction of the railroad and tunnel which the company proposes to build. The following resolution was adopted:

"That the President is authorized to make the proper searches and abstracts of title of property acquired by said railroad for its entire right of way on Staten Island, and is to draw the proper and necessary papers and institute the necessary proceedings for condemnation of any and all property required for the right of way, railroad tracks, stations, &c., along the entire route of said railroad."

Mr. Hoye said after the meeting that he would begin the condemnation proceedings at once for the route across Staten Island, from the Kill von Kull bridge to Stapleton. He had enough capital in sight already, he said, to insure the construction of the road.

The proposed railroad is to connect with several lines on the New Jersey side, and cross the Kill von Kull bridge and Staten Island to Stapleton. From that point it is proposed to tunnel the Narrows to Bay Ridge, on the Brooklyn shore. The tunnel will then be continued to Sixty-fifth Street, where a terminal will be built. Another terminal will be built at Thirty-ninth Street, to which point the tunnel will be extended. The road was projected by Erastus Wiman, who secured the franchises. The plan of the company is to handle freight and passengers for Brooklyn who come in on the New Jersey roads. It also aims to carry passengers from Staten Island to Manhattan by means of the tunnel to Brooklyn and the surface and elevated railroads of Brooklyn.

No Trace of Editor Todd.

No trace has been found of Thomas H. Todd, the editor of The Long Island City Star, who disappeared from his home in Queens Borough on Jan. 2. Private detectives have been engaged, and the missing editor's friends have offered a reward for information regarding his movements.

PROPOSED IMMIGRATION LAW.

Knights of Labor Want Foreigners Admitted Only When There is Work for Them.

Local Assembly 1,562 of the Knights of Labor has submitted a proposed amendment to the immigration laws which it intends to bring before Congress. The bill provides that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner General of Immigration to collect information from the proper State officials regarding the condition of trade and industry, and ascertain where a demand exists for labor that can be supplied with laborers from other parts of the country. Such information is to be forwarded to all immigration officials, and to all United States Consuls to foreign countries.

The bill further provides that all aliens intending to embark for the United States must apply to the United States Consul for a certificate of admission to the United States. Such certificates can be granted only, the proposed measure says, to those who intend to engage in occupations that are not congested, and who do not intend to accept less than the current rate of wages, or take the places of striking or locked out workers. They must also show that they intend to become citizens of the United States.

Section 5 of the proposed law provides that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Immigration to return all aliens who are not provided with Consular certificates. He is also, according to the bill, to take charge of all aliens entitled to admission and distribute them to those parts of the country where there is a demand for their labor.

MARCHED HUSBAND TO LOCK-UP.

After Arresting Him, Mrs. Fivey Relented and Refused to Prosecute.

Mrs. Mary Fivey of 316 Fifth Street, Jersey City, yesterday arrested her husband and marched him to the Gregory Street Police Station, where she charged him with assault and battery. As a warrant had been issued for his arrest, he was locked up.

Then Mrs. Fivey relented, and when her husband was arraigned before Police Justice Hoos she withdrew the complaint, and she and her husband walked out of court apparently as happy as if they were just starting on their wedding trip.

Besides being so effective with the worst colds, another good feature is that it is safe for the tenderest infant.—Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Le Boutillier Brothers

JANUARY, 1901

ANNUAL SALE OF

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Attention is invited to a carefully selected assortment of Ladies' Underwear, which comprises Chemises, Drawers, Gowns, Skirts, and Corset Covers, in Muslin, Cambric, and Nainsook, lace or embroidery trimmed,

50c., 69c., 98c., AND $1.25

These goods are of such great excellence, that we cannot too strongly recommend them. They are standard qualities, made under our supervision, and offered much below regular prices.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

Send for Free Catalogue—"Objects of Art from the Far Away East."

Vantine's ORIENTALISTS & JEWELLERS, BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Vantine's Oriental Sandalwood Perfume 50c. 1 oz. Bottle, 75c. 2 oz., Postpaid.

Overdue Shipments of Oriental Goods

The great distances of the East are always a factor in upsetting our holiday shipments. This year our late arrivals amount to 3,000 cases of assorted Oriental goods. Rather than "carry over," they are unreservedly

Marked at a Loss

AMONG OTHER LINES ARE:

Main Floor.

Porcelains, Bronzes, etc.

150 Tozan, Kaga Imari and Cloisonne Vases—imported to sell at $25, $30, $40, now $15.00

200 PIECES BRONZES.

Tokio, Kyoto and Osaka finish; priced $20, $25 and $30, will be sold at $15.00

100 PIECES CHINESE BLUE HAWTHORNE

Beaker, Ovoid shaped vases, ginger jars, etc. Prices $10, $15, $20, $25; will be sold at $7.00 to $15.00

1,000 ORIENTAL PICTURES.

Eastern scenes in water colors on rice paper, colored photographs, lacquer paintings in Passe Partout and wood frames. Will be sold

at 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

ALSO: ORIENTAL RUGS IN ODD SIZES AND SEVERAL HUNDRED CASES OF JAPANESE SCREENS MARKED FOR RAPID SELLING FAR BELOW THEIR REAL VALUES.

LEGAL NOTES.

LATENT DEFECT IN APPLIANCE.—The question of the liability of a master to a servant for injuries to the latter in consequence of a latent defect in an appliance was the subject of a recent decision by the Court of Appeals. Jacob Smith was employed by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company as a blacksmith in repairing the drawbridge at Spuyten Duyvil Creek, by removing an old wire cable and replacing it with a new one. A weight which was being raised by an engine to the top of a tower seventy-five feet high became caught under a timber of the tower, and the foreman called Smith to dislodge it and guide the weight from under the timber. He then told him to get upon it and ride up, so as to keep it clear from other projecting timbers of the tower. Smith mounted the weight and rode up about thirty feet, when the weight, he says, must have caught on a beam and the ring of the chain at the top of the tower broke, precipitating him and the weight to the ground. For the injuries he received, consisting of a broken ankle, which is a permanent disability, and various bruises, a jury in his suit against the company for damages gave Smith a verdict for $10,800. This judgment was affirmed by the Appellate Division, at Rochester, but the Court of Appeals has directed a reversal. The Court holds, by Justice O'Brien, that the master was not liable, as the evidence showed that the material furnished by the master for the manufacture of the appliance and out of which it was made was proper; that there was nothing in its appearance to indicate inefficiency, and that it was made by competent and skilled workmen, and was subjected to frequent and thorough inspections of such a character as to reveal any flaw or defect that could be discovered in that way.

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DUTY OF STEAMBOATS NAVIGATING THE HUDSON.—Annie Bell was the owner, in May, 1898, of the canalboat Dema and Willie, which, while moored to a dock at Coxsackie, on the Hudson River, was driven against the dock by the suction and swells of the steamboat Adirondack, owned by the New Jersey Steamboat Company, with such force that she was crushed and sunk. A judgment rendered on a verdict in favor of Mrs. Bell in her suit against the company has been reversed by the Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, because of error in the Court's charge to the jury. The Judge told the jury that, "in navigating rivers where small boats are accustomed to ply and may be reasonably expected, steamboats are bound to navigate with caution, and at a rate of speed sufficiently slow to avoid danger from her attending swells." Presiding Justice Goodrich, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, said: "The Court might properly charge that 'it was the duty of a steam vessel passing near docks or other mooring places to pass at such a rate of speed that no danger would be likely to result from her swells, provided she had timely notice of the presence of other vessels at such docks as were likely to be damaged from suction and swells of such boats.'"

FURS.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

Our entire retail stock will be sold below cost to close before March, 1901.

Our stock is composed of choicest Furs only, and all made on the premises

H. F. BINDSEIL,
861 Broadway, near 17th St.
Established 1874.
Telephone 325, 18th St.

BAKERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

Bosses Agree to a Ten-Hour Day and Promise to Keep Shops Clean.

The capture of the meeting of non-union bakers by the strike leaders on Friday, and the consequent stopping of their anti-strike parade, resulted in practically ending the strike yesterday. A committee of union and non-union bakers went to the bakeshops and notified the bakers at work that a strike of the non-union bakers was declared. A general exodus from all the bakeries followed.

Bread was again scarce on the east side yesterday, and the members of the Boss Bakers' Association stampeded to the headquarters of the strikers, at 86 Attorney Street, to settle. Thirty of them signed the agreement for a ten-hour workday, clean bakeshops, and to pay $10 for the privilege of being supplied with union labels. The others will sign to-morrow.

Some of the non-union men said yesterday that after the capture of the meeting they were afraid not to strike.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Sale of Muslin Underwear.

Commencing Monday, January 14th, 1901.
Extraordinary Values will be displayed on this occasion.

GOWNS to $5.98
- Mother Hubbard yoke, cluster of tucks and cambric ruffle, 48c., with insertion, 58c.
- V-shaped, square and high neck, .78, .88, .98 and up.

SKIRTS to $10.00
- Muslin, tucked and trimmed with cambric ruffle, 48c. and 58c.
- Umbrella shaped, tucked and trimmed with embroidery, 75c.
- Cambric, with lawn ruffle, tucked and hemstitched, 85c.
- Umbrella shaped, tucked and trimmed with fine embroidery, 98c. and 1.25.

DRAWERS to $2.98
- Good quality muslin, plain hem and tucked, 25c.
- Tucked and trimmed with embroidery, 38c., 48c., 68c.

CHEMISES to $2.98
- Corded band, good quality muslin, 38c.
- Tucked and trimmed with edging, 58c.
- Tucked and trimmed with insertion and edging, 68c., 78c., 98c.

CORSET COVERS to $1.98
- Plain, good quality muslin, well made, 8c.
- High neck, trimmed with embroidery, 19c.
- Round neck, trimmed with lace and embroidery, 25c.
- French cover, trimmed with lace and ribbon, 29c. and 38c.
- French cover, trimmed with rows of lace insertion, 48c.

CHILDREN'S WEAR
- Drawers, all sizes, tucked and trimmed with embroidery, 19c.
- Long and Short Dresses, special, 48c. & 68c.
- Colored and white Coats, 2 to 4 year sizes, reduced prices for this sale.

UNDERWEAR DEPT., 2D FLOOR.

Embroideries and White Goods.

100,000 yards on Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss edgings and insertions, from 5c. to $1.00 per yard.

All-over Embroidery, 59c. yard up.

Matched patterns in endless variety of designs at special prices.

40-inch Lawn . . . . . 10c, 12½c. and 15c. yard
India Linen . . . . . 7c, 10c. and 12½c. yard
Victoria Lawn . . . . . 10c., 12½c. and 15c. yard
Long Cloth, piece of 12 yards . . . 90c. to $1.50 piece

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Real Laces.

Point Duchess, Point Appliqué and Irish Crochet Laces.

Lace Bridal Veils.

Lace Robes, Lace Flouncings.

Ecru and Gold Lace Insertions, Lace Allovers to match.

Embroideries.

Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings, Embroidered Allovers, Bands Insertions.

Embroidered Robes.

Broadway & 19th Street.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MAHOGANY BARGAINS.

The first mahogany log sent to England early in the eighteenth century was made into a bureau for the Countess of Buckingham. Ever since, there has been an increasing demand for this richly colored, age-improving wood.

But with all its beauty and longevity, we have some odd pieces whose room we need for newer designs, so have marked them below even factory prices.

A whole floor devoted to dining-room furniture, another to mahogany bedroom designs—where you will find beauties of every size and style; but if what you want is not here, we will make it for you and quote specially low estimates at this season.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FURNITURE.

Great Clearance Sale!

Prior to Our Annual Inventory.

3-PIECE SUITS, ODD CHAIRS AND DIVANS IN GILT; ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF ODD CHAIRS AND ROCKERS IN MAHOGANY AND OAK, CENTRE TABLES, LADIES' DESKS, MORRIS CHAIRS, CABINETS, &c.

At Tremendously Reduced Prices.

These goods are all new and purchased especially for the Holiday trade, but owing to the delay in the completion of our New Furniture Building, we were unable to display them.

Included in this sale are all kinds of

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Turkish, Leamingtons, Arlingtons, Wiltons, Axminsters, Body Brussels and Smyrnas, in all sizes, from a small mat to the largest carpet dimensions.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & Co.,
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

MISSING CHECK CAME BACK.

Had Been Given to the Wrong Messenger Boy and Worry Resulted.

A check for $5,000 drawn by Post & Flagg in favor of J. M. Martin & Co., both Stock Exchange houses, was the cause of no little worry to both houses on day Friday—and all through the innocent mistake of handing the check to the wrong messenger boy.

J. M. Martin & Co., whose office is at 20 Broad Street, and in whose favor the check was drawn, being notified that the check was waiting them, sent one of their boys for it to Post & Flagg, whose office is in the Mills Building. In short order the boy returned and informed his employers that another boy had gotten it and was bringing it over. Patiently the firm waited—a half hour, one hour, two hours, but still no check. Then, becoming concerned, J. M. Martin & Co. sent another messenger over to Post & Flagg, only to learn that the check had actually been handed over to some boy, understood to be from J. M. Martin & Co. At once visions of an absconding messenger boy began to haunt both offices, and the Bank of Commerce, on whom the check was drawn, was notified to stop payment.

Finally, to make a long story short, about 3 o'clock a wan, frail lad walked up to the cashier's office of Post & Flagg and meekly said: "Say, Mister, I guess you gave me the wrong check," at the same time depositing the missing paper, which was seized without delay.

Investigation revealed that the check had been handed over, as stated, by mistake to the wrong boy, no suspicion of dishonesty attaching.

OLIVER ADAMS HELD.

He Impersonated an Officer and Took Money from Two Victims.

Oliver Adams, alias "Harry" Adams, who was arrested several days ago by Central Office detectives on a charge of impersonating an officer, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

One week ago yesterday Adams, according to the police, accosted William G. Reynolds of 6 West Twenty-second Street on Fifth Avenue, and, representing himself as an officer, took him to a saloon in Sixth Avenue, where he took from him $3,000 worth of bonds, a watch, some pocket money, and other articles.

The case was in the police court two days ago, when the prisoner was remanded for forty-eight hours to give the police time to work up the case. When the case came up again yesterday, another complainant was on hand in the person of Walter Brooks of 240 East Tenth Street, who charged that on June 23 last he met Adams in a saloon at Twelfth Street and Third Avenue, where, under pretense of measuring his chest, Adams got his watch.

The prisoner was held in $2,000 bail for trial on both charges at the General Sessions.

To Ask for a Branch Post Office.

A memorial prepared by Messrs. H. C. Greene, real estate agents, 1,663 Amsterdam Avenue, and signed by Judges Worcester and Olmsted, Surrogate Fitzgerald, Prof. Brophy, the Rev. Dr. Patey, and property owners, tradesmen, and residents of the district from West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, is about to be presented by Congressman Douglas to Postmaster Van Cott praying him to open a branch Post Office in the store at the northeast corner of West One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Sunday
January 13, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-26

Buy China and Glass Right.

HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT PLATE SALE.

Several large shipments of rich English plates have just been received which we intended for our Annual Plate Sale. Several more lots of Limoges and Austrian plates have also been opened, and to give every one an opportunity to purchase at this special sale we have arranged to continue the special discount for one week more commencing January 14. Several lines of plates are offered at

ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICE.

SPECIAL TABLES. For the convenience of selecting, several thousand dozen plates are distributed on special tables at 25, 35, 50, 75, $1.00 and $1.50.

SPECIAL LOT AT $2.00. One entire lot of plates averaging as high as $48.00 per dozen have all been reduced to the uniform price of . . . **$2.00** each

SPECIAL DISCOUNT On our entire stock of rich plates (excepting dinner ware patterns) we offer a special discount of 10%. As our prices average ⅓ less than elsewhere an additional discount of 10% means considerable. This is the opportunity of the year to purchase plates.

50=54 West 22d Street.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

NEW YORK TIMES IN PARIS.

Ambassador Cambon's Reasons for Wishing the Exposition Edition Could Have Been Made Permanent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States, to-day expressed the opinion that it would have been well if the Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES could have been made permanent. M. Cambon is strongly impressed with the merits of such an edition of an American paper as THE NEW YORK TIMES published in Paris last year, and particularly with the advantage to both nations in affording to them a means to learn more of each other and understand each other better.

"It is much to be regretted," said the Ambassador, "that Americans know so little of the real France and Frenchmen so little of the real America. The great value of the publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Paris was that it was so thoroughly American, and therefore afforded readers in Europe an excellent idea of American thought and feeling. The French and English papers contain only brief telegrams about American affairs, giving only the general news. THE NEW YORK TIMES in Paris gave a full idea of American events, and very important and interesting glimpses of the life of America.

"Of course that was mainly for the benefit of Americans in Paris, since most Frenchmen do not understand English. Paris, by the way, is a great American city, the greatest American city in Europe. The American colony there is far larger than that in London.

"Aside from the fact that the number of Parisians familiar with English is limited, there has not been any general demand in France for American news. But this is the very reason why I should like to see that edition made permanent. It would belong to such a newspaper to create that demand, to foster French interest in things American, and during the short life of the Exposition Edition its influence in that direction was no doubt considerable. Interest in American affairs would be created and stimulated by the constant appearance of such a journal as the Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, containing articles which reflect American life and thought. It would be the source of French knowledge of America. It would create a demand which would grow, and in my opinion it is only to such an enterprise that we can look for a complete understanding between the two countries.

"I say the two countries, because American knowledge of the real France is also very limited. The two countries have the same aims and are united by a bond of sympathy and affection. But full knowledge of each other they have not, and no greater public service can be performed by an American newspaper than in conducting an enterprise which will infallibly strengthen the ties between them by leading each to a clearer understanding and hence to a fuller sympathy with the other. Better knowledge will lead to this, and the work can best be done by the interchange of news between the two countries through such a medium as the excellent paper which was published in Paris last year."

FRENCH-CANADIAN THREATS.

Montreal Paper Says that on a Sign Americans Will Take Quebec.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 12.—On top of the threatening articles that have lately appeared against the power of Great Britain in Canada, comes now the most violent of them all in La Verité, a weighty paper, devoted to French Canadian and ultra-Catholic interests, which reads as follows:

"There is a limit to human patience. Mr. Ross says that England will always guard Quebec. Well, we tell him that she will guard Quebec just as long as the French Canadians wish her to, and not an instant longer; and if the fanatics of Ontario and elsewhere were not blinded by passion, they would comprehend it also. If they continue to reward our loyalty toward the English throne by covering us with injuries and flooding us with threats, there will be an explosion of anger among the French Canadians which will astonish those who are accustomed to regard us as 'good sheep.' The incident last Winter in Montreal, provoked by the insolence of McGill, should make our insulters reflect.

"If the anti-French campaign does not soon stop there will be some fine morning a movement in which that which we have seen in Montreal will be multiplied by ten, by twenty, by one hundred. The French Canadians have only to make a sign to Uncle Sam and in fifteen days an American army would occupy Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto. We certainly do not hope to see these things, but they will come if the campaign of insult does not cease.

"The day when we are pushed by these insults to the point of appealing to Uncle Sam, that day will end the power of these impotent jingoes to guard Canada for England."

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

NO OTHER JANUARY SALES SO SERVED THE BUYER, OR SAW SUCH STRIKING SAVING CHANCES IN ALL SORTS OF CHOICE GOODS.

FIRST SALE OF SPRING SILKS. In absolute completeness, variety and authority of styles this season's silk assortments stand easily ahead of former showings. We offer novelties that are ours to the exclusion of all others. We carry fullest lines of standard weaves—combinations, colors, effects and fabrics the latest. Fairest prices govern throughout—the leading novelties are as follows:—

Moire and Print Warp Louisines—Crepe Meteors—Crepe de Chines—Soft Satins—Poplins—Satin Twills—Printed Satin Liberties, both faconnes and plain.

SPECIAL COMMEMORATIVE VALUES:

Black Italian Taffetas (So well and favorably known at the price that nothing more need be said) . . . **62c**

White Swiss Taffetas (Our standard Silks, of undeviating high grade) . . . **58c**

Corded Habutai Silks (Very finest manufactured—a magnificent collection of styles and colorings, never before sold this way) . . . **38c**

WOMEN'S COATS AND CAPES. What we particularly wish to emphasize is the newness of these garments. To get such fresh, attractive goods in a so-called clearing sale is an absolute unique experience. For all that, January close-out prices are made as if we were running off the dead season's accumulations.

Tailored Cloth Jackets, in black and colors, silk and satin lined, comprising a number of different styles, but not a full line of sizes; average price was $10.00; for . . . **5.50**

Tailor-made Coat, 27 inches long, of excellent grade kersey or pebble cheviot, semi-fitting back, satin lined; our regular $14.75 value, for . . . **8.95**

Tailored Coats of cheviot, kerseys and Oxfords, silk lined, Peau de Soie facing, beautifully finished; also 28 inch Coat of black kersey with astrachan fur collar; choice . . . **10.00**

Tailor-made Suit of fine black Cheviot, double-breasted effect, coat silk lined, and faced with Peau de Soie, skirt over good percaline; regularly $25.00, at . . . **16.50**

"Our Special" Tailored Skirt, suitable, and as a matter of fact the correct, skirt for golfing, skating or stormy weather, Oxford, blue and brown . . . **4.75**

Persian Cloth Capes, lined with satin and warmly interlined; also fine quality **Golf Capes**, made of Scotch rugs and shawls, hood or yoke effects, new colorings; choices at . . . **10.00**

Imported Golf Capes, of Montagnac, 42 inches long, with hood or velvet l'Aiglon collar, colors black, Oxford, navy, mode and gray, for . . . **16.75**

Long Capes, of Melton and Persian cloth, with solid collar, and front trimmed with Alaska sable, also in Camel's hair, tailored plain and lined with quilted satin, for . . . **19.75**

Velour Blouse Coats, superior quality, revers, collar and belt trimmed with fancy braid; white satin linings; for . . . **18.50**

"Liserine" Coats, with collar and revers of Alaska sable or Persian lamb, satin lined, for . . . **25.00**

NOVELTY EMBROIDERIES—Superb Stocks—We go to the fountain head of production, to St. Gall, to makers whose repeated successes (season after season) are due to extraordinary originality and skill. You will see individual art of the rarest type, characteristic designs confined strictly here, wherein everything is subordinated to best effect, carried out along broad, bold lines.

The Cloths are mainly Swiss and Nainsook, but Batiste will be a leading material in narrow bandings, insertions, edges, flounces and all-overs to match.

Designs embrace L'Art Nouveau, leaves and copies of Nature's prominent floral features.

SPECIAL POPULAR EMBROIDERIES.

Edges and insertions, **12½c.** and **20c.** Offering magnificent choice from the newest, smartest ideas.

Lace and Tucked and Embroidered All-overs, **85c.** 22 inches wide, an ideal width for Waists, Yokes and Guimpes.

SHINING SUCCESS OF LINENS. One thing combines with another to swell the January record. Room and to spare—twice the stocks of aforetime—all the staple leading brands and makes that rightly belong to a carefully bought assortment, easy access, swift service, and the lowest prices of two centuries. We start to close out Odd Lots.

TABLE LINENS.

Excellent Pure Linen Bleached Damask, per yard, 45c and 59c

8-4—Pure Linen Damask Cloths . . . 1.45

10-4—Pure Linen Damask Cloths . . . 1.75

12-4—Pure Linen Damask Cloths . . . 2.15

5-8—Pure Linen Damask Napkins, per dozen . . . 1.65

3-4—Pure Linen Damask Napkins, per dozen . . . 2.35

Napkins, offered according to size, per dozen . . . 1.19, 1.38, 1.89, 2.69

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.

Celebrated Dwight Anchor Mills Sheets and Pillow Cases, the well known brand, at unknown low prices.

54x90 Sheets . . . 39c
63x90 Sheets . . . 43c
72x90 Sheets . . . 48c
81x90 Sheets . . . 54c
90x90 Sheets . . . 59c
90x99 Sheets . . . 65c
90x108 Sheets . . . 69c

42x36 Pillow Cases . . . 12½c
45x36 Pillow Cases . . . 14c
50x36 Pillow Cases . . . 15c
54x36 Pillow Cases . . . 16c

A Thousand more full sized Cotton Comfortables, silkoline covers, and soft, fluffy filling . . . **95c**

FOREIGN COTTON FABRICS. Every reason can be urged for buying now. Makers abroad depend upon these first productions to build up future trade. They send their gems. We show them crisp, fresh as flowers, unspoiled by the handling of later days, and absolutely, authoritatively the favorites of Europe.

Such Are Silk Ponzinette Pongee Sublime, Persianne Raye, Edelweiss bandes Soie, Organdie Surfin (in example).

SPECIAL OF SPECIALS.

25,000 yards of Lace Striped Lawn and Mercerized Striped Dimity, weaves that merit our strongest praise, ethereally fine, charming in pastel tints and solid colors, bound to prove high favorites; colors are blue, pink, lavender, maize, nile, red, navy, gray, black and white. These ought not to be started under 25c. They should literally melt away at . . . **19c**

A RECORD IN FRENCH UNDERWEAR. We handle the fine Art Underwear of France in great lines, as most houses handle domestic goods—we show and sell more American made garments in a week than are disposed of in a month by average retailing. French lingerie comes to us from private Parisian sources and from our own factories in French provincial towns, where designers have a free hand. Cleanliness reigns supreme, and careful making is a tradition. The daintiness and diversity of trimmings are heightened by ample, unskimped cutting. Nothing is too fine, nothing too rich for us to sell and you to buy.

The outlet we control is phenomenal.
We created and hold it by stirring values.

Our French Underwear embraces trimmings of Real Valenciennes, Cluny, Torchon, Guipure and Alencon Laces, profusely applied on the filmiest fabrics, artistic in the highest degree.

A Group of Models.—French Chemise, Drawers and Gowns, exquisitely lace trimmed and hand embroidered on soft Nainsook . . . **3.98** and **4.98**

French Corset Covers, Chemise and Drawers . . . 2.98

French Chemise, Nainsook, beautifully lace trimmed, French Drawers to match, French Corset Covers, hand embroidered and lace trimmed in bolero effects . . . **1.49**

French hand embroidered Chemise, Corset Covers and Drawers; the Chemise in large plastron front, the Drawers of much fineness . . . **98c**

Domestic Underwear is headed by the great special 98c. collection of all garments, ranging over more styles and finer trimmings than the price ever covered before. New Model Gowns are added in Empire, low neck, Chemise, square back and front, in Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin, Marie Antoinette yoke, fichus, etc., very rich in laces and embroidery.

The Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers and Skirts match in many cases the above gowns, forming sets; choice from entire line . . . **98c**

Chemise, Drawers and Corset Covers, in fine Cambric, Torchon and Val. Trimmings . . . **50c**

CLOSING IMPORTED MODEL TEA GOWNS. The point to note is this: At least a hundred Tea Gowns and Wrappers arrived during the past few days. For all that they are included with the balance of earlier importations at identically the same absurdly low prices.

The best known masters of Paris designed these models—only one of a style, and that style the best and most desirable in fabric and trimming.

Model Tea Gowns and Peignoirs by Paquin, Doucet and Raudnitz; reduced to . . . 49.00

Model Tea Gowns by Poret and Corne, in crepons and silks, luxurious art specimens, now . . . **25.00**

Imported models in crepons and silks, now . . . 18.00

Copies in wool fabrics of imported Tea Gowns and Peignoirs, reduced to . . . 12.50

India Silk Tea Gowns, elaborately lace trimmed, pink, blue, hello, black and white . . . **9.00**

Cashmere Tea Gowns, more than twenty models, with trimmings of laces and velvets . . . **5.00**

Also a collection of odds and ends, each now . . . 3.75

ABSOLUTE CLEARING OF WAISTS. To make room for new importations. Our entire remaining stocks of Waists offered at signal price reductions, broken sizes and colors.

SILK WAISTS IN 5 LOTS.

The remaining Imported Models, only one of each style . . . 19.50

Copies of Imported Evening and Reception Models, but one of each style . . . 12.50

Copies of Imported Models, single examples of style and color, tailor effects . . . 5.95

Collection of Tailor Waists, black and colors . . . 3.48

Odd pieces of Tailor-made Silk Waists . . . 1.98

3 LOTS—FLANNEL WAISTS.

Plenty of good paying selections to be had.
Prices are treated with scantest ceremony.

1—2.48 2—3.48 3—4.75

MEN'S SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS. More and more men lean upon us for furnishings; and these January sales are opening their eyes. Great selling tells the tale. It only goes to show how accurately we measure men's needs in giving them utmost value for little money, better choice than they'll find anywhere, and offerings that put quality ahead of every other feature.

Our Famous Unlaundered White Shirts.

Columbia, 6 for $2.50; ea . . . 44c | Dartmouth, 6 for $4.00; ea . . . 70c
Yale, 6 for $3.75; ea . . . 64c | Premier, 6 for $5.00; ea . . . 85c
Harvard, 6 for $4.35; ea . . . 75c | Cornell, 6 for $5.25; ea . . . 90c

Order by collar size and name of brand.

Our Equally Famous Collars and Cuffs.

4-ply Pure Irish Linen Collars, all styles, 6 for . . . **48c** | 4-ply Pure Irish Linen Link or Button Cuffs, 6 prs . . . **95c**

Our 65c. Fancy Shirt Leader, to close, 55c.

Sold in hundreds of dozens through this sale at 65c. The twos and threes of a style (giving every size) now rounded up and finally marked down to close. Regular $1.00 and $1.25 Percale Shirts for men . . . **55c**

SURPRISING MILLINERY SALES. Three sweeping price drives in Trimmed Hats, Untrimmed Hats and Flower Montures. We carry no stocks over. Spring goods are soon due, and these must be out of their way.

TO BE SOLD ON MAIN FLOOR.

200 Ladies' Trimmed Hats, the majority specially trimmed for this Sale. Comprise, among others, Black Velvet Sailor effects, with white felt underbrims, new, fresh goods . . . $6.00 and $8.00 Values at **2.95**

Draped Velvet Hats, of Black Miroir Velvet, one of the best selling styles, special . . . $2.50 **1.75**

Flower Montures in pink, old rose, red shadings and white, unquestionable $1.50 value, Monday . . . **98c**

Complete Clearance Sale of Lace Robes---All that remain in Alencon, Lierre, Brabant, Batiste, Black and Steel Spangled—now at **One-Fourth of Former Prices**

19th Street. Sixth Avenue. 20th Street

WHITE HORSE CAMP MINES.

Remarkably Rich Finds of Copper in New Northwest Territory District.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 12.—The copper mines of White Horse camp, Northwest Territory, are exciting great interest among mining men. This is a new district, scarcely over a year old, but owing to the richness and size of the ore bodies uncovered it has made strides almost unprecedented in the history of Western mining camps. Several properties are already shipping ore to the Tacoma and Everett smelters.

Experts who have been investigating the district for Eastern and English capitalists report the camp as being exceptionally rich in copper ores of great extent. The mineral belt now being developed is about fourteen miles long and three miles wide, and seems equally rich throughout. The ores run from seven to 75 per cent. copper, and returns of $165 a ton have just been received from a ten-ton shipment of copper, silver, and gold ore sent to the Tacoma smelter from the Copper King group. The smelter test disclosed values of 46 per cent. copper, 11 ounces of silver, and $2 in gold a ton. There is an inexhaustible supply of this ore, which can be laid down at the smelter, the owners claim, for less than $8 a ton. A hundred tons of similar ore were taken from two sixteen-feet shafts and a crosscut twelve feet long.

The Copper King group is owned by W. P. Grainger and John McIntyre, the discoverers of the district. They first found copper there in July, 1898, while en route to the Klondike. The northern end of the belt was the first discovered, and it is from this section that ore is now being shipped. In this portion of the belt are situated the Copper King group, the War Eagle, Le Roy, Anaconda, and Rabbit Foot groups, besides several other properties running high in bornite and chalcocite ores. In the southern end of the district lie the rich Valarie and Graftin groups, all carrying about the same grade of ores. At a depth of 60 feet the Pueblo has been crosscut 116 feet in solid ore, and the wall is not yet reached. This property belongs to White & Larson, Montana miners, and is bonded to the British-American Corporation for $1,000,000. This corporation is the largest concern engaged in developing the White Horse mines. It owns the Carlisle, Pueblo, and other claims aggregating over 3,000 acres in extent. The Pueblo has the lowest grade ore of any of the company's properties, but even on it the assays show upward of 25 per cent. of copper, with enough gold and silver to pay all the expenses of economical working. The assays of the Copper King run in the neighborhood of 40 per cent.

Four workingmen of Mount Vernon in this State own the Anaconda and Rabbit's Foot, which in all probability will make them millionaires within the next two years. They have traced a rich vein on the Anaconda for a distance of 2,500 feet along the surface. A tunnel has been driven in 150 feet, and within 70 feet more will cut the vein, which, from surface indications, will be 30 to 40 feet wide. With one or two exceptions all of the mines contain bornite and chalcocite ores, with iron, porphyry, and lime formation, the gangue being felcite and spar. The country rock is grantic.

Reading Street Car Strike Ended.

READING, Penn., Jan. 12.—The strike of the employes of the United Traction Company came to an end to-day, the Board of Arbitrators having granted nearly every demand made by the strikers. The agreement calls for the reinstatement of all employes discharged since Jan. 1, that 16 2-3 cents an hour be paid beginning Jan. 16, nine hours to constitute a day's work; one week early and one week late shifts, and whenever a dispute arises between employer and employes which cannot be satisfactorily adjusted it shall be referred to a Board of Arbitrators. The agreement is to remain in force one year from ratification.

Street Car Company Raises Wages.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Jan. 12.—Announcement was made to-day by President Johnson of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company that the wages of the motormen and conductors of that system, 200 in number, have been advanced on an equal basis of $1.85 per week. The scale gives new men 15 cents an hour and a one-cent an hour advance per year, five-year men receiving 20 cents. The advance was made without solicitation on the part of the crews.

Three Killed in Michigan Train Wreck.

DETROIT, Jan. 12.—A disastrous collision occurred on the Père Marquette Railway to-day about a mile and a half northwest of Plymouth, a village about forty miles from Detroit, which resulted in the death of three men and injury to several others. The collision was head on, between a passenger train coming to Detroit from Saginaw and a freight engine. How the accident occurred is not known, but it is supposed to be due to the snowstorm which has been prevailing all day.

Engineer Moore and John Kennedy, his fireman, were instantly killed, Moore being pinned against the boiler of his engine. None of the passengers, it is said, was injured.

Little Girl Found Dead in Bed.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 12.—Laura Brown, the thirteen-year-old daughter of George Brown, a letter carrier living at Flanders, a village a few miles from this place, was found dead in bed this morning. It is supposed that death was caused by heart disease, although it was not known that the child's heart was affected.

To Vaccinate Department Store Clerks.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 12.—Health Officer Chandler of this city has completed arrangements with all the department stores to vaccinate the employes. Each of the big stores has set aside a room where the vaccine can be applied. The vaccination will not be compulsory.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Great White Sale

THIRD WEEK, with EVER INCREASING ATTRACTIONS

PRICES Tell a Strong Story,

but they cannot do all

To fully appreciate the following

You Must See the QUALITIES

Fine Bleached Muslins
Beautiful, strong thread—yard wide—regular price 8 cents . . . 3½
If we could pin a sample to this advertisement, our basements could not hold the customers it would bring—No mail orders filled.

Ready-made Pillow Cases
Good, strong muslin—free from dressing—quality will speak for itself
42x36 . . . value 11 cents . . . 6½
45x36 . . . value 12 cents . . . 7½
No mail orders filled.

Ready-made Sheets
Same quality as above Pillow Cases—
54x90 . . . value 35 cents 25
81x90 . . . value 52 cents 38
No mail orders filled.

White Crochet Bed Spreads
Extra large—extra heavy—newest Marseilles designs—hemmed or heavy fringe all round—never yet sold under 1.50 98

Momie Linen Towels
Hemmed or fringed—16x32 9
18x37 . . . .12½ | 21x39 14
A full third under value!

All-Linen Towellings
17 inch—value 10 . . . .6¾

All-Linen Table Damasks
Full bleached—64 inches wide—good patterns—always 50 cents 39

Scotch Lace Curtains
3½ yards long—Irish point designs—value 1.98 . . . 1.19

Fancy Bobbinet Curtains
3 yards long—40 inches wide—wide lace edge—were 1.49 pair 69

Brocade Tapestry Portieres
Leading colors—handsome designs—rope edge or fringe—were 5.98 . . . 3.98

Persian Wilton Rugs
Rich colors—1½ yards long—knotted fringed ends—value 1.50 98

Wool Filled Ingrain Squares
Reversible—new patterns—bordered and fringed all round—3 yds. long—2½ yards wide—wonderful value . . . 1.69

Eiderdown Flannels
Yard wide—Cardinal only—were .55 29

Double Width Cashmerettes
Plaids, Stripes, figures and plain—wool finish—for house dresses and children's wear—value .17 . . . .7¾

Great Values in Dress Goods
300 pieces Homespuns, Scotch Flake and Cheviot Etamines—strictly all wool—new colorings—would quickly sell at 39 cents 19

27-inch Taffeta Silks
Cerise, Navy, Garnet and other desirable colors—worth .59 39

Fine Black Taffeta Silks
High gloss—soft finish—will give excellent wear—value 98 cents 59

Allover Lace Nets
Black Silk Chantilly, Renaissance and Cluny—also White, Cream and Arabian Venise Nets—value .75 49

500 Pieces Embroidery
Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook—Edgings and Insertings—2 to 7 inch—value .15 9

Silk Finish Linings
Leading shades—look like silk, but wear twice as long—regularly .19 . . . .12½

Black Velvet Ribbons
Satin back—fast edge—
No. 22—regularly .25 19
(Other widths proportionately low.)

Whiting's Fine Stationery
Linen and Satin finish—Three sizes—pound pkge—value .29 12

Typewriters' Paper
Fine quality—500 sheets 49

White Window Shades
good quality Holland—38x72—spring roller—a "white sale" special 25

White Curtain Poles
corrugated enamel—silverized or brass ends—5 feet long—value .35 19

Stamped Momie Linen Scarfs
2 yards—fancy open work and knotted fringe—were 39 cents 24

Leather Pocket Books
Combination or Purse—Chamois lined change pocket—with and without metal corners—regularly .49 25

Leather Dress Suit Cases
Cloth lined—steel framed—strong handles and lock—22 and 24 inch—value Four dollars . . . 2.98

Witch Hazel—Pint Bottle
Pure distilled—regularly .21 12

Violet Toilet Ammonia
quart bottle—regularly 20 cents 12

Ladies' Night Dresses
Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin—full Empire front of emb'y insertings and fancy lace or Val. lace edged ruffles and insertings—
BETTER than elsewhere at .98 67
Other specials at . . . .49..95..1.49..2.69

Ladies' Muslin Drawers
splendid quality—fancy lace or fine emb'y ruffle—value .59 39
Other specials at . . . .18..29..59..98

Ladies' White Skirts
Excellent Muslin—wide flounce of downward running tucks with insertings between—value 1.50 95

Ladies' White Skirts
Cambric—20 inch flounce with cluster tucks and handsome open work embroidery—real value 2.75 . . .
Other specials at . . . .2.09..3.98

Ladies' Corset Covers
Fine Cambric—perfect shapes—tasteful trimmings—value .25 18

Ladies' Corset Covers
low neck—French styles—emb'y or lace, including entire fronts with lace insertings—perfect fit—value .59 39
Other specials at . . . .49..79..98

Ladies' Chemises
Fine Muslin—deep yoke of openwork embroidery or three insertings—value .50 39
Other specials at . . . .24..59..79

Nurses' Full Size Aprons
Good quality Lawn—wide hem and strings—regularly .29 19

Children's Fancy Aprons
Plain and Cross bar—ruffle or bretelles—lace or emb'y—4 to 14 yrs 24

Boys' Flannel Waists
Fine quality—all wool—all sizes—best colors—value .69 to .89 39

"Mother's Friend" Shirt Waists
Laundered Percale—Round or Byron collar—best colors—value .49 29

Boys' Knee Trousers
A grand lot of the most desirable styles in strong all-wool Cheviots and Cassimeres—also Gray Corduroy—strongly sewed—4 to 15 yrs 39
The above Trousers cannot be matched anywhere under 69 cents—most houses ask 98 cents for identical qualities.

Boys' Juvenile Shirts
Laundered Percale—a shirt waist with bosom—just right for boys of 5 to 10 years—value .49 19

Boys' Pulldown Caps
Double Band Cloth—they'll need them for cold days to come—value .35 19

Girls' Guimpes
Hemstitched Yoke—full trim of fine Emb'y—4 to 12 years—value .79 39

Girls' Plaid Dresses
Soft fine Camelshair—round yoke of tucked Cashmere or Silk—4 to 14 years—Value 9.98 . . . .4.98 | Value 6.98 . . . .2.98

Misses' Persian Curl Reefers
Red, Blue, Brown—French back—deep cape—miniature buttons—4 to 14 years—value 5.98 . . . 2.98

Misses' Kersey Box Coats
Castor, Blue, Black and Brown—Silk lined—tailor stitched—pearl buttons—14 to 18 years—value 10.98 . . . 5.98

Babies' Bedford Cord Coats
All wool—short and long—deep pointed cape—ribbon or fancy braid—value 4.50 . . . 2.98

Babies' Cashmere Shirts
Long sleeves—silk finish—sizes up to 3 years—value .50 25

Ladies' Fine Sateen Corsets
R. & G., P. N., W. B. and others—samples and surplus lots—all sizes—regularly 1.50 to 2.75 . . . 1.98

Ladies' Kid Gloves
2 Clasp—Gray, Tan, Red, Brown, Mode, Black and White—value .79 59

Taffeta Silk Petticoats
Newest styles with deep flounce and corded ruffle—best colors—were 6.98 . . . 3.98

Ladies' Fine Kersey Jackets
Black and Colors—high or notched collar—fine satin lining—pearl or bone buttons—were 7.98 . . . 4.49

Ladies' Silk Dress Skirts
Also Satin—flounce, flare or circular—perfect shapes—all new—were 8.98 and 10.98 . . . 5.49

Ladies' Wool Flannel Waists
Rose, Royal, Black, Navy, Red, etc.—bishop sleeves—new pointed collar—button trim—were 1.24 69

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques
Pink, Blue and Red—crochet edge—ribbon finish—were .79 39

Ladies' Wool Eiderdown Robes
Satin bound collar and cuffs—were 4.98 . . . 2.49

Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers
Extra heavy—flounced skirt—yoke and shoulder ruffles—were 1.24 79

PASSING OF ANCIENT EGYPT

Occidental Improvements Changing the Land of the Pharaohs.

TRANSFORMATION IN CAIRO

Golf Links at the First Cataract—Historic Ruins Fenced In—Enterprising Mummy Manufacturers.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Dec. 26, 1900.—To the man who revisits Cairo, after an interval of twenty years, it is not difficult to believe in the transformation scenes of the Arabian Nights. When I was last in Cairo it was wholly an Eastern city, for the Brummagem Paris built over the swamps beyond the Esbekiah were an incongruous addition to the old city which one could easily ignore. But to-day Cairo has been torn up, and disemboweled, and generally improved, until it is rather less Oriental than the Rue du Caire of Paris.

The matting that once roofed the whole length of the Mooskee, and gently filtered dust and bits of straw down upon the pedestrian, is gone. The street itself has been partially widened and paved. Sidewalks take the place of the charpoys upon which Arab porters used to sleep at night, and be fallen over by belated foreigners. Electric lights have banished the darkness. The Arab cafés have given place to European shops, and all the vagrant pariah dogs that haunted the place by day and night, and filled the visitor with thoughts of hydrophobia, have been poisoned. Through the heart of Cairo wide streets have been driven, and the work is still going on and threatening to wipe out of existence the native houses, with their latticed balconies, and the houris who might be imagined to be behind them. Electric trams run in every direction, and there is a race course where the beauty and fashion of the large English colony assemble.

Which reminds me of a lady whom I met not long ago in London, who told me that she spent last Winter in Cairo. "Did I know the race course? If I went to Cairo I must not fail to see it." I asked her a question as to the pyramids, but she said that she had not seen them. She knew the race course, but she considered the pyramids not worth seeing. Cairo is rapidly becoming a congenial place for persons with similar views of race courses and pyramids.

With the widening of the streets carriages are multiplying. It is now rather bad form for the foreign visitor to ride a donkey. Formerly the donkey, and an occasional camel, were the only quadrupeds seen in the city. Now the Cairene cabs driven by drivers, who have all the vices of the London cabby and none of his virtues, beset you whenever you leave your hotel.

Alas! Cairo has been moved fully 1,000 miles to the west since the days of Ismail. If you want to see the East you must now go at least as far as Damascus. All Egypt is following the example of the Occidentalized Cairo. The traveler now goes up the Nile in a steamer, instead of a dahabeah—unless, indeed, he prefers to go by rail in the sleeping car, and dine in the dining car. At Luxor and Assouan he finds big hotels with electric light and all other modern infamies, and there is even a big caravansary of the same description at Khartoum, and by the side of the first cataract there are golf links. The ruins of Upper Egypt are fenced in, and a ticket of admission to the whole of them costs a guinea. In a year or two Karnak will probably be lighted with the electric light for the benefit of tourists who wish to have late suppers amid the ruins. As for the tombs of the Kings at Thebes, I expect to see them let to small parties as Winter villas. Prof. Flinders Petrie says that an Egyptian tomb is the best possible place in which to sleep, being dry and warm in the Winter and cool in the Summer. I cannot see how modern improvements can ever touch the pyramids, but some day a way to utilize them will probably be discovered.

TURKS ON BICYCLES.

Even the bicycle has invaded Egypt. In the streets of Cairo nothing is more common than the sight of a fat Turk riding in his baggy breeches and red tarboosh an American-made bicycle. I could not at first think what made the fat Turk on a bicycle seem a familiar figure, but suddenly I remembered the women I had seen so often on Sundays on the Ripley Road riding in "rationals." That explained it. The advantage in appearance was rather with the Turk, but the resemblance between the two varieties of breeched riders was very great.

On the other hand, the spectacle of an Arab in his long blue cotton gown bestriding a bicycle is not a pleasing one. He suggests some maiden lady of advanced years who has, under the stress of necessity, mounted her brother's machine. But only fancy the Arab riding a bicycle instead of the traditional Arab steed or the swift dromedary. I foresee a great future for bicycles in the desert. If they should be made with wide flat rims that would ride over the sand, they would soon supersede the camel in the estimation of the wild Bedouin. Unlike the camel, they never require to be fed, and, although unlike that ingenious beast, they are not built in water-tight compartments at present, it would be easy to adapt their tubes to the purposes of water reservoirs, in which case they would have all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of the camel.

I do not personally mourn over the decline and fall off of the Ghawazee. Twenty-five years ago the Ghawazee were dancers, and their dancing, although it was not beautiful, was certainly worth seeing. But the Egyptian Ghawazee have become demoralized—that is to say, assuming that they ever had any morals. They are now dirty and unattractive, and they do very poorly what their imitators in Paris do very much better. If any one were to see the dancing girls of Esneh to-day, and then read Curtis's rhapsody concerning Kushek Arnim, he would wonder what was the matter with Curtis, and would begin to doubt whether he ever saw the Ghawazee.

Well! There is no help for it. Egypt is undergoing renovation, and we might as well try to bring back the Pharaohs as to bring back the Egypt that Curtis saw. It is only fair to say that from the practical point of view Egypt is improved. The traveler can now see the Nile at a fourth of the expense that was once necessary, and he can stop at the Cairene hotels without contracting the typhoid fever. He can go anywhere in the country without fear of molestation, for the Egyptian police, organized by British officers, is an admirable body of men. And then in Upper Egypt he will meet with small garrisons, of, say, twenty men, commanded by a young British subaltern, and he knows that should any riot break out those twenty Soudanese and that young subaltern represent the might of the British Empire. The work that England has done policing the country, and in securing justice to the fellahin, can never be overestimated. The old Egypt is going, but in its place there is going to be very soon a prosperous, contented Egypt that will have to be reckoned with as the strongest Mediterranean power outside of Europe.

GERMAN VS. BRITISH STEAMERS.

I came down to Egypt in a North German Lloyd steamer. I mention the fact because I learned during the voyage why the German steamships are proving such formidable competitors to the English steamships. Take the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Only a few years ago no self-respecting Englishman would go to the East in anything but a P. and O. boat. Now the German ships are crowded with Englishmen. The reason is that, while the P. and O. Line is admirably managed, so far as the running of the ships is concerned, the company has the air of only tolerating passengers, while the German companies make it their business to provide for the comfort of their passengers. The P. and O. Company runs two very fast steamers between Brindisi and Port Said, but they are very small—only about 1,800 tons—and they are about as lively as torpedo boats. Nothing more uncomfortable than to go to sea in one of these boats can well be imagined. These two boats carry the Indian mails. The majority of passengers by the P. and O. Line take the larger ships from Marseilles. Now, these are fine big ships, but, like most modern steamers, they carry the greater part of their passengers on deck, and, being thus topheavy, roll tremendously. The Germans counteract this tendency to roll in their ships by fitting them with bilge keels, and the result is that, although some of them are even higher out of the water than the P. and O. boats, they roll very little. The English company has steadily refused to fit its ships with bilge keels, and consequently its passengers suffer much inconvenience.

Then there is the matter of dinner. On board the P. and O. boats every one is expected to come to dinner in evening dress, and if a man appears in a jacket or a morning coat he very soon receives a note from the steward calling his attention to the fact that evening dress at dinner is expected of every one. Far be it from me to object to this custom on land. Dinner is a sacred thing in the estimation of the average Englishman, and must be approached with awe and solemnity. But to require a half seasick man to spend half an hour in his close cabin dressing himself for dinner is absurd. The German ships do not have this ridiculous rule, and English people who have not entire confidence in their stomachs while at sea naturally prefer them.

The Germans are now running about ten or a dozen 10,000-ton twin-screw boats between Southampton and the East, by way of the Suez Canal, and they are always crowded. If the P. and O. Company took the same pains to make passengers comfortable they would of course be preferred by Englishmen, for the safety of a P. and O. ship is one of the earliest lessons instilled into British youth. But hitherto they have declined to do so, and the result is that the Germans are in a fair way to beat them on their own element. The same thing is going on elsewhere than in the Mediterranean. The German ships are gaining in popularity every day, and unless the English companies comprehend that passengers want to be carried in comfort as well as in safety, they will soon be beaten badly.

To come back to Egypt. There is one thing that has not improved in the last quarter of a century, and that is the climate of Lower Egypt. Years ago it rained once in a long while in Alexandria, and hardly ever in Cairo. Now Alexandria is decidedly rainy in Winter, and showers are frequent in Cairo. There is a theory that this is due to the Suez Canal, but I doubt it. It would be almost equally probable to ascribe it to the planting of eucalyptus trees in Italy. My own belief is that the change in the climate is due to the improved government. Wherever you have good government you have an objectionable climate. This theory I have more than once elaborated, and I therefore spare your readers the proofs of it. However, they have only to note how the Italian climate has been ruined by free government, and how superb was the Egyptian climate in the days when it was the worst governed country in the world, to perceive that there is much to be said in favor of my theory. Last year I was told that it had not rained in Assouan but once in thirty years. This boastful spirit met with its due reward. Only a few weeks later Assouan was visited by a tremendous shower that nearly drowned the unfortunate fellahin in their crumbling mud huts. In a few years more of British rule Egypt will probably become habitually addicted to rain, and it may even go the length of fogs. When it loses its climate it will lose its Cairene racecourse, and then, unless some one starts a gambling house on the Monte Carlo pattern, Egypt will be deserted by those tourists who find the Pyramids a bore.

A LAND OF THIRST.

There is one improvement in Egypt which is greatly needed, but which is as yet so far away as to be out of sight. There should be some means of allaying the thirst which the usually dry climate creates. There is, of course, the Nile water, which the natives drink with impunity, and which they insist is the best water in the world—though in view of the fact that they have never tasted any other water, their judgment in the matter cannot be accepted unreservedly. The simple fact is that the Nile, being the only sewer of all Egypt, is better stocked with microbes than any other river, always excepting the Seine.

Now if you are in Egypt, and are a water drinker, you must either risk typhoid fever or drink boiled water. The latter you cannot get unless you carry with you a spirit lamp and secretly boil your water in your room, and thereby incur the suspicion among the Arab servants that you are a necromancer, performing strange and terrible rites. At the hotels you can get extremely poor claret for 2s. a bottle, but at that price any man with a thirst that is worthy of respect must bankrupt himself in the course of a Winter. A supply of cheap and good claret is the chief necessity of Egypt, and the British Government ought to have thought of this before spending vast sums of money to dam the Nile, and thereby insure a perennial and plentiful supply of sewage. A vast reservoir, to hold millions of gallons of sound claret, to be sold at the rate of a franc a bottle, would be a blessing to the foreigner in Egypt which could not be overestimated.

Still, in spite of the fact that it is a land of thirst, Egypt will never lose its charm. Its ruins are of the very best quality, and the supply is sufficient to meet any demand. Its mummies are similarly inexhaustible, though it is to be feared that some of the enterprising mummy manufacturers of Alexandria will overstock the market. It is the best place in the world in which to rest. Nobody can rest in the nineteenth or twentieth century. The tired man needs to get back at least 7,000 years before he can thoroughly rest, and Egypt is the one place in which he can do this.

W. L. ALDEN.

Proposed Motor Vehicle Line.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 12.—In view of the fact that the New Jersey Traction Company has met with such a decided check in its efforts to secure the necessary right of way through Madison to Morristown for its loop from Newark to this city, Mayor Norman L. Fox and other prominent citizens of this place are inquiring into the cost of conducting a motor vehicle line between the two towns.

Secretary Hay Working at Home.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Hay transacted considerable business at his home to-day, but as there was nothing of pressing need requiring his presence at the State Department, he did not resume his official duties there. He appears to be quite recovered from his recent ailment.

TUNG-FU-SIANG'S TYRANNY

Letter from Sian-Foo Says Chinese Court Is at His Mercy.

HIS THREAT TO THE EMPEROR

He Made Use of Language That Formerly Would Have Caused the Loss of His Head Without Delay.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 24.—Reports here from the imperial refuge at Sian-Foo confirm the diplomatic advices at Peking of the tyranny which Tung-Fu-Siang, the Mohammedan leader, is exercising over the Empress and the Court. He is in personal command at the palace, where not only has he stationed a special and devoted guard of troops, but where his spies and emissaries are located in such numbers that the most minute occurrences are reported to him. The Empress apparently has not been able to consult with any of her advisers without Tung knowing all about what happens, whether he may be present in person or not, and her official acts, if not incited by him, can become effective only with his approval. His offensive attitude is said to keep the Empress in a state bordering on nervous collapse and to have added to the terrors of the Emperor that of assassination.

What kind of bed Tung-Fu-Siang may think he is making for himself can only be surmised. Possibly the couch of royalty may not be beyond his aspirations. He seems deliberately to have put himself out of the pale of foreign consideration. Having burned his bridges behind him, the picture that his mind conjures of the future must certainly keep him high in power, if not at the pinnacle. He is not only anti-foreign, but anti-Christian. Mohammedans abound in the northwest region from which he comes, and he may hope to inject the religious feature into the anti-foreign sentiment already prevailing in the southwest. There would be little use in it elsewhere in the empire, because the people at large are not at all fanatical over such little religion as they profess.

If the orders going out to the viceroys to assemble troops in various provinces to expel the foreigners emanated from Tung-Fu-Siang, as naturally they would, either his ambitions may soon be defined or his career ended, for there is little fear that such an order will meet with generous or cheerful response, and the failure of that order must increase the discontent already felt at Court.

Every one conversant with imperial affairs credits the Empress with considerable ingenuity in handling men and in shaping circumstances to her own advantage, and while she is now under eclipse, the instinct of self-preservation may come to her aid and enable her to get from under the espionage that now oppresses her.

LETTER FROM COURT OFFICIAL.

A letter lately received from a Court official by a friend in Che-Kiang, near here, relates an incident which shows how Tung-Fu-Siang carries himself in the imperial presence. The writer says:

"While there is a body of Manchus of military rank—about 250 in number—who are called by courtesy 'Imperial Guardsmen,' who take turns in holding the great gates of the Governor's yamen, which now does duty as an imperial palace for the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, pending the completion of the repairs now being done to a part of the old palace of previous dynasties, the real guards of the palace are furnished by a Kan-Soo battalion composed entirely of Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang's fellow-townsmen and clansmen from Ning-Hsia, who are devoted heart and soul to him and recognize no authority but his. Gen. Tung himself has his headquarters hard by in the residence of a notable, who is a mandarin in a southern province.

"I even have reason to believe that the present palace is filled with creatures of Gen. Tung, who report to him everything they hear and see at Court. For instance, the Empress Dowager, the Emperor, myself, and a high Manchu officer were two days ago talking privately over the present crisis and the demands of the foreign powers for the punishment of the Princes and Ministers who instigated and encouraged the Boxers of Pe-chi-Li and Shan-Tung, also about the question of the Emperor's return to Peking. There was no one within hearing of our group, except two or three confidential eunuchs of the Empress Dowager's retinue; and yet the whole substance of our conversation was reported to Gen. Tung within four hours of its taking place!

"Gen. Tung strutted in haughtily to where the Empress Dowager and Emperor were sitting soon afterward, and, after going through in a slipshod manner the usual three prostrations and nine kowtows, as if he did not care how he performed the ceremony, he at once, without any circumlocution, abruptly asked the Empress Dowager what she intended doing about the dealing out of her punishment upon the 'faithful' Princes and Ministers. There was no attempt on Tung's part to cover the fact of his having obtained his news through spies, while his behavior of late is as different now from the reverence and humility he used to show in Peking—even during the acme of power of Prince Tuan last Summer—as heaven is from earth.

"Fortunately, there had been no decision made during our conversation in the fore part of the day, so the Empress Dowager merely raised her eyebrows in mild surprise, as it were, at Tung's abrupt intrusion, and said: 'No. Perhaps you have a plan to help us in bringing it about?' Naturally at first we were all completely taken by surprise by Tung's knowledge of what was going on in the palace—while the Emperor was especially indignant at Tung's disrespectful manner; so an unpleasant pause ensued.

"The silence was broken at last by Gen. Tung, who, eying the Emperor in a threatening sort of manner, (which rather frightened me and involuntarily made me move forward a step to throw myself between the Emperor and Tung; an act from which I restrained myself in time,) appeared at last to gulp down the wrathful and disrespectful words on the tip of his tongue, and then suavely said: 'I beg your Majesty to pardon the military abruptness and coarseness of your slave, (Nu-ts'ai.) It was only my devotion to the sacred dynasty that led me to ask the Empress Dowager, Your Majesty also doubtless remembers Wang-Mang of the Han dynasty. He was originally also a coarse, uneducated military officer; but he prevented the Han Emperor from entering into a disgraceful treaty with foreign barbarians!'

NO ONE TO PROTECT THE EMPEROR.

"This utterance of Gen. Tung was clearly a traitorous one, and at any other time such a speech would have caused the speaker's head to roll in the dust, struck off the next instant by the swords of the Imperial Guardsmen on duty below the Emperor's divan. But who was there to do this, situated as the Court is at present? Not a soul dared to make a single deprecatory remark, and Tung's traitorous speech was allowed to pass by in grim silence. Alas for our poor, unfortunate empire!

"Finally Gen. Tung left the presence as abruptly as he had come, like a whirlwind. He had shown us in so many words what we in our hearts already felt—that is to say, that we were all in Gen. Tung's power, to do with as it pleases him best on the spur of the moment. So long as there does not rise up some loyal, devoted servant of the Emperor to save the Court, we are here simply as prisoners and hostages, as it were, for Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang's head.

"I have long suspected the disloyalty of Gen. Tung, and I have proofs that he is ready to rebel at any moment. If possible, he will wait for the money, arms, and ammunition on their way to this city from the southern provinces and Ho-Nan. All these Tung is determined to seize at all costs. I despair of seeing my native city any more, and will try to resign, if I can; yet how can I bear to desert my sovereign in his hour of dire necessity? Rebellion and foreign aggression are fast approaching these regions, and our only hope of escape from harm is that his Majesty's good providence, which has hitherto protected him during the most dangerous crisis, will still stand firmly by him, for no other agency can save us all.

"The Empress Dowager has greatly thinned down since August, and I suspect is suffering from some internal disease. In spite of her iron will and natural determination of character, all these trials and dangers are manifestly undermining her health, for you must remember she is pretty nearly seventy years old now.

GEN. MA A FRAIL SUPPORT.

"Gen. Ma, who is considered by some here to be the last protection of the throne should Tung fail, and who is a hereditary enemy of Gen. Tung, according to my mind, will be a frail support at the last moment, because he is first a Mahommedan, and last a Mahommedan also. A civil war among Buddhists will doubtlessly be hailed with joy by the whole Mahommedan subjects of the throne without a single exception!"

The allusion by Tung to Wang-Mang, in his remarks to the Emperor, was a gross piece of impudence, and, as the writer of the letter says, it veiled a threat which in ordinary times would have been construed as traitorous. Wang-Mang lived at the beginning of the Christian era, under the Han dynasty. The Emperor wished to make a treaty with the Turks, who were encroaching upon the borders of the present Province of Kan-Soo, in the northwest. Wang-Mang interposed, prevented the treaty, and in the following year murdered the Emperor and his infant successor and usurped the throne. Tung's hint to Kuang-Su that history might repeat itself, with another royal life as the forfeit, may well have stirred hope in the hearts of all who witnessed the incident that, as the writer expressed it, some devoted servant of the Emperor may rise up to save the Court now acting the part of hostage for Tung's head.

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IN FOREIGN LANDS.

LIBERAL CONCESSIONS TO ARMENIANS IN PERSIA.—When last Summer, it was expected that the Shah of Persia would visit London, a memorial was drawn up by prominent Armenians in England, which, after alluding in terms of praise to the father of the present Shah, begged that the Armenians in Persia might not only be "sustained and encouraged by the knowledge of the security of their possessions, but also receive adequate encouragement in all their educational, commercial, and industrial enterprises, as Persian subjects."

When it became known that the Shah would not visit London the memorial was conveyed to Ostend through the Persian Minister to Great Britain, and was there presented to his Majesty. On his way home to Persia the Shah visited the Sultan of Turkey, and while in Constantinople took occasion to send a most gracious message to the Armenian Patriarch there. It is now learned from Persia that one of the first acts of Muzaffer-ed-Din on reaching Tabriz has been to issue orders to the Governors of the Persian provinces, commanding them to give every facility to his Armenian subjects for opening and establishing schools, for delivering public addresses and lectures on all educational matters, and for forming or founding national and commercial societies without being obliged on each occasion to make a formal application to the Central Government at Teheran for permission.

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AN ALLEGED DESCENDANT OF THE GREAT NAPOLEON.—Owing to a story that has recently been going the rounds of the German press, some American papers have printed articles to the effect that there is still in existence a son of Napoleon in history as the Duke of Reichstadt, and upon whose brief career M. Rostand's play of "L'Aiglon" is founded. The German story is that a man named Charles Gustave Louis Bonaparte, who died the other day at Chemnitz, in Saxony, was the direct descendant of the great Napoleon. This story is ridiculed in Paris, where the story of the controversy over an alleged Dauphin son of Louis XVI., and the claims of the Dutch Nauendorffs to the French Crown are recalled. It is suggested that the only resemblance between the late M. Bonaparte of Chemnitz and the son of the First Napoleon was that both spoke French with a strong Teutonic accent. Nauendorff, who put forward his claims to be regarded as Louis XVII., was a clockmaker in a town in Holland, and the late Charles Louis Bonaparte of Chemnitz is discovered to have been a tailor. He died at the age of sixty-eight, and leaves a widow, whose mourning notice of her husband appeared in a local paper, and caused the propagation of the report that the humble Chemnitz tailor was the real Napoleon III.

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RADICAL CHANGES IN FRENCH RECRUITING CONTEMPLATED.—In the course of the debate on the army estimates the other day in the French Chamber several Deputies advocated a reduction in the cost of the national defense, which, one Deputy said, could be brought about by the reduction of the military service from three years to twelve months, this change to be accompanied by the organization of a permanent contingent of non-commissioned officers and of re-enlisted men; thus by the side of 200,000 conscripts there might be 300,000 men who had re-enlisted. Another plan also advocated re-engagements, with a reduction of service to two years.

These interpellations caused the Minister of War, Gen. André, to disclose the outline of a scheme for reorganization, which, he said, was as yet far from complete. He stated that he proposed to make an experiment in re-enlistment so as to ascertain how quickly and at what cost the system might be brought into operation in an emergency, but meanwhile he objected to a two years' service law, for the third year men would be disbanded without any equivalent. They must first abolish the system under which men were allowed to serve for one year only, for the men of that class at present in the army could not without breach of faith be detained for a second year. There was, he said, a deficiency of officers, especially in the reserve, and he had prepared a bill for increasing the reserve officers by 1,000. As to privates, the minimum height of 4 feet 11 inches had had its day, for in present warfare it was better to be short than tall, and there was no reason for excluding small but robust men, who gained in vigor what they lost in height.

The net increase in the present estimates, Gen. André continued, was 3,000,000f., and he regretted that it was not more, but by dint of economy the most urgent matters were provided for. Bizerta, in the Mediterranean, would have 2,500,000f. for coast defenses, and for shooting ranges 5,000,000f. To these last, he said, he attached great importance. One million francs were assigned for barracks, which would eventually require 10,000,000f. or 20,000,000f., and the operations in Southern Algeria would take 3,500,000f. The 3,000,000f. of increased pay to officers would have a good effect. As to the moral amelioration, it was necessary to revive in all the officers the sentiments of mutual confidence and esteem which had always marked the French Army, and without which there could be no strong army.

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THE SITUATION IN THE BALKANS.—While the papers of Vienna and St. Petersburg are congratulating their respective Governments that the Austro-Hungarian-Russian intervention has prevented a collision between Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria, or an armed union of two of these States against Turkey, the Macedonian Committee through its Paris agents is publishing accounts of increasing lawlessness in the Balkans themselves, which is attributed, particularly in Macedonia, to the encouragement that the Porte has received from the attitude of Austria-Hungary and Russia. Moreover, it is alleged that the Sultan fully believes that the Cretan Assembly, ignoring the wish of the powers, will presently vote for the incorporation of Crete with Greece, when he can with less regard for consequences inflict severe punishment upon the Greeks and Armenians within the dominions of the Porte. To place these people in the proper state of revolt is said to be the object of the recent massacres in Albania and Armenia. In the former, it is authoritatively stated from Constantinople, one Mussulman chief alone, carrying on operations where it was said an insurrection was meditated, put to death 200 Christians. Then, again, notwithstanding the energetic remonstrances of both Austrian and Russian diplomacy, there have been several hundred assassinations in Macedonia. In the small towns like Yodena, Goumentza, and even in the neighborhood of Salonika, Bulgarian ruffians who are said to be in the pay of the Turkish officials rob and assault respectable Greek merchants or levy blackmail upon them, for which there is no redress from the Turkish authorities.

In Athens it is openly charged that the indifference manifested by the Ottomans in power is directly due to a desire on the part of the Sultan to convince the Greeks that the state of Macedonia is such that in case of annexation of Crete an insurrection with fatal results for the Greek population would be inevitable.

HOLLAND AND HER PEOPLE.

Slowness of Business Methods—Children Taught Thrift—American Fruit Popular.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 31, 1900.—When you consider the slow methods—compared with those of America—employed in Europe for the expedition of business, Holland is far from being behind greater and larger countries of the Old World. Her people, if their vision is not one extending over a boundless area, are liberal in mind. They are solid, simple, self-contained men and women; taught from their earliest years to be thrifty, but not to go ragged, and save.

There is a system for children easily understood by them of banking at the Post Office. A book is given with places for stamps. The child brings its money, and a little gummed bit of paper is given in return, stating the sum deposited, usually 5 Dutch cents, for the children love to take the book frequently. This paper they stick themselves on the place allotted in the book. To-day, the last of the year, the Post Office is full of children for the year's savings of the family in "coppers" are taken out of the green earthenware pig, which is a Dutch "spaarpot" (savings bank) and divided among the little ones. Thus youth begins to think out for itself the great wherewithal of life.

These small and slow ways are carried into man and womanhood, and must be met with in business life to a certain degree. The slowness annoys the American business man, when he arrives fresh from the United States with "hurry up" for his motto, keen on making changes and on revolutionizing things, &c. In principle he is right, as a case which occurred not long since in Rotterdam will illustrate. A ship for a certain firm had arrived outside the port, and through some mistake there was no place for her to come into dock. The young American, who was waiting for her cargo, did not intend to let her lie outside a day or two, as he was informed she must do, so he had piles driven in near the dock and landed his cargo on the day fixed. Of course such boldness was astonishing to old Rotterdamers, who did not do business "that way," but when they heard that the act had saved the firm a small fortune, the business men along the Boompjes took another view of the matter.

American canned fruits have always been considered here the best for the price, and I am told by a leading grocer that this year they have taken only American canned fruits. The Holland fruit is the finest in the world, but also the dearest. It is too dear for daily consumption, and cannot be had under 1 guilden and 20 (Dutch) cents, whereas the American fruits can be sold for 85 (Dutch) cents, the same size of can and is brought from California, alas! via England, or it would be cheaper still, for all the dealers agree in saying that if there was a commission house in Holland for American products like those of Liverpool, where the dealer could go and buy, the cost would be less.

The American dried apple and the California apricot have a good sale here. Apricots also were not to be found in the retail stores six or seven years ago. Canned corn I had brought over by my grocer, and he told me this week he ordered a dozen cases now where he ordered only one less than five years ago.

There is one fruit that is very cheap in American markets, and which is here eaten only by the rich. That is pineapple. The cheapest to be had in the market in Holland is $1 the piece. A really fine one costs $2. Bananas also fetch fabulous prices, and we never see American oranges. This last is accounted for, of course, because Spain and Italy are so near.

MEVROUW HANKEN PARKER.

APPALACHIAN FOREST RESERVE

Secretary Wilson's Plans for Preserving a Great Hardwood Forest for Scientific Forestry Study and Experimentation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most interesting matters now before Congress, and one which should attract general attention, is the proposition for the establishment of the Appalachian Forest reserve, for which a bill was introduced in Congress a few days ago. This proposed measure directs the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase not to exceed 2,000,000 acres of forest land in the Appalachian Mountains within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, for the establishment of the park, and gives him the control of it. Five million dollars is to be appropriated for the purchase of the land and development of the park. The reservation will be known as the Southern Appalachian Forest Reserve.

There is no National park or forestry reservation east of the Mississippi River. The establishment of a forestry reserve is deemed preferable to that of simply a large National park, by which the area embraced would be taken from public use and development, and the forests, streams, and animals preserved. The forestry reserve idea is that the great forest wealth of the region within its boundaries shall be made use of; that they shall be protected by lumbering in systematic and scientific manner, so that our great forests shall not be killed, nor yet be made useless. The reserve will also serve as a great park, where the attractions of nature will not only not be done away with, but will be made more accessible.

The region selected for this proposed reserve is one of the most picturesque and attractive in the United States. The centre of it is that portion of the mountain district in Western North Carolina, in the vicinity of Asheville. It is a territory peculiarly adapted to forestry reserve purposes. The Appalachians there reach their greatest height and afford their wildest and most picturesque scenery. In that region are found the richest hardwood forests of the United States. These forests are still largely in their primitive condition. The Northern and Southern species of woods meet there, and the proposed area embraces a greater variety of hardwoods than are found elsewhere in this country. This reserve would be in that region about which are situated the head waters of the Ohio, Tennessee, Savannah, Yadkin, and Roanoke Rivers. It is within a day's ride of nearly two-thirds of the people of the United States.

There have been so far set aside west of the Mississippi 70,000 square miles for National parks and forestry reserves. East of that river there is nothing of this kind. If there is ever to be a National forestry reserve of the hardwood forests of the country, now is the time to establish it. These great Southern forests are valuable. The lumberman is after them; they are rising in value steadily, and unless the Government moves soon it will be too late to secure the area needed, and with the primitive forests untouched.

The people of the United States are all vitally interested in this proposition. It is much more than a question of mere dollars and cents at the present time. It is a question which looks to the whole future, so far as our timber supply goes, and even, in large manner, of our whole industrial character. One problem is whether, by the destruction of this magnificent forest area the streams now furnishing water power to vast industries and having hundreds of undeveloped powers, and which feed many of our great rivers, shall be shrunken to insignificance or dried up. Another is the vast benefit to be derived from the educational work carried on by such a forestry reserve. The preservation of the forests and cutting of the timber in a scientific way will give a steady available supply of timber for all time, and will teach the people of all sections the proper care and utilization of our forests. The reserve will set aside a limited portion of our hardwood areas, and that portion which is the most suitable, for the examination and study of future generations.

The interest in forest preservation is increasing in this country. There is a growing demand for the establishment of this reserve. The demand comes from many different portions of the Union. In response to this demand, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has had extensive investigations made of the areas proposed to be embraced in the reserve, and these investigations emphasize the great need for and advantages to be derived from it. It is important that the people of the country awake to the full importance of this laudable project, and bring their influence to its support.

M. V. RICHARDS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1901.

Dinner to Col. William H. Boyle.

The committee appointed by the army associates and his friends in the Military Order of Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic to arrange for a testimonial dinner and reception to Col. William Henry Boyle of the army, has completed all the details. The dinner will be given at the Hotel St. Denis on the evening of Jan. 17, and will be preceded by a reception. About 200 have already subscribed, and among the speakers will be Gen. O. O. Howard, who will preside, and Major James Regan, an old army comrade, and who was with the Ninth Regiment during the China campaign, and who succeeded to the temporary command of the regiment after Col. E. H. Liscum was shot. Provisions have been made for ladies in the gallery of the banquet hall. The souvenir menu will be unique and elaborate.

Independent Club Opens Its Rooms.

The Independent Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, organized for non-partisan work in municipal politics, has opened up clubrooms at 1,108 Park Avenue.

The officers of the club are John J. Doody, President; Simon C. Noot, Vice President; Julius Gompert, Secretary, and an Executive Committee consisting of Louis Einstein, Joel E. Springarn, and George R. Redl.

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SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to--

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wells, (Miss Sarah Remsen Schuchardt,) Jan. 14, 1864.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Perkins, (Miss Eliza M. Seymour,) Jan. 13, 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, (Miss Belastier,) Jan. 19, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard, (Miss Rose Post,) Jan. 19, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, (Miss Reynal,) Jan. 15, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Carnes, (Countess Lydia de Bylandt,) Jan. 10, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Purdy, (Miss Jean Clerke,) Jan. 18, 1890.

Dr. Frederick K. Hollister and Mrs. Hollister, (Miss Harriet M. Shelton,) Jan. 18, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustine J. Smith, (Miss Julia Post Hard,) Jan. 18, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. James Edward Davis, (Miss Elizabeth Tompkins King,) Jan. 17, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bruce Ismay, (Miss Constance Schieffelin,) Jan. 13, 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward McVickar, (Miss Edith Lawrence Speyers,) Jan. 17, 1900.

The Hon. C. J. Coventry and Mrs. Coventry, (Miss Lily Whitehouse,) Jan. 16, 1900.

***

The Vanderbilt-French wedding, to be celebrated at Newport to-morrow, will be the chief event of the week. The guests from the wedding will return from Newport on Monday evening and Tuesday morning to attend the dance to be given by Mrs. John Jacob Astor on Tuesday evening. The same day will bring the wedding of W.V. B. Kip and Miss Elisa Strong, daughter of Col. J. M. Strong of Syracuse; a dinner dance at Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd's for Miss Eleanor Morris; a dinner for Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb, to be given by Mrs. Morgan Dix, and other dinners to be given by Dr. Everett M. Culver and Mrs. Culver, for Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris and Mrs. Morris; by Mrs. Maturin Livingston, and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, the last in the Metropolitan Club annex.

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On Wednesday Mrs. Daniel Butterfield will give the second and last of her receptions, with music; Mrs. Philip Livingston the first of two large receptions to introduce Miss Caroline Livingston, a daughter of Mrs. Robert Cambridge Livingston, and Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull, the second of two receptions. In the evening will take place the dance to be given by Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb at their residence, 680 Fifth Avenue, for their daughter, Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb.

***

Thursday will be marked by the wedding of E. Parmelee Prentice of Chicago and Miss Alta Rockefeller; large dinners to be given by Mrs. Frederic Kernochan and Mrs. William Street, and a dance to be given by Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris for Miss Eleanor Russell Morris, in the Metropolitan Club Annex.

***

Friday, as usual, will not be particularly gay. There is a dance scheduled for the evening, to be given by Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at her residence for her débutante daughter, Miss Florence Twombly. Among the dinners of the evening will be one to be given by Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards. The week will close on Saturday with a meeting of Mrs. Charles R. Huntington's dancing class at Delmonico's; the second and last of two receptions to be given by M. and Mme. Chartran at M. Chartran's studio, and a dinner, followed by informal dancing, to be given by Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding.

***

The annual Charity Ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, at the Astoria. For the last few years, and since this ball has finally found a home in the beautiful ballroom of the Astoria, it has regained to a great extent its former prestige. There is every reason to expect that the ball will be a greater success this year than ever before, and that a goodly sum of money will be raised for the charity for which it is to be given.

***

Among the incidents of the week will be the eleventh anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud, which they will celebrate by a dinner at their residence, 158 Madison Avenue, to be followed by a parlor vaudeville show. Last year, as will be remembered, Mr. and Mrs. Thebaud celebrated their tin wedding and gave a notable entertainment. Mrs. Reynal, the mother of Mrs. Thebaud, has recently returned from a visit to her son, Eugene Reynal, at Aiken, S. C., where the latter is spending the Winter.

***

The continued open Winter has enabled the members of the hunt clubs at Hempstead, Lakewood, and elsewhere to keep up their meets and runs. Some of the best runs that the Meadowbrook Club has ever held have taken place within the past fortnight. These conditions have kept the Hempstead colony in the country much later than usual and have also prevented the usual exodus to Aiken and England. With colder weather, and especially with snow, the men and women who are prominent in the hunting field will leave for the South.

***

There have as yet been few prominent arrivals in Florida, where the great hotels are just opening. The vestibuled trains will this week begin their trips, and it will not be long before there will be news of social interest from Palm Beach, Aiken, Jekyl Island, Nassau, and New Orleans. The New Orleans Carnival, which will follow a Winter of exceptional gayety in that city, will be witnessed by many prominent New Yorkers this year. From all indications Egypt and the Riviera are to take second place in the coming late Winter and early Spring to Florida and Nassau. New Yorkers last year discovered that in the lower east coast of Florida, the Bahamas, and even Cuba and Porto Rico, they have an accessible Riviera of their own.

***

The past week brought two notable dancing events, namely, Mrs. Astor's annual ball on Monday night and Mrs. Ogden Mills's annual dance on Friday night. Both events were of exceeding interest to the more exclusive and fashionable element in New York society. Mrs. Astor's ball was the largest she has given in a decade, and was a superbly appointed and beautiful affair. The hostess, who is much improved in health, looked extremely well, and to all appearances bore the fatigue of the long night quite as well as some of her younger guests. The cotillion was an exceptionally large one, and was led from either end by Harry Lehr and Richard Peters, who was later succeeded by Craig Wadsworth. Mr. Wadsworth was ill on the day of the ball, and it was feared for a time that he would not be able to lead, so that Richard Peters began the figures. Some of the most striking and effective gowns exhibited this Winter were in evidence at Mrs. Astor's ball, and the display of jewels was almost phenomenal. The pearls worn by Mrs. Frederick Pearson, especially her strings of immense pearls, draped across the bodice and looped on the shoulders, have been the talk of the town ever since. Had she been present even Mrs. Gould's ropes of pearls would have paled in comparison to Mrs. Pearson's matchless jewels. It is said that these pearls represented a purchase price of $1,000,000. Mrs. Astor wore all her famous diamonds, which have been so often described. Mrs. Astor's special flower for decorating has been the American Beauty rose, but this year there were quite as many orchids in evidence, and the drawing room where Mrs. Astor received was decorated by Hodgeson with superb clusters of orchids, and the same flower was used in profusion on the supper tables.

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Perhaps the most beautifully gowned woman at the Astor ball was Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed (Miss Donnelly) of Lenox. This was of rose pink velvet. She wore a marvelous tiara of diamonds and pearls. The design was one of oak leaves and acorns, the diamonds forming the leaves and immense pearls the acorns. Miss Rebecca Darlington of Pittsburg, who danced with Prince Ruspoli, was one of the belles of the ball. She wore a gown of white tulle, embroidered in silver, and a fillet of silver leaves in her coiffure.

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There were many from out of town at Mrs. Astor's ball. Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and Mrs. De Forest Danielson of Boston attracted much attention by their beautiful gowns and jewels. Lady Cunard, who came with Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, was also beautifully gowned, and Mrs. Leggett looked remarkably well in a velvet gown and wore some handsome jewels.

***

The feature of Mrs. Ogden Mills's dance on Friday night was, as usual, its restricted list of guests. Only those who constitute what is called "Mrs. Mills's court," and who number some 200, were invited. Through the many varying conditions of the New York society world, Mrs. Mills's list, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, altereth not. The cotillion was, as always, led by Worthington Whitehouse, who danced with Mrs. Mills, and the favors chosen by Mrs. Mills, many from Paris, and others selected by Mrs. Collins, were dainty and novel. There were no unusual features to this dance.

***

After their long period of mourning, the Vanderbilt family connection will come forward prominently this week. The wedding of young Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French, at Newport to-morrow, will be followed by a dance to be given by Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb (Miss Leila Vanderbilt) for their daughter Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb at their residence, on Wednesday evening. On Friday night there is a dance scheduled to be given by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly for their débutante daughter, Miss Florence Twombly.

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The abandonment of a dinner dance appointed for last Thursday night by Mrs. Frederic Gallatin in consequence of the serious illness at her residence of an old and valued nurse who had been with the family for more than a score of years, caused widespread comment. It is not often that a New York hostess abandons a notable entertainment for such a reason, and the opinion is generally held and expressed that Mrs. Gallatin showed rare kindness of heart and consideration by her action. Not only did Mrs. Gallatin recall the invitations to the dance, but none of her family have taken any part in the gayeties of the week in consequence of the old servant's illness.

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The wedding of William V. B. Kip, whose sister, Adelaide Kip, married Philip Rhinelander, and Miss Elsa Strong, daughter of Col. John M. Strong, of Syracuse, N. Y., a niece of Mrs. Samuel Penniman and Mrs. Benjamin Knower of this city, will be celebrated at the residence of Mrs. Penniman on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel. Miss Constance Knower, Miss Strong's cousin, will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Marie Ceballos Hewitt and Cornelle Bradley Harris. The best man will be Matthew Astor Wilks, and the ushers will be Philip Rhinelander, Philip Livingston, Gerald H. Gray, and Cecil Landale. Mr. Kip and Miss Strong have been dined and wined almost continuously for the past three weeks, and no young couple in years have been so much entertained previous to their wedding.

***

The two subscription dances of the week of note unfortunately fell on the same evening. These were the Fortnightly and Junior Cotillion, danced at the Astoria and Sherry's, respectively. These dances are exceedingly popular with the younger element, and created almost as much anticipatory excitement among the débutantes and younger men as do the Assembly balls. Both were remarkably pretty and enjoyable affairs. The Fortnightly had a Christmas flavor in its decorations and favors.

***

The second and last Assembly ball of the season will take place at the Astoria on Thursday evening, Jan. 24. The guests will be received by Mrs. Duncan Cryder, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. William D. Sloane, and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies.

***

Miss Annie Leary gave a handsome dinner of fourteen covers on Wednesday last, and afterward took her guests to the opera. The table was beautifully decorated with American Beauty roses and an orchestra played during the dinner. The favors were boxes of pink satin trimmed with delicately tinted roses. Miss Leary's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Matthew Astor Wilks, Creighton Webb, Prince Ruspoli, Mr. Richards, Mr. Van Rensselaer, and Prince Henri de Croy. The dinner was given for Miss Rebecca Darlington of Pittsburg.

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Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman gave a luncheon last Sunday, which was followed by a reception. Her guests included, among others, the Baroness de Seilliere, the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. Wickham Hoffman, and of young girls the Misses Lily Oelrichs, Nathalie Henderson, and Rebecca Darlington. Among the men were Isaac Iselin, Archibald Harrison, Forsythe Wicks, John Mackay, and D. O. Mills.

***

Mrs. J. West Roosevelt of 110 East Thirty-first Street will give at her residence on Friday, Jan. 25, a tea for Mrs. Marion Crawford. Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster sent out cards for "at homes" on Thursdays in January. Mrs. Louis J. Pooler of 17 East Sixty-fifth Street has cards out for Tuesdays, and Mrs. William E. Ver Planck has issued cards for the last three Tuesdays in January.

***

Mrs. Astor has sent out cards for a dinner, to be given at her Fifth Avenue house on Tuesday, Jan. 22, and it is probable that she will give two more before sailing for Europe late in February. Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will give a large dinner on Tuesday, Jan. 29.

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At the large and handsome dance to be given by Mrs. John Jacob Astor on Tuesday night, Craig Wadsworth will, as usual, lead the cotillion, dancing with the hostess. This will be a larger dance than Mrs. John Jacob Astor usually gives, and the favors and decorations will be exceptionally beautiful.

***

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will, as announced in these columns yesterday, give a dance at her town house on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 6. This will probably be a dinner dance, and many of the guests will come to it from dinners to be given by other prominent women. On the previous night, Feb. 5, Mrs. George Gould is to give a large and elaborate dinner and musicale at her Fifth Avenue house, and on the night following the Fish ball a dance for young people will be given at Sherry's in honor of Miss Eleanor Jay, the débutante daughter of Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay.

***

Mrs. Fish is also scheduled to give an unusually large dinner on the evening of Monday, Jan. 28. Mrs. Fish, it is said, has in mind some especially attractive features to follow this dinner. It is also said that Mme. Bernhardt and M. Coquelin are to appear at one of Mrs. Fish's functions.

***

William V. B. Kip, whose marriage to Miss Strong is to be celebrated on Tuesday next, will give his bachelor dinner at the Metropolitan Club on Monday night. His guests will include his brother-in-law, Philip Rhinelander; his cousin, Philip Livingston; Gerald H. Gray, and Cecil Landale, the ushers, and Matthew Astor Wilkes, who is to be Mr. Kip's best man, and several others.

***

On Friday evening, Jan. 25, Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Olyphant are to give a large theatre party for their daughter, Miss Amy Gordon Olyphant, who made her début last Winter. A supper and informal dancing in the Metropolitan Club Annex will follow the theatre party.

***

To-day the New York Yacht Club will open its new house, on Forty-fourth Street, with a large but informal reception. In the evening Mrs. Henry Clews will give a dinner. Miss De Forest and Miss Callender will give a large but informal musicale in the afternoon.

***

Dinners were given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison at the house they have leased for the Winter, at 6 West Fifty-sixth Street. The superb house that is being finished for Mr. and Mrs. Harrison on Upper Fifth Avenue, and near that of William C. Whitney, will probably be completed and ready for their occupancy next Autumn. Other dinners given last night were those at which Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons and Mrs. Henry Mills Day and Mrs. Alfred P. Dix were the hostesses. Mrs. John Murray Mitchell of 9 East Sixty-seventh Street gave a large reception yesterday afternoon, and will give a dinner on Thursday next.

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Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse are going to Philadelphia on Friday next for the Paul ball. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson have issued invitations for a dinner to be given in their honor the night of the ball.

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The St. Nicholas Club has issued cards for a ladies' reception on Saturday evening, Jan. 26, at 9 o'clock, at the clubhouse, West Forty-fourth Street. The patronesses of the reception are Mrs. Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Gen. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. Walter Rutherford, Mrs. Henry F. S. Davis, Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin, Mrs. Sackett W. Barclay, Mrs. Charles H. Stout, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Henry L. Wardwell, and Mrs. William Gordon Ver Planck.

***

Mrs. Borden Harriman is reorganizing the sewing class of the Post-Graduate Hospital's babies' wards. The meetings of this class are scheduled as follows: Feb. 6, Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, 5 East Sixty-sixth Street; Feb. 13, Mrs. Hitchcock, 8 East Twenty-ninth Street; Feb. 20, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, 102 Fifth Avenue; Feb. 27, Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, 6 East Seventy-sixth Street; March 6, Miss Sands, 385 Fifth Avenue; March 13, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, 2 East Sixty-fourth Street; March 20, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, 207 Madison Avenue, and March 27, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, 11 West Thirty-seventh Street.

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The wedding of Henry R. Andrew of Boston and Miss Mary Raymond Garrettson, daughter of Rutland M. Garrettson, will be celebrated at noon on Wednesday next at the residence of the bride's father, 230 West Ninety-seventh Street, by the Rev. Dr. John Peters. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Andrew will sail for Europe and will not return to this country until Summer.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The engagement of Edwin Joseffy and Miss Clarice Spiero is announced.

The engagement has just been announced of Milton Katzenberg and Miss Fannie Stern of 1,468 Lexington Avenue.

The marriage of Mr. Louis Rosenfeld and Miss Bianca Blum will take place on Tuesday evening next, Jan. 15, at Delmonico's.

The marriage of Miss Matilda Rosenstein, daughter of Mr. Isaac Rosenstein, and William F. Schoen took place at Delmonico's, Drs. F. Kohler and S. Schulman officiating.

Miss Rosalind Shiel of Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, who has been in Colorado, at Denver and Manitou, with her sister, Mrs. Franklin Cobb of Denver, will not, as had been anticipated, return to Brooklyn this season, but will spend the Winter in Colorado. Miss Shiel is a member of the Amaranth Dramatic Society of Brooklyn.

The Bachelor Circle of the Freundschaft Club gave its annual ball last evening, which proved a great success. The large ballroom was tastefully decorated, and the numerous non-members who look forward to this affair as the only one which gives them access to the Freundschaft Club entertainments, enjoyed it quite as well as the members.

George C. Perries and Helen E. Carr, daughter of Sara A. Carr, were married last week at 436A Hancock Street, Brooklyn. The bride's gown was of blue Persian foulard with trimmings of panne velvet and Cluny lace, and her bouquet was of Bride roses. Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Herries, Mr. and Mrs. John Herries, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hasenohr, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Clark, Mrs. Sarah A. Carr, Miss Mary E. Herries, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Harris of Sagua, Cuba; Mr. Alexander Cunningham of Glasgow, Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Harper, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hodging and family, Willard Chambers, Allen Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Yandell, Miss Christobell Yandell, E. Rifflard, Edgar Robie, Mrs. A. Betts, Miss Adalaide Betts, George Betts, Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Weyant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blivin, Jr., Mrs. J. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. William Chalwell, R. Allen, the Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Herries, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Crane and family, Russel Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cowie, Tyler F. Blackwell, Miss Grace Byrnes, Miss Carrie McGrath, Frank McGrath, Andrew Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wheeler of Chicago, Miss Jackson, and Eugene Hale. The bride and bridegroom are to make their home in Sagua La Grande, Cuba.

Mr. Simon Uhlmann of 19 East Sixty-third Street gave a fancy masque dance for his youngest daughter, Edith, last night at Delmonico's, in the grand salon, which was elaborately decorated. The guests numbered 150, and included principally the young friends of Miss Uhlmann. The cotillion was danced with novel variations. Many of the old proverbs were exemplified by the gowns and costumes of the ladies and gentlemen. The unmasking occurred at midnight. Supper was served at small tables in the large supper room. Miss Uhlmann is a sister of Mrs. David Heller and a niece of Frederick Uhlmann. Among the guests were Frederick Uhlmann, Mrs. David Heller, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rothschild, the Misses Sichel, Edith Abraham of Brooklyn, Milly Levine, the Misses Stadler, Elsie Sidenberg, Irma Boskowitz, Madeline Hecht, Lulu Hecht, Edith Jacobi, Renee Jacobi, Florence Levine, Elsie Weil, Etta Schwab, Irma Wimpfheimer, Claire Falkenau, Viola Solomon, Miss Tim, Miss Dittenhoefer, Jennie M. Dreyfus, Clara Wechsler, Miss Gutman, Louise Bijur, Grace Goldsmith, Estelle Goldsmith, Amy Sommers, Mignon Sommers, Lena Goldberger, and Charles S. Guggenheimer, Melville Stern, Edgar M. Leventritt, Charles Heinsheimer, George Ranger, Stanley Ranger, Lawrence Abraham of Brooklyn, Arthur Hahlo, Algernon S. Schaefer, Edward Schaefer, Leonard Schaefer, Samuel Liebman, Charles Lieb, Edwin Lorsch, Arthur Lorsch, Joseph Loewi, Oscar Loewi, William Sidenberg, Leopold Lowenstein, Bernard Naumberg, John Duveen, George Cobens, Sidney G. Bernheimer, Harry A. Jacobs, Samuel Jacobs, Sidney L. Wormser, William G. Kaufman, Maurice Fromkis, Eugene Hellman, Sidney New, Benjamin Scharps, David Scharps, A. Bijur, Joseph H. Wise, Milton Gans, Elbert Brussels, Herbert Spenser Brussels, and Milton H. Gans.

THE WEEK AT LAKEWOOD.

Ice in Fine Condition Attracts Big Crowds of Skaters—Popularity of the Speedway.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 12.—With the exception of the dinner given last Wednesday by Mrs. Kingdon at Georgian Court, Lakewood society has been very quiet. At this dinner covers were laid for fourteen guests. The dining room and table were beautifully decorated, pink being the prevailing color. This was the only notable affair in the cottage colony during the week.

Skating has led in popularity, and all week long the ice has been crowded. It is many years since there has been so long a season of skating, and every one has seemed determined to make the most of it. An occasional thaw, followed by a sharp freeze, has kept the ice in splendid condition, and the glory of a full moon has enabled the skaters to enjoy the exhilarating exercise at night.

The speedway is steadily growing in favor, and is quite as popular as its namesake in New York. Every afternoon exciting impromptu races take place, and owners of road horses enjoy a spin out to Forest Inn and back.

A pleasure-loving, self-entertaining crowd is a boon to a hotel manager, and that is what Mr. Berry has at the Lakewood. With a half dozen good leaders it is easy to make time pass quickly and pleasantly. The guests include a number of fine amateur musicians, who are generous with their gifts. Among them is Mrs. A. White of New York, who is always willing to entertain her friends.

The young ladies of the house have organized a pool tournament, and each night there are exciting contests. Miss Estelle Samuels holds first place by a narrow margin, with Miss Cyrelle Aronson second.

On Wednesday last, Mrs. G. Putzel of New York gave a Geisha Tea, which was uniquely beautiful, and a great success. One of the Lakewood parlors was transformed into a Japanese tea room, by means of palms, potted plants, screens, &c., and when the guests arrived dressed in National costume it looked like a scene from San Toy.

Oscar Straus has come to the Lakewood for the hydrotherapy baths, and for a rest. He has never fully regained his health since his return from Turkey, and his physician ordered a course of baths. Mrs. Straus and Master Roger W. Straus are with him, and they will probably remain all Winter.

Miss C. Le Montagne, Miss C. Woodhull, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barrett, Miss Barrett, Miss Ullman, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Peck, C. O. Farwell, A. Brisbane, L. J. O'Reily, L. G. Whitney, Thomas W. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. L. Tim, Lawrence Godwin, Harry S. Harkness, Bedelle Varned, Miss A. R. Maguire, Miss M. Sanford, Thomas W. Fergus, Mrs. R. M. Sedgwick, Mrs. Lucy T. Griffith, Edward Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goodkind, Miss Goodkind, Mrs. Charles Fechheimer, Mr. and Mrs. G. Putzel of New York, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wooley, John J. Robinson, Mrs. C. Tredwell, Mrs. Bryan, G. Watts Bagley, Mr. and Mrs. Emil H. Frank of Brooklyn, D. W. Hanson, Mrs. L. Wampold, Miss Wampold, Mrs. C. Horine, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Westcott, Richfield Springs; T. F. Quincy, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence K. Arnold, Philadelphia; Miss Anthony, London, England; H. W. Leeds, Atlantic City; G. W. Hinkley, Fairfield, Me., are registered at the Lakewood.

The Laurel-in-the-Pines has been rather quiet during the past week. Among the latest arrivals are C. B. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Miss Janetta Alexander, Miss Mary Crocker Alexander, Judge S. P. McConnell, Mrs. H. P. Toler, Miss Dorothy Toler, H. P. Toler, Jr., John D. Rockefeller, Jr., J. J. McCook, the Misses McCook, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, the Misses Chauncey, Daniel Chauncey, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Morris, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Latman of New York; Miss Alger of Detroit, Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, and Charles J. Sise, Jr., of Montreal; Miss Slee of Elmira, Mrs. M. Trowbridge, John T. Hallock, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Salmon and son, and Mrs. D. V. B. Hegemant of Brooklyn.

Miss Martha Minor, the soprano, of New York, has been stopping for a week at the Laurel-in-the-Pines. She is just convalescent from an attack of typhoid fever. She returned home on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert entertained Justice and Mrs. Edward Patterson last week at the Laurel House. Among other guests were the Rev. Dr. De Lancey Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Mahon and family, Mr. and Mrs. Abel I. Smith, Mrs. A. C. Cheney, Mrs. Minser, Mrs. R. S. Engle, C. A. Vermilye, P. A. Hiller, John Jay White, Miss White, Alan C. White, Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Miss Gallaudet, Miss Hare, and Livingston Hare of New York; Mr. Justice Street and Mrs. Street of Toronto, Willis E. Ford of Utica, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Curtis of Cambridge, Mass.

NEWPORT LEASES AND SALES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 12.—The following is a list of leases and sales effected here recently:

LEASES.

Property or Owner.	Lessee.
Swift estate	J. De Forest Danielson.
Dresser cottage	Joseph Harriman.
Hoffman cottage	J. F. D. Lanier.
Lyman cottage	Robert Sedgwick.
Tyler, Miss	H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.
King, Mrs. Le Roy	Dr. Austin Flint, Jr.
Train villa	George B. De Forest.
Wheeler, Mrs. Charles	George P. Eustis.
Davis chalet	Clarence W. Dolan.
Knight cottage	Mrs. H. B. Renwick.
McCagg cottage	Mrs. James Hopkins.
Carey villa	Francis B. Swayne.
Perkins, Mrs. The Villino	W. P. Thompson.
Havemeyer estate	Pembroke Jones.
Willing, R. L.	Bradford Norman.
Clover Patch	Col. De Lancey A. Kane.
Betton cottage	Mrs. H. W. Bowen.
Reed, J. Van D.	Hamilton W. Cary.
Waring, Geo. E., estate	Mrs. F. T. Curtis.
Freeman, F. M.	William H. Sands.
Spencer, Lorillard	Alfred G. Vanderbilt.
Travers cottage	W. Rogers Morgan, Jr.
Hodgson cottage	Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg
Chanler cottage	James Brown Potter.
Pinard cottage, No. 2	Mrs. Wm. B. Ogden.
Pinard cottage, No. 3	Wm. M. Kingsland.

SALES.

Arthur Astor Carey estate, Narragansett Avenue, to Col. De Lancey A. Kane.

The Moorings, Harrison Avenue, to James Clinch Smith.

The Cloisters, Ochre Point, to James T. Woodward.

In addition to the foregoing, other rentals have been made, but not publicly recorded, including that of the Paul cottage to Miss Leary of New York.

SOCIETY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The visit of the Prince of Wales to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind ever known. Earls and Countesses and other members of the nobility elbowed each other in the spacious halls. The women were magnificently dressed, wearing their family diamonds.

The private theatre was transformed into a veritable grotto of beauty. Miss Muriel Wilson was generally admitted to be the handsomest of the performers who elected to play "The Pantomime Rehearsal"—a burlesque of the shortcomings of amateurs themselves. The visit terminated to-day.

William Waldorf Astor entertained a big party at Cliveden on Thursday. A few Americans were invited, and no very great ladies were present. This was the first time Miss Astor had taken up the position of mistress of her father's house. She performed the duties with particular grace, and was dressed in white and gold gauze. The Countess of Arran, resplendent in black velvet and diamonds, chaperoned her pretty young daughter, Miss Stopford, who was dressed in pink, and Miss Ruby Spencer Churchill, daughter of Lord Edward Churchill, the Duke of Marlborough's uncle. One of the prettiest American girls present was Mrs. Harry Higgins's daughter, Miss Breese, who was in black, with a becoming Alsatian bow in her hair.

Among the very few military men present was Capt. Ames of the Life Guards, the tallest man in the British Army.

Mrs. Arthur Paget sails for New York on Wednesday. She will stay at the Waldorf-Astoria for six weeks, when she returns to London. Thence she will go to the Riviera. Miss Lela Paget goes on a yachting trip with the Drexels on their fine new yacht.

The Drexels are taking all their children, and also Lord Athlumney. Before returning, by way of the West Indies, they will stop at Cannes, picking up Lady De Grey and Miss Yznaga.

THE OLD GUARD BALL.

Many Distinguished Persons Have Accepted Invitations.

Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Vice President-elect Roosevelt, Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding the Department of the East; Adjt. Gen. Hoffman, and many other distinguished men in military and municipal circles have accepted the invitation of Major Briggs to attend this year's Old Guard ball, which takes place in the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening, Jan. 24. The decorations, it is said, are to include some striking features of a novel character.

In the military march at midnight, escorted by Old Guardsmen, will be seen members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, of the Governor's Foot Guard of New Haven, and of the City Troop of Philadelphia; also many officers of the army, navy, and the National Guard of this and neighboring States.

Never since the first Old Guard ball was given, in the Academy of Music, on April 6, 1869, has the demand for tickets and boxes been so great as now. These are obtainable from Capt. James T. Wenman, at 12 Old Slip, only after an invitation, however, the officers being determined to make this ball as exclusive as possible.

The Chairmen of the principal committees at the ball will be: Floor—Adjt. Robert P. Lyon; Police—Lieut. F. H. Clement; Decoration—Capt. C. S. Halstead; Music—Lieut. Byron Alger; House—Capt. Charles H. Huestis; Press—Capt. F. Frank Barry.

Ladies With Prominent Foreheads

are helped to remedy the BLEMISH by our **BANGS**

which are specially constructed to bring high foreheads to normal proportions. Our Ladies' Skeleton Bang answers every desire in this direction, yet is so light as to fully deserve the name "Featherweight."

Ladies Whose Hair Has Become Thin Are Assured that Our Switches

Will greatly assist in bringing such hair to its natural and comely proportions. Our "MARIE ANTOINETTE" switch is our specialty, and is a most graceful production.

Bad Effects from "Cold Drafts" ARE PREVENTED BY OUR

Wigs & Toupees

Bald or partially bald gentlemen will find ample protection from colds in the head by our Wigs and Toupees. Our "NON-DETECTABLE" Wig is a marvel of skilled workmanship, and so perfect as to defy detection. Hair Dyes, Rouges and Hair Tonics. Specialists for the Scalp in attendance. Hair Dressing and Manicuring Parlors. New Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

L. SHAW

54 W. 14TH ST., NEXT TO MACY'S, N. Y. ESTABLISHED 39 YEARS.

TO JUDGE WOMEN'S GOWNS.

A Jury Will Determine Whether Mrs. Howard Gould's Dresses Fit and Are in Style.

A jury of twelve men, all more or less steeped in ignorance of the intricacies and mysteries of the apparel feminine, will sit in judgment and determine as best they may whether Mrs. Howard Gould's gowns fit her properly, and whether she must pay for the same. The latest decision regarding the merits of the bill rendered against Mrs. Gould by Mary F. Smith and Margaretta Dillon, her dressmakers, was handed down yesterday by the General Term of the City Court.

The decision is rendered upon an appeal taken from an order made by Justice Hascall, in October, that the testimony in the case be heard before a referee. Former Supreme Court Justice Henry Bookstaver was appointed referee.

At the time of the argument before Justice Hascall counsel for the defendant argued that a jury of men was not sufficiently versed in the intricacies of the dressmaker's art to pass upon the question of proper fit and exquisiteness of style. Justice Hascall took this view of the matter. The trial is set for Feb. 5.

Howard Gould is named as defendant in the suit. The plaintiffs are dressmakers at 7 West Forty-fifth Street. The amount involved is $1,175, a balance on a bill of $2,185. Mrs. Gould refused payment, on the ground that several gowns made for her by the plaintiffs were miserable fits and had no style whatever about them.

MOHICANS' BEEFSTEAK PARTY.

Some of the Steaks to be Served Will Represent a Cost of $18 a Pound.

A beefsteak party will be given at the Grand Central Palace Feb. 14 by the Mohican Club, the Tammany Hall organization of the Twenty-second Assembly District. The affair will be by invitation, and arrangements have been made for 8,000 guests. Contracts have been made for 750 head of cattle on the hoof.

Selecting the beef on the hoof means a loss of 65 pounds to each 100 pounds, as only 35 pounds of each 100 pounds is good steak. The club has also purchased the famous Chicago prize bullock weighing 1,450 pounds. Chicago bid $2,000 for him, but New York offered $2,100, and got him. When the choice portions are carved up for the Mohicans and their guests it will represent $18 a pound. It will require 1,000 waiters, who will be dressed as Mohican Indians, to serve the steak. Capt. Wendell's Battery and a few companies of local militia in uniform will add to the picturesque features.

The Committee of Arrangements include Commissioner Francis J. Lantry, Isaac Fromme, M. Warley Platzek, N. O. Fanning, John F. Carroll, William H. Hornidge, Edward R. Carroll, Henry W. Unger, John J. Harrington, Frank C. Cooper, Will Carroll, Michael Haggerty, and Thomas E. Munday.

GERMAN CHARITY BALL.

It Will Take Place at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday, Jan. 31.

The eleventh German Charity Ball under the auspices of the Bachelor Circle, German Liederkranz, Jung Arion, Arion, and Beethoven Bachelors, Beethoven Maennerchor, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday, Jan. 31. The proceeds will be divided among the different charities.

The following officers have been appointed: Chairman of Committee—Julius Rohe; Treasurer—Hubert Cillis; Recording Secretary—Emil H. Schwed; Corresponding Secretary—Charles G. Gunther; Press—Oscar B. Weber, Charles Forster, and C. L. Georgia; Patron—A. C. G. Hupfel, M. H. Hartmann, and G. J. Fox; Music—R. C. Kammerer, C. F. Vollmer, and Fred F. A. Treuleb; Hall—Frank Thorn, George H. Diehl, Jr., and Frank Brickelmaier; Finance—F. Fechteler, H. G. Friedmann, and A. P. Windolph; Catering—William Kienke, Dr. H. A. Wolters, and H. J. Hindes; Printing—H. Cillis, J. Halk, and M. G. Jantzen; Charity—E. M. Burghard, R. J. Schaeffer, and Charles Brandt; Box—C. Lucius and R. Kammerer.

GET-TOGETHER CLUB MEETING.

Topics of Municipal Affairs Will Be Discussed at To-morrow's Session.

Civic topics will be discussed at the meeting of the Get-Together Club, at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening. Bishop Potter will preside, and the general subject for discussion will be, "The Anti-Vice Crusade: After Suppression—what?"

AT THE THEATRES

Recent New Plays and Others To Come and Other Topics of Interest.

Musical farce, gorgeously dressed, but actually entertaining only in its few relapses into acrobatic vaudeville; domestic comedy of the utterly insincere quality of the late H. J. Byron's plays, and a character sketch taken bodily from a novel, without any regard for coherence or reality, made up last week's programme of new plays. It is not worth while to dwell long in review of them. The dramatic stage in New York at the dawn of the new century is still far from the ideal, but it has advanced quite above the artistic plane of these plays. Both Hugh Morton and Gustave Kerker are below the level of their own best work in "The Girl from Up There," while in "My Lady Dainty" only the acting of Effie Shannon is of interest, and this, in the circumstances, is of scarcely more artistic account than a detached object lesson in the expression of emotion under certain imagined conditions for the benefit of students of acting would be, because it lends only momentary illusion to certain scenes in a namby-pamby and impossible play.

Mr. Willard's acting at the Garden Theatre is even better than Miss Shannon's at the Madison Square, of course, and the most hardened playgoer could not honestly find fault with its interpretative quality, its informing spirit, or its technical detail in the little plays to which he is at present devoting his large abilities. But something more may fairly be expected of an actor of his talent and vigor in an era when the good actor's rewards are so large.

Miss Shannon has always been an uncommonly interesting figure on our stage since she was first seen here as meek little Marie in Augustus Piton's revival of "The Marble Heart," when Robert Mantell was regarded as a gleaming possibility in theatricals. Her unusual comic ability was denoted some time afterward when she acted Shelah in "Dandy Dick" at Daly's. She had scarcely another chance in that company, but she was a charming actress of ingénues at the Lyceum for three or four years, and one remembers particularly the simple pathos of her portrayal of the riding master's overeducated daughter, who sadly reflected that it was "better to be born a cripple than to be born common," in "Lady Bountiful," and the whimsical humor of her acting as the perturbed young wife in "The Gray Mare." In "Denise," supporting Miss Nethersole at the Empire Theatre some years ago, also, her denotement of the traits of Marthe, the hero's sister, first revealed to American playgoers the possibilities of that rôle.

It cannot be said, therefore, that her capable and varied acting as Jemima in "My Lady Dainty" is a revelation of new and unsuspected powers. But it deserves cordial recognition not the less.

It seems that Julia Marlowe is to have a prodigious welcome at the Criterion Theatre to-morrow night. Probably the great and well-deserved success of her acting of Barbara Frietchie in Fitch's play last season and the uncommon merit of that play have served to place her higher in the public esteem than ever before. Miss Marlowe returns with a new romantic drama made out of a novel.

The first of two new plays by Clyde Fitch will also be made known here this week. "The Climbers" purports to be a serious study of social life in New York in the present hour. Mr. Fitch's studies of contemporary life are apt to have a fantastic tone that other people fail to note in the life itself. That was the case with that otherwise powerful piece "The Moth and the Flame," and it seems to be also with the comedy lately produced in Philadelphia, and soon to be put on view here at the Lyceum, "Capt. Jinks of the Horse Marines," even the title in that instance giving the play an air of extravaganza, while the plot concerns a wager that one of three young men shall marry a certain young lady within a specified time. But even good extravaganza is welcome, and so long as a dramatic piece is vital and entertaining the spectator never minds what classification it may have on the programme.

There are a great many expressions of surprise in the London newspapers over Irving's choice of "Coriolanus" for the Spring play at the Lyceum. It is recalled that the only really successful British Coriolanus was John Philip Kemble, who had the aspect of the traditional noble Roman, and was, above all else, a rhetorical actor. Englishmen do not recall Forrest in the rôle, and would not mention him with admiration if they did, in spite of the "understanding" and the entente cordiale. But probably Forrest was a great Coriolanus.

There was splendid power, too, in Salvini's portrayal. Of course, Irving will present an entirely different type. He will view the character from a new standpoint. There is more in the play than mere rhetoric. Certainly Irving's production will be splendid, and his acting worth seeing. One does not so readily "see" Miss Terry in Volumnia, but she must be in the cast, of course.

William Archer's review of the London stage in the last century is probably the best of the whole lot of similar reviews, but it is strikingly deficient and most assuredly colored by Archer's prejudices. He is very hard on Sheridan Knowles and Bulwer, and gives Boucicault far less than his due as a vital force in middle-century theatricals. He is uncommonly polite to the group of London playwriters of the present hour. He is sure that Father Ibsen has exerted some potent influence on the English-speaking stage.

As a matter of fact, Knowles and Bulwer were precisely men of their own hour and leaders in theatrical thought and activity. Presumably they overestimated their own worth, but so, presumably, does Mr. Archer. So do we all of us. As for Westland Marston, whom as a dramatist Mr. Archer dismisses with something very like a sneer, he wrote a book of theatrical reminiscences full of information and pleasingly biased criticism which seems to the unprejudiced collector and student of the stage much more interesting than many other books of theatrical history and criticism, including some of Mr. Archer's.

Mr. William T. Price is seriously of the opinion that his establishment of a School of Playwriting will not lead to "the stimulation of idle writing." On the contrary, he declares, "it should diminish that pest of a manager's life—the overwhelming burden of unskilled plays." If it has that result Mr. Price's school will be blessed. Playwriting will be taught as an art in the school. There will be lectures and classes on the literature, critical history, and stage requirements of a play. To ask Mr. Price why he does not write a famous play himself, (and get it produced,) would be as inappropriate as to ask Mr. Franklin Sargent why he does not go and be a great actor.

At last the Comédie Française is restored to its own theatre in Paris. The rebuilt house seems to meet all expectations. The loss to the ancient institution by the fire of last March has been very great. The reserve fund of $200,000 has been cut down one-half. The value of a Sociétaire's full share this year is only about $3,200, and very few of the members of the Comédie have full shares.

E. A. D.

THIS WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

Two new plays are to be seen in Broadway theatres this week. "When Knighthood Was in Flower," with Julia Marlowe in the rôle of Mary Tudor, will be acted to-morrow night at the Criterion Theatre, and Amelia Bingham begins her season at the Bijou Tuesday with "The Climbers." Miss Marlowe's play, a dramatization of the widely advertised novel of the same name, has already been presented in other cities with reputed great success. Bruce Macrae is the hero, Charles Harbury the King, (Henry VIII.,) and Donald MacLaren Sir Edwin Caskoden.

In Miss Bingham's play, which is a modern drama by Clyde Fitch, the plot has to do with a young married woman of New York, one who has been disappointed by matrimony, but who, although besieged by multifold temptations, walks in the straight and narrow way.

Two other new productions of the week are to be "The Man from Mexico," a revival at the Murray Hill Theatre, and "Uriel Acosta," to be given at the Irving Place Theatre, with Carl Emmeritch in the title rôle. This latter will have a single performance at popular prices to-morrow night. "Die Strengen Herren" will run the rest of the week.

"My Lady Dainty" will remain the attraction at the Madison Square Theatre for one week longer. In the Lyceum, Annie Russell, with "A Royal Family," has a fortnight left before the termination of her engagement. William H. Crane's "David Harum" continues to draw big audiences to the Garrick, where he will probably remain through all the rest of the season. His one hundred and fiftieth performance falls on next Friday night.

E. S. Willard seems to have made a popular hit at the Garden Theatre in "Tom Pinch," but this piece will be abandoned for the Wednesday and Saturday matinées in favor of "The Professor's Love Story." At Daly's R. C. Carton's admirable comedy, "Lady Huntworth's Experiment," continues.

Henry Arthur Jones's "Mrs. Dane's Defence" is still on the Empire bill, and will run until hot weather closes the house in June. Edna May, Virginia Earl, Edna Aug, and their fellow-musical comedy players are entering upon their second week in "The Girl from Up There" at the Herald Square Theatre.

In the Theatre Republic, Viola Allen's portrayal of Dolores in "In the Palace of the King" continues. "The Burgomaster"—a combination of melody, comedy, and extravaganza—holds its own at the Manhattan. Jefferson De Angelis will to-morrow night enter on his fourth and last week at the Broadway Theatre in "A Royal Rogue," which is to be succeeded by the new piece from the German, "Vienna Life."

"The Ensign," a melodramatic production of four or five years ago, is to be revived at the American Theatre by the stock company of that house.

In the Fourteenth Street Theatre, Chauncey Olcott's "Garrett O'Mugh," with its songs and adventures and love making, is to have a long run. Ward and Vokes are coming to the Grand Opera House with their musical farce, "The Floor Walkers."

A real drama is announced for the Children's Theatre, in Carnegie Lyceum. It is called "The Clown and the Locket," and they say that it is just such a play as might be seen by grown-up folks, except that the hero and heroine are a little boy and a little girl.

Mary Mannering begins her sixth week at Wallack's in "Janice Meredith." The play is as popular as ever. "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," Ada Rehan's piece, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, has not proved as remunerative as it might have been. This is to be its last week here, after which it will be sent to Philadelphia, being succeeded by Nat C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliot in "When We Were Twenty-One." The last two weeks of the production of "Quo Vadis" at the Academy of Music begin to-morrow night. "The Giddy Throng," its cast including Lady Francis Hope (May Yohe) and Mabel Fenton, is still on at the New York Theatre, and some travesties are to be introduced into it within the next few days. Marie Dressler's "Miss Printy," at the Victoria Theatre, enters its fourth week, which is also its last. "Florodora," a piece that the press agent describes as "full of alluring lyrics," will continue to be played at the Casino.

Weber & Fields continue their conglomeration of fun and music called "Fiddle-dee-Dee," but every night or so finds so many new features introduced that one can hardly tell whether it is the same old thing or not. The production to be put on at the Metropolis Theatre, over in the Bronx, is the lively pantomime called "Eight Bells," and frequenters of the Third Avenue Theatre will see "Mr. Coney's Isle."

John Hare, of late at the Criterion, will go to the Harlem Opera House with "The Gay Lord Quex."

THE VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

Many new features are to be introduced in the vaudeville theatres this week. At Keith's Della Fox will head the bill. They say her health has come back, and for the past few weeks she has been "on the road." Besides her songs, there will be other musical numbers on the programme, one of them being that of the Quaker City Quartet, which is a sketch called "Fun in a Barber Shop."

Other attractions scheduled are Techow's performing cats and dogs, Lew Sully, Stanley and Wilson, Max Cincinnati, the juggler; C. W. Littlefield, Louise Gunning, and a varied collection of acrobats and tricksters: Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood is to sing a song entitled "Mine," composed by Max Bendix.

To-night's concert at Koster & Bial's will include Milton and Dollie Nobles, Blockson and Burns, Gus Williams, Prevost and Prevost, the Willett-Thorne company, the three Westons, and Casey and Le Clair.

For the week's bill, beginning to-morrow afternoon, the chief attractions are the Tavary Grand Opera Company and Louis Simons and company. In the former organization are Mme. Tavary, Julius Perotti, with his high C, and A. S. Veron, their number being the famous trio in the last act of "Faust." Among the rest of those who make up the long programme are Harvey Le Clair, Annie Hart, Lavender and Tomson, the Hiatts, Fox and Foxie, Morrell and Evans, and Scott and Wilson.

Trained animals in plenty will be exhibited at Huber's Fourteenth Street Theatre. Prof. Miett's dogs include one that does things on the flying trapeze, and Clark's trick goats eat newspapers for the spectators. The trained rats of Prof. Farrier are not to be forgotten. The member of the week's company who is advertised as "the star of the bill" is the Canadian giantess, Leah May, who is 6 feet and 4 inches in height. She will be followed by J. Paige, clay modeler; the Le Roys, people with hair of wire; Olivia, the sword walker, and Carlo, the Indian magician. While all these are on view in the museum, a variety farce will be going on in the theatre.

In the Eden Musée several new wax groups are on exhibition. One of them is a butcher's boy, stopping to look at an advertisement as he is delivering his meats; another represents a newsboy selling his papers, and a third shows a woman explaining a phonograph to her little daughter, while a number of wax spectators stand around and look on. New moving pictures are to be shown in the afternoons and evenings, and the concerts will be given twice a day as usual.

The managers of Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall have re-engaged Daniel E. Bandman to appear in his one-act condensation of Robertson's "David Garrick." He will be supported by Mrs. Bandman and the rest of his regular company. Ameta is billed for her French illusion act and a few new dances; Milton and Dolly Nobles are to present their comedy, "Why Walker Reformed"; other acts will be those of the four Collinis, Florence Bindley, comedienne; Alf Grant, comedian; Baker and Lynn, in "Harry's Visit"; Manning and Davis, and Howard, the trickster.

At the Dewey Theatre, T. W. Dinkin's Utopian Burlesquers will appear in a burlesque called "In Grand Utopia." A department store travesty will also be in the bill.

Besides the standing attractions at Mr. Proctor's four theatres, such as kaleidoscopic views, comic monologues, and the like, there will be not a few new specialties on the bills of the coming week. In Proctor's Palace, for instance, Tom Nawn, the Irish comedian, presents a farce called "Pat and the Genii"; Carroll Johnstone does a minstrel "turn," Ralph Johnstone climbs stairs on the back of his neck, the three Mascagnos give acrobatic performances, the Hawaiian Queens sing songs, Ida Van Siclen and her company give "A Sporty Education," Adele Purvis Onri does tricks with revolving globes, the Caspard brothers juggle, and other people do all sorts of things.

Up in the Harlem Theatre, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, George W. Monroe appears in his monologue, "My Aunt Bridget"; Al Leech and the Three Rosebuds are to be seen in "Examination Day at School," Lew Hawkins represents what he calls the Chesterfield of minstrelsy, Maxwell and Simpson sing and act at the same time, Carl Reinhold shows how to do sand painting, May Evans has a good song or two, and the three Barretts play at magic.

Down in Twenty-third Street Clayton White, Marie Stuart, and Belle D'Arcy are playing in the sketch "Dickey." Mlle. Theresa Delbosq walks wires and exhibits her spirited horses, Johnnie Carroll sings in dialect, Press Eldridge delivers himself of parodies of his own composition, Winona and Banks Winter appear in "Cousin Edwin's Visit," and Vernon, the ventriloquist, talks in the gallery while he stands on the stage.

In the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Papinta, the dancer, and Marcel, the reproducer of paintings and marbles, are the features. Other attractions are a skit called "The Two Flats," the Newsky troupe of Russian dancers, "The Half-Way House," Sager Midgeley and Gertie Carlisle, Charles R. Sweet, Alf Grant, and Charles B. Ward. In all the four houses there will be the usual Sunday concerts, lasting from early in the afternoon until late in the evening.

William Jefferson to Marry in June.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 12.—William Jefferson, son of Joseph Jefferson, is to wed Christie McDonald, the actress, in June. Such is the admission of the bridegroom-elect's half-brother, Thomas Jefferson, who, with his company, presented "Rip Van Winkle" here this evening. Thomas Jefferson says the story that there is parental objection to the match is untrue, and that the elder Jefferson, who is now in Florida, is favorably inclined toward the young actress.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"Hearts are Trumps," which was seen last year at the Garden Theatre, will be revived at the Grand Opera House on Monday night of next week.

Charles Frohman has arranged with Gilmore & Thompson for a production of "Barbara Frietchie" in the Academy of Music on the 28th. Miss Effie Ellsler will play the title rôle. The pictorial effects will be on a large scale.

The sixteenth of Ted D. Marks's Sunday concerts will be given to-night at the Grand Opera House. On the programme are Pat Rooney, Bartell and Morris, Campbell and Caulfield, Joseph Hardman, Bessie Taylor Hickey, Harry Wright, the Carmen sisters, Gilson and Countess, Hurd, the magician; Radie Furman, and Al Hovet.

EARNINGS OF COLUMBIA MEN.

Many Vocations Followed Temporarily by the Students.

The report of Albert Britt, the graduate Secretary of the Committee on Aid for Students at Columbia University, shows many interesting things in regard to the students who are compelled to provide either wholly or in part for their own support. The report states that about half of the students, exclusive of the Medical School, during the past year were at least partially self-supporting, while only 10 per cent. were wholly so. Included in this number are some who are paying their expenses with money earned before they entered college.

Thus far in the present college year 140 students have been recommended by the committee to sixty different positions. Thirty-six of these have secured positions which have paid them from $150 to $350, the whole amount being $2,454.25.

During the academic year 1899-1900 over 200 men made application to the committee for positions. Seventy-five per cent. of this number, however, either gave up the idea of earning money or received assistance from outside sources.

"It is therefore plain," says Mr. Britt, "that the majority of students obtain their positions through outside influence, or possibly through their own unaided efforts. The methods employed by Columbia students in earning money are many and diversified, and perhaps the most popular is tutoring. This occupation is not at all arduous and pays anything from $1 to $6 per hour. These positions, however, are usually filled by seniors and graduate students. Some men obtain positions as stenographers and typewriters and obtain salaries of about $9 a week. The positions for students to act as waiters in hotels which are open in New England students are not possible here in New York, yet a few men find such places in the boarding house near the university.

"Those students who are proficient in translating and interpreting earn good money in this line of work. Some men earn money taking subscriptions and getting advertisements for the college papers, on commission, while others who own cameras find it profitable to take snap shots of different college or athletic events and sell them to their classmates."

Mr. Britt's report shows that the Summer is the time when the students are the most active. Some of the different vocations followed last Summer were collecting gas bills, running second-hand bookstores, singing in comic opera, acting as street-car conductors, clerking in hotels, writing insurance, tending bathhouses, acting as ushers in theatres, and as telegraph and telephone operators.

GIFT TO BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

The Hulst Botanical Collection to be Placed in the Museum.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has been presented with the botanical collection of the Rev. Dr. George D. Hulst of Brooklyn, by Mrs. Magdalene Hulst, the widow of Dr. Hulst. The collection numbers approximately 12,000 specimens, all mounted, classified, and labeled by Dr. Hulst.

The collection will be placed in the museum of the institute, on Eastern Parkway.

TEMPERANCE AMONG UNION MEN.

Agreements Not to Drink During Working Hours Are More Numerous.

A temperance wave, it was said yesterday, is spreading among the labor unions. In cities of the Western States unions have temperance planks in their Constitutions. At Toledo it was reported the ore handlers and longshoremen have entered into an agreement with the operators on the docks along Lake Erie ports that no intoxicants shall be used by the men during working hours, and it is said that it means the saving of thousands of dollars to the men.

William A. Perrine, walking delegate of the Iron Moulders' Conference Board of New York and vicinity, said yesterday that there is less beer drinking during working hours than formerly. Whisky drinking was on the decline and there was a general tendency against drinking beer during working hours.

Several walking delegates in the building trades said that they were total abstainers.

Kindergarten Association to Meet.

The tenth annual meeting of the New York Kindergarten Association will be held at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 15. Among the speakers announced are the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Mr. William H. McElroy, and Mrs. Marion B. B. Langzettel. The President of the association, Hamilton W. Mabie, will preside. The association is now supporting in crowded quarters of the city nineteen kindergartens. All interested in kindergarten work are invited to attend.

Consumers' League Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Consumers' League of the City of New York will be held in the Assembly Hall, 156 Fifth Avenue, Monday, Jan. 21, at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Frederick Nathan, the President, will preside. Short addresses will be delivered by Dr. Annie S. Daniel, Mrs. Florence Kelley, and John Graham Brooks, President of the National Consumers' League.

Watchcase Engravers' Organization.

The Watchcase Engravers' International Association has decided not to affiliate with other branches of the watch trade in an allied council. It is in favor of special and separate organization for each division of the trade. There are 500 watchcase engravers in the union.

AMONG MUSICIANS

The Remarkable Performance of "Aida" at the Metropolitan on Monday Night.

The week which has just come to an end was one of the busiest and most interesting of the musical season, yet it is to be outdone by the week to come. In the last six days we have had performances of Verdi's "Aida" and Wagner's "Lohengrin," which could not be equalled by any other Opera House in the world, a most excellent presentation of Puccini's "La Bohème," and a representation of Gounod's "Faust" which would have set Paris wild with excitement. Besides these musical entertainments we have had those of which the great operagoing masses wot not, but which give your real music lover more joy than any possible glorification of vocal celebrities.

On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel returned and gave the first of two song recitals, the second taking place on Thursday. On Tuesday evening the Kneisel Quartet gave one of its delightful concerts and produced a new quintet by César Franck. George Proctor of Boston played the piano part, making his first appearance here. On Thursday, in addition to the Henschel recital, we had a concert by the Morgan String Quartet. On Friday came the Philharmonic rehearsal, with the return of that sterling violinist Maud Powell, and the production by her of a new fantasy by Rimsky-Korsakoff. In the evening Harold Bauer, one of the most interesting of the young pianists now before the public, gave a recital at Mendelssohn Hall. And finally yesterday, in addition to the customary two performances of opera at the Metropolitan, we had another recital by Gabrilowitsch, one of Frank Damrosch's charming concerts for young persons, and the Philharmonic concert.

Next week, however, we shall have the revivals of "Le Cid" and "Mefistofele" at the Metropolitan, and the two concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, not to speak of minor concerts and recitals. But let the future await its own fate. The performance of "Aida" on Monday night set the town talking. It was a great performance. It was in all probability the greatest ever given in New York. This may be said, too, with the memory of the original New York cast in mind. That cast was imposing in respect of names. It was heard at the Academy of Music on Nov. 26, 1873, and was as follows: Aida, Octavia Torriani; Amneris, Annie Louise Cary; Radames, Campanini; Amonasro, Maurel; Ramphis, Nannetti; King, Scolara. There is no doubt that this was a great cast, one which in some respects cannot now be equaled. The stage of to-day, for example, knows no such Amneris as Miss Cary. The kingdom of opera has never ceased to mourn the loss of this queen of song. Campanini was a splendid Radames, generous in voice and passion, able to peal out the plentiful high tones of the score, and acting with that remarkable dramatic instinct which supplied his deficiencies in intelligence and artistic refinement. Maurel, then in the youthful vigor of his voice, was a glorious Amonasro, and Torriani, a competent soprano, was an excellent Aïda. Nannetti had a sonorous and velvety bass and sang with Italian beauty, but he was not dramatically a convincing artist.

But that first performance was naturally under the influence of nervousness. In later days, in association with Ambré, Campanini and Cary did nobler work, but they had not their first Amonasro and Ramphis. Taking it all in all, the cast of last Monday night, while it did not dazzle so much by the fame of its members, achieved more in the direction of a truly vital performance than any of its predecessors. The evening began with a vigor, an earnestness too often missing from representations of this work. The first scene, owing to the splendor of Mr. Jean de Reszke's delivery of "Celeste Aïda," which warmed the hearts of his fellow-artists, the conductor, and the orchestra, went as it had never gone before. Its beauties were enhanced by Mme. Gadski's lovely singing of "Ritorna vincitor," especially the closing refrain, "Numi pieta," and Mr. Journet's fine, sonorous, and spirited delivery of "Su! del Nilo." The scene came to an end with a display of enthusiasm on the part of the audience. This is rarely the case with this scene.

The pitch of warmth attained by the artists in the first scene rose as the performance went on. The two women outdid themselves in their duo, and the grand finale was superbly given. Here Mme. Gadski astonished even her warmest admirers by the power and body of her tone in the ensemble. She topped the mass of sound without stridency and with brilliant effect. In "O patria mia," which she sang generally well, there were slips in intonation near the end. And then Mr. Scotti took up the impassioned proceedings of the evening and carried them forward with immense ardor to the entrance of Radames. It was at this point that Mr. Jean de Reszke, who had been singing like a vigorous youth in the earlier scenes, hurled the gauntlet of defiance at those who had been rejoicing over his alleged decay. He came upon the stage a vocal whirlwind, and he sang through the long passages of high-pitched music to the "Io resto a te," with its three successive A's, with energy unflagging and voice to spare. Mme. Homer made the most of her opportunities in the trial scene, and the final duet between Mr. de Reszke and Mme. Gadski was a marvel of finesse and expressiveness. It was a great night, and it is not likely that we shall find more food for excitement in the gifts of the coming week.

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Bolto's "Mefistofele" was produced at the Metropolitan Opera House on Dec. 28, 1896, and was performed four times in the course of the season. The singers were Mme. Calvé as Marguerite, Mr. Cremonini as Faust, Mr. Plançon as the Fiend, and Mme. Mantelli as Martha. The work was heard with a great deal of pleasure by a public which certainly did not concern itself as to the recondite matters treated with so much poetic and so little dramatic skill by Bolto. Massenet's "Le Cid" was produced at the Metropolitan in the same season on Feb. 12. The cast embraced Jean de Reszke as the hero, Edouard de Reszke as Don Diegue, Mr. Plançon as the Count de Gormas, Mr. Lassalle as the King, Mr. Bars as the Moorish messenger and the vision of the blessed St. James of Compostello, Mme. Litvinne as Chimene, and Clementine de Vere as the Infanta. The opera achieved a distinguished failure and was performed only twice.

But that was a memorable season when one comes to look back at it. For example, Mme. Melba in that season first sang Violetta in "La Traviata" and Jean de Reszke first sang the young Siegfried. Both of these incidents were memorable, though for somewhat different reasons. When Mr. de Reszke sang Siegfried, Mme. Melba sang Brünnhilde, and that also is memorable for still other reasons. Massenet's "Werther," which had been first given here on April 19, 1894, was revived on Jan. 6, 1897. On Jan. 12 Lilli Lehmann made her first appearance in four years, giving a song recital at Carnegie Hall. Jean de Reszke sang Don José to Mme. Calvé's Carmen, and Armand Castlemary died on the stage while performing Tristano in "Marta."

At the time we did not regard it as a season of exceptional interest, but it is a common phenomenon that days which are past assume new charms. We marvel greatly when we hear our elders sighing over the halcyon days of opera before we were born, but we may rest assured that they never heard any better performances than we have heard in the last few years at the Metropolitan Opera House. We shall all think better of these representations when the gentle curtain of the years has descended between us and them, and we look back upon them through that roseate glow composed half of pleasure and half of pain, our memories of the days that are no more.

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From a list of the tenors of the Metropolitan Opera House printed on Thursday, the name of Andreas Dippel was inadvertently omitted. Regular readers of this paper know that Mr. Dippel's conscientious work is not here underestimated. The absence of his name on one occasion will not be mistaken for an intentional slight.

W. J. HENDERSON.

DEBUT OF ENRICO TOSELLI.

Enrico Toselli, the noted Italian pianist, will be heard at Carnegie Hall for the first time in this country on next Tuesday evening. Signor Toselli is only nineteen, and has been accepted in Italy as the greatest pianist that country has produced in years. He has also played with success in Germany, France, and England. He is a pupil of Szambati and Martucci, and his musical education was acquired wholly in Italy. His first programme will be as follows:

Toccata and fugue.....Bach-Tausig
Musette, No. 5 }
Gavotte, No. 4 } .....Handel-Martucci
Etude in A major.....Rubinstein
Nocturne, Opus 9, No. 2 }
Berceuse, Opus 57 } .....Chopin
Polonaise in A flat
Nocturne, ("Liebestraum,") No. 3.....Lisst
Toccata, Opus 61, No. 2 } .....Martucci
Tarantelle, Opus 44, No. 6 }

The musical editor of THE TIMES is not responsible for the discrepancy between the statement of the reading notice and that of the advertisement in regard to the hour of this concert. All the communications of the manager to the musical department of this paper have stated the time of the concert as evening. The advertisements have constantly said "afternoon." The manager is solely responsible for this confusion.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The programmes of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's two coming concerts are as follows:

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1901.
Overture, Scherzo, and Finale, Op. 52..Schumann
Concerto for violoncello, in D.....Haydn
Symphonic Fantaisie, "In Italy," Op. 16..
.....Richard Strauss
In the Campagna, (andante.)
In Rome's Ruins, (allegro molto con brio.)
On the Shores of Sorrento, (andantino.)
Neapolitan Folk-Life, (allegro molto.)
Soloist: Mr. Hugo Becker.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 19.
Symphony No. 5, in E minor, Op. 64..Tchaikovsky
Symphonic variations for piano and orchestra..
.....César Franck
Symphonic Poem No. 3, "The Preludes"..Liszt
Soloist: Mr. Courtlandt Palmer.

Mr. Franko's Symphony Concert.

The third and last of Mr. Samuel Franko's symphony concerts will take place at the Lyceum Theatre at 3:30 P. M. on Tuesday. The soloists will be Alfred Doucet, oboe; Emil Schenck, clarionet; Xavier Reiter, horn, and Henry Toede, bassoon. The programme:

Overture, "L'Hotellerie Portugaise," (first time in America).....
.....Maria Luigi Cherubini, (1760-1842)
Sinfonia concertante, for oboe, clarionet, horn, and bassoon, with accompaniment of orchestra, (first time in America)...
.....Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, (1756-1791)
Airs de ballet, from "Céphale et Procris," (first time in America).....
.....André Ernest Modeste Grétry, (1741-1813)
Suite, Op. 49....Camille Saint-Saens, (1835- —)

The First Pittsburg Orchestra Concert.

The programme of the first concert of the second season in New York of the Pittsburg Orchestra, Victor Herbert, conductor, to be given in Carnegie Hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, is as follows:

Overture, "Leonore," No. 3.....Beethoven
Aria, "Dove Sogno".....Mozart
Symphony, No. 5, in E minor,
"From the New World".....Dvorak
Symphonic Poem, "Hero and Leander," Op. 53..
.....Herbert
(New: First time in New York.)
Songs with Pianoforte:
"Mignon".....Liszt
"Serenade".....Richard Strauss
Capriccio Espagnol.....Rimsky-Korsakoff

The soloist will be Mrs. Dorothy Harvey, a young soprano singer of New York, who has not yet been heard publicly. Seats go on sale to-morrow at the usual places.

The Manuscript Society.

A programme is in preparation for the first public concert of the Manuscript Society of New York, to be held at Mendelssohn Hall, on Saturday evening, Jan. 19, which promises to exhibit the work of that organization under its present new policy in a very favorable light, the works as a whole being of an exceptionally high standard. A full orchestra will be employed at the concert, and among the compositions to be presented are the overture to "Melpomene," by George W. Chadwick; "Scenes from Luxemburg," by Carl Becker; "Engel's Concert," by H. H. Wetzler, and a "Concert Overture," by Henry K. Hadley. It is also expected that Miss Jessie Shay will play two movements of the Moszkowski piano concerto, and that an elegy for strings by Paul Miersch, now of Athens, Greece, will be added to the programme if the manuscript can be secured in time.

A CHANCE FOR DESIGNERS.

The Musical Art Society of New York offers a prize of $50 for a suitable design for the cover of its programme. The aim and purpose of this society are to create a love for and appreciation of the best and purest music, and to give the same in as perfect a manner as possible. The society is chiefly devoted to the production of a capella choral music, particularly that written for the Church of the sixteenth century by Palestrina, Orlando di Lasso, &c. The design must be dignified and appropriate, expressing as far as possible the aim and purpose of the society.

The programme is in book form, 7⅛ by 5⅛ inches, and contains the text, with short descriptions of the music. The cover is heavy paper, and should have upon the reverse side a simple design in harmony with that upon the front cover. The question of color, black and white or half tone, also the use or not of the title "Musical Art Society" is left to the discretion of the artist.

Each design should bear a nom de plume. A sealed envelope, containing the name and address of the artist, should be sent with the design to the Secretary, Miss L. J. Post, 24 East Thirty-third Street, before Feb. 15. The Musical Art Society will be assisted in the selection of a design by an advisory committee of well-known artists and designers. Should a number of important designs be submitted, the same will be placed on exhibition.

"VIENNA LIFE" COSTUMES.

Mme. Dowling, the theatrical costumer, has over 100 seamstresses and tailors working night and day completing the costumes for the coming production of "Vienna Life," at the Broadway Theatre on Jan. 21. Rudolph Aronson and the management of the quartette company have spared no expense in order to render the production as perfect as possible.

The action of the opera takes place in the nineteenth century during the second Directoire period, and the fashions of that time were picturesque and quaint. Something like the "Madame Sans-Gêne" dresses, only a little more elaborate and quainter, with a greater variety of color. Mme. Selde designed some of the costumes, but Mme. Dowling has arranged the majority of them and has selected the color scheme throughout.

"Vienna Life" deals with Tyroleans, Austrian lancers, Court ladies and men, gavotte girls, milliners, peasants, and a host of liveried servants, so that the variety of costume is infinite. The Tyroleans in the first act are dressed in green, gray, black, wine color, and turquoise, elaborately decorated with chains and the national flower, the edelweiss. The dresses of the milliners in this act are special creations of Mme. Dowling, and they will cost over $150 each. The colors are crushed strawberry, or rose pink, brocaded silk Directoire dresses, with chiffon ornaments, immense panne velvet hats, with tall plumes and buckles. They are likely to be the talk of the town.

The next sensation will prove to be the uniforms of the lancers, of whom there are fifty in all. They are of the year 1801, blue and white, with high boots, ornamented with gold, and immense shakos with tall black plumes. The men carry lances and the officers swords. Each soldier has a magnificent cloak, trimmed with fur, and the Austrian arms embroidered on the gauntlets.

In the second act, the great ballroom scene, pastelle shades of all colors of the rainbow will prevail, men and women all in full Court costume. The gavotte dancers will wear Austrian yellow dresses, shaded to pale yellow, with the Austrian arms appliqued in chiffon and floral embroidery. Those dresses will cost over $100 each. The servants' uniforms are wine-colored, with gold and silver embroidery. In this act over 100 people will be upon the stage.

The principals' dresses are on even a more elaborate scale. Miss Stone's first dress is Tyrolean green stamped velvet, with Empire coat and ornaments. Miss Jackson's first dress is a royal blue velvet riding habit, richly embroidered in gold and applique, and her Court dress is an azuré blue Directoire, trimmed with gold and ermine. "Vienna Life" will be dressed de luxe, and the whole production will exceed Mr. Aronson's well-known elaborate displays at the Casino.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

The fifth week of the season of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House will begin to-morrow night. The programme for the week is as follows:

Monday—Bolto's "Mefistofele," Miss Marguerite Macintyre, Mme. Louise Homer, Messrs. Cremonini and Plançon.

Wednesday—Massenet's "Le Cid," Miss Lucienne Bréval, Mme. Melba, Messrs. Jean de Reszke, Plançon, Sizes, and Edouard de Reszke.

Friday—Wagner's "Die Walküre," Miss Ternina as Sieglinde and Mme. Nordica as Brünnhilde, Messrs. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram.

Saturday Afternoon—"Le Cid," with the same cast as on Wednesday evening.

Saturday Night—Wagner's "Der Fliegende Hollaender," Mmes. Gadski and Olitzka, Messrs. Dippel, Blass, and Bertram.

At the regular weekly concert to-night the soloists will be Misses Adams and Strong, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Messrs. Imbart de la Tour, Blass, and Scotti.

Notes of Musical Doings.

Walter Damrosch's first piano lecture on the subject of the Wagner operas will take place next Friday at 2:30, in Daly's Theatre, when his subject will be "The Rheingold."

Rosa Olitzka will have the assistance of Miss Maud Powell, violinist; Louis V. Saar, pianist, and Robert Thallon, organist, at her song recital, which is to be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 24.

David Bispham will demonstrate his interest in the encouragement of young American composers at his recital in Mendelssohn Hall next Tuesday afternoon, when he will sing five new songs by H. H. Wetzler and one by Howard Brockway, in a programme of twenty-one compositions by Purcell, Schumann, Franz, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Sullivan, and Loewe.

The West End Choral Union of 250 voices will sing Gaul's "Holy City," in Mendelssohn Hall, next Friday night, Jan. 18, under the direction of Mr. Tali Esen Morgan. The soloists will be Shannah Cummings, soprano; Fielding Roselle, contralto; Will C. Weeden, tenor, and Julian Walker, bass. The accompanists will be Prof. J. H. Von Nardroff, organ; Miss Alice Walter Bates, piano, and a string orchestra of twenty.

The Bendix String Quartet of New York announces a series of three subscription concerts, to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday evenings, Jan. 28, Feb. 18, and March 18. The quartet will have the assistance of Mr. Ludovic Breitner, pianist, at the first concert. The programme for Jan. 28 will comprise tae Brahms A minor quartet, a suite for piano and violin, by Emile Bernard, which, to the best of our knowledge, has never been given here, and a Mozart E flat major quartet.

At Mendelssohn Hall, on Monday, Jan. 21, at 2:30 P. M., a piano and violin recital will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Breitner. The programme:

Second great sonata in D-moll, Op. 121..Schumann
For piano and violin.
Sonata, Op. 75.....Saint-Saens
For piano and violin.
Suite, Op. 44.....Schutt
For piano and violin.

Miss Carrie Bridewell of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, and Mr. Heinrich Meyn will give a joint song recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, at 9 o'clock, with Mr. Max Liebling at the piano. The programme:

"Letzter Wunsch".....Dvorak
"Wiedersehn".....Dietrich
Miss Bridewell and Mr. Meyn.
"O Faster My Steed".....Spicker
"Under the Rose".....Arms-Fisher
"Rosées".....May Catlin
(First time.)
"Jean de Paris".....Boildieu
Mr. Meyn.
"Im Herbst".....Franz
"Meine Lieb' ist gruen

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12:30 SHARP to 10:45 P. M.
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Unabated Success of the Famous SAGER MIDGLEY & GERTIE CARLISLE, NEWSKY TROUPE of 8 Russian Dancers, LINTON & McINTYRE.
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First Appearance This Season
TOM NAWN
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CARROLL JOHNSON, HAWAIIAN QUEENS, THE KALATECHNOSCOPE.
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The Burglar Musician.
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AL LEECH AND 3 ROSEBUDS,
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Only Harlem Engagement
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"My Aunt Bridget."
LEW HAWKINS, 3 JUGGLING BARRETTS, the KALATECHNOSCOPE.
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The Burglar Musician.
MAXWELL & SIMPSON, CARL REINHOLD, MAY EVANS,
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JULIA MARLOWE "WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER."
Only Matinée Saturday.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Mats. Wed. and Saturday. Evenings 8:30.
HERBERT KELCEY | MY LADY DAINTY
EFFIE SHANNON

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE—27th St. & Madison Av. Mr. E. S. WILLARD | Evenings, 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. TOM PINCH. The Professor's Love Story.
Next Mon., Tues. & Wed. Evg., The Middleman.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, Victoria 42d St., B'y&7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15 Gen. Adm., 50c.
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK.
The Only Marie **DRESSLER** And Her Comedians, in the Comedy Surprise,
MISS PRINNT
BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 21ST,
MATHEWS & BULGER "THE NIGHT OF THE FOURTH."

CHILDREN'S THEATRE.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av. To-morrow—Monday, afternoon at 3 o'clock. New Comedy in 3 Acts for Boys and Girls.
"THE CLOWN AND THE LOCKET," by FRANK C. DRAKE.
The Funny Donkey, The May-Pole Dance, The Highwayman's Camp.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
SIXTH NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF
CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES
Automobiles and Accessories.
50c..... ADMISSION .....50c.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesque of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

KEITH'S

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. E. F. ALBEE - - - General Manager
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
DELLA FOX. TECHOW'S WONDERFUL PERFORMING CATS AND DOGS.
QUAKER CITY QUARTET in "Form in a Barber Shop." LEW SULLY.
STANLEY & WILSON in "Before the Ball." MAX CINCINNATI, European Juggler.
C. W. LITTLEFIELD, LOUISE GUNNING, RILEY & HUGHES, ODELL & HORNER, BIOGRAPH.

KOSTER & BIAL'S FASHIONABLE VAUDEVILLE. Evgs. 25-50-75-1.00.
25c. Sunday Mat. To-day—To-nght ORC. 50c.
Milton and Dollie Nobles, Blocksom & Burns, Gus Williams, Willett Thorn Co., Bessie Taylor Hickey, Annie Hart, Violet Friend, Irving Jones, Casey & Le Clair, The Famous 3 Westons, Prevost & Prevost, Edward Reynard, Meredith Sisters; others.
25c. Daily Matinée Com. Monday and All Week.
TAVARY GRAND OPERA CO.,
including Mme. Tavary, Julius Perotti, & A. S. Veron; Blockson & Burns, Louis Simons & Co., Harry Le Clair, Windom Quintet, Violet Friend, Annie Hart, Lavender & Tomson, The Hiatts, Fox & Foxie, Morrell & Evans, Scott & Wilson, OTHERS.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. **MUSEUM** TO ALL 10c.
Something New Daily. Sacred Sunday Concerts.
20—BIG STAR FEATURES—20
Visit Early Shows and Avoid the Crowds.
Great Success of Leah May.

CANADIAN GIANTESS,
tallest woman in the world. Stands 7 feet 4 inches in stocking feet. Re-engagement of
PROF. MIETT'S DOGS,
canine comedians; only animal performing on flying trapeze.
Clark's Performing Goats,
and only educated rodents.
PROF. FARRERI'S RATS,
musical clown rat. Le Roys, wire-haired couple; Paige, clay modeler; Olivia, sword walker; Carlos, Indian magician.
Theatre, Vaudeville & Farce Comedy.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
This Afternoon and Evening.
THE NEW TROUBADOURS AND ORCHESTRA.
Commencing To-morrow, Cinematograph, .CINDERELLA'S Glass Slipper.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Tel. 2224 Mad. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
BEGINNING TUESDAY, JAN. 15TH
AMELIA BINGHAM
Presents Her **COMPANY**
in Clyde Fitch's Latest Play, **THE CLIMBERS**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins.....Props. & Mgrs.
LAST 2 WEEKS
Whitney & Knowles' London Production,
QUO VADIS
IN THE CAST:
Wilton Lackaye, Elita Proctor Otis, Aubrey Boucicault, Bijou Fernandez, Frank Mordaunt, Samuel Edwards, and 200 others.
Prices 25,50,75c.,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev'g, 8

GRAND Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Pop. Wed. Mat., 25c., 50c.
THE FLOOR WALKERS | WARD AND VOKES
TO-NIGHT Big Concert, 10c., 25c., 50c
Pat Rooney, Bartell & Morris; others

THE **NEW YORK** THIS AFT'N AT 2, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
IMMENSE CONCERT ALL SEATS (NO HIGHER) 50c
SUNDAY BIG ALL-STAR BILL !!!
To-morrow Night and Mats. Wed. & Sat.
New Special Features, Ballet & Vaudeville, Review & Burlesque, THE GIDDY THRONG. Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's STAR CAST.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. Evgs., 8:10. Mt. St. 2:00
Last & Farewell Performances in New York.
Mr. JOHN HARE | The Gay Lord Quex.
Jan. 21—LULU GLASER in "Sweet Anne Page."

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1901.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15 o'clock.
FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Susan Strong, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Imbart de la Tour, Blass, and Scotti.
Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Flon.

Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 14, at 8—MEFISTOFELE, (In Italian.) Mmes. Marguerite Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Cremonini and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 16, at 8, and Sat. Aft., Jan. 19th, at 2—Revival of LE CID, (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Melba; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Sizes, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 18, at 7:45—DIE WALKURE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 19, at 2—LE CID, (in French.) Same cast as on Wednesday.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 19, at 8, at Popular Prices—DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER, (The Flying Dutchman,) (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Olitzka; MM. Dippel, Blass, Bars, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 17, at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra *Mr. Gericke* Conductor.
PROGRAMME:
SCHUMANN, Overture, Scherso and Finale, op. 52; HAYDN, Concerto for Violoncello, in D; RICHARD STRAUSS, Symphonic Fantasie, "In Italy," op. 16.
Soloist, *Mr. Hugo Becker*
Sat. Aft., Jan. 19, at 2:30.
PROGRAMME:
TSCHAIKOWSKY, Symphony No. 5, in E minor, op. 64; CESAR FRANCK, Symphonic Variations for Piano and Orchestra; LISZT, Symphonic Poem, No. 3, "The Preludes." Soloist, *Mr. Courtlandt Palmer*
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

TOSELLI.
American Debut of Italy's Greatest Pianist,
CARNEGIE HALL,
Tuesday Afternoon Next,
at 2:30 o'clock.
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c., now on sale at Schuberth's.
The Knabe Used.

DALY'S THEATRE.....DAMROSCH
Daniel Frohman has arranged with
WALTER DAMROSCH
FOR A SERIES of MUSICAL LECTURE PIANO
RECITALS
EXPLANATORY OF THE WAGNER OPERAS; THE RING OF THE NIBELUNGEN.
Next Friday, 2:30.....Das Rheingold.
Jan. 22, "Die Walkure"; Jan. 25, "Siegfried"; Jan. 29, "Gotterdammerung"; all at 2:30.
Prices of seats, $1. 75c., 50c., 25c., at box office.

CARNEGIE HALL
Tuesday evgs., January 22 & February 12,
Pittsburgh Orchestra
VICTOR HERBERT, Conductor | Soloist, January 22. *Mrs. Dorothy Harvey*
Seats, 50c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 & $15. Now on sale at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Hotels, & Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL,
Tuesday afternoon, January 15, at 3,
David Bispham's
SONG RECITAL, assisted by
Hermann Hans Wetzler.
Reserved seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL OLITZKA
Thursday Aft., January 24, at 2:30.
SONG RECITAL **Rosa Olitzka**
Assisted by Maud Powell, Violin.
Res. seats $1.50, $1.00 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Management .....HENRY WOLFSOHN

3D AVENUE THEATRE. Matinée Monday.
Mathews & Handler in MR. CONEY'S ISLE.

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street. SIRE BROS.....Mgrs.
Every Eve. at 8:15. Matinées Saturday.
TENTH WEEK.
Dunne, Ryley & Fisher's Beautiful and Melodious
FLORODORA
Great Star Cast.
WILLIE EDOUIN,
EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER,
CYRIL SCOTT, FANNIE JOHNSTON,
R. E. GRAHAM, MAY EDOUIN.

WALLACK'S
B'way and 30th St. Evenings at 8:30.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
FRANK McKEE PRESENTS
MARY MANNERING
IN
"JANICE MEREDITH"
Dramatized by Paul Leicester Ford & E. E. Rose.
SEATS ON SALE 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

14th ST. THEATRE, near 6th ave. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. Orch. Circle or Bal., 50c.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
"THE SWEETEST SINGER OF THE STAGE."
MR. CHAUNCEY **OLCOTT**
in HIS NEW PLAY, by AUGUSTUS PITOU, Manager.
GARRETT O'MAGH.
Hear Olcott's New Songs.
"CHAUNCEY AGAIN THE SUBLIME AND ONLY."—Alan Dale, in Journal.

METROPOLIS THEATRE, 142d St. & 3d Ave. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BROTHERS BYRNE in 8 BELLS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK. LAUGHS. NIGHTS.
JEFFERSON
DE ANGELIS
In Klein & Francis' Supremely Funny Operatic Comedy,
A ROYAL ROGUE.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23D.
Johann Strauss' Latest Operetta, **VIENNA LIFE** (WEINER BLUT.)
Seat Sale Thursday, Jan. 17, 9 A. M.

THEATRE TELEPHONE 3940-38. **REPUBLIC** 42d St., just west of B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15
VIOLA ALLEN
In Lorimer Stoddard & F. Marion Crawford's play,
IN THE PALACE OF THE KING
A LOVE STORY OF OLD MADRID.
LIEBLER & CO., Managers.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33rd & B'way. Evgs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"The Best Musical Comedy in Town."
THE BURGOMASTER.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Matinee Daily **THE ENSIGN.**
(except Mon.) 25c. Next Week—A Celebrated Case

Irving Place Theatre. Monday eve. & Sat. Matinée (at popular prices) "Uriel Acosta."
LAST WEEK, Tuesday and Every Evening,
Last Performances of the Roaring Farce, DIE STRENGEN HERREN

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lexington Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:00.
One Block East of Grand Central Depot.
3rd YEAR YEAR YEAR YEAR YEAR MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
THIS WEEK
THE MAN FROM MEXICO
BY H. A. DU SOUCHET.
EVENING PRICES, 25c., 35c., 50c.
WEEK OF JAN. 21. **NELL GWYN**

THE PURIM ASSOCIATION
CHARITY BALL
The United Hebrew Charities.
Thursday, February 14th,
Metropolitan Opera House.
THE SALE OF THE BOXES WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, 15TH INST., AT 8:30, AT THE TEMPLE EMANU-EL VESTRY ROOMS, ENTRANCE ON 43D STREET.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th St. and 19 W. 56th St.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
"Will carry everything before it."—Herald.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co., with EDNA MAY. "Best of all Girls." THE GIRL FROM P THERE.

BUSY YEAR FOR FENCING

Women Are Becoming More Expert in the Use of the Foils.

JUNIORS COMPETE THIS WEEK

Yale and Cornell Arranging a Dual Meet—Activity Apparent in the Fencers Clubrooms.

Fencing is being taken up with more enthusiasm by the fair sex this season, according to a prominent member of the Fencers Club, than was the case last year. The women's class there, which has the privileges of the clubrooms on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, has about thirty active members, as against twenty last year. They enjoy the instruction of the regular club professionals, Louis Vauthier, the maître d'armes, and Martin Capdevielle, prevot.

Miss Grace E. Fairchild, Miss Margaret Stimson, Miss Louise F. Jackson, and Miss A. R. Jackson are among the most skillful members of the class with the foils. Some of the other admirers of this artistic sport are Miss Bertha King Bartlett, Miss Alice Baltazzi, Miss Cornelia Delafield, Mrs. George Ethridge, Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Miss Guild, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Miss Lauterback, Miss Catherine S. Leverick, Mrs. Benoni Lockwood, Miss Mabin, Miss Elsa Michelson, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Miss Louise Norwood, Miss A. S. Quackenbush, Miss Greene, Miss N. P. Schenck, Mrs. Raymond Ward, and Miss Beadleston.

The Fencers Club quarters, at 37 West Twenty-second Street, are the scenes of considerable activity this Winter, and more members are taking part in the friendly bouts that are of frequent occurrence than has been the case for several seasons. During the year a few interesting club competitions will be held, but the first big event in the clubrooms will be the second annual contest for the silver cup offered by the Fencers Club last year. This trophy is competed for under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, and is open to all clubs in the association. The novelty of the event lies in the fact that teams of three are entered for the match, each member of which must fence with a different weapon, foils, sabres, and dueling swords being used. The cup is to become the property of the club winning it three times. The Fencers Club captured the prize in the initial match last year, the victorious team being composed of Fitzhugh Townsend, foils; John Langdon Erving, sabres, and W. Scott O'Connor, dueling swords.

The second competition will take place this year on Tuesday evening, Feb. 12. Besides the home club, teams will be entered from the New York Athletic Club, the New York Turn Verein, and probably from the Boston Athletic Association, where a much stronger team can be turned out this season than ever before.

The real fencing competitive season of the present year will be opened next Tuesday night in the New York Athletic Club, with the junior foil tournament, for which gold, silver, and bronze medals will be offered to the respective winners of the leading three places. This event always brings out a good number of the younger aspirants for fencing honors, and the prize winners then pass into the higher class. Both the Fencers Club and the New York Athletic Club will be well represented in Tuesday's match, and a small delegation is expected from Boston.

Fencing among the college lads shows evidences of more snap this year than has been noticeable for several seasons. Yale and Cornell are making arrangements for a dual fencing meet toward the end of February at Ithaca. This will give the competitors from those universities helpful practice for the coming intercollegiate fencing championship to be held in March at the New York Athletic Club. The Fencers' Club at Yale has just been reorganized for the season, and between twenty and thirty members are practicing regularly in preparation for the coming combats. Several new members have been admitted to the club, which now has a total of thirty, and the officers are: President—W. E. Meyer, 1901; Secretary—S. N. Arnold, 1903; Treasurer—R. Spaulding, 1902.

DOINGS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES.

The University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, has just acquired a new athletic field, and the ground is now being put in readiness for opening on April 15.

Princeton and Cornell will meet in a relay team run in the games of the Boston Athletic Association on Feb. 16. Capt. Hastings of Cornell will send a strong team, of which Gallagher is sure to be a member. Cornell may send a track team to the intercollegiate and interscholastic indoor meet in Philadelphia in March.

The Cornell Cross Country Club announces that the following men are entitled to wear the letters C. C. C. C.: A. F. Armstrong, A. O. Berry, W. G. Berryman, W. H. Carrier, J. C. Finch, B. A. Gallagher, David McMeekan, Jr., C. J. Morrison, Barrett Smith, A. J. Sweet, H. J. Tatlor, R. Troutschold, F. A. Urner, F. D. Voorhees, and K. W. Woodward.

Cornell has joined the New York State Basket Ball League, of which the other members are Syracuse, Colgate, and St. Lawrence. Plans are pending to form a basket ball league composed of Cornell, Harvard, Yale, and Dartmouth. Burns, Sloat, Townsend, Steel, and Morrison form the Cornell team at present, but several more candidates are trying for the places on the team.

The University of Michigan and the University of Chicago have just agreed to hold three dual meets. The first will be held in the University of Chicago's gymnasium on Feb. 20, when nine events will be on the programme. The next contest will be in the Michigan University's gymnasium on March 16, and the biggest meet will be on May 18, on the athletic field of the University of Michigan.

Brown University is going in for hockey with more enthusiasm this season than ever before, and a long schedule of games has been arranged. The first game will be next Saturday with Princeton in this city. Future games will be with Harvard, Yale, University of Pennsylvania, and Columbia, the match with the latter to be played in this city on March 2. About twenty-five students are playing hockey at Brown.

Activity in athletics has been a marked feature in the well-known Penn Charter School of Philadelphia since the close of the holiday vacation. Galbraith of the Harvard nine in 1899, has been engaged as coach for the baseball team; Johnson, former Captain of the Yale track team, will have charge of the runners, and Bennett, the cricket professional at the Merion Club, will coach the cricket team for its interscholastic games. The effort to start rowing has been abandoned.

The University of Pennsylvania has developed a strong hockey team this season, but for all that the students are doubtful of its ability to win the intercollegiate championship. Yale holds that honor at the present time, and her team is considered to be the strongest in the collegiate series this year. Pennsylvania will play her first game in the intercollegiate championship with Brown, on Jan. 18, in Philadelphia, and on Feb. 15 Princeton will be played at the same place. All of the University of Pennsylvania's other hockey games in the championship list will be played away from home.

FIGURES ON HORSE SHOWS.

Official Report Ready for Distribution to Exhibitors.

The official report of the judges at the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden has just been published for distribution among exhibitors, and the first copies have been issued. The summary of prizes awarded is as follows:

SUMMARY OF PRIZES.

Thoroughbreds	$350	Tandems	870
Trotters, (breeding classes)	2,295	Four-in-hands	1,595
Trotters, (driving classes)	635	Ponies in harness	1,050
Roadsters	2,295	Saddle horses	1,975
Hackneys	2,945	Ponies under saddle	945
Half-breds	350	Pony stallions and brood mares	1,145
French coach horses	200	Hunter classes	4,580
Cab horses and hansom cabs	85	Cavalry horses	520
Horses in harness	4,450	Stallions for getting carriage horses	500
Carriage horses, carriages, and appointments	1,060	Driving competition	500
Total			$29,510

Incorporated in the report is the following comparative table of exhibitors, entries, and premiums paid.

	Exhibitors.	Entries.	Premiums Paid.
1883	197	623	$6,650
1884	198	434	11,985
1885	169	631	11,846
1886	168	492	8,870
1887	No show.		
1888	190	728	9,735
1889	No show.		
1890	220	1,291	16,770
1891	245	1,238	17,410
1892	253	1,201	33,770
1893	218	982	27,945
1894	282	1,274	29,185
1895	275	1,305	29,560
1896	260	1,261	31,295
1897	268	1,311	31,125
1898	284	1,314	30,110
1899	244	1,285	28,435
1900	331	1,684	29,510

PUBLIC LINKS POPULAR

New York the Only City in the Country Having Two Courses.

ACTIVITY IN FLORIDA GOLF

First Big Competition Will Be Held This Week at Palm Beach—Conflicting Championship Events.

In the increased demand for public golf courses is seen one of the strongest illustrations of the continued popularity of the ancient Scotch sport. New York, Boston, Baltimore, and a few other cities of the country now have well equipped public links, and during the past year they were all patronized by a larger number of players than ever before. Within the past month plans have been laid in Syracuse, Milwaukee, and Providence for public courses next season. Providence already has three golf clubs, but they cannot accommodate all the players who desire to take part in the game. A large tract of land owned by the city, which was used a short time ago by one of the new golf clubs until it could secure its own property, is to be used by the city for a public course, and plans for a nine-hole links have been prepared.

Mayor McGuire of Syracuse has given his approval for a public links, and with the aid of the Park Commissioners a nine-hole course has been planned in one of the parks of the city which will be ready for opening early in the Spring. Out in Milwaukee, a vigorous demand has just been made upon the municipal authorities for better golf facilities. In fact, golf has come to have a certain power as a political force, and when a large number of voters demand that provision be made for their golf amusement, the officials are bound to give the subject serious consideration. The Milwaukee citizens claim that their city is the only one in the country of 300,000 inhabitants which has only one golf course, and they are determined to make a better showing this coming season. The single golf club there has only nine holes, affording playing facilities to a limited number of players, and a strong effort is now being made to secure sufficient ground for a large course which will be available to the public early in the Spring.

With the opening of the Spring season, New York will be the only city in the country to have two public links in full operation. The new course at Pelham Bay Park, which, owing to the slowness of the work last year, failed to be opened on the time promised, will be ready for the enthusiasts in May or June, and, with the exception of the greens, which are bad, to use no stronger term, golfers frequenting that section of the city will find fair facilities for the sport. The members of the New York Athletic Club have been particularly anxious to have this course finished, as scores of the members who spend a good portion of the Summer at Travers Island are energetic golfers, but their club has been unable to secure sufficient land in that vicinity to lay out a course. They will, therefore, for the time being be the most numerous competitors on the new Pelham Bay links.

This second public course will have the entire eighteen holes, for it is recognized by the Park Commissioners, in view of the immense popularity of the Van Courtlandt course, that nothing short of the full eighteen-hole links will meet the demands made by the public golfers of New York City. It is barely possible that only nine holes will be opened at first, as the greens need considerable attention. It will take at least two years to put the Pelham Bay links in as good condition as the Van Courtlandt course is. The turf is much poorer on the former course, and, from the appearances last Fall, it will need considerable tramping and extra rolling to put the fair green in tolerable playing shape. On the subject of greens, it may be said that Val Flood, the Van Courtlandt professional, is endeavoring to give the frequenters of that course better greens this coming season than they enjoyed last year. Considerable improvement may be made in that respect, for there is no reasonable excuse at Van Courtlandt why first-class greens should not always be found. Yet when Vardon played over them in November, the greens were the worst that he had found anywhere in the United States.

Golf in Florida will blossom into activity this month. John Duncan Dunn will leave to-day for the west coast, where he will have charge of five clubs during the season. His headquarters will be at Tampa, and immediately upon his arrival a list of tournaments and team matches will be mapped out for the five clubs skirting the coast. James Foulis of the Chicago Golf Club, arrived at Tampa a few days ago, and he will remain in charge of the links until the season closes. Before going he laid out the course at the ambitious St. Louis Club, which has announced its intention of holding a world's championship in 1903, as an attraction to the world's fair which the St. Louis citizens are planning for that year. The club has just changed its name from that of Mound City to the more cheerful one of Glen Echo, but the length of the course will strike Easterners as somewhat short for a championship links. The total distance of the eighteen holes is only 5,425 yards. There are three holes of 400 yards and over, and three of 150 and under. The club is not yet a member of the United States Golf Association, but it intends to join at the coming annual meeting and expects to send a delegate to explain its championship scheme to the assembled golfers.

Elaborate preparations are being made for an active season on the Florida East Coast. The first tournament in that section will be played next Saturday on the Palm Beach links, which have just been lengthened to 18 holes. The opening tournament will be an 18-hole scratch event. One of the new events scheduled for the year on the Palm Beach course is a competition for the championship of South Florida. The trophy is a handsome silver cup given by Charles B. Cory, a prominent Boston golfer, who won the Florida East Coast championship last year at St. Augustine. This coming tournament will be played on Feb. 21, 22, and 23. In the qualifying round, thirty-two will be picked to continue at match play. The losers in the first round will be eligible to compete for a consolation cup, and a prize will also be awarded to the runner-up for the championship.

Another interesting event on the Palm Beach links will be the first women's championship of Florida, to be played March 1, 2, and 3. It will be noted that in the announcements of Florida championships, the East and West Coast Associations take no thought of the existence of the other. The result will be that unless the victors of a so-called Florida championship play in the similar event held by the rival organization, the championship title will have to be limited to that of the East or West coast, as the case may be. It would be an excellent idea if a friendly spirit should suggest, toward the close of the year, a real Florida championship on some convenient course, where the victor might hold his title undisputed.

Golf Notes of Interest.

Alec Campbell, the Country Club professional at Brookline, near Boston, sailed for his home in Scotland last week for a two months' visit. He will return to continue his duties for the coming year at the Brookline club.

Charles B. Corey, who is well known to New York and Boston golfers, is now in Florida, where he spends every Winter, winning last year the championship of the Florida East Coast. Mr. Cory is Secretary of the Palm Beach Golf Club and he has announced that the first tournament this season will be played on Jan. 17, the event being a general thirty-six-hole medal play contest. Mr. Cory has presented a cup to the club, known as the Secretary's Cup, which will be representative of the championship of South Florida. It will be played for in the usual medal and match play competition on Feb. 21, 22, and 23. Thirty-two will qualify in the opening round.

Just before starting South last week to take charge for the Winter of the Tampa Bay golf links, James Foulis, the well-known professional of the Chicago Golf Club, laid out an eighteen-hole course at St. Louis, where it has been proposed by the organizers of the new club to hold the world's championship in 1903. The name of this ambitious club was changed on the first of the year from Mound City to the Glen Echo Country Club. The proposed championship course will strike Easterners as rather short, as it measures only 5,425 yards. The tournament is to be held as an attraction to a world's fair, and the club proposes to have something to say on the subject before the coming meeting of the United States Golf Association in February.

Thieves Secure $5,000 Worth of Booty.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12.—Porch climbers last night broke a private safe at the residence of Aaron Kohn, an attorney, and robbed it of $5,000 worth of jewelry and money.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Changes in Standing as a Result of the Week's Games.

CRESCENT'S FIRST DEFEAT

Brooklyn Leaders Lose to Carleton Club Team—Games Omitted on Account of Chicago Tournament.

Local bowling has been deprived of much of its interest during the past week by the absence of the teams in Chicago and a number of games in the principal tournaments were postponed in consequence. The principal event of the week on the local alleys was the defeat of the Crescent Athletic Club team by the Carleton Club five in the Brooklyn interclub tournament. The Crescents had won seven straight victories, and this was their first defeat, but they retain their lead in the tournament in spite of it.

In the National League series the Golden Rods move up a place as a result of winning four of their six games during the week, and in the Royal Arcanum tournament of the Borough of the Bronx the Bronx Council moves up from sixth to third place.

The National and Greater New York series are practically completed, and only await the return of the Chicago teams to roll the postponed games, while the American National tournament will close this week.

The New York Royal Arcanum, the Carruthers's National, and the United Bowling Club tournaments started during the past week.

The standing of the clubs in the principal local leagues follows:

NATIONAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Oriental Bowling Club	25	8	1,014
Fidelia Bowling Club	24	9	977
Roseville Athletic Association	22	11	981
Golden Rod Bowling Club	18	12	1,002
Metropolitan Bowling Club	14	10	1,011
New York Athletic Club	16	14	972
Our Council, Royal Arcanum	13	17	966
Berkeley Bowling Club	13	20	952
Corinthian Bowling Club	11	22	965
Spartan Bowling Club	10	20	987
America Bowling Club	10	20	914
Germania Bowling Club	11	23	925

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Corinthian Bowling Club	15	1	957
Dolando Bowling Club	16	3	983
Bank Clerks' Bowling Club	12	4	947
Belvidere Bowling

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 13, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office..... 41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON..... 515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Druhmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

THE PORTO RICO CASES AND THE CONSTITUTION.

There has been a good deal of newspaper discussion as to the cases now before the Supreme Court arising out of the tariff duties levied on trade with the Island of Porto Rico, in which we do not think it necessary to join. It has been represented with great emphasis on the one hand that the liberties and rights of all the people of the country will be endangered if the constitutionality of the Porto Rican tariff law be sustained by the court. On the other hand, it is contended that unless this decision is reached the authority of the Government to maintain order and to protect the rights of the people of Porto Rico will vanish, and that either anarchy will prevail in our new possessions or that we shall be compelled to abandon them. It does not appear clear to us that such wide consequences in either direction are impending. We have little doubt that the court will reach a decision that will not imperil in the slightest degree the liberties or the essential interests of the people of the United States or of any portion of them.

So far as specific provisions of the Constitution are involved, there is one on which the plaintiffs rely, and one on which the Government relies. The first is the opening paragraph of the Eighth Section of the First Article, defining the general powers of the Congress. It reads: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defense of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." The cases before the court relate to duties collected under the act of Congress on goods brought into the ports of the island from the ports of the United States, and vice versa. The contention of the able lawyers employed for the plaintiffs is that these duties or taxes are not uniform with those imposed in other parts of the United States, and therefore are without adequate authority in the Constitution. On the other hand, the Government bases its case largely on the second clause of the Third Section of the Fifth Article, which reads: "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States." Necessarily the Government also depends to a considerable extent on the implied power of the Government to do that which is found indispensable to the performance of its essential duties and functions and to provide for the general welfare. The interpretation of these powers has often been demanded of the Supreme Court, especially in the earlier years of our history, when there was no precedent in our own experience, and indeed none in the experience of the world, to serve as guide in the complex and tremendous task imposed by the Constitution and by the needs of the Government. It is to be noted that whenever this demand has been made on the Supreme Court it has been met in a manner that sustained and did not cripple the Government in the problems with which at the time it was forced to deal. There is no reason to suppose that the course of the court will now be different.

We may say, however, that we do not find the essential powers of the Government so intimately involved in the cases before the court as some of the partisans of the Administration seem to think that they are. It does not seem to us that the collection of tariff duties on trade with Porto Rico is the only way open to the Congress to provide revenues for the work required in the island. We imagine that if the recommendation originally made by the President and emphatically indorsed by the able lawyer in the War Department, that the plain duty of the United States was to provide free trade with the island, and thus the present suits had been avoided, the Government would not necessarily have been embarrassed in its operations. And if the decision of the court should bring the island within the area of free trade secured by our system to the entire United States, it would be absurd to say that that would be disastrous either to the United States or to the people of the island. We are confident that the Government would be amply able to find other and equally serviceable sources of revenue. The extremest result that we can foresee would be that Congress might be required to provide for the organization of a Territorial form of administration in the island, with a Legislature authorized to levy taxes. On the other hand, while we regard the particular exercise of the power of taxation by Congress in this case as unjustifiable and due to motives by no means honorable, we shall not be surprised if the court finds the power itself quite sufficient under the Constitution.

ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The same correspondent who, some months ago, wrote for The London Times the remarkable series of articles on "American Engineering Competition," upon some of which we commented at the time of their publication, has returned to the subject. In two recent articles he points out that his apprehensions have been more abundantly justified since they were expressed than they were when they were expressed.

It is, in truth, not only the United States, but also Germany, that is threatening to undersell Great Britain, not only in neutral markets, but in her own home market. But the German competition that is most felt by British manufacturers is carried on in articles that do not, singly, bulk very large, whereas the American competition is in the leading staples of manufacture of which Great Britain has so long had the monopoly. Such an announcement as that American makers of steel plate have sold 100,000 tons of their product for delivery in Great Britain itself naturally makes a commotion that it would take a very long list of manufactured articles in which Germany has an advantage to equal. And, quite naturally, it causes the losers to entertain great disgust for the "protective policy" of the winners, the policy, as the contributor to The London Times puts it, "of keeping up the price abroad and selling cheap at home."

This policy is one which the victimized American consumers, who are victimized because they are Americans, might be supposed to have the first interest in combating, and to combat most efficiently. But it is a fact that they have allowed the successive impositions of Morrilism and McKinleyism and Dingleyism to be loaded upon them without making an effective resistance. It is the other branch of the "policy" that is beginning to afflict Britons, who seem to find themselves as helpless as American consumers have so long found themselves. The correspondent of The London Times puts the case gloomily and forcibly:

> This brings us to the second and more important respect in which the present differs from the past—namely, the increased extent to which other nations are competing with us in the markets of the world. They are establishing manufacturing industries on a scale that often equals and sometimes surpasses our own. We have never seen anything like it before. Yet we English must make and sell, or starve.
>
> If the worst should come to the worst, the British may console themselves with a proposition which has never commended itself to our own tariff-makers, but which is of unquestionable soundness. To sell your goods, you must take in return what the buyer has to sell. But the British seem to find an increasing difficulty in determining what it is that they can give us in return for our goods—that is to say, what it is that they continue to be able to produce, upon a large scale, to more advantage than we.

VOLUNTEERS AND THE ARMY.

The hodge-podge of "regulars" and "volunteers" of which our present army consists has no basis in reason. It is the creature of Congressional demagogism, and is part of the public mischief done by GORMAN before his exemplary relegation to private life. A "volunteer" is a citizen soldier who comes forward in a National emergency, intending, not to pursue the profession of arms, but to return to peaceful callings when the emergency is over. The suggestion to have a force of "volunteers" to maintain order in an acquired possession ten thousand miles from home was supremely silly. The work was work for professionals and should have been so considered from the first. That this was not done was due to the personal or partisan intrigues of the politicians who botched the Army bill two years ago.

Now these same politicians come forward to demand "justice for the volunteers," who are no longer citizen soldiers, but professional soldiers. No injustice could be done to the volunteers by mustering them out when the term of service for which they were appointed had expired, and a clear injustice would be done to regular officers by making the volunteers eligible for appointment, except at the bottom of the ladder. This was the view taken in the Secretary of War's bill. It provided that, after Second Lieutenancies had been reserved for the next graduating class at West Point, remaining vacancies in that grade might be assigned to volunteer officers who were not more than thirty-two years of age, and who should establish their fitness before an examining board. This was the most that could be done for the volunteer officers who were not detailed regular officers without doing injustice to the professionals. But the Senate Military Committee went further. It struck out the age limit, and provided that appointments of volunteers might be made to First as well as to Second Lieutenancies, although it retained the apparently inconsistent proviso that "nothing herein contained shall change the relative rank of officers heretofore commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the regular army."

The amendment proposed by Senator DANIEL, and which prevailed on Friday, went still further. It opened Captaincies as well as Lieutenancies to the volunteers. The evident intention of it was to open the Captaincies to "pull" rather than to merit or to seniority. Its passage was discreditable to the Senate. But it is not likely to do much harm, for the intention of its mover will probably be frustrated. Nothing in the President's whole Administration has been more creditable to him than the care and conscientiousness with which he performed the invidious task of officering what may be called the regular volunteer regiments. It is true that he had had an awful warning from the results of Algerism in military appointments at the outbreak of the war with Spain. But it is nevertheless true that he established a good title to the gratitude and confidence of the army and of the country by insisting upon some proof or presumption of merit in his appointments, and by ignoring mere favor altogether. The volunteer officers can obtain regular commissions only upon the favorable report of an examining board composed of regular officers, and such a board will necessarily be alive to the injustice of "jumping" these candidates over the heads of professional soldiers as meritorious as the candidates. It will require very shining merit indeed, something comparable to that of a Funston, to induce such a board to advance a candidate to a Captaincy. But the Senate ought to be ashamed of itself, all the same.

THE CASE OF ST. JOSEPH'S IN PARIS.

Owing to the comments of certain American newspapers concerning the financial distress of the Church of St. Joseph, in the Avenue Hoche, Paris, which has lately been relieved through the generosity of Mrs. MACKAY, a few words of explanation seem necessary.

In the first place the church is the property of the Passionist Fathers, and is therefore, under the Loi d'Accroissement, liable to a special tax. The arrears of the taxes levied since 1898 amounted to 20,000f. The particular function of St. Joseph's is to provide a church home for English-speaking Catholics in Paris. It has had no connection whatever with those religious associations which have proved a thorn in the side of the Republican Government and at which the Associations bill, shortly to be debated in the Chamber, is aimed. The congregation of St. Joseph's came well within the exaction of the law, but owing to its particular status it is quite likely that the Treasury would have graciously refrained from collecting its due would it not by so doing have established a precedent which the other association would not have been slow to flaunt in the face of the Government. At the same time it is to the credit of the Passionist Fathers that they did not seek to evade the law by trick and subterfuge, as other associations have done; nor did they, for obvious reasons, care to render it inactive in their case by installing French secular priests as they might have done.

The efforts that have been made by the Catholic associations in France to avoid the exigencies of the Loi d'Accroissement is strikingly shown in the records of the Treasury. Between April 1, 1896, and Nov. 1, 1900, 650 alleged cases of willful evasions of the law were prosecuted by the Government, about 80 per cent. of which the Government won, while more than 10 per cent. of the whole number of cases tried were executed by forced sales. The case of the Assumptionist Fathers was, perhaps, the most notorious. This association, which has valuable property at 8 Rue François I., Paris, and in Bordeaux and Arras, for years evaded the payment of the tax by declaring that it was simply the tenant of the property occupied and not the owner. Its exemption from taxation was established by a judgment of the Cour de Cassation, rendered Nov. 21, 1898, and yet, when the building in the Rue François I. was searched by the police a year ago in order to find evidence against the association as a centre of political propaganda, a contre-lettre or counter lease was discovered in the safe which proved that the property belonged to the association.

The significant clauses in the Associations bill have already been explained here. However much the French Government might sympathize with the work of the Passionist Fathers, it was inexpedient longer to delay the execution of the law. Owing to the broad range of the new bill, should it ever become a law, there is no likelihood that it will be made to apply to St. Joseph's so long as the Passionist Fathers confine themselves strictly to their present offices, as, of course, there is every reason to believe they will.

THE SABBATH AND THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

A great many persons are now working very industriously to create public opinion against opening the Pan-American Exposition on Sundays. In meetings of a religious or semi-religious character resolutions are offered, and usually adopted, protesting against the opening of the grounds or buildings on Sunday to visitors of any class.

Movements of this character should not be judged hastily or harshly. They are wholesome, and in the main beneficial. No doubt it makes for good to have always at work a vigilant body of devoted men and women serving as a posse comitatus for the protection of the public morals, and for the maintenance of the more or less arbitrary standards fixed for Sabbath observance. One natural result of this is to multiply the number of those who resent any restriction of individual liberty in matters which do not touch the security of life and property. The conflict of opinion and of effort thus engendered is not injurious to the public interest. Whatever gives the churches something to fight for and offers opportunity for marshaling their strength in opposition to worldly tendencies stimulates the interest of congregations and fires the zeal of the devout. In any conflict of views as to what is proper and right in the matter of laws for the maintenance of the traditions of the Puritan Sabbath, the Church has an immense advantage over its opponents in coherent organization, which counts for as much in moral crusades as in practical politics. It fails to accomplish its purposes and attain its desires in many things not because it is opposed by organization in any way comparable to its own, but because the vis inertia of popular indifference renders it impossible to create a public opinion which the lawmakers consider formidable.

The discussion as to the proper course to be pursued by the management of the Buffalo Exposition makes that important enterprise a matter of more or less intense interest to hundreds of thousands who might otherwise have thought very little about it. The question of Sunday opening is likely to be decided finally on broader grounds because of the discussion to which we have referred. The educational value of an exposition of this character is of vastly more consequence than the question of the deficit to be met in the final round-up. Its results must be judged by very different standards from those applicable to business enterprises which, to be successful, must be financially profitable. That many thousands of wage earners can make very little use of the educational facilities of the exposition if it is not open on Sunday is a consideration which should be kept in view.

Perhaps as satisfactory a compromise as can be reached in this case will be to open the exposition on Sunday to those having a serious purpose in visiting it, and suppress such features as retail booths, side shows, and mere entertainments of all kinds which will draw crowds of pleasure seekers. The sale of liquors is already regulated by the State excise law. This, of course, will not satisfy the opponents of Sunday opening, and it may disappoint the worldly minded and frivolous but it has been well said that a fair compromise cannot be entirely satisfactory to either party. To make Sunday at the fair a gala day, with every amusement and catch-penny adjunct in full blast, would be a needless and injurious affront to a wholesome religious sentiment which should be respected; to close it altogether on Sunday would be regarded by multitudes of good citizens as an invasion of their rights, warranting reprisals in a movement for the repeal of Sabbath laws generally.

GENERAL NOTES.

Confederate Veteran Associations of Alabama are advocating the establishment of a State Department of History, to preserve historical documents affecting the State both in peace and in war.

* * *

Friends of the University of Alabama are urging that Gen. Joseph Wheeler be elected its President, but it is not yet surely ascertained that the little soldier hero would care to be shelved permanently in this manner.

* * *

John W. Hutchinson, the last survivor of the famous Hutchinson family of singers, celebrated his eightieth birthday on Friday, Jan. 4. He sang in the Baptist church choir in his native New Hampshire town when but seven years old.

* * *

Ex-Mayor James Phinney Baxter of Portland, Me., President of the Maine Historical Society, has been elected President of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, whose headquarters are in Boston. The Rev. Edward G. Porter, the last President, died last February.

* * *

John K. Prendergast and Thomas F. Prendergast are twin brother priests in the Roman Catholic Church, officiating in Missouri. They were born in Ireland twenty-seven years ago. Seven of the nine children of their family are priests and nuns. The twins are the youngest.

* * *

A half-length oil portrait of the late Admiral John A. Winslow, who commanded the old sloop of war Kearsarge when she sank the Confederate privateer Alabama, is to be presented to the new United States battleship Kearsarge. The donor is an American, now traveling in Europe, who asks that his name be not revealed.

* * *

Bunker Hill Monument, at Charlestown, Mass., is to have an encircling row of electric lights near its top at night if anybody can be found willing to pay the cost, estimated at $1,200 a year. The Monument Association refuses to pay the bill, and some of its members, while they will not oppose the project, are of the opinion that the garish lights would cheapen the historic pile.

* * *

Several able lawyers in Northern Ohio, to whom fees are large and frequent, have shown, it is reported, by speedy declinations that the position of Judge of the newly created United States District Court there does not have sufficient attractions, even with the honor added to the meagre salary, to induce them to accept the position. It seems, after all, that the Ohio man will not accept every office that is offered, though he does take so many of them.

CULTURE IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having occasion one day to travel in a Lexington Avenue car, I happened to be passing Sixty-ninth Street just as the students of the Normal College were emerging from the building. The adjacent streets were thronged with hundreds of bright, fresh-looking, beautiful girls, all talking, laughing, and evidently on good terms with themselves and the world. Several of them boarded the car in which I was seated, and among them a young lady of my acquaintance, the daughter of an old and intimate friend. These young ladies were more grave and dignified than the merry groups which first attracted my attention. These were seniors. Neither did they seem as well pleased as the others. Something had ruffled them.

They were talking rather excitedly and without the least reserve, so that I had no difficulty in discovering the cause of their disturbance. They were discussing the merits—or, rather, demerits—of the new professor of music. "Honestly," said one young lady, "I can't get used to him. He just riles me. I think it an outrage that such a man should be placed over us. All the other professors are not only scholars, but gentlemen as well, and this man is so common." "Common," said another, "that is no name for it! Why, he cannot even speak English! Poor old Prof. M. used to make some terrible blunders, but we could forgive him because he was a foreigner. Did you hear him the other day say: 'Now don't sing as if ye were five years younger than ye are, because ye ain't'? And another time he said: 'Do you catch on'? I wanted to say: 'No, we are young ladies and we don't do that sort of thing.'"

Here peals of laughter greeted the recollection. "I think," said another, "that he has the worst manners of any one I ever saw. I suppose he has catarrh or something, and the grimaces he makes as he sits upon the platform and the way he sniffs and scrapes his throat makes me sick at my stomach." Here the girls all groaned. Just here I ventured to ask a question: "Apart from his manners, what about his ability as a professor?" "Professor, indeed!" said the youngest of the party. "Why, he isn't even a college graduate, so how can he be a professor?" Another replied: "He may have ability, but he has made no special demonstration of it as yet, and we think we were making rather better progress under Miss S., who filled the position temporarily before he came." Again I ventured to ask: "How did such a man get into so dignified a position?" Here there was another merry peal, when one of them answered:

"Ah! that's one of those things that no fellow can find out. My papa knows a member of the Board of Education, and he says he does not know how he got there, as there were lots of applicants for the place, and some of them were splendid musicians. So I suppose it was 'pull.'" "Well," I said, "young ladies, if he is so objectionable to you, why don't you protest?" "We would like to," they replied, "but we don't know whether 'shocking manners' would be considered a valid ground for protest."

Here some of the party left the car and the others settled down into ordinary topics. But I still ruminated. I thought: These young ladies have a real grievance. They are obliged to receive instruction from a man whose "shocking manners," as they termed it, deprives him of the respect and deference which they would gladly give him, and which a professor in such a college ought easily to command. These young ladies are in training to, in turn, become teachers of our children in the public schools, and every one placed over them should not only be thorough scholars and capable instructors, but models of refined deportment for them to pattern after. Does the Board of Education think of this in selecting instructors? Was this man the best they could have appointed to the position which he occupies? If not, what right had they through "pull" or any other consideration to deprive these earnest young students, and, through them, thousands of pupils in our public schools, of the best they could command, both in regard to ability in the line of their particular study and also as to general culture and refinement of life and conduct?

New York, Jan. 11, 1901. ALPHA.

GOV. ODELL "THE REAL THING."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is said of Alcibiades, who lived such a "strenuous life" in Athens, that he loved praise and applause more than he loved power, and that his desire was to make a noise to afford the Athenians food for conversation. Wherein lay the weakness of Brother Alcibiades.

This thought is prompted by a letter in Sunday's TIMES by Eugene V. Brewster, who says he "will take off his hat to Dr. Lyman Abbott" because last Fall the good doctor wrote a letter to THE TIMES, in which he enthusiastically commented upon the "godlike" qualities of the Republican nominee for Governor, and for the reason that when the letter was written he felt "cocksure" that the esteemed doctor had lost his balance, and had probably allowed his distinguished and astute neighbor to so enchant and delude him that the otherwise well-balanced divine had quite lost his keen sense of reason and discrimination; "but after reading that memorable message he is compelled to admit his error and to agree with Dr. Abbott." "The hand that penned that message," says Mr. Brewster, "and the heart and head that prompted it define a man of unusual worth."

This is a very happy frame of mind for a young man to be in. It shows he knows a good thing at sight, and pays a high compliment to the fine discrimination and honest judgment of the doctor. It is possible that, at the time the letter was written last Fall, your correspondent, like thousands of others, was so enchanted and deluded by the pyrotechnical and political displays of the Alcibiades sort, he was quite blinded to the quiet, homespun virtues of the hard-worked and faithful Odell, who, unmindful of his own success, gave his time and talents to the election of Mr. McKinley. Our Governor resembles Alcibiades in this, that he hates noise and spectacular politics, and would walk ten miles to escape a public demonstration of any sort. Therein lies Uncle Benny's strength.

We have had scholars, statesmen, warriors, patriots, and a long list of "job lots" for Governors; we now have the "real thing." He wears the same size hat now he wore when he quit college and drove his father's ice wagon, twenty years ago. There are not now, and never will be, any absurd things about Odell. He has enough brain tissue to supply half a dozen such freaks as we sometimes find in his place, but you will never catch him or his estimable wife putting on airs of trying to show off. That's why Uncle Benny is the real thing.

S. E. SHIPP.

Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1901.

GOV. ODELL'S POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday there was a communication from Eugene V. Brewster, which pleased a great many of your readers. During the past campaign I read the statements of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott regarding the candidacy of B. B. Odell, Jr., for Governor. At the time I thought same would have great weight, and without doubt they had. Dr. Abbott knew whereof he affirmed, and Mr. Brewster is manly in thus publicly acknowledging his change of opinion.

Gov. Odell has taken just the stand his friends expected him to take. His message is all that a message could be, and one hears only praise spoken of same. I refer to each and every part of it. That there has been for many years, beginning in Gov. Hill's time, a constant growth of commissions, is a fact well known. Year by year, almost, they have been created, and because once established, there was never an effort made to curtail expenses, either by lopping off the least useful or by combination with departmental work of constitutional officers. That there is now a reasonable prospect of retrenchment, along the lines pointed out by the Governor, is owing to the stand taken in the message, and said stand will be maintained until the remedy is applied.

Let no one be deceived. Gov. Odell has had the education, training, and experience that abundantly qualifies him to take the lead where any dare to follow. That he will be successful those who know him well have no doubt. His ambition is to make the best Executive possible. As his term advances these characteristics will manifest themselves more and more, and the independent voters who were shy of him will find out their mistake, and I hope will be frank enough to own that they have been happily deceived. The office of Governor of this great State is certainly a high honor to the forty-six-year-old resident of Newburg, but before the term is over I verily believe it will be the general opinion that he has added new honor to the position and that the office will be indebted to him rather than he to it. L. M. N.

Fishkill, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1901.

THE SEVENTH AVENUE LINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court deserves the thanks of all citizens who are opposed to corporation greed and in favor of decent politics for his decision in the matter of Lexington Avenue vs. the Metropolitan Railroad Company. This is the first time, as I remember, of any Judge having the temerity to render a decision against the franchise grabbing of this company. There are, of course, many other similar opportunities to invoke the law and bring this monopoly to a sense of public decency, but this, however, cannot be expected so long as the management exerts its present hypnotic influence over city officials.

The extent to which this jugglery is carried is well exemplified on Seventh Avenue, where public improvements demanded by a large majority of the property owners, as well as tenants on the avenue, have been sat upon for nearly a year in the interests of this company. (See City Record, March 19, 1900.) Furthermore, the street car service is so shockingly bad, and the company promises to improve it, are so futile that the indignant property owners and residents on Sept. 17 of last year presented a petition to the Municipal Assembly for the removal of the car line from the avenue, on the ground of the company's violation of its charter agreement. This agreement stipulates for a line of cars from Fifty-ninth Street to Park Place and Broadway, and the consent of every property owner on the avenue for the original construction of the road was given upon these conditions.

Moreover, the original owners of the road recognized these provisions and maintained a car line for many years over this route, in evidence of which the old car tracks and rails now remain on some of the downtown streets. The Metropolitan Company, however, has not run cars above Fiftieth Street or below Canal Street since it became the lessee of the road, and which appears to be a plain violation of its charter agreement.

This petition, however, notwithstanding its strong indorsement, was, as usual, hypnotized in the Municipal Assembly and referred to the Law Committee, where it has lain in a trance ever since. Such is in part the hypnotic influence of this trust that no official dares or will conserve the rights of the people when they conflict with the interests of the company.

PROPERTY OWNER.

New York, Jan. 6, 1901.

MR. HARRISON'S ARGUMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your editorial upon Mr. Harrison's "making fun of the Constitution" a few days ago, and I have learned through a letter from "T. V. Y.," published by you yesterday, that you are under criticism for saying, among other things, that nobody has ever dreamed of asserting such unlimited power as Mr. Harrison suggests.

Please allow me, while agreeing with everything else in your editorial mentioned, to ask, How do you know that nobody ever dreamed of asserting such unlimited power? if I read correctly in The Congressional Record and the newspapers last Winter several members of Congress did not stop with "dreaming" of asserting such extreme power. Neither did fifty or one hundred editorials in The Tribune or other papers, nor did at least a dozen articles in popular and legal periodicals stop short of actually asserting or admitting that such power has been vested in Congress since the Constitution was adopted, as it was vested previously in the States, over their "Western lands." And I do not see why any one would now lose a point in admitting the same, as it was admitted or asserted by the dominant political party when and after Louisiana was purchased.

Moreover, I cannot see how Mr. Harrison could hope to convince a Judge by arguing reductio ad absurdum, especially when the Judge knows that some of the suggested disregard of the Constitution and its amendments was actually known for a time in the Territories of Orleans, Upper Louisiana, Florida, Utah, and in Alaska and Indian Territory. But Mr. Harrison was probably speaking and writing for the jury instead of the Judge, and he does not compliment us highly, whether or not this latest argument by him really "has swept over the country like a clear, crisp, bracing northwest wind, driving before it the fogs and vapors of imperialism that have so long benumbed the sensibilities and blinded the eyes of our people."

FRED HENRY COX.

New York, Jan. 7, 1901.

HEREDITARY CRIMINALITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commenting upon the fact that the "real scientists and philosophers seem to be coming round to the opinion" that "hereditary criminals are not so hopeless after all if taken in childhood and raised in honest families," the writer in The American Journal of Insanity is quoted as saying: "Efforts at regeneration will take the place of nature's brutal methods of ruthless destruction of the least fit."

May I be allowed to point out that the word "nature" is used in a sense implying that human society and its influences form no part of nature? The fact is, however, that human society and the civilization developed therein are really a part of nature. These, in fact, exhibit gregarious humanity, becoming more organic, more like a living organism in which elimination processes are applied to principles of conduct inimical to social—that is, moral—well-being instead of being applied to the destruction of the unfortunate heirs to the evil principles. It is indeed nature, after all, that we see in the "efforts" of civilized society setting about the purification of the individual members of its corporate body. If this higher work of nature were more generally recognized by the individual members of society, a more rapid advancement of civilization and increase of individual well-being would result. Recognized it will be eventually by everybody without doubt, but the actions and reactions preliminary to the perfect organization of society must needs go on for a long time, and what is called "ruthless and brutal processes of elimination" of individuals inimical to the well-being of society must continue.

It will take ages yet to teach individuals that they can be happier by considering themselves parts of the social organism than as independent beings. The more people are compelled to live together and to know each other and correct each other's selfishness the sooner will civilization become perfected.

> It's coming yet for a' that,
> That man to man the world o'er
> Will brothers be an' a' that.

W. STEWART DUNCAN.

New York, Jan. 7, 1901.

AGE OF DRURY LANE THEATRE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the criticism which appeared in the columns of THE TIMES of the 2d inst., of Paul Kester's play, "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," now being acted by Miss Rehan and her company at the Knickerbocker, your critic states that "there was no Drury Lane Theatre in her [Nell Gwynn's] epoch." Although this statement is literally correct, Drury Lane Theatre not being officially so called until a later time, Mr. Kester is scarcely without authority for the title of his play. Wheatley and Cunningham, in their "London: Past and Present," under the heading, "Drury Lane Theatre," have the following: "The first theatre on the site of the present edifice was opened on April 8, 1663, by the King's company, under Thomas Killigrew, with Beaumont and Fletcher's play, 'The Humorous Lieutenant.'" This was officially the Theatre Royal. The same authorities state that the Cockpit Playhouse, in Drury Lane, also on the site of the above house, is that building referred to in the Calendars of State papers, under date of March 8, 1617, as follows: "Riots on Shrove Tuesday: Drury Lane Playhouse attacked." "March 8, 1617; * * * Drury Lane Theatre, which they would have destroyed had they not been prevented." (Ibid.)

Wheatley and Cunningham themselves use the words: "References to the first Drury Lane Theatre are pretty numerous," meaning thereby the house in which Nell Gwynn performed to the delight and edification of Charles II. and that naïve chronicler of his reign, Samuel Pepys. If the official name of no building in Pepys's day was Drury Lane Theatre, it is probable that already the term had become popular, for we have Pepys writing: "Then my wife and I to Drury Lane to the French comedy," and in the index to the "Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys," edited by Richard Lord Braybrooke, occur the words: "Drury Lane—French Comedy at."

The theatre of Pepys's day was burned in 1672, and Sir Christopher Wren designed the second building on the same site, opened 1674. This building was "new-faced" in Garrick's time, and was the Drury Lane which became known as Old Drury. Wheatley and Cunningham quote Mr. Siddons as using in a letter of the date of 1791 the words "Old Drury," in connection with the capacity of this building, which, as is seen above, dated back to Nell Gwynn's time. The third Drury Lane Theatre was opened in 1794 and burned in 1809.

So that there seems to be plenty of precedent for Mr. Kester's use of the quaint title he has chosen for his comedy. Nell Gwynn was certainly of "Old Drury," if not of Old Drury italicized—of the Old Drury of literature, and sacred to the memory of Garrick and Mrs. Siddons. Moreover, with that delicious picture in the mind which Pepys gives us: "And saw pretty Nelly standing at her lodgings' door in Drury Lane in her smock sleeves and bodice, looking upon one; she seemed a mighty pretty creature"—the title of the present play may well bear a double meaning.

ROBERT ADGER BOWEN.

New York, Jan. 8, 1901.

EAST SIDE BAKE SHOPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent strike of the east side bakers reveals one more horror in the condition of this quarter which demands public attention and sympathy. There are, as I am informed, about 140 bake shops on the east side, employing from five to thirty-five men each.

Under a law passed a few years ago, only ten hours of work consecutively are permitted in any bake shop, or sixty hours a week, no excess on any given day being allowed unless it be thereby to lessen the hours of work on the last day of the week. This law is wholly disregarded. The Factory Inspector informs me that the courts have required that the evidence of not less than two employes in a shop is required in order to prove a violation of the law. Such evidence it is, of course, impossible to obtain, as any employe giving it would be immediately discharged. By this interpretation of the evidence demanded, the courts have placed the men at the mercy of their employers. Extensive questioning has convinced me that fifteen and sixteen hours would not be an overestimate of the average day's work performed by the east side bakers.

One taker with whom one of our residents talked gave the above time as his average, but stated that on Thursday and Friday he worked twenty-one and twenty-two hours. Another stated that he worked eighteen hours four days in the week and twenty-two hours two days. Another, that he went to work at 6 P. M. and regularly worked until 2 the next afternoon, the only exception being on Thursday, when he went to work at 2 and worked until 11 the next day.

The sanitary conditions in these shops, which are usually in basements, are such that I believe no one could eat the bread if he knew how it is made. The bread made in the east side shops is usually baked in a large loaf, and is smeared with egg to give the top of the loaf a certain gloss. The eggs used for this purpose are frequently such as would stagger an egging party. They are bought at from 25 to 50 cents per hundred, and some of the bakers have assured us that they were not infrequently positively rotten!

The rooms are constantly kept at a most unwholesome heat in order to raise the bread, the workers toiling in trousers and flannel shirts. In no shop visited by us were there signs of recent whitewashing of the side walls, which, under the law, the Factory Inspector may require to be done once in three months. In one shop dingy whitewash was peeling off directly over the place where the bread was being made. In this shop the men were dirty and their clothing dirty. There were no windows except over the tables where the bread was being made. No closets are provided as a rule, unless it is in a corner of the room used for the bake shop, in which case the stench of the closet adds to the general bad odor of the place. Men frequently sleep in the bake shops on the benches where the bread is rolled, or even on the bread itself.

The primary responsibility for the enforcement of the bake shop law is, I believe, with the Factory Inspector's office, but the condition which I have described is such that if the Board of Health's Inspectors were in the habit of visiting our tenement houses as frequently as they ought, they would long ago have stopped this condition in the interests of the public welfare.

The announcement in the papers a few days ago that the larger bake shops had settled with the men has led some to believe that pledges had been given by the majority of the employers regarding the hours and sanitary conditions. If this were the case it would have been merely a pledge to keep the law and not a pledge to grant any unusual demands made by the men. But this is not the case. There are still nearly 800 men out of work. If, however, half of these places could be permanently closed by the action of the Factory Inspector, and the other half forced to maintain a higher standard of cleanliness and to observe the law in respect to the hours of labor, the present conditions, suicidal to so many of the workmen, would be vastly improved.

JAMES B. REYNOLDS.

New York, Jan. 10, 1901.

The Pan-American Exposition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would respectfully suggest that if the Buffalo Exposition managers expect to be saved from financial ruin this year, they had better wake up and advertise the Pan-American before it is everlastingly too late. Aside from a few small newspaper advertisements and some insignificant posters, the announcements of this supposedly great exhibition so far are almost nothing, and there exists the most widespread ignorance of the show ever heard of throughout the country respecting a venture involving millions of dollars in outlay. READER.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1901.

Objects to Calling It a Square.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's issue of your paper I noticed that a resolution had been adopted to call the triangular space in front of the Cooper Institute "The Cooper Square." It would sound very strange to call a triangle a square, particularly in this very instance, since this very institution teaches the students to define the difference between a triangle and a square. Would suggest the word plaza be used instead of square.

A. ROSENBLUM.

New York, Jan. 10, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Flat.

Flat Dweller (sarcastically)—There isn't room here to swing a cat.

Janitor (dignifiedly)—These apartments were designed for light cat-swinging only.—Detroit Journal.

On Better Authority.

"You are looking handsome to-night, Miss Flite," Bagster remarked in the pauses of the dance.

"So Mr. Smythe told me a few minutes ago."

Bagster (only remembering that Smythe is his hated rival)—Well, you wouldn't believe anything that chump said, would you?—Philadelphia Times.

Sought Relief.

"Doctor, I'm bothered with a queer pain. When I bend forward, stretch out my arms, and make a semi-circular movement with them a sharp sting comes in my left shoulder."

"But," asked the physician, wonderingly, "why make such motions?"

"Well, if you know any other way for a man to get on his overcoat I wish you'd let me know."—Philadelphia Times.

Called to an Easier Field.

We wonder if any men with white skins are called to the ministry after the fashion described by Booker T. Washington in his autobiography, now appearing in The Outlook. He says: "A colored man in Alabama, one hot day in July, while he was at work in a cottonfield, suddenly stopped, and, looking toward the skies, said: 'O Lawd, de cotton am so grassy, de work am so hard, and de sun am so hot, dat I believe I'd jes' ez lieve Marsky am called to preach!'"—Chicago Standard.

THE BOSS.

With flashing diamond and black cigar,
A portly, well-conditioned wight is he
As ever crooked an elbow at the bar
Or parried pointed jest with repartee.

And honest? Yes! he never snatched a purse,
Nor cracked a crib, nor planned a midnight raid
Nor dealt the cards unfairly—which were worse—
Nor even cheated in the way of trade.

A worthy man! and leal to every friend.
His sturdy children flourish, free of blame,
Nor ever guess the wealth they lightly spend
Was wrung from misery and dregs of shame!

So generous! his bounty knows no laws;
To all he renders as his means suffice.
How nobly thought!—to aid each worthy cause
With tribute from the fetid dens of Vice!

The tearless woe of murdered innocence,
Of dreary lives and dyings desolate
Should crush him down. His soul shall recompense?
Aye!—Well his mortal shoulders bear the weight!

How many coppers in the beggar's bowl—
How many bushels from the City's bin
Will purge the blackness of that shriveled soul
Whose body battens on the meed of Sin!

And ye!—who make his crime a sneering jest,
Who gave this pleasant Monster leave to thrive—
How long will easy-going conscience rest
Amid the dronings of your busy hive?

Not yours the guilt?—who let the evil grow—
Whose cultured tolerance withheld the rod—
Whose selfish indolence denied the blow!
And dare ye give that answer to your God?

The time is past for lives of gentle heart
And pallid sinlessness and cloistered ease;
He sins, to-day, who fails to bear his part
In putting right the bitter wrong he sees.

The thousand waifs this Mammon led astray—
The thousands more mid squalid vileness pent
In fellowship with vice—what claims have they?
Be warned! our fault will bring its punishment.

Our fault, O fellow-sinners! at our gate!
Be warned! about your portals creeps the slime.
How long before the Sons will imitate
The Thing their Fathers mock—successful crime?

Take heart! Unite to lay the Dragon low—
To work the cleansing miracle we dreamed.
The Day of Blest Redemption then shall glow
Above the City of the Glad Redeemed.

—ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

HAZING AT WEST POINT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great many newspapers contain the assertion that hazing exists at the United States Military Academy. In a part of the academy, that composed of the pupils who are the cadets, it does exist as admitted by them before the court of inquiry.

The authorities of the academy are charged with the instruction and administration; the deviltry is performed by the cadets not only without the sanction, connivance, or help of the authorities, but in spite of the regulations, orders, and punishments. Now, who are the cadets? They are boys between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years, when admitted, appointed (thirty) by the President from at large and one each by members of Congress. If you plant potatoes you cannot expect to harvest wheat. Consequently when those having the nomination of cadets will exercise judgment and discretion to select honorable and true boys, there will hardly be any trouble among them. Doing as they do, they cannot expect anything else, and before some of the honorable gentlemen of the House (Bailey) and of the Senate (Money) try to throw mud at the United States Military Academy, it certainly would be advisable for them to take a broom and sweep in front of their own doors and to see also whether or not they are living in glass houses.

The consequences of hazing are known to all cadets. If they violate any regulations they know that they will be punished; they either think that they will not be caught, or, if caught, dismissal will not follow, as they flatter themselves with having a "pull," (which does not always work, vide records,) which would prevent their dismissal; or they do not care if dismissed. Neither set is desirable, though in the long run they might and do learn better. If a parent is responsible for the conduct of his child, those selecting candidates for the Military Academy are, in my humble opinion, equally responsible for them, and they should investigate themselves as to how and why they made such selections.

After an intimate acquaintance of over twenty years with the United States Military Academy and its graduates, and with perhaps better knowledge of European schools than our professional gentlemen have with them, or have even with our own, I believe that the United States Military Academy is the grandest school of the world. Records prove it. The more it is fairly investigated and the more the results of such investigations are made known to the supreme rulers—the people at large—the better for the academy and the better for the people, and the academy may receive the support which its graduates from its beginning have so richly earned for it.

A NON-GRADUATE.

Highland Falls, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1901.

Deportment of West Pointers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present opening of West Point to a disgusted public reminds me of an occurrence in Poughkeepsie a few years ago. There was a celebration of some kind. The local military companies had laid down a marching route and invited West Point to send up a company. When the visitors arrived the home troops opened out after the manner of military courtesy and let the Government boys lead. These latter passed through, the separate companies and citizen volunteers closing in after them.

Then the West Pointers struck a tremendous, swinging stride, quickly outmarching their hosts, made the round of streets prescribed, hurried on board their boat, and left. The rest of the procession, being much less fit than the regulars, tried hard to keep up, but found it quite impossible to do so. They began to straggle—here and there one would drop out from sheer exhaustion. When the visitors left the dock their hosts, who had been eager to do them honor, were straggling along the route, a sorry spectacle.

A day of innocent and patriotic pleasure was turned to one of wretched disappointment by the vulgar manners of persons in uniform who are supposed to be the flower of our American youth. They who saw that performance had a clear conception that the average West Pointer is an arrant cad. It now appears that he is also a brutal and cowardly bully. Twenty-five years ago I heard Gen. Sherman express the hope that the academy might soon come to graduate brave and gentlemanly scholars; but the General, thank God, has gone to his rest. He was a gentleman, and something of a soldier, too! VIATERRA.

Jan. 8, 1901.

Stamping Out Hazing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an outgrowth of barbarian common law, some ancient customs and "rites" will assume a certain claim for rights, to be inflicted at the pleasure of the stronger.

Strange as it may appear to some of us, such cruel practices on helpless freshmen are absolutely unknown in (other) civilized countries; there "poor, doomed mortals" will receive always fair play, and even may select weapons to fight it out, face to face, in the presence of impartial seconds.

In 1861 we were of opinion that big, brutal fellows and rowdies would make first-class fighters; yet, face to face with death, they became Bull Runners almost to a man, not to mention some Generals of "hazing" traditions, whose liquid courage grew with empty bottles. Exempla odiosa!

We yet recollect when hazing flourished at West Point, at the time Gen. Thomas H. Ruger took command. Cadet (John Smith?) was put through while on guard, and, not catching on to "surrender arms" and stand on his head, he clumsily pricked the master of ceremonies (call him Brown) with the bayonet in the rear of the thigh. Their code of honor silenced the Surgeons as a matter of course.

But next morning stern Gen. Ruger demanded: "Where is Cadet Brown?" "Sick in bed." "Carry him hither on a stretcher!" "Who wounded you?" "Call Cadet Smith to exhibit his musket!" Smith came, with musket and all, protesting: "I am sorry, General; I did not mean to; I—" "Sorry? Did not mean to! This bayonet ought to be red up to the hilt! One week arrest! I want you to understand, any one fooling a sentinel must be carried off in his coffin. Cadet Brown will get his sentence when healed, reporting for duty."

I ask, when a single commander thus broke up that noble sport of young rowdies, cannot our whole War Department do the same? CARL DAMM.

Astoria, L. I., Jan. 10, 1901.

The Course at West Point.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The exposure of the system of brutal hazing at West Point is very shocking to us all, but should we be surprised at the behavior of these cadets when we consider the sources whence they come? They are not sons of gentlemen, as in most of our colleges, but boys taken from among the uneducated and unwashed, and sent to this school, not because of any fitness, but through the favor of friends in Congress. It takes many years to lick such material into decent shape, and frequently it cannot be done at all.

In further criticism of West Point, it seems to me that the studies enforced are such as to make mathematicians rather than soldiers. The course in mathematics is so severe that only students inclining to such studies can fulfill the requirements, and the rest, no matter what their other qualifications may be, either stand badly in their classes or are dropped.

What connection there can be between an exact science like mathematics and so complicated and uncertain a thing as warfare is not apparent to us laymen; we only know that fighters like Grant have usually graduated low, and that our present campaigns are being conducted by men like Miles and Otis, who have never been to West Point, but have learned the art of war in the field rather than at the blackboard. Is it not probable that many young men fitted by nature to be Generals of the first rank have been lost to the country solely because of deficiency in quadratics or other abstruse form of mathematics?

W.

New York, Jan. 8, 1901.

VETERINARIANS AND THE STAFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on veterinarians and the staff in this morning's issue did not give a correct idea of the veterinary service. The majority of the "vets" in the army, I believe, did not favor the corps idea, for various reasons. The appointment of a civilian in a fighting regiment, as the "vet" now is, is something beyond the comprehension of the average citizen. He has no standing, he is disowned by both officers and enlisted men, he has no status, and has not even the handling of the veterinary drugs. He goes to the front and gets disabled or killed, he becomes a pauper or his family become beggars. His efficiency in the regiment as a civil employe is reduced to a minimum, as he has no authority; he has no place in a military organization, and is as a consequence a hermit in a body of 1,200 men. His pay and allowance mean nothing more than so much money per month and a place to live. The last recruit joining is entitled to a pension if disabled; his wife, if he be killed.

The veterinarian in the army is without any prospect beyond that of being crippled and cast out. He does not desire to be a barnacle, but he desires to receive the same consideration in the regiment as others. Abolish the present status entirely and make him either a Second Lieutenant or a non-commissioned officer. The present status is intolerable and productive of nothing but dissatisfaction and poor results.

The corps idea was all right on paper. So is the present status of the veterinarian in the army, but in practice it is something worse than intolerable, and, I may say, is next to useless.

Make the army veterinarian either a Second Lieutenant or an enlisted man, but abolish the position as it now stands. It is an irritant to every one in the regiment.

VETERINARIAN.

New York, Jan. 8, 1901.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE RELATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the very nature of things, the whole volume of the world's trade must decline to a minimum in proportion to population as the world grows older. There will come a time—perhaps in this century—when each nation will be practically independent in an economic sense of all of its neighbors. That is the end for which individuals and nations are striving, and it will be reached just as soon as the physical and moral sciences make the way clear. When that time comes it is likely that our relations with other countries will be more fraternal and disinterested than they are just now. We shall still be bound to them by other ties than those of commerce.

At first blush the general proposition would appear to reanimate the corpse of protection which clings like some vile Old Man of the Sea to the strenuous Sindbad of American trade. I disavow any such intention. Protection is a very poor way to try to make a nation commercially independent under present industrial conditions. That end can be much better reached by the greatest freedom of trade, in a way that will be as little liked by the free trader as by his opponent, if modern commercial facts are at all significant of economic tendencies. What do our increasing exports of machinery portend? The inevitable general establishment of factories right in the very foreign markets we are exploiting; the teaching to our commercial competitors of the very arts which have made us successful over them. It is only a matter of time before our Oriental customers will be raising all of their raw products and controlling their home markets to the exclusion of outsiders, and in the end they will make their own machinery, or have it made within their own boundaries. They may not then be able to sell their products in our home market—they do a little now—but our trade with them will be "knocked into a cocked hat." Getting knocked into a cocked hat is an experience not provocative of extreme piety. To this country it will mean a corresponding diminution of the domestic industry devoted to that particular trade, and a gradual derangement of trade conditions as we now understand them.

If the foreign markets for manufactures are soon to be narrowing, the same can be said of the markets for our food products. Agriculture is becoming more scientific and intense, and in a decade or two the United States will find that it will feed proportionally lesser foreigners abroad than now. Our exports and imports will decrease in proportion and our population will be increasing. Something must happen—a button must fly off somewhere. What are we to conclude from the logic of present and prospective events?

When we reach the stage outlined above the United States will have reached the climax of comparative economic independence. We shall buy and sell very little as far as foreign trade is concerned; we shall not have tasted of the delights of the protectionist's paradise—that delectable land which buys of no country but sells to all of them. That paradise is not only the acme of absurdity, but were it possible would be the utter negation of economic independence, for we might just as well be dependent on other nations for their goods as to be dependent on them in buying their money with our goods.

If, as I have assumed, the foreign trade of the world will ultimately be minimized in proportion to population, then the same holds good of domestic trade in general, for the causes in both cases are practically identical. Trusts and monopolies are aiding this tendency very strongly. Communities are working hard to be independent in a trade sense, and "keeping money in town" is the cry all over the land. The situation is a little more complex, but the perversion of the principle of self-support goes superbly on at home as well as abroad, for no community or nation can be truly self-supporting unless its workers are all at work. Judging from these indications the world must some day reach a point when foreign markets will be practically unknown. By that time the pressure of population and the diffusion of education will have set in motion reforms in politics and the organization of industry that will make the home market the all in all of trade and the material welfare of every citizen not the least of the aims and ends of the State. If we are not drifting in that direction, then some prophet or son of a prophet should explain.

H. W. PALMER.

Brooklyn, Jan. 9, 1901.

THE RECIPROCITY POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of your paper for many years, and an admirer of the same, I must say I was surprised at some of your remarks on the reciprocity question. I admit it is a fine doctrine when lived up to in the full meaning of the word, like strychnine, which is a fine medicine properly administered, but an overdose of either means death to the patient.

You say Mr. Kasson is an expert on such matters. I fail to see it exactly in the same light you mean it. Mr. Kasson spent a year or two visiting foreign countries, to see what they would like to do with us; then compiled a schedule of same, and sprung it like a thunderclap on the country, or those whom it concerned, as far as I can learn, without consulting those interested as to whether it meant life or death to them. So it came on the hosiery and knit goods manufacturers. Had that Kasson treaty gone into effect we should have had sad times among certain branches of the knit goods industry. As it is, I can speak for one mill that would have doubled its plant by this time, but the possible chances that said treaty might go into effect stopped it from building a large mill and doubling its production.

The knit goods industry of this country is not strong enough yet to walk alone. It needs all the protection it now has, which is stimulating it to branch out into a higher grade of goods, also full fashioned, such as are now imported, both in hosiery and underwear. A reduction of 20 per cent. on the tariff would have crippled all and retarded the knit goods growth for many years. Sure as the French treaty had gone into effect Germany would have followed suit, and they could have flooded this country with fashioned goods at less prices than we could make a much lower grade.

The balbriggan underewear, which is one of France's strongest points, would have come in at such prices that would have left the manufacturers of this country with scarce a leg to stand upon. Now, why should these industries be levied upon at the high rate proposed in the Kasson treaty without first being consulted as to how it would affect their interests? I fail to see the work of an expert in such proceedings.

There are industries in this country that have grown to be giants, whom no tariff at all would affect. In these lie the field for reciprocity; not the growing industries that France could wipe out in one season's trade.

If Mr. McKinley is an advocate of such a policy, then I am sorry I voted for him. I always understood the Republican Party to be strongly protectionist. SUB JUDICE.

New York, Jan. 11, 1901.

Trade in Manchuria.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to take exception to the position in your editorial of Jan. 8 about our trade in Manchuria. If we sell shoes in quantity in Timbuctoo and the Hottentots seize the country, should we protect our sales of shoes by doing something bad to the Hottentots? I think not. It is not [illegible] of our business either in Timbuctoo or in Manchuria to fool with those who may run those places.

That policy has led all the nations of Western Europe away from commercial supremacy into the business of feeding vast armies, while we, by pursuing a Christian policy of "hands off," are on top for a while, and may hope to stay there if we behave ourselves, but not if we don't.

New York, Jan. 11, 1901. W. B. W.

CHURCH AND WORKINGMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Thomas Conyngton, in last Sunday's TIMES, takes exception to certain statements made by me, and also asks a question to which I wish to make reply. Moreover, he accuses me of denouncing the "capitalistic press," which is directly at variance with what I did say about the newspapers, to which, rightly or wrongly, workingmen have come to apply that appellation. Instead of denouncing them, I expressly commended their editors for doing their duty—according to their point of view. Mr. Conyngton will please remember that I did not begin this discussion—although I seem to have become its storm centre—but was one of several contributors to a debate on the subject as to why more people did not go to church. My letter contained only my own personal views, and the results of several years' observation among the fellow-workers of my own trade. That there might be no misunderstanding upon this particular point, I took pains to emphasize it in the first two sentences.

The editor of THE TIMES, with commendable perspicacity, placed a head over the letter which expressed its meaning exactly—"A Workingman's Views." I am not a labor leader, but a plain, everyday worker trying to solve certain problems for myself and those for whom I am responsible—to paraphrase the words of Barrie's delightful Tommy, I am trying to find a way. Nor did my letter "voice a certain grievance of my class."

A grievance presupposes a wrong. I said that my observation led me to believe that thousands of workingmen had ceased churchgoing because they had become convinced "that the Church and her teachers are mainly against them in the fierce industrial battle now waging." That is not saying that the Church has wronged the workers, but it is saying that the Church, as she is generally represented, is not living up to the spirit of her Founder—a state of affairs which may be accounted for by pointing to the same unholy hand of "organized wealth," which I asserted in the second paragraph of my letter was now laying its blighting touch upon the higher institutions of learning in our land, a paragraph about which both Dr. Cuyler and Mr. Conyngton are discreetly silent.

Mr. Conyngton goes on to say that there is no evidence to support my statement, and cites "the latest and most helpful works upon social science," and "the current periodicals of the different denominations"; to which I reply that if he will throw all these aside, and in some way bring himself into personal contact with living, striving, working people, he will acquire a fund of information right from the great heart of the common people that will more than offset the fine-spun theories of books and periodicals.

Surely, Mr. Conyngton is not serious when he says that men and women are turning their backs on their early religious training because of "the relaxation of the former strictness of Sabbath observance, the attractions of cheap literature, Sunday excursions, bicycles, golf," &c. All these, of course, are admitted factors in the problem, but they are only the sequelae of a primary cause, and that primary cause is indifference and unbelief.

He asks why, in common fairness, the three religious leaders whom I mentioned are not as representative of the modern Church as Dr. Cuyler. I believe I shall keep quite within the limitations of a courteous debate when I reply that I think Mr. Conyngton knows quite well why they are not, for I had already given ample reasons for my own belief why they were not. To emphasize that belief, however, I will draw a parallel between the way one of these men and Dr. Cuyler solved the same problem. Dr. Cuyler says the young people of the fashionable church of which he was pastor erected a commodious building for working people, and called it the Cuyler Chapel. The other man found the means to erect a beautiful church, which was dedicated to God, and into that church he invited rich and poor to come on equal terms—no reserved pews for the purse-proud, no luxurious upholstery for the rich and plain benches for the poor, but all on an equal footing. And they came! In other words, he made a supreme effort to practice the doctrines which he taught. I am not indorsing those doctrines myself, nor am I saying that I believe in them personally. Nor do I say the contrary. The fact is, that has nothing whatever to do with the matter. The point is, the believed them, he taught them, and he also lived up to them in the strictest sense, and that is still another reason why I do not think Dr. Muhlenberg should be called a "representative of the attitude of the modern Church."

Looking at the matter from another point of view, and eliminating Dr. Cuyler from the discussion altogether, although carrying it on on the lines of his unwise speech, are workingmen to be blamed for losing respect for religious teachers who are led into heated political discussions on the stump? We have become accustomed to the efforts of a great political party to appropriate to its own use the symbol of our National Union. But can any thinking man help being shocked when he beholds one of the foremost men of a powerful religious denomination—to be specific, a Bishop of the Methodist Church—asserting that "every cause that has its growth in the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount will be helped and furthered" by the election of President McKinley? Bad as this is, it was surpassed by another Bishop of the same denomination, from one of whose speeches I cull the following gem:

"Shall we elect Bryan? No! a thousand times, no. I would rather go to sea with a boat of stone, with sails of lead, with oars of iron, with the wrath of God for a gale, and hell for a port!"

Last week a great meeting was held in one of the most fashionable churches of our city, of still another denomination. The Secretary of a Board of Foreign Missions delivered an address to a gathering made up of the foremost members of that denomination, lay and clerical, in the course of which he made the following astounding declaration:

"Paying a debt, and it is a peculiarly American trait, is looked upon ordinarily as paying for a dead horse. Yet there is no nobler duty that confronts the man in the business world than just this. We have to learn in this respect from the Chinese. Their New Year's Day is about Feb. 1. As the end of the year approaches all old debts are paid in order to begin the fresh year anew; and if it is necessary to sell property in order to clear the debt, the property is sold, but the debt is paid. We missionaries have learned this, and buy property about the time the market is overrun with it by owners who wish to sell in order to clear their accounts.

The morality of these operations, of which this clerical gentleman boasts, needs no comment. Surely, Mr. Conyngton will admit that in the light of all we know of the men I mentioned it is impossible to conceive of their allowing such a thing as that to go unrebuked in their presence. Consequently that is where, again, their attitude was different from that of the modern Church.

Much of what Mr. Conyngton says of workingmen's indifference to their own interest is only too true. But they can be roused, and they will leave their own political party, but the one who rouses them must be wholly disinterested and free from the suspicion of alliance with those who have exploited the people again and again. That is the test which, like Ithuriel's spear, reveals the false and the true. When Henry George came like John the Baptist, the voice of one crying in the wilderness—did they leave their parties then? Whether they will do so next Fall is as yet uncertain. They certainly will not in any great numbers, if the impression gets abroad that Dr. Cuyler speaks ex-cathedra, and it has already been decided in secret conclave, and before the delegates to the conventions have had a chance to be heard, that "excellent as are Mr. Cutting's views, they are not and will not be the issue." A decent respect for the opinion of those whose votes are necessary for the success of any alliance against Tammany Hall might have left the adoption or rejection of those views to the convention itself. If the matter is still open to debate, Dr. Cuyler is very culpable when by his positive assertion he gives the impression that it is not.

As a brief for the other side, Mr. Conyngton's letter is admirable, and it is marked by an unusually judicial spirit. But it fails to meet the issue. There is no use crying "Peace! Peace!" when there is no peace, and when the vital crux has not been solved. Encouraging efforts are making toward that end, however, and labor's interests are looking up. One of the brightest and most wholesome signs of the times is the effort of Bishop Potter to rouse the community to a sense of their civic duty. He speaks with equal plainness to high and low, and his words carry conviction for that reason. He is a student of the times, and foresees what is coming if this country if the present tendencies are not checked. So do Cardinal Gibbons, and Mr. Hewitt, and Mr. Cutting, and many others who are making noble efforts to stem the tide.

Let me assure Mr. Conyngton that I have no desire to darken the counsels of the Citizens' Union, to bring a railing accusation against the spirit of the times, or add to the breach that exists between the Church and the world's workers, between the unthinking rich and the thinking poor—the two most dangerous elements in our land. Quite the contrary happens to be the case.

WORKINGMAN.

Brooklyn, Jan. 8, 1901.

JUSTICE TO LUTHERANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow the writer, a regular reader and admirer of THE TIMES, to protest against the injustice done to the third largest Protestant denomination in the United States in your editorial of yesterday, a part of which reads as follows:

> The most important figures, regarded from the standpoint of the general welfare of the country, it will be generally conceded, are those of the bodies which represent the most of education, wealth, and general culture—the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Reformed, Congregational and Baptist bodies. These furnish the great majority of students in our colleges and universities, the most influential element in our cities.

The Episcopalians, one of the five above named, have nearly 1,000,000 fewer communicants than the Lutherans. The Reformed, if by that term is meant the Dutch Reformed—for the German Reformed is more akin to the Lutherans—another of the "most important" five selected, is strong in New York, but in the country at large is one of the very smallest denominations. So that if numbers be the test, the Lutherans should far and away have a leading place.

But you prefer the test, "The bodies which represent the most of education, wealth, and general culture. These furnish the great majority of students in our colleges and universities."

I would contend that here again the Lutherans may well contest the right to place. The Lutherans came originally from Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, &c. Germany, "the land of the modern Greeks," as Emerson terms it, has the finest university system in the world, and is the intellectual preceptress of the human mind. Sweden has the lowest percentage of illiteracy of any European or American country. A Church sprung from such a mental aristocracy, and abhorring emotional, revivalistic, and evangelistic measures, pursuing only educational religious methods, employing liturgic formulas for worship, and advancing only by conservative means, is a Church that one would think was entitled to be ranked among the "cultured" bodies.

"The Lutheran Church," wrote the late Dr. Schaff, "is the Church of theologians, her universities have been the glory of Germany for the last three hundred years, and her great critics and religious teachers have been the leading instructors of Christendom from the days of Luther until now." And as Germany is the origin and central molding power of the Lutheran Church in America, it is inevitable that this same literary pre-eminence should characterize her communion in the United States. No church bodies here are occupied with more scholarly questions of theology, liturgy, and ecclesiastical art than are the Lutherans. And their 160 periodicals in English, German, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic, and Finnish, with 44 colleges and 27 theological seminaries, with thousands of students, attest a prodigious intellectual activity not unworthy of the German speculative and generalizing mind.

In short, it strikes the writer as a curious error that a Church of trained scholars and theologians, like the Lutheran, which has outstripped all others in America in growth during the last ten years, having advanced 50 per cent., while the five you name have advanced but 24 per cent., and which last year added more churches and grew at a greater percentage in Greater New York than any other Protestant denomination, and which also last year outstripped all other Protestant bodies in the United States, adding 90,100 members, while the five Churches you name added only one-third as many, 30,000, and two of them, the Baptist and Dutch Reformed, actually lost members, if seems, the writer would remark, an inexplicable thing that such a conservative, scholarly, growing Church should not have a place among the great leading, influential, and cultured American Protestant denominations.

When we speak of "the country," we must widen our horoscope beyond New York alone. If we do this, it will be found that in 18 of the greatest cities in the country the Lutherans have 185,000 communicants, exceeding the Presbyterians in those cities by 22,000 and the Episcopalians by 27,000.

I not think your rejection of the great Lutheran Church in the United States from among those entitled to consideration on the ground of "education, wealth, and general culture" would be sustained by any leading college President or theologian. And I ask that you enter this my public dissent. CLERICUS.

New York, Jan. 8, 1901.

Whose Missionaries Are They?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in the Peking correspondence of THE TIMES under date of Jan. 5, when a meeting of the Protestant missionaries was held there, that a majority of the missionaries spoke on the subject * * * of the terms of the joint note of the powers to China. This joint note is a political document, and in the view and purpose of these missionaries, calling themselves Christian missionaries, should be utilized, so far as their influence can secure that end, to enforce among the Chinese the propagation of the Gospel (good news) of Jesus of Nazareth, or to get compensation from or cause punishment of that people, or both for their treatment of these missionaries, their fellows, and followers.

In my search after the proper and prescribed procedure for Christian missionaries, in cases where they were inhospitably treated, I found in an old record just what Jesus of Nazareth had laid down as the proper procedure in such cases. It may be a surprise to some persons (Chinese?) that nowhere could there be found in that old record any mention by Jesus of "joint notes" or treaties, nor any reference to calling on politicians, or the wealthy, for aid, in the order of procedure given by Him to His missionaries. Here is what I found:

> He commanded them that they should take nothing for journey, save a staff only; no scrip, (bills of exchange,) no bread, no money in purses; but shod with two shoes, and not put two coats on. (no trunks?) And He said unto them, "In what place soever ye enter into a home, there abide till ye depart from that place. And whosoever shall not receive you, nor hear you, when you depart thence, shake off the dust under your feet for a testimony against them."

The record then provides for the day and order of the punishment, but no mention of soldiers, "joint notes," or treaties, but the record says that His missionaries then "went out and preached—that men should repent."

Now, Mr. Editor, that's all the order I find originally given to the missionaries of Jesus. No provision for missionary fund or army aid, but to go as poor men. From this I have concluded that these latter-day missionaries are not of Jesus' stripe; not exactly. Am I in error?

SENEX.

New York, Jan. 8, 1901.

Dr. Savage and Socialism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES this morning quotes Dr. Savage as having said much concerning Socialism in his sermon of yesterday. If Dr. Savage had any idea what Socialism meant he would never have said that the world began with it and it was barbaric. The world began with anarchy, and Socialism, as Socialists understand it, is an evolution. It has not been on earth within historic times, and it will not be here universally until the rich and the poor are sufficiently educated to see an injustice in the fact that the wealth, made by the people, is at the mercy of the generosity of Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegie.

With due thanks to all the millionaires for their enormous donations, the startling fact still remains that the vast majority of the people labor a great part of their waking hours for the wealth which brings out a débutante one day and furnishes diamond crowns and necklaces for a bride the next. E. W. B.

New York, Jan. 7, 1901.

REFORM IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel an interest in the pending city reform campaign, or rather my interest centres chiefly in the method of conducting the campaign and the efforts of unreformed men and editors to make New York what they consider "respectable." That it is terribly in need of reform is apparent to all not connected with Tammany; but how to do it when a thorough reform would be as distasteful to a large majority as none at all is not clear.

So far as I can see, the only reform sought is to make the city outwardly respectable. Even Bishop Potter seems to have no expectation of doing anything more than this. It is not even clear that he wishes to do more, though one would think that a clergyman and a Bishop would greatly desire to purify the city internally as well as externally. This could be done, approximately at least, by taking disorderly women off the streets and out of their houses when the evidence was clear, and colonizing them in some lonely spot in the north wilderness or in Labrador, where, with Christian matrons and general Christian care and instruction, some of them at least might be reformed, and the rest be kept from leading the innocent in "the way of hell, going down to the chambers of death." But I fancy that there are many "respectable" citizens of New York and other cities who do not wish these dens of infamy suppressed. And that is one of the impediments in the way of real reform.

The curse of our civilization is the liquor traffic, which causes more crime and entails more taxes than all other evils combined. But the city people do not see it in that light, and go on hugging this monstrous evil and trying to minimize its horrors by enlarging the police force or by reducing the number of saloons. Liquor is the most costly item of all social festivities, and hardly a man, not even the clergymen, who attend political or civic banquets raise a voice against it. Indeed, so popular and general are the liquor-drinking customs that the average clergyman dare not say a word for prohibition, and in many cases would not if he could. Few men can rise above their environment, and a clergyman who lives and moves among and draws a salary from a congregation favoring the liquor traffic becomes measurably saturated with their sentiments and adopts them with little question. His "bread and butter" depend, as he thinks, on pleasing his constituency, and therefore he preaches to please them first and finds arguments for it afterward. The result is seen in the insignificant prohibition vote annually cast in New York, the number being less than the number of clergymen. They will be vociferous for "reform," but dare not ask for anything more than the whitewashing reform already referred to.

As for the newspapers, they, too, are for reform, but what sort of reform? Will a reform that closes the saloons on Sunday, in accordance with law, be welcome to the publishers and editors of the Sunday papers? Sunday is the Christian Sabbath, a day for rest, religious instruction and meditation, with secular cares and labors laid aside as far as possible; but do the Sunday publishers aid in this good work? Their one purpose is to make money, and to do it they openly defy the Christian sentiment that holds the Sabbath in reverence. Because Sunday is a day of leisure, they seek to thrust their peculiar wares into the homes of weak church members and because the latter often yield to the temptation they assert that there is a "long-felt want" for the Sunday papers that justifies their issue. It is much the same with the railway magnates. They first run Sunday trains, secure patronage by the temptation, and then establish Young Men's Christian Associations along their lines to take off the curse and prove their piety. This secularization of the Sabbath is one of the most powerful agencies for demoralizing society and bringing about the conditions which justify reform in the cities; but as long as "the great dailies" make fortunes by it it seems likely to continue.

Then, as to the professional politicians of both parties—what interest have they in reform measures? The voters on whom they largely depend—Tammany in particular—are foreigners, whose only regard for Sunday is as a day of sensuality and sport. It is often urged that as they are habitual drinkers and Sunday despisers we should accept their tastes and gratify them! This is shabby and shameful logic. When they come here to better their condition, they should accept our laws and usages; or, if they do not like them, let them return to their old homes. We have no occasion to copy either the politics or the social usages of foreign countries, and the men who advocate this course are simply pandering to sensuality and vice, and aiding to make New York the sort of Sodom that it is.

Another impediment to reform is the attitude of the rich. Except when seeking for the "honor" involved in an election to office, they are absorbed in money getting or amusements. Extravagant taxation troubles them but little. When they fail to "sweat off" high assessments it is cheaper to pay the taxes than to be assessed to aid reforms in which they have slight interest or none. It has been publicly charged (and not denied) of one eminent honor-seeker that when a candidate for Congress some years back he went to all the saloons in his district and left money for free treats, to be used at the discretion of the saloon managers. Every man on the reform ticket, when it is made up, including the candidates for judges, will be assessed at a high figure to meet "legitimate expenses," and any man who "kicks" will be summarily kicked off, because reform costs money.

Then as to the "boss" on the reform side, modest Mr. Platt; is he enthusiastic for reform? What idea of reform has he beyond electing men who will do his bidding in the distribution of patronage? Any candidate whom he cannot control he will oppose, as he did when that innocuous reformer, Seth Low, was the candidate. His only conception of reform is patronage, and with tens of thousands ready to follow his bidding, the reform prospect is rather dark.

For fifty years or more this reform cry has been raised in New York. Reform Mayors such as Tiemann, Opdyke, Hewitt, and Strong, have slipped in occasionally, but not one was ever re-elected, nor did their administrations result in any permanent change as to "vice" or the mitigation of the liquor curse. The charter has been repeatedly changed, and costly investigations made to locate and fix responsibility; but all in vain. In a few months the old conditions reasserted themselves, and it is safe to say that will always be the result until the body politic itself undergoes reform. The worst of the population, amounting to one-half or more, want no reform at all. The other part only want a surface reform, one that recognizes God and Mammon with equal reverence. There is no thought of self-sacrifice for the public good; no desire to do what is right because it is right; no recognition of religious duty in the matter. New York is what it is because its moral condition makes it so. S. P.

Rhinebeck, Jan. 10, 1901.

THE TAX RATE AND SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see with dismay that the taxation of this unhappy Island of Manhattan is to be again materially increased during the current year. The burden is becoming intolerable, and the value of real estate in all but certain limited quarters is showing the effect, as other investments are much safer and better.

Is there any hope for the future, or must we see our property virtually confiscated for the benefit of political rings, Tammany and Platt-Roosevelt? As between the two parties there seems to be little choice. Tammany is and always has been in expressibly corrupt and vile, protecting and sharing in the gains of every form of vice and crime, but nevertheless the awful burden of taxation now bearing on the people of this Island of Manhattan is largely due to the opposite party.

It was Platt who "jammed through" the city consolidation, which in one year increased the taxes in Manhattan by 60 per cent.; it is the Republicans at Albany who compel the city to pay 70 per cent. of the taxes of the State; it is the Republicans who passed the infamous "rate of wages" law for this city, under which over 20,000 claims against the corporation are now in litigation; it is these same country Republicans who order us to do this and do that at our own expense, no matter what we want ourselves or what the cost may be. It was Gov. Morton who, by Platt's order, filled the State Board of Tax Equalization with three country Republicans; it was Gov. Roosevelt who last Spring, against the protest of the city authorities, "jammed through" the Davis School bill, which alone will increase our taxes $5,000,000 for the present year. Even Controller Coler has schemes for the future which would land us all in the poorhouse.

Personally I have never thought that decent government was possible under universal suffrage, and the existing state of affairs in this city and State has fully convinced me of the fact. It is an absurd and ruinous system. Can anything still be done to save our homes? X.

New York, Jan. 7, 1901.

THE POLICE AND THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading of the discoveries of the New York "crusaders" of various names and numbers, one cannot help, at this distance, wondering why the first and most obvious step and the essential step, sooner or later, is not a clean sweep of the police, from Commissioners to last-appointed patrolman. There is no break or variation in the testimony that through all administrations, under all Commissioners, the stream of pollution continues to flow in "the force." As the class formerly called "the well-nows" by your contemporary, The Post, used to say, "after all, New York is a well-governed city"—meaning no more than that Fifth Avenue was kept reasonably clean—so the same sort of men continue to advance the unimportant proposition that "there are honest men in the police ranks."

That may be true in some esoteric sense, but when Col. Erhardt tells us—as every one who has had to do with the body knows—that the thieves' honor principle, to lay down the shield rather than not shield a "pal," is the first rule of conduct for every policemen, we ought to be able to see that the police is a huge conspiracy against the public, and that every man who has been taught the principles and trained in its traditions is unfit for public service.

It is this practical conspiracy of which Tammany avails itself rather than creates, and it is the exercise of irresponsible power over the poor and tempted classes, a most real tyranny that has grown up largely by means of the "standing together" of the police and the police authorities, aided by the large and undefined jurisdiction granted to or assumed by the police courts (to whom anything distasteful to the police is "disorderly conduct") that enables Tammany to maintain its majorities and to keep in existence "the Croker classes."

To one looking on at the game, it seems of prime importance for the restoration of decency in New York to do two things that a Republican Legislature ought to be glad to do if the machines are not really in league—first, wipe clean the police slate and start fresh, for inexperience would be cured in time, while experience in corruption only propagates corruption; and, second, define the crimes of which City Magistrates have jurisdiction so that these officers will cease to be exceptions to the Anglo-Saxon principle of government by law. W. A. S.

Covington, Va., Jan. 10, 1901.

Ramapo Men on Reform Committee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's TIMES appears the report of an address delivered by Controller Coler in which he asserts that one of the reform committees has in its membership two of the largest Ramapo stockholders. Of course if that is the committee of "five" no one will be in the slightest degree concerned, because whatever of good comes to the city from that committee is just so much unexpected gain. If, however, that is the committee of "fifteen" it at once becomes a matter of the gravest import. The city has a right to demand that no member of that committee shall be an object of just suspicion, and any Ramapo stockholder should in common decency resign.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON HOPSON.

New York, Jan. 7, 1901.

Status of District Leaders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Keller, as one of Tammany's Committee of Five, declared in an interview with a TIMES reporter that he did not know how a district leader could be got rid of. "The leader of a district," he says, "is a regularly elected official; chosen by his followers, and entitled to a seat in the councils of the main body of the society. The case," he says further, "is analogous to a Senator who, by right of vote, is entitled to a seat in the Senate."

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to call this talk, in Mr. Moss's words, "arrant nonsense." I remember very well the time when "Phil" Wissig, Tammany leader of the "Ate," as member of Assembly, made himself obnoxious through some remarks in a debate over woman's rights. The storm created by Wissig's remarks was so strong that Croker ordered Wissig to meet him, and on the same day, by simple request of the "Boss" Wissig resigned his leadership. Will Mr. Keller deny this, or will he make us believe that it could not be done again?

Allow me the further remark that the Committee of Five is adroitly endeavoring to "change colors" in our crusade against vice.

It is not the red lanterns on the lower east side, but the green lanterns all over the city, where the real dangers are brooding. V. EBER.

New York, Jan. 11, 1901.

Necessity of Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the proposed ordinance requiring owners of corner lots to place upon the property the names or numbers of the streets, I wish to say that when complied with it will be most helpful not only to strangers within our gates, but to the residents. I recently had occasion to ride up Madison Avenue and wanted to get off the car at Eightieth Street, and kept looking for a sign giving the number of the street, but, failing to find it, I had to leave my seat and step out to the conductor to know "where we were at." After looking about and taking his bearings he said: "Seventy-second Street." I asked him how he could tell. He smiled a smile. "I wouldn't know what street it is, only from the shapes of the houses on the corners," said he.

The few signs I did see, the number was on the street side of the lamp, and as we flew by I failed to catch the number. It seems to me that the street gas lamps on the corners could be used to advantage. For instance, on the avenue side should appear the name of the avenue and under it the number of the street. On the street side of the lamp should appear the number of the street and under it the name of the avenue, and written in large, plain block letters, occupying the entire side of the lamp.

It would be well in the coming ordinance to stipulate the style of lettering and size, or the property owners might, in exercising their tastes, have the signs written in fancy lettering or so small as not to be readily seen and yet be complying with the law.

I h

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

The New Year.

The frosty air was sweet with bells,
The winds were bitter cold.
I saw a knight in crystal mail
Come riding o'er the wold;
His cheek was young, his eye was bright,
His brow untouched with care;
Beneath his glittering helmet shone
A wealth of sunny hair.

Behind him paced a splendid train:
A violet-strewing maid,
A graceful youth with roses crowned
In silken green arrayed,
A dame with robes of flaming gold
Purple and crimson bright,
And last a silver-bearded King
Folded in ermine white.

The young knight met an aged man
In armor like his own;
They tilted in the snowy field,
The elder was o'erthrown.
Clocks struck and trumpets loudly blew,
The chimes played far and near,
So with the Seasons at his back,
Rode in the brave New Year.
—MINNA IRVING in The Criterion.

Deadwood Camp, St. Helena.

Mrs. John Richard Green in The Nineteenth Century.

My journey to Deadwood Camp took me up hillsides that deepened from day to day the melancholy of my first impression. Nothing there but stones and patches of cactus, withered, yellow, and old. In some more sheltered spots a few trees still struggle desperately against annihilation; trees snapped off short by the wind, while some lower branch, bending round and about to find shelter, apes the part of the main trunk; trees bent double till the topmost bough enters the earth and forms a dry, barren arch; trees that literally crawl along the ground for safety. In the rare spots where there is half an acre or so of level ground, a shanty rises with a roof of corrugated iron, a little veranda, perhaps, and a patch of bananas—all lying under the same ceaseless wind, all in the same stage of obscure and shabby forlornness. What a sordid nature, tattered and battered, ignoble, dingy, vulgar, and unashamed! Everything is foreign, dejected, incongruous. The Kafir thorn, the African palm, the Indian banyan, the Scotch fir, the Port Jackson willow, are not at home, but transported, as it were, to a friendless inn. The beautiful cardinal bird, whose scarlet plumage flames among the cactus and the tormented thorn, looks incredibly homeless and strayed, like a paroquet escaped in the London streets. You already see its natural doom—to be snared and sold to the man-of-war lying in the harbor.

And the very people—what are they? Descendants of Chinese, French settlers before the revolution, West Africans, Malays, Welshmen, men of Lancashire, varied cargoes of negroes landed from slave ships, and to these add sailors of an English man-of-war, a West Indian regiment, a body of artillery, the Gloucestershire Militia, a company of Cape boys as mule drivers, and Kroo prisoners of war. Portuguese coins are dug up, and plaques of Dutch delft with Bible stories on them. Relics of Napoleon are multiplied. Over that melancholy cinder fortress seems still to hang the shadow of its first human inhabitant, flung there with every limb and feature mutilated, and a few slaves to fulfill for him the functions for which he had no longer hands or feet.

Earl Li's Secretary.

From The Century.

Here is Mr. Pethick's description of a Chinese soldier which he made to me while ours were drilling in the compound: "The Chinese will go out to war with his fan in one hand, his bird-cage in the other, his paper umbrella over his shoulder. At night, no matter how bright a moonlight there may be, instead of the umbrella he will carry a lighted lantern." Mr. Pethick was Li-Hung-Chang's private secretary and interpreter, and expected to follow him to Canton. He has been here over thirty years, and is very fond of the Chinese, and is perfectly devoted to Li-Hung-Chang. One of his special duties as private secretary was to read him to sleep every night. Mr. Conger relates a little incident which happened to Li when he came here to call on the Minister. On entering the drawing-room his valet let go of his arm to pass through a narrow door. Li stumbled, and fell his whole length into the room. This was very mortifying to him, and he turned and remarked to the valet: "I will throw you into boiling lard when we get home." Mr. Pethick and Mr. Cheshire (the interpreter,) both Americans, came together to China as young men. They lived and dressed like the natives, even wearing queues, so as to be better able to mix with them and study the language.

Modern Science of Map Making.

From The World's Work.

The textbooks which our schoolchildren used 100 years ago told them nothing of the Rocky Mountains or the ranges of the Pacific Slope. The exploration of three-fourths of our vast domain has been the work of our Government and private citizens. In a broad sense, it has been well done; and in the past twenty-one years it has been succeeded by detailed studies and surveys which should be specially mentioned, for they are a phase of exploration which has been carried out on a large scale only in the nineteenth century, and which is essential to the production of the most accurate maps. No topographic feature or town or the distribution of economic resources can be mapped with the greatest attainable accuracy till these surveys are made. They involve, first, the preparation of a topographic map showing the relief or inequalities of the surface, the drainage, and the works of man, such as roads, railroads, boundaries, and towns; second, the geologic map, printed in colors upon the topographic base map, showing the distribution of the rock formations, solils, useful minerals, artesian waters, &c. These surveys and the resulting maps are one of the most scientific developments of geographic research in this century. They have been completed in all countries of Europe except in Norway, Spain, Turkey, and some of the Balkan States. The great survey of India is one of the monuments of cartography, and similar surveys are far advanced in Algeria and Tunis. The topographic work has been carried on by our General Government, with the assistance of a few States, into all the States and Territories, and nearly a third of our entire area has now been completed. The labor is enormous and costly, and many years will elapse before the whole country can be mapped with the refinement and accuracy that characterize the map sheets of the most of Europe.

Inherited Observation.

From The Westminster Review.

The natives inhabiting the Andaman Islands are compelled to wander through intensely dense jungle in search of food. To enable them to find their way through this thick forest they are in the habit of marking trees as they move along, and carefully noticing irregularities of the ground, so forming a trail, by means of which they can guide their steps. Their powers of observation in these matters become so keen that it would almost seem the Andamanese possessed a faculty beyond the cognizance of more civilized people.

An Andamanese infant, having been deserted by his parents, was taken into the house and reared on the premises of the European chaplain residing on the central station of the islands. When this lad had reached the age of ten years the chaplain brought him to Calcutta. The day after arriving in that city, while walking over the Maidan, we were suddenly surrounded by a dense fog. Our party came to a stand and were discussing the advisability of remaining where we were until the fog lifted rather than lose our way in it, when the Andamanese boy, who was with us, hearing the discussion, said he thought he could find his way back over the Maidan, or open grass plain, in spite of the fog. He looked a few yards back, for he could see nothing beyond that distance, and recognized a stone which he said we had passed, and then a clump of grass, and so on, following from point to point various objects on the ground, until we reached the main road, and then home without difficulty. The boy said he had paid no particular attention to the various objects on the ground as he passed them in his walk, but he said he must have seen them and had no difficulty in recognizing them again. It would seem that this lad had inherited a keen faculty of observation, such as that which his progenitors possessed; our contention is that, as the color and form of his peculiar hair, skin, and features depended on specialized organic matter passed on to him by his parents, so also the physical conformation of his brain, and, therefore, his fundamental mental qualities, were derived from his ancestors.

We can thus, perhaps, faintly comprehend how it is that our inherited faculties of thought, feeling, and action are intimately related to and limited by our present organization, being fixed in the molecular structure of our brain-cells. These faculties differ only from the instincts of the lower animals in that human beings possess more highly organized and a greater quantity of nerve elements in their brains in proportion to the size of their bodies.

Baireuth.

From The North American Review.

Baireuth is the last place to go to for the ideal artist, and yet, though the Baireuth performances are far from perfect, those given elsewhere are always something of a compromise in comparison. For, in the Bayreuth Theatre, the singer's chief difficulty was solved by Wagner himself. By sinking the orchestra in a pit he made it possible for the singer to whisper if he wants to (and that is not too often) and yet be heard above the orchestra. The effect of this device is astounding; the orchestration of "Tristan," which elsewhere may seem an unwieldy mass of sound that forces the singer to shout or stand agape, is at Baireuth a fine lacework accompaniment, full of wonderful detail and capable of the minutest shades. It seems to be the most difficult of a conductor's many difficult duties to obtain a real piano from a full Wagnerian orchestra; for it is not until every member of the band has got his part thoroughly into his head, and on his fingers or lips, as the case may be, that anything approaching a piano is to be hoped for. In "Tristan," which is very fully scored, there are passages in which it is well nigh impossible not to cover the voice. How seldom, outside Baireuth, does Isolde succeed in making herself heard all through the Liebestod!

The Citizen and the State.

From The Monthly Review.

In the Roman and Greek idea of government the citizen was nothing beside the State, and could claim no rights from it. His liberty was protected from the tyranny of one man, but he was subjected to the absolute despotism of the republic. Acts of the most flagrant injustice were the consequences of such a system of government. A very similar view of the relative position of the State and the citizen was held in the Italian city republics, and was one of the chief causes of their overthrow. But in modern times this conception has been considerably modified. The practical embodiment of the new order of ideas is the British Constitution. It protects the rights of the citizen not only against despotism, but also against violence and abuse of power on the part of the majority. There may be occasional injustice and violation of the law, but public opinion feels so strongly on the subject that, in England at least, they are now almost impossible. In Continental States, where the political conscience is less developed, the rights of the citizen are not so sacred, but there is a constant improvement, and we have recently seen a clear proof that the violation of the rights of the citizen by order of those in authority can excite an outburst of purely altruistic indignation all over the world. That that outburst failed in its object in this particular instance is of no consequence. The fact that an obscure French officer, whose name five years ago no one had heard of, should suffer an unjust and terrible punishment for political reasons raised a storm of hatred against his persecutors, and this in itself proves that there is a certain moral sense in political matters when foreign relations are not called into question.

The Manager's Eagle.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Stage properties in the early days of the nineteenth century were of the most primitive kind, and sometimes were lacking altogether. One night the play was an adaptation from "Der Freyschütz," the act where Walter has to shoot an eagle.

Walter was there, gun in hand, ready to aim at the royal bird. But—no royal, or, indeed, any other specimen of the feathered race was forthcoming.

Mr. Lee, the manager, was, as was his wont, seated in a chair at the wings.

"Where's the bird?" he shouts. No one knows; a regular scrimmage behind the scene while the stage waits!

"Can't you find it, any of you?" (A pause.) "Then, by the big D——, here goes my wig!" which he snatched from off his head and flung across the stage.

Walter shoots! The deed is done! The royal bird falls! The audience applauds vociferously, little knowing that 'tis the manager's wig doing duty as an eagle!

When Christmas Is Over.

The drum in a corner lies forlorn,
A hole in its head unmended;
While battered and bent is the Christmas horn—
Its mission on earth is ended.
The skates are nicked and covered with rust.
And now to the past are ceded;
The books, with eagerness once discussed,
Repose on the shelf, unheeded.

The doll has ruined her wardrobe all,
Her bed no more is slept on,
But out in the maze of the dim-lit hall
She is often rudely stepped on.
The candy is only a morsel wee,
Too stale for further dwindling;
The dried remains of the Christmas tree
Are at last reduced to kindling.

The cat and the dog have resumed their cares,
After a rapt vacation;
The cook in her sanctum daily bears
Full many a visitation.
For Santa Claus in the neighborhood
Of the distant pole now snoozes,
And Willie makes up for the time he was good,
And Jene is as bad as she chooses.
—EDWIN L. SABIN in Leslie's Weekly.

Good Eyesight.

From The Spectator.

Mr. N. Chevalier, the well-known artist who accompanied the late Duke of Edinburgh on many of his travels, was once going from Dunedin to Lyttelton, New Zealand, by steamer. Anxious to catch the earliest glimpse of the coast, he went on deck at dawn, and was alarmed to see that the vessel was heading straight on to the land. Calling the officer's attention to the fact, he was told that it was only a fog bank. The artist maintained his point, but the second officer looked and confirmed his mate. The artist then said: "Well, gentlemen, I will back my artist's eye against your sailor's eye, and I say that what you mistake for a fog bank is a low range of hills, and there is a range of mountains appearing above them." But he was only laughed at, until the Captain coming on deck found, in the growing light, that the artist was right and the seamen wrong. The vessel was out of its course, and there was only just time to avert disaster. The helmsman was dismissed in disgrace, and the course given to the new steersman, but the vessel's head still pointed landward—the compass was all wrong. The cause was discovered later. A commercial traveler had brought a box of magnets on board and deposited them in a stern cabin, causing what might have been a fatal deflection of the compass. To return to the question of interpretation. The artist was dealing with the appearances which his eye was trained to see and his mind to interpret. A speck on the horizon might have remained a mere speck to him long after the sailors had interpreted the speck into a vessel of definite rig. There can be little doubt that the trained eye is accompanied by a sort of mental seeing, an instinct outrunning optics.

Cavalry and Sandhurst.

From The Nineteenth Century.

One great blot in the Sandhurst system is that from its very commencement, so to speak, the cavalry are left out in the cold. Cavalry commissions generally fall to the lot of the dunces in the examination, because the more successful competitors elect to go into the infantry. Again, at Sandhurst, the whole system is directed to the education of the infantry, and not of the cavalry, yet in war the cavalry are the eyes of the army; the safety of the whole body depends on the vigilance of the cavalry scouts, and the most cunningly laid schemes for surprising or attacking the enemy may be altogether defeated by the negligence or ignorance of a cavalry subaltern. What, then, can be more injurious to the service than this neglect of the cavalry? Yet the reason is not far to seek. An officer cannot live in the cavalry unless he has a private income of £450; that branch of the service, therefore, is avoided by the thoughtful cultivated youth who proposes to make the army his profession, and the cavalry is generally left to the wealthier and less devoted soldier, brave, no doubt, but having at heart interests more important to him than soldiering, though willing enough, it must be admitted, to fight and to die like an English gentleman.

Mediaeval Constantinople.

From "Constantinople." By W. Holden Hutton.

First and most prominently it was a great commercial centre. Subordinate to its commerce were its art, rich and wonderful though that was, its military power, even its popular and all-embracing religious ideas. Commerce influenced all these. It gathered together all the nations of the earth, and it inspired them with greed for its treasures. * * * All the traffic of Asia naturally came that way; the great caravans of Central Asia, the trade of Palestine, Asia Minor, Persia, even Egypt, journeyed naturally to the New Rome. So naturally was Constantinople the centre of trade that she acted as a sort of universal banker. Her coins were in use in India and in distant England. And the merchants who made their living in Constantinople had, like those of the Hansa in London, their own permanent settlements. You may see to-day the great khans or caravanserais where the merchants and pilgrims congregate, the walls strong to resist attack, the gates closed at nightfall, the arrangements for common meals and common ablutions; and as you pass by you see the dark figures clustering in the doorways, or sitting on the marble steps, in their picturesque colors, and with that strange far-away look on their faces that you learn to know so well in the land where there is never any more pressing need than repose, or any delight more sweet. The custom of these great common lodgings, and very often the buildings themselves, go back far into the Middle Ages. In the thirteenth century they held great colonies of merchants, strong for mutual combination and defense.

Greeting the New Year.

Father, we cannot see the way
That leads before us through the year,
But still we know that, day by day,
Our hearts shall recognize Thee near;
And so, before Thy Sacred Shrine,
We pray that each may well fulfill
The promptings of Thy grace divine
To do, and love, Thy Holy Will.

What dangers in our road can fall,
When Thee we have for Light and Guide?
Thine Eye, that watcheth over all,
Will care for us whate'er betide;
Thus, looking back, we have no fear,
Nor holds the future aught of dread;
We brush away each trembling tear,
And smile, with perfect trust, instead.
—AMADEUS in Donahoe's.

How William Is Kaiser.

From McClure's Magazine.

It is one of William's pleasures to show himself and his family frequently to his people, and the royal carriage may be seen at all hours on the streets of Berlin. The Kaiser's departure from the palace is always signaled by the fall of a flag, which serves as a notification to the people to prepare for his appearance among them. Nearly every afternoon he rides out, usually in uniform, with some of the staff officers, galloping down the Linden and into the Thiergarten, where he often spends hours in exercise. The Kaiser appears to better advantage on horseback than when standing, being tall of body. He has a great variety of uniforms, and one may see him many times and never see him clothed twice alike. This is one manifestation of his well-known love of display and pageantry. He loves the outward garb of royalty, the symbols of power, and he uses them without stint. Not long ago an American professor attended a reception in the royal palace, given by the Kaiser to an association of scientists, at which William appeared in the gorgeous robes of royalty, preceded by liveried chamberlains bearing the crown and insignia. It was a most impressive display, and when the professor came away he said to a friend:

"I am a republican to the backbone, but I believe that if monarchs are necessary they should be monarchs of the last bit of gold lace, just as William is Kaiser."

The next day this friend had an audience with the Kaiser, and in the course of the conversation told him what the American professor had said. The Kaiser laughed heartily.

"That is exactly what I believe," he said. "Dom Pedro of Brazil illustrated the folly of trying to be a republican on a throne."

To Grow the Rubber Plant.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

Keep the rubber plant clean by giving it a soap bath. Tall plants can be made to branch by cutting off the tops. But young plants growing to the height of three or four feet in one straight stalk will generally be found more satisfactory, as they will have a larger, finer foliage than old branching plants ever have. When growth is taking place use a fertilizer, as its demands on the soil are great, and ordinary soils are not rich enough to supply all its needs. The secret of the successful culture of the rubber plant consists in always feeding it well at the times when a good deal of food is needed—and by this it will be understood that I refer to its periods of growth—and never allowing it to become rootbound. Keep the plant always going ahead, and avoid any treatment that will check its development. If you would have a vigorous and healthy specimen. The rubber plant requires a much stronger light than the palm, therefore it is not as well adapted to room decoration in places some distance from the window as the palm is.

The Science of Kites.

Cromwell Childe in the Metropolitan Magazine.

The exploring of the upper air, with its relation to meteorology and health, is the underlying principle of all the Eddy efforts. Some of the interesting things he and his kites have done may be briefly set down here. He took the first mid-air photograph in the Western Hemisphere on May 30, 1895, thirty feet above the ground. On June 5th, 1896, he took the first double mid-air photograph, (with two cameras,) on May 30th, 1899, the first triple, (with three cameras.) It was on Feb. 4, 1891, that he accomplished one of the most important conquests of the air, the sending up of the first self-recording thermometer. This ascent was 600 feet, and scientific literature has since been enriched by some 3,000 records.

Aug. 4, 1894, at Blue Hill, the first thermograph mounted into the air to a distance of 1,500 feet. This may be recalled as one of the most vital occasions of Mr. Eddy's scientific life, because throughout the world this system of getting ink records in mid-air by mechanism has now been universally adopted in the observatories of Europe.

Then came the meteorgraph, practically a portable observatory sent into the air, making records on a revolving drum run by clockwork. It does its work aloft automatically and registers barometric pressure, temperature, moisture, and wind velocity. It is sent up in a shelter of wicker work to keep off the rays of the sun.

Of itself, it should be understood, a kite is of comparatively little scientific service, though one of Mr. Eddy's pet theories is that the "house" kite may be coated with tinfoil and serve as a collector of atmospheric electricity while in the air. The kite, however, is really an aerial vehicle. Its functions, according to this kite scientist's programme, are cameras, flags, signal lights, boxes containing signals, (a slow match releasing trap-doors of compartments at certain intervals, parachutes, etc., then dropping,) and scientific instruments.

English University Ideals.

From The National Review.

Some one—was it Swift?—once headed a chapter "On the Mountains of Holland." Then followed the chapter: "There Are No Mountains in Holland." Similarly, the scoffer, writing of undergraduate ideals, is tempted to put at the head of his discourse "On Undergraduate Ideals," "There Are No Undergraduate Ideals"—Finis.

It is certainly true that very few undergraduates have any very clearly defined ideals. The average young Oxonian is quite content to live on quietly at Oxford; with good, plain food, plenty of exercise, and sufficient reading to give him an appetite for amusing himself, he is perfectly happy. Oxford is such an absorbing place that if the undergraduate is fond of idealizing, he will probably connect his ideal with Alma Mater. He thinks there is no place in the world like Oxford, no life like 'Varsity life. He idealizes the Oxford Theatre, the Union, or, may be, one of the more or less exclusive undergraduate clubs, the Oxford cabs, the country around Oxford. The one thing that he grumbles at is the dinner in Hall; all else, except, perhaps, the Proctorial system, is perfection. If he has any thought beyond his 'Varsity career, he dreams of a snug little place under the Government, an office where the clerks—like the fountains in Trafalgar Square—play from 10 to 4. A charming little wife, perhaps, as well, who will permit smoking in the drawing room; but, as a rule, he is content to let his thoughts play freely over Oxford, and resigns himself, with what grace he may, to reading enough to get through the necessary examinations, spending his leisure joyously.

Let it not be thought that this is the ideal of all university men. It is, perhaps, the ideal of the average university man, in so far as he has an ideal at all. It should be remembered that a very large number of men come up solely to amuse themselves, and at the same time to get a little of that polish for which a university education is so justly famous.

The French Cage.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Dubourg's real name was Victor de la Cassagne, a journalist of Holland, who had taken the liberty of censuring the acts of the King of France, Louis XV. This criticism appeared in a public print at Frankfort. Although he was living beyond the borders of French territory, at Leyden, in Holland, he was not safe from the emissaries of Louis. The agents of the royal police succeeded in gaining possession of his person and conveying him to Mont St. Michel. There he was confined in the cage. Touched by his supplications, the Prior of the abbey consented to send a letter to his wife at Leyden, the mother of four children, acquainting her with the fact that he was alive, but entombed in the cells of Mont St. Michel. He was certainly entombed! Overcome by despair and by the sufferings and privations which he had endured, Dubourg died in the night of Aug. 27, 1746. In the morning his body was found almost devoured by a legion of rats. The State papers contain an account of the burial of "the body of a man named Dubourg, aged about thirty-six years, who died in a cage situated in the castle of the town, where he had been detained by the order of his Majesty." It is creditable to the humanity of Charles X. that when he visited the island fortress as Count d'Artois in 1777, he ordered the cage to be destroyed. This command was not carried out, though the cage was no longer used as a place of confinement until Louis Philippe visited Mont St. Michel in 1837, when he caused it to be broken up before his eyes. The present cage is a restoration and exact representation of this ancient relic of barbaric tyranny.

Workmen's Comfort and Efficiency.

From The Engineering Magazine.

The introduction of steam power into the manufacturing world drove the little blacksmith's shop, shoe shop, the country dairy, and weaver's loom from the village into the city and opened many new problems. In those early days the small workman found it best to consider carefully the physical, moral, and mental welfare of his apprentice and his assistant. If it paid the small employer to do this, it will pay the great employer many fold more to have the same thoughtfulness for the hundreds or thousands in his employ. The difficulty will be to determine what is needed for this adjustment, and how to accomplish the arrangement even with the needs recognized. It would seem, however, that all will agree that among the essentials to economic production and a proper adjustment of relations are opportunity for thorough training of the workman and his co-operation in saving and in perfect manufacture.

Attention to personal comfort is another of the essentials in the recognition of the needs of employes. By this is meant thoughtfulness for comfort in work—proper arrangements for lunches and food—opportunities for rest, for baths, and for all those things which add strength and encourage contentment. It is not sufficient, however, to think simply of the physical wants. To accomplish one of the great aims of all such plans—that of securing intelligent operatives—it is necessary to afford mental training and mental growth.

Shadowy Sicily.

From "Studies by the Way," by the Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry.

Sicily is in some sense a land of shadows—a land where the dead are more present to the mind than the living—a land where one feels one's self to be a breathing man visiting, like Dante or like Hercules, the realms of phantoms. Everywhere you are haunted by the ghosts of great men or the memories of great events or of great and departed nations. In the lemon groves of the promontory of Naxos one fancies the sickly Niclas whiling away the Winter, while his fleet rides in the bay outside the Greek harbor; at Syracuse we see a whole host of great shades—Niclas again, and Lamachus, slain near the Anapo; and the ghosts of thousands of Athenians perishing in the great harbor and on the cliffs of Epipolae, and last of all in the quarries, and so vanishing into thin air; and again by the shores of Ortygia we think of Plato and Pindar and Bacchylides and Simonides, the visitors at the court of the stately Hiero; and last, but not least, of St. Paul tarrying for a short space in the harbor, and perhaps preaching in some of the squares and streets of the old city. There is yet another figure who follows one's thoughts through Sicily—the haughty and mystical Empedocles—we remember him on the slopes of Etna, in his native Acragas, and again at Selinus. And even in bright and busy Palermo the dead are more to us than the living. It is of Hamilkar, or Marcellus, or Frederick the Second, and the brilliant Norman Kings that we think the most. So thoroughly in Sicily do the shadows of the past dominate the living present.

Terms in Falconry.

From Cassell's Magazine.

When under a year old the hawk is called a red hawk, owing to its plumage before its first molt being reddish; after its molt it is termed a haggard. The female peregrine is a falcon, while the male is a tiercel. The various parts of a hawk have their peculiar names. The legs from the thigh to the foot are the arms; the claws, the pounces; the wings, sails; the crop is the gorge; the upper bill, the beak; the lower, the clap; and the yellow portion between the beak and the eyes is the cere. When a hawk seizes its prey it is called binding; and the game or bird flown at is the quarry. The making of a hawk tame and gentle is termed reclaiming. Hawks when in training have a couple of bells fastened round the legs by two narrow leather thongs, called jesses; this is to discover them more easily from their wild brethren while flying, and gives notice that they are trained birds. This has saved many a hawk's life from the gamekeeper's gun. A leathern thong, called a leash, is attached to the jesses when the falconer takes the hawk on his fist in the field, and the same leash is used to tie the bird on the screen or block in the hawkhouse. Always when the hawks are carried into the field for sport they are hooded, to prevent them from fidgeting about. These hoods are gaudy little helmets coming down over the eyes, and fastening with a strip of leather at the back of the head; usually they are colored, and decorated with a feather in the crown.

The Hilltop.

Yonder the hilltop rises; were you there
How opulent a prospect would unfold—
Forest and field beneath the morn outrolled,
And summits climbing skyward like a stair!
About you and above you lucent air;
Around your feet the gleaming kingcup gold,
And little vestal violets, snowy-stoled;
And near, in shadowy nooks, the maidenhair.

In the adjacent boughs the boon of song—
Bird-harmonies with leafy interludes,
Guides to content and calm, sequestered moods;
And far, so faint and far you cannot ken,
The oppressive city with its moiling throng,
The clamor, and the ceaseless surge of men!
—CLINTON SCOLLARD in The Critic.

What Does "H. B. C." Mean?

From The Cornhill.

A few years since, in the solitudes of the West, two European tourists were struck by the frequency with which they came across a certain mystic legend. The legend consisted of three letters. Eager to solve its meaning, they addressed a half-breed lounger at a small station on the Canadian Pacific Railway. "Tell us, my friend," said one of the tourists, "what those three letters mean. Wherever we have traveled in this country we seem to have seen it either on flags, or sewn on the garments of Indians, or painted on the bows of canoes, or stamped on bales and boxes. What does 'H. B. C.' mean?"

Returned the native, grimly: "That's the old company. 'Here Before Christ.'"

Might not the first missionary who, in 1818, reached York Factory contemplate this vast cure, and say, "Here before Christ! Bartering, building, warring, judging, slaying, ruling over and trafficking with a million souls—here before Christ!" Many a sermon might be—and perhaps has been—preached from that text.

In former times the factor's house was guarded by swivel guns—here and there one comes across them yet, but they are useless relics now. The factor to-day relies more upon his warrant as a Magistrate for the Dominion than upon his artillery. He is as much to-day a power with the neighboring Indians and half-breeds, (whose village is commonly not above a mile distant from the factory,) and in their eye the Dominion of Canada is still very small potatoes indeed when compared with the company.

The Way to be Popular.

"Ian Maclaren" in The Christian Endeavor World.

The depreciation of kindness in private life which is one of the features of our day is very largely due to the fashion of intellectualism; but yet human nature below the surface of crazes and phrases remains the same, and his fellows still judge a man by his heart rather than by his head. When the jury is selected, not from a coterie, but from the market place, the person who is kind will ever be preferred to the person who is clever; and "thoughful," to use a cant word of our day, is still less than warm-hearted. Walter Scott and Dickens will ever have a larger hold upon the people than Hardy and Meredith, not because their art is finer, but because their spirit is kindlier. An affectionate child is more welcome than those monsters of modern precocity who furnish their foolish parents with sayings for quotation, and who have worn out all healthy sensations at the age of ten. The girl who is honest, unaffected, considerate, good-natured, still receives the prize of respect and of love. No young man is better liked than he who has a genuine interest in the aged and in little children, in poor lads and in weak people.

Taps.

All down the road, with flag-draped load,
With muffled drum and low,
Now sound, now hush from sobbing horn
As the way winds to and fro,
Our soldiers march through sun and shade,
Glory and gloom of eve,
Far as they may with a friend on his way
To take his long last leave.

For toil and strife and roving life
He loved the soldier's lot;
Breathed full and deep where prairies sweep,
And the world is bounded not.
All unconfined as the sailing wind,
His soul launched forth to roam,
But it neared the strand of his childhood land,
And he longed for his Father's home.

Now lay his head on the cool soft bed,
That soothes as a mother's breast;
For the sod is the soldier's fitting couch,
And he loves to lie and rest
Where pale stars shine o'er the musing pine,
And the moon rides through the boughs,
While the bugle-call of "Taps" doth fall,
So soft he may not rouse:

Comrade, cheer!
Dost thou wake?
On thy sight
See yon bright
Morning break!
Night is here!
There the light!

Then home they march, 'neath the darkening arch,
For the sun hath left the sky;
The dogwood white with a ghostly light
Starts forth as they hasten by;
And the hemlock stands with skeleton hands,
Stretched up to the last red ray,
And the night descends, and its peace portends
The dawn of a brighter day.
—SUSAN WHALLEY ALLISON in The Youth's Companion.

The Eloquent Butter Crock.

From The National Magazine.

On one of the desks in the House was an old-fashioned gray crock. It was covered with a snow-white cloth, to which clung a moist layer of salt. It was the simple product—"mother's butter" from the farm. The jackknives were dipped into that crock and the butter reverently tasted as if it recalled happy memories of the old home. There was something in that butter which no chemical synthesis could imitate, and although it spoke no word—that sample of "mother's butter" was eloquent. Many of those Congressmen no doubt recalled the days when as barefoot boys they sat with the churn between their knees, trying to make the monotonous splash of the dasher drown the shrill whistle of a chum on his way to the old swimming hole. What an age it seemed before the little white flecks appeared on the dasher handle, showing that the butter had "come," and with it an honorable discharge. And then at night, those biscuit, with sorghum syrup and "mother's butter"—oh, what a charm in such memories!—those worn hands—that sweetest face, long since gone to rest. There was an eloquence in that jar of mother's butter—pure, genuine, wholesome, which even science, money, art, political craft, and Congressional oratory could not overcome.

The First Insect.

From The Spectator.

In the very oldest fossil-bearing rocks no insects are found. The very oldest fossil is a kind of polyp, making reefs of limestone, when as yet the insects had not appeared, and it "flourished" in Canada. The first insect known to have existed, a creature of such vast antiquity that it deserves all the respect which the parvenu man can summon and offer to it, was a cockroach. This, the father of all black beetles, probably walked the earth in solitary magnificence when not only kitchens, but even kitchen middens, were undreamed of, possibly millions of years before Neolithic man had even a back cave to offer with the remains of last night's supper for the cockroach of the period to enjoy. His discovery established the fact that in the Silurian period there were insects, though, as the only piece of his remains found was a wing, there has been room for dispute as to the exact species. Mr. Goss in his preface to the second edition of his book notes, says that what is probably a still older insect has been found in the lower Silurian, in Sweden. This was not a cockroach, but apparently something worse. If the Latin name, Protocimex Silurius, be literally translated, it means the original Silurian bug.

Parsi-ism.

From The North American Review.

"Zoroastrianism, or Parsi-ism, is a monotheistic form of religion, not a polytheistic one, as some people would have it. There is but one God under different names, Mazda, Ahura, and Ahura Mazda. He manifested himself to a Bactrian or Median philosopher or reformer, Zoroaster, who is considered to have constituted a religious doctrine, set forth in the sacred books of Avesta. According to Herodotus, the Persians had no images of the gods, no temples, no altars, and they considered the use of them a sign of folly. The modern Parsis are of the same opinion as their forefathers, and repudiate any representation of the Deity.

"Zoroaster's speculative philosophy teaches us that the world is the work of two hostile principles, Spenta-Maynu, the good principle, and Angra-Maynu, the evil principle, both serving under one God—the first being the author of whatever is bright and shining, good and useful; the second of what is dark and noxious. The conflict will end in the triumph of the good principle."

Lord Kitchener.

Major Arthur Griffiths in The Fortnightly Review.

Public attention has been often drawn to the long absences of the Chief of the Staff from headquarters. Lord Kitchener seems to have been looked upon as a sort of odd man for service anywhere except in his proper place as the commander's right hand. The Chief of the Staff is to use a theatrical phrase, the General's understudy, and something more. He has to collect, digest, assimilate, and bring out all facts in concrete form for his leader's use; he is the centre and pivot on which the whole fighting machine turns; all reports from all branches are made to him, all ideas passing from the abstract into concrete orders are sent out by him; to lose his services even for a moment is to part with the machinist or engineer who handles the guiding governing wheel, and turns on the motive power to the whole concern. One of two explanations must be accepted: Either Lord Roberts has never realized the true uses of a Chief of the Staff, (which is absurd on the face of it,) or he has preferred to work for the most part without the one appointed for him. The result has surely been unsatisfactory.

Lord Kitchener has continually been charged with functions beyond his province to the neglect of those that particularly appertained to his post. He became responsible, therefore, for the costly and unnecessary attack on Cronje's laager at Paardeberg, one of the most regrettable incidents in the war; he was sent to put down the rebellion in the Prieska district; he ranged up and down the railway line performing the duties of General in command of the communications; it was he who carried relief to hard-pressed points; most recently he headed the pursuit of the evasive De Wet, duties for which a dozen other Generals were already at hand and immediately available. Meanwhile Lord Roberts has been his own Chief of the Staff, or the duties have fallen upon subordinates not properly called to the charge. Many reasons, based, for the most part, on mere gossip, have been offered for the strange separation between commander and principal assistant; want of sympathy deepening into real differences, jealousy, dissatisfaction, what not. We may state the effect without presuming to hint at the cause. This effect has been seen in the lack of that central co-ordinating authority so greatly needed in working the complex operations against the enemy's admirable guerrilla tactics. It could never have been possible for the supreme commander to hold all the threads or direct the whole of the intricate movements over an extensive area requiring the greatest variety of arrangement; that was the work of the Chief of the Staff, and he was often hundreds of miles away.

Danger in the English Salt Country.

From Chambers's Journal.

Periodically one hears of this or that subsidence in Northwich or Winsford, chief centres of the salt industry in England, and thinks little about it. The residents in the neighborhood itself seem so philosophic that the stranger may be forgiven if he also just shrugs his shoulders and merely exclaims, "What a pity!" By most remarkable luck, no one seems to lose his life in these accidents. There are, to be sure, a number of stock authentic tales of narrow escapes. A brewer's man, with a wain full of beer barrels, had left the cart when of a sudden down it went, horses, beer barrels, and all, and nothing remained but a hole with the earth still tumbling in upon the vanished load. A man was fishing for pike in a pool near Northwich, when he felt the banks sliding under him. He hurried upward, and then before his eyes whole trees and thousands of tons of earth moved rapidly down into the pool and disappeared, leaving the pool itself much extended. A peasant brought a cow into the town to sell, and lo! a hungry rift broke in the very streetway under his nose, between him and his cow. And so forth. There are scores of less sensational recorded incidents; and the number of houses, churches, and manufactories that have been ruined by subsidence must now be well over a thousand. But the only man known to have been thus lost underneath seems to have been an unfortunate named Littler, who, while mining in the salt rock, had to run with others before the danger of a slide, but returned for his coat, and has never been seen since. Of this event there can be no doubt. One of the poor fellow's comrades told me the tale, pointing out the marly cliff above the mere as the exact upper site of his tomb.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R., (Penns. R. R. Ferries).

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday changes. ¶ 12.35 P.M. ‖ 12.45 P.M. ¶ 8.15 A.M. ¶ 7.55 A.M. ¶ 6.45 A.M. ¶ 4.55 P.M. ¶ 6.15 P.M. ¶ 5.15 P.M. ¶ 7.15 A.M.

	Lv N.Y., Foot of W. 23d St.	Lv N.Y., Foot of Cortlandt St.
Easton Local	*†7.10 AM	*†7.25 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*†8.10 AM	*†8.20 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*†11.55 AM	*†12.00 N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*†12.40 PM	*†12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp.	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Mauch Chunk Local	*†5.10 PM	*†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*†5.55 PM	*†6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*†7.55 PM	*†8.00 PM
Ithaca, Buffalo & Western Exp	*†8.55 PM	*†9.00 PM

Pullman Cars on all express trains.

SO. PLAINFIELD & BOUND BROOK locals. Weekdays, Lv. W. 23d St., 9.25 A. M., 4 10, 6.10 and 9.25 P. M. Lv. Cortl. & Desb. Sts., 9.40 A. M., 4.20, 6.20 and 9.30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113 261, 290, 355, 945 and 1354 Broadway, 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GRAND CRUISES
OF THE
Hamburg-American Line.

Delightful itineraries arranged.
All appointments strictly first class.

To the **Mediterranean** and the **Orient**
By the twin-screw express
S. S. Auguste Victoria,
LEAVING NEW YORK JAN. 31, 1901.
Duration 67 days; rates $450 and upward.
A limited number of passengers will be carried from
New York to Alexandria only
At Special Rates.
TO THE M

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

IT LEADS THEM ALL SIX DAYS IN THE WEEK

The paid advertising totals of New York City morning newspapers during the month of December, 1900 (Sundays omitted), were as follows:

1—	**THE NEW YORK TIMES**	**382,359**	agate lines
2—		321,789	" "
3—		288,857	" "
4—		247,194	" "
5—		204,521	" "
6—		183,441	" "
7—		151,147	" "

DURING THE YEAR 1900

The NEW YORK TIMES

Carried 3,978,620 lines of advertising, which was a gain of 599,870 lines over the year 1899, equaling 2,039 columns gain for the year.

It should be remembered that THE NEW YORK TIMES, restricted by its motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print," excludes from its columns many advertisers who use large space in other newspapers.

The New York Times.

CIRCULATION SUPREMACY

There are twenty-five newspapers published in New York City, each claiming a distinctive and special constituency. Many of them give more than full value to advertisers.

Without fear of successful contradiction, *The New York Times* makes the assertions:

First, That the sales of *The New York Times* in New York City exceed those of any other morning or evening newspaper—the *World* and *Journal* excepted.

Second, That *The New York Times* will introduce an advertiser into more first-class homes and will reach more of the class that demands the best wares than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening, without any exception.

Third, Its supremacy in dry goods advertising, in financial advertising, and in book advertising shows that it reaches an army of the best buyers.

This is attested by the fact that *The New York Times* is a preferred advertising medium with the largest and most successful advertisers in New York City.

DAILY

One Cent

SUNDAY

Three Cents

DAILY AND SUNDAY

Nine Cents a Week

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK,
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Investment Securities.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
22 W. 33d St. Top. Waldorf 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
667 B'way, 9th Ex. Bldg 56 Wortha. 39 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Henry L. Wardwell. Edward L. Adams.
Telephone 3243 Broad.
WARDWELL & ADAMS,
STOCK BROKERS,
16 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 New Street, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Investment or on Margin
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Geo. Sheffield. J. H. McCullough.
SHEFFIELD & McCULLOUGH,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
TELEPHONE, 704 BROAD.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
A commission house working in the interest of clients, executing all orders upon the exchange and giving names of Brokers with whom transaction is made in every instance. We issue upon request a book describing accurately the above markets and influences governing them. Also monthly fluctuation sheets and market reports.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Telephone, 3,078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
OCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

Established 1868. Tel. call. 2385 Cortlandt.
FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

B. HIRSCH
BANKER AND BROKER.
MEMBER N. Y. CONS. STOCK EXCHANGE.
32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone 3066 Broad.
Write or call for Daily Market Letter.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000

Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Co.

First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

DATED JULY 1, 1900. DUE JULY 1, 1950.
INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 1ST AND JANUARY 1ST IN NEW YORK CITY. Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin of the Present Standard of Weight and Fineness.

Amount of present issue - - - - - - $4,500,000

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago, Trustee.

A LETTER OF T. P. SHONTS, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY, STATES IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Co. now owns and operates about 200 miles of road, extending from South Bend, Ind., to a connection with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at a point near Illinois Valley and Northern Junction, from which place this Company has trackage rights over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to Clinton, Iowa. It also operates under lease the St. Joseph, South Bend and Southern Railroad Co., comprising 39 miles, extending from South Bend to St. Joseph, Mich., where connection is made with the Pere Marquette, making in all 239 miles under operation, with additional trackage rights of 60 miles over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The property of this Company forms a connecting link between the following roads centring in the City of Chicago, thus constituting a short and convenient line for the interchange of traffic.

Eastern Connections:	Southern and Western Connections:
Michigan Central,	Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville,
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern,	Chicago and Indiana Coal Road,
Wabash,	Illinois Central,
Grand Trunk,	Chicago and Eastern Illinois,
Lake Erie and Western,	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis,
Baltimore and Ohio,	Wabash,
Pittsburg, Ft Wayne and Chicago,	Chicago and Alton,
New York, Chicago and St. Louis,	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy,
Erie,	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé,
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

The earnings of this Company for the years ending June 30th have been as follows:

	1899.	1900.
Gross Earnings	$902,305	$1,226,150
Net Earnings	$340,210	$468,086
Other Income	1,565	11,753
Total Income	$341,775	$479,839
Taxes and Rentals	51,203	54,750
Applicable to Interest	$290,572	$425,089

The net earnings for four months to October 31, 1900, show an increase of $47,952, or on the basis of about $150,000 net increase for the year. . . . and at the present rate of increase, the Company should show a **net profit applicable to interest for the year ending June 30, 1901, of $575,000. The entire interest charges being interest on the bonds you have purchased, will amount to $180,000 per annum.**

The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa is now paying regular dividends of 4 per cent. per annum upon its entire capital stock of $5,000,000.

The Company will have in its treasury on February 1st a working capital of approximately $400,000 in cash. The issue is limited to $12,000,000, of which $4,500,000 are now issued and the remainder reserved to be issued only to acquire additional property or for extensions or for improvements under most rigid restrictions in the mortgage. The bonds are secured by a first and only lien upon the entire property of the Company now owned or hereafter acquired. They are dated July 1, 1900, and mature July 1, 1950, principal and interest at 4 per cent. payable in gold, and are not subject to call before maturity.

WE OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION THE ABOVE DESCRIBED BONDS AT 97½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

INTERIM CERTIFICATES OF THE ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, EXCHANGEABLE FOR DEFINITIVE BONDS WHEN READY, WILL BE DELIVERABLE AT OUR OFFICE ON OR ABOUT FEBRUARY 1ST.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPENED ON JANUARY 10TH AT OUR OFFICES AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AND CLOSE AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. OR EARLIER THE SAME DAY.

PAYMENT IS TO BE MADE: 2½ PER CENT. ON ALLOTMENT, AND 95 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST ON DELIVERY OF THE INTERIM CERTIFICATES.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATION AND TO ALLOT SMALLER AMOUNTS THAN APPLIED FOR.

Lee, Higginson & Co., 44 State St., Boston.
Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall St., New York.

WE OFFER SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE

$600,000

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

City Lighting Company of St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capital Stock, $600,000. *Total Bond Issue, $600,000.*

THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO, TRUSTEE.

Price to Yield 4.90% Per Annum.

Dated April 7, 1900. Maturing serially Sept. 1, 1901 to 1910. Denomination $1,000. Both principal and semi-annual interest (March and September) payable at the Northern Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.

The Bonds are secured by an absolute first mortgage upon all the property, rights, privileges and franchises now owned or that may hereafter be acquired by the Company. It limits the issue of Bonds to $600,000.

Contract with City of St. Louis for Public Lighting.

We desire to call particular attention to a feature of these Bonds whereby *an income more than is required to redeem Bonds and interest is absolutely guaranteed from the City of St. Louis,* through a contract with the City of St. Louis for public lighting in the business district of the city, running for a period of ten years (or the life of these Bonds.) Under this contract, from the rental received from the City of St. Louis, there is paid monthly to the Northern Trust Company of Chicago, Trustee, an amount sufficient for the retirement of the principal and interest of these Bonds as the same become due.

The contract for public lighting carries with it a ten-year franchise to distribute commercial light, heat and power through a territory comprising six square miles, including the entire business district of St. Louis.

EARNINGS.

Annual amount received from city as rental, under contract	$105,654.44
Annual amount Commercial Lighting, under contract	36,000.00
	$141,654.44
Annual operating expenses (as estimated by Mr. B. J. Arnold)	51,000.00
Surplus earnings to pay bonds and interest	$90,654.44

Further information and special circular will be furnished on application.

T. B. POTTER,
172 Washington St., Chicago.

TO THE HOLDERS OF First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Refunding Gold Bonds of 1948 OF The Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R.R.Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company has exercised the option reserved to it in its First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Refunding Gold Bonds secured by its First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Refunding Gold Bond Mortgage, dated October 1, A. D. 1898, to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, and Joseph D. Oliver, Trustees, to redeem said bonds and each of them at any time, at its option, by paying to the Trust Company, Trustee in said Mortgage, or to the lawful holders of said bonds, par and ten per centum premium thereon and accrued interest, and that it intends to redeem all of said bonds then outstanding, **on the First (1st) day of February, A. D. 1901,** by paying thereof on said date to the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, or to the lawful holders thereof, at the office of the said Trust Company, Number 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, par and ten per centum premium thereon and accrued interest.

Thereupon, under the provisions of said mortgage and the bonds secured thereby, **INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON AND SAID BONDS WILL BE FULLY PAID.**

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company,
By T. P. SHONTS, President.
R. P. AHRENS, Secretary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of January, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Three thousand nine hundred dollars ($3,900.)
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, Trustee.
WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.
January 9, 1901.

OIL INVEST IN OIL. Greatest opportunity to make a great amount of money from small investment in Oil since the days of Pennsylvania Oil excitement. We have 1,000 acres of Oil lands near the great 7,000-barrel gushers in the wonderful Sand Fork Oil Fields, in Lewis County, W. Va. Portion of our stock offered at 5c on the dollar. Money to be used in drilling wells. Property all paid for and non-assessable. For further particulars address—
SAND FORK OIL & GAS CO.,
Peabody Building, Wheeling, W. Va.

WANTED.—By a gentleman 45 years of age, with twenty-five years' experience in Wall Street, a position either as cashier in a banking and brokerage office, or as loan, transfer, or general clerk in financial corporation; is fully conversant with all details of above positions; highest references. Address Wall Street, Box 175 Times.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-Pres.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
PREFERRED STOCK.
23 WALL STREET,
January 11th, 1901.

Holders of Northern Pacific Preferred Stock TRUST CERTIFICATES are urged to present the same for exchange for stock before **FEBRUARY 15TH, 1901,** after which date all Preferred Stock Trust Certificates that have not been exchanged will have to be presented for stamping before the dividend payable March 5th can be paid.

To facilitate this exchange we rescind our notice limiting the number of schedules to be received to 100 per diem for the Preferred Stock.

J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
Fiscal Agents.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 19th day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.

Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

N. Y. & Staten Island Electric
1st Mortgage 5% Bonds.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Meetings and Elections.

The Liberty National Bank of New York.
New York, January 8th, 1901.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Liberty National Bank of New York, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Henry C. Tinker,	H. C. Fahnestock,
Henry Graves,	Henry W. Maxwell,
George F. Baker,	Charles G. Emery,
E. F. C. Young,	E. C. Converse,
Wm. Runkle,	Charles A. Moore,
Dumont Clarke,	T. A. Gillespie,
Jno. H. Starin,	Francis L. Hine,
	Henry P. Davison.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. Henry C. Tinker was unanimously elected President, Mr. Henry W. Maxwell and Mr. Henry P. Davison, Vice Presidents.
CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, January 10, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 8th, 1901, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons,	Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith,	William S. Opdyke,
	James G. Cannon.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President. CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The State Bank.
New York, Jan. 11, 1901.

At a meeting of the shareholders of The State Bank held on Jan. 8, 1901, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Oscar L. Richard, Arnold Kohn, Lucius N. Littauer, Sigmund Neustadt, Julius J. Lyons, Elias Spingarn, Jacob C. Simon, Edwin H. Richard, Albert I. Voorhis.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. O. L. Richard was elected President; Mr. Arnold Kohn, Vice President, and Albert I. Voorhis was appointed Cashier.
A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place.—December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

Ehrman Brewing Company, Auburn N. Y.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the EHRMAN BREWING COMPANY of AUBURN, N. Y., was held at its office on January 7th, 1901, at 12 o'cl. M., and a semi-annual dividend of 2% was declared. The following Directors were elected: A. Ehrman, Ludwig Englander, Joseph Beck, and N. C. Khuner.

Dividends.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.
143 Liberty Street,
New York, January 7th, 1901.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business January 21st. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Monday, January 21st, until the morning of Monday, January 28th.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

ACQUIRE ROCHESTER COMPANY.

Syndicate to Work the Citizens' Light and Power Plant.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 12.—Announcement is made to-day that a strong syndicate has purchased all the stock of the Citizens' Light and Power Company, which plant was recently partially destroyed by fire, and proposes to extend the business locally at once.

A week ago it was learned that the Rochester Gas and Electric Company had purchased the Hinds Flour Mill property, abutting that owned by the Citizens' Company, both of which have valuable water-power rights. The syndicate which has purchased the Citizens' Company is made up of the following: Anthony N. Brady of Albany and New York, William K. Archbold, and Paul K. T. Brady of Syracuse, A. M. Young of New York, and the Westinghouse Company of Pittsburg. The Archbold-Brady Company of Syracuse has the work of reconstructing the burned-out plant.

Buffalo Company Increases Capital.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Light and Power Company of Buffalo to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital stock from $200,000 to $500,000. The company has a paid-in capital of $200,000, and debts and liabilities of $164,905.

60,000,000 Marks Saxon Loan.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The Deutsche Bank, the banking firm of Speyer & Ellissen, and other firms have contracted with the Saxon Government for the issue of a loan of 60,000,000 marks, in 3 per cent. rentes, which will be issued exclusively in Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and other German centres, at about 83½.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Buffalo Foundry Company of Buffalo; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. F. Dunbar, W. J. Hayes, and Ernest Rippel of Buffalo.

Columbia Hotel Company of Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—G. A. Donaldson, G. H. Hedley, and J. H. Brogan of Buffalo.

Rosemary Creamery Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—T. H. Kelly, G. J. Gillespie, and P. J. Wurtz of New York City.

Atlas Paper Box Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—S. A. Goldberg, Edmund Magen, and Rudolph Yorowitz of New York City.

The American Credit Company of Binghamton; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. H. Jachies of Buffalo, S. J. Sugerman and Mark H. Sugerman of New York City.

The Illustrated Advertising Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. A. Kilpatrick, G. M. Scofield, and H. D. Merchant of New York City.

Schlueter Printing Company of New York City; capital, $6,000. Directors—Carl M. Schlueter, Ferdinand Schlueter, Jr., and P. V. Schlueter of New York City.

Louis Auerbach of New York City, to deal in neckwear; capital, $200,000. Directors—Louis Auerbach, Harry Heilbrun, and David Oppenheimer of New York City.

The Lyndon Cheese Company of Franklinville, Cattaraugus County; capital, $2,000. Directors—E. N. Case and J. D. Case of Franklinville, and C. J. Melrose of Ellicottville.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

At no time since current market improvement began has there been so much substantial "argument" in favor of that improvement as appears in the developments of the past week. At times the security market has been relatively quiet, though in the early part of the week new high records in Stock Exchange history were made for volume of trading. Evident on the big days and the lesser days alike, however, has been the fact that the arts of professional manipulation are not the market's chief reliance.

Forceful attacks were made upon quotations over and over again, and on one day rather sharp recessions were induced; but aside from the disclosure that the smaller traders of the Stock Exchange continue bearish and that the short interest is still extensive, nothing significant resulted; and, in so far as apparent weakness for a time appeared it even more quickly disappeared—net changes in the Stock Exchange list for the week (for bonds as well as for stocks) being gains.

Two important railway corporations have during the week increased their dividends. Both are important in the broadest sense—representing vast vested capital and having the highest character of control. The Louisville and Nashville and the Delaware and Hudson, in making increased disbursements to shareholders, certify satisfactory business conditions. No suspicion of security market influence can attach in either quarter. The highest type of man active in the American financial world is personified in the controlling interests directing those properties. Mr. Belmont, Mr. Olyphant, and their associates make no bargains with speculation; policies which they direct are straightforward and to be depended upon for conservatism. Thus, when on one day the Louisville and Nashville Directors vote a material addition to their dividend disbursement, and on the next day the Delaware and Hudson adds even more largely to its rate, more consequence attaches than if a score of differently conducted corporations had made double payments.

Such evidence of the certainty of good times cannot fail to count upon public sentiment—and on that account the security market must have invigoration. Louisville and Nashville and Delaware and Hudson stocks have advanced, the latter jumping fourteen points in a single day; but the direct influence upon these stocks themselves is not, however, what will in the end be found most important from the security market standpoint—for the whole list is broadened and bettered by the development.

In Louisville and Nashville's action is shown how actual is prosperity in the South, and not Louisville alone is benefited. The Southern Railway on the East and the Illinois Central in the Mississippi Valley share notably in the improvement, and there are indications that even so new a property as the Seaboard Air Line system may on this strong tide float to prosperity.

As in Louisville and Nashville, a geographical section's prosperity is reflected, the Delaware and Hudson incident reflects a great staple trade's improvement. Delaware and Hudson is representative in the best sense of the anthracite coal industry, and that better dividends are feasible is because better trade conditions rule and larger net profits are produced. But so prudent is Delaware and Hudson management it can be counted upon as sure that no transient or problematical betterment is relied upon. Not merely are current returns better, but prospects warrant confidence.

And the man must be blind who cannot see, in so far as the anthracite coal trade is concerned, that a complete revolution is taking place—has practically already taken place. What Wall Street loosely calls a "coal trust" is to all intents and purposes completely established. Hurtful competition disappears, economies on a scale unprecedented in corporation history are to be made effective, and net results can easily be figured on a millionaire scale. Concentration of ownership—or unanimity in control, at least—is no longer a dream; J. P. Morgan and A. J. Cassatt make it actual.

Bugaboos of excessive charge for coal need not be apprehended; the financiers of the anthracite coal trade are too big and too astute to depend for profit upon clumsy devices of sudden levies on the public. The price of coal may advance somewhat—perhaps as much as an average of 50 cents per ton—but the assurance from official headquarters is that what most is aimed at is a stable, certain market, rather than one of much higher prices.

The immediate effort will be to eradicate those sapping elements in the trade which, through rebates, loaded invoices, and other hypocrisies, have been handicapping the coal producing and coal carrying industry of the country ever since its capitalization. The sales agent is to go—the sales agent being to the coal trade the most costly of all luxuries. By the elimination of this middleman element a net saving of over $10,000,000 a year is made at once—and some coal trade authorities put the figures as high as a net charge (direct and indirect) of a dollar a ton, which is several times ten millions. What figures like these indicate can be estimated when it is understood that a net gain of merely 25 cents per ton on its coal output will enable the Reading Railroad Company to show 5 per cent. dividends on its common capital stock—and the net gain for Reading and the other great coal producing and carrying companies (thanks to extraordinary economies) will be not 25 cents per ton, but several times 25 cents per ton.

In the security market's further improvement the coal stocks are bound to have prominence, if not leadership.

Money market conditions are wholly agreeable—except to lenders who are

SATURDAY.

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 12	1,003,195
To date this year	14,749,351
Corresponding date last year	5,517,775

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 12	$1,513,500
To date this year	$34,584,550
Corresponding date last year	$16,572,100

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅞	Int. Silver	½
Am. Smelt. & R.	⅞	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Am. Tin Plate	2⅝	Manhattan	1⅝
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	2⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Met. St. Ry. Rts.	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	2
L'klyn R. T.	2⅛	M. & St. L. pf.	6¼
Chi. & Alton	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Morris & Essex	1
Chi., B. & Q.	1¾	Nat. Salt	1⅝
Chi. Gt. West	½	Nat. Steel	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	⅝	N. J. Central	1½
Chi. & N. W.	2½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½	Pacific Coast	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	½	Pere Marq. pf.	1
Den. & Rio Grande	1	Reading	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Great North. pf.	3¼	Tex. & Pac.	¾
Int. Paper	⅝	Union Pacific	⅞
		U. S. Rubber	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Express	16	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1¾	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Am. S. H. pf.	1	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Steel & W.	2½	Nat. Lead	6½
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	⅛	Nat. Tube	5
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Nat. Tube pf.	½
Cleve., L. & W.	1	N. Y. Mut. Gas	3
Consol. Gas	1	N. Y. Ont. & W.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	2¾	Northern Pac.	1⅛
Erie 1st pf.	1	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	½	People's Gas	1
Federal Steel pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
General Electric	2	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¾
Hocking Valley	⅝	West. Union Tel.	1
Illinois Central	⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝
		Wis. Central	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1	Pac. Coast 1st 5s	1
Bruns. & West. 1st.	6	Tenn. C. & I., B. 6s.	1
H. & St. J. con.	1½	Tern. C. & I., T. 6s.	4

Bond Declined.

Standard Railroad & Trust 6s. 1

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

The violent rise in Manhattan and the incidental advances in the other local railway shares overshadowed all things else in the stock market yesterday. Even the coal stocks, which on the day previous were so strong and buoyant, were comparatively neglected after the first half hour, the only exceptions being the Readings and Ontario and Western, which were bought steadily all day by the same banking interests who have been conspicuous as purchasers of the securities for some time. In spite of all denials to the contrary, Wall Street is convinced that other important developments in the coal trade situation affecting chiefly these two systems are pending—a belief that grows stronger with the continued buying of the stocks by Morgan and Hill interests.

The Vanderbilt stocks under the leadership of Three C's were stronger and more active than for some days, and there is expectation that at the Nickel Plate meeting this week plans disclosed in relation to that property will have beneficial effect on others of the Vanderbilt group.

The industrials continued to be neglected, and the break in Steel and Wire toward the close of the day did not improve sentiment in that respect.

The Grangers and the Southwestern railway shares were all well supported.

MANHATTAN'S BIG RISE.

The feature of the stock market yesterday was the phenomenal rise in Manhattan, that stock jumping up sharply nearly 10 points on transactions involving some 110,000 shares, though later losing nearly 5 points of the gain. The opening was not in the least suggestive of the later sustained developments, being only a few hundred shares at 117¾, other succeeding sales being made at 117½. About 10:30 o'clock, however, the stock began to show decided strength, and continued to rise steadily until shortly after 11, when it suddenly shot up from 121, where it had risen, to 126½ on not very large transactions, little stock being met with on the way up. At the high figure profit taking appeared, and the price broke rather sharply, closing at 121⅞, a net gain nevertheless of 4¾ points.

To explain the rise, it was insisted that Metropolitan is to lease Manhattan, guaranteeing 6 per cent. dividends. This story has been in the Street for a week past, but it cannot be confirmed—is, in fact, denied.

Neither Edwin Gould nor George Gould was at his office yesterday, but an officer of the company who was seen said that, while he was unwilling to have his name coupled with the denial, he could say with positiveness that there is absolutely no truth in any statement that the Goulds had sold their Manhattan holdings, or that the road had been sold or leased.

Incidentally, the other local railway shares were strong, Metropolitan selling up at one time to 172¾ and closing at 170⅝, a net gain of 2⅞, while Brooklyn Rapid Transit at one time sold up to 87⅞ and closed at 86¾, a net gain of 2¼.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business more than came up to favorable expectations, the gain in cash of over $11,000,000 being one of the largest gains in any single week reported in the history of the Clearing House, and the largest at any time in the last three years. The exact figures were: Legal tenders increased $3,514,800, specie increased $8,133,700, loans increased $4,042,800, deposits increased $14,386,100, and surplus reserves—notwithstanding the extra amount necessary—increased no less than $8,951,975. The figures show clearly that the interior shipments of money are on a larger scale even than had been expected.

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Previous to the publication of the statement the stock market had been strong, under the leadership of the coalers and the local railway shares. Profit taking toward the close, however, sent some of the prices off from the high figures, but generally net gains were the order of the day.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$808,032,400	$676,238,100	$716,846,000
Deposits	885,336,200	749,287,400	835,805,700
Circulation	30,970,900	16,316,400	15,608,100
Specie	173,157,500	145,266,100	178,184,600
Legal tenders	70,574,600	58,763,100	59,029,900
Total res.	$243,732,100	$204,029,200	$237,214,500
Reserve req'd.	221,334,050	187,321,850	208,951,425
Surplus res.	$22,398,050	$16,707,350	$28,263,075

NEW CLEARING HOUSE RECORD.

The Clearing House established a new record last week in the aggregate of its exchanges, the total being reported yesterday as $1,889,927,716.54, $300,000,000 over any previous figures. The balances were $87,608,208.81, an excess of $5,000,000 over figures previously reported.

The highest single day's record was week before last, the total reaching in round numbers $427,000,000.

Exchange Adopts a New Rule.

At a meeting of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange the following resolution was adopted: "Where-

CONFIDENCE IN THE MARKET

Views of Members of Representative Banking Houses.

Continued Advance in Prices Looked For—Consolidation of Railroad Interests Viewed with Favor.

Wall Street's confidence in the future of the stock market grows, as witness the following expressions of opinion of members of representative banking houses:

W. ALLSTON FLAGG of Post & Flagg—There is no question as to the future of the market. Because of the very rapid pace of the past few weeks, many brokers have been expecting a big reaction, but none has come, and so far as I can see, there is no indication of any, unless some really bad news should develop, coming, as it were, like a bolt from the blue. For my own part, I can't see where any unfavorable news is coming from. The general business situation, the position of the railroads, the financial outlook—all are good. Even if we send some gold abroad, that will make no difference, as we have plenty to spare. We are now able not only to do our own financing, but, if needs be, to finance other countries. Then, too, we now hold most of our own securities, where a few years ago many were held abroad. Take St. Paul, for instance. Not long ago a majority of it was held in London; now, Chicago alone holds more than London.

The market certainly looks as if it were going higher. The immeasurable improvement in the coal situation is but one of the signs, one of the reasons, for higher prices.

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C. C. WEST of Charles Head & Co.—The underlying market conditions are as good as any we have had in years. Ultimately we are bound to see much higher prices, due to the harmony of interests in the railroad field, the maintenance of rates, and the general prosperity of the country. Of course the market has had an enormous advance, but still it can go higher because of the sound conditions behind. Certain speculators may have uncertainty on the subject, but Messrs. Morgan, Rockefeller, and Hill, who are in the market for keeps, are not selling their stocks. And what they do others can safely follow, always being careful, however, not to overtrade.

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A. A. HAUSMAN—I see no reason to change my opinion that the market is on a sounder and more substantial basis than ever it has been in the history of Wall Street, and that prices are bound to go much higher. The recent reaction has been a good thing, for the reason that it has shaken out weak holders, and thereby removed an element of danger. The strongest financial interests in the country are back of the market, and the deals and great projects that are being carried through will easily warrant the higher values that are bound to come. The industrials, too, will have their day.

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JOHN G. O'KEEFFE of H. L. Horton & Co.—The advance in the general market is based on a solid foundation, viz., unprecedented business activity and prospects of its long continuance. Investors are taking all the high-priced stocks off the market, and this demand is now extending into the moderate-priced dividend payers, such as Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, &c. The situation is controlled by the strongest financial interests, and such reactions as we will have will be only those desired and permitted by these interests. With cheap money and no cloud on the financial horizon the bull market should continue for months. We think the railroads far preferable to the industrials. Big combinations among the former may confidently be expected.

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RICHARD SUTRO of Sutro Brothers & Co.—I don't think the market has commenced to discount the general future. Of course some things are up quite a little, but on the whole, considering the conditions and the prospects, many stocks are still very cheap. Then, too, if increased dividends should come to be the rule—something on which the market has not figured—it is a very safe proposition to say that prices will go up practically all around. The medium

railroad properties which for many years have paid no dividends will within a year distribute dividends to their shareholders. The rumored sale by the Northern Pacific Company of 1,500,000 acres of land at $6 per acre has not been confirmed as yet, but this news opens up possibilities very provoking to the short interests in the stock.

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ALBERT STIEGLITZ of Halle & Stieglitz—There is the biggest and the best sort of buying in the market, and I look to see much better prices. All the conditions are favorable and the combinations now going on will have far-reaching effect. The outlook could not be more promising.

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DAVID A. BOODY of Boody & McLellan—The market is in a sense puzzling, but it looks as if it should and will go higher. There is no telling how far these new combinations may go and what great good they may work, but that they will have beneficial influence goes without saying. Of course it will be well not to overspeculate, for the market has had a substantial rise. However, good stocks are still good.

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CHARLES COUNSELMAN of Counselman & Day—I don't know anything about these reported combinations in the Northwestern roads, but I do know about the actual condition of the railroads themselves. The fact is that the roads have been putting themselves in the best physical condition for some time, and that therefore there will be less expenditure in the future for physical development. These expenditures hereafter will probably for the most part be confined to the procurement of equipment which will be made necessary by reason of the increased and increasing business of the roads. The truth is that few people appreciate how great that increase already is. As a matter of fact, the railroads running East are begging for cars to move their grain, much of their heretofore available equipment being in use to handle the increased general business. As a result of all this, I believe that the railroads will accumulate so much money that they must increase their dividends or accumulate such surpluses as will reflect themselves in higher prices for the stocks. They will be a good deal like bank stocks that sell higher than their dividend payments would justify because buyers take into consideration the surplus, the position of the banks, and the prospects. One very beneficial effect on the railroads of community of ownership is that it will eliminate rate-cutting—indeed, is having that effect now. It is hard to appreciate how many millions will be saved by the railroads if they will only continue to pursue this policy. I think we will all have to revise our notions of what we consider the normal value of railroad stocks—in other words that the normal value will be on a considerably higher level.

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HAVEN & STOUT—To us the market looks decidedly healthy. Throughout the week there has been a notably large absorption of securities for investment, both when the market was advancing and when prices receded. The latter circumstance apparently tended to create an enlargement of the public buying demand. From a technical standpoint, speculation is very healthy in its character. It is pointed out that investment demands, and the fact that values are based upon dividend realities and probabilities, constitute the great difference between the present market and the "booms" of the past, in which, as was the case in 1880, the Street and the public simply accepted every exaggerated or misleading report about railroad earnings or prospects which the manipulative speculators of that day chose to bring out. The feeling remains that on concessional stocks which have already risen can be bought with safety for still higher prices, while others which thus far have not participated in the advances will be taken up and furnish excellent material for bullish operations.

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HENRY CLEWS—The basis of the speculative movement has been steadily broadening. It began with the new set of conditions introduced by the election, which amounted to a revival of National confidence unequaled since the close of the civil war. The course of the market produced an impression that not only the speculative constituencies of our own centres, but also those of Europe had become deeply convinced of the vast financial progress which the country has attained. Then important financiers who had long been awaiting an opportunity to consummate large corporate consolidations and undertakings became convinced that the occasion had arrived, and the launching of their plans has introduced a new phase in the general excitement, reviving confidence among speculative holders and stimulating the enthusiasm of the outside contingent.

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HAMBLETON & CO. of Baltimore—The improvement in values more recently has been, as is well known, the result of the partial maturing and carrying out of vast schemes of railroad combinations, consolidations, alliances, leases, purchases of control—meaning, in a word, the concentration of ownership, the inauguration of capable and economical administration, promising better service to the public and larger returns to investors. These plans have been long in contemplation and in getting under way, and it will require still more time to mature and finally perfect them. They are the necessary outcome of the conditions largely produced by lack of proper regulation and sensible legislation to permit railroads to pool their earnings or otherwise combine for their own protection. The application of the community of ownership principle assures stability of rates and prevents ruinous competition.

WHAT GOLD EXPORTS MEAN.

According to all authority in Wall Street, exports of gold will almost certainly be made to England this week, though in what amount is not yet known. Lazard Frères and the National City Bank are reported as among the likely shippers, but nothing definite can be determined until to-morrow or next day.

The certainty of exports does not appear to cause the least concern. Last week the banks increased their cash holdings by some $11,000,000, and, in the words of a President of one of the National banks, "money threatens to be a drug on the market unless we get rid of some of it." Herewith are presented some views on the subject:

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WARNER VAN NORDEN, President of the National Bank of North America—We have almost too much money now, and it will be a good thing if we do export some gold. It will help the foreign markets, and in a reflex way help us. So far as having any effect on rates here, however, that is out of the question. We can easily spare gold, the return flow of money from the interior at this time being very heavy. Rates will remain easy.

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A. BARTON HEPBURN, Vice President of the Chase National Bank—With our immense credit balances abroad, any shipments of gold now will be abnormal and will be made merely because money is dearer abroad than it is here. However, we can easily spare it, for there is money in abundance here. Shipments will have no appreciable effect on local rates unless, indeed, they are enormous, and then they will automatically check themselves.

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M. L. MUHLEMAN, Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer—It seems to me that exports would help rather than hurt, for the reason that it would relieve the foreign markets and remove a source of worriment and anxiety in that quarter. There is plenty of money in this country to spare, and just now, when the inflow from the interior is so enormous, it would seem both natural and reasonable to send out gold.

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C. SCHUMACHER & CO.—The situation in London is probably more precarious than most people think, and we do not see how this situation can be relieved otherwise than by the replenishment of the Bank of England's stock of gold. This gold must come from here, and the probabilities are that $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 will have to be shipped from here, commencing this coming week. The supply of commercial bills shows a further falling off, and the stocks of exchange that our banks and bankers here and all through this country had been accumulating in December, seem to be pretty well exhausted. The demand came mostly from those of our banks and bankers and arbitrage houses through whom most of the stocks and bonds were returned which Europe sold here during the week, said to amount to several hundred thousand shares and many millions of bonds.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $320,951,611; balances, $18,236,328; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,062,620.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4⅛@4 3-16 per cent. for short and 4⅛@4¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.87@$4.87⅛; cables, $4.88; commercial bills, $4.82⅝@$4.83.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞@5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 9-16 and 95 3-16, and guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The demand for money is better and hardening, owing to the Bank of England having taken 3M considerable sums, in expectation of regaining control next week. This has firmed discounts.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull to-day, being overshadowed by the position of West Australians and an indisposition to deal, pending the general carry-over. Americans were the most active. They opened above parity, and further hardened. St. Paul and Ontario were the features. Grand Trunks were firm. Mines were weak. Owing to the difficulties connected with the carry-over, in many cases rates were very stiff. In some instances facilities for continuing bargains were withdrawn. Operators generally were very nervous and disorganized, and some failures are expected, but it is a question whether they will be of any importance.

The general view is that there will be no further disaster, compared with the last settlement, but that the immediate future depends greatly on what arrangement can be made with the creditors of the London and Globe Finance Corporation.

The effect of the Bank rate and the advancing of discounts was short-lived. The struggle of the last few days has often been to prevent the rate falling below 4. Continental houses have been keen competitors for bills, and bought them at 3 15-16 in midweek, apparently in advance of the Bank rate. This has done mischief instead of good.

Reviewing the bank return, in connection with the Treasury position, The Investors' Review expresses the hope that the worst of the Government induced credit cheapness is now over and that the Bank holds some millions of short-dated bills, the majority falling due during the current month. It is also understood to be borrowing on its stock, in order to reduce the floating supply. Hopes are entertained that thereby money will gradually become dearer and enable it to put up the discount rate to 4½.

Ordinarily, revenue payments would aid powerfully; but this year it cannot depend on them, because the war demands of the Treasury sweep off the money almost as fast as it comes in. The Government balances are now under seven millions. One competitor in the bill market which tends to keep down rates is Paris. Having a surplus of loanable capital, owing to the stagnation of enterprise and speculation, it finds London the most profitable market. To employ it means a 5 per cent. bank rate and somewhat elevated exchanges, but it does not point to insuring shipments of gold Londonward.

The Statist considers that if the value of money in London is maintained two or three millions of New York gold will probably come.

This strengthening of the Bank of England's position, the fall in consols and fifteen British railroad stocks, the floating of Government loans below par, and the subscription in America of half of one of the ten-million issues have caused some English financial observers and unfriendly foreign critics to think England is much less rich than hitherto supposed, and that the resources of the London bankers have been enormously exaggerated.

The Statist, taking up these reflections, traces the depression in consols to the Government's reduced investments and savings bank deposits, which had averaged $17,000,000 yearly, and to the sales by large investors to procure cash for immense quantities of trade. The fall in railroads is attributed to the rises in the price of coal, wages, and materials, while the Government is borrowing in England simply to obtain gold for temporary purposes.

Consols for money, 96 15-16; consols for the account, 97 1-16; Atchison, 47¼; Canadian Pacific, 93¾; St. Paul, 158½; Illinois Central, 136½; Louisville, 92⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 86½; New York Central, 150; Erie, 29⅝; Pennsylvania, 75⅞; Reading, 47¾; Erie first preferred, 67¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 90½; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 9⅝; Rand Mines, 3⅜.

Bar silver steady at 29¼; money, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4@4⅛ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4 1-16@4⅛ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £20,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.10; Madrid, 84.55; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 5.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Prices opened undecided on the Bourse to-day, and generally more favorable, on satisfactory London advices regarding the mining settlement. Berlin advices were also more encouraging. But transactions were restricted. Rio Tintos made a good recovery.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 11c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 71.27½.

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BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Internationals were quiet on the Boerse to-day. Home funds were in good demand, especially 3½s. Americans were firm. Canadian Pacifics were calm. Locals were maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$138,076,574
Gold	86,047,383
Silver	13,615,162
United States notes	12,006,068
Treasury notes of 1890	162,436
National bank notes	9,546,930
Total receipts this day	1,477,144
Total receipts this month	18,356,395
Total receipts this year	310,198,256
Total expenditures this day	1,225,000
Total expenditures this month	16,065,000
Total expenditures this year	289,189,155
Deposits in National banks	97,425,101

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$265,874,379
Silver dollars	429,050,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,588,870
Silver bullion of 1890	55,919,630
United States notes	1,290,000
Total	$756,672,879

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$265,874,379
Silver certificates outstanding	429,050,000
Treasury notes outstanding	60,458,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,290,000
Total	$756,672,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$65,813,743
Gold certificates	21,229,140
Silver coin and bullion	5,684,765
Silver certificates	7,930,397
United States notes	12,004,088
Other assets	15,297,266
Total in Treasury	$127,966,501
Deposits in National banks	97,425,101
Total	$225,391,602
Current liabilities	87,315,028
Available cash balance	$138,076,574

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $11,453,846. The imports of specie amounted to $111,795, and the exports of specie to $1,026,385.

Electric Light Company's Dividend.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The Directors of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable Feb. 1. The previous quarterly dividend was 2 per cent. and 1 per cent. extra.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Outside stocks continued their regular course yesterday, and without any marked increase in activity. The Distilling stocks were fairly active, but most other issues showed very small totals. In parts of the list some improvement in prices appeared, but advances of any consequence were quite exceptional, and declines were as numerous as net gains.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred remained strong and enjoyed a further advance of over a point. On dealings in about 1,500 shares, nearly all of which was taken by a single house, the stock sold as high as 31⅞. Subsequently, however, the price declined fractionally, and at the close there was shown a net gain of only three-quarters of a point. The common stock was much less active and showed only a slight net gain. There was some inquiry yesterday for a quotation for the rights which attach to the Distilling stocks to subscribe to the recently announced issue of collateral bonds, but no market for these rights was made.

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CRUCIBLE STEEL was the strongest of the steel stocks, but trading in it was limited to 300 shares. At one time 28 was bid for a thousand shares of the stock. At the close it was offered at 23, the net gain for the day being half a point. Application has been made to list the Crucible Steel stocks, and it is expected that they will be put on the board in about ten days.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s, continuing their upward course, advanced to 88⅛. At about this figure there was demand for about $75,000 of the bonds, but trading in them was relatively small. The stocks showed practically no change, the preferred closing at 68½ bid and St. Louis Transit at 18⅝ bid.

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STANDARD OIL was advanced 4 points, but dropped back 2, and closed with a net gain of 2 points, at 804 bid. Trading in the stock amounted to something less than 100 shares.

***

SHEET STEEL preferred was traded in to the extent of 300 or 400 shares between 76 and 76¼.

***

AMERICAN BRIDGE common was fairly active, and made a slight net gain for the day. It closed at 48¾ bid. The preferred stock ended the day unchanged.

***

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT sold down to 11½ and closed at 11⅝ bid, a net loss of an eighth of a point. The transactions amounted to only a few hundred shares.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER sold from 22⅝ down to 22½, and closed at the latter figure.

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Closing quotations yesterday compared with those of the previous day were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 12. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 11. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	29	30	29	30
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80	81	80	81
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
American Bicycle pf.	25	27	24	27
American Bicycle bonds.	72	73	72	73
American Bridge	43¾	44	43½	44
Am. Bridge pf.	91½	92	91½	92½
American Chicle	83	88	83	88
American Chicle pf.	76	81	76	81
Am. Hide & Leather	10	11	10	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	35½	38	35½	39
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	90	90¼	90	90¼
*American Thread pf.	5	6	4	6
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8½	9	8½	9
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
†British Columbia Copper	22⅝	22½	22½	22½
†British Exch. 8s	94½	96	93½	96
California Copper	...	1¼	1⅛	1⅜
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5½	5	5½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	35	37	35	37
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	26	22	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	40	44	40	44
Con. Ry. N. & E.	11⅜	12	11⅜	12⅛
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	28	32	28	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	104	104	105
Crucible Steel	22½	23	22	22½
Crucible Steel pf.	79	80½	79	80½
Cramps' Shipyard	81	83	79	82
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6¼	6½	6	6½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	31¼	31⅝	30½	31
Electric Boat	27½	28⅝	27½	27½
Electric Boat pf.	49	50	48½	50
Electric Vehicle	17	18	17	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	40	44	40	44
Electric-Pneumatic	2¾	3	2¾	3
Empire Steel	6	7	6	7
Empire Steel pf.	39	48	39	48
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	22	19	22
General Carriage	3½	3½	3½	3½
General Chemical	60	65	60	62
General Chemical pf.	97	98½	97	98½
German Treasury 4s	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
Havana Commercial	9½	10½	9½	10½
Havana Commercial pf.	42	45	42	45
Hudson River Tel.	117	119	117	119
Illinois Transportation	⅝	1	⅝	1
International Silver pf.	42	47	42	47
Inter-State Oil	2	5	2	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat pf.	53	65	53	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	⅛	1	⅛	1
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
†Markeen Copper	1½	3	1½	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13¾	14	13¾	14
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	20	17	20	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
N. Y. Transportation	4⅜	5¼	4⅜	5½
Otis Elevator	28½	29	28½	29⅛
Otis Elevator pf.	90½	91¾	90½	91¾
Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅞	1	⅞	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	29	29¾	29	29¾
Retsof	32	...	32	...
Retsof bonds	75	85	75	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Royal Copper	11	13	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29½	29	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79	79½	79	79½
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	118	120	118	120
St. Louis Transit	18⅜	19	18⅝	19
Seaboard Air Line 4s	69½	71	71	72
Seaboard Air Line	9½	10¼	9¼	10½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	25½	26½	26	27
Sheet Steel pf.	76	77¼	76	77¼
Singer Mfg.	260	275	250	275
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	804	809	802	806
Storage Power	10	12	10	12
Tennessee Copper	17	19	18	19
Tex. Tel. & Co. of A., $15 paid	...	5¾	...	5¾
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Pot. pf.	55	60	55	60
Tubular Dispatch	24½	25	24½	25
Union Copper	4½	6	4½	5
Union Typewriter	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	114	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	112	114	112	114
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	86½	88⅝	88⅛	...
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	68½	69	68¼	69
Va. Coal, I. & C.	4	6	4	6
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	37	38¼	37	38¼
Westingnouse Air Brake	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump pf.	111	114	111	114
*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5. †Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.				

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102⅜	102½	102⅛	...
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103¼	102½	103¼
Brooklyn City R. R.	230	234	232	234
Brooklyn B. & W. R. 5s.	101¼	102	101¼	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105¼	104½	105¼
Columbus Railway	34	37	34	37
Columbus Railway pf.	90	92	90	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	60	58	60	60
Con. Traction 5s.	100	100	100	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. A. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	27½	30	27½	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	90	...	90	90
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	82½	85	82½	88
Nassau Electric 4s.	94½	...	94½	...
New Orleans Traction	22	...	22	...
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	96	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	195	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	83½	84½	83½	84½
North Jersey St. R. R.	24	25	24	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	210	220	210	220
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	37	43	39	43
28th & 29th St. 5s.	113½	114½	113½	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	36	37	35	37
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	106	105	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	6	8	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	74	76	74	76
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108½	108½	108½	108½
Columbus Gas 5s.	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	...	85	...	85
Con. Gas of New'k bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	...	80
Con'ers Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	23	24½	23	24½
Denver Gas 5s.	61	63	61	63
Essex & Hudson Gas	30	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	50	60	50	60
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	94	96	92½	96
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	200	205	200	205
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam Gas	110	115	110	115
N. E. Gas & Coke	13	14	15	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.	69	70	69	73
N. Y. & H. R. Gas co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & H. R. Gas Co. 6s.	106	108	106	108
Northern Union Gas	104½	106	104½	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	58	65	58	65
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & C. (Chicago)	35	40	35	40
Peo. G. & C. (Ch.) 5s.	100	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	10	20	10	20
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80	75	80

	Jan. 12. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 11. Bid.	Asked.
Standard Gas, New York	131	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	151	153	150	151
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	8	10	6	10
Western Gas	99	100	98	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	106	107	106	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	85	86	85	86
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94	95	94	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110¼	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	31	35	30	31½
Union Ferry bonds	91	92	91	92

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement of the New York City banks showed an increase in the surplus reserve of $8,051,975. The banks now hold a surplus of $22,202,050 above the legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Jan 5.	Jan. 12.	Increase.
Loans	$803,969,600	$808,032,400	$4,062,800
Deposits	870,950,100	885,336,900	14,386,100
Circulation	30,982,500	30,970,900	*11,600
Legal tenders	67,050,900	70,574,600	3,514,500
Specie	164,827,800	172,961,500	8,133,700
Reserve	$231,887,600	$243,536,100	$11,648,500
Res. required	217,737,525	221,334,050	3,596,525
Surplus	$14,150,075	$22,202,050	$8,051,975
*Decrease.			

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$11,757,725	$23,330,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	26,263,075

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$22,202,050	1896	$23,345,550
1900	16,707,350	1895	41,792,200
1899	26,263,075	1894	22,588,675
1898	25,968,775	1893	15,610,450
1897	26,263,075	1892	24,570,025

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Erie Telephone was the Boston feature, with a further drop of 1⅝, to 48, and rally to 53. The Erie properties are sound and good earners and will be operated ably and well. American Telephone rose 1⅞ more, to 163¾, closing at 163, or 7⅛ higher than last Saturday, with continued strong buying.

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis was up 3 more, at 56, closing at 55; Central Massachusetts was 1 lower, at 15; New Haven and Hartford advanced ½, to 212; other home railroads were firm; selling of National Tube continued actively from 58 down to 55; Atchison and Union Pacific also were active; Montana Mining sold freely, and after rising from 317 to 326, fell back to 317 again, some 1,000 shares changing hands; Isle Royale was up 1, at 38½; Old Dominion held firm, at 32⅜; Wolverine gained ½, to 49½; Utah receded ½, to 33½; Quincy was strong, at 180; Osceola rose 2, to 84; Massachusetts rose ⅝, to 13⅝; Franklin, ¾, to 18; Copper Range, ½, to 37; Centennial, ⅝, to 23⅞; Butte, 1½, to 82½; Baltic receded ⅛, to 34; Westinghouse Electric was up ½, to 56.

Money being in the banks at the local Clearing House to-day loaned at 2½ per cent., and New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium. Money on call is still freely offered to the strongest borrowers at 4 per cent., and is in large supply at 4½ per cent. to others. Time money is in abundant supply, from 4@4½ per cent., and in exceptional cases the 4 per cent. rate even might be shaded.

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10	10½	Old Colony	3½	4½
Alloues	...	3¼	Old Domin	31⅞	32
Arcadian	18⅜	20	Osceola	83	84
Arnold	4½	5	Parrot	49	50
Ash Bed	37½	50	Quincy	177	179
Atlantic	27½	28½	Rhode Island	4½	5
Baltic	34	35	Santa Fé	6½	...
Bost. & Mon.	315	317	Santa Ysabel	2	2½
Butte & B.	81⅝	82	Shoe	23½	24
Cal. & Hec.	535	...	Tamarack	350	355
Centennial	23¾	24	Utah Cons.	33½	34
Franklin	18	...	Washington	50	1
Humboldt	50	1	Winona	5¾	6¼
Isle Royale	...	38½	Wolverine	49	50
Mohawk	24	25			

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	253	255	Cent. Mass.	61	...
Bos. & Low.	242	...	Fitchb. pf.	139	140
Bos. & Me.	195	196	N. Y. & N. E.		
Bos. & Prov.	300	...	6s	109	...
Bos. Elev.	159½	160	N. Y. & N. E.		
Bos. G.	81	...	7s	113	...
Cent. Mass.	14½	16	West End	92½	93⅛

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. T. & T. Co.	163	164	Mex. Tel.	2⅜	3
Chi. Stk. Yds.	145	147	N. E. Tel.	129¾	...
Dom. Coal	37	39	U. S. Oil	15½	15⅝
Dom. C. pf.	108	109	West'gh. El.	56	...
Erie Tel.	53	54	West. El. pf.	97	...

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Lehigh Valley and Reading led the activity in the local market. New York was a heavy buyer of the former, but there was no advance in the price, the stock closing at 34½. Reading common, on the other hand, gained a full point, although there were indications of a short interest in the issue, in the expectation of a turn. In the first and second preferred, however, there was little change. During the week the transactions in Lehigh Valley amounted to 150,000 shares, the stock making a gain of 4½ points. The Reading sales reached a total of over 100,000.

Philadelphia Electric, which has figured largely in the past few days, closed at 6, a slight gain over yesterday, the confidence in the prospect of a long contract for street lighting in the event of Quay's election to the Senate influencing the buying of stock. American Railways advanced from 82½ to 83¾, and United Gas Improvement made a fractional gain.

The close was firm, at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry., Lt.	33¾	34	Lehigh Val.	34⅝	34½
C. T., Pitts.	27½	28	Lehigh Nav.	67⅞	68
C. T., N. J.	...	...	Marsden	6¾	7
Con. Traction	108¼	108¾	North. Penn.	106	112
C. T., N. J. 5s	59½	61	Phila. Trac.	99½	100
Choctaw

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail:

*Capital.	*N't'l Pr'f'ts	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Cir'l't'n.
$2,000,000	$2,074,300	Bk. N. Y., N.B.A.	$15,197,000	$3,131,000	$1,016,000	$15,106,000	$500,000
2,050,000	2,114,400	Bk. of Manh. Co.	19,251,000	4,565,000	2,248,000	22,923,000	.....
2,000,000	1,190,900	Merchants' Nat..	15,048,900	3,248,900	1,521,300	17,959,800	.....
2,000,000	2,251,400	Mechanics' Nat..	11,982,000	2,609,000	611,000	12,506,000	.....
1,500,000	2,980,900	Bk. of America..	21,830,900	3,909,500	2,267,100	24,842,100	.....
1,000,000	241,300	Phenix Nat.....	4,507,000	1,325,000	165,000	4,930,000	48,900
10,000,000	5,490,300	National City....	102,449,800	31,856,300	6,073,500	121,710,500	4,285,400
300,000	6,881,700	Chemical Nat....	24,392,800	5,289,000	2,413,900	25,307,500	.....
600,000	224,600	Merch. Ex. Nat..	5,287,300	1,107,400	557,200	6,134,000	45,800
1,000,000	1,573,500	Gallatin Nat. ...	8,408,300	968,600	993,100	6,715,300	987,100
300,000	85,500	Nat. Bk. & Druv..	1,008,800	308,900	49,900	1,197,700	43,600
400,000	124,900	Mech. & Trad....	2,422,000	276,000	199,000	2,665,000	.....
200,000	173,600	Greenwich	982,800	102,400	199,500	930,700	.....
600,000	486,100	Leath. Mfs'. Nat.	4,383,700	817,900	429,300	4,435,900	486,700
300,000	216,400	Seventh Nat.....	3,332,400	444,100	389,600	4,211,900	299,900
1,200,000	643,500	Bk. S. of N. Y..	4,500,300	885,500	277,300	4,239,800	.....
5,000,000	2,040,100	Am. Exch. Nat...	28,243,000	3,773,000	1,804,000	21,932,000	4,919,000
10,000,000	6,036,400	Nat. Bk. of Com..	32,323,700	7,266,400	6,189,700	51,588,800	7,560,800
1,000,000	1,603,900	Nat. Broadway..	5,883,100	1,062,000	301,800	5,224,700	200,000
1,000,000	1,239,200	Mercantile Nat..	13,093,700	2,033,100	1,586,400	13,615,800	993,500
422,700	484,700	Pacific	2,721,800	271,000	531,700	3,546,700	.....
1,500,000	1,140,800	Nat. Bk. of Rep.	17,432,500	4,506,400	1,081,200	19,703,400	1,443,700
450,000	994,500	Chatham Nat....	6,957,000	863,900	943,700	6,187,100	50,000
200,000	337,500	People's	2,084,800	210,500	735,100	2,900,000	.....
1,000,000	534,900	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	12,474,900	2,689,700	978,900	13,705,300	731,300
3,000,000	5,178,300	Hanover Nat.....	45,102,400	9,055,900	4,860,000	49,601,000	2,730,600
500,000	458,100	Irving Nat.....	4,221,000	731,800	635,700	4,702,000	243,400
600,000	407,300	Nat. Citizens'....	3,116,200	720,600	209,000	3,519,100	296,300
500,000	274,900	Nassau	2,815,000	458,100	381,000	3,445,500	.....
900,000	1,047,100	Mer. & Ful. Nat.	6,527,300	1,196,200	814,600	6,732,100	229,900
1,000,000	306,800	Nat. Shoe & L..	3,489,800	662,800	255,700	3,750,300	50,000
1,400,000	1,807,200	Corn Exchange...	18,942,000	3,349,000	2,268,000	22,408,000	.....
1,000,000	518,400	Continental Nat.	4,442,800	780,000	526,200	5,284,400	933,600
300,000	401,000	Oriental	2,056,400	229,000	395,000	2,133,000	.....
1,500,000	6,307,800	Imp. & Tr. Nat.	25,289,000	4,971,000	1,117,000	24,109,000	48,700
2,000,000	3,586,900	National Park...	44,677,000	14,279,000	3,431,000	58,001,000	49,800
250,000	161,100	East River Nat..	1,198,400	284,400	228,700	1,539,600	50,000
3,000,000	2,467,400	Fourth National.	25,636,700	4,348,200	2,180,800	25,300,400	50,000
1,000,000	557,500	Central National.	9,438,000	3,230,000	1,600,000	13,712,000	60,000
300,000	888,700	Second National.	9,086,000	1,548,000	994,000	10,058,000	288,000
750,000	66,800	Ninth National..	3,665,000	617,300	248,000	3,497,200	49,900
500,000	9,220,100	First National..	28,290,800	7,104,300	1,933,100	37,632,200	495,700
300,000	109,600	N. Y. Nat. Ex...	2,965,800	556,900	326,200	3,176,500	258,500
250,000	224,700	Bowery	3,297,000	410,000	339,000	3,638,000	.....
200,000	186,600	N. Y. Co. N. B.	3,124,200	703,600	351,500	4,029,700	50,000
750,000	166,000	German-Am.	3,739,100	513,900	290,100	3,660,500	.....
1,000,000	2,110,500	Chase Nat.....	35,538,800	10,292,500	1,918,200	43,744,700	800,000
100,000	1,526,700	Fifth Av.	9,068,900	2,222,200	474,200	10,386,000	.....
200,000	638,600	German Exch....	2,270,100	231,300	983,600	3,620,400	.....
200,000	818,500	Germania	2,919,300	404,200	586,400	4,419,300	.....
300,000	919,700	Lincoln Nat.	11,591,200	1,957,000	1,526,900	13,798,800	246,800
200,000	1,095,500	Garfield Nat.	8,481,000	1,587,100	329,700	7,554,900	49,600
200,000	548,000	Fifth Nat.	2,665,000	590,700	152,700	2,297,700	188,800
300,000	1,018,200	Bk. of Metropolis	7,515,700	1,251,000	307,500	8,043,700	.....
200,000	420,400	West Side.....	2,689,000	365,000	347,000	2,904,000	.....
500,000	833,800	Seaboard Nat....	13,231,000	2,796,000	1,645,000	16,475,000	482,000
2,100,000	1,871,700	Western Nat....	34,153,600	7,987,000	2,264,200	40,399,800	50,000
300,000	530,800	First Nt., B'klyn	4,128,900	414,000	688,000	4,326,000	75,000
500,000	694,100	Liberty Nat.....	6,713,500	1,250,400	425,000	6,743,800	498,200
1,000,000	170,200	N. Y. Prod. Ex..	5,978,000	616,300	358,200	3,784,400	.....
250,000	444,600	Bk. of N. Am's'td	5,063,400	610,300	733,300	5,735,700	.....
750,000	296,400	Astor Nat.....	4,312,000	779,700	364,300	4,573,100	320,000
500,000	325,100	Hide & L. Nat..	2,793,600	704,000	62,200	2,345,600	380,000
62,800,000	$70,872,500	Total, Nat. bks.					
11,422,700	15,385,000	Total, State bks.					
74,222,700	92,257,500	Total	808,032,400	173,157,500	70,574,600	885,336,200	30,970,900

*As per official reports: 44 National Banks, Dec. 13, 1900; 19 State Banks, Dec. 4, 1900.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Jan. 12 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY, Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,474,500.00	$43,700.00	$118,000	$203,700.00	.....	$1,615,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,115,000.00	147,000.00	104,000	171,000.00	$203,000.00	2,375,000.00
Eleventh Ward..	100,000	1,034,064.46	51,313.93	70,216	271,737.70	.....	1,306,996.68
Fourteenth St...	100,000	1,205,900.00	58,000.00	48,900	216,400.00	.....	1,450,200.00
Gansevoort	200,000	682,588.32	7,229.45	40,848	18,525.17	73,599.70	676,964.29
Hamilton	200,000	1,262,800.00	88,100.00	94,000	122,480.00	.....	1,457,600.00
Mount Morris...	250,000	2,070,900.00	121,200.00	98,100	211,500.00	51,500.00	2,908,400.00
Mutual	200,000	1,307,547.45	43,740.03	137,511	196,689.02	232.32	1,355,071.38
19th Ward.....	100,000	1,291,528.00	25,093.00	133,640	208,185.00	5,118.00	1,773,903.00
Plaza	100,000	2,485,000.00	115,000.00	147,000	71,000.00	.....	2,528,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,084,110.06	14,547.94	61,886	98,008.19	.....	1,031,709.77
State	100,000	2,043,000.00	278,000.00	139,000	171,000.00	253,000.00	3,644,000.00
Twelfth Ward..	200,000	1,137,600.00	46,800.00	206,800	87,500.00	24,000.00	1,037,500.00
Union Square...	200,000	2,085,770.38	55,519.02	275,366	486,588.04	.....	2,786,366.98
Washington	100,000	424,986.37	10,893.00	18,819	59,075.27	7,700.44	406,439.30
Yorkville	100,000	1,496,100.00	67,600.00	103,000	81,200.00	23,300.00	1,504,100.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,070,326.00	15,035.00	86,909	179,245.00	100,000.00	1,240,308.00
Broadway	100,000	1,476,380.59	21,846.73	113,078	261,704.52	.....	1,654,074.84
Eighth Ward....	100,000	351,800.00	13,700.00	26,600	46,000.00	5,800.00	293,200.00
Fifth Avenue...	100,000	609,100.00	35,400.00	30,100	59,100.00	34,700.00	576,600.00
Mfrs.' Nat.....	252,000	2,620,900.00	291,600.00	348,100	477,400.00	.....	3,458,000.00
Mech. & Trad...	100,000	971,489.96	20,346.00	68,379	61,025.98	8,155.93	904,712.17
Merchants'	100,000	508,100.00	7,700.00	39,400	35,400.00	.....	488,900.00
Nassau Nat.....	300,000	4,038,000.00	160,000.00	374,000	613,000.00	40,000.00	4,388,000.00
National City...	300,000	2,560,000.00	155,000.00	277,000	426,000.00	199,000.00	3,105,000.00
North Side.....	100,000	866,914.00	13,105.24	60,377	51,224.54	33,599.45	814,328.74
People's	100,000	852,700.00	40,400.00	47,100	43,000.00	67,100.00	930,400.00
17th Ward.....	100,000	462,276.00	10,289.00	48,858	64,578.00	45,233.00	468,238.00
Schermerhorn ..	100,000	633,629.00	18,376.00	28,066	42,889.00	16,583.00	593,212.00
Sprague Nat....	200,000	1,091,000.00	95,800.00	10,000	185,000.00	103,000.00	1,120,000.00
23d Ward.....	100,000	442,703.00	16,524.00	22,398	58,430.00	3,672.00	451,415.00
Union	100,000	553,433.00	26,474.00	52,948	56,523.00	46,000.00	624/166.00
Wallabout	100,000	733,000.00	39,500.00	14,600	44,900.00	31,800.00	724,300.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I...	25,000	518,400.00	16,440.00	21,030	97,160.00	17,200.00	606,560.00
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	718,500.00	40,020.00	19,150	106,250.00	.....	708,900.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National..	400,000	5,077,100.00	237,700.00	208,100	948,100.00	518,700.00	6,115,800.00
Hudson County..	250,000	2,015,342.00	107,618.00	85,727	329,853.00	135,180.00	1,986,082.00
Second Nat.....	250,000	1,231,600.00	81,200.00	18,500	308,100.00	.....	1,167,400.00
Third Nat.....	200,000	880,086.32	41,171.18	54,427	153,959.21	45,605.21	909,254.15
HOBOKEN.							
First National..	110,000	2,078,400.00	134,100.00	30,900	168,900.00	48,900.00	1,910,800.00
Second Nat.....	125,000	811,638.00	61,860.00	60,670	124,700.00	89,900.00	1,035,600.00

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.08	.10
Belcher	.13	.10
Best & Belcher	.24	.31
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.82	.84
Challenge Con.	.16	.18
Chollar	.12	.14
Confidence	.55	.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.20	2.20
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.14	.13
Gould & Curry	.54	.57
Hale & Norcross	.19	.20
Julia	.02	.01
Justice	.09	.08
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.33	.42
Occidental Con.	.04	.04
Ophir	.76	.87
Overman	.15	.15
Potosi	.14	.14
Savage	.15	.18
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.24	.28
Standard	3.75	4.00
Syndicate	.09	.09
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con.	.23	.27
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.14	.16
Silver bars	63½	63½
Mexican dollars	50½@50¾	50½@50¾
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	28½	28¾	29½	30
Alamo	11¾	12	11¾	12
Argentum	28	30	28	30
Anaconda	41	44	42¾	44
Anchoria	60	100	75	100
Battle Mountain	24½	25	24½	25¼
Blue Bell	14¼	14½	13¾	14¾
C. C. Cons.	11½	12	12	12½
C. C. & M.	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾
Columbine Victor	11¼	11¾	11¾	12¼
Coriolanus	19	20	19	20
Dante	9¼	9¾	9¾	10¼
Damon	15¾	15¾	15	15½
Doctor Jackpot Con.	98	99	99	99½
Elkton	188½	189½	189	189½
El Paso	49¼	50	50	50½
Findlay	12½	12½	12¼	12½
Gold Dollar	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
Golden Fleece	23½	24	24	30
Gibson	22	25	22½	25
Gold King	100	115	100	115
Gold Knob	10	10¼	10¼	10½
Gold Coin	400	600	325	600
Garfield	7½	9	7½	8
Gold Sovereign	7	8½	8	8½
Gould	31	32½	30	32
Hart	15½	16½	15½	16½
Ida May	24	25	24	25
Ingham	21¾	21¾	21	21½
Isabella	68½	69	68½	69
Independence	30	30½	30	30
Jackpot	68½	70	68	70
Keystone	13	14	13½	14
Last Dollar	69	70	69½	70
Lexington	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
Mount Rosa	40	45	40	45
Matoa	17	20	17	20
Mary Cashen	14	14¼	14	14½
Moon Anchor	20	28	20	30
National	9¾	10	9¾	10
New Haven	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Nugget	20	25	20	26
Ophir	34	36	34	36
Orphan	15½	20	15½	20
Pharmacist	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
Pinnacle	15	18	15	18½
Portland	325	328	325	328
Rawlings	18	23	20	23
Rose Nicol	10¼	10¾	10	10½
Vindicator	125	129	125	129
Work	20½	21	20½	20¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901	1900.	1899.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week Jan.	$41,971	$35,176	$30,730
From July 1	1,138,449	1,137,342	950,751
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,670	1,540	1,524
1st week Jan.	126,735	108,464	118,758
From July 1	3,778,455	3,275,871	3,272,461
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	540	546	537
1st week Jan.	65,114	64,442	50,010
From July 1	2,171,143	2,204,450	1,630,658

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	336	336	336
4th week Dec.	147,933	150,665	149,982
From July 1	2,467,552	2,605,273	2,470,725

GEORGIA RAILROAD—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Mileage	307	307	307
1st week Jan.	31,715	26,165	26,984

PITTSBURG & WESTERN—

Mileage	352	352	343
1st week Jan.	56,903	62,514	48,856
From July 1	1,918,149	1,861,984	1,466,382

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—

Mileage	1,691	1,402	1,282
1st week Jan.	152,291	119,133	115,946
From July 1	5,105,628	4,145,742	3,763,327

SOUTHERN RAILWAY (not including St. Louis Division)—

Mileage	6,444	6,297	6,285
1st week Jan.	571,644	508,395	478,470
From July 1	17,621,970	16,551,219	14,730,584

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, St. Louis Division—

Mileage	372	372	372
1st week Jan.	32,637	29,635	.....

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,517	1,492	1,492
1st week Jan.	187,781	138,145	139,297

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS for the year ended June 30—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	204	205	232
Gross	1,066,278	891,872	864,002
Exp. & taxes	841,643	641,691	680,139
Net	224,636	250,281	183,863
Charges	163,543	174,999	142,814
Surplus	61,093	75,282	41,049

INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA for November—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	108,896	90,514	18,182
Oper. expenses	74,205	68,765	5,440
Net earnings	34,491	21,749	12,742
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	510,592	437,458	73,134
Oper. expenses	325,005	312,575	12,430
Net earnings	185,587	124,883	60,704

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for November—

	November.	11 Months.
Gross earnings	Inc. $22,162	Inc. $405,589
Expenses	Dec. 32,694	Inc. 77,196
Net earnings	Inc. 54,856	Inc. 328,393

PITTSBURG & WESTERN for October—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	362,309	321,599	40,710
Oper. expenses	230,097	220,574	9,523
Net earnings	132,212	101,025	31,187
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,378,179	1,245,149	133,030
Oper. expenses	885,875	847,913	37,962
Net earnings	492,304	397,236	95,068

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for November—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	6,149,515	5,833,811	4,963,460
Expenses	3,823,720	3,566,130	3,188,990
Net	2,325,795	2,328,681	1,777,470
Gross, 5 mos.	29,825,155	28,157,383	23,600,832
Exp., 5 mos.	18,304,627	16,922,350	14,571,286
Net, 5 mos.	11,520,527	11,235,013	9,029,546

The changes, as compared with five months of 1899 are:

	Atlantic Properties.	Pacific System.	Increase.
Gross	1,112,321	555,488	1,667,791
Expenses	989,389	442,707	1,382,276
Net	172,752	112,761	285,514

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for December—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	96,632	83,919	85,762
Expenses	80,371	66,122	65,318
Net	16,261	17,797	20,443
Charges	22,739	22,744	22,403
Deficit	6,477	4,946	1,959
Gross, 6 mos.	606,071	564,519	517,800
Net, 6 mos.	157,908	149,758	144,857
Surplus, 6 mos.	21,404	13,340	10,174

BIG COAL ORDER FROM CANADA.

Philadelphia Firm Secures a Contract for 100,000 Tons.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—What is believed to be the largest contract for coal ever awarded to an American firm by the Canadian Government has been given to a firm in this city. This order was obtained by the local bidders, despite the fact that the Sydney (Cape Breton) mines are many miles nearer than those of Pennsylvania. The contract calls for the delivery by April 1 next of 100,000 tons of the Pennsylvania bituminous product at St. John, N. B.; Halifax, N. C.; St. John's, N. F., and St. Pierre, Miquelon Island.

The steamships Peter Jebsen, Origen, Evelyn, and Asuncion have been chartered to carry the coal to the above ports. The pioneer of the fleet, the Norwegian steamship Peter Jebsen, sailed to-day for St. John, N. B., with 5,600 tons of the contract.

The Best Restaurant in Brooklyn.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

The Best Candy in Brooklyn.

The Economics of Individuality.

Such a difference in the buying and selling of merchandise—makes the telling of the better and bigger story difficult. So many things about this store that mark its individuality and distinctiveness—its uncommon ways of buying and selling, showing and distributing, that one must read between the lines of our news columns to find the full force of the whole story.

Individuality in the merchandise itself, even down to the staple things where expert experience can never be indifferent to actual worth.

Individuality in price—which means not smallness for littleness's sake, but rather fractional for real economy's sake.

Individuality in methods—which means unhesitating fairness—a "putting ourselves in your place" attitude to avoid wrongs or easily rectify them.

To-morrow this collective individuality is emphasized in a more than common way. Our merchandise so individual in quality and character that it will be found matchless anywhere. Our prices so individual in economical lowness that they are without a parallel. Our methods so individual in aspirations that past achievements will be surpassed.

Clearing Sale Women's Jackets and Coats.

The Prices Are About Half and Less.

This season's accepted fashions, this season's most stylish fits and this season's best materials. Every garment is well made and thoroughly up to date. And there's hardly an end of variety; the short, medium and the longer lengths, single and double breasted effects, turn down and high flare collars. The materials are well assorted and sizes vary from 34 to 42 bust. We have arranged them into lots for Monday.

JACKETS AND SHORT COATS.—
Lot No. 1, at $5.90, value $9.25 to $12.00.
Lot No. 2, at $6.75, value $12.50 to $14.25.
Lot No. 3, at $9.75, value $15.00 to $17.00.
Lot No. 4, at $10.75, value $18.00 to $20.00.
Lot No. 5, at $11.25, value $21.00 to $25.00.

TAILOR-MADE CLOTH COATS IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTHS.—
Lot No. 1, $14.75, value $25.00 to $28.00.
Lot No. 2, $18.75, value $32.00 to $38.00.
Lot No. 3, $21.00, value $38.00 to $42.00.

Velour and Satin Blouse and Eton Coats.
Lot No. 1, $13.25, value $26.00 to $35.00.
Lot No. 2, $19.50, value $38.00 to $45.00.
Lot No. 3, $25.00, value $52.00 to $65.00.

HANDSOME AND FANCY THREE-QUARTER AND LONG GARMENTS.—
Lot No. 1, at $35.00, value $78.00 to $85.00.
Lot No. 2, at $45.00, value $90.00 to $110.00.
Lot No. 3, at $62.00, value $118.00 to $150.00.

Also we offer the remainder of our Parisian models, consisting of costumes, fancy tailor-made suits and garments at half-price and less.
Cloak and suit department, second floor.

Women's Bewitching Neckwear.

Right of Main Entrance.

A maker's entire surplus stock, snapped up at our own price—fancy silk, net and liberty silk ties, with handsome ends, velvet revers, turn-over collars, &c., &c.—at the lowest prices ever known.

AT 10c., REGULAR 25c.—White and black lace net ties, some with lace and pleated ends.
AT 5c., REGULAR 15c. AND 25c.—Embroidered and lace trimmed turn-over collars.
AT 19c. REGULAR 50c. AND 75c.—Fancy colored silk ties, also velvet polka dot ties, a variety of styles and colors.
AT 29c. AND 39c. EACH, REGULAR 75c. AND $1.00—Liberty silk ties, in white and colors.
AT 59c. AND 79c., REGULAR $1.00 AND $2.50—Black velvet revers, some trimmed with lace.

Dress Trimmings at a Fraction.

Section B.

One of the largest and best collections of new Dress Trimmings, extreme novelties in Waist garnitures, &c., we have ever shown.

AT 59c., REGULAR $1.50—Black silk garnitures of the most desirable shapes.
AT 79c., REGULAR $2.00—A splendid assortment of black silk and jet garnitures.
AT 98c., REGULAR $3.50 TO $4.50—Fine cut jet and silk garnitures. All at 98c.
AT $1.59, REGULAR $4.50—Fancy evening wear garnitures in pearl beads, colored and black spangles, all very desirable shapes.
AT $1.98 AND $2.98, REGULAR $5.00 AND $7.50—Some very extreme novelties in fancy pearl evening wear garnitures, fine Paris make, and black and colored spangled garnitures.

Black and Colored Dress Goods.

The Prices at a Fraction.

Second Floor, New Building.

The best and most exclusive dress stuffs are bought here, and so close are we to the fountain head of supply that out prices are always at a fraction of the market rates, as, for instance, these startling prices for to-morrow:

AT 39c., REGULAR 50c.—Homespun suitings, pure wool, camel's hair finish; brown, gray and Oxford mixtures.
AT 59c., REGULAR 75c.—Mixed cheviot suitings, 54 inches wide, all wool; Oxford, light and medium gray mixtures.
AT 65c., REGULAR 85c.—Black cheviot, foule finish, 50 inches wide; heavy weight, deep rich black.
AT 75c., REGULAR $1.00—Colored and black satin soliel, 42 inches wide, made of fine Australian wool; comes in nine good shades and black, always sold at $1.00.

The 1901 Cotton Stuffs.

AT 12½c.—Printed batiste, 32 inches wide; mostly tinted grounds, with white printings.
AT 19c.—Printed jaconet cloth, 36 inches wide; white grounds in small figures and neat stripes, for children's wear.
AT 22c.—Genuine Belfast dimities, a splendid range of new designs and colorings.
AT 25c.—Foulard d'Alsace, an entirely new fabric; beautifully sheer handsome range of silk designs, mercerized finish.
25c. AND 39c.—Fine Scotch Madras, 32 inches wide; tinted grounds, with white stripes.

Ladies' Kid Gloves.

Clearing Up Sale of One of the Largest and Best Glove Makers in the World.

No seconds, soiled or damaged goods, but perfect in every respect. The lines of sizes and colors are absolutely complete. This is the largest transaction ever attempted in the glove trade, or by a retail house. We offer them at the lowest price ever known for such good gloves:

Ladies' 2-clasp gloves, regular price 85c., for 59c.
Ladies' 4-hook Foster gloves, regular price 85c., for 59c.
Ladies' 2-clasp gloves, much better quality, regular price $1.00, for 69c.
Ladies' 4-hook Foster gloves, much better quality, regular price $1.00, for 69c.
Ladies' 4 and 5-hook Foster gloves, finest quality, real kid, regular $1.75 and $2.00, at 85c.

Silks That Will Sell at Sight.

79c. for Regular $1.50 Satin Crepe de Chine.

1,685 yards of white, ivory, evening shades and black.

59c. for Regular $1.00 Black Crepe de Chine.

Slight weavers' imperfections is the cause of this deep cut. Only 600 yards in the lot.

49c. for 69c. imported white taffeta silks.
39c. for 65c. colored taffeta silks.
29c., 39c. and 49c. for new printed India silks, 1901 patterns.
49c., 69c., 79c. and 98c. for $1.00 to $2.00 fancy silks.
Black taffeta silks, 39c., 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., instead of 55c. to $1.00.
Black Peau de Soie, 59c., 69c., 79c., 98c., instead of 75c. to $1.25.
Black Satin Duchess, 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c., 98c., instead of 75c. to $1.25.

Stockings and Underwear

At Half of To-day's Market Prices.

If these goods were bought to-day in the regular way they would cost double the prices we offer them for to-morrow.

AT 10c.—Men's fine gauge black cotton socks, also heavyweight, double fleece-lined, made from Maco yarn.
AT 15c.—Women's medium weight black cotton stockings, spliced heels and toes, guaranteed stainless, also fleece-lined.
AT 25c.—Men's and Women's fine quality colored cotton and lisle thread socks and stockings, striped, extracted and plain and ribved, stainless black.
AT 3 FOR $1.00—Women's and Men's extra quality colored lisle thread and cotton stockings and socks, striped two tone, embroidered and ingrain; silk, lisle; stainless black, plain and ribbed.
AT 29c.—Women's extraheavy ecru, shaped, ribbed, cotton vests, handsomely finished, high neck, long sleeves, with drawers to match.
AT 50c.—Women's extra fine shaped, ribbed merino vests, high neck, long sleeves, with French band, drawers to match; also ecru and silver-cotton combination suits.
AT 79c.—Women's extra quality gray merino combination suits, high neck, long sleeves and ankle lengths, also heavy ecru cotton suits.

A Splendid Offer of Waists.

Really sensational as a merchandising event—possible just because of our ability to take an almost limitless lot.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.59 AND $1.98—Black brilliantine waist, tucked back and front; also fine black mercerized sateen waists, tucked; both have detachable collar, dress sleeve.
AT $1.59, REGULAR $2.50—French Flannel waists in cardinal, old rose, light blue, cream, black and lavender, fancy stitched front, bishop sle

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; wind northwest to southwest.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,918. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1901.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CHINA SIGNS THE JOINT NOTE

Her Peace Commissioners Append Their Signatures.

Earl Li Said to be a Victim of Bright's Disease—Ching Protests Against Appointment of Chang Chih-Tung.

PEKING, Jan. 13.—The joint note of the powers has been signed finally by the Chinese Peace Commissioners. Prince Ching signed yesterday, and Li-Hung-Chang, who is better, signed it to-day.

It is understood that the malady from which Li-Hung-Chang is suffering is Bright's disease. He was feeling worse yesterday, and therefore postponed the affixing of his signature, but Prince Ching was hopeful that he would be able to sign to-day, which proved to be the case.

Prince Ching has protested to the Court against the appointment, said to be contemplated, of Viceroy Chang Chih Tung as a Plenipotentiary in the place of Li-Hung-Chang. He thinks the latter's advice absolutely essential, although he believes it might be advisable to appoint a third Plenipotentiary for China, and reiterates his desire for the appointment of Sheng, who would be acceptable to the foreigners.

So far as Chang Chih Tung is concerned, the foreign envoys who know him personally say that, while he is strongly anti-foreign, and has never made any secret of his likes and dislikes, they believe he would be a satisfactory representative of the Chinese, and there would not be any objections to him on the score of his recent utterances. Indeed, some of the Ministers think it would be wise for China to make Chang Chih Tung a Plenipotentiary.

Most of the envoys have received word from their Governments that the negotiations must be conducted in Peking on the ground that for various reasons other places suggested would be objectionable.

The Russians say they will formally turn over the railroad to the Germans immediately.

M. de Giers, the Russian Minister, objects to the British attitude in refusing to permit the Russians to distribute rice and wheat to destitute Chinese in the British section.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 13.—Liu Kun Yi, Viceroy of Nanking, has formulated modifications of the peace conditions, including a reduction of the indemnity, a reduction of the strength of the foreign troops in China, and the preservation of the right to import arms and ammunition.

There are indications of a growing belief among the Chinese that one or two of the powers will support these modifications.

RUSSIA'S AIMS IN CHINA.

M. de Witte Explains Her Attitude—To Withdraw from Peking and Reduce Force in Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, in submitting his annual budget, explains that events in the Far East have necessitated a heavy expenditure, amounting for 1900, to 61,000,000 rubles. This, he goes on to say, did not constitute the total sacrifices imposed upon the country by "these regrettable events."

"It is still too early to submit a statement of our entire material losses," continues M. de Witte, "a considerable portion of the credits being included in the normal budget and charged to other Ministries and local finances. The losses and delays on the construction of railways in the Far East have entailed advances of nearly 82,000,000 rubles to the railway companies."

Enlarging upon the injurious effect which hostilities in China have had upon the general economic life of Russia, especially in the embarrassment wrought in the financial market, M. de Witte deplores the loss of "those brave officers and soldiers who have found glorious deaths on Chinese battlefields."

"These sad events, however, have a consoling aspect," he observes, "in the evidence of moral well-being and are a striking proof of the entire sincerity of the peaceful sentiments which inspired the Czar in his august words appealing on behalf of peace and his proclamation of the peaceful inventions of Russia.

"This was a sublime Christian work, and each step forward in China has furnished evidence of his Majesty's desire to maintain peace. It required a violation of our frontiers by Chinese insurgents without motive, the bombardment of Blagovestchonsk, and the destruction of the railway to decide the Government to send troops to Manchuria. Russia is working for the pacification of the disturbed districts and for the restoration of good relations with China, and so soon as her immediate and urgent duties have been accomplished she will withdraw her troops from Peking and proceed to reduce the military forces in Manchuria."

Dilating upon the unexpected nature of the difficulties in the Far East, M. de Witte says:

"The storm broke in a quarter where it was least expected. In a quarter where centuries of friendship with China had rendered war preparations, and even fortresses, unnecessary, the rumbling of thunder was heard, and, almost without noise or confusion, a formidable army of over 20,000 men protected a frontier extending 10,000 kilometers, purged Manchuria of rebels, and rescued the Europeans in Peking.

"Russia has accomplished all that it was her duty as a Christian power to do in China. We were induced to act thus, not by any prospect of advantages, but by the consciousness of our solidarity with the whole human race, proving in an irrefutable manner that Russia is pacific, not because she is weak, but because she is conscious of her power. She could not fear any danger from whatever source—she who has been able, day after day, to display a strength so colossal—but Russia does not use her might for secret and selfish calculations.

"The Czar is a great Christian Prince, who follows no impulse save that of his heart, and is inspired only by his ideal of truth and the welfare of humanity, and who has shown the world by a sublime example that the extraordinary might of Russia is bound up with a profound love of peace.

"Recent events prove that our country can face the future with serenity in the path traced for her by the will of her august sovereign."

THE RUSSO-CHINESE AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, who greatly minimizes the importance of the Russo-Chinese agreement regarding Manchuria, reported from Peking to The Times by Dr. Morrison, says:

"Russia has signed nothing with China since 1898. The points of the agreement were published in the Russian Official Messenger last November, and they are understood to be nothing but a local arrangement for the policing of Manchuria during the pacification period. They will in no way change Russia's reiterated declaration of an intention to restore Manchuria when order and security have been attained."

PRINCE CHUN ENVOY TO GERMANY

PEKING, Jan. 13.—Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor, paid a visit to the German Legation to-day, where he had a satisfactory interview with the German Minister, Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein.

His appointment as Chinese Envoy to Germany to make apologies for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, has been approved. It is probable that Prince Su will accompany him.

The Maine Brings Invalids from China.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The American hospital ship Maine has arrived at Southampton with invalids from China.

DEATH LURKS IN TRADING PIT.

Chicago Doctor Says All Speculators Are Liable to Develop Disease Which Killed P. D. Armour.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—"The same disease that carried off Philip D. Armour threatens those who go down into the trading pits and stock marts to buy and sell, where the changes of a few points in the quotations may mean poverty or millions. Aneurism of the heart is the disease that killed the wealthy packer. It is caused largely by undue excitement, such as is brought on by the scenes of the Board of Trade." This is a statement made by Dr. F. C. Schaefer.

"Every man whose business forces upon him moments of great excitement," continues Dr. Schaefer, "is a likely candidate for this disease. One who has merely spent an hour in the New York Stock Exchange must have felt his own blood flow quicker. How much fiercer, then, must have been the throbbings of the hearts of those participating in the battles to save or double their fortunes. Such men as these are the ones of whom we daily read as victims of heart failure."

AFTER A $2,000,000 FORTUNE.

Some Plainfield Residents Think They Are Heirs to Big Estate in England.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 13.—A number of people in Plainfield and vicinity, including Assessor Charles H. Hand, Mrs. Martha Giddis, and Jonathan Fitz Randolph Clawson, are being urged to subscribe to a fund for the purpose of employing lawyers to go to England to look up a fortune of $2,000,000 which, it is alleged, was left by Joseph Moore, who died twenty-five years ago.

Moore was not survived by any of his family, and since that time it is stated that his fortune has remained in the Bank of England, growing larger every year. Now a number of people who claim to be his heirs are trying to raise a fund among relatives to send lawyers to England to investigate the matter and secure evidence that will lead to a distribution of the money.

DEATHBED NOTE FOR $50,000.

A Chicagoan Gave It to the Woman He Was to Have Married.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Hardly an hour before Frederick W. Bipper died on Nov. 8, 1900, he drew a note for $50,000 in favor of Miss Carrie Dikeman as a reward for fifteen years of faithful service in his family. This note he handed to his friend, W. S. Eden, who in turn gave it to Miss Dikeman, but the matter did not become public until yesterday.

It also transpired that Miss Dikeman was to have married Mr. Bipper, and, in fact, hastened to Mercy Hospital during his illness in order that the ceremony might be performed before he passed away. When at last she arrived, accompanied by Mr. Eden and a clergyman, Mr. Bipper was dead. Miss Dikeman, who is thirty-five years of age, was the niece of Mr. Bipper's wife, who died fifteen years ago.

By his will Mr. Bipper disposed of a four-hundred-thousand-dollar estate, his two daughters being mentioned as legatees, but the name of Miss Dikeman does not appear in the document.

LAUGHED HERSELF TO DEATH.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Ellen Lake of 53 Webster Street died suddenly in Westwood's bakery, at 383 Broad Street, last night.

She had made some purchases and left the store a few minutes, but returned and asked for a glass of water, remarking, as she did so, that she had laughed herself almost to death. She was still laughing when she asked for the water, but before it was handed to her she fell to the floor and expired.

Heart disease was the cause of death. Mrs. Lake was fifty-three years old.

Plainfield Automobile Omnibus Line.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 13.—The Plainfield Automobile Company is perfecting its plans for the establishment of an automobile omnibus line to run over a route which will include many of the streets in the aristocratic parts of the city not now invaded by the local trolley system, and also to include a trip to Washington Rock, on top of the Watchung Mountain, and then on to the Washington camp ground east of Bound Brook. The New York Motor Vehicle Company has become interested in the project, and will furnish the carriages for the service.

Gov. Odell's Team Runs Away.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—When Gov. Odell came to Albany he brought with him a team of bays and a fine new sleigh. There has been fine sleighing here for several days and when the Governor went to the Executive Chamber last night to work he left word with his coachman to call for him in the sleigh. The coachman drove up to the Capitol, and, alighting, was about to throw blankets over the horses, when they took fright and ran away. After running about a mile, the horses succeeded in detaching themselves from the sleigh, which was wrecked. The frightened animals continued on for six miles before they were captured.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water!
Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

BOER RAID NEAR PRETORIA

Retire Unmolested with Transport Train Half a Mile Long.

CUT WIRES AND BLOW UP LINE

Only Small Garrisons at the Stations Attacked—Kitchener Reports 1,400 Boers in the Party.

PRETORIA, Jan. 12.—Last night the Boers cut the wire between Irene (eight miles south of here) and Olifantsfontein stations. Early this morning a large force of Boers, under Commandant Beyer, invested Kaalfontein Station, about twenty miles south of this place. A hot rifle and shell fire, with two field pieces and a Maxim, was maintained for six hours.

An armored train and reinforcements were sent from Pretoria, but before they had arrived upon the scene the garrison had driven off the Boers, who retired unmolested with a transport train half a mile long. The Boers blew up the line beyond Kaalfontein, compelling the mail train to return here.

It is supposed their object was to obtain supplies, a great quantity of which is stored at Kaalfontein. The British had no casualties.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"PRETORIA, Jan. 13.—About 1,400 Boers crossed the line, attacking both Zuurfontein and Kaalfontein Stations, but were driven off. They are being pursued by a cavalry brigade."

Details of the attacks upon Kaalfontein and Zuurfontein Stations show that there were only small garrisons of about 120 men at each station. The British had excellent trenches, which enabled them to withstand the attacks until the Boers, having ascertained that reinforcements were coming to the garrison, retired. At Zuurfontein a party of Boers in khaki succeeded in capturing a British patrol of eight men, whom they subsequently liberated. The railway and telegraph lines will be speedily restored.

No further news has been received regarding the invasion of Cape Colony. Sir Alfred Milner writes to a correspondent in England, saying: "It would be useless for me to notice the wholesale lies that are spread about concerning me. If I attempted to do so, I would have no time for anything else."

DE WET FLOGS PEACE AGENTS.

Ill-Treats Three, Who Were Taken Prisoners, and Shoots One of Them, a British Subject.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Lord Kitchener reports from Pretoria, under yesterday's date, as follows:

"Three agents of the Peace Committee were taken as prisoners to De Wet's laager, near Lindley, Jan. 10. One, who was a British subject, was flogged, and then shot. The other two, burghers, were flogged by De Wet's orders."

The brief report of the fate of three agents of the Peace Committee excites the deepest indignation on all sides. One or two papers express a hope that Lord Kitchener has been misled by false Kafir reports; but it is generally felt that he would not have reported the matter to the War Office without undoubted evidence.

The Daily Mail heads the report with the word "Murder," and declaims against any further attempt to coax the enemy into submission. "De Wet has placed himself outside the pale of humanity," says The Daily Mail, "and not proclamations, but larger reinforcements must be our watchword."

The Morning Post says: "This marks the point where the guerrilla phase ends and the bandit phase begins."

All the papers appeal strongly to the Government to hurry forward reinforcements, since it is evident that the Boer leaders have now become desperate, and conciliation is quite useless.

The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Mail announces the return to Pretoria of Mr. Pretorius, a former President of the late South African Republic, from a futile endeavor to persuade the Boer leaders to surrender.

BOERS RESOLVED TO FIGHT ON.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a three-column dispatch from its correspondent at Brussels, giving a conversation with Dr. Leyds and Abram Fischer. The general purport of the statement of the Boer representatives is that "Great Britain is still under false impressions concerning the war, as she always has been," and that "the Boers are fully resolved to continue the struggle, and are as hopeful now as they were a year ago of preserving their independence."

Dr. Leyds and Mr. Fischer also asserted that "Great Britain cannot make enormous sacrifices eternally, and has retained the friendship of the great Powers at a terrible cost." They admitted that the Boers were suffering hardships, but said that hardships were the normal life of the burghers.

COL. ROOSEVELT SHOOTS A LION.

Beast Waited in a Tree While Hunters Drew Straws for First Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

MEEKER, Col., Jan. 13.—Col. Roosevelt's first day in the Rockies netted him a handsome lion, together with an exciting adventure. Leaving Meeker at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the party struck a fresh lion trail four miles out. The dogs were released and the pursuit started. For five miles the wily animal led its pursuers, but was finally treed.

With the dogs baying around the tree, Dr. Webb and Mr. Stewart pressed Col. Roosevelt to shoot, but the New Yorker insisted on drawing straws. Fortune favored him, and he drew the long one; but this matter was settled none too soon, as the angry beast sprang from the tree at the little party. Quick as a flash, the Colonel's gun was at his shoulder and the ball struck true, while the animal was in mid-air.

The men scattered quickly as the beast hit the ground, narrowly missing Dr. Webb, and the dogs threw themselves on the lion and quickly dispatched him.

For Bonds from Insurance Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 13.—Senator Allen has prepared a bill requiring all life, fire, and accident insurance companies to deposit securities or a bond with the State Treasurer, covering the value of all policies held in Kansas. He says insurance companies that are honest and intend to pay losses will cheerfully comply with this law, and that those who fight it are not wanted in the State.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water!
Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

WOMEN QUARRELED AND A MAN SUFFERED.

Story of Charges of Cowardice Against Capt. Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The details of a singular story, involving charges of cowardice against an officer of the United States Marine Corps, a continuing breach between the wife of the American Minister to Peking and the wife of the First Secretary of Legation, and a vast amount of bad blood, reached Washington to-day in a letter from a well-known Naval Commander, who is serving on the Asiatic Squadron.

The letter is especially interesting, because it explains for the first time why a specific charge of cowardice preferred against Capt. Hall of the marine force that participated in the defense of the legations against Boxer hordes was dropped without the formality of holding a court-martial.

It appears from the letter that Capt. Hall, instead of being a coward, rendered much gallant and dangerous service, that he frequently risked his life, and he was in the forefront of every action that was fought. It appears further that the Captain's only offense was in thoughtlessly becoming entangled in a petticoat feud of which Mrs. Conger, wife of the Minister, and Mrs. Squiers, wife of the First Secretary of Legation, were principals, and which began at a time when the chances of the Christian refugees in the British compound appeared to be the slimmest, when every man who could shoot a rifle was in the trenches, and the women were afraid to sleep at night.

Capt. Hall and his little command were fighting night and day on the wall. A detachment of American marines made a sortie and captured a quantity of canned food, which was turned over to the British Quartermaster. Mrs. Conger asked Mrs. Squires to secure a portion of the captured food and send it to Capt. Hall and his men. Mrs. Squires declined to accept the task. Thereafter she and Mrs. Conger did not speak.

The marines took sides with Mrs. Conger. They exhibited their appreciation of her thoughtfulness in their behalf by standing at attention and presenting arms every time she passed the camp. When Mrs. Squires passed they did not indicate that they even knew her. The breach between the women widened. Mrs. Squires stood the indifference of the marines as long as she could without collapsing from mortification, and then one day she broke in upon Capt. Hall and told him that his men were loafers and blackguards; that they were not saluting her as they should, and as they were saluting Mrs. Conger, she demanded that the same deference be paid to her rank and station as was paid others in the compound.

Capt. Hall defended his men, but assured Mrs. Squires that thereafter she would be properly saluted by them. Capt. Hall kept his word. In doing so, however, he incurred the wrath of Mrs. Conger, and when Gen. Chaffee arrived in Peking she was told that Capt. Hall had been guilty of cowardice.

Gen. Chaffee notified the department that such a charge had been made, and that he had appointed a court-martial to investigate it. That was as far as the matter ever went. It can be stated now on the highest authority that Capt. Hall will never be tried for cowardice.

The writer of the letter adds that Mrs. Conger and Mrs. Squires still ignore each other.

FILIPINO BANDITS' METHODS.

Gen. MacArthur's Remarks on Their Inhuman Ways—Several to be Hanged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Copies of General Orders from the Philippines, received here, show that a large number of native Filipinos have been convicted of murder and other crimes, and sentenced to be hanged or to long terms of imprisonment. In one case the accused belonged to an organized band, which, under the name of "Guardia de Honor," had for its declared object the murder of peaceful and unoffending victims, if found necessary to gratify either a desire for revenge or a feeling of envy against the rich.

"These inhuman methods," says Gen. MacArthur, "remove all the participants, whether chief, or willing followers of the bands, from the pale of the law and place them among that class of cowardly and secret assassins which all civilized men the world over hold to be enemies of mankind."

A native named Vincente Prado established a camp in a strong position difficult of access in the mountainous district near Rosario, in Union Province. There he entrenched his camp and erected buildings for a band of armed outlaws, which he gathered about him. Recently two Americans were taken into the camp as prisoners, and, for no assigned reason other than that "they were enemies," they were ordered to instant death.

Shortly afterward two Ingorrotes, a man and a woman, were taken before Prado and charged with being American spies. Without any attempt at proof, or form of trial, they were ordered to be immediately executed. In both instances Prado personally witnessed the bloody execution of his orders by members of his outlaw band, who used their bolos on the defenseless prisoners. On another occasion Prado ordered his band to attack and burn the pueblo of San Jacinto and to arrest and, "if he resisted, kill" the Presidente of Rosario. In pursuance of these orders the Presidente of Rosario and his son were killed and 103 houses destroyed by fire. Prado and his chief outlaw assistants were sentenced to be hanged.

Another native sentenced to be hanged was Pedro Lachica. This man was one of a band of natives who, representing themselves to be policemen, entered at night time several houses and by threats and the use of firearms forced the natives to come out and surrender. They then tied the arms of the men behind their backs and beat them with bolos and robbed the houses of money, jewelry, and other valuables.

GEN. GRANT ROUTS FILIPINOS.

Believes His District is Now Fairly Pacified—Pampanga Ready for Civil Government.

MANILA, Jan. 13.—Gen. Grant, who is endeavoring to suppress the latest insurrection in his district and who is personally commanding his scouts at the southern end, reported to-day that he had encountered a number of bands south of Buloc Mountain, all of which retired up the hills. He says that a hundred of the enemy, who were well intrenched, made considerable resistance, but were ultimately driven from their position. Four bodies of insurgents were found. The American casualties were a Sergeant and one private of Troop A, Philippine Cavalry, wounded.

In the opinion of Gen. Grant, his district is now pacified, with the exception of the locality south of Buloc Mountain, and the Province of Pampanga is ready for civil government.

It is expected that Pampanga will be the first province to which provincial government will be applied.

Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin of the Fourth United States Infantry yesterday destroyed an insurgent arsenal in the Patungan district, seizing a quantity of arms and ammunition, together with a printing press and other material.

Go to Build Railroad in Ecuador.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 13.—Thirty-six men left here to-day for Ecuador to serve as foremen, time keepers, &c., for the James McDonald Contracting Company in building 300 miles of railroad from Guayaquil to Quito, over the Andes Mountains. Mr. McDonald says he now has at work 5,000 Jamaicans, and expects to take 5,000 more men, mainly Italians, to work on the contract. All workmen sign a three years' contract.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water!
Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

SNOWBOUND FOR SIX DAYS

Russian Railways Stopped by the Fierce Blizzard.

Passengers, Freezing and Starving, Fight for Food—Five Soldiers Eaten by Wolves.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Odessa correspondent of The Daily Mail sends a heart-rending story of the sufferings of railway passengers snowbound while on the way to Odessa. The blizzard, he says, raged continuously for more than 100 hours over the whole of Southern Russia. He describes the gradual arrival of trains at Razdyelnaia, with hundreds of passengers from the north who had started six days before.

"They had been snowed in for five days," he continues, "and fighting among themselves for the scanty food supplies provided at the railway buffets. Women and children were weak with hunger, while gangs of men battled with snowdrifts, which were thirty-five feet deep in some places, and that, too, without snowplows, although these would have been useless even if they could have been found.

"Finally some 5,000 passengers had assembled at Razdyelnaia. A regiment was sent from Kieff southward, and 3,000 troops went northward from Odessa with shovels. On the third day the relieving parties succeeded in cutting a passage for a couple of trains, which started with 2,000 persons, after a mad rush, the weakest going to the wall.

"The trains proceeded for eighteen hours and were then again stuck in the snow, unable to go forward or backward. The blizzard continued. Demoniacal fury and pandemonium prevailed, the passengers cursing the railway management, fainting, and weeping. The trains were buried, and all passed a horrible night. When morning came a peasant volunteered to walk six miles to the nearest station with telegrams beseeching assistance, supplies, firewood, and water having been exhausted. Finally, driven to desperation, sixty passengers, with Count Kapnist, determined to walk to Odessa. Count Kapnist, with forty, reached a point where he was able to secure sleds, and all arrived at Odessa, though uncertain as to the fate of those they had left behind.

"Meanwhile Gov. Schuvalloff had organized train sledges with supplies, which after Herculean efforts, relieved the two trains. It was found that many of the passengers had their arms or legs frozen.

"Eighteen thousand troops are now engaged in the work of clearing the line. The storm has abated, and it is announced that the besieged trains will get through to Odessa this evening. No mails have been received here for six days. Corpses have been kept unburied eight days, as it has been impossible to inter them. The conduct of the railway authorities is loudly condemned."

The Odessa correspondent of The Daily News wires that 120 people were frozen to death in the blizzard.

The Bucharest correspondent of The Daily Express says that five Roumanian soldiers, while going home, were attacked and eaten by wolves after a desperate struggle.

563,885 GRIP VICTIMS.

Reports Show the Disease Prevails in a Broad Belt from New York to the Rocky Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Special reports show that more than 500,000 persons in the grip belt, which extends across the United States from New York to the Rocky Mountains, are suffering with the disease. The epidemic is greatest in the East, with a wide extension in Pennsylvania. Illinois is also extensively afflicted. In proportion to their size, Pittsburg, Reading, and Allegheny City, in Pennsylvania, are the most seriously visited. The reports show that in the big cities of New York and Chicago the grip has spread at an alarming rate, and, although few cases are reported as fatal, the number is enormous.

The disease appears to cause the greatest trouble in factories, schools, and colleges.

The grip belt begins at New York, where it is wide and heavy. From there it extends broadly through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. In Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and States farther West and North, the belt thins out considerably. The total number of cases reported from 120 cities and towns is 563,885. New York and Chicago leading with 100,000 cases each, and Philadelphia following with 70,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

Takes a Short Carriage Ride—Not Likely to Resume Work for a Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The President continues to improve. The weather being very bright and sunny to-day, he was able to take a short ride, Mrs. McKinley accompanying him.

While the President's remarkable powers of recuperation are bringing about a rapid recovery, his physician enjoins as complete a rest as possible from official cares, and it is not expected that he will resume work in his office for a week at least.

BROOKLYN POLICE FORCE SUFFERS.

The grip has invaded the Police Department in Brooklyn, and many members of the force are suffering with the prevailing ailment. Yesterday nearly ninety men, including Captains, Sergeants, Roundsmen, and patrolmen, reported sick. The Captains who are ill are Dennis J. Driscoll of the Flushing Avenue Station and William J. Burford of the Grand Avenue Station. None of the cases is of a serious character.

At the Brooklyn Post Office it was said that the staff of employes there had been but slightly affected by the grip epidemic, only a few men being on the sick list.

PATTI MAY SING HERE AGAIN.

Marcus Mayer Believes She Will Undertake a Concert Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Adelina Patti may not have sung her last notes in American auditoriums, according to Marcus Mayer, the theatrical manager who has brought many famous foreign stars to this country and who managed the last tour made by Patti in America in 1893. He believes that he can persuade the celebrated diva to come to this country again for a real "farewell tour." That he would consider the culminating point of a conspicuous theatrical career.

"It is no mere hobby of mine," said Mr. Mayer last evening. "It is a fact that Patti has lost none of her charm of voice. She sang last year in England in concert, creating as much of a furore as in the old days. And she has never lost her interest in this country. I believe that Mme. Patti could be induced to come here for a concert tour, and I entertain no doubt that I will be able to bring her under my management. She would not, of course, sing again in opera—that would be too severe a task. There is almost a new generation since Patti last came to America."

Bank Stockholders Assessed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.—The Controller of the Currency has made an assessment on the stockholders of the failed German National Bank of Louisville of $58 per share, to pay the debts of the bank. The total assessment is $145,870, and is to be paid by Feb. 9, 1901. The depositors have received 60 per cent. of their claims.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water!
Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

W. M. RICE'S HEIRS FOUND.

Three Persons, Living in Poverty in Missouri, Notified to Appear in Court Here.

Special to The New York Times.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., Jan. 13.—A representative of Attorney Potter, who is engaged in looking after the estate of William M. Rice, who died in New York last September under suspicious circumstances, has been in Stone County, Missouri, and has found the heirs of the millionaire. They are B. F. Rice, Bird Rice, and Mrs. Mattie Clark, all of whom reside in the same neighborhood and in the southern part of the county.

The appearance of the messenger and the notification he served on the poverty stricken people that they were heirs to an estate of $5,000,000 or more was a joyful surprise. The three are ignorant country folks, and were not aware of their uncle's death nor the sensational circumstances connected with his demise. The attorney met the heirs, served each with a citation notifying them that the Surrogate of New York would, on Feb. 7, take action on the will of William M. Rice, and requesting their presence in the court on that date.

What action will be taken by the heirs is not known, as for many years they have been the poorest people in the county, being barely able to eke out an existence, and they have not the means to carry them out of the State.

CAPT. FRAZER OFFERS REWARD.

Will Give $500 for Return of His Kidnapped Son Alive—Same Amount for His Body if He Is Dead.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 13.—Capt. N. H. Frazer of Union Springs to-day offered, through Chief of Police Albion Hixon of that city, $500 reward for the return of his son, Bass Frazer, who is supposed to have been kidnapped from school in Atlanta. His offer follows:

"I hereby offer a reward of $500 for Bass Frazer, dead or alive, the student of the Atlanta Technological School, who disappeared from there Saturday evening, Jan. 5. The money is on deposit at the Merchants and Farmers' Bank of Union Springs, Ala. All communications should be addressed to me at Union Springs.

"Description of Bass Frazer: Nineteen years old, five feet eleven inches tall, 145 pounds weight, black wavy hair, heavy beard for one of his age, close shaven, had no vices, wears No. 7 hat, No. 7 shoes, walks erect, face full, scar on face, and on forehead right under hair."

Looking for "Pat" Crowe.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 13.—The police of the town of Nanticoke are looking for "Pat" Crowe, the alleged abductor of the Cudahy boy, at Omaha. Burgess Williams is said to be in possession of information received from the police of Chicago to the effect that Crowe is somewhere in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. It is thought he may have decided to disguise himself as a miner and locate in Nanticoke, which has a large Polish population. It is said the alleged abductor can speak Polish, having acquired the language while working in the stock yards at Omaha.

ROOSEVELT TOOK AWAY REPORT

Left Gov. Odell Only Unsigned Copy of Proposed Amendments to the Charter—May Be Made Public To-day.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—There has been some surprise over the fact that although the Legislature has been in session for more than a week, there has been no report from the New York City Charter Revision Commission. The report was sent complete to Gov. Roosevelt before his term of office ended, and by him should have been transferred to the incoming Governor for transmission. It transpires upon inquiry as to the delay, that Col. Roosevelt took away with him the officially signed report and left Gov. Odell only an unsigned one. To rectify this error Gov. Odell has asked for an officially signed copy, and expects it will be here by Monday, when he will immediately transmit it to the Legislature.

Asked what, if any, recommendations he would make in transmitting it, Gov. Odell said:

"I shall send it to the Legislature without comment, and let that body thrash it out. I shall, however, examine carefully any proposed legislation, and allow the presentation of all views on the subject of charter amendment."

BAILEY'S TRIP TO CUBA.

Went There, It Is Said, with Plan to Control the Cattle Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 13.—The purpose of the recent trip of Congressman Bailey of Texas to Havana, Cuba, has just come to light. It is stated here by parties who know that the Texan is organizing a syndicate to control, or largely so, the cattle trade on that island. For the past eight months the shipments of cattle to Cuba from Florida and Gulf ports has been enormous, the cattle in Cuba having been killed out during the war. Weekly shipments are made from several points in Florida, Alabama, and along the Gulf as far as Galveston.

It is stated that Mr. Bailey does not propose to organize a cattle trust in dealing with the island, but that he has already pooled several individual interests, and that with the aid of Eastern capital he is now organizing a big company to deal exclusively with this branch of the trade.

MAY BE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Rumor Says Minister Harris Will Get Into the Cabinet.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—Addison C. Harris, who is now Minister to Austria, is likely to be given the place of Attorney General in President McKinley's Cabinet, to succeed Mr. Griggs, according to a report that is current among the intimate political friends of Senator Fairbanks. Mr. Harris is backed for the place by Senator Fairbanks, and not long ago resigned his post at Vienna in the hope of bettering his chances for the Cabinet position. The resignation has not been acted upon.

Mr. Harris is a native of Indiana, and lived in this city until 1889, when he was sent abroad. He comes of Quaker stock, and was born in Wayne County about sixty years ago. He was graduated from Northwestern University, now Butler College, and was admitted to the bar in 1865.

BOOMING THE SUBSIDY BILL.

Its Backers Send Out Interviews with Secretaries Long and Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The press agency of the Ship Subsidy bill is busy turning out interviews with prominent men in support of the measure. They appear sometimes only twenty-four hours apart. An interview with Senator Elkins was sent out by the bureau last night, and to-day it supplied interviews with Secretaries Wilson and Long.

Mr. Wilson's argument is mainly from the farmers' standpoint. He claims that the farmer must get into foreign markets or he will be ruined by overproduction, and that an increase in American bottoms means an increase in the foreign markets.

Mr. Long's chief argument appears to be based on the belief that the exporter pays the freight. He says that we spend millions of dollars in this way. He also believes that it would be more satisfactory, economical, and safe to have our own vessels for our own ocean-carrying trade.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water!
Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

NEWPORT WEDDING REHEARSED IN CHURCH

Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss French Prepare for the Ceremony.

City Thronged with Guests and Sightseers—Last Special Train Arrives This Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 13.—Shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon Alfred Vanderbilt, Miss French, Mrs. French, Gen. and Mrs. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, and several of the relatives of the expectant groom and bride drove to St. John's Church, where the ceremony is to be performed to-morrow, to go through a rehearsal. The party was met by the Revs. Beattie and Morgan, who will officiate. Organist Boone was at the organ. No detail of the ceremony was omitted, and, after several trials the party left the church.

Immediately after the rehearsal the doors of the edifice were closed and the place turned over to the decorators, who had come on from New York. They will work through the day and night.

Were it not for the crispness of the air, the presence of women wrapped in furs and men in overcoats, it would be an easy task to fancy that Newport was in the height of its season. Hundreds of guests and hundreds more of visitors and sightseers were astir throughout the city. The roads of the town and the country were gay with parties driving to and fro. Many of the traps contained their owners, but by far the greater portion belonged to, and were drawn by the steeds of, the various livery stable owners of the city.

Early in the day crowds of visitors, drawn hither by the approaching wedding, not because they are guests, but out of curiosity, besieged Harbourview for a glimpse of the bride-to-be; others wandered around the boundaries of The Breakers, and many others thronged St. John's, where Mr. Vanderbilt, Miss French, and the members of her family attended services. All the other churches were filled as well, but the sightseer was in the main disappointed.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, with her son, Reginald; her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and other relatives were in attendance at Trinity Church. This evening Mrs. Vanderbilt entertained at dinner at "The Breakers."

This morning a special train arrived from New York with William K. Vanderbilt, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, and Miss Webb on board. Carriages from Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's stables met the party and conveyed it to The Breakers. Other arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. William M. Woodward, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Baroness Seiller, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, Edward Gwynne, Peter Goelet Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Miss Morris, Henry Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck, Miss Annie Leary, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. H. Webster Davis, Miss O'Neil, and Julien T. Davies.

The gift of Alfred Vanderbilt to his bride is a pearl necklace and a pearl pendant costing $80,000, but the only ornament she will wear to-morrow will be a small diamond clasp at the throat.

Miss French will enter the church on the arm of her brother, Amos Tuck French, who will give her away. She will be attended by Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, a sister of the bridegroom, as her maid of honor, while her bridesmaids will be Miss Pauline French, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French; Miss Isabel Stillman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman; Miss Edith Gray, daughter of Justice and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, and Miss Elsa Bronson, daughter of Mrs. Frederic Bronson. The best man will be Reginald Vanderbilt, a brother of the bridegroom, while the ushers will be Messrs. Potter Palmer, Jr., Robert L. Gerry, Frederick M. Davies, William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Jr., Ord Preston, Ernest Iselin, Bayard Cutting, and W. A. M. Burden.

Although St. John's is one of the highest Episcopal Churches in the city, the programme of the ceremony, at the request of Miss French, has been simplified as much as possible. The choir boys will be in attendance, but will sing only twice, and will do no marching. The ceremony will probably not occupy more than seven minutes.

After the ceremony the bride and groom will receive congratulations in the large hall at Harbourview, which is now handsomely decorated in the form of a Summer house, with all its natural effect. Mrs. French, Mrs. Herbert, and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, mother, sister, and sister-in-law of the bride, will assist in receiving with the b

CUTTING, Mr. and Mrs. W. B., silver ink stand.
DEPEW, CHAUNCEY M., silver mirror.
DAVIES, Mr. and Mrs. JULIEN T., traveling clock.
DAVIES, Miss, bonbon in silver case.
DAVIES, Mrs. MANSFIELD, white doyliee.
DAHLGREN, Miss, Russian enamel buckle.
DODGE, Mr. and Mrs. MURRAY, old French print in frame.
DAVIES, E. M., silver shell.
ELLIS, RALEIGH, silver box.
EATON, the Hon. FRANCIS, enameled photograph frame.
EATON, Gen. and Mrs., diamond and turquois necklace.
FAIRNESTOCK, Mr. and Mrs. G., turquois and gold handled umbrellas.
FRENCH, Miss, antique silver centrepiece.
FRENCH, Mr. and Mrs. AMOS TUCK, pair silver baskets.
FRENCH, Mrs. B. B.—Stick pin.
FAIRCHILD, BLAIR—Traveling clock.
FAHNESTOCK, Mr. and Mrs. H. C.—Silver pitcher.
FABRI, Mr. and Mrs. ERNESTO—Silver vase.
FRENCH, CHARLES FRANCIS—Coat of arms in frame.
FEARING, GEORGE R.—Russian enamel frame.
FLAGG, Mr. and Mrs. ALLSTON—Silver tortoise shell paper knife.
FRYE, Mrs. A. I.—Cheque.
GAYNOR, A. G.—Pair silver gilt baskets.
GERRY, PETER GORLET—Silver rooster.
GERRY, R. I.—Silver dishes.
GERRY, Mr. and Mrs. E. T.—Silver gilt cake dishes.
GRANT, Mrs. U. S.—Pair of silver vases.
GRANT, Mrs. FRED D.—German bridal cup and silver tray.
GRAY, Miss EDITH—Silver clock.
HARRIMAN, Jr., OLIVER—Antique silver tray.
HOWE, Mr. and Mrs.—Silver bowl.
HARE, R. B.—Etching.
HARE, D. M.—Silver frame.
HARPER, Miss—Gold Intestand.
HAMMOND, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN H.—Silver fruit basket.
IVES, Miss PAULINE—Books.
IVES, Miss PAULINE—Old Dutch bowl and tea strainer.
JONES, MISS OGDEN—Fan.
JONES, Mrs. PEMBROKE—Enameled electric bell from Russia.
JOHNSON, BRADISH G.—Silver blotter and stationery case.
KING, Mrs. DAVID and the Misses—Silver gilt vase.
KEAN, JOHN—Pair silver peppers.
KISSEN, Mr. and Mrs. L. H.—Jewel box.
KELSE-BYRNE, Mrs.—Silver tea caddy.
KINGSLAND, Mr. and Mrs.—China coffee cups.
KING, ROWLAND—Silver tray.
KOUNTZ, A. DELANCEY—Silver mirror.
LIVERMORE, Mr. and Mrs. J. R.—After-dinner coffee set.
LEARY, Miss—Traveling clock.
LE ROY, Mrs. ROBERT, card case and crystal silver gilt decanter.
LEIB, B., gold weight clock.
LE ROY, Mrs. S., dozen consommé cups.
LEVY, Mrs. S., silver frames.
LUDLOW, Mrs., crown derby vase.
MASON, Mr. and Mrs. A. LIVINGSTON, silver jewel box.
MERRILL, Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE GRENVILLE, silver gilt frame.
MORRIS, Miss HELEN, large silver mirror.
MATHEWS, ALBERT, lace and pearl fan.
MORGAN, Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE BRINLEY, prayer book and hymnal.
MORRIS, Mr. and Mrs. D., gold top spraying cologne bottle.
MARSHALL, Mrs. CHARLES, fan.
MORTIMER, Mr. and Mrs. R., silver salad bowl.
McLANE, T. S., sporting print.
MORTON, Mr. and Mrs., silver bowl.
MORGAN, Misses JULIA and DOROTHY, pair colonial silver peppers.
MILLS, Mrs. OGDEN, Oriental jewel box.
MUNSON, GEORGE, six old silver spoons.
McCARTHY, ANNIE E., white brocade quilt.
MORRIS, MUNSON, set of Horace Walpole Letters.
NELSON, Miss LAURA, pair silver tureens.
NEWCOMB, Mrs. VICTOR, vase.
O'NEILL, Miss, silver mirror.
PINSHOT, Mrs. JAMES W., screen.
PRATT, Lady MORGE, England, gold seal.
PERRY, Miss EUNICE, lace handkerchief.
PERKINS, Mrs. GEORGE H.—Silver-handled mirror.
PAULDING, Miss—Japanese vase, silver mounts.
PORTER, Mr. and Mrs. B. C.—Silver gilt tea caddy.
PALMER, Mrs. POTTER—Dozen Venetian white wine glasses.
PRESTON, ORD—Electric lamp.
PAGENT, Mr. and Mrs. CLERVIS—Scent bottle.
ROBERTS, NELLIE C.—Pair of pencils and white worsted slippers.
ROBINSON, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F.—Gold-handled whip.
SELLIERE, Baron and Baroness—Silver gilt loving cup.
STEVENS, Mr. and Mrs. H. WEBSTER—Silver coffee service.
SHELDON, Miss—Antique fan.
SHEPHERD, Mr. and Mrs. W. E.—Six silver platters.
SCOTT, Mrs. C. S., gold clock.
SCOTT, Miss, silver china frame.
SMITH, Dr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER N., oak chair.
STEVENS, Miss ELIZABETH, large silver box.
SAWYER, Mrs. G. C., dozen tea doilies.
SPENCER, ARTHUR R., china vase.
SPENCE, Mr. and Mrs. LORILLARD, glass vases.
STACKPOLE, WILLIAM, silver picture frame.
STILLMAN, Miss, diamond pin.
STILLMAN, JAMES, glass vases.
SMITH, Mrs. SYDNEY, bronze sleigh weight.
SPENCER, Mrs. JOHN J., china platter.
SHERMAN, Mr. and Mrs. W. W., silver loving cup.
SCRIBNER, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES, gold bonbonniere with miniature.
SHEPARD, Mrs. ELLIOTT F., five silver dishes.
SLOANE, M., jewel box.
SCHIEFFELIN, Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM J., four sugar lifters.
STONE, Miss Lelia V.—Silver gilt vase.
SLOANE, Mr. and Mrs. W. D.—Two dozen silver gilt fruit plates.
THAYER, Miss Cornelia V. B.—Silver clock.
TOWNSEND, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK.—Six silver candelabra.
TAYLOR, Mrs. W. V.—Antique silver cream pitcher.
TUCK, Mr. and Mrs.—Diamond collar and clasp and pearl cordelliere.
TAYLOR, Mr. and Miss—Florentine curios.
THOMPSON, Mr. and Mrs. William P.—Silver gilt tea caddy.
TRAIN, Mr. and Mrs. A. L.—Tiffany glass vase.
VANDERBILT, Mrs. William K., Jr.—Diamond collar.
VANDERBILT, Mr. and Mrs. George—Large antique tray.
VANDERBILT, Mrs. Cornelius—Diamond tiara and necklace.
VANDERBILT, Mr. and Mrs. F. W.—Silver gilt coffee and tea service.
VANDERBILT, Miss GLADYS—Diamond and ruby collar.
VANDERBILT, REGINALD—Three cases of small silver.
VANDERBILT, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM K.—Seven silver platters.
WILLOUGHBY, Miss—Silver mirror.
WATERBURY, Mr. and Mrs.—Chinese vase.
WILLOUGHBY, Mrs.—Ivory prayerbook.
WHITEHOUSE, Miss FRANCES—Gold and crystal bonbonniere.
WEEKS, Mrs. F. H.—Pickard silver basket.
WHATELEY, Hon. Mrs.—Gilt bonbonniere.
WHITNEY, WILLIAM C.—Gold jewel box.
WOODWARD, W.—Silver and gilt crystal vase.
WHITNEY, Mr. and Mrs. H. P., diamond and ruby ornament.
WEEKS, Dr. and Mrs., two silver pitchers.
WOLF, Miss, silver hand mirror.
WHITEHOUSE, WORTHINGTON, silver blotter and stationery case.
WHEATON, Mrs. A. P., Jr., set of hearts.

A number of gifts were received without the cards of the donors attached.

MARRIED AT DAYBREAK.

Violinist Orsini Wedded on La Champagne as the Vessel Left Quarantine.

Upon the passenger list of La Champagne are the names of M. and Mme. Orsini. The majority of the passengers not being in the secret were amazed to witness their early morning marriage, while the ship rode at anchor at Quarantine yesterday morning. The ceremony was performed by a fellow-passenger, Mgr. Echmits-Didier, a Prelate of Rome, who is on a short pleasure trip to America. The religious rite was observed at 6 o'clock by half a dozen friends. The bridegroom is a violin virtuoso, well known in Boston, who recently produced in Brescia a successful opera.

M. Orsini a few weeks ago returned to the land of his birth to be married, but found there were so many tiresome formalities to go through, owing to his long residence in the United States, that he determined to bring his bride-elect to Boston, and, in case there should be a Catholic priest aboard, to explain the situation and ask him to marry them.

MR. BRYAN ON CHARITY.

Says It Is a Pleasure and Duty to Give to Others.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 18.—William J. Bryan spoke here this afternoon at a charity mass meeting.

"We are compelled to take an interest in charity," he said, "first, by our selfish interests. Distress leads to crime. Phoperty and life are safe in proportion as people are happy. It is a great gratification to give, but the higher reason is that charity is a duty. A man achieves because he has an ideal, but who gave these ideals?

"The only way we can return the gifts of fortune is to bestow what we can on others—to pass it along."

Talks to Students and College Men.

The fifth annual special service for the students and college men of this city will be held in Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, next Sunday evening. The speakers will be Bishop Potter and President Schurman of Cornell University. Tickets may be obtained from the Calvary Parish House, 106 East Twenty-second Street, or at the Students' Club, 129 Lexington Avenue. No seats will be reserved after 8 o'clock, and at that hour the general public will be admitted.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT SEA

Man and Wife Jump Overboard from the Liner Koln.

Said to Have Broken Up Their Home in Germany in Consequence of a Quarrel with a Relative.

A double suicide occurred on the North German Lloyd steamship Koln while that vessel was on her way from Bremen to this port, which she reached on Saturday. The suicides, saloon passengers, were Edward Hermann and Freuda Hermann, his wife. They jumped overboard on the evening of Jan. 3.

The Koln is commanded by Capt. Langsenter, whose chief officer is Gustav Wittstein. When she left Bremen she had eleven cabin passengers and 631 steerage passengers on board. The news of the suicide did not leak out till yesterday. When questioned about it, Chief Officer Wittstein said:

"Edward Hermann was a saddler and harness maker about sixty-nine years of age, and his wife, Freuda Hermann, was about fifty-six years old. They had lived at Altenbruch on the Elbe, near Bremerhaven.

"When they came aboard they were laboring under great mental depression and told their fellow passengers they had had a serious quarrel with Hermann's brother-in-law, who also lived in Altenbruch. The quarrel was a very peculiar and grievious one, and so serious in its consequences that the couple sold out their home and furniture and emigrated. They said they were going to Chicago, where Edward Hermann's brother lives.

"On the third day out they became less communicative and kept aloof from their fellow passengers. Alone they walked the weather deck, while other passengers sought the lee refuge from the rain and splash of the waves.

"On the evening of their suicide they did not dine, but promenaded the deck on the weather side of the ship. It was blowing a gale and raining hard. They were seen at dusk, but by 7 o'clock it was very dark, and at 7:30 P. M. they were missed. The ship was searched throughout, but they were not to be found.

"It was a nasty night, and it was no use bringing the ship to for they had doubtless leaped overboard half an hour before they were missed, and so the ship kept her course.

"Their baggage is still aboard, and will be taken back to Bremen."

This is not the only sad incident that has taken place on board the Koln, for the liner was chartered by the German Government as a transport to carry marines to China at the very outbreak of the Boxer troubles, and she took back to Germany marines who had been wounded at Peking, Taku, and Tien-Tsin.

QUAY SURE HE WILL WIN.

Pennsylvanian Says He Will Be Elected Senator on the First Ballot—His Opponents Deny It.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 13.—The result of the struggle for United States Senator is still in doubt, with both sides professing to be confident of victory. Col. Quay, the choice of the Republican caucus, is here directing his canvass, and he says there is no doubt of his election. He has given his friends the assurance that he will be elected on the first ballot, and they claim to have no reason to believe otherwise. United States Senator Penrose, Attorney General Elkin, and Insurance Commissioner Durham are with Col. Quay looking after the details of his fight.

William T. Creasy of Columbia, the House leader of the Democrats, says Quay cannot get a single Democratic vote, and without the Democrats he cannot hope to be elected. Col. James M. Guffey of Pittsburg will be nominated for Senator by to-morrow's joint House and Senate Democratic caucus.

F. A. Van Valkenburg, who is in charge of the anti-Quay Republican headquarters, reached here to-night from Philadelphia. Mr. Van Valkenburg issued a formal statement, in which he says enough Republican legislators, with the Democrats, are pledged to oppose Mr. Quay's re-election to accomplish that result, and that the anti-Quayites have no reason to doubt that every man will remain true to his pledge.

"Under the circumstances," he adds, "I cannot see how Mr. Quay can be elected on the first ballot, and if he is not elected on the first ballot he certainly cannot, as he has admitted, be elected at all."

Several legislators are ill at their homes, and neither side can tell with accuracy how many of their followers will be absent when the House and Senate vote separately Tuesday noon.

INDORSE GOV. ODELL.

Building Trades Thank Him for Recommending the Liability Bill.

Politicians were talking last night of the action taken by the Building Trades' Council in warmly commending Gov. Odell for his advocacy of the Employers' Liability bill.

The business representatives of the council, an organization representing 60,000 men, met yesterday in Central Hall, on West Thirty-second Street, and passed this resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the workingmen of the State of New York are due to the Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Governor of the State of New York, for his advocacy in his message of the Employers' Liability bill.

Republicans declare that the action of the Building Trades' Council demonstrates that the Democracy can no longer rely on the practically united support of the workingmen as they have in the past and that Tammany will suffer material losses.

MR. COLER WILL NOT REPLY.

Controller Ignores Senator Platt's Attack on Him—Tammany More Kindly.

Controller Bird S. Coler, who returned from Washington yesterday afternoon, declined to discuss the remarks of Senator T. C. Platt on Saturday night, in which he said: "Coler is a big political fraud. Perhaps I should say he is a little political fraud."

"Yes, I read the statement," said Mr. Coler, "but I shall make no comment on it."

The Senator's attack on Mr. Coler attracted much attention especially among Democrats. Several Tammany leaders, who denounced the Controller a few months ago, referred to him yesterday in very kindly terms.

Sailings Between New York and Naples.

The Veloce Navigazione Italiana a Vapore, which operates a line of steamships between Italian and Central and South American ports, has decided to inaugurate a service between New York and Naples, in the Spring. Sailings will be made from both terminals once every twenty days. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. of 29 Wall Street are the passenger and Starace Brothers of 76 Pearl Street the freight agents of the line.

Arrivals on the Transport McPherson.

The United States transport McPherson arrived yesterday from Matanzas and Havana, with 14 cabin passengers and 13 civilian employes of the Government. Among the former was Lieut. Ralph Harrison, United States Army; Alexis E. Frye, former Superintendent of Schools of Cuba, and Capt. Slocum of the Seventh United States Cavalry, and a son of Capt. Lewis, Second United States Cavalry.

Medal for Policeman McGowan.

Policeman Frank McGowan of the Macdougal Street Police Station was presented yesterday with a gold medal for the rescue from drowning of John Patterson, at the risk of his life. At Nitzel's Grove, Sept. 8, Patterson fell into the river and was being carried off by the tide when Policeman McGowan jumped in and saved him as he was sinking. The rescue was difficult, as the tide was strong. The presentation was made by J. Wesley Jones of the New York Volunteer Life Saving Association at the Macdougal Street station in the presence of his comrades.

O'CONNER'S $210 OUTING.

Messenger Boy Gets Check Cashed and Gives His Chum a Good Time.

Dime novels and a desire for an unlimited supply of pocket money has landed sixteen-year-old Willie O'Conner, an American District Messenger boy, in a cell at Police Headquarters, charged with stealing a money order for $970, and two checks aggregating $210.

O'Conner, who lives with his aunt, Mrs. Michael Hanlon, at 1,791 Third Avenue, was employed in the telegraph office at 854 Broadway. About 2 o'clock Friday afternoon a call for a messenger boy was received from the Union Square Bank. O'Conner answered the call. A check for $10 on the East River Bank, one for $200 on the German Exchange Bank, and the money order were given to him to have cashed and return to the bank with the money.

The boy got the two checks cashed and decided to spend the money. His first move was to visit a tailor's shop on Third Avenue, where he purchased a suit of clothes and a derby hat. He left his uniform behind, saying that he would call for it the following day. He then went up town and hunted up his chum, Louis Meilon, seventeen years old, who lives with his parents at 1,921 Second Avenue. Displaying the roll of bills he told Mellon that he had found it, and invited Mellon to go with him and have a good time. The boys rode to the Bowery in a automobile, bought everything that struck their fancy, and visited every dime museum and show in sight.

Friday evening they went to a theatre, and after the performance had supper and put up for the night at a hotel. On Saturday they purchased revolvers and jackknives. They also bought several bottles of perfume, with which they saturated their clothing.

Yesterday morning they began to feel rather homesick. Hiring a cab they went to Harlem, and O'Conner, in his desire to get rid of the money, sought out some of his playmates and presented to them five and ten dollar bills. About 3 o'clock O'Conner returned to the home of his aunt almost exhausted. He told her a long story about being sick and going to a hospital.

When O'Conner was arrested two hours later he confessed. Mellon was also taken into custody. About $20 was found on O'Conner, which he said was all that was left of the $210, and $7.30 on Mellon.

Among the other purchases O'Conner made was a bicycle for $25, two gold chains, and a number of dime novels of the bloodthirsty and romantic type.

The boys will be arraigned in court this morning. The money order for $970, O'Conner says, he mailed back to the bank.

CENTRAL UNION ROW.

Wrangle Over a Proposition to Join the American Federation of Labor.

The Ceneral Federated Union discussed yesterday a proposal to apply for a charter to the American Federation of Labor. A number of the Unions had grievances against the Federation and the delegates of organizations affiliated with the Knights of Labor wanted to know how they would fare if the central body joined it. President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was at the meeting.

Morris Brown of the Cigar-makers proposed to make the application for the charter.

Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union objected. While he was speaking, Mr. Gompers was escorted to the platform. Delegate Kelly asked Mr. Gompers how organizations connected with the Knights of Labor would fare.

"All I can say," said Mr. Gompers, "is that the American Federation of Labor is not antagonistic to any organization which works in the interests of organized labor."

Delegate Kelly thought the answer was not satisfactory, and moved that the question be deferred for four weeks until President Gompers would have a chance of giving a better answer. Delegates from the Plumbers and Gas Fitters' and Machinists' Unions asked Mr. Gompers why delinquent and seceding unions were admitted to the American Federation of Labor.

"Until we have the millennium," said President Gompers, "we will have these disputes. I can't prevent them rising. I don't know everything. If the Central Federation were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and more in touch with the labor movement it should accomplish more than it has done," said Mr. Gompers.

Delegate Kelly's motion to defer action for four weeks was carried after a wrangle lasting nearly an hour.

President Gompers announced that he came to New York to confer with Santiago Iglesias, a delegate from the Federacion Libre of Porto Rico, who is in New York with reference to organizing the workingmen of Porto Rico. The American Federation had appropriated $3,000 for the purpose.

The meeting indorsed a bill to cut through One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street West from St. Nicholas Terrace to St. Nicholas Avenue so that it might be legally opened and graded.

Twenty-two organizations have indorsed the local option or home rule on taxation bill.

TEACHINGS OF CONFUCIUS.

Dr. MacArthur Says He Did Nothing to Elevate Woman—Replies to Minister Wu.

Dr. MacArthur, at the evening service yesterday in the Calvary Baptist Church, preached his second sermon on "Christianism and Confucianism." He admitted that all Confucius had taught was true. As was the case in all ethnic beliefs, he said, however, the whole truth was not there, and only Christianity could supply what was lacking. Confucius found terrible moral conditions. Those he strove manfully to improve. The degraded condition of woman had much to do with those conditions. Unfortunately, Confucius did nothing to improve her condition. He took the crown from woman's brow and trampled it in the dust, and as a result he robbed the marriage relations of their sweetness, their sanctity, and their purity. No doubt, the strength of Confucius is in his moral teachings, and these got him his most disciples.

"I do not say that Wu Ting Fang sought to depreciate the Christian religion. But I do say that he did not understand it. And yet but for Christianity he would not have learned a word of the English tongue. But for Christianity he would never have stepped outside his native China. But for Christianity he would not be the emissary from his country to this, the greatest country on God's earth.

"His eulogy of Confucianism lacks in convincing element, and lacks even of propriety, if I shall concede to his people that they possess tact, in conceding which I know most people will disagree with me."

FOR VIOLATING SUNDAY LAW.

Alleged Proprietors of Billiard Rooms Placed Under Arrest.

Meshan Meleto, twenty-six years old, of 424 West Seventeenth Street, the alleged proprietor of a billiard room at 168 Eighth Avenue, and Patrick A. Finch, twenty-five years old, of 313 West Sixteenth Street, who is said to run a similar place at 282 Eighth Avenue, were arrested last night by Detective Keogh of the West Twentieth Street Police Station and locked up, charged with violation of the Sunday law regarding the opening of pool and billiard rooms.

Detective Keorgh heard the clicking of ivory balls as he passed the places and arrested the alleged proprietors, the players all escaping. The prisoners were later released on bail, and will be arraigned this morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Woman Rescued from a Negro.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 13.—Early to-night in a thickly settled part of the city a negro man grabbed one of two women who were on their way to church together and was dragging her into an alley when her screams attracted the attention of Policeman Gorman. On the latter's approach the negro fled, but Gorman brought him down with a bullet in the leg and took him to the station house. The negro proved to be James White, who has been in trouble before for similar conduct.

Nurse Would End Her Life.

FREEPORT, L. I., Jan. 13.—Miss Mary King, a nurse employed in the family of W. L. Harvey, at Rockville Centre, attempted suicide to-day by taking acid. Dr. John E. Hutchinson was summoned, and after doing what he could, caused the nurse's removal to the Nassau Hospital, at Hempstead. Her condition is precarious. No reason is known for her act.

BOSSCHIETER MURDER TRIAL.

Selection of the Jury Will Be Speedily Effected—Bets in Paterson on the Verdicts in the Case.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 13.—The trial of the four men accused of the murder of Jennie Bosschieter begins to-morrow morning. The selection of the jury will not take longer than two hours, as it will be selected under the struck jury law. Prosecutor Emley will then open briefly with an outline of the case. Counsel for the accused have not intimated what will be the line of defense. The tenor of the report of Prof. Witthaus, who examined the girl's intestines, has not been made known. It is understand that it will show traces of chloral were discovered. If it does one part of the defense is likely to be an attack upon the report in an attempt to sustain the contention that no drug was administered to the girl, and that if she was stupefied she became so from liquor. It is known that eminent chemists have been consulted, and some engaged to attend the trial. They will coach counsel in the cross-examination of Prof. Witthaus.

Unless there is a long conflict among the chemical experts it is expected that McAllister, Death, and Campbell will know their fate on Saturday, in which event Kerr's case will probably be called on the Monday following.

Many bets are being made in the city over the result of the trial. The odds seem to be three to one that McAllister, Death, and Campbell are found guilty of murder in the second degree, and that Kerr will escape with manslaughter. No one seems to wish to risk money on a bet that the three, or any one of them, will be convicted in the first degree.

PAYNE DIED OF MENINGITIS.

Autopsy Shows No Evidence of Ill-Treatment at the New York Hospital.

Coroner's Physician Williams yesterday notified the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station that the death of John J. Payne in the New York Hospital had been due to cerebral meningitis, caused by typhoid fever. This was revealed by an autopsy.

Payne's friend, Frank Genelay, reiterated his statement that Payne had bruises on both ears and a depression at the back of the skull as though it had been crushed in. A policeman of the West Thirtieth Street Station made a statement that agreed with Genelay's story, to the effect that Payne, upon entering the hospital, had no such marks of violence.

Superintendent Ludlam of the hospital issued a statement in which he said there was no fracture of the skull, and that Payne died from inflammation of the brain and pneumonia. The case, he said, was originally diagnosed as epilepsy and afterward changed to meningitis.

Genelay practically repeated what he said on Saturday. "If he had had cerebral meningitis," he said, "how could he have walked to the hospital that first day? When he went to the hospital he had no bruises, no sunken in skull. Before he died a nurse showed me the marks. Then the Superintendent and the nurse wanted to know where John had received the injuries. I answered that he must have gotten them either in the hospital or on his way there."

Detective Lockwood reported to the police station that Mrs. E. Bergman, owner of the store over which Payne lived, had corroborated Genelay's story, as had a boy working in the place.

MR. WALLACE'S RESIGNATION.

Natural History Museum Officials Refuse to Discuss It.

No information as to why William Wallace had resigned the position of Superintendent of Buildings of the American Museum of Natural History was obtainable at that institution yesterday. Morris K. Jesup, the President, spent the greater part of the afternoon in the board room with Prof. Bumpus, the Curator of the museum. The attendant in the hall refused to take a card to Mr. Jesup, saying that his orders were positive not to open the door of the board room. Later a request was sent in for an interview with Mr. Jesup, and John H. Winser, the Secretary, came out and said:

"Mr. Jesup desires me to say that he has no information to communicate. Mr. Wallace has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted."

"Was Mr. Wallace's resignation expected?"

"Now, I really don't see how all this interests the public. Simply because an employe has resigned, all this fuss is made about it. I can't see any reason for it."

"Mr. Wallace has been here a good many years?"

"Well, what of that? There is a janitor down stairs who has been here a long while, too. Mr. Wallace was merely Superintendent of the building and not of the museum, as some people evidently suppose."

Employes about the building said that Mr. Wallace's resignation came as a surprise, but none of them was willing to express any opinion as to the cause.

"This place is run mighty strict," said one; "if a man does know anything he can't open his mouth about it. We have our orders and are expected to abide by them."

BOTH MET TRAGIC DEATHS.

Mother, Cause of Son's Accidental Shooting, Found Asphyxiated.

Mrs. Martha Mahon, wife of ex-Internal Revenue Collector William Mahon, was found dead in bed at her home yesterday morning. Death was apparently caused by the escape of gas from a radiator.

Mrs. Mahon was forty years old and lived at 602 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken. It is said the gas in the radiator was turned down on Saturday evening so there was only a small flame. In some manner this is supposed to have been blown or gone out, and the escaping gas resulted in death.

Mrs. Mahon was accidentally responsible for the death of her fourteen-year-old son in June last. She was handing a revolver to him that he might kill a cat in the back yard of their home when the weapon went off and the boy was instantly killed.

CHOPPED THE STAIRS DOWN.

Husband Who Made Wife a Prisoner in Their House Now Prisoner in Jail.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 13.—Frederick Eckenhauser quarreled with his wife yesterday, and while she was upstairs he took and axe and chopped out the lower stairs so that she could not get down. He then left the house, leaving her a prisoner on the upper floor.

Later in the day his wife was taken down by neighbors with the aid of a ladder and caused his arrest. He is now a prisoner in the county jail.

Deputy City Marshal Robbed.

Sidney W. Hochstader and his wife occupy the first floor of the flathouse 206 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. Hochstadter, who is a Deputy Assistant City Marshal, was twenty-two years old on Saturday, and the event was celebrated at the home of his parents, 226 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. Returning home after midnight, Mr. and Mrs. Hochstadter found the door leading to their apartment ajar. Inside everything was topsy-turvy. Tables and dressers had been the value of $500 taken. ransacked and jewelry and silverware to

400 Japanese Fishermen Missing.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 13.—It is officially reported that four hundred fishermen are missing, and that they are supposed to have perished in a storm Jan. 10 off the west coast.

Guarding Against Carlists.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—The Spanish Government has decided to send warships to watch the coast of the lower provinces, in order to prevent the importation of arms by the Carlists, who are still agitating.

Spaniards Denounce Bullfights.

BARCELONA, Jan. 13.—A mass meeting was held here to-day, presided over by Señor Erobert, an ex-Mayor, for the purpose of formulating a demand upon the Spanish Government for the suppression of bullfights. Numerous speeches were made, and several of the speakers expressed the hope that the bullfight goon would disappear from the country.

APPROPRIATION BILL READY.

It Will Be Introduced in the Assembly This Evening.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The annual appropriation bill which apportions yearly to the several State departments and institutions the public funds needed for their maintenance and operation will be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow evening by Leader Allds, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. This is the earliest date that the bill has made its appearance at any session of the Legislature. It has been introduced in former years about Feb. 1. The bill has been drafted on estimates furnished the Ways and Means Committee by the heads of the State departments and institutions. There has been an effort to keep the estimates down as much as possible, and many of the departments have asked for less than they did last year. Among the appropriations for which the bill provides are:

For State Factory Inspector, $122,000; State Treasurer, $26,860; Board of Mediation and Arbitration, $16,000; Court of Claims, $29,200; State Prison Commission, $13,000; State Bureau of Labor Statistics, $32,000; State Civil Service Commission, $46,140; State Forest, Fish, and Game Commission, $129,000; Department of Public Works, $925,644; Department of Public Buildings, $219,000; Tax Commission, $66,300; Department of Agriculture, $145,000.

WANTS PRISON PAROLE LAW.

State Commission Declares Present System Is Inoperative.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The Legislature is urged by the State Prison Commission in its annual report to enact a new parole law which will be mandatory upon the courts and applicable to State prisons as well as reformatories. The present parole law, so far as it applies to State prisons, is declared by the commission to be practically inoperative. Concerning the benefits to be derived from the proposed legislation, the board says:

"Prisoners committed to indeterminate sentences would more strenuously strive by industry and good behavior to earn a parole while yet in prison. The greater benefit, however, would be after their release. The fact that they were on parole would operate as a restraint, keeping them from returning to evil associations and habits. A prisoner kept in prison until the day of his final discharge and then released without employment or restraint, naturally and almost inevitably drifts back into his former life."

RHODE ISLAND OFFICER SHOT.

Deputy Sheriff Badly Wounded While Trying to Arrest Participants in Cocking Main.

WASHINGTON, R. I., Jan. 13.—A raid on a lot of cock-fighters near this village at 3 o'clock this morning is likely to result in the death of a deputy Sheriff.

Kent County officers made a descent on a roadhouse one and a half miles south of here and surprised over 100 men who had just completed arrangements for a cocking main. The officers, led by an agent of the Anti-Cruelty Society of Providence, entered the house and announced that the men were under arrest. Many escaped, but the names of seventy-five men were taken. Of these fifty-eight were permitted to go on condition that they appear in the District Court to-morrow, and the other seventeen were taken to the County Court House, where they paid $22 each.

Some of the officers who had remained outside during the raid opened fire on those who fled. One man was shot in the leg, but escaped. Three men were located at a roadhouse near the scene of the raid. One of the three shot, Deputy Sheriff Fish in the abdomen, and it is believed the officer cannot recover. He was taken to the Rhode Island Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

The man who did the shooting is still at large.

MAINE FARMER MURDERED.

Negro and White Man Rob the House After Killing Its Owner and Injuring His Mother.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 13.—Thomas C. Moshier, a farmer, aged twenty-five, was murdered, and his mother, Mrs. Rufus Moshier, aged seventy-two, was brutally assaulted at their home in Gorham Saturday evening, by two men who forced an entrance into the Moshier residence with the evident intention of robbery. The men also ransacked the house, taking what valuables they could find. One of the men was recognized as a negro.

About noon to-day, William Hands, a negro, twenty-five years of age, was arrested at Scarborough, while walking in the direction of Boston. In his possession were found a blood-stained razor marked with Moshier's name, $40 in money, consisting chiefly of bills, which were also stained with blood, and a watch. His hands and clothing were soiled and bloody. The man admits having been at the Moshier farmhouse, and says he left his companion in Portland. The story of the crime, as told by Mrs. Moshier, is as follows:

She and her son had eaten their supper when a knock was heard at the door. No attention was paid to it, as Mrs. Moshier thought the caller might be a man who formerly worked on the farm, and who, it is said, left under somewhat unpleasant circumstances. Soon after the kitchen windows were forced in, and two men, one of whom was a negro, jumped into the room. Moshier grappled with the white man, and the negro knocked down the woman, striking her a terrible blow on the head with a stick. She begged for her life, and, after striking her again, the negro went to the assistance of his comrade. Together they dragged Moshier into the front room. Mrs. Moshier fled to a room off the kitchen, and hid in a closet. The noises soon ceased, and the men went to the cellar for food.

The police of this city were notified, and, going to the farm, the body of Moshier was found in the parlor with his head beaten almost to a jelly. In the house were found two heavy fence stakes, one of which was matted with blood and hair, and had apparently been used to kill Moshier. Everything of value was missing.

TROLLEY COMPANY'S THREATS.

Will Sue for Cars Damaged by Running Into Wagons Crossing Their Tracks.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 13.—John and Joseph Hennion, farmers, brought a suit in the Circuit Court last week against the trolley company for damages. The Hennions sued for injuries received and the wreck of wagons, caused by the carelessness of the motorman, who ran his car at great speed. Attorney Gourley said that the action was one of a number too numerous in character, an annoyance too often in recurrence. He insisted that the car had been running at slow speed, and stopped almost immediately after the collision. The Hennions had been riding fast, and had suddenly darted upon the track while the gong was ringing out a warning. "Why," said the counsel, "if Passaic County jurors allow damages in actions of this kind simply on the unsupported say-so of the plaintiffs, with the weight of the evidence to the contrary, it would seem that but one course remains for the trolley company. It will be necessary to seriously consider whether suits should not be brought immediately against these reckless farmers, who chase about the city streets, for damages caused by their negligence in driving into our cars."

Judge Dixon charged that it was the duty of the motorman to keep a lookout for obstacles in the way. If it appeared likely that a collision might occur it was his duty to bring the car to a standstill. The Hennions, on the other hand, were equally bound to exercise reasonable care. That they did not know the location of the trolley tracks must be considered, but still it must be remembered that in these days all the principal thoroughfares are crossed by the trolley. The car was lighted by electricity, and made conspicuous the approach at least for seventy-five feet. The jury must decide whether the motorman or the Hennions were responsible. If both were jointly responsible, and the collision arose from a joint cause, the verdict must be for the defendants. The jury awarded Joseph Hennion $75, with $25 additional for the wreck of the wagon.

Neufeld Ready to Die.

SING SING, Jan. 13.—William Neufeld, who is to die to-morrow morning for the murder of Mrs. Annie Kronman, in New York, is calm. The execution will take place, probably, before dawn to-morrow, as the witnesses have been bidden for an early hour. Warden Johnson expects Neufeld to offer no resistance and to walk quietly to the chair. He will be accompanied by the Rev. Israel Davidson as spiritual adviser. Rabbi Davidson is the first minister of the Hebrew faith to support a murderer to the chair. The rabbi spent some time with Neufeld to-day.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gov. George P. McLean, Connecticut; Senator J. B. Foraker, Ohio; Judge W. K. Townsend, New Haven; Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; ex-Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts.

HOLLAND—Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army.

GRAND—Capt. H. R. Lee, United States Army; Capt. J. S. Gasto, Seventh United States Cavalry.

MANHATTAN—State Senator George B. Malby, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE—The Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, Honolulu.

VICTORIA—Col. L. M. Moore, Pittsburg; Major J. J. McCallum, Washington.

HOFFMAN—Robert Reid Russell, Edinburgh; Norman E. Mack, Buffalo.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Michell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Glover, H. B., Company, Dubuque, Iowa; A. J. Parker, overalls and shirts; 80 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; J. Maloney, harness; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; I. L. Bonnell, carpets; J. Oliver, upholstery goods; H. W. Jackson, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Z. C. Offutt, carpets and upholstery goods; 224 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Woodward & Eothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mockbee, shoes; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Hiffen, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Hess, millinery, laces, and

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To close the season prior to stock inventory, we will sell

100 Karabagh Rugs,
$6.50 to $8.75.
150 Shirvan Rugs,
$10.00.
100 Daghestan and Mousoul Rugs,
$12.50.
100 Antique Guenaji Rugs,
$13.60.
100 Large Persian, Kurdistan and Turkish Rugs,
$18.50 to $23.50.
200 Rare Kermansha and Iran Rugs,
and
35 Persian Hall Strips
$35 to $40.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Dress Goods,
in black and colors.

78 Pieces
Handsome Plaids,
for Waists and Children's Dresses; formerly sold at 50c., now
25 cts.
a yard.

Black and Colored Crepons,
to close out balance of stock; formerly sold at $2.00, now
68 cts.
a yard.

Scotch Suitings,
that were sold at $1.50 a yard, now
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F. H. LORD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago Great Western Railway, Chicago.

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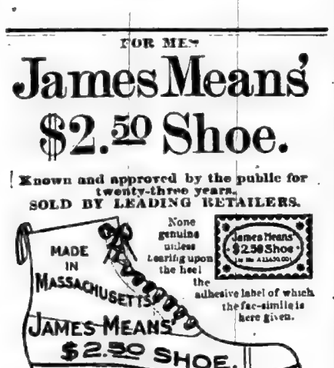

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Style shown in cut. Sewed. Smooth innersoles. Made in two weights indicated by (L) or (H) stamped upon the soles. Be sure to buy the weight best suited to your needs.

If not offered by retailers in your vicinity, write to us.
MORSE & ROGERS OF NEW YORK.

COMPULSORY PENSION LAW

How Wage-Earners Are Made Provident in Germany.

Must Insure Themselves Against Disability and Old Age—A Report from Ambassador White.

Ambassador White, in a report under date of Dec. 10, 1900, has sent a translation of a note verbale from the German Foreign Office giving the more important provisions of the law relating to compulsory invalid insurance. Those coming under the head of this law, known as the "disability and old-age insurance law," are insured after the completion of their sixteenth year. They include servants who are working for wages, private teachers and tutors—for instance, male and female private teachers and male and female private tutors, (public teachers do not pay any insurance for giving additional private lessons,) other employes, whose main occupation is that of a servant, and whose annual incomes do not exceed 2,000 marks. Under the term "other employes," the report says, mainly figure those who are employed in public or private institutions or business establishments of every description, as well as officials of the medium class; in the first class, therefore, the actual office personnel, (clerks, registers, circulators;) in the latter, private secretaries, companions, ladies in waiting, &c.

The wage earners are divided into classes. The number of the wage class is decided by the amount of the annual earnings of the insured, whether payment in cash or payment in kind. The law has fixed five wage classes, as follows:

To class 1 belong all persons under obligation to be insured, earning annually not more than 350 marks ($83.30.)
Class 2, those earning annually from 350 to 550 marks ($83.30 to $130.90.)
Class 3, those earning annually from 550 to 850 marks ($130.90 to $202.30.)
Class 4, those earning annually from 850 to 1,150 marks ($202.30 to $273.70.)
Class 5, those earning annually more than 1,150 marks ($273.70.)

The scale of assessments for each class may be seen from the following table:

Wage Class.	One Week. Pfg.	Dols.	Two Weeks. Pfg.	Dols.	Thirteen Weeks. Pfg.	Dols.
1.....	14	.03	28	.06	182	.41
2.....	20	.047	40	.094	260	.618
3.....	24	.057	48	.114	312	.74
4.....	30	.071	60	.142	390	.928
5.....	36	.085	72	.171	468	1.131

The amount of insurance paid out varies, of course, with the premium paid in by any particular class.

In enforcing the payment of the assessment, stress is laid on the fact that even every temporary employment makes the insurance compulsory, in so far as the Bundesrath does not make an exception to this. According to this regulation, compulsory insurance for temporary employment does not, as a rule, exist when performed by persons who do not follow the occupation of laborers and receive wages therefor, and who only do this occasionally when additional help is required, or who perform the work at regular intervals, but only in addition to their other work and against small pay, which for the time of employment would not suffice to pay for their support, and which would not be in comparison with the amount of insurance which would have to be paid for the time. The report goes on:

For deciding the question to which wage class the insured belongs—aside from the exceptions specified—the actual amount earned is not final. Rather, as the basis of computation, in the case of insured not belonging, as will generally be the case, to the "sickness fund," the annual wages, pursuant to the legal provisions of the "sickness" insurance law of April 10, 1892, is assumed to be three hundred times the amount fixed by the superior administrative authority of the place of employment, as the customary pay in that locality, of the ordinary laboring man or workingwoman by the day.

According to this, the annual wage is fixed at 300x2.76 816 marks ($192.78) for males for Berlin; these persons, therefore, belong to the third wage class. The annual wages of females to 300x1.50- 450 marks ($107.10;) they, therefore, belong to the second wage class.

Teachers and tutors (female teachers and tutors) belong to the fourth wage class at least, but, whenever it is shown that they have an annual income of more than 1,150 marks, ($273.70,) to the fifth wage class.

In case a fixed amount in cash payment is agreed upon for weeks, months, or years; and if the amount is higher than that given above as the average payment, this payment is to be taken as a basis.

The premium for the insurance may be paid weekly, monthly, or quarterly, and in order to collect the premium a system of stamps is resorted to. The insured is required to provide himself with a receipt card whereon he is to paste the stamps procurable at all Post Offices, which then are receipts for having paid up his premium. These cards are furnished free by the Chief of Police in the circuit in which the employer resides. In case the servant should fail to procure for himself a receipt card, the employer may request that it be issued for the servant. The contributions are to be paid for every week in which the person has been employed under the condition necessitating insurance for workingmen or servants. The contributions or stamps are to be paid by the employers; they are, however, entitled to deduct one-half of the same from the servants' wages on their payment. The stamps are to be pasted on the receipt card by the employer.

PRIEST RECEIVES A THREAT.

Father McLaughlin of Union Hill Repeats His Warning to Physicians.

Rev. William T. McLaughlin, pastor of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Union Hill, N. J., announced from the pulpit last Sunday that he would denounce by name any Protestant physician whom he detected trying to prevent Catholics from sending for a priest for dying friends or relatives.

Father McLaughlin said yesterday that, as the result of this announcement, he had received an anonymous letter threatening him with a libel suit. The writer inclosed a newspaper clipping of last Monday, underneath which was written:

And if you do, Reverend, look out for a libel suit which will knock your salary higher than Gilroy's kite. All R. C. Drs. don't believe that a life is spent is worth less than a life just begun. MEDICUS.

In referring to the letter, which was read from the pulpit yesterday, Father McLaughlin said: "The writer of this communication, if he is a medical man, ought to have signed his name. It would be 'Dr. Cur,' or 'Dr. Coward.' If he or any one else thinks he can by such methods deter a priest from doing his duty, he little knows the obligations of a priest to his people. Let him go ahead with his libel suit; but let him be careful that he doesn't get entangled in the tail of the kite. I repeat again what I said last Sunday, that whenever I find a physician seeking to prevent relatives or friends or patients under their care sending for a priest, I will denounce him from this altar by name."

French Consuls Arrive.

Among the passengers who arrived from Havre on the French liner La Champagne yesterday morning were M. H. Mérou, French Consul at Chicago, and M. Moët, French Vice Consul at Galveston.

Keep a Bottle
of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar in the house. If the children get a cough, a few doses will stop it and it will act the same way on the grown folks. A few doses taken promptly will keep the whole family free from coughs and colds throughout the entire winter. A standard remedy for years.
25c., 50c. and $1, at all drug stores.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Final Action on the Army Bill Expected —Talk of Night Sessions to Consider Subsidy Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Army Reorganization bill will continue to engage the attention of the Senate at least during the first days of the present week. The opinion is quite generally expressed among Senators that the bill will be acted upon by the middle of the week, and even the critics of the measure join in this prediction.

Many phases of the question involved in the Army bill remain to be considered, and the general understanding is that there will still be no little discussion before the bill can be disposed of. The speech of Senator Platt (Rep., Conn.,) on Friday last in defense of the bill on general principles will call for replies, and there are also special features which will require more or less attention. Among these are Senator Daniel's (Dem., Va.,) amendment concerning the appointment of volunteers to offices in the regular army, the question of the disposition of officers who have held staff positions, and the provision for the enlistment of Filipinos in the American Army. The disposal of all these questions undoubtedly will fill the first two or three days of the week.

Senator Allison (Rep., Ia.,) intends to call up the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill when the Army bill is acted on, but whether this and other appropriation bills to follow it shall occupy the exclusive attention of the Senate so long as they are on the calendar is a question which has not yet been absolutely determined. The present indications are, however, that the appropriation bills will be considered in advance of all other measures whenever they are before the Senate.

When there are no appropriation bills to be taken up, the Ship Subsidy bill will be discussed. There are still numerous speeches to be made upon this measure, and already there is talk of night sessions for its consideration when it is taken up. There is little in the Legislative bill to arouse discussion, but there is a possibility that Senators hostile to the Subsidy bill may use the Appropriation bill for the purpose of delay.

Next Saturday will be devoted to eulogies in memory of the late Senator Gear.

A programme of miscellaneous matters will occupy the attention of the House during the coming week. The River and Harbor bill, which was debated for three days last week, will consume one, and possibly two, days. Although the bill was criticised very severely during the debate last week, it is in no danger of failure. Most of the attacks came from members who were disappointed in what the bill grants to their localities, and the actual opponents of the measure will be overwhelmed when the final vote is reached.

The District of Columbia Committee, which under the rules would be entitled to to-morrow, will demand a day later in the week if they give way to the River and Harbor bill to-morrow. After the latter bill is disposed of the bill to revise and codify the postal laws will be taken up under a special order. It will be followed by the District of Columbia Appropriation bill and the latter in turn by the Post Office Appropriation bill, if there is any remaining time.

BOTH CLAIM HORSE AND WAGON.

Peculiar Business Transactions Disclosed in Yorkville Court.

Hyman Godolfski, twenty-two years old, of 337 East Seventy-fourth Street, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court before Magistrate Olmsted yesterday morning. Morris Brodsky of 30 Suffolk Street appeared as complainant and charged Godolfski with grand larceny, claiming that a horse and wagon in possession of the latter belonged to him. Godolfski declared he bought the horse and wagon in New London, Conn., for $25, and had several witnesses present to testify to the genuineness of the purchase.

According to Brodsky's story, a man whom he had never seen before came to his stable at 30 Suffolk Street on Oct. 24 last and hired a horse and wagon for the day, promising to return the team at 7 o'clock that evening and pay $1.75 for its use. Brodsky did not ask the man his name, and the latter never returned.

While standing at the corner of Ninety-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue Saturday afternoon Brodsky saw Godolfski drive by with the team for which he had been so long looking. He called a policeman and had Godolfski placed under arrest.

When the case was called in court yesterday Godolfski had forgotten the name of the man from whom he had purchased the horse and wagon and the receipt the man gave him was lost, he said. In moving from New London to New York.

Magistrate Olmsted remarked that it was a queer way of doing business all around, hiring horses to people without securing their names and buying horses in the same way. He discharged Godolfski and told Brodsky he would have to get his team through the civil courts.

ENTERED DEAD WOMAN'S FLAT.

Colored Man Was Captured After an Exciting Chase.

Since Mrs. Clara Lee, a dressmaker, committed suicide in her flat, at 241 West Thirty-fifth Street, last Wednesday, no one has appeared to claim her property, and for that reason the Public Administrator has taken charge of the flat. On Saturday morning the flat was entered by Charles Randolph, a colored man.

The Public Administrator had placed a padlock on the door, which Randolph unlocked with a key. The ordinary lock which secured the door he forced, breaking the door in doing so. Mrs. Catherine Quinn, the janitress of the house, heard the noise, and hurried upstairs. She found Randolph in the dead woman's rooms, and was threatened with violence if she made any outcry. She was defiant, however, and Randolph ran to the street and to Eighth Avenue, where he boarded a north-bound electric car.

Mrs. Quinn's screams told passers-by that something was wrong, and they started after the fleeing man. Randolph, at Thirty-ninth Street, seeing he was pursued, jumped from the car and ran through Thirty-ninth Street to Ninth Avenue, and then north to Forty-first Street. He was captured by Policeman George Ising of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station.

In the West Side Police Court yesterday morning Randolph was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Hogan on a charge of burglary.

TRAVELING SALESMAN ARRESTED.

Mentz Said to be Wanted in Pittsburg for a Jewelry Robbery.

Louis Méntz, a traveling salesman of 122 East One Hundredth Street, with offices at 35 Malden Lane, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday and held in bail of $3,000 by Magistrate Mayo for further examination. Mentz is charged with being a fugitive from justice, and is said to be wanted in Pittsburg for alleged complicity in a jewelry robbery there last July. He furnished bail and was released, leaving the court room hurriedly and refusing to make any statement.

Mentz was arrested late Saturday evening at his office. It is declared that he was detected selling some of the stolen jewelry in Buffalo, and that he was arrested here on request of Chief O'Mara of the Pittsburg police.

WOUNDED MAN ACCUSES WIFE.

She Denies She Shot Him, and Says He Ill-Treated Her.

Mrs. Maria Maidt, a young woman, was held by Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court yesterday to await the result of her husband's injuries. The husband, Frederick, is now in the Harlem Hospital with a bullet wound in his left breast.

Maidt, who is about thirty years old, lived with his wife and three children at 2,296 Second Avenue. The husband got home late Saturday evening somewhat the worse for liquor, according to the wife, who in court yesterday declared that her husband choked and beat her and then threatened to shoot her. Mrs. Maidt ran into the street for assistance. With Policeman Kenny of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station she returned to her rooms. The husband lay on the floor unconscious, blood oozing from his breast. Nearby lay a revolver.

The policeman agreed with Mrs. Maidt that it looked like a case of attempted suicide, but later, at the hospital, Maidt told Kenny that it was his wife who had inflicted the bullet wound. A charge of felonious assault was preferred against the wife, who denied her husband's story of the shooting.

B. Altman & Co.

Hold an important sale of
FURS AT SPECIAL PRICES
To-day, Monday, January 14th.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

SINGING SOCIETIES RESIGN.

Twelve Withdraw from the United Singers of Brooklyn—The Organization's New Officers.

At a meeting of the United Singers of Brooklyn, which had in charge the singing festival last year in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, the resignations of twelve societies were read and were deferred for action until the next meeting of the singers. The societies which express a desire to withdraw are: Williamsburg Saengerbund, Olive Quartette, Central Quartette, Brooklyn Quartette, Redmen's Liedertafel, Bakers' Gesang Verein, Germania Alpine Roeschen, Cecilia of Bushwick, Harmerina Quartette, Haydn Mannerchor, and the Greater New York Liedertafel.

All these resignations grew out of dissatisfaction at the awarding of points for singing at the festival. An effort, it is said, will be made to keep the societies in the organization.

Before the meeting adjourned, the following officers were chosen for the year:

President—August H. Tiemann; First Vice President—Dr. W. John Schildge; Recording Secretary—Emil Rose; Corresponding Secretary—Bernhard Klein; Financial Secretary—Henry Ploch; Treasurer—John Hummell; Librarian—Vincenz Mink; Trustees—Adam Schlig and Frank Kinzinger, Director—Arthur Claassen. Honorary President—S. K. Saenger, the retiring President.

GEORGE KLINGELHOEFER DEAD.

German Veteran of 1848 Passes Away at the Age of 79 Years.

George Klingelhoefer, for many years a gunsmith, died Saturday at his home, 187 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Klinkelhoefer was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, seventy-nine years ago, and joined the army at an early age. During the uprising in 1848 he played a prominent part. After the disturbance was quelled he came alone to this country and immediately settled in Williamsburg, and later carried on business in the old City of New York. During the draft riots in 1862 he transferred his gunsmith business to Williamsburg.

Mr. Klinkelhoefer was an expert shot and held many medals, and was prominently identified with shooting organizations. At the time of his death he belonged to the Brooklyn, E. D., Schuetzen Corps and the Williamsburg Schuetzen Gesellschaft, as well as the Williamsburg Saengerbund, Diogenes Lodge, 298, I. O. O. F., and the Williamsburg Germania K. H. V. Mr. Klingelhoefer's wife died four years ago. One son survives him. The funeral will take place to-morrow and the burial will be in the Lutheran Cemetery.

PRETENDED TO TAKE ACID.

Woman's "Bluff," After Quarrel with Husband, Led to Her Arrest.

Because her husband had upbraided her and found fault with his Sunday dinner, Mrs. Anna McDonald, twenty-eight years old, of 2,458 Eighth Avenue, yesterday afternoon feigned an attempt to commit suicide with carbolic acid, and is now a prisoner on that charge in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station.

Mrs. McDonald's husband, John, declared the dinner was not fit to eat, and putting on his hat, left the house. Mrs. McDonald then took a bottle of carbolic acid and placed it against her lips, which were blistered by a few drops of the acid. Then she screamed, and her children, becoming terrified, ran into the street where they told Policeman Ozab of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, that their mother had poisoned herself.

He summoned an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and the case was explained to Dr. Fox. The woman was taken to the station house in an ambulance and locked up.

FIGHT ON A FERRYBOAT.

Two Men Say that a Gang Assaulted and Tried to Rob Them.

As the ferry boat Vermont of the Grand Street line was coming into her slip, at the foot of Grand Street, early yesterday morning, a free fight was in progress among the passengers. The deck hands called Policeman Knowles, and he arrived in time to find two men cut about the face and shouting for help. They wanted the policeman to arrest three men who had run down Grand Street, but the men were so far away that there was no hope of reaching them.

The patrolman took the injured men to the station house, where they said they were Herman Hymes, a dealer in crockery, living at 222 Rivington Street, and Jacob Heschcowitz, a tailor of 244 Madison Street. They said they had been assaulted by a gang of toughs just as the boat was coming into her slip.

According to the stories told by Hymes and Heschcowitz, the gang tried to get their watches and money, but failed.

FIRE DROVE THEM OUT.

Men in Hotel Had Narrow Escape—Cat the Only Victim.

Five men were driven by fire from the Crotonia Hotel, at 1,856 Boston Avenue, early yesterday morning, narrowly escaping with their lives. The fire was discovered by Night Superintendent Weyler of the Union Railroad Company, whose power house is opposite the hotel. It had burned almost to the second floor, and Weyler had great difficulty in arousing the boarders, who, with William Trainor, the proprietor, got out in their nightclothes.

The only life lost was that of a Maltese cat in the kitchen. The loss was $1,000.

Simeon Bisgood Dead.

Simeon Bisgood, who was found unconscious near the Park wall, on Central Park West, near Eighty-sixth Street, on Saturday night, died yesterday morning in Roosevelt Hospital. He was stricken with apoplexy while out for a walk. Mr. Bisgood was seventy-three years old and lived at 171 Seventh Street. He was born in Ireland, and coming to this country enlisted in the United States Army when a young man. He retired from the army with the rank of Sergeant, after having served fifty-seven years.

THE GRIPPE.
seems to be epidemic, attacking both old and young, rich and poor alike. It cannot be prevented. The best thing to do is to go to bed at once, consult your Doctor, and as soon as you get over the acute attack, commence the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION. That will restore the vitality, and prevent Pneumonia or Bronchitis. It is a natural remedy.
Send for trial bottle free.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

AN EAST SIDE TRAGEDY.

Witnesses Say Man Found with Fractured Skull Was Thrown Out of Fourth Floor Window.

John Bellinette, a barber, twenty-four years old, living at 44 Oliver Street, is lying in a critical condition in Gouverneur Hospital with a fractured skull. He is said to have been thrown out of a fourth-story window, and five persons are under arrest in connection with the affair.

Shortly before midnight on Saturday, Patrolman Edward J. O'Rourke of the Madison Street Station found the injured man in the yard of 22 Hamilton Street. Timothy Hayes and John Delaney of 134 Cherry Street, which is directly in the rear of 22 Hamilton Street, informed the patrolman that about 11:30 o'clock they heard cries for help coming from the fourth floor of 22 Hamilton Street. They went to their windows and saw, they allege, a man being thrown out of the window where the noise came from. While they were still at the window they saw a man stoop over the body of the injured man and take his overcoat and hat.

Patrolman O'Rourke arrested Salvatore Adriate and his wife, Theresa, and another woman named Philamina Perchaine, who were found in the rooms from one window of which it was alleged the injured man was thrown. On a bed were found a coat and hat, which, the policeman says, are the property of Bellinette. The prisoners protested their innocence of any wrongdoing. They denied that there was any quarrel in their rooms, and said they did not know who the injured man was.

In the Essex Market Court yesterday, Magistrate Brann held them without bail to await the result of the man's injuries.

Later Detectives Shea and Sheehan of the Madison Street Station, who had been put upon the case, arrested Raphael Cresanzo and Francisco Rimardo. These men also were in the room at the time Bellinette was injured.

During the afternoon the grandfather of the injured man went to Gouverneur Hospital and identified him. Bellinette recovered consciousness for a few minutes at 8 o'clock last night. The nurse attending him said that he then told her his name was John Miller and that he lived at 66 William Street. The police, in view of the grandfather's identification, put this down as an incoherent statement.

Detective Sheehan says Bellinette was once sentenced to seven years for perjury, but his term was shortened owing to his good behavior. From what the detectives have been able to learn, Bellinette and Cresanzo quarreled on Saturday night. The latter accused Bellinette of cheating him out of some money, and Bellinette, on Cresanzo threatening to kill him, tried to escape from the room by the fire-escape and was either thrown or fell off.

PAIR OF SHOES HIS WARDROBE.

Bellevue Patient in a Queer Predicament Waiting for Some One Owning Clothes to Die.

Although his discharge certificate from Bellevue Hospital was given to him on Saturday, Robert Winfield, a colored man, is unable to take advantage of it and leave that institution, because his wardrobe consists only of a pair of shoes, more or less run down at the heel.

Winfield on Dec. 20 was taken to Bellevue from 149 West Twenty-sixth Street by an ambulance from the New York Hospital. He was suffering from acute indigestion, and was taken from his bed to the ambulance. He wore only a nightshirt and a pair of shoes, which had been thrust on his feet by the ambulance attendants. After his arrival at the hospital his nightshirt was removed and sent to the laundry, one of the hospital garments being substituted for it. His own nightshirt was lost, and when Winfield got his discharge this fact became known.

"Why, boss," said Winfield, when the certificate was given to him and he realized its import, "I can't go out in the cold world like this. I ain't got no clothes here to wear."

He was told he would have to get some, and he then dispatched a note to Mrs. Angelina Bird, who lives at 149 West Twenty-sixth Street. In this note Winfield expressed himself as follows:

Please send me my clothes. Ain't got no money, so s'pose I needn't come around.

Late yesterday afternoon a little black girl arrived with a note for him. It was from Mrs. Bird, and informed her erstwhile boarder that "two swell-looking colored ladies" had called at the house and said they were relatives of Winfield, and declared they had come for his clothing, as they were going to have it cleaned, mended, and pressed.

"It ain't no use," moaned Winfield, when she continued to inform him that the two "swell colored ladies" had failed to return with their alleged relative's clothing. "I ain't got no clothes and no friends. That woman sure did treat me bad. Do you s'pose I believe that story? What'd two swell colored ladies do comin' to get my clothes?"

An effort was made in the hospital last night to find a suit of clothes for him, but up to a late hour had not been successful.

"I've just got to lay here," said Winfield, "until some of these here 'unknown men' die; then maybe I'll get somethin' to wear that's warmer than a smile and this here old pair of shoes."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:23	Sun sets..4:56	Moon rises...1:46

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:08	Gov. Isl'd...2:38	H. Gate...4:32
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:22	Gov. Isl'd...2:28	H. Gate...4:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Dominic, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans..	3:00 P. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Mac, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Trave, Bremen	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Lauenborg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Antwerp, via Southampton	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk..		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

El Paso, New Orleans...		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre..	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Santiago, &c...	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

Algonquin, Charleston ..		3:00 P. M.
Canadian, Liverpool		
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick..		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pontabelle, Demarara, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hevellus, Brazil, Argentina, &c	5:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Jeanne, Haiti, &c.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans..		3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marquette, London		

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macys
Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Solid Gold Life Size Statue of Maude Adams On Exhibition Here.

The solid gold life size statue of Maude Adams that created such a sensation at the Paris Exposition is now on view in our Upholstery department—third floor of main building.
This magnificent work of art contains nothing but 14-carat California gold—the largest quantity of the precious metal that has ever been seen in a single mass. It was modelled by the gifted American sculptress, Miss Bessie Potter, at whose studio Miss Adams posed for several months—and afterward finished by Tiffany's most skillful experts. An impressive and majestic figure wrought of purest gold to typify the simple grace and charm of our National womanhood. Be sure to see it.

Morro Castle, Havana...10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Norge, Denmark .....12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull ....
Phoenicia, Hamburg .... 3:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan ..... 9:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples ..... 8:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown ...10:30 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
*12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. $6 and up to Jan. $19, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Jan. $10, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. $19, and up to Feb. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Feb. $3.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east on Jan. 9, are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 14.

Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 30.
Circassian, Prince, Shields, Dec. 24.
Columbia, Gibraltar, Jan. 6.
Elwick, Huelva, Dec. 22.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 8.
Fontabelle, St. Kitts, Jan. 7.
Hiso, Bordeaux, Dec. 22.
Jeanne, Port au Prince, Jan. 8.
Lady Joicy, Sunderland, Dec. 24.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 9.
Marengo, New Castle, Dec. 25.
Marquette, London, Jan. 3.
Max, Danizic, Dec. 23.
Nicola II., Copenhagen, Dec. 26.
Norge, Christiansand, Dec. 31.
Ohio, Hull, Jan. 1.
Puritan, Hamburg, Dec. 28.
Ranza, Algiers, Dec. 26.
Woodburn, St. Michael's, Jan. 1.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

Advance, Colon, Jan. 8.
Canadian, Liverpool, Jan. 3.
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 10.
Georgic, Liverpool, Jan. 5.
Hubert, Para, Jan. 3.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 14.
Lampasas, Galveston, Jan. 9.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Jan. 7.
Roraima, St. Thomas, Jan. 10.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Jan. 3.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 13.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Jan. 15.
Majestic, Liverpool, Jan. 9.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

El Sud, New Orleans, Jan. 12.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Jan. 16.
Manhanset, Dundee, Jan. 3.
Manitou, London, Jan. 6.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Hamburg, Jan. 6.
Southwark, Southampton, Jan. 7.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

Britannia, St. Lucia, Jan. 11.
Caledonian, Liverpool, Jan. 5.
Citta di Palermo, Gibraltar, Jan. 3.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 17.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 4.
Massapequa, Bordeaux, Jan. 4.
Patricia, Hamburg, Jan. 5.
Victoria, Queenstown, Jan. 4.

Arrived.

United States transport McPherson, Byrne, Matanzas, Jan. 8, and Havana, 9th, with passengers to the United States Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 A. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Fajolle, Havre, Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 1:32 A. M.

SS Alsenborn, Curry, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport and New Haven. Passed in Quarantine at 3 A. M.

SS Gulf Stream, Swain, Philadelphia, Jan. 12, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, Jan. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Owen, Venice, &c., Dec. 5, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:38 P. M.

SS Afghanistan, (Ger.,) Whittock, Hamburg, &c., Dec. 18, with mdse. to Vogemann Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Frohlich, Hamburg, Dec. 30 and Boulogne, 31st, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) for London.
SS Heimfeld, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Buffalo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch, tank,) for Rotterdam.
SS Emergie, (Br.,) for Amsterdam.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—SS Furst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, &c., passed Tarifa, to-day.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York for this port, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Prager, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, from Antwerp for New York, passed Hurst Castle at 4:05 A. M. to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 11:10 A. M. to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

ST. ANDREW'S BAY RANGE BEACON LIGHTS.

Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that, on or about Feb. 8, 1901, the following-described lights will be established at the entrance to St. Andrew's Bay from the Gulf of Mexico:

St. Andrew's Bar Range Beacon Lights.—Front Light—A fixed red lens-lantern light, 27 feet above the water, on the brown mast standing on the beach inside the entrance, between the Crooked and Hurricane Islands, to St. Andrew's Bay from the Gulf: The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 184 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 30 degrees 4 minutes 14 seconds; longitude, west, 85 degrees 36 minutes 36 seconds.

Rear Light—A fixed white lens-lantern light, 45 feet above the water, on the brown mast, on shore, 600 feet (1-10 mile) NE. by N. in rear of the preceding. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, north, 30 degrees 4 minutes 18 seconds; longitude, west, 85 degrees 36 minutes 32 seconds.

St. Andrew's Bay Range Beacon Lights.—Front Light—A fixed red lens-lantern light, 30 feet above the water, on a red, triangular, pyramidal

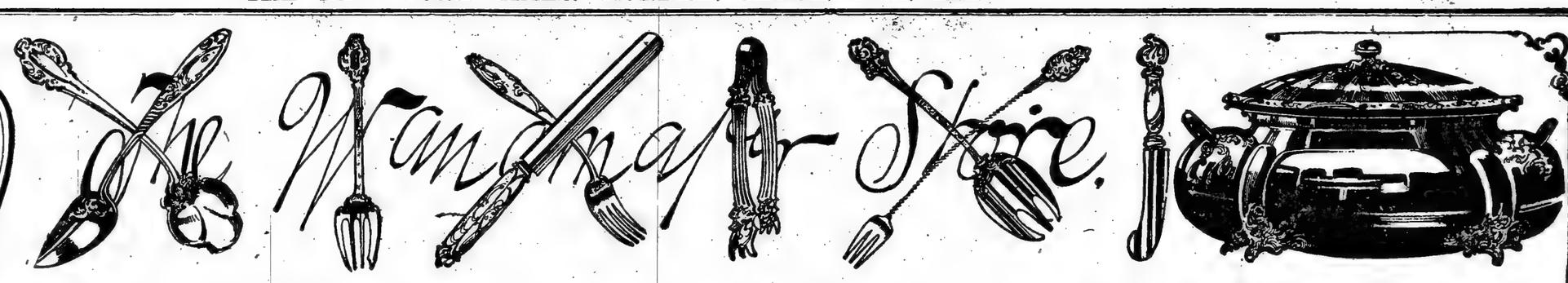

Sale of SILVER and *Silver-Plate*

MONTHS ago we began preparations for this Annual Sale which was such a success a year ago. It has been no easy task. The manufacture of *good* silverware is more carefully conducted than it was in the past. And we will have none of the unworthy sorts. Trade conditions and events have been closely watched, and vigilance has been rewarded. So jealous of the market conditions are the large manufacturing interests that rather than let surplus stocks of their fine wares go on sale at a bargain they will melt them for the metal. One such splendid lot of plated ware is here, because the manufacturers agreed that the prompt distribution afforded by the Wanamaker stores would do no harm to the value of their regular lines. Our previous transactions have proved that.

Among the various conditions that made this sale possible are these:

1. The annual clearance of our own stock previous to inventory; and to make room for new goods.
2. The purchase for cash of four complete patterns of Rogers' spoons, forks, servers, etc., discontinued during the last year. This was the largest transaction ever consummated in this class of goods. (These are from the original Rogers' Bros., who made the name famous, and are not to be confounded with the goods of makers who use the name on most unworthy goods made for bargain purposes.)
3. The purchasing for cash of the stock made available by the closing out of the Western salesrooms of a large manufacturer.
4. The purchase for cash of the stock of three manufacturers of sterling silver.
5. The purchase of the surplus stocks of several of the largest factories manufacturing silver-plated table ware.

Every transaction has been with makers of high repute. None but high grade silverware has been bought. Not a piece is here that is unworthy of the best store in America. The change of patterns is vital to manufacturers, but of indifferent value to purchasers; because of the long service of silverware, which makes no distinction between the patterns of last year and this, a few years later.

Every piece is refined and artistic in style; of high intrinsic value; and the variety is so vast that every taste can be satisfactorily met.

Prices Are a QUARTER *to a* HALF *Under Value*

The display is elaborate, occupying all the main aisles of the main floor on the Broadway side, with an annex store in the basement.

Hints of the various pieces and prices follow:

Sterling Silver Table Ware—
5-piece Tea Sets, $150, $185 and $257
Vegetable Dishes, $92
Soup Tureens, $103 Chop Dishes, $34
Meat Dishes, $20, $22 Ice Bowls, $17.50
French Coffee Pots, $16.25
Coasters, $9.25, $10, $12.50, $15
Coffee and Tete-a-tete Sets, 3 pieces, $32.50, $40, $53 to $150
Bread Trays, $18
Berry Bowls, $10.75, $15.50, $16.25 to $53.
Crumb Trays, $14.50
Crumb Scrapers, $7.25
Butter Dishes, $10.75 to $21.25
Vases, $2.50, $4.50, $13.25, $15.75 to $77
Waiters, $11.75, $12.50, $14, $15 to $38.75
Water Pitchers, $22.50, $28.25, $35 to $50
Ice Cream Platters, $17.50

Sterling Silver Table Ware—
Sugars and Creams, $45
Tea Caddies, $4.50, $5.75, $7.50 to $17.50
Syrup Pitchers, $3, $5, $6 to $7.25
Tea Bells, $1.75 Tea Strainers, $1.85
Trays, $3, $4.50, $8.50 to $10
Pap Bowls, $4.25, $5 to $10
Candlesticks, $9 to $10.35
Funnels, $1.75 to $2.25
Muffineers, $9.50 to $12.50

Sterling Silver Forks and Spoons—
Tea Spoons, $3, $3.15 and $3.20 a set
Dessert Spoons, $5.50, $6.25 to $7 a set
Dessert Forks, $5.50 and $5.60 a set
Table Spoons, $7.25 and $7.50 a set
Dessert Knives, $11 a dozen
Medium Knives, $12 a dozen
Butter Spreaders, $10 a dozen
Berry Forks, $2.75 and $3 a dozen
Coffee Spoons, $2.75 and $3 a dozen
Sardine Forks, 65c each

Sterling Silver Forks and Spoons—
Cold Meat Forks, $1.85 each
Sugar Sifters, $1.60 each
Berry Spoons, $1.85 each
Cream Ladles, Sugar Spoons, Pickle Forks, Sardine Forks, Butter Picks, Sugar Sifters, 75c each.

Plated Flat Ware—Rogers' and other first-class makes—
Tea Spoons, $1.10 a dozen
Dessert Spoons, $2 a dozen
Table Spoons, $2.20 a dozen
Table Forks, $2.20 a dozen
Coffee Spoons, $1.10 a dozen
Orange Spoons, $1.50 a dozen
Oyster Forks, $1.35 a dozen
Butter Spreaders, $2 a dozen
Berry Spoons, 65c ea Jelly Spoons, 45c ea
Sugar Spoons, 20c ea Salt Spoons, 10c ea
Mustard Spoons, 10c ea Butter Knives, 25c ea
Pie Knives, 65c ea Crumb Knives, $1 ea

Plated Flat Ware—Rogers' and other first-class makes—
Fish Knives, 85c ea Fish Forks, 85c ea
Cream Ladles, 35c ea Gravy Ladles 45c ea
Oyster Ladles, 75c ea
Soup Ladles, $1 and $1.25 each
Cheese Scoops, 50c each
Children's Sets, 3 pieces on card, 50c a set
Triple Plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen

Quadruple-Plate Table Ware—
4-piece Tea Sets, $5 and $7
5-piece Tea Sets, $8.75, $9.50 to $18.50
Baking Dishes, $2.25, $2.50, $3, $3.25, $5
Tureens, $3.60, $3.75, $4.25
Butter Dishes, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.25
3-Light Candelabra, $3.25, $3.75
4-Light Candelabra, $4.25
5-Light Candelabra, $4.75
Bread Trays, $1.50
Waiters, 65c, $1.25, $2.25

Quadruple-plate Table Ware—
Water Pitchers, $2.75, $3.50, $5
Candlesticks, $1.25, $2
Individual Tureens $2 Card Belts, 75c, $1
Children's Cups, 50c, 75c, $1
Fruit Dishes, $1.25, $2.25, $2.50, $3, $3.25, $4.50
Celery Jars, $1, $1.25 Cake Baskets, $2.50
Pickle Jars, $1.25, $1.50
Princess Lamps and Shades, $3.25
Loving Cups, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.60, $2.50, $3.25
Comports, $2.50 Bone Dishes, 45c
Cups and Saucers, $1, $1.25
Syrup Pitchers, with plates, $1.25, $1.60
Tankards, $1.85 Vases, 75c, $1.60, $1.85
Sardine Boxes, $1.25, $2.50
Kettles, $4.75 Ice Tubs, $1.85
Coffee Urns, $7.50 Coasters, $1.60
Salt Cellars, gold-lined, 35c

Quadruple-plate Table Ware—
Casters, $1.60 Mustard Pots, 75c
Salad Casters, 3.50 Gravy Boats, $2.50
Odd Coffee Pots, $2.25
Syrup Pitchers, $2 Ice Pitchers, $5
Coffee Sets, $4.50, $4.75, $5
Sugars and Creams, $2.50
3-piece Dessert Sets, $4.50
Sugar Bowls, $1.25 Cream Pitchers, $1.25

Fine Table Cutlery—
Three-piece stag handle beef carving set, in fancy box, $1.60
Two-piece pearl handle bird carving set; sterling silver ferrules; in fancy box, $2
Three-piece pearl handle beef carving set; sterling silver ferrules; in fancy box, $6
Two-piece stag handle steak carving set, $1.25
Two-piece stag handle beef carving set; sterling silver ferrules, $1.25

Fine Table Cutlery—
Two-piece stag handle beef carving set, $1
Three-piece pointed stag handle beef carving set, silver-plated ferrules, $3
Three-piece stag handle beef carving set; sterling silver ferrules, $3.25
Two-piece stag handle beef carving set; silver-plated ferrules, $2
Two-piece Cocobola handle beef carving set; full size, 60c
Pearl handle fruit knives; sterling silver ferrules, $5 dozen.
Celluloid handle orange knives; saw edge; in fancy box, $2 a half-dozen
Celluloid handle butter knives, 25c each
Celluloid handle orange knife, with silver-plated orange spoon, in fancy box, 30c set

Main floor aisles, Broadway.

TWIN SUCCESSES

Opera Cloaks and Plush Overgarments

With steady step as if to the tune of the march in Lohengrin have the Opera Cloaks kept up their stately movement from Paris to our cloak store, and out again to you and you and you. The collection remains rich in colors: hussar red, ivory white, pale lavender, pastel blue, pearl gray—nearly all the colors at each grade of price. And the pace hurries as reduced prices make double quick time.

Have you halted at the prices? Pause no more. The $70 cloaks are $45, the $43.50 cloaks are $30, the $30 cloaks are $20.

If we should add descriptions of linings and quiltings, Thibet fur and embroidering, you would, we are sure, hasten to make an early selection. But each has its own distinction; no common type marks the lines. And how can Paris cloaks, ample as elegant, be sold at the prices? That's our affair, yours to enjoy them.

And that other success—*it is twins.* Jackets and capes of heavy velvet plush. Never, to our knowledge, has there been a fabric of equal innate richness. Splendid constructive art has formulated the material into garments that silence criticism—they are beyond it.

The Jackets! Jets, braids, furs, chenille are serfs to the sumptuous velvet, heavy figured silks make the revers, form and finish are worthy of stuff and trimming and the result—unmatched distinction. Prices follow the Opera Cloaks—the reductions almost insult the garments. $95 to $60, $75 to $40, $38.50 to $20. What more can be said?

Capes, also! Equal art has been expended on them. Some are velour with silk, or embroidery, or fur. Some are silk with velour applique. You don't expect us to pay the printer his great prices for excessive description while we make losses of good money in reductions! One-third goes off. And that means that a week since the cost to you would have been one-half more.

LINENS
For All Uses—*Pure, Cheap*

Rarely are conditions more favorable to the consumer than those under which this sale is conducted. Of chief importance, the very low prices. Sharp reductions on prices already more than moderate offer most substantial savings. And that is really important were it not for the additional noteworthy fact that those new lowered prices stand only for new, *pure,* honest linens. Another feature that will not fail of appreciation is the excellent assortment. Wide choosing in housekeeping linens, of many grades, from which these lines:

Table Linen—
45c yd.—German; cream white; 60 in. wide; serviceable and very neat. Regularly 60c.
75c yd.—Scotch, bleached; 72 in. wide; a handsome linen that should sell for not less than $1.
90c yd.—Belgian, bleached; 69 in. wide; of silky flax susceptible of high polish. Was $1.25.

Dinner Cloths—
Irish damask, bleached; a broken assortment, in which these sizes are still in good supply: 2x2½ yds., $2.75 instead of $3.75 each; 2x3 yds., $3.25 instead of $4.50 each; 2½x2½ yds., $6.50 instead of $9 each; 2½x3 yds., $7.75 instead of $10.25 each.
Dinner Napkins to match some patterns, 26 in. square, $4.00 instead of $6.75 dozen.

Napkins—
$2.40 a dozen—Irish bleached damask; 22x22 in.; were $3; 24x24 in., $2.90 a dozen; were $3.75.
Fourth avenue.

Napkins—
$2.75 a dozen—Scotch bleached double damask; 24x24 in.; were $3.75.

Towels—
10c each—Fringed huckaback; 18x36 in.; imported; a bargain at 12½c each.
25c each—Bleached German damask; assorted borders and knotted fringe; were 35c on Saturday.
50c each—Hemstitched huckaback, with damask combination pattern of clover; very soft, heavy quality; 24x45 in.; our regular price for this towel is 65c.

Bath Mats—
35c—Large Turkish bath mats; 8 colorings; regularly 60c.

Bed Linen—
$1.50 each—Fine linen sheets, hemstitched; from Germany; soft finish, splendid wearing quality; ¾-bed size; 72x90 in.; usually sold at $1.75. Full bed size, 90x94 in., $1.75 each; usually sold at $2.25.
42½c each—Linen pillow cases; 22x36 in.; usually sold at 50c.

New Offerings in the *Under-price Store*

Read the little list below. It may contain something of particular interest. It will pay you to look for the announcement regularly. New lots of desirable goods at very little prices are added daily:

Bohemian Glass Ware—
Principally vases. A broad variety of shapes, sizes and rich decorations. The prices are about half to one-third actual value: 15c from 25c; 40c from 75c; 50c from $1; $2.50 from $3.50; $2.75 from $4.
Also some water sets—pitcher and 6 glasses, at $1.75, instead of $3; $1.50, instead of $2.50.

Candy, Candy Boxes, Mottoes
Various lots reduced in price. The mixed candies are of the same grade that we sell regularly at 30c—a very moderate price. These are 25c. Candy boxes, doll shapes, at 25c—values 50c and $1. Snapping mottoes at 50c, instead of $1.

Globe Corsets and Girdles—
A well-known, well-liked brand. Both corsets and girdles are of excellent coutil, the former with low bust and short over hips. The regular price is $1 for either corsets or girdles, but now reduced to 75c.

Sheet Music, 5c and 10c—
They are mostly in fairly good condition—not quite perfect; the covers soiled a little. Many popular melodies in the two groups. Choice from one lot 5c; from the other 10c.

Drapery Stuffs at Half—
Remnants: The prices here quoted are just half regular value.
Sash muslins—1 to 5 yards in length—at 9c to 20c a yard.
Irish Point lace—1 to 5 yards in length—at 20c to 75c a yard.
Cretonnes—1 to 3 yards in length—13c to 63c a yard.
Denims, Tickings and Printed Cretonnes—1 to 4 yards in length—at 8c to 13c a yard.

Women's Dressing Sacques
Of flannelette. One lot at 35c—were 50c. They are in neat stripes, with gathered ruffles of solid color. The other group comprises 6 attractive styles, values $1 to $1.75—now 75c each.

Pin Cushions Reduced—
About fifty prettily trimmed pin cushions, hardly fresh, but not seriously mussed; at 50c for 75c and $1 kinds; $1 for kinds that sell regularly at $1.50 to $2.25.

25c Papeteries at 15c Box—
Some with portrait designs on covers. Also small note paper with envelopes, in neat boxes. Moderately priced at 25c—now 15c.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

TOILET ARTICLES
In Silver and Silver-plate

All the necessary and convenient articles for toilet purposes, in a wide variety of pretty patterns.

At Half-price or Near It

This hint of pieces and prices:

Articles in Sterling Silver—
Puff Boxes, with silver tops, 45c and $1
Cologne Bottles, with tops, 35c and 50c
Salve and Cream Boxes, 20c and 45c
Tooth Brush Bottles, 20c Nail Polishers, 45c
Tooth and Talcum Powder Boxes, 15c to 75c
Hair Brushes, $1.65 and $1.95 Combs, 25c and 45c
Dusters, with handles, 65c Military Brushes, $2.50 and $3
Shaving Brushes, with handles, 35c Vaseline Jars, 20c

Quadruple-plated articles—
Jewel Boxes, $1 and $1.25 Ring Stands, 50c
Vaseline and Smelling Salt bottle holders, 50c and 75c
Cologne Bottles, $1.25 Manicure Sets, 50c and 65c
Flasks, $1 Soap Dishes, $1
Curling Sets, $1.75 Photograph Frames, $1.25
Soap Racks, 45c Tooth Brush Racks, 45c
Hair Receivers, 45c Shaving Mugs and Brushes, $3.50
Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, $4.50

Main floor, Broadway.

The WHITE SALE

Many lots of the muslin Underwear are running low. Manufacturers have broken promises—their failures make shorter stay for many popular kinds of garments for which we expected reinforcements. This will be an important week of the sale; next week there will be less from which to choose; and choosing now is well worth while. These price-hints:

Night Gowns—
38c—Of muslin; 2 styles; high or square neck; trimmed with cambric ruffle and insertion of embroidery. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
50c—Of muslin; yoke of fine plaits; V neck; ruffle of lawn, hemstitched.
75c—Of muslin; 2 styles; trimmed with embroidery or torchon lace; V or square neck.
$1—Of cambric or muslin; 8 styles; high or square neck; trimmed with embroidery or torchon lace.
$1.25—Of muslin or cambric; 3 styles; high or square neck; trimmed with embroidery and insertion.
Other styles up to $8.

Drawers—
15c—Of muslin or cambric; deep hem; plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
25c—Of muslin; 3 styles, with deep cambric ruffle, hem and plaits; or hemstitched or plain hem, hemstitched; plaits above.
30c—Of cambric; trimmed with cambric ruffle and torchon lace.
35c—Of muslin or cambric; 2 styles; deep ruffle of lawn; hemstitched and plaits above; or trimmed with embroidery and plaits above.
50c—Of cambric or muslin; 5 styles; trimmed with neat embroidery and plaits; or deep ruffle of lawn hemstitched and plaits, or torchon lace and insertion.
Other styles up to $4.25.

Corset Covers—
18c—Of cambric; square fronts, V backs; trimmed with embroidery.
25c—Of cambric; 2 styles; full cover; drawstring at waist; trimmed with torchon lace; square necks, front and back, or square fronts and V backs.
35c—Of cambric; 2 styles; full with string at waist, or tight-fitting; trimmed with embroidery; round or square neck.
50c—Of cambric; 3 styles; full with string at waist, or tight-fitting, short at waist; round of square neck; trimmed with Point de Paris lace, or Valenciennes or embroidery.
60c—Of cambric; full cover; gathers at waist; 4 rows of insertion; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace.
Others, up to $3.75.

Chemises—
25c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with lace.
35c—Of cambric; square neck, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and embroidery.
40c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace; cambric ruffle on skirt.
50c—Of cambric, 4 styles; Trimmed with torchon lace, neat embroidery, or hemstitched lawn ruffle, round or square.
60c—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.
Other styles, up to $4.50.

Petticoats—
35c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle with plaits above.
50c—Of muslin, 2 styles: Umbrella ruffle of cambric; plain hem and plaits above; or deep cambric ruffle, trimmed with lace.
75c—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of cambric; plain hem, hemstitched.
85c—Of muslin, 2 styles: Trimmed with neat embroidery or 2 lawn ruffles, edged with lace.
$1—Of muslin or cambric, 9 styles: Trimmed with neat embroidery ruffle or torchon lace and insertion, or 3 rows of Valenciennes lace and plain hem, or plain hem, hemstitched, and plaits above.
$1.25—Of cambric or muslin, 6 styles: With umbrella ruffle of lawn, plaited, cluster of plain hems, or with 2 gathered ruffles, hemstitched, in clusters, or trimmed with torchon lace, or deep blind embroidery ruffle.
Other styles, up to $15.

Short Petticoats—
25c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle and plaits above.
30c—Of cambric; deep cambric ruffle, hemstitched.
50c—Of muslin or cambric, 2 styles: Trimmed with neat embroidery or torchon lace and plaits.
75c—Of cambric, 3 styles: Trimmed with embroidery or torchon lace and insertion, or hemstitched lawn ruffle.
Other styles up to $2.75.

Infants' Short Dresses—
Pretty new styles, in broad assortment. There's a splendid showing here of everything pertaining to infants' apparel. In no line has there been more careful gathering than in this. A few hints of new styles:

25c—Of cambric; yoke of clustered plaits; embroidery insertion in center; hemstitched; hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves; 6 months to 3 years.
45c—Of nainsook; yoke of clustered plaits; hemstitched embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves; 6 months to 3 years.
95c—Of nainsook; pointed yoke of plaits and feather-stitching; hemstitched ruffle around yoke and on neck and sleeves; 6 mos. to 3 yrs.
$1.10—Of lawn; round yoke with plaits and lace insertion; hemstitched ruffle edged with lace, neck and sleeves edged with lace; hemstitched skirt. Size 6 months to 3 years.
Numerous other pretty styles at $1.50, $1.65 and $2.

Second floor.

A Notable Transaction in TRUNKS

One of the largest and best manufacturers of Trunks in America has sent us his last season's sample lines, consisting of about a hundred trunks, which we put on sale to-day at

Half Regular Prices

They are all perfect; and, as scarcely any two are alike, the variety will meet the need and wishes of every man or woman who wants a new trunk, for railroad or steamer travel.

These prices, and dozens of others between:

$3.50, from $7	$4.87, from $9.75	$6.75, from $13.50	$8.50, from $17	$10, from $20	$13.50, from $27
$3.75, from $7.50	$5.50, from $11	$7.25, from $14.50	$9 from $18	$11.50 from $23	$15 from $30
$4.50, from $9	$6 from $12	$7.50, from $15	$9.75, from $19.50	$12 from $24	$16.50, from $33
		$7.87, from $15.75			$20.25, from $40.50

Fifth floor.

Fast Flying Virginian, or Florida Special: *Which?*

Either is a golden winged excursion. Preparation begins at Wanamaker's—probably in the millinery. Early spring hats of chiffon, straw or felt, full trimmed, are ready, or will be trimmed to order.

The suit stock has many harbingers. If you are a south-bound woman you'll need some harbingers—organdie and point d'esprit dresses, actual novelties—bewitching with ribbons, lace and embroidery. No duplicates.

Why do the great private milliners and the great millinery retailers come here for so many models? *No duplicates.* Why do our alleged competitors in millinery so often buy our trimmed hats to sell again? *No duplicates.* Why do so many fashion leaders of individual tastes buy their hats here? *No duplicates.*

Individuality. There is no trust in taste. Corporations of originality and beauty will never be chartered. Over all our great stocks of articles for women's decorative wear we put the impress of singleness, individuality. And so the wise and prudent know this great organization to be a concentration of exclusiveness in style and styles.

The lawn neckwear is another readiness for the south-bound. From Paris, beautiful, the touch of finish to a costume But women know and the man scribe finds brain and fingers palsied and paralyzed over such topics.

The trains leave at 12.40 and 4.55 P. M., but Wanamaker's is at your command for ten continuous hours daily—Sundays excepted.

Sale of KNIVES
RAZORS and *Scissors*

This is a collection of travelers' samples from one of our leading manufacturers of cutlery. It includes every size and sort of knives, scissors, shears, razors, manicure and pedicure articles—numbered and used as samples, but otherwise perfect. On sale to-day at smart concessions in prices. These hints:

Pocket Knives—
Two-bladed pen knives, with pearl, stag, ebony, bone and ivory handles, 15c; regularly 25c.
Pen and jack knives; 2, 3 and 4 blades; pearl, stag, ebony and bone handles; at 25c, worth 35c; at 35c, worth 50c; at 50c, worth 75c.
High-grade pen and pocket knives; mother of pearl, stag and ivory handles; full polish; extra quality; 75c; worth $1 to $1.50.
Pocket and combination knives, at $1; worth $1.50 to $3.25.

Razors—
One lot, ½, ¾, full-concave, with black or fancy handles; at 50c; worth 75c to $2.
Broadway.

Scissors—
Cast-steel scissors and shears, of every style; sizes 2½ to 9 in., at 25c.
Forged-steel scissors and shears; buttonhole, nail, pocket scissors; 35c; worth 50c and 75c.
Another lot, hand-forged English steel, of highest quality, 50c; worth 75c to $1.50.
Manicure files; hand cut, of English steel, at 10c; worth 15c and 25c; at 25c; worth 50c and 75c; at 50c, worth 75c.
Nail nippers, assorted sizes and patterns; at 75c; worth $1 to $2.
Razor Strops, at 25c; worth 50c.
Sterling silver scissors; English steel blades; at 50c; worth 75c.
Selected seconds of a prominent make of safety razors and stropping machines, at 50c—the $1.50 sorts—slightly imperfect; but not in a manner to affect their utility.

French LINGERIE
Half Price

The new goods demands undisputed sway in the Little French Store. Earlier comers must get out in a jiffy. Dainty, beautiful, refined garments—a trifle mussed, but a laundering will make them as immaculate and exquisite as ever. These prices—

At $2	to $15—Night Gowns that were	$4	to $30		
At $1	to $10—Chemises that were	$2	to $20		
At $4	to $15—Drawers that were	$8	to $30		
At $2	to $10—Corset Covers that were	$4	to $20		
At $4.25	to $17.50—Petticoats that were	$8.50	to $35		
At $2.50	to $8—Short Petticoats that were	$5	to $16		
At $4	to $75—Tea Gowns that were	$8	to $150		
At $2	to $25—Dressing Sacques that were	$4	to $50		

Little French Store, Second floor.

RUGS *Under-price*

The housekeeper always has a place or two that would be better for the addition of a rug. To-day brings opportunity to select from an interesting group at much below their worth, as these figures show:

Algerian Rugs, imported; made of mohair, a superior wearing rug, in plain colors: 30x36 in., $2.25; from $5 24x56 in., $2.50; from $5.75 30x60 in., $3.50; from $8.
Fur Goat-skin Rugs; in combinations of animal colors; selected skins, and lined; 28x64 in., at $3; from $4.50.
Carpet Sample Rugs; plenty of them left; 1 to 1½ yards long, at 25c to $1.75.
Also a lot of odds and ends of Carpets at one-half prices.

Third floor.

Girls' SUITS

This word is of a group of stylish tailor-made suits for girls of 14 and 16 years; made of cheviot serge in all desirable shades; and some of double-faced cheviot, with fly-front and double-breasted coats. All well tailored. Now at

$7.50, from $10 to $15.

Second floor, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

Class A Amateurs to Contest at Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

TO PLAY TWO GAMES DAILY

National Association Amateur Tournament Will Start To-night at Hanover Club in Brooklyn.

The Class A tourney for the amateur billiard championship of America will be given under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club next month.

The opening game is scheduled for Feb. 5, at 8 P. M. Thereafter two games will probably be played daily, at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M., until the tourney is finished. The games will be of 400 points each at the 14-inch balk-line, with the anchor position barred.

The winner of the tourney will subsequently play a game of 500 points with the present champion, Wilson P. Foss of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, for the emblem representing the amateur billiard championship of America, won by him in the Class A tournament, held in February, 1900. This trophy, valued at $1,000, will become the property of the player winning it three times.

The prizes offered this year for the Class A tournament are strikingly novel and beautiful.

It is impossible to state at this early date just who will certainly make up the completed list of contestants for "Class A" championship honors in February, 1901, as the entries do not close for some time yet; and unexpected contestants may decide to play at the last moment. The list will probably include, however, Threshie, Cutler, and Schmitt, as representatives of Boston; L. L. Mial, Charles S. Norris, and J. A. Hendrick, as representatives of the Knickerbocker A. C., and C. F. Conklin of Chicago.

In the last "Class A" tourney, every contestant but Messrs. Foss and McCreery recognized the fact that they had no probable chance for first or second prize, and but a small chance for the prizes offered for high run or the high single average. The best any of them hoped for was to capture the third prize, which F. DeMun Smith succeeded in wresting from Charles Threshie in spite of the fact that the single average, grand average, and high run of Smith were lower than those of Threshie. Dr. L. L. Mial made the second high run of that tourney (60). Mr. Threshie, in one game, made the audience believe that his single average was destined to break the world's amateur record in 400 points at the fourteen-inch balkline game; but he slipped up at the close of the game through some unfortunate misses.

In the "Class A" of this year these conditions will not exist. All the prospective contestants are so evenly matched that every game of the tourney will be in doubt until the final shot is made.

The new contestant, Charles S. Norris, is regarded by many as a "dark horse" in the race. He showed enough speed and such courage and coolness under pressure when he lately won the Knickerbocker A. C. championship that his friends think he will prove a hard man for any amateur to defeat before such a critical audience as will be gathered to witness the "Class A" games.

J. A. Hendrick of the Knickerbocker A. C. has already defeated A. G. Cutler of Boston three successive times in "Class B" contests—twice in 1899 and once in 1900. Cutler, on the other hand, defeated his Boston rival, Charles Threshie, last Winter by six points in a match of one thousand points; hence there is another old score to be settled in "Class A" next February before the billiard enthusiasts of Boston will be satisfied.

Norris has lately defeated Mial and Hendrick; and last year Mial defeated Conklin.

The handicap tournament now in progress at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will be concluded this week, two games being played each night in the X, Y, Z class series. The games have been productive of considerable interest among the club members, and some of the games have shown a fair degree of amateur ability. The victor of each class will finish the match by playing one another for the all-around club handicap championship.

Frank A. Keeney and Arthur R. Townsend will open the tournament this evening at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. This will be the most important amateur billiard contest of the season, until the Class A championship, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, to be held next month in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. The Association of Amateur Billiard Players was organized about three years ago by several seceders from the Amateur Athletic Union, and the best billiard players in the association will be seen in the tournament this week.

There were six entries in all, but it is probable that only five will play, as J. Byron Stark, one of the most brilliant players in the amateur ranks, is liable to withdraw on account of ill-health. It was reported last week that he has been in poor health recently, and, believing that he would be unable to live up to his ability as a tournament player, his definite withdrawal may be announced to-night. The other competitors, in addition to the players this evening are Ferdinand Poggenburg, Frank C. Gardner, and Edward W. Gardner.

Poggenburg is the favorite, but he is not expected to win without a hard struggle, and some brilliant exhibitions with the cue are looked forward to by billiard enthusiasts this week. Frank Keeney is the former Crescent Athletic Club champion, but he enters the present tourney from the Oxford Club. The two Gardners are said to be playing an exceptionally strong game, and are quite likely to prove formidable opponents for the championship. Edward McLaughlin will referee all the games.

PHYSICAL EDUCATORS MEET.

Preparations Made for the Coming Convention of the National Association in This City.

The Convention Committee of the New York Physical Education Society, which is in charge of the arrangements for the biennial meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education, to be held in this city on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of April, met Saturday afternoon, at the Dr. Savage Institute of Physical Culture, 310 West Fifty-ninth Street, and organized, with the following officers: Chairman—Dr. Watson L. Savage, Columbia University; Secretary—J. Blake Hillyer, Staten Island, N. Y.; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. George W. Fitz, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer—Miss MacMartin, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Gustav Schoeler, New York Turn Verein, New York City; Dr. Luther Gulick, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Henry Ling Taylor, New York City, and Dr. Matilda Wallen, New York City.

Chairmen of sectional committees were appointed, as follows: Anthropometry, Dr. A. Dean, Columbia University, New York City; Colleges and Secondary Schools, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, McGill University, Montreal, Canada; Elementary Schools, Miss J. H. Bancroft, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Normal Schools of Physical Culture, Dr. Winfield S. Hall, Northwestern University, Chicago; Playgrounds and Games, Dr. Luther Gulick, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following special committees were appointed: Ways and Means, Dr. Watson L. Savage; Exhibitions, Dr. Henry L. Taylor; Reception, J. Blake Hillyer.

An interesting feature of the convention will be the display of the entire exhibit of the New York public school system at the recent Paris Exhibition. The New York Society will meet next Saturday evening at the Savage Institute to receive the reports of the various committees.

Brooklyn Athletic Club Election.

The annual election of the Brooklyn Athletic Club was held at the clubhouse of the organization, on Bedford Avenue, near Fifth Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night. Three hundred and thirty-seven votes were cast. The club showed a balance of $ on hand and no debts. The following were the successful candidates and the votes they polled:

President—John J. Bradley, 171; Vice President—William J. Tully, 180; Recording Secretary—John J. Martin, 337; Financial Secretary—John H. Cass, 337; Treasurer—Charles H. Morris, 337; Captain—John C. Doyle, 337. Members of the Board of Governors—Class of 1902: George Seaman, 337; Thomas Cosgrove, 214; John Geib, 170; Timothy H. Sweeney, 169; Charles H. Phillips, 230. Class of 1901: Robert W. Cross, 333; Clinton Hamilton, 178.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Harlem Navy Bowling League Organized—Schedule of Games for the Week.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon at Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace bowling alleys the Harlem Navy Bowling League was organized for the coming season, with a membership of twelve clubs, as follows: Ravenswood Boat Club, Ravenswood, L. I.; Friendship Boat Club, Harlem Rowing Club, Lone Star Boat Club, Dauntless Rowing Club, First Bohemian Boat Club, Wyanoke Boat Club, Nassau Boat Club, Union Boat Club, Nonpareil Rowing Club, Atalanta Boat Club, and Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn.

The following officers were elected: President, R. J. Maher, Wyanoke Boat Club; Vice President, J. W. Howard, Nassau Boat Club; Secretary, John Jarchow, Friendship Boat Club; Treasurer, George W. Pearse, Nonpareil Rowing Club.

The tournament will begin on Feb. 7, and will be continued on every week-day evening, excepting Saturdays and holidays, ending March 12. Three clubs will meet each evening, each rolling two games, and the schedule for the first round is as follows:

Feb. 7, Ravenswood, Friendship, and Harlem; Feb. 8, Lone Star, Dauntless, and First Bohemian; Feb. 11, Wyanoke, Nassau, and Union; Feb. 13, Nonpareil, Atalanta, and Seawanhaka.

A meeting to organize the North Side National Bowling Tournament for the coming season was held at Pump's North Side Palace alleys yesterday afternoon, but, on account of the absence of the representatives of several of the local clubs, who had not yet returned from Chicago, the organization of the tournament was postponed until next Sunday.

The schedule of the week in the principal local bowling leagues is as follows:

MONDAY, Jan. 14.

Columbia Bowling League—Owl, Oriental, and Audubon Bowling Clubs, Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Lafayette, Central Park, and Morris Club Bowling Clubs, Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Home City and Bronxdale Bowling Clubs, Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Corinthian, Bank Clerks', and American Owl Bowling Clubs, Thum's Germania alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Metropolitan, Stanley, and New York Councils, Starr's alleys.

Interclub Bowling League, Brooklyn—Carleton Club and Columbia Club, Brooklyn Bicycle Club and Crescent Athletic Club, and Aurora Grata Club and Knickerbocker Field Club, Club alleys, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

Columbia Bowling League—Royal Arcanum Wheelmen and Grove Hill and Cyclone Bowling Clubs, Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Knickerbocker, Lotus, and Grove Hill Bowling Clubs, Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Hooker and Prospect Bowling Clubs, Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Rosedale, Metropolitan, and Germania Bowling Clubs, Thum's Germania alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Yonkers, Knickerbocker, and Defendam Councils, Starr's alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—R. G. Dun & Co., Mason & Hanson, and Niles Tool Works, Monarch Palace alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Reid's Church Street alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Companies D and K, Armory alleys.

Bowling Tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Royal Arcanum and Williamsburg Wheelmen; Macon and Carroll Park Wheelmen, Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Bank Clerk's Bowling League of Brooklyn—Hamilton Trust Company, Franklin Trust Company, and Broadway Bank, Knubel's Fulton Street alleys.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

Columbia Bowling League—Friendship, Enterprise, and Corinthian Bowling Clubs, Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Premier and Standard Bowling Clubs, and Century Wheelmen, Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Hyperion and Liberty Bowling Clubs, Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Palace, Golden Rod, and Bleecker Bowling Clubs, Thum's Germania alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Empire City, Harlem, and Our Councils, Starr's alleys.

Life Insurance Bowling League—Prudential, Germania, and Mutual Life Insurance Companies, Ehler's alleys.

Archdiocesan Union League Bowling Tournament—Cathedral Catholic Club team No. 2, Spalding Literary Union team No. 1, and St. Monica Catholic Club, Thumann's Colonial alleys.

Commercial Bowling League — Schefer, Schramm, and Vogel, Passavant & Co., and Borgueldt & Co. Monarch Palace alleys.

Morning Newspaper Bowling League—New York Commercial Bulletin and New York Tribune, Thum's Germania alleys.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

Columbia Bowling League—Relvidere and Phoenix Bowling Clubs, and Century Wheelmen, Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Friendship, Corinthian, and Eclipse Bowling Clubs, Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

North Side Bowling League—Morris Wheelmen and Claremont Bowling Club, Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

American National Bowling Turnament—Manhattan, Monarch, and Germania Bowling Clubs, Thum's Germania alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Citizens, Colfax, and Our Councils, Starr's alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League—Northern, Phoenix, and Home Fire Insurance Companies; Germano-American and Greenwich Fire Insurance Companies, and New York Underwriters' Agency, Reid's Church Street alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Field and Staff, and Company F armory alleys.

Bowling Tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Royal Arcanum and Williamsburg Wheelmen; Macon and Carroll Park Wheelmen, Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Bank Clerk's Bowling League of Brooklyn—Hamilton Trust Company, Franklin Trust Company, and Broadway Bank, Knubel's Fulton Street alleys.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

Columbia Bowling League—Friendship, Bank Clerks', and Grove Hill Bowling Clubs, Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Morris Club and Premier and Empire Bowling Clubs, Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

American National Bowling Tournament—Postponed games, Thum's Germania alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—De Vinne, Americus, and Lenox Councils, Starr's alleys.

Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Borough of the Bronx, Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—American Woolen Company, Edison Electric Company, and Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Monarch Palace alleys.

Archdiocesan Union League Bowling Tournament—Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 2, Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 1, and Holy Rosary Catholic Club, Thumann's Colonial alleys.

Morning Newspaper Bowling League—New York World and NEW YORK TIMES, Thum's Germania alleys.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association—Parke, Davis & Co., Seabury & Johnson, and General Chemical Company; Lanman & Kemp, Johnson & Johnson, and Dodge & Olcott, Reid's Church Street alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Companies B and C, Armory alleys.

Corinthian Yacht Club Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13.—Alexander Van Rensselaer, owner of the steam yacht May, was unanimously re-elected Commodore of the Corinthian Yacht Club at the ninth annual meeting of that organization, held at the Hotel Bellevue last night. All the Commodores of the club made their annual reports, and it was revealed that the organization was in an exceedingly healthy condition, both numerically and financially. There are now over one hundred yachts flying the club pennant. Covers were laid for eighty persons at the annual banquet, which followed. Among the guests of the club were: Admiral Buehler, United States Navy; Capt. J. W. Forsythe, United States Navy; Dr. Blackwood, United States Navy, and the Hon. William Potter.

The other officers elected in addition to Commodore Van Rensselaer were: Vice Commodore Robert J. W. Koons, schooner Priscilla; Rear Commodore E. Walter Clark, Jr., sloop Cherokee; Secretary Addison F. Bancroft; Treasurer George E. Kirkpatrick; Measurer Albert C. Wood; Race Committee, Addison F. Bancroft, Harvey J. Mitchell, and Kern Dodge.

Brooklyn Canoe Club Reunion.

The annual reunion, dinner, and election of the Brooklyn Canoe Club were held on Saturday night at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn. The reports of the committees and officers for the year showed the organization to be in good condition, with no outstanding liabilities and a substantial balance. The following officers were chosen:

Commodore—Robert J. Wilkin; Vice Commodore—C. Valentine Schuyler; Purser—W. McK. Miller; Measurer—F. V. Henshaw; Chairman of House Committee—Percy F. Hogan; Chairman of Entertainment Committee—Samuel J. Bennett.

News for Oyster Lovers!

The name of the delicious little oyster crackers which appealed so quickly to epicures as Junior Oyster Crackers has been changed to

Kennedy's Oysterettes

It's the same in everything but name. Improves the flavor of oysters, chowder or soups. Ask your grocer or the waiter for **Kennedy's Oysterettes**

Sold everywhere—served everywhere.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

5 Cents a Package.

An Oyster Cracker with a Taste to it.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Four Harriers Broke Through the Ice in the Williamsburg Run.

There came near being a fatal ending to the cross-country run of the Williamsburg Athletic Association, which was held yesterday morning from the clubhouse. The course was toward Laurel Hill, taking in old Bushwick and a portion of Maspeth, L. I. Coming home my way of the Cooper homestead estate, a portion of the pack essayed to cut across the Cooper Pond. Their combined weight was too much for the ice, and it broke through. Then Joseph E. Reydell, who was in the lead and who did not know of his clubmates' predicament, made such good use of his long lead that he won by over 100 yards. In the meanwhile the rest of the pack had fished a quartet of runners from their icy bath, after great efforts, and the four athletes, nearly frozen, were taken to the clubhouse and thawed out, all hands taking turns in restoring the men to their normal condition. They finally recovered and were taken to their homes.

Nearly thirty runners participated in the run of the Brooklyn Athletic Club, held yesterday morning from the club grounds, at Maspeth, L. I., and some good sport was enjoyed. John C. Doyle was first home; J. J. Donnelley, second; Frank Veres, third, and Christopher J. Kenny, fourth. Time—52:28½.

William D. Wynne, the Captain of the National Athletic Club, won the cross-country run of the club, held yesterday from Maspeth, L. I. Six miles of the surrounding country was covered by the hardy athletes, and fast time was made. Anthony L. McKeever came in second; William J. Kirkwood, third; John J. Holt, fourth, and Thomas L. Brophy, fifth. Time—51:11.

One of the liveliest runs of the day was that of the Montauk Harriers, which went over a portion of the famous old Bay Ridge trail. The route covered a trifle over six miles in length. William M. Brown was the first runner in. He was followed in close order by Henry J. McTighe, B. E. Richardson, Henry B. Gannon, John F. Gordon, John J. Bennett, L. E. Richardson, D. C. McTighe, F. J. Gordon, Henry F. Brown, E. W. Ernest, Michael L. Murphy, John J. Kelley, Edwin J. French, Hugh Kelley, and William M. Grantlet. Time—49:51½.

Over in Long Island City, the Star Athletic Club held one of the biggest cross-country runs of the season. There was a big attendance of runners wearing the emblems of the St. George's, Pastime, Star, Xavier, New West Side, Long Island City, and St. Bartholomew Athletic Association in the pack that left the clubhouse and traveled over the usual four and a half mile course. William H. Hugg was first in; F. J. Hussey, second; J. J. Molloy, Xavier Athletic Association, third; Robert W. Kennedy, Star Athletic Club, fifth; J. G. Cohen, St. Bartholomew Athletic Association, sixth, and J. J. Delehantey, Seventy-first Regiment Athletic Association, seventh. Time—27:06.

ATHLETICS AT N. Y. U.

Active Preparations Going On for a Strong Gymnastic Team.

If present indications count for anything this season will be one of the most active New York University has known for sometime. Arrangements for the gymnastic contests are being made by Manager Magnus.

The gymnastic team loses two men this year, and these vacancies have already been filled so that the team is now stronger than ever. In all probability there will be no contests for prizes as in the past, but regular weekly competitions will be held in order to aid the management in selecting the men for the team. Each man will be required to take a certain amount of gymnastic work. Prizes will be awarded at the end of the indoor and again at the end of the outdoor season, to each man who breaks a university record. The events in the indoor contest will be 100, 220, and 440 yard dashes, three-quarter-mile run, high jump, polt vault, and shot put.

During the Winter a team will be entered in the Forty-seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Regiment, and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club games. The men who will probably make the team will be: Jones, high jump; Demchfield, Grasmuck, and Walz, sprints and quarter-mile; Simpson and Funk in the novice races, and Connelly in the shot put. This season Capt. Jones will make an effort to break the indoor record in the high jump. He will compete at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club games, and at the games of the Boston Athletic Association. On the 2d of March he will jump at the indoor intercollegiate meet at Philadelphia. Arrangements for the outdoor contests are now under way, and a meet will be held with Hamilton College, in New York City. A letter was received last week in reference to a meet with the University of California, but it is hardly possible that such a contest can be arranged.

The baseball candidates will commence training in February This year the team has lost a number of good men, and a determined effort will have to be made to make a good showing.

A petition to sanction a hockey team has been refused on the ground that the four large teams are sufficient, and a fifth team would have to draw on the others.

Cornell's Athletic Finances.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Cornell's athletic finances for the past year have been reported as follows: Baseball receipts, $4,040.14; disbursements, $5,119.26; deficit, $179.12; football receipts, $19,077.09; disbursements, $14,379.57; balance, $4,010.29; navy receipts, $8,897.57; disbursements, $6,255.36; balance, $2,642.21; track athletics receipts, $1,163.59; disbursements, $1,961.11; deficit, $797.52; general athletics receipts, $2,492.92; disbursements, $2,442.53; balance, $481.87; track, $174.17; baseball, $143.21. In addition the Athletic Council has now appealed to the alumni for $9,000 to be used for permanent improvements. Hereafter the alumni will not be asked for subscriptions but for one purpose only.

INDOOR BASEBALL SCHEDULE.

A Rearrangement of Games for the Various Military Teams.

On account of the non-observance of the dates in the armory indoor baseball schedule by certain of the teams, the old list was somewhat confused. A new schedule has been made, as follows:

Jan. 19, second game inter-city series, 47th Regiment Armory; Jan. 26, 9th Regiment vs. 2d Naval, 9th Regiment Armory; 47th Regiment vs. 12th Regiment, 47th Regiment Armory; 71st Regiment vs. 8th Regiment, 71st Regiment Armory; 17th Separate Company vs. 1st Signal Corps; 69th Regiment vs. 14th Regiment.

Feb. 2, 9th Regiment vs. 17th Separate Company, 9th Regiment Armory; 1st Signal Corps vs. 12th Regiment, 12th Regiment Armory; 47th Regiment vs. 14th Regiment, 47th Regiment Armory; 2d Naval Battalion vs. 8th Regiment, 8th Regiment Armory; 69th Regiment vs. 71st Regiment, 71st Regiment Armory; Feb. 9, 12th Regiment vs. 9th Regiment, 12th Regiment Armory; 1st Signal Corps vs. 47th Regiment, 47th Regiment Armory; 17th Separate Company vs. 8th Regiment, 8th Regiment Armory; 71st Regiment vs. 14th Regiment, 71st Regiment Armory; 69th Regiment vs. 2d Naval Battalion; Feb. 12, open date for postponed games; Feb. 16, 9th Regiment vs. 47th Regiment, 9th Regiment Armory; 12th Regiment vs. 8th Regiment, 8th Regiment Armory; 71st Regiment vs. 2d Naval Battalion, 71st Regiment Armory; 1st Signal Corps vs. 14th Regiment; 17th Separate Company vs. 69th Regiment; Feb. 22, third game, inter-city series in New York, 2:30 P. M.; Feb. 23, 9th Regiment vs. 1st Signal Corps, 9th Regiment Armory; 47th Regiment vs. 8th Regiment, 47th Regiment Armory; 12th Regiment vs. 69th Regiment, 12th Regiment Armory; 17th Separate Company vs. 71st Regiment, 71st Regiment Armory; 2d Naval Battalion vs. 14th Regiment.

March 2, 9th Regt. vs. 14th Regt., 14th Regt. Armory; 8th Regt. vs. 1st Signal Corps, 8th Regt. Armory; 47th Regt. vs. 69th Regt., 47th Regt. Armory; 12th Regt. vs. 71st Regt., 71st Regt. Armory; 17th Sep. Co. vs. 2d Naval Battalion. March 9, 8th Regt. vs. 9th Regt., 8th Regt. Armory; 1st Signal Corps vs. 69th Regt.; 47th Regt. vs. 71st Regt., 47th Regt. Armory; 12th Regt. vs. 2d Naval Battalion, 12th Regt. Armory; 14th Regt. vs. 17th Sep. Co., 14th Regt. Armory. March 16, 9th Regt. vs. 69th Regt., 9th Regt. Armory; 71st Regt. vs. 1st Signal Corps, 71st Regt. Armory; 47th Regt. vs. 2d Naval Battalion, 47th Regt. Armory; 12th Regt. vs. 17th Sep. Co., 12th Regt.; 14th Regt. vs. 8th Regt., 14th Regt. Armory. March 23, fourth game inter-city series in Brooklyn. March 30, 71st Regt. vs. 9th Regt., 71st Regt. Armory; 47th Regt. vs. 17th Sep. Co., 47th Regt. Armory; 12th Regt. vs. 14th Regt., 14th Regt. Armory; 8th Regt. vs. 69th Regt., 8th Regt. Armory; 1st Signal Corps vs. 2d Naval Battalion.

April 6, 9th Regiment vs. 2d Naval Battalion, 9th Regiment Armory; 47th Regiment vs. 12th Regiment, 12th Regiment Armory; 71st Regiment vs. 8th Regiment, 8th Regiment Armory; 17th Separate Company vs. 1st Signal Corps; 69th Regiment vs. 14th Regiment, 14th Regiment Armory. April 13, 9th Regiment vs. 17th Separate Company, 9th Regiment Armory; 1st Signal Corps vs. 12th Regiment, 12th Regiment Armory; 14th Regiment vs. 47th Regiment, 14th Regiment Armory; 2d Naval Battalion vs. 8th Regiment, 8th Regiment Armory; 69th Regiment vs. 71st Regiment, 71st Regiment Armory. April 20, 12th Regiment vs. 9th Regiment, 9th Regiment Armory; 1st Signal Corps vs. 47th Regiment, 47th Regiment Armory; 17th Separate Company vs. 8th Regiment, 8th Regiment Armory; 71st Regiment vs. 14th Regiment, 14th Regiment Armory; 69th Regiment vs. 2d Naval Battalion. April 27, 9th Regiment vs. 47th Regiment, 47th Regiment Armory; 12th Regiment vs. 8th Regiment, 12th Regiment Armory; 71st Regiment vs. 2d Naval Battalion, 71st Regiment Armory; 1st Signal Corps vs. 14th Regiment, 14th Regiment Armory; 17th Separate Company vs. 69th Regiment.

May 4, 9th Regiment vs. 1st Signal Corps, 9th Regiment Armory; 47th Regiment vs. 8th Regiment, 8th Regiment Armory; 12th Regiment vs. 69th Regiment, 12th Regiment Armory; 17th Separate Company vs. 71st Regiment, 71st Regiment Armory; 2d Naval Battalion vs. 14th Regiment, 14th Regiment Armory.

Amateur Boxing and Wrestling Entries.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 13.—The annual championship boxing and wrestling tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held here Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The referee of the boxing bouts will be Charlie White of New York. For master of ceremonies Joe Humphrey of New York has been engaged. The entry list of outside participants, which closed last night, is as follows:

Boxing—One-hundred-and-five-pound class: William Schumacher, Avonia Athletic Club, New York.

One-hundred-and-twenty-five-pound class (special weight)—John L. Scholes, (champion.) Don Rowing Club, Toronto, Ont.; Joseph A. McCann, Y. M. C. A., Philadelphia.

One-hundred-and-thirty-five-pound Class — J. Leavy, Pastime Athletic Club, New York.

One-hundred-and-forty-five-pound Class—J. J. Dukelow, (champion,) Pastime A. C., New York.

One-hundred-and-fifty-eight-pound Class—J. A. Hopkins and W. J. McWilliams, Baltimore Athletic Club; Harry Wilkins, Columbia A. C.; John Williams, Chicago A. C.

Heavyweight Class (over 158 pounds)—Joseph B. Knipe, (champion,) Pastime A. C.; Emery Payne, Union Settlement A. C., both of New York.

Wrestling—One-hundred-and-five-pound class: George Weinhert, National Turn Verein, New York.

One-hundred-and-twenty-five-pound Class—Max Wiley, (champion.) Rochester A. C.; C. Niflot, Pastime Athletic Club, New York.

One-hundred-and-thirty-five-pound Class—Max Wiley, (champion,) Rochester A. C.; C. Niflot and N. Nelson, Pastime A. C.; Edward Conway, Union Settlement A. C., New York.

One-hundred-and-forty-five-pound Class—Max Wiley, (champion,) Rochester A. C.; N. Nelson, Pastime A. C., New York.

One-hundred-and-fifty-eight-pound Class—William Brown, Pastime A. C., New York.

Columbia's Swimmers Active.

The prospects for a large and successful season for Columbia's swimming and water polo teams are at the present especially good. An unusually large number of men are taking an interest in swimming this year, and relay swimming races and water polo games are held several times a week.

The management of the water polo team is endeavoring to arrange a series of matches with other colleges, and it is possible that if a schedule is arranged, for the sake of a neutral tank the games may be held in George Gould's private tank at Georgian Court, Lakewood.

The first event in which the Columbia team will participate will be next month, at the Chicago Sportsmen's Show, where a contest in the water sports is proposed between the Eastern and Western colleges. The team will also compete at the New York Sportsmen's Show, and at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the property and estate of THE PALERMO MICA COMPANY, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, in and for the City and County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why George S. Leary, Charles H. Bell, and Edward C. Wood should not render an account of their proceedings as Directors and Trustees of the Palermo Mica Company, for the purpose of winding up its business and affairs, under and by virtue of an order of this Supreme Court, dissolving said corporation, and, if no cause therefor be shown, then to show cause why the account filed by said Trustees, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, on the 24th day of December, 1900, should not be passed and confirmed, as stated.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of this Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

New York, December 26, 1900.

d31-1awGwM&f11

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the name of B. ILLFELDER & CO., has been dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. LEOPOLD ILLFELDER.

The undersigned will continue to do business under the firm name of B. ILLFELDER & CO., at No. 97 and No. 99 Bleecker St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; and further, certify that the place of abode of Mr. MAX ILLFELDER is FUERTH, GERMANY, and of Mr. SIGMUND LEVY is 210 E. 48TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Dated New York, January 1st, 1900.

MAX ILLFELDER.
By Sigmund Levy, Atty. in fact.
SIGMUND LEVY.

City, County, and State of New York, ss.:

On this 10th day of January, 1900, before me personally came SIGMUND LEVY, to me known, and known to me to be the person who executed the foregoing instrument, and who duly acknowledged that he executed the same.

M. E. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

SIX PRISONERS FOR ONE.

Persistent Attempts to Get Burglar Sweeney Out of Queens County Jail.

When William Sweeney was arrested in Long Island City the police thought he was only a burglar. Soon it was learned he had been in State Prison and had William Carroll and William Warren as aliases. When he was indicted it was for burglary, second degree, second offense. This means a long period in Sing Sing Prison. The prisoner's friends determined to get him out of jail. Recently two men, one in the uniform of a United States marine, were permitted to see Sweeney. They tried to pass him a set of saws and a bit for them. The men were Roger Colvert and John Balle, a deserter from the Navy Yard on the third day of his service.

They have since been held to await trial. On the day they were arraigned for examination a letter carrier brought a registered letter to the jail addressed to Sweeney. Sweeney was brought to the Warden's office to receipt for it. The moment he signed for it and the carrier placed it in his hands, Warden Ashmead grabbed Sweeney and wrenched the letter away from him. Sweeney made a strong objection, but Ashmead told him he would examine it. If it was of a legitimate nature it would be given to him. The letter was found to be in cipher. With the letter was the key. The letter, when transcribed, outlined a second plan to escape from custody. It was signed "Johnnie."

District Attorney Merrill at once placed Detective Butler on the matter, and a search was made for the writer. Warrants were issued for Kate Colvert, wife of the man in jail; for his brother John, and for John Buckley of 623 East Sixteenth Street, Manhattan, but they could not be found.

Detective Butler directed Warden Ashmead to detain any caller who might come to see either Sweeney, Colvert, or Balle. Yesterday, Mrs. Colvert and her brother-in-law called and were at once locked up. Then John Colvert told Butler that Buckley was the man wanted. He said Buckley wrote the letter and gave it to him to post, and also gave him the money for the fee and postage. He also said that Buckley was then at his home, on East Sixteenth Street. Butler went there and rapped at the door which was indicated as being Buckley's. A woman responded. She said Buckley was not at home. Butler said he was sorry, as he had a letter which must be delivered. The woman told him to wait a moment and went inside.

A few moments later the door opened a little and a man peeped out. Butler threw himself against the door, and it gave and he got inside. There were a number of persons in the room, and they showed a disposition to make trouble, but the detective drew his revolver and brought Buckley out. He joined the others in the Queens County Jail, so that six prisoners instead of one is the result of the arrest of Sweeney.

THE KAISER'S TRACTION PLAN.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Emperor William recently ordered Privy Councilor Rathenau, the Potsdam Director of the Allgemeine Elektricitaets-Gesellschaft, to report upon plans for introducing electric traction on Germany's trunk lines, a matter in which the Kaiser is deeply interested. Herr Rathenau informed the Emperor that the first experiments would be made next Summer on the military road from Berlin to Zessen, a distance of thirty kilometers.

Machines are now being built by the Allgemeine Elektricitaets-Gesellschaft and the Siemens & Halske Electrical Company which are expected to speed from 200 to 250 kilometers, (132 to 155 miles.)

The plan contemplates connecting the largest German cities electrically with a system of single cars, carrying sixty persons each, running every ten or fifteen minutes, and capable of covering two hundred and fifty kilometers.

Emperor William expressed his astonishment at the figures and estimates placed before him, and promised to render all the assistance in his power to what he called a "great national undertaking."

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RUSSIA'S BUDGET FOR 1901.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—The Russian Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, has submitted his budget statement for 1901. This shows a surplus in the ordinary estimates of 73,443,450 rubles, notwithstanding heavy expenditures on account of the operations in China.

In the course of his statement M. de Witte announces that the financial situation is favorable, and no foreign loan will be required this year, unless unforeseen complications should arise.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

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WHAT ARE WE DOING IN THE PHILIPPINES?

The course of the Administration Senators in the debate on the Army bill seems to us to confirm very strongly the expediency and the necessity of giving the country fuller and more intelligible information as to the situation in the Islands than has heretofore been vouchsafed. We have already called attention to this matter, and the general policy of the friends, advisers, and supporters of the Government in the Senate makes it not merely desirable, but imperative, that more and better light shall be afforded.

In the discussion of the Army bill the Administration Senators have insisted on the need of an army at least as large as the one we now have in the Philippines. When questioned as to the time for which such a force would be needed, they have given but indefinite replies. They have been vaguely cheerful, but entirely unwilling and apparently unable to set a time at which the country could expect a diminution of the force. Nor have they given any clear notion of the elements in the situation which now require force or of what is being done to abate this requirement, or of the policy by which the Government hopes to secure progressive co-operation from a part of the native population in establishing peace and order and prosperity. This obscurity, and even evasiveness, in their utterances is the more to be regretted because the one source from which the Administration led us to expect adequate information has so far failed us. When the Taft Civil Commission was sent out, the character of its members, the views they expressed, and the instructions they were reported to have received, all justified the confidence of the friends of the Administration that from them we should from time to time be able to learn the exact facts necessary for an intelligent opinion as to the policy of our Government and its working.

Now, the only report from the Taft commission of any significance that has been made public was one on the eve of the election practically stating that the progress of pacification was satisfactory and that within sixty days after the hopes of the Filipinos in arms had been dashed by the defeat of Mr. BRYAN the insurrection would fall to pieces. Clearly, the prediction has not been fulfilled. The only authoritative statement of the situation since that time has been the report of Gen. MACARTHUR, which admitted that the insurrection had not fallen to pieces and that the use of a large army was made at once necessary and relatively unavailing because of the substantial unity of the natives in support of the insurgents. This report was sent in some three months after the management of affairs in the islands had been nominally turned over to the Civil Commission.

We submit that the situation is extremely unsatisfactory. It is the right of the American people that they shall know definitely what their Government has tried to do in the Philippines, how far it has really succeeded and how far it has failed, what are the causes of failure, and what remedy is intended. This right is recognized and urged, not by the opponents or the unreasonable critics of the Government, but by many of its faithful friends and supporters. These feel, and are justified in feeling, that they have not been accorded that candid and respectful treatment to which they are entitled. They are not blind partisans, and they cannot be asked to act as if they were. They are not children, and no one has the right to tell them to be good and keep quiet until their teachers get ready to talk with them. The American people as a whole are sensible and patriotic. They do not ask that their Government shall always be entirely successful. They can and will stand inevitable disappointment or delay with fortitude. But they want to know in reasonable detail about the management of their own business by their own agents. At present they have not that knowledge. The sooner it is given to them the better.

THEY DEFY NIXON.

The gamblers pay a very poor compliment to Mr. NIXON in reopening their establishments and continuing to pursue their unlawful calling while his Committee of Five is still investigating vice and in the very teeth of his high authority and plenary powers as the representative of RICHARD CROKER. Mr. NIXON caused the gamblers, most of them, to close their places soon after he began to collect the evidence that led him to the conclusion that immunity from arrest and prosecution is sold by a Gambling Commission in this city that levies assessments on the gamblers and is powerful enough to prevent police interference with their business. These men have had the hardihood to resume business. It is evident that they are not afraid of Mr. NIXON and his committee, not even though he bears aloft the flaming sword ostentatiously put into his hands by CROKER.

In view of Mr. CROKER'S instructions and Mr. NIXON'S professions, both public, this circumstance is interesting. Other matters, of still deeper interest, are hinted at in this paragraph from the news columns of our neighbor The Sun of yesterday:

> Gambling houses and poolrooms which have generally been closed or doing business under cover since New Year's Day, when the order was sent out to them to shut down, are opening their doors again. Mr. NIXON admitted that this was true, but would make no comment upon it. The gamblers are overjoyed at the news that Senator TIM SULLIVAN is on his way home. The prospect of his return is making the keepers of the gambling houses and poolrooms defiant. They do not hesitate to express their confidence in the Senator's ability to protect them as heretofore. They look to him as a foil to the Tammany Five, and openly assert that his "pull" in the long run will prove stronger than any influence the Five can exert.

Has corruption come to that pitch of audacity? Are we really about to witness a struggle for supremacy between the Gambling Commission and Mr. RICHARD CROKER? The decent part of the community would fervently pray that the coming of SULLIVAN with his strong "pull" may not prove to be an illusory portent of carnage were it not for the haunting fear that the Red Slayer and the slain will here prove to be one and indivisible. But whether CROKER and SULLIVAN fight or do not fight they would seem to be nearing their destruction.

An open defiance of the power that visibly controls Tammany and the attempt to continue against his prohibition the sale of immunity to lawbreakers and the bribing of the police authorities would shake the organization to pieces and it would be easily overcome next Fall. A failure on the part of the Gambling Commission to fight CROKER would lead inevitably to one of two things. Either Tammany would be deprived of the money contributions of vice and of its support at the polls by the ending of the traffic in immunity, which would bring about its downfall, since without the support of the vicious it cannot maintain its supremacy; or the community of interest and the relation of accomplices between CROKER and the Gambling Commission would be established, which would make an end of both of them.

The Tammany organization and those who protect and profit from vice in its name would now seem to be in a position where neither can get away. If either does get away the escape will be due to an incompetent drawing of the net that now incloses them or to a general public desire that present corrupt and ulcerous conditions shall continue.

THE SUBSIDY FORAY.

Whatever else may be said of the Ship Subsidy bill, it cannot be said that it enters the Treasury like a thief in the night. It is a daylight affair, and the glare of publicity has exposed every feature to recognition. Full public knowledge of the character of the bill and of the identification of its authors with its beneficiaries does not in the least shame or inhibit the promoters of the raid in or out of the Senate.

The seemingly virtuous amendment limiting to $2,000,000 the "speed compensation" provided for in the bill has fallen under the observation of Mr. JOHN DE WITT WARNER, who uncovers its deceitfulness in a letter to The Evening Post. The amendment provided that out of the $9,000,000 not more than $2,000,000 in any fiscal year should be paid "as compensation to vessels described in Paragraphs 8 and 9 of Clause B of this section." Paragraph 8 describes ships of "20 knots and less than 21," and Paragraph 9 ships of "21 knots or over." Mr. WARNER points out that of all the vessels of foreign or domestic construction now built or anywhere building, only the New York, the Paris, the St. Louis, and the St. Paul, all belonging to the International Navigation Company, are capable of or intended to have a speed of 20 knots or over. The true reading of Senator FRYE'S amendment he therefore declares to be this:

> Of which nine millions of dollars not more than two millions of dollars ($2,000,000) shall, in respect of an one fiscal year, be paid as compensation to the International Navigation Company in respect of its four best steamers, the New York, the Paris, the St. Paul, and the St. Louis.

Inasmuch as the highest sum estimated by critics of the bill as payable under the speed compensation clause was less than $2,000,000, it is not unreasonable to call upon Senator FRYE to explain what sacrifice the wholly selfish promoters of this grab at the public funds have made in offering this amendment. It meets no criticism, costs the grabbers nothing, and does not make the bill any more satisfactory to persons who believe, with Mr. CLEVELAND, that while it is the duty of the citizen to support the Government, it is not the duty of the Government to support the citizen.

MR. PLATT AND THE CANALS.

Senator PLATT has the air of giving a pledge to the opponents of canal improvement when he says that the appropriation of $62,000,000 for that purpose will not be made until the people have had an opportunity of passing on the matter at an election.

The general attitude of the Senator toward this question has been non-committal, as his attitude is apt to be toward any question involving only the public interests and not those of himself or his faction. But the seeming pledge that he gives in this case is not at all an evidence of his own policy, since no such appropriation could be made under any circumstances whatever unless the approval of the people had previously been distinctly given at the polls. Except for an emergency and within the limit of $1,000,000, or for the purpose of repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection, or for the defense of the State in war, the Constitution declares: "No debts shall be hereafter contracted by or on behalf of this State unless such debt shall be authorized by a law for some single work or object distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall at a general election have been submitted to the people and have received a majority of all votes cast for or against it at such election."

There is not the slightest intention or wish on the part of the friends of canal improvement to do anything without the full approval of the people, and they could not if they wished. Their plans are, however, of such value and importance to the permanent prosperity of the State that we have little doubt that the people, on due consideration, will assent to them.

THE DISCUSSION OF DIVORCE.

The discussion by the State Bar Association at Albany this week of the general question of divorce ought to be of some aid to the Legislature in their proposed action. Certainly there can be no doubt of the feeling of disgust and humiliation that every intelligent and right-minded lawyer of the State must feel at the revelations of the last few months as to the miserable tactics successfully employed to secure divorces in violation of the law. The Bar Association should be very anxious at least to make that sort of game impossible.

One of the obvious remedies for illegal and for scandalous divorces is the requirement of publicity in the proceedings and hearings. Undoubtedly there is some objection to this on the ground of the demoralization attending the publication of the details of such cases; but we are by no means sure that the net effect would not be wholesome. Decent papers will not publish details, and the others will find plenty that is unclean for their readers if this source be closed to them. One result may fairly be expected from publicity, namely, that divorce will not be sought with the same carelessness as now, and any policy that adds to the difficulty of divorce will tend to add to the caution with which marriage is entered into. The root of much of the trouble really lies in recklessness in marrying. A good deal may be done toward remedying the evils of divorce by working from that end.

EASY CRIME IN NEW YORK.

The greatest marvel among the many curiosities of crime is the ease with which the bold rogue can usually accomplish the undoing of his honest victim. One reasoning a priori would assume that the confidence man or the blackmailer must needs be extremely ingenious, and that to make his nefarious industry pay he must constantly keep his wits at work to devise new and plausible means to deceive. Not so. The rogue has learned from experience that anything original and outside the strictly commonplace in crime would excite suspicion by reason of its novelty. Perhaps it is for this reason that nothing in the swindling line has been invented since the beginning of written history. We have an occasional renaissance—about once in five years, the police say—and some trick so old as to have been forgotten comes to the front and does duty as a brilliant novelty; but the working of it demands genius, and the main dependence of the crook of ordinary talent is the tricks which everybody knows, but somehow fails to recognize when they are worked on him. Probably the average man does not consider it necessary to be on his guard against what are or appear to be the ordinary and expected happenings of life, but might be expected to scrutinize anything new and unusual with inconvenient thoroughness. The deadly monotony of the average life is so seldom intruded upon by a new experience that the path of least resistance for the practical swindler is to do something essentially commonplace. Prehistoric man doubtless discovered that the most attractive bait for his traps was not the unaccustomed and ordinarily inaccessible luxury of diet, but the staple of his intended victim's daily bread.

Occasionally, however, we hear of something in the confidence line which serves to show that the most theoretically impracticable scheme imaginable will work as well as another if the operator has the nerve to carry it through. Such an incident occurred in this city a few evenings since. The victim was not a stranger to the devious ways of metropolitan life. He was a resident, presumably reputable, and, as far as the evidence goes, sober. He was walking in Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-second Street, at an hour in the evening when the thoroughfares of that part of the city are well filled. To him came a stranger, who tapped him on the shoulder after the manner of the minion of the law in melodrama, and said: "I want you." To impress his victim he opened the lapel of his coat, displaying a sardine box label, which he said was the shield of a detective, and attested his authority to make an arrest without other warrant. The citizen courteously remonstrated, but was told that resistance was futile, and that to proceed quietly with his captor to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station was the part of wisdom. Up to this point there was nothing very remarkable in the incident. Cases of mistaken identity are of record, and any one might be arrested on a real or fancied resemblance to another. How one would be apt to take it would depend a great deal upon what sort of man he happened to be. If a casual or professional crook, conscious of crime or aware that he was "wanted" here or elsewhere, it would probably not surprise him, and if he had no alternative he would go quietly. If an honest man, knowing that the law had no claim upon him, he might be very much surprised, but we should assume that he would want to satisfy himself that he was in the hands of one having authority to make the mistake of arresting him. As he walked with his captor past the Fifth Avenue Hotel he probably met more than one obviously genuine and duly authenticated policeman. The natural course for an honest man with his wits about him would be to step up to the policeman or call him, ask if the man making the arrest was what he purported to be, a "plain clothes detective." This would have settled the question at once and made the captor a captive on the serious charge of impersonating an officer. In the incident under review the amiable citizen did nothing of the sort. He simply went where he was told to go. He did not even insist upon being taken straight to the station, but permitted himself to be led into a saloon where, without resistance, he surrendered his money, his watch, and a pocketful of railroad bond interest coupons. This he did under the absurd notion that he was bribing a policeman who had arrested him to let him go again. He further agreed to redeem his watch and coupons the following day by paying the pseudo detective an additional hundred dollars, and was left sitting in the saloon while the crook slipped away. It seems to have been nearly twenty-four hours before he reached the conclusion that he had been bunkoed.

Comment on such an incident is difficult. In a time when the citizen with more or less money, a valuable watch and negotiable securities in his pockets is so "dead easy" as he appears to have been in this instance, it looks like a waste of money to pay postage on letters inviting people from the rural districts to come here to buy gold bricks or green goods. "What fools these mortals be!"

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In commenting the other day on the funny claim made by The Boston Transcript that certain Boston philanthropists, in putting legal services at the command of persons too poor to employ lawyers, had invented a new form of charity, we referred to the Legal Aid Society as a New York organization that had been doing just this thing for over a quarter of a century. The antiquity of Boston's invention would have been more strongly emphasized, however, if, instead of naming the Legal Aid Society, which has been in existence only since 1876, we had called The Transcript's attention to our Workingwomen's Protective Union, an organization which, though it chooses its beneficiaries from a single class—self-supporting women not engaged in domestic service—is undoubtedly the most important, as well as the oldest, enterprise of the kind in this city. The Protective Union began its work in 1863, and was incorprated five years later. Its activity, like its success, has been great, for not only has it protected the legal rights of almost innumerable workingwomen, but it has secured the passage of not a few laws that enlarge those rights and render easier their maintenance, and it has rendered a large amount of assistance in the way of finding employment for those unable to find it for themselves. The union's legal service branch has made itself a terror to employers inclined to heartlessness or dishonesty. The mere fact that it takes up a case is almost invariably enough to compel an immediate settlement of that case, and a settlement, too, that consists in the payment of the wages claimed. The courts are thus saved much useless toil, and many amounts, too small to justify a legal fight with the ordinary expenses, are collected for persons to whom the difference between getting or losing even a few dollars is a matter of tragical importance.

—However strongly inclined some of us may be to believe that a newspaper has performed its whole and highest duty when it has fairly and fully given the current news, with such comment and interpretation as that news really requires, beyond question that limit is occasionally passed nowadays with results so creditable to the resources of modern journalism that the public can safely be congratulated on the existence of a diversity of opinion as to the proper bounds of the journalistic field. Nobody, for instance, could study without wondering admiration the "review of the century" which was issued on Saturday as a supplement by our neighbor The Evening Post. Page after page was filled by articles dealing with every phase of the century's progress, and these articles were not the products of hasty compilation from the encyclopedias by hack writers, but the work of well-known, indeed, the best-known, men of the day, speaking with authority on subjects directly and deeply studied. In manner and matter the series as a whole fully attained the standards of excellence set by the great magazines that specially claim the name of "reviews," and all this the readers of The Post obtained practically for nothing; at any rate, they obtained the paper for its usual price. Other papers, not a few, have shown the same generosity and attained similar results. The Sun, to mention one more near neighbor, is publishing in installments, instead of all at once, a series of the same sort by writers of equal eminence, and from out of town to our exchange desk comes supplement after supplement, all recording the work of the nineteenth century at great length, and in all cases doing it more than fairly well. There may be some question as to what newspaper readers want from newspapers, but there is none at all that they are getting it, whatever it is, and for prices amazingly cheap. Yet how often we hear about the vices of modern journalism, and how rarely of its virtues!

—How strange it is that native Filipinos should have to argue vehemently and long with the representative of American Government for a complete separation of Church and State in the conduct of the insular public schools. The Filipinos plead that they had more than enough of the friars as teachers in the old days, and that now they want the schools to be schools, not irreligious, but non-religious, and providing only such instruction as can be accepted and utilized by the members of every race, the followers of every faith. And Judge TAFT argues for a compromise, for an allotment to the feared and hated orders of a part of the school day, and expresses apprehension as to the results to follow an immediate and complete abandonment of the old educational system. Then to quiet the advocates of secular instruction—all of them, by the way, Roman Catholics of unquestioned orthodoxy—he promises that if his plan, after fair trial, is found to work unsatisfactorily, the friars can be put out of the schools for good and all and the wishes of the natives granted. The Filipinos know so much about things Occidental that it is remarkable one of them at this point did not seize the opportunity to quote the lines in which the memory of JAMES BRAMSTON survives:

> I hear a lion in the lobby roar;
> Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door
> And keep him there, or shall we let him in
> To try if we can turn him out again?

—Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, while engaged last week in enumerating to the Unitarian Club of Boston the many reasons which, in his opinion, would justify its members for regretting the lateness of their appearance upon the terrestrial scene, laid much stress on the demoralizing tendencies of modern democracy. Popular government, he admitted, did well enough a hundred years ago, when the country was inhabited by a people of common stock, but now we were a wildly heterogeneous lot, and everything is all wrong. "There is," he continued, "in the great advance of multitudes, inevitably by mere weight of mass, a compulsory process reducing the civilization of the whole community to that of the level of the mass. The ideals of our own community are not now so firmly set on higher things as they were in our earlier youth. There is not so strong a sense of social responsibility. There has been an unquestionable change in the character of homes. The population is more movable and the homes are more transient. Observation for many years does not encourage me to believe that the influences of society at large and the influence of every home are favorable for establishing the quality in youth essential in a republic. It is a painful conclusion, but not one of despair. One must fall back to the hope of the slow, gradual, but steady progress of the race." It is difficult to understand just why there is hope in the progress of the race if the advance of multitudes is a reduction of civilization, but no doubt it is clear to Boston. We are more troubled by our failure to remember the "common stock" to which all Americans once belonged, and by our strong impression that people now stay in one place more rather than less than they did in the days when there was more land to "take up." Surely out West got settled somehow, and not quite all our ancestors lived and died on the old farm.

BUYING INTO THE POLICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Donlos in to-day's issue of THE TIMES is likely to create a false impression, and so do much mischief, by its implication that the corrupt payment of money is essential at all stages of the process of appointment on the police force. As a matter of fact, there are literally no exceptions to the requirement that patrolmen must be appointed only from the eligible lists of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and to secure a place upon those lists a candidate must successfully pass an examination in eight subjects, necessitating an inspection of his examination work by from ten to fifteen different examiners. The impracticability of bribing such a large number of persons is manifest, especially as it is not determined until after the conclusion of an examination to whom any particular set of papers will be assigned for rating. As to the possibility of obtaining a set of questions in advance, it is to be noted that no one person, not even the Chief Examiner, sees all of the questions to be asked until the candidates begin to assemble on the day of the examination. The actual appointing power (i. e., the Police Board) has no right of selection from the eligible list, and but a limited range of rejection.

That unscrupulous persons may cajole money from applicants on the plea of getting them on the force is, of course, quite possible, but neither the Civil Service Commissioners nor the examiners should be held responsible for such extortion until it is shown that the culprits are directly connected with their office.

It is suggested, not required, by the commission that one of the vouchers shall be a physician, and nothing is said about the occupation of the three other vouchers, excepting that saloon-keepers are excluded. Only two roundsmen have been appointed in considerably more than nine months, and they received their promotion for acts of exceptional bravery.

L. E. J.

Brooklyn, Jan. 13, 1901.

The Public's Business.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper of to-day records an interview in which, in reply to the inquiry of one of your reporters concerning particulars of the sale of the Jersey Central, Mr. J. P. Morgan, as reported, answers: "Whose business is that?" "Whose business is it?" And then, answering his own question: "It's nobody's business but my own if I buy a property."

Believing that the public has an inalienable right to take part in all questions concerning public utilities, it seems to me important to protest against Mr. Morgan's attitude. It is unspund. The reporter's question needs no apology, and should have been respectfully answered.

The organizing ability of Mr. Morgan and others like him has helped much in developing the National prosperity. If his efforts have brought him large profits, so much the better. The writer doesn't grudge him a penny. But don't let him forget himself. The purchase of the Jersey Central is not his private affair. It is also an affair of the public. A PLAIN CITIZEN.

New York, Jan. 10, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Above Sordid Considerations.

"What is your idea of the artistic life?"
"Buying old candlesticks when you need shoes."—Chicago Record.

Skeptical.

Backbite—Digby is a fool!
Bilkins—He said the same of you.
Backbite—What? He's a liar!
Bilkins—Exactly what he called you when I told him you said he was a fool. Dear me, but you fellows are skeptical.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Reversed.

Blackburn—Judge Snyder made a rule some time ago that all women should remove their hats in his court, but I see that the order is not enforced.
Whitehead—No; the women folks appealed to the Judge's wife, and she rendered a dissenting opinion.—Denver News.

A Poser from the Small Boy.

Mamma—Don't boil those canned peas, Bridget; they only want to be warmed.
Little Tommy—Mamma, peas can't talk, can they?
Mamma—Of course not, dear. Why?
Little Tommy—Then, how do you know what they want?—Philadelphia Press.

Might Make It Useful.

"Have you ever stopped to think that if you stopped smoking you would save enough money to buy a house and lot in the course of ten years or so?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton, "but the only object I'd have in buying another house would be to have a place where I could smoke without spoiling the rugs and lace curtains."—Washington Star.

GLADNESS.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

If living is a joy to you,
Because your soul is sound,
And life seems good and sweet and true
That you have haply found,
Then sing no false and hopeless strain
Of doubting and despair,
But lift your voice all clear and plain
And sing that life is fair!

Sing of its beauty and its worth,
Its bright and sunny skies,
Sing all the loveliness of earth
As seen by happy eyes;
For then the souls despondent born
Shall find them brave and strong,
Their way less gloomy and forlorn,
Because of your glad song!

FELIX ADLER TALKS ON CITY DEGRADATION

New York Controlled by Men Who Profit from Lowlessness.

SAYS THIS CITY NEEDS A BRAIN

Education and a Club Where All Classes Would Meet on a Level Needed to Bring About Reform.

Felix Adler spoke yesterday morning before the Society for Ethical Culture, at Carnegie Music Hall, on "The Degradation of Great Cities and the Remedies." In his address he said: "A great city—what a terrible problem it presents! Who of us can say that he comprehends the city in which he lives? Victor Hugo is the only man who has adequately portrayed the mystery of a great city. From the progressive census returns, it appears to be a question of but a little time until one-half or more of the people of this country will live in cities. And we are bound to ask, Is our plan of government succeeding in cities? For it is not in New York alone that the question is presented. Croker and Platt are not the only figures of their kind before the public. It is because we have broken down here, it is because of the shame and hideous degradation of our municipal system, that many men are shaking their heads to-day, and are saying that the experiment of popular self-government is a failure.

"A good city is like a good man, and in my opinion there is no man who can be described as thoroughly good; one, that is, without passions that mislead him, above temptation, and without things in his life which he prefers to keep hidden. If there is such a man, white all through, it must be because he has been so situated that he has never got very deep into life. Most of the fighters in the work of this world have been more or less wounded and scarred in the struggle. In a good city, the moral forces are on top and the devils are chained.

WHY NEW YORK IS WICKED.

"What is a bad city? New York. [Sensation.] In New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, the devils are on top. We have put the burglar in charge of the bank. That is all the trouble. In this city, the maintenance of law is in the hands of those who are profiting by the violation of law. The whole movement for reform means simply to depose the burglar and the others who profit by the violation of law. There is at present what is called an 'anti-vice crusade' in this city. The newspapers record it, it reaches into private life, and there is evidence that even those in power cannot escape the impression that the signs are ominous. And many of those who at present feel most outraged by the conduct of our City Government are not without guilt themselves. It is because the forces of corruption have passed the line that even the worldly minded draw, that the present gust of indignation has come.

"There are social vices which have always existed, and which will doubtless for a long time continue to exist, but the trouble is that they have been artificially pampered and positively encouraged. The vile stream has overflowed its banks, and is bearing the little children away on its terrible flood. It is that fact which has evoked the storm of protest.

"But why is it that leading professional and business men, college professors, and clergymen are compelled to take up work that ought to be attended to by the city's paid servants? Why should they have to give up their time to become moral scavengers, to teach the very elements, the A B Cs, of municipal affairs? I some times hear fools talk as if the whole situation were covered by saying that these evils are bound to exist, and I feel like saying: 'Of course they will exist as long as men like you exist, but beeause there must be a drain in a city is no reason for having it in the open street, or diverted into the homes of the poor.' Leave the drain where it ought to be, under the ground.

"Now, this state of affairs exists in all the large cities of the country, especially in the Democratic cities. And the problem is much more difficult in a democracy, not speaking in a partisan sense, than under a monarchy. Under a Government that is more or less autocratic, the great city is usually a capital and the seat of military power. Through that power the authorities are able to keep the lower classes down, and by lower classes I mean the criminal classes. Under the law, or ancient traditions, power belongs to the aristocracy, and the aristocrats use their power.

"Why is it that nowhere is there such a strain upon popular government, as in our city? There are all sorts of reasons. Some say, 'The masses are too ignorant.' Well, I am a great believer in education, but I know that there are men very well educated on the intellectual side, who are among the greatest knaves that exist. I dare say there are thousands of men who are among the most active of the anti-social forces in this city to-day who could read the Constitution and comment on what they read intelligently. The fact that they are able to read the Constitution of the United States is no proof that they have assimilated and profited by the principles enunciated therein. Because illiteracy is a real danger, it does not by any means follow that literacy is a remedy for all our present ills. The poor children are taught in the schools to repeat, parrot-like, what is called 'civics,' but does that teach them patriotism? A child can be taught patriotism if the teacher is penetrated by a deeply patriotic feeling. By telling children of the struggles and achievements of such men as the heroes of the civil war, a spirit of patriotism can be inculcated, but not by teaching by rote mere lists of officers.

SOME REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

"We are also told that one remedy for the present condition is to improve the condition of the poor. And there is a great deal in it. If a man works twelve or fourteen hours a day, with no time for recreation, scarcely even to see his family, what sort of a citizen is he going to be? You might as well expect to carve a magnificent statue out of a log of rotten wood, as expect such a man to be a useful citizen. And under a government on a democratic plan, we must see to it that the elements of a decent human life are possible. Inevitably, political reform is bound up with social reform. There is no reason why domestic industries should not be excluded from the city entirely, if that should seem best, and the factory system substituted. And there is no reason for waiting for the millennium before introducing such a reform.

"Again, in Summer the poor can go to the seashore for recreation, but in Winter the grogshop is absolutely their only resort. There is to be a great public library soon in the centre of the city. Of course that is a good thing, but the city has done absolutely nothing toward providing for the wants of the great mass of the people. Why are there not free reading rooms, the same as schools, in every district? It would do more for good citizenship to have a recreation house established in every district than could be accomplished by a hundred fancy schemes for reform.

"But at the root of all the trouble is partisan dictatorship—the boss system, as it is called. Yet I am a little tired of belaboring the bosses. There are so many of them everywhere. They grow out of the natural conditions of affairs. Of course the people want a scapegoat. At present, it happens to be the gentleman with the conspicuous personality who has the kindness to run the City of New York for us. People even talk as if the whole trouble would be mended as soon as we give him his congé. Such talk is, of course, futile. The older persons here remember his predecessor, and I am afraid you of the younger generation may have cause to remember his successor.

"I believe the dual party system is largely to blame. With two parties fighting, and all the time expecting battle, there is a tendency to concentrate power in the hands of a dictator. Goldwin Smith believes that the dual party system is everywhere weakening, and I am inclined to the same opinion.

"But the power of the boss rests on the income which he controls. This is in the first place from patronage which has been in part cut off from his control by the civil service regulations. The fanatics of civil service reform, however, overlook the fact that as this particular source of income was taken away another one came up through the corporations. The boss has benefits to confer, and tear to inspire. And in places of employment he has an entirely new means of reward. The next step must be to cut off this control over corporations. An officer of a corporation recently said to me: 'I hate and despise myself for signing this check, but I have got to do it.' In most cases the corporation officers do not themselves have clean hands. They enjoy franchises which they have not paid for, or in other respects they are profiting at the public expense. By preventing their enjoying the privileges to which they are not entitled, we can make corporations more independent, less subject to the fear of the boss. Public supervision and control and the publicity of accounts is generally favored as a means to this end.

"The third source of the power of the boss is crime. He gets supplies from the jailbirds. It is not enough for us to stop the mischief in the 'red-light' district. It is not enough to bring a few individual offenders to condign punishment. This is not merely an 'anti-vice crusade'; there never was a greater misnomer. We must cut off this line of supplies to the besieged citadel if we wish to destroy the power of the boss.

"But all these remedies are slow. Is there no way by which we can do something without waiting for education and improved conditions to effect their work? In the first place it must be said we are not a very courageous people. We ignore evils, we do not always face them.

"We beat our heads against a stone wall, and when we find that is ineffective, we return to the pleasant pastime. When we gained ground a few years ago, why did we lose it again? It is a libel on the people to say the majority really approve the present state of affairs. It is often said we have the kind of Government we deserve. I do not know about that—it depends upon your definition of 'deserve.' But it is due to the fact that the reformers themselves have somehow inspired mistrust that we have lost ground again. That awful cry, 'To hell with reform,' still rings in my ears. There is in it a hatred, a bitterness, that reminds me of the worst phases of the French Revolution.

WHERE REFORMERS FAIL.

"Why is it that we create mistrust? Is it not time for us to ask that question? 'Let us have good government; vote with us,' say the reformers. And with what scowling hatred, bitterness, is that invitation greeted. The reformers of this city present a sublime spectacle of ignorance with respect to their surroundings. This is a great cosmopolitan city with German, Bohemian, Italian, Russian-Jewish cities in it as well as an American city. Each one is influenced by its own natural leaders. The two organizations opposed to reform have the sagacity to appreciate this. And they select from these varied populations men who are shrewd and unscrupulous, but who are thoroughly identified with their people. We reformers have not displayed a bit of that sagacity. We generally invite some Germans and others to go on committees, but instead of being natural leaders of their people they are usually so assimilated as to be practically natives. And these invitations usually come after we have nominated our ticket and got the whole thing started. These varied poulations look upon it all as a scheme to give power and if not wealth supremacy—the right to lead to the native poulation and to those at the head of the movement. That right to lead is not conceded in a democratic community, we cannot expect that it should be conceded.

"What we need in this city is a brain. We have a nervous system, but no brain. There are tariff reform clubs and civic reform clubs—all along Fifth Avenue. We have University Settlements on the east side. But there is no single club or organization where the leaders of all sections meet, learn to know and to respect each other. There are all sorts of clubs, but not one of the sort that we need, a cosmopolitan club. We are too much disposed to hold aloof. Let us not repeat this mistake of having a reform movement accentuate the importance of one class. If any one class does claim supremacy, it will be punished at the polls every time. This is to my mind the deepest reason for the failure of reform movements in this city."

Prof. Adler announced that during the past week a $50,000 subscription had been doubled, and a $20,000 subscription increased to $30,000, and another $20,000 subscription received toward the construction of the Ethical Culture Hall on Central Park West, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets. All these are conditional on the total sum, $800,000, being subscribed. But $250,000 more is needed, and Prof. Adler hoped it would be subscribed by the twenty-fifth anniversary, next May.

BOWERY MISSION ANNIVERSARY.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage Preaches on the Purification of the City.

The Academy of Music was filled yesterday afternoon at the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home, 55 Bowery, and to hear the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage preach. Men who had come under the influence of the mission nearly filled the top gallery, and with them sat Mrs. Sarah J. Bird, who is known as the "mother" of the mission.

Nearly 6,000 men and women joined in the hymns under the leadership of the Rev. F. H. Jacobs. J. J. Hallimond, Superintendent of the mission, said that among similar institutions the world over the Bowery Mission held a unique place, being supported largely by small contributions from men who had been rescued by the mission or from their fathers or mothers. The whole community, he said, was now aroused over the purification of the city, but for twenty years the Bowery Mission had fought the battle for purity in one of the darkest and most desperate sections of the city. Never, he said, was the city so full of young prodigals, who come to the city, by some strange fascination find their way to the Bowery, and there short work is made of them; they are lured into the dives, poolrooms, brothels, and other dens, and robbed and turned adrift. Then it is that they find their way to the Bowery Mission and are often returned to their homes. Mr. Hallimond appealed for funds to extend their work among this class, and for their work in behalf of the unemployed.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage said: "The Bowery Mission has brought 300 souls to grace in the past year. It offers the bread of this world in one hand and the bread of life in the other. It is through such a Gospel as this, with one wing over this life and the other over the life to come, that this city is to be saved My prayers and sympathy are with the movement for the purification of the city. It will be accomplished. The century opens with brightness. The most popular book today is the Bible, the most popular institution the Church, the most popular person, Jesus Christ. Thousands would die for Him where one would die for another man. We will probably have four or five great revivals this century like that in 1857, when 500,000 souls were brought to God. The city will be reclaimed. Official authority can do much, but nothing can take the place of the grace of God."

PEOPLE'S HOME CHURCH.

Methodist Mission Reopened and an Appeal Made for Funds.

The old Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated its thirty-third anniversary yesterday afternoon, and was at the same time formally reopened as the People's Home Church. In the past few months the church has been reconstructed, and it is now equipped for "institutional" work of various kinds. The church is now connected with the building at 543 East Eleventh Street, which was formerly a tenement. Besides bath rooms and gymnasium for boys there are rooms for trade instruction, kindergarten, and a reading room. There are accommodations for both sexes, of all ages. On the upper floors there are also rooms for six resident women workers, as well as quarters for the pastor's family.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Pullman presided at the meeting yesterday afternoon. There were several short addresses on the needs of the neighborhood.

Bishop E. G. Andrews and the Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock of the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street, were the chief speakers at a mass meeting held in the evening.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North said that there was a debt on the property, which the Church Extension Society would carry, and that $5,000 was needed to cancel the floating debt and complete the equipment. He, J. S. Hyler, and Samuel W. Bowne, each pledged themselves to raise $5 for each dollar raised among the people of the mission.

PRAISE FOR MR. PHILBIN.

State Board of Charities Passes Resolutions Eulogizing Him.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin of New York has been highly eulogized by the State Board of Charities in a set of resolutions adopted by that body upon his retirement as a Charities Commissioner. The resolutions conclude as follows:

"Mr. Philbin's frank, strong, and genial character endeared him to his associates on the board, and their sense of loss at his retirement is tempered only by the knowledge that this was due to his accepting a call from the Governor to the high and responsible position of District Attorney of the County of New York."

SCHOOL SYSTEM IN CUBA

Ex-Superintendent Frye Tells of the Great Progress There.

Hints Friction Leading to His Resignation Was Caused by Politics—Brings Home a Spanish Bride.

A pretty Spanish señorita for a bride seems to be about the only reward that A. E. Frye of Highland, Cal., secured for nearly two years of arduous work as Superintendent of Public Schools in Cuba.

Mr. Frye arrived from Havana with his wife yesterday, and they are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Frye has resigned his position, and, after attending to some business in Boston, will go to his home, in California. He is the author of many works, owns several fruit farms, and is possessed of independent means.

His salary in Cuba was $4,500 per annum, and this was reduced at his own request, first to $3,000, then to $2,400, and then raised without his knowledge to $3,600. All that he received in salary, with $1,700 additional, he contributed to charitable institutions in Cuba.

"I have neither the time nor the inclination to go into a general discussion of existing conditions in Cuba," he said, in reply to a question, yesterday. "It would do little good and might cause much harm."

"Is it true that there was friction between Governor General Wood and yourself relating to the management of the schools?" he was asked.

"All my conversations with Gen. Wood were very pleasant," he replied, guardedly.

"Is it true that you resigned because you felt that military officials were hampering you in your work?"

"Well, I won't say that. I applied for a leave of absence for three months. That was granted; but when I saw how things were drifting I decided to resign, and I telegraphed my resignation to Secretary Root before leaving Cuba. My successor, I believe, has not been appointed."

"What is the condition of the schools in Cuba?"

"There has been a great improvement. While there were not more than 10,000 pupils in 1897, there were 142,000 in May, 1900. The highest number ever registered before the war was 74,000, and the attendance never exceeded 17,000. There were no public schools, in reality, under Spanish rule, and the school property had little or no value. Recently Gen. Wood got the idea that many of the schools reported by me, and for which money was being drawn, did not exist. He gathered this by information submitted by subordinates. In my reports I reported the number of aulas, or classrooms, while the military officers counted only the escuelas, (schoolhouses,) thus confounding matters. But I soon explained the facts to the satisfaction of Gov. Wood."

"Won't you say why you resigned?"

"No, except I felt that my work was through. But I will assert that under the system I have inaugurated no fraud is possible in the schools of Cuba. Under the old system there were 94 professors under pay in the University of Havana, where there were only 325 students."

While Mr. Frye, in reply to direct questions concerning appointments in the school department, would give no definite answer, he made such remarks as, "Well, places had been promised," "Some politicians had to be looked after," indicating that he was dissatisfied with the course of those in authority over him.

Mr. Frye says that the Cuban children are very apt pupils and learn with great rapidity.

Mrs. Frye was Señorita Arruebarrena. She is the daughter of rich parents in the Province of Biscaya, Spain.

COL. LUDLOW'S METHODS.

His Effective Way of Dealing with Bribe Givers for Public Contracts.

Bishop Potter, in a recent interview, spoke of having a military man as Chief of Police, and referred to the fact that Philadelphia once borrowed an army officer to run the city's water works. The officer was Gen. William Ludlow, who at that time was Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Engineer Corps.

Col. Ludlow was appointed Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Water Department, and enforced military discipline. Political heelers who had won sinecures by "carrying their wards" were discharged, and their places filled by efficient men. Political bosses stood aghast at such independence, and after trying all kinds of "influence" and "bulldozing" were compelled to leave the Water Department alone as long as Col. Ludlow remained at its head.

Many stories were told of his absolute disregard of politics and commercialism, in his efforts to furnish the city with pure water. Shortly after he had been installed a wealthy contractor called at his office and requested an interview. He announced that he intended to bid upon certain contracts for the department, and concluded by handing the Colonel an envelope and remarking:

"There's one of my references, and you'll get ten more like it if I get the contract."

Col. Ludlow opened the envelope and found a crisp new one-hundred-dollar bill. Taking a cigar out of his pocket and placing it in his mouth, the Colonel twisted the bill up like an old-fashioned "lamp lighter," and touching a match to it, lighted his cigar with the burning banknote. When it was entirely consumed, he turned to the contractor, who sat speechless and aghast, and said:

"I'll take mighty good care that you don't get any contract while I am Chief of this department." Calling a messenger, he bade him show the man out.

Col. Ludlow never again was annoyed by an attempt to bribe him.

FOUND DYING ON THE STREET.

While passing the corner of Lispenard and Church Streets on Saturday morning about 7 o'clock Policeman Griswold of the Leonard Street Station found a man lying on the sidewalk in convulsions. The man was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he was found to be suffering with alcoholism and epilepsy. He also had a scalp wound, believed to have been received from falling to the sidewalk. Dr. John Smith, the house surgeon, attended the man, but the convulsions continued, and he died early yesterday morning.

From letters found in his pocket it was learned that he was Eugene Seltz, who at one time lived at 211 West Twenty-third Street. The man, however, had not lived there recently. In his pocket was also found a card bearing the address, "M. F. Seltz, 1,332 F Street Northwest, Washington, D. C."

At the hospital it was said that death was due to epilepsy. Neither there nor at the Leonard Street Station was there any suspicion of foul play.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Eugene Seltz, who died in a hospital in New York City to-day, was the son of M. F. Seltz, a Washington tailor. He was thirty-five years old, and a salesman for woolen manufacturers.

Tailor Schwartz Left Some Wealth.

Among the effects of Joseph Schwartz, who died of heart disease at 38 Ludlow Street, yesterday morning, the police found $900 in Russian money and $150 in American coin, and a quantity of jewelry and clothing. Schwartz was a tailor, and boarded at the address given. He was found dead in bed by his landlady. He was married, but it was said his wife is in Russia.

"Florodora" Cast Complete Again.

For the first time in a fortnight the cast of "Florodora," at the Casino Theatre, will be the same which produced the piece. Miss Fannie Johnston, who plays the part of Dolores, and Mr. Hooper return to-night, both having been ill with the grip. Miss Baker, who has taken the rôle of Dolores temporarily, is to be the maid again.

McKelvey—Barteau.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Jan. 13.—At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis Barteau, at Delaware Water Gap, yesterday, their daughter, Agnes, was married to Charles Thomas Webb McKelvey of New York City. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. B. Williamson. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John McKelvey of New York, and nephew of the late Thomas Webb, also a relative by marriage of the late A. T. Stewart.

ERNEST H. CROSBY'S LECTURE.

Monopolies May Own the Government, He Says, in Discussing Economic Questions.

Ernest H. Crosby lectured yesterday afternoon before the Woman's Henry George League at their clubrooms, 27 West Forty-second Street, on the "Purification of New York." This meeting was presided over by Mrs. J. S. Crosby, President of the league. "We are confronted," he said "with the fact that Wall Street is trying to purify the Bowery. I hope the movement will be successful, but I believe all the committees will find plenty to do before it is accomplished."

He spoke of the reasons for the immorality of the east side, and said it had its foundation primarily in that spirit of commercialism which desired to get something for nothing, and in the use of governmental powers for the enriching of individuals. Overcrowding in the tenements he cited as one of the direct causes of immorality. This overcrowding, he said, was due to the greed of the landlord who tried to get all he could out of his investment; to the high price at which the vacant lands in the suburbs were held, making it hard for working people to build homes accessible to their work; to the high rate of transportation on the street railways; to the high price of gas, and to the low pay and long hours of work which corporations and other employing agencies demand of their employes. These, he said, all have their origin in greed, in the desire to get something for nothing.

He declared that the Metropolitan Traction Company has at least $10,000,000 worth of watered stock, stock for which no money was ever paid, and which represents the value of the franchise that was given them by the people. The Consolidated Gas Company, he said he had been reliably informed, had formerly made gas for 45 cents per 1,000 feet, but now by a new process could make it at a cost of only 15 cents per 1,000. They charge the people, he said, $1 per 1,000, using their franchise, the power granted to them by government, to get money from the people.

"One of the lessons to be learned during this twentieth century," he said, "is that you can be tyrannized over by industrial concerns using governmental powers as well as by the Government direct. The protective tariff is a plain use of Government for enriching private individuals. Fortunes built up in that way are clearly against the public weal.

"I feel sorry for the policemen. I am sure they are no better or worse than other people. They only do what they see being done around them every day. It is their desire to get something for nothing—that is all. The manner in which they go about it is nastier, but in principle it is about the same as that governing other business enterprises around them."

He favored abolishing the tariff as a beginning, the single-tax idea as another forward step. In the matter of Government ownership, he said he did not favor that as a rule, but that conditions could become such as to make it the lesser of two evils. There was such a thing, he declared, as the Government being owned by the monopolies. When it came, he said, to the question of the monopolies owning the Government or the Government the monopolies, he was for Government ownership every time. The best remedy of all, he said, was to educate the people up to the sentiment that every man is entitled to his own earnings.

The speaker did not appear to be very hopeful of the outcome of the present reform movement in the city, and said it was absurd to start a crusade against the east side and not against Wall Street. The crusade, he said, might result in the checking of such flagrant flaunting of vice in our midst, but that no permanent good would come until the seat of the trouble was attacked.

COMMODORE HENDERSON DEAD.

Chief Engineer of the Navy Passes Away at His Home in Yonkers.

Commodore Alexander Henderson, Chief Engineer, United States Navy, died at his residence, 87 Locust Hill Avenue, Yonkers, on Saturday evening.

Commodore Henderson was born in Washington, D. C., on July 12, 1832. He was the son of the late Col. Thomas Henderson, United States Army, and the grandson of Commodore Thomas Truxtun, United States Navy. He entered the navy as a Third Assistant Engineer in February, 1851. He was in Commoder Perry's fleet which visited the Orient in 1852-5, and opened up Japan to intercourse with Western civilization. He served in the Mediterranean in 1856-7, and took part in the famous Paraguay expedition in 1858.

He again served in the Mediterranean in 1859 and 1860, and in 1861, though a Virginian, of one of the oldest Southern families, with many of his relatives in the Confederate service, he returned to the United States and served in the Northern fleet throughout the civil war. He was in most of the bombardments undertaken by the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and, while serving on the James River, participated in the siege of Petersburg and the capture of Richmond. Afterward he was successively the fleft engineer of the Asiatic and of the European stations.

In 1882, when the building of the present "new navy" was about to begin, Mr. Henderson was made the engineering head of the Naval Advisory Board, and the engines of the first vessels of the new navy were designed by him and built under his supervision. When the work of the Advisory Board was finished in 1889, he became Chief Engineer of the Boston Navy Yard, and filled that office until shortly before his retirement with the rank of Commodore in July, 1894.

The very day after his retirement from active service he went into business as Treasurer of the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company. Later he organized and conducted a steamship company, running a line of vessels on the coast of Maine. He lived for three years in New York City, until 1897, when he took up his permanent residence in Yonkers.

When the Spanish war broke out, he volunteered his services, and again returned to active duty, serving until the close of the war as Fleet Engineer of the Auxiliary Navy.

He leaves a widow and five children. One of his brothers was an army officer, and one was an officer in the navy. One of his sisters married Gen. Eastman, United States Army, and another was the wife of the late Rear Admiral Thomas T. Craven, United States Navy; Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, now residing in Yonkers, and Col. J. V. D. Middleton, United States Army, are his brothers-in-law, and his three sons and his son-in-law, William H. Stayton, all served in the navy during the Spanish-American war.

The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon in St. Paul's Church, Yonkers.

FISHERMAN'S GHASTLY CATCH.

Finds Mass of Human Hair on His Line —To Drag Conesus Lake.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13.—While fishermen were angling through the ice on Conesus Lake, near Lakeville, last Thursday, one of them, after a difficult pull, landed his hook, and was horrified upon examination to find clinging to the line a mass of tangled human hair, apparently that of a woman.

The men were not far from the site of the Degarmo cottage, where last Fall occurred the tragic death of little Marie Lennon. William Degarmo, Jr., is now under arrest charged with the murder of the Lennon girl. Mrs. Lennon, the child's mother, disappeared about the time the child died, and a double interest now attaches to the fishermen's find. It is supposed there must be the dead body of a woman in the water under the ice. The lake will be dragged as soon as the conditions will permit.

MIXED COUPLE QUARREL.

Husband and Wife Fire Many Shots at Each Other, but Neither Is Hurt.

Harry Goebble, a white man, and his wife, colored, live at 120 West Thirty-third Street. Last Fall the husband pawned a diamond ring, the property of his wife. Both went to the pawnshop Saturday night to redeem it. They stopped in various saloons and the woman lost her pocketbook. The husband chided her for her carelessness.

The wife, angry, grabbed a revolver, the husband another, and both began to blaze away. Their aims were very poor, as the only damage inflicted was the cracking of a small mirror. Policeman Reid of the West Thirtieth Street Station arrested them. In Jefferson Market Court there were counter charges of felonious assault. The woman seemed dazed and declared she had no recollection of having quarreled with her husband. Magistrate Flammer thought the woman's condition required investigation, and adjourned the case.

NOTED MONEY LENDER DEAD

Career of "Greatest of Modern Shylocks" Ends in London.

Samuel Lewis Made the British Nobility His Special Prey—Huge Scale of His Operations.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Samuel Lewis, the notorious money lender and usurer, who has been called the "greatest and meanest of modern Shylocks," is dead.

Samuel Lewis was the most famous money lender in the United Kingdom of the last quarter of a century. He was the original of the villains in half a score of well-known novels, but, so far from the romances exaggerating the extent of his operations, the majority of them failed to do justice to it.

It is a strange coincidence that the death of Lewis occurs at the time that the new English act to regulate money lending goes into effect. The provisions of this act are directed mainly against the business methods of Lewis and the smaller fry which imitate them, and it is expected that the law will have a most salutary effect in checking some of the most flagrant forms of robbing rich young men.

It was from young men that the bulk of Lewis's immense fortune—estimated by some persons at £17,000,000—was obtained. Hardly a noble spendthrift of recent times who has come to grief but has been found to be indebted to the famous money lender for a large amount. Even royalty itself, if oft repeated reports have any foundation, was frequently engaged in business transactions with him, and there is no doubt that certain members of the British royal family have shown courtesies to the money lender at race courses and other gatherings which seem inexplicable on any other theory.

As to "Sam" Lewis's early antecedents little is known. He never talked about his after running through his immense inhis business was a gradual one. The nonborrowing public has heard about him in recent years chiefly through the reports of proceedings in the law courts. It was Lewis who was in great measure responsible for the downfall of Ernest Benzon, known to fame as "Jubilee Juggins." When that remarkable young man came into over £1,000,000 on reaching his majority, a large slice of it was paid over to Lewis, who retained his hold on Benzon until every penny of the latter's fortune was gone.

Another famous case in which Lewis was a prominent figure was that of the last Marquis of Ailesbury, who died in 1894, after running th rough his immense inheritance and mortgaging his beautiful estate, Savernake Forest, the largest single property in the United Kingdom. Lord Ailesbury was declared a bankrupt some time before he died, and at the bankruptcy proceedings one of the principal creditors was Lewis, who presented a claim for £257,000. This represented only the balance of his lordship's debt.

In November, 1897, still more of the light of publicity was thrown upon Lewis's business methods. At that time he sued Lieut. H. H. S. Clay of the Second Life Guards for £11,113, the amount of two promissory notes cashed for Lord William Nevill, son of the Marquis of Abergavenny, who had allowed them to go to protest. It developed when the case came up in the courts that Lieut. Clay did not even know that he had indorsed the notes, the signatures being obtained from him by trickery. He thought he was witnessing a couple of deeds for his fellow-officer. It was also developed that the amount of interest even nominally charged by Lewis was a little under 40 per cent. per annum. Afterward Lord William had to answer in the criminal courts for his action in obtaining Lieut. Clay's signatures and was sentenced to a term of years in prison. At the civil trial it was stated that the parents of another confiding young man who had indorsed Lord William's paper had been obliged to pay to Lewis a sum of over £40,000.

It would be impossible even to recapitulate all the celebrated cases which have come to light through the medium of legal proceedings in which Lewis played the part of the unrelenting Shylock. Of course, the affairs which became known to the public were only a fraction—a very small fraction—of the volume of business which he transacted. He had nothing to do with middle class borrowers, confining his operations to the nobility and the very rich.

Eight months ago all aristocratic London was astonished to learn that this man, who had the reputation of possessing about as much heart as a piece of flint had married Miss Fanny Ward, the American burlesque actress. Every one expressed doubt as to the truth of the report, but it was stated that it had been fully confirmed. Miss Ward appeared in several productions in this city about ten years ago, her greatest success being in the part of Cupid in David Henderson's production of "Sinbad." Before she married Lewis, Miss Ward had also became known to fame through the medium of the law courts, suing the son of a wealthy New Yorker for breach of promise. The suit never came to trial, being settled by mutual agreement.

Lewis took his bride to his beautiful place on the Thames, at Maidenhead. He purchased it from Countess Cowley in 1895 for £12,000.

METROPOLITAN OPERA CONCERT.

The fourth Sunday concert of the season was given in the Metropolitan Opera House last night. There were six soloists—Mme. Suzanne Adams, Miss Susan Strong, Mme. Schumann-Heink, MM. Imbart de la Tour, Blass, and Scotti. These were accompanied by the entire Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Flon. The programme follows:

1. Overture—"Zampa" ..... Herold
2. "Im Diesen Heiligen Hallen," ("The Magic Flute,") ..... Mozart
   Mr. Blass.
3. Song ..... Hans Sommer
   Miss Susan Strong.
4. Air—"La Reine de Saba" ..... Gounod
   Mr. Imbart de la Tour.
5. Valse—"Romeo et Juliette" ..... Gounod
   Mme. Suzanne Adams.
6. Air—"Le Roi de Lahore" ..... Massenet
   Mr. Scotti.
7. Adriano's Aria—"Rienzi" ..... Wagner
   Mme. Schumann-Heink.
8. "Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 2 ..... Liszt
9. Duo from "Mireille" ..... Gounod
   Mme. Suzanne Adams and Mr. Imbart de la Tour
10. "Dio Possente," ("Faust,)" ..... Gounod
    Mr. Scotti.
11. (a) Largo ..... Handel
    Violin solo, Mr. Nahan Franko.
    (b) Scherzo, from "Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
12. Recitative and Aria—"St. Paul" ..... Mendelssohn
    Mme. Schumann-Heink.
13. "Fete Boheme" ..... Massenet

Scamper to Join the White Rats.

Forty-three new members were admitted to the association of vaudeville artists known as the White Rats, at a meeting held yesterday, among them being Maurice Barrymore, Peter Daily, Andrew Mack, John T. Keily, Otis Harlan, Joe Coin, and Eddie Gerard. This is the association organized to fight the so-called Vaudeville Trust. A vaudeville theatre in this city has been offered to the rats, to be run on a co-operative basis, but no decision in the matter has been come to. It was proposed yesterday, and taken up by the Board of Directors for consideration, that the female stars of vaudeville should be admitted to membership.

Two Lives Lost in Buffalo Fire.

BUFFALO, Jan. 13.—Mary Spitzman and Clara Meyers, servants, were burned to death this morning in a fire that gutted the fifth floor of the Buckingham apartment house, corner of Allen and Mariner Streets. The property loss is estimated at $85,000, $35,000 on the building and $50,000 on furniture and other contents of the building

Dead in Pool of Acid and Water.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—The body of a man, apparently about sixty years old, was found this morning in a sort of swamp in the rear of the Flower City Kid Company's works on Berlin Street. He had evidently been drowned by falling into the pool during the night. His hair and beard had been partly burned off by acids that flow with the refuse from the kid works.

How the Pastor Raised the Debt.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—By a house-to-house canvass among the congregation of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. Dr. Wilbert P. Ferguson, the pastor, succeeded last week in securing subscriptions enough to wipe out the floating and bonded debt, amounting to $40,000. As a result to-day was one of rejoicing and praisegiving in the church. Two former pastors, the Rev. J. Wesley Johnston of Meriden, Conn., and the Rev. Frederick Clare Baldwin, took part in the jubilation.

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS BILL.

Provisions of the Measure Which Affects Roman Catholic Orders.

The Jesuit fathers resident in this city are intensely interested in the provisions of the French Religious Society bill, which is now being debated. Here are the most important features of the proposed law, which does not once mention religious orders, although it is aimed wholly at them. The Pope has repeatedly protested against the enactment of this law, and according to the Libre Parole has given orders to the Apostolic Nuncio in Paris to ask for his passports immediately if the vote this week is favorable.

Article 1.—An association is a convention by which two or more persons place their knowledge and activity in common with a purpose other than the division of the benefits thus obtained.

Article 2.—All associations established on an illegal basis or point of interest, or contrary to rights, which have no commercial value, are void and of no effect.

Article 8.—No association unworthy of legal recognition can in any case of form have the right of constituting a legal civic personality.

Article 13.—No association will be recognized legally existent without a special decree from the Council of State, if it be, (a) between Frenchmen and foreigners; (b) between Frenchmen alone when the seat and management of the same is situated in a foreign country or managed by foreigners.

Article 1 includes all religious orders, as the purpose of their formation is not the division of the benefits accruing from their community life. Article 2 is especially designed to forbid the emission of vows, which is therein called the renouncing of rights which have no commercial value, like the right of marriage, the right of possession, &c., which the monks renounce in joining their orders by the emission of their vows. Article 8 denies to this kind of association the right to constitute a legal civic personality, and, therefore, the right of possession before the civil law. Article 13 aims more directly at religious orders by disallowing all associations which, like monks and nuns, are generally composed of people of all nationalities, and obey a general and directors residing, not in Paris, but in Rome.

As most of the present religious orders in France have already obtained legal recognition from the Government since the laws enacted under President Grevy, in March, 1880, an amendment has been introduced by the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry decreeing that all persons who have not been educated in the public schools of the State shall be deemed unfit to occupy any military, naval, or civic position drawing a Government salary. This will be the most fatal blow to the educational institutions of the religious orders, because French parents will hereafter send their children to the State schools instead of having them sent to colleges kept by monks and nuns to the danger of their careers in life.

MASTER MISSING, MAID TOO.

John R. Ditmars Left His Home in December, Servant Went Same Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 13.—The continued disappearance of John R. Ditmars from his residence, 69 Clinton Street, East Orange, and the fact that at about the time he left home Katie Gallagher, a servant employed in the house, also disappeared, has given occasion for considerable gossip in the Oranges. Mrs. Ditmars is prominent socially and a member of a number of women's societies.

Mrs. Ditmars admits that her husband left home in December and that the servant disappeared the same day, and intimates that she knows where her husband is. The servant was traced to Bloomfield, but all track of her was lost there.

Dr. R. M. Sanger, an East Orange dentist, has secured an attachment against Mr. Ditmars for $102, the amount of a bill for dentistry. The attachment has been levied against the stock owned by Mr. Ditmars in a building and loan association.

Mr. Ditmars is connected with the Laflin & Rand Company, the well-known powder manufacturers of New York.

DRUGGIST'S CAT KILLED.

Tiddledywinks Liked Birds and Was Fed on Ground Glass—Many Dogs Poisoned in Westchester.

George Smith, druggist, of Main Street, Westchester, up to last Friday, owned a cat known in the neighborhood as Tiddledywinks. On the evening of that day, Tiddledywinks disappeared. Yesterday morning some boys playing at the foot of Dock lane, along Westchester Creek, fished the cat's body from the stream and told Mr. Smith about it. A post-mortem showed him that his pet had been fed on ground glass.

Mr. Smith has his suspicions, but he wasn't saying anything yesterday. Some of his neighbors were heard to say last night that Tiddledywinks's reputation in that part of Westchester was bad, merely from the cat's predilection for birds and its success in catching them both before and after dark. Just what this has to do with the ground glass treatment is not known, but Mr. Smith would like to find out who killed his cat, which, he said, weighed forty pounds and measured, from tail to nose, 3½ feet.

The death of the cat revived the talk last night of the poisoning within two months of several dogs in the neighborhood. William Apfel, a near neighbor of the druggist, recently lost two Great Danes, Charles Roland and Brooks Brothers each a St. Bernard, and several other residents of the same locality have lost dogs of more or less value. Complaints have been made to the police and to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

POLICE CAPTAIN ASSAULTED.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 13.—A daring assault upon a police officer occurred in this city shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon, and the assailant is now locked up on a charge of attempted murder. The incident occurred at Main and Cone Streets, in the heart of the city, and Police Captain Daniel Leary was the intended victim.

For some time Capt. Leary has suspected Michael Kelly, a well-known character, of being implicated in petty robberies, and Kelly has openly boasted that he would "fix" the Captain. To-day the Captain was on his way home to dinner, in citizen's clothes, when Kelly stopped him. Drawing a revolver, the man aimed at the officer and pulled the trigger. The Captain thought his time had come. He has not carried a revolver in years and was totally unprepared for the assailant. The revolver failed to work, and a citizen who saw the affair ran to a telephone and called for assistance.

When Kelly saw Bicycle Policeman Cronin scorching up the street he started to run, but when Cronin caught him, in the Lackawanna Railroad freight yard Kelly was still full of fight. He leveled his revolver at Cronin, but the latter was not unprepared, and soon covered Kelly, and forced him to back up against a fence, when he disarmed him. An examination of the revolver showed that it was an old weapon, and some new cartridges that Kelly had loaded it with were not the right kind for active service.

Capt. Leary decided after the occurrence to clean up his revolver and carry it with him, so that he would not be caught unprepared again.

RAILROAD CONFESSES JUDGMENT.

Big Four to Pay $2,000 for Discriminating in Freight Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Ill., Jan. 13.—At a special session of the Saline County Circuit Court, held here yesterday, the case of the people against the Big Four Railroad was disposed of.

The railroad, through its attorney, confessed judgment for $2,000 on a charge of discriminating in freight rates.

Similar charges will be brought by individuals against the company in the April term of the Circuit Court.

TRIED TO ROB A BANK.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 13.—Policeman Charles W. Goss surprised a gang of men attempting to rob the German Savings Bank at an early hour this morning. He engaged in battle with three of the men, who were already in the bank, and one who was acting as sentinel on the outside. Goss is sure he wounded two of the men. None of the shots fired at him did him any damage.

The gang made their escape over the West Virginia Central Railroad track, terrorizing the few persons they met on the way by indiscriminate firing. They shot at the operator of the West Virginia Railroad as he raised the window at the station, a bullet crashing through the glass.

Nothing was stolen at the bank.

The bank has offered a reward of $250 for the capture of the burglars, and has given $50 to Policeman Goss.

MAIL FOR ANARCHISTS SEIZED.

Packages for the Paterson Organ of Anarchy Held by Postal Authorities.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 13.—Mystery surrounds the alleged seizure by the postal authorities of four registered packages mailed to La Questione Sociale, the organ of the Anarchists in this city. The Group of the Right of Existence and the comrades of the two other Anarchist groups located here have formulated a protest and a demand for the delivery of the matter which has been forwarded to the authorities at Washington.

La Questione Sociale and its editor, Pedro Esteve, came into prominence when the discovery was made that Gaetano Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert of Italy, formerly a silk weaver here, had been Esteve's friend and associate. Editor Esteve and his associates openly avowed their principles, but denied any connection with Bresci or any other in the commission of violence. With the departure of the Commissioner the incident was considered closed, and his report is supposed to be filed in the archives of the Italian Government as a chapter in the history of Italy. Secret agents have, however, appeared at the headquarters of the Anarchists, and at the meetings of the three groups. It appeared that all foreign communications have been watched with suspicion, the delivery of literature and pamphlets being followed by espionage and inquiry of detectives in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The object was to learn, if possible, the strength and membership of the Anarchist groups, and if possible to identify its individual membership.

At the last meeting of the Group of the Right of Existence it was decided that action be taken upon the seizure of registered mail sent to La Questione Sociale. Mr. Esteve stated that he could not account for the action of the postal authorities. The usual registered notice had been sent by the local office, but when called for was found "suspected." He had requested that the packet be opened and its contents examined. The packages were opened and pamphlets and several books revealed. The packages were held, however, and copies of the pamphlets sent for inspection, while the rest, Esteve said, were held pending a decision. Two registered packages were followed by two others, and the same course adopted. It appeared, he claimed, that the Government, under pretense of examination for dutiable matter, proposed to suspect the registered mail of the Anarchistic publication.

Editor Esteve said that a protest against the action and seizure had been ordered, but there was little involved beyond a desire to secure an official declaration. He said that pamphlets identical with those which had been held up when registered had been passed in the regular mail delivery without question. The packages contained lectures by Kropotkine, Malatesta, "Patriotism and Government," by Tolstoi, and works of a like character.

At the Post Office a different state of affairs was made out. The packages, it appeared, had arrived stamped "Supposed to be liable for duty." According to the usual rule, the customs department at Newark had been notified and the packages opened with the orders to send copies of the pamphlets. Later the packages were called for, and where the Post Office's connection with the matter ended, as no order had come from the customs authorities.

THIEF BESIEGED BY TROOPS.

Frenchman Shuts Himself in Garret—Kills One Man, Wounds Two.

TROYES, France, Jan. 13.—At Saint Sabine Friday a man named Coquard, who was pursued by gendarmes because of many thefts, shut himself in the garret of his house with a quantity of arms and ammunition and threatened to kill any one who approached him.

Yesterday he wounded two persons, and the house has since been besieged by gendarmes and troops. This afternoon a citizen attempted, on his own responsibility, to make terms with Coquard, but the latter killed him. The body of the dead man was secured by two citizens under the protection of a company of infantry. The siege still continues.

Fifty Madagascans Drowned.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 13.—Mail advices from Antananarivo, Madagascar, dated Dec. 16, report the drowning of fifty natives from the capsizing of a barge.

Naturalized American Expelled.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Hugo Bettauer, a naturalized American who is connected with the Berliner Tageblatt, has been expelled from Prussia as an obnoxious foreigner.

The German Canal Bill.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The first Canal bill report estimates the yearly cost for interest and repairs at 9,900,000 marks, not counting receipts. It emphasizes the strategical importance of the canal in assembling war material and transporting sick and wounded, this feature applying particularly to the western and eastern frontiers.

French Naval Captain Dead.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Capt. Bery, the well-known naval officer, is dead. He won fame in 1893, when, in command of a small French flotilla, he ran under the Siamese forts at the entrance to the Menam River and took his vessels to Bangkok, twenty miles up the stream.

FIRES EXCITE THE TENDERLOIN

Three Occur Within Two Hours, Two in Broadway Hotels, but Little Damage Is Done.

Alarms for three fires, all in prominent buildings, were sent in within two hours yesterday evening from boxes located in the Tenderloin. In none of the cases was the damage heavy nor were there any injuries; but there was much excitement in the neighborhood.

The first alarm followed the discovery of fire in the apartments of Milton Roblee, proprietor of the Bartholdi Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-third Street. Mr. Roblee's apartments are on the second floor of the hotel, and some one had dropped a lighted cigar stump in a waste paper basket. The paper blazed up, in the absence of any one in the room, and set fire to a writing table. There was considerable excitement in the hotel when the engines came clanging to the hotel corner. The blaze was quickly extinguished, and the damage amounted to about $50.

An hour later Policeman Hauk of the West Thirtieth Street Station saw a third-floor awning ablaze on the Forty-first Street side of the Criterion Hotel, at Broadway and Forty-first Street. He sent in an alarm, and then ran into the hotel and informed the clerks. He and one of the clerks ran up stairs and beat the fire out with cloths. The damage was trifling. It is supposed that one of the guests on the fourth floor had dropped a lighted match out of the window on the awning.

Twenty minutes later fire was discovered in the basement of the McCreedy Building, a twelve-story office structure at 143 Fifth Avenue. It was in the boiler room, and was caused by an overheated boiler setting fire to one of the wooden beams resting against it. An alarm was sent in, but Policeman Crowley of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and the firemen in the building, had the blaze out when the engines responded. The damage was $50.

Mosquito Fleet Leaves Bermuda.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 13.—The United States war vessels Annapolis, Frolic, Wampatuck, and Piscataqua, constituting the mosquito fleet, which arrived here Jan. 2, sailed at 9:30 this morning for Manila.

Steamer Abandoned, Crew Saved.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The crew of the British steamer Strathleven was landed at St. Michael's, Azores, to-day by the German ship Ardgowan, after having been rescued Jan. 6 in lattitude 35 north longitude 25 west, from their ship, which was abandoned in a sinking condition.

The Strathleven sailed from Pensacola Dec. 20, bound for Barcelona, in command of Capt. Innes. The Strathleven was an iron, schooner rigged, screw steamer of 1,588 tons net, built in 1875 at Port Glasgow. She was owned by H. Abram, and sailed from Glasgow.

Lord Salisbury's Half-Brother Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Lord Lionel Cecil, half-brother of the Marquis of Salisbury, is dead.

Lord Lionel Cecil was the sixth son of the second Marquis of Salisbury. The latter, who was the father of the present Prime Minister, died in 1868. He was married twice—first, to Miss Frances Mary Gascoyne, and in 1847 to the Hon. Mary Catherine Sackville-West, daughter of the fifth Earl De La Warr. The present Marquis of Salisbury is a son of the first marriage, and Lord Lionel of the second. The nobleman who died yesterday was never active in public life. He was born on March 21, 1853. He was at one time a Major in the Third (militia) Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers.

MARRIED.

HOLDER—DAVIS.—At Church of Epiphany, New York City, Jan. 12, Estelle Bennett Davis to Frederick Devoe Holder.

DIED.

AMY.—On Friday, Jan. 11, 1901, at his residence, 18 West 27th St., after a lingering illness, Henry Amy, in the 73d year of his age.

Requiem mass at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d St., on Monday morning, Jan. 14, at 10 o'clock. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

New York, January 12th, 1901.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK held at the Bank this day, it was

Resolved, That the members of this Board have heard with profound regret of the death of their friend and associate Trustee, HENRY AMY, who for twenty-six years, as a member of the Board, has by his valuable services, and genial, kindly manner endeared himself to all who knew him.

He was elected a member of this Board of Trustees January 21st, 1875, and served on the Finance Committee from 1879; being elected its Chairman in 1892, which position he held until his death.

His great financial ability was ever at the service of the Bank, and by his long years of practical experience in banking, his advice and services proved most valuable to this institution of which he was an honored member.

Resolved, That the Trustees extend to the family their sincere condolence; that an engrossed copy of these Resolutions be sent to them as an expression of sympathy, and that the Board attend his funeral in a body.

Committee { JAMES G. JOHNSON, JOHN BYRNE, JOHN CRANE.

JAMES McMAHON, President.

At a special meeting of the IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY, held January 12th, 1901, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

By the death of HENRY AMY the Irish Emigrant Society has lost one of its oldest, most useful and honored members.

For over twenty-five years he was prominent in its councils, active in its management, and heartily interested in its mission.

Though not of Irish birth or extraction, he was as zealous for the welfare of the emigrants from that country as his associates, who were its sons or their descendants. Much of this feeling was the outgrowth of his kindly impulses, coming from a generous heart and inspired by his solid practical faith, which was manifested in his unostentatious Christian piety.

Mr. Amy was at the time of his death a member of the Finance Committee, upon which he had served for many years. His prominent position and long experience in financial affairs rendered his counsels valuable to the business management of the Society, and his genial manner and thoughtful consideration for others endeared him to all who came in contact with him, and especially to his fellow-members, who sincerely mourn his loss, and who will miss his presence amongst them:

In private life he was a model husband and father; an edifying examplar of the true Catholic; in public he bore an unblemished reputation.

His associates of the IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY, desiring to manifest their sorrow and sense of loss occasioned by his death—

Resolve, That this Memorial be inscribed upon the minute-book of the Society, and that an engrossed copy thereof be presented to his bereaved family, with the expression of their deepest regret and sympathy.

Committee { CHARLES V. FORNES, MICHAEL E. BANNIN, JAS. McMAHON.

JAMES RORKE, President.

BARLOW—On Jan. 12, 1901, William H. Barlow of Sing Sing, N. Y.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Sing Sing, Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 1 P. M. Train leaves New York at 11:30 A. M.

BURDICK.—On Jan. 12, 1901, Julia Ann Burdick, wife of Capt. Benjamin F. Burdick, in the 64th year of her age.

Funeral at her late residence, 365 West 25d St., on Monday, Jan. 14th, at 5 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment at Westerly, R. I., Tuesday.

CORY.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 12, 1901, Emma Cory.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. Stephen Pierson, 50 South St., on Monday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock.

DYCKMAN.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 11,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street will resume business today with reasons for increasing confidence. The action last week of the Louisville and Nashville Directors, followed by that of the Delaware and Hudson officials—larger dividends in each case being declared—has added to the confidence of the investing and the speculative public alike. The feeling is that in neither case would so liberal a policy have been decided upon did not conditions and the general outlook warrant. With widespread prosperity—extending to manufacturing lines, to the railroad field, to all forms of enterprise—the promise for the future is that increased dividends will be the rule.

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It is more than a coincidence that members of representative Stock Exchange brokerage and banking houses should continue to talk so confidently of the market's future. The views presented in these columns yesterday, and their uniformity—all agreeing that higher market values are not only logical, but certain—are peculiarly suggestive. Wall Street cannot in a few days discount assured years of prosperity.

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Gold export shipments may be made this week, and some estimates have it that on the present movement something like $15,000,000 may go out. But with the cash holdings of New York banks increased over $11,000,000 last week alone, with call rates down to 3 per cent., and the return flow of money from the interior but begun, it is clear that exports can be made without disturbing in the least the local money market. Such, indeed, is the best opinion in Wall Street banking circles.

The fact is the exports will help in that they will give encouragement to the foreign markets, their betterment being in turn reflected here.

MISSOURI PACIFIC OUTLOOK.

The recent remarkable activity and strength in Missouri Pacific stock have set Wall Street guessing as to the reasons for the buying, and what, if any, developments are pending in the affairs of the company. Incidentally, it has been noted that the buying of the stock by the same banking house which one day last week took 40,000 shares continues. While no official information on the subject is forthcoming, the belief is that this buying foreshadows an early dividend declaration on the stock, on which 8 per cent. is being earned, as shown by official figures,) while there is also again suggested a possibility of a consolidation in the Southwestern group of railways.

The annual meeting of the company has been fixed for March 27, at which time it is believed important announcements will be made.

ERIE AND READING.

Messrs. Hambleton & Co., the Baltimore bankers, reviewing market conditions, write:

"The possibilities in connection with both the Erie and Reading properties are undeniably great.

"The first preferred stock of a road which shows earnings equal to 4 per cent. dividends, and more, as is stated to be the case with Erie, and with improving prospects and reasonable promise of paying dividends at that rate, cannot be regarded as dear at a price in the sixties, when other 4 per cent. stocks command prices ranging from $10 to $20 higher. The Erie Road is very favorably situated, being a most important link in a great Eastern trunk line system, with valuable Western connections, and dividends on its first preferred stock appear assured in the near future. If it is put upon a 4 per cent. basis, as generally expected, this stock is relatively the cheapest of the railroad preferred shares.

"We hold a similarly high opinion of Reading first preferred. It paid last year dividends at the rate of 2 per cent., and an increased rate to 4 per cent. is regarded as approximating certainty. The amount of the issue is comparatively small, being $28,000,000, and it ought not to be difficult to provide earnings for the full 4 per cent. dividends, with a large surplus above that. Reading first preferred, selling low in the seventies, could easily advance ten points, in our judgment, on merit.

"We are far from thinking that the bull market has or is about to terminate; on the contrary, we believe it will continue for months to come. More deals are promised, but they will probably not all come at once. Declines must and will inevitably occur; reactions help to keep the market normal and healthy; but on all such set-backs the good railroads should prove profitable to buy. The market has the best leadership Wall Street has ever seen—not mere speculators for a turn, but the most powerful and influential railroad and banking interests, whose far-reaching plans cannot in the nature of things be completed and executed in a day or a fortnight, but must necessarily extend over a much longer period of time."

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Jan. 12	$1,889,927,716	$87,608,208
*Jan. 5	1,591,518,292	66,596,538
*Dec. 29	1,263,043,989	54,613,731
Dec. 22	1,574,168,219	61,293,358
Dec. 15	1,300,727,401	53,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,986,209	61,614,358
*Dec. 1	1,169,556,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,589,539,179	56,616,100
Nov. 17	1,546,582,775	54,650,891
*Nov. 10	1,070,094,367	45,286,811
Nov. 3	1,072,949,698	53,380,010
Oct. 27	1,141,607,500	51,273,726
Oct. 20	1,023,592,101	51,766,588
Oct. 13	928,820,551	52,582,350
Oct. 6	989,961,743	54,380,111
Sept. 29	836,384,300	43,249,635
Sept. 22	812,622,414	47,270,379
Sept. 15	747,030,336	51,714,574
*Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,058,450
Sept. 1	959,777,454	44,471,070
Aug. 25	971,308,001	46,452,304
Aug. 18	736,760,296	49,880,774
Aug. 11	667,786,104	41,729,667
Aug. 4	782,061,788	55,383,359
July 28	734,779,300	45,311,789
July 21	785,578,094	46,764,063
July 14	865,929,981	51,182,188
*July 7	933,138,447	56,344,104
June 30	940,916,627	60,314,494
June 23	842,662,268	49,580,381
June 16	878,370,496	49,458,270
June 9	898,061,096	54,623,659
*June 2	820,976,635	49,240,800
May 26	965,215,330	55,821,961
May 19	1,006,863,479	51,884,225
May 12	995,720,213	54,586,513
May 5	1,158,701,011	72,906,381
April 28	1,004,446,657	48,974,241
April 21	1,195,304,041	76,001,061
April 14	1,080,414,173	60,447,958
April 7	1,270,596,366	66,745,368
March 31	1,116,124,633	52,429,219
March 24	1,076,865,060	47,054,706
March 17	1,048,072,741	54,830,142
March 10	983,399,761	50,598,191
March 3	1,020,735,840	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,580	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	923,315,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,106,822,069	45,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,032,652	59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,005,176,062	50,908,365
Jan. 13	1,097,626,402	58,654,808

*Five days.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—On the whole, the Stock Exchange last week had a quiet but uncertain experience. The improved feeling resulting from the announcement that the creditors of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, would be paid in full changed to anxiety when it was learned yesterday that this had apparently not yet been arranged for. Before the close of the Exchange disquieting rumors were afloat to the effect that the creditors would have to accept half the face of their claims, and that even this would not be cash down.

The markets on the whole, however, were not much affected, although consols closed 3-16 lower. Home railroad securities, with one or two exceptions, improved from one-half point to two points.

The American division still continued the most active and the most interesting of the entire market. The week opened with a break, followed by large realizations, St. Paul dropping sharply. On further information, however, a good recovery took place, and the market, displaying considerable strength, finished well above the worst figures. Among the increases were Union Pacific, which rose 2½ points; Northern Pacific preferred, 2½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1¾; Reading firsts, 1¾; Erie, firsts, 1¾; New York Central and Hudson River, 2; Baltimore and Ohio, ¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 1¾; Union Pacific preferred, 1¼; Illinois Central, ½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, 1; Norfolk and Western, 1, and Pennsylvania, 1.

Mining shares remained all the week under the shadow of the failure of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited. The news from South Africa helped the depression, and mines generally closed lower, Rands losing five-eighths on the week.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. These figures are cabled weekly to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Jan. 10, 1901	£29,137,738	.....
Jan. 9, 1900	33,957,711	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Jan. 10, 1901	92,534,312	£43,889,292
Jan. 9, 1900	75,131,190	45,772,792

BANK OF GERMANY.

Jan. 10, 1901	25,113,000	12,937,000
Jan. 9, 1900	25,903,000	13,189,000

RUSSIA.

Jan. 10, 1901	73,863,000	6,404,000
Jan. 9, 1900	85,730,000	5,515,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Jan. 10, 1901	38,350,000	9,964,000
Jan. 9, 1900	32,843,000	8,843,000

SPAIN.

Jan. 10, 1901	14,001,000	16,373,000
Jan. 9, 1900	13,600,000	14,566,000

ITALY.

Jan. 10, 1901	15,528,000	1,853,000
Jan. 9, 1900	15,469,000	1,501,000

NETHERLANDS.

Jan. 10, 1901	4,903,000	5,594,000
Jan. 9, 1900	5,770,000	5,954,000

BELGIUM.

Jan. 10, 1901	3,027,000	1,514,000
Jan. 9, 1900	3,019,000	1,510,000
Total for week	£297,457,050	£98,528,292
Total preceding week	295,352,513	97,787,396
Corresp. date last year	288,522,901	96,850,792

UNITED STATES TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 12th day of January, 1901:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$265,874,379	Gold certificates outstanding	$265,874,379
Silver dollars	420,050,000	Silver certificates outstanding	420,050,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,538,370	Treasury notes outstanding	60,458,000
Silver bullion of 1890	55,919,630	Currency certificates outstand'g.	1,290,000
United States notes	1,290,000		
Total	$756,672,379	Total	$756,672,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$65,818,743.12	
Gold certificates	21,229,140.00	
Standard silver dollars	1,811,349.00	
Silver certificates	7,930,397.00	
Silver bullion	5,873,316.96	
United States notes	12,006,988.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	152,437.00	
National bank notes	9,548,930.98	
Subsidiary silver coin	5,051,315.19	
Fractional currency	158.36	
Minor coin	544,527.26	
		$127,966,501.87
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$90,190,135.00	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,588,487.17	
Total	$96,778,622.17	
Awaiting reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	646,478.91	
		97,425,101.08
		$225,391,602.95
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,597,706.63	
Outstanding checks and drafts	9,410,074.20	
Disbursing officers' balances	52,959,318.31	
Post Office Department account	8,788,792.27	
Miscellaneous items	2,559,136.67	
		87,315,028.08
Available cash balance		$138,076,574.87

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$385,378.34	$8,523,331.65	$127,020,713.65
Internal revenue	915,875.63	9,029,495.63	166,149,655.49
Miscellaneous	175,890.39	803,567.94	17,027,887.61
Total receipts	$1,477,144.39	$18,356,395.52	$310,198,256.75
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	170,000.00	4,865,000.00	66,612,869.16
War	250,000.00	3,080,000.00	87,421,828.36
Navy	190,000.00	1,935,000.00	31,688,232.30
Indians	15,000.00	365,000.00	6,224,971.17
Pensions	500,000.00	5,050,000.00	77,009,530.70
Interest	100,000.00	800,000.00	20,231,724.27
Total expenditures	$1,225,000.00	$16,095,000.00	$289,189,155.96
Excess of receipts over expenditures	252,144.39	2,261,395.52	21,009,100.79
Receipts last year—			
Customs	447,0..28	7,857,844.67	121,748,315.21
Internal revenue	784,267.43	8,966,316.68	161,267,542.43
Receipts from all sources last year	1,268,230.96	17,704,187.32	302,497,682.17
Expenditures last year	1,089,000.00	18,540,000.00	282,300,360.03
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	485,000.00	485,000.00	6,795,938.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	53,550.00	622,430.00	10,549,714.50
Notes received for current redemption	691,685.00	6,689,340.00	70,083,188.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,466,414.00	103,195,488.00	649,661,902.00

UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.

Redeemed in Gold	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	33,285,607.00	3,682,050.00	36,967,657.00
This fiscal year	15,956,507.00	444,313.00	16,400,820.00
This month	3,233,117.00	29,689.00	3,262,806.00
This day	908,620.00	1,665.00	910,285.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	33,285,607.00	3,682,050.00	36,967,657.00
This fiscal year	15,956,507.00	444,313.00	16,400,820.00
This month	3,233,117.00	29,689.00	3,262,806.00
This day	908,620.00	1,665.00	910,285.00

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North.	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Jan. 25
Bur., C. R. & Northern (extra)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Jan. 25
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Central R. R. of N. J. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Jan. 28
Chattanooga, Rome & Southern pf.	3	Jan. 16	Jan. 4	Jan. 17
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Chi. Gt. West. debenture	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Dec. 28	Jan. 7
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 8	Jan. 24	Feb. 9
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 20	Jan. 12	Jan. 22
Colorado Southern 1st pf.	2	Feb. 14	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1⅝	Mar. 15	Feb. 27	Mar. 16
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 21	Jan. 3	Jan. 21
Denver & Rio Gr. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 18	Feb. 2
Green Bay & Western	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 19	Feb. 2
Green Bay & West. deb. A bonds	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 19	Feb. 2
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 16	Holders of record	Dec. 28
Huntington & Broad Top pf.	2½	Jan. 25	Jan. 12	Jan. 25
Lake Erie & Western pf.	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Louisville & Nash. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 11	Jan. 28	Feb. 11
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven	$1.25	Jan. 15	.....	.....
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Northern Pacific (quarter)	1	Feb. 5	Dec. 24	Jan. 10
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Mar. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 26
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 5
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 31
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Texas Central pf.	5	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn City R. R. (quarter)	2½	Jan. 15	Jan. 10	Jan. 15
Columbus Railway pf.	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 16
Consolidated Traction (N. J.)	1	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Dartmouth & Westport St. Ry.	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 10	Jan. 16
Metropolitan, New York, (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 26	Jan. 16
New Orleans & Carrollton (quarter)	2	Jan. 21	Jan. 11	Jan. 21
Philadelphia Co. (Pitts.) com. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 21	Holders of record	Jan. 11
United Traction (Pitts.) pf.	2½	Jan. 21	Holders of record	Jan. 11

BANK STOCK.

Bank of New Amsterdam	5	Jan. 15	Jan. 12	Jan. 17

TRUST COMPANIES.

Metropolitan	5	Jan. 15	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Trust Company of America (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 21	Holders of record	Jan. 17

FIRE INSURANCE.

Citizens'	4	On demand.
Home	5	On demand.
Home (extra)	1	On demand.
Pacific	5	On demand.
United States	4	On demand.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 28	Dec. 27	Jan. 29
Amalgamated Copper Co. (extra)	½	Jan. 28	Dec. 27	Jan. 29
American Bridge Co. pf.	2½	Jan. 24	Jan. 10	Jan. 25
American Car & Foundry	½	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
Am. Car & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
Am. Cement Co. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
American Cement (extra)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
American Ice Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
American Pneumatic Service pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 19	Dec. 31	Jan. 21
American Sheet Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 22	Jan. 16
Am. Shipbuilding pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 31	Jan. 16	Feb. 1
Am. Tin Plate Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 31	Jan. 16	Feb. 1
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Am. Tel. & Tel. (extra)	¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Am. Tobacco Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
Am. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
Am. Type Founders Co. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 10	Jan. 16
Am. Woolen Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Jan. 3	Jan. 16
Audit Co. of New York com.	10	Jan. 14	Jan. 14	Jan. 17
Audit Co. of New York pf.	8	Jan. 14	Jan. 14	Jan. 17
Binghamton Gas Works	1	Jan. 21	Jan. 7	Jan. 22
Birkbeck Invest. Savings & Loan Co. (semi-annual)	2¼	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Boston Electric Light Co.	$2	Jan. 15	Jan. 1	Jan. 15
Cambria Steel Co.	50c	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Central Fireworks Co. com.	1	Feb. 9	Feb. 1	Feb. 11
Central Fireworks Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 9	Feb. 1	Feb. 11
Chicago Edison Co. (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Columbus Gas Lighting & Heating Co.	3	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Consol. Car Heating	1½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 16
Consol. Car Heating (extra)	1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 16
Consol. Gas pf. (Pittsburg)	3	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 21
Diamond State Steel	4	Jan. 22	Jan. 12	Jan. 23
Edison El. Ill. of Boston (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 17
Edison El. Ill. of Boston (extra)	1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 17
Electric Co. of Am. (semi-annual)	50c	Jan. 31	.....	.....
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Development Co. (monthly)	3	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 5
Erie Teleg. & Teleg. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 14
Exploration Syndicate Co. of N. Y. (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Federal Steel pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 21	Dec. 26	Jan. 10
Finance Co. (Penn.) 2d pf.	$1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 19
Flat Top Land Ass'n com.	½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 12
Flat Top Land Ass'n (extra)	½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 12
Flat Top Land Ass'n pf. (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 12
H. B. Claflin Co. com. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 12	Jan. 16
General Electric Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 15
General Electric Co. (extra)	1	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 29
General Electric pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 31	Holders of record	Jan. 15
International Buttonhole Machine	1	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 5
J. B. Stetson Co. old com. (annual)	$12	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 9
J. B. Stetson Co. old com. (extra)	$2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 9
J. B. Stetson Co. new com.	$6	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 9
J. B. Stetson Co. new com. (extra)	$1.50	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 9
J. B. Stetson Co. pf. (semi-annual)	$4	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 9
Madison (Wis.) Gas & Elec.	2½	Jan. 21	Jan. 10	Jan. 22
Merrimac Manufacturing Co.	3	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 22
Mexican Tel. Co. (quarterly)	2½	Jan. 15	Jan. 8	Jan. 16
Michigan Telephone (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 14
Monon River Con. Coal & Coke pf.	3½	Jan. 15	Jan. 1	Jan. 15
Montana Ore Purchasing Co. (quarter)	$1	Jan. 21	Jan. 10	Jan. 22
Montana Ore P. Co. pf. (extra)	$2	Jan. 21	Jan. 10	Jan. 22
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
National Surety Co.	5	Jan. 21	Jan. 10	Jan. 21
New Haven I. & S. Co. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 21	Jan. 11	Jan. 22
New Orleans Gas Light	2½	Jan. 15	.....	.....
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (monthly)	10c	Jan. 14	Jan. 3	Jan. 15
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 5
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (extra)	1	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 5
N. Y. Security & T. Co. (quarter)	5	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Pacific Coast Co. com. (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 14	Feb. 2
Pacific C. Co. 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 14	Feb. 2
Pacific C. Co. 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 14	Feb. 2
Parrott Silver & Copper Co. (quarter)	$1.50	Jan. 28	Jan. 19	Jan. 29
Pennsylvania Steel Company pf.	1¾	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Pittsburg Coal Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 25	Holders of record	Jan. 16
Procter & Gamble Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Reece Button Hole Machine (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 5
Rhode Is. Perkins Horse Shoe pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Rubber Goods Mfg. common	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 15
Securities Co., The, (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 29	Jan. 11
Shawmut Oil Co. (Boston)	50c	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Street's West Stable Car Line com. (quarter)	50c	Jan. 25	Jan. 14	Jan. 26
Susquehanna Iron & Steel Co. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 14	.....	.....
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16	Feb. 2
Texas & Pacific Coal	1½	Jan. 23	Jan. 10	Jan. 23
United Fruit (quarter)	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	.....
United Gas Imp. Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 29
United Shoe Mach. Co. com.	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Dec. 31
United Shoe Mach. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Dec. 31
United States Printing	1½	Jan. 15	.....	.....
United States Rubber pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Feb. 1
Va.-Carolina Chemical pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 15
Wells, Fargo & Co. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Western Gas	3	Jan. 21	Jan. 4	Jan. 22
Western Union Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Wisconsin Telephone (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 14

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American District Tel. Co.	Jan. 17	Jan. 25	Jan. 24	Annual
Am. Railway Typewriter Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 22	Annual
American Speaking Telephone Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 17	Annual
American Tin Plate Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 15	Annual
Atlantic Trust Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 14	Annual
Audit Co. of New York	.....	.....	Jan. 15	Annual
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R.	.....	.....	Jan. 17	Annual
Ballman Brothers Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 25	Annual
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	Jan. 10	Jan. 26	Jan. 25	Annual
Buffalo Hump Mining Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 14	Special
Chattanooga, Rome & South. R. R.	.....	.....	Jan. 15	Annual
Chemical & Electrical Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 22	Annual
Chicago City Railway	Jan. 4	Jan. 16	Jan. 15	Annual
Ciniotti Unhairing Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 23	Annual
City Trust Co.	Jan. 2	Jan. 17	Jan. 16	Annual
Colonial Assurance Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 16	Annual
Columbus Edison Co.	Dec. 31	Jan. 22	Jan. 21	Annual
Consolidated Gas Co. (N. Y.)	Jan. 5	Jan. 22	Jan. 21	Annual
Elliott & Hatch Book Typewriter Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 16	Annual
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 16	Annual
F. O. Norton Cement Co.	Jan. 12	Jan. 23	Jan. 22	Annual
Forty-second St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Ave. Ry.	Jan. 2	Jan. 18	Jan. 17	Annual
Gas Tip & Self Lighter Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 21	Annual
Grand Rapids Gas Light Co.	Jan. 12	Jan. 24	Jan. 23	Annual
Henry Elias Brewing Co.	Dec. 29	Jan. 22	Jan. 21	Annual
Illinois Central Railroad	Dec. 20	.....	Jan. 26	Special
Insurance Co. of State of N. Y.	.....	.....	Jan. 22	Annual
International Express Co.	Jan. 3	Jan. 15	Jan. 14	Annual
John Simmons Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 22	Annual
Keystone Typewriter Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 22	Annual
Laclede Gas Light Co.	Dec. 28	Jan. 23	Jan. 22	Annual
Manaos Railway Co.	Jan. 12	Jan. 23	Jan. 22	Annual
Merz Universal Extractor & Construction Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 14	Annual
McDowell Garment Drafting Machine Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 16	Annual
Missouri Pacific Railway	Jan. 29	Mar. 13	Mar. 12	Annual
Morton Trust Company	Dec. 28	Jan. 17	Jan. 16	Annual
National Standard Insurance Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 16	Annual
N. Y. Steel Corner Plate Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 14	Annual
New York Times Company	.....	.....	Jan. 16	Annual
North American Co.	Dec. 28	Jan. 22	Jan. 21	Special
Oil Seeds Pressing Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 16	Annual
Pennsylvania Railroad	.....	.....	Mar. 12	Annual
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	Dec. 15	Jan. 17	Jan. 16	Special
Pressed Steel Car Co.	Dec. 28	Jan. 24	Jan. 23	Annual
Puritas Mineral Water Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 14	Annual
P. W. Engs & Sons Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 14	Annual
Rome Mining Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 15	Annual
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern Ry.	Jan. 20	Mar. 13	Mar. 12	Annual
St. Paul Gas Light	Jan. 10	Jan. 25	Jan. 24	Annual
Sebastian Wagon Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 14	Annual
Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 30	Annual
The Chelsea	.....	.....	Jan. 15	Annual
Trust Company of America (The)	Jan. 5	Jan. 17	Jan. 16	Annual
Warren Chemical & Mfg. Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 23	Special
Western N. Y. & Penn. R. R.	.....	.....	Jan. 14	Annual
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 20	Special
Wm. A. Miles Co.	Dec. 31	Jan. 15	Jan. 14	Annual

Chosen Friends' Assets $55,361.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 13.—Receiver Clark of the Chosen Friends published an inventory and appraisement of the assets of the order, including money in the bank and other assets not yet reduced to possession. The total appraisement is $55,361. The court has ordered the receiver to sell the artic

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL. SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Geo. H. Holt & Co., Investment Securities.
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BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT

North American Trust Company
December 31, 1900.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in banks	$3,662,671 40
Foreign Exchange	253,766 43
Loans	6,944,529 62
United States and City Bonds	3,361,834 40
Other Stocks, Bonds and Securities	2,121,902 46
Real Estate	38,847 07
Furniture and Equipment of main office and branches	94,343 69
Total	$16,477,895 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,689,868 91
Deposits	11,788,026 16
Total	$16,477,895 07

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
HERMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, STANLEY L. CONKLIN, Vice-Presidents. Secretary.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
PREFERRED STOCK.
23 WALL STREET,
January 11th, 1901.

Holders of Northern Pacific Preferred Stock TRUST CERTIFICATES are urged to present the same for exchange for stock before FEBRUARY 15TH, 1901, after which date all Preferred Stock Trust Certificates that have not been exchanged will have to be presented for stamping before the dividend payable March 5th can be paid.

To facilitate this exchange we rescind our notice limiting the number of schedules to be received to 100 per diem for the Preferred Stock.

J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
Fiscal Agents.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Eighty-three thousand five hundred and eighteen 81-100 dollars ($83,518.81.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the sixteenth day of January, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of January, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Three thousand nine hundred dollars ($3,900.)
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York, Trustee.
WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.
January 9, 1901.

WANTED.
$1,500,000.00
UNITED STATES 2% BONDS OF 1930,
Registered or Coupons,
or any part thereof, to be delivered on or before noon to-day. Please communicate with
J. NEWTON,
35 Broad Street.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

ARIMEX CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.

Capital..... $5,000,000.

This company was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey for the purpose of purchasing and operating copper producing properties.

Its capital is $5,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $25 each. It has no bonds or mortgage debt.

Of this capital 120,935 shares, or $3,023,375 of the capital stock, has been issued in payment for certain properties. The balance of 79,065 shares remains in the treasury of the company.

The company owns the following properties:

1,750,000 shares out of a total of 2,000,000 of the par value of $5 each, of the Table Mountain Copper Company of Illinois	$8,750,000
90,000 shares out of a total of 100,000 of the par value of $10 each, of the Angang Copper Company of New Jersey	900,000
500,000 shares out of a total of 500,000 of the par value of $10 each, of the Oxide Copper Company of New Jersey	5,000,000
	$14,650,000

The Oxide Copper Company owns the Copper Prince group of copper claims, located in the Silver Bell mining district, Pima County, Arizona, comprising thirty claims. Early in the Spring of the year 1900 a contract was entered into by the company for extensive developments by sinking a shaft five hundred feet, which, with cross-cuts, would develop a large part of the property, and in other ways. At the present time this shaft is down about 370 feet, and work is being vigorously pushed.

The Table Mountain Company owns twenty-seven claims, situated in the Bunker Hill Mining District, Pinal County, Arizona.

The Angang Copper Company consists of about four hundred mining claims, situated at Zituacuaro, in the State of Michoacan, Mexico, known as the Chirianganguceo Mines. Development was planned early in the year on a large scale, and Mr. Adolphe Rock, the resident director and general manager of the company, has devoted himself to this work. These mines were worked many years ago by Mexicans in a very desultory manner, large bodies of ore having been taken out and large dumps remaining, showing the extent of the former operations. Mr. Rock has unwatered the shafts, built houses for the workmen, buildings for the company, begun work on the roads, and generally begun a systematic development of the property on a large scale.

During the year 1900 development work on an extended scale has been carried on vigorously on the property at the Angang and Oxide Companies, and to a smaller extent on the properties of the Table Mountain Company, under the supervision and direction of the President of the Arimex Company, Mr. Charles H. Dickey of Baltimore, Md. The development has proven the property to be so rich as to warrant immediate extension of development operations on a very large scale, which operations, in the opinion of the Directors, will give enormous net returns.

From the fact that this property has been in charge of practical copper mining men, and that the chief executive officer, Mr. Dickey, is also President of the Parrot Company—which, since the formation of the Amalgamated Copper Company, has been one of that company's largest producing copper properties—the chances of mistakes have probably been reduced to a minimum.

For the purpose of placing all these properties upon a dividend earning basis in the shortest time possible, the Board of Directors have voted that 60,000 shares of the treasury stock of the company be sold by subscription at par, $25.00 per share, by Messrs. E. N. Morison & Company, Bankers, Baltimore, Md., and any other selling agents they may select.

American Loan & Trust Company, Boston, Transfer Agents.

International Trust Company, Boston, Registrars.

CHARLES H. DICKEY, President.
HARRY A. NORTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFER FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Notice is hereby given that offers for public subscription for 60,000 Shares, of the value of $25 each, of the stock of the

ARIMEX CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY

will be received at the office of either of the undersigned until the twenty-third day of January, 1901, at the rate of $25 per share. Subscriptions must be accompanied by certified check for 20 per cent. of the amount of such subscription, the balance to be payable within ten days after notice of allotment.

Temporary negotiable receipts will be issued, on payment of sums due on allotment, exchangeable for certificates of stock as soon as same can be engraved.

We reserve the right to allot any or all of the above-named amount at any time on or before January 23.

We also reserve the right to allot or reject any subscription in whole or in part.

Subscription blanks sent on application.

We respectfully refer intending subscribers in Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia, who are more or less unfamiliar with the investment quality of copper stocks generally, to the following statement of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, Mass.:

COPPERS IN THE PAST.

Four years ago I publicly called attention to "Coppers"—to the fact that although they had been actively dealt in on the Boston Stock Exchange for over fifty years, and had been and were still the basis of a large portion of New England's wealth, their merits as first-class and semi-speculative investments were almost unknown to investors and speculators in this country and Europe; to the fact that investigation would prove that an investment in the stock of any of the good producing "Coppers" would give much larger yearly net returns, with a surer guarantee of permanency for a longer period of time, than a like investment in any other class of stocks, and I stated my belief that, so soon as these facts became known to investors and speculators throughout this country and Europe, there would begin a "scramble" for "Coppers" unparalleled in the history of the stock market, with the result that the price of such stocks then for sale in the open market would multiply, that this increased value would hold and be further increased for years to come.

At this time, and in all my subsequent statements, the following were named as some of the leading "Coppers" which would multiply in price: Butte & Boston, then selling at $2 to $14; Boston & Montana, then selling at $50 to $75, and Calumet & Hecla, then selling at $225. So radical did these views seem that they were adversely criticised by those interested in financial matters, and more particularly by professional financial critics, but it is now known and admitted that my predictions erred on the conservative side only, for the present prices of the "Coppers" then called to the attention of the public show an increase in value of hundreds of millions of dollars, or more than has ever accrued to any other class of stocks in a like period. The prices of the three named, Butte, Montana, and Calumet, alone show an increase in value of $115,000,000.

It is now known that never in the history of stocks has there been a parallel to the "scramble" for "Coppers" which carried the price of Butte from $2 to $108 per share, Montana from $50 to $400 and Calumet from $225 to $900, and others in like proportion, or another instance where such a tremendous increase in price held and became permanent. The fact that the public were so quickly educated, that such a great increase in values came in such a short time, and that this increase has held and is still advancing, and that seven out of every ten persons interested in financial matters in this country and Europe are now familiar with the merits of "Coppers," when four years ago not one in one thousand had even an intelligent idea of their worth, in my opinion proves the following statement, which was used in all my public utterances:—

"Owing to a peculiar combination of conditions, this great industry, copper, is the only one of all the great staples that has absolutely escaped the march of modern progress—escaped it for fifty years, until to-day it is possible for capital to be invested in this business on a basis that will give to it 100 per cent. net profit on all gross business—a business where the working of a natural law of supply and demand, not the artificial law of arbitrary combination, allows the producer to make his selling price such as will give to him from 100 to 150 per cent. net profit on his entire product."

THE FUTURE OF "COPPERS."

Intending purchasers of "Coppers" for investment or for speculation should first find a correct answer to these questions:—

(1) Will the earnings of "Coppers," at the present price of the metal, allow of larger net returns than can be secured from any other class of stocks?

(2) Can the permanency of production of copper mines be as surely ascertained as the future earning capacity of corporations which are the basis of other stocks, and,

(3) Will the present price of copper, the metal, be maintained? The answer to these three questions will enable one to decide whether "Coppers" are a purchase at present prices. A cursory investigation of "Coppers" will prove that no other class of business will give as large net earnings as are at the present time derived from "Coppers" at the ruling price of the metal.

A careful investigation of the present method of conducting the copper mining business will prove that in no other industry can the future earnings be as surely ascertained for so long a time in the future as "Coppers."

The reason for this is that all good producing copper mining companies first, that is, before beginning to "produce," "block out" for years in advance the copper ore which they afterwards are to "produce," and each year thereafter add to this reserve an amount of ore equal to from 50 to 100 per cent. of their yearly production; in other words, "Coppers," while paying the very large dividends they do pay, set aside each year in the form of blocked-out ore, 50 to 100 per cent. additional dividends.

So consistently has this been practiced, that mines like the Boston & Montana can at any time after their ore has "run out" pay to their stockholders a sum equal to the present selling price of their entire capital stock.

A thorough investigation will prove conclusively that the present price of copper, the metal, is permanent, that is, that it will surely be maintained for years to come, and that it will be maintained through the working of the natural law of supply and demand.

The present selling price of copper, the metal, is about 17 cents per pound. The cost of production is from 5 to 7 cents, yet with this enormous disproportionate net profit, the consumption throughout the world is so rapidly and steadily increasing beyond the possibility of production as to insure for years to come this or any other price which does not actually prohibit the use of this metal.

The only factor that can adversely affect the selling price of copper, the metal, is the discovery of new mines.

Demonstrated facts indicate conclusively that the entire production of all new mines for the coming ten years will probably not equal what has been taken from the old ones in the past three years.

The answers to these questions prove that no purchase of stocks can be made which will be so free from the risk of loss, so sure to pay for the present and for the future such large returns, and consequently so sure to give such large profits as "Coppers." In my opinion, the purchase of good, producing "Coppers" at present prices will give as large, if not larger, returns in the coming two years than have been realized in the past four.

"COPPERS" AS AN INVESTMENT.

In buying "Coppers" for speculation or investment, intending purchasers should, if possible, confine their purchases to the stocks of established, producing mines, for while such stocks are freer from the risk of loss than any other class of stocks, there is no greater risk than that which attends the purchase of the stocks of new copper mines.

No investment in a gold or silver mining stock, the stock of a land company or an industrial based upon patents, is attended with so great a risk, as an investment in the stock of a new copper mine. At least 499 in each 500 of the new copper mines whose stocks are offered for sale publicly are worthless, a large proportion of them being swindles of a most flagrant character, organized and conducted for the sole purpose of selling stock.

The reason for this is self-evident; to mine copper and legitimately conduct a copper mining business at the present time calls for the investment of a very large amount of cash capital. No new copper mining company can begin business, under the necessary modern methods, without the expenditure of at least $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 cash before any dividends can be earned, making it the most uninviting field for small capitalists who intend to conduct the business legitimately, and the most inviting field for schemers whose only purpose is to sell stocks on promises which can never be redeemed.

As an illustration of the difficulty of securing new copper mining properties: "During the past few years it has been necessary for me to closely follow all alleged discoveries of copper mining properties in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Of these there were four hundred and eighty odd which appeared to have sufficient merit to warrant investigation. Of the four hundred and eighty investigated, in only forty odd instances did they have sufficient merit to justify the expenditure necessary for complete investigation by the employment of engineers and mining machinery, and of these forty odd only three met all the requirements necessary for the establishment of a legitimate copper mining business."

E. N. MORISON & COMPANY,
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BROWN, RILEY & CO.
Bankers and Brokers,
Members Boston and New York Stock Exchanges.
20 Congress St., Boston.

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Bankers and Brokers,
Members Boston and New York Stock Exchanges,
33 State St., Boston.

FINANCIAL.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000
Acts as Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer Agent, etc.
Being the largest lender on mortgage in the State, it has unequalled facilities for investing funds held in trust in FIRST MORTGAGES on New York City real estate. The market offers no investment of equal security paying so high a rate of interest. A large number always ready for immediate sale.
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J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Ass't Sec'y.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.
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Julien T. Davies,	Benjamin D. Hicks,
Charles R. Henderson,	William J. Easton,
Frederick Potter,	John D. Hicks,
Charles Richardson,	Charles Matlack,
Ellis D. Williams,	Clarence H. Kelsey

Frank Bailey.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,000,000
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN B. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kühne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtis,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard.

W. Seward Webb.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.	

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits.....$1,700,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	Brayton Ives,
Dudley Olcott,	D. O. Mills,
Geo. A. Hardin,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer,	Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas,	Holey Pitkin,
John E. Parsons,	J. Edward Simmons.
John T. Terry,	George Coppell.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.
SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the terms of the deeds of trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot, for account of the Sinking Fund, the following numbered bonds, viz.:

144 BONDS.

Nos.	1	679	1186	2210	3197	3483	4129	5040
	2	708	1285	2248	3200	3538	4182	5074
	44	830	1302	2405	3217	3631	4192	5106
	45	872	1308	2529	3219	3665	4203	5206
	228	920	1443	2547	3220	3708	4204	5227
	238	939	1510	2570	3262	3739	4340	5235
	291	1005	1638	2581	3295	3743	4590	5264
	330	1007	1651	2737	3298	3753	4614	5297
	336	1009	1668	2796	3299	3768	4637	5503
	403	1048	1685	2797	3350	3770	4638	5553
	407	1061	1687	2894	3353	3771	4671	5083
	410	1084	1752	2917	3371	3773	4832	5650
	442	1093	1825	2946	3372	3799	4884	5743
	526	1097	1828	2948	3375	3858	4886	5771
	586	1127	1829	2965	3420	3979	4796	5787
	603	1145	2006	3122	3453	3995	4831	5853
	634	1162	2099	3168	3457	4069	4980	5971
	635	1172	2156	3189	3480	4127	4983	5978

The interest on the above bonds ceased 1st January, 1901, and are PAYABLE AT PAR on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 2d, 1901.

OMAHA & GRANT SMELTING COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Seventy-two (72) First Mortgage 6% Bonds of the Omaha & Grant Smelting Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of the Sinking Fund clause of the Trust Mortgage; numbered as follows, viz.:

17	196	394	538	740	894	1029
18	228	432	550	741	899	1041
19	242	458	582	746	902	1097
42	259	499	624	759	905	1098
66	311	507	636	782	933	1156
80	313	511	649	783	936	1167
84	328	514	650	797	937	1232
140	340	528	657	832	947	1235
156	352	533	669	861	951	1248
172	375	537	680	871	1012	1249
173	385					

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupon due March 1st, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.

The bonds hereinbefore designated will be paid on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on and after March 1st, 1901, at 105 and accrued interest to March 1st, 1901.
OMAHA & GRANT SMELTING COMPANY,
GUY C. BARTON, President.
New York, January 5th, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED.—By a gentleman 45 years of age, with twenty-five years' experience in Wall Street, a position either as cashier in a banking and brokerage office, or as loan, transfer, or general clerk in financial corporation; is fully conversant with all details of above positions; highest references. Address Wall Street, Box 138 Times.

FINANCIAL.

Municipal, Railroad and Corporation BONDS.
To Net from 4½ to 6 Per Cent.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
C. H. WHITE & CO.,
BANKERS,
71 Broadway, New York.
Agents for the Anglo-American Bank, Limited, Charing Cross, London.

N. Y. & Staten Island Electric
1st Mortgage 5% Bonds.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Meetings and Elections.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.
Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Company's Office in Chicago, Illinois, on Saturday, January, 26, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of acting on these five propositions and transacting such other business as may, in connection therewith, come before the meeting.
FIRST—That in order to provide necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks, and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 60,000 new shares of $100 each, from 600,000 shares to 660,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $66,000,000.
SECOND—That each shareholder shall have the privilege of subscribing at par on or before March 4, 1901, for one share of such new stock, for every ten shares of stock registered in his name on the tranfer books of the Company at the close of business on December 20, 1900, and for fractions of shares in like proportion—payment for the new stock to be made in full at the Company's office in the City of New York, on or before Monday, March 4, 1901.
THIRD—That stockholders entitled to subscribe for fractions of shares shall, upon payment therefor, receive scrip convertible into full-paid stock when presented in sums of $100 or multiples thereof, but such scrip shall not draw dividends.
FOURTH—That the shares, or fractions of shares, of the new issue, if any, not subscribed and paid for on or before March 4, 1901, may be disposed of by the Board of Directors at such price, or prices, not less than par, as may be approved by them.
FIFTH—That the new shares shall be entitled to participate in all dividends which may be declared payable after March 4, 1901.
For the purposes of this meeting, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Thursday, December 20, 1900, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, January 7, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
November 21, 1900.

Office of
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.
Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year and three (3) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting will be held at twelve o'clock noon on
FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1901,
at the office of the Company, 168 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Thursday, January 10, 1901, and will reopen on Saturday, January 26, 1901, at 10 A. M.
C. D. MENEELY, Secretary.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, January 10, 1901.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 8th, 1901, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons,	Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith,	William S. Opdyke,
James G. Cannon.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President. CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 6, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon and 2 o'clock P. M. respectively. The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, January 30, 1901, and reopen on Thursday, February 21, 1901.
HY. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Ala., January 14, 1901.

Stockholders' Meeting.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Chemical & Electrical Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Liberty Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of January, 1901, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour, from eleven A. M. to twelve o'clock noon.
Dated New York City, January 7th, 1901.
L. B. LE VAKE, Secretary.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.
(of Chicago.)
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, on Monday, February 11th, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed, in accordance with the by-laws, at the close of business on Saturday, January 19th, and will reopen Wednesday, February 13th, 1901. C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place.—December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Tfansfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of The Audit Company of New York will be held at the office of the company, 43 Cedar Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 15, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for such other business as may properly come before such meeting.
EDWARD T. PERINE, Secretary.

THE MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Atlantic Trust Company, for the election of Trustees or Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Company's office, No. 61 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, January 14, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

METROPOLIS STERILIZED WATER COMPANY.
An annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held on Monday, Jany. 28, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, at 1,271 Broadway, (Room 6.)
LOUIS SHERRY, President.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the GAS TIP AND SELF-LIGHTER CO. will be held on Monday, Jan. 21, 1901, Room 6, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y. City, for the election of Directors or any other business that may properly come before the meeting.
F. STORER BROWN, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING STOCKHOLDERS ROME Mining Company will be held at office of J. C. Thompson, 95 Liberty St., New York, TUESDAY, January 15, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALFRED H. BROWN,
For the Directors.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE HOME SAFEGUARD for the election of Directors will be held at the company's office, 39 Union Square, New York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
JACQUES GOLDENBERG, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
105th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1900.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after January 10, 1901.
DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 7 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1900, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 21, 1901.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUEVLAN, Treasurer.
E. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1901, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
New York, January 10, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings for the calendar year 1900 a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of this Company payable February 14, 1901, to the holders of record of the first preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on January 31, 1901. The transfer books for the first preferred stock of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1901.
The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
By HARRY BRONNER, Secretary.

28 Broad Street, New York, January 10, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the first preferred stock of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1901, and will reopen at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1901. On February 14th, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Audit Company of New York.
The Board of Directors has this day declared dividends on the preferred and common capital stocks of the Company. The transfer books will close on January 14 for the purpose of payment of such dividends to stockholders of record at the close of business on that day. The transfer books will reopen on the morning of January 17.
E. T. PERINE, Secretary.
New York, January 11, 1901.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St., and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 9, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-half Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 14th, and reopened on Saturday, February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Canada Southern Railway Company.
Grand Central Station.
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 1st day of February next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st day of December. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station.
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 28th day of January next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st day of December. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., ($1.00 per share,) payable January 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.
143 Liberty Street.
New York, January 7th, 1901.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business January 21st. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Monday, January 21st, until the morning of Monday, January

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT G. IRVING, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert G. Irving, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 5d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 23d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 10th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of SAMUEL WILLIAMS and LILLIAN T. WILLIAMS, Bankrupts. No. 3,265.

To the creditors of Samuel Williams and Lillian T. Williams of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Samuel Williams and Lillian T. Williams were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 12th, 1901.

NO. 3,230.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York. In bankruptcy. In the matter of GRAHAMS POLLEY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Grahams Polly of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Grahams Polley was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 12, 1901.

NO. 3,178.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—JAMES McMAHON and PATRICK McMAHON, individually and as partners of the firm known as McMahon Brothers, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that James McMahon and Patrick McMahon, individually and as partners of the firm known as McMahon Brothers, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 4, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 23, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 12, 1901.

NO. 3,231.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—SIGMUND A. GUTMANN and LOUIS LICHTENSTEIN, individually and as partners of the firm known as S. A. Gutmann & Co. and S. A. Gutmann & Co., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Sigmund A. Gutmann and Louis Lichtenstein, individually and as partners of the firm known as S. A. Gutmann & Co. and S. A. Gutmann & Co., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 5, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 23d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 12th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB KORNREICH, Bankrupt.—No. 3,352.

To the creditors of Jacob Kornreich of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Jacob Kornreich was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 7th, 1901.

NO. 3,248.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL SOSNOWSKY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Sosnowsky of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel Sosnowsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 705, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 12th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS SABLOFF, Bankrupt.—No. 3,181.

To the creditors of Morris Sabloff of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1900, the said Morris Sabloff was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 12th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY AUERBACH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Auerbach, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 11th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 23d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 12th, 1901.

NO. 3,158.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON SILVERMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Solomon Silverman, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Solomon Silverman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar St., in New York City, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 12th, 1901.

NO. 3,375.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS E. MOORE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Lewis E. Moore of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Lewis E. Moore was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 705, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 12th, 1901.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL NOTICE.

An examination for pupils not in the Public Schools, who are legal residents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and who may wish to enter one of the High Schools, will be held at the High School Buildings on the afternoon of THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1901, beginning at 2 o'clock.

Applicants will be examined in arithmetic, geography, history of the United States, English grammar and composition, spelling, reading and writing, and they will take their examination at the school which they desire to attend.

The De Witt Clinton High School for Boys is at No. 60 West 13th Street; the Wadleigh High School for Girls is at No. 36 East 12th Street, and the Peter Cooper High School for both boys and girls is at 157th Street and 3d Avenue.

JOHN JASPER, Superintendent of Schools, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

Surrogate Notices.

BENARY, ALBERT E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marguerite Benary, Gertrude B. Strachan, Robert H. Benary, Charles H. Ditson & Company, George S. Bonn, American Credit-Indemnity Company, Leopold Illfelder, Max Illfelder, and Sigmund Levy, composing the firm of B. Illfelder & Co.; William Tonk and Charles J. Tonk, composing the firm of Wm. Tonk & Bro.; George Schenck and Arnold W. Schlichte, composing the firm of Schenck & Schlichte; Jacob Hofer, Wilhelm Spaethe, Celluloid Company Fred Gretsch, Charles Bruno, doing business as C. Bruno & Son; Jacob Strauss and Carl Strauss, composing the firm of Strauss, Sachs & Co.; American Exchange National Bank, Louis Meisel, National Musical String Company, Angelo Mannello, Julius Kraft, C. F. Zimmerman Company, J. A. Evans, Permanent Receiver of C. F. Zimmerman Company; Rudolph Teschner, William P. Rettberg, and William L. Lange, composing the firm of Rettberg & Lange; Charles H. Jacot and Christian H. Jacot, composing the firm of Jacot & Son; Mathias Hohner, Albin Otto, Edward Gossler, Samuel L. Laderer, Philip Hano, and Jacob L. Hano, composing the firm of Philip Hano & Co.; Bradstreet Company, Henry Hoseus, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, George D. Kuper, Charles F. Kuper, and Jacob E. W. Kuper, composing the firm of G. D. Kuper & Brothers; Henry C. Ryan, Park & Tilford, Michael H. Baron, Phonoharp Company, Frederick Menzenhauer, and Oscar Schmidt, composing the firm of Menzenhauer & Schmidt; Charles Quenzer, Lucien A. Chapin, George Closs, Joseph Dowden, John J. McKenzie, John J. Stratton, Robert V. S. Samuels, Assignee for the benefit of creditors of John J. Stratton, Johann Schick, and Frances M. Schick, Herman C. Von Post, and Gustav H. Schwab, composing the firm of Oelrichs & Co.; John Maulbetsch and George D. Whittemore, composing the firm of Maulbetsch & Whittemore; Carl Hoffman, George Minster, and Joseph Ross, doing business as Minster & Ross; George W. Plumley Company, Robert S. Outman, doing business under the name of New York Mandolin Manufacturing Company; Buettell Brothers Company, F. G. Otto & Sons, James Weir, Jr., and James Weir, Weir, doing business under the name of James Weir, Jr., & Son; the Autophone Company, George W. Braunsdorf, doing business under the name of Manhattan Musical String Company; Snedeker Manufacturing Company, Louise Schneider, doing business under the name of Traugott, Schneider & Co.; Paul Richard Schmidt, doing business under the name of Hammer & Schmidt; Catherine E. Colburn and Alfred W. Colburn, doing business under the name of A. W. Colburn & Co.; Larson Filstrup and Emanuel Hogenson, composing the firm of L. L. Filstrup & Co.; Koch Sons & Company, W. C. Horn, Brother & Company, Bay State Manufacturing Company, Manufacturers Insurance Company of Dresden, S. S. Stewart and George Bauer, composing the firm of Stewart & Bauer; the Ricca Manufacturing Company, John E. Brodsky, Assignee for the benefit of creditors of M. J. Paillard & Co.; William Herman Otto, Frederick Benary, executor of the estate of Ernst Benary, American Musical String Company, Christian Weiss, Jerome Thibouville-Lamy, Leopold Thibouville, Alfred Acoulon and Emile Beranger, doing business under the name of Jerome Thibouville-Lamy & Co.; Steinweg Printing Company, Edward Owen and Wilfred Owen, doing business as Edward Owen & Co.; George W. Wells, doing business as S. Wells & Sons; John W. Jacobus, Oscar Schmidt, Louis Pitzschler and Oscar Pitzschler, doing business as A. Pitzschler & Sohn; R. H. Woods, C. H. Congdon, F. C. Meinel, John Kahnt, the name being fictitious, the person intended to be cited being a co-partner in the firm of Kahnt & Uhlmann; John Uhlmann, the name being fictitious, the person intended to be cited being a co-partner in the firm of Kahnt & Uhlmann; Franz Edward Ludwig, John Ludwig, the name being fictitious, the person intended to be cited being a co-partner in the firm of Gebruder Ludwig, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 25th day of January, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Albert F. Benary, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GURDON S. BUCK, Attorney for Petitioners, No. 35 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BUTLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BUTLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 918 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of June next.—Dated New York, the first day of December, 1900. SARAH BUTLER, Executrix. CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

GRIFFITH, MARY J., the Younger.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to apply to the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York for the issuance to him of Letters of Administration upon the estate of MARY J. GRIFFITH, the younger, late of the City of New York, deceased, under the provisions of the final paragraph of Section 2,064 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and all persons having claims against the said Mary J. Griffith, the younger, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 7th day of February, 1901.—Dated New York, January 4th, 1901. DANIEL J. GRIFFITH, Petitioner. WALTER R. BEACH, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 58 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja7-2aw4w.

HERBST, GEBHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gebhard Herbst, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin L. Schwartzner, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1900. ANNA M. HERBST, Administratrix. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Administratrix, 302 Broadway, New York City. s17-1aw6mM

KOCH, HENRY C. F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. F. KOCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boardman & Boardman, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1900. ANNA C. KOCH, SAMUEL SLOAN, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry C. F. Koch, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for executor, 155 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. d10-1aw6mM

KOHN, OTTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO KOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of November, 1900. DAVID KOHN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, city. n26-1aw6mM

MARCH, FRANK P.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK P. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit and present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., No. 11 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1901, next.

Dated New York City, the 1st of July 29th, 1900.

EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 William Street, New York City, N. of M. jy23-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HIRAM V. V. BRAMAN and Irene B. Braman, plaintiffs, against HENRY NICHOLSBURG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Boulevard (now Broadway) with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, running thence northerly parallel with the Boulevard (now Broadway) ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches; thence southerly again parallel with the Boulevard (now Broadway) and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 3, 1901.

CHAS. H. KNOX, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

No. 533 West 145th Street.

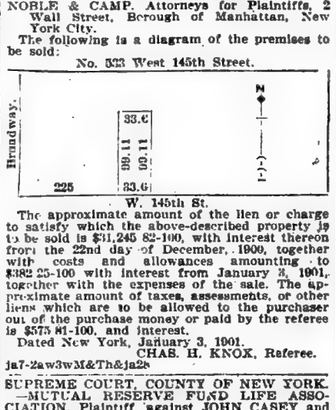

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,245 82-100, with interest thereon from the 22nd day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $382 25-100 with interest from January 3, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $575 81-100, and interest.

Dated New York, January 3, 1901.

CHAS. H. KNOX, Referee.

ja7-2aw3wM&Th&ja28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION, Plaintiff, against JOHN CASEY and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 23d day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock M. on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Third Avenue, distant twenty-seven (27) feet and two (2) inches northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street with the easterly side of Third Avenue, and running thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street one hundred and five (105) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue fifty-six (56) feet and three (3) inches; thence westerly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street one hundred and five (105) feet to the easterly side of Third Avenue, and thence southerly, along the easterly line of Third Avenue, fifty-six (56) feet and three (3) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated, New York, December 31st, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 309 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 1,313 and 1,315 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan:

75th Street.

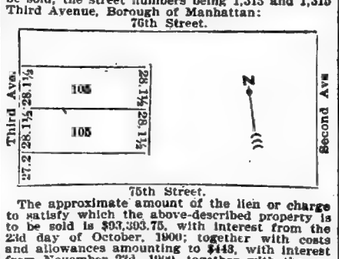

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $93,393.75, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $448, with interest from November 23d, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,200 and interest.

Dated New York, December 31st, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

ja7-2aw3wM&Th&ja28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FREDERICK ERNSTING, plaintiff, against ALFRED ERICSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell in separate parcels as shown on diagram below) at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southeasterly side of Stebbins Avenue with the southerly side of Home Street, running thence easterly along said Home Street fifty-two and ninety-eight one-hundredths feet; thence southerly ninety-four feet; thence northwesterly one hundred and two and seventy-four one-hundredths feet to the southeasterly side of Stebbins Avenue; thence northeasterly along Stebbins Avenue thirty-two and ninety-eight one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, being the same premises heretofore conveyed by Henry D. Tiffany and wife to Olimpia Bonfanti by deed dated December, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on December 20th, 1898, in Liber 2,017 of Conveyances, at Page 170, and being the same premises conveyed by Frederick W. Pitcher and his wife to said Alfred Ericson by deed dated October 24th, 1898, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York October 31st, 1898, in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 10, Liber 19, Page 180, and indexed under block number 2,892 on the land map of the City of New York, subject to an encroachment on the southerly side of said plot to the extent of about one inch to about one and three-quarter inches.

Dated New York, December 22d, 1900.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

WILLIAM T. MATTHIES, Attorney for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above:

Stebbins Avenue.

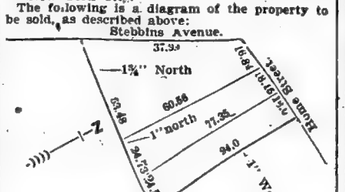

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,239.52, with interest thereon from the 9th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $371.20, with interest from the 20th day of November, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $861.04 and interest.

Dated New York, December 22d, 1900.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

d26-2aw3wW&M&d17

Surrogate Notices.

WARREN, CATALINA S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles J. Warren, the next of kin of CATALINA S WARREN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Raymond Jenkins and Charles N. Lockwood of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Catalina S. Warren, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

d3-1aw7wM

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York, place of trial.—CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against DOROTHEA WEIBEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Boulevard (now Broadway) with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, running thence northerly parallel with the Boulevard (now Broadway) ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches; thence southerly again parallel with the Boulevard (now Broadway) and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 3, 1901.

CHAS. H. KNOX, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

139th Street.

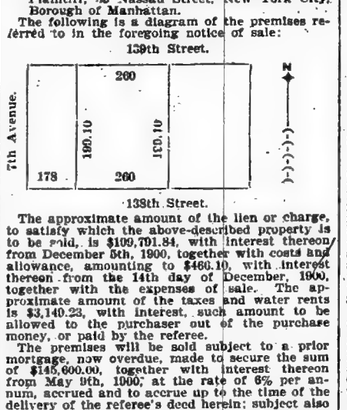

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $109,701.84, with interest thereon from December 5th, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $466.10, with interest thereon from the 14th day of December, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes and water rents is $3,140.23, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage, now overdue, made to secure the sum of $145,600.00, together with interest thereon from May 5th, 1900; at the rate of 6% per annum, accrued and to accrue up to the time of the delivery of the referee's deed herein; subject also to a certain party wall agreement, made between the said Dorothea Weibel and one Gustave L. Morgenthau, dated October 30th, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the said day in Section 7, Liber 61 of Conveyances, Page 291, and indexed under Block No. 2,007 on the land map of the City of New York, which party wall agreement affects the easterly wall of the most easterly of the buildings erected upon the mortgaged premises and fronting upon One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and the easterly wall of the most easterly of said buildings, fronting upon One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; subject also to another party wall agreement made between the same parties, dated June 26th, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, July 3, 1899, in Section 7, Liber 58 of Conveyances, Page 156, and indexed under block No. 2,007 on the land map of the City of New York, which agreement affects the westerly wall of the most westerly of said buildings, fronting upon One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and the westerly wall of the most westerly of said buildings fronting upon One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; subject also to certain restrictions and covenants contained in a deed made by said Gustave L. Morgenthau and Julie R., his wife, to said Dorothea Weibel, dated October 26th, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, October 30th, 1899, in Section 7, Liber 62 of Conveyances, Page 246, and indexed under block No. 2,007 on the land map of the City of New York; subject also to certain monthly tenancies.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

ja3-2aw3wTh&M&ja24

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CAROLINA GRAF, plaintiff, against PAULINA OTT, Amalia Ott, Hedwig Ott, and Flora Ott, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of dower and sale entered in the above-entitled action, on the 26th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive, or Avenue, with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and ten feet and six inches; thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets; thence westerly along the centre of said block one hundred and ten feet and one-fourth of an inch to the easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, one hundred and three feet, seven and one-fourth inches to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by James H. Havens and wife, by deed bearing even date and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith, (purchase money mortgage,) this indenture being given to secure a part of the purchase or consideration money therein.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

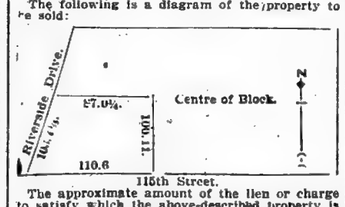

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,150, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $343.78, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $388.99, and interest.

The premises above described are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $50,000, with interest thereon from January 1st, 1900, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and to a second mortgage of $20,000, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1899, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, 28th day of November, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to January 4th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, 21st day of December, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to January 25th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, January 4th, 1901.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

ja7-2aw6wM&F

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDGAR LOGAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS WOODS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue and the northerly side of the Sixty-seventh Street; thence running northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet; thence westerly along the centre line of the block one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 3d, 1901.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

EDGAR LOGAN, Attorney in Person, 58 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

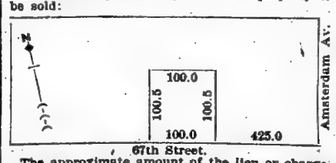

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $19,654.26, with interest thereon from the twenty-seventh day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $313.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $269.72 and interest.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, 688 to 698 East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue East, each 20 by 100, six four-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on each, $9,112.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, John H. Junge, referee, 489 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 91.5 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 15.8 by 98.8, four-story brick dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Cohn, referee, 1,200 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 584 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 16.8 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,440.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$5,000 Cash and $4,500

mortgage will buy a beautiful Home and grounds; also a large variety of fruit trees. For further particulars address GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$8,000 EQUITY AND $16,000

mortgage will buy a four family improved Tenement; you can buy this House on the installment plan by paying down $500 cash and $500 every six months until your house is paid for; you can do all of this out of the rents you collect; the house will pay for itself; it is situated near 59th St. "L" station, west side; this is an opportunity that is not offered every day to buy a house on these conditions. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Corner plot on Manhattan Av

100.11 on the avenue by 145 ft. on the street. Price, $90,000; terms to suit the buyer. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St. from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE.

We are offering the following bargains in private houses:

In Eighties, a 20-foot brownstone house, suitable for altering, can be bought under	$50,000
In 72d St., white stone Am. basement dwelling; owner anxious to sell under	100,000
In Seventies, nr. Mad. Av., 2 houses adjoining; grand site for extra wide house.	70,000
Full width house in Sixties, near 5th Av., belongs to an estate, about	105,000
In East 54th St., 20 feet	65,000
In Murray Hill, old house to alter	55,000
On Madison Av., 20 feet	42,500

Call or write for further particulars and permits.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
542 5th Av., S. W. cor. 45th St.

A FULL LOT ON WALL STREET,

bet. William and Pearl Sst.,
for sale below $120,000. Apply to
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
60 Cedar St.

MADISON AV. Corner below 42d St.; size 75x100; finest site in the city for apartment hotel; owner might take other property in part payment. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

Handsome high-stoop brown-stone residence on West 78th St., near West End Av., 19.9x80x102.2; first-class in every respect; $10,000 equity; principals only; no postal cards. Address Owner, 184 5th St., Jersey City, N. J.

Fine five-story 27-foot brownstone double flat, west of 3d Av.; always rented; $24,500; mortgage, $17,000; might exchange for private dwelling Bronx Borough. H. BERNHARDT, room 12, 110 East 125th St.

A medium four-story basement dwelling, 21st St., between 5th and 6th Avs.; excellent for residence or investment; price, $27,000. S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th St. Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Willis Av.—Magnificent five-story corner, four stores; always rented; finest tenants; corner liquor store for sale if desired; bargain; price $45,000; fast growing in value.
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Attention!—Bargain hunters! $3,000 cash will buy five-story double flat, St. Nicholas Av. H. BERNHARDT, 110 East 125th St., room 12, 9 to 12 A. M.

Amsterdam Av.—Central location, corner building, with store; rental $3,300; price $40,000; mortgage 4; growing fast in value; bargain.
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

11th Av., near 48th St.—Fine full sized corner building, with store; always rented; bargain; $25,000; 5th Av. bargains.
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

$22,000.—Park Av. corner, in Seventies, elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone private dwelling, 20x45x52.
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Cold-water tenement, with stores, 100th St., near 8th Av.; always rented; finest tenants; $2,100; price, $21,500; easy terms.
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Avenue C, near 12th St.—5-story store and tenement, free and clear; will sell at sacrifice or would trade. H. RAPP, 156 Broadway.

Exchange lot 25x100, Westchester Av., near Prospect Av.; also 2 brick flats, 148th St., near Willis Av., 6 rooms, bath. OWNER, 2,896 3d Av.

Lots: Bronx bargains; Tremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs., Fordham Road; cheap Woodlawn corner. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—Handsome private dwelling, East 50th St., near 2d Av.; little cash needed.
GEORGE PURVIS, 156 Broadway.

Builders and agents take notice.—For sale, 207, 209, and 209½ Wooster St. SENFTNER & SENFTNER, 258 Broadway.

For Sale.—27-foot apartment house, Morningside; paying 14 per cent. EDWARD LARNER, 314 Mott Av.

Jerome Av.—34 lots to close an estate, cheap; must be sold. THORN COMPANY, Fordham.

Builders.—Lot 26x92; good tenement location; $13,000. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, 680 FEET WATER front, foot 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn, 200x240; yard and building; 32 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. PIERSON & WOLFFE, 33 Nassau St. Tel. 582 Cort.

Cheapest in Brooklyn; $3,300; easy terms; 722 Sackett St., near 5th Av. (Park Slope;) 2-story and basement; brick; 9 rooms; all improvements; decorated; cozy home; sacrifice. DEWSNAP, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

ONE LEFT.—2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 STORY and basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price, $4,000; cash, $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,249 Sterling Place; open; investigate.

Mortgage Loans.

New York and Brooklyn Property.
DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN.

FAILMEZGER, 1,030 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

$3,300 BUYS (DURING JANUARY ONLY) NEW 8-room detached house, Vanderveer Park, worth $4,000; take advantage owner's necessity; terms easy. PARIS, Park Row Building.

Real Estate at Auction.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Louis Mesier, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
the three-story high-stoop Brownstone Dwelling,
NO. 127 EAST 47TH ST.,
near Lexington Av.,
and
the four-story high-stoop Brownstone Dwelling
NO. 415 WEST 57TH ST.,
near 9th Av.
Maps, &c., at office of Auctioneer, 24 Pine St.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IS YOUR PROPERTY THREATENED WITH foreclosure? Do you wish to sell it, or any other property quickly? City or country. No agents, owners only. Address "PURCHASER," Box 144 Times Office.

SMALL LONG ISLAND COUNTRY PLACE wanted in exchange for modern brownstone Brooklyn dwelling; equity, $3,500. OWNER, 251 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

Country place wanted on Lackawanna Road, one hour out, near depot; two acres; about $10,000. Address Cash, 263 Columbus Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SPLENDID HOME IN NEW ROCHELLE.—Fine stable; house all improvements; lot 75x200. Easy terms, $7,500. Apply to CHAS. H. JONES, lawyer, 31 Park Row, 25th floor. Tel. 2080 Cortlandt.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$60,000 EQUITY IN THREE FINE

Apartment Houses; will trade for west side Lots or free and clear Country Place. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$15,000 FREE AND CLEAR LOT;

what can you offer in exchange for same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$40,000 EQUITY IN A PIECE OF

manufacturing Property, leased to one tenant, who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent; what can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$40,000 FREE AND CLEAR COR-

ner Plot, on Park av., 100x80; what can you offer in exchange? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$22,000 EQUITY IN FINE FLAT

House, situated on 166th st., Central Park West; will trade for free and clear Country Place. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR

Apartment House; what can you offer in exchange for same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$40,000 EQUITY IN FINE STORE

Property, near 28th St. and 6th Av.; will trade for private House and cash. For further particulars address GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$20,000 EQUITY IN FINE FLAT

House; will trade for free and clear private house; send full particulars. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

HAVE 3 GOOD PAYING INCOME PROPERties, Manhattan and Brooklyn; will trade for Long Island farm only; my equity is $15,000. Write all particulars, brokers invited, OWNER, Box V116 New York Times.

Handsome paying income house; best location in city; for private house in Brooklyn or country place, and some cash. EDWARD LARNER, 314 Mott Av.

$100,000 equity elegant seven-story new apartment house; finest location west side.
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Small houses in Brooklyn and Harlem, for unencumbered country or lots. S. H. BURR, 35 Nassau.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE—1,000 acres choice Maine seashore land; best harbor in State; near Bar Harbor; suitable to put into stock company or for man of means; choice roads, fishing, hunting, canoeing, swimming, etc., etc. Waterworks, steamboat line, and hotels adjoining. Address Box 1,730 Boston, Mass.

At New Paltz, N. Y., adjoining college grounds, beautiful location; near depots; large house, 24 rooms, bath, closets, &c. J. COCHRANE, 2 West 125th St.

Farms and village property for sale and rent; cozy homes from $1,200 to $2,500; farm, $100 per acre and upward. Charles H. Seabury, Hempstead, N. Y.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges, all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TENAFLY!—$4,000 buys good modern house; large rooms and attic; wide porch; grounds 100 x140; station 10 minutes' easy walk.
H. WEATHERBY & CO., Englewood, N. J.

$18 BUYS 2½ ACRES.
$35 BUYS 5 ACRES.
Almost given away, to close estate at once; installments 50 cents weekly. APPLEBY, 10 Wall.

Demarest Station.—Charming Queen Anne house, eight lots, perfect order; cheap, $4,500.
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bath Beach, For Sale or Rent.—17th Av., near Cropsey, half block from beach, exclusive neighborhood, fine boarding house or hotel; 35 rooms; sanitary plumbing, Bramhall & Dean range, steam table, elegant large dining room, fine lawn, shade trees, laundry, and stable. Inquire H. F. Barre, 434 Broadway, New York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Let

84,480 Sq. Ft. ~~in the~~ ~~$2,500 Sq. Ft.~~ ~~Rented~~ ~~CAN BE CONNECTED~~

Fire-proof; light all sides; double ordinary carrying capacity; fit for any purpose, from offices to heaviest manufacturing. Electricity up to 300 horse power. Also, about 70,000 Sq. Ft. non-fire-proof.

Address, Jas Pyle & Sons, 439 Greenwich St., N. Y.

TO LEASE,

NEW STORE AND LOFT BUILDING, NO. 5 WEST 14TH STREET.—Fine basement, extra large and light store, with gallery; light lofts; steam heat, electric light and power, freight elevator. Whole or part.
CHARLES BUEK, Owner, 109 West 42d St.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., of
J. EDGAR LEACRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

Attractive, up-to-date three-story buildings, adjoining 3d Av., 206-208 East 56th St.; 35x100; finely lighted all sides; open plumbing; extra large elevator; suitable storage, automobile and wine warehouse, bottler, factory, express, stable, laundry, builder, undertaker, dyer, private stable; also, fine offices, stores; eight-room residence attached. Apply premises or 11A East 53d.

3D AV., NEAR 14TH ST.; FINE BUILDING; store has new double show windows; rent $1,700. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

CORNER 12TH ST. & THIRD AV.—Extra deep store, with large basement.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

2d Av., 88.—Corner; parlor floor; down town; well adapted for any business; established physician's office; $00.

Stores, lofts, and offices
to let at lowest rates.
Jacob A. King, 491 Broadway—81 East 125th St.

6th Av., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

320 Canal St.—Third and fourth lofts, 25x55; good light; $40 and $30. Apply to R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

40th St., 438 and 440 West.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $18.

16th St., 422 West.—Large store, with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Examines and insures titles at fixed moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired. Questions of doubt are submitted to a Committee of Counsel of the Company before insuring.
Losses for Thirteen Years, $27,323.21.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Choicest and Cheapest Elevator Apartments in Harlem.

THE EMERSON.

S. E. COR. LENOX AV. & 116th ST.
Six and seven large rooms and bath; all the latest improvements; hall service; rents $50 to $65. Small, select families will apply to Agents, on premises.

THE BROADWAY,

S. W. COR. BROADWAY & 101ST ST.
Select families with first-class references, are respectfully invited to inspect above premises.
Suites of 7 Rooms and Bath,
with all the latest improvements; elevator all night; electric light, telephone; rent, $800 per annum; renting office on premises.

71st St. 342 West.

New apartments, overlooking the Hudson and Riverside Drive; 7, 8, and 9 extra large outside rooms, with pantry; two bathrooms each; parquette floors, elevator, electric light, telephones; $1,200 to $1,500. Superintendent.

BACHELOR AP'TS.

112 West 44th St.
2 large light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

117th St., 360-366 West., Near Morningside Park.—Handsomely decorated six rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water; private surroundings; near Columbia University and convenient to cable and elevated station; $25, $27; references.

Down-town, elegant 8-room apartment, single flat, all improvements, $38. 41 3d Av., near 10th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, near 117th St.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $32.00; steam heated. Janitor.

Brooklyn.

Hicks St., 368—Desirable apartments of two and three rooms; prices, $7 and $8.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-$18; all improvements; also at 804 to 810 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $25 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-$21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $23.

HALF MONTH'S RENT FREE.
214 West 122d St.; elegant apartments, 8 rooms newly papered and decorated; steam heat and hall service; $30 and upward. See janitor.

97th St., 155 West.—Elegantly decorated flats, 5 rooms and bath, hot water, steam heat. Janitor.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

Jones St., 7, near West 4th St., 6th Av.—3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

104th St., 214 West.—Elegantly decorated 7 large light rooms and bath, near L; $30, $35. Janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

95th St., 65 West.—Entire second floor in private house; board optional; private table if desired; terms moderate.

For Rent—Handsome, beautifully furnished corner apartment, Hotel Majestic; family going South for six weeks will let suite to advantage for that time. Apply at hotel office.

Coal and Wood.

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD AT

THEDFORD'S

We sell and deliver 2000 lbs. "THE STANDARD TON"

YARDS:
27TH ST. AND 9TH AVE., Tel. 386—18
79TH ST. & B'WAY., Tel. 717 Riverside
223 W. 42D ST., Tel. 1715—38
65TH ST. & 10TH AVE., Tel. 166 Cols.
55TH ST. AND N. R., Tel. 249 Cols.
88TH ST. AND B'WAY, Tel. 125 River
29TH ST. AND N. R., Tel. 375—38

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD

36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons.
Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Hotels and Restaurants.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE WALDO "ON THE HEIGHTS" 170 HICKS ST. NEAR PIERREPONT BROOKLYN

Newly Furnished and Heated by Steam.
Excellent Table. Reasonable Rates.
A Delightful Winter Home.
WALDO SPRAGUE, Proprietor.

Excursions.

Cook's Winter Trips.

Including Hotels and All Expenses.

Washington,	Jan. 17,	3 days, $12
Bermuda,	Jan. 16,	8 days, $62
Florida,	Jan. 18,	14 days, $65
Havana,	Jan. 19,	11 days, $90

Descriptive Programmes free on application.
INDEPENDENT TICKETS EVERYWHERE.
THOS. COOK & SON
Downtown, 261 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown, 1185 Broadway, N. Y.

Dancing.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Ave., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lanciers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

GEORGE W. WALLACE,
Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d Street;
Ellerslie Rooms, 80-82 West 126th St.
Class and private tuition. See circular.

HARVARD DANCING ACADEMY, 158-162 W. 125th.—Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lanciers, waltz quadrille guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av., 135-137 West 125th St. WALTZ

PROF. STERNS, expert instructor, 20th season Broadway, Myrtle Av., Brooklyn; clogs, reel, cakewalks, specialties, waltz, two-step.

Columbia Dancing Academy, 59th and 6th Av.—Classes forming; 4 lessons, $1; 24, $5; private lessons, (any hour,) $1. Prof. S. Warner.

Lester's Colonial Academy, 101st St. and Columbus Av.—Class and private lessons daily; receptions Wednesday and Saturday.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

Harris's Wine and Liquor Warehouse, 1,706 Madison Av., cor. 113th.—Special reductions, holiday wines and liquors.

S. KRAUS, FINE WINES AND LIQUORS. Lowest prices. 2,119 8th Av., near 125th St. Branch, 613 3d Av.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT

WEBER

PIANO WAREROOMS,
5th Ave., corner 16th St.

$210

WILL BUY A NEW
STUYVESANT UPRIGHT PIANO.
DURABLE, RELIABLE, AND OF GOOD TONE QUALITY.

This instrument may be exchanged at any time within five years from date of purchase for a new WEBER PIANO or a new WHEELOCK PIANO, when a fair allowance will be made, or if exchanged within one year the full price will be allowed.

Catalogues and full particulars mailed free to any address.
WEBER WAREROOMS,
Corner Fifth Ave. and Sixteenth St.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

PEASE PIANOS

109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.
For 55 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufacturer. Easy terms. Good used pianos different makes $125 up. Write for catalogue.

MATHUSHEK & SON and OPERA PIANOS

The balance of our Holiday stock at reduced prices. You can obtain a bargain from our large stock of slightly used pianos recently taken in exchange, including some celebrated makes; rents $4, up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano stool and scarf; delivered free; balance on easy payments; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8th Av., near 46th St.

$5.00 MONTHLY BUYS FULL-SIZE "BILLINGER & CO." UPRIGHT; EVERY PIANO GUARANTEED. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43D ST.

$10.00 FIRST PAYMENT, BALANCE EASY INSTALLMENTS, ELEGANT NEW UPRIGHT; DELIVERED FREE. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43D ST.

For Sale—An Aeolian, "Chippendale" style; uses the Aeolian Grand music rolls; the instrument has had the best of care, and is in first-class condition; price, $300. Address L. D., Room 19 Times Building.

MARSCHEIDER, 19 East 14th St.—Guaranteed high-grade pianos; easy terms; bargains in used pianos; price on every piano. Open evenings.

WINTERROTH PIANOS, CASH, INSTALMENTS, $125 UPWARD. 105 EAST 14TH ST. & 98 5TH AV. Open Evenings

EMERSON PIANOS.—Beautiful new designs; several slightly used; at unusually low prices; Steinway Parlor Grand; rare bargain. GEO. W. HERBERT, 10 East 17th St.

BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS this week, extraordinary bargains for cash. HAHN, 165 W. 23d St.

STEINWAY; EVERY IMPROVEMENT; BEAUtifully carved; great sacrifice; Elegant Upright, only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR FOUR AND FIVE pedal pianos; something entirely new. WESER BROS., 524 West 43d St.

Large assortment slightly used uprights; squares taken in exchange; "Weber" bargain. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$125 elegant Wheelock upright, rosewood piano, full size; Mason Amblin organ; bargains. 319 9th Av., near 28th St.

Sacrifices nearly new upright piano for $110; cost $625; need money. 72 Lexington Av., near 26th St.

Call and examine our pianos with orchestra and tremolo attachment. Weser Bros., 524 W. 43d St.

$200 New piano stool and scarf, $7 per month. Call at 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

$3.00 to $5.00 per month rent, pianos with mandolin attachment. Weser Bros., 524 W. 43d St.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 112 EAST 18TH ST.
.....The ONLY
N. Y. CONSERVATORY, 112 East 18th,
....BETWEEN 4TH AV. and IRVING PLACE.
The FAMOUS MUSIC SCHOOL.....
.....The FIRST in the COUNTRY.
Lessons DAY and EVENING.... Years on 14th St.
....GRADUATES PROVIDED with POSITIONS.

CHOIR EXCHANGE, BROOKLYN, 209 Carlton Av.—Church music teaching departments, John E. Webster, Director; Pupils trained for appointments. CHURCHES SUPPLIED WITH FIRST-CLASS organists and singers.

CHARLES A. KAISER,
SOLO TENOR, 5TH AV. CATHEDRAL,
VOCAL INSTRUCTION.
112 EAST 18TH ST.

VIOLIN ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT, EITHER residence; terms reasonable; not payable in advance; references exchanged. CHADWICK, 2 Chambers St.

PAULINE ELLIOTT RYDER.—Violinist for concerts and musicales; highest social, musical references; pupils accepted. Address 43 W. 34th.

VIOLIN INSTRUCTION BY JOSEPH GOLDstein, pupil of Cologne Conservatory, Germany. Terms moderate. 250 Sixth Av., Brooklyn.

VIOLINIST INSTRUCTS AT PUPIL'S HOUSE 60 cents per lesson; progress assured. VIOLINIST, Box 77, 1,242 Broadway.

PIANO; LADY, EXPERIENCED TEACHER, instructs at pupil's residence; 40 cents per lesson. TEACHER, Box 80, 1,242 Broadway.

Violin Studio, 160 West 23d St.—Advantage to beginners and advanced pupils; private or classes; terms reasonable.

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26 inches long, of Cheviot and Kersey; value $16.50, at

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Paletots,

of Kerseys, Cheviots and Oxfords, 42 and 45 inches long; value $25, at

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¼-lb. can . . 8c | 1 lb. can . . .28c
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This Baking Powder is absolutely pure.

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The finest salt for table use. Finely ground and packed in moisture-proof cartons. For this sale 5c

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POEMS OF THE LOOM REDUCED.

Smyrna Rugs,

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6 x 9 ft. . . . $12.50
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Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers, Gowns and Skirts.

Corset Covers,	.55 to 1.25
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AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFERING OF

DRESS GOODS!

WE PLACE ON SALE TO-DAY five hundred pieces of Fine All-Wool and Worsted Black and Colored Dress Goods at about

HALF THE REGULAR RETAIL PRICES!

We closed out these goods, which comprise fabrics well known for their popularity and well-wearing qualities, direct from the manufacturers and importers. It matters little to you why the makers sacrificed such desirable goods or why we sell them so cheap. The price and quality are what interest you most. All the leading costumers are now using these materials for entire costumes and separate skirts, and will continue to do so during the coming Spring season.

50-inch All-Wool Rough Twill Cheviots, goods that we have been selling in regular stock at $1.00.

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All-Wool Satin Soleile—Black and Navy, 41 inches wide, usual price 95c.

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49-inch All-Wool West of England Chevio, Black and Navy, medium weight, usual price 95c.

All these Popular Fabrics will be sold beginning THIS MORNING at . . . . . . **69c. Yard.**

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Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 18, at 7:45—**DIE WALKURE,** (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

Sat. Aft., Jan. 19, at 2—**LE CID,** (in French.) Same cast as on Wednesday evening.

Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 19, at 8, at Popular Prices—**DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER.** (The Flying Dutchman,) (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Olitzka; MM. Dippel, Blass, Bars, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

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Next Friday, 2:30.....Das Rheingold.
Jan. 22, "Die Walkure"; Jan. 25, "Siegfried"; Jan. 29, "Gotterdammerung"; all at 2:30. Prices of seats, $1, 75c., 50c., 25c., at box office.

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"'The Girl from Up There' will carry everything before it."—Herald.
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Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with **EDNA MAY** | Presenting Morton & Kerker's **THE GIRL FROM UP THERE**

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TO-NIGHT AT 8 SHARP.
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Presenting Paul Kester's dramatization of Charles Major's Famous Novel,
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144th to 152d Performance.
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in Madeline Lucette Ryly's Comedy,
MY LADY DAINTY
"A distinct success."—Telegram.
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LAST SIX NIGHTS AS
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BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS | LAST WEEK. **A ROYAL ROGUE.**

MANHATTAN THEATRE 33d & B'way. Evg., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE BURGOMASTER.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, TO-MORROW EVG., 9 o'clock, joint recital by CARRIE BRIDEWELL and HEINRICH MEYN. Pianist: Mme. DELHAZE WICKS. Reserved seats Schuberth's, No. 23 Union Sq.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. **REPUBLIC** 42d St., jt west of B'way Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. **VIOLA ALLEN** "In the Palace of the King."

Amusements.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way cor. 38th. Al Hayman & Co. Prop's. Ev'gs at 8:25. Mat. Sat., 2:20
LAST WEEK OF
ADA REHAN
In Paul Kester's Comedy,
SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY.

NEXT WEEK.
N. C. GOODWIN
MAXINE ELLIOTT
Presenting H. V. Esmond's Original Comedy
WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE.
Seats on Sale Thursday, 9 A. M.

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American Debut of the Eminent Young Italian Pianist,
To-morrow Afternoon,
CARNEGIE HALL,
at 2:30 o'clock.
Tickets, 75c. to $1.50, now on sale at Schuberth's.
The Knabe Used.

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:15. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
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"An all star combination."—Eve. Sun.
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"So good a play sure to last."—Times.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
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LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman...Manager
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.....LAST THREE WEEKS.....
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY.
A ROYAL FAMILY.
***Jan. 15, Sam Franko's LAST CONCERT, 3:30.
American Symphony Orchestra

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday afternoon, January 15, at 3,
David Bispham's
SONG RECITAL, assisted by
Hermann Hans Wetzler.
Reserved seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 17, HUGO BECKER
Sat. Aft., Jan. 19, COURTLANDT PALMER
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST 2 WEEKS.
QUO VADIS Wilton Lackaye, Elita Proctor Otis, Aubrey Boucicault.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mts. Wed. & Sat
MR. CHAUNCEY **OLCOTT** in his greatest success, GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

THE **DEWEY** E. 14th St. — MATINEE TO-DAY. UTOPIAN BURLESQUERS NEW LIVING PICTURES.

WALLACK'S Eves. at 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
—IN—
MARY MANNERING | JANICE MEREDITH

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34 St. Grand 25c. All Orc. Mat. Daily. Evgs. 25, 50, 75. Sunday Concerts. **Tavary Opera Co.** & Big Vaudeville Olio.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat. **FLORODORA**

KEITH'S DELLA FOX. QUAKER CITY QUARTET. LEW SULLY. TECHOW'S PERFORMING CATS AND DOGS.

VICTORIA South Carolina Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Thoroughly renovated, heated by hot water heat, open all year. M. WILLIAMS.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE Xtra attractions. Charming Concerts.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—THE MAN FROM MEXICO.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, (at popular prices,) "URIEL ACOSTA." Tuesday, the roaring farce, "Die Strengen Herren."

GRAND WARD AND VOKES

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Monday) 25c. THE ENEMY.

Amusements.

Proctor's — Continuous Performance. — 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. | 5th Ave. | 58th St. | 125th St. — Clayton White, Marie Stuart & Co., Delbosq, Cushman, Holcomb & Curtis, Marcel's Living Statuary, Papinta, Harry Watson's Co., Thorne & Carleton, Tom Nawn & Co., Ralph Johnstone, 3 Mascarnos, Carroll Johnson, Hawaiian Geo. W. Monroe, Chas. E. Sweet, Al Leech & 3 Rosebuds, Lew Hawkins, etc.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. & 7th Av. — The New Play **The Clown and the Locket** To-day and every Wed. & Sat. aft. at 3, and Sat. Eve. at 8.

Harlem Opera House. Evgs., 8:10. Matinée Saturday, 2:00. Mr. John Hare | The Gay Lord Quex

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Trapeze Dog; Giantess; Trained Goats.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 12...	8,602,639
Same week last year.....	2,695,909
To date this year.....	14,749,351
Corresponding date last year.	5,517,775

Bonds for the week.....	$21,249,800
Same week last year.....	$7,808,100
To date this year.....	$34,584,950
Corresponding date last year.	$16,572,100

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@5; at three months, 4¼; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more.

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref...4⅞	Manhattan Elev. ...9		
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..2½	Met. St. Ry.....5⅛		
Am. Tin Plate.....4⅝	M. & St. L. pf.....7¾		
Am. Tobacco 1⅝	Mo. K. & T. pf....3¼		
Balt. & Ohio 4⅞	Missouri Pacific....10¼		
Balt. & Ohio pf....1⅝	Morris & Essex.....3½		
Brook. Rap. Trans...3⅞	National Salt 1⅝		
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.1½	New Cent. Coal.....1		
Canada Southern ...1¾	N. Y. Central 3		
Capital Traction ...13¾	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf. 1¼		
Chicago & Alton....2¾	Norfolk & West.....2⅝		
Chicago & Alt. pf...1	North American 1		
Chi., Bur. & Q.....3½	Ontario Mining.....1		
Chi. & E. Ill. 1	Pacific Coast 2⅝		
Chi. & E. Ill. pf....2	Pac. Coast 1st pf...2⅞		
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A...1¼	Pac. Coast 2d pf....2		
Chi., Ind. & L.....1½	Pacific Mail 1½		
Chicago & Northw..1⅝	People's Gas, Chi....2		
Chi., R. I. & Pac...3½	Pere Marquette pf...2⅝		
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A..1¼	P., C., C. & St.L. pf.1		
Chi., St. P., M. & M.7½	Reading 2½		
C., C., C. & St. L...1	St. L. & San Fran..2½		
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.1⅝		
Consol. Gas 2	St. L. Southwestern.3½		
Cent. Tobacco 3½	St. L. Southw. pf..4½		
Del. & Hudson.....22½	Southern Pacific ...1		
Del., Lack. & West.7½	Southern Ry. pf....1¼		
Gas & El., Berg. Co.3	Texas & Pacific.....2⅝		
General Electric ...2	Third Av. 4		
Gt. Northern pf.....2¾	Union Pacific 5		
Hocking Valley 1½	Union Pac. pf.....1⅝		
Illinois Central 1½	Wabash 1¼		
Ill. Cent., leased line.4¼	Wabash pf. 1⅞		
Keokuk & D. pf.....2	Western Union 3		
Long Island 3			
Louis. & Nash.....2½			

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cot. Oil pf....1½	M. W. S. El., Chi...3		
American Express..16	M., St. P. & S. S. M.....3¾		
Am. Linseed pf.....1¼	Man. Beach.....2		
Am. Steel Hoop.....1⅝	Nat. Lead Co.....2⅝		
Am. Steel Hoop pf..1½	Nat. Lead pf.....10		
Am. Steel & Wire...3⅜	Nat. Steel.....1½		
Am. Steel & W. pf...1	Nat. Steel pf.....1½		
Am. Woolen.....1¼	Nat. Tube.....11¼		
Am. Woolen pf.....3⅞	Nat. Tube pf.....6		
B., C. R. & N.....5½	N. Y. Air Brake....4		
Chi., M. & St. P....2⅞	N. Y. C. & St. L....1¼		
Chi. & Northw. pf..2½	N. Y. Mutual Gas...3		
Col. Fuel & I.....1½	Northern Pacific....3⅝		
D., S. S. & A. pf....1½	Pennsylvania 1¾		
Erie 1st pf.....2½	Pere Marquette.....1¼		
Erie 2d pf.....1	P., C., C. & St. L....1⅝		
Fed. Steel pf.....1½	Pressed Steel Car...7⅞		
Glucose Sug. Ref....2¼	Pressed Steel Car pf.5		
H. B. Claflin Co....1	Rep. Iron & S.....1¼		
Inter. Paper.....1	Rep. Iron & S. pf....2¼		
Inter. Silver.....1¼	St. J. & G. I.....1		
Iowa Central.....1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.1⅝		
Iowa Central pf.....3	Sloss-Sheff S. & I...3¾		
Laclede Gas.....3¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron..4⅝		
Lake Erie & West..2	Union Bag & P.....1½		
Union Bag & P. pf..1½	U. S. Rubber.....2½		
Union Bag & P. pf..1½	U. S. Rubber pf.....7⅝		
U. S. Leather pf.....1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf..2		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. adj...1½	Kana. & Mich. 4s...6		
Aus. & N. W. 5s....6¾	Kan. City South. 3s.1½		
B., Q. Co., & Sub. 5s.1½	L. & N., Mob. & M. 4½s 3¼		
Brook. Rap. Tr. 5s..1	Mich. Cent. 5s, 1831.1⅝		
Brooklyn Elev., 1st..1½	M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s.1		
Cent. Br. U. P. 4s...1½	Mo., K. & T. 2d.....2¼		
C. & O., R. & A. 2d con. 7	Mob. & O. new 6s...1¼		
Chi. & Alt. s. f. 6s..1¼	N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s reg. 1		
Chi. & Alt. 3s, ctfs.2½	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s.....1		
C., B. & Qy. conv.5s.4⅝	N. & W., New River 6s 1		
C. & E. I. con. 6s...1¼	Nor. R. R. of Cal. 5s.2½		
Chi. Gas, L. & C. 1st.1½	Or. Sh. Line con. 5s.1		
C., M. & St. P., C. & Pac. 6s.....1⅛	Peop. Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s 1½		
C., M. & St. P., M. Pt. 5s 2⅜	St. L. & S. F. gen.6s.1½		
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933, reg. 2	St. L. & S. F. con.4s.1¼		
C., C., C. & I. con.7s.1¼	So. Car. & Ga. 1st...1½		
Com. Cable 4s.....1	So. Pac., Ari. 1st 6s.4½		
Del., Lack. & W. 7s.1⅜	Texas Pac. 2d.....5		
Erie 2d ext. 5s.....2¼	Ulster & Del. 5s.....1½		
Flint & P. M. 6s....1	Wabash 2d 2		
Flint & P. M. con. 5s.1	Wab. deb. Series B.3¼		
Fl. & P. M., Pt. H.5s.2¾	West Shore 4s.....1		
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..2½	West. U. real estate 4½s 1		
Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d...1⅛			
Int. & Gt. Nor. 3d...1			
Jefferson 1st 5s.....1			

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O., P., J. & Mid. Div. 3½s.....1½	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s 1½		
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, tr. rects.....1⅛	Pac. Coast 1st 5s....3		
Ches. & O. 6s, Ser. A.1½	Peoria & East. inc..1½		
Cons. Gas, Chi., 5s..1¼	Rich. & Dan. con. 6s.1		
Det. City Gas 5s...1	St. Paul & Duluth con. 4s 2		
Dul. & I. R. 1st 5s..3½	Stand. R. & T. 6s....2½		
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s 1	Stand. R. & T. inc..1¾		
L. Shore 2d 7s, reg..2	Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. 6s 1		
Mex. Cent. con. 4s..1	Tor., Ham. & B. 1st.1		
Mex. Cent. 1st inc..1	Wheel. & L. E. 1st 5s 2½		
Mo. Cent. & T. 5s...1			

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2½@5 per cent., closing on Saturday at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £470,438 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 29.56, became 33.91 per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 per cent. The Bank of France gained 5,500,000f. gold and lost 825,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.83¼ for sixty days, $4.87@$4.87⅛ for demand, $4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾@5.18⅞ less 1-16 for long and 5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95 3-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, par.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

THE FIVE PER CENT. RATE

Divergence Between the Bank and Market—Likelihood of a Fall in Exchanges—Discount Struggling Toward 4¼—The Bank Expects the Market to Harden.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Jan. 13.—As yet our 5 per cent. bank rate has done nothing except slightly to turn the exchanges in our favor. As always happens when the Bank fails to pull the market with it, on most days of last week bills could be discounted at finer rates than had prevailed before the bank rate went up. Short money, too, is cheaper. On Friday the bankers struggled to get a 3¼ per cent. for seven-day advances, but had often to take a 3. If this divergence between the Bank and the market continues, the exchanges must again slip down and the small outflow of gold go on as before.

Discount, down almost to 4, struggles now toward 4¼. At the Bank itself a rather hopeful view is entertained, based on three considerations: First, some millions of the market's bills are in the Bank's possession, falling due chiefly within this month. As these are paid off, the credit outside must diminish in volume. Secondly, the Bank is quietly borrowing from other bankers what surplus balances they consent to part with, and, finally, revenue payments must now average more than £2,000,000 a week, and, if not immediately disbursed again, will alone deprive the outside credit dealers of a sensible portion of their present floating balances. Therefore the Bank says we may expect the money market to harden from now onward.

I hope the Bank will prove a true prophet, but it is not a strong hope, just because the Government is pouring out money so steadily. It has had to borrow another £1,000,000 on the current account with which to pay dividends. Altogether it owes the Bank on mere current advances £11,500,000, and the Bank also holds £1,500,000 in Treasury bills. The total floating debt, excluding the two issues of Exchequer bonds, now exceeds £32,000,000, and more than one-third of this credit has been advanced by the Bank itself. Here is the source of the sloppy state of our market, and its helplessness and afflictions are not to be got over, as I keep insisting, without the issue of another large public loan. So I will not prophesy about the future, particularly as there are many other troublesome influences at work screening off the influence of the Bank over the market.

Nor can I speak with confidence of the future of our stock markets. They are laboring and sick and burdened with the sequels of much rotten business, and are unsupported by a public eager to speculate. The investment business is fair, but is nearly confined to home securities of an approved type. I have been again and again told lately that the Stock Exchange has opened a huge short account with your railroad shares, but I do not believe it.

Inside the market there are doubtless groups of bears, but not outside, and the selling is altogether of no importance. The public still clears out and takes its money. When the London and Globe burst occurred many jobbers rushed the small bears with Milwaukees, Eries, and Readings as a hedge, and the sales on your market thus induced amounted to moderate figures for a few days, but already much of that business has been evened and balanced, and the selling now is mostly genuine.

The best proof of the inability or the reluctance of the people to invest freely, let alone speculate, is found in the feeble support given to the £4,000,000 of local loans stock issued last week. It brings the total of that stock, presumably representing advances to small municipalities issued within twelve months, up to £9,000,000, and it would not have been all sold without help from the banks. Two years ago stock already existing stood at a respectable premium; on Tuesday last applications at 98 received 70 per cent. Stock Exchange money will be as dear for settlement this week as at the end of December. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 14.

Atlantic Trust Company—Annual meeting. Audit Company of New York—Dividend payable on common and preferred.

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 12 1901.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High. Date.	Range For Year 1901. Low. Date.	Closing Sat., Jan. 12. Bid.	Closing Sat., Jan. 12. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Jan. 12, 8,002,639.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Jan. 12. First.	Week Ended Jan. 12. High.	Week Ended Jan. 12. Low.	Week Ended Jan. 12. Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 12, '01.
140	114	*150 Jan. 3.	*145 Jan. 8.	145	152	...	**Adams Express**	$100	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	4	SA	150	150	145	146	112	73
98½	89¾	94⅝ Jan. 2.	90¼ Jan. 3.	91⅛	92	+ ½	Amalgamated Copper Company	100	75,000,000	Oct. 20, 1900.	12	Q	91½	93⅝	90¾	92	...	75,358
*75	*75	77½ Jan. 7.	77 Jan. 7.	...	...	...	American Beet Sugar pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	Q	77	77½	77	77½	...	200
25½	12½	23⅛ Jan. 3.	21½ Jan. 10.	21¾	22	— ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	½	Q	22½	23	21½	21¾	13	8,206
72	57⅜	73½ Jan. 7.	70 Jan. 12.	70¾	71	+ ¼	American Car & Foundry pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	72⅝	73½	70	70¾	60	5,744
37¾	30	31½ Jan. 3.	30¼ Jan. 4.	30	30½	— ⅝	American Cotton Oil	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, 1900.	3½	A	31¼	31¼	30¼	30⅝	33⅞	3,010
100	88¾	91½ Jan. 8.	89 Jan. 12.	88	90	— 1½	American Cotton Oil pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1900.	3	SA	91½	91½	89	89	92⅛	804
191	145	189 Jan. 2.	170 Jan. 12.	172	178	—16	American Express	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	3	SA	170	170	170	170	142½	441
40½	27½	41¾ Jan. 9.	38⅝ Jan. 3.	39¾	40	+ ⅛	American Ice Company	100	22,939,100	Nov. 1, 1900.	1	Q	39⅞	41¼	39½	40	34½	5,200
78½	60¼	70 Jan. 5.	68½ Jan. 2.	68	70	— ⅝	American Ice Company pf.	100	3,440,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	70	70	68½	69¼	73	700
16¼	6	7 Jan. 3.	6½ Jan. 10.	6⅝	7	— ¼	American Linseed Company	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	6⅝	7	6½	6⅝	13½	1,975
60	34½	37 Jan. 2.	34½ Jan. 10.	35¼	35⅝	— 1¼	American Linseed Company pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	..	35¼	35¾	34½	35	54⅝	2,565
7¾	3	5½ Jan. 2.	4¾ Jan. 8.	4⅝	5	— ⅛	American Malting Company	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	6⅞	900
31½	18⅞	27½ Jan. 7.	26½ Jan. 2.	26	27	+ ½	American Malting Company pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, 1899.	1¾	..	27½	27½	27¼	27½	28½	100
56½	34⅛	61 Jan. 12.	53½ Jan. 3.	60⅝	60½	+ 4⅞	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	27,000,000	.....	..	..	55⅝	61	55½	60¼	37¾	59,731
90	85	97⅜ Jan. 12.	95 Jan. 3.	97½	98	+ 2½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	27,000,000	Jan. 8, 1901.	1¾	Q	96	97⅜	95½	97½	88	8,530
3½	1½	2 Jan. 10.	2 Jan. 10.	...	...	...	American Spirits Mfg. Co.	100	27,004,300	.....	..	..	2	2	2	2	...	100
30½	17	33¾ Jan. 2.	28¾ Jan. 12.	28½	29	— 1⅞	American Steel Hoop Company	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	30½	31	28¾	28¾	42	9,340
86	64¼	78 Jan. 2.	76 Jan. 10.	75½	76	— 1½	American Steel Hoop Company pf.	100	14,000,000	Oct. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	77½	77½	76	76	81	2,700
50⅞	28½	47½ Jan. 2.	40 Jan. 12.	40¼	40½	— 3⅛	American Steel & Wire Company	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	42¾	44½	40	40¼	48	47,610
85	60½	88½ Jan. 2.	86¾ Jan. 10.	87	87½	— 1	American Steel & Wire Company pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	88	88	86¾	87	90	5,585
149	195¼	147¾ Jan. 2.	136 Jan. 3.	138¼	138½	+ ⅝	American Sugar Refining Company	100	38,988,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	137⅞	141⅛	136	138⅝	116⅝	265,565
118	107	118¾ Jan. 4.	117½ Jan. 3.	...	...	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,909,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	118¼	118¾	118¼	118⅝	111	610
96½	80	*94 Jan. 7.	*94 Jan. 7.	93	96	...	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	94	94	94	94	96½	50
56⅝	18	62⅝ Jan. 12.	55 Jan. 4.	62	62⅜	+ 4¾	American Tin Plate	100	28,000,000	.....	..	..	59	62⅜	59	62⅜	30¼	50,202
92	70¾	91¼ Jan. 8.	89½ Jan. 4.	90½	91	— ⅞	American Tin Plate pf.	100	18,325,000	Oct. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	91	91¼	90	90⅜	80½	2,088
114⅝	84¼	115½ Jan. 8.	111½ Jan. 3.	114⅞	115	+ 1⅝	American Tobacco	50	54,500,500	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	114½	115½	112½	115	100	160,005
140	128	138 Jan. 2.	137 Jan. 2.	140	...	...	American Tobacco pf.	100	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	2	Q	140	140	140	140	...	50
22½	21¼	21⅝ Jan. 3.	19½ Jan. 11.	19¼	19½	— 1½	American Woolen Company	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	20½	20½	19½	19½	...	2,560
77	76	76⅞ Jan. 2.	73 Jan. 10.	72	75	— 3⅞	American Woolen Company pf.	100	20,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	74	74	73	73	...	400
54⅞	37⅞	48¾ Jan. 2.	46¼ Jan. 10.	47	47½	+ ¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	25	30,000,000	Oct. 27, 1900.	2	SA	47½	48¾	46¼	47	39⅝	6,000
25	16	*22 Jan. 8.	*21 Jan. 8.	22¼	25	...	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000	.....	..	..	22	22	22	22	...	50
59	40½	58½ Jan. 2.	56⅝ Jan. 8.	58	58½	...	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	57	58	56⅝	58	...	1,300
48¾	18⅝	48½ Jan. 2.	44½ Jan. 4.	46¾	46¾	+ ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	102,000,000	.....	..	..	46¾	47½	45	46⅝	19⅝	196,851
89⅝	58¼	90⅜ Jan. 2.	85⅜ Jan. 10.	86⅜	86½	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,190,500	Aug. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	88	90⅜	85⅜	87	60¼	162,795
80½	55½	94 Jan. 7.	81¾ Jan. 4.	92⅝	94	+ 4⅜	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	45,000,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	90	94	89	92⅝	59⅝	201,700
90	72⅜	90 Jan. 7.	84½ Jan. 4.	86⅞	87	+ 1¼	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	58,227,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	87	90	86¾	87½	76½	23,945
85⅝	47⅛	87½ Jan. 12.	81 Jan. 4.	86¾	86⅞	+ 3⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	83	87⅛	82⅞	86⅝	68¾	238,674
185	140	178 Jan. 3.	178 Jan. 7.	177	180	...	Brooklyn Union Gas	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	4	SA	180	180	177	179	145½	75
16⅛	6¾	10¼ Jan. 9.	9¼ Jan. 7.	9¾	10	+ ¼	Brunswick City	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	9¼	10¼	9¼	10	12	2,610
85	52	85 Jan. 10.	83½ Jan. 2.	81	90	+ 1½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	85	85	85	85	44¼	450
125	95¾	125 Jan. 9.	124½ Jan. 8.	120	130	...	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	3	SA	124½	125	124½	125	...	300
137½	125	132 Jan. 8.	128 Jan. 8.	125	130	— 5½	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.	100	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¾	SA	128	132	128	132	110	615
61¼	47⅝	59 Jan. 9.	54⅛ Jan. 4.	58¼	58⅝	+ 1⅝	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	SA	57½	59	57	58⅝	49	10,700
99¾	84¾	91¾ Jan. 3.	91 Jan. 4.	90	90½	...	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	93	93	93	93	92¼	50
101½	91¾	108¾ Jan. 9.	103¼ Jan. 9.	103	...	+13⅜	Capital Traction Company	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1	Q	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	...	100
42⅜	24	42½ Jan. 2.	39½ Jan. 11.	41	41¾	+ ½	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	20,533,400	Nov. 28, 1900.	1	..	41⅝	41⅝	39½	41¾	29⅝	45,150
42	31	41½ Jan. 9.	37½ Jan. 4.	40¾	41	+ 2⅝	Chicago & Alton	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	38⅝	41½	37½	41	...	50,800
78½	66½	76⅝ Jan. 2.	72½ Jan. 4.	75¾	76	+ 1.	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 10, 1901.	2	SA	75	75¾	74	75¾	...	12,975
144	119½	143¾ Jan. 7.	138½ Jan. 4.	140½	140⅝	+ 3½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	68,765,700	Dec. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	143½	146¾	142¾	146⅝	121½	240,904
100	88	95¾ Jan. 7.	91 Jan. 2.	93	93½	+ 1.	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	7,197,900	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	SA	94	96¾	94	95¾	...	4,200
125	119½	124 Jan. 12.	120½ Jan. 3.	121¾	122	+ 2.	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	4,557,700	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	Q	122¼	124	122½	124	...	1,400
18	9¾	17⅜ Jan. 5.	16 Jan. 3.	16¾	17	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western	100	1,511,300	.....	..	..	17	17	16¾	17	13	13,125
82	68½	80¾ Jan. 2.	78½ Jan. 3.	78½	79½	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,371,900	July 31, 1900.	2½	SA	79⅝	80⅜	79½	80	78¼	3,681
45	20	45½ Jan. 2.	42 Jan. 3.	43½	44	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	7,489,100	.....	..	..	44½	45¼	43½	43¾	36½	1,300
94½	81	93 Jan. 7.	92 Jan. 2.	92	93½	...	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	20,678,500	July 15, 1900.	2	SA	93½	93	92½	92½	83¾	400
29	14	27¼ Jan. 9.	24½ Jan. 3.	25¾	26	+ 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,500,000	.....	..	..	24½	27¼	24½	26	15	4,400
64	45½	62¾ Jan. 2.	60 Jan. 4.	60¾	61	...	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	60¾	62¾	60¾	61	43	1,005
149¼	109¾	162 Jan. 5.	149 Jan. 4.	154	154½	— ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	47,143,500	Oct. 22, 1900.	2½	SA	153	163	151¾	154⅝	117½	385,622
126	109¼	126 Jan. 8.	125¼ Jan. 4.	125½	126½	— ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	41,000,000	Oct. 22, 1900.	3½	SA	125½	126½	125¼	126	110¾	9,900
178¾	140¼	177 Jan. 5.	169¾ Jan. 4.	174⅝	175	+ 1½	Chicago & Northwestern	100	38,114,800	Jan. 2, 1901.	2	SA	174⅛	176	174⅛	176	138	4,300

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 12, 1901.—Continued.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Sat., Jan. 12. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Jan. 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 12, '01.
231	193½	222¼	Jan. 5.	219	Jan. 11.	...	...	— 2¼	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,396,600	Jan. 7, 1901.	1¾	Q	219	219¾	219	219¾	...	315
125⅛	102	128⅜	Jan. 7.	117½	Jan. 3.	125½	125⅝	+ 3½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	64,490,800	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	125¾	129⅝	125¾	125⅝	109¾	287,697
126	110	137	Jan. 11.	126	Jan. 2.	134	140	+ 7½	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,408,200	Feb. 20, 1900.	5	A	136¾	137	130	137	...	1,850
175	172	185	Jan. 11.	184¾	Jan. 3.	184	190	+ ⅝	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	12,046,800	Aug. 20, 1900.	3½	SA	185	186	185	185	...	100
14¾	8¼	13	Jan. 5.	12	Jan. 3.	12½	13	— ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	12¾	13	12	12¾	10½	1,800
39¾	29¾	38½	Jan. 5.	34¼	Jan. 2.	34½	35¾	...	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	36	36	34	35	35	2,700
70	57	78½	Jan. 5.	74	Jan. 4.	77½	78¼	+ 1	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	77	78	75¼	78	69½	9,698
118	103½	115¾	Jan. 12.	77	Jan. 2.	114	118	+ 1⅝	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,150,000	Oct. 30, 1900.	1¼	Q	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	...	100
80	14½	29	Jan. 8.	27⅜	Jan. 7.	28	29	...	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	8,000,000	.....	..	..	27⅞	29	27⅞	28	15	1,909
72	46	70½	Jan. 2.	60	Jan. 3.	68	70	+ ⅛	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896.	1¼	..	70	70½	70	70¼	50	200
56½	29¾	56½	Jan. 2.	52	Jan. 8.	52½	52¾	— 1½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	54¾	54¾	52	52¼	43¾	20,010
111½	111½	*119½	Jan. 8.	*119½	Jan. 8.	120	122	...	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Dec. 29, 1900.	8	..	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	122	50
8¾	5	8¾	Jan. 12.	7⅝	Jan. 2.	8	8¾	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern.	100	30,905,000	.....	..	..	8	8¼	7⅝	8¼	8¼	12,929
47½	36	44¼	Jan. 2.	42	Jan. 4.	43½	43¾	...	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	A	43	43½	42¾	43	41	2,634
20¾	14	18	Jan. 2.	16½	Jan. 4.	17¼	17⅜	— ¼	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	17	17¼	16¾	17¼	15	5,074
21	11½	18⅝	Jan. 2.	15⅝	Jan. 9.	15	17	— ⅞	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	4,709,000	.....	..	..	16½	16⅞	15⅝	15⅞	16	1,700
201	184	196⅜	Jan. 2.	190¼	Jan. 3.	193⅞	194	+ 2	Consolidated Gas.	100	71,614,500	Dec. 13, 1900.	2	Q	188	195⅝	192	194	190¼	16,201
40½	22¼	44½	Jan. 10.	38¾	Jan. 4.	43¾	44	+ 3½	Continental Tobacco Company.	100	43,845,600	.....	..	..	41½	44½	41	44	32½	153,810
95	70	96¼	Jan. 10.	93¼	Jan. 2.	95	95¼	+ ¼	Continental Tobacco Company pf.	100	48,845,700	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	95	96¼	94	95¼	85¾	9,120
134½	108½	162¼	Jan. 12.	126½	Jan. 3.	156⅝	157½	+22½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	138	162¼	136	156⅝	116½	135,624
194¾	171½	202	Jan. 8.	188½	Jan. 3.	197½	199½	+ 7½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	38,200,000	Oct. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	193	202	193	199½	176½	13,769
34½	16½	33⅜	Jan. 2.	29¾	Jan. 4.	31¾	32	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	31	32	30¼	32	17¾	9,950
87½	64½	85½	Jan. 2.	81	Jan. 4.	84	84½	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	23,650,000	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	82½	84¼	82½	84	68½	10,470
21¾	12	20⅜	Jan. 2.	18½	Jan. 4.	19¼	20	— ⅛	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	19¾	20	19	19½	14	1,000
6¼	4	5	Jan. 9.	5	Jan. 9.	...	...	— ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	5	5	5	5	4¾	150
17⅛	12	15⅞	Jan. 2.	13⅜	Jan. 8.	...	...	— 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.		10,000,000	.....	..	..	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	...	100
37⅛	10⅝	31	Jan. 7.	24⅝	Jan. 4.	29	29½	+ ⅝	**Erie.**	100	112,347,460	.....	..	..	29	31	27	29	11⅜	286,920
63⅛	30⅝	60½	Jan. 5.	61¼	Jan. 3.	65½	66	— 2½	Erie 1st pf.	100	42,882,500	.....	..	..	63	63⅞	62½	65¼	32½	137,318
43½	15	46½	Jan. 7.	39¼	Jan. 4.	44	44½	— 1	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,930,000	.....	..	..	46	46½	40¾	44½	16	23,225
54⅜	28½	44½	Jan. 9.	42½	Jan. 8.	43	44	+ ¼	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	42¾	44½	42½	43¼	41	2,540
94½	74	81½	Jan. 4.	81	Jan. 4.	81	82	..	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,650	Oct. 16, 1900.	2½	SA	81	81	81	81	...	100
58½	29⅝	59	Jan. 2.	53	Jan. 3.	54½	54⅝	— ⅜	**Federal Steel.**	100	46,484,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	53	56⅝	54	54½	51½	75,154
79½	60¾	78	Jan. 2.	75	Jan. 11.	75	75½	— 1½	Federal Steel pf.	100	53,281,600	Oct. 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	76¾	76¾	75	75	74¾	7,050
81	64	76	Jan. 12.	72	Jan. 2.	...	...	+ 3	**Gas & Electric of Bergen County.**	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	73½	76	73½	76	...	1,500
200	120	192¾	Jan. 2.	183½	Jan. 10.	189	190	+ 2	**General Electric.**	100	21,242,800	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	Q	186	192	183½	190	122	4,212
60	44	53	Jan. 2.	48¼	Jan. 11.	48½	49	— 2¼	Glucose Sugar Refining Company.	100	20,057,300	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	50½	50¾	48¼	48½	51	910
103	92	97¾	Jan. 3.	95¼	Jan. 8.	94	97	...	Glucose Sugar Refining Company pf.	100	13,639,200	Dec. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	95½	95½	95¼	95½	98¾	155
191¼	144¾	200	Jan. 9.	188	Jan. 4.	196	199	+ 2¾	Great Northern pf.	100	98,417,250	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	197	200	195	198½	169¾	11,285
113½	105	112	Jan. 11.	110	Jan. 10.	112	...	— 1	**H. B. Claflin Company.**	100	8,823,100	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	Q	110	112	110	112	115½	295
42⅞	30	44½	Jan. 9.	41	Jan. 3.	44¼	44½	+ 1⅛	Hocking Valley.	100	10,381,600	.....	..	..	43	44½	43	43⅝	30½	9,070
74¾	58	72½	Jan. 2.	70	Jan. 4.	71¾	72¼	..	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,270,808	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	71½	72¾	71¾	72	50½	3,167
79½	65	75	Jan. 8.	75	Jan. 8.	75	85	..	Homestake Mining.	100	21,000,000	Dec. 26, 1900.	50	M	75	75	75	75	...	100
133	110	138	Jan. 9.	128¾	Jan. 3.	133	133½	+ 1¾	**Illinois Central.**	100	60,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900.	3	SA	131¾	136	131½	133	111¾	22,775
103¾	100¾	105	Jan. 11.	105	Jan. 11.	100	...	+ 4¼	Illinois Central leased line.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 1901.	2	SA	105	105	105	105	...	100
26½	14½	25⅝	Jan. 5.	23	Jan. 8.	23½	24	— 1	International Paper.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	24½	24½	23	23⅝	23½	4,700
75	58	74¼	Jan. 3.	72¼	Jan. 10.	72½	72¾	— ⅝	International Paper pf.	100	22,539,700	Dec. 31, 1900.	1½	Q	73¾	73⅝	72¼	72½	67¼	5,500
55¾	24	57	Jan. 7.	54⅞	Jan. 2.	56	57	+ ¼	International Power Company.	100	6,400,800	.....	..	..	56½	57	56	56⅝	...	4,100
10¾	3½	11	Jan. 5.	7¼	Jan. 3.	8	8½	— 1½	International Silver.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	10¼	10½	7½	9	9¼	2,718
29⅝	28	28⅞	Jan. 3.	27⅜	Jan. 11.	...	28	— 1½	International Steam Pump Company.	100	12,262,500	.....	..	..	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	...	500
77½	76	77	Jan. 2.	76	Jan. 3.	76¼	77	+ ¾	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	77	77	76½	76½	...	200
27¾	11¾	28	Jan. 2.	23	Jan. 10.	24⅝	24⅞	— 1⅝	Iowa Central.	100	8,512,900	.....	..	..	27	27	23	24½	11⅞	8,750
58	39	54	Jan. 5.	50¼	Jan. 3.	50½	51½	— 3	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	54	54	50½	51	48	2,479
25	10	23⅝	Jan. 2.	21	Jan. 8.	23	24	..	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	22	23	21	23	12	1,160
17⅝	7	15	Jan. 7.	13½	Jan. 4.	14½	14¾	..	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,903,500	.....	..	..	14⅜	15	14	14½	...	1,500
43⅝	27¼	39	Jan. 7.	35	Jan. 4.	37⅝	38	+ ¼	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	37¾	39	37¾	38¼	...	10,300
23	14½	26	Jan. 9.	24	Jan. 2.	25	30	+ 2	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,524,600	July 2, 1900.	50c.	..	26	26	26	26	...	200
40	10	15	Jan. 11.	12	Jan. 8.	15	18	..	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	..	12	15	12	15	38	400
80	65	72¾	Jan. 7.	72¾	Jan. 7.	72	74	— 3¼	**Lacledе Gas.**	100	8,014,400	Sep. 15, 1900.	2	SA	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	78¼	150
52	20¼	40¼	Jan. 3.	41	Jan. 9.	42½	43½	— 2	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	44½	44½	41	42¾	23	1,439
115	83½	*115¼	Jan. 8.	*115	Jan. 3.	111	115	..	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	...	20
80	47½	70	Jan. 8.	67	Jan. 3.	68	71	+ 3	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	70	70	69½	70	50	400
89½	68¾	91¼	Jan. 9.	84¼	Jan. 4.	90	90¼	+ 2⅛	Louisville & Nashville.	100	52,800,000	Aug. 10, 1900.	2	SA	87⅞	91¼	87	90	80⅝	182,185
19¾	6¼	14⅜	Jan. 7.	14	Jan. 11.	12	15	— 2	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	...	200
117	84	126½	Jan. 12.	11	Jan. 4.	121⅝	122	+ 9	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1	Q	114	126½	113	121⅝	94	292,986
182	145¾	174	Jan. 2.	165	Jan. 4.	170⅝	171	+ 5	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	165½	172¾	165¼	170⅝	165¾	50,950
1¾	1⅜	2	Jan. 7.	⅝	Jan. 7.	...	...	+ ⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway Rights.		.....	.....	..	..	1	1⅝	⅝	1⅝	...	62,600
37½	24½	30	Jan. 4.	27	Jan. 9.	25½	28	— 3	Met. West Side El. of Chicago.	100	7,498,700	.....	..	..	29	29	27	27	24¾	200
17⅜	10¾	16½	Jan. 2.	14⅜	Jan. 4.	15	15¼	..	Mexican Central.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	15¼	15⅝	14⅞	15	11½	16,010
5	3¾	4⅝	Jan. 2.	4	Jan. 5.	4¼	4½	..	Mexican National certificates.		33,350,000	.....	..	..	4	4⅜	4	4⅜	3¾	2,900
71½	45¼	71¾	Jan. 12.	68	Jan. 8.	70¾	71	+ ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1½	SA	69¾	71¾	68	70¾	50	10,100
104¾	87½	110	Jan. 12.	101¾	Jan. 7.	106	108	+ 7⅜	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 16, 1900.	2½	SA	101¾	110	101¾	110	91¾	7,375
27	14	21	Jan. 9.	18	Jan. 11.	19½	22	— 3¾	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	20	21	18	18	...	1,257
80	45	55½	Jan. 2.	51½	Jan. 2.	53	57	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	55½	55¼	55½	55½	...	100
17⅛	9	17¾	Jan. 9.	15½	Jan. 4.	16⅝	16¾	— ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	55,181,000	.....	..	..	16½	17⅜	16¼	16⅝	10¼	24,233
47¼	25¾	50	Jan. 9.	43½	Jan. 4.	48¼	48½	+ 3½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	45½	50	45	48½	32¾	151,810
72½	38⅝	87½	Jan. 12.	89	Jan. 4.	84½	85	+10½	Missouri Pacific.	100	50,432,150	July 1, '93.	1	..	75¾	87½	75	84½	40¾	315,335
49	35	49	Jan. 9.	45	Jan. 8.	47½	48¼	+ ⅝	Mobile & Ohio.	100	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	46	49	45	47¾	40	9,397
190¼	184	192	Jan. 12.	192	Jan. 12.	192	195	+ 3½	Morris & Essex.	50	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901.	3½	SA	192	192	192	192	183½	132
40¼	27¾	43	Jan. 5.	40	Jan. 2.	40¼	40¼	+ ¼	**National Biscuit Company.**	100	29,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1	Q	40¾	41½	40	40¼	37	5,085
96	79½	94	Jan. 3.	91	Jan. 7.	92	94	+ ⅞	National Biscuit Company pf.	100	23,000,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	94	94	91	93⅞	92	692
28¾	13¾	20½	Jan. 2.	17	Jan. 11.	17¾	17½	— 2⅝	National Lead Company.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	A	19½	19½	17	17¾	27	4,500
103¾	83	92	Jan. 2.	82	Jan. 12.	83¼	84	—10	National Lead Company pf.	100	14,904,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	92	90½	82	82	105	2,115
46	32¼	45¼	Jan. 2.	40	Jan. 7.	43½	44	+ 1⅝	National Salt Company.	100	7,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	41	44	40	43⅝	...	3,300
76¼	69	75	Jan. 9.	72½	Jan. 3.	74	75	...	National Salt Company pf.	100	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	74	75	73	73	...	710
53¾	20	44⅝	Jan. 2.	39½	Jan. 12.	39⅝	40	— 1½	National Steel Company.	100	32,000,000	.....	..	..	41¾	42½	39½	40½	42¼	17,460
97	70⅜	93½	Jan. 2.	92	Jan. 10.	92	92½	— 1½	National Steel Company pf.	100	27,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	93	93	92	92	92½	1,060
69¾	40¾	70	Jan. 2.	55	Jan. 12.	55⅞	55¾	—11½	National Tube Company.	100	40,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	67	67½	55	55	...	54,530
105¾	86¾	106	Jan. 2.	93	Jan. 9.	99	99½	— 6	National Tube Company pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	105	105	93	99	...	15,530
37	30	37	Jan. 8.	35	Jan. 10.	...	...	+ 1	New Central Coal.	20	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900.	2	..	37	37	35	35	...	700
159½	115	160	Jan. 5.	145¾	Jan. 4.	157	158	+ ¼	New Jersey Central.	100	27,159,800	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	158	158	153	157½	116½	10,020
175	112	160	Jan. 2.	154	Jan. 8.	154	157	— 4	New York Air Brake.	100	6,250,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	Q	160	160	154	156	137¾	900
145¾	127¾	146¾	Jan. 12.	141	Jan. 4.	145½	146	+ 3	New York Central.	100	115,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	143½	146¾	142¼	146	133¾	68,483
215½	210	*211½	Jan. 8.	*211½	Jan. 8.	210	214	...	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	33,684,800	Dec. 31, 1900.	2	Q	211¼	211¼	211¼	211¼	...	100
24½	11	24½	Jan. 2.	21⅝	Jan. 10.	22	23	— 1½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	24	24	21⅝	22¾	12⅝	6,665
110	75	109	Jan. 10.	107	Jan. 3.	108	109	+ 1½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	5	..	108	109	108	109	...	330
58¼	29	56½	Jan. 2.	51¼	Jan. 3.	53⅛	54	— ⅞	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	.....	..	..	55	55	52½	53⅓	34	3,150
298	298	295	Jan. 12.	295	Jan. 12.	294	297	— 3	New York Mutual Gas.	100	3,500,000	July, 1900.	2	SA	295	295	295	295	...	100
32¼	18½	35½	Jan. 12.	28⅝	Jan. 4.	34⅛	34½	+ 4½	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	38,113,900	.....	..	..	34½	35½	30⅝	34⅝	21¾	482,980
45¾	22¾	46¾	Jan. 12.	42	Jan. 10.	46¼	46½	+ 2¾	Norfolk & Western.	100	60,000,000	.....	..	..	44⅛	46¾	42	46½	24½	84,[illegible]
83	67	84	Jan. 12.	82¾	Jan. 8.	83½	84½	+ ⅝	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900.	2	SA	82¾	84	82¾	84	69½	600
22¾	13⅝	21⅜	Jan. 5.	19¾	Jan. 3.	20¼	20⅝	+ 1	North American.	100	39,776,300	.....	..	..	21	21⅛	19¾	20¾	14½	13,700
86¾	47¾	90	Jan. 5.	80⅝	Jan. 4.	84	84¼	— 3⅝	Northern Pacific.	100	80,000,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1	..	87	89	81½	83⅝	51½	326,[illegible]
91½	67	89	Jan. 5.	85	Jan. 10.	87⅝	87½	+ ½	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,080,000	Sep. 1, 1900.	1	Q	88	88½	85	87½	73½	31,705
9	6	7	Jan. 8.	7	Jan. 8.	7	8	+ 1	**Ontario Mining.**	100	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	30c	..	7	7	7	7	7½	800
62	46	61¼	Jan. 12.	57	Jan. 9.	61¼	61⅝	+ 2⅝	**Pacific Coast.**	100	6,800,600	Nov. 1, 1900.	1	Q	59⅝	61¼	57	61¼	50	1,352
90¼	82½	94¾	Jan. 10.	91⅝	Jan. 3.	92	95	+ 2⅝	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	92	94½	92	94¾	85	398
69¼	57	68	Jan. 12.	63	Jan. 8.	67⅝	68¼	+ 2	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	Nov. 1, 1900.	1	Q	66	68	63	68	65½	4,622
57	27¾	43⅝	Jan. 2.	40	Jan. 4.	...	...	+ 1½	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	..	..	41	42½	41	42½	14½	2,500
149¼	124⅝	153	Jan. 5.	145	Jan. 4.	149⅝	150	— 1¼	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	15,700,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1¾	SA	151	152	148	149¾	129½	125,850
111½	81¾	106⅝	Jan. 2.	100¾	Jan. 4.	103	103¼	+ 2	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	28,638,800	Nov. 24, 1900.	1½	Q	101½	106⅛	101⅝	103	103¾	141,910
18	5	17½	Jan. 7.	16	Jan. 3.	16	17	..	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	17	17½	16	16	...	1,500
85	20	33¾	Jan. 9.	33½	Jan. 9.	34	35	— 1½	Parc Marquette.	100	14,145,500	.....	..	..	33¾	34¾	33¾	33¾	...	200
73¼	51½	74¾	Jan. 12.	72	Jan. 3.	74	75	+ 2½	Père Marquette pf.	100	10,512,200	.....	..	..	73⅞	74¾	72⅝	74¾	...	1,800
80¾	59¾	59¾	Jan. 8.	58	Jan. 9.	59⅝	60¾	— 1⅜	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	24,347,100	.....	..	..	59	59½	58	58	39⅜	400
94	78	89	Jan. 4.	88	Jan. 4.	87	90	+ 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	22,049,200	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	89	89	89	89	93	400
58¾	32½	51⅞	Jan. 2.	43	Jan. 10.	43	43½	— 7⅜	Pressed Steel Car.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 19, 1900.	1½	Q	50½	50¼	43	43½	58¼	10,050
89½	70¾	83½	Jan. 2.	76	Jan. 10.	79	80	— 5	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 26, 1900.	1¾	Q	82¼	82½	76	78¼	86	2,400
204	176	203	Jan. 2.	198½	Jan. 10.	199	200	+ ½	Pullman Company.	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	2	Q	199¾	200	198½	200	188	802
26	15	36	Jan. 7.	24½	Jan. 4.	35½	35¾	+ 2¼	**Reading.**	100	69,000,000	.....	..	..	36	36	32	35¾	18	337,716
71⅝	49	77	Jan. 5.	68½	Jan. 4.	73¾	74	— ¼	Reading 1st pf.	100	28,000,000	Sept. 10, 1900.	1½	SA	75	75	71¼	73⅝	51	153,382
39¾	23¾	47¾	Jan. 4.	38	Jan. 3.	...	...	— ¼	Reading 2d pf.	100	42,000,000	.....	..	..	46	47¾	42½	45	28½	160,940
27½	8¾	18½	Jan. 2.	15	Jan. 11.	15	15½	— 1¼	Republic Iron & Steel.	100	27,101,000	.....	..	..	16¾	16¾	15	15¼	20½	6,285
70¾	49	65½	Jan. 2.	61½	Jan. 12.	61	61½	— 2¼	Republic Iron & Steel pf. [illegible]	100	20,306,900	Jan. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	64	64	61½	61½	65	2,255
8¾	5	8	Jan. 3.	8	Jan. 3.	7¾	8¼	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island.**	100	4,600,000	.....	..	..	7½	7½	7½	7½	...	300
64½	38¼	62	Jan. 9.	60	Jan. 3.	61½	62¾	— 13	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1	..	61½	62	61½	61½	48	600
24½	8¾	26	Jan. 12.	21½	Jan. 4.	25¼	25½	+ 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco.		27,408,700	.....	..	..	23½	26	22¾	25¾	9¼	20,497
78½	64	81	Jan. 9.	78¼	Jan. 2.	80	81	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 7, 1901.	2	SA	80½	81	80	80	70	700
55	31⅛	58	Jan. 7.	53⅞	Jan. 4.	57¼	57⅝	+ 1⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 12, 1901.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Jan. 12. $21,249,800

BONDS.	Week Ended Jan. 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	105	104½	105	16
American Cotton Oil 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	20
American Dock & Improvement 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Ann Arbor 4s	95	95½	95	95	18
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s	102¾	102⅞	102⅛	102⅜	831½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	88	89⅜	87¾	89	603
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	96	00	96	99	76
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95¾	95¾	95	95⅝	481½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101¼	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	370½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90	90	89¼	89⅝	359½
Balt & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	89	89	89	89	1
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	2
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	88	88	88	1
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108	109	108	108¾	8
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	99½	100¼	99¼	100¼	101
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¾	17
Brunswick & Western 1st 4s	87	87	87	87	10
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust receipts	70	70	69¾	69¾	35
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	115½	115½	115	115	3
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s	107	107	107	107	7
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106⅞	106¾	106⅞	106¾	7
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	4
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	99⅝	100	99⅝	99⅞	263
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	61	62	60	61	32
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	20½	21	20½	20½	82
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	8½	8½	8½	8½	13
Central of New Jersey general 5s	128	128¼	127⅞	128¼	97
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	127½	127½	127½	127½	21
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	92	92½	92	92½	20
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	84	84¼	83¾	83¾	32
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	32½
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	104¾	105¼	104¾	105¼	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	104⅝	104½	104	104½	63
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	115½	115½	115½	115½	4
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d con. 4s	100	103	100	103	32
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84½	84½	83¾	84	447
Chicago & Alton 3s	93½	94	93½	94	18
Chicago & Alton 3s, certfs. of interest	91½	92⅝	91½	92¼	328
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¾	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	144½	145	144½	145	16
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	112	112	112	112	12
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	103½	103½	103⅛	103⅛	11
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	26
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy debenture 5s	110	110½	110	110½	14
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	135½	135½	135½	135¼	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	115⅝	116	115⅝	116	29
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	120	121½	120	121¼	18
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	186	186	186	186	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	117½	117⅜	117½	117⅝	4
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	112⅝	112⅝	112¼	112¼	13
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Pacific 6s	118	118	118	118	10
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Mineral Point 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southwestern Div. 6s	117	117	117	117	1
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	120½	120½	120	120	9
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	5
Chicago & Northwestern debenture 5s, 1909	108	108½	108	108½	19
Chicago & Northwestern debenture 5s, 1921	116½	116½	116½	116½	3
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	2
Chi. & Northwestern s. f. deb. 5s, 1933, reg	122	122	122	122	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	107½	107½	107¼	107½	54
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	11
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	92	93	92	93	79
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Indianapolis consol. 7s	135½	135¼	135¼	135¼	3
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101⅛	101½	101	101¼	40
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	11
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	99	99	99	99	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	97½	97½	96¾	97⅜	11
Colorado Midland 3-4s	79	79	78½	78½	17
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	79¾	79¾	79	79	4
Colorado & Southern 4s	84⅞	85	84⅜	85	126
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	122½	122¼	122½	122½	1
Commercial Cable 4s	102	102	102	102	5
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 5s	105	105	104¾	104¾	4
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 7s	123½	123½	123½	123½	5
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	108	108	108	108	57
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100¼	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	45
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	107	107½	107	107½	12
Detroit City Gas 5s	96	96	96	96	6
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	5
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	112	112½	112	112½	6
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st consol. 5s	119	119	118	118	15
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Erie 1st extended 4s	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	10
Erie 2d extended 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	97½	97½	96⅝	96⅝	712
Erie general 4s	85¼	85½	84¼	85	969
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	126	126	126	126	12
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	77½	81½	77½	81½	131
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	67½	68¾	67½	68½	105
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100	100⅛	47
General Electric debenture 5s	155	156	155	156	24
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 5s	105	105	105	105	10
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	49½
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	122½	122⅛	122½	122½	4
Hocking Valley 4½s	103⅜	104	103½	103⅞	131
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104½	104½	104½	104½	10
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	7
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	125	125½	125	125½	9
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	96½	98	96½	98	38
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	67	67	67	67	3
International Paper Co. 6s	108¼	109	108	109	48
Iowa Central 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Jefferson 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	20
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	87½	87¾	87½	87¾	25
Kansas City Southern 3s	68	68½	67½	68	133
Kentucky Central 4s	96¾	97¾	96¾	97¾	3
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	2
Kings County Elevated 4s	90	90	89¼	89½	30
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108	108	107¼	108	18
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	122	122½	122	122½	3
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	9
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	103	103½	103	103	18
Long Island Ferry 4½s	105	105	105	105	8
Long Island general 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Long Island consol. 5s	123	123	123	123	3
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99⅜	100⅛	99⅜	100⅛	19
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 5s	112	112	112	112	2
Louis. & Nash., Mobile & Montgomery 4½s	112	112	112	112	2
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	104¾	105	104¾	105	21
Metropolitan Elevated (N. Y.) 1st 6s	115¼	115⅜	115¼	115¼	74
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	1
Mexican Central consol. 4s	81½	81½	80½	80½	16
Mexican Central 1st income	28½	28½	27½	27½	322
Mexican Central 2d income	13½	14¼	13½	14¼	50
Mexican International consol. 4s	85	85	85	85	10
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	2
Michigan Central consol. 7s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	3
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	4
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	3
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & refunding 4s	98	98	98	98	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97¾	98	97¾	98	204
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	97¾	98⅛	97	97	60
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	78½	78¼	76½	78⅛	856
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	97	97½	96½	96½	5
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	120	120½	120	120½	18
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	114½	115½	114½	115¼	64
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	104	104⅝	104	104	50
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	103	103⅞	102⅞	103	193
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	6
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	87½	89	87½	88½	54
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	102	102	102	102	25
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	111¼	111½	111½	111½	26
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, reg	96½	97½	96½	97⅛	105
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, coupon	98	98	98	98	103
New York Central 5s, 1884-1904	105½	105¼	105½	105½	2
N. Y. Central, Mich. Cent. col. 3½s, reg	97	97	97	97	10
New York Central general 3½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	108	108¾	107½	108¾	33
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	103½	103½	103⅝	103½	70
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94⅞	95½	94⅞	95¼	154
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	106⅞	108	106⅜	107⅞	38
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 6s	105	105⅜	105	105¼	7
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100¾	100¾	99⅞	100	91½
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	2
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	116½	115½	115½	115½	10
Northern Pacific general 3s, coupon	71½	71⅝	70⅝	70¼	319½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	104¾	104⅞	104¼	104⅞	313
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103	103¾	103	103¾	17
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	115¼	116⅛	115¼	116¼	30
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109	109	108	109	11
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Pennsylvania 4½s	114⅝	115	114⅝	115	5
People's Gas & Coke of Chi. 1st consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	95½	95⅝	95½	95½	52
Peoria & Eastern income	49½	49½	48	48	3
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	115½	115½	115¼	115½	15
Reading general 4s	94¾	95	94	94½	1,221
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	122	123	122	123	2
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99½	99½	98¾	99	30
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	126¾	127¼	126¾	127¼	5
St. Joseph & Grand Island 3-4s	90⅜	90⅜	89½	89½	7
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	85½	86¼	85½	86	369
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114	114⅞	114	114½	95
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	93	93½	94	93	82
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class C	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	5
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	128	128	127½	128	22
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96¼	96½	95¾	96	293
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	72⅜	74	72⅜	73¾	1,204
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	117	117	117	117	1
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	103	103	103	103	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 6s	141	141⅜	141	141⅜	16
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	8
St. P., Minn. & Man., East Minn. 1st Div. 5s	100	109	109	109	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	79	79	78½	78½	114
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	7
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	10
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	107	107½	107	107½	5
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	10
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
Southern Pacific 4s	84⅛	84⅞	83¾	84⅛	262
Southern Railway 5s	112	112½	111⅞	112½	100
Standard Rope & Twine income	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	15
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	72	72	70	70	14
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	108	109	108	109	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tennessee Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	4
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104½	104⅞	104¼	104⅞	65
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	115½	115⅞	115¼	115⅞	15
Texas & Pacific 2d income	90	95	90	95	10
Third Avenue 4s	124	124½	124	124½	16
Third Avenue 5s	104½	105	104½	105	237
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	10
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	4
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105⅝	106¼	105½	105⅞	533½
Utah & Northern 1st 7s	119	119	119	119	10
Wabash 1st 5s	118¼	118½	118	118½	29
Wabash 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	12
Wabash debenture, Series B	42	45⅛	42	44⅝	4,207
Wabash debenture, Series A	97	97	96½	96½	6
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	110	110	110	110	2
West Shore guaranteed 4s	113½	114½	113½	114½	28
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	112⅞	113	112⅞	113	15
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	120	120⅜	120	120⅜	18
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	95¼	96½	95¼	95½	33
Western Union collateral trust 5s	112	112½	112	112¼	13
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	105¾	106½	105½	106¼	144
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheeling Div. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	90	90½	90	90½	22
Wilkesbarre 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Wisconsin Central general 4s	86⅝	86½	85⅝	85⅝	124
Total sales					$21,113,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 12, 1901.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	137½	137½	137½	15
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138½	138½	138½	138½	1
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114½	114½	114½	114½	20½
United States 2s, coupon	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	15
United States 2s, small	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	*1
United States 3s, coupon	110½	110½	110½	110½	2½
United States 5s, registered	110½	110½	109½	109½	2
United States 3s, small	110	110	110	110	*7
Total sales					$56,800

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 12, 1901.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	96¼	96⅜	96¼	96⅜	65
Virginia 6s deferred, certfs.	8	8	8	8	15
Total sales					$80,000
Grand total					$21,249,800

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered					106¾	Dec. 31
United States 2s, coupon	106	Jan. 2	105⅝	Jan. 4	105¾	Jan. 10
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114½	Jan. 10	114	Jan. 2	114½	Jan. 10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¼	Jan. 4	114	Jan. 4	114	Jan. 4
United States 4s, 1925, registered	138	Jan. 3	137½	Jan. 7	137½	Jan. 7
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138½	Jan. 12	138½	Jan. 12	138½	Jan. 12
United States 5s, 1904, registered					115	Dec. 28
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Jan. 4	113½	Jan. 4	113½	Jan. 4
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	111	Jan. 3	110½	Jan. 3	110	Jan. 9
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	110	Jan. 9	110	Jan. 9	110	Jan. 9
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	110½	Jan. 3	109½	Jan. 10	109½	Jan. 10
District of Columbia 3-65s					121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s					97½	Dec. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A					110	Nov. 7
Alabama, Class B					109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C					102¾	Sept. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s					108	Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s					104	Oct. 4
South Carolina 4½s					120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s					96	Dec. 13
Tennessee settlement 3s, small					90¾	Oct. 18
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	8	Jan. 5	8	Jan. 5	8	Jan. 8
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	96½	Jan. 4	96⅛	Jan. 3	96⅜	Jan. 8

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 11, 1901	$11,453,846
Week ended Jan. 12, 1900	8,810,738
From Jan. 1, 1901	21,396,249
From Jan. 1, 1900	19,069,671

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 8, 1901	$9,033,419
Week ended Jan. 9, 1900	13,078,893

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 11, 1901	$45,726
Week ended Jan. 12, 1900	101,895
From Jan. 1, 1901	178,196
From Jan. 1, 1900	111,647

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 11, 1901	$22,940
Week ended Jan. 12, 1900	1,045,605
From Jan. 1, 1901	39,949
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,900,000

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 11, 1901	$20,786
From Jan. 1, 1901	[illegible]

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 12, 1900	$1,810,439
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,690,238

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 11, 1901	$83,069
Week ended Jan. 12, 1900	60,872
From Jan. 1, 1901	101,133
From Jan. 1, 1900	233,017

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 11, 1901	$1,003,395
Week ended Jan. 12, 1900	927,891
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,407,515
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,711,507

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 11, 1901	$935,326
Week ended Jan. 12, 1900	866,719
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,271,158
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,480,490

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 11, 1901	$111,795
Week ended Jan. 12, 1900	162,757
From Jan. 1, 1901	315,555
From Jan. 1, 1900	212,779

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 11, 1901	$1,026,335
Week ended Jan. 12, 1900	1,973,196
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,430,455
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,657,113

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 11, 1901	$914,540
Week ended Jan. 12, 1900	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,114,900
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,444,334

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Jan. 12, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is like on is a part. On Page 7 is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.	
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July 1995..Q J	95½	Jan 4	95	Jan 7	95 Jan 12	95	96
At., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995.A O*	103½	Jan 2	102¼	Jan 10	102⅜ Jan 12	102¼	102½
Do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	98½ Oc 8, 00	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995....Nov.	89¼	Jan 11	86¾	Jan 4	89 Jan 12	88⅝	89
Do do registered.....Nov.	..	....	..	....	70⅝ De 11,00	..	..
Do stamped.....	..	....	..	....	84½ No 22,00	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946.J D*	..	....	..	....	105 De 4, 00	105	..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	96¾	Jan 2	95	Jan 8	95⅝ Jan 12	95½	95⅝
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948.....A O	101⅛	Jan 9	101½	Jan 3	101⅞ Jan 11	101⅝	101⅞
Do do registered.....	..	....	..	....	99¾ No 21,00	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	90¼	Jan 2	89½	Jan 4	89⅝ Jan 12	89	90
Do P.J.&M.Div.1st g.3½s,1925.M N*	80	Jan 11	89	Jan 11	89 Jan 11	..	90
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	..	....	..	....	100½ Oct, 95	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*F A	..	....	..	....	111 My 22,00	..	..
Cen. Ohio, reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930. M S	..	....	..	....	111 Jne 5,00	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 4s, 1937.M S*	115½	Jan 8	115	Jan 3	115 Jan 11	115⅝	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921....*F A	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	130 Jan 3	130	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	..	....	..	....	127½ De 21,00	128	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943.*J J	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100 No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	107	Jan 3	106¾	Jan 4	107 Jan 12	106¾	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934.*A O	..	....	..	....	118 No 27,00	..	..
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	117 No 20,00	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	..	....	..	....	140 Fe 14,97	..	..
C.R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g.5s,1921.A O*	..	....	..	....	113½ Do 6, 00	113½	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908....*J J	106¾	Jan 11	106¾	Jan 5	106¾ Jan 11	100½	107¼
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	100¾	Jan 11	100¾	Jan 11	100¾ Jan 11	100½	111
Do do registered.....*M S	..	....	..	....	104 Ap 24,00	..	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....*J D	92¼	Jan 11	92	Jan 8	92½ Jan 11	..	..
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937.*M N	98	Jan 5	90¾	Jan 3	98 Jan 5	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945.F A	..	....	..	....	120 No 20,00	121	123
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	100½	Jan 2	99	Jan 4	100¾ Jan 12	99¾	100
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	..	....	..	....	100 Oc 30,00	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g.5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	62½	Jan 2	60	Jan 9	61 Jan 10	60	62
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	21½	Jan 3	20	Jan 2	20¾ Jan 12	20	21
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	9	Jan 4	8½	Jan 9	8½ Jan 11	8	9
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946...*J J	..	....	..	....	95 De 27,00	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947.*J J	..	....	..	....	102 Jne 20,00	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946....*J J	..	....	..	....	100 Oc 24,00	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902..M N*	..	....	..	....	100¾ De 4, 00	100	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	..	....	..	....	130 Jul 25,00	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....J J*	128¼	Jan 11	127½	Jan 2	128¾ Jan 11	128	129
Do do registered.....Q J	127½	Jan 10	127½	Jan 10	127½ Jan 10	..	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s,Nov.1,1912.Q M	..	....	..	....	105 Au 30,00	..	..
Do consol 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910.....Q March	103½	Jan 9	103	Jan 4	103 Jan 9	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921....J J*	113	Jan 7	113	Jan 7	113 Jan 7	112	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908.A O	115½	Jan 7	115½	Jan 7	115½ Jan 7	115	..
Do. g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	..	....	..	....	117½ De 6, 00	118	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	121	Jan 7	121	Jan 7	121 Jan 7	120½	121½
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	117 Jne 11,00	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	104½	Jan 9	104	Jan 4	104½ Jan 11	104½	104¾
Do do registered.....*M S	..	....	..	....	94½ Au 23,00	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989.*J J	105¼	Jan 3	105¼	Jan 3	105¼ Jan 10	105	100
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	103	Jan 11	100	Jan 7	103 Jan 11	102	104
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940... J J*	..	....	..	....	103 No 25,00	102	..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941.*M S	..	....	..	....	101¼ Ap 29,89	105	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902....*M S	..	....	..	....	102 De 21,00	102	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	105¾	Jan 9	105¾	Jan 9	105¾ Jan 9	..	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912.A O*	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949.....A O*	94	Jan 12	93	Jan 3	94 Jan 12	..	..
Do certificates of interest.....	92½	Jan 8	91¼	Jan 3	92¾ Jan 11	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J*	84½	Jan 5	83¾	Jan 10	84 Jan 12	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	108¼	Jan 8	108⅛	Jan 2	108¼ Jan 10	108½	108½
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	..	....	..	....	107 De 3, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	110½	Jan 8	110	Jan 7	110¾ Jan 12	110½	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	145	Jan 11	144½	Jan 7	145 Jan 11	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	..	....	..	....	113¾ No 30,00	115	..
Do do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	..	....	..	....	104⅜ De 7, 00	105½	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102½	Jan 7	102½	Jan 7	102½ Jan 7	102	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S*	..	....	..	....	100½ Oc 15,00	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	..	....	..	....	104⅜ Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	103⅝	Jan 3	103½	Jan 10	103¾ Jan 10	103¼	103⅜
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927....*M N	112	Jan 3	112	Jan 3	112 Jan 10	111¾	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	111½ Jne 2,99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	122½	Jan 12	122½	Jan 12	122¾ Jan 12	122	122½
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	..	....	..	....	114⅝ No 24,00	112½	..
Do 1st con g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	135¼	Jan 11	135¼	Jan 11	135¼ Jan 11	133	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	116	Jan 3	115	Jan 2	116 Jan 10	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	115 My 11,00	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	..	....	..	....	115½ De 10,00	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Ia., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910.J J*	..	....	..	....	116½ De 13,00	..	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947....J J*	..	....	..	....	107 De 12,00	..	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	..	....	..	....	120 De 27,00	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
C.,M. & St.P. 7s, $ gold,R.D.,1902.J J*	..	....	..	....	119 De 12,00	..	..
Do 7s, £, 1902.....J J*	..	....	..	....	172½ Ap 10,00	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	..	....	..	....	181 De 18,00	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	186	Jan 4	182½	Jan 2	186 Jan 7	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908....J J*	..	....	..	....	174½ No 26,00	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909....J J*	117	Jan 4	117	Jan 4	117 Jan 11	116½	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919....J J*	117¾	Jan 2	117⅜	Jan 2	117⅜ Jan 2	118¼	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	117⅝	Jan 9	117½	Jan 3	117⅝ Jan 10	117¾	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910...*J J	..	....	..	....	126⅝ No 13,00	124⅝	..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	..	....	..	....	109¼ Au 9, 00	110	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910...*J J	118	Jan 9	118	Jan 9	118 Jan 9	118	..
Do Chi & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	120¾	Jan 8	119¼	Jan 3	120½ Jan 11	119¾	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..J J*	..	....	..	....	124 De 11,00	122¼	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910...J J*	110⅝	Jan 9	110⅝	Jan 9	110⅝ Jan 9	110⅝	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*	119¼	Jan 3	119⅛	Jan 3	119⅛ Jan 3	119⅝	..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*	..	....	..	....	119 Oc 18,00	119½	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	..	....	..	....	116⅜ De 27,00	113⅞	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.*J J	..	....	..	....	137½ Jul 18,99	135	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	..	....	..	....	117⅛ De 21,00	115	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989.J J	112⅝	Jan 7	112¼	Jan 11	112¾ Jan 11	112⅝	..
Do do registered.....Q J	..	....	..	....	105½ Fe 10,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	..	....	..	....	118½ De 3, 00	117¼	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	..	....	..	....	120 Au 9, 00	120¾	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915.Q F	..	....	..	....	137½ No 3, 00	139⅜	142
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	107¼	Jan 12	107¼	Jan 9	107½ Jan 12	106⅝	..
Do do registered.....J D*	..	....	..	....	106½ De 17,00	..	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	..	....	..	....	116½ De 3, 00	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	111 Oc 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	..	....	..	....	103½ No 28,00	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	107 De 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	125¼	Jan 8	125¼	Jan 8	125¾ Jan 8	123	..
Do do registered.....*M N	122	Jan 11	122	Jan 11	122 Jan 11	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	108¼	Jan 9	108	Jan 7	108½ Jan 9	108	110
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	105 De 26,00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O 15	116½	Jan 11	116½	Jan 11	116½ Jan 11	..	..
Do do registered.....A O 15	..	....	..	....	117¾ Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926..F A 15	109	Jan 3	109	Jan 3	109 Jan 3	108	..
Do do registered.....F A 15	..	....	..	....	107 Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	..	....	..	....	110 De 21,00	..	..
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	103 No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6, 1901.J J*	..	....	..	....	103¼ Fe 26,00	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907.M N*	..	....	..	....	120½ No 10,00	120⅞	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	..	....	..	....	112⅝ Ap 24,00	111½	..
Ottum.,C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909.*M S	..	....	..	....	111¼ Ap 24,00	110	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910....*M S	..	....	..	....	112¼ Ap 24,00	110	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921....*M N	136⅝	Jan 10	136⅜	Jan 10	136⅝ Jan 10	136⅜	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	..	....	..	....	107½ No 16,00	108½	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929.*F A	..	....	..	....	126 De 19,00	125¾	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924....J J*	138¾	Jan 2	138¾	Jan 2	138¾ Jan 2	138⅝	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	..	....	..	....	130½ Ap 17,00	130⅝	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112 No 13,98	..	..
Chi., Rock. Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917....J J*	..	....	..	....	133 De 17,00	130½	133
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	130 No 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	107½	Jan 4	107¼	Jan 5	107½ Jan 10	107½	107½
Do do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	107¾ No 8, 00	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905.*J J	..	....	..	....	96 My 25,00	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	86¼ Au 25,00	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	97 De 19,00	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	111¼	Jan 7	111¼	Jan 7	111¼ Jan 10	111	113
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 15,97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	134½	Jan 9	134½	Jan 9	134½ Jan 9	..	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918..*M N	..	....	..	....	123 No 27,00	..	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919.*J J	130	Jan 5	130	Jan 5	130 Jan 5	130	131
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	..	....	..	....	140 My 31,00	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	93	Jan 12	92	Jan. 8	93 Jan 12	92	92¾
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1919.M N*	..	....	..	....	106 Oc 4, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	..	....	..	....	120 De 14,00	..	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s,1921, coup.off.J D*	..	....	..	....	100 Oc 28,99	..	..
Choc.,Okla. & G.gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919.J J	..	....	..	....	102 Ja 17,00	..	..
C., H. & D. con. s'k fd. 7s, 1905..A O*	..	....	..	....	115 De 14,00	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112½ Oc 10,00	..	..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941.*M N	..	....	..	....	112 De 28,00	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.*J D	102	Jan 7	101	Jan 4	101¼ Jan 12	101	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939..*J J	99	Jan 10	99	Jan 10	99 Jan 10	100¼	..
Do St.L. Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990.M N*	104⅝	Jan 9	104⅝	Jan 9	104⅝ Jan 9	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	99 My 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.M S*	..	....	..	....	94 Oc 12,00	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.J J*	..	....	..	....	88 No 22,95	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	..	....	..	....	100¼ De 12,00	..	..
C., I., S. L. & C.1st g.4s,Au.,1936.Q F	..	....	..	....	103½ Ap 5, 00	..	..
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	..	....	..	....	109 Nov. 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g.5s,1928.*J J	..	....	..	....	114 Au 17,00	113	..
Peo., & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940..*A O	96	Jan 2	95½	Jan 4	95½ Jan 11	95½	96½
Do Income 4s, April, 1990.....A	49¼	Jan 5	48	Jan 2	48 Jan 11	..	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	135½	Jan 9	135¼	Jan 9	135¼ Jan 9	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	..	....	..	....	137 De 28,00	131½	135½
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	..	....	..	....	105¾ No 24,98	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I.,1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	101¾ De 7, 00	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933...A O*	..	....	..	....	111 Se 5, 00	..	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	130 Jan 3	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4-4s, 1947.....J J*	79¼	Jan 2	78½	Jan 9	78½ Jan 11	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	79¾	Jan 7	79	Jan 8	79½ Jan 8	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929....*F A	85	Jan 2	83	Jan 4	85 Jan 12	85	85½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., 95	..	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.	
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	123½	Jan 8	123½	Jan 8	123½ Jan 8	120	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906....A O*	..	....	..	....	118½ No 15,00	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914....*M N	..	....	..	....	137½ De 27,00	137	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	..	....	..	....	103½ De 28,00	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	..	....	..	....	138½ De 28,00	138½	..
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	140 Oc 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	..	....	..	....	138 De 28,00	..	..
Do registered.....F A*	..	....	..	....	135½ Se 14,00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	..	....	..	....	121½ De 27,00	..	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923....*M N	..	....	..	....	103½ Oc 15,00	102	..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.M S*	..	....	..	....	148¾ My 2, 00	143¼	..
Do registered.....M S*	..	....	..	....	141 Oc 22,00	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906*A O	..	....	..	....	116⅝ De 5, 00	116¼	..
Do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	122 Jne 6,00	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112 De 4, 00	112¼	..
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	113½ Au 27,00	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921..*M N	..	....	..	....	147 De 4, 00	150½	..
Do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	148¾ Jul 16,00	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936..*J J	100¾	Jan 9	100¼	Jan 4	100¾ Jan 11	100¾	101¼
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	108	Jan 10	108	Jan 10	108 Jan 10	103¾	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928...*J D	107½	Jan 5	107	Jan 10	107½ Jan 11	100	108
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g.5s,1917.M N*	..	....	..	....	108½ My 7, 00	107	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995..*J D	..	....	..	....	98½ No 20,00	98	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	..	....	..	....	87 De 28,00	85	90
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937....A O*	109	Jan 10	100	Jan 10	100 Jan 10	100	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928.*J J	..	....	..	....	92¼ Fe 11,98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	112½	Jan 12	112	Jan 11	112½ Jan 12	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N	..	....	..	....	109½ De 6, 00	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	119¾	Jan 7	119¼	Jan 7	119½ Jan 7	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	121	Jan 7	121	Jan 7	121 Jan 7	121	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	..	....	..	....	118¼ No 21,00	116	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	..	....	..	....	123½ Mr 30,00	121	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	..	....	..	....	106½ Ap 14,99	106	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	..	....	..	....	140½ De 15,00	137½	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920....M S*	..	....	..	....	143 De 30,98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	..	....	..	....	138½ De 17,00	..	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	..	....	..	....	140 Fe 6, 99	..	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s,Jan.,1900.A O	106	Jan 9	100	Jan 9	106 Jan 9	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	121½	Jan 8	120	Jan 8	121¼ Jan 11	..	..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.&I.1st c.6s,1913.J J*	..	....	..	....	118 Fe 17,00	..	..
N. Y. & G'wood L.gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	..	....	..	....	109 Oc 27,98	108	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996.*J J	97½	Jan 2	96¾	Jan 3	96⅝ Jan 12	97	98
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	93¼ My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.*J J	85¾	Jan 5	83¾	Jan 3	85 Jan 12	84½	84¾
N.Y.,Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937.*J J	111½	Jan 10	111	Jan 4	111½ Jan 10	110	112
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	..	....	..	....	100½ Jne 12,00	95	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	105¾	Jan 9	104½	Jan 4	105¼ Jan 10	104½	105½
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	..	....	..	....	113 Ap 27,00	113½	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g.5s,1942.*J D	107½	Jan 11	107½	Jan 11	107½ Jan 11	100	..
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1910.*A O	117½	Jan 5	117½	Jan 5	117½ Jan 8	..	..
Eureka Spring R. 1st g. 6s, 1933.*F A	..	....	..	....	95 No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	..	....	..	....	124 De 4, 00	122	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	..	....	..	....	108¼ De 26,00	..	108
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923...*A O	..	....	..	....	110 May, 93	..	..
Do. Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s,1930..*A O	..	....	..	....	110 Sep., 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s,1926.*J J	..	....	..	....	105 Se 25, 00	..	110
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920.A O*	126	Jan 10	126	Jan 10	126 Jan 10	124	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	108	Jan 10	108	Jan 10	108 Jan 10	..	..
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g.5s,1939.*A O	100¾	Jan 9	100¾	Jan 9	100¾ Jan 9	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	..	....	..	....	100 Se 6, 00	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	..	....	..	....	89½ May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g.4½s,1941..J J	..	....	..	....	105 Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft.W. & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921.J D*	81½	Jan 2	76½	Jan 4	81¼ Jan 12	80¼	81
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928..J J*	68¾	Jan 12	67½	Jan 7	68½ Jan 12	68	69
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s,1913.*A O	103	Jan 2	103	Jan 2	103 Jan 2	101	..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s,1945.A O*	..	....	..	....	106 De 12,98	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945.J J	..	....	..	....	98½ No 27,00	..	..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929.J J*	..	....	..	....	99½ Ja 22,00	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A....	67	Jan 2	65	Jan 2	65½ Jan 4	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.....	8¾	Jan 2	7⅝	Jan 7	8 Jan 10	..	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con.g.4½s,1999.J J*	104½	Jan 2	103½	Jan 7	103⅞ Jan 12	103½	104
Col. & H. Val.1st ext.g.4s,1948.A O*	..	....	..	....	105½ No 5, 00	105	..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951.*J J	..	....	..	....	116 Jne 6,00	114½	..
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	113½ Mr 12,00	114	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951.....*J J	..	....	..	....	103½ De 14,00	105	..
Do do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	102 Ap 15,98	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952.....*A O	..	....	..	....	104 De 15,00	..	..
Do do registered.....	..	....	..	....	104 Fe 1, 99	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953.....M N*	104½	Jan 7	104½	Jan 7	104½ Jan 7	..	..
Do do registered.....	..	....	..	....	98 Ja 9, 00	..	..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951...F A*	..	....	..	....	116 De 13,00	115½	..
Do Louis. Div. g. 3½s, 1953....J J*	101⅜	Jan 7	101⅝	Jan 7	101¾ Jan 7	101⅝

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asked.
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938 J J*	113	Jan 8	113	Jan 8	113	Jan 8	..	..
St. L. & I.M. gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	114⅞	Jan 10	114	Jan 2	114½	Jan 12	114¼	114⅜
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped,1931.*A O	..	..	..	..	112½	De 22,00	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s,1929.J J*	88¼	Jan 12	84½	Jan 4	86	Jan 12	86	86½
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s,1945..J J*	..	..	..	..	110¼	Fe 20,00	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927....J D*	128½	Jan 8	127½	Jan 7	128¾	Jan 8	127	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927....Q J	..	..	..	..	120½	Jul 31,00	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	89	Jan 10	87½	Jan 5	88¼	Jan 12	88½	89
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	110½	Jan 5	110	Jan 5	110	Jan 5	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	..	..	..	96½	De 3, 00	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913.J J*	..	..	..	..	130⅜	De 19,00	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	..	..	..	..	100	Jul 11,00	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	112	Jan 3	111	Jan 2	111½	Jan 12	..	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	..	..	..	111	De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ala.*J J	..	..	..	..	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923.*J J	..	..	..	..	113	De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	..	..	..	..	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903....*J J	108¾	Jan 2	108½	Jan 2	106½	Jan 2	106⅝	107
Do registered .....*J J	..	..	..	..	106⅜	De 20,00	106⅝	107
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	105½	Jan 7	105¼	Jan 4	105½	Jan 8	106	..
Do do registered.....M S*	..	..	..	..	105	No 21,00	106	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S*	..	..	..	..	108½	Fe 21,98	108	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	..	..	..	..	103	No 7, 00	102	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	..	..	..	104¾	Fe 25,98	102	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.*M N	..	..	..	..	101	De 6, 00	102¼	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	..	..	..	102¾	Au 1, 99	102½	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	109⅞	Jan 7	109⅞	Jan 7	109⅞	Jan 7	109¼	109⅝
Do do registered.....J J*	..	..	..	..	112½	Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g.3½s,1998.*F A	..	..	..	..	97	De 20,00	96½	..
Do do registered.....*F A	97	Jan 11	97	Jan 11	97	Jan 11	..	..
Do Lake Shore col.g.3½s,1998.*F A	98	Jan 3	98	Jan 3	98	Jan 11	97½	98
Do do registered.....*F A	97½	Jan 10	96½	Jan 7	97½	Jan 11	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	114½	Jan 2	113¾	Jan 4	114½	Jan 11	114	115
Do registered .....*J J	113¾	Jan 2	112¾	Jan 11	113	Jan 11	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	..	..	..	..	109¼	Au 2, 00	100¼	..
Do registered .....J J*	..	..	..	..	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.,1940.J J	..	..	..	..	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	..	..	..	..	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000.....*M N	..	..	..	..	115⅞	My 2, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	..	..	..	..	102	Fe 3, 00	..	..
R..W. & O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922.A O	127¼	Jan 11	126¾	Jan 7	127¼	Jan 11	126	128
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	..	..	..	109	Jan 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	..	..	..	113	Ap 13,99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	..	..	..	..	110	Oc 15,00	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	..	..	..	..	107½	Jul 6, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927....A O*	..	..	..	..	121	Oc 25,00	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	..	..	..	..	119	De 7, 00	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	..	..	..	..	110½	De 28,00	110	..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	110½	Jan 8	110½	Jan 8	110½	Jan 8	..	..
Do do registered, 1903.....*J D	..	..	..	..	109⅝	De 19,00	100¼	109⅝
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	..	..	..	..	110½	Mr 17,00	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	..	..	..	108¼	De 1, 97	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd..L.S.&M.S..1901.*A O	..	..	..	..	130	De 17,00	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934....J J*	..	..	..	..	117	Mar., 80	140	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932.J J*	..	..	..	..	109	Jan 9	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	105⅞	Jan 8	105⅞	Jan 8	105⅞	Jan 9	..	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1902.....*M N	..	..	..	..	102	De 27,00	..	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	119	Jan 8	119	Jan 3	119	Jan 3	..	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	127⅝	Jan 9	127⅝	Jan 9	127⅝	Jan 9	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	..	..	..	126	Oc 30,00	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	..	..	..	..	105	Ja 4, 00	..	..
Do registered .....J J*	..	..	..	..	106½	No 26,00	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	108½	Jan 11	107½	Jan 8	108½	Jan 11	107¾	..
Do registered.....A O*	..	..	..	..	106¾	De 10,00	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903.*J D	..	..	..	..	104½	Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs, $1,000.....A O*	197	Jan 2	196½	Jan 4	196½	Jan 4	..	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	..	..	..	187	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....*J D	195½	Jan 2	195½	Jan 2	195½	Jan 2	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	..	..	..	..	135½	De 12,00	135	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918....*M N	..	..	..	..	125½	Fe 6, 97	113½	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	..	..	..	..	114	Ja 5, 00	110¾	114
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	..	..	..	113	Jul 20,99	107¼	110
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992..M S	108	Jan 9	106¾	Jan 8	107⅞	Jan 12	107	108
Do do registered, $5,000 only...M S	..	..	..	..	101½	No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & Southern. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	..	..	..	..	110⅜	De 14,00	..	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931....*M N	..	..	..	..	133	De 13,00	133	..
No New River 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	132¾	Jan 11	132¾	Jan 11	132¾	Jan 11	132¾	134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	..	..	..	131½	De 18,00	128	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	..	..	..	107	No 26,00	106	..
Scl. V. & N. E.1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	102½	Jan 2	102¾	Jan 11	102¾	Jan 11	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996.A O*	100¼	Jan 2	99⅞	Jan 10	100	Jan 12	99½	100¼
Do registered.....*J J	..	..	..	..	97⅜	Jul 18,00	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	105	Jan 2	104¼	Jan 8	104⅞	Jan 12	104¾	104⅞
Do registered.....Q J	..	..	..	..	104⅜	Se 18, 00	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047....Q F	71⅜	Jan 2	70⅜	Jan 11	70½	Jan 12	70½	71
Do do registered.....Q F	..	..	..	..	70⅜	De 10,00	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen 6s, 1923...*F A	..	..	..	..	131⅜	No 23,00	..	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	..	..	..	132	Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948.Q M	..	..	..	..	88⅜	My 31,00	86½	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	..	..	..	..	130	De 28,00	125	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	117	Jan 9	117	Jan 9	117	Jan 9	114½	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	103	Jan 8	103	Jan 8	103	Jan 8	102	104
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	..	..	..	..	117⅝	De 20,00	..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	..	..	..	..	110	Jul 24,00	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	..	..	..	..	95	De 12,00	90	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	..	..	..	..	75	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J D	109	Jan 7	108	Jan 9	100	Jan 12	108¾	110
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	..	..	..	..	101	De 15,00	..	..
Do do 4½s, 1917.....*A O	104	Jan 5	104	Jan 5	104	Jan 5	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	115	Jan 12	114½	Jan 3	115	Jan 12	..	..
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	..	..	..	..	110	Oc 19,00	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937.M S*	..	..	..	..	102	No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	..	..	..	..	124	De 5, 00	121	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942.....*J J	..	..	..	..	121	Oc 22,00	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J*	..	..	..	..	102	No 7, 00	..	..
P.,C.,C. & St.L. cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940.A O*	..	..	..	..	116½	De 7, 00	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	115½	Jan 9	115½	Jan 9	115½	Jan 9	..	..
Do Series C., gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	..	..	..	113	No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D. 4s, gtd., 1945....M N*	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 12,00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A*	..	..	..	..	99	De 21,00	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	..	..	..	..	137⅝	De 6, 00	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	..	..	..	..	137½	No 27,00	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	..	..	..	..	131	Jul 9, 00	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	..	..	..	..	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen.4s,1944.*M S	..	..	..	..	117	My 1, 00	116	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935.*M N	..	..	..	..	112¾	Mr 7, 00	..	..
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	..	..	..	..	112¼	De 11,00	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	..	..	..	..	102	No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921.Q F	..	..	..	..	132½	De 28,00	132	133
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	..	..	..	..	101	Oc 31,00	98½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	..	..	..	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922..A O*	..	..	..	..	107½	Oc 28,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	..	..	..	121	No 28,98	..	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	..	..	..	..	114	Mar., 93	..	..
P., F. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....*J J*	..	..	..	..	90	Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & I. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	..	..	..	..	116½	Jul 28,00	116	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	..	..	..	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	..	..	..	..	100½	De 11,00	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....	..	..	..	..	100½	De 12,00	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	95	Jan 7	92½	Jan 3	94½	Jan 12	94¼	94⅝
Do registered .....*J J	..	..	..	..	88	No 15,00	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939..J J*	99¼	Jan 8	98½	Jan 4	99	Jan 12	99	99¼
Utah C.1st gtd.g.l.g.4s,Jan.1,1918.A O	..	..	..	..	88¾	Se 27, 00	90	93
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	..	..	..	..	105	No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....J J*	..	..	..	..	78	De 3, 00	..	..
Do guaranteed .....J J*	92⅝	Jan 3	92½	Jan 3	92⅝	Jan 3	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947....*J J	90½	Jan 3	89¾	Jan 11	89½	Jan 11	..	..
St. L. & S.F.2d g.6s,Cl.A.,1906.M N*	..	..	..	..	110	No 15,99	111	113
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	112	Jan 2	112	Jan 2	112	Jan 2	111	113
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	111⅝	Jan 8	111⅜	Jan 8	111⅝	Jan 8	111	113
Do 1st g. 4s, P., C. & O., 1919..F A*	..	..	..	..	113½	July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	128	Jan 7	127⅛	Jan 8	128	Jan 12	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	113½	Jan 11	112½	Jan 3	113½	Jan 11	113	113½
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	..	..	..	..	102½	Oc 17,00	107	..
Ft. S. & W. R. R. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	..	..	..	..	105	Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996....J J*	93½	Jan 8	91¼	Jan 2	93	Jan 11	..	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....A O*	..	..	..	..	100	Jne 18,00	..	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929...*A O	..	..	..	..	90¾	De 11,00	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989.M N*	99⅝	Jan 2	95⅞	Jan 10	96	Jan 11	96	96⅝
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	74	Jan 9	71¾	Jan 4	73⅝	Jan 12	73½	73⅝
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.....A O*	..	..	..	..	116½	De 8, 00	116¾	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	119⅝	Jan 8	119⅝	Jan 8	119⅝	Jan 8	119⅝	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	141½	Jan 5	141	Jan 8	141⅝	Jan 12	140⅜	141⅝
Do do registered.....J J*	..	..	..	..	137⅜	Fe 23,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	114⅜	Jan 3	114⅜	Jan 3	114⅜	Jan 3	..	..
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	..	..	..	115¼	No 20,00	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*J D	103½	Jan 8	103½	Jan 8	103⅝	Jan 8	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	..	..	..	104	Ja 24,99	..	..
Minn., Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	..	..	..	128	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.....J J*	..	..	..	..	135½	De 28,00	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	..	..	..	..	118	De 7, 00	..	..
East Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908.*A O	109	Jan 11	109	Jan 11	109	Jan 11	109	..
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938..*J D	..	..	..	..	120	Ap 11,99	..	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24,96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942..M S*	104	Jan 9	104	Jan 9	104	Jan 9	..	104
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	..	..	..	..	112	Jne 9, 00	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,1934.*A O	..	..	..	..	126½	Ja 15,00	124¾	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	..	..	..	..	112	Mr 17,98	..	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934.....J J*	..	..	..	..	94½	De 12,00	92	94
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928.....M N*	..	..	..	..	108	De 31,00	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938....*J J	87	Jan 12	87	Jan 12	87	Jan 12	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	..	..	..	104½	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.J D	84½	Jan 7	83	Jan 3	84¼	Jan 12	84	84¼
Do do registered.....J D	..	..	..	..	83	No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	101¼	Jan 2	101⅜	Jan 11	101⅜	Jan 11	101	101¼
Do registered.....F A*	..	..	..	..	99⅜	Jne 1, 00	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5s,Aug.,1929..J D	84⅝	Jan 7	83½	Jan 4	83¾	Jan 11	83⅝	84
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	..	..	..	..	110	My 28,00	..	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	..	..	..	..	105	Au 15,00	107½	110
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1911..*M N	100¼	Jan 2	100	Jan 3	100¼	Jan 12	..	..
Mex. & T. C. 1st W. & N.7s,1903.J J*	..	..	..	..	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, int. gtd., 1937.....J J*	110	Jan 2	110	Jan 2	110	Jan 2	110	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asked.
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912...A O*	..	..	..	..	110½	No 28,00	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921...*A O	86½	Jan 4	86½	Jan 4	86½	Jan 4	85	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g.6s,1933.*M N	106	Jan 2	106	Jan 2	106	Jan 2	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	..	..	..	..	120½	Fe 28,00	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	..	..	..	..	134	No 22,99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	..	..	..	..	101¼	De 27,00	..	..
San. A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g.4s,1943.*J J	79	Jan 2	77⅞	Jan 3	78½	Jan 12	78½	79
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	..	..	..	..	114¼	De 12,00	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.M S*	..	..	..	..	106¾	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	104⅞	Jan 12	103¾	Jan 2	104⅞	Jan 12	..	..
S.P.of Ar.gtd.1st g.6s,Mex.Div.1900-10.J J	111½	Jan 8	111½	Jan 8	111½	Jan 8	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,S. P. A.1905.*A O	..	..	..	..	109½	De 17,00	109¼	..
Do do Series B.....*J J	..	..	..	..	110⅜	Au 24,00	109½	..
Do do Series C, gtd. g. 6s, 1909.....A O	..	..	..	..	110¾	No 24,00	111½	..
Do 1st 6s, Series D and E, 1912.A O	..	..	..	..	119	Jul 27,00	120	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....M N*	..	..	..	..	107	No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	107½	Jan 5	106¾	Jan 4	107½	Jan 8	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941.J J*	99	Jan 12	96	Jan 8	99	Jan 12	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911.*J J	..	..	..	..	116	Au 3, 00	..	..
Gila V., G.& N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N*	105	Jan 9	105	Jan 9	105	Jan 9	101½	106
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	..	..	..	..	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	113	Jan 4	113	Jan 4	113	Jan 4	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994...J J*	112⅝	Jan 2	111¾	Jan 4	112½	Jan 12	111¾	112
Do registered .....J J	..	..	..	..	108	Au 3, 00	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	..	..	..	..	108	No 26,00	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	..	..	..	..	111¼	De 13,00	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	..	..	..	112¾	Au 17,97	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J J*	..	..	..	..	94⅝	De 20,00	..	93
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	..	..	..	..	115	Ja 31,00	118¾	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s,1930.J J*	..	..	..	..	119	De 20,00	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	119	Jan 3	118	Jan 10	118	Jan 10	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....*J J	..	..	..	..	125	No 27,00	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	..	..	..	..	124	No 23,00	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915...*J J	123	Jan 8	122	Jan 7	123	Jan 8	..	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	..	..	..	..	101¼	Jul 20,00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	..	..	..	..	108¾	De 7, 00	..	110
Rich. & Meckien. 1st g. 4s, 1948.M N*	..	..	..	..	81	De 10,00	82½	84
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	..	..	..	..	113½	De 26,00	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936....*M N	..	..	..	..	113½	De 14,00	..	..
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	..	..	..	..	102	Oc 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	..	..	..	..	109	Ja 12,99	..	..
W. O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	..	..	..	..	91½	Se 14, 00	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914..J J*	..	..	..	..	119	No 17,00	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919..*M N	107½	Jan 9	106	Jan 4	107½	Jan 10	..	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939.J J	..	..	..	..	117	Jul 25,00	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	..	..	..	..	113	Oc 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944....F A*	115½	Jan 2	115½	Jan 2	115½	Jan 7	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930....A O	..	..	..	..	111	Ja 19,00	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g.6s,1905.*M S	..	..	..	..	104⅞	Oc 4, 00	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....*J D	115⅞	Jan 11	115¼	Jan 4	115⅞	Jan 11	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000...Mar	95	Jan 8	90	Jan 7	95	Jan 8	90	100
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935....J J*	..	..	..	..	115	De 21,00	115	117
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935.....*J D	..	..	..	..	106	De 19,00	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935..A O*	..	..	..	..	114	No 27,00	115	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.*A O	98	Jan 9	98	Jan 9	98	Jan 9	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917....J J*	..	..	..	..	86	De 20,00	85	..
Tol., St L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916,tr.....D	..	..	..	..	130½	Jne 25,00	..	..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1,1946.J D	99½	Jan 2	98	Jan 2	98½	Jan 11	99	100
Ulster & Del. 1st con.g.5s,1928.*J D	107	Jan 9	107	Jan 9	107	Jan 9	107	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt.g.4s,1947.J J*	106½	Jan 9	105	Jan 3	105⅞	Jan 12	105⅞	106
Do registered .....J J*	..	..	..	..	103½	No 20,00	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909.....J J*	..	..	..	..	111	De 19,00	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946....*J D	104½	Jan 2	103	Jan 7	103⅜	Jan 10	103	104
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g.6s,1922.*F A	129⅞	Jan 5	129⅝	Jan 2	129⅞	Jan 5	129	130⅛
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946.J J*	116½	Jan 10	115	Jan 2	116¼	Jan 12	116	117
Do non-cum.inc.A 5s,July,1946.Sep.	..	..	..	..	106	De 7, 00	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908....J J*	119	Jan 11	119	Jan 11	119	Jan 11	..	..
Do g. 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	..	..	..	102½	Oc 8, 00	..	..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	118½	Jan 4	118	Jan 2	118½	Jan 12	118¾	119
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939.....*F A	110	Jan 7	108	Jan 2	110	Jan 9	108	110
Do deb., Series A, 1939.....J J*	97	Jan 8	96¾	Jan 10	97	Jan 10	96¼	..
Do do B, 1939.....J J*	45½	Jan 9	40	Jan 4	44⅝	Jan 12	44¼	44½
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ex.,1941.J J*	110	Jan 8	110	Jan 8	110	Jan 8	110	..
Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939.....*J J	95	Jan 5	95	Jan 5	95	Jan 5	94	..
St. L., K.C. & N.S.C.R.1st 6s,1908..A O	..	..	..	..	111	My 29,00	109

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

Buffalo Hump Mining Company—Special meeting.
Erie Telephone and Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
International Express Company—Annual meeting.
Merz Universal Extractor and Construction Company—Annual meeting.
Mexican Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Dividend payable.
New York Steel Corner Plate Company—Annual meeting.
Pacific Coast Company—Books close for dividend on all closing of stock.
Puntas Mineral Water Company—Annual meeting.
P. W. Engs Sons & Co.—Annual meeting.
Sebastian Wagon Company—Annual meeting.
Street's West Stable Car Line Company—Dividend payable on common, Jan. 25, to holders of record this State.
Susquehanna Iron & Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad—Annual meeting.
Western Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
William A. Miles & Co.—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Jan. 15.

American Cement Company—Dividend payable.
American Ice Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Sheet Steel Company—Dividend payable.
American Shipbuilding Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
American Tin Plate Company—Annual meeting.
American Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Typefounders' Company—Dividend payable.
American Woolen Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Audit Company of New York—Annual meeting.
Bank of New Amsterdam—Dividend payable.
Birkbeck Investment, Savings and Loan Association—Dividend payable.
Boston Electric Light Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Chicago City Railway—Annual meeting.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Dividend payable on debenture stock.
Columbus Gas, Lighting and Heating Company—Dividend payable Feb. 1 to holders of record, this date.
Consolidated Traction Company of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Dartmouth and Westport Street Railroad—Dividend payable.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Exploration Syndicate of New York—Dividend payable.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable on common, and books close on preferred.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable.
International Button Hole Machine Company—Dividend payable.
J. B. Stetson Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Metropolitan Street Railroad—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Company—Dividend payable.
Monongahela River Coal and Coke Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable on common.
New Orleans Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
New York Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Reece Button Hole Machine Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rhode Island Perkins Horseshoe Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rome Mining Company—Annual meeting.
Rubber Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on common.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Shamut Oil Company—Dividend payable Feb. 1 to holders of record this date.
Texas Central Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
The Chelsea—Annual meeting.
United Fruit Company—Dividend payable.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable.
United Shoe Machinery Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United States Printing Company—Dividend payable.
United States Rubber Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Wells-Fargo Express Company—Dividend payable.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Jan. 16.

American Steel Hoop Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Tin Plate Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
City Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Colonial Assurance Company—Annual meeting.
Columbus Railway—Dividend payable Feb. 1 to holders of record this date.
Consolidated Car Heating Company—Dividend payable Feb. 1 to holders of record this date.
Elliott & Hatch Book Typewriter Company—Annual meeting.
Fifth Avenue Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Hocking Valley Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
McDowell Garment Drafting Machine Company—Annual meeting.
Morton Trust Company—Annual meeting.
National Standard Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
New York Times Company—Annual meeting.
Oil Seeds Pressing Company—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad—Special meeting.
Pittsburg Coal Company—Dividend payable Jan. 25 to holders of record this date.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company—Dividend payable on preferred Feb. 1 to holders of record this date.
The Trust Company of America—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Jan. 17.

American District Telegraph Company—Books close for annual meeting.
American Speaking Telephone Company—Annual meeting.
Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad—Annual meeting.
Forty-second Street, Manhattan and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad—Annual meeting.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—Dividend payable Feb. 1 to holders of record this date.
The Trust Company of America—Dividend payable Jan. 21 to holders of record this date.

Friday, Jan. 18.

Great Northern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Jan. 19.

American Pneumatic Service Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Finance Company of Pennsylvania—Dividend payable Feb. 1 to holders of record this date.
Green Bay and Western Railroad—Books close.
Parrott Silver and Copper Mining Company—Books close.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 12, total transactions included 8,602,639 shares of stock, $21,240,800 bonds, including $56,800 Government and $80,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Jan. 13, 1900.	Jan. 12, 1901	Increase.
R. R. & M.	2,695,909	8,602,639	5,906,730
Banks	10	353	343
Mining	100	500	100

BONDS.

	Jan. 13, 1900.	Jan. 12, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$8,657,000	$21,113,000	$12,460,000
State	14,050	80,000	66,000
Government	97,000	56,800	*40,200

*Decrease.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the surplus reserve of $8,051,975. The banks now hold a surplus of $22,202,050 above the legal requirements. The changes in averages show an increase in loans of $4,042,800, an increase in specie of $8,133,700, an increase in legal tenders of $3,514,800, an increase in deposits of $14,386,100, a decrease in circulation of $11,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Jan. 12, 1901.	Jan. 5, 1901.	Jan. 13, 1900.
Loans	$808,032,400	$803,989,600	$676,238,100
Specie	172,961,500	164,827,800	145,266,100
Legal tenders	70,574,600	67,059,800	58,763,100
Net deposits	885,336,200	870,950,100	749,287,400
Circulation	300,709,900	30,982,500	16,316,400

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Jan. 12, 1901.	Jan. 5, 1901.	Jan. 13, 1900.
Specie	$172,961,500	$164,827,800	$145,266,100
Legal tenders	70,574,600	67,059,800	58,763,100
Total res've	$243,536,100	$231,887,600	$204,029,200
Reserve req'd against dep.	221,334,050	217,737,525	187,321,850
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$22,202,050	$14,150,075	$16,707,350

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$11,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075

The following shows the bank reserves for the remaining weeks in 1900 and 1899 not shown in table above and at the corresponding dates in 1898.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,031,675	21,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,075	39,232,025	35,999,450
Feb. 3	30,571,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,015,675	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,374,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,525
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,822,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	19,074,175	28,000,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,998,800	15,018,825	35,036,475
April 14	10,550,275	19,471,525	37,548,075
April 21	14,893,350	24,175,900	43,525,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,675	44,504,675
May 5	15,978,475	19,351,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,732,725	27,137,625	46,997,225
May 19	16,555,225	34,631,525	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,325	43,933,725	53,704,600
June 2	20,122,275	42,710,600	52,249,700
June 9	18,374,250	39,323,100	53,841,100
June 16	17,498,750	39,003,200	59,272,800
June 23	15,526,850	25,697,800	62,208,250
June 30	16,850,375	14,274,550	62,013,550
July 7	15,580,200	5,062,475	53,345,300
July 14	19,980,125	10,698,750	49,595,825
July 21	24,081,900	12,056,800	45,012,000
July 28	27,585,975	10,811,125	41,004,475
Aug. 4	29,144,877	8,110,600	39,893,600
Aug. 11	28,125,950	14,306,375	33,111,850
Aug. 18	20,557,650	15,082,350	28,869,250
Aug. 25	21,888,925	12,378,525	21,343,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,991,050
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,076,775
Sept. 15	20,836,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,225	2,963,700	8,252,875
Sept. 29	12,942,600	1,724,450	10,327,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	643,200	18,743,600
Oct. 13	4,463,025	1,177,350	19,681,550
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27	3,031,825	3,028,525	26,991,550
Nov. 3	5,950,400	*328,350	19,023,050
Nov. 10	4,696,050	*2,788,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,669,775	*312,025	16,067,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,052,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,885,675	8,536,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	5,701,125	6,850,525	16,743,300
Dec. 15	6,323,375	7,025,825	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,384,075	19,619,050
Dec. 29	11,525,900	11,168,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$22,202,050	1896	$32,345,550
1900	16,707,350	1895	41,792,200
1899	28,263,075	1894	92,583,675
1898	25,968,775	1893	15,610,450
1897	28,263,075	1892	24,570,025

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 13.—Business in cloth last week was in full swing and healthy. Although the oscillations in cotton had a somewhat disturbing effect, hindering negotiations, the general situation remained firm. The strength of the position consists in the fact that enough business already has been secured to enable manufacturers to await developments.

Inquiry from India slackened considerably. The merchants seemed disinclined to operate further until prices over the sea should adjust themselves to parity with Manchester. The demand from the large China markets was well maintained. Buyers and sellers expressed satisfaction with the progress made, some producers of these descriptions being fairly engaged. There was a good number of orders for the Mediterranean market.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

ADVANCES.

Buffalo Gas 5s	7	Union Typew'er	2½
Cast Iron P. pf.	2	United Rys. of	
Indian'polis G 6s	5	St. Louis 4s	2½
Nassau Elec. 4s	5⅝	Worcester Trac.	1½
Standard Oil	14		

DECLINES.

Am. Agri. Chem.	1	Inter-State Oil	8
Am. Bicycle pf.	1	N. Y. Trans.	1½
Am. Bicycle 5s	1	N. E. G. & C. 5s	2
Am. Bridge	1½	Seaboard A. L. 4s	1½
Electric Boat	1½	Seaboard pf.	1½
Internat. Sil. pf.	3	Tel., T. & Cable	2

During the past week the outside market was dull and very irregular. It seemed to be more affected by the irregularity which the Stock Exchange market showed on some days than it was by the strength which appeared there on others, while at no time was the activity on the board reflected to any considerable extent in large transactions on the curb. The week was particularly unfavorable in the matter of prices, for, although a few considerable advances were recorded, a considerably greater number of declines showed at the close of the week. In very few cases was there direct cause in any news developments for the declines which occurred, and, indeed, the list as a whole was little affected by the week's occurrences. In one or two cases declines occurred in issues which were the subject of favorable rumors. It would seem that the continuation of very large transactions in the Stock Exchange market remained as an unfavorable influence on the outside market, which could not succeed in attracting much attention in the face of the great activity on the board.

Several of the largest of the week's advances showed in bonds which are bought for investment, and in this is a suggestion of the conditions prevailing in the outside market at present. The January disbursements have led to considerable demand for investment securities, but issues not in demand from this source found few purchasers. It is still contended by observers of the market that a quieting down of the Stock Exchange market would result very favorably for the curb market, at least as far as it would be benefited by an increase in transactions.

Distilling of America occupied the place of greatest prominence among the industrials because of the trading in the stock which preceded and followed the announcement late in the week of the plan of the stockholders' committee. The stockholders of the company were offered the privilege of subscribing at 85 to a collateral trust bond bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent., the object of the issue being to supply the company with additional working capital. The success of the issue was practically guaranteed by the bonds having been underwritten to the amount of $4,000,000. The conditions surrounding the business of the company are said to be fairly favorable, and it is thought that the earnings for the present year are likely to exceed those of last year.

American Agricultural Chemical advanced very sharply during the first part of the week on Boston buying, but subsequently lost more than the gain. The common stock sold up to 32½, and subsequently declined to 29, and showed a net loss of 1 point at the end of the week. The preferred stock advanced less, but also declined less, and closed fractionally higher for the week.

American Bridge common followed an irregular course, and after showing some strength preceding the closing of the books for the dividend on the preferred stock declined sharply. It closed at 43¾ bid, a net loss of 1¾ points. The preferred stock followed a similar course, but closed with only a slight net loss. Crucible Steel advanced fractionally, but did not show much activity. Application was made during the week to list the stock on the Exchange.

Among the bonds which were in specially good demand during the week were United Railways of St. Louis 4s and Nassau Electric 4s. The St. Louis bonds advanced steadily, and closed with a net gain of 2⅛ points, at 88½ bid. On some days the trading in these bonds was quite large. A gain of nearly 6 points showed in the Nassau Electric 4s, which sold up to 94⅞. Around 92 the bonds were fairly active, but above that figure the advance was not accompanied by large transactions. At the end of the week 94⅞ was bid for an unlimited amount of the bonds. Indianapolis Gas bonds recovered from their recent decline, advancing to 94.

Telephone, Telegraph, and Cable was very weak, being offered down to 5⅜, which was little more than the amount of the last assessment paid at the close of the year. Statements were made to the effect that the company had disposed of its holdings of Erie Telephone and Telegraph stock, but the President of the Cable Company refused to give any information in regard to the matter. Union Typewriter common was in demand and sold up to about 40, and showed a net gain of over 2 points.

The copper stocks were not very actively traded in. British Columbia Copper was duller than during any recent week, and showed practically no change in price. Union Copper was traded in to the extent of a thousand shares on one or two days and sold up to 5, but showed no net gain for the week. A Director of the company announced that a discovery of an additional vein on the company's property had been made, and that it was richer than any of the other veins thus far opened up.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	475	485
American Exchange	210	220
Astor	500	..
Bowery	300	..
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers'	88	95
Central	175	180
Chase	475	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3950	4050
Citizens'	147	..
City	535	538
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	215	..
Commerce	330	333
Continental	140	..
Corn Exchange	370	..
East River	140	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2800	3200
Fifth National	225	..
First	3600	..
Fourteenth Street	150	175
Fourth	180	..
Gallatin	400	425
Gansevoort	60	75
German Exchange	260	..
Garfield	1725	..
German-American	120	..
Germania	500	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	150	..
Hanover	515	..
Hide & Leather	125	..
Importers & Traders'	515	..
Irving	180	185
Leather Manufacturers'	225	235
Liberty	320	..
Lincoln	875	..
Manhattan	270	285
Market & Fulton	240	..
Mechanics'	210	..
Mechanics & Traders'	95	105
Mercantile	225	..
Merchants'	170	175
Merchants' Exchange	126	..
Metropolis	620	..
Mount Morris	195	..
Mutual	150	..
Nassau	180	..
New Amsterdam	680	..
New York	330	..
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	130	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	..
Ninth	90	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	175	185
Pacific	165	180
Park	480	490
People's	230	..
Phenix	101	105
Plaza	475	..
Republic	220	230
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	350	..
Second	625	..
Seventh	180	..
Shoe & Leather	105	..
State	360	..
State of New York	140	..
Twelfth Ward	100	115
Union Square	225	..
Western National	440	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	230	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	290	295
Bowling Green	160	..
Brooklyn	410	420
Central	1900	2100
Central Realty Bond & Trust	280	..
City	320	335
Colonial	350	..
Continental	385	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1425	..
Fifth Avenue	470	..
Flatbush	165	..
Franklin	275	300
Guaranty	625	675
Hamilton	260	270
Kings County	400	..
Knickerbocker	400	..
Manhattan	350	..
Manufacturers'	310	320
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	425	475
Morton	550	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1300	1375
Nassau	185	200
N. Y. Security & Trust Fund	170	..
North American	225	..
People's Trust	325	..
Real Estate	300	..
Standard	220	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	452	..
Trust Company of America	210	220
Trust Company of New York	..	205
Union	1370	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	420	..
United States	1600	1650
Washington Trust	300	..
Williamsburg	200	..

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	19	21
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	85	87
East River Ferry	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	97	99
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94	94¾
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	65	80
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105	107
Union Ferry	31	33
Union Ferry bonds	93	95

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	114	..
Commonwealth	85	..
Continental	550	..
Eagle	..	320
Empire City	80	90

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
German-American	510	..
Germania	285	..
Greenwich	150	..
Hamilton	85	90
Hanover	125	140
Home	215	..
Kings County	130	..
Nassau	150	160
New York	80	90
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	..
Pacific	110	..
Peter Cooper	118	..
Phenix, Brooklyn	165	175
Stuyvesant	60	70
United States	115	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	450	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	114	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	38
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	102	103
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102	103
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	100	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	113	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	240
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115	117
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	106	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	113	116
Central Crosstown	265	290
Central Crosstown 1st 4s	123	125
Central Park, N. & E. River	200	202
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	104½	105½
Christopher & Tenth Street	182½	..
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	328	332
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	50	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	109	110
Columbus Railway	32½	35
Columbus Railway pf	92¼	..
D. D., E. R. & B. stock	120	128
D. D., E. R. & B. 5s	115	118
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	410
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	100	100
42d Street & Grand Street	398	405
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	115
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat.	20	21¼
Nas. Elec. 1st 5s, Brooklyn	110	..
Nassau Electric 4s	94½	95½
New Orleans Traction com.	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf	94	98
Ninth Avenue	198	205
North Jersey Street Ry	23½	24½
North Jersey Street Ry. 5s	83	84
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf	84	86
Rochester Railway	20	23
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
St. Louis Transit	18¾	19¼
Second Avenue stock	202	205
Second Avenue consol. 5s	118	119
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	106½	107½
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	110½	113½
South Ferry 1st 5s	100	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	35	38
Twenty-third Street	385	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	102½	103½
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	112	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	113½	115½
United Rys. of St. Louis pf	68½	69
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	88¼	88¾
United Traction, Providence	109	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	108	110
Worcester Traction common	35	37

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chemical	29	30
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf	80	81
American Bank Note	50	53
American Bicycle	5½	6¼
American Bicycle pf	25	27
American Bicycle bonds	72	73
American Bridge	43¾	44
American Bridge pf., ex. div	91½	92
American Chicle	83	88
American Chicle pf	76	81
American Hyde & Leather 6s	90	10
American Hide & Leather	10	11
American Hide & Leather pf	35½	39
American Thread pf	4	..
American Type Founders	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8⅞	9
Arlington Copper	4	5
Barney & Smith Car	15	18
Barney & Smith Car pf	115	118
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	22¼	22¼
British Exchequer 3s	98¾	98¾
California Copper	1⅝	2
Cast Iron Pipe	5	5½
Cast Iron Pipe pf	35	38
Central & South Am. Tel	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	78
Chesebrough Mfg	365	375
Compressed Air	40	44
Consolidated Equipment	11⅝	12
Consolidated Fireworks	14	18
Consolidated Fireworks pf	65	75
Consolidated Rubber Tire	2½	4
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	28	32
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106
Cramps' Ship and Engine Bldg.	82	84
Crucible Steel	22½	23
Crucible Steel pf.	79	80½
Distilling Co. of America	6¾	6¾
Distilling Co. of America pf	31½	31⅝
Electric Boat	27½	28½
Electric Boat pf	49	50
Electric Vehicle	17	19
Electric Vehicle pf	30	44
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	22
General Carriage	3½	3½
General Chemical	60½	62
General Chemical pf	95	97
German Treasury 4s	100¼	100⅝
Havana Commercial	9½	10½
Havana Commercial pf	42	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	75	80
Hudson River Telephone	117	119
Illinois Transportation	¾	1
International Silver pf	42	47
Inter-State Oil	2	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3
Iron Steamboat, bonds	55	65
Lorillard pf	100	..
Markeen Copper	1½	3
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	13½	14
Nat. Enameling & Stamping	17	20
Nat. Enameling & Stamp. pf	80	84
Nat. Gramophone	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf	100	102
New England Transportation	3⅜	3⅝
New York Transportation	6	7
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	175	180
Otis Elevator	28¼	28¼
Otis Elevator pf	90¾	91⅜
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	28½	29⅝
Procter & Gamble, new	325	..
Procter & Gamble pf	200	210
Royal Copper	11	12
Retsof	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	97
Rubber Goods	29¼	30
Rubber Goods pf	79½	80½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	118	120
Seaboard Air Line 4s	69½	71
Seaboard Air Line com	9½	10½
Seaboard Air Line pf	25½	26½
Singer Manufacturing (new)	250	275
Standard Coupler	34	37½
Standard Coupler pf	120	125⅞
Standard Oil	894	899
Storage Power	10	12
Swift & Co.	101	104
Swift & Co. 5s	102	105
Tol., Tol. & C. A., $15 paid	..	5⅝
Tonopah Copper	17	19
Union Pacific Coal	90	..
Trenton Potteries	6	7
Trenton Potteries pf	85	..

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Jan. 12. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901 Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
108	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..	..	*205 Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	..	..	..	*23 Nov. 13, 1900
175	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1900 4	..	..	175 Dec. 18, 1900
30	37	Am. District Tel.	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1900 1¾	..	..	36½ Dec. 28, 1900
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	6,905,800	..	..	..	*14 Sept. 26, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1900 3	..	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,685,000	Jan., 1901 1	..	..	100 Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1901 2	..	..	106½ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	..	..	..	21 Feb. 15, 1899
..	..	**Central Coal & Coke**	1,500,000	..	..	..	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..	..	39 Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	..	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1½	..	..	120 June 4, 1898
187	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	..	..	*187½ Dec. 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	..	..	..	1⅝ Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	..	..	..	⅞ Oct. 31, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	..	..	..	11½ June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	..	..	..	29 June 12, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	..	..	..	30 June 9, 1899
165	..	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Jan. 2, 1901 2¾	..	..	*165 Sept. 20, 1900
58	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	..	..	60 Dec. 19, 1900
117	126	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf.	763,000	Aug. 1, 1900 7	..	..	110 June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1900 2½	..	..	90¾ Dec. 20, 1900
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1901 3¾	..	..	*395 July 5, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1¼	..	..	*100 Dec. 20, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	..	..	20 Dec. 31, 1900
25¼	26½	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	..	26 Jan. 4	25½ Jan. 4	26 Jan. 4, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan., 1901 1½	..	..	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	*52½ Jan. 2	*52 Jan. 2	*52½ Jan. 2, 1901
104	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900 1¼	..	..	*102½ July 17, 1900
104	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,000	Nov. 1, 1900 1½	..	..	*106 Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Dec. 26, 1900 50c	..	..	*105 May 20, 1899
6	6⅞	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,400	..	6½ Jan. 2	5¾ Jan. 3	6 Jan. 4, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	..	..	..	8¼ Dec. 31, 1900
47	55	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3	..	..	50 Nov. 26, 1900
97	100	**Laclede Gas** pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1900 2½	..	..	97¾ Dec. 27, 1900
250	250	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 28, 1900 8½	..	..	*235 Dec. 29, 1900
70	80	**Maryland Coal** pf.	1,876,000	Dec. 20, 1900 3	..	..	70 Dec. 4, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900 5	..	..	*152 May 31, 1899
78	..	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900 2	83¼ Jan. 2	82½ Jan. 2	83¼ Jan. 2, 1901
106	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1900 2	..	..	*105 Dec. 10, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	..	*50 Dec. 19, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	..	3½ June 9, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900 1½	..	..	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1901 5	..	..	113 July 12, 1900
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	..	Jan., 1901 1¼	..	..	133 Dec. 31, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	..	..	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1	..	..	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	..	..	..	7 Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,357,500	July 2, 1898 1	..	..	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,146,200	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	..	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	..	*95 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	..	..	*110 June 28, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,950	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	..	..	74 Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..	..	*117 May 16, 1900
190	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,230	Jan. 2, 1901 1¾	..	..	*185 Nov. 5, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1901 3	..	..	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	..	..	1½ Sept. 5, 1900
..	..	Quicksilver pf.	4,201,300	July 16, 1900 ½	..	..	9 Nov. 30, 1900
201	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 4	..	..	200 Dec. 10, 1900
65	..	Rio Grande West.	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900 5	65¼ Jan. 4	65¼ Jan. 4	65¼ Jan. 4, 1901
92	95	Rio Grande West. pf.	7,500,000	Nov. 1, 1900 1¼	..	..	95 Dec. 28, 1900
135	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900 1¼	135 Jan. 5	133 Jan. 5	135 Jan. 5, 1901
19	21	**St. J. & Grand Island** 2d pf.	3,500,000	..	21 Jan. 3	20 Jan. 4	20 Jan. 4, 1901
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3½	..	..	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	350,325	Jan., 1901 2½	..	..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	..	..	..	*14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	..	..	*80 Apr. 9, 1900
8½	..	Tol., Peo. & West.	4,076,900	..	..	..	10 Sept. 26, 1900
..	..	Twin City R. T. pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1¾	..	..	146 Dec. 7, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 ½	..	..	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1901 2½	..	..	*268¾ Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	..	..	..	¼ Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	..	..	..	*1½ Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 29, 1900 3½	..	..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..	..	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1900 1½	..	..	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1900 3	..	..	*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Warren Railroad, Detroit City Gas, Kingston and Pembroke, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Coal, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph is $25 par.

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Union Copper	4⅝	5
Union Typewriter	39½	40¼
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	112	114
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	4	6
Virginia L., C. & C. 5s, 1949	37	38¼
Westinghouse Air Brake	370	390
Worthington Pump pf.	110	113

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1¼	1⅝
Buffalo City	6	9
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	74	76
Central Union 5s, 1927	106½	107½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	105¼	108
Denver Gas	23½	25
Denver Gas bonds	64	66
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	45	50
Grand Rapids	100	105
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	50	90
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	94	96
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	45	50
Lafayette Gas bonds	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	47	50
Madison (Wis.)	68	71
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1920	107	109
Mutual	295	298
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	109	110
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	..	69
N. E. Gas & Coke	13	14
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	111	113
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	45	50
People's Gas & Elec., (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Oswego) 5s, 1990	90	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	98
St. Paul (Minn.)	..	50
St. Paul bonds	75	80
Standard (New York)	131	133
Standard pf.	151	153
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	88½	93
Western (Milwaukee)	96	100
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	105	107

KEY TO BOND LIST.

The following is a list of bonds which do not appear in their proper alphabetical order in the "Complete Bond Quotation List," on Pages 4 and 5, but are here so arranged. Opposite each is placed the name of the system under which they are given in the table referred to:

Railroad Bonds.

Road.	System.
Alabama Central—	Southern Ry.
Alabama Midland—	Sav., Fla. & Western
Albany & Susq.—	Delaware & Hudson
Allegheny Valley—	Penn. R. R.
Allegheny & Western—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Am. Dock & Imp.—	Central of N. J.
Atlantic & Danville—	Southern Ry.
Atlantic & Yadkin—	Southern Ry.
Austin & Northwestern—	Southern Pacific
Battle Creek & Stur.—	Michigan Central
Beach Creek—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Belev & Carondelet—	Illinois Central
Bonneville Bld. Co.—	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Brooklyn & Montauk—	Long Island
Brunswick & Western—	Sav., Fla. & West.
Buffalo, New York & Erie—	Erie
Buffalo & Southwestern—	Erie
Carb & Shawneetown—	Illinois Central
Carolina Central—	Seaboard & Roanoke
Carthage & Adirondack—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Ced. Rap., Ia. F. & N.—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Central Ohio—	Baltimore & Ohio
Central Pacific—	Southern Pacific Co.
Chicago & Erie—	Erie
Chicago & St. Louis—	Atch., Top. & Santa Fé
Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans—	Illinois Cent.
Chi., St. Louis & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Cin., Sandusky & Cleve.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Clearfield & Mahoning—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Cleveland & Marietta—	Penn. R. R.
Cleveland & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Clinton & Greenville—	Southern Railway
Col. & Hocking Valley—	Hocking Val. Ry.
Col. Connect. & Term.	Norfolk & Western
Dakota & Great Southern—	C., Mil. & St. P.
Dallas & Waco—	Mo., Kan. & Texas
Del. Riv. R. R. & Bdge Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Des Moines & Fort Dodge—	C. R. I. & Pac.
Des Moines & Minneapolis—	Chi. & N. W.
Detroit, Minn. & Toledo—	L. S. & M. S.
Eastern Railway of Minn.—	St. P., M. & M.
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.—	Southern Ry.
Elk., Lex. & Big Sandy—	C. & O.
Elmira, Cortland & Northern—	Lehigh Valley
Erie & Pittsburg	Penn Co.
Escanaba & Lake Superior—	Chi. & N. W.
Fargo & Southern—	Chi., M. & St. P.
Fort Smith & V. B. B.—	St. L. & S. F.
Gal., Harrisburg & S. A.—	South. Pac. Co.
Georgia Pacific—	Southern Railway
Gila Val., G. & Northern—	South. Pac. Co.
Gouverneur & Oswego 1st gtd. g. 5s—	N. W. C.
Grand Rapids & Ind.—	Penn. Co.
Grey's Point Terminal—	St. L. Southern
Hannibal & St. Joseph—	C., B. & Quincy
Housatonic R. R.—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Houston, E. & W. Texas—	Southern Pacific
Houston & Texas Central—	Southern Pacific
Iowa Midland—	Chicago & Northwest
Jefferson R. R.—	Erie
Kalamazoo, All. & G. R.—	L. S. & M. S.
Kanawha & Michigan—	Toledo & Ohio Central
Kansas City & Pacific—	Missouri, Kan. & Texas
Kansas Midland—	St. Louis & San Francisco
Kentucky Central—	Louisville & Nashville
Keokuk & Des Moines—	C., R. I. & P.
Knoxville & Ohio—	Southern Ry.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—	N. Y. C. & H.
Lehigh & Hudson River—	Central of New Jersey
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre—	Central of New Jersey
Leroy & Caney Valley—	Missouri Valley
Long Dock—	Erie
La. & Mo. River—	Chicago & Alton
Lo., New Albany & Chicago—	Chicago, Ind. & Lo.
Mahoning Coal—	L. S. & M. Southern
McKeesport & B. Varnon—	N. Y. C. & Hudson
Metropolitan Elevated—	Manhattan Railway
Michigan Central—	New York Central & Hudson
Midland of New Jersey—	Erie
Mil., Lake Shore & Western—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Madison—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Northern—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
Mil. & St. Paul—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
Minn. & St. L. gtd—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Minneapolis Union—	St. P., M. & M.
Mississippi River Bridge—	Chicago & Alton
Mohawk & Malone—	N. Y. C. & H.
Monongahela River—	Baltimore & Ohio
Montana Central—	St. P. & Man.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas—	S. Pacific Co.
Morris & Essex—	Del., Lack. & W.
Nash., Flor. & Shef.—	Louisville & Nashville
New H. & Derby—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. J. Junction R. R.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co.—	Penn. Co.
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach—	Long Island
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake—	Erie
N. Y. & Harlem—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y., Lack. & Western—	Del., L. & W.
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western—	Erie
N. Y. & New England—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. & Northern—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Putnam—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach—	Long Island
N. Y., Sus. & Western—	Erie
N. Y., Texas & Mexico—	Southern Pacific Co.
Northern Illinois—	Chicago & Northwestern
Northern Ohio—	Lake Erie & Western
Northern Railway Cal.—	Southern Pac.
North Wisconsin—	C., St. P., M. & O.
Northern & Montreal—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ohio, Ind. & W.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Oregon Railway & Navigation—	Union Pac.
Oregon & Cal.—	Southern Pac.
Oregon Short Line—	Union Pacific
Oswego & Rome—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P.—	Chi. & N. W.
Pacific of Missouri—	Missouri Pacific
Pensacola & Atlantic—	Louisville & Nash.
Peoria & Eastern—	C., C., C. & St. Louis
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., Fort W. & Chi.—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., McKeesp. & Yough.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Rensselaer & Saratoga—	Del. & Hudson
Richmond & Danville—	Southern Railway.
Rochester & Pittsburg—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg—	N. Y. C. & H.
St. Louis & Cairo—	Mobile & Ohio.
St. Louis & Iron Mount.—	Missouri Pac.
St. L., K. C. & N., St. Chas. Bge.	Wabash.
St. L. Merch. Bge.—	Term. R. R. of St. L.
St. Louis Southern—	Illinois Central.
St. Paul & Duluth—	Northern Pacific.
St. Paul & North. Pacific—	Northern Pacific.
St. Paul & Sioux City—	C., St. P., M. & O.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass—	South. Pac. Co.
Scioto Val. & N. E.—	Norfolk & Western.
Sherman, Shreveport & South.—	Mo., K. & T.
Silver Springs, O. & G.—	Sav., Florida & W.
South Carolina & Ga.—	Southern Railway.
So. & No. Alabama—	Louisville & Nashville.
Sunbury & Lewistown—	Pennsylvania R. R.
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.—	Del., L. & W.
Tebo & Neosho—	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
Texas & New Orleans—	Southern Pacific Co.
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Utah Central—	Rio Grande Western.
Utah Northern—	Union Pacific.
Utica & Black River—	N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
Verdigris Mineral, Ind. & W.—	Missouri Pacific.
Virginia Midland—	Southern Railway.
Warren Railroad—	Del., Lack. & Western.
Wash., Ohio & Western—	Southern Railway.
Washington Central—	Northern Railway.
Western North Carolina—	Southern Railway.
West Shore—	N. Y. Central & Hudson.
West Virginia & Pittsburg—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Wilkesbarre & Eastern—	Erie R. R.
Wilmar & Sioux Falls—	St. P., M. & M.
Winona & St. Paul—	Chicago & N. W.

Miscellaneous Bonds.

Cahaba Ci. M.s. Co.—	Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.
Chi. Gas Light & C. Co.—	People's R. & C. Co.
Clearfield Bitum. Coal—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Consumers' Gas Co.—	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Debardieleben C. & I. Co.—	Tenn. C. & I.
Edison El. Ill., N. Y.—	N. Y. G. & E. L. H. & P.
Edison Ill., Brook.—	Kings Co. El. L. & P.
Equit. G. & Fuel—	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Fuel Gas Co.—	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Union Tel Co.—	Western Union.

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John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
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36 WALL STREET.

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(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
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Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

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STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1900.

RESOURCES.

United States and New York City stocks	$960,330.00
Other investment securities, market value	559,268.13
Bills receivable	12,500.00
Bonds and mortgages	295,000.00
Loans secured by collateral	3,861,375.51
Cash, in vault and on deposit	1,112,703.04
Overdrafts	5,889.90
Accrued interest receivable	26,793.19
	$6,833,859.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital $500,000.00	
Surplus 250,000.00	
Undivided profits 290,471.87	
	$1,040,471.87
Due depositors	5,517,813.58
Certified checks outstanding	272,503.68
Accrued interest payable	3,071.24
	$6,833,859.77

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Surplus . . 1,950,000
Deposits . 29,000,000

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VOL. L...NO. 15,919. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

FILIPINOS LAY DOWN ARMS

Leader of the Iloilo Province Insurgents Surrenders.

Bolomen in Benguet Also Capitulate—Gen. MacArthur Says Other Surrenders Will Follow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Gen. MacArthur reports the surrender of Delgado, Commander in Chief of Iloilo Province, Panay. He also reports that other important surrenders are expected during the next few days. His cablegram to the War Department is as follows:

"Delgado, Commander in Chief Iloilo Province, surrendered Jan. 11 to Robert P. Hughes (Brigadier General Volunteers) with four officers, twenty-one men, and fourteen rifles. His command much scattered. Other surrenders expected during the next few days, important; signify end organized armed resistance Iloilo Province, Panay."

The dispatch gave much satisfaction to the War Department, although the command surrendered by Delgado is not a large one. It also was noted by the officials that the assurances were for the end of "organized armed resistance," indicating that there was considerable of the unorganized marauding still in progress.

MANILA, Jan. 14.—Optimism is taking the place of conservatism among the military men here, the cause being the numerous surrenders, captures, and destruction of insurgents' camps, coupled with the increasing understanding of the Americans' intentions among the natives, the propagation of the principles of the Federal Party, and the knowledge that they are approved by the United States Philippine Commission and the military authorities, and the carrying out of the terms of Gen. MacArthur's proclamation, classing all who do things inimical to the interests of the army as rebels and traitors, is having pointed effect, with the offering of local autonomy and protection, and showing the certainty of the punishment of those who remain rebellious.

The cutting of communications and supplies has destroyed the remnants of the insurgents' organization. The inhabitants of the towns are disinclined to any longer contribute secretly to a hopeless cause, and it is generally believed that the pacification of a sufficient number of provinces to inaugurate a general scheme of provincial government will be accomplished before many more weeks have elapsed. The most pronounced resistance at present is in remote Southern Luzon, Northern Mindanao, Cebu, and Bohol.

The first batch of thirty leading insurrectionists, who have been ordered to be deported to the Island of Guam, sail on the transport Rosecrans to-morrow.

Gen. Wheaton reports that fifty-three armed Bolomen have surrendered at Benguet.

Sixteen of Geronimo's band were captured Sunday night and brought to Montalban.

RELIGION IN PHILIPPINE SCHOOLS.

Natives Ask to Have It Taught by Catholic Teachers.

MANILA, Jan. 14.—Representatives of the Central Catholica, at a meeting here, spoke on the subject of religion in the schools, and urged the adoption of amendments providing for the employment exclusively or principally of native and Catholic teachers, and for permitting religious teaching in the schools. They argued that native teachers could achieve better results than Americans, and that the public schools would be far more successful if the prevailing religious customs were not disturbed.

In order to avoid a long response from their opponents on the question of religious teaching in the schools, Judge Taft announced that the commission, under its instructions, could not possibly adopt the amendments suggested by the Central Catholica. The Commissioners are unanimous in the belief that a great majority of the Filipinos desire religious teaching in the schools. They hold that the purpose of the bill for public education will be partially defeated unless the children of Catholics are permitted to attend the public schools.

PROBLEM FOR NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Disposition of Exiled Filipinos Is Now in Its Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Gen. MacArthur, by his order exiling twenty-six Filipino leaders to Guam, with its garrison of seventy-five marines, has shifted to the Navy Department a responsibility which it never anticipated. The island of Guam is under the control of the Navy Department, and the moment the agitators reach that isle they will be under that department's jurisdiction. The Navy Department has issued no orders for their treatment or disposition, and no orders have been given for their subsistence and maintenance.

The Filipinos will not be kept in confinement, for there is no provision for anything of the kind in the Island of Guam. Gov. Schroeder will not be directed to imprison them, to sequester them, or to do anything else with them. It will be left entirely to his fancy to decide what to do with them, but he will be responsible for them.

Gov. Schroeder does not yet know what is in store for him. Communication with Guam is slow. The first he will hear about it will be when the transport looms up in the harbor and the malcontents come ashore. It is said at the Navy Department that life in the lazy, sleepy Island of Guam will be the greatest possible punishment for these active spirits, without the addition of confinement, which is out of the question, in view of the lack of facilities.

Mr. McKinley's Escort to the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—It has been decided that President McKinley's personal escort to the Capitol and return on the 4th of March will be Troop A of the First Regiment of Cavalry, O. N. G. This organization was similarly honored four years ago.

$631,519 Given to Harvard in 1900.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The total value of gifts made to Harvard University during the past year is announced to have been $631,519.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 81⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30¼c; cotton, middling, 10c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 21c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
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Poland! Poland! Poland Water! Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

GOVERNOR OUSTS S. W. BURT.

Removes Democratic Civil Service Commissioner and Appoints John E. Kraft, Also a Democrat.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Gov. Odell sent to the Senate to-night the nomination of John E. Kraft of Ulster County as a Civil Service Commissioner in the place of Silas W. Burt, who has been removed. The only explanation given in the Governor's office of the removal of one Democrat from the board and the appointment of another was that "the Governor wished to reorganize the board."

A more satisfactory explanation of the Governor's action was obtained from other sources. The Civil Service Board consists of three members. As it was constituted under the Roosevelt administration, the Board was composed of George P. Lord of Dundee, William M. Collier of Auburn, and Silas W. Burt of New York. Burt was the Democratic member of the board. At least he was so reputed. The Democratic organization in the State has for some time past questioned the character of Mr. Burt's Democracy.

As far back as two years ago Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee sent a letter to Gov. Roosevelt asking for Burt's removal from the board on the ground that he was not a Democrat. This letter, which was generally believed to have been instigated by David B. Hill, if it was not actually written by him, was never made public by Mr. Roosevelt, who saw fit to ignore the request which it contained.

Senator Hill has long been after Burt's official scalp. His antagonism to Burt dates back to the time when the Civil Service Commission waived competitive examinations for Appraisers appointed for Greater New York. Gov. Roosevelt approved this action of the board, for which he was severely criticised by civil service reformers, who accused him of proving recreant to the cause of civil service reform for partisan ends. Commissioner Burt voted against the resolution to permit the appointment of the Appraisers without a competitive examination, but he took no strong stand against it. Senator Hill was greatly incensed at Burt for not making a ringing protest.

It was immediately following Gov. Roosevelt's approval of the board's act that Chairman Campbell of the Democratic State Committee sent his letter to Gov. Roosevelt asking for Burt's removal.

John E. Kraft, the new member of the board, was the former Democratic Mayor of Kingston. He is a newspaper man, having for many years edited The Leader, the Democratic paper of Kingston.

WAR TAX REDUCTION.

Action Being Taken on the Measure by the Senate Finance Committee Is Not Disclosed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Finance Committee of the Senate persists in maintaining a profound secrecy about the War Tax Reduction bill, and it there have been any meetings to consider what shall be done with it they have been held very quietly and no inkling of what has been done has been given, unless perhaps in confidence to members of the Republican end of the Ways and Means Committee. So far as the Democrats are concerned, they are not likely to know anything about the bill until that situation has been reached, which Senator Allison is said to have described.

"We shall not report the bill," he is said to have declared, "until we are quite sure it can and ought to be passed."

"A surplus is much easier to dispose of," Senator Allison is quoted as having said, with reference to the prospects of the Tax bill, "than a deficit.

"The surplus of revenue for the first six months of the fiscal year has been $20,000,000. Secretary Gage estimates it to be $50,000,000 for the year, but it may be less. If it reaches only to the $40,000,000 indicated in the Treasury report of to-day, the passage of the House bill would come pretty near to presenting the alternative that Senator Allison suggested in his comment.

There are members of the Finance Committee who were determined to increase the reduction figure of the bill to $50,000,000, and Senator Aldrich has been quoted as saying that he would prefer to reduce it to the extent necessary to sweep away all the internal revenue taxes intended to be removed. As a willingness has been discovered among Senators to permit the surplus to accumulate for this year, that preference falls in with the programme of Senators who would postpone reduction until the internal revenue taxes laid on account of the war can be substantially abolished.

There does not appear to be much reason for believing that the Senate contemplates reporting a measure making about the same aggregate reduction as the House, but differing materially in the items upon which the reduction is to be secured. As there is only a short time left for all the business of the Senate it is evident that the reduction bill would have a hard time of it, and be in danger of smothering between the Subsidy bill and the appropriation bills. There can be no more fruitful subject for talk than taxing measures, and if the Senate transforms the House bill it is likely to be discussed again in the House, in order to give the Republican framers of it a chance to assert their right to prepare money bills and their resentment of the Senate's attempt to turn them inside out.

The chances for passage of the Tax Reduction bill and the Ship Subsidy bill look about even, with neither good.

LIGHTS MADE HER NERVOUS.

Brooklyn Telephone Girl Fell Unconscious in Front of Switchboard.

Angelina Curran of 73 First Place, Brooklyn, is ill at her home, and her married sister, with whom she lives, says that the trouble is nervous prostration, caused by the electric light system in the Central office of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, in Willoughby Street, where Miss Curran was employed until yesterday afternoon. Miss Curran, according to the statement of the sister, was never sick before the telephone people substituted miniature electric lights for the old system of dropping disks.

Since the improvement came in, it is claimed, that the young woman has rapidly developed undue nervousness on account of the flashing lights. She grew worse and worse, until, yesterday afternoon, she had a fainting fit and fell unconscious before the telephone switch board. She was taken home in a cab. A physician was called in, and last night her condition was pronounced serious.

ANOTHER GIFT BY MR. CARNEGIE

Offers to Spend $100,000 on a Public Library for Conneaut, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan. 14.—The City of Conneaut, Ohio, the location of the projected new tube works of the Carnegie Company, is to be the recipient of a free public library, the gift of Andrew Carnegie. The conditions are that Mr. Carnegie shall erect and supply it and the city maintain it.

This proposition will come before the City Council probably at its next meeting, and, as Conneaut people are much elated over the project, there is no question that the conditions will be agreed to. Mr. Carnegie will expend in the erection of this library about $100,000.

It was also learned here to-day that the Bessemer Railroad Company, with its northern terminal at Conneaut, is planning to erect its extensive machine shops at Conneaut Harbor, in close proximity to the river. The main building will be 200 by 500 feet in size, and will be of brick.

These shops will be equipped also for making repairs to large lake vessels. It is further stated that switches are to be built from the main lines of railroad to the location of the new tube plant. Next week the work of hauling material for the construction of the tube plant may be begun.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water! Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

DELAY OVER JOINT NOTE

Prince Ching Announces Trouble in Procuring Imperial Seal.

RUSSIANS LEAVE PE-CHI-LI

Taoti Sheng Among Others Mentioned as Possible Successors to Li-Hung-Chang.

PEKING, Jan. 14.—Prince Ching has notified Señor de Cologan, the Spanish Minister, who is the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, that the agreement was signed yesterday morning, but that he did not expect to be able to present it to the foreign envoys before Wednesday, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the imperial seal, which, he asserted, is in the Forbidden City, and in the private apartments of the Emperor, guarded by the Emperor's most trusted servants. He said also that a personal order from the Emperor would be required before those who have the seal in charge would deliver it even to Prince Ching.

The Ministers have been annoyed at receiving messages from their respective Governments asserting that press dispatches say the agreement was signed Saturday, which is officially denied.

LI-HUNG-CHANG'S SUCCESSOR.

State Department Favors the Appointment of the Taoti Sheng.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Secretary Hay was back at the State Department to-day for the first time in a week, and although able to direct affairs, he still showed signs of the severe cold he has had for some time. The Chinese question was about the first thing to engage his attention, and when Minister Wu called, at 10 o'clock, there was a conference lasting half an hour. Mr. Hay had received dispatches from Mr. Conger announcing that the Chinese envoys had been empowered to sign the joint note, but the fact of signing has not been officially communicated, either to the State Department or to the Chinese Legation. Both the Secretary and the Minister feel satisfied, however, that the press report of the actual signing is correct, and they are gratified that this conclusive stage of the proceedings has been reached.

The official discussion now turns to the execution of the terms of the agreement. The State Department is making efforts to hurry these final proceedings to a close, and in this there appears to be co-operation by all of the powers.

The prospect that Li-Hung-Chang may have to retire from the Peace Commission because of his infirmities has led to some canvass among officials as to those available to take his place. Among those informally mentioned are the Taoti Sheng, the Imperial Director of Posts, and Liu-Kung-Yih, Viceroy of Nanking.

Sheng, it is reported, has been made Assistant Minister of Commerce, which gives him a position of great weight. He has been nominated, at the request of Li-Hung-Chang, to assist the peace envoys, and Prince Ching has, it is reported, asked that he be made one of the plenipotentiaries. The Ministers at Peking are said to prefer the appointment of Chang-Chi-Tung, who is an anti-foreigner, and the Shanghai correspondents have been denouncing the favors extended to Sheng as an insult to the Europeans.

Minister Wu was asked to-day what truth there was in the London reports that Sheng's promotion indicated hostility to foreigners.

"Sheng is a Chinaman," said Mr. Wu, "and serves his country. But he is not hostile to foreigners. He was denounced as a liar for saying that the Ministers were alive. Now, Sheng is Director General of Telegraphs. Is it not the office of such an official to transmit the telegrams that come over the wires? Is he charged with the responsibility of their truth or falsity? No; but were the telegrams false? I don't remember that Sheng's statements about the Ministers were untrue. London denounced him, and London denounced me.

"The British were determined to believe that the Ministers were dead.

"They claim to be the most civilized people in the world, and they are the most prejudiced. I do not know why Sheng's promotion should give offense to foreigners."

Consul General Goodnow is warm in Sheng's praises. He says that he tried to get the Shanghai correspondents to go and see Sheng and get information from him, but they declined to do it. He declares that Sheng is a great admirer of America.

The State Department is disposed to look favorably on Sheng's promotion and will offer no opposition should he be selected to succeed Li-Hung-Chang as plenipotentiary in view of the latter's illness. The Department prefers him to Chang-Chih-Tung, who is an able man, but strongly anti-foreign.

Liu-Kung-Yih, who, like Sheng, is assisting the plenipotentiaries and who is reported to-day to have offered modifications of peace proposals, is a strong pro-foreigner. During the Boxer ascendancy, when the anti-foreign clique had the ear of the Empress Dowager, Liu-Kung-Yih boldly went to Peking and in a personal interview with the Empress demanded the suppression of the Boxers.

NEW HONORS FOR DE WITTE?

Report that He Is to be Made Russian Imperial Chancellor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—It is stated on good authority that Emperor Nicholas, from his private means, has presented to M. de Witte, Minister of Finance; Gen. Kouropatkine, Minister of War, and Count Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 200,000 rubles ($100,000) each, as an expression of his gratification over the development of Manchurian affairs, the protection of the railway, and the suppression of disturbances in Manchuria.

The cost of the war to date—62,000,000 rubles—astonishes the initiated. The proposals to devote 130,000,000 rubles to railways in 1901, and not to negotiate a loan are equally gratifying.

This favorable budget unquestionably strengthens M. de Witte, and it is generally anticipated that the Czar will signally recognize his services. Reports emanating from certain Ministries assert that M. de Witte will become Imperial Chancellor on the Russian New Year, with superior directive powers over all the departments of the Government. Some persons, who are usually well informed regarding such matters, doubt the story, which, naturally, cannot be confirmed.

At all events, M. de Witte's star is evidently in the ascendant. His love of peace, his determination to develop Russia's internal resources, and his pronounced American sympathies are sufficient reasons why the world, and especially America, can congratulate Russia.

Russia has had Chancellors intermittently. The last was Prince Gortschekoff, who died shortly after the Berlin Congress.

FAMINE IN SHEN-SI PROVINCE.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 14.—There is a famine in the Province of Shen-Si, and it is said that about 5,000,000 people are facing starvation.

RUSSIANS EVACUATE PE-CHI-LI.

TIEN-TSIN, Jan. 14.—The Russian troops, except 1,000 men detailed to guard the legation of Russia and the Tien-Tsin and Shan-hai-Kwan guards, are evacuating the Province of Pe-chi-Li and entraining for Kin-Chow, Manchuria. It is reported that they are going to Mukden.

PEKING, Jan. 13.—Russia to-day began turning over the railway to Germany. The latter intends to place the management of the line with former employes of the company, under military supervision. Germany has requested the station masters, engine drivers, and mechanics who were formerly employed to report at the German headquarters, when they will be given their old positions.

THE SUBSIDY BILL'S CHANCES.

One Senator Says It Is a Physical Impossibility to Pass It at the Present Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Disposition or even discussion of the Subsidy bill appears to be further away than ever. A leading Republican Senator said after adjournment to-day that unless some skillful effort be made to press the Army bill it would still be pending next week. This admission, made by a warm friend of the Subsidy bill, taken in connection with the remarks of two other Republican Senators, neither of whom desires to be regarded as an opponent of the Subsidy bill, gives as clear an idea of the prospects of that much-talked-of bill as can be offered.

"We have just about thirty-three days of legislative opportunity left," said one Senator. "Our Saturdays are all pre-empted for obituary services, and not one of the great appropriation bills has been taken up. Unless the Subsidy bill can be rushed through without debate, which not even Mr. Hanna expects, the appropriation bills will be in danger of postponement to a dangerously late day, and there is no disposition either at this end of the avenue or the other to have an extra session just to pass an appropriation bill that was defeated because of the interference of the Subsidy bill.

"We may be able to get along a little while without subsidies, but appropriations we must have. I do not see that there has been any factious opposition to the Army bill, but I see that it has been delayed. The opposition to the Subsidy bill may be just as effective without being exhibited as factious."

Another Senator, a Western man, talked of Mr. Hanna's impatience to get the bill before the Senate and upon the statute books.

"There could be no warmer advocate of a measure," he said, "than Mr. Hanna is for his pet measure. Possibly the worst thing he has done for the subsidy cause was to become the sponsor for the bill, although I believe him when he says he has not a penny's worth of interest in it pecuniarily. But Mr. Hanna seems to regard the Subsidy bill just as he would a job to be turned out of some great plant over which he might have control at Cleveland. Having made up his mind that something should be done, he just says: 'Get hold, boys, and finish it up.'

"He does not regard the objections of outside or inside critics. It would be better for his peace of mind if he did, for if he has made up his mind to be happy or downcast, depending upon the fate of the Shipping bill, he will have a melancholy hour before the session is over, for it is not at all likely that the bill will be passed. It is a physical impossibility. We shall not have hours enough to dispose of it at this session, and all other work would go on more smoothly and quickly if it were formally postponed to a day in December, 1901."

Mr. Hanna's propaganda does not hesitate, in the face of this state of things, as pictured by Republican Senators, to assure the country that the Army bill is to pass to-morrow, and the Legislative Appropriation bill in one day. Yet Mr. Allison admits that there might be enough filibustering on the Legislative bill to induce him to lay it aside in order that discussion might proceed.

Senator Thurston, who will manage the Indian Appropriation bill, which is to follow the Legislative bill, expresses his entire willingness to give the Shipping bill a chance, and he does not see that there ought to be prolonged debate on the Indian bill. If it is indulged in, however, he will assume that it is in the nature of filibustering against the Subsidy bill.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The preliminary figures of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department on imports and exports for the calendar year make a better showing than the estimated figures given in THE NEW YORK TIMES's financial review for Jan. 7, in which it was necessary to adopt arbitrary figures for December.

The whole commerce of the United States amounted to $2,307,102,970, which is better by over $18,000,000 than was estimated. This increase is made up of larger imports than were looked for in December by more than $5,000,000, and by exports larger by $13,000,000 than the Bureau of Statistics regarded it as reasonable to expect.

The difference between the preliminary official figures for balance of trade and those made up partly by estimate is $8,998,708, the excess of imports being $648,-998,208, accounted for by the persistency of both exports and imports to exceed estimates.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES MEET.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The members of the Electoral College of New York State met to-day at the Capitol and cast their ballots for William McKinley for President and for Theodore Roosevelt for Vice President of the United States.

After prayer had been offered by the Right Rev. T. M. H. Burke, Roman Catholic Bishop of Albany, the college organized by the election of Charles H. Russell of Brooklyn as temporary Chairman, Walter B. Atterbury of Brooklyn was elected, an Elector in place of Michael J. Dady of Troy, who was unable to be present. Elector E. H. Butler of Buffalo was elected permanent President. Samuel Rowland of Brooklyn and Peter McCarthy of Troy were elected Secretaries.

The votes of the college were then cast for President and Vice President of the United States, William McKinley receiving 36 votes and Theodore Roosevelt a like number.

William Sherer of New York City was appointed to take a certificate setting forth the result to the President of the United States Senate; James Yereance, to deliver a similar certificate to the Justice of the United States Supreme Court of Northern New York, and Henry C. Fisher, Norman J. Katz, and Samuel S. Koenig to mail a like certificate to the clerk of the United States Senate.

The Electors paid their respects to the Governor, and were entertained at luncheon by Elector S. L. Munson of this city, at the Fort Orange Club.

Proceedings similar to those described in the foregoing took place yesterday in every State of the Union.

MISS GOULD IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Miss Helen Gould delivered an address at the residence of Secretary Root on the establishment of libraries at military posts throughout the country and at foreign points where our troops are located. She also spoke on other subjects in which the Women's Auxiliary to the Army and Navy Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is interested. The address was heartily received. Miss Gould's audience was composed of women interested in the Women's Auxiliary and the Army and Navy Branches of the Young Men's Christian Association.

This evening Miss Gould was entertained at dinner by Senator and Mrs. Elkins. Among the guests present to meet her were the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture, Justice McKenna and Mrs. McKenna, the Chinese Minister and Mrs. Wu, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Senator Bacon, Gen. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss Northrope, Miss Hartshorne, and Davis Elkins.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water! Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

GET-TOGETHERS ON VICE

Bishop Potter Is Impressed with the City's Reform Efforts.

Mr. Baldwin Also Speaks at the Club's Dinner and Believes Past Mistakes Can Be Avoided.

The Get-Together Club, at its monthly dinner held at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, last night, discussed "The Anti-Vice Crusade; After Suppression—What?"

The Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter presided at the dinner, which was attended by about 200 men from all walks of life. Prior to the Bishop's introduction of the speakers a vote was taken on the question of admitting women to one or more of the dinners during the year, and the ballots as announced by the Secretary showed an adverse opinion as to such a proceeding.

The Bishop as he arose said:

"I had hoped that in Brooklyn a vote on the question of the presence of ladies would have been unanimous in favor of admitting them. I think the time will come, and more speedily than you believe, when the counsel of both sexes will be essential in all forward movements.

"The subject for the evening is, 'After Suppression—What?' and I suppose I must say something as to this title. I confess that if I had the authority of prescribing the subject I should change it to read, 'The Anti-Vice Crusade Before Suppression—What?' for I have grave doubts as to the immediate suppression of vice, and I have met many who are equally doubtful.

"We may undoubtedly do a great deal in civic matters and make vice less indecent, less insolent. The mere suppression is not essential. Nothing has impressed me more during the last three months than the efforts of the metropolis to make itself a more decent city."

The Bishop then read an extract from a newspaper describing the settlement of the east side bakers' strike, and how men stood outside of the strikers' headquarters and shouted to the passers-by that the strike had been settled, and that hereafter the people would get good, pure, and clean bread on which union labels had been placed.

"What we want," continued the Bishop, "is good, pure tenement houses on which the union labels of morality have been placed. The only piece of advice I gave to those who came to me when the Committee of Fifteen was appointed was that at least two representatives of labor should be placed on the committee, and that the committee should recognize all classes. We have initiated this crusade not for the crushing out of vice, but for the triumph of virtue."

Bishop Potter then introduced William H. Baldwin, Jr., Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, who spoke on the subject "The Committee of Fifteen—Its Origin, Scope, and Purpose." Mr. Baldwin said:

"I speak for myself alone, and not for the committee. The committee is composed of hard-headed men, and they understand their business, and at the right time will speak for themselves."

Mr. Baldwin talked at some length on the congested conditions existing on the east side, and the prevalence of vice there. As to the remedies, he said:

"Partisanship would ruin the attempt we are making to reform conditions; any suspicion of partisanship would ruin the movement. The greatest mistake we could now make would be to produce anything sensational. My purpose is to pursue a careful and businesslike policy in handling existing conditions. We should have no false notions that any one can stop what is called vice. Our duty is to stop the public trade in vice.

"We must clean the streets. Think of the thousands of children here in New York to-night who are not safe. Think of the wives that are in danger. Your own wives and children are at home safe and secure from harm, but the wives and children on the east side are not. I would kill the man who touched one of my children.

"The great difficulty we will have in handling the present conditions is that the people soon get tired of these questions and drop them after the first agitation. This time we have got to stay with the problem—this year, next year, and the year after. Now that we have started the movement, we must keep it up. I believe that the city is now entering into an era of virtue and morality, and that we will not make the mistakes that have been made in reform movements of the past."

After Mr. Baldwin had finished, Bishop Potter departed, and Robert C. Ogden presided. Henry George spoke on "Who Are the Criminals?" Dr. Josiah Strong on "Visual Education in Civics," Milo B. Maltbie on "Municipal Ideals Realized," and J. N. Bogert, State Organizer, American Federation of Labor, on "What Labor Wants."

DRINKING AT WEST POINT.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The Congressional committee which is investigating the hazing practices at the Military Academy held three sessions to-day.

The first two sessions and the greater part of the night session were occupied in the examination of Cadet Lewis Brown, Jr., of Newport, R. I., who was one of Cadet Keller's seconds in his fight with Booz.

The Congressmen put Brown through an exhaustive examination, in the course of which they elicited the fact that in violation of the rules and regulations of the institution, the upper-class men carry intoxicating liquor into the reservation, and consume quite a considerable quantity of it.

Another stringent rule seems to have been broken with impunity. This is the regulation prohibiting smoking. Cadet Brown acknowledged that the majority of the cadets were cigarette smokers, and that plenty of cigarettes were smuggled into the institution.

Gen. Dick, Judge Smith, and Mr. Driggs handled Brown without gloves, and tackled him frequently as to the right of upper class men to treat fourth class men in direct violation of the academy's regulations.

Mr. Driggs told the witness that the first class men thought they were the "whole thing," and Judge Smith said they were conceited, arrogant, and ignorant in their presumption of setting their judgment against that of the authorities of the academy.

Cadet Joseph F. Barnes of the District of Columbia, another of Keller's seconds, was the only other witness called. He was examined as to the methods of hazing and the calling out of fourth-class men to fight when they refused to comply with the demands of the upper-class men.

TARIFF CONCESSIONS TO CUBA.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Petitions for the modification of the American tariff law as regards Cuba have frequently been made. It is due to the failure of the Senate to act upon the reciprocity treaties that no move has been made in that direction. A year ago, in his annual report, Secretary Root proposed that as soon as the reciprocity treaties were acted upon; the same terms given to the other powers should be voluntarily extended to Cuba.

At that time it was supposed that the reciprocity treaties would go through without much difficulty, and the Administration had in mind the immediate modification of the tariff so as to extend to Cuba the benefits to be derived from the countries with which the treaties had been made. It was held that the adoption of these treaties would furnish a good reason for the voluntary extension of the same privileges to Cuba, without waiting for a request to that effect, and it would have been proposed as a matter of course. Since then the reciprocity treaties have been hung up, and the project for the extension of their benefits to Cuba has languished with them.

Antediluvian Rye. The aristocratic whiskey.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water! Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

LATE BRITISH LOSSES.

Official List Shows a State of Affairs More Serious than Reported by Gen. Kitchener.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The official list of the British casualties in the recent fighting at Belfast shows twenty-nine killed, fifty-three wounded, and seventy-two missing. This does not account for the British losses at other points of simultaneous attacks by the Boers, namely, Wonderfontein, Nooitgedacht, and Wildfontein, and shows that affairs in that quarter were more serious than Lord Kitchener reported them to be.

INDIA SHORT OF TROOPS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—"Owing to the drain for South Africa," says the Calcutta correspondent of The Times, "the India army is now 9,000 below its normal strength and contains 15,000 men who ought to have been relieved and sent home. There are also 5,000 others who will soon be in the same position."

The Times, referring to the dispatch editorially, suggests that if recruits could be obtained to fill their places, an offer might be made to these 15,000 whose time has expired, to serve in South Africa.

NO MORE FETES, SAYS ROBERTS.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Lord Roberts has written a letter to the Lord Mayor of London, postponing the city's reception and expressing the opinion that "in the present unhappy circumstances in South Africa there should be no further feting for some time." His Lordship's decision applies to all similar proposed functions. He is visiting the Queen at Osborne to-day, but it is said his visit is not connected with the war.

British Rout Gambian Rebels.

BATHURST, Gambia, West Africa, Jan. 14.—The British punitive expedition arrived at Dumbutu on Jan. 11 and completely surprised and routed the rebels. The troops captured the town after an hour's fighting. Sixty rebels were killed, sixty were wounded, and 200 were captured. Six important chiefs will be brought to Bathurst. The British casualties were six West Indians wounded. More fighting is expected.

OCEAN CABLE TELEPHONY.

Prof. Pupin Explains His New Submarine System.

Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University, the inventor of the new system of submarine cables which will revolutionize the construction of telegraph cables and make a telephone communication between London and New York possible, explained yesterday the important points of his invention, saying that the descriptions of his system which have recently been published were erroneous in many respects.

Prof. Pupin, when asked if the sum of $200,000, which he was reported to have received for his patent, was correct, replied that that figure multiplied by two would be nearer the mark. Accordingly he receives outright from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company $400,000, besides an annual salary reported to be $7,500 a year during the life of the patent.

Heretofore what is known as the "resistance" of the cable has made telephoning across the ocean an impossibility. Even in ocean telegraphy, if the speed of transmission is accelerated beyond a certain point, the words are confused at the other end of the wire on account of this resistance, and in an attempt to talk over 2,000 miles of wire nothing but a confused, unintelligible sound has resulted.

It has been toward the overcoming of this resistance that Prof. Pupin has directed his efforts and has spent years of study and research. It has long been proved fact that the resistance of the wire could be neutralized to some extent by what is known as a "choke coil." This is an ordinary coil of wire in connection with the cable, which, when placed in a circuit, helps to overcome the resistance.

In his laboratory at Columbia Prof. Pupin has experimented for several years with "choke coils" of every description. At last he discovered that over a cable on which he had put the little induction coils every eighth of a mile, the best results were obtained.

When a cable is laid across the ocean after Prof. Pupin's method, at every eighth of a mile, for the whole distance, a little induction coil inserted under the sheath will nullify all of the resistance of the wire, and will allow the message to pass along to its destination with lightning rapidity.

Prof. Pupin has also found that his cable can be used in ocean telegraphy with equally as good results as in ocean telephony, much time being saved when the message is telegraphed over the cable reinforced with the induction coils.

The plan also is practicable on land as well as underneath the ocean, and a direct telephone connection with San Francisco is one of the possibilities of the near future. One of the features of this cable is the fact that steel wire may be used in place of the more expensive copper.

The commercial and economic aspect of Prof. Pupin's invention is the necessary reduction in rates which will result from the reducing of the time of transmission. It is estimated that the new cable can do three hundred times the business of the old-fashioned article.

Prof. Pupin, from whose brain the whole system has emanated, was graduated from Columbia in 1883. He went abroad and studied in Germany, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Berlin in 1889.

Upon his return to America he accepted a position on Columbia's Faculty, and it has been in the laboratories of the university that he has pursued the investigations which have resulted in his invention.

BREAK IN CRUDE PETROLEUM.

Prices Fall on the News of the Strike in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—No bomb has been thrown into the oil trade in late years that caused such wide consternation as the announcement of Col. J. M. Guffey's great strike in Southeastern Texas.

Anticipating that the new gusher would break down the price of crude petroleum, there was a rush of producers who had some to sell when the Standard Oil Company's purchasing agency opened to-day. Those who got there early sold out at Saturday's closing quotation—$1.25 per barrel. At 11 o'clock the Standard announced that it would not pay more than $1.20. The Producers' Oil Company, which is a combination of small operators, also dropped its price 5 cents. Independent operators, who have been hoping for one-dollar-and-a-half oil, are displeased at the reduction, as, in all probability, the price will go lower.

A telegram was received at Col. Guffey's office to-night from John Galey, who started for the scene last Friday, stating that he had arrived and found the well greater than the first reports showed. There was a rush to the new field from this section.

GONG CRUSADE IN CHICAGO.

Automobile Firm Supplants the Clanging Noise by Mellow Chimes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—A beginning has been made in Chicago to supplant the clanging gongs of public vehicles by more mellow chimes, a down-town firm which operates several automobiles being the first to make the change.

The Municipal Art Association and the Anti-Noise League are interested in the matter, and it has been suggested that a crusade against gongs be inaugurated.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water! Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

ALFRED G. VANDERBILT MARRIES MISS FRENCH

St. John's Church, Newport, Exquisitely Decorated.

"Harbourview," Where Reception and Wedding Breakfast Are Given, a Gorgeous Floral Bower.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 14.—Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the second son of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, was married to-day at noon to Miss Ellen French, the second daughter of Mrs. Francis Ormonde French. The ceremony took place at the Zabriskie Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist, in the presence of a large gathering of relatives and friends who had come from New York and Boston to be present at the event.

There has never been a wedding at Newport which has excited so much general interest. The Vanderbilt weddings have usually taken place in New York, and it is the first time in the history of this town that such a fashionable event was arranged for midwinter. Various special trains from Boston and New York brought the many guests. The first of these trains arrived from New York on Saturday and the second yesterday, while those who came from Boston arrived early this morning.

The greater number of those who came here for the wedding were relatives of either the Vanderbilt or the French families. The immediate relatives of the Vanderbilt family were entertained by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at The Breakers, while Hill Top, two of the Muenchinger-King cottages, Hartmann's, and the Elbridge T. Gerry cottage were used for the other guests.

It was a beautiful day, almost cloudless, and with a crisp, frosty wind. The decorators had been at work at the church all night, as nothing could be done until after the service yesterday.

From an early hour the street near the church was crowded, and when the time of the wedding approached quite a large gathering of spectators had assembled. They were good-natured, and gave very little trouble to the police in charge. Many were anxious to gain admission to the church, but as this could not be done without cards they were disappointed

Although the ceremony was set for noon, an hour or more before that time saw the arrival of some of the guests at the church, and these were able to listen to an organ concert and inspect at leisure the floral decorations.

THE CHURCH DECORATIONS.

Pink, green, and white in many charming combinations were the prevailing colors, the distinctive flowers being the Gloire de la Reine begonia, the Golden

procession moved down the aisle and out of the church.

RECEPTION AT HARBOURVIEW.

The ceremony at the church over, the bridal party and the relatives and friends were driven to the home of the bride's mother, Harbourview, on Halidon Hill, overlooking the harbor, where a reception and wedding breakfast were given.

Electricians, florists, carpenters, and decorators had been at work at Harbourview for some time, and the house was most elaborately adorned. The guests entered through a driveway made of a continuous arch of evergreens. Numerous box trees and green bushes were placed in the grounds, so as to convert them for the time being into a garden, although in the depth of Winter. The house itself was a veritable old English rose garden.

The guests were divested of their wraps in the cloakroom, which had been transformed into a Turkish apartment for the occasion. They then went through the hall into the library, where Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt received the congratulations of their friends.

This room was so decorated as to represent a rustic summer house. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt stood under a canopy of Golden Gate roses, surrounded by those who were helping them to receive the guests. Around the room, arranged on the walls, strung in festoons from the ceiling, and heaped about in gorgeous profusion, were pink orchids, pink roses, and begonias, interspersed here and there with white roses.

Mrs. French received with her daughter and son-in-law. She wore a gown of purple velvet and guipure lace. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Eaton, and Mrs. Amos Tuck French were in the same room. Mrs. Eaton wore blue-gray panne velvet and Mrs. French pale-gray moire, trimmed with rich black lace. Mrs. Vanderbilt was dressed in deep mourning. She took no part in the reception.

After the guests had tendered their congratulations they wandered through the house and admired the floral decorations. Wherever there was a fireplace it was banked with flowers and plants. On the piazzas, too, Winter seemed to have been changed to Summer, for they had been transformed into long vistas of shrubbery, winding arcoors of beautiful plants and blossoms. It was to these outside promenades that the men guests retired for their cigarettes.

Both inside the house and out on the verandas music by Nahan Franko's orchestra was heard almost continuously. The musicians had been placed in a central room. Their melodies, wafted in and out among the myriads of flowers, were mingled with the buzz of hundreds of voices.

In the ballroom, besides the same profusion of flowers that were seen in the rest of the house, there were tall ferns, waving palms, and many hanging baskets of orchids and smilax. Everywhere delicate electric light effects, produced by thousands of tiny bulbs of all colors, combined with the floral display to add to the brilliancy of the scene.

The billiard room held the bridal presents. Pink satin draperies covered the walls, while the ceiling was colored pale gray. Since Saturday this room, continually under guard, had been closed except when the presents were being exhibited to friends of the young couple, and after the reception was over the gifts were again sent to the Aquidneck Bank vaults for safe keeping.

THE WEDDING BREAKFAST.

When the guests had wandered through the house, and all of them had taken their turn at congratulating the bride and bridegroom, the dining hall was opened. There the prevailing decoration was the poinsettia, the crimson Mexican Christmas flower, the blossoms of which were offset by an indescribable variety of other kinds of blooms and green shrubs. In the centre of the room was the bride's table, at which were seated the bridal party and the immediate relatives of the young couple, twenty-two in all. This table was decorated with orchids, roses, lilies of the valley, and orange blossoms from the South. In the midst of the central floral ornament was the huge bride's cake, adorned with white satin ribbons. This the bride cut, drawing each portion toward her by means of the ribbons and doing it so gracefully that the guests applauded her as each slice was detached.

At the family table, which was placed at the head of the room, Mrs. French and Mrs. Eaton presided. Fourteen covers were laid at this table. The other guests were seated at small tables, ten in number, each laid with tea covers.

The wedding breakfast was served by Delmonico of New York. The menu cards read as follows:

Lundi, 14 Janvier, 1901.

Gombor volaille passé en tasses.
Mousse de jambon.
Hors d'Oeuvres. Olives. Celeri. Amandes salées.
Filet de boeuf, aux champignons frais.
Petits pois nouveaux.
Poulet de grain désossé.
Salade de laitues.
Macedoine de fruits au marasquin.
Bonbons. Marrons glacés.
Devises. Café.
Newport. R. I.

Those who sat at the bride's table were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Miss Pauline French, Miss Elsa Bronson, Miss Isabel Stillman, Miss Edith Gray, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, Robert L. Gerry, Porter Palmer, Jr., Frederic M. Davies, William Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Jr., Ord Preston, Ernest Iselin, W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and William P. Burden.

Among the other guests at the breakfast were:

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander.	Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore.
Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews.	The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill.
Mrs. and Mrs. James A. Burden.	The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. George Brinley Morgan.
Charles F. Beattie.	Miss Morris.
Capt. and Mrs. French Chadwick.	George C. Munzig.
R. L. Cotheal.	Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Morris.
Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies.	Miss North.
Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson.	Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.
Mrs. Paul Vinton Dahlgren.	Miss Potter Palmer.
Miss Dahlgren.	Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy.
Mrs. John C. Gray.	Miss Greta Pomeroy.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gwynne.	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Potter.
Peter Odell Gerry.	Mr. and Mrs. W. Edgar Sherbert.
Mr. and Mrs. John Hammond.	James Stillman.
W. Delancey Kountze.	Baroness Seilliere.
Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kingsland.	Andrew H. Sands.
	Henry Whitehouse.

At the family table were seated Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, Gen. the Hon. and Mrs. Herbert F. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, and Miss Lila Sloane.

The wedding breakfast at an end, the time for the departure of the bride and bridegroom arrived. The coachman and the bridegroom wore white satin rosettes, and on the bridles of the horses attached to the carriage which was to take Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt to the boat were white ribbons. The housings for the saddles were heavy white-corded silk, while the whip was tied with bows of rich satin ribbon.

The bridal couple were accompanied by the bride's maid and the bridegroom's valet.

Mrs. Vanderbilt looked charming in a going-away gown of gray cheviot, trimmed with chinchilla and silver embroidery on both the coat and skirt. The blouse of gray panne velvet was trimmed with silver and magnificently embroidered. The hat was a large toque of silver gray velvet.

As the young couple started from Harbourview they were pelted with rice and slippers. At the station the Vanderbilt car was attached to the 3 o'clock train. The bridesmaids, maid of honor, best man, ushers, and members of the Vanderbilt and French families were at the station when Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt departed, and the newly wedded pair were again pelted with rice and slippers.

It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have chosen Canada for their wedding trip. They will go to New York later in the Winter.

Shortly after the departure of the bridal couple, the other guests began to leave Newport. Special trains were waiting to convey them to their destinations, and before night this city had once more resumed its midwinter quiet. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, however, entertained a number of her relatives at dinner at The Breakers.

The flowers used both at the church and at Harbourview were sent by the bride and bridegroom to the Newport and Emergency Hospitals. The bride and her mother made a number of gifts to poor families in honor of the event of to-day.

In addition to those at the breakfast, the following were present at the wedding ceremony:

Miss Brooks.	Robert Laurie.
Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Brackett.	Lieut. and Mrs. W. McCarthy Little.
Mrs. Bennett.	Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow.
The Misses Bennett.	Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Landers.
The Misses Cottrell.	Miss Landers.
Mr. and Mrs. William K. Covell.	Monson Morris.
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Conroy.	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Otto.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Webster Davis.	Mrs. H. A. Peckham.
Miss Sarah De Blois.	The Rev. G. Herbert Patterson.
Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri.	Col. John C. Seabury.
D. B. Fearing.	Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin.
Col. George R. Fearing.	T. Mumford Seabury.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gardner.	Miss Sands.
J. I. Green.	Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard.
Mr. and Mrs. Simon Hart.	Mrs. C. O. Sherman.
Col. E. W. Horton.	Miss Mollie Schwarz.
John Kane.	Mrs. William D. Sloane.
Mr. and Mrs. James P. Lancaster.	William K. Vanderbilt.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Langley.	Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.
	Mr. Taylor.
	Miss Taylor.
A. O. D. Taylor.	Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck.	Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wright.
Miss Twombly.	W. Westcott.
Mrs. W. H. Walcott.	Mrs. Yardley.
Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb.	Misses Yardley.
Miss Webb.	

The train bearing the guests from the Vanderbilt wedding arrived promptly at its scheduled time over the tracks of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, drawing up in the Grand Central Station at 0:50 o'clock last night. It consisted of five parlor cars, a buffet car in front, and a private car behind. There were 120 persons aboard, who quickly hurried out of the station and away.

It was stated that none of the Vanderbilt family were on the train.

EVERYTHING IN GOOD TASTE.

Though the Wedding Was an Elaborate One, Nothing Was Overdone—Some of the Gowns Worn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 14.—Nothing could be more satisfactory than the way in which everything in connection with the Vanderbilt-French nuptials passed off to-day. Even the slipper which the guests threw after the newly married couple lodged on top of the carriage quite out of reach of the coachman, and was carried triumphantly down the road.

"It has been the greatest day Newport ever saw," one of the young men guests said on the boat which took the greater number of the people who had come on to the ceremony across to the special car which carried them back to New York.

"Everything was in perfect taste," said a woman guest. "Nothing was overdone, and it was an absolutely dignified wedding."

To the big crowds which gathered outside, the pretty little church where the ceremony was held the wedding was something of a disappointment. They expected to catch a glimpse of many elaborate gowns, and there was little to gratify them in this respect.

The greater number of the women who attended the breakfast at the house wore, with the Vanderbilt family, gowns of quiet colors, and gray, black, and mauve or purple predominated. Another thing which gave a quiet tone to the gathering at the church was the fact that the greater number of guests were townspeople.

THE CHURCH DECORATIONS.

The church itself was decorated with charming grace, but with great simplicity and freedom from conventionality. The begonia-crowned wands at the ends of the seats, which formed columns of floral torches along the centre aisle, were twined loosely with the graceful Southern smilax and the same pretty vine hung simply from each arch at the entrance to the chancel. Twined up the transept pillars, ran along the window seats, and hung from the supporting beams to the roof on either side.

There were a few palms, a touch of rose pink in the green here and there, white bridal roses at the entrance to the sanctuary, white lilies above the altar, and that was all. There were not even lighted candles on the altar, a feature of the regular Church services, for the Church of St. John the Evangelist is what is known as a "high" church. But Mr. Vanderbilt is a "low" churchman, and it was the desire of the bride to have the candles omitted.

The service was simple, and while there were some twenty choir boys in addition to the acolytes, and half that number of men, the choir sang only twice.

Something of the dignity of the service and the gathering was due to the fact that no more people had been invited than the church, which is small, would comfortably hold. Apparently every seat was full, but no more than that, and there was no pushing and crowding to see the bridal party.

BRIDE AND BRIDESMAIDS.

There was never a simpler or more effective wedding procession. The bride's magnificent and almost priceless gown had the appearance of absolute simplicity. Everything about it was in straight lines or soft folds. The ivory white satin showed only by a faint shimmer here and there at the edge or beneath the lace.

The latter was a magnificent point lace, covering the whole front of the gown from neck to hem, while the collar and cuffs to the sleeves were of the same lace. The veil was some wonderful old lace which has been in the French family for many years.

According to the present style of bridal veils, this was worn off the face and held in place on the top of the head by a small coronet of orange blossoms, from whence it fell in soft folds almost to the edge of the long satin train, which was outlined with orange blossoms.

A magnificent string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom, hung well down below the waist. These pearls are large and very beautiful, almost perfectly matched—so perfectly that only two of them will have to be changed later.

The soft gray of the bridesmaids' gowns brought out in strong relief the big clusters of American Beauty roses, each tied with broad satin ribbons matching the color of the petals. The little maid of honor, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, in her short frock, made a pretty figure, wearing the same color and carrying the same flowers.

There was a slight variation in the conduct of the service from that frequently used, for it was not until the ring was to be placed upon the bride's finger that the couple passed forward to the white rose entrance to the sanctuary. There the ring was first blessed upon the altar, and then the ceremony continued.

SOME OF THE GOWNS.

The bridal party was at the church promptly at the appointed minute, and there was not a moment's delay in the service. At the outer door of the church a maid was waiting with a long wrap of ermine, pink silk, and lace for the bride; a fur-lined coat was awaiting the bridegroom, and they were driven quickly away, bridesmaids and guests following.

The general quietness of the gowns worn was increased by the outer wraps, which many of the guests did not lay aside in the church. Mrs. French, the mother of the bride, wore a gown of rich purple velvet with broad insertions of black lace, and a bonnet to match.

Mrs. Eaton, the bride's sister, was one of the most beautiful women present, in a wonderful soft pale shade of blue velvet—moonlight blue it is sometimes called—trimmed with sable. Her two boys, handsome little fellows, who look much like their mother, were in velvet suits of purple, and were the most picturesque figures at the wedding.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was in black uncut velvet, showing a little white in the bodice, but more in the magnificent collar and strings of pearls that she wore. Pearls are favorite jewels with the Vanderbilt family. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney was in purple, and she also wore pearls. Mrs. W. D. Sloane wore black and purple in stripes, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard was in gray uncut velvet, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt in royal purple velvet with pearls, and Mrs. Seward Webb in mauve.

Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, in black silk with insertions of lace over white and with diamond ornaments; Mrs. David H. Morris, in pale gray; Mrs. C. B. Alexander, in black velvet; Mrs. Benjamin Porter, in velvet, and the Baroness de Selliere, in mauve.

Mrs. De Forest Danielson, wearing black velvet and diamonds, was one of the most striking-looking women present. Mrs. Potter Palmer, whose son was one of the ushers was in maroon velvet; Mrs. Metuchin Moore in mauve, and Mrs. Rathbone Baker wore a striking gown of old rose velvet with a unique fringe of the material forming a deep trimming around the lower edge of the skirt.

Mrs. William M. Kingsman was in a figured blue velvet. Mrs. F. C. Chadwick, wife of Capt. Chadwick, wore a red cloth gown, and Mrs. Paul Andrews wore a covert cloth with a baby lamb coat and sable furs.

TOWNSPEOPLE WERE THERE.

Among the more plainly dressed of the guests in the church were both men and women wearing little bows of white ribbon. They looked, at first sight, like a delegation of "C. T. U.'s," but in reality they were the men and the maids of the Vanderbilt-French households, wearing breastknots of bridal white.

It was interesting to see the townspeople arrive, and spoke well for the thoughtfulness shown in the sending of invitations—no one seemed to have been forgotten. There were two nice-looking elderly men, each with a slight stoop.

There were Newport's bootmakers, there were the Postmaster, his wife, and two married daughters; there were the manager of the telephone exchange and his wife, an ex-Mayor of Newport who is President of the Police Commissioners, and there were the fish dealer and his wife.

It is of this fish dealer that a story is told of how he picked up a fish-cart load of bridesmaids from a broken down drag and carried them on to their destination, to give a glorious send-off to another bride and bridegroom, not long since.

There were another Police Commissioner, a carpenter, a local tailor, and a Newport dentist, with his wife. There were also the man who sells fire extinguishers and the man who sells staterooms on the New York boat.

AT HARBORVIEW.

The same general simplicity and good taste prevailed at Harbourview as at the church, and events followed each other like clockwork and with the same ease and freedom from stiffness and conventionality. On entering the house the men turned to one side and the women to the other to lay aside their wraps, and met again without confusion.

In the centre of the dining room at the breakfast was a large table for the bridal party, and around it were smaller tables for the other guests. The centre of the bride's table was banked with white roses of a warm, creamy tint, and in the centre of this bank stood the bride's cake.

It seemed a Chinese puzzle at first to know how the flowers were to be surmounted to reach the cake, but this had been arranged. The bank had been made to open on the side nearest the bride and through this opening the cake was taken and placed before her. It was a proper bride's cake, containing a ring for the next bride or groom-to-be, a thimble for the bachelor and a gold piece for wealth. The fates had not been decided before most of the guests left the dining room.

The menu for the breakfast was a fine one, but it was a simple breakfast. Nothing, as the guests said, had been overdone.

The wedding cake was in beautiful but simple boxes. They were of fine white satin with the monogram "V. F." on the top in silver, and a white satin bow at the front. There were also little white satin slippers filled with bonbons for souvenirs.

There was the usual gay time when the bridal party left the house. There was plenty of rice to throw, and the young couple received thick showers of it.

GAYETY AFTER THE WEDDING.

The afternoon in Newport was lively. The streets were filled with crowds, and by 2 o'clock they began to wend their way to the boat, where the bride and bridegroom were expected, but did not appear. The guests arrived, the ushers with wilted gardenias still in their buttonholes.

A carriage load of them came singing down Bellevue Avenue, and it was not until the boat had started that the crowd finally made up its mind that there was to be no bridal couple at the landing.

On the boat there was a continuation of the fun of the breakfast. The day had been ideal, a perfect Newport day. On the water the air was exhilarating. At least half the guests remained on deck, and there was a procession of brisk promenaders walking up and down and around the cabin during the entire hour's trip.

On the stern of the boat a group of the ushers and other young men, guests, including Reginald Vanderbilt, and led by Harry Payne Whitney, gave a series of choruses, which, if not Metropolitan Opera House music, were very jolly and lively. It took two engines to run the special train up to the Wickford junction, and the local train loaned its engine for the purpose, and lay at the dock until it returned.

The elaborateness of this wedding has been a good part in the attention to details. In the care of the guests coming to the wedding this was particularly shown. To each one coming from out of town a card was sent, giving the time of the departure of the special train to Newport, the name of the house where he or she would be entertained, and the time at which the train would start on its return trip.

Baggage was all delivered to them safely at the house where the guest was to be entertained, or if, having friends, he or she elected to stay with them, the baggage was delivered at that address.

Some of the guests made arrangements for carriages to take them to the church and house on the day of the wedding, but this was unnecessary, for they were notified later that carriages would be sent for them. All this was at the expense of their hostess.

A particular interest has been taken in this wedding by the friends of the young couple because it has been unmistakably a love match and the attachment is of long standing.

The young people of Newport tell of how a number of years ago, at the dancing classes they attended, Alfred Vanderbilt would dance with no other little girl than Elsie French, and they tell of the boy's taking a long tramp that he might stand on the sidewalk to see the little girl drive by in her pony carriage, handling the reins herself for the first time. The wedding is only a natural consummation, and there is a general feeling of satisfaction in it.

"Every one looked so happy coming out of the church," said a girl who was one of the interested outside crowd, "and sometimes they all look so cold-like."

THE VANDERBILTS IN BOSTON.

Newly Wedded Couple Arrive Unexpectedly and Go to the Hotel Somerset.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt arrived in Boston on a special train this afternoon. Their coming was a great surprise, as it had been stated that they would spend their honeymoon on the much-advertised "Farm" near Newport. Just after 4 o'clock—4:11, to be precise—the special arrived at Back Bay station, and from the middle car of the train the couple alighted, Mr. Vanderbilt assisting his bride down the steps of the car. Hardly a soul was in sight, and those who were had no intimation that the visitors were the much-talked-of couple. From the rear car two trunks were handed out. One bore the initials "E. F.," the other "A. G. V." This was the only baggage carried.

Hailing one of the public carriages, Mr. Vanderbilt called out, "To the Touraine." This was evidently to put a few by-standers on the wrong scent should there be any newspaper men in the station. However, Mr. Vanderbilt soon changed his mind, and was driven to the Westminster. Again a change in the programme was made, and instead of alighting there, fresh orders were given, and the carriage rapidly turned and drove past the public library to Commonwealth Avenue, finally halting in front of the Hotel Somerset.

The clerks were for a moment staggered when Mr. Vanderbilt called for the manager and stated his identity. He wished his presence in the hotel kept a secret, and ordered that no cards or messages be sent up to him. The coming of the bridal pair was so unexpected that no preparations had been made to receive them, and a great scurrying round ensued to find apartments for the distinguished guests. The Gen. Miles suite, officially called the "State suite," was occupied. Resort was had to the third floor. On that floor on the southwesterly side, fronting on Commonwealth Avenue, a three-room suite was made ready.

The bridegroom declined to register, saying he and his wife would retire to their apartments immediately.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was attired in a rather long dark coat, cut in the prevailing style, showing underneath a gray traveling dress of rough material. The bridegroom wore a dark paddock coat and black derby.

It was about 4:30 o'clock when the couple were ushered to their apartments, and shortly after 6 word was sent to the office to have dinner sent to the rooms. The intention of the pair had been to attend the performance of "Ben Hur" at the Colonial Theatre, and tickets and a carriage had been ordered for 7:40 o'clock, but just before that time word was sent to the office that, owing to the fatigue of the journey, the couple would remain in their apartments, and requesting that the carriage be dismissed.

The indications are that Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will leave here to-morrow, although no notice to that effect was given to the hotel authorities. The small amount of baggage carried would indicate that their stay is to be brief.

The guests were in blissful ignorance that the Vanderbilts were in their midst. The hotel people maintained silence, and the clerks and manager both denied that the principals of the most famous wedding in years were at the hotel.

"Vanderbilt here? I guess not. You've got the wrong place this time. Didn't know they were in Boston. Got a Vanderpool here, but no Vanderbilt. Look at the register and satisfy yourself." This is what was told inquirers. But the couple were in the house. A reporter followed them from the station to the hotel and saw them in their apartments, hotel officials to the contrary notwithstanding.

Funeral of Thomas N. McCarter, Sr.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 14.—The funeral of Thomas Nesbitt McCarter, Sr., was held this afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church. The honorary pallbearers were: Chancellor William A. Magie, Chief Justice David A. Depue, Vice Chancellor John R. Emory, Vice Chancellor Henry C. Pitney, Justice Gilbert Collins, Wheeler H. Peckham of New York, Cortlandt Parker, Sr., John J. McCook, Robert H. Sayre, the Rev. Dr. E. R. Craven of Philadelphia, Edgar B. Ward, Warren N. Trusdell, Amzi Dodd, James P. Dusenberry, and Col. Edward H. Wright. In the body of the church were Gov. Voorhees and more than 100 members of the bar. The interment was in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

BOSSCHIETER MURDER DETAILS TOLD IN COURT

Within an Hour Jury Is Selected to Try the First Case.

McAlister, Campbell, and Death Listen Nonchalantly to Testimony of the Victim's Family and Witnesses of the Crime.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 14.—The trial of three of the four men who are accused of the murder of Jennie Bosschieter was begun in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the old Court House, in Main Street, today. The three men—Walter McAlister, Andrew Campbell, and William Death—who are the persons most concerned in the progress and outcome of the trial, surprised everybody by their deportment during the relation of various incidents of the awful story by the witnesses. If they felt their position very keenly they certainly did not show it. Particularly was this true of McAlister, who kept up a continual chatter with Campbell, who sat beside him.

A big crowd began to gather about the Court House at an early hour, but a few of the very curious arrived earlier than was looked for. They were men who thought they had some influence with the Sheriff and the County Clerk, and pestered those officials for nearly two hours before Justice Jonathan Dixon, who is presiding, opened the trial. Few of the early arrivals found their influence strong enough, however, and were compelled to join the crowd which stood along the curb in front of the building, or go away. This crowd on the outside was perhaps the best evidence of the great interest which Paterson is taking in the case. It must have numbered 500 persons at various periods of the day, and was larger when the opening hour of court was at hand. In one instance during the morning session it broke out into something like a chorus of cheers, which were proved to have been caused by some one who gave the false impression that the prisoners were being led into the building.

Not the least of the unusual features of the trial was the rapidity with which it moved. Unless a snag is struck to-day, when the medical experts are to be heard, it will be concluded much quicker than was expected. Less than an hour was required for filling the jury box. The opening speech of Prosecutor Emley, too, consumed less time than it was predicted it would, and even the testimony of the witnesses who were heard in the afternoon was delivered with so much facility as to surprise even those who are familiar with the facts they had already told once to the Coroner.

Few of the witnesses were cross-examined. Only August Sculthorpe, the hackman, better known as "Garry Hen," failed to get off without being called to account by the defense. Ex-Judge Hoffman of Jersey City took him in tow at the conclusion of his direct testimony, and he was still on the stand when the trial was closed for the day at 5:30 o'clock. In spite of close questioning his direct testimony was not shaken. His was the most important evidence given during the day. But he omitted something when going over the experiences of the night beginning with the evening of Oct. 18 and ending on the morning of the next day which Prosecutor Emley thought of while ex-Judge Hoffman was cross-examining him. It was a bit of evidence regarding a sound he heard while the unconscious girl was being hurried off toward the city from the woods near the Rock Road. He said he heard a sound as of a bottle striking a stone. This bottle, he explained, he found on the Monday following the Thursday of the preceding week, when he visited the woods again in company with a detective. It contained "some kind of stuff," he said.

The audience, which on some pretext or another actually got into the courtroom, gave a hint of the social and business standing of the accused men. It was a respectable-looking audience. No women were present, aside from those who were compelled to be there as witnesses, and a few who were there for the newspapers. Even these witnesses were kept in an adjoining room, and were only admitted into the trial room when called upon to testify.

THE JURY SELECTED.

The twelve jurymen, who were selected from thirty-six talesmen, are as follows:

Charles Brett, Walter Brooks, John McAllister, John E. Hackett, George Hardcastle, Charles Irving, Anthony Thomas, Mathias C. Winan, Edward Bergen, John Rubin, George B. Conlin, Joseph Smith.

Prosecutor Emley, in his address, gave a comprehensive idea of the shocking drama as it is now pretty well known. He dwelt particularly upon the fact that a great crime had been committed, which had resulted in murder whether drugs had been administered or not. His speech consumed almost all the time there was left before the recess, only one witness being called before court adjourned. The witness was Surveyor C. W. A. Fonda, who only testified to certain maps and charts describing the scenes of the murder, which are to be used during the trial.

A murmur of expectancy went up from the crowd when the clerk called the name of Mina Bosschieter, the victim's stepmother. A woman of medium height, with a dark complexion and rather frail, she proved to be. She took the witness chair with little hesitancy, and, while she spoke low, she made herself easily understood to the Prosecutor, who repeated over most of the answers, to the great gratification of the newspaper men.

Mrs. Bosschieter, in reply to the preliminary questions, said that she had been in this country about eleven years, coming here from Holland; that she lived at 155 East Fifth Street, and had lived there for three years.

"Where did Jennie work in October last?" the Prosecutor asked.

"In the Paterson ribbon factory."

"Had she worked steadily for the last three years?"

"Except when work was slack."

"When did Jennie leave the house on the night of Oct. 18 last?"

"Ten minutes before 8."

"Did you know she was going out?"

"Yes; she was going to the drug store for me to get some baby powder for my married daughter's child."

Mrs. Bosschieter said that the first news she had of the crime was when a man met her almost at her door just as she was going out in the morning and vaguely intimated that something might have happened to Jennie.

"When did you see her next?" Mrs. Bosschieter was asked.

"On Friday morning, when she was brought home dead."

Michael Duff of counsel for the prisoners elicited the information from Mrs. Bosschieter that Jennie had sometimes been out late at night, but not often. It was necessary for her to knock at the door to get into the house, she said, and it was her husband who would answer the summons.

MURDERED GIRL'S SISTER CALLED.

The next witness who was called was Susan Bosschieter, a fact which is of some importance, because it was noticed before she had gone very far that the Prosecutor proposed to prove his case step by step, in chronological order. Susan proved to be a slender, blonde girl, of prepossessing countenance. She testified that she worked with Jennie in the Paterson ribbon factory and occupied the same room, and, indeed, the same bed with her sister. She also spoke of her sister's steady habits, and said that she could not remember that she had lost any time during the last three years, only when slack work had compelled her to lay off.

Prosecutor Emley laid great stress upon the clothing worn by the murdered girl. He compelled Susan to go over every article she knew her sister had worn upon the fatal night, and compelled the witness to identify several articles of Jennie's apparel.

"When your sister went out, where did she say she was going?" queried the prosecutor.

"To Klatte's, where she had a lady friend."

"Did you render any service to her before she went out?"

"Yes; I tied up a finger which she had cut—I put a new rag around it."

Mr. Emley showed the rag to the witness, which she identified as the identical one she had put on her sister's finger.

She then went over her experience on the Friday morning when in response to a summons she went down to the Waganaw Road and found Jennie's body near the bridge.

Cornelius Garry, the driver for Alyea, who discovered the murdered girl, testified to the incidents which have already been so often told about the finding of the body.

The testimony of Leonard Kamerling, a neighbor of the Bosschieter family, gave some significant testimony intended to show the whereabouts of Jennie during the early hours of the evening, and apparently the beginning of the alleged plot against the girl. He said he saw her standing in front of Kent's drug store on Main Street, near Van Houten Street, on the evenings of Oct. 18.

"What time was that?" the Prosecutor wanted to know.

"About half past 9 I saw Jennie talking to a young man in front of Kent's drug store."

The witness identified Campbell as the man, and said he heard Jennie say to him: "No, no!" in a snappy sort of way.

Nellie De Vriers and Bertha Dyson furnished the link which pictured the dead girl walking into Christopher Saul's saloon, and finally the saloon keeper himself was called upon to tell what he knew of the visit of the dead girl and her companions to his place.

He said he supplied them with a glass of absinthe, a glass of cider, a glass of seltzer, and a glass of whisky and water. Later, he said, they ordered champagne. When they had drunk that they suddenly disappeared. The saloonkeeper could only identify McAllister clearly. He said that he came to him in the company of another young man on the morning when the dead girl was found, and told him not to "squeal" if a reward for the perpetrators of the crime was offered to him.

Following Saul's testimony came that of the hackman, Sculthorpe. He said he received a telephone message to go to Saul's saloon, a quarter before 10 o'clock. He went to the saloon and waited outside without asking a question of any one. Finally the door of the saloon was opened, and four men carried a girl out and placed her in his victoria. They carried her out feet foremost, he said.

He then received orders to drive along the Goffle road, and stop at Lee's roadhouse. When it proved to be closed up, he was ordered to drive along the Rock Road, a place where he had never been in his life before. When they reached a wood he was ordered to halt, and the three men then pulled a blanket off from his vehicle, laid it on the ground, and took the girl out of the carriage. He moved his horses on about that time, he said.

On cross-examination by Ex-Judge Hoffman Sculthorpe said that he did not hear the girl utter a single word after she left the saloon; that she was carried to and from his victoria feet foremost always, but that he thought she was still alive when he got his order to drive back to Paterson as quickly as he could.

"When you found that the girl was dead, why didn't you drive directly to some officer and tell him about it?" ex-Judge Hoffman asked Sculthorpe.

"Well, them fellows had me so scared that I didn't know what to do," came the reply promptly.

Sculthorpe afterward testified to the sound of a bottle striking a stone and to his discovery of a bottle four days later. In replying to one of ex-Judge Hoffman's questions, Sculthorpe became witty, and said that he never carried a bottle, at which the audience laughed. Judge Dixon reproved them. He made the reproof the occasion of adjourning court.

Kerr, the other prisoner, was not in court. It has not been revealed yet whether he will turn State's evidence or not. It looked yesterday as though the State would not need his evidence.

MARK ON BOSSCHIETER GRAVE.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 14.—Since the body of Jennie Bosschieter was finally laid away in Fair Lawn Cemetery the grave has remained unmarked until to-day, when it was found that some one had dropped a bunch of white hyacinths and red carnations on the grave, and that at the head of the mound, in such a position as to face the drive, a large piece of white cardboard had been placed, on which is printed in red letters the words:

"VENGEANCE IS MINE, Saith the Lord."

The word "vengeance" is in large letters and can be read a considerable distance away, and the effect is somewhat startling. It is said that none of the dead girl's relatives placed the marker on the grave and that they know nothing of it.

FIRE IN DAWSON.

Business Houses Burn, Entailing a Loss of $50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 14.—Special despatches to Skagway papers state that the largest fire of the Winter in Dawson occurred last Monday night, in which three buildings were burned to the ground. The loss will exceed $50,000. Particulars of conflagration were received through arrival of the Ameer to-day. At 8 o'clock fire was discovered in the second story of the building occupied by Cribbs & Rogers. The flames spread rapidly, and by the time the Fire Department arrived the fire was beyond control.

Attention of firemen was then given to saving adjoining buildings from flames caught on the walls of the west building, and it was soon in flames. By that time Rainier Hotel, on the opposite side, was ablaze, and the department was taxed to its utmost.

Little was saved from the burned buildings.

The business firms involved in the fire are Ruday & Kalenborn, druggists; Bonanza Meat Market, Antler Restaurant, San Francisco Oyster House, and Cribbs & Rogers.

Besides these firms which suffered nearly total loss, there were several dressmakers, lawyers, and dentists, having offices up stairs, and these were able to save only a small portion of their belongings.

Goods were removed from the adjoining buildings and carried to the street, entailing additional loss. The origin of the fire is unknown.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; Philip W. Moen, Worcester.

HOFFMAN—S. H. Milward, Cape Town; Col. A. B. Andrews, North Carolina.

EMPIRE—Burwell L. Cutler, Buffalo.

HOLLAND—W. S. Nott, Minneapolis.

MURRAY HILL—John J. Oliver, Detroit; T. E. Toucey, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Henry Noel Potter, Rochester.

BUCKINGHAM—Judge A. Richards, Louisville; President Francis L. Patton, Princeton University.

SAVOY—Prince Francis Auersperg, Paris.

NETHERLAND—F. D. Underwood, Baltimore.

IMPERIAL—H. A. Craycroft, Dallas, Texas; J. S. Mott, Kansas City.

GILSEY—C. A. Graham, Great Falls, Dakota; Thomas W. Craig, Pittsburg.

VICTORIA—H. L. J. Warren, Salt Lake City; Judge J. T. Marchand, Washington.

ALBEMARLE—Chief Engineer C. R. Roelker, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., San Diego, Cal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hartman, L. M., York, Penn., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Rice, A., Montgomery, Ala.; J. H. Moriarty, clothing; 24 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 82 Franklin Street.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Montgomery, fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Demar, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Updegraff, G. F., & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; G. F. Updegraff, notions, and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Dwyer Brothers' Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. Reis, notions and fancy goods; E. G. Grau, general buyer; 43 Leonard Street.
Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. B. Holliday, furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street.
Hale's California Stores, San Francisco, Cal.; A. W. Brown, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss E. Leary, millinery; 487 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. N. Caird, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, notions; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernethy, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Strouss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. G. McCarthy, hosiery; 190 West Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Heyneman & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. H. Heyneman, domestics and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Hart, E., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Hart, woolens; Hoffman House.
Kirschba

KALTENBORN ROMANCE ENDS IN SEPARATION

The Musician Returns to His Father's House.

Wife Says that She Will Not Take Him Back—Quartet to be Reorganized.

Lovers of good music will find much cause for regret in the following letter, for it means that there will be no more Kaltenborn concerts, at least under the management which for the last two years has made them such an attractive feature of Summer life in New York:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly insert in your columns at the earliest date the following:

Owing to Mr. Kaltenborn's desertion of his wife, we, the undersigned, have decided to discontinue our work with him, and to reorganize our quartet.

Thanking you in advance, we are,

Sincerely yours,
CARL HUGO ENGEL,
ERWIN C. BANCK,
HERMANN BEYER-HENE.

New York, Jan. 13, 1901.

This is the unhappy ending of a romance begun nine years ago, when Miss Lulu Borman, daughter of Adolph H. Borman, a well-known stockbroker, with offices at 7 Wall Street, married Franz P. Kaltenborn, then a comparatively unknown violinist in theatre orchestras, against her parents' wishes.

Professional jealousy of her success as a manager, according to Mrs. Kaltenborn, is at the bottom of the trouble. When seen at her home, 78 West Eighty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon she declared that there was no scandal in her husband's alleged desertion, but she added that under no circumstances would she take him back again and that after the quartet has finished its present engagements she will give up her ambition to succeed as a manager, resume her maiden name, and retire to the quiet life of her father's home.

This domestic catastrophe comes as no surprise to those acquainted with the couple and rumors of trouble between them have long been in persistent circulation. The public had an inkling of the state of affairs last Fall, when Mr. Kaltenborn announced a series of Sunday concerts at the Herald Square Theatre by his orchestra "under entirely different management." It was known that Mrs. Kaltenborn had been the active manager of the Summer concerts of the last two years at the St. Nicholas Garden, and that it was money furnished by her father and his friends, it is said, which had made the enterprise possible, and that it was at least to some extent due to her unceasing effort that they were as successful as they seemed to be.

She said yesterday that Mr. Kaltenborn had left Tuesday while she was out and without giving her any notice of his intention, and that he had since returned and broken the door chain in order to enter the flat and secure some of the effects which he claims as his personal property. She said that she was not at present contemplating a legal separation, although Mr. Borman had urged her to apply for a divorce, and that after her business responsibilities are over she will probably be guided by his advice.

"That he will only keep away from me is all I ask," she said.

Mr. Kaltenborn has taken up his abode with his father, who is a 'cello player living at 106 East Ninetieth Street. He was in Yonkers yesterday, where he taught his Monday afternoon class at the Women's Institute in Palisade Avenue, and in the evening gave a private lesson at the residence of Dr. Peter S. Callan, 156 Park Avenue, in that city. He curtly refused to discuss the matter when seen there last evening, but his sister in New York said that he had been so worried over the affair that he had not slept for four nights. She declared that when his side of the story was told it would put an entirely different light on the trouble.

She was greatly pleased that he had succeeded in bringing away a Stradivarius violin worth $4,000, to which Mr. Borman might lay claim.

"The violin was given to him outright," she said; "but some time ago, fearing debt, he asked Mr. Borman to alter the bill of sale so that it would stand in Mr. Borman's name."

Those who attended the concerts in St. Nicholas Garden remember Mrs. Kaltenborn's great activity. She seemed to be everywhere at once about the building during the performances, and attended to every detail, holding long conferences with the musicians, particularly with Mr. Engel, who acted as concert master. She it was who made out the programmes, and the first year she even made the contract with the brewer for the beer to be sold during the entertainments. She said yesterday that, so far from being a success, the concerts had only been profitable for four weeks during the entire two Summers, and that they had sunk in all about $24,000 of the money of her family and friends. Disaster came near overtaking them during the last season, when her father refused to honor a check for $150 which she had drawn upon him, though he subsequently relented.

The quartet is now under contract for a series of twenty-one concerts before the Educational Alliance, which will carry it into March. Mr. Kaltenborn presided at the last of these Sunday night, but his wife said he will not again appear with the company, which is likely henceforth to have a different name.

Sooner than have the musicians thrown out of employment at this time of year she decided to continue the work, and will provide money to make up any deficiency. She said that it was through her influence that Mr. Kaltenborn first appeared as a soloist at three concerts of the late Anton Seidl, and that he first came out as a conductor at the Seidl memorial concert in Brooklyn. She said that she obtained for him the post of conductor at the last concerts of Mme. Lilli Lehmann in this city, when he won high encomiums from that great singer, whom she had known since childhood.

Mr. Kaltenborn was born in Homburg, Germany, April 6, 1865, and came to this country when six years old. He studied music under his father, Julius Bernstein, Edward Mollenhauer, and other masters.

SAYS THEY TRIED TO HUG HER.

Miss Glueck Has Two Young Men Arrested, but Fails to Prosecute.

Two young men were locked up in the Fifth Street Police Station early yesterday morning charged by Miss Bella Glueck, a young woman of 745 Sixth Street, with having tried to hug and kiss her on the street. The prisoners are Henry Kellar of 350 East Sixteenth Street and Charles Werner of 330 East Third Street. According to Miss Glueck's story, she was on her way home at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning with her sister and brother-in-law. At Seventh Street and Avenue A she met Kellar and Werner, and dropped behind her companions to let the two men pass. When they got abreast of her she says Kellar remarked:

"Nice little girl. She's mine."

"No," said his companion, "she's mine."

Each of the men seized her, and Kellar tried to kiss her. She struck him in the jaw, knocking him down. Undeterred by the fate of his companion, Werner, who had been holding the sleeve of her coat, tried to hug and kiss her. She boxed his ears vigorously, and called for help. Her relatives seemed to have been utterly oblivious of her predicament as they were not in sight when Policeman Baxter appeared and put the two men under arrest.

The prisoners denied that they had tried to take liberties with Miss Glueck, and said the whole thing was a mistake. When arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court the prisoners were fined $2 each for drunkenness, Miss Glueck not being in court to press her charges.

THE MOLINEUX CASE.

Messrs. Weeks and Battle Examine Recorder Goff's Order.

Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle, counsel for Roland B. Molineux, under sentence of death for poisoning Mrs. Kate J. Adams, called at the office of the Chief Clerk of General Sessions yesterday and closely examined the order of Recorder Goff settling Molineux's case on appeal prepared by his counsel and amended by the District Attorney.

Mr. Weeks announced, after going over the order, that no decision would be arrived at by him and Mr. Battle regarding a motion for a resettlement of the case until the transcript is printed.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR QUAY.

Indications that He Will Be Elected United States Senator.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 14.—There is every indication to-night that the bitter struggle for the United States Senatorship will terminate to-morrow with the election of Col. M. S. Quay, the nominee of the joint Republican caucus. The Democrats will vote for Col. James M. Guffey of Pittsburg, and the anti-Quay Republicans are expected to distribute their votes among several "favorite sons."

The House and Senate will vote separately at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and the probabilities are that Mr. Quay will secure a majority in each house. His friends say his combined vote will not fall short of 130. It requires 127 votes to elect, and it is pretty generally conceded that he will poll at least this number.

Should Mr. Quay or any other person receive the requisite number of votes to-morrow in the Senate and House the two houses will meet jointly at noon Wednesday to canvass the returns and formally declare an election. If, however, there should be no election to-morrow the two bodies will meet jointly on Wednesday and ballot every day thereafter until there is an election or the Legislature adjourns.

There is nothing to-night to indicate that there will not be an election on the first ballot or that there will be another deadlock similar to that of 1899, when the Legislature adjourned without making a choice.

Quay had 123 votes in the caucus held a week ago. To-night Representatives Thompson of Centre County and Reynolds of Lackawanna, who heretofore had been acting with the anti-Quay Republicans, announced their intention to vote for Quay to-morrow. The Quay leaders say others who have opposed the former Senator will be found to-morrow on the Quay side of the ballot.

A meeting of the Republican Senators and members pledged to oppose Mr. Quay's election was held this evening to discuss the situation. Senator Flinn of Allegheny said at the close of the meeting that all the members were present except Messrs. Thompson, Neeb, Reynolds, and Emery.

"The only news from any of these absentees was from Mr. Reynolds," he added; "it being announced that he had succumbed to the influence of the machine. All of the gentlemen present were as strong as ever in the determination to oppose the election of Mr. Quay."

Another meeting of the anti-Quay Republicans will be held to-morrow, previous to the meeting of the Legislature, to formulate a plan of action when the ballot is taken.

Senator Penrose, who is assisting Col. Quay in the direction of his campaign, said to-night:

"On the evening before the first and final balloting in the Senatorial contest the evidence is becoming stronger every hour that Senator Quay will be elected on the first ballot in the Senate and House by a much larger majority than was expected by even his most sanguine friends. The opposition has gone to pieces, as was expected in the beginning. Fusion on an insurgent Republican or on a Democrat has been found utterly impracticable."

Senator Quay expects to take his seat in the Senate Thursday if he should be elected before that time.

SENATOR HOAR RENOMINATED.

Massachusetts Republicans in Both Houses Unanimously Select Him to Succeed Himself.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The members of both parties in both branches of the Legislature, contrary to the usual custom, held separate caucuses this afternoon to nominate a United States Senator to succeed George Frisbie Hoar.

The Republicans of both House and Senate were unanimous in their choice of the venerable Massachusetts Senator to succeed himself, notwithstanding his antagonistic attitude on some party measures. But the House Democrats, although considerably in the minority, engaged in a spirited half hour's debate over the question of a candidate, and finally agreed on ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney. Four Democratic Senators and four members of the House voted in their respective caucuses for Senator Hoar.

Each branch will ballot to-morrow, and Senator Hoar will undoubtedly be elected. On Wednesday both houses will convene in joint session to compare notes, at which time the result will be formally announced by President Soule.

DEAD-LOCK IN DELAWARE.

Republican Split Over the Senatorship—Addicks Nominated by His Faction.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 14.—Two caucuses were held to-night over the contest for United States Senators from Delaware.

The Democrats met early in the evening and transacted their business with surprising dispatch. Willard Saulsbury was nominated for the Senatorial vacancy caused by the failure of the last Legislature to elect a successor to Senator George Gray. The nomination of Saulsbury was made unanimous. For the full term to succeed United States Senator Richard R. Kenney, Mr. Kenney was nominated and the Democrats resolved to stand together. It is believed, however, that on a deal with the regular Republicans to beat Addicks, the Democrats will go into caucus again for a Democratic nominee to run with the regular Republican nominee.

The twenty-nine Republicans did not come to any agreement to-night, and a long deadlock seems inevitable. The Addicks men issued a call and urged a conference of all Republicans, but only sixteen Assemblymen answered by meeting in the Senate chamber here to-night. The Addicks men had calculated on two others elected as independent Republicans and four regular Republicans answering their call, and this would have given them within five votes of the necessary twenty-seven. As they stand to-night, however, they are eleven votes short. Six of the Republicans who did not attend the meeting are said to be pledged rather than leave vacancies in the United States Senate. The sixteen who caucused unanimously nominated John Edward Addicks for Senator, and he will be voted for on both short and long term ballots.

NOMINATED BY GOV. VOORHEES.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—Gov. Voorhees sent to the Senate to-night a number of nominations, among which were these:

For Chancellor—William J. Magie, reappointed.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Davis A. Depue, reappointed.

For County Judges—Essex County, Alfred L. Skinner, reappointed; Salem, Thomas H. Sinnickson, reappointed; Sussex, Henry Huston, reappointed.

For District Court Judges—William W. Watson, Passaic; Edward S. Atwater, Elizabeth; William R. Lewis, Paterson.

For Prosecutors—Lewis Starr, Gloucester; Eugene Emley, Passaic, both reappointed.

For State Factory Inspector—John C. Ward, Salem, reappointed.

For Manager State Hospital at Morris Plains—Richard A. McCurdy.

For Members of State Board of Education—James L. Hayes, Otto Crouse, Samuel St. John McCutcheon, Francis Scott.

Senator Stokes introduced in the Senate to-night a bill to reapportion the sixty Assemblymen of the State to the various counties on the basis of the new census. The bill gives to Hudson and Passaic an additional Assemblyman, and takes one each from Hunterdon and Warren.

Nassau County Democrats' Officers.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 14.—The Democratic Central Committee of Nassau County has organized for the year by the election of Eugene V. Willis of North Hempstead, Chairman; John J. Miller of Hempstead, Secretary, and Dr. Oliver L. Jones of Oyster Bay, Treasurer. There was no contest.

A Nomination in Colorado.

DENVER, Jan. 14.—The caucus of the fusion members of the Legislature to-night nominated Thomas M. Patterson of Denver for the United States Senate to succeed Senator E. O. Wolcott. He received 73 out of 91 votes in the caucus.

CITY HOLDS TRAIN CAPTIVE.

Cars Chained to Tracks in Indiana for Unpaid Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

BRAZIL, Ind., Jan. 14.—It is an unusual sight to see a train chained to the track, but the Chicago and Southeastern Railroad Company's running stock was attached here to-day by Constable Vance to satisfy a claim of about $400 delinquent taxes due the city.

After considerable parleying the engineer was allowed to depart with his engine and caboose, but the remainder of the train is pinioned to the track, and will be watched by officers until the delinquent taxes are settled. The attached train was the first one run into the city for a year.

R. H. MACY & CO. Macy's 6TH AVE 14TH ST

French Twilled Flannel, 39c.

The Atlantic Mills turn out All-Wool French Twilled Flannel that is standard value at 55c. per yard. However, generally accepted "standards" are ignored by us. We have these splendid fabrics in over twenty shades, and our price is 39c.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

A special importation of Silk-finished Moreen Lining, ten choice colors; sold everywhere but here at 49c. Our price is 39c.

Household Linens.

We to-day present the lowest rates ever quoted for qualities of equal fineness. No use expatiating—expansive, pedantic arguments are not needed. Figures contain the salient points you should know.

All-linen, Full-bleached Table Damask, 70 in. wide, 39c.
Heavy All-linen, Full-bleached Damask, 72 in. wide, 49c.
Heavy Full-bleached Irish Damask, 71 in. wide, 59c.
Silver-bleached Austrian Damask, 74 in. wide, 66c.
Extra Fine Heavy Scotch Damask, 72 in. wide, 79c.
Silver-bleached German Napkins, 19 in. square, 99c.
Silver-bleached German Napkins, 23 in. square, $1.49.
Heavy Irish Linen Damask Napkins, 21 in. square, 89c.
Extra Heavy Irish Linen Napkins, 18 in. square, $1.08.
Very Fine Irish Linen Napkins, 22 in. square, $1.49.

All the above are in three to six handsome floral patterns—the most charming effects.

Linen Table Covers.

A specially rich line of Linen Table Covers at very low prices.

68x68 inches—$1.24.
68x86 inches—$1.38.
68x104 inches—$1.79.

There should be no delay in coming for these. They are exceptional.

Fine Table Cloths.

Elegant Double Damask Table Cloths, with Napkins to match.

70x72 inches—$1.88.
70x90 inches—$2.34.
70x108 inches—$2.82.

Napkins—20x20 in., $2.19, and 24x24 in., $3.13 per dozen.

Two Very Popular Bargains.

Fringed "Memphis" Table Covers, fancy colors, warranted fast, 2½ yards long, worth $2.00; at $1.19.

Fringed Momie Tray Cloths, enhanced with artistic open-work centres, wonderfully cheap at 15c.

And Now for the Towels.

The Towel stock is prolific—we can only print suggestions of the many bargains ready for bright garnerers:—

Hemmed Huckaback Towels, 17x32 in., 8c.
Hemmed Huckaback Towels, 19x36 in., 10c.
Hemmed Huckaback Towels, 20x40 in., 11c.
Hemmed Huckaback Towels, 22x44 in., 14c.
Hemstitched Huck Towels, 18x36 in., 12c.
Hemstitched Huck Towels, 21½x41 in., 24c.
Fringed Damask Towels, 18½x39 in., 12c.
Fringed Damask Towels, 22x48 in., 19c.
Fringed Damask Towels, 24x47 in., 24c.
Hemstitched Damask Towels, 23x24 in., 24c.

Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Made of good strong cotton muslin—torn by hand—the quotations that follow will interest all who need such things:—

Sheets—54 x 90—hemmed 27c.—hemstitched—34c.
Sheets—63 x 90—hemmed 31c.—hemstitched—39c.
Sheets—72 x 90—hemmed 36c—hemstitched—44c.
Sheets—81 x 90—hemmed 39c.—hemstitched—47c.
Sheets—90 x 90—hemmed 44c.—hemstitched—52c.
Sheets—90 x 99—hemmed 51c.—hemstitched—59c.
Cases—42 x 36—7½c.—hemstitched—13c.
Cases—45 x 36—8½c.—hemstitched—14c.
Cases—50 x 36— 10c.—hemstitched—15c.
Cases—54 x 36— 11c—hemstitched—16c.

Ten Cases White Crocheted Bedspreads, full size, worth $1.25; our price, as long as they last, 99c. Marseilles Bedspreads—$1.49, $1.88, $2.32, $3.13 and $3.91—big values, all.

25c. Imported Irish Dimity at 14c.

These are the best Belfast Dimities—beautifully finished—large assortment of patterns in light, medium and dark colors—solids, also—finest quality—14c.

21c We are showing a superb line of Corded Tissues at 21c. That's a very special price for them. Woven of the choicest Egyptian Cotton—smooth, even and strong—attractive checks, stripes and broken plaids in clear tints. 21c

Cut Glass at Half.

Five hundred handsome pieces of Cut Glass have been reduced to half price. This should be your buying time.

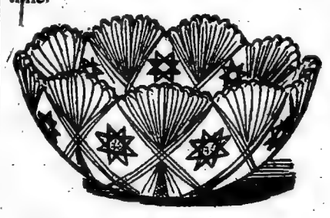

Salad Fruit and Flower Bowls, deep cuttings, 7 in. diameter, $2.97.

Decanters, diamond and fan cuttings, lapidary stoppers, $2.42.

Sterling silver Mounted Champagne Coolers and Ice Tubs, sold elsewhere at $10.00; our price $4.97.

An Unrivalled Sale of Glass Tumblers.

1,000 dozen Pressed Glass Tumblers; our regular price 29c. per dozen; reduced to 21c.

1,500 dozen Thin-blown Crystal Tumblers, our regular price 49c. per dozen; reduced to 36c.

900 dozen Thin Crystal Tumblers, decorated with dainty edged patterns, our regular price 79c. per dozen; reduced to 47c.

Plate Sale Continues

The Sale of Plates started last week is still fresh. Additional hundreds of dozens from our Limoges and Carlsbad Decorating Shops keep the interest keen. Direct from the Macy factories to the Macy counters—thence to your sideboards and closets. That's the economical route. No in-between profits.

Fancy Decorated Bread, Butter, Tea, Breakfast, Soup and Dinner Plates, usually sold from 25c. to 30c., choice at 19c.

Decorated Haviland and Austrian China Plates, graceful designs, usually sold from 30c. to 45c., choice at 23c.

A large collection of Plates—exquisite patterns and colorings—at the following exceedingly low prices:—

50c. qualities at 37c.
60c. qualities at 49c.
75c. qualities at 63c.

Haviland and English China Plates, superb decorations, usually sold from $1.50 to $2.00, choice at 97c.

China Bouillon Cups and Saucers.

If variety has any attraction for you—come here. We've the largest stock of Bouillon Cups and Saucers in America—and naturally our prices are lowest.

Austrian China, shaded tints, gold edge, per dozen, $3.96.

English China, Derby style of decorations, per dozen, $4.44.

Austrian China, bouquet and gold edge, per dozen, $5.88.

Foley China, green lilies, gilt handles, per dozen, $7.88.

Thirty-Six Thousand Yards Best Quality Double-faced Satin Ribbon at Half Price All Widths and Seventy-five Shades

These seasonable Ribbon sales have become closely associated with the Macy store. The force of habit makes you expect them. Our policy prohibits disappointing those expectations. The Ribbon occasion announced to-day is a genuine breaker of records. Fine, rich, lustrous Double-faced Satin Ribbons, in all widths and seventy-five shades, AT HALF PRICE.

Dressmakers, milliners and other large consumers of Ribbons should respond promptly.

½ in. wide, worth 10c., at..... 5c
¾ in. wide, worth 12c., at..... 7c
1 in. wide, worth 18c., at..... 9c
1½ in. wide, worth 27c, at.....13c
2 in. wide, worth 34c., at.....17c
2½ in. wide, worth 40c., at.....21c
3 in. wide, worth 48c., at.....24c
3½ in. wide, worth 55c., at.....27c
4 in. wide, worth 62c., at.....31c
5 in. wide, worth 72c., at.....39c

Baby Ribbon, ¼ in. wide, 10 yards to piece, worth 45c.; our price, 21c.

Baby Ribbon, ⅜ in. wide, 10 yards to piece, worth 65c.; our price, 33c.

Enough Embroideries for Everybody.

Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric Edgings and Insertings—prettiest of pretty patterns—with edges already cut and wide margins.

5c. kind at 2c.
10c. kind at 5c.
15c. kind at 7c.
20c. kind at 9c.
25c. kind at 12c.
35c. kind at 16c.

Continuation of the Muslin Underwear Sale.

The trade chances here are as gaeat now as when the sale started. Our plans were too comprehensive for even the heaviest response we've ever known to exhaust the attractions. You are—nearly all of you are—personally familiar with our qualities and prices. The greater your knowledge, the easier and readier you buy.

R. H. MACY & CO. Macy's 6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Quadruple-Plated and Sterling Silver Ware.

This sale of Quadruple-plated and Sterling Silver Ware furnishes a rich lesson in economy. It demonstrates very conclusively that the Macy prices may always be relied upon. Our regular rates are invariably less than the specials (?) advertised by competition. Read the following list—and make comparisons. We haven't made reductions in order to be under any other dealer. It wasn't necessary. Had it been, we would have cut the prices unhesitatingly.

Quadruple-plated Ware.

Children's Cups, 29c to $1.33.
Bread Trays, 94c to $3.93.
Candle Sticks, 97c to $3.24.
Pickle Jars, $1.19 to $1.63.
Shaving Cups, $1.33.
Goblets, twenty styles, $1.37 to $2.84.
Syrup Pitchers, $1.39 to $6.24.
Table Castors, $1.49 to $4.99.
Vases, six shapes, $1.63 to $4.88.
Spoon Holders, $1.67 to $3.97.
Sugar Bowls and Cream Pitchers, set, $1.83 to $4.99.
Individual Servers, $1.94 to $4.99.
Coffee Pots, $1.94 to $6.19.
Baking Dishes, $2.19 to $7.32.
Cigar Boxes, variety of styles, $2.98.
Soup Tureens, $3.54 to $10.99.
Four-piece Tea Sets, $3.98 to $24.99.

Knives, Forks and Spoons

Rogers' and other good makes.

Mustard Sprons, each, 9c to 49c.
Sugar Spoons, each, 10c to 34c.
Tea Spoons, set, 49c to $1.24.
Coffee Spoons, set, 49c to $1.91.
Orange Spoons, set, 72c.
Dessert Spoons, set, 78c to $2.13.
Table Spoons, set, 98c to $2.48.
Fish Forks, each, 49c to $2.91.
Oyster Forks, set, 67c to $1.71.
Table Forks, set, 98c to $2.48.
Butter Knives, each, 19c to 67c.
Fish Knives, each, 59c to $2.91.
Pie Knives, each, 59c to $1.47.
Crumb Knives, each, 79c to $2.99.
Cream Ladles, 22c to 66c.
Oyster Ladles, 73c to $1.94.
Cheese Scoops, each, 49c to $1.33.
Children's Three-piece Sets, 43c.
Medium size and Dessert Knives, 12 pwt set, $1.12 to $1.99.

Sterling Silver

Sugar Spoons, Pickle Forks, Sardine Forks, Butter Picks, each 73c. up to $1.54.

Tea Spoons, set, $2.67 to $6.67.
Dessert Spoons, set, $5.43 to $12.41.
Table Spoons, set, $7.19 to $12.49.
Sardine Forks, each, 59c to $1.99.
Cold Meat Forks, each, $1.73 to $4.81.
Butter Dishes, each, $6.99.
Butter Spreads, set, $5.94 to $7.49.
Sugar Sifters, 89c. to $2.99.
Tea Strainers, each, $1.81 to $2.99.
Tea Bells, each, $1.92 to $9.38.
Bread Trays, $16.67.
Sugar Bowls and Cream Pitchers, set, $33.73.
Tea Sets, $99.64.
Three letters engraved on the above free of charge.

Nickel Dinner Knives

Dinner Knives, made of solid nickel silver, not plated, set, 59c.

CHARGES AGAINST A BANK.

Depositor Alleges There Has Been Juggling with His Account in a New Jersey Concern.

Edward Farry, a brick manufacturer of Matawan, N. J., yesterday applied to Vice Chancellor Pitney at Jersey City for an order requiring the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Middletown Point to produce its books and make an accounting. Farry, through Peter Bentley, his counsel, alleged that he opened an account with the bank in December, 1892. Up to 1900 he had no trouble, but in June of that year he found that the account given him by the bank showed that he had $15,000 less on deposit than his own account showed.

He first learned of the discrepancy on June 20, when Charles H. Wardell, cashier of the bank, told him he had not sufficient funds in the bank to meet a check he had given for $19 which had been presented for payment. The cashier further told him, he alleges, that the balance to his credit was exactly 19 cents. On June 22 he says he met Wardell while out driving, and Wardell then told him he had found an error in the bank's account, and his balance was $200, from which the check for $19 had been paid.

Farry further charges that "one of the employes of the bank had been using his money," and that "the officers and Directors of the bank were familiar with this fact prior to June 20, 1900."

He further alleges that $200 was added to his account on the day last named because the clerk confessed that he had used complainant's money. Farry alleges that he asked to have his account written up, and found various amounts charged to him for which he had given no checks and for which the bank could give him no vouchers. When he asked for these vouchers, he says, the bank officers told him they had been mislaid or lost, and refused to pay him the amount he claimed was due him.

A rule was granted to show cause, and the officers of the bank have thirty days in which to file their answer.

CHICAGO YACHTING SCHEDULE.

Dates for Important Races Fixed by the Columbia Club.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14.—The Columbia Yacht Club is planning some excellent racing for next season, and has filled in its dates from May 30 to Sept. 14. It is by a long way the best yacht racing programme ever arranged for Chicago waters, and it includes some new features of importance.

Decoration Day is the first racing date on the list, and it calls for club races for all classes, with a dinner for members in the evening, when the day's prizes will be presented. The next big event is the ninth annual race to Michigan City, scheduled for June 8. This is for cabin yachts, as it always has been. Last year's number of starters, twenty-three, undoubtedly will be exceeded. The remaining four Saturdays in June are given up to the open boats, which will have two classes provided for them.

On July 4 the club will renew the big open regatta it inaugurated last year, and it is intended to eclipse that occasion. Three of the ten races for open boats will be sailed weekly in July, but for the last Saturday of the month a race for cabin yachts over the short eight-knot, outside course is scheduled. From July 27 to Aug. 17 the committee has not arranged any races, deferring to the Chicago Yacht Club's trial races and the international contest for the Canada's Cup.

Aug. 31 the annual race to Waukegan will be sailed. Aug. 24 and Sept. 7 will witness the last two races of the series for open yachts, and on Sept. 14 the club will wind up the season with its annual Fall regatta.

LOW VITALITY,

weakness, and a lingering cough, which nearly always results from the Grippe, is helped by SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil. It is the natural remedy for those conditions. It will heal the inflammation of the bronchial tubes, give strength and vitality to the sufferers, and restore them to their usual health.

Send for trial bottle free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

SAMPLES FREE WRITE TO-DAY

Entona

The physiological local remedy for constipation and kindred troubles

FIFTY CENTS a box at all druggists or by mail from THE ENTONA COMPANY, Dept. T 61 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SMALLPOX DEATH IN BROOKLYN.

Authorities After a Doctor Who Failed to Report the Patient's Illness.

A death from smallpox occurred in Brooklyn last evening. The victim was Benjamin Trauaofski, a Russian Jew, fifty-four years old, who lived at 31 Boerum Street with his wife and two children. All that the officials of the Health Department could discover of the case was that Dr. James Huber of 113 East Broadway, Manhattan, was called to attend the man yesterday, and on his arrival found him dead. He immediately notified the authorities, who quarantined the premises and made arrangements to have the body removed to North Brother Island. The dead man had lived with his family at 135 Monroe Street, Manhattan, about a month ago.

The officers of the Health Department are now trying to find out who the physician was who it is understood first attended Trauaofski. As soon as they do he will be arrested. The Sanitary Code provides that every physician who attends a person suffering from a contagious disease shall make report of it to the Health Department within twenty-four hours. Neglect of this constitutes a misdemeanor, and the offender may be either fined or imprisoned, or both penalties may be inflicted.

When the officers arrived at the house they found three men, friends of the dead man, sitting beside the body. When an attempt was made to make them leave they resisted. They, with the rest of the tenants of the building, which is situated in a very populous district, were quarantined.

Bloodpoisoning from Vaccination.

Mrs. Mary Ferrand, who was forced to undergo vaccination, with a number of other employes in a large dry goods store on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, is lying in a critical condition at her home, 1,011 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, suffering from bloodpoisoning. Mrs. Ferrand says she was vaccinated on the leg by a Board of Health physician on Dec. 15, and that on Dec. 22 her limb began to swell so that she was obliged to go to bed. Then blood poisoning set in, and Dr. McChristie, who was called in, contemplated amputation. There were signs of improvement yesterday, however, and the operation has been delayed.

New Smallpox Case in Manhattan.

But one new case of smallpox was reported yesterday to the Board of Health. It was that of Frank Keuhr, four years old, of 16 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. He was removed to North Brother Island.

Andover (N. H.) Academy Burned.

ANDOVER, N. H., Jan. 14.—Proctor Academy, an institution conducted by the Unitarian Educational Society, was burned at midnight. The main building was of wood, two stories high, with a belfry and two wings, also of two stories. The building contained the town and school libraries.

In the absence of a fire brigade, the flames had full sway. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. The loss is about $8,000, partly covered by insurance. It is understood that a new building will be erected.

Mrs. Root Called to Mother's Bedside.

Mrs. Elihu Root, the wife of the Secretary of War, is at present in this city. She came here hurriedly on Sunday owing to the sickness of Mrs. Salem H. Wales, her mother. At the residence of Mr. Wales, at 28 East Fifty-fifth Street, it was said last night that Mrs. Wales was recovering. Mrs. Root, it was said, will probably remain with her mother for a few days longer.

BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL.

Annual Entertainment Takes Place Tomorrow Night.

The annual entertainment and reception of the Beth Israel Hospital will take place to-morrow evening at Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

Owing to the erection of the new building on the corner of Cherry and Jefferson Streets, which is to cost about $250,000 and which is nearly up to the roof, the public has taken a deeper interest in the coming affair than ever before, and responses to appeals have been more numerous and substantial than to any of the other functions the hospital has held.

The Watson vaudeville company and other entertainers have been engaged. The principal part of the entertainment will be the representation in cinematograph of the entire workings of the hospital, in the shape of moving pictures showing the patient from the time he enters the hospital until he leaves it. The music will be rendered by an orchestra of twenty-five pieces, under the leadership of Prof. J. Wollenberg. Among the invited guests are Jacob H. Schiff, L. Lewinsohn, K. Mandel, the entire consulting staff of the institution, and the entire Board of Directors.

The journal, which will be very elaborate and which will net quite a sum of money, is in charge of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society and the Young Men's Auxiliary Society of the Beth Israel Hospital. The entire arrangements are in charge of a committee headed by B. L. Price, who is Chairman.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The SILVER SALE

It's a masterful movement. The sheen of silver covers the counters of practically all the aisles of the Broadway side of the store. And what beautiful silverware it is! There is dignity and refined character to every piece. The Wanamaker Silver Sale does not admit goods made for bargain sales. Not a piece is here that was not made in the regular way, in a factory of high reputation for worthy wares, and with the expectation that it would be sold at regular prices.

The silver shows it. You see here in this sale patterns that have been selling at full prices in the best stores, until now. You cannot find anywhere in the collection a piece that is not worthy of the best silver store in the land.

That is why the low prices are so fascinating. No careful housekeeper wishes to make display with the unworthy make-believes which most bargain sales offer. Here is no possible risk, for better goods cannot be bought at any price, either in plated wares or solid silver. There are later patterns; but that is a matter of taste between those of last year and this. Latest are not always best. We leave that judgment to you. In quality and refinement of style these are not excelled by any. Then the variety is almost as broad as the next best regular stock. Some hints of prices follow:

Sterling Silver Table Ware—
5-piece Tea Sets, $150, $185 and $257
Vegetable Dishes, $92
Soup Tureens, $103
Meat Dishes, $20 and $22. Ice Bowls, $17.50
French Coffee Pots, $16.25
Coasters, $12.50, $15
Coffee and Tete-a-tete Sets, 3 pieces, $32.50, $53 to $150
Bread Trays, $16
Berry Bowls, $10.75, $15.50, $16.25
Crumb Trays, $14.50 Crumb Scrapers, $7.25
Butter Dishes, $10.75 to $21
Vases, $2.50, $4.50, $13.25 to $77
Waiters, $10, $14, $18, $20.25, $25, $38.75
Water Pitchers, $22.50, $35 to $50
Ice Cream Platters, $17.50
Tea Caddies, $4.50, $5.75, $7.50 to $17.50
Syrup Pitchers, $3, $6 to $7.25
Tea Bells, $1.75. Tea Strainers, $1.75
Trays, $8.50 to $10
Candlesticks, $9 to $10.35
Funnels, $1.75 to $2.25
Muffineers, $9.50 to $12.50

Main floor aisles, Broadway.

Plated Flat Ware—Rogers' and other first-class makes—
Tea Spoons, $1.10 a dozen
Dessert Spoons, $2 a dozen
Table Spoons, $2.20 a dozen
Table Forks, $2.20 a dozen
Coffee Spoons, $1.10 a dozen
Orange Spoons, $1.50 a dozen
Oyster Forks, $1.35 a dozen
Butter Spreaders, $2 a dozen
Berry Spoons, 65c ea Jelly Spoons, 45c ea
Sugar Spoons, 20c ea Salt Spoons, 10c ea
Mustard Spoons, 10c ea Butter Knives, 25c ea
Pie Knives, 65c ea Crumb Knives, $1 ea
Fish Knives, 85c ea Fish Forks, 85c ea
Cream Ladles, 35c ea Gravy Ladles, 45c ea
Oyster Ladles, 75c each
Soup Ladles, $1 and $1.25 each
Cheese Scoops, 50c each
Children's Sets, 3 pieces on card, 50c a set
Triple plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen

Quadruple-Plate Table Ware—
4-piece Tea Sets, $5 and $7
5-piece Tea Sets, $8.75, $9.50 to $18.50

Quadruple-Plate Table Ware—
Baking Dishes, $2.50, $3.25, $5
Butter Dishes, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.25
3-Light Candelabra, $3.25, $3.75
4-Light Candelabra, $4.25
5-Light Candelabra, $4.75
Bread Trays, $1.50
Waiters, 65c, $1.25, $2.25
Water Pitchers, $2.75, $3.50, $5
Candlesticks, $1.25, $2
Individual Tureens, $2.50
Children's Cups, 50c, 75c, $1
Fruit Dishes, $1.25, $2.50, $3, $4.50
Celery Jars, $1, $1.25 Cake Baskets, $2.50
Pickle Jars, $1.25, $1.50
Loving Cups, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.60, $2.50, $3.25
Comports, $2.50 Bone Dishes, 45c
Cups and Saucers, $1
Syrup Pitchers, with plates, $1.25
Vases, 75c, $1.60, $1.85
Sardine Boxes, $1.25, $2.50
Kettles, $4.75 Ice Tubs, $1.85
Coffee Urns, $7.50
Salt Cellars, gold-lined, 35c

Quadruple-plate Table Ware—
Salad Casters, $3.50
Odd Coffee Pots, $2.25
Syrup Pitchers, $2 Ice Pitchers, $5
Coffee Sets, $4.50, $4.75, $5
3-piece Dessert Sets, $4.50

Sterling Silver Toilet Ware and Novelties—
Hair Brushes, $2 and $2.75
Cloth Brushes, $1.75 Atomizers, $2
Velvet Brushes, $1.25 Mirrors, $4.25
Military Brushes, $1.75 Combs, 50c
Bonnet Brushes, $1
Salve Jars, 50c, 75c Ring Trees, $1
Cigar Jars, $2.50, $3 Pin Trays, $2
Shaving Brushes, $1.25 Shoe Hooks, 50c
Shoe Horns, $1.25, $2 Nail Files, 50c
Nail Brushes, 50c Cuticle Knives, 50c
Whisks, 75c, $1.60 and $2.50
Puff Boxes, $1, $1.35 and $2
Glove Powder Bottles, $1
Cologne Bottles, $2, $2.50, $3.25, $4.50
Flasks, $1.40, $2.25 and $2.50
Tooth Brushes, 50c
Inkstands, $1.25, $1.35, $1.60, $1.75, $3

Fine Table Cutlery—
Three-piece stag handle beef carving set, in fancy box, $1.60.
Two-piece pearl handle bird carving set; sterling silver ferrules; in fancy box, $2.
Three-piece pearl handle beef carving set; sterling silver ferrules; in fancy box, $6.
Two-piece stag handle, steak carving set, $1.25.
Two-piece stag handle beef carving set; sterling silver ferrules, $1.25.
Two-piece stag handle beef carving set, $1.
Three-piece pointed stag handle beef carving set, silver-plated ferrules, $3.
Three-piece stag handle beef carving set; sterling silver ferrules, $3.25.
Two-piece stag handle beef carving set; silver-plated ferrules, $2.
Pearl handle fruit knives; sterling silver ferrules, $5 a dozen.
Celluloid handle orange knives; saw edge; in fancy box, $2 a half-dozen.
Celluloid handle butter knives, 25c each.

Paris ROBES Reduced

Not more than fifty of these remain, and they must go in a jiffy. They were handsome enough and moderate enough in price to have found their way to pleased wearers 'ere this. Half price and two-thirds price will doubtless bring eager searchers for them. The richest of the imported novelty dress goods are used in making these robes. They are handsomely embroidered and braided and appliqued in most effective designs. There were no patterns in our entire collection that were more elegant than those represented in this lot.

Some are here very briefly mentioned:

At $18, reduced from $40—Broadcloth Robes, in colors, with elaborate designs in cut jet and black silk round braid.
At $18, reduced from $35—Broadcloth Robes, in black; rich designs in colored satin applique, cut jet and silk embroidery.
At $22, reduced from $45—Broadcloth Robes, in colors; handsomely embroidered in chenille and silk in self contrasting colors and black.
At $25, reduced from $40—Venetian Cloth Robes; silk embroidered designs of self colors and white.
At $25, reduced from $42—Venetian Cloth Robes; elaborately embroidered with silk; also satin applique in lighter shades of self colors.
At $28, reduced from $58—Broadcloth and Whipcord Robes; designs in chenille and lace soutache.
At $30, reduced from $48—Venetian Cloth Robes, in colors; embroidered in silk of self colors and black soutache.
At $35, reduced from $60—Venetian Cloth Robes, in colors; designed in lace and silk soutache in black.
At $40, reduced from $65—Silk Net and Chiffon Robes, in black; designed in silk embroidery and velvet applique in black and gold tinsel.
At $45, reduced from $72—Venetian Cloth Robes, in colors; designed in lace and silk soutache, and satin applique in black.
At $68, reduced from $115—Black Lace Robe, with satin applique design.

Rotunda.

FURS Under-price

Such sweeping reductions in the prices of Wanamaker furs are fraught with deepest interest to all intending buyers. For these furs are most favorably priced in the first place; lower than customary for furs of such unimpeachable quality. So, since the winter still holds for you many opportunities of service and comfort from them, these sharp price-curtailments throughout the splendid stock carry their own argument.

$4—Alaska sable neck scarfs; trimmed with tails; were $5 and $6.50.
$7.50—Dyed opossum collarettes; 9 in. deep; high collar; were $12.50.
$12—Alaska sable neck scarfs, with 8 full tails; were $17.50.
$15—Sable fox double scarfs, with 2 large brush tails; were $20.
$25—Blue fox and natural lynx scarfs; were $35 and $50.
$26—Natural lynx collarettes; pointed front; high collar; were $50.
$25—Plain electric seal Eton jackets; were $35 and $45.
$30—Electric seal Eton jackets; blended mink collar and revers; were $45.
$35—Mink collarettes; trimmed with tails; were $50.
$45—Astrakhan jackets; rich, bright lustre; were $55 and $65.
Irkutz sable capes: $17.50, were $30; $25, were $40; $47.50, were $75.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Study in Shoes

It is no small task each season to prepare alone for the most varied needs of the dwellers in New York. We do that part well. And then, with equal care and judgment, make ample preparation for those who come from or wish to visit places where climatic conditions are widely different. Hence this word of suggestion of women's Oxfords and other summer-time shoes.

Kidskin Oxfords, with patent leather tips, at $2.
Patent leather, kidskin and box-calf Oxfords, with welted soles, at $3.
Dull oxide kid, patent leather or chrome kid, stout sole, wide toe Oxfords, at $4.
French calfskin and patent leather, thick sole, full toe, square heel Oxfords, at $5.

Fourth avenue.

Handkerchiefs

These for women. Some at half price. They are new, unlaundered, neatly hemstitched, with drawn-work or revers. A 20c quality at 10c each.

Also plain hemstitched handkerchiefs, at 17c and 21c, and others neatly embroidered at 18c and 25c, that have sold at 25c and 35c.

Broadway.

FLANNELS

New, fine white embroidered flannels at a very low price. They're ours without profit to the maker from whom we procured them. And hence 50c a yard now, though they're 65c quality. The lot comprises both hemstitched and scalloped embroidered edges—about sixty attractive designs in all. An excellent grade, a very wide choice, an unusually little price.

Fourth avenue. **50c a yard for 65c quality**

Children's PETTICOATS

These are mostly for the very little children of 6 months to 3 years. Some prettily made petticoats of very good cambric are 25c each. Others neatly trimmed with embroidery are 38c. And a particularly good quality, attractively trimmed, is 65c each. Some of excellent nainsook, with lawn ruffle edged with lace, and 2 clusters of plaits, are 85c each.

Petticoats of outing flannel, with deep embroidered scalloped ruffle, for 1 to 6-year sizes at 45c each.

Drawer waists of heavy muslin, bound around neck and arm-holes, are 12c for sizes 2 4 and 6 years, and 15c for 8 and 10-year sizes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

CALENDARS

The prices are now 5c and 10c each. They were 15c and 40c. And there are thousands of the choicest specimens of lithography yet remaining. Take as many as you please at these prices. There's no limit. Some printers have been buying in 1,000 lots—to use as advertising cards.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Clean-up Sale of Linoleums and Mattings

There will be lively selling in the Carpet Store to-day. It's clean-up time for remnants of Linoleums, Oil Cloths and Straw Mattings. All the short lengths have been assembled and plainly marked with quantity and price. Thrifty housekeepers that know this store, know that prices will be wonderfully tempting; and every housekeeper has use for several pieces. None of the remnants will be cut; and we must also deny them the privilege of coming back. The prices mean that they must go for good.

All sorts and grades are included—the lengths running from 5 to 20 yards. This suggestion of prices:

Linoleum—15c to 50c a square yard; reduced from 60c to $1.
Oil Cloth—7½c to 20c a square yard; reduced from 25c to 50c.
Inlaid Linoleum—A small quantity, at 75c a square yard; reduced from $1.50.
Straw Mattings—About 3,000 yards, in lengths of from 10 to 35 yards, at one-half to three-quarters below usual prices. 7c to 25c a yard.
Also, some odd rolls of Matting, 40 yards each (not to be cut), at one-third off.

Third Floor.

BLANKETS Under-price

Jack Frost is courting popular favor—perhaps has an ice project for the coming summer. Anyhow he has stayed away until bargain time came for cold weather needs. To-day it's Blankets.

Five kinds of excellent blankets are reduced from our regular stock; and they are of excellent character, and unmatched at their regular prices. These concessions to-day:

At $2.50, from $3.25—"The Raritan," white, wool filling on cotton warp; size, 72x84 inches; weight, 5½ pounds.
At $3.75, from $4.50—"The Bellevue," of fine white wool filling on cotton warp. Same size and weight as above.
At $4, from $5—"The Burlington," well made, of long staple wool on cotton warp. Same size and weight as above.
At $5, from $6—"Highland Falls," all-wool scarlet blankets; size, 74x84 inches; weight, 6 pounds.
At $6, from $7.50—"The Torrington," made of extra fine long wool on spool cotton warp; size 84x86 in.; weight, 7½ pounds.

Third floor.

Two Offerings of Men's SUITS to Order

The best bargain in clothes is the made-to-order offering. It must be new; it is in latest style, of course; and the making has to be good because our reputation goes with it. There can't be any possible sacrifice of quality or style for the money you save. These suits will be crisp and new, with a perfect fit guaranteed. These two offerings that should interest every well dressed man:

About forty patterns of fancy cheviots that were sold formerly at $25 and $30, that will be made into sack suits, at **$20 a suit.**

Also a very select line of fancy cheviots and neat worsted effects—about sixty patterns to select from—that were sold at $30 to $35, will be made into sack suits, at **$25 a suit.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Important Additions to the "HURT BOOK" Sale

The weeding-out work continues. Thousands of volumes are involved in the plan. Many are absolutely perfect, and are only a part of this sale, owing to their being in small quantities. None is seriously affected—there's a scuff or a soil, here or there, nothing more—though the prices might seem to indicate much greater damage. There are books for all classes of readers and collectors. And additions are made every day. Half prices on the majority. Many are not more than third original prices. Here are a few of the good things for to-day:

The Life of Nelson. Captain A. T. Mahan. Publisher's price, $3. Our price, $1.25.
Historic Side Lights. Howard Payson Arnold. Publisher's price, $2.50. Our price, $1.25.
The Mississippi Valley in the Civil War. John Fiske. Publisher's price, $2. Our price, 90c.
A Beautiful Alien. Julia Magruder. Publisher's price, $1.25. Our price, 25c.
The Peaceful Hour. A collection of stories by the best writers. Publisher's price, $1.25. Our price, 60c.
Cyrano De Bergerac, translated by Gertrude Hall. Publisher's price, $1. Our price, 25c.
The Barrys. By Shan F. Bullock. Publisher's price, $1.25. Our price, 20c.
The Golf Girl. By Maud Humphrey. Publisher's price, $1.25. Our price, 25c.
The Pilgrim's Progress. Illustrated. Publisher's price, $5. Our price, $1.25.
Out-door Pictures. By T. De Thulstrup. Publisher's price, $5. Our price, $1.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Boys' Clothing

More incomplete lots, from which more rich choosing is offered. Here are some single and double-breasted suits for boys of 9 to 16 years, at $5 each. Values $7.50 to $10. And here are some fine 3-piece suits for boys of 9 to 16 years, at $4, though they were already a bargain at $5. Seventy-five high-grade Raglans and other top-coats of frieze and cheviot in Oxford and Cambridge grays, at $9 each—were $11 to $13.50. And durable, good-looking reefers, in 3 to 7-year sizes, at $3.50 instead of $6.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Dressing Sacques

Half prices for dainty and cozy home garments that were pretty enough and good enough to deserve their full prices. Their companions—almost identical—went, and these stayed. You may have them for half what the others brought.

Silk Dressing Sacques, in six different styles; some made entirely of lace and ribbon; some silk-lined, others lined with albatross—all dainty, and nicely made. Were $6 to $15; now $3 to $7.50.
Albatross or Flannel Dressing Sacques, in 3 styles; some trimmed with fancy braid, others trimmed with ribbon; some lined, others unlined. Were $8; now $4.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

We've found out quite emphatically how low were the prices for which we bought these muslin garments last summer. We ran short on certain styles and tried to get more made. The makers laughed at us. Said they were coining money getting much bigger prices for all the goods they could make; and couldn't think of doing work such as we demanded for such little prices.

Wonder who's paying the big prices?

Our goods were ordered last summer when makers couldn't get orders—when no other dealers would buy at any price. We got the best garments that could be made—got them just as we wanted them.

But we got too few. When these lots are gone, you'll pay a half more, for equal goods, even in a sale. These price-suggestions:

Night Gowns—
75c—Of muslin; yoke of 4 rows of insertion and cluster of plaits; V-neck trimmed with torchon lace.
$1—Of cambric; high neck; yoke of 2 rows of insertion and cluster of plaits and hemstitching; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.
$1.25—Of cambric; square neck; yoke of cluster of fine plaits and insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.

Drawers—
30c—Of cambric, with cambric ruffle trimmed with torchon lace.
50c—Of cambric, with deep ruffle of lawn; hemstitched plaits.
75c—Of cambric; trimmed with neat embroidery and plaits above.
Other styles 15c to $4.25.

Petticoats—
50c—Of muslin, with cambric ruffle; trimmed with lace.
75c—Of muslin, with umbrella ruffle of cambric; hemstitched hem.
$1—Of muslin, with deep ruffle of cambric; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

Chemises—
25c—Of cambric, with round neck, trimmed with lace.
40c—Of cambric, with round neck, trimmed with torchon lace; cambric ruffle on skirt.

Short Petticoats—
30—Of cambric, with deep ruffle of cambric; hemstitched hem.
50c—Of cambric; trimmed with torchon lace and plaits above.
75c—Of cambric, with deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

Second floor.

LACE CURTAINS

Only Nottingham and Irish Point Curtains enter into this offering. But they're all fresh, perfect goods, all in desirable designs, and all reduced in price. The lots are extremely varied as to grade and styles, though there are no large quantities of any one kind.

For instance, there are 200 pairs of white Nottingham lace curtains, embracing 12 styles. These were priced at $1.65 to $6.75, and now $1.20 to $4.75 a pair.

Seventy-five pairs of ivory Irish point—9 styles—that were $6 to $12, and now $4.25 to $8.50.

About one hundred pairs of white Irish point—14 styles—that were $5.25 to $18, and now $3.65 to $13.

Third floor.

LINENS

You're not asked to pay anywhere near full regular prices for these. This is just an invitation for you who have linen needs, or who may think it wise to purchase supplies for the future, to share in a broad gathering of excellent linen goods, all of which are offered at 'way below the market.

Here is a quantity of bleached double damask table linen. The saving is 50c a yard on this. It is of the celebrated Courtrai flax, and is full 2 yards wide. Was $1.75—that was moderate—now $1.25 a yard.

Some Belgian table cloths, 2x2½ yards, sold at $3.25 each on Saturday. The price to-day is $2.50.

Bleached double damask napkins, at a dollar less a dozen. They're Scotch. Of generous size—24x24 in. Regularly $3.75 a dozen. Price, $2.75.

And Towels. Fringed huckaback, 18x36 in., imported to sell at 12½c, but now 10c. Bath towels at 15c, though 20c was very fair. Linen crash toweling, 18 in. wide, at 8c, instead of 10c.

Fourth avenue.

Men's Clothing

"What d'ye lack?" An overcoat, a suit, trousers? Look below. Various lots, small, but of high order, are greatly reduced in price. Satisfactory selection in any of the lines at very substantial savings.

Men's Overcoats. The heavier sorts of rough-faced cheviots, in Oxford gray and brown, and of Kerseys in blue and black. Some that were good values at $18, and others that were very reasonably priced up to $25. Choice at $15. Some stylish Raglans in the lot.

Cutaway Frock Suits. About 100 of these in black cheviot and Thibet. Qualities for which you'd willingly pay $12 to $20. The price now is but $10.

Cutaway Frock Coats and Vests of fine black Thibet and diagonal that sold at prices up to $22.50. Now $10.

500 men's pure Worsted Trousers, in neat stripes; regularly $7.50. Reduced to $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

All Around the Store

Girls' Skirts Greatly Reduced. They are walking skirts of double-faced cheviot, in popular shades of brown, blue and Oxford; well tailored and extremely stylish. Many of them have stitched flounce and bottom. They're easily worth $7.50 to $12, but now priced at $5.

Furs. Here's a timely hint of double scarfs of Sable Fox, with two large brush tails, at $15—they were reasonably marked $20 but a little while ago.

The Anti-Rattling Window Strips. Simple contrivances of waterproof paper and cotton batting, upon which the window shuts tightly. They prevent rattling, and exclude dust, draughts and cold air. A ten-cent package contains enough for four windows.

Vanilla Marshmallows. Tempting sweetmeats, regularly priced at 25c a pound, are reduced for a few days to 18c a pound.

Children's White Dresses. At 45c, of nainsook, 2 styles, one with yoke of fine plaits, back and front; another with yoke of hemstitched plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery. Sizes 6 months to 2 years. At 70c, of nainsook, with yoke of hemstitched plaits, one embroidery insertion, finished with neat embroidery ruffle. Sizes 6 months to 2 years.

Black Kidskin Slippers, with straps and beaded toes, are offered at $2 a pair. At this price, they are the best value we have ever given in party slippers.

Ribbon Remnants. The Basement holds a rich assortment of ribbon remnants—all at a third below their regular prices. There is good picking there for many of your ribbon needs.

Black Cheviot Trousers. They're all wool, and belonged to suits of which the coats and vests have been sold. Hence their low price—$3.50 for $5 and $6 values.

Men's Winter Overcoats. Although the *real* winter weather is still all before us, down go prices on these winter overcoats. The $20 and $25 values, and splendid values, too, at those prices, are now $15 each.

Silk Blankets. About 150 of them, handsome Roman patterns and colored stripes, but somewhat mussed, are offered at $1.25 each, instead of $2. They make excellent couch covers and slumber robes.

Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, unlaundered, with hand-embroidered initial, are 12½c each—a little price for such thoroughly reliable goods. Women's handkerchiefs, unlaundered, of pure linen, with initial, are $1 a dozen.

The "J. W. Special" Huckaback Towel, at 25c, is the best towel for the money that we know of. All white, with hemmed ends and damask borders. If we had to buy these towels at present market prices, we should have to sell them at 35c each.

The Angelus Piano-Player. Have you visited the Piano Store to hear it play? Whatever your musical tastes, the Angelus will satisfy them for you—it plays everything, and plays it musically, artistically.

Men's Pajamas. The product of a maker who has no superior. They are large and well-proportioned, don't bind anywhere, have the new, comfortable military collar, and open on one side. They are a combination of silk, fine wool, and mercerized cotton, in attractive plaids, stripes and checks. $3.50 a suit.

Silver Desk Furnishings. Many pretty trifles for the desk are here, at little prices for sterling silver articles. Flat silver-banded erasers and quill penholders are $1 each, pencil erasers, stamp moisteners, sealing-wax holders, book marks and letter openers, seals and roller-blotters, are 50c each. Silver pencils are 25c, 50c and 75c each.

Renaissance Center Pieces, 18 and 20 in., round or square, in numerous attractive designs, are priced at 75c for qualities that are usually sold at $1.50.

Japanese Draught Screens, four-fold, 5½ feet high, are offered at prices which should make them quickly disappear. Screens that were $9 to $25, are now $5 to $15. Also a lot of Fire Screens, which were moderately priced at $1.75 to $2.50, are now marked half—75c to $1.25. Some have slight defects.

SMALLER COMMISSION BILLS INTRODUCED

Measures Were Offered at Albany Last Night.

Prison Commission, State Board of Charities, and Commissioner of Jurors Are Affected.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Contrary to expectation the bills creating smaller commissions to take the place of the State Commission of Prisons, the State Board of Charities, and repealing the Commissioner of Jurors act, were introduced to-night. The bill for a smaller commission for the Charities Board provides:

"The State Board of Charities shall consist of three members, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Two of such members shall be appointed from the Commissioners of the Land Office and the other Constitutional State officers, except judicial and military, who are appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and may be removed by the Governor at his pleasure. The third member of such board shall be appointed for a term to expire on the 31st day of December, 1903; a successor to such member thereafter appointed shall hold his office for a term of three years, beginning on the 1st day of January of the year in which he is appointed. Such member shall not at the time of entering upon the duties of his office, or while remaining therein, be a trustee, manager, director, or other administrative officer of an institution, subject to the visitation and inspection of the board."

Within twenty days after the amendment of this section takes effect the Governor shall apoint a State Board of Charities as herein provided, and upon the appointment and qualification of the members of such board, the terms of the members of such Board of Charities then in office shall expire. The third member of such board, appointed as prescribed, shall be the President of such board and shall devote his entire time to the performance of his official duties. He is to have a salary of $2,500 per annum.

The bill for a new State Prison Commission is drafted in a similar manner. There are to be three Commissioners in place of the present eight. They are to be appointed by the Governor, and two of them are to be present State officers and members of the Land Board or other Constitutional offices. The other member is to be an outsider appointed for three years, with a salary of $2,500 and expenses. There is to be a Secretary at a salary of $3,000, with other employes similar to the present commission.

The bills seek to extend the policy expressed in the bill for the abolition of the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission and the Forestry Preserve Board; to have State Commissions composed of one appointive officer and two Constitutional State officers.

The bill abolishing the Commissioner of Jurors in New York City is introduced because of the allegations that the Appellate Division of the First Department is responsible for the appointment of the officials charged with the administration of this law, and have placed in charge one Commissioner at a salary of $6,000, a Deputy at $3,000, three clerks at $1,500 per year each, three at $1,000 per year, and one at $750, a total of $17,250. In addition to these officials this division also maintains its staff of employes upon the same liberal basis. New York City pays the expenses of the Jury Commission, but this profligacy in the line of jobs is no indication that greater care is exercised where the expenses are borne by the State.

Gov. Odell suggested that in making appropriations for the judiciary a saving could be effected without a loss of dignity or power to the various branches resulting therefrom, because the Commissioner is seldom called upon to furnish a jury and is a hindrance rather than a benefit to the jury system.

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION.

Bill Introduced Carries $15,492,678.97, a Decrease of $521,791—Less Money for Lunacy Department.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Assemblyman J. P. Allds, at the head of the Ways and Means Committee, broke the record to-night by putting in the Appropriation bill for the year commencing Oct. 1, 1901. It carries a total fixed appropriation for the year of $15,492,678.97, which will enter into this year's tax rate as against the sum of $16,014,469.97 last year, or a reduction of $521,791.

The amounts appropriated to the respective departments are the amounts which in the candid judgment of the committee will properly care for each of the respective departments. The aggregate of all the increases in the various departments is about $100,000, made necessary by the increased number of inhabitants at the Soldiers' Home, at the epileptic colony, on the opening of the Women's Reformatory at Bedford, together with some other slight increases. But the item of maintenance at these public institutions, because of the increase in the number of inhabitants, accounts for over $80,000 of this increase.

The decreased appropriations amount to a little over $600,000, occurring chiefly in the executive department, the office of the Tax Commissioners, the support of the deaf and dumb, in the Excise Department, with minor decreases in other departments. The Superintendent of Public Works makes an exceptional decrease of over $30,000.

The chief decrease is in the amount appropriated for the running of the lunacy department. An inspection of the Controller's books shows that annually there has been carried under the provisions of the statute the net balance, after providing for the proper maintenance of the inmates each year, a sum of over $300,000 to the building account. It is, therefore, believed that ample provision can be made for the increased number of inmates, maintaining them in exactly the same manner as they are at present maintained, and yet permit of the reduction of $340,000 in the maintenance account.

An investigation by the Executive shows that the number of employes, exclusive of the regular officials of the department and of all the salaried positions, is one employe to each five patients. By law, in certain other public institutions only one employe, including the executive officers, can be employed to each sixteen inhabitants of the institution. It would, therefore, seem that if provision were made for one employe or attendant to each eight inmates of the institution, being double that which is allowed under the statute in certain other of the State institutions, ample attendants and servants would have been provided for the department, and upon this basis, allowing for the required increase of insane patients, it would seem that the item for salaries and wages of employes in the State hospitals might reasonably be reduced by $250,000 and yet provide for ample and proper care.

The balance of the reduction made for the support of the Lunacy Commission are reductions in office expenses, which have been suggested by the commission itself.

The committee believe that they have submitted to the Legislature a bill which duly and properly, and yet at the same time economically, provides for the regular fixed charges of the State, and so far as it is possible at this time. This print of the bill carries out the suggestions made by the Executive. It is the expectation that when the Legislature shall have acted upon the other suggestions of the Governor, it will be necessary to reform the bill with reference to some items with the hope of a further saving of over $50,000.

Wants 75-Cent Gas in New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—In the Senate to-night Senator Trainor introduced a bill providing that in New York City no corporation or person shall demand or receive for illuminating gas a sum to exceed 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. The illuminating gas furnished must have an illuminating power to not less than twenty-four sperm candles, six to the pound. Any violation is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $250.

Bill to Regulate Telephone Service.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—A bill to regulate the price of telephone service in the cities of the State was introduced in the Senate to-night by Mr. Trainor. The bill provides that in cities of 1,000,000 population or over the price per annum shall not exceed $100. In cities of 300,000 or less than 1,000,000, $75; over 100,000, less than 500,000, $48; over 20,000, less than 100,000, $36; over 8,000, less than 20,000, $30; less than 8,000, $27. The bill also provides that not more than 10 cents be charged for using telephones for the first five minutes and not more than 5 cents for each succeeding five minutes. The measure further prohibits any additional charges whatsoever.

WILL OPPOSE THE POLICE BILL.

Senator McCarren Objects to the Power It Confers Upon the Governor.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn, who had been confined to his home for ten days with the grip, was able yesterday to visit the auction room in Willoughby Street, where he talked with other local Democratic leaders. Mr. McCarren will today go to Atlantic City to spend two weeks. He expects to be in Albany when the Police bill comes up, and intends to oppose the measure, because of the arbitrary power given to the Governor to remove the Commissioner without the formality of charges being preferred. The Senator characterized this feature of the bill as outrageous.

"I am in favor of a single-headed Police Commission," he said. "To my mind, a bi-partisan or non-partisan board is ridiculous. Why, you might just as well have four Generals in command in the field or four Colonels at the head of a regiment. I believe in concentrating power so that you can fix responsibility, but I think it manifestly unfair to give the Governor any such power. You see how it can be abused as in the case of Col. Gardiner.

"The work of the Police Department, however, is enormous, and should be divided. The Commissioner, for instance, should not be required to leave his office. He could transact all business from there, and should appoint a board, that might comprise a Deputy Chief, an Inspector, and a Captain, to try the cases of delinquent policemen. The Commissioner should be authorized to delegate some of his powers to subordinates, but to hold them to a strict account for their actions."

TO CHANGE KIDNAPPING BILL.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Assemblyman James K. Apgar, who introduced the first bill in the House to punish kidnapping, has found that his bill has a serious defect, and he is now preparing an amendment to it. Mr. Apgar's bill made the punishment for kidnapping imprisonment for life. Since he introduced the bill it has been pointed out to Mr. Apgar that under his bill, if it became a law, a mother who kidnapped her own child from its father because of the father's cruelty could be sent to the penitentiary for life.

The amendment which Mr. Apgar is drawing up to his bill will provide that the punishment for kidnapping may be a life sentence in the penitentiary at the discretion of the Court when the kidnapping was for injury or for the purpose of ransom.

BILL FOR GOOD ROADS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Assemblyman John L. Smith of Lewis County is preparing a Good Roads bill upon new lines. Mr. Smith's plan is to provide each county with a road improvement plant of its own, the State to stand half the expense. He figures that a complete plant could be purchased for $2,500 or less. Under Mr. Smith's plan any county ambitious to have better roads, upon putting up $1,250 can call upon the State for $1,250 more. Mr. Smith says stone for use in the improvement of roads can be found in nearly every county.

Site of Consumptive Hospital.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The fight over the location of the proposed consumptive hospital, which it was believed was settled last week by the selection of Raybrook, was opened in the Legislature to-night by the introduction of a bill compelling the locating of the hospital at Dannemora, on State lands, the buildings to be erected by convict labor under direction of the State Superintendent of Prisons. There is promise of a lively contest over the measure.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-night were the following:

By Mr. FULLER—Extending to Queens, Suffolk, Kings, and Nassau the appointment of special attorneys to assist the County Treasurers in the collection of collateral inheritance tax. Each county is to have one attorney appointed by the State Controller at an annual salary of $7,500 each.

By Mr. MALBY—Generally amending the Penal Code relating to crimes against the elective franchise by providing that removal of ballots from polling places before the close of the polls, refusal to receive ballots intended for the electors, refusal to deliver ballots to electors, permitting electioneering within unlawful bounds, failure to preserve order, entering a booth with an elector, unless authorized by law, shall be subject to the code punishment. The bill also defines false registration in detail, and also penalizes as a felony the concealment of a falsely registered person.

By Mr. AMBLER—Giving the City of Hudson power to raise $15,000 instead of $12,000 for municipal purposes. He asked that it be ordered to third reading, with reference, but Senator Grady objected.

By Mr. STEWART—Changing the name of the State Reformatory at Elmira to New York State Reformatory; also amending law so that the Superintendent may appoint all other officers, with the advice and consent of the State Board of Managers.

By Mr. HENNESSY—Authorizing New York City's Controller to cancel taxes levied on Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women in New York.

By Mr. SLATER—Authorizing the City of New York to audit and allow Controller of the City of New York to pay for services rendered, G. W. Ryer, Philip Espenschied, and W. J. Connolly in office of Commissioner of Jurors.

In the Assembly the following were introduced:

By Mr. BELL—A bill said to be aimed at faith cure and fetish doctors, amending the general health law by defining those persons as unlawful practitioners of medicine who shall prescribe remedies or perform surgical operations as regularly authorized physicians without having passed an examination as such.

By Mr. DAVIS—Amending the transfer tax law so as to provide that a legacy devised to a museum of art shall not be taxable.

By Mr. SCANLON—Providing for transfer tickets on the Manhattan Railway, the Third Avenue Railroad, and allied lines in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

By Mr. HONEGG—Providing for half-rate fares on elevated railway trains in New York City for school children.

By Mr. SCANLON—Appropriating $2,000,000 for the payment of New York State Volunteers in the late Spanish-American war.

By Mr. BROOKS—Permitting the sale of liquor day and night at Buffalo during the Pan-American Exposition, except between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight on Saturdays and 1 P. M. Sundays.

By Mr. COTTON—Exempting from taxation the property of medical societies in New York City and Buffalo.

By Mr. SCANLON—Providing that an Alderman shall be elected from the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, located north of the Harlem River, in the Bronx, and an Alderman from the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, located south of the Harlem River.

By Mr. O'CONNELL—Amending the registration law so that a naturalized elector, in giving his nativity, shall refer to the place of his birth as it existed at the time of his birth, regardless of present political boundaries. Mr. O'Connell says that the amendment is necessary because of the refusal of election officers in his district to write the birthplace of Bohemians as such, insisting on designating them as Austrians.

By Mr. COOK—To prohibit pound and trap net fishing on Lakes Erie and Ontario. The bill further amends the Fish and Game law by providing that sturgeon under three feet in length shall be returned to the water when caught.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Assemblyman Cook to-day introduced a bill to prohibit pound and trap net fishing on Lakes Erie and Ontario. The bill further amends the Fish and Game law by providing that sturgeon under three feet in length shall be returned to the water when caught.

Assemblyman Morgan Bryan is expected to introduce a bill in the House amending the Constitution so as to provide for a two-year term instead of one for Assemblymen. A similar measure was introduced by Assemblyman Patton of Erie last Winter, but failed to pass.

The lawyers engaged to take the place of the Statutory Revision Commission have completed rough drafts of the bills, copies of which were transmitted to the Governor yesterday. The Governor will examine them carefully, but it will probably be several days before they are ready for introduction in the Legislature.

In the Senate Mr. Trainor introduced a bill which amends Chapter 24 of the general laws, entitled the tax law, and thereby places all trust companies under exactly the same laws of the State as banking institutions, taxing them the same as banks. The bill simply inserts in those sections of the law relating to the taxing of banks "or trust company."

A bill providing for the Sunday closing of meat markets has been drawn up in Syracuse, and will be introduced in the Assembly this week. At Utica a conference was held between representatives of the butchers and of market men, and both organizations agreed to use their best efforts to secure the enactment of the measure.

Assemblyman O'Connell introduced a bill amending the registration law so that a naturalized elector, in giving his nativity, shall refer to the place of his birth as it existed at the time of his birth, regardless of present political boundaries. Mr. O'Connell says that the amendment is necessary because of the refusal of election officers in his district to write the birthplace of Bohemians as such, insisting on designating them as Austrians.

M'LAUGHLIN CALLS RECORD OFFICE A FRAUD

Says Two Boys Could Do Work that Costs $100,000 a Year.

Brooklyn Democratic Leader Opposed to Bill Doing Away with the Fee System in Kings County.

Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, is opposed to the idea of making the offices of Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register of Kings County salaried positions. Yesterday afternoon Mr. McLaughlin, in discussing the matter, attacked the bills now in the Legislature, which aim to do away with the fee system in Kings County. He declared that the claim that the proposed change will save money to the county will not be realized, and that instead there will be a deficiency to be made up.

"That has been the experience in New York County and other places where the salary system has been tried," said Mr. McLaughlin. "You can't get as much work out of a man holding a salaried place under the city as you can when he is working for an individual. A man working for the city wants twice as large a salary, and will do about one-quarter as much work. A salaried officer, naturally, will not be so careful to collect fees for the city as for himself.

"It is safe to predict that if these bills become law, instead of $10,000 or $25,000 being turned over to the city there will be a deficiency of twice that amount. Some years ago, when I was Register, there was a young man working as a writer in the office. At first he was paid by the folio, and he not only did enough work to earn $3 or $4 a day, but also found time in the afternoon to play in baseball matches with a team he belonged to. After a time a salary was given to him for the same work. The change that came over that man was marvelous. The only quick move he made after that was to scramble for the head of the line on pay day.

"They talk about reform. Why, there is no bigger fraud anywhere than that office even in the Hall of Records. They call it the Records Office. I don't say that those people are guilty of defrauding the city, but they are certainly accessories before the fact. I think I know something about that work, and I can assure you that there is nothing about it that can't be done by two boys. Yet it costs the city $100,000 a year."

The Commissioner of Record's Office, which Mr. McLaughlin referred to, was created by the Legislature in 1899, George E. Waldo, a Republican, being the Commissioner. The duties of the office consist of recopying records, indexing, re-indexing, and collating. The Commissioner receives a salary of $5,000 a year and has a big staff of assistants.

Mr. McLaughlin will leave next Saturday on his annual trip to Florida. He will be accompanied by his wife and daughters and a party of friends. Mr. McLaughlin, as usual, will go to the Winter home of Thomas F. Nevins, on the Indian River, and will return about April 1.

W. A. CLARK FOR THE SENATE.

Receives the Nomination for the Long Term at Fusion Caucus in Montana.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 14.—W. A. Clark, the Butte millionaire copper king and banker, was nominated for Senator by the Fusion caucus to-night to succeed Thomas H. Carter for the six-year term beginning March 4 next. There were thirty-seven members present, and not a dissenting vote was cast.

No action was taken on the four-year term. It takes forty-eight votes to elect, but, as there were several absentees of the Democratic faith, Clark's election tomorrow seems assured.

WOULD "DIVORCE" BROOKLYN.

Sentiment for Separate City Approved by Kings County Republicans.

At the meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Kings County, held last night in Decoria Hall, in Gates Avenue, there was adopted a resolution recommending that the offices of Commissioner of Jurors and Special Commissioner of Jurors in Brooklyn be abolished by legislation and that the two departments be consolidated under one head. Another resolution declared that the educational chapter of the report of the Charter Revision Commission should be opposed in the Legislature. It was decided to appoint a committee to examine this report and make a report thereon at the next meeting.

These recommendations of the Executive Committee were adopted by the General Committee, when it met later in the evening. Capt. James made a speech before he General Committee. He said that Brooklyn had lost much through consolidation, both as regarded educational and other matters, and that the conditions now prevailing in regard to education in the borough were very unsatisfactory.

"A bit of legislation that Brooklyn needs is the enactment of a law making it a separate city again," he said. "The best thing that could happen to us would be the severance of our connection with the Borough of Manhattan through legislation—the obtaining of a divorce, as it were."

All those present at the meeting applauded this statement loudly, but there was no motion about the question, and no action was taken.

MATTHEW ALLEN, JR., FOUND.

Horse Trainer's Son Discovered in Dazed Condition in New Jersey.

Matthew Allen, Jr., the sixteen-year-old son of Matthew Allen, a wealthy horse trainer of Westchester, who disappeared from his home last Wednesday, was found Sunday afternoon by Detective Dillon wandering about Hudson Heights, N. J., in a dazed condition. Overstudy is believed to have been the cause of the boy's mind becoming impaired. He was at the head of his class in St. John's College at Fordham, and was constantly poring over his books. It was thought at first that he had been kidnapped for ransom, but as no communication making any demands were received by the family Mr. Allen on Saturday despaired of ever seeing his son alive again.

When search was begun Allen was traced to Fort Lee, N. J. On Thursday afternoon he was seen in West New York by a man named Griffen Allord, a lumber merchant, who had read of the boy's disappearance and thought he recognized him from the description given. The boy acted as though he was not in his right mind, and Allord decided to inform the police, but did not do so until Sunday, when he communicated with the Westchester Police Station.

Detective Dillon was at once put on the case, and he traced the boy from West New York to Hudson Heights. Here, after searching for several hours, he finally met Allen wandering aimlessly about the Streets. He had apparently been without food for some time. Fearing the boy would cause a scene in the street and that he would have trouble in getting him out of the State, Dillon engaged the youth in conversation and finally persuaded him to take the Weehawken ferry for New York. On reaching Weehawken the boy's reason seemed to partly return to him, and he recognized his surroundings.

When Allen left home he wore a white shirt and the uniform of St. John's College, but when found he had on a blue jumper instead of the white shirt and an old derby instead of the military cap. A plain band gold ring set with a ruby which he wore had also disappeared. The boy could give no acurate account of his wanderings up to last night, when a specialist was called in, as his condition did not seem to improve.

The stories about Allen having been drugged and robbed were denied.

"GRIP" RECEIVES A CHECK.

Fewer Cases at Bellevue, Which Now Has More Room for General Patients.

There were indications at Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning that the grip had been checked. Cases were fewer there than usual, and the hospital had room for general patients for the first time in some days.

Bellevue had 835 patients in the institution yesterday morning, with nominally 116 vacant beds. There were forty patients in the contagious diseases or erysipelas wards, which left sixty-six beds vacant.

The dispensary was not as crowded as usual, which was taken as a good indication that grip had lessened.

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RAILROAD FIGURES FOR 1900.

Steam Roads Earned $27,060,056 More Than in 1899—Great Increase in New York Street Car Traffic.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners in their annual report show an exceedingly prosperous condition for the railroads operating in this State. The steam surface roads earned in the gross $27,060,056 more in 1900 than in 1899, and their net earnings were $10,242,410 more than in 1899. The companies paid in taxes $983,627.72 more than in 1899; in interest $538,653.02 more than in 1899, and in dividends $1,208,668.77 more than in 1899. Capital stock increased $22,144,400 over that of 1899; funded debt increased $3,584,498.50 over that for 1899.

The percentage of dividends to capital stock was 2.52, as compared with 2.43 in 1899. The average freight earnings per ton per mile increased .013 cents. The average freight expenses per ton per mile decreased .007 cents.

The total number of accidents on the lines of steam surface railroads was 671 killed and 1,374 injured, an increase from 1899 of 33 in killed and 48 injured. The number of passengers carried was 73,846,114, and one passenger was killed for every 9,230,764 carried. The physical conditions of all the steam roads in the State have been greatly bettered.

The percentage of dividends to capital stock of street surface railroad companies for the year ending June 30, 1900, was 3.77; in 1899 it was 4.67. The number of passengers carried on all the street surface railroads of the State, including the few remaining horse railroads and the elevated roads in Brooklyn, was 1,801,974,097, an increase over 1899 of 122,684,693. The number carried in the boroughs of the Bronx and Manhattan, including transfers, was 567,144,099, an increase over 1899 of 57,829,283. The number carried in the Borough of Brooklyn, including transfers, and including those carried by the elevated railroads in Brooklyn, was 323,229,639, an increase over 1899 of 45,584,744.

The total number of passengers carried by the Manhattan Railway was 184,164,110, an increase of 9,839,535 as compared with 1899. The earnings and operating statistics of the Brooklyn elevated railroads are included in the report to this board made by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

Fifteen passengers were injured and four employes killed on the Manhattan Elevated Road, while 148 people were killed and 650 injured on the street surface roads.

The average number of persons employed on all of the street surface railroads of the State, including the elevated railroads in Brooklyn, was 28,075, and the aggregate amount of salaries and wages paid them was $16,968,907.05. The companies owned or operated 5,098 electric and cable box cars, 3,666 electric and cable open cars, 23 air motor box cars, 22 electric mail cars, 626 electric and cable freight, express, and service cars. There were 2,437 other cars in operation.

The board does not recommend any legislation. The report, generalizing, says: "The increased earnings are not alone due to increased business, but are also due to higher freight rates charged by the companies. This increase shows that prosperity has enabled the companies to obtain benefits from increased rates as well as from increased business. Whether in less prosperous times these increased rates can, will, or should be obtained, is a matter for the future.

"The tendency toward consolidation of interests in railroad properties continues. This tendency, extending as it does over the country, may render of little importance the legalization by Congress of 'pooling.' It is notable that for several years past complaints as to freight rates have been comparatively infrequent, and usually have involved very small matters."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

New York Central's Position Regarding the Grade-Crossing Bill.

Samuel E. Williamson, General Counsel to the New York Central Railroad, explained yesterday the position of that road regarding the grade-crossing bill which was introduced in the Legislature at Albany last week by Assemblyman Scanlon, and which provides for a change of the railroad line between King's Bridge and Spuyten Duyvil.

"The bill was introduced," said Mr. Williamson, "entirely without our knowledge. The improvements toward which its efforts are directed have been suggested by the people of King's Bridge, and overtures in this direction do not come from us. The matter stands as follows: The people of that neighborhood over a year ago petitioned us for an abolition of the grade crossings on our line between King's Bridge and Spuyten Duyvil, of which there are eight, because of the danger to the residents of that section.

"It is true our grade crossings are all protected by gates and keepers, yet there is a loss of life occasioned by them each year. We informed the petitioners that we would consent to any fair arrangement for a change which they could propose, and they then introduced a bill last year, which, however, was vetoed by the Mayor. The proposal is for the city to give us a new right of way along the ship canal in exchange for the old one, which we are to abandon. The old right of way is more valuable than the new one will be, because it can be used for building lots and other purposes.

"The engineers of the city, I believe, have figured on the cost, and they say that it will cost the city less to acquire for the road the new right of way in exchange for the old one than its share would be in the elimination of the present grade crossings, which must be made some day. If, by the way, these changes should be made today, they would most materially interfere with the present plans of the Rapid Transit Commission, and also with the extensions of street railway lines.

"In consideration of the city's aid in acquiring the right of way, our road will undertake the very expensive task of building a new four-track roadway, which will be particularly expensive, on account of the marshy condition of the ground along the river."

Mr. Williamson said that the principal benefit accruing to the road will be a saving in time of between one and two minutes.

JERSEY CENTRAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Plans the Company Purposes to Carry Out This Year.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey has mapped out an extensive plan for improvements to be made along its lines during the year 1901. One of the most important of these, which has already been contracted for, is the establishment of an electric automatic block signal system on its entire line between Bound Brook and White Haven. This line is about 112 miles long, but as it has a double track, the real mileage of the new block system will be about 225. When this improvement is completed, the Jersey Central will operate the longest and most complete electric automatic block signal system in this country.

Another large undertaking will be the elimination of many grade crossings in Newark and in Bayonne. For the work in the latter town the contracts have been let, while the contracts for the improvements in Newark will be let shortly. The work on the new shops at Elizabethport is also to be pushed rapidly ahead.

Contracts have been let for large additions to the equipment and rolling stock of the road, which are to be delivered during the present year. These additions include 1,000 box cars, 1,000 steel coal cars, 200 gondola cars, 15 passenger coaches, 8 switching engines, 5 combination and 5 baggage cars, and 2 ferryboats.

THE JERSEY CENTRAL DEAL.

Terms by Which J. P. Morgan & Co. Secured a Controlling Interest.

J. R. Maxwell, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, yesterday announced the terms by which J. P. Morgan & Co. secured a controlling interest in the property for the benefit of the Reading Company. The announcement was made in the following circular, which was sent to all the minority stockholders:

The holders of more than a majority of the stock of this company have sold, through Mr. George F. Baker, to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., a controlling interest in the company at the price of $160 per share, deliverable and payable at the purchasers' option, within four months from Jan. 4, 1901, with interest from that date at 4 per cent. per annum, the dividends meanwhile accruing to the purchasers. The sellers desire to give opportunity to all owners of stock to participate in this sale on equal terms, and the privilege is accordingly extended you to contribute one-half of your holdings.

It appears from this circular that the Reading Company will not be in a position of actual control for some time as yet. Rumors of impending changes among the officials of the Jersey Central are all without foundation.

LINCOLN BIRTHDAY ADDRESS.

Henry Watterson to be Chief Speaker at Carnegie Hall Feb. 11.

Gen. O. O. Howard is sending out announcements of the Lincoln's Birthday celebration, to be held in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Feb. 11. Mark Twain is to introduce the speakers, and the chief address will be delivered by Henry Watterson of Louisville, his subject being the life of President Lincoln. The address has been pronounced by Robert T. Lincoln to be the best sketch of his father that he has ever read.

Lieut. Charles Roberts of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion will render a recitation on Gettysburg. There will be music in choruses, solos, and instrumental selections, and the proceeds of the celebration are to be used for the Lincoln Memorial University of Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

To meet the increased demand for seats, tickets have been placed on sale at the office of the Musical Art Society, 388 Fifth Avenue.

Montefiore Home Entertainment.

The Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of Montefiore Home entertained the patients at the home on Sunday with a society vaudeville under the direction of Dr. Levy of the Board of Directors of the league. Those who took part in the entertainment were Silas Musliner, Joseph Musliner, Dr. L. M. Sohn, Master Leo Schwarz, Master Morton Steinhardt, Sidney Samuels, Melville Regensberger, and Miss Dorothy E. Meyers. The children at the home concluded with songs and recitations, led by Charles Harris.

Firemen's Association Benefits.

The Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association of Greater New York, of which Capt. James D. Clifford is President, has increased its death benefit from $300 to $500.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Sun rises	7:22	Sun sets 4:57	Moon rises 2:46

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook 3:00	Gov. Isl'd 3:28	H. Gate 5:24
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook 3:22	Gov. Isl'd 3:32	H. Gate 5:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A.M. *10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Dominic, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Mae, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Trave, Bremen	8:00 A.M. *9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

Comal, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Germanic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M. *10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lauenborg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Antwerp, via Southampton	8:30 A.M. *10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Santiago, Santiago, &c.	12:00 M. *12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Canadian, Liverpool		
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P.M.
Hermann, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A.M. *10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fontabelle, Demarara, &c	9:30 A.M. *10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Jeanne, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, Curacao	9:00 A.M. *9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Marquette, London		
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Norge, Denmark	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Ohio, Hull		
Phoenicia, Hamburg		3:00 P.M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Werra, Naples	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Umbria, Queenstown	10:30 A.M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Woodsworth, Brazil	5:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 16 and up to Jan. 19, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Jan. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 29, and up to Feb. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Feb. 3.) Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 15.

Advance, Colon, Jan. 8.
Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 30.
Circassian, Prince, Shields, Dec. 24.
Columbia, Gibraltar, Jan. 6.
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 10.
Georgic, Liverpool, Jan. 5.
Hiso, Bordeaux, Dec. 22.
Hubert, Para, Jan. 3.
Jeanne, Port au Prince, Jan. 8.
Lady Joicy, Sunderland, Dec. 24.
Lampasas, Galveston, Jan. 9.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Jan. 7.
Marengo, New Castle, Dec. 25.
Max, Danzig, Dec. 23.
Nicola II., Copenhagen, Dec. 26.
Norge, Christiansand, Dec. 31.
Ohio, Hull, Jan. 1.
Puritan, Hamburg, Dec. 28.
Ranza, Algiers, Dec. 26.
Roraima, St. Thomas, Jan. 10.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Jan. 3.
Woodburn, St. Michael's, Jan. 1.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 13.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Jan. 15.
Majestic, Liverpool, Jan. 9.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

El Sud, New Orleans, Jan. 12.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Jan. 16.
Manhanset, Dundee, Jan. 3.
Manitou, London, Jan. 6.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Hamburg, Jan. 6.
Southwark, Southampton, Jan. 7.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

Britannia, St. Lucia, Jan. 11.
Caledonian, Liverpool, Jan. 5.
Citta di Palermo, Gibraltar, Jan. 3.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 17.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 4.
Massapequa, Bordeaux, Jan. 4.
Patricia, Hamburg, Jan. 5.
Victoria, Queenstown, Jan. 4.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

Campania, Liverpool, Jan. 12.
Edenbridge, Shields, Jan. 4.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, Jan. 5.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Jan. 12.
Toronto, Hull, Jan. 6.

Arrived.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) McKay, Demerara, &c., Jan. 2, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Hyanthes, (Br.,) Sampson, Baltimore, Jan. 12, with cargo in transit to Barber & Co.

SS Premier, (Br.,) McDonald, Samana, Jan. 8, with fruit to Bartram Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at midnight; 13th.

SS Lauenburg, (Cuban,) Sperling, Cape Haitien, &c., Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Cameron Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:10 P. M.

SS Elwick, (Br.,) Clark, Huelva, &c., Dec. 22, with sulphur ore to order. Vessel to the Davies Coal Company. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS El Paso, Boyd, New Orleans, Jan. 8, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Louisiana, Halsey, New Orleans, Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk,

HAWAIIAN CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT

Islands Cannot Be Called Foreign, Counsel Contends.

Says Their Status Differs from that of Porto Rico — Senator Lindsay Closes His Argument.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day, after Senator Lindsay closed his argument in the case of Hbus vs. The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, involving the question of pilotage, W. Wickham Smith argued for the appellants in the case of George N. Crossman et al. vs. the United States. This is the only Hawaiian case on the list, and covers the entry of goods from Hawaii, consisting of whisky, brandy, and jam, at the Custom House at New York April 26, 1900. Duty was assessed under the provisions of the Dingley law.

The importers protested against collection of duty on the ground that the Hawaiian Islands were a part of the United States; that the provision of the annexation resolution which continued the customs laws of the Republic of Hawaii in force until Congress should legislate, was unconstitutional. Appeal was taken to the Board of General Appraisers, to the United States Circuit Court, and to the Supreme Court. Mr. Smith laid down the following propositions, upon which he said his clients rely:

1. At the time of the importation of these goods the Hawaiian Islands having been by the action of Congress approved by the President, annexed as part of the territory of the United States, were not a foreign country within any sense of that term, and certainly not within the sense of that term as used in the enacting clause of the Dingley Tariff act.

2. The action of Congress in providing in the joint resolution of annexation that the customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and with other countries should remain unchanged until Congress should further legislate on the subject was a violation of the provision of the Constitution that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

3. As such joint resolution provided for the collection at the ports of the Hawaiian Islands of duties upon articles sent thither from other ports of the United States, this was, in effect, a violation of the provision of Section 9 of the Constitution that "no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State."

QUESTION INVOLVED.

Counsel argued that this case was not like others before the court recently, for the reason that there was no question involved as to the force or effect of a treaty, the Government of the Republic of Hawaii having ceded its sovereignty to the United States, which cession Congress ratified. There is no question of a military government. The language of the annexation act provides that the islands were annexed "as part of the territory of the United States."

Mr. Smith then argued that in the five places where the words United States were used in the Constitution, with one exception, the term includes the States and Territories as well. The exception is that clause providing for the election of Presidential Electors. After considering the application of the naturalization and bankruptcy laws in Territories and States alike, counsel said:

"It would be a strange view of language to hold that the words 'throughout the United States' in Article I, Section 8, were narrower or more limited in their scope than the words 'in the United States' in the Fourteenth Amendment. There is no principle of grammar, logic, law, or common sense on which the words 'throughout the United States' in the uniformity clause with regard to taxation can be restricted to the States, excluding the Territories.

LIMITATIONS UPON CONGRESS.

"A long line of decisions by this court that certain fundamental limitations upon the power of Congress contained in the Constitution are in force in various Territories of the United States are disposed of by those on the other side of this controversy by the statement that the Constitution operates in these Territories because Congress has seen fit to extend it to them by its own act. In other words, they advance the doctrine that the Constitution has no force or operation in any Territory until the United States puts it there, and, of course, this logically implies that it only extends there to the extent to which Congress puts it there, and can remain there only so long as Congress chooses to permit.

"In other words, those who hold that Congress puts the Constitution into the Territories, cannot escape from maintaining that Congress has power at any time to take the Constitution out of the Territories. If the Constitution operates to-day in Arizona, New Mexico, or Oklahoma only because Congress has chosen to extend it to those Territories, it must be within the power of Congress to-morrow to enact that the Constitution shall no longer be operative in any of its parts in these Territories. Indeed, it is a question whether Congress would need even to go through that form. A special subsequent statute repugnant to a prior general statute obviously repeals the latter, (the Cherokee tobacco case, 11 Wall. 616,) and therefore, according to those who are opposed to us in this case, Congress must have a right to-morrow to create an order of nobility in Oklahoma or to pass a bill of attainder in Arizona."

LEGISLATION AS TO HAWAII.

Counsel then said that cases had been cited wherein it was held that countries captured in war or ceded by treaty could be held as foreign until Congress had legislated to define their status. This, he said, would not help the Government in this case, as the Islands were not conquered or annexed by treaty, but by legislative action. He said further:

"Upon what authority can they be held, after Congress has by joint resolution annexed them as a part of the territory of the United States, to be a country foreign to the United States? It is true Congress had not so fully and completely legislated with reference to the islands as it might and did do thereafter, but it had certainly legislated enough to make them cease to be foreign. It had not only annexed them as a part of the territory of the United States, but it had provided that the revenue from or proceeds of the public lands thereof might be used for the civil, military, or naval purposes of the United States. It had authorized the President to vest the civil and judicial powers in such persons to be exercised in such manner as he might direct.

"It had, in effect, repealed so much of the municipal legislation of said islands as was contrary to the Constitution of the United States. It had prohibited Chinese from coming from the islands to the United States, and it had appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States $100,000 to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution. Is it to be said for one minute that all these things were done with reference to a foreign country?

"Let those who maintain the other side of this controversy point out a single instance in the history of the United States, either before the Hawaiian annexation or since, in which Congress has annexed a place as a part of the territory of the United States and yet treated it as a foreign country?"

UNIFORMITY OF TAXES.

Mr. Smith then cited a Treasury decision of April 17, 1900, holding that Porto Rico was not a foreign country within the meaning of the drawback clause of the Dingley law, and asked why Hawaii should have been considered a foreign country at that time. He followed with arguments tending to show that the uniformity clause of the Constitution with reference to indirect taxes is one of the fundamental limitations upon the powers of Congress, and that in consequence the provision of the annexation act, which continued in force the customs regulations of the republic, was a clear violation of the uniformity clause.

From this he went on to argue that in case the islands were considered foreign, any tax collected there upon goods coming from this country would be in effect an export tax, as there would be no differences whether a tax on goods going from a State to the Islands were taxed at the point of shipment or at the destination, as the charge would lie from the time the goods were shipped. The decision of the Supreme Court of Hawaii to the effect that the Constitution of the United States had been in force in the islands since Aug. 12, 1898, was cited, and the argument closed thus:

"May Congress in legislating for territory which it has annexed as a part of the territory of the United States disregard the fundamental limitations upon its power written in the organic law to which Congress owes its existence? If it may, the judgment below is correct. If it may not, that judgment cannot stand."

CLOSE OF PORTO RICAN CASE.

Senator Lindsay, in the course of his argument, which he began Friday, said:

"Should it be decided that Porto Rican ports are not foreign ports in the ordinary sense of the word, it would be a violent construction to interpret the language of the statute of the State of New York, passed in 1884, so as to exempt from pilotage vessels from a land then foreign, but since brought under the dominion of the United States. It is a fundamental rule of construction that laws are to be construed as of the time of their enactment.

"And it would not be reasonable to assume that the Legislature of the State proposed to exempt from pilotage vessels belonging to after-acquired and far-distant territory of the United States, even supposing human foresight could have foreseen the subjection of such territory. It is doubtless within the power of Congress to exempt from pilotage vessels bound to or from England or Australia or the Philippine Islands. Likewise the State of New York could exempt such vessels from pilotage or could entirely abrogate compulsory pilotage.

"This, however, is not to be implied from the general language in an act of Congress relating to a subject of an entirely different nature which cannot be reasonably construed to affect the statutes of New York regulating pilotage."

INTENTION OF CONGRESS.

Senator Lindsay then quoted from decisions of the Court to establish his contention that the term "foreign port" could be used in its broadest sense, and that in early acts the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts was so considered as between foreign ports. Also that the Treasury Department did consider a port foreign unless the clearance of the vessel coming to this country was given by an officer in a customs collection district established by Congress, and exercising his functions under the laws of the United States. San Juan, he argued, was never made a domestic port of the United States, and must be considered a foreign port until Congress includes it in one of the collection districts of the United States. Following this line, he argued that vessels trading between New York and Porto Rican ports were not in the coasting trade.

It was further argued that Congress did not intend to make the trade coasting trade, for trade was discussed as between Porto Rico and the United States, which would not have been the case had it been considered that Porto Rico ports were domestic ports. None of the provisions of the act to govern Porto Rico, Mr. Lindsay argued, controlled or mentioned pilotage, and could be interpreted as affecting the point at issue.

In the course of his argument Senator Lindsay referred to the decision just rendered by the court in the Neely case. He argued that that decision establishes two propositions in support of the Government's contention, which apply to the pilotage case. The first of these was that the Government of the United States may occupy and exercise control over a country over which its sovereignty extends in time of peace without necessarily extending the Constitution of the United States to that country or its people, and the second that the grant of legislative power to Congress includes the power to legislate for any people over which sovereignty is extended.

Senator Lindsay was followed by R. Kingsbury Curtis for the steamship company, who contended that the vessel upon which pilotage was demanded was exempt on the ground that Porto Rican ports had ceased to be foreign, and that by the act of April 12, 1900, the trade between Porto Rico and the United States has been made coastwise.

The court authorized Charles A. Gardiner to file a brief in the pending Porto Rico and Philippine cases in behalf of the Tobacco Growers' Association of New England. The brief sustains the Government's contention that it is entirely competent for the United States to lay a tariff on commerce between the United States and their insular possessions.

THE OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

Secretary Gage Tells Senate Committee the Measure Would Be Useless as a Revenue Producer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Secretary Gage was before the Senate Committee on Agriculture to-day to answer inquiries concerning the Oleomargarine bill. He said the bill as a revenue producer was useless and was not needed. If it was not a revenue bill it was a misnomer and objectionable on that ground. He said the revenue under the present law was well collected, although there were some losses.

Mr. Gage answered a number of questions about the details of "oleo" collections, prosecutions, &c. He explained that many of the Inspectors were not experts and could not detect oleomargarine without analysis. He also said that there was not adequate force to see that the oleomargarine law was carried out in every particular. He pointed out that there were 4,000 dealers in Chicago, and that it would be impossible to watch them all. The collection of the revenue was the main object of the department. Mr. Gage spoke of the Wadsworth bill in the House as offering an almost effective method of stopping the sale of oleomargarine fraudulently. He said that evasion under the present law is much easier than it would be if the package were stamped with the word "Oleomargarine."

POSTAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Unanimously in Favor of Excluding Various Classes of Matter from Second-Class Rate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Postal Commission of the House and Senate, which has been investigating postal matters for the last two years, made its report to-day. The commission unanimously reports in favor of excluding from the second-class mail rate, first, books, whether bound or unbound; second, newspapers and periodicals unsold, sent by a news agent to another news agent or returned to the publisher, and, third, sample copies of newspapers above a certain small fixed proportion of the circulation. The commission also unanimously reports against the continuance of the system of transmitting mails in the pneumatic tubes under present conditions. It unanimously reports that neither a change in letter postage nor the establishment of a system of parcels post is practicable under existing conditions of revenue and expenditure, even if otherwise desirable, upon which no opinion is expressed.

Upon the question of railway mail pay there are five reports, as follows:

First—A report signed by Senators Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) and Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) which declares that the present rate of railway mail pay is not excessive and ought not to be changed except by the discontinuance of the appropriations for special facilities which, it declares, should be discontinued.

Second—A report signed by Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) concurring with the last-named report, except that it recommends the adoption of railway mail payments in accordance with space occupied, instead of by the methods now prescribed by law.

Third—A report signed by Mr. Moody, (Dem., Mass.,) which declares that upon the evidence the railway mail pay is not excessive, but recommends further investigation as to the prevailing methods of loading postal cars and inquiry into the question whether the methods may not be corrected so as to result in a saving without injury to the carrier. In this report Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.,) concurs.

Fourth—A report signed by Senator Martin (Dem., Va.,) and Mr. Catchings dissenting from the views of the other members of the commission with regard to the discontinuance of appropriations for special facilities.

Fifth—A report signed by Mr. Fleming, (Dem., Ga.,) in which he states that he thinks there should be some reduction in the present rate of railway mail pay, either by a 5 per cent. reduction generally, and a still further reduction on the routes where the volume of traffic is greatest, or, in case these suggestions are not adopted, by a change in the special payment for postal cars. Mr. Fleming also holds that the Government should pay for the transportation of Post Office officials when traveling as passengers in passenger cars. Free transportation for mail men should, he holds, be confined to mail cars.

Senator Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) does not join in any report, owing to his absence from Washington.

To Entertain Gov. Odell.

The Columbia University Chapter and New York Alumni of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity will entertain Gov. Odell at a reception and banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Feb. 1. Three hundred members of the society will greet the Governor. The toast list includes Justices Harlan and Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, Senator Penrose, ex-Senator Matthew S. Quay, J. R. Burton, Republican caucus nominee for Senator from Kansas; Senator Rawling, John S. Wise, Congressman Townsend Scudder, Rush Taggart, the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, President of the Imperial University of China, and J. Lindsay Gordon, Assistant District Attorney.

NEELY MUST GO TO CUBA

Supreme Court Decides the Postal Frauds Extradition Case.

Holds that the Prisoner Now in Ludlow Street Jail Be Taken Back for Trial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The United States Supreme Court to-day announced its decision in the case of C. F. W. Neely, charged with embezzlement of the public funds of Cuba while acting as financial agent of the Department of Posts of that island, holding that Neely is subject to extradition. Justice Harlan handed down the Court's opinion, which was unanimous, and immediately after the opinion was concluded an order was issued requiring that the mandate in the case be issued at once.

The opinion embraced a complete review of the case, explaining Neely's crime and arrest, and his effort to prevent extradition to Cuba. The opinion also detailed the laws relating to ex[illegible] the act of June [illegible] and the provisions of Be[illegible]sed Statutes to [illegible], which are "occupied or under the control of the United States," so as to make the law cover, among other crimes, embezzlement in such countries.

Entering upon his reasoning on the case, Justice Harlan said that there was no dispute that on the 6th of June, 1900, when the act under which this proceeding is brought became a law, Cuba was "under the control of the United States" and "occupied by this Government." "This court," he said, "will take judicial notice that such were, at the date named and are now, the relations between this country and Cuba. So that the applicability of the above act to the present case—and this is the first question to be examined—depends upon the inquiry whether, within its meaning, Cuba is to be deemed a foreign country or territory."

Continuing, he said: "We do not think this question at all difficult of solution if regard be had to the avowed object intended to be accomplished by the war with Spain, and by the military occupation of that island."

Justice Harlan then reviewed the legislation preceding the war with Spain, quoting the joint resolution of April 20, 1898, and the declaration of war, which followed on the 25th of the same month. The protocol between the United States and Spain and the Paris treaty were reviewed from the purpose of showing not only the relation of the United States to Cuba, but Spain's relinquishment of sovereignty over the island. Notice was taken of the establishment of a military government over Cuba and Gov. Brooke's proclamation of Jan. 1, 1899, was quoted. The Justice then referred to the Governor's establishment of various departments in order to promote the civil government of the island. He also called attention to the promulgation of the Postal Code superseding all other Cuban laws relating to postal affairs, and related that on the 13th of June last Gov. Wood had made his requisition upon the President for Neely.

THE COURT'S CONCLUSIONS.

Announcing the court's conclusions on the status of Cuba, Justice Harlan said: "The facts above detailed make it clear that Cuba is foreign territory within the meaning of the act of June 6, 1900. It cannot be regarded in any Constitutional, legal, or international sense a part of the territory of the United States. While by the act of April 25, 1898, declaring war between this country and Spain, the President was directed and empowered to use our entire land and naval forces as well as the militia of the several States to such extent as was necessary to carry the act into effect, that authorization was not for the purpose of making Cuba an integral part of the United States, but for the purpose only of compelling the relinquishment by Spain of its authority and government in that island and the withdrawal of its forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"The legislative and executive branches of the Government, by the joint resolution of April 20, 1898, expressly disclaimed any purpose of exercising sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over Cuba, 'except for the pacification thereof,' and asserted the determination of the United States, that object being accomplished, to leave the government and control of Cuba to its own people. If that has been done in relation to Cuba has had that end in view, and so far as the Court is informed by the public history of the relations of this country with that island, nothing has been done inconsistent with the declared object of the war with Spain.

"Cuba is none the less foreign territory within the meaning of the act of Congress because it is under a Military Governor appointed by and representing the President in the work of assisting the inhabitants of that island to establish a Government of their own, under which, as a free and independent people, they may control their own affairs without interference by other nations. The occupancy of the island by troops of the United States was the necessary result of the war. That result could not have been avoided by the United States consistently with the principles of international law or with its obligations to the people of Cuba.

"It is true that as between Spain and the United States, indeed, as between the United States and all foreign nations, Cuba, upon the cessation of hostilities with Spain, and after the treaty of Paris, was to be treated as if it were conquered territory. But as between the United States and Cuba that island is territory held in trust for the inhabitants of Cuba, to whom it rightfully belongs and to whose exclusive control it will be surrendered when a stable Government shall have been established by their voluntary action."

POWER TO LEGISLATE.

The court also outlined the power of Congress to legislate in the premises, saying: "It cannot be doubted that when the United States required and enforced the relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty in Cuba and determined to occupy and control the island until there was complete tranquillity in all its borders, and until the people of Cuba had created for themselves a stable Government, it succeeded to the authority of the displaced Government, so far, at least, that it became its duty under international law and pending the pacification of the island to protect in all appropriate legal modes the lives, the liberty, and the property of all those who submitted to the authority of this country.

"The power of Congress to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers granted to the people in Section 8 of Article I. of the Constitution, as all others vested in the Government of the United States, or in any department or the officers thereof, includes the power to enact such legislation as is appropriate to give efficacy to any stipulation which it is competent for the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to insert in a treaty with a foreign power.

"What legislation by Congress could be more appropriate for the protection of life and property in Cuba, while occupied and controlled by the United States, than legislation securing the return to that island, to be tried by its constituted authorities, of those who, having committed crimes there, flee to this country to escape arrest, trial, and punishment? No crime is mentioned in the Extradition act of June 6, 1900, that does not have some relation to the safety of life and property. And the provisions of that act, requiring the surrender of any public officer, employe, or depositary fleeing to the United States after having committed, in a foreign country or territory occupied by or under the control of the United States, the crime of embezzlement or criminal malversation of the public funds, have special application to Cuba, in its present relation to this country."

STATUS OF CUBANS.

It also was argued on behalf of Neely that as peace now exists in Cuba, and has existed there since the Spanish forces evacuated the island, the occupation and control of that island under the military authority of the United States is without warrant in the Constitution and is an unauthorized interference with the internal affairs of a friendly power, and that consequently the appellant should not be extradited for trial in the courts established under the order issued by the Military Governor of the island. Replying to this point, Justice Harlan said:

"Apart from the view that it is not competent for the judiciary to make any declaration upon the question of the length of time during which Cuba may be rightfully occupied and controlled by the United States in order to effect its pacification—it being the function of the political branch of the Government to determine when such occupation shall cease, and therefore when the troops of the United States shall be withdrawn from Cuba—the contention that the United States recognized the existence of an established Government known as the Republic of Cuba, but is now using its military or executive power to displace or overthrow it, is without merit.

"The declaration of Congress that the people were and of right ought to be free and independent was not intended as a recognition of the existence of an organized Government instituted by the people of that island in hostility to the Government maintained by Spain. Nothing more was intended than to express the thought that the Cubans were entitled to enjoy—to use the language of the President in his message of Dec. 5, 1897—that 'measure of self-control which is the inalienable right of man, protected in their right to reap the benefit of the exhaustless treasure of their country. . . . Both the legislative and executive branches of the Government concurred in not recognizing the existence of any such Government as the Republic of Cuba.

"It is true that the co-operation of troops commanded by Cuban officers was accepted by the military authorities of the United States in its efforts to overthrow Spanish authority in Cuba. Yet from the beginning to the end of the war the supreme authority in all military operations in Cuba and in Cuban waters against Spain was with the United States, and those operations were not in any sense under the control or direction of the troops commanded by Cuban officers."

The final conclusion of the court was announced as follows:

"We are of opinion, for the reasons stated, that the act of June 6, 1900, is not in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and that this case comes within the provisions of that act. The court below having found that there was probable cause to believe the appellant guilty of the offense charged, the order for his extradition was proper and no ground existed for his discharge on habeas corpus. The judgment of the Circuit Court is therefore affirmed."

COMMENT ON THE DECISION.

Action in the Neely Case Pleases Secretary Root and Assistant Attorney General Beck.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—When Secretary Root was informed of the decision in the Neely case, he said:

"I am very glad to hear it. It would have given the administration of civil law in Cuba by Americans a very black eye if we had failed to get Neely back there. We have been trying to introduce reforms in procedure in Cuba for the purpose of expediting the trial of offenders, and have done so, and have been insisting upon their being brought to trial. If the Government of the United States had permitted this man, charged with the embezzlement of the postal funds of Cuba, to come here, and refused to send him back to be tried for it, we should have presented a very sorry spectacle."

Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck, who argued the Neely case for the Government in the Supreme Court, said of the decision:

"The Government regards the decision as important, not merely because it definitely decides its rights to extradite Neely, but because it defines the nature and validity of its occupancy in Cuba. The chief contention of Neely's able counsel was that with the ratification of the treaty of Paris all right of occupancy by the Government under the war power ceased, and that the present occupancy of Cuba by the President as Commander in Chief was unconstitutional and a usurpation. The court squarely negatives this contention, and broadly affirms the right of the Government to occupy Cuba until a responsible Government is created by the Cuban people.

"It is especially gratifying to the Department of Justice that this right can be exercised, as the court decided, free from any embarrassment which the existence of a Cuban Republic would occasion. Neely's counsel earnestly contended that Congress, by the joint resolution which preceded the Spanish-American war, had recognized the existence of the Cuban Republic, and if the court had sustained this contention the Government would have been embarrassed by a divided authority.

"The court further decides that the President may exercise his rights as Commander in Chief, free from the embarrassments of the Constitutional provisions requiring trial by jury, which the court held to be inapplicable to Cuba.

"The case is unique, partly because the status of Cuba is anomalous and partly because of the absence of an extradition treaty. As to the first, the court affirmed the authority of the United States in Cuba, pending its pacification, although it is foreign territory. As to the latter point, it has long been a vexed question as to whether there could be an extradition in the absence of an extradition treaty. The effect of the decision is to extradite Neely under the authority conferred by the act of Congress, rather than in accordance with any express extradition treaty. It insures the trial of a fugitive from justice, and it gives the Administration the power to protect life and property in Cuba during the period of our occupancy."

GOVERNMENT WANTS EARLY TRIAL.

Neely Will Be Taken to Cuba on a United States Transport.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—As soon as the War Department is officially informed of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, sustaining its contention in the Neely case, steps will be taken to secure the prisoner's removal to Havana for trial. Neeley is now in custody in the Ludlow Street Jail, New York, pending the hearing of civil proceedings against him on the charge of having brought stolen goods into the State of New York. Judicial steps will be instituted to vacate the civil proceedings and secure the transfer of the prisoner to the custody of United States Marshal Henkel of New York, who has been appointed the agent of the Military Governor of Cuba for the purpose of receiving the prisoner when surrendered by the United States Government under the application for extradition.

When all the necessary preliminaries have been arranged, Neely will be surrendered to Agent Henkel and placed on a United States transport and taken to Havana. The application for extradition was made in May last, and Neely's counsel resorted to every legal resource to resist action upon it by the United States Government. It is said that the United States authorities desire to have the trial of Neely precede the hearing of the case of Rathbone, who is charged with complicity in the same transactions.

NICARAGUA CANAL PROSPECTS.

Senator Morgan Submits Statistics Compiled by Prof. E. R. Johnson.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Morgan to-day submitted another report on the Nicaragua Canal. It contains a special statement by Prof. Emory R. Johnson, a member of the Isthmian Commission, of the traffic resources of the canal and its effects upon the commercial industrials of the United States. Mr. Morgan says the statement "proves conclusively that as an investment the Nicaragua Canal will earn a highly remunerative profit on a cost even of $300,500,000, which is the extreme estimate of cost presented by the Isthmian Canal Commission."

Prof. Johnson in his statement makes several statistical estimates. For the year ended June 30, 1899, he says that 3,426,752 cargo tons of United States commerce could have used the canal, and 3,346,377 tons for South, Central, and British America, and 5,736,456 European tonnage. The commission estimates that 7,000,000 tons of traffic would be available for the canal in 1914 after the canal has been opened; the traffic will increase to 11,256,000 tons in 1924.

A dollar-ton 'toll is estimated as most feasible. The report says the effect of the canal on transcontinental railways will compel a reduction in rates, which will be offset by the larger local traffic.

CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNED.

Indebtedness on the Structure at Point Pleasant Had Just Been Paid.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Jan. 14.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the Catholic church here, known as the Holy Comfort. The stained-glass windows, the statues, and a few benches were saved.

The church was almost new. It was built about three years ago at a cost of over $5,000. Only last week the last of the indebtedness of the church was paid off, which left but $8.34 in the treasury. The Rev. Father Daniel was in charge of the congregation and lived in the parsonage, which was also burned to the ground with the church.

There was a small insurance on the building and church.

TELLER ATTACKS EAGAN AND THE PRESIDENT

Senator Denounces the Reinstatement of the General.

In Debate on the Army Bill Says It Was as a Reward for Eagan's Attack on Miles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Just at the close of a day of dreary discussion of technical details of the Army Reorganization bill, Mr. Teller, (Silver Rep., Col.,) speaking to an amendment he had offered, delivered a sensational denunciation of Gen. Eagan, ex-Commissary General of the United States Army. His statement included also the Administration, because Gen. Eagan had been reinstated, according to the Senator's charge, as a "decoration and a reward" for his attack upon the commanding General of the army.

To an appeal for the early passage of the pending bill made by Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) who declared that delay now would mean an additional expense of $500,000 a day, Mr. Teller objected. He would not consent, he said, that a time be set for a vote on the bill.

No material progress was made, not a single amendment being disposed of. When the bill was taken up this morning, the pending question was an amendment offered by Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) striking out that provision of the bill authorizing the President to increase the number of non-commissioned officers and privates in any troop of cavalry.

After some desultory discussion, Mr. Bacon withdrew his amendment and offered another, introducing the words "during the present exigency of the service," so that the clause would read "provided, that the President, during the present exigency of the service, in his discretion may increase the number of Corporals in any troop of cavalry to eight and the number of privates to seventy-six."

Speaking to the amendment last offered by Mr. Bacon, Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) maintained that the army of 58,000, the minimum size of the army fixed by the pending measure, was not a large force in all the circumstances. "In view of the necessity for caring for coast fortifications, and in view, too, of the probable early construction of the Nicaragua Canal, every soldier provided for in the present bill would be needed. With reference to the conference of authority upon the President to increase the size of the army within a maximum limit, Mr. Foraker declared: "It is not only not a departure from principle, but it is distinctly in line with precedents."

The Ohio Senator then pointed out instances in the history of the country of the power conferred by Congress upon the President to increase at his discretion the size of the army within a maximum limit. He asserted that the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Bacon would destroy the flexibility of the army and do away with what to him was the most attractive feature of the bill.

In the course of an extended reply Mr. Bacon asserted that the pending measure, in which Congress abdicated a part of its power, when enacted would be permanent law. Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) interrupted Mr. Bacon to say that the act would not be permanent law, and the Senator (Bacon) knew it. "There is no such thing as permanent law," declared Mr. Hawley.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) declared there was no purpose in the pending bill to pass the authority of Congress to the President. Congress always would have the situation in hand. It would be able at any time to increase or decrease the size of the army. The power conferred by the bill upon the President could be exercised only with the consent of Congress. "If Congress agrees with the President," said Mr. Allison, "it will appropriate for such an army as he may deem expedient; but if it should not agree with him it will determine for itself how large an army it will make appropriations for. These matters are constantly within the control of Congress, and no President can or will go contrary to Congress."

Mr. Hawley then made an appeal to the Senate to cease discussion and pass the bill. "Twenty thousand men," said he, "will have to cross the Pacific before the first of July and yet Senators are here discussing matters that were settled long ago.

"Fellow-Senators," concluded Mr. Hawley, earnestly, "I beg you to let this bill go through and to start the work of raising troops to relieve the boys in the Philippines. I want the money and the order to raise troops to supply the deficiency and put down our enemies, keep our flag floating in the Philippines, and maintain our honor."

At the request of Mr. Bacon further discussion of his amendment was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Teller at this point offered an amendment to that section of the bill which authorizes the President to retire any officer who has been suspended from duty either by sentence of court-martial or by Executive order in mitigation of such sentence, striking out the words "has been" and substituting therefor "shall be hereafter."

After saying that the section had been incorporated in the bill for the purpose of enabling the President to retire Gen. Eagan, Mr. Teller declared it was retained in the bill in order that an officer of the army, Major Joseph W. Wham, might be got rid of.

"He cannot be gotten rid of in any other way," said Mr. Teller, "and he ought not to be gotten rid of in any circumstances."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Teller adverted to the case of Gen. Eagan at some length. The beef furnished the army, he said it was "boiled and canned, and of very ancient lineage, some of which had made a trip to Europe and back, being fed to our soldiers after it had been condemned by European Governments." Mr. Teller denounced Gen. Eagan in sensational language. "As an officer of the United States Army," said the Senator, "he made an exhibition of himself, and showed himself to be a miserable blackguard."

Referring to Gen. Eagan's denial of Gen. Miles's charges as to "embalmed beef," Mr. Teller declared, "his language was brutal and low, and so bad it could not be overlooked, although there was a very evident desire to overlook it." Mr. Teller then made a stinging attack upon the President for having retired Gen. Eagan, asserting that the retirement, in the circumstances, was a decoration, not a punishment, and many people believe it was a decoration and a reward for his attack upon the General commanding the army."

At the conclusion of Mr. Teller's statement Mr. Carter, one of the members of the Military Affairs Committee, addressed the Senate in an appeal for the passage of the pending measure at an early date. He said that on the Pacific there were only eight transports at the disposal of the Government for the transportation of troops to and from the Philippines. By beginning the work of transporting the troops at once they might be able to complete it by July 1, the date of the expiration of the present law. Otherwise it might be necessary to employ special vessels, the chartering and fitting up of which would greatly increase the expense.

"I think the Senate ought to know," said Mr. Carter, "that each day's delay in the passage of this bill will involve an additional expenditure of at least $500,000."

"I suggest," said Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) "that the Senator ought to have made this statement earlier in the session and not have waited until a majority had left the chamber."

Mr. Carter said to-morrow he would ask the Senate to fix a day for the final vote upon the measure. Mr. Teller declared immediately that he would object at this time to any date being fixed for a final vote. He said he had not unduly obstructed the consideration of the bill, but that the propositions contained in it were of such a character as to demand full debate.

"I do not care if this delay does cost $500,000 a day," said Mr. Teller. "It involves the creation of a great standing army that will cost this Government millions upon millions of dollars after we are dead and gone."

When the Senate adjourned it had accomplished nothing.

Progress on River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House postponed District of Columbia business, which was the regular order for to-day, until next Monday, and proceeded with the River and Harbor bill. General debate closed at 2 o'clock, and the bill was read under the five-minute rule for amendment. Good progress was made, fifty-nine of the ninety-seven pages being completed. Many amendments were offered, but, without exception, all of them failed.

President Signs the Boutelle Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President has signed the bill authorizing the placing of Congressman Boutelle of Maine on the retired list of the navy with the rank of Captain.

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In Sunday's papers there appeared a rather small announcement concerning an extraordinary purchase of about 7,000 yards of excellent embroideries. We thought we had more than enough for Monday's sale; you can imagine how astonished we were to find our counters clear of them by 11 o'clock—every yard gone! We are sorry this happened, that is, sorry that we didn't have about 30,000 yards instead of 7,000. Luckily for us, however, through a trade manipulation consummated yesterday afternoon, we are able to place on sale this morning a lot of about 10,000 yards, and qualities even better than those we sold yesterday. If you missed the opportunity then, you will have another chance to-day. But be sure to come early. We can't tell how long these will last either. The goods are all fine new spring patterns. The sample pieces of one of St. Gall's largest manufacturers. All in sets; one width of insertions, three and four widths of edgings. There's not a piece in the entire lot that is worth less than 20c. per yard, and most of them are worth up around 50c. and 75c. per yard; all to-day at the round price of

12 1-2c. per yard.

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MEN'S OUTFITTERS.

Sixteenth Half-Yearly Clearing Sale OF Men's Fine Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Furnishings,

Begins To-Morrow Morning at 8 o'Clock.

Our Stores will be closed this afternoon while stock is being arranged and marked. We cannot allow any selection to be made at sale prices until the hour above named.

☞ Full details in this evening's and To-morrow morning's papers. ☜

Southwest Corner Fulton and Nassau Sts. | TWO STORES | 154 to 164 East 125th St. Nr. 3d Av. (Open Evenings.)

LAWYER'S HOUSE ROBBED.

Burglars Enter Burton N. Harrison's Residence in Broad Daylight and Get Away with Jewelry.

The residence of Burton N. Harrison, a lawyer, with offices at 120 Broadway, was robbed yesterday afternoon of a considerable quantity of jewelry and other things which the members of the family, on the advice of the police, refuse to enumerate.

Mr. Burton lives at 43 East Twenty-ninth Street, a three-story house situated next to a tenement on the corner of Madison Avenue, the ground floor of which is occupied as a saloon. The burglars, it is believed, either passed through the saloon to a rear stairway, or else went up the front stairs from the main entrance to the roof, climbing over this to the Burton residence and gaining entrance by prying open the door of the scuttle hole. They undoubtedly had been on the top floor, which is occupied by the servants, for some time, for the floors of the several rooms were littered with stuff tossed out of bureau drawers and boxes, and every piece of jewelry of any value was taken.

The thieves were still at work when the butler returned after a half hour's absence and went up stairs to change his clothes. From the foot of the stairs he saw a strange man standing on the landing, and shouted "Thieves!" The stranger darted for the ladder leading to the roof, and was nowhere to be seen when the butler reached the scuttle hole.

The butler says he found evidences of burglary in the rear parlor, which contained many pieces of rare bric-à-brac and costly trinkets, but just what, if anything, was missing, he could not say.

When the robbery was reported to the police, Detective Byers of the West Thirteeth Street Station was detailed to make an investigation. He reported that Mr. Harrison had told him that only the servants' rooms had been robbed, and that the burglars got no further than the top floor. Among the articles of jewelry stolen are two gold watches, a jeweled scarfpin, a gold neck chain, three pairs of cuff buttons, three plain gold rings, and several others, with settings, a set of gold shirt studs, and various trinkets of minor value.

Brooklyn Man Missing.

Christian Zahn, forty-one years old, of 16 Ditmars Street, Williamsburg, has been missing since New Year's Day, and all efforts to find him have failed. Yesterday the police of the Hamburg Avenue Station were notified, and a general alarm was sent out. Zahn lived with his wife and sixteen-year-old son. For twenty years he was a foreman in his brother's sign factory, on Myrtle Avenue. His wife says foul play, as she knows no reason otherwise why he should remain away.

Mystifying to the Public,—

The different statements of the

FRENCH CHAMBER ACTS ON POPE LEO'S LETTER

Interpellation Results in Vote of Confidence in the Ministry.

VICTORY EXPECTED FOR BILL

Proposed Law Against the Religious Orders Will Interdict All Societies, Including Salvation Army.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Government was interpellated by Marcel Sembat, Radical Socialist, representing one of the divisions of the Seine, on the "interference of the Pope in the domestic affairs of France," as shown in the recent letter of the Pope to Cardinal Richard, the Archbishop of Paris, dealing with the proposed bill of the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, known as the Law of Associations, and aiming at the suppression of religious communities, in which the Pontiff defended the religious orders. M. Sembat asked the Government to protest against this letter.

M. Ribot, the ex-Premier, defended the Pope, who, he said, was entitled to raise his voice when he thought religious interests were in peril. This statement called forth cheers from the Rightists and Centrists.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau said the Government saw no threat in the Pope's letter as to missions in the East.

"The letter of his Holiness," continued the Premier, "simply said that, if the French missionaries disappeared, they would be replaced by foreign missionaries.

"The Government will not tolerate the organization of resistance against the laws of the country. No interference on the part of the Pope will be allowed in the law of associations when it is voted upon. The Pope has rights as the spiritual head of Catholics. But the State also has rights written in the Concordat, which it will see respected."

This declaration rallied around the Government all the Leftists and Centrists, who voted approval of the Premier's declarations and confidence in his firmness to assure the defense of the rights of the State.

The Chamber then adopted a resolution expressing confidence in the Government by a vote of 310 to 110.

Other Extremist motions, one proposing the separation of Church and State and another proposing to denounce the Concordat, were rejected by overwhelming majorities.

The Chamber was crowded with Deputies and notable visitors in the expectation that the debate on the law of associations would be begun. To-day's result has greatly elated the Ministerialists, who declare that it presages victory for the law of associations.

Henri des Houx recently had an interview with Leo XIII., which was published in Le Matin of Paris on Dec. 29, 1900. It contained a serious warning to the French Government not to persevere in the measures it proposes to adopt against the religious orders in France. The Pope was quoted as saying:

"My apostolic duty commands me to speak. The French Catholics shall know that their father does not abandon them; that he suffers with them in their trials, and that he encourages their generous efforts in the cause of right and liberty. The Pope cannot consent to the French Government distorting the spirit of the Concordat and transforming an instrument of peace and justice into an instrument of war and oppression. The Concordat established and regulated in France the exercise of the Catholic religion, defining the respective rights and duties of the Church and State. Now, the religious orders form an integral part of the Apostolic Church, with the same right as the secular clergy. They exist in virtue of constitutions granted them by the Holy See. They exercise a special mission, different, but not the less sacred, than that of the clergy recognized by the State. To strike at their existence is to strike the Church, mutilate it, and restrict the benefits it confers.

"That was not the object the Concordat had in view. To declare illegal and to interdict all that it could not foresee and regulate is to distort that treaty. The Concordat is silent concerning the religious orders. That means that the regular clergy do not participate in the special rights and relative privileges conferred upon the members of the secular ecclesiastical heirarchy by the Concordat, but it does not imply that the religious orders are to be excluded from the enjoyment of rights common to all. What is the project of the Government, aggravated by M. Trouillot, the parliamentary reporter, if it is not a series of measures destined to dissolve and despoil the religious orders, a code of exceptions and exclusions destined to be applied to a certain class of citizens on account of their religious character?"

The Pontiff then insisted on the fact that he had never encouraged the congregations to concern themselves in politics or party strife. He had, on the contrary, intervened to repress such conduct, but now it was proposed to make a law which would be the negation of all the laws of liberty. That measure would exclude the religious orders not only from the right of possessing property, but from the right of existence. The Pope inquired whether the French Government had weighed the consequences of such an act, which could not fail to be fatal to France and injurious to her greatest interests.

The publication of this interview was followed by an official letter addressed by the Pope to Mgr. Richard, Archbishop of Paris. After insisting at great length on the services rendered the Church and civilization by the monastic orders, especially by those of France, Leo XIII. refuted the accusations brought against them. To strike the religious orders, he said, would deprive the Catholic Church in France of devoted servants, where they are the necessary auxiliaries of the episcopate and clergy. Moreover, abroad, in the East and Far East, the French congregations constituted the chief force of the apostolate. The Holy See would, therefore, in the fulfillment of its Divine mandate, find itself obliged not to oppose the filling up of the posts of honor, vacated by French missionaries, by missionaries of other nationalities. To strike at the congregations would be a departure from those democratic principles of liberty and equality which form the base of the constitutional laws of France.

In France there are three kinds of associations—commercial or financial associations, regulated by the law of 1867; associations admitted and sanctioned by the State as being of public utility, and associations which are not recognized by legislation. Associations consisting of less than twenty persons are legal, while associations which consist of more than twenty persons are illegal. But the laws which proscribe these associations have been a dead letter up to the present, because they were inapplicable. The new law of associations is intended to assimilate all associations to the position of the commercial and financial companies, so that these associations may be susceptible of being driven into liquidation. In addition, the law of associations will—interdict every society formed by Frenchmen and foreigners, and every association directed by foreigners and having adherents in France. This will render impossible in France the existence of the great orders whose Superiors reside in Rome, as well as such organizations as the Salvation Army. It is estimated that the religious orders of France own property valued at $200,000,000.

It is said that the Papal Nuncio will leave Paris if the bill passes. This, it is added, will be followed by the recall from Rome of the French representative at the Vatican.

As most of the religious orders have already obtained legal recognition from the Government since the laws enacted under President Grévy, in March, 1880, an amendment was introduced by the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry decreeing that all persons who have not been educated in the public schools of the State shall be deemed unfit to occupy any military, naval, or civic position drawing a Government salary. This will be the most fatal blow to the educational institutions of the religious orders, because French parents will hereafter send their children to the State schools instead of having them sent to colleges kept by priests and sisters to the danger of their careers in life.

King Oscar Well Again.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 14.—King Oscar has recovered his health, and will resume the duties of Government on Jan. 21.

TO DRY THE PONTINE MARSHES.

Italian Government Accepts a Project for Rendering Them Habitable.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Private advices from Rome assert that the King and Government of Italy have accepted a great project by Count Czapski and Baron Douglas, Germans, for drying out the Pontine Marshes and rendering them habitable and fertile. Negotiations with opposing owners along the marshes have taken a favorable turn.

NIHILIST PRINCE ARRESTED.

Prince Nakadchidze Said to Have Plotted to Assassinate the Czar.

NICE, Jan. 14.—The police have arrested Prince Victor Nakadchidze, a Russian, on the charge of plotting to take the life of the Czar on the latter's supposed approaching visit here.

Prince Nakadchidze, who is a Nihilist, was condemned to death in Russia as an accomplice in the conspiracy of 1886 against the life of the late Czar Alexander III. He was also convicted in Paris of being illegally in the possession of explosive machines.

DUKE OF MANCHESTER'S DEBTS.

Creditor Claims that Jewelry Was a Necessity to His Grace.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The bankruptcy of the Duke of Manchester was again aired this morning in the courts. An appeal was lodged against the plea of "infancy" in respect to a claim of £859 for jewelry.

The appellants submitted that, in view of the Duke's position, jewelry was necessary, even though he was an "infant" when he bought it. The hearing was adjourned, to see if the Duke, on his return from America, desires to maintain the plea of "infancy."

ITALIAN STEAMER LOST.

Bodies from the Leone Wash Ashore in Corsica.

LA CHIAPPA, Corsica, Jan. 14.—The Italian steamer Leone has been lost. Many bodies from the wreck have been washed ashore.

The vessel is probably the steamer Leone of 361 tons net register, owned by G. Denaro of Catania. She was 201 feet 2 inches long, her beam was 25 feet 1 inch, and she was 15 feet 3 inches deep. She was built at Greenock in 1864. No information as to the movements of the Leone can be obtained from any of the shipping books.

AMERICANS RIOT IN ECUADOR.

Conflict with Jamaican Laborers on Railroad at Bocay Junction.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 14.—News was received here to-day of serious fighting Dec. 24 and Dec. 29 between parties of American foremen and Jamaican laborers working on railway construction in Ecuador at Bocay Junction.

The fighting there developed Dec. 24 into a riot, revolvers being freely used on both sides, and many persons being wounded.

The Ecuadorian troops had to be called to restore order. Hundreds of the laborers decamped, and the work is now progressing slowly.

An American named Reynolds is now on trial at Guayaquil, charged with shooting Jamaicans.

COQUARD STILL BESIEGED.

French Criminal's House Is Cordoned by Troops Who Will Enter To-day.

TROYES, France, Jan. 14.—To-day an enormous crowd gathered at St. Sabine, near the house of the man Coquard, who last Friday, when pursued by the police, shut himself in the garret with a quantity of arms and ammunition and threatened to kill any one who approached.

The house is now cordoned by troops and gendarmes at a distance of 500 yards. The killing by Coquard yesterday afternoon of a citizen who, on his own responsibility, attempted to make terms with the fugitive, has terrorized the spectators, and no one dared to enter the building to-day, although nothing has been seen or heard of Coquard.

The gendarmes fired shots into the building in the hope of inducing him to appear, but there was no response, and it is believed that he escaped last night or hanged himself. The house will be entered to-morrow.

Peeress Presides Over School Board.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Lady O'Hagan has been elected to preside over the Burnley School Board as a Progressive, by a majority of one, against the Church Party. A Socialist gave the deciding vote. She immediately took the chair, though a lively legal controversy has been going on as to whether a woman is eligible.

Two Berlin Artists Drowned.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Two talented Berlin artists, Herr Guido Frohberg and Herr von der Wonde, were drowned to-day while skating on Lake Schwielow.

PENN TAKES UP TRACK WORK.

College Athletes Meet and Prepare for Training Season.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Track work at the University of Pennsylvania began to-day by a meeting of all candidates in the trophy room at the Houston Club. Over fifty men answered the call, and there was considerable enthusiasm manifested. Speeches were made by President Geyelin of the Athletic Association, Frank B. Ellis the relay manager, Capt. McClain, and ex-Capt. McCracken of the track team; Trainer George D. Turner and W. B. Fetterman, the intercollegiate walking champion.

The fact was emphasized that this year Pennsylvania must stretch every sinew to win the intercollegiate. Whoever wins the Intercollegiate Cup five times becomes its permanent possessor. For four years Pennsylvania has held the silver trophy against all comers, and should she triumph this year the cup is hers. But the name of Yale is also found inscribed four times on the sides of the trophy, and as Yale is Pennsylvania's most dangerous competitor, it is simply a question of which college becomes the permanent owner of the cup.

Only one cup was ever won this way, and Harvard is its proud possessor. Pennsylvania will have to develop a lot of new material to win this year's intercollegiates. She has lost Kraenzlein, McCracken, Grant, and Remington, and it is not yet certain that Tewksbury and Baxter will compete this year. This is tremendous loss, but there are many who believe that with Hare, McClain, Bushnell, Anderson, Drumpheller, Ludes, and Bowen that Pennsylvania will still be a strong factor in college athletics.

JAMES D. SARVEN'S WILL.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 14.—C. S. Davison of Tarrytown to-day filed his report as the transfer tax appraiser in the estate of James D. Sarven, who died April last, leaving an estate of $364,389. Upon the report Surrogate Silkman signed the order and decree assessing the State collateral tax, which was $6,333.

The testator left the residuary estate in equal shares to the Presbyterian Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, the American Bible Society, and the American Tract Society of New York City. The appraiser finds that, after paying out legacies, the residue is $236,563, of which each institution mentioned receives $39,140.91, and the Tarrytown Hospital $5,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Announcement is made of the retirement from active service, Jan. 12, of Capt. Charles D. A. Loeffler, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, by operation of law.

The following-named officers will report to Col. William A. Rafferty, Fifth Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Virginia, at such time as he may designate for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Fred Wheeler, Fourth Cavalry, and Capt. George L. Scott, Sixth Cavalry.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Essex left Norfolk for Tompkinsville Saturday.

The battleship Kentucky has arrived at Colombo.

The Alexander left Colombo to-day for Port Said.

The Ajax, formerly the Scindia, has sailed from Suez for Port Said.

The Monadnock has left Hongkong for Amoy.

The Zafiro sailed yesterday from Hongkong for Manila.

The Cushing has left the New York Yard for Newport.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 14.—Fire to-day at the E. W. Ross Company plant at Lagonda caused a loss of between $75,000 and $100,000; insurance, $35,000. The main structure, a four-story building, was burned to the ground. The foundry and warehouse were partly destroyed.

POWERS OF CITY MARSHALS.

They Have No Right to Act Outside the County They Are Appointed To.

A decision handed down by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday will serve to limit the powers of City Marshals. It appears from the decision that up to now the Marshals have been accustomed to serve legal papers in any borough of the city, and that they were exercising more authority in that respect than the Sheriff of the county.

The decision given yesterday was by Justices Giegerich and O'Gorman in the case of Felix Tausend against James Handlaar. It appears that a writ of attachment was issued from a municipal court of Manhattan and directed "to any Marshal of the City of New York to whom the annexed summons is delivered." The Marshal went to Brooklyn, and there attached the property of the defendant. The defendant appealed to the Appellate Term, and among other points raised the one that a Marshal had no right to go outside of the county to which he was originally appointed. In their opinion the Justices say:

"The process of the County Court can be sent into any county of the State, just as the process of the Municipal Court of the City of New York can be sent into any part of the city. But, just as the process of the County Court has to be executed by the Sheriff of the county into which it is sent, so the process of the Municipal Court of the City of New York must be executed by a Marshal residing in the county to which the process is sent. It is evident, therefore, then, that the new charter, in enlarging the sphere within which the municipal Court would run, would not thereby enlarge the sphere within which the Marshals are authorized to execute their functions."

LEGAL NOTES.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Devine N. Munger, in 1882, when solvent, paid out of his own funds $12,500 as the consideration for a house and lot in Brooklyn, conveyed to his wife, Laura Munger, as a family residence. In 1889 Mr. Munger became insolvent, and John Connelly recovered a judgment against him for $2,086 upon a contract bearing date in 1880. Frank Brundage, to whom Connelly's judgment was assigned in October, 1898, began a suit in November, 1899, to set aside the deed to Mrs. Munger, as being fraudulent and void. A judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff has been unanimously reversed by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, the Court holding, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that the judgment creditor of the husband was not entitled to a lien upon the premises for moneys voluntarily paid by the husband in lieu of rent, without an express agreement with his wife, for interest on mortgages, insurance, taxes, and repairs, amounting to one-half the rental value.

***

LIABILITY OF BANK IN COLLECTING DRAFT ON DEPOSITOR.—The Bank of America undertook in October, 1890, with Henry P. Kirkham, a depositor, to collect for him a sight draft for $3,120, drawn by the Inter-State Investment Company, upon the Bank of South Hutchinson, Kan., and upon receipt of notice from its sub-agent, the First National Bank of Hutchinson, Kan., that the latter had received the drawee's check for the amount, drawn upon the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York City, entered in the depositor's pass-book the amount as a credit in his favor. When the check was thereafter presented to the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, payment was refused because of insufficient funds. In Mr. Kirkham's suit, brought in the Supreme Court in this city, against the Bank of America, to recover the amount of the draft, judgment was given at Special Term in favor of the defendant. The Appellate Division ordered a reversal, and that decision had been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which held, in an opinion by Judge Gray, that the bank must be deemed by such entry in the pass-book to treat the draft as paid, and it might not afterward, upon failure of its agent to collect the check upon presentment, cancel the credit already given to its depositor.

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STREETS CROSSING RAILROADS.—In 1871 the then village of Yonkers, twenty years after the Hudson River Railroad had been constructed, along and near the easterly bank of the river, opened Vark Street, forty feet wide, across the railroad tracks, at a grade twenty feet above that of the railroad. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company refused or omitted to comply with the requirements of a notice at that time served upon it, to take the street across its roadway in accordance with the street grade, and to cause the necessary embankments and excavations to be done for that purpose. In 1874 the City of Yonkers had the stret constructed across the tracks by a bridge having one clear span twenty feet high. After the passage of the railroad law, in 1897, providing, in Section 94, that "when a highway crosses a railroad by an overhead bridge, the framework of the bridge and its abutments shall be maintained and kept in repair by the railroad company, and the roadway thereover and the approaches thereto shall be maintained and kept in repair by the municipality in which the same are situated," the city brought an action against the railroad company to enforce this provision. The appellate Division, in Brooklyn, gave judgment for the plaintiff upon an agreed statement of facts, and that decision has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Judge O'Brien, giving the opinion, holds that the provision referred to is not limited in its application, as was claimed by the railroad company, to railroads constructed subsequent to its enactment, or to approaches over crossings thereafter constructed, but applies to all approaches constituting a highway at railroad crossings, whether constructed before or after the law went into effect.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Generally fair, fresh southwesterly winds.

Rain or snow has fallen in the lake regions, Upper Ohio Valley, Northern Pacific Coast region, and Northern plateau. The temperature has fallen in Northeastern New England, the Dakotas, Eastern Montana, Northern and Western Wyoming, Northwestern Texas, the Middle and Southern plateau regions, and the Pacific Coast regions generally; elsewhere it has risen, with marked changes in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, Lower Missouri and Central Mississippi Valleys, Western Upper Michigan, Southeastern Minnesota, and Northeastern Iowa. The temperature is much above the seasonable average, except in the Atlantic and Pacific States and along the Gulf Coast. Occasional rains or snows are indicated for to-day in Northern New England, the lake regions, and the extreme Northwest, with higher temperatures in New England, and lower temperatures in the northern portion of the lake regions and the Northern slope; elsewhere the temperatures will continue considerably above the seasonal average.

Fresh to brisk south to southwest winds are indicated for the New England Coast, fresh to brisk southwest to west on the North Atlantic Coast, and fresh southwesterly on the South Atlantic Coast, except Florida, where northerly winds are indicated.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	30	29	31
6 A. M.	28	27	30
9 A. M.	31	27	42
12 M.	35	33	43
4 P. M.	37	37	43
6 P. M.	36	36	40
9 P. M.	35	35	39
12 P. M.	34	34	38

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 250 feet above the street level.

The average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38½
Weather Bureau	32
Corresponding date 1899	33
Corresponding date for last twenty years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 38 degrees at 7 P. M.; the minimum temperature was 26 degrees at 8 A. M. The barometer registered 30.09; at 8 P. M. it registered 29.87. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 73 per cent.; at 8 P. M. it was 74 per cent.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

6:30 A. M.—112 Orchard Street; Barnett Goodman; damage trifling.

9:15 A. M.—104 Hester Street; Annie Siegelson; damage trifling.

9:15 A. M.—260-262 West Twenty-eighth Street; James Woolerson; no damage.

6:55 P. M.—50 New Chambers Street; Thomas Hoyt; damage, $200.

7:05 P. M.—47 Great Jones Street: Davis & Co.; damage, $1,000.

BILLIARD EXPERTS MEET

Keeney Wins First Game for Amateur Players' Championship.

VICTOR SHOWS GREAT SKILL

Many Enthusiasts Gather at the Hanover Club to Witness Opening of the Tournament.

Frank A. Keeney of the Oxford Club, Brooklyn, scored the first victory in the billiard tournament for the championship of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, begun last night in the Hanover Club, Brooklyn. He defeated Arthur Townsend of the Hanover Club by 300 points to 252, in fifty-six innings, the game being at 14-inch balkline.

The competition is the first National championship ever held by the Amateur Billiard Players' Association, and the games will continue for the next two weeks. Six contestants have entered, all well known as experts in the domain of amateur billiards. Besides the players last night, the others are Ferdinand Poggenburg of the Liederkranz Club, J. Byron Stark of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Frank Gardner of the Crescent Athletic Club, and Edward Gardner of Passaic, N. J. They were all present, and occupied seats of honor in the large dining room, which had been cleared for the tournament. Two rows of raised seats were placed adjoining the wall, and at least 500 clubmen and billiard enthusiasts gathered in the room and kept their eyes riveted upon the game until the contest ended, close upon midnight. Former Mayor Frederick W. Wurster of Brooklyn was among the interested spectators, and acted as a member of the special billiard committee.

The game was a fair exhibition of high-class amateur billiards, but only at intervals did it rise to the point of brilliancy that was eagerly awaited. To the disappointment of the crowd neither man scored in the first inning. In the next inning each made 1. The play was tame until the nineteenth inning was reached, when Townsend added the first snap of the evening by a run of 25 points, and in the next inning rolled up 39 points, then missing a long follow shot. These runs gave a decided stimulus to the game. Townsend made another good run of 26 in the twenty-seventh inning. That gave him the total of 140 points, 12 ahead of Keeney.

The game continued evenly for ten more innings, when Townsend led by ten points. At the fortieth inning he was only seven points in the lead, and at the forty-second inning Keeney passed him by a neat run of seventeen, giving the latter the advantage by ten points. This proved to be the critical stage of the match, for Townsend never caught up to his rival after that. Keeney was playing more brilliantly and steadily all the time. In the next inning he made a very difficult cushion masse shot, the prettiest one of the evening.

In the forty-fifth inning he made the high run of 40 points, just beating Townsend's 39, and lost the forty-first point from an easy cushion carrom that called forth groans from the crowd. In this inning his ninth shot was a masse, and it came so near missing that Townsend had stepped forward to play. Keeney was then 41 in the lead, and he held his advantage gamely.

Townsend disappointed his friends by missing many excellent opportunities, and in steadiness and judgment Keeney clearly outclassed him. Edward McLaughlin made an efficient referee.

The scores are:

Frank A. Keeney—0 1 7 7 1 10 0 7 15 2 0 13 0 0 1 0 0 1 13 0 11 11 5 20 1 1 1 12 2 0 0 1 1 1 2 13 0 4 8 10 0 17 6 0 40 0 0 10 5 1 1 8 15 5 4 8. Total, 300; average, 5 20-56; high runs, 40, 20, 17, 15, 15, 13, 13, 13.

Arthur Townsend—0 1 2 2 5 7 0 2 0 8 7 0 1 2 0 0 3 0 0 25 39 1 0 1 3 4 8 26 1 0 16 0 3 10 0 0 1 0 5 7 5 0 0 3 5 7 7 3 0 2 13 1 2 7 0 1 1 1. Total, 252; average, 4 28-56; high runs, 39, 26, 25, 15.

The game this evening will be between Ferdinand Poggenburg and Frank Gardner.

The tournament was handled by the Billiard Committee of the club, consisting of Charles B. Andrews, Chairman; Charles S. Gaubert, Gilbert J. Kitching, and H. F. Mollenhauer. As aids to the present event, a special auxiliary committee was appointed to take charge of the various details, and the members composing this committee are J. Henry Dick, J. Adolph Mollenhauer, R. P. Lethbridge, J. D. Donald, Frank Sperry, F. W. Wurster, Charles Stoppani, George W. Piper, N. H. Evans, Otto F. Struse, Wilson B. Smith, F. M. Price, and Charles F. Nahmmacher. These were all present.

Among other prominent billiard players and clubmen were Orville Oddie, Jr., ex-amateur champion of the Billiard Players' Association; Dr. Jennings, Maurice Daly, Judge Kramer, A. H. Topping, Clinton Starkey, Charles W. Hubbell, John M. Fuchs, George Moulton, Dr. Underwood, Jacob Cromwell, Dr. Egra Wilson, Millard Smith, P. J. Lauritzen, W. P. Sturgis, B. G. Lattimer, E. Parke Coly, John H. Drescher, Edward Lent, Edward Cauldwell, William Galoger, Max Strauss, Charles Seiler, Henry Seibert, George W. Hawkins, Jr., Frank Taylor, J. H. Bissell, Arthur Gritman, F. D. Mollenhauer, Henry Offerman, James H. Sperry, John McKee, Edward Ehlers, W. P. Cook, Charles H. Wilson, Benjamin W. Wilson, Jr., and Daniel T. Wilson.

SHOOTING ON ARMORY RANGES.

Seventh Regiment Riflemen Begin Their Annual Contest for Prized Trophies for Company Teams.

Company D of the Seventh Regiment made an excellent showing in the annual rifle contest for the Kemp and the Emmons Clark trophies, which began yesterday evening on the regimental rifle ranges. For the former trophy the Fourth Company's team of twenty-five picked marksmen made 499 out of a possible 625 at 200 yards, and 542 out of the same possible maximum score at 500 yards, a total of 1,041, out of a possible 1,250. The record for this trophy is 1,124, made by Company B in 1899. The event was won last year by Company B with a score of 1,089.

The totals for the Kemp Trophy were also counted for the Col. Emmons Clark trophy, together with the scores of another team of twenty-five more men, as the conditions of this match require a team of fifty men. This second team scored 469 at 200 yards and 493 at 500 yards, making a total for the Clark trophy of 2,003. This is within 33 points of Company B's winning score of 2,036 last year. The record for this trophy is 2,144, made by Company F in 1897.

The contest, which is the most important event of the year on the armory ranges, will be continued daily until finished. Yesterday's scores follow:

KEMP TROPHY.

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Corp. F. M. Smedley	23	23	46
Sergt. E. S. Coy	22	24	46
Private A. A. Wenige	21	24	45
Corp. E. M. Leach	21	24	45
Hosp. Corp. W. B. Short	23	20	43
Private L. Pinder	22	21	43
Private W. M. Phillips	21	22	43
Private H. L. Luquer	20	23	43
Private H. W. Wilson	20	23	43
Private H. T. Spence	19	24	43
Q. M. Sergt. H. Everdell	19	24	43
Private E. V. Reed	19	24	43
Hosp. Corp. C. P. Loeser	22	20	42
Private H. Y. Wemple, Jr.	21	21	42
Private T. G. Leonard	21	21	42
Private F. N. Whitehouse	21	20	41
Private A. D. Rockwell, Jr.	19	22	41
Private A. C. Platt	18	23	41
Lieut. G. S. Towle	16	25	41
Corp. W. F. Robertson	20	20	40
Private C. A. Buckman	19	21	40
Capt. W. C. Fisk	18	21	39
Private C. E. Miller	17	20	37
Private A. W. Morley, Jr.	18	17	35
Private G. G. Donnalley	19	15	34
Total	499	542	1,041

COL. EMMONS CLARK TROPHY.

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private C. F. Robell	23	24	47
Private E. E. Sanborn	21	23	44
Private J. M. Boyle	21	24	42
First Lieut. R. Maset	20	22	42
Corp. H. P. Nichols	18	24	42
Private H. C. Benedict	18	24	42
Private C. E. Fisk	20	21	41
Private W. Armstrong	20	21	41
Private R. W. Best	18	23	41
Private A. J. Zerbe	21	19	40
Corp. L. H. Cutter	20	19	39
Private A. S. Best	19	20	39
Private B. J. Zerry	20	18	38
Private J. R. Lynes	19	19	38
Private C. L. Horwood	18	20	38
Private F. W. Klipp	18	20	38
Private C. Murray	17	20	37
Private H. Sizer	15	22	37
Corp. S. C. Hicks	17	19	36
Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private P. R. Curtis	19	16	35
Private E. E. Gilmore	19	15	34
Private R. Schott	18	16	34
Private F. C. Pollard	17	17	34
Private B. M. Hovey	15	19	34
Corp. J. Bissell	18	11	29
Total	469	493	962
Kemp Trophy Total	499	542	1,041
Grand totals	968	1,035	2,003

FIGHT PROMOTERS CONFIDENT.

Cincinnati Business Men Now Favor Jeffries-Ruhlin Bout.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 14.—The promoters of the Jeffries-Ruhlin contest here Feb. 15 had their inning to-day. Rhlin appeared at a matinée and again to-night, and was not molested. The opposition to the fight, for the first time in more than a week, was not heard from. The Saengerfest Athletic Association is going on with its work at the hall and has let additional contracts. The most important development in favor of the association was the signing of a petition by more than 100 members of the Chamber of Commerce, at the noon session, in favor of having the fight here as scheduled. Unless the political leaders now give an ultimatum against the athletic club the fight will be held here.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.—A letter has been received from "Eddie" Cooke, Brady's representative at Cincinnati, in which Cooke states that he has forwarded the Kansas City request for a proposition to Brady at New York, and that an official communication from Brady might be expected within a day or two. Cooke says:

"In the event of the match falling through here, I think Kansas City's convention hall an ideal place for the contest."

The ministers of the Christian Church in Kansas City, at their regular weekly meeting to-day, adopted a resolution protesting against holding the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight in this city. The protest was addressed to the directors of Convention Hall.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 14.—President Kinnane and Matchmaker Sullivan of the Phoenix Athletic Club of this city announced to-day that negotiations are on with William A. Brady and William Madden with a view to securing the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight in the event of the contest being declared off at Cincinnati.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Bronxdale Team Scores Two Victories in North Side League Series.

The Bronxdale bowlers won two of their three games with the Home City five in the North Side Bowling League tournament, on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night. The scores:

HOME CITY	1st.	2d.	3d.	BRONXDALE	1st.	2d.	3d.
Name.				Name.			
Donlin	121	199	160	Balz	181	182	186
Denison	224	160	173	Buell	179	151	179
Wilson	113			Reynold	147	143	144
Siawter	153	179	158	Ferber	123	154	160
Winter	171	165	143	Hiers	189	169	147
Brodbeck	151	141					
Total	782	854	775	Total	819	799	822

In the Columbia League tournament, on Schlusing's Columbia alleys, last night, the Owl team defeated the Oriental and Audubon fives, and the Orientals beat the Audubons. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Owl Bowling Club—Sauer, 178; Vollmeyer, 163; Pleines, 132; Grabenstein, 194; Kramer, 189. Total, 856.

Oriental Bowling Club—Lehnert, 176; Miller, 156; Forsythe, 169; Oest, 136; Meier, 127. Total, 764.

SECOND GAME.—Oriental Bowling Club—Lehnert, 174; Miller, 137; Forsythe, 224; Oest, 158; Meier, 159. Total, 852.

Audubon Bowling Club—Steinman, 121; Liebler, 151; Herold, 134; Buckley, 178; Farley, 216. Total, 800.

THIRD GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Steinman, 156; Liebler, 154; Herold, 127; Buckley, 159; Farley, 178. Total, 774.

Owl Bowling Club—Sauer, 162; Vollmeyer, 125; Pleines, 161; Grabenstein, 193; Kramer, 225. Total, 866.

The Lafayette, Central Park, and Morris Club teams were tied in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 158; Dieckman, 182; Silberstein, 197; Wanderer, 192; Darrell, 149. Total, 878.

Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 149; Gilfillan, 188; Haight, 168; Small, 178; Duff, 145. Total, 828.

SECOND GAME.—Morris Club Bowling Club—McDonald, 210; Schwager, 171; Price, 149; Riggs, 171; Thompson, 155. Total, 856.

Central Park Bowling Club—Roll, 204; Gilfillan, 170; Haight, 176; Small, 160; Duff, 219. Total, 920.

THIRD GAME.—Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 143; Dieckman, 159; Silberstein, 171; Wanderer, 179; Darrell, 124. Total, 776.

Morris Club Bowling Club—McDonald, 179; Schwager, 194; Price, 139; Riggs, 190; Thompson, 148. Total, 850.

New York Council defeated Stanley and Metropolitan Councils in the tournament of the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League on Starr's alleys last night, and Metropolitan Council beat Stanley Council. The score:

FIRST GAME.—Stanley Council—Fincke, 140; Schoenlein, 161; Spurgeon, 112; Zinke, 138; Rummell, 140. Total, 691.

Metropolitan Council—Helwig, 149; Spier, 127; Lohr, 151; Winter, 113; Stewart, 163. Total, 703.

SECOND GAME.—New York Council—Kitchelt, 167; Snow, 158; Young, 184; Krominga, 202; McLean, 147. Total, 858.

Stanley Council—Fincke, 144; Schoenlein, 147; Spurgeon, 148; Zinke, 141; Rummell, 144. Total, 724.

THIRD GAME.—Metropolitan Council—Helwig, 149; Spier, 110; Lohr, 131; Winter, 182; Stewart, 155. Total, 727.

New York Council—Kitchelt, 164; Snow, 144; Young, 173; Krominga, 171; McLean, 154. Total, 806.

In the tournament of the Inter-Club Bowling League of Brooklyn, which was continued last night on the alleys of the six clubs comprising the association, the Aurora Grata Club beat the Knickerbocker Field Club by 103 pins, the Carleton Club defeated the Columbian Club by 116 pins, and the Crescent Athletic Club outrolled the Brooklyn Bicycle Club by 285 pins. The scores follow:

AT AURORA GRATA CLUB.

FIRST GAME—Aurora Grata Club, 749; Knickerbocker Field Club, 809.

SECOND GAME—Aurora Grata Club, 735; Knickerbocker Field Club, 769.

THIRD GAME—Aurora Grata Club, 792; Knickerbocker Field Club, 813.

Totals—Aurora Grata Club, 2,276; Knickerbocker Field Club, 2,391.

AT KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

FIRST GAME—Knickerbocker Field Club, 779; Aurora Grata Club, 849.

SECOND GAME—Knickerbocker Field Club, 816; Aurora Grata Club, 811.

THIRD GAME—Knickerbocker Field Club, 689; Aurora Grata Club, 842.

Totals—Knickerbocker Field Club, 2,284; Aurora Grata Club, 2,502.

Grand Totals—Aurora Grata Club, 4,778; Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,675.

AT BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 749; Crescent Athletic Club, 891.

SECOND GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 779; Crescent Athletic Club, 842.

THIRD GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 815; Crescent Athletic Club, 876.

Totals—Crescent Athletic Club, 2,609; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 2,343.

AT CRESCENT ATHLEIC CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 754; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 745.

SECOND GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 768; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 768.

THIRD GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 748; Brookly

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Dreshmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
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SUNDAY, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 30 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

FRANCHISE TAX LAW AMENDMENTS.

The franchise tax law will continue to be an unjust and inequitable measure until the special franchise corporations join with the Legislature in the attempt to devise a rational and fair method of assessment in place of the present secret guesswork system followed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners. It is for the interest of the corporations that enjoy special public franchises, desisting from their hopeless efforts permanently to escape this tax by proving the present law to be unconstitutional, to come forward frankly and candidly with such information, arguments, and statements of principles as may contribute to a sound determination of a question that is now vexatious and very much in the air. If the officers and legal advisers of these corporations will review the situation with open minds we think they must come to this conclusion.

Even though the present crude law be declared unconstitutional the principle of the franchise tax will not be abandoned, first, because it is entirely sound, and second, because the representatives of the people in the Legislature will never be persuaded to exempt from the burden of taxation a class of property of immense value, yielding large revenues, easily reached, and as to which it is the general sense of the community that in the past it has been too lightly burdened and too little subject to wholesome public regulation and control. It was this conviction that produced the present franchise tax law, authorizing the State Tax Commissioners to assess as "real estate" the value of the special franchises of gas and electric lighting companies, railways, including elevated and surface street railways, and other corporations that in addition to the franchise to exist and do business have received special grants and privileges in streets and public places, by virtue of which they enjoy in a greater or less degree a monopoly of the business they carry on. It is too late to argue the principle of the law. The holders of these special franchises, applying their capital and ability to the grants and privileges conferred, have developed large properties that are able to pay and ought to pay their just proportion of the taxes levied by the Government of which they share the benefits and protection. The main question now is to make the method of assessing the value of the franchises uniform and just.

The corporations themselves must have more information on this subject than any one else. We do not ask that they shall put this information at the service of the Legislature from a sense of public duty. It is a little hard to impress a corporation with that feeling. But we hope they will be moved by a prudent and businesslike regard for their own interests to assist in reaching a permanent adjustment as between them and the State that shall leave neither party wronged. They cannot have failed to observe that the tendency of recent tax law revision is to defray the entire cost of the State Government out of special taxes, like the inheritance tax, the Raines law tax, and the franchise tax, the intention being within a short time to discontinue the levying of any direct general tax for State purposes. This policy has been adopted because the State has power to select sources of revenue that are sure, easily reached, productive, and of such a nature that if extravagance at Albany should make the tax burden oppressive, the resulting clamor would be private, not public. When extravagance leads to a high tax rate in the general levy, the people may record their protest at the polls, with consequences most inconvenient to those who have squandered their money. But who cares how much money the State Controller deducts from the estate of a deceased multi-millionaire, or from the annual receipts of a gas company?

Increasing extravagance and the easy concealments of a system of indirect taxation are the leading features of public policy at Albany. The franchise corporations are the natural prey of the authors and beneficiaries of such a policy. As waste and extravagance compel constant additions to the State's income, the State Assessors will be successfully appealed to for higher assessments on the special franchise corporations, just as in this city the inordinate cost of Tammany government is defrayed and in a measure hidden by the expedient of increasing the assessed valuations.

Against these depredations the franchise corporations must defend themselves. The public will be quite indifferent to their sufferings. Their grievances are of a nature not easily redressed by mass meetings. The wise course is to provide in advance against injustice and extortion in the assessment by procuring the amendment of the law. There are about twenty ways of determining franchise valuations now in use in the different States. It is generally conceded that the fairest basis would be net earnings, including interest earned and paid, since that is the real test of the earning power of the corporation. But everybody knows, too, that if the corporations were assessed on this basis they might yield to the sinful temptation to make their net earnings look small to the eye of the assessor. If the corporations can devise a way of making net earnings a satisfactory basis of assessment, as Mr. LAUTERBACH said the other day they would be glad to do, let them show the State some safeguard by which the assessors would be protected against devices of evasion, and urge such an amendment. If, on the other hand, the basis of gross earnings can be made equitable for both interests, let an attempt be made to work out the problem in that way. The factors of original cost, of natural advantages, of varying degrees of skill and economy in management, of fluctuations in business income, and of probable or actual competition all enter into the problem. They make it exceedingly complex and difficult of just solution. The corporations and their advisers know all about these things. The average legislator knows next to nothing about them, and even the best men sent to Albany are scarcely competent to draw a bill that would not violate some of the fundamental natural principles of taxation. The corporations are almost invariably destructive critics of the work of the Legislature, save in those cases where they have been somewhat instrumental in shaping the decisions of that body. They have now a pretty loud call to undertake constructive work by helping to make the franchise tax law equitable and just. There is a Governor in the Executive Chamber who is open to reason and has profited by business experience. The opportunity for sound legislation ought not to be lost.

THE ILL AND GOOD OF A SECOND TERM.

It is announced that a movement of considerable extent is on foot to press in the next session of Congress the Constitutional amendment making the term of the President six years and forbidding a re-election. The movement is said to have some strength in the West and still more in the South. There is little prospect that it will have the slightest success, but there is enough to be said in its favor to influence public opinion as to the ills to which this movement is directed.

The chief objection to the present method is the general belief that the independence of the President is sacrificed and his judgment warped during his first term by his natural desire to obtain a second. For this there is solid foundation in fact. But it is not merely the desire for the election itself that produces the mischief; it is the need of the nomination that makes the election possible. It is to secure the nomination that the President is tempted to make a bad use of the great control he has over the civil service. So far as the important questions of policy are concerned, no President departs very far from what he considers the demands of public opinion, unless he is convinced that the public opinion of the time is mistaken. In that case it is not independence that he sacrifices. Indeed, there is little temptation to ignore or oppose genuine and strong public opinion, because party leaders are always ready to respect it, and the President does not often err in the direction of parting with the leaders of his party. The insidious force that really twists his judgment and blinds him to his duty is the desire to win the support of the men who, he thinks, can bestow or withhold the nomination, and these men care more for patronage than for anything else. They "need it in their business."

It is on this side that President McKINLEY has erred, and his errors have been marked, serious, and inexcusable. He has not only used the powers of his office in direct appointment to conciliate by many unworthy selections the patronage-mongers of his party, but he has allowed the civil service rules which protect the service from the politicians first to be violated with impunity and then to be relaxed with his consent so as actually to throw to the politicians some ten thousand places previously protected by the merit system. We do not mean to say that the desire for a renomination has been the sole motive of this policy, but it is plain that a renomination is the only tangible result he has obtained, since the service has been injured and his own reputation with fair-minded men acquainted with the facts has suffered. So far as this is involved in the question of an obligatory single term, we think that the case of President McKINLEY shows some of the advantages that such an amendment would afford.

There is, however, another side to the question. A President elected for a second term, with the knowledge that a third is forbidden to him by the unwritten law, is situated to be even more independent of the politicians, if he chooses to be, than a President elected for a longer single term. He has no renomination to seek. He has his experience in the office. He knows the real effect of what he has done for the politicians and he cannot be misled by plausible talk. In the case of Mr. McKINLEY, for instance, the consequences of the looseness in enforcing the law of 1883 and the changes in the rules to cover this looseness are undoubtedly clear. If he shall make up his mind to retrace his course and to fulfill the pledge of his party honestly to enforce the law and to extend it wherever practicable, he could place the service on a higher plane than it is now and even higher than he found it four years ago. His hold on the people is such that he could not seriously be opposed by the party politicians, and he could gain by the close of his term a very lofty reputation. If he will determine to do his full and plain duty in this matter and rest on the sense and honesty of the American people to sustain him the very gates of Hannaism cannot prevail against him.

BUYING INTO THE POLICE.

Our correspondent "Doulos," on Sunday, who was told by a Republican Party leader that the payment of money was necessary to obtain an appointment to or a promotion in the police force, would probably find that the same opinion prevails among most of the politicians on both sides. Many of them will say that it is the same, no matter which party is in power, and some of them will say that the corruption prevails at every stage of the process. We are inclined to think that the first of these assertions is grossly exaggerated and that the second is erroneous.

During the time that Mr. ROOSEVELT was at the head of the Police Commission a representative of THE TIMES made a careful investigation of the system of appointment, and he was convinced that if money was paid it was needlessly paid, and was utterly without influence on the results. He followed a number of cases from the appearance of the applicant before the examination board to the actual entrance on the service, and he was clearly of the opinion that at each step in the process the action taken was fair and open. It was not practicable to trace the system of promotion in such detail, and the conclusion was not so imperative, but he found not the slightest evidence of the influence of money. The same man has made himself thoroughly familiar with the system of examinations for police appointment under the present administration, and he is equally convinced that there is no payment and no chance of payment of money to change the action of the examiners under the Civil Service Commissioners. In the matter of promotion there is a chance of favoritism in the making up of the record which must be considered in the marking, but this is done practically entirely in the police offices and the examiners are obliged to accept it in substance as it comes to them.

It is well to keep clearly in mind the distinction between the methods of the Civil Service Commission and the Police Commission, because the apologists of Tammany Hall lose no opportunity to try to shift the responsibility for the corruption in the Police Department from the leader of Tammany to as many shoulders as can be made to bear it. None of it, we are convinced, belongs to the Civil Service Commission or their Board of Examiners.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

If our State Department were to reply to the singular manifesto of M. DE WITTE it would have to have recourse to more diplomatic language than an American newspaper has any need to employ. It would be disabled, by its traditions and its proprieties, from calling things by their right names. Particularly it would have been disabled from describing M. DE WITTE's remarks about the situation in China as a series of impudent untruths.

And yet that is what they evidently are, to use the ordinary language of mankind, to anybody who has kept track of the subject to which they relate. Every such person is aware of the perfidy which has attended the transcontinental progress of Russia across Asia, until it has reached, and at last penetrated, the secular barrier of Chinese isolation.

Upon that we might consent to score one for Russia, if she had not shown that she had, nationally, no conception, or at least no willingness to admit any conception, that any other Power than herself had been privy to the coercion of China. Upon this point there is "nothing mean" about the conception of M. DE WITTE. He says that Russia, among her other achievements in China, has "rescued the legations." This is one of the points that mark his whole statement as being intended for home consumption, and entirely irrelevant to any international discussion. Because, not to speak at all of the American or other contingents which, by common consent, have "done their share" of the fighting in China, there was also there a Japanese contingent, which was numerically equal to the Russian contingent, and in every other respect but the numerical, also according to the agreement of all, much more efficient. It was not only indecent for M. DE WITTE to assert that Russia had "rescued the legations." The fact that M. DE WITTE put forward that exclusive and impudent claim was in itself sufficient evidence that the claim was intended exclusively "for home consumption."

Of equal force, in the same direction, is the Minister's equally unqualified statement that Russia will "reduce" her forces in Manchuria as soon as the time arrives when such reduction shall seem to her good. That is but her assurance that when enough Chinamen have been massacred in Manchuria there will come a time when Russia will see her way to reducing her garrisons. But what civilized mankind will wish to know is what excuse Russia has for maintaining garrisons in Manchuria at all. Upon this interesting point the manifesto of the Russian Finance Minister sheds no light. Russia has repeatedly pledged herself to take no territorial advantage by the disturbances. She has equally pledged herself, and to us, to take no commercial advantage, as against us, from any of her movements in Chinese territory. Why, then, these remarks of the Russian Chief Minister of Finance? Does the good man not see any contradiction between the professions of Russia and her acts? Or does he not suppose that we can see the contradiction which must be so evident to him? Seeing that we are the Power that has the greatest interest in the openness of the port of Niu-Chwang, the chief port of Manchuria, and our principal port in China, and seeing also the perfidy which is the most chronic characteristic of Russian diplomacy, it seems that the President of the United States would be well advised, whenever he was warned that that very wily man, Count CASSINI, was coming to see him, to call upon the Secretary of State to fill his ears with wax, and lash him to the mast, as was, in like circumstances, done by the many-counseled and much-enduring Ulysses.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Nothing could more clearly reveal the intellectual status of the people who oppose vaccination than a letter which we have just received from a resident of Morris Heights, this city, who is offended because we called attention to the fact that, of all the inmates of a lodging house in which a case of smallpox appeared, only two men who refused to be vaccinated contracted the disease. We cannot reproduce the characteristic handwriting of our amiable correspondent, or the pale brown ink which seems always to go with spelling like his, but we can present enough to tell the story. Observe:

> Judging from that article condeming the anti-vaccinationists (in Topics of the Times yesterday You seem to be trying to cause a permanent injury to the Human Race. Anyone who cares for the welfare of their children would never permit this vile practise. And as for compulsary vaccination, we would a thousand times prefer death than permit our bodies violated this way. I would advise that fearful writer in yesterdays times to get rid of his filth and sleep in a properly ventilated room, and try and live as God intended men should live, and he will never fear smallpox. As to our noble health board blaming this outbreak to the virius running out. How about the coal strike and the high price of coal compelling the poor to huddle together, a dozen in a small unventilated room, to keep warm? smallpox germs being hatched by the thousands. I think the Health Board had better confine their attension to the cause of this trouble. But tell them remember that those who have the welfare of the Human race at heart, will stand no more of this nonsense.

Of course, we do not contend that a man is necessarily wrong on any given question simply because he uses pale brown ink, and is on bad terms with his dictionary, but still, when the contention is about a matter on which only educated men have a right to speak, peculiarities like those here illustrated do have a direct bearing on the discussion.

—There is some excuse for the suspicion which one of our readers has put in picturesque form by declaring that the Tammany Committee of Five "is adroitly endeavoring to 'change colors' in our crusade against vice." He explained his meaning by the statement that "it is not the red lanterns on the lower east side, but the green lanterns all over the city, where the real dangers are brooding." The green lantern, as not quite all New Yorkers will remember at first thought, is the sign of the police station, and it is entirely correct to say that when the light from that source has once been rendered pure and clear no eyes will be seriously offended by rays of the more violent hue. It is an unquestionable fact that the originator of the present movement made the green lamps, and not the red ones, the object of his attack, and in so far as the Committee of Five have distracted attention from one to the other class of illuminants they have "changed colors" and the purpose of the crusade. Whether this was their purpose or not—and it is not absolutely necessary to believe that it was—we doubt if the public mind has been confused to any great extent. Whatever else the metropolitan population may lack, it is fairly well equipped with intelligence, and it is not easily deceived either as to the nature or the cause of its troubles. Nobody here is unaware that the police force is in the exact centre of the present storm. The policemen, big and little, know it particularly well, and all their actions prove their consciousness that any devastation worked elsewhere is merely incidental. The banner first raised is still at the head of the attacking column, and for a while at least it is not going to be displaced, however many may be those raised in its vicinity.

—In commenting on some expressions of weariness with the length of the Philippine war which appeared in this paper, The Montreal Star, speaking as an expert in matters colonial, asserts that American impatience with the situation in the Far East is due in part to a misconception of the size and difficulty of the task we undertook to perform, and in part to our failure to credit the Spaniards with the full measure of their past successes. "Admit," says The Star, "that the Spanish troops knew what they were about; that their intimate knowledge of the people they were fighting with, and acquaintance with the country in which the operations were being carried on, gave them exceptional advantages over any strangers who had just arrived in the islands. Admit that the mere fact of troops made up of all nationalities being enlisted in an Anglo-Saxon country does not make them demi-gods. With these admissions—and they might as well be made, because they are truths—the people of the United States have no cause to be disappointed nor to expect as successful work as the Spanish did, until the United States troops are as well acclimated, as familiar with the natives they are fighting, and as much at home in the country as the Spaniards were." This presentation of the case is not without its merits, but it ignores several important considerations. In the first place, no American ever questioned the courage of the Spaniards, or even denied them a certain efficiency in doing the things they wanted to do. What we worry about is not that we have not done as well as our predecessors, for we think we have already done very much better than they had even an inclination to do, but that the ends which we have set before us do not seem to be in process of speedy attainment. And possibly we did not trust quite so confidently to our Anglo-Saxonism as The Star thinks. We use that word, to be sure, in talking of our capacities, but not so often as do, for instance, the Canadians, or in the sense they give it. Our trust, really, is in Americanism, a vastly different quality, and it has served us so well in the past that we have a good right to be not less surprised than grieved that the effects anticipated have not yet been achieved in the Philippines. And, though America is impatient, it is not in the slightest degree despairing, nor has it even thought of admitting that the obstacles with which we are contending are in the nature of things insuperable. We are only eager to find a new and better line of attack.

—It is much to be regretted that Mr. FRYE finds it inexpedient to explain why he resigned the Superintendency of the Cuban public schools. He hints plainly enough at some mysterious misunderstanding or incompatibility between himself and Gen. WOOD, but he does not tell the exact nature of the trouble, and the consequence is that our minds are filled with uneasy questionings. It was the general impression in the United States that Mr. FRYE was eminently well fitted to fill the position intrusted to him, just as it is the general conviction here that the present Governor of Cuba has been and is the right man in the right place. Why, then, could the two not work together in harmony to the credit of their country and to the inestimable advantage of the island? A mere confusing of school rooms and school houses ought not to have been difficult of amicable settlement, and since no settlement was effected the deduction is inevitable that something was seriously wrong on one side or the other. What the something was is sure to come out sooner or later, and no possible profit from delaying the elucidation is obvious. Was public money diverted from proper objects? Was a faithful official the victim of political machinations? The alternative explanation has been presented in a whisper, but it will be discussed aloud, and only a frank statement of grievances will reveal, if there is one, an escape from a choice that is in itself a National calamity. We all want to believe thoroughly in both Gen. WOOD and Mr. FRYE, but we want even more to know the facts and to accord praise and blame in accordance with them. Scandals in the Cuban administration are bad enough, but a half-suppressed scandal is worse by far than one the free ventilation of which has been followed by justice and reform.

Bills of the Play.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An acquaintance takes pride in the fact that he has retained the programmes of theatre, opera, concert, &c., performances that he has attended during many past years. A collection of programmes of this sort, and where one has attended the performances represented, especially if the period covered is fifteen or twenty years, cannot but be of rare value and interest to the possessor. A programme should be a souvenir, and I know I should, and I believe many others would, have made a collection of programmes on the same lines as my acquaintance if from a tasteful or artistic point of view the average programme of to-day or yesterday was worth the preserving.

The old-time bill of the play stands in dignified contrast, with the smutchy inked advertising sheet in which the programme is an incident, to which the theatre or operagoer must at present submit. I believe this is hitting pretty hard at a certain field of advertising which has been developed largely of late years, but really I don't think the average theatregoer wants the subjects of hair dye, pickles, and corn remedy obtruded upon his notice when he is comfortably ensconced in an expensive seat ready to indulge in an artistic feast.

I respectfully beg to suggest a reform, and the two-dollar theatres can afford it. Let the programme be a souvenir—no advertising. If necessary, a nominal charge of 3 or 5 cents can be made. If advertising there must be, make it so the advertising matter can be detached and the programme preserved in its integrity as a true

BILL OF THE PLAY.

New York, Jan. 11, 1901.

His Parish Opposes Canteen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a daily reader of your paper. Permit me to say that your editorial on the army canteen outrages the sentiments of the sensible, Christian people of this parish. We are 3,000 souls. This is the largest Methodist parish on Manhattan Island. Representing this people, I have sent a petition to both our United States Senators requesting them to take the same action that the House of Representatives did in opposing the canteen. The Methodist people of this city are solid against the canteen. Many of our boys are in the army, and they tell the same story about the curse of this thing.

In your editorial you antagonize the distinctly and repeatedly expressed conviction of the tens of thousands of Methodists in New York. Speaking for this parish of 3,000 souls, I desire to say to you that we are doing our utmost by petition and letters to secure the abolition of the drink feature of the canteen.

WILLIS P. ODELL.

New York, Jan. 9, 1901.

Suggestion to the Fire Department.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of this date I notice your comments upon the bad management at car stable fire in West Fifty-third Street as regards to interruption of street-car traffic, and your suggestion that the tripods to carry the hose over cars be carried upon the fire trucks instead of being kept at car stables, as at present. I would ask if the writer ever examined the loads the fire trucks already carry. Ladders, nets, tools, &c., which they need for saving life. If he did I think he would wonder how the horses ever drew them to fires in snowy weather. I would suggest that the tripods be carried upon the roof of every tenth car, and the employes of street car companies put them up, as firemen are pretty busy at such a fire as the car stables referred to, and which eyewitnesses competent to judge say was one of the best-managed fires in the history of the Fire Department.

WILLIAM J. RENSHAW.

New York, Jan. 12, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Happiness.

Some folks tries so hard ter be happy in dis worl' dey gits miserable tryin'. Happiness is allus whar you ain't lookin' fer it.—Atlanta Constitution.

Customary Condition.

"It's funny that you should be so tall. Your brother, the artist, is short, isn't he?"

He (absently)—Yes, usually.—Brooklyn Life.

Brooks No Interruption.

Communication with the other planets had become an old story.

"Say!" exclaimed the man at the interplanetary long-distance 'phone, "you chap on Mercury, quit trying to cut in! I'm talking to a gentleman on Mars!"—Chicago Tribune.

Most Unsatisfactory.

"It is pitiful to hear old Lusher talk when he is intoxicated," said the Sympathetic Person.

"Yes, indeed," agreed the Individual who reads Realistic Stories. "Yes, indeed. He does not speak with the correct dialect of intoxication at all."—Baltimore American.

A Saving Suggestion.

Somebody gave the boy a dachshund. The boy's father doesn't like dogs.

"How did that cur get in the house?" he shouted, when he caught sight of the long, low, rakish canine.

The boy hesitated. He didn't want to lose the dog.

"He looks as if he might have come in through the water pipe, daddy," he said, with an anxious grin.

He still has the dog.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE POOR HEATHEN.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

Let us go and find the heathen; let us take
him by the hand;
Let us take his evil from him; let us also
take his land;
Let us break it to him gently that it's
wrong to be so nude,
And inculcate proper notions of the style,
as it's pursued.
Let us show him all the glories of the white
man's kingdom come,
And, by way of introduction, sell him lots
of white man's rum.

Let us seek our heathen brother in benighted lands afar,
And impress him with the wrongness of his habits as they are;
Let us guide him slowly, surely, till he's nobly civilized,
And has banished all his foibles, all his fancies, so despised;
Let us show him how he's destined to go forward with a jump,
Lest our grand, resistless progress takes him 'midship with a bump.

Let us teach him that the bolo and the dagger are not right,
When the seven-shooter follows up its barking with a bite;
Let us bring to him the gospel of the shirt, and full-dress suit
And the glad and glorious tidings of the proper shoe or boot.
Let us lift the poor old heathen from the bog wherein he sticks,
And explain to him the beauties of the game of politics.

Thus we'll labor with the pagan till he understands our ways
And will ponder with a shudder on his old unhappy days.
We will stock his land with clothing, we will dot it with golf links,
And he'll hail the architecture of the home of fancy drinks;
And we'll get the glory for it—for the good that we will do—
All the grand, impressive glory—and we'll get his money, too.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Julia Marlowe as the Self-Willed Sister of Bluff King Hal.

"When Knighthood Was in Flower" at the Criterion Theatre—Other Changes of Bill.

Julia Marlowe, with all her accustomed buoyancy and her unfailing youthful charm, acted the heroine's part in a new play at the Criterion Theatre last evening. She was greeted with affectionate enthusiasm by an exceedingly large audience.

Miss Marlowe's popularity here has largely increased of late, and while her acting at its best, in this hour of her golden prime, still falls short of the multitudinous excellence proclaimed for it by her noisy followers in her novitiate, she is at least an actress of exceptional talent with a considerable range of expression, while her personal charm is rare and ever potent. Of her new play, too, it may be fairly said that in the single desirable quality of vitality it excels any of the other recent dramatizations of romantic novels.

"When Knighthood was in Flower" is a stage version by Paul Kester of a novel by Charles Major, which is believed to be as well known throughout the country as the most favored tooth powder and brand of pills. It is in four acts and five tableaus, and its incidents occur in England and France in the early years of the sixteenth century. Its heroine is Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII., by him wedded against her will to weak old Louis XII. of France.

Mary is a composite of many personages of fiction and, generally speaking, an interesting young person. She is Beatrice and Rosalind and Juliet all in one, with a hint of merry Constance in "The Love Chase" and much more than a hint of Katharine the Shrew. But she is even more than that.

In her broadly comical antics and the spirit of mischief that sometimes controls her, she reminds one of Nan the Goodfor-nothing and of Peggy Thrift in "The Country Girl." She betroths herself to a humble gentleman of her brother's Court and plagues him shamefully, and when there seems to be no other way out of marrying old Louis she compels her English lover to elope with her. She wears boy's clothes and tries to swagger.

They are pursued and captured and, to save her lover's life, she then consents to wed the French King; but, after his early death, though the new King, Francis, plagues her with dishonorable attentions, she manages to escape to England and marries her English gentleman, who is created Duke of Suffolk.

The demands of the role upon the powers of the actress may fairly be called enormous. She has to express a wide range of passion and emotion. The scene in which Mary declares her love to Charles Brandon and the other purely sentimental passages are written with a good knowledge of theatric effect, (better than is revealed in some of the more ambitious episodes,) and are capable of being invested with much fervor and passionate expression. Miss Marlowe treats them with delightful tact, but they are a small part of her task.

She has one scene in which she tries to play the man in the presence of a crowd of half drunken roysterers; another, in which she goes into a fury of rage, like Katharine in "The Taming of the Shrew," and drives the whole Court from her bedchamber; another, in which she is locked in a room and attacked by a melodramatic monster, when she is like Sardou's Tosca at bay. Also, she is frequently comic, not to say utterly preposterous, and plays Columbine and Clown combined in a merry harlequinade to the Pantaloon of her old-young brother.

For Henry VIII., who was in his early twenties in these days, is portrayed by an elderly actor, while his Queen, beautiful Katharine of Aragon, is represented by the first old lady of Miss Marlowe's company, though she was then not yet thirty. Other historical personages introduced are Wolsey, then Bishop of Lincoln; the Duke of Buckingham, whom Shakespeare makes a gallant gentleman, but here depicted as a mean cur; great Will Somers, in his youth; Will Somers, the historic jester, and pert Anne Boleyn, already, it seems, anxious to be a Queen.

In the circumstances, the play lacks dignity and any sort of historical atmosphere, and it is not to be taken very seriously. But it is often entertaining, especially in the earlier scenes, (the second and third acts, with all their extravagance, are capably put together and effective,) and with Miss Marlowe's pleasing, vigorous, and generally satisfying acting, "When Knighthood Was in Flower" ought to draw well for a long time.

The setting is handsome, and the costumes of the principal personages are rich and sufficiently true to the early Tudor modes. The solidity of the old English interiors is especially notable and commendable. The incidental music, of a sentimental or sacerdotal character, is also satisfactory and the ensemble is effective.

Bruce McRae carries the hero's rôle in the manner of Forbes Robertson, whom he somewhat resembles. He scarcely represents any ideal cherished hereabout of a hero of romance, yet his acting is not deficient in vigor, has appreciable, if not irresistible, fervor, and is admirable in the encounter with sword and dagger in Act I. A better fencing scene has not been put on the stage in all this revival of romance.

Charles Harbury denotes the follies of Henry (they are almost the only traits in this play) with good understanding, and is fairly capable in indicating his choler. Wilfrid North is rather overworked as two several rascals, an adventurer and a French Dauphin made King. Nora Lamison is graceful and pretty as the confidant, while a lady named on the bill Claire Kulp is a rather attractive figure as pert and malicious Anne Boleyn.

Henry VIII	Charles Harbury
Francis	Wilfrid North
Wolsey, Bishop of Lincoln	Verner Clarges
Buckingham	David Torrence
Longueville	E. W. Morrison
Charles Brandon	Bruce McRae
Sir Edwin Caskoden	Donald MacLaren
Cavendish	Frederic Burt
Sir Adam Judson	Wilfrid North
Will Somers	Frank Reicher
Captain Bradhurst	C. F. Gibney
Host	Frederic Leslie
Servant	William Charles
An Adventurer	J. J. Elwyn
Queen Katherine	Annie Clark
Mary Tudor	Julia Marlowe
Lady Jane Bolingbroke	Norah Lamison
Anne Boleyn	Claire Kulp
Jane Seymour	Ellen Rowland

THE OPERA SEASON.

Boito's "Mefistofele" Performed Before a Large Audience.

It was four years ago that the lovers of opera last heard Boito's "Mefistofele" at the Metropolitan Opera House. It was brought forward again last night, and much to the astonishment of those who do not regard it as a popular opera, there were a large audience and several remarkable outbursts of enthusiasm. Nevertheless it is safe to predict that the opera will not be heard very many times in the course of the season. When it was last brought forward it was given four times, but it is necessary to bear in mind that at that time there was a general public interest in the Marguerite of Mme. Calvé, then a novelty here. The assumption of a new rôle by this gifted and erratic singer has invariably been the cause of some disturbance of public equanimity. But Boito's "Mefistofele" is not made on the popular last. There is very little saccharine sentiment in it, and the love-making episode is reduced to a minimum. On the other hand, the scenes are disjointed, and the story is so incompletely told that only those who are acquainted with Goethe's poem can understand the tale. Subtlety in treatment and suggestiveness of detail are found throughout the score, but the whole work is episodic, fragmentary, and unsatisfying.

There was a time when this was regarded as a great opera, but we are growing wiser. We have learned from Verdi's "Aida" how tragic force can be expressed, from his "Otello" how psychologic subtleties can be translated into wondrous tone poems, and from his "Falstaff" how an infinite variety of explanatory detail can be given to the orchestra without detracting from the puissant beauty of the vocal parts. We have had no need to go outside the domain of Italian opera to find modern standards by which the measure of Boito's importance were reduced. If perchance the long-awaited "Nerone" is ever brought to light, we may find that Boito has advanced along the path of recent Italian opera progress; but we more than half suspect that the continued postponement of "Nerone" is due to its composer's inability to catch up with the march.

The performance last night served to bring to the acquaintance of the New York public Miss Marguerite Macintyre, an English soprano, who has long been known to London, and who made her bow last night as Marguerite. If Miss Macintyre had not been known so long to London, her début here would have been happier. Time was when she had a glorious voice, the envy of some singers who now may do what is not for her. But she has worn the velvet off all her tones and undermined the power of her middle register by singing parts with continued high passages. As heard last night, she conveyed the impression of a singer whose best days had gone. She showed skill as an actress, though not inspiration, and her work betrayed more temperament than we usually note in singers of her nationality. Her conception of the part was a good one and well developed. The audience received her with extraordinary cordiality, and dismissed her with evidences of approval quite incomprehensible to cool observers.

Mr. Cremonini was the Faust, and was by no means happy. His voice had a distressingly pallid quality last night, more so than usual, and this affords ground for suspicion that he was not physically at his best. And candor compels the admission that his impersonation was not distinguished by much poetic warmth or mimetic grace. Mr. Plançon was once again the Mefistofele. This is without question one of his most felicitous impersonations. The character is excellently suited to his methods, and he delivers the music with admirable skill. His "So lo spirito che nega" was excellently done, and indeed much of the merit of the performance was due to him. Mme. Homer was the Martha and Mr. Masiero the Wagner—a very bad one. In the classic scene the soprano and contralto had the usual parts.

The opera was very well put on the stage. The chorus sang fairly, and the prologue, thanks to Mr. Mancinelli's enthusiastic conducting and the good work of the orchestra, went with fine effect. The Brocken scene was well managed, and the terpsichorean devilry was picturesque.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new wax groups attracted considerable attention yesterday. The daily concerts continue.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—John Hare and his English company began their tour last night with "The Gay Lord Quex."

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Many of the features of last week's bill have been retained for the current week. In the theatre there is a vaudeville company of much merit.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Utopian Burlesquers gave for their first part "In Grand Utopia," followed by an olio, which was considerably above the average performance.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The revival of the popular melodramatic play called "The Ensign" yesterday by the stock company of this theatre was witnessed by a large audience last evening. The play was presented in a very creditable manner, and apparently pleased every one.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Ward and Vokes, in their musical farce "The Floor Walkers," opened auspiciously their annual engagement of a week at this house. A large and obviously appreciative audience shook with laughter over the innumerable "funnyisms" and grotesque comicalities of these two comedians.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The three principal features of a many hours' continuous show that was in every way up to the customary Hashim standard were the Cavary Opera Company, Harvey De Clair, and the combination Annie Hart, Lavendar, and Tomson. The remaining part of the entertainment consisted of the Hiatts, Fox and Foxie, Morrell and Evans, and Scott and Wilson.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly Stock Company's revival of "The Man from Mexico" proved to be immensely popular with the patrons of this playhouse, which all of the recent farces have demonstrated. The same enthusiasm as seen in the other farces was created in the leading scenes of this piece, and it was evident that several members of the company fully improved the opportunities given by the characters in this play.

PROCTOR' PALACE.—Thomas Nawn, the Irish comedian, presented his new character sketch called "Pat and the Gent." Its humorous features were thoroughly appreciated. Other interesting features in the bill were Carroll Johnson, Ralph Johnstone, the stair-climbing bicyclist; Three Mascagnos, European acrobats; Ida Van Siclen and company in "A Sporty Education," the Hawaiian Queens in their operetta "The Queen's Fan," Adele Purvis Onri on the revolving globes, Gaspard brothers, Mexican axe jugglers, and others.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The entertainment offered this week is interesting from beginning to end. Daniel E. Bandman presented a one-act comedy entitled "David Garrick." He was followed by Milton and Dolly Nobles in their comedy, "Why Walker Reformed." Ameta was seen in a number of French illusions and illuminated dances. The four Collinses, Florence Bindley, Alf Grant, Baker and Lynn, and Howard's ponies, dogs, and monkeys made up the remaining part of the programme.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Clayton White and Marie Stuart made a laughing success yesterday in their farce, "Dickey." Mlle. Delbosq, in a slack-wire act, proved picturesque and novel. Others were Cushman, Holcombe and Curtis in "The New Teacher," Jane Whitbeck, singing comedienne; Johnnie Carroll, dialect-singing comedian; Winona and Banks Winter in a lively singing specialty; Press Eldridge, the black-faced monologist; Jess Vernon, unique ventriloquist; Fine and Dandy, acrobats, and the kalatechnoscope moving pictures.

PROCTOR'S HARLEM THEATRE.—George W. Monroe, whose "My Aunt Bridget" is familiar to nearly all theatregoers, was the leading comedy star at this house yesterday. Charles R. Sweet, the burglar musician, also proved interesting. Other pleasing numbers included Al Leech and the Three Rosebuds in the singing and dancing skit "Examination Day at School"; Leo Hawkins, styled "The Chesterfield of Minstrelsy"; Maxwell and Simpson, song illustrators; Montague and West, instrumental artists; Three Juggling Barretts, club jugglers; May Evans, vocalist; Carl Reinhold, sand painter, and a score of others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Della Fox returned to this city yesterday after an absence of some weeks. The act presented was a repetition of the one seen in other continuous houses this season, which included two songs, one a "coon" ditty and the other the familiar song called "Pretty Girl," from "Wang." The rest of the long bill is of much excellence, and includes the Quaker City Quartet, Techow's performing cats and dogs, Lew Sully with his monologue, Stanley and Wilson, and Max Cincinnati and his clever juggling act. Louise Gunning sang several Scotch ballads, and Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood sang several charming songs.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Papinta will complete her final week at this house, who, with Jean Marcel's reproductions of famous paintings and basreliefs, were the features. The new specialties seen were Harry Watson's Comedy Company in the farce "The Two Flats," the Newsky Troupe of Russian dancers and singers, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins D. Fisher in the rural playlet "The Half-Way House," John T. Thorne and Grace Carleton, farcical duo; Sager Midgley and Gertie Carlisle, juvenile skit; Alf Grant; Linton and McIntyre, comedy singing sketch; Charles E. Ward, vocalist, and Martine brothers, grotesque acrobats.

ADA REHAN HAS THE GRIP.

Did Not Appear In "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" Last Night.

For the first time in twelve years Miss Ada Rehan was compelled to disappoint her audience last night. An attack of the grip was the cause. On the advice of her physician she decided to abandon her performance of "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, and in consequence of this many had their money refunded, while others exchanged their tickets.

During the last few days Miss Rehan has been suffering from a slight attack of the grip, to which she gave little attention. It became worse, but not until yesterday afternoon were her symptoms so alarming that her doctor informed her that she must not play.

It is confidently expected that Miss Rehan will be sufficiently recovered to give a performance this evening.

KATHERINE GREY IL

TAX BOOKS FOR 1901 OPEN FOR INSPECTION

Total Assessed Valuation of New York City, $3,033,715,654.

MR. FEITNER'S STATEMENT

Tables Showing Assessed Valuations in Particular Instances as Compared with Last Year—Franchise Tax Law.

The tax books for 1901, showing the assessed valuations on real estate, were opened for public inspection and correction yesterday. President Feitner gave out a statement showing the assessed valuation of real property in the five boroughs of the city in 1901 as compared with 1900.

The total assessed valuation of all real estate in the City of New York—five boroughs included—for 1901 is $3,033,715,654. The assessments last year amounted to $2,948,853,849, which makes the increase for this year $84,861,805.

In Manhattan valuations have been increased $63,101,540—which is only a normal increase on account of improvements made on property, but in a few sections valuations have been raised slightly on each plot of property. This is so of Upper Broadway property, which the experts found to be assessed at what they consider too low a figure last year.

Lower Broadway realty has not been burdened with any increase in assessments, and in several instances decreases have been made in the valuations. The question as to the tax rate becomes an important one now that the real estate assessments have been made public. The tax officials have many muddles to straighten out before the public can be informed as to the probable tax rate for 1901.

One of the most important matters is the franchise tax law. If this law is declared unconstitutional, then, the Legislature will be called upon by the officials of the Tax Department to make up this deficit in order to save the people from a twenty-point raise in the tax rate as compared with 1900.

Tenement house property has not been forced to bear any additional burden this year over last year. An examination of block after block of tenement house property on the east and west sides disclosed the fact that the assessments for 1900 and 1901 were identical. The residences of the wealthy on Fifth Avenue have also been assessed at the same amounts as last year, with the exception of a few large residences which have been completed, and the increase in the assessments is for improvements.

The homes of the politicians have not been overburdened. The residences of Richard Croker, John Whalen, John F. Carroll, Mayor Van Wyck, and John J. Scannell have not increased in value according to the books of the Tax Department. The only exception is the residence of President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. His house, 10 East Ninety-second Street, was assessed for $18,500 in 1900, and in 1901 Mr. Feitner will have to pay taxes on $20,500.

The buildings occupied by the prominent clubs have not been assessed at the same values as in 1900.

The increase of $5,497,795 in the valuation of real estate in the Borough of the Bronx is, according to the tax officials, caused by the erection of new buildings. The increase of $13,999,460 in the Borough of Brooklyn has been made for the same causes.

The tax rate problem is one which the city officials will have to contemplate. If the franchise tax law is upheld by the courts and the corporations pay into the city Treasury the sum of about $6,000,000 in taxes, then the problem will be simplified.

There would be then no increase in the tax rate—or at the most a very slight one—because of the additional taxes to be collected on the sum of $84,861,805, the increase made in real estate valuations in the five boroughs in 1901 as compared with 1900. The Tax Department has also the assessments on personal property to fall back on to prevent an increase in the tax rate. From statements made by President Feitner and other tax officials yesterday, it was apparent that a more vigorous effort would be made this year to make the possessors of millions of personal property of every kind pay a larger amount in taxes, so as to relieve real estate.

FIXING RESPONSIBILITY.

The one point which became apparent yesterday was that the Department of Taxes and Assessments would shoulder on the Republican Legislature any responsibility for the higher tax rate caused by the possible declaration by the courts of the unconstitutionality of the franchise tax law. Tax Commissioner Salmon said:

"If the franchise tax law brings into the city treasury the amount of taxes due on account of the franchises held by the different corporations it will have an appreciable effect to lower the tax rate. If the law is declared to be unconstitutional, then the City of New York should call on the Legislature to make up the deficit by the passage of another act. I think the franchise tax law has come to stay. At the present time the system is very much muddled. The law gave to several Republican lawyers the responsibility of assessing as real estate the franchise values held by the street railroads and other corporations in the streets of New York. The work could have been done much better by the experts in the Department of Taxes and Assessments. The Legislature took this power away from the local department and placed the power in the hands of a State Commission on the legal fiction that the streets of New York are public highways, although the City of New York has the power to grant the franchises, and should receive all the return in the shape of taxes."

"What effect does the present system have on your department?" was asked.

"In the first place, the books showing the assessments on real estate in all the five boroughs by the charter have to be opened for public inspection on the second Monday in January. Now the question of the franchise taxes is all in a muddle because the State Board is not required to file with the local Department of Taxes and Assessments the assessments under the special act declaring franchises to be assessable as real estate until late in April. We have to hurry these entries on our books, and we do not know how much in assessments is levied under the franchise tax law until it is near time to close the books."

Commissioner Salmon declined to make any statement as to whether the failure to collect the franchise taxes would increase the tax rate except to say that the budget had been increased $7,000,000 in 1901 over 1900, and the sum of money would have to be made up some way.

The following official statement was given out by President Feitner of the Department of Taxes yesterday:

"This department organized, as stated in our July report of 1899, a Bureau of Information and Records, where we could systematically keep accurate and reliable records, not only of matters affecting real estate, from the official records in the Register's and other offices, but also information obtainable in relation to estates and corporations, and, to some extent, of individuals. The result of the organization of this bureau will be apparent in the equalized values, both of realty and personalty, for this year, but particularly personalty.

"I was quoted in some of the papers a few days ago as saying that the rate would be twenty points higher than this year's rate for 1900. Such a statement was not given to the press by me, but the fact was stated to reporters, which was known some three months ago, that the budget had been increased some $7,000,000, and, that necessarily the rate would be increased unless valuations were found which would maintain the present rate. Valuations affect the rate, it is true, but this department at no time has permitted the rate to affect valuations. We assess property, and when we are complete in our assessments, the valuation of the property so found, constitutes the basis of the amount upon which calculation is made for the necessary expenses of the government, and from these deductions the rate is determined, and as we have no part in fixing the rate, we disclaim any intention to affect it in any respect.

"We can say, however, without regard to its effect upon the rate, that the department has made a strenuous effort to get a larger amount of personal property than heretofore, and that our hope and expectation is to show a considerable increase over the valuations of personalty held of last year, an expectation in which we are justified by information obtained for us through our Bureau of Information and Records.

"We also desire to say that, for the convenience of those taxpayers whom it concerns, applications for the correction of personal assessments only of residents of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond will be heard at the main office in Manhattan."

Following is a summary of assessed valuation of real property for the year 1901:

Borough.	1900.	Increase.	1901.
Manhattan	$2,064,738,086	$63,101,540	$2,127,840,526
The Bronx	131,226,600	5,497,795	136,720,395
Brooklyn	612,133,348	13,969,460	626,132,808
Queens	100,391,055	1,680,740	102,071,795
Richmond	40,367,860	582,270	40,950,130
Total	$2,948,853,849	$84,861,805	$3,033,715,654

The following tables show the assessed valuations in particular instances, as compared with last year. The object is to show the different classes of property and the comparative valuations placed in 1901, as compared with 1900:

OFFICE BUILDINGS.

	1900.	1901.
Kemble Building	$475,000	$475,000
Produce Exchange	2,500,000	3,000,000
Bowling Green Building, 5-11 Broadway	2,500,000	2,500,000
Washington Building, 1 Broadway	1,500,000	1,500,000
Penn. R. R., Pier 1,		
Penn. R. R., Pier 4,	963,000	1,077,000
Penn. R. R., Pier 5,		
Lehigh Valley R. R., Pier 2	210,000	255,000
F. Alexander & Co., Pier 3	230,000	253,000
N. Y. & Baltimore Transfer Co., Pier 6	215,000	236,000
New Jersey Central R. R., Pier 14	265,000	231,000
American Express Co. Building, 49 Broadway	225,000	210,000
Pinkerton Bros., 57 Broadway	300,000	300,000
Adams Express Building, 59 Broadway	775,000	760,000
Empire Building	2,600,000	2,400,000
Welles Building, 18 Broadway	1,000,000	950,000
Standard Oil Building, 24-26 Broadway	2,400,000	2,250,000
Hudson Building, 32 Broadway	1,000,000	900,000
Exchange Place, 52 Broadway	2,500,000	2,200,000
Consolidated Exchange, 58-62 Broadway	1,200,000	1,200,000
Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway	1,400,000	1,600,000
Weekes Building, 15 Wall St.	950,000	1,100,000
Stock Exchange, 10-14 Wall St.	2,000,000	2,000,000
Commercial Cable Building, 20 Wall St.	1,200,000	1,200,000
Johnson Building, 32 Broad St.	1,500,000	1,650,000
Edison Building, 42 Broad St.	600,000	640,000
Morris Building, 66 Broad St.	500,000	500,000
Lord's Court Building, 27 William St.	900,000	1,150,000
Corn Exchange Bank, 13 William St.	2,250,000	625,000
Mills Building	2,100,000	2,100,000
Drexel, 1-7 Broad St.	1,200,000	1,200,000
Eagle Fire Ins. Co., 71-75 Wall	280,000	280,000
U. S. Trust Co., 45 Wall St.	775,000	850,000
National City Bank, (Custom House)	2,400,000	2,000,000
Sampson Building, 63 Wall	670,000	500,000
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	600,000	600,000
Cotton Exchange, 28 William St.	650,000	725,000
Seamen's Savings Bank, 74-76 Wall St.	400,000	400,000
Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St.	600,000	550,000
National City Bank	475,000	400,000
Fred Phillipson, 50-54 William St.	450,000	480,000
Manhattan Co. Bank, 40 Wall St.	1,750,000	1,900,000
Gallatin National Bank, 34 Wall St.	800,000	800,000
Gould-Hoyt Building, 24-32 Pine St.	450,000	500,000
Fourth National Bank, 14-20 Nassau St.	600,000	550,000
United Bank Building, 90 Broadway	1,400,000	1,400,000
American Surety Building	2,000,000	2,000,000
Schermerhorn Building, 99 Broadway	1,175,000	550,000
Hanover National Bank, 9-11 Nassau St.	750,000	750,000
Astor, 10 Wall St.	1,600,000	1,600,000
A. L. Stevens, 14-18 Wall St.	1,200,000	1,150,000
American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway	700,000	1,100,000
National Bank of Commerce, Clearing House, 77-83 Cedar St.	1,700,000	1,900,000
Trinity Building, 111 Broadway	700,000	700,000
Boreel Building, 113-119 Broadway	850,000	1,000,000
Singer Building, 149 Broadway	1,450,000	1,600,000
Metropolitan Tel. & Tel. Building, 13-17 Dey St.	1,350,000	850,000
Havemeyer Building, 24 Cortlandt St.	955,000	480,000
Guernsey Building, 160 Broadway	1,000,000	1,000,000
D. H. Haight estate, 156-158 Broadway	650,000	625,000
Parmley Building, 166 Broadway	600,000	600,000
Bryant Building, 53 Liberty St.	650,000	700,000
Real Estate Exchange, Liberty St.	475,000	475,000
Gill, 9-13 Maiden Lane	475,000	450,000
Montauk Building, 62 Maiden Lane	600,000	600,000
Woodbridge Co., 98-106 William St.	225,000	225,000
Fulton Building, 87-91 Nassau St.	775,000	750,000
Corbin Building, 192 Broadway	475,000	450,000
Post Building, 204-210 Broadway	580,000	550,000
Western Union Building, 195 Broadway	750,000	775,000
Mail and Express Building, 201 Broadway	1,500,000	1,400,000
National Park Bank	600,000	605,000
St. Paul Building, 228 Broadway	775,000	817,000
Bennett Building, 93-99 Nassau St.	1,300,000	1,200,000
Park Row Building, 13-21 Park Row	675,000	675,000
Temple Court, 3-9 Beekman St.	2,250,000	2,400,000
Fulton National Bank, 81 Fulton St.	1,100,000	850,000
Potter Building, 36 Park Row	400,000	400,000
New York Times, 40 Park Row	1,300,000	1,150,000
American Tract Society, 150 Nassau St.	975,000	950,000
Morse Building, 14-16 Beekman St.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tribune Building, 154 Nassau St.	550,000	450,000
New York Sun, 170 Nassau St.	700,000	700,000
Harper & Brothers, 325-337 Pearl St.	235,000	235,000
Staats-Zeitung, 2 Tyron Row	334,500	324,000
Pulitzer Building, 61 Park Row	625,000	500,000
Postal Telegraph, 254 Broadway	1,500,000	1,500,000
Mutual Reserve Fund, 305-309 Broadway	1,350,000	1,350,000
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway	1,100,000	1,050,000
American News Co., 39-41 Chambers St.	2,000,000	2,000,000
Dun Building, 290 Broadway	360,000	420,000
Central National Bank, 320 Broadway	950,000	950,000
James R. Whitney, 326-330 Broadway	1,200,000	1,200,000
	575,000	600,000

INSURANCE BUILDINGS.

	1900.	1901.
Manhattan Life, 66 Broadway	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Royal, 50 Wall St.	550,000	550,000
Liverpool, London and Globe, 47 William St.	475,000	550,000
Hanover Fire, 34 Pine St.	275,000	275,000
Germania Life, 22 Nassau St.	550,000	450,000
Queen's, 141 Cedar St.	400,000	420,000
Mutual Life	3,650,000	5,000,000
Equitable Life	6,000,000	6,000,000
Washington Life, 141-147 Broadway	1,600,000	1,700,000
Lawyers' Title, 46 Malden Lane	400,000	400,000
Home Life, 256 Broadway	650,000	650,000
New York Life, 346 Broadway	3,410,000	3,000,000
Williamsburg Fire, 150 Broadway	475,000	500,000

HOTELS AND APARTMENT HOUSES.

	1900.	1901.
Astor House, 225 Broadway	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Herald Square, 118 W. 34th	325,000	300,000
Normandie, 1,386 Broadway	425,000	425,000
Audubon, 1,180 Broadway	400,000	400,000
Parker, 1,418 Broadway	180,000	180,000
Fifth Avenue, Broadway and 23d St.	3,000,000	3,115,000
Waldorf-Astoria, 34th St. and 5th Av.	4,950,000	4,885,000
Holland, 5th Av.	800,000	800,000
Imperial, 1,252 Broadway	1,797,000	1,877,000
Gerard, 123 W. 44th St.	325,000	350,000
The Lisbon, 59th St. and 7th Av.	400,000	400,000
The Madrid, 59th St. and 7th Av.	450,000	450,000
The Barcelona, 59th St. and 7th Av.	275,000	275,000
The Cordova, 59th St. and 7th Av.	300,000	300,000
The Tolosa, 59th St. and 7th Av.	285,000	285,000
The Salamanca, 59th St. and 7th Av.	275,000	275,000
The Grenada, 59th St. and 7th Av.	300,000	300,000
The Milano, 125 W. 58th St.	160,000	160,000
The Sevilla, 117 W. 58th St.	225,000	225,000
The Hawthorne, 128 W. 59th St.	225,000	225,000
Hotel Beresford, 1 W. 81st St.	550,000	575,000
Sherry's, 620 5th Av.	1,100,000	1,100,000
Delmonico's, 631 5th Av.	430,000	430,000
Hotel Arena, 39 W. 31st St.	42,000	42,000
Ashland House, 315 4th Av.	125,000	125,000
Hotel Buckingham, 621 5th Av	700,000	700,000
Hotel Earlington, 55 W. 27th St.	325,000	325,000
Everett House, 37 E. 27th St.	350,000	350,000
Olney House, 1,202 Broadway	635,000	635,000
Grand Union, 121 Park Av.	425,000	425,000
Hoffman House, 1,111 Broadway	1,050,000	1,050,000
Hotel Albert, 75 University Place	250,000	250,000
Hotel Bartholdi, 956 Broadway	600,000	600,000
Hotel Bristol, 504 5th Av.	550,000	550,000

THEATRES.

	1900.	1901.
Koster & Bial's	$265,000	$265,000
Herald Square	780,000	780,000
Empire	300,000	285,000
Metropolitan	1,500,000	1,500,000
Chickering Hall	335,000	325,000
Fifth Avenue	675,000	650,000
Wallack's	695,000	675,000
Broadway	500,000	500,000
Olympia	750,000	750,000
Carnegie Music Hall	750,000	750,000

CLUBS.

	1900.	1901.
Union League, 5th Av. and 39th St.	$625,000	$675,000
Metropolitan Club, 5th Av. and 60th St.	950,000	900,000
Democratic Club, 617 5th Av.	150,000	150,000
New York Athletic Club, Central Park South	450,000	460,000
Lotos Club, 556 5th Av.	160,000	130,000

FIFTH AVENUE RESIDENCES.

	1900.	1901.
579—Miss Helen Gould	$200,000	$200,000
597—Mrs. Roswell P. Flower.	170,000	170,000
634—D. O. Mills	180,000	180,000
642—W. D. Sloane	650,000	650,000
660—W. H. Vanderbilt	650,000	650,000
680—Mrs. Seward Webb	270,000	270,000
684—H. McK. Twombly	330,000	330,000
714—Charles W. Gould	100,000	100,000
750—W. C. Whitney	400,000	400,000
756—Estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt	1,550,000	1,550,000
840—John Jacob Astor	600,000	600,000
857—George J. Gould	225,000	225,000

RESIDENCES OF POLITICIANS.

	1900.	1901.
Robert A. Van Wyck, 136 E. 46th St.	$13,000	$13,000
Richard Croker, 9 E. 74th St.	44,000	44,000
Thomas L. Feitner, 10 E. 92d St.	18,500	20,500
John J. Scannell, 160 W. 45th St.	17,000	17,000
John Whalen, 488 W. 155th St.	28,500	28,500
Edward F. Croker, 383 W. 27th St.	44,000	44,000

President Feitner declined yesterday to make public the personal assessments levied for 1901. He said about personal tax matters:

"There are about 10,000 new names added to the personal tax rolls in Manhattan. In Brooklyn the increase is still larger, there being about 15,000 names added. Altogether there has been added to the levy made on personal property $2,000,000,000. This large increase in names may cause some comment. The assessments on corporation and personal property are made arbitrarily and are purely tentative. The method of taxing corporations is to take the capital stock book given in the book of Directors and tax accordingly. Much of this capital may be in other States. This will necessarily reduce the assessments in many cases to a minimum, and it would be certainly unfair to make public these figures, as it would be ridiculous in many instances."

Printed announcements of the opening of the tax books will be sent to all the corporations and those assessed for personal taxes. The tax payers will have until May 1 to appear and swear off their personal taxes if they so desired.

The books will then be closed, to be reopened on July 1, when they will show the final assessments.

It was learned late yesterday afternoon that President Feitner of the Board of Taxes and Assessments was served with a formal order for the lists of millionaires personally taxed during the day. The order was secured by the Press Publishing Company. The Tax Commissioners will consider the matter at their meeting on next Wednesday morning.

S. O. PELL AS GOOD SAMARITAN.

Took Pity on Cab Horse and Made Complaint but Withdrew It Later.

Attired in evening dress, and breaking an appointment to dine with friends, S. Osgood Pell rode up and down between Park and Third Avenues last evening in Thirty-fifth Street, for the purpose of judging as to the fitness of a broken-down cab horse to continue its journey. He was seated on the box between Henry Meyer, the driver, and Policeman Tomney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, and took the ride at the request of Sergt. Daly of that station, to whom he had complained against Meyer, declaring that the animal was unfit to be driven a foot further, and in whose behalf he was breaking his engagement.

Mr. Pell resides at 542 Fifth Avenue. Last evening, while he was on his way to dine with his friends, walking down Fifth Avenue, he saw Meyer driving a thin and emaciated horse to a cab, coming through Thirty-fifth Street. The horse jogged along with drooping head, limping and wheezing, and appeared to be almost on the verge of exhaustion.

Every step or two the driver would snap his whip under the animal's sides and urge it forward. Mr. Pell stood for a minute and watched the horse and driver. Then he called to Meyer as he brought the thong of his whip down with more than usual severity over the horse's sides and commanded him to stop. The driver told him to mind his business.

Mr. Pell continued his remonstrances. He even offered Meyer the sum he would reasonably expect to make in his night's work, but this Meyer refused. Meyer refused to promise to take the animal back to the stables of Robert Hall, at 52 East Sixty-first Street, from whom he said he had engaged him for the night, and then Mr. Pell summoned Policeman Tomney.

To the policeman Mr. Pell made a complaint to the effect that Meyer was guilty of cruelty to animals, and that he wanted him arrested. Tomney declined to take an initiative step in the matter, and suggested that all go to the station house and place the case before Sergt. Daly.

Daly explained to Mr. Pell that Meyer was not really the responsible party, and insisted that Hall was the man who should be brought to account.

"But," remonstrated Mr. Pell, "the horse is almost ready to drop from exhaustion. He can't last all night. I do not want to prosecute this man. I merely desire to save the horse."

"Go out and ride up and down the block a bit," said the Sergeant, "and when you come back, if you still think this man should be arrested and prosecuted, I'll take your complaint."

"All right, Sergeant," said Mr. Pell, after he had walked the horse up and down; "I guess you are right about this. The horse is used to it, I guess. Anyway, Meyer seems to be honest about it all, so I'll withdraw my complaint."

STRUGGLED FOR A CHILD.

Mother and Grandmother Create a Scene on Eighth Avenue.

A crowd quickly gathered at Twenty-first Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday morning to witness a struggle between two well-dressed women for possession of a young boy. The elder, a white-haired woman, was calling loudly for help, and the boy was crying. A policeman rushed to the scene after a time and placed all the parties under arrest. The younger woman said she was Mrs. Grace R. Franklin and that the boy was her son. The older woman said she was the boy's grandmother and that she was the mother of Dr. Spencer Franklin of 336 West Thirty-fifth Street.

The party was taken to the station, and thence to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where the younger woman was arraigned. She said she had been separated from her husband for five months, and in all that time he had refused to allow her to see her child. She had caught sight of her boy yesterday in company with his grandmother, and she could not resist the temptation to go over and kiss him. The boy wanted to go with her, and she had tried to take him, when the struggle ensued.

The Magistrate told her that this was no way to go about getting possession of her child and advised her to go to the Supreme Court and get a writ of habeas corpus. He said he could do nothing else than order the child given back into the custody of the grandmother.

Then ensued a scene. The little boy refused to go to his grandmother and wept and clung to his mother, crying, "I want to go with mamma." The mother held the child to her bosom and covered him with kisses, while her tears dropped and sparkled on his coat and sailor cap. The boy absolutely refused to be dragged away from his mother, and the Magistrate ordered the latter to come up on the bridge and ordered a policeman to lead the child toward the door. Then the grandmother attempted to take him, but the boy hung back and called to his mother to come to him. A policeman was ordered to accompany the grandmother and boy to their home. Then the mother was discharged.

Dr. Franklin instituted a suit for divorce from his wife in the Brooklyn Supreme Court last week. The Franklins were married in 1892, when the bride was only sixteen years old. It was a runaway match, the girl having left school to get married. The acts complained of by the husband in his suit for divorce are alleged to have taken place in Honduras, where the Franklins were staying during the latter part of 1899.

BENJAMIN B. H. WHARTON DEAD.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 14.—Benjamin B. H. Wharton, a retired Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, died at his home, 69 Christopher Street, Montclair, yesterday of heart trouble.

Mr. Wharton was born in Stevensburg, Va., sixty-eight years ago to-day. In 1863 he enlisted in the navy as an engineer, and during the blockade at Charleston was on the old monitor Patapsco. His last cruise before retirement six years ago was on the warship Lancaster. He was a member of the Philadelphia Commandery, Loyal Legion, and of the Naval Order of the United States. After his retirement he came to Montclair. One son survives him.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at 10:45 from his late residence. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS ALUMNAE.

The alumnae of the woman's law class of New York University held their annual meeting at the University Building, Washington Square, at noon yesterday. Miss Isabella Mary Pettus of the New York bar presided. The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Isaac Franklin Russell, showed an active membership of 162 and a balance of cash on hand of $80.

The annual election resulted as follows: President—Miss Isabella Mary Pettus; Vice Presidents—Miss Blanche H. Arnold, Mrs. Frederick E. Stockwell, Miss Jessie Ashley, and Mrs. William B. Millar; Secretary—Miss Edith P. Thomson; Treasurer—Mrs. Isaac Franklin Russell.

The alumnae have endowed a scholarship in the law class with the sum of $500.

A prize of $30 will be awarded at the closing exercises to the member of the graduating class who writes the best essay on "The Monroe Doctrine and Its Modern Applications."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was rather an off day in society, locally, owing to the Vanderbilt-French wedding, which took away quite a number of people from town. It was even expected that more would have gone to Newport, and in consequence but few entertainments were planned for the date. The influenza which prevails, and which has played much havoc in the social ranks, prevented several of the expected guests from attending the wedding at Newport. Among these were Miss Fredericka Webb and Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. The opera last evening, however, notwithstanding the Vanderbilt-French wedding and the influenza, presented quite a brilliant appearance, and nearly all the parterre boxes were occupied.

⁂

Mr. William V. B. Kip gave his farewell bachelor dinner last evening at the Metropolitan Club. It was quite a jolly affair. Among his guests were his brother-in-law, Philip Rhinelander; his best man, Matthew Astor Wilks; Cecil Landale, and several others.

⁂

The engagement of Miss Clarisse Coudert, the daughter of Frederic R. Coudert, and Dr. Paul T. Kimball has been announced. Dr. Kimball is a Princeton graduate, and now resident physician at the Laurel-in-the-Pines. Miss Coudert is the only unmarried daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert. She has been at Lakewood this Autumn, stopping with her sister, Mrs. Frederick Benedict.

⁂

Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, who had cards out for a dance for her débutante daughter, Miss Eleanor Russell Morris, on Thursday evening at the Metropolitan Club Annex, has recalled the invitations owing to the death of Arthur J. Peabody. Mr. Peabody succumbed to an attack of pneumonia on Sunday last. He was an uncle by marriage of Miss Morris, having married Miss Eleanor E. Russell, a sister of Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris. Mrs. Morris and her daughter will not go out in society for the present.

⁂

Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd, who also had cards out for a dance in honor of Miss Morris to-night, has also recalled her invitations, so that two of the dances announced for this week are off the books.

⁂

The wedding of William V. B. Kip, son of Dr. Isaac Kip and Mrs. Kip, and Miss Elsa Strong will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Samuel Penniman, the bride's cousin, 8 East Seventy-seventh Street. Miss Strong's maid of honor will be her cousin, Miss Constance Knower, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Marie Ceballos Hewitt and Cornelia Brady Harris. Mr. Kip's best man will be Matthew Astor Wilks, and the ushers are to be Philip Rhinelander, Philip Livingston, Gerald H. Gray, and Cecil Landale. The Rev. Dr. William D. Vibbert, rector of Trinity Chapel, will officiate, and Col. John M. Strong of Syracuse, father of the bride, will give her away. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Kip will go South, where they will spend the Winter. Much of their time will be passed at Palm Beach, Fla.

⁂

Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder of 50 West Eleventh Street, will give a dinner for Miss Marie de Neufville to-night, from which some of her guests will go the ball to be given by Mrs. J. J. Astor. Other dinners scheduled are those to be given by Mrs. Morgan Dix for Miss Frederica V. Webb, by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parrish for Capt. Cowles and Mrs. Cowles, by Dr. Everett M. Culver and Mrs. Culver for Mrs. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris, and by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones at their residence, 13 West Fifty-first Street. One of the largest dinners of the evening will be given at the Metropolitan Club Annex by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston.

⁂

Mrs. Alfred Seaton, Jr., (Miss Mary Louise Barbey,) has cards out for a dinner for young people, which is to be given at her residence, 18 West Thirty-eighth Street, on Wednesday, Jan. 30.

⁂

Mrs. Frederic Neilson gave yesterday afternoon a luncheon at her residence, 100 Fifth Avenue, for a number of her women friends. Mrs. Neilson and her daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson, gave an "at home" in the afternoon, at which a number of Miss Neilson's débutante girl friends assisted in pouring tea.

THE VANDERBILT CHRISTENING.

Will Take Place This Week at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Active preparations are being made for the christening of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., which, if Mrs. Vanderbilt's health permits, will take place this week at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Father Murphy, who married Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt two years ago. It will be held in one of the small chapels of the Cathedral. There will be a christening party afterward at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at which only the family and a few intimate friends will be present. It is understood that Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will act as godmother. The selection of the sponsors has been a difficult matter, as the Roman Catholic Church insists that they shall be of that faith; although there may be more than one godfather or godmother, the Roman Catholic one alone is recognized.

It has been somewhat difficult to choose the sponsors, as Mrs. Vanderbilt has very few relatives, and all of the Vanderbilts are Protestants. The difficulty of this selection has been one of the reasons why the baptism has been delayed.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Examined by Messrs. Lynch and Beckingham.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were not at the wedding of Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt had arranged to go on Sunday, and they were to have been the guests of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, but Mrs. Vanderbilt was taken ill with a very bad cold, and it was deemed prudent that she should not undertake such a journey. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., appeared at Police Headquarters yesterday in his "White Ghost" just about the hour that his cousin was married at Newport.

He went there to see Police Sergeant Mangin of the Boiler Inspection Department to secure a permit to run a motor vehicle in New York County. He asked Sergt. Mangin to transfer his license from Yonkers to New York, and he was given an application blank, which he filled out. He afterward went into the private office, where Examiners Lynch and Beckingham asked him a few questions.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was in town yesterday. In the morning he was down town, and in the afternoon he went to his office, in the mechanical department of the New York Central Railroad, where he remained until about 5, and returned to his residence, on Washington Square.

Society in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, who recently have completed a house on Massachusetts Avenue, gave their first large dinner of the season this evening. The guests of honor were the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith.

Prof. and Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell entertained at an evening reception at their Connecticut Avenue residence, the company of 300 being invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, the latter formerly Miss Elsie Bell, whose marriage to Mr. Grosvenor took place in London last September.

Mr. Lehr Goes to Baltimore.

Harry Lehr, who has been paying a visit to Mrs. Astor at her residence on Fifth Avenue, left there on Saturday for his home, in Baltimore. It was rumored that Mr. Lehr had accepted the position of secretary to Mrs. Astor, who has been very kind to him since he came to New York, and it was even asserted that a suite of rooms had been fitted up for him at Mrs. Astor's. This, however, has been denied. He was only at the Astor residence on a short visit. Mrs. Astor will sail for Europe early in February.

His Legs Broken on His Wedding Day.

Miss Maria C. Moench of 47 Hicks Street, Jersey City, is prostrated by grief at her home. She was to have been married on Sunday last to Herman C. Gaetgen of 149 Garden Street, Hoboken. Mr. Gaetgen is a grocer, and while placing some Sunday morning orders in a wagon in front of his store the horse started suddenly, throwing Mr. Gaetgen out. Both his legs were broken. He was taken to the hospital, and his clerk at once notified Miss Moench. Although the wedding was only postponed, Miss Moench was prostrated by the shock and was still too ill yesterday to leave her home.

BISHOP OF LONDON DEAD.

Right Rev. Mandell Creighton Expires After a Long and Painful Illness.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Bishop of London died this afternoon.

His illness was a long and painful one. He recently underwent two operations for abdominal trouble.

The Right Rev. and Right Hon. Mandell Creighton, D. D., was appointed Bishop of London in 1897, and since then the multifarious duties connected with the Bishopric, the most onerous in the United Kingdom, had prevented him from continuing much of his work as a historian. It is, however, as a historian that the Bishop will probably be best remembered, and his "History of the Papacy During the Period of the Reformation" is now one of the standard works of which the study is expected of every student.

Dr. Creighton was born at Carlisle in 1853. He was educated at the Durham Grammar School and at Oxford, where he won a post-mastership at Merton in 1862. His career at the university was a brilliant one, and, after taking two first classes, he was elected a Fellow of Merton. In 1870 he was ordained a deacon, and three years later a priest. After holding pastorates at Embleton and Alnwick, he went to Cambridge in 1883 to fill the newly founded Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, and in the following year he was appointed by the Crown a resident canon at Worcester.

In 1891 Dr. Creighton was appointed Bishop of Peterborough. In 1893 he was elected Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge, and in 1898 the great distinction of the Professorship of Ancient Literature at the Royal Academy of Arts was conferred upon him. When he was translated to London he was made a Privy Councillor.

In 1886 Dr. Creighton visited this country to represent Cambridge at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary at Harvard. Various honors were conferred upon him here, while the list of degrees and other distinctions he received in the United Kingdom is too long for recapitulation. He represented the English Church at the coronation of the Czar, and was a notable figure at all great functions which he attended on account of his majestic presence.

The list of Bishop Creighton's historical works is a lengthy one. Among the best-known of them, besides the "History of the Papacy," are "Cardinal Wolsey" and "The Early Renaissance in England." He was founder and first editor of The English Historical Review.

HIS MIND A BLANK FOR YEARS.

Blinn, Who Suddenly Recovered His Reason, Demands Return of Property He Says He Transferred Unwittingly.

Christian Blinn, at one time a wealthy contractor and builder of Harlem, is the plaintiff in a peculiar action now on trial before Justice Truax and a jury in the Supreme Court. Blinn for three years, from 1892 to 1895, was confined in a sanitarium at Flushing, L. I., and during that time he declares that he had no knowledge of what was happening, and after he was suddenly cured of his mental affliction and released from the sanitarium he discovered that he had transferred all of his property to other people and that he was then a poor man. His present action is directed against Julia Schwarz, a former tenant of his, and it is to recover property worth $120,000 of which she now holds the deed. This case is in the nature of a test suit, as on its disposition will depend actions involving some twenty other pieces of property of almost equal value.

On the witness stand yesterday Blinn said that prior to 1892 he was worth nearly a million dollars and was making money as a contract

COLUMBIA OARSMEN AT WORK.

Candidates for Places on the 'Varsity Crew Start in Practice Under Coach Hanlan.

Work on the Columbia 'Varsity boat crew was begun yesterday afternoon by Head Coach Ed Hanlan and Capt. F. B. Irvine. Six of last year's 'Varsity eight reported, together with many new candidates, making a total of about fifty men. The number of candidates is always small at the beginning of the season. It is thought that the total will be increased to about seventy-five after the midyear examinations.

Coach Hanlan divided the men who were present into squads of eight and proceeded to coach the divisions separately. First, however, he gave an exhibition on the machine of his stroke for the benefit of the new men. The stroke as taught by Hanlan is about the smoothest known to oarsmen. It is a series of quick, harmonious movements from start to finish. There is no hitch, no jerk, no slow-up on the recover, as in the Peet stroke. The catch is made quickly, with vigorous leg work on the slide. The recover is made quickly and passes without hitch into the next stroke. There seems to be no place where the catch ends and the recover begins, so easily is the whole thing done.

After illustrating his stroke Hanlan set the men to rowing it, but their efforts fell far below the finished exhibition of their coach. Each of the four divisions received about twenty minutes fast work on the machines, after which they donned sweaters and took a long run up Broadway. Some of the candidates who were out were Capt. Irvine, Jackson, Bradley, Nash, Falconer, Bartholomew, Lefferts, Cornell, Austin, Duden, Smythe, Smithers, Heron, Harrison, Mount, Armstead, Huffaker, Burt, A. D. Weekes, H. H. Weekes, Earle, Berliner, Neiser, Hull, Clark, and Brinckerhoff. Of these H. H. Weekes, Smythe, Austin, Huffaker, Cornell, and Neiser were members of last Summer's football squad.

The outlook which faces this year's crew at Columbia is the brightest in the history of rowing at the university. The crew begins work entirely free from debt, which is very unusual at Columbia. Funds are assured from the undergraduates and alumni which will be amply sufficient for a successful season. In addition to this the work of construction on the new boathouse on the Harlem River, which is the gift of an alumnus of the college, soon will begin, and will make the early practice by the crew on the Harlem much more profitable and pleasant than formerly.

Hanlan's work as coach has met with the unqualified approval of the college oarsmen. Last June at Poughkeepsie such a marked improvement was noticed in the crew after he had been in charge for ten days that those who regulate rowing at the university believe that with the men permanently under his charge a winning crew can be developed. At any rate, his twenty years' experience on the water will go far toward turning out finished oarsmen.

The material at hand also is both plentiful and of good quality. Many of the new men seem so promising that it is likely that some of last year's 'Varsity eight will have to work hard to retain their seats in the first boat.

CHICAGO BASEBALL SCHEDULE.

'Varsity Club Will Play Half Its Games on Home Grounds.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The University of Chicago baseball schedule which has just been announced includes about twenty-five games, as against thirty-six last year. About half of the games this year will be played on Marshall Field. Two of the Michigan games will be played at Ann Arbor and two of the Northwestern games at Evanston. Wisconsin, Illinois, and Purdue will be played upon their home grounds. Saturday, June 1, the team will leave for a week's trip in the East, playing Brown at Providence, Harvard at Cambridge, Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass., and a fourth game, which has not yet been definitely decided upon. It will probably be played with Columbia at New York, as the Columbia game last year was canceled.

Pennsylvania is left out of the schedule this season. Coach Stagg made an effort to arrange a date at Philadelphia during his Eastern trip, but found the Quaker team was planning a trip for the same week, so, for the first time in three years, Pennsylvania and Chicago will not meet in baseball. The schedule is as follows:

April 6—Physicians and Surgeons, at Marshall Field.
April 10—Wheaton College at Marshall Field.
April 16—Michigan at Marshall Field.
April 20—Northwestern at Evanston.
April 27—Northwestern at Marshall Field.
May 1—Illinois at Marshall Field.
May 4—Notre Dame at Marshall Field.
May 8—Illinois at Marshall Field.
May 11—Wisconsin at Madison.
May 15—Michigan at Ann Arbor.
May 17—Illinois at Champagne.
May 18—Purdue at Lafayette.
May 22—Illinois at Marshall Field.
May 25—Wisconsin at Marshall Field.
May 29—Iowa at Marshall Field.
June 1—Northwestern at Evanston.
June 3—Brown at Providence.
June 4—Harvard at Cambridge.
June 5—Holy Cross at Worcester.
June 8—Michigan at Ann Arbor.
June 15—Northwestern at Marshall Field.
June 17—Michigan at Marshall Field.

Yachts at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, Jan. 14.—The keel and frame have been set up on E. H. Weatherbee's centreboard knockabout, now under construction at the Jacob yard. The new boat will soon be planked and ready to be launched. The dimensions are 42 feet over all, 28 feet water line, 11 feet beam, and 4 feet draught, from designs of Carey, Smith & Barbey. This morning one of the deputies from the City Marshal's office tacked a libel notice for more than $1,800 on Archibald Watt's steam yacht Golden Rod. The claim is in favor of the Dalzell Towing Company of New York. The Golden Rod is lying in the marine basin at the Jacob yard, where she recently was overhauled and repainted.

At the Woods yard, this place, the keel has been laid, and the frames are being bent for a new composite sloop for W. B. Foote, Jr., from designs of Gardiner & Cox. The dimensions are 58 feet 1 inch over all, 35 feet water line, 12 feet beam, and 8 feet draught, of the keel type. The keel and frame are all that will be constructed at the Woods yard. These will be set up, then taken apart and shipped to the northern part of the State for completion. The vessel is for use on Lake Champlain next season.

Winter Golf in Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 14.—Although the amateurs have been playing over the new eighteen-hole course for ten days, trying its merits, there was no real match until to-day, when A. H. Fenn, the professional, played the best ball of Charles B. Corry and George Dutton, both members of the Oakley Club. Play started at 10 o'clock in the morning, and proved of great interest for the spectators, as the match was very close throughout. Mr. Corry went out in 40 and returned in 39. Mr. Dutton was out in 42 and turned home in 44, while Fenn went out in 35 and returned in 37. The best ball of the amateurs was 35 and 48. Up to the last hole in match play Fenn stood 1 up and 1 to play. Then Mr. Dutton holed from outside the green in 3, leaving Mr. Fenn 1 up on the match. The same players expect to try their skill again to-morrow morning. Mr. Dutton holds the amateur record of the new course, 76, and Fenn the professional record of 70.

The course is a trifle short, but in this climate a longer course would not be welcomed by the golfers. As it stands, the distance is about 4,400 yards. Among other players now here are Devereaux Emmet of Garden City, A. W. Black of Lakewood, E. A. Milliken of Boston, H. M. Stevenson of the Washington Park Club, Chicago, and Sidney Maddock of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Duffy to Race at K. A. C. Meeting.

The Games Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has added a 60-yard scratch race to the programme for Feb. 4 in the Madison Square Garden, and one of the first men to enter is Arthur F. Duffy of Georgetown University. Duffy is anxious to meet Maxwell Long, by whom he was defeated in the 100-yard run at the National Amateur Athletic Union championships last September. Not alone is the Georgetown flier confident he can show his heels to the fleet New Yorker but that he can lower the world's record of 6 2-5 seconds held jointly by himself, J. W. B. Tewksbury, and the late L. B. Myers. It is expected that A. H. Kent, the speedy young sprinter of the Pastime Athletic Club, will be a competitor, as many experts believe him to be equal to Duffy or Long for 60 yards. There is little doubt that Duffy can clip a fifth of a second off the existing record, as he is in better trim than at any former time in his career. He is much faster on a board track than on a clay path, and thinks if he should strike a favorable day he should run the distance in six seconds flat.

Eighth Regiment's Games.

The committee in charge of the athletic tournament, planned by the Eighth Regiment for Jan. 19 and 26, will not meet until this evening, and entries for all the cycling events will be received up to that time. They will not be held open after that time, as the handicapper must have sufficient time to place the men at their proper marks. Training privileges are allowed to all competitors four nights a week. The competitors have been familiarizing themselves with the track for several weeks. The following is a complete list of the events to be decided:

Jan. 19—Trials, two-mile bicycle race, handicap; trials, one-mile bicycle race, novice; trials, five-mile pursuit race; final, five-mile pursuit race.

Jan. 26—Final two-mile bicycle race, handicap; final one-mile bicycle race, handicap; final one-mile bicycle race, novice; trials and final 60-yard dash handicap; trials and final 300-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap, and one-mile run, handicap.

Entries for the cycle events will be received until this evening by Capt. George F. Jacoby, Eighth Regiment Armory, New York. Entries for the athletic events will close Jan. 21 with the same officer.

Columbia Athletes to Meet.

A mass meeting of the candidates for the 'Varsity and class track teams at Columbia University will be held in Havemeyer Hall to-morrow afternoon at 4:30. Ernest Hjertberg, the trainer; Capt. J. B. Smith, and several prominent alumni will address the meeting and discuss the plans for the season.

Equestrian Games in Brooklyn.

With a view to increasing interest in the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club's weekly music ride the Executive Committee of the organization has prepared a novel programme for to-morrow evening. The riding rfing of the club, Park Circle, Brooklyn, will be the scene of the innovation, at which, under the leadership of Riding Master Harry Taylor, there will be some new formations and evolutions, to the music of a string orchestra. Then will follow two special competitions, one for the male members of the club, which promises to bring out all the best horsemen, and the other an egg and spoon race for the women of the organization. The latter event has one of the largest entry lists that any event of the kind has ever attracted. The married women of the club will preside. Tea will be served at the conclusion of the sports.

Rowing for New York University.

After two years of talk on the subject, plans for the organization of a boat crew for New York University have begun to take definite shape. The leading spirit in the matter is Commodore David Banks. If the students decide favorably upon a suggestion he has offered, a crew soon will be secured to represent the college. Commodore Banks visited the heights yesterday afternoon and talked with a number of the students regarding the matter and urged them to agitate the question.

The greatest difficulties to be met are those of expense and material. Commodore Banks stated that the cost of a crew will not exceed $1,600. Another objection then was brought up in the statement that a crew will greatly interfere with the athletic teams the university is supporting at present. Commodore Banks will visit the university again the latter part of the week, when the matter will be settled.

Imp Will Race Again.

That the most popular racehorse in America, the great old mare Imp, will race again is settled. There has been much comment on the fact that her name did not appear in the list of entries to the important Spring handicaps, but Imp's absence from these events does not mean that she is to be retired. In a letter to Ralph Bayard, Secretary of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, Daniel R. Harness, breeder and owner of the famous old black mare, writes of his plans for the season as follows:

My friends have prevailed upon me to let Imp go out again, and I have made arrangements with Peter Wimmer to handle her through the coming season. She will leave home about Feb. 1 for New York in company with the Wimmer horses, which are now wintering in Kentucky. I am sorry, very sorry, that she is not in the Brighton Handicap and Brighton Cup, now closed, of which you send me printed copies of the entries. Imp is to all appearances, as good as she ever was, and if Mr. Wimmer gets her on edge, the horse that beats her will know that he has been to the races. Yours truly,

D. R. HARNESS.

NOVELTIES AT THE CYCLE SHOW.

Motor Vehicles at Moderate Cost Attract Much Attention.

Several new motor vehicles were added to the exhibits of the Bicycle Show in Madison Square Garden yesterday. One of these was sold within two hours of the time it was placed on exhibition to Miss Anna Cornell of this city, who has the honor of being the first purchaser of a horseless vehicle at this week's show. Her machine is an electric runabout, very neat in appearance. It is the output of a Western firm which has been very successful in bicycles, and was quick to enter the new market when the motor vehicle bid fair to act as a powerful rival to the bicycle.

Another novelty in the automobile line is the trimoto. Two of these vehicles came in yesterday. This vehicle furnishes another example of the many efforts recently made to supply a serviceable automobile at a low price. The trimoto is a low, open carriage, with but three wheels, as the name suggests. The odd wheel is directly in front of the vehicle, protected by the dashboard, and is slightly smaller than the two side wheels. Gasoline furnishes the power, the tank holding one and a half gallons. One charge is sufficient for forty-five miles, at the rate of twelve miles an hour. The vehicle is made for two persons and its cost has been brought to the low figure of $425. The trimotos are manufactured in Chicago and have been for sale barely two months. They possess about two horse power.

In the purely bicycle realm, of which a bewildering array of varieties, with the latest devices and other twentieth century improvements, are temptingly displayed on the floor of the Garden, the booths possessing motor cycles were constantly surrounded by interested spectators. The latest model of this clever combination of an automatic and pedaling contrivance for speed shows practically all of the machinery within the diamond frame, except the battery, which occupies the place where the bicycle toolbag is usually found. The little gasoline tank holds five pints, and it is claimed that it will carry the rider seventy-five miles, at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The horse power is one and a half, and the motor cycle weighs seventy-five pounds. It sells for $200. A clever device stops the motor cycle instantly by a twist on one of the handles. The vibration is not so great as in some of the speedy motor pacing machines, and this new model presents many novel features of interest to those who do not object to the bicycle style automobile. On the floor in the basement of the Garden, one of the motor cycles was in practical operation during the greater part of the day, and being the only bicycle under human propulsion in this show, it was inspected by many visitors from both a scientific and curious standpoint.

A large number of out-of-town bicycle dealers visited the Garden in the afternoon, and most of them made a critical examination of the new points for bicycle convenience which are being shown. The price tags on the bicycles are in significant contrast to the figures seen three years ago. Seventy-five dollars now buys the very best chainless wheel, with the latest improvements in coasting brake and handles, while for from $25 to $40 one may purchase a durable chain wheel, which is all the ordinary rider would wish. About twenty pounds is the weight of the all-around roadster, but for lighter work, they may be had one or two pounds less in weight.

There was a large attendance in the evening, and several quaint bicycle souvenirs were distributed among the visitors.

Wee Burn Golf Club's Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 14.—At the annual meeting of the members of the Wee Burn Golf Club the following Governors were elected to serve until January, 1904: A. S. Pitt, W. D. Daskam, H. L. Williams, W. N. Capen, and J. T. Williams, Jr. The Governors whose terms did not expire and who, with those named, make up the Governing Board, are: Class of 1903—John D. Crimmins, S. Merritt, A. H. Smith, M. R. Pitt, James S. Jenkins. Class of 1902—H. F. Devens, W. L. Baldwin, E. E. Bruggerhoff, S. W. Smith, F. H. White. The Board of Governors has elected the following officers: President—John D. Crimmins; Vice President—Edward E. Bruggerhoff; Secretary—Harvey L. Williams; Treasurer—Wilson L. Baldwin; Captain—Alfred S. Pitt. Delegates were chosen as follows: To the United States Golf Association, John D. Crimmins; to the Metropolitan Golf Association, Alfred S. Pitt and Harvey L. Williams; to the League of Connecticut Golf Clubs, Harvey L. Williams; to the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, Mrs. Franklin M. Jones and Mrs. Harvey L. Williams. The President has announced the appointment of the following standing committees: Greens Committee—Edward E. Bruggerhoff, Chairman; Archibald H. Smith, and Wilson L. Baldwin; Handicap Committee—Malcolm R. Pitt, Chairman; John T. Williams, Jr., and Schuyler Merritt; House Committee—Walter N. Capen, Chairman; James H. Jenkins, and Alfred S. Pitt; Committee on Admissions—Stewart W. Smith, Chairman; Walter D. Daskam, and Dr. J. H. White. The club has now over 140 members, and is in better condition financially than at any time since its organization. The course is open for play all Winter, and while many members avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the open Winter to play golf, more are interested in trap shooting. The club installed a clay pigeon trap about a year ago, and handicap sweepstakes are shot off every Saturday afternoon, while special events are arranged for holidays.

HUDSON GUNNERS AT THE TRAPS.

Club Competitions at Clay Birds Made Interesting Races.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST HARRISON, N. J., Jan. 14.—The trap shooting competitions of the Hudson Rod and Gun Club of Jersey City, decided here to-day on the club's grounds, produced some close contests at the traps. Dr. Louis H. O'Connell, Albert A. Schoverling, Henry Bock, and Charles F. Dudley made the best scores in a series of well-contested events. All the competitions were at clay birds. A programme of nine events was decided. Bock and Dr. O'Connell tied in the first, dividing the stakes. Dudley won the next, Dr. O'Connell won the next three, and then Schoverling, Dudley, and Schoverling won succeeding events in the order named.

The annual meeting held prior to the shooting showed the club to be in splendid condition. The membership is large, and the organization has a substantial surplus in the treasury. The following officials were chosen for the ensuing term: President—Henry Bock; Vice President—William H. Wild; Financial Secretary—Thomas Kelly; Recording Secretary—James Hughes; Field Captain—Dr. Louis H. O'Connell; Sergeant at Arms—John Doran; Executive Committee—The above officers and Albert A. Schoverling, Frederick Altz, and S. Brown. A summary of the shooting follows:

Sweepstakes at Ten Birds Each.—Dr. Louis H. O'Connell, 9; Charles F. Dudley, 8; S. Brown, 5; A. Schoverling, 5; George Hughes, 7; Harry Lee, 6; Frederick Altz, 5; James Hughes, 5; Henry Bock, 9; Dr. James, 8; John Jones, 4.

Renewal, Same Conditions.—Dudley, 8; Dr. O'Connell, 7; Bock, 7; Schoverling, 5; J. Hughes, 5; Brown, 4; G. Hughes, 4; Lee, 4; Altz, 4.

Sweepstakes at Fifteen Birds Each; 8.—Known Traps, Unknown Angles.—Dr. O'Connell, 12; Schoverling, 12; Hansmann, 11; Bock, 11; Dudley, 10; Lee, 8; G. Hughes, 8; Brown, 8; J. Hughes, 8; Altz, 5.

Sweepstakes, Expert Traps, Fifteen Singles each.—Dr. O'Connell, 13; Lee, 12; J. Hughes, 11; Bock, 10; Dudley, 10; Schoverling, 9; Altz, 8; Brown, 8; G. Hughes, 6; Henry Hansmann, 9.

Renewal, Same Conditions.—Hansmann, 12; Dr. O'Connell, 13; Dudley, 11; Bock, 11; Brown, 10; Lee, 10; Altz, 10; J. Hughes, 10; Jones, 7; G. Hughes, 8; Schoverling, 8.

Fifteen Birds, Known Traps and Angles.—Dr. O'Connell, 13; Dudley, 12; Schoverling, 12; Bock, 11; Hansmann, 11; Brown, 9; G. Hughes, 9; J. Hughes, 9.

Renewal, Same Conditions.—Dudley, 12; Schoverling, 12; Hansmann, 11; Bock, 11; Brown, 9; G. Hughes, 9; J. Hughes, 9.

Fifteen Single Birds, Expert Traps.—Schoverling, 13; Dudley, 11; G. Hughes, 11; Bock, 10; Hansmann, 10; J. Hughes, 7; Brown, 9.

Sweepstakes, Fifteen Targets per man, Expert Traps.—Dudley, 14; Bock, 13; Schoverling, 11; Hansmann, 10; G. Hughes, 5; Brown, 6.

Final Handicap.—Schoverling, 13; Bock, 11; Dudley, 10; Brown, 6; G. Hughes, 9; Hansmann, 12.

Trap Shooters' Match Postponed.

The private trap shooting match between Ira McKane, George Tappan, and John J. Pillion, arranged to be held yesterday at the Cedars, the grounds of the Shrewsbury Bay Gun Club, did not come off according to schedule. The men were slated to have shot twenty-five birds each, but on the plea that the "wind blew too hard" Mr. Tappan declined to shoot. Then Mr. Pillion declined to go on and the match fell through. It probably will come off later. Ira McKane, at twenty-eight yards, and George McKane, his uncle, at twenty-five yards, shot a match at twenty-five birds each. It was a close contest, Ira bringing down nineteen of his allotted twenty and George McKane killing eighteen.

Results on Winter Race Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Weather clear, track heavy. Results: Mile—Deporan, 104, (Walsh,) 1; Dramburg, 109, 2; Silver Coin, 109, 3. Time—1:51½. Mile and seventy yards—Chelsey, 103, (Richards,) 1; Valdez, 113, 2; Zack Phelps, 105, 3. Time—1:50. Mile and a sixteenth—Indian, 102, (May,) 1; Emigre, 106, 2; Admetus, 109, 3. Time—1:59½. Six furlongs—Senator Beveridge, 93, (Weber,) 1; Charlie O'Brien, 107, 2; Claies, 95, 3. Time—1:21½. Seven furlongs—Palarm, 105, (Kane,) 1; Boomerack, 98, 2; Locust Blossom, 103, 3. Time—1:37½. Six furlongs—General Magruder, 104, (McCann,) 1; Dousterswivel, 112, 2; Tildes, 105, 3. Time—1:21.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Results at Oakland: Six furlongs—Monrovia, 102 pounds, (Mounce,) 1; Marcato, 104, 2; Casdale, 104, 3. Time—1:17¼. Mile and seventy yards—Lomond, 104, (Dominick,) 1; Wallenstein, 107, 2; Dunblane, 107, 3. Time—1:49½. Three and a half furlongs—Sir Lichtenstein, 108, (O'Connor,) 1; Debe, 110, 2; Minerva, 108, 3. Time—0:43¾. Six furlongs—Ordmung, 114, (Miller,) 1; Frank Bell, 109, 2; Gibraltar, 117, 3. Time—1:16¾. One mile—Wyoming, 113, (O'Connor,) 1; Pat Morrisey, 104, 2; Urchin, 103, 3. Time—1:44. Six furlongs—Prestidigitator, 104, (Mounce,) 1; Isalena, 95, 2; Espirando, 107, 3. Time—1:15¼.

Pan-American Express Co. Upheld.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—The Administrative Council handed down a decision to-day in favor of the Pan-American Express Company, sustaining the validity of its contract with the United Railroad and other railroads of Cuba.

Sporting Goods.

The famous TRIBUNE wheel, known as the

"BLUE STREAK"

because of its pretty blue rims and speed qualities, has passed to its credit a long

Record of Triumph

It was upon a TRIBUNE that FLOYD A. McFARLAND won what was probably the most exciting and hardest fought "battle of the giants" in the history of cycling, the recent Six Day Race in New York.

One mile in 57 4-5 seconds, the fastest on record, was accomplished by Chas M. Murphy on a TRIBUNE, and so on.

At the Cycle Show the TRIBUNE exhibit will contain the 1901 models, finer than ever, much improved. Souvenirs given.

N. Y. CITY STORE,
48 WARREN ST.

Sporting Goods.

Those dealers who are looking for a good reliable line of quick selling wheels should not fail to look up the exhibit of . . . . . .

CRAWFORD BICYCLES

"AT THE CYCLE SHOW"

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK.

Automobiles

Propelled by the various motive powers,
ELECTRICITY,
STEAM,
GASOLINE,
are Exhibited AT THE CYCLE SHOW by the
AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY
AUTOMOBILE DEPARTMENT.
New York Store, 91 Fifth Ave.

Sporting Goods.

Cleveland BICYCLES

These famous wheels have a great commercial reputation that has been won with comparatively little advertising.
CAN YOU THINK OF A BETTER FOUNDATION FOR A REPUTATION?
Don't Miss the New Cleveland
Bevel Gear Chainless
At the CYCLE SHOW. Full Cleveland line shown.
AGENCIES EVERYWHERE.
Cleveland Sales Dept. Home Office, Westfield, Mass.

Sporting Goods.

IMPERIALISM!!! DEMOCRACY!!!
"Imperial Wheels"
are IMPERIAL in their quality and running properties, but in all other respects are good democratic bicycles. See them at the CYCLE SHOW.
A NEW CHAINLESS, and IMPROVED CHAIN MODELS.
AGENCIES EVERYWHERE.
CLEVELAND SALES DEP'T.
HOME OFFICE, WESTFIELD, MASS.

Sporting Goods.

STEARNS BICYCLES
1901 MODELS
At the Cycle Show.
"THE YELLOW FELLOWS"
for 1901 are winners! They are NEW model throughout, improved construction, with every detail as to finish worked out to the highest degree of perfection.

BEVEL GEAR CHAINLESS	$75
CHAIN RACER	50
CHAIN LIGHT ROADSTER	50
CHAIN ROADSTER	40
TANDEMS	75
SYRACUSE, for men and women	25

CRESCENT SALES DEPARTMENT.
501 WELLS ST., CHICAGO.
36 WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

Sporting Goods.

Columbia BICYCLES
"STANDARD OF THE WORLD."
With the new century comes 20th century ideas and improvements.
The new COLUMBIA BEVEL GEAR CHAINLESS, fitted with COLUMBIA COASTER BRAKE, is the safest, most comfortable and most luxurious bicycle obtainable.
COLUMBIA CHAIN WHEELS have been lightened to 22 lbs., with no sacrifice of strength, yet combining every improved device. Style and finish the same as for a score of years.
AT THE CYCLE SHOW all new models are shown, also an interesting wheel-testing machine in operation.
NEW YORK COLUMBIA STORE,
12 Warren Street.

Sporting Goods.

CHAINLESS The Spalding Bicycle CHAIN
"Lot of snap in the Red Head!" SPALDING RED HEAD CHAINLESS and SPALDING NEW RED HEAD CHAIN WHEELS have been lightened and refined in every particular.
THE SPALDING BOOTH AT THE CYCLE SHOW
has them all on exhibition. All speed lovers should critically examine this line and get a souvenir.
PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF THE SPALDING CHAINLESS AT OUR BOOTH.
SPALDING SALESROOMS, - - - - 12 Warren St., New York.

Sporting Goods.

Rambler enthusiasts will be glad to learn that
THREE NEW MODELS
have been added to the good old Rambler family. They are the
Rambler
CHAINLESS Bicycle for men, . $60
CHAINLESS Bicycle for women, $60
CHAIN RACER, 20 lbs., . . $50
THEY ARE BEAUTIES!
All these new wheels and the regular $40 and $35 models may be seen
AT THE CYCLE SHOW
RAMBLER SALESROOMS.
NEW YORK, 939-941 Eighth Ave. BROOKLYN, 342 Flatbush Ave.

Sporting Goods.

School Teachers!!
School Children!!
WATCH THIS SPACE
YOU MAY WIN A FINE
Featherstone BICYCLE
DURING CYCLE SHOW WEEK
we will print in this and other New York papers the following
VOTING BLANK.
CUT THIS OUT
and mail to or deposit at the FEATHERSTONE BICYCLE EXHIBIT, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN on or before January 18th, 1901.
AT THE CYCLE SHOW
BALLOT
For most popular SCHOOL TEACHER:
NAME.....
SCHOOL NO.....
CITY.....
For most popular SCHOLAR, (Boy or Girl:)
NAME.....
SCHOOL NO.....
CITY.....
NOTE—Write or print names very plainly and ask all your school friends to vote. (D)
Fill out the blank ballot and vote for the most popular School Teacher and Scholar. Send or bring the ballot to our exhibit in Madison Square Garden,
AT THE CYCLE SHOW,
on or before Jan. 18th, and the Teacher and Scholar, boy or girl, receiving the largest number of votes will each be presented with a fine
FEATHERSTONE BICYCLE,
the award to be made at our Cycle Show exhibit on Saturday evening, Jan. 19th, 1901.
Don't Miss the Opportunity.
FEATHERSTONE SALES DEP'T'M'T
48 Warren Street, New York.

Sporting Goods.

Ideal BICYCLES,
Prices, $25, $22, $20,
are a line of adults' (men's and women's models) and juvenile (boys' and girls' models) wheels which look well, wear well and are really good, safe bicycles, sold at very reasonable prices. See Ideals.
ALL 1901 MODELS AT THE CYCLE SHOW.
New York City Store . . 939-941 Eighth Av.
Brooklyn Salesrooms . . 342 Flatbush Av.

Sporting Goods.

TWELVE YEARS' TEST
has proven the excellence of
Hartford Bicycles
A most satisfactory bicycle, sold strictly on its merits and at a MEDIUM PRICE.
At the Cycle Show
the new 1901 models are exhibited, and stand for our highest endeavor to give the public the best it is possible to make and sell at
HARTFORD PRICES.
Columbia Sales Dep't,
12 WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

Sporting Goods.

WISE BUYERS
Buy White Flyers
1901 Models of
BARNES BICYCLES
Embody ALL That Is
HIGH CLASS IN THE ART OF CYCLE CONSTRUCTION,
distinctive and distinguished.
1901 BEVEL GEAR
BARNES CHAINLESS
models are superb samples of
Grace and Strength.
Cushion Frame and All New Models
are on exhibition at the
CYCLE SHOW
New York Salesrooms,
20 Warren Street.

Sporting Goods.

PROGRESS THE ORDER OF THE AGE
IS EXEMPLIFIED IN EVERY LINE OF THE
1901 MONARCH BICYCLES
Which Incorporate Every Desirable Feature of the Modern Bicycle.
Our Bevel-Gear CHAINLESS model is the acme of PERFECTION.
A TYPICAL 20th CENTURY PRODUCT.

Inspection of our models At the Cycle Show will convince the public that . . . The Monarch IS STILL IN FRONT.
Souvenirs for all at the Cycle Show.
AGENCIES EVERYWHERE.
MONARCH SALES DEPT.
EASTERN BRANCH, 20 WARREN ST.

CRESCENT BICYCLES
1901 MODELS:

Chainless	$60
Light Roadsters	50
Adults' Chain Models	25 and 35
Boys' and Girls' Models	22

ON EXHIBITION AT THE CYCLE SHOW.
We are ready to talk business for 1901, and invite correspondence from dealers in unoccupied territory, with a view to arranging for agency.
Our line is complete in range of models and prices.
"Success Is Stamped on Every Crescent Detail."
CRESCENT SALES DEPARTMENT.
501 Wells St., Chicago. 36 Warren St., New York.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30¼
Flour, Minneapolis patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.60
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	13.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07
Lard, prime	7.75
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@73c; No. 2 red, 75@75¾c; No. 2 corn, 37@37¼c; No. 2 yellow, 37@37¼d; No. 2 oats, 24@24¼c; No. 2 white, 26¾@27¼c; No. 3 white, 26@27c; No. 2 rye, 50@54c; fair to choice malting barley, 51@63c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.06; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.07; prime timothy seed, $4.60; mess pork, per bbl, $14.25@14.37½; lard, per 100 lb, $7.40@7.42½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.95@7.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.30@7.40; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—On the opening the market was easy, with prices 4@6 points lower, soon increased to a matter of 10@12 points by active selling from all directions, led by tired holders. The English cables were the cause for the decline and selling here, having reflected a weak situation in Liverpool, where both departments had suffered from liquidation. Steady cables had been expected. The basis for the heaviness abroad was larger cost, insurance, and freight offerings by nervous spot holders and the big crop estimate issued here Saturday last by H. G. Walsh & Co. Liverpool continued weak to the very closing, and sold from time to time in our market all day. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations ¼c lower, on the basis of 10c for middling upland and 10¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,700 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and easier, unchanged, at 9¾c; Mobile easy, unchanged, at 9¾c; Savannah quiet, 1-16c off, at 9 7-16c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 9¼c; Norfolk quiet, 1-16c lower, at 9 9-16c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 10¼c; Augusta steady, 1-16c lower, at 9¼c; St. Louis dull, unchanged, at 9¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	9.75	9.75	9.67	9.69@...
February	9.48	9.48	9.40	9.37@9.39
March	9.45	9.45	9.33	9.34@9.35
April	9.37	9.37	9.31	9.30@9.32
May	9.41	9.41	9.30	9.30@9.31
June	9.37	9.37	9.34	9.28@9.29
July	9.35	9.35	9.27	9.26@9.27
August	9.04	9.05	8.97	8.97@8.98
September	8.58	8.58	8.55	8.50@8.54
October	8.17	8.20	8.17	8.15@8.18
November	8.10	8.10	8.10	...@...

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—Spot Cotton—Moderate business; prices 1-32d lower; American middling fair, 5 9-32d; good middling, 5 1-32d; middling, 5¼d; low middling, 5 11-32d; good ordinary, 4 27-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,800 bales American. Receipts, 20,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and closed easy: American middling, low middling clause, January, 5 22-64@5 23-64d; sellers, January and February, 5 20-64@5 21-64d buyers; February and March, 5 18-64d buyers; March and April, 5 16-64d, sellers; April and May, 5 14-64d, sellers; May and June, 5 11-64@5 12-64d, buyers; June and July, 5 9-64d, buyers; July and August, 5 6-64@5 7-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 57-64d, buyers; September, 4 57-64d, buyers; October, 4 39-64d, nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—In looking over the market situation yesterday morning, local operators made the mistake of supposing that Wall Street or other big interests were boosting wheat again at Chicago, presumably with the idea of starting another active advance. Quite regardless of the bearish statistics at hand, which, under ordinary conditions, would have undoubtedly produced an important effect on the market, scalpers bought considerable wheat and then waited to see the market boosted. To the extent of about ⅝@1c their expectations were realized, but all efforts to elevate it further were in vain, and toward midday they were compelled to acknowledge their mistake in judgment, with the result that under liberal sales for long account prices dropped off sharply below the close of Saturday. World's shipments, according to the Exchange figures, were 7,481,000 bushels for the week, and, according to Broomhall, were 8,448,000 bushels, largely due to heavy shipments from this country last week. Seaboard flour clearances were very fair again, reaching 69,500 barrels, and wheat, 250,300 bushels. The quantity increased 1,840,000 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 90¾c, nominal; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 88¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¼c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 84½c; No. 2 red, New York, 82¾c, float; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 81¾c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 80¼c; No. 2 corn, next week, 46¾c; No. 2 corn, Jan. 25 to Feb. 10, 46¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 73c; January, 72¾c; May, 75¼c; July, 73¾c; No. 2 hard, 70¾@71¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 38c; January, 38c; May, 37¾c; July, 38c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 24¼c; January, 23¼c; May, 25¾c; No. 2 white, 27½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 14.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 78¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾@68¾c; No. 3 Spring, 65¾@32¾c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74¾c; May, 77¾c; July, 78¾c. Oats—25¼@25½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—Wheat—May, 76c; July 76¾@76¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71@72¾c. Flour and bran unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—Wheat—nominal; No. 1 Northern, 77¼c; No. 2 Northern, 73¼@74¼c. Rye—Dull; No. 1, 54c. Barley—Dull; No. 2, 60@61c; sample, 50@57c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted at $4.10@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.35; extra No. 3 Winter, $2.70@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.65; rye flour, $3.15@$3.25, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.20. Rye Flour dull; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.60. Cornmeal quiet; kiln dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Bag meal steady; fine white and yellow, $1@$1.05; coarse, 91@92c. Feed firm; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse white bran, $16@$16.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; cornmeal, $25; linseed oil cake, $27.75; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.25.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January				80¾
March	82 1-16	82 1-16	81¾	81¾
May	82 7-16	82 11-16	81¾	81¾
July	81 9-16	81 11-16	81¼	81¼
Corn—				
January	45 15-16	46	45 15-16	46
May	44¾	44¾	43 15-16	44
July	43 15-16	43 15-16	43¾	43¾
Lard—				
January	..	..	..	$7.75

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January	75 1-16	77⅝	74½	74⅝
May	77¼	78⅜	77⅛	77⅛
Corn—				
January	36⅞	36⅞	36¾	36⅝
February	37¼	37¼	37	37
May	38½	38¾	38⅜	38½
Oats—				
January	..	..	..	22⅝
May	25	25¼	24⅞	25
Lard—				
January	..	..	..	$7.42½
May	7.45	$7.52½	$7.45	7.52½
Ribs—				
January	..	..	..	7.07½
May	7.10	7.20	7.10	7.20
Pork—				
January	14.25	14.27½	14.25	14.27½
May	14.00	14.25	14.00	14.25

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; quoted: Mess, $13.25@$14.50; family, $14.50@$16.50; short clear, $14.50@$17. BEEF—Steady; quoted: Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Dull; quoted: $19.50@$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Easy; quoted: Bacons, 6¾@; 180-lb, 7c; 160-lb, 7c; pigs, 7¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; quoted: Smoking bellies, 8¼c; 10-lb, 8c; 12-lb, 7¾c; 14-lb, 7¼c; pickled shoulders steady; quoted: 5¾@6c; pickled hams quiet; quoted: 8½@9½c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—Firm; quoted: $7.75; city lard firm; quoted: $7.25; refined lard firm; quoted: South America, $8.50; Continent, $7.90; Brazil, kegs, $9.50; compound dull; quoted: City, 5¾@6¾c; Western, 5¾@6¾c. STEARINE—Steady; quoted: Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 8@8¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—Closing—Beef; extra India mess dull, 66s. Pork—Prime mess Western dull, 60s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb; firm, 46s. Bacon firm: Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb, 44s; short rib, 16 to 24 lb, 43s 9d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lb, 43s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 41s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lb, 40s 3d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 43s. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lb, 34s 6d. Lard—Firm; prime Western, in tierces, 37s 9d; American refined in pails, 39s 6d. Butter—Steady; finest United States, 100s; good United States, 92s 6d. Cheese—Steady; American finest white, 52s; American finest colored, 53s.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.70
February	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
March	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
April	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
May	5.95	5.90	5.85	5.85@5.90
June	..	..	..	5.85@5.95
July	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
August	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
September	5.95	6.00	5.95	5.85@6.00
October	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
November	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
December	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.10@6.15

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $25; pig iron warrants, $10; lake copper, nigrot, 17¼c; tin, $26.25; exchange lead, 4¼.37½; spelter, 4¼.12½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses, 3⅜c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.55, and in bulk, $6. Philadelphia, barrels, $7.60, and in bulk, $4.95; refined cases, New York, $8.60. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 26½, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 30@30½c; off Summer yellow, 29½c; prime white, 34@35c; prime Winter yellow, 33c. Linseed—American raw, 56c; American boiled, 58c; Calcutta raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. Lard oil, 63@65c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 14.—Spirits of turpentine steady, 35½@36c; receipts, 36 casks. Rosin steady; $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 310 barrels. Crude turpentine quiet, $1.30@$2.30; receipts, 51 casks. Tar firm, $1.80; receipts, 307 barrels.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 14.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 36@36¼c bid; receipts, 219 casks; sales, 50 casks; exports, 7,105 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 4,837 barrels; sales, 380 barrels; exports, 5,370 barrels.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Receipts: Resin, 938 barrels; turpentine, 62 casks; no exports.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 14.—Turpentine firm, 36c. Resin firm, unchanged.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MOSES L. OLENICK.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Moses L. Olenick, manufacturer of waists and cloaks at 153 Greene Street, show liabilities $23,841 and nominal assets $6,062, consisting of debts due, $2,388; cash in bank, $39; insurance premiums, $7; stock and fixtures in the hands of a receiver, $3,628.

CHARLES S. LAKE.—Charles S. Lake, a salesman for typewriters at 327 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to William C. Ryan without preference. Brigham & Baylis, his attorneys, said that the liabilities are $5,000 and nominal assets about the same. He was formerly Assistant Treasurer of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Company safes, and that concern owes him for back salary, which he has been unable to collect.

LAUTEN HOTEL COMPANY.—Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has appointed Thomas J. Hollowell, receiver for the Lauten Hotel Company, which formerly managed the Putnam House, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, on the application of Acker, Merrall & Condit, who recovered a judgment against them on Nov. 29, 1900, for $2,702. The company was incorporated on April 29, 1898, with a capital stock of $5,000, and gave up the management of the hotel in October last.

Out of Town.

WILLIAM E. WOOD.—William E. Wood, proprietor of the Mansion House, Greenfield, Mass., owner of the restaurants on the Fitchburg Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad at Greenfield, Ayer, and Troy, N. Y., has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Francis A. Eels, for several years manager for Mr. Wood. Last October a corporation with a capital of $30,000 was formed to carry on the business formerly conducted by Mr. Wood, except the Wellington Hotel, at North Adams, and the Pequog House, at Athol. It is understood that the debts of the company are about $20,000, and its assets consist of the furniture and fixtures of the Mansion House and the railroad restaurants. The personal liabilities of Mr. Wood are not made known, but are understood to be heavy.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MEYER T. SLOMAN.—Meyer T. Sloman, furrier, at 328 East Sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,695 and assets of $100 in a stock of furs.

WILLIAM M. SWAYZE.—Involuntary bankruptcy proceedings have been instituted by several creditors in Utica against William M. Swayze of Oneida. Swayze formerly conducted a trading stamp store there. When the law prevented further operations with the stamps, he went to Oneida and opened a furniture store. The creditors allege that he has recently transferred considerable property to relatives.

LOUIS L. JACKSON.—Louis L. Jackson, stock broker, of 50 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,889 and no available assets. He has sixty-six shares of stock of the Brown Segmental Tube Wire-Wound Gun Company, subject to a lien of $697, value unknown, and some claims against members of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, which are valueless. The liabilities are principally for money loaned, differences in stock transactions, groceries, dry goods, stationery, and advertising. The largest creditor is Adeline E. Jackson, $6,320, for borrowed money.

BANKRUPTCY DISCHARGE DENIED.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has denied a discharge in bankruptcy to Frederick Horling, who kept a pool and billiard parlor at 158 and 160 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on account of a chattel mortgage which was executed on the billiard tables and other appurtenances of the place. The mortgage was dated Aug. 14, 1898, was acknowledged April 8, 1899, and filed on April 10, 1899, which lacked one day within four months of the time he was adjudicated a bankrupt. The Judge said:

"The mortgage was executed and acknowledge by the bankrupt, and it was a pure sham and fraud, and the bankrupt's testimony is discredited."

The referee declared it was the duty of the bankrupt to put the property covered by the chattel mortgage in his schedules, or set forth the facts relative thereto, which he did not do.

Against a Philadelphia Firm.

Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment for $1,293 against Woodcock Brothers, manufacturers of hammocks and knit goods at Philadelphia, in favor of the James Freeman Brown Company of this city for yarn sold to them. Credit was given on the strength of a statement of the firm's affairs on Nov. 19 last, showing assets of $59,209 and liabilities of $16,472. In the assets the machinery was put in at $25,710, and the plaintiff claims that its real value is only $6,000. It was served on three merchants here, but they said that they had no property belonging to the firm.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has granted discharges in bankruptcy to George D. Sherman of 1,586 Madison Avenue, formerly a women's tailor, whose liabilities were $7,836, and to Elias Marks, clerk, of 25 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, formerly a tailor, whose liabilities were $19,504.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMBROSE, Thomas F.—C. Welde, commissioner, &c.	$110
APGAR, Harry J.—P. J. Devine	117
ARMSTRONG, Frank C.—M. Arnheim	53
ATWOOD, D. Topping—J. W. James	127
BARRAUCO, Ana M.—J. S. Darcy, guardian, and others	3,397
BARLEY, Max—S. Lebowitz & Son	134
BARRY, Daniel—W. E. Schwiebert	33
BRITTSCHNEIDER, Bruno—W. Nelson	296
BEACH, Charles E.—C. Welde, commissioner, &c.	110
BARNES, Frederick L.—The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company	62
COHN, Morris—Harris Brown	127
CARLYLE, Francis—H. N. C. Barrett	143
CASPE, Abraham—F. Leibowitz	77
CONOVER, Alonzo E., and William E., executors, &c.—L. L. Bulkley	4,200
COHEN, Benjamin—H. S. Standinger	291
CASEY, Daniel—J. Victor, J. McQuade, and another	132
CUCKSEY, William—Consolidated Ice Company	21
DOCKERY, Caroline—G. Gompertz and another	57
DELLEGAR, Louisa—M. Edwards	12
DAMON, Charles E.—B. S. Mills	84
DE BELLIS, Grazio—The John Kress Brewing Company	3,018
DEMPSEY, Lavinia R. V.—H. Hartfield and another	332
DE BELLIS, Grazio—John Kress Brewing Company	368
DAVIDSON, George T., and Smith M. Weed—The Bloomfield National Bank	2,805
FESSLER, Michael—A. Prince	125
FISCHER, Louis, and John Kupperman—Keystone Varnish Company	37
FRANK KIERNAN & CO.—Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn	163
GAUSS, Frederick, and James Noble—Edward Woods	564
GERAGHTY, Peter J.—Kessler-Kavanagh Company	140
GREENE, Charles F.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
GERSMAN, Rudolph—G. E. Hawkins	245
GWATHMEY, Archibald B.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
HART, Robert—J. J. Rock	158
HUDGINS, Mary E.—I. N. Burdick, costs	88
HAMILTON, Robert H.—L. Marchesini	163
HATTON, Mary—J. L. Chadwick, costs	88
HARRINGTON, Samuel H.—E. C. Mofham	280
HERRLICH, Christian—H. E. Stubbert	80
HAYS, Annie C., formerly Annie C. Zaun —J. M. Burr and another	127
HIRSCH, Mendel, and Michael Juden—L. Lewinthan	406
ISRAEL, Julius I.—German Hospital and Dispensary of the City of New York	3,306
JACOBS, C. Albert—V. H. Mathushek	118
JOHNSON, St. Croix—B. D. Eisler	81
KUMMER, Frederick A.—H. M. Newington	319
KIERABER, Peter W.—E. M. Garrison, costs	39
KELL, Francis J. and Henry F.—C. Beuda, costs	119
LIMINSKY, Joseph C.—F. Ingram	20
LARIDON, Gustave H.—P. H. Smith	237
LEUMANN, William—A. Diets, administratrix, &c.	296
LEVENE, Albert—M. Daub	90
LONG, William S. and John T.—Crane Company	1,139
MARSHALL, Christine—C. E. Schuyler, costs	259
MAINS, Charles F. and Matthew C. Lowes—Sand Drill Company	168
MARCUS, George E.—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	30
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Stroeh	271
MIHLSTEIN, Philip—D. Rosenzweig	253
MONATSBERGER, Fritz—C. Reusse	2,732
MEYER, Hugo—Luxemburger Tuchfabriken	1,617
NEWMAN, Emil L.—F. H. Dodd and others	88
McCALL, Amelia Rose G.—V. Altsam and another, costs	126
O'REILLY, Daniel—J. Chambers	113
O'REILLY, John J.—Frank Stilz and others	113
PETERS, Henry—The Morton Boarding Stables	320
PERKINS, James J.—P. Gompreckt	673
PAYNE, Hulbert—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	189
ROSENZWEIG, Louis and Abraham—I. Maisel	236
ROSSI, Carlo—P. Canavali, costs	119
REILLY, John F.—W. & J. Sloane	278
SCHOOKMAKER, Elmore, Isaac Files, and Albert B. Vorhis—Bronx Borough Bank	380
SCHATZKIN, Samuel—I. Blumberg	430
STEPHENS, Fred E.—F. H. Dodd and others	376
SPALLONE, Salvator—Ronalds & Johnson Company	718
SHELLEY, Henry A.—M. D. Shelley, costs	102
SAPERSTON, Herman—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	23
SWEENY, James F.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
SIMPSON, Charles W.—E. Frederick	118
SONN, Minnie—M. Violette	25
STRINGHAM, Charles H. and William—A. Berliner and another	283
SINGER, Anne—Consolidated Ice Company	103
THE CLINTON NATIONAL BANK—The National Park Bank, costs	141
THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Company—D. C. Potter	1,170
THE MAIL AND EXPRESS—Brown and others	150
TOWELL, John E.—Jacob Hays and another, individually, and as executors	103
THORN, Joseph A.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
TOPLITZ, Monroe F.—H. Meyer and others	12
VAN CLIEF, Jacob—L. Carlin, costs	25
WALKER, Thomas—Pittsburg Plate Glass Company	316
WINKELMANN, Adolph—C. E. Randrup	32
WEIDIG, Louise C.—C. Koechling and another	41
XAVIER LAUNDRY—Bella Hess	35
ZUCKERMAN, Ignatz—S. Josephhowitz	122

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS HEINE, individually and as partner with Moses Silberman and others and as Lessee of Oriental Theatre, and as partner with Moses Silberman and others, and as lessee of Pillings and Thalia Theatres, and as partner with Max Lewy and others, and as lessee of the Thalia Theatre, and as partner of the firm known as Heine & Goldberg, Bankrupt.—No. 3,363.

To the creditors of Morris Heine, individually and as partner with Moses Silberman and others and as lessee of Oriental Theatre, and as partner with Moses Silberman and others and as lessee of Pillings and Thalia Theatres, and as partner with Max Lewy and others and as lessee of the Thalia Theatre, and as partner of the firm known as Heine & Goldberg, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Morris Heine, individually and as partner with Moses Silberman and others and as lessee of Oriental Theatre, and as partner with Moses Silberman and others and as lessee of Pillings and Thalia Theatres, and as partner with Max Lewy and others and as lessee of the Thalia Theatre, and as partner of the firm known as Heine & Goldberg, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the Referee, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of HENRY ACKERMAN, bankrupt.

GREENWALD, KUPFERBERG, KARP & CO., JOS. SHONGOOD & SONS, United States Marshal's Auctioneers, will sell on

MONDAY, JAN. 28,

at 10:30 A. M., at 26 and 28 Ispenard St., all the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of pieces of Woolens.

By order of EUGENE H. BLOCK, Trustee.
EPSTEIN BROS., Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 5,264.—In the matter of MAX OLITSKY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Olitsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 12th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 14th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of LOUIS SEPLER, bankrupt.—No. 3,265.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Sepler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 11, 1901, praying for a discharge from all debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN N. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 14, 1901.

Referees' Notices.

NOS. 500 EAST 11TH STREET, 172 AVENUE A.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN M. BOWERS, the executor, etc., plaintiff, against BLINA BILLETT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3rd day of January, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 1st day of February, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the southeasterly corner of Avenue A and Eleventh Street, in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York.

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Avenue A and Eleventh Street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of Eleventh Street seventy-five feet six inches; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue A twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Eleventh Street, seventy-five feet six inches to the easterly side of Avenue A, and thence northerly along the said easterly side of Avenue A twenty feet, to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 10th, 1901.

ROBERT W. THOMPSON, Jr., Referee.
FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

11th Street.

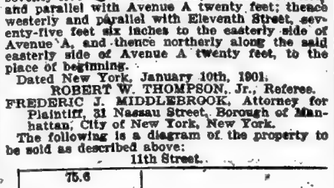

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $18,727.68, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $385.70.

ROBERT W. THOMPSON, Jr., Referee.
FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff. ja11-2aw3wT&F&Feb5&8

Surrogate Notices.

HESS, BERNARD.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BERNARD HESS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1901.

BERTHA HESS,
LOUIS HESS,
Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN METZGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John H. V. Arnold, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1901.

BELLA METZGER,
Executrix.
JULIUS I. METZGER,
OTTO I. METZGER,
Executors.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
Attorney for Executrix and Executors, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against CHARLES TANGE, George Stark, and Marie Toelberg, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, and being part of Lot Number 19, in Block Number 468 on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1882, as Map Number 390, and entitled "Map of subdivision of the property of Isabel Tiffany Perry, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, being part of the Fox estate," &c. The premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Kelly Street, distant one hundred and fifty-two feet and 92-100 of a foot southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Kelly and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, and running thence easterly, at right angles to said Kelly Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Kelly Street, seventeen feet; thence westerly, again at right angles to said Kelly Street, and for part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet to the said easterly side of said Kelly Street, and thence northerly and along said easterly side of said Kelly Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the premises conveyed to said Charles Tange by Marie Toelberg, by deed, dated June 23d, 1898, and on that day recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 15, Section 10, of Conveyances, Page 154.

Dated New York, January 14, 1901.

ABRAHAM HERSCHFIELD, Referee.
REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 227 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

167th Street.

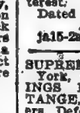

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $3,267.50, with interest thereon from January 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $191.17, together with the expenses of the sale; the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser, out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $200.48 and interest.

Dated New York, January 14, 1901.

ABRAHAM HERSCHFIELD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against CHARLES TANGE, George Stark, Marie Toelberg, and others, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, and being part of Lot Number 19, in Block Number 468 on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1882, as Map Number 390, and entitled "Map of subdivision of the property of Isabel Tiffany Perry, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, being part of the Fox Estate," &c. The premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Kelly Street, distant one hundred and fifty-two feet and 92-100 of a foot southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Kelly and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, and running thence easterly, at right angles to said Kelly Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Kelly Street, seventeen feet; thence westerly, again at right angles to said Kelly Street, and for part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet to the said easterly side of said Kelly Street, and thence northerly and along said easterly side of said Kelly Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the premises conveyed to said Charles Tange by Marie Toelberg, by deed, dated June 23d, 1898, and on that day recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 15, Section 10, of Conveyances, Page 154.

Dated New York, January 14, 1901.

ABRAHAM HERSCHFIELD, Referee.
REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 227 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

167th Street.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Investment Securities.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,950,000
Deposits . 29,000,000

Henry L. Wardwell. Edward L. Adams.
Telephone 3243 Broad.
WARDWELL & ADAMS,
STOCK BROKERS,
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
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MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

OFFICE OF
MILLER & COMPANY
Members New York Stock Exchange.
35 BROAD ST., New York.
'Phone 3244 Broad.
Branch Office: BALTIMORE, MD.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
A commission house working in the interest of clients, executing all orders upon the exchange and giving names of Brokers with whom transaction is made in every instance. We issue upon request a book describing accurately the above markets and influences governing them. Also monthly fluctuation sheets and market reports. COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
MEMBERS CONSOLID'TD STOCK EXCHANGE
Execute Commission Orders.
PURCHASE OR SALE,
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT, COTTON.
MARKET LETTER & POCKET INVESTMENT GUIDE UPON APPLICATION.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,745,894.13
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, C. I. Hudson,
Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schefer, Willard Brown,
H. S. Manning, S. C. T. Dodd, Philip Lehman,
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Edwd. F. Cragin,
Myron T. Herrick, William E. Spier, Geo. Blumenthal,
Chas. F. Cutler, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould,
Emers. McMillin, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark,
Jas. M. Donald, Jno. R. Hegeman.

To the Stockholders OF THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 19th day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

The Ducktown Sulphur, Copper & Iron Co., Limited.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage dated August 5th, 1892, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $2,433.25 of the Sinking Fund.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on January 30th, 1901, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Company, Limited, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City."
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 2, 1901.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Dated January 1st, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Eighty-three thousand five hundred and eighteen 81-100 dollars ($83,518.81.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the sixteenth day of January, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED.—By a gentleman 45 years of age, with twenty-five years' experience in Wall Street, a position either as cashier in a banking and brokerage office, or as loan, transfer, or general clerk in financial corporation; is fully conversant with all details of above positions; highest references. Address Wall Street, Box 175 Times.

BROKER'S OFFICE AT PUBLIC AUCTION this day, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Metropolitan Storage Warehouse, 202 and 204 Mercer St.; complete office furniture; safe, desks, chairs, quotation board; broker's tax certificates, &c. WM. F. GRELL, Sheriff.

N. Y. & Staten Island Electric
1st Mortgage 5% Bonds.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Co.
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

DATED JULY 1, 1900. DUE JULY 1, 1950.
INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 1ST AND JANUARY 1ST IN NEW YORK CITY. Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin of the Present Standard of Weight and Fineness.

Amount of present issue - - - - - - $4,500,000

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago, Trustee.

A LETTER OF T. P. SHONTS, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY, STATES IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Co. now owns and operates about 200 miles of road, extending from South Bend, Ind., to a connection with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at a point near Illinois Valley and Northern Junction, from which place this Company has trackage rights over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to Clinton, Iowa. It also operates under lease the St. Joseph, South Bend and Southern Railroad Co., comprising 39 miles, extending from South Bend to St. Joseph, Mich., where connection is made with the Pere Marquette, making in all 239 miles under operation, with additional trackage rights of 60 miles over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The property of this Company forms a connecting link between the following roads centring in the City of Chicago, thus constituting a short and convenient line for the interchange of traffic.

Eastern Connections:
Michigan Central,
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern,
Wabash,
Grand Trunk,
Lake Erie and Western,
Baltimore and Ohio,
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago,
New York, Chicago and St. Louis,
Erie,
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

Southern and Western Connections:
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville,
Chicago and Indiana Coal Road,
Illinois Central,
Chicago and Eastern Illinois,
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis,
Wabash,
Chicago and Alton,
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy,
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé,
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

The earnings of this Company for the years ending June 30th have been as follows:

	1899.	1900.
Gross Earnings	$802,305	$1,226,150
Net Earnings	$340,210	$468,086
Other Income	1,565	11,753
Total Income	$341,775	$479,839
Taxes and Rentals	51,203	54,750
Applicable to Interest	$290,572	$425,089

The net earnings for four months to October 31, 1900, show an increase of $47,952, or on the basis of about $150,000 net increase for the year. . . . and at the present rate of increase, the Company should show a **net profit applicable to interest for the year ending June 30, 1901, of $575,000. The entire interest charges being interest on the bonds you have purchased, will amount to $180,000 per annum.**

The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa is now paying regular dividends of 4 per cent. per annum upon its entire capital stock of $5,000,000.

The Company will have in its treasury on February 1st a working capital of approximately $400,000 in cash. The issue is limited to $12,000,000, of which $4,500,000 are now issued and the remainder reserved to be issued only to acquire additional property or for extensions or for improvements under most rigid restrictions in the mortgage. The bonds are secured by a first and only lien upon the entire property of the Company now owned or hereafter acquired. They are dated July 1, 1900, and mature July 1, 1950, principal and interest at 4 per cent. payable in gold, and are not subject to call before maturity.

WE OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION THE ABOVE DESCRIBED BONDS AT 97½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
INTERIM CERTIFICATES OF THE ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, EXCHANGEABLE FOR DEFINITIVE BONDS WHEN READY, WILL BE DELIVERABLE AT OUR OFFICE ON OR ABOUT FEBRUARY 1ST.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPENED ON JANUARY 16TH AT OUR OFFICES AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AND CLOSE AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. OR EARLIER THE SAME DAY.
PAYMENT IS TO BE MADE: 2½ PER CENT. ON ALLOTMENT, AND 95 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST ON DELIVERY OF THE INTERIM CERTIFICATES.
THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATION AND TO ALLOT SMALLER AMOUNTS THAN APPLIED FOR.

Lee, Higginson & Co.,
44 State St., Boston.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
41 Wall St., New York.

Meetings and Elections.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, January 10, 1901.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 8th, 1901, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:
J. Edward Simmons, Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss, Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith, William S. Opdyke,
James G. Cannon.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President. CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
71 Broadway, New York, December 24th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Pressed Steel Car Company will be held on the 23d day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the company, for both preferred and common stock, will be closed from three P. M. on December 26th, 1900, until 10 A. M., January 24th, 1901. W. C. DE ARMOND, Secretary.

Office of the F. O. Norton Cement Co.
92 Broadway, New York, Jan. 8, 1901.—The annual meeting of the F. O. Norton Cement Co., for the election of six Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 92 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of January, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close on the 12th and will open on the 23d day of January.
A. H. PLUMMER, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place.—December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of Stockholders of THE AMERICAN STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY will be held at the Company's office, 256 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 22, 1901, at 2:00 o'clock P. M. for the election of five Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
J. D. CAMERON, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of THE AMERICAN RAILWAY TYPEWRITER COMPANY will be held at the company's office, 256 Broadway, New York City, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 22D, 1901, at one o'clock P. M., for the election of five Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
W. H. WOOLVERTON, President.

The Colonial Assurance Co.
of the City of New York.
45, 47, and 49 Cedar St.
New York, Jan. 7th, 1901.
An Election for five Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on Wednesday, the 16th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. B. HALL, Sec'y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of stockholders of THE KEYSTONE TYPEWRITER COMPANY will be held at the company's office, 256 Broadway, New York City, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1901, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of five Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
E. H. SCHLEY, Sec'y.

Meetings and Elections.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.
Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Company's Office in Chicago, Illinois, on Saturday, January, 26, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of acting on these five propositions and transacting such other business as may, in connection therewith, come before the meeting.
FIRST—That in order to provide necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks, and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 60,000 new shares of $100 each, from 600,000 shares to 660,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $66,000,000.
SECOND—That each shareholder shall have the privilege of subscribing at par on or before March 4, 1901, for one share of such new stock, for every ten shares of stock registered in his name on the transfer books of the Company at the close of business on December 20, 1900, and for fractions of shares in like proportion—payment for the new stock to be made in full at the Company's office in the City of New York, on or before Monday, March 4, 1901.
THIRD—That stockholders entitled to subscribe for fractions of shares shall, upon payment therefor, receive certificates into full-paid stock when presented in sums of $100 or multiples thereof, but such scrip shall not draw dividends.
FOURTH—That the shares, or fractions of shares, of the new issue, if any, not subscribed and paid for on or before March 4, 1901, may be disposed of by the Board of Directors at such price, or prices, not less than par, as may be approved by them.
FIFTH—That the new shares shall be entitled to participate in all dividends which may be declared payable after March 4, 1901.
For the purposes of this meeting, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Thursday, December 20, 1900, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, January 7, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
November 21, 1900.

Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL AND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company, which will be the annual meeting for 1901, and also a special meeting for each of the purposes hereinafter specified, will be held at the office of the company, 100 Broadway, New York City, at 12 M. on Thursday, the 31st day of January, 1901, for the following purposes, to wit:
1. To reduce the number of Directors from twenty-five to fifteen.
2. To adopt by-laws providing as follows, viz.:
(a) That one-third in number of the Directors shall be elected annually, and that the term of office of Directors elected after the present year shall be three years.
(b) That the date of the annual meeting of the stockholders be changed from the second Tuesday in June each year, as now fixed by the by-laws of the company, to the Thursday in January next preceding the first day of February in each year.
3. To make any other alterations in the company's by-laws that may seem desirable to the stockholders assembled at the meeting.
4. To elect a Board of fifteen Directors, of whom one-third shall hold office for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years from the 31st day of January, 1901, and until their successors shall have qualified to take the place of the present Board of Directors, all of whom have presented their resignations to take effect upon the election of their successors in the manner indicated in this notice.
5. To transact any other business that may come before an annual meeting of the stockholders.
6. To pass any votes or take any proceedings with respect to any of the foregoing matters.
By order of the President.
CHARLES J. GLIDDEN, President.
GEORGE B. PERHAM, Secretary.
Dated Albany, N. Y., January 14th, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of The Audit Company of New York will be held at the office of the company, 48 Cedar Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 15, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for such other business as may properly come before such meeting.
EDWARD T. PERINE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the JOHN SIMMONS COMPANY for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, 110 Centre Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 22, 1901, at 11 A. M.

Copartnership Notices.

MR. EDWARD MORRISON AND MR. JOHN HENRY TOWNSEND (member of the New York Stock Exchange) have been this day admitted to partnership in our firm, and Mr. C. Schumacher, Jr., retires to devote himself to the stock brokerage business on his own account.
C. SCHUMACHER & CO.
New York, Jan. 11th, 1901.

Office of HALSTED & HODGES, 7 Wall St.
New York, Jan. 15, 1901.
We beg to announce that Mr. ALBERT R. FISH has an interest in our firm from this date.
HALSTED & HODGES.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16TH, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE WASHINGTON TRUST CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SOLE EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF CHARLES H. SCOTT, DEC'D.
$5,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$5,000 St. Louis Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$5,000 Chic. & Eastern Illinois R. R. 5 p. c. Gen. Consld. & 1st Mtge. Bds., 1937.
$5,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$10,000 Montana Cent. Ry. 6 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1937.
$5,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Ry. Consld. Mtge 6 p. c. Bds., 1933.
$10,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western Extn. & Impt. 5 p. c. Skg. Fd. Mtge. Bds., 1929.
$5,000 Long Island R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$5,000 Peoria & Eastern R'way 1st Consld. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$7,000 Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$5,000 Rochester & Pitts. R. R. Consld. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$8,000 Tex. & Pac. Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 2000.
$10,000 Chi., Mil. & St. Paul. Ry. (So. Minn. Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$4,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1995.
$2,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé Ry. 4 p. c. Adj. Bds., 1995.
$5,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. R. R. & Land Grant 4 p. c. Bds., 1947.
$3,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western Ry. 6 p. c. Consld. 1st Mtge Bds., 1921.
$5,000 Mil. & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$5,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Genl. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$5,000 Scioto Valley & New England R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1989.
$5,000 Cent. Pacific Ry. 4 p. c. 1st Refund. Mtge. Bds., 1949.
$1,000 Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Consld. Mtge. (released from Skg. Fund) 7 p. c. Bd., 1905.
$1,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western Ry. 6 p. c. Income Bd., 1911.
$3,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Gen. Con. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds. (Trust Co. Certf.)
50 shs. Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. pfd.
25 shs. Union Pacific R. R. pfd.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF CAROLINE R. GIHON, dec'd.
532 shs, 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
15 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
$5,000 United N. J. R. R. & Canal 4 p. c. Bds., 1944.
$2,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Minn. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1918.
100 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
31 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$1,500 City of New York 6 p. c. Consl. Gold Stock, 1901.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
$1,000 N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1920.
$1,000 Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. 5 p. c. Ctfs. of Indebtedness, 1903.
15 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co.
FOR ACCT. OF ALBERT T. OTTO.
480 shs. Chicago Heights Land Association common.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
85 shs. New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.
80 shs. National Park Bank.
$13,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1939, May, 1900, Coupons on.
60 shs. Dennett Surpassing Coffee Co. common (Hypd.)
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
30 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
13 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
80 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
19 shs. National City Bank.
20 shs. American Cotton Oil Pfd.
$2,000 Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of N. Y. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$2,000 Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1933.
$2,000 Richmond & Danville R. R. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$1,000 Northern Pacific Prior Lien Gold 4 p. c. Bds., 1997.
$5,000 Morgans' Louisiana & Texas R. R. & Steamship Co. 7 p. c. Bds., 1918.
$2,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
20 shs. Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Pfd.
20 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
20 shs. National Park Bank.
55 shs. National Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
15 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
88 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
107 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
$3,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
20 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
29 shs. Union Trust Co.
50 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co. Guar.
80 shs. Cleve. & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Guar.
50 shs. Erie & Pittsburgh R. R. Guar.
6 shs. Lincoln Natl. Bank.
2 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
61 shs. Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R.
60 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
30 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
16⅔ shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
38 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
$10,000 Milwaukee City R. R. 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1908.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. People's Trust Co.
$1,000 Peru La Salle Gas Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge 6 p. c. Bds., 1928.
6 shs. Peru La Salle Gas Light & Power Co.
100 shs. Inter-State Oil Co.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Bank of America.
25 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$10,000 Ohio Mining & Mfg. Co. 5 p. c. Inc. Bds.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
400 shs. Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Pfd. Guar.
10 shs. Gauley Land Co. Pref'd.
100 shs. Gauley Land Co. common.
$2,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
180 shs. Smith-Vassar Telephone Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
Certain raw material for the making of liquid Metal Polish, consisting of about 450 Kilos, contained in 6 cases, which are now located in the barn belonging to Alanson Traphagen, in the Village of Suffern, State of New York, said cases being marked as follows: sz T 23—T 14—T 5—T 11—T 19—T 24—T 18—T 7.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1901.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. pref'd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1896, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bonds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor of Estate of Wm. H. H. Childs.)
425 shares Bon Ami Co., $100 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares Bennington Petroleum Co., $5 each.
50 shares United States Hosiery Co., $10 each.
(By order of Frederick J. Stimson, Trustee.)
£610 Deferred Stock United States Trust and Guarantee Corporation, Limited (hypothecated).
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

NORTHERN PACIFIC PREFERRED STOCK.
23 WALL STREET,
January 11th, 1901.
Holders of Northern Pacific Preferred Stock TRUST CERTIFICATES are urged to present the same for exchange for stock before **FEBRUARY 15TH, 1901,** after which date all Preferred Stock Trust Certificates that have not been exchanged will have to be presented for stamping before the dividend payable March 5th can be paid.
To facilitate this exchange we rescind our notice limiting the number of schedules to be received to 100 per diem for the Preferred Stock.
J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY, Fiscal Agents.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of January, 1901, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Three thousand nine hundred dollars ($3,900.)
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, Trustee.
WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.
January 9, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

$3,000,000
New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company
5% Sinking Fund First Lien Gold Notes

(Part of an Issue Limited to $3,500,000)
Dated December 1st, 1900, and maturing by Semi-Annual Instalments from 1901 to 1915.
Interest payable semi-annually on June 1st & Dec. 1st in the City of New York.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
Coupon Notes, in denomination of $1,000, with registration provision.
We offer these First Lien Gold Notes **ON A BASIS TO YIELD 4½ PER CENT. INTEREST PER ANNUM, EQUALLING A PRICE OF 103 PER CENT. FOR THE AVERAGE RUNNING PERIOD OF THE NOTES.** They are secured by **FIRST MORTGAGE** upon important coal properties in the Scranton district, recently acquired at a cost of about $6,000,000, and are the direct obligation of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, the net earnings of which for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, according to its published statement, amount to more than double its fixed charges, viz.:

NET EARNINGS	$1,548,565.40
INTEREST, RENTALS, AND CHARGES	689,541.08
SURPLUS	$859,024.32

For further details reference is made to a letter from Thomas P. Fowler, Esq., President, and to the mortgage, as well as to the schedule of semi-annual maturities, all of which can be obtained upon application at our office.
The subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. or earlier on the same date, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for.
NOTES AWARDED UPON SUBSCRIPTION ARE TO BE PAID FOR ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23D, 1901, WHEN THEY WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
January 11, 1901. 27 & 29 PINE ST.

United States Trust Company,
45 & 47 WALL STREET.
Capital - - - - - - - - $2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - - $11,152,346.17
This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.
Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.
JOHN A. STEWART, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.*
JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*
TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan,	William H. Macy, Jr.,
D. Willis James,	Wm. D. Sloane,
John A. Stewart,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Harsen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Vietor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles S. Smith,	John S. Kennedy,
Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
Alexander E. Orr,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
	Marshall Field.

A Consolidated Stock Exchange Seat
wanted. Communicate with SECURITY, Box 195 Times.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 9, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its Preferred Stock for the quarter ending March 1, 1901, payable March 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on February 15, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on February 15, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 26, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

28 Wall Street.
New York, January 9, 1901.
On and after March 5, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. among the parties entitled thereto upon presentation of their Stock Trust Certificates at our offices for stamping.
After February 15, when the Railway Company closes its transfer books, and until March 5, when it pays the dividend, no bills will be given for dividends upon shares represented by Stock Trust Certificates deposited for conversion.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St., and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 9, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-half Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 14th, and reopened on Saturday, February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Green Bay & Western R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors has fixed and declared Three Per Cent. to be paid on account of profits on Class "A" Debentures, and a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings for the year 1900, payable at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., No.

be abroad, Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank being already on the other side. This will leave but two members of the committee—Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National, and J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank—to attend to the business of the committee.

It appears, however, that President Baker of the First National Bank, who is also President of the Clearing House, is a member ex officio of the Clearing House Committee and has a vote in it. When this matter was brought to his attention yesterday and he was asked what provisions would be made for the contingency, Mr. Baker said that the matter would be taken care of when it became necessary to do so. He said that it was within his province to appoint members of the committee to act in the absence of the regular members, but declined to say whether or not he would do so.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Members of the Cotton Exchange to vote on Thursday upon an amendment which makes the initiation fee for membership in the Exchange $10,000 and limits the number of memberships to 450.

Surplus of $131,800 shown by last week's statement outside banks, a decrease of $412,175, as compared with the previous week.

Elaborate arrangements perfected for the meeting of the Transcontinental Passenger Association, to be held in New Orleans to-day, when very important matters will be discussed.

According to St. Paul dispatches, the Northern Pacific has disposed of the entire remaining portion of the Federal land grant of 1864 to a syndicate composed of Mankato and St. Paul capitalists.

According to tabulated statements, the various companies doing business in the Connellsville coke region broke all records in the volume and value of their output last year.

National Salt Company reported to have earned from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30 last a net of $1,108,668.

Predictions that Missouri, Kansas and Texas earnings will show an increase of $300,000 gross in January.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $138,254,767; balances, $7,486,149; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,169,176.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4½@4 3-16 per cent. for short and 4½@4¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83½@4.83⅝; demand, $4.87⅛@4.87⅜; cables, $4.88@4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.82⅞@4.83⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18⅛ and 5.15 less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95 3-16@95¼, and guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par @ 5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Money was in fair supply to-day and steady. Discounts were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange was undecided, operators being absorbed by the carry-over. Prices opened depressed, owing to fears of the result of the settlement. West Australians were weak, especially London and Globe securities. There was some relief when the result of the London and Globe meeting was known, though the effect generally was not marked. Governments were unsteady. Central-London Electric declined on rumors of an overhauling of the system.

Americans opened weak, but afterward were firmer. St. Paul was especially heavy on statements that the lease was likely to prove illegal. Union Pacific was exceptionally firm. Toward the close Americans weakened, but closed with a partial recovery. Kafirs were dull on the South Africa news.

The feature, on account of the fluctuation, was Americans. They were sometimes wild, closing below the best. Generally, the advance has been carried to such a height that the position is considered peculiarly dangerous.

On the Street Americans were heavy. Atchison and Erie went down ¾, St. Paul 1¼, and other stocks from ¼ to 1 point.

Consols for money, 96⅞; consols for the account, 97; Atchison, 47⅛; Canadian, 93¾; St. Paul, 156⅝; Illinois Central, 136; Louisville, 91½; Union Pacific preferred, 86⅞; New York Central, 150; Erie, 20¾; Pennsylvania, 77; Reading, 58; Erie first preferred, 67; Northern Pacific preferred, 90; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 9⅝; Rand Mines, 5⅝.

Bar silver steady at 29¾d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 4⅛@4 3-16 per cent., and for three months' bills, 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 70¾.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.10; Madrid, 34.60; Rome, 5.57½; Lisbon, 39.

American eagles are quoted in the open market at 76s 5½d, and bar gold at 77s 10½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Prices opened fairly firm on the Bourse to-day, but, owing to the unsatisfactory situation of certain industrials and the decline in Kafirs, the whole list became easier and the market was inactive throughout. Toward the close some tramways and tractions partly recovered, light Contangos in London causing a favorable impression.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 82½c for the account.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Prices all around were good on the Boerse to-day owing to the Chinese Peace Commissioners having signed the joint note of the powers. Chinese securities were in strong demand. Home funds were firm, and locals were harder. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were easier.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—Gold was quoted to-day at 34.55.

PRATT & WHITNEY CO. ABSORBED.

Passes into the Hands of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company.

After six months' negotiations the Pratt & Whitney Company of Hartford, Conn., yesterday passed into the hands of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company of New York, which has plants in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The Pratt & Whitney Company will continue as a distinct and separate organization. That company manufactures a line of small machinery, while the specialty of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company is heavy machinery.

The old stockholders of the Pratt & Whitney Company retain the preferred stock, but the common stock has all passed into the hands of the Niles-Bement-Pond interests. The Pratt & Whitney Company is capitalized at $2,750,000. Of this, $1,225,000 is preferred stock and $1,525,000 common stock.

The new Pratt & Whitney Company organized by electing the following Directors: R. McKinney of New York, T. T. Gaff of Cincinnati, F. W. Gordon of Philadelphia, Amos Whitney of Hartford, C. C. Cuyler of New York, George W. M. Reed of Hartford, W. L. Clark of New York, C. L. Cornell of New York, and J. K. Cullen of Hamilton, Ohio. The Directors organized by electing Mr. McKinney President, Mr. Clark Vice President, and Mr. Cornell Treasurer. The Secretary of the new company is Francis C. Pratt. Mr. McKinney is also President of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company.

International Express Co. Directors.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the International Express Company yesterday the following Board of Directors was re-elected: Henry P. Booth, Lewis H. Spence, Edwin H. Warner, George R. Hopkins, Robert Gordon Shewan, Edward C. O'Brien, Putnam Bradlee Strong, Edward C. Burgess, Aaron Vanderbilt, and Walter R. Ogilvie.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Further weakness appeared in the outside market yesterday, and the only issues that showed much activity were several that declined rather sharply. At the close of the day, however, some recoveries occurred which marked quotations up a little, so that the day ended at somewhat better prices than the worst. All told, however, the transactions were not in large amount, and the total changes were of relatively slight importance. Very little news was reflected in the course of prices.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was more active than it has been on any recent day. The trading in the stock was accompanied by a rather sharp decline, and during the early part of the day the issue had little support. On the break, however, some fairly large buying orders came into the market, and the close was strong at 11 bid. Friends of the stock stated that the decline was in no wise attributable to any but technical causes. The position of the company is said to be constantly improving.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was probably the most active stock in the list. About 2,000 shares changed hands between 22⅝ and 20½. The lower figure was touched just at the close, which showed a net loss of 2½ points. The decline from 22 was quite sharp. This is the first reaction of importance that has occurred since the advance which recently carried the stock across 20. It closed weak and seemed to be without the inside support to which the recent strength of the stock has been attributed.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE early in the day followed the general course of the market and declined substantially. During the last hour it sold as low as 42¼, but immediately rallied to 42⅝, and closed there with a net loss of 1 point. The preferred stock suffered a net decline of about half a point, but in this issue, as in the common, the day's transactions were very small, being in fact limited to 300 or 400 shares. The other steel stocks were equally dull, but some were stronger than the Bridge stocks.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s continued strong and sold as high as 89. The preferred stock shared the strength and advanced to 69½. St. Louis Transit was practically unchanged. The bonds showed fair activity, but trading in the stocks was small.

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ELECTRIC BOAT showed slight improvement, the preferred stock advancing to 49½ a net gain of half a point.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred moved rather irregularly, and ended the day at the lowest, with a net loss of a full point. The common suffered a fractional net loss, closing at 5⅞ bid.

***

UNION TYPEWRITER common sold up to 41, and closed with a fractional net gain at 40½ bid.

***

Closing quotations yesterday compared with those of Saturday were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 14. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 12. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem..	29	30	29	30
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80	81	80	81
American Bank Note.....	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
American Bicycle pf.....	25	27	25	27
American Bicycle bonds.	72	73	72	73
American Bridge	42⅜	43⅛	43⅛	44
Am. Bridge pf.....	91	91½	91½	93
American Chicle	82	86	82	86
American Chicle pf.....	77	82	76	81
Am. Hide & Leather....	10	11	10	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	35¼	39	35½	39
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	90	90½	90	90½
*American Thread pf....	4	5	4	5
Am. Typefounders.....	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8	8½	8⅝	9
Arlington Copper.....	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	20	20⅜	22½	22¾
British Exch. 8s.....	98½	99	98½	99
California Copper	1	1¼	1⅛	1⅜
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5½	5	5½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.....	35	37	35	37
Central & So. Am. Tel..	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	23	27	22	25
Central Fireworks pf....	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	40	44	40	44
Con. Fy. N. & E.....	11	11¼	11⅝	12
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf....	28	32	28	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	23½	24	22½	23
Crucible Steel pf.....	90½	92	89½	91
Cramps' Shipyard	81	83	81	83
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5⅞	6	6⅛	6½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	30¼	30½	31½	31⅝
Electric Boat	27	29	27½	28½
Electric Boat pf.....	49½	50	49	50
Electric Vehicle	17	18	17	18
Electric Vehicle pf.....	40	44	40	44
Electric-Pneumatic	2½	3	2⅝	3
Empire Steel	6	7	6	7
Empire Steel pf.....	39	48	39	48
Flemington Coal & Coke.	19	22	19	22
General Carriage	3	3⅝	3⅛	3¼
General Chemical	60	65	60	62
General Chemical pf....	97	98½	97	98½
German Treasury 4s.....	100⅛	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
Havana Commercial	2½	10¼	9½	10½
Havana Commercial pf..	4	6	4	6
Hudson River Tel.....	117	119	117	119
Illinois Transportation...	⅝	1	⅝	1
International Silver pf..	42	47	42	47
Inter-State Oil	4	15	2	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds...	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	½	1
Lorillard pf	100	105	100	105
†Markeen Copper	1½	3	1½	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13½	14	13½	14
Nat. Enamel & Stamp....	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone ...	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.....	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾
N. Y. Transportation....	4½	5¼	4½	5¼
Otis Elevator	28½	29½	28¾	29¼
Otis Elevator pf.....	90½	91½	90½	91⅝
Peo., Dec. & Evans.....	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie..	28⅝	30	29	29¾
Retsof	32	...	32	...
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	96	94	96
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.....	28½	29	28¾	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf..	79	79½	79	79½
Safety Car Heat & Light.	119	121	119	120
St. Louis Transit	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19
Seaboard Air Line 4s....	69½	70½	69½	71
Seaboard Air Line	10¼	10½	9½	10¾
Seaboard Air Line pf....	26¼	26½	25½	26¼
Sheet Steel pf.....	75	75½	76	76
Singer Mfg	250	275	250	275
Southern Light & Trac..	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf....	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J....	805	808	804	800
Sterling Copper	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	5¾
Storage Power	10	12	10	13
Tennessee Copper	17	19	18	19
Tel. Tel. & Co. of A., $15 paid	...	5⅝	...	5⅝
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Pot. pf.....	55	60	55	60
Tubular Dispatch	25½	26	24⅜	25
Union Copper	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Union Typewriter	40¼	41	39½	40½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	114	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	113	114	112	114
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	88¾	89¼	88¾	88⅝
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	68¼	69¼	68¼	69
Va. Coal, I. & C.....	4	6	4	6
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	34	35¼	37	38½
Westingnouse Air Brake.	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump	111	114	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5. †Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av....	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102½	102¼	...
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	113	113	116	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d....	102½	103¼	102¼	103½
Brooklyn City R. R....	233	235	232	234
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E.R. 7s.	104½	105¾	104½	105¾
Columbus Railway	34	37	34	37
Columbus Railway pf....	90	92	90	92
Con. Traction of N. J....	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.....	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	113¾	115	113¾	115
42d St., M. & St. N.A.2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry....	27½	30	27½	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	...	80	...
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¾
Jersey C., H. & P. 5s....	82¾	83	82¾	83
Nassau Electric 4s.....	94½	...	94½	...
New Orleans Traction...	22	...	22	...
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	96	94	95
9th Av. R. R.....	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 6s.	83½	84½	83½	84½
North Jersey St. R. 5s..	24	25	24	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.....	200	210	200	210
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit..	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	57	63	57	63
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1908.	113¾	114½	113¾	114¾
Union Ry. 1st 5s.....	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds...	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac..	34	36	35	37
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf..	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1⅛	1¾	1¼	1⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock...	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st....	74	76	74	76
Central Union 5s, gtd..	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s.....	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of New J....	...	65	...	65
Con. Gas of New'k bds..	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey..	10	15	19	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	...	80
Con's'rs Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	23½	25	23	24½
Denver Gas 5s.....	63	68	63	68
Essex & Hudson Gas....	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	50	60	50	60
Irdianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	94	96	92½	96
Mutual Gas of N. Y....	295	299	295	296
Madison (Wis.) Gas....	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.....	109	110	109	110
N. E. Gas & Coke.....	12½	13½	13	14
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s....	63	68	...	69
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	108	106	107
Northern Union 5s.....	106¾	108	106¾	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	88	90	88	88
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109

	Jan. 14. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 12. Bid.	Asked.
Peo. Gas & Cl. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 6s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	31	36	31	33
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s.....	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock.....	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	75	80	75	80
Standard Gas, New York.	131	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	151	153	150	152
Standard Gas 1st.....	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock.....	8	10	8	10
Western Gas	96	100	96	100
Western Gas 1st 5s.....	105	107	105	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	21	19	21
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.....	85	88	85	86
East River Ferry 5s.....	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s.....	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s..	94	95	94	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st.....	110¾	112½	110¾	112⅝
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Metropolitan Ferry 5s...	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	31	33	30	31½
Union Ferry bonds.....	91	92	91	92

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Erie Telephone was the feature, recovering 10, to 63, later 62, with over 2,000 shares traded in during the morning. American Telephone touched 164½ for an odd lot, and sold at 164 and 163 on larger transactions. Mines generally were steady, without feature; Montana was firm at 32, Osceola receded 1¼, to 82¾, but rallied to 84; Wolverine and Franklin were in good request; Tamarack was up 4, at 333; Gas and Coke 5s lost 1, to 67; Mexican Central 4s fell 1, to 79⅛, later 80; Massachusetts Electric lost ½, to 25½; Isle Royale declined 2, to 36½, later 37¾; Amalgamated lost 1⅜, to 90½; Westinghouse held strong at 57, but later receded to 56⅝; Agricultural Chemical receded 1, to 29; American Woolen was off 1, at 18½, later 18⅜; Boston Electric was up 12, at 212; Franklin dropped to 17 in the afternoon, Fort Scott and Memphis rose 2, to 57. The market was slow, and dragged in late dealings.

Money at the Clearing House loaned at 2½ per cent., and New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium.

Call money loaned to the best borrowers at 4 per cent., with weaker ones accommodated at 4½ per cent. The same range of 4 to 4½ per cent. applies generally to time money. The 4 per cent. rate is weakly held, however.

Closing:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	10	10½	Old Colony..	81½	81⅝
Alloues	7	8½	Old Dominion	32	82¼
Arcadian	18¾	19¼	Osceola	83½	84¼
Arnold	4¾	5	Parrot	49½	50
Ash Bed.....	.37½	.50	Quincy	175	178
Atlanic	28	29	Rhode Island	4½	5
Baltic	34¾	...	Santa Fe....	6½	7
Bos. & Mont..	320	...	Santa Isabel	2	3
Butte & Bos.	81	82	Shoe	31½	32
Cal. & Hecla	836	...	Tamarack ..	333	335
Centennial ..	23	23½	Utah Cons...	33	33¾
Franklin	17	17¾	Washington.	.50	1
Humboldt ..	.50	1	Winona	5¾	...
Isle Royale..	37½	38	Wolverine ..	49	49¾
Mohawk	24	24¾			

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb..253	254	Bos. Gas 5s.	80	81
Bos. & Low..242	..	Fitchburg pf.	139	140
Bos. & Me....194	196	N.Y.&N.E.6s.	109¼	..
Bos. & Prov.	800	N.Y.&N.E.7s.	113	...
Bos. Elev....	160	West End...	93	93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. T. & T..163	163½	Mex. Tel....	2½	2⅝
Chi. St. Yds.	144½	145½	N. Eng. Tel.	130	...
Dom. Coal...	86¾	87¾	U. S. Oil....	15	16
Dom. Coal pf.	108	109	West. Elec..	56	56¼
Erie Tel.....	61¼	63	West. El, pf.	67½	...

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—An irregular opening in the Philadelphia market was followed by general declines, and these later were succeeded by a slow recovery, but prices did not reach the closing figures of Saturday. Philadelphia Electric was the most active stock on the list, due to reports that the negotiations for the absorption of the company in the United Gas Improvement Company were nearly completed. The stock rose to 6⅝, but absence of confirmation of the story as to absorption allowed it to fall back to 6. Reading common was in good demand all day, the stock reacting near a point, but later recovering some of the loss. Lehigh Valley acted in much the same manner, reacting a point in the morning, but gaining later until it was only ¾ below its closing price of Saturday.

The close was steady at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Lt..	32½	34	Lehigh Val..	84½	84⅝
Cambria	19⅞	20	Marsden	6⅝	6¾
Choctaw	38⅝	39	North. Penn.	107	110
Con. Tr. N.J.	59½	61	Penn. Steel..	70	73½
C. Tr. N.J. 5s.	109½	106½	P. Steel pf...	90	98
Com. T., Pitts.	27	27½	Peop. Tr. 4s.	108½	110
El. & Peo. 4s.	100½	100⅝	Phila. & Erie	34½	35
El. Stge. Bat.	76	80	Phila. Trac..	99⅝	100
El. S. B. pf.	76½	82	Union Trac.	35	35½
El. Co. of Am.	9⅝	9⅞	Un. Co's N.J.	274	276
Hunt'n & Bt.	18	20	Un. Gas Imp.	124	125
Lt. & Bt. pf.	49	50	Welsbach Lt.	44	46
Lehigh Nav..	67½	68			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Metropolitan Elevated showed some improvement to-day, the common opening at 28 and advancing to 28½, where it closed, and the preferred selling at 80½, with a close at 80. The remainder of the local list was dull and uninteresting. Biscuit common was steady around 40¼, closing at 40; the preferred closed at 94. There were a few scattering sales in Union Traction common at 13 and Northwestern Elevated preferred at 78. Lake Street Elevated income bonds sold at 37½.

	High.	Low.	Close.
100..Linseed com.....	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
25..Linseed pf.....	36	35⅞	36
50..Strawboard	33¼	33⅛	33¼
48..Chicago Edison	150½	150½	150½
28..Chicago Telephone	250	250	250
23..Diamond Match	135½	135	135½
300..Chicago Union Trac. com.	13	12	13
10..Lake Street L.....	10¼	10¼	10¼
120..Metropolitan L.....	28½	28	28½
633..Metropolitan L pf.....	80¾	80	80
672..National Biscuit	40¾	40	40
62..National Biscuit pf.....	94⅞	93⅞	94
12..North Chicago	193	190	192
120..Northwestern L.....	29½	29½	29½
230..Northwestern L pf.....	78	78	78
75..West Chicago	100	100	100
29..Union L Ry.....	88	88	88

LONDON AND GLOBE AFFAIRS.

Stockholders Decide to Voluntarily Wind Up the Concern—Speech by Whitaker Wright.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—At the adjourned meeting to-day of the stockholders of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, it was resolved to voluntarily wind up the concern.

Whitaker Wright explained that the Directors wanted £500,000 to pay the debts and several hundred thousand pounds with which to carry on operations. Since the last meeting, he added, the Directors had been negotiating for the sale of the Baker Street-Waterloo Railroad for £500,000, and it was expected that an agreement would be signed at once. It was then proposed to proceed with the reconstruction of the corporation.

The corporation's assets, Mr. Wright added, amounted to nearly £3,000,000, and, though there had been a depreciation in prices, they would soon recover.

In regard to the alleged underhand scheming against the corporation, Mr. Wright said a certain engineer offered the manager of the Le Roi Mine £100,000 profit on the Stock Exchange to diminish the output and wreck the mine. In response to indignant shouts of "Name!" Mr. Wright replied that the matter was in the hands of lawyers, and, if it could be proved, the name would be made public.

In reply to other queries, Mr. Wright admitted that the Baker Street Railroad, which they were selling for £500,000, was valued on the books of the corporation at £800,000.

Lord Dufferin, in thanking the shareholders for their courtesy to him, said it was the last time he would preside. This was taken to mean that he had again resigned the Chairmanship of the corporation.

On the Stock Exchange the position of the London and Globe is considered to be most unsatisfactory. Nobody seems able to give a clear statement of what is to be paid or when the money will be distributed. The result is a continuance of uncertainty as to the financial position.

Old Liverpool Timber Firm Bankrupt.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—Pierce, Watts & Co., timber merchants, one of the oldest firms in the business, have been declared bankrupt. Their liabilities are estimated at £80,000, and their assets at £40,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 14, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
90¼	90⅝	19,895	Amalgamated Copper..	91	91⅝	90	90¼	—1⅛
21¾	21⅞	900	Am. Car & Found. Co.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
70¼	70⅝	1,650	Am. C. & F. Co. pf...	69¾	70¼	69¾	70⅝	— ⅛
30	30½	800	American Cotton Oil..	30¼	30¾	30	30	— ¼
87	89	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	89	89	89	89	
178	182	254	American Express	180	180	180	180	+10
88½	89½	200	American Ice Co.....	89¼	89½	89¼	89¼	— ⅝
6¾	7	20	American Linseed Co..	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
35½	35¾	699	Am. Linseed Co. pf...	35½	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
4¾	5	100	American Malting Co..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
63¾	63¾	20,792	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	61	64	60¾	63⅞	+3
98¼	98⅞	3,989	Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	97	98¼	97	98¼	+1
30¼	30½	2,800	Am. Steel Hoop Co...	29	30½	29	30½	+ ⅝
75¾	76	900	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	75¾	76	75	75¾	— ⅛
40⅜	41	22,700	Am. Steel & Wire....	40	41¾	38	41	+ ⅝
86⅜	87	3,200	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	86¾	87	86	87	.....
136¼	136⅝	22,950	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	138	139	136¼	136⅝	—2
1.8	118½	10	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf..	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	.....
63¼	63¾	27,625	American Tin Plate...	64	65¼	62¾	63¾	+ ⅜
90	91	500	American Tin Plate pf.	91	91	90	90	— ⅓
115¾	116	36,100	American Tobacco	115	117¾	115	116	+1
138	19	1,440	American Woolen	19¼	19½	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	46	16,650	At., T. & S. F.....	46¼	46⅞	45⅞	46⅛	— ⅛
85⅞	85⅝	17,400	At., T. & S. F. pf....	86¼	86⅝	85¼	85¼	—1
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Deal on Longacre Square—Upper Broadway Corner and Lots in Fifth Avenue Section Change Hands.

McVickar & Co. have bought for a client the stable property 1,540 and 1,542 Broadway, 45.1 by 100, together with the dwelling 171 West Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 75.5, the two parcels forming an "L" surrounding the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth Street. The property is sold by Helen McGraw Smith, who was represented in the deal by Brokers J. Romaine Brown & Co. McVickar & Co. would not divulge the name of their client yesterday or say anything regarding the future of the property.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for William L. Crow and James W. Taylor to an investor the plot at the southwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 100.11 feet on Broadway by 75 feet on the street.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Francis K. Pendleton to Gustavus L. Lawrence, for about $180,000, the plot, 127.6 by 100.8, on the south side of Eighty-seventh Street, 102.2 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Gustavus L. Lawrence has sold to Joseph Hamershlag the lot, 25.2 by 102, on Fifth Avenue, 25.2 feet north of Eighty-ninth Street. Mr. Hamershlag bought last week from Robert N. Bull the two lots adjoining the foregoing on the north. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in both transactions.

B. C. & F. T. Barry, in conjunction with L. J. Phillips & Co., have sold to a client the dwelling 8 East Eightieth Street.

Schrag & Richtberg have sold for Frank C. Meehan to Edwin O. Townsend, for $18,750, the five-story flat 453 West Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100.

Brokers Ruland & Winling say that reports to the effect that 9, 11, and 13 Spruce Street have been sold are premature.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Lizzie R. King to a client the five-story tenement 205 West Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 90 by 100.5.

William Wise has sold to Dr. E. S. Messinger the four-story dwelling 41 West Thirty-fifth Street, 21.5 by 98.9.

William and Julius Bachrach have bought from Valentine Kramer the frame dwelling 235 East Eighty-first Street, on a lot 25 by 102.2.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for John C. Platt to Mrs. A. L. Carroll, for $34,000, the five-story three-family flat 412 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 87 by 100.

Eliabeth A. Wilcox will erect a ten-story mercantile building on the plot 33.4 by 100 at 31 and 33 West Thirty-first Street, at a cost of $150,000. The plans have been filed by Architects Israels & Harder.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

688 to 698 East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 180 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue East, each 20 by 100, six four-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale to John C. Barr.....$56,200

By William M. Ryan.

480 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 31.5 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 15.8 by 98.8, four-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to H. C. Backus..... 9,200

By Herbert A. Sherman.

1,206 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 53.4 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 16.8 by 90, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Charles Brogan..... 6,000

Today's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 228 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 320.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 24.10 feet by 98.9, five-story double tenement, with store, and a four-story brick tenement at the rear; 144 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.2 by 98.9, five-story double tenement, with store; 11 Cornelia Street, northwest side, 115 feet southwest of Bleecker Street, 23 by 65, five-story front and rear double tenements.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 182 East Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick and brownstone-front double flat.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Theodore W. Morris, Jr., referee, Kapnock Street, Stuyvesant Duyvil, plot 37.6 by 73.7 by 37.6 by 60.3. Due on judgment, $806.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., administrator's sale, 587 Grand Street, and 1 Corlears Street, being the southwest corner, 23.4 by -59.6 by 20.10 by 70, five-story brick double tenement, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 62 Washington Square South, 96 feet east of Thompson Street, 25 by 119, four-story brick and stone dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 2,113 and 2,115 Lexington Avenue, east side, 61.11 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street, each 18 by 35, two three-story brick and stone dwellings; 143 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 20 feet east of Lexington Avenue, three-story brick and stone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 15 and 17 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 27.10 feet south of One Hundred and First Street, double apartment houses.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Timothy Power, referee, Lot 44 on the map of Bronxwood Park, being on the south side of North Oak Drive, near Elm Avenue, 75 by 118. Due on judgment, $2,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William T. Emmet, referee, 369, 371, and 373 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 28, 36, and 38, respectively, by 100.10, three seven-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $140,792.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 83 Lenox Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $25,304.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, north side, 240 feet east of Fifth Avenue, three lots, each 20 by 100; Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, south side, 101.3 feet east of Fort Hamilton Avenue, ten lots, each 20 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bronx Terrace, west side, 53.6 feet north of Twelfth Street, William's Bridge; for three two-story frame dwellings, each 16.8 by 25; William E. Diller, Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner; G. A. Schellenger of 130 Fulton Street, architect; total cost, $6,000.

Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; for a five-story brick flat, 25.11 by 94.11; Alexander McDowell of 388 Manhattan Avenue, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $32,000.

Eighth Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; for three five-story brick flats, each 25 by 84.4; Alexander McDowell, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; total cost, $66,000.

Nos. 31 and 33 West Thirty-first Street; for a ten-story brick building, 33.4 by 88.9; Elizabeth A. Wilcox of 85 Ocean Avenue, owner; Israels & Harder of 194 Broadway, architects; cost, $140,000.

No. 225 East Eighty-second Street; for a six-story and basement brick flats, 25.10 by 87.5; Morris Monsky of 5 Ludlow Street, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 151 and 153 East Eighty-first Street; for a seven-story brick flat, 43.11 by 102.6; Morris Monsky, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $85,000.

Mapes Avenue, east side, 430 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 23 by 49; P. McDermott of 1,490 Lexington Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $3,250.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 143.8 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 100 by 65.2; John Bannen of 115 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $200,000.

Webster Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame structufe, 7.10 by 7.3; John Eichler Brewing Company, owners; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $100.

Alterations.

No. 163½ Attorney Street, to a five-story brick tenement; L. Brand of 206 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R. S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rate cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Monday, Jan. 14.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 89th St, 100.8x200; 90th St, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 200x100; Boulevard, n e corner of 90th St, runs n 201.10 to 97th St x e 112.8x s — to 96th St x w 86.8; Barclay St, 42; also property in Vermont; Ellen L. Fifield and others to William P. Dillingham and others, executors.....$1

AVENUE A, w s, 51.2 ft s of 81st St, 16x79; George Kessler to Ottilie Kessler, (R S 50c, mtg $5,000).....Gift

BOULEVARD, or Public Drive, s e corner of 94th St, runs e 146x350.3x w 51.8x 50.5x w 100x n 146.5; Henry S. Pettit to Albert Bruns, (R S $5, mtg $154,000). 1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 94th St, runs e 146x s 56.3x w 51.8x s 30.4x w 100 to Broadway x n 83.4; Albert Bruns to Ada E. Bingham and another, (R S $25, mtg $97,500)..... 1

BRONX PARK AV, w s, 100 ft n of 179th St, 25x100; Thomas F. Gallagher to Timothy Sullivan..... 3,000

CONVENT AV, w s, 39.11 ft n of 143d St, 20x100; Anthony O. Von Klich to Arabella Slater, (R S $9, mtg $17,000).. 1

CROTONA AV, n w s, 100 ft n e of 187th St, 25x100; William Suk to Maria Suk, (mtg $2,000, R S 50c)..... 1

FULTON AV, n w s, 50 ft from n e corner of Public Square, runs n e 50x n w 210x s w 50x s e 210.2; Paul C. George to Leopold E. George and another, (R S $4)..... 4,000

FULTON ST, w s, 100 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100, Wakefield; John E. Shannon to Anna J. Shannon, (R S $1.50, all liens)

HOME ST, s s, 52.11 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x117.2x34.1x94; Darius D. Williams to Hannah E. Williams, (R S $4)..... 1

INDEFINITE ALLEY, s s, running e from Sullivan St, 12.3 ft w from land conveyed by Langdon to Stewart, runs s 21.6x w 3.9x n 24.6 to alley x e 3.9; Harry P. Pitts to Peter Roberts, quit claim..... 25

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner 67th St, 100.5x115; The City of New York to The Mount Sinai Hospital, leasehold cleared of fee simple, (R S $100)..... 1

LOT 250, block G, map Mapes Estate, West Farms; Timothy Sullivan to Thomas F. Gallagher..... 800

LOTS 128 and 129, 2d map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, &c., to Joseph Diamond..... 2,200

LOTS 60 to 64, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, &c., to Joseph Diamond..... 2,050

MADISON AV, 1,758, w s, 30.5x70.5; Paul Hellinger, referee, to Maria E. Herrick, (R S $5, mtg $20,000)..... 5,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 194.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 25x100.4; J. Horner Hildreth to Hattie F. Fowler, (R S $2, mtg $3,500)..... 1

MONROE ST, 27 and 27½, 25x100.10x irreg; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $18,000; R S $8).. 1

ORCHARD ST, s e corner of Stanton St, 50x65.6; Elizabeth Herdtfelder to Louis Gordon and others, (all liens, R S $62).. 1

RYER AV, e s, 200 ft n of 180th St, 19.4 x101.2x24.4x102.8; Elizabeth A. Edwards to C. Adelbert Becker, (R S $1)..... 1

SETON AV, n e corner of 2d St, runs n 250x e 100x n 30 to 3d St x e 90x s 280 to 2d St x174 to beginning; also Seton Av, n w corner of 2d St, runs n 250x w 100x n 30 to 3d St x w 80x s 280 to 2d St x e 180 to beginning; Bertha A. and Frederick A. Budde to Hiram R. Fisher, (R S $8.50)..... 1

UNION AV, lot 12, map William A. and John Ashe, at Morrisania, runs e 100x n 27x w 100 to Avenue x s 25; William T. Lavelle to Marie Ueckerman, (mtg $3,500, R S $4)..... 1

WASHINGTON ST, Lot 25, may of Elizabeth Ashe, 25x102; Darius D. Williams to Hannah E. Williams, (R S $2)..... 1

2D AV, s e corner of 20th St, 20.3x 90; Margaret Lynd to Charles J. Walton, (R S $3)..... 1

3D AV, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, runs e 125x n 100x w 25x n 8x w 100x s 108; Henry Korn to Germano Fioravanti, (R S $44)..... 44,000

5TH AV, 1,453, e s, 25x85; Eva Rosenzweig to Benjamin Lyons and another, (R S $4) ½ part..... 3,750

7TH AV, e s, widened, 111.11 ft n of 135th St, 18x100; Leopold Kahn Company to Leopold Kahn, (mtg $9,000, all liens, R S $5)..... 1

4TH ST, 228, w s, 26.5 ft s of 10th St, 26.3x101; Peter J. Herter to Maria A. Herter, (R S $2.50, mtg $35,000)..... 100

10TH ST, n s, 94.8 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 94.8; Charles Brandt, jr., and another, executors, to Katharina Heck, (R S $10) 10,000

18TH ST, 419 East, 25x92; Biogio Furiati, to Clara Blumenthal, (R S $2)..... 1

33D ST, n s, 181.3 ft e of Madison Av, 18.9x98.9; Ella H. Browne to Madison Realty Company, (R S $1.50)..... 100

38TH ST, n s, 203 ft e of Madison Av, 22x98.9; Charles S. Bryan to Martha and Blanche Potter, (R S $53)..... 100

44TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 125x 100.5; the Fred Oppenheimer, jr., Brewing Company to United Orchard Bee Company of New York, (R S $45,)..... 45,000

58TH ST, n s, 65 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 100.5; Donald Robertson and another to Patrick McNulty..... 12,000

72D ST, 161 East, 25x102.2; William H. Taller to John W. Simpson, R S $12, mtg $20,000)..... 1

78TH ST, n s, 315.11 ft w of 9th Av, 16x 102.2; Simon G. Dessauer to Warren M. Baker, subject to life estate of Hannah Dessauer..... 1

81ST ST, n s, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, 50.10x 102.2; Peter J. Herter to Maria A. Herter, (R S $2.50, mtg $37,000)..... 100

87TH ST, 62 East, 25.6x100.8; Betsey Solomon to Catharine E. Fitzpatrick, (R S $1, all liens)..... 1

88TH ST, s s, 184.5 ft w of Park Av, 51.1x100.8; Mary Ehrmann to William Evans and another, (R S $7)..... 1

100TH ST, 60 West, 25x100.11; John Ryan, heir to Margaret Ryan, R S $10).

108TH ST, 104 East, 25.6x50; Chale Fine and another to Henriette Hustedt, (R S $5.50, mtg $7,000)..... 1

109TH ST, n s, 265.2 ft e of 3d Av, 19.10 x100.11; Charles G. F. Wahle to John Thomas, (mtg $8,000, R S $7)..... 1

115TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Samuel N. Hoag and another, executors, to Josephine Friedman, (R S $7.50, mtg $18,000)..... 25,500

120TH ST, 305 West, 25x100.11; George A. Heisler to Henry Herrmann, (R S 50c, mtg $23,500)..... 1

123D ST, n s, 49.5 ft e of 8th Av, 17.2x 50.2; Pauline Neustaedter to Charles Mayne, (R S $2)..... 1

133D ST, 155 West, 25x99.11; Hattie A. Campbell to Appolonia Lahr, (R S $7.50, mtg $16,000)..... 1

135TH ST, 708 East, 16.11 Cors A. Coffin to Matilda Levy, (R S 50c.)..... 1

142D ST, 552 East, 17.1x80; William H. Sessions to Arthur M. Kirtland, (mtg $1,825, R S $2)..... 1

145TH ST, 719 and 721 East, 25x100x25 x99.11; Carl E. Anderson and another to Johanna C. Anderson, (R S $2)..... 1

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x74.11; John P. Leo to Anthony Schwoorer, (R S $9, mtg $21,000)..... 30,000

157TH ST, n s, 147.3 ft e of Clinton Av, runs s 145x e 23.5x n 145 to St x 21.7 Tommaso Giordano to August P. Cerillo, (mtg $2,500, R S $3)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

10TH AV 818; Margretha Budke to Ernest N. Finck, 5¼ years.....$540 to 600

3D ST, s s, 400 ft w of Avenue A, 25x90; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to Mary Abert, 20 years..... $725

29TH ST, 310 West; Gilman W. Spaulding to William E. Herbert, 2 years.... 1,140

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BACH, William, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 13th St, n s, 352.6 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.....$10,000

BARNES, Margaretta P., to Sarah and Harry F. Huchberger; Washington Place West, 86, 3 years..... 11,500

BAUMGARTEN, Clara M., to Bowery Savings Bank; Riverside Drive, e s, at centre line of block between 101st and 102d Sts, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 35,000

BEHLMER, Christian, to Henry A. Lots; 68th St, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

BINGHAM, Ada E. and Mary A., to Joseph Wolf; Broadway, s e corner of 94th St. 83.3x146x irregular, 1 year, 6 per cent.....112,500

BRANDT, John A., to Dimock & Fink Company; 140th St, 555 East, demand..... 500

CROSSMON, James R., to Constance Borland guardian, &c.; 165th St, s w corner of Tinton Av, 5 years..... 18,000

CROSSMON, James R., to Constance Borland, guardian, &c.; 165th St, s s, 30 ft w of Tinton Av, 5 years..... 12,000

CROSSMON, James R., to Jacob Schmitt; 165th St, s s, 30 ft w of Tinton Av, due Jan. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 2,000

CROSSMON, James R., to Jacob Schmitt; 165th St, s s, 60 ft w of Tinton Av, due Jan. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 2,000

DENNER, Edward F., to Johh Denner; 48th St, s s, 107.4 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 5,000

DEEVES, Richard, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 82d St, s s, 50 ft w of West End Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 22,000

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Edward M. Neill; Lots 60 to 64, map of Neill estate, due May 8, 1901..... 1,640

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Edward M. Neill; Lots 128 and 129, second map of Neill estate, due May 8, 1901..... 1,760

DROSSELMEIER, Appoloma, to Magdalena Scheerer; 154th St, s s, Lot 540, map of village of Melrose South, 3 years..... 1,000

EGAN, John J. and Daniel Hallecy to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 101st St, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 20,000

EGAN, John J. and Daniel Hallecy to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 101st St, n s, 116.8 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 20,000

EGAN, John J. and Daniel Hallecy to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 101st St, n s, 133.4 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 20,000

EGAN, John J., and Daniel Hallecy to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 101st St, n s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 20,000

EGAN, John J., and Daniel Hallecy to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 101st St, n s, 166.8 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 20,000

EGAN, John J., and Daniel Hallecy to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 101st St, n s, 183.4 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 20,000

EVANS, William, and John H. Buscall to Mary Ehrmann; 88th St, s s, 184.5 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,000

FIORAVANTI, Germano, to Henry Korn; 3d Av, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, due June 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 44,000

FIORAVANTI, Germano, to Henry Korn; 3d Av, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, due June 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 25,500

FISHER, Hiram R., to Bertha A. Budde; Seton Av, n e corner of 2d St; also Seton Av, n w corner of 2d St, 3 years.. 3,550

GITTERMAN, Henry, to Maurice S. Bondy; 48th St, n s, 410 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

GOODWIN, Emeline Y. and Joseph H., Jr., to Joseph H. Goodwin, Sr.; road leading to Fordham, w s, 50 ft s of road leading to William's Bridge, 1 year.... 5,000

GORDON, Louis, and others to Elizabeth Herdtfelder; Orchard St, 168 and 170, 5 years..... 50,000

GORDON, Louis, and others to John A. Weekes, Jr.; Orchard St, 168 and 170; due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 3,500

HARRIS, Amelia, to Hannah Harris; 37th St, s s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HECK, Katharina, to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 10th St, 249 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,500

HUSTEDT, Henriette, to Chace and Etta Fine; 108th St, 104 East, ½ year..... 1,000

JANTZEN, Joseph, to J. Herman Voights; 2d Av, 104 to 106; and 6th St, 303 and 305, n e corner, 3 2-3 years..... 14,000

JETTER, Jacob E., to George F. Droste; 91st St, s s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

KIRTLAND, Arthur M., to Richard H. Moran; 142d St, s s, 83.5 ft e of College Av, 3 years..... 4,000

KOPPE, Paul E., and Anna K. to Magdalena Rohr; 15th St, s s, 153.9 ft e of Avenue B, Unionport; 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

LAHR, Apollina, to Hattie A. Campbell; 133d St, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,500

LESSER, Abraham, to East River Savings Institution; 127th St, s s, 182 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 7,000

LIGGIO, Leonardo, and wife to Joseph Hindley, trustee, &c.; Clinton Av, e s, 30 ft s of 175th St, present lines, 3 years. 5,250

LIGGIO, Leonardo, and wife to Wilma V. Pollak; Clinton Av, e s, 57 ft s of 175th St, present lines, 3 years..... 5,250

LIGGIO, Leonardo, and wife to Wilma V. Pollak; Clinton Av, e s, 57 ft s of 175th St, present lines; Leonardo Liggio to Christopher Heiser; Clinton Av, e s, 30 ft s of 175th St, present lines; Clinton Av, e s, 111 ft s of 175th St, present lines, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,750

MADISON REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 33d St, 39 East, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,000

MALANITZKI, Maly, to Charles H. Friedrich; 983 Jackson Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MAYNC, Charles, to Pauline Neustaedter; 103d St, n s, 49.5 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

MULLER, Rudolph J., to Louis N. Ball; 58th St, n s, 146.5 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

PANDOZZA, Theresa, to Joseph Fucito and another; 117th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 1,100

POLLACK, Samuel, and Louis Oransky to Jacob Fischel; Ridge St, 29 and 31, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 18,000

POTTER, Martha and Blanche, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 38th St, 33 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

REDFIELD, William H., to Second National Bank; Lexington Av, n e corner of 124th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,500

SCUDDER, Susan, to Agnes H. Robinson; Perry St, n s, 105 ft e of 4th St, 2 years. 7,300

STURK, John H., and others to Emil Thiele; 326 and 328 East 102d St, secures notes..... 4,050

TEKULSKY, Louis, and others, to Union Trust Company of New York; Lexington Av, 1,666, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 4,000

TEKULSKY, Louis, and others, to Union Trust Company of New York; Lexington Av, 1,668, 5 years..... 4,000

TEKULSKY, Louis, and others, to Union Trust Company of New York; Lexington Av, 1,670, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 4,000

TROWBRIDGE, Charlotte F. and Miner, to Susan T. Pratt; Westchester Av, n e corner of Longfellow St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

UECKERMANN, Marie, to George Stark; Union Av, Lot 12, map of property of William A. and John Ashe, at Morrisania, 1 year..... 3,000

UNITED DRESSED BEEF COMPANY of New York to the Washington Life Insurance Company; 44th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 30,000

VICTORY, Patrick, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 275, Block G, amended map of Hudson P. Rose Mapes estate, 3 years..... 200

WARREN, Joseph, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Avenue B, n w corner of 11th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.. w 10,000

WHITEMAN, John A., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 15th St, s s, 273.4 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

WOOD, Robert C., to Francena B. Partridge; Jerome Av, n w corner of 183d St; also Jerome Av, s w corner of 183d St, 3 years..... 9,600

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, John J., to Robert L. Wensley... $2,500

BINGHAM, Ada E. and Mary A., to Joseph Wolf..... 25,000

BOYD, Matilda, administratrix, to Matilda Boyd .....Nominal

DENNER, John, to Katharine Denner.... 11,000

D'ONOFRIO, Rocco, to Emilio D'Onofrio .....Nominal

GOODMAN, Leopold F., executor, and another, to Paul C. George..... 5,000

HASTORF, Charlotte, to Herman Hastorf .....Nominal

KINDERVATTER, Emilie, to Eliza Eickhoff 1,000

LOTZ, Henry A., to Louis Wuehr..... 2,500

REDMOND, Helen C., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 7,500

ROSENTHAL, Fannie, to Bank for Savings .....

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. to Frances W. A. Donohue..... 8,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to George Kohler and wife..... 11,000

WING, John D., to Charles H. Sunderland 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 60th St, 100x 135; John Kuntz against J. J. Appleby, owner; Charles Evans and William D. Mann, contractors..... $421

BROOME ST, n e corner of Mulberry St, 22x81x irregular; Louis Miller and another against Leopold Kaufmann, owner; Morris Shapiro, contractor..... 170

PARKER AV, n s, 102 ft e of St. Raymond's Av, 25x100, 24th Ward; William D. Brown against Albert Asher, owner; Sylvanus Thibadeau, contractor..

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 139th St, 260 ft to 140th St x102.9x200 to 139th St x100; Charles Eggers against Frederick W. Hotchkiss and Samuel E. Jacobs, owners and contractors..... 468

TRACKS, roadbed, &c., Webster Av, from 165th to 187th Sts; James Quinn against the Union Railway Company, owner; Thomas E. Crimmins, contractor; Patrick S. Hannan, sub-contractor..... 464

41ST ST, 144 to 148 East; Hyman D. Baker against Thomas J. McCahill, owner and contractor..... 3,113

49TH ST, 635 to 641 West; the Advance Whitewashing Company against Matthew Baird, owner; Thomas F. Mullen, contractor..... 125

108TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, —x—; P. & M. Maher against Herman Klein and others, owners and contractors..... 1,250

136TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Luigi Mazzulli against Mayer Hamilton, owner; Abramo Ciccone & Brother, contractors..... 26

156TH ST, s e corner of Prospect Av, 25x100; Mackenzie Brothers against Coleman J. Burke, owner and contractor.

159TH ST, s w corner of Melrose Av, 49.6x78; William Nelson against Minnie J. MacDonald, owner; Thomas Taylor, contractor..... 490

159TH ST, s w corner of Melrose Av, 50x100; Isaac N. Faulkner against Thomas Taylor, owner and contractor... 47

159TH ST, s e corner of Melrose Av, 50x100; John Anderson against Minnie McDonald, owner; Thomas Taylor, contractor..... 193

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 94th St, 83.3x 146x irregular; Joseph Wolf, with Ada E. and Mary A. Bingham, 10 payments,$112,500

3D AV, e s, 92 ft s of 172d St, 108x125x 100x—; Henry Korn, with Germano Fiorvanti, 6 payments..... 25,500

9TH AV, n e corner of 54th St, —x—; Isidore Jackson, with George Monk and William Gillies, 10 payments..... 45,000

Lis Pendens.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 220.7 ft n of Bayard St, Bronx, 33.4x87.6; John B. Ryer against Fredericka Moessmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. G. Mulligan.

AVENUE A, w s, 26.8 ft s of 86th St, 25x75.9; Solomon Dornberger and another against Dora Eden, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & L. S. Isaacs.

BOSTON AV, e s, 29 ft n of Teasdale Place, 29x 83.7x27x94.3; Frederick M. Johnson against George H. Gardner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, White & Otheman.

EAST BROADWAY, 306; Jessie D. Servadio against Richard R. Van Name and others, (partition;) attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield.

MADISON AV, e s, 84.3 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x 70; Mercantile Trust Deposit Company of Baltimore against Charles Flynn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & Kip.

MAPLE ST, w s, Lot 60, map of village of Jerome, Westchester, 25x100; New York Building-loan Banking Company against Anselmo Bilotta and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Trapnell.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 105.5 ft n of 145th St, 19.6x110; John A. Stewart and others, trustees, against Alice Bodine and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.

220 ST, 144 East; Edward A. Ridley and another against Mary J. Fitzgerald and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.; attorneys, Baggott & Ryall.

69TH ST, n s, 385 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 19.1x 100.5; Henry B. Wesselman, administrator, &c., against Ella McCabe, individually and as administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

74TH ST, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 41.8x75x41x 79.6; Lewis J. Phillips and another, trustees, &c., against Isaac Kahn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Levi.

84TH ST, 126 West; George N. Barnard against Charles W. Barnard and another, (action to set aside conveyance, &c.;) attorney, O. P. Carpenter, jr.

94TH ST, n s, 154.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 28x— to 95th St x28.7x— to beginning; Grenville A. Smith against John E. Marsh and others; (action to recover possession;) attorney, J. A. Deering.

95TH ST, 211 East; John A. Stewart and others, trustees, &c., against Mina Oppenheimer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.

96TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.8; Sarah A. Kouwenhoven against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

96TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.8; Luke Kouwenhoven against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

125TH ST, s s, 279 ft e of Broadway, 107x 100.11; Patrick Brennan against Stefano Greco and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. H. Janes.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURT.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Supreme Court of the United States:

60—Aaron Bradshaw, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary B. Ashley et al.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

387 and 406—Charles F. W. Neely, appellant, vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal, &c. —Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—Orders affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

492—Columbus Construction Company, petitioners, vs. Crane Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

511 and 512—Old Colony Steamboat Company, petitioner, vs. Edwin L. Pearce et al.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit denied.

453—Eastern Building and Loan Association, plaintiff in error, vs. David W. Ebaugh.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

466—The United States Trust Company of New York et al., appellants, vs. the Territory of New Mexico, and 461—The Territory of New Mexico, appellant, vs. the United States Trust Company of New York et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Oct. 21 next.

472—Daniel H. Talbot, plaintiff in error, vs. the Sioux National Bank of Sioux City, Iowa.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on the merits.

488—The Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, petitioner, vs. the Della and Pinehand Company et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

527—Joseph N. Wolfson, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

528—The Ohio River Railroad Company et al., petitioners, vs. Stephens Lockwood.—Petition on a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit denied.

17 (Original, ex parte)—In the matter of Theodore Geoghegan et al., petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus granted and rule to show cause awarded returnable the 28th inst.

125—R. R. Scott et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Texas and Pacific Railway Company.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, by a divided court, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas.

No. 94—A. G. Campbell, appellant, vs. Edward F. Waite.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Pratt vs. Fitzhugh, 1 Black 271; Kurtz vs. Moffitt, 115 U. S. 487, and cases cited; Cross vs. Burke, 146 U. S. 88; Perrine vs. Slack, 164 U. S. 452.

Nos. 387 and 406—Charles F. W. Neely, appellant, vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal, &c.—Mandates granted on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

Original.—Ex parte—In the matter of Christian Dancel et al., petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted by Roger Foster for the petitioners.

No. 535—The American Sugar Refining Company, petitioner, vs. the City of New Orleans.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit on writ of mandamus submitted by Joseph W. Carroll and Charles Carroll for the petitioner.

No. 347—Boswell M. Blythe, plaintiff in error, vs. Florence Hinckley.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Frederic D. McKenney, William H. H. Hart, and Robert Y. Hayne in support of motions, and by E. Burke Holladay, S. W. Holladay, Jeff Chandler, and L. D. McKissick in opposition thereto.

No. 86—The District of Columbia

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, NOON,
Executors' Sale,
By order of Executors of
Estate of Bryan Lawrence, Deceased.

Choice Business Property,
BEING ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY
HARLEM RIVER,
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,
3d & Lincoln Aves.
Together with
Water Front and Bulkheads.
70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE AT 4½ PER CENT.
Apply for maps to James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, or to
WILLIAM C. ORR, ESQ.,
Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers Street.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
estate of Eugenia M. Moore,
15 and 17 Manhattan Ave.,
five-story brick and stone double apartment houses, seven rooms and bath to each apartment; hardwood trim, exposed plumbing, &c.; 27x100 each.
JAMES E. KELLY, Esq., Attorney, 220 Broadway.
Maps and further particulars with attorney, or at Auctioneers' offices, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTRIX SALE,
Estate of J. Paul Jones, deceased,
2113 and 2115 Lexington Ave.,
two three-story and basement bay-window front high-stoop brick and stone Dwellings, in good order, 18x35 each.
143 EAST 127TH ST.,
two-story basement and cellar high-stoop brick and stone Dwelling, in good order; size of lot 50x100.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York.
62 Washington Square South,
four-story basement cellar and sub-cellar brick and brownstone dwelling; size of lot, 25x119.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
Will Sell at Auction on
MONDAY, January 21, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
All the undivided one-half interest that Joseph W. Meeks had on the first day of March, 1878, the time of his death, in and to the following described tract of land situated in Archer County, Texas, being 738 acres of land off the west end of the William Baker survey of 7,817,735 square varas of land, patented to the heirs of William Baker, deceased, by Patent No. 433, Volume 21, Abstract No. 15, beginning 2,368 varas west of the southeast corner of said survey at a point on the south line of same; thence north 1,850 varas to the north line of said original survey; thence west 2,237 varas to a stake in the east boundary line of a survey in the name of A. J. Richardson, a mesquite, bears north 20 degrees east 3 varas; thence south 1,850 varas, with east boundary line of Richardson's survey to a rock mound in prairie; thence east 1,650 varas, J. M. Taylor's, northwest corner 2,237 varas, to the place of beginning, containing 738 acres of land.
E. G. DUVALL, Esq.,
Atty. for Executors,
No. 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, 680 FEET WATER front, foot 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn, 250x240; yard and building; 32 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. PIERSON & WOLFFE, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 588 Cort.

Call on Henry C. Wall, at the office of the late Henry W. Sherrill, 13 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, for large, handsome house, overlooking Prospect Park South, with all its magnificent improvements; corner plot, 50x100.

Cheapest in Brooklyn: $3,300; easy terms; 722 Sackett St., near 5th Av. (Park Slope;) 2-story and basement; brick; 9 rooms; all improvements; decorated; cozy home; sacrifice. DEWSNAP, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

ONE LEFT.—2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 STORY and basement, cellar; all improvements; 12 rooms and bath; price, $4,000; cash, $500, balance $30 quarterly; asphalt street. 1,249 Sterling Place; open; investigate.

Mortgage Loans.
New York and Brooklyn Property.
DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN,
FAILMEZGER, 1,030 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $90 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$1,300 BUYS (DURING JANUARY ONLY) NEW 8-room detached house, Vanderveer Park, worth $4,000; take advantage owner's necessity; terms easy. PARIS, Park Row Building.

$1,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Country place wanted on Lackawanna Road, one hour out, near depot; two acres; about $10,000. Address Cash, 263 Columbus Av.

Wanted—To buy lot or store next or on Tremont and 3d Ave, for cash. CLARENCE, 144 West 10th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SPLENDID HOME IN NEW ROCHELLE.—Fine stable; house all improvements; lot 75x $25. Easy terms, $7,500. Apply to CHAS. H. NOXON, lawyer, 21 Park Row, 25th floor. Tel. 3681 Cortlandt.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$17.00 A LOT.

Adjoining Lakewood, N. J., the famous health and Winter resort, we offer plots containing five lots, $85.00. Small weekly payments. Particulars and tickets to visit the property, Sunday, January 20th, from R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St., N. Y.

TENAFLY!—$4,000 buys good modern house; large rooms and attic; wide porch; grounds 100 x140; station 10 minutes' easy walk.
H. WEATHERBY & CO., Englewood, N. J.

$18 BUYS 2½ ACRES.
$35 BUYS 5 ACRES.
Almost given away, to close estate at once; installments 50 cents weekly. APPLEBY, 10 Wall.

Demarest Station.—Charming Queen Anne house, eight lots, perfect order; cheap, $4,500.
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bath Beach, For Sale or Rent.—17th Av., near Cropsey, half block from beach, exclusive neighborhood, fine boarding house or hotel; 35 rooms; sanitary plumbing, Bramhall & Dean range, steam table, elegant large dining room, fine lawn, shade trees, laundry, and stable. Inquire H. F. Barre, 434 Broadway, New York.

For sale or exchange, 150 by 100 feet, including two-family frame house; all improvements; will sell singly; situated in one of the best streets in Long Island City. Address Owner, 316 East 91st St., city.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE—1,000 acres choice Maine seashore land; best harbor in State; near Bar Harbor; suitable to put into stock company or for man of means; choice roads, fishing, hunting, canoeing, swimming, etc., etc. Waterworks, steamboat line, and hotels adjoining. Address Box 1,730 Boston, Mass.

At New Paltz, N. Y., adjoining college grounds, beautiful location; near depots; large house, 24 rooms, bath, closets, &c. J. COCHRANE, 2 West 125th St.

Farms and village property for sale and rent; cosy homes from $1,200 to $2,500; farm, $100 per acre and upward. Charles H. Seabury, Hempstead, N. Y.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges, all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$5,000 Cash and $4,500
mortgage will buy a beautiful Home and grounds; also a large variety of fruit trees. For further particulars address GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Corner plot on Manhattan Av
100.11 on the avenue by 145 ft. on the street. Terms to suit the buyer. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St. from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE,
A most attractive new 20-foot, five-story American Basement house.
NO. 318 WEST 107TH STREET,
on one of the most expensively improved blocks on the upper west side. Proximity to Riverside Drive and magnificent public improvements will very greatly enhance values in this section in the near future. Has beautiful reception room, hall in white enamel and mahogany; drawing, music and dining rooms; 6 family bedrooms and three bathrooms. Stone bay window, with charming view in both directions. Servants' stairs to fourth story.
PRICE ONLY $38,000.
Three-quarters may remain at 4½%.
CHARLES BUEK, Owner and Builder, No. 109 West 42d Street.

FOR SALE.
We are offering the following bargains in private houses:
In Eighties, a 20-foot brownstone house, suitable for altering, can be bought under $50,000
In 72d St., white stone Am. basement dwelling; owner anxious to sell under.. 100,000
In Seventies, nr. Mad. Av., 2 houses adjoining; grand site for extra wide house. 70,000
Full width house in Sixties, near 5th Av., belongs to an estate, about..... 105,000
In East 54th St., 20 feet..... 65,000
In Murray Hill, old house to alter..... 55,000
On Madison Av., 20 feet..... 42,500
Call or write for further particulars and permits.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
542 5th Av., S. W. cor. 45th St.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
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Fine five-story 27-foot brownstone double flat, west of 3d Av.; always rented; $24,500; mortgage, $17,000; might exchange for private dwelling Bronx Borough. H. BERNHARDT, room 12, 110 East 125th St.

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Willis Av.—Magnificent five-story corner, four stores; always rented; finest tenants; corner liquor store for sale if desired; bargain; price $45,000; fast growing in value.
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Attention!—Bargain hunters! $3,000 cash will buy five-story double flat, St. Nicholas Av. H. BERNHARDT, 110 East 125th St., room 12, 9 to 12 A. M.

Amsterdam Av.—Central location, corner building, with store; rental $3,500; price $40,000; mortgage 4; growing fast in value; bargain.
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11th Av., near 48th St.—Fine full sized corner building, with store; always rented; bargain; $25,000; 5th Av. bargains.
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$22,000.—Park Av. corner, in Seventies, elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone private dwelling, 20x45x52.
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New apartments, overlooking the Hudson and Riverside Drive; 7, 8, and 9 extra large outside rooms, with pantry; two bathrooms each; parquette floors, elevator, electric light, telephones; $1,200 to $1,500. Superintendent.

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Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

At Eble's Art Gallery, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, old jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

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P. SORENSEN, UPHOLSTERER, DECORATOR, 2,071 7th Av., near 124th St.; slip covers cut, made; mattresses made over.

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Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned,

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Sizes 35 to 46, $15.
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Overcoats same prices.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
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THE NEW HEIRS TO THE RICE MILLIONS

How Their Whereabouts on Farms in Missouri Was Discovered.

Letter from One of Them, a Nephew, Tells of the Adventurous Life of the Millionaire's Missing Brother.

Back of the announcement made in the dispatch received from Missouri yesterday telling of the discovery of three new heirs to the estate of William Marsh Rice, there is a story which reads like a romance. The record of this story is among the papers filed in the Surrogates' office on which application was made for a supplementary citation by which the newly discovered heirs could be served with notice to appear in the Surrogate's Court on Feb. 7 and protect their interests in the estate.

Instead of the usual dry legal affidavits, the papers tell a peculiar story, beginning with the disappearance of the brother of W. M. Rice, his part in the war with Mexico, his death, and then the recent discovery of his three children living almost in poverty on small farms in Missouri, and ending with the long journey of a law clerk from this city to the farms of the heirs in order to personally serve them with the papers in the case.

There are two wills of the millionaire on file. In one Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer who is now a prisoner in the Tombs on the charge of forging checks bearing the name of W. M. Rice, is the chief beneficiary. The other gives the estate to entirely different parties. It was under this other, or "first," will, that the citations for heirs have been issued. The law firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter appear for the executors under this will, and it was that firm which filed the papers which tell the story.

It appears that Benjamin Franklin Rice of Radical, Stone County, Mo., among hundreds of other people bearing the name of Rice, read of the arrest of Albert T. Patrick and the mystery surrounding the estate of William Marsh Rice and the possibility that all relatives of the millionaire would come in for a share in his estate. B. F. Rice accordingly wrote to Capt. George McGusky, then in charge of the Detective Bureau, making some inquiries as to the estate, and was referred to the law firm in charge of the will. This letter evidently came as a surprise, because John D. Bartine, one of the executors, in his affidavit filed with the papers, says that the father of the Missouri claimants was supposed to have disappeared in the early sixties, leaving two sons, one of them, William A. Rice, now living at Wilbraham, Mass., and the other, David Rice, who died about eight years ago, leaving two children.

The letter of B. F. Rice, telling of his family history, which is attached to the papers, fully explains the facts. It is as follows:

My father's name is David Rice. He was born in the State of Mass. He had three brothers and two sisters, their names is William M. Rice, Caleb Rice, Fredrick Rice and Charlotte Rice. I am not able to tell you where they reside, who they married, or how many descendants they may have, at the age of manhood my father married a young lady of Springfield, Mass. 2 Sons was born to them. William A. and David Rice. My Father's wife died, leaving his two sons with his parents. He come west. He was commissioned Col. of a company of Rangers by Sam Houston and afterwards was made Col. by the U. S. and was in the largest Battles of the Mexican war. Including the capture of the city of Mexico, during those years his brother William M. Rice came out to texas & established a) firm known as the Firm of Rice and Nicoles of Houston, texas. his brother Caleb & Fredrick came out to texas. But caleb soon went back to Mass., but Fedrick married in texas & was living there when last herd of. Soon after uncle Caleb and Fredrick Rice come to texas, my father's two sons (or my half brothers) William A. and David Rice come out to texas and was there until on or about the commencement of the late war or the Rebellion. My father his two sons and brothers all got seperated and my father has never herd from any of them since although He has written many letters. He come to the conclusion that they were all dead & and I am shure they thought him dead. After the war my father settled here in Missouri and married Miss Pauline Schlicht, formerly of Pilot Mound, Iowa. Five children were born to them, three sons and 2 daughters, two of them is dead and 3 are living & I am the oldest one of them that is alive. All three of us are living here at Radical. Our mother is living here with us. Father died the 30 of December 1899, being a few years older than his brother William M. Rice.

Another letter from Benjamin Franklin Rice attached to the papers in the case gives dates of the births of the different children of David Rice and names those surviving with himself as Walter Scott Rice and Charlotte Rice Clarke, all of Radical, Mo.

Up to the receipt of the letters from Benjamin Franklin Rice all parties concerned were confident that David Rice, the brother of W. M. Rice, had perished during or immediately after the war of the rebellion, as he was known to have been actively engaged in it as a soldier in the Confederate Army and had not been heard of after his enlistment. The facts presented by B. F. Rice were apparently so authentic that it was decided to serve him as well as his brother and sister with citations. The service by publication would have delayed the hearing on the will, so Miles C. Owens was sent to the little town of Radical, which is nearly thirty miles from a railroad, and there he served the papers on the nephews and niece of the late millionaire which may result in their getting a share in the large estate.

The Caleb Rice, a brother of the millionaire, mentioned in the letter as having been South, also disappeared mysteriously and for seventeen years his whereabouts was unaccounted for. Since the death of W. M. Rice, however, a son of his has been found living at Saranac Lake.

Joseph Stoll Missing.

The Jersey City police were yesterday asked to look for Joseph Stoll, a prominent mason and contractor who disappeared from his home, 259 New York Avenue, on Wednesday last. Mrs. Stoll said her husband had recently met with business reverses. She did not know the extent of his losses, but she feared he had committed suicide.

STERN BROTHERS

will continue to-day their sale of

Ladies' Underwear

of Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin

And in addition will offer

A large collection of very desirable

Taffeta Silk Waists at $3.75 and $4.98
Taffeta Silk Petticoats at $5.95, 6.50, 8.50
Mohair Petticoats at $1.98 and $2.95

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BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Sale of Dress Veilings.

10,000 yards, — fashionable SHEER FABRICS.

For Visiting or evening gowns,—showing the latest designs, weaves and colors, of the season.

"RICE" GRENADINES, gauze weight,—tan, brown, navy and "old" blue and green.

CHINA CREPES,—fine crinkle weave.

SILK THREAD NUN'S VEILINGS,—silver grey, blues, brown and heliotrope.

95 cents per yard,
Usual Price $1.50.

Upholstery Dep't.

1000 yards Imported Silk Damask and Tapestry,—in lengths from 2 to 8 yards,

$1.75, $2.25 and $2.75 per yard;
Values $3.50, $4.50 and $5.50.

1000 yards Cotton Tapestry,—very effective for all kinds of drapery or hanging,

35 and 50 cents per yard; Value 60 and 85 cents.

Heavy Armure Tapestry Portieres, fringed top and bottom,

$3.75 per pair; Value $5.00.

Bagdad Portieres, $3.50 per pair; Value $5.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

CHIEF DEVERY TESTIFIES

Subordinates Never Asked Permission of Him to Arrest Offenders.

MISSIONARY'S EAST SIDE WORK

Miss Price Often Prayed with Disorderly Women in the "Red-Light" District—Was Never Molested.

Interest in the trial of Capt. John D. Herlihy yesterday afternoon centred in the appearance of Chief of Police Devery in the witness chair. When he appeared in the courtroom he was attired in civilian dress and was evidently ill at ease.

In reply to ex-Judge Olcott's question, Mr. Devery said he was appointed to his present position two years and seven months ago.

"Capt. Herlihy was in command of the Twelfth Precinct between Sept. 25, 1899, and Nov. 18, 1900, was he not?"

"I believe so," was the Chief's reply.

"Did he ever during that time report to you that he had good grounds for believing any house, room, or premises within his precinct was kept or used for lewd or obscene purposes—"

"Don't answer, Chief," cried Lawyer Grant, Herlihy's attorney, rising excitedly.

But Mr. Olcott went on regardless of the interruption:

"Or amusements, and ask you to authorize in writing members of the police force to enter same and to arrest all persons found offending against the law?"

Mr. Grant objected to the question, but it was promptly overruled. Chief Devery was then instructed to answer. After deliberating a moment, he said:

"During my twenty-odd years' experience in the Police Department—"

"Never mind about that. Just a swer yes or no," remonstrated Mr. York. "That is what the question calls for."

"I never heard of any subordinate officer of the Police Department making such a request," said Chief Devery.

"And Capt. Herlihy did not make such a request?" questioned Mr. Olcott.

"If he had I would not have granted it," said the Chief.

Mr. Olcott moved that the last answer be eliminated from the records, and President York so instructed. On cross-examination by Lawyer Grant, Chief Devery testified that in his whole experience as a police officer he had never known of a subordinate police officer applying to the Chief for such a warrant as Mr. Olcott described. In reply to a question put by Mr. Olcott as to whether any application had been made to a Deputy Chief for warrants of the nature described, Chief Devery said:

"I can only say positively that there have never been any such requests made by any subordinate officers to my knowledge."

Miss Ruth Price of the Rescue Army was also a witness. Her work is among the fallen women of the east side. She said that she had been employed as a woman missionary in the "red-light" district since Nov. 18, 1899. She explained that she had been in the habit of visiting houses in the district daily and talking to the inmates with the idea of influencing them to lead better lives. Miss Price testified to having visited twenty-one houses in the "red-light" district at various times since she engaged in missionary work, and related some of her experiences.

Mr. Olcott asked if she had ever been molested in houses which she visited. Miss Price said she was sometimes refused admittance to houses, but that after being admitted she was always treated with consideration. Housekeepers had sometimes allowed her to go up stairs with girls to their rooms and hold religious services and pray with them. Miss Price also testified to having seen girls hail men passing by the house from a front window.

In his cross-examination, Mr. Grant strenuously tried to break down her testimony, but he did not succeed. Miss Price had spoken of the women's costumes as indecent.

"Have you ever seen at a theatre women in low-neck dresses?" the lawyer asked.

"I never go to the theatre," replied the witness.

The last witness was the Rev. Albert Heyhoe, rector of the Camp Memorial Church, 141 Chrystie Street. Mr. Heyhoe testified that Capt. Herlihy called upon him on Oct. 14, 1900, in regard to an interview published in an evening paper on vice in the "red-light" district. In the interview Mr. Heyhoe said he had been incorrectly quoted as saying that a "poolroom flourished within sight of his windows." Capt. Herlihy had asked him to point out a poolroom, and he pointed to a building from the rear window of his house, 141 Clinton Street, which he had been informed was being used as a poolroom. Capt. Herlihy had said that the house was Miner's Theatre. Capt. Herlihy asked him to correct the interview, and he did so.

Mr. Heyhoe testified to having been frequently solicited by women standing in front of 147 Chrystie Street. He said that he complained to Capt. Herlihy of this open solicitation in the vicinity of his church, and stated that members of his congregation were solicited by these women. Capt. Herlihy, he said, promised that this would be stopped, but it was not stopped.

"Not until the shake-up—not until Capt. Herlihy left the district, was the soliciting stopped," said Mr. Heyhoe.

Mr. Grant did not bring out any new facts in his cross-examination.

The trial was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

CHIEF SEES MR. PHILBIN.

Mr. Devery's Visit May Have to Do with Police Indictments.

Chief of Police Devery made a late call on District Attorney Philbin shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, more than an hour after the time of the official closing of the office. At the end of this time he hurried out of the office and stepped briskly toward the elevator.

"Have you anything to say regarding your conference?" he was asked.

"Not a word, not a word," replied the Chief shortly.

"Did your visit have anything to do—"

"Not a word," repeated the Chief as he darted into the waiting car and was whisked away.

Mr. Philbin was a little more communicative. He said the Chief called simply to pay his respects, declared that the visit was entirely unexpected, and that he had never seen the head of the Police Department before. Nothing, he said, of any particular moment had been discussed. He denied that Chief Devery's call one hour after William H. Baldwin of the Committee of Fifteen had held a lengthy conference with him had any special significance. Mr. Baldwin stated that he had called to talk with Mr. Philbin on the line of action to be pursued by his committee. No evidence, he said, has as yet been submitted.

Among the Criminal Court attachés the explanations given by the Chief and Mr. Philbin were not accepted at their face value. Mr. Philbin's recently expressed determination to insist on the validity of all indictments against police officials, that it may be necessary to find as a result of the reform committee's work, is also connected with the conference of the officials.

Mr. Philbin stated that, in order to avoid having indictments against officials decreed void, after demurrers alleging that a knowledge of illegal conditions was not shown to the Grand Jury, he would first submit evidence sent him by either the Committee of Five or Fifteen to the police officers in whose precincts the conditions complained of were said to exist. If after a proper time no improvement was discernible, he declared it to be his intention to move vigorously against such officers. To the District Attorney's purpose to lay before police officials evidence of wrongdoing before asking for indictments is attributed the visit of the Chief of Police yesterday.

The evidence in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Schurman has not as yet been placed before the Grand Jury.

POLICE COMMISSION SILENT.

Mr. Nixon Not Wholly Pleased with Vice Inquiry, He Says.

All the Police Commissioners stated last evening that no event of the day had changed the police situation or the status of Chief Devery. It had been arranged to hold a meeting of the board after the adjournment of the trial of Capt. Herlihy, but this was put off until 1 o'clock this afternoon.

President York said that at this meeting an accumulation of routine business would be disposed of and that he knew of nothing of more than ordinary importance that would be considered. Chief Devery declined to talk about himself or any police subject.

The Chief, nearly all the Captains of the city, except those recently appointed, and the Deputy Chiefs and Inspectors met at 3 P. M. in Chief Devery's office, as members of the New York City Police Endowment Association. This gives $1,000 to each member or his family in case of retirement, dismisal, resignation, or death.

The members elected as new members the sixteen new Captains, and the following officers for 1901 were chosen: President—Chief W. S. Devery; Vice President—Deputy Chief E. P. Clayton; Treasurer—Deputy Chief W. W. McLaughlin; Secretary—Inspector Adam A. Cross; Trustees—Capts. Killilea, Dean, Blake, Baldwin, and Darcy.

Deputy Chief Clayton succeeds the late Deputy Chief John Mackellar, who died last month. No other business was transacted, and no Police Department business of any sort was mentioned at the meeting.

The Tammany Hall Investigating Committee held a short executive session in the Germania Bank Building in the afternoon. All the five committeemen were present. When the meeting was over, Chairman Nixon announced that the committee would make no report and that no disclosures in regard to any business in which the committee has been engaged since the meeting of Jan. 7 would be made. Mr. Nixon evaded questions, and the other committeemen would not talk, on the plea that he was their spokesman. He hurried away, after admitting that affairs of the committee had not progressed to his satisfaction.

"We are," he said, "doing all we can, but I would like it to do better. I cannot say that so far I am satisfied. We meet next Monday."

SAYS SHE IS INSANE.

Albert Frank Has His Wife Committed for Examination.

The long-continued family troubles between Albert Frank, a dry goods dealer at Seventy-second Street and Third Avenue, and his wife, Rose, culminated yesterday by Mrs. Frank being committed by Magistrate Zeller, in the Harlem Court, to Bellevue to be examined as to her sanity. Mrs. Frank was arraigned in the Yorkville Court two weeks ago on a charge of attempting suicide by taking acid. She admitted that she had been feigning and was discharged. The couple were married a year ago, and, after many bitter quarrels, they separated. On Friday Mrs. Frank was arraigned in the Yorkville Court, charged by her husband with threatening and annoying him.

She was placed under $500 bonds to keep the peace for six months. She could not furnish the bonds, and was sent to jail, but on the following day her husband appeared in court and consented to her being paroled upon her agreeing to let him alone. She got to his store, however, even before he could return there, and raised a row.

On Sunday night Frank said he went to pay a visit to his mother, who lives in Ninety-third Street, near Madison Avenue. He found his wife standing on the street in front of the house. She began to abuse him, and, picking up various articles from the street, he says, she hurled them at him. He retreated toward the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, and his wife followed, yelling at him. A big crowd followed. Frank rushed into the police station, while his wife bombarded the station house from without. A detective finally went out and arrested her.

When arraigned in court yesterday morning Mrs. Frank was stylishly dressed and wore a number of jewels. The husband said he was able to provide for his wife and was willing to do so. He was of the opinion, however, that she was mentally deranged, and if so pronounced by the doctors he would send her to a private asylum.

Mrs. Frank said it was a plan on the part of her husband to get her out of the way.

The Alabama Testing Her Big Guns.

The United States battleship Alabama left her anchorage at Tompkinsville yesterday morning and passed out of the Narrows to test her big guns. She will probably return to-day or to-morrow. On board was the Board of Inspection, the head of which is Capt. Robley D. Evans.

Household Linens.

Fine Flemish Double Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,—handsome designs,—perfect finish.

Table Cloths.
2 x 2 yds. . . . . 3.50 each.
2 x 2½ " . . . . . 4.50 "
2 x 3 " . . . . . 5.50 "
22 inch napkins to match . 4.50 per doz.
26 " " " " . 6.00 " "

Irish Linen Damask Cloths,
2 x 3 yds . . . . . 2.50 each.
2 x 4 yds . . . . . 3.25 "

Damask Tea Cloths,—hemstitched,
34 inch . . . . . 1.15 each.
43 " . . . . . 1.50 "

Towels,—all pure linen Damask,
24 x 45,—with knotted fringes, . $3.00 per doz.
24 x 48,—fringed,—very fine quality, $5.00 per doz.
24 x 48,—fringed and open-work borders, $6.00 per doz.

Hemmed Huck Towels,
$1.50 and $1.75 per doz.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

IN ALL OUR STORES

$18 to $48
WINTER RAGLANS
AND
LONG OVERCOATS
NOW $12, $15 & $22½

New Oxford Mixtures in all shades (not old Kerseys) made in the long, loose shapes, worsted lined, silk shoulders. Some silk lined throughout.

All sizes—take your choice.

MEN'S TROUSERS
$3, $4 & $5
Down From
$4.50 to $7.50

Newest weaves in Worsteds and Cheviots.

A most opportune reduction coming at a time when your old ones are beginning to look the worse for wear.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.
BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Ladies' Gloves.

Suède,—12 and 16 button length. Pale Colors,

$1.00 per pair.

Piqué sewn, kid, 2 clasp,—All fashionable tans, reds, browns, greys and black or white,

$1.00 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE IDEAL DRESSING TABLE.

One that is pretty, yet not obtrusive in design, simple enough to show the rich wood; yet large enough to have a place for everything—all the boxes, bottles, brushes, combs, and trays, with roomy drawers and a good mirror.

We have many styles now at reduced factory prices, which will enable you to easily find your particular fancy, if you promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AN 8-YEAR-OLD POLITICIAN.

Young Murphy Wishes "Pa" to be Made Roundsman and Sees Chief Devery About It.

Frank Murphy, Jr., the eight-year-old son of Patrolman Murphy of the Mulberry Street Station, has started the profession of politics early in life. For a week or more he has been hearing about Police Headquarters schemes incident upon the recent promotions. He thought long on the question. He listened to his father tell how fine it would be to become a Roundsman. Finally, yesterday, he went to Headquarters, bent on doing a little work for his fond papa. He left home secretly, telling not a soul in the house whither he was bound.

The little boy's home is at 276 Mulberry Street, not very far from the office of the Chief of Police. In a few minutes he reached Headquarters, and walked into the office of that dignitary. To Capt. Flood, Chief Devery's chief of staff, he told his mission.

"I want to see Mister Dev'ry," he began.

"What for?" asked the Captain.

"To tell him that I wish him to make pa a Roundsman," was the reply.

After some talk, during which Capt. Flood noticed that the child had lost one of his arms, it was agreed between them that the mission was of enough importance to warrant disturbing the busy Chief. Whereupon the chief of staff retired into the rear room to arrange an interview for the young politician. He came out in a few minutes. There was a long line of Tammany men, who were waiting to see the Chief, but Capt. Flood disregarded all of them and motioned to Master Frank to enter.

"Where did you lose your arm?" asked the Chief, when the door had closed behind his visitor.

"A wagon ran over it a year ago."

"What do you want?"

"To get my father made a Roundsman."

"And why do you want that?" was Chief Devery's next question.

"It will be more better," said the boy.

"Do you go to school?"

"Yes. And I'll be better in school if you'll make pa a Roundsman."

This was said in a tone that branded it as an unanswerable argument.

"All right, my boy," replied the Chief. "I'll do what I can for you."

Mr. Murphy, Jr., was ushered out smiling, as if he had not the slightest doubt that his mission had been successfully completed.

COMPLAINT AGAINST APPRAISER.

Special Agents from Washington Here to Make Investigation.

Walter S. Chance, Supervising Special Treasury Agent, and Frank E. Johnson, private secretary to Gen. O. L. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, were at the Appraisers' office for some time yesterday, having come from Washington under instructions to investigate the charges made against the local office by Robert McDonald & Co., lace importers. The Appraiser, when seen earlier in the day, said that he had not received any notice of such an investigation.

The charges are made by McDonald on the ground of excessive valuation by the appraisers of laces imported by his house. McDonald claims that an employe who was recently discharged by his firm, threatened to use his influence at the Appraisers' office to injure the house. This he believes has been done, but Appraiser Wakeman says he has looked into the complaint and that nothing could be found to show that any such influence was at work.

O'Neill's.

Important Values in Furs

Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs

Finished with Cluster of Tails.

The 6.98 quality at . 3.98 Each
The 9.98 quality at . . 6.98 Each
The 15.00 quality at . 9.98 Each

Blended Baum Marten Scarfs 15.00 Each.
Regular Value 25.00

Electric Seal Collarettes
With Persian Paw Yoke, fine Satin Lining, Regular Value, 10.00, 5.98

Equally good values in Muffs, Jackets and Capes.
These Furs are excellently made, splendidly matched and all remarkable values.

Special Values in Cloth Jackets.

All New Goods, Stylish and Serviceable.

FINE KERSEY JACKETS, high storm Collars and stitched Reveres, lined with Satin of excellent quality,

8.98 Each.

JACKETS of Unfinished Worsted Pebble Cheviots and Kerseys, some with Satin facings, others plain, all elegantly tailored,

☞Regular Value, 18.00, 9.98 Each.

Automobile Coats

of fine Kersey, in Black, Tan and Castor, high Collars, large Reveres, lined with fine Satin,

☞Regular Value, 25.00, 15.00 Each.

A choice assortment of the new Cotton Waists and Dress Skirts at Popular Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Engrossed and Illuminated Resolutions and work of a similar character. W. H. Cowie Designer. St. James Building 1135 Broadway, New York. Phone

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CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS.
Positively relieve Coughs and Colds and all Irritation of the throat; Sold by Druggists everywhere.

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"Decided success."—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENSE

CHARLES FROHMAN'S EVENINGS at 8. CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St. MATINEE SATURDAY.
JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way, Mats. Wed. and Saturday. Evenings, 8:30.
HERBERT KELCEY | MY LADY DAINTY
EFFIE SHANNON

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15 Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE—27th St. & Madison Av. Mr. E. S. WILLARD | Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. TOM PINCH. The Professor's Love Story.
Next Mon., Tues. & Wed. Evg., The Middleman.

TOSELLI
This Afternoon at 2:30 o'clock,
CARNEGIE HALL,
American Debut of the Eminent Young Italian Pianist.
Tickets now on sale at Box Office.
The Knabe Used.

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
By R. C. Carton, Author Lord & Lady Algy
Friday, 2:30, WALTER DAMROSCH, (Rheingold.)

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman...Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
.....LAST THREE WEEKS.....
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY.
TO-DAY, Sam Franko's LAST CONCERT, 3:30.
American Symphony Orchestra

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 17, HUGO BECKER
Sat. Aft., Jan. 19, COURTLANDT PALMER
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. | 5th Ave. | 58th St. | 125th St.
Clayton White, Marie Stuart & Co., Delbosq, Cushman, Holcomb & Curtis, Marvel's Living Statuary, Espinda, Harry Watson's Co., Thorne & Carleton, Tom Nawn & Co., Ralph Johnstone, 3 Mascagnos, Carroll Johnson, and others. Geo. W. Monroe, Chas. R. Sweet, Al Leech & 3 Rosebuds, Lew Hawkins, etc.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
This Afternoon at 3 o'Clock,
David Bispham's
SONG RECITAL, assisted by
Hermann Hans Wetzler.
Reserved seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
General Admission One Dollar.

MARQUIS DE SOUZA
The Phenomenal Portuguese Baritone
Management M. L. Pinkham & Gustav Thalberg.
First appearance in N. Y. Carnegie Hall, Thur. Ev. Jan. 24 with SIEVEKING and Orchestra.
Tickets at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Rullman's, & box office.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
SIXTH NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF
CYCLES MOTOR CYCLES
Automobiles and Accessories.
50c..... ADMISSION .....50c.

DALY'S THEATRE. Friday 2:30.
WALTER DAMROSCH
PIANO LECTURE RECITAL EXPLANATORY OF DAS RHEINGOLD.....AT 2:30
Jan. 22—Die Walkure. Jan. 25—Siegfried.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH.
Xtra attractions. Charming Concerts.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, To-night at 9 o'clock.
CARRIE BRIDEWELL
and HEINRICH MEYN.
Seats at Schuberth's and Mendelssohn Hall.

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY.
To-night at 8:15. Mat. To-morrow | In Clyde Fitch's Latest Play, THE CLIMBERS.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Evg., at 8, and Sat. Aft., Jan. 19th, at 2—Revival of LE CID. (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Melba; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Sizes, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 18, at 7:45—DIE WALKURE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 19, at 2—LE CID. (in French.) Same cast as on Wednesday evening.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 19, at 8, at Popular Prices—DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER, (The Flying Dutchman,) (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Olitzka; MM. Dippel, Blass, Bars, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 20, at 8:15.—Grand Popular Concert. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Imbart de la Tour, Campanari, and Plancon, together with Entire Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
66 and 67 WEST 66TH STREET.
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH,
Crescent A. C. vs. Hockey Club of N. Y.
To-night at 8:15 o'clock.
Admission 50c. . . . Reserved Seats 50c extra
Music. . . . . Skates Free.
ja15-1aw6mTu Executors.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS | LAST WEEK. A ROYAL ROGUE.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23RD.
JOHANN STRAUSS'S LATEST OPERETTA, VIENNA LIFE. (Wiener Blut.)
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, JAN. 17TH, 9 A. M.

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8.25. Mat. Sat., 2.20.
—ADA— REHAN | LAST WEEK. "SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY."
Next Week, Seat Sale Thursday. N. C. GOODWIN—MAXINE ELLIOTT, "When We Were Twenty-One."

Hammerstein's VICTORIA 42d St., B'way and 7th Av. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. GENERAL ADMISSION, 50c.
LAST WEEK DRESSLER. Comedy Triumph. Nt wk, Mathews & Bulger, "The Night of the 4th"

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mats. at 2. Evgs. at 8.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY. "Best of All Girls." THE GIRL FROM UP THERE. Mats. To-morrow & Sat.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat. FLORODORA

WALLACK'S Eves. at 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
MARY MANNERING | JANICE MEREDITH

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., jt west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
New special vaudeville features Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's Successful review, The GIDDY THRONG

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST 2 WEEKS.
QUO VADIS Wilton Lackaye, Elita Proctor Otis, Aubrey Boucicault.
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. UTOPIAN BURLESQUERS NEW LIVING PICTURES.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE BURGOMASTER.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

KEITH'S DELLA FOX. QUAKER CITY QUARTET. LEW SULLY. TECHOW'S PERFORMING CATS AND DOGS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34 Strt. Grand 25c. All Orc. Mat. Daily. Evgs. 25, 50, 75. Sunday Concerts. Tavary Opera Co. & Big Vaudeville Olio.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mts. Wed. & Sat
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In his greatest success, GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH
IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Last week of the roaring farce, "Die Strengen Herren." Matinée Saturday, (popular prices,) "Uriel Acosta."

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Monday) 25c. THE ENSIGN.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:10. Matinée Saturday, 2:00. Mr. John Hare | The Gay Lord Quex

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Dan. E. Bandman & Co. in David Garrick, etc.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—THE MAN FROM MEXICO.

GRAND WARD AND VOKES

HUBER'S 14TH ST.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Probably rain in the afternoon, southerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,920. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

NO POLICE BILL HEARING?

Committee Reports the Measure to the Assembly.

Senator Stranahan Intimates that No Hearing Will Be Necessary in His Committee—Provisions of the Old Cantor Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The New York City Single-Headed Police Commission bill was taken up by the Assembly Committee on the Affairs of Cities to-day and reported out favorably without amendment by a vote of 7 to 3. The vote on the bill was on strict party lines. All the Republicans on the committee voted to report it with the exception of Messrs. O'Malley, M. E. Lewis, and Cotton, who were absent. The Republicans who voted for the bill were Messrs. Kelsey of Livingston, De Graw of Kings, Davis of New York, Burnett of Ontario, Seymour of New York, Hammond of Onondaga, and Ross of Albany. The Democrats who voted against the bill were McKeown of Kings, Bradley of Erie, and Fitzgerald of New York.

Chairman Kelsey, in explanation of the fact that no hearing on the bill had been given, said none had been asked for. Mr. Kelsey said he was opposed to the proposed Democratic amendment for a trial board for offenders of the Police Department. Such an amendment, he said, would rob the bill of its effectiveness.

The Senate Committee on Cities also took up the bill in an informal way. Senator Grady said there need be no hope of Democratic support for the bill unless it was amended. The amendments which the Democrats desire are to have the provision giving the Governor the power of removal stricken out, and a provision inserted for a trial board for all members of the department arraigned for offenses.

When the Senate committee had adjourned Chairman Stranahan made a significant statement. He said: "There has been no application for a hearing on the New York Police bill, and consequently no date for a hearing has been set. I understand that the objections are minor ones. We hope to amend the bill so that it will conform to the ideas of all. There may be no hearing on the measure, for the amended bill may meet with general approval."

A high authority on the proposed police legislation for New York City, in speaking to-day of the bill now before the Legislature, said:

"When the necessity for reform in the police system of New York was first considered a proposition was advanced to have a bill which would provide for three Commissioners for a term of one year. These proposed Commissioners, one of whom was to be an army officer, one a lawyer, and one a man of affairs representing the Governor, were to be intrusted with the work of thoroughly reorganizing the Police Department. When they had completed their work, for which they were to be allowed a year's time, they were to go out of office, and then a single Commissioner was to be appointed by the Mayor. The idea was to get the Police Department in good shape and then to put it up to the Mayor to keep it in that condition by having a single Commissioner, subject to his authority."

Why this plan was not adopted the gentleman did not divulge. But, taken in connection with the statement of Senator Stranahan, the assertion of the authority quoted has created an impression that perhaps the bill reported by the Assembly Committee on the Affairs of Cities to-day may be so amended on the floor of the Assembly and Senate that Tammany may be deprived of the issue of home rule, which the Tammany leaders are now seeking to raise out of the Police bill in its present form.

Gov. Odell is said to favor two amendments to the bill. One is to provide that a Commissioner removed by the Governor cannot be reappointed; the other is that when the Governor removes a Commissioner, the Commissioner's successor must be appointed without delay.

Some comment having been made relative to the fact that Jacob A. Cantor introduced a bill for a single-headed Police Department for New York City in 1898, a copy of the bill has been obtained and is interesting in view of the present agitation, and the further fact that at that time the scheme was repudiated by both parties. The bill provided that the Police Commission in office in New York City at the time of the enactment should cease to exist on Aug. 15, following, and that the control of the Police Department of that city should thereafter be administered by a single-headed commission, to be known as "Commissioner of Police." The Mayor of New York City was authorized to appoint the Commissioner of Police and his successors, and the term of office of each appointee was fixed at two years, and the salary at $7,500 per year.

The Mayor was also directed to appoint a Chief of Police, who could be removed from office by the Mayor, but for cause only. His salary was to be $10,000 per year. All Chiefs after the first were to be taken from among the members of the police force above the grade of Sergeant. Each Chief was to be retired when he reached sixty-five years of age.

The Chief of Police was given power to appoint his deputy, to hold office at his pleasure, but he was to be selected from the members of the force above the rank of Sergeant, and upon his retirement from the deputyship he returned to the rank he held prior to his appointment. His salary was fixed at $5,000.

The Chief of Police was to be the head of the police force and to be held responsible for its efficiency and discipline and for the preservation of order and the prevention of crime and apprehension of offenders within the City of New York. He was vested with power to appoint all members of the police force and to make all promotions and changes and to suspend any member of the force for cause, but the latter were to be given a trial on the charges before the Commissioner of Police who is given power to reinstate him.

The Chief was given authority to raid gambling and other unlawful houses and to enter the same for the purpose of raiding if two or more holders reported to him in writing that there were good grounds for believing that the places were used for unlawful purposes. He was required also to co-operate with the Board of Elections and to perform such other service as usually comes within the pale of the duties of Chief of Police.

Hearing on Buffalo Measure Refused.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—No date was fixed for a hearing on the Buffalo Police bill, which is a measure similar to the New York City one. Attorney James Quackenbush of Buffalo, who will oppose the bill on behalf of certain lawyers and other residents of Buffalo, asked the committee to fix a date for a hearing, but, owing to the absence of Assemblyman Schneider, the introducer of the measure, Chairman Kelsey refused to grant the request. It is expected that a hearing will be held in the very near future.

SENATOR SULLIVAN IN ALBANY.

Has Nothing to Say About Mr. Nixon's Work—May Talk Later.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Senator T. F. Sullivan made his first appearance of the session in the Senate this morning. A huge basket of roses was placed on his desk, which the Senator, with a frown, immediately transferred to the desk of Senator Grady. To a correspondent he said:

"I have nothing to say at this time concerning the Nixon gambling insinuations. Perhaps I will later on. A man can talk too much at times, and I guess an attack of lockjaw would benefit some of those fellows in New York."

TO LEGALIZE PABST PORTICO.

Senator Grady Introduces a Bill in the State Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The Pabst Hotel is in Senator Elsberg's district. Senator Elsberg brought in a bill legalizing the portico over which there has been such a protracted fight in Albany, but for some reason he did not care to introduce it himself. He prevailed upon Senator Grady to introduce it.

It is said here that if by any chance the bill should become a law a number of restaurants and cafés in the Tenderloin would at once utilize the sidewalk upon which they front for similar obstructions. No date for a hearing upon the bill has yet been set.

"It's the first I've heard of it," said Commissioner of Highways Keating, when his attention was called to the Grady bill last night. "If they legalize that," he continued, "they'll legalize a lot of stuff, and if they legalize that they'll ruin New York."

"But will the introduction of this bill stop you from doing your duty as set forth in your last ultimatum?"

"It will if they pass the bill."

"Are you going to wait for them to pass the bill?"

"Now, this is the first I knew about it, and you're not going to get a word out of me on it until I am better informed. Why don't they stop the bill? Write to the Governor. I'll wait until the time given to take down the portico is up before I will say anything. That will be on Thursday."

"But the bill is not a law yet. It's got to go through both houses and to the Governor and Mayor. I won't say another word on the subject, and, mind you, quote me correctly."

John Whalen, Corporation Counsel, was confined yesterday to his home at High Bridge by an attack of influenza. The introduction of the Pabst Portico bill was reported to him, and he was asked if an illegality of the kind could be legalized.

"I do not," he replied, "care to give offhand an opinion on the subject. I may be down town to-morrow."

"Do you know of a precedent for such action?"

"I certainly do not. When did you say the bill was introduced?"

"To-day."

"Oh, well, there's plenty of time for action."

Two ultimatums have been sent to James B. Regan, proprietor of the Pabst Hotel, by the Commissioner of Highways. The last of these was sent on Jan. 8, and the time in which the portico must be removed expires to-morrow, a five days' additional extension having been granted at the request of counsel.

An attempt to legalize the portico and inclosed balcony of the Pabst Hotel by the Municipal Assembly was recently foiled by Alderman Joseph Oatman, who recalled the legalizing resolution, which was passed in his absence, from the Mayor.

DANGERS OF THE "SALT CURE."

Chicago Doctor Says Self-Treatment Will Lead to the Prevalence of Scurvy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Physicians throughout Chicago are complaining that an "epidemic of salt" has broken loose. They say these days when they are called to attend a patient about the first thing they hear is, "Doctor, don't you think an injection of salt would cure me?"

This is attributed to the recent agitation of the merits of salt solution as given publicity through the scientific discoveries recently made by Prof. Loeb of the University of Chicago. Dr. Elmer E. Prescott to-day expressed the opinion that so prevalent had become the idea that salt would cure any ailment, that if the public was not put on its guard the whole city would be suffering from scurvy inside of six months. Dr. Prescott said:

"I was called some days ago to attend a woman suffering from scurvy. She had been complaining for several years of a nervous trouble; some time ago she read of the discovery of the 'Elixir of Life' in the common table salt. She immediately began putting salt into her drinking water and eating salted meats. She began to get weak rapidly, her limbs became very tender to the touch, and finally the hemorrhagic stage of the disease made its appearance under the skin and in the connective tissues of the body, having very much the appearance of the black and blue spots following an injury."

NATIVE ART NOT ENCOURAGED.

J. H. Twachtman Says Students Return from Europe to Find Galleries Full of Foreign Pictures.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—"You give your artists prizes and scholarships and send them to Europe prepared for carrying on their studies. When they return to America they find the walls of your galleries covered by foreign masters. They find no place for themselves."

This was the burden of John H. Twachtman's final lecture at the Art Institute, given yesterday afternoon. Conditions, he said, were discouraging to local artists and not at all likely to develop native talent. American art institutes in general, and the Chicago Art Institute in particular, did not sufficiently recognize and support their Alumni, as the French schools did.

TO BROADEN YALE CHURCH.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 15.—At a meeting of the Yale College Church tonight a resolution was introduced by Prof. George T. Ladd greatly broadening the scope of the institution and reorganizing it to take in all students professing any Christian faith instead of as now, simply Congregationalists. The resolution was passed unanimously, and a committee consisting of Profs. Brastow, Ladd, Perrin, and ex-President Dwight, was appointed to draft a new and broader form of admittance profession.

The action of the committee removes all doctrinal objections to any man's entering the college church, and will result in greatly broadening the work of the institution. The name of the church is changed from the Yale College Church to the Church of Christ of Yale.

Chicago Road to Issue More Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Chicago City Railway stockholders to-day unanimously voted in favor of authorizing the issuance of $5,000,000 new stock, so as to be able to meet the obligations on the $4,619,500 4½ per cent. bonds which mature July 1 next. The resolution provides the stock when issued shall go to the stockholders at par. The retiring Directors were re-elected. The annual statement shows a considerably smaller percentage earned on the stock, but the surplus decreases only $55,000.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water!
Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks weak. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 81c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30½c; cotton, middling, 9¾c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $16. butter, Western creamery, 21c. Commercial World.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 9.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water!
Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

ARMY OF VIGILANTES TO PURIFY THE CITY

Is Being Organized in Accordance with Bishop Potter's Plan.

Will Number 5,000 Workers, It Is Said—Reform Bodies to Meet In Conference To-day.

It was learned yesterday, although Bishop Potter declined to discuss the matter, that his plan to form a large vigilance committee, as suggested by him in his recent address on "God and the City," at a noonday meeting in St. Paul's Chapel, has taken firm root and that such a committee has been organized and will be ready for active work very shortly. It is said the committee will number 5,000 members.

Chairman William H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Committee of Fifteen, and Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, one of its members, both criticised the plan adversely, saying that in such a large body there would be many young men who would be apt to be led into evil ways through contact with the city's wickedness.

Bishop Potter, when this was brought to his attention last evening, said:

"First get your facts—then moralize. The statement that I have formed, am forming, or am going to form any such committee as these gentlemen so freely criticise is entirely apocryphal."

"But do you know of any such committee being formed?" he was asked.

"Ah, that's another question," was the reply.

This will be an important day in the crusade against vice and Tammany misrule, and the focus of activity will be the United Charities Building, where in the afternoon the Committee of Fifteen will hold a general meeting to discuss its work and to receive reports from sub-committees, while in the evening there will be a joint conference of all the reform organizations in the city in favor of the adoption of the amendments proposed by the Charter Revision Commission. It is expected that every reform body in the city excepting the Tammany Committee of Five will be represented by one, two, or three delegates at this meeting, which is to be held under the auspices of the Citizens' Union.

The call for the Citizens' Union conference is signed by John W. Weed, R. Fulton Cutting, John E. Eustis, J. Warren Greene, R. M. Gignoux, and John L. Wilkie.

Mr. Eustis said yesterday that his organization, though not approving of every part of the Charter Revision Commission's recommendations, still was willing to swallow it whole, believing that the result would be better than if legislative committees were allowed to tinker with it for several weeks.

He said that Chairman George L. Rives, and perhaps other members of the commission, would appear before the meeting, and that Controller Coler's opinion on the matter would be presented, perhaps by the Controller in person.

The meeting will not be open to the general public, though it is expected that large public meetings will be held as a result of the conference.

It is understood that the pending Police bill will be dealt with by the Sub-Committee on Legislation of the Committee of Fifteen, which, it is believed, will not approve it in its present form. Objection is raised to the measure because it places in the hands of the Governor, as well as in those of the Mayor, the power to remove the combined Chief and Commissioner who will rule the department. It is pointed out that should there be, as at present, a Republican Governor with a Democratic Mayor, the bi-partisan principle would still rule the department, for, with its commanding officer at the mercy of both the head of the City and State Governments, it is easy to conceive of frequent situations where compromise would be the only course by which he could save his official head.

CHINA'S SEAL ON THE NOTE.

Ching Goes to Forbidden City to Obtain It—Gov. Yuan Ordered to Assist in Peace Negotiations.

PEKING, Jan. 15.—Prince Ching and his staff were a long time in the Forbidden City to-day. Accompanied by the chief eunuch, they saw a woman servant guarding the imperial seal. She produced the seal, the papers were sealed in her presence, and then the seal was returned.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the papers thus sealed will not be presented to the foreign envoys until to-morrow.

In the American district a Chinese court of justice will come into being and operation to-morrow. The death penalty may be inflicted for murder, manslaughter, attempted murder, robbery, counterfeiting, looting, and burglary. It may also be inflicted upon those known to have been Boxers who have done injury to life or property. Other punishments, like whipping, imprisonment, and the imposition of fines, can be inflicted.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 15.—Yuan-Shi-Kai, Governor of the Province of Shan-Tung, has been ordered to proceed to Peking to assist in the peace negotiations; but it is expected here that he will decline to go.

SAVES A TRAIN BY SLEEPING.

If Operator Had Been Awake There Would Have Been a Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., Jan. 15.—William Browne, night operator at Flemington, a point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, went to sleep at his post at 4 o'clock this morning, and his nap prevented a frightful wreck.

The New York Flyer passed a fast freight at Flemington at the hour named. The freight took the siding on time, and Browne went to sleep. Engineer Pat Flannery of the flyer, when half a mile away, noticed the red light and whistled for a clear track. The operator slept on and Flannery put on the air, wondering why the red block did not drop. As his train got down to a ten-mile gait it swerved on to the siding and banged the freight train. Flannery had two ribs broken, but no one else was hurt.

The freight brakeman had failed to close the switch after his train took the siding. Had the operator been awake he would have given a clear track signal and the flyer would have hit the freight at sixty miles an hour, down grade.

THIEF AT CASINO BOX OFFICE.

Smashed the Window and Grabbed at a Pile of Bills.

Detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Station were scouring the Tenderloin last night for a well-dressed man who made a desperate attempt to rob the Casino box office early in the evening. The would-be robber arrived at the theatre at about 6:30 o'clock and found the box office window closed, but the big pile of bills was lying within tempting distance inside the glass. He broke the pane with his elbow and grabbed for the money, but Gilbert Gordon, an employe of the house, who was standing in the lobby, jumped for him, and the man ran and lost himself in the passing crowds on the sidewalk.

Assistant Treasurer Dunlevy had been selling tickets all the afternoon, but had gone to dinner a few minutes before, leaving Gordon in charge. As there were no customers in sight, he closed the office and stepped outside the door into the lobby. There was about $250 in the pile of bills at which the thief aimed. Gordon says he could have caught the man had not his first thought been for the money, and he secured that lest there might be accomplices about before he ran out and summoned the police.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water!
Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

COL. ROOSEVELT IN DANGER.

Falls While Fleeing from a Wounded Bear, but His Companions Kill the Brute.

Special to The New York Times.

MEEKER, Col., Jan. 15.—An unlucky stumble all but placed Col. Roosevelt within the grasp of a Rocky Mountain grizzly yesterday, but the coolness of the New Yorker and the persistency of his companions' fire served to win for them another trophy. After slaying the lion Saturday morning the party proceeded to the Keystone Ranch. Monday morning saw them in the saddle and ready for the first onslaught on Coyote Basin. Dr. Webb rode into Meeker to-day and detailed the second adventure.

"It was still quite early in the morning when we entered the basin," said he. "Goff assured us that we would stand an excellent chance at that time if bears were around. We had hardly ridden a quarter of a mile when Goff called our attention to a huge brute lumbering unsteadily up Miniature Canon to one side. We dashed up the rocks, dismounted, and resumed our pursuit on foot. Hastily the Colonel took a shot. The bear but moved faster. Roosevelt was wild with enthusiasm, and despite the guide's warnings, dashed ahead of us all.

"The bear had now almost reached the head of the canon and there was no escape except by scaling the cliff. Roosevelt's last shot stung him, and rearing on his hind legs and snarling fiercely, he started toward Teddy. 'Run, Colonel!' yelled Goff, for the bear was mad and his twelve hundred odd pounds were fairly quivering with rage. Roosevelt took another shot, but the bear was now under full swing and coming with speed.

"One more shot and then Roosevelt turned to flee, but to our horror he stumbled and fell sprawling. I took careful aim and fired, but still he came; Goff ran forward and shot, and Roosevelt scrambled to his feet with the brute 15 feet away. He coolly turned and fired again and stopped the animal. A fusillade from all followed, and with a last stagger toward us the game old animal lay down and died."

ABSCONDER STOLE $250,000.

Was Confidential Clerk in a Wholesale House in This City.

Acting under instructions from Chief of Detectives George F. Titus, Scotland Yard officials will arrest to-day in Liverpool as he steps off an incoming steamer, the defaulting confidential clerk of a large wholesale house on Walker Street, who is said to have gotten away with $50,000 of the firm's funds at the time of his flight, and to have embezzled nearly $200,000 before he was even suspected.

Assistant District Attorney Gans obtained from Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, yesterday a warrant for the defaulter's arrest. The Grand Jury had his case on the calendar yesterday, but it was not considered, and no indictment against him was handed up.

The utmost secrecy is being observed about the case by Capt. Titus and District Attorney Philbin. Beyond admitting that there is such a case they will make no details public, and refuse to give even the name of the defaulter, the name of the boat he sailed on, or the name of his employers.

Mr. Philbin said that the defalcation was such a large one and the case so important that he did not feel at liberty to discuss it at this time.

Capt. Titus states that the case is one of the largest he has had since assuming charge of the Detective Bureau. The clerk for a long time enjoyed a position of trust, and the utmost confidence was reposed in him by his employers. His social connections are excellent, and no shadow of suspicion attached to him up to a short time before his flight. His stealing of the larger amount extended over several years, and was effected by means of forgery and false entries.

Capt. Titus traced him to Boston, from there to Portland, and later to Quebec, from which place he took passage for England. Full particulars of the defalcation and a complete description of the absconder were at once cabled to London, and unless the plans of the police go awry he will be taken into custody to-day.

Detective Frazee is awaiting news of the arrest to start for Liverpool to bring the prisoner back to America. Requisition papers have been asked for already. It will be necessary to secure three sets of these, State, National, and international.

THE VIGILANCIA AGROUND.

Ward Liner on Colorado Banks, West of Havana—Orizaba Sent to Take Passengers Off.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—The Ward Line steamer Vigilancia is aground off the Banks of Los Colorados, about eighty miles westward of Havana.

The Vigilancia was on her way from Vera Cruz, Mexico, Jan. 10, for Progreso, Havana, and New York. She has fifty-eight passengers on board, and is commanded by Capt. Reynolds.

She struck early yesterday morning during a fog, six miles from the mainland. Word of the disaster reached her agents here last night. The steamer is fast on the reefs, resting in eleven feet of water forward and fourteen feet aft. She is pounding in the norther which is now blowing. She is, however, in no immediate danger.

The steamer Orizaba, Capt. Leighton, from New York, Jan. 9, for Havana, with two tugs and lighters, has been sent to the assistance of the Vigilancia. No difficulty is expected in transferring her passengers and in unloading her freight.

The steamer Vigilancia is of 2,934 tons net register. She is 320 feet long, has 45 feet beam, and is 27 feet deep. She was built in 1890 at Chester, Penn., and is owned by the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, (James E. Ward & Co.) of New York.

At the offices of the company it was said yesterday that the amount of damage to the Vigilancia was not known.

LINCOLN RELIC DESTROYED.

House Where Nancy Hanks Plighted Her Troth Burned Down.

Special to The New York Times.

DANVILLE, Ky., Jan. 15.—The house where Nancy Hanks plighted her troth to Thomas Lincoln has been destroyed by fire. It was the first two-story residence erected in Boyle County, and was over a century old. It was built by Judge James P. Mitchell. Here it was that Nancy Hanks, a frequent visitor to the Mitchell family, accepted, in the Winter of 1805, the hand of Thomas Lincoln.

On a June day Lincoln saddled one of Judge Mitchell's horses and, taking his fiancée behind him, rode to Springfield, a distance of twenty-five miles, where they were married. They returned and spent their honeymoon with the family of Judge Mitchell, after which they built and occupied the modest log cabin in what is now Larue County, where three years later Abraham Lincoln was born.

Lectures at Yale This Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 15.—Announcement of a number of important lectures to be given at Yale this Winter was made by Secretary Stokes to-night. Besides the appointment of Whitelaw Reid to the Isaac K. Bromley lectures, several others were announced. Poultney Bigelow, '79, will speak on colonial administration; Prof. Dyer of Oxford will appear before the Archaeological Institute, Frederic Harrison, the English historical writer, will speak in March; Booker T. Washington and Mrs. Ballington Booth will speak in the Dwight Hall course, and David J. Brewer will deliver six lectures in the Dodge lectureship on "The Responsibilities of Citizenship."

Poland! Poland! Poland Water!
Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

VENEZUELA SEIZES SHIPS

Two Vessels of a British Trading Company Taken.

For Use Against "Revolutionists"—President of the Concern, a New Yorker, Now in Venezuela.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch was received at the State Department to-day from Minister Loomis, announcing that the Venezuelan Government had seized two vessels belonging to the Orinoco Shipping and Trading Company, and purposed using them against the "revolutionists." What he means by the "revolutionists" is not explained. Venezuela has affected to consider the Asphalt Trust as in rebellion, but Minister Loomis obviously does not refer to it.

A mysterious sort of alleged revolution has been heard from at intervals ever since about Christmas. It was alleged to be headed by Gen. Peraza, but there has been from the first the strongest doubt about its reality. No battles have been fought, and with the first news of the Venezuelan Government's intention to use harsh measures toward the Asphalt Trust came the news that the alleged Peraza revolution had been "suppressed." Nothing has been heard of it since, until this act of war necessity, the seizing of the Orinoco Company's vessels to be used as ships of war.

The Orinoco Shipping and Trading Company is a British concern. Its steamers ply between Trinidad and Ciudad Bolivar. Paraza is understood to be in the mountains, a long distance inland, and it is not known of what use these coasting steamers would be in attacking him, or, even if they were of use, why there should be such a pressing necessity for them that Venezuela should risk the enmity of Great Britain and the United States by seizing them.

On the face of it, and without any explanation, the seizure of the vessels is an affront to Great Britain. But, although the Orinoco Company is a British concern, a large amount of the stock is held by Americans, and President Olcott of the Orinoco Company is a New Yorker. It is admitted at the State Department that Great Britain seems to have the first right to interfere, and that if she does not object to the seizure of her vessels it would be hard for the United States to find ground for objection. At the same time the State Department will not deny that remonstrance may yet be made. The American course of action has not been determined upon, and hence no instructions as yet have been sent to Minister Loomis.

President Olcott is now in Venezuela. He went there recently with Minister Loomis. Apparently the two are friends. The seizure of President Olcott's ships at this time looks, when left without explanation, like a determined effort on Venezuela's part to get into all the trouble she can find. She has already defied the United States on the Asphalt Trust question, and in response to the State Department's protest against the dispossession of the trust, Venezuela has replied that she does not recognize the right of the United States to interfere in her local affairs. The impressment of the Orinoco ships seems like an attempt to defy the United States still more, and at the same time to bring Great Britain into the difficulty. That there is politics of some kind in it cannot be doubted.

Minister Pulido of Venezuela has not received a word from his Government intimating the existence of the alleged revolution of Peraza.

GORMAN VISITS THE SENATE.

Said to be Advising Against Encouragement of D. B. Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Ex-Senator Gorman was on the floor of the Senate this afternoon for the first time since he left that body as a member. He went about calling, talking a while with Senator Cockrell, then with Senator Jones, later with Senator Martin of Virginia, and occasionally with a Republican who came over to the Democratic side to greet him.

The mission that brought Mr. Gorman to the Senate was not disclosed. As he meets the Senators frequently in Washington, it was assumed not to be a social visit merely. One Senator, who would not be likely to sympathize with any political ambition of Mr. Gorman, said that he had heard the intimation that Mr. Gorman was moved to offer his advice concerning the reported effort of Mr. Coler to promote the cause of David B. Hill as a candidate for President, and to remonstrate against any encouragement of that programme.

He is said to be prepared to join in any Democratic movement that will result in the elimination of Populism and Populistic candidates from future consideration by the Democratic Party, but to be doubtful about the experiment of relying upon a New York candidate to pull the party through in 1904. "Just a personal call upon old friends," was Mr. Gorman's quiet reply to a question as to whether his visit to the Senate had any political significance.

CITY MAY CLAIM GAS PLANT.

Chicago Council Acts on Reported Sale of the Ogden Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Alderman Finn introduced an order into the City Council last night calling upon the Corporation Counsel to ascertain if the city cannot claim the plant of the Ogden Gas Company and declare the franchise forfeited. The order reads, in part:

"Whereas, Section 13 of the franchise of the Ogden Gas Company provides that the rights and privileges of the said company are granted upon the express condition that the company shall not at any time directly or indirectly sell, lease, or transfer its plant, property, rights, or privileges to any other gas company, and if it does sell, lease, or transfer its property, then the rights and privileges granted to the Ogden Gas Company shall cease to exist and be of no more effect, and the entire plant of the company, with all its machinery, tools, appliances, mains, and pipes, shall be forfeited.

"Therefore, be it ordered that the Corporation Counsel be instructed to investigate at once this reputed sale of the Ogden Gas Company to the so-called Gas Trust, and report to the Council whether or not the sale or transfer is a violation of Section 13 and a forfeiture of the Ogden Gas Company's franchise."

The order passed without question.

PROF. PUPIN BUYS LAND.

Inventor Invests in a Rocky and Marshy Tract in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 15.—Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University, who says he received $400,000 for his recent invention of a system by which ocean telephony is made possible, has bought another tract of marshy and rocky land in Norfolk, where he owns a handsome Summer villa. His latest purchase comprises twenty-five acres, which together with the rest of his lands in that mountain Summer resort town, makes him one of the heaviest land owners of Norfolk.

When asked by a friend his reason for investing in such poor land the professor replied: "Different people have different hobbies. Some prefer fast horses, but I had rather buy that apparently worthless parcel of land and develop it."

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.

With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more and more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, and cleanliness.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water!
Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

MR. KRUEGER COMING HERE?

John E. Milholland Took an Invitation to Him, and Is Sure It Will Be Accepted.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Daily Express says:

"Mr. John E. Milholland, who arrived in London last week, bearing an invitation from a number of well-known New York citizens to Mr. Krüger to proceed to the United States, has been to see him, and has offered him a palatial residence in New York City.

"In the course of an interview, Mr. Milholland told a representative of The Daily Express that he was quite sure Mr. Krüger would accept the invitation and would go to New York about the middle of next month."

THE LIGHT FLASH FROM MARS.

Prof. Pickering Makes a Statement in Regard to Alleged Signals.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 15.—Prof. Pickering of the Harvard Observatory to-day said:

"Early in December we received from the Lowell Observatory in Arizona a telegram that a shaft of light had been seen to project from Mars (the Lowell observatory makes a specialty of Mars) lasting seventy minutes.

"I wired these facts to Europe and sent out neostyle copies through this country. The observer there is a careful, reliable man and there is no reason to doubt that the light existed.

"It was given as from a well-known geographical point of Mars. That was all. Now the story has gone the world over. In Europe it is stated that I have been in communication with Mars, and all sorts of exaggerations have sprung up.

"Whatever the light was, we have no means of knowing. Whether it had intelligence or not, no one can say. It is absolutely inexplicable."

THE WESTERN MARYLAND ROAD

Edward Lauterbach Offers $6,000,000 for It—New Hard Coal Route to Tidewater Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Plans of New York and Philadelphia parties supposed to be identified with the Reading Railroad interests for the securing of the Western Maryland Railroad for a new route to tidewater from the anthracite coal fields are maturing. The Mayor and Finance Commissioners have received a direct offer from Edward Lauterbach, acting in conjunction with the Manhattan Trust Company, to buy the road. When asked by city Directors in the company what he would be willing to pay for the property, Mr. Lauterbach is reported to have said about $6,000,000.

Representatives of the Manhattan Trust Company have had several interviews with the city authorities the past week. Surveys are now being made for a terminal line around the city from the Western Maryland and Baltimore and Lehigh Railroads to tidewater, at Canton. It has been suggested that the move has some connection with the recent Reading-Jersey Central amalgamation.

In the negotiations during 1899 for the acquirement of the city's interest in the Western Maryland Railroad, John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company, was an active spirit. Examinations were made by expert accountants. The intended purchasers at that time offered the amount of the principal of the debt due the city, without interest, placed at $4,485,000, and agreed to liquidate the floating debt to an amount not exceeding $500,000, but opposition arose and the deal fell through. During the negotiations there was some difference of opinion among the lawyers on the two sides as to the legal procedure for acquiring the property.

KAISER INSTRUCTS ACTORS.

Witnesses Rehearsal of Two Festival Plays, One of Them Written from His Suggestions.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Emperor William this evening, after the regular opera performance, witnessed a rehearsal of two special festival plays—"The Testament of the Great Elector" and "Adlerflug." These are to form the programme for the gala performance on Friday night at the Opera House in honor of the Prussian bi-centenary.

Count von Hochberg, Director of Royal Theatres, sat with the Kaiser in a box, the two being the only spectators of the rehearsal. The Emperor interrupted the actors several times and suggested changes.

"Adlerflug" is from the Kaiser's own idea, worked out by Capt. Lauff.

MR. AND MRS. A. G. VANDERBILT.

Newly Married Couple Arrive in Pittsfield, Mass.—To Spend Several Days in the Berkshires.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt arrived in Pittsfield unexpectedly this evening, and registered at the Wendell Hotel. They came in a parlor car attached to the regular express due in Pittsfield at 8:10 o'clock. They are occupying the finest suite of rooms in the hotel, on the northeast corner of the third floor, commanding a magnificent view over the snow-covered Berkshire Hills.

The bride and bridegroom, on arriving at the hotel, went immediately to their rooms and were not seen again this evening. Mr. Vanderbilt registered, in a clear and small hand, "Mr. and Mrs. A. Vanderbilt," and the signature attracted a great deal of attention during the evening.

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will spend several days of their honeymoon trip in Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, where the sleighing is now excellent.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are expected at William C. Whitney's lodge on October Mountain to-morrow, and with Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt they will take numerous sleighrides over the hills in and about Lenox and Pittsfield.

JUDGE THRASHES A LAWYER.

Adjourns Court for the Purpose—Had Only One Arm, but It Was Enough.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 15.—Justice Louis Jacobs adjourned court yesterday afternoon long enough to take a belligerent lawyer by the ears and thrash him. The attorney was James B. Martin, Chairman of the Democratic Town Committee, a prominent politician, and a lawyer of good reputation.

Martin was arguing before the Justice a case where his clients wished to retain possession of some doves that flew into their yard. The case was a slight one, but was bitterly contested, and the upshot was that Chairman Martin broke out against the Justice with, "Jacobs, you don't know anything. You're a liar."

The Justice tried to calm the lawyer, but Martin, it is said, struck him squarely in the face with his fist. Justice Jacobs, who has but one arm, immediately adjourned legal proceedings, jumped down from the platform, and hammered Martin, using fist and foot alike with telling effect. The Democratic committeeman made his escape while the witnesses in the case looked on in wonderment. Suit for assault will be brought against Martin.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water!
Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

JENNIE BOSSCHIETER KILLED BY CHLORAL

Prof. Witthaus Testifies that Dose Given to Her Was Fatal.

SENSATIONAL SCENES IN COURT

Death Fiercely Gives the Lie to a Detective, and Is Placed Upon the Stand — Another Policeman Weeps as He Testifies.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 15.—The Bosschieter murder case was replete with startling incidents to-day, and the three men—Walter C. McAlister, Andrew J. Campbell, and William A. Death—who are accused, with George J. Kerr, of having caused the death of the mill girl, underwent a terrible ordeal. In the morning Prof. Rudolph A. Witthaus, the chemical expert, and several other physicians testified to finding hydrate of chloral in the stomach of the dead girl, and also in the broken bottle which was picked up in a spot where the cabman Sculthorpe testified yesterday he had heard it land on a stone on the night of the tragedy. In the afternoon the developments followed one another with such rapidity as to keep even the auditors in a flurry of excitement.

The men most concerned in the case did not bear up so well under the strain as they did yesterday. Death was particularly nervous, and once he shook his finger at a witness and gave him the lie. His demonstration created excitement in court, which Justice Dixon made no effort to suppress. Scarcely had this sensation subsided when Death himself was called upon the stand in rebuttal of what the Detective Sergeants said of the manner in which they elicited the incriminating statements from him. Then followed the breakdown of an old and experienced detective, who cried like a child when called upon to testify against Campbell, whom he has known since he was a child. Later came the evidence of Detective Perry, who gave so dramatic a recital of a half hour he spent with Death that the courtroom became hushed with a silence that was oppressive. His testimony, more than anything which has happened yet, vividly pictured the shocking nature of the crime and the havoc it has caused in so many homes in Paterson.

not be likely to disclose the presence of chloral?"

"No, Sir."

"Is it quickly absorbed?"

"It is."

"When taken up by the blood, what does it do to a person?"

"Puts him to sleep. Kills if enough is taken."

"Does it interfere with respiration?"

"Yes."

"What did the quantity of chloral found in this case indicate?"

"That a much larger quantity had been taken."

"How do you account for the disappearance of the rest?"

"It was absorbed and carried to various organs, where it produced physiological effects."

"What you found wouldn't have caused death?"

"No more than if it had staid in the bottle."

"Then the part that was missing was the part which caused death?"

"Yes."

"If the deceased died suddenly, the death being preceded for three hours by a deep coma, and the autopsy failed to disclose a cause of death, what would you say caused this girl's death?"

"Chloral hydrate."

Ex-Judge W. T. Hoffman of Jersey City took the expert in hand for cross-examination. The points which were raised by the questioning lawyer were watched with the keenest interest by the three prisoners. They leaned forward in their seats fearful that they would not hear the replies of the witness, and in other ways displayed entire absorption.

"Would you be satisfied with one of the half dozen tests which you say you made?" Mr. Hoffman asked.

"Not with one. I drew my conclusion from all."

"Can you tell that a fatal dose was taken in this particular case?"

"My analysis accounts for 10 grains, 5 in the stomach and 5 scattering. Now, 20 grains is a fatal dose; has been known to kill. In all my experience I never found but one corpse in which there was enough unabsorbed poison to cause death. I am convinced that the girl died of chloral poisoning."

"Wouldn't a large dose of absinthe cause the same effect as chloral?"

"If it was sufficient to produce these effects it would produce them. The effects might resemble each other, but in the case of absinthe poisoning there would be delirium of a much more violent sort than the rare delirium following chloral poisoning. I never heard of a case of absinthe poisoning. I can't remember that I ever read of one."

"Is there enough alcohol and other ingredients in champagne or Manhattan cocktails to kill?"

"I don't think a person could drink enough Manhattan cocktails to kill him."

Dr. F. N. Todd and Dr. William H. Newman were put on the stand to testify regarding the amount of chloral necessary to produce death. They corroborated Dr. Williams substantially.

After the recess Chief of Police Grau was called. He told of going to the Rock Road on the morning of Oct. 19. The most important thing which he said was that he had found the white rag which was tied around one of the dead girl's fingers.

Detective Sergt. John H. Taylor, who assisted in arresting all four of the prisoners, was called to the witness-stand by Mr. Emley to tell the manner of the arrest of the accused, but principally to pave the way for the introduction of the statements, in the nature of confessions, made by Death and Campbell.

"When Death was brought in did he say anything regarding the charge?" Taylor was asked.

"He did."

DEATH'S STATEMENT VOLUNTARY.

"Were his statements of his own free will, uninfluenced by a threat?"

"They were."

Mr. Dunn anxiously took up the witness for cross-examination. It became evident in a minute that the defense proposed to closely question the detective regarding the confessions which were made by their clients, evidently with a view to keeping them out if they could.

"You say no threats were made, or promises held out, to Death if he made a statement?" Mr. Dunn began.

"No, Sir; none."

"Were there any revolvers on the table."

"I don't remember."

"Did any one say that the other prisoners had already told all?"

"No, Sir."

"Did any one tell Death that Kerr and McAlister were down stairs, meaning the prison?"

"No."

"What was said to him to induce him to talk?"

"I don't know, unless it was that we told him that the hack driver had told all."

"Why did you want him to talk?"

"We wanted to find the fourth man. We knew that his name was Andrew, but that was all. When Death had made his statement we also had the last name."

"When he got through telling his story didn't some one of you detectives who were present tell him that he lied?"

"No; it was this way: Some one said: 'Do you mean to tell us that you were not with Jennie Bosschieter on the night of Oct. 18? Why, we know better than that.'"

At this point ex-Judge Scott rose to his feet and objected. He said that the law was very delicate about confessions—more delicate in some States than in New Jersey; that the statements which had been made should be shown to have been made voluntarily, not after a warning.

Justice Dixon said that he would not allow the witness to testify regarding the statements of the prisoner unless he had proof that it was made voluntarily. Taylor was thereupon excused.

Detective Sergeant Henry Titus was next called. He said that he was one of the four officers who took down the statements made by Death. His testimony was similar to that of Taylor.

Detective Sergeant McInerney followed him. He also went over the same ground, but began to supplement it by saying:

"At 6 o'clock I went to Death's cell and asked him—"

"You lie! You lie!" rang fiercely through the courtroom.

Death was on his feet and was shaking his finger at the witness. Ex-Judge Scott, who sat beside him, put him down into his chair again.

The statements made by Death were finally admitted by Justice Dixon. They proved to be merely pencil notes made by the detectives when Death was arrested. In these statements Death is quoted as having said that he saw McAlister put two glasses of something in Jennie Bosschieter's drink.

To the surprise of everybody in court ex-Judge Scott requested the privilege at this point to put Death upon the stand to show that threats had been used to cause him to make the statements which he made.

DEATH ON THE WITNESS STAND.

The Justice granted the privilege, and Death went upon the stand displaying no more concern than the witnesses who had testified against him. He was questioned by ex-Judge Scott.

"When were you arrested?"

"At 12:30 at night."

"Who were the officers who arrested you?"

"Detective Taylor and a policeman."

"Where were they when you first saw them?"

"In the kitchen of my home."

"Who let them in?"

"My mother-in-law opened the door for them. My wife told me they were there. She said a man was outside who wanted to see me, and I went down and they told me I was under arrest."

"What did they say to you?"

"They told me to hurry up and get dressed."

"Where did they take you?"

"To the detectives' quarters."

"Who was there when you got there?"

"Detectives Titus, Lord, Taylor, and McInerney."

"What did they say to you?"

"They said: 'Billy, you don't need to be afraid. You're not very deep in this thing. We have McAlister and Kerr down stairs. You better tell the truth; it will be better for you. Tell it all; we'll make it easy for you.'"

Under cross-examination by Mr. Emley, Death stuck to his original statement that the detectives promised him that he would come out all right if he made a statement.

Detective Titus was then recalled to the stand, and was questioned regarding the confession of Campbell. He was going along pretty well with his testimony, when he said that Campbell had suddenly broken in upon him with the remark:

"This is a bad job."

"I knew it to be a bad job, and also knew the boy," the witness continued, and there halted. He could go no further, his voice was choked by sobs, and tears trickled down his face. It was some time before he could resume again. He was soon afterward excused.

Detective Perry added the last dramatic incident to the afternoon's proceedings. He said that on the night when Campbell was arrested he (the detective) was ordered to sit in a room with Death, but not to speak of the crime. He said that he obeyed the injunction for about twenty minutes, but that the silence then became monotonous.

"I lit a pipe, and Death lit a cigarette," Perry went on. "Then Death suddenly asked me what I thought they would do to him, and I told him I couldn't tell, as I didn't know the nature of the charge against him.

"He then began telling me his whole history, beginning with where he said he was born, and which, he said, was at Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare. He then went over the experiences of the night when Jennie Bosschieter was killed, leaving out nothing."

Mr. Emley said that he would rest with the prosecution at this point.

Several detectives were recalled to the stand after that, however. They brought out only the one new fact, that Death had said during his confessions:

"My, but wasn't she dopey?"

NEW GERMAN TARIFF.

Announcement in Reichstag that Negotiation of Fresh Treaties Will Be Begun as Soon as Possible.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—In the Reichstag today the Secretary of the Interior, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, in concluding an announcement of the desire of the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, that the new customs tariff should be presented to the Reichstag as soon as possible, said:

"The progress of our industries has made it necessary that we should build up our commercial policy on a new foundation. As soon as the new tariff is approved by the Federal Council and Reichstag, even before notice is given of the termination of current treaties, negotiations will be opened with the Governments concerned for the conclusion of new treaties. I am convinced that it will be possible in this way to establish treaty relations on a new basis with the States concerned."

FRENCH ASSOCIATIONS BILL.

Debate on Measure Directed Against Religious Congregations Begins in the Chamber.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Renault Morlière (Republican, representing Mayenne) opened the debate on the proposed law of associations. He made a lengthy legal argument against the bill, which, he claimed, was unjust and would lead to abuses. The Government, he asserted, evidently wished to reach the cash boxes of the congregations. He warned the House not to play the game of the Collectivists, as the confiscation of property, beginning with the congregations, might become infectious.

Réné Viviani (Radical Socialist, Department of the Seine) said he regarded the measure as not sufficiently drastic so far as the congregations were concerned, as many of these could evade it. The Government, he declared, had to fight against the eternal alliance of the Church and the congregations. He described the funds of the congregations as the "war chests of the Caesarian conspirators to overturn the republic." The present bill, he predicted, would prove merely a skirmish to future struggles. "We must not shrink from battles," he exclaimed, "in pursuing the régime of justice against the congregations and the Church."

The debate was adjourned until Thursday.

HANOVERIANS DESIRE FREEDOM.

Mass Meeting of Guelf Supporters Sends Telegram to Mr. Krueger.

HANOVER, Prussia, Jan. 15.—A mass meeting of Guelfs in Hanover to-day, under the Presidency of Baron von Schelewünstorf, who represents one of the Hanoverian districts in the Reichstag and is himself a Guelf and anti-Prussian, telegraphed to Mr. Krüger an expression of sympathy, together with the hope that God would help both the Boers and the people of Hanover, which country Prussia annexed, to a final victory. The following was the text of the dispatch:

"Three thousand Hanoverians, whose country was annexed by Prussia, declare their heartfelt sympathy with you and with the cause of right and freedom, which you represent; and they hope that the Almighty will ultimately decree victory for the Boer peoples and the Hanoverians."

GERMAN OFFICERS' DUELS.

Debate in Reichstag on the Action of a Regimental Corps.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The Government, in the Reichstag to-day, was interpellated in regard to an occurrence at Cologne, where some young Catholic non-commissioned officers, who had qualified as army reserve officers, were, contrary to the regulations, asked to set forth their views on dueling, and were rejected because they declined to recognize that dueling was obligatory.

Gen. von Gossler, the Minister of War, replied. He said the Imperial order forbidding questions on dueling had been sufficiently complied with by the erasure from the records of the proceedings in question, and there was no reason for the military administration to take special action.

Speakers of all parties condemned the Cologne affair, and several of them inquired if the time had not come to abolish the selection of officers by the officers' corps of regiments.

Gen. von Gossler said there were only four duels fought in 1900, and, he added, three of these were bloodless. The system for the selection of officers, the Minister explained, dated from the regeneration of the army, and must on no account be abolished.

French Desperado Kills Himself.

TROYES, France, Jan. 15.—An army officer and a Commissary of Police at 7 o'clock this morning decided to enter the house at Saint Savine of the murderer Coquard, who, last Friday, when pursued by the police, shot himself in the garret with a quantity of arms and ammunition and threatened to kill any one who approached. They found the house empty, and proceeded to the barn, where, surrounded by soldiers with loaded rifles, they forced the windows open, and finally found the body of Coquard hanging in the garret. He had also fired a gun under his chin, the shot emerging from an eye. It was apparent that Coquard committed suicide yesterday.

Coming Here on the Oceanic.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—The passenger list of the White Star liner Oceanic, which sails from this port, via Queenstown, for New York to-morrow, contains the names of Mrs. Arthur Paget, Sir William Orr-Ewing, Bart.; Sir Weetman Dickinson Pearson, Bart., and Lady Pearson, and Robert Lorraine. The last-named has just returned from South Africa, where he served in the Yeomanry, and he goes to New York to play the leading part in "To Have and to Hold."

Rebels Defeated Outside Panama.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 15.—Gen. Alban attacked the revolutionary forces outside the City of Panama on Saturday. The fighting was of short duration. The revolutionists were defeated, losing many killed and wounded, as well as two chiefs captured. The Government forces sustained a loss of seven killed and wounded.

Accident to Duchess of Marlborough.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Duchess of Marlborough, while hunting with the Heythorp hounds yesterday, was thrown from her horse while clearing a fence. The horse rolled over her, but she escaped with nothing worse than a severe shaking.

M. Pichon Not to be Supplanted.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, denies that he intends to replace M. Pichon, the French Minister at Peking. He hopes M. Pichon will be enabled to pursue the negotiations to the end.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Probably rain in the afternoon; southerly winds.

Occasional snow or rain is indicated for to-day in New England, the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, the lake regions, and the extreme Northwest; elsewhere generally fair weather will obtain, with falling temperatures in the western portion of the lower lake region, the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Mississippi Valley, Central and Lower Missouri Valley, and the northern portion of the West Gulf States. Fresh to brisk southerly winds are indicated for the New England Coast; fresh to brisk southerly, shifting to southwesterly winds on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and light to fresh southerly to southwesterly winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1900.	1901.	TIMES 1901.
3 A. M.	33	37	36
6 A. M.	34	37	38
9 A. M.	39	36	41
12 M.	41	40	48
3 P. M.	42	42	45
6 P. M.	40	43	42
9 P. M.	40	40	41
12 P. M.	39	39	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41½
Weather Bureau	39
Corresponding date, 1900	38
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	30

The maximum temperature yesterday was 43 degrees at 6 P. M., the minimum temperature was 35 degrees at 12:30 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 29.78; at 8 P. M. it registered 29.88. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 95 per cent.; at 8 P. M. it was 66 per cent.

NEGRO DIES AT THE STAKE

Fred Alexander Dragged from Leavenworth Jail by a Mob.

Then Taken to the Scene of the Murder of Pearl Forbes and Burned to Death—Protests His Innocence to the Last.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 15.—Fred Alexander, the negro who on Saturday evening attempted to assault Miss Eva Roth, and who, it is supposed, assaulted and killed Pearl Forbes in this city in November last, was taken from the Sheriff's guard by a mob to-day and burned at the stake at the scene of the Forbes murder, half a dozen blocks from the centre of the city. Probably 8,000 people witnessed the burning.

The negro was taken from his cell at the State penitentiary at 3 o'clock this afternoon, placed in a hack, and brought to town. Fifty Deputy Marshals surrounded him, and Deputy Sheriffs Myers and Brown sat in the hack on either side of him.

There were fifty buggies and wagons in the procession which followed the hack. The trip to town was made quietly, and there was no attempt to create a disturbance on the road.

When the corner of Fourth and Olive Streets was reached, the police who were in the hack following the one in which Alexander rode jumped out and chased several negroes. This created a diversion which attracted the attention of every one, and during the excitement the hack carrying Alexander was frantically driven to the county jail, where the prisoner was locked in a cell just as the mob reached the doors. All the doors of the jail were then locked.

THE JAIL BROKEN OPEN.

The crowd first attempted to gain admission by peaceful means, but Sheriff Everhardy refused to deliver the negro. Then the crowd pushed its way to a side door, and the door was forced from its hinges. Then the crowd surged into the corridor by the narrow doorway. A huge iron bar was secured, and the iron door of the cellroom attacked. This was finally bent so that it could be forced far enough back for men to climb over it. Several gained an entrance in this manner. In the meantime the crowd pushed down the side gate of the stockade, and in a moment there was a yelling pack in the jail yard.

The other side door, which was made of heavy sheet iron, was the next object of attack. Several men had provided themselves with sledge hammers and cold chisels, and it was the work of only a few moments before the hinges were cut from outside, and off came the door. More men pushed inside, the iron bar was again called into play, and the doors of the cellroom broken down.

Then the cry went up: "He is not here; he has escaped. Search the Court House; there is a tunnel between, and he has been taken out that way."

But a man with sharp eyes espied a shapeless mass crouched in a corner of a dark cell. An exultant cry broke out:

"He is here! We've got him! Bring the keys."

Several keys were found lying about the corridors, and these were passed to the crowd. They would not work. Then again a sledge hammer was called into action, and in five minutes the heavy lock had been broken off. A yell of terror issued from the cell. The tension at this time was so great that men filled the corridors with hysterical laughter. Outside the crowd was yelling itself hoarse. Then into the cell rushed those who were nearest the door.

The mob issued forth in a moment, dragging the negro by the coat collar. He had been struck over the head with a hammer, but was still conscious. Men fought to get at him, and, infuriated, struck savagely at him, hitting only his captors, who guarded him well.

"Don't hurt him!" they cried. "We'll burn him!" was the response.

NO CONFESSION OBTAINED.

Outside the stockade the crowd surged. Alexander and his captors were surrounded by a solid wall of human beings. Across Third Street and up the hill into the Court House yard they dragged him. Then they stopped.

"Confess before we harm you," they said.

"I am innocent," the negro replied. "I am dying for what another man did. I see lots of my friends here; they know I did not do it. If I had been guilty I would have said so at the penitentiary and would have staid there for life. The Warden told me so. The policemen told me so. Would not I have told them if I was guilty?"

"You lie!" the mob cried, and one huge fellow struck Alexander in the forehead with his fist three times. This seemed not to have the slightest effect on the negro. When he talked his voice was steady. He spoke with the resignation of a man who sees before him only death.

When he had finished talking a move was made for a large cottonwood tree in a corner of the Court House yard. The negro was backed up against it and search made for a chain. One could not be found, and while the mob waited, Alexander received another chance to confess.

"My God, men!" he cried, "I have told you that I am innocent. I can't tell you any more. I didn't do it."

"He lies; burn him!" cried the mob.

"Take him where he committed the murder," suggested one.

The suggestion met with instant approval, and the crowd, carrying the negro, pushed on toward Fourth Street. There were many wagons standing about, and into one of these Alexander was thrown. The wagon was started for the vicinity of Lawrence Avenue and Spruce Streets, followed by the crowd.

At 5:15 o'clock Alexander was brought to the scene of the murder of Pearl Forbes, at the corner of Lawrence Avenue and Spruce Street. The wagon was stopped in front of the ravine and surrounded by the crowd. The leader of the mob called for silence. The roar ceased, and Alexander was pushed forward into full view of the crowd. A howl went up, which was hushed as the prisoner raised his shackled hands and began to speak.

"You are going to kill me, whatever I say," he said; "but you men are wrong. I want to tell you right now you've got the wrong man. I did not do that, and some day you men here will run up against the man who did. I know it ain't any use to say so, for you're going to kill me; but I didn't do it."

The men standing behind Alexander then dragged him from the wagon, and the roar from the crowd drowned every other sound. The negro was quickly driven down the embankment to a pile of wood, with his hands still shackled, and there he was bound to the stake.

THE IMPROVISED STAKE.

Long before the wagon containing the doomed man arrived at the place a crowd had gathered. Many carried rails and boards. Several seized railroad irons and carried them to the ravine. The spot chosen for the stake was the exact one on which Pearl Forbes's body was found on the morning of Nov. 7.

The first thing done was to plant a railroad iron upright in the mud. This was made fast to cross irons. Around the improvised stake wood and boards were piled. The negro was chained in a standing position to the upright railroad iron. Chains were bound round him, and he was made fast to the post. Coal oil was then poured over him.

Before the match was applied John Forbes, father of the murdered girl, stepped up to Alexander and said: "Are you guilty of murdering my daughter?"

"I don't know what you have me here for," said Alexander.

Forbes replied: "For killing my girl on this very spot."

"Mr. Forbes, if that's your name, you have the wrong man," said the negro.

"Burn him! Burn him!" cried the crowd.

NEGRO CALLS FOR HIS MOTHER.

"Gentlemen, you've got lots of time," said Alexander. "You're burning an innocent man. You took advantage of me. You gave me no show. Can I see my mother?"

A man called for the negro's mother, but she was not in the crowd.

Alexander then said: "Will you let me shake hands with all my friends?"

"You have no friends in this crowd," said one of the men in charge of the negro. "If you have anything to say, say it in a hurry."

Another man then stepped up and said to Alexander: "Make your peace with your God, nigger, for you will surely die."

Coal oil was then applied for the second time, and while this was being done Alexander called to acquaintances in the crowd and said good-bye to them. He talked rationally until John Forbes lighted the match. Again Alexander was asked to make a confession, but he replied that he had nothing to say.

As the flames leaped about him Alexander turned a ghastly hue, and, clasping his hands together, began to sway to and fro, while the crowd yelled.

In five minutes the negro was hanging limp and lifeless by the chains that bound him. As soon as the crowd saw that life was extinct it began to slowly disperse. Hundreds, however, staid to the last.

CROWD SEIZES SOUVENIRS.

Men kept piling on wood until about 7 o'clock, when the flames were allowed to die down. From 6 to 8 o'clock there was a continuous stream of people going to the scene of the burning. These were persons who had been unable to get away from their work in the afternoon and who were determined not to miss seeing the awful spectacle. When the fire had died down sufficiently to allow the crowd to approach the remains of Alexander there was a wild scramble to obtain relics. Bits of charred flesh, pieces of chain, scraps of wood—everything that could possibly serve as a souvenir—was seized.

After Alexander's arrest he was taken before Miss Roth, who identified him. Since then a mob has surrounded the penitentiary day and night.

GOV. STANLEY INDIGNANT.

Blames the Sheriff—Death Penalty May Be Established in Kansas as a Result of the Mob's Act.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 15.—Gov. Stanley is indignant over the lynching at Leavenworth. He says it will result in the establishment of the death penalty in Kansas, as it should do.

Gov. Stanley condemns Sheriff Everhardy of Leavenworth in unmeasured terms. He says the Sheriff should be made to make suitable retribution, if such a thing is possible.

"The Sheriff of Leavenworth is either a despicable scoundrel or a despicable coward," said the Governor to-night. "There was no reason in the world why the negro should not have been protected to the last. The whole militia power of the State would be devoted to that effort, and the Sheriff knew it all the time.

"I ordered the militia of Lawrence and Topeka to be ready, and they would have been sent to the scene of the trouble the minute the Sheriff said he needed them. Instead of that, however, the Sheriff was sure that he could guard the man. Upon receiving repeated assurances from Sheriff Everhardy that he could and would protect the prisoner to the last, I reluctantly countermanded the order for the troops to go to Leavenworth.

"The Warden of the penitentiary had no right to keep Alexander there, as he had been convicted of no crime. He could do nothing else than deliver him to the Sheriff when that individual insisted that it should be done.

"But the life of the negro should have been preserved at all hazards, and it is to the lasting shame of the great State of Kansas that such an infamous proceeding should have been allowed to take place within a few miles of the capital city."

Most of the members of the State Legislature, when interviewed to-night, expressed the opinion that the only way to avoid future acts of the kind will be to make it possible to hang a man for the commission of a capital crime.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate announced to-night that a bill will be prepared making death the penalty for murder.

AT THE HOTELS.

MURRAY HILL HOTEL—Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. W. A. McCorkle, West Virginia; Judge John Sanford, Amsterdam, N. Y.

GRAND—Capt. A. G. Hammond, United States Army; Capt. E. E. Winslow, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Ex-Mayor Bruce Whitney, Peoria, Ill.; Major R. P. Camden, Wheeling; Judge J. W. Connor, Knoxville.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

HOFFMAN—Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany.

ASTOR—Frank M. Baker, Owego.

PLAZA—F. W. Huidekoper, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister, Washington; Samuel Belden, Commander, United States Navy.

EMPIRE—G. Robertson, Montreal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Rosenthal, M., San Francisco, Cal., notions, linens, and white goods; 360 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Jungk, gloves; 258 Church Street; Hotel Earlington.

Ferguson, McKinney, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Ferguson, linings; 45 Leonard Street.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; W. Scott, dress goods and silks; Hoffman House.

Wald, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Cusson, furnishing goods; 62 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. F. Streich, woolens and cotton goods; W. H. Price, notions; 115 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, dress goods; 104 Worth Street.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; M. P. Murray, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Schwartz, L., & Co., San Angelo, Texas; L. Schwartz, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions, fancy goods and linings; 55 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sanger Bros., Waco, Texas; L. Bear, notions and furnishing goods; 13 Walker Street; Belvidere House.

Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Hayden, cloaks; 115 Worth Street.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, housefurnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; S. A. Douglass, domestics and dress goods; Hotel Vendome.

Lyons Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; H. Sunnowith, linens, laces, and white goods; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, housefurnishing goods; A. Kaufman, dry goods; 349 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits; 13 Astor Place; Hoffman House.

Bloch, A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; O. J. Bloch, tailors' trimmings; 53 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

McTeer, Hood & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. F. McTeer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss M. A. Breeden, trimmings; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. S. Collins, notions; O. R. Rick, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dive, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. J. Caim, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Eisman, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Hansen, H., Milwaukee, Wis.; furs; Holland House.

Moler, G. G., & Son, Columbus, Ohio; W. S. Moler, cloaks and waists; Grand Hotel.

Lesher, J. H., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. A. Lesher, trimmings; Hotel Earlington.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces and embroideries; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shartenberg, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; D. C. Warden, furnishing and white goods; R. M. Aukery, dry goods; 253 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Hub (The), Baltimore, Md.; W. Schleisner, clothing; B. Schleisner, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. L. Young, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Hellbrun, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Flint, F. E., Washington, D. C., cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Saks, L., Birmingham, Ala.; clothing; H. Saks, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kleine, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

White Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind.; A. B. White, notions and fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenberg, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. Rosenberg, clothing; F. D. Rosenberg, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Bott, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Hollywood, carpets; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Maxwell & McClure Notion Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. M. Maxwell, notions, white goods, laces, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Hundley & Frasier Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. A. Graham, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; J. W. Warren, stationery; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, domestics, cloaks, fancy goods, muslin underwear, and corsets; 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Bartel, Adam H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; B. C. Bartel, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; 91 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Jones & Podmore, Troy, N. Y.; J. W. Podmore, jewelry; Hotel Albert.

Hillmans, Chicago, Ill.; M. R. Wieman, jewelry; 337 Broadway.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. G. Darnell, hosiery and umbrellas; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Branders, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. Branders, clothing; 328 Church Street; Criterion Hotel.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Hecht, Jr., dry goods; A. S. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Rubitschek, Frank, & Miller, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. N. Frank, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

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Boys' Extra Pants, $1.29.

At the end of each season we make up the remnants of our fine woolens into extra pants and sell them at a nominal price. The lot just finished is especially good—regular price would be from $1.75 to $3—all for $1.29.

A chance to test our make of Boys' Clothing at a small outlay.

60-62 West 23d St.

HOMER DAVENPORT TELLS OF HIS CARTOONS

Senator Spooner's Baby Recognized His Caricature.

Mr. Gladstone Surprised at the Visit of a Man from Oregon—How a Negro Recognized Senator Hanna.

Homer Davenport, the cartoonist, made a speech at the dinner of the Quill Club in the Hotel Savoy last night. He told anecdotes of celebrities whom he had met for the purpose of distorting their features on paper, remarking, incidentally, that he thought a cartoon was sometimes a better likeness of the person represented than the best photograph, in that the exaggerated portrayal of certain distinguishing characteristics in a man's face would often give a truer idea of the man than would an exact likeness.

"One story of the effect of a cartoon that is especially good," he said, "is about an experience I had with Senator Spooner of Wisconsin. The hair on the back of his head stood somewhat awry, as you know, and when I drew a cartoon of him I made his locks look more disarranged than they really were, of course. After the Senator saw the picture he told all his friends that it was not one of him. He took pains to tell this to every one he saw, and so it came about that many of his acquaintances really believed that they had been mistaken in first thinking the drawing meant to depict him. When he had pretty well spread the report that there had been an error, he saw me.

"'Well,' he said, 'I have fooled most of them, but there was one person that could not be deceived. I took the picture home and showed it to the baby, who is about sixteen months old, and can't talk much as yet. When I asked him whose picture it was, he replied, 'Papa.'"

Mr. Davenport told of his experience in interviewing Gladstone with a view of getting new ideas for cartoons of that statesman. He had noticed, he said, that those who had drawn the Grand Old Man for the comic papers, Phil May included, had always represented his eyes by great black dots.

"I decided to go down to the old man's home and see him. Julian Ralph, whose advice I asked about the proposed visit, said to me that Gladstone would not see those who had reason to see him, and that I might get an interview with him because there was no earthly reason for my doing so. After we had talked the matter over it was determined that I should go to Hawarden Castle and send in a letter of introduction, in which it would be said that I was from a little village in Oregon. The purpose of this was to make Mr. Gladstone think where in the world that place might be, thus arousing his interest so that he would see me. This part of my plan completed, I listened to some advice from Ralph as to how I should conduct myself at Hawarden.

"'Don't joke with him,' said my friend. 'He has no time for that. And don't let the conversation drag. He hasn't any time for that either.'

"I drove out to the castle in a hansom, rehearsing what I was going to say as I went along. After I had alighted, and was walking up toward the main entrance, I heard a voice say: 'Oh, you haven't learned any manners yet.' Looking about, I saw Gladstone himself, who was remonstrating with a pet dog. I presented my letter. When he had read it, he said:

"'Well, well, I hope you have not come all the way from Oregon to see me.'

"'Yes, I have,' I replied, not being able to think of another answer.

"'You must be fond of traveling,' he mused, as he gazed at me with those great eyes, the pupils of which certainly looked as though they were big black dots. I understood why the other cartoonists had drawn them as they had.

"His last remark surely seemed to be in the nature of a jest, but I remembered Ralph's warning and thought that I must be mistaken. I could not think of anything to say. Then I remembered that all the houses and fences in the neighborhood had on them pictures or outlines of things that looked like crows. I said:

"'Mr. Gladstone, I notice that everything about your place has crows on it.' I pointed toward the figure of one of the black birds on a gable of the castle.

"'Crows?' he queried, not seeing my motion.

"'Yes, crows,' I repeated, pointing at the figure again.

"'Rooks,' he cried, and his voice was full of disgust at my ignorance.

"As I drove away from the place, after a few more words with him, I concluded that it would be well for me to draw a line or two to keep the ideas I had gotten in my memory, so I told the cabby to stop not far from the castle and began to sketch. It seems that the cabby looked at me through his peephole, for in a minute or so he called down: 'If I'd known you were going to bring away the Grand Old Man with you, I would have brought a two-seater.'"

The speaker told how he came to draw the cartoon entitled "Lest We Forget." It represented Uncle Sam pointing his finger at Admiral Dewey, who stood on the bridge of a battleship in the midst of the smoke of a great battle.

"This had a different effect from some other sketches of the cartoon species," he said. "A New England preacher, who had forbidden the paper in which it was published to come into his house because the cartoons, changed his order and became a regular subscriber to the sheet. The Admiral sent for me and told me that he had received thousands of letters to the effect that the cartoon expressed the sentiments of the writers. A Washington dealer asked me for a lot of original drawings to sell. This one, although I placed a fancy price on it to keep it from going, was the first sold, John R. McLean buying it for Admiral Dewey."

Another story told by the artist was one about Senator Hanna. An old negro from Georgia named Dr. Brown came into the lobby of the Senate Chamber and met the Senator, whom he recognized at first sight. When Mr. Hanna asked how it was that he was recognized by a man who had never seen him, Dr. Brown answered that he had seen pictures. After being urged he confessed that these pictures were cartoons. He acknowledged this with reluctance, and added by way of apology:

"Well, Mr. Senator, to tell you the truth, they didn't look like you a little bit, but I knew you by 'em in a minute."

While Mr. Davenport told the stories, he drew cartoons on a big board beside him, making a sketch of each man as he talked about him, and explaining the different lines necessary to bring out particular characteristics. He closed his talk by telling, by request, how he came to be a cartoonist, saying that his father had to force the choice of that profession, he himself wishing in his boyhood to be a shoemaker and spending the greater part of his time in the shop of a man of that craft.

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$250	" " "	$200
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$350	" " "	$250
$400	" " "	$300
$125	Persian Lamb at	$65
$175	" " "	$100
$225	" " "	$150
$275	Broadtail Persian,	$175
$300	" "	$ 25
$350	" "	$250
$400	" "	$300
$35	Electric Seal (Coney),	$25
$40	" "

QUAY AGAIN SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Some Former Opponents Help to Elect Him.

His Commission Already Signed and He Starts for Washington To-day—Senatorial Elections in Other States.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 15.—After a memorable struggle which had continued for several years, Col. M. S. Quay, regular Republican nominee for United States Senator, was elected to-day by the Pennsylvania Legislature to fill the vacancy created by the expiration of his term on March 4, 1899. His combined vote in the Senate and House was 130, or 3 more than the number necessary to a choice. The House and Senate will meet jointly at noon to-morrow to canvass the vote and declare an election. Mr. Quay's commission has already been prepared and signed, and he will take it to Washington to-morrow afternoon. A party of his friends will go with him, to be present when he takes his seat in the Senate on Thursday.

The Democratic vote was cast almost solidly for Col. James M. Guffey of Pittsburg, and that of the anti-Quay Republicans was divided among nine candidates. Representative William J. Galvin of Schuylkill, who two weeks ago voted with the Republicans on the organization of the House, was the only Democrat who voted for Mr. Quay. When he cast his vote the followers of Col. Quay broke into cheers which continued for more than a minute.

The wildest excitement prevailed during the balloting in the House. Long before that body convened at 3 o'clock the Chamber was packed with legislators and spectators. The crush at the doors was so great that many members had to have the aid of police to get into the hall. The entrances were guarded by a cordon of policemen, but they were powerless to cope with the crowd. In a rush to admit Representative Galvin the door in one of the lobbies was broken down, and the hall was soon crowded to suffocation.

Speaker Marshall called the House to order at 3 o'clock and directed the Sergeant at Arms to clear the aisles. The House officers were unable to handle the crowds, and the Harrisburg police force was called in to assist them. Just before the ballot was taken Charles W. Neeb of Allegheny and John H. Thompson of Centre, Republicans, who were absent on account of illness when the House organized two weeks ago, presented themselves at the bar and were qualified by Judge Wilson of Beaver. These members were claimed by both sides, and when they voted for Col. Quay they were heartily applauded by his followers. Thomas K. Beaver of Juniata voted for Mr. Olmsted, but before the result was announced he changed to Mr. Quay.

Before casting his vote for Mr. Quay, Thomas J. Reynolds of Lackawanna said he had been nominated and elected as an anti-Quay Republican, but that he believed in majority rule and would vote for the caucus nominee. He voted with the anti-Quayites on the organization of the House. Representatives Samuel A. Kendall of Somerset and Donald P. McPherson of Adams, who also voted with the anti-Quayites at the organization, voted for Mr. Quay.

The Senate chamber was also crowded with spectators during the balloting by that body. When the vote was announced a great cheer went up from the gallery, in which a number of the Senators participated.

The election of Col. Quay ends the struggle which began at the organization of the Legislature in 1899 and has since continued without interruption. Seventy-nine ballots were taken by the last Legislature without a choice, and then the Legislature adjourned. The day following, April 21 Gov. Stone appointed Mr. Quay to the Senate, and on April 25, 1899, his appointment was rejected by the Senate by one vote. Pennsylvania has since had only one United States Senator, Mr. Penrose.

Col. Quay received the news of his election at his residence near the Capitol. He was naturally elated with his victory, but declined to make a statement. He held an informal reception this afternoon for his friends throughout the State, who came here to be present when the vote was taken. Col. Quay has leased a house in Harrisburg for the session and he expects to spend much time here urging the passage of apportionment, ballot reform, and other legislation to which the Quay Republicans are committed.

The anti-Quayites are out to-night with a statement declaring that the election of Mr. Quay is a disgrace to the State and denouncing those of their organization who voted for Quay. They say that these men were elected on a platform opposing Quay, had signed a pledge to continue to oppose Quay, and had proved traitors to their cause. Then they say:

"No language could suffice properly to characterize perfidy so gross. No excuse whatever can be pleaded for it that will be believed by honest men. The pledge was voluntarily taken, and it has been openly and unblushingly broken. These men have parted company with their honor for reasons which they dare not avow, and have condemned themselves to lives of social and political disgrace.

"The treason of Benedict Arnold resulted in a distinct benefit to the Nation in that it crystallized the National spirit, and at the same time furnished a warning and moral for all time. But the perfidious treason to the strongest possible moral obligations committed by these pledge breakers must work incalculable evil aside from its immediate results, as their conduct will be used as a precedent and justification by every political leper in the country.

"The motive which prompted these men and the inference to be drawn from their conduct we leave to their constituents and the intelligent and decent people of the country."

The statement bears the signatures of fifty-eight Senators and Representatives who opposed Quay to the last.

PATTERSON WINS IN COLORADO.

Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans Elect Him.

DENVER, Jan. 15.—Thomas M. Patterson was to-day elected United States Senator to succeed Edward O. Wolcott. Mr. Patterson was the nominee of the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans, receiving seventy-four votes out of a total of eighty-seven cast at the joint caucus last night. Following is the result of the ballot taken by both branches of the Legislature in separate sessions this afternoon: Senate—Patterson, 25; Wolcott, 1; absent, 1. House—Patterson, 58; Wolcott, 1. The Senate and House will meet in joint session to-morrow and ratify to-day's ballot.

Thomas M. Patterson was born in Ireland, Nov. 4, 1840. With his parents, he came to America in 1853. After a short residence in New York, the family removed to Crawfordsville, Ind., where Thomas worked for some time in a printing office. He enlisted at the first call for troops, but served only a few months, on account of poor health. He read law and practiced his profession for a time in Indiana. In 1872 he came to Denver, and formed a partnership with Charles S. Thomas, who, it is interesting to note, was his leading opponent in the Senatorial contest just closed. This partnership lasted a year, but was resumed in 1879, and continued until 1890. In 1874 Mr. Patterson was chosen Territorial Delegate to Congress, and greatly aided in securing Statehood for Colorado. In 1876 he was sent back to Congress, this time as a Representative. At the end of his term Mr. Patterson resumed the practice of law in Denver.

In 1892 Mr. Patterson was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, in which he made a strong fight for the adoption of a free-silver plank. Being unsuccessful, he led the bolt against Cleveland which carried the State of Colorado for Weaver. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Populist National Convention, which indorsed Bryan, and in 1900 he was permanent Chairman of the convention of that party. It is understood that he now considers himself a Democrat.

DELAWARE DEAD-LOCK UNBROKEN.

Addicks and Du Pont Factions Will Not Vote Together.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 15.—The result of last night's Union Republican caucus, when sixteen members of the Legislature nominated J. Edward Addicks for United States Senator, lent interest to the initial vote for the two Senatorships, taken separately by the two houses of the General Assembly to-day. Prior to the convening of the Legislature to-day the anti-Addicks, or, as they are termed, Regular Republicans, held a caucus and agreed to vote for Charles F. Richards of Georgetown for the short term for United States Senator and Col. Henry A. Du Pont of Wilmington for the long term. The Union Republicans, on the other hand, recognize no candidate but Mr. Addicks.

The refusal of the Regular Republicans to go into the Union Republican caucus, even with the assurance that they could have the long-term Senatorship at their disposal, indicated, as the first ballot showed, that a dead-lock would be the result. The total vote of the two houses on the first ballot was as follows:

For the Constitutional term beginning March 4, 1901.—Richard R. Kenny, Democrat, Kent County, 23; John Edward Addicks, Union Republican, New Castle County, 16; Henry A. Du Pont, Regular Republican, New Castle County, 8; William C. Spruance, Anthony Higgins, and Levi C. Bird, Regular Republicans, each 1 vote.

For unexpired term beginning March 4, 1899—Willard Saulsbury, Democrat, New Castle County, 23; John Edward Addicks, Union Republican, New Castle County, 16; Charles F. Richards, Regular Republican, Sussex County, 10; William S. Hall and Benjamin Nields, Regular Republicans, each 1 vote.

Absentees—Two Regular Republicans.

The total number of votes in both houses is 52, and 27 are necessary to a choice.

Clark of Montana Lacks One Vote.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 15.—William A. Clark of Butte lacked one vote of the number required to elect him to the United States Senate to-day. The first ballot for Senator was taken at noon by both houses. Two members were absent. Had the vote been in joint session Clark would have been elected, as he received a majority of the vote cast. A joint ballot will be taken to-morrow. Meantime the absent Republican members are expected to arrive. There were thirty Republicans in the Senate and 61 House, and they voted for Senator Thomas H. Carter for the long term and ex-Senator Mantle of Butte for the short term. Ten Labor men in the house voted solidly for A. E. Spriggs for the long term, while three of the four independent Democrats voted for Major Martin Maginnis of Helena.

Meiklejohn's Fight in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 15.—The first vote for the two United States Senators to be elected was taken to-day by the two houses of the Legislature separately. For the long term sixteen men were voted for in the House. For the leading candidates for the long term the vote was: Meiklejohn, 16; Currie, 9; Crounse, 8; Rosewater, 8. For the short term: Hainer, 4; Hindshaw, 9. In the Senate the vote for the prominent candidates for long term was: Currie, 8; Rosewater, 4; short term, D. F. Thompson, 7. The complimentary vote of the Populists in the House and Senate is largely for W. V. Allen and of the Democrats in the Senate for W. H. Thompson. In the House the Democrats voted for G. M. Hitchcock.

Democrats Help Re-elect Hoar.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—George Frisbie Hoar of Worcester was re-elected to-day in both Senate and House of the Massachusetts Legislature to succeed himself in the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4, 1901. The vote in the Senate was 29 for Hoar and 8 for Richard Olney of Boston. One Democratic Senator voted for Hoar. The vote of the House was 169 for Hoar, 48 for Olney, and 1 for Charles H. Bradley (Social Democrat) of Haverhill. Four Democratic members of the House voted for Hoar.

McMillan of Michigan Re-elected.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 15.—Senator James McMillan of Detroit was re-elected by the Michigan Legislature this afternoon, being the unanimous choice of the Republican majority. He received 85 votes in the House and 31 in the Senate. Thomas E. Barkworth of Jackson was given a complimentary vote by the Democratic minority. Five members of the Legislature were absent when the vote was taken. The vote will be verified in joint convention to-morrow noon.

Frye Wins Out in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 15.—The principal work of the session of the Legislature this forenoon was the election of a United States Senator. In the House, Senator William P. Frye, Republican, received 107 votes, and Swasey M. Staples, Democrat, 13. In the Senate, Mr. Frye received 24 votes and Mr. Staples 1.

The joint convention will meet to-morrow at noon to indorse the work of the two bodies.

Burnham Is New Hampshire's Choice.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 15.—Both houses of the New Hampshire Legislature to-day voted for United States Senator to succeed William E. Chandler. In the Senate the vote was: Henry E. Burnham, Republican, 22; Charles F. Stone, Democrat, 1. In the House Henry E. Burnham, 270; Charles F. Stone, 83; Henry M. Baker, Independent, 1. Both houses, in joint convention, to-morrow will ratify the election.

Dubois Beats Shoup in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 15.—The Legislature, balloting in separate session for United States Senator to-day, elected ex-Senator Fred T. Dubois. The vote in the Senate was: Dubois, 13; Shoup, 7; Joseph C. Rich, 1. In the House: Dubois, 28; Shoup, 20; Rich, 1.

Fusion Nomination in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 15.—At a caucus of the fusion members of the Legislature to-night David Overmyer of Topeka was nominated for United States Senator, defeating Jerry Simpson.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Nominations Sent to the Senate—Bill to Prohibit Railroad Monopoly Combinations.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—The two houses of the Legislature held short sessions to-day, and then adjourned until next Monday evening.

Gov. Voorhees sent to the Senate the following nominations:

For Justices of the Supreme Court—ABRAHAM Q. GARRETTSON and J. FRANKLIN FORT.

For Adjutant General—ALEXANDER C. OLIPHANT.

For District Court Judge of Atlantic City—ROBERT W. INGERSOLL.

These are all reappointments.

In the House, Mr. Abbett, (Dem., Hudson,) introduced a bill to prohibit railroad companies from entering into combinations to control passenger and freight rates under penalty of forfeiture of their charter. Mr. Abbett also introduced these bills:

Providing that the amount of stock to be issued by corporations for the purchase of property shall be subject to the approval of the State Board of Assessors; providing that the present State tax on railroad property shall hereafter go to the municipalities in which the property is situated; increasing the annual franchise tax on corporations with more than $3,000,000 capital from $50 on each million in excess of three millions to one-twentieth of 1 per cent.

Mr. Williams (Rep., Essex,) introduced a bill repealing the present law prohibiting insurance agents from allowing a rebate on insurance premiums.

COUNTY SALARIES BILLS.

Register James R. Howe Replies to Hugh McLaughlin's Criticism.

Register James R. Howe yesterday gave out the following statement in reply to Hugh McLaughlin's criticism of the county salaries bills introduced in the Legislature, at Albany, by Senator Marshall:

"The people through the platform upon which I was nominated and elected have a right to expect that the Republican Party in this county will stand by its pledge to make the offices of Register, County Clerk, and Sheriff salaried ones, and which I have every reason to believe they will, thus taking them out of politics at least to the extent of prohibiting the centralization of their emoluments in a single head, and thereby preventing a premium being placed upon the official heads of these officers and through which campaign funds are largely obtained. Why should not these offices be made salaried ones, as is the Commissioner of Taxes and other departments of our borough.

"I do not know what the emoluments were of any of my predecessors, but I do know what they have been in my office during the past twelve months. After expending at least $20,000 more than was probably ever expended in giving the county a broad and liberal service, and after giving away upward of $8,000 for charitable purposes, there still remains to my credit more than $45,000. These are the facts, and I appeal to any intelligent citizen to say that after the most liberal provision in conducting the office why more than $30,000 should go into the pocket of the Register, or whether he should receive a stated salary for his services, and the balance go into the County Treasury."

ARREST FOR PERJURY IN A DAMAGE CASE

Witness Rensing Accused by the Metropolitan Traction Company.

SAW CAPT. RHOADS KILLED

Made Affidavit that He Swore Falsely—Mrs. Rhoads's Attorney Says the Arrest Is a Conspiracy.

The arrest of Peter Rensing, nineteen years old, of 2,472 Eighth Avenue, charged with perjury by agents of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, is the latest development in the court history of the tragic death of Capt. George B. Rhoads of the Seventh Regiment, who was killed by an Eighth Avenue trolley car in June, 1899. His widow was awarded a verdict of $37,000 damages in a suit brought against the company. The case is now on appeal.

Capt. Rhoads, in the early morning of June 10, while crossing One Hundred and Thirty-third Street at Eighth Avenue, was struck by a swiftly moving "dead" car of the Eighth Avenue line, thrown violently to the ground, and instantly killed. His valuable watch was stolen by Policeman O'Brien of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, who is now serving a four years' sentence in Sing Sing Prison therefor.

Peter Rensing and James Gallagher, two of the principal witnesses for the plaintiff, testified that they were eye-witnesses of the accident, and that the car was coming "like a cyclone."

The Metropolitan's attorneys presented to Justice Russell, who sat in the damage case brought by Mrs. Rhoads, an affidavit of Rensing swearing that his original testimony was false. Justice Russell announced that he would appoint a referee to take the testimony in the case and decide upon the apparent contradictions.

In the Centre Street Court yesterday Rensing was charged with perjury, and an alleged confession, signed and sworn to by him, was presented, in which he states that his testimony before Justice Russell was untrue, and that he arrived at the scene of the accident some time after it had happened.

Vernon M. Davis and Frank L. Eckerson are Rensing's counsel. Mr. Eckerson said to Magistrate Mayo that emissaries of the Metropolitan Street Railroad had obtained the alleged confession from Rensing by paying him $15 therefor; that he had been taken without the State and kept away from New York until Justice Russell passed upon a motion for a new trial, and that Rensing claims that he had no knowledge of the contents of the affidavit he signed, being unable to either read or write.

The alleged confession sworn to before Henry Meiville of 120 Broadway alleges that Frank L. Eckerson of 149 Broadway gave money to Rensing at various times. Mr. Eckerson is the attorney of record in the action as brought by Mrs. Rhoads. Mr. Eckerson said yesterday:

"This is one of the most frightful jobs to defeat the decree of the Supreme Court ever brought to light in this city. All sorts of browbeating methods have been employed and Rensing was continually harassed by agents of the Metropolitan Road. Rensing was first interviewed by Judge Thomas Allison, who was retained in this case originally, but he became ill and asked me to appear as counsel. Rensing and Gallagher made affidavits in Judge Allison's office that they had witnessed the accident at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, and that they were standing on the corner directly in front of Capt. Rhoads at the time. These affidavits were made on July 12, 1899. Judge Allison makes affidavit to these facts under date of Dec. 1, 1900. He says that the two young men freely and frankly answered all questions put to them by him without prompting from any one. Rensing and Gallagher testified to exactly the same statements at the trial one year later. We also have the affidavit of Mrs. Rensing, the boy's mother, who states that Peter came home on the night of the accident and described it to her.

"Rensing made a second affidavit to me on Nov. 10, 1900, that his statements on the witness stand were true. He also told me that during the trial he had been approached by a man named O'Connor, a detective of the company, who had endeavored to make him change his testimony, saying, 'We'll take care of you and take you in out of the cold.' Rensing says O'Connor also remarked, 'Five hundred dollars is a great deal better than nothing.' Rensing also says that O'Connor offered him $50 to testify for the company, which he refused.

"From the day the verdict was rendered," continued Mr. Eckerson, "agents of the road kept at Rensing and Gallagher. They filled them full of grog and kept them up all hours of the night. On the 17th of November they got Rensing to sign the affidavit that they presented to Justice Russell. On the 23d they spirited both away to Philadelphia, then to Washington, to keep them out of New York until Justice Russell passed on the motion for a new trial.

"When Rensing got back he told his mother what he had done, and then went to Mrs. Rhoads with the story. He has also made affidavit to us concerning these matters, and we have affidavits from Washington and Philadelphia showing that the two boys with O'Connor another detective of the company named Hopper, and another named Meese, stopped at various hotels. Rensing says that he can neither read nor write and that he does not know what was in the statement he signed, as part of it was dictated while he was out of the room. He was given $15 for signing it, and at various times, once in the building where the company's offices are, he was given money by O'Connor.

"Last Saturday he was again taken to Jersey City by Hopper and Meese and kept there until 3 o'clock in the morning when he skipped away saying that he did not again want to be caught in such a trap. His original statement on the stand, he swears, is true."

Rensing was held by Magistrate Mayo in $1,500 for further examination.

REFUSED TO PAY FUNERAL COSTS.

Suit Shows Mother-in-Law's Will Has Not Been Probated.

Justice Schuchman in the City Court yesterday directed a jury to find a verdict of $000 and costs against Mrs. Josephine Schmid in favor of James E. McLarney & Son, undertakers, for the funeral expenses of Mrs. Schmid's mother-in-law, Mrs. Eliza Schmid, who died in February, 1900. Mrs. Josephine Schmid is the widow of Augustus Schmid, who was of the firm of Schmid and Bernheimer, brewers. She lives at 807 Fifth Avenue.

It appears that Mrs. Eliza Schmid left a will disposing of a large amount of property, and although she has been dead nearly a year this will has not been offered for probate. Mrs. Josephine Schmid ordered the services of the undertaker, but has contended that this payment should be made out of the estate of her mother-in-law. The undertaker took the position that the person ordering his services should pay him, and the Court held the same opinion.

Mrs. Schmid will appeal the case. She did not appear at the trial yesterday, although her sister, Emma Schwartz, and her husband, Anton Schwartz, gave testimony that was really immaterial, the only fact brought out from them being that Mrs. Schwartz was named as one of the executors of the will of Eliza Schmid which has not yet been probated. When questions were asked as to why the will had not been offered for probate the questions were objected to, and the objections sustained. None of the lawyers interested would discuss the matter.

Mrs. Delmour's Sister a Nun.

Miss Henrietta Freelingsdorf, a sister of Mrs. Lawrence Delmour, entered a convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Providence, R. I., a few days ago. Her name in religion will be Sister Mary Anacletus. She is twenty-four years old, and has had a home with Lawrence Delmour, the Tammany politician, for several years. Miss Freelingsdorf has been intensely religious, and for years has been a devoted Catholic and helper of the poor people of the neighborhood.

Bellevue Nurses Graduated.

Graduating exercises for the class of 1900 of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses were held last evening at the Nurses' Home, 426 East Twenty-sixth Street. Twenty young women received diplomas, and the ceremony was witnessed by about 200 friends and relatives of the nurses. A reception was afterward held, and then followed dancing. Supper was served to the guests at midnight.

STOWAWAY'S LONG VOYAGE.

Fourteen-Year-Old James P. Haynes Ran Away from Home and Sailed Around the World.

When the three-masted schooner Norwood, which sailed for the Orient on Nov. 15, 1899, had cleared the Hook and stretched away for the Far East, hidden away in her forepeak was discovered James Pearley Haynes, fourteen years old, a stowaway from Portland, Me. He was an orphan, but had been carefully looked after and educated by an uncle and aunt, the former of whom was the master carpenter of the Boston and Maine Railroad. He was about to graduate from the Portland Grammar School, but the school authorities refused in the Fall of 1899 to rematriculate him owing to the schoolboy pranks and escapades that had occurred in which he was concerned. The youngster decided to shift for himself and went to New Hampshire and then to Boston in search of employment, but failed. He went to Providence, where he boarded a boat and came to New York. He drifted down to the river front and got on board the Norwood.

The mate, noting his apparent good breeding, took pity on him, led him into the messroom, and gave him a square meal. Encouraged by the kind treatment, the boy decided to ask Capt. Roy for permission to ship on the schooner. He was disappointed, as the skipper had signed all the men needed. Haynes was determined to sail anyway and remained in the vicinity of Pier 47 East River, where the Norwood was tied up, and made up his mind to slip aboard on the day of sailing and hide away until the schooner was out to sea. The skipper, before sailing, sent the youngster on an errand up the city, thinking the schooner would have cleared and be under way before the boy got back. But the boy got back in time, managed to get aboard, and hide away without being discovered until the ship was beyond Sandy Hook, and then it was too late for the Captain to put him ashore.

Yesterday morning the Norwood returned to this port, and, as on her last visit, tied up at Pier 47, East River, where the bright stowaway, now grown into a well-seasoned foremast hand, told his experiences as a sailor.

SALMAGUNDI CLUB SALE.

With Bruce Crané acting as auctioneer the Salmagundi Club succeeded in realizing the respectable sum of $5,353 at its "Stag Auction Sale" last night. The auction was held for the benefit of the club fund, and one hundred and fourteen pictures painted by members of the club were sold to the highest bidder at prices ranging all the way from $5 to $280. There was a large attendance, consisting mostly of artists, but with a good sprinkling of outsiders.

The competition was lively, and as a rule, the paintings were sold at fair prices, although some of them did not bring as much as it had been expected they would. The pictures were principally oil paintings, with a few water colors, sketches, &c. The great majority were landscapes, and the many "evening," "moonlight," and other such compositions made the sale somewhat monotonous, especially as in almost every case the sky was decorated with a profusion of white clouds.

The highest price realized for any picture was paid for an oil painting entitled, "Sunset, Plymouth," by George H. Bogert. "Home Again," by W. Verplanck Birney, and "Landscape with Sheep," by Louis P. Dessar, brought $215 each, while a landscape, "Uplands," by J. Francis Murphy, was bid up to $205.

Other pictures which brought over $100 were W. C. Fitler's "Sombre Days of Autumn," $150; Frederick Naegele's "A Little Girl," $125; "Snowy Day in the City," by Childe Hassam, $100; "The Straw Hat," by Carroll Beckwith, $100; "Evening," by Bruce Crane, $135; "Lilacs," by Charles E. Proctor, $155; "Evening," by George Inness, Jr., $111; "Morning on the Dunes," by E. Irving Couse, $140; "A Pastoral," by Frank Russell Green, $100, and "A Gloucester Fisherman," by Edward Potthast, which was sold to George Inness, Jr., on one bid of $100.

An original cartoon by Henry Myer went for $10, while a head of Tennyson, finely modeled in clay by William Ordway Partridge, and reported as without duplicate, brought $110. After the auction a cold supper was served.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE PROTESTS

The Consumers' League of the City of New York, through its President, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, has addressed an open letter to Gov. Odell protesting against the consolidation of the Department of Factory Inspection with any other department of the State Government, as proposed in his inaugural message. The league asks that instead the department be raised to a higher plane of efficiency by appointing to it men of ability in all the branches of its work.

Ten Inspectors, she asserts, are continually needed for the garment workshops of this city alone, and their work is a matter of National importance, as clothing produced here is sold in every part of the Union. Mrs. Nathan declares that there are many garment workers in this city carrying on business without licenses, and that there are others who have licenses to which they are not entitled.

She asserts that the local Board of Health is so far from being able to take upon itself any work now assigned to the State Board of Factory Inspection that it fails to enforce many sanitary provisions now intrusted to it, and Mrs. Nathan urges that the authority of the State Board in this regard be enlarged.

Proper supervision of the bakeshops she mentions as being next in importance to guarding the clothing industry, and says that it is better for the community at large that these places should be kept clean and not used for sleeping rooms, than that the hours of those who work in them should be restricted.

OLD TWEED DEPUTY DEAD.

William H. Shields, sixty-six years of age, died at his home, in Mount Vernon, yesterday. He was a Deputy Sheriff of New York County during the Tweed régime and attained notoriety by being the man from whom Genet, the gambler, escaped. Shields was taking Genet to the Tombs when Genet asked him to take him home, that he might see his wife. Shields did so, and sat in the parlor while Genet went out of the room. Before Shields became suspicious Genet had gotten away.

Mr. Shields had lived in Mount Vernon for the past twenty years. He was well off.

JOHANN FABER IS DEAD.

NUREMBERG, Jan. 15.—Johann Faber, the pencil manufacturer, is dead.

Johann Faber was eighty-four years old. He was born in Stein, near Nuremberg, and for many years was employed in the pencil factory of A. W. Faber. Twelve years ago he severed his connection with A. W. Faber, and in company with his sons organized the Faber Manufacturing Company.

Herr Faber retired from business five years ago and since that time the business has been conducted by his sons. He is survived by three sons and one daughter. His wife died about one year ago.

BELLEVUE SCANDAL INQUIRY.

Charities Commissioner John W. Keller appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday to tell of his administration of Bellevue affairs and the reforms he had effected since the revelation of existing conditions was brought about by the death of Louis Hilliard at the hands of three Bellevue insane pavilion nurses, now under indictment for manslaughter. Mr. Keller said that he "had been invited" to appear before the inquisitorial body. He remained in the Grand Jury room about an hour.

Ex-Superintendent O'Rourke, Dr. Fitch, and Dr. Wildman, the Examiners in Insanity, and Dr. J. W. Moore, the young physician who had charge of the insane pavilion at the time of Hilliard's death, were also present under subpoena, prepared to testify before the Grand Jury, but they were not called yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney Pierce and Peter Cuff, the official draughtsman of the District Attorney's office, went to the insane pavilion yesterday afternoon to take measurements of Hilliard's cell and to make diagrams of the pavilion, the cells, and the furniture therein. These diagrams will be used in the trial of Nurses Marshall, Dean, and Davis.

Boxes for Purim Association Ball.

The sale of the boxes for the annual ball of the Purim Association, for the benefit of the United Hebrew Charities, to be held in the Metropolitan Opera House on Feb. 14, took place last night in one of the anterooms of the Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. The sale netted $7,500. The highest price paid was by George A. Kessler, for Box 35, the figure being $1,000.

CAKE WALK AND JIG AT A JUBILEE DINNER

Republicans Noisily Enthusiastic in Celebrating the Election.

Diners with Bones and Tambourines Accompanied the Band Playing Coon Songs—Some Political Talks.

The Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association gave a jubilee dinner last night at Delmonico's. More than 300 of the men who marched up Broadway on Nov. 3 last for McKinley and Roosevelt were the diners.

Col. Charles F. Homer, the Vice President of the association, presided, and with him at the table were Joseph L. Barbour of Hartford, Conn.; Col. A. Noel Blakeman, Cornelius N. Bliss, Frank Brainard, Justice John Proctor Clarke, Edward A. Drake, William F. King, Gen. Anson G. McCook, John F. Plummer, Charles A. Schieren, Charles H. Tenney, and George T. Wilson.

The hall was decorated with American flags and reminders of the famous parade. Over the guest table was the banner bearing the inscription, "We Know no Class Distinction in This Fair Land of Ours," which was suspended over the grand stand at Madison Square, and which was the sentiment sent by President McKinley at the request of the Parade Committee.

George T. Wilson, Third Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was Chairman of the Committee on Noise, and he bent all his energies in filling his office. He supplied the diners with a pair of clappers and tambourines, so that when the band played negro melodies, the diners resolved themselves into an amateur minstrel organization and carried out the purposes of the Committee on Noise.

Among those who were supplied with tambourines was Charles A. Moore, the machinery man, of Brooklyn, who at the same time was the heaviest man among the diners. Mr. Moore and Mr. Wilson enlivened the proceedings by introducing a cakewalk, which was one of the features of the jubilee. After this part of the programme had been carried out, Mr. Wilson possessed himself of a stuffed gamecock which had ornamented the principal table, and, accompanied by Mr. Moore and a majority of the diners, they marched around the room to the inspiring strains of "Four, Four, Four Years More," after which Mr. Wilson executed a jig on the principal table.

It took Col. Homer a long while to bring the boisterous diners to a realization that they had a lot of after-dinner speeches to listen to. He paid a glowing tribute to the late Mayor Strong, who was President of the association, and at the conclusion of his eulogy the diners rose and drank to the memory of the former Mayor.

Every mention of the names of President McKinley and Vice President Roosevelt was met with a storm of applause and cheers, and especially was this the case when Col. Homer read a telegram from the President in which he regretted his inability to attend and extended his hearty congratulations and good wishes.

Joseph L. Barbour made the first address, on "Commercial Expansion." He said that he disliked to throw the pail of oratory over such enthusiasm, but as he had been chosen to do so he did not see how he could very well avoid it. Mr. Barbour aroused intense enthusiasm during his address. Mr. Barbour said the Declaration of Independence, containing the consent-of-the-governed clause, was signed by men one-half of whom owned slaves; that the American Indians were governed without their consent, and that the people of the Territories, and even of the City of Washington itself, had no voice in the Government. "Not even the thousands of lovely, sweet, accomplished women of our fair land have a voice in our Government," said the speaker; "and I see no reason why George Washington Aguinaldo should have more rights than these."

William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, said the duty of soundmoney men was to keep the ball of prosperity rolling.

New York was destined to be the foremost city in the world, but the problem to be solved was how to secure a good and clean government above suspicion of any wrongdoing in any of its branches.

What was wanted is that men of means should hold public office, and hold it for the benefit of the public at large. Then, he said, the city would expand like a beautiful flower.

The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman rose to reply to the toast to President McKinley's motto: "We know no class distinction in this fair land of ours." He said:

The President did not mean there were no class distinctions in America, for he was sure there were. There were class distinctions in heaven, the speaker believed, and also in the other place, for all he knew to the contrary.

What the President really meant was that the United States offered equal opportunities to all men.

Charles H. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, the next speaker, said it was every man's duty to lend a hand to clean the stable. Gen. Anson G. McCook and John Proctor Clarke also spoke.

DEPORTING FILIPINO REBELS.

Thirty Sail for Guam To-day—1,300 Suspects Arrested at Cockfights.

MANILA, Jan. 15.—Thirty insurgents who have been sentenced to be deported to the Island of Guam, were taken on board the United States transport Rosecrans to-day. She will sail to-morrow.

The sentence of deportation has been suspended in the case of two priests of the party, who are charged with collecting money for the insurgents. But they will be kept in confinement. The families of the prisoners bade them farewell on the wharf.

Nearly 1,300 men were arrested in cockpits situated in various towns south of Manila Sunday on suspicion of being guerrillas. Most of them were released.

WOOING ENDED DISASTROUSLY.

Rejected Suitor's Persistence Caused Him to Fall Foul of Telephone Girl's Big Brother and Friends.

With a sound walloping for the persistent wooer in the climax, melodramatic precedent has been ruthlessly shattered in the story of love and firearms revealed by the presence in the Eastern District Hospital of George F. Byrnes, a young chemist, of 98 South Second Street, Brooklyn. Incidentally, the young man is under arrest, and when he leaves the hospital to-day he will be arraigned in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. An additional charge—that of threatening to kill—may also be preferred.

Edward McAlpin, Jr., the son of a well-known Seventh Ward politician, is the one who is alleged to be responsible for the injuries which necessitated Byrnes's sojourn in the hospital. It is about the sister of McAlpin that the whole story centres, and it was all told in court yesterday, despite the fact that the young chemist was absent, undergoing repairs.

Miss Alice McAlpin is employed at the central office of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, at 80 Willoughby Street. About two years ago she met Byrnes and he asked if he might call. Permission being granted, he did so frequently. The couple saw much of each other, went to the theatres, and attended parties together. But a short time ago Miss McAlpin avers, she learned that the chemist looked upon the wine that was red. She told him that he needn't come 'round any more. He persisted. She resisted. Her brother insisted. And thereupon Byrnes desisted, and took to telephoning. A few nights ago the 'phone bell tinkled, and Miss McAlpin answered it.

"I want you to reconsider your determination," came the voice over the wire. It sounded like Byrnes's.

"Henceforth we are strangers," answered the young woman. Then she hung up the receiver.

On Monday night a man was seen hanging about the McAlpin home in Emerson Place. The brother with three of his friends, made a reconnoissance, and discovered that it was the rejected suitor. Active hostilities followed, and after a severe pummeling Edward McAlpin and his friends took Byrnes over to De Kalb Avenue, where they told the story to a policeman. The brother said that he had been informed that Byrnes had threatened to shoot his sister. Investigation on the part of the policeman brought to light two loaded revolvers in the young chemist's pockets. He was placed under arrest, but was so badly battered that an ambulance was summoned and he was sent to the hospital.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

SPRING 1901.

New Cotton Dress Goods.
A very extensive and varied stock.
Latest weaves, colors and patterns.

Foulard Silks.
New, handsome designs, and this season's fashionable shades.
This material is said to be the most popular of all fabrics for the advance model gowns.

Linens.

LINEN SHEETS,—hemstitched.
2 x 2 5-8 - $3.50 and $4.50 per pair.
2½ x 2 5-8 $3.95, $4.25 and $6.50 per pair.

LINEN PILLOW CASES,—hemstitched.
22 x 36 inches, 75c, 85c and $1.00 per pair.
25 x 36 " $1.35, $1.50 " $1.75 " "
27 x 36 " $1.50, $1.75 " $2.00 " "

Hemstitched and embroidered.
22½ x 36, . . . $1.75; Formerly $2.25.
25 x 36, . . . $2.00; " $2.50.
27 x 36, . . . $2.25; " $2.75.

DAMASK TABLECLOTHS.
2 x 2 yards, . . . $1.50 each.
2 x 2½ " . . . $1.85 "
2 x 3 " . . . $2.70 "

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Guimps and Passementeries
$1.25 to $3.00 Qualities at 49c.

AT 49c Fine Cut Jet on Brussels Net, bright beads and nail heads in artistic designs, very much in vogue for trimming velvet and velours—2½ to 5 inches wide—value $2.00 to $3.00 per yard.

AT 49c Chiffon-and-Jet Trimming—large variety of rich patterns, especially appropriate for evening gowns—1½ to 2 inches wide—value $1.75 to $2.25 per yard.

AT 49c Cut Steel and Jet Trimmings, showy scroll and leaf designs, very handsome and effective—1 to 2 inches wide—value $1.25.

AT 49c Hand-made Pure Mohair Braid, in patterns meant to be applied to the sides of skirts, 2½ to 6 inches wide—value $2.00 to $3.00 per yard.

AT 49c Black Hand-made Silk Cord-and-Braid Passementerie, plain or with chiffon centres, in a variety of choice patterns, 1½ to 3 inches wide—value $1.25 to $1.75.

SWEARING OFF TAXES.

Long Line at the Department All Day—Why Assessments Are Kept Secret.

The swearing off of personal taxes began yesterday in the Department of Taxes, in the Stewart Building. As early as 8 o'clock there was a line of fifty persons. At 10 o'clock the tax officials had more than they could do. One door was used for those assessed for less than $10,000 and one for persons assessed over $10,000 and for corporations. In the line assessed under $10,000 were many apparently poor men. Some were young clerks, who treated the matter as a great joke and smoked cigarettes and tried to look wealthy. From the time the office opened until 4 o'clock there was a continual line outside of the tax office. Inside the tax officials were taking the oaths of those who claimed to have no assessable property.

President Feitner, when asked yesterday about the personal tax lists, said: "This department has no desire to keep any records secret. There are many designing lawyers and other persons who, if we allowed an indiscriminate examination of the personal tax books, would resort to questionable methods, which might involve the department. If the newspapers of New York desire to print a list of personal

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

A Trio of Tempting Attractions With a DOZEN ATTENDANT OFFERINGS

The Silver Sale, The Sale of White and the Annual Wall Paper Clean-up offer wide interest to Our Public to-day. Each is a movement of broad scope and large money saving opportunity. But the store interest is broadened by a dozen other attractions hinted of below:

SHOE NEWS

News of two sorts—of regular shoes that are unmatchable, and special shoes of values unapproachable.

The Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes for women—handsome, substantial, stylish—not equaled by any shoes at their price.

Storm shoes of box calf; lace and button; high or regular cut; $3.
Dress shoes of kid or patent leather, with high Louis XIV. or Cuban heels; button and lace; $3.
Walking shoes of kidskin or enamel grain leather; broad soles, square heels, $3.
House shoes of fine kidskin, with light turned soles and neat heels; button or lace; $3.
Medium weight shoes of kid, with patent tips; patent leather, lace or button; ideal kid, lace or button, $3.
Shoes for every occasion in styles to suit any fancy, and in sizes varied enough to fit any normal foot.

This stirring *special* news to-day:

These in Basement, main store.

Women's $3.50 Shoes at $2—
Handsome dress shoes, with turned soles; tips of kidskin or patent leather; for evening or dancing shoes far better than slippers. A trade-marked shoe selling readily in neighboring stores at $3.50.

Women's $5 and $4 Shoes at $2.50—
Shoes from our regular stock reduced only, because the lots are small and lines to be discontinued. If your size is here you save a halt; and we will help you to find it.

Children's Shoes at 95c—
Splendid kidskin in this lot; firm, bright and durable; all spring heels; sizes 11 to 1½. Smaller sizes cost 75c and 85c.

These in Bargain Store, across Ninth street, from the main store.

Men's $3 and $4 Shoes at $1.20—
318 pairs; hardly two pairs alike. samples, special pairs, odd lots: Some are soiled or mussed a bit, but all are perfect; and with a good range of the medium sizes.

Men's $4 Shoes at $2.85—
Black lace shoes of a well-known advertised line; wax calf and patent leather, stylish, well finished shoes in nearly every size; selling regularly in hundreds of good stores at $4.

Boys' Shoes at $1.25—
Strong and sensibly shaped shoes; selling at a third less than usual; all with heels, sizes up to 5.

GOLF CAPES

Dispossessed. About 150 are affected by the order, and there's no appeal from it. And yet there's no fault with these tenants. Might be said to be no more than a mere whim to mark these prices down as shown below. A new lot of golf capes is on the way here, but it is doubtful whether it will contain any handsomer or better styles than these. All that remain in stock are to-day grouped in this manner:

$5 for choice among values up to $10
$7.50 for choice among values up to $15
$10 for choice among values up to $20
$15 for choice among values up to $32

Imported capes in the higher priced lots. Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Eiderdown Sacques and Robes

And they're both priced exceptionally low. The sacques are 35c each. We sold them at 50c—they were so popular at that price we could hardly supply the demand. Various solid colors; full front fitted back; all union stitched seams; ribbon at neck. Not more than 3 of these to any purchaser.

The Bath Robes, of excellent ripple eiderdown, are reduced from $5 to $3.75. The collar and cuffs are bound with satin; frogs and girdle. Pretty, solid colors. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Prince Albert Coats

The man who wears a Prince Albert frock coat usually does so when he wishes to be well-dressed. He frequently labors under the impression that, in order to get one of these coats to fit him, he must have it made for him, and pay a custom tailor's price.

We can prove to him that he is mistaken—that it isn't necessary. We can supply him with a frock coat that is as stylish, as well made, and that will fit him as perfectly, no matter what his physical peculiarities, as one made to his measure, and in so doing, save him nearly half of what he would otherwise have to pay. Proofs:

At $20—Of all-wool black Thibet, serge lined and silk faced to button-holes. The same, silk lined throughout, at $25.

At $35—Of imported black vicuna, soft and luxurious; lined throughout with heavy silk; white silk sleeve linings.

Double-breasted vests with all Prince Albert frock coats. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Clothing

More odd lots, priced even more oddly. They result from a very rigid overhauling the stocks are now undergoing. They're brought to view, mentioned here—gone. It's the way they're priced. But new odd lots are constantly being made, too. As fast as certain lines, not again to be replenished, become just a bit broken as to sizes, they join the odd lot class. To-day:

Seventy-five vestee suits, in 3-year sizes only; values up to $7, price $2.50.
Fifty sailor suits, 11 and 12-year sizes; values $7 and $8, price $2.50.
Eighty double-breasted suits for boys of 12 to 16 years; values $5 and $6, price $3.25.
Seventy-five kersey and cheviot reefers, in 3 to 8-year sizes; values up to $11, price $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

HAND BAGS

They are imported. Were expected for the holiday selling. Came too late. Tardy but still very welcome. They represent the newest ideas in bags for various uses—the newest effects in the usual leathers, and the newest shapes.

There are handsome bags of suede leathers, suitable for shopping or for opera glasses, in gray and tan, variously lined with leather or moire silk; some round, others in the long shape, at $2.25 and $2.75.

And hand-bags of glazed morocco, alligator, levant and seal, fitted with card case, purse and vinaigrette, at $5.25 to $19. Broadway.

All Around the Store

An Office Desk Bargain—At $30 from $42. quartered golden oak; high roll-top; 54 in. long, 32 in. deep, 50 in. high; two pedestals with four drawers in each; slide over top of each pedestal; top has 36 open pigeon holes and 4 small drawers; usual paper and pen racks and letter drops; writing bed has centre of bird's-eye maple, and desk is paneled on ends and back; heavy moulded base; automatic lock to roll curtain.

White Shirt Waist Goods. Every day witnesses the arrival of additions to our collection of this season's newest soft finished goods for white shirt waists. Many a hint is here. To-day there are new embroidered nainsooks at 25c yard, and piques with mercerized stripes, at 50c.

Women's Shoes. Of the best kidskin or patent leather; made slowly and carefully by hand, on lasts that have character and never become common. $7 a pair; button or lace, as you prefer. They're worth every bit of this price—and more.

Snapping Mottoes. The Candy Store is showing a new assortment of these indispensable diversions to children's parties, in many original conceits.

Artificial Flowers, for Decorating. A few of these charming flowers, which add a bright touch here and there to the decorations of the home, are still left. 5c, 10c and 15c, reduced from 75c, $1 and $1.25.

Irkutz Sable Capes. Prices in the Fur Store are abnormally low at present. Take, for example, these capes of Irkutz Sable, elegant and luxurious, at $17.50 to $50, according to length. They were $30 to $75 but a little while ago.

Infants' Long Slips. Among the dainty garments to deck out baby with are some at 25c, of nainsook; full front; finished on neck and sleeves with hemstitched ruffle. At 70c, of nainsook; with square yoke of hemstitched plaits, and one embroidery insertion; yoke finished with neat embroidery ruffle.

Typewriter Paper. The Commercial Stationery Store sells a good quality of Bond paper, 8x10, at 50c for a ream of 500 sheets.

Handkerchiefs. Men's, of an excellent quality of pure linen, well laundered, are moderately priced at $1.50 a dozen, or 12½c each; women's, same quality, $1 a dozen, or 10c each.

Laundry Bags. Here are some ample, roomy ones, big enough for the family wash. They're made of figured cretonne in attractive patterns, with double drawing string. 35c each.

Clothes Hampers. They're of Indian makes, in various attractive colors, and either round or square in shape. 75c each, although good $1.50 values.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

The SILVER SALE

A group of sumptuous pieces of Sterling Silver adds interest to the sale to-day. We didn't expect them to arrive in time; but their coming is most fortunate, to replace the lots the last two busy days have sold.

The whole reputable silver manufacturing trade has been levied upon to collect these offerings. There is nowhere any goods of worthy character likely to go on the market under-price for months to come. This opportunity stands alone. Shoddy bargain-wares, made for special selling will, of course, be frequently offered; but no goods of high quality and artistic design will soon again be offered at such tempting prices.

One day more—possibly two will see the end of this sale, except for fragmentary lots. The vast selling of the last two days suggests that buying must be immediate, if at all. These in good supply to-day:

Sterling Silver Table Ware—
Bread Trays, $15.75, $17, $17.50, $18.25.
Berry Bowls, $12.50, $15, $17, $18.75, $30.
Gravy Boats, $12.50.
Comports, $7.50, $9.50, $18.75.
Butter Dishes, $4.75.
Bonbon Dishes, $4.50, $4.75, $7.50, $10, $10.75, $11.25, $12.50, $13.75.
2-piece Carving Sets, sterling handles, $3.
3-piece Carving Sets, sterling handles, $3.75.
Dessert Knives, $11 a dozen.
Medium Knives, $12 a dozen.
5-piece Tea Sets, $150, $185 and $237.
Vegetable Dishes, $92.
Soup Tureens, $103.
Meat Dishes, $20 and $22. Ice Bowls, $17.50.
French Coffee Pots, $16.25.
Coasters, $12.50, $16.
Coffee and Tete-a-tete Sets, 3 pieces, $32.50, $53 to $150.
Bread Trays, $18.
Berry Bowls, $10.75, $16.25.
Crumb Trays, $14.50. Crumb Scrapers, $7.25.
Butter Dishes, $10.75 to $21.
Vases, $2.50, $4.50, $13.25, $15.75 to $77.
Waiters, $10, $18, $20.25, $25, $38.75.
Water Pitchers, $22.50, $35 to $50.
Tea Caddies, $4.50, $5.75, $7.50 to $17.50.
Syrup Pitchers, $3, $5 to $7.25.
Tea Bells, $1.75.
Candlesticks, $9 to $10.35.
Funnels, $1.75 to $2.25.
Muffineers, $12.50.

Plated Flat Ware—Rogers' and other first-class makes—
Tea Spoons, $1.10 a dozen
Dessert Spoons, $2 a dozen
Table Spoons, $2.20 a dozen
Table Forks, $2.20 a dozen
Coffee Spoons, $1.10 a dozen
Main floor aisles, Broadway.

Plated Flat Ware—Rogers' and other first-class makes—
Orange Spoons, $1.50 a dozen
Oyster Forks, $1.35 a dozen
Butter Spreaders, $2 a dozen
Berry Spoons, 65c ea Jelly Spoons, 45 ea
Sugar Spoons, 20c ea Salt Spoons, 10c ea
Mustard Spoons, 10c ea Butter Knives, 25c ea
Pie Knives, 65c ea Crumb Knives, $1 ea.
Fish Knives, 85c ea Fish Forks, 85c ea
Cream Ladles, 35c ea Gravy Ladles, 45c ea.
Oyster Ladles, 75c ea
Soup Ladles, $1 and $1.25 each
Cheese Scoops, 50c each
Children's Sets, 3 pieces on card, 50c a set
Triple plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen.

Quadruple-Plate Table Ware—
4-piece Tea Sets, $5
5-piece Tea Sets, $8.75, $9.50 to $18.50
Baking Dishes, $3.25, $5
Butter Dishes, $1.75, $2
4-Light Candelabra, $4.25
5-Light Candelabra, $4.75
Bread Trays, $1.50
Waiters, 65c, $1.25
Water Pitchers, $2.75, $3.50
Individual Tureens, $2.50
Children's Cups, 50c, 75c
Fruit Dishes, $1.25, $4.50
Pickle Jars, $1.50
Loving Cups, $3 to $5
Comports, $2.50 Cups and Saucers, $1
Kettles, $4.75 Coffee Urns, $7.50
Odd Coffee Pots, $2.25 Ice Pitchers, $5
Coffee Sets, $4.50, $4.75
3-piece Dessert Sets, $4.50

Sterling Silver Toilet Ware and Novelties—
Hair Brushes, $2 and $2.75
Cloth Brushes, $1.75 Atomizers, $2

Sterling Silver Toilet Ware and Novelties—
Velvet Brushes, $1.25 Mirrors, $4.25
Military Brushes, $1.75 Combs, 50c
Bonnet Brushes, $1
Salve Jars, 50c, 75c Ring Trees, $1
Cigar Jars, $2.50, $3 Pin Trays, $2
Shaving Brushes, $1.25 Shoe Hooks, 50c
Shoe Horns, $1.25, $2 Nail Files, 50c
Nail Brushes, 50c Cuticle Knives, 50c
Whisks, 75c, $1.50 and $2.50
Puff Boxes, $1, $1.35 and $2
Glove Powder Bottles, $1
Cologne Bottles, $2, $2.50, $3.25, $4.50
Flasks, $1.40, $2.25 and $2.50
Tooth Brushes, 50c
Inkstands, $1.25, $1.35, $1.60, $1.75, $3

Fine Table Cutlery—
Three-piece stag handle beef carving set, in fancy box, $1.60.
Two-piece pearl handle bird carving set; sterling silver ferrules; in fancy box, $2.
Three-piece pearl handle beef carving set; sterling silver ferrules; in fancy box, $6.
Two-piece stag handle steak carving set, $1.25.
Two-piece stag handle beef carving set; sterling silver ferrules, $1.25.
Two-piece stag handle beef carving set, $1.
Three-piece pointed stag handle beef carving set, silver plated ferrules, $3.
Three-piece stag handle beef carving set; sterling silver ferrules, $3.25.
Two-piece stag handle beef carving set; silver-plated ferrules, $2.
Pearl handle fruit knives; sterling silver ferrules, $5 a dozen.
Celluloid handle orange knives; saw edge; in fancy box, $2 a half-dozen.
Celluloid handle butter knives, 25c each.

Annual Sale of WALL PAPER

We have made the interiors of many homes beautiful during the past season. The expert who presides over the selecting of our wall paper and the direction of its uses and combinations, has spent a life-time in this work among the best homes in the land.

The stock now on hand contains the styles that have greatest decorative possibilities for refined and artistic effects; yet with new goods coming we wish to get present stocks out of the way speedily, and make these offerings to-day, which are

HALF PRICE *and Less*

Included are the best goods of English, French and American makes, in large and small quantities; often just enough for a single room, with combination lots for walls, friezes and ceilings.

This sale offers exceptional opportunity for the redecorating of city residence, country home, or cottage by the sea. These price-hints:

265 styles at 5c to 10c that were 10c to 25c.
195 styles at 12½c to 25c that were 25c to 50c.
129 styles at 25c to 75c that were 75c to $1.25.
London Cretonne Papers at 50c, formerly $1.
127 styles, 18-in. border and friezes, from 4c to 12½c a yard; were 8c to 25c. Desirable for plain or tinted walls.
Choice colors of Ingrains at 12½c a roll, formerly 20c.
Remnants of Dyed Burlaps at 15c a yard.

Better bring with you the measurement of your rooms, thus: Measurements at floor—height above baseboard, number and width of windows and doors; that we can tell you how much you require, and you may take prompt advantage of the best bargains.

We furnish estimates and specifications for Painting, Tinting and all kinds of Decorating Work. Also for Parquet Floors.

Third floor, Fourth avenue.

Tumbling Over the DINNER SETS

He doesn't seem to be happy unless he's announcing some new, exceptionally good values, this china chief of ours. When china makers the world over fail to furnish him with bargains, he turns to his own stocks. Then goods that have been here but a week or two, and very moderately priced, at that, have to suffer. This time he's among the dinner sets, and price-destruction immediately ensues.

Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets, with wreath decoration, and narrow bands of green or blue on edge—101 pieces—were thought to be reasonable enough at $50. The price is now $35. New goods, too.

Here are others, and less expensive, though no less attractive offerings:

$6.50—American and English porcelain dinner sets, in good underglaze decorations; 100 pieces. Value $8.
$9—American porcelain dinner sets, with soup tureen; underglaze decorations. Value $12.
$12.50—American porcelain dinner sets, with soup tureen; two decorations in colors and gilt; 100 pieces. Value $18.
$14—American porcelain dinner sets; flower decorations and gilt; 113 pieces, with soup tureen and 4 dishes. Value $20.
$25—French china dinner sets; two border decorations and gilt; 100 pieces. Value $35.
$27.50—French china dinner sets; four fine decorations and gilt; 101 pieces. Value $37.50.

Basement.

Muslin Underwear

The sale attracts hundreds daily. Why shouldn't it? The women who know the character of these sales of ours need no more than the mere announcement of our readiness with each succeeding event. They know, and we want a larger public to know, the reasons that stand for the popularity of ever-increasing these movements. Chief among these is sterling quality—good muslins, honestly put together, tastefully finished. Unmatched assortment is another feature. Add to those features the unmatched prices. Some follow. See what they represent.

Night Gowns—
75c—Of muslin; square neck; yoke of fine plaits and insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.
$1—Of cambric; square neck, front, and high back trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and insertion.
$1.25—Of cambric; high neck; yoke of fine plaits in cluster and 4 rows of insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with neat embroidery.
Other styles, 38c to $9.

Short Petticoats—
25c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle and plaits above.
50c—Of cambric; ruffle of embroidery and plaits above.

Corset Covers—
25c—Of cambric; full cover; gather at waist; V neck and square front trimmed with torchon lace.
50c—Of cambric; square neck trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
Others up to $3.75.

Petticoats—
90c—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, hemstitched plaits and wide hem.
$1.25—Of muslin; deep ruffle of cambric trimmed with torchon lace and 2 rows of insertion.
$1.75—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle trimmed with deep ruffle of blind embroidery.
Others up to $15.

Chemises—
35c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and insertion.
50c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with neat embroidery; cambric ruffle on skirt.
75c—Of nainsook; round neck trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon.
Others up to $4.50.

Drawers—
15c—Of muslin or cambric; deep hem and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
25c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle, wide hem and plaits.
50c—Of cambric; ruffle of neat embroidery and plaits above.
Others up to $4.25.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Paris Notes from the office of JOHN WANAMAKER

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES,
PARIS, January 4, 1901.

The pale-toned cloths and exquisite embroideries that now compose the attire of our elegantes make it absolutely necessary to possess a carriage, for to walk down the streets in such toilettes would be quite "outre" in style. Fashion for afternoon toilettes, is showing nothing but these beautiful appliques, laces and embroideries on exquisitely pale-shaded cloths and silks.

As the winter progresses, fresh novelties continually make their appearance; for the Parisienne, that is to say, the typical Parisian woman who has taste, beauty, style, leisure and plenty of money to spend, declines to wear the same models the whole season through. The latest gowns are very elaborate. Gold continues to hold its omnipotent way with the mode-makers. Gold buttons fasten the tailor-made gowns, gold braid adorns their edges; cloth of gold is employed for evening frocks; gold lace even replaces white lace on many of the newest dinner dresses, and a thin gold tissue, covered with an overdress of chiffon and lace over that, is one of the prettiest effects in vogue with the dressmakers.

Even millinery reflects this somewhat gaudy mode of the moment, inasmuch as the three-cornered hat and other shapes are not alone edged with narrow gold braid or velvet ribbon bordered with the same, but gold spots appear on the trimmings with which they are adorned. Indeed, this taste for glittering tissues rages fiercely, and belts, both straight and folded, of the same shining material, are seen encircling the waist of almost every elegante whose tailor-built gown boasts a bolero. Even the very elect amongst couturiers have taken up this fancy, and only this week Worth himself has built a dinner gown for a very notable "femme du monde," the component parts of which are champagne colored satin, cloth of gold with flowers in natural colored silks woven into it, sable edging and real lace.

In great contrast and contradistinction to this voyant form of decoration is the growing taste for dull, sombre-looking leathers, chiefly in black, dark green, gray and tan, which now claim fashionable favor as trimming. Trails of leaves in autumnal colors, berries, Virginia creeper and bunches of grapes look extremely well with this new form of decoration, and are applique on cloth skirts with charming effect. White leather on white cloth or serge is a "haute nouveaute" and will figure on many smart gowns that are being made for the Riviera.

The puffiness which is now in vogue for sleeves is not always confined to that part between the elbow and the wrist, but creeps up higher sometimes. Quite the prettiest of these sleeves, which come over the hand in a puff, have an upper sleeve, which is tight at the top and falls straight and loose over the muslin sleeve below.

For embroidery there is a mania, and hand-painted gowns have lost none of their prestige. A lovely black gown admired at the Cafe de Paris, where at supper time one sees the smartest of smart frocks, was of black tulle made in Princess shape over taffeta. It was embroidered around the hem and down the front in a design of jet, among which disported themselves crepe poppies and their leaves, painted so as to get exactly the right shades. As the wearer of this excellent gown entered, she threw off a long cloak of black panne, lined with puckered and shaded red mousseline de soie, and having a hood all of poppies. Another beautiful gown seen on the same occasion was of white mousseline de soie, hand-painted in a design of Parma violets, the flowers being in sprays, not in sprigs. The skirt was plaited lightly over the hips, and fell over any number of tiny white mousseline de soie ruffles, each one edged with a narrow roll of mauve chenille. The bodice had a high ceinture of mauve panne and a fichu of the chenille-edged muslin frills. The rest of the bodice and the flat elbow sleeves were of the hand-painted mousseline de soie.

Chenille is still very much used, and now it is being utilized as an embroidery, decorated with all kinds of precious stones and gold.

There is a very decided tendency to introduce the low coiffure at present, especially for "jeunes filles," who are wearing it loose at the side. Many, of course, will not give up the present mode of dressing their hair on the top of their head.

Fascinating little nothings are among the novelties displayed in the Rue de la Paix—such as broad gold belts, studded with jewels, dainty cravats of all shapes and sizes, with gold fancy stitching introduced as entredeux or as an edging to gold studded taffeta bows. Gold fringe to "fil d'or" embroidered crepe de Chine cravats is prettily introduced. Of small bags, their name is legion. They are made in suede, thickly spangled with gold or silver, and are much in favor with the Parisiennes for carrying the thousand and one little nothings which Parisian coquetry finds an important item of necessity.

Smyrna RUGS

They've not as many lives as a cat, yet twice as many as other ordinary rugs. Wear them out on one side, then turn them. The other will still be good. Rug men say that *good* Smyrnas give much better service for the money they cost than any other. And ours don't cost much. This lot particularly. It comprises several of the best-known makes, and is a very positive bargain. The prices are about a quarter less than even our regular fair prices:

18x34 inches, 85c.; value $1.15
21x45 inches, $1.25; value $1.65
26x54 inches, $1.75; value $2.25.
30x60 inches, $2.15; value $3.
36x72 inches, $3.15; value $4.25.
48x84 inches, $5.15; value $7.
30x33 inches, $1.35; value $1.85.
36x40 inches, $1.90; value $2.50
48x54 inches, $3.35; value $4.50
7½x10½ feet, $18; value $22.50
9x12 feet, $23.50; value $28.50
9x15 feet, $32; value $42
12x15 feet, $43; value $56.

Third floor.

PORTIERES

These handsome goods became ours at a price. They are fresh, perfect, mercerized silk portieres, in designs that coming season's productions will hardly excel. Nor will the color combinations be more varied or more effective. With a storekeeper's commission for handling the portieres, the prices are now:

$10.25 a pair for the $14.50 quality. Seven colorings in this lot. Some fringed top and bottom, others corded.

$7 a pair for the $10 grade. Eight colorings. These two are shown with either cord or fringe, at top and bottom. Third Floor.

HANDY BOOKS

More than fifty titles of such books as you've either read or want to read; neatly bound in cloth, and stamped with silver. Usually sold for 18c and 20c; now at

ten cents each

This hint of the titles—some have never been in less than dollar editions before:

Abbe Constantin. Ludovic Halevy.
Auld Licht Idylls. J. M. Barrie.
Bacon's Essays.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Byron.
Confessions of an Opium Eater. De Quincey.
Cricket on the Hearth. Dickens.
Dolly Dialogues. Anthony Hope.
Dreams. Olive Schreiner.
Dream Life. Ik Marvel.
Ethics of the Dust. John Ruskin.
Frankenstein. Mrs. Shelley.
Girl in Ten Thousand. A. Meade.
Good Luck. L. T. Meade.
Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners. John Bunyan.
Grandfather's Chair. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
House of the Seven Gables. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Inez, Augusta J. Evans.
Idyls of the King. Tennyson.
In Memoriam. Lord Tennyson.
Lalla Rookh. Thomas Moore.
Lamb's Last Essays of Elia.
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.
Lang's Green Fairy Book.
Lang's Red Fairy Book.
Lang's Blue Fairy Book.
Lays of Ancient Rome. Macaulay.
Lays of Scottish Cavaliers. Aytoun.
Longfellow's Poems.
Lowell's Poems.
Macbeth. Shakespeare.
Man in Black. Stanley J. Weyman.
Marmion. Sir Walter Scott.
My Friend, the Murderer. A. Conan Doyle.
Mornings in Florence. John Ruskin.
My Lady Nicotine. J. M. Barrie.
Natural Law in the Spiritual World. Henry Drummond.
One of the Profession. White, Jr.
Paradise Regained. John Milton.
Past and Present. Thomas Carlyle.
Phillips Brooks' Addresses.
Queens of the Air. John Ruskin.
Rasselas. Samuel Johnson.
Representative Men. Emerson.
Romeo and Juliet. Shakespeare.
Sartor Resartus. Thomas Carlyle.
Sesame and Lilies. John Ruskin.
Sign of the Four. A. Conan Doyle.
Sketch Book. Washington Irving.
Story of an African Farm. Olive Schreiner.
Shattered Idol. Charlotte M. Braeme.
Study in Scarlet. A. C. Doyle.
Three Men in a Boat. Jerome K. Jerome.
Through Gates of Gold. M. Collins.
Thoughts from Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.
Tillyloss Scandal. J. M. Barrie.
Treasure Island. R. L. Stevenson.
Water Babies. Kingsley.
Window in Thrums. J. M. Barrie.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Under-price Store

These notes of latest offerings. Some relate of goods needed for the household, and there's an item or two that will be of interest to mothers. New lots are coming to the Under-price Store daily. Visit it regularly, and look out for the announcements.

Women's Handkerchiefs—
A specially good purchase of ours, supplemented by some reductions. These handembroidered initial handkerchiefs are 75c a dozen. They are worth a dollar, or more. And these with drawn-work, or revers, at 10c, instead of 20c; this lot is unlaundered. And here's a group of two qualities, both embroidered, at 17c and 25c—values 25c and 35c.

Two Lots of Boys' Waists—
One of waists at 25c each, though regularly 50c to $1. They're of madras and French flannel. Sizes 6 to 13 years.
The other lot is of flannel blouses, at 50c, and they are 75c and $1 values. Sizes 3 to 12 years.

Children's White Dresses—
Various lots that were reasonably priced at $1 to $3.15—now 75c to $2.25. Some of nainsook, some of lawn. All trimmed with embroidery or lace. Mother Hubbard style, and some with waist. Sizes 6 months to 3 years.

Sash Curtain Piece Goods—
Some Swiss Muslin, 36 in. wide, at 13c and 15c a yard—was 18c and 20c; 48 in. width, at 18c—was 25c.
Plain Net with narrow edging and insertion, 27 and 30 in. wide, at 20c to 32c a yard, reduced from 30c to 45c.
Tambour Swiss lace, 27 in. wide, at 28c to 60c a yard. 35c to 85c were the already fair prices.

Crocheted Bedspreads—
They're pure white, in handsome Marseilles patterns, and were really cheap at $1.10. Now they're 90c each.

Snapping Mottoes, 6c, from 8c

Table Linen Remnants—
Mostly in 2 to 3½ yard lengths. All excellent qualities, and now priced at one-fourth to one-third less than regular. Little lots of napkins—half dozens—reduced in like manner.

12½c Fringed Towels, at 10c

Broadway, Fourth Avenue.
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JOHN WANAMAKER

FINANCE, CHIEF TOPIC OF THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE

Increase of City Debt Laid to Mayor Strong's Administration.

BONDED DEBT IS $279,725,370

Mandatory Laws Held Responsible for Other Expenses — References to Rapid Transit and Bridges.

Mayor Van Wyck's last annual message was sent to the Municipal Assembly yesterday. He says that the "orgy of financial extravagance which was indulged in prior to consolidation" during Mayor Strong's administration was responsible for the large burdens placed on the city during the last three years. There are no promises or recommendations as to what the city should do in the future.

The only reference the Mayor makes to his record is in this paragraph:

"The statistics contained demonstrate that this showing, which might appear discreditable to those unfamiliar with matters of municipal finance, or which might be made to appear so by sensationalists of hostile prejudice determined to distort the truth, is, in reality, most creditable to the administration over which I have the honor to preside."

In explanation of the enormous increase in the city's bonded indebtedness in 1900, Mayor Van Wyck claims that about two-thirds of the city's credit has been used for the purpose of liquidating old indebtedness of Mayor Strong's administration, and "the remainder has been applied to public improvements of the most necessary character."

The first section of the message contains a statement of the city's indebtedness on Jan. 1, 1901. The Mayor states that, according to the records of Controller Coler's office, the net bonded indebtedness on Jan. 1, 1901, was $279,725,370.

The bonded indebtedness of the city on Jan. 1, 1900, was $252,676,035. The increase in the bonded debt of $24,049,334 in the year 1900 is reduced to $20,508,417 by the registration of bonds which appeared on Jan. 1, 1900, to be outstanding, but not recorded or not approved as to legality. He then writes:

Even this increase, however, appears at first sight to be so remarkable as to call for explanation, and I particularly invite your analysis of the detailed statement hereinafter presented.

The statistics therein contained demonstrate that this showing, which might appear discreditable to those unfamiliar with matters of municipal finance, or which might be made to appear so by sensationalists of hostile prejudice determined to distort the truth, is in reality, most creditable to the administration over which I have the honor to preside.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE DEBT.

A statement of the purposes for which the bonds were issued is printed. The message shows that $9,724,309 of bonds were issued for building the new Hall of Records, new public schools and schoolhouse sites, for high schools, for a Court House site in Harlem, for an extension to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and for an addition to the Museum of Arts and Sciences in Brooklyn.

The sum of $3,315,196 was spent on public parks, the money being acquired from bond sales. Of this $2,000,000 was for a park bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, and Sheriff Streets; $886,886 for a park on the East River, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, and the rest for park lands and improvements.

Bonds to the amount of $3,317,000 were issued in 1900 for the construction of bridges. Of this sum, $4,500,000 was for the new East River Bridge, $500,000 for the Willis Avenue Bridge, and $190,000 for a bridge across Newtown Creek, in Brooklyn.

The repaving and improvements of streets and roads cost New York in 1900 $3,010,200, and $3,450,000 was spent for the improvement of the water supply. The work on the new aqueduct in 1900 cost the city $2,750,000.

The above expenditures are all in addition to the amounts allowed for the maintenance of the several departments in the tax budget.

Bonds to the amount of $3,874,705 were issued for the use of the Department of Docks and Ferries.

In the miscellaneous list Mayor Van Wyck includes $1,000,000 of bonds issued to start work on the rapid transit railroad; $2,598,211 for opening and widening streets; $1,784,553 for replenishing the fund for street and park openings; $1,124,275 to carry out the mandatory provisions of the Davis law, which increased school teachers' salaries, and $2,874 to "Thomas J. Dunn, late Sheriff of New York County, in defending actions brought by or against him for acts done in his official capacity."

The summary of these bond issues follows:

Corporate stock	$32,678,012.93
Assessment bonds	1,067,185.35
Special revenue bonds	5,388,335.94
Total	$39,133,534.22

EXPLANATION OF THE EXPENSES.

The Mayor explains this large increase in the city's debt as follows:

Of the $32,678,012.03 corporate stock issued over $20,000,000 were issued for the purpose of liquidating liabilities incurred by the City of New York prior to consolidation. Part of this amount was needed to provide for payments on contract obligations incurred prior to that time, but for which bonds had either not been issued at all or else issued for insufficient amounts. A large portion of this $20,000,000 was also needed to pay awards for lands taken by condemnation proceedings instituted prior to Jan. 1, 1898. It will thus be seen that about two-thirds of the use of the city's credit during the years 1900 has been for the purpose of liquidating old indebtedness; the remainder has been applied to public improvements of the most necessary character. The policy of economy in the use of the city's credit, outlined in my message to your honorable body of Jan. 3, 1898, has been faithfully observed. It is not a showy policy nor a grateful one for any Administration, but the necessity for it has been imperative during the past three years owing to the orgy of financial extravagance which was indulged in prior to consolidation. The process of liquidation, though still incomplete, has so far progressed that it is certain that at the end of this year, if the exceptional liability on the rapid transit contract be excluded, as it should be, from consideration, the indebtedness of this city outside of its funded debt will be reduced to a minimum, and a most satisfactory comparison can be made with the staggering burden of debt of all this character assumed on the date of consolidation.

The debt of the city not represented by bonds has been reduced in the last three years $21,248,747.

COMPARISON OF CITY BURDENS.

Mayor Van Wyck then shows the comparative cost of the city Government in 1899, 1900, and 1901 by this table of the city budgets:

	1899.	1900.	1901.
The Mayoralty	$63,735	$63,735	$63,735
The Municipal Assembly	200,052	200,052	200,052
Dept. of Finance	779,391	770,305	842,305
Law Department	399,758	399,758	399,758
Board of Public Improvements	239,500	239,500	289,500
Department of—			
Highways	2,520,099	2,251,844	2,178,144
Sewers	787,479	803,073	801,350
Bridges	406,522	431,957	431,728
Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies	3,617,804	3,819,083	3,904,809
Water Supply	1,450,817	1,442,914	1,525,219
Parks	1,729,235	1,825,113	1,863,238
Pub. Charities	1,941,215	1,890,812	1,895,491
Correction	704,965	762,775	758,775
Health	1,110,538	1,055,515	1,053,990
Police	11,707,598	11,992,503	11,938,343
Street Cleaning	4,575,800	5,031,282	5,001,922
Fire	4,443,994	4,840,676	4,864,485
Buildings	523,393	546,525	546,525
Taxes	323,200	334,450	334,450
Board Assessors	35,700	42,700	42,700
Dept. Education	13,040,052	14,594,111	18,512,817
Col. City of N.Y.	200,000	200,000	220,000
Normal College	175,000	175,000	195,000
Coroners	165,150	165,150	165,150
Comrs. of Accts.	160,000	156,000	156,000
Board City Rec'd	425,000	480,200	563,200
Libraries	226,564	214,770	299,663
Local city courts	967,500	966,950	985,250
Char. institu'ns.	1,784,846	2,857,084	2,760,013
Borough officers	51,300	51,300	51,300
Miscellaneous	934,567	956,173	987,978
Total	$55,785,439	$59,555,144	$63,858,912
Fund for street and park openings	$4,448,513	.....	$1,184,553
Int. on city debt	11,450,778	$11,707,544	12,100,206
Redemption of city debt	12,046,061	7,989,073	10,382,173
County expenses, (includ. State taxes,) New York County	6,961,011	8,391,332	7,658,704
Kings	2,320,097	2,013,083	2,437,945
Queens	403,809	436,039	363,801
Richmond	118,283	136,174	160,056
Total	$93,520,082	$90,778,972	$98,006,413

The Mayor says that a comparison which would include 1898 would be misleading, as "the financial operations of the city were not fully experienced until 1899."

THE INCREASE EXPLAINED.

Mayor Van Wyck then explains in detail the increases in the cost of New York's government during the past three years, as follows:

Of the increase in 1900 over 1899, $1,554,058.14 is in the Department of Education, $1,373,942 having been specifically appropriated in that year for increases of teachers' salaries, to carry into effect the provisions of the so-called Ahearn act.

The increase of $1,072,237.49 in the appropriation for charitable institutions was only apparent, as the effect of charging the budget with payments, theretofore made from the Excise Fund, was to increase correspondingly the general fund for the reduction of taxation, and the net tax levy remained in that respect unchanged.

In the Park Department an increase of $45,000 was made in the appropriations required by law to be made to the several museums under private management located in the parks. The Police Department appropriation was increased $194,906.52, to provide for mandatory increases of policemen's salaries and for election purposes. In the Street Cleaning Department there was an increase of $455,482.26, most of which was required to carry into effect in the Borough of Brooklyn the mandatory provisions of the charter relative to the extension of the Manhattan system of street cleaning.

The Fire Department appropriation was increased $397,012.37, largely on account of the mandatory provisions of Section 740 of the charter relative to the equalization of pay of Brooklyn firemen and promotions throughout the entire force. In the remaining appropriations the decreases substantially offset the increases.

The causes of the increase of $4,303,767.56 in the budget of 1901 over 1900 are even more apparent.

Ninety-one per cent. thereof is to be found in the appropriation of the Department of Education, which increased $3,918,706.60, nearly all of which was due to the mandatory "four mills" provision of the so-called Davis law.

FOR SCHOOLS AND BRIDGES.

The message shows that during the year 1900, $3,500,000 was authorized for schoolhouses and sites, and that in 1899 the sum of $7,673,640 was spent for the same purposes. In the budget for 1901, provision is made for a further issue of $3,500,000 for schoolhouses and sites, and Mayor Van Wyck states that in three years the city has increased its bonded indebtedness for the purposes of schoolhouses and sites alone in the sum of $14,673,640.

Mayor Van Wyck refers to the record of his administration in bridge building as follows:

During the year 1900 bonds to the amount of $4,000,000 were authorized to be issued for the purpose of carrying on the construction of the New East River Bridge. During the year past the work of construction has so far progressed that the anchorages of the bridge have been completed so far as can be done before the completion of the cables. The steel towers have been erected, and cable saddles have been placed thereon ready for cable making to begin. Preparations are being made to begin the erection of temporary foot bridges, which serve as false works for the support of the main cables during erection. It is expected that the construction of these temporary foot bridges will be completed and the work of constructing the main cables begun during the approaching Spring.

During the past year the issue of corporate stock to the amount of $1,000,000 for the construction of an additional bridge, known as Bridge No. 3, between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, has been duly authorized; the plans for the proposed bridge have been approved by the War Department of the United States, and the contract for soundings and borings has been awarded, and the necessary soundings and borings have been completed.

Plans for the construction of a bridge between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens were transmitted to the Secretary of War in September, 1899, and that officer declined to take action upon them until furnished with the specific authority for the construction of the bridge. An ordinance authorizing the building of the bridge was introduced in the Council on Nov. 18, 1899, but it was not finally adopted by the Municipal Assembly until it passed the Board of Aldermen on Nov. 8, 1900, receiving my approval on the 15th day of November. Notwithstanding that a copy of this ordinance has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, whose approval of the plans is necessary before actual construction of the bridge can commence, he has up to this date failed to act upon the same.

THE RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL.

Referring to the rapid transit matter, the Mayor reports as follows:

In February, 1900, the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners awarded a contract for the building of a system of underground rapid transit, extending from the City Hall in the Borough of Manhattan, through that borough and into the Borough of The Bronx. The board having fixed the cost of the proposed work at $36,500,000, made requisition upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for that amount of money, and on March 1, 1900, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized the issue of corporate stock of the City of New York in that amount. During the year 1900, therefore, a system of rapid transit which has been so long promised to the people of the city, and so long looked forward to, has taken definite shape, and its completion has been assured by the execution of a contract for the doing of the necessary work and by the assumption on the part of the city of an aggregate indebtedness of $36,500,000, the amount necessary to carry out and complete the proposed system according to the plans and specifications adopted by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

It is further gratifying to call attention to the fact that work under the proposed contract has been commenced promptly in various parts of the city, and is steadily progressing.

It still remains for the city to provide such an addition to the system already adopted as will insure an adequate and complete system of underground rapid transit between the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and the Borough of Brooklyn. While the demand for rapid transit may proceed from boroughs or localities in the city, the benefits to be derived from it are shared by the city as a whole. During the year 1900 the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners have taken up and given consideration to proposed plans for this necessary extension to the Borough of Brooklyn. There is every reason to believe that the formalities required by law as prerequisite to the laying out of a route and the awarding of a contract for doing the work will be complied with during the current year. When this is done, the local authorities can be relied upon to obligate the city for the necessary cost of construction, due regard being had to the Constitutional debt limit.

THE "HOLD-UP" OF BOND ISSUES.

In closing his message Mayor Van Wyck writes that he called the attention of the Municipal Assembly last year to the fact that "unnecessary delay in such matters [bond issues] may result in pecuniary loss to the city, and it cannot fail to disarrange the plans for public improvements made by the heads of administrative departments." Mayor Van Wyck then shows that the Board of Aldermen and the Council are still delaying public business and causing the city pecuniary loss by continuing to hold up bond issues. He gives a list of the bonds authorized by the Board of Estimate and unacted on by the Municipal Assembly.

The closing paragraphs of the message are as follows:

Such delays have resulted not merely in delaying the completion of important public works, but have also compelled the city to pay out of its Treasury thousands of dollars for interest on awards for lands taken for public purposes, when such payment was wholly unnecessary, as the city could at any time borrow all the money requisite to meet its obligations at rates much less than the maximum rate of interest allowed by law in such cases.

The provisions of the present charter require for the adoption of ordinances authorizing public works the affirmative votes of three-fourths of all the members elected to both houses of the Municipal Assembly. This means twenty-two affirmative votes in the Council and forty-five in the Board of Aldermen. This provision permits an obstructive minority of small size to hold up ordinances for bridges, public buildings, and public improvements generally.

The message was not read yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen or the Council, but was ordered printed in the minutes.

Judiciary Committee Reports Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly has reported favorably the bill of Assemblyman H. Wilson, providing for the proper indexing of lien notices in the County Clerk's office of Kings County; also Mr. Davis's bill authorizing the guardians of Evelyn K. Parsons, Schuyler L. Parsons the Younger, and of Amy B. Johnson to invest the principal of the estate of Margaret L. Whitney in the Bradish Johnson Corporation.

Suspension of B. E. Valentine Affirmed.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, in suspending from practice for a period of two years Benjamin E. Valentine of New York City, an attorney at law. The case dates back to December, 1893, when charges were made by Charles Hewlitt in Brooklyn that Valentine had been guilty of fraudulent practices.

To Report Nominations Favorably.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The Senate Finance Committee met this noon and decided to report favorably all the nominations made by ex-Gov. Roosevelt during recess, and by Gov. Odell, referred to the committee during the past week. Exception is made in the case of John E. Kraft of Kingston, named Monday night by Gov. Odell to be Civil Service Commissioner in place of Silas W. Burt, removed.

Bill to Benefit Street Cleaners.

Patrick J. McNulty, business agent of the Hostlers and Drivers' Association of the Street Cleaning Department, reports that a bill will be sent to the Legislature next week providing that street cleaners get the benefit of the eight-hour law and be paid for overtime for Sunday work, and forbidding dismissal without a hearing.

EVIL OF OVERCROWDING IN LEGAL PROFESSION

Caustic Comment by President of State Bar Association.

Lax Requirements and Lack of Training Border on Disgrace—Minister Wu Expounds Chinese Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Caustic and sensational were the statements made by Judge Francis M. Finch, formerly Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, in an address as President of the State Bar Association, when he declared that the legal profession was overcrowded; that the rush is an evil and a hardship both to the old and the new members; that, pressed by the necessities of a livelihood, there is danger that men may be tempted to gain money by questionable means and may bring scandal and disgrace upon the profession. He said, in part:

"Even the veterinary student may not doctor a horse unless he has studied for two years in a competent institution. Is the law so much easier, so much simpler, so much less loaded with responsible duty, that a college graduate may practice it after a two years' lingering in a law office and a non-graduate in one year more? I mean to free myself from all responsibility for the situation, for it borders on disgrace to see the profession which should outrank all the rest trailing far in the rear and tempting with its easy-swinging doors a scramble of the unfit.

"In this country it is a National fault that we make lawyers but never jurists. We study law as an art, but never as a science. That fault is an outcome of our intensely practical lives, never inclined to ask why, but always determined to know what. The mistake of it lies in this. Law is not a mere catalogue of arbitrary rules If that were so, to know those rules would be enough. Law is a growth, and is growing yet, and will continue to grow when you and I are gone."

"I would not go so far as did that committee of the American Bar Association, whose report, though unaccepted, was an admirable product of their research and their thought. I would not say, as they did, that our whole system of study should be overthrown and in its place be put the study of law as a science and not merely as an art; but I do say that it is a shame to graduate a lawyer densely and absolutely ignorant of the history of his own profession, and that it is entirely possible with a better preparation and a longer course to parallel the lines of technical study with the elements of jurisprudence.

"And so I plead with our admirable court that the schools may have the opportunity through the requirement of higher preparation and longer lines of study to train up men who will be an honor to the profession and a blessing to the State.

"And now I must relieve your patience. I have said what I should; I have done what I could. This effort in behalf of legal education is possibly the last service which I can render to the State in which my life has been lived, and to which I owe both allegiance and gratitude. It might have been more interesting to have discussed before you some problem of the law or some unsettled question of jurisprudence, but what I have said has seemed to me a duty not to be postponed or neglected or in any way subordinated to the mere pleasures of the occasion. No man knows more thoroughly than I do the need of speaking as I have spoken, and whatever the outcome I shall feel at least that I have not been unfaithful to my chosen profession."

Judge Finch advocated a plan to raise the standard of preliminary education, making it equivalent to a four years' course in a high school and four years' study at law in the case of students who study wholly in law offices, and three years for students who study in law schools.

Wu Ting-fang, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of China to the United States, addressed the members of the association at Hermanus Bleecker Hall to-night. The hall was filled with 3,000 persons, who listened with great attention to Minister Wu's address, the subject of which was "Chinese Jurisprudence." On the stage were seated Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court, State officers, members of the Legislature, and prominent members of the bar.

Mr. Wu's address was a rather technical exposition of the Chinese law, which he sketched in considerable detail, enumerating many of the offenses recognized in China and the punishments provided for each. He asserted that on the whole the Chinese law, both in its character and in its administration, is much superior to that in any other Asiatic country. He suggested, however, that the Penal Code, which has been in use for 250 years, and which was suited to the time when it was adopted, should be changed now to bring it into accord with modern conditions. He himself had made efforts

without success. A commercial code, he added, to regulate business intercourse between the Chinese and foreigners engaged in trade in China, is an urgent necessity.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows:

President—William B. Hornblower, New York; Vice Presidents—First District, Charles W. Dayton, New York; Second District, Macgrane Coxe, Southfield; Third District, Franklin M. Danaher, Albany; Fourth District, John I. Gilbert, Malone; Fifth District, Elon R. Brown, Watertown; Sixth District, John P. Grant, Stamford; Seventh District, De Merville Page, Hornellsville; Eighth District, John G. Milburn, Buffalo; Secretary—Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany; Corresponding Secretary—George Lawyer, Albany; Treasurer—Albert Hessberg, Albany.

HEARING ON RAMAPO BILL.

Repeal of the Company's Charter to be Argued Next Tuesday.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Assemblyman Morgan of Kings appeared before the Cities Committee of the Assembly this afternoon and asked that a date be set for a hearing on his bill to repeal the special charter of the Ramapo Water Company. Chairman Kelsey fixed upon Tuesday, the 22d inst., as the date for a hearing.

Mr. Morgan's other Ramapo bill, authorizing the city to go into any other State for its water supply, will not be taken up until the Charter Revision Commission has submitted its report. It is expected that the commission will provide for this emergency in its report. If not, then Mr. Morgan's bill will be pushed.

Among those who will appear in favor of the bill will be representatives from the Merchants' Association, the Brooklyn League, and the Manufacturing Association.

Mr. Morgan does not expect any opposition to his bill except from the company itself. The company's legal representatives are Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson. Last year, when the bills were up for argument, Mr. Limburger appeared as the representative of the firm.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSIONERS.

Eligibility Under Bills to Reduce Prison and Charities Boards.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Attention was called to the fact to-day that the bills providing for a new Prison Commission and a State Board of Charities permit the Governor to designate as two members of each board "members of the Land Board or Constitutional State officers." The question at once arose as to what State officers will be eligible for designation under that provision.

The Land Board is composed of the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Secretary of State, the Controller, the Treasurer, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Attorney General. In addition to these, the other Constitutional officers are the State Superintendent of Prisons, the State Superintendent of Public Works, and the members of the State Commission in Lunacy, the State Board of Charities, and the State Prison Commission.

In selecting the Constitutional officers to serve on the State Prison Commission and the State Board of Charities the Governor may select any of the above-enumerated officers, with the exception of the present members of the State Board of Charities and the Prison Commission, who will be legislated out of office by the creation of the new boards and therefore cease to be eligible for appointment as Constitutional officers.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Private Institutions Ask to be Heard by Governor on Proposed Changes.

Representatives of the private charitable associations of the city of every denomination, Hebrew, Roman Catholic, and Protestant, yesterday sent to Gov. Odell a protest against the enactment of any measure regarding the State Board of Charities until they have an opportunity to be heard.

Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board, was in the city yesterday and passed much of the day in consultation with Chairman William R. Stewart at 31 Nassau Street.

Secretary Hebberd denied emphatically a report that his presence here was for the purpose of formulating a protest against the adoption of Gov. Odell's recommendation for a single-headed commission for the Board of Charities. "I am simply here on routine business and preparing the annual report," he said.

"Do you believe a single-headed commission would be beneficial or would it be harmful?" he was asked.

"That is a matter that it would be indelicate for me to discuss," he answered.

AGAINST RAINES LAW HOTELS.

Bill Introduced to Raise Price of Licenses and Fix Room Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Senator Davis of Buffalo this morning introduced a bill which has for its main object the abolition of the so-called Raines law hotel. "The bill," says Senator Davis, "eliminates the unwise and unpleasant features of the Raines liquor tax law and retains all its meritorious points."

The bill provides for local option in cities, which can be submitted at election each year. It increases the price of hotel licenses one-half above the present tax, so that if a hotel pays $500 license, it will be required to pay $750. And if there are more than twenty-five rooms in the hotels an extra tax of $1 for each room is required.

"If a legitimate hotel business is being carried on," Senator Davis said, "there will be no difficulty in paying the tax, but if the hotels are off color, they will probably be suppressed by this additional tax." Senator Davis's bill does not meddle with the present State Excise Department and the saloon licenses are the same.

Senator Davis's bill was drawn by Lodowick H. Jones, a young lawyer and reformer of Buffalo, who has devoted two years to acquiring a personal knowledge of the working of the Raines law and its violations.

Mr. Jones says the object of the bill is to permit the people of each community to decide just what they want to do about the liquor traffic in their town. He believes that having laws on the statute books which are not enforced tends to degrade the morals of the people.

TO SELL PENITENTIARY LANDS.

Strong Effort to Secure Removal of the Kings County Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—A determined effort is to be made at this session of the Legislature to secure legislation for the tearing down and removal of the Kings County Penitentiary. Bills with this end in view were introduced to-day by Senator Marshall in the Senate and Assemblyman Remsen in the House. The removal of the penitentiary is said to be desired by the citizens of Brooklyn generally. The institution is situated in a section which has of recent years been developing into one of the finest residence sections in Brooklyn, and the existence of the penitentiary building in its present location is an obstacle to further progress.

At the last session of the Legislature a bill providing for the removal of the penitentiary was passed by the Legislature, but the Mayor vetoed it because one of its provisions was that the inmates of the penitentiary were to be removed to Barren Island. This island, which is situated in the Rockaway Inlet, is almost inaccessible in the Winter time on account of the ice. In a letter which he wrote to the Mayor Commissioner of Correction Lantry gave it as his opinion that the island would not be a proper place to keep the penitentiary prisoners. The feature which caused the failure of the bill passed last year has been eliminated from the present bill.

Under the terms of the present bill the Commissioner of Correction is authorized and directed to commence at once the tearing down and removal of the penitentiary building, the material so obtained to be used in his discretion in the erection of another building upon any island within the limits of the City of Greater New York, or to be sold and the proceeds derived paid into the general fund of New York City.

The inmates of the penitentiary are to be removed to any one or more of the penitentiaries within the limits of the city.

The Controller is authorized to sell at public auction the lands upon which the penitentiary is located, and all lands adjoining the same belonging to the city, subject to the penitentiary's removal. Before making such sale the Controller shall cause the lands to be surveyed and laid out into separate building lots and appraised in separate lots by three appraisers, to be appointed by him. The terms upon which the land is to be sold are one-third cash, with a mortgage to the city for the remainder for a period not to exceed five years, and at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent.

In discussing the proposed removal of the penitentiary, Assemblyman Remsen said to-day: "The penitentiary is located in the vicinity of Prospect Park upon ground so high that it commands a view of the whole surrounding country, and which has become among the most desirable property for residence extension in the whole of Brooklyn. The penitentiary grounds would make at least 140 twenty-foot lots, which would bring all the way from $2,000 to $3,000 each. There is no good reason why the penitentiary should be kept up. It is an immense building with accommodations for about 2,000 prisoners, but there are scarcely ever more than 300 prisoners confined there, and nearly all of these are short term prisoners. The Commissioner of Correction has informed me that these prisoners could be taken care of in other penal institutions of the city without any crowding."

TO ABOLISH DEATH PENALTY.

Senator Cocks Preparing a Bill—Gen. Curtis Says Capital Punishment Increases Lynchings.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Senator William Willets Cocks of Old Westbury was to-day busily engaged in framing his bill for the abolition of capital punishment. He proposes that any person found guilty of murder, first degree, shall be confined in prison during the term of his natural life, and that those convicted of murder in the second degree shall be imprisoned for thirty years, with no reduction of the term of servitude for good behavior. Senator Cocks has been in communication with the Society of Friends, and to-day received a letter from the President containing his views. Mr. Cocks is a Quaker, and claims that there is a strong sentiment against capital punishment, and he believes that there is a better chance this year to pass the bill than ever before.

Gen. Newton M. Curtis, in a letter to Senator Cocks, said that only one lynching was reported last year in a State where the death penalty had ceased to exist. This was in Colorado. "In Indiana," he wrote, "where capital punishment is inflicted, there have been, on an average, eight lynchings in each year for a long time. During a similar period Michigan, a neighboring State, in which there is no death penalty, has had only four lynchings altogether. Lynchings, so the statistics show, have decreased or increased in the same ratio as the infliction of the death penalty has increased or decreased."

Gen. Curtis further said that John G. Carlisle, ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio, and Senator James H. Berry of Arkansas, had admitted to him that the death penalty often thwarted the ends of justice, in that lawyers defending a culprit accused of murder would in many cases have it arranged so that their client might be indicted for murder in the first degree, in order thus to secure more easily the prisoner's acquittal.

AGAINST CONEY ISLAND RESORTS.

Bill to Fix License of Dance Halls at $100—$500 for Other Places.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Senator Samuel Slater introduced a bill to-day which he says is aimed at the notorious "boardwalk" dancing resorts existing at Coney Island. The Senator believes that the way to compel these resorts to quit business is to charge them a license which shall be too expensive for them to pay. As a whole, his measure is permissive, giving the resorts a legal status that they do not now enjoy.

Technically the bill amends the Greater New York charter relative to the licensing of places of public exhibitions and amusements. Section 346 is amended to read: "The Police Board is authorized to grant licenses for public exhibitions and amusements," &c. The words "and amusements" are new matter.

Section 1,472, which defines what public exhibitions are unauthorized without a license, is amended to read:

It shall not be lawful * * * to permit dancing in any place licensed for the sale of liquor or where liquor is sold, or in any room, place, or apartment connected therewith by any door, window, or other aperture, until a license for the place of such exhibition or dancing for such purpose shall have first been obtained.

Section 1,473 is amended to read:

The Police Department is authorized and empowered to grant such licenses * * * for other purposes than dancing for the sum of $500, and for each license so granted and before the issuing thereof, for the purpose of dancing, $100.

The penalty for not procuring a license for dancing is fixed at $100 for each performance, thus legalizing the dance halls, although making them more expensive to maintain.

Senator Slater said concerning his bill: "My bill is not meant to legalize the Coney Island board-walk dance halls. On the contrary, it is aimed against them. They exist now, and if we put a high license on them they will be driven out of business."

Senator Slater introced another bill, the object of which, he says, is to abolish the dance halls now flourishing on West One Hundred and Tenth Street, in New York City, objection to which has been made by the respectable residents of that vicinity. The bill contains the same license provisions as the Coney Island measure.

NEW CONEY ISLAND BOARDWALK.

Bill for $350,000 Structure—Property Owners to Pay Half for Land.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Assemblyman Remsen to-day introduced a bill for the construction of a $350,000 board walk at Coney Island. The bill provides for the condemnation of a strip along the ocean front on Coney Island from West Thirty-seventh Street to West Fifth Street. The strip to be condemned is 8,000 feet in length by 40 feet in width, with a 110-foot easement between board walk and ocean.

One-half the cost of the property condemned is to be paid by the property owners and one-half by the city. The city is to bear the whole cost of the construction of the walk. A commission of three members, to be appointed by the Supreme Court, is to act with the Controller and President of the Borough of Brooklyn to condemn the property.

LOWER INCORPORATION FEES.

Bill Introduced to Make Them 1-50 Instead of 1-8 of 1 Per Cent.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Senator Elsberg introduced a bill to-day that provides for the reduction of the fee for incorporation in the State from one-eighth of 1 per cent. to one-fiftieth of 1 per cent., to carry out the strenuous recommendations of Deputy Controller Theodore Gilman, made to the Legislature.

Mr. Gilman asserts that because of a low incorporation tax New Jersey, during the last year, collected more than $1,000,000 in organization taxes, and during the same period the great State of New York collected only the sum of $336,778 from the same source. He believes that more than 90 per cent. of the vast amount paid into the Treasury of New Jersey was contributed by New York capital. It would be well, he says, if the difficulty ceased at this point, but it does not. After becoming incorporated under the laws of another State, these corporations continue to pay taxes into the Treasury of that State annually aggregating more than $1,000,000.

"It is manifest," says Mr. Gilman, "that more leniency might be shown to our domestic corporations now subject to taxation if these changes are made, and the State gain at least $2,500,000 per annum."

MUNICIPAL TENEMENT HOUSES.

Labor Bodies Indorse a Bill Which Will Be Sent to the Legislature.

Alexander Law, a Knight of Labor carpenter, is preparing a bill empowering the city to build a municipal tenement house with a frontage of a city block. He proposes that the tenement be built on the same plans as municipal tenements in Glasgow and London, with all the modern improvements of flathouses of the better class. The money for building and running the municipal tenement house is to be appropriated by the city and be repaid in rents. The bill, Mr. Law says, has been indorsed by a number of labor bodies.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff still being ill with grip, President pro. tem. Ellsworth presided over the Senate this morning.

Senator Wagner presented a large petition from taxpayers of Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, asking that the street be paved with asphalt. The signatures were in a large book and numbered several thousand.

The Senate having named committee clerks, adjourned at 11:16 o'clock until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The Assembly was in session about ten minutes this morning, long enough to listen to the first reading of bills. Mr. Harburger of New York, who has introduced his usual bill amending the excise law, urged the Excise Committee to get to work speedily on his bill, as the people of the State were clamoring for a change. His remarks caused a hearty laugh from the majority members.

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—These bills were introduced to-day:

Mr. REMSEN—Providing for the removal of the Kings County Penitentiary from the Borough of Brooklyn to Barren Island; also, prohibiting the construction of railroads upon Bedford Avenue, in Brooklyn; also, providing for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal Estimate, and Assessment for the Bedford Avenue improvement.

Mr. PRINCE—Amending the loan association law of 1893 so as to make its provisions apply only to the City of New York. The bill is the same as one already introduced by Senator Wagner this session, with the exception that it fixes at 2 per cent. per month the interest rate on the foreclosure of the security interest or discount, and providing that no loan greater than $100 shall be made at one time.

Mr. KELSEY—Providing that State, county, city, town, and village employes shall have leave of absence, with pay, on Memorial Day.

Mr. SMITH—Relieving the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Our Saviour, on Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, New York City, of the taxes for 1899 now due and unpaid.

Mr. A. R. SMITH—Amending the fish and game law by providing that trout and white fish shall not be taken in Otsego Lake before May 1, 1906, except by angling through the ice.

Mr. SANDERS—His bill of last year regulating the sale of tobacco cigarettes with paper wrappers. The license is fixed at $50. Any person who sells cigarettes to a person under twenty-one years of age shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, fined $25. A second conviction means a revocation of the license of the dealer.

Senator WAGNER—Providing for the asphalting of Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, at a cost not exceeding $190,000.

Senator Cocks—Providing that the penalty and bond of the Receiver of Taxes of Hempstead, Queens County, be not less than $50,000.

Senator WHITE—For the acquisition of lands on Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation for park lands. The expense must not exceed $25,000.

Senator AHEARN—Providing that all advertisements required to be printed under the Greater New York charter act shall be inserted in a daily Jewish newspaper published in New York.

Senator HILL—Changing the name of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of Erie County to the Prudential Fire Insurance Company of Buffalo.

Incorporate to Bury Chinese.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Articles of incorporation of the Christian Chinese Burial Association, with the principal office in New York City, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. It is proposed to provide cemetery plots for a free Christian burial place for Chinamen and members who may die in New York City and vicinity. The Directors are Edward Wright Peet, Arthur Irving Perry, Hull Kin, William James Main, John Roberts, and Kwai Fong Pang of New York City, and Cyrus Brainerd Ventres of Brooklyn.

Another Anti-Gambling Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Assemblyman Leon Sanders of New York to-day introduced his Anti-Gambling bill, which is more stringent in its provisions than his bill of last year. Bucket shops are eliminated from this year's bill, which makes it a misdemeanor to furnish directly or indirectly information by telegraph or otherwise to poolsellers, bookmakers, &c., upon the result of any chance, or casualty, unknown, or contingent event whatsoever. The penalty upon first conviction is $50 or imprisonment for thirty days. Upon a second conviction the crime is accounted a felony, the fine for which is $2,000 and imprisonment for two years.

For Volunteer Factory Inspectors.

A movement has been started by the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor to present a bill to the Legislature providing for the appointment of fifty unpaid Factory Inspectors. Volunteers can be had to assist the paid force of Inspectors in the city. It is proposed that the volunteers devote their attention to the factories on the east side. Gov. Odell will be asked to use his influence to have the bill passed.

Liquor Sales at Buffalo Exposition.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Senator Davis of Buffalo has refused to stand for the "Wide-Open" Saloon bill, affecting Buffalo during the Pan-American Exposition. He has a bill which differs from the Brooks bill, in the Assembly, inasmuch as the Sunday-opening provision is entirely eliminated. Senator Davis said he could not conscientiously act as sponsor in the Senate for the measure. The Davis bill permits saloons to be open all night, but not on Sundays.

Hearings by Senate Committee.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The Cities Committee of the Senate will give a hearing on Senator Slater's bill widening One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, New York, on Jan. 22. On the same day they will give a hearing on Senator Mills's bill amending the charter of Mount Vernon.

Hilda

ARMY BILL IS STILL BEFORE THE SENATE

Mr. Bacon and Mr. Hanna Get Into a Political Argument.

The Bacon Amendment Depriving the President of Discretionary Power to Increase Army Tabled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Some progress was made by the Senate to-day in the consideration of the Army Reorganization bill. One amendment that has created much debate was disposed of, and an intimation made that a vote would be reached "very soon." To-day's debate opened with statements by Mr. Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Mr. Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) and Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) members of the Committee on Military Affairs, in opposition to the measure. Mr. Pettus said he regarded a large standing army as "the greatest threat to the liberties of a republic that could be made by mortal man."

Mr. Cockrell made it perfectly clear that he was opposed to the authorization of a large standing army in the pending measure, and declared his intention to vote against it. He believed it to be the duty of Congress, however, to pass the bill as speedily as was consistent with proper debate. He pointed out that delay in the passing of the bill would seriously embarrass the Government in the transportation of troops to and from the Philippines.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) then took the floor in support of his amendment to strike out of the bill the words, "conferring upon the President power to increase from the minimum to the maximum limit the strength of the infantry, artillery, and cavalry arms of the service." He declared that the army was not intended to control our people, and there was no logic in the proposition that the army ought to be increased in proportion to the population.

"Does the Senator think," interrupted Mr. Scott, (Dem., Va.,) "that the vote at the polls last Fall indicated that the American people are afraid of a standing army?"

The Georgia Senator declined to be diverted from his line of argument, promising to answer the question later.

In reply to the remarks of Mr. Bacon, Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) contended there was no warrant for the statement that the discretionary power conferred upon the President was unprecedented. As a fact, he said, it was distinctly in line with all precedents, and he cited instances where similar authority had been delegated by Congress to the President.

Mr. Bacon then replied to the inquiry made of him by Mr. Scott. He did not think the American people had passed upon the question of increasing the army. They had not voted upon the question whether the United States should pass from a free Republic to an imperialistic Government. He declared that the Republicans in the campaign "took advantage of serious mistakes of their political opponents" and skillfully used those mistakes to their advantage.

"They won the fight," declared Mr. Bacon, "upon the financial question and the full dinner pail."

When Mr. Bacon reiterated his statement that the American people had not passed upon the question of "imperialism," Mr. Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, interrupted him to say that "every issue made by the Kansas City Convention was met and disposed of."

Mr. Bacon replied that the newspapers quoted Mr. Hanna, when the distinguished leader of the Republican Party made his brilliant tour through the Northwest, as saying that "there was no question of imperialism involved in the campaign."

"The question was not one of imperialism," suggested Mr. Hanna, "but whether the policy of the Administration should be supported. I said there was no such thing as imperialism in our Government, and could not be. Without any offense to the party on the other side, I regard imperialism as a fake issue."

Mr. Bacon maintained that Mr. Hanna's statement bore out his assertion that the American people had not passed upon the question of imperialism.

Mr. Bacon's amendment was then laid upon the table, the vote being 30 to 20.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) then offered his amendment to the section of the bill authorizing the President to retire an army officer under suspension by sentence of a court-martial, and took the opportunity to discuss the Philippine question in many of its phases. He alluded to a statement made a few days ago by Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) about the possibility of war on account of the jealousy of European powers.

"Is not the Senator perfectly aware," inquired Mr. Hawley, with evident warmth, "that I repudiated that statement?"

"I do not care whether you did or not," retorted Mr. Teller.

"I know you do not," observed Mr. Hawley.

"I have got it here and I'll read it," said the Colorado Senator. "The Senator spoke of something in the air and he referred to the purchase of the Danish Islands. The newspapers of the country took it up and used it. There is no danger of a foreign war on account of the Danish Islands with the South Sea Islands thrown in. We do not need the great army of 100,000 men to resist any threatened or supposed war from any people in the world.

"I know we are not loved in Europe," continued Mr. Teller. "Our competition in trade is creating great feeling over there, but I fail to see any nation in the world that is going to war with us on account of trade.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Teller, "only necessary to say to the American people, to have them see the folly of this bill, that no man stands here and gives a good reason for an army of 100,000. It is the policy of the party now in power to have an army of 100,000 men. It may be that the proposed increase of the army has some connection with the change that seems to be taking place in the country. It may be that the cry of imperialism has some ground; that it is feared that imperialism will not suit the people, and therefore that the great army is not intended to put down Anarchists, revolutionists, and insurrectionists in the Philippines, but those at home."

Mr. Warren, (Rep., Wyo.,) a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, challenged the accuracy of the statement that the bill provided for a standing army of 100,000 men. It provides, he maintained, for a standing army of 54,000 men, all of whom are absolutely needed, according to information laid before Congress. Mr. Warren urged that as a business proposition the pending measure ought to be disposed of. The best evidence of the good faith of those who had framed it was that the number of officers called for by the bill was only sufficient properly to command an army of 54,000 men.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa) suggested that until the Army bill was disposed of the Senate hereafter meet at 11 o'clock each day. This was objected to by Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) because the Indian Committee was now considering the Indian Appropriation bill, and an early session would interfere with the work.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.) suggested that the request be withdrawn, as he thought a vote would be reached "very soon."

The resolution presented a few days ago by Mr. Teller providing for the printing, as a public document, of the petition of 2,000 Filipinos, was, after a short debate, referred to the Committee on the Philippines. The Senate then went into executive session.

WANTS ACTION IN NEELY CASE.

Mr. Richards Asks that a Mandate Be Issued Immediately.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—In the Supreme Court to-day Solicitor General Richards made a statement concerning his request for the immediate issuance of the mandate in the Neely case. He said that he had received a telegram from Neely's attorney, John D. Lindsay, complaining of the haste of the Department of Justice in this matter, and stating that he (Lindsay) had an understanding with the department that no immediate request of this kind should be made, but that on the contrary, in case of the affirmative action of the court time was to be allowed to Neely before the issuance of the writ and the prisoner's removal, for him to decide upon a course of action.

Mr. Richards stated that this understanding was entered into, and was to be binding only in case the decision was based upon a technicality, and he read a letter from Mr. Lindsay in support of this position. He did not change his request of the court, nor did the Court alter its order of yesterday for the immediate issuance of the mandate.

The State Department will be called upon to act in the Neely case. Under the law the warrant of extradition must be issued by the Secretary of State, when he is satisfied of the sufficiency of the application. In view of the elaborate attention given to the case by the judicial bench, it is probable that this will be accepted as conclusive on the merits of the case, and that the issuance of the warrant will be merely a formality when the papers are properly brought before the department. It is expected this will take some days, as the Supreme Court decision must be forwarded to the New York courts and proper orders made there for the holding of Neely.

The department warrant will give the custody of Neely to William Henkel, who has been appointed as the agent of the military authorities to receive the prisoner and take him to Cuba.

READY FOR NEELY IN CUBA.

Seven Judges Will Hear the Case Against the Alleged Embezzler.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—Mr. Lamar, who is associated with Mr. Rubens in the prosecution of the Post Office fraud cases for the Government, says that, with the exception of some evidence which Mr. Rubens will bring from the United States, especially what is contained in the Lawshe report, the Government is now ready to proceed with the trial of C. F. W. Neely, charged with embezzlement while acting as Financial Agent of the Department of Posts.

Neely has already been indicted by the Court of First Instance, and on his arrival here under the extradition proceedings he will be imprisoned to await trial before the Audiencia. Seven Judges will sit in the case. Spanish law allows an appeal to the Supreme Court, but the decision of the latter tribunal is final.

INSULAR CASES CLOSED.

After Arguments by Messrs. Richards and Smith Court Takes Last of the Actions Under Advisement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Solicitor General Richards to-day made reply to Mr. Smith's argument in the Hawaiian insular case, now on hearing before the United States Supreme Court. In this case, he said, it was obviously the intention of Congress, as soon as practicable, to treat the territory as a part of the United States for legislative purposes, so that the revenue and commercial laws which apply in the United States should operate there. "But," he went on, "before these laws could be put in operation in the Hawaiian Islands it was necessary that a period of preparation should intervene after the passage of the resolution of annexation. On July 7, 1898, when the annexation resolution was passed, there were no customs laws of the United States in operation in Hawaii and no customs officers of the United States there. The customs laws of the Republic of Hawaii were in force, and they were the only laws of that character.

"It is obvious, therefore, that if the resolution of annexation immediately abrogated the customs laws of the islands the territory would have been left without any customs law, open to the ships of the world. The customs laws of the United States could not have effective operation, because there were no agencies there to enforce them.

"If, then, the resolution of annexation threw open the ports of Hawaii to the world at the same time, according to the contention of opposing counsel, it threw open the ports of the United States to ships coming from Hawaii. The effect of this would have been to give an open door, through Hawaii, into our ports. We could not inquire, when goods came into the United States from Hawaii, whether they had been brought into Hawaii as an entrepôt to the United States."

Mr. Richards argued that this sort of thing could not be permitted, and he expressed the opinion that if Congress had believed such a consequence would ensue, the resolution of annexation would not have passed at the time, nor until arrangements could have been made to put in operation our customs and commerce regulations immediately. So far as customs matters are concerned, evidently the islands were not to be deemed a part of the United States for customs purposes until Congress should further legislate on the matter by a law extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the islands. He called attention to the act of annexation, saying that it did not make the Hawaiian Islands a part of the United States, but a part of the territory of the United States.

"It is," he said, "obvious that territory annexed or ceded to the United States becomes 'a part of the territory of the United States,' but it does not become 'a part of the United States' in either a Constitutional or legislative sense until Congress shall so determine."

In conclusion, Mr. Richards said: "In the annexation resolution it was expressly provided that the customs regulations of the Republic of Hawaii should continue until Congress should extend the customs laws of the United States to the islands. It was not until the passage of the act of April 30, 1900, that the islands became a part of the United States for customs purposes by the extension of our laws to them."

Mr. Richards was interrogated by the Chief Justice and by Justices Harlan, Peckham, White, and McKenna. In reply to Justice Harlan, he said that if it became desirable to do so the United States could part with Hawaii, as it could with the Philippines, because neither is a part of the Union. He did not contend, he said, that Congress could disintegrate the Union, but he did hold that Congress could dispose of territory which simply belongs to this country.

In connection with his contention concerning the necessary time between the acquisition of territory and the putting into effect of our laws, Mr. Richards read extracts from the treaty negotiated in 1893 for the annexation of the islands that, he said, made explicit provision for temporary extension of our laws, as had been done under the resolution of annexation. He laid some stress upon the fact that this treaty had been negotiated during the Administration of President Harrison.

Mr. Richards was followed by Mr. Smith, who closed the case for the appellants. This is the last of the insular cases on the docket. About a dozen of them have been heard, and the Court now has them under advisement.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Carries $122,748,688, but Fails to Provide for Pneumatic Tube Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day practically completed the Post Office Appropriation bill. The total amount carried by the bill is $122,748,688, as against $113,658,238 for this year. The appropriation for rural free delivery is increased from $1,750,000 to $3,500,000. The usual provisions for special facilities between New York and New Orleans, and between Kansas City and Newton, Kan., are placed in the bill, but no provision is made for pneumatic tube service. The amount allowed for the Philippine postal service is $50,000, as against $200,000 for this year.

Other items of appropriation are: Clerk hire, $14,303,000, an increase of over $1,500,000; for street car service, $400,000, an increase of $50,000. An increase of $800,000 for mail transportation by railroad and $350,000 for transportation by star route is allowed. The present appropriation of $80,000 for payment to the ocean steamship companies for mail transportation on the Pacific is reduced to $45,000, the company having changed its route.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL DEBATE.

Western Men Work Unsuccessfully for Reclamation of Arid Lands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House spent another day on the River and Harbor bill without completing it. Twenty-six pages were disposed of to-day. The friends of the bill successfully resisted all attempts to load down the bill with new projects, and only one or two unimportant amendments were adopted.

The Western members labored unsuccessfully to secure an entering wedge for their pet scheme for the reclamation of the arid lands, but received only very limited support.

Speaker Henderson's New Gavel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Speaker Henderson called the House to order to-day with a gavel presented by Col. McCaskey, Twentieth Infantry, United States Army, who is stationed at Fort Santiago, Manila. The gavel is part of the official flagstaff of the Philippine Islands from which the Spanish colors were lowered and upon which those of the United States were hoisted on the day of the surrender, Aug. 13, 1898.

Will Contest Seat in Congress.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—Rowland B. Mahany has served formal notice on Representative Ryan that his election as a member of the Fifty-seventh Congress will be contested. The alleged grounds for the contest are bribery, political intimidation, and transposition of election returns. Ryan's plurality was 316.

B. Altman & Co.

For a short season, Special Orders will be taken for Tailor-made and Dressy Gowns, etc., at reductions from regular prices. New Model Gowns are shown designed especially for Early Spring wear and suitable for every occasion.

Dressmaking and Tailoring Department, Third Floor.

TO IGNORE GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Morgan Declares Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Is Not a Bar to Construction of Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senator Morgan to-day introduced a resolution declaratory of the non-effect of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty upon the right of the United States to construct the Nicaragua Canal. The resolution cites the protocol with Nicaragua and Costa Rica as a preamble and then proceeds as follows:

"Resolved, That the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of July 4, 1850, gives no right to Great Britain to demand that the Congress of the United States shall withhold its ratification of said agreements or shall abstain from legislation to provide for their prompt execution.

"That the ratification by Great Britain of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of Feb. 5, 1900, as the same has been amended in the Senate, is not a condition precedent to legislation by Congress in providing for the execution of said agreements with Costa Rica and Nicaragua; nor are the principles or provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty any just or admissible ground of objection on the part of the Government of her Britannic Majesty to the enactment of a law by Congress providing for the execution of such agreements with Costa Rica and Nicaragua."

At the conclusion of the routine business in the Senate Mr. Morgan asked unanimous consent that a final vote upon the Nicaragua Canal bill and its amendments be taken at 5 o'clock P. M. on Feb. 11. Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) objected.

British Action on Canal Undecided.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—United States Ambassador Choate and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, had a second conference to-day on the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty. An outline of the action Great Britain intends to pursue was not developed, and no definite decision is likely to be reached by Great Britain for several days.

NAVAL BILL, $77,000,000.

House Committee Orders the Measure Reported — $21,000,000 for Increase of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House Naval Affairs Committee to-day completed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, and Chairman Foss was directed to report the bill to the House. No authorization of additional vessels of the Holland submarine class will be recommended by the committee at this time.

The total amount carried by the bill is $77,000,000, an increase of $11,000,000 over that for the present year. Two battleships and two cruisers are to be contracted for.

The sum of $21,000,000 is allowed under the head of increase of the navy as against $12,000,000 for the current year. This amount is for the continuance of work, &c., already contracted for, no appropriations being made for the ships authorized by the bill. For continuing the improvements at the Naval Academy the committee allowed $3,000,000.

An increase of 5,000 men in the enlisted strength of the navy is provided for, bringing it up to 22,500 men. Provision also is made for the commission as Ensigns of the two classes of naval cadets now at sea and also the class which finishes its four years' course at the Naval Academy in June. This will add immediately about 150 men to the commissioned force of the navy.

For armor plate the committee allowed the amount required during the year by the department to carry out the terms of the contract recently made by the Secretary of the Navy with the armor furnishing companies. Appropriations approximating $400,000 were made for the new coaling station at Algiers, La., to pay for the necessary land, equipments, buildings, &c.

HARLAN'S CONFIRMATION BLOCKED.

Mr. Pettigrew Refers to Appointment of Justice's Son as "Indecent."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—While the Senate was in executive session to-day an effort was made to secure confirmation of the nomination of James S. Harlan, son of Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, to be Attorney General for Porto Rico, but action was prevented by the objection of Senator Pettigrew, (Sil., S. D.) Senators Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) and Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) united in an appeal to Mr. Pettigrew to withdraw his objection, saying that Mr. Harlan was an excellent lawyer and an accomplished gentleman, and would fill the place as acceptably as any one who could be named.

Mr. Pettigrew responded that he had no doubt of Mr. Harlan's personal fitness for the position for which he had been named, and added that he had no personal objection to him. His opposition, he said, was based on higher grounds. He then recited the fact of the nominee's relationship to Justice Harlan, and declared that the nomination was entirely out of place, in view of the fact that important litigation affecting the island to which Mr. Harlan is appointed is now pending before the court of which the father is a member.

"I make no charge against the Supreme Court," said Mr. Pettigrew, "but I do say that the appointment of the sons of two of the members of that court to important positions under the Administration at this juncture of affairs in the Supreme Court is, to say the least, indecent."

He referred in this connection to the nomination of Justice McKenna's son to the office of Major in the army, saying that in giving him this place he had been promoted over 118 other Lieutenants and Captains. Mr. Pettigrew also commented on the removal of Major Harrison, son of the ex-President, intimating that this action was occasioned by the fact that the attitude of Mr. Harrison's father on the question of our relationship to our insular possessions was not in accord with the Administration's course in those matters.

Mr. Pettigrew said he had no doubt that Mr. Harlan would be confirmed, but he added that a yea and nay vote would be necessary to that accomplishment, and for that reason it would be necessary to have a quorum present when the nomination should be acted upon.

There was no quorum present and the Senate adjourned without action.

WORKING ON TAX REDUCTION.

Senate Committee Discusses the Bill—Hopes to Report Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—After several weeks of seeming lethargy the Finance Committee of the Senate appears to have gone to work upon the War Revenue Tax bill as if it intended to report it. A member of the committee said to-night that at the session to-day a disposition was shown to complete a bill, but that no substantial progress was made in the direction of deciding what changes should be made in schedules. It was not true, as had been reported, that there was a determination to radically change the House bill, but it was true that some changes were contemplated.

In the session to-day there was considerable discussion of the tax on telegrams, but no decision was reached as to whether there should be a change. Some of the Republican members of the committee expressed themselves as favorable to the House amendment removing the tax on commercial and Custom House brokers, and the present indications are that those provisions will be allowed to remain unmolested. On the other hand, opposition developed to the House action in removing the tax from bank checks and that imposed upon proprietors of theatres and other places of amusement.

The committee also evinced a strong disposition to reduce the tax on tobacco and to leave the beer tax as fixed by the House.

One of the committee speaking of the discussion of the bill to-day said:

"We are now at work, and hope to agree—and by that I mean Republicans and Democrats—upon a bill before long. I have not the slightest doubt that the bill will be passed, and that the opposition, by which I mean the Democrats, will not offer prolonged or obstinate resistance to it, as reported. As for the amount of reduction, that remains to be decided upon. There is difference of opinion on that proposition."

Another member of the committee was not so sanguine about the chances for getting a bill out or for passing it when reported.

"Until we know what the gross appropriations are to be," he said, "it will not be safe to cut off the revenues. The army will cost as much if not more than last year; pensions will cost more, rivers and harbors will cost much more, ships will cost many millions if the Subsidy bill is passed; if we get a Nicaragua Canal bill, we will have to spend money right away in preliminary work, and the navy is to be extended at a considerable outlay. It is not yet clear that the tax reduction bill ought not to go over until the long session of the Fifty-seventh Congress."

The committee will meet again Thursday and daily thereafter until a bill is reported.

PLAN TO PASS SUBSIDY BILL.

It Is Reported that the Measure Will Be Made Part of the River and Harbor Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senator Hanna denied with contemptuous emphasis the report that reached him to-night that it had been announced that he would withdraw the Shipping Subsidy bill in a few days in consequence of the manifest impossibility of getting it through the Senate during this session. On the contrary, the news bureau that is run in the interests of the Shipping bill announces to-night a very satisfactory situation.

Senators Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) and Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) it is asserted, have been reconciled to the bill by the promise to make certain amendments, and after another conference will be ready to offer, with the convinced friends of the bill, a united front against the opponents of the measure, who are now filibustering against the Army Reorganization bill to keep the Subsidy bill from being considered.

It is asserted in to-night's bulletin that the proposed amendments are really not necessary, and that the only reason they are demanded is because those who ask for them are not fully informed as to the contents and objects of the bill as reported. The very positive objection by Western Senators to the long term allowed the subsidies to run is not one of these witless objections, evidently, as it is admitted that the subsidy term may be reduced to twenty years.

While the report is denied that the bill is to be withdrawn, its friends will not talk about the later one that there will be an attempt made to attach the Shipping bill to the River and Harbor bill when that measure reaches the Senate.

The advocates of the subsidies know that the River and Harbor bill appeals very powerfully to Democratic as well as Republican members of both houses. It carries so many millions of dollars to be expended in so many districts that there would be great reluctance to beat it, and deprive the districts of the prosperity that will follow the working out of big contracts.

While the subsidy people do not admit that they intend as a last resort to make the River and Harbor bill carry both improvement appropriations and the subsidy scheme, they say that Senator Frye (Rep., Me.,) has been advised to give the opposition "a dose of their own medicine," and use the River and Harbor bill as a club to force the opposition to desist from its fight.

The suggestion is plainly thrown out of a possible holding up of the River and Harbor bill. The bill will come from the Commerce Committee, which reported the Subsidy bill. It may say that it requires more time to consider all the items than it can easily find during the rest of the session, or it may adopt the other course and report the River and Harbor bill as an amendment to the Subsidy bill, and permit the Senate to say whether both shall pass or both die.

This coercive course may prove futile. The Senators who are proving obstinate and who are openly declaring that they will not let the Shipping bill pass, are not greatly concerned about the River and Harbor bill. Indeed, it is not at all certain that they would not be glad to have two such money spenders killed together. While some very important works on rivers and harbors would be delayed by the failure of the Appropriation bill, its failure would not make necessary an extra session of the Congress, and no Republican asserts that an extra session is likely to be held exclusively to pass the Subsidy bill.

MADISON, S. D., Jan. 15.—It is announced by the Social-Democrats of this city that Senator Pettigrew will, at the proper time, introduce a substitute for the Subsidy bill, which will provide for the same amount of money expended in building new vessels to be owned by the Government and to be known as the commercial navy, to be chartered for commercial purposes in time of peace, and used as transports in time of war, but always to be officered and controlled by Government officers.

MR. McKINLEY'S INAUGURATION.

House Refuses to Vote Amendment Providing for a Stand at the East Front of the Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Four years ago, President McKinley was sworn into office from a platform built out in front of the Senate end of the Capitol, because the consent of the House of Representatives could not be obtained to the use of the half of the east front that is under control of the House. This grew out of the dissatisfaction of the House in not being consulted about the arrangements for the inauguration. The theory of the Senate has been that the House of Representatives that existed an hour before the inauguration is dead at the time the inauguration takes place, and hitherto this question has been considered so settled that the Senate's right as a continuous body to take charge of the arrangements has not been disputed.

The matter came up to-day in the House on the motion to adopt an amendment, reported by the Committee on Appropriations, providing for $7,000 to erect a stand at the east front for the ceremonies of inauguration. In moving it Mr. Bingham said that each member of the House was to receive six seats for the stand. The chronic resentment of the House was expressed by Mr. Dalzell, who referred to the disregard of the House shown by the Senate on such occasions.

Mr. J. D. Richardson explained that the Senate had always taken charge of such functions, which provoked Mr. Gaines to suggest that when there was a supply of tickets, speculators got hold of and sold them at big prices.

Mr. Hepburn went so far as to recommend that the House refuse to have anything to do with the inauguration ceremonies. He recommended the members neither to go to the Senate to be treated discourteously, as they repeatedly had been, nor to struggle to get places on an east front platform. "Keep away altogether," was his advice.

Notwithstanding Mr. Bingham's statement that there was to be a platform for 2,000 persons for the use of the House, the motion of Mr. Dalzell to recommit the amendment, with instructions to report a resolution providing for a joint committee of the Senate and the House to conduct the inauguration, was adopted.

This may provoke the Senate to resolve that the second inauguration of Mr. McKinley shall be a one-sided affair, like the first.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at San Antonio, Texas, at the call of the President of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it for examination to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail—Lieut. Col. S. John Simpson, Deputy Quartermaster General; Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, (Deputy Surgeon General,) Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, (Thirteenth Infantry,) Major S. Charles B. Byrne, (Surgeon,) Major John L. Bullis, (Paymaster,) and Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, (Second Cavalry,) recorder. The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Simpson, President of the board, at such time as he may designate, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Charles G. Ayres, (Tenth Cavalry,) First Lieut William J. Glasgow, (Second Cavalry,) Second Lieuts. Thomas A. Roberts, (Tenth Cavalry,) Charles A. Romeyn, (Tenth Cavalry,) Ferdinand W. Fonda, (Tenth Cavalry,) James Huston, (Tenth Cavalry.)

Capt. Barrington K. West, Commissary of Subsistence, will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence for temporary duty in his office.

Capt. Charles A. Varnum, Seventh Cavalry, will report to Lieut. Col. George B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kansas, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Henry J. May, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will report to the general Superintendent of the army transport service at New York for assignment to duty until such time as his services are required on the transport Crook, now undergoing repairs.

Navy.

Lieut. F. H. Brown is detached from the Torpedo Station and ordered to the Essex.

Pay Inspector W. Goldsborough is ordered to the Naval Academy as cadet storekeeper and as relief of Pay Inspector J. P. Loomis, (deceased.)

HONORS FOR HIRAM MAXIM.

Awarded a Personal Grand Prize in Gunnery at the Paris Exposition.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

The managers of the Paris Exposition not only gave gold medals and grand prizes to the great manufacturing firms for their exhibits, but they also gave what are called personal grand prizes to eminent men who have contributed the most during the last decade to the advancement of the particular science with which they are connected, and this year we find that, notwithstanding the whole world was represented, only four personal grand prizes were given in the artillery and gunnery department. Two of these went to eminent Frenchmen, one to a great Russian General, and the fourth to Mr. Hiram Stevens Maxim.

In order to understand what one must do to gain a personal grand prize, we might recapitulate some of the notable work relating to artillery which has been done by Mr. Hiram Stevens Maxim. He was the first man to invent and make an automatic gun working with the recoil of the barrel. He was the first to make an automatic gun working by the escaping gases. He was the first to invent the semi-automatic system for guns, such as is now employed for three-pounder, six-pounder, and four-teen-pounder naval guns. He invented a gun mounting which has now gone into general use throughout the whole world. He was the first to train large guns by electricity.

When a demand arose for a smokeless powder, it was found that Mr. Hiram Stevens Maxim, working in conjunction with Mr. MacRoberts of Scotland, had made a species of cordite almost identical with the British cordite of to-day as long ago as 1887, or one year ahead of Nobel's patent, and many years ahead of all other inventors. In the great cordite case, which was in reality a friendly lawsuit conducted in England between Nobel and the Government in order to ascertain who was the real inventor of smokeless powder, Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, now the Right Honorable the Lord Chief Justice of England, said that Mr. Hiram Stevens Maxim was the first man to combine nitroglycerine and gun cotton in a smokeless powder. At this trial, notwithstanding that every inventor who had ever done anything in the production or development of smokeless powder had his work thoroughly dissected and investigated, Mr. Hiram Stevens Maxim was the only American whose name was mentioned as having contributed anything to the discovery of smokeless powder.

In addition to these inventions, Mr. Hiram Maxim has also invented and made a very large gun for throwing aerial torpedoes, the projectile being provided with a peculiar form of delayed-action fuse, the moving parts of which are liberated by centrifugal force. This gun employed the first progressive powder, and was designed to throw torpedoes sufficiently large to sink a ship by falling into the water near the ship. Although this system was thoroughly worked out, and two specimens of the gun were made, it would appear that it has never been taken up by the Government.

During the late African war a great deal has been said about the "pom-pom." The pom-pom is in reality a fully automatic Maxim gun, having a belt feed. The projectiles are of cast iron, loaded with black powder, and provided with a percussion fuse. On striking they explode, and, as the gun has a very long range, and fires at the rate of 300 rounds a minute, is light, and can be transported easily, it has proved itself to be a remarkable arm, and it is truthfully said that the "pom-pom" has been the artillery surprise of the present war. The automatic system of firearms which Mr. Hiram Maxim is acknowledged to be the author, is now taking the place of all sorts of firearms, is of small calibre, from pistols up to fourteen-pounders.

But the personal grand prize is not the only recognition which Mr. Maxim has received from the French Government, as we find that as long ago as 1881 he was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor at the Electrical Exhibition in 1881. It will be remembered that he was the first to deposit carbon by heating carbon rods electrically in an atmosphere of hydro-carbon. He was also the first to make a current regulator for electricity which would keep the potential of the current always the same, quite irrespective of the number of lamps in the circuit, and it was for these discoveries that he was made chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Maxim has also been decorated by many of the crowned heads of Europe.

T. W. OGDEN AND WIFE BURIED.

Aged Couple Laid to Rest in St. Paul's Churchyard.

Funeral services over the bodies of Thomas W. Ogden and Mrs. Ruth Schuyler Ogden, who died within six hours of each other in Morristown, N. J., last Saturday, were held in St. Paul's Chapel, this city, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The bodies were brought over from Morristown during the forenoon. There were no pall bearers, but nineteen male representatives of the family followed the caskets into the church.

On the husband's casket was a simple wreath of palms. On the wife's was a beautiful bouquet of Bride's roses resting on a bed of Autumn leaves and ferns. The Rev. Montague Geer, Vicar of St. Paul's, officiated, assisted by the Rev. William P. Taylor of St. Peter's Church, Morristown. The interment was in the Ogden vault under the piazza at the west end of the chapel.

Mr. Ogden was a retired broker, formerly living in New York, but for many years a resident of Morristown. He was ninety-one years old, and the couple had been married sixty years. Mr. Ogden's father was a partner of Alexander Hamilton at the time of Hamilton's death.

BURIED THROUGH CHARITY.

Father of Neufeld Too Poor to Visit Him Before His Execution.

The body of William Neufeld, who was executed in Sing Sing Prison on Monday for the murder of Mrs. Annie Kronmann, was buried yesterday afternoon in Silver Lake Cemetery, on Staten Island. Neufeld's father was too poor to provide for his son's funeral, and it was not until the body was about to be lowered into a grave of quicklime in the prison cemetery that the tears of the aged man brought help from the Aguidath Achim Chesed Schel Emeth, a charity society.

The funeral services were conducted in the society's headquarters, at 54 Canal Street, but only three members were present, the dead man's father remaining at his home until it was time to leave for the cemetery. The aged man took a car for South Ferry, so as to be at the cemetery when the body arrived.

After the execution, the father, crying bitterly, was met by a reporter from The Jewish Abend Post. He had not seen his son for five months, as he was too poor to pay the railroad fare to Sing Sing. He was referred to the society which consented to bury the executed man. At the grave there was no one but the heartbroken father.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S HOME.

Property Formerly Known as Real Estate Exchange Secured.

Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of its Board of Trustees, having charge of the real estate of the Chamber and the construction of the proposed building for its own purposes, yesterday signed a contract with Henry Morgenthau, President of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, for the purchase of the property 59, 61, 63, and 65 Liberty Street, formerly known as the Real Estate Exchange. Possession will be given May 1 next, when the Chamber will begin at once to demolish the structure to make way for its new home.

The building to be constructed will be classic in its architecture. While it will not be as ornamental in design as some buildings in the down-town section, the Board of Trustees say they intend to make it a credit to the city. The structure above the ground floor will be occupied solely by the Chamber. The ground floor has been leased for a long term of years to the above-named company, the late owners of the property.

Don't Forget That—

"The oyster crackers with a taste to them" are now called

Kennedy's Oysterettes

(Instead of Junior Oyster Crackers)

They taste as good no matter what you call them!!

Sold everywhere—served everywhere.

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An Oyster Cracker with a Taste to it.

The delightful flavour and unmistakable aroma peculiar to

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especially adapt it to High Balls, as the addition of water, still or carbonated, does not affect its taste in the slightest degree, no matter how great the dilution. Used in cocktails or other mixed drinks "CANADIAN CLUB" retains the fragrant and delicious qualities which are peculiar to it.

A city full of stores could give you no greater values, no greater satisfaction. Our Remnant Sale is a friend-maker for us.

Suits to order, $14, formerly $18 to $40. Coat and vest, $10.50, formerly $12 to $30. Trousers, $4, formerly $5 to $10. All fancy silk vestings, to order, $6, formerly $10 to $15. Overcoats, satin lined, $20, made of Imported Friezes and Cheviots, and trimmed in the smartest manner. Our protection is, clothes to suit, or money back.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

Rev. B. Q. Denham preaches to-night at the Christian Church, 323 W. 56th St. Services at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Twentieth Century Pilates. Are You One?"

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEEDS.

Annual Membership of 3,000 and Income of $30,000 a Year Wanted.

At the meeting of the New York Zoological Society held yesterday the following officers were re-elected: President—Levi P. Morton; Executive Committee, Levi P. Morton, ex-officio; Henry F. Osborn, Chairman; John L. Cadwalader, counsel; Charles T. Barney, John S. Barnes, Philip Schuyler, Madison Grant, and William White Niles.

The report of the Executive Committee set forth the necessity for an increase of annual membership to 3,000. The income is now $7,900 annually, and what is needed is an income of $30,000 annually. When the lion house and monkey house are completed $30,000 will be needed in addition to the City Maintenance Fund. This increase will enable the society to supply the parks very handsomely with animals and make constant additions to the buildings.

In 1899 the city contributed $30,000 and the society $7,038.81 to maintain the parks. In 1900 the maintenance fund of $40,000 was too small, and the deficiency was met by the society by a contribution of $6,324.04.

The society is free from debt. On Jan. 1 it owed only about $3,300, and had as assets $12,000 due from the city and $4,250 of unpaid subscriptions. The report says "In addition to this there is still a balance of $35,800.12 which must be subscribed during the next few months in order to complete the fund of $250,000, which we are obliged to raise, under our original agreement with the city."

The report speaks of the increasing attendance, and says that with the additional increase from rapid transit the walks, paths, and buildings will be taxed to their utmost. The total attendance for the year was 325,925.

The report goes very fully into the plans for Baird Court, prepared by leading architects and landscape experts. Charles McKim and Charles Platt were appointed as an expert committee, in conjunction with John De Wolf, to deal with the building of the court. The report closes with a description of the sculptural and artistic treatment of the new buildings. Designs were made by A. P. Proctor and Bli Harvey, who came over from Paris to prepare designs for sentinel lions, a frieze, and panels upon the lion house.

POGGENBURG'S GOOD PLAY

The Season's Amateur Billiard Record at Hanover Club.

ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Game in the Tournament Now Progressing in Brooklyn—Gardner Was Outclassed.

Ferdinand Poggenburg played the best game of billiards last night at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, that has been seen this season in amateur circles. He met Frank Gardner, the billiard champion of the Crescent Athletic Club, and defeated him easily in a fourteen-inch balk-line game by 300 points to 141. The beauty of the game was that Poggenburg made his score in 31 innings, missing by 8 points an average of 10.

The game was the second in the tournament, which began Monday night for the championship of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. As Poggenburg made his first appearance in a billiard match this season, a larger crowd of enthusiasts was attracted to the Hanover Club than was in evidence at the opening game Monday night. Fully 600 persons witnessed the match, and the brilliant plays were frequently greeted with applause.

Gardner started the balls rolling, and made 4 points in his first inning. They did not roll for Poggenburg, and he only scored 1. He atoned for his poor start by a pretty run of 20 in the next inning, and in the fourth inning made 30, the highest run of the evening. Expectations of brilliant playing were promptly realized at the start, and it is seldom that a billiard contest has been opened amid such intense interest. At the end of the fourth inning Poggenburg had 60 points to 30 for Gardner. The former kept forging steadily and easily ahead, finishing the tenth inning with 92, and immediately followed it with a run of 36, giving him the high average of over 11 points for eleven innings. A difficult massé shot in this inning brought out a round of applause.

The fast and methodical play of Poggenburg was evidently disconcerting to Gardner, for he failed to show his best form. His unsteadiness was noticeable in many innings, although he made one run of 22 and another of 20.

In the thirtieth inning Poggenburg had 45 to make in order to finish the game. He rolled off 37, and then missed a draw shot by a mere hair's breadth, and a sigh of despair arose from the crowd. Had he made 8 points more, an average of 10 would have been earned. He ran out in the next inning, however.

Poggenburg won the Hanover Club championship last year, and the inter-city tournament, as well as the Leiderkranz Club championship of this city. He is clearly the favorite for winning honors in the present event.

It was definitely announced by the committee that J. Byron Stark had decided, notwithstanding his recent attack of the grip, to play in the tournament. It was thought at first that he would have to retire, owing to his somewhat weakened condition. If he can hold his game he is likely to prove the most dangerous rival to Poggenburg. Stark will play to-night with Edward Gardner of the Passaic Club, New Jersey. The scores:

Ferdinand Poggenburg: 1 20 0 30 19 1 0 1 4 7 38 14 0 0 10 21 3 0 2 2 2 4 21 1 0 6 12 18 19 37 8. Total, 300; average, 9 21-31; high runs, 30 37 38 21 21 29 19 19 18 14.

Frank Gardner: 4 8 5 13 1 0 0 1 8 1 22 7 8 4 6 0 4 0 0 20 6 3 1 0 0 6 0 0 4 11 2. Total, 141; average, 4 17-31; high runs, 22 20 13 11 8.

Edward McLaughlin was referee.

Knickerbocker A. C. Billiards.

Two more handicap games in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club tournament were played last night. In Class X, W. R. Bracken, handicap 150, by 110 points to 98. In Class Y, Joseph Steiner, handicap 100, and Dr. C. R. Fletcher, handicap 90, were the competitors, Steiner won by 100 points to 36. The tournament will be continued this evening.

TWO TROPHIES FOR N. Y. Y. C.

Many Members Attend Last Meeting in the Madison Avenue Clubhouse.

The announcement that last night's meeting of the New York Yacht Club would be the last to be held in the old clubhouse at 67 Madison Avenue, which has been the home of the club since May 1, 1884, brought out one of the largest gatherings of members that the cozy little clubhouse has ever seen.

There was a great deal of reminiscent talk, and a flashlight picture of the meeting was taken for presentation as a souvenir of the meeting.

The principal business of the meeting was the presentation to the club by Rear Admiral Henry Erben, United States Navy, in behalf of the navy members of the club of two handsome silver cups, one as a trophy for schooners and the other for sloops.

In accepting the cups the club adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in accepting the welcome gift of the navy members of the club, presented through Admiral Erben, United States Navy, the New York Yacht Club desires to express its deep appreciation of the interest in its welfare shown by the navy members. It has always been a pleasure to the club to have so large a number of the officers of the navy enrolled among its members, and it earnestly hopes that its association with the navy may be continued and strengthened.

The cups presented by the navy members will be among the most treasured trophies of the club.

Former Commodore E. M. Brown, for the committee on the new clubhouse, then made the following statement:

"Your committee on new clubhouse is ready to turn over the management of it to the House Committee. We cannot at the present time make our final report to the club, as there are still minor details to be arranged. I would therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That on and after this date the House Committee shall have general supervision of the new club house and shall exercise in reference thereto the power conferred by Article X. of the constitution, but the committee on new club house is hereby continued for the purpose of enabling them to settle and close their accounts and to complete any details of construction or equipment.

The resolution requested by the committee on the new clubhouse was then adopted by a unanimous vote.

A most interesting summary of the comparative growth of the club from 1845 to the present time was read by Secretary Oddie. The club moved into its clubhouse at Elysian Fields, Hoboken, July 15, 1845, and the publication of the first book in 1846 showed that the club had then 122 members and a fleet of twelve yachts.

In 1871 the club moved into its first city clubhouse at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. It then had 452 members, and a fleet of 37 schooners, 14 sloops, and 8 steamers. On May 1, 1884, when the club moved to 67 Madison Avenue, it had a membership of 390 and a fleet of 50 schooners, 21 sloops, 35 steamers, and 6 launches, and at the present time upon the eve of removal into its palatial quarters in West Forty-fourth Street it numbers 1,495 members and has a fleet of 80 schooners, 119 sloops, cutters, and yawls, 174 steamers, 3 naphtha yachts, and 19 launches, a total of 395 vessels.

ANOTHER CENTREBOARD BOAT.

Herreshoff Has Planned a Model Sloop to Meet the Hanley Yacht.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 15.—It was learned to-day that Designer Herreshoff has modeled and ordered plans for a centreboard sloop in order to be in readiness to meet the proposed Hanley boat in case it is constructed. It is understood here that a syndicate of which August Belmont is the head is back of the plan to build a centreboard boat here.

The crew of sailmakers has been increased by six men.

A consignment of twenty-nine plates of bronze for the cup defender arrived here soon after midnight last night from Ansonia, Conn. They are from 10 to 12 feet long, from 18 inches to 3 feet wide, and seven-fortieth of an inch thick. They will be used for plating the overhang of the sides of the boat. About 10 o'clock this morning a special express car attached to a special locomotive arrived from Phoenixville, Penn., with a consignment of steel bulb angles for the boat. There are 80 angles, from 18 to 35 feet in length, 2 inches thick on the face and 1 inch on the bulb.

The work of setting up the frames of the boat has not begun, and it is understood that this will be delayed as long as there is any other work on hand, as the builders do not wish to divulge the lines of the boat until it is absolutely necessary. The work of preparing the plates and other work is progressing rapidly.

YACHT BUILDING AT NIGHT.

Keel of Shamrock II. Run at Denny's on New Year's Day.

GLASGOW, Jan. 15.—The keel of the Shamrock II., challenger for the America's Cup, was run while Denny's yard was closed on New Year's Day. Since then a score of the side frames have been set up to port and starboard.

Work on the challenger is now all done at night. Everything, even the waste and scraps of metal, is locked up in a shed and sealed before the yard is opened for the day workmen. Ninety-five tons of lead were melted for the keel. The finished block weighs within a few pounds of ninety tons.

Boston Yacht Will Be Light.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The Oregon pine log, 112 feet in length, which will be the main boom on the Lawson boat, went to the sparmakers at Lawley's yard this afternoon. All but 18 feet of the length has been sawed. The log is proving to be a good one, with few knots or bad cuts. When fashioned into shape it will be decagonal.

Designer Crowninshield is somewhat in doubt as to the value of the steel gaff, and a stick of Oregon pine 70 feet long is more to his liking. He has figured out that a steel gaff, with enough metal in it to withstand the bucking strain, will be really heavier than a wooden gaff.

As the work on the boat progresses, it is more evident that the Boston boat will be considerably lighter than her rival at Bristol.

Capt. Haff will visit Boston within the next ten days to settle matters connected with the crew. Designer Crowninshield has forwarded to him a large number of applications he has received for places on the boat.

Harvard Will Row Yale Only.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 15.—Capt. A. Bullard of the Harvard crew gave out a statement to-night denying the report that Harvard will enter the inter-collegiate race at Poughkeepsie with Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania this Spring. He said: "Harvard has no desire or intention to break away from her present agreement with Yale, and even if she had she has received no invitation from the inter-collegiate committee to row in the Poughkeepsie regatta. To accept such an invitation would mean that the Yale race should be declared off. It is a Faculty rule that the Varsity can row but one race each year, and the Yale race, in my mind, is one of the most important events in Harvard athletics. We certainly shall row Yale at New London this year. To enter the inter-collegiate race, if we should get an invitation, would mean another crew, and I can state definitely that it is out of the question."

Penn's Good Crew Prospects.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 15.—Fifty-seven candidates for the University of Pennsylvania crews reported to Coach Ward to-day in the clubhouse at Franklin Field. Of this number thirty-six signified their desire to try for the 'Varsity crew, and twenty-one youngsters are anxious to secure seats in the freshman boat. Physically the candidates equal those of any previous year. Ward announced in an emphatic manner that no new candidates for the 'Varsity shell would receive consideration after Feb. 1. He has a set rule for training the men, beginning with the elementary principles of the stroke, then body work until the crews get on the water, when more attention is given to blade work and all round watermanship.

Officers for Bloomingdale Boat Club.

At the annual meeting of the Bloomingdale Boat Club, held at the boathouse on Sunday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—H. J. Lang; Vice President—J. C. De Jonge; Corresponding Secretary—A. J. Breuel; Financial Secretary—F. Raefle; Captain—F. Raefle; First Lieutenant—F. Malchow; Second Lieutenant—M. J. O'Keefe; Trustees—A. Troestler, H. L. Selz, George Fischer, F. Malchow, H. Petersen.

American Yachtsmen Elect Officers.

The American Yacht Club held its annual session last night, and the following officers were chosen for the term: Commodore—Henry W. Eaton; Vice Commodore—William H. Browning; Rear Commodore—George W. Quintard; Secretary—H. De B. Parsons; Treasurer—William Porter Allen; Fleet Surgeon—Samuel B. Lyon, M. D.; Measurer and Consulting Engineer—George W. Magee, United States Navy; Members of the Board of Trustees, Class of 1904—William Porter Allen, John Murray Mitchell, and William H. Parsons.

BICYCLE SOUVENIRS POPULAR.

Carnations and Stick Pins Given Away at the Garden—Miss Gast on a Motor Cycle.

Every bicycle show has its special fad or feature, and the present one, now in progress at the Madison Square Garden, is not without its distinctive attraction. It developed strongly Monday night, and was continued with unabated ardor last evening. Briefly, it is the collection of souvenirs, of which an unusually fine variety are being distributed by the leading exhibitors. One firm gives away 2,000 carnations every evening, and they are handed out, only to the ladies, however, by two attractive young women. Many a man employs his most gallant arts to win a flower for his buttonhole, but the fair donors are seldom tempted, and few members of the sterner sex secures the pinks.

In other souvenirs there are watch charms, penholders, miniature looking glasses, stick pins, medals, calendars, and badges. It looked as though every other person in the Garden last night was wearing a gilt pin representing a winged female figure, and a yard or two of ribbon, flying through the air astride of a coaster brake. It requires nearly 3,000 of these to supply the demand for each day.

More than usual interest was also centred in the basement of the Garden yesterday, for two whizzing motor cycles were kept in almost perpetual motion around the brick floor, and one was ridden by Miss Marguerite Gast, who, by her continuous centuries in all kinds of weather on Long Island roads, has earned the title of champion long-distance bicycle rider of her sex. Miss Gast rode astride, of course, and kept one of the latest models in motor cycles spinning at a dizzy pace around the track.

To the practical wheelman or wheelwoman, the latest thing in coaster brakes demands the closest interest. It is barely a year since this important contrivance for easy riding and speed has come out, yet the improvements shown this season are surprising. One of the latest models comes in six pieces, but so simple that the most unmechanical can put it together in a few seconds. These may be fitted to any wheel by unlacing the old wheel, removing the old brake, and putting the coaster brake hub in its place. They are made for 1¼, 1⅝, and 1¾ inch chain line, and have no pauls, cams, sprigs, fibre, or soft metal posts, technical terms which the practical cyclist will understand and appreciate. One excellent feature of the coaster brake is that it permits the pedals to be set stationary when desired, while the wheels continue to revolve. The pedals can also be thrust back out of the way of the feet.

In the voting for the triplet cycle to be awarded to the most popular cycling club, the votes cast on Saturday night, and including Monday night's balloting, are as follows: Greenwich Wheelmen, 640; Westchester Wheelmen, 546; Hackensack Wheelmen, 510.

The school teacher votes for the chainless and chain wheels are coming in fast, and the names scatter the vote so that it would at the present time show a confusing tabulation. Nearly 3,000 votes had been cast, on Saturday night and including Monday night, distributed among over 200 names.

It has been decided that all the contests will be closed after Friday night's voting.

Poultry Show Next Week.

Beginning next Wednesday morning and lasting until Saturday night, the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association will give its twelfth annual exhibition in Madison Square Garden. This year there will be a special exhibition of caged birds under the auspices of the Ornithological Society. The caged birds and possibly the pet stock will be located in the concert hall. The club meetings will be held during the show, and the awards to be made will be under the direction of competent judges.

AMATEUR FENCING CONTESTS.

A. A. U. Junior Foil Championship Bouts at the N. Y. A. C.

Twelve amateur swordsmen last night competed for the junior foil championship of the United States in a tournament held under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America in the fencing room of the New York Athletic Club. The competition was conducted under the new rules of the Fencers' League, the competitors being divided into groups of six or less to a group, each man in each group fencing with each other man, and the first and second in each group meeting in the finals.

The twelve men who tried for the junior championship were Cecil Lyons and E. C. De Villaverde of the New York Athletic Club, and F. B. Clark, E. S. Hewitt, A. L. Queneau, and E. J. Kelly of Columbia University, who competed in Group No. 1, and J. Albert Hawkins, J. L. Erving, and G. A. Lawrence of the Fencers' Club; M. P. Arnold of the New York Athletic Club, and S. N. Arnold and W. E. Meyers of Yale University, who fenced in the second group, Queneau and Clark being chosen from the first group and Erving and S. V. Arnold from the second, for competition in the finals. The sword play was not all that the critics among the spectators seemed to expect, but the fencers made up in earnestness for what they lacked in skill and the thirty-six bouts required to decide the junior championship in favor of Erving were interesting from start to finish. Summary:

FIRST GROUP.—Lyons defeated Clark; De Villaverde defeated Hewitt; Queneau defeated Kelly; Hewitt defeated Lyons in an extra round; Queneau defeated Clark; De Villaverde defeated Kelly; Queneau defeated Lyons; Clark defeated Hewitt; Queneau defeated De Villaverde; Lyons defeated Kelly; Clark defeated De Villaverde; Hewitt defeated Kelly; Lyons defeated De Villaverde; Queneau defeated Hewitt; Clark defeated Kelly.

SECOND GROUP.—Hawkins defeated M. P. Arnold; S. N. Arnold defeated Erving; Lawrence defeated Meyers; Erving defeated Hawkins; S. N. Arnold defeated Meyers; Lawrence defeated M. P. Arnold; Hawkins defeated Meyers; Erving defeated M. P. Arnold; S. N. Arnold defeated Lawrence; Meyers defeated M. P. Arnold; S. N. Arnold defeated Hawkins; Erving defeated Lawrence; S. N. Arnold defeated M. P. Arnold; Hawkins defeated Lawrence; Erving defeated Meyers.

FINALS.—Erving defeated S. N. Arnold; Queneau defeated Clark; S. N. Arnold defeated Queneau; Erving defeated Clark; S. N. Arnold defeated Clark; Erving defeated Queneau.

SHOOTING ON ARMORY RANGES.

Company F of Seventh Regiment Make Good Scores for Trophies.

The marksmen of Company F had their turn at the targets in the annual competition of the company teams of the Seventh Regiment for the Kemp and Clark Trophies last night, and in both cases improved upon the scores made by Company D on the preceding evening. The scores follow:

COMPANY F—KEMP TROPHY.

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. A. Stevens	23	24	47
Q. M. Sergt. F. W. Perkins	22	24	46
Corp. H. L. Dederer	22	24	46
Private M. J. Mammanor	22	24	46
Corp. F. M. Gossett	22	24	46
Private G. A. Fournier	22	23	45
Lieut. R. O. Fisher	22	23	45
Private F. Kahrs	20	25	45
Sergt. L. W. Stotesburg	22	22	44
Private B. F. Goodspeed	22	22	44
Lieut. T. C. Wiswall	21	23	44
Sergt. W. S. Covell	21	23	44
First Sergt. H. B. Turner, Jr.	21	23	44
Sergt. O. Drake	20	23	43
Private G. Crombie	19	24	43
Private W. F. Cornell	20	22	42
Private F. E. Baker	20	22	42
Corp. C. H. Turner	21	20	41
Private J. S. Woodhouse	21	20	41
Private W. D. Edwards	20	21	41
Private W. E. McCord	20	19	39
Private R. W. Millie	20	19	39
Private S. B. Rogers	20	18	38
Corp. S. J. Mack	18	20	38
Private G. H. Bird	18	16	34
Total	510	548	1,067

COL. EMMONS CLARK TROPHY.

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private M. Shackleford	22	22	44
Private A. G. White	21	21	42
Private R. H. Patton	19	23	42
Capt. M. B. Stelle	20	21	41
Private F. H. Hurd	20	21	41
Private A. N. Lawrence	18	23	41
Private E. Woehr	18	23	41
Private H. S. Curtis	20	19	39
Private C. H. Cadwell	20	19	39
Private F. M. Foyé	20	19	39
Private C. W. Ford	20	19	39
Corp. W. K. Hitchcock	22	16	38
Corp. J. P. Meurer	19	19	38
Private J. S. Clark	18	20	38
Private E. G. Andresen	21	16	37
Private G. E. Marcus	17	20	37
Private E. M. Powers	19	17	36
Private J. R. Dederer	18	18	36
Private W. J. Plice	18	18	36
Corp. A. W. Perry	18	18	36
Private C. S. Busse	21	13	34
Private J. P. Marshall	21	12	33
Private R. E. Moss	19	13	32
Private F. W. Edwards	16	14	30
Private B. H. Platt	18	11	29
Total	482	456	938
Kemp Trophy total	519		1,067
Grand total	1,001	1,004	2,005

Shooting for the Riker Trophy.

Company B of the Twelfth Regiment won the first competition for the Riker trophy on the armory ranges Monday evening with a score of 211 out of a possible maximum total of 250. The conditions called for five-men teams, with five shots each at 200 yards and 500 yards, respectively. The competing teams represented all of the ten companies and the field and staff and non-commissioned staff as well. The scores follow:

COMPANY B.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
First Sergt. C. M. Smith	22	23	45
Q. M. Sergt. D. J. Coughlin	18	21	39
Corp. Alexander	20	22	42
Private A. Nice	21	22	43
Private A. B. Van Heusen	21	21	42
Team total	102	109	211

Field and staff and non-commissioned staff, 205; Company E, 199; Company K, 192; Company D, 191; Company C, 185; Company A, 184; Company G, 179; Company I, 176; Company H, 173; Company F, 158.

HOCKEY CLUB SHUT OUT.

Crescent A. C. Team Gains a One-Sided Victory by a Score of 6 to 0.

A perfect defense and splendid team play on the part of Dobby and Wall were two of the things that gave the Crescent Athletic Club a decided advantage over the Hockey Club of New York in the seventh championship hockey match at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. Although they played pluckily, the local team was outclassed by the Brooklynites and shut out by a score of 6—0.

The Crescents gave a splendid exhibition of defensive work, and only at rare intervals did the New Yorks get the puck as far as Hallock, the Crescent goal keeper. Whenever the little disk did come close to the net it was invariably safely shoved aside. The Crescents played a good, clean game and their usual rough tactics were not particularly in evidence. Although the Hockey Club started unnecessarily aggressive work at the beginning, Wall and Dobby were all over the ice, and Wall especially played a clever defensive game, time and again capturing the puck from the opposing forwards. Dobby did some excellent work in bringing the puck down the ice and scoring on individual shoots and in helping his team mate, Wall, to tally.

The New York seven had no collective play and an utter inability to shoot speedily or accurately. "Benny" Phillips played his usual desperate game, but his tactics were more spectacular than effective.

Dobby got the first score on a straight shoot. There had been a warm mix-up between De Casanova and Sheibler, and the latter finally got the puck and sent it across to Dobby. Sheibler gained the second and last point of the half by team work with the other forwards.

The second period found Crescent fresh, while the Hockey Club had tired considerably. Wall made the third goal on a shot from the side. Dobby soon dribbled the rubber down the ice, and passing the puck to Wall, the latter tallied. Wall gained the fifth goal by similar work with Dobby. Dobby made a spectacular, dodging dash down the rink just as time was up and scored unassisted. Line-up:

Crescent A. C., 6.	Position.	Hockey Club, 0.
Hallock	Goal	Ellison
Randall	Point	Cunningham
Drakely	Cover Point	Newbery
Kennedy	Forward	Phillips
Dobby	Forward	Leo
Wall	Forward	De Casanova
Sheibler	Forward	Russell

Goals scored by—Dobby, 3; Wall, 2; Sheibler, 1. Referee—Mr. Belden, New York Athletic Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Princeton Hockey Team for Canada.

PRINCETON, Jan. 15.—Manager Hugh Wilson of the university hockey team announced to-night that the team will take a trip to Canada immediately after the mid-year examinations next month. They will play the Queens College and other Canadian teams.

The schedule of games has not yet been definitely arranged. The team will leave here for Toronto on Feb. 7. Practice on the Stony Brook Creek has been in order during part of the Winter, and as soon as the weather conditions will permit, the Brokaw tennis courts will be flooded for practice.

Columbia Freshmen Won at Hockey.

The Columbia University freshmen hockey team went over to the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, in Brooklyn, last night, and in a one-sided match defeated the seven representing the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn by the score of 4 to 0. Line-up:

Adelphi Academy, 0.	Position.	Columbia Freshmen, 4.
Kelly	Goal	Von Bernuth
Minbank	Point	Work
Blake, Gilmore	Cover point	Eakins
Rogers	Forward	Akin
Salter	Forward	Putnam
Bishop	Forward	McKee
Hyde	Forward	Holmes

Referee—Hugh Bullen, Skating Club of Brooklyn. Goal umpires—W. S. Walsh, Second Naval Battalion, and H. Cameron, Columbia University. Goals—Aiken 3, Holmes 1. Time—Twenty minute halves.

Yale's New Athletic Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 15.—Announcement was made to-day that the full amount of the debt on the Yale Field had been removed, and that the $6,000 owing on the field had all been subscribed by graduates of the university.

Now that the debt can be paid there remains no further obstacle to the reorganization of university athletics. Last Spring a plan was broached that had for its chief aim the reorganization of all Yale's athletics under one central committee, which would have charge of all the athletic interests of the university, and which would see to it that all the organizations received an equal amount of attention. A board to consist of salaried director, two graduate and undergraduate representatives of all the athletic teams is to be formed, and all of the business affairs of the college teams are to be managed by this committee.

New Field for Hobart College.

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 15.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hobart College held here to-day the petition of the students for a new athletic field was granted. The present field has been destroyed by the erection of new buildings. Work on the new field will be begun at once.

N. Y. A. C. Governors Meet.

The new Board of Governors of the New York Athletic Club held its first meeting last night in the clubhouse, Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, and devoted its attention entirely to organization. A full list of committees for all branches of the club's business and the sports fostered by the organization was considered and approved, but the names of the committeemen were withheld until the board is assured that all those selected will consent to serve.

Fifty new members were admitted. These, with the number of applications for membership, will bring the list of members close to the limit fixed by the club's rules. No action was taken toward the proposition for rebuilding the Summer clubhouse on Travers Island, which recently was destroyed by fire. A special committee, it is expected, soon will take charge of that matter.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Prospect Five Win Two Games in North Side League Series.

The Prospect bowlers won two of their three games with the Hooker team in the North Side League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace Alleys last night. The scores:

HOOKER B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Junge	179	174	
W. Heins	179	154	157
J. Heins	166	175	183
Van Lehn	131	...	...
Pump	193	102	172
Blirks	188	149	
Total	848	833	823

PROSPECT B. C. Name	1st.	2d.	3d.
Spring	163	160	172
Stumpf	184	180	180
Blaiser	163	126	173
P. Hecht	180	137	203
Brann	166	199	186
Total	856	802	915

The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen outrolled the Grove Hill and the Cyclone teams, in the Columbia League tournament, on Schlusing's Columbia alleys last night, the Cyclones beat the Grove Hills. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Grove Hill Bowling Club—Potts, 165; Voigt, 143; Snyder, 160; Eckstein, 128; Ireland, 150. Total, 746.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detleff, 177; Cook, 179; Crum, 157; Doncourt, 126; Cantrell, 151. Total, 790.

SECOND GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 147; A. Boettjer, 157; Le Blan, 157; Johannsmeyer, 181; Setzer, 183. Total, 825.

Grove Hill Bowling Club—Potts, 156; Voigt, 187; Snyder, 134; Eckstein, 181; Ireland, 150. Total, 808.

THIRD GAME.—Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detleff, 234; Cook, 224; Crum, 212; Doncourt, 126; Cantrell, 149. Total, 845.

Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettjer, 124; A. Boettjer, 145; Le Blan, 136; Johannsmeyer, 167; Setzer, 134. Total, 706.

Yonkers Council won the majority of games in the New York Royal Arcanum League on Starr's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.—Yonkers Council—Barnes, 191; Brewer, 177; Lawrence, 141; Crawford, 126; Kellock, 154. Total, 789.

Knickerbocker Council—Von Glahn, 155; Blair, 101; Fruesen, 161; Kreger, 180; Schlimpmann, 147. Total, 744.

SECOND GAME.—Dedendam Council—Frank, 118; King, 160; Wilson, 122; Haynor, 120; Warner, 143. Total, 662.

Knickerbocker Council—Von Glahn, 150; Struhan, 104; Fruesen, 134; Kreger, 147; Schlimpmann, 153. Total, 688.

THIRD GAME.—Yonkers Council—Barnes, 143; Brewer, 127; Lawrence, 181; Crawford, 161; Kelloch, 161. Total, 773.

Defendam Council—Henrich, 157; King, 103; Frank, 131; Haynor, 93; Warner, 144. Total, 634.

The Lotus team defeated the Knickerbocker and the Grove Hill bowlers in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night, and the Knickerbockers beat the Grove Hill team, which was short one man. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 177; Wiezer, 142; Snyder, 173; La Forest, 191; Lehrbach, 234. Total, 917.

Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 205; Sieberg, 163; Modersohn, 139; Warmuth, 183; F. Gerdes, 185. Total, 895.

SECOND GAME.—Grove Hill Bowling Club—Beyer, 174; Walters, 130; Voigt, 208; Robitzek, 169. Total, 681.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—Meyer, 214; Wieser, 155; ——, 168; La Forest, 181; Lehrbach, 217. Total, 925.

THIRD GAME.—Grove Hill Bowling Club—Beyer, 121; Walters, 131; Voight, 139; Robitzek, 181. Total, 572.

Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 203; Sieberg, 171; Modersohn, 170; Warmuth, 170; F. Gerdes, 194. Total, 917.

The Rosedale bowlers forfeited two games in the American National tournament on Thum's Germania alleys last night, and the Metropolitan team defeated the Germania five. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Klingelhoffer, 143; Kellar, 177; Borland, 197; Starr, 200; Arnold, 178. Total, 895.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.—Germania Bowling Club—L. Sauer, 153; Shaw, 176; Eckerson, 136; Schuh, 159; C. Sauer, 143. Total, 769.

Rosedale Bowling Club (forfeited.)

THIRD GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Klingelhoffer, 165; Kellar, 187; Borland, 203; Starr, 223; Arnold, 213. Total, 971.

Germania Bowling Club—L. Sauer, 180; Shaw, 169; Eckerson, 135; Schuh, 169; C. Sauer, 160. Total, 848.

The Bushwick Wheelmen defeated the Tamaqua and the Mutual Wheelmen, and the Tamaquas beat the Mutuals in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Schreiber, 160; Mahler, 157; Van Pelt, 190; Markwell, 162; Landmann, 156. Total, 815.

Tamaqua Wheelmen—Van Siclen, 128; Dunham, 178; Higgins, 128; Jordan, 185; Shipley, 154. Total, 773.

SECOND GAME.—Mutual Wheelmen—Gifford, 187; W. Ruthman, 146; H. Ruthman, 151; Hollman, 171; Robinson, 178. Total, 833.

Tamaqua Wheelmen—Van Siclen, 230; Dunham, 189; Higgins, 181; Jordan, 166; Shelley, 157. Total, 922.

THIRD GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Schreiber, 183; Mahler, 178; Van Pelt, 169; Markwell, 143; Landmann, 157. Total, 825.

Mutual Wheelmen—Gifford, 161; W. Ruthman, 128; H. Ruthman, 143; Holman, 187; Robinson, 141. Total, 760.

The Queens County Bank forfeited two games and the Manufacturers' Trust Company defeated the Sprague National Bank in the Brooklyn Bank Club League tournament on Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Sprague National Bank—Holzel, 187; Doremus, 90; Sullivan, 121; W. Hodges, 133; McKane, 123. Total, 654.

Queens County Bank—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.—Mnufacturers' Trust Company—Noregaard, 128; Paddock, 108; Noyes, 177; Whitlock, 185; Ryder, 180. Total, 776.

Queens County Bank (forfeited.)

THIRD GAME.—Sprague National Bank—Holzel, 144; Doremus, 131; Hackett, 104; W. Hodges, 139; McKane, 156. Total, 674.

Manufacturers' Trust Company—Norregaard, 86; Paddock, 148; Noyes, 135; Whitlock, 176; Ryder, 173. Total, 778.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 15.—Mile—Sardilla, 102, (Slack,) 1; Old Fox, 103, 2; Trebor, 109, 3. Time—1:50. Mile and a half—Sliver Coin, 94, (Cochran,) 1; Admetus, 98, 2; Albert Vale, 107, 3. Time—2:46¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Azim, 95, (Wonderly,) 1; Picadore, 95, 2; Dagmar, 101, 3. Time—1:57¾. Handicap, one mile—Varro, 104, (Dale,) 1; Egyptian Prince, 96, 2; Porter B., 96, 3. Time—1:48¼. Six furlongs—Lady Contrary, 101, (Walsh,) 1; Alpaca, 107, 2; Mordelmo, 105, 3. Time—1:20. Seven furlongs—Lillian Reed, 104, (Dale,) 1; Agitator, 108, 2; Tourney, 101, 3. Time—1:35.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Five and a half furlongs—Delvista, 100, (Mounce,) 1; Parmenion, 99, 2; Frank Woods, 100, 3. Time—1:11. Five furlongs—Kenilworth, 114, (Turner,) 1; Grafton, 119, 2; El Topio, 114, 3. Time—1:03¾. Six furlongs—Custo, 95, (J. Ransch,) 1; Sam Fullen, 105, 2; Prejudice, 102, 3. Time—1:17¾. One and a quarter miles—Topmast, 106, (Mounce,) 1; Locochee, 106, 2; Fille d'Or, 99, 3. Time—2:16. Five and a half furlongs—Nellie Forrest, 102, (Dominick,) 1; Loneliness, 102, 2; El Sonoro, 102, 3. Time—1:13. Futurity Course—Planero, 107, (Mounce,) 5 to 1; La Mascotta, 105, 2; Necklace, 105, 3. Time—1:15¼.

Yale Won at Basket Ball.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15.—Yale defeated Trinity to-night by a score of 26 to 6 in a basket ball game for the collegiate championship of the State.

Harvard Won at Basket Ball.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 15.—Harvard University basket ball team easily defeated Holy Cross College to-night, 20 to 10.

HENRY MILLER'S NEW PLAY.

"Richard Savage" Will Succeed "A Royal Family" Feb. 4.

Daniel Frohman has arranged that the attraction to follow Miss Annie Russell in "A Royal Family," at the Lyceum Theatre, Feb. 4, will be Henry Miller in his new play, "Richard Savage," the most recent work of Madeline Lucette Ryley. The play is based on the career of a poet who lived in the middle of the eighteenth century. Mr. Miller was to have followed Miss Russell some time later in the season, but it has been impossible to secure any further extension of her time at the Lyceum in consequence of contracts calling for her appearance elsewhere.

Mr. Miller, in his new production, will have the assistance of several prominent artists, among them Florence Rockwell, Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, Jennie Eustace, Owen Fawcett, Arthur Elliott, H. S. Northrup, and Joseph Wheelock.

NEW PLAY BY CLYDE FITCH.

"Lover's Lane" Will Be Produced at the Manhattan Feb. 1.

William A. Brady and Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., will produce at the Manhattan Theatre, Friday evening, Feb. 1, a new play by Clyde Fitch, entitled "Lover's Lane." The piece is said to be a play of life in a small town, and has to do with the experiences of a young clergyman of great simplicity of character who stirs his congregation into a ferment by the unconventionality of his methods in the performance of good works.

With his "Barbara Frietchie" at the Academy of Music, "The Climbers" at the Bijou, "Capt. Jinks of the Horse Marines" about to be produced at a Broadway theatre, Mr. Fitch will enjoy the unique distinction of having four of his plays performed simultaneously in this city.

Manager Lawrence Better.

At the home of Business Manager Walter Lawrence of Daly's and the Lyceum Theatre last night it was said that while he was still suffering from the grip, his condition was most gratifying.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:22	Sun sets...4:58	Moon rises...3:42

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:52	Gov. Isl'd...4:18	H. Gate...

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
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MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE MAYOR.

With the present extraordinary Mayor of the City of New York admonition is wasted and remonstrance futile. But we hope it will be remembered by the people that at a time when their attention was fixed upon the official corruption and the dreadful moral conditions that have been shown to be prevalent, this Mayor gave them an annual message exclusively devoted to the bonded debt, the expenditures, and the financial condition of the municipality. With pestilence in the family the head of the household delivers a homily upon the marketing.

It is proper that the Mayor should talk about the debt and the finances. We do care a great deal about the cost of the City Government and about the way the money is spent. If this message illuminated the subject it would be received with interest and gratitude. But it is of darkening counsel. It throws back upon the Strong administration and upon the communities that came into the consolidated city the responsibility for the increase of $20,000,000 in the bonded debt during the past year, but says not a word about the open and notorious extravagances of Tammany Government. In particular, the public would like to know the justification for the innumerable increases in the salaries paid to Tammany placemen. It amounts to a large sum in the budget. The Mayor overlooks it altogether.

But surely there is no other man in this community, not even in Tammany Hall, who could at this time have written a Mayor's message about bonds without one word concerning the load of responsibility and of infamy that recent events have fixed upon the shoulders of that officer.

THE FILIPINO PETITION.

We observe with much surprise that in the petition sent to Congress by certain Filipinos who are vouched for by Senator HOAR and Senator TELLER no mention is made of the famous alliance between the Government of the United States and AGUINALDO. This alliance has become somewhat celebrated in history for the reason that Mr. SCHURZ has often defied the world to point to any act of deeper perfidy on the part of any republic than our course in making war on our former allies; and the anti-imperialists generally have made the alliance one of their strong points. The Filipino gentlemen who have petitioned Congress to set their people free must be perfectly familiar with the facts. If there was an alliance they must know all about it. It would have fortified their petition tremendously had they set forth the simple facts. There is nothing they have in the document half so potent for their purposes, nothing that would put us so clearly in the wrong or shame us so much as the attestation of the fact of an alliance with AGUINALDO. It is inconceivable that they could have overlooked so convincing a basis of appeal. We must therefore conclude that the alliance is a myth.

An examination of the petition fills us with a lively curiosity to know something about its authorship and origin. It is not homogeneous. There is evidence of various hands. Some of it was either translated by a native or written by one who had mastered the reasoning processes and the phrases of anti-imperialism without attaining to a sure command of English idiom. But the exordium is in the Boston dialect. No living Filipino, even in moments of exaltation, would think of describing the original league of the natives as "a present example for all time, and a fitting apogee for poet and historian." It is not mere carping and certainly not flippant to point out these peculiarities of the petition. They go to the very root of the matter, for it is the first business and duty of Congress to ascertain whether this piebald document is a spontaneous expression of Filipino aspirations or whether it is of quite a different origin.

It is unfortunate that the authors of the petition, whoever they may be, should have embodied in it a historical recital that is known in this country to be untrue. They picture the beginning of the revolt in 1896, when the leaders signed the compact in blood and amid cries of "Fatherland" swore to be free or die, and they have the hardihood to hold up before the American people this portrait of AGUINALDO:

> AGUINALDO, the most prominent figure in the revolution, is the idol of the people, the constant object of their blessings and affectionate regards, because he understands the aspirations of the country; he strives unceasingly for her independence; he represents her highest ideals.

Now, it was only one year after the execution of the blood-signed compact, in December, 1897, that Don EMILIO AGUINALDO signed the treaty of Bac-na-Bato, agreeing for himself and his men to cease fighting, "surrender the arms they have been using against their fatherland," and acknowledge the lawful Spanish authority, retaining their status of "Spanish Filipino citizens, which they desire to preserve." It was further agreed that on Dec. 29 AGUINALDO should take his departure in consideration of "a letter payable to the order of the Spanish-Filipino Bank upon some bank in Hongkong for the sum of $400,000." That ended the insurrection. The chiefs had been bought off by Spain. There was no insurrection at the time DEWEY sailed into Manila Bay.

Furthermore, it was this same AGUINALDO who on Jan. 9, 1899, prepared and issued orders to his men to gain admission inside our lines by profession of peaceful errands in order to prepare for the general massacre which we have evidence in his own handwriting that he intended to perpetrate. We know so well the character of this rebel chief that we are compelled to doubt either the judgment or the sincerity of these natives who speak of him in these most unfitting terms.

It would be impossible not to sympathize with the longing for liberty of which so much is said in the Filipino petition did we not fully understand that in this case it is a longing for the means of sure destruction. The document does not convince us of the capacity of the race for self-government. On careful reading it has the contrary effect, tending to confirm the opinion that these people have little conception of the nature of the responsibilities they are so eager to assume. Even The Evening Post gives space to the views of a recent visitor to the islands who "thinks that the Filipinos are unfit for self-government and would imitate the worst of South American republics if left to themselves."

Nevertheless, this Filipino petition should receive the grave consideration not only of Congress but of the Administration. It reflects a condition the continuance of which is making the natives of the islands discontented and restless. Who can blame the signers of this petition, assuming that they are representative men, for expressing their dissatisfaction? We have been two years at war with AGUINALDO and his followers, and we have not dispersed or conquered them. We have not established order and civil government in the Philippines. It is time for the Administration to determine upon a policy that will end armed revolt, that will clear the way for the civil government it is pledged to set up and maintain. It will be the duty of Congress to co-operate in the execution of this policy, if one can be devised that shall command its approval. The country is tired of the fighting in the Philippines.

THE BRITISH IN CHINA.

Nothing in its own kind could have been more soothing and reassuring to American citizens than a letter which has recently appeared, from its Peking correspondent, in The London Times. Because, in the first place, the Peking correspondent of The Times has, as we all know—all of us who read The London Times—been concurrently pained with the New York correspondent of that same great journal over the reluctance of the United States to join, in China, "the concert of Europe." There can be no reasonable question that we have, as a matter of fact, joined it half-heartedly, or not at all. It seems that we, meaning our State Department, had so little confidence in the concert that the only proceedings of it in which we enthusiastically joined were those for the rescue of the legations. We have since learned from the Russian Minister of Finance that it was Russia alone which performed that feat. But nobody out of Russia believes the assertion, and, for that matter, no Russian who knows anything about the matter from his own personal knowledge. The attempt of M. DE WITTE to make it appear that it was Russia which performed all the feats of that toilsome, adventurous, and, at first, very doubtful expedition, is likely, in view of the other and discordant reports, to make the Russian Finance Minister the laughing stock of all Europe, of all America, and of all that part of Asia which really counts, meaning Japan, not to mention his own country.

It is not, however, on this account, or on account of Russia at all, that we refer to Dr. MORRISON'S letter to The London Times. It is rather on account of the gloomy column which the Peking correspondent of The London Times contributed to a recent issue of that journal about the high-handed and outrageous proceedings that were taking place in China in the name of the European concert. The same correspondent, if we mistake not, had reprehended the United States for not more enthusiastically joining that concert. According to this correspondent, the acts of the concert, meaning the acts of "the allied forces under the command of F. M. the Graf VON WALDERSEE," had been confined, in the so-called "punitive expeditions," to perfectly irrelevant and "irresponsive" acts of arson, burglary, murder, and rape. And the correspondent raises a solemn query whether Great Britain ought not at once to dissociate herself from these proceedings. Apparently, the rightful emotion of Britons, in the face of such a showing, is envy of the United States, which, thanks to the circumspection with which its State Department has been conducted, has avoided all these complications by simply ordaining, when the legations had been rescued, as we have all been astonished to be informed, by the exclusive operations of Russia, that all its troops should be withdrawn from the control of the "commander of the allied forces in China," who has made so bad and scandalous a use of the forces still remaining to him. The Peking correspondent of The London Times does not draw that particular moral. Still, as the American historian of the "One Hoss Shay" has powerfully observed, it is "a moral that runs at large."

THE NEELY DECISION.

It would have been a great pity if the Supreme Court had found that the law of the United States effectually sheltered one of the employés of the United States who had been charged with swindling in Cuba, and had taken refuge in this country. Whatever the technical ground on which such a decision might have been reached, the actual result of it would have been most mortifying. It is, therefore, entirely gratifying to know that NEELY will be sent back to Cuba to be tried under Cuban law and punished as he may deserve.

There has been a good deal of talk, especially in Washington, on the light thrown on the probable decision of the court in the Porto Rico cases by its action in the Neely case. There is no analogy between the former and the latter, and there is nothing in the opinion of the Court in the Neely case from which its opinion in the others can fairly or plausibly be inferred. The United States took Porto Rico and the Philippines from Spain in the treaty unconditionally and with no avowal of what it would do with them. It did not so much take Cuba from Spain as it evicted Spain from the island. This it did with the distinct avowal of its intention to turn the island over to the Cubans when it was pacified. Our occupation and control in the one case were voluntarily limited; in the other they were subject to no defined or inferred limitation whatever. The extradition of NEELY was asked for by the Government of the United States from the Court on the sole ground that it was authorized by a law passed in full recognition of the temporary nature of our occupation. The decision of the Court, given on these facts, has and can have no bearing on the decision of the Court as to the scope and nature of the authority of the United States in territory held on entirely different conditions.

THE REMOVAL OF COL. BURT.

It is incumbent on Gov. ODELL to give more precise reasons than he has given for the removal of SILAS W. BURT from the State Civil Service Commission. It is not easy to infer from Col. BURT'S public record any really good reasons for the removal. On the other hand, the evidence of that record is very strong that the "best interests of the State," which, the Governor declares, induce him to reorganize the commission, would be directly and powerfully served by the continuation of Col. BURT in his office.

The only fact mentioned in Albany as bearing on the change is that Col. BURT is not regarded by the Democratic organization in the State as a satisfactory representative of the minority party. But it is a strange misconception of the purpose of the law to suppose that it requires the minority party to be represented by an extreme and narrow partisan. The object of the law in providing that the three Commissioners shall not belong to the same party is to avoid partisan action, not to promote partisanship. For this purpose, Col. BURT is admirably adapted, because, while he is a Democrat by conviction, and has long been one, he is not a partisan. Moreover, there was in the possession of the Governor a paper signed by a number of the most prominent and representative Democrats of this city explicitly asking that Col. BURT be not removed. Considering that the prime intent of the civil service law, which the Commissioners are selected to carry out, is to secure appointments for merit and fitness according to the Constitutional requirement, and consequently to exclude partisanship from the service covered by the law, it is hard to understand why any weight should be given to partisanship of the lower type in making up the commission. We cannot readily believe that the Governor attached much importance to this phase of the matter.

We have alluded to the Constitutional requirement as to appointments. It is very broad and clear. Article V., Section 1, Paragraph 9, says: "Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all civil divisions thereof, shall be made according to merit and fitness." This, of course, does not limit in any degree the legitimate discretion of the Governor in such appointments as are vested in him by the Constitution or by law. But it does define the principle by which his discretion shall be guided. The fact that the principle is that which the intelligence and conscience of a competent Executive would commend if it were not embodied in the Constitution only increases its binding force. So far as the public are aware the record of Col. BURT sustains in a remarkable degree his merit and fitness for the place in which he has been continued by three successive Governors. Owing to his firm and skillful application of the merit system in the Naval Office at this port for years before there was any law requiring it; to the intelligence with which he developed the system after the law was passed; to his experience as Chief Examiner in the State service under Gov. CLEVELAND, and to his experience and faithful work in the office from which he is now removed, the presumption is strongly in favor of the inference that he is peculiarly fitted for its duties, and that his merit in the performance of them has stood the severest tests.

In the entire absence of all accessible evidence of Col. BURT'S unfitness, and in view of the statement of the Governor that there are no "personal" reasons for his removal, it seems, as we have said, incumbent on the Governor to make public the actual reasons that induced him to take this action, and to do so with some precision. It will be understood that we make no claim in behalf of Col. BURT, and that in this matter we regard solely the interests of the State. We ask the Governor for his reasons only because we cannot understand them from the facts known to the public. We are sincerely anxious to be able to approve the policy of the Governor because we had not expected great things of him, and his opening message to the Legislature disclosed his desire to follow a higher standard than we had attributed to him. He may be sure of the support of THE TIMES and of the people of the State generally in the honest and intelligent application of that standard to the performance of the duties of his important office. But the condition of such support is necessarily a full knowledge of the facts which justify it, and in the case of Col. BURT all the known facts make the action of the Governor seem mistaken and mischievous.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Jersey justice," as illustrated by the progress of the trial in Paterson of the men charged with the murder of the BOSSCHIETER girl, suggests most of all, perhaps, a comparison between the speed with which a jury was secured there and the time which would have been consumed in the same task here. In Paterson the box was filled and the opening address for the prosecution had begun within an hour after court opened. A case of similar importance and notoriety, and involving the safety of men able through their command of legal services to take advantage of every technicality which the law puts within the reach of the accused person, could hardly in New York have reached the same point under two weeks, and might not have been well started in less than a month. This difference is entirely too great not to excite the suspicion that in one State or the other the situation evidences the necessity for reform. On the one hand, we see the counsel for the defense and the prosecution accepting jurymen, in most instances, after only a silent scrutiny, and in the remainder after a few simple questions designed merely to disprove the existence of special disqualifications. The theory there seems to be that any man selected from the intelligent portion of the general public is willing and able to weigh conflicting testimony correctly and to render an honest verdict. On the other hand we see the lawyers on both sides subjecting a vast number of potential jurors to prolonged and searching examinations, and rejecting in one way or another all to whom they can make any real or fanciful objection. The questions which arise are, Is the prisoner adequately protected in New Jersey? and, Is he more than adequately protected, to the great detriment of the public treasury, in New York? The wide dissimilarity of procedure in neighboring communities with much the same ideas as to the administration of justice indicates that something is wrong, somewhere. And, to be quite frank, it looks as though the golden mean were nearer to our neighbor's extreme than to our own.

—With two or three great exceptions, nothing done by the Government has excited so much either of denunciation or of ridicule as the annual distribution of seeds which it is accustomed to make. The original purpose—or pretense—of placing directly in the hands of the people new varieties of fruits, vegetables, grasses, and the like was long since frankly abandoned, and for years practically all the seeds sent out are of the commonest varieties, purchasable in the shop of every dealer in such merchandise, and therefore the only end accomplished is the disturbance of legitimate business by illegitimate interference—and the real or supposed assistance of a few Congressmen in their hunt for popularity among their constituents. We say "supposed" because the average farmer, though prompt enough in taking such free seeds as come his way, is usually as ready as anybody else to laugh at or condemn the system by which even he profits only to a minute degree, and the number of votes thus made cannot be large enough to deserve serious consideration from any except the most anxious of petty politicians. And yet, as is shown in a circular just sent out by the Secretary of the Wholesale Seedmen's League, the distribution, which amounted to 10,000,000 packets in 1896, has steadily increased despite all argument and opposition until this year the output is to be 24,000,000 packets, valued at about $1,200,000. "These seeds," declares the Secretary, "are contracted for by the Government contractor in big lots, consequently at extremely low prices, and are grown entirely in excess of normal quantities required by the regular seed trade. The growing of these seeds does not profit the seed merchant to the extent of one cent, and the seed farmer is forced to grow them at starvation prices, so very low that no assurance can possibly exist as to their reliability. If the Government seeds were thrown upon the market no reputable seed merchant would purchase them at any price, for the reason that every reputable seed merchant well knows that the Government seeds are likely to be entirely mislabeled as to variety, as well as impure in quality." One of our readers asserts with entire correctness that every objection to the ship subsidy scheme applies with full force to this seed steal. In both cases the idea is to use public funds for the advantage of individuals in a narrowly limited class.

—All enlightened opinion is agreed in condemning the complication of the present campaign against police and other officials in league with the professional exploiters of vice by injecting into it the advocacy of municipal ownership ideas. Equally objectionable, and for the same reasons, is the course pursued by the members of the organization commonly known as the Parkhurst Society in trying to fasten public attention at this time upon the fact that many years ago Mr. RICHARD CROKER was accused of shooting a man in a street broil. It is true that he was so accused, but what relevancy has that to the condition that now confronts the citizens of New York? The Vigilant, the organ of the society mentioned, took the trouble the other day to rehearse at length the old story of Mr. CROKER'S arrest and examination, and by so doing it undoubtedly proved that his early associations were distinctly low, but, in common fairness, it should have gone on, as it did not, and narrated the outcome of the episode, which was, in the repeatedly expressed opinion of reputable Judges and other good legal authorities, the complete breakdown of the case against Mr. CROKER. He was virtually acquitted of the charge brought against him, and, so far as we are aware, the justice of the acquittal has never been successfully impugned. The man who really did the killing went unpunished, indeed, but that was his luck, not Mr. CROKER'S, and the latter was not then of sufficient importance in local politics to have exerted any appreciable influence over the proceedings. We are not saying all this out of affection for the Tammany boss, for whom, as most people know, our regard is not ardent. Even him, though, we would not hear condemned for crimes he did not commit, if for no other reason than that false accusations or baseless insinuations against him, instead of hastening his downfall, will only strengthen his supporters by exciting for him sympathy in a way deserved. The reformers should think of these things and avoid mistakes like that committed by The Vigilant. The present supplies campaign material in abundance for their use, and they should not employ their endeavors to no purpose or to bad purposes.

—Ex-Gov. W. C. OATES of Alabama has contributed to The Birmingham Age-Herald a letter in which he expresses earnest opposition to the disfranchisement of negroes, as such. With the policy of restricting the exercise of the franchise privilege to men of fair intelligence and good character he declares his hearty sympathy, and he admits that honest elections, which he calls the basis of good government, are impossible in Alabama unless the ballot can be taken from the ignorant and corrupt, but he protests against the drawing of a race barrier around the polling booth and demands the application of the same tests to white and black alike. "The disfranchisement of the whole negro race," writes the ex-Governor, "would be unwise and unjust. They constitute a large minority of our State population—over 800,000. Among them are many honest, industrious, and good citizens, capable of fairly understanding the issues of a campaign and for what they would be called upon to vote. Such men are patriotic. When volunteers are wanted to fight our battles, they furnish their quota. Some have acquired property, and pay their taxes. * * * Who will say that BOOKER WASHINGTON, COUNCILL, GRANT, CALHOUN, and hundreds of other citizens of Alabama shall not vote if they choose? No one can deny their intelligence and qualification. Shall they be excluded merely because they belong to the colored race? I say no." Educational and property qualifications are not approved by the ex-Governor. He would disfranchise, without regard to race, the felon, the man of notoriously bad character, the man who does not pay his poll tax, the man who sells his own vote or buys that of another, and all who cannot understand the Constitution when it is read to them. By the passage of laws to this effect he believes that the end to be desired in the Southern States—the disfranchisement of the ignorant and corrupt negro majority—would be accomplished, but they and others would thereby be incited to make themselves better citizens, and so no excuse would be given for decreasing the representation of the South in Congress.

MR. ROONEY REPLIES TO RUSS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with pleasure and amusement the letter in your to-day's issue from my anonymous critic, "Russ," in reply to my communication condemning Lord Kitchener's reconcentrado order and policy in South Africa. "Russ" hurls at me the awful charge that I am an Irishman. I cannot, if I would, reply in kind, as "Russ" takes the precaution not to sign his real name. Can it be that "Russ" hides a Russian, or is it "rus in urbe"? In any event, I must commend my anonymous critic's good judgment in not defending the reconcentrado system of Lord Kitchener over his own name in an American city. As for my being an Irishman, I am not, nor was my father before me, but I have the honor of being descended from that race the very mention of whose name is a reproach, confessed by generation after generation of liberal statesmen in England, to the boasted civilization of the British Government. The fact that Edmund Burke and Sheridan, our steadfast friends during the Revolution, were Irishmen does not diminish American gratitude to their memory or lessen their claims to the affectionate regard of mankind. Nor has the noble attitude of Charles James Fox, the Earl of Chatham, and Pitt dimmed the halo about their names.

"Russ" does not deny the existence of Kitchener's reconcentrado system in South Africa—my main contention; but he proceeds to show that "clearing the country of inhabitants and food is really an 'admirable system.'" "Instead of being condemned for this humane policy," he says, "Lord Kitchener merits, and should receive, commendation"! This "humane policy" consists of "taking within the military lines the inhabitants and the food supplies." Such a policy needs only to be stated to be condemned by impartial justice. It must be perfectly clear that herding—concentrating—200,000 women, old men, and children in military camps, 1,200 miles from the bases of food supply at the sea and in such a climate, can result only in terrible suffering and death. Yet "Russ," my anonymous critic, calls it an "admirable system"!

"Russ" says I "transcend the limits of modesty" when I condemn such practices as a Christian, and say that God will avenge such wrongs, and "Russ" adds that God, "in His divine wisdom, would probably not select Rooney as His representative on earth." Conscience makes every man the representative of God on earth. Nor is my conscience in revolt against this policy of Kitchener in Africa and complacent toward our own performances in the East.

Finally, permit me to quote for the benefit of "Russ" and all the apologists of national greed and conquest the words of a great Englishman, John Ruskin, the latchets of whose shoes the modern jingoes are not worthy to loose:

> No matter who rules a country, no matter what it is officially called, or how it is formally divided, eternal bars and doors are set to it by the mountains and seas, eternal laws enforced over it by the clouds and stars. The people that are born on it are its people, be they a thousand times again and again conquered, exiled, or captive. The stranger cannot be its King, the invader cannot be its possessor, and, although just laws, maintained whether by the people or their conquerors, have always the appointed good and strength of justice, nothing is permanently helpful to any race or condition of men but the spirit that is in their own hearts, kindled by the love of their native land.

JOHN J. ROONEY.

New York, Jan. 10, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Earnestness.

"Ever notice," asked the Cornfed Philosopher, "that when a man wants to make you think he is speaking from the bottom of his heart, he speaks at the top of his voice?"—Indianapolis Press.

His Fervent Hope.

Mrs. Sleepyize—Henry, the alarm clock just went off.

Mr. Sleepyize—Thank goodness! I hope th' thing'll never come back.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Not Up to His Name.

"How much money has my husband in bank?" demanded the woman. "I cannot tell you that, Madam," replied the man behind the grating. "Why, they told me you were the teller," snapped the woman.—Philadelphia Record.

Cause for Complaint.

"Yes, she wouldn't speak to the editor when she met him."

"Had he offended her?"

"I should say he had. His society reporter called her one of the last century's buds."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She Knew All About It.

"Harry is so well posted on this South African war," said young Mrs. Kidder, "and he just loves to discuss it with me because, he says, I have such an intelligent conception of it."

"Is that so?" said her friend.

"Yes, and last night he explained in detail how the Swiss navy, in command of Gen. De Billoty, was going to help the Boers."—Philadelphia Press.

THE VALLEY SHADOWS.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

The shadows in the valley,
They gather grim and gray,
We needs must pass their darkness through,
It waits on every way;
But from the heights descending,
O soul, be brave and strong,
And make the valley shadows ring
Unto the hilltop song!

The shadows in the valley,
They gather gray and grim,
But all their darkened roads go straight
From mountain brim to brim;
And now the heights ascending,
The way behind you long,
How steadfast sounds your faithful chant,
The valley's hilltop song!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

New American Comedy Acted by a New Stock Company.

"The Climbers," by Clyde Fitch, Produced at the Bijou Theatre by Amelia Bingham—Gossip of the Stage.

"The Climbers," a new comedy, (or, in the popular phraseology, "comedy-drama,") treating of social life in our own environment and in the present hour, was splendidly acted for the first time at the Bijou Theatre last night by a company organized by Amelia Bingham. The house was crowded, and there were evidences on every hand that the occasion had been regarded beforehand as one of uncommon importance by many persons who have the best interests of the stage at heart.

Such an occasion, indeed, it turned out to be. The play, if not exactly an epoch-maker, is, for three of the four acts, an exceedingly smart and welcome addition to our small stock of modern American plays. It is, in those episodes, reasonably true to both the spirit and the surface facts of the life around us, is remarkably ingenious and novel in its employment of pictorial device, is piquant in its use of wit and humor; evolves in its action at least one scene, with a suddenly darkened stage, which may fairly be called a "thriller," and rises, through a series of fine and strong emotional passages, to a powerful and moving penultimate climax in its third act.

It will probably be said of its humorous scenes, by some of the old-stagers, that they are flippant. A vulgar but prodigiously wealthy youth named Trotter, who is said to employ a shop window dresser to set the table for him when he gives a dinner; the leader of one of the "fast sets" in society, an unmarried woman with a spectacular vocabulary and a character just faintly open to suspicion; a slangy, frivolous girl, and half a dozen social chatterers are concerned conspicuously in these scenes.

One of them represents a gay Christmas dinner in a fine modern mansion, with no lights except the candles on the board; another is the succeeding Christmas tree festival, interrupted by an incident of almost tragic import.

The play begins with the return of a vain and shallow widow and her three daughters in deep mourning from the fashionable funeral of the husband and father. The sincere grief of two of the daughters, held in check by their good sense and taste; the vanity and thoughtlessness of the widow and her youngest daughter make up a scene novel, touching, and infused with a sort of bitter humor. The sale to condoling friends of new gowns that cannot be worn in the period of mourning is one of the satirical episodes. The fact that the man died bankrupt is presently revealed, and then follows the revelation of the dishonesty of the son-in-law, the husband of the heroine.

He is threatened with disgrace. The efforts of his wife to shield him and to save him, for the sake of her son, lead to the serious action of the play. Most of the other personages are more or less involved in the financial operations of the protagonist.

There is, of course, another man (that inevitable college chum and "best man" at the wedding,) who secretly loves the wife. All playgoers know this estimable gentleman, the tenderness of his heart, the depth of his affection, and his wonderful power as an adjuster of all difficulties in a crisis. But it is in the unhackneyed manner of his treatment of this very character that the greatest strength of Mr. Fitch's new play lies.

The scene in which Edward Warden, in a moment of tumultuously passionate self-revelation, induces a supposedly heartless woman of the world to forego a chance for revenge and petty social triumph is one of the best scenes ever written by a modern dramatist.

It is wonderfully well acted, too, by Robert Edeson and Clara Bloodgood. The man has never before struck the note of passion so firmly and convincingly. The variety of tone, the aptness and verity in the woman'c acting, cannot fail to enhance her artistic repute.

The succeeding scene of three, between the wife, the husband, and the lover, which closes the act, is stronger in a purely theatrical sense, and therefore serves, but it is more artificial and less reasonable. The play falls off in the last act. Unless this act can be rewritten, the play will probably fail.

Miss Bingham carries the arduous rôle of the young wife with grace and dignity and sufficient power. Frank Worthing is absolutely in his element in the complex rôle of the ruined speculator. What good there is in the man, his affection and his self-contempt, he denotes clearly, while he indicates vividly also the superficial traits of the operator who takes "big chances."

Mr. Worthing's is the histrionic triumph in the thrilling dark scene, in which the lights are turned out so that he may tell the truth about his misdoings without feeling the condemning gaze of the listeners. There is more than a hint of trickery in the episode, of course, but it will probably serve.

For the rest, Annie Irish is admirable as a sensible, good-hearted woman of the world; Minnie Dupree as piquant as ever in the rôle of an incorrigible girl, Ferdinand Gottschalk diverting as the "dodo-bird," and no part is badly acted. The scenery, dressing, and decorations are all exactly right. Mr. Physioc's three interiors and Mr. Ernest Albert's view of the yard of the Hermitage at William's Bridge (Hopkinson Smith's "Laguerre's") in a snowstorm are admirable pictures.

Miss Bingham made a pretty and touching and carefully studied speech after Act III., and Mr. Fitch was called to the front many times and forced at last to say he thought he had better not make a speech.

The fourth act, with its suicide, was obviously not liked by the audience so friendly in the early part of the evening, and the curtain fell in silence. But a play that holds the attention three-quarters of its length can generally be saved. "The Climbers" is too long, anyhow.

But clearly Miss Bingham deserves the cordial support of the public. She still has many obstacles to overcome in spite of her ownership of this new play and her control of a company of competent and interesting actors. This community esteems itself clever, but it is often slow to recognize merit and frequently permits itself to be deceived by charlatans.

The theatre now occupied by Miss Bingham and her associates is clean and bright and centrally situated. It has modern appliances and its stage is large enough for such plays as "The Climbers." But the house has been associated with acrobatic farce and buffoonry, its long and narrow audience room does not seem cozy, and its name, when associated with serious drama, seems silly. Nevertheless, no other playhouse being available, Miss Bingham has gone just the right way to work to do something worth doing for the sake of dramatic art. She has secured the best new play she could find, and has employed a company of good actors.

Richard Sterling	Frank Worthing.
Edward Warden	Robert Edeson
Frederick Mason	John Flood
Johnny Trotter	Ferdinand Gottschalk
Dr. Steinart	George C. Boniface
Godesby	J. B. Sturges
Servant	Henry Warwick
Jordan	Edward Moreland
Leonard	Henry Stokes
A Footman	Frederick Wallace
Richard Sterling, Jr.	Harry Wright
Mrs. Hunter	Madge Carr Cook
Mrs. Sterling	Amelia Bingham
Jessica Hunter	Maud Monroe
Clara Hunter	Minnie Dupree
Miss Hunter	Annie Irish
Miss Godesby	Clara Bloodgood
Miss Sillerton	Ysobel Haskins
Thompson	Lillian Eldridge
Marie	Florence Lloyd

YESTERDAY IN MUSIC.

Mr. Samuel Franko's Third Symphony Concert at the Lyceum Theatre.

It will surely delight many music lovers to know that Mr. Samuel Franko's series of concerts of old music has proved so successful that an additional series is to be given in Lent on the afternoons of Feb. 26, March 12, and March 26. This announcement is evidence of the fact that there are enough persons with chaste musical taste in this community to support orchestral concerts in which the hackneyed things are not done in the hackneyed way, and to obtain from the simple and graceful measures of the old masters that pleasure which they gave to contemporaries of their composers. The last of Mr. Franko's concerts took place yesterday afternoon in the Lyceum Theatre. The programme consisted of the following numbers: Overture, "L'Hotellerie Portugaise," Cherubini, first time in America; Sinfonia Concertante for oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon, with orchestra, Mozart, first time in America; the ballet music from Grétry's "Cephale et Procris," first time in America, and Saint-Saëns's suite, Opus 49. The three novelties, as may be seen, were of the old style, while the music of the living Frenchman fitted itself into the scheme because it was patterned after the works of the elders.

Cherubini died in 1842, and his one-act opera, of which the overture was heard yesterday, was produced in 1798. Mozart died in 1791, and the composition heard yesterday may possibly date from 1788, though that is uncertain. Grétry died in 1813, and his "Cephale et Procris" was first performed in 1773. So the audience of yesterday afternoon heard three novelties, all over a century old. And charming novelties they were, too. The Cherubini overture is not so important a work as his familiar overture to "Anacreon," but it is characteristic and richly scored. It was admirably played, and it sounded quite brilliant in the small theatre. Transferred to a large hall it would undoubtedly lose some of its effect.

The Mozart work was well worth bringing forward. It must be admitted that the slow movement is rather slow in the modern sense of that word, but the other two are charming. As in all Mozart's similar compositions the four solo instruments are treated with equal respect, and each of them has something interesting to say. The amount of technical facility demanded by the music, especially in the case of the horn, must have astonished some who did not realize that there were virtuosi also in those days. The variations of the last movement, somewhat naïve indeed, were thoroughly enjoyable. The Grétry ballet music proved to be piquant and fascinating, and the quaint little gavotte had to be repeated. The solo players in the Mozart music were Alfred Doucet, oboe; Emil Schenck, clarinet; Xaver Reiter, horn, and Henry Toede, bassoon. They acquitted themselves with great credit. Mr. Franko conducted well, and his orchestra showed the results of careful rehearsal.

DEBUT OF TOSELLI.

A Young Italian Pianist Heard in Carnegie Hall.

Enrico Toselli, announced as "Italy's great pianist," made his first appearance in America yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall in a recital programme. The list of pieces was as follows: Toccata and fugue, Bach-Tausig; a musette and a gavotte, arranged by Martucci on airs by Handel; the Rubinstein study on false notes, Chopin's E flat nocturne, "Berceuse," and A flat polonaise; Liszt's "Liebestraum," and a toccata and a tarantelle by Martucci. Mr. Toselli was born nineteen years ago at Nice. At twelve years of age he became a pupil of Sgambati, and afterward he studied for a short time under Martucci. He made his début four years ago, and is said to have stirred his excitable countrymen to great enthusiasm. He subsequently played in France and England, and his press agent says he was praised in those countries just as heartily as he was in Italy. There is room here for the proverbial grain of salt. In Italy the piano has not figured in the musical Renaissance, in which the young school of opera composers have been so conspicuous, and in which Sgambati and Martucci have had some share. It would not be difficult, perhaps, to make a noise in the sunny land of song with strong wrists and agile fingers. But in France and England they hear great pianists, and it would not be so easy to beguile them with the tinkling of wires.

Of all places on earth in which there is no hope for the superficial and merely clever in music New York is easily the first. All the hysteria here goes to the opera; the concert room, after first appearances, is usually the abode of sanity. It must therefore be announced in the fewest possible words that Mr. Enrico Toselli, after playing half of yesterday's programme, took an undisputed position in the glorious company of mediocrities who have sacrificed themselves on the altar of their own ignorance of the state of musical knowledge in these United States. The youth played the Bach music clearly, but glibly and flippantly. And then he launched himself into the music of the salon, and dallied with Martuccian trifles of the music-box order in a music box style. His performance of the Rubinstein study would not have been tolerated from a conservatory pupil, and as an encore number—for of course there were people there to applaud him—he performed a weird piece of schoolgirl music, probably written by himself at about the age of fourteen.

The boy has fairly good fingers, but his technic is not more than half developed. He knows nothing about tone coloring, and his intellectual attributes, as far as shown yesterday, would not more than stock a zither player. There is no use whatever for such piano playing in this town, where better pianists are still taking lessons of local teachers.

A Joint Song Recital.

At Mendelssohn Hall last night Miss Carrie Bridewell, contralto, of the Metropolitan Opera House, and Mr. Heinrich Meyn, baritone, gave a joint song recital, in which they had the aid of Mme. Delhaze-Wickes, pianist, and Max Liebling, accompanist. The entertainment began with the usual duets, the composers being Dvorak and Dietrich. Mr. Meyn sang songs by Spicker, Arms-Fisher, May Catlin, Bolidieu, Brahms, Schubert, Loewe, Rubinstein, and Meyer-Helmund. Miss Bridewell sang numbers by Saint-Saëns, the eternal "Printemps," from "Samson"—Brahms, von Fielitz, Wagner, Stange, Grammann, and Franz. Mme. Delhaze-Wickes played a fantasia by Chopin and a study by Martucci. The concert came to an end with a duet from Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Delilah."

Mr. Meyn is an experienced song singer, and though his voice is hard and inflexible, his method vicious, and his intonation uncertain, he has some musicianship and some comprehension of his art. Operatic singers usually know enough about their own deficiencies to cling to the surroundings of the theatre and not expose their musical nakedness in recitals. Miss Bridewell, however, young in her calling, and must learn by experience. She has a valuable voice, but her song singing last night disclosed grave defects of method, with the inevitable results in the shape of unmusical tone, a cold and unpoetic style, and a general want of knowledge of the subtleties of detail required in the art which she essayed. Mme. Delhaze-Wickes showed that her fingers had been well trained, but there was nothing in her playing to excite interest. It was technically clean and musically colorless. The audience was large, and the applause of a most generous kind. It is, indeed, a good-natured public.

Mr. Bispham's Song Recital.

Mr. David Bispham, the popular baritone of the Metropolitan Opera House, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall. His programme comprised songs by Purcell, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Franz, H. H. Wetzler, a local composer, who accompanied him in yesterday's performance; Sullivan, Stanford, Brockway, and Loewe. There was a large audience, which made the usual manifestations of satisfaction at Mr. Bispham's delivery of the songs. This need not now be a subject of comment. The baritone's style is so familiar that for once his work may be permitted to pass with the simple remark that it is always instinct with earnestness and never devoid of dramatic expression. At the close of the recital he announced that he would sing—and he did sing—a newly discovered Irish folk song, and this unexpected novelty seemed to give the audience especial delight. Mr. Wetzler's songs, too, were cordially received.

Successful New Opera in Munich.

MUNICH, Jan. 15.—Munich operagoers have just witnessed the successful premiere of "Cupid and Psyche," a three-act opera by Max Zenger, a Munich composer. The libretto, which is by William Schriefer of Vienna, and which was written as early as 1806, follows the tale in Apuleius's "Golden Ass." The music is Mozartean, and is enthusiastically applauded by the critics, who refer to it as "glorious."

Katherine Grey's Condition.

Mrs. John B. Mason, professionally known as Katherine Grey, who was brought back to this city Monday from Pittsburg suffering from typhoid fever, was doing well last night.

MORE TROOPS TO BE SENT TO KITCHENER

British War Office Will Enlist 5,000 Volunteers.

Various Commands Believed to be Joining De Wet—Mining Companies Must Pay and Feed Guards.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Government has decided to send large reinforcements to Lord Kitchener, and the War Office in carrying out this decision has determined to enlist 3,000 yeomanry volunteers.

At a meeting held at the War Office yesterday afternoon this plan and others for securing more men were discussed and approved, and it is understood that the Government will in the course of a day or two issue a communique on the subject.

Indications are not wanting that the decision of the Government to send reinforcements has not been taken a moment too soon. Col. Colville's mobile column, which has been pursuing the Boers, has been obliged to rest at Greylingstad, to erect a blockhouse, and to cease operations until reinforced by mounted troops.

The casualty list shows that there has been a severe engagement, with a loss of six killed, seventeen wounded, and five missing, at Murraysburg, where the Dutch are said to have been joining the invaders. Murraysburg is sixteen miles west of Graaf Reinet.

Gen. Paget has taken his force to Pretoria for refitting. Many of the men are suffering from enteric fever.

Three hundred Boers captured a small British convoy at Bronkhurstspruit, near Pretoria, but made off after liberating the prisoners.

Gen. Brabant, while addressing a conference of Mayors at Cape Town, said the authorities were anxious to keep the war away from Cape Town if possible, but that the only hope of doing this lay in sending 1,000 men to the front. He urged that no precaution should be omitted to prevent the enemy from advancing further south.

Reporting to the War Office, under date of Pretoria, Jan. 14, Lord Kitchener says:

"Beyer's whole force crossed the railway near Kalfontein on Jan. 12, making to the east.

"There are no important changes in the positions in the colonies. Several small parties appear to be returning to the Orange River Colony.

"Some Cape rebels, who accompanied a commando into the colony, have surrendered."

Lord Roberts further emphasizes the unsatisfactory condition of South Africa in a letter to the Mayor of Portsmouth, postponing the presentation of a sword of honor from that city. He says:

"It is most distasteful to me to be honored and fêted and called upon to rejoice while so many are in bitter grief and before we can properly return thanks that the cloud is being rolled away which has for more than a year darkened the homes and crushed the hearts of so many in our country."

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 15.—Sir Alfred Milner's Consultative Committee of Uitlanders is telegraphing to the various committees of the Uitlanders throughout the country the terms of the order regarding the formation of guards for mines.

Each mining company is to pay and feed its own men.

KROONSTAD, Orange River Colony, Jan. 14.—The refugee camp is now occupied by 2,000 persons. Another is being formed at Rhenoster.

Supplies of all kinds in the towns are shortening daily.

The Boers are most active northward, and also in the direction of Lindley. Various commands appear to be joining Gen. De Wet to the southward.

"FROM BOER TO BOER."

De Wet Infuriated at Paul Botha, the Author of a Book Bitterly Attacking Krueger.

KROONSTAD, Orange River Colony, Jan. 14.—The success of the Burgher Peace Committee in distributing among the republicans Paul Botha's book, "From Boer to Boer," has infurnited Gen. De Wet.

It is reported that De Wet swears that he will shoot the author at the first opportunity.

The Daily Mail (London) published on Dec. 6 a number of extracts from Paul Botha's book. The author is a member of the Free State Raad, and is described in The Daily Mail as a "typical, rugged, intelligent, and upright Boer."

Mr. Botha makes a bitter attack on ex-President Krüger, who, he declares, has caused all the troubles of the burghers. The only way, he says, that he can explain the mystery of the admiration for Krüger abroad is because "a veil of romance has grown round that rugged old man, and Europe, being 6,000 miles away, accepts him as seen through the eyes of his duped burghers."

"Let me," says Mr. Botha, "tear this veil of false romance from him. * * * We know him—an avaricious, unscrupulous, and hypocritical man, who sacrificed an entire people to his cupidity. His one aim and object was to enrich himself, and he used every means to this one end. He used the Transvaal as a milch cow for himself and his following."

Mr. Botha then goes on to speak of the immense sums of money obtained by the Transvaal Government from the sale of monopolies, and asks:

"What benefit has the country derived from any of these? Are there any institutions for the public benefit in the Transvaal, such as schools, universities, industrial institutions, public works, roads, or railways to justify the vast expenditure of money? No!

"If you want to know where the money has gone, search the pockets of Paul Krüger & Co."

The writer then goes on to speak of Krüger's immense salary, and states that he never gave a sixpence to charity. He once promised £10 for the sufferers of the dynamite explosion, but never paid it.

Mr. Botha states that Krüger's policy completely changed the character of the Bond. "If," he says, "you were anti-Krüger you were stigmatized as 'Engelschgezind,' (pro-English,) a traitor to your own country." He then speaks of the subsidized Afrikander newspapers and their influence, and then refers to the influence of the Boer preachers in the following terms:

"When I come to think of the abuse the pulpit made of its influence I feel as if I cannot find words strong enough to express my indignation.

"God's Word was prostituted; a religious people's religion was used to urge them to destruction; a minister of God told me himself, with a wink, that he had to preach at the English because otherwise he would lose favor with those in power. These parsons who snorted fire and destruction from the pulpit, however, carefully staid at home during the war. I heard one anxious parson in a war sermon urge his burghers, 'Go forth, meet the enemy; I shall remain on the mountain top praying for you like Moses of old,' solemnly adding that his dear wife, who felt for them as much as he did, would take the place of Aaron and support him when he got tired."

Mr. Botha also says:

"I tingle with indignation to hear that the cruel author of all this avoidable misery, rich, smug, and safe, is on his way to Europe, and going to be received by the Queen of Holland and made a hero of—a hero who was known in the Free State thirty years ago, before he found better means of enriching himself, as a swindling dealer in oranges and tobacco, and one whom we strongly suspected of being a very cute slave dealer."

Imprisoned German Appeals to Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Official confirmation is given to a report that Diehl, a German merchant in Koffyfontein, whom the British arrested, has appealed to Count von Bülow, Imperial Chancellor, for aid, the appeal being forwarded through a brother of Diehl. The German Consul General in Cape Town has been instructed to cable full details regarding the case. Upon the Consul General's report will depend whether or not the German Ambassador in London will take further steps.

Krueger to Consult an Oculist.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 15.—Mr. Krüger starts for Utrecht in a few days to consult an oculist.

CHILD PINNED UNDER A CAR.

Mother Stands By While Mangled Boy Is Taken Out.

While running an errand for his mother, Harry Steiler, four years old, of 24 Bogart Street, Brooklyn, was run down by a trolley car at Flushing Avenue and Forest Street last evening. One wheel of the car passed over his left leg at the hip, and before the car stopped his body was caught by the rear wheel and held so firmly that the car had to be raised before he could be extricated. Word of the accident was carried to the little boy's parents, and they had hurried from their home near by and watched the work of raising the car, and when at last her mangled child was lifted from the track, the mother sank to the sidewalk in unconsciousness.

A wagon passed as the little boy came to the corner, and he waited for it to go by and then ran behind it directly in front of the car. The fender scooped him in, and for an instant he seemed to be safe, but he rolled out of the basket before the wheel.

The child was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital in an ambulance, where his leg was amputated. The doctors say he will die. The motorman was arrested.

RARE AUTOGRAPHS SOLD.

Genealogy of George Washington in His Own Handwriting Brings $1,750 at Clark Sale in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The autograph genealogy of George Washington, at the auction sale of the Clark collection of prints and autographs here to-day, brought $1,750. The book went to Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York, who, is is understood, purchased it for the account of George W. Vanderbilt.

Another of the autographs sold was an original manuscript record of the formation of the Concord company of minute men, who met on Jan. 17, 1775, and chose their officers, with a list of fifty-two members. With this is a record of the meetings of the company, with an additional slip, one of the entries being: "Concord, April the 19th, 1775, then we ware cold a Way to Cambridg, then the battel be gune." This brought out some lively bidding, and the work was finally sold, upon order, at $275.

An autograph of the Rev. John Eliot, the Indian Apostle, sold for $61. An account of Lovewell's fight at Pequaket, in 1725, written by Elaser Melvin, a participant in the fight, brought $31, and an old book which was worth possibly a few cents of itself, but which had "Nathan Hale's book, 1768," written on the flyle was sold, after some lively bidding, fo. $150, to Goodspeed of this city.

A page letter written by Benjamin Franklin brought $40, and a military order issued by Col. Benjamin Church was sold for $70. A broadside issued by the Provincial Congress at Watertown, in 1775, was sold for $65. One of the parliamentary blue stiffmen which caused so much trouble under the act of 1763 was sold for $20.

Primarily, however, the sale is one of prints, and promises to be one of the most remarkable of the kind ever held in this country, as there are some very fine and rare Washington prints to be disposed of. An inlaid print of John André, taken from the rare Hibernian Magazine, of which the British Museum contains only an imperfect copy, was sold to J. C. Wright for $27.

The highest priced print sold to-day was that of Jonathan Bird of Connecticut, for $71. The morning sale brought in about $3,000, with only 170 out of 2,060 lots disposed of.

MONEY FOR HOSPITALS.

Satisfactory Report at Annual Meeting of the Saturday and Sunday Association.

The annual meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, held yesterday at the United Charities Building, was largely attended, George Macculloch Miller in the chair. An election for officers and Board of Trustees resulted as follows:

President—George Macculloch Miller; Vice President—Isaac Wallach; Recording Secretary—George P. Cammann; Corresponding Secretary—Rev. George S. Baker, D. D.; Treasurer—Charles Lanier. Board of Trustees—George M. Miller, Isaac Wallach, Rev. George S. Baker, D.D., George P. Cammann, Charles Lanier, Jacob H. Schiff, William Alexander Smith, A. G. Agnew, John S. Bussing, George G. Wheelock, M. D., James Speyer, J. A. Stursberg, Robert Olyphant, O. Egerton Schmidt, R. Vander Ende, Walter H. Lewis, Louis Stix, Charles Renauld, Henry Maillard, W. Oliver Moore, M. D., Leonard Weber, M. D., Henry Rosenwald, Eugene H. Conklin, A. B. Ansbacher, A. H. Wellington, H. R. Kunhardt, R. L. Cross, Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, and Mrs. James Speyer.

Mrs. James Speyer, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Association, reported that the returns from the appeal to the women of New York, issued by the auxiliary, exceeded at this date the responses of any previous year, and the general agent, F. P. Cook, reported a like prospect on behalf of the church and trade collections, giving an assurance that the collection of 1900-1901 would be the largest in the history of the association.

Mr. Miller, the President, made a strong appeal to the members to do all in their power to interest the benevolent public in behalf of the Associated Hospitals in this their hour of great need.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS' MEETING

Officers Elected and Speeches Made at the Annual Dinner.

The American Association of Public Accountants held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon, and this was followed by a dinner at the Astor House. At the meeting the following officers were elected: President—Leonard H. Conant; Vice President—Ferdinand W. Lafrentz; Secretary—Thomas Cullen Roberts; Treasurer—James Grant. A Board of Trustees was also elected.

At the afternoon meeting Controller Coler addressed the association, saying he approved of the work of public accountants and believed that his office, as well as all other offices in both the city and State, had been handicapped because public accountants could not be retained at any time.

The American Association of Public Accountants was organized in 1887, and an idea of its almost universal reputation can be gleaned from the following extract from a letter written from "80 Bhuleswar 3rd, Bholwada, Bombay." The letter is an application for membership in the association, and in part reads as follows:

Formation of a body of accountants representing American diplomas here in Bombay will very much tend to draw the two sister countries in ease and harmony and will strengthen the commercial ties existing between them. In the recent famine the valuable and opportune assistance that your famous country rendered to us gives ample proof and expression to the noble character of the people on your side.

In conclusion I beg to add that when the door of your honorable association is opened for an Indian it would be always kept so for anybody desiring to approach it, without any distinction of cast or creed, so long as "liberty" holds its own in your country; otherwise there is every possibility of doing injustice to new-comers.

Hoping you will kindly spare a few moments to drop me a few lines of the subject and oblige, I remain, your most obedient servant,

CURSANDAS BALGOVANDAS.

The letter was referred to the Board of Trustees for action.

The President acted as toastmaster at the dinner which was attended by nearly all of the members of the association. Charles W. Haskins, President of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants and a member of the State Board of Examiners, was the first speaker. He declared that the work of a public accountant was on a level with that of the physician and lawyer and should be justly called a profession and not a business. F. W. Childs, President of the New York Chapter of the Institute of Accounts, followed with a short speech. The Rev. Dr. John L. Hunt, a member of the Board of Education, the next speaker, told of the need of the new Commercial High School to give a practical business education to young men aspiring to enter business.

Henry Loewenthal, as one of the guests of the association, was then introduced by President Conant. J. A. Lassin of The Financial News and F. H. Lancaster of Business also spoke, as did Edward C. Spaulding, who represented the Pennsylvania Society of Public Accountants. Frank Broaker and Thomas Arnold, members of the association, also made a few remarks.

At the guests' table with the speakers was James Yalden, the oldest President of the association. He was active in it before the State law was passed requiring public accountants to pass an examination and be duly licensed.

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR GIVES A LARGE DANCE

More Than Three Hundred Guests in the Fifth Avenue Mansion.

Seventy-five Couples Take Part in the Cotillion, Led by Craig Wadsworth and the Hostess.

For the first time in several seasons Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave last evening at her residence, 840 Fifth Avenue, a large dance. This entertainment was not as elaborate as the ball given by Mrs. Astor, the hostess's mother-in-law, last week, nor was the invitation list so catholic. It was, however, an entertainment which could hardly be called a "small dance," the fashionable name for anything where less than 500 guests are asked.

One of the features of the dance last evening was the number of débutantes and young people present. As a rule very fashionable "small dances" are given for the younger married set and débutantes have to content themselves with the Assembly, the Junior Cotillion, the meetings of the dancing classes, and an occasional dinner dance. The dance last evening, as are all the entertainments at the Astor residence, was one perfectly appointed and thoroughly enjoyable. Although there were over 300 guests present and 75 couples in the cotillion, there was never once the suggestion of the rooms being crowded. It is true that both of the Astor houses were thrown open and made into one, as is the usual custom at all the large entertainments given by either Mrs. Astor or her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Jacob Astor. The dance was quite a late one. There were quite a number of dinners before it, and it was nearly midnight when the guests began to arrive.

There was no attempt whatever at elaborate floral decoration. Everywhere, around the great entrance hall and in the rooms where the guests were, there were large vases of American Beauty, Liberty, and other roses and cut flowers. These were all supplied from the conservatories of Col. John Jacob Astor, at Rhinebeck. After the guests had reached the first floor and were divested of their wraps, they went into the white and gold drawing room on the right, in the residence of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

At the door of the drawing room Mrs. John Jacob Astor received her guests. She was alone. She wore a gown of white chiffon, veiled with white net, inlaid with medallions of black lace, and diamonds.

The reception lasted about an hour, and those who wished to dance went into the picture gallery, or ballroom, in the residence of the elder Mrs. Astor, where there was general dancing until supper was announced. There were no decorations whatever in this room. Nahan Franko's Orchestra played for the general dancing and for the cotillion. Supper was served at small tables scattered through the two dining rooms and the halls at about 1 o'clock. Each table was simply decorated with American Beauty roses.

The following was the menu, served by Sherry:

Bouillon a la Riche en Tasse.
Terrapene, Maryland.
Filet de Boeuf a La Renaissance.
Canard Canvasback.
Hominy Croquettes.
Pate de Caneton en Bellevue.
Salade Orientale.
Parfait au Café.

Gateaux. Café. Bonbons.

Moet & Chandon Imperial Brut. Apollinaris.

It was nearly 2 o'clock before the cotillion began. It was led by Craig Wadsworth with Mrs. John Jacob Astor. The favors comprised silver articles, pencils, cigarette cases, and other trifles for both the girls and men; leather pocketbooks, mounted in gold and silver, for the girls, and match safes for the men; natural flowers in corsage bouquets for the women and boutonnières of pink roses for the men; tulle scarfs in various colors for the girls and lucky coins for the men, and a charming rose garden figure in which Mrs. Collins had sprays of roses in different shades attached to wands for the girls, and for the men fancy walking sticks, decorated with flowers to match.

Mrs. Astor wore a gown of white satin covered with lace spangled with gold, and wore her famous diamonds.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly was gowned in pale mauve satin embroidered in pearls, and wore pearl ornaments.

Miss Florence Twombly wore delicate blue satin trimmed with chiffon and forget-me-nots.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies was in black satin with steel embroidery, trimmed with red roses, and wore diamonds.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt wore a gown of white velvet, and her jewels were diamonds.

Mrs. Lloyd Bryce was in white lace, and wore pearls and diamonds.

The Misses Claire and Leila Bryce were both in white.

Mrs. Luther Kountze was in pale heliotrope velvet trimmed with Venetian lace.

Miss Helen Kountze was in white lace embroidered in silver, and white sash.

Miss Marie de Neufville was in white tulle spangled with gold over satin, and a knot of gold.

Miss Kathleen Neilson wore yellow satin trimmed with cream lace.

The Misses Elsie, Edith, and Ethel Cryder wore frocks of white tulle over white taffeta, trimmed with tiny pink roses.

Miss Rosamond Street wore pink satin trimmed with chiffon, and pink roses.

Among the guests were:

Mrs. Astor,	Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman,
Mr. and Mrs. O. Wilson,	Mrs. Beverley Robinson,
Mr. J. J. Van Alen,	Miss Carrie Edgar,
The Misses Van Alen,	Ernest Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. O. Mills,	William Sloane,
The Misses Gerry,	Phoenix Ingraham,
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies,	Bradish Johnson, Jr.,
The Misses A. Blight,	M. Robinson,
Miss Anna Sands,	Robert L. Gerry,
Miss Wetmore,	R. T. Wilson, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt,	Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller,
Mrs. W. Seward Webb,	The Misses Bryce,
Miss F. Webb,	Col. and Mrs. W. Jay,
Mrs. H. McK. Twombly,	Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay,
Miss F. Twombly,	Mr. and Mrs. S. Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder,	Lady Cunard,
The Misses Cryder,	Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith,
Mrs. S. Schenck,	Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest,
Miss Nathalie Schenck,	Mr. and Mrs. W. Street,
Mrs. Frederick Nelson,	Miss Rosamond Street,
Miss Kathleen Nelson,	Miss Mary Harriman,
Miss Catherine Dix,	Miss Pauline Robinson,
Mrs. Ogden Goelet,	Mr. and Mrs. N. Edgar,
Miss May Goelet,	Alonzo Potter,
Mrs. R. Kountze,	Robert Livingston,
Miss Helen Kountze,	Duncan G. Harris,
Miss Evelyn Parsons,	Count Gheredesca,
Mrs. C. T. Barney,	Coster Wilmerding,
Miss Helen Barney,	Robert Goelet,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin,	W. Whitehouse,
Miss Nora Iselin,	James W. Gerard,
Miss Therese Iselin,	Heber R. Bishop,
Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden,	Mr. and Mrs. O. Rhinelander,
The Misses Burden,	Thomas Cushing,
Miss Caroline Livingston,	Miss Lily Oelrichs,
Miss J. Johnson,	Mr. and Mrs. A. Kemp,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Barbey,	Richard Peters,
The Misses Barbey,	C. Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Norrie,	Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells,
Mrs. Melville Kane,	Prince Henri de Croy,
Miss Sybil Kane,	Creighton Webb,
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore,	Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet,
Mr. and Mrs. M. Brooks,	Miss Bishop,
Miss Gladys Brooks,	Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton,
Mrs. C. Albert Stevens,	Lispenard Stewart,
Mr. and Mrs. N. de R. Whitehouse,	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman,	Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Bryce,	Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Harrison,
Mr. and Mrs. S. White,	Phillip Benkard,
Miss Eleanore Jay,	R. Van Courtlandt,
Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs,	Miss Nathalie Wells,
Miss Greta Pomeroy,	Prince Ruspoli,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller,	James de W. Cutting,
Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg,	Harry Lehr.
The Misses Kornochan,	
Miss Marion Fish,	

Cupid Busy Among School Teachers.

Three public school teachers of West Hoboken filed their resignations with the School Trustees yesterday. Miss Kate Fletcher and Miss Georgia Osterman said they were about to be married, and Miss Kate Randall announced that she was married on Christmas Eve. She is now Mrs. Henry H. Lewis, and will reside in Northern New York. Five teachers of the West Hoboken schools were married during 1900.

Changes in District Attorney's Office.

District Attorney Philbin yesterday requested the resignation of Chief Stenographer Robert E. Nicholls and immediately promoted Stenographer James E. Lynch to the vacancy. Alfred Hearing, a relative of ex-Assistant District Attorney Unger, was also requested to resign. Mr. Lynch's salary will be $1,600 per year. Miss Mattox, also a stenographer, was transferred from the contingent fund to the salary list.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Local society has resumed its normal attitude now that the Vanderbilt-French wedding is over, although, with the exception of a lull in the entertaining, there was no perceptible difference in the ranks of fashion. Yesterday, however, was a day of receptions and an evening of dinners. The dance given by Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor was, of course, the most prominent of all the entertainments. A description of it appears elsewhere.

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Among the dinners of last evening were those given by Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder for Miss Marie De Neufville, her sister, at 50 West Eleventh Street—this was one of ten covers; Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones of 13 West Fifty-first Street, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parrish in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix for Miss Frederica V. Webb. Miss Webb, by the way, has been quite ill with the grip, and was prevented therefrom going to the wedding of her cousin, Alfred Vanderbilt, at Newport.

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From a close study of the passenger lists on the outgoing ocean steamers it would seem as if very few Americans will go abroad this Winter. The trend of travel will be to the South. The Germanic, which sails to-morrow, has not a large passenger list, but booked upon her are Mr. and Mrs. Diaz Albertini, Miss Caroline Choate, and Mrs. J. E. Mercer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Rollins Morse of Boston are in New York for a short stay. They have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews. Mr. and Mrs. Sartell Prentice and Miss Prentice of Chicago are at the Murray Hill Hotel. They are here for the wedding to-morrow of their son and brother, E. Parmlee Prentice, who weds Miss Rockefeller.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hammersley have planned to give a series of dinners at their residence, 1,080 Fifth Avenue, the first of which will take place on Friday evening, and the next one on Friday, Jan. 23.

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Mrs. W. Seward Webb will give a small dance this evening for her daughter, Miss Frederica V. Webb, at her residence, 680 Fifth Avenue. There will be several dinners, and the guests will afterward go to the Webb dance. It will be merely for young people. This will be the second entertainment of the week in honor of Miss Webb.

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This afternoon the various bridge whist classes will meet. One assembles at the residence of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Madison Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, and another at that of Mrs. Pembroke Jones. Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, 616 Fifth Avenue, will give her second reception, with music. Gen. and Mrs. Butterfield will leave shortly for Palm Beach. Mrs. William A. Perry, 7 East Fifty-sixth Street, will be at home, and other receptions will be given by Mrs. Russell Bellamy, 810 Park Avenue; Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull, 87 Park Avenue, and Mrs. George Alfred Lawrence, 55 East Fifty-fifth Street.

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A reception will be given this afternoon in Boston, for which many cards have been received in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich are the host and hostess, and they are to give the entertainment in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frost Aldrich, who were married on Christmas Day. The dance which Mrs. E. V. R. Thayer gave in Boston on Monday evening was also largely attended by New Yorkers. Mrs. Thayer was in this city last week, and was at the opera with Mrs. Astor. She came to attend the Astor ball.

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Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin will give a dinner at 8 East Forty-fifth Street to-morrow evening in honor of Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ismay, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, will sail from Liverpool to-day for a visit to them. There will be a number of entertainments given in their honor. The Knickerbocker Whist Club, which met at the Schiefelins' a fortnight ago, will meet to-morrow evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, and Capt. and Mrs. Warren C. Beach will give a dinner to-morrow evening at their residence, 585 Fifth Avenue.

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The report that John D. Rockefeller has purchased the residence, 5 West Fifty-third Street, as a present for his daughter, who is to marry E. Parmelee Prentice to-morrow, lacks confirmation. Mr. and Mrs. Prentice are to live for the present in Chicago. The ceremony to-morrow will be very simple indeed. Only the members of the two families and a few school friends of Miss Rockefeller are asked. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Willard S. Richardson, the pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University. The ushers are nearly all Chicago men. Among them are Emerson B. Tuttle, Charles R. Carruth, Munro Johnson, Henry H. Porter, Jr., of that city, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Mr. Prentice will give his farewell bachelor dinner this evening at the University Club. His Chicago friends arrived in town yesterday.

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Owing to illness Mrs. Philip Livingston recalled the invitations she had issued for a large dinner at the Metropolitan Club Annex last night, and will not give to-day the reception scheduled to introduce Miss Caroline Livingston, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cambridge Livingston. She will, however, give a coming out reception next Wednesday for Miss Livingston. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston have invitations out for a dinner on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 7. Mrs. Robert Goelet has sent out cards for a dinner to be given on Friday night at her residence, 691 Fifth Avenue, and Mrs. Ogden Mills has issued invitations for a dinner to be given at her town house, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street, on Tuesday evening next. Mrs. Pembroke Jones also has cards out for a dinner on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Astor's dinner on that date has also been announced.

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Dr. Morgan Dix and Mrs. Dix gave a large and handsomely appointed dinner last night at their residence, 27 West Twenty-fifth Street, for Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb. Covers were laid for thirty-two, and the guests were seated at tables decorated with ferns and cut flowers. After the dinner a number of the guests went to Mrs. John Jacob Astor's dance. Besides Miss Webb there were present the following débutantes: The Misses Nora and Iselin, Eleanor Jay, Rosamond Street, Molly Lee, Leila Bryce, Mary Harriman, Marian Fish, Florence Twombly, Therese Iselin, Catharine Dix, and of older girls the Misses Metcalf, Gardiner, Carrie Edgar, and Pauline Robinson. Of young men present there were Ernest Iselin Alonzo Potter, Hermann Kinnicut, Barclay Kountze, Robert Livingston, Edward Truedeau, William Sloane, Phoenix Ingraham, Bardish Johnson, Jr., William Coffin, Coster Wilmerding, Allan Wallace, and William Whitehouse.

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At the reception given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. James Wilson Clark and Miss Catharine M. Clark, the Misses Evelyn Daily, Elizabeth Swift, Elisabeth Bigelow, and Anna Mead poured tea.

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Miss Esther M. Hunt, whose marriage to George M. Woolsey is to be celebrated on Feb. 15 at Grace Church, will have as her bridesmaids the Misses Leila Sloane, May Kernochan, Belle Gurnee, and Elsa Bronson. The ushers are to be Bronson Winthrop, Alexander Webb, Jr., John Wadsworth, Charles Bull, and Joseph H. Hunt. Mr. Woolsey's best man is to be his brother, John Woolsey.

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A number of prominent society women held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray, 33 Irving Place, yesterday afternoon and completed arrangements to give a concert at the Metropolitan Opera House on Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, for the benefit of St. John's Guild and the Red Cross Hospital. The services of Eduard Strauss's Orchestra have been secured, and Herr Strauss has promised to lead the orchestra in person. The list of patronesses has not yet been completed, but it will be made public in a few days.

DANCE AT SENATOR DEPEW'S.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A dinner dance at Senator Depew's occupied the attention of the younger portion of society this evening. The ballroom, in which a company of some two hundred assembled between 10 and 11 o'clock, was decorated with holly, Southern smilax, palms, and masses of pink and white azaleas.

Dancing began at 11 o'clock. A seated supper was served at 1 o'clock, small tables being placed in the dining room and library.

Among the guests were the Misses Pauncefote. The Countess Marguerite de Cassini, the Misses Hay, Miss Root, the Misses Hitchcock, Miss Fuller, Miss Hildegarde McKenna, Miss Winslow, Miss Wadsworth, Miss Loring, Miss Sheridan, the Misses Tyler, Miss Texas Bates, Miss Alice Ward, Miss Claggett, Miss Wetmore, Miss Helen Patten, Miss Hagner, Miss Johnson, Miss Rose Wallach, Miss Williams, Miss Julia Foraker, Miss Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Legare, the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmüller, the Minister from the Netherlands, Baron von Herman, and Count von Hacke of the German Embassy, M. Thiebaut, Lieut. Commander de Lafajole, and M. de Geofroy of the French Embassy, Count Baudouin de Lichterveide, and M. Wauters of the Belgian Legation, Lieut. von Pflugle of the Hungarian Army, and Mr. Norman of the British Embassy.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Kip—Strong.

The wedding of William V. B. Kip, son of Dr. Isaac L. Kip and Mrs. Kip, and Miss Elisa Strong, daughter of Col. John M. Strong of Syracuse, N. Y., was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's cousin, Mrs. Samuel J. Penniman, 8 East Seventy-seventh Street. The house was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers, pink roses being used in all the rooms save the drawing room on the second floor, where the wedding took place, there the decorations were Bride roses and ferns and palms. The suite of rooms on the second floor were thrown together and the bridal party, which formed in the library, passed through an aisle formed of broad satin ribbons to the drawing room to a bower of green and white, where the ceremony was performed.

The ushers, Philip Livingston, Philip Rhinelander, Cecil Landale, and Gerald H. Gray, came first, followed by the bridesmaids, the Misses Marie C. Hewitt and Miss Cornelia Brady Harris, who were gowned in white chiffon, trimmed with lace, and relieved by knots of pale pink Liberty satin on the bodices, and who carried pink Bridesmaid roses. Then came the maid of honor, Miss Constance Knower, who was in white chiffon, trimmed with lace, the costume being similar to that of the bridesmaids, save that it had no touch of color. She carried pink roses and lilies of the valley. Both the maid of honor and the bridesmaids wore short tulle veils, fastened with Prince of Wales clusters of ostrich tips. Following these came the bride on her father's arm. Her gown was an exquisite affair of Brussels point lace over ivory white satin, her tulle veil was caught to her coiffure by a diamond crescent, the gift of Mrs. Penniman, and her shower bouquet was of white gardenias and lilies of the valley.

Mr. Kip and his best man waited for the bride in the drawing room, and the Dev. Dr. W. H. Vibbert, rector of Trinity Chapel, performed the ceremony. There was no reception after the wedding. A collation was served in the dining room, which was decorated in pink roses and ferns. Mrs. Kip, the bridegroom's mother, was gowned in black velvet, with entredeux of black guipure over white satin, and the bodice had added touches of white in chiffon and lace. Mrs. Penniman was in black velvet, trimmed with rose point, and Mrs. Benjamin Knower also wore black velvet and Venetian lace. Among the guests invited to the wedding were:

Dr. Isaac Kip and Mrs. Kip,	Mr. and Mrs. de Heredia,
Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander,	Mr. and Mrs. H. Mills Day,
The Rev. L. W. Kip and Mrs. Kip,	Dr. and Mrs. M. Dix,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Rhinelander,	Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Eno,
The Rev. William and Mrs. Farrington,	Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Goddard,
Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Taller,	Mr. and Mrs. J. Goodwin,
Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller,	Mr. and Mrs. C. Griswold,
Gen. H. L. and Mrs. Burnett,	Mrs. Frederic Goodridge,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks,	Mr. and Mrs. T. Hitchcock,
Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O. Rhinelander,	udge and Mrs. Hamersly of Connecticut,
Mr. and Mrs. F. J. de Peyster,	Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kingland,
The Misses de Peyster,	Mr. and Mrs. C. Marshall,
Baron and Baroness de Seilliere,	Mrs G. H. Penniman,
Mrs. Jules Reynal,	Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pinchot,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Stuyvesant,	Mr. and Mrs. W. Rockefeller,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Livingston,	Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Shillito,
Mrs. G. Kortright,	Mr. and Mrs. F. Sheldon,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley,	Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Phelps,
Mrs. John R. Harris,	Mr. and Mrs. A. Moran,
Mr. and Mrs. B. Johnson,	Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bridge,
Mr. and Mrs. J. de Navarro,	Mr. and Mrs. B. Knower,
Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart,	Bishop and Mrs. McLaren of Illinois,
The Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Rutherfurd,	Miss Katheleen Neilson,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie,	Walton L. Oakley,
Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Richards,	H. Cruger Oakley,
Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens,	W. F. Morgan, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Pell,	Mrs. A. Kingsland,
Mr. and Mrs. McVickar,	Mrs. F. Neilson,
The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer and Mrs. Greer,	Bishop and Mrs. H. C. Potter,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Kuhne,	Mrs. A. S. Sullivan,
Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin,	Mr. and Mrs. W. Suydam,
Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Trevor,	Mr. and Mrs. W. Tillinghast,
Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Eastwick,	Mrs. S. Le Roy,
Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Stickney,	Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Henop,
Gen. and Mrs. Butterfield,	The Misses Henop,
Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Bangs,	The Misses Knower,
	The Hon. J. Allen,
	The Misses Allen,
	Davis Cossitt,
	Andrew J. Bibby,
	R. K. Richards,
	Miss Furniss,
	Capt. W. W. C. Beach.

ADA REHAN'S MOTHER DEAD.

Actress, Who Is Ill, Has Not Yet Been Informed of Her Bereavement.

Mrs. Harriet Crehan, the mother of Miss Ada Rehan, the actress, died at her home, 165 Coffey Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. She had been ill for about a week. Death was due to bronchitis. Mrs. Crehan's daughters, Mrs. Oliver Byron and Mrs. Harriet Russell, were with her at the time of her death. The news has not yet been conveyed to Miss Rehan, who is

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Meeting of Lehigh Valley Elects Directors.

J. P. Morgan & Co.'s Complete Control Is Demonstrated — Most of the Shares Voted by Proxy.

The annual meeting of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which was held in Philadelphia yesterday, was a demonstration of the complete control now exercised by J. P. Morgan & Co., not only over that railroad, but over the entire authracite coal road combination. There were six new Directors elected and six members of the old board were re-elected. The new Directors elected represent the various other anthracite coal roads and J. P. Morgan & Co. The new Directors are:

Eben B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railroad; George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank of this city and a Director of the Lackawanna Railroad; J. Rogers Maxwell, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which recently passed into the control of Morgan interests; George F. Baer, a Director of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, representing the Morgan interests in that company; Charles Steele of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Robert C. Lippincott, a lumber merchant, the only Philadelphian among the new Directors.

The old Directors who were re-elected were Edward T. Stotesbury of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Joseph Wharton, Irving A. Stearns, Abram Nesbitt, B. Borie, and Wilson S. Bissell. The retiring members of the old board were: E. F. Wilbur, John B. Garrett, Charles Hartshorn, Eugene Delano, and Robert M. Galloway. Alfred Walter was re-elected President of the company. It is probable that the vacancy in the office of Vice President, caused by the resignation of John B. Garrett, will remain unfilled. No changes, however, will be made in the operating department of the railroad.

The meeting was not largely attended. Only 405,037 shares were voted, which is slightly over 50 per cent. of the total issue and most of which was voted by proxy.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETS.

Announcement Made that Western Rates Are Well Maintained.

The Advisory Committee appointed by the conference of Western Presidents to use its influence in order to stop rate cutting held a conference yesterday in this city. E. H. Harriman, James Stillman, Aldace F. Walker, and Robert Bacon were present. The situation was talked over, and it was the general opinion that rates were being pretty well maintained. Reports from the West are to the effect that the railroads with hardly any exceptions are maintaining tariff rates, and the eastbound rate situation is said to be better than it ever has been.

The same may be said of the west-bound rate situation in this city. Broadway freight agents declare that all leaks have been stopped. The Lake Erie and Western and the Peoria and St. Louis routes are no longer offering inducements to their connections to ship over their line, and a channel has thus been closed which heretofore has been an outlet for much manipulation. Regarding the New England rate situation, it is generally believed that the advent of Percy R. Todd into that territory as Vice President in charge of the traffic of the New York, New Haven and Hartford will mean the speedy settlement of all rate questions among New-England lines.

Will Build Yerkes's London Roads.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—James R. Chapman, electrical engineer for the Union Traction Company, has been employed by Charles T. Yerkes, the street railway magnate, to superintend the construction and equipment of his underground railway system in London. Mr. Chapman has been identified with the construction and equipment of practically all the surface electric lines on the North and West Sides, as well as the Northwestern and Union Elevated Roads in this city.

Denies Ocean-to-Ocean Line Report.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.—President H. F. Whitcomb of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company denied to-day that there is any truth in the story that another ocean-to-ocean railway scheme is being worked, so far as his line is concerned. Mr. Whitcomb said he knew nothing whatever of the scheme.

Brief Railroad Items.

There was a meeting of the Middle States Freight Committee yesterday, at which the opinion was generally expressed that rates were in a very fair condition.

President E. T. Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande is in the city. He declares that the outlook for good business is very favorable.

The meeting of the Steel Rate Committee, which was to have been held yesterday, was indefinitely postponed, as the matters in issue had been settled outside of the committee.

The Santa Fé will make an experiment in manufacturing its own tinware, instead of buying it. Lamps, headlights, buckets, oilcans, and other articles of tinware will be manufactured by the company.

The Colorado Midland Railroad will open an Eastern agency in this city, and has appointed Charles D. Simonson as its representative, the appointment to take effect Feb. 1. Mr. Simonson is one of the best-known railroad men in the East. He was for a number of years the New York representative of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad.

Meetings of Directors of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis will be held to-morrow and on Jan. 23, respectively, and it is expected that action will be taken on the question of dividends.

The Lackawanna Railroad has opened a new restaurant in the Hoboken terminal. The kitchen has been thoroughly fitted with the most perfect modern equipment and is prepared to handle rapidly and thoroughly the great variety of dishes which are included in the menu. The restaurant proper is roomy, light, and airy, and its tables are fitted with high-grade china, crystal, silver, and linen. The bill of fare includes a large variety of dishes. In addition to the restaurant a large lunch counter will be maintained in the Hoboken terminal for the accommodation of those who desire quicker service and less elaborate meals.

The order issued some days ago dividing the traffic and freight divisions of the Long Island Railroad went into effect yesterday. Increased office facilities will be furnished at Long Island City to accommodate the freight department. The change means a more intimate connection between the Long Island and Pennsylvania freight departments in the way of a direct service by floats between Jersey City and the Long Island Railroad terminals at Bay Ridge and Long Island City.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford has reorganized its divisions, the changes to take effect on Feb. 1. The revised divisions and their Superintendents are as follows: Western District—Shore Line Division—J. V. A. Trumbell, Superintendent; Air Line, Northampton Division—W. A. Waterbury, Superintendent; New Haven Terminal—P. E. Bowman, Superintendent; Eastern District—Plymouth Division—J. H. French, Superintendent; Tauton Division—I. N. Marshall, Superintendent; Worcester Division—A. R. Whaley, Superintendent.

Provident Institution for Savings.

The annual report of the Provident Institution for Savings, Jersey City, shows deposits aggregating $10,588,584.49, as against $9,838,315.98 on Jan. 15, 1900. On Jan. 1, 1901, the total assets of the bank were $11,927,268.94. The officers of the bank are: President—Edward W. Kingsland; Vice President—William E. Pearson; Secretary and Treasurer—James S. Newkirk; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—George K. Camp.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

OTTO B. SHULHOF & CO.—A meeting of the creditors of Otto B. Shulhof & Co., manufacturers of furs at 737 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of N. S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, at 302 Broadway. About thirty claims were filed, and O. G. Becker was elected trustee.

PROVIDENT CO-OPERATIVE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the Provident Co-operative Savings and Loan Association, formerly at 621 Broadway, and appointed William H. Ricketts permanent receiver of the concern. He was appointed temporary receiver on March 7, 1898.

JAMES A. LOWE.—Judge Leventritt of the Supreme Court has appointed Louis L. Benedict receiver in supplementary proceedings for James A. Lowe of 74 Warren Street, on the application of the Bridgeport National Bank, a judgment creditor for $620. Mr. Lowe has been in business about twenty-five years as a manufacturer of paper specialties, but the business has been in his wife's name since last May.

THE HOLTIN CHEMICAL COMPANY.—The Holtin Chemical Company, manufacturers of patent medicines at 93 and 95 Maiden Lane, made an assignment yesterday to Harry L. Leavitt. The deed was signed by C. B. Frazier, Secretary and Treasurer. Melvin G. Weinstock, the attorney, said that the failure was due to poor collections. The liabilities are $4,500, and nominal assets are $5,500. The company was incorporated in August, 1899, under West Virginia laws, with an authorized capital stock of $75,000, of which, it was said, $7,500 was paid in cash.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ARNOLD NACKE, ALBERT BRINKMANN, AND JOHN W. MASON.—Arnold Nacke, Albert Brinkmann, and John W. Mason, individually and late trading as Nacke, Brinkmann & Co. and the Union Stone Works of Philadelphia, were yesterday adjudged voluntary bankrupts in the United States District Court. Liabilities were fixed at $48,243.60. There are also individual liabilities and certain individual assets.

ABRAHAM FRACKMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Frackman, dealer in jewelry at 379 Grand Street, by three creditors: Charles Altschbl, $514; Jacob O. May, $97, and Rudolph Brodezky, $100. It was alleged that while insolvent he had transferred part of his stock of jewelry. Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Theodore M. Taft temporary receiver of the assets, with a bond of $5,000. The store was in the hands of a City Marshal. He has been in business five years.

WILLIAM L. MERCER.—William L. Mercer, stock broker at 20 Broad Street, who resides at the Park Avenue Hotel, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $51,586 and no actual assets. He has notes of several persons to the amount of $21,000, but they are considered worthless. Most of the debts were contracted in this city and Rochester. Among the creditors are the Union Trust Company of Rochester, $7,500; Union Bank of Rochester, $2,500; Central Bank of Rochester, $5,046; German-American Bank of Rochester, $3,000, Granville W. Williams, Utica, $12,500, and William Holmes Carey of Boston, $5,000. Mr. Mercer began business here in January, 1899, as a partner in the firm of Mercer & Vaughan, who dissolved in May, 1900. It was stated that Mr. Vaughan does not join in the petition. As the firm has dissolved, there are no firm assets, and Mr. Vaughan is not a bankrupt.

STAKE & ELDREDGE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Emil J. Stake and Arthur Eldredge, composing the firm of Stake & Eldredge, fur manufacturers, at 428 Fifth Avenue, by two creditors, Otto Erler, $7,146, and Thour & Praetorious, $18,134. It was alleged that they admitted in writing on Jan. 12 their inability to pay their debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt on that ground, and that they transferred part of their stock, amounting to $5,000. Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson receiver of the assets, with a bond of $5,000. Heinrich Eulenstein, representing Mr. Erler, stated that on July last the firm made a statement of their condition on Feb. 1, 1900, showing assets over liabilities to the amount of $31,000, and on Jan. 12, 1900, they furnished another statement, showing that their entire surplus had disappeared, and there was besides a deficiency of $30,000; that Mr. Stake has absented himself from their place of business, and that there was danger of the landlord dispossessing them for non-payment of rent. They have a stock of fur garments on hand worth about $5,000. Both partners were formerly employed by a fur manufacturer, and started in business for themselves in May, 1894.

IN FAVOR OF PUBLISHER NEELY.

Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, has reported that F. Tennyson Neely, publisher, formerly at 114 Fifth Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Oct. 21, 1899, with liabilities of $359,351, is entitled to a discharge in bankruptcy, the specifications of the opposing creditor not having been sustained.

Out of 450 creditors, only one firm filed specifications of objection, that Mr. Neely had knowingly concealed from his trustee forty-nine bicycles valued at $1,000, located in Chicago, which bicycles were omitted from the original schedules, but on June 27, 1900, the schedules were amended by adding a mention of these bicycles. The bankrupt swore that the omission was inadvertant and unintentional, and that they had been transferred to a firm of Chicago attorneys before the bankruptcy as security for a debt he owed them. The referee does not think that the creditor established the essential and necessary fact that the omission of these bicycles from his schedules was done either knowingly or intentionally.

D. M. WILLIAMS & CO. SCHEDULES.

Schedules in bankruptcy of David M. Williams, doing business as D. M. Williams & Co., dry goods department store, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, show liabilities, $179,590, and nominal assets, $202,053. The assets consist of stock $119,656, fixtures $35,990, horses and wagons $13,298, debts due him $21,240, cash in hands of the receiver $4,743, cash in banks $5,617, 10 shares of stock of the Hamilton Bank $1,500.

In addition to these he has 83 shares of stock of the Bank Building Company of Harlem, value unknown, and 10 shares of stock in the New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association.

Permanent Receivers for Chosen Friends.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 15.—No one appeared before Vice Chancellor Stevens today to object to the continuance of the receivership of the Order of Chosen Friends. As a result, the appointment of Cyrus J. Clark of Indianapolis and Mason Young of Morristown as co-receivers of the organization for New Jersey was made permanent.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN STAMPING COMPANY—M. Shaffron	732
BALDWIN, William W.—Abbie E. Allen	$242
BURKE, William, administrator, &c.—S. Fiske and another	128
BULLWINKLE, George—Acker, Merrall & Condit	1,190
BARKER, Carrie M.—David Stevenson Brewing Company	69
BARKER, Carrie M.—David Stevenson Brewing Company	113
BROUGHTON, Catherine E.—L. J. Phillips and others	473
BLAKE, Henry L.—E. L. Brown	43
BERNEY, Louis—Dora Harris	228
CENTRAL CROSSTOWN RAILROAD Company—B. Immerzluck	393
COLLINS, Charles W.—W. H. Payne	403
CARL, Frederick—G. B. Christman and another	109
COHEN, Barned—Thomas W. Whalen	392
CAMPBELL, Joseph W.—N. Sussman	67
CROSHER, Henry P.—E. C. Wickstead	300
CODY, Joseph W.—Theresa A. S. Sheridan	469
DRESSNER, Lelia B.—Continental Trust Company of New York, trustee	75
DE LACEY, Thomas R.—Manhattan Bath Tub Company	509
DI BELLO, Lucia—Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, costs	108
EGGENBERGER, Annetta, and Carrie Norden—B. Badinelli	538
FRITZ, John J.—F. Rix	208
FRENCH, Joseph W.—H. A. French	854
FOSS, Humboldt—R. C. Bright	349
FECHTMAN, Henry—G. W. Smith and another	130
FISH, Frederick K., Jr., and Herbert W. Hopper—Erie Railroad Company	773
GOSSEL, Henry—N. King	690
GLUTZER, William—S. Plaut	109
GILLETTE, Mott G.—A. T. De La Mare Printing and Publishing Company, Limited	1,172
GOTTLIEB, Frederick H.—Prentiss Tool and Supply Company	88
HUSSEY, Jessie—German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company	122
HERR, Franklin H.—H. O'Neill	162
HUGHES, James J.—R. D. Douglass	128
JACOBS, Charles, and S. Marx—M. Lewis	2,378
KLAHN, Hugo—H. Menaker and others	148
KEEN, Albert R.—The Aeolian Company	187
LUENGENE, Charles H.—Mechanics' Bank	730
LANGENSTEIN, Charles—W. Kander	72
MANDELSTEIN, Morris, and Leopold Wormster—J. H. Tienken and another	398
MASON, Perley H.—H. H. Baker, trustee	98
MAY, Louisa, administratrix, &c.—L. Goodall	340
MAY, Louisa, administratrix, &c.—Peter T. May	764
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Bannon	636
MEYER, Henry—United Wine and Trading Company	147
MILLS, Harry W.—T. G. Patterson	99
MINTZ, Nathan—E. J. Gillies and another	97
NESBITT, Theodore W.—C. Mahon	106
O'BRIEN, John E.—G. J. Stephens	528
PARKER, Nora—A. Lamoreau	244
PITTMAN, Henry C., and Preston B. Seaman—William Whitlock	248
RINGHOLM, John A. and Emily O.—A. Anderson	647
ROGERS, Robert—Henry E. Hillier	79
RANDALL, William H.—J. H. Vell	246
REICHE, Mary—A. J. Hague	39
RUCKEL, Anthony T.—F. Hasbrouck	236
RICE, Howard E.—T. Emberson	400
RAFFERY, George A.—T. A. Reichardt, costs	113
SIMON, George—J. H. Semel	110
SILVERMAN, Solomon—F. H. Leggett and others	166
SCHNEIDER, Philip—The Allman Gas Engine and Machine Company	31
SEARLES, Arthur C., and Frederick Wandell—A. Post	1,360
STEWART, Frank—C. D. Sullivan	110
TAYLOR, Arthur A., as trustee, &c.—S. L. Fakas	3,046
THE HOME TREATMENT COMPANY—B. A. Keppich and another	286
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. E. Begg	71
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND Hudson River Railroad Company—W. Robbins, by guardian, &c.	1,125
THE NINTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—K. Karrigan	1,442
THE GEORGE BECHTEL BREWING Company—J. Wallace, by guardian, &c.	900
THOMAS, John and J. Howard—J. R. Salmon	39
UNITED STATES PNEUMATIC HORSE Collar Company—E. E. Fingarr	5,356
VELSOR, Winfield S.—F. L. Kane	281
WILLIAMS, Fletcher—A. T. Kelly	243
WALLACE, William—M. Hallanan	561
WELLINGTON, Henry—A. A. Redfield and others	499
ZACHMANN, Theresa—L. Wehrle	209

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minneapolis patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	.09⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07½
Sugar, granulated	5.60
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	14.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07
Lard, prime	7.85
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and unchanged; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71@72c; No. 2 red, 75½@77½c; No. 2 corn, 37c; No. 2 yellow, 37c; No. 2 oats, 24@24¼c; No. 2 white, 26½@27c; No. 3 white, 26@26½c; No. 2 rye, 53c; fair to choice malting barley, 52@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.64; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.65; prime timothy seed, $4.60; mess pork, per bbl, $14.20@14.25; lard, per 100 lb, $7.47½@7.50; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7@7.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.40@7.60; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; sugars, cut loaf, $6.39; granulated, $5.75; confectioners' A, $5.60; off A, $5.54; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—It was a wearing, most unsatisfactory day on the Cotton Exchange for the bulls and the friends of the market, while the bears could hardly be said to have been thoroughly successful owing to the fact that they repeatedly covered on the decline, thus losing considerable of the profits which otherwise would have gone to their credit. The regular semi-weekly interior town figures failed to produce any marked effect upon the pit, being quite in line with earlier estimates. The singular weakness in the January option led to rumors that the contemplated "squeeze" had been abandoned and that holders were attempting to get out before delivery day. The market closed steady and net 2@18 points lower. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations ½c decline on the basis of 9¾c for middling upland and 10¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 634 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady and easy, 1-16c decline, at 9¾c; Mobile easy, ¼c decline, at 9¼c; Savannah easy, 1-16c decline, at 9¾c; Charleston quiet, ¼c lower, at 9¼c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 9¼c; Norfolk quiet, 1-16c lower, at 9½c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 10c; Augusta quiet, ¼c lower, at 9½c; St. Louis quiet, 1-16c lower, at 9 9-16c.

Contract prices changed as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	9.72	9.72	9.51	9.51@9.52
February	9.41	9.41	9.27	9.27@9.29
March	9.37	9.38	9.25	9.25@9.26
April	9.34	9.34	9.22	9.23@9.25
May	9.33	9.33	9.22	9.23@9.24
June	9.23	9.26	9.22	9.22@9.24
July	9.28	9.29	9.20	9.20@9.21
August	8.98	8.98	8.91	8.91@8.92
September	8.54	8.54	8.45	8.47@8.50
October	8.15	8.15	8.12	8.13@8.15
November	8.12	8.12	8.12	...@..

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—Spot cotton, moderate business; prices, 1-32d lower; American middling, fair, 5⅛d; good middling, 5 3-16d; middling, 5 15-32d; low middling, 5 5-16d; good ordinary, 5 1-16d; ordinary, 4 13-16d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,600 bales of American. Receipts, 15,000 bales; all American. Futures opened quiet and closed weak; American middling, low middling clause, January, 5 20-64d, sellers; January and February, 5 18-64d, buyers; February and March, 5 15-64d, buyers; March and April, 5 13-64d, value; April and May, 5 11-64d, sellers; May and June, 5 9-64d, sellers; June and July, 5 6-64@5 7-64d, buyers; July and August, 5 4-64d, sellers; August and September, 4 55-64d, sellers; September, 4 55-64d, sellers; October, 4 38-64d, nominal; October and November, 4 29-64d, nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market yesterday was one of the least attractive from a speculative standpoint of any market since the bull movement started some weeks ago. There seemed to be an entire absence of outside interest, although the bulls imagined several times that Wall Street had taken a fresh hold again at Chicago. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 80¾c, nominal; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 88¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¾c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 84¾c; No. 2 red, New York, 81c, afloat; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 81¾c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 79½c, scarce; No. 2 corn, next week, 46¾c; No. 2 corn, Jan. 30 to Feb. 10, 46¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 15.—Wheat—Cash, 74¼c; May, 75¼@75¾c; July, 76¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74¼c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼@72¼c. Flour—First patents, $4.20@$4.30; second patents, $4@$4.10; first clears, $2.80@$2.90; second clears, $2@$2.10. Bran—In bulk, $11.75@$12.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72¾@73c; May, 72½c; May, 74¾c; July, 73¼c; No. 2 hard, 70@71c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 35½c; January, 35¾c; May, 37¾c; July, 37¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 25c; January, 25c; May, 25¾c; No. 2 white, 27@27½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 15.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 75¾c; to arrive, 76¾c; May, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 73¾c; to arrive, 74¾c; May, 77¾c; July, 78¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾@69¾c; No. 3 Spring, 55½@62¼c. Corn, 35½c. Oats, 25¾@25½c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 77½c; No. 2 Northern, 73@74½c. Rye lower; No. 1, 52@54c. Barley dull; No. 2, 60c; sample, 47@56c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted, $4@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.55; no grade, $18.50@$19.25, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.20. Rye flour dull; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.16@$3.60. Cornmeal steady; kiln dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Bag meal quiet; fine white and yellow, $1@$1.05; coarse, 91@92c. Feed dull; Spring bran, spot, $16.70@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; cornmeal, $25; linseed oil cake, $27.75; corn oil cake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.25.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January	..	..	..	79½
March	.81	81	80⅞	81
May	81 7-16	81½	81⅛	81⅞
July	80 11-16	80 11-16	80⅝	80⅝
Corn—				
January	..	..	..	46
March	..	..	..	44½
May	44	44	44	44
July	..	..	..	44⅝
Lard—				
January	..	..	..	$7.85

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January	74⅝	74 9-16	74	74½
February	74¾	74 15-16	74⅝	74½
May	77¼	77 7-16	76⅞	77
Corn—				
January	36¾	36¾	36½	36½
February	37	37	36⅝	36⅞
May	38⅜	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
Oats—				
January	23 7-16	23 9-16	22⅝	23⅝
May	24 15-16	25	24⅞	24⅞
Lard—				
January	$7.62½	$7.62½	$7.47½	$7.47½
May	7.60	7.62½	7.57½	7.60
Ribs—				
January	..	..	..	7.10
May	7.25	7.30	7.25	7.25
Pork—				
January	14.50	14.50	14.17½	14.17½
May	14.37½	14.45	14.27½	14.27½

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Supreme Court of the United States:

106—Charles F. Champion, appellant, vs. John C. Ames, United States Marshal.—Reassigned for argument Feb. 25 next, after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

515—George W. Crossman et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Argument continued by W. Wickham Smith for the appellants, by Solicitor General Richards for the appellee, and concluded by W. Wickham Smith for the appellants.

46—H. Drusilla Mitchell, petitioner, vs. The First National Bank of Chicago.—Reargument commenced by Theodore M. Maltbie for the petitioner and continued by Percy S. Bryant and William C. Case for the respondent.

Call for Wednesday: 45, 139, 142, 143, 144, 391, 278, 126, 146, 147.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Calendar called in Room 48, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day Calendar. Jury.

204—Realmato vs. Fisk.
135—Sidney vs. St. Michael's P. E. Church.
160—Beattie vs. Edge Moor Bridge Works.
163—Rothbard vs. Met. St. Ry.
165—Krausz vs. 3d Av. R. R.
166—Richardson vs. O'Hara.
169—Donato vs. 3d Av. R. R.
55—Markey vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
86—Ryan vs. same.
112—Simpson vs. same.
132—Reilly vs. same.
133—Davis vs. same.
139—Hayes vs. same.
143—Smith vs. same.
145—Blundell vs. same.
1½—United States vs. Walsh.
171—Wheeler vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
172—Ferguson vs. same.
281—Hess vs. Bien & Co.
78—Childs vs. N. Y. Times.
181—Bay Shoe Co. vs. Mayburry.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy proceedings.

In re Morris Weisbard.
In re Shapiro & Novick.
In re Samuel Knobel.
In re Wm. W. Vaughan.
In re A. Mayers.
In re Raphael Alzeman.
In re Joseph Vidostsky.
In re Henry Gutwillig.
In re Jacob Slomka.
In re D. M. Williams & Co.
In re A. R. Scheinbaum.
In re David Brecher.
In re Leopold Smoke.
In re Louis Liebovitz.
In re Louis M. Hornthal.
In re Mark Chambers.
In re David Loevl.
In re Henry A. Stadler.
In re Jacob Van Clief.
In re Homer J. Beaudet.
In re Henry W. Brackett.
In re Morris Silberstein.
In re Frank T. Neely.
In re Rollins Gold & Silver Mining Co.
In re Gumprecht & Ascheim.
In re William H. Riker.
In re Barbara Welsch.
In re Alfred Williamson.

In re Marshall vs. Seelig. 2839—Falke vs. 3d Av. R. R.
8404—Schwarzbaum vs. same.
7289—Muller vs. Union Ry. Co.
7422—People, &c., vs. Park.
8579—Schmidt vs. Brennan.
6716—Feldman vs. Haywood Bros. & Wakefield Co.
2148—Ivison vs. Ivison.
1422—Churin vs. Calligan.
5743—Schmidt vs. Morning Journal Assn.
7287—D'Andrea vs. N. Y. Press Co.
6936—Same vs. Press P. Co.
659—Same vs. Star Co.
6596—Lifshitz vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
6739—City of New York vs. Gray.
6767—Connor vs. Koch.
6799—Warner vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
6810—Garvin vs. Rheinfrank.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room, at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

1750—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6604—Casilos vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6459—Mead vs. Consumers' Brewing Co.
2403—Magner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6560—Lyman vs. Archibald.
6788—Olney vs. Eno.
2276—Allen vs. Meyer.
1345—Schroeder vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5357—Hoes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
2326—Hedges vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1647—Loftus vs. Bennett
1998—Markey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2352—Oettel vs. Pulleyn.
2347—Fragolletti vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2366—Wendt vs. Megowan.
2358—Fitzgerald vs. Dunlap.
2375—Murphy vs. Parsons.
2212—Burger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, Court House. Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

William S. Callender. At 10:30 A. M.
Robert F. Bixby, Johannes Baule, Emma L. Ennis, Joseph L. Spofford, Henry Rabe.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M., and must be placed upon the Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on such motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1614—Fish vs. Ogden.
460—O'Neill vs. Rapid Transit Ferry Co.
265—Rosenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2978—Cladaina vs. Duffy
1264—Blottner vs. Birdseye.
610—Barron vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1683—Gori vs. Healey.
1817—Benjamin vs. Union Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1921—Jungman vs. Dunlop Express Co.
2065—Isaacson vs. N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.
2068—McWilliams vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
2067—Hinrich vs. Schmidt.
2068—Fay vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2068—Fennell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2069—Travis vs. same.
2175—Jones vs. McCarthy.—Hollahan vs. Blake.
2251—Quirk vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2434—Levi vs. Mooney.
2435—Moses vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2437—Hahn vs. Studwell
2438—Germani vs. Lauro
2440—Same vs. same.
2441—Gorges vs. Bartlop
2442—Claffy vs. Fox.
2444—Lenkowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2445—Lawyers' Title Ins. Co. vs. McDonald.
2446—Same vs. McWatters.
2447—Same vs. Kinstler.
2448—Conklin vs. Hyne.
2449—Taylor vs. Keshin.
2451—Koegel vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2452—Zeitung vs. Hart.
2453—Sexton vs. Tide Water Bldg. Co.
2454—O'Connor vs. Lemmey.
2455—Schlezel vs. Kohlman.
2457—Williams vs. Wachtel.
2458—Ireland vs. Hyman

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1661—Trainor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1875—Burglein vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1628—Goldenberg vs. Abrahams.
2015—Fallon vs. Falber.
2031—Bihler vs. Lehnert
761—Briskman vs. Katz
2045—Miller vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2012—Belansky vs. Frank.
2023—Murray vs. Elec. Vehicle Co.
2013—Bernstein vs. Ind. Order B'nai Abraham.
1758—Klingenbeck vs. Schroeder.
1941—Dumont vs. Cumisky.
1845—Hurewitz vs. Shaine.
2036—Klugler vs. Krauer.
1961—Scanlan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Deal Involves Whole Block Front on Upper Broadway.

NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE SOLD

George C. Boldt Buys 440 Broadway—Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church Property Changes Hands.

Another large deal in the section between Longacre Square and the Grand Circle, which came to light yesterday, has for its ultimate object the acquisition by the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company of the entire block front on the east side of Broadway, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, and extending 171.5 feet in depth on the former and 166 feet on the latter. Five different sellers are involved in the transaction, and it is said that negotiations with at least two of these are still pending, which fact probably accounts for the unwillingness of the interested parties to discuss the deal.

The greater part of this large plot is sold by the Grannis estate, represented by Charles B. Grannis and others. It consists of a plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, fronting 75 feet on Broadway and 171.5 feet on the street, together with two lots, 50 by 114.3, which have a frontage on the south side of Fifty-seventh Street, 116 feet east of Broadway. Contracts for the purchase of this property by the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company have already been signed.

The southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, which is completely surrounded by the Grannis estate's plot, is composed of four smaller parcels belonging to as many different owners. Beginning on the east side of Broadway, just north of the Grannis property, Amos F. Eno owns a frontage of 50.10 feet; the 24 feet adjoining to the north belongs to J. H. V. Cockroft; Henry C. Thacher of Boston owns the next 46 feet of Broadway frontage, while on the immediate corner of Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street is a small triangular plot, 19.6 by 60.6 by 64.6, which is the property of Henry L. Eno.

George C. Boldt has bought, through Folsom Brothers, from Rafael G. Rosa N., and Amelia G. Ribon of Paris, the five-story iron-front building, 440 Broadway, sixty feet north of Howard Street, 30.6 by 98. Mr. Boldt has acquired the property as an investment, and has already leased it for a term of twenty-one years to the Childs Unique Dairy Company.

The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company has bought the old Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, together with the six-story apartment house adjoining on the street. The church occupies a plot having frontages of 125 feet on the avenue and 140 feet on the street, while the apartment house stands on a lot 37.6 by 100.5. Both structures will be removed and the plot resold either as a whole or in smaller lots suitable for residence sites. It is reported that the price paid for the entire property was about $400,000.

Pease & Elliman have sold for John T. and James A. Farley the five-story American basement dwelling 439 Madison Avenue, 20.6 by 75. This completes the sale of the four houses erected by the Messrs. Farley on part of the old Columbia College block.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for the Cutting estate to Frederick W. Marks the four-story building 101 Fifth Avenue, east side, 39 feet north of Seventeenth Street, 20.6 by 100.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have resold for the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company the property 4 and 6 East Forty-ninth Street, 50 by 100.5, recently purchased by the company from the Livingston estate. The buyers on the resale are a syndicate composed of four members of the Union Club, who will erect a bachelor apartment house on the site.

The estate of Matthew Byrnes has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 50 Mark Avenue, 25 by 90.

It is reported that Isaac H. Clothier has sold the plot, 75.4 by 100.8, on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Plummer & Shurman have sold for Thomas J. McLaughlin the five-story stone-front dwelling 358 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street, 24.2 by 55.

Bell & Houpt have sold to a client of John Byrne the two five-story double flats, 1,073 and 1,075 Washington Avenue, each 30 by 85 by 94. The same brokers have also sold the similar adjoining property, 1,077 Washington Avenue.

Cornish & Anderson have sold for Mrs. S. E. Fountain the five-story flat 107 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 31 by 100.11, the buyer giving in part payment the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 22 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 15 by 99.11.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold to Mandelbaum & Lewine the five-story double tenement 325 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Max Marx has bought, through H. R. Snyder, the five-story two-family flat 56 West Ninety-third Street, 27.8 by 100.

W. P. Mangam has sold for A. Mrs. Smyth the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 57 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 18 by 100, to a Mr. Sutherland.

Title passed yesterday in the deal by which the John S. Parker Company disposes of its twelve-story building at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. Jennie S. Parker conveyed the property to John F. Hollingsworth for $700,000 over mortgages for $700,000.

The New York Realty Company took title yesterday to the five lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, purchased recently from the Barney-Sheldon syndicate. The consideration shown by revenue stamps on the deed is $370,000 over mortgages for $380,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

228 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 120.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 24.10 by 98.9, five-story double tenement, with store, and a four-story brick tenement at the rear; public auction sale, to John J. Bogert.....$18,250

144 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.2 by 98.9, five-story double tenement, with store; public auction sale, to Edward Greenberg.....17,650

182 East Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick and brownstone-front double flat; executor's sale, to Hugo Cohn.....21,300

Kappock Street, Spuyten Duyvil, plot 37.6 by 73.7 by 37.6 by 60.3; foreclosure sale, to W. J. Graff.....950

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

587 Grand Street and 1 Corlears Street, being the southwest corner, 23.4 by 59.6 by 20.10 by 70, five-story brick double tenement, with store; administrator's sale, to Mandelbaum & Lewine.....16,600

2,113 and 2,115 Lexington Avenue, east side, 63.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, each 18 by 35, two three-story brick and stone dwellings, together with 143 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 20 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 15 by 63.11, three-story brick and stone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to C. E. Neler.....10,500

By James L. Wells.

Lot 44 on the map of Bronxwood Park, being on the south side of North Oak Drive, near Elm Avenue, 75 by 118; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alfred A. Keller.....1,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

63 Lenox Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to Sophie Ruthschild.....33,500

By James L. Wells.

Executor's Sale.

Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, north side, 240 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 60 by 100.2, vacant; to John H. Hanley.....2,100

Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, south side, 101.3 feet east of Fort Hamilton Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant; to R. Mahnken.....1,000

Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant; to H. Mahnken.....400

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Wentworth, referee, One Hundred and Eleventh Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, 17.9 by 100.11 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $10,849.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 309 Seventh Avenue, east side, 78.1 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 21.3 by 103.3 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $22,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Thomas S. Bassford, referee, 304 West Seventieth Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 19 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,775.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

St. Raymond's Avenue, north side, 100 feet west of Parker Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, 21 by 52, with extension 15 by 9; Emilie Cook of 164 Commonwealth Avenue, owner; Arthur Boehmer of 751 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Hughes Avenue, east side, 270.8 feet south of King's Bridge Road, for four two-story frame dwellings, each 16.8 by 43; Louis Eickwort of 1,849 Anthony Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; total cost, $12,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for a four-story iron elevator shaft, 8.6 by 86; J. L. Mott Iron Works of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owners; H. Van Alta, architect; cost, $2,500.

Lind Avenue, east side, 262.9 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a three-story brick and stone tenement, 26.10 by 70; J. Coleman, owner; W. A. Gorman of 1,039 Ogden Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 514 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; Antonio Del Cioppi of 566 Morris Avenue, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 553 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Michael Turley of 551 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $300.

No. 918 Trinity Avenue, to a two-story brick and frame dwelling; Lizzie Kraemer, premises, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 558 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 21 Washington Square North, to a three-story brick stable; Charles A. Post, premises, owner; George B. Post, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 68 and 70 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to a one-story brick school; city, owner; C. M. Morgan, architect; cost, $200.

No. 66 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Charles C. Ransom of 152 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; William E. Moran of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 141 to 147 Columbus Avenue, to a four-story brick storage and lofts building; C. T. Barney of 7 Broadway, owner; James Ellis of 3,257 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

No. 1,610 Broadway, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; William J. Phillips, premises, owner; William T. Totten of 113 West Broadway, architect; cost, $150.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list " mtg " stands for mortgage and " R. S " for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This " consideration " has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rate cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Tuesday, Jan. 15.

ANTHONY AV, n w s, 168.3 ft n e of Burnside Av, 25x100; Minnie E. Randall to William R. Sanders, (mtg $2,600, R S $4).....$100

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of Bush St, 25 x92.3x23.9x100; Josephine I. Smyth to William Begg, (R S $3).....2,900

AVENUE B, w s, 130.6 ft s w of Cliff St, runs e — to w s of Cauldwell Av x s 19.6 x w — to e s of Avenue B x n 19.6; Henrietta Hoppock to Annie M. Knobloch and another, (R S 25c.).....1

AVENUE C, 206, e s, 25x62.3; Marie A. Lichtschein and another to Lulu Mason, (R S $5, mtg $10,000).....1

AVENUE C, 206, e s, 25x62.3; Marie A. Lichtschein and another to Lulu Mason, (R S $5, mtg $10,000).....1

AVENUE D, 42, e s, 24x100; Jacob Frankenthaler to Morris Asch, ½ part, (R S $5, mtg $6,000).....1

CHARLTON ST, 11, n s, 24.6x100; Anne L. McManus to Ellen C. McManus.....1

CHARLTON ST, 13, n s, 24.6x100; Ellen C. McManus and another to Anne L. McManus.....1

COLUMBUS AV, 586, e s, 27.8x36; John F. Cordes to Samuel Siegler and another, (R S $21.50, mtg $23,000).....100

DECATUR AV, w s, 399 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 109.4x101x95.5x100; Charles M. Hayward to Florence D. Kellogg, re-recorded, (mtg $2,200).....1

DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Pitt St, 50x54; Samuel Michelson to Barney Cohen, (R S $6.50, mtg $42,000).....100

EAST BROADWAY, n s, 149 ft e of Montgomery St, 20.6x50; Ellen C. and James T. McManus to Anne L. McManus, all title.....1

ELDRIDGE ST, 111, n w s, 25x100; Hyman Safier and another to Lena Silverman, (R S $5.50, mtg $19,250).....1

GRAND ST, 484, n e corner of Willett St, 16x62; Thomas Hebert to Jacob Bier, (R S $6, mtg $13,000).....1

HAMILTON PLACE, s e corner of 141st St, 108.9x99.3x99.11x141.7; Frederick N. Du Bois to George Ebert, (R S $70).....1

HESTER ST, 70, s s, 25x75; Barnett Goldstein and wife to Frank E. Rosen and others, (R S $1).....1

HESTER ST, 70, s s, 25x75; Mary Myzanski to Frank E. Rosen and others, quitclaim, (R S $1).....1

HESTER ST, 70, s s, 25x75; Barnett Goldstein and wife to Frank E. Goldstein and others, (R S $1).....1

HUDSON ST, 228, e s, 22.10x10x22.3x70; Fanny E. McVickar, widow, and others to Esther A. Hyle and others.....1

LOT 108, map of Van Nest Park; Lillie Rucker to Eugenia F. Delle, (mtg $325, R S 50c.).....1

LOT 193, map of North Marble Hill, 25x 100; William E. Thorn to Amelia A. Thorn, (R S $1).....1

LOTS 54 and 55, map of Undercliff Terrace; E. B. Levy to Margaret E. Jones, (R S $3).....100

MADISON AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 118th St, 25.3x80; Francis J. Schnugg to Alfred Rosenzweig.....24,000

MADISON AV, e s, 75 ft s of 118th St, 25.3x80; Francis J. Schnugg to Joseph Rosenzweig.....24,000

MADISON ST, s s, 211.5 ft e of Pike St, 25x100; Bernard Gordon to Gussie Kleinbaum, (mtg $22,000, R S $3).....1

MADISON ST, 236 and 238, s s, 40x90; Isidor Olnsberg to Rachel J. Brown, (R S $13, mtg $57,000).....1

MARCHER AV, w s, at n s of land conveyed by Cochrane, as executor, to Lancaster, April 11, 1900, runs n 151.7x e 2.10x n 78.1 to centre line of Anderson Av, s e to centre line of Marcher Av x s 61.5; Jane C. Spearing to George W. Collier, (R S 50c).....1

MARCHER AV, present w s, at n s of land conveyed by Man to Collier Aug. 11, 1900, runs w — to former e s of Marcher Av x n — to former n s of Anderson Av x e — to beginning, gore; also, plot beginning at n w corner of above, runs — to centre line of former Marcher Av x s —x e — to e s of Marcher Av, old line, x n — to beginning; Thomas Farrell to George W. Collier, (all liens, R S 50c).....1

MARKET ST, e s, 100.2 ft n of Cherry St, 23.9x60.8x23.6x60.6; William F. Kearns, devisee, to Timothy F. Kearns, (R S $7).....1

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 160th St, 39.2 x100; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Leopold Hutter and another, (R S $2.50, mtg $8,500).....2,500

MOTT ST, 118, 27x irregular; Pauline Rimoldi to Maria Silena, (mtg $9,500, R S $7).....15,850

NATHALIE AV, w s, Lots 47 and 48, map of 16 villa sites and 80 lots, portion of Anthony estate, King's Bridge, 50x80.3x 50.4x86.2; Mary A. Lowes and others to Leah Arnstein.....5,800

PARK ROW, s e s, 24x119 to Theatre Alley x26x109; George A. Brewster and others to New York Security and Trust Company.....1

PARK ROW, s s, 160 ft e of Duane St, 17.1x64.6; 58th St, s s, 181.5 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.4; also property out of town; Moses Hemerschlag to Marks Hamerschlag, (R S $2.50).....1

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 64 ft s of 14th St, 25x100, William's Bridge; Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, to the Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company of New York, (R S $3.50).....3,450

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 89 ft s of 14th St, 50x100, William's Bridge; the Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company of New York to E. Webster Fleet, (R S $7).....1

ST. ANN'S AV, 417, w s, 24.11x97; Robert J. Ferns to George Waas, (R S $5, mtg $2,000).....1

ST. ANN'S AV, 419, w s, 24.11x97; Sebastian Bogert to George Waas, (R S $5, mtg $15,000).....1

SHIEL ST, n e corner of 6th Av, 100x100, William's Bridge; Frank Koch to John Corr, (R S $2.50).....700

STANTON ST, n s, 25 ft w of Forsyth St, 25x70; Anne L. McManus and another to James V. McManus.....1

VILLA AV, w s, 359.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, old line, 25x100; William T. Hawke to Catharine M. Hawke, (R S 50 cents).....1

WEST END AV, w s, 38 ft n of 92d St, 37.7x25x irregular; George A. Stimpson to the Riverside Building Company, (R S $19, mtg $31,000).....1

WEST END AV, w s, 38 ft n of 92d St, 37.7x25x irregular; the Riverside Building Company to George A. Stimpson, (R S $22, mtg $28,000).....1

WILLIS AV, e s, 25 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 75x80; Henry A. Gumbleton to Adolph C. Hottenroth, (R S $10, mtg $55,000).....37,500

WILLIS AV, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 25x115x irregular; also, Willis Av, e s, 25 ft s of 134th St, 75x40; Adolph C. Hottenroth to Henry A. Gumbleton, all title, (mtg $25,000, R S $13.50).....28,500

4TH AV, s e corner of 19th St, 131x150; Jennie S. Parker to John F. Hollingsworth, (R S $700, mtg $700,000).....100

5TH AV, 901, 27x100x irregular; Allen C. Beach and another, trustees, to Anson R. Flower.....150,000

5TH AV, 603, 22.5x100; Emma G. Halsey and another to Anson R. Flower.....110,000

5TH AV, 1,410, 27.11x100; Eleonora Wallach to Samuel Rapp, (mtg $30,000, R S $10).....1

5TH AV, s e corner of 52d St, 125.5x 100; Charles T. Barney and another to New York Realty Company, (R S $370, mtg $380,000).....1

5TH AV, 1,451, e s, 25x86; Kassel Oshinsky to Eva Rosenzweig, (mtg $18,000, R S $7.50).....1

7TH AV, widened, s w corner of 144th St, 24.11x75; John H. Rogan, referee to Clarence Cary and another, trustees, &c. 30,000

10TH ST, Lot 211, map of Unionport, 100 x108; Annie Crimmins to William H. Sellman, (R S $2.50).....2,080

14TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 27.5x114, William's Bridge; Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, to E. Webster Fleet, (R S $3.50).....3,450

14TH ST, s s, 127.5 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114, William's Bridge; Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, to E. Webster Fleet, (R S $8.50).....3,500

49TH ST, 225 West, 21.6x100.5; Cora W. Trow and others to Albert R. Smoot, (R S $17).....1

51ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of 11th Av, 25x88.8x25.3x40.6; Patrick Reilly to Charles Reilly, (R S $1).....1

52D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Charles A. Flammer and another to Leopold Hutter, (R S $10.50).....10,500

55D ST, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Cornelius R. Blauvelt to Ferdinand Brameyer, (R S $8.50, mtg $16,500).....1

55TH ST, 532 West, 25x100.5; Elbe D. Cordts to Herbert E. Sudderly, (mtg $8,000, R S $9).....1

55TH ST, 10 West, 25x100.5; Charles A. Baudoine and another, trustees, to Daniel S. Lamont, (R S $65).....65,000

55TH ST, 238 West, 20x100.5; Jessie B. Wright to Nelson D. Stilwell, (R S $11, mtg $11,000).....1

55TH ST, 236 West, 20x100.5; William F. Chambers to Nelson D. Stilwell, (R S $7, mtg $15,000).....100

64TH ST, s s, 74 ft w of Madison Av, 21x 100.5; George A. Brewster and others to New York Security and Trust Company.....1

64TH ST, 28 East, 24.9x100.5; George H. Warren, trustee, to Frederic B. Studwell, (R S $77).....77,500

64TH ST, 28 East, 24.9x100.5; W. J. H. Pollard, trustee, to George H. Warren, Jr., trustee.....1

80TH ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Katherine Karst to Mary Karst, (mtg $15,500, R S $4.50).....1

84TH ST, 341 West, 17x102.3; Peter Wagner to Simon Rosenstamm, (R S $3.50, mtg $21,000).....1

95TH ST, s s, 81.9 ft w of Madison Av, 17x100.8; John H. Judge, referee, to George W Arthur.....29,500

95TH ST, s s, 65.9 ft w of Madison Av, 16x100.8; John H. Judge, referee, to George W Arthur.....27,500

95TH ST, s s, 65.9 ft w of Madison Av, 33 x100.8; George W. Arthur to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, (mtg $52,000, R S $3).....1

99TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Samuel J. Ruth and another to George Schuster, (R S $6, mtg $19,000).....Exch.

103D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 125x 100.9; Jonas Weil and another to Julius Braun, (R S $12, mtg $20,000).....1

117TH ST, 57 and 59 East, 66x100.11; William H. Jackson to Esther Bernhardt, (mtg $56,000, R S $10).....100

117TH ST, n s, 108 ft e of Madison Av, 53 x100.11; 119th St, n s, 227 ft e of Madison Av, 32.8x100.11; John McKeon to Esther Bernhardt, (mtg $74,000, R S $12).....100

118TH ST, s s, 252.3 ft of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Lewis L. Delafield, referee, to George A. Barker and another, executors and trustees, (R S $18).....18,000

119th St, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 100x100.11; Leopold Kahn Company to Leopold Kahn, (all liens, R S $27.50).....1

126TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Anastasia Mullen to Josephine Mullen, (R S $7, mtg $18,000).....1

129TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Emil Engelman to Max Just, ½ part, (R S $3.50).....3,500

133D ST, 4 East, 20x99.11; Anna Markman to Kate Johnsen, (R S $5).....1

136TH ST, 217 West, 16x99.11; Robert B. Shoemaker, assignee, to Stephen H. Keating, (R S $12.50).....12,500

136TH ST, 217 West, 16x99.11; Henry E. Janes to Stephen H. Keating, quitclaim.....1

150TH ST, n s, 115 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; John C. Coleman, referee, to Austin B. Fletcher and others, trustees, &c.....12,000

150TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; John C. Coleman, referee, to Austin B. Fletcher and others, trustees, &c.....12,000

157TH ST, n s, 24.6 ft w of Melrose Av, 24.6x101.9; Ellen J. Taylor to Kate Colwell, (R S 50c.).....1

159TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Elton Av, 25x 100; Frank Mayrow to William W. Rand, (mtg $12,100, R S $8).....1

159TH ST, s s, Lot 112, map of Village of Melrose, 50x100; Minnie J. McDonald to Ellen J. Taylor, (R S 50c.).....1

175TH ST, 747 East, 17.6x75; Charles Lasall to Cornelius R. Blauvelt, (R S $3.50, mtg $5,500).....1

163D ST, s w s, 540 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Margaret Gleeson to Timothy Gleeson, ½ part.....1

JONES, Margaret E., to Ephraim B. Lilly; Lots 54 and 55, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 1 year.....2,000

KASHARE, Isadore, to Julius Lewine; Pleasant Av, 335, installments.....1,000

KEATING, Stephen H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 136th St, 217 West, 4 years, 4 per cent.....6,000

KNOBLOCH, Annie M., and another, to Mary S. Haynes; Avenue B, w s, 130.6 ft s of Cliff St, runs e 80 to w s of Cauldwell Av, new line, x s 19.6x w 80 to Avenue B x n 19.6, 3 years.....6,000

LOWTHER, George, and others to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 31st St, n s, 275 ft e of 1st Av, with land under water, &c., 5 years, 4 per cent.....51,000

MAICKEL, Catherine A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 89th St, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.....10,500

MAICKEL, Catherine A., to John Rottkamp; 89th St, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....1,000

MASON, Julia, to Adolf Weiss; Avenue C, 206, 1 year, 6 per cent.....8,500

MICHELSON, Samuel, to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; Delancey St, n e corner of Pitt St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....42,000

MORGAN, Catherine D., to Emily A. Ryder; 121st St, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent.....3,000

MOREHOUSE, Samuel, to Catherine B. Weber; 94th St, 133 West, 3 years.....13,500

MOSNER, William, and wife to Patrick J. Owens; 161st St, n s, 98.9 ft e of Cauldwell Av, demand, 6 per cent.....1,000

NICHOLS, Grant L., to United States Life Insurance Company; 131st St, n s, 267.11 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years.....50,000

NICHOLS, Grant L., to George F. Norton; 131st St, n s, 267.11 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

PALEY, Samuel, and Elias Lapin to the State Bank; Essex St, 40, 1 year, 6 per cent.....10,000

PALEY, Samuel, and Elias Lapin to the State Bank; Delancey St, 91, 1 year, 6 per cent.....10,000

PARNASS, Samuel, to Isidore Jackson and another; Madison St, s w corner of Clinton St, demand, 6 per cent.....7,000

PETERS, Mary E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 89th St, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.....10,000

REILLY, Patrick, to Charles L. Cohn and others; 61st St, s s, 225 ft w of 11th Av, demand.....600

ROSEN, Frank E., individually and as guardian, &c., and others to Rosa E. Ralnsford; Hester St, 70, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....18,000

SCHAEFER, Caroline, to Lewis E. Wills; Arthur Av, widened, s w corner of 178th St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

SCHULTEIS, William H., and Albert Miller to William P. Sandford; 156th St, s s, 75 ft e of Union Av, demand, 6 per cent.....1,400

SCHNEEKLOTH, Ernst, to Wilhelmina D. Stahl; 20th St, n e s, 125 ft n w of 2d Av, leasehold, 3 years, 6 per cent.....1,000

SIEGLER, Samuel and Julius, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Columbus Av, 586, 3 years, 4 per cent.....15,000

SILENA, Marie, to Pauline Rimoldi; Mott St, 118, installments, 6 per cent.....5,850

SMOOT, Albert R., to M. Adele Smith and another, executors, &c.; 225 West 49th St, 3 years.....13,500

STEEVES, John F., and others to the Bowery Savings Bank; Webster Av, n e corner of 189th St, runs e 231.7 to Park Av West, n 147.10x irregular to Thomas Av x w 20.1 to Webster Av x s 91.4 to beginning, 1 year, 4 per cent.....15,000

STIMPSON, George A., to Theresa Josephthal; West End Av, w s, 38.1 ft n of 92d St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....61,000

STURGES, Martha D., and Thomas T., to Eugene and Ida Underhill, executors, &c.; 88th St, 333, 3 years.....30,000

SUDDERLY, Herbert E., to Erbe D. Cordts; 55th St, 532 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.....4,500

THE NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to Charles T. Barney and another; 6th Av, s e corner of 52d St, 2 years.....$38,750

VELDERS, Jan C., to Fred M. St. John; Lot 370, map of McGraw estate, 3 years, 6 per cent.....2,000

WALL, Jacob, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 21st St, s s, 74 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years, 4 per cent.....10,000

WAAS, George, to Robert J. Ferns; St. Ann's Av, 417, 3 years, 6 per cent.....2,000

WAAS, George, to Seba Bogert; St. Ann's Av, 419, 3 years, 6 per cent.....2,000

WEINSTEIN, Rachel and Jacob, to John T. Willets, guardian, &c.; 15th St, 239 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....40,000

WEINSTEIN, Rachel and Jacob, to John T. Willets, guardian, &c.; 13th St, 235 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNSTEIN, Eugene, and another, executors, &c., to Sarah Emanuel, ½ part.....$5,106

BERNARD, Abram, to Solon L. Frank and another.....Nominal

CORNISH, Samuel G., and others, executors, &c., to Samuel G. Cornish and others.....1,528

FINUCANE, Daniel E., to Daniel Brady.....400

FLANAGAN, William C., to George E. Kitching.....2,500

HORTON, Loton, to Melissa A. Birch.....4,000

HOUSMAN, Jacob L., to Solon L. Frank and another.....Nominal

HOUSMAN, Jacob L., to Solon L. Frank and another.....Nominal

HUTTON, William R., trustee, to Hudson Trust Company, trustee.....10,000

HUTTON, William R., and another, trustees, to Hudson Trust Company, trustee.....10,000

HUTTON, William R., and another, trustees, to Hudson Trust Company, trustee.....7,000

HUTTON, William R., and another, trustees, Du Bois to George Ebert.....13,000

JONES, John J., and another, trustees, &c., to Marie J. Wears.....21,000

KIRCHHOF, William, and another to Ida Seidelbach.....2,510

KIRCHHOF, William, and another to Ida Seidelbach.....2,515

MACK, Leonard W., executors, &c., to Isaac Meinhard and others, executors, &c.....20,175

MACY, William J. Jr., and others, executors, &c., to Mary J. Kingsland.....Nominal

MICHELSON, Sarah and Lina, to Isidor Jackson and another.....5,558

MOORE, Julia, to Charles G. Dean.....4,000

RATHBONE, Josephine N., to Eugene and Ida Underhill, executors, &c.....5,000

SIEGHARDT, Ferdinand A., to Samuel and Jacob Kahn.....2,500

SIEGHARDT, Ferdinand A., to Samuel and Jacob Kahn.....2,500

SIEGHARDT, Ferdinand A., to Sigmund Cohen.....4,500

SIEGHARDT, Ferdinand A., to Charles Thomsen.....2,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Juliette W. Murray.....15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Stephen G. Bogert, trustee.....14,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Elisa Salmon, guardian, &c.....18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Elisa Salmon, guardian, &c.....33,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ESSEX ST, 104 and 106; Charles Weissberg against Kidensky & Levy, owners; Contract, 2 years.....$190

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 94th St, 110.11x100; Peter Androvett against Bernard S. Levy, owner and contractor.....2,751

SAMUEL ST, s s, 125 ft w of Honeywell Av, 25x100; William Stuber against F. de Lorenzo and Maria Vitale, owners and contractors.....27

SHERIFF ST, 66 and 68; Charles Weissberg against Louis Rand, owner; George Denison, contractor.....200

19TH ST, 274 and 276 West; H. Glaser & Sons against Samuel Levinson, owner; M. Robinson, contractor.....324

20TH ST, 11 West; American Lumber Company against Estelle G. Spitzer, owner; T. W. Spitzer, contractor.....883

20TH ST, 11 West; George V. Ellis against Estelle G. Spitzer, owner and contractor.....1,000

20TH ST, 11 West; Dunbar & Ashley against Estelle G. Spitzer, owner and contractor; George W. Dunbar, contractor.....1,063

145TH ST, 518 to 522 West; August Heil against John F. Scannell, owner and contractor.....125

159TH ST, s w corner of Melrose Av, 49.6 x75; George Raub against Minnie MacDonald, owner; Thomas Taylor, contractor.....50

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

DELANCEY ST, 91; the State Bank, with Samuel Paley and Elias Lapin, 4 payments.....$10,000

ESSEX ST, 40; the State Bank, with Paley & Elias Lapin, 4 payments.....10,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, between 101st and 102d Sts, 25x—; Bowery Savings Bank, with Clara M. Baumgarten, 3 payments.....35,000

Lis Pendens.

BEAVER ST, 45; August B. Purdy against George S. Nicholas, (accounting, &c.;) attorneys, P. M. Brown.

BOSTON ROAD, now 3d Av, 3,088; Samuel A. Tuska against Esther Goldman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Jellenik.

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 275.4 ft s from the s boundary of Fort Washington Park, runs w 100 x s e 50 x w 100 x n w 50 to the beginning; also s s of a private street, extends n and s w of and parallel to the Boulevard Lafayette, 276.1 ft s from the s boundary of Fort Washington Park, runs s e 50 x e 108.11 x n w 50 x w 108.11; also w s of said private street, &c., 241.11 ft s of the Boulevard Lafayette, runs s e 25 x w — to high water mark, Hudson River, x n — x e — to the beginning, with land under water, &c.; also 1423 St, s s, 407 ft e of Broadway, 16x99.11; Daisy M. Fredericks and another against Susan E. O. Fredericks and others, (partition;) attorneys, McCrea, Somerville & Taylor.

BOWERY, 225; also interior lot begins, 100 ft e of Bowery, and 190 ft n of Rivington St, runs e 48x n 25x e 32.10, to an alley x n 25x w 84.5 to beginning; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

FULTON ST, 95; also parcels in Kings and Queens Counties; Thomas F. Murphy and another against David A. Murphy and others, (partition;) attorneys, Hatch & W.

LUDLOW ST, 153 and 155; Department of Buildings against Hamilton Fish and others, executors, &c., two actions, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J .D. Quincy.

PARK VIEW TERRACE, e s, 238.5 ft s of Kirkside Av, 28.1x114.11x25.9x107.11; Caroline G. Tuniz against Carrie V. Harlow and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stickney, Spencer & Ordway.

UNION AV, w s, 276.8 ft n of George St, 25x 140; Mary A. Collins against Samuel Love and others, (attachment, &c.;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

5TH AV, e s, 84.11 ft n of 128th St, 20x100; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Henry C. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

6TH AV, 110 and 112, s e corner of 9th St; Joseph C. Levi, trustee, &c., against Johanna Baumann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. R. Simpson.

9TH AV, 502 to 506, and 18th St, 425 and 427 West, n e corner; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against John Delahunty and another, executors, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. J. Winston.

12TH AV, n e corner of 134th St, 49.11x100, and 134th St, n s, 100 ft e of 12th Av, 25x99.11; Hamilton Bank of New York against James Rogers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mooney & Shipman.

12TH AV, s e corner of 132d St, 99.11x100; also, 12th Av, n e corner of 134th St, runs e 275x n 99.11x w 175x s 50x w 100 to avenue x s 49.11 to beginning; 134th St, n s, 300 ft e of 12th Av, 25x99.11; also, 12th Av, s e corner of 132d St, runs s 158.5 to Schieffelin St, now closed, x w 98.9x s w — to 131st St x e 62.10x n 99.11x e 25x n 99.11 to 132d St x w 175 to beginning; Hamilton Bank of New York against James Rog

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

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BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
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Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
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STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
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Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,000,000

OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-Pres't
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS, Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
E. B. BERRY, Trust Officer

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George F. Baker, D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind, Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke, W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler, George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven, Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix, Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie, Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston, John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard, William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 63 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, 1st Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
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Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins, James H. Post,
Michael Cleman, Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
APITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

N. Y. & Staten Island Electric
1st Mortgage 5% Bonds.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

ARIMEX CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.

Capital. . . . . $5,000,000.

This company was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey for the purpose of purchasing and operating copper producing properties.

Its capital is $5,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $25 each. It has no bonds or mortgage debt.

Of this capital 120,935 shares, or $3,023,375 of the capital stock, has been issued in payment for certain properties. The balance of 79,065 shares remains in the treasury of the company.

The company owns the following properties:

1,750,000 shares out of a total of 2,000,000 of the par value of $5 each, of the Table Mountain Copper Company of Illinois	**$8,750,000**
90,000 shares out of a total of 100,000 of the par value of $10 each, of the Angang Copper Company of New Jersey	**900,000**
500,000 shares out of a total of 500,000 of the par value of $10 each, of the Oxide Copper Company of New Jersey	**5,000,000**
	$14,650,000

The Oxide Copper Company owns the Copper Prince group of copper claims, located in the Silver Bell mining district, Pima County, Arizona, comprising thirty claims. Early in the Spring of the year 1900 a contract was entered into by the company for extensive developments by sinking a shaft five hundred feet, which, with cross-cuts, would develop a large part of the property, and in other ways. At the present time this shaft is down about 370 feet, and work is being vigorously pushed.

The Table Mountain Company owns twenty-seven claims, situated in the Bunker Hill Mining District, Pinal County, Arizona.

The Angang Copper Company consists of about four hundred mining claims, situated at Zituacuaro, in the State of Michoacan, Mexico, known as the Chirianganguceo Mines. Development was planned early in the year on a large scale, and Mr. Adolphe Rock, the resident director and general manager of the company, has devoted himself to this work. These mines were worked many years ago by Mexicans in a very desultory manner, large bodies of ore having been taken out and large dumps remaining, showing the extent of the former operations. Mr. Rock has unwatered the shafts, built houses for the workmen, buildings for the company, begun work on the roads, and generally begun a systematic development of the property on a large scale.

During the year 1900 development work on an extended scale has been carried on vigorously on the property at the Angang and Oxide Companies, and to a smaller extent on the properties of the Table Mountain Company, under the supervision and direction of the President of the Arimex Company, Mr. Charles H. Dickey of Baltimore, Md. The development has proven the property to be so rich as to warrant immediate extension of development operations on a very large scale, which operations, in the opinion of the Directors, will give enormous net returns.

From the fact that this property has been in charge of practical copper mining men, and that the chief executive officer, Mr. Dickey, is also President of the Parrot Company—which, since the formation of the Amalgamated Copper Company, has been one of that company's largest producing copper properties—the chances of mistakes have probably been reduced to a minimum.

For the purpose of placing all these properties upon a dividend earning basis in the shortest time possible, the Board of Directors have voted that 60,000 shares of the treasury stock of the company be sold by subscription at par, $25.00 per share, by Messrs. E. N. Morison & Company, Bankers, Baltimore, Md., and any other selling agents they may select.

American Loan & Trust Company, Boston, Transfer Agents.
International Trust Company, Boston, Registrars.

Jan. 12, 1901.

CHARLES H. DICKEY, President.
HARRY A. NORTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFER FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Notice is hereby given that offers for public subscription for **60,000 Shares, of the value of $25 each,** of the stock of the

ARIMEX CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY

will be received at the office of either of the undersigned until the twenty-third day of January, 1901, at the rate of $25 per share. Subscriptions must be accompanied by certified check for 20 per cent. of the amount of such subscription, the balance to be payable within ten days after notice of allotment.

Temporary negotiable receipts will be issued, on payment of sums due on allotment, exchangeable for certificates of stock as soon as same can be engraved.

We reserve the right to allot any or all of the above-named amount at any time on or before January 23.

We also reserve the right to allot or reject any subscription in whole or in part.

Subscription blanks sent on application.

We respectfully refer intending subscribers in Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia, who are more or less unfamiliar with the investment quality of copper stocks generally, to the following statement of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, Mass.:

COPPERS IN THE PAST.

Four years ago I publicly called attention to "Coppers"—to the fact that although they had been actively dealt in on the Boston Stock Exchange for over fifty years, and had been and were still the basis of a large portion of New England's wealth, their merits as first-class and semi-speculative investments were almost unknown to investors and speculators in this country and Europe; to the fact that investigation would prove that an investment in the stock of any of the good producing "Coppers" would give much larger yearly net returns, with a surer guarantee of permanency for a longer period of time, than a like investment in any other class of stocks, and I stated my belief that so soon as these facts became known to investors and speculators throughout this country and Europe, there would begin a "scramble" for "Coppers" unparalleled in the history of the stock market, with the result that the price of such stocks then for sale in the open market would multiply, that this increased value would hold and be further increased for years to come.

At this time, and in all my subsequent statements, the following were named as some of the leading "Coppers" which would multiply in price: Butte & Boston, then selling at $2 to $14; Boston & Montana, then selling at $50 to $75, and Calumet & Hecla, then selling at $225. So radical did these views seem that they were adversely criticised by those interested in financial matters, and more particularly by professional financial critics, but it is now known and admitted that my predictions erred on the conservative side only, for the present prices of the "Coppers" then called to the attention of the public show an increase in value of hundreds of millions of dollars, or more than has ever accrued to any other class of stocks in a like period. The prices of the three named, Butte, Montana, and Calumet, alone show an increase in value of $115,000,000.

It is now known that never in the history of stocks has there been a parallel to the "scramble" for "Coppers" which carried the price of Butte from $2 to $108 per share, Montana from $50 to $400 and Calumet from $225 to $900, and others in like proportion, or another instance where such a tremendous increase in price held and became permanent. The fact that the public were so quickly educated, that such a great increase in values came in such a short time, and that this increase has held and is still advancing, and that seven out of every ten persons interested in financial matters in this country and Europe are now familiar with the merits of "Coppers," when four years ago not one in one thousand had even an intelligent idea of their worth, in my opinion proves the following statement, which was used in all my public utterances:—

"Owing to a peculiar combination of conditions, this great industry, copper, is the only one of all the great staples that has absolutely escaped the march of modern progress—escaped it for fifty years, until to-day it is possible for capital to be invested in this business on a basis that will give to it 100 per cent. net profit on all gross business—a business where the working of a natural law of supply and demand, not the artificial law of arbitrary combination, allows the producer to make his selling price such as will give to him from 100 to 150 per cent. net profit on his entire product."

THE FUTURE OF "COPPERS."

Intending purchasers of "Coppers" for investment or for speculation should first find a correct answer to these questions:—

(1) Will the earnings of "Coppers," at the present price of the metal, allow of larger net returns than can be secured from any other class of stocks?

(2) Can the permanency of production of copper mines be as surely ascertained as the future earning capacity of corporations which are the basis of other stocks, and,

(3) Will the present price of copper, the metal, be maintained? The answer to these three questions will enable one to decide whether "Coppers" are a purchase at present prices. A cursory investigation of "Coppers" will prove that no other class of business will give as large net earnings as are at the present time derived from "Coppers" at the ruling price of the metal.

A careful investigation of the present method of conducting the copper mining business will prove that in no other industry can the future earnings be as surely ascertained for so long a time in the future as "Coppers."

The reason for this is that all good producing copper mining companies first, that is, before beginning to "produce," "block out" for years in advance the copper ore which they afterwards are to "produce," and each year thereafter add to this reserve an amount of ore equal to from 50 to 100 per cent. of their yearly production; in other words, "Coppers," while paying the very large dividends they do pay, set aside each year in the form of blocked-out ore, 50 to 100 per cent. additional dividends.

So consistently has this been practiced, that mines like the Boston & Montana can at any time after their ore has "run out" pay to their stockholders a sum equal to the present selling price of their entire capital stock.

A thorough investigation will prove conclusively that the present price of copper, the metal, is permanent, that is, that it will surely be maintained for years to come, and that it will be maintained through the working of the natural law of supply and demand.

The present selling price of copper, the metal, is about 17 cents per pound. The cost of production is from 5 to 7 cents, yet with this enormous disproportionate net profit, the consumption throughout the world is so rapidly and steadily increasing beyond the possibility of production as to insure for years to come this or any other price which does not actually prohibit the use of this metal.

The only factor that can adversely affect the selling price of copper, the metal, is the discovery of new mines.

Demonstrated facts indicate conclusively that the entire production of all new mines for the coming ten years will probably not equal what has been taken from the old ones in the past three years.

The answers to these questions prove that no purchase of stocks can be made which will be so free from the risk of loss, so sure to pay for the present and for the future such large returns, and consequently so sure to give such large profits as "Coppers." In my opinion, the purchase of good, producing "Coppers" at present prices will give as large, if not larger, returns in the coming two years than have been realized in the past four.

"COPPERS" AS AN INVESTMENT.

In buying "Coppers" for speculation or investment, intending purchasers should, if possible, confine their purchases to the stocks of established, producing mines, for while such stocks are freer from the risk of loss than any other class of stocks, there is no greater risk than that which attends the purchase of the stocks of new copper mines.

No investment in a gold or silver mining stock, the stock of a land company or an industrial based upon patents, is attended with so great a risk, as an investment in the stock of a new copper mine. At least 499 in each 500 of the new copper mines whose stocks are offered for sale publicly are worthless, a large proportion of them being swindles of a most flagrant character, organized and conducted for the sole purpose of selling stock.

The reason for this is self-evident; to mine copper and legitimately conduct a copper mining business at the present time calls for the investment of a very large amount of cash capital. No new copper mining company can begin business, under the necessary modern methods, without the expenditure of at least $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 cash before any dividends can be earned, making it the most uninviting field for small capitalists who intend to conduct the business legitimately, and the most inviting field for schemers whose only purpose is to sell stocks on promises which can never be redeemed.

As an illustration of the difficulty of securing new copper mining properties: "During the past few years it has been necessary for me to closely follow all alleged discoveries of copper mining properties in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Of these there were four hundred and eighty odd which appeared to have sufficient merit to warrant investigation. Of the four hundred and eighty investigated, in only forty odd instances did they have sufficient merit to justify the expenditure necessary for complete investigation by the employment of engineers and mining machinery, and of these forty odd only three met all the requirements necessary for the establishment of a legitimate copper mining business."

E. N. MORISON & COMPANY,
BANKERS,
212 East German St., Baltimore, Md.

BROWN, RILEY & CO.
Bankers and Brokers,
Members Boston and New York Stock Exchanges.
20 Congress St., Boston.

LAWSON, ARNOLD & CO.
Bankers and Brokers,
Members Boston and New York Stock Exchanges,
33 State St., Boston.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000

Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Co.

First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

DATED JULY 1, 1900. DUE JULY 1, 1950.
INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 1ST AND JANUARY 1ST IN NEW YORK CITY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin of the Present Standard of Weight and Fineness.

Amount of present issue - - - - - - $4,500,000

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago, Trustee.

A LETTER OF T. P. SHONTS, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY, STATES IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Co. now owns and operates about 200 miles of road, extending from South Bend, Ind., to a connection with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at a point near Illinois Valley and Northern Junction, from which place this Company has trackage rights over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to Clinton, Iowa. It also operates under lease the St. Joseph, South Bend and Southern Railroad Co., comprising 39 miles, extending from South Bend to St. Joseph, Mich., where connection is made with the Pere Marquette, making in all 239 miles under operation, with additional trackage rights of 60 miles over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The property of this Company forms a connecting link between the following roads centring in the City of Chicago, thus constituting a short and convenient line for the interchange of traffic.

Eastern Connections:	Southern and Western Connections:
Michigan Central,	Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville,
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern,	Chicago and Indiana Coal Road,
Wabash,	Illinois Central,
Grand Trunk,	Chicago and Eastern Illinois,
Lake Erie and Western,	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis,
Baltimore and Ohio,	Wabash,
Pittsburg, Ft Wayne and Chicago,	Chicago and Alton,
New York, Chicago and St. Louis,	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy,
Erie,	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé,
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

The earnings of this Company for the years ending June 30th have been as follows:

	1899.	1900.
Gross Earnings	**$902,305**	**$1,226,150**
Net Earnings	**$340,210**	**$468,086**
Other Income	**1,565**	**11,753**
Total Income	**$341,775**	**$479,839**
Taxes and Rentals	**51,203**	**54,750**
Applicable to Interest	**$290,572**	**$425,089**

The net earnings for four months to October 31, 1900, show an increase of $47,052, or on the basis of about $150,000 net increase for the year. . . . and at the present rate of increase, the Company should show a **net profit applicable to interest for the year ending June 30, 1901, of $575,000. The entire interest charges being interest on the bonds you have purchased, will amount to $180,000 per annum.**

The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa is now paying regular dividends of 4 per cent. per annum upon its entire capital stock of $5,000,000.

The Company will have in its treasury on February 1st a working capital of approximately $400,000 in cash. The issue is limited to $12,600,000, of which $4,500,000 are now issued and the remainder reserved to be issued only to acquire additional property or for extensions or for improvements under most rigid restrictions in the mortgage. The bonds are secured by a first and only lien upon the entire property of the Company now owned or hereafter acquired. They are dated July 1, 1900, and mature July 1, 1950, principal and interest at 4 per cent. payable in gold, and are not subject to call before maturity.

WE OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION THE ABOVE DESCRIBED BONDS AT 97½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

INTERIM CERTIFICATES OF THE ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, EXCHANGEABLE FOR DEFINITIVE BONDS WHEN READY, WILL BE DELIVERABLE AT OUR OFFICE ON OR ABOUT FEBRUARY 1ST.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPENED ON JANUARY 16TH AT OUR OFFICES AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AND CLOSE AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. OR EARLIER THE SAME DAY.

PAYMENT IS TO BE MADE: 2½ PER CENT. ON ALLOTMENT, AND 95 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST ON DELIVERY OF THE INTERIM CERTIFICATES.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATION AND TO ALLOT SMALLER AMOUNTS THAN APPLIED FOR.

Lee, Higginson & Co.,
44 State St., Boston.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
41 Wall St., New York.

New York Building-Loan Banking Co.

111 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

January 1, 1901.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on hand and in Banks	$47,606.65	Liability to Shareholders	$6,678,112.27
Bills Receivable	2,880.36	Maturity Fund	554,168.56
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	4,297,925.80	Cash Payments on Account of Purchases	515.00
Real Estate purchased for Members, secured by Deeds and Leases	3,369,210.58	Due on Loans	26,130.00
Paid on Account of Uncompleted transactions	2,800.00	Dividends and Interest on Mortgages Accrued	66,656.30
Temporary Loans on Shares	46,344.17	Interest Paid in Advance	5,324.70
Furniture and Fixtures	6,841.04	Due for Taxes, Repairs and Insurance, etc.	21,375.90
Interest and Premium in course of collection	51,974.96	Guarantee Fund and Surplus	515,529.80
Taxes, Insurance, Fees for Searches, etc., in course of collection	24,414.13		
Agents Debit Balances	4,407.11		
Due for Cash Payments on account of purchases	3,060.00		
Guarantee Stock Issue Account	11,047.62		
	$7,868,312.62		$7,868,312.62

We, the undersigned, certify that the foregoing Statement of the Secretary has been compared with the books and Accounts of the Corporation, and that we find the same correct.
J. HARRIS BALSTON,
JAMES F. DALEY, } Examining Committee.
RICHARD P. MORLE,

Comparative Statement Showing the Growth of the Company.

	Total assets.	Total Earnings.	Guaranty Fund and Surplus.
January 1st, '91	$13,895.10	$1,815.13	$8.01
" '92	267,895.42	35,275.19	24,922.21
" '93	546,001.59	84,646.18	45,328.25
" '94	776,571.48	154,522.47	61,672.56
" '95	1,135,887.28	267,108.78	83,587.46
" '96	1,464,497.76	405,897.11	90,963.96
" '97	2,120,014.42	630,233.05	112,227.26
" '98	3,143,980.91	992,036.90	190,840.90
" '99	4,315,029.93	1,381,187.90	206,473.58
" 1900	6,002,929.36	1,933,199.48	242,303.04
" 1901	7,868,312.62	2,610,871.94	515,529.89

This, the eleventh Annual Report, finds the New York Building-Loan Banking Company with a record of progress which has never been equalled in the history of Building and Loan Associations in this Country. The causes for this are chiefly twofold—first, that its real estate investments are all located at home, in the Metropolitan District of the City of New York, and second, that in the administration of its affairs speculation in Real Estate has never been permitted. Money invested with this Company is reinvested for its members either upon Real Estate located as above, or upon its own stock—a security which it would seem could not be questioned by the most conservative. All its expenses and dividends are paid from profits. Except at maturity, the withdrawal value of its shares is always less than its book value. It is the only company of the kind with an adequate fund, guaranteeing its share obligations to its members. Increase of assets decreases the ratio of expense, and increases the per cent. of profit. It solicits the patronage of the public, and in connection therewith requests the most thorough investigation of its methods and condition. It is under the supervision and reports annually to the State Superintendent of Banks, and is examined by that official at least once a year.

CHARLES R. HALL, President.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid Feb. 5, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on December 24, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend, and for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of stock for voting trust certificates, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 24, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 10, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Dec. 24, 1900.

On Feb. 5, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

The Voting Trustees having dissolved the Voting Trust, to take effect January 2d, 1901, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will not be reopened.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

The Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable on and after February 11th, proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on January 28th, 1901.

The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 28th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on February 11, 1901.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New York, Jan. 10, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1901, and will open Feb. 1st, at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1901.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company.
NINETY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) is payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine Street, New York.

GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New York, January 10, 1901.

Dividends.

National Tube Company.
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held January 15th, 1901, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENTUM, upon the Common Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable February 15th, 1901, at the New York office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.

The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Monday, February 18th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The Trust Company of America.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.

149 Broadway, New York, January 10, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the Trust Co. of America have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending December 31, 1900, payable January 21, 1901, to stockholders of record on the 17th of January, 1901.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., January 17, 1901, and reopen 10 A. M. January 22, 1901.

RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
American Tin Plate Company.

A dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Common Stock of this Company, payable quarterly during 1901. The first quarterly payment of two per cent. (2) will be paid on February 15th, to Stockholders of record at close of business January 25th.

The transfer books will be closed as to the Common Stock from January 26th to February 15th, both days inclusive.

F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, January 15th, 1901.

Homestake Mining Company,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, January 15th, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 305.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for December, payable at the transfer agency in New York, on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 306) of Twenty-five (25) Cents, payable at the same time and place.

Transfer books close on the 19th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1901.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable February 15th, 1901, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on February 7th. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. February 15th, 1901.

MARTIN WELLS, Treasurer.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16TH, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE WASHINGTON TRUST CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SOLE EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF CHARLES H. SCOTT, DEC'D.

$5,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$5,000 St. Louis Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1931
$5,000 Chic. & Eastern Illinois R. R. 5 p. c. Genl. Consld. & 1st Mtge. Bds., 1937.
$5,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$10,000 Montana Cent. Ry. 6 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1937.
$5,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Ry. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1933.
$10,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western Extn. & Impt. 5 p. c. Skg. Fd. Mtge. Bds., 1929.
$5,000 Long Island R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$5,000 Peoria & Eastern R'way 1st Consld. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$7,000 Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$5,000 Rochester & Pitts. R. R. Consld. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$8,000 Tex. & Pac. Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 2000.
$10,000 Chi., Mil. & St. Paul. Ry. (So. Minn. Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$4,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1995.
$2,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé Ry. 4 p. c. Adj. Bds., 1995.
$5,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. R. R. & Land Grant 4 p. c. Bds., 1947.
$3,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western Ry. 6 p. c. Consld. 1st Mtge Bds., 1921.
$5,000 Mil. & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$5,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Genl. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$5,000 Scioto Valley & New England R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1989.
$5,000 Cent. Pacific Ry. 4 p. c. 1st Refund. Mtge. Bds., 1949.
$1,000 Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Consld. Mtge. (released from Skg. Fund) 7 p. c. Bd., 1905
$1,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western Ry. 6 p. c. Income Bd., 1911.
$3,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Gen. Con. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., (Trust Co. Certf.)
50 shs. Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. pfd.
25 shs. Union Pacific R. R. pfd.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF CAROLINE R. GIHON, dec'd.,
532 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
15 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
$5,000 United N. J. R. R. & Canal 4 p. c. Bds., 1944.
$2,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Minn. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1918.
100 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
31 shs. National Citizens' Bank.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$1,500 City of New York 6 p. c. Consl. Gold Stock 1901.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
$1,000 N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1920.
$1,000 Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. 5 p. c. Ctfs of Indebtedness, 1903.
15 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co.

FOR ACCT. OF ALBERT T. OTTO.
480 shs. Chicago Heights Land Association common.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
85 shs. New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.
90 shs. National Park Bank.
$13,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1939, May, 1900, Coupons on.
60 shs. Dennett Surpassing Coffee Co. common (Hypd.)
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
30 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Hanover National Bank.
13 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
80 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
19 shs. National City Bank.
20 shs. American Cotton Oil Pfd.
$2,000 Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of N. Y. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$2,000 Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1933.
$2,000 Richmond & Danville R. R. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$1,000 Northern Pacific Prior Lien Gold 4 p. c. Bds., 1997.
$5,000 Morgans' Louisiana & Texas R. R. & Steamship Co. 7 p. c. Bds., 1918.
$2,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
20 shs. Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Prfd.
20 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
20 shs. National Park Bank.
55 shs. National Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
15 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
88 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
107 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
$3,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
20 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
25 shs. National City Bank.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
29 shs. Union Trust Co.
50 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co. Guar.
89 shs. Cleve. & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Guar.
50 shs. Erie & Pittsburgh R. R. Guar.
6 shs. Lincoln Natl. Bank.
2 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
61 shs. Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R.
60 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
30 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
16⅔ shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
38 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
$10,000 Milwaukee City R. R. 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1908.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. People's Trust Co.
$2,000 Peru La Salle Gas Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge 6 p. c. Bds., 1928.
6 shs. Peru La Salle Gas Light & Power Co.
100 shs. Inter-State Oil Co.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Bank of America.
25 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$10,000 Ohio Mining & Mfg. Co. 5 p. c. Inc. Bds.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
400 shs. Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Prfd. Guar.
10 shs. Gauley Land Co. Prefd.
100 shs. Gauley Land Co. common.
$2,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
160 shs. Smith-Vassar Telephone Co.
19 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
25 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,
53 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Branches { 85 State St., Boston, Mass. / 402 Walnut St., Philadelphia, P

FINANCIAL.

$3,000,000

New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company

5% Sinking Fund First Lien Gold Notes

(Part of an Issue Limited to $3,500,000)

Dated December 1st, 1900, and maturing by Semi-Annual Instalments from 1901 to 1915.

Interest payable semi-annually on June 1st & Dec. 1st in the City of New York.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Coupon Notes, in denomination of $1,000, with registration provision.

We offer these First Lien Gold Notes **ON A BASIS TO YIELD 4½ PER CENT. INTEREST PER ANNUM, EQUALLING A PRICE OF 103 PER CENT. FOR THE AVERAGE RUNNING PERIOD OF THE NOTES.** They are secured by **FIRST MORTGAGE** upon important coal properties in the Scranton district, recently acquired at a cost of about $6,000,000, and are the direct obligation of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, the net earnings of which for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, according to its published statement, amount to more than double its fixed charges, viz.:

NET EARNINGS	$1,548,565.40
INTEREST, RENTALS, AND CHARGES	680,541.08
SURPLUS	$859,024.32

For further details reference is made to a letter from Thomas P. Fowler, Esq., President, and to the mortgage, as well as to the schedule of semi-annual maturities, all of which can be obtained upon application at our office.

The subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. or earlier on the same date, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

NOTES AWARDED UPON SUBSCRIPTION ARE TO BE PAID FOR ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23D, 1901, WHEN THEY WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,

January 11, 1901. 27 & 29 PINE ST.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 8.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty-three (53) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the sinking fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

27	204	382	548	832	1000	1121
31	241	378	550	846	1022	1122
43	274	392	607	885	1037	1184
64	281	437	614	890	1080	1185
141	290	448	651	934	1086	1204
152	310	485	728	948	1103	1238
171	320	490	752	961	1119	1249
176	339	544	758			

ALL future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

New York, December 5, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-three bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
(Seal) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons thereto maturing March 1, 1901, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of March, 1901, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

BOSTON UNITED GAS BONDS.
FIRST SERIES.

Notice is hereby given that $90,000 is now on deposit with The Mercantile Company to meet the requirements of the Sinking Fund for the year 1900 provided for in the Trust Agreement of January 1st, 1889, and that sealed proposals for the sale of Trust certificates (Boston United Gas Bonds) will be received at the office of the Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on or before 1st day of March, 1901, noon, at a price not exceeding 5% premium and accrued interest.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Dated Jany. 15th, 1901.

WANTED—Position Feb. 1, by active young man, at present cashier of Stock Exchange house. E. H., Box 300 Times.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and to act upon any other business that may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Numbers 118 and 120 East Forty-second Street, New York City, on Thursday, January 17th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

Transfer books of this Company will be closed from 3 P. M. January 2d, 1901, until 10 A. M. January 18th, 1901.

THOMAS A. MAHER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of the McDowell Garment Drafting Machine Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 West 14th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing four Directors for the ensuing year and such Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated New York, December 31, 1900.

JAY LEISER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of The Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation, will be held at the office of said company at No. 91 Fulton Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on the 23d day of January, 1901, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the said Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company be forthwith dissolved.

THOMAS M. HANARD, Secretary.

New York, Dec. 28, 1900.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.
(of Chicago.)

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, on Monday, February 11th, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed, in accordance with the by-laws, at the close of business on Saturday, January 19th, and will reopen Wednesday, February 13th, 1901. C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place.—December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.

C. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 47 to 50, Times Building, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, 1901, at 3:30 P. M.

C. S. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Universal Car Bearing Company of West Virginia will be held at the office of the company, 11 Broadway, New York, on January 29th, 1901, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

H. G. WELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.

Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Company's Office in Chicago, Illinois, on Saturday, January, 26, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of acting on these five propositions and transacting such other business as may, in connection therewith, come before the meeting.

FIRST—That in order to provide necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks, and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 60,000 new shares of $100 each, from 700,000 shares to 760,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $76,000,000.

SECOND—That each shareholder shall have the privilege of subscribing at par on or before March 4, 1901, for one share of such new stock, for every ten shares of stock registered in his name on the transfer books of the Company at the close of business on December 20, 1900, and for fractions of shares in like proportion—payment for the new stock to be made in full at the Company's office in the City of New York, on or before Monday, March 4, 1901.

THIRD—That stockholders entitled to subscribe for fractions of shares shall, upon payment therefor, receive scrip convertible into full-paid stock when presented in sums of $100 or multiples thereof, but such scrip shall not draw dividends.

FOURTH—That the shares, or fractions of shares, of the new issue, if any, not subscribed and paid for on or before March 4, 1901, may be disposed of by the Board of Directors at such price, or prices, not less than par, as may be approved by them.

FIFTH—That the new shares shall be entitled to participate in all dividends which may be declared payable after March 4, 1901.

For the purposes of this meeting, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Thursday, December 20, 1900, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, January 7, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

November 21, 1900.

Frankfort American Insurance Company,
100 William Street.
New York City, January 16, 1901.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Frankfort American Insurance Company will be held at its office, No. 100 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of January, 1901, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting. The polls will remain open one hour.

Transfer books will be closed from January 16th, 1901, to January 30th, 1901.

GORDON MACDONALD, Secretary.

Irving National Bank.
New York, January 15th, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 8th, 1901, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

Charles F. Mattlage, John W. Castree, Charles H. Fancher, William H. E. Totten, Samuel B. Downes, Charles Reed, John W. Nix, Henry Kroger, Daniel P. Morse, William H. Barnard, William C. Demorest.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Charles H. Fancher was re-elected President, Mr. Charles F. Mattlage was re-elected Vice President, and Mr. John W. Castree was re-elected Second Vice President, all unanimously. J. DENNISON, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, January 10, 1901.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 8th, 1901, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons, Robert W. Stuart, Cornelius N. Bliss, Richard T. Wilson, Charles Stewart Smith, William S. Opdyke, James G. Cannon.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President. CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and of the holders of the Certificates of Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 6, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon and 2 o'clock P. M., respectively. The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, January 30, 1901, and reopen on Thursday, February 21, 1901.

HY. TACON, Secretary.

Mobile, Ala., January 14, 1901.

The Bank of New York National Banking Association.
New York, Jan. 15, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Herbert L. Griggs was unanimously elected a Director to fill a vacancy.

Subsequently Mr. Herbert L. Griggs was unanimously elected President, and Mr. John L. Riker was unanimously re-elected Vice President. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.

MR. EDWARD MORRISON AND MR. JOHN HENRY TOWNSEND (member of the New York Stock Exchange) have been this day admitted to partnership in our firm, and Mr. C. Schumacher, Jr., retires to devote himself to the stock brokerage business on his own account.

C. SCHUMACHER & CO.

New York, Jan. 11th, 1901.

THOMPSON & MAIRS,
71 Broadway.

We beg to announce that Mr. PHILIP CURTIS has been admitted to membership in our firm from this date. THOMPSON & MAIRS.

N. Y., Jan. 15, 1901.

THE FIRM OF SCHWARTZ & ROSENBERG of 340 Stanton Street has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

N. Y., January 15th, 1901.

MRS. TONY SCHWARTZ,
JACOB RESENBERG.

THE FIRM OF STERN & LEBENSTEIN HAS this day dissolved by mutual consent. Both will sign in liquidation.—Jan. 2d, 1901. GUSTAV STERN, JACOB LEBENSTEIN.

CRUDE RUBBER COMBINATION.

Referring to rumors about the International Crude Rubber Company, William M. Irvins of the law firm of Ivins, Kidder & Melcher said yesterday:

"The International Crude Rubber Company was organized by my firm under instructions from clients, for the purpose of harmonizing the large manufacturing and importing interests, and to secure such economies in the purchase and shipment of rubber in large bulk from the Amazon under the most favorable conditions as to price and charges. I understand that negotiations are in progress for securing concessions from one of the Amazon States, which I visited some time ago in the same behalf.

"Permanent Directors of the company have not yet been elected or determined on, but the company will be under the control of leading consumers and importers. I do not know when it will be prepared to go actively into business, but understand that it will be done as soon as all preliminary contracts are secured."

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64½@65¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29¼d per ounce, and in New York at 63¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 49¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Alice sold at .48, 500 Anaconda Gold at .43, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.95, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12, 500 Golden Fleece at .25, 400 Isabella at .75, seller 10; 100 Small Hopes at .75, and 80 Standard at 4.20.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Shingling Clamp Company of Buffalo; capital, $1,000. Directors—R. B. Cox, M. Kimball, and G. M. Wendell, Buffalo.

Standard Commission Company of Buffalo; capital, $20,000. Directors—E. S. Nute, J. L. Bement, and B. M. Chester, Buffalo.

Fowler Stamping Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. W. Fowler, C. C. Pearsall, and S. H. Giblet, Brooklyn.

Jermyn Manufacturing Company of Rochester; capital, $10,000. Directors—Henry Jermyn, O. E. Upton, and W. J. Gordon, Rochester.

Gloversville Plumbing and Heating Company; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frank Curtin, James Curtin, and M. D. Hebert, Gloversville.

American Cigar Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—A. H. Hamel, S. A. Hamel, and M. S. Hamburger, New York City.

Babbitt-Richards Company of Clayville; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. L. Babbitt, Whitesborough, and E. F. Richards and B. O. Babbitt, Clayville.

Excelsior Ring Packing Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. S. Neuberger, Herman Schurckart, and W. E. Werner, New York City.

Century Manufacturing Company of Mechanicsville; capital, $10,000. Directors—N. Packer, William L. Howland, and William R. Mosher, Mechanicsville.

Schwarzenbach Brewing Company of Hornellsville; capital, $100,000. Directors—Herman Schwarzenbach, Germania, and J. E. Schwarzenbach and Roland Schwarzenbach, Hornellsville.

Pan-American Railroad and Steamship Advertising Company of Buffalo; capital, $4,000. Directors—N. S. Hallett, A. B. Striker, and F. T. McDonald, Buffalo.

The Empire State Idaho Mining and Development Company, with its principal business office in New York City, has filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from $1,000,000 to $6,000,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 15	1,136,717
To date this year	17,074,181
Corresponding date last year	6,046,753

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 15	$2,258,000
To date this year	$39,625,450
Corresponding date last year	$19,987,100

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	¾	Nat. Tube	¾
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1½	Pacific Mail	1
Con. Tobacco	1	Pere Marquette	1½
Erie	1⅛	Pressed Steel Car	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	⅞	St. J. & G. I.	¾
Erie 2d pf.	½	St. L. & S. F.	1¼
Kan. & Mich.	.5	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Knick. Ice, Chi.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Manhattan	.2	Wells-F. Exp.	1
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1	Wis. Central	1⅛
Minn. & St. L. pf.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	¾	Hocking Valley	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	⅝	Hock. Val. pf.	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Illinois Central	¾
Am. Express	.3	Int. Paper pf.	1
Am. Malt. pf.	1½	Int. Silver	¾
Am. Steel Hoop	1¾	Iowa Central	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Kan. City. So. pf.	⅝
Am. S. & W. pf.	1¼	Louis. & Nashville	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	3¼	Met. Street Ry.	1⅝
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	¾	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	3⅜
Am. Tin Plate	2½	National Biscuit	1
Am. Tobacco	1½	Nat. Salt pf.	1¾
Am. Woolen	1¾	Nat. Steel	1
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. J. Central	1
Canada South	½	N. Y. Central	1¼
Canadian Pacific	2¾	Norf. & West	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	½	Northern Pacific	1
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1⅜	Penn. R. R.	1½
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	People's Gas	½
Chi. Ind. & L.	1	Peoria & East.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Reading	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝	St. L. & W.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
Col. F. & I. pf.	½	Southern Pac.	⅞
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾	Southern Railway	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	Southern Railway pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Cont. Tobacco pf.	½	U. S. Leather	⅝
Del. & Hudson	3¼	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Del., L. & W.	.2	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Federal Steel	4½	West. Union Tel.	1
Federal Steel pf.	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
General Electric	2½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., C. R. & N. 1st	1½	Dul. & Iron R. 1st	2
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s	1	East. Tenn. r. l.	2
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	2	Kan. & Mich. 4s	2
C., M. & St. P., H. & D. 5s	3½	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s	1½
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	2½		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Brooklyn City 1st	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Bear traders became more aggressive in the stock market yesterday than on any day since election, and by concerted raids in a number of specialties, notably the steel group, succeeded in causing some sharp declines and in producing an appearance of weakness in the rest of the market, though they did not succeed in forcing any liquidation. Of news developments influencing to the lower prices there was none. On the contrary, all the news of the day was considered good. There was a sharp decline in sterling exchange, removing in large measure the probability of gold exports in the immediate future; a number of stocks in the steel group declared dividends, that of Tin Plate being unexpectedly favorable; the admission of new interests into Lehigh Valley disclosed further the growing policy of community of interest among the coal roads, Erie and Jersey Central officials being admitted to the Lehigh board; while evidence of the prosperity of the railroads of the country—borne out by the increased dividends last week on Louisville and Nashville, and Delaware and Hudson—was presented in the first declaration, 2 per cent. on the common stock of Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg.

But as a matter of fact no attention whatever was given to these developments. Instead, the bears put out a variety of unfavorable rumors calculated to depress market values, one of them, which broke Federal Steel 7 points and naturally affected the rest of the market, being to the effect that the Directors of the company at their meeting in the late afternoon purposed to take no action on the common stock dividend. Actual developments showed a 5 per cent. dividend declared.

It was a noticeable fact that there was good buying on the decline, particularly in the railroad stocks, and there were evidences that some of the larger interests on the bull side were encouraging the short selling.

Call money fell as low as 2½ per cent. during the day.

In the coal stocks the Eries were the feature, showing good strength on buying both for London and for home account. A meeting of the Directors of the company is to be held to-morrow, and there is expectation in some quarters that a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. is then to be declared. This view, however, is not encouraged by officials of the company.

The Readings were bought on the semi-official assurance of an increased dividend at the forthcoming meeting, while the same buying that has held Ontario and Western strong was again in evidence. The Ontario property is now the only independent coal road, but the belief is that it will soon be "taken into the fold," though on what basis is only a matter of conjecture.

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There was absolutely no news to explain the movements in the genral railway group. Prices fluctuated irregularly, inclining lower, because of the persistent bear pressure.

Banking interests, however, continued as buyers. In Missouri Pacific and Texas Pacific Rockefeller brokers appeared from time to time as purchasers.

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The decline in Sugar Trust stock was on the report that President Havemeyer is shortly to leave for an extended trip, and preliminary to his departure was disposing of some of his stock. Inasmuch as Mr. Havemeyer will not discuss the matter, there is no means of learning whether or not there is any truth in the report. Boston was a heavy seller of the stock.

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It was announced definitely in Wall Street yesterday that the much-discussed meeting of Nickel Plate Directors will be held in this city to-morrow. It is now said to be not likely that the second preferred stock will receive a dividend of more than 3 per cent.

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Local railway shares moved irregularly, but toward the close Manhattan advanced sharply, under the stimulus of good buying. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the company was held during the day, but at its conclusion it was announced that no business of public interest had been transacted.

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Northern Pacific's decline was on the face of a statement of earnings showing for the first week of January earnings of $464,690, an increase of $54,700, as compared with the same week a year ago.

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A decline of one-fourth of 1 cent in sterling exchange yesterday rather took Wall Street by surprise, and even foreign exchange authorities declared some astonishment at the drop. The decline is said practically to remove all probability of gold exports in the immediate future, and it is understood that several bankers who were figuring on shipments have stopped all negotiations.

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Pension payments continue on a fairly large scale at the Sub-Treasury, and to a great extent they are responsible for the gain of about $3,000,000 made by the banks this week from the Sub-Treasury. At the same time, the banks continue to receive large shipments from the interior, and there is every indication that the bank statement on Saturday will show another very large increase in cash holdings.

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London bought about 40,000 shares on balance yesterday, taking fairly large blocks of the Readings, Eries, and Ontario and Western. Private cables from London were to the effect that advices from New York told of still further developments to come in the coal-trade combination.

BANK OF NEW YORK PRESIDENT.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New York yesterday, Herbert L. Griggs was elected President to succeed the late Ebenezer S. Mason. Mr. Griggs was for many years a partner in the banking house of Baring, Magoun & Co., and will assume his new duties at once.

It is understood that all negotiations are off looking to the purchase of a majority of the stock of the bank for control, the talk at the time being that the bank might be merged with the Western National.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Shipments of 507,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Reports from Philadelphia that if the plan of reorganization of the Pennsylvania Steel Company is adopted, the directors will declare a 6 per cent. stock dividend to the common stock holders, to be taken from Treasury stock now being used by the company for working capital.

Increase of $3,359,865 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $704,795 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Declaration of the first dividend on Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg common stock since the reorganization of the company some years ago.

According to dispatches from Boston it is understood there that because of internal differences the organization of the International Crude Rubber Company has been abandoned.

Increase of ½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. in the quarterly dividend of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company.

Appointment of a committee from representatives of the various banks of Montreal to make arrangements for the establishment of a clearing house in that city.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¼@5 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $353,302,533; balances, $12,260,467; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,070,998.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4 3-16 per cent. for short and 4⅛@4¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.87@$4.87½; cables, $4.88; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.83.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: France, 5.18¾ and 5.15 less 1-16@5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 9-16 and 95 3-16, and guilders, 40⅛ and 40¾.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Money was in fair demand, plentiful, and easy to-day. Discounts were steady. Much caution was manifested, owing to the uncertainty of the outlook.

On the Stock Exchange operators were more confident, though there was a degree of nervousness over the settlement. Consols were firm on the cessation of sales for money in connection with the settlement. Home rails were in good demand, operators being on the tiptoe of expectation regarding dividends.

Americans opened weak and below parity. There was considerable profit taking. Afterward they advanced, the facilities for carrying over not being withdrawn, as predicted. Later they were easier, closing dull.

Foreigners had a better tone, on Paris advices and the possibility of a large new Japanese loan for military works being discussed. Kafirs improved on vigorous bidding on the report of the surrender of Cape rebels. West Australians were better, except London and Globes, which were dull owing to fears about the position of the corporation. West Africans boomed.

Consols for money, 97 1-16; consols for the account, 97 3-16; Atchison, 47; Canadian, 92; St. Paul, 154½; Illinois Central, 135; Louisville, 91⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 86; New York Central, 149; Erie, 36¼; Pennsylvania, 76½; Reading, 17⅝; Erie first preferred, 69½; Northern Pacific preferred, 89; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 9⅝; Rand Mines, 57⅜.

Bar silver steady at 29½d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4⅛@4 3-16 per cent., and for three months' bills, 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 71½.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 122.30; Madrid, 34.55; Lisbon, 39; Rome, 5.62½.

American eagles are quoted in the open market at 76s 5d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, being favorably impressed by the China news and stimulated by the Government's success in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Internationals were in great favor. Spanish 4s were in strong request on the rumor of the convenio being definitely abandoned. Brazilians advanced sharply on improved exchange. Rio Tintos were firm. Kafirs advanced on English buying.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 97½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 11½c. for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 72.07½.

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BERLIN, Jan. 15.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm. Home funds were in good demand, and internationals were harder, especially Spanish 4s, on Paris advices. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were easier. Banks were maintained. Austrian credits weakened on Vienna sales. Mines advanced on bear covering.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—Spanish 4s closed today at 77.90. The gold quotation was 34.65.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction yesterday at the Real Estate Auction Rooms, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

By order of executor of William H. H. Childs.
425 shares Bon Ami Company, $100 each, 170 per cent.

By order of Frederick J. Stimson, Trustee.
£610 Deferred stock United State Trust and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, (hypothecated,) $225 for lot.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $12,393,284, against $9,033,419 in the preceding week and $11,588,487 in the same week last year. Since Jan. 1 the exports of merchandise amounted to $20,429,780, against $24,662,380 last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the National Tube Company, American Tin Plate Company, Homestake Mining Company, and Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company.

BREAK IN STEEL STOCKS

Weakness in Face of Three Companies' Favorable Dividends.

Tin Plate and Federal Steel Drop Sharply Under Bear Pressure—Former Company Elects Officers.

In the face of favorable dividend action on the part of the Directors of three companies in the so-called steel group—American Tin Plate, Federal Steel, and National Tube—Wall Street was yesterday treated to the sight of decided weakness in the entire steel group, with especial heaviness in two of the issues in which the most favorable developments were announced.

In Tin Plate, for example, the Directors met during the day and declared a dividend of 8 per cent. on the stock—a full 3 per cent. more than had been expected—while at the same time an excellent statement of earnings was published. Yet, notwithstanding this, the stock, selling at 6[illegible] when the dividend announcement was made, broke sharply to 60⅝, closing only fractionally better, a net loss for the day of 2½ points on trading in 38,000 shares.

More striking even was the course of Federal Steel Dividend action on the stock was to be taken after the close of the market, but some time ago there had been given official assurance that a lump dividend of 5 per cent. for the past year was certain to be declared, and it was intimated also that action might be taken looking to the establishing of the stock on a regular quarterly dividend basis. Yet, in spite of this assurance, the bears in the market put out a story to the effect that no 5 per cent. dividend would be declared, but merely that a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. would be made. Thereupon, aided by concerted bear pressure, the stock broke sharply from a high figure of 56⅜ to 49. In the final trading, however, a rally appeared, the stock closing at 51¼, a net loss, however, of 4⅞ points on trading in 105,000 shares. Subsequently it developed that the full 5 per cent. dividend had been declared, as had been promised, though, so far as could be learned, nothing was done in respect to the action understood to be contemplated looking to the amendment of the charter of the company so that quarterly dividends might hereafter be declared.

This heaviness, credited almost entirely to bear raids by the so-called "Waldorf clique," resulted in sympathetic weakness in all the other stocks in the group, except Tennessee Coal and National Tube, the Directors of which latter company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., advancing it fractionally, while in a measure the weakness in the steel stocks tended temporarily to demoralize the entire market. The largest declines in the other steel shares were: Colorado Fuel, 1½; American Steel and Wire, ⅝; National Steel, 1, and Republic Iron and Steel, ⅝.

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The Federal Steel meeting, which was held at the offices of the company, 71 Broadway, lasted somewhat more than half an hour. At its conclusion the only announcement made was that the 5 per cent. dividend had been declared on the common stock for the year 1900, payable Feb. 20, books closing Jan. 28. All information as to what dividend policy would be pursued for 1901 was refused, while no statement of earnings was given out. In relation to a report that $10,000,000 was to be expended for new plants nothing could be learned. The Directors, in short, refused to discuss the business of the company in any way whatsoever.

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At the Tin Plate meeting, held in Orange, N. J., George Greer, Cecil A. Robinson, and Warner M. Leeds were elected Directors for five years. The board organized at once and elected the following officers: President—D. G. Reid; First Vice President—W. T. Graham; Second Vice President—Warner Arms; Third Vice President—W. M. Leeds; Treasurer—F. S. Wheeler; Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—E. G. Applegate; Assistant Secretary and Second Assistant Treasurer—H. B. Wheeler.

After declaring the dividend of 8 per cent. on the common stock the company issued the following statement, showing the general balance sheet of the company as of Dec. 31:

ASSETS.

	1900.	Increase.
Plants, patents, &c.	$43,494,161	$89,653
Securities purchased in the year	1,127,801	1,127,801
Other securities	375,000	375,000
Merchandise	4,851,544	*100,382
Assets receivable	1,468,193	*50,054
Cash	3,367,246	2,377,262
Total	$54,683,945	$3,819,280

LIABILITIES.

Preferred stock	$18,325,000	.....
Common stock	28,000,000	.....
Total	$46,325,000	.....
Purchase money mortgage	195,000	*$75,000
Accounts payable	948,424	*707,815
Surplus	7,215,521	4,602,095
Total	$54,683,945	$3,819,280

*Decrease.

The net cash assets, after paying dividends on the preferred stock and all other charges, Dec. 31, 1900, were $10,046,360. Net cash assets, after paying dividends on the preferred stocks and all other charges Dec. 31, 1899, were $3,471,633. Increase in net cash assets during the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1900, $4,574,667, equal to 16 1-3 per cent. on the common stock. After the meeting of the stockholders the Board of Directors met and charged off $1,500,000 for depreciation.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.04	.06
Alpha Con.	.03	.05
Andes	.08	.09
Belcher	.14	.19
Best & Belcher	.23	.25
Bullion	.02	.04
Caledonia	.78	.80
Challenge Con.	.16	.20
Chollar	.11	.13
Confidence	.64	.65
Con.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1901.

—Closing— Bid	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
90¾	91	6,050	Amalgamated Copper..	90⅝	91½	90¼	90⅝	+ ⅞
20⅞	21	1,950	Am. Car & Found. Co.	21⅜	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	— ¾
68¾	70	915	Am. C. & F. Co. pf...	70	70½	68¾	70	— ¾
29½	30	600	American Cotton Oil..	30	30	29½	29½	
170	180	253	American Express	180	180	177	177	— 3
39	40	1,800	American Ice Co.....	39	39½	38½	39	— ¼
65¾	67⅜	310	American Linseed Co..	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
35⅜	36	400	Am. Linseed Co. pf...	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	+ ¼
25⅞	26½	100	Am. Malting Co. pf...	26	26	26	26	— 1½
64¾	65½	23,102	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co..	64⅞	65½	62¾	64¼	+ ⅝
99	99½	4,750	Am. S. & R. Co. pf....	99	99½	98½	99¼	+ ¾
29	29¼	6,300	Am. Steel Hoop Co....	30¼	31¼	28¾	28¾	— 1½
75½	76½	370	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	76	76	76	76	+ ¼
40¼	40⅝	22,610	American Steel & Wire	41	43⅛	39	40¼	+ ¾
85⅜	86¼	396	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	87	87	85¾	85¾	— 1¼
135⅜	135⅝	76,880	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	136⅝	137	133	133⅜	— 3¼
118	118¾	714	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	— ¾
60⅜	61⅜	38,500	American Tin Plate...	65	65¼	60⅝	60¾	— 2½
90⅜	91½	942	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝	+ 1½
114½	114⅞	16,570	Am. Tobacco, ex div..	114	115⅜	114	114½	— 1½
17	18	1,370	American Woolen	18⅜	18⅜	17½	17½	— 1¼
46¾	47	400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47	47⅜	47	47	.....
45⅝	45⅞	9,400	At., T. & S. F.....	46⅜	46⅝	45½	45⅝	.....
85⅝	85¾	8,820	At., T. & S. F. pf....	85¾	86	85⅝	85½	.....
91½	91⅝	12,600	Baltimore & Ohio....	92¼	92⅝	91⅜	91⅝	— ⅝
86¾	87	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio. pf..	86	86¾	86	86¾	
84⅞	84¾	22,482	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	85⅛	85⅞	84½	84⅝	+ ¼
10	10	100	Brunswick City	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
57	57½	100	Canada Southern.....	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¼
		400	Canadian Pacific	89¼	89¼	89	89	— 2¾
39⅞	40	3,800	Chesapeake & Ohio...	40¼	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	20⅜	5,050	Chicago & Alton	20¾	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
75	75½	1,812	Chicago & Alton pf...	75¼	75⅝	75¼	75⅛	— ⅜
142⅝	142⅞	22,815	Chi., Bur. & Quincy....	144	144⅞	142⅝	142⅝	— 1⅝
94¾	95¼	200	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	95	95	95	95	.....
174	175	6,080	Chicago Great West...	173½	180	173½	174¾	— ⅛
78⅝	79	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	78⅝	79⅜	78⅝	79	— ¼
44½	44½	100	Chi Gr. West. pf. B..	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ¼
92	92⅝	800	Chi. Gr. West., deb...	92	92⅜	92	92	— ⅛
25	25⅜	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	26	26	25	25	— 1
60	60⅜	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	60¾	60⅝	60¼	60¼	— ⅝
140⅝	140⅞	51,820	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	151	151⅞	140⅝	140⅝	— 1½
173	174	50	Chicago & Northw....	174½	174½	174½	174½	.....
123	123⅛	6,192	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	124	124¼	120	123	— ¾
11	12	340	Chi. Term. Trans.....	12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾	— 1
33½	35	450	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	35⅝	35⅞	33½	33½	— 1½
79	80	3,580	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	80½	81	79	80	— ½
118	119	200	C., C., C. & St. L. L. pf.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	— ¾
48¾	49⅛	4,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	51¼	51⅜	49½	49⅞	— 1½
119	121	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf...	120½	120½	120½	120½	— ½
7⅞	7¾	500	Colorado Southern	8	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
42	43	120	Col. Southern 1st pf..	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅝
14	14½	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron...	15⅛	15⅛	14½	14⅝	— ⅝
192½	193	839	Consolidated Gas	193	193	192½	192½	— ¾
44½	44¾	35,410	Con. Tobacco Co.....	44	45	43¾	44¾	+ 1
85	86	850	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	85	85	85	85	— ¼
152½	153	2,500	Delaware & Hudson...	154	155	152⅝	152⅝	— 3¼
194	195	300	Del., Lack. & West..	195	195	195	195	— 2
31⅛	32	425	Denver & R. G.....	32⅜	32⅜	31½	31½	— ½
		100	Del., S. S. & At. pf...	135	135	135	135	.....
308	309	124,550	Erie	309	310	299	308¾	+ 1⅝
67½	67¾	45,755	Erie 1st pf	67⅜	68¼	66¾	67½	+ ⅛
44⅝	45	3,000	Erie 2d pf	44⅝	45¼	44	45	+ ½
51⅛	52	105,380	Federal Steel	56	56¾	49	51¼	— 4⅜
55	55½	2,725	Federal Steel pf.....	55	55¾	54	54¾	— 1¼
183	190	800	General Electric.....	190	190	189	189	— 2½
48	49	50	Glucose Sugar Ref....	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	.....
91	97	153	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf..	97½	97½	97½	97½	.....
194½	196	514	Great Northern pf....	195	196	194¾	194¾	— ½
45	45¾	2,000	Hocking Valley	45¼	45¾	44½	44½	— ¾
70¾	71¼	1,150	Hocking Valley pf....	72	72¼	71	71⅛	— ⅝
130½	131	350	Illinois Central	131½	131⅝	130⅝	130⅝	— ¾
22⅞	23	200	International Paper ..	23½	23½	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
71¼	71½	2,855	Internat. Paper pf...	72	72	71	71½	— 1
57	57½	200	Internat. Power Co...	57	57	57	57	+ ⅜
80	81	100	International Silver ..	81	81	80¾	81	+ ⅜
75½	76½	300	Int. Steam Pump pf...	76¾	76¾	76	76	— ½
24	24½	150	Iowa Central	24	24	24	24	— ½
50½	51	200	Iowa Central pf.....	50⅞	50⅞	50½	50½	— ½
203	207	5,457	Kanawha & Michigan..	24	28	24	28	+ 5
145	148	100	Kansas City Southern..	145	145	145	145	+ ½
38	38⅜	600	Kansas City South. pf.	38¾	38¾	38	38	— ⅝
6	6⅝	250	Keokuk & D. M.....	6	6	6	6	.....
22	26	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf....	26	26	22	22	.....
16	16¼	100	Knickerbocker Ice Co..	16	16	16	16	+ 1
111	112	10	Lake Erie & West. pf..	112¾	112½	112¼	112¼	.....
88⅞	89	9,253	Louisville & Nashville	89¼	89¾	88⅝	89	— ⅜
121	121⅜	44,225	Manhattan Elevated...	119½	121⅜	119	121⅜	+ 2
166	166⅜	3,620	Met. Street Railway..	168⅜	168⅝	166½	166⅝	— 1⅜
		1,935	Met. St. Ry., rights...	1	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
27	28	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi..	28	28	28	28	— 1
78½	79	120	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	— 3⅝
141	145	400	Mexican Central	141½	144	141½	142	— ¼
69½	70	1,000	Minn. & St. Louis....	70	70⅝	69¾	70	— ¼
106	108	100	Minn. & St. L. pf....	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ¼
165	167	2,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	167	167	165¾	165¾	— 1
47½	48¼	7,350	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf..	47⅝	48⅝	47⅛	48	+ ⅛
84¾	84⅞	12,777	Missouri Pacific.....	85	86	84⅜	85	+ ⅛
46	47	100	Mobile & Ohio.....	47	47	47	47	— ⅛
381	390	430	National Biscuit Co...	40	40	39	39	— 1
92	95¾	428	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	94	94	94	94	+ ⅛
85½	87	230	Nat. Lead Co. pf....	85¾	86	85¼	86	.....
44⅝	45⅜	2,500	National Salt Co.....	45⅛	45⅝	44⅞	45⅛	+ ⅜
73	74	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf.....	73½	73½	73½	73½	— 1¼
40⅜	41¼	14,250	National Steel Co....	42	42½	40¾	41	— 1
92	92¾	150	Nat. Steel Co. pf....	92	92	92	92	+ ⅛
56	56¾	12,800	National Tube Co.....	57	57⅝	55¾	56	+ ⅛
99	100	640	National Tube Co. pf..	99¼	99½	99	99¼	+ ⅛
155	156	100	New Jersey Central ..	156	156	156	156	— 1
143	143¾	7,575	New York Central	144	144	142¼	143½	— 1¼
22	23	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
53	54	120	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	53	53	53	53	.....
135	137	14	N. Y., Lack. & West..	134½	134½	134½	134½	— ½
210	214	61	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	212	212	212	212	— 1
22⅝	22⅞	20,250	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	23¼	23⅜	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
43⅝	43¾	6,100	Norfolk & Western....	43⅝	43⅞	43¼	43¾	— ⅜
203	204	3,200	North American	203	204	203	203	— ⅜
82¼	82⅝	17,885	Northern Pacific	82⅞	83	82¼	82⅝	— ⅛
88⅞	89⅜	2,750	Northern Pacific pf...	89¼	89¾	89⅛	89⅜	— ⅛
42	42¼	100	Pacific Mail	42	42	42	42	+ 1
148⅜	148¾	16,800	Pennsylvania R. R....	149	149⅝	147⅜	148⅝	— 1⅛
101½	101⅝	12,870	People's Gas, Chicago.	102¾	102⅝	101¼	101⅞	— ½
16	17	250	Peoria & Eastern.....	16	16	16	16	— ½
35⅞	36	200	Père Marquette.....	35	36	35	35	+ 1
43⅞	44	2,450	Pressed Steel Car....	43½	44¼	43	43⅞	+ ⅞
79½	82	362	Pressed Steel Car pf..	80	80	80	80	.....
198	199½	90	Pullman Company	199	200	199	200	.....
33⅜	33¾	26,230	Reading	34⅛	34¼	33	33¼	— 1
72⅝	73	6,100	Reading 1st pf	73¼	73¼	72	72¾	— ¼
43⅝	44	6,470	Reading 2d pf	44½	44¾	43	44	— ½
14⅛	14⅜	3,770	Republic Iron & Steel.	15	15⅛	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
59	60	630	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	61	61	59¾	59¾	— ⅝
8	8½	100	St. J. & G. I	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
20	21	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ½
27⅛	27¾	9,000	St. L. & San Fran.....	26	27⅜	25¾	27	+ 1½
80	82	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	79½	80	79½	80	.....
57½	57⅝	4,800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	57	57¾	56⅝	57½	+ ⅜
22	22½	1,300	St. Louis Southw.....	23	23	22	22	— ⅜
50¾	51	11,300	St. Louis Southw. pf..	51½	51⅝	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅜
22	23	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co...	23¾	23¾	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
42¾	42⅞	17,650	Southern Pacific	42⅝	42⅞	42	42	— ⅛
20⅝	20⅞	4,200	Southern Railway	21	21	20½	20½	— ⅜
71¼	71⅜	2,900	Southern Railway pf..	72⅛	72½	71¼	71½	— ⅜
55⅜	56	4,025	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	55	55¾	54	55¾	+ ¾
26⅝	26⅞	5,300	Texas Pacific	27	27¼	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
121½	122	800	Third Avenue	122½	123	121⅝	121⅝	— ⅜
15⅞	16⅛	200	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	16½	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
71	71¼	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf..	71	71	71	71	.....
84½	84⅝	68,550	Union Pacific	85⅜	86	84¼	84½	— ⅜
83½	83¾	3,785	Union Pacific pf.....	84¾	84¼	83½	83½	— ⅞
57½	58⅜	150	United States Express	58	58	58	58	— ¼
125	125⅜	7,355	United States Leather.	127⅜	127⅝	123⅝	124½	— ⅞
73¼	73⅝	3,730	U. S. Leather pf.....	74⅜	74⅜	73	73½	— 1⅛
214	214⅞	3,000	United States Rubber.	214½	217	21	21½	+ ⅛
60	60⅜	1,700	U. S. Rubber pf., x d.	61¼	61½	59⅝	60	— 1½
113	123	1,000	Wabash	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	— ⅜
26¼	26⅞	3,800	Wabash pf	26½	26⅞	26	26¼	— ⅜
135	140	120	Wells-Fargo Express..	137	137	137	137	+ 1
85⅜	85¾	3,200	Western Union Tel....	85¾	85¾	85¼	85⅜	— 1
12	12⅜	940	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	12⅜	12⅜	11⅞	12	— ⅛
55	55½	855	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	55⅛	55⅞	54¼	55¼	— 1
28½	29	1,250	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
		1,700	Wisconsin Central pf..	15⅜	16⅞	15⅜	16⅞	+ 1⅛
		3,000	Wisconsin Central pf..	39¼	41	39¼	39⅞	— ⅛
Sales.....		1,136,717						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, reg.	103½	105½	Ex. & T. H. 4½s	43½	
2s, c.	103½	105½	Ex. & T. H.		
5s, reg.	110½	111	pf.....	80	83
5s, c.	110½	111	Homestake..	76	80
4s, reg.	111	111	Ill. C. L.	101	
4s, c.	111	111½	Joliet & Chi.	175	
4s, reg.	111	111½	King. & P.		85
4s, c.	111	111½	K. I. C. pf.	47	50
6s, reg. 1907	114	114½	Lacl. Gas.	70	73
6s, c. 1907	114	114½	Lacl. Gas pf.	98	100
6s, reg. 1925			Lake Shore	249	250
ex int.	103½	137	Long Island.	67	70
6s, c. 1925	113½	114	Mah. C. R.	195	
6s, reg. 1899			Mun. Beach.	12	15
ex int.	110½	111½	Mo. Coal pf.	79	80
6s, c. 1899	111½	112½	Mex. N. ctfs.	4	4½
6s, reg. 1898			Mich. Cent.	106	
ex int.	110½	111½	M. St. P. &		
6s, c. 1898	111½	112½	S. S. M.	19	20
4s, reg.	103	104	M. St. P. &		
4s, c.	103	104	S. S. M. pf.	53	
4s, reg. 1925	127	128	Mor. & Es.	192	195
4s, c. 1925	127	128	Nat. Lead.	165½	171
Adams Exp.	145	148	N. Cent. C.	35	40
Alic. & Wks.	155		N. Y. & H.	154	160
Allis. & W.	120		N. Y. C. &		
Am. Coal.	170	200	St. L. 1st pf.	105	108
A. C. O. pf.	88	90	N. & W. pf.	83	84½
A. C. Co. pf.	68	70	Ont. Mining.	7	8
A. M. Cot.	4¾	5	Pac. Coast.	57½	59
Am. Tob. pf.			1st pf.	91	94
ex div.	143		2d pf.	60½	68
Am. W.	71	75	Penn.	119½	120
Ann Arbor.	58	59	Phila. Trac.	90	95
Atch. A. pf.	108	110	Pitts. Coal.	17	18
B. Un. Gas.	13	15	Pitts. Coal pf.	85	90
B. R. & P.	33	36	Pitts. Ft. W. &		
B. R. & P.			C.	190	
pf.	121	130	Pitts. Ft. W. &		
Buff. & S.			C. 1st pf.	91	94
Can. Coal.	50	150	Pitts. Ft. W. &		
Cent. Ohio.	125	130	C. 2d pf.	60½	68
C. & E. Ill.			Pitts. Mck.	72	75
pf.	119½	122	Pitts. C. &		
C. M. & St.			St. L.	57	60½
P. pf.	188	190½	P. C. C. &		
C. St. P. M.			St. L. pf.	87	89
& Om.	135	140	P. Ft. W. &		
C. St. P. M.			C.	190	
& Om.	180	190	P. Ft. W. &		
C. L. & W.	27	28	C. pf.	188	
C. L. & W.			Rens. & Sar.	201	
pf.	68	70	R. W. & O.	135	
Cleve. & P.	186		Rio Gr. W.	45	
C. S. 2d pf.	165	174	R. G. W. pf.	92	96
Com. Cable.	165		St. J. & G. I.		
Consol. Coal.	58		1st pf.	61	62
D. & R. G.			Stl. B. ctfs.	64½	65½
pf.	83¾	83¾	Sixth Av.	290	295
D. M. & Ft.			Sloss-S. pf.	67¼	68
D.	18½	19⅝	S. B. & T.	4½	5
D. M. & Ft.			T. P. & W.	80	90
D. pf.	115	125	T. C. R. T.	67½	69
Eighth Av.	375	425			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	103	94	94
1st week Jan.....	$25,777	$23,347	.....
From July 1.....	740,822	643,449	.....
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	3,707	3,707	3,707
1st week Jan.....	501,640	466,284	.....
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	973	973	973
1st week Jan.....	112,195	85,622	72,153
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
1st week Jan.....	38,225	28,087	26,053
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,706	1,706	1,706
1st week Jan.....	130,757	117,251	109,820

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
100	Amal. Copper...	90¾	91½	90½	91¼
20	Am. Cotton Oil..	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
41,520	Am. Steel & W..	41¼	43⅝	38⅝	40
68,370	Am. Sugar Ref..	136⅜	136⅝	132	133½
1,970	Am. Tobacco..	114⅜	116½	114¼	114½
100	Am. Tin Plate...	65	65	65	65
860	A., T. & S. F..	46¼	46¼	45½	45⅝
1,210	A., T. & S.F. pf.	85¾	86	85¼	85½
110	Balt. & Ohio...	92	92½	91½	91½
42,750	Brook. Rap. Tr..	85½	86	84¾	84¾
5,460	C., B. & Q....	144¾	144¾	143	143
30	Chi. Gt. West...	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17¾
10,280	C., M. & St. P..	151½	151¾	149¾	149¾
380	C., R. I. & Pac.	124	124⅛	123⅝	123⅝
3,340	Cont. Tobacco...	44	45¼	43⅝	44½
26,170	Erie.....	39¾	40¼	39¼	39¾
9,040	Erie 1st pf.....	67¼	68¾	66¾	67⅛
47,620	Federal Steel..	56⅜	58¾	40	51
10	Federal Steel pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½
380	Louis. & Nash..	89½	90¾	89¼	89¼
8,310	Manhattan.....	119¾	121¼	119¼	121
6,770	Mo. Pacific....	85¼	85¾	84¾	85
1,900	N. Y., O. & W..	33½	33⅝	32¾	32¾
200	Norf. & West...	46	46	46	46
100	Nor. Pacific....	83¼	83½	82	82¾
40	Pennsylvania...	148⅝	148⅝	148	148
2,340	Peo. Gas. Chi..	102¼	102⅝	101¾	101¾
1,580	Reading.....	34½	34½	33¾	33¾
600	Read. 1st pf....	73¼	73¾	72¾	72¾
2,330	Southern Pac....	43	43	42	42
340	Southern Ry....	21½	21½	20⅝	20⅝
20	Southern Ry. pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
2,060	Tenn. Coal & I..	55¼	55⅞	54	55½
350	Texas Pacific...	27¾	27¾	26½	26½
9,580	Union Pacific...	85⅞	86	84⅜	84⅜
10	Union Pac. pf..	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1,400	U. S. Leather...	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜	12½
140	U. S. Rubber...	21¼	22	21¼	21½
240	Wabash pf.....	26½	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛
100	West. Union...	85¾	85¾	85½	85½
302,690					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
$10,000	Wis. Cent. 4s...	86	86	86	86

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Is Not in Politics, President's Annual Report Says—Directors Elected.

William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, presided at the annual meeting of that body, held yesterday afternoon.

President King presented his annual report, in which he calls particular attention to the Ramapo and other investigations made by the association, and declares that the association is not in politics, has no candidate for office, and does not purpose to indorse any candidate for office.

The following Directors were elected to serve until 1904: William F. King, John C. Eames, Second Vice President of the H. B. Claflin Company; William E. Tefft of Tefft, Weller & Co.; Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and James B. Dill of Dill, Bomeisler & Baldwin.

The officers of the association will be elected by the Directors at their next meeting.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup		Kanaw & M 1st	
1,000	110½	2,000	97
U S of Mex 5s		Laclede Gas Light	
5,000	96½	of St L 1st 5s	
Am Spirits Mfg 6s		10,000	108½
4,000	83	Louisv & Nashv	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		unified 4s	
3,000	95	14,000	100¼
Atch, Top & San Fé		Manhattan con 4s	
gen 4s	103⅜	5,000	105¼
500	102⅜	Mex Cent 1st inc	
5,000	102⅝	35,000	27
7,000	102½	Mil, L S & W 1st	
3,000	102⅝	1,000	136¾
1,000	102⅛	Minn & St L 1st &	
25,000	102½	refundg 4s	
500	102⅛	1,000	98
4,000	102⅜	Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s	
adjustmt 4s		20,000	77⅞
10,000	89	10,000	77¼
10,000	89⅛	10,000	77½
10,000	89	Mo, K & Tex ext 5s	
16,500	89	3,000	97
66,000	89	10,000	97½
5,000	89⅛	7,000	97¾
Aus & Norw 1st		10,000	97⅞
7,000	89¼	Mo Pac trust 5s	
Balt & Ohio 4s		3,000	103¼
2,000	101⅞	20,000	103¼
35,000	101⅞	15,000	103⅜
25,000	101⅞	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
8,000	101⅞	5,000	104
50,000	101⅞	Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
2,000	102	4,000	88½
Balt & Ohio 3½s		Nash, Chat & St L	
20,000	95⅞	con 5s	
4,000	95½	11,000	111½
Balt & Ohio, Southw		48,000	111½
div 3½s		10,000	112
24,000	89⅜	N Y Cent & Hud R	
Balt & Ohio, P, J &		gen 3½s	
M div 3½s		5,000	109½
1,000	89	Lake Sho col	
Brook City 1st		3½s	
1,000	111	24,000	98
Brook Perry 6s		registered	
1,000	88½	5,000	97
Brook Un Elev 1st		Mich Cent col 3½s	
15,000	100	5,000	97½
Brook Un Gas 5s		N Y, C & St L 4s	
13,000	20	1,000	105¾
Cent of N J gen 5s		5,000	120
10,000	128½	6,000	104¾
5,000	128	33,000	104⅞
Cent Pac gtd 4s		Northn Pac gen 3s	
10,000	101	1,000	70⅝
10,000	101½	4,000	70⅝
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		70,000	70¾
2,000	85⅜	3,000	71
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		12,000	70¾
1,000	105	500	71
11,000	104¾	Oregon Short Line	
1,000	104½	1st con 5s	
Chic & Alt R R 3s		500	115½
5,000	93	1,000	129¾
5,000	93½	89 1st 'I S 3½s	
10,000	94	5,000	129⅝
Chic & Alt 3½s		Pac Coast 1st 5s	
7,000	84	4,000	108¾
10,000	83⅞	4,000	108
Chic & Alton 3s		Pitts, C, C & St L	
certificates		g

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctr

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Tuesday, January 29, 1901,

at 12 o'clock Noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Absolute Trustee's Sale of 43 Parcels,

By order of James S. Herrman, Esq., trustee of the Estate of Philip Herrman, Deceased.

320 West 14th Street,

4-story and basement brick and brownstone trimmed single flat; well rented; size of lot, 21.8½x103.1½.

321 and 323 West 14th St.,

Two 4-story and basement brick and brownstone single flats; size of each, 25x103.1½ and 25x123.

333 West 14th Street,

4-story and basement brick and stone single flat; size of lot, 25x125.6½.

336 and 338 West 14th St.,

Two 4-story and basement brick and stone private dwellings, with extensions, well rented; size of each, 15x103.3.

340 West 14th Street,

4-story brownstone private dwelling, with extension; size of lot, 19.11x103.3.

405 and 407 West 14th St.,

Two 4-story and basement brick buildings, with extension; used for business and apartments; size of lots, 25x120 each.

404 and 406 West 15th St.,

Two 4-story and basement brick double tenements; size of lots, 25x86.6 each.

425 and 427 West 17th St.,

Two 4-story brick double tenements, with stores; size of lots, 25x92 each.

531 and 533 East 134th St.,

Two 5-story brick and stone double tenements, with stores; size of lots, 24.11x100 and 25x100.

South Side 135th St.,

225.01 Feet East Lincoln Av., Two Choice Lots, 25x100 each.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

26 CHOICE LOTS,

TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

Situated on 13th and 14th Streets, Park and Willow Avenues. Comprising entire block.

RICHARD T. GREENE, Esq., Attorney for Trustee, 41 Park Row, New York City.

Maps and further particulars at office of Attorneys, or with Auctioneers, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St., New York City.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ABSOLUTE SALE,
To close the estate of Simon Bing, Jr.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22d, 1901,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

268 Rivington, Cor. Columbia St.,
4-story tenement, with stores; lot 25x70. Also

243 & 245 W. 29TH ST.,
2 four-story flats, with rear buildings; 56x98.2.

At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Nos. 1 to 7 Cedar St.,
Corner Nassau St., 7-story fireproof building, with elevator; lot 25x100.

At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Nos. 1 to 7 Cedar St.,
Corner Nassau St., 7-story fireproof building, with elevator; lot 25x100.

At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Nos. 1 to 7 Cedar St.,
Corner Nassau St., 7-story fireproof building, with elevator; lot 25x100.

For further particulars and permits, apply to
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
542 5th Av., S. W. cor. 45th St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$5,000 Cash and $4,500

mortgage will buy a beautiful Home and grounds; also a large variety of fruit trees. For further particulars address GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Corner plot on Manhattan Av

100.11 on the avenue by 145 ft. on e street. Terms to suit the buyer. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St. from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE.

A very superior new 20-foot five-story American basement house at

NO. 312 WEST 107TH STREET.

Has large and handsome reception room and foyer hall, passenger elevator all the way up; three bathrooms and refrigerator built in. Is on the highest ground of the upper west side, close to Riverside, in a most quiet, select, and convenient location. Just the house for an invalid.

PRICE ONLY $36,000.

Three-quarters may remain at 4½ %.
Owner and Builder,
CHARLES BUEK, No. 109 West 42d Street.

FOR SALE.

We are offering the following bargains in private houses:

In Eighties, a 20-foot brownstone house, suitable for altering, can be bought under	$50,000
In 72d St., white stone Am. basement dwelling; owner anxious to sell under..	100,000
In Seventies, nr. Mad. Av., 2 houses adjoining; grand site for extra wide house.	70,000
Full width house in Sixties, near 5th Av., belongs to an estate, about.....	105,000
In East 54th St., 20 feet.....	65,000
In Murray Hill, old house to alter.....	55,000
On Madison Av., 20 feet.....	42,500

Call or write for further particulars and permits.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
542 5th Av., S. W. cor. 45th St.

FOR SALE,
4 AND 5 STORY BUILDINGS,
ON WEST 33D ST., NEAR 8TH AV.,
53 FEET FRONT, WELL ADAPTED
FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING,
LAUNDRY OR OTHER PURPOSES.
GOOD CONDITION.
CARRIAGE LIFT. DRIVEWAY.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

Best and safest investment, on account of death in the family will sell at reasonable price, best built, well located flat property, paying handsome percentage on equity; will stand closest examination. Particulars of H. Bernhardt, Room 12, 108, 110 East 125th St.

Handsome high-stoop brown-stone residence on West 78th St., near West End Av., 18.9x80x102.2; first-class in every respect; $10,000 equity; principals only; no postal cards. Address Owner, 184 5th St., Jersey City, N. J.

A medium four-story basement dwelling, 21st St., between 5th and 6th Avs.; excellent for residence or investment; price, $27,000. S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th St. Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Avenue C, near 12th St.—5-story store and tenement, free and clear; will sell at sacrifice or would trade. H. RAPP, 156 Broadway.

Exchange lot 25x100, Westchester Av., near Prospect Av.; also 2 brick flats, 148th St., near Willis Av., 6 rooms, bath. OWNER, 2,899 3d Av.

Lots: Bronx bargains; Tremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs., Fordham Road; cheap Woodlawn corner. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

Madison Av., corner, below 42d St.; size 75x100; best site in the city for an apartment hotel. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 1,507 Broadway.

Bargain; handsome private dwelling, East 50th St., near 2d Av.; little cash needed. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

Big Bargain.—203 East 100th St., 5-story tenement, with stores; must sell; owner going abroad.

Choice corner lot on Grand Av., University Heights, two blocks from Jerome. TREU, 790 Amsterdam Av.

For Sale.—27-foot apartment house, Morningside Av., paying 14 per cent. EDWARD LARNER, 314 Mott Av.

Jerome Av.—34 lots to close an estate, cheap; must be sold. THORN COMPANY, Fordham.

Builders.—Lot 26x92; good tenement location; $13,000. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

Lost and Found.

BANKBOOK NO. 469,335 OF THE BOWERY Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the Bank. If not restored before the 18th day of January, 1901, application will be made to the Bank for a new Book.

BANKBOOK NO. 408,244 OF THE EMIGRANT Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Always has money to loan on Bond and Mortgage at current rates of interest and moderate charges. Prompt action on good applications.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$60,000 EQUITY IN THREE FINE

Apartment Houses; will trade for west side Lots or free and clear Country Place. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$15,000 FREE AND CLEAR LOT;

what can you offer in exchange for same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$40,000 EQUITY IN A PIECE OF

manufacturing Property, leased to one tenant, who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent; what can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$40,000 FREE AND CLEAR COR-

ner Plot, on Park av., 100x80; what can you offer in exchange? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$22,000 EQUITY IN FINE FLAT

House, situated on 166th st., Central Park West; will trade for free and clear Country Place. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR

Apartment House; what can you offer in exchange for same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$40,000 EQUITY IN FINE STORE

Property, near 28th St. and 6th Av.; will trade for private House and cash. For further particulars address GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$20,000 EQUITY IN FINE FLAT

House; will trade for free and clear private house; send full particulars. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

HAVE 3 GOOD PAYING INCOME PROPERties, Manhattan and Brooklyn; will trade for Long Island farm only; my equity is $15,000. Write all particulars, brokers invited, OWNER, Box V116 New York Times.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Call on Henry C. Vail, at the office of the late Henry W. Sherrill, 13 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, for large, handsome house, overlooking Prospect Park South, with all its magnificent improvements; corner plot, 50x100.

Cheapest in Brooklyn; $3,300; easy terms; 722 Sackett St., near 5th Av. (Park Slope;) 2-story and basement; brick; 9 rooms; all improvements; decorated; cozy home; sacrifice. DEWSNAP, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Mortgage Loans.

New York and Brooklyn Property.
DIOSSY & CO., 5 COURT SQ., B'KLYN.

FAILMEZGER, 1,030 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$3,300 BUYS (DURING JANUARY ONLY) NEW 8-room detached house, Vanderveer Park, worth $4,000; take advantage owner's necessity; terms easy. PARIS, Park Row Building.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SPLENDID HOME IN NEW ROCHELLE.—Fine stable; house all improvements; lot 75x325. Easy terms, $7,500. Apply to CHAS. H. NOXON, lawyer, 21 Park Row, 25th floor. Tel. 8681 Cortlandt.

Staten Island Property.

COMMERCIAL WATER FRONTS, FACTORY property, houses, with large grounds, worth $75,000, free and clear; exchange for city property. D. CORNELL, Stapleton, S. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$17.00 A LOT.

Adjoining Lakewood, N. J., the famous health and Winter resort, we offer plots containing five lots, $85.00. Small weekly payments. Particulars and tickets to visit the property, Sunday, January 20th, from R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St., N. Y.

TENAFLY!—$4,000 buys good modern house; large rooms and attic; wide porch; grounds 100 x140; station 10 minutes' easy walk. H. WEATHERBY & CO., Englewood, N. J.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale—Handsome house in Residence Park, New Rochelle; nine rooms and bath; complete order; unfurnished; $5,000, one-third cash. Apply R. GRAU, 22 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle.

At New Paltz, N. Y., adjoining college grounds, beautiful location; near depots; large house, 24 rooms, bath, closets, &c. J. COCHRANE, 2 West 125th St.

Farms and village property for sale and rent; cozy homes from $1,200 to $2,500; farm, $100 per acre and upward. Charles H. Seabury, Hempstead, N. Y.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges, all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

If you want a quick sale of your property or are about to be foreclosed, send description and lowest price. BUYER, Box 201, Times.

Lawyers.

Accidents, damages obtained, lawsuits defended, defamation, contracts, collections. ED. W. BRENEN, counsellor, 171 Broadway; consultation free.

WALDRON'S DETECTIVE BUREAU, 271 Broadway.—Expert detective services; lawyer with bureau; advice free. Telephone, 2144 Cortlandt.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded Clothing, Jewelry, Furs, Bric-a-Brac, Furniture, Carpets. Mr or Mrs. NAFTAL, 744 6th Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TO LEASE,

NEW STORE AND LOFT BUILDING, NO. 5 WEST 14TH STREET.—Fine basement, extra large and light store, with gallery; light lofts; steam heat, electric light and power, freight elevator. Whole or part.
CHARLES BUEK, Owner, 109 West 42d St.

ST. ANN BUILDING,

3 & 5 West 18th St.,
1 door from 5th Av.
SECOND LOFT.
Modern Fireproof building, with all conveniences. Passenger & Freight Elevators.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEACRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

Attractive, up-to-date three-story buildings, adjoining 3d Av., 206-208 East 56th St.; 35x100; finely lighted all sides; open plumbing; extra large elevator; suitable storage, automobile and wine warehouse, bottler, factory, express, stable, laundry, builder, undertaker, dyer, private stable; also, fine offices, stores; eight-room residence attached. Apply premises or 11A East 83d.

3D AV., NEAR 14TH ST.; FINE BUILDING; store has new double show windows; rent $1,700. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

307 WEST BROADWAY.

STORE AND FIRST LOFT.

Strong building. Good light. Power, if required.

CORNER 12TH ST. & THIRD AV.—Extra deep store, with large basement. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

A VERY LIGHT STORE and basement to let at 19 Beekman St.; suitable for warehouse and manufactory. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

6th Av., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

326 Canal St.—Third and fourth lofts, 25x55; good light; $40 and $30. Apply to R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

40th St., 438 and 440 West.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

16th St., 423 West.—Large store, with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Choicest and Cheapest Elevator Apartments in Harlem.

THE EMERSON,

S. E. COR. LENOX AV. & 116th ST.

Six and seven large rooms and bath; all the latest improvements; hall service; rents $50 to $65. Small, select families will apply to Agents, on premises.

THE BROADWAY,

S. W. COR. BROADWAY & 101ST ST.

Select families with first-class references, are respectfully invited to inspect above premises.

Suites of 7 Rooms and Bath,
with all the latest improvements; elevator all night; electric light, telephone; rent, $800 per annum; renting office on premises.

71st St. 342 West.

New apartments, overlooking the Hudson and Riverside Drive; 7, 8, and 9 extra large outside rooms, with pantry; two bathrooms each; parquette floors, elevator, electric light, telephones; $1,200 to $1,500. Superintendent.

Morningside Park.

Splendid location; six and seven rooms and bath; hot water; steam heat; gas ranges; open plumbing; porcelain bathtubs; $32 to $50. Janitor, 371 W. 119th, or GEO. W. LEE, 2,107 7th Av.

BACHELOR AP'TS.

112 West 44th St.
2 large light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

117th St., 360-366 West., Near Morningside Park.—Handsomely decorated six rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water; private surroundings; near Columbia University and convenient to cable and elevated station; $25, $27; references.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, near 117th St.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $32.00; steam heated. Janitor.

Riverside Drive.—Eight light rooms; every improvement; elevator, electric light; $1,000; also nine, 127 Riverside, 85th.

Brooklyn.

Hicks St., 368—Desirable apartments of two and three rooms; prices, $7 and $8.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Rent—Handsome, beautifully furnished corner apartment, Hotel Majestic; family going South for six weeks will let suite to advantage for that time. Apply at hotel office.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

4 and 5 rooms at 91st St. and 1st Av.; new houses; $16-$18; all improvements; also at 304 to 310 East 92d St.

21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26; 10 rooms and bath, $40.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, $16-$21, at 2 East 119th St., corner 5th Av.

New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th St. and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c., $15 to $23.

HALF MONTH'S RENT FREE.
234 West 122d St.; elegant apartments, 8 rooms newly papered and decorated; steam heat and hall service; $30 and upward. See janitor.

85th St., 221 East.—New apartments; 3, 4 rooms; baths and bedrooms heated; hot water; open plumbing; gas ranges; hardwood finish; decorated; $13 upward. Janitor.

Flats, all improvements, 3 light rooms, private hall, rent $11. 775 East 162d St., station 161st St.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

Jones St., 7, near West 4th St., 6th Av.—3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

Coal and Wood.

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD AT THEDFORD'S

2000 lbs. THE STANDARD TON

YARDS:

27TH ST. AND 9TH AVE.,	Tel. 386—18
79TH ST. & B'WAY.,	Tel. 717 Riverside
223 W. 42D ST.,	Tel. 1715—38
55TH ST. & 10TH AVE.,	Tel. 166 Cols.
55TH ST. AND N. R.,	Tel. 249 Cols.
98TH ST. AND B'WAY,	Tel. 125 River
29TH ST. AND N. R.,	Tel. 375—38

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD

36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Fine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Excursions.

Cook's Winter Trips.

Including Hotels and All Expenses.

Florida,	Jan. 18, 14 days, $65
Havana,	Jan. 19, 11 days, $90
Bermuda,	Jan. 21, 8 days, $62

Descriptive Programmes free on application.
INDEPENDENT TICKETS EVERYWHERE.
THOS. COOK & SON
Downtown, 261 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown, 1185 Broadway, N. Y.

Detective Agencies.

BAYERS'S INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 717-718; telephone 1631 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

United States Detective Bureau; male and female operators; shadowing, investigation; evidence reliable; secrecy guaranteed; night and day; telephone connections. 41-43 Maiden Lane, 1,486 5th Av.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT

WEBER

PIANO WAREROOMS,

5th Ave., corner 16th St.

$210

WILL BUY A NEW
STUYVESANT UPRIGHT PIANO.
DURABLE, RELIABLE, AND OF GOOD TONE QUALITY.

This instrument may be exchanged at any time for a new WEBER PIANO, when a fair allowance will be made, or if exchanged within two years the full price will be allowed. Catalogues and full particulars mailed free to any address.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
Corner Fifth Ave. and Sixteenth St.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.

$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

PEASE PIANOS

109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.

For 55 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufacturer. Easy terms. Good used pianos different makes $125 up. Write for catalogue.

MATHUSHEK & SON AND OPERA PIANOS

The balance of our Holiday stock at reduced prices. You can obtain a bargain from our large stock of slightly used pianos recently taken in exchange, including some celebrated makes; rents, $4 up.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way cor. 47th St.

KRAKAUER

PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
113 EAST 14TH ST.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano stool and scarf; delivered free; balance on easy payments; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8th Av., near 46th St.

$5.00 MONTHLY BUYS FULL-SIZE "BILLINGER & CO." UPRIGHT; EVERY PIANO GUARANTEED. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43D ST.

$10.00 FIRST PAYMENT, BALANCE EASY INSTALLMENTS, ELEGENT NEW UPRIGHT; DELIVERED FREE. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43D ST.

WINTERROTH PIANOS, CASH, INSTALMENTS, $125 UPWARD. 105 EAST 14TH ST. & 95 5TH AV. Open Evenings

EMERSON PIANOS.—Beautiful new designs; several slightly used; at unusually low prices; Steinway Parlor Grand; rare bargain. GEO. W. HERBERT, 10 East 17th St.

BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

GUSTAVE REHN! PIANIST!—Desires a few more pupils; thorough instruction; very moderate terms. 1 East 113th St.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS this week, extraordinary bargains for cash. HAHN, 165 W. 23d St.

STEINWAY; EVERY IMPROVEMENT; BEAUTIFULLY carved; great sacrifice; Elegant Upright, only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR FOUR AND FIVE pedal pianos; something entirely new. WESER BROS., 524 West 43d St.

Large assortment slightly used uprights; squares taken in exchange; "Weber" bargain. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$125 elegant Wheelock upright, rosewood piano, full size; Mason Amblin organ; bargains. 319 9th Av., near 28th St.

Sacrifices nearly new upright piano for $110; cost $625; need money. 72 Lexington Av., near 26th St.

$200 New piano, stool and scarf, $7 per month. Call at 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

$3.00 to $5.00 per month rent, pianos with mandolin attachment. Weser Bros., 524 W. 43d St.

Instruction.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic and commercial course; athletics, military drill; terms moderate; 2nd term begins Feb'y 1st. Address BROTHER AUGUST, West Chester, N.Y.

ATTENTION! If you intend studying Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, Penmanship, etc., it will pay you to send for our prospectus to Dept. C.
WALWORTH-INSTITUTE, 110 East 125th St. 29 West 42d St.

REGENTS' Examinations. Central Preparatory School, 18 E. 42D ST. SEND FOR HANDBOOK.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand; private and class lessons; best instruction; reasonable rates. METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, 289 4th Av.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN INSTRUCTION; best method; expert teachers; terms moderate. Prof. J. M. PELLERIN. 207 West 25th.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 112 EAST 18TH ST.
.....The ONLY
N. Y. CONSERVATORY, 112 East 18th,
...BETWEEN 4TH AV. and IRVING PLACE.
The FAMOUS MUSIC SCHOOL.
.....The FIRST in the COUNTRY.
Lessons DAY and EVENING...Years on 14th St.
....GRADUATES PROVIDED with POSITIONS.

CHOIR EXCHANGE, BROOKLYN, 299 Carlton Av.—Church music teaching departments, John E. Webster, Director; Pupils trained for appointments; CHURCHES SUPPLIED WITH FIRST-CLASS organists and singers.

CHARLES A. KAISER,
SOLO TENOR 5TH AV. CATHEDRAL, VOCAL INSTRUCTION.
112 EAST 18TH ST.

VIOLIN ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT, EITHER residence; terms reasonable; not payable in advance; references exchanged. CHADWICK, 2 Chambers St.

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VIOLIN INSTRUCTION BY JOSEPH GOLDstein, pupil of Cologne Conservatory, Germany. Terms moderate. 250 Sixth Av., Brooklyn.

VIOLINIST INSTRUCTS AT PUPIL'S HOUSE 60 cents per lesson; progress assured. VIOLINIST, Box 77, 1,242 Broadway.

PIANO; LADY, EXPERIENCED TEACHER, instructs at pupil's residence; 40 cents per lesson. TEACHER, Box 80, 1,242 Broadway.

Violin Studio, 160 West 23d St.—Advantage to beginners and advanced pupils; private or classes; terms reasonable.

Dancing.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Ave., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lanciers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

GEORGE W. WALLACE,
Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d Street;
Ellersile Rooms, 80-82 West 126th St.
Class and private tuition. See circular.

HARVARD DANCING ACADEMY, 158-162 W. 125th.—Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lanciers, waltz quadrille guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av., 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

PROF. STERNS, expert instructor, 20th season Broadway, Myrtle Av., Brooklyn; clogs, reel, cakewalks, specialties, waltz, two-step.

Columbia Dancing Academy, 59th and 6th Av.—Classes forming; 4 lessons, $1; 24, $5; private lessons, (any hour,) $1. Prof. S. Warner.

Lester's Colonial Academy, 101st St. and Columbus Av.—Class and private lessons daily; receptions Wednesday and Saturday.

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STATISTICS SHOW THAT THE SALE OF toilet articles in the United States amounts to MORE than $40,000,000.00 annually. Do you desire a fortune? Here is your opportunity; I want a partner with capital, or a person with capital to form a stock company for the purpose of increasing manufacture and exploit of seven Turkish Toilet articles, now on the market, for ladies. Highest recommendations; handsomest packages. Address, Col. J. F. MILLIKEN, 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WHY BE HARD UP OR OUT OF BUSINESS? We have a sure road to wealth. Our coin-controlled machines are the best made and are quick sellers, or can be placed on the percentage plan. Write for particulars. The best chance ever offered to make big money on a small investment. Address THE CAILLE-SCHEIMER CO., corner Woodward and Baltimore Av., Detroit, Mich.

Gold Mining Inexpensive.—I have perfected hydraulic system that will make low land placers, swamps, and old trailing dumps valuable; can operate with little water; fall not necessary; want to meet company or party that is interested in placer mining; valuable experience; easy terms. Address MECHANICAL ENGINEER, Times.

Active or silent partner wanted, either sex, $5,000 to $10,000, to build and run hotel apartment; location, building-loan secured. Address SECURITY, Times Office.

Sale or Rent.—Established Coal business; trestle, buildings to handle hay or grain; easy terms. E. C. Quarkenbush, Newark Av. and 7th St., Jersey City.

$2,000 to manufacture patented article, great value and demand, will secure position worth amount invested every year. Address MECHANICAL ENGINEER, Box 375, 1,269 Broadway.

Advantageous Jersey daily opportunity; splendid town; business $20,000; rare opportunity; $15,000. Publishers' Broker HARRIS, 150 Nassau St.

5 and 10-Cent Store for sale; splendidly equipped; full stock of goods; fine location. Good reasons for selling. PETER WHITNEY, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

Experienced office man desires to invest $3,000-$5,000 in established mercantile business; give full particulars. A. K., Box 197 Times Office.

Advice Free.—Patents promptly procured; inventors' Guide FREE. EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Printers.—Wanted estimates on printing a small weekly newspaper. Address NEWS, Box 199 Times Office.

Music Boxes, 84 teeth, $24; 15 tunes free; other instruments. Prof. ADOLPH COHN, 157 West 23d St.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IT WARMS THE LARG-est room in five minutes. The Improved Fire Vase Gas Heater for warming rooms and light cooking; fits on ordinary gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp; requires no pipe or hose; the gas flame is increased 500 per cent.; no explosion, odor; economical. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50; money refunded within twenty-four hours if not found satisfactory. The **KING INCANDESCENT STUDYING LAMP** beats any lamp in the market; burner, 100 candle power; double strength mantle chimney and shade. Introduction price, 75c. Mail orders filled everywhere. Sole agents for the improved Fire Vase Gas Heater, and distributers for the King Incandescent Lamp.

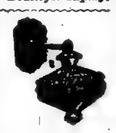

1,079 3d Av.,
Between 63d and 64th Sts.

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Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.
BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

CREDIT TO ALL

DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO.,
177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

CREDIT TO ALL WITHOUT SECURITY.

CLOTHING for Ladies, Men, and Boys, ready made or to order. Millinery, Furs, &c.
PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING AND CLOAK CO., 7 W. 14th St., bet. 5th and 6th Avs. (Open eve.)

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

IDEAL CLIP.—Have this clip attached to your eyeglasses and you will agree that it is the only one that gives entire satisfaction. MEYER & ELTING, Opticians, 617 Sixth Av., near 36th St., New York.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

At Eble's Art Gallery, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, old jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

ONLY HEADQUARTERS FOR GENUINE Welsbach lights is now at 66 West 125th St., between 5th and Lenox Avs.; sell at reduced prices; put up free; satisfaction guaranteed.

P. SORENSEN, UPHOLSTERER, DECORATOR, 2,071 7th Av., near 124th St.; slip covers cut, made; mattresses made over.

BRAATZ, NEW HAIR LIFE; LATEST DISCOVERY and finest ever compounded hair tonic; hairdressing parlors. 135 West 125th St.

Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing and enameling a specialty. TUXTO CYCLE COMPANY, 27 West 125th St.

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For Sale—Fully equipped machine works; down town, New York City; capacity, 25 men. Address 618 6th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOT OF VIENNA BENTWOOD CHAIRS, Sofas, and Divans. New, at 20c. on the dollar, at Casino Auction Rooms, Broadway & 39th St.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address LENOX, 61 West 125th St.

$10.00 BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—Domestic, New Home, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers. BROWN, 39 West 125th St.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

COHEN BROTHERS.—Fine upholstering and cabinet making. 25 East 125th St.

The only Harlem Office for Genuine Welsbach Lights, 129 West 125th St., opposite Koch & Co.

Watches and Jewelry.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS; FINE DIAMONDS, watches; goods guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. WATCH SUPPLY, Three Maiden Lane.

EASY PAYMENTS.—Watches and diamonds; reliable goods only. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND CO., 19 Maiden Lane.

Credit, diamonds, watches, oil paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane.

Good Will and Interest for Sale.

DAIRY STORE AND MILK

THE PLANT WILL CONTEST

Widow of the Millionaire Seeks to Set Aside the Instrument.

Alleged that It Was Drawn in Violation of Law—Estate Now Worth $17,000,000.

The estate of Henry Bradley Plant, which is valued at $17,000,000, is the prize in a legal battle which is being fought before Justice Leventritt in the Special Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court.

The widow is trying to have the will set aside.

The widow is contesting the will of her husband on the ground that the third codicil to it was illegally drawn. By the provisions of the third and last codicil the heirs of the six-year-old grandson of the testator are made the residuary legatees of the vast estate left by Mr. Plant, and the estate cannot be distributed until the youngest son of this grandson reaches the age of twenty-one years.

If offered for probate in the State of New York this will would be declared invalid. Connecticut is the only State in the Union, it is said, where such an instrument would be held legal and binding.

By the terms of the will the widow and Morton F. Plant, a son by a former marriage, are given an allowance of $30,000 a year each. If the will is probated in New York the entire estate will pass into the hands of these two persons. The son, Morton F. Plant, as one of the trustees of his father's peculiar will, is nominally a defendant in the suit. Mr. Plant makes no secret of the fact that his sympathies are entirely with the plaintiff. New York State laws do not permit a testator to establish a trust lasting for more than two generations. The testator went to Connecticut a few days before his death and, the plaintiff alleges, with fraudulent intent claimed citizenship there, having a desire to circumvent and evade the laws of New York State, of which State he had been a resident for many years.

Mrs. Margaret J. Plant, who will come into the possession of about $7,000,000 if she wins her suit, is a woman of middle age. She was one of the early arrivals at court yesterday, and was accompanied by a party of friends, including Henry Sandford, former President of the Adams Express Company, an intimate friend and associate of her late husband. There were two members of the clergy and several women with Mrs. Plant.

The plaintiff was represented by Attorneys William D. Guthrie, John E. Parsons, Noel Gale, and ex-Judge Henry E. Stoddart of New Haven. The four defendants in the suit, Lynde Harrison, Morton Freeman Plant, George H. Tilley, and Robert G. Erwin, were represented by Attorneys L. C. Ledyard and Maxwell Evarts. Henry S. Wardner appeared as guardian ad litem for the infant defendant.

Mrs. Plant set forth in her complaint that her husband died on June 23 last, three days after he executed, at New Haven, Conn., the third and last codicil to his will. He was eighty years old at the time and had a permanent home at 680 Fifth Avenue, this city.

In their answer the defendants set forth that the United States Court has final jurisdiction over the matters involved; that the plaintiff should have applied to the Probate Court of the State of Connecticut for relief; that the will and the codicils were properly probated in the State of Connecticut, and that Mr. Plant was a legal resident of that State at the time of his death.

Attorney William D. Guthrie made the opening address for the plaintiff. He told of the visit of Mr. Plant to his country home at Bramford, and of his sudden illness. Mrs. Plant did not know that her husband had acquired citizenship in Connecticut until she appeared before the Judge there. The estate of Mr. Plant, the lawyer said, had largely increased in value, and now amounts to about $17,000,000.

Maxwell Evarts, for the defendants, made a motion to dismiss the case on the grounds that the decree of a court of another State could not be set aside; that the judgment of the Connecticut court must stand until it was reversed. Mr. Evarts contended that there was not the slightest proof of fraud in connection with the will, but if there was such, the plaintiff must go to the courts of the State where the judgment was given to prove it. Because the plaintiff had invoked the judgment of the Connecticut courts, Mr. Evarts claimed that those courts had jurisdiction of the parties.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Evarts resumed his argument for a dismissal of the case. It was 3 o'clock when Mr. Evarts closed, and Mr. Guthrie rose to reply. In his argument Mr. Guthrie said that the plaintiff desired to secure a judgment as to the domicile of Mr. Plant, and that having been secured, he thought that the courts of Connecticut would give all the relief necessary. The fact that Mr. Plant had died with assets in New York made it necessary for the courts here to consider the question of his domicile.

Mr. Evarts replied to the argument of the defendants' counsel. His remarks were cut short by the adjournment of the court. Mr. Evarts will resume his argument when the court opens this morning.

MISS LOUISE SCHAEFER BURIED

Was Thought to be Dead Jan. 3, but Revived—Expired on Sunday.

Miss Louise Schaefer, formerly a teacher in Public School No. 25, in Fifth Street, was buried yesterday from her home, at 140 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street. This was the second time that the undertaker was called upon to prepare her for burial. The young woman had gastro-enteritis, and was so low on Jan. 3 that her father, who, with a servant, was alone in the house with her, thought she was dead.

Dr. U. S. Ward of 1,808 Lexington Avenue was called in and administered powerful restoratives which brought her gradually to consciousness, but when he returned in about an hour to note the effect of the drugs he found the undertaker on the premises and dismissed him with an explanation. Miss Schaefer was removed to a private hospital, and for a time hope of her recovery was entertained, but she died on Sunday.

TO PROSECUTE A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Dreyer Accused of Giving Typhoid as Cause of Smallpox Patient's Death.

Corporation Counsel Kinney has been asked by Dr. Black, the Sanitary Superintendent of the Borough of Brooklyn, to proceed against Dr. M. W. Dreyer of 60 McKibbin Street, the physician who attended Benjamin Tranofski, who died of smallpox at his home, 31 Boerum Street, on Monday evening, on the charge that Dr. Dreyer presented a false death certificate. The fact that it was a smallpox case was reported by Dr. James Huber of Manhattan, who when summoned to attend the patient found that Tranofski was dead.

Dr. Dreyer was called to the Health Department and was first questioned by Dr. Black, who turned him over to Dr. Sylvester Byrne for examination. He said that he did not know what was the matter with the patient, but that he had given typhoid fever as the cause of death because the man was so very sick. When asked if he had ever seen any smallpox cases, Dr. Dreyer said that he had seen more than 100 of them in Russia.

STEAMSHIP HELD FOR SMALLPOX.

The British steamship Tyrian, which arrived from West Indian ports Monday night, is held at Quarantine for investigation. It was reported to Dr. Doty by the Health Officer of Inagua that several cases of smallpox had developed on board on the recent voyage.

Capt. Hall of the Tyrian denies that there have been any cases of the disease on board. The only person stricken was a passenger, who was transferred from Inagua to Santa Marta. It was learned that on her outward voyage the Tyrian picked up ten laborers at Inagua and twenty-eight others at other ports, who were finally landed at Inagua, and it is probable that the disease developed among these persons.

Pastor Heim's New Charge.

The Rev. Edwin Heim, rector of St. Alban's Protestant Episcopal Church, Canarsie, has accepted a call to St. Michael's Church on North Fifth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Heim expects to take up his new charge in February.

Besides being so effective with the worst colds, another good feature is that it is safe for the tenderest infant.—Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

MARINE KILLED BY A BLOW.

Private Stafford Denounced the Army and Navy and Bartender Henry Resented It.

After creating a disturbance in a saloon at 129 Bowery at midnight Monday night, John Stafford, twenty-six years old, a private in the United States Marine Corps, attached to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was killed by a blow on the chin struck by John Henry, the bartender of the place, who was attempting to eject him. Henry escaped.

Stafford, who was on shore leave, became intoxicated and entered the saloon about 11:30 o'clock in an ugly humor, according to the stories told to the police by witnesses. He denounced everything American, and particularly the army and navy. He declared that the marines were slaves and were treated like dogs by their officers. Then he declared himself to be an Irishman, and announced that he could whip any American or Englishman living. He finally became so violent and noisy that Henry, the bartender, attempted to eject him. In the struggle Henry struck Stafford a violent blow on the chin. The marine released his hold and, staggering backward, fell to the floor unconscious.

Henry then put on his coat and hat and left the place. Stafford remained unconscious, and finally a policeman was summoned. The officer in turn sent for an ambulance. The surgeon pronounced the marine dead. He said that only an autopsy could determine the exact cause of death. Six detectives of the Eldridge Street Station were sent out to look for Henry, but he has not yet been found. The police arrested five men who were in the place at the time of the disturbance, and held them as witnesses.

CANNOT PROBATE WILL.

A Witness Declares that the Testator Had Not Power to Sign Instrument.

Surrogate Thomas yesterday denied the probate of a will on the grounds that it had either been signed after the testatrix was dead, by placing the pen in her hand, or else it was signed, or rather marked, with a cross when she was unconscious. This peculiar condition of affairs was developed at the contest over the will of Sophia Pelkington, who died at her residence, 499 West Broadway, on Nov. 16 last. In her will, executed the same day, the testatrix left all her property to her brother, George Pelkington. Elizabeth Brown, a sister, contested the will on the ground of fraud. The testimony disclosed the fact that the will had actually been drawn according to Miss Pelkington's request, but that she became so ill before she could sign the paper that her name was placed on it and arrangements made to have her make a cross.

Mrs. Jennie O'Connor, a witness to the will, testified that before the will was executed by Miss Pelkington she was seized by a violent fit of vomiting and immediately expired.

"I was then told," said the witness, "by George Pelkington to take hold of her hand, place a pen in it and guide it until her mark was made on the paper. I did so. Miss Pelkington was perfectly lifeless at the time. The whole thing was a put-up job, and I tell what happened, being ready to accept any blame for my actions."

An attempt was made on behalf of George Pelkington to show that Mrs. O'Connor claimed $450 for board and lodging supplied to Marcella Pelkington, the niece of the decedent, who is now in Ireland, and that she threatened unless she got it to break the will.

Surrogate Thomas said he should deny probate, and that the will was fraudulently executed, as the old woman was either dead or in such a state as to have no knowledge of what she was doing.

LEGAL NOTES.

WOMAN ALIGHTING FROM A STREET CAR.—Sarah C. Smith as awarded a verdict for $5,000 by a jury, on the trial of her suit, in the Supreme Court, in Ulster County, against the Kingston City Railroad Company, for injuries she received while alighting from one of the company's street cars. It appeared that Mrs. Smith's dress caught upon the plunger, and that, before it was loosened, the car started and dragged her by the dress so attached. The Appellate Division, at Albany, affirmed the judgment, holding, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Parker, that a woman alighting from a street car should be given time enough to step off, and also to clear her skirts from any obstruction on the platform upon which they may have caught; if the conductor starts the car the instant she alights, before she has had time to release her skirts from such obstruction, and she is dragged along by the car and injured, the railroad company is held to be liable for the injuries thus sustained.

The Court held, also, that the fact that the passenger wore a dress so long that it would be likely to catch upon such appliances as necessarily extended above the platform, was not of itself negligence, as a matter of law.

***

INJURED BY THE FALL OF A CHIMNEY.—Catherine Kaiser brought suit in the Supreme Court, in Albany, to recover damages from Hiram S. Washburn for injuries she received by the falling upon her of bricks from a chimney on premises owned by him. A yard next to the house in which she resided adjoined a house owned by Mr. Washburn. While Mrs. Kaiser was in the yard she was injured by a shower of bricks which suddenly fell from the chimney. It appeared that for a year prior to the accident, the chimney had been in a dangerous condition; that Mr. Washburn did not occupy the house, and that three months before the accident he rented the portion in which the defective chimney was located to a tenant. The Appellate Division, at Albany, has reversed the decision given on the trial, non-suiting the plaintiff, holding that it was a question for the jury whether Mr. Washburn, in the exercise of reasonable care, should have discovered and remedied the defect in the chimney. Proof of previous knowledge on the part of Mrs. Kaiser of the defective condition of the chimney, the Court held, did not establish, as a matter of law, that she was guilty of contributory negligence.

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THE RAILROAD LAW AND RATE OF FARE.—Joseph Parker, who was a passenger on the Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad on Feb. 25, 1895, from Freeville to Cortland, in this State, and was charged at the rate of nearly 4 cents a mile, brought suit against the railroad corporation in Tompkins County to recover a penalty of $50, and also 7 cents excessive fare, which it was claimed accrued to him under Section 39 of the Railroad law. That section enacts that any railroad corporation charging more than the lawful rate of fare, "unless such overcharge was made through inadvertence or mistake, not amounting to gross negligence," should forfeit $50. The company contended that it might charge more than the 3 cents a mile prescribed by the Railroad law, under a private statute, enacted in 1872, allowing the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company, whose road was afterward consolidated to make up the defendant corporation, to charge 4 cents a mile.

A judgment given on the trial in favor of the company was affirmed by the Appellate Division, at Albany, and that decision is now upheld by the Court of Appeals; so that Mr. Parker not only loses his case, but is mulcted in heavy costs. Judge O'Brien, giving the unanimous decision of the court of last resort, holds that the special act authorizing a charge of 4 certs a mile was not repealed by the Railroad law, fixing the fare on such roads at not exceeding 3 cents a mile. The sale of the road under foreclosure, its purchase by individuals for the purpose of vesting the title in another corporation, and its subsequent consolidation into a general system, Judge O'Brien says, did not impair the right of the consolidated company to charge the rate of fare on the constituent line authorized by its original act.

Anglo-American Company's Real Estate.

Ex-Justice George C. Reynolds, as a referee appointed by Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court in the matter of the proposed transfer of the realty of the Anglo-American Savings Loan Association to the Empire Realty Company, took testimony yesterday at the offices of the loan association to determine on the advisability of the transfers. Joseph M. Dickey, one of the temporary receivers, and John A. Kennedy, a real estate broker of Buffalo, gave testimony on the value of the real estate held in Buffalo. The hearing will go on again this morning at 11 o'clock.

Policeman Dermody Reinstated.

The first meeting of the Police Board in ten days, at which routine business was transacted, was held yesterday afternoon. The only business of interest transacted was the reinstatement of Patrolman Joseph T. Dermody, who was acquitted in the Court of General Sessions of the charge of stealing a watch on the east side.

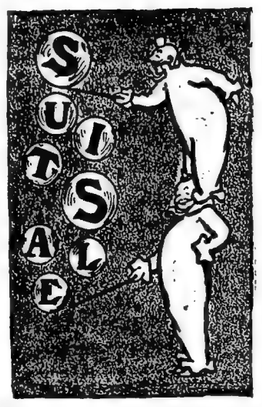

We've been doing a little juggling with figures.

Result:

Some of our best sack suits—over 1,000 of them were $22, $25, $28 and $30—are now marked the one price of $15.

Young men's sizes are $13.

Kersey overcoats, same prices.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

ORIENTAL RUG SALE

of perfectly blended colors that will harmonize with any furnishings.

CARABAGHS, GUENDJIS & BELOOCHISTANS,

$7.50.

(Value $10.00 to $15.00.)

All a thick heavy pile and colors that will year by year fade into delicious tints.

Odd pieces and suites of furniture now at greatly reduced prices, and "Long Credit" awaits your convenience for payment.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

BLINN'S CHILDREN TESTIFY.

Tell of His Illness and How He Came to Deed Away Property.

The action in which Christian Blinn is trying to recover property worth $120,000 from Julia Schwarz, which he alleges was deeded to her at the time his memory was a blank, some time between 1892 and 1895, is still on trial in the Supreme Court, before Justice Truax and a jury. Blinn claims that he was sent to the sanitarium at Flushing, and on his return from there three years later he found that nearly $1,000,000 worth of real estate had been deeded by him to various tenants of his property in Harlem.

Christian Blinn, Jr., a son of the plaintiff, testified that his father had a severe attack of the grip in 1889, and subsequently went to Bermuda. He said that at that time the family lived at 365 West Fifty-fifth Street.

"Did you ever see your father sign a deed?"

"I did," was the reply.

"Where was that?"

"In the dining room of our home."

"Tell us about it."

"Well, my father was brought into the dining room. My mother was on one side of him and Henry Umbrich on the other. They led my father to a revolving chair. They showed him a paper and asked him to sign it. My father refused to sign it, saying: 'Maggie, this is not right. I don't want to sign it.' My father was forced to sit down in the revolving chair, and the deed was placed in front of him. He was persuaded to sign it. Finally he signed it."

"Was that the deed to the Eightieth Street property?"

"It was."

Henrietta Blinn, the daughter of the plaintiff, was the next witness. She testified as to attending her father during his illness in 1889, and said that he objected to taking the medicine, because he thought he was being poisoned.

"Do you think your father was rational or irrational at that time?"

"Irrational."

Louis H. Umbrich testified that the gross rental of the property in dispute amounted to over $6,000 a year. Julia Schwarz, the defendant, gave testimony as to the income from the property. She said that in 1891 there was a mortgage of $14,000 on the property. She testified as to interest she paid on the mortgage and the taxes.

The case will be continued this morning.

DEFENSE OF PROF. FLECK.

The attention of President Hunter was yesterday called to a publication in which the methods and manners of Henry T. Fleck, Professor of Music at the Normal College, were criticised. President Hunter said: "Prof. Fleck was selected only after the most careful consideration as to his musical ability, antecedents, and character. A subcommittee of the board, consisting of Commissioners Adams and Kittel, devoted six months to a consideration of the merits of the fifty or more applicants. Politics did not enter into the selection. He was engaged with the understanding that he would remain only six months if he proved unsatisfactory."

GRIP ON THE SCHOOLSHIP.

An ambulance call from the schoolship St. Mary's yesterday afternoon was responded to by Dr. McDonald of Bellevue Hospital, who found when he boarded the ship at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street that the grip had taken possession of the vessel and had full swing there. Eleven cadets were in the clutches of the prevailing malady, and the physician had all he could do for an hour.

He had a hard time quieting the fears of the ship's company, who were under the impression that some sort of plague had broken out on board. Only two of the eleven patients had very high temperatures, and none of the cases was sufficiently severe to necessitate the removal of the patient to the hospital.

At the Board of Health it was stated yesterday afternoon that there were seventy-five deaths from grip last week, of which forty-five were in Manhattan, twenty-eight in Brooklyn, and four in Queens. There were thirty-six deaths from grip during the week preceding.

SUCCESSOR TO BISHOP WIGGER.

A meeting of the Diocesan Council and irremovable rectors of churches in the Diocese of Newark, N. J., was held at the residence of Archbishop Corrigan yesterday, and a ballot taken for candidates for a successor to Bishop Wigger of the Diocese of Newark. Ballots were cast for three candidates designated as dignus, dignior, and dignissimus.

Twelve ballots were cast, each ballot containing the names of three candidates. The vote will be submitted to a council of the Bishops of New Jersey and New York, constituting the Province of New York. The Bishops will also take a vote upon the names, revising the list according to their judgment. A duplicate of both ballots will be forwarded to the Pope at Rome, who will name the candidate.

The names of the candidates voted for, by a rule of the Church, will be kept secret until the Pope's decision is promulgated.

Upholstery Dep't.

4th Floor.

About 350 pairs,—Arabian Lace Curtains,—a wide range of novel designs. Full size,

$5.75, $7.50 and $8.50 per pair.

Cluny Lace Curtains, mounted on scrim, or heavy bobbinette,

$4.00, $5.50 and $6.75 per pair.

Reversible Armure Portieres,—art shades,—finished with heavy rope cord,

$3.00 per pair.

10,000 yards,—fine French and English Art Cretonnes,—suitable for furniture slip covers and country house draperies,

15, 25 and 35 cents per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

Another New Price.

This time $12.00, for a choice from some full lines of our higher priced Overcoats that were $22, $18 and $16—the same attractive values we always give when we change prices.

Our $15.00 sale of the Finer Overcoats, and also of Suits, continues with its unabated vigor.

And $5 is all we ask now for a number of $7 & $6 Trousers.

It's a long while to the end of the season—profit by it.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

JUSTICE FOR THE NEGRO.

North Carolina's Governor Says Since Blacks Cannot Vote Their Interests Must Be Safeguarded.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 15.—Charles B. Aycock was inaugurated to-day as Governor of North Carolina. In the course of his inaugural address he said:

"I shall confidently expect you gentlemen of the Legislature, without regard to party, to frame an election law fair in every purpose, clear in every detail, and to provide machinery by which every man qualified under our Constitution shall be able to vote and shall know that his vote is effective. We can have safety, security, and integrity on no other basis.

"The white people owe a high duty to the negro. It was necessary to the safety of the State to base suffrage on capacity to exercise it wisely. The result is exclusion of a great number of negroes from the ballot, but their right to life, liberty, property, and justice must be even more carefully safeguarded than ever. It is true that a superior race cannot submit to the rule of a weaker race without injury; it is also true that the strong cannot oppress the weak without destruction.

"We are intrusted with power not for our good alone, but for the negro as well. We hold our title to power by tenure of service to God, and if we fail to administer equal and exact justice to the negro whom we deprive of suffrage, we shall in the fullness of time lose power ourselves, for we must know that the God who is love trusts no people with authority for the purpose of enabling them to do injustice to the weak."

A QUEER WILL CONTEST.

Frederick Martin Did Not Know His Wife Had So Large an Estate.

A contest of the will of Wilhelmina Martin by her husband, Frederick Martin, a Brooklyn jeweler, is on trial in the Surrogate's Court. Martin did not know, until he was served with the citation, that his wife, who died two years ago, had left a will. He declared the document offered is a forgery. Mrs. Martin left over $12,000 worth of diamonds and at least $15,000 in bank deposits. The alleged will bequeathes all to her children by a former marriage. They claim that the estate of their mother was worth at least $50,000.

Mrs. Martin's first husband was Ernest August Christleman, a carpenter. Two children, Wilhelmina Christleman Knab and E. A. Christleman, were born of this marriage. Mr. Christleman died in 1891, and his widow married Frederick Martin, the jeweler, about two months later. After her death, in 1899, Mr. Martin, who had for seventeen years kept a jewelry store on Avenue B, married Mrs. Weitlauf, a widow. The couple soon removed to Brooklyn, where Mr. Martin opened a jewelry store.

The alleged will, which, was filed by W. S. Katzenstein, counsel, is dated Sept. 15, 1896, and gives the entire property to the Christleman children.

Mr. Martin said last night: "I never knew that my wife had so much money and so many diamonds. In my answer I stated positively that I did not believe she ever executed such a will, and when the case comes up for a hearing before the Surrogate on Feb. 4 I will be ready to show that I turned over to her children everything that she had. She closed out her only bank account before she was married to me. I will show that my dead wife had no such estate. There is something wrong about the entire matter."

Mr. Katzenstein, as counsel for the heirs, says that he believes they will make out their case.

Louis A. Gourdain Discharged.

Louis A. Gourdain, who was arrested three months ago for violating the lottery laws on the day of his release from the penitentiary, where he had been for nearly a year, was yesterday discharged on his own recognizance by Judge Cowing, upon motion of Assistant District Attorney Townsend. Gourdain during his imprisonment in the Tombs issued subpoenas for over fifty well-known persons to attend his trial.

Gourdain had opened an office at 1 Madison Avenue, where he ran the Louisiana State Loan and Trust Company, which Capt. Price alleged was in violation of the lottery laws.

Amusements.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA 42d St., B'way and 7th Av. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. GENERAL ADMISSION, 50c. LAST WEEK DRESSLER. Comedy Triumph, MISS PRINNT. Jan. 21, Mathews & Bulger, "The Night of the 4th"

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. SIXTH NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES. Automobiles and Accessories. Open 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Adm., 50c.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mats. at 2. Evgs. at 8. Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY. "Best of All Girls." THE GIRL FROM UP THERE. Mats. To-day & Sat.

WALLACK'S Evgs. at 8:30. Matinées To-day & Saturday, 2:15. MARY MANNERING IN JANICE MEREDITH

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST."

Our furniture will be like a Louis Quinze screen which was in vogue in the eighteenth century and which now, in the opening year of the twentieth century, is leading all rivals, having outlived the changing styles of all those changing years.

We make our furniture of carefully selected wood, in beauty and variety of design, and skilful workmanship and reduced factory prices on many pieces make it especially economical for you to now

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 158 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. Clayton White, Marie Stuart & Co., Delbosq, Cushman, Holcomb & Curtis, Marcel's Living Statuary, Papinta, Harry Watson's Co., Nideley & Carlisle, Tom Nawn & Co., R. Johnstone, 3 Mascaghos, Carroll Johnson, Ida Van Sicklen, Geo. W. Monroe, Chas. R. Sweet, Al Leech & 3 Rosebuds, Lew Hawkins, etc.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS IN A ROYAL ROGUE. LAST WEEK. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23RD. JOHANN STRAUSS'S LATEST OPERETTA, VIENNA LIFE. (Wiener Blut.) SEAT SALE TO-MORROW, 9 A. M.

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8.25. Mat. Sat., 2.20. THEATRE CLOSED Wednesday and Thursday. Miss Rehan will positively appear Friday evening. —ADA— REHAN LAST WEEK. "SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY." Next Week. Seat Sale To-morrow. N. C. GOODWIN—MAXINE ELLIOTT, "When We Were Twenty-One."

CARNEGIE HALL. BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor. Thurs. Evg., Jan. 17, HUGO BECKER. Sat. Aft., Jan. 19, COURTLANDT PALMER. Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK. 69 WEST 66TH STREET. CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH, St. Nicholas S. C. vs. Quaker City, Thursday, Jan. 17th, 8:15 P. M. Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats 50c. extra. Music Skates Free.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. QUO VADIS LAST 2 WEEKS. Wilton Lackaye, Elita Proctor Otis, Aubrey Boucicault. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Eve. 8.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. UTOPIAN BURLESQUERS. NEW LIVING PICTURES.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE. The New Play, The Clown and the Locket. TO-DAY and Sat. Aft. at 3, and Sat. Eve. at 8. CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. & 7th Av.

BIJOU—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY. To-night at 8:15. MATINEE To-day at 2:15. IN Clyde Fitch's Latest Play, THE CLIMBERS

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. New special vaudeville features. Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's Successful review, The GIDDY THRONG

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., jt west of B'way. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

KEITH'S DELLA FOX. QUAKER CITY QUARTET. LEW SULLY. TECHOW'S PERFORMING CATS AND DOGS.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE. CINEMATOGRAPH. Xtra attractions. Charming Concerts.

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Not a rug among these imports has ever been shown before.

100 Turkish and Persian Rugs, Values $7 to $9, $5.00

150 Antique and Modern Missoul and Guendjec Rugs, About 4x7.6 ft., worth $16.00 and $18.00, $12 and $14

100 Fine Kazaks, Average 4½ to 7½ ft., Values $30 each, $20.00

100 Persian Hall Strips, Sizes from 3 to 4 ft. wide, to 12 to 17 ft. long. Values $50, $28.00

100 Fine Beloochistans, Averaging 5½x8 ft., Value $45.00, $28.00

Also:

85 Turkey, Persia & India Carpets

At $30, $42, $50, $65, $85, to $120.

Representing savings of from $20 to $40 on a carpet.

Reductions apply likewise to hundreds of cases of: JAPANESE SCREENS, PICTURES, FANS, PORCELAINS, BRONZES, CUSHIONS.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST. JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Furs.

Entire remaining Stock of NOVELTY COLLARETTES,—various combinations of Fur, $5.00 to $135.00: Formerly $10.00 to $200.00.

Alaska Sable and Mink STORM COLLARS, $22.50.

FUR-LINED CAPES, $15.00; Value $25.00.

SCARFS.
Alaska Sable,—with tails, $7.50 and $9.50; Value $10.00 to $13.00.
Mink,—with cluster tails, $12.50 to $25.00
Blue and Sable Wolf, $15.00

MUFFS.
Astrakhan, $2.00
Dyed Skunk, $5.00
Persian Lamb, $6.00 and $8.50
Blue and Sable Wolf, $10.00
Mink, $12.50

SEALSKIN JACKETS, $125.00

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST. JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. "Decided success."—Herald. Mats. To-day & Sat. Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENSE

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way and 44th St. EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY. JULIA MARLOWE IN WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Mats. To-day and Saturday. Evenings, 8:30. HERBERT KELCEY EFFIE SHANNON IN MY LADY DAINTY

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday. WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE—27th St. & Madison Av. Mr. E. S. WILLARD. Evenings, 8:20. TOM PINCH. Matinées To-day & Saturday. The Professor's Love Story. Next Mon., Tues. & Wed. Evg., The Middleman.

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:15. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY. Lady Huntworth's Experiment. Friday, 2:30, WALTER DAMROSCH, (Rheingold.)

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman....Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. .....LAST THREE WEEKS..... ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his greatest success, GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

GRAND Opera House WARD & YOKES The Floorwalkers. MAT. To-day. 25c-50c

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Last week of the roaring farce, "Die Strengen Herren." Matinée Saturday, (popular prices,) "Urial Acosta."

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. TO-NIGHT, at 8, and Sat. Aft., Jan. 19th, at 2—Revival of LE CID, (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Melba; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Sizes, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 18, at 7:45—DIE WALKURE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 19, at 2—LE CID, (in French.) Same cast as on Wednesday evening.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 19, at 8, at Popular Prices—DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER, (The Flying Dutchman,) (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Olitzka; MM. Dippel, Blass, Bars, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 20, at 8:15.—Grand Popular Concert. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Imbart de la Tour, Campanari, and Plancon, together with Entire Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
REPERTOIRE FOR NEXT WEEK.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 21, at 8:15.....LA BOHEME
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 23, at 8.....DON GIOVANNI
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 25, at 8..TRISTAN UND ISOLDE
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evg., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. THE BURGOMASTER.

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34 Strt. Grand 25c. All Orc. Mat. Daily. Evgs. 25, 50, 75. Sunday Concerts. Tavary Opera Co. & Big Vaudeville Olio.

WALTER DAMROSCH At Daly's—Friday, 2:30, Das Rheingold

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Monday) 25c. THE ENSIGN.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—THE MAN FROM MEXICO.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:10. Matinée Saturday, 2:00. Mr. John Hare | The Gay Lord Quex

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Trapeze Dogs; Giantess; Trained Goats.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; brisk northwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,921. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

ENGLAND'S TRADE RIVALS

Lord Rosebery Thinks America Is the Most Formidable.

THE GREAT POWER OF TRUSTS

American Combinations Can Compete with Any Trade in the United Kingdom.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Earl of Rosebery, responding to a toast to his health this evening at the annual banquet of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce, spoke of the "great commercial warfare being waged against England."

"The chief rivals to be feared," he said, "are America and Germany. The Americans, with their vast and almost incalculable resources, their acuteness and enterprise, and their huge population, which will probably be 100,000,000 in twenty years, together with the plan they have adopted for putting accumulated wealth into great cooperative syndicates or trusts for the purpose of carrying on this great commercial warfare, are perhaps the most formidable.

"On the other hand, the Germans, with their calculating and conquering spirit, and the energy with which they seize and use the best and most economical methods, are but little less redoubtable than the Americans.

"The Americans, scarcely satisfied with gigantic individual fortunes, use these by combination to make of capital a power, which, wielded by one or two minds, is almost irresistible, and if this power is concentrated against Great Britain in trade warfare, it will be a danger we cannot afford to disregard.

"A trust of many millions might compete with any trade in England, underselling all her products at a considerable loss. This is a possible outcome of the immediate future.

"A curious feature, if I may say so without impertinence, seems to be that in combination with the American faculty for the acquisition of money there is a complete contempt for money except as a means of making more and more for power. These millionaires of whom we hear so much are often men of simple lives, whose simple rule is to make enormous accumulations in order to acquire more power.

"England, in order to withstand international competition, must thoroughly educate her youth, and I would suggest sending batches of young men abroad to learn the best our rivals know."

Lord Rosebery prefaced his declarations regarding commercial warfare with the following observations:

"The enormous and constantly increasing armament of Europe may be the means of preserving peace. In the first place, this may be so because war is an operation of such incalculable magnitude, producing such immeasurable results, that any nation hesitates to trust its fortunes to the issue, and, in the second place, there is scarcely any territory in the world now to acquire except countries so densely populated that the cost of their acquisition would be incalculably greater than their material value to the conqueror."

HORSE RAN INTO A FUNERAL.

Runaway Horse Overturns a Carriage and Many Are Injured.

Eight persons were injured and a number of others were severely shaken up yesterday afternoon when a runaway horse dashed into a funeral procession in upper Fifth Avenue and smashed a coach, scattering the occupants of the vehicle over the street. None of the injured persons were taken to the hospitals, although there were a few broken bones and many scalp wounds.

The horse that caused all the trouble was drawing a truck containing a window of plate glass about 12 feet square. In the truck were the driver, William Hanskemp, David Glass, and John Kransky. At Ninetieth Street and Fifth Avenue the horse took fright and became unmanageable. The animal dasned wildly up the avenue with the driver tugging helplessly at the reins.

A funeral procession was turning into the avenue at One Hundred and Fourth Street, from the east, and with speed unchecked the runaway horse dashed into one of the carriages of the procession. The carriage was driven by Edward Capper of 1,814 Park Avenue, and in it were seated Mr. and Mrs. William Lindstedt of 108 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Mrs. Nellie Rose, and Mrs. Burgoson, both of 605 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. The carriage was overturned and almost completely demolished. Its occupants were thrown to the ground and buried in the débris. The three men in the runaway truck were thrown to the pavement with great force, while Capper, the driver of the coach, was sent sprawling. The runaway horse continued up the avenue until caught by a policeman.

An inventory of the injured and their wounds resulted as follows: Edward Capper, driver of the carriage, bruised and cut about the body; David Glass, fracture of collar bone and scalp wound; John Kransky, left foot crushed; William Hanskemp, fractured rib; Mr. and Mrs. Lindstedt, Mrs. Rose, and Mrs. Burgoson, all slightly cut and bruised about the body.

LONDON AND GLOBE'S LINE SOLD.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—It is understood here that Tom L. Johnson, the American street railroad capitalist, has bought the Baker Street and Waterloo Underground Railroad from the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited.

The officials of the company, however, decline to give the name of the purchaser. It is understood that the price, £500,000, carries a concession to extend the surface lines to Brighton, which Mr. Johnson tried to secure a year ago.

Mr. Legare, Mr. Johnson's representative, sailed for New York to-day on the Oceanic.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—When seen here to-night Tom L. Johnson said he knew nothing about the sale of the Baker Street-Waterloo road.

Albert L. Johnson said last night that there was no truth in the report that his brother had bought the Baker Street road.

Lieut. Crimmins Married.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins of the Sixth Infantry, United States Army, and Miss Margaret Cole of this city were married at St. Mary's Cathedral in this city to-day by Vicar General J. J. Prendergast. The ceremony was performed under a magnificent bell of roses and lilies of the valley. The bride was attired in a dress of white mulle and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Florence Cole, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor and the best man was John D. Crimmins, Jr. Lieut. Crimmins is a son of John D. Crimmins of New York.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks unsettled. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 70¾c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30½c.; cotton, middling, 9⅝c.; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry $16; butter, Western creamery, 21c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water!
Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

THE TEXAS OIL DISCOVERY.

General Manager of the Santa Fe Road Says the Well at Beaumont Is a World Beater.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 16.—Col. L. J. Polk, General Manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway, arrived here to-day from Beaumont, where he visited the newly discovered great oil well. He says the discovery is unquestionably a world beater, and is only the beginning of many other equally as wonderful wells which will be drilled in the same locality as rapidly as drilling rigs can be shipped there and set to work.

Col. Polk says that the daily output of the new well, at the most conservative estimate, is 15,000 barrels of oil, and that many reliable oil well experts who are on the ground assert that the flow is as great as 25,000 barrels daily. There are three joint owners of the land upon which the well is situated, and their share is one-eighth of all the oil produced by this well or any others that may be drilled on the land.

When Col. Polk left Beaumont the oil had formed a lake covering between fifty and seventy-five acres and many feet in depth. It is believed, however, that the waste of oil will be comparatively small, owing to the character of the earth forming the bottom of the oil lake.

Prospective oil investors from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana oil fields are arriving at the scene by every train, and the excitement over the discovery is increasing. Prices of land in the locality are still going up, but some of the wealthy oil syndicates that have already been formed are willing to pay the fabulous prices that are asked, and big deals for leases and purchase of land outright have already been made.

A COSMOPOLITAN SWINDLER.

"Prince George de la Howari" Arrested in Genoa for a Theft in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Georg Manolesco, alias "Prince George de la Howari," who was arrested this morning in Genoa, has played a considerable rôle in Berlin social and racing circles. He was at one time an officer in the Roumanian Army. He fled from Roumania on the discovery that he had committed forgery, and went to Paris, London, New York, and other cities, everywhere representing himself as a Prince and practising the arts of a sharper.

In this city he secured entrée into some of the most exclusive clubs. Finally, at a Berlin hotel, he stole from a Russian woman of rank a diamond necklace worth 40,000 marks.

His arrest in Genoa followed upon the request of the Berlin Criminal Police, and his extradition is expected soon.

HORSE MEAT FOR BEEF.

Slaughter House in Yonkers Investigated by the Board of Health.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Dr. J. T. Dorian of the Yonkers Board of Health reported to that body this afternoon that he had discovered a place in the Seventh Ward of this city where horses were slaughtered and the meat taken to New York and sold as beef. He said that when he visited the place he found eight carcasses dressed and ready for shipment.

Outside in the yard there were several horses that had died, and the doctor said that he understood that the meat from such animals was made into frankfurters, which was supposed to be shipped abroad, but were probably sold in New York City, if not in this city. The horses killed were old ones purchased in New York.

Several horses which were waiting to be killed, the doctor said, appeared to be worn out hack or car horses. He was directed to prosecute.

THE PRESIDENT AT WORK.

Attends a Short Cabinet Meeting at the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Cabinet meeting to-day, which was held in the private parlor of the White House and which was the first one held since the President's illness, lasted about thirty minutes. No business question was brought before the meeting.

It is likely there will not be another Cabinet meeting unless something extraordinary occurs before the beginning of the week. The President is feeling very well to-day, but he still shows to a slight degree his illness and that he has not fully recovered his usual vigor.

Owing to the long illness of the President the judicial reception announced for next Wednesday evening will be abandoned. While the President is steadily improving, the anxiety to Mrs. McKinley has been most distressing, resulting in a great loss of strength which may necessitate her withdrawal from all social functions for the remainder of the season.

THE PUPIN INVENTION.

Gen. Greely Does Not Think the Government Will Adopt It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, was asked to-day if there was any probability that the Government will take up the Pupin discovery. "No," he replied. "That is a subject for the telegraph lines. It might be tried between Cuba and Key West, but the Government has nothing to do with it. That line is controlled by a private corporation."

Gen. Greely was asked about its use in connection with the Pacific cable. "That is the last place in the world where it will be applied," he said. "It is the longest line in the world, and it will of course not be put in there until it has first been experimented with on the shorter lines."

Gift to Augustana College.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Jan. 16.—E. C. and J. A. Ericsson of Boone, Iowa, have given to Augustana College 280 acres of coal land in Iowa, worth $30,000, the returns from which are to be used to support a Professor of the Swedish language at the college. J. T. Robinson of this city has agreed to pay half the salary of a $1,200 professorship for a period of two years. The Directors to-day nominated for the Presidency of the college, which has been vacant since the death of Dr. O. Olsson, the Rev. P. L. A. Johnston of St. Paul, the Rev. L. G. Abrahamson of Chicago, and Dr. Gustave A. Andreen of Yale College. These names will be voted on at the annual meeting of the Synod in June.

To Build Motor Street Sweepers.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 16.—Waldo L. Curtiss of Winsted has organized the Hartford Motor Machine Company, with a capital stock of $250,000. The company controls the patents on a motor street sweeper, which was invented by John T. Collins of Hartford, and will engage in manufacturing and placing the sweeper on the market. The officers of the company are: President—Thomas Sisson of Hartford; Vice President—H. Farnan of New Haven; Secretary and Treasurer—P. Day of Hartford. The company proposes to erect a large factory in Parkville, a suburb of Hartford. The sweeper will cost from $3,000 to $5,000.

Shoe Shining Rate Fixed in Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 16.—The Kansas Legislature to-day declared by resolution that 5 cents was a sufficient charge for shining a pair of shoes. This maximum price was fixed for the Representative Hall shoe-shining stand. The Democrats and Populists fought hard for a maximum fee of 10 cents, but the Republican members pleaded for economy and outvoted them.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water!
Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

CHIEF DEVERY WILL GO OUT WITHOUT A PENSION

He Refuses to Retire, and Will Fight for His Legal Rights.

Will Seek Redress for Deprivation of His Rights by Any Act of the Legislature.

"Chief Devery has no intention of retiring or of acquiescing in any action of the board to this end. He will stick to the last. If any act of the Legislature removes him from office he will leave the department without a pension. But he will be tenacious of his rights and seek legal redress for any deprivation of office which an enactment like the single-headed Police Commission bill might bring about."

This statement was made yesterday on authority which has the force of official declaration. It sets at rest a host of stories with such captions as "Devery to Retire To-morrow," "Police Board to Retire Devery," "Devery to Go on Tuesday," and like fiction. It also makes clear that the Chief in his resolve to die with the board will abandon his pension of $3,000 a year. His fortune, much of it in the best of real estate, is estimated at from $250,000 to $300,000.

The announcement, taken in the light of his Tammany Hall affiliations, which are opposed to Lewis Nixon and the other members of the Tammany Hall Investigating Committee, emphasizes the conviction that the Devery-Sullivan-Grady-Scannell-Sexton faction dominates the situation, and bids defiance to the Committee of Five and, incidentally, to the Committee of Fifteen, Richard Croker, and District Attorney Philbin. And Devery may be said to have shied his castor into the ring on the day that he issued general order expressed his contempt and disregard for State Superintendent John McCullagh.

Chief Devery's "Not a word," when asked about himself and his intentions, was just as emphatic yesterday as it has been for weeks. The four Police Commissioners said that they had no plan in regard to him, and that they had no information on which to gauge his intentions.

"Should the single-headed Police Commission bill be enacted and remove you from office will you contest such removal in the courts?" was asked of the Commissioners yesterday.

Commissioners Abell and Hess replied that they would acquiesce in the operations of the law and would make no contest, but Commissioners York and Sexton would not discuss it.

Deputy Chief Cortright denied a story that he was about to apply for retirement.

Capt. A. G. Hasslacher of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who has been ailing for some time, has, at his own request, been ordered before the Police Surgeons with a view to being retired on a pension

GET $6,000 OF CONVICT'S GOLD.

Indiana Detectives Think It Is Part of the Cudahy Ransom.

Special to The New York Times.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 16.—Detectives from Indianapolis and Lafayette dug up $6,000 in gold to-day from a vacant lot in this city. They claim the money belongs to the notorious Frank Buck, alias Frank Fresch, who was arrested in Muncie a few days ago and who confessed to stealing a number of valuable horses in Eastern Indiana recently. Buck was followed to Muncie by two farmers, who compelled him to surrender. He was taken back to Lafayette and re-sentenced to Jeffersonville Prison, having been out on parole. He stated that he had money in a number of Indiana banks and $6,000 handy, with which he expected to go into business.

Upon his arrival at prison Buck gave a book to Detective Winehammer of Lafayette, who took him to prison, and claimed that he had $6,000 buried in Muncie. In the book he had drawn a plat which enabled the detectives to dig up the money.

It is the accepted theory that Buck was one of the principals in the Cudahy kidnapping case at Omaha, as he spent nothing but gold while in Muncie.

VIGILANCIA'S PASSENGERS LAND.

Taken to Havana on the Orizaba—The Vessel May Be Saved.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—The passengers of the Ward Line steamer Vigilancia, which went ashore on Monday morning on the reefs of Los Colorados, about eighty miles west of this city, in a fog, have arrived here on the steamer Orizaba, which went to the assistance of the Vigilancia with two tugs and lighters.

The wind has veered southward, and there is no sea running. It is thought that the vessel will be saved if the weather holds. Wreckers are expected from the United States.

The Vigilancia now lies in eleven feet of water. She has a bad list to starboard and her boilers are displaced. They cannot be used. She is, however, not making water. The cattle and freight on board of her have been unloaded and sent to Havana.

NEW MATCH COMPANY.

The Continental, with a Capital of $1,000,000, Is Incorporated at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—The Continental Match Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, was to-day incorporated, with Horace S. Gould, John I. Billings, and Kenneth K. McLaren, all of Jersey City, as incorporators.

The Colorado Smelting and Mining Company was incorporated here to-day with a capital of $5,000,000. The incorporators are Albert E. Reynolds, Denver; Charles A. Starbuck and John C. Thompson, New York.

CARNEGIE COMPANY GETS ROAD.

Formal Lease of the Old Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.—The minority stokholders of the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Company, at a meeting in the company's offices in the Carnegie Building to-day decided, without a dissenting vote, to lease the road to a newly organized railroad concern known as the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Company, which is subsidiary to the Carnegie Steel Company. The new company will take charge of the road on April 1 next and operate it thereafter. The lease is for 999 years.

The minority stockholders are guaranteed by the leasing company an annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the par value of their stock, $50 per share. Heretofore they have not been getting any dividends.

Delpit Marriage Case in Civil Court.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 16.—Counsel for Edouard Delpit has made formal application to the Superior Court here to have legal effect given to the judgment of the Ecclesiastical Court sitting at Quebec annulling his marriage with Marie B. A. J. Cote, thus bringing this famous case before the civil courts. The suit is brought on the ground that two Catholics cannot be married, under the law, by a Protestant clergyman. The marriage was set aside by the Ecclesiastical Court "for the reason of clandestiness."

Burnett's Vanilla
leaves a good taste in the mouth. It is pure and wholesome. Don't be cheated with cheap goods.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water!
Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

W. A. CLARK AGAIN A SENATOR.

Montana Legislature Elects Him on the First Ballot—He Buys All the Wine in Helena.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 16.—W. A. Clark was elected United States Senator to-day on the first ballot. It required 47 votes to elect, and he received 57 of the 93 cast. His election was greeted with cheers that came from the spectators who crowded the galleries of the Auditorium, where the balloting took place as well as from many of the lawmakers on the main floor.

When Speaker Corbett cast the last vote for Clark he did so with a whoop, and the audience and lawmakers cheered to the echo. In the confusion that followed many friends of Mr. Clark who were seated on the main floor crowded about him. Among the first to congratulate him was F. Augustus Heinze.

There were cries for a speech, and Mr. Clark was escorted to the platform, where he delivered an address thanking the legislators for the honor conferred upon him, and incidentally referring to the defeat of Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, who was his veritable foeman in the Senatorial investigation.

The Senators and Representatives assembled in the big hall a few minutes after noon. Hundreds of spectators had crowded in the galleries and others followed the lawmakers into the main hall. Lieut. Gov. Higgins presided, and after the usual formalities incident to roll call had been disposed of the Legislature proceeded to business, Clark being elected on the first ballot. The ballot for short-term Senator resulted in no choice and the Legislature adjourned until to-morrow.

A special train, having aboard the Boston and Montana Band and several hundred Clark enthusiasts, arrived to-night from Butte to attend the banquet being given in honor of the new Senator. Speeches were made by Mr. Clark, Gov. Toole, and others.

Mr. Clark bought all the wine in Helena, and it is being served free, together with cigars and lunch, over two bars to all comers.

EX-GOV. MOUNT DIES SUDDENLY

Stricken by Heart Disease in an Indianapolis Hotel—Retired from Office Last Monday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—James A. Mount, who retired Monday at noon from the office of Governor of the State of Indiana, died very suddenly at 6:45 o'clock tonight in his apartments at the Denison Hotel. He had attended a reception tendered by Mrs. Mount to a number of prominent ladies of the city, during the afternoon, and shortly after the guests departed he started out for a walk. Upon his return he said nothing about being ill, and after removing his hat and overcoat sat down to read. In a few minutes he turned to his wife and niece, who were in the room, and said:

"I am sick; it is my heart; send for a doctor at once."

Dr. O. S. Runnels was called, but Mr. Mount had died before his arrival.

During the forenoon Mr. Mount visited the office of Col. Charles E. Wilson, his former private secretary, and was in consultation with him for several hours. In the afternoon he made a speech before the Indiana State Wool Growers' Association and was elected President of the association, and again spent some time with Col. Wilson. Part of the time he spent assisting in receiving his wife's guests. Word was at once sent to Gov. Durbin, who was at Anderson, and instructions were issued at once ordering the issuing of a proclamation.

James Atwell Mount, who was Governor of Indiana from January, 1897, until Jan. 14 of this year, was born on a farm in Montgomery County, Ind., March 23, 1843. He received his education in the country schools of his native county, and at the Presbyterian Academy at Lebanon, Ind., spending a year at the latter institution after the civil war. Throughout the war between the States Mr. Mount served as a member of Wilder's Brigade, being a Sergeant in the Seventy-second Indiana Regiment. At one time he was a member of the Indiana Senate, and was the Republican nominee for Congress in the Eighth District in 1890, but was defeated.

Mr. Mount had long been noted as one of the best informed members of the Presbyterian Church, in the service of which denomination, as a member of presbyteries, synods, and assemblies, he always took the greatest interest. He had served as President of the National Horse Thief Detective Association and also as President of the Farmers' Insurance Company of Montgomery and Fountain Counties.

Recently much attention was directed to Gov. Mount on account of his refusal to honor a requisition for the return to Kentucky of William S. Taylor, who, when he was indicted for complicity in the murder of William Goebel, fled to Indianapolis.

Three children and Mrs. Mount are the surviving members of the family. The oldest child is Mrs. Charles Butler, who lives on a farm in Montgomery County. The Rev. Harry M. Mount, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Connersville, and Mrs. John W. Nicely, who is now in Syria, are the other children.

"SAM" LEWIS LEFT £4,000,000

Desire Expressed in His Will that His Widow Shall Give £950,000 for Charitable Objects.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Samuel Lewis, the money lender and usurer, who died on Sunday, left £4,000,000, all of which goes under his will to his widow, with the exception of £200,000, which is divided among relatives.

In his will Mr. Lewis expresses a desire that his widow should give in her own name £400,000 to provide dwellings for the poor of all creeds, £250,000 to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund, £100,000 to the Jewish Board of Guardians of London, and £200,000 to various hospitals.

MOTHS DISABLE FLOUR MILLS.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—Some of the flour mills at Superior, Wis., those which have been lying idle since the collapse of the McIntyre Flour Trust, are said to be infested with the dreaded Mediterranean moth. The moth is a terror; it thrives in flouring mills evidently feeding on flour dust, and multiplies at an enormous rate. Thus far no effective way has been found to get rid of it.

The immature worms play havoc with the machinery plant, weaving webs in the machinery, in the dust collectors, and in various chutes of the mill, and blocking operations. In one of the mills of Superior the moths got into some of the wooden chutes, and finally it was necessary to take out the chutes and burn them.

The moths are transferred from mill to mill, it is believed, through the interchange of sacks and bags. Duluth millers are greatly exercised for fear that the moth may in some way get entrance into their plants. Indeed, all the millers in the Northwestern States will guard vigilantly against such a calamity.

The moth has not made its appearance in the Minneapolis mills.

M. Lasies Repudiates His Offer.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Le Figaro publishes this morning an amusing sequel to the recent declaration in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Lasies, Nationalist, that he would give 1,000f. for a photograph showing the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, conversing with Père du Lac. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, according to Le Figaro, sent to the deputy a snap-shot taken by Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau on the occasion of the visit of the celebrated Jesuit to the Premier's country seat, with a polite request that the money be given to charity. M. Lasies, who was much disconcerted, refused to comply, saying that he had only spoken figuratively.

The One Way to Travel
When going West is to use the Pennsylvania Limited, palatial as well as comfortable in its appointments.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water!
Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

VENEZUELAN CRISIS ACUTE

Armed Force Demands Surrender of the Asphalt Lake.

The Scorpion Ordered to the Scene to Prevent Dispossession of Americans —To Use Force if Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The property of the Asphalt Trust has been attacked by an armed force of Venezuelans. The trust has a private army of its own on the scene and the attacking force has ordered the Americans to lay down their arms. The Scorpion has been ordered to the scene of hostilities and there is every likelihood that other American warships will be sent there. The two ships seized by the Venezuelan Government and belonging to the Orinoco Shipping and Trading Company are believed to be about to proceed to the asphalt region as ships of war. They are the best ships in the Venezuelan Navy.

The attack on the asphalt property is reported to be the work of "revolutionists," but it is learned late to-night that there is no expectation of trouble with revolutionists, not even with bogus revolutionists. The trouble expected is with the troops of the Venezuelan Government. The orders to Commander Sargent direct him to resist any attempt to dispossess the New York and Bermudez Company. The action now taken by Venezuela, whether by nominal revolutionists or by regular troops, is Castro's answer to the last and most vigorous protest of the State Department.

Part of this news was communicated to the State Department to-day, not by Minister Loomis but by the New York and Burmudez Company, the branch of the trust which is resisting the Venezuelan Government in its attempt to convey a portion of the asphalt region to the Felicidad Company. It was this company which asked for the aid of the Scorpion. It does not appear from the report that a battle has yet taken place at the pitch lake. An army force has appeared before the trust's possessions, and ordered the men to surrender and give up their arms. If the demand is not complied with at once there will undoubtedly be bloodshed before the arrival of the Scorpion, which is now at La Guayra. Her men cannot reach the asphalt region within two days.

Secretary Long responded very promptly to the request of the State Department, and within a few minutes after its receipt Capt. Cowles, who is acting as Chief of the Navigation Bureau during the illness of Admiral Crowninshield, was in conference with acting Secretary Hill at the State Department respecting the movements of the naval vessel and the character of the instructions to be sent to Lieut. Commander Sargent. Respecting these instructions nothing could be learned at the State Department beyond the statement that Commander Sargent had been instructed to avoid bloodshed and the destruction of property if possible. Still, taken in connection with what has gone before, there is little doubt that if the disturbing forces in Venezuela are seeking to dispossess the incumbents in the asphalt concessions in defiance of the tacit agreement that there first should be a thorough judicial inquiry, the United States warship will prevent that action, peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary.

The Scorpion is a converted gunboat of 850 tons, obtained during the Spanish-American war. She carries eight guns, and has eighty or ninety men. There are no marines aboard. She is under Lieut. Commander Nathan Sargent. The nearest ships are the Hartford, the Lancaster, and the Bancroft. The two former are training ships. The Bancroft is in Central American waters, and would probably be the first vessel sent to the region of trouble arose. Admiral Schley's South Atlantic Squadron is a long way down the South American coast, and is said not to be available.

Official inquiries have been made of the Navy Department to ascertain what ships of importance can be sent to the scene of hostilities. The ships within easy reach are all small. The Navy Department is ready to send the Kearsarge and Massachusetts.

According to the asphalt trust's report the principal trouble is at Guanoco. This town does not appear on any of the official maps, and Venezuelans say that it must be a small town of no commercial importance lying up the Orinoco River about two days' run from La Guayra, so that the Scorpion should be at the seat of the trouble before the end of the present week.

It is positively asserted on the highest authority that no movement worthy the name of revolution is now going on in Venezuela. The alleged revolution, headed by Gen. Peraza, which was suppressed, did not originate in the State of Bermudez, in which the asphalt lakes are located, and there have been no revolutionists in that neighborhood.

The Venezuelan Government was on the point of doing the very thing which the "revolutionists" are now reported to have done, when it was stopped by a vigorous protest from the United States. Venezuela then refused to recognize the right of the United States to interfere, but gave no hint of her own intentions in the matter. Now the "revolutionists" seem to be making war, not upon President Castro's Government, but upon his enemy, the asphalt trust.

It turned out to-day that although the Orinoco Shipping and Trading Company's ships, whose vessels were seized by Venezuela, have a British register, they fly the Venezuelan flag. This seems to leave Venezuela within her legal rights as far as Great Britain is concerned, but the State Department intends to look into the matter because of the interest of the American stockholders. The Venezuelan navy consists of only a few little gunboats, chiefly for service on rivers, and all they have had to do hitherto has been to catch smugglers. The navy has never been called into service hitherto in the great revolutions of Venezuela, and why that country should now feel the need of warships in coping with an uprising which nobody can locate, and which does not appear to amount to anything, is a question.

Venezuela's regular army is about 8,000 strong, but the reserves for domestic service bring it up to 18,000. She has, however, a further reserve for foreign wars, and her total military strength in such a case is about 100,000. The last time all the reserves were called out they mustered 90,000 men. This was during the trouble with Great Britain which provoked President Cleveland's message in 1895, and since then the foreign war reserves have been increased.

VOLUNTEERS READY TO SAIL.

Thirty-sixth Infantry Arrives at Manila on the Way Home.

MANILA, Jan. 16.—The United States transport Buford arrived here from Vigan, on the northwest coast of the Island of Luzon, this evening, with the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Infantry, (United States Volunteers.) The soldiers will land to-morrow, camp on the Luneta, and sail on the transport Pennsylvania for San Francisco Jan. 25.

This regiment was the earliest organized of the present volunteers. Some of the men will join the new Manila police, under Provost Marshal General J. Franklin Bell, the original Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Regiment.

The United States transport Indiana will sail for San Francisco with sick soldiers on the return of the hospital ship Relief from Aparri, (a town on the northern extremity of the Island of Luzon.)

Mrs. Kaplin Dies at a London Hotel.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Kaplin, wife of a New York diamond merchant, died yesterday at the Hotel Cecil.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water!
Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

MEMORIAL TO DR. I. M. WISE.

Discussion of Plan to Raise $500,000—Council of Hebrew Congregations at Cincinnati Adjourns.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—The seventh council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations closed to-night and will meet in St. Louis in 1903. A standing committee was appointed on circuit preaching, to employ field secretaries, to organize country congregations, and for such missionary work as the Jews have not done heretofore. The recommendation of the Committee on Finance to require every Jewish congregation of the country to join the Council Union was adopted.

Memorial resolutions in respect to the late Dr. I. M. Wise were adopted. Most of the day was devoted to the consideration of a proposition to raise $500,000 for the endowment of the Hebrew Union College in this city, to be called the Wise Memorial Fund. There are more than 700 Jewish congregations in the United States and only about 150 of them are in the union. The rabbis of all congregations were required to assist in raising this fund.

A resolution was adopted creating a standing committee of twenty-one members of the Isaac M. Wise National Memorial Fund, with headquarters in Cincinnati, and to make a final report at the next meeting in St. Louis. It was reported that more than $100,000 had already been secured, $40,000 of it from Cincinnati.

The Committee on Civil and Religious Rights reported, condemning the cruelties to Jews in Europe and appealing for the relief of the Russian and Roumanian Jews.

The following new members of the Executibe Board were selected: Louis J. Goldman and Sol Fox, Cincinnati; Lewis Gans, New York; B. F. Teller, Philadelphia; I. Michaels, St. Louis; Morris Cohn, Little Rock; Ben Wild, Milwaukee; Leo Mahler, Cleveland; I. Oppenheimer, Buffalo, and M. A. Stern, Rochester. Most of the members of this board held over or were re-elected. This board will organize to-morrow, and also elect officers of the union and the Governors of the Hebrew Union College.

$60,000,000 BILL PASSED.

River and Harbor Measure Goes Through the House—Is in No Danger in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was passed by the House this afternoon, and there is great rejoicing to-night among those members of the House who have obtained liberal shares of the $60,000,000 carried by the bill. They do not doubt that the same interests in the Senate that made its passage through the House possible will assure its adoption by the Senate, and there is no concern about what will happen to it when it goes to the White House.

The friends of the Missouri River improvement, although they were unsuccessful in securing what they desired, persuaded Chairman Burton to offer an amendment to permit owners of property abutting on the Missouri to build dikes and wing dams for its protection, where such structures do not interfere with the navigation of the stream.

The section empowering the President to negotiate with Great Britain for the maintenance of suitable levels on the great lakes was broadened so as to provide for a joint commission to conduct the negotiations.

Some of the old members of the House are recalling the action of President Cleveland upon a bill that was passed in May, 1896, while he was in his second term. The Treasury was not then in such good condition as it now is, but Congress made a bill that, by direct and continuing contract expenditures, involved the outlay of $80,000,000. Only $17,000,000 was authorized to be spent at once, and there were continuing contracts to almost $62,000,000. The bill just passed is somewhat different in its make-up. It carries $22,800,000 to be expended in the next fiscal year, and authorizes contracts to satisfy which $37,150,000 must be provided. Many of the continuing contracts authorized by the bill rejected by Mr. Cleveland have been completed, but since the continuing-contract system was adopted it has increased the bulk of river and harbor appropriations steadily and largely. The Senate, it is emphatically stated, will not cut down the bill. If all propositions submitted in the Senate in the way of amendments to the bill are approved by the Commerce Committee, that committee will not only greatly increase the amount to be drawn from the Treasury to meet river and harbor expenditures, but will immensely stiffen the chances for getting the Subsidy bill through if it should be considered necessary to roll both into one, as was reported yesterday.

SUBSIDY BILL NEXT IN ORDER.

Populists Who Delayed Army Bill Are Ready to Filibuster Against Shipping Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The agreement to vote on the Army Reorganization bill on Friday causes the advocates of the Shipping bill the utmost gratification, for, although the Subsidy bill will be taken up on Monday, fully a week later than the latest date it was expected to reach it, Mr. Hanna is inspired with the hope that in a few days the bill will be in the House, or possibly in a committee of conference.

This sanguine expectation does not seem quite consistent with the persistent reference to the possibility of combining the Subsidy bill and the River and Harbor bill, nor does it take into account the fact that there are Republicans not determined to vote against the bill whose support will be conditioned upon the very material amendment of the measure.

The ability of the Senate to consume time in debate has just been illustrated in its prolonged discussion of the Army Reorganization bill. It was known by the opponents of the Shipping bill that the Army bill would be passed, if it came to a vote, but they knew also that if they could use up a week talking over a bill that would eat up time the Subsidy bill would crowd business, and perhaps be squeezed out at last because there was no time in which to complete it. The Subsidy bill is much more interesting, too, to both sides.

The Republicans have managed to compel the Democrats and Populists to do most of the talking on the Army Reorganization bill. That will not be the case with the Shipping Subsidy bill. There are many Republican speeches ready to be delivered. Almost every Democrat is opposed to the theory and practice of the bill. Then the Populists, who have been filibustering on the Army bill, will get to work in earnest to stop the Subsidy bill where they were only arguing to postpone the Army bill.

The postponement having been effected, the Populists now rely upon their staying qualities and the pressure from behind for appropriations, to make good their determination to drive the Subsidy bill over to a later session.

A CONGRESS OF RELIGIONS.

Michigan Conference to Consolidate All Religious Bodies.

Special to The New York Times.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Jan. 16.—With 20¢ delegates representing nearly all sections of the United States, the Michigan Congress of Religions began a three-day convention to-day for the purpose of discussing plans for the consolidation of all the different religious bodies into one universal church.

The Rev. A. K. Beem of the Universalist Church welcomed the delegates. As the originator of the Congress he explained his idea, and briefly gave the reasons which caused him to issue the call. The Rev. J. Stitt Wilson responded. He is the co-worker of the Rev. George D. Herron in the crusade for practical religion.

The address of the evening was made by the Rev. F. V. Hawley of the Louisville (Ky.) Universalist Church. To-morrow the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago will address it on "The Parliament of Religion and What Next."

Across the Continent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad connects at Chicago with through trains to the Pacific Coast.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland Water!
Millions of gallons prescribed for the kidneys.—Adv.

BOSSCHIETER VERDICT MAY BE REACHED TO-DAY

McAlister and Other Defendants Testify for Themselves.

DENY GIVING POISON TO GIRL

They Declare She Was Ill and the Fatal Drive Was Taken to Revive Her.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 16.—That Jennie Bosschieter, the mill girl, was not poisoned—that the four men acc

to make her intoxicated, so that she could not control her will. While it was stated here that Mr. Death had stated that he had taken liberties with this woman, there is no such statement. Whatever relations Mr. Death had with this girl was before she had a drop to drink; before she left Saal's saloon and with her consent. There never was a prearrangement between these defendants to harm a hair of that girl's head. When "Andy" Campbell escorted her to the saloon it was to oblige her friend, and with the purpose to go away at once and keep his engagement with Mr. Duggan. It was an accident with which these men met that night, an accident that might happen to the most innocent son of any father.

"We deny that the girl died of chloral poisoning. We don't know that she died of any poison. We shall ask you for a verdict."

When Mr. Dunn had concluded, the defense called its first witness, David Vermeulen, brother of the undertaker who testified yesterday. He merely stated that he assisted in embalming the body of Jennie Bosschieter on the night of Friday, Oct. 19.

"Have you given a sample of the embalming fluid to Dr. Vanderburr?" Mr. Dunn asked the witness. The cat was out of the bag. The name of the expert for the defense had been mentioned.

Thomas Duggan, a Paterson newspaper reporter, testified that he was the man who had the engagement with Andrew Campbell in Myer's saloon, which had been mentioned in Mr. Dunn's address. He said that he did not get to the place fixed for the meeting until after 9 o'clock, and was informed that Campbell had been there.

"Walter McAlister!" cried the clerk.

The dominating spirit among the four accused men, and the man who has been regarded to be the most notorious among them, stepped to the witness stand amid a hum of whispers which went up from the audience. His pink complexion did not fade a bit when he was called upon to explain away the damaging charges which have been made against him. His voice, which was low, betrayed no nervousness as he answered the questions.

McALISTER IN HIS DEFENSE.

He began, at the suggestion of Mr. Dunn, to tell of his going to Kent's drug store on the night of Oct. 18 to meet Mr. Kerr, there, and of his having met Death and Campbell, whom he knew, but who had not been particular comrades of his. While at the store, he said, he saw Jennie Bosschieter pass.

"Did you know her?" Mr. Dunn asked.

"For two years and a half."

"Had you been out to any places of amusement with her?"

"I had been out riding with her—the first time two and a half years ago."

McAlister then narrated his movements during the early part of the evening, much as Mr. Dunn had spoken of them. He said that he went to Saal's saloon, not knowing that Death or Campbell were there.

"What did Miss Bosschieter do when you went into Saal's back room?"

"She jumped up and put her arms around me."

"What was her condition?"

"I should say she was jolly full."

"What was her condition when the party left the saloon?"

"She was very drunk."

"Did you or anybody else put anything into her drink?"

"No, Sir."

"Was anything done to this girl by you men when you were driving out on the Golfie Road?"

"No, Sir."

"When you got out on the Rock Road did you spread a blanket, for her on the ground?"

"Yes, Sir; she wanted to sit down. She was weak."

"Did any of you take any liberties with her?"

"No, Sir, and we were not out of the carriage five minutes."

"How near to the girl's home did you come that night?" asked ex-Judge Scott.

"About 400 or 500 feet."

"Why didn't you take her home?"

"There were too many men on the street. Our first intention was to leave her on the street."

Mr. Emley began his cross-examination of the witness by questioning him about his business. He followed up immediately after by asking:

"You have been leading for some time rather a 'sporty' life, haven't you?"

The question was ruled out.

"What was the nature of your engagement with Mr. Kerr on the night of Oct. 18?"

"To meet two ladies at the Ash Street Bridge."

"Who were they?"

"I refuse to answer."

"On what grounds?"

"They were respectable."

Mr. Emley kept up a continual fire of questions at McAlister regarding his actions in the saloon. The most incriminating reply which he made was that he sat next to the girl in the saloon. He said that she got into bad shape quickly after having taken the drinks.

"When did you decide to go with the carriage?" McAlister was asked.

"Before Kerr came with the carriage."

"Did it occur to you when you started out that it might be best to take the girl home?"

"We didn't want her to go home in that condition."

"You all knew where she lived?"

"Yes."

"Did she speak on the ride?"

"She mumbled two or three times. We didn't pay much attention, as we were all laughing and joking."

"Laughing and joking about Jennie and her condition?"

"No, Sir. Just telling stories and talking."

"Why did you tell the hackman not to talk about the case?"

"Frightened, nervous," said McAlister, rather nonchalantly. "Didn't want to be connected with the case."

DEATH'S TESTIMONY.

The defendant, Death, succeeded McAlister on the stand. He stuck, in the main, to the story outlined by Mr. Dunn.

"Did Jennie say anything to you about your marriage?" Death was asked.

"She said: 'When you were marrying, why didn't you marry me?' I told her I didn't think we thought enough of each other."

Death had a respite then, because the recess hour had arrived.

Mr. Emley took up the thread of the cross-examination at the beginning of the afternoon session by asking Death to explain his statements at the time of his arrest, as they had been told to the jury by Detective Titus. "I mean that portion where in your statement you were called upon to explain what you meant by 'dopey.'"

"I meant that Jennie was 'dopey' after she had drank the absinthe," Death replied quickly.

Mr. Emley brought out the fact that on the night of Jennie Bosschieter's death Death had only been married about four weeks. He made him admit that he did not care to be seen walking with the girl because he was afraid of a scolding from his wife, and so had delegated Campbel to go to the saloon with her. He said that one of the reasons why he went to the saloon was to get his pin back which Jennie had taken out of his tie.

"Why didn't you take it back from her while you were in the saloon; it was sticking in her waist, wasn't it?"

"Yes, but I forgot all about it."

Mr. Emley produced the pin. "Yes, that's it," said Death.

DEFENDANT CAMPBELL'S STORY.

Andrew J. Campbell was the last of the three accused men who was called to the stand. He was the best witness of the trio. He accounted for what the hackman testified he had seen from his seat on the victoria near the woods at the Rock Road by explaining that they were all on their knees trying to resuscitate the dead girl by moving her arms and by rubbing her wrists, face, and ankles.

"Didn't you say in your statement to the police that you had seen McAlister pouring something into Jennie's glass from a bottle?" Campbell was asked.

"I meant I saw him pouring the wine—the champagne."

Dr. Charles J. Latham of Paterson was next called to tell whether absinthe could kill. He said that it could; that one and a half ounces might kill a weak person on an empty stomach, and that three ounces could kill a strong man.

Dr. Vanderburr, the principal chemist for the defense, was next called. He said that he had been a chemist since 1886, at one time connected with the chemical department of the College of the City of New York. He testified at great length about what he did with the same kind of drinks which Jennie Bosschieter had taken into her stomach on the night she died. He said that he had analyzed the ingredients after having placed them in hydrochloric acid, caustic potash, and caustic soda, and had in each case obtained the same result. His evidence was intended to show that a satisfactory test of what was in Jennie Bosschieter's stomach was difficult because of the fluids which Jennie Bosschieter had imbibed.

Mrs. Sally Buffett Dead.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Sally Buffett died Tuesday night after a short illness. She was ninety years old. She was one of six children born to Smith Sammis and Mary Rogers. She was married to Joseph Buffett, and soon went to the farm, south of this village, where she always resided. Mr. Buffett died about twelve years ago.

Nine children were born to her, four of whom survive.

ADDICKS'S PETITION DENIED.

Delaware Regulars Refuse to Make a Senatorial Deal.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 16.—The General Assembly met in joint session at noon to-day and voted for two United States Senators—one for the full term, beginning in March, the other for the unexpired term of four years.

The vote was practically the same as in separate session yesterday, the twenty-nine Republicans again dividing on both propositions. The ballot for the long term was as follows: Kenney, Democrat, 23; Addicks, Union Republican, 16; Dupont, Republican, 8; scattering, Republicans, 4.

For the short term: Saulsbury, Democrat, 22; Addicks, Union Republican, 16; Richards, Republican, 9; scattering, Republicans and Democrats, 4. Absent, one regular Republican. Necessary to choice, 26.

Before the members met in joint session a petition signed by the sixteen Union Republicans, and evidently having the approval of Mr. Addicks, was placed in the hands of the regular Republicans. The petition suggested that both factions unite and vote for Addicks for the long term and Dupont for the short term. An early reply was requested. That the Dupont faction is opposed to such a move was indicated when the ballot was taken soon afterward.

No Choice in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 16.—The Legislature, in joint session, to-day, balloted for Senator, with the following result: Allen, (Fusion,) 56; W. H. Thompson, (Fusion,) 58; Crounz, 10, Currie, 20; Hainer, 5; Hinshaw, 18; Meiklejohn, 26; Rosewater, 14; D. F. Thompson, 32; balance scattering.

Minority Nomination in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—Samuel Alschuler of Aurora, who ran for Governor on the Democratic ticket in the recent election, was to-day nominated for United States Senator by a caucus of the Democratic minority in the Legislature.

Tillman Succeeds Himself.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 16.—The General Assembly of South Carolina to-day unanimously re-elected B. R. Tillman United States Senator, to succeed himself.

Tennessee Elects Carmack.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16.—The Legislature, in joint convention, elected E. W. Carmack United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1901.

OSCAR S. STRAUS CHOSEN.

Nominated for the Presidency of the Board of Trade and Transportation—His Acceptance.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation, held yesterday afternoon the Committee on Nominations reported that it nominated for President, as successor to W. H. Parsons, who could not serve as President another year, Oscar S. Straus, who has been First Vice President of the board for several years, and was in that office when appointed by President McKinley as Minister to Turkey.

Mr. Straus, who is in Lakewood, recovering from an attack of the grip, sent the committee the following letter:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., informing me that at a meeting of the Committee to Nominate Officers of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation for the ensuing year I have been your unanimous choice for the position of President.

I desire to express to you my high appreciation for the honor in being selected by you for this responsible position, which it gives me great pleasure to accept with the hope that we may be able to advance and promote the best interest of the board which has already rendered such excellent public services. While I feel a reluctance to accept new responsibilities, I deem it my duty to you and to the Board of Trade which you represent not to decline your nomination for so honorable a position, and I trust, should I be elected, with your active co-operation and that of the Directors and members of the board, we may succeed in making its influence for good felt, not only in the metropolitan city, but on the side of those larger questions that await a wise solution on the part of conservative and patriotic citizens.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant, OSCAR S. STRAUS.

John H. Washburn, James Talcott, and Andrew B. Rogers were nominated for Vice Presidents. Frank O. Herring was nominated for Treasurer and Frank S. Gardner for Secretary.

AGAINST LINSEED OIL TRUST.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—By a ruling of the Appellate Court, in a decision handed down by Judge Horton yesterday, the Linseed Oil Trust became liable for damages which may aggregate a large amount. The case is that of the Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company against the National Linseed Oil Company, which was reorganized two years ago and became the American Linseed Oil Company. The Court found that the custom of the company in selling seven and a half pounds of oil as constituting a gallon was illegal and amounted to short weight. In so holding the Court reversed the finding of the court below and ordered the entry of a judgment against the company for $12,012, with costs.

The case was a test one brought by Heath & Milligan after the discovery by A. M. Heath that a gallon of linseed oil in reality weighed seven and three-quarters pounds instead of seven and a half pounds, as sold by the trust.

ALBERT B. BRADY'S FUNERAL.

The body of Mr. Albert B. Brady, Secretary of the S. S. McClure Company, who died at Rome, Italy, Dec. 24, arrived yesterday on the steamer Columbia, from Naples, accompanied by Mrs. Brady, her son, Dr. Homer Wakefield, and his family.

The funeral services will take place Friday noon at the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Company, and will be conducted by the Rev. H. A. Stimson.

The honorary pall bearers will be Mr. John S. Phillips, Mr. A. F. Jaccaci, Mr. T. C. McClure, Dr. John H. Finley, Mr. George Andrew, Mr. Charles A. Lanier, Mr. F. N. Doubleday, and Dr. John H. Huddleston.

The interment, which will be private, will be at Kensico Cemetery. Mr. Brady's parents, who live in Davenport, Iowa, and his wife's relatives from Bloomington, Ill., have arrived in the city. Mr. Brady was considered one of the most brilliant young men in the profession, and his early death is mourned by a large circle of friends in this city and in the West.

Bishopric for Rev. M. C. O'Brien.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The Very Rev. M. C. O'Brien was appointed Bishop of Portland, Me., at the last meeting of the Congregation of the Propaganda.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 16.—The Very Rev. M. C. O'Brien is Vicar General of the Maine Diocese, and, as next in succession on Bishop Healey's death, his elevation to the Bishopric was expected. Father O'Brien was born in County Kerry, Ireland, fifty-eight years ago, and has been in the priesthood thirty-five years. Nothing concerning the date of his consecration or other details can be learned, owing to his absence.

Harvard Favors Pan-American Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 16.—Capt. Hallowell of the Harvard track team said to-night that Harvard would be represented at the Pan-American games at Buffalo in case the other colleges agree to enter. She is not particularly desirous to go to Buffalo, he said, because of the inconvenient time at which the game will come and the poor material at hand. The matter will be considered more at length at a mass meeting to be held in the interests of track athletics next Tuesday. At this meeting Everett Wendall, George Morrison, Ellery Clark, and other graduates will endeavor to arouse an interest among the students in the coming season's work. At the intercollegiate meeting to be held Feb. 23 to consider the Pan-American proposition Harvard will cast an affirmative vote.

Indoor Golf for Yale Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 16.—The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Secretary of the Yale Corporation, has decided to try a novel method of raising money for the Yale bicentennial fund. Mr. Stokes is an enthusiastic golfer, and is a prominent member of the New Haven Country Club. The idea that an indoor game of golf would prove popular was acted upon at once, such a game was invented by Mr. Stokes and patented. He will turn over half of the receipts of the sale of the game to the Bi-Centennial Fund Committee.

PEDDLER'S DEAD BODY FOUND IN A TRUNK

Meyer Weisbard Robbed and His Throat Cut.

POLICE ARE FOLLOWING CLUES

Trunk Containing the Body Found on Pier 11 Yesterday—Weisbard's Movements Traced to Tuesday Noon.

Cramped up in an old trunk, lying on a pile of skids at the head of Pier 11, within sight of the Old Slip Police Station, the body of Meyer Weisbard, an east side jewelry peddler was found yesterday, with the throat cut from ear to ear. When the body was discovered, a little before noon, it was not yet stiff, and, according to Coroner Zucca, who examined it, the murder could not have been committed much before midnight on Tuesday.

Weisbard was a salesman for the jewelry firm of Jacob Alexander & Co. at 288 Madison Street. He lived with his wife and three children at 212 Henry Street. He had been connected with Alexander & Co. for the last two months and was last seen by any one connected with his employers at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

At that time he was starting from the corner of East Broadway and Clinton Street to make a canvass of his customers, all of whom live on Elizabeth, Mott, and Mulberry Streets. He had then a black case containing watches, rings, and other articles of jewelry to the value of $200.

The police learned of his disappearance on Tuesday evening through Adolph Sachs, a collector for the firm. He had made an appointment to meet Weisbard in Mulberry Bend during the afternoon, and becoming alarmed when it was not kept, notified the Detective Bureau that he had been robbed of $200 worth of jewelry by Weisbard.

So far the police have succeeded in tracing him up to 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. At that time, according to Capt. Titus, he was seen by a woman on the east side, whom he told that he was on his way to keep an appointment with Sachs. He said that he was late for the appointment, according to the woman, and appeared to be in a great hurry.

The trunk in which the body was found had been lying all yesterday morning in the broad sunshine underneath the bowsprit of a schooner which was moored at the dock. The loungers about the place noticed it lying there as early as 7 o'clock in the morning, but it attracted little attention until a truckman, examining it to see if there was a tag on it, discovered that the bottom was stained with blood.

When the trunk, which was tied loosely with a piece of sash cord, was opened and its ghastly contents discovered the detectives of the Old Slip Station, of the Harbor Squad, and all the men of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters who were available were immediately set to work on the case. Within three hours of the time the body was discovered Capt. Titus had succeeded in establishing the identity of the dead man. Capt. Titus has succeeded in tracing him up to Tuesday afternoon, and says that he expects to make arrests in the case at any time. It is the theory of the police that Weisbard was murdered in some tenement house for the $200 worth of jewelry which he carried with him, and that his body was packed in the trunk and carted down to Old Slip about midnight.

The only material clues that the police have as to the identity of the murderer are an old dark figured cotton apron, an oilcloth table cover bearing a picture of Dewey in the centre, which were found in the trunk; the sash cord, and the trunk itself. The latter, which is an old green lacquered tin affair, with wooden slats, had evidently formed part of the furniture of some tenement house. There were no tags or inscriptions on it. The green lacquer on the tin was worn off in some places, as if the trunk had been used as a seat.

Alfred Sparks, who, with his brother John Sparks, runs a trucking establishment with a little office on Pier 11, was the first to take any particular notice of the trunk. He had seen it lying on the pier all morning, and at 11:30 he went over to examine it to see if there were any tags on it. He called the attention of Policeman Reilly of the Harbor Squad to it.

"Here's a trunk that has been lying here all morning," he said. "I suppose it was left here to go aboard some ship, but there's no tag on it to show where it is to go."

As Sparks spoke he lifted the trunk up on one end to ascertain its weight.

"Good God!" he exclaimed, dropping it again, "the bottom's all covered with blood."

The policeman then tried to untie the sash cord which bound the trunk. It was a new piece of cord and had been tied evidently by an experienced hand in what is known by sailors as a flat fishhook knot. Inside the trunk, covered up with an overcoat, was Weisbard's body, with the throat cut. He was completely dressed except for the overcoat and his shoes, which were thrown in carelessly on top of the body. There was a big gash in the jacket and waistcoat on the right breast, which looked as if it might have been made by a sharp knife, and the overcoat was cut in the same place. Underneath the coat was the oilcloth table cover. It was very much worn and looked as if it might have been in use for a long time.

THE POLICE ON THE SCENT.

Reilly, after taking one look at the body, ran across the street to the Old Slip Station House and notified the Sergeant there. The Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters and the steamboat squad were immediately notified, and in a very short time Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau was at the Old Slip Station to take charge of the case. Within half an hour after his arrival he announced that he had examined the body and would be able to identify it. He said that he had found some papers in the coat pocket, but refused to tell what they were. He summoned Detectives Alonzie, Cary, Frazee, Welley, Petrosino, and Arfken of his staff, and set them to work on the case immediately. A little after 1 o'clock two of the detectives arrived at the Old Slip Station in a cab with a woman. She was hurried to the room where the trunk had been placed, and a moment later was led away by the detectives before any one had a chance to speak to her. She was short and stout and had light hair. After she left the station house she was crying in spite of the efforts the detectives were making to console her. After she had left, Capt. Titus announced that the body had been identified.

"It's the body of Meyer Weisbard," he said. "He is an east side jewelry pedlar and sells a great deal of jewelry on the installment plan. He has a wife and a large family and has been working about the east side for fifteen years. I think that he was murdered some time last night, but I cannot give out any further information or tell where he lived until I have gone further into the case. The motive for the crime, I think, was robbery."

Inquiries among the longshoremen at Old Slip showed that the trunk containing the body had been seen there as early as 7 o'clock yesterday. Thomas C. Murphy of 77 Roosevelt Street says that he saw it there at that time, but thought nothing of it, as trunks were frequently left there by sailors who wished to go on board boats in the harbor. Later in the day two other longshoremen noticed the trunk and sat upon it, smoking their pipes, without having any suspicion as to what was inside it.

C. O. Roberts, the cook on the three-masted schooner which has been moored to Pier 11 for the last week, with its bowsprit reaching out over the spot where the trunk was found, says that he saw the trunk about 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

"At about 11:30 on Tuesday night," he said, "I left the galley to go on deck to get a meat saw. I noticed a yellow-slatted wagon drawn by two horses and containing two men going past the pier. After the wagon had gone past the pier it turned and went back again. I do not remember exactly, but I think it stopped for a few moments opposite the pier."

Late in the afternoon it was learned where Weisbard had been employed. He went there every morning and reported for duty. Then he took his case of trinkets and started out on the day's rounds. Sometimes he came back before luncheon, but more often he did not show up until late in the afternoon, just before dinner time. When he called in for this last visit he reported his sales for the day, straightened out his accounts with the collector of the firm, and then went home.

His home was at 212 Henry Street, in the front apartment on the fourth floor. There he lived with his wife and eight children. The oldest daughter, a girl of nineteen years, was seen last night. She said that she had last seen her father on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, when both had started out to their day's work.

"I do not know the names of any of his customers," she added, "but they are all over about Mulberry Bend. He had been working for the Alexander firm for two months, having before that time conducted a jewelry installment business on his own account. He was perfectly sober in his habits, as far as we knew. We have no idea here in the house as to who were his murderers—not even the slightest suggestion of a clue."

The girl said that her father's customers were for the most part Italians, and that he had often said that he was afraid of them.

"He used to speak of them frequently," she said, "and sometimes said that he was afraid that some of them might kill him for the jewelry that he carried. He sometimes had quarrels with some of them, and we were all afraid that he might be stabbed some time."

Mrs. Weisbard was too much overcome with grief to talk at all about her husband's death. She sat in a corner of the room in silence and paid no attention to the questions that were addressed to her.

When Adolph Sachs, Alexander's collector, was questioned yesterday afternoon he replied that the police had told him not to say anything. Nevertheless, he said this much:

The last time I saw Weisbard was early yesterday morning. After reporting at this office, he walked with me down to East Broadway and Clinton Street, where I jumped on a car. Which way he went from there I do not know. That was before 9 o'clock.

"As he did not appear at the usual time in the late afternoon, I went to Police Headquarters last night and told those in charge there that he was missing. This morning they sent me the message that his body had been found in a trunk at Pier 11, East River. I sent a woman down to the Old Slip Police Station to identify the body, which she did."

Sachs refused to tell the home address of the dead man, but he said that the latter was survived by a wife and many children. The value of the jewelry that the man had in his case when he went away was about $200. The case was a small one, casket-shaped and black in color. In it were rings, chains, and the like.

"He sold the jewelry on the installment plan," said Sachs, "and his customers were all, or nearly all, Italians. When he sold a trinket the usual installment bill was written out, and after that he had nothing to do with the collections, which I made myself. So he saw little of his old customers. He was always getting new ones. I do not know that he had any engagement yesterday. He may have agreed to meet somebody whom he knew, but he did not tell me so."

COLLECTOR SACHS ALARMED.

The territory canvassed by the agent extended from James Street to Houston, and from Broadway to the East River. Most of his work, however, was done in the neighborhood of Mott, Elizabeth, and Mulberry Streets. Sometimes, said Sachs, Weisbard went out of this area for a few blocks, but these diversions were infrequent. Sachs did not know any saloons or other resorts where the man was accustomed to pass his leisure moments. He declined, at the instigation of the police, to give a list of the customers that had been secured by the agent. This list he gave to the police themselves, and it is believed that they are working on lines suggested by it.

Sachs said later in the day that he had an appointment to meet Weisbard in Mulberry Bend on Tuesday afternoon, and that he had been greatly alarmed when Weisbard did not keep it. Weisbard's absence was reported at Police Headquarters late on Tuesday night, but it was reported as a robbery, it being thought that he had left the city with jewels which he had with him in the morning. His family were also very much alarmed over his disappearance, and he was reported missing at the Madison Street Police Station by his wife.

When Capt. Titus was told of the statement made by Sachs he said that he had traced Weisbard up to the time when he was starting to go to Mulberry Bend to meet Sachs.

"I have learned from a woman that he was seen on the east side at 2 o'clock in the afternoon," he said. "He told the woman who saw him that he was on the way to Mulberry Bend to keep an appointment and that he was already an hour late. He may have arrived there, and found that Sachs had grown tired of waiting and gone away, or he may have never arrived there. That is all that I can say at present."

GOVERNMENT BY THE PUBLIC.

President Hadley of Yale Lectures on the Three Means of Regulating Communities.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 16.—The first Trask lecture before the university students this year was given in Alexander Hall to-night by President Arthur Twining Hadley of Yale University. President Hadley spoke on "Government by Public Opinion," and said in part: "There are three distinct means by which the social activity of large bodies of men can be regulated—political machinery, self-interest, and public opinion.

"Whenever we have government by a small class, political machinery is the means upon which that class relies for making its authority felt. Aristocracy being a thing of the past, self-interest inadequate to do what is expected of it, and overlegislation an evil worse than that which it undertakes to cure, our only recourse is to accept the principle of government by public sentiment.

"This is a phrase which is often ridiculed, but chiefly by those who misunderstand what public sentiment really is. The mere fact that a number of people want a thing does not prove that there is a public sentiment in its favor.

"The desire may be the outcome of widespread personal interest. Most people object to trusts. Why? Largely because they do not own them. If a man really believes that a trust is a bad thing, and would refuse to countenance its proceedings if he were given a majority interest in its stock, he can fairly call his own objection and that of men like himself by name of public sentiment.

"What is true of the trust agitation is partly though not wholly true of the silver agitation. To some degree this was based upon a real feeling that gold had appreciated and that injustice resulted therefrom. For the most part, however, it was an appeal (not wholly confined to one side) to the personal interests of men who wished to pay their debts in a particular kind of money.

"Public sentiment or public spirit is a sort of political conscience, which bears the same relation to the affairs of the State that personal conscience has to the affairs of the individual.

"Public opinion is a judgment formed in accordance with the dictates of that feeling. Where it exists it is not only powerful, but all powerful. The recent investigation in regard to hazing at West Point shows that a code of honor which is recognized as a social obligation counts for more than all the regulations of the academy in determining the conduct of the students. Our experience in liquor legislation, in railroad control, and in many other subjects of modern activity, shows that even under the present system public opinion counts for much more than any statute in determining whether a law shall be enforced or remain unenforced."

Discounts on New Window Glass Prices

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.—The Executive Board of the National Window Glass Jobbers' Association was in session to-day, considering the new discounts named on the revised price of window glass. The discounts were agreed to by representatives of the American Window Glass Company and the Independent Glass Company. W. T. Gray, Chairman of the Jobbers' Association, has in contemplation the placing of an order for glass ranging from 600,000 to 1,000,000 boxes.

THE GRIPPE.

We don't know the origin of it. Doctors are puzzled about it. If care is taken, it can generally be cured without serious results.

Stay in the house; go to bed; consult your doctor; and after the acute attack, take SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil. It will renew your strength, and prevent Pneumonia or Bronchitis.

Send for trial bottle free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW YORK.

TOTAL PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS SINCE ORGANIZATION OVER

$46,860,000.00

RECEIPTS IN 1900.

For Premiums	$1,961,691.65
For Interest and Rents	832,909.80
	$2,794,601.43

DISBURSEMENTS IN 1900.

For claims by death, and matured endowments	$1,242,598.65
Return to Policy-holders (dividends, annuities and surrendered policies)	318,336.31
Total Payments to Policy-holders	1,560,934.96
Taxes, Commissions and all other expenses	744,160.16
	$2,305,095.12

ASSETS JANUARY 1st, 1901.

United States and other Bonds owned by Company	$3,574,591.00
Bonds and Mortgages, first lien	5,529,109.30
Loans on Stocks and Bonds	1,524,029.72
Real Estate owned by Company	3,996,757.72
Loans and Liens on Policies in force	1,046,343.18
Cash in Bank and on hand	167,159.90
Net Deferred Premiums and Premiums in course of collection	183,707.46
Interest due and accrued, and all other assets	345,937.41
	$16,367,635.69

LIABILITIES.

Amount required to re-insure outstanding policies, New York Standard, 4%	$14,364,642.00
All other liabilities	196,138.71
FUND TO PROVIDE FOR POSSIBLE DEPRECIATION IN ASSETS	100,000.00
	$14,660,780.71

Surplus, $1,706,854.98.

We, the undersigned, a Committee elected by the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company to examine the accounts of the Company, hereby certify that we have carefully examined in detail the assets of the Company, and that they are correctly shown in the foregoing statement. The liabilities shown include the reserve on policies in force as calculated and certified to by the New York Insurance Department.

BENJAMIN GRIFFEN, WALTER C. STOKES, N. F. PALMER, SIMEON FORD, } Committee.

Gain in Surplus, Gain in Assets, Gain in Insurance written, Gain in Insurance in force, Gain in Income,

HENRY B. STOKES, President.

J. L. HALSEY, Vice-President. J. H. GIFFIN, Secretary. H. Y. WEMPLE, Second Vice-President. F. MACKEL, Assistant Secretary.

M. W. TORREY, Actuary. W. B. LANE, Sup't of Agencies.

Z. T. EMERY, M. D., Consulting Physician G. W. WELLS, M. D., Resident Physician.

REV. DR. VAN DE WATER ATTACKS REFORMERS

Praise for the Police and Bellevue at Sheriff's Jury Dinner.

City Calumniators Prevent Reform, He Says, by Being Such Pessimists that They Belie the Truth in Their Statements.

The annual dinner of the first panel Sheriff's jury took place at Delmonico's last evening, about 220 men prominent in politics and business circles sitting down at the seven long tables. The National colors were draped behind the Chairman's seat and also decorated other parts of the dining hall.

At the speakers' table were William H. McElroy, the Rev. George R. Van De Water, M. J. Verdery, the Rev. W. H. Crowe, Judge Rufus B. Cowing, John G. Milburn, Justices Francis M. Scott, Charles H. Van Brunt, J. Henry Bischoff, Henry M. Gildersleeve, J. M. Fitzsimmons, James A. Blanchard, James A. Fitzgerald, Warren W. Foster, and Martin T. McMahon. In the body of the hall, among others, were Police Commissioner John B. Sexton, Capt. George W. McClusky, ex-District Attorney Gardiner, and John F. Carroll.

Owing to a severe attack of the grip, Sheriff William F. Grell was unable to be present, and William H. McElroy acted as toastmaster. Under Sheriff Henry P. Mulvany greeted those present in place of Sheriff Grell and thanked them for their co-operation.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van de Water, who spoke, took as his text "Our City." He said the red lights on the tables as he entered the dining room had given him a theme. [Laughter.] He was, he said, an old New Yorker, and the good name of the city was very dear to him. He had seen many reform movements, and some had lasted a little while longer than others.

He exhorted his hearers not to go crazy on the subject of reform. He had, he said, recently visited Blackwell's Island, and he could truthfully say that nowhere in the world is there a more magnificently organized work of charity than that now under the administration of Commissioner John W. Keller.

"Sometimes," he continued, "a drunken patient may be unruly and be ill-treated by a nurse, but is it fair to condemn an entire system for the act of one individual? For one abuse that exists in the hospitals, surely there are a hundred benefits.

"Something may be wrong in the police administration. Yet surely the entire police system is not wrong. I have good policemen in my parish. Something goes wrong, but not everything. Don't join those calumniators of our fair city who actually prevent reform by being such pessimists that they belie the truth in all their statements. I love my city, but I have no sympathy with those New Yorkers who run away to avoid paying their taxes or only stay at home to complain. That is the trouble with us. We complain about everything.

"We complain of the weather. When a man sneezes he declares the climate is changing. We complain of the lack of rapid transit, yet I, who live in Harlem, experience no inconvenience. We shall complain of the Almighty after a while. New York is the finest city of the world to live in. Reform it all you can, but for one thing that needs reform there are nine things that stimulate our pride.

The next speaker was John G. Milburn, President of the coming Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Mr. Milburn said that when the exposition was first conceived every one pronounced it an audacious idea, but now it was so near being a great success he was glad they had been audacious. The total outlay represented at the exposition would, he said, amount to $10,000,000.

It was, however, only an accident that the exposition was to be held in Buffalo, for it was really a State affair, and its success would reflect credit on New York State, New York City, and the entire country, and they needed the co-operation of business men in this city to insure it being a great success.

The Rev. W. H. Crowe spoke on "The Spirit of the Time."

Accused of "Planting" Witnesses.

A verdict for $15,000 against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company was awarded yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to Mrs. Anna K. Ericius and Frank Zimmermann, as executrix and executor of the will of Dr. Moritz A. Ericius, who was crushed between the car and a guard rail at the Manhattan terminal of the bridge. Lawyer Baldwin, for the plaintiffs, said in his argument that the railroad company had tried to "plant" witnesses.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND.—Capt. P. C. Shote-Lowhart, London.

CAMBRIDGE.—Baron Herman, Military Attaché of the German Embassy, Washington; S. Allen Steinson, Member of Parliament, Montreal.

GRAND.—Capt. C. H. McKinstry, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—R. Lyman Cox, Buffalo.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Carroll D. Wright, Washington; W. B. Sorsby, United States Consul at Greytown, Nicaragua, C. A.; Clarence L. Thurston, Secretary to the United States Legation at Venezuela.

MANHATTAN.—C. Barnum Seeley, Bridgeport, Conn.

HOFFMAN.—C. H. McLellan, United States Revenue Cutter Service; Judge J. B. Lyon, Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; L. E. Joseph, dry goods; J. F. Schweiser, dress goods and silks; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Buwers, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; J. P. Euwers, dry goods; 328 Broadway; Hotel Rossmore.

Hillmans, Chicago, Ill.; J. Ruben, men's and boys' clothing; 337 Broadway.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; L. W. Bundy, dry goods; S. P. Leavins, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wentworth, dress goods; 3 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Atterbury, notions and hosiery; 116 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. C. Soutter, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Denhoim & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; I. L. Bonnell, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, wrappers; Hotel Imperial; Harris A. Tyler, Jr., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Callender, McAusland & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; D. B. Longwill, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Warren, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Hill, dry goods; C. L. Drain, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Baer, Daniel, & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Cook, L. W., Altoona, Penn.; G. D. Cook, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; R. E. Hoffman, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, clothing and upholstery goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Erwin, D. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; R. H. Lowe, laces and notions, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. A. Churchill, upholstery goods; Miss M. A. Breeden, trimmings; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum, & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. B. Thomas, shoes; 2 Walker Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Shaw, carpets; 454 Broome Street.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; L. D. Shipman, draperies, 47 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gutman, N., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. L. Gutman, furnishing goods, 28 Howard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. H. Cameron, furnishing goods, 196 West Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Downes, underwear, 115 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. Havens, domestics, 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barney, E. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. J. Wheaton, upholstery goods, 62 Franklin Street; Union Square Hotel.

NICARAGUA IS FRIENDLY.

Consul Sorsby Says the Natives Feel Kindly Toward the

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

NEW YORK:
Borough of Manhattan,
EAST SIDE.
217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1403 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1079 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
2241 Second Ave., cor. 115th St.
1626 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.
WEST SIDE.
2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2301 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., cor. 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2366 Eighth Ave., near 142d St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 26th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
851 Tenth Ave., cor. 56th St.
502 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
26 Amsterdam Ave., near 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
775 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
503 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.
2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3365 Third Ave., near 166th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
756 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS FLOUR

OF the quality of this Flour nothing need be said to those who have used it. To the housekeeper who has not tried it we ask a trial, which means no risk, as the Butler guarantee as to quality follows every pound sold. We know that better Flour can't be made, as we have all our Flour specially milled for us by one of the largest and most reputable milling companies in America. For this sale,

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS FLOUR

Barrels, $4.40 *24½ lb. Bag,* 55c. *7 lb. Linen Bag,* 18c.

Freight added at Suburban Stores.

BUTTER.
SALE CONTINUED.
FINEST CREAMERY
A Pound, 23c.

POTATOES.
CHOICEST LONG ISLAND
A Basket, 12c.

Peaches—Patapsco brand, Baltimore pack, 3 cans 29c. a can	10c
Pears—Royal Belle brand, Baltimore pack, 3 cans 29c.; a can	10c
String Beans—Bootha brand, 3 cans 20c.; a can	7c
Cherries—Essie brand, best California, 3 cans 59c.; a can	20c
Peaches or Pears—Essie brand, best California, 3 cans 53c.; a can	18c
Apricots—Essie brand, best California, 3 cans for 50c.; a can	17c
Butler's Cream—Full weight, 3 cans 25c; a can	9c
Clenewel Washing Powder—4-lb. pkge., 13c.; 1-lb., 4c; 6 oz.	2c
Cocoa—Butler's brand, 1-4 lb. cans	9c
Strong Ammonia large bottle	5c
Oat Flakes—Very best, 4 pounds for	10c

Coffee—Very Best Maracaibo—Fresh roasted, in the bean, a pound	18c
Very Best Combination Coffee—2 pounds for	25c
Very Best High-Grade Tea—Mixed, English Breakfast, Formosa Oolong, Ceylon, India, Japan, Gunpowder or Young Hyson, a pound	47c
Very Fine Teas—Mixed, English Breakfast, or Oolong, a pound	30c
Orange or Lemon Peel—Fine new goods, a pound	13c
Jelly—5-lb. pails, extra quality, a pail	16c
Prunes—Very best, extra large, a pound, 8c.; good Prunes, but smaller	5c
Peerless Catsup—Very fine, pint bottle	12c
Oranges—Large California Navel, a dozen, 27c.; sweet seedlings	15c
Lemons—Fine juicy Messina, a dozen	10c

French Sardines (with key)—Rolland or Clerment brands, a can	9c
Oil Sardines (1-4s)—Regatta brand, with key, a can	7c
Peerless Codfish Shreds—A package	5c
Marrow Beans—Hand picked, a quart, 9c.; **Pea Beans**, a quart	8c
Blue Ribbon Table Salt in moisture-proof carton	5c
Blue Ribbon Baking Powder—1-lb cans, 28c.; 1-2-lb. cans, 15c.; 1-4-lb. cans	8c
Peerless Prepared Flour—3-lb. package	8c
New Orleans Molasses, a quart bottle	10c
X L C R Gelatine, a package	5c
French Mustard—Very fine quality, a bottle,	5c
Triumph Parlor Matches—A box of 500	3c

NEW YORK:
Borough of Brooklyn.
126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
699 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
940 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
3843 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania Ave.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Ave., near Meserole St.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.
173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.
52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.
102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
2227 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
122 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffith St.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.
167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.
Freight Added.
289 Avenue D, cor. Andrew St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
157 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE

White-Haired Men Tell of Church's Early Struggles.

Celebration Will Continue Until Next Wednesday and Close with a Banquet.

Some strongly defined contrasts were presented by the congregation which gathered in the chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, last evening, for the initiatory services incident to the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the church. There were a number of white-haired men present who had been among those who saw the beginnings of the present congregation in the old Broadway Tabernacle, in the building east of Broadway, between Leonard and Worth Streets, then known as Anthony Street and Catherine Lane. But by far the greatest number of those present were men and women whose youthful appearance indicated that their association with the church had its beginning much later. The celebration which began last evening will continue until Wednesday, Jan. 23, on which evening a banquet will be given.

Last night's programme was devoted to reminiscences, and the subjects dealt with by the speakers brought back memories of the time when, according to one of the Elders, a Congregational church outside of New England was looked upon much as a Mormon temple or a Christian Science church might be to-day. But in telling the story of the founding of the church and its subsequent history, the speakers touched upon the feverish times of the civil war, when the old building was at once "a forum and a tribune of the people." It was there that anti-slavery speeches were made by Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, and Henry Ward Beecher. There also Louis Kossuth met with an enthusiastic reception, and the foremost speakers of the day addressed audiences that filled every available inch of space in the big hall.

The Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the church, presided last evening. Deacon Charles Whittemore spoke on "The Old Tabernacle," tracing the history of the church from the time when its membership consisted of thirty-seven men and thirty women, to the time when the site at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street was purchased and the new church erected.

"Memories of Early Times" formed the subject of a paper by William B. Holmes of Montclair, N. J.

"What Faneuil Hall was to Boston or Exeter to London the Tabernacle was to us," he said. "It was the forum where the advanced thought of the day was presented to the people. In 1855 its furthest up-town parishioners lived in Fourteenth Street, and when the Thirty-fourth Street site was selected that spot marked the outpost of the residential part of the city.

"The price paid for the lots on which the present church stands, $40,000, compared with their value to-day, illustrates concretely the growth of the city."

In speaking of "The Early Pastors" Deacon Richard A. Gorman paid tributes to the Rev. E. W. Andrews, the first pastor, and to the succeeding pastors, the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson and the Rev. William M. Taylor.

"Nearly fifty years ago," he said, "I was a pupil in the old Tabernacle. In those days the women went to the mission meetings in the mornings, and took their lunches along, remaining all the church all day. In April, 1861, when the war broke out the pent-up patriotism of Dr. Anderson manifested itself. In those days the speakers were often applauded in church. Soon after the battle of Bull Run, when the President asked for more men, the church raised $30,000 in one evening, to equip a regiment. Dr. Thompson received a letter from President Lincoln, the money being returned, with the information that the action of the church had so inspired the whole country that no more volunteers were needed.

"Dr. Thompson's son wrote to him and said that he wanted to enlist. The pastor wrote to a friend asking his advice, and the answer came: 'Some men's sons must go—why not ours?' Then the pastor gave his consent to the young man's enlistment. He died in camp. I do not think the pastor ever got over the loss of his eldest born.

"There was no fear of militarism in those days—no thought of imperialism. To-day we see America standing in the fore front of the Nations."

Other speakers were Deacon John H. Washburn, whose subject was "The Old Struggles and Victories," and Deacon William H. Thomson, who paid a tribute to "The Old Friends."

The Broadway Tabernacle Church is an outgrowth of the great revival movement which followed the preaching of the Rev. Charles G. Finney. Dr. Finney planned the building, which was put up in 1835-36, east of Broadway, between Leonard and Worth Streets. The Tabernacle was 100 feet square, 100 feet from Broadway, with an entrance from the street 25 feet wide. It was a most commodious audience room, seating 2,500 people.

Dr. Finney left New York for Oberlin in 1837, and after about three years of varied experiences the church he had founded disbanded, the tabernacle having been bought by David Hale, through whose influence the present Broadway Tabernacle Church was immediately organized, July 6, 1840. The first pastor, the Rev. E. W. Andrews, was succeeded April 15, 1845, by the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson. During the sixty years of its existence this church has enjoyed two remarkable pastorates, those of Dr. Thompson and Dr. William M. Taylor, covering between them a period of about forty-eight years.

Union services were so frequent in the tabernacle—the present building, corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, first occupied in 1859—that during the riots of July, 1863, the mob was with difficulty prevented from burning the building.

The present pastor, Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, formerly of Chelsea, Mass., has been settled over the tabernacle for nearly three years.

GROUP SEVEN'S ANNUAL DINNER.

New York Bankers Meet and Discuss Finance.

The annual dinner and reception of Group Seven of the New York State Bankers' Association was held last evening at the Montauk Club, on Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. Stephen M. Griswold, Chairman of the group, presided at the dinner.

Mr. Griswold, in opening the speechmaking, said that the United States was entering upon an era of prosperity unparalleled in its history, which had been brought about by the wise administration of the Government and the course followed by the banks in placing the currency on a sound basis. This Nation would, in the future, he said, lead the world in commerce and finance.

Controller Coler, who was then introduced, said that while New York might not be the best city, it was the greatest. He then spoke of the city's finances, saying that the mandatory provision which equalized salaries was costing the city $15,000,000 a year extra.

"If a saint were Mayor," continued the Controller, "he could not reduce the budget of the city a million dollars, owing to the mandatory provisions of the charter. I do not speak in a political way. While we talk of the bad things, let us develop the good. The papers to-day are filled with the vicious side of New York. I wish we could get a column or two for the better side."

Superintendent Kilburn and the other speakers discussed the banking business.

Chairman Griswold announced that the State Convention is to be held at Buffalo, June 20, 21, and 22.

HOME FOR PAUPER CHILDREN.

Those at Snake Hill, N. J., to be Transferred May 1.

Michael B. Holmes of Jersey City, Director of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, yesterday announced that the 250 pauper children now at Snake Hill will be removed from that institution by May 1. In the event of the passage of Senator Hudspeth's bill to authorize the creation of an industrial home for the children, the provisions of the bill will at once be carried into effect. Should the bill be defeated the children will at once be transferred to the custody of the State Board of Children's Guardians.

Mrs. Mary Hudspeth Benson, Senator Hudspeth's mother, who has taken a great interest in the welfare of the pauper children, believes that their future will best be conserved by placing them in an industrial home, and President Fox of the State Board has consented to this plan provided the necessary legislation can be secured.

Under the present arrangement the estimated cost of maintaining the children is $10 per month per capita.

A MODEL BURGLAR.

Bohnzinsky, Well Known to Artists, Looted the Apartments of Oscar R. Meyer—Why He Stole.

Boleslas Bohnzinsky, a Russian, fifty-five years old, who has for the past twelve years been known among the artists of this city as a model, was held in $5,000 bail in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of burglary. Bohnzinsky was arrested by Central Office Detective Boyle last Thursday as he was trying to sell two large paintings in a Sixth Avenue pawnshop. He was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court on the same day, and, after John La Farge, the artist, said that he had known the old man for a dozen years as a model and believed him honest, the prisoner was paroled until Saturday. He did not appear on that day, but walked into court on Monday and was locked up.

Yesterday he confessed that he had walked over the roofs of the houses from his room at 955 Sixth Avenue to the house occupied by Oscar R. Meyer and his mother, at 48 West Fifty-fourth Street, and had looted the house of everything of value that he could carry away. Valuable paintings, furniture, and bric-a-brac were carried away and sold in pawnships and art stores. Mr. Meyer and his mother were in Europe and the Russian had opportunity to make many visits. Mr. Meyer said yesterday that not less than $10,000 worth of goods had been taken. When Bohnzinsky was arraigned in court yesterday he said:

"I meant no harm, your Honor. I am a great pianist, greater than Paderewski. I am the greatest artist in the world on the piano, but I had no money, and I stole in order to get money to rent a hall so I could give a concert. I would at once be famous and every one would throw money at my feet. I knew this would be the case, your Honor, and I intended to reimburse the gentleman from the proceeds of my first concert."

"I believe you," said the Magistrate, "but I am compelled to hold you for trial."

CAREY'S VIVID VISION.

His Terrier with a Pink Face Turned to a Paving Stone and Carey Broke His Foot.

A tale that filled the "drunks" in the Butler Street Police Court, Brooklyn, with a feeling of nervousness was told there yesterday by Patrick Carey, a prisoner arraigned for intoxication. Carey was arrested on Friday last.

"I'll tell yer how it was, Judge," he explained to the Magistrate. "Yer see, I was walkin' along Butler Street when I saw a rat runnin' along just ahead of me. It was a pink one and very big. I chased after it, but when I came up to the thing it suddenly changed into a blue and green fox terrier. The terrier grew and grew until it was as big as a bloodhound, changing color all the while. When it stopped growin' it had a pink face, a red tail, and a polka dot body. The thing scared me and I made a kick at it. But in a second it had turned itself into a big paving stone and I broke the big toe of my right foot on it."

Policeman Royal, who arrested Carey, then took up the remarkable tale, adding that he had Carey taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where he remained four days while his toe was being repaired. Carey was discharged.

SULLIVAN'S QUEER ILLNESS.

Autopsy Reveals the Existence of Meningitis and a Brain Clot.

John Sullivan, found two months ago in an unconscious condition and removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday, whither he had been transferred Dec. 15. Sullivan's case has puzzled many physicians under whose observation it has come. He was a month unconscious in St. Vincent's Hospital, and had been in a kind of stupor ever since reaching Bellevue. At times he become the opposite, physically, when he had to be restrained. He never became mentally conscious.

Dr. Hamilton Williams performed an autopsy on the body yesterday afternoon and found that death was due to meningetis and a clot on the brain.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE ALUMNI.

President Hyde Extols Athletics at the Annual Dinner.

At the thirty-first annual dinner of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of New York, which was held at the Hotel Manhattan last night, President William D. W. Hyde of Bowdoin College paid a glowing tribute to the value of football and college athletics as factors in college education. He declared that he believed that the training that a college athlete received made a better man of him mntally as well as physically, built up a strong character, and developed mental faculties that were invaluable in the battle of life. President Hyde said:

"Athletics and football have a splendid influence for good in the college life of today. To do anything as hard as one possibly can, and to do it in strenuous competition with others as the football player does, is invaluable training for a young man. It teaches him many things of great value. He learns that the battle is generally won before the pistol is fired. He sees the necessity of careful training. He comes to an appreciation of the law of cause and effect. I believe in the college athlete; his presence in college has a wholesome effect."

William J. Curtis presided at the dinner, which was attended by about seventy members of the association. Addresses were made by Major Gen. O. O. Howard, George H. Putnam, Hamilton W. Mabie, and Thomas H. Hubbard. Among those present at the dinner were John H. Goodenow, Edward B. Marrill, George E. Mouiton, James McKeen, Prof. John G. Wight, William S. Dennett, Frederick G. Dow, George F. Harriman, Parker P. Simmons, Frederick H. Dillingham, Charles W. Morse, H. E. Henderson, Edward T. Little, William L. Black, Earl L. Merrill, Albert S. Ridley, Henry E. Cutts, Frank H. Cothren, Herbert R. Gurney, James D. Merriman, Augustus A. Hussey, Sterling Fessenden, and Henry H. Pierce.

THREATENS HUSBAND'S SLAYER.

Mrs. Striano Driven to Frenzy by Acquittal of Constabile.

An Italian vendetta turned things upside down in and about the Kings County Court House yesterday. Two hot-blooded Sicilians, mother and son, infuriated by the acquittal of a man charged with killing the woman's husband, sought to wreak vengeance upon him, the son chasing the discharged prisoner through the streets for several blocks.

The exciting occurrence was the culmination of the trial in the County Court of Luigi Constabile of 11 Carroll Street, charged with shooting and killing Frank Striano of 13 Carroll Street on June 24 last. When Angela Striano, the widow of the victim, was called to the stand, she startled the court by declaring that, no matter where Constabile might go, she would follow him and avenge her husband's death. The jury acquitted Constabile without leaving the box. Constabile and his friends, wild with joy, made their way from the court house, laughing and gesticulating.

The woman turned to her son, Angelo Fuski, with an impassioned cry, and, screeching, ran after her husband's liberated slayer. Mother and son reached the court house entrance together. The son took off his overcoat, and, throwing it to his mother, started away down Joralemon Street at the top of his speed in pursuit of the slayer of his stepfather.

Down through the quiet streets of the Heights sped the vengeance-seeking Fuski. Sergt. Maude, fleeter of foot than he, gaining upon him at every step. At last, on Remsen Street, the sprinting Sergeant overhauled his man and placed him under arrest. Fuski was taken back to the District Attorney's office, where a revolver was found on him. He was then taken to the Adams Street Police Court, where Magistrate Brenner fined him $5 for carrying concealed weapons.

"That is all right now," said the woman as she and her son left court with a crowd of their friends.

Kings County Physicians' Election.

The Medical Society of the County of Kings has elected these officers: President—William Browning; Vice President—Henry A. Fairbairn; Secretary—David Myerle; Treasurer—O. A. Gordon; Directing Librarian—J. M. Winfield; Trustee—George R. Fowler. Dr. Louis S. Pilcher, the retiring President, was the opposing candidate for re-election.

MRS. WINTERS WAS PROFANE.

Nurse Says She Swore Like a Pirate—Consideration Given for Fifth Avenue Property.

Mrs. Lavinia H. Chaplin, who acted as nurse to Anne Maria Winters, whose will bequeathing her $2,000,000 estate to her youthful husband, Byram L. Winters, is being contested, resumed the stand before Justice Bischoff and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday.

In her testimony Mrs. Chaplin said that Mrs. Winters suffered from hallucinations.

"She thought she was in a Catholic seminary, and was a little girl," said Mrs. Chaplin. "She was then eighty years old."

"Did you ever hear her use profanity?" was asked.

"Yes. She used to swear at me like a pirate when she became angry," was the reply.

The witness said that Mrs. Winters was given a preparation containing opium when she became violent.

Mr. Winters was next called to the stand and questioned about certain deeds executed by his late wife.

"Was not the property at Eightieth Street and Fifth Avenue and seven lots in the Twelfth Ward deeded to you by your wife?"

"Yes."

"Was the consideration love, affection, marriage, and $10 in cash?"

"Yes."

The deed was read in evidence. It was executed Feb. 20, 1896. At the conclusion of Winters's testimony an adjournment was taken until to-day to give counsel time to prepare the hypothetical questions to be put to the experts, Drs. Carlos MacDonald and Austin Flint.

REV. MR. COX RESIGNS.

Lee Avenue Congregational Church Will Find a New Pastor.

At a meeting of the Societies of the New England Congregational and the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, which recently consolidated, held on Tuesday night, the resignation of the Rev. Sidney H. Cox, the pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church was accepted. The meeting was presided over by C. Van Veuen of the New England Church.

A Pulpit Supply Committee was also appointed, and will look about for a new pastor to fill the pulpit. Mr. Cox will continue to fill the pulpit until a new pastor is secured. In the meantime Mr. Cox will consider several fields which have opened to him, one of which is the superintendency of church extension work in the Bronx.

SMASH ON THE ELEVATED.

Trains Meet at Third Avenue and Fourth Street, but No One Is Injured.

There was a collision on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad last evening near Fourth Street. A northbound City Hall train was waiting for an opportunity to pull into the Ninth Street Station when a South Ferry train, also northbound, turned the curve quickly and dashed into the train ahead.

The rear car was badly damaged. There was considerable excitement among the passengers in the car, but no one was injured.

Traffic on the road was blocked for three-quarters of an hour. No report was made to the police.

Policeman Kearney's Will Contested.

Surrogate Abbott of Brooklyn yesterday heard the contest of the will of Patrick Kearney, a retired policeman, who lived at 80 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, who died last Fall, leaving an estate of $7,500 to his wife. Edward Kearney, his brother, a fireman in Manhattan, contests the will, alleging that ex-Congressman Daniel O'Reilly, the lawyer who drew the document, guided Kearney's hand while the latter was signing the will, and that at the time his brother was unconscious.

William J. Kinsley, a handwriting expert, who figured in the Molineux case, testified that it appeared to him that Kearney did not control or guide the pen. Lawyer O'Reilly declared that he could get another expert, just as good, as experts went, to testify in the other direction. Dr. T. D. Lehaine, a medical expert, testified that he believed Kearney to have been mentally incompetent at the time the will was signed.

JEWELERS AT DINNER.

Annual Banquet of the Board of Trade an Elaborate Affair.

Nearly 600 persons enjoyed last night at the Waldorf-Astoria the second annual banquet of the Jewelers' Association and Board of Trade. It was an elaborate affair. Major A. K. Sloan, President of the association, officiated as toastmaster.

The banquet hall was very handsomely decorated. The menu was a gem, and the work of one of the largest jewelry houses in the country. The souvenir was a matchbox of sterling silver.

Alongside each plate was a leaflet entitled "Jewelers' Choruses," and within the covers were the choruses of the popular airs. As the band played the songs the diners joined in the chorus with a will.

At the guests' table were Controller Bird S. Coler, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, J. Warner Hutchins, President of the Jewelers' Association of Philadelphia; Hayden W. Wheeler, Aaron Carter, Leopold Stern, and Collector of Customs George R. Bidwell.

Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey spoke of "The Possibilities of the Twentieth Century." The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, responded to "The Diffusion of the Beautiful in Modern Life as an Instrument of Happiness and Social Progress." Ex-Mayor Charles F. Warwick of Philadelphia made the response to "Retrospective of the Nineteenth Century," and Job E. Hedges gave a humorous discussion of "The President." Remarks were also made by Controller Coler, Gen. Woodford, and others.

A SCRATCH PROVES FATAL.

Woman Who Objected to Drunken Man's Attentions in Serious Trouble.

As a result of a slight wound inflicted with a table knife a few weeks ago, Florence Melichar, an Austrian, of 520 Sixth Street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital of blood poisoning.

Melichar attended a party at 362 East Tenth Street on New Year's Eve, and while there became slightly intoxicated and began to kiss and hug the ladies present. Among the latter was Mrs. Rosie Lang, who was present with her husband, and who objected to Melichar kissing her. When he threw his arms about her she snatched up a table knife and stabbed him slightly in the left arm. Melichar laughed at the wound at the time and called it a mere scratch. He gave it no attention, and ten days later blood poisoning set in, necessitating his going to the hospital.

He grew dangerously ill, and Mrs. Lang was arrested last Friday and held without bail to await the result of his injuries. Mrs. Lang was taken before Coroner Bausch yesterday and committed by him to the Tombs to await the result of the inquest.

THE HAMPTON LAUNCHED.

Crescent Shipyards Beats the Record in the Construction of the Vessel.

The Hampton, a new steel vessel for the Old Dominion Steamship Line, was launched at the Crescent Shipyard in Elizabeth yesterday. The Hampton, despite difficulties in obtaining building materials, says Lewis Nixon, was completed in ninety days, a period of construction never yet equaled at any other shipyard.

The Hampton is 180 feet long, 55 feet wide above the guards, and will draw 6 feet of water in service. The vessel has a guaranteed speed of nineteen miles an hour.

Miss Marie Guillaudet, daughter of President Guillaudet of the Dominion Line, christened the new boat.

William R. O. Bergholz Dead.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 16.—William Rudolph Otto Bergholz, sixty-eight years of age, died here this morning of heart disease. Mr. Bergholz was born in Germany. He came to this country when twenty-two years of age. For a time he followed landscape gardening. He was in the South during the civil war, and joined Sherman's army just before the march to the sea. After the war he devoted himself to railroad engineering. He is survived by his wife and one son, Leo Allen Bergholz, now United States Consul at Erzroum, Turkey.

WENTWORTH HEARD FROM.

He and Miss Ackerman, with Whom He Eloped, Are Living in Chicago.

Miss Marie Louise Ackerman and Lawyer George Emmons Wentworth, who eloped from this city about three weeks ago, deserting his wife, with whom he lived at 225 Amsterdam Avenue, have been heard from in Chicago.

Mrs. Katherine C. Fay, aunt of the young women, with whom she lived at 20 West Fifteenth Street up to the time of her departure, received a joint letter from her and Wentworth on Tuesday and another from the young woman yesterday morning.

The letters stated that they were settled in Chicago, and that letters addressed to Wentworth at the General Post Office in that city would reach them. Neither communication mentioned Mrs. Wentworth. The couple declared that they purposed remaining in Chicago, as there seemed to be a broader opportunity for Wentworth's talents there than here. Wentworth declared the young woman to be his "affinity," and Miss Ackerman wrote that in the man she had found hers, and there was a lot more of the same purport. Wentworth's part of the missive covering nearly three sheets of finely written note paper. The first letter asked that Miss Ackerman's wardrobe and other effects be turned over to an expressman, who would call, and yesterday's letter asked that some money coming to her from the large estate which she inherited from her mother be turned over also to the expressman to be forwarded to her.

Miss Irene Ackerman, a cousin of the runaway girl, said last night that her belongings would be delivered, as requested, but that the money would be sent through the mails in the form of a check. From other relatives the family had heard that the couple were living somewhere in Clark Street. She said she did not see how anything could be done to separate them.

Miss Ackerman has many relatives in Chicago, among them being her uncle, William K. Ackerman, ex-President of the Illinois Central Railroad and Auditor of the World's Fair.

Miss Irene Ackerman said that her cousin had plenty of money, but that Wentworth did not have any.

LOOKING FOR McGUIRE'S MONEY.

Cabman's Property Is Locked Up in a Vault That Cannot Be Located.

The relatives of James McGuire, an independent cabman, who was drowned while bathing in the surf at Bath Beach June 22 last, are trying to locate a box in some safe deposit vault, the key number to which is 716, which it is believed contains a sum of money and other valuables and important documents that belonged to the deceased.

McGuire, at the time of his death, lived at 8 Greenwich Avenue. A few days prior to June 22 he drew a sum of money from a savings bank and told his most intimate friend, Charles Treanor of 317 West Seventeenth Street, that he had placed it, together with his bank book, life insurance policy, and some jewelry, in a safe deposit vault. After his death no money, documents, jewelry, or bank book could be found. An envelope, however, inscribed "Masonic Safe Deposit Vaults" was found. It contained a key numbered 716, and bore the stamp of the makers, "Herring-Hall-Marvin."

Relatives have visited most of the safe deposit vaults in the city, but have been unable to locate the strong box. Meantime the estate of the dead man remains unsettled.

Missing Man Enlisted.

Charles Markus disappeared from Union Hill, N. J., sixteen months ago. Nothing was heard from him until yesterday, when Fred Schlemm, a son of the man by whom Markus had been employed, received a letter from him. The letter came from Manila, and said Markus was a member of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment, United States Volunteers. Markus said he would return with his regiment, and when mustered out would return to Union Hill.

Veteran's Sword Buried with Him.

Charles Stateley, a veteran of the civil war, will be buried in Union Hill to-day. He died on Monday, and his last request was that when he was buried his sword be broken and rest upon his coffin during the funeral services and that the pieces be interred with his body. His request will be granted.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Annual Clean-up Sale of HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR

THIS event is a distinctive feature of the Wanamaker Store. No other store does it in the same radical way. The clearance is decisive; the prices are startling; but our policy demands stocks swept clean once every year. You can't buy goods more than twelve months' old at Wanamaker's, at any time. The fact that styles change little, tempts stores universally to sell nothing but bad stock at a bargain. We sell *everything*, good and indifferent, that is in small lots, or has not lately come to us. In fact, so clean a sweep do we make of fancy hosiery, for instance, that we may have nothing to show you between this sale and the end of February. Of course regular lines of staple goods are kept complete always. But then everything will be absolutely fresh and new. You like such a clean-swept stock, we're sure—that's why we risk not supplying you for the weeks between. Of course stocks are broken—you expect that. This sale is made up from odd lots; yet it is a tremendous collection when all are grouped together. Here are—

Twenty-five Thousand Pairs of Stockings
Twenty-two Thousand Pieces of Underwear
For MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN

It includes certain lots, large or small, from practically every sort of Hosiery and Underwear we sell. The movement is of interest to every man, woman and child in Greater New York, and to all outside who can get here promptly enough to share the offerings. Some lots may be gone in an hour; others in two hours; but there will be quite an interesting collection for those who come to-morrow—not to compare with the bargains that will be secured to-day; but still better than will be found in any bargain sale outside this store. Yes; come to-morrow, if you can't come to-day; but don't let ordinary things prevent your coming to-day, if sterling merchandise at half its value is interesting to you.

Main floor aisles, and Basement.

Men's Hosiery

3 pairs for 25c, were 12½c a pair—
Cadet blue cotton.

12½c a pair, were 18c and 25c—
Black and tan cotton.
Striped and embroidered cotton.
Black cotton, unbleached soles.
Colored merino.

18c a pair, were 38c—
Fancy cotton, stripes and dots.

25c a pair, were 50c and 75c—
Cotton and lisle; open work, embroidered and striped.

50c a pair, were $1 to $1.75—
Finest French lisle thread; fancies of 1900.

$1 a pair, were $2—
English bicycle hose, with and without feet.

$2.50 a pair, were $3.75 to $6—
Finest French pure silks; open work and embroidered, striped and embroidered, vertical stripes, embroidered fronts.

Men's Underwear

25c each, were 50c—
Shirts and drawers of French Balbriggan.

50c each, were $1—
Shirts and drawers of merino and Balbriggan.

50c each—Seconds of our $1 quality—
Shirts and drawers of natural and white merino.

75c each, were $1.50 to $2.50—
Shirts and drawers of crepe lisle, silk-and-lisle. Drawers of merino.

$1 each, were $2 to $2.50—
Shirts and drawers of silk, merino, silk fleeced.

$1.50 each, were $2.50—
English natural merino.

$2.50 each, were $4.25 to $6.25—
Silk-mixed shirts and drawers.

Women's Hosiery

15c a pair, were 25c and 38c—
Cotton; black, unbleached feet and soles, stripes; print ed; lisle, black and colors, ribbed, stripes and lace effects; merino, Oxford mixed.

25c a pair, were 50c to 75c—
Cotton, black, unbleached soles, all black and fancy.
Lisle, open work, stripes, printed and fancy.

50c a pair, were $1 to $1.75—
Lisle, open work, stripes, fancies.

50c a pair, were $1 to $1.75—
Silk, open work, plain colors.
Cotton, embroidered.

75c a pair, were $1.50—
Silk, French, black, silk clocked.

$2.50 a pair, were $3.50 to $10—
Silk, open work instep, open work allover, open work and embroidered.
A few handsome silk hose—not many pairs:
At $3 a pair, were $5 to $10.
At $5 a pair, were $10 to $20.

Women's Underwear

3 for 25c, were 18c each—
Vests of white cotton, fancy necks.

15c each, were 25c and 38c—
Vests of cotton, lisle thread, silk-and-cotton.
Drawers of lisle thread.

25c each, were 38c to 75c—
Vests of lustre cotton, merino, silk-and-cotton.
Drawers of merino.
Corset covers of cotton-and-merino.
Tights of lisle thread.
Suits of lisle thread.

50c each, were 75c to $1.25—
Vests of merino, silk-and-lisle, lisle-and-silk.
Corset covers of lisle, silk plated, merino.
Tights of merino.
Drawers of merino.
Suits of lisle.

75c each, were $1.25 and $1.50—
Vests of merino and silk.
Drawers of merino.

75c each, were $1.25 and $1.50—
Corset covers of silk-and-cotton and wool.

$1 each, were $1.50 to $2.50—
Vests of merino, silk-and-cotton, silk-and-merino.
Drawers of merino.
Tights of Balbriggan, lisle and cashmere.
Suits of merino and lisle.
Corset covers of silk-and-wool.

$1.50 each, were $2.25 to $3.50—
Vests of silk and silk-and-wool.
Suits of merino, Balbriggans, lisle and silk-and-cotton.

$2 each, were $3 to $4.50—
Vests of silk.
Drawers of silk and silk-and-wool.
Suits of merino and silk-and-cotton.

$3.50 each, were $7 to $8—
Corset covers of China silk, lace shoulders.
Suits of flesh colored silk.

Children's Hosiery

5c a pair, were 20c—Tan ribbed cotton.
12½c a pair, were 18c to 60c—Black ribbed cotton, black ribbed lisle, colored ribbed silks.
25c a pair, were 45c to 80c—Black ribbed cotton, French, all black and unbleached feet.

Children's Underwear

12½c each, were 25c—
Vests, pantalettes and drawers of ribbed cotton. Shirts and drawers, fleeced.

25c each, were 50c—
Shirts and drawers of merino cotton. Vests and pantalettes of cotton. Union suits of cotton.

50c each, were 95c to $1.70—
Vests, pantalettes and drawers of merino. Union suits of merino.

DRESS GOODS

Two thousand yards of very desirable stuffs *at less than one-third their regular price.* They are plaids—all-wool camel's-hair cloth and all-wool twilled cheviot. There are 16 good patterns in the two lots, as we begin their sale this morning. The cloth plaids are in quiet colorings, brightened by the camel's-hair overplaids. The cheviot plaids are in rather dull, but rich colorings. Either sort will make attractive gowns—and they're very serviceable goods, too, all 36 in. wide.

2,000 yards. They should last no longer than one day. Goods made to sell at 50c a yard. **The Price is 15c**

Ninth street.

Muslin Underwear

"Can't match it at that price."
"Willing to accommodate you, but would lose too much money."
"Haven't time to work for no profit now."

These are the replies we get from manufacturers to whom we go for more goods to match those bought last summer, to make this sale last longer.

It emphasizes our bargains, but it suggests a shorter than usual sale. Prompt folks will get the best and pay the least. These hints to-day:

Night Gowns—

75c—Of muslin; yoke of cluster of plaits and 4 rows of insertion; V-neck trimmed with torchon lace

85c—Of cambric; square neck trimmed with lawn ruffle and torchon lace.

$1—Of fine muslin; yoke of cluster of plaits and 2 rows of insertions; V-neck trimmed with embroidery.

Petticoats—

75c—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of cambric; deep hem, hemstitched.

85c—Of cambric, with two lawn ruffles; trimmed with lace.

$1—Of muslin, with deep cambric ruffle; trimmed with embroidery and hemstitched plaits.

Short Petticoats—

35c—Of muslin, with deep cambric ruffle; hemstitched hem.

50c—Of cambric; trimmed with torchon lace and plaits above.

75c—Of cambric, with deep ruffle of lawn; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

Drawers—

15c—Of muslin or cambric; deep hem and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

18c—Of muslin, with cambric ruffle; hemstitched hem.

35c—Of muslin; trimmed with embroidery and plaits above.

Corset Covers—

35c—Of cambric; square neck trimmed with neat embroidery.

50c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with neat embroidery and ribbon; short cover to waist.

Second floor.

Girls' DRESSES

How old is a girl when she begins to take pride in her dress? Six months, perhaps; but she has developed her own ideas pretty well where our story begins to-day. And this is a story of such smart and stylish dresses as girls of 6 to 16 years will be delighted with. They are in light weights, such as may be worn until next summer; yet heavy enough for immediate wear. *But the price is the point!* See how these are marked to-day:

At $7.50—Values up to $15—One and two-piece dresses for girls of six to twelve years, in plain and fancy striped materials; attractively made and trimmed.

At $10—Values up to $20—One and two-piece dresses for girls of twelve to sixteen years, in handsome, plain and plaid effects; beautifully made and trimmed.

Second floor, Ninth street.

BOOKCASES

Not many, but what are here offered are unusually good bargains. They are of mahogany, open front: 5 feet 6 inches high, and nearly 3 feet wide; 4 shelves,—not adjustable; a long drawer in top; ornamental cabinet top with moulded edges. Of splendid construction and high polish. Regularly $16. Price, $10.

Fourth floor.

Bath CABINETS

"Turkish Bath" Cabinets—they're very appropriately termed. And this is a particularly meritorious brand. With one of these cabinets a Turkish, medicated or vapor bath is most easily arranged, and the enjoyment of either sort, in the privacy of your own room, will not cost more than about three cents.

Three grades—$4.50, $6.75 and $9.75.

Basement.

All Around the Store

Webster's Dictionary. A complete dictionary of the English language, with colored plates of flags of all nations, yacht club signals, etc., a pronouncing gazetteer of geographical names, dictionary of familiar allusions, appendix of 10,000 new words, and 1,500 illustrations, is sold for the little price of 95c.

Mattresses. Pure horse-hair mattresses, full size, weighing 40 lbs., in one or two parts, as best suits you, covered with best blue-and-white or fancy ticking, are priced at 37½c a pound, or $15. They're the regular $20 kind.

Children's Dresses. Short dresses of pink-and-white or blue-and-white striped gingham, with deep ruffle on yoke; hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves; finished with feather-stitched braid, are 50c for sizes for 2 and 3 years.

Handkerchiefs for men. Novelties in colored hemstitched handkerchiefs, all linen, in effective new designs, at $1. In silk-and-linen, hemstitched, in pretty plaids and checks, at 75c each.

Embroidery Stripes. This collection comprises both edgings and insertions, in pieces of 4½ yards each. Scarcely two pieces are alike. They're a splendid offering, for, though worth fully twice as much, they're priced at 25c., 50c and 75c the piece.

Dog Collars. You need one for your dog, for identification as well as ornament. We can fit him, whether toy terrier or Great Dane. 25c to $5. We can cover him, too—blankets at $1.75 to $3.25.

Persian Lamb Jackets, with collar and revers of chinchilla, beautiful and luxurious garments, are priced at $125.

Dressing Sacques. Of flannelette, in neat light-colored stripes; full front; fitted back; rolling collar. They are trimmed with ruffle in solid color and ribbon at neck. 35c each, reduced from 50c.

Breakfast Napkins. While the White Sale continues, we are selling napkins, 18x18 in., of an excellent quality of pure linen, at $1.10 a dozen for a regular $1.50 value.

New Fancy Taffetas. They're here in a complete variety of solid colors, suitable for both day and evening wear. They're made to resemble the plaited silks, and the similarity is striking, while the price is much less—85c a yard.

Women's Gloves. The excellent Princess May, the best $1 glove for women there is, is obtainable in tan, mode, beaver, pearl, white and black suede.

A New Garter for Men. They have been invented by us, especially for the men who won't wear ordinary garters, because they bind, or stop the circulation. These won't. They're of suede calfskin, not elastic; but fit just snugly enough. In tan and gray, 50c a pair.

Bohemian Glass. The China Store is showing a collection of this beautiful glass, in richly decorated pieces, such as bon-bon and puff boxes, at prices ranging from 25c to $2.

America's Earliest FASHION PICTURE

The first note of the robin red-breast is more delightful music than the chorus of the woods when spring is fully here. Something of the same pleasure is in store for you to-day at Wanamaker's; for here—before any fashion magazine has announced it; before the trade even has heard it whispered, come the Wanamaker models which forecast our interpretation of Fashion's foremost feature for this first Spring of the New Century.

Chiefest innovation is—

The Princess Skirt

The skirt, for the first time, does away with the band, and runs up under the waist or jacket of suit or costume. It is an evolution of the Empire effect—beautiful and practical. The picture shows one of the dresses here to-day. There are a dozen other styles equally fascinating. There are many other new features; but the Princess Skirt will interest broadly all votaries of fashion, and make a stir of hurry for adaptation by every manufacturer in the trade. We are glad to have it so. But Our Public gets earliest peep; and our customers may own and wear the season's most marked and beautiful novelty, a week or two before fashion's earliest word can announce it.

In addition to the cloth costumes, is a fascinating group of new silk dresses full of style thought and inspiration. Welcome to all—students of style, as well as you who wish to share and wear these first fashion buds of Spring.

Second floor, Broadway.

The SILVER SALE

Moved to the Under-price Store to-day. A more important movement requires the main floor aisles. But there is still splendid variety—full variety, in fact, of the spoons, forks, and knives; and excellent selection among both solid silver and silver-plated table wares.

But you must be prompt. No equal offering of goods of this high character may be looked for in the immediate future. This chance gone means a third more to double to pay, for goods no better.

These are here this morning, and in fairly good supplies. Mail orders will be too late, in most cases.

Sterling Silver Table Ware—
Bread Trays, $18
Berry Bowls, $10.75, $18.50, $23
Comports, $7.50, $9.50
Bonbon Dishes, $4.50, $4.75, $7.50, $10, $10.75, $11.25, $12.50, $13.75
2-piece Carving Sets, sterling handles, $3
3-piece Carving Sets, sterling handles, $3.75
Dessert Knives, $11 a dozen
Medium Knives, $12 a dozen
5-piece Tea Sets, $150, $185 and $257
Vegetable Dishes, $92
Soup Tureens, $103
Meat Dishes, $20 and $22 Ice Bowls, $17.50
French Coffee Pots, $16.25
Coasters, $12.50, $15
Coffee and Tete-a-tete Sets, 3 pieces, $32.50, $83 to $150
Berry Bowls, $10.75, $16.25
Crumb Trays, $14.50
Butter Dishes, $10.75 to $21
Vases, $2.50, $4.50, $13.25, $15.75 to $77
Waiters, $10, $18, $25, $28.75
Water Pitchers, $22.50, $35 to $50.
Tea Caddies, $5.75, $17.50
Syrup Pitchers, $3, $8 to $7.25
Tea Bells, $1.75
Candlesticks, $9 to $10.35
Funnels, $1.75 to $2.25
Muffineers, $12.50

Plated Flat Ware—Rogers' and other first-class makes—
Tea Spoons, $1.10 a dozen
Dessert Spoons, $2 a dozen
Table Spoons, $2.20 a dozen
Table Forks, $2.20 a dozen

Plated Flat Ware—Rogers' and other first-class makes—
Coffee Spoons, $1.10 a dozen
Oyster Forks, $1.35 a dozen
Berry Spoons, 65c ea Jelly Spoons, 45c ea
Sugar Spoons, 20c ea.
Mustard Spoons, 10c ea. Butter Knives, 25c ea
Pie Knives, 65c ea. Crumb Knives, $1 ea
Fish Knives, 85c ea. Fish Forks, 85c ea
Cream Ladles, 35c ea Gravy Ladles, 45c ea
Oyster Ladles, 75c ea
Soup Ladles, $1 and $1.25 each
Children's Sets, 3 pieces on card, 50c a set
Triple plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen

Quadruple-Plate Table Ware—
5-piece Tea Sets, $8.75, $12.50
Baking Dishes, $3.25, $5
Butter Dishes, $1.75, $2
4-Light Candelabra, $4.25
Bread Trays, $1.50
Water Pitchers, $2.75, $3.50
Individual Tureens, $2.50
Children's Cups, 50c 75c
Fruit Dishes, $1.25, $4.50
Pickle Jars, $1.50
Comports, $2.50 Cups and Saucers, $1
Kettles, $4.75 $5 to $10.35
Odd Coffee Pots, $1.50 Ice Pitchers, $5
Coffee Sets, $4.50

Sterling Silver Toilet Ware and Novelties—
Hair Brushes, $2 and $2.75
Cloth Brushes, $1.75 Atomizers, $2
Velvet Brushes, $1.25 Mirrors, $4.25
Military Brushes, $1.75 Combs, 50c
Bonnet Brushes, $1
Salve Jars, 50c, 75c Ring Trees, $1
Cigar Jars, $2.50, $3 Pin Trays, $2
Shaving Brushes, $1.25 Shoe Hooks, 50c
Shoe Horns, $1.25, $2 Nail Files, 50c
Nail Brushes, 50c Cuticle Knives, 50c
Whisks, 75c, $1.60 and $2.50
Puff Boxes, $1, $1.35 and $2
Cologne Bottles, $2, $2.50, $3.25, $4.50
Flasks, $1.40, $2.25 and $2.50
Tooth Brushes, 50c
Inkstands, $1.25, $1.35, $1.60, $1.75, $3

Fine Table Cutlery—
Three-piece stag handle beef carving set, in fancy box, $1.60.
Two-piece pearl handle bird carving set; sterling silver ferrules; in fancy box, $2.
Three-piece pearl handle beef carving set; sterling silver ferrules; in fancy box, $6.
Two-piece stag handle steak carving set, $1.25.
Two-piece stag handle beef carving set; sterling silver ferrules, $1.25.
Two-piece stag handle beef carving set, $1.
Three-piece pointed stag handle beef carving set, silver plated ferrules, $3.
Three-piece stag handle beef carving set; Sterling silver ferrules, $3.25.
Two-piece stag handle beef carving set; silver plated ferrules, $2.
Pearl handle fruit knives; sterling silver ferrules, $5 a dozen.
Celluloid handle orange knives; saw edge; in fancy box, $2 a half-dozen.
Celluloid handle butter knives, 15c each.

Oriental RUGS

There are just 57 in this offering. And they represent a half dozen high-grade kinds. And numerous sizes. The prices are reduced one-fourth to one-third for no better reasons than that some one thought certain rugs had been here a bit too long, or that a few lots were a trifle too large.

Turkish—9 ft. by 5 ft. 9 in., $29; from $42. 10 ft. 3 in. by 6 ft. 11 in., $36; from $55
Yap Rak—11 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. 1 in., $60; from $90. 15 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft., $89; from $132
Kirman—12 ft. 3 in. by 9 ft. 3 in., $90; from $110. 18 ft. 2 in. by 12 ft., $200; from $310
12 ft. 3 in. by 9 ft 2 in., $110; from $163. 14 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft., $110; from $165
Herez—10 ft. 9 in. by 7 ft. 6 in., $90; from $135. 13 ft. by 9 ft., $70; from $98
11 ft. 2 in by 9 ft. 7 in., $75; from $98. 12 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft. 4 in., $80; from $125
Gulistan—20 ft. 4 in. by 13 ft. 6 in., $130; well worth $250.
Smaller Rugs—$7, $8, $9 and $10.

Third floor.

LINENS

Pure flax—never a thread of cotton subterfuge in any Wanamaker linens at any price. No tell-tale fuzzy-heads of cotton are rubbed through after the laundry test. How you housekeepers hate them—and rightly. Cotton has many virtues, but is never anything but a cheat when mixed in "linen" cloth. Yet there are not a half dozen stores in America that don't admit cotton mixtures; and two of those are Wanamaker's.

This absolute assurance, and yet these stirring prices:

60c Table Linen at 45c a yard—
Cream white; 60 inches wide; excellent quality.

$1.25 Table Linen at 90c a yard—
Bleached Belgian Damask, 69 inches wide.

$3.75 Napkins at $2.75 a dozen—
Scotch full-bleached double damask, 24 inches square. 22-inch size at $2.50 from $3.

"Old Bleach" Huckaback Towels at 25c each—
Superb quality; with hemstitched, hemmed or fringed ends.

60c Bath Mats at 35c—

15c Toweling at 12½c a yard—
Bleached, twilled or plain, with neat border; 18 in. wide.

Fourth avenue.

Furniture FABRICS

Coverings of various kinds—tapestries, armures and damasks—in 3 to 15-yard lengths, are reduced in price. The cullings amount to about 500 yards, all in desirable colorings and designs, all goods that have been here but a few months.

The tapestries of which there are several grades, are now 90c to $1.35 a yard. They were $1.35 to $2.

Damasks, at $2.25 to $8 upward—were $4 to $12.

Armures, at 75c to $1 a yard—were $1.25 to $1.75.

Figured and striped velours, at $1.65 to $2.25—were $2.25 to $3.50.

Third floor.

Men's SUITS

They are $10 each now, though the values in the numerous little lots comprise suits that were priced up to $20. There are cutaway frock suits, all black—the kind you can wear for dress all the year 'round. Stylish fabrics—the rough-faced cheviots and rich looking Thibet. Made up in correct style, too. Upon that you may always depend regarding any clothing offering here. Incomplete lots, all of them, but your size is in one or another of them, and there's a good chance of obtaining it at about half its worth.

Choice at Ten Dollars.

Second floor, Fourth ave.

Boys' *Overcoats*

Splendid stylish top-coats in a wide variety of qualities—all honest and durable, and *moderately priced.* These $5 reefers, for instance,—$5 here, but a particularly good value at that price. Shown in blue and gray frieze, with high storm collar; sizes 6 to 16 years.

A very warm, reliable and good looking reefer is that style shown for the 4 to 12-year boys. It's of chinchilla, and is lined throughout with red flannel; buttons to neck with velvet collar. Price, $6.

Then here's a substantial Russian hood overcoat, with belt; Oxford and blue frieze; red flannel lining; 4 to 12-year sizes. Very reasonable, at $8.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The BOOK SALE

New lots come to the "hurt book" table to-day. They're not hurt much—the more serious injury is to the prices. Most of them are cut to one-half and even one-third original prices.

Then there's a lot of valuable reference works that now become part of this sale. Also some standard works of fiction. Surprisingly low prices on all of these. This is but a partial list:

Encyclopedia Britannica, with American Revisions and Additions. 25 vols., cloth, $28.50.
Encyclopedia Britannica, with American Revisions and Additions. 25 vols., half morocco, $40; published at $75.
Standard American Encyclopedia. 8 vols., cloth, $5.50; was sold at $19. Half Morocco, $6.50; was $23.
Encyclopedic Dictionary, 12 vols., half Russia, $7; published at $22.
Library of the World's Best Literature. Edited by Charles Dudley Warner. 30 vols., bound in full red Morocco. Publisher's price, $165; our price, $70.
Dickens's Works. Chapman and Hall Edition. 30 vols., cloth, $13.50; published at $45.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Shakespeare's Works. 12 vols., cloth, $1.50; published at $4.
Blaine's Twenty Years in Congress. Illustrated. 2 vols., $2.50; published at $7.50.
Saracinesca. F. Marion Crawford. Illustrated. 2 vols. Publisher's price, $5; our price, $1.75.
Kipling's Works. 6 vols., cloth, $1.50. *Sold in sets only.* Plain Tales from the Hills, Soldiers Three, Story of the Gadsbys, In Black and White, Under the Deodars, The Phantom Rickshaw, Wee Willie Winkie, Life's Handicap, Stories of Mine Own People, Ballads and Barrack Room Ballads, The Light That Failed.
Self Interpreting Bible. Over 400 illustrations. Quarto size, 4 vols., half Morocco, $3.50; about one-fourth publishers' price.

Under-price Store

A very important corner to-day. The silverware sale, elsewhere mentioned, takes up a considerable part of the Under-price Store's territory. Another large slice is devoted to certain of the offerings in the notable sale of knit underwear, also announced to begin to-day. Besides, these new of other wanted goods, just added:

Flannel Remnants—
A large accumulation of short lengths, including flannelettes, cotton-and-wool flannels and all-wool embroidered flannels, with designs of dots, bow-knots, clover leaves and fleurs de lis, embroidered in silk. The lengths are from 2½ to 6 yards. Prices were 8c to $1.50 a yard, now 5c to $1.

Wood Serving Trays—
Austrian Ware. About 100, and they comprise 12 styles. Were 50c to $2.50 yesterday. 25c to $1.25 this morning.

Framed Pictures—Half Price—
They are etchings—a dozen good subjects. All in gilt frames. Some are 17x26 in., others 14x28 in. $2 regularly, now $1.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SENATE VOTES ON THE ARMY BILL TO-MORROW

Agrees to Take Final Action on the Measure.

Messrs. Allen, Butler, and Teller Occupy the Day in Making Speeches Against the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A final vote upon the pending Army Reorganization bill will be taken by the Senate at 4 o'clock Friday, under the terms of an agreement reached late to-day. Speeches in opposition to the bill were delivered to-day by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.) Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) and Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.) Mr. McCumber (Rep., N. D.,) made an argument in support of the measure.

As soon as the bill was taken up for consideration to-day, Mr. Teller moved to strike out that paragraph of the bill which empowered the President to place on the retired list any officer who has been suspended from duty by sentence of court-martial or by executive order in mitigation of such sentence. Mr. Teller said that the paragraph might apply to Major Joseph W. Wham, whose record he dwelt upon as a splendid one filled with acts of gallantry at Nashville, Franklin, and other battlefields. He read a number of recommendations from influential people urging Major Wham's appointment as Paymaster General, and said this recommendation seemed to have brought on Major Wham an infamous persecution. The amendment was accepted by the committee and it was agreed to.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.,) then asked that a final vote upon the bill and all amendments then pending be taken at 4 o'clock to-morrow. Mr. Allen said that for the time being he would object, although subsequently he might withdraw his objection.

Mr. Allen then entered upon an extended discussion of the measure, declaring his opposition to it in any form it might be presented. He declared it was wrong in its purposes and radically wrong constitutionally. There was no good reason for the passage of the measure in its present form. Adverting to the Philippine question, which, he said, he had no purpose to discuss, he maintained:

"The Filipinos never owed allegiance to the United States, and do not to-day. They owe allegiance only to their own island government, however weak and puny it may be. They are not rebels, though they may be insurgents. I am opposed to this bill because its avowed purpose is to provide soldiers to be sent to the Philippines."

Discussing the presentation a few days ago, of a petition of 2,000 Filipinos to the Senate, Mr. Allen urged that the signers of the appeal simply were exercising their right to appeal to Congress, yet, he said, the petition was denounced by Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) as treason.

"The flippancy with which the terms traitor and treason are being used these days," said Mr. Allen, "is getting to be a stench in the nostrils of some of us."

Discussing the situation in the Philippines, Mr. Teller declared the conditions in the Islands had not improved since the United States had succeeded Spain there. Capable and intelligent observers, Mr. Teller asserted, had pronounced the Filipinos as fit to govern themselves as any other Oriental race. In conclusion Mr. Teller said:

"I am not in favor of giving up the islands. I want to hold them because I think that would be better for the Filipinos and that the Islands will be valuable to us. If, however, we can hold them only by force, there is no consideration, financial, commercial, of any other, that will justify us in retaining them."

Mr. Butler, in opposing the pending measure, said he was ready now to vote for any army that the Government might need for the present emergency, or any emergency that might arise, but he was unalterably opposed to the creation of a large standing army. He urged that not a single reason had been furnished for the creation of an army of 100,000 soldiers and for the rejection of the proposition to supply to the Government a volunteer army for service in the Philippines.

"Every soldier in the army under this bill will be a volunteer," interjected Mr. Hawley. "We do not regard it as a permanent standing army. The longest period of enlistment is only three years. We will be here next year and can take care of the situation as may be deemed desirable."

Mr. Teller responded that that was a mere sham and dodge and not a reason for the proposed action.

Mr. Hawley asked for unanimous consent that a final vote be taken on the bill and amendments at 3 o'clock to-morrow. Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) objected. Mr. Hawley then modified his request to fix the time for final voting at 4 o'clock on Friday. To this no objection was entered, and the agreement was announced formally.

FIGHT ON HARLAN NOMINATION.

Senators Foraker and Pettigrew Get Into a Heated Argument—Confirmation Again Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—There was another effort in to-day's executive session of the Senate to secure the confirmation of James S. Harlan to be Attorney General of Porto Rico, and, as on yesterday, the effort failed because of the absence of a quorum. The attempt to reach a vote resulted in an animated scene, in which Senators Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) and Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) were the principal actors. There was a lively exchange of personalities. The trouble arose over an apparent misconstruction of what Senator Foraker said yesterday concerning the attitude of the Supreme Court on the insular cases now pending before that tribunal.

Senator Pettigrew to-day, in the course of some remarks opposing Mr. Harlan's confirmation, referred to Senator Foraker's speech, and said that the latter had indicated a knowledge of what Justices Harlan and McKenna would hold in the cases pending before the court. This statement brought Mr. Foraker to his feet with a sharp and somewhat excited interruption, in which he disclaimed having given any such intimation.

Mr. Pettigrew responded with equal spirit to the effect that his words were capable of the construction that he (Pettigrew) had placed upon them, and added that he could bring any number of Senators to substantiate his statement.

Responding, Mr. Foraker repeated what he had said yesterday, according to his recollection, and said that he had meant to say and had said that he had such confidence in the principle of the legislation with reference to our newly acquired possessions that he had not doubted for a moment the position the court would take when it came to the adjudication of questions under that tribunal.

"It would, to my mind, be a waste of raw material in the way of time," he went on, "for the Administration to give places to the sons of Justices of the Supreme Court in order to influence their fathers to support the Administration in these matters, for I have such confidence in the soundness of our position that I count absolutely upon their sustaining the constitutionality of our legislation. That I said yesterday," he added, "and I have said it many times both in open and executive session, and I repeat the statement again to-day."

In view of his confidence in the position taken, he ridiculed the idea of bribery by the giving of official place as entirely out of the question, and added that "it is unbecoming in the Senate to indulge in such talk." He again referred to the high character of Mr. Harlan as a man and a lawyer, and said that he had been tendered the same position for which he is now a nominee a year ago, when there were no insular cases before the court, and had declined it.

"To my mind," he said, "the nomination is an exceptionally worthy one. I think we are very fortunate in securing the services of a man so eminently fit for the position, and I think the nomination should be confirmed forthwith, in order that he may proceed to Porto Rico while the Legislature is in session, when his services are especially required."

In conclusion, Mr. Foraker appealed to other Senators who knew Mr. Harlan to substantiate his statement as to the man's character. Granted even for argument that the nomination had not been made at the most fitting time, he thought the Senate could not do better than confirm it, and he advised speedy action, especially in view of the pressing need for such services as Mr. Harlan could render.

Among the Senators to whom Mr. Foraker appealed for testimonials in regard to Mr. Harlan's fitness were Messrs. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) and Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.) All responded favorably, but Mr. Teller added that he doubted the propriety of the nomination at this time.

When the debate closed, it was ascertained that there were only forty-one Senators, or fewer than a quorum, present, and the nomination again went over.

WANTS TO ADVANCE SAMPSON.

Secretary Long Again Urges Revival of Vice Admiral's Rank.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Secretary Long has written letters to the Chairmen of the Congressional Naval Committees, calling attention to the various recommendations for legislation in the interests of the navy contained in his last annual report, and urging their favorable consideration by Congress. In particular he advocated the revival of the grade of Vice Admiral in the navy, presumably with a view to the promotion of Rear Admiral Sampson to that grade, the effect of which would be to make him the second ranking officer in the navy, Admiral Dewey being his only superior.

PORTO RICAN BILLS PASSED.

First Measure Was One to Establish Jury Trials.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 16.—Gov. Allen to-day signed the first bill passed by both houses of the Porto Rican Legislature, providing for the establishment of jury trials.

A bill appropriating $10,000 for a Porto Rican exhibit at the Pan-American Exhibition, to be held at Buffalo, has passed both houses.

A committee of the Council which had the matter under consideration has reported in favor of placing the salary of native Councilors at $3,000 instead of $4,000.

The Insular Government will take over the control of the telegraph system Feb. 1, when the Signal Corps retires.

William H. Elliott, Commissioner of the Interior, has introduced a bill which, if passed, will provide Gov. Allen with a military staff.

FREE TRADE FOR JOLO ISLANDS.

Philippine Commission Passes Laws—Cable to Negros Completed.

MANILA, Jan. 16.—The Philippine Commission has passed acts giving, in domestic products, the Jolo Archipelago free trade with all Philippine ports, and providing for the issuance of licenses to masters and mates of seagoing vessels.

Further hearing on the Educational bill has been postponed until Monday in order to give the Commissioners opportunity to consider privately the proposed amendments to the measure.

The United States cable ship Burnside has finished the work of laying the cable connecting the Island of Negros with Northern Mindanao. Zamboango and Jolo will be connected soon.

H. Phelps Whitmarsh, recently appointed Governor of the Province of Benguet, reports that several towns in the province have held elections and organized local governments.

TRUST COMPANIES' ELECTIONS.

Directors and Officers of Many Institutions Chosen at Annual Meetings.

The annual meetings of the stockholders and Directors of various trust companies were held yesterday, with the following results:

The Colonial Trust Company elected John E. Borne, Lee C. Dessar, George W. Quintard, W. Seward Webb, Henry N. Whitney, Daniel O'Day, and Ferry Belmont Trustees. John E. Borne was elected President; Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, and James W. Tappin Vice Presidents; Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer; Edmund L. Judson, Secretary, and Philip S. Babcock, trust officer.

The Directors of Bowling Green Trust Company elected Edwin Gould President; Samuel C. Thomas, First Vice President; W. H. Taylor, Second Vice President; John A. Hilton, Treasurer, and William M. Laws, Secretary.

The stockholders' meeting of the Real Estate Trust Company elected Horace S. Ely, Charles A. Schermerhorn, James I. Raymond, E. A. Cruickshank, H. K. Pomroy, Percy Chubb, Harrison E. Cawtry, and James Roosevelt Directors for the term ending January, 1904.

The stockholders' meeting of the Continental Trust Company re-elected those Trustees, whose term of office had expired: William Jay, Alfred M. Hoyt, Rudolph E. F. Flinsch, Robert S. Holt, Oliver Harriman, Jr., Henry S. Kerr, Joseph Walker, Jr.

The stockholders' meeting of the Morton Trust Company, re-elected John Jacob Astor, Frederic Cromwell, Henry M. Flagler, Walter S. Johnston, Augustus D. Juilliard, Thomas F. Ryan, William C. Whitney, and Jacob H. Schiff Directors to serve until 1904. The Morton Trust Company yesterday loaned on call between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 at 3 per cent.

At the annual meeting of the Exploration Company of New York the old Board of Directors was re-elected, with one exception. Frederick G. Corning was elected President; Thomas J. Hurley, Vice President, and C. Van Rensselaer Cogswell, Secretary and Treasurer. The usual semi-annual dividend of $5 per share was paid yesterday.

The Directors of the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company elected these officers: Henry Morgenthau, President; Hugh J. Grant, Vice President; Thorwald Stallknecht, Second Vice President; W. J. B. Mills, Treasurer; Ernest Ehrmann, Secretary. The Executive Committee for the year is: Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company; James Stillman, President of National City Bank; Hon. Hugh J. Grant, ex-Mayor of New York City; Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie of Arbuckle Brothers, Frederick Southack, and Henry Morgenthau.

DIVIDEND ON TIN PLATE COMMON.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—The American Tin Plate Company, which moved its entire office force from Chicago to New York a few months ago, held its annual meeting to-day. A dividend of 8 per cent., payable in quarterly installments, was declared on the common stock. This is the first dividend which has been declared on the common stock.

The officers chosen were: President—D. G. Reid; First Vice President—W. T. Graham; Second Vice President—Warner Arms; Third Vice President—W. M. Leed; Treasurer—F. S. Wheeler; Secretary—E. G. Applegate. The members of the Board of Directors elected were: W. M. Leed, William H. Moore, J. H. Moore, W. T. Graham, Warner Arms, George Greer, James McLean, W. E. Reis, D. G. Reid, J. A. Matthews, Cecil Robinson, James B. Dill, W. B. Leed, and Richard R. Quay.

TOOTHACHE CAUSES A ROW.

Because Samuel Dodge of 1,848 Washington Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, had the toothache so badly that he forgot to ring the outside door bell of the apartment of Dr. H. A. Parmertier of 727 Tremont Avenue, to whom he went for relief very early this morning, he came very near having his head shot off by the irate doctor, and frightened Mrs. Parmertier so badly that she aroused the entire neighborhod by her cries of "Police," "Thieves," and "Murder."

Shortly after midnight the residents of the vicinity of Dr. Parmertier's house were roused from their sleep by the terrified screams of a woman shouting "Police!" at the top of her voice. Passersby on the street stopped and a crowd gathered in a minute's time. The screams came from a front window of Dr. Parmertier's apartments and the crowd made a rush for the street door. They burst open the door, which was unlocked, and beheld Dr. Parmertier confronting one of Tremont's prominent citizens and leveling a revolver at his head.

The doctor's prisoner stood with uplifted hands and in moaning tones begged him not to shoot. Then he was recognized as Samuel Dodge, and explanations followed. Mr. Dodge declared he was nearly frantic with an aching tooth and had gone to the physician to have it extracted. In his agony he forgot to ring the outside door bell, but giving the door a quick jerk pulled the lock from the frail fastening. He said then he stepped inside. The next instant he heard a scream and a ringing of bells all over the house. Then before he was aware what had happened he found himself confronted by Dr. Parmertier, who levelled a revolver at his head and inquired his business and his name.

After the explanations the crowd departed, and Mr. Dodge was taken into Dr. Parmertier's office and the tooth that had caused all the trouble extracted. Mr. Dodge was profuse in his apologies, and went home minus the disturbing molar.

CAPT. GODFREY'S BODY HERE.

The body of Capt. George F. Godfrey of the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, who was killed in the Philippines on June 3, was brought from San Francisco to the home of his mother, 516 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, last night.

Funeral services will be held at the house on Saturday, and the burial will be at West Point.

Capt. Godfrey was born Feb. 14, 1862, and was graduated from West Point in 1886. He immediately entered active service, in which he remained up to the time of his death.

THE AMENDED CANAL TREATY.

If Lord Lansdowne's Views Prevail, Great Britain Will Not Accept It.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Nicaragua Canal matters have been brought forcibly before the public by means of an editorial in The Daily Telegraph of yesterday, and a lengthy dispatch from the American correspondent of The Times. Each takes an exactly opposite view. It is stated officially that neither can be taken to represent the Government's views, for the excellent reason that these views are not yet concentrated into a decision.

The conferences so far held between United States Ambassador Choate and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Lansdowne, have taken place at the instigation of the latter, and were for the purpose of enlightening Lord Lansdowne on various technicalities, so as to enable him to explain them to the Cabinet meeting of Friday. Until that is held, Great Britain's attitude will not be known. Forecast thus develops into speculation.

The United States Embassy officials appear to be hopeful of the acceptance of the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. In spite of this impression, and taking into full consideration the opportunities of the Embassy officials in determining which way the cat is likely to jump, there is excellent reason to believe that if Lord Lansdowne's voice predominates in the Cabinet, Great Britain will not accept the amendments. There is hardly a shadow of doubt that if the opinion of the Foreign Office, as a department, is followed, Great Britain will either regretfully express her inability to comply with the amendments or fail to take any action whatever, in which case the treaty will lapse of itself. Several of Lord Lansdowne's advisers favor the latter course. Their feelings can well be judged from a statement of one of the foremost of them, who, replying to a remark that the canal was not worth a row, said:

"Perhaps not, but it does not do to apply that principle in every case."

The dispatch of the American correspondent of The Times is a bitter invocation of Great Britain not to give anti-British-Americans an opportunity for exultation over her surrender, and finds a hearty editorial echo in The Globe, which declares that though Americans, as a whole, are learning to take a more sober view of the relations with Great Britain, "there is still a group of politicians whose main object is to annoy and humiliate Great Britain."

Various American dispatches refer pointedly to Washington's growing assumption that Great Britain will accept the amendments. According to rumor here, this is greatly due to private conversations with Lord Pauncefote some time ago. Whatever truth there is in the reports of the conversations with Lord Pauncefote, and they are not credited at the Foreign Office, it can be said that the matter has now gone beyond the phase where Lord Pauncefote's views are likely to turn the scale one way or the other.

Were not the question regarded from the broad standpoint of Great Britain's general policy toward the United States, it would be safe to say that the Senate's amendments would meet with a prompt refusal, and if that does occur, it will be done with a lit appreciation on the part of Great Britain of any and all consequences.

The Chicago-Atlantic Canal Project.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Discussing the project of a deep-water canal from Chicago to the Atlantic Ocean, the National Zeitung says: "Such an undertaking would in all probability prove profitable, and American engineering is quite equal to the task. Moreover, the will of the American people is too strong to permit any schemes to defeat the enterprise. So far as the money needed is concerned, we believe it could easily be raised in these good times."

PROMOTION FOR CAPT. BOWLES.

President Nominates Him for Chief Constructor of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Capt. Francis T. Bowles to be Chief Constructor and Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department. Capt. Bowles will succeed Admiral Hichborn on March 4, the date of the latter's retirement.

Capt. Bowles was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1858. His grandfather, Samuel Bowles, was the founder of The Springfield Republican, and his father, Benjamin F. Bowles, was also connected with that paper. Young Bowles was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1875. He was graduated with honors in 1879, and then spent several years at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, England. On his return home he was stationed in Washington as Secretary of the Advisory Board under Chandler and Whitney.

In 1896 he was sent to Norfolk, Va., to reconstruct the navy yard, and then to build the battleship Texas and the cruiser Raleigh. In 1895 he was transferred to the New York Navy Yard. Capt. Bowles's present rank is that of Captain, but under his new office he will hold rank as Rear Admiral.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at St. Paul at the earliest date practicable, at the call of the President of the board, for the examination of such officers as ma ybe ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Details: Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge Advocate General; Lieut. Col. Calvin De Witt, Deputy Surgeon General; Major George E. Pond, Quartermaster; Major P. Henry Ray, Eighth Infantry; Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon, and Capt. Frederick Perkins, Eighth Infantry, Recorder. The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Hunter, President of the board, at such time as he may designate, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieuts. Elmer Lindsley, First Cavalry; Robert C. Williams, First Cavalry; Walter M. Whitman, First Cavalry; Second Lieuts. Robert C. Foy, First Cavalry, and Leslie A. I. Chapman, First Cavalry.

Capt. Peter W. Davison, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty under his direction.

Capt. David S. Stanley, Assistant Quartermaster, will take temporary station in New York City, pending orders to the transport Sedgwick.

Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Department, after complying with the orders of Oct. 2, 1900, will report to the Chief of Ordnance for temporary duty in his office.

First Lieut. Jens Bugge, Third Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein, Commandant of Cadets, (Captain First Cavalry,) President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Military Academy at West Point, at such time as he may designate, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Howard R. Perry, Seventh Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. John Simpson, Deputy Quartermaster General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at San Antonio, Texas, at such time as he may designate, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Robert P. P. Wainwright, First Cavalry, will report to Lieut. Col. Mott Hooton, Fifth Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Major William A. Glassford, Signal Officer, United States Volunteers, will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for temporary duty in his office.

Navy.

Commander E. S. Prime is detached from the Brutus and is ordered to the Asiatic Station via the transport sailing Feb. 1 from San Francisco.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The hospital ship Solace and the Zafiro arrived at Manila to-day.

The Ajax has arrived at Port Said.

The Essex is at Newport.

The Powhatan arrived at Philadelphia yesterday.

Army and Navy Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Lyle F. Bellinger of Georgia to be a civil engineer in the Navy.

Army: Volunteers—Promotions, First Lieutenants to be Captains—W. H. Butler, Forty-ninth Infantry; H. F. McFeely, Forty-second Infantry.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—W. Huffman, Forty-ninth Infantry; E. F. Hackett, Jr., Forty-second Infantry.

Sergeants to be Second Lieutenants—H. F. Sykes, Forty-second Infantry; C. W. Stewart, Thirtieth Infantry; H. H. Goodyear, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Regulars—Second Lieut. S. F. Dallam, Eighth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant; Edward P. Rockhill of Pennsylvania to be Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant.

New Yorker to Build Cuban School.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—The Government has signed a contract for a fifty-thousand-dollar schoolhouse in Santiago. It will be the first modern schoolhouse in Cuba, and will be built of stone. O. B. Stillman of New York is the builder. Contracts aggregating $110,000 have been awarded for the purchase of school books. The successful bidders are Ginn & Co., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the Hammett Company, the American Book Company, Silver & Burdett.

OPPOSES THE POLICE BILL.

Provision for Power of Removal of the Commissioner Criticised by the Committee of Fifteen.

The Committee of Fifteen met yesterday, but the only business transacted which could be made public was that the report of the Sub-committee on Legislation had been accepted, with minor changes. The report protests against giving the power of removal of the single head of the Police Department under the proposed law to both the Governor and Mayor.

"The bill," the committee reports, "contains one provision which, if adopted, will perpetuate the worst evils of the present situation, and that is the provision which gives both to the Mayor and Governor the power of summary removal. These officials are often of different political parties, and the responsibility for removing or not removing the Commissioner will then be divided and shared by both parties. The Commissioner, having charge of the discipline of some 8,000 men, may find himself in the position of being removed by the Governor if he obeys the wishes of the Mayor, and by the Mayor if he obeys the wishes of the Governor. Apart from any other objection, such a position will make the Commissioner the laughing stock of the force.

"But the more serious difficulty is that it will be impossible under such a law to obtain the services of a really competent Commissioner, for no man fit for the place will consent to try to serve two masters. A vicious Commissioner, on the other hand, will always be ready to make the attempt by a deal between the leaders of the two political parties. He will be able to keep his place only by consenting to enforce the law to the extent and in the manner which the exigencies of political parties may demand. The consequence will be that the control of the force will pass from the hands of the Commissioner, and will, in fact, be in the hands of the two political parties. The result is that under the specious appearance of reform the bill is in fact a bill to continue the existing conditions in their most obnoxious form."

EVIDENCE IS VALUELESS.

District Attorney Will Not Ask Indictment on the Facts Presented by the Tammany Committee.

Evidence gathered by the Tammany Committee of Five in the recent movement against vicious conditions in the "red-light" district, submitted recently to District Attorney Philbin by M. Warley Platzek, was yesterday declared by a member of the District Attorney's staff to be wholly valueless, and insufficient to warrant an indictment against any person.

Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the Committee of Five, when told of the statement emanating from the District Attorney's office, said:

"The evidence submitted to Mr. Schurman was not hearsay. It was supported by affidavits. Having received no official notification from the District Attorney that the evidence is insufficient and valueless, I do not care to discuss the matter. I will say that I do not believe that the District Attorney made any such statement. I am not a lawyer, and hence no judge of the legality of evidence."

"Was the evidence you submitted against police officials or the owners or proprietors of illegal resorts?" was asked.

"I won't say who it was against. It was gathered along the lines I have been investigating."

"What were those lines?"

"I will not say at present. No doubt everybody in the city will be glad to hear that the evidence is said to be valueless. Nobody in town has wanted to see the Committee of Five accomplish any actual results."

"Are you satisfied with the progress of the work of your committee?"

"I am not. We are not getting along half as fast as I wish. This is due to obstacles we encounter on every side. But this makes us all the more determined."

"Are those obstacles within or without the Democratic organization?"

"I will not say at present."

Neither District Attorney Philbin nor Assistant District Attorney Schurman, who has charge of the evidence, would make a statement.

The recent conference between Chief Devery and District Attorney Philbin, it was stated at the latter's office, had nothing to do with reform matters.

GAMBLING MEN INTERESTED.

A Bill in the Legislature Recalls the Rich "Strike" by a Senator.

There was much interest in gambling circles yesterday over the introduction in the Assembly of a bill by Leon Sanders making it a misdemeanor to furnish, indirectly or directly, information by telegraph or otherwise to poolsellers or bookmakers upon the result of any chance or casualty, unknown or contingent event whatsoever. The introduction of the bill recalls to the poolroom keepers how last year they were mulcted out of $143,850 by a State Senator who saw in the bill his opportunity of holding up the gamblers to his own profit and whose scheme was explained in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 20 last.

There had never been any question of Mr. Sanders's good faith in introducing the measure, but as was said at that time the Senator considered that he would be flying in the face of Providence not to take advantage of such an opportunity. When the bill had been sent to the Senate for action the Senator's agents went among the poolroom keepers and collected from 411 of them $350 each for the ostensible purpose of killing the bill in the Senate. No Senator but the one in question ever saw a penny of this money, a large part of which was left in famous resorts by the Senator when he visited them for his health a while later.

The Senator, who was also a member of the "Gambling Combine" discovered by Mr. Nixon a few weeks ago and by THE NEW YORK TIMES in March last, received special permission from the commission to do a little collecting on his own account. The gamblers made a great outcry when they saw they had been bunkoed, but they were whipped into line a while later, when the Senator returned from his trip, and forced to give him a reception.

There is no indication that the Senator will use the bill again as a strike measure.

Capt. Herlihy Trial Adjourned.

Just as the Police Commissioners assembled yesterday afternoon to continue the hearing of the trial of Capt. Herlihy, the attorney for the prosecution, W. M. K. Olcott, announced that he had finished his examination of witnesses. Thereupon Mr. Grant, the accused Captain's lawyer, asked for an adjournment of a few days, that he might have time to go through the evidence and decide what course he would pursue. The next hearing was set for Monday morning at 11 o'clock. In answer to a question of President York, Mr. Grant said that his defense would be finished in a week at the most.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and colder; brisk northwesterly winds.

The storm Wednesday morning, central north of Lake Huron, has moved eastward, with decreasing energy, and last night was central over Eastern Ontario. Fair weather is indicated for to-day, except occasional snows in the lake regions and northern New England and rains in the southern portion of the Gulf States. Lower temperatures are indicated generally for the Atlantic and Gulf States, in the Ohio Valley, the middle slope, and the eastern portion of the lower lake region. High southwest to northwest winds and gales are indicated for the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts, and fresh to brisk west to northwest winds on the South Atlantic Coast. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	39	36	41
6 A. M.	39	37	40
9 A. M.	34	46	49
12 M.	40	50	55
4 P. M.	45	50	55
6 P. M.	41	50	52
9 P. M.	38	48	49
12 P. M.	36	46	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....48%
Weather Bureau.....44
Corresponding date 1900.....40
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.30

The maximum temperature yesterday was 53 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; the minimum temperature was 34 degrees at 2 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 29.80; at 8 P. M. it registered 29.60. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 88 per cent.; at 8 P. M. it was 70 per cent.

The PIANOLA

As an Entertainer During Winter Evenings and Stormy Weather

Pianola In Use with Upright Piano. Price $250.

There is a wealth of pleasure to be found in a Piano, and the Pianola gives you access to it at will.

It makes no difference if you do not know one note from another.

With the aid of the Pianola, you can play on the Piano everything ever written for that instrument, and regulate the expression according to your own taste.

Have you ever spent a long evening at home with nothing of especial interest to do, and felt a desire to hear again the catchy music of the latest Light Opera, or some of the selections you enjoyed at a particular Grand Opera performance? Have you ever felt a desire to have Paderewski present himself in your own drawing-room and play for you some of the grand works of the old composers—have you ever felt a desire to play Paderewski's repertory yourself, and see what you could do with it?

The Pianola offers you this opportunity.

It aids you in entertaining your friends. It enables you to play accompaniments for all other musical instruments; for an impromptu dance; or for solo or chorus singing.

Its cost is but $250.

It makes your piano worth to you all that it was intended to be worth.

The Pianola can be bought by moderate monthly payments if desired.

The Aeolian Co., 18 West Twenty-third St., New York. 500 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

If unable to call send for Catalogue No. 4.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

PRESENTS FOR AGENTS.

Western Lines Accused of Violating the Spirit of the Passenger Agreement.

Three Western lines, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Colorado Midland, and the St. Louis and San Francisco, have been accused by General Passenger Agents of other Western systems of a violation of the spirit if not the letter of the anti-commission agreement which was entered into about a year ago by railroads in various parts of the country, and which prohibited the paying of commissions to ticket agents. The action complained of against the Burlington is that one of its traveling agents shortly before Christmas distributed five-dollar silk umbrellas among thirty ticket agents of Eastern lines with a view, it is alleged, of influencing traffic in favor of the Burlington lines. If the matter had stopped there little comment would probably have been aroused by this expenditure of $150 for Christmas presents to personal friends by the agent in question.

Somebody, however, called the attention of the St. Louis and San Francisco's Pittsburg agent to this appearance as Santa Claus of the Burlington's representative. The "'Frisco's" agent, it is said, immediately went forth and bought barrels of Christmas apples. These he had packed in neat baskets, and not long after the Christmas silk umbrellas had brought joy into the heart of the favored ticket agents the baskets full of nice red apples arrived to emphasize the season's happiness.

The St. Louis and San Francisco explains that the apples were part of a carload which had been shipped over its lines, but which the consignee had refused to accept. The apples were therefore thrown on the hands of the railroad, and rather than let them go to waste the plan was conceived to distribute them among friends of the Pittsburg agent as Christmas greetings. It was a mere coincidence that these friends were Eastern ticket agents.

A meeting of the Western Passenger Association has been called to look into the case.

Brief Railroad Items.

The position of Traffic Manager of the Intercolonial Railway, which has been vacant for some time, has been filled by the appointment of M. E. Tiffin, heretofore Freight Agent of the Canadian Pacific.

Francis B. Clarke, General Traffic Manager of the Great Northern, and Arthur Street, General Freight Agent of the Northern Steamship Company, are in the city.

The Broadway office of the Clyde Steamship Line will be moved from 375 Broadway to 353 Broadway on Saturday next.

SMALLPOX IN SOUTHOLD.

Three Cases Discovered in One Family Following Visits from New Yorkers.

SOUTHOLD, L. I., Jan. 16.—Much alarm has been caused here by the appearance of three cases of smallpox in the family of Joseph H. Thompson. Nicholas McQuillan, who died last Thursday at the age of 103 years, lived with the Thompsons. On New Year's Day Mr. McQuillan was visited by several relatives from New York and Brooklyn. After this visit Dr. Hartranft, who was called to attend others of the family, discovered that two of the children had smallpox in a light form and were being treated for colds.

The doctor is the Health Officer of the town and immediately quarantined the premises. All the doctors of the town are now busy vaccinating, and yesterday the rush of persons to be treated was so great that all the virus was exhausted and more was telegraphed for to New York.

To Vaccinate 500 Street Railway Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—General Manager McNamara of the United Traction Company has issued an order that all the Inspectors, motormen, and yardmen employed by the company, 500 in number, must submit to vaccination. Half of the men will be inoculated Friday afternoon and the remaining half Saturday afternoon. Health Officer Craig will superintend the work of vaccinating them.

Smallpox Case in Brooklyn.

Mary Knapp, sixteen years old, of 96 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, was found to be suffering from smallpox yesterday afternoon, and was removed to North Brother Island. Miss Knapp is supposed to have contracted the disease while visiting a family in Roseville Street last week, two members of which have since been removed to the pesthouse, suffering from the same malady.

No Smallpox on Tyrian.

The steamship Tyrian, which was detained at Quarantine Monday night owing to the report that several cases of smallpox had developed on board during the voyage, was released last night. The vessel was thoroughly disinfected during the day.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:40 A. M.—335 Rivington Street; fruit stand; damage, $10.

3:30 A. M.—Ninety-ninth Street and First Avenue; Consolidated Gas Company; damage, $500.

7:50 A. M.—305 West Thirty-eighth Street; Adam Schupheir; damage, $10.

8:10 A. M.—1,906 Third Avenue; Young & Greenwald; damage, $1,000.

1:05 P. M.—345 East Thirty-fourth Street; Charles Levara; damage, $25.

4:35 A. M.—627 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; unfinished building; damage slight.

4:40 P. M.—180 Stanton Street; Benjamin Shnyxel; damage, $15.

8:15 P. M.—47 West Seventy-fifth Street; Charles A. Tilford; damage, $250.

8:34 P. M.—92 Bowery; Philip Freedman & Brothers; damage, $200.

9:14 P. M.—40 Downing Street; Joseph Morton; damage, $15.

BELLEVUE MEDICAL BOARD.

Its Findings Submitted to Commissioner Keller—No Divided Responsibility.

The Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital held a lengthy session yesterday afternoon, Dr. A. A. Smith presiding. The special committee appointed to confer with Commissioner Keller in regard to the alleged abuses in the hospital and necessary reforms, made a lengthy report, which was adopted, and the Secretary, Dr. Alexander Lambert, was instructed to communicate the action of the board to Commissioner Keller. This will be done this morning, and pending the action the Secretary refused to disclose the action of the board on the points at issue.

Commissioner Keller said yesterday that the proposed rules would do away with the division of responsibility which has heretofore cheated discipline at Bellevue. These will so definitely fix the responsibility in each case that the proper person can be held accountable for any abuses that may occur.

DR. MOORE ON DUTY.

Suspended Physician Resumes His Work in Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. John W. Moore, who was suspended by Commissioner Keller several days ago, resumed duty at Bellevue Hospital last night. It was rumored that Dr. Moore had been reinstated. When asked if the rumor was true, Dr. Moore replied:

"I don't care to say anything to-night, but will tell you definitely to-morrow."

At the time of his suspension Dr. Moore was on insane ward duty.

To Protect Bellevue Against Suits.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Senator Grady to-day introduced a bill which he says is to prevent a serious condition that will result from the abuses in Bellevue Hospital. It seems that if a patient is maltreated or abused and a suit brought is successful, the money to pay the damages is obtained from funds provided by the State or city for maintenance. The bill provides that hereafter suits for ill-treatment or any other misdemeanor committed must be against the attendants or physicians and cannot be against the corporation running the hospital.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	7:21	Sun sets	5:00	Moon rises	4:39

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	4:44	Gov. Isl'd	5:08	H. Gate	7:04
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	5:16	Gov. Isl'd	5:33	H. Gate	7:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Santiago, &c.

ANOTHER ELECTION BILL

Measure Introduced at Albany Supplants Stranahan Bill.

Sweeping Amendments to the Law Proposed by Senator Raines—New Measure Likely to Pass.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Senator Raines introduced to-day in Elections Bureau bill which is a rival to the measure introduced by Senator Stranahan last Monday night. At the present time the indications are that the Stranahan bill has been side-tracked by its more voluminous and exhaustive successor. Senator Stranahan has apparently abandoned his bill to the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee without making apy effort to have it reported out, in preference to the Raines act.

The Raines measure amends the general election law of the State where it applies to the City of New York. He has altered the text in nearly fifty places, so that the word "police" is eliminated from the present statute and the words "Bureau of Elections" substituted. This, he claims, would have been necessary eventually, even were the Stranahan bill to become a law. But the great difference between the Raines and the Stranahan bill is that in the Raines bill the Commissioners of Election in New York are to be elected at the same time and for the same term that the Mayor of the city is. In the Stranahan bill they are appointed by the Mayor.

In Section 2 of the Stranahan bill the text reads.

There shall be a Board of Elections in the City of New York to consist of four members appointed by the Mayor, and to be known as Commissioners of Elections, * * * not more than two of whom belong to the same political party.

The Raines bill established a Board of Elections in every city of the first class in the State which does not contain within its boundaries one or more counties. These boards are to contain four Commissioners; they are to be elected at the same time the Mayor is, and are to serve the same term as the Mayor. They may be removed from office by the Governor the same as the Sheriff.

Practically the Raines bill lifts the Stranahan bill in full and incorporates it in a general act, with the exception that it provides for the election of the Commissioners by the people, and not for appointment by the Mayor. There is much speculation as to which of the bills the organization intends to make a party measure. It is understood that Gov. Odell does not care which of the bills comes to him for approval, as he will sign either.

In the Senate this morning after the Raines bill had been read in the Senate Committee on Judiciary, Senator Stranahan moved that the Cities Committee be discharged from further consideration of his New York Election Bureau bill, and that it be sent to the Judiciary Committee with the Raines measure. There was a protest from some members, but the transfer was made. This is taken to indicate that Senator Stranahan has repudiated his own bill.

Senator Raines said to-day: "The Stranahan bill, or rather most of its provisions, with one or two exceptions, has been incorporated in my bill because I think that an amendment to the general election act will make the act stronger and better." Assemblyman Kelsey, Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee, said: "I have not been informed as to what the Raines bill does, but I should imagine that if it incorporates the Stranahan bill and alters the text in the general elections law it would, most likely, be passed."

Senator Brackett, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, thinks the Raines bill will be the one passed.

There is some discussion as to how the bill will reach the situation immediately. It is pointed out that there can be no change until after the next election under the Raines bill.

FIGHT ON PURE BEER BILL.

Brewers of the State to Oppose the Measure to the Last.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—In the Assembly today Mr. Henry, Chairman of the Health Committee, endeavored to have the reference of the Pure Beer bill changed from the Excise Committee to his committee. His motion was opposed by Leader Allds, Mr. Harburger, and Mr. Burnett, the introducer of the measure. The speaker said that to his knowledge Pure Beer bills always went to the Excise Committee, but it was optional with the Chair in deciding such references. The motion to change the reference was lost by a viva voce vote.

The bill is destined to meet with strong opposition from the brewers of the State. Already they are perfecting their plans to fight it. Their objection to it is that it will be injurious if not ruinous to their industry without effecting the result at which it aims.

The argument which the brewers will make against the bill is that with pure and expensive beer manufactured in the State a flood of impure and cheap beer would come from beyond the borders. Under the original package decision of the United States Supreme Court it will be impossible to prevent the introduction of beer manufactured outside the State. Consequently, it is urged, the only way in which pure beer can be guaranteed to the consumers of New York is through Federal legislation.

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

Proposed Bill Provides for Appraisers in Several Counties in Place of Fees.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The rough draft of the bill for carrying out Gov. Odell's idea of collecting the collateral inheritance tax at a less cost than at present is completed, and the perfected bill will be ready for introduction, it is believed, to-morrow morning. It was delivered to Controller Knight to-day, and after typewriting will go to the Legislature.

It provides for special Appraisers in the following counties where it has been the custom to pay large fees: Monroe, Suffolk, Onondaga, Oneida, Rensselaer, Albany, Westchester, Orange, Dutchess, Queens, and Richmond, in addition to Erie, Kings, and New York, where there are now Appraisers. It gives the Controller of the State power to appoint Appraisers in these counties with salaries ranging from $1,500 in Suffolk, Monroe, Albany, and Westchester, to $1,000 in the others mentioned.

The most significant part of the bill is that which does away with County Treasurers' fees in all other counties, and this brings in New York City's Controller, who in 1899 got $15,975 and in 1900 over $19,000 for fees.

Under the bill the County Treasurers in counties not mentioned above will have to act as official Appraisers without compensation.

Senator Krum of Schoharie will introduce the bill in the Senate to-morrow.

POLICE BILL LAID OVER.

Measure Is Reported to the Senate and Recommitted.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—By agreement with Minority Leader Frisbie in the Assembly to-day, the bill for a single-headed Police Department in New York was laid over until next week.

Chairman Stranahan of the Senate Cities Committee reported the New York Police bill this morning with a few minor changes. The most important is the amendment which provides that the Commissioner when removed by the Mayor or Governor shall be ineligible for reappointment thereto. The successor shall be appointed within ten days after the vacancy occurs. The bill was ordered reprinted and recommitted to the Cities Committee.

Assemblyman Allds, the Republican leader, said of the proposed amendments to-day:

"The bill, although very carefully drawn, was found to contain one serious fault. We are to amend it so that the head of the department once removed cannot be reappointed."

Extension of Corporation Tax Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The carrying out of Gov. Odell's suggestions for taxing trust companies, bank and insurance companies 1 per cent. on capital employed and surplus will not be done by a single bill. After conference it has been practically decided that there will be three distinct bills, so that if any question of legality arises from one division of the taxed corporations it will not affect the others. Already the banks are out against the proposed tax. They say that they pay now from 3 to 3½ per cent. on their capital for all kinds of taxes, while trust companies pay but one-tenth of 1 per cent., and insurance companies nothing.

TO REPORT BILLS FAVORABLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The Ways and Means Committee will report the following bills favorably to the Assembly to-morrow:

Mr. ALLDS—Authorizing the Regents to use not more than $3,000 of the appropriation of 1900 for the services of binders and other persons employed in binding books for the State Library.

Mr. KELSEY—Increasing the salary of the Deputy State Controller from $4,000 to $4,500.

Mr. H. WILSON—Authorizing the State Land Board to convey and cede jurisdiction of Governors Island, in the Harbor of New York, to the United States.

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $48,500 for the payment of the balance due newspapers for the publication of the general laws of the State for 1900, and appropriating $20,000 additional for deficiency in the appropriation for the publication of the session laws and the official canvass and official notices provided by law.

HEARINGS ON ASSEMBLY BILLS.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The Committee on Labor and Industries of the Assembly has fixed upon Tuesday next for a hearing on the Costello bill creating the office of Commissioner of Labor and abolishing the offices of Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Factory Inspector, and State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

The Ways and Means Committee will give a hearing on Wednesday next on Assemblyman Fancher's Tuberculosis bill, which provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture instead of the State Board of Health shall have jurisdiction relative to diseases of domestic animals.

To Legalize Firemen's Appointments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Senator Audett today introduced a bill legalizing and confirming all appointments of firemen made by the Fire Commissioner of the Borough of Brooklyn in January, 1896, "after a competitive examination, but in the absence of an eligible list prepared under the direction of the Civil Service Commission"; also legalizing the action of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Long Island City in appointing persons to positions in the Fire Department who had passed a competitive examination, but who failed to undergo the regulation physical examination. The bill provides that the Fire Commissioner of New York shall assign these men to duty and that their term of service shall be considered as dating from the day of their appointment.

To Equalize City Magistrates' Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman James E. Smith to-day introduced a bill to amend the charter of Greater New York relating to inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction so as to equalize the salaries of City Magistrates of the First Division of the City of New York. The bill provides that the present City Magistrates shall hold office until the expiration of their terms and shall be known as the City Magistrates of the First Division. Their successors when appointed are to be paid a salary of $7,000 each a year. The salary of the present Magistrates is $6,000.

To Report Common Law Marriage Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Weekes's bill abolishing common law marriages will be reported favorably to-morrow as amended by the Codes Committee of the Assembly. The amendment is purely technical, and does not alter the provisions of the bill, which requires that there must be a written contract signed by both parties stating the place of residence of each of the parties, and the date and place of marriage, and acknowledged in the manner required for the acknowledgment of a conveyance of real estate.

To Amend the Military Code.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Bills amending the Military Code in accordance with the recommendation of the special board appointed to revise that statute were introduced in both houses to-day. The bills provide for a Hospital Corps, for National Guard headquarters, for regiments and battalions made up of separate companies, and for a signal corps with each naval battalion. The Governor is authorized to retire any National Guard officer after twenty-five years' service.

To Close Side Doors of Saloons.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Mr. Hatch of Steuben this morning introduced in the Assembly a bill prohibiting the use of the side door of saloons in cities having a population of more than 50,000. Mr. Hatch asserts that nine-tenths of the crime committed in New York has had its origin in the back room of the saloon. The bill provides also that the bar and the drinking room shall be exposed to the public gaze at all times.

Eight-Hour Law for Railroads.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Senator Wagner has introduced a bill making a penalty for railroad violation of the eight-hour law. It fixes a fine of $500 or imprisonment for six months or both.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—These bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Mr. O'BRIEN—Appropriating $89,500 for construction and completion of the patients' dining room and the administration building and residence at Dannemora Prison, including a heating, lighting, and plumbing system in each building.

Mr. BEDELL—Providing for the appointment of a State Examiner of Engineers, who has had five years' practical experience as a stationary engineer in charge of a steam boiler. He is to hold office for five years.

Mr. BRYAN—A concurrent resolution providing that members of Assembly shall be chosen for two years the same as Senators.

Mr. SANDERS—Amending the New York City Municipal Court procedure so that no order of arrest shall issue in an action brought for the detention or conversion of wearing apparel, books, sewing machines, furniture, and household property of the value of $25 or less, or where that amount remains unpaid on installments.

Mr. H. WILSON—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the mode of introducing testimony, applications for depositions, appointments of referees, and the effect of documentary evidence.

Mr. KNIPP—Providing that the Board of Managers of Elmira Reformatory must consent to all appointments made by the Superintendent of that institution.

Senator WAGNER—Providing that if the Commissioner of Public Buildings notifies the owners or operators of electrical conductors in New York City that they must put poles and wires under ground within a specified time and they shall refuse to do such work, that the Commissioner shall cause such poles and wires to be removed at owners' or operators' expense.

Senator DAVIS—Appropriating $20,000 for the construction of a steel bridge over the Erie Canal in Tonawanda.

Senator WILLARD—Providing compensation of Loan Commissioners appointed under the State finance law shall be $10 for superintending sales, $2 for preparing notices of sales, $2 for executing conveyances.

Senator STEWART—Amending the charter of Elmira so that when defalcation of a Chamberlain has been confessed or discovered and the amount has been determined by an accountant, a Chamberlain's bond may be satisfied and discharged upon the payment by the surety of the amount of the surety's liability thereunder.

Senator HILL—To facilitate State commerce by increasing the depth of water in Erie Basin at Buffalo and appropriating $75,000 therefor.

Senator ELSBERG—Amending Sections 21, 29, and 31 of the tax law to prevent discrimination in the assessment of real estate. The Assessors are to estimate the selling value of the property.

Senator MILLS—To prevent disturbances of religious camp meetings, the punishment provided being a fine of $10 and imprisonment for ten days.

Senator ELSBERG—Enlarging the public place known as Grand Circle, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New York.

Senator BROWN—Amending the game law, providing that wild fowl shall not be taken from March 1 to Sept. 30 for the next three years.

Senator TRAINOR—Providing for the payment of the claim of M. A. Diamond, executrix of the John Diamond estate, for labor and material furnished to Grammar School No. 70, New York.

Senator HILL—Amending the executive law relating to public printing other than legislative so that its provisions shall not apply to militia brigades or regiments.

Senator SLATER—Making the term of the City Marshals of New York ten years.

Senator HENNESSY—amending the liquor tax law in relation to excise tax in territory adjoining the annexed territory of New York City, making it the same as in a city having a population of less than 15,000.

Assembly Passes Minor Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The Assembly to-day passed the following bills:

Mr. ALLDS—Amending the charter of the village of Norwich.

Mr. BEDDELL—To improve and extend the water supply system of Goshen.

Mr. ROGERS—Enabling the City of Binghamton to issue bonds in order to take up the balance of deficiency growing out of the loss of moneys in the National Broome County Bank.

Gov. Odell's Confidential Clerk.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—William Doyle of Newburg, who since the Fifty-fourth Congress has had a position in the House, has been summoned from Washington by Gov. Odell to become his confidential clerk. Mr. Doyle arrived here to-day and assumed his new duties.

CHARTER COMMISSION REPORT INDORSED

Representatives of Various Organizations Take Action.

TO APPOINT COMMITTEE OF 250

Edward M. Shepard Warmly Praises the Work of Revision—Some Opposition Manifested.

In compliance with a call issued by a committee of the Citizens' Union, the representatives of a number of organizations met last evening in the United Charities Building to discuss the report of the Charter Revision Commission to the Legislature. Those present were supposed to be in favor of adopting the new charter as a whole, but before the meeting adjourned it became apparent that many of the organizations represented would make a fight against certain proposed changes in the charter recommended by the commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt.

It was decided after a long discussion of the Charter Revision Commission report to appoint a committee of 250 citizens who will undertake to urge upon the Legislature the adoption of all of the report of the Roosevelt Commission without a change.

Among the organizations invited to attend the meeting were the Central Labor Union, Independent Club, City Club, Merchants' Association, West End Association, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, City Improvement Society, Brooklyn Democratic Club, National Civic Society, City Vigilance League, Flushing Association, Brooklyn Vigilance League, Public Education Association, and the League for Political Education.

R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, explained the object of the meeting. George L. Rives, who was Chairman of the Charter Revision Commission, then took the platform to explain the proposed amendments to the charter.

Chairman Rives explained in detail the work of the commission. He said that when the commission held public hearings in the outlying boroughs the commission found all the people opposed to the Greater New York charter. While sitting in the Borough of Queens Chairman Rives told of the appearance of an Irishman before the commission who said that the ferryboats from Manhattan were loaded in the morning with office holders, who found their way to the Borough Hall in Queens and returned to Manhattan on the ferryboats the same evening. Mr. Rives said that the same condition of affairs was found in other boroughs.

Mr. Rives also told of the appearance of a Celtic wit at a hearing in Staten Island, who said that the government of Staten Island was very much the same as that of Ireland. It was the case of a large island, Manhattan, governing a smaller one, and the inhabitants of the more powerful island did not seem to care about the welfare of the property people of the smaller island.

Mr. Rives described in detail the principles of the new charter. He said that it was better to keep the term of the Mayor at four years because once in four years the people would become aroused to take part in a municipal election and that probably once in eight years a so-called "citizens' candidate" could be elected over the candidate of the politicians. Mr. Rives said that the politicians would like to hold an election for Mayor once a week because then the men who made a business of politics could continue in control of the City Government and no chance would be given to the taxpayers to take a hand.

The question of the abolishment of the legislative branch was, according to Mr. Rives, discussed by the Charter Revision Commission, but the members were not ready to favor such a radical change in the principles of municipal government of the city. Mr. Rives spoke about the government of the City of Washington by a commission of three men appointed by Congress as an example of one form of control of city affairs. The question of the powers of the Board of Aldermen under the new charter was fully discussed. Mr. Rives said that it was decided that the new Board of Aldermen should be given more power than to grant licenses for peanut and newspaper stands. The most important addition to the powers of the Board of Aldermen was that which allowed them to fix the salaries of all city officials, including those of Mayor, the Controller, and all other subordinates by co-operation with the Board of Estimate. The Board of Aldermen were only given power to reduce salaries and not to increase after action by the Board of Estimate.

Mr. Rives discussed the question of representation to the new Board of Aldermen, and argued that if it was to be composed of sixty members, the membership might just as well be increased to 120 to give a fairer basis of representation to the smaller sections of the city. Mr. Rives discussed many phases of the report of the commission and then made an appeal to have the report of the commission adopted without amendments.

Edward M. Shepard spoke of the masterly and statesmanlike report of the Charter Revision Commission, and then proceeded to dissect the document. He said that there were three reforms proposed which were of importance. The first was the proposed enlargement of the powers of the Mayor, giving him authority to remove the head of any city department during his term of office instead of during the first six months of his term, as at present.

The second was the greater power granted to the borough officers and the third proposed reform was the fixing of the salaries of city officials by action of the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Shepard made an appeal for those interested in these great reforms to put aside their objections to minor parts of the new charter, stop criticising, and go to work to rouse public sentiment to force the Legislature to pass the new charter. He said the time was propitious politically for such a movement. Mr. Shepard said that the Legislature was responsible solely for the passage of the Ahearn and Davis school laws, by which so many millions had been added uselessly to the burdens of the taxpayers, and he said that it would be many years before a Legislature would be found who would run counter to the sentiment of the people of the city and pass measures which the large majority of the taxpayers opposed. Mr. Shepard spoke of the masterly document of Gov. Black when he refused to sign a bill increasing the salaries of teachers, and he cited how Gov. Roosevelt signed the Ahearn and Davis laws, increasing teachers' salaries, which cost the city so many millions of dollars.

Mr. Shepard urged that a committee composed of several hundred men be named, and no man should be kept off of that committee because of his supposed affiliation with the "Platt machine or the Croker machine or this and that boss," but that public interests should be made to outweigh all other considerations and appeals should be made to all citizens to adopt the report of the Charter Revision Commission entire.

John W. Weed of the Citizens' Union then moved the appointment of a committee of 250 to hold public meetings to induce the Legislature to accept the commission's report without change. Horace Deming moved an amendment that the Legislature should be appealed to to pass the Constitutional features of the report, especially those relating to the Dock Department bonds. The motion of Mr. Weed was adopted. A representative of the Republican Club said that his organization was considering whether it would be proper to oppose certain parts of the report of the Charter Revision Commission. Several other men present stated that their organizations were opposed to certain features, and would circulate petitions to members of the Legislature to accomplish the defeat of certain sections.

Chairman R. Fulton Cutting said he did not know when he would appoint the committee of 250 to urge the passage of the charter.

Charter Revision Report Received.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The New York City Charter Revision Commission report, signed by all the members, was received by Gov. Odell to-day. It will be sent to the Legislature without comment by the Governor, and will be referred to the two Cities Committees.

GOV. ODELL'S POSITION.

Believes Single-Headed Commissions Are Constitutional—No Wish to Usurp Legislative Functions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Gov. Odell said to-day that he had not as yet received a protest from the United Charities, said to have been sent to Albany, against the abolishment of the Board of Charities and the appointment of a single-headed commission. The Governor intimated, however, that such protests had been anticipated. They will not cause him to recall his recommendation. Before making his recommendations for the substitution of single-headed commissions for boards which exist by Constitutional provision Gov. Odell inquired carefully into the legality of such legislation. He obtained opinions from some of the best Constitutional lawyers in New York on the subject. He was assured that the action which he proposed would in no sense be violative of the Constitution.

A fact which largely influenced Gov. Odell in making his recommendation for a single-headed commission to take the place of the State Board of Charities is that under the State law the Charities Aid Society has the right to go into any charitable institution in the State and investigate the conditions existing in such institution. It seemed to the Governor that this society could perform the office of the State Charities Board so far as exercising special supervision over the charitable institutions of the State was concerned. To give the right of supervision to the Charities Aid Society and delegate the same duty to the Board of Charities looked to the Governor like a duplication of effort.

This specific statement by Gov. Odell will be read with interest by those who are interested in proposed legislation:

"I do not intend to usurp in any way the legislative functions. I have made certain recommendations, and I hope the Legislature will carry them out. I am not at all insistent as to the form in which my recommendations are carried out. I leave that to the best judgment of the Legislature."

This would indicate that the Governor is not averse to amendments to his commission bills, and it is intimated that the low salaries fixed in the bills will be made larger.

THE PABST PORTICO BILL.

Mr. Grady Explains Why He Introduced It—Regan Asks the Court for an Injunction.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The Pabst Portico bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on Cities, but no date for a hearing upon it has been set. Senator Grady said to-night that a hearing upon it would undoubtedly be granted if desired. The bill has not been introduced in the Assembly, and Senator Grady states that probably it will not be.

The bill was the cause of an interesting incident in the Senate to-day. Previous to the opening of the Senate, Senator Elsberg made an explanation to THE TIMES correspondent of his connection with the bill.

"I did not bring the bill to Albany," said the Senator. "It was brought up here by James B. Regan, the proprietor of the Pabst Hotel. Mr. Regan's hotel is in my district, and he came to me with several letters of introduction. He was introduced to me by Senator Grady. He asked me if I would introduce the bill. Before deciding upon the matter I concluded to confer with some parties in New York. The nature of the replies which I received were such that I concluded not to introduce the bill. I don't know whether I will vote for it when it comes up. When I informed Mr. Regan that I would not introduce the bill he then asked Senator Grady to introduce it and Senator Grady agreed to do so."

When the Senate assembled this morning Senator Grady arose and announced that he desired to make a personal explanation. He said:

"The statement having been made that I was prevailed upon by my colleague, Senator Elsberg, to introduce for him a bill relating to the Pabst Hotel portico, I desire to say that I did not introduce the bill at the request of Senator Elsberg, but at the instance of the proprietor of the Pabst Hotel, who himself handed me the bill. I introduced it because I believed that the owner of this hotel is being singled out for persecution by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"The portico in front of his place, to which objection is made, is not so offensive to the public, or to architectural discrimination, as several other like structures in New York about which no complaint is made. It is not half so objectionable as the porticos in front of the Metropolitan Opera House or the Madison Square Garden, structures of the existence of which THE TIMES seems to be unaware."

Senator Elsberg followed Senator Grady with a brief statement, in which he said that, instead of his influencing Senator Grady to do things, Senator Grady was much more likely to influence him. He acknowledged that the Pabst Hotel was in his district, but gave the Senate no explanation as to why he had refused to introduce the bill which his constituent prevailed upon Senator Grady to introduce.

When Senator Grady was seen after the adjournment of the Senate and asked if he had not presented Mr. Regan to Senator Elsberg for the purpose of having Senator Elsberg introduce Mr. Regan's bill, and that Senator Elsberg had suggested that Senator Grady introduce the bill himself, Senator Grady said that at the time he introduced Mr. Regan to Senator Elsberg he did not know Mr. Regan had a bill which he desired introduced.

Yesterday Emanuel Blumenstiel, of counsel for Regan, proprietor of the Pabst Hotel, applied to Justice Francis M. Scott, sitting in Part III. of the Supreme Court, for an order on Commissioner Keating to show cause why he should not be enjoined from interfering with the portico and inclosed balcony of the Pabst Hotel. The order was granted and is returnable next Wednesday in Part I. of the Supreme Court. Terence Farley, Assistant Corporation Counsel, will appear for the Law Department and Mr. Keating.

Corporation Counsel John Whalen declined yesterday to further discuss the bill legalizing the portico of the Pabst Hotel.

"As head of the Law Department," he said, "the bill would come to me, and if it is a bad one I shall certainly oppose it."

Mr. Whalen would not be more explicit in his statement. He has on several occasions spoken of the portico as existing without a pretense of legalization, and recently furnished Commissioner Keating with an opinion to this effect.

MR. WU VISITS ALBANY.

He Makes Addresses in Both Houses of the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, addressed both the Senate and the Assembly of New York to-day, and later was accorded an audience with Gov. Odell. The addresses of the Chinese diplomat created the impression that at some time in his career he has made a visit to the blarney stone. In the Assembly Mr. Wu said that it gave him great pleasure to see the representatives of a great State assembled and conducting the business of the State. The United States was a young Nation and China was an old nation, but it sometimes happened that the old nations could learn much from the new. The custom of having representatives of the people legislate was one of the things that China might learn from the United States. It would probably be a long time, he said, before China would be ready to give the people a voice in the affairs of the nation, but he hoped that some day it would come.

In the Senate Mr. Wu paid a compliment to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff which made the Lieutenant Governor blush. He said the applause with which the Lieutenant Governor was received showed the esteem in which he was held, and indicated that it would not be long before he would be called to a higher office in the State.

The manner of legislating for New York State was similar, Mr. Wu said he had observed, to the manner of legislating in Washington. But as New York had existed before Washington it was evident that Washington had copied after New York, and not New York after Washington.

Legislature's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff presided at to-day's session of the Senate, having recovered from the grip. Senator Higgins of the Finance Committee reported favorably on a number of nominations made by Govs. Roosevelt and Odell. The only objection was made by Senator Grady to the confirmation of Gov. Odell's appointment of Bernard Stark of Albany, as a member of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Senator Higgins withdrew Mr. Stark's name. In the Assembly Mr. Harburger of New York introduced a privileged resolution which went over until Monday night, denouncing Gov. Odell's recommendations relative to the excise law as unwise, prejudicial, and subversive of good government.

Secretary Root Has the Grip.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Secretary Root was not feeling well to-day and was compelled to abandon his official duties early in the afternoon and go to his home for rest and medical treatment. He has an incipient attack of the grip.

HANDLE CADETS SEVERELY

Mr. Driggs Indulges in a String of Seventeen Adjectives.

Says What He Thinks of the Hazing of Young MacArthur, Whose Condition Was Not Reported.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The three cadets who testified to-day before the Congressional committee which is investigating hazing at the academy were severely handled by members of the committee. Cadet Dockery, who was one of the witnesses, acknowledged in his testimony that he had exercised a number of cadets, including MacArthur. Mr. Driggs asked:

You are satisfied you hazed Mr. MacArthur, and that he was sick, in fact had convulsions after it?

Yes Sir.

Did you think it was cruel?

Yes, Sir.

Well, young man, for your information I will tell you that I think it was atrocious, base, detestable, disgraceful, dishonorable, disreputable, heinous, ignominious, ill-famed, nefarious, odious, outrageous, scandalous, shameful, shameless, villainous, and wicked.

The torrent of adjectives almost took away Dockery's breath. Mr. Driggs, after taking a long breath, watched the witness to see what effect his invective had on the young cadet and then said:

That is all I care to say.

Judge Smith got Dockery to admit that when he found that MacArthur was ill he felt anxious on account of his responsibility for the young fellow's condition. Gen. Dick asked:

Instead of exercising this young man to such a degree, why did you not give him a chance to fight?

He could have fought instead if he had chosen to do so.

Was he so notified?

Every fourth-class man knows that, Sir.

Can you think of anything more cruel than to exercise a man into convulsions?

No, Sir.

Was there anything soldierly about it?

No, Sir.

No person was punished for it by the authorities of the academy?

No, Sir.

And if any one had been punished you would have been punished also?

Yes, Sir.

Gen. Dick then made the witness admit that he was worried and went to MacArthur's tent. It was dark, and he could just see MacArthur lying still on his bed, and that, fearing detection, MacArthur was allowed to lie there without medical aid.

Then you and the others who took part in the hazing of MacArthur were afraid to report his serious condition, fearing that by doing so the facts would become known to the authorities and you would be dismissed from the Military Academy?

Yes, Sir.

What became of Haskell, who was hazed at the same time as MacArthur?

I heard that he was sick, too, Sir, but I did not go to see him.

You were not anxious about his condition?

Yes, Sir.

But your anxiety was not sufficiently great to make you call for aid?

I suppose so, Sir.

Gen. Dick switched to the methods of calling out fourth-class men and pitting them against well trained upper-class men. He warned the witness against practices, and scored him heavily for taking part in unmanly methods of practically forcing a new-comer to sure defeat and a sound drubbing at the hands of a picked representative of an upper class.

Cadet Pegram of Virginia fared quite as badly as Dockery. Pegram said that Cadet Barry, who hazed MacArthur, was not aware that he had been exercised before.

Then Mr. Barry should have been excused for a little mistake like that?

No, I think that Barry was rather careless in not ascertaining in advance whether MacArthur had been hazed previously.

Indeed. Were certificates issued as to what the fourth class had gone through, or how much they could stand, so that upper classmen could see at a glance what form of exercise they should administer?

No, Sir.

Mr. Driggs then shot a volley of adjectives at the witness, and asked him if he did not think that all of them or any of them would be applicable in describing the inhumanity shown by the cadets who hazed MacArthur and Kensel. Pegram said he did not, and then Mr. Driggs threw up his hands, saying: "That's all; I don't wish to say any more."

Judge Smith took Pegram in hand, and asked him what right had he or any other cadet to asperse the truthfulness of a man who said he was faint or who had fainted. He said:

You upper classmen arrogate to yourselves the right to judge whether fourth classmen are truthful. You think that your standard of truthfulness is so excellent that you can tell with almost supernatural certainty whether a man is lying or not.

I don't say so, Sir.

Well, you certainly act as if you were possessed of some infinite power in that respect. You should belong to the Medical Corps. You would indeed be an invaluable addition to it, when you are, as you say, able to tell the following morning whether a man had fainted the night before.

At the conclusion of his testimony Pegram said he did not think that the fighting should be done away with at the academy, but Gen. Dick made it quite clear that he did not agree with the young cadet.

Cadet Mahaffey of Texas came off a little better than the other two cadets, but he was subjected to a good deal of sharp questioning, and was glad when he was excused from further examination.

SENATORS DENOUNCE HAZING.

Mr. Allen Declares He Would Either Stop It or Dismantle the West Point Academy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the course of the debate in the Senate to-day on the Army Reorganization bill a number of the Senators vigorously denounced the practice of hazing at West Point. The matter was brought up by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) who declared that brutality had been developed at West Point which would not be expected to exist among barbarians.

"This thing called hazing—prizefighting!" exclaimed Mr. Allen. "Why, the prizefighter is a gentleman compared with some of those young ruffians at West Point. Indeed, life has been lost recently."

After a brief review of the Booz case Mr. Allen declared that the first thing a fourth class man met at West Point was brutal assault and humiliating indignity.

"And these things," shouted Mr. Allen, "take place within the knowledge of the officers of the institution. These new cadets are compelled to eat soap, they are compelled to get down on their knees and jump like a frog, and they are compelled to endure other indignities which I would not dare in this presence to mention.

"Some of the regular army officers say hazing cannot be helped—that it cannot be prevented. You place one of the old volunteer officers at the head of that institution, and in six weeks he will put a stop to it or there will be some dead cadets there. This brutal outrage ought to be suppressed, and it can be suppressed. Boy or man, he who will use his superior strength in humiliating or brutally treating a weaker person is a coward. And yet this bill encourages and supports West Point as at present it is conducted.

"With authority I would stop that brutality at West Point or I would dismantle the school and turn over to the various States the education of the youth of the country for military pursuits.

"I have information which leads me to believe that hazing at West Point is resorted to for the purpose of forcing out of the institution cadets appointed from civil life in order to make room for the sons of army officers. And if they cannot force out the cadet by humiliation and intimidation they prescribe a course of examination, which is in their own hands and which they could not pass themselves, and thus force the proscribed cadet from the school."

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) interrupted to say that the testimony taken by the investigating committee showed that young Grant and young Sheridan had been hazed quite as seriously as any others.

Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) declared that the hazing was never warranted, and that he knew of some cadets who had been hazed to the point of danger. "They were hazed to a degree," said Mr. Money, with deep feeling, "that would have warranted the hazee in killing the hazers."

"They ought to have been killed," interjected Mr. Allen.

"And I want to say," continued Mr. Money, "that if I were a cadet at West Point and was hazed in so cowardly and brutal a manner I would kill the hazers, if the opportunity did not come for a hundred years afterward."

Continuing his discussion of the action of the cadets at West Point Mr. Allen said:

"Those cadets carry hazing almost to the extent of taking life. In one instance recently they have taken life, and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Money] says they have taken life in several instances."

Mr. McCumber (Rep., N. D.,) also vigorously handled the practice of hazing. "That practice," said he, "creates the worst character of brutality and the worst character of cowardice. Any bully who is guilty of attempting to punish one who is physically unable to meet him is such a coward that he should be discharged from the service."

JOSIAH QUINCY SUED.

Writ of Attachment Issued in This City Against Boston's ex-Mayor.

Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday received an attachment for $5,000 against Josiah Quincy of Boston in favor of William Tolmann, which was obtained by Howard R. Bayne, attorney for Mr. Tolmann, on the ground that Mr. Quincy, as a non-resident, was formerly Mayor of Boston.

The claim is on a note made in Boston on Oct. 15, payable three months after date to the order of H. W. Bates, who indorsed it and delivered the note to Mr. Tolmann. The note was payable in this city, and was presented for payment at the Seventh National Bank, but was not paid. The Sheriff served the attachment on the Seventh National Bank, but it was said that Mr. Quincy had no money there.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The report of an attachment against Josiah Quincy causes some surprise here. Although the ex-Mayor has always been considered a poor man, comparatively speaking, it was not supposed that he was in financial straits. He and H. W. Bates of Boston, are the owners of the concern known as The Financial News, which publishes hourly stock reports and operates a ticker service. It is said that they have been negotiating for a sale of the property. Mr. Quincy is said to be in New York to-night.

Mr. Bates declines to say anything, except that he indorsed the note as he has indorsed other notes for Mr. Quincy, and previous notes have always been paid. Mr. Quincy is a Director in the Seventh National Bank. Mr. Tolman and he have had some sort of disagreement.

MORE CHANGES BY MR. PHILBIN.

District Attorney Philbin yesterday requested the resignation of Deputy Assistant District Attorney Michael J. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan was appointed by Col. Gardiner Oct. 1, 1898, at a salary of $3,000.

The District Attorney announced that Deputy Assistants James Lindsay Gordon and James Dickson Carr, the latter the colored deputy, would be retained on the professional staff at salaries of $4,500 and $2,000, respectively.

Died 25 Years Ahead of Her Prediction.

Margaret Brown was one of the best known fortune tellers and clairvoyants on the west side and had a large clientage among the poorer classes. She had lived to be seventy-five years, old and she stated confidently that she would live to be just a century old. She fell short in her prognostications just twenty-five years, for she was found dead in her bed yesterday morning in her apartments at 348 West Thirty-eighth Street. She had been ailing for several days and on Monday the neighbors offered to send for a doctor. She replied that she could cure herself. The neighbors broke open her door yesterday and found her. Old age and exhaustion caused her death.

Genealogical Society's Officers.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society held in the society's house, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, on Tuesday, the following officers were elected: President, Samuel P. Avery; First Vice President, Thomas G. Evans; Second Vice President, James J. Goodwin; Secretary and Librarian, H. Calkins, Jr.; Treasurer, Henry F. Gibson; Historian, John V. L. Fruyn; Necrologist, Ellsworth Eliot, M. D.; Registrar of Pedigrees, M. E. Dwight.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Dress Linings---Annual Sale.

Many chances here, in this sale, for savings.
The most desirable Dress Linings at prices materially less than the cost of production.

17c. Lining at 9 1-2c. Yd.—Our very popular Fairy Moire Lining, of which we have sold many thousands of yards, has given perfect satisfaction. It is fully 36 inches wide, and has a very beautiful silk finish. We control all the manufacturers produce. Similar goods are being sold elsewhere at 17c. per yard.

21c. Prize Percaline 11 3-4c. Yd.—An extremely fine quality Percaline Lining, made of fine combed yarn, has a beautiful finish; is fast black. Similar goods are being sold from 21c. to 25c. yard.

12 1-2c. Percaline 7 1-2c. Yd.—A nice fine quality Percaline, known as our Perfection grade; all shades, including fast black. We contracted for an enormous quantity much under price; usually sells at 12½c.

10c. Crinoline 5c. Yd.—A very good quality; black and cross bar; black and white. Is usually sold at 10c. yard

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AMERICA'S RIGHT TO ACQUIRE TERRITORY

And Its Power to Govern It After Acquisition.

REPLY TO BENJAMIN HARRISON

Made by Charles A. Gardiner of the New York Bar.

He Says Mr. Harrison Was the Originator of Present Insular Policy—Maintains Porto Ricans and Filipinos Are Not Federal Citizens.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Charles A. Gardiner of New York to-day replied to ex-President Harrison, whose recent address at Ann Arbor was devoted to his views on the status of the insular possessions of the United States. The reply was made before the State Bar Association in a paper on "The Constitution and Our New Possessions," as follows:

Our right to acquire and govern foreign territory was advocated before this association two years ago. The problem then so momentous has passed from the stage of controversy into final judgment. The right to acquire and govern is now conceded; for two years Congress and the President have exercised it; and in the last election, the action of the people's representatives was sustained by the overwhelming vote of the people themselves.

The problems now before the Nation arise from the government of our new possessions. In his recent Ann Arbor address Gen. Harrison discussed them with such profound learning and fervor of conviction that his opinions demand the serious consideration of every American. He bases his entire argument on the self-expansion of the Constitution. Annexation ipso facto, he says, extends the document over annexed territory. It becomes operative therein proprio vigore, and confers on the inhabitants our bill of rights, and the civil and political franchises of American citizens. Congress, therefore, cannot govern the islands with plenary power, but is subject to all Constitutional limitations.

THE PROPRIO VIGORE DOCTRINE.

I. What is the history of this doctrine? Prior to the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment, the Constitution authorized slavery; in States only, said the North; in States and Territories also, said the South. The issue was political, and after long debate Congress enacted first the Missouri Compromise act and then other statutes excluding slavery from the Territories. But with each annexation of new territory the struggles in Congress broke out afresh, and in the crisis of 1847, during the debates on the Wilmot Proviso and Oregon bill, "Calhoun came out with his new and supreme dogma of the transmigratory function of the Constitution and the instantaneous transportation of itself in its slavery attributes into all acquired territories" (2 Benton, 713.) Finally, in 1849, in the last hours of the Thirtieth Congress, Calhoun caused a rider to be introduced to the General Appropriation bill, which again precipitated the entire pro-slavery agitation in its most violent form. In the discussion that followed Webster maintained that the Constitution did not "extend to the Territories." Calhoun replied: "I am very happy, Sir, to hear this proposition thus asserted, for it will have the effect of narrowing very greatly the controversy between the North and South as regards the slavery question in connection with the Territories. The simple question is, Does the Constitution extend to the Territories or does it not? It is the supreme law not within the limits of the States of this Union merely, but wherever our flag waves. * * * Is not Congress the creature of the Constitution? And shall we, the creature of the Constitution, pretend that we have any authority beyond the reach of the Constitution?" And this, as Benton says, "was the last slavery creed of the Calhoun school and the one on which his disciples stand," (2 Benton, 733.)

CALHOUN'S SLAVERY CREED.

Calhoun constructed his creed with his most inexorable logic: The Constitution authorized slavery; annexation ipso facto extended the Constitution; the Constitution proprio vigore operated wherever extended and overruled all laws inconsistent therewith. Hence the Missouri Compromise and all other Federal, and all territorial, statutes prohibiting slavery in the Territories, he argued, were unconstitutional and void; hence, also, any future similar legislation would be unconstitutional and void; and hence, finally, slavery would follow the Constitution, and the Constitution would follow the flag wherever American sovereignty extended.

THE LINCOLN CONVENTION.

Calhoun died, but his dogma survived, and finally became the great issue in the momentous election of 1860. The Breckinridge convention was for it; the Lincoln convention was against it; and so far as the Douglas and Bell conventions expressed any opinion they opposed it. Section 7 of the Lincoln platform reads: "The new dogma, that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, * * * is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country." The issue thus joined was submitted to the people, and Lincoln was elected, Breckinridge receiving only 845,763 votes out of 4,677,353. This was a decision upon the political aspects of the question by the highest authority, the sovereign people. From this election the South appealed to the arbitrament of arms, and was again defeated.

If any political question, any rule of interpretation, any view of the Constitution, can be settled by the people who made it, then this doctrine originated by Calhoun, and now resurrected and advocated by Gen Harrison, may be claimed to be forever settled and laid at rest.

OUR PRACTICE FOR 114 YEARS.

II. Originally the Constitution was operative in the thirteen States which ratified the document (Art. VII., Sec. 1.) Those States were a mere fringe along the Atlantic; but we have since expanded and annexed over 3,250,000 square miles of new territory. What rule of practice has Congress observed in extending the Constitution over this vast domain? The Ordinance of 1787 was enacted by the Confederation before the Federal Constitution was adopted. Every Territory organized out of the northwestern lands had a vested right to it, guaranteed by Art. VI of the Constitution. (14 Pet. 417.) It was to be expected, therefore, that Congress would extend the Ordinance as each new Territory was successively organized out of the vast northwestern grant.

What more logical procedure, too, than that Congress should harmonize its entire practice and extend the same Ordinance not only to the Northwestern Territories, but to all new Territories? This, in fact, it did, and by successive acts extended the Ordinance of 1787 to every Territory organized prior to 1850 except Louisiana, Florida, Missouri, and Arkansas. During sixty-three years Congress thus continued to make laws for the successive Territories, irrespective of the Constitution, and often even in conflict therewith. Many provisions were common to both documents; many in the Ordinance were not in the Constitution; but no less than sixteen of the civil rights of the Constitution were not in the Ordinance at all, including some of the most essential guarantees of personal liberty. Even the treason clauses, to which Gen. Harrison refers, were never specifically extended to a single Territory prior to 1850.

In Orleans Territory, which existed from 1804 to 1812, there was an established Church, a clergy paid out of the public treasury, a son could not sue without consent of his father, certain criminals were not only denied jury trial but could be executed by the head of the family without trial, a separate port law existed for New Orleans, and lower duties were charged at that port on French and Spanish imports by 25 per cent. than elsewhere in the United States. Of this Government, Rodney of Delaware said: "It shows that Congress have a power in the Territories which they cannot exercise in the States, and that the limitations of power found in the Constitution are applicable to the States, not to the Territories." Yet its validity has been sustained repeatedly by the Supreme Court.

EXTENSION AFTER 1850.

In 1850 Congress organized the Territory of New Mexico and enacted that the Federal Constitution should extend thereto so far as applicable. Since 1850, as each new Territory was organized, Congress inserted in the organization act a substantially similar provision.

Such has been our practice for 114 years. From 1787 to the present day, every President, every Congress, all parties—Republicans and Democrats, Federalists and Whigs—believed, and acted on the belief, that the Ordinance of 1787, and not the Federal Constitution, was the fundamental law of the Territories, with few exceptions, prior to 1850, and that since 1850 the Constitution has been made operative merely as statutory law over new Territories, when and to such extent as Congress determined by special enactment. Never in our history has any one in authority assumed that annexation ipso facto extended the Constitution, nor that it existed in the Territories proprio vigore.

PROPRIO VIGORE ANALYZED.

III. But how can the Constitution extend anywhere proprio vigore? What does proprio vigore here mean? Absolutely nothing. A Constitution is only an organic law; it has no inherent vitality, no life, no innate power of migration or expansion. It is not a soul, that Gen. Harrison or Virgil or some other Pythagorean might claim transmigrates proprio vigore, from one political body to another, animating each with its own vitality. It is a creature, not a creator. It does not act, it regulates action. It cannot create rights, or extend itself, or do anything but regulate. It is itself inert; the life is in the people who institute it.

The separate clauses of the Constitution are equally incapable of automatic action. They may all be extended by external force, but none by innate power; and, as we have seen, in every instance the extending power is an act of Congress, the agent of the living people. There is no provision in the Constitution for self-extension of any part of it. Corporate mortgages often provide for extension proprio vigore over after-acquired property. But the Constitution has no such provision. Laws are necessary in the United States and in all the States, not only to put it into operation, but to keep it going. Let us examine these clauses in detail.

BILL OF RIGHTS INOPERATIVE.

(1.) Guarantees of civil rights are inoperative. The only absolutely essential portions of the Constitution are those organizing the Government and distributing the sovereign powers. But they all relate to the Nation and the States, and cannot be made operative in Territories by annexation, act of Congress, or otherwise. (9 How. 244; 141 U. S. 180.)

The Constitution also contains a Bill of Rights, and Gen. Harrison's principal argument is that this Bill of Rights at least, or the civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution, extend proprio vigore to annexed territory.

A distinction must be made between natural and civil rights. Natural rights are given by the Creator to all people; they are the inalienable rights of the Declaration of Independence. Civil rights are guarantees by which natural rights are protected; they are statutory and Constitutional and belong solely to the nation or race that institutes them. The Federal Constitution deals solely with civil rights; and our courts have held that when any people has acquired by birthright or political action, the civil rights of our Constitution, Congress will not interfere therewith. In a late case the Court said: "The Bill of Rights was not intended to lay down any novel principles of government, but simply to embody certain guarantees and immunities which we had inherited from our English ancestors." (165 U. S. 281.) "The right of the people to assemble," said Chief Justice Waite in the Cruikshank case, "was not created by the amendment, neither was its continuance guaranteed, except as against Congressional interference. * * * The right to bear arms is not a right granted by the Constitution, neither is it in any manner dependent upon that instrument for its existence." (92 U. S. 553.)

This is true of freedom of speech, the right of petition, due process of law, or any other of our civil rights which belong to a people subject to the government of Congress. Congress can pass no law interfering with their enjoyment. But inability to act is not extension of power. Can a mere restriction upon the power of Congress to pass certain laws as rules and regulations for the government of new territory be held to extend, not the restrictions, but the affirmative rights themselves? In no sense of the word. I repeat, can this negative operation of the prohibitions in the Bill of Rights be said to extend the Constitution over Porto Rico or the Philippines.

BILL OF RIGHTS FOR CITIZENS ONLY.

The Bill of Rights, moreover, applies only to Federal citizens. It is a social compact between the United States and its citizens, (94 U. S. 124.) Referring to it, Mr. Justice Field said: "The rights thus recognized and declared are rights of citizens of the United States, under their Constitution, which could not be violated by Federal authority." (144 U. S. 362.) And it was long since decided that the Bill of Rights operated only to protect Federal citizens as distinguished from citizens of the States. (7 Pet. 247; 123 U. S. 166; 175 U. S. 172.)

NATIVES NOT CITIZENS.

But Porto Ricans and Filipinos are not Federal citizens. There is no citizenship of a Territory, and the only citizenship Congress can confer is National. (92 U. S. 542.) Its sources are two, said the Supreme Court, "and two only—birth and naturalization." (112 U. S. 101; 169 U. S. 702.) Persons may be naturalized either individually under the naturalization acts, or "collectively," as the Court explained, "by the force of a treaty by which foreign territory is acquired." (112 U. S. 102.) Porto Ricans and Filipinos have not been naturalized in either manner.

The only other source of American citizenship is birth, and that must be where the Constitution is operative. No Constitution, no Fourteenth Amendment; hence no citizenship by birth. (169 U. S. 695.) Until Porto Rico and the Philippines become States, or until Congress naturalizes their inhabitants, they will not be Federal citizens, and hence will not be entitled to the civil rights of the Constitution.

OUR BIRTHRIGHT.

Again, two things must unite to entitle a people to the protection of our Constitutional guarantees—they must own the rights of their own title, and the rights must be the identical ones specified in our Constitution. But the civil rights of our Constitution belong by inheritance to the Anglo-Saxon race alone. Other races may have civil rights, but not those we possess. They are our birthright; they were the rights of our ancestors during the Saxon era of English history; they were lost in the Norman Conquest; they were only partly regained by the Magna Charta and Acts of Confirmation; they were brought by the American colonists to this continent; they were claimed by the Continental Congress as the "rights of Englishmen" in the petition of 1774 to George III.; they were secured to our patriot fathers by the Revolution and the Constitution; and as our fathers and their descendants migrated from the older States they carried them westward, all over the country "as their birthright," said the Supreme Court, as a part of the common law of the land, said Mr. Justice Gray. (152 U. S. 52.) but always as the same historic rights inherited from our Saxon ancestors (136 U. S. 448.) Porto Ricans and Filipinos did not possess these rights before annexation; they do not now. They have their own, which they cherish and doubtless prefer. Unless Congress expressly enacts the Bill of Rights as a law, it will not exist in our new possessions, nor will the inhabitants be entitled to any of its guarantees.

NO UNIFORM TARIFF.

(2.) The Uniformity Clauses are inoperative. Article I., Section 8, requires that all tariff, bankruptcy, and naturalization laws shall be "uniform throughout the United States." If Porto Rico and the Philippines are integral parts of the United States, the uniformity clauses must apply; if they are not, but are only "outlying dominions," (101 U. S. 133) or "dependencies," (3 Wash. C. C. R. 286,) then the uniformity clauses do not apply. Geographical inclusion or exclusion is the test, not Constitutional extension; and the question is unqualifiedly political, belonging to Congress and the President, and not to the courts. Political questions differ from judicial in that none but the sovereign can determine them. A sovereign decides by his own will, sic volo, sic jubeo. A court decides according to the law prescribed by the sovereign.

The "maintenance and extension of our National dominion" is a political, not a judicial, problem. The reasons are thus stated: "The President and Congress are vested with all the responsibility and powers of the Government for the determination of questions as to the maintenance and extension of our National dominion. It is not the province of the courts to participate in the discussion or decision of these questions, for they are of a political nature, and not judicial. Congress and the President having assumed jurisdiction and sovereignty, and having made the declarations and assertions as to the extent of our National authority and dominion, * * * all the people and courts of the country are bound by such governmental acts," (50 Fed. Rep. 110.) A question like this, as Chief Justice Marshall said, is "more a political than a legal question; and in its discussion the courts of every country must respect the pronounced will of the Legislature," (2 Pet. 308.)

The wisdom, also, of the action of the political departments, in manner and degree of annexing new territory, is not open to question. As the court said in the Williams case, (13 Pet. 420,) it is not material to inquire, nor is it the province of the court to determine, whether the political departments are right or wrong. It is enough to know that they have decided the question. Having done this, their decision is conclusive, upon "the Judges, as well as all other officers, citizens, and subjects of the Government," (137 U. S. 212.)

ANNEXATION ISSUES.

Hence all questions incident to the acquisition and government of Porto Rico and the Philippines, whether we should annex them permanently or sub modo; whether they should be part of our "outlying dominion," or integral portions of the United States; whether they should have local Governments or be ruled from Washington; whether the inhabitants should be citizens or subjects; whether the Dingley act should apply or there should be separate tariffs; these and all similar problems of government are political, belonging exclusively to the legislative and Executive departments, and "not within the province of the judiciary to contravene or question," (9 How. 154.)

McENERY RESOLUTION.

What have Congress and the President done to define the geographical and legal status of the islands? On the same day on which the Senate ratified the treaty, it resolved: "By the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain, it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into citizenship of the United States; nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States," (McEnery Resolution.) In the provisional act for Porto Rico, Congress defined the political status of the inhabitants as "citizens of Porto Rico entitled to the protection of the United States," and imposed tariff and tax laws differing from those imposed upon its own territory, and levied duties on commerce between the two countries.

It thus appears by affirmative action of Congress that the islands are not "permanently annexed," but only sub modo; that they are not "an integral part" of the United States, and that their inhabitants are not citizens.

No clearer definition and interpretation of the geographical status of the islands and the political status of their inhabitants could be given; and this Congressional action constitues the law of the case, binding on the President, the Secretary of War and all other executive officers, and conclusive upon "the Judges, as well as all other officers, citizens, and subjects of the Government," (137 U. S., 212.) The same reasoning applies to naturalization and bankruptcy. Hence none of these clauses operates proprio vigore in Porto Rico or the Philippines.

TREASON ARGUMENTS FALLACIOUS.

(3.) Miscellaneous Clauses.—Gen. Harrison's argument on treason is utterly fallacious. Treason is a crime of citizens, he argues; Porto Ricans and Filipinos, unless the Constitution operates, are not citizens; citizens alone can be protected by the Constitutional inhibitions relating to treason; hence Congress, being unrestricted, can enact all the bloody laws of the Middle Ages, and no Porto Rican or Filipino can "know how to behave himself; to do, speak or say, for doubt of the pains of treason," (N. A. Rev. p. 14.)

His error is patent. Treason is not a crime against citizenship, but against allegiance. Any person who violates his allegiance to the United States commits treason whether he be a citizen or not. Porto Ricans and Filipinos are not citizens, but subjects. In 1817 Mr. Justice Story thus defined a subject: "A person domiciled in a country, and enjoying the protection of its sovereign, is deemed a subject of that country," (2 Wheat., 227). Again, in 1874, the Supreme Court said: "Each member of the nation * * * owes it allegiance. * * * Allegiance and protection are reciprocal obligations. The one is a compensation for the other; allegiance for protection and protection for allegiance." (21 Wall., 162). Hence, every person entitled to protection is the Nation's subject; and hence, also, every person, in States or Territories, who violates that allegiance commits treason against the United States.

How absurd, however, to claim that annexation extends the treason clauses. From the adoption of the Constitution they have extended over the whole world wherever the relation of American sovereign and American subject existed—in States, Territories, American Consulates, and even on the high seas aboard our men-of-war; it is impossible to extend them further. In their essential nature they do not apply to territory as the uniformity clauses do, and have nothing to do with territorial expansion per se. They are made for persons without regard to residence. They govern the relations of the United States with their subjects, wherever they exist, conditioned on allegiance alone, and this renders their territorial expansion unnecessary and impossible.

AMBASSADORS AND TITLES.

Finally, there are a number of powers which the sovereign people denied to the Federal Government. Some of these, like the prohibition against conferring titles of nobility, are mere restrictions on the power to act anywhere. It is equally absurd to speak of these clauses as extending to our new Territories by annexation. Article I., Section 9, provides: "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States." That is, it cannot be granted to a Porto Rican or a Filipino, nor yet to an Englishman or German; but that does not mean that the Constitution extends over Porto Rico or the Philippines any more than over England or Germany. Under Article I., Section 6, Congressmen cannot be appointed Ambassadors to a foreign Court—France or Russia, for instance; but that does not mean that such prohibition thereby extends the Constitution over France and Russia.

POWER OF CONGRESS UNLIMITED.

IV. Gen. Harrison argues that the Constitution extends to new territory only "so far as applicable." But what is applicable? The Constitution is silent. Who shall determine? This admission begs the whole question. Gen. Harrison argues himself completely out of court. If the Constitution extends only "so far as applicable," then Congress may and must, as the sole depositary of the political discretion of the Nation, determine whether the annexation shall be temporary or permanent, whether the territory shall be an integral part of the United States or an outlying dependency, whether the inhabitants shall be citizens or subjects, and all the other questions involved in deciding what provisions are applicable and what are not, to the new possessions. This is equivalent to saying that no part of the Constitution extends proprio vigore, but only as decided in the absolute discretion and plenary power of Congress. And this is the true theory of the law, supported by every decision the Supreme Court has made on the subject. Sixty years ago it laid down this broad rule: "The term 'territory,' as here used, (Article IV., Section 3,) is merely descriptive of one kind of property and is equivalent to the word 'lands.' Congress has the same power over it as any other property belonging to the United States, and this power is vested in Congress without limitation and has been considered the foundation upon which the Territorial Governments rest." (14 Pet., 537.)

Ten years later the Court announced the comprehensive principle that Territories "are not organized under the Constitution nor subject to its complex distribution of the powers of government as the organic law; but are the creations exclusively of the legislative department and subject to its supervision and control." (9 How., 242.) Chief Justice Waite, sustaining this power, said: "All Territories within the jurisdiction of the United States not included in any State must necessarily be governed by or under the authority of Congress. The Territories are but political subdivisions of the outlying dominions of the United States. * * * It has full and complete legislative authority over the people of the Territories, and all the departments of the Territorial Governments." (101 U. S. 133.) And summarizing the whole matter, the Court announced this opinion through Mr. Justice Brower: "A Territory is a political community, organized by Congress, all whose powers are created by Congress, and all whose acts are subject to Congressional supervision." (139 U. S. 446.) The power of Congress is, therefore, plenary and absolute and can be exercised without Constitutional restrictions is our new possessions.

HARRISON OFFERS NO SOLUTION.

V. What solution does Gen. Harrison offer for these momentous problems? None whatever. He criticises and denounces, but has no remedy. If Congress can rule with plenary power, he says, it will be an "un-American" Government, a "state of vassalage," "tyranny" will prevail, and it will "be altogether "shocking" Porto Ricans and Filipinos will be "slaves"; the principles of the Declaration will be abandoned; and our Revolutionary fathers, who fought "for rights, not privileges—for a Constitution, not a letter of instructions," will be disgraced in their descendants.

But such fervid rhetoric adds nothing to a Constitutional argument. Indian Territory for ninety-eight years and Alaska for thirty-four have been unorganized Territories. The Constitution has not been operative therein, they had no local government and few Federal statutes. For four years President Harrison's Administration ruled them directly from Washington—more absolutely than the present Administration is ruling Porto Rico with its local Government, and the Philippines with the Taft Commission. Were the inhabitants of Alaska and Indian Territory "slaves"? Were they in a "state of vassalage"? Was their Government "un-American"? Did Gen. Harrison flagrantly violate the Declaration and merit the maledictions of our Revolutionary fathers?

HARRISON'S HAWAIIAN RECORD.

Let us go a step further. Who was it that inaugurated our present insular and extra-territorial policy? That policy received its first practical and definite expression in the transmission to Congress by President Harrison on Feb. 15, 1893, of a treaty providing for the immediate annexation of Hawaii. He then said: "The treaty does not attempt to deal in detail with the questions that grow out of the annexation. * * * The Commissioners representing the Hawaiian Government have consented to leave to the future and to the just and benevolent purposes of the United States the adjustment of all such questions. If it meets the aproval of the Senate, peace and good order will be secured in the islands under existing law until such time as Congress can provide by legislation a permanent form of government for the islands."

PRESENT INSULAR POLICY.

Gen. Harrison is here confronted with a distressing dilemma. Was he right in 1893, or is he right now? He urged Congress to annex immediately, but only sub modo, as we have annexed Porto Rico and the Philippines, and then the operation of the Constitution and Federal Statutes was to be suspended "until such time as Congress can provide by legislation a permanent form of government." For a year after ratification, and pending Congressional action, Hawaii was also to retain its separate tariff laws, and its Chinese inhabitants were forever excluded from American soil "as if entering from a foreign country." The policy of the present Administration is identical with that initiated by Gen. Harrison.

Again, he urged that all questions arising out of annexation should be left "to the future and to the just and benevolent purposes of the United States." When President McKinley issued his instructions for the government of the Philippines he not only followed the Hawaiian precedent, but adopted Gen. Harrison's language—he guaranteed the Filipinos a "just and benevolent government" according to the principles and "purposes of the United States." And yet Gen. Harrison now—seven years later—bitterly attacks his own policy. Referring to Porto Ricans and Filipinos, he says: "We offer them only this highly consolatory thought: Seventy-six millions of free Americans can be trusted to deal benevolently with you." "The man whose protection from wrong rests wholly upon the benevolence of another man or of a Congress is a slave." Our fathers "accounted that to hold these things (rights) upon the tenure of another man's benevolence was not to hold them at all." (N. A. Rev. pp. 8, 10, 12.)

Gen. Harrison makes his plea to the equity bar of the American people. He has arraigned the Administration, its policy and practice. He must conform to equity rules. He who would seek equity must do equity. He must show clean hands. But he is disbarred from court, condemned out of his own mouth. He initiated the present insular policy, he invented its phraseology, and of all men in public life he alone cannot now rise up to call it accursed!

DECISION OF PENDING ISSUES.

But "these questions will soon be decided by the Supreme Court," says Gen. Harrison. That is impossible. The Supreme Court cannot and will not decide them; and even if it attempted to do so, its action would be revolutionary and void. Can it mandamus the President? Can it enjoin the Congress? Can it prohibit this sovereign Nation from exercising its sovereignty over conquered territory? Unless it overrules the precedents of a century, and repudiates a practice that has prevailed since its foundation, the court will decide only problems of a strictly judicial character, refuse to pass on those of a political nature, and relegate their further consideration to the political departments of the Government. It will thus settle few if any of the great problems discussed by Gen. Harrison and now agitating the American public.

Undoubtedly the court will follow the construction of National power, first laid down by Chief Justice Marshall and uniformly adhered to since, that this is a sovereign Nation and can annex territory absolutely or sub modo, and upon any terms and conditions it pleases. Having decided this much, it will logically follow that it must dismiss from further consideration the propriety of the particular terms of annexation, as matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the President and Congress.

If annexation be Constitutional all appropriate means of effecting it are Constitutional, and to inquire into the necessity or wisdom of the means would be, as Chief Justice Marshall said, "to pass the line which circumscribes the judicial department and to tread on legislative ground. This court disclaims all pretensions to such power" (4 Wheat. 423.) Otherwise, as Mr. Justice Miller explained, the court could "annul declarations of war, suspend the levy of armies, and become a great international arbiter instead of a court of justice for the administration of the laws of the United States." (1 Woolw. 156.) These views were not presented to the court on behalf of the Government in the pending cases. I submit with deference that they should have been. They present the only solution of the situation and the one I believe the court will ultimately adopt; a solution that provides a machinery for determining pending issues, and yet confines the judicial and political departments within the functions assigned them by the Constitution.

PROBLEMS FOR CONGRESS.

Hence all these questions must be left to the sovereign people and their duly constituted agents, Congress and the President. Is there, then, no restraint on their actions? All there ever has been in our history. During 114 years we have annexed and governed 3,250,000 square miles of new territory. The power of Congress therein has been plenary, but its exercise has been just; its authority has been absolute, but its use has been for the greatest good of humanity. During all that time the rights of territorial inhabitants, though not guaranteed by the Constitution, have been amply protected by the fundamental, unwritten laws of our civilization. "We must be content to limit power where we can," said that sturdy patriot, Mr. Justice Iredell, "and where we cannot, consistently with its use, we must be content to repose a salutary confidence. It is our consolation that there never existed a Government, in ancient or modern times, more free from danger in this respect than the Government of America." (3 Dall. 398).

Like Mr. Justice Iredell, we should repose confidence in our Nation. Its policies are not chimerical; they are supported by law; they are wise and conservative. We have the right to annex Porto Rico and the Philippines; the right to hold and govern them; the right to give or refuse the Constitution; the right to organize them into Territories; the right even to make them into States—why should we not continue in the future as in the past to exercise these lawful, plenary, and sovereign powers? We hold the islands by a perfect title; no other nation does. We are in possession; no other nation is. Why should we give away or sell or lease or abandon a single foot of the territory? Why should we not restore order, open courts, and found schools? Why should we not give the inhabitants a government of liberty, regulated by law, and honestly administered—taxation without tyranny; justice without bribe; freedom of religious worship, and protection to life, liberty, and property?

Behold the new century, and at its very portals behold Milton's prophecy fulfilled. "a noble and puissant Nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep and shaking her invincible locks"—our Republic rousing herself to the vast opportunities and tremendous responsibilities of the future; every artery of her National life throbbing and pulsating with new vigor; her Constitution revered, implicitly obeyed, and protecting all the rights of her citizens; her reserve powers unrestrained by Constitutional limitations and equal to every demand of the most potential sovereignty—our Republic, with her sublime and infinite possibilities, destined to become not only a world power, but the pulsant and dominating power of the new century, a noble, beneficent, and peaceful primacy among the nations of the earth.

CONCENTRATED STRENGTH IS LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF. Signed: Justus Liebig in blue.

LAWYERS TAIK OF DIVORCE.

Devote Closing Session at Albany to the Subject—Bishop Doane Gives His Views.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The State Bar Association this afternoon held its closing session, at which the subject of divorce was thoroughly discussed. While no formal action was taken, it was evident that the association is opposed to the bill as it is now drawn.

One of the papers of divorce was written by Bishop Doane, but on account of his absence in Boston, was read by George A. Lawyer. The Bishop said that apart from his intense convictions as a Christian man and a clergyman that the bond of matrimony can only be severed by death, he has the deepest feeling as a man on purely human, social, and legal grounds that the old English law which granted a divorce, with no right of remarriage, was sound.

But, he added, if that provision could not be made in the bill, he would perforce be content with that which could be obtained. In referring to the provisions of the bill, he said:

"The features of the proposed legislation which seem to be most valuable are the requirement for a bona fide permanent residence in effect and in intention in the State where the suit is brought; the limitation of grounds of divorce to the law of the State in which the case arose; the requirement of the hearing before the court in open session, and the restriction in regard to the personal service of process upon the defendant. Such legislation, generally adopted, would make our courts cease to be 'schools for scandal,' and would tend largely to remove from America the evil repute which has come upon her for loose methods of dealing with this matter of paramount importance to society and humanity."

The annual banquet was held to-night at the Hotel Ten Eyck. The speakers included Wu Ting Fang, Gov. Odell, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Justices M. J. O'Brien, Herbert P. Bissell, Commander Wadhams, United States Navy; Lewis E. Carr, ex-Senator David B. Hill, and Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals.

Gov. Odell responded to the toast "The State." He said that "the nearer the Executive and the Legislature can come to the simplification of the laws the nearer do we approach perfect government and the millenium."

LYNCHERS MAY GO SCOT FREE.

No Steps to Punish Leavenworth Mob Leaders—Miss Thole Did Not Identify the Negro.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 16.—Chief of Police Cranston, when asked to-day if any effort would be made to arrest the leaders of the mob which burned the negro Alexander at the stake yesterday, said:

"No, I think not. I know of no movement to arrest any one. I do not approve of the burning of Alexander, but he should have been hanged."

Probate Judge L. Hawn said: "There are some bad features about the affair, and I am sorry for it all. The burning part is too bad; it hurts the community. It was intended to give an object lesson, but hanging would have been better."

The Coroner has not decided when he will hold an inquest. He is looking up evidence in the matter, but is unable to find any one who can testify. Nothing has been done toward making any arrests, and when the Mayor was asked if he would take any steps he answered: "It is a State case. I have nothing to do with it."

Miss Thole, who, it is said, was assaulted by Alexander and threatened with death if she said anything about it, stated to a reporter to-night that the announcement that she had identified Alexander as her assailant was erroneous. Her statement was that Alexander looked like the man, but she was not positive about it.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 16.—Gov. Stanley decided to-night that he would not issue an offer of a reward for the arrest of the perpetrators of yesterday's negro-burning in Leavenworth.

"It would be absolutely no use to issue the offer," said the Governor. "If the guilty persons were arrested they would necessarily have to undergo the first trial in Leavenworth County, and on account of the present condition of public sentiment there it would be absolutely useless to attempt to prosecute anybody there for the crime."

The Governor had decided last night that he would offer the reward, but deliberation on the subject induced him to change his mind.

THE MOLINEUX RECORD.

Counsel Devise a Plan for Getting It Before the Higher Court.

Roland B. Molineux's counsel will present to the Court of Appeals, despite the ruling of Recorder Goff, all matters excluded from the case on appeal prepared by Weeks & Battle, including the wrangles of counsel, remarks of the Court, examinations of talesmen not selected as jurors, and all other extraneous matters cut out of the record by the order of settlement.

This legal manoeuvre will be accomplished by Weeks & Battle making before the Recorder a motion to resettle the case and include all matter cut out. Naturally the Recorder will not reverse his first decision, and the preparation of two cases for the inspection of the Court of Appeals will result. The transcript, as it will read under the Recorder's order of settlement, will be printed.

This decision was arrived at during a conference between Weeks & Battle and Assistant District Attorney Osborne and District Attorney Philbin, held yesterday at the latter's office. Weeks & Battle will appeal from the Recorder's ruling denying their motion for a resettlement, and when arguing this appeal before the higher court, will present the matter cut out in their briefs. The case proper will be argued after a ruling as given on this point. The printing will cost the county about $10,000, and the cost to the defendant's lawyers for printing their case will be about the same.

FEITNER WARNS TAXPAYERS.

Says Persons Claiming a "Pull" with His Department Should Be Arrested.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes said yesterday that frequent complaints had come to his official attention of people who were going around claiming to taxpayers that they could have assessments on realty and personal property reduced through political influence and other means.

"If a man comes to any taxpayer with a plan of that kind he should be arrested at once as a fraud," was the advice President Feitner gave to the taxpayers yesterday. "We hear frequent complaints about men doing such things, and the people should be informed that all the work of the Department of Taxes is done in this office and through no outsider can assessments be reduced."

Mr. Wharton's Bequest to Missions.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—The will of John Wharton, the well-known hat manufacturer, which was admitted to probate to-day, bequeaths $2,500 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church, and a like amount to the Board of Domestic Missions. The remainder of the estate, which is large, is divided among relatives, the widow being the chief beneficiary.

Concert for Chaplain Chidwick.

The New York Letter Carriers' Band of fifty pieces, under Bandmaster Frank E. Houts of the General Post Office, will tender a complimentary concert to the Rev. Father Chidwick and his sailor boys on board the receiving ship Vermont, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, this evening.

LE ROY LITTLE CIGAR

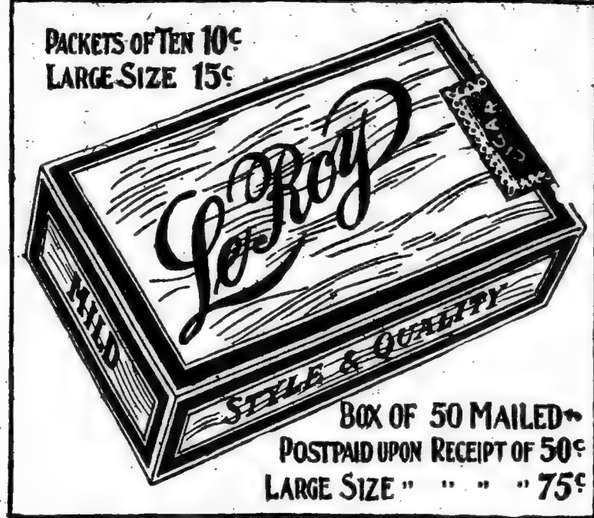

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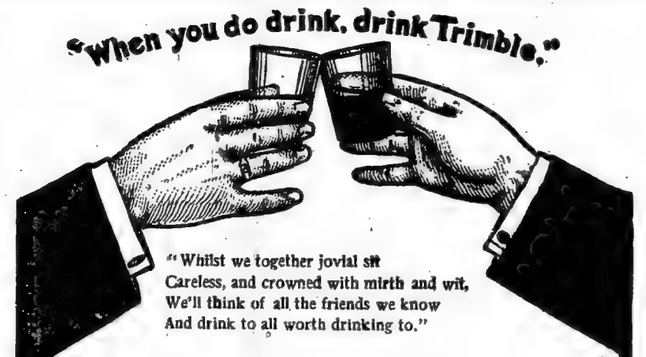

"Whilst we together jovial sit
Careless, and crowned with mirth and wit,
We'll think of all the friends we know
And drink to all worth drinking to."

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E. A. NOBLETT ON TRIAL.

Charged with Swindling the Watson Brothers Out of $10,000—His Criminal Record.

Edwin Arden Noblett, whose checkered career is well known in the financial district and in the courts of the county, was placed on trial before Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday, charged with obtaining $10,000 from Edward H. and Walter S. Watson of 115 Broadway under false pretenses.

The Watsons, it appears, in reply to a business personal in a morning newspaper, called at Noblett's office, then in Nassau Street, in March, 1899, and deceived, they claim, by Noblett's representations that he was worth $200,000, and that he did a large and profitable banking and brokerage business, were persuaded to pay to Noblett $10,000 for a half interest in his business. The Watsons are both young men. Noblett showed them documents purporting to be stocks, bonds, deeds to real estate, and a rubber concession in Brazil, which he stated were worth $100,000.

He also exhibited a paper which set forth that his earnings in the year 1898 from his brokerage business were $46,563.23, and his expenses not quite $6,000. The Watsons thought this a chance not to be neglected and straightway purchased a half interest. Subsequently Noblett obtained from them and converted to his own uses, they claim, $11,000 of bonded warehouse whisky receipts, and $5,500 from the sale of a portion of these.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne says that Noblett holds the record for arrests in criminal and civil actions, and has appeared before Judges and Magistrates more times than any other man outside of State prison.

Noblett's New York court history begins on Oct. 16, 1893, when he was indicted for swindling Jennie Race, a poor girl, out of a small sum under promise of securing her employment. This indictment was dismissed. One year later he was indicted and convicted of a similar offense in General Sessions before Judge Cowing. A new trial was granted upon the affidavit of George Greene, Jr., alleging the discovery of new evidence. Greene was subsequently indicted for attempting to bribe a juror at the Goslin trial. On July 25, 1899, Noblett was arrested in a civil action to recover $7,500 brought by E. S. Pratt. H. A. Grady caused his arrest on a similar charge Sept. 16, 1898. In July, 1899, he obtained possession of a life insurance policy of B. B. Poynts of Maysville, Ky., and obtained a loan of $8,872 thereon. He is represented by Vernon M. Davis.

Henry T. Dortic's Charitable Bequests.

The will of Henry T. Dortic, who died in Paris on Nov. 14, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Office yesterday. Adrien Iselin, Jr., and the widow of the testator are named as executors. The charitable bequests are: Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $3,000; New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, $3,000; New York Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, $3,000; Holy Trinity Mission, (Paris,) $3,000; St. Vincent de Paul French Orphan Asylum of New York, $3,000; Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, $3,000; St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, $3,000; New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, $3,000; New York Free Circulating Library, $3,000; New York Home for Incurables, $3,000.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

A QUESTION OF POLITICAL STATUS.

Ex-President HARRISON declared in his Ann Arbor address upon the status of our new possessions that "a legal argument upon this subject is quite outside of my purpose." As Mr. HARRISON treated the question as one of law, not of policy, it is hard to see how he expected to convince the public judgment by arguing a legal question in a lay manner. In his answer to Mr. HARRISON, read before the State Bar Association yesterday, Mr. CHARLES A. GARDINER of the New York bar, arguing and demonstrating that the question is political, not legal, nevertheless argues and reasons strictly like a lawyer, save that he permits himself an amusing digression to show that our present insular policy was originated by President HARRISON himself, in the Hawaiian treaty sent to the Senate by him and recalled by President CLEVELAND. The advantage of arguing a question of this nature in a legal manner will be apparent to every reader of Mr. GARDINER'S able, lucid, and learned paper, which we publish in full this morning. It seems to us quite the best of all the arguments yet made on the subject.

It must be borne in mind that neither Mr. HARRISON nor Mr. GARDINER attempts to tell us what should be done about the Philippines. The ex-President argues that the President and Congress can do nothing in the Philippines or Porto Rico that is not permitted by the Constitution in the States. Mr. GARDINER argues that the islands are not under the Constitution at all, that the instrument does not extend to them by its own force, but will apply to them only when made to apply by act of Congress, which, until such an act is passed, exercises without limitation the power of governing them.

It is interesting to note the historical point made by Mr. GARDINER that the ex proprio vigore doctrine invented by CALHOUN in the interest of the slave owners, and now adopted by Mr. HARRISON, was specifically rejected by the people in the election of LINCOLN, from which an appeal to arms was taken, and has now again been rejected by the people in the re-election of MCKINLEY, the appeal upon this occasion being taken to the Supreme Court. But the convincing strength of Mr. GARDINER'S argument rests in his array of citations from decisions of the Supreme Court, of which it may be said that they are so great in number and so pertinent to the present issue that the conviction they create can be removed from no candid mind save by an equally imposing array of contrary opinions, which would leave one in a condition of helpless bewilderment—or by a demonstration that these citations are not applicable to the question now under discussion.

The court has repeatedly held that the Constitution does not by automatic action extend to the Territories, and that the power for their government vested in Congress is without limitations. Moreover, Congress has exercised this unlimited authority, extending the ordinance of 1887 over Territories without regard to the Constitution and often in disregard of its provisions. The unvarying policy of the Nation, supported by a long line of judicial decisions, stands opposed to the views now entertained by the leaders of anti-imperialism. Mr. GARDINER would seem to stand upon solid ground when he argues that freedom of speech and of the press and the other privileges of the Bill of Rights are not conferred by the Constitution, but are the birthright of the Anglo-Saxon, for which reason the Constitution forbids Congress to abridge them. But they are not the birthright of the Filipinos, nor can the negative act of prohibiting interference with them here accomplish the positive act of establishing them in the Philippines. When Congress extends those guarantees to the Filipinos they will become vested—not before. Mr. GARDINER'S conclusion is here presented:

> In a late case the Court said: "The Bill of Rights was not intended to lay down any novel principles of government, but simply to embody certain guarantees and immunities which we had inherited from our English ancestors." (165 U. S. 281.) "The right of the people to assemble," said Chief Justice WAITE in the Cruikshank case, "was not created by the amendment, neither was its continuance guaranteed, except as against Congressional interference. * * * The right to bear arms is not a right granted by the Constitution, neither is it in any manner dependent upon that instrument for its existence." (92 U. S. 553.)
>
> This is true of freedom of speech, the right of petition, due process of law, or any other of our civil rights which belong to a people subject to the government of Congress. Congress can pass no law interfering with their enjoyment. But inability to act is not extension of power. Can a mere restriction upon the power of Congress to pass certain laws as rules and regulations for the government of new territory be held to extend, not the restrictions, but the affirmative rights themselves? In no sense of the word, I repeat, can this negative operation of the prohibitions in the Bill of Rights be said to extend the Constitution over Porto Rico or the Philippines.

If the law and the reasoning of this argument are sound, it may be that the public by its nature and its brevity. A ruling that Congress has power to impose customs duties at the ports of Porto Rico upon goods sent there from the United States would dispose of the ex proprio vigore doctrine and determine the status of the island as not an integral part of the Union and not under the Constitution. The whole question would by that decision be dismissed from the jurisdiction of the court and relegated to Congress as of an exclusively political nature. It is to be expected, however, that considerations of the importance of the issue as a probable source of litigation will prevail upon the court to gather up the scattered threads of interpretation and present in its opinion a body of doctrine that, one way or the other, will determine the principles that must guide the Nation in these new questions of policy.

It is a serious defect of Mr. HARRISON'S contention that it is purely destructive. He does not tell us, none of the oracles of anti-imperialism tells us, what we shall and ought to do in the Philippines. Shall we abandon them, shall we recognize the Government of AGUINALDO under an American protectorate, shall we sell them back to Spain, or to Germany, or to Japan? There is no answer. It is impossible to say how far a heartless and selfish wish to get rid of the Filipinos because they are a source of danger, trouble, and cost to us enters into the motives of the anti-imperialists. Many of their arguments and positions are intelligible on no other theory than that of a desire to "pull out" of a situation that already gives us trouble and may give us more. A National policy determined by such considerations would be abhorrent to the ideas of modern civilization.

THE ARMY AND THE ARMY BILL.

It will no doubt be agreed by a very great majority of the officers of the United States Army that the army law which is to come out of the successive "amendments" of the Senate and of the House will be by no means as good a measure as that which the Secretary of War originally introduced. But when we say the great majority of the officers of the army, we by no means mean the majority of officers stationed in Washington, and accessible to Senators and Representatives, or to whom Senators and Representatives are accessible. Mr. ROOT'S bill was drawn, as is evident on the face of it, with an honest and single purpose to increase the efficiency of the United States Army. He took the opinions, not of the favored officers who were stationed in Washington, and to whom the actual horrors and hardships of war were known only by reports, as to civilians, and who meant to have them so remain unknown. He tried to put the case of the actual, unfavored officers on the fighting line, when there is any fighting going on, or on actual and discouraging frontier service when there is no fighting going on. The Secretary is entitled to say with WALT WHITMAN:

> Through me there sing the many long dumb voices.

The country and its representatives in Congress assembled ought to have heard and heeded such an appeal. Because, in the memorable Spring of 1898, when the efficiency of the United States Army was at last, after a peaceful generation, to be tested, it was the line that stood the test triumphantly. It was the inarticulate, unexpressed line of which the new Secretary has made himself the spokesman that did us credit and made us proud. The favored staff, which had had its own way for so many years in Army bills, and had built up little irresponsible satrapies of bureaus in Washington, did not cover itself with glory, but very decidedly with the other thing. The showing of those days was, if ever such a showing was, that there were Augean stables clamoring to be cleansed.

The cleansing is what the Secretary has undertaken. But he finds the opposition too strong for him. His bill has been emasculated until he can scarcely recognize it. A gush of sentimental and ignorant enthusiasm has swept out the establishment of the canteen, by the testimony of all officers in actual touch with troops the most effectual agency for the promotion of temperance, good morals, and discipline ever established in the army. The barnacles of the staff, whom he struggled to dislodge, or at least to aerate by a continual infusion of fresh blood from the line, still, by dint of their "pull" upon Congress, hold their places "and grin defiance upon their baffled pursuers." The organization that was so thoroughly discredited three years ago is still, in spite of the Secretary of War, the organization of the United States Army.

Doubtless, it is absurd to have a necessarily ignorant Congress undertaking to prescribe the details of army organization. Army officers are quite within their rights when they are pointing out these absurdities. Nearly all the questions with which Congress has been delaying the progress of a confessedly urgent measure are matters which are properly subjects, not for Congressional deliberation at all, but for department regulation. How large an army we should have and where it should be stationed are questions properly political and legislative. But how it should be organized is a question for the army itself, that is to say, for the War Department, when, as now, we have the luck to have at the head of that department a man who is well known not to be a small, self-seeking politician, but a faithful and intelligent public servant, and who understands the needs of the army. We do not recall a question upon the Army bill which has been debated in Congress that could not evidently have been better settled if it had been left, as it might have been, to the discretion of the answer for in whatever does not please it about its own constitution. If there were such a thing as the opinion of the army it would prevail. But the average Congressman, finding that the doctors disagree, may be pardoned for supposing that his own opinion, upon a question of army reorganization, is as good as anybody's else. We have already quoted the saying of a retired officer that there was no such thing as the opinion of the United States Army; that every officer, at sight of a new Army bill, simply looked at it to see how it would affect him personally, and formed his conclusions entirely from that consideration. It is passing strange that, where there is so much esprit de corps, there should also be so little; that a man who will walk out any day and get himself shot, with cheerfulness, for the honor of the United States Army, should not be able to sacrifice, in that same interest, the prejudices of his "arm" or his "corps," and to look to the good of the whole body. But that is the evident fact, and Mr. ROOT must console himself for the failure of so many of his well-meant attempts at reform by the consideration that he cares more about the army than the army cares about itself.

THE VINDICATION OF QUAY.

Mr. QUAY is reported to be exceedingly pleased with the "vindication" secured through his re-election to the United States Senate.

Of course, in no rational and honorable sense has he been vindicated at all. The acts and qualities that made him utterly unworthy of a seat in the United States Senate are not blotted from his record or removed from his character. They have all been abundantly demonstrated. He neither is nor is believed by the people of his State to be any more decent or honest than when he failed of election last year. The only thing of which he is now innocent and was then not innocent is failure in his peculiar and ignoble tactics. As to baseness of conduct and uncleanness of character he is and is believed to be just as guilty as he ever was. The only essential change has been in the completeness of his control of the machinery of his party and his success in inducing members of the Legislature to violate their promises and give him their votes. In brief, he does not come a hairbreadth nearer to the proper standard of fitness for the place he has seized this year and did not seize last year. There are less honest men to maintain the standard, and he has profited by the perfidy which he has succeeded in procuring.

Undoubtedly his election is a disgrace to the State of Pennsylvania, and, since he is to take part in the counsels of the National Government, it is also a disgrace to the country. That it should be possible is a matter for deep regret and a source of humiliation for all respectable citizens of the Republic; but it is not hard to trace the causes of it. Mr. QUAY is the product of the mischievous and corrupting system of public legislation for private or class intefest, of which the protective tariff is the most important and insidiously evil example. Under this system there have grown up in the State of Pennsylvania very large and varied interests directly or indirectly dependent on Federal legislation. Great numbers of men of wealth and influence have come to believe that any political change that would affect that legislation would be costly to them. In addition to these there are still greater numbers of voters indirectly connected with these interests who have the same fear of such political change. The tendency has been to produce the feeling that, no matter how bad the candidates and the leaders of the Republican Party may be, the danger involved in the advent to power of the opposite party is so great that it cannot be tolerated. From this it follows that so long as Mr. QUAY can control the machinery of his party, he may feel secure of the practical support of the people of the State.

On the face of it this is an absurd situation, since, with so large a majority, it would seem quite practicable to overthrow a bad man as leader without risking the party success. But it is found that the larger the party the more difficult it is to organize independent action within it, and in Mr. QUAY'S case it has been made still more difficult by the skill and unscrupulousness with which the patronage of the State and Federal offices has been used to get and keep a hold on the machinery. It is particularly discreditable that the patronage of the Federal Government has been placed at his disposal, because it has involved in many instances the betrayal of the principle of the merit system to the maintenance and extension of which the President has been solemnly pledged. We have no doubt that in the long run Pennsylvania will outgrow the conditions that make QUAY possible, just as many of her manufacturers are gradually coming to the conclusion that the protective tariff is not necessary to their prosperity. But it will take a good while, because the support of the Republican Party as the party of protection is not now so much the result of conviction as of sentiment and habit, and these are not easily or rapidly changed. But changed they will be, and the general contempt aroused among decent Americans by the renewed triumph of QUAY may aid somewhat in the process.

A "HOMING" BLUNDER.

We should say that a little cool reflection on the probable results of the passage of the Police bill as it is now before the Legislature would induce the Republican leaders to modify it and to strike out the provision that seems designed to promote immediate partisan advantage. It ought to be plain to any one with experience in the politics of this good at this time, and will be used by the Democrats most unscrupulously the moment they get the chance to follow the Republican precedent.

The idea of a single-headed commission is sound. It is accepted as such by all the decent and intelligent men of both parties. By itself it could probably command the united support of both parties in the Legislature. It has come to be the common conviction that such a commission gives so much more effective responsibility that it cannot long be withheld. But the double power of removal—in the hands of the Mayor and of the Governor—practically destroys that responsibility and throws us back nearly where we are now. If it is embodied in the system, it will constantly be used for partisan advantage and can have little other use, and the provision for it can be forced through the Legislature only by the exertion of party discipline.

What is the sense in thus putting in the hands of the opposition party a weapon that will certainly be employed whenever the opportunity offers?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Appreciably serious as undoubtedly are some of the latest disclosures in regard to the principles and practices of the West Point cadets, the real friends of our great military academy—which is the same thing as saying all Americans at once enlightened and patriotic—attach much less importance to the particular misdeeds and misapprehensions that have been brought to light than they do to the fact that the military board which made the first investigation showed itself either unable or unwilling to bring out all the facts, and left that task to a Congressional committee, some members of which are suspected, fairly or unfairly, of desiring to discredit the institution rather than to reform it. The officers on the Military Board conducted their inquisition with much apparent sternness, but the questions they asked elicited confessions of only a few boyish follies, and when they departed they had material for nothing except a report that the academy and its inmates are all right as regards essential matters. Now, we are not in a state of hysterical horror over the discoveries of the Congressional inquisitors, but their discoveries are real and grave, and such therefore as should have been made by their predecessors. Beyond question, the system of conducting fights between upper and lower classmen was outrageous in every sense and cowardly in some. Extremely lamentable, too, is the display made of himself by the cadet witness who "forgot" the names of all but one of the boys whom he had hazed. When one of the examiners hinted that this was a case of "convenient memory," spectators of the military caste hissed loudly in disapproval, and yet beyond a doubt the characterization was exact and the general public will so regard it. The American Army is not the French Army, and American officers, we all hope, are free from the pitiable delusion that the way to cure an evil is to conceal it. We still believe as we hope, but with the developments of this second investigation we cannot be quite so sure of it as we were before.

—Every chapter in the history of the Pabst Hotel portico has added to the amazement, and we trust to the indignation, of the New York public, and the latest episode is certainly a culminating illustration of the lengths to which impudence, when combined with "pull," dares to go in this grotesquely patient metropolis of the Western World. The portico was built on public property in clear and unquestionable violation of the law. The official whose particular duty it is to prevent such violations consented, after he had been violently prodded, to order the nuisance abated. When, after curiously prolonged delay, more prodding caused him to show the premonitory symptoms of doing something in the matter, the most remarkable of excuses for further inaction was provided for him—a mysterious individual started legal proceedings, compelling him to act! Awaiting a decision, nothing was done, and finally the mysterious individual died and his more mysterious effort at compulsion came to nothing. A new idea struck the Commissioner, and he appealed for information to the Corporation Counsel—"Can I or can I not, should I or should I not, earn my salary by enforcing the plain provisions of the law?" "You can, you should," answered the Corporation Counsel, after he had given the question the mature consideration its difficulty demanded. Then the Commissioner indulged in more premonitory symptoms of action, and again warned the proprietor of the offending portico that it would have to be removed. "Give me a few days in which to look up the law in the case," pleaded the lawyer of the proprietor, and the Commissioner, to whom the request seemed entirely reasonable, though to other people it seemed a colossal joke, gave the few days. And they have been used, not in looking up the law as it was, but in getting Senator GRADY to introduce at Albany a bill legalizing the erection and permitting the perpetuation of the portico! Thus is the Commissioner supplied with a new excuse for inaction, and thus is the potency of impudence combined with "pull" demonstrated to the city. When such things are it is hardly worth while to ask if they can be.

—A woman went into the Adjutant General's office, in Washington, the other day and won the deeply sympathetic attention of all who saw her by the evidences of profound grief which she displayed. Her son, she said, had been killed in the Philippines and she had come in search of such information in regard to him as the War Department possessed. "How did you hear of your son's death?" asked Gen. CORBIN, into whose office the weeping mother was taken. "I saw him die," she answered, and then, noticing the astonishment her statement produced, as she had named a very recent date as the day of her son's death, she added: "I saw it in a dream, and I know he is dead. He was in the centre of a crowd of black men, and they had beaten him to death with clubs." Now for the impressive part of the story—the part that will earn for it the reverent interest of all Psychical Researchers. Only an hour before Gen. CORBIN had received from San Francisco a dispatch announcing the arrival of a transport from the Philippines, and in that dispatch the woman's son was mentioned—as on board and about to disembark, safe and well, with his men, on his native shore once more. Wasn't the coincidence remarkable? Surely such things do not happen by mere blind chance. Ah, no! Between loving hearts there is a mysterious channel of communication, and dreams are the messengers that use that channel and make telegraphy and the mails look like a small amount in copper currency. Of course, one never can tell whether any particular dream goes by contraries or—or—or just goes, but that is a trifling difficulty, and doubtless the Psychical Researchers will get over it in time. Gen. CORBIN, who shows painful levity in discussing this immeasurably important subject, says that he has many visitors like the woman who saw her son clubbed to death, and that never a one of that sort, however, he does not conclude that all dreams go by contraries, but that—if you'll believe it!—they are of no value as substitutes for official reports. Such skepticism is terribly shocking.

—Gov. STANLEY of Kansas hits the nail squarely on the head when he holds the Sheriff of Leavenworth responsible for the lynching of the negro ALEXANDER. The Sheriff had at least fifty Deputy Marshals at his command, because they had just brought the man to the jail when the mob attacked it, and yet no resistance at all seems to have been offered, and certainly nobody in the crowd of barbarians was shot or even wounded by the representatives of the law. This Kansas crime was apparently much worse than the one committed a few months ago in Colorado. The mob acted in cold blood, and its members did not have even the poor excuse of a confession tortured from their victim.

The Peril to the Charities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am amazed at the indifference with which the press and people of this State have received the Governor's proposal to abolish the State Board of Charities.

For thirty-three years we have had the benefit of the services of an absolutely non-partisan, independent, unpaid board, some members of which, like the President, Mr. William R. Stewart, have given twenty years to the work, devoting much time and strength to watching over the welfare of the thousands of children and other helpless creatures in our institutions and to supervising the expenditure of the millions of dollars of the people's money annually spent in their care.

Now, the Governor proposes to substitute for these disinterested citizens, who have always been carefully selected from among the prominent men in each judicial district, one paid officer, to be resident in Albany, and "assisted" (which means only outvoted) by two other State officers, who will be changed at each election, and who will have neither interest, knowledge, nor time to contribute to the work of what will still be called the "State Board of Charities," because the Constitution requires that there shall be a "board."

The Governor's plan will result only in opening the way for the machine of whichever party is in control of the State Government to dominate, also all the charitable institutions of the same.

All I have said applies also to the State Board of Prisons, except that the interests involved are not quite so important, and that the board has worked only six years instead of thirty-three.

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.

New York, Jan. 15, 1901.

Defects in Police Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with satisfaction your able article on the proposed amendments to the police law. There is one point, however, which seems to have escaped the attention of all those who have been considering the matter There is no greater cause of demoralization in the force than the restoration to office of members who have been dismissed, and yet we read almost daily of men, and occasionally of Captains, who have been dismissed and thereafter reinstated by the courts. No matter how this comes about, whether for substantial error or for neglect of the legal rules of evidence, which is one of the most abstruse sub-divisions of law, any one can see that it is the end of all discipline.

The individual once so restored is defiant ever afterward, and the idea spreads through the force that if a man has the means to go to law he can do as he pleases and laugh at his superior officers.

Would it not then be well to provide that the decisions of the board shall be final? This may work occasional injustice, but will not the benefit far outweigh any disadvantage?

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

New York, Jan. 11, 1901.

A Theatregoer's Complaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the following protest against the theatre box office nuisance is in your judgment worth printing as a warning or timely advice to theatregoers in the metropolis of the United States, please let it appear in your paper and help some to know what reception they may expect to meet with when they apply at the box office for seats. The old story of the "combine" of manager and speculator is so trite that no profession of injured virtue on the part of the manager and his so-called "honest indignation" at the speculator, can meet with the slightest attention of the public. My object in writing this is to suggest that people who care to attend the performance of a good play and enjoy the same should, if they must submit to the extortion of the manager, buy their tickets at an advanced price at hotel ticket offices or in any other possible way by which they may avoid the downright insults of the so-called box office clerks, who by hiding themselves behind a deep window manage to escape the well-merited castigation they would receive from the majority of applicants who humbly apply to them, with money in hand, for the privilege of entering the theatre.

The theatre should be an educator of the people, and thanks to the great and good efforts of some noble and grand men and women, it is, despite the miserable greed of some managers and their despicable management of their hirelings in the box office, whose sole function, according to their limited abilities, seems to be to insult and browbeat their patrons. I speak whereof I know. My name and address is inclosed, as you require. The discourtesy and the insults so frequently received at some of the theatre box offices of this city take the edge off the enjoyment of any good play by A THEATREGOER.

New York, Jan. 11, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Reserving Its Energies.

"We haven't had much Winter weather yet."

"Never mind; it's waiting for the peach crop to come along."—Chicago Record.

Those Stupid Chinese.

"The Chinese seem a little overparticular about the Christian code of morals."

"Yes; they appear to fail to grasp the exact difference between stealing and looting."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

American Simplicity.

A Philadelphian is building a $75,000 log cabin up in the Maine woods. This return to original American simplicity is very touching—to the pocketbook.—Chicago News.

Quite Safe.

She—Have you any strawberries?

Dealer—Yes'm. Here they are, $1.50 per box.

She—Goodness! They're miserable looking, and so green.

Dealer—I know, ma'am, but there ain't enough in a box to do you any harm.—Philadelphia Press.

A Poverty-Stricken Crowd.

Visitor (at poorhouse)—Where did that fine-looking pauper come from?

Superintendent—The city. He owns the St. Fashion Flats.

"My goodness! Why is he here?"

"He charges such high rents that they have been empty since the second year."

"Hum! He seems to be on familiar footing with a good many of the other paupers."

"Yes; they are the people who were his tenants the first year."—New York Weekly.

THE HALTING OF DISBELIEF.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

And shall I wisely doubt Omnipotence,
Accepting all that Science would proclaim?
I may behold those stellar worlds immense,
The angry mountain flinging forth its flame,
And feel that they from chaos might have come—
I may look on the turning blades of grass,
The frowning rocks, immutable and dumb,
Believing Nature brought them all to pass!
I may consider the mad lion, the blind mole,
The monsters of the deep, the budding rose,
The clouds that come and go, the waves that roll
Against the crumbling cliffs, the sweet repose
That marks the infant's face upon the breast
Of her who softly croons the lullaby,
Believing them all atoms, at the best,
That Evolution has remade—yea, I
May feel the soft caresses of the sun
And hear the brook go singing to the sea,
Still doubtful of an Everlasting One—

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS

Facts About Persons Prominent in Contemporary Theatricals.

Clyde Fitch as a Producer of Plays—Clara Bloodgood's Success—New Nell Gwynne.

Whatever may be the fate of "The Climbers" at the hands of the public, its production at the Bijou has already given new fame to its author, Clyde Fitch, as a painstaking and inventive producer of plays. Miss Bingham left every detail of the production to his judgment. Every pictorial fancy indicated in the text and "business" of his play is faithfully and elaborately realized. The invention and artistic symmetry revealed in the "business" ranks Fitch with Belasco among our play producers. They have no equals today on the English-speaking stage except such great dramatic artists as Irving, Mansfield, and Beerbohm Tree.

Clyde Fitch is now in his thirty-sixth year. Judging him by the general run of playwrights he has probably reached his highest point as a writer. There are few Sardous and Boucicaults who write plays in their old age. Fitch's modern plays are apt to be too fantastical, but "The Climbers" is not the kind of a piece to be curtly dismissed or sneered out of existence by senile or prejudiced reviewers. It unquestionably has enough vitality to last until the general public has made up its mind about it.

Almost every actor in the cast of "The Climbers" scores, as the saying is. But the surprise in the performance is the artistic triumph of Clara Bloodgood in a rôle calling for no sweep of passionate expression, to be sure, but requiring of the performer varied and uncommon talent. Few other actresses could so gracefully carry the rôle of a woman accounted vulgar by her enemies, and make that judgment of her understandable, without ever being actually vulgar. With all her slang and flippancy Miss Bloodgood contrives to lend to Julia Godesby the air of good breeding. Her denotement of the woman's play of emotions in the great scene with Warden, surprise, anger, scorn, pity aroused against her will, malicious delight at the supposed discovery of the unworthiness of a rival and, finally, warm sympathy, is remarkably facile.

Miss Bloodgood made her first appearance on the stage, more than three years ago, in a small rôle in "The Conquerors" at the Empire Theatre. Her only hit, until now, was in the Jerome farce, "Miss Hobbs," at the Lyceum Theatre last season, in which she acted the jealous young wife.

Bruce McRae, who makes his first appearance as a hero of cloak and sword romance in "When Knighthood Was In Flower" at the Criterion Theatre, had always favorably impressed his audiences since he acted the meek scion of British nobility in "Aristocracy." Last year he was the friendly and purposeful physician in "Sherlock Holmes" at the Garrick Theatre, and everybody who saw the play liked to speak of the excellence of his acting, each time as if it was a personal discovery, a tardy award of justice by an individual after the multitude had failed to do its duty.

In the new romantic melodrama, however, Mr. McRae strikes habitual playgoers as an actor too closely allied in demeanor and appearance to the Forbes Robertson type to be accepted as a buoyant hero by this public. No other actor of the hour is a better athlete, can fence or use the small arms better, or carries himself with more dignity and grace. But passion and emotion are repressed in Mr. McRae's attempt at romantic acting, and he bears with him, in the most exciting scenes, the air of the modern London gentleman. He is a nephew of Mrs. Bronson Howard and Charles Wyndham, and is likely to make his mark strongly in modern comedy.

It is queer to find supposedly sensible people misunderstanding the motive of that excellent comedy, "Lady Huntworth's Experiment," now current at Daly's. The underlying idea in this piece, of course, is satirical. It occurred to Mr. Carton that a dramatic picture of a household in which the only lady was the cook, and she always kept in her place in the kitchen, would be amusing. In making it, it seems, the situations in the once famous old farce called "The Area Belle" came to his mind and he used them again in his second act, giving them all a sentimental and rather serious tone. He lent plausibility to his scheme both in his studies of character and his invention of an odd but not intrinsically improbable story to fit them. And he wrote his dialogue in his very best vein of wit, humor, and sentiment.

The play is charmingly acted by Daniel Frohman's company, but it draws better, it seems, at the evening performances than at the matinées. The women seem to miss the drift of its mild satire and to be puzzled by it. And any observant theatrical manager knows that it is dangerous to puzzle the women. Yet "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" is one of the very best of recent comedies, and these few lines are written to warmly commend it once more to the intelligent people who have a sense of humor and a proper appreciation of good dramatic art.

We are to have two more Nell Gwynne plays next week. At the Murray Hill Theatre a comedy on that subject, written and compiled from history and tradition, will be acted by Mr. Donnelly's stock company. This is the work of Mrs. Charles A. Doremus, who adapted "The Circus Rider" for Rosina Vokes, and has written several other plays. It had a profitable run in Philadelphia, and will be sent the round of the stock theatres throughout the country.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre Fanny Rice will appear as the merry lady of Charles II.'s era in a new sketch in one act, occupying about twenty minutes in the performance. Twenty minutes with Nell Gwynne ought to be lively.

They are going to revive "A Celebrated Case" at the American Theatre next week. Changes will be made in the company for that play. Adolph Either, a young man lately in Mrs. Le Moyne's company, will act Lazarre, the character taken by Frank Hardenbergh in the original performance at the Union Square Theatre when the cast also included Sara Jewett as Adrienne. Agnes Booth as her mother, murdered in the prologue, Linda Dietz as Valentine, and Charles Coghlan as Jean Renaud. Ralph Stuart will be Renaud next week, and Jane Kenmark, lately acting Estrella in "Arizona," will be Adrienne.

Ada Merito has gained new honors through her admirable acting in Gutzkow's drama, "Uriel Acosta," at the Irving Place Theatre this week. The performance of this masterwork was so well received Monday night that it will be repeated Saturday afternoon. Miss Merito's best field seems to be the classical drama, in which her plastic grace and rhetorical skill count for much.

Next Monday night Mr. Conried will give a performance of Lessing's most famous drama, "Minna von Barnhelm," with every rôle cast to a prominent and capable member of his company. This will be "popular-price" night, and the proceeds will go to swell the fund of the German Society of Columbia University. Tuesday night Lessing's play will be acted with the same cast in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, Mass., for the benefit of the Germanic Museum Fund of Harvard.

The play that will hold the stage at the Irving Place Theatre most of next week, however, will not be in the vein of Lessing. It is a farcical modern piece or schwank entitled "A Carnival Farce," in which Gustav von Seyffertitz will appear as a gay Lothario. The farce calls for an incidental dramatic performance, a play within a play, and for this purpose Manager Conried will use "Die Klabriaspartie," a low-comedy sketch which has been popular in Berlin and Vienna for four years.

The title is the name of a game of cards mostly played by Jews, and the characters are all Jewish types. Leo Kronau, whom Mr. Conried has specially engaged for this

"LE CID" AT THE OPERA.

Massenet's Pictorial and Historical Work Well Sung Last Night.

In spite of the fact that the appearance of a new singer or the interpretation of a new part by an old one is regarded as more important by the typical New York operagoer than the performance of a new or unfamiliar opera, the text of this discourse is the fact that at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, Massenet's "Le Cid" was revived. This work was first performed at the Metropolitan on Feb. 15, 1897. It did not achieve a large measure of success and was heard only a second time before the end of the season. Perhaps it will have better fortune this time. At any rate, it is brought forward sufficiently early in the Winter to admit of more than two performances, if the public manifests any desire for them. But it is pretty certain that whatever interest the revival of the opera excites will be due to the reappearance of Jean de Reszke in his original part. He, his stalwart brother, Edouard, and Mr. Plançon sang last night the rôles which they sang when the opera was first performed on any stage at the Paris Grand Opéra on Dec. 1, 1885, and which they sang again when the work was heard here in 1897. This in itself was matter to arouse some public curiosity for last evening, and to it was added the fact that Miss Lucienne Bréval of the Grand Opéra was to make her first appearance in New York. But the treatment of operas as mere vehicles for the exploitation of operatic celebrities has never met with recognition in these columns. These singers are, or should be, interpreters. The creator is the author of the work, and to him must be given the first consideration.

Unfortunately it is not possible after a renewal of acquaintance with this example of the modern French school of operatic composition to find any more ground for enthusiasm than was discovered when the thing was first made known. Here is a piece of frank theatricalism, as frank in its appeal to the unthinking and its employment of claptrap device and instrumental and vocal buncombe as anything that ever emanated from the crafty brain of Meyerbeer. In the cold light of afterthought, this warlike hero, who stands in the midst of glittering assemblies and makes the circumambient ether throb with the thrilling vibration of his numerous high tones, is nothing but a conventional operatic figurehead. M. Jean de Reszke had little to do last night but pose in dazzling garments and declaim music to which his art lent a factitious dignity. Trumpets and high notes accompanied him wherever he went, and one's mind sometimes involuntarily reverted to the similar but more imposing figure of Meyerbeer's John of Leyden. The Prophet has a dignity which the Cid lacks, and never did he for one instant, like this Spanish warrior, sink to the level of a mere foil to a ballet.

The librettists of this opera, Adolphe D'Ennery, Leon Gallet, and Edouard Blau, have followed the story of Corneille's tragedy and have turned out a historical opera of the conventional type exemplified by such works as Spontini's "Ferdinand Cortez" and Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine." Their work does not rest upon that firm psychologic foundation on which alone good opera music can be reared. It is hard to believe that Chimene forgives the slayer of her father simply for winning a great victory over the Moors. Her doing so robs her of our sympathy, destroys the desired dignity of her character, and detracts from our pleasure in the opera.

As for the music, it is most pretentious and most deceptive to the fancy. It peals at us in wild screams of the warlike trumpet at every turn. It rages and it declaims and it struts in brazen fury across the tympanies of the ear. Yet always one suspects that the composer does not mean it all. He has not the accent of conviction. He strives not to tread the wide and blazoned avenue of Lully and the elders, but he wears not their robes as one to the manner born. He seems constantly to say to us "Si j'etais Roi," but he never thunders the potent proclamation of royalty from the throne. Massenet always tries to be pretty in his music, and profundity is utterly foreign to his thought. Throughout "Le Cid" he strives for passionate and heroic speech, but all his labor ends in empty sound and fury.

Delicate, velvety beauty one finds in some passages of this score, but never the soul-piercing note of true passion. The most inviting opportunities of incident and situation succeed in inspiring Massenet only to clatter in noisy commonplaces. The heroic character of the Cid and the incidents of the story make the score ring with the clanging of the brasses, but surely the most fascinating music in the opera is that of the ballet. "Chimene's "Ne l'aimez vous, Madame" and the ensuing duet are graceful; the Infanta's "Plus de tormentes" is dainty and melodious, and the duet of Rodrigué and Chimene, in the third act, is after the composer's pretty "Werther" style. Rodrigue's "O noble lame étincelante" has an effective accompaniment of harp chords and brass, but is in itself only empty declamatory phrases, while the "Mourir l'ennemi qui t'attend" of Chimene is commonplace recitative and aria. In the last act the trumpets blow and the flags wave, just as they did when we celebrated the return of Dewey.

The production was creditable to the house. It is unnecessary to say that M. Jean de Reszke was quite equal to the demands of Rodrigue, a rôle for which he has a singular affection. He was an inspiring figure, and he declaimed with superb power. Don Diegue, the bass part, which was in the hands of Mr. Edouard de Reszke, is much more effective, at least in the earlier portion of the opera, and the audience was not slow to recognize that fact. It is not often that the big bass has such an opportunity to distinguish himself or to enlist the sympathy of his hearers. He made the best of his opportunities and was rewarded with abundant applause. Mr. Plançon was admirable as the Count de Gormas, but his existence in the opera was short. Mr. Sizes sang the comparatively unimportant rôle of the King in a tolerable manner.

Miss Bréval made her American début as Chimene. She was received with that generous cordiality which is bestowed on all new-comers on the local stage, and may be said to have achieved a conventional first-night success. Whether she will wear well with this sometimes fickle public is another question. She is an experienced artist, trained in a school in which all the methods of operatic routine are thoroughly known. It might be said of her prosaically that she knows her business. She is a woman of fine appearance, and her action and gesture are full of dignity. Her voice is a strong and rich soprano of the old-fashioned dramatic sort, and she sings as sopranos of that kind were wont to do in older days. The portamento is exaggerated—it is often a "scoop"—and the tremolo is considerably more than is desirable. She has, however, force and temperament. But Miss Bréval need not be dismissed after one hearing. She will sing for us again and again, and we may deliberate upon her traits at our leisure. Mme. Melba, who was announced to be indisposed, sang the mellifluous measures of the gentle Infanta in those clear and flute-like tones which we all delight to hear, though somewhat diminished, and the audience applauded her with warmth. The opera was well put on the stage, and Mr. Mancinelli conducted with authority.

SOCIETY AT THE OPERA.

There was a very large and fashionable audience at the opera last night. There was only one parterre box empty, and that was the one belonging to Mrs. Ogden Goelet. Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor were in the Astor box. Mrs. Astor wore a gown of purple velvet brocaded in silver over white satin. On the corsage were a multitude of diamonds and around her throat was a black velvet band with diamond stars. Her coiffure was very simple, a small bow of black and white gauze. Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore a gown of silver gray, which was elaborately embroidered in silver bullion. In her hair were pink flowers formed to make a small wreath. She wore no jewels.

Mrs. George Gould was in her box, in black velvet with numerous strings of pearls, and a diamond tiara and a corsage ornament of pearls and diamonds. Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer was in black jet without any jewels. Mrs. George De Forest was the guest of Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and she wore blue and white satin trimmed with blue velvet, pearls, and diamonds. Mme. Nordica sat with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt and Craig Wadsworth. She wore a gown of black jet and her diamonds.

Among the other fashionable people present were Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Charles M. Childs, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. D

DE WET'S MOVEMENTS AGAIN A MYSTERY

Conflicting Rumors as to His Whereabouts Reach London.

False Reports as to His Position May Have Been Spread to Cover a Junction with Cape Invaders.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—An important report has been received from Johannesburg to the effect that Gen. De Wet has crossed the Vaal and joined forces with the Transvaal commandoes. If true, this probably means the concentration of the 7,000 Boers, with several guns, for another big attack.

There is a rumor current in Cape Town that several Boer leaders are urging an attack upon the mines. It has long been understood that Gen. De Wet has been anxious to join the invaders in Cape Colony, and this rumor and the Johannesburg report may have been spread to cover an attempt to break southward.

A small Boer commando entered Sutherland, cut the telegraph wires, looted the stores, and then proceeded northward.

According to the Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, the Boers occupied Aberdeen, forty miles south of Graaf Reinet on Tuesday.

Bennet Burleigh, who has returned to Cape Town, sends to The Daily Telegraph an enigmatical dispatch, dated Jan. 16, saying:

"All our soldiers, whether from Orange River Colony or the Transvaal, look the picture of health, and it is hoped that the end is steadily coming nearer.

"The few recent successes of the Boers are annoying. Twenty thousand reinforcements have arrived, and they are very welcome in Cape Colony, where the Dutch decline to rise. The raiders are sixty miles north of the town, and are being pressed by our troops.

This presumably means that Lord Kitchener has sent 20,000 men into Cape Colony.

As an outcome of the circumstance that the Boers in several instances have worn khaki, a Government notice has been promulgated in Pretoria, prohibiting civilians from wearing khaki and notifying all persons who wear a costume which is likely to be mistaken for the British uniform that they will render themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.

The response to the Government's call for volunteers is said to be very satisfactory in both London and the provinces.

Defensive measures in South Africa proceed apace. Seven thousand men have joined the City Guard in Cape Town and 3,000 others have volunteered in the suburbs. An additional big gun has been mounted on Table Mountain.

A unique feature of Kitchener's fighting scouts is the enrollment of 300 Matabele camp followers for riding and leading the spare horses. This is likely to renew the color agitation.

KRUEGER WANTS RECOGNITION.

To Come Here If Mr. McKinley Will Receive Him Officially—Difficulties in Way of Such Action.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Mr. Krüger will visit America if assured that President McKinley will receive him officially as President of the South African Republic. The friends of Mr. Krüger do not desire the old man, in his present state of health, to undertake an arduous journey in cold weather if it is to be fruitless.

John E. Milholland, representing a group of American pro-Boers, visited Mr. Krüger a fortnight ago, with W. T. Stead, and invited him to visit America. Afterward, while ill, Mr. Krüger wrote saying his health forbade him to do so. He has since recovered, and has declared that he is willing to make the trip if he could be satisfied that his visit would tangibly help the Boers. He tells his friends that he has reason to hope for the Czar's moral support.

The operation on Mr. Krüger's eyes, at Utrecht next week, although slight in itself, will necessitate absolute quiet for some time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Until Mr. Krüger shall have intimated in some formal way to the Administration his intention to visit the United States and to pay his respects to the President, the Administration will not feel called upon to express any opinion as to whether he will be officially received or not. The report that Mr. Milholland had invited the former President of the Transvaal to visit New York was read without excitement by State Department officers. The President has not had any extended conversation with his Secretary of State since his illness, and the subject has not been brought before him. Indeed, there was no occasion for discussing the subject.

Although refusing to discuss a hypothetical question not yet requiring to be answered, the Department of State suggests some difficulties that may stand in the way of the official reception of Mr. Krüger. It has been the object of the Administration to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality in the matter of the South African war. That contest has proceeded to a stage where the British Government has taken possession of the territory of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. The announced object of the visit of Mr. Krüger to Europe and to the United States, if he shall decide to accept the invitations of Mr. Milholland, is to secure encouragement for the Boers in their hope for a restoration to them of their liberties and the government of their States. The official reception of Mr. Krüger might be regarded by Great Britain as a departure by the United States from the observance of that neutrality which has been maintained and which Great Britain regarded with such studious care when the United States was at war with Spain. The status of Mr. Krüger would be somewhat anomalous. He is powerless to enforce any order he may give, and he has no admitted authority to accredit even himself as the representative of the Transvaal.

Mr. Krüger might receive a great popular greeting, but the general public would not be troubled about the responsibility of maintaining a correct international position.

The general opinion is that Mr. Krüger will not venture to come here, and that if he does so he will have to content himself with such a reception at the White House as was extended to Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Wolmarans.

Americans for Baden-Powell's Police.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 16.—Among the applications reaching the military department for positions on the Baden-Powell police force in South Africa are many from the United States. Fifty applications were received at the department to-day and half of these came from New York.

THE SANTO DOMINGO DISPUTE.

Dominican Minister of Foreign Affairs Will Visit Washington to Explain His Government's Action.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 16.—The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution to ignore the notice issued by the San Domingo Improvement Company of New York. The notice declared null and void the Government's disposition and collection of the customs duties. The Chamber demands that the Directors of the company withdraw the notice, which has caused irritation.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs will leave here to-morrow on a mission to the Government of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—United States Consul Maxwell, at Santo Domingo, to-day advised the State Department by cable of the intended visit of the Dominican Minister of Foreign Affairs to Washington to personally explain to the United States Government the difficulty which has grown out of the attempt of the Dominican Government to terminate the arrangement with the American syndicate.

The Consul General's report is regarded as a sufficient warrant for non-intervention on the part of the State Department, certainly pending the arrival of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It appears, moreover, that the insular revenues are being collected, not by the Dominican Government itself, but by a commission referred to by the Consul General as an honorable one, composed of Consular representatives and reputable merchants.

The Dominican authorities are satisfied that they can establish the fact that the syndicate has defaulted in its obligations to a degree warranting a termination of the agreement. Moreover, it is asserted that the arrangement itself was never fully ratified by the bondholders, who, under the terms of the agreement, had a voice in the matter.

M. GOHIER WOUNDED IN DUEL.

Author of "L'Armee Contre la Nation" Fights with M. Latapie.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—A duel with swords was fought to-day between Urbain Gohier, the well-known anti-military writer and author of "The Army Against the Nation," and M. Latapie, a journalist, who considered himself insulted by one of M. Gohier's articles in L'Aurore.

M. Gohier was severely wounded in the abdomen in the first onslaught, and the duel was stopped.

M. Gohier, a French publicist, became well known in the early part of 1899 through his book "L'Armée Contre la Nation," in which he gave vivid pictures of the degeneracy of a standing army in time of peace, of the immorality of French garrison life, and of the utter destruction of the power of the army as a fighting body through the peculiar system of French militarism. He was arrested, charged with having insulted the army. His defense was that he attacked the system and not individuals, and he was acquitted on March 14, 1899. He contributed several monographs which went to swell the mass of Dreyfusard literature. His subjects were for the most part those dealing with French militarism and the influence of the Roman Catholic Church on the army.

Although less aggressive than Yves Guyot of Le Siècle, M. Gohier is nevertheless an ardent supporter of the British cause in South Africa, and his article "Anglophobia; A Warning to England," which was published in The National Review a year ago, was widely and favorably commented on throughout Great Britain.

In regard to the present dispute in France over the Associations bill, M. Gohier is an extremist, going so far as to say that an absolute divorce of Church and State is the only method which can prevent Roman Catholic communities from becoming centres of political propaganda inimical to the republic.

Alsace-Lorraine Reichstag Members.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—In the course of the proceedings of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day Dr. Lieber, the Centrist leader, expressed the hope that the members of the Reichstag for Alsace-Lorraine would hereafter participate in all debates relating to Alsace-Lorraine, and that, as representatives of the whole German people, they would also participate in all matters before the Reichstag. Herr Riff, (Liberal,) one of the members for Strasbourg, promised that he and his colleagues from Alsace-Lorraine would willingly take part in all Parliamentary discussions.

Has No Use for British Workman.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Daily Mail publishes an interview with Francis Clergue, a Canadian financier, who represents an American syndicate for the development of Algoma, Western Ontario. William C. Whitney is a member of the syndicate. Mr. Clergue, who sailed for the United States yesterday on the Oceanic, said the syndicate expected to get the greater part of the colonists not from Great Britain, but from Scandinavia and North Germany.

"The British workman's idea," he remarked, "seems to be to do as little work for his pay as possible, and he must have rum or whisky before breakfast."

Rebellion in Dahomey Feared.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—According to advices from Dahomey, the Moslem tribes are openly preparing for rebellion. They refuse to recognize the sovereignty of King Toffa, and the Governor has been obliged to suspend his tour of the north country. He has asked for the recall of the functionary alleged to be responsible for the situation.

Duchess of Marlborough Recovering.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Duke of Marlborough states that the Duchess of Marlborough, who was thrown from her horse while hunting with the Heythorp hounds on Monday, is recovering from the results of the accident. There is no truth in the report that the Duchess suffered an injury to her spine. She was able to remount after the fall, and was out driving yesterday.

The Castellane-Wertheimer Suit.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Judgment in the Castellane-Wertheimer suit was to-day postponed for another week.

ANOTHER FRANK DANIELS.

Comic Opera Singer Says He Has Not Been Married Recently.

Frank Daniels, the comic opera comedian, has recently been subjected to considerable annoyance through the announcement that another Frank Daniels, an actor, had been married at Fargo.

Mr. Daniels, after a performance of "The Ameer," in which he has been touring the country, took advantage of an opportunity when he was called upon to make a speech, to inform his hearers that the recent reports of his marriage were absolutely false. He has been happily married for many years, he says. His family lives at Rye, N. Y.

SAM BERNARD SIGNS CONTRACT.

Comedian Will Join Weber & Fields Next Season.

Sam Bernard will next season become a member of the Weber & Fields stock company. A contract to this effect was signed yesterday. It has been known in theatrical circles for some time that Mr. Bernard would likely become a member of the company next season, owing to the withdrawal of David Warfield, who, it is said, will be starred by David Belasco in a play which will be written for him.

Mr. Bernard has been identified with George W. Lederer's production, "The Belle of Bohemia," this season, appearing in the rôle of Adolph Klotz, a wandering photographer, which he created.

Attachment Against Fanchon Thompson

An attachment has been obtained against Fanchon Thompson, the actress, for $152 in favor of Barron Fredericks, for services and materials furnished in making and framing some photographs for her between Nov. 20 and Jan. 8. It was granted on the ground that she is a resident of Paris.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The date for the initial performance of the dramatization of the book "Unleavened Bread" at the Savoy Theatre, has been changed to Saturday evening, Jan. 26.

About one hundred delegates to the General Traffic Association Convention attended the New York Theatre last night. The actors in the "Gliddy Throng" referred pleasantly to the visitors several times during the rendering of the piece.

The annual Actors' Fund benefit, which is to be under the management of Daniel Frohman, is to take place on Friday, March 1, at the Broadway Theatre. Many novelties will be provided and many of the stars in the city at that time will take part in the entertainment.

Rudolph Aronson has engaged Charles Drew to play the part of the Prince in Johann Strauss's operetta, "Vienna Life," which will have its first production at the Broadway Theatre on Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Tim Murphy will produce his new comedy this Spring. It is a story of Washington life by Paul Wintach. Although the title has not yet been decided upon, both the comedian and the author say the play is entirely original and not the dramatization of a book.

Immediately after the first performance of "The Climbers" at the Bijou Theatre on Tuesday evening a conference was held between Clyde Fitch, the author of the play, and Amelia Bingham, after which it was decided that many alterations should be made in the piece. A rehearsal was called for yesterday forenoon, and at its conclusion it was found that the last act was considerably changed and shortened in such a way that the performance terminates at 11 o'clock. Another important change occurs in the second act, when the villain confesses his crime to his wife while the entire house is thrown into total darkness. It was deemed wise to overcome this darkness somewhat, so that hereafter the auditorium will contain some light.

When Molly Elliot Seawell and William Young's play, "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac," was withdrawn from the Theatre Republic the managers of the production announced that the termination of the engagement was only temporary, as no Broadway theatre at that time could be secured. However, since then Maclyn Arbuckle, who had been starred in the play, has been engaged by Charles Frohman and David Belasco to assume one of the principal rôles in Paul M. Potter's play, "Under Two Flags," which is to be produced at the Garden Theatre following the engagement there of E. S. Willard. William J. Ferguson, who was also a prominent member of the disbanded company, has been secured, to succeed Willie Edouin in "Florodora."

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Gilpin—Chase.

Miss Gertrude May Chase, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cotton Chase, and C. Monteith Gilpin were married last evening at All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Morris Kemp of Trinity Parish, assisted by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector of All Angels'. The church was elaborately decorated with wreaths of pink roses, and in the chancel a bank of palms. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, had a gown of heavy white satin, with a corsage of point lace and pearl embroidery, and drapings of point on the skirt, held with pearl roses. Her veil of tulle was held with three white jeweled ostrich tips. She wore the gift of the bridegroom, a harvest moon of diamonds, and she carried a shower bouquet of orchids and valley lilies. Guy Howard of Maryland was best man, and the ushers were Edward Tootle, Fred Cowles, and Robert Pennington.

Miss Ruth C. Overton of Brooklyn was maid of honor. She wore pink crêpe de chine, embroidered in silver. The bridesmaids—Miss Howard of Maryland, Miss Frances Condid, Miss Marie Wilson, Miss Stella Sommers, and Miss Elsie Trippe—were in gowns of old rose crêpe de chine and carried Bridesmaid roses. There were 1,000 invitations to the church and about 400 to the reception which followed at the Hotel Majestic. The Rose Parlor suite was reserved for the occasion. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. Charles de Cordova, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Riker, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mills Judson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Coykendall, the Prince and Princess Auersperg, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shrady, Mr. and Mrs. Olin D. Gray, and Mr. and Mrs. Ross Weir.

Munyon—Gillam.

In Grace Church yesterday afternoon Miss Alice May Gillam, oldest daughter of M. M. Gillam, was married to Duke Monyon, eldest son of Prof. J. M. Munyon. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. W. R. Huntington, rector of the church. The bride is a typical American girl. She is an accomplished horsewoman, a long-distance swimmer, an expert in many outdoor sports, vivacious, quick-witted, and always bubbling over with good spirits. As a pen and ink artist she has reached a foremost place. Hundreds of the outline sketches which helped to make the Wanamaker advertising famous were made by her, and her name is familiar in the fashion work of leading magazines.

The bridegroom, too, is something of an athlete, ranking high as a runner and holding positions on the baseball and football teams of his college. He is now the manager of an important branch of his father's vast business.

Among Prof. Munyon's gifts to the young couple were the title deeds, free and unincumbered, for $100,000 of his most productive real estate. The wedding dinner was given at the Waldorf-Astoria. This morning Mr. and Mrs. Munyon will leave New York on the Pennsylvania Limited for a lengthy tour. They will spend a month or more in California and then proceed leisurely through Mexico, Florida, and Cuba.

Sturgis—Hicks.

Miss Lynda Belle Hicks of 225 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, was married on Tuesday afternoon to Russell Sturgis, a clerk in the Health Department of Brooklyn. The Rev. Mr. Angel, rector of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, officiated at the ceremony, which was performed at the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis have gone away on their wedding tour.

Dudley—Brown.

Miss Lyda Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmond L. Brown, was married at the home of her parents, in the Marie Antoinette Apartments, Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway, to George Dudley of Winsted, Conn., last night. The Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., of St. Andrew's Church performed the ceremony.

Andrew—Garrettson.

Miss Mary Raymond Garrettson, the daughter of Rutland M. Garrettson, and Mr. Henry R. Andrew of Boston were married yesterday at the residence of the bride's father, 230 West Ninety-seventh Street, by the Rev. Dr. John Peters. There was no reception.

Tyler—Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Miss Caroline Anderson Clark, daughter of the late Col. M. Lewis Clark of Louisville, Ky., was married to Nathaniel Tyler, Jr., of this city today at noon at St. Margaret's Church. The Rev. Herbert S. Smith, rector of the Church, officiated. The ushers were Alfred Tyler, Harry H. Rousseau, William J. Peters, Robert Mason, Frederic Huntingdon, and Julian Peabody.

The bride was escorted by her brother, Churchill Clark of Chicago, and had as her only attendant maid her sister, Miss Mary B. Clark.

A breakfast and reception at the home of the bride's mother, in Q Street, followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler leaving later in the afternoon for a trip of several weeks.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Miss Damon, and Mrs. R. P. Huntington, all of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. James P. Helm. Miss Helm, the Misses Bruce, Miss Alice Castleman, and Miss Edith Wilder, all of Louisville, Ky.

Houghton—Hodges.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Many well-known clergymen attended the wedding this noon of Miss Jennie Leonard Hodges, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Danforth Comstock Hodges of Roxbury, and the Rev. Victor M. Houghton of Clinton, who is the son of the Rev. James Houghton of Bryn Mawr. The ceremony was performed in St. James's Church, Roxbury, by the Rev. Percy Browne, pastor of the church, who was assisted by the father of the bridegroom. The bride was gowned in white chiffon and lace, and her sister, Miss Alice C. Hodges, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids, all in white, were Miss Hodges, Miss Cherry, and the Misses Houghton.

Forbes—Cabot.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The wedding at noon to-day in the First Parish Church, Brookline, of Miss Elise Cabot, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Channing Cabot of Heath Street, and Ralph Werson Forbes of Milton was a simple one. A very large number of relatives and friends were, however, present.

The bride was dressed in ivory white satin. She was unattended and proceeded to the chancel on the arm of her father, preceded by ten ushers.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William H. Lyon, pastor of the church. The church was beautifully decorated.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Cabinet receptions were very generally resumed this afternoon, when all the ladies of the Cabinet were at home to visitors, with the exception of Mrs. Hay, wife of the Secretary of State, and Mrs. Long, wife of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mrs. Gage had receiving with her Mrs. Taylor, wife of the Assistant Secretary; Mrs. Robert Patterson of Chicago, Mrs. Wilkins and Mrs. Stanley Brown.

Mrs. Root was assisted by Mrs. Bates, wife of the Paymaster General of the Army; Miss Root and Miss Hagner.

Mrs. Griggs had with her her three young stepdaughters, with Miss McKenna, Miss Carlisle, and Mrs. Lewis.

Mrs. Charles Emory Smith had the largest receiving party of the day, among those who assisted her being Mrs. Arthur Lee, Miss Satterlee, Miss Miller of New York, Miss Phelps and Miss Ruth Hanna.

Mrs. Hitchcock, in addition to her daughters, was assisted by Mrs. Scanlon of St. Louis, Mrs. H. G. Sharp, and Miss Sheridan.

Miss Wilson's assistants were Mrs. Hill, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State; Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, and Miss Cockrell.

Mrs. Henderson, wife of the Speaker, gave her weekly reception this afternoon. Assisting her were Mrs. Payne and Mrs. Stewart of New York, Miss Kean, sister of the Senator from New Jersey, and Mrs. John Daizell.

Boy Hurt by Trolley Car Is Dead.

Harry Steller of 24 Bogart Street, Brooklyn, the boy who was run down by a trolley car and pinned beneath it at Flushing Avenue and Forest Street, Tuesday night, died yesterday in St. Catharine's Hospital. Henry Denig, the motorman, was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court on a charge of homicide. The hearing was adjourned.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The taste for small entertainments seems to prevail generally in society this Winter. Many of them are really very large affairs, but the term implying only that a few were asked prevents ill-feeling on the part of those the honor of whose company was not requested.

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The postponement of several dances on account of death and of illness has left some blanks in the general entertaining. Last week a complication of this kind occurred. Mrs. Frederick Gallatin was obliged to postpone her dance because of the serious illness of an old and valued servant. The guests at Mrs. Charles R. Henderson's and at other houses who were there for dinner, with the object of going afterward to Mrs. Gallatin's, were obliged to seek some other form of amusement. Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt kindly arranged a large card party. This week the dances at Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd's and the one for Miss Morris at the Metropolitan Club have been called off, on account of the death of Mr. Arthur J. Peabody. This will make a great difference in the gayeties of the week.

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The programme, consequently, for to-day is one of "at homes" and receptions. Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster of 185 Madison Avenue will entertain in this manner, as will also Mrs. Stephen H. Thayer, 138 East Sixteenth Street; Mrs. William Loring Andrews, 11 East Thirty-eighth Street; Mrs. Russell Hoadly and Miss Hoadly, 62 East Seventy-third Street; Mrs. Edward H. Bonner and Miss Beatrice Bonner, 42 East Forty-seventh Street, this latter reception being for Mrs. Frederick Marshall and Miss Marshall of Astoria; Mrs. David M. Milton, 17 East Fifty-fifth Street; Mrs. William Graves Bates, 47 West Thirty-seventh Street, and Mrs. George Place, 44 East Thirty-first Street.

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Mrs. William Street of 43 Park Avenue will give a large dinner this evening for her daughter, Miss Rosamond Street, who made her début this Winter. The guests will be of the younger set, who were present at the dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix on Tuesday for Miss Webb, and at the Webb dance last evening. James J. Van Alen also gives a large dinner next Tuesday evening for his younger daughter, Miss Sara Van Alen. Mr. and Mrs. George P. Schieffelin have a dinner this evening for Miss Sarah Gibbes Thompson, and the Knickerbocker Whist Club meets at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd. The third Cinderella cotillion at Dodworth's and the third Bachelors and Spinsters' dance at Delmonico's are among the meetings of dancing classes.

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Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin will give a reading this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, 25 East Sixtieth Street, for the benefit of the New York Kindergarten Association. The reading is under the patronage of a number of well-known women in society.

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Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb (Miss Lila Osgood Vanderbilt) gave at their city residence, 680 Fifth Avenue, last night a dance for their débutante daughter, Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb. Mrs. Webb and Miss Webb were assisted by Miss Webb's cousin, Miss Florence Twombly. Miss Webb was gowned in a delicate blue frock, very fluffy and simple. There was general dancing, which was followed by a cotillion after the supper, which was served by Sherry at small tables in the dining room. The cotillion was led by Alexander Hadden, who danced with Miss Webb. There were a number of favor figures. In one of them painted satin hearts were given to the girls and arrows to the men; in another miniature toboggans and snow shoes were used. There were also ribbons and bells, &c., and in the shepherdess figure there were decorated shepherd's crooks and hats to match. Other favors were roses, rosettes, &c., and besides these there were a number of other charming trifles. The decorations were extremely simple, as the house itself is too rich in its finishings to require any other ornaments. There were about forty couples in the cotillions and about 100 guests in all. These were the débutantes and the very young married people. Among the dancers were Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Natalie Wells, Nora Iselin, Eleanor Jay, Theresa Iselin, Marian Fish, Gladys Brooks, Florence Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hammond, Sydney Stuart Henop, Pauline Robinson, Leila Bryce, Marie de Neufville, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Kathleen Neilson, Rosalie Moran, Mary Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mary Lee, Rosamond Street, Evelyn Sloane, Nathalie Schenck, Catherine Dix, Helen Kountze, Caroline Wilmerding, Evelyn Burden, Helen T. Barney, Miss Cryder, Miss Gallatin, Leila Sloane, Esther Hunt, Carrie Edgar, Sophie Langdon, Miss Gardiner, Caroline Livingston, and Ernest Iselin, Barclay Kountze, Coster Wilmerding, John Sloane, Goelet Gallatin, Herman Kinnicutt, Robert Livingston, Phoenix Ingraham, William Sloane, Archibald Cary Harrison, Edward Trudeau, Alonzo Potter, Bradish Johnson, Jr., Allan Wallace, Walton Oakley, William Coffin, William Whitehouse, Arthur Street, and Messrs. Harris, Lawrence, and Bishop. Dr. Webb and Mrs. Webb are to give a larger dance for Miss Webb on Jan. 30, to which a number of older guests are to come.

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The bridge whist club organized by Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, and known as the Southampton Club, met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. J. J. Emery, 5 East Sixty-eighth Street. There are twenty-one members, and the prizes yesterday, which were given by Mrs. Emery, were handsome silver vases.

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Yesterday's receptions included the second of two given by Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull of 87 Park Avenue, and a reception with music, also the second of two, by Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, at which Victor Harris and an orchestra of seventeen pieces rendered various selections from Bach, Chopin, and others. Mrs. G. Alfred Lawrence also gave a reception, and others to receive were Mrs. Sedley and the Misses Sedley, Mrs. Clarence Pell, and Mrs. Walter Jennings. In the evening dinners were given by Capt. Warren C. Beach and Mrs. Beach, Mrs. Stephen R. Lesher, Miss Delia Gurnee, Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, and others.

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Mrs. J. J. Emery has cards out for two luncheons to be given on Jan. 18 and 21, respectively. The last will be in honor of Miss Esther Morris Hunt, whose engagement to George M. Woolsey was recently announced, and the first is for the Countess de Laugier-Villars. Mrs. George B. De Forest has cards out for a dinner to be given on Sunday evening.

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The Duke of Newcastle, for whom Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison gave a large and handsome dinner on Saturday last, left for Florida yesterday afternoon.

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Cards have been sent out by Howard Constable for his annual entertainment on Saturday evening next. Several hundred invitations have been issued, and there are to be vaudeville and other attractions.

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A wedding of interest yesterday was that of Lieut. Martin J. Crimmins, the son of John D. Crimmins of this city, to Miss Margaret C. Cole of San Francisco, which took place in that city. Lieut. Crimmins is a member of several clubs in this city. His brother, John D. Crimmins, Jr., went on to attend the wedding.

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Miss Elise Waterbury is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury at their new home, at 34 Park Avenue.

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Among the forthcoming entertainments are a dinner and euchre party on Monday, Jan. 21, to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lispenard Suydam of 43 East Twenty-second Street; a luncheon by Mrs. David Lydig of 49 East Twenty-ninth Street tomorrow afternoon, an afternoon reception by Mrs. William F. Wharton of 16 West Thirty-sixth Street on Jan. 29, and receptions to-day by Miss Julia Whitehead and A. Whitehead at 25 East Seventy-fourth Street, and the Misses Parsons at 30 East Thirty-sixth Street.

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The Euchre Club, which met last Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. Charles Berryman, 107 East Seventeenth Street, will meet next Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. Charles A. Abercrombie, 25 Madison Square North.

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The funeral of William Hollingshead Gillian will take place this noon from the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue. Mr. Gillian was one of the oldest and most popular members of the Calumet Club. He for a number of years was engaged in the woolen importing business in this city. His father was a well-known merchant of Philadelphia. He was about fifty years of age and unmarried.

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The programmes of Lenten entertainments are beginning to be announced. The first meeting of the Monday Evening Bowling Club has been arranged to take place on Monday evening, Feb. 24. The Knickerbocker Sewing Class has already begun its meetings, and the new sewing class known as Mrs. J. Borden Harriman's will meet on Feb. 6 at the residence of Mrs. W. Jay Schieffelin, 5 East Sixty-sixth Street.

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The first afternoon meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at the Tennis Building, 212 West Forty-first Street. Among the patronesses this year are Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. Eyam K. Stevens, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler.

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The wedding of Miss Alta Rockefeller, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, and E. Parmelee Prentice of Chicago will take place this afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 4 West Fifty-fourth Street. It will be a very quiet affair, to which only the relatives and intimate friends of the family will be bidden. Mr. E. Parmelee Prentice, the bridegroom-elect, gave his farewell bachelor dinner at the University Club last evening. Among his guests were John D. Rockefeller, Jr., R. Hall McCormick, Emerson B. Tuttle, Charles R. Carruth, Henry H. Porter, Jr., and M. Johnson of Chicago.

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Handpainted china will stimulate the wits of a large number of women at the Waldorf-Astoria to-day. The china will be in prizes—fifty of them—and the women will play progressive euchre to win them. The game is for the benefit of the New York Keramic Art Society, to raise money to send the society exhibit to the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. A big game is expected, as the society is a large one and its members have many friends. Tickets can be obtained from Miss M. T. Wynne, 11 East Twentieth Street; Miss Helen E. Montfort, 142 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and at the hotel.

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The wedding of Robert Chetwood Beatty, son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Beatty (Miss Hetty Bull) of 3 East Ninth Street, and Miss Jean Burlingame, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burlingame, will be celebrated at 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 30, in St. James's Church at Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue.

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The engagement is announced of Julia Post Brown and Benjamin C. Fincke. Miss Brown is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Post Brown (Isabella M. Wright of 32 East Thirty-fifth Street, and Mr. Fincke is the son of Mrs. James W. Ellsworth, (Miss Julia M. Clarke.) Miss Brown is a niece through her father of Mrs. Anson W. Hard and Mrs. James Taylor Soulter, and through her mother of Mrs. Henry A. Barclay.

MRS. ODELL'S FIRST "AT HOME."

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Mrs. Odell gave her first "at home" this afternoon at the Executive Mansion. In the receiving party were Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. McDonough, Mrs. Alton B. Parker, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. William Gorham Rice, Mrs. Spencer L. Dawes, Mrs. Augustus Pruyn, Miss Parker, Miss Marvin, Miss King, Miss Treadwell, Miss Applegate, Miss Craig, Miss Weller, Miss Matthews, and Miss Odell, the last five named from Newburg. An interesting feature of the afternoon was the presence of Minister Wu and later of Gov. Odell.

Mrs. J. Newton Fiero gave a dinner of sixteen covers this evening in honor of Mrs. Benjamin B. Odell. The dinner was served at a long table in the mezzanine apartment of the Ten Eyck, which was decorated with American Beauty roses. Afterward the guests listened to the speeches of the State Bar Association.

Those who were present at the dinner were Mrs. Odell, Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mrs. Alton B. Parker, Mrs. John Alden Dix, Mrs. Simon W. Rosendale, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Haight, Mrs. Irving G. Vann, Mrs. Spencer L. Dawes, Mrs. William P. Rudd, Mrs. Frederick Wadhams, Mrs. Fletcher W. Battershall, Miss Clara Odell, the Governor's sister, and Miss O'Brien.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Greene Ward.

William Greene Ward, Brigadier General National Guard, New York, died at his New York residence, 351 Lexington Avenue, of heart disease, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He was born in New York City, July 20, 1832, and was graduated from Columbia College in 1851. He was formerly a banker in the firm of Ward & Co.

He was in the United States service as Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, New York State Militia, April 19 to Aug. 4, 1861. He was also a Colonel in the same regiment in the United States service from May 31 to Oct. 8, 1862, and participated in the defense at Harper's Ferry, and was paroled at the surrender, Sept. 15, 1862. He also served later in the Pennsylvania campaign in Dana's Division and Couch's Corps.

He was a grandson of Lieut. Col. Samuel Ward of the Revolutionary Army, and at the time of his death was President of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati. He was one of the early members of the college fraternity of Delta Psi, in which he always maintained active interest.

He married Emily Graham McKnight of Bordentown, N. J., June 17, 1857. Two daughters survive him. The funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, Saturday morning, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Hiram R. Revels.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Hiram R. Revels, United States Senator from Mississippi from February, 1870, to March 4, 1871; dropped dead of paralysis at Aberdeen, Miss., to-day while addressing the Mississippi Methodist Church Conference. Mr. Revels was one of the most prominent and influential negroes in Mississippi in the early years of Republican rule after the civil war. He was a quadroon, the son of free colored parents. He was born in Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1822, and was educated at the Friends' Seminary in Liberty, Ind. Later he was ordained a minister in the African Methodist Episcopal Church and became a leader among the negroes of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri.

During the civil war he assisted in organizing colored regiments in Maryland and at St. Louis, and followed the Federal Army to Jackson, Miss., preaching to the emancipated slaves. For many years he was President of Alcorn Agricultural University for negroes at Rodney, Miss.

At the time of his death Mr. Revels was Presiding Elder of the Holly Springs District Conference of his church.

Jacob Peabody Palmer.

Jacob Peabody Palmer, who for the past eleven years has been connected with the diamond department of Tiffany & Co., died of pneumonia Tuesday evening at the Chelsea. Mr. Palmer was identified with the jewelry business for many years. His father established the firm of Palmer, Bachelder & Co. in Boston, where for years the busines was noted as a high-class jewelry house. Mr. Palmer was more than ordinarily painstaking in all his business transactions, and this strongly developed faculty, with his uniform affability, endeared him as a friend to many of his patrons as well as his associates. He was in his sixty-ninth year. He leaves a daughter, Miss Bertha Palmer, who resided with him, and two sons, one a doctor in San Francisco, the other in business in Seattle, Washington. Funeral services were held at the Chelsea last night. The body will be taken for interment to Boxford, Mass.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Addicks.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Addicks, wife of Frederick P. Addicks, prominent in the copper industry, and a sister-in-law of J. Edward Addicks, died at the Hotel Netherland, where she lived, yesterday of pneumonia after an illness of about one month.

She was the daughter of William Bankson Taylor of Philadelphia, and married Mr. Addicks about twenty-five years ago at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church in that city. She leaves three sisters in Philadelphia and a brother in Boston, but no children. Mrs. Addicks was very active in church work, and was a member of St. Bartholomew's in this city, and had for many years been taking a leading part in the work of All Souls' Church, in Brookline, Mass., where she resided until about a year ago. Arrangements for the funeral had not been completed last night, but the services will be held in Philadelphia, probably on Saturday.

The Rev. William F. Sheehy.

A requiem mass was celebrated yesterday morning in the Church of St. Mary's of the Immaculate Conception, at Leonard and Maujer Streets, Brooklyn, over the body of the Rev. William F. Sheehy, assistant rector of the church. Father Sheehy died on Sunday in St. Catherine's Hospital, of pneumonia. He had been ill but a few days.

Father Sheehy was born in Ireland thirty-five years ago. He had his classical course in Mount Mellery College, and then came to the United States. He was adopted into Brookly

ROAD CYCLES IN DEMAND

Fancy Runs to Serviceable and Easy Riding Wheels.

FEW RACERS IN THE GARDEN

New Motor-Cycle Adds Interest to the Exhibit—Thousands of Souvenirs Given Away.

A significant feature in the present bicycle show at the Madison Square Garden is the small space occupied by the racing wheel. This is in marked contrast to the shows three years ago and more, when the racer attracted a large part of the bicycle interest. Almost every big firm then was employing professional riders to use their machines and establish new records. Scores of these worn and battered wheels were exhibited as trophies of the track. Now scarcely one is to be seen. With the exception of the one ridden by Floyd A. McFarland, when he won the recent six-day bicycle race with Elkes, and the wheel upon which Charles M. Murphy made his mile record of 57 4-5 seconds, scarcely a professional racer is to be seen.

Nearly every big concern, however, shows a racing machine, but without exception they all admit that there is very little demand for them.

"The easy days of the professional cyclist are gone," said one salesman. "Why, a professional can't hardly get a wheel now unless he pays his money down like any other ordinary individual."

The tendency of the year is running more strongly in favor of comfortable, all-around roadsters. With their cushion frames, smaller tubing, less clumsy tires, coaster brakes, and other modern appliances for ease and lightness, the roadster of to-day is a model of neatness and durability, beside which the standard price one-hundred-dollar wheel of three years ago appears heavy and uncouth. The best racing machines may be purchased from $50 to $75, while well-made roadsters run from $25 to $50. One firm is showing an excellent racer for $40, while its highest-priced chain roadster is $35. The chainless wheels are higher, from $60 to $75.

"The cheaper prices do not mean that there has been any cheapening in manufacture," said a member of one prominent firm. "On the other hand, bicycles were never able to withstand so much wear and tear as to-day. Automatic machinery is the secret of the ability to sell at low prices, and improvements in machinery have benefited the bicycle immensely. Our best all-around machine for this year weighs twenty-three pounds and sells for $40."

While $75 seems to hold as the standard chainless price, two or three firms have some beauties for $60, one manufacturer making them this year for the first time.

In women's bicycles the double curved frames are the favorite styles, although the lower straight frame is by no means uncommon. "In England they are all straight," said one manufacturer, "but the American idea runs more to curves, and they certainly present a more graceful appearance." As a matter of fact, straight frames are really more durable, if there is to be any hard riding. A few tandems are seen, but they are evidently not as popular as a year or two ago.

The distinctive color of each make of wheels is a feature that is noticeable at once, and adds considerable brilliancy to the exhibit. Each manufacturer uses his special color, so that one who is posted on bicycles knows at a glance what name the wheel bears. Among the attractive colors are yellow, crimson, green, cherry, white, purple, maroon, and black.

Motor cycles are receiving a big boom in the present show, and the groups of spectators that are constantly to be found in the basement watching the practical tests, as the buzzing machines spin around the eight-lap track, are illustrative of the deep interest taken in this automobile contrivance for the bicycle. A new motor cycle was added yesterday. It is the first make of one of the smaller firms, and represents several months of careful experiment. Experts looked upon it with high favor. All the machinery, except the gasoline tank, which is behind the saddle, is within the diamond frame, but the most characteristic feature is the lower position of the motor. The weight, being thrown low, gives more steadiness and reduces the vibration to a minimum. There are also less levers to operate, and no lever is needed to control the gasoline. The tank holds 2¼ quarts of gasoline, and will last for fifty miles at the highest speed of twenty-five miles an hour, but it can be reduced as low as four miles. The weight is seventy-six pounds, and it costs about $200.

Evidences of the constant cheapening in price are noticeable everywhere. The man who cast his wheel aside three years ago or more will be amazed to see the large variety of durable and neat low-price bicycles, with fittings far more elaborate and improved than was his standard price one-hundred-dollar machine. A well-known firm is exhibiting a perfect beauty for $15 less than the bicycle it got out last year, and, said the agent, "this machine is stronger, lighter, and easier riding than the wheel of a year ago."

The fashion in saddles shows a marked tendency to return to the old English style of suspension saddle, instead of the padded saddle. Some of the padded saddles that were the thing two and three years ago are now seldom called for. The ladies' saddles are being made shorter and broader, and without the nose. Tan and maroon are the favorite colors this season.

There was an excellent attendance last night, and from 2,000 to 5,000 souvenirs were given away at many of the booths.

The tricycle which will go to the most popular wheelmen's club, the voting to close to-morrow night, is being eagerly contested for. The vote up to Tuesday night shows: Greenwich Wheelmen, 1,449; Westchester Wheelmen, 637; Hackensack Wheelmen, 408; Harrison Wheelmen, 414.

There are over 300 names in the list of ballots for the chainless wheel to be won by the most popular school teacher, and for the chain wheel to be won by the most popular boy or girl pupil. Nearly 4,000 ballots have been received, many of the coupons cut from the newspapers coming in bunches. The voting for these wheels will also close to-morrow evening.

Large Entry List for Cycle Races.

Over 100 entries have been received for the cycling races at the Eighth Regiment Armory on Saturday evening, and each of the four events is well filled. For the team pursuit race, which will be the feature of the evening's entertainment, seven entries have been received, representing the Kings County Wheelmen, the Seventy-first Regiment, the Howard Wheelmen, the Twelfth Regiment, the Orange Wheelmen, the Eighth Regiment, and the Harlem Wheelmen.

On Saturday, Jan. 28, the finals in the bicycle races will take place, as well as the following athletic programme: 60-yard dash, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, novice, and one-mile run, handicap. Entries for the athletic events close at the armory with Capt. George F. Jacoby, Jan. 21, 1901.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 16.—Dissatisfaction with the riding of Jockey May during the meeting caused the stewards to suspend him to-day, pending an investigation. The stewards also decided to refuse further entry of the horse Spurs.

Owner S. W. Gary was suspended pending an investigation of the running of the horse Tourney in the last race to-day. The weather was cloudy and the track heavy. Don Clarencio was the only winning favorite. Summaries: Mile—Callear, 112, (Mitchell,) 1; Hinsdale, 100, 2; Cogswell, 104, 3. Time—1:49. Six furlongs—Sakatuck, 109, (Winkfield,) 1; W. J. Debos, 100, 2; W. J. Baker, 107, 3. Time—1:16¾. Handicap, of steeplechase, short course—Don Clarencio, 132, (Finnegan,) 1; Harve B., 135, 2; Brakeman, 137, 3. Time—3:32⅘. One and one-eighth miles, handicap—Dramburg, 94, (Slack,) 1; Major Mansir, 97, 2; Ben Chance, 107, 3. Time—2:01⅘. Seven furlongs—Goodale, 107, (Dale,) 1; Col. Cassidy, 107, 2; Braw Lad, 110, 3. Time—1:34⅘. Seven furlongs—Waterhouse, 107, (Winkfield,) 1; Thurles, 110, 2; Pantland, 104, 3. Time—1:34.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Long shots were in evidence at Oakland. Alsura and Astor, both quoted at 25 to 1, were among the winners. Astor also won easily. Coburn was on three winners. Favorites captured the other four events. Results: Six furlongs—Marcato, 104, (Dominick,) 1; Florine III., 108, 2; Spry Lark, 102, 3. Time—1:18⅘. Futurity course—Alsura, 107, (O'Connor,) 1; Maress, 107, 2; Birdie Stone, 107, 3. Time—1:10. Handicap, one mile—Hogan, 104, (Co-

HOCKEY PLAYER ASSAULTED.

Cobb of N. Y. A. C. Badly Injured in a Game in Brooklyn Rink—Brooklyn Team Won.

The growing tendency to roughness and rowdyism in hockey has been a conspicuous feature of the game since the competition for the championship began this season, but all former exhibitions of ruffianly methods were eclipsed last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn, when a plain case of assault, resulting in the dangerous wounding of a hockey player, was the result of a championship game between the Brooklyn Skating Club and the New York Athletic Club hockey teams. Murray of the Brooklyn club was the aggressor. In a scrimmage for the puck Murray, pushing into a tangle of players, had his hand raised in an effort to check the puck, when a blow from the hockey stick of Cobb of the New York Athletic Club caught him on the hand with a force that fractured several small bones and sent Murray into the surgeon's care. After the wounded member had been dressed and bandaged Murray went back into the game, and the play was resumed.

He had hardly got on the ice, when, passing the New York players, who were in a close group, Murray halted and whirled toward the New York Athletic Club men. The spectators, excited over the contest, saw Murray turn, raise his heavy hockey stick and bring it down with all the force that he could put into the blow on Cobb's head. There was an instant outburst of hisses and groans. Cobb pitched forward and fell senseless at Murray's feet, bleeding profusely from a long and deep scalp wound. Then the hisses and groans gave place to clamor for the Brooklyn skater's arrest. Murray was pursued off the ice by the clamor of the spectators. Several women fainted at the sight of the bleeding athlete on the ice.

Cobb, unconscious, was taken into the dressing room, where a surgeon, who was called, put eighteen stitches in the wound Murray's blow had caused. Later he was able to get up and, aided by his friends, go home.

Murray, after he reached the dressing rooms, stated that he was provoked to the assault by a sneering remark and offensive epithet Cobb applied to him as he attempted to skate past the group of New Yorkers. He denied that his action was to revenge the injury Cobb had inflicted on him earlier, and said that he would have paid no attention to his own hurt, except for the further provocation of Cobb's sneer and remark. Murray's action, however, was condemned on all sides, even his club mates blaming him for his loss of temper and ruffianly conduct. The game, however, was finished, and the New York team, weakened by the loss of Cobb, who could not play, was beaten by the score of 6 to 2. The roughness which was a feature of the early part of the contest was entirely absent from the finish. The Brooklyn team had the lead, and a big advantage from the start, and in the first period, to the surprise of the spectators, had a winning advantage. The result, in fact, was hardly in doubt when, in the second period, Murray assaulted and incapacitated Cobb. Leaving out the unseemly features of the contest, the Brooklyn club played a strong game, and one that was a revelation to the hockey enthusiasts, who expected little from Brooklyn. On the form of last night's contest, Brooklyn promises to be a strong factor in the championship. The line-up:

New York Athletic Club, 2.	Position.	Skating Club of Brooklyn, 6.
O'Donnell	Goal	McKenzie
Hunt	Point	Post
Radcliffe	Cover point	Jennison
Cobb	Forward	Williams, Holden
Fenwick	Forward	Liffton
Hornfeck	Forward	Murray
Belden	Forward	Bullen

Referee—William Dobby, Crescent A. C. Umpires—S. Kennedy, Crescent A. C., for the Skating Club of Brooklyn, and Harry Niven, Heffley School, for the New York A. C. Timekeeper—J. Allen mith, Clermont Hockey Club. Goals—Liffton, 2; Murray, 3; Cobb, 1; Williams, 1; Hornfeck, 1. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

Princeton Easily Won Hockey Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Swarthmore was at no stage of to-night's hockey match in the same class with Princeton, and the orange and black won as she pleased by the one-sided score of 7 goals to 0. The Quakers seemed at a loss how to act, and their slowness resulted in the Tigers making more than one goal. As a matter of fact, Swarthmore only had one shoot at Princeton's goal, and that was in the second half, when Capt. Clothier broke through the opposition and dribbled the puck the length of the rink, but he shot wide of the mark. Play otherwise was continually in the Quaker's territory and nothing but the excellent work of Harris at goal kept the Tiger score down. Princeton's team work was well nigh perfect, her passing being fine and every man from point down lending valuable assistance to the man with the puck. Purnell, Little, Ogden, Poe, and McAlpin did the bulk of the work for Princeton, and Price excelled for Swarthmore. The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Swarthmore, 0.
Hall	Goal	Harris
Sheffield, Homans	Point	Welsh
Little	Cover point	Sinclair
Purnell	Forward	Clothier
Poe	Forward	Price
Ogden	Forward	Matthews
McAlpin	Forward	Hall

Goals—Purnell, 3; Ogden, 4. Referee—George W. Orton, Quaker City Hockey Club. Umpires—Messrs. Robertson and Roser. Timekeeper—Mr. Ballingall. Time—Fifteen-minute halves.

PENN MAY BAR ATHLETES.

Tewksbury and Baxter to be Refused Admission to Intercollegiate Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Tewksbury, the famous runner, and Baxter, the champion high jumper, are likely to be declared ineligible to represent the University of Pennsylvania this season.

As far as can be learned Baxter is taking only one course in the department of law, and this course requires an attendance of but two hours a week. This may probably be the cause of his disqualification for the gymnastic team. With Tewksbury, however, matters are different. By all the rules of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association and the far stricter ones of the University of Pennsylvania Faculty Committee, Tewksbury is in perfectly good standing. But certain members of the Faculty Committee, the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association, and the student body are opposed to Tewksbury representing the university.

It seems that Pennsylvania is face to face with a crisis in athletics. If her authorities really believe that it is for the best interest of college sport that star athletes, after having graduated or left college, should not be brought back for post-graduate courses, now is the time for her to say so, and to prove her good faith by withdrawing her own offenders, no matter how valuable they may be. No proposal of a rule covering the question will be accepted from Pennsylvania in good faith by the intercollegiates after she has derived advantage from the practice she aims to abolish.

BASEBALL PROMOTERS HERE.

Representatives of four cities that are to be included in the new American Association, which it is proposed shall be formed to oppose "Ban" Johnson's American League, arrived in New York yesterday in obedience to a call for a meeting for organization of the newest and most entangible body engaged in promoting professional baseball. The meeting, it is announced, will be held at the Marlborough Hotel at noon to-day. Those who are here to attend it are F. C. Richter of Philadelphia, Harry D. Quinn, A. H. Koch, and Charles F. Havenor of Milwaukee; W. H. Watkins of Indianapolis, and Arthur Irwin of Boston. It was said that delegates from Baltimore and Washington will be here to-day.

The new baseball association was planned by the club owners of the National League to oppose and give fight to "Ban" Johnson's association in the cities to be included in his baseball plans, but the announcement has been made specifically that the National League will not in any way finance the new organization. On that question the men who are identified with the new body say they want no help, as they have been promised all the money they possibly can need. Of those who are here Koch has promised to furnish the capital for the Philadelphia Club, Havenor for Chicago, and Quinn for Baltimore. The Washington Club, it is said, will be backed by a Washington newspaper owner. There is doubt as to who will represent two other Western clubs, which are expected to be Louisville and Detroit.

Mr. Quinn, who was prominent in the formation of the American League, which

RARE BILLIARDS BY STARK

He Makes a Run of Fifty Points at Hanover Club.

LOUD CHEERS FOR THE VICTOR

Gardner Makes a Game Fight in the Association Championship, but Is Outclassed.

Brilliant billiards was again the characteristic feature of the championship tournament last night at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. It was the third competition, and the last pair of the six competitors, J. Byron Stark of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and Edward Gardner of the Passaic Club, New Jersey, were the centre of an appreciative group of 500 or more billiard enthusiasts. The game, as all the matches are, was 300 points at fourteen-inch balk line, and Stark earned the victory, scoring his 300 points in thirty-seven innings, to 207 for Gardner.

While the game required six innings more than that won by Poggenburg Tuesday evening, it was characterized, probably, by the most brilliant finish seen in a billiard match this season. Stark made three runs of 36, 37, and 50, respectively, just missing by 4 points running it out, but in the next and thirty-seventh inning he made the final 4. His run of 50 is the highest single run made in a fourteen-inch balk-line game this season, and when Stark reached it the audience for the first time this week, broke cut into cheers and wildly demonstrative applause.

Gardner had the honor, but made a poor opening, failing to score by a narrow margin. Stark then made his first appearance in a billiard contest in this locality this season, and his first inning was the most brilliant of any similar inning seen in a billiard tournament this year. He did not stop until he had rolled up 30 points.

This brilliant play, however, was not continued immediately, for not until the fifteenth inning was reached did Stark make another run in double figures, when he scored 11, his total then being only 63 to 30 for Gardner. At the twentieth inning there was a return of high-class billiards, Stark rolling up 25 points and Gardner 21. It was the first really good show made by the Passaic Club champion, and he showed rare skill in many difficult open shots around the table.

At this point the game became more interesting. At the end of the twenty-fourth inning, Gardner was within 2 points of his famous rival, and at the conclusion of the next inning the Passaic crack was in the lead for the first time of the evening. It was only by 4 points, however, and he only held his advantage for two innings, for in the twenty-seventh inning Stark showed his very best form, and largely by the delicate touch which he possesses in so marked a degree he held the balls well together until he scored 27 points. This advanced him materially, giving him 160 points to 135 for Gardner.

Twenty-seven innings had been necessary to pass the 150 mark, and the remainder of the match was finished in ten innings. Stark reached the pinnacle of his rare play in the thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, and thirty-sixth innings, scoring 123 points for those three innings, closing with his glorious run of 50. The scores:

J. Byron Stark—30 0 3 1 7 2 1 0 3 0 0 2 1 2 1 1 0 8 4 1 2 5 2 0 2 1 4 1 4 2 7 0 3 2 0 1 7 3 6 3 7 5 0 4. Total, 300. Average, 8 4-37. High runs, 50, 37, 36, 30, 27, 25, 20, 11.

Edward Gardner—0 2 1 1 5 5 0 6 3 1 4 0 2 7 2 7 5 0 0 2 1 1 5 1 2 5 1 8 6 0 3 2 3 1 0 1 7 0 7 2 0 1 0 1 2. Total, 207. Average, 5 22-37. High runs, 21, 20, 18, 15, 12, 12, 10, 10.

The game this evening will be between Frank Gardner, the Crescent Athletic Club champion, and Edward Gardner. Edward McLaughlin, as formerly, refereed the game.

Knickerbocker A. C. Billiards.

Three billiard games in the handicap tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club were finished yesterday. Two were played and one taken by default, the latter going to A. M. Serrenson, whose opponent, L. A. Jirsa, failed to appear. The closest match was in the Class X series between F. W. Andress, handicap 125, and A. M. De Leeuw, handicap 110. The latter won by 110 to 124, a narrow victory of 1 point. In the Class Y game William Fraley, handicap 100, beat Dr. C. R. Fletcher, handicap 90, by 100 points to 76. J. A. Bennett will meet M. Lissberger to-day, and W. G. Hewitt and H. White will play in the other match.

TRAP SHOTS IN TWO MATCHES.

Thompson, Winner In First, Then Beaten by Morfey.

Two interesting pigeon shooting matches, both under handicap conditions, were decided at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., yesterday afternoon, while an appreciative gallery watched the efforts of the gunners and warmly applauded the skill of the marksmen. For want of attendance a big sweepstakes which had been announced did not take place, but the two matches made fairly well atoned for the failure of the sweepstakes. The birds shot at were all fast, strong pigeons, but beyond that, a wind that was half a gale blew from the southwest and added much to the hazards of each shot. The birds had only to rise to feel the force of the wind, and then immediately would wheel and fly with the full force of the high wind aiding them, getting up and away with such suddenness that quick work was demanded from the gunners. Even when hit, it commonly took a second barrel to save the bird before the boundary was reached.

In the first match J. A. Thompson of Yonkers, who has figured among those who made high scores in Grand American Handicaps, killed 24 birds in 25, the one bird leaving behind a number of feathers to denote that he did not get away untouched. The winner of this match, who proved to be Thompson, had agreed to shoot another match against Thomas Morfey, and Morfey was then returned winner, killing 18 of 20 pigeons shot at. The scores follow:

HANDICAP MATCH, AT 25 LIVE BIRDS.

				K. M.
J. A. Thompson, 30 yards—	12212	12212	11112	21111 21212—24 1
C. A. Brooks, 29 yards—	*1121	221*1	-11112	12112 *1111—22 3

HANDICAP MATCH, AT 20 LIVE BIRDS.

				K. M.
Thomas Morfey, 30 yards—	22221	012*2	21222	21122—16 2
J. A. Thompson, 29 yards—	22021	11122	201*1	12111—17 3

Referee—C. A. Lockwood of Jamaica.

GYMNASTS MAKE PROTEST.

Eighteen Societies Condemn Decrease of Recreation Space in City's Parks.

The New York members of the North American Gymnastic Union, composed of eighteen separate athletic and gymnastic societies, and numbering 2,500 members, has prepared for presentation to the Municipal Council a set of resolutions protesting against the proposed reduction of the space devoted to open-air recreation in the city parks. This protest is as follows:

Whereas, It has been reported in the public press that it is the intention of our city officials to reduce the area of the recreation lots in the new William S. Seward Park, thereby crippling and nullifying to a great extent the noble, benefical and unselfish work of the Outdoor Recreation League, and

Whereas, Our organizations have taken an active part in the establishment of playgrounds for the children, entailing no expense to the city whatever,

Therefore, be it resolved:

First—That we most emphatically condemn all efforts tending to discourage public spirited citizens from lending a hand in the establishment of beneficial and progressive improvements.

Second—That our organizations, having been laboring for the physical development of youth the last fifty years by erecting and maintaining gymnasia and at present employing in this cause property worth $300,000 in this city, most sincerely deplore any and all attempts to frustrate the results of our painstaking labors.

Third—That we implore all citizens to join us in our plea in order to save for the children of our swarming east side a place for the healthy development of their souls and bodies.

Fourth—That we call the attention of our city officials to the noble example of other municipalities in establishing public grounds for recreation and physical exercise, a fact which should remind all concerned that our new century is not the time of retrogression.

Fifth—Be it further resolved that a copy of

Quaker Golfers Arrange Open Events.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Metropolitan golfers received much consideration at the annual meeting of the Golf Association of Philadelphia, held here to-day. In addition to an all-Philadelphia tournament, it was decided to offer a trophy called the Philadelphia Cup, which would likely attract golfers from the metropolitan and other districts. The tournament will be played during the season over the course of the Philadelphia Country Club at Bala.

The encouragement of inter-city matches is the aim of the Golf Association of Philadelphia, and home-and-home contests with the Metropolitan Golf Association, and, if expedient, with Baltimore and Washington, were decided upon.

The delegates made one important change in the election of officers for the ensuing year. Alan H. Harris, who has filled the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the association since its organization, was compelled to resign the office, owing to the pressure of other business, and C. P. Linegan was elected to fill the vacancy.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Liberty Bowlers Win Two Games in North Side League Series.

In the North Side Bowling League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace Alleys last night the Liberty team won two of three games with the Hyperion five. The scores:

HYPERION. Name.	B. C. 1st.	2d.	3d.	LIBERTY. Name.	B. C. 1st.	2d.	3d.
Stiefel	165	163	194	Wallace	163	159	131
Schlett	164	146	150	Cregan	138	198	184
McKenzie	138	129	173	Kine	179	135	136
Fecher	172	136	144	Collinger	153	151	159
Herrman	165	147	177	Mische	167	203	175
Total	793	711	843	Total	800	786	775

Company D of the Twelfth Regiment won three games from Company K in the regimental bowling tournament on the armory alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Company D—Heller, 135; Fitch, 95; Taylor, 139; McRae, 109; Bacon, 159. Total, 637.

Company K—Maidhoff, 113; Michaels, 129; King, 85; Filsen, 96; Osborn, 85. Total, 506.

SECOND GAME.—Company D—Heller, 121; Fitch, 107; Taylor, 110; McRae, 181; Bacon, 183. Total, 702.

Company K—Maidhoff, 111; Michaels, 150; King, 85; Filsen, 107; Osborn, 109. Total, 542.

THIRD GAME.—Company D—Heller, 116; Fitch, 116; Taylor, 102; McRae, 96; Bacon, 155. Total, 585.

Company K—Maidhoff, 100; Michaels, 114; King, 64; Osborn, 119; Filsen, 103. Total, 490.

Team No. 2 of Our Council not only won both its games in the tournament of the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League on Starr's alleys last night, but also made a new high team score for the tournament of 907. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Harlem Council—Cowles, 161; Cook, 153; G. Wagner, 194; Wyman, 158; Linden, 179. Total, 845.

Empire City Council—S. Walter, 196; Knubel, 178; Naugle, 170; Sullivan, 171; Gross, 165. Total, 880.

SECOND GAME.—Our Council Team No. 2—Coleman, 162; Wenderoth, 215; Watkins, 113; Ahner, 150; Starr, 222. Total, 863.

Harlem Council—Cowles, 146; Cook, 141; G. Wagner, 140; Wyman, 191; Linden, 155. Total, 773.

THIRD GAME.—Empire City Council—S. Walter, 175; Knubel, 140; Naugle, 151; Sullivan, 181; Gross, 189. Total, 836.

Our Council Team No. 2—Coleman, 171; Wenderoth, 208; Watkins, 159; Ahner, 183; Starr, 186. Total, 907.

In the Life Insurance League tournament on Ehlers's alleys last night, the Prudential and Mutual No. 2 teams each won two games and lost one, and the Germania and Mutual No. 1 teams each won one game and lost two. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Germania Life Insurance Company—Huberth, 192; Junge, 125; McDowell, 112; Kruse, 184; Leyser, 163. Total, 766.

Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 2—Denning, 163; Moran, 167; Grinda, 141; Geisser, 141; Whitney, 159. Total, 771.

SECOND GAME.—Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 1—Babcock, 185; Carbonelle, 137; Mandeville, 139; Garrison, 130; Sorenson, 138. Total, 729.

Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 2—Denning, 165; Moran, 170; Grinda, 93; Whitney, 219; Geisser, 170. Total, 817.

THIRD GAME.—Germania Life Insurance Company—Huberth, 145; Junge, 131; McDowell, 139; Kruse, 149; Leyser, 162. Total, 725.

Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 1—Babcock, 129; Carbonelle, 148; Mandeville, 173; Garrison, 146; Sorenson, 180. Total, 774.

FOURTH GAME.—Prudential Life Assurance Company—Pierson, 167; Austin, 175; Green, 134; Schiff, 168; Olozaga, 126. Total, 770.

Germania Life Insurance Company—Huberth, 160; Junge, 158; Arnhelter, 117; Kruse, 162; Leyser, 194. Total, 791.

FIFTH GAME.—Prudential Life Assurance Company—Pierson, 200; Austin, 147; Green 146; Schiff, 156; Olozaga, 213. Total, 862.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, Team No. 1—Babcock, 141; Carbonelle, 150; Mandeville, 168; Garrison, 135; Sorenson, 136. Total, 730.

SIXTH GAME.—Prudential Life Assurance Company—Pierson, 155; Austin, 154; Green, 164; Schiff, 157; Olozaga, 182. Total, 812.

Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 2—Denning, 153; Moran, 152; Grinda, 113; Geisser, 160; Whitney, 188. Total, 775.

The Corinthian bowlers outrolled the Friendship and the Enterprise teams in the Columbia League tournament on Schlesing's Columbia Alleys, last night, and the Friendship five beat the Enterprise team, which was short one man in the first game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club—Hewes, 183; Speck, 201; Higbie, 179; H. Ebling, 247; Brodbeck, 179. Total, 989.

Enterprise Bowling Club—Schuhmacher, 164; Weinstock, 160; Hunken, 119; Schlumbohn, 155. Total, 598.

SECOND GAME.—Enterprise Bowling Club—Schumacher, 169; Weinstock, 170; Hunken, 119; Schlumbohn, 175; Flecken, 166. Total, 799.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Holden, 193; Brocker, 223; Vollinger, 149; Smith, 159; Schaefer, 203. Total, 927.

THIRD GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Holden, 166; Brocker, 154; Vollinger, 179; Smith, 158; Schaefer, 205. Total, 902.

Friendship Bowling Club—Hewes, 202; Speck, Holden, 166; Brocker, 154; Vollinger, 179; Total, 849.

The Standard team defeated the Premier and the Century Wheelmen fives in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlesdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys last night, and the Premiers beat the Wheelmen. Kohler of the Standards made a new high individual score of 256. The scores:

FIRST GAME—Standard Bowling Club—Kohler, 256; Ruckert, 164; Steeves, 159; Allison, 168; Kahlsdorf, 190. Total, 937.

Premier Bowling Club—E. Mosse, 157; Lichtenberg, 144; Davison, 125; Ullman, 163; L. Moses, 190. Total, 779.

SECOND GAME.—Premier Bowling Club—E. Moses, 153; Lichtenberg, 199; Davison, 157; Ullman, 211; L. Moses, 185. Total, 905.

Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 157; Dumble, 179; L. Mulford, 138; Sauer, 163; Meyer, 147. Total, 784.

THIRD GAME.—Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 173; Dumble, 146; L. Mulford, 168; Saver, 140; Meyer, 188. Total, 815.

Standard Bowling Club—Kohler, 186; Ruckert, 152; Steeves, 165; Allison, 150; Kahlsdorf, 183. Total, 836.

Spalding Literary Union Team No. 1 defeated Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 2 and St. Monica Catholic Club in the Archdiocesan Union League tournament, on Thumann's Colonial Alleys, last night, and the Cathedral team also beat the St. Monica five. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 2—Callahan, 149; W. Fox, 167; Gillespie, 147; B. Fox, 143; Lawrence, 206. Total, 812.

Spalding Literary Union Team No. 1—Scheffler, 156; Stafford, 166; Corrigan, 193; Davis, 133; F. J. Powers, 169. Total, 817.

SECOND GAME.—St. Monica Catholic Club—W. Connolly, 141; Flanagan, 132; Daly, 117; H. Connolly, 143; Gounod, 151. Total, 684.

Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 2—Callahan, 142; W. Fox, 164; Gillespie, 138; B. Fox, 153; Lawrence, 169. Total, 766.

THIRD GAME.—Spalding Literary Union Team No. 1—Scheffler, 171; Stafford, 163; Corrigan, 157; Davis, 180; F. J. Powers, 145. Total, 816.

St. Monica Catholic Club—W. Connolly, 125; Flanagan, 141; Daly, 172; H. Connolly, 100; Gounod, 132. Total, 670.

The Golden Rod team forfeited two games in the American National tournament on Thrum's Germania alleys last night, and the Palace bowlers beat the Bleecker five by three pins. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 188; Hertzog, 127; Cahoon, 139; Jackson, 153; Beinert, 211. Total, 818.

Golden Rod Bowling Club—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.—Bleecker Bowling Club—Beam, 188; Munro, 135; Rosenberg, 171; Wragge, 167; Ritter, 163. Total, 824.

Golden Rod Bowling Club forfeited.

THIRD GAME.—Bleecker Bowling Club—Beam, 172; Munro, 149; Rosenberg, 168; Wragge, 132; Ritter, 179. Total, 800.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 166; Hertzog, 168; Cahoon, 172; Jackson, 153; Beinert, 144. Total, 803.

The Bulletin team won two games from The Tribune eight in the tournament of the Morning Newspaper Bowling League on Thum's Germania alleys yesterday. The scores:

New York Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 157; Hultigan, 132; Hall, 130; Valentine, 125; White, 118; Sweeny, 102; Flanagan, 206; Melville, 198. Total, 1,166.

Tribune Bowling Club—Vanderveer, 182; McKee, 109; Riley, 134; Bentley, 153; Chirsty, 121; Born, 153; Louis, 148; Roll, 105. Total, 1,035.

SECOND GAME—New York Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 168; Hultigan, 166; Hall, 109; Valentine, 128; White, 168; Powell, 109; Flanagan, 149; Melville, 169. Total, 1,204.

New York Tribune—Vanderveer, 179; O'Neil, 138; Riley, 145; Bentley, 150; Christy, 109; Bullard, 98; Louis, 167; Roll, 165. Total, 1,148.

SHOOTING ON ARMORY RANGES.

Company K of the Seventh Regiment Leads in Clark Trophy Contest.

In the annual rifle competition of the Seventh Regiment for the company team championships, which was continued on the armory ranges last night, the teams of Company K scored totals of 1,061 for the Edward Kemp trophy for teams of twenty-five men and 2,007 for the Col. Emmons Clark trophy for teams of fifty men. The latter score is the best of the series so far, being two points better than the score of 2,005, made by Company F on the preceding evening, which in turn was two points better than Company D's score of 2,003 on Monday evening. For the Kemp trophy, Company F leads with a score of 1,067, Company K is second, with last night's score of 1,061, and Company D is third with 1,041.

The competition will be continued this evening. Last night's scores follow:

COMPANY K—KEMP TROPHY.

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private T. A. Johnson	23	25	48
Private W. C. Meissner	23	24	47
Private A. Lenssen, Jr.	23	23	46
Capt. R. McLean	22	24	46
Private J. McKesson	22	24	46
Private J. S. Stout, Jr.	22	23	45
Lance Corp. A. B. Wade	21	23	44
Lance Corp. S. D. McGraw	22	22	44
Corp. A. V. Stout	20	24	44
Private A. G. Voorhees	22	21	43
Private H. McK. Kirkland	22	21	43
Lance Corp. C. D. Cleveland	21	22	43
Lieut. T. Barron	20	23	43
Private F. C. Newcombe	20	23	43
Private E. F. Du Vivier	22	20	42
Corp. B. Dominick, Jr.	22	20	42
Private G. De C. Curtis	20	22	42
Private R. C. Swan	21	20	41
Private F. Dwight	20	21	41
Private N. P. De Mauriac	19	21	40
Corp. A. H. Bliss	22	17	39
Private H. W. Biddle	20	19	39
Private H. T. Strong	19	20	39
Private E. S. Benedict	19	18	37
Corp. C. L. Riker	18	15	33
Team total	525	536	1,061

COL. EMMONS CLARK TROPHY.

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private H. S. Barnes	25	23	48
Private N. F. Lenssen	21	23	44
Private F. Nicoll	20	22	42
Sergt. A. Nicholls	19	23	42
Private L. B. Chandler	18	24	42
Lieut. J. A. Barnard	22	19	41
Private M. Scudder	22	19	41
Private H. De W. Wilde	20	21	41
Q. M. Sergt. J. W. Cary, Jr.	19	22	41
Private W. Bliss	22	17	40
Private F. G. Stewart	21	19	40
Private G. Handy	20	20	40
Private G. L. Woodruff	19	21	40
Corp. C. R. Swords	20	19	39
Private R. G. Mead, Jr.	20	19	39
Private C. B. Crane	17	21	38
Private A. Douglass	19	18	37
Private L. R. Satterlee	18	19	37
Private P. R. Irving	20	16	36
Private S. R. Outerbridge	17	19	36
Private C. Davis	19	16	35
Private L. A. Morgan	18	15	33
Corp. H. E. Hoy	15	18	33
Private S. Prentice	18	12	30
Private De F. Hicks	6	5	11
Team total	476	470	946
Kemp Trophy total	525	536	1,061
Clark Trophy totals	1,001	1,106	2,007

Riverside Y. C. Nominations.

The Nominating Committee of the Riverside Yacht Club of Riverside, Conn., has made the following nominations of officers for the coming year, to be voted upon at the annual meeting on Feb. 1: Commodore—George S. Tyson; Vice Commodore—William A. Hamilton; Rear Commodore—Charles T. Pierce; Treasurer—Charles F. Buxton; Secretary—John G. Porter; Measurer—T. E. Ferris; Trustees, (for term ending February, 1904.)—Edwin Binney and Ernst H. Brandt; Regatta Committee—Charles P. Tower, William A.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minneapolis patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.00¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07 3-16
Sugar, granulated	5.00
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.05 3-16
Pork, mess	14.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07
Lard, prime	7.73
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@72c; No. 2 red, 75@78c; No. 2 corn, 39½c; No. 2 yellow, 36¾c; No. 2 oats, 24c; No. 2 white, 29½@27c; No. 3 white, 26@28c; No. 2 rye, 52½c; fair to choice malting barley, 52@62c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.65; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.66; prime timothy seed, $4.65; mess pork, per barrel, $13.80@$14; lard, per 100 lb, $7.40@$7.42½; short ribs, sides, (loose), $7@$7.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed), 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed), $7.30@$7.40; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27.

COTTON.—The tables were turned completely in yesterday's market for cotton futures, the bulls being in control of the pit from opening to closing, while the bears were in retreat much of the time. Before the demand for cotton had been appreciably satisfied, prices had climbed to a level of 14@16 points above the closing bids of Tuesday, while Liverpool had reached a net gain of 3 to 4½ points. Claims that cotton mill conditions were improved, that spot cotton South was commanding fully the higher prices, and that receipts were in shape to fall off considerably, all helped to strengthen bull convictions and to weaken the confidence of overstaid shorts. During the afternoon the market ruled generally firm, though quiet, and at the close was steady, with prices net 12@16 points higher. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9⅝c for middling upland and 10¾c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,300 bales. Southern spot markets were unchanged, at 9 7-16c for Middling. Mobile steady, 9½c; Savannah steady, 9 1-16c; advance at 9 7-16c; Charleston steady, unchanged, at 9¼c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 9½c; Norfolk steady, unchanged, 9½c; Baltimore nominal at 10c; Augusta firm, unchanged, at 9⅝c; St. Louis quiet, 1-16c lower, at 9½c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	9.57	9.68	9.57	9.64@9.66
February	9.30	9.39	9.30	9.43@9.45
March	9.36	9.41	9.30	9.40@9.41
April	9.23	9.28	9.23	9.36@9.37
May	9.28	9.37	9.27	9.36@9.37
June	9.28	9.35	9.28	9.34@9.35
July	9.25	9.35	9.25	9.33@9.34
August	8.96	9.08	8.96	9.07@9.08
September	8.52	8.59	8.52	8.57@8.59
October	8.17	8.27	8.17	8.26@8.28
November	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15@8.20

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—Spot Cotton—Increased demand; prices, 1-32d lower; American middling fair, 5 13-16d; good middling, 5 17-32d; middling, 5 7-32d; low middling, 5 9-32d; good ordinary, 5 1-32d; ordinary, 4 25-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 8,700 bales American. Receipts, 15,000 bales, including 9,400 bales American. Futures opened steady and closed firm; American middling, low middling clause, January, 5 2-64d buyers; January and February, 5 32-64d buyers; February and March, 5 19-64d buyers; March and April, 5 17-64d buyers; April and May, 5 55-64d buyers; May and June, 5 15-64d buyers; June and July, 5 10-64@5 11-64d buyers; July and August, 5 5-64d sellers; August and September, 4 59-64@4 60-64d buyers; September, 4 59-64@4 60-64d buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 41-64d nominal; October and November, good ordinary clause, 4 32-64d nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Although for a time yesterday the wheat market gave some indications of making a decided better, it fell off again near the close and finished the day in a weak, unsettled condition, with prices at the lowest point since the reaction began last week and ¾@1¼c lower than the previous night. On the curb, at 2 o'clock, May wheat was 1¼c below the close and sentiment very much unsettled by the day's events, which had proved a great surprise to most operators, who believed that prices had touched bottom for the time being around 81c for May, and bought accordingly. At one time calls for all of next week sold at 84¾c. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 80¾c, nominal; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c; No. 1 spring, Chicago, 81½c; No. 2 red, New York, 79¾c, afloat; No. 1 hard, Chicago, 80¾c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 78¾c, nearby.

DULUTH, Jan. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 74½c; to arrive, 75½c; May, 78½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 72½c; to arrive, 73½c; May, 76¾c; daily, 77¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69½@70½c; No. 3 Spring, 54@60c. Corn, 35¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71½c; January, 71½c; May, 73½@73¾c; July, 72¾c; No. 2 hard, 69½@70c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 36c; January, 35¾c; May, 37c; July, 37⅝c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 25c; January, 23½c; May, 25@25½c; No. 2 white, 25½c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 76@77c; No. 2 Northern, 72@73½c. Rye lower; No. 1, 53c. Barley steady; No. 2, 60¾ sample, 44@58c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted $4@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.30; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.65; straight, $4@$4.10; spot and to arrive, buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.20. Rye Flour—Dull. Fair to good, $3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.60. Cornmeal—Quiet. Kiln dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Rag Meal—Easy. Fine, white and yellow, $1; coarse, 90@95c. Feed—Dull. Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; corn meal, $25; linseed oilcake, $27.75; corn oilcake, $19; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.25.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	.79½	.79⅝	.78¾	.78¾
March	.80 11-16	80 11-16	79⅛	79⅛
May	.81 1-16	81 3-16	80	80⅛
July	.80¼	80½	79⅝	79⅝
Corn—				
January	..	..	..	46
March	..	..	..	44⅞
May	.43 15-16	43 15-16	43⅝	43¾
July	..	..	..	43¾
Lard—				
January	..	..	..	$7.70

	CHICAGO PRICES.			
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	73¾	74	72 7-16	72½
February	74½	74¾	72 13-16	73
May	76¼	76⅝	75 5-16	75½
Corn—				
January	36⅞	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝
February	36⅝	36¾	36⅜	36⅜
May	38½	38 5-16	38	38
Oats—				
January	23¾	23⅞	23½	23½
May	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
Lard—				
January	..	..	..	$7.35
May	$7.55	$7.55	$7.45	$7.45
Ribs—				
January	..	..	..	7.00
May	7.20	7.20	7.10	7.12½
Pork—				
January	13.97½	13.97½	13.90	13.90
May	14.17½	14.17½	13.95	14.00

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Quiet; mess, $13.75@$14.75; family, $16@$16; short clear, $14.50@$17. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $10.50@$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacon, 6¾c; 180-lb, 7c; 160-lb, 7c; pigs 7¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies steady, smoking, 8½c; 10-lb, 8c; 12-lb, 7½@8c; 14-lb, 7½c; pickled shoulders, dull, 5¾@6c; pickled hams steady, 8½@9c. TALLOW—Firmer, city, 5¼@5¼c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—Weak, $7.75; city lard quiet, $7.30; refined lard easier; South America, $8.50; Continent, $7.85; Brazil, $8.50; compound easy; city, 5¾@5¾c; Western, $5.75@$5.62½. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 7½c; city lard stearine, 8@8¼.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.65@5.70
February	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
March	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.80@5.85
April	..	..	..	5.80@5.90
May	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.85@5.90
June	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
July	6.05	6.05	6.00	5.95@6.00
August	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
September	6.10	6.10	6.05	5.95@6.00
October	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.00@6.05
November	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
December	..	..	..	6.10@6.15

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, bbls., $4; spirits of turpentine, 40@40¼c; resin, common to good not examined, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.85; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W, $2.35; W G, $2.55; W W, $3.10.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 16.—Spirits of turpentine—Nothing doing; receipts 23 casks. Resin steady, $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 245 bbls. Crude turpentine quiet, $1.30 and $2.35; receipts, 22 casks. Tar firm, $1.60; receipts, 280 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 16.—Turpentine firm, 37c. Resin firm, unchanged.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.40, and in bulk, $4.85; refined, cases, New York, $8.50, Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, bbls, 26c nominal; prime Summer yellow, 30@30½c; off Summer yellow, 29½c; prime white, 34@35c; prime Winter yellow, 36c. Linseed—American, raw, 56c; American, boiled, 58c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. Lard oil—63@65c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $18; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants, $10; lake copper, ingot, $17; tin, $26.50; exchange, lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.07½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4¾c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3⅝c.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GOTTSCHALK COHN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy

To the creditors of Gottschalk Cohn of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Gottschalk Cohn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 27 William Street, Room 1,413, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 16th, 1901.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—ELLEN BLACKBURNE, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. FURBER, and Emma B. Furber, his wife; Amthelo J. Furber; Amelia F. Dykman, if living, and if she be dead, John Doe and Richard Roe, and all other persons having or claiming to have as legatees, legal representatives, executors, administrators, or assigns of Amelia F. Dykman, or otherwise, any interest in a certain mortgage made to Amelia F. Dykman by Charles W. Furber and Emma A. Furber, dated September 9th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,692 of Mortgages, Page 14, said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, and the said John Doe and Richard Roe and all other persons having any interest in said mortgage being unknown to this plaintiff; George W. Proctor Knott; Eleanor Knott; New York Telephone Company; Robert B. Nooney, Commissioner of Jurors in the City of New York; Patrick Curry; the Sunlight Oil and Gasoline Company; Laura Landgraff, executrix of the last will and testament of Henry A. Landgraff, deceased, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 26, 1900.

DAVID THORNTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Thomas Rae, Barbara Rae Simpson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 26th day of December, 1900.

JOHN J. BRADY, Attorney for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RICHARD H. DEEVES, Adolph G. F. Hasslacher, Louis F. Hasslacher, Otto T. Hasslacher, and Emma Jackson, plaintiffs, against CHARLES A. RAE and Amanda Rae, his wife; Barbara Rae Simpson, Thomas Rae, Mary E. Rae, George Watson, husband of Margaret Watson, deceased; Edward Watson, James Watson, Mary Watson, Gertrude Watson, Francis Watson, and Margaret Rae Watson, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 22d, 1900.

DAVID THORNTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—JEANNETTE W. RYER, plaintiff, against CHARLES A. RAE and Amanda Rae, his wife, Barbara Rae Simpson, Thomas Rae, Mary E. Rae, George Watson, husband of Margaret Watson, deceased; Edward Watson, James Watson, Mary Watson, Gertrude Watson, Francis Watson, and Margaret Rae Watson, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 22d, 1900.

GEORGE WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 54 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

To Thomas Rae, Barbara Rae Simpson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 26th day of December, 1900.

JOHN J. BRADY, Attorney for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RICHARD H. DEEVES, Adolph G. F. Hasslacher, Louis F. Hasslacher, Otto T. Hasslacher, and Emma Jackson, plaintiffs, against CHARLES A. RAE and Amanda Rae, his wife; Barbara Rae Simpson, Thomas Rae, Mary E. Rae, George Watson, husband of Margaret Watson, deceased; Edward Watson, James Watson, Mary Watson, Gertrude Watson, Francis Watson, and Margaret Rae Watson, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 22d, 1900.

GEORGE WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 54 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

To Thomas Rae, Barbara Rae Simpson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 26th day of December, 1900.

JOHN J. BRADY, Attorney for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CLOTILDE ALKAN, bankrupt.—No. 3,501.

To the creditors of Clotilde Alkan, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Clotilde Alkan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 16th, 1901.

NO. 2,586.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH BASKIN and the copartnership of NEWMAN & BASKIN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Baskin, one of said bankrupts, has filed his petition, dated January 14, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 6, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 16, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. C. JACKSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William H. C. Jackson, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said William H. C. Jackson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 23th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 16th, 1901.

NO. 3,377.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM LEVY, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Abraham Levy, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt; and of the firm of Gohen & Levy:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Abraham Levy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 61 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 16th, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 3,254.—In the matter of ADOLF MOSKOVITZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adolf Moskovitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 3d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 16th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN E. SCHARSMITH, Bankrupt.—No. 3,285.

Notice is hereby given that John E. Scharsmith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 16th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 30th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 16th, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

HAVEMEYER, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. HAVEMEYER, late of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, South America, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of June next.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1900. WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, Executor. HENRY H. WHITMAN, Attorney for Executor, 41 Wall Street, New York City.

HODGINS, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HODGINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bilger & Nixon, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on or before the 10th day of March, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of August, 1900. DANIEL DONOVAN, Executor. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City, (Borough of Manhattan.)

HOFF, IGNATZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IGNATZ HOFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 42 West 61st Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1901.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1900.

ANDREW WEIS,
LAWRENCE SCHLOSSER,
Executors.

JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Executors, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d13-1aw6mTh

PEARSE, AUGUSTUS F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY L. PEARSE, Martha W. Hedden, Augustus F. Pearse, Lura Hollenbeck, Edwin A. Hollenbeck, Martha Wilkinson, George A. Pearse, Ann Lucretia Burt, Laura Augusta Smith, Charles F. Hedden, George A. Hedden, William H. Hedden, Edward Hedden, Florence Laughlin, Nelson Stuart Smith, Anna Cole Smith, Laura M. Gorman, Carrie V. Rooney, George A. Pearse, Junior, Frederick W. Pearse, Edward H. Pearse, and Ethel Pearse, and to all persons interested in the estate of AUGUSTUS F. PEARSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, 1901, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles B. Pearse and Edward Tillou as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GURDON S. BUCK, Attorney for Executors, No. 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ÜBELHÖR, JOHANN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Übelhor, Sophie Hasselbacher, Elisabeth Übelhor, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of Johann Übelhor, otherwise called Johann Uebelhoer, John Übelhorr and John Übelhor, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles Übelhor, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to such real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said JOHANN ÜBELHÖR, otherwise called Johann Uebelhoer, John Übelhor, and John Ubelhor, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, on the first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in New York City bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, distant one hundred feet west of Amsterdam Avenue; and running thence northerly, and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, fifty feet; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street; and thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to certain agreements contained in instrument recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 993 of Conveyances, Page 196.—Dated New York, January 16th, 1901. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

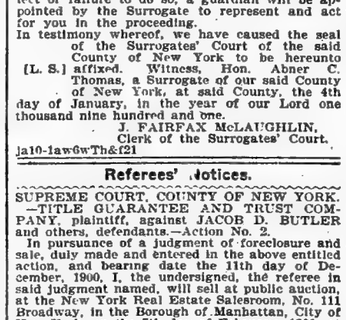

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $15,695.84, with interest thereon from the 5th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $347.06, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $399.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 16th day of January, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

ja17-2aw3wTh&F&f17

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CAROLINA GRAF, plaintiff, against PAULINA OTT, Amalia Ott, Hedwig Ott, and Flora Ott, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of dower and sale entered in the above-entitled action, on the 26th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Second Avenue distant forty (40) feet ten (10) inches, northerly from the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; and running thence westerly partly through the centre of a party wall and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighty (80) feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Second Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and partly through the centre of another party wall and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighty (80) feet, to the westerly side of the Second Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of the Second Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning; being premises known by the street Number 2,325 Second Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, County and City of New York."—Dated New York, December 28th, 1900.

THOMAS C. O'SULLIVAN, Referee.

GEO. W. WEIFFENBACH, Atty. for Pltff., 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as above described, the street number being 2,325 Second Avenue:

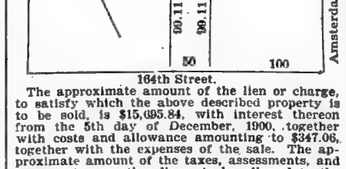

The above-described property is to be sold to fully satisfy and discharge the plaintiff's right of dower therein, and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee, including a certain mortgage subject to which said property is to be sold, is $5,000.00 and interest.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1900.

THOMAS C. O'SULLIVAN, Referee.

d31-2aw3wM&Th&ja22

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RICHARD COHN, plaintiff, against ADELLE GALLIKER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 65th Street, distant 409 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of 65th Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with said westerly side of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue, 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block, 24 feet and 7 inches, thence northerly again parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue, 100 feet and 5 inches to the southerly side of 65th Street, thence easterly along said southerly side of 65th Street 24 feet and 7 inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 3, 1901.

CHAS. H. KNOX, Referee.

ja7-2aw3wM&Th&ja28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDGAR LOGAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS WOODS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue and the northerly side of the Sixty-seventh Street; thence running northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 3d, 1901.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

EDGAR LOGAN, Attorney in Person, 58 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

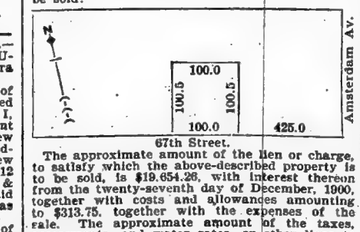

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $19,654.26, with interest thereon from the twenty-seventh day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $313.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $269.72 and interest. The said property is to be sold subject to prior mortgages, as follows: One for $20,000, with interest from May 1, 1900, at five per cent. per annum; one for $3,000, with interest from July 1, 1900

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Investment Securities.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
22 W. 33d St., op. Waldorf. 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
407 B'way., Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 38 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

New York Telephone, 3700 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

Henry L. Wardwell. Edward L. Adams.
Telephone 3243 Broad.
WARDWELL & ADAMS,
STOCK BROKERS.
16 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
A commission house working in the interest of clients, executing all orders upon the exchange and giving names of Brokers with whom transaction is made in every instance. We issue upon request a book describing accurately the above markets and influences governing them. Also monthly fluctuation sheets and market reports. COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
MEMBERS CONSOLID'TD STOCK EXCHANGE
Execute Commission Orders.
PURCHASE OR SALE,
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT, COTTON.
MARKET LETTER & POCKET INVESTMENT GUIDE UPON APPLICATION.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 19th day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
120 BROADWAY,
New York, November 23, 1900.
Pensacola & Atlantic R. R. Company
6% Mortgage.
In accordance with the terms of the mortgage of the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad Company, the following forty-nine (49) bonds have this day, in the presence of the Trustees, been drawn for the sinking fund, viz.
6, 97, 143, 237, 241, 303, 382, 400, 412, 433, 461, 590, 607, 613, 674, 676, 683, 716, 832, 834, 874, 904, 1070, 1138, 1317, 1432, 1490, 1573, 1699, 1724, 1728, 1748, 1820, 1901, 2019, 2033, 2101, 2147, 2218, 2276, 2291, 2301, 2445, 2469, 2501, 2639, 2729, 2755, 2901.
The interest on the same will cease February 1, 1901, and the principal of the bonds will be redeemed at this office on and after that date, plus 10 per cent. premium.
A. W. MORRISS, Assistant Treasurer.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
20 Broad Street, New York, January 2d, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the following-described bonds of this company for $1,000 each, known as Income Sinking Fund Convertible 5 per cent. bonds, have been selected by lot in accordance with the terms of the bonds, to be paid for at 105 per centum of principal, with accrued interest, on presentation at this office. The numbers are as follows:

197	397	829	832	836	1116	1747	1750
391	399	830	835	1115	1117	1749	1885
395							

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 2d day of February, 1901.
ROSWELL MILLER, Chairman.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $6,000,000
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-Pres. James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P. H. H. Francis, Sec. W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. H. Berry, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Southern Railway Company.
St. Louis Division First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

Principal payable January 1, 1951. Interest January 1st and July 1st

Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction, from either principal or interest, of any tax or taxes which said Company may be lawfully required to pay or retain therefrom by any present or future laws of the United States or any of the States thereof.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing interest from January 1, 1901, exchangeable for registered bonds without coupons.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 17, 1901.

We offer, subject to sale, $10,750,000 of the above-described bonds at 97½% and interest.

For particulars as to the property and mortgage security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company. Copies of the mortgage and any further information desired may be had upon application at our office.

We recommend these bonds as an undoubted investment of unusual character.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the President,
80 Broadway.
New York, January 14, 1901.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
23 Wall Street, City.

Dear Sirs:

In respect to the Southern Railway Company, St. Louis Division, First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, I beg to say:

The bonds now offered are to provide for the payment by the Southern Railway Company of the purchase price of the property and franchises which formerly belonged to the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Company.

These bonds are the direct absolute obligation of the Southern Railway Company and are secured by its first mortgage on all of this railroad property, as purchased and now held by the Southern Railway Company and embraced in its St. Louis Division, made up of the following lines:

Line of railway New Albany, Indiana, to East St. Louis, Illinois	263.59 miles.
Branches to Evansville, Cannelton, Rockport, Jasper and Belleville, and Belt Line at East St. Louis	101.09 "
Total Mileage	364.68 miles.

The property also includes valuable terminals at East St. Louis, including the Belt Line of the old Venice & Carondelet Railroad, now a portion of the St. Louis Division, and about 300 acres of valuable real estate fronting about 4,000 feet on the Mississippi River, and ample additional real estate for yards, shops and all other needed terminal facilities.

The Belt Line reaches most of the important industries and all the railway and ferry connections in East St. Louis, including those of the Terminal Railroad Association, the terminal facilities of which in St. Louis the St. Louis Division uses under arrangements similar to those enjoyed by other lines terminating at East St. Louis.

The line connects at New Albany with the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge and Railroad Company, in which the Southern Railway Company owns a one-third interest, and of which, including the terminals in Louisville, it has the right of perpetual use, at cost, for all of its traffic, including that of the St. Louis Division.

The total authorized issue of bonds is	$15,000,000
Of these there have been issued for the St. Louis Division properties and Receivers' obligations	$10,750,000
Reserved under careful restrictions for new construction, improvements, or additional equipment	4,250,000
	15,000,000

The reports of Mr. George T. Jarvis, recently Receiver, show the following results for the property for the last three calendar years:

	1898.	1899.	1900. [December Estimated.]
Gross Earnings	$1,566,130.02	$1,818,011.23	$2,026,000.00
Operating Expenses and Taxes	1,222,772.89	1,285,132.42	1,547,000.00
Net Earnings from Operation	$343,357.13	$532,878.81	$479,000.00
The average net earnings per annum for the last two (2) years have been			$505,989
Interest on $10,750,000 bonds now issued			430,000
Balance in excess of present fixed charges			$75,989

The Receiver spent in betterment improvements upon the property during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900 $583,326, and these improvements have been of a character to add materially to the operating efficiency of the property.

It is confidently expected that the future operations of the property as a portion of the Southern Railway System, instead of as an isolated line, will add materially to both its gross and net earnings, and at the same time its acquisition will add to the strength of position and earning power of the Southern Railway System as a whole.

The income of the Southern Railway Company for the last two fiscal years, ending June 30, 1899 and 1900, has been:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross Earnings from Operation	$31,200,869.89	$25,353,686.07	$5,847,183.82
Operating Expenses and Taxes	21,831,440.86	17,356,355.37	4,475,091.49
Net Income from Operations	$9,369,423.03	$7,997,330.70	$1,372,092.33
Income from Other Sources	318,805.48	328,469.81	(Dec.) 9,664.33
	$9,688,228.51	$8,325,800.51	$1,362,428.00
Interest and Rentals	$6,755,442.30	$6,207,252.80	$548,189.50
Other Deductions from Income	15,534.71	24,028.23	(Dec.) 8,493.52
	$6,770,977.01	$6,231,281.03	$539,695.98
Balance in excess of Fixed Charges	$2,917,251.50	$2,094,519.48	$822,732.02

The Southern Railway Company's earnings for the six months ended December 31, 1900, show an increase as compared with the year previous of $1,007,502 in gross and about $200,000 in net, the month of December being estimated.

Yours very truly,
SAMUEL SPENCER,
President.

Dividends.

Ninety-second Semi-annual Cash Dividend.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. in cash, payable March 1st, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business February 1st, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from February 1st until February 23d, 1901.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 16, 1901.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
American Tin Plate Company.
A dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Common Stock of this Company, payable quarterly during 1901. The first quarterly payment of two per cent. (2) will be paid on February 15th, to Stockholders of record at close of business January 25th.
The transfer books will be closed as to the Common Stock from January 26th to February 15th, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, January 15th, 1901.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St., and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 9, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-half Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 14th, and reopened on Saturday, February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Central Fireworks Company.
Office of the Treasurer.
Preferred Stock dividend No. 6.
Common Stock dividend No. 8.
The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Common Stock have been declared, both payable February 9th to stockholders of record February 2d, 1901. Transfer Books will be closed February 1st and re-opened February 11th, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
GEO. T. EGBERT, Treasurer.

American Tin Plate Company.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on January 31st, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business January 16th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from January 17th to 31st, both days inclusive.
New York, January 4, 1901.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Jan. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon due Feb. 1, 1901, and will reopen Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1901.

Dividends.

NATIONAL SALT COMPANY,
26 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1901.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 7.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared, payable February 1st, 1901, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record Jan. 24th, 1901. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. Jan. 24th, and reopen at 9 A. M. Feb. 1st. Dividend checks will be mailed.

Common Stock Dividend No. 3.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. has been declared, payable Feb. 1st, 1901, to the holders of Common Stock of record Jan. 24, 1901. Transfer books of the Common Stock will close at 3 P. M. Jan. 24, and reopen at 9 A. M. Feb. 1st. Dividend checks will be mailed.
C. L. PAAR, Asst. Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 SOUTH STREET,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars Per Share on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 85 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1901. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., January 25th, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 2d, 1901. T. K. STUART, Secretary.

Henderson Bridge Company.
The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the first prox.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 21st inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the second day of February.
J. T. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., January 15th, 1901.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 15th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th. The transfer books will be closed from February 1st to February 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1901, and will open Feb. 1st, at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1901.

Copartnership Notices.

MR. EDWARD MORRISON AND MR. JOHN HENRY TOWNSEND (member of the New York Stock Exchange) have been this day admitted to partnership in our firm, and Mr. C. Schumacher, Jr., retires to devote himself to the stock brokerage business on his own account.
C. SCHUMACHER & CO.
New York, Jan. 11th, 1901.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
TAKE NOTICE THAT THE FIRM OF MORRISON & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent, A. PELL and M. L. SHILLAK withdrawing from the firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore at No. 106-108 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, under the name of MORRISON & CO., by MORRIS MORRISON. MORRISON & CO.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Distilling Company of America.

New York, January 10, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the right is now granted to Stockholders of the Company, as they may appear of record at the closing of the Transfer Books at three o'clock P. M. on January 17, 1901, to subscribe for the $5,000,000 Five Per Cent. Ten Years Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of the Company at 85 per cent. of their par value, to an amount not exceeding ten per cent. of their respective holdings of Preferred Stock and five per cent. of their respective holdings of Common Stock, but in cases where such stock is represented by certificates of deposit of The Mercantile Trust Company the holders of such certificates, if the same shall be presented at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, at or before three P. M. of the 17th day of January, 1901, for proper indorsement, shall have the right to subscribe as stockholders on the above basis.

Subscriptions must be made in writing upon blank forms which may be obtained from The Mercantile Trust Company, and all subscriptions must be lodged with The Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at or before three o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of January, 1901. The right to subscribe will then expire.

Every subscription must be accompanied by a payment to The Mercantile Trust Company in New York funds of fifty per centum of such subscription price in cash or by certified check; the balance to be paid as follows:

Twenty-five per centum on the 1st day of March, 1901, and

Twenty-five per centum on the 1st day of April, 1901;

for all of which payments negotiable certificates of said Trust Company will be given, exchangeable for bonds when the same shall be issued, and proper interest adjustment will be made upon delivery of the bonds.

Subscribers may, when filing their applications, make the full payment of the amount of their subscriptions, if they so desire.

In the event of any default in making said payments, or any of them, The Distilling Company of America may sell for account of the defaulting subscriber the bonds so subscribed for, and retain out of any payments made by such defaulting subscriber five per cent. of the par value thereof as liquidated damages for failure to comply with the contract of subscription.

The success of the proposed issue of bonds is assured by an underwriting of $4,000,000 thereof, and any bonds not subscribed for or taken will be disposed of as the Directors may determine.

As no bonds for less than $1,000 will be issued, it will be necessary for stockholders holding less than 100 shares of Preferred or 200 shares of Common Stock to cause their stock to be transferred or combined with other stock to entitle them to a subscription, no subscriptions for a fractional amount of bonds being receivable.

The allotment of bonds will be made by The Mercantile Trust Company, and shall be final and conclusive and binding upon all subscribers.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 17th day of January, 1901, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on the 22d day of January, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.

Stockholders are referred to the report of the Committee for particulars as to this issue of bonds.

A copy of the mortgage is on file at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. M. RICE, President.
THOS. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

AN ASSURED 7% INVESTMENT
(Interest January and July)
Positive Certainty of Large Additional Dividends.

An exceptional opportunity for safe and unusually profitable investment, in the shares of a Corporation which at present controls prosperous Western properties, and which has extraordinary opportunities for increasing its holdings and earnings, and do so upon an absolutely safe basis.

The investment offered contemplates the purchase of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock at par, and with it, full paid and non-assessable common stock, as a part of the same consideration. The payment of the dividends on the preferred stock, when and as stipulated, and commencing with the current year, is fully assured and definitely provided for.

Such Company has the active co-operation and support of one of the most important railway systems of the country, and by recent arrangements is assured of controlling interests in a large number of important dividend earning properties.

The sale of these shares is to enable the Company to acquire the above interests and extend its operations. As the earnings upon industries already under such company's control will provide ample income to pay dividends on the preferred stock, any earnings from these additional properties will go to the common stock, which, it is safe to assert, will commence to earn liberal dividends at a very early day.

A careful investigation will satisfy conservative investors that the Preferred shares offered afford an absolutely safe investment, and that the common shares promise to, very soon, become very valuable.

Full information furnished on application to

AMERICAN FINANCE AND TRUST CO.,
Park Row Bldg., New York City.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL	$2,000,000
SURPLUS	$2,500,000

Pays Interest on Check Accounts and Time Deposits.
Acts in all Trust Capacities for Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE W. YOUNG	President
LUTHER KOUNTZE	Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON	2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL	3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS	Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT	Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD	Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER	Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS	Man'g For'n Dep't

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock.	
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
C. C. Cuyler,	Theodore Morford,
Charles D. Dickey,	Robert Olyphant,
William P. Dixon,	Charles M. Pratt,
Robert A. Granniss,	James Timpson,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Eben B. Thomas,
Charles R. Henderson,	George W. Young.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF
The Mechanical Rubber Co.

The undersigned Trustees, under the mortgage above referred to, desire, under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of twelve thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-four cents ($12,231.74) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New York, addressed to the undersigned, on or before February 1st, 1901. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids not in accordance with the above announcement.

CHAS. T. BARNEY, } Trustees.
JOHN McANERNEY, }
New York, Jan. 17, 1901.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,894.13.

ASHBEL P. FITCH	President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR,	Vice President.
RAYMOND V. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING,	Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE G. MURRAY,	Treasurer. Trust Officer.

Composite Type Bar Co. Stock.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.
Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Company's Office in Chicago, Illinois, on Saturday, January, 26, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of acting on these five propositions and transacting such other business as may, in connection therewith, come before the meeting.
FIRST—That in order to provide necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks, and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 60,000 new shares of $100 each, from 600,000 shares to 660,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $66,000,000.
SECOND—That each shareholder shall have the privilege of subscribing at par on or before March 4, 1901, for one share of such new stock, for every ten shares of stock registered in his name on the transfer books of the Company at the close of business on December 26, 1900, and for fractions of shares in like proportion—payment for the new stock to be made in full at the Company's office in the City of New York, on or before Monday, March 4, 1901.
THIRD—That stockholders entitled to subscribe for fractions of shares shall, upon payment therefor, receive scrip convertible into full-paid stock when presented in sums of $100 or multiples thereof, but such scrip shall not draw dividends.
FOURTH—That the shares, or fractions of shares, of the new issue, if any, not subscribed and paid for on or before March 4, 1901, may be disposed of by the Board of Directors at such price, or prices, not less than par, as may be approved by them.
FIFTH—That the new shares shall be entitled to participate in all dividends which may be declared payable after March 4, 1901.
For the purposes of this meeting, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Thursday, December 20, 1900, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, January 7, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
November 21, 1900.

Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL AND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company, which will be the annual meeting for 1901, and also a special meeting for each of the purposes hereinafter specified, will be held at the office of the company, 100 Broadway, New York City, at 12 M. on Thursday, the 31st day of January, 1901, for the following purposes, to wit:
1. To reduce the number of Directors from twenty-five to fifteen.
2. To adopt by-laws providing as follows, viz.:
(a) That one-third in number of the Directors shall be elected annually, and that the term of office of Directors elected after the present year shall be three years.
(b) That the date of the annual meeting of the stockholders be changed from the second Tuesday in June each year, as now fixed by the by-laws of the company, to the Thursday in January next preceding the first day of February in each year.
3. To make any other alterations in the company's by-laws that may seem desirable to the stockholders assembled at the meeting.
4. To elect a Board of fifteen Directors, of whom one-third shall hold office for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years from the 31st day of January, 1901, and until their successors shall have qualified to take the place of the present Board of Directors, all of whom have presented their resignations to take effect upon the election of their successors in the manner indicated in this notice.
5. To transact any other business that may come before an annual meeting of the stockholders.
6. To pass any votes or take any proceedings with respect to any of the foregoing matters.
By order of the President and Board of Directors.
CHARLES J. GLIDDEN, President.
GEORGE B. PERHAM, Secretary.
Dated Albany, N. Y., January 14th, 1901.

Title Guarantee and Trust Company.
NEW YORK, January 15th, 1901.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, held January 15th, 1901, the following-named gentlemen were elected Trustees:

John Jacob Astor,	John S. Kennedy,
Frank Bailey,	Woodbury Langdon,
Charles S. Brown,	James D. Lynch,
Julien T. Davies,	Charles Matlack,
William J. Easton,	Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson,	Alexander E. Orr,
Benj. D. Hicks,	Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,
John D. Hicks,	Frederick Potter,
William M. Ingraham,	Charles Richardson,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Elihu Root,
Martin Joost,	Ellis D. Williams,
Clarence H. Kelsey,	George G. Williams,
	Louis Windmuller.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following officers were unanimously re-elected: Mr. CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President; Mr. FRANK BAILEY, Vice President; Mr. EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer; Mr. CLINTON D. BURDICK, Secretary; Mr. JOHN W. SHEPARD, Assistant Treasurer; Mr. J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Assistant Secretary. Mr. NELSON B. SIMON was also elected an Assistant Secretary.
CLINTON D. BURDICK, Secretary.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock, noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Thuringia American Fire Insurance Company,
100 William Street, New York City.
New York, January 17, 1901.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Thuringia American Fire Insurance Company will be held at its office, No. 100 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1901, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting. The polls will remain open one hour.
Transfer books will be closed from January 17th to January 31st, 1901.
JOHN M. SMITH, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 16th day of January, 1901, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Trustees or Directors of the Company for the term ending January, 1904:

Horace S. Ely,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Percy Chubb,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,

and the following gentlemen as Inspectors of Election for 1902:

Newbold T. Lawrence,	
Percy R. Pyne,	
Arthur D. Weekes.	

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

The Fourth National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, January 10, 1901.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 8th, 1901, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons,	Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith,	William S. Opdyke,
	James G. Cannon.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The New York Clearing House Building Company,
77 Cedar Street,
New York, January 7th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The New York Clearing House Building Company, for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 77 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 31st, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
WM. SHERER, Secretary.

The American District Telegraph Company.
The annual meeting of stockholders of the American District Telegraph Company will be held at 195 Broadway, Room 60, New York, on Thursday, January 24, 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on January 17 at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on January 25 at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. S. SHIVLER, Secretary.
Jan. 10, 1901.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place.—December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING OF the Edison, Jr., Electric Light & Power Company will be held at 27 William Street, on Tuesday, January 22d, 1901, at 3:00 P. M.
T. HURLEY, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks unsettled.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 16	1,235,388
To date this year	18,309,769
Corresponding date last year	6,390,491

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 16	$2,847,500
To date this year	$42,472,950
Corresponding date last year	$21,019,100

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @3½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	⅞	Hock. Valley pf.	⅞
Am. Ice pf.	⅝	Knick. Ice, Chi.	2
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Lake Erie & West.	¼
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	⅞	Nat. Salt pf.	1¾
Am. Tobacco pf.	7	Nat. Tube	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1⅜	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi. Great West.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	St. L. S. W.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Ken. & Mich.	⅜
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Smelt. & R.	1½	Manhattan	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1⅜	Mexican Central	½
Am. Woolen	½	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1	National Biscuit	1¾
Anaconda Copper	1	National Biscuit pf.	1⅞
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	National Salt	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¼	National Steel	1
Brooklyn R. T.	1½	National Tube pf.	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	N. J. Central	1½
Chi. & Alton	¼	N. Y. Air Brake	7
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	3½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	2	Nort. & W. pf.

STEEL STOCKS GO LOWER

Report that Federal Steel Will Issue $10,000,000 in Bonds.

Payment of Its Common Stock Dividend, Said to be the Last to be Made for Some Years, May Be Enjoined.

Wall Street was filled yesterday with a variety of disquieting and disturbing, though rather indefinite, rumors in relation to the steel and iron trade in general and Federal Steel in particular. It was declared with much positiveness that the continuing weakness of the steel stocks in the face of favorable dividend declarations was significant of facts now known only to insiders, but which in time would be bound to develop. Secret cutting of prices and increased activity and competition on the part particularly of the Carnegie Company were said to be chief of the disturbing factors, one result of which, it was declared, would be a serious loss to all the companies in the way of revenues.

The affairs of Federal Steel were, however, the chief subject of discussion, probably growing out of the numerous reports in relation to the company. One of these reports—of which no official denial can be obtained—is to the effect that the company contemplates an issue of $10,000,000 in bonds, these to go toward the payment of a new plant and certain improvements in contemplation. Another report has it that dissatisfied preferred stockholders are preparing to contest the legality of the 5 per cent. lump dividend declared on Tuesday on the common stock for 1900 and will seek to enjoin its payment, though on what ground is not disclosed.

On both these subjects officials of the company are silent, though Wall Street construes the absence of a positive denial of the reported contemplated bond issue as tending to indicate that the issue will actually be made.

At the office of the company several efforts were made to see President Gary, but it was declared that he had nothing whatever to say, and would not be seen. Directors seen in the matter were equally uncommunicative, saying that it was the company's own business if bonds were issued.

Concerning the talk of enjoining the payment of the dividend, so far as can be learned this is only talk. At any rate, thus far none of the principals in the movement has chosen to reveal his identity. Payment of a dividend on the common stock was enjoined a year ago, but then on the ground that the full year's dividend on the preferred had not been paid. Now, however, all last year's preferred stock dividend has been paid. According to the report, if any suit is brought to restrain the common stock dividend payment it will be on the ground that the surplus will be so eaten into that there will be little available money for current expenses and that, inasmuch as a bond issue is contemplated, the company should conserve its resources. The amount required to pay a 5 per cent. dividend on the common stock is $2,300,000.

According to all information, it has been officially decided that this common stock dividend will be the last declared for some years, and hence it was that at the meeting on Tuesday no effort was made to amend the charter of the company so as to permit of the payment of quarterly dividends. This, in effect, THE NEW YORK TIMES is told by one of the Directors, who says:

"Our plan hereafter will be to husband our resources. We declared the 5 per cent. on the common stock for last year because we had practically assured stockholders that this declaration would be made. We took no action for the present year in the way of amending the charter to permit quarterly dividends because we did not see our way clear to do so. It may be that all the steel companies will come upon hard times in the next few years—who knows? Competition is becoming keen; sometimes even insiders themselves cannot agree on what is the best policy to pursue. However, it is clear that it never harms to save money, and a saving of nearly $2,500,000 a year in the way of deferring common stock dividend payments is something. However, don't understand me to say that we will not pay a dividend next year. I merely indicate the wisdom of such a policy.

"The truth, however, is that the newspapers are paying altogether too much attention to the steel companies. The companies can manage their own business."

In this connection, one of the Wall Street news bulletins put out in the late afternoon a statement, believed to have been semi-officially inspired, relating to Federal Steel and saying, among other things:

There were rumors on the Street to-day that the cause of the weakness of Federal Steel was that the company was likely to issue bonds to enlarge and improve some of its plants. Good authorities believe that such a proposition is being considered in a general way, but that no definite action has been taken and no decision may be reached for months to come. The rumor is that a bond issue of $10,000,000 is proposed. An authority on iron and steel affairs said in regard to the rumor that he knew nothing of it, but would not be surprised if the same proved to be true. The fact is, he said in substance, that the steel companies are really in a formative condition, with immense future possibilities before them. All the large companies own plants that are more or less antiquated or obsolete, and these must be replaced by more modern and up-to-date plants. The efforts of steelmakers and of the manufacturers of finished steel products have been toward the cheapening of such manufactures, and this can only be done by adopting the newest methods. Not only the Federal Steel but probably all steel companies will find themselves compelled to renew a considerable portion of their plants in the near future. The effort and aim of every steel manufacturer is to reach the markets of the world. While the United States has made great strides in this direction in the last two years, it has found itself checked at many points by foreign manufacturers. But by the improved methods now being adopted by American manufacturers and by the adoption of new processes and machinery, it will be able to dominate the iron and steel markets of the world, and this is the goal that the iron and steel industry of this country is reaching for. It is not impossible therefore that bond issues may be resorted to by Federal Steel and other companies to meet the first cost of proposed new improvements.

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All the steel stocks suffered as a result of these rumors, and there was evidence of considerable liquidation. Federal Steel itself, which on the previous day had broken seven points in the face of the 5 per cent. dividend declaration, broke again four points, though recovering somewhat at the close, the final figure showing a net loss of 2¾ points on dealings in 122,000 shares. The preferred stock was even weaker, losing 3½ points on dealings in 8,800 shares.

Tin Plate, on which on the day previous an 8 per cent. dividend had been declared, also broke lower nearly three points, closing with a net loss of 1⅝ on dealings in 20,000 shares.

Nearly all the other stocks in the group lost also, among the declines being: Steel and Wire, 1⅝; Steel Hoop, 1½; Colorado Fuel, 2; National Steel, 1; Pressed Steel Car, ⅞; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1¾.

GOLD GOING TO PARIS.

Foreign exchange bankers yesterday engaged $1,640,000 in gold bars at the Assay Office for shipment to Paris to-day by La Champagne. Of this amount Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. will send $1,000,000 and Goldman, Sachs & Co. $640,000, the latter having increased their engagement of $500,000 during the day.

It was said yesterday that the shipments were really intended for the benefit of the London market, having been negotiated on the "triangular basis." It was also said in the Street yesterday that the movement initiated would assume considerable proportions, with regular shipments to follow. Everything depends, however, on the situation abroad, since the return currency flow promises to continue in sufficient volume to protect local money supplies and more than offset the drain caused by gold shipments.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

The Iron Age in its weekly review of the situation does not take a pessimistic view, as will appear from its article herewith:

While the reports of important movements among the large producing interests are agitating the trade they have practically no influence upon current business, since they cannot affect trade for a long time to come. Of more immediate interest is the report of negotiations between the most ambitious and substantial of recent new enterprises now approaching completion and the Tin Plate and Wire consolidations. If carried through, they would mean the handling of their products by the consolidations.

There is nothing in the talk of great new combinations, the report recently cabled from London having practically silly ly being the leaders in the effort to take large business for more distant delivery. It should be stated, however, that a little uneasiness has also developed in Eastern Pennsylvania.

No new business is being booked for export. On the contrary, merchants here are endeavoring to cancel engagements, because the pig iron can be sold to greater advantage at home.

It is reported that a little more tonnage is coming up in the billet market, and it is intimated that a little later on the effort to advance the price may prove successful.

On the eve of the meeting of the steel rail manufacturers it is again asserted that prices will be advanced. It is argued that, now that the large roads have nearly all bought, the small purchasers ought to pay more. During the week a good deal of tonnage has been placed, a Chicago estimate making it 100,000 tons. Among those who have bought are the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Gould system, and the Mexican Central, and the placing of contracts by one trunk line and by important Canadian roads is momentarily expected. It is estimated that before the week is out the total tonnage booked from Oct. 1 to date will aggregate 1,500,000 tons, including Mexico and Canada, but not including export sales.

The enormous pressure on the plate mills continues, and both Western and Eastern mills report further commitments. So far as the structural business is concerned, reports from the interior cities indicate a heavy flow of specifications and new contracts.

In the bar trade the leading interests are bestirring themselves to take orders for Spring delivery. It appears that before many months are over some of the contracts taken last August and September at such very low prices will be filled and work to replace them is being sought.

Until the Europeans get over their fright and realize how completely the situation has changed here since October, little new business can be expected in the heavier lines.

Efforts to market German wire rods in Canada have proved futile, because the wire manufacturers there realize that a sharp break in manufactured wire goods might follow a desertion of American rod mills.

RAILROAD BONDS OFFERED.

J. P. Morgan & Co. to Float $10,750,000 at 97½ Per Cent.

J. P. Morgan & Co. offer for sale, at 97½ per cent. and interest, $10,750,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds of the St. Louis Division of the Southern Railway Company. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, coupon or registered, and bear interest from Jan. 1, 1901.

In a letter to Morgan & Co. describing the property Samuel Spencer, President of the company, says that the bonds are to provide for the payment of the Southern Railway Company's part of the purchase price of the property and franchises which formerly belonged to the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Company. The bonds are secured by the Southern Railway's first mortgage on all the railroad property embraced in the St. Louis Division, with a total mileage of 364.53, besides terminals and real estate.

Mr. Spencer says that it is confidently expected that the future operations of the property as a part of the Southern Railway system, instead of as an isolated line, will add materially to both its gross and net earnings, and at the same time its acquisition will add to the strength of position and earning power of the Southern Railway system as a whole.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction yesterday at the Real Estate Auction Rooms, 111 Broadway:

By Order of the Washington Trust Company of the City of New York, Sole Executor of the Estate of Charles H. Scott, Deceased.

$5,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1939, coupons May and November, 120⅝.

$5,000 St. Louis Southern Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1931, coupons March and September, 104⅜.

$5,000 Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company general consolidated and first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1937, coupons May and November, 116.

$5,000 Wabash Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1939, coupons May and November, 118¼.

$10,000 Montana Central Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1937, coupons January and July, 132⅜.

$5,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1933, coupons January and July, 141¼.

$10,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad extension and improvement 5 per cent. sinking fund mortgage bonds, due 1929, coupons April and October, 124⅝.

$5,000 Long Island Railroad Company general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1938, coupons June and December, 104¼.

$5,000 Peoria and Eastern Railway Company first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1940, coupons April and October, 96½.

$7,000 Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1917, coupons January and July, 86¼.

$5,000 Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company consolidated first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1922, coupons June and December, 128½.

$8,000 Texas and Pacific Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 2000, coupons June and December, 115½.

$10,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company (Southern Minnesota Division) first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1910, coupons January and July, 118.

$4,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1995, coupons April and October, 102½.

$2,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company 4 per cent. adjustment bonds, due 1995, 89.

$5,000 Union Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage railroad and land grant 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1947, coupons January and July, 105⅝.

$1,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company consolidated first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1021, coupons May and November, 130.

$5,000 Milwaukee and Northern Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1910, coupons June and December, 113½.

$5,000 Norfolk and Western Railroad general mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1931, coupons May and November, 134⅝.

$5,000 Scioto Valley and New England Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1989, coupons May and November, 101⅝.

$5,000 Central Pacific Railway Company 4 per cent. first refunding mortgage bonds, due 1949, coupons February and August, 101.

$1,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due 1905, (released from sinking fund,) coupons January and July, 170.

$1,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company 6 per cent. income bond, due 1911, coupons May and November, 111⅛.

$3,000 Ohio Southern Railroad Company general consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, (Manhattan Trust Company certificate of deposit,) 7¼.

50 shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 190.

25 shares Union Pacific Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 83¾.

By Order of the Executors, Estate of Caroline Gihon, Deceased.

532 shares Third Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 120-120⅜.

By Order of Executors.

15 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 535½.

40 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 248.

$2,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1918, coupons May and November, 130.

100 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each, 135.

31 shares National Citizens' Bank, $25 each, 150.

By Order of Trustees.

$1,500 City of New York 6 per cent. consolidated stock coupon bond, due July 1, 1901, 101.

By Order of Administratrix.

$1,000 New York and New Jersey Telephone Company general mortgage 5 per cent. convertible bond, due 1920, interest May and November, 114⅝.

For Account of Albert T. Otto.

480 shares Chicago Heights Land Association common, $100 each, $80 lot.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

85 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 212¾.

60 shares Dennett Surpassing Coffee Company common, (hypothecated,) $11 per share.

20 shares American Cotton Oil preferred, $100 each, 88¼.

$2,000 Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1910, 109¾.

$2,000 Northern Pacific Terminal first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1933, 122½.

20 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 329½.

55 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 248.

60 shares National Citizens' Bank, $25 each, 151.

88 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 535¼.

10 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each, 111.

20 shares Union Trust Company, $100 each, 1,404.

50 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, $100 each, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 277.

89 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, $50 each, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 191¼.

50 shares Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company, $50 each, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 162.

6 shares Lincoln National Bank of New York, $100 each, 346.

2 shares New Jersey Zinc Company, $100 each, 202.

61 shares Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company, $30 each, 213.

38 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., $100 each, 340.

25 shares People's Trust Company, $100 each, 350.

30 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 222½.

16⅝ shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 222½.

100 shares Inter-State Oil Company, $4⅝ per share.

6 shares Peru La Salle Gas Light and Power Company, $1.10 per share.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The conditions that prevailed on the earlier days of the week in the outside market continued yesterday, and, with the exception of a few stocks, transactions were on an even smaller scale. Prices were irregular and net losses appeared in a number of issues, although here and there in the list strength appeared. The United Railways of St. Louis securities were again notable for the strength which they displayed, and with them a few other issues were well bought. In most cases, however, the demand for stocks was light and quotations were inclined to recede. News played a very small part in the day's operations, only one or two issues being directly affected by developments of the day.

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PITTSBURG, BESSEMER, AND LAKE ERIE was fairly active and advanced fractionally. The strength of the stock was due to the announcement from Pittsburg that the proposed lease to the Carnegie Company had been ratified and the common stock given a guarantee of 3 per cent. per annum. This news also resulted in a better demand for the preferred stock, which closed at 60 bid. At the price at which the common stock is selling, the 3 per cent. guaranteed is equivalent to about 5½ per cent. on the investment. The movement in the stock was slight.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was unusually active, the day's trading in this stock amounting to about 3,000 shares. The stock seemed to be well taken, and at the close it showed a loss of only an eighth of a point. All the transactions were made between 10⅞ and 11¼.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE suffered a still further decline, selling as low as 42 and closing at that price. The transactions in the stock were much larger than on Tuesday and totaled about 1,500 shares. The preferred stock was quieter and stronger. It closed with a net gain of half a point, at 91 bid, having sold as high as 91¾. The other steel stocks were dull and little changed from the previous day's prices.

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UNION COPPER sold up to 5⅛, and closed unchanged at 4⅞ bid. The day's transactions in this, as well as in the other copper shares, were small.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred again showed much strength. On small transactions it sold up to 72 and closed at 72 bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. The bonds were steady at the previous day's quotation. St. Louis Transit advanced to 20, but later reacted fractionally, and at the close showed no change for the day. The bonds were much less active than they were on Tuesday.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was offered down to 4⅝, and at the close the best bid was 3¾, which showed a net loss of five-eighths of a point. The stock is now at the lowest figure at which it has ever sold.

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DOMINION IRON AND STEEL common, which has never been traded in in this market, was inquired for yesterday. A bid of 28 was made for 1,000 shares of the stock.

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ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC declined sharply to 1⅝. It lost three-quarters of a point net.

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Closing quotations yesterday compared with those of the previous day were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 15 Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	30½	32	29½	30
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80½	81½	80½	81½
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	5½	6¼	5½	6¾
American Bicycle pf.	24	26	25	27
American Bicycle bonds.	72	73	72	72½
American Bridge	42	42¼	42¾	43⅞
Am. Bridge pf.	91	92	90½	91¾
American Chicle	79	81	79	81
American Chicle pf.	77	82	77	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10	11	10	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	35½	39	35½	39
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	90	90½	90	90½
*American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8	8½	8	8½
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	21⅛
British Exch. 6s	99	99½	98½	99
California Copper	1	1¼	1	1¼
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	6	5	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	33	37	35	37
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	23	27	23	27
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	40	45	40	45
Con. Ry. N. & E.	10⅞	11¼	11	11¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	28	32	28	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	108	104	108
Crucible Steel	22½	23	23	23½
Crucible Steel pf.	80	81	79	80½
Cramps' Shipyard	81	83	81	83
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	..	..	..	..
Electric Boat	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼
Electric Boat pf.	26½	28	26	27
Electric Vehicle	49	51	48½	49½
Electric Vehicle pf.	17	18	17	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	80	40	40	44
Electric-Pneumatic	2½	3	2¾	3
Empire Steel	6	7	6	7
Empire Steel pf.	39	48	39	48
Flemington Coal & Coke.	19	22	19	22
General Carriage	2	2½	2¾	2½
General Chemical	60	65	60	62
General Chemical pf.	97	99¼	97	99¼
German Treasury 4s	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
Havana Commercial	9½	10½	9¼	10½
Havana Commercial pf.	44	46	44½	45
Hudson River Tel.	117	119	117	119
Illinois Transportation	⅝	1	⅝	1
International Silver pf.	42	47	42	47
Inter-State Oil	3½	5¼	4	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	½	1
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
*Markeen Copper	1½	3	1½	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13½	14⅜	13½	14⅜
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
N. Y. Transportation	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5¼
Otis Elevator	28½	29½	28½	29½
Otis Elevator pf.	91	91⅝	91	91⅜
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	..	⅝	..	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	29½	30⅜	28½	29½
Retsof	32	..	32	..
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	78½	79½	78½	79½
Safety Car Heat & Light.	121	..	119	121
St. Louis Transit	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	69¼	70½	69¼	70½
Seaboard Air Line	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	26½	26½	26½	26⅞
Sheet Steel pf.	74½	76	74	75
Singer Mfg.	250	275	250	275
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	122½
Standard Oil of N. J.	805	808	805	808
Sterling Copper	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝
Storage Power	..	12	10	12
Tennessee Copper	..	18	..	18
Tel. Tel. & Co. of A., $15 paid	..	..	6	..
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Pot. pf.	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5
Union Typewriter	38	38½	41	40⅝
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	114	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	113	114	112	114
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89⅝	89¾	89⅝	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	72	..	70½	71
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3½	4½	4	6
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	75	84	75	85½
Westinghouse Air Brake.	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump pf.	111	114	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102½	102½	102¼	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	111	110	111
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102¼	103¼	102⅛	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	233	235	232	234
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101¼	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	34	37	34	37
Columbus Railway pf.	90	92	90	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. A. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	27½	30	27½	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	..	80	..
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey C. H. & P. 4s.	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s	95½	..	95½	..
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	83½	84½	83½	84½
North Jersey St. R. R. 7s.	24	25	24	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116¼	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	37	43	39	43
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996.	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113¾	115	113¼	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34	36	34	36
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	74	76	74	76
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108½	109⅛	108½	109⅛
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	65	..	66

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64½@65⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 3-16d per ounce, and in New York at 63⅝. Mexican silver dollars at 49⅝c.

On the Stock Exchange, 200 shares of Standard sold at $4.30@$4.25.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .28, 200 Brunswick at .28, 1,000 Comstock bonds at .05, 800 Chrysolite at .10, 1,000 Creede & Cripple Creek at .12, seller 10; 100 Elkton at 1.85, 200 Ophir at .81, 100 Portland at 3.20, 100 Small Hopes at .80, and 100 Standard at 4.20.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.45	Ontario	6.25
Adams Consol.	.20	Ophir	.60
Belcher	.12	Occidental	.03
Best & Belcher	.20	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Breece	2.00	Potosi	.10
Bruns., Con.	.28	Savage	.18
Caledonia, B. H.	.02½	Standard	4.15
Collar	.10	Small Hopes	.70
Crown Point	.20	Union Consol.	.20
Chrysolite	.09	Utah	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	Victor	.25
Com. T. Co. stock	.06	Yellow Jacket	.12
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Argentum Juanita	.27
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Alamo	.11
Crescent	.08	Anaconda	.40
Catalpa	.10	Crip. Creek Cons.	.11
Dunkin	.10	Isabella	.65
Deadwood Terra	.54	Mollie Gibson	.29
Daly	1.00	Mount Rose	.35
Eureka Consol.	.15	Pharmacist	.07
Father De Smet	.85	Portland	3.15
Gould & Curry	.40	Work	.19
Hale & Norcross	.15	Damon	.14
Hrn Silver	1.10	Elkton	1.80
Iron Silver	.60	Findlay	.11
Julia Consol.	.02	Garfield	.06
Kingston & Pemb.	.10	Jack Pot	.63
La Crosse	.14	Pinnacle	.03
Leadville, Con.	.06	P. I. W. No. 2	10.50
Little Chief	.04	P. I. W. No. 3	10.00
Mexican	.20	P. I. W. No. 4	9.25
Moulton	.30	P. I. W., Grey F.	9.25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Boston had a busy morning in Federal Steel, 6,000 shares of it selling in the first two hours and one-half. Sugar, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Tube also were active, 9,000 shares of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy selling in the morning, the stock being in eager demand. In home specialties a rise of 1½, to 39, in Copper Range, on continued brisk inquiry, was a feature, while a drop of 2, to 13, in United States Oil, on the Texas oil developments, was another. Franklin rights sold at 30@20 cents, mostly at 25 cents; Franklin stock sold at 16 ex-rights, 16¼ cash, a decline of ⅜; Baltic lost ⅞, to 34; Gas and Coke 5s were off 1¼ more, at 66; Old Dominion lost 1½, to 30; Erie Telephone gained 2, to 67, later receding to 66; American Telephone was firm at 161½. In the late trading Isle Royale came down 1½, to 35; Tri-Mountain gained ½, to 12¾; Parrot lost ⅛, to 49¼; Dominion Coal lost ½, to 37; Montana touched 325, but fell back to 320. The close was quiet and heavy.

Money loaned at the Clearing House at 2½ per cent., and New York funds sold at par and 5 cents' discount.

Call money is readily within a range of 3½ to 4½ per cent. There is a wide market for four to six months' paper at 4 per cent., with strong borrowers obtaining as low as 3½; less desirable paper is quoted at 4 to 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9¾	10¼	Old Colony	3½	4½
Allouez	..	..	Old Dominion	30	30¼
Arcadian	18	19	Osceola	62	..
Arnold	4½	5	Parrot	49¼	49½
Ash Bed	.87½	.90	Quincy	176	179
Atlantic	28	29	Rhode Island	4¼	4⅜
Baltic	33½	34	Santa Fe	8¾	8⅞
Bos. & Mon.	320	..	Santa Ysabel	2	3
Butte & Bos.	78½	80	Shoe	31½	32
Cal. & Hec.	845	850	Tamarack	328	332
Centennial	22½	23	Utah Cons.	33	33¾
Franklin	16	16¾	Washington	.50	.60
Humboldt	50	1	Winona	5¾	5⅞
Isle Royale	35½	36	Wolverine	48¾	49
Mohawk	..	24			

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	254	254½	Cent. Mass.	14½	16
Bos. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	139½	140
Bos. Gas 5s.	80	81	N.Y. & N.E. 6s.	109¾	..
Bos. & Me.	194	195	N.Y. & N.E. 7s.	118¾	..
Bos. Elev.	159	160	West End	93	93¼
Bos. & Prov.	300	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Tel. & Tel.	160½	161	Mex. Tel.	2¾	3
Chi. St. Yds.	144	144½	N. Eng. Tel.	134	135
Dom. Coal	36¾	37	U. S. Oil	13¼	13¾
Dom. Coal pf.	108	109	West. Elec.	56	..
Erie Tel.	66½	67	West. Elec. pf.	70	..

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Quietness ruled in the stock market to-day. The general attitude was one of waiting for something to happen in New York in regard to recent anthracite deals. The coalers were weak. Lehigh Valley opened at 32⅞, and, after advancing ¼, sold down to 31¼, around which figure there was considerable buying for New York account. Toward the close it rallied slightly. Reading common opened at 16½, rose to 17 at noon, and then slumped to 16, after which it began to pick up slowly.

Cambria Steel declined steadily, closing more than a point behind yesterday's lowest figures. The idea is prevalent on the Street that the company was premature last year in its provisions for improving its properties and making necessary the present call. Union Traction dropped down to 34¾. Philadelphia Electric sold around 6 for the most part, but, with one exception, there was little snap to the bidding.

The close was steady at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Lt.	32½	34	H. & Bt. pf.	48	49
Cambria	17	17⅛	Lehigh Nav.	65	67
C. Ry., Ind. 5s	..	..	Lehigh Val.	31½	31⅝
	108⅛	109	Marsden	6⅝	6½
Chocaw	38	38½	North. Penn.	100	110
C. Tr. N.	59	61	Penn. Steel.	67	70
C. Tr. N. J. 5s	109¼	109½	Penn. St. pf.	90	98
C. Tr., Pitts.	25	27½	Peo. Tr. 4s.	108½	110
El. & Peo. 4s.	100¾	101	P. & E.	33½	34½
El. & Peo. 5s.	77

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
30	Amal. Copper	90½	90½	90½	90½
220	Am. Smelting	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼
12,640	Am. Steel & W.	41¼	38⅞	39⅝	39⅝
85,120	Am. Sugar Ref.	133½	135	132½	134⅜
100	Am. Tin Plate	60½	60½	60½	60½
610	Am. Tobacco	113½	115¼	113	113⅝
1,500	A., T. & S. F.	46⅞	46⅞	44⅜	45
1,050	A., T. & S. F. pf.	85⅝	86¾	84½	84⅝
200	Balt. & Ohio	92	92	91	91
54,400	Brook. Rap. Tr.	85⅜	86¾	82⅞	83½
20	Cent. of N. J.	155	155	153	153
150	Ches. & Ohio	40⅛	40⅝	39	39
57,690	C., B. & Q.	143⅜	144⅜	143⅛	144½
90	Chi. Gt. West.	18	18¼	18	18
13,480	Chi., M. & St. P.	150	154⅜	150	150⅞
670	C., R. I. & Pac.	123	124⅜	122⅜	122⅞
250	Col. Fuel	40½	40⅝	47¼	47¼
1,240	Cont. Tobacco	45⅝	45⅝	43⅝	43⅝
4,180	Erie	30½	30⅝	28⅝	29⅝
2,800	Erie 1st pf.	67	67⅜	65⅞	65⅞
49,300	Federal Steel	51⅜	52	46⅞	48½
110	Fed. Steel pf.	72	72	71	71
770	Louis. & Nash.	89¾	90	88½	88½
20,460	Manhattan	121⅝	122⅝	119	119⅝
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	47⅛	47⅛	47½	47½
2,540	Mo. Pacific	84⅜	85⅝	83⅜	84¼
20	N. Y. Central	144	144	144	144
1,020	N. Y., O. & W.	32⅝	33⅜	31½	31⅝
100	Norf. & West	45	45	44½	44½
6,020	Nor. Pacific	82⅜	84⅞	82⅛	82⅛
1,350	Nor. Pac. pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½
150	Pacific Mail	42¼	43	41	41
7,500	People's Gas Chi.	101⅞	102½	98⅞	99⅝
4,140	Reading	33⅜	34½	31⅝	32
1,500	Read. 1st pf.	73	73	71⅝	71⅝
40	Read. 2d pf.	48⅞	48⅞	47⅜	47⅜
10	St. L. & S. W. pf.	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
8,000	Southern Pacific	42¾	43⅜	42¼	42½
440	Southern Ry.	20½	20⅝	20	20⅜
520	South. Ry. pf.	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
50	Stand. R. & T.	5	5	4¾	4¾
1,220	Tenn. Coal & I.	53½	55½	53½	54
600	Texas Pacific	26⅝	26⅝	25⅝	26
13,900	Union Pacific	84⅜	85⅝	83¼	83⅜
40	Union Pac. pf.	84	84	83	83
870	U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾	12	12¼
150	U. S. Rubber	21⅜	21⅜	21	21⅛
160	Wabash pf.	26⅝	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝
130	Western Union	84⅝	85⅜	84½	85⅝

290,280

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
$20,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅜	89⅜

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Specially to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Ambo	.08	.01
Belcher	.13	.14
Best & Belcher	.23	.23
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.17	.18
Challenge Con.	.18	.18
Chollar	.11	.11
Confidence	.64	.64
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	1.65
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Con. Pacific	.15	.14
Gould & Curry	.43	.41
Hale & Norcross	.17	.17
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.36	.36
Occidental Con.	.04	.04
Ophir	.63	.64
Overman	.14	.14
Potosi	.11	.11
Savage	.15	.15
Sag. Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.22	.21
Standard	4.00	4.00
Syndicate	.09	.10
St. Louis	.08	.10
Union Con.	.23	.26
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.14	.14
Silver bars	62¾	62¾
Mexican dollars	50½	50½ 50½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	26½	27	27½	28
Alamo	11½	12	11⅝	12
Argentum	30	50½	28	30
Anaconda	42	44	42½	45
Butterfly-Terrible	2½	3	2½	3
Battle Mountain	25	26	24½	25
Blue Bell	14½	14½	14½	14½
C. C. Cons.	11½	11⅝	11⅝	12
C. C. & M.	10½	10½	9	9½
Columbine Victor	11½	12	11½	11⅝
Cortelanus	18½	19	19½	19½
Dante	9	10	8½	9
Damon	14½	15	14⅝	15½
Doctor Jackpot con.	97	98	97½	99½
Elkton	187½	188	188½	189
El Paso	48	48	47	47
Findley	12	13	12½	13
Golden Fleece	25	30	25	30
Gibson	20	25	20	30
Gold King	100	115	100	115
Gold Knob	19	19	19½	20
Gold Coin	225	600	225	600
Gold Dollar	234	240	233	238
Gold Sovereign	75	85	75	75
Gould	25	25½	20	31
Hart	15	16	15	17
Ingham	21½	24	21	22
Isabella	67	67½	67	68
Independence	29	31	30	31
Jackpot	60	68	65	68
Keystone	13½	14	13½	14
Last Dollar	65	68	65	68
Lexington	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
Mount Rosa	40	50	40	50
Mary Cashen	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
Moon Anchor	20	30	20	30
National	9½	9⅝	9½	10
New Haven	75	75	75	75
Nugget	22	24	22	24
Ophir	55	60	55	60
Orphan	16	18	16	18
Pharmacist	7½	8	7½	8
Pinnacle	15	17½	18	18½
Pointer	17½	17½	17½	18
Portland	325	325	325	330
Rose Nicol	10½	10⅝	10	10½
Rawlings	15	22½	18	22½
Sedan	14⅝	15½		
Vindicator	125	129	125	129
Work	20	21	20½	21
Zoe	18½	18⅝		

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Union Furniture Company of Union; capital, $15,000. Directors—G. D. Lincoln, A. Jewell, and H. C. Jewell, Union.

Cuba Telephone Company of Cuba; capital, $12,000. Directors—Charles Richer, Clarence Richer, and G. H. Richer, Cuba.

Dr. Brown Medical Company of Albany; capital, $2,000. Directors—F. A. McNamee, G. C. Sniper, and Dr. J. C. Brown, Albany.

Bay Ridge Lumber Company of Brooklyn; capital, $4,000. Directors—C. P. Reid and R. L. Reid, New York City; Edward Orrell, Jr., Brooklyn.

Chaffee & Selchow of New York City, to publish magazines; capital, $250,000. Directors—H. B. Chaffee, F. N. Selchow, and L. R. Kidder, New York City.

Sound Beach Tool Company of New York City; capital, $12,000. Directors—D. A. Nunan and C. W. Coleman, New York City; W. G. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

John T. Brady & Co. of New York City, to carry on a contracting business; capital, $20,000. Directors—John T. Brady, J. P. Butler, and J. F. Gordan, New York City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Charles A. Gould Buys 64 Wall Street—Variety of Dealing in Small Properties—Results at Auction.

George R. Read has sold for James H. Stebbins to Charles A. Gould the three-story building 64 Wall Street, north side, between William and Pearl Streets, 25.5 by 89.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for John O'Neil to a Mr. Parsons the Edgecombe Stables property on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue. The building is four stories in height, of brick construction, and occupies a plot 100 by 99.

The Beekman estate has sold the plot, 75 by 100.5, on the north side of Sixty-fourth Street, 110 feet east of Broadway.

John N. Golding has sold for C. C. Marshall the plot on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, 127.9 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 100.5.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Charles Buek the five-story American basement dwelling 39 East Forty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.5.

George R. Read reports that he has sold a dwelling on Madison Avenue, facing Madison Square Park, but declines to give further particulars regarding the transaction for the present.

Peter Wagner has sold the two four-story dwellings 337 and 339 West Eighty-fourth Street, on a plot 34 by 102.2.

Ranald H. Macdonald & Co. have sold for Robert A. Sasseen, for $103,000, the two dwellings 31 and 33 West Thirty-first Street, 37.4 by 98.9. Plans were filed at the Building Department on Monday for a ten-story business building to be erected on this property by Elizabeth A. Wilcox.

It is reported that the four-story flat 1,502 First Avenue, 25 by 94, has been sold by the estate of Theodore E. Heidenfeld for about $20,000.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for Leopold Hutter to John Conlan the four-story brick flat, with store, 347 West Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100.5.

William Seeligsberg has sold for E. and G. Doctor to Mrs. G. Bunger the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 140 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

J. T. Stockdale & Co., Amsterdam Avenue, corner of Ninety-third Street, have negotiated with John W. Stevens, a builder of 158 Fifth Avenue, for the purchase of 10 West Eighteenth Street, a private dwelling, on a lot 28 by 92. This house will be torn down, and replaced with a nine-story loft building. The builder purchases the property with a building loan.

Lionel Froehlichs & Son bought from Edwin T. Bartram and Miss A. Wilkins for their clients 132 East Seventy-third Street, 15 by 65 by 100, three-story American basement dwelling, and 134 East Ninety-fifth Street, 15 by 60 by 100, three-story American basement dwelling, on private terms.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, 17.9 by 100.11 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick building at the rear; foreclosure sale, to Mary E. Maurer $10,200

304 West Seventieth Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Margie B. Lacey, as executrix 11,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Adler, refetee, 4 Washington Place, southeast corner of Mercer Street, 100 by 49.9, five-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $156,647.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Stanley H. Bevins, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 24.11 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,650.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 554 to 562 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, (25 by 98.9), four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $73,450.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 254 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 24.7 by 100.5, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $45,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John F. Brennan, referee, 203 and 205 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 30 by 100, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $31,916.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 54 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,554.

By D Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Lucas L. Van Allen, referee, 36 New Chambers Street, running through to Rose Street, southwest side, 75 feet west of Pearl Street, 28.10 by 17.11 by 25.1 by 3.3, three-story brick building; also, a gore formed by the junction of New Chambers and Rose Streets, adjoining the foregoing, 6.4 by 6.6 by 3.3. Due on judgment, $8,251.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel S. Slater, referee, 60 and 62 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 120 feet east of Madison Avenue, each 20 by 100.8, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $18,781.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, M. S. Guiterman, referee, 1,056 and 1,058 Home Street and 1,182 Stebbins Avenue, being the southeast corner, 35 by 94 by 102.9 by 33, three three-story frame flats, with store on the corner. Due on judgment, $13,410.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 325, 327, and 329 West Eleventh Street, north side, 117.3 feet west of Greenwich Street, 28.8, 28.5, and 28.8, respectively, by 95.4, three five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,561; subject to other mortgages for $80,250.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 71 Convent Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, (proposed,) 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,016.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirteenth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Avenue B, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 30; Francis Zentgraf, Unionport, owner; T. L. Newman, architect; cost, $2,500.

Second Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Union Avenue, for a one-and-one-half-story frame shed, 19 by 13; J. Peterson, Westchester, owner and architect; cost, $150.

No. 231 Thompson Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 65.2; Charles Friedman, premises, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 408 East Seventy-first Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 90; John K. Oats of 658 Ninth Avenue, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $20,000.

Hill Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Jefferson Avenue, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 32.6; Kate Johnson of 48 Bedford Street, owner; C. P. Johnson of 8 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Union Avenue, east side, 217 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for two four-story brick flats, each 30 by 88; Ole Olsson of 984 Union Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; total cost, $42,000.

No. 171 East Broadway, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 26.1 by 83.6; Y. Goldberg of 135 East Broadway, owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 48 and 60 Pitt Street, to two five-story brick tenements and stores; Samuel Greenfield of 335 East Fourth Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 71 and 73 Worth Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Elizabeth W. Aldrich of 200 Madison Avenue, owner; cost, $800.

Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick store and laundry; Mrs. M. Cordes, owner; C. Schwarz, premises, lessee; Edward L. Young, architect; cost, $500.

Grand Central Station yard, at the north side of Forty-sixth Street, to a two-story brick shop; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, owner and architect; cost, $1,500.

Park Avenue, east side, Thirty-second to Thirty-third Street, to a two-story brick car house; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R. S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Wednesday, Jan. 16.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 30 ft s of 181st St, 49.11x100; Susan H. and Jacob A. Geissenhainer to Frederick W. Hunter, (R S $20) $1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, corner of 181st St, 50x100; Mary L. Hunter and others, executrix, &c., to Frederic W. Hunter, quitclaim 1

ARNOLD AV, e s, 175 ft s of James St, Throgg's Neck, 25x100; Rebecca Clarke to Ellen Anderson, quitclaim...Omitted

ARNOLD AV, e s, 175 ft s of James, St, Throgg's Neck, 25x100; Ellen Anderson to Minnie E. Flagg ..... Gift

CHRISTOPHER ST, 75.3x100.2x25x100.1; George Schuster to Samuel J. Ruth and another, mtg $12,000, R S $6) 1

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 322.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x89.1x25.1x70.8; Emma Pirner to John Pirner 1

GRAHAM, Julius, et al., to Weil and another; Grand St, s s, 60.8 ft e of Essex St, 33.6x100.4x33.4x100.8; Jonas Weil and another to Julius Schattman, (R S $38, mtg $60,000) 1

HENRY ST, 180, s s, 25.10x100; Charles Saul to Mary I. Jacobs, (R S $3.50, mtg $24,000) 27,500

HESTER ST, 59 and 61, 41.7x irregular; Abraham Kassel, executor, &c., to Morris Marans, (all title, &c.) 1

HESTER ST, 61; also 32½ and 34 Ludlow St, n e corner; Abraham Kassel to Morris Marans, quitclaim 1

MONROE ST, 167, n s, 26.7x100; David Rawitch to Jacob Wohlberg, (R S $6, mtg $30,000) 100

PARK AV, 1,067, 25x82.3; Rosie and Simon Haberman to Henry C. Glaser, (mtg $18,000, R S $6) 100

PEARL ST, 100 and 102, s s; the National Conduit Manufacturing Company to the National Conduit and Cable Company, lease 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 108 ft n of 165th St, 50x175; Christina Montag to Albertine Paul, (R S $4, mtg $7,700) 100

PROSPECT TERRACE, s w corner of 164th St, 39x100; Thurlea A. Kalish, referee, to Joseph F. Mooney, trustee, (R S $3.50) 3,400

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 89 ft s of 14th St, 25x100; Maunsell B. Field, referee, to Joseph F. Mooney, trustee, (R S $3.50) 3,400

ROCKFIELD ST, 248.6 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 50x100; Joseph J. Maloney, executor, to William F. McNamara, (R S $3.50, mtg $2,850) 3,250

STANTON ST, n w corner of Orchard St, 43.1x39x irregular; Lena Miller to Clite Weingarten, (mtg $45,000, R S $17) 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 116th St, 89.1x97x75.11x143.8; Michael McCormack to Simon E. and Max E. Bernheimer, (mtg $275,000, R S $125) 100

UNION AV, w s, 276.8 ft n of George St, 25x140; Samuel Love and others to Edward S. Rourke 2,000

6TH ST, s s, 200.1 ft w of Avenue A, 25.2x97; Barbara King and others, executrix, to Barbara Grossman, (R S $4, mtg $18,000) 21,800

6TH ST, s s, 200.1 ft w of Avenue A, 25.2x97; Veronika Kropf and another to Barbara Grossman, (R S $4, mtg $18,000) 100

26TH ST, n s, 260 ft w of 10th Av, 40x98.9; George A. Stimpson to Michael Tully, (R S $6, mtg $9,000) 100

26TH ST, n s, 260 ft w of 10th Av, 40x98.9; Marie Obry to George A. Stimpson, (R S $15) 100

38TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Ludwig Heck to Catharine Burns. Gift

56TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Charles W. Doherty and others, &c., to Nelson D. Stilwell, (R S $22.50) 16,000

70TH ST, s s, 82 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.5; Marie Obry to Michael Tully, (R S $20) 100

72D ST, 115 East, 20x102.2; Frederick A. Constable and others to Walter B. Chambers, ½ part, quitclaim, (R S $1) 1

72D ST, 115 East, 20x102.2, all, Walter B. Chambers to Sara G. Bronson, (R S $36, mtg $21,000) 36,000

76TH ST, 120 West, 20x102.2; Anna M. Spencer to Diedrich Fink 34,000

80TH ST, 310 West, 50x102.2; Michael Tully to Marie Obry, (R S $55, mtg $70,000) 125,000

95TH ST, 213 East, 27x100.8; Randolph Guggenheimer to Sigmund Blumenthal, (mtg $15,400, R S $15) 1

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 100x100.11; Sigmund Blumenthal to Randolph Guggenheimer, (mtg $18,043, R S $11) 1

106TH ST, 305 West, 20x100.11; Joseph A. Farley to Henry F. Schwarz, (mtg $31,000, R S $14) 1

112TH ST, 9 to 17 West, 125x100.11; Julius Schattman to Jenny Braun, (R S $15, mtg $120,000) 1

116TH ST, 166 East, 15.10x100.11, Lexington Av, 1,747, e s, 20x93; Sutherland R. Haxtun, trustee, to Catharine J. Smith, (R S $1) 1,000

122D ST, 61 East, 27x100.11; Chessie E. Zeller to William J. Hyland, (R S $10, mtg $19,000) 29,000

132D ST, 81 West, 26x99.11; David Burton to Carrie Bargebuhr, (mtg $20,000, R S $6) 1

133D ST, s s, 279 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; Barbara Ingram to Joseph A. Brautigam, (all liens, R S $1) 1

144TH ST, s s, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 25x — to w s of Mill Brook x57x100; Charles Alheit to Mary M. Alheit, (R S $2.50,) ½ part 1

169TH ST, s s, corner of Prospect Av, 26.5x90.5x25x98.11; Ira G. Bowman to Eugene M. Bowman, (R S $4,) ½ part 1

183D ST, s s, 252.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.5x104.11; Edward L. Parris, referee, to Caroline Elchberg and others, executors, (R S $7.50) 7,300

Recorded Leases.

LEXINGTON AV, 40; 24th St, 131 East; Mary Cordes to Carl Schwarz, 5 years, $2,040, $2,100

MAIN ST, w s, 50 ft n of Cross St, (the Bridge Hotel;) Mary C. Burke to John Kerr and another, 21 years $480, 600

RIDGE ST, 151; Joseph Bloom to Isaac Sebalowitz, 3 years 600

3D AV, 2,721; Robert Crawford to Gustav Borchardt, 3 years $1,320, 1,260

107TH AV, 96, n e corner of 16th St; Henry Frey to Richard Grant, 5 years. 1,650

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AUTENRIETH, Henry G., and James R. Cowan to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; part of Lot 4, map of the property at Fort Washington, contains about 2 263-1,000 acres, 5 years, 4½ per cent. ..$18,000

BARGEBUHR, Carrie, to David Burton; 132d St, 81 West, 1 year 1,000

BERTRAM, Mary F., to Albert Liebman; Boston Road, n s, 148.11 ft e of Woodruff St, 3 years 2,750

BLOOMFIELD, Isabella and William, to Dayid Scott; 5th St, n s, 150 ft e of White Plains Av, installments, 6 per cent. 312

BLUMENTHAL, Sigmund, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 95th St, n s, 206 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,553

BRONSON, Sara G., to Sara G. Brown, executrix, and others; 115 East 72d St, demand 10,000

BROWN, Genevieve and James, to Yonkers Savings Bank; Fordham Av, s e corner of a 20-foot lane, City Island, 1 year 3,000

CANAVAN, Odelie, to H. Kochler & Co.; 2,128 8th Av, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent. 5,000

COWMAN, Thomas, to Mary L. Walker; 130th St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

DAVIDSON, Isaac, to Bruce R. Fogel; 178 Lexington Av, 2 years 1,978

FLAGG, Minnie E. and George W., to Annie N. Phelps; Arnold Av, e s, 175 ft s of James St, Throgg's Neck, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,500

GARST, John D., to Otto Korn, lot 132 to 135, map of the Hermitage Div. No. 6, on 47th St, n w s, 100x100.4, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,000

GILLESPIE, Patrick, to Patrick F. Christopher; Columbus Av, s e lot 24, map of 211 lots of Downing estate, 1 year, 6 per cent. 200

HARRISON, John B., to Broadway Savings Institution; Madison Av, s w corner of 118th St, rerecorded, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 55,000

HEISE, John, to Edward J. Sparenberg; 6th Av, 394 and 396, leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

KARST, John D., to William Pennington; 47th St, 200 e e of 11th Av, 75x100.4, 5 years, (three mortgages,) each 18,000

KARST, John D., to Stephen G. Bogert, trustee; 47th St, 542 West, 3 years 18,000

KLEINSCHMIDT, Ludwig, to Moritz Koppe; 86th St, n w corner of 11th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

LEVIN, Nathan, and Adelaide Blum to Margaret J. Nestor; 139th St, s s, 326 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 13,000

MEYER, Jacob, to George Ehret; Clinton Place, 37, or 8th St, 35 East, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 4,000

RAFTER, Edward, to Knickerbocker Trust Company; 92d St, n s, 165 ft w of Broadway, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 48,000

RUESS, Daniel and Christian, to Sarah M. Harlow, executrix, &c.; Broadway, e s, 75.11 ft n of 131st St, 1 year 2,000

SCHAEFFER, Caroline, to Charles F. Wille and another, executors, &c.; Arthur Av, widened, s w corner of 178th St, 3 years, 6 per cent. ..... Nom.

SCHATTMAN, Julius, to Weil and another; Grand St, s s, 60.8 ft e of Essex St, installments, 6 per cent. 15,000

SIEBERN, Henry W., to Marcus Beckmann; Madison Av, s w corner of 109th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,750

STANTON, Edwin B., to Bruno Benziger; 39th St, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years. 18,000

STILWELL, Nelson D., to Charles W. Doherty and others, executors, &c.; 56th St, n s, 300 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years 16,000

STILWELL, Nelson D., to City Mortgage Company; 55th St, s s, 105.10 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent. 10,000

STIMPSON, George A., to American Mortgage Company; 26th St, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year 3,000

STUMPF, Catharine J., to William McAllister and another, executors, &c.; Prospect St, s s, 200 ft w of Main St, City Island, 3 years 1,428

THE NATIONAL CONDUIT AND CABLE Company, a corporation, to Seamen's Bank for Savings: 160 and 162 Pearl St, 3 years, 4 per cent. 50,000

TULLY, Michael, to the United States Trust Company; 80th St, 310 West, due as per bond 70,000

TULLY, Michael, to E. Ellery Anderson; 70th St, s s, 82 ft e of West End Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

WEINGARTEN, Clile, to Lena Miller; Stanton St, n w corner of Orchard St, due June 1, 1901, 5 per cent. 6,600

WEYMANN, Ernst C., to J. C. Julius Langbein; Potter Place, s s, 716.4 ft e of Marion Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 200

WILSEY, Marietta, to Helen L. Anthon; 98th St, s s, 214.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 11,500

WOHLBERG, Jacob, to David and Joseph Ravitch; 107 Monroe St, 6 years, 6 per cent. 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNSTEIN, Eugene, and another, executors, &c., to Anselm Jakobi, ½ part $2,023

DOWNES, Eliza B., to William G. Mulligan 3,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, to Henry de F. Weeks ..... Nom.

HOWARD, Robert, to Frederic D. Shear 800

MARSHALL, Christina, to Charles S. Campbell 500

MARSHALL, Christina, to Charles S. Campbell 1,000

MITCHELL, Lewis A., to L. Napoleon Levy ..... Nom.

STRAFFORD, Cora, and Andrew W. Smith, executors, &c., to Cora Strafford and another, trustees, &c. ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the United States Life Insurance Company 25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Anna M. Fortmann, administratrix 11,000

WEIL, Simon R., and another, executors, &c., to Simon R. Weil, assigns four mortgages, re-recorded ..... Nom.

WEIL, Simon R., and another, executors, &c., to Theodore G. Weil, re-recorded, assigns four mortgages ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 325; Thomas M. Smith against Mary A. Wall and Cora M. Brenwell, owners; John J. Parker, contractor $241

ESSEX ST, 104 and 106; Seward Engineering Company against Kidensky & Levy, owners; George Dellon, contractor. 170

GROVE ST, 70; Wilbert H. Smith against Marie Secor, owner and contractor; Camille Aubrey, owner 50

MACDOUGALL ST, 22 to 26; Brooklyn Slate Mantel Company against Samuel Ginsberg, owner and contractor 80

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 94th St, 9110.11x100; Michael Kuchenbrod against Bernard S. Levy, owner and contractor 2,222

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 27 ft n of 117th St, 76.11x100; 11th St, s s, 102.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x25; August Heil against John F. Scannell, owner and contractor 45

1ST AV, 2,279 and 2,281; Olansky & Parkin against Michael Naughton, owner and contractor; M. J. Naughton, contractor 433

19TH ST, 417 and 419 West; Gregorio J. Leahy against Isaiah Dahut, owner; Joseph and Vincent Ciretto, contractors 90

136TH ST, 250 e s Morris Av, 50x100; Morris S. Rubin against Minnie J. McDonald, owner; Thomas Taylor, contractor 487

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

MADISON ST, 258; Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern with Samuel Parnass, 3 payments $7,000

Lis Pendens.

CLINTON ST, 222; Charles I. Schampain against Julius Israel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. I. Schampain.

HUDSON ST, w s, Lot 10 of map by Samuel S. Doughty, Ninth Ward, 24.10x72.6x25.2x73.4; also Hudson St, s w corner of Bank St, 25x72.6x24x71.9; Morton St, n w corner of Bleecker St, 50x86x50x81; Hammond St, 59; Hermine B. Straus against Albert G. Bogert, executor, &c., and others, (partition;) attorneys, Cardozo Brothers.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 179th St, 90x176 to West Farms Road x81x181, except part taken to open Bathgate Av; the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company against William Oppenheim and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Whitridge.

SPRING ST, n e corner of Crosby St, 50x109x 50x112; John Tucker against the Mels Realty Company and another, (action for reformation of mortgage;) attorneys, L. & J. U. Zinke.

SUMMIT AV, w s, 128.11 ft n of 165th St, 40x75; Antonio Guarino against Sarah Weinstock and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, T. L. McManus.

WALKER ST, s s, 127.1 ft e of Elm St, old line, 44.10x75x43.11x75; also Walker St, s s, 101.8 ft e of Elm St, old line, 25.5x75; Charles C. Worthington against John J. Buckley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harris & Browne.

WEST END AV, s e corner of 97st St, 60x100; the Louis Weber Building Company against John Wilson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. P. Fitch.

10TH AV, n e corner of 35th St, 24.9x100; Louise Groh against Michael J. Quinn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, James, Schell & Elkus.

10TH AV, n w corner of 55th St, 20.5x80, leasehold; the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Edward V. Loew and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

21ST ST, n s, 396 ft e of 3d Av, 23x98.9; 22d St, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 15.8x98.9; 23d St, n s, 212.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9; the Equitable

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SEMINOLE HOTEL, Winter Park, Fla. Edw. R. Swett, Lessee and Prop. Open Jan. 15th.
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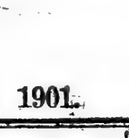

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ONLY HEADQUARTERS FOR GENUINE Welsbach lights is now at 66 West 125th St., between 5th and Lenox Avs.; sell at reduced prices; put up free; satisfaction guaranteed.

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Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing and enameling a specialty. TUXTO CYCLE COMPANY, 27 West 125th St.

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For Sale—Fully equipped machine works; down town, New York City; capacity, 25 men. Address 618 6th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOT OF VIENNA BENTWOOD CHAIRS, Sofas, and Divans. New, at 20c. on the dollar, at Casino Auction Rooms, Broadway & 39th St.

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HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address LENOX, 61 West 125th St.

$10.00 BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—Domestic, New Home, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers. BROWN, 39 West 126th St.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Plumbing shop, 203 East 118th St.; big stock and tools; 3 men; steady jobbing; fine fixtures.

COHEN BROTHERS.—Fine upholstering and cabinet making. 25 East 125th St.

The only Harlem Office for Genuine Welsbach Lights, 129 West 125th St., oppos

MRS. RENSING ACCUSES DETECTIVE O'CONNOR

Says Metropolitan Railway Agent Spirited Her Son Away.

GALLAGHER IS NOW MISSING

Conflicting Statements from Parties at Interest in the Case of Capt. Rhoads.

The arrest of Peter Rensing on a charge of perjury growing out of the damage suit brought by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Rhoads for the death of her husband, who was killed by a Metropolitan Company trolley car June 10, 1899, drew out further conflicting statements yesterday from the opposing attorneys.

The most significant statement yesterday came from Mrs. Rensing, who said that Daniel O'Connor, one of the Metropolitan Company's detectives, tricked her and spirited her son away without her knowledge. She also says that the boy was frightened into repudiating his true testimony and swearing to what was false.

John M. Scribner, who tried the case for the railroad company, refused to discuss it yesterday, saying that he had been beaten and that the case would now come up before a referee and be tried on the affidavits. L. E. Julien of the company's law department, who worked up the case, said:

"Instead of being harassed by our agents, as Mr. Eckerson says, Rensing and Gallagher, the other witness, told O'Connor that certain men on the other side were threatening them, if they made affidavit that their first statement was false. They asked protection, saying they wanted to be kept out of the way. Notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, Rensing gave his confession voluntarily before Henry Melville, at 120 Broadway. He signed it that night, Nov. 17, at the rooms of the Bar Association, in West Forty-third Street, because Mr. Melville wanted Rensing to meet him there, as he did not care to remain down town so late. These boys swore that they had been bribed. I can't say who bribed them, but that is what they said.

"In the first place, these boys aroused our suspicions by their testimony at the trial. They heard that we were making an investigation, and a few days later Rensing offered to confess. It was in November that we took them to Philadelphia to get them out of the way of the men who, they said, were trying to tamper with them. We had their parents' consent and our detectives looked after them while they were away.

"Despite what Mr. Eckerson says, no money was paid to the boys, and they were back in New York weeks before Justice Russell decided to grant a new trial. We have Gallagher where we want him and do not propose to have him tampered with any more. It is evident that Rensing was tampered with after the trial, but all that we want now are the facts."

Mr. Julien would not tell where Gallagher is. He lives at 2,478 Eighth Avenue, but has not been home for several days. His family say they know nothing of his whereabouts.

O. J. Waite, who was associated with Mr. Eckerson in the case, characterized Mr. Julien's statements as false.

"You cannot believe the Metropolitan people," said he. "We knew the company would steal our witnesses. It is a terrible thing to think what liars those people are. Just to show what methods the Metropolitan Company follows in these suits, I will tell you that when I was in Philadelphia on this case William F. Poth, chief clerk of the Hotel Bernet, said me that some time ago a man and woman stopped there in charge of a man by the name of Fox, whom he afterward heard, he said, was employed by the Metropolitan Company. Poth said that Fox paid all their bills for several weeks, and he afterward heard that they were witnesses in a damage suit and were being kept out of the way by the company.

"Now as to this case, the company didn't do anything until after the judgment, and then they suddenly sent detectives up to Eighth Avenue and worked upon these boys, paying for drinks and, as Rensing made affidavit, giving them money. I have learned that these boys said, referring to us: 'These Rhoads people are no good; they won't give up.' That doesn't look as though we were trying to bribe them. It's money they were after, and the Metropolitan is a rich company. Talk about bribing witnesses and intimidating them, I wonder the company doesn't get into trouble!"

"The case ended Nov. 17," said Mr. Eckerson, "and on Nov. 17 Rensing made this alleged confession that he did not see the accident. Between these two dates he was hounded all the time. As he cannot read, he did not know what he was signing never gave these young men money, but I am told that Gallagher seems to have plenty of it. His father says he does not work and seems to be well supplied with cash. Where Gallagher is now I do not know."

Mrs. Rensing, at her home, 2,497 Eighth Avenue, was emphatic last evening that her son is not guilty of wrongdoing.

"My son saw the accident by which Capt. Rhoads was killed," said she, "and I have proof of that. David Little, who rooms with me, and who was with him at the time, saw it, and will go on the stand and swear to it. After the case was started James Gallagher was in my rooms one day, and he said: 'Mrs. Rensing, Mrs. Rhoads is going to win this case. Peter and I are chief witnesses, and we saw it all.'"

"Can you explain the reason for your son's so-called confession?"

"My boy is weak-minded, and has been ever since he was seven years old, and of course he is easily scared and influenced. These detectives from the railroad company have just hounded him. Daniel O'Connor is at the head of it all. He and a man called 'Bob,' and another called 'Farmer' Jones, all from the company, were at him for weeks. This man O'Connor is the worst of all of them, and I'm going to have him sent up if I can. When he first came here he pretended to be sorry for my boy, as he said he had sworn to what was not true, and as he had boys himself he wanted to save him. On Nov. 15 or 16 he gave me a ten-dollar bill and told me to say nothing. I didn't want it, but he persuaded me to take it. Later he gave me $5 on two separate occasions. Another time these three men asked if Eckerson had offered me money, and I said no.

"The first time they took Peter away in November, O'Connor misled me. He said it would be for only two days, but I didn't see my boy after that for four weeks."

Mrs. Rensing went on to say that last Saturday Hopper, one of the company's detectives, came to her flat and asked for her son.

"I wouldn't let him go," added Mrs. Rensing, "because O'Connor made a fool of me, and I told Hopper so. Then Hopper said: 'We did it for his own good. He's done perjury.' Then Hopper got him down stairs, saying he could come back in a minute. I didn't see my boy until the next day, Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock. He came in looking frightened and said Hopper and another man had taken him over to Jersey City, some place four miles from a trolley line, and kept him in a house in company with Gallagher. He got away at 3 o'clock in the morning, while the others were asleep, and came home.

"If I'd known just how matters stood in the first place I would never have let my boy go on the stand. I suppose those detectives frightened him into a confession that was not true. They had him in the company's office and scared him. If there's any law I'll have it on O'Connor."

O'Connor could not be found last night.

MISS GROGAN'S GOOD FORTUNE.

She Is the Sole Heir to Her Grand-Uncle's Estate in France.

Miss Daisy Grogan, a soubrette, has been advised that she has fallen heir to the entire estate of her grand-uncle, Joseph le Gueral of Paimpol, France. She will go abroad on La Champagne on Jan. 24 to investigate her inheritance. In 1864 Pierre, the brother of Joseph le Gueral, came to this country, bringing his daughter Annette, then six years old. Sixteen years later she was married to Malachi Grogan in San Francisco. In 1895 Joseph visited this country to seek his heirs, his brother having died. He found his niece, Mrs. Grogan, in San Francisco. She was a widow with one child, her daughter Daisy.

Daisy went with her grand-uncle to France, where she spent three years at a convent school. In opposition to Joseph le Gueral's wishes she came back to this country and went on the stage. Both the niece and the grand-niece believed that they had forfeited all hope of succeeding to his estate, but on Christmas Day Mrs. Grogan received a letter informing her of the death of Joseph, with the statement that she had been made sole executrix of the will which made Daisy Grogan sole heir.

PLANT WILL CONTEST.

Effort to Establish the Residence of the Testator—Rumors of a Settlement Out of Court.

In the Plant will case yesterday Justice Leventritt, in Special Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court, overruled the motion made by the attorneys for the defendants to dismiss the suit. Justice Leventritt said that the motion to dismiss on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction involved such weighty legal questions that he was unable to answer them offhand. He decided to hear the suit, and will hand down a decision on the motion to dismiss later in writing.

The attorneys for the plaintiff had a large number of witnesses in court. Henry Sanford, formerly President of the Adams Express Company, and a friend of Mr. Plant, was the first witness called. The testimony of Mr. Sanford and the testimony of the Rev. George H. Smythe, who followed him, was to show that the dead millionaire was a resident of New York City for many years. The next witness was William Plimley, chief clerk of the Bureau of Registration. By means of the Electoral lists, showing the qualified voters of the city, Mr. Plimley showed that Mr. Plant had been a resident of this city since 1874.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, another old friend and business associate of the late Mr. Plant, was called to the witness stand to show that Mr. Plant lived in this city and considered this city his home. Miss Fanny Hinds, who said that she had been housekeeper for Mr. Plant since 1874, said that she was in charge of the entire household and had sole charge of the personal effects, clothing, and jewelry of the late Mr. Plant.

Miss Hinds was on the witness stand when the trial adjourned, and her examination will be continued to-day. Mrs. Margaret J. Plant, the plaintiff, was in court all day, as well as Morton F. Plant, the son of the testator.

After the adjournment of the trial to-day Morton F. Plant was asked whether negotiations for a settlement of the suit out of court were being carried on. He said:

"I guess that I had better not say anything about that."

In regard to the report that his sympathies are with the plaintiff in this suit, Mr. Plant said:

"I have been persistently misrepresented in this matter. I am not in sympathy with the plaintiff. I hold the obligations of my father's will higher than the pecuniary advantage that I would derive if the plaintiff wins the suit."

PUGSLEY WASN'T HUNGRY.

After Dining at the Hotel Empire He Tried to Beat the Hostelry and Lands on the Island.

A fifteen-year-old boy entered the dining room of the Hotel Empire yesterday morning, and, remarking to the head waiter, who seated him, that he was not feeling particularly hungry, ordered an orange, a bowl of oatmeal and cream, two boiled eggs, a sirloin steak with onions, potatoes in cream, a pot of coffee, and a half pint of sherry. He disposed of these articles, and then, his appetite having been almost completely destroyed, ordered six buckwheat cakes, which he consumed in a languid manner. The waiter sympathetically presented him with a bill for $2.10, whereupon the lad walked casually up to the clerk's desk and told that official to send the bill up to Room 240. The clerk, knowing that No. 240 was unoccupied, engaged the boy in conversation while he sent around for a policeman. The youngster was arrested just as he was telling the clerk how easy it was to beat New York hotels. When arraigned in the West Side Court he gave his name as George Pugsley, fifteen years old, of New Brunswick, Canada. Magistrate Hogan, hearing the charge, said that he had been arraigned before him two days ago for the same offense. No complainant had appeared against the boy on that occasion, although he admitted having victimized many hotels.

A charge of vagrancy was made against the boy, and he was sent to the Island for three months.

THE BROOKLYN DEATH RATE.

Official Figures Show that It Is Greater than Birth Rate—Dr. Byrne's Explanation.

Brooklynites who take more or less interest in local vital statistics have found something to surprise them in the recently issued report of Dr. Sylvester J. Byrne, head of the Bureau of Records of the Brooklyn Health Department. In this report it appears that there have been more deaths than births recorded in the Brooklyn Health Office. Dr. Byrne's report shows that in 1900 the number of deaths reported in Brooklyn was 23,475; the number of births, 22,572. In 1899, according to the report, 21,683 persons died in Brooklyn, while only 21,205 babies were born in the borough during the same year. The figures in 1898 were: Deaths, 21,856, and births, 21,395.

It would appear from these figures that more Brooklynites are going out of the world than are coming into it, but Dr. Byrne, when seen last night in relation to the matter, declared that such was not the case. The births in Brooklyn quite invariably exceeded the deaths in number, he said, although the records of the Health Department did not show this to be so. The failure of the department records to present this fact, he said, was very easy of explanation. It was due to the negligence of physicians in reporting the same to the Health Department. Many births occurred in Brooklyn each year, he said, which were never reported, although the law required that report be made by physicians and provided a penalty for failure to do the same.

It was quite impossible, Dr. Byrne said, to get together a complete record of births. Every death occurring in the borough, however, he said, must necessarily be reported, and for this reason it frequently appeared from the records that the deaths exceeded the births in number, whereas the reverse was really the case.

TOO MUCH MATHEMATICS.

Isaac Levene Demonstrated by Algebra that He Did Not Owe for a Meal.

Isaac Levene of 82 West Ninetieth Street ate 90 cents' worth of food in a Sixth Avenue restaurant yesterday afternoon. When the check was presented to him he made a mathematical problem of it, and after figuring it out by algebra, arrived at the conclusion that he owed nothing. He tried to demonstrate his process to the waiter, but the waiter did not understand algebra, and called the proprietor of the restaurant, with whom Levene went over his figures, but even the proprietor could not get the thing right, and called in a policeman. Levene labored with the policeman for a brief time, but the latter knew less about algebra than either of the others, and took Levene to the Jefferson Market Police Court.

"It's a simple algebraic problem, Judge," said Levene to Magistrate Flammer, when asked why he did not pay the 90 cents. If I ate an amount equal to 2 X plus 3 Y, and afterward it was said it was equivalent to 4 XZY minus 3 XZ, then by equation I would be found to owe nothing."

The Magistrate concluded that there was something defective in Levene's reasoning, and sent him to Bellevue to be examined.

ASSESSMENTS TO BE MADE PUBLIC

Tax Commissioners Will Publish List of Taxes on Personal Property.

A meeting of the Tax Commissioners was held yesterday at which a resolution was adopted giving publicity to the assessments laid on the personal property of many New York citizens. The resolution decided to make public the personal assessments follows:

Whereas, It is the opinion of this board that the utmost publicity should be given to the transactions of this department at all times, consistent with the efficient administration thereof;

Resolved, That President Feitner and Commissioner Salmon be appointed a committee to make arrangements for such publicity, and to arrange for the convenience thereof, in connection with the business of the department.

President Feitner said that the list would be made public on Friday or Saturday of this week.

Frank S. Hastings's Illness.

Frank S. Hastings, President of the Manhattan Electric Light Company, Vice President of the Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company, and an officer of other corporations, who is identified with the Stock Exchange firm of E. C. Benedict & Co., is recovering at 15 West Fiftieth Street from an attack of typhoid fever which seized him early in December. It will be many weeks, however, before Mr. Hastings will be able to resume business.

Don't have to dip deep!

$13 deep if you are lucky enough to have a 32, 33 or 34 inches chest; $15 deep if you throw a bigger one.

Suits to put on now; not to put in camphor for next Summer or next Winter.

Suits that for the most part represent this Winter's successes—of which there are only a few of a few sizes left.

But they total to over a thousand of our $20, $22, $~~25~~ and $28 suits.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

BANK TELLER A DEFAULTER.

Employe of Continental National Short $12,000 in His Accounts—Thefts Extended Over Seven Years.

J. Prevost Mason, third teller of the Continental National Bank, 7 Nassau Street, was arraigned yesterday morning before United States Commissioner Shields charged with embezzling $12,000 belonging to the bank. Mason, who had worked his way up from an ordinary clerkship, had been employed in the bank for twenty-seven years and was one of its most trusted employes. The money was stolen during the past six or seven years, and the method of covering the deficits was a clumsy one, reliant principally on the trust put in the teller by his employers.

Until last Saturday no one had a suspicion that all was not right in Mason's department. On that day Bank Examiner Hanna went to the bank to examine into the books. The examiner had not been long at work when Mason complained of not feeling well and was allowed to go home. A clerk who was put into his place noticed that there were irregularities in the books. The bank examiner was notified at once and the accounts of Mason were gone over, showing that in a number of places they had been doctored. Then the bank officials went through the books and up to Saturday night discovered shortages which amounted to $9,000.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company, which was on a bond of $10,000 for the teller's honesty, was told of the suspicion, and A. M. Birdsall, attorney for the company, took charge of the case. He saw Mason at his home, corner of Washington and Wendover Avenues, and, Mr. Birdsall says, the teller confessed to him that he had stolen the money for a period ranging over six to seven years. It was 1 o'clock Sunday morning when Mr. Birdsall, accompanied by an Inspector, called at Mason's home to inform him that shortages had been found in his accounts. After securing the confession, Mr. Birdsall says, he left the Inspector in charge of Mason, who was shadowed from that time until 11 o'clock Tuesday night, when he was arrested. By the time Mason was arrested the bank examiner had finished his work on the books and had discovered in all a shortage of $12,000. Second Vice President Seymour said that Mason had confessed that he had spent the money he had stolen on living expenses, as his salary at the bank was but $1,800 annually.

When Mason appeared before Commissioner Shields he was represented by Lawyers Abraham Levy and former Assistant District Attorney Unger. He pleaded not guilty and asked for an examination. He was held in $10,000 bail, in default of which he was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail. Mason has an uncle, who is Prof. Joseph Weir Mason of the College of the City of New York and who resides at 32 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. He also has a brother, Frank G. Mason, who is employed in the Custom House.

ALVORD GETS THIRTEEN YEARS.

Defaulting Note Teller Who Stole $690,000 Hears His Fate with Equanimity.

Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., former note teller of the First National Bank, who pleaded guilty to having stolen $690,000 from that institution, was sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment for his crime yesterday by Justice Thomas in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court. The prisoner was almost immediately afterward taken to Sing Sing Prison, where he will serve his sentence.

There were very few spectators in the courtroom yesterday when the defaulting teller appeared to receive his sentence. He entered the courtroom from the pen carrying his head erect and swinging his arms as if he was out in the park enjoying a constitutional. He appeared perfectly unconcerned about the fate in store for him. So far as known none of his friends was in the courtroom. His counsel, Jacob F. Miller, in answer to Judge Thomas's question, said he had said all he had to say about the case. "I will leave him in your hands," said the counsel.

Judge Thomas in imposing sentence said that the words of a Judge should not be harsh. After examining the case carefully, he said, he considered that he had met with an old-time case of common thievery, but that the adroitness of the crime and its far-reaching effects should be taken into consideration. The banks were trusted by the public, and the prisoner had betrayed that trust.

The prisoner was then sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing under count No. 39 of the indictment, which charged him with making false entries in the books of the bank, and five years under count No. 50, which charged him with falsifying the Clearing House sheet. The five-year sentence is to begin at the expiration of the eight-year term. Alvord heard the sentence without the slightest show of feeling, although his counsel said it was much more severe than he had been led to expect.

The prisoner, in company with two Deputy United States Marshals, took a train at the Grand Central Station shortly after 1 o'clock for Sing Sing. Alvord passed cigars to his two traveling companions as the train pulled out of the station, and, lighting one himself, took one last look at the busy crowds at the station and settled himself back for a comfortable journey.

SING SING, Jan. 16.—C. L. Alvord, the defaulting bank clerk, reached the depot here in custody of a Deputy Sheriff at 2:45 o'clock. He was at once taken to the State Prison. After his pedigree had been taken he was taken to the State shop, where he was given a bath, a shave, his hair cut, and his own clothing exchanged for a striped suit. He was weighed there and tipped the scales at 292 pounds. He is now in Cell 451, Gallery 24, where he must remain for ten days in quarantine against disease. He will have to serve eight years and three months if he behaves himself, as he will be allowed four years and nine months for good conduct.

Deaf Man Killed by a Train.

CORNING, N. Y., Jan. 16.—At noon today, John Scott of Bath, aged seventy and very deaf, was walking along the Lackawanna Railroad tracks to the scene of last night's wreck, when he was struck by a train and cut to pieces. His head was found on the engine pilot after it had run a mile to the station.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

January Sale of Remnants,

of ZIBELINE, CAMEL'S HAIR, ARMURE, CREPE CLOTH, TAILOR SUITINGS and FRENCH NOVELTY GOODS,

50, 75 and 95 cents per yard;
Value $1.25 to $2.50.

Handsome CAMEL'S HAIR PLAIDS, SCOTCH and FRENCH PLAIDS,

75 cents;
Value $1.25 to $2.00.

8,000 yards LIBERTY WAIST VELVETEEN. Dotted, striped and scroll designs. Old rose, reseda green, gobelin blue, light gray and black-and-white,

50 cents per yard;
Reduced from $1.00.

Umbrellas.

2000,—MEN'S AND WOMEN'S.

All silk, steel rod, eight rib, paragon frame. Handles,—26-inch,—crystal, sterling silver, dresden and natural wood.

28-inch,—natural woods,

$1.95 each;
Formerly $2.25 to $4.50.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

DETECTIVES AWAIT ABSCONDER HERTZ

Employe of Stiefel, Sachs & Co. Embezzled About $100,000.

Drew Forged Checks on the Firm's Bank Account and Destroyed the Vouchers—He Lived a Double Life.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The forger for whose extradition the United States authorities are asking is Sigmund Hertz, alias Emden, of New York City. He is supposed to be on board the steamer Corinthian, which left Halifax Sunday, Jan. 7, for Queenstown and Liverpool. The police of those cities are watching for him.

The alleged absconder whom the Scotland Yard detectives have been asked to arrest is Sigmund Hertz of 21 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, an employe of Stiefel, Sachs & Co. of 18 Walker Street.

Hertz has been missing since Jan. 2, and sailed under the name of Emden or Lunden on the steamship Corinthian. His wife is with him. He was the confidential financial man of the firm, and had been introduced by them at the Chemical Bank, where they made heavy deposits, the house being a branch of the firm of Sachs Brothers & Co. of San Francisco. He would draw money on forged checks and destroy the vouchers. Another method was to raise checks sent in part payment of accounts, place the same on deposit, and take the difference from the cash in the safe. The bank officials say that to do this for any length of time must have had an accomplice. One forgery for $7,800, and another for $2,500 have already been brought to the attention of the bank.

Assistant District Attorney Gans said yesterday that the rumor that the firm had been mulcted in about $200,000 was an exaggeration, and half that figure he believed would be nearer the correct sum. It was not until Hertz had been away from his work for two days after reporting himself ill that the firm learned that he had gone with all his portable belongings.

Detectives have learned that Hertz lived a double life. He bought a pair of horses and a handsome carriage, which he stabled in Columbus Avenue, and frequently drove out in company with a woman whom he introduced at various roadhouses and restaurants as his wife, and sometimes as his sister-in-law. He bought diamonds for her from a Sixth Avenue jeweler. Once he ordered $5,000 worth of gems sent upon approval. He purchased $1,000 worth and returned the others. All his jewelry bills were paid in checks.

Hertz was at one time a clerk in the jewelry store from which he made his largest purchases, and was afterward a bookkeeper for the Genesee Salt Company, at 509 West Street, of which ex-Mayor Franklin Edson is President. He was in the employ of Stiefel, Sachs & Co. for several years.

Sigmund Hertz is a son of Morris J. Hertz, who lives at 61 East One Hundred and Eighth Street with his two daughters and another son. The father was almost prostrated by the publicity of the case, and as he lay in bed last night talked concerning his son. He declared that neither he nor any member of the family knew anything about the matter. He said his son never visited them but once every two or three weeks, and then only for a few minutes at a time. He last heard from his son on Jan. 4, when he received a postal card saying: "I must go to San Francisco on business. I will tell you all about it later."

Mr. Hertz said his son had been married about three years, and that he always appeared to be very devoted to his wife.

LEGAL NOTES.

NOTE GIVEN UNDER DURESS.—Frederick Lutjens, when sued by Robert Doual in Brooklyn upon a promissory note for $300 made by him to the order of Charles Wehle, claimed that the note was obtained from him by duress. The evidence showed that when one Berncamp was arrested in a civil action Lutjens became surety on an undertaking to discharge him from arrest and that Wehle, who was plaintiff's attorney, exacted the note as a condition of consenting to the discharge. A judgment given in favor of the defendant on the trial was affirmed by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, and the Court of Appeals now decides that that was correct and holds, on the opinion of Justice Cullen below, that such a note was void as between the parties and as to all others except bona fide holders of value. The court says that a person claiming to be a bona fide holder of such a note must show under what circumstances and for what value he became such. The mere production of the note was insufficient.

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INCOMPETENT EVIDENCE IN SUIT AGAINST BONDSMEN OF DEFAULTING CASHIER.—When the State Bank of Pike, doing business in the village of Pike, N. Y., appointed Earle S. White as its cashier, in January, 1893, he gave a bond in the penal sum of $20,000, with George M. Brown and others as sureties. On White's ceasing to be cashier, in August, 1895, he was found to be a defaulter in a considerable amount, consisting of sums which came into his possession as cashier, including moneys deposited for which certificates were issued. In a suit by the bank against the sureties judgment was directed on the referee's report in favor of the plaintiff for $1,867.12. This decision was affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division, but the Court of Appeals last week ordered a reversal, and new trial, because of incompetent evidence having been given on the trial before the referee. The Court of Appeals holds, in an opinion by Judge Vann, that the books of the bank, and computations made from them, were not admissible as evidence against the bondsmen, without preliminary proof of their accuracy or regularity; it appearing that the entries relied upon were made by persons other than the cashier.

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There were over 5,000 new books published in 1900. You cannot read all of the new books, but you can get an intelligent idea of what they contain by reading THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. No person who wishes to keep informed of what is going on in the world of letters can do without.

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Positively relieve Coughs and Colds and all irritation of the throat. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Amusements.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Monday Afternoon, January 21st, 2:30 o'clock.
PIANO AND VIOLIN RECITAL..BY
Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Breitner.
Reserved Seats, $1.00 and $1.50. For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Square.

Holy City. Mendelssohn Hall. Fri. Ev. Jan. 18. West End Choral Union, 250 Voices. Soloists: Cumming, Roselle, Weeden, Walker. Conductor, Tallesen Morgan. Tickets, Schuberth's.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA 42d St., B'way and 7th Av. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. GENERAL ADMISSION, 50c. LAST WEEK DRESSLER. Comedy Triumph. BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 21. Mathews & Bulger in their Latest Vaudeville, "The Night of the 4th." Big Musical Co., including WALTER JONES.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mats. at 2. Evgs. at 8. Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY. "Best of All Girls." THE GIRL FROM UP THERE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat. FLORODORA

HURTIG & SEAMON'S WEST 125TH ST. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Dan. E. Bandman & Co. in "David Garrick," &c.

Harlem Opera House Mr. John Hare The Gay Lord Quex Ev. 8:10 M. 8:15. Next week Lulu Glaser in "Sweet Anne Page."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—THE MAN FROM MEXICO.

THREE PER CENT. CITY BONDS.

Controller Coler Will Offer $3,000,000 on Feb. 1.

On Feb. 1 Controller Coler will offer for sale $3,000,000 of New York City bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. This is the first time in five years that bonds bearing such a low rate of interest have been offered for sale, with the exception of a small lot of Silver Lake Improvements bonds sold under direct authorization of the Legislature.

Controller Coler thinks that by establishing New York bonds on a 3 per cent. basis the city will in the long run get money cheaper. He believes that the public are coming to look on the city bonds as one of the best investments that can be made. The last bonds sold on a 3 per cent. basis amounted to $8,345,000 and were bought by J. P. Morgan & Co.

Capt. J. G. Gesner's Funeral.

The funeral of Capt. John G. Gesner, who died at his home at 504 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday from debility incident to old age, took place yesterday. Capt. Gesner was born at Nyack, N. Y., in 1827. He was one of the oldest steamboat engineers in the country, and was at one time a chief engineer of the old Erickson Line plying between New York and Liverpool. He was also employed on several steamships running to China and Australia. He leaves a wife, one son, and two daughters.

O'Neill's.

Special Values IN Muslin Underwear

MUSLIN SKIRTS with three rows of Torchon Insertion, Edged Ruffle, also with Lawn Ruffle finished with Cluster of small Tucks; also
MUSLIN GOWNS, Empire and V shaped neck, some finished with Torchon, others with Embroidery,

79c each value 1 00

MUSLIN SKIRTS, Torchon Insertion, Edged Ruffle,
MUSLIN GOWNS, Empire and V shaped neck, trimmed with Embroidery or Torchon Insertion and Tucks,
CAMBRIC and MUSLIN DRAWERS, some with Umbrella Ruffle and Insertings, others with deep Embroidered Ruffle,
CAMBRIC CHEMISES, Square or Circular neck, finished with Embroidery or Lace,

59c each value 79c

Women's Suits.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS of Venetian, Tans, Browns and Gray, Coat lined with Taffetta, Skirt with Percaline

9.98 each value 18.00

FINE TAILOR-MADE SUITS in Coverts and Venetians, Tans and Gray, full lined in fine quality of Taffeta,

14.98 each value 25.00

FINE PEBBLE CHEVIOT SUITS, Black, Brown and Navy, Jacket is the new double-breasted box-front and with Peau de Soie Revers and Facings, lined throughout with Taffeta, Skirt shows the new gored effect and lined with French Percaline,

16.98 each

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Shirts,

Made-to-measure,

of advance Spring materials in new weaves and designs.

The Tendon cord Cloths,—in Linen and Madras, Satin Broche, Dimities and Nainsook Rayee, are among the latest importations of this very extensive stock.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Ev'g, at 7:45—DIE WALKURE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 19, at 2—LE CID, (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Melba; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Sizes, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 19, at 8, at Popular Prices—DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER, (The Flying Dutchman,) (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Olitzka; MM. Dippel, Blass, Bars, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 20, at 8:15.—Grand Popular Concert. In addition to miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Imbart de la Tour, Campanari, and Plancon, together with Entire Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 21, at 8:15—LA BOHEME, (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Scheff; MM. Saléza, Gilibert, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 23, at 8—DON GIOVANNI, (in Italian.) Mmes. Nordica, Scheff, and Gadski; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Plançon, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 25, at 8—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S THEATRE. Friday 2:30.
WALTER DAMROSCH
PIANO LECTURE, RECITAL EXPLANATORY OF DAS RHEINGOLD.....AT 2:30
Jan. 22—Die Walkure. Jan. 25—Siegfried.

BIJOU TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY.
AMELIA BINGHAM
Presents Her COMPANY in Clyde Fitch's Latest Success,
THE CLIMBERS
ENTHUSIASM OF THE PRESS.
TIMES—"Miss Bingham has gone first the right way to work to do something worth doing for the sake of Dramatic Art." "It is true to life, splendidly acted."
HERALD—"The Climbers is a success."
WORLD—"Thrilling modern play! None stronger has been written!"
EVE. SUN—"Amelia Bingham has covered herself with glory." "An American actress and an American dramatist stood triumph."
SEATS NOW SELLING.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS LAST WEEK. A ROYAL ROGUE.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23RD. JOHANN STRAUSS'S LATEST OPERETTA, VIENNA LIFE. (Wiener Blut.)
SEAT SALE TO-DAY, 9 A. M.

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8.25. Mat. Sat., 2.20. THEATRE CLOSED To-night. Miss Rehan will positively appear to-morrow evening.
—ADA— REHAN LAST WEEK. "SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY."
Next Week. Seat Sale To-day. N. C. GOODWIN—MAXINE ELLIOTT, "When We Were Twenty-One."

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:15. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment
Friday, 2:30, WALTER DAMROSCH, (Rheingold.)

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman...Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
.....LAST THREE WEEKS.....
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.
Feb. 4—Henry Miller in "RICH'D SAVAGE."

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudevills.
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Automobiles and Accessories.
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THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. New special vaudeville features Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's Successful Review. GIDDY THRONG

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IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Last week of the roaring farce, "Die Strengen Herren." Matinée Saturday, (popular prices,) "Uriel Acosta."

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TAILOR-MADE SUITS of Venetian, Tans, Browns and Gray, Coat lined with Taffetta, Skirt with Percaline

9.98 each value 18.00

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FINE PEBBLE CHEVIOT SUITS, Black, Brown and Navy, Jacket is the new double-breasted box-front and with Peau de Soie Revers and Facings, lined throughout with Taffeta, Skirt shows the new gored effect and lined with French Percaline,

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Clearing, with fresh northwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,922. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SECRET BRITISH ORDERS?

Commanders Said to Have Directed a Policy of Extermination.

BOERS NOW THREATEN NATAL

Are Concentrating at Carolina and Ermelo — Few Dutch Joining Cape Colony Invaders.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The "Stop-the-War" Committee yesterday passed the following resolution:

"Orders which a British officer reports he personally received reveal the adoption by Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener of a policy having for its aim the extermination of a heroic nationality by starving its women and children and the deliberate massacre of unarmed prisoners."

The latter clause alludes to alleged secret orders from Lord Kitchener to De Wet's pursuers to take no prisoners.

Copies of letters from an unnamed British officer, containing these and other charges, will be sent by the committee to Lord Salisbury, Lord Roberts, and others.

Lord Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria, under date of Jan. 16, says the concentration of three thousand Boers at Carolina, (Transvaal,) is reported.

It is alleged that the Boers who are concentrating at Carolina and Ermelo are preparing to descend into Natal.

Information as to the doings of the Cape Colony invaders is hard to obtain, but it is clear that they are getting very little help from the Dutch. Twice they attempted to capture Barkly East, but both times they were repulsed. For three days they occupied Sutherland, but they cleared out on the approach of a British column. Small scattered parties are reported operating in various parts of the Ceres district.

Apparently the invaders abandoned the idea of attacking Clanwilliam on finding the town well defended. A commando of 3,000 has been sent in the Richmond District, but there the Boers have secured only 100 Dutch recruits.

The casualty list issued yesterday shows that the Boers have released 297 British who were captured.

The authorities continue to hold a hopeful view regarding the situation, but they seem to recognize that vigorous measures are necessary. The proclamation of martial law throughout almost the whole of Cape Colony, and Lord Kitchener's strong measures against the population of the republics, the placing on reduced rations of the wives of men on commando, and similar measures go to show that there is still heavy work ahead.

British offensive operations have ceased for the present. It is supposed that Lord Kitchener is collecting his strength for a final effort to crush out or capture the commandoes by a repetition of the tactics which caused the surrender of Gen. Cronje and Gen. Prinsloo.

It is asserted that more heavy naval guns will be landed at the Cape.

Lord Roberts, who was entertained privately at dinner last evening by the United Service Club, the guests including the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Cambridge, and some three hundred officers, has issued from the War Office a stirring appeal to the country for a prompt response to the call for 5,000 yeomanry, the past services of which body in South Africa he highly commends to the gratitude of the nation.

PRETORIA, Jan. 17.—Boer families and their stock are being systematically brought in to convenient centres from all over the country. They are kept in camps and fed. Those who surrender voluntarily are supplied with full rations, and those whose husbands are still in the field are provided for on a reduced scale, which is raised when the husbands surrender to a full allowance.

Every opportunity is offered to the refugees to work for pay and for special privileges. Prominent burghers who have surrendered are allowed to visit the camps in order to ascertain the facts as to the treatment.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 17.—Martial law has now been proclaimed in every part of Cape Colony, except the districts of Cape Town, Simonstown, Wynberg, Port Elizabeth, and East London. It has also been proclaimed in Tombuland, Griqualand East, and in East and West Pondoland.

It has been proclaimed unlawful for any person in the Cape Peninsula, except officials and regular or irregular troops, to possess arms or ammunition.

BOERS DEFEATED BY COLVILLE.

STANDERTON, Jan. 16.—Colville's mobile column, marching from New Denmark to Vlaklangte, was attacked by 1,000 Boers, divided into two forces.

One force made a determined attempt on the baggage, and the other on the cavalry constituting the rear guard.

The cavalry was compelled to retire until protected by four companies of rifles, hidden behind a ridge, who were waiting with bayonets. The Boers then made a speedy retreat, leaving several dead and wounded from the heavy British fire.

Eventually both attacks were repulsed, the Boers losing heavily.

The British were not able to pursue the Boers, owing to the necessity of protecting their baggage. Their casualties were one killed and fifteen wounded.

Boers Imprison a Peace Advocate.

STANDERTON, Jan. 17.—Boer women, brought in by the military, report that William Steyn, who was appointed a delegate of the Boers here to ask the fighting Boers to surrender under Lord Kitchener's proclamation, was made a prisoner and sent to Pietrewief, accused of high treason.

Queensland Offers 10,000 Troops.

BRISBANE, Jan. 17.—Robert Philp, Premier and Treasurer of Queensland, asserted to-day that the Colony was prepared to contribute 10,000 additional troops for South Africa.

Report of Boer Prisoners' Escape.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Evening Standard says it hears that a number of Boer prisoners have escaped from Ceylon.

GEN. ALGER HAS A RELAPSE.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 17.—Gen. Alger suffered a relapse yesterday and is now again confined to his bed, a very sick man. One week ago last Monday he left his office not feeling well, and before the end of the day a cold had set in with marked symptoms of grip. He was forced to take to his bed.

Last Monday the General was feeling sufficiently well to permit of getting up, and until yesterday he was about his house. Yesterday morning the fever which had accompanied the attack returned. It is admitted that his illness is quite serious.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks weak. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 79¼c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46¼c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30½c.; cotton, middling, 9¾c.; iron, Northern, No. 1, $16; butter, Western creamery, 21c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
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OPPOSES AMENDED TREATY.

The Times (London) Urges the British Government to Stand on the Original Agreement.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Times, in the course of an editorial on the Nicaragua Canal controversy, expresses itself gratified to find that "the crudeness of Mr. Morgan's methods has startled the press on his own side." It quotes from its New York correspondent, Mr. Smalley, the statement:

"I do not believe that a majority of intelligent Americans either expect or desire Great Britain to submit to what is unmannerly."

The Times commends to Americans the attitude of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in its report on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which, the paper asserts, "takes practically the British view of the canal question."

"It may be taken for granted," continues The Times, "that, in some form or other, Lord Lansdowne will explain to President McKinley and Secretary Hay that we do not share the Senate's views of the freely repudiable character of an international bargain, and that we have no notion of allowing the Senate to accept all we offered by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and then to take all we retained as a condition of our offer.

"It will only be necessary to recall the terms of the agreement accepted a year ago with gratitude by American statesmen to refuse assent to a wholly different agreement and to intimate that, until the agreement is ratified or other reasonable proposals are courteously presented by the American Government, we shall continue to stand upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

SHIPYARDS FOR CARNEGIE.

Report Project to Extend Conneaut Plant and to Build Dry Docks There Also.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan. 17.—The latest announcement made in this section concerning the gigantic projects of the Carnegie Company is to the effect that shipyards and a dry dock are to be built the coming Spring at Conneaut, and that work will begin on these plants at about the same time that operations on the construction of the tube works begin. The Conneaut Evening News asserts with positiveness that these new plants are to be built, and claims that it will be but the carrying out of a project which was planned last Winter. It says:

"It is supposed that the Carnegie Company wants to be entirely independent of the combine that owns and controls the shipbuilding plants of the lakes. The dry dock would be indispensable here for repair work on vessels." The two plants would employ between 2,000 and 3,000 men the year round.

Considering that there is no shipyard within a distance of 70 miles of Conneaut on the west and 100 miles on the east it is argued that such plants should follow the completion of the harbor owned by Carnegie, and which is to be the shipping port for a large part of the product of his new tube works. Should dry docks and shipyards be built at Conneaut it will bring the Carnegie Company almost as much in competition with the shipping combine as their tube works will bring them in competition with the National Tube Company.

The new shipyards and dry docks would not only do the repair work and building for the Carnegie Company, but, like most plants, would probably reach out for all the business they could get, and thus competition would become strong. Ashtabula, which receives a large per cent. of all the ore vessels which come down the lakes, is within fifteen miles of Conneaut Harbor. Shipyards at Conneaut would afford the nearest dry dock to Ashtabula.

THE VENEZUELAN SITUATION.

No Further Advices Received — The Scorpion Sails from La Guayra — Scene of the Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Scorpion sailed to-day from La Guayra to the point where the employes of the New York and Bermudez Company are besieged by Venezuelans. It is improbable that she will get there before Sunday morning, and as the last report from the scene of hostilities indicated that a fight was imminent it will probably have taken place before the warship arrives.

Guanaco, the scene of the trouble, is seventy miles up the San Juan River, a stream near the mouth of the Orinoco. It is about fifteen miles from shore. It is a small town, which has grown up since the development of the asphalt industry began, and a small railway, owned by the New York and Bermudez Company, runs from the river to the town. If bluejackets are sent ashore they will proceed by this railroad to Guanaco, which is the headquarters of the beleaguered Americans.

The fiction of a revolution in Venezuela is still maintained to some extent, although there is no longer any disposition to deny that the attack on the asphalt trust's property is being made by Government troops. For what reason the revolution story was started it is impossible to tell. Peraza has completely disappeared, and those who claim that a revolution is imminent in Venezuela have given him up and are now conjuring with the names of Andrade and Hernandez. Both of these revolutionists, however, are maintaining absolute quiet, and neither of them has manifested the slightest desire to make use of the complications in which his country is being drawn to advance his personal fortunes.

A mutiny among some of the soldiers in Caracas has been reported to the State Department, but according to the best information it was nothing but a local brawl and was promptly suppressed. It seems to have been confined to the barracks.

The Venezuelan Legation has received from the Consul General a dispatch which he received from Venezuela yesterday in reply to a telegram of inquiry sent by him. It states that there is no rebellion or even an uprising of any kind.

The State Department has obtained from the Navy Department a list of all the available warships and their whereabouts.

ARCHITECTS WIN COMPETITION.

Rankin & Kellogg to Plan Public Building at Indianapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Another award of a public building to architects selected after competition under the Tarsney law was made to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury. Eleven sets of drawings were offered in response to the advertisement calling for designs for a Post Office and Custom House building at Indianapolis. A commission consisting of H. Langford Warren of Harvard University, Edward B. Green of Buffalo, and J. R. Marshall of Washington, James Knox Taylor, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and D. H. Burnham of Chicago, considered the plans, and having thrown out one because it was marked in a manner to distinguish it and because an effort was made to secure approval of it, they decided in favor of the design offered by Rankin & Kellogg of Philadelphia.

The new building will be 320 by 155 feet in dimensions, rectangular, with a long façade presenting a colonnade of fourteen Ionic columns. The entrances are to be in flanking pavilions, and the design calls for groups of statuary as a part of the decorative scheme.

West and Southwest.
The Pennsylvania Railroad offers convenient service to all the great trade centres.—Adv.

FIGHT FOR LIVES OF BOSSCHIETER PRISONERS

Counsel in Final Argument For and Against the Accused Men.

Death Penalty and Acquittal Demanded —The Accused Men May Know Their Fate To-day.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 17.—The evidence in the Bosschieter case being all in, the legal wrangle for the lives of Walter C. McAlister, William A. Death, and Andrew J. Campbell was begun to-day. It was expected that the speechmaking of the lawyers in the summing up would be ended early in the afternoon, and that the case would go to the jury late in the day. This prediction proved wrong, however, and another day will be required to give the men who will judge of the guilt or innocence of the accused the usual amount of enlightenment concerning the facts in the case. Ex-Judge Hoffman of counsel for the accused men will open with his final effort to-morrow morning. He will be followed by Prosecutor Emley, and the Judge will then charge the jury.

The men who spoke to-day were Assistant Prosecutor Ralph Shaw for the State, and ex-Judge Scott and Lawyer Michael Dunn for the defense. They began with the opening of the morning session, and concluded—that is to say, Mr. Dunn did—a few minutes before 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Then ex-Judge Hoffman of counsel for the accused men arose and requested of Justice Dixon the privilege of deferring his concluding address until the morning, a request which was granted. This change in the programme was considered a point highly favorable to the prisoners, who by the way in which they nodded at one another evidently shared this view.

This far little has been revealed as to the possible verdict the jury is likely to reach. The arguments of the three men who have thus far addressed the jury, in fact everything which has passed during the trial, have indicated that the efforts of the lawyers were directed to conviction of murder in the first degree or acquittal. And yet one of four verdicts may be found by the jury. It may bring in a verdict of murder in the first degree; a verdict of murder in the second degree, the penalty of which is thirty years' imprisonment; a verdict of manslaughter, the penalty of which may be either one day and $1, or ten years or $1,000, or both, and it may acquit.

The prisoners came into court in the morning apparently none the worse for their ordeal of yesterday. They were at times a little restless under the lash of the Assistant Prosecutor's whip, especially when he indicated that they deserved the extreme penalty, and when at last he concluded with the remark:

"The State is compelled to ask for a verdict of murder in the first degree."

There was another point where they betrayed some nervousness. It was during the address of their counsel, ex-Judge Scott. He was telling the jury that if murder had resulted from an assault, the assault in itself would be murder in the first degree. "But," added Mr. Scott, "that this woman died as the result of an assault is not the case. That charge disappears. There has been no evidence to show it."

Justice Dixon interrupted with this explanation:

"If the girl, while in the saloon was given poison with intent to commit an assault, then that act must be considered a part of the assault. Any overt act in connection with the assault is a part thereof."

The three accused men leaned forward, fearful, apparently, that a word of the Justice's remarks would escape them. Their faces betrayed annoyance.

ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR'S ADDRESS.

Shortly after court opened, Assistant Prosecutor Shaw began with the preliminary address of the summing up by the State. He made no great attempt to work upon the feelings of the jury, but in a plain, matter-of-fact way outlined the testimony as he said he understood it. He began by reminding the jury that a murder which occurred during the perpetration of a felony constituted murder in the first degree.

"We have learned," he said, "that Jennie Bosschieter was not quite eighteen years old She is entitled to the presumption that she was a virtuous, honest, and upright girl. There is no evidence to the contrary. She was industrious and healthy. Her physical condition was such that she must have been able to take two or three drinks without bad effect. We have her in that condition on Oct. 18. On the evening of that day she came down town from her home and was seen talking to Campbell, one of the defendants, on Main Street. She seemed to be excited, and was heard to say, "No, no," in answer to some solicitation or request of Campbell's.

"She goes to Saal's saloon. There, she and Campbell are joined by Death. They had a cocktail, a glass of cider, and a glass of beer. There is no certainty as to which of these she drank, but none of them would likely have caused the death of a girl like the dead one. Then McAlister came into the saloon. Was that an accident, with no object in view? Then there was another round of drinks, one of the drinks being a pony of absinthe. Then McAlister joined the three in the back room and champagne was served. Then McAlister poured into Jennie's glass three times chloral hydrate. That is poison. Then she became unconscious and was carried from the saloon to a hack. Kerr and Campbell, so as not to attract attention, walked up Governor Street and entered the hack near Paterson Street.

"Then they started with the dying girl for the lonesome drive along the Hoffle Road and Rock Road. Arriving at the open place in the roadside the girl was lifted from the hack and taken to the blanket on the ground.

"The details are too horrible to repeat. No regard for womanhood, themselves, or their families was shown. It was the meanest and lowest type of assault. Then she was taken back to the hack, then to the brook where the girl in her last gasp fell dead. Then they started for Dr. Wiley's for their own protection. Then they sought Dr. Townsend, and when he pronounced the girl dead the hackman wanted to take her body to her home. They said no and ordered him to drive out again to the place where they left the body and where it was found. They threw it down like a dead dog or a cat on the rock.

"Those good Samaritans took her out there to show their philanthropy! How brutal! But I will not say brutal, as I would not so insult the brute creation. Then came the examination of the girl and the finding of the chloral by Dr. Withaus.

"All the defendants are equally guilty as principals in this crime. The stories told by the defendants on the witness stand proved a miserable failure as a defense. Such a defense is worthy of no consideration. It was never told before in court here. Their story is to be weighed by what they had said before, no matter under what circumstances they told it. With these facts presented the State is compelled to ask you, putting aside all sympathy, and in the name of justice, for a verdict of murder in the first degree."

FIRST SPEECH FOR THE DEFENSE.

When Mr. Shaw had concluded ex-Judge Scott opened for the defense. He began by saying that the State was charging an impossible crime.

"From the moment the accusation was made against these young men it was believed by everybody," Mr. Scott continued. "No voice was raised to ask whether or not the accusation had any foundation in fact. The prisoners' mouths were closed because what they said was distorted by everybody. The State's case has been heralded about for three months and everybody seems to have believed it. Not until yesterday, like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, was the truth heard, and you paused. You said, 'We must look into this.' You cannot convict these men on prejudices; you cannot convict on long inferences.

"Are these men monsters? One would suppose so from the virulence with which they have been pursued by the State. I appeal to you to have the courage to do your duty. The State has shown malice and the indictment has two counts. The first count is that there was evidence that in committing an assault the girl was killed. If that were true the defendants would be guilty of murder in the first degree, according to the provisions of the law. The fact that the girl died from the effects of an assault is not in this case."

It was here that the Justice corrected Mr. Scott.

"The second count," continued ex-Judge Scott, "is a general one, charging the murder of the girl, and any kind of murder may be proved. The State may try to prove that she was killed by poison. It is important to know whether the poison was given with intent to kill or not. The law does not state that it must be premeditated to kill to be murder in the first degree. As I understand the law, if the girl died from the effects of poison, it must have been given with willful and premeditated intent to kill to be murder in the first degree. The statute says murder, but that is common law.

"There are two sides to every story. This case is made up of circumstantial evidence. First, Mrs. Bosschieter told you that when Jennie left home that night she started for the drug store to get some baby powder. Did it appear whether she ever got the baby powder? She left home at 8 o'clock and was seen on Main Street in front of Kent's drug store at 9 o'clock. She had a habit of being out late at night, though scarcely sixteen years of age. Arrangements had been made by her mother that when Jennie staid out after 10 o'clock at night she could gain entrance to the house by knocking. The girl was under no control.

"On Oct. 18 she willingly went with two men, and one a married man, to Saal's saloon to carouse. The girl was not necessarily wicked, but foolish and vain. The Assistant Prosecutor told you that Jennie had a pony of absinthe in the saloon. Saal told you that it was a whole glass.

"Now as to the hackman. What kind of a man is he to stand by and see a crime committed without interference? Under these circumstances is he not equally guilty with the defendants? Yet it is the story of this lying cabman that you have got to believe to convict these men of criminal assault. There is no other story. You are not going to hang a man upon a confession you have not heard from a man's own lips, upon a confession distorted by these detectives? I don't say that these detectives are bad men, but their purpose is to convict."

In the end Mr. Scott asked the jury to restore the prisoners to liberty, and clear Paterson's name of its stain.

Lawyer Michael Dunn followed Mr. Scott. He arose at 12 o'clock. He began by calling Sculthorpe a lot of bad names that would not look well in print.

"The State alleges," he said, "that Death confessed to them that the girl was doped, and that when the detectives asked him what he meant by dope, he replied, 'knock-out drops.' I don't believe a word of it."

Mr. Dunn kept up his speech until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He reviewed the entire testimony.

J. D. ARCHBOLD GIVES $400,000.

Increases Endowment of Syracuse University After Making Series of Annual Gifts of $40,000 or More.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Announcement is made to-night that "a friend" has given $400,000 to the endowment fund of Syracuse University, conditional only upon a like amount being raised among other friends of the institution. The gift is made anonymously, and Chancellor James R. Day refuses to divulge his name, but it is learned from reliable sources that it is John D. Archbold of New York, a Vice President of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Archbold is President of the Board of Trustees of Syracuse University, and a close friend of Chancellor Day. This gift follows a long series of annual gifts of from $40,000 to $60,000 made by the same man in a similar anonymous manner.

The sum realized from these benefactions will be applied to wipe out the floating debt on the university property and to establish an endowment fund. Chancellor Day will start immediately to raise the amount equal to this anonymous donation. A part of the amount, he said, is already in sight, and the whole will probably be raised within a year.

NO PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTIONS.

Usual Series of Dinners May Also Be Abandoned on Account of Mr. McKinley's Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Not in many years has there been such confusion at the capital in regard to the social programme as there is just now. A plan was prepared before Christmas by the President and Mrs. McKinley for the entertainment of the Diplomatic Corps, the judiciary, Congress, the Army and Navy, and the public.

The usual programme was arranged, and the invitations to the diplomatic reception were out, when the President was prostrated by the grip. That was considered at first to be a matter of inconvenience and some disappointment to visitors, but it was not thought necessary to abandon the events. Now, however, the President having failed to recover his strength rapidly, and Mrs. McKinley finding herself in bad health through her anxiety about the President's condition, all the White House receptions for the season have been crossed off.

It may be that the President will also be obliged to forego the pleasure of entertaining at dinner the groups of guests usually invited to accept his hospitality. The most trying dinner of the series, that to the Diplomatic Corps, was scheduled for last night, and the invitations were withdrawn when it was decided by Dr. Rixey that the President and Mrs. McKinley ought not to subject themselves to the fatigue incidental to the function. Already there have been many interruptions of the dinners given by the members of the Cabinet to the President and each other, and it is evident that the series will be very incomplete, as it is difficult to catch up with it when once the arranged programme is disturbed.

The President has a task on hand that he must attend to, even if all receptions and dinners are abandoned. He must prepare his inaugural address. At the same time he must keep up with the business of Congress, and coax back his strength by taking all the rest possible at such a busy season.

Among those unofficial society people who have made up their programmes with reference to avoiding conflict with the functions at the White House and Cabinet houses, there is some regret that they could not have known what was to happen, and some scrambling to make good by picking up released persons of distinction.

JUROR DIES IN COURT.

Asks to be Excused and Falls to the Floor, Expiring at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The proceedings of the Supreme Court of Orange County, in session at Goshen this week, were interrupted this morning by the sudden death of David Patterson, a juror in the damage action of Gilbert Mapes against the Union Railway Company of New York City.

The jury to which Patterson belonged had just rendered a sealed verdict of $1,500 for the plaintiff, and Wilton Bennet of this village was making his opening address in another case. While he was talking Mr. Patterson approached Judge Martin Keogh, who presided, and applied for exemption from jury duty for the remainder of the term, as he was not feeling well. Judge Keogh consented, and the juror advanced to the desk of County Clerk Taggart to get a draft signed.

He told the Clerk he was ill, but the words were scarcely uttered when he fell to the floor, gasping for breath. The proceedings were stopped and the man was carried into the retiring room, but before he entered he expired. Dr. Banks of Port Jervis and Dr. Condit of Goshen pronounced his death due to heart disease. Judge Keogh was informed of the death of Patterson, and the proceedings were resumed. Coroner Decker took charge of the body.

The Pennsylvania Limited
is a delightful link in the journey to the sunny land of California.—Adv.

COMMITTEE OF FIVE AFTER POLICE OFFICIALS

Its Evidence to be Supplemented and Backed by Affidavits.

District Attorney's Office Looking Up American and English Law Relating to Responsibilities of the Police.

The Committee of Five, moved by the statement emanating from the District Attorney's office that the evidence submitted by that committee as a result of its vice investigations is valueless, will strengthen and corroborate the matter already in the hands of the Public Prosecutor by supplementary testimony, supported by affidavits.

M. Warley Platzek, a member of the committee, at the Democratic Club, last night, admitted that more evidence would be submitted, but expressed his doubt that either the District Attorney or his assistant, Mr. Schurman, had made any of the statements attributed to them concerning the insufficiency or illegality of the evidence in their possession.

"All of the evidence in the hands of the Committee of Five has not been submitted to the District Attorney," said Mr. Platzek. "What proof is to come will merely corroborate and strengthen what has gone before. I will not comment or criticize the statements said to have come from the District Attorney regarding this evidence. I doubt if he ever made use of the language attributed to him. I have known Mr. Philbin for ten years and consider him a high-minded gentleman imbued with the etiquette of his profession. Mr. Schurman I believe to be a man of like principles. I feel that if any criticism had been made by either of the evidence submitted I would have heard of it directly from the District Attorney."

Mr. Platzek stated that no date had been agreed upon when he would place in Mr. Schurman's hands the additional evidence. "I will confer when the time comes," he said.

District Attorney Philbin's position in the matter was unchanged yesterday. He was steadfast in his inference that as Mr. Schurman had not reported to him, the evidence submitted by the Committee of Five was insufficient or not of a character to be presented to the Grand Jury with a request for the indictment of any person. Mr. Schurman would not talk for publication. The evidence, however, is understood to be directed against certain police officials. The existence of vice in certain localities is asserted in affidavits, but knowledge of the police officials of the complained-of conditions is not shown in this evidence, and such indictments would not hold, as was shown in the Lexow investigation.

Chairman Lewis Nixon of the Committee of Five evidently ascertained what the District Attorney thought of the evidence when the former called on Assistant District Attorney Schurman yesterday afternoon in reference to the evidence and the alleged statements of its lack of value. Mr. Schurman told Mr. Nixon that Mr. Philbin would do the talking for the office. Together they hunted up the District Attorney and found him in the corridor of the Court of General Sessions. Here a short conference was held among the three. Mr. Nixon was told that if he so wished the evidence would again be gone over at future conferences, and further in order that any matters submitted in future by any reform committee might be properly weighed and the responsibility of police officers, under any circumstances, be ascertained beyond question, he would direct one of his staff to prepare a complete and exhaustive brief on this subject.

Howard S. Gans was designated to prepare this brief. He was instructed to include in it a comprehensive definition of the duties and responsibilities of police officials not only of this State but of every State in the Union and in England, as determined by the decisions of courts of record. No action will be taken by the District Attorney looking toward the indictment of any police official upon evidence submitted by either the Committee of Five or Fifteen until Mr. Gans completes his task. The brief is designed for the guidance of the District Attorney's office in the preparation and prosecution of cases against the police.

It is also in pursuance of the District Attorney's purpose to have any indictments he may ask the Grand Jury to return found on such convincing legal evidence that they cannot possibly be dismissed on any technicality. Many indictments were declared void during the Lexow investigation upon demurrers that evidence insufficient and illegal was presented to the Grand Jury.

The District Attorney wishes to be fully conversant with the laws and higher court decisions of the courts of England and America upon questions involving the responsibility of the police, which have never been passed upon by the judiciary of this State. If any question of this kind arises in the trials following the various reform movements on foot at present, the court decrees of other States will be cited to the trial Judge or to the Appellate Justices as a precedent to influence their ruling.

Mr. Gans expects to complete the brief in two or three weeks.

RAIDS MADE WITHOUT POLICE.

District Attorney Merrill Swoops Down on Two Precincts with County and Private Detectives.

District Attorney Merrill of Queens County has declared frequently that he would not "stand for" any vice in his county, and that if the police could not, or would not, keep the county clear, he would, and when it became needful for him to act he would not ask the aid of the police. Last night he went over the heads of the police, invaded two precincts, and had prisoners locked up in the county jail before the police even knew that he was acting.

The raids were conducted by County Detective Dennis Sullivan, with the aid of several detectives from a private agency. The warrants had been issued by County Judge Harrison S. Moore, before whom Mr. Merrill laid the complaints. Each complaint charges the principal person arrested with keeping a disorderly house.

The first visit the raiding party made was to the hotel of Louis Orthlieb, at Metropolitan Avenue and William Street, in East Williamsburg. There the proprietor and his wife were arrested. The detectives next went to the ciderstube kept by Mrs. Mary Schaick, at Flushing Avenue and Garrison Street, in Newtown. Mrs. Schaick and a woman giving her name as Caroline K. Fischer were arrested there. The party then journeyed to Hammell's Station at Rockaway and visited the hotel of Mrs. Maria Jacobs at Railroad and Chase Avenues. The proprietress and a girl named Pearl Andrews were arrested there.

District Attorney Merrill said last night that all of those arrested had already been indicted. The evidence was presented o the Grand Jury yesterday by residents, and indictments promptly found. The warrants were at once issued and served. Mr. Merrill added:

"Over in Manhattan they have two committee, one of five and the other of fifteen, and they don't seem to be able to keep their part of the city clean. Over here in Queens we have one committee, but it consists of 152,000 persons; that is, every resident of the borough."

ALLEGED POLICE BRIBERY FUND.

Report of Its Establishment Called Nonsense—What May Be Done.

Rumors in regard to the getting up of a police bribery fund by patrolmen, Roundsmen, Sergeants, and the "Captains' Association" were laughed at yesterday by men who could not be ignorant of such a scheme were it in operation.

"It's nonsense," said a superior officer, who would be compelled to know about such matters. "No fund is being collected or has been collected. As to money being subscribed to pay the expenses or fees of lawyers to go to Albany to watch legislation that may affect policemen, that's another matter. While not a cent has been collected for this purpose, I do not say that it will not be. But I contend that we have just as much right to watch our own interests in this way as any body of citizens.

"As to the 'Captains' Association,' this is a new name for the New York City Police Endowment Association. It met last Monday in Chief Devery's office, and all that it did was fully reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES the next day. Like the superior officers of the department, the Sergeants met the next day to take in the fifty-eight new Sergeants. The creation of a fund was not mentioned at either meeting. As to a bribery fund, do those who start such stories stop to consider what it would probably cost to bribe the Legislature, and how difficult it would be to raise a sufficient amount, without taking into consideration the impossibility of keeping the matter a secret and the risk of criminal prosecution?"

"The same old yarn," said Commissioner Abell, "bobs up serenely every year. There's nothing in it."

SIGMUND HERTZ IN CUSTODY.

Queenstown Police Hold the Alleged Embezzler of $100,000, Wanted Here—They Find No Money.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18.—The Allan Line steamer Corinthian, Capt. Henry, which left Halifax Monday, Jan. 7, for Queenstown and Liverpool, arrived here at 10 o'clock last evening with some difficulty. Sigmund Hertz of New York City, for whose extradition the United States authorities are asking on a charge of forgery, was on board. His wife accompanied him. They were the only passengers booked for Queenstown. They were transferred to the tender, and Hertz was immediately arrested by three detectives. When charged with forgery, Hertz merely replied, "I know nothing about it."

Hertz had given his name in the passenger list as "Henry Endorf," and had described himself as a merchant. They landed with considerable baggage, of which the police immediately took charge. Had they decided to proceed to Liverpool, they might have done so, as the weather was so bad that it would have been quite out of the question for the detectives to venture on board.

There is no accusation against the wife, but she declined to be separated from her husband, and both were lodged for the night at the police barracks. Hertz will be charged before a Magistrate this morning, (Friday.) It is believed that he possesses a large sum of money and a quantity of bonds, but the police search discovered nothing.

Hertz, who was the confidential financial man of Stiefel, Sachs & Co., has been missing since Jan. 2. Members of the firm allege that he is an embezzler to the extent of $100,000 and that his method of operation was to forge the firm's signature to checks, cash them, and destroy them when returned by the bank. The detectives in the case allege that Hertz has been leading a double life, maintaining an establishment and purchasing jewels and horses for a woman other than his wife. He lived at 21 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

TO-DAY'S REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Senators Say the Subsidy Bill Will Not Be the Principal Measure Considered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—It is difficult to make out, from statements made by different Senators, just what the Republicans hope to do in the caucus or conference to be held to-morrow, but several Senators who have talked about it had no hesitation in saying that its importance had been greatly overestimated. It is asserted by a member of the Steering Committee that the chief purpose of the conference will be to determine what course shall be pursued toward the Nicaragua Canal bill, part of the Senate demanding that pending legislation be proceeded with, while other Senators hold the opinion that there is no necessity for such precipitate action as to pass a canal bill before the British Government has expressed its view of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as amended and sent to London.

The assurances of many Senators that the conference will not indicate a general order of business and, particularly, attempt to order a course for the Shipping Subsidy bill, agree with the positive declarations of Western Senators that it would be useless, and perhaps mischievous, to undertake to bind the Senate by caucus action on the Subsidy bill. Then a caucus programme might easily interfere with the attempt that has been made to reach an agreement upon amendments suggested by Senators Spooner, Aldrich, Allison, Hansbrough, and others whose constituents have asked questions concerning parts of the bill which to them have seemed mysterious and vague.

More weighty, perhaps, than all the mild remonstrances against attempted caucus control of the Republican side have been the repeated assertions of half a dozen Senators that it is physically impossible to get the bill through the Senate in the short time left for business, unless all other matters are laid aside until the Subsidy bill can be pushed through.

Senator Frye does not fully comprehend the suggestion that he has heard that a practically new bill is to be substituted for that now before the Senate. That measure, he says, embodies the purposes of the friends of subsidies, and is the result of study of the supposed needs of the merchant marine. It is out of the question to take up the Elkins plan of discriminating duties, and even Mr. Elkins has long ago abandoned that expectation as involving the Administration in too many diplomatic disputes to be regarded as wise or practicable.

A Republican Senator, who is not ardently in favor of the Subsidy bill, was asked this afternoon how long he thought it would take to hear all the speeches to be made on the bill in the Senate. He promptly answered: "Three weeks, with the explanation, "if there is no filibustering."

The press bureau that is promoting the Ship Subsidy bill issues encouraging assurances to the country to-night. "Satisfactory progress" has been made toward reconciling Republicans hitherto opposed to the bill by offering them amendments. With those already accepted by Mr. Hanna and Mr. Frye, and a few others to come, it is assumed that all obstacles to the passage of the bill will be removed. Senator McMillan has secured the promise of changes, and is quoted as being now in full accord with Mr. Frye in his desire to pass the bill. His changes refer to the compensation to be allowed to fast steamships and the length of contracts to be made.

This difficult matter is not yet really settled. According to the amendment drawn by Mr. McMillan, the rate of compensation is made the same for all vessels of more than eighteen knots as for vessels making that speed. The effect of this will be to reduce the compensation for vessels of twenty-one knots seventy-five of 1 cent per ton per hundred miles sailed, or a net reduction of $50,000 per year for ships of that class making twelve voyages across the Atlantic and back. Considerable objection was made to this proposition on the ground that there would be no encouragement whatever for the construction of vessels of this class, which are so desirable in the event of hostilities.

It was practically agreed at the conference to-day to reduce the length of the contract stipulated in the present bill from twenty to fifteen years. Several other minor amendments were agreed upon, leaving that in regard to fast ships for adjustment at the next meeting.

An Income Tax Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Morgan to-day gave notice of an amendment he will propose to the Ship Subsidy bill providing for an income tax.

"SOONERS" WARNED TO LEAVE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock to-day issued a proclamation calling upon the "Sooners" on the borders of the Indian Territory to disperse, on pain of having the military called out against them. The Interior Department intended to open up some of the Indian Territory to settlers on Dec. 10 last, and in anticipation of the rush a large army of "Sooners" gathered on the borders of the Comanche and Kiowa reservations. Subsequently the department decided not to open the land until next August or later.

The "Sooners," however, did not disperse. They remained on the borders, their numbers being constantly swelled by new accessions. A state of lawlessness followed, and crimes of violence became of frequent occurrence. Then the "Sooners" began to make rushes on the land of the Indians, trying to obtain claims by force. A number of them are already in the Territory, claiming homesteads. The Indians have become restless, and worse trouble is expected.

GROVER CLEVELAND TALKS ON PHILIPPINES

Deplores the Campaign as Pregnant with Dire Consequences.

ALSO DENOUNCES BOER WAR

His Remarks Not Received with Unmixed Approval at Holland Society Dinner — Wedding Congratulations Sent to Queen Wilhelmina.

The Holland Society gave its sixteenth annual dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, and the function was the largest in its history, nearly five hundred diners being at table. The principal feature of the dinner was the presence and address of ex-President Grover Cleveland, who, in speaking on "Conservatism," made his first public utterance on the Philippine question.

The ex-President said that with success in subjugating the islands a new, untried, and exceedingly perilous situation will be forced upon the Nation. "We can conquer the Philippines, and after conquering them can probably govern them," said he. "It is in the strain upon our institutions, the demoralization of our people, the evasion of our Constitutional limitations, and the perversion of our National mission that our danger lies.

"Our country will never be the same again. For weal or woe, we have already

men—but he really got both. He was promised that he would be given carte blanche in his address, and so he will speak on conservatism, of which no man better than he is able to speak."

A tremendous reception followed this introduction. Men and women alike rose and, waving handkerchiefs, shouted their reception to Mr. Cleveland. The ex-President read his address, and only once were there signs of disapproval. When he said that this country could never be the same again there were cries of "Oh! Oh!" which were continued when he said that, for weal or for woe, we had passed beyond old lines.

MR. CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

Mr. Cleveland's address was as follows:

"The cordial welcome you extend to me is exceedingly grateful and comforting, for it gives me a grain of satisfaction in the ordeal that confronts me. I am convinced that the art of making an after-dinner speech without distress is for me a sealed book; and as the years pass, I am only saved from complete wretchedness in my efforts in that direction, by the kindness and toleration of those who are good enough to listen to me.

"I cannot resent the charge that I am apt to preach a sermon on occasions of this kind, for I am afraid this accusation is justified. It has been my lot to be much on the sober side of life, and to feel the pressure of great responsibilities. Besides, I believe it sometimes happens that an excess of light-hearted gayety creates a condition of popular thought and impulse that may profitably be steadied by sedate suggestions and the expression of conservative sentiment—even though it may be called sermonizing. At any rate, I am quite willing to take an humble place among the sermonizers in this time of headlong National heedlessness, and to invoke the cultivation and saving grace of Dutch conservatism.

"This is the kind of conservatism that counts the cost, but for the sake of principle and freedom will disregard the cost; that lays out a voyage by chart and compass and follows chart and compass to the end; that loves the liberty and National happiness which rest upon tried and sure foundations; that teaches reverence for National traditions and encourages the people's satisfaction with their country's mission. It is the kind of conservatism in which our Constitution had its birth, and which has thus far been the source of our Nation's safety and strength—the conservatism of justice, of honor, of honesty, of industry, of frugality, and of contented homes.

"In this assemblage of those who know so well the meaning of these things, the question is suggested whether in present conditions this conservatism characterizes the conduct or guides the sentiment of our people. There can be but one answer to this question. Conservatism has in a great degree been jauntily cast aside or condemned as opposed to our country's welfare and glory.

"A strange voyage has been entered upon without count of cost and without chart or compass. The tried and sure foundations of our liberty and National happiness have been discredited. Reverence for our National traditions has been relaxed, and satisfaction with our country's mission has been undermined. The restraints and limitations of our Constitution have become galling and irksome under the temptations of National grandizement and aggrandizement. Our old love of peace, honor, and justice has been weakened, and frugality and contentment are not now traits inseparable from American character.

"War, even with the world's advanced civilization, may still be sometimes necessary and justifiable; but whether necessary and justifiable or not, the demoralization that follows in its train can never be avoided. Its deadly blighting, bloody instructions, which, in a country whose citizens do the fighting, can not fail to leave their impress, for a time at least, upon public and private life in time of peace.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

"Thirty years after the close of the war for the preservation of the Union a treaty of arbitration was formulated between the United States and Great Britain which, if completed, would have gone far toward removing every pretext of war between the two countries. Thus these two great English-speaking nations then assumed leadership in the path of peace and in advocacy of the abolition of war—with the hope and expectation that the example would be followed by other nations, and that a more general adoption of arbitration as a means of settling international disputes would result in a great advance toward the abandonment of war throughout the world. This treaty failed of confirmation in the Senate of the United States.

"Less than five years passed, and these English-speaking champions of peace and arbitration are still operating in parallel lines—one in the Philippines and the other in South Africa—but no longer for peace and arbitration. Both are killing natives in an effort to possess their lands.

"This indicates a sad relapse, and in our case it is a most serious one. If England succeeds in her attempt in South Africa she will have added another to her list of similar acquisitions; a brave people will be subjugated, and because of our engagement in a similar venture in another quarter they will miss the expressions of American sympathy which we are accustomed to extend to those who struggle for national life and independence. On the other hand, with success in our subjugating effort, a new untried and exceedingly perilous situation will be forced upon us.

"We can conquer the Philippines, and after conquering them can probably govern them. It is in the strain upon our institutions, the demoralization of our people, the evasion of our Constitutional limitations, and the perversion of our National mission that our danger lies. As a distinguished Bishop has said, the question is not what we shall do with the Philippines, but what the Philippines will do to us.

"Our country will never be the same again. For weal or woe we have already irrevocably passed beyond the old lines.

"The Republic will in some sort be saved. Shall it be only in name and semblance, with fair external appearance, but with the germs of disintegration upon its vitals, or shall it, though changed, still survive in such vigor and strength as to remain the hope and pride of free Americans?

"The problem is a momentous one. Its solution depends upon the extent to which the old patriotism and good sense of our countrymen can be rescued from impending danger. Plain these are sober days for thoughtful citizenship—days for sermonizing. If we are saved from disaster, it must be through the cultivation and enforcement of that sort of conservatism that should find a congenial home in the Holland Society.

"In the midst of reckless tumult and in the confused rage of national greed and bloodiness this conservatism should definitely stand forth and demand a hearing. It must be proclaimed that American freedom and popular rule cannot perish except through the madness of those who have them in their keeping; and by the blood and sacrifices of our fathers, by the lofty achievements of the free institutions they established, by our glorious victories of peace, and by our reliance on the promises of God, let Dutch conservatism enjoin upon our people a faithful discharge of their sacred trust."

Dr. Andrew Hoermance Smith spoke to the toast, "Dutch Discoveries"; George Lawyer of Albany to the toast, "Dutch Destiny," and ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton to "Dutch Dames," which bore with it this sentiment:

"The beauties of Leiden, the matrons and maidens of New Netherland, and the gracious young Queen, the dawn of whose nuptial day is now irradiating the old Netherlands, are types of the fair women to whom we yield our homage, love, and admiration."

KENTUCKY TROOPS CALLED OUT.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 17.—Two companies of the Second Regiment of the Kentucky State Guard left here to-night for Corbin, where there was serious rioting yesterday, as a result of which two persons were killed, one mortally wounded, three or four others wounded, and a building wrecked by dynamite.

At noon yesterday James Shotwell was shot and mortally wounded by Rolla White, who had become angered with Shotwell because the latter refused to allow White to continue his attentions to Miss Shotwell. White at once went to the store of his brother, where he surrendered to a Deputy Sheriff.

Telegrams were sent to Judge Morrow and a posse was ordered to the scene from the county seat. In the meantime White was barricaded with his friends and the Deputy Sheriff in the store. When night fell the store was wrecked by dynamite.

The Sheriff's posse arrived at midnight, and Rolla White is now in custody of the Sheriff.

CORBIN, Ky., Jan. 17.—This place has been at a high pitch of anxiety rather than of excitement to-night. Reports were received of armed men massing outside of the town representing factions in the feud that caused so much trouble last night. The special train with troops from Lexington is due at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning, and then much relief will be felt. No attempt was made to clear the débris of the White Building, wrecked last night by dynamite. Every one kept within doors, fearing further trouble between the Shotwells and Whites before troops could arrive.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—The Right Rev. James D. Murray, Queensland.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Lustus, Berlin.

VICTORIA—Rene Vos, Belgium Consul to Sydney, N. S. W.

FIFTH AVENUE—Lieut. W. de Bodisco, Russian Army; George W. Aldridge, Rochester.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Judge G. M. Lambertson, Lincoln, Neb.; James A. Gary, Baltimore; Seymour Van Santvoord, Troy.

THE WEISBARD MURDER MYSTERY UNSOLVED

Entire Detective Force Diligently Follow Various Clues.

ITALIAN QUARTER SEARCHED

Chief Titus Expects the Culprits to Talk—List of Stolen Jewelry Given Out.

After working for thirty-six hours on the mystery surrounding the murder of Meyer Weisbard, the detectives said last night that, from the present outlook, the mystery in the case threatens to rival the early stages of the Guldensuppe murder. More than forty detectives, including twelve of the most noted Central Office men, have been working night and day under the personal supervision of Chief of Detectives Titus, yet, up to an early hour this morning, not a single clue was found.

The trunk wherein the body was jammed, the Dewey tablecloth found in the bottom of the trunk, the bloody apron wrapped around the neck to stanch the flow of blood from the ghastly cut, and all the other forbidding evidences of the crime that are expected to point before long to the murderer were re-examined. They disclosed practically nothing in addition to what is already known. Detectives have examined every room in the front and rear tenements in the Mulberry Bend section, but without result.

The men were scattered broadcast, looking for blood stains or marks of a scuffle in all the houses from roof to cellar. They were also instructed to look out for new oilcloths, and for tables that might show traces of having been recently covered with oilcloth, and for newly kalsomined walls, and for marks on a wall showing where a trunk standing up against it might have scraped off some of the whitewash, but at night all of the men returned to Headquarters to say nothing had been found.

The tenements in the vicinity having passed inspection, Chief Titus furnished his men with lists of the dead jewelry salesman's customers, and these were visited. Two of them were found missing, though for the present no great significance is attached to that fact.

While some detectives were rounding up the visiting list others were sent to scour around four yellow trucks in the vicinity and to examine them for blood marks. Every expressman in the neighborhood was examined and made to give an account of his whereabouts on the night of Tuesday last. And while some were busy at this, others searched pawnshops throughout the city. Late last night Chief Titus gave out a "pawnbrokers' list" of the goods the murdered man is known to have had on him when robbed. The publication of this list in the newspapers, Chief Titus said, might lead to the arrest of any one attempting to approach a private individual with jewelry he wants to sell. The jewelry is not worth much if melted down, being gaudy rather than weighty.

Capt. Titus said he had secured the list of jewelry from Alexander Weisbard's employer, and that the list had been telegraphed or telephoned to everybody in New York who bought jewelry, whether they were pawnbrokers or dealers in metals, or were apt to buy jewelry. The police in every city in the country, particularly in this vicinity, were also sent a list of the stuff.

IT PUZZLES THE DETECTIVES.

One of the incidents that puzzles the detectives is that the body was found at the head of a pier. Had the trunk been dumped overboard, even if in time it might have risen to the surface, detection would have been delayed. They scout the theory that the body was loaded from a rowboat on to the pier. It would have been easier and safer simply to dump it overboard.

The police claim to have definite knowledge that no wagon drove on the pier after 6 o'clock. This, they say, they have from the watchman on the pier. Had the trunk been delivered after dark, the supposition is that it would have attracted attention. Also, at that time the murderer might readily have thrown it overboard. The conclusion is, therefore, that the murderer himself, or the murderers themselves, hired an expressman to deliver the trunk, the driver perhaps being wholly ignorant of the nature of his load. To dump a trunk on that particular pier at any time during the day would not have aroused suspicion. Whoever brought or sent the body to that particular pier must have been acquainted with that fact. The police therefore are, after all, not wholly sure whether the man met his death at the hands of Mulberry Bend Italians or from thugs who knew the lower part of the city.

There was another theory upon which Chief Titus worked. The body might have been brought to the end of the pier hoping to ship it away on some small boat or other. To cover this point three detectives sat all Wednesday night concealed behind boxes and barrels near the place where the body was found. As far as Chief Titus is concerned, the failure so far has no significance for him. He said that the case would be more apt to be solved in a day or two than at once, as by that time the occupants of the tenements would have had an opportunity to converse about it, and that the persons who have the jewelry would be apt to try to dispose of it. If any one tried to get rid of the jewelry the Captain thought he would be arrested at once.

There are still several theories as to the cause of the murder. Plain robbery for the sake of the jewelry which the dead salesman carried about in a hand satchel is the theory which, in the absence of a better one, the police worked on yesterday. The theory that Weisbard was killed out of revenge was not much credited until late last night, when, after a number of Italians had mysteriously visited Chief Titus's office, it was said that the Mafia might be responsible for the murder.

It was learned that a number of firms selling cheap jewelry to Italians on the east side had for several years practiced a systematic prosecution of customers who refused or were unable to pay for goods they had bought. Weisbard, it was said, was similarly engaged. At Ludlow Street jail it was said that 90 per cent. of the Italians imprisoned there last year were sent there at the instance of these jewelers.

ITALIANS BEFORE THE CHIEF.

Late last night a number of Italians were led into the Chief of Detective's office, where they remained one after another closeted for some time. What took place behind the closed doors Chief Titus refused to say, but the information leading to the Mafia theory came in part from the City Marshals, who acted in cases against Italians, and the tip was taken seriously at Headquarters. One of these Marshals, Max Gross of 153 Clinton Street, gave a list of names of Italians against whom Weisbard had begun action recently for failing to pay their instalments on time.

At the store of Jacob Alexander, at 288 Madison Street, it was said that only a week ago an Italian went there and threatened to "fix" Weisbard for selling him a ten-carat watch for a fourteen-carat one. The police are taking steps to identify this Italian, as also they are looking up numerous other clews of Italians who at one time or another quarreled with the murdered man or had reason to owe him a grudge.

One of these men was Giovanni Flenga, also known as Giovanni Romano. Flenga and his wife were taken to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon. The man admitted to Chief Titus that he had owed Weisbard $33, a balance due on some jewelry he had bought some time ago. He also admitted having quarreled severely with the dead man, but he established a satisfactory alibi, and was let go.

Despite the rumors of quarrels and ill-feeling and Mafia, Italians about Mulberry Bend insist that Weisbard was generally liked in the neighborhood. They oppose the theory that the man was murdered by an Italian. They say Weisbard was known so well in the neighborhood that frequently he was invited by his customers to dine and to drink with them. In support of their contention, they point out that when last seen the dead man was walking away from the Italian quarter, and they insist that he must have fallen into the hands of thugs, who robbed and murdered him.

Capt. Titus, in the presence of a number of his detectives, again went over the ghastly objects connected with the murder, realizing that it is from these that the murderer must be traced. The trunk was first re-examined. It is an ordinary large-sized traveling trunk, made of wood, but covered with dark-green painted sheet tin.

As near as could be judged, the trunk is an American-made one. On the inside of the lid, however, there is a gaudy picture of a girl and a boy and a wolf, and this picture, evidently used for decoration by the manufacturer, seems as if it might be a French or an Italian print. The wood of the trunk was dried out. Under the trunk were cobwebs, and one side of it was stained with whitewash, as if it had come into contact with a newly kalsomined wall.

The top of the trunk was worn, showing the dull tin underneath. From these evidences the detectives argued that the trunk was an old one, that it had been kept in a room, and had been used to sit on. And that is as far, for the present, as the trunk has been able to contribute evidence. Hundreds of trunks like it and used for similar purposes, the detectives say, are used throughout the east side Italian quarter.

THE DEWEY OILCLOTH.

The yellow Dewey oilcloth was next subjected to a thorough test, and here leaked out one of the more delicate touches of detective work which Central officers seldom make known. The cloth had evidently seen long service on a table, as was shown by its color and wear in spots where it overlapped a table edge. It was barely possible that at some time or another some one sitting idly before the table had scratched a name or an address on the cloth with a knife or fork. The cloth was, therefore, subjected to a careful microscopic examination. No mark leading to a possible clue was discovered. The cloth is one of the ordinary ones that are sold throughout east side shops and on push-carts.

The apron which was tied about the dead man's neck promises to be a valuable clue from the fact that it is extremely large, measuring 40 inches along the band. Like the oilcloth, the material from which the apron is made is common, and can be bought anywhere. The cord with which the trunk was bound may prove an important clue. The cord itself is ordinary enough, being rough Manila rope, but it is new and was tied in a knot showing that whoever tied it had a knowledge of tying light-weight rope.

Capt. Titus and his men have centred all their efforts in making a house-to-house search among the Italians in the neighborhood of Mulberry Bend, and they succeeded yesterday in tracing Weisbard's movements up to 3:30 o'clock on Tuesday. From that time on all trace of him is lost, but at that hour he was seen by Mike F. Burns of 129 Mott Street walking down Mott Street away from the Italian quarter. A few minutes before that hour Weisbard was in the home of Dominico Isabella, who also lives at 129 Mott Street, and who gave the peddler a drink of whisky because he complained of feeling bad.

Alexander, the dead man's employer, and Sachs, the collector, were closeted with Capt. Titus yesterday. At the conclusion of the interview Capt. Titus announced that he was satisfied that Sachs was all right. Sachs, who is a collector for Alexander and who went over the route after Weisbard, collecting wherever the latter had made a sale, told a number of stories, giving incidents in which he had gotten into quarrels with customers. These stories are being looked into by the police, hoping to connect Weisbard more directly with some one who owed the jeweler's representatives a grudge.

Late yesterday afternoon Chief Titus sent a detail of his men up to Little Italy. The Chief said the men were at work up there on obscure clews.

Chief Titus said yesterday that he was looking up a story that a Mulberry Street saloon-keeper had seen a trunk like that said to have been seen on the dock Tuesday night. The saloon-keeper saw the truck with a trunk on it on Mulberry Street between Bayard and Canal Streets, the trunk having been taken, according to the story, from an alley to the truck, the men driving away. Capt. Titus said there are plenty of stories of that kind, but no one has yet been able to identify the truck.

There are many other stories of trucks and trunks that were seen on Pier 11 and about Mulberry Bend at suspicious hours, and the detectives examine into all of these, hoping to land some clew from an obscure corner.

When seen last night by the reporters, and when asked to give the situation of the case up to date, Chief Titus said:

"We are confronted with facts and not theories. When I have accomplished something the public may be interested, but I do not think it cares merely to hear me say what I think. Any one can think. In general, in a case of this kind, it is the unexpected we must look forward to. A case of this kind has better chances of discovery after the lapse of a few days than it has at the start. Give the thieves a chance to pawn their stuff and to talk. In the meantime, if any expressman has taken that trunk down on the pier it is up to him to come forward and say so."

WOMAN LONG POSED AS MAN.

Murray Hall Had Conducted an Employment Agency—Sex Revealed at Death.

A peculiar case was brought to light yesterday when Dr. William C. Gallagher of 302 West Twelfth Street reported to the Coroner's office the death of Murray Hall, sixty years old, who kept an employment agency at 145 Sixth Avenue. Death was caused by cancer of the breast. Although Murray Hall had passed for a man for a number years it now turns out that the person was a woman.

Neighbors who were asked last night said that although Hall had always been considered a little peculiar there was no thought that the person was other than a man. A woman who was understood to be Hall's wife, died about two years ago. The only other member of the family is an adopted daughter. She refused to see any callers last night.

The employment agency is on the second floor of the building at 145 Sixth Avenue. For eight years or more Murray Hall had lived at that address, and conducted the business during that period, having a large line of customers among domestics seeking positions and housekeepers needing servants. Although these persons were in and out of the agency constantly, it seems that no one ever thought that Hall was other than a man.

A woman who started to go into the employment agency last night found the door locked and crape on the door. She wanted to know who was dead. Upon being told that it was Murray Hall she expressed regret, and added: "Why, it's only about two years ago that his wife died." Further than that she was unable to give any information.

A caretaker who had been called in to take charge of the rooms said that she knew nothing about the family.

Dr. Gallagher, when seen at his home, said:

"I must positively refuse to give any information about this case. It would be a violation of professional confidence. I have made my report to the Coroner to avoid the possibility of any trouble, but I will say nothing whatsoever about the matter."

When Coroner Zucca was seen at his home, the Colonial Hotel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, he said the dead Murray Hall was a woman, and had dressed as a male in order to help the business along. He said he had referred the case to his physician, Dr. Williams, and that the latter would make an investigation.

Dr. Williams refused to have anything to say in regard to the case. He would not admit that he had yet made his investigation.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

New York Cloak and Suit Company, Fall River, Mass.; W. S. Cherry, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Barbour & Tourain Company, Evansville, Ind.; B. Tourain, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Quinn, gloves; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. A. Tucker, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Brown, rugs, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Katz, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Filene & Sons, Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Plymouth Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. L. Tucker, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Kraus Brothers, Wheeling, West Va.; B. F. Kraus, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; O. M. Edwards, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel Clothing Company, Butte, Mont.; J. Siegel, furnishing goods and clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; R. J. Williams, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Bartel, Adam H., Company, Evansville, Ind.; J. M. Coate, linens, white goods, furnishing goods, and domestics; C. H. M. Watt, dry goods; 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Menke Dry Goods Company, Quincy, Ill.; H. B. Menke, cloaks and waists; Hotel Albert.

Wasserman & Brother & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Wasserman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Tennis, O. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. B. Tennis, flowers; Hotel Victoria.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Peters' Dry Goods and Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. W. Peters, clothing; Astor House.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; T. E. Kenny, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; J. R. Gallagher, upholstery goods; 53 Franklin Street.

THE TYPOTHETAE DINNER.

Subjects of Interest to Master Printers Are Discussed.

The Typothetae of the City of New York commemorated the birth of Benjamin Franklin with a dinner at the Savoy Hotel last night. Yesterday was the one hundred and ninety-fifth anniversary of Franklin's birth. President J. J. Little was toastmaster. Guests of honor were T. L. Devinne, Charles Healy, W. L. Brown, C. B. Skinner, C. B. Loomis, the Rev. Howard W. Ennis, G. E. Matthews, Miles M. O'Brien, John Kendrick Bangs, Joseph Howard, Jr., Andrew Little, and John C. Rankin, Jr.

The Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis of Brooklyn spoke on "Benjamin Franklin."

Charles Battell Loomis spoke on "Troubles of An Author" and John Kendrick Bangs on "The Author and the Printer."

George E. Matthews was not present, and his address was read. It said, in part:

"In some places we deal with labor through its organizations, in others the employer and the employed come together as individuals. The interests of the employer who deals with organized labor exclusively as you do in New York would, I am certain, be injured if in Kansas City or Buffalo the rights of our association to employ workers who do not belong to unions were overridden.

"When our whole country is unionized every master printer will have to face the problem which is to-day racking the brain of the English employer, how to pay two lazy men and sell their production in competition with the production of one industrious worker."

OVER A THOUSAND VACCINATED.

Smallpox Case Prompts Invasion of Havemeyer & Elder's Refinery.

Thirteen hundred and eighty-five sugar house workers, employed in the refineries of Havemeyer & Elder, in Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, have been vaccinated by Dr. King and a corps of five physicians from the Brooklyn Health Department. The wholesale vaccination was brought about by one of the workmen, a Pole named Afshaddack, being found a few days ago in a crowded tenement near the refineries suffering from smallpox. He was removed to North Brother Island.

Dr. King and his assistants, accompanied by several sanitary policemen, went to the refineries while the men were being paid off, and as each man received his money he was vaccinated. The doctors worked four hours steadily. It was expected that some of the men would fight against vaccination, but, on the contrary, all were anxious to have the doctors operate upon them.

No new cases have thus far been discovered among the men.

Veterans Object to Vaccination.

Special to The New York Times.

NOROTON HEIGHTS, Conn., Jan. 17.—Considerable excitement was occasioned among the 600 inmates of Fitch's Home for Soldiers and Sailors, the State institution here, by an order from the Executive Committee of the State Hospital Board posted yesterday, requiring all inmates of the home to be vaccinated excepting those in the hospital who are excused by the doctors after being examined. The State will pay the expense. All who refuse to comply with the regulation will be discharged from the home. Many of the veterans object to the order.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Morris Wheelmen won three games from the Tremont team in the North Side League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace Alleys last night. The scores:

MORRIS WHEELMEN.				TREMONT B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
MacDonald	163	214	188	Schultz	191	164	150
Gibson	135	145	196	Walters	154	134	190
O'Neil	187	213	216	Thomas	141	163	142
Briggs	175	180	181	Fowler	138	180	133
Tompson	163	178	153	Dagner	178	160	169
Total	823	930	902	Total	800	801	834

Four games instead of the usual six were rolled last night in the Fire Insurance Bowling League tournament, on Reid's alleys, the two games of the Greenwich team being postponed. The Phenix bowlers won two games, the New York Underwriters' team won one game, the Home five won one game and lost one, the German-American team lost one game, and the Northern team lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Phenix Fire Insurance Company—Swan, 146; Rushmore, 135; W. Story, 125; G. Story, 142; Saddington, 188. Total, 736.

Northern Fire Assurance Company—Schuckhardt, 154; Schlatter, 134; Leahy, 128; Buhler, 171; Sullivan, 114. Total, 701.

SECOND GAME.—Home Fire Insurance Company—De Rosset, 153; Breninger, 109; Crosby, 134; Herbhold, 191; Ludlam, 168. Total, 815.

Phenix Fire Insurance Company—Swan, 179; Rushmore, 151; Story, 148; G. Story, 150; Saddington, 210. Total, 838.

THIRD GAME.—Northern Fire Assurance Company—Schuckhardt, 171; Sullivan, 124; Leahy, 119; Buhler, 122. Total, 646.

Home Fire Insurance Company—De Rosset, 161; Breninger, 181; Crosby, 178; Herbhold, 131; Ludlam, 155. Total, 806.

FOURTH GAME.—German-American Fire Insurance Company—Schopp, 128; Wittpen, 155; Vandervoort, 156; Armsbee, 129; Elston, 163. Total, 731.

New York Underwriters' Agency—Enderly, 152; Clark, 160; Keeler, 160; Rasmussen, 164; Brock, 174. Total, 810.

Colfax Council defeated Citizen and Our Councils, and Our Council beat Citizen, in the New York Royal Arcanum League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Citizen Council—Spreen, 141; Tonjes, 141; Rogge, 165; Helmers, 141; Schwiebert, 159. Total, 747.

Colfax Council—Dormagen, 148; Walters, 162; Peterson, 158; Arnold, 177; Meier, 156. Total, 801.

SECOND GAME.—Our Council Team No. 1—Bullwinkle, 188; Schroeder, 182; Cantrell, 158; Kessler, 159, Dent, 149. Total, 831.

Citizen Council—Spreen, 129; Tonjes, 154; Rogge, 177; Helmers, 146; Schwiebert, 185. Total, 791.

THIRD GAME.—Colfax Council—Dormagen, 182; Walters, 148; Peterson, 190; Arnold, 172; Meier, 147. Total, 839.

Our Council Team No. 1—Bullwinkle, 188; Schroeder, 148; Cantrell, 157; Kessler, 163; Dent, 143. Total, 799.

In the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia alleys last night the Phoenix Bowling Club team made a new high score for the tournament of 1,038, Moynahan at the same time making a new high individual score of 253. The Phoenix team won two games, and the Belvideres one, the Century Wheelmen losing both their games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 170; Hunken, 179; Rehbein, 181; Lockwood, 167; Helles, 149. Total, 846.

Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 165; McConnell, 149; Wilson, 140; C. L. Mulford, 173; Dumble, 179. Total, 806.

SECOND GAME.—Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 178; McConnell, 166; Wilson, 130; C. L. Mulford, 192; Dumble, 177. Total, 839.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 189; Hunt, 179; Haviland, 197; Church, 148; Clute, 171. Total, 884.

THIRD GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 253; Hunt, 197; Haviland, 196; Church, 193; Clute, 109. Total, 1,038.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 185; Hunken, 187; Rehbein, 167; Lockwood, 197; Helles, 168. Total, 854.

The Corinthian bowlers outrolled the Friendship and the Eclipse teams in the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf alleys last night, and the Eclipse team defeated the Friendship five. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 168 Speck, 167; Higbie, 163; Monaghan, 155; Brodbeck, 172. Total, 821.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 181; Reese, 194; T. Walters, 138; Zollinger, 168; S. Walters, 204. Total, 885.

SECOND GAME.—Eclipse Bowling Club—Deike, 204; Brill, 162; Thron, 170; Stalb, 154; Korndorf, er, 186. Total, 876.

Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 123; Speck, 128; Higbie, 144; Monaghan, 173; Brodbeck, 154. Total, 722.

THIRD GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 183; Reese, 177; T. Walters, 165; Zollinger, 157; S. Walters, 184. Total, 866.

Eclipse Bowling Club—Deike, 157; Brill, 171; Thron, 157; Stalb, 142; Korndorfer, 173. Total, 800.

The Franklin Trust Company defeated the Hamilton Trust Company and the Broadway Bank in the Brooklyn Bank Clerks' League, on Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn, last night, and the Broadway Bank beat the Hamilton Trust Company. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Franklin Trust Company—Denlinger, 112; Rushmore, 108; I. L. Griffin, 139; Denny, 123; J. E. Griffin, 209. Total, 691.

Hamilton Trust Company—Girling, 102; Wents, 151; McKenna, 122; Kinney, 135; Hecker, 121. Total, 631.

SECOND GAME.—Hamilton Trust Company—Girling, 102; Wents, 144; McKenna, 131; Kinney, 168; Hecker, 93. Total, 638.

Broadway Bank—Wortman, 170; Green, 140; Sandall, 111; Schneider, 163; Schaller, 151. Total, 735.

THIRD GAME.—Broadway Bank—Wortman, 140; Green, 143; Sandall, 147; Schneider, 136; Schaller, 157. Total, 723.

Franklin Trust Company—Denlinger, 118; Rushmore, 157; I. Griffin, 162; Denny, 114; T. Griffin, 179. Total, 730.

A postponed game between the Manhattan, Metropolitan, and Golden Rod teams in the American National series will be rolled on the Germania alleys this evening.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE ORGANIZED

President Robert C. Morris Names His Subordinates.

Resolution to Enlarge the Executive Committee Goes Over to the February Meeting.

At a meeting of the Republican County Committee, held at the Murray Hill Lyceum last night, President Robert C. Morris, who was in the chair, announced the following standing sub-committees:

PRINTING—Jefferson A. Simonds, Chairman; Louis D. Richards, Louis Hoffman, Jr., Charles A. Reed, John C. Dorland, Henry L. School, A. H. Steele, M. J. Jackson, Otto W. Wels, Max Friedman, Morris Levy, L. Pierce Oberndorfer, Henry H. Guttman.

PUBLIC MEETINGS—Gustav Scholer, Chairman; Henry Birrell, William C. Baxter, George W. Homans, Charles Wines, Collin F. Woodward, Douglas Matthewson, Francis E. Laimbeer, De Lancey Carter, Samuel Strasbourger, Jacob Fowler, Cornelius A. Bunner, Thomas Larkin.

LAW—Julius E. Mayer, Chairman; John C. Coleman, Job E. Hedges, Otto A. Rosalsky, Charles P. Hallock, Alexander T. Mason, Tompkins McIlvane.

FINANCE—F. V. Greene, Chairman; James W. Perry, Frank Brainard, Julien T. Davies, William H. Douglas, George H. Sutton, Lispenard Stewart, McDougall Hawkes, Henry C. Robinson.

ON ELECTION OFFICERS—First District, Martin H. Healey; Second, Dennis Shea; Third, Louis J. Hoeninger; Fourth, William H. Guy; Fifth, John McKeever; Sixth, James E. March; Seventh, John Miller; Eighth, Frank J. Martin; Ninth, William Halpin; Tenth, J. J. Sullivan; Eleventh, Edmund C. Lee; Twelfth, Jacob Newstead; Thirteenth, Herman Joveshof; Fourteenth, James F. Pegnam; Fifteenth, Samuel Cohen; Sixteenth, Charles M. Jerolemon; Seventeenth, Charles B. Page; Eighteenth, William Henkel; Nineteenth, Charles F. Bruder; Twentieth, John S. Shea; Twenty-first, Abraham Gruber; Twenty-second, L. J. Obermeyer; Twenty-third, Edward M. Morgan; Twenty-fourth, W. S. Stephenson; Twenty-fifth, McDougall Hawkes; Twenty-sixth, Jastrow Alexander; Twenty-seventh, Richard J. Lewis; Twenty-eighth, William C. Hecht; Twenty-ninth, John W. Jacobus; Thirtieth, Ambrose O. Neal; Thirty-first, Franklin H. Smith; Thirty-second, Isaac Newman; Thirty-third, Charles R. Lewis; Thirty-fourth, P. W. Reinhard, Jr.; Thirty-fifth, George Rudolph; Annexed, Richard N. Arnow.

Mr. Gruber moved that the President of the County Committee be added to and made Chairman of the Committee on Election Officers. President Morris protested, and suggested that the Committee on Election Officers should select its own chairman from among its members, as his time would be too much occupied with other matters.

Mr. Gruber contended, however, that, as the President of the County Committee was practically the Committee on Election Officers, it was just as well that he should serve as the head of the committee.

Alexander T. Mason construed Mr. Gruber in error. The Committee on Election Officers should either select its own chairman or have him designated by the President of the County Committee. The latter should be left free to take up anything, and not be hampered by anything that he did as chairman.

Mr. Gruber replied that he had no intention of giving away County Committee secrets in anything he might have said with relation to the Committee on Election Officers. He then withdrew his motion.

Thomas L. Hamilton moved that the Executive Committee be enlarged by the addition of the First and Second Vice Presidents, the Treasurer, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Action will be taken on the resolution at the February meeting of the committee, which will be held in the Assembly Hall, in the United Charities Building.

CULLOM WINS IN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—The contest among Illinois Republican candidates for the United States Senate came to an unexpected close about noon to-day by the announcement that ex-Gov. Tanner and Messrs. Cannon, Hitt, and Prince had withdrawn from the race, leaving present United States Senator Cullom a walkover.

The announcement of Tanner's withdrawal came first and was shortly followed by announcements from the other candidates. The exact causes that led Senator Cullom's opponents to leave him a clear field are not announced, further than that all the candidates and their friends, after several conferences, agreed that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to defeat Senator Cullom and that it would be to the interest of party harmony as well as to their own interest to withdraw before the matter came to a vote before the caucus to-night.

Senator Cullom was renominated in caucus to-night by acclamation.

NO CHANGE IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 17.—The vote on joint ballot to-day for two United States Senators showed but little change in the deadlock that has resulted over the strained relations of the Republicans. It was as follows:

For the full term, for Richard R. Kenny, (Dem.,) 22; John Edward Addicks, (Union Rep.,) 16; Henry A. Du Pont, Rep.,) 8. Scattering, 4; absent, 1 Democrat, 1 Republican; necessary to a choice, 26.

For the unexpired term: Saulsbury, (Dem.,) 22; Addicks, (Union Rep.,) 16; Charles F. Richards, (Rep.,) 11; Benajmin Nields, (Rep.,) 1. Necessary to a choice, 26.

The regular Republicans voted almost to a man for Mr. Richards.

Senatorial aspirant J. Edward Addicks has come in Delaware to carry on his fight to-day. The opposition leaders say he left Dover last night, carrying a petition signed by all the legislators who are supporting him, and went to Washington to lay the petition before President McKinley and Senator Hanna with the request that they intercede with the followers of Du Pont.

The petition which, it is said, Mr. Addicks carried to Washington is the same which all of his supporters signed yesterday, binding themselves to vote for Du Pont for Senator if the Du Pont men would vote for Addicks. This proposition has been made repeatedly by the Union Republicans to the regulars, and, as before, it was yesterday rejected. The proposition of the Addicks men was that Addicks should have the long term and Du Pont the short term.

Balloting in N

TO AID CANAL TRAFFIC

Bill Introduced at Albany Allows Large Capitalization.

Repeals Limit of $50,000 for Transportation Companies—Strong Opposition Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Assemblyman Remsen of Brooklyn to-day introduced a brief bill which is of far-reaching importance as affecting the canals, and incidentally the railroad interests of the State. The bill is one which is said to have the indorsement of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City. It provides as follows:

Be it enacted that Chapter 935 of the Laws of 1896 entitled "An act to amend the transportation corporation law by extending its provisions to canals and other waterways, and reducing the minimum of capitalization," is hereby repealed.

In explanation of the bill Mr. Remsen said: "The bill provides for the repeal of the law which prevents a corporation incorporating with more than $50,000 capital to carry on business on the Erie Canal. The theory upon which the repeal of this act is asked is that if companies with a larger capitalization were allowed to do business upon the canal they would use improved boats, work in conjunction with the grain elevators and shippers, and greatly increase the commerce of the canal. At the present time there is no package freight carried. There has not been a barrel of flour shipped through the canal for several years. Poor boats and the lack of docking facilities are to blame for this. Companies with a larger amount of capital would remedy the existing drawbacks to canal commerce. It costs about 10 cents to send a barrel of flour to the seaboard through the canal and 22 cents by rail."

The bill is certain to encounter formidable opposition. Many of the small boat-owners doing business upon the canal will, it is admitted, oppose the measure, because of their fear that its passage would open the way for the organization of a canal trust which would crowd them out of business. These men have come to the Capitol every year by scores to oppose any change in the statutes inimical to their business. They fought the bill backed by Erastus Wiman in 1899, which sought to bring about the same results as the Remsen measure. It is asserted, however, that quite a large number of them have become reconciled to the idea of having a large company formed to do business upon the canal, believing that, after all, such a company would be a benefit rather than an injury to them.

At present the man who ships flour or grain from Duluth to the seaboard by way of the Erie Canal cannot get his bill of lading returned until the cargo is loaded upon an ocean-going vessel. This means he does not get it for at least two weeks, and sometimes not for six. If he ships by railroad he gets his bill of lading without delay, and he can put it in bank, and save the interest upon the money which he has invested in the cargo. This interest generally more than overbalances the difference between the cost of transporting by railroad and shipping by canal. This is the explanation of the railroads getting all the flour shipments from the Northwest to the seaboard despite the fact that the canal rate is less than half that exacted by the railroads.

It is contended by those who favor the bill that if a company with a large capital were organized to do business upon the Erie Canal, it could make an arrangement with the ship owners by which a through bill of lading could be given to the shipper in Duluth as soon as his cargo was loaded on a vessel at that port. If such an arrangement were effected the railroads would then be at a decided disadvantage in competing with the canal for flour and grain shipments, and the expectation is that the commerce of the canal would be restored to something like its old-time volume.

The argument which is made to the small boat owners is that if a company with big capital were authorized to do business on the canal, it would make no disadvantageous difference to them, as they could then deal with this company instead of dealing with the elevator companies, as they do at present. The hope of increased business is held out to them.

Those who favor the measure say the most formidable opposition to the bill is expected to come from the railroad companies in the State. If the claims made for the bill are well founded, the loss of business to the railroad companies in consequence of the proposed legislation would be immense. The railroad companies are said to recognize this, and it is asserted that their lobby will do all in its power to defeat the bill.

Gov. Odell, in his recent message, recommended the repeal of the present prohibitive law, arguing that a $50,000 corporation could not increase the canal traffic in the manner that it should be. State Superintendent of Public Works Partridge also approved of the law's repeal.

May Form Big Canal Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—It is reported here that if the legislation proposed in Assemblyman Remsen's bill to amend the canal law is enacted into law, Erastus Wiman of New York City is prepared to organize a company with a large capital to control the commerce of the Erie Canal.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The Senate was late in convening this morning. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff presided. The first bill passed this year by the Senate was one received from the Assembly and provides for the paving of the streets of the village of Norwich and amending an act relating to the same. The bill was supported in the Senate by Senator Thornton.

The next bill passed was one improving the water supply of the village of Goshen. The Finance Committee reported again the name of Bernard Stark of Albany, nominated by Gov. Odell Commissioner of Mediation and Arbitration. The nomination was confirmed.

Gov. Odell sent to the Senate the nomination of Thomas S. Cheshire of Hewlett's as County Clerk of the County of Nassau, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Thomas Patterson.

These bills were passed: Senator Higgins, making the office of the County Clerk of Cattaraugus County a salaried one, and regulating the management of said office; also his bill amending charter of the City of Olean.

The Senate adjourned at 11:30 o'clock until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

In the Assembly the session was decidedly brief, several bills of local note being advanced to third reading.

Mr. Harburger of New York gave a notice of warning to Mr. Cooley of Westchester, whom he termed the champion of ex-Gov. Roosevelt, that he would call up his Gardiner removal resolution on Monday evening for debate. Mr. Cooley smilingly retorted that he would be on hand.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The following bills were introduced to-day in the Assembly:

Mr. O'CONNELL—To prevent discrimination by street and elevated railroad corporations against persons carrying receptacles for tools; also, prohibiting pawnbrokers from receiving in pawn mechanics' tools from any person unless it is shown by affidavit that the tools are legally in his possession.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Making it unlawful for elevated railroad corporations to maintain turnstiles.

Mr. RAINEY—Repealing the charter of the New York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company.

Mr. SANDERS—Allowing workingmen who sue in the New York City courts to recover judgment not exceeding $25 for services performed to secure body executions.

Mr. WEEKES—To prevent the use of unwholesome chemicals or substances in the preparation or manufacture of any articles used in the preparation of food.

Mr. RAINEY—Exempting licensed engineers of steam boilers from jury duty.

Mr. W. H. SMITH—Amending the Penal Code so that in cities of the first and second class any person who shall offer for sale any real property without the authority of the owner shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; also, making a person applying for a loan without the authority of the owner guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. FISH—Amending the general corporation law so that no certificate of authority shall be granted to any foreign corporation having the same name as an existing domestic corporation or a name nearly resembling it.

Mr. WEEKES—Providing that the moneys belonging to the United States deposit fund now invested in mortgages in the several counties of the State may continue to be so invested until such mortgages are paid or foreclosed. The amount received in such foreclosure or payment shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the United States deposit fund.

Mr. DEGRAW—Providing that the compensation of laborers in armories located in cities having a population of 1,000,000 or over shall not exceed $2.50 per day.

Mr. WEEKES—Providing that all mortgages hereafter made by the United States Loan Commissioners in New York City shall be forthwith duly recorded in the places mortgages are recorded in in said city, and the expense of so recording shall be paid by the mortgagors. In case said mortgages are not duly recorded in the City of New York by the Commissioners they shall have no more lien or priority than other mortgages in said city and unrecorded.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator MARSHALL—For the improvement of Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn.

Senator DOWLING—Exempting the estates of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, the New York Orphan Asylum, and the Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, New York, from taxation and water rates.

Senator FULLER—Exempting pianos, typewriters, &c., borrowed or leased, from the operation of the law relating to liens of hotels, inns, boarding houses, &c.

Senator BROWN—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relating to appeals to the Court of Appeals on certificate, providing that the court and not "a Judge" shall grant the appeal.

Senator MARSHALL—Making twenty-four instead of thirty the maximum number of Directors of a bank.

Senator STEWART—Authorizing the Commissioners of Watkins Glen Reservation to purchase certain lands in the town of Dix, Schuyler County, for a State park, and appropriating $85,000 therefor.

NO CLASH OF ELECTION BILLS.

Senator Raines's Measure Likely to be Passed—Little Doubt of Its Constitutionality.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—It may be stated absolutely that there is no dissension over the New York City Election Bureau bills. It is understood to-day that the Raines bill will be passed and the other one dropped. It is the consensus of opinion that it is much wiser to incorporate the proposed changes in the general elections law than to have a special bill.

Senator Raines expressed his confidence this morning that his measure would be substituted for the original Bureau of Elections bill and eventually become a law. He said:

"When the Commissioners are elected by the people they are certain of being bi-partisan, for no party would nominate for so important a commission a man about whom there was the slightest suspicion of his Democracy or Republicanism. My bill carries out the spirit of bi-partisanship, and is the only way to accomplish it in fact. The first bill permits the Mayor to appoint on the suggestion of the political parties, but there is nothing to prevent the Mayor from appointing lukewarm Republicans or professed Republicans who are in reality at war with their party. There is no disagreement existing among the Republican Senators on this matter, and a perfect understanding prevails. I believe my bill will be the one that will be favored and passed.

Senator Grady, when asked this morning what attitude the Democratic Senators would take toward the Raines Bureau of Elections bill, said: "There has been no conference of Democratic Senators, and no course has been decided on. Personally, I have not scanned Senator Raines's measure. We are certainly in favor of the separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department. Further than that I have nothing to say until I read the bill carefully."

In connection with the bill the question has been raised as to whether or not the provision that only two of the four Commissioners of Election should be chosen from the same political party was Constitutional. The decision of the Court of Appeals on the Albany Police bill, passed five years ago, providing for a bi-partisan Police Board, was cited in support of the contention that the new Elections Bureau bill would not stand the test of the courts on this point.

Senator Raines said that he did not think there was any doubt of the constitutionality of the bill on this point. He was not particularly familiar with the case of the Albany Police bill, but said that the State elections law always carried the idea of bi-partisanship in matters of this kind. The Elections Commissioners under his bill were really State officers, as they were part of the election machinery of the State.

Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Cities Committee, and the introducer of the first Elections Bureau bill, agreed with Senator Raines as to the constitutionality of the Raines bill. He was quite familiar with the Albany Police bill case, and said that it differed essentially from the Elections Bureau bill. The Albany Police bill, he said, provided for taking two Commissioners from each of two specific parties, this bill does not. It does not provide for two Democrats and two Republicans. Two of the Commissioners may be Citizen Unionists or Prohibitionists. This, Senator Stranahan thought, advoided the objection raised against the Albany Police bill.

Further than that Senator Stranahan said that until a few years ago Elections Boards had been constituted as provided in the Raines bill.

CAUCUS ON THE POLICE BILL.

Democratic Assemblymen Will Oppose It Unless It Is Modified.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The Democratic Assemblymen held a caucus in the Assembly parlor to-day immediately following the adjournment of the Assembly. The object of the caucus was to discuss the New York Single-headed Police Commission bill and other measures that are likely to precipitate party fights. All of the forty-three Assemblymen attending the conference were pledged to secrecy.

Assemblyman McKeown of Kings presided, as he outranked Minority Leader Priable in legislative service. Discussion of the New York Police bill began at once after the Assemblymen selected their Chairman.

It was decided to oppose the bill to the last unless a clause was inserted that the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners to be appointed shall have the right of trial before dismissal. It was held that the principle of home rule was grossly violated by refusing to incorporate such a provision. No allusion was made to the amendments already proposed in the Senate, that no Commissioner dismissed by the Governor shall be reappointed, and compelling the immediate filling of vacancies in the Commissionership so as to prevent the permanent assumption of duties by a partisan deputy.

The Police bill, on the order of second reading in the Assembly this morning, was temporarily laid aside on motion of Mr. Kelsey, who said it was done pursuant to an agreement with the minority leader.

CRITICISM OF CHAIRMAN RIVES.

Legislators Object to His Alleged Remarks on Charter Revision.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—There was much comment among Senators and Assemblymen to-day upon the statement which George L. Rives, Chairman of the Charter Revision Commission, is reported to have made last night at a meeting held under the auspices of the Citizens' Union, in the United Charities Building, in New York. Some feeling was shown, and unless Mr. Rives can show that he was reported incorrectly, the statement is likely to have no little influence in shaping the Legislature's action upon the Commission's report.

Arguing that nothing could be hoped for from the Legislature without agitation, Mr. Rives is reported to have said: "What do they know about the City of New York? I have no doubt they are estimable men, but they do not know much about New York. They are interested, first of all, in the Republican Party, and next in the needs of their respective localities. If New Yorkers want their charter revised, they must let the Legislature know it."

A group of members in the Assembly Chamber to-day were discussing this statement of Mr. Rives. "That kind of talk is calculated to help his report along up here, ain't it?" said one of them; and then others of the group made uncomplimentary references to Mr. Rives's discretion. Later in the day it was reported, upon what is believed to be good authority, that the Cities Committees of the Senate and the House had informally decided to appoint sub-committees to consider the question of charter revision, with a view of determining whether any revision was necessary. This move, if taken, will be distinctly unfriendly to the Charter Revision Commission's report.

Tax in the Bronx for Firemen's Fund.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The Assembly Cities Committee to-morrow will report favorably the bill of Mr. Cooley's which provides that foreign fire insurance companies and their agents doing business in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of the Bronx shall pay a tax of 2 per cent. of its receipts to the Westchester Exempt Firemen's Association of the City of New York. The money so paid to it is to be distributed as follows: To the New York Fire Department Relief Fund, 45 per cent.; to the State Firemen's Association, for the volunteer firemen's home at Hudson, 10 per cent. The remaining 45 per cent. of said money is to be retained by the association, which will render quarterly statements to the Fire Commissioners and the association of the money so collected.

New Trust Company for Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Assemblyman Remsen to-day introduced a bill authorizing Louis Brass, John G. Deubert, Lewis Tarlton, Charles W. Rudd, William H. Warts, William Roever, Joseph Oppenheimer, Frank Rehman, George T. Jewesson, Robert Rhodes, George Pope, and John Weber to organize a trust company to be known as the German-American Trust Company, with its principal office in the City of Brooklyn. The capitalization of the company is to be $200,000, provided the office of the company is not located within one mile of the Hall of the Borough of Brooklyn or of the main office of any other trust company. If it is located within the limits defined then the capitalization is to be $500,000.

Clerks in Municipal Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Senator Audett to-day introduced a bill to amend the charter of Greater New York. The amendment provides as follows: "Where any Justice has been or shall be appointed as provided for in Sub-division 4 of Section 1,352, and has appointed, or shall appoint, a clerk and an assistant clerk of said district who shall qualify as required by law, such clerk and assistant shall hold office only until July 1, 1901, when the Justice elected to such district shall appoint their successors. When any Justice of the Municipal Court of New York shall have made an appointment for a term extending beyond July 1, 1901, such terms are abridged and shall cease at midnight of June 30."

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—One of the important features of the amended collateral inheritance tax law sent to the Legislature to-day is the clause forbidding money to be transferred from banks or safe deposit companies unless a sufficient amount is retained to pay the State's legal share. No such transfer shall be made without ten day's notice to the Controller. A sufficient portion must be retained to pay the State tax. Violation of this provision is to be punished by forfeiture of the company's charter.

For the Benefit of Undertakers.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Assemblyman G. T. Kelly of Albany to-day introduced a bill in the interest of undertakers. His measure provides that every executor and administrator shall pay the funeral expenses out of the first moneys received. If this is not done within thirty days after the grant of letters, the person having a claim for same may present a petition to the Surrogate praying that the executor or administrator may be cited to show cause.

Commissioner of Records in Kings.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Assemblyman McInerny to-day introduced a bill which provides that the office of the Commissioner of Record of Kings County shall expire one month after the passage of the act. The work now done by the Commissioner of Records is to be continued under the direction of the Register, County Clerk, and Surrogate.

Another Bill for 75-Cent Gas.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Assemblyman Leon Sanders of New York to-day introduced a bill regulating the price of illuminating gas in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx at 75 cents per thousand cubic feet. Any corporation violating the provisions of this act is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of $200, or thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail, or both.

First Laws of the Session Signed.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the first laws of the session of 1901 and the first of his term as Governor. Chapter No. 1 is Assemblyman Allds's bill relative to assessments for paving in Norwich, and Chapter No. 2 is Senator Higgins's bill regarding the approval of the bond given by the County Clerk of Cattaraugus.

WANTS ADJOURNMENT APRIL 1.

Gov. Odell Holds a Conference on the Legislature's Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Gov. Odell sent for Speaker Nixon and Senator Ellsworth to-day. The three held a conference upon the work before the Legislature. Gov. Odell said he saw no reason why the Legislature should not adjourn by April 1. He urged that all possible diligence in forwarding legislation be used.

The conference concluded with the understanding that the Legislature would adjourn before April 1 if possible.

INDORSES GOV. ODELL'S IDEA.

State Bar Association Believes in Liberal Corporation Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The State Bar Association adopted a resolution, offered by W. Martin Jones, indorsing the recommendation of Gov. Odell relative to corporations of this State in his message to the Legislature.

The Governor in his message stated that corporations are treated more liberally in other States, and that "the present Legislature should not adjourn without having enacted amendments which will liberalize and make more popular our corporation laws."

GOV. ODELL GREETS FARMERS.

Regards Them as the Mainstay of the State, He Says.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Two hundred representatives of agricultural interests who are attending the annual meetings of the State Association of County Agricultural Societies and the State Association of Town Agricultural Societies paid their respects to Gov. Odell at the Executive Chamber to-day. After shaking the delegates by the hand, the Governor addressed a few words to them. Among other things the Governor said:

"It is a great pleasure for me to meet representatives of the farming interests. As you know, as the former Chairman of the State Committee, I have looked to the farmers for the great big Republican vote for the party, but aside from that you will believe me when I say I regard the farmers as the mainstay of our State. I have been very anxious to do what I can to advance your interests. The efforts making to reduce the taxation on your farms and for the greater efficiency of your work have my cordial approval. I suppose you are in Albany to-day to perfect your organizations and to discuss methods for your welfare, and as the Executive of the State I extend to you a hearty welcome to our Capital City."

STOLEN PROPERTY IDENTIFIED.

Miss Yvelin of Garden City Finds $3,000 Worth at Headquarters.

Miss Catherine Yvelin of Garden City, L. I., visited Police Headquarters yesterday and identified several thousand dollars' worth of property which had been taken from four men whom Central Office detectives arrested on Forsyth Street Wednesday morning. The prisoners, who are now in Police Headquarters, are Paul Goercken, Henry Strohm, James Gosser, and Joseph Brown, all giving their address as 9 Chatham Square. The men had in their possession when arrested two bags containing burglars' tools and valuable plunder.

The robbery of Miss Yvelin's property occured on Monday night, and jewelry, silverware, bric-à-brac, diamonds, silks, and laces valued at about $3,000 were taken. The burglars paid a second visit to the house on Tuesday night, but were scared away by John Mahoney, the coachman. The house was robbed during the absence of Miss Yvelin.

The prisoners will be turned over to officers from Queens County in the Centre Street Court this morning.

Edwin Holmes Dead.

Edwin Holmes, the inventor of the Holmes burglar protective system, died last night at his home, 32 West Fifty-second Street. He had been in failing health for some time. On Monday he was stricken with paralysis. He was eighty years old. Mr. Holmes evolved his system about thirty years ago. He had been President of the Holmes Electric Protective Company until a year ago, but retired and was succeeded by his son, Edwin T. Holmes. Mr. Holmes was also President of the Holmes Burglar Alarm Telegraph Company. He leaves a wife, two daughters, and a son, Edwin T. Holmes.

Baby Bear at the Park.

In the big bear pit in the Central Park menagerie in which the grizzly bears are kept, there was found yesterday morning a tiny grizzly. He is only six inches long and weighs but a pound and a half. He was taken out and an effort will be made to raise him by artificial feeding.

PABST PORTICO ILLEGAL

Municipal Court Fines Proprietor of the Hotel.

Ten Days' Stay Granted for Time to Appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The Pabst Hotel portico and inclosed balcony were yesterday judicially declared to be illegal and incumbrances on the sidewalk by Justice Daniel F. Martin, sitting in the Tenth District Municipal Court. The suit was instituted by the Law Department against James B. Regan, proprietor of the Pabst Hotel. Yesterday was set peremptorily for a hearing and a determination of the litigation.

Mr. Kiernan, an architect, appeared in court with Herman Stiefel, Junior Assistant Corporation Counsel, and Gerald S. Griffin, Assistant Engineer of the Department of Highways, who had a map of an official survey of the sidewalk on which the portico squats, and police witnesses to prove the existence of the illegal incumbrance. The defendant, Regan, was absent. He was represented by Charles Grossman. Justice Martin refused to further adjourn the case at the request of Mr. Grossman, and the trial proceeded. The papers in the case cited violation of law through the incumbrance created by the portico.

The only defense presented was the resolution of the Municipal Assembly of Nov. 20 last, which authorized Charles Thorley to "keep and maintain" the portico as it stands, "under the direction of the Commissioner of Highways." This resolution reached Mayor Van Wyck, but was recalled by Alderman Joseph Oatman and was never legalized.

Justice Martin refused to admit this as evidence or to grant a delay to permit counsel for the defendant to put in a brief on the ground that no defense had been put in.

Judgment was then rendered for the City for $5 and costs on the violation of law on Aug. 3. Ten days' stay was granted for time to appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The Law Department will wait until this time has elapsed or until a decision on an appeal is given or action by the defendant in moving the incumbrance before proceeding to take up the other daily violations of law since Aug. 3.

"We have," said Mr. Kiernan, "established that the portico is an illegal obstruction and secured a judgment against the defendant for violation of law."

"All it amounts to," said Emanuel Blumenstiel last evening, "is fining my client $5."

"And establishing that the portico is where it is in violation of law?"

"I do not concede that. As to appealing from Justice Martin's decision, I have not yet considered the subject."

The penalties suits have been adjourned seventeen times in the Tenth District Court, and the Strasburg mandamus proceedings fourteen times in the Supreme Court. Regan's suit to enjoin the Commissioner of Highways from interfering with the portico will be argued on Jan. 25, but there is no legal obstacle to prevent Commissioner Keating acting on his last ultimatum to Regan by tearing down the portico to-day.

JULIUS FREIBERG RE-ELECTED.

Again President of Hebrew Congregations' Union—Hebrew Union College Governors.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 17.—The Executive Committee of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Julius Freiberg of Cincinnati; Vice President—Samuel Woolnock, Peoria; Secretary—Lipman Levy, Cincinnati. Mr. Freiberg has already served eight years as President.

The Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College were re-elected, except Dr. Leipsiger of New York, and his place was filled by the election of Louis Stern of New York. Only three members of the Board of Delegates on Civil and Religious Rights were elected, as follows: Simon Rosenberg of Baltimore, Jacob Furth of St. Louis, and J. S. Greenhut of Peoria. They succeed Louis Abraham of Washington, Nathan Frank of St. Louis, and Samuel Woolner of Peoria, Ill.

The Arbuckle-Woolson Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 17.—The entry of the decision of the Circuit Court in the suit by the Arbuckle Brothers for the inspection of the Woolson Spice Company's books was formally approved this afternoon. The operation of the order is limited to eight days from date and all books, papers, and correspondence are included within its scope, except such as are deemed private matters by the Woolson Company. The inspection is to take place in the office of the Woolson Spice Company.

Canadian Wants Duty on Lumber.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 17.—M. Beecher of Vancouver, B. C., who is in the lumber business, is in the city seeing the members of the Government with a view of inducing the Government to place a duty on lumber entering Canada equal to the duty on lumber going from Canada to the United States. The manufacturers of lumber on the Pacific Coast have strong competition from the United States, and Mr. Beecher wants to offset this. Efforts have frequently been made to increase the duty, but the Manitoba and Northwest farmers have always been able to stay the hand of the Government.

Chicago's Small Election Precinct.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—One of the first wards which have been redistricted into new precincts under the terms of the Carey ordinance is the First. The present abiding place of Alderman "Bath House" John Coughlin and "Hinky Dink" will henceforth hold the smallest voting precinct in the world. This is the Nineteenth Precinct, which is composed of a stretch of scarcely 100 feet along the east side of State Street, between Peck Place and Eldridge Court, in the levee district. It is composed of three lodging houses and four or five stores.

Potter Palmer Pays a Fine.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Potter Palmer's attorney leaned over the rail in Justice Everett's court to-day and gave the clerk $20.65 in settlement of a fine the well-known hotel man was ordered to pay for keeping his barroom open Sunday. A long line of witnesses passed out of the court-room wondering why they were not given a chance to tell how on a Sunday they had slipped into the buffet Mr. Palmer owns and bought liquor. The defense had confessed all they were there to prove.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Through her representation, Miss Sadie Martinot has obtained a play from Clyde Fitch entitled "The Marriage Game," which Mr. Fitch has written from the French of "Le Mariage d'Olympe," by Alexandre Dumas fils.

The uncertainty which has existed in theatrical circles regarding Manager Alfred Aarons's failure to secure a license for his Savoy Theatre was settled yesterday when, in answer to a communication, he went to Police Headquarters and the document was given to him.

Miss Sandol Milliken, late of "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac" Company, has been engaged by Jefferson de Angelis to succeed Miss Josephine Hall in the leading rôle of Stephanie in "A Royal Rogue." She will make her first appearance with the company next week in Brooklyn.

Lloyd Bingham, through negotiation by cable yesterday with Charles Wyndham, has arranged to produce at the Criterion Theatre, London, about June 1, "The Climbers," with the original company now appearing at the Bijou Theatre. He has also taken steps toward organizing a second company which is intended to tour the small cities of this country, reserving Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco for his wife's company.

Helen Dauvray, wife of Albert G. Winterhalter of the United States cruiser Raleigh, who has been absent from the stage for several years, is desirous of resuming her stage career. She has written to a prominent manager in this city, asking him to give her an opportunity to appear before the New York public again. It was said by some of her friends yesterday that she was prompted to take this action through her husband's assignment to China, and wishes to play again at least during part of his absence.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Proposed Law Effecting Changes Is Vigorously Denounced.

The committee recently appointed at a conference of charitable societies to take action on the Governor's recommendation to abolish the State Board of Charities met yesterday at the office of the Association for the Improving the Condition of the Poor. The committee prepared and made public a statement embodying its findings and views.

The committee finds that the entire expense of the Commissioners for the State Board of Charities, including railroad fares, &c., was but $5,643.79. To abolish the board and substitute a highly salaried Commissioner would in the committee's opinion make it impossible to save anything like the amount named by Gov. Odell—$25,000 annually—unless at the expense of the work required under the Constitution and statutes. The committee finds that "the argument for economy may, therefore, be dismissed as utterly unworthy of consideration."

The bill now before the Legislature to effect this change is referred to as one that "destroys the non-political character of the board, and would tend to introduce partisan politics in the management of the public and semi-public institutions of the State." This the committee thinks would be a calamity, and refers to other States where political control of such institutions has worked havoc to the institutions. The committee points to the recent troubles in Bellevue as "an illustration of the results which inevitably follow partisan management of charitable institutions."

The committee finds that "the present system has resulted in important economies in the construction and management of State and local institutions, and in other ways." It says the State Board has saved large sums to the State, the cities and towns. Other claims made by the committee are "that the proposed plan would endanger religious liberties and destroy the practical safeguards now surrounding the enforcement of the vital provisions of various State laws. Further it says that "the measure is apparently unconstitutional; that the proposed plan is a subterfuge, and it virtually proposes to substitute a single Commissioner for a board of twelve members.

"The composition of the board under the new plan," the committee says, "is vicious. The single Commissioner, who might be an expert, could be outvoted by the two other members of the board, who are elected to devote their time and energies to other matters.

"The State should be slow," the report says, "to do away with the services of a body of twelve public-spirited citizens who have shown an intelligent, sympathetic, and painstaking interest in the charities of the State."

Those were present at the meeting yesterday: Herbert Parsons, John M. Mulry, Thomas W. Hynes, Dr. Lee Frankel, and Edward T. Devine.

Jury Finds Mrs. Mary Collins Is Sane.

A Sheriff's jury, impaneled to pass upon the sanity of Mrs. Mary Collins of Jersey City, at a late hour Wednesday night decided that she was sane and competent to manage her own affairs. Mrs. Collins is the widow of Martin Collins, a wholesale butcher at the Central Stock Yards, who died four months ago. Both had been ill, and when Collins died at Christ Hospital, leaving an estate of $85,000, Mrs. Collins was sent to the Morris Plains Asylum and David W. McCrea was appointed administrator of her husband's estate, she being his sole heir. Administrator McCrea and John Kenny, a brother of Mrs. Collins, who originated the lunacy proceedings against her, gave notice that they would appeal to Chancellor Magie.

DISLIKED COLORED POPULATION.

Mrs. Marshall's Contract with Arkansas Firm Resulted Badly.

The second trial of the action brought by Susie A. Marshall, a dressmaker, against Simon Seelig of the firm of Seelig, Bruen & Co. of Helena, Ark., to recover $5,000 damages for having induced her in September, 1897, to go to Helena and take charge of the dressmaking department of the defendant's firm, by making false representations, was begun to-day before Justice Blanchard and a jury in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff alleges that she was doing a good business at 4 and 6 West Fourteenth Street, which she lost on account of her trip to Helena, which lasted for less than three months. The defendant denied all of Mrs. Marshall's allegations and asserted that he duly fulfilled the contract made with her.

Mrs. Marshall testified that she was to receive all the proceeds of the defendant's dressmaking department and to pay for the help she required. She was also to receive a commission of 3 per cent. on all dress goods sold in the store. She was told by Seelig that good prices were paid by the women residents of Helena for dresses and waists, but found when she went there that two-thirds of the population was colored and that they would not pay prices which would leave her any profit. The climate was bad and malaria prevalent, the help she got there high-priced and incompetent, and the hotel accommodations uncomfortable and inadequate. She fell into ill-health and had to come home.

On cross-examination, Mrs. Marshall said she got about $500 altogether from the defendant. Seelig asserts that the reason Mrs. Marshall did not get good prices for her waists and dresses was because, although they would have been forthcoming if the customers were properly handled, she was unable to get the payment she ought to have secured. He further asserts that her action ought to have been for breach of contract, and not for damages on account of fraud. The case will go on to-day.

Drug Firm Must Pay $500 Damages.

Edward H. Smith, who sued the drug firm of Joseph S. Badour & Co. to recover $2,500 damages and $55 medical expenses incurred in the treatment of his infant daughter, Juliet, on the ground that for a prescription calling for 12 tablets of calomel there was substituted a dozen strychnine pills, each containing one-twentieth of a grain, yesterday recovered a verdict of $500 in the Supreme Court, before Justice O'Gorman. The child is now in perfect health, it was testified. Shortly after testimony by physicians for both sides the verdict was rendered.

"Sam" Lewis's Bequests to Charities.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—It is announced that the large bequests made by Samuel Lewis, the money lender, to charitable objects, aggregating £950,000 are reversionary, going into effect on the death of his widow. The will, however, directs the immediate payment of £500 to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund and of similar amounts, aggregating £5,000, to various Jewish charities.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 17.—The department store of Edward Hunter & Co., one of the largest retail establishments in the city, was destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is believed to exceed $100,000, fully covered by insurance.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Jan. 17.—The Sandusky Furniture Company's factory caught fire to-night in the engine room, and the establishment and contents were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insurance, about $12,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—The Merchant Milling Company's flour mill at Waverly was burned to-day, together with several carloads of flour on a side track. The mill cost $100,000 when built sixteen years ago, and $45,000 has since been spent on it for improvements. The insurance is 65 per cent. on the value of the property.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Clearing, with fresh northwesterly winds.

Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day, except occasional snows in the lake regions and clearing weather along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts, with falling temperature along the Atlantic Coast, and rising temperature west of the upper lake region. Fresh to brisk west to northwest winds are indicated for the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau 1900.	Weather Bureau 1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	34	42	46
6 A. M.	36	40	44
9 A. M.	38	40	46
12 M.	39	40	49
3 P. M.	41	38	45
6 P. M.	38	35	40
9 P. M.	35	34	38
12 P. M.	35	32	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42
Weather Bureau	39
Corresponding date 1900	37
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	30

The maximum temperature yesterday was 46 degrees at 12:10 A. M. The minimum temperature was 32 degrees at 10 P. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 29.71; at 8 P. M. it registered 29.61. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 56 per cent.; at 8 P. M. it was 95 per cent.

Maryland Club
Pure Rye Whiskey

It tastes OLD because it IS old

CAHN, BELT & CO., Baltimore, Md.

The Penetrating Cold

of the Atlantic Coast is particularly trying. Wool is no protection against it.

KOTEDSILK

being a double fabric, pure silk on the finest cotton, affords perfect protection. It is warm, light, unshrinkable, and easily washed.

See the word KOTEDSILK TRADE MARK REGISTERED on every garment.

All Leading Stores, and KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., Millbury, Mass., or 70-72 Franklin Street, N. Y.

From New Hampshire's Hills of Granite Gushes

Londonderry
LITHIA WATER

Sparkling. Delicious.
The Emblem of Purity and Health.

The Sparkling, in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.

The Still, in Half-Gallon Bottles.

The wine-like fragrance and delicate flavour of

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

make a highball, cocktail, toddy, or any drink in which whisky is used, indescribably delicious and satisfying. "CANADIAN CLUB" in any form is highly grateful to the appreciative palate.

24

New Publications. | New Publications.

These are some of the GOOD THINGS you will find in the

February Number of

THE SMART SET

Out To-day

Rumors and a Runaway (a brilliant novelette), by Caroline Duer.
The King's Chamber (the $250 prize poem), by Theodosia Garrison
The English View of Our Society, by Mrs. Sherwood.
Lady Star's Apotheosis, by Julien Gordon (Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger.)
The First Victim of Reform, by Lloyd Osbourne.
The Millionaire, by Barry Pain.
Valentine Song, by Clinton Scollard.
The Rose's Avatar, by Charles G. D. Roberts.
Les Chaussettes de Papa (original French), by Jeanette Larrieu.
The Bride of San Lorenzo (a Cuban Story), by Louise Winter.

And 40 other bright stories, poems and witticisms by the cleverest men and women of America and Europe.

25 cents—$3.00 annual subscription.

All News and Periodical Dealers, or address,

ESS ESS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 1135 Broadway, New York.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

This Was a BUSY STORE Yesterday

The Hosiery and UNDERWEAR Sale

The Sale of WHITE

The WALL PAPER Clearance

Fine Dress Goods Under-price

THERE were a dozen strong specific reasons; yet one was enough. The annual Clean-up Sale of Hosiery and Underwear appeals to every man and woman—every parent with children who wear out stockings so fast. Little wonder that the response was so prompt and enthusiastic. We tell below as much as we can about the chances of sharing the goods to-day. The Silver Sale has vital interest for every housekeeper who loves table and sideboard beauty, yet is thrifty enough to husband her expenditures. This luxury is no extravagance when fine wares cost so little as to-day—to-morrow they may be gone. No equal sale can come soon again, for we have swept the market clean of all lots of silverware of worthy character. The Sale of Muslin Under-garments interests hundreds of women daily, because those who come tell stay-at-home friends about our unmatched offerings; and our stocks cannot be filled in at any such prices as we obtained present lots for. A new price standard must be made when these are gone.

The most interesting feature of yesterday was the display of New Spring Costumes, and the *debut* of *The Princess Skirt.*

Wanamaker's sparkles with interest in every direction. On the one side the new—in cottons and silks, in robe patterns and finished dresses. On the other, with constant offerings of worthy merchandise at large savings from usual prices. Each day of this remarkable month the Wanamaker Store holds broad interest for its thousands of visitors.

The SILVER SALE

The Under-price Store

The HURT BOOK Sale

The New COSTUMES

The Sale of Silver

Sterling and Silver-plated Ware. The splendid offerings are now shown in the basement. All the pieces are in very desirable shapes and designs, all perfect, and all wonderfully low-priced. Still very good variety, but the list grows shorter with each day's selling.

Sterling Silver Table Ware—
Bread Trays, $18
Comports, $7.50, $9.50
Bonbon Dishes, $4.50, $10, $12.50
2-piece Carving Sets, sterling handles, $3
3-piece Carving Sets, sterling handles, $3.75
5-piece Tea Sets, $150, $185 and $257
Vegetable Dishes, $92
Soup Tureens, $103.
Meat Dishes, $20 and $22
French Coffee Pots, $16 25
Berry Bowls, $10.75, $16.25
Butter Dishes, $10.75 to $21.
Waiters, $10, $18, $25, $38.75

Plated Flat Ware—Rogers' and other first-class makes—
Tea Spoons, $1.10 a dozen
Dessert Spoons, $2 a dozen
Table Spoons, $2.20 a dozen
Table Forks, $2.20 a dozen
Triple plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen

Quadruple-Plate Table Ware—And Fancy Pieces to match.
5-piece Tea Sets, $8.75, $9.50, $12.50
Baking Dishes, $3.75, $5
Butter Dishes, $1.75, $2
Bread Trays, $1.50
Pickle Jars, $1.50. Odd Coffee Pots, $1.50

Sterling Silver Toilet Ware and Novelties—
Hair Brushes, $2 and $2.75
Military Brushes, $1.75. Combs, 50c
Mirrors, $4.25. Shoe Hooks, 50c
Shoe Horns, $1.25, $2. Nail Files, 50c
Puff Boxes, $1, $1.35 and $2.

Fine Table Cutlery—
Three-piece pearl handle beef carving set; sterling silver ferrules; in fancy box, $6
Three-piece pointed stag handle beef carving set, silver plated ferrules, $3
Three-piece stag handle beef carving set; sterling silver ferrules, $3.25
Pearl handle fruit knives; sterling silver ferrules, $5 a dozen.
Celluloid handle orange knives; saw edge; in fancy box, $2 a half dozen.

Basement.

SHEETS and PILLOW CASES

The prices we ask for this stock are just about what the mills are asking for their finished product to-day. Or, to state the proposition differently, you're offered these *perfectly made* sheets and pillow cases at about the cost of the muslin itself, if you were to buy it now. Cotton prices are going up. We bought our very generous quantities in time—you had better do so, too. These prices end with the closing of the present stocks:

Pillow Cases—
Made from well-known standard makes of muslin:
42x38½ in., 13c 54x38½ in., 18c

Sheets—
Made from muslins of standard make:
54x90 in., 40c 81x90 in., 56c
63x99 in., 50c 81x99 in., 61c
72x99 in., 55c 90x90 in., 62c

Fourth avenue.

Pillow Cases—
Made of muslins that will give satisfaction:
50x38½ in., 13c 54x38½ in., 15c

Sheets—
Made of the same good muslin:
54x90 in., 37c 72x99 in., 49c
63x90 in., 40c 81x90 in., 50c
63x99 in., 44c 81x99 in., 55c
90x90 in., 55c.

In the Under-price Store, Basement.

Table LINEN

There need be no suspicion ever as to the purity of the linens you buy here. They're all pure—even though the price be fifty cents a yard less than what is usually considered reasonable. See examples below. Also the other excellent grades at less-than-usual prices:

35c a yard—Silver bleached Bohemian table linen; 63 in. wide; reduced from 40c.
40c a yard—Cream table linen; almost 70 in. wide; would be cheap at 50c.
60c a yard—Bleached Irish table linen; 67 in. wide; the usual 75c kind.
90c a yard—Bleached Scotch table linen; 72 in. wide; was $1.25 last month.
$1.25 a yard—Bleached double damask; Flemish; full 2 yards wide; easily worth our regular price, which was $1.75 yesterday.

Fourth avenue.

Men's TOP-COATS

The fur trade's never very brisk at Palm Beach, Fla. The recent weather conditions are far from favorable to the large selling of overcoats. Yet if the offerings are attractive enough, a demand can be created for furs or overcoats, in the Sunny South, or here at home, now or at any time.

Here's such an offering. Over 200 men are expected to come for these splendid overcoats—about half of them are Raglans—because they offer profitable investment, even if it were April. Buy them for next winter if you think cold weather is to be omitted this season. Handsome coats of cheviots and friezes that were good values when priced up to $15.

Your Choice at Ten Dollars

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

There are 90 double and single-breasted all-wool cheviot suits here this morning at $5 each. Values among them up to $10. Sizes 9 to 16 years. Some 3-piece suits for boys of same ages, and about the same excellent values as originally priced at $8. Choosing among these also at $5.

Fifty sailor suits in various mixtures and plain blue, 3 to 12-year sizes; values up to $7.50. Price, $5.

All-wool fancy mixed cheviot trousers at 75c, and some excellent corduroy trousers at 95c. Both for 3 to 16-year sizes.

Second floor, Ninth street.

BRUSH Bargains

All good qualities, and all at much less than regular prices. These French tooth brushes, with 3 and 4 rows of bristles, are 5c to 25c—would be reasonable if 15c to 40c. Bone-handled nail brushes at 10c—cheap at 15c.

A lot of excellent whisk brooms at 10c each—extra good value.

Tenth street.

Another New CANDY

This time it's "Butter Scotch Cocoanut" candy. Good. Made of highest grade sugar, purest butter and finest San Blas cocoanut. Those ingredients, when combined and boiled under the direction of an expert, such as the man that oversees all our candy making, could not be other than palatable.

Twenty cents a pound for the next six selling days. Then it goes into the 30c class—where it properly belongs.

Basement.

A Sale of GOLF CAPES

One of the large woolen mills got too enthusiastic in making fine golf cloths this season, and suddenly found that they had several thousand yards more than they could sell. No jobber could buy it; and no manufacturer would attempt it. Then they came to us. It was a matter of price. We were their only possible buyer.

We got the cloth for LESS than half the wholesale price!

Then we had it made up in two excellent styles which were the most popular sellers of the season. To-day the first shipment of the Golf Capes is ready, at

Six Dollars Each

We've had nothing so good before, under ten dollars; and the blustery days when Golf Capes are most wanted are just coming. A remarkable offering.

Second floor, Broadway.

The UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY Sale

Brief word to-day. Yesterday's selling was enormous. Lots left were chaotic last night. Yet it was certain that excellent picking would be here this morning. The list that follows tells as much as we are sure about:

Women's Underwear—
15c each, were 25c and 38c—Ribbed vests, cotton or lisle.
25c each, were 38c to 75c—Ribbed vests and drawers.
50c each, were 75c to $1.25—Vests, drawers, tights and suits.
75c each, were $1.25 and $1.50—Vests, drawers and corset covers.
$1 each, were $1.50 to $2.50—Merino vests and drawers.
$1.50 each, were $2.25 to $3.50—Merino union suits.
$2 each, were $3 to $4.50—Vests and union suits.

Children's Underwear—
12½c each, were 25c—Vests and drawers.
25c each, were 50c—Boys' shirts and drawers.
50c each, were 95c to $1.70—Merino vests, pantalettes, drawers and union suits.

Men's Hosiery—
3 pairs for 25c, were 12½c a pair—Cadet blue cotton.
12½c a pair, were 18c and 25c—Merino and cotton.
25c a pair, were 50c and 75c—Fancy cotton and lisle.
$1 a pair, were $2—English bicycle hose, with or without feet.
$2.50 a pair, were $3.75 to $6—Fancy French silk.

Men's Underwear—
50c each—Seconds of our $1 quality—White or gray merino.
Lots that were 75c, $1, $1.50 and $2.50, badly broken; not many left; but unusually good value.

Children's Hosiery—
25c a pair, were 45c to 70c—Black ribbed cotton, French; broken line of sizes. 7 to 8½ only.

The New COSTUMES

A highly pleased audience viewed the new spring dresses yesterday, if delighted comment measured appreciation. The finished and exquisite garments are shown here, before the fashion world had heard the intimation that the Princess Skirt was the feature of the season.

Another Wanamaker masterstroke.

The suits showing the Princess Skirts are displayed in various colors of broadcloth and mohair.

Other tailor-made suits of broadcloth show the new *Postillion Back,* of which you will hear more later on.

There is also the brilliant collection of silk costumes, showing latest designs in silks, as well as the new methods of treatment.

It is a brilliant early showing.

Second floor, Broadway.

Muslin Underwear

Unmatched, unapproached in point of variety, refinement of styles and neatness of workmanship. A movement with a broader scope than any other store cares to imitate. More news of garments and prices:

Night Gowns—
75c—Of muslin; square neck trimmed with neat insertion; yoke of fine plaits; embroidery on neck and sleeves.
$1—Of cambric; Empire style trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and embroidery insertion.
$1.25—Of cambric; high neck; yoke of cluster of plaits and insertion; embroidery on neck and sleeves.

Petticoats—
50c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle, deep hem and plaits above.
85c—Of muslin; deep cambric ruffle trimmed with embroidery and plaits.
$1—Of muslin; deep cambric ruffle trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

Short Petticoats—
25c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle and plaits.
50c—Of cambric; ruffle of embroidery and plaits above.

Corset Covers—
35c—Of cambric; full cover; gather at waist; round neck trimmed with neat embroidery.
50c—Of cambric; square neck trimmed with point de Paris lace, insertion and ruffle.

Drawers—
15c—Of muslin or cambric; deep hem and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
25c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle, hem and plaits.
50c—Of cambric; trimmed with embroidery ruffle; plaits above.

Chemises—
50c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with neat embroidery; ruffle on skirt.
75c—Of nainsook; round neck trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

Second floor.

WHITE LACES

Speaking of spring styles. What of the trimmings? Dress discussions are now on in many a home circle. Fabrics and fashions, plans and patterns—and the Wanamaker showing of all that is newest and most tasteful in everything pertaining to women's wear are the favored topics. In and about the rotunda, the delicate dimities and dainty lawns and other cottons. At the Broadway end of the store, the laces with which to complete the new, handsome, warm weather costume. The collection now includes:

French Valenciennes Edgings, ⅛ to 1¼ in., at 17c to 75c a dozen yards.
French Valenciennes Insertions, ⅛ to ¾ in., at 22c to 45c a dozen yards.
Platte Valenciennes Edgings, 1¼ to 4½ in. wide, at 5c to 45c a yard.
Platte Valenciennes Insertions, 1¼ to 1¾ in., at 5c to 20c a yard.

Broadway.

More Book News

And it grows no less interesting as the sale progresses. The holiday selling was disastrous—new lots of "hurt books" are still found. The victims are rapidly carried away with most tender hands. Uninjured books—perfect in every respect—are on the tables, too. Priced just as surprisingly low.

To-day's word of a wholly new interest. Somebody's overestimate as to the demand for "handsome" books. Here's a lot of them at half price and less. Nearly all editions de luxe:

The Fair God. By Lew Wallace. Holiday edition, 40 full-page plates, 2 vols., $7. Our price, $3.25.
The Grandissimes. By George W. Cable. 20 photogravures, $6. Our price, $2.
Grimm's Life of Michael Angelo. Holiday edition, 40 plates, 2 vols., $6. Our price, $3.50.
Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott. Nearly 300 illustrations, octavo, gilt edges, $3.50. Our price, $1.35.
Beginnings of New England. By John Fiske. Illustrated, $4. Our price, $2.
Story of the Revolution. By Henry Cabot Lodge. 250 illustrations and maps, 2 vols., $6. Our price, $3.
House of the Seven Gables. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. 20 illustrations, 2 vols., $5. Our price, $1.35.
Elizabethan Songs. "In Honor of Love and Beautie." Collected and illustrated by Edmund H. Garrett, $4. Our price, $1.75.
Works of J. Fenimore Cooper. 16 vols., half-leather binding. $7.
Leatherstocking Tales. By J. Fenimore Cooper. 5 vols., $1.75.
Bulfinch's Age of Fable. Illustrated gilt top, $1. Our price, 40c.
Picturesque Cuba and Our Navy. 112 reproductions with text. 40c.
Country Architecture in France and England. In the XV and XVI Centuries. 72 illustrations, 25c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

China CLOSETS

Have you a proper home for the dinner set you received on Christmas? Our tremendous selling during the past month or so has created a broad need in china closets, which to-day's offering will supply at unusually little cost. See the prices:

At $17.50, from $27—Golden oak; bent glass ends and glass door; 4 shelves; fine construction; highly polished.
At $18.50, from $25—Golden oak; bent glass ends and door; mirror back of top shelf; carved top; highly polished.
At $20, from $30—Golden oak; bent glass ends; glass door; 4 shelves; mirror back of top shelf; highly polished.
At $22, from $35—Imitation mahogany corner closet; carved top; turned columns each side of door; highly finished.
At $90, from $145—Mahogany; large size; handsomely finished; glass shelves and mirror back; heavy base; carved top.
At $118, from $158—Golden oak; large size; dome top; handsomely carved; swell ends; mirror back.
At $130, from $195—Mahogany; fine design and finish; shaped ends and swell front; plate glass door and ends; plate glass shelves; mirror back.

Fourth floor.

Girls' COATS

Here are various elegant styles at greatly reduced prices—some just half. They are of plain and double-faced cloths in all the desirable shades. Some full lengths, others three-quarters. In sizes for 14 and 16-year-old girls. Values up to $40.

Choice at Twenty Dollars

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Sacques

For wear about the house. Warm and pretty ripple eiderdown sacques, at half their value. Made with yoke front and fitted back; trimmed with satin ribbon; close with frogs.

This is a lot for which $2.50 each was thought to be a very reasonable price. All go now at $1.25 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Waists

All that remain of the warm wool waists appear with new pricemarks this morning. They all read the same—*One Dollar*—though there are values among the various lots up to $4.25. The majority are $2.50 kinds. Various good styles—plain and with polka-dots. Sizes 10 to 14 years. Choice at $1.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

POCKET-BOOKS

For women. Many kinds, at little prices. Pretty kinds, too, and good values. A second lot of those popular purses of seal chamois and alligator, at 25c and 45c. These may last no longer than the others—they went quickly enough. These long narrow purses of suede, monkey and seal, at 75c are likewise well liked.

Combination pocket-books, of genuine seal, morocco and alligator, sterling silver trimming, at $1. Clasp pocket-books, of seal, at the same price.

Wrist bags in walrus grain, black, tan and brown, at 50c and up to $3.

Broadway.

Under-price Store

Of chief interest to-day are the sales of women's muslin underwear, the knit underwear for men and women, and the very important offerings of silverware—sterling and silver-plated. Also sheets and pillow cases. Among the other under-price goods these are the newcomers:

Blank Books Reduced—
The former prices here quoted were already 25 per cent. less than regular. Now again reduced as follows:
Journals and Ledgers—Bound in full sheep; American Russia corners; 600 pages. Usually $1.75. Price, $1.40.
Journals and Ledgers—Bound in full duck; red leather corners; spring back; Hubbs' titles; paged; 9½x14; 500 pages. Usually $1.10. Price, 90c.
Journals and Ledgers—Bound in full duck; red leather corners; spring back; Hubbs' titles; paged; 8½x13; 500 pages. Usually 80c. Price, 70c.
Order Books—Bound in heavy full duck; good grade heavy white paper; 8x12; 600 pages. Usually 50c. Price, 40c.
Letter Copying Books—Half bound; American Russia back and corners; cloth sides; fine white parchment paper; especially adapted for copying typewriter work; 10x12; 500 pages. Usually 75c. Price, 65c.

Oriental Fabrics—
East Indian Farrukhabad print squares, about 1 yard, variety of colorings, at 30c to 55c—were 40c to 75c.
Turkish striped squares, about 1 yard, at 45c instead of 65c.
Silk squares (Turkish,) at $2.25, instead of $3.
Ends of Damascus curtains, for pillow coverings, at 45c to 60c, instead of 60c to 85c.

Novelty Candy Boxes—Filled—
They're unique candy receptacles—a German idea. Funny little adjustable figures on the outside. Surprise for the sweet-toothed on the inside. Regularly 20c—now 10c.

Bleached Napkins—
They're Scotch. Heavy, serviceable, 20x20 in. The fair price has been $2.50 a dozen. Much fairer now—$1.80.

10c to 25c Calendars at 5c.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Unreserved Art Sales

American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

Free View
Day Evenings
9 to 6 8 to 10

An Important
COLLECTION
OF

Modern Paintings

By Prominent
AMERICAN
AND
Foreign Artists,

To Be Sold at Absolute Public Sale
By Order of

Thomas Kirkpatrick,

Fifth Ave. and 33d Street,

Who Is Discontinuing the Art Branch of His Business.

The following names are among the artists represented:

AMERICAN.

Inness,	Wyant,	Minor,
Tryon,	Dewey,	Baker (W.B.),
Murphy,	Ranger,	Chase,
Wiggins,	Brown (J.G.),	Dannat,
Grant,	Jones (F. C.),	Rehn,
Jones (H. B.),	Hart (J. M.),	Hoeber,
Pearce (C. S.),	Parton (A.),	Howe.

FOREIGN.

Diaz,	Henner,	Ziem,
Vibert,	Zamacois,	Vollon,
Bonheur (Rosa)	Edelfelt,	Hagborg,
Lefebvre,	Munier,	Perrault,
Stevens (A.),	Berne-Belle-cour,	Col,
Breton (Jules),	Munthe,	De Beaumont,
Geza,	Massani,	Morland,
Monchablon,	Meyer Von Bremen.	

Also on View

Ancient and Modern

Japanese Art

Porcelains, Fine Old Bronzes, Lacquers, Carvings, Sword Guards, Enamels, Weapons, Curios, Pottery, Textiles and Paintings,

The Private Collection of

Professor

Cæsar Cesaroni,

San Francisco.

Dates of Sale: Japanese Art AFTERNOONS OF January 21st, 22nd, 23d, 24th, and 25th; Modern Paintings EVENINGS OF January 23d and 24th

THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.
American Art Association, Managers.

Our Remnant Sale is your opportunity. You can draw great bargains from it.

Suits, to order, $14; coat and vest, $10.50; trousers, $4; all fancy silk vestings, to order, $6, regardless of their former cost. We make and trim them in the smartest manner and expect to make of every purchaser a lasting friend. Money back if you think value is not sufficient.

Overcoats, made of Imported Frieze and Vicuna, up to date, long, roomy, velvet collars, slashed pockets, cuffs, satin lined throughout, $20. Our Full-dress and Tuxedos, silk lined, at $30, are exceptional value.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

TRADE —41— MARK.

"EVERYBODY'S WHISKEY"

WHY?

Because it is a blend of absolutely pure whiskies, ripe and mellow with age. Bottled only by

L. J. CALLANAN,

41 and 43 Vesey St., New York.

SEND FOR COPY OF MONTHLY PRICE LIST.

ENTONA CURES

Constipation and Hemorrhoids

At all druggists, 50c. a box or sent on receipt of price. Write postal to-day for **FREE SAMPLES**

THE ENTONA CO., Dept. T., 61 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MR. QUAY TAKES HIS SEAT

Greeted with Cheers and Applause in the Senate Chamber.

Demonstration in Honor of the Pennsylvanian Stands Alone in the History of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—As a demonstration in honor of the seating of a single Senator and as an elaborate and beautiful floral spectacle, the return of Matthew Stanley Quay of Pennsylvania to the Senate to-day was unique in the history of the body. Within the memory of the oldest Senators nothing approximating to-day's scene ever was witnessed in the Senate on a similar occasion.

Mr. Quay's friends from Pennsylvania came to Washington by the hundred to witness his induction into office, and they brought with them floral offerings literally by the carload. An hour before the Senate convened elaborate and beautiful floral pieces began to be piled on and around the Senator's desk. By the time the Senate was called to order the messengers had found it impossible to place to advantage any more of the floral offerings.

Never before in the history of the Senate has a single Senator been the recipient of such a profusion of flowers, beautiful in themselves and lavishly elaborate in their arrangement. One of the handsomest pieces was a huge keystone arch of white immortelles, the keystone being of deep red immortelles. It was several feet in height, and across the curve of the arch was the legend "Verdict of the People" in blue immortelles.

The demonstration accorded to Mr. Quay when he entered the chamber amounted to an ovation. While he was receiving the congratulations of friends on the floor, the hundreds of persons who thronged the galleries rose as one, and applauded him tumultuously. That Mr. Quay appreciated this distinctly personal tribute was quite evident. He glanced smilingly around the galleries, nodding familiarly to friends whom he recognized here and there.

As soon as the Senate had convened Mr. Penrose, who also was the recipient of several handsome floral pieces, presented the credentials of Mr. Quay. They were read and placed on file. Mr. Penrose then requested that the oath of office be administered to his colleague. As no objection was offered, Mr. Penrose escorted Mr. Quay to the desk of the President pro tem., Mr. Frye. Before taking the oath Mr. Quay shook hands cordially with Mr. Frye.

The President pro tempore previously had announced to the people in the galleries that no applause or demonstrations of approval or disapproval were permitted under the rules of the Senate. Thus no demonstration occurred when Mr. Quay had taken the oath. After he had signed the roll at the desk of the Secretary he retired to his seat, which is the one formerly occupied by Mr. Hanna.

Within a minute after Mr. Quay took his seat hundreds of persons had left the floor and galleries, the floral offerings had disappeared from the chamber, and the Senate resumed its wonted appearance.

WORK ON WAR TAX REDUCTION.

Senate Committee May Reduce Tax on Medicines, Perfumes, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Senate Committee on Finance to-day continued its consideration of the bill for the reduction of the revenues collected under the War Revenue act. When the meeting concluded, the members of the committee announced that they were progressing with their work, but that it was not concluded and that they had no information to give to the public.

The committee has tentatively decided to reduce to the extent of one-half the tax on proprietary medicines, perfumes, &c. This does not include chewing gum, the tax on which probably will be retained at the full rate. The House took the tax entirely off all these articles. The present efforts of the committee are to secure a unanimous report. The members hope to be able to make a report early next week.

PERFECTING THE FINANCIAL LAW.

House Committee Continues Hearings on New Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The several measures providing for the more definite establishment of the gold standard were again under consideration to-day before the House Committee on Coinage, Director of the Mint Roberts being heard, and letters being read from prominent financial experts. Mr. Roberts approved the general idea of legislation for the exchange of silver dollars for gold. He said it would not add anything to the burden of the gold reserve. The only demand on the gold reserve would be for export purposes, and the Government was bound to meet that demand in any event.

He believed that part of the money not now available for export should be converted into money so available. This would avoid a stringency when there was a heavy outflow of gold, and there would be no danger of silver going to a discount. Mr. Roberts was cross questioned quite sharply by Representatives Cochran (Dem., Mo.) and Shafroth, (Sil., Col.,) representing the Silver element on the committee, and Mr. Cochran announced that the opposition to the proposed legislation would ask for hearings later.

A letter from President Williams of the Chemical National Bank of New York was read, approving the purpose of the pending bills as "demanded by public sentiment and by the emphatic indorsement by the people of the principle of the gold standard." Mr. Williams expressed preference for the Levy bill.

M. L. Muhlman, in a memorandum submitted, says the silver bullion had cost us about 92.4 cents an ounce and would sell now for about 85 cents per ounce. Its coinage as subsidiary coin would be entirely justifiable, and would cause an actual gain to the Treasury cash. But Mr. Muhlman points out that if the purpose of the legislation is to suspend the coinage of the standard dollars a "repealer" would make that purpose much more definite. The hearings will be resumed next Monday.

ARMY BILL DEBATE GOES ON.

Democratic Senators Object to the Provision Conferring Power on the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—During the session of the Senate to-day the Army Reorganization bill was discussed at length by Mr. Money, (Dem., Miss.) Mr. Comas, (Rep., Md.,) and Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.) Mr. Money attacked that portion of the bill which confers upon the President discretionary power to increase the strength of the army. He held that this was an abdication of authority by Congress that was unwarranted and inexcusable. He admitted that the people did vote at the November elections in favor of Republican policies, including, perhaps, that for a large standing army. "But," said he, "is there to be no such faith in human nature as will suppose that the people will not after awhile have a lucid interval? Communities sometimes become insane."

He urged, however, that the people, after realizing the power placed in the Executive by the pending bill, and realizing that they were to be saddled with a permanent standing army of 100,000 men, would reverse the present conditions of things political.

Mr. McComas, while giving the pending bill his approbation, believed it ought to be amended in some respects. He argued in favor of eliminating the age limit as applied to the appointment of officers in the regular army from the volunteer service, urging that the President be given discretion to appoint any competent officer irrespective of age.

Mr. Bate opposed the pending bill, not only because it conferred upon the President authority which he thought should be exercised only by Congress, but also because it created a permanent standing army of 100,000 men. He urged that if the regular army was increased to 100,000 men it never would be reduced in strength, as all-powerful influences, social and political, would work to prevent the reduction. He demanded that the President inform Congress for what purpose he wanted so large an army, to build up which was, in his opinion, un-American and un-republican. The building up of this army and the authority conferred upon the President by this bill were, he said, the longest strides ever taken in this country toward a centralization of power, toward "imperialism."

At the conclusion of Mr. Bate's speech Mr. Penrose (Rep., Penn.,) addressed the Senate briefly in support of an amendment he offered striking out of the bill all limitations of age as applied to appointments of officers in the regular army.

DULL DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Bill for Revision of Postal Laws Under Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—This was an exceedingly dull day in the House. The entire day was spent upon the bill to revise and codify the postal laws, which is to be the continuing order, not, however, to interfere with appropriation bills or conference reports, until disposed of. It is a bill of 221 pages, and is simply a revision of existing laws. Some disposition was manifested to inject into the measure some amendments to present law in the interest of certain classes of mail employes, but such attempts were successfully resisted.

Just before the House adjourned, when no quorum was present, W. A. Smith of Michigan offered an amendment to increase the pay of letter carriers of the first, second, third, and fourth classes, respectively, to $1,200, $1,000, $800, and $600. The amendment was defeated on a rising vote, 19 to 33, but Mr. Smith made the point of no quorum, and final action on the amendment went over. Ninety-three pages of the bill were completed to-day.

Mandate Issued in Neely Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The mandate of the United States Supreme Court in the Neely case was issued to-day and turned over to the Attorney General. It will be forwarded to the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. No intimation has been received here as to whether any further steps will be taken in Neely's behalf before the writ is presented to the New York court. If not, he will be sent to Cuba, in compliance with the court's decision.

Reapportionment Bill a Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The President to-day signed the bill making a re-apportionment of Representatives in Congress from the several States under the twelfth census.

FILIPINOS AS FARMERS.

Bostonians Undertake to Supply Implements to Natives.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—A new project to assist worthy Filipinos which has the indorsement of a number of prominent persons here, among them Gov. Crane and Dr. Edward Everett Hale, has been undertaken, whereby it is proposed to supply the natives with farming implements and seed. A letter which has just been received by Miss Sarah E. Hunt of Salem, formerly State Regent of the Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution, from an officer in the Philippines, prompted the plan. The letter said:

"The general run of natives in this section desire the protection of the Americans. The most they want is to be left alone. The natives desire books and farming tools of all kinds. As a rule they are a hard working race, and live by working the ground. They work hard, and with good tools the amount of harvests would easily be multiplied tenfold. If I could get good tools for the natives I believe it would stop the insurrection in this section almost immediately."

A Philippine Deer That Barks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has received word from the commanding officer of a Mindanao (P. I.) garrison that he has in his possession a black male deer of a species native to that island whose peculiarity it is to bark and bay like a hound. Authority is requested for the transportation of the strange animal to the United States, with a view to its being placed in the Zoological Park at Washington. The necessary authority will be given, but it is not believed that the deer will be able to survive the long ocean journey from its home and the great climatic changes.

COL. H. B. FREEMAN PROMOTED.

Enlisted as a Private in 1855, Is Now a Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Col. Henry B. Freeman, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be Brigadier General. The Senate later confirmed the nomination.

Col. Freeman was born in Ohio, and entered as a private of Company B, Tenth Infantry, July 16, 1855, serving until the following February, when he was discharged. In July, 1861, he re-enlisted, and in October of that year became Second Lieutenant in the Eighteenth Infantry. In May of the following year he was made First Lieutenant, serving throughout the war in the same regiment. His Captain's commission was issued to him in July, 1868. Fifteen years later he became a Major. He has been Colonel of the Twenty-fourth since October, 1898.

Brevet commissions have been twice received by Col. Freeman. The first was that of a Captain in 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Murfreesboro, and the second in 1865, brevetted him Major for gallantry in the battle of Chickamauga. Col. Freeman is the possessor of a medal of honor awarded for distinguished gallantry in the battle of Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

The Bailey Makes 30.88 Knots an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 17.—The torpedo destroyer Bailey, designed and built by the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., Consolidated, of Morris Heights, New York City, had an official trial trip off Newport to-day, and she attained a speed of 30.88 knots an hour. The builders' guarantee was 30 knots an hour, and the Bailey exceeded the guarantee by almost one knot. This speed has never before been attained by any vessel of the United States Navy, therefore the Bailey will be the fastest boat the Government will own, which is very gratifying to the builders. The final official trip for the two hours' run will take place on Saturday in Long Island Sound, and from to-day's performance the Bailey should not have any difficulty in making the guarantee of sixty knots in the two hours' time.

Battleship Wisconsin Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The battleship Wisconsin was accepted by the Navy Department to-day subject to the usual three-months' reservation. No date has yet been set for putting this vessel into commission. The matter will be settled in a short time.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. George B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kansas, for examination as to their fitness for promotion:

First Lieuts. Charles Young, Ninth Cavalry; Nathaniel F. McClure, Fifth Cavalry; Clough Overton, First Cavalry; Lawrence J. Fleming, Fifth Cavalry; James J. Hornbrook, Fifth Cavalry; George W. Cole, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieuts. Robert B. Powers, Seventh Cavalry; Willard H. McCornack, Ninth Cavalry; William D. Forsyth, Fifth Cavalry; Aubrey Lippincott, First Cavalry; Charles F. Martin, Fifth Cavalry; Frank P. Amos, First Cavalry; Robert F. Jackson, Fifth Cavalry; James E. Fechet, Ninth Cavalry; Samuel B. Pearson, Ninth Cavalry; Edward Calvert, Ninth Cavalry.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein, Commandant of Cadets, (Captain First Cavalry,) President of the examining board appointed to meet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, for examination as to their fitness for promotion:

Second Lieuts. William S. Valentine, Chalmers G. Hall, and Varlen D. Dixon, Fifth Cavalry.

Major Charles Bird, Quartermaster, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the transport service.

Capt. Charles H. Marple, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Jan. 15.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Jacob E. Rawles, Third Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieuts. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., Fourth Cavalry; Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., Second Cavalry, and Second Second Lieut. John C. Raymond, Sixth Cavalry.

The resignation of Second Lieut. George W. Bunnell, Jr., Fourth Artillery, has been accepted, to take effect Feb. 15.

Lieut. Col. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Chicago, to date from Jan. 6.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The training ships Lancaster and Hartford left Port of Spain, Trinidad, yesterday, the Lancaster for St. Vincent, and the Hartford for Barbados.

The Dixie sailed to-day from Funchal for Barbados.

The Iowa has arrived at Acapulco.

The Mayflower is at San Juan.

FREIGHT RATES ON COTTON.

Arbitrators Fix the Charges on Shipments from the South to Carolina Mill Points.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—S. R. Knott and T. G. Bush, as arbitrators, have rendered a decision of the question submitted to them by the various railroad lines in interest, as to what are fair and equitable rates on cotton from Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee junctions to Carolina mill points. The lines interested are the Southern Railway, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Illinois Central, the Louisville and Nashville, the Mobile and Ohio, the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham, the Charleston and Western Carolina, and the New Orleans and Northeastern. The rates vary from 48 to 64 cents a hundred from points embraced in what is known as Group 1, and 43 to 59 cents a hundred from points belonging to Group 2.

The arbitrators say in their decision that the conclusion reached by them is based on a careful consideration of the rate and other conditions which existed prior to Sept. 1, 1900. On the adoption of these rates to the Carolina mill points, the rates from the same junctions and other points affected, from which reduced rates to Gulf ports, Boston, or New England mill points have been put into effect since Sept. 1, 1900, should be restored to the figures effective prior to Sept. 1, 1900.

The arbitrators declare that they have not attempted to pass upon the question of a fixed relation or an inflexible differential as between the rates to Carolina mill points and the rates to Gulf ports, Boston, and New England mill points, and that reference to the rates to those points which were in effect prior to Sept. 1, 1900, is not intended to establish such fixed differentials.

Vice President Finley of the Southern Railway in discussing this decision said to-day:

"The extraordinary development of the cotton mill industry in North and South Carolina during the past several years has led the cotton manufacturers of those States to seek in Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia a portion of their supply of cotton.

"The consumers in the Carolinas having contended that they could not buy in neighboring States because the rates to the Carolina mills were unfairly adjusted with relation to the rates to New England and foreign countries, and effective Sept. 1 last, the Southern Railway and Atlantic Coast Line published a line of reduced rates from points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee which were intended to bring about a proper relation as between rates to Carolina milling points and rates to Eastern mills and for export.

"This action of the Southern Railway and Atlantic Coast Line met with much opposition on the part of the other transportation lines interested in the cotton traffic from Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee, and led to the adoption by such lines of reduced rates to Gulf ports and to the East from competitive points to counteract reductions made by the Southern Railway and Atlantic Coast Line to the Carolina mills.

"The question was finally submitted to arbitration and the arbitrators, S. R. Knott, formerly Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and Plant System, but now President of the Kansas City Southern, and T. G. Bush, President of the Mobile and Birmingham Railroad Company, and also President of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, have now announced their decision on this important case.

"While the rates established by the Southern Railway and Atlantic Coast Line to Carolina Mills have not as a whole been approved by the arbitrators, it would seem that the decision generally sustains the position of those companies, to the effect that the conditions surrounding the cotton-mill industry of the Carolinas called for a better adjustment of rates than that existing prior to the reductions inaugurated Sept. 1, 1900.

"For illustration: To such manufacturing points in the Carolinas as Charlotte, N. C.; Greenville, Greenwood, Columbia, S. C., &c., the arbitrators' decision results in a reduction as compared with rates in effect prior to Sept. 1, 1900, ranging from 5 to 22 cents a hundred.

"The rates fixed by the arbitrators involve in some cases advances from the rates issued by the Southern Railway and Atlantic Coast Line. In some of these cases the advances are slight; in other cases, notably Meridian, Miss.; Florence, Sheffield, Tuscumbia, Decatur, and Huntsville, Ala., the rates issued by the Southern Railway and Atlantic Coast Line are confirmed.

"To the manufacturing points in North Carolina east of Charlotte the arbitrators have confirmed a differential rate of 5 cents per hundred pounds higher than the rates to points in what is called the 'South Carolina group.'

"Owing to the large interests involved, this question has attracted considerable attention, and it will doubtless be gratifying to the Southern cotton manufacturers to know that the result of the arbitration has been to give them a much better adjustment of rates than they have enjoyed in the past."

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill providing for the amendment of the immigration law so as to exclude insane, idiotic, and epileptic persons.

A bill to provide for sub-ports of entry and delivery in the Hawaiian Islands was reported by Mr. Hanna (Rep., Ohio) from the Committee on Commerce and passed.

An amendment to the Nicaragua Canal bill requiring that the cement used in the construction of the proposed canal shall be manufactured in the United States was introduced in the Senate by Senator Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)

The River and Harbor bill will be taken up by the Senate Committee on Commerce next Monday and daily sessions will be held until its consideration shall be completed. Hearings will be given to Senators on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, but no other person is to be heard.

Senator Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) from the Committee on Library, reported a substitute for the House bill authorizing a memorial statue to be erected in Washington to the memory of Gen. Grant. The substitute places the subject in the hands of a commission and authorizes the expenditure of $50,000.

The Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday agreed to report favorably a bill introduced by Senator Platt (Rep., N. Y.) allowing vessels to carry automobiles propelled by gasoline. The existing law does not permit the conveyance of gasoline except under specified conditions. The bill was so amended as to permit owners of vessels to decline to carry the vehicles if they so desire.

Senator Foraker (Rep., Ohio) made another effort to secure the confirmation of James S. Harlan as Attorney General of Porto Rico, but on account of the want of a quorum made no progress. Senator Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.) stated that he desired to discuss the nomination further, but that he did not want to proceed without a quorum. Mr. Foraker himself suggested the absence of a majority of the Senators. A roll call failed to muster the requisite number, and the Senate adjourned without further proceeding.

To Exonerate Congressman Bailey.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 17.—The Legislative committee appointed to investigate Congressman Bailey's alleged connection with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company will report to-morrow, completely exonerating him, and will show that he has been grossly slandered. The man who made the charges admits that he knows nothing whatever of the facts. Mr. Bailey testified this afternoon and cleared himself.

Lynched Negro Served in Spanish War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Fred Alexander, the negro victim of the lynching in Kansas, was an honorably discharged soldier, who served in the Spanish-American war. He enlisted at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., May 24, 1898, joining Company F of the Ninth Cavalry. He went with his regiment to Tampa on June 30, and left on Aug. 6, going to Montauk Point. He was mustered out on Jan. 30, 1899.

No Lighting Plant for Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The proposition to bond the village of Tarrytown in the sum of $35,000 for the purpose of establishing a municipal lighting plant was voted down at the special election held to-day by a majority of 45 in 165 votes cast. It was expected the plan would meet with support to a greater extent than it did.

Carnegie Makes an Offer to Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 17.—Mayor James K. McGuire this morning received a letter from Andrew Carnegie stating that if Syracuse would furnish a good location and agree to spend $30,000 a year upon its library, he would give the city a building to cost $200,000. The city will comply with the conditions.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CENTRAL SYSTEM MEETINGS.

New York, Chicago and St. Louis Directors Declare Dividends—Harlem Road's Action.

Grand Central Station was busy yesterday with many meetings of Directors of various lines of the New York Central system. The most important of these was the meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. A dividend of 5 per cent. was declared on the first preferred stock and a dividend of 2 per cent. was declared on the second preferred stock. It had been expected that some action would be taken regarding the retirement of the first preferred stock and a higher dividend had been expected on the second preferred stock. As these expectations were not realized, the stock declined slightly on the Exchange.

The dividend on the first preferred stock is the full rate to which it is entitled. It has only been paid twice heretofore—in 1895 and in 1900. In 1898 a dividend of 2 per cent. was paid. The dividends which were declared yesterday are payable on March 1 to stockholders of record on Jan. 24.

A statement of operations for the year 1900, as compared with 1899, was submitted. The statement which is appended is of special interest because it shows for the first time in years a decrease in the company's expenses, which is the more remarkable as the operating expenses of all the large systems show an increase:

	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	$7,022,291.13	$6,619,985.10
Operating expenses	5,541,644.88	5,717,451.11
Net earnings	$1,480,646.25	$1,202,533.99
Other income	26,721.30	11,351.24
Net income	$1,507,367.75	$1,213,885.23
Interest on bonds	777,000.00	777,000.00
Payments on equipment trusts	104,091.68	108,241.66
Total deductions	$881,091.68	$885,241.66
Surplus for year	$626,276.07	$328,643.57
Five per cent. dividend declared this day on first preferred stock	$250,000.00	
Balance	$376,276.07	

Out of this balance is to be paid the 2 per cent. dividend on the second preferred stock, amounting to $220,000, and there has also been appropriated for the strengthening and renewal of bridges during the coming year, $150,000, leaving a remainder of $6,276 to be credited to the income account.

There are included in the operating expenses the sums of $70,000, spent for new bridges, $46,000 for five new switch engines, $87,000 for new dining, passenger, and baggage cars, and $45,000 for new freight cars.

The Directors of the New York and Harlem Railroad, at their meeting, declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. C. C. Clarke resigned as a Director, and E. V. Rossiter was elected in his place. There were also purely formal meetings of the Directors of five proprietary lines for purposes of organization, no changes being made.

Brief Railroad Items.

General Superintendent Van Etten of the New York Central Railroad is ill with the grip.

Jacob H. Schiff was yesterday elected a Director of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad to succeed the late Charles Beaman.

The position of General Traffic Manager of the West Shore Railroad, made vacant by the election of Percy R. Todd as Vice President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, will not be filled, but the duties of that office will be assumed by Nathan Guilford, General Traffic Manager of the New York Central.

Bound Brook is to have a new railroad station if the Council will permit the Central Railroad to abolish all grade crossings in the town and build one subway, under which a road will run from Bound Brook to Middlebrook. At present there are four public and one private road crossing the Central tracks from Bound Brook to Middlebrook. The borough will act at the next meeting of the Council.

The Long Island Railroad Company has purchased the Wheeden Farm, comprising about forty acres, north of the Woodhull Park station, one mile east of the Jamaica station. It is said the company will lay out a great terminal yard for the entire Atlantic Avenue system, to be operated in connection with the proposed New York and Brooklyn tunnel under the East River and the depressed railroad on Atlantic Avenue.

THE PLANT WILL CONTEST.

Testimony Taken to Prove that Testator Lived in New York.

The hearing of the application of Mrs. Margaret J. Plant to have the will of her husband, Henry B. Plant, administered in this State, instead of Connecticut, was continued before Judge Leventritt, in the Supreme Court yesterday, and more evidence was taken in proof of the fact that New York had been Mr. Plant's legal residence for more than twenty-five years.

Mrs. Plant, in response to her lawyer's questions, said that she had lived at 586 Fifth Avenue for the past twenty-seven years, and that both she and her husband had considered it their home in every sense.

During recess Miss Hands, the Plant housekeeper, produced a good-sized lunch basket and Mrs. Plant, her lawyers, and the housekeeper partook of the contents in the courtroom.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Plant was recalled and gave a great deal of testimony about a visit she made to New Haven in reference to her husband's personal property. She quoted ex-Judge Harrison as saying that he had put a large amount of securities in his wife's dress closet until a safe place could be secured for them. The witness told of a conversation she had had about a bill for $250 that had been paid. She had asked ex-Judge Harrison what it was for.

"He said," went on Mrs. Plant, "that the money was paid to ex-Gov. Ingersoll to see Probate Judge Cleveland and get him to hurry up with the probating of the will."

Albert B. Plant of Bramford, Conn., a distant relative of the dead millionaire, testified that he had always understood that New York was the legal residence of Mr. Plant. The case will be continued to-day.

DESPERADO MAKES BOLD FIGHT.

Surprised and Overpowered at Midnight —Shoots Two Officers.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 17.—Marvin Kuhns, the desperado who has terrorized Northern Indiana for weeks and boldly defied the officers of two States, by a singular fatality finds himself in the Cass County Jail, in the very town in which he made a desperate battle for life and liberty on the afternoon of Dec. 10.

Kuhns and his brother, who was released from Columbus prison shortly after Marvin escaped, were taken after a desperate fight last night at Green Hill, a little town five miles south of Otterbein, and west of Lafayette. An Otterbein posse surrounded the house and rushed in at midnight. Marvin was awake, and seized a revolver at his bedside. Before he could fire Elmer Switser shot him in the face and the posse closed in. One man jumped from the second story window and escaped, but the brothers were overpowered after a struggle in which shots were exchanged. Wounded as he was, Marvin partially shook off the attacking party and shot H. Volt in the back and Lewis Hawkins in the arm. Neither was fatally injured.

Marvin says if he had been given a fair show he would have cleaned out the posse. The wound in his face is not serious.

LONG HUNT FOR 2-CENT ERROR.

Union Hill Councilmen Burn 50 Cents' Worth of Midnight Gas in Finding It.

When the Union Hill Town Council was about to adjourn at 10 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday the Finance Committee discovered that there was a discrepancy of 2 cents between the account for the week's expenditures and the cash in hand. Committeemen Diemer, Rannenberg, and Schmidt at once started a hunt for the error. They kept at it unsuccessfully until midnight, when Councilman Schmidt said he would rather pay the 2 cents than waste any more time over it. He went home. His colleagues said they would find the error if it took all night. It was after 1 o'clock A. M. when they discovered that a bill for $1.26 had been entered at $1.24. Then they went home happy.

Janitor Buts, who was obliged to remain at his post during all the weary search, says that the discovery of the 2 cents cost the town 50 cents' worth of gas.

WHAT A MASTER RECORD IS.

A master record is one made directly from the original source of the sound. Band records must have an entire band play each selection through for each record, and similarly for each song record the song must be sung—a slow and costly process.

Ordinarily records are made from these original or master records and others are made from these again, but at each duplication there is a loss of volume and timbre—nothing equals the master. It has no rasping or mechanical sounds. For this reason the masters have always been cheap at $1.00.

10,000 GUARANTEED MASTER RECORDS AT 45c.

We place on sale for the rest of this week 10,000 Records, every one guaranteed to be an original master, or money refunded. These include songs, band, orchestral and instrumental selections, speeches, etc., every one loud, sweet and clear. The selections were rendered by leading artists and prominent bands and orchestras. Not one has been made over two months, so that they embrace the new and popular airs, as well as the standard classical music. MASTER RECORDS IMPART TO YOUR ORDINARY INSTRUMENT ALMOST THE EFFECT OF A $100 GRAND.

45c

NOTE.—During this sale these records will be played constantly, but we cannot undertake to try each record. Each is guaranteed a master, however.

MAIL ORDERS.—Mail orders from out of town will be accepted till next Thursday upon the understanding that if specified selections cannot be furnished we will use our judgment in substituting.

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., New York.
67 Cortlandt St. { Two Stores } 111 Nassau St

STEWART BUILDING,
Broadway, Corner Chambers St.

The Great Reduction Sale Goes On.

We told our tale—a tale of honest, bold and startling reductions that has brought us a Tidal Wave of Trade. The gigantic OVERCOAT, RAGLAN and SUIT stock—the immense TROUSER, FURNISHING, SHOE and HAT Departments are pouring out great volumes of the finest and best merchandise in the land, because this is a fair and square sale and outrivals all.

FRANK L. TAYLOR CLOTHING CO

BROADWAY cor. CHAMBERS ST.

Open Saturday Night Late

Buy a

Sparklet Bottle

and buy one to-day. At a cost of 2½ cents a pint you can make any sparkling drink for yourself—water, wine, tea, milk. It gives all the sparkle of life.

Buy a Sparklet bottle at your druggist's or grocer's, or at our store, 1127 Broadway. Buy one anywhere, but buy one.

STOLEN STOCK RECOVERED.

Was Taken from Rochester Man Last September—Replevined from Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Yesterday.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 17.—The fact that Elon C. Galusha, a prominent citizen, was robbed of stock certificates valued at nearly $5,000 on Sunday, Sept. 13 last, has just been made public. The robbery, which is supposed to have been accomplished by an organized band of pickpockets, occurred in the lobby of the local Post Office. Mr. Galusha did not report the matter as a robbery, but persistently advertised the certificates as lost, offering $100 reward for their return. Yesterday the Sheriff of New York County at New York replevined the stock, which was in the hands of a responsible New York firm of brokers, who had received it from London.

It is quite evident that the thieves disposed of the stock in London, and, as there were 100 shares of Southern Pacific Railway stock, all indorsed with Mr. Galusha's name, together with seven shares of Northern Pacific, indorsement to which was probably forged, it is safe to say that between $3,000 and $4,000 was realized by the robbers.

Deputy Sheriff Roberts yesterday said that he had replevined a stock certificate for 100 shares of the Southern Pacific Company, valued at $4,300, from Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., at the instance of Elon C. Galusha of Rochester, who claimed that it had been stolen from his pocket at Rochester on Sept. 13 last, and, under an agreement between the attorneys of all parties concerned, he would hold the certificate for thirty days. The certificate is No. E 10,653.

The replevin was directed against both the firm and the Southern Pacific Company, as it was alleged that they had refused to deliver the certificate to Mr. Galusha. The certificate was presented on Jan. 12 at the office of the Southern Pacific Company in New York City for transfer. It was also alleged by Mr. Galusha that he believed the firm received the certificate in some capacity from the thief, who is unknown to Mr. Galusha, or from some person to whom the thief delivered the certificate.

Robbers Torture an Old Man.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Jan. 17.—Martin Reich, aged sixty-two years, who lived alone at his home here, was the victim of a brutal assault by masked burglars early this morning, who also subjected Reich to frightful torture to induce him to tell them where his earnings were hidden. The burglars, five in number, overpowered the old man and applied red-hot pokers to his body and feet until he finally told them where the money could be found. This amounted to $133.60. After dividing the money among them, the burglars pounced upon Reich and kicked him until he was almost dead. They then made their escape.

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Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

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Pike's Toothache Drops Cure In One Minute.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

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FOURTEEN PAGES

THE TROUBLE IN VENEZUELA.

It is better from every point of view that the United States and Venezuela should settle their differences by reason, argument, and law than by means of warships. We must assume that President CASTRO's attempt to dispossess the asphalt company is made in pursuance of what he supposes to be the laws of his country. We know that the United States asks nothing more, and will accept nothing less, than the just treatment of American owners of property there under the laws of the republic. In a dispute over property rights Venezuela ought certainly to allow sufficient time for a judicial determination of the matter before she proceeds to execute a snap judgment by dispossess proceedings.

The fact seems to be that President CASTRO has attempted to annul by an executive decree the concession and property rights of the asphalt company, in the face of the Federal and State laws and legislative enactments and Court of Appeals decisions confirming its title. It appears that in 1883 the New York and Bermudez Company obtained from the Government of Venezuela a concession giving it the exclusive right for twenty-five years to dig and take asphalt in the State of Bermudez. The President and Federal Council granted the concession under the provision of the Constitution of 1881 giving to the Federal Government the right of administration of mining property, the title to which, however, is reserved to the States in which the mine is situated. The Legislature confirmed the grant. The company then acquired the mining rights in the asphalt lake near Guanoco, and later purchased in fee simple the lands under the lake and around it. An attempt was made in 1897 to deprive the New York and Bermudez Company of its property and rights, in order that they might be conferred on native Venezuelans. The Court of Appeals declared this proceeding to be contrary to law, the decree null and void, and specially affirmed the validity of the company's title.

The rights of the company are therefore based upon a Federal concession ratified by the Legislature, upon mining privileges secured according to law, upon ownership in fee simple, and upon a judicial affirmation of title by the highest court in the land. Furthermore, it has enjoyed possession for thirteen years, during which time it has spent large sums in developing the property, in building docks, tramways, refineries, and it has created the village of Guanoco, from which it runs steamships to New York. It has paid to the Government of Venezuela a royalty upon every ton of asphalt taken.

Certain persons, said to be Americans, having come into possession of claims pronounced void by the courts in 1897, have now persuaded the President of Venezuela to grant them an exclusive concession to take asphalt from the lake belonging to the New York and Bermudez Company. The company pointed to its own title and respectfully denied his authority to molest it. Dispossess proceedings were threatened, and recent dispatches indicate that a forcible ejection of the company will be attempted, even if it has not already been accomplished, in spite of the remonstrances of the State Department at Washington.

It is the policy and custom of this country to protect its citizens residing or having property in foreign countries from wrong and injury inflicted contrary to the laws of the locality. Secretary of State CASS stated the uniform principle when he said "the United States believe it to be their duty, and they mean to execute it, to watch over the persons and property of their citizens in foreign countries and to intervene for their protection when such action is justified by existing circumstances and by the law of nations." It would not be our duty or our policy to resist any process of ejectment attempted against the New York and Bermudez Company if such process were in accordance with the laws of Venezuela. Americans abroad must submit themselves to the laws of the country equally with native citizens or subjects. But a proceeding as to which there is good cause to suppose that it is contrary to local law, wrongful, and oppressive cannot pass without our notice and remonstrance, and if persisted in may lead to our active interference. The orders to the Scorpion and the Kearsarge are ominous of trouble that the sober-minded people of both republics will hope may be averted.

The President of Venezuela holds his office by virtue of a recent successful revolution. Whether from an undue assumption of power or from an incomplete understanding of the questions of right involved, he has not succeeded in convincing, or has not tried to convince, the State Department of the legality of the attempt to oust the asphalt company, and he has apparently not been willing to await the result of a judicial hearing. It seems to us that this is clearly a case to be determined by an appeal to the court of arbitration. The courts of Venezuela have affirmed the title of the company. The Executive attempts to annul it. He must have reasons that could be stated before a court of impartial arbitrators. That would be an honorable way out of a difficulty that in the extreme case would be disagreeable for us and not profitable for Venezuela.

The Government of that republic, and of all the Central and South American republics, can well understand that the confiscation of the property of Americans is not a good way to encourage the use of American capital for the development of their resources. In the coming years an increasing part of the capital of the United States will be employed in foreign investments. There is thought to be a great field for its use in the countries to the south of us. Under the protection of just laws and friendly Governments the money of citizens of the United States would accomplish wonders in opening up the resources and augmenting the national wealth of these republics. But capital will not go where it is liable to violent seizure. We hope the President of Venezuela will consider this aspect of his present action.

RALLYING FOR THE SUBSIDY.

The Republican Senators will meet in conference this morning to see what can be done with the various bills on which there has been some quarreling among them, and especially with the Ship Subsidy bill.

This latter scheme has felt the keen point of Mr. WHITELAW REID'S knife under its fifth rib at the moment that the urbane and experienced diplomatist was asking Senator FRYE, How is it with thee, my brother? The knife took the form of an entirely unanswerable question as to whom exactly the bill would help. To this Mr. FRYE, with contortions not unnatural in the trying circumstances, was compelled to make a most general and indefinite and incomplete answer. That seems to have been what Mr. REID expected, and the correspondence stops at that point. Meanwhile, the Republican opposition to the subsidy measure has become so acute and bids fair to be so obstinate that it is announced in The Tribune that at the conference to-day "a practically new" bill will be presented by Senator FRYE. Following is the rather Delphic utterance of The Tribune's correspondent on the subject:

> Senator FRYE, as the chief promoter of ship bounty legislation and as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, presumably will present the new bill to the caucus. In its phraseology, as well as in its broadened scope, the proposed new bill will neither hurt the pride of authorship nor destroy the credit of initiative, while at the same time it will meet the views of that influential group of Western Republicans who have been threatening trouble for the original measure. If this is done the filibustering programme of PETTIGREW and other Demo-Pops against all shipping legislation cannot amount to much, because there will be a solid Republican majority to meet the filibusters at every point with a matured purpose and a carefully laid programme.

We do not pretend to understand what the new bill is to be from this description of it, and we suppose that it was not intended to be understood. But it is plain that the only hope of passing the bill at this session lies in pretty completely changing its scope and the distribution of the money under it. The only fair way to meet the opposition of the farmers of the West would be to pay the subsidy directly on the actual goods exported, no matter in what sort of a ship. That at least would assure the farmer that he was getting all the benefit of the money that could be got. It would be an unjustifiable abuse of the power of appropriation, and the farmer might just as fairly ask that his railroad freight be paid out of the Treasury as to ask that his ocean freight be paid. But there would be no cheating in the operation. There would be a definite and calculable benefit from the subsidy. It would not be paid professedly for one object to a lot of gentlemen who are at liberty to use it for their own advantage and are in nowise accountable for the attainment of the professed object.

No such honest and businesslike amendment of the bill can be expected from Senator FRYE'S committee. Our opinion is that the measure will go through substantially as a job, or that it will not go through at all. It is only as a job that it interests the powerful interests that are behind it. The scheme has no support in the public mind. It appeals to no large class. It does not even meet the selfish demands of any large class. It does not satisfy any general sentiment. It is not popular as a partisan measure. It is a big business proposition that Senator HANNA has taken hold of and is pushing as he would push a deal in his own large affairs. The bill in any shape that it is likely to take ought to be defeated, and if the majority threaten the minority with a special session in consequence, let the threat be carried out. It will hurt only those responsible for it.

DELAWARE AND MONTANA.

"Speak what thou canst of the Accomplishment of Desire," is the demand that one of Mr. KIPLING'S characters, an Indian Mohammedan of princely blood, sojourning in London, imputes to his like correspondent remaining in India.

In these United States, "the accomplishment of desire" is subjected to strange vagaries. Here, for instance, seems Mr. ADDICKS, temporarily of Delaware, to be balked of his desire, which he has been pursuing with singular singleness for a series of years, of buying himself a seat from that Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States. And, at the same time, it seems that Mr. W. A. CLARK of Montana has succeeded in the accomplishment of the same desire.

It is not novel that a man who has grown rich in other paths than that of attention to public duty should desire to crown a successful commercial career by the acquisition of distinctions irrelevant to his activities. The present composition of the United States Senate is the most complete proof that these aspirations have too extensively succeeded. The election of QUAY, upon which we have already commented, was without doubt discreditable, but it was not irrelevant. It is more creditable to Pennsylvania that a boss should have been once defeated, and again chosen by a narrow margin to the Senatorship, than to New York that its boss should have been chosen to that post without any other than the futile and absurd opposition of our present Ambassador to England, who, before he could be sent as an Ambassador to England, was forced publicly to "ko tow" to the boss as "our honored leader."

Still, the activities of QUAY and PLATT have at least been political and relevant to the Senatorship. The activities of CLARK and ADDICKS have been nothing of the kind. We do not now recall any other instances of Americans who, having acquired fortune and notoriety by arts entirely outside of politics, have so persistently sought political preferment by open purchase. They have set out to buy Senatorships, exactly as they might have set out to equip themselves with steam yachts or picture galleries, or any other appurtenances that they might have thought themselves in a position to afford. Even Mr. HANNA did interest himself in politics before he aspired to be a Senator.

One has been taken and the other has been left. The difference is, without doubt, creditable to Delaware and discreditable to Montana. It is doubtless, in the major part, the difference between an old community and a new. Neither of these States is very populous or very rich. But Delaware is old. Hence there has arisen there a feeling of State pride which makes a larger number of citizens interest and bestir themselves to avert from it the dishonor of being represented by ADDICKS than, in a new State like Montana, would similarly be agitated to resent and resist the election of CLARK. The crude and brutal methods of "the accomplishment of desire" which are efficient in Montana are not to the same extent efficient in Delaware.

A curious case is presented by the "vindication" of CLARK. A report of the committee of the Senate to which his case, upon the occasion of his former purported election, was referred, differing in detail, according to the politics of its respective members, yet agreed in imputing to him the offense of bribery. But, by a timely "resignation" of an office he did not hold, doubtless under advice of a capable criminal lawyer, CLARK prevented this report from becoming the decision of the Senate. If it had become so, he must have been declared ineligible when he came up with a fresh set of purchased credentials, since one conviction of crime must bar the convict from the Senate. But his commission of this crime is not, as the case stands, a matter of record, but merely of notoriety. So there will be a conflict between Senatorial self-respect and whatever influences are making for the admission of CLARK. We do not pretend to forecast the result of that struggle. But the renewed rejection of ADDICKS is a matter for unfeigned public congratulation.

COL. BURT'S "DEMOCRACY."

The local Republican organ in Albany, The Evening Journal, calls the attention of the Democratic papers of the State to what it calls the "good faith" of the Governor in insisting that Col. BURT shall be replaced by a Democrat duly accepted as such by the organization. It trusts that the Democrats will give the Governor credit for this maintenance of what it plainly regards as the rights of the opposition.

This is a very common conception of the requirement of the law and of equity of the situation, but we think that it is wholly erroneous. The law does not require that there shall be any Democrat on the commission at all. It simply provides that not more than two of the Commissioners shall be "adherents of the same political party." As two of the present Commissioners are unquestionably adherents of the Republican Party, the law is fully met if the third is not an adherent of that party. He may be a Democrat of the Tammany stripe; he may be one of Mr. DAVID B. HILL'S undefined group; he may be a Prohibitionist; he may be, as The Journal seems to think that Col. BURT is, a Mugwump, or he may even be one of the highly respectable little company that in the last campaign had no candidate for whom they cared to vote. In any of these cases he would completely fill the requirement of the law, which is, and is intended to be, entirely negative.

It is plain that if Gov. ODELL acted on the theory attributed to him, he acted wholly on his own discretion and not at all in obedience to the law. Had he regarded the place of Commissioner as a piece of patronage which the law meant to give to the Democrats when the Republicans were in power, we suppose it would only be playing the game fairly to see that the Democrats got their patronage. But that would be a strangely twisted view of his duty. The commission ought not to be filled by partisans of either party. Its whole work is to carry out the provision of the Constitution which sets merit and fitness above all other qualifications for appointment to the service of the State and of the divisions thereof. For this work partisans are not adapted, and by a careful and scrupulous Governor would not be appointed. The Governor has made a serious mistake in this matter, and all attempts to explain it so far only make it worse.

LORD ROSEBERY'S OBITER DICTUM.

It is a decade of years ago, if indeed it be not more, since Lord ROSEBERY put himself at the head of the "Imperial Federation" of Great Britain and her colonies.' The federation was evidently a Customs Union, a Zollverein, if it had any purpose at all, and aimed at a series of preferential tariffs. It did not "go," by reason of the weight of opinion in some of the colonies, that they respectively knew more of their own interests, and cared more about them, than the mother country did or could. The same notion was flirted with by other Greater Britons, among them by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. But Lord ROSEBERY was a pioneer, a distinction for which he now, for fairly obvious reasons, avoids claiming credit.

It is an "obiter dictum" in his latest deliverance upon the commercial difficulties of England that will mainly attract the attention of Americans. His statement of the increasing discouragements of British trade, what with German and American competition, has been anticipated. The British public is in need of no illumination upon that point, being sufficiently concerned with it already, although Lord ROSEBERY is undoubtedly entitled to the credit of a long prevision. His "obiter dictum" is conveyed by the cable, doubtless to the disadvantage of the form in which he stated it, in these terms:

> A curious feature, if I may say so without impertinence, seems to be that in combination with the American faculty for the acquisition of money there is a complete contempt for money except as a means of making more and more for power. These millionaires of whom we hear so much are often men of simple lives, whose simple rule is to make enormous accumulations in order to acquire more power.

The statement, even in these abridged terms, does undoubtedly mark a difference in points of view which it is creditable to Lord ROSEBERY'S intelligence to have perceived. A late American multimillionaire, not of the exemplary kind, was, during his lifetime, quoted as saying, in reply to an inquiry, "Do you care about money for itself?" "No, I care about it for myself." The joke was cheap and easy. And yet it is the fact that the American who hunts largely for riches is hunting them merely for a "vindication." The acquirement of them is "success." It is a mark of superiority, of power. When he has acquired this, the American "operator" is more careless what becomes of his winnings, which are to him stakes in a great game, than the successful man of any other nationality. He will, to drop into painful slang, "blow them in" on "any old thing"—hospitals, libraries, even churches. Meanwhile, the slow European grubber for a fortune has set before himself, at the outset of his career, the desirableness of so much money as a requisite to the establishment of such and such a social position for himself and his family. Not being in a game, he means to stop when he has arrived. The American operator has no idea of a "limit." The perception of the difference does credit to Lord ROSEBERY'S intelligence. But the difference does not help the British prospect in the international competition.

How to Stop Hazing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a simple matter to stop hazing. College officers, when they assert that they cannot prevent the practice, mean that they cannot prevent it by ordinary college punishments. The real difficulty is that they, like the public generally, habitually regard hazing as an amusing, boyish prank. Hazing is, in fact, the crime of assault. That crime should be treated, when it occurs in a college or school, just as it is treated when it occurs elsewhere. A person committing it should be arrested, indicted, convicted, and imprisoned, like other convicts, with cropped hair and a striped suit. One such conviction would stop the dirty business. G. C. H.

New York, Jan. 12, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Poverty's Penalty.

"Poverty's no crime," said the Job's comforter. "Maybe not," replied the poor man, "but it seems to be punishable by hard labor for life."—Philadelphia Record.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

"I've been to a heap of shows, but I never seen two people act more like they was really fond of each other than Little Eva and Mr. St. Clair."

"Huh! Of course! She's his mother."—Indianapolis Press.

Not Up to Sample.

"How do you buy your apples? By the barrel?"

"That's the way I try to buy them, but when I get them home I generally find I have bought them by the top layer."—Chicago Tribune.

Philadelphia Feline Duplicity.

It was during the natural history hour.

"Give me," asked the teacher, "an example of the alleged deceitful character of the cat."

"In restaurants it is sometimes said to pass itself off for a rabbit," answered the head boy.—Philadelphia Times.

THE FOUNT OF YOUTH.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The fount of youth has oft been sought
Since days of long ago,
And oft in fancy men have seen
Its living waters flow.
Through desert, swamp, and wilderness
The search has been pursued,
In hope that by the magic fount
Youth's charms might be renewed.

But men have turned from that vain quest,
Their hopes forever crushed,
For though they searched through all the world
No magic fountain gushed.
And men resigned themselves to age
That robbed them of their grace,
That sapped their strength and thickly spread
Time's wrinkles on the face.

In later years men's thoughts have turned
To plans for longer life,
And in elixirs they have sought
New strength for daily strife.
And oft 'tis heralded abroad
That scientist or sage
Has finally evolved a plan
To stay the blight of age.

But men grow old, and women, too,
As in the days of yore,
For no elixirs they have tried
Their youthful charms restore.
And as they can't deceive themselves
Some seek to hide the truth,
And dye or bleach their hair and paint
On cheeks the hues of youth.

The fount of youth is in each heart,
And those who keep it pure
Will longer hold the charms of youth
And length of life secure.
And when at last that fountain fails,
And old age on them steals,
They'll bear it well because no man
Is older than he feels.

PRUSSIAN BI-CENTENARY

Berlin Gayly Decorated for the Celebration Yesterday.

KAISER'S THANKS TO THE DIET

Says Kings of Prussia Could Never Have Done What They Did Without the Help of the People.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The celebration of the bi-centenary of the Kingdom of Prussia began this morning in the midst of all the pageantry befitting such an occasion. The weather was cold and clear, and all Berlin was in holiday attire. Many thousands of flags waved from housetops and windows.

By noon immense crowds had gathered along Unter den Linden, around the Schloss, and in the vicinity of the Armory. Thousands of people from the provinces were on hand to witness the sights.

The first official ceremony was the trooping of the Guards' colors in the courtyard of the Armory.

Emperor William, the Crown Prince, and the Duke of Connaught arrived from the castle on foot. After an inspection of the color company they proceeded to the covered court, where the Princes, Generals, and officers' deputations awaited them. The Empress watched the proceedings from the palace balcony. Gen. von Bock-Polach, on behalf of the officers' corps, congratulated his Majesty on the occasion of the celebration, and called for three cheers for the Emperor, which were heartily given, and accompanied by the band playing "Heil dir im Siegers Kranz," the Prussian national hymn.

In his speech in reply, the Emperor, referring to the navy, said:

"The Great Elector first had an idea of a navy during his stay in the Netherlands. The German Navy, as well as the House of Hohenzollern, is deeply indebted to the House of Orange for the ideas which were then foreshadowed. In the future I hope our navy will develop, and that our officers will press forward without ceasing."

After the Emperor had replied the march past was carried out, and the Emperor and his party then returned to the castle.

At about noon the Knights of the Black Eagle were summoned to attend a chapter, held in the hall of the knights, under the Presidency of Emperor William, for the investiture of the new knights, including Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince George of Saxony, Prince Rupert of Bavaria, Count von Bülow, and Gen. Planitz. The function was the usual elaborate ceremonial, the Emperor personally decorating the new knights with the chain of the order and giving them the accolade.

Altogether fifty-two Knights of the Black Eagle were present at the investiture, among them three foreign knights—the Duke of Connaught of England, Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, and Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia. The whole Court, together with the highest State, army, and navy officials, stood in four rows on both sides of the throne. Emperor William wore a big crown, whose diamonds alone aggregated 750 carats, besides pearls and one enormous sapphire, the whole crown weighing three pounds. The royal insignia were borne upon cushions by pages on the right and left.

During the Crown Prince's investiture Princes Henry, Frederick, and Leopold acted as parrains, or sponsors. It was especially remarked that the bearing of Count von Bülow during the magnificent ceremonies—rendered more impressive by trumpeters attired in mediaeval costume and placed in the Knights' Hall and above on the galleries, where they blew fanfares from silver trumpets—was modest, while the Kaiser showed the Imperial Chancellor marked favor.

Luncheon subsequently was attended by the members of the imperial family and the royal and princely guests.

There were 120 guests at the banquet in the royal castle this evening. Emperor William and the Empress sat opposite each other. The Duke of Aosta and Grand Duke Vladimir sat with the Emperor, and the Duke of Connaught and Archduke Francis Ferdinand sat with the Empress.

This evening the streets are illuminated and filled with people.

Throughout the whole day his Majesty was in high spirits. During the afternoon, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, he drove to Charlottenburg, the people cheering him along the route.

Emperor William, the Empress, and the Court dropped for the time the mourning donned in tribute to the late Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

No fewer than a hundred Principalities are represented in the celebration. The universities, high schools, and academies celebrated to-day or will do so to-morrow. To-day their delegations placed wreaths on the monuments of Frederick I. and William I.

The Berlin Academy of Arts has arranged a historic exposition for the present month in connection with the anniversary. The Merchants' Guild has appropriated 50,000 marks for charitable purposes in honor of the bi-centenary, and the Prussian Veterans' Association has handed to Emperor William a fund of 120,000 marks accumulated for the relief of disabled veterans, the Kaiser accepting it with thanks.

In the lower house of the Diet to-day the President of the House read Emperor William's reply to the congratulations of the House on the bi-centenary. His Majesty declared he was well aware that the Kings of Prussia would never have been able to achieve such prominence in the world's history without the support of the people, which supplied them with officers, soldiers, and officials of all classes. These were so able that their equals could scarcely be found in any other nation. He was confident that the same spirit which raised Prussia to her present eminence would continue forever to animate the people.

Three cheers were given for his Majesty.

FRENCH ASSOCIATIONS BILL.

Reporter of the Measure Says the Anger Over It Is Mostly Artificial.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the debate on the proposed Law of Associations was continued, Deputies listening to two long speeches from directly opposite positions.

Jacques Liou, (Deputy for St. Gaudens,) representing the allied Liberal Catholics, pleaded for liberty and for fidelity to the ideas of the old National faith.

Georges Trouillot, (Republican, Deputy for Lons-le-Saulnier,) who is the official reporter of the measure, spoke for the committee, and clearly described the limits and object of the bill. Hereafter, he explained, all associations, religious or non-religious, would be free, and only when associations attempted to live as communities would the special laws be invoked. In conclusion he exhorted the Chamber to pass the bill, asserting that the anger which it had aroused was, for the most part, artificial.

During the speech of M. Trouillot a stranger in the gallery cried out:

"You scoff at the people and the Representatives of the Republic."

An attendant immediately removed him, but the incident created momentary excitement. The disturber proved to be a lawyer who was at one time a student in one of the Jesuit institutions.

The Marriage of Queen Wilhelmina.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 17.—The state entry into Amsterdam of Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince Consort (Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin) has been fixed for March 5.

This announcement from The Hague seems to set at rest the stories of disagreements as to settlements and citizenship which have repeatedly appeared recently from various quarters. The marriage of the young Queen of Holland is to take place on Feb. 6, according to the announcements from The Hague.

The International Chess Matches.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Up to the present neither the British Chess Club nor the chess clubs of Oxford and Cambridge have been able to fix the dates for the annual cable matches between the Brooklyn Chess Club and the chess clubs of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, respectively. It is, however, expected that the British Chess Club will offer April 23 and April 24, and the universities dates in May.

Toast to "The Pope and the Queen."

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Earl of Denbigh, presiding this evening at the banquet of the Catholic Association in the place of the Duke of Norfolk, who is ill with a cold, proposed "The Pope and the Queen." He said: "We join the two because we regard spiritual welfare as taking precedence of temporal welfare, but we are not the less loyal subjects."

AMERICAN-BRITISH RIVALRY.

Mr. Chamberlain Speaks on the Need for Better Educational Facilities in the United Kingdom.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, as Chancellor of Birmingham University, made a speech to the Governors to-day on the need of the United Kingdom for higher educational facilities. He said no one could read Lord Rosebery's speech of last evening at the annual banquet of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce, the subject being "The Great Commercial Warfare Being Waged Against England," without being impressed with the deficiencies of England.

Mr. Chamberlain alluded to the series of articles published in The Times on the superiority of American manufacturing appliances and methods, and to Great Britain's general commercial position as somewhat falling behind. It was a critical time, he remarked.

Mr. Chamberlain referred approvingly to the fact that, with the growth of individual wealth in the United States, had grown a sense of responsibility, the donations to philanthropic objects amounting in some cases to millions of pounds sterling.

TOLSTOI'S RULE OF FRACTIONS.

He Says a Man's Real Merit Is the Numerator and His Opinion of Himself the Denominator.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—Count Tolstoi chatted entertainingly at the close of an amateur theatrical performance at Moscow last night. He declared that amateurs often surpassed professional actors, because they were untrammeled by tradition and were consequently simpler and more natural. He gave high praise to M. Chekoff, the author whose piece had been played, declaring his short, humorous efforts particularly successful. Count Tolstoi then suddenly added:

"Ibsen was much greater, and he pleased much better, in the first half of his literary career than in the latter half, because he was not so self-conscious and pretentious. The worst that can happen to an author is to think much of himself. Men are fractions. I call the soul, the best qualities, the real merit of a man, the numerator, and the opinion he has of himself the denominator. The larger the denominator, you know, the smaller the importance of the numerator."

MURDER ON ENGLISH TRAIN.

Man Killed and Woman Wounded on Southwestern Road—The Murderer Caught.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A sensational murder was committed yesterday afternoon on a train of the London and Southwestern Railroad. The murderer entered a carriage in which were Mrs. King of Southampton and W. Pearson of Winchester at East Leigh. When passing Surbiton the man drew a revolver, killed Pearson and wounded Mrs. King in the cheek. He then rifled the pockets of Pearson.

The murderer jumped out of the train at Vauxhall, but was pursued and captured. The police, thus far, decline to give the man's name.

THE DOMINICAN DISPUTE.

Government Threatens to Expel Director of the New York Company.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 17.—The Government has demanded that the Resident Director of the San Domingo Improvement Company of New York withdraw his notice (of Jan. 15) which declared null and void the Government's disposition and collection of customs duties, and reserved the company's rights against all merchants who pay duties to the Treasury. The Director is informed that in case of his refusal to withdraw the notice his passport will be given to him.

The refusal of the improvement company officials to sign liquidations for customs duties will cause the suspension of the payment of salaries to some of the Government officials. The Chamber of Commerce is paying duties to the Treasury. The Government is firm in the stand it has taken.

ST. PETERSBURG IMPROVEMENTS.

Information for Americans Who Wish to Send Proposals.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—Not long ago some one advertised in a New York paper, in the name of the St. Petersburg municipality, that the city intended to introduce a modern drainage system, and invited American engineers and capitalists to submit propositions.

The advertisement was not quite clear, but it is understood that the idea was to solve the question of the disposal of garbage at the same time. A number of persons wrote to Consul General Holloway, asking for the special information and drawings which, the advertisement stated, could be had upon application at the City Hall.

Col. Holloway sent to the City Hall, and was informed that there were two sets of papers. One was to be sold for 15 rubles, the other for 50, while on a third set, now in preparation, no price has yet been placed.

PAUL JULES BARBIER DEAD.

Author of Many Dramatic Works—Librettist of Gounod's "Faust."

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Paul Jules Barbier, the French dramatic author and the librettist of "Faust" and many other well-known operas, died to-day. He was born in Paris March 8, 1825.

Besides being the author of the words of Gounod's masterpiece, M. Barbier wrote about twenty comedies and dramas and the libretti of nearly one hundred operas and opéras comiques. His first success was a drama in verse, which was presented under the title of "La Poëte," at the Théâtre Français in 1847. Then came "Amour et Bergerie," at the Odéon in 1848, and "André Chénier," at the Porte Saint Martin in 1849. His most prolific period in the production of comedies and dramas was between 1850 and 1885, when he wrote and presented, among others, "Un Drame de Famille," "La Loterie du Mariage," "Princess et Favorite," and "Néron," an ambitious tragedy in verse.

In the meantime, principally in collaboration with his friend M. Carré, M. Barbier wrote the libretti to "Le Noces de Figaro," "La Reine de Saba," "Romeo et Juliette," "Jeanne d'Arc," "Paul et Virginie," "Françoise de Rimini," and, to the music of Rubinstein, an operatic version of his tragedy "Néron," which was first produced in 1885. In the same year he translated the comic opera of Nicolai, which he called "Les Joyeuses Commères de Windsor," which met with only moderate success. He also published two volumes of poems and one of patriotic verse.

Spanish Government Denounced.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—The Liberal to-day publishes a vigorous indictment of the present régime, written by Señor Pi y Margall, the chief of the Republican-Federal Party. He says that after the closing of the Cortes the nation is less hopeful and more fearful regarding the future. He adds: "The budget has not been discussed, the Treasury debt is unpaid, we still owe the bank over 1,000,000,000 pesetas, ($205,000,000,) agricultural wealth has not increased, and fanaticism is spreading in consequence of the support the Government has given the Church, which is attacking democratic institutions and the sacred rights of man. The Government constitutes the best friend of Carlism. All dynastic governments are powerless to break the chain between King and Pope."

Burial of the Bishop of London.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The burial of the Bishop of London, who died on Jan. 14, took place in St. Paul's Cathedral this morning. Dr. Creighton is the only Bishop of London buried there since John King, whose body was laid to rest in the cathedral 280 years ago. The ceremony, which was profoundly impressive, was attended by great numbers of prelates of all denominations, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who officiated at the graveside. The Queen, Emperor William of Germany, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York sent representatives and floral tributes. Several of the Ambassadors, including United States Ambassador Choate, were present.

Ten Killed by German Mine Explosion.

ESSEN, Jan. 17.—An explosion at the Koenig Ludwig Mine, at Recklinghausen, Westphalia, has caused the death of ten persons.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Hugo Becker, 'Cellist, Plays for the First Time Here.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave its third evening concert last night at Carnegie Hall. The clerk of the weather has no love for the concerts of the music-makers of the East in this town, and he always makes a brew and a stew of it to their discomfort. People were long in forcing their carriages to the entrance last night, but when every one had finally arrived, it was seen that there was a goodly audience, which might have been larger had nature been smiling instead of weeping cold tears. The programme of last night's concert consisted of Schumann's Overture, Scherzo, and Finale, Haydn's concerto in D major for 'cello, and Richard Strauss's symphonic fantasy "From Italy." The soloist was Hugo Becker, a noted German 'cellist, who made his first appearance in this city.

Neither of the orchestral numbers requires extended comment at this time. The Schumann composition is well known to local music lovers, though it is not played now as often as it was before the era of dazzling orchestral color pictures. It delights by its simplicity, its melody, and its buoyant moods. The Strauss composition is an early work—opus 16—and has not been heard here since Mr. Seidl gave it in Steinway Hall about thirteen years ago. It is one of the composer's sanest and most intelligible works, yet here and there one hears the voice of the singer of "Ein Heldenleben." It and the Schumann number were well played last night, and in both Mr. Gericke showed sympathy with his task.

Mr. Becker, the 'cellist, achieved an immediate and well-deserved success. He may be accepted without reservation as a virtuoso of the first rank. He has a magnificent 'cello, from which, with masterly skill, he draws a big, round, masculine tone. He has a complete and sure technic. His intonation is admirable, even in the most rapid passages, the most complicated double stopping, and the most hazardous jumps. His bowing is firm and elastic and full of life. He played last night with excellent finish, yet with abundant spirit and power. His style, though it disclosed the possession of a temperament far beyond the demands of the antiquated concerto, was appropriate to the work in hand. We have no doubt that in a modern composition Mr. Becker would make a brilliant effect. But with the Haydn work, which 'cellists in search of additions to their répertoire have unearthed of late, he established himself at once in public favor. He will be welcome whenever he appears here.

TO ENJOIN M. COQUELIN.

Chicago Man, Who Claims Authorship of "Cyrano," to Sue.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Samuel Eberly Gross, the real estate dealer and author of "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," says he will ask the United States Circuit Court to restrain M. Coquelin from playing "Cyrano De Bergerac" at the Illinois Theatre, as he has been announced to do.

Mr. Gross says: "I don't propose to allow M. Coquelin to go about boasting and bragging about 'Cyrano' and the achievements of his friend Rostand. I have secured depositions from people in France, from copyists, and others, which prove that Rostand wrote 'Cyrano' in 1897. Now, that was twenty years after I produced my book, and twenty years is a long time. I believe my case is stronger now than ever."

CHARLES FROHMAN'S PLANS.

Decides Upon His Plays for the Garrick and Madison Square Theatres.

Charles Frohman's plans for his Garrick and Madison Square Theatres were decided upon yesterday, and in arranging his new attractions for these houses he has selected productions which in his opinion are best adapted to them and in keeping with their clientele.

At the Garrick Theatre, William H. Crane's engagement in "David Harum" will terminate on Saturday evening, Feb. 2. For the rest of the season the house will be given over to Clyde Fitch's play, "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," for a limited period. This will be followed, probably toward the last of the season, by Charles Frohman's comedians, whose first play will be Alexandre Bisson's comedy, now being presented at the Odeon Theatre, Paris, entitled "An Historical Chateau."

For the Madison Square Theatre Mr. Frohman proposes to continue Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon in "My Lady Dainty" until Saturday evening, Feb. 9, after which they will return to the Park Theatre, Boston, where they were prior to their appearance in this city, with the present play. They will be followed the following Monday, Feb. 11, with Augustus Thomas's farce, "On the Quiet," in which Willie Collier will play the leading rôle.

For the principal parts in Paul M. Potter's new play, "Under Two Flags," Mr. Frohman and Mr. Belasco have definitely decided upon Miss Blanche Bates to assume the rôle of Cigarette. Others who will support her are Macklyn Arbuckle, Edwin Arden, Frank Carlisle, Campbell Gollam, Margaret Robinson, Grace Elliston, Rose Snyder, and Albert Bruning.

Singer Settled Photographer's Claim.

Barron Fredericks, the photographer who secured an attachment against Miss Fanchon Thompson for $152, said yesterday that Miss Thompson settled the claim before she sailed on the French liner La Champagne.

A SWORD FOR CAPT. BUTLER.

West Chester (Penn.) Gives the Returned Soldier a Welcome.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Jan. 17.—Two thousand persons crowded the Assembly Building to-night to do homage to Capt. Smedley D. Butler, the hero of three wars, and his chum, Capt. Henry Leonard, who was with him at the battle of Tien-Tsin, China. The reception was given by the people of the town, and Burgess John Thorpe acted as Chairman of the meeting. A handsome sword was presented to Capt. Butler, and a gold medal to Capt. Leonard, the presentation speeches being made by Capt. R. T. Cornwell, and the responses by C. Wesley Talbot.

A large number of Marine Corps officers were present, and the Marine Band gave a concert. Secretary of the Navy John D. Long was present, and made a brief address, in which he highly praised the work of the two young officers, paying them a flattering tribute.

SECEDES FROM ROMAN CHURCH.

Greek Church of Passaic Would Unite with the Church Here.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 17.—The United Greek Church of this city, which has a congregation of almost 800 persons, last night voted to withdraw from allegiance to the Pope and apply for communion with the Greek Orthodox Church in New York. This action is a result of Bishop Wigger's death. It was argued by those advocating the change that it was certain the successor of the late Bishop would be an Irishman. The three names thus far voted upon by those who nominate to Rome are all Irish names.

The Greeks and Russians who have been attending the church here say they have no grievance except this one; they do not wish to be under the rule or direction of an Irish Bishop. The Rev. Eugene Soulelle, who has been pastor of the local church here, argued long and passionately against the step. He declared he would not follow his flock out of the church which acknowledged the Pope as its head. He was then voted out of the pastorate.

Complications are likely to arise from the action of the congregation, as it is understood the church and property it occupies belong to the Diocese of Newark and not to the church. Vicar General O'Connell is expected to take some action.

British to Pay for Abyssinian Road.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Daily Mail says it learns that the French concessionaires of the Jibutil, Harrar and Adis Abeba Railroad, to connect the capital of Abyssinia with the Red Sea, have entered into an agreement with three British companies whereby the latter will provide funds for the construction of the line. The railroad, tapping the immense resources of Abyssinia, will thus be practically under British control.

Portrait of Dr. Austin Flint, Jr.

A portrait of Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., by George R. Boynton, was presented to the New York Academy of Medicine at its meeting last evening in Hosack Hall, in the Academy Building, in West Forty-third Street. Dr. E. G. Janeway made the presentation speech in behalf of him

SENATE AGAINST HAZING

Report Bill To-day to Expel Cadets Found Guilty.

Mr. Money Says the Practice Must Be Stopped or the Military Academy Abolished.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day discussed the question of hazing at the West Point Military Academy, and there was a unanimous expression of opinion in reprobation of the practice and to the effect that those guilty of it should be summarily dealt with. The question came up in connection with the Military Academy bill, and it was decided to incorporate the following provision in that bill as an amendment:

"Under the direction of the Secretary of War, the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy shall make and enforce such rules and regulations as will prevent the practice of hazing, and any cadet found guilty of participating in such practice shall be expelled from the academy, and shall not be reappointed to the corps of cadets therein, nor to the Army of the United States."

The question was taken up on the suggestion of Senator Warren, (Rep., Wyo.,) and vigorously pressed by him, as well as by Senators Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) and Harris, (Pop., Kan.) The bill, with the amendment, will be reported to the Senate to-morrow.

There was further discussion in the Senate to-day of the hazing practices. Mr. Money, (Dem., Miss.,) declared that hazing must be stopped or the Military Academy must be abolished. He said nobody could induce him to believe that the way to make a good soldier was to "set a great big bully" upon a small man to beat him. It was not the way to make soldiers and it was not the way to make gentlemen. He did not refer, he said, to horse-play and practical jokes, but to mob violence and cowardly brutality.

"I cannot understand," said Mr. Money, "the motives of a lot of young men, all of them scholars of charity, who are paid for taking their education, who get together and mob another young man whose only crime is that he arrived at West Point two or three years later than they."

He declared that the man who hazed others at the Military Academy would be a tyrant and a despot as an officer of his command after he received his commission. He did not believe the cadets realized the contempt in which their actions were held by the American people. The practices there, he declared, ought to be and must be abated.

"I think the Senator will be satisfied," interjected Mr. Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) one of the members of the Military Affairs Committee, "when he sees the West Point bill which will be reported in a day or two."

Mr. Money expressed the hope that the committee's bill would favor decisive action.

"And I do not want to stop at the boys," said he. "Any officer or instructor at West Point who countenances or winks at the practice of hazing ought to be dishonorably discharged from the service."

Mr. McComas, (Rep., Md.,) also denounced hazing at West Point. "The boys there," he said, "are not giving us the cheer and comfort we are entitled to expect from them."

THE CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY.

Cadet MacArthur Denies that He Had Convulsions—He Describes His Hazing.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Only two witnesses were examined to-day by the Congressional Committee which is investigating hazing practices at the Military Academy.

The first witness was Cadet James Prentice of New York, who had accused the late Oscar L. Booz of feigning to read his Bible when he had a novel hidden inside the cover. After a long examination by the committee Prentice said he believed he was mistaken, and Booz might have been reading a lesson leaf or a supplement to the Bible.

The other and more important witness was Cadet Douglas MacArthur, of whom the committee had heard a great deal since it came here. When MacArthur was sworn Mr. Driggs addressed him, and said:

Mr. MacArthur, we have had a mass of testimony given here regarding the fact of your having been hazed so violently that you had convulsions. The committee is desirous of having you tell, in your own way, the manner in which you were hazed, the forms of hazing, the names of the men who hazed you, and the consequences.

I had been about a month in the Summer camp of 1899 as an "plebe" when the hazing, an account of which I have read in the papers, occurred. Like most reports of the kind, it was a small affair greatly exaggerated afterward. My treatment was no more severe than that given to others, and was in no way calculated to place me in a bad physical condition.

I had no convulsions that report is entirely erroneous. I had what you might call aggravated cramps and lost control of my muscles. I most emphatically deny that I was seized with convulsions. I was not delirious nor out of my mind.

The hazing took place in "A" Company Street. It was not my own tent; there were other men there—Farnum, Haskill, and Cunningham, my tent mate. There was a soirée and several of my classmates were present on that occasion. The soirée lasted about an hour. I got about 250 eagles, hung on the stretcher for two minutes at a time, and did some dips. It was a very warm night and I had been feeling under the weather all day, and was rather weak. It was dark when the soirée began and I perspired profusely, but by "taps" I was all right again.

Did you expect when you came to West Point to be treated in that manner?

No, Sir.

Did you consider the treatment you received cruel at the time?

Yes, Sir.

Do you still regard it as cruel?

Yes, Sir.

Now tell us the names of the men who were hazing you.

Cadets Dockery and Barry.

Mr. Driggs tried to get MacArthur to admit that he was seriously upset by the violent exercises he was required to go through, but the witness would not. He maintained that he had cramps in his muscles and lost control of them.

Who gave you the last order that night?

I am not sure, but I think that it was Dockery.

In reply to Col. Clayton, MacArthur said the statement that cotton was stuffed in his mouth was perfectly absurd.

It was neither done by myself nor any one else.

Did you moan?

Yes, Sir, I groaned, but I did not cry out.

MacArthur was very positive in his denials, and the committeemen appeared to be very much surprised at the stand he was taking.

THE MILITARY BOARD'S REPORT.

No Action Yet by Secretary Root—To Anticipate Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Secretary Root was confined to his home to-day with the grip, but as he was able to sign the routine official mail, it was not necessary for any one to act as Secretary in his stead. The Secretary has not yet acted on the report of the military court of inquiry in the cases of ex-Cadets Booz and Breth, and his illness will delay action still further in that matter.

There is an impression at the department that the Secretary desires to act before the Congressional committee concludes its investigation of the same matters. There is every reason to believe that he will condemn the practice of hazing in unmeasured terms and instruct the authorities at the Military Academy to adopt radical and extreme measures for its complete eradication from the academy.

Big Lumber Yard Fire in Jersey City.

The Woodstock Company's lumber yard and planing and box factory turning mill on West Side Avenue and Susquehanna Railroad, Jersey City, took fire from some unknown cause last night, and the entire plant, which included three large frame buildings, was entirely destroyed, with the machinery in the buildings. The loss is about $50,000. The insurance could not be learned.

Tufts College Alumni Dinner.

The sixth annual dinner and election of officers of the Tufts College Alumni Association was held last night at the Savoy Hotel. The ticket elected was as follows: President—Taber Ashton, '69; Vice President—J. Coleman Adams, '70; Secretary and Treasurer—H. Austin Tuttle, '91; Executive Committee—F. C. Hodgdon, '94; F. O. Kendall, '94; J. C. Bennett, '85.

CHINESE EMPEROR'S REQUESTS

Asks Foreign Occupation at Taku Instead of Destruction of Forts—Wants Expeditions Stopped.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Peking correspondent of The Morning Post, wiring Wednesday, says:

"The Chinese Commissioners handed to the Foreign Envoys with the signed protocols a dispatch from Emperor Kwang-Su asking a foreign occupation instead of the destruction of the Taku forts. The Emperor's dispatch asked also for the fixing of a definite period for the prohibition of the importation of arms, and requested that the punitive expeditions be stopped.

"In addition to this, the Emperor instructed the Chinese Commissioners to get particulars as to the amount of land to be retained for the legations, the number of legation guards, the probable cost of the military operations, and the date when the foreigners propose to restore the public offices and records in Peking to the Chinese. The Emperor does not mention the demand of the powers for the punishment of the principal offenders.

"Although the United States Government and the American papers accuse Mr. Conger of severity toward the Chinese, the Americans here regard him as inclined to leniency."

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—An official of the Foreign Office stated to-day that the first sitting of the Peace Conference in Peking would be appointed immediately after the different foreign envoys had convinced themselves that their copies of the joint note had been properly signed and sealed by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

GRIP IS ON THE INCREASE.

Fatal Cases Far Exceed Those of Last Year.

Dr. T. S. Taylor of the Board of Health said yesterday that the grip was on the increase, particularly in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Dr. Taylor declared that the utmost precautions should be taken by people in the matter of protection from cold, and advises all to keep well buttoned up while out of doors.

There were ten fatal cases from the grip on Wednesday in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx alone. There were seventy-five fatal cases of the grip last week. For the same time last year there were but nine deaths.

NARROW ESCAPE OF TWO MEN.

Sprang from Coach Just Before a Train Ran It Down, Killing Horses.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 17.—A team of horses belonging to Lawrence & Best, liveryman of Dobbs Ferry, were killed on the New York and Putnam Railroad this afternoon. They had been drawing a coach at a funeral. On the way back to Dobbs Ferry the four men in the coach ordered James Riley, the driver, to stop at Clary's Hotel on the Sawmill River Road.

When the men emerged Riley held the door open. Two of the men entered the coach and then the horses suddenly bolted. They ran toward the railroad track, and as they approached it a train was seen approaching. The two men then opened the door and leaped out and escaped injury. Train and team reached the crossing at the same moment. Both horses were killed and the coach wrecked.

STRIKE IN NIXON'S SHIPYARD.

Disagreement Over the Employment of Non-Union Men.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 17.—The painters, carpenters, and calkers employed at Lewis Nixon's shipyard are on strike over the employment of non-union men in those branches by the firm. Over one hundred men are involved, as the machinists also quit work.

A committee from the union called on Mr. Nixon at his office and asked that he discharge nine non-union carpenters. Mr. Nixon refused this request, and promptly discharged the four delegates who called on him, and ordered them to get out of the shipyard as rapidly as their legs would carry them.

The outlook is for a prolonged strike, as Mr. Nixon says he will not accede to the union's demands, and the men say no union men will work in any department until the non-union men are discharged.

DR. J. W. MOORE REINSTATED.

Bellevue Medical Board Exonerates the Suspended Physician.

The official reinstatement of Dr. J. W. Moore of Bellevue Hospital took place yesterday morning. He resumed his duties as interne in the medical wards by order of Commissioner Keller. Dr. Moore was in the insane pavilion while Louis C. Hilliard was there. Dean, Davis, and Marshall, the three nurses who had charge of Hilliard, are to be tried on an indictment charging them with being responsible for his death. Dr. Moore said things at the inquest that led to his suspension by Commissioner Keller. The Commissioner said last night that after the Hilliard inquest he secured a transcript of Dr. Moore's testimony and submitted it to the Medical Board. The Medical Board exonerated the physician from all blame, as he had charge of the alcoholic and insane wards, and it was impossible for him to detect every error.

Committee of Fifteen Appoints Counsel.

William H. Baldwin, Jr., Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, announced yesterday that Col. Robert Grier Monroe, a lawyer of 15 Wall Street, had been appointed counsel to the committee. The choice was made several days ago. Mr. Monroe is a native of Philadelphia and in his forty-first year. He was graduated at Princeton and at the Columbia Law School. As a Democrat he was prominent in William R. Grace's political fortunes and afterward was identified in the aggressive campaign of 1897, when the Ship Democracy forced Tammany Hall to nominate Francis M. Scott for Justice of the Supreme Court. His home is at 1 West Fifty-fourth Street. Mr. Baldwin said of the appointment that Mr. Monroe could be depended on to advise the committee and its agents in their investigation, so that no effort would be misdirected, and to properly prepare and class all evidence against ill-doers that might be or has been collected.

Mrs. Sadie Morris Noah Dead.

Mrs. Noah, who, before her marriage, was Miss Sadie Morris, a member of Charles Frohman's forces, died yesterday morning from typhoid fever. Mrs. Noah had been sick for several weeks, and on Wednesday last she was well enough to sit up. A sudden turn in her condition for the worse, late that night, resulted in her death. Her brother, William Morris, who was playing in "When We Were Twenty-One," Wednesday night, in Waterbury, was summoned to his sister's bedside, but she was dead when he arrived. The interment will take place in Boston to-morrow.

Supposed "Green Goods" Man Caught.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—United States Postal Inspectors to-day arrested at Allentown, Penn., G. Barnett, alias Evans, charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud and of counterfeiting. He is believed by the Government officers to be a member of a supposed gang of counterfeiters and "green goods" men, whose headquarters are in New York City, and from whom scores of circulars have been sent throughout the country inviting farmers and others to come into the scheme.

Isaac A. Hopper's Charity Concert.

The Poor Funds of many churches in Harlem will receive additions as a result of the Charity Concert which Isaac A. Hopper, the Tammany leader of the Thirty-first District, will give at the Harlem Opera House, next Sunday evening. Several churches have appointed committees to assist Mr. Hopper. Many professionals have expressed their willingness to take part in the entertainment, which will be conducted under the management of Andrew McCormick of the Broadway Theatre.

Huge Load of Colorado Potatoes.

Special to The New York Times.

GREELEY, Col., Jan. 17.—The largest load of potatoes known to have been hauled was weighed in Greeley to-day by Herman Fishencord. It was drawn by four horses. The actual weight of the potatoes was 16,382½ pounds, or 273 1-5 bushels, almost a carload.

Sultan Lets Students Abroad Starve.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The Berliner Tageblatt asserts that the Turkish students here, who number more than a hundred, and are wholly dependent upon the Sultan's stipends, are starving, as they have been without money for a year. The Turkish Legation professes to be unable to render any assistance.

COLUMBIA BOYS TUSSLE.

Freshmen Win Two Rushes and Get a Soaking from the Sophomores.

The last of this year's "scraps" between Columbia's underclassmen was held yesterday on Morningside Heights, and resulted in a victory for the freshmen. The event is supposed to mark the conclusion of all animosity between the sophomores and freshmen. The freshmen have heretofore been beaten in all class struggles, except the cane spree. Every loyal freshman turned out.

The sophomores, not generally knowing that the event was to be held yesterday, were taken by surprise, and as they could not marshal enough men, the contest went to the freshmen by default.

This victory was too bloodless. In the hope of stirring up strife the freshmen brought out their class canes and pipes, which they had carefully concealed up to this time. Flourishing their canes and puffing huge clouds of smoke from their newly bought pipes they started on a march up Broadway. In front of the Havemeyer Building they met with something unexpected. A small band of "sophs" stationed in an upper floor directed a large stream of water out of the window on to the marching "freshies," thoroughly soaking them.

After a short time quite a large representation from both classes gathered on South Field and an old-fashioned cane rush ensued, and at the end of a fierce contest the freshmen won.

About this time two kegs of what was said to be "ice water" arrived on the scene, and the cane was abandoned for refreshment.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Prentice—Rockefeller.

Miss Alta Rockefeller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, and E. Parmelee Prentice of Chicago were married yesterday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, 4 West Fifty-fourth Street. Owing to the recent death of the bride's little nephew, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick, the wedding was very quietly celebrated. A large and elaborate church ceremony had been originally intended, and the wedding was first fixed for the early part of December. Then it was found impossible, owing to the treatment for deafness which the bride, who was with her aunt, Miss Spellman, was undergoing in Vienna. Miss Rockefeller, her aunt, and her fiancé, Mr. Prentice, arrived from Europe about three weeks ago.

The death of Mrs. McCormick's son again threatened to postpone the wedding, but it was arranged that it would take place yesterday, but that it would be a very quiet home affair. The ceremony was performed on the wide landing of the staircase in the main hall of the Rockefeller residence. The wedding party stood in front of an altar made almost entirely of American Beauty roses. The stairway was wreathed with smilax and decorated with roses and palms. Large vases of roses were everywhere, preference being given for the American Beauty.

The bride was advanced to the altar on the arm of her father. She wore a gown of heavy white ivory satin, made very simply and trimmed with point lace at the corsage and on the front of the skirt. Her veil was of point lace, fastened by a jeweled pin, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Isham Prentice of Chicago, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Katherine Clark, Miss Evelyn Dalley, Miss Bessie Swift, Miss Marion Platt, Miss Baird of Philadelphia, Miss Grace Scott, and Miss Bigelow, who wore white chiffon over pink taffeta, with Marie Antoinette bodices. They also wore aigrettes of pink roses and carried large bouquets of American Beauty roses.

The Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, and formerly pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, performed the ceremony. The ushers were John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the brother of the bride; Emerson B. Tuttle, Henry H. Porter, Jr., Charles R. Carruth, and Monroe Johnson, all of Chicago.

After the ceremony there was a reception to relatives and friends, and the wedding presents were displayed. Mr. and Mrs. Prentice will go to Tarrytown, to the Rockefeller country home, for their honeymoon, and afterward to Cleveland.

Dugmore—Watkins.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 17.—Miss Henrietta Louis Watkins, daughter of Mrs. Henrietta E. Watkins of Overlook, this village, and Arthur Radclyffe Dugmore, son of Saindys Dugmore of the Sixty-fourth British Infantry, were married in the presence of a large gathering of society folk of the Oranges and New York in the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, South Orange, by the rector, the Rev. James J. Hall, this afternoon.

The bride was given away by her brother, John Patterson Watkins, and her niece, Miss Henrietta Watkins Barker, was the maid of honor. August M. Fay of East Orange was the best man, and the ushers were Nora Lynn Davis, Frederick Clinton Mott, Randolph Fay, and Thomas Churchill Watkins, brother of the bride. A reception at the home of the bride's mother followed the ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. Dugmore left on an extended tour through the South. On its completion they will go abroad to live.

ACCOUNTANTS HAVE A DINNER.

Prof. C. W. Haskins Deplores the Present Systems of Bookkeeping.

The first annual dinner of the New York Society of Accountants and Bookkeepers was held last night at the Hotel Marlborough, and was attended by about 100 members of the organization. Controller Bird S. Coler, who was to have been the principal speaker of the evening, sent word that he was a victim of the grip and could not be present. Julius Remond, President of the society, presided. Henry Guimond was toastmaster.

Prof. Charles W. Haskins of the University of the City of New York made a speech in which he said that there was great need, at the present time, of improvement in accounting in all branches of business. He declared that the business situation with reference to accounting was grave and he cited the embezzlements of the past few months as proofs of the faulty systems of accounting in vogue in some of the large financial institutions.

Other speakers of the evening were Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, and G. Waldo Smith of the Board of Trade. William A. Prendergast, and John R. Loomis.

Homes for Pauper Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to correct the statement made in your issue of this date that I have consented to the plan of placing the pauper children of Hudson County in an Industrial Home if the necessary legislation can be secured. On the contrary, I regard the proposal as thoroughly mischievous and absolutely unnecessary. I gave a qualified approval some time ago to the suggestion that something of the kind might be useful in dealing with juvenile delinquents, but even this might prove to be unnecessary if school attendance was enforced, the school facilities increased, truancy officers appointed, a parental school established, and the probation system adequately provided for.

The State Board of Children's Guardians is prepared to place all the pauper children in good private homes, and there is no excuse whatever for the proposal to burden the taxpayers with an expensive institution for them, neither is there any likelihood that the Legislature will sanction such a piece of extravagance.

HUGH F. FOX.

Jersey City, Jan. 17, 1901.

Dartmouth College Dinner.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting and dinner of the Dartmouth College Association will be held at Delmonico's on Friday evening, Jan. 25. Dr. Tucker, President of the College; Gov. Odell, Justice Edward L. Patterson, John H. Wright of Harvard, Charles D. Adams of Dartmouth, Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, Congressman David J. Foster of Vermont, and John B. Stanchfield will be among the speakers.

Brooklyn Regiment at Inauguration.

Brooklyn is to be represented at the inauguration in Washington on March 4 by its crack infantry regiment, the Twenty-third. Lieut. Col. Jasper Ewing Brady has determined to take the organization to Washington on a special train, and, according to the present plan, each man will foot his own expense bill. The regiment will leave Brooklyn on Sunday, March 3, and return on the following Tuesday morning.

Aid for Consumption Sufferer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $5 from Dr. Thomas H. Buckler, Jr., of Baltimore in answer to the appeal from the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities for funds to keep in the mountains a young man suffering with consumption.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It was rather dull yesterday. There were the usual amount of at homes and some dinners in the evening, but for the first time in quite a stretch, there was not a dance. The recalling of the invitations of the dance arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, for Miss Eleanor Morris, gave many of the débutantes for once in a long period a free evening, but there were so many dinners that very few absolutely staid at home.

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This evening will take place another small Vanderbilt dance. This time it will be at the residence of Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. There will also be this evening one of the vaudeville entertainments which were popular last Winter in a certain set at the studio of Mr. Howard Constable, 22 East Sixteenth Street. Mrs. H. Mason Raborg, 164 East Thirty-eighth Street, gives a musicale, and Mrs. David Lydig of East Twenty-ninth Street a luncheon. Mrs. Lydig was at home yesterday. Miss Effie Venderbilt Caesar, who is stopping at the Kensington, gives a reception for her cousin, Miss Jessie McNamee, who is to be married to Charles D. Simons, Jr., on Feb. 12.

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On Saturday evening Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding will give, as announced first in this column, a small dance for her daughter, Miss Caroline Wilmerding, at her residence, 18 East Seventy-seventh Street. Again will the same young set meet that have been present at several of the dances of the week. In fact, there is scarcely a variation in the list of any of the hostesses who are giving these small dances. Mrs. E. Henry Harriman will give a dinner at her residence, 1 East Fifty-fifth Street, and her guests will afterward go to the Wilmerding dance.

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The ladies' day at the Army and Navy Club, 16 West Thirty-first Street, will take place to-morrow afternoon. The hours are from 4 to 7, and there will be a large gathering of officers and their families. It will be a reception only, although there have been given at the club some very amusing vaudeville entertainments and smokers.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis De Coppet have returned to town for the Winter and are at their residence, 35 East Fiftieth Street. Mrs. De Coppet has cards out for an "at home" this afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Hugo R. Roelker of 43 West Eighty-seventh Street will be "at home" on Wednesday evenings until April. Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Eaton of 150 West Seventy-fourth Street are to give a series of dinners from now on till Lent. Mrs. Eaton was Miss Mima F. Griffith.

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Mrs. Robert Hoe of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street has issued invitations for a large dinner to be given for young people at her residence on Thursday evening, Jan. 31. Mrs. George R. Schieffelin has sent out invitations for a dinner to be given on Saturday evening, Jan. 26, in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Bruce Ismay. Mrs. Ismay and Mr. Ismay sailed for this port on the Oceanic the middle of the week.

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Mrs. Frederic Gallatin has cards out for a dance for her daughter, Miss May Gallatin, on Monday evening, Feb. 11. It will be remembered that the cards for the dance scheduled for Jan. 6 were recalled, owing to the dangerous illness of an old and valued nurse in the Gallatin household, who is now recovering. The dance of Feb. 11 will be preceded by several large dinners, which will include one to be given by Mrs. Gallatin.

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The event of to-night will be the dance that Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Trombly are to give for their débutante daughter, Miss Florence Twombly. For this affair the houses of Mrs. Twombly and Mrs. Webb, which adjoin each other, and which are so arranged as to be thrown into one when desired, will both be used. The dancing will be in the Twombly house, and the supper will be served at small tables in the dining room and halls of the Webb residence. The cotillion will be led by Worthington Whitehouse, dancing with Miss Twombly, and assisted by Munson Morris, who will probably dance with Miss Webb.

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Worthington Whitehouse will lead the cotillion at Mrs. W. D. Sloane's on Monday evening. He will have Miss Evelyn Sloane as his partner, and, as the cotillion is to be a double one, Munson Morris will assist Mr. Whitehouse.

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The wedding of Charles Dewar Simons, Jr., and Miss Jessie Vanderbilt McNamee is to be celebrated on Tuesday, Feb. 12, in St. James's Church at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, assisted by the rector of the church, Dr. Walpole E. Warren, will officiate. Miss McNamee's maid of honor will be her cousin, Miss Effie Vanderbilt Caesar, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Adelia McNamee, Florence Twombly, Mary Harriman, Barbara Ford, Mary E. Simons, a sister of Mr. Simons, Amy Willetts, Mabel Park, and Miss Duffield. Mr. Simons's best man is to be his brother, E. Henry H. Simons, and the ushers selected are Reginald E. Bonner, Frank H. Lord, Gustav Heineken, Jr., William A. Evans, Charles M. Bleecker, T. Bache Bleecker, Ward Campbell, and Ralph Monell.

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The most important dinner of last evening was that given by Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor at their city residence, 840 Fifth Avenue, and which may be the last they will give before they leave for Aiken at the end of the month. Mrs. Astor wore a beautiful white chiffon gown fashioned in Empire style. The table was decorated with Liberty roses. These were arranged in a large, boat-shaped silver centrepiece, and Hodgson also placed two large silver bowls of the same flower at either end of the table. The guests included Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mrs. William Page Thompson, Worthington Whitehouse, Philip Lydig, Harry Lehr, F. H. Betts, Gordon Fellows, James Stillman, and Mr. Eustis.

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Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, gave a dinner of twenty covers last evening at her parents' residence, 8 East Forty-fifth Street, in honor of Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson and her fiancé, Stephen H. Pell. The table decorations were white and green, and the guests included, besides Miss Thompson and Mr. Pell, the Misses Josephine Drexel, Elizabeth Auchincloss, Maizie Delafield, Bertha Mundé, Augusta de Peyster, Edith Greenough, and F. Ashton de Peyster, James R. Pierson, John Delafield, Augustus Ireland, Schieffelin Stebbins, Charles Hoadley, Lawrence Atterbury, and Schuyler Schieffelin.

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Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster of 185 Madison Avenue gave the second of her "at homes" yesterday. She was assisted in receiving by the Misses Helen, Augusta, Frances, and Ella de Peyster and Miss Josephine Drexel. Mrs. Samuel P. Hinckley of Lawrence, L. I., who has leased for the Winter the house 126 East Sixtieth Street, gave yesterday afternoon the second of two evening-at receptions for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Hinckley. The débutante was assisted in receiving by several of her girl friends.

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There were two meetings of dancing classes last evening. One of them was the regular fortnightly session of the Cinderellas, at Dodworth's, and the other the Third Bachelors and Spinsters, at Delmonico's. To-morrow evening the second meeting of the five cotillions at Sherry's will take place.

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Dinners were given last night by Mrs. William Street and Capt. Warren C. Beach and Mrs. Beach, and in the afternoon Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan and Mrs. B. S. Church gave luncheons.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Representative and Mrs. Fowler of New Jersey entertained at dinner to-night in honor of the Speaker and Mrs. Henderson. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Ludington and Commissioner of Pensions Evans.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, entertained Mme. Sarah Bernhardt at breakfast to-day at the French Embassy. The other guests were M. Coquelin, M. Chartrand, M. Hutin, and the members of the Ambassador's staff. To-morrow Mme. Bernhardt will attend the concert of the Marquis de Sousa, where she will occupy a box with M. Coquelin, and will later be the guest of honor at a small tea at the German Embassy, where Mme. Vignal will assist the Ambassador.

Mme. Perez, daughter of the Mexican Ambassador, and Mme. Azpiroz entertained a company of young people at dinner this evening. The guests were the Countess Marguerite de Cassini, Miss Cockrell, Miss Louise Foraker, Miss Alice Ward, Miss Webb, Miss Gladys Ffoulke, Miss Katharine Ward, Miss Errol Cuthbert Brown, Miss Curtis, and Miss de Que, the young cousin of the hostess; Mr. Palido, Mr. Pastor, Mr. Geofray, Mr. Zelenoy, and Mr. Rodrigo, all of the diplomatic service; Mr. Rousseau, Walter Davidge, Jr., Horace Ffoulke, Mr. Ewing, and Benson Foraker.

Dr. and Mrs. J. L. M. Curry entertained this evening in honor of the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote. The other guests were the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, Justice Gray and Mrs. Gray, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mrs. Postlethwaite, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Mackey Smith, and Gen. Corbin.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner this evening. The German Ambassador, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Senator Spooner, the Solicitor General and Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Heath, Mrs. Merriam, the Hon. Maud Pauncefote, Miss Miller of New York, and Mr. Vanderlip were the guests.

Mrs. Nicholas Anderson gave a large dinner last night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell of Yazenovia. Mr. and Mrs. L. Anderson of Boston, with a party of friends en route to Mexico, are visiting Mrs. Anderson for a few days.

New Jersey D. A. R. Regents Meet.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—The regents of the New Jersey Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution met here this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Washington A. Roebling. The gathering was largely social in its character. One of the matters of business that came up was the passing of resolutions indorsing Mrs. Roebling as a candidate for President General of the organization at the National session to be held in Washington on Feb. 22.

A. G. Vanderbilt and Wife in Canada.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 17.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt and his bride, a maid, and a valet, arrived in Montreal via the Delaware and Hudson Express from Albany this evening, occupying a parlor compartment in the regular drawing room car. They registered at the Windsor. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are en route to Quebec, and will probably leave here to-morrow.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Martha Davis Bessey.

Miss Martha Davis Bessey, for the last twenty-two years connected with the art department of Tiffany & Co., and an artist of merit, died from a stroke of apoplexy last Wednesday, at the residence of her friend, Mrs. Smith, 225 East Fiftieth Street. Miss Bessey's sudden death was a great shock to her associates and many friends throughout the Tiffany establishment. She was at work in her accustomed place in the designing department until the usual closing hour, 6 P. M., Tuesday. On her way home she called on her friend, where, soon after her arrival, she was overcome and passed away without recovering consciousness.

Miss Bessey was a direct descendant on her mother's side of Roger Wolcott, Colonial Governor of Connecticut. She was born and brought up in New York City, graduating in 1877 from Grammar School No. 50. She entered the employ of Tiffany & Co., where her artistic talent was rapidly developed into many branches of art work, becoming especially proficient in flower painting, heraldic work, illuminating, and the designing of badges and medals. Her skill in the latter brought her considerable prominence in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition in 1892.

The Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair offered a prize of $50 for the best design of a badge by a woman, to be worn by the members of their board. Miss Bessey entered the competition, in which 247 designs were submitted, and won the prize. Miss Bessey's death is a loss deeply felt. Her helpfulness to her brother and sister artists and her gentle nature and amiable personality won her the respect and esteem of every one in the big establishment where she served so long, so faithfully, and so well.

Miss Bessey lived with her two sisters on St. Nicholas Avenue. The funeral will be held at the house in which she died this evening.

Alfred H. Seymour.

Alfred H. Seymour, who was one of the oldest telegraph operators in America in point of service, and for many years employed by The Brooklyn Times, died Wednesday night at his home, 671 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, after a few days' illness, of pneumonia. Mr. Seymour was born in Manlius, N. Y., sixty-five years ago. When he entered the service telegraphy was in its infancy, and when the sound service was developed he became an expert. Mr. Seymour was the first sound operator to work in Milwaukee and one of the first to work in Chicago.

At the outbreak of the civil war he was one of the first to enlist in the service as an operator. Twenty years ago he was the chief operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and later became manager of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company. Ten years ago he took a position with The United Press, and was assigned to work in the office of The Brooklyn Times. When the United Press failed, Mr. Seymour continued in the service in The Brooklyn Times. A widow survives him.

Col. Napoleon Stetson.

Col. Napoleon Stetson, one of the oldest residents of Orange, died yesterday. He was born in 1821. Col. Stetson was a brother of John B. Stetson of Philadelphia, and was engaged in business with him in Orange as a hat manufacturer for many years. He retired from active business nine years ago. His military title he obtained through service in the New Jersey National Guard in 1835. He was, in 1860, a member of the first Common Council of Orange. He also served at one time on the Essex County Board of Freeholders. Four daughters and one son, the latter Mayor Henry Stetson of Orange, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

DR. BENJAMIN BROWN of Chicago died at Washington yesterday, after a year's illness, aged sixty-three years. He was prominent both as a physician and in Republican politics in Chicago.

JOHN M. FAIRFIELD, fifty-three years of age, President of the Hartford Board of Water Commissioners, died at his home at Hartford yesterday of consumption. A widow and one son survive him.

A. B. SHEDDEN, bookkeeper for Indian Agent Florer at Grey Horse, Oklahoma Territory, died there yesterday. He had been in the Indian service for twenty-six years. The body is on the way to Shedden's former home at Brooklyn.

GEORGE S. STEVENS, a teller of Tanner's National Bank, at Catskill, N. Y., died there yesterday of typhoid fever, with kidney complications. Mr. Stevens was a former member of the Assembly, and a clerk of the World's Fair commission. He was fifty-nine years old.

Capt. HENRY L. FINGER, one of the pioneer steamboat owners of the Hudson River, is dead at his home in Saugerties. For many years he had been associated in the steamboat business with Assemblyman Robert A. Snyder, and was one of the principal stockholders of the Saugerties and New York Steamboat Company. He was seventy-five years old.

Mrs. MARIA T. BANNIGAN, widow of Joseph Bannigan, former President of the United States Rubber Company, died suddenly yesterday in Chicago of acute paralysis of the heart, at the home of her niece, Mrs. Scott Linn, 2,631 Michigan Avenue. Mrs. Bannigan, who was sixty years of age, lived in Providence, R. I., but had resided in Chicago for the last two months. The body will be taken to Providence for burial.

H. H. MONROE died at his home at Thomaston, Me., yesterday, after a long illness. He was seventy-three years of age. For many years he was in the lime business in Rockland, and later was identified with Western real estate. He also was deeply interested in agriculture, and was the inventor of the rotary harrow. In 1867, 1868, and 1890 he was elected to the Legislature from Thomaston. In 1879 he was a member of Gov. Garcelon's Council. That year was the famous "State count-out" year, and, as the Governor's term expired in the middle of the trouble, Mr. Monroe, as senior member of the Council, occupied the Governor's chair for a term of two weeks.

Sir Frank Smith Dead at Toronto.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 17.—Sir Frank Smith, Senator, and one of Canada's best known men, died at his residence here today. His death was not unexpected.

FRANK MOSS TO YOUNG MEN.

Says Croker's Example Is Good Because of the Lesson It Teaches.

Under the title "Things in General," former Police Commissioner Frank Moss last night delivered an address in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. The address was the first in a series on social and civic questions that will be delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's Society of this church during the present Winter. Mr. Moss, in the course of his address, said that the present evil conditions in New York were not an unmixed evil, and that Richard Croker was one of the best things that had happened to the city. He said that without one man standing as the representative par excellence of every evil principle in public life, we would never rise to the standard of citizenship or be spurred to the height of patriotism, which alone can bring about the highest good in any community.

"One reason," said Mr. Moss, "why we have failed in former reform movements is that we have wanted to get results too rapidly and without laying down the work. The aim of men in Wall Street is to make something out of nothing. The same spirit has gotten into other walks of life, and has even stolen into the reform camps.

"It is not always an unmixed evil that a false prophet arises or an evil man becomes the ruler of a community. It sets us thinking, it sets our hearts aglow, and arouses the sympathy of good citizens for each other. I warn you that the platform must be so free from stumbling blocks and so broad that Jew and Christian, black and white, rich and poor, churchman and infidel shall be able to stand together on it and fight shoulder to shoulder for the redemption of the city.

"During the last election I addressed a meeting on the lower East Side. The people down there cared little about trusts or imperialism. They cared little about

N.Y.Y.C.'S NEW HOME OPEN

The Club's Palatial Quarters Inspected by Invited Guests.

UNIQUE ARTISTIC STRUCTURE

Appointments of Yachtsmen's House in Keeping with the Wealth and Position of Members.

Preparatory to the formal opening of the new clubhouse of the New York Yacht Club to-morrow, a private view of the building and its appointments was afforded a number of invited guests by former Commodore E. M. Brown of the Committee on New Clubhouse, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, and Whitney Warren, the architect of the building.

The magnificent structure, which cost $350,000 to erect, exclusive of the ground, which cost $148,000 more, and which no one but the new clubhouse committee knows how much it has cost to furnish, is all ready for occupancy in its every detail, and when the members of the club pass within its portals to-morrow, or at midnight to-night, as is hinted will be done by some of the more enthusiastic and impatient spirits, they will find themselves in the possession of the costliest and most handsomely appointed yacht clubhouse in the country, if not indeed in the world.

The new house occupies the three lots numbered 37, 39, and 41 West Forty-fourth Street, on the north side of the street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Its white stone front façade is a beautiful bit of architecture, in which the charm of classic proportion has been daringly but successfully combined with a striking symbolism which bespeaks it the home of an aquatic organization to the most casual beholder.

The building is 75 feet wide and reaches back the full depth of 100 feet. There are seven stories, four of which rise from the front of the lot, the other three being set back to form a terrace in front of the fifth floor, thus reducing the apparent height and preserving the proportions of the façade, while at the same time giving the necessary number of chambers for members and servants.

The principal features of the façade are three large high windows, with peculiar bays at their bases, which light the model room, and the symbolical decorations in carved stone.

Upon entering the house one passes up a short flight of steps into the vestibule, a large square, high-ceiled apartment, from which almost every part of the house devoted to club purposes is accessible. The walls of this room are of carved Caen stone, a French building stone which is very soft and easily worked when quarried, but which becomes hard with age.

From the centre of the hall a broad marble staircase leads to the main floor, or second story, upon which is situated the model room, the largest single room in the house. Upon the left is the entrance to the grill room. Beyond are the cloak room, the locker rooms, baths, engine and boiler rooms, and kitchen and at the rear on one side the stairway is the entrance to a circular foyer, which will be used as a café, and on the other side the entrance to the elevator.

The grill room, the most unique room in the entire building, is a realistic reproduction of the midhold of an old-time sailing vessel, 75 feet long by 35 feet wide. The curved outward bulging sides are of heavy, dark, unpolished oaken planks, while the concave ceiling overhead is supported by heavy oaken beams, braced by knees where they meet the sides. Electric cluster lights set in the wall behind glazed frames give an effect of portlights and additional illumination is supplied by iron lamps of antique design swung from the ceiling and by the bulging forecastle windows of the façade. Between these windows is the nameboard of the old yacht Gimcrack, on board which in 1845 the club was organized.

The model room is not as unique in its design and appointments as the grill room, but surpasses it in every other respect. It is the largest and most magnificent room in the building, and is intended to be the centre of the social life of the club. It extends the full depth of the building, about 95 feet, and is 46 feet wide. The ceiling is 26 feet above the floor, and a heavy balcony, weighted by massive carving, runs the circuit of three of its walls. It is lighted by three tall windows which rise above three peculiar bays, which are supposed to represent the cabin windows of an old-time vessel.

Opposite the entrance is an immense fireplace of carved Caen stone, which weighs forty tons, and reaches the full height of the room. The walls of the room are covered with green burlap, the hangings and floor covering are a deep, but brilliant, red, and the furniture is of dark polished oak, upholstered in green leather. A conspicuous feature of the room is the enormous circular table, 12 feet in diameter, which occupies the centre of the room.

But the chief ornament of the room, and the proudest possession of the club, is the collection, unrivaled in this country, of models of American yachts, which almost literally cover the walls.

Other articles of more than ordinary interest in the room are an antique inlaid oaken woodbox of Dutch make, a Gatling gun from the Almirante Oquendo, presented by J. H. Hanan, and a breech-loading rifle made by Filipino artificers and captured at Cavite.

Next above the model room is a mezzanine floor, which includes the cardroom and the balcony of the model room. Then comes the fourth floor, the last in the façade proper. The entire front of the floor is occupied by the library, and back of it are the offices of the Secretary, the Librarian, two committee rooms, and a private dining room. The fifth floor contains one large square room, known as the clubroom, from which large French windows open upon the terrace, and a number of private rooms. The remaining floors are also occupied by private rooms and the servants' quarters.

Nickel Steel in Shamrock II.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Yachting World says: "The Shamrock's frames are punched and bent, and are now ready for working into the keel plates. An examination of the framework proves there has been no attempt to experiment with fancy metals, they consisting of nickel steel of fine quality. Close-grained and hard timbers are at all angles of this steel, the number of lengths already bent suggest they will be closely spaced. They are five-sixteenths of an inch thick. The rivet holes are punched to take three-fourths-inch rivets."

Philadelphia Trap Shooters Won.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 17.—By a margin of nine birds, the team of sixteen men representing the Keystone League of Philadelphia won to-day from a similar team of the Baltimore Shooting Association. The contest was the second of a series of three between teams of the two associations for the inter-city championship, and the result to-day gives a victory to each team, the Baltimoreans having defeated the Keystone's team at Holmesburg Junction, Penn., Dec. 27, by a score of 198 to 189. In the latter contest there were nine men in each team; to-day sixteen men lined up as representatives of their respective associations. Twenty-five birds were shot at in the Pennsylvania meeting; to-day twenty pigeons were the targets aimed at by each man.

Chicago Wants College Crew Race.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 17.—According to The Daily News, arrangements practically have been completed for a boat race on the drainage canal some time in June or July between the crew of the University of Wisconsin and the crew of some prominent Eastern college. Negotiations are being conducted with Pennsylvania and Cornell for the race, which it is proposed to make an annual event. It could be viewed by over 50,000 people.

Gymkhana Sports on Ice.

The ice sports and Gymkhana races in the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night, drew a large attendance, and produced a number of interesting competitions. Of the skaters who engaged in the races, Harry P. McDonald of the Heffly School, won two events. Peter Sinniurd won the running race. An interesting game of broom ball took place, and was won by the Berkeley Athletic Club.

The Vigilancia in Danger.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—A high north wind, accompanied by a heavy rain, was blowing this afternoon and the Ward Line steamer Vigilancia, aground off the banks of Los Colorados, about eighty miles west of Havana, was broadside to it. The seas broke over the vessel and she pounded badly. The weather is clearing this evening, but the wind continues, the seas are still heavy, and it is feared that the Vigilancia will be a wreck.

NEW BASEBALL ASSOCIATION.

Promoters, Aided by National League, Organize to Oppose American League.

Meetings were held yesterday afternoon and evening by the men representing the newest organization in professional baseball, the American Association, so called after several changes of name, the Marlborough Hotel being the scene of the conferences. Great secrecy was observed concerning the business transacted, but the organizers of the new association did not attempt to deny that the affairs of professional baseball are sadly complicated and that a sharp fight for patronage appears unavoidable, and that the three associations proposing to conduct baseball in territory that formerly was included in the National League's schedule face the prospect of competition that may mean loss for all.

By admission of the persons concerned, the American Association is to be supported in a measure by the National League, with the purpose of putting a rival organization in the field against the American League, organized by "Ban" Johnson. This new body hopes to live by opposing Johnson's league in the cities that have no representation in the National League, and the organizers assert that they have a perfect understanding with the National League as to the methods to be used in fighting their common enemy.

The meeting for the organization of the American Association was held at 8 o'clock last night after two earlier conferences and postponements. About 10 o'clock the following statement of what had been done was made:

It is the purpose to form an organization to be called the American Association. A temporary organization has been effected, with W. H. Watkins as Temporary Chairman. A committee has been appointed to wait on the National League and the National Board of Arbitration to-morrow morning, for a partition of territorial rights. The following cities were represented:

Milwaukee—H. D. Quinn.
Indianapolis—W. H. Watkins.
Chicago—C. S. Havenor.
Louisville—H. C. Pulliam.
Philadelphia—H. C. Koek.
Boston—A. A. Erwin and G. D. Braman.
Washington—W. C. Bryan and C. D. White.
Baltimore—"By proxy."

It was also announced that applications for membership in the American Association had been made for clubs which are to represent St. Louis and Detroit. The committee appointed to wait on the representatives of the National League to-day is composed of Messrs. Irwin, Havenor, Watkins, and Koek. According to statements made by members of this committee, Soden of Boston, Brush of Cincinnati, Hart of Chicago, and Rogers of Philadelphia, representing the National League, will be here to-day to confer with the representatives of the new body. Statements were made also that the American Association has a strong financial support and is ready to war on the new American League as long as "Ban" Johnson and his associates are willing to carry on the fight.

While the American Association was forming to oppose the American League, negotiations were in progress by Johnson for the lease of the park in Philadelphia on which the National League clubs play, and, from the statements made by interested persons, these negotiations, if successful, which it is said they will be, the curious spectacle will be presented in Philadelphia of the championship games of both being played on the same grounds. Hezekiah Nyles of Philadelphia, next to Ban Johnson, is the person most interested. According to Mr. Nyles, he has a claim on the Philadelphia baseball park, acquired through the charter of the old Athletic baseball team of the American Association. This charter, which Mr. Nyles says he bought, gives him a hold on the baseball park until 1903, with the right to sublease the grounds at his pleasure, so long as he can do so without conflicting with contracts already existing. Nyles, acting on that right, says he already has permitted "Ban" Johnson to obtain an option, and, if the deal closes, the American League players will have a perfect right to play on the same field that does the Philadelphia Club of the National League.

Princeton's Baseball Candidates.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 17.—Capt. William E. Green of the baseball team met the candidates for Princeton's nine to-day and gave them some instructions regarding the eligibility rules which govern this branch of the university's sports.

About thirty-five men were present, and Capt. Green informed them that Prof. Harry B. Fine of the Faculty Committee on Outdoor Sports had issued orders that any student who may have a single condition against him after the conditional examination, held in March, will not be permitted to try for the team. Cage practice will be started about ten days after the mid-year examinations, which end on Feb. 6.

QUAKERS BEATEN AT HOCKEY.

St. Nicholas Skating Club Team Had Little Trouble Winning by 4 Goals.

The Quaker City Hockey Club appeared in New York at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening after an absence of four years, and were easily defeated by the St. Nicholas Skating Club by a score of 5 to 1. The game was very even throughout the first half, and the Philadelphians' strength was quite a surprise. The visitors were the first to score on Varney's shoot, and St. Nicholas a few minutes later tied the tally on a goal by K. Gordon. Neither team could score again in the first period. St. Nicholas in the first half evinced almost a total lack of ability to play together, and their bringing the puck toward the Quakers' goal was scarcely in a single instance due to collective play. Between the halves Capt. Hayward gave the men somewhat of a dressing down, and their work in the second period showed the good effects of it. Their team work was slightly better, and their individual playing was far more aggressive and speedy. Only one goal came through concerted effort, and that was by Greer Campbell on a pass from Walton. K. Gordon tallied once on a clever dodging carry down the ice, and Walton tallied a few moments later on a side shoot. Greer Campbell, assisted by his brother, Shiras Campbell, captain of last year's Yale seven, and Howard Walton gained another point. D. Gordon, unassisted, scored the last goal. Line-up:

St. Nicholas S. C.	Position.	Quaker City H. C.
Hayward	Goal	Rhodes
Shiras Campbell	Point	Hueston
G. Campbell	Cover Point	Robertson
D. Gordon	Forward	Orton
K. Gordon	Forward	Gorman
Walton	Forward	Varney
S. Campbell	Forward	Rodgers

Goals scored—By Walton, 1; D. Gordon, K. Gordon, 2; G. Campbell, 1; Varney, 1. Referee—T. W. Post, Brooklyn Skating Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Amateur Hockey League Meeting.

The Executive Committee of the Amateur Hockey League held a meeting at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. They considered the case of Howard, the crack forward of the New York Athletic Club, who had been suspended from the league on account of playing with a Pittsburg team early in the year. This violates a rule of the league, which says that no player can represent two clubs in the same year without special permission. After a careful hearing of his case, the committee decided to reinstate Howard so that he will hereafter be eligible to represent the New York Athletic Club. The Mercury Foot's game with the St. Nicholas Club on Jan. 8, in which Howard played, will have to be contested again without Howard, as he was under suspension at the time he played.

The committee also decided to expel from the league William Murray of the Brooklyn Skating Club for his brutal assault on Frederick Cobb of the New York Athletic Club in the Clermont Rink on Wednesday evening. Murray will therefore be unable to represent hereafter any reputable hockey club in the country.

Skating Club Expels Murray.

William Murray of the Skating Club of Brooklyn, who assaulted Frederick Cobb of the New York Athletic Club in the hockey game at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink on Wednesday night, was expelled from the team after being called on to explain his position and asked why he committed the assault. He said: "I lost my head, and am sorry for what I did, but it will take a very strong man to have his hand broken in a hockey game and not try at least to revenge himself on the person who so injures him. I am sorry for what I did, and more for the Skating Club of Brooklyn than myself."

Murray was then expelled from the team formally and the Executive Committee of the Skating Club of Brooklyn, headed by Latham A. Fish, sent a formal note of apology to the New York Athletic Club team and further a letter to the Secretary of the Amateur Hockey League, requesting that Murray be not allowed to play hockey on any league team for the future.

MOTOR CYCLES TO ORDER

Dealers Ready to Fit a Bicycle with the New Appliance.

STRONGER FRAMES NECESSARY

Interesting Discussion on This Subject at Madison Square Garden—Ladies to Ride More.

An increased attendance was noticeable yesterday afternoon and evening at the Bicycle Show in the Madison Square Garden.

"The middle of the week is always the best," said the manager of one large cycle exhibit. There has been an unexpectedly large number of out-of-town tradesmen, and from all quarters come indications of a livelier bicycle season this year than has been the case for the last two seasons."

In this latter respect there is a marked revival of interest among women riders, and the sale of ladies' bicycles promises to be much larger this year than twelve months ago. The ladies' wheels are particularly light and attractive this year, and when one considers that a roadster, adapted for all kinds of country use, may be purchased for $25, it seems too good to refuse, in the present rôle of the bicycle as a necessity instead of a luxury.

More than half of the visitors to the Garden are inquirers—a healthful condition of trade that is received joyously by the agents and salesmen. Time is of no value in the careful explanation of improvements and novelties, and nearly every booth is always occupied with a half dozen or more seekers for information.

This fact is particularly true around the motor cycles and automobiles. Several manufacturers are taking advantage of this motor interest to show motors with their appurtenances which, it is claimed, may be fitted for use to any bicycle. The practicability of this subject is a matter that is agitating considerable discussion in the Garden just at present, and the rosy claims of several pioneers in this motor adaptation are not accepted as final by many of the bicycle dealers.

In other words, it is claimed that a rider may take his old wheel to one of these motor outfitters, have the motor, with its gasoline tank and all, fitted to the frame, and thus evolve a motor cycle from his old bicycle. The first question that naturally presents itself is, What does it cost? One of the motor firms that is making a specialty of this business offers to do the job for $140, but at the same time the frame is strengthened by a stronger head and tandem forks.

This is just where the difficulty lies in making a motor cycle from a bicycle. In explanation, one bicycle dealer said: "The strain on the wheel is first shown in the forks and the head, and the bicycle must be especially strong in those parts. If either breaks, the bicycle is wrecked, and the rider is powerless to save himself from a bad fall. The best machines are always made particularly strong in the forks."

It is easy to see the extra strain that would be given to an ordinary roadster by the addition of the motor appliance. The motor supplied by the firm previously mentioned weighs twenty-three pounds. The tank to run it holds five pints of gasoline, warranted to run from fifty to seventy-five miles at a maximum speed of twenty miles an hour. The entire outfit will weigh fifty pounds, while the bicycle weighs from twenty-two to twenty-four pounds. The motor gives about one actual horse power.

Several bicycles are being fitted with these motors, but it was brought out that the wheels have all been furnished by bicycle firms, the frames being considerably stronger than those of the wheels displayed for sale, and when completed they will be called motor cycles under the name of the wheel.

Another firm insists that it is practical to fit motors to any given bicycle and experience satisfactory results. As proof it shows one so fitted, which, it is claimed, has been ridden many hundreds of miles. Practical bicyclists, however, continue to be skeptical on the subject. A complete motor cycle can be bought for $200, so that the saving is only $50 or $60 in fitting the motor to an old bicycle. Patient inquiry failed to discover a single case where a private individual had brought his old wheel for motor fittings.

The Pan-American bicycle booth attracts considerable attention, and an attendant is always present to explain some of the features of that coming exposition in Buffalo. One chainless wheel combines the centre driving chainless gears with the cushion frame and hub coaster brake. The method of arranging the lower cushion on the chainless gears is an attractive novelty from the mechanical point of view. The main tubes are connected with the drop forged ring which oscillates on the side plates, connected with the lower gear forks, produced by a ball-bearing surface.

Two or three new automobiles were added yesterday, and in the evening the Garden, with its brilliant decorations, attractive booths, myriads of colored lights, and spirited music by the band, presented a gay and festive appearance.

In the voting contest for the Tribune triplet, to be given to the most popular cycling club, the vote, including Wednesday night, stands: Greenwich Wheelmen, 1,902; Hackensack Wheelmen, 1,540; Sterling Wheelmen, 1,190; Westchester Wheelmen, 806; Harrison Wheelmen, 724.

In the contest for the Featherstone wheels to the school teacher and the scholar there are 800 names in over 9,000 ballots. No definite figures can be given until all are canvassed, after the voting closes to-night. The result will be bulletined at the Featherstone exhibit to-morrow noon.

LONG ISLAND AUTOMOBILISTS.

One Hundred-Mile Test Arranged, and Sign Posts to be Placed on Roads.

Theodore Roosevelt, Vice President-elect of the United States; Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, and Richard Dudgeon of Locust Valley were elected as the first honorary members yesterday of the Automobile Club of Long Island, at a special meeting held at 552 State Street, Brooklyn. The honor was conferred upon Mr. Dudgeon in view of the fact that he is acknowledged to be the first automobilist on Long Island.

The club took up the subject of placing sign posts on highways with ardor, and will at once begin the erection of forty iron sign posts at prominent points on Long Island roads. This is one of the steps the club is carrying out a general placing of such road marks throughout the country, as determined upon by the Automobile Club of America last week.

ROAD DRIVERS' NOMINATIONS.

Officers Named at a Meeting Held by Nominating Committee.

The Nominating Committee, composed of George Coleman, W. P. Durando, C. C. Lloyd, F. Gerken, N. Ely, D. Randall, D. D. S., and J. W. Cornish of the Road Drivers' Association, held a meeting at the association's headquarters, Rossmore Hotel, yesterday afternoon, and named the board of officers and various committees for the ensuing year. There is no opposition ticket in the field, and the present nominees will no doubt, be unanimously elected at the meeting of the association next month. The nominations follow:

President—Dr. H. H. Kane; Vice Presidents—John F. Cockerill, A. B. Gwathmey, J. W. Cornish; Secretary-Treasurer—A. P. Reeves

Executive Committee—Arthur L. Kerker, George W. Grote, James P. Robertson, Nathan Straus, Charles Lloyd, William E. Parsons, Jr., John A. Blaurock, Hiram H. Hollis, George T. Pulney, Alexander Newberger, William P. Durando, J. W. Cornish, Dr. H. D. Gill, M. L. Reid, George Coleman, Edward Murphy, Jr., Thomas Gilroy, Thomas Byrnes, W. R. Hearst, C. K. G. Billings, Paul Dana, Kimball C. Atwood, John B. Doerr, E. E. Smathers, Walter E. Hildreth, W. G. Leland, James J. Coogan, Thomas J. Dunn, Nathan Ely, John McCullagh, Homer Davenport, H. C. Mapes, Q. C. Graves, Edgar Bronk, Dr. David Randall, William E. Spier, C. Reilly, Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon, W. B. Fasig and B. Stillings.

Race Committee—George A. Coleman, Chairman; William P. Durando, Dr. David Randall, and Charles C. Lloyd.

Sloan's Tempter Here to Buy Horses.

C. A. Mills, the English turfman, was among the arrivals on the White Star liner Majestic from Liverpool yesterday. He gained considerable notoriety through his connection with the "Codoman case," by placing a bet on the horse and telling Tod Sloan that should Codoman win he would make him a present of £1,000, resulting in the action against the jockey by the English Stewards. Mills was fined for his connection with the case. Sloan had previously won an important race in France on Codoman, and when he was selected to ride the horse in England, Mills placed a bet on him for F. Gardiner, afterward informing the jockey that should he win he would receive the cash present.

When seen yesterday Mr. Mills said, in referring to his visit to this country that he would remain about a month. "I may," he said, "go to the Pacific Coast before I go back. If I run across any good, likely horses I may make some purchases, as several of my friends have asked me to be on the lookout for good ones while on this side."

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—One mile—Rushfields, 102 pounds, (Dale,) 1; Pacemaker, 107, 2; Bequeath, 102, 3. Time—1:48⅘. Six furlongs—Athara, 96, (Wonderly,) 1; Kohnwreath, 97, 2; Boomerack, 101, 3. Time—1:18⅘. Mile and a quarter—Silver Coin, 104, (Cochran,) 1; Woodtrice, 99, 2; Defender II., 101, 3. Time—2:15. Handicap, six furlongs—Charlie O'Brien, 105, (Mitchell,) 1; Alpaca, 102, 2; Moroni, 108, 3. Time—1:17⅘. Six furlongs—Agitator, 102, (Weber,) 1; Four Leaf C., 101, 2; Mordelmo, 105, 3. Time—1:18. One mile—Pat Garrett, 104, (Dale,) 1; Frank McConnell, 111, 2; Trebor, 113, 3. Time—1:46½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Seven furlongs—Free Lance, 113 pounds, (Mounce,) 1; Grand Sachem, 105, 2; Mike Rice, 112, 3. Time—1:30. Five and a half furlongs—The Light, 105, (Dominick,) 1; Tingaling, 111, 2; Abbey Leix L., 101, 3. Time—1:10. Three and a half furlongs—Dorine, 110, (Buchanan,) 1; Larghetta, 104, 2; Louweiza, 107, 3. Time—0:44. Mile and a sixteenth—Opponent, 105, (O'Connor,) 1; Sir Rolla, 109, 2; None Such, 103, 3. Time—1:51½. Six furlongs—Maggie Davis, 105, (Coburn,) 1; Rollick, 92, 2; Bab, 100, 3. Time—1:15. Six furlongs—Sweet Caporal, 102, (Coburn,) 1; Nullah, 90, 2; Handicapper, 101, 3. Time—1:15⅘.

FIVE BULL'S-EYES FOR O'CONNOR.

Perfect Score in Seventh Regiment Shoot Made by Co. I Sergeant.

The first perfect score made in the annual rifle competitions on the range of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was earned yesterday, the fourth day of the contests for the Edward Kemp and Col. Emmons Clark Trophies, when Sergt. W. A. O'Connor of Company I, which held possession of the range, made five straight bull's-eyes at the 500-yard mark, shooting prone. Sergt. O'Connor's perfect score at this distance helped his general average to the point that he is one of the three leading men in the contest, with a score of 48 out of a possible 50, as at the two distances, 200 and 500 yards, 48 is the highest average obtained, and two other men sharing in the leadership with O'Connor. The next best score of the day was made by Second Lieutenant J. L. Roberts, Jr., with 24 points in 25 at 200 yards and 23 in 25 at 500 yards, his total being 47. The scores:

EDWARD KEMP TROPHY MATCH.
COMPANY I.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. W. A. O'Connor	23	25	48
2d Lieut. J. L. Roberts, Jr.	24	23	47
1st Sergt. B. B. McAlpin	23	23	46
Private A. E. Ranney	22	24	46
Corp. R. K. Potter	22	23	45
Sergt. B. Houstan	22	23	45
Private L. C. Berrian	22	23	45
Corp. V. C. Brown	20	24	44
Lance Corp. H. L. Stratton	22	21	43
Private J. A. Power	21	22	43
Private A. D. F. Adams	21	22	43
Private T. D. O'Connor	21	22	43
Corp. J. A. Le Boutellier	21	21	42
Private W. D. Vanderbilt	21	21	42
Private W. B. Cragin	20	22	42
Sergt. W. B. Cowperthwait	21	20	41
Corp. G. Perrine	20	21	41
Lance Corp. J. W. Clark	17	24	41
Capt. F. G. Landon	21	19	40
Corp. A. Coppell	21	19	40
Corp. G. F. Hawkins	20	20	40
Private W. H. Moss	20	20	40
Corp. B. W. Wenman	20	19	39
Private N. C. Robbins	22	15	37
1st Lieut. J. W. Cleveland	20	13	33
Total	528	528	1,056

COL. EMMONS CLARK TROPHY MATCH.
COMPANY I.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private C. H. Platt	23	23	46
Private A. S. Cragin	19	24	43
Private H. H. Holly, Jr.	19	23	42
Private H. H. T. Noble	23	16	39
Private C. L. Phillips	20	19	39
Private E. Slosson	20	18	38
Lance Corp. C. A. Slosson	18	18	36
Private A. T. Compton	18	18	36
Private H. K. Masters	20	15	35
Private W. J. Coudert	19	16	35
Private A. D. Smith	18	17	35
Corp. T. Carroll	11	19	35
Private F. W. Hubby, Jr.	21	13	34
Private W. H. Morrison	18	14	32
Private S. R. Fowler	17	15	32
Private H. H. Russell	17	15	32
Private H. Hebbard	16	16	32
Sergt. W. D. Stewart	14	18	32
Corp. T. B. Aldrich	20	11	31
Private J. W. Goff, Jr.	18	13	31
Private A. W. Rossiter	16	15	31
Private E. Williams	12	19	31
Private H. Hoe	21	8	29
Private H. W. Durham	14	12	26
Private J. B. Little	13	13	26
Total	450	408	858
Kemp Trophy scores	528	528	1,056
Grand total	978	936	1,914

INDOOR FOOTBALL.

Saranac Lads Resent a Decision at the Horse Exchange and the Game Ends in a Row.

Indoor football drew a large crowd, despite the wet weather, to the American Horse Exchange, Fiftieth Street and Broadway, last night, and the friends of four local teams were kept in a state of lively excitement for nearly three hours. The first game ended amid a storm of bitterness and indications of a general row among the young football rivals, while the opposing factions in the gallery yelled and hooted like wild Indians.

The competing teams were the Saranac second and the Monitors. With the score 12 to 10 in Saranac's favor, the referee, Fred Cuthbertson, made the decision of a foul tackle against the Saranac team, which they claimed was unjust and walked off the field. The game was awarded to the Monitors amid great excitement.

This game was followed by one between the Lafayettes of Harlem and the Junior Colleagues of East Ninety-second Street. It was a well-fought match, but Lafayette proved superior, and won by the score of 10 points to 5.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ANNIE WEINSTEIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Annie Weinstein, dealer in dry goods at Newburg, show liabilities of $6,198 and no assets, as all the stock was turned over to an assignee on Nov. 28 last.

M. C. BOYNTON & CO.—A meeting of the creditors of M. C. Boynton & Co., corporation, cutters in cloaks at 12 West Fourteenth Street, was held yesterday at the office of N. S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, at 302 Broadway. Thirty claims were filed, amounting to $10,000, and Benjamin Barker was elected trustee.

I. KRESS & CO.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed George H. Gilman receiver of the assets of I. Kress & Co., cloak manufacturers at 819 Canal Street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 7th inst., on the application of Alfred Epstein, in order to get back $1,500 worth of stock which was replevined.

WILLIAM J. BURKART.—William J. Burkart, dealer in shoes at 1,301 Broadway, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Moses Goodman, attorney, of 320 Broadway, Manhattan. Mr. Goodman said that the assignment was due to lack of capital and competition. The liabilities are $25,000, and assets $20,000. The business has been established many years.

CHARLES L. PETTIS & CO.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Walter P. Long temporary receiver of the assets of Charles L. Pettis & Co., produce dealers at 204 Duane Street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 7th inst. Thirteen additional creditors have joined in the bankruptcy petition. The receiver's bond is $5,000.

HUMBOLDT FOSS.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed George H. Gilman receiver of the assets of Humboldt Foss, dealer in woolen rags at 140 Baxter Street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on Wednesday, on the application of Benjamin & Loeser, representing creditors to the amount of $4,200. It was stated that the liabilities are $14,000 and assets $750, and that the debtor has made an offer to compromise at 12½ cents on the dollar. A creditors' committee has sold out the stock, realizing $400.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HENRY HOLZSTEIN.—Henry Holzstein, salesman, of 691 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,080 and no assets. The liabilities are for a loan of $900 in 1898 and a judgment for $780 for shoes in 1890.

FREDERICK PAULSEN.—Frederick Paulsen, merchant, residing at 8 Hamilton Terrace, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $32,054 and nominal assets $9,172 in outstanding accounts, of which $4,500 is due from persons in Norway and Sweden. The liabilities were incurred from 1891 to 1894, principally for borrowed money and merchandise. Mr. Paulsen has been in the export and import trade for about twenty years, and formerly imported salt fish.

CHARLES M. HEID.—Charles M. Heid, who describes himself as a gentleman whose place of business is at 8 South William Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $37,441 and assets $229. A portion of the debts were contracted in partnership with Charles W. Hamburger, as Charles M. Heid & Co., who dissolved in 1896; and also as indorser on notes of the J. C. Godfrey Paper Company and the Quassapaug Paper Company of Southport, Conn., of which he was formerly Treasurer. He is now a seller of beeswax. His assets consist of office furniture, $100; debts due, $129. He also has outstanding accounts of $13,098, of no value, and twenty-seven shares of stock of the Quassapaug Paper Company, of no value.

JULIUS A. ROBINSON.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Julius A. Robinson, proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel, corner of Washington Place and Mercer Street, by these creditors: George H. Johnston, clerk and confidential agent, $300 for services; Edmund H. Carter, clerk, $40 for services, and the Beakes Dairy Company, $968 for milk. It was alleged that Mr. Robinson is insolvent, that on Dec. 7 he permitted a judgment to be taken against him by default in a foreclosure suit by the Irving Savings Institution, and the property was advertised for sale yesterday; that on Nov. 15 he permitted a judgment to be taken against him by default by a Mr. King for $1,300, and another by a Mr. Feigle for $155, and that on Dec. 15 he admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt on that ground. Mr. Robinson has been in the hotel business in this city for over twenty-five years, and three years ago considered himself worth from $300,000 to $400,000. Bradstreet's took away his rating in September last. In 1882 he bought the property at the southeast corner of Washington Place and Mercer Street, and spent considerable money in improvements. He called the place the Commercial Hotel up to 1885, when he changed the name to the St. Nicholas Hotel. In addition to this hotel he also carried on the New York Hotel, at 663 and 665 Broadway, from 1887 to 1898. He has been in ill-health for the past two years, and his financial difficulties are attributed to that. The sale of the St. Nicholas Hotel property was adjourned yesterday until Jan. 24, an injunction having been obtained by the petitioning creditors restraining the sale. The property has heretofore been valued at $300,000, and the amount due on the mortgage, under which the sale was advertised, was $156,047.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUSTIN, Frank—E. V. Dutcher, as President, &c.	$113
BROCKMAN, Isidore—J. Kaplan	208
BLAKE, Robert J.—F. Hallahan	1,452
BLINN, Etta and Christian; also Emma L. Smith—Lucia Sess	635
BAYERSDORF, Michael—K. G. Viele	415
BIMBERG, Henry—Consolidated Gas Company	82
COLLINS, James J. and Harry E. Oxford—The People, &c.	500
COHEN, Harris and Abraham—City of New York	262
COMBS, Henry J.—Gorham Manufacturing Company	72
CLARE, Anthony—J. B. Hall	846
COULTER, Charles L.—Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters	118
DIAMANT, Adolf—Consolidated Gas Company	110
DEVINE, Jane—Henry Haffen	197
ERICSON, Alfred—James A. and E. T. Woolf	1,058
ELTERICH, G. Otto—S. P. Sturges	221
FERRERA, Antonio, and Luigi D'Ambrosio—F. De Martino	196
FOLEY, Bernard—The City of New York	122
FARLEY, Mary—The City of New York	118
FLAHERTY, Robert—C. Cary and others	368
FIELDER, Jesse M.—G. M. Buttle	37
GERATY, Frank W.—The Hannis Distilling Company	268
GRIFFITHS, Harry, by guardian, &c.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	134
GALLAUNER, Edmund—P. Pfotenhauer and another	110
GWYER, C., and William H. O'Neal—The Goshen National Bank	197
GOLDING, John J.—Consolidated Gas Company	100
HOLDEN, Ernest—W. A. Leggett and others	52
HART, Frieda and Max—The Bowery Bank	474
HACKETT, James H. and Thomas F.—The H. O. Hornsby's Oatmeal Company	85
HART, Max—Burlington Venetian Blind Company	271
HUTCHINGS, William—H. Bell	38
KEHOE, William J.—A. Prince	314
KAYNE, Alfred—J. Knutssen	116
KAYNE, Alfred—Susie A. C. Rowe	564
KAPLAN, Barnett—A. Goldstein	111
KLUG, Leonore—H. Schloss	138
LUEDECKE, Frank—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	402
LEVIEN, Jake T.—William R. Laidlaw	561
MEAGHER, James — Consolidated Gas Company	176
McCREARY, Albert—L. A. Rodenstein	164
McGARRY, Joseph—R. C. Galindo	36
OSBORN, W. Russell, administrator, &c. —The National Bank of the Republic, New York	52,018
O'BRIEN, John C. — Consolidated Gas Company	43
OPPERMAN, Henry—James Winterbottom and another	93
PUTTER, Nathan—Julius Kessler & Co	499
PELLETREAU, A. Maltby, and Edward H. Yale—C. R. Bristor	428
PORTER, William S.—H. Kelsey	2,382
PETERSON, Charles H.—Jay C. Wemple Company	65
RIVERS, Charles H., Jr.—The Marks & Mayer Importation Company	43
ROSENBLUTH, Herman—J. Isaacsohn	52
ROSENTHAL, Abraham—A. Goldberg	40
RUNDE, Adam T., and William A. Schumacher—H. Spiegel and another	79
SCHNEIDER, Peter—J. Lahres	228
SCHADE, Julius E.—F. H. Leggett and others	41
SIMS, Caroline A. B.—M. G. Rieser	285
SEIDEMAN, Harry—M. Newmarks and another	40
SMITH, Du Bois—C. D. Leverich	1,022
TOSCANO, Francesco—Consolidated Gas Company	99
TONNER, James S.—New York Telephone Company	63
THURBER, Jeanette M.—H. C. Ross	278
TAUBER, Bernard—K. Sachs and another	627
VIBBARD, Chauncey—H. Bell	21
VAN NESS, Fred—H. Russell	23
WIBERT, Henry H.—F. H. Hunter	803
THE HAVERSTRAW LIGHT, FUEL, and Gas

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minneapolis patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅛
Sugar, granulated	5.80
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.05 3-16
Pork, mess	14.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.07
Lard, prime	7.75
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour inactive; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@72c; No. 2 red, 74@76c; No. 2 corn, 37½c; No. 2 yellow, 37½c; No. 2 oats, 24c; No. 2 white, 27c; No. 3 white, 26@26¾c; No. 2 rye, 57½@58c; fair to choice malting barley, 54@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.04; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.05; prime timothy seed, $4.45; mess pork, per bbl, $13.95@14; lard, per 100 lb, $7.35@$7.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7@$7.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.45; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—A considerable portion of the advance established during Wednesday's wave of covering and investment buying was swept away early yesterday morning by a small avalanche of liquidation and some bear pounding. There were several reactionary movements later in the session, but prices failed to rally to the final bids Wednesday. The friends of the market were seriously handicapped by an almost total absence of investment orders from the public, which on Wednesday gave promise of taking a firm hold once more. On the opening the feeling was easy with prices down 3 to 5 points, immediately followed by an additional drop of 6 to 8 points under selling for both accounts, which seemed to come from nearly all points of the compass. Toward midday there was a change for the better, but in the early afternoon sheer dearth of supporting orders caused prices to slowly sag, after which variations were insignificant and business practically flat. The market was finally steady in tone with prices net 5 to 10 points lower. Spot cotton closed dull with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9¾c for middling upland and 10¼c for middling Gulf. Sales none. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet, unchanged, at 9½c; Mobile, quiet, unchanged, at 9½c; Savannah, quiet, 1-16c decline, at 9¾c; Charleston, steady, unchanged, at 9¼c; Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 9½c; Norfolk, quiet, unchanged, at 9½c; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 10c; Augusta, quiet and steady, 1-16c decline, at 9 9-16c; St. Louis, quiet, unchanged, at 9¾c. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	9.01	9.02	9.54	9.50@9.60
February	9.39	9.39	9.32	9.33@9.35
March	9.35	9.35	9.28	9.30@9.31
April	9.30	9.30	9.27	9.28@9.30
May	9.30	9.31	9.25	9.26@9.27
June	9.24	9.28	9.23	9.25@9.28
July	9.27	9.28	9.23	9.26@9.27
August	9.00	9.02	8.97	9.00@9.01
September	8.50	8.50	8.49	8.49@8.51
October	8.20	8.21	8.19	8.21@8.23
November				8.10@8.15

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—Spot cotton, moderate business; prices 1-16d higher. American middling, fair, 5⅝d; good middling, 5 19-32d; middling, 5½d; low middling, 5 11-32d; good ordinary, 5 1-32d; ordinary, 4 27-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,400 bales American. Receipts, 1,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, January, 5 21-64d sellers; January and February, 5 18-64d buyers; February and March, 5 18-64@5 17-64d sellers; March and April, 5 14-64@5 15-64d sellers; April and May, 5 12-64@5 13-64d sellers; May and June, 5 10-64@5 11-64d sellers; June and July, 5 8-64d buyers; July and August, 5 5-64@5 6-64d sellers; August and September, 5 4-64@5 5-64d sellers; September, 5 2-64@5 3-64d sellers; October good ordinary clause, 4 40-64d nominal; October and November, 4 31-64d nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—In spite of a much steadier set of cables from Liverpool than had been expected the wheat market got a weak start yesterday, and before the day was out had lost another cent a bushel. Actual figures were almost a surprise to the bulls themselves. At New York, outports, and in the West fully 100 loads were worked, part late Wednesday, while some rumors insisted that not less than 1,500,000 bushels had been negotiated. The inside figure, however, was the one most generally accepted. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 80¾c, nominal; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84¾c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 82¾c; No. 2 red, New York, 79¼c, afloat; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 80¼c, prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 79¼c, scarce.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 17.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71¾c; January, 71¾c; May, 73¾@73⅝c; July, 72½c; No. 2 hard, 69@70c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 32½c; January, 35½c; May, 37⅝c; July, 37⅞c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 25c; January, 25c; May, 25¾c; No. 2 white, 27¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 17.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 71¾c; to arrive, 76⅞c; May, 77¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 71¾c; to arrive, 71½c; May, 75¾c; July, 70⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾@67⅝c; No. 3 Spring, 53¾@69¾c. Corn, 36½c. Oats, 25¾@25½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 17.—Wheat—Cash, 71¾c; May, 75¾c; July, 70⅝c; on track, No. 1, hard, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 68¼@70⅛c. Flour and bran unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 73¾@74½c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾@72c. Rye lower; No. 1, 52@52½c. Barley dull; No. 2, 63@66c; sample, 56@57c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted, $4@$4 25; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.65@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.65; no grade, $18.00@$19.25, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.20. Rye Flour—Steady; fair to good, $2.90@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.10@$3.50. Corn Meal Easy; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Bag Meal Quiet; fine white and yellow, $1.90@1.05; coarse, $1@$1.02½. Feed—Steady; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lbs, $17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $16@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17. Corn meal, $25. Linseed oil cake, $27.75. Corn oil cake, $19. Hominy chop, $17.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	..	..	..	78¼
March	79½	80½	78¾	79⅝
May	80	80 1-16	79¼	79⅝
July	79	79⅝	78 11-16	79⅛
Corn—				
January	..	..	..	46½
March	..	..	..	44
May	43⅝	44	43 9-16	44
July	..	..	..	44½
Lard—				
January	..	..	..	$7.75

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	72 11-16	72 11-16	71½	72¼
February	72 15-16	72 15-16	71⅝	72⅜
May	75¾	75¾	74 5-16	75
Corn—				
January	36¼	36⅝	35⅞	36⅜
February	36⅝	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝
May	38 1-16	38⅜	37 13-16	38⅛
Oats—				
January	23¼	23⅞	23¼	23⅞
May	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	25¼
Lard—				
January	$7.35	$7.37½	$7.35	$7.37½
May	7.47½	7.47½	7.42½	7.47½
Ribs—				
January	7.00	7.02½	7.00	7.02½
May	7.12½	7.15	7.05	7.15
Pork—				
January	13.50	13.95	13.90	13.95
May	14.10	14.15	13.97½	14.15

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $13.75@$14.75; family, $15@$16; short clear, $14.50@$17. BEEF—Steady; mess, $8@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Nominal; $19.50@$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 6¾c; 180 lbs, 7c; 160 lb, 7c; pigs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, firm; smoking, 6¾c; 10 lbs, 8c; 12 lbs, 7¾@8c; 14 lbs, 7½c; pickled shoulders, steady; 5¾@6c; pickled hams, dull; 8½@9c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 5¾@5¼c; country, 5¾@5¾c. LARD—Steady; $7.75; city lard steady; $7.30; refined lard steady; South America, $8.50; Continent, $7.85; Brazil kegs, $9.50; compound dull; city, 5¾@5¾c; Western, 5¾@5¾c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 7½c; city lard stearine, 8@8¼c.

COFFEE.—Contract prides ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55@5.60
February	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
March	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80
April	..	..	..	5.75@5.85
May	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
June	..	..	..	5.80@5.90
July	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.95
August	..	..	..	5.85@5.95
September	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
October	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
November	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
December	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05@6.10

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron, warrants, $10; lake copper, ingot, $17. Tin, $26.15; Exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.07½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3⅜.

NAVAL STORES.—Stocks—Resin, 31,615 bbls; spirits of turpentine, 2,368 bbls, and tar, 1,440 bbls. Demand was of small local nature, and prices were unchanged for spirits, but held tolerably steady in sympathy with Southern firmness. Resin was quiet and about steady but unchanged. We quote: Tar regulated, $2; tar oil, bbls, $4, spirits of turpentine, 40@40½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.70; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $1.95; K, $2; M, $2.15; N, $2.35; W G, $2.85, and W W, $3.10.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 17.—Spirits turpentine, firm, 36½@37c; receipts, 37 casks. Resin steady, $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 377 barrels. Crude turpentine quiet, $1.30 and $2.30; receipts, 64 casks. Tar firm, $1.50; receipts, 335 barrels.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 17.—Spirits turpentine firm, 37½c; sales, 857 casks; exports, none. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,689 barrels; sales, 1,604 barrels; exports, none.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 17.—Turpentine market firm, 37c. Resin firm, unchanged.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.40, and in bulk, $4.85; refined, cases, New York, $8.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, bbls, 29½@29½c, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 30½c; off Summer yellow, 29½c; prime white, 34@35c; prime Winter yellow, 32c. Linseed—American, raw, 56c; American, boiled, 58c; Calcutta, raw, 55c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. Lard Oil—

Surrogate Notices.

ADEE, FREDERIC W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERIC W. ADEE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Philip E. Connell, his attorney, No. 45 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1901.

Dated, New York, Sept. 21, 1900.

PHILIP H. ADEE, Administrator.

PHILIP E. CONNELL, Attorney for Administrator, 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

se21-1awF6m.

ABBE, SARAH FULLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH FULLER ABBE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of B. W. B. Brown, their attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1900.

WALDO F. ABBE,
SUSIE A. MORSE, Executors.

B. W. B. BROWN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City Borough of Manhattan.

ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace, their attorneys, at No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1900. J. SINCLAIR ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, Executors. RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CLENDENIN, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL CLENDENIN, late of Santiago de Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 3-5, No. 56 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1900. HARRIET OSGOOD CLENDENIN, Administratrix. WILLIAM M. PAUL WILSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 35 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au10-1aw6mF

COHEN, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB COHEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 11th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1901.

SANFORD H. STEELE, Executor.

CHARLES H. OTIS, Attorney for Executor, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

DAVOREN, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK DAVOREN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Victor J. Dowling, her attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1900. MARGARET DAVOREN, Executrix. VICTOR J. DOWLING, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mF

GORDON, WILLIAM, otherwise WILLIAM F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catharine J. Greene and Mary J. Riley, of full age, and to any and all persons, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, and who are or may be the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM GORDON, otherwise WILLIAM F. GORDON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Charles J. McDermott of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM GORDON, otherwise WILLIAM F. GORDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 5th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

Ja11-1aw6wF

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. The IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against JULIUS A. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, nineteen hundred and one, at 12 o'clock M. on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, being on the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and bounded as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and running thence easterly along Washington Place one hundred (100) feet; thence in a southerly direction, on a line parallel with Mercer Street, forty-nine (49) feet and nine (9) inches to a lot of land formerly belonging to George Lovett; thence westerly along said lot on a line parallel with Washington Place, one hundred (100) feet to Mercer Street, and thence northerly, along Mercer Street, forty-nine (49) feet and nine inches to the place of beginning.

Being the same premises which were sold and conveyed to the said Julius A. Robinson by George L. Kingland and others by deed dated April 12th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1872 of Conveyances, Page 81, on the first day of May, 1882.

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The land above described lies in Section 2, in Block 546, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 280 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number now being No. 4 Washington Place:

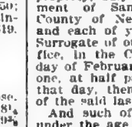

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $156,318.73, with interest thereon from the 7th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $328 30-100 dollars; together with interest thereon since December 7th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about $4,504.39.

Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned until January 24th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ELWIN W. GREENBOWE, plaintiff, against ALICE M. BODINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 18th day of December, 1900, as re-settled by order of this court entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment as re-settled by said order to be sold, and described in said judgment and decree as follows: All and singular the lands and premises mentioned and described as follows, to wit:

Parcel No. 1: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue distant twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, and running thence easterly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty (80) feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street and part of the distance through another party wall eighty (80) feet to said easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel No. 2: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue distant fifty (50) feet and five (5) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, and running thence easterly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty (80) feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street and part of the distance through another party wall eighty (80) feet to said easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel No. 3: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate on the West End Avenue, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue distant seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches southwardly from the southeasterly corner of West End Avenue and West Sixty-eighth Street; running thence eastwardly parallel with West Sixty-eighth Street and part of the way through a party wall eighty (80) feet; thence southwardly parallel with West End Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and three-quarter (8¾) inches; thence westwardly, again parallel with West Sixty-eighth Street eighty (80) feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northwardly along West End Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and three-quarter (8¾) inches to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being more particularly described in Block Number 1,158, Section No. 4, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Each of said parcels, subject to the reservations as to lights and windows contained in the deed made by Charles Horn and wife to Alexander A. Jordan, dated November 29th, 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Section 4, Liber 45 of Conveyances, at Page 126, on December 3d, 1895.

Together with all the estate, right, title, and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants to this action therein and thereto, whether present or future, vested or contingent; and together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.—Dated New York, January 16, 1901.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRANKLIN P. HAVENS, Esq., Attorney for Alice M. Bodine and Louis A. S. Bodine, and Winifred H. Bodine.

Messrs. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for James H. Aldrich and Robert L. Harrison, trustees, &c., and Mary B. Ceccorini.

Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for William Brown Lord.

I. I. GAINSBURG, Esq., Attorney for Edwin W. Greenbowe, as executor of the Last Will and Testament of Clothilde Bodine Greenbowe.

The following are diagrams of the premises or plots of land to be sold, pursuant to the foregoing notice of sale:

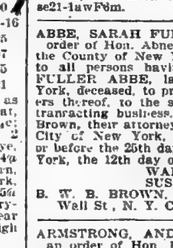

Said plots or parcels of land will be sold separately, free and clear of incumbrances, except as to the reservations as to lights and windows above mentioned.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on said premises, is $330.32 on each parcel, making a total on the three parcels of $990.96.

The approximate amount of mortgages against each of said parcels is $16,000, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the 28th day of June, 1900, to be paid by the referee out of the purchase money.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—W. EDGAR PRUDEN, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive, or Avenue, with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and ten feet and six inches; thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block eighty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch to the easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of said Riverside Drive, or Avenue, one hundred and three feet, seven and one-fourth inches to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by James H. Havens, and wife, by deed bearing even date and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith, (purchase money mortgage,) this indenture being given to secure a part of the purchase or consideration moneys therein.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,083.30, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $343.78, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $988.99, and interest.

The premises above described are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $50,000, with interest thereon from January 1st, 1900, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and to a second mortgage of $20,000, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1899, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, 28th day of November, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to January 4th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, 21st day of December, 1900.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to January 25th, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, January 4th, 1901.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

ja7-2aw6wM&F

Surrogate Notices.

HEFFERNAN, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE HEFFERNAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wells & Snedeker, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1900. JAMES HEFFERNAN, JOHN J. TIERNEY, Administrators.

o26-1awtimF

PEARSON, SAMUEL W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. PEARSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene H. Pomeroy, her attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of May, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the second day of November, 1900. ANNIE PEARSON, Admx. EUGENE H. POMEROY, Att'y for admtrx., 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. JACOB LAWSON, plaintiff, against AQUILA W. WANMAKER and others, defendants.—Actions Nos. I. and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in each of the above entitled actions, bearing date respectively the 30th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street with the westerly side of Broadway, formerly called the Boulevard, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-seven feet; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block sixty-three feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to the westerly side of Broadway, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Broadway one hundred and one feet nine and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

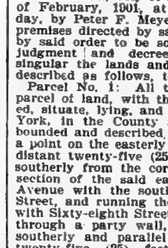

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is as follows: In Action No. 1, $10,193.76, and in Action No. 2, $11,332.35, amounting together to $21,526.14, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, together with costs and allowance in both actions amounting to $709.70, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,100 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, the first being for $73,000, which sum is thereon, with interest to be computed from March 27th, 1899, to the time of closing the sale, at six per cent. per annum, and the second being for $90,000, which sum is due thereon, with interest at six per cent. per annum, which, computed to the day of sale herein provided, will amount to $6,187.24, and the interest to accrue thereafter until the time of closing the sale.—Dated October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the fifth day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 28, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the twenty-seventh day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated December 5th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the 10th day of January, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated December 27th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the 24th day of January, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated January 10th, 1901.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against CHARLES TANGE, George Stark, Marie Toelberg, and others, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, and being part of Lot Number 19, in Block Number 468 on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1882, as Map Number 890, and entitled "Map of subdivision of the property of Isabel Tiffany Perry, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, being part of the Fox Estate," &c. The premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Kelly Street, distant one hundred and fifty-two feet and 92-100 of a foot southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Kelly and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, and running thence easterly, at right angles to said Kelly Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Kelly Street, seventeen feet; thence westerly, again at right angles to said Kelly Street, and for part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence northerly and along said easterly side of said Kelly Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the premises conveyed to said Charles Tange by Marie Toelberg by deed dated June 23d, 1898, and on that day recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 18, Section 10, of Conveyances, Page 184.

Dated New York, January 14, 1901.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

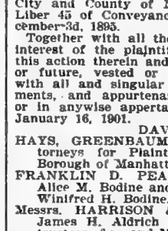

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $1,267.50, with interest thereon from January 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $212.68, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
List of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau.

New Jersey Zinc Company.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustee under the mortgage made by the New Jersey Zinc Company dated February 1, 1897, hereby gives notice of its intention to redeem the bonds secured by said mortgage bearing the numbers hereinafter mentioned, at 105 and accrued interest, which bonds have been drawn for redemption in accordance with the provisions of said mortgage, viz.: Eighty-one bonds, numbered 4, 39, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 122, 128, 130, 185, 198, 248, 249, 275, 290, 309, 314, 319, 321, 335, 338, 342, 425, 424, 428, 436, 451, 455, 456, 474, 493, 498, 521, 525, 526, 557, 565, 573, 627, 634, 661, 662, 667, 668, 673, 734, 738, 778, 786, 788, 791, 800, 858, 939, 948, 976, 986, 1003, 1010, 1012, 1033, 1035, 1073, 1076, 1079, 1086, 1125, 1130, 1178, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1212, 1215, 1220 1228, 1229, and 1230, for $1,000 each.
Said bonds will be redeemed upon the terms above mentioned upon presentation and surrender thereof and all unmatured coupons to the said The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, on the 1st day of February, 1901. No further interest on the bonds so designated will be payable from and after the said date if not then presented.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co as Trustee,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 19th, 1900.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 5, 154, 315, 718, 1016, 1045, 1125, 1201, 1251, 1266, 1317, 1346, 1617, 1670, 1790, 2224, 2283, 2284, 2643, 2827, 2870, 3706,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 9th day of February, 1901, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 17, 1901.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Relghley, Sec.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW RWAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. pref'd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R.R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1896, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bonds.

NOTICE.
On Monday, January 14th, 1901, at 12 M., the following Mobile City Bonds (issue 1881) were drawn for retirement, viz.: 3079, 3370, 3797, 3884, 3472, 3835, 3710, 3645, 3886, 3540, 3655, 3796, 3894.
Holders of these numbers will take notice that on and after the first day of February, 1901, these bonds will be paid in full, with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will not bear interest after said date.
CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Wanted—Bright, energetic man to handle bond business of Stock Exchange house. Post Office Box 888.

Savings Banks.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1900, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 21, 1901.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1901, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1901.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

ARIMEX CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.

Capital. . . . . $5,000,000.

This company was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey for the purpose of purchasing and operating copper producing properties.

Its capital is $5,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $25 each. It has no bonds or mortgage debt.

Of this capital 120,935 shares, or $3,023,375 of the capital stock, has been issued in payment for certain properties. The balance of 79,065 shares remains in the treasury of the company.

The company owns the following properties:

1,750,000 shares out of a total of 2,000,000 of the par value of $5 each, of the Table Mountain Copper Company of Illinois	$8,750,000
90,000 shares out of a total of 100,000 of the par value of $10 each, of the Angang Copper Company of New Jersey	900,000
500,000 shares out of a total of 500,000 of the par value of $10 each, of the Oxide Copper Company of New Jersey	5,000,000
	$14,650,000

The Oxide Copper Company owns the Copper Prince group of copper claims, located in the Silver Bell mining district, Pima County, Arizona, comprising thirty claims. Early in the Spring of the year 1900 a contract was entered into by the company for extensive developments by sinking a shaft five hundred feet, which, with cross-cuts, would develop a large part of the property, and in other ways. At the present time this shaft is down about 370 feet, and work is being vigorously pushed.

The Table Mountain Company owns twenty-seven claims, situated in the Bunker Hill Mining District, Pinal County, Arizona.

The Angang Copper Company consists of about four hundred mining claims, situated at Zituacuaro, in the State of Michoacan, Mexico, known as the Chirianganguceo Mines. Development was planned early in the year on a large scale, and Mr. Adolphe Rock, the resident director and general manager of the company, has devoted himself to this work. These mines were worked many years ago by Mexicans in a very desultory manner, large bodies of ore having been taken out and large dumps remaining, showing the extent of the former operations. Mr. Rock has unwatered the shafts, built houses for the workmen, buildings for the company, begun work on the roads, and generally begun a systematic development of the property on a large scale.

During the year 1900 development work on an extended scale has been carried on vigorously on the property at the Angang and Oxide Companies, and to a smaller extent on the properties of the Table Mountain Company, under the supervision and direction of the President of the Arimex Company, Mr. Charles H. Dickey of Baltimore, Md. The development has proven the property to be so rich as to warrant immediate extension of development operations on a very large scale, which operations, in the opinion of the Directors, will give enormous net returns.

From the fact that this property has been in charge of practical copper mining men, and that the chief executive officer, Mr. Dickey, is also President of the Parrot Company—which, since the formation of the Amalgamated Copper Company, has been one of that company's largest producing copper properties—the chances of mistakes have probably been reduced to a minimum.

For the purpose of placing all these properties upon a dividend earning basis in the shortest time possible, the Board of Directors have voted that 60,000 shares of the treasury stock of the company be sold by subscription at par, $25.00 per share, by Messrs. E. N. Morison & Company, Bankers, Baltimore, Md., and any other selling agents they may select.

American Loan & Trust Company, Boston, Transfer Agents.
International Trust Company, Boston, Registrars.

Jan. 12, 1901.

CHARLES H. DICKEY, President.
HARRY A. NORTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFER FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Notice is hereby given that offers for public subscription for 60,000 Shares, of the value of $25 each, of the stock of the

ARIMEX CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY

will be received at the office of either of the undersigned until the twenty-third day of January, 1901, at the rate of $25 per share. Subscriptions must be accompanied by certified check for 20 per cent. of the amount of such subscription, the balance to be payable within ten days after notice of allotment.

Temporary negotiable receipts will be issued, on payment of sums due on allotment, exchangeable for certificates of stock as soon as same can be engraved.

We reserve the right to allot any or all of the above-named amount at any time on or before January 23.

We also reserve the right to allot or reject any subscription in whole or in part.

Subscription blanks sent on application.

We respectfully refer intending subscribers in Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia, who are more or less unfamiliar with the investment quality of copper stocks generally, to the following statement of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, Mass.:

COPPERS IN THE PAST.

Four years ago I publicly called attention to "Coppers"—to the fact that although they had been actively dealt in on the Boston Stock Exchange for over fifty years, and had been and were still the basis of a large portion of New England's wealth, their merits as first-class and semi-speculative investments were almost unknown to investors and speculators in this country and Europe; to the fact that investigation would prove that an investment in the stock of any of the good producing "Coppers" would give much larger yearly net returns, with a surer guarantee of permanency for a longer period of time, than a like investment in any other class of stocks, and I stated my belief that so soon as these facts became known to investors and speculators throughout this country and Europe, there would begin a "scramble" for "Coppers" unparalleled in the history of the stock market, with the result that the price of such stocks then for sale in the open market would multiply, that this increased value would hold and be further increased for years to come.

At this time, and in all my subsequent statements, the following were named as some of the leading "Coppers" which would multiply in price: Butte & Boston, then selling at $2 to $14; Boston & Montana, then selling at $50 to $75, and Calumet & Hecla, then selling at $225. So radical did these views seem that they were adversely criticised by those interested in financial matters, and more particularly by professional financial critics, but it is now known and admitted that my predictions erred on the conservative side only, for the present prices of the "Coppers" then called to the attention of the public show an increase in value of hundreds of millions of dollars, or more than has ever accrued to any other class of stocks in a like period. The prices of the three named, Butte, Montana, and Calumet, alone show an increase in value of $115,000,000.

It is now known that never in the history of stocks has there been a parallel to the "scramble" for "Coppers" which carried the price of Butte from $2 to $108 per share, Montana from $50 to $400 and Calumet from $225 to $900, and others in like proportion, or another instance where such a tremendous increase in price held and became permanent. The fact that the public were so quickly educated, that such a great increase in values came in such a short time, and that this increase has held and is still advancing, and that seven out of every ten persons interested in financial matters in this country and Europe are now familiar with the merits of "Coppers," when four years ago not one in one thousand had even an intelligent idea of their worth, in my opinion proves the following statement, which was used in all my public utterances:—

"Owing to a peculiar combination of conditions, this great industry, copper, is the only one of all the great staples that has absolutely escaped the march of modern progress—escaped it for fifty years, until to-day it is possible for capital to be invested in this business on a basis that will give to it 100 per cent. net profit on all gross business—a business where the working of a natural law of supply and demand, not the artificial law of arbitrary combination, allows the producer to make his selling price such as will give to him from 100 to 150 per cent. net profit on his entire product."

THE FUTURE OF "COPPERS."

Intending purchasers of "Coppers" for investment or for speculation should first find a correct answer to these questions:—

(1) Will the earnings of "Coppers," at the present price of the metal, allow of larger net returns than can be secured from any other class of stocks?

(2) Can the permanency of production of copper mines be as surely ascertained as the future earning capacity of corporations which are the basis of other stocks, and,

(3) Will the present price of copper, the metal, be maintained? The answer to these three questions will enable one to decide whether "Coppers" are a purchase at present prices. A cursory investigation of "Coppers" will prove that no other class of business will give as large net earnings as are at the present time derived from "Coppers" at the ruling price of the metal.

A careful investigation of the present method of conducting the copper mining business will prove that in no other industry can the future earnings be as surely ascertained for so long a time in the future as "Coppers."

The reason for this is that all good producing copper mining companies first, that is, before beginning to "produce," "block out" for years in advance the copper ore which they afterwards are to "produce," and each year thereafter add to this reserve an amount of ore equal to from 50 to 100 per cent. of their yearly production; in other words, "Coppers," while paying the very large dividends they do pay, set aside each year in the form of blocked-out ore, 50 to 100 per cent. additional dividends.

So consistently has this been practiced, that mines like the Boston & Montana can at any time after their ore has "run out" pay to their stockholders a sum equal to the present selling price of their entire capital stock.

A thorough investigation will prove conclusively that the present price of copper, the metal, is permanent, that is, that it will surely be maintained for years to come, and that it will be maintained through the working of the natural law of supply and demand.

The present selling price of copper, the metal, is about 17 cents per pound. The cost of production is from 5 to 7 cents, yet with this enormous disproportionate net profit, the consumption throughout the world is so rapidly and steadily increasing beyond the possibility of production as to insure for years to come this or any other price which does not actually prohibit the use of this metal.

The only factor that can adversely affect the selling price of copper, the metal, is the discovery of new mines.

Demonstrated facts indicate conclusively that the entire production of all new mines for the coming ten years will probably not equal what has been taken from the old ones in the past three years.

The answers to these questions prove that no purchase of stocks can be made which will be so free from the risk of loss, so sure to pay for the present and for the future such large returns, and consequently so sure to give such large profits as "Coppers." In my opinion, the purchase of good, producing "Coppers" at present prices will give as large, if not larger, returns in the coming two years than have been realized in the past four.

"COPPERS" AS AN INVESTMENT.

In buying "Coppers" for speculation or investment, intending purchasers should, if possible, confine their purchases to the stocks of established, producing mines, for while such stocks are freer from the risk of loss than any other class of stocks, there is no greater risk than that which attends the purchase of the stocks of new copper mines.

No investment in a gold or silver mining stock, the stock of a land company or an industrial based upon patents, is attended with so great a risk, as an investment in the stock of a new copper mine. At least 499 in each 500 of the new copper mines whose stocks are offered for sale publicly are worthless, a large proportion of them being swindles of a most flagrant character, organized and conducted for the sole purpose of selling stock.

The reason for this is self-evident; to mine copper and legitimately conduct a copper mining business at the present time calls for the investment of a very large amount of cash capital. No new copper mining company can begin business, under the necessary modern methods, without the expenditure of at least $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 cash before any dividends can be earned, making it the most uninviting field for small capitalists who intend to conduct the business legitimately, and the most inviting field for schemers whose only purpose is to sell stocks on promises which can never be redeemed.

As an illustration of the difficulty of securing new copper mining properties: "During the past few years it has been necessary for me to closely follow all alleged discoveries of copper mining properties in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Of these there were four hundred and eighty odd which appeared to have sufficient merit to warrant investigation. Of the four hundred and eighty investigated, in only forty odd instances did they have sufficient merit to justify the expenditure necessary for complete investigation by the employment of engineers and mining machinery, and of these forty odd only three met all the requirements necessary for the establishment of a legitimate copper mining business."

E. N. MORISON & COMPANY,
BANKERS,
212 East German St., Baltimore, Md.

BROWN, RILEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Members Boston and New York Stock Exchanges.
20 Congress St., Boston.

LAWSON, ARNOLD & CO.
Bankers and Brokers,
Members Boston and New York Stock Exchanges,
33 State St., Boston.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

SAXONY (Germany) GOVERNMENT LOAN

40,000,000 Reichmark

(ABOUT $10,000,000).

Subscription Price, 83.58.

These bonds bear 3% interest. Coupons payable semi-annually, April 1st and Oct. 1st.

COUPONS WILL BE PAID AT MATURITY AT OUR OFFICE.

Subscriptions will be received for the above loan until Saturday noon, JANUARY 19, 1901.

ZIMMERMAN & FORSHAY,
BANKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET.

M.40,000,000

Three Per Cent. Government Annuity Bonds of the KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

This issue will be offered for public subscription in Germany on January 22d next. The bonds will bear April and October coupons, the first coupon maturing April 1st, 1901.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 83.60 PLUS INTEREST.

MESSRS. KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, LEIPZIG, HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY appointed to receive subscriptions for the above issue. We shall, therefore, be pleased to receive applications here and to cable them to our Leipzig house free of charge. Such applications must be in our hands not later than Monday, January 21st next, P. M.

The right is reserved to reject applications and to allot smaller amounts than applied for.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 17TH, 1901.

KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE,
11 WILLIAM STREET.

Meetings and Elections.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.
Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Company's Office in Chicago, Illinois, on Saturday, January 26, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of acting on these five propositions and transacting such other business as may, in connection therewith, come before the meeting.

FIRST—That in order to provide necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks, and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 60,000 new shares of $100 each, from 700,000 shares to 660,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $66,000,000.

SECOND—That each shareholder shall have the privilege of subscribing at par on or before March 4, 1901, for one share of such new stock, for every ten shares of stock registered in his name on the transfer books of the Company at the close of business on December 26, 1900, and for fractions of shares in like proportion—payment for the new stock to be made in full at the Company's office in the City of New York, on or before Monday, March 4, 1901.

THIRD—That stockholders entitled to subscribe for fractions of shares shall, upon payment therefor, receive scrip convertible into full-paid stock when presented in sums of $100 or multiples thereof, but such scrip shall not draw dividends.

FOURTH—That the shares, or fractions of shares, of the new issue, if any, not subscribed and paid for on or before March 4, 1901, may be disposed of by the Board of Directors at such price, or prices, not less than par, as may be approved by them.

FIFTH—That the new shares shall be entitled to participate in all dividends which may be declared payable after March 4, 1901.

For the purposes of this meeting, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Thursday, December 20, 1900, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, January 7, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
November 21, 1900.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company.
GRAND CENTRAL STATION.
New York, Jan. 17, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the First Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of two per cent. upon the Second Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st of March next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 24th of January. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.
(of Chicago.)
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, on Monday, February 11th, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed, in accordance with the by-laws, at the close of business on Saturday, January 19th, and will reopen Wednesday, February 13th, 1901. C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place.—December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

International Steam Pump Co.,
26 Broadway, New York, January 17th, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Steam Pump Co., held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared, payable February 1st. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close January 21st and open February 2d. MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Bollman Brothers Company will be held at the office of this Corporation, No. 100 East 14th Street, New York, on Friday, January 25th, 1901, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting.
OTTO BOLLMAN, Secretary.

Dividends.

Ninety-second Semi-annual Cash Dividend.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. in cash, payable March 1st, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business February 1st, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from February 1st until February 25th, 1901.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 16, 1901.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
American Tin Plate Company.
A dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Common Stock of this Company, payable quarterly during 1901. The first quarterly payment of two per cent. (2) will be paid on February 15th, to Stockholders of record at close of business January 25th.
The transfer books will be closed as to the Common Stock from January 26th to February 15th, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, January 15th, 1901.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St., and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 9, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-half Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 14th, and reopened on Saturday, February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Jan. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon due Feb. 1, 1901, and will reopen Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1901, and will open Feb. 1st, at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1901.

Jan. 17, 1901.
At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co., held this day, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff was unanimously elected a Director of the Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Chas. C. Beaman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 12, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid Feb. 5, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on December 24, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend, and for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of stock for voting trust certificates, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 24, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 10, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 12, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Dec. 24, 1900.
On Feb. 5, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
The Voting Trustees having dissolved the Voting Trust, to take effect January 22, 1901, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will not be reopened.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
New York, January 10, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings for the calendar year 1900 a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of this Company payable February 14, 1901, to the holders of record of the first preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on January 31, 1901. The transfer books for the first preferred stock of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on February 16th, 1901.
The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
By HARRY BRONNER, Secretary.
28 Broad Street, New York, January 10, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the first preferred stock of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1901, and will reopen at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1901. On February 14th, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, January 30th, 1901, and in accordance with the By-Laws the stock and transfer books will be closed against transfer of stock on Saturday, January 19th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened January 31st at 10 A. M.
J. HERBERT BAGG, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, Jan. 16, 1901.
Mr. ERNEST J. H. AMY has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
H. AMY & CO.

ERIE TELEPHONE CHANGES.

New Management Takes Hold at a Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—At a special meeting of the Directors of the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company, held to-day, the new management, representing the bankers' syndicate, took charge of the company's offices. Charles J. Glidden resigned the office of President, but will remain a Director. Charles A. Grant resigned as Treasurer. Mr. Glidden's position was not filled, and will not be for the present, but Walter Abbott was chosen Treasurer, and Mr. Grant was made Auditor. An executive committee, consisting of the following named gentlemen, who will, for the present at least, direct the affairs of the company, was appointed: Philip Dexter, Chairman; William Endicott, Jr., Reginald Foster, Francis R. Hart, and W. J. Latta.

These changes are acknowledged to be in accord with the plans that the new management of the corporation has arranged, and are a part of a broad scheme which will, it is believed, ultimately result in the absorption of this great property by the American Company.

Under agreement with the Old Colony Trust Company, the officers of the Erie Company agree to keep the Cleveland, Northwestern, and Southwestern Companies absolutely free from debt, and that they will do nothing in the management of the subsidiary companies to in any way impair the value of their stocks, which are collateral to the Erie bond issues.

COFFEE EXCHANGE OFFICERS.

Annual Election Held and an Amendment to the By-Laws Adopted.

At the annual election of officers of the Coffee Exchange yesterday the following ticket was elected:

President—James H. Taylor.
Vice President—Percy B. O'Sullivan.
Treasurer—James H. Kirby.

Members of the Board of Managers, to Serve Two Years—J. H. Laboree, J. C. Russell, George Gradenhorst, William Bayne, Sr., W. J. Buttfield, and Gustav A. Jahn.

The following amendment to the by-laws was adopted:

The Board of Managers shall select, after the appointment of the Board of Coffee Arbitrators, one member from among them, whose duty it shall be to provide fresh standards annually and to maintain them as nearly as possible on an equality. The selection of standards shall always be approved by the Board of Managers before being adopted and distributed by the Exchange. For this service the member selected shall receive an amount to be fixed by the Board of Managers.

Hudson County Bank's New President.
Dr. John D. McGill of Jersey City, who will to-day be elected President of the Hudson County National Bank, yesterday announced that he would at once give up his practice. He will, however, retain his position as President of the Police and Health Boards. Besides his private practice Dr. McGill is also the medical expert for the Pennsylvania and Lackawanna Railroads, and also for the North Jersey, and the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson trolley companies. He is also a member of the staff of the City and St. Francis's Hospitals. Who will succeed to these positions has not yet been decided.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 17	1,042,400
To date this year	19,352,238
Corresponding date last year	7,169,940

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 17	$2,973,300
To date this year	$45,446,250
Corresponding date last year	$22,289,600

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tin Plate	¾	Nat. Salt	¾
Del. & Hudson	1½	Pacific Mail	½
Del., L. & W.	½	Pere Marquette	2
Den. & Rio Grande	¾	Southern Pacific	⅝
General Electric	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅛
Hocking Valley	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	⅝	Hock. Val. pf.	1
Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	Int. Pump	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Am. Express	2	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Am. Ice	1⅛	Manhattan	3⅞
Am. Ice pf.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	1⅝
Am. Smelt. & R.	⅛	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. S. & R. pf.	⅝	Minn. & St. L. pf.	⅜
Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	Nat. Lead pf.	⅜
Am. S. H. pf.	2½	National Tube	⅛
Am. Steel & Wire	1	National Tube pf.	⅞
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅞	N. Y. Central	2
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2⅜
Am. Wool	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Am. Wool pf.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	1	Northern Pacific	⅜
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Pacific Coast	½
Balt. & Ohio	3⅞	People's Gas	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Brooklyn R. T.	2⅜	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Pullman Co.	2
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Reading	⅝
Chi. Great West.	⅜	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	⅜	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Rep. Steel	½
C. & N. W. pf.	4⅜	Rep. Steel pf.	2½
C., R. I. & Pac.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
C., St. P., M. & O.	2¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅛
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1⅛	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Southern Railway	⅜
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Southern Railway pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅛
Cont. Tobacco pf.	⅝	Texas Pacific	⅛
Erie	1⅛	Union Bag & P. pf.	1⅛
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	Union Pacific	1
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Wabash	⅛
Federal Steel	1⅝	Wabash pf.	½
Federal Steel pf.	1	Wells-Fargo Exp.	½
Great North. pf.	3¾	Wis. Central pf.	1¼

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Erie 1st con. 7s	1⅜	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s, small	1¼
Mil., L. S. & W. ext. & inc. 5s	1½	St. P. City Cable 1st	1

Bond Declined.

Long Dock 6s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday all day long was feverish and unsettled, being generally depressed because of the unfavorable developments in the steel and iron trade, pessimists recalling that just such developments were to a large extent the influencing factors in bringing about the last sharp decline in the market some months ago. In the early trading this unsettled state showed itself in a generally lower range of prices, London contributing to this by sending over prices below the close of the previous night and following them up by some limited sales. After the first hour, however, a generally better tone developed, whereupon some of the more nervous shorts, not at all secure in their position, hastened to cover. This in its turn induced covering in other quarters, with the result that around 1 o'clock a general short covering movement was in progress, sending prices sharply up and disclosing little available stock.

This demand over, the market held steady until some highly exaggerated reports were circulated on the floor in respect to the Venezuelan affair—one statement having it, indeed, that war was forthwith to be declared. This gave to the bears renewed courage, and a savage raid upon the entire market followed, prices dropping sharply in the last half hour. Despite this, little genuine liquidation appeared, except in the steel stocks and the local railway shares, which were especially heavy. The railroads were well bought.

Best information in Wall Street is that, whether for trade or personal reasons, a big war is on among certain of the steel and iron magnates.

Selling of the coal stocks followed the announcement that there would be no meeting of the Erie Directors during the day. For some days there had been rather positive statements in the Street that the Board meeting would be held on Thursday, and in certain quarters there was a report even that a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. would be declared on the first preferred stock, though this was not generally credited. When, therefore, no mee

tinued large gains made by the banks from the interior and Sub-Treasury. For the first time in some days, in spite of the easy money, the banks were inclined to discriminate against certain classes of industrials, particularly the steel stocks.

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London was a seller on balance during the day of probably 13,000 shares of stocks, the cables reporting a nervous and irregular market there. About the only stocks bought were Southern Pacific and Ontario and Western.

FEDERAL STEEL'S AFFAIRS.

The Reported Bond Issue Regarded as a Certainty—To Compete with Carnegie Company.

Wall Street was busy all day yesterday discussing the affairs of the Federal Steel Company, most attention being given to the reported intention of the company to issue $10,000,000 or more bonds, and the talk of legal proceedings to enjoin the payment of the 5 per cent. dividend on the common stock. Less attention, however, was given to that phase of the matter talking of injunction proceedings than to that telling of the contemplated bond issue. Though secrecy is still maintained, it is practically admitted that the bond issue will soon be a matter of fact, and that it was because these bonds will of necessity have priority over the preferred and common stock that no action was taken looking to the amendment of the charter enabling the company to pay quarterly dividends on the common shares. The intention, in short, it is understood, is to defer dividend payments on the common stock for some years, using the money for improvement and betterment purposes.

The exact reasons for the bond issue do not appear, but THE NEW YORK TIMES is told, on what may be considered semi-official authority, that it is the intention to build an immense structural steel plant near Chicago, and to enter into active competition in that line with the Carnegie Company. This step is taken, not with a desire to force a war with the Carnegie interests, but, so it is declared, because the war has been forced upon the Federal Steel Company by reason of the various extensions made or contemplated by the Carnegie concern. It was, it is said, a case either of fighting or being forced out of existence, and the Federal Steel prefers to fight.

Officials of the company were as uncommunicative yesterday as on the preceding day. Chairman H. H. Porter of the Board of Directors, Anson R. Flower, and other officials declined to discuss the various reports, saying merely that they had nothing to say.

At the office of the Carnegie Company no information as to new competition was forthcoming, the only statement being that the company was extending its field, and would continue to do so.

The reports that Federal Steel intend to buy control of Tennessee Coal and Iron are merely a revival of old stories several times denied.

During the day one of the Wall Street news agencies put out the following bulletin:

It is practically admitted by Federal Steel officials that a bond issue by that company is contemplated. The amount of the bonds has not yet been decided. It is understood that this bond issue is to provide funds for the erection of the largest structural steel plant in the world. It is believed that this new plant will be made as an addition to the Illinois Steel Company in the vicinity of Chicago. There are also rumors to the effect that the Federal Steel Company may invade the territory of the American Steel and Wire Company by the erection of a plant for the manufacture of wire.

While the amount of bonds has not been decided on, it is generally believed that they will be at least $10,000,000, and it is not impossible that, if the company carries out the plan that is now in contemplation, the issue may be from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. The failure of the company to make any provision for further dividends on the common stock at the meeting of the Directors yesterday, is regarded as significant, and there are persistent rumors in the Street that the 5 per cent. dividend declared yesterday may be the last dividend on the common stock for some time.

Iron and Steel interests are inclined to believe that a war is impending between the steel companies that may demoralize the business for a long time. Eventually, however, it is believed the steel companies will be able to come together under a community of interest, similar to the arrangements now formed by the great railroad corporations.

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On the stock market yesterday the steel stocks continued weak, and there were further evidences of heavy liquidation. Federal Steel opened at "10,000 shares from 45½ to 47¾," as against a closing price on the preceding day of 48¾. At the low figures much covering by shorts was in evidence, running the price up at one time to 48⅞. Liquidation continued, however, and on the last hour the price broke to 47, a net loss of 1¾ points on dealings in 67,000 shares. The preferred lost a point on dealings in 8,000 shares, closing at 68½. The weakness of the preferred was the selling of the common on the theory that, with a 6 per cent preferred stock selling below 70, the position of the common is not favorable.

In the other steel stocks there was support in Tin Plate and Tennessee Coal, but all the others lost, as follows: Steel Wire, 1; Steel Hoop, 1¼; preferred, 2½; Colorado Fuel, 1¾; National Steel, ¼; National Tube, ½; Pressed Steel Car, ¾; Republic Iron and Steel, ½; preferred, 2½.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION.

For a week or more there has been a persistent rumor in the Street to the effect that an assessment is about to be called on the stock of the New York Transportation Company. The rumor has been denied, but within the last few days has been revived, and been followed by marked weakness in the company's stock. A member of the Executive Committee of the company said yesterday that such a thing as calling for a further payment had not been suggested or thought of. The company, he said, has in the past at present $480,000 or more, which will not be needed for a long time to come. The company has in operation 300 vehicles, which are now being run at a slight profit, so that the company is no longer losing money on operation, which was the case during the time it was engaged in the preliminary establishment of its business. In addition to these assets the company owns unincumbered the Fifth Avenue stage line, which is deemed a valuable property, and for which the New York Transportation Company has received and refused large cash offers.

The new station which has just been opened will afford the company much greater facilities than it has enjoyed in the past, and the officer quoted said that the company's facilities have now been sufficiently developed to demonstrate just what its earning power is. Until this has been fully established, and until further extensions are necessitated, the company will not require even as much money as it already has. Other assessments, he said, may be called in the future to extend the property, but this will not be within a year, and not until an extension is warranted by the profitable operation of the present plant.

TRUST COMPANY ELECTIONS.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Central Trust Company of New York the old Board of Trustees of that company were re-elected, together with James Speyer of Speyer & Co. and William A. Read of Vermilye & Co. The present officers of that institution were unanimously re-elected yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Trustees.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Trust Company of America yesterday the following named Directors were re-elected: Edward C. Schaefer, Samuel A. Maxwell, Frank Jay Gould, Philip Lehman, Charles I. Hudson, William A. Clark, and Willard Brown. John W. Griggs, Attorney General of the United States, was elected a Director, to fill a vacancy.

COTTON EXCHANGE INITIATION.

By a practically unanimous vote, the members of the Cotton Exchange, at a meeting yesterday, voted to raise the initiation fee for membership in the Exchange to $10,000 and to limit the membership to 450. The last provision practically nullifies the first, as the membership is now up to the full limit, and there can only be new members through withdrawal of older ones, or their deaths, when the seat left vacant would be sold for the benefit of the member or his estate.

The only way in which the initiation fee can be come operative is if the Exchange bought up memberships. The vacancies thus created would call for the payment of the fee. Superintendent King of the Exchange said yesterday, however, that there was no likelihood of the Exchange speculating in its own memberships. The last sale of a seat on the Exchange realized $4,800.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Richmond (Va.) City Council petitioned by the Southern Bell Telephone Company for a new franchise.

London advices that the imports of unwrought steel into the United Kingdom in 1900 were 179,000 tons, against 77,000 in 1899, the increase coming mainly from the United States, which sent 157,000 tons.

According to Chicago dispatches, traffic on Western roads thus far in January has been very satisfactory, and tariff rates are being strictly adhered to.

Sale of a seat on the Montreal Stock Exchange for $12,000, an increase of $1,500 over the last previous sale.

Burlington rights are offered on the Boston market at $4, and $3 is bid on 1,000 shares.

Statement that the National Steel Company will not declare dividends on its common stock for some time, the company having expended during the last fourteen months about $8,000,000 in improvements and additions to its plants.

Annual report of the Iowa Railway Commission showing an increase of $4,487,107 in the gross revenues of the Iowa lines in 1900.

Statement the Chicago Crude Oil Company has been organized with a capital of $1,000,000, which has been underwritten.

Declaration of the first dividend on New York, Chicago and St. Louis second preferred stock.

Chicago Union Traction Company shares traded in for the first time on the Stock Exchange, although they have been listed here for a considerable period.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $202,676,983; balances, $12,139,983; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,740,798.

Money on call in London, 3@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4⅛@4 3-16 per cent. for short and 4⅛@4¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¼; demand, $4.87@$4.87⅛; cables, $4.88; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.83¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18½ less 1-16 and 5.15 less 1-16@5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 9-16 and 95 3-16@95½, and guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par @5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, 25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Money was wanted to-day and discounts were steady. There was much uncertainty whether gold would leave New York for Paris.

The expectations of failures on the Stock Exchange have so far been unfulfilled, but only through much preparation and large assistance. The affairs of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, still overshadow everything. The public is doing little and professionals are indisposed to engage in transactions.

Consols were unsteady to-day and lower on money sales said to be in connection with important new loans. Home rails were maintained, operators being hopeful regarding dividends. Argentines and Brazilians were firm.

Americans opened below parity and declined, notably Erie, on the postponement of the dividend, closing dull. Grand Trunks were lower on the traffic decrease largely exceeding expectations. Mines were drooping.

Consols for money 16 13-16; consols for the account, 9⅜ 15-16; Atchison, 46⅛; Canadian, 92; St. Paul, 154½; Illinois Central, 134½; Louisville, 90¾; Union Pacific preferred, 85½; New York Central, 146¾; Erie, 29½; Pennsylvania, 75¾; Reading, 16⅜; Erie first preferred, 67⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 82¼; Grand Trunk, 7¼; Anaconda, 9¼; Rand Mines, 37⅛.

Bar silver steady at 29 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4⅛@4 3-16 per cent. and for three months' bills, 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 71¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50,000.

Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 131.70; Madrid, 34.80; Lisbon, 41; Rome, 5.72½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse to-day. Internationals were dull. Rentes were maintained. Spanish fours and Rio Tintos were easier on realizations. Industrials were offered, but they closed better. Kafirs reacted.

Three per cent. rentes 101 francs 90 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 12 centimes for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 71.82½.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased, 9,225,000 francs; treasury accounts current decreased, 16,275,000 francs; gold in hand decreased, 225,000 francs; bills discounted decreased, 15,800,000 francs; silver in hand decreased, 3,375,000.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—On the Boerse to-day internationals were steady. Americans were dull, and Canadian Pacifics were easier. Mines were weak on the unsatisfactory position in Upper Silesia. Banks fluctuated.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' accounts, 3¾ per cent.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 17.—The Bank of Norway has lowered its rate of discount from 6½ to 6 per cent., indicating that normal business conditions again prevail.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,941,000, circulation decreased £386,000, bullion increased £1,554,000, other securities decreased £1,172,000, other deposits decreased £1,919,000, public deposits increased £75,000, notes reserve increased £1,927,000, Government securities decreased £2,580,000.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability is 38.90 per cent. Last week it was 33.91 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 5 per cent.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in January showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$5,435
Iowa Central	10,769
Rio Grande Western	3,700
St. Paul	75,668
Wabash	43,418
Total increase, 5 roads	$148,990
Increase previously reported	10,367
Total increase, 7 roads	$158,357

The following showed decreases:

Ann Arbor	$4,301
Denver & Rio Grande	6,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie	368
Total decrease, 3 roads	$10,569
Net increase	$147,788

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Ernest J. H. Amy has been admitted to partnership in the banking firm of H. Amy & Co.

The International Steam Pump Company declared a dividend yesterday. Details may be found elsewhere.

Zimmermann & Forshay will receive subscriptions for the new 3 per cent. Saxony (Germany) Government loan of 40,000,000 reichsmarks (about $10,000,000) at the subscription price of 83.58. The subscription books at their office will close Saturday at noon.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Somewhat greater activity showed in the outside market yesterday, but prices remained irregular, and again closing quotations showed a number of recessions, while elsewhere in the list net gains appeared. The transportation stocks were especially weak and were more active than they had been on any day recently. Some of the less active issues were in demand in sufficient amounts to cause net gains, which in some cases assumed substantial size. Very few of the active issues, however, succeeded in establishing higher prices than those of Wednesday.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were in large demand and showed much strength, the sale of perhaps $100,000 of the bonds causing but a very slight decline. The lowest regular sale was made at 89¾, which was the closing bid of the previous day. At the end of the day they were offered at this price, with 89½ bid. The preferred stock was traded in to the extent of only a few hundred shares, but closed substantially lower than on Wednesday. On the other hand St. Louis Transit, in which no transactions were reported, showed a slight net gain in the closing bid of 19½.

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PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE was in considerable demand, and sold up to 30¼ on the purchase of about 1,000 shares. It closed with a net gain of about 1 point, at 30 bid. The demand for the stock was due to the leasing of the road to the Carnegie Company, which guarantees 3 per cent. on the common stock.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred, though not very active, suffered a sharp decline. After transactions aggregating about 500 shares, it closed at 28¾ bid, a net loss of one point. The common stock was very dull, and closed fractionally lower at 5½ bid.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT, after a day of unusual activity on Wednesday, became quieter and stronger. It sold up to 11½, and closed at 11½ bid.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was traded in to the extent of 2,000 shares, an amount much in excess of the transactions usual of late in this issue. The selling of the stock forced the price down to the lowest figure at which it has ever sold. As far as appeared, the selling was due to rumors of an assessment, which were without the least foundation. The stock closed at 3 bid, showing a net loss of 1⅝ points.

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NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION declined fractionally in sympathy with the weakness of the stock of the New York company. Transactions were limited to a few hundred shares.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold just at the close at 16. Only 100 shares changed hands.

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SAFETY CAR HEATING remained strong, but trading in the stock was light. It showed a further net gain for the day, closing at 121½ bid.

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GENERAL CARRIAGE sold below the previous low record for the stock, but later rallied fractionally and closed with a small net gain for the day. For some days past there have been rumors that the company was in an unfavorable position financially, and that it is unable to meet certain payments becoming due on the property which was purchased last year. These rumors were said to be unfounded. The Treasurer of the company stated that the company had fulfilled all its undertakings in regard to the property referred to. But this officer, when requested for further information in regad to the position of the company, stated that he really knew less about the affairs of the company than the majority of people in the Street. He further stated that he knew no reason for the decline in the stock, and that it had no significance.

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Closing quotations yesterday compared with those of the previous day were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 16. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	29	30	29½	30
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80½	81½	80½	81½
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
American Bicycle pf.	23	26	24	26
American Bicycle bonds.	72	73	72	73
American Bridge	42	42¼	42	42½
Am. Bridge pf.	91	92	90½	91¼
American Chicle	79	81	79	81
American Chicle pf.	77	82	77	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10	11	10	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	35½	36	35	36
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	90	90¼	90	90¼
*American Thread pf.	5	6	5	6
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8	8½	8	8½
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
†British Columbia Copper	20½	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞
British Exch. 3s	98½	99¼	98½	99
California Copper	¾	1¼	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	..	0	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	32	35	33	37
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102	104	102	104
Central Fireworks	23	27	23	27
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	45	50	45	50
Consolidated Equipment.	11½	12	10⅞	11½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	28	32	28	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	22½	22⅝	22½	23
Crucible Steel pf.	80	81	80	81
Cramps' Shipyard	81	83	81	83
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5½	6	5⅝	6½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	29¾	29¼	29¾	30¼
Electric Boat	20½	21	20½	21
Electric Boat pf.	49¼	51	49	51
Electric Vehicle	15	17	16	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	40	44
Electric-Pneumatic	1½	1⅝	2	2½
Empire Steel	6	8	6	7
Empire Steel pf.	39	48	39	48
Flemington Coal & Coke.	20	23	19	22
General Carriage	2⅛	2⅜	2	2½
General Chemical	60	85	60	62
General Chemical pf.	97	98½	97	98½
German Treasury 4s	100¾	100⅝	100¾	100⅞
Havana Commercial	9½	9¾	9½	10½
Havana Commercial pf.	45	46	45	46
Hudson River Tel.	117	119	117	119
Illinois Transportation	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf.	42	47	42	47
Inter-State Oil	3½	5½	3½	5½
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds.	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	½	1
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
†Markeen Copper	..	1¼	..	1¼
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13½	14¾	13½	14¾
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
National Gramophone	5	12	5	12
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3¼	3⅜	3¾
N. Y. Transportation	3	3⅜	4⅜	5½
Otis Elevator	28½	29½	28½	29½
Otis Elevator pf.	91	91⅝	91	91⅝
Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	30	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝
Retsof	32	32	32	32
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	78½	79½	78½	79½
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	121	..	121	..
St. Louis Transit	19½	20¼	19½	19¾
Seaboard Air Line 4s	71	71	69½	70½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	10	10¼	10	10¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	26	27	26¼	26½
Sheet Steel pf.	74½	75½	74½	76
Singer Mfg.	250	275	250	275
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	797	801	805	809
Sterling Copper	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅞
Storage Power	..	12	10	12
Tennessee Copper	..	18	..	18
Tel. Tel. & Co. of A.	$15	..	6	..
paid	..	..	6	..
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Pot. pf.	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	4½	5	4⅞	5⅛
Union Typewriter	40½	41	40½	41
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	114	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	113	114	112	114
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89½	89¾	89¾	89⅞
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	70¾	72	72	..
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3¼	4½	3½	4½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	33	35	33	35
Westinghouse Air Brake.	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump pf.	111	114	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	232	235	232	234
Brooklyn E. & W. F. 5s.	101¼	103	101¼	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	34	37	34	37
Columbus Railway pf.	90	93	90	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	1st. 113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. A.	2d. 99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	20	31	27½	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	50	52½	50	..
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	82¼	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s.	95½	..	95½	..
New Orleans Traction	22	28	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	92	98	94	98
9th Av., N. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	83½	84½	83½	84½
North Jersey St. R. R.	24	25	24	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	115½	118	116¼	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	37	43	39	43
28th & 29th St. 5s.	1906. 113¼	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	115½	111	115½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Trading was quiet today, with Federal Steel and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy the active features. Only 1,000 shares of Sugar sold in the morning, with 2,700 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and 3,400 Federal Steel. Erie Telephone touched 67, receding to 65; American Telephone was 1½ lower at 159, but rallied to 160½. United States Oil continued heavy; it fell 1½ more, to 11½, on the lower price of oil consequent on the Texas discoveries, but rallied to 12. Mining stocks were quiet. Bailey was off 1, at 33; Centennial, ½, at 22½; Copper Range, 1, at 33; Franklin, ¼, at 16, with rights selling at 15@25c, mostly at 20c. Mohawk lost 1, to 23; Trimountain, ⅝, to 21½, and Wolverine, ½, to 48½. Old Dominion advanced 1, to 31¼. Tamarack was 3 lower, at 327. Gas and Coke sold at 12⅝, and the fives at 65½, a loss of ⅞ for stocks and ½ for bonds.

At the Clearing House money between banks was in large supply at 2½ per cent. New York funds sold at par and 5c discount for cash.

Money on call is offered to the strongest borrowers at 3½ per cent. The going rate on the Street, however, is still 4 per cent., where all grades of collateral are accepted. Time money rates are declining and range from 3½ to 4 per cent., according to names and collateral.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9½	10	Old Colony	3½	4
Allouez	2⅝	3	Old Dominion	30⅝	..
Arcadian	18	..	Osceola	81½	83
Arnold	⅛	5	Parrot	49	49½
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Quincy	176	176⅝
Atlantic	.28	.29	Rhode Island	.4½	.4⅝
Baltic	33⅛	33½	Santa Fé	6¼	6⅜
Butte & Bos.	78	81	Shoe	31½	..
Cal. & Hec.	560	..	Tamarack	325	327
Centennial	.22	22½	Utah Cons.	32½	33
Franklin	15½	16	Washington	.50	1
Humboldt	.50	1	Winona	5¼	5½
Isle Royale	34½	35	Wolverine	46	49
Mohawk	22⅝	23			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	254⅝	255	Fitchburg pf.	139½	140
Bost. & Low.	242	..	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Me.	194	195	E. 6s.	109½	..
Bost. Elev.	160	161	N. Y., N. H. & H.		
Bost. G. 5s.	81	..	E. 7s.	113⅛	..
Cent. Mass.	15	..	West End	93	93½
Cent. M. pf.	62	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & T.	159	160	N. Eng. Tel.	135	137
Chi. Stk., Y.	144	145	U. S. Oil	12¼	12½
Dom. Coal	36½	..	Westinghouse Electric	55	..
Dom. C. pf.	108½	110	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	70	72
Erie Tel.	65	66			
Mex. Tele.	2¾	2⅞			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—There was little spirit in the market to-day, and there was special weakness in Bethlehem Steel in sympathy with Cambria. The stock, which on Jan. 2 was at 20, fell to 17⅜ and closed at 18. Cambria stock fluctuated between 10⅝ and 17½, improving slightly on yesterday's closing price. Lehigh Valley suffered at the hands of manipulators, opening at 31⅜; it was forced down to 30⅝. After crawling back to 31, Reading common was slightly weaker, 16 being its high figure, which it did not reach again after noon.

Money at the banks was easier at 4 per cial paper sales were made at 4½ per cent. for call and 4@4½ for time. Commercial for good grades and a little of the best single names at 4 per cent. The greater part of the demand for paper was for the most exclusive names only, and these were difficult to obtain. Lower rates are predicted.

The market's close was steady at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry., Lt.	33	34	H. & B. T.		
Cambria	16⅞	17	pf.	49	50
Citizens' Ry.,			Lehigh Nav.	65	67
Ind., 6s.	108½	..	Lehigh Val.	30⅞	31
Electric	3s	38½	Marsden	6½	6⅝
C. T., N. J.	59½	61	North Penn.	107	112
C. T., N. J.,			Penn. Steel.	67	70
5s	109¼	109½	Penn. S. pf.	90	98
C. T., Phila.	27	27½	P. Trac. 4s.	108½	110
E. & P. 4s.	100¾	101	Phila. & E.	33	34
Ei. Stg. B.	77	80	Phila. Trac.	100	100¼
E. S. B. pf.	77	82	Union Trac.	34	34½
E. Co. of A.	9	9½	U. Co's, N. J.	274	276
H. & B. T.	17	20	U. Gas Imp.	123½	124
			Welsbach Lt.	40	48

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The market to-day was not interesting. The business was done on a close range. Biscuit sold between 37¾ at the opening and 38¼, closing at 38. Match was in some demand between 134 and 134½. West Chicago brought 100@100¾. Northwestern Elevated preferred sold at 78½. There were few other changes.

	High.	Low.	Close.
165..Linseed common	6½	6¾	6½
200..Linseed pf.	35	34¾	34¾
110..Strawboard	34	34	34
300..Chicago Union Trac. pf.	50	50	50
1..Chicago City Railway	200	200	200
14..Chicago Tele. Co.	251	251	251
100..Chi. Pack. & Prov. Co.	1	1	1
100..Central Union Tel. Co.	44	44¾	44¾
195..Diamond Match	134½	134	134
1,190..National Biscuit	38¼	37¾	38
120..National Biscuit pf.	93	92½	93
6..Northwestern Elev. pf.	78¼	78½	78½
103..South Side Elevated	99	98¾	98¾
165..West Chicago	100	99¾	99¾
10..National Steel Co.	40½	40½	40½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
130	Amal. Copper	91¼	91¼	90½	90¾
10	Am. Cotton Oil	27½	27½	27½	27½
18,570	Am. Steel & W.	39	40	38⅝	38⅞
46,120	Am. Sugar Ref.	133½	135⅝	132⅛	132⅞
8,220	Am. Tobacco	113⅝	114⅞	113	113
1,410	At., T. & S. F.	44⅝	45¼	44	44¼
1,600	At., T. & S.F. pf.	94½	95½	94	94
600	Balt. & Ohio	91½	91⅝	88⅝	88⅝
41,350	Brook. Rap. Tr.	83¼	84½	80¼	80⅜
280	Ches. & Ohio	39	39¼	38½	38½
8,140	Chi., Bur. & Q.	144⅜	145½	143	143
60	Chi., Gt. West	18⅜	18⅜	18½	18½
26,230	Chi., M. & St. P.	150½	152⅜	150½	150½
480	Chi., R. I. & P.	123¼	123⅝	122	122⅛
10	Col. Fuel & I.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
460	Cont. Tobacco	44	44⅞	43	43
2,370	Erie	29	29⅛	28	28
2,250	Erie 1st pf.	65¾	66	64⅝	64½
15,620	Federal Steel	47	48½	46	47⅜
120	Federal Steel pf.	70	70¼	70	70
650	Louis. & Nash.	88¼	88⅞	88	88⅝
9,390	Manhattan	119⅞	120⅞	116⅝	116⅝
20	Mo., Kan. & T.	48	48	48	48
7,130	Mo. Pacific	84⅜	86¼	84⅜	86
20	N. Y. Central	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
1,800	N. Y., O. & W.	31½	32¼	31	31¼
90	Norfolk & West.	44½	44¾	44¼	44¼
4,100	North Pacific	82⅜	83⅝	82¼	82¼
170	Pacific Mail	40⅝	41½	40⅝	41½
8,350	People's Gas	98¾	100	98¼	98¾
1,880	Reading	32	32⅜	31	31
860	Reading 1st pf.	71¼	71¾	70¼	70¼
120	Reading 2d pf.	42⅝	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝
100	Rep. Iron & St.	18½	18⅝	13⅜	13⅜
50	Rep.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.08	.08
Belcher	.15	.17
Best & Belcher	.27	.23
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.27	.24
Challenge Con.	.21	.18
Confidence	.90	.93
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.75	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.14	.15
Gould & Curry	.45	.44
Hale & Norcross	.20	.17
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.08	.08
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.54	.55
Occidental Con.	.04	.04
Ophir	.68	.65
Overman	.15	.14
Potosi	.11	.11
Savage	.16	.15
Sag. Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.22	.22
Standard	4.25	4.25
Syndicate	.09	.09
St. Louis	.10	.08
Union Con.	.25	.23
Utah Con.	.05	.06
Yellow Jacket	.17	.14
Silver bars	63¾	63½
Mexican dollars	50½@50⅝	50½@50⅝
Drafts, sight	.17	.15
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.		Wednesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	22	23½	20½	27
Alamo	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Argentum	29½	30½	30	30½
Anaconda	42	44	42	44
Butterfly-Terrible	26½	27	26½	30
Battle Mountain	24	25	26	26
Blue Bell	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
C. C. Cons.	11	11½	11½	11¾
C. C. & M.	8¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Columbine Victor	11¾	12	11¾	12
Corbolanus	18	18½	18¾	19
Dante	10	10¾	9	9¾
Dante n.	14¾	14¾	15	15
Doctor Jackpot con.	86	86¾	67	68
Elkton	184½	185	187¾	188
El Paso	46½	47	46	48
Findley	11	13	12	13
Gibson Fleece	25	26	26	27
Gibson	23	25	25	25
Gold King	100	114¾	100	115
Gold Knob	10½	10¾	10½	10¾
Gold Coin	325	600	325	600
Gold Dollar	24	24½	23¾	24½
Gold Sovereign	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Gould	26	30	25	25½
Hurt	14½	16	15	16
Ida May	17¾	17¾		
Ingham	20¼	20¾	20¾	21½
Isabella	65	67	67	67½
Independence	21	29	21	30
Jackpot	50	65	60	68
Keystone	13	14	13½	14
Last Dollar	65	70	65	68
Lexington	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅝
Mount Rose	40	45¼	40	50
Mary Cisben	12½	13	13½	13¾
Moon Anchor	29	30	29	30
National	9½	9¾	9¾	9¾
New Haven	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Nugget	20	22	23	24
Ophir	35	40	40	40
Orphan	16	18	16	18¼
Pharmacist	7¾	8¼	7½	8
Pinnacle	15¼	17	15	17½
Portland	225	227	222	227
Rose Nicol	10¾	10¾	10½	10⅝
Rawlings	20	22	15	22½
Sedan	13¾	14	14¾	15½
Vindicator	123	127	125	129
Wall	20¾	21	20¾	21
Zoe	17½	18	18½	18¾

NEW CRUISING YACHT.

Prinzessin Victoria Luise Arrives on Her Maiden Voyage.

The Prinzessin Victoria Luise, the twin-screw cruising yacht recently completed for the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, arrived in port at the end of her maiden voyage across the Atlantic yesterday. The service for which she is designed is a departure in the transatlantic passenger service, as she will not carry mail or cargo, but will be utilized in the excursion business entirely, carrying only first-class passengers. All of the appointments aboard the ship are after the most approved modern plans, and many innovations have been instituted, several of which were at the suggestion of Emperor William.

The staterooms and suites are furnished with unusual luxury, the library is well stocked with the choicest of reading matter, while a gymnasium and a stage for parlor entertainments will make life on the new vessel still more agreeable. For the use of amateur photographers a dark room has been provided for the developing of pictures. The Prinzessin is 450 feet in length, 47 feet in width, and has a depth of 30 feet. She has a clipper bow, with a full figure of the Princess on the bow, two funnels, and two masts.

Several tours for the yacht have been arranged by the company, the first of which will be to the West Indies, leaving New York the 26th of this month, and returning in time to be dispatched for a cruise in the Mediterranean and Black Seas, March 9 is the date selected for the departure of the parties who will book for the second cruise. The yacht is commanded by Capt. R. Sauermann of the German Imperial Naval Reserve. The other officers are Chief Engineer G. Edelmann, Surgeon O. Dietsch, Purser A. Schneider and Chief Steward Schwarz. Among the passengers who arrived on the Prinzessin were Lieut. Col. von Schenck of the staff of the Grenadier Regiments, Capt. von Wedel of the Fourth Guard Regiment, Major Clifford Voeg von Breugel of the Life Hussars, Capt. Schaak of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment of the King's Infantry, and Lucius von Ballhausen.

"BOWERY AFTER DARK" IN COURT

Justice Beach Has Reopened a Judgment by Default.

Justice Beach, on the application of counsel for Albert H. Woods and Patrick H. Sullivan, a half-brother of Senator T. D. Sullivan, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted an application to have the judgment against his clients, which was granted by default after an inquest held by Justice Freedman, reopened.

F. De Fina asserted that he was a part owner in the play, "The Bowery After Dark," and entered into a partnership with the defendant Woods for its production in many cities and towns in New York and New Jersey. He asserted that Woods usurped the sole management of the play, and appointed a Treasurer to collect the receipts and made bookings on his own account. De Fina said he had expended $800 on the production. He brought a suit in New Jersey for a dissolution of the partnership and for an accounting, and a receiver was appointed.

Then, De Fina alleged, Woods formed a partnership with Sullivan, and they produced what was practically the same play at the Metropolis Theatre here and in other theatres. He sued for an injunction restraining the defendants from producing the play, and demanding the return of his scenery. He secured a temporary injunction from Justice Fitzgerald, but its continuance was denied by Justice Andrews, who held that De Fina was not irreparably injured, and that his remedy was by an action for an account.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Ocean Parkway Sanitarium Company of Brooklyn; capital, $15,000. Directors—W. B. Overre, J. D. Russell, and E. H. Flake, Brooklyn.

Masena Forum Publishing Company of Masena; capital, $6,000. Directors—J. P. Murphy, Cherebusco; Jane Murphy, Masena; W. H. McKinney, Bombay.

American Smoke Consumer Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Ashley W. Cole and G. H. McFalls, Brooklyn; J. B. Judson, Gloversville.

G. M. Scofield Company of New York City, to do general contracting; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. Arthur Kilpatrick, G. M. Scofield, and H. D. Merchant, New York City.

Broderick & Wade of Buffalo, to construct architectural designs and erect buildings; capital, $10,000. Directors J. L. Broderick, W. W. Wade, and C. E. Chalmers, Buffalo.

Simonson Company of New York City, to carry on a ladies' tailoring business; capital, $1,500. Directors—H. Calhoun, J. J. Cunningham and Kathryn C. Daly, New York City.

Nostrand Trading Company of Cedarhurst, to deal in merchandise; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. H. Hutton and W. C. McGuire, New York City; H. H. Curran, Englewood, N. J.

Davis, French & Co. of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $50,000. Directors—L. H. French, New Rochelle; J. C. Davis, Richmond Hill; F. A. Barnaby, Plainfield, N. J.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—The Development Company of Cuba, capital, $1,000,000, was incorporated here to-day to engage in the manufacturing, mercantile, and building business. The incorporators are Stephen L. McCarthy, Edward B. Hawkins, and George W. Mark of East Orange.

FIGHT FOR IVISON ESTATE.

Contestants of Will Try to Show Testator Was Incompetent.

The suit of Charles H. Ivison and the several heirs-at-law of William B. Ivison, the publisher, who died at the Hoffman House, May 30, 1896, to break his will which made David B. Ivison, a nephew, of Rutherford, N. J., the sole beneficiary, with one exception, was called in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon before Justice O'Gorman and a jury. Mr. Ivison's estate is estimated at $600,000 to $1,000,000.

Mrs. Charles Holt of 97 Lexington Avenue, whose husband was a nephew of William Ivison's wife, was the only witness of the afternoon. She testified to several occurrences and conversations with the old man. Mr. Ivison, she said, was stingy with his wife. He would buy expensive diamonds for her but would compel her to dress in shabby clothes.

"Mr. Ivison used to tell me," said she, "that he bought diamonds because they could always be turned into money. Mr. Ivison for years compelled his wife to buy a Summer hat late in the Fall because it was cheap, and a Winter hat in the Spring because some milliner was anxious to get rid of it. Mrs. Ivison was compelled to wear these hats out of season.

"Once in the Winter time while they were staying at the Victoria, Mrs. Ivison spoke of going to Macy's. She had thin clothing on and a straw hat, and it made people stare. They frequently started to see her diamonds on and attired in shabby clothes. One necklace he purchased for her cost $20,000."

As showing the state of Ivison's mind while at the Hoffman and after his wife's death, Mrs. Holt said that several times he asked her to marry him.

"'Why, I am married to Charles,' I told him," said the witness, 'Oh, you can fix that,' was his reply. 'You can get a divorce and marry me.' Then almost in the same breath he would say, "I ought not to marry again; my angel, Caroline, would not like it."

Then Mrs. Holt told how Mr. Ivison used to see visions of his wife and would reach out his hands and call, "My angel Caroline," and throw kisses at her. The witness said that for some time before his death she deemed him irrational.

Mrs. Holt said that during Mrs. Ivison's lifetime and while they were living at the Hoffman, often when she called she found Mr. Ivison cross, irritable, and downhearted.

"I asked what the matter was," she went on in answer to questions. "'I'm cross and irritable,' he said. 'David's been bothering me again about my money. I wish he would let me alone.' He was frequently nervous because he said David had been at him again. Once, when my husband was present, Mrs. Ivison said: 'I suppose David will succeed in getting all he has.'"

The case will be continued to-day.

FIRE DAMAGES DR. JAHR'S HOUSE.

His Wife Faints While Escaping with Her Child and Is Rescued.

The handsome residence of Dr. Richard E. Jahr, at Shippen Street and Palisade Avenue, Weehawken Heights, N. J., was damaged to the amount of $1,500 yesterday by a fire which stared in the kitchen from a defective flue.

Mrs. Jahr, fearing that escape would be cut off, became so frightened that she fainted in the hallway while carrying her child to the street. They were rescued by the firemen, who extinguished the flames after an hour's hard struggle.

The rear portion of the house, including Dr. Jahr's library on the second floor, was burned away.

Dr. Jahr is the physician who was indicted in connection with the alleged plot to defraud the Colonial Life Insurance Company.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Union Square Corner Sold—The Day's Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

The Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company has bought, through Frederick Southack & Co., from Austen G. Fox the four-story building 31 Union Square, northwest corner of Sixteenth Street, 32.6 by 150. The lower floor in this building has been occupied for many years by Brentano's book store.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Janpole & Werner to J. Hooker Hamersley the plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 50 by 100.

William M. Ryan has sold for ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant the lot at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Charles Buek the five-story American basement dwelling 41 East Forty-ninth Street, 22 by 100.5.

Ex-Surrogate John H. V. Arnold has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 48 East Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5.

It is reported that James Livingston has sold the new nine-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-third Street, 75 by 100.8.

Weill & Mayer have bought from the Franklin Savings Bank the five four-story tenements 555 to 563 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 125 by 100.

A. Kassel reports that he has bought 248 to 252 Mott Street, and 274 and 276 Mott Street; also, the dwelling 226 East One Hundred and Second Street; also, in conjunction with Krakaur & Sulzer, 324 to 334 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Ehrt, Vail & Metra have sold for Charles Forster the flat 134 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Emanuel Heilner and Nathan $21,480

554 to 562 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 125 by 98.9, four-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James O. Trask 75,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

234 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 24.7 by 100.5, six-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Richard Cohn 19,281

203 and 205 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 30 by 100, two five-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, No. 203 to the plaintiffs, James J. Thayer and others, executors 15,000

No. 205, to the same plaintiffs 19,000

By McVickar & Co.

60 and 62 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 120 feet east of Madison Avenue, each 20 by 100.8, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, Francis J. Schnugg 40,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

1,058 and 1,058 Home Street and 1,182 Stebbins Avenue, being the southeast corner, 53.9 by 94 by 102.9 by 33, three three-story frame flats, with store on the corner; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederick Ernsting 10,800

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

325, 327, and 329 West Eleventh Street, north side, 117.3 feet west of Greenwich Street, 28.8, 28.5, and 28.8, respectively, by 95.4, three five-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry C. Lytton 98,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 820 Courtlandt Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 92, four-story brick flat, with stores; 818 Courtlandt Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 92, four-story brick flat, with store; 816 Courtlandt Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing, 48.9 by 92, old frame building; 796 Courtlandt Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 24 by 91.11, four-story brick flat, with store; 794 Courtlandt Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing, 24.9 by 91.11, four-story brick flat, with store; 696 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 91.11 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 25.1 by 98.6, unfinished four-story brick dwelling; East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 117 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 23 by 98.6, vacant.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles W. West, referee, Prospect Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 37 by 83, four-story brick flat, with store; East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 18.11 feet west of Sheridan Avenue, 54.9 by 83, three two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $29,902.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 2,332 Third Avenue west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 24.10 by 90, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $22,089.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James M. Ward, referee, 28 and 30 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 310 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 99.11, two seven and eight story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,182.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 232 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 308 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Minnie E. or Mary E. Williams on Dec. 6, 1899.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William T. Emmet, referee, 369, 371, and 373 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 28, 28, and 38, respectively, by 100.10, three seven-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $146,732.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Columbus Avenue, southeast side, 25 feet west of Filmore Street, for a two-story frame workshop, 16 by 28; Sarah E. Scott, premises, owner; W. J. Scott, architect; cost, $450.

Vickery Lane, south side, 250 feet east of Main Street, City Island, for a one-story frame shop, 25 by 20; M. S. Hofer, City Island, owner; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 215 feet east of First Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 30 by 85.11; Joseph Bendetto, of 333 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; H. Andersen, architect; cost, $10,000.

River Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 40; A. S. Wright, 669 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 37 and 39 West Seventy-second Street, for two five-story and basement brick dwellings, 28 by 98.2 by 22 by 62; Cornelius W. Luyster, owner; J. H. Duncan, architect; cost, $140,000.

Bank Street, north side, 100 feet east of Bleecker Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, each 25 by 86.10; Elias Kempner, of 55 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $57,000.

Park Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 25.4 by 59.11; Katharine Hubner, owner; Piqueron & Kruse, architects; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

No. 34 Pell Street, to a three-story brick store; James H. Hamersley of 1,030 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. E. Miller of 111 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 88 Park Place, to a five-story brick shop and store; E. M. and L. M. Stevens of 20 West Thirty-ninth Street, owners; J. B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $3,500.

No. 108 and 110 East Eighty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick flat; Frederick W. Wichmann, owner; A. J. Corcoran of 11 John Street, builder; cost, $1,55.

Third Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Joseph Burckle of 7 East Thirty-first Street, owner; Ira H. Wolson, architect; cost, $900.

Nos. 831 and 833 Third Avenue, to two and four story brick dwellings; John Spies of 153 East Eighty-second Street, owner; W. H. C. Hornum of 871 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Elizabeth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Main Street, City Island, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Mrs. J. F. Dickey, City Island, owner; A. T. Brook, architect; cost, $700.

Broadway, northwest corner of Twenty-first Street, to a three and five-story brick building; Bradish Johnson estate, owner; Stein, Cohen & Roth of 41 Union Square, West, architects; cost, $15,000.

Second Avenue, southwest corner of Seventieth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Bendet Isaacs of 19 East Seventy-second Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Great James Street, southwest corner of Elm Street, to a four-story brick building; Manhattan Realty Company, Broadway and Houston Street, owner; cost, $100.

No. 38 Market Street, to a four-story brick tenement; A. Zubrinsky, premises, owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 19 Hester Street, to a five-story brick tenement; A. Zubrinsky, premises, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $350.

No. 1670 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; A. Lintner, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

No. 182 Wooster Street, to a five-story brick factory and store; Samuel Eiseman of 54 West Ninety-first Street, owner; the Rusling Company of 26 Cortlandt Street, architects.

To Cost $20,000, Not $2,000.

In the list of plans filed for new structures yesterday the price in the item reading, "No. 171 East Broadway, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 26.1 by 83.6; Y. Goldberg of 123 East Broadway, owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,000," should have been $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R. S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Thursday, Jan. 17.

BLEECKER ST, 126, 25x100; Gardner Colby and others, individually and as executors, &c., to Henry L. Morris $48,500

BOONE ST, e s, 50 ft n of 173d St, 25x88; William R. Rose to Richard Wohlberg, (R S $1) 100

BOWERY, 84, 25.5x111.2x25.4x111.2; James R. Whiting to Henry Stein, quitclaim).

BOWERY, 84, 25.5x111.2x25.4x111.2; Harriet and James A. Hayden to Henry Stein, ½ part, (R S $1.50) 11,111

BOWERY, 84, 25.5x111.2x25.4x111.2; James R. Whiting and another, executors, &c., to Henry Stein, ⅔ parts 22,222

BOWERY, 82, 24.4x111.2; James R. Whiting and another, executors, &c., to Henry Stein, ⅔ parts 22,222

BOWERY, 82, 24.4x111.2; Harriet and James A. Hayden to Henry Stein, ⅓ part 11,111

BOWERY, 80, 25.3x111.2x25.4x111.2; James R. Whiting and another, executors, &c., and others to Henry Stein, ⅔ parts 22,222

BOWERY, 80, 25.3x111.2x25.4x111.2; Harriet and James A. Hayden to Henry Stein, ⅓ part 11,111

CORNES, Michael J., to Lena Muenzer, 15 x165x—x140.7, Legrand K. Pettit to Catherine Wilson, (mtg $130,025, R S $21) 1

JAY ST, 14, s s, 25x87.6; Jay St, s s, 75 ft w of Staple St, 0.10x89.2; Jay St, s s, 175 ft e of Greenwich St, 0.5½x88.8; Barbara A. Simpson to Hugh Getty, (R S $40) ..... Omitted

LENOX AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; Emil Goldmark to Sophie Rothschild, (R S $33.50) 33,500

LEWIS ST, n w corner of 7th St, 74x70.11 x73.1x79.6; Stanley H. Bevins, referee, to Rudolph I. Coffee, (mtg $70,950, R S $7) 7,000

LOTS 244, 245, and 246, map of part of Hunt estate; Peter F. McGlade to Mary J. McGlade, (R S $2.50) 1

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 207th St, runs n 161x n 781 to e s of Parkside Place x s 946.9 to 207th St x e 37.2; Patrick Goodman to Patrick J. Daffy, (R S $9) 1

WOOSTER ST, 53, w s; Charles Donohue, referee, to Thomas Monahan, (R S $18.50) 18,250

3D AV, e s, 60.3 ft n of 59th St, 20.1x 100; Edward A. Morrison and another, executors and trustees, to Charlotte E. Lake, (R S $27) 27,000

22D ST, s s, 256.8 ft w of 5th Av, 27x 98.9; Francis P. Harper to Lathrop C. Harper, ½ part, (mtg $40,000, R S $25) 1

41ST ST, 11 West, 22x98.9; Walter Jennings to Helen Hastings 54,000

47TH ST, 24 West, 20x100.5; Ellen Musgrave to Lewis A. Mitchell, (mtg $40,500, R S $20) 60,500

47TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 20x 100.5; Louis F. Massa to Ellen Musgrave 1

63D ST, s s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x 100.5; Abraham and Esther Greenberg to Karolina Kriegl, (mtg $14,000, R S $6.50) 1

70TH ST, 116 West, 20x102.2; Caroline W. Whiton to Julia W. Little, (R S $10) 1

83D ST, n s, 149 ft w of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Mary Hershfield to David Lydig, (mtg $35,000, R S $15) 1

89TH ST, 118 and 120 West, ½ part and all title Lily Greenblatt to Jacob Hioch, (mtg $54,674, R S $4) 100

98TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100.11; Alfred Steckler, referee, to Solomon Jacobs 30,000

98TH ST, 52 and 54 West, 40x100.11; Charles Mayhoff to Ellen Musgrave, (R S $20, mtg $40,000) 60,000

107TH ST, s w corner of Manhattan Av, 55x100; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Paul Mayer, (R S $43, mtg $82,000) 125,000

116TH ST, 108 to 172 East, 47.6x100.11; Veronika Elton to James E. North, (R S $5) 1

117TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Isaac M. Berinstein to Louis Lease, (R S $12, mtg $32,000) 100

126TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 25x99.11; Anastasia Mullen and another to Mitchell Silverstein, mtg $82,000, R S $25) 1

132D ST, n s, 84 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x 99.11; Alfred F. Bertin to David Burton 1

157TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; R. R. Masten to Marie S. Bostwick, (R S $3.50, mtg $4,500) 1

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 132; Jacob H. Scheiman to Morris Levin, 4½ years $1,600

BROOME ST, 237; Samuel Levin to Congregation Ahwath Israel Anshei Zatzk, 2 years 420

MADISON ST, 28; Mary E. Ray to Mary J. Cronin, 5 years 1,200

1ST AV, s w corner of 94th St, 50x95; 1st Av, w s, 50 ft s of 94th St, 50.8x95; Adam Hoppel to Meyer Loewensiein and others, 3 1-2 years ..... $8,250.

2D AV, 2,438; L. H. Harris to Patrick Mulcahy, 5 years $600. 2,100

29TH ST, 157 to 161 West; Nettie C. Hunter to W. H. Ketcham Company, 4 years. 1,520

125TH ST, 300 East; L. H. Harris to Patrick Mulcahy, 5 years 180

169TH ST, 1,149 East; Ernst W. Schade to Louis H. Feigner, 3½ years 060

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ANGUS, Charles, and wife to Caroline Angus; Lots 673 to 677, map of estate of Elizabeth K. B. King, City Island, 1 year $2,400

DEALERS' HYGIENE ICE COMPANY, a corporation, to Colonial Trust Company; leasehold, with plant, machinery, &c., 5 years, secures 6 per cent. gold bonds for 50,000

DEEGAN, Michael, to George Ehret; 9th Av, 293, lease, demand, 6 per cent... 2,011

DUGAN, Michael, to Otto Haas; Washington Av, e s, widened, 175.1 ft n of 177th St, 3 years 1,300

ETZEL, Albert, and William C. Nigbutsch; 103d St, 6 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,000

FISCHER, Frederick, to Harlem Savings Bank; Tiffany St, w s, 115.10 ft s of Intervale Av, 1 year 3,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and Barnet Feinberg to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; Cherry St, 250 to 254, n w corner of Rutgers St, due Feb. 17, 1901, 6 per cent 40,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and Barnet Feinberg to William Gillilan, executor, &c.; Cherry St, n w corner of Rutgers St, 5 years 50,000

GETTY, Hugh, to Esther A. Fyle and others; Jay St, 14; also Jay St, s s, 75 ft w of Staple St, 0.10x89.2, all title; also Jay St, s s, 175 ft e of Greenwich St, 0.5½x88.8, all title, 5 years, 4½ per cent 30,000

GLICKMAN, Harry E., to William H. Macy, Jr., and another, executors, &c.; 112th St, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 33,000

GLICKMAN, Harry E., to John J. Bell and another; 112th St, s s, 233.4 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000

GLICKMAN, Harry E., to John J. Bell and another; 112th St, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000

GLICKMAN, Harry E., to John J. Hughes; 112th St, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

HENSHAW, John H., to E. Ellery Anderson; Pleasant Av, s e corner 121st St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

HEYNER, Bernhard, and wife to Herman A. Heydt; 6th St, 523 East, leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

KANNER, Oslas, to the Baron De Hirsch Fund, a corporation; 1st Av, w s, 75.3 ft n of 1st St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 60,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 24th St, n s, 202.1 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 34,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 24th St, n s, 170.10 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 34,000

KREJCI, Karolina, to Abraham Greenberg; 63d St, s s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 1,800

KUHHORN, Sophia, to Matilda Buckling; 104th St, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, old lines 5 years 5,000

LAKE, Charlotte E., to Isabel M. Cobden; 2d Av, e s, 60.3 ft n of 59th St, 5 years 21,000

LITTLE, Julia W., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 76th St, s s, 185.1 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 7,000

MACDONALD, Catherine, to Maria H. Rider; Beach Av, e s, 221.11 ft n of Kelly St, 1 year, 6 per cent 12,750

MALLON, Patrick, and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; 126th St, 45 East, 5 years, 6 per cent 3,000

MAYER, Paul, to Thomas F. Ballard; Manhattan Av, s w corner of 107th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 60,000

McDONNALD, Joseph, to Michael J. Coyne; 27th St, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 75x197.6 to 25th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

MONAHAN, Thomas, to German Savings Bank; Wooster St, 53, due Jan. 2, 1901, 6 per cent 12,000

MULCAHY, Patrick, to Manhattan Consumers' Brewing Company; 2d Av, 2,438, s e corner of 126th St, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent 1,000

MURPHY, Mary, to the David Mayer Brewing Company; Walnut St, n e corner of 9th Av, Mount Eden, Bronx, 1 year 500

MURPHY, Mary, to Harlem Savings Bank; Walnut St, n e corner 9th Av, Mt. Eden, Bronx, 1 year 7,000

MUSGRAVE, Ellen, to Charles Mayhoff; 98th St, s s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

NORTH, James E., to Marx M. Bechhold; 116th St, 168 to 172 East, demand, 6 per cent 4,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to Frederick C. Kronmeyer; Broadway, n e corner of 97th St, due July 13, 1901, 6 per cent 5,000

ROGERS, John, to Peter Daly; 162d St, s s, Lot 59, map of North Melrose. 3 years 3,500

ROSENBERG, Marks and Yetta, to Lambert Suydam; Stanton St, 95, 5 years 8,000

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to William M. Kingsland; Lenox Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 114th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 24,000

SHAW, Matthew, and wife to Albert B. Beers; Houston St, n s, 25 ft w of Wooster St, 2 years, 5½ per cent 4,000

SMOOT, Albert W., to Cora W. Tone; 49th St, 225 West, 2 years, 6 per cent 5,400

STEELE, George W., to Agnes H. Nohn; 104th St, 112 East, 3 years 6,000

STEELE, George W., to Morris Collender; 104th St, 112 East, installments, 6 per cent 1,000

STEIN, Henry and wife, to E. Ellery Anderson; Bowery, 84, 3 years, 4½ per cent 30,000

STEIN, Henry and wife, to E. Ellery Anderson; Bowery, 82, 3 years, 4½ per cent 30,000

STEIN, Henry and wife, to Frederic P. Olcott and another, executors, &c.; Bowery, 80, 3 years, 4½ per cent 30,000

THE LENGERT WAGON COMPANY to Henry H. Copeland, trustee; 53d St, s s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

WILSON, Catherine, to Joseph Wolf; Broadway, n e corner of 97th St, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent 136,000

WILSON, Catherine, to Le Grand K. Pettit; Broadway, n e corner of 97th St, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent 21,000

WOHLBERG, Richard, to William R. Rose; Boone St, e s, 50 ft n of 173d St, 3 years 400

ZUILKOWSKI, Rudolph T., to August J. Ruhl; 11th Av, n s, being Lot 487, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,100

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAILEY, Mary E., to Catharine Gates and others $5,000

BAILEY, Mary E., to Maggie Schwab 8,000

BALDWIN, Jared G., executor, &c., to Jared G. Baldwin 2,500

BALDWIN, Jared G., executor, &c., to Jared G. Baldwin 3,500

CENTRAL REALTY, BOND AND TRUST Company to Samuel McMillan 12,500

COYNE, Michael J., to Lena Muenzer, 15 x165x—x140.7, Legrand K. Pettit to Catherine Wilson, (mtg $130,025, R S $21) ..... Nom.

DU BOIS, Anna M., executrix, &c., to Anna M. Du Bois, ⅓ part ..... Nom.

DUNLOP, John J. M., to Sara Stannard.. 2,000

FORD, Henry W., trustee, to Continental Trust Company 75,000

HEINS, Sophie, to E

NEGROES HELD FOR MUTINY.

Sailors of the Ella Fought with the Bark's Officers.

Four negro sailors, members of the crew of the American bark Ella, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with mutiny. The men are Edward Wade, Frank Jones, Joe Goodwin, and Zenas Silva. John Randem, colored, is also included in the charge, but he has not yet been arrested.

Capt. G. C. McLaughlin of the Ella, who is the complainant against the sailors, says that the bark sailed from Philadelphia on Oct. 3 with a crew of ten, arriving at Turk's Island on the 12th, where the accused men demanded their pay, stating that they would not return to New York, as the weather was too cold. When the Captain refused to grant their request, a general fight followed, in which Mates Frank Rhodes and Edward Halney and Steward Douglas were badly hurt by the prisoners.

There was a calm for a time after this until the day of sailing, when the men refused to go, with the result that they spent ten days in the Turk's Island jail charged with mutiny. They finally agreed to sail, and the home voyage was peaceful. Upon the Ella's arrival Monday the men demanded their pay, and the Captain told them to return Thursday afternoon and they would be accommodated. When they returned yesterday they were arrested by United States Marshal Henkel and several deputies.

The accused sailors tell a story entirely different from the one told by the Captain. Fear of Mate Rhodes, they assert, was the cause of their refusal to sail from Turk's Island. As they were nearing the island, Wade says, the mate, who was at the wheel, struck him without provocation over the head with a capstan bar and the steward assisted in the assault with a knife. On the trip out from New York, they further assert, the mate frequently assaulted the crew without provocation. The prisoners say they told the Captain that unless the mate was dismissed they would not continue on the voyage. This the Captain refused to do. The Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union has taken a hand in the case. A further examination will be held to-morrow.

Arrivals on the Majestic.

The Right Rev. James D. Murray, Bishop of North Queensland, was among the arrivals on the White Star liner Majestic yesterday. He has been on a visit to Rome, where he had an audience with the Pope. He said that he was surprised at the excellent health which the Pope was enjoying. Lieut. Vladimir de Bodisco of the Russian Navy was also a passenger, and comes to America to join the new Russian cruiser Variag, recently completed by the Cramps. Other passengers were K. Inabata of the Japanese Legation at Brussels and T. Toyenaug, Professor of Agriculture in the University of Tokio.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Purchasers of Real Estate should inform themselves of its methods, its charges and its facilities for lending on Bond and Mortgage.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$5,000 Cash and $4,500 mortgage will buy a beautiful Home and grounds; also a large variety of fruit trees. For further particulars address GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Corner plot on Manhattan Av 100.11 on the avenue by 145 ft. on the street. Terms to suit the buyer. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St. from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

I have a block of three family Houses, all well rented; my equity in these houses is $150,000; will exchange the same for some free and clear country Property or something free and clear in New York or Brooklyn, or I will sell the same for cash; whatever the deal may be, I must realize $60,000 in cash, as I need this money very much for my business; I will give all brokers full particulars of the property and will pay them full commission if they can carry this deal through for me; everything sent to me will be kept strictly confidential. Address J. HAMER, P. O. Box 1941, New York City.

FOR SALE.
A most attractive new 20-foot, five-story American Basement house.
NO. 318 WEST 107TH STREET,
on one of the most expensively improved blocks on the upper west side. Proximity to Riverside Drive and magnificent public improvements will very greatly enhance values in this section in the near future. Has beautiful reception room, hall in white enamel and mahogany; drawing, music and dining rooms; 6 family bedrooms and three bathrooms. Stone bay window, with charming view in both directions. Servants' stairs to fourth story.
PRICE ONLY $38,000.
Three-quarters may remain at 4½%.
CHARLES BUEK, Owner and Builder, No. 109 West 42d Street.

FOR SALE.
We are offering the following bargains in private houses:
In Eighties, a 20-foot brownstone house, suitable for altering, can be bought under $50,000
In 72d St., white stone Am. basement dwelling; owner anxious to sell under.. 100,000
In Seventies, nr. Mad. Av., 2 houses adjoining; grand site for extra wide house.. 70,000
Full width house in Sixties, near 5th Av., belongs to an estate, about..... 105,000
In East 54th St., 20 feet..... 65,000
In Murray Hill, old house to alter..... 55,000
On Madison Av., 20 feet..... 42,500
Call or write for further particulars and permits.
S. CONGDON PELL & CO.,
542 5th Av., S. W. cor. 45th St.

Madison Av., corner, below 42d St.; size 75x100; best site in the city for an apartment hotel. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 1,507 Broadway.

Handsome high-stoop brown-stone residence on West 78th St., near West End Av.. 18.9x60x102.2; first-class in every respect; $10,000 equity; principals only; no postal cards. Address Owner, 184 5th St., Jersey City, N. J.

A medium four-story basement dwelling, 21st St., between 5th and 6th Avs.; excellent for residence or investment; price, $27,000. S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th St. Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Avenue C, near 12th St.—5-story store and tenement, free and clear; will sell at sacrifice or would trade. H. RAPP, 150 Broadway.

Exchange lot 25x100, Westchester Av., near Prospect Av.; also 2 brick flats, 148th St., near Willis Av., 6 rooms, bath. OWNER, 2,826 3d Av.

Lots: Bronx bargains; Tremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs., Fordham Road; cheap Woodlawn corner. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

Bargain; handsome private dwelling; East 50th St., near 2d Av.; little cash needed. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

Investors, Builders.—Plots on and near Broadway, 14th to 59th St. THEO. ROCHE'S BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

Jerome Av.—34 lots to close an estate, cheap; must be sold. THORN COMPANY, Fordham.

Builders.—Lot 26x92; good tenement location; $13,000. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

Staten Island Property.

COMMERCIAL WATER FRONTS, FACTORY property, houses, with large grounds, worth $10,000, free and clear, exchange for city property. B. CORNELL, Stapleton, S. I.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$60,000 EQUITY IN THREE FINE Apartment Houses; will trade for west side Lots or free and clear Country Place. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$15,000 FREE AND CLEAR LOT; what can you offer in exchange for same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$40,000 EQUITY IN A PIECE OF manufacturing Property, leased to one tenant, who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent; what can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A.M. and 9 P.M.

$40,000 FREE AND CLEAR CORNER Plot, on Park av., 100x80; what can you offer in exchange? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$22,000 EQUITY IN FINE FLAT House, situated on 106th st., Central Park West; will trade for free and clear Country Place. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR Apartment House; what can you offer in exchange for same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$40,000 EQUITY IN FINE STORE Property, near 28th St. and 6th Av.; will trade for private House and cash. For further particulars address GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

$20,000 EQUITY IN FINE FLAT House; will trade for free and clear private house; send full particulars. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Call on Henry C. Vail, at the office of the late Henry W. Sherrill, 13 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, for large, handsome house, overlooking Prospect Park South, with all its magnificent improvements; corner plot, 50x100.

Cheapest in Brooklyn; $3,300; easy terms; 722 Sackett St., near 5th Av. (Park Slope;) 2-story and basement; brick; 9 rooms; all improvements; decorated; cozy home; sacrifice. DEWSNAP, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$3,300 BUYS (DURING JANUARY ONLY) NEW 8-room detached house, Vanderveer Park, worth $4,000; take advantage owner's necessity; terms easy. PARIS, Park Row Building.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,365 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$17.00 A LOT.
Adjoining Lakewood, N. J., the famous health and Winter resort, we offer plots containing five lots, $85.00. Small weekly payments. Particulars and tickets to visit the property, Sunday, January 20th, from R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St., N. Y.

TENAFLY!—$4,000 buys good modern house; large rooms and attic; wide porch; grounds 100 x140; station 10 minutes' easy walk. H. WEATHERBY & CO., Englewood, N. J.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale—Handsome house in Residence Park, New Rochelle; nine rooms and bath; complete order; unfurnished; $5,000, one-third cash. Apply R. GRAU, 22 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle.

At New Paltz, N. Y., adjoining college grounds, beautiful location; near depots; large house, 24 rooms, bath, closets, &c. J. COCHRANE, 2 West 125th St.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges, all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

Country residence for sale or exchange for city lots or business property. D. A. Clarkson, Newburg, N. Y.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

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Handsome shore front property, all sizes; easy terms. Write for particulars.
J. S. LEWIS, Northport, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

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If you want a quick sale of your property or are about to be foreclosed, send description and lowest price. BUYER, Box 201, Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEACRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

Attractive, up-to-date three-story buildings, adjoining 3d Av., 206-208 East 50th St.; 35x100; finely lighted all sides; open plumbing; extra large elevator; suitable storage, automobile and wine warehouse, bottler, factory, express, stable, laundry, builder, undertaker, dyer, private stable; also, fine offices, stores; eight-room residence attached. Apply premises or 11A East 83d.

3D AV., NEAR 14TH ST.; FINE BUILDING; store has new double show windows; rent $1,700. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

CORNER 12TH ST. & THIRD AV.—Extra deep store, with large basement.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

Desk room, office facilities, separate room; outside windows. American Tract Building, 150 Nassau St., Room 2,020.

6th Av., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

320 Canal St.—Third and fourth lofts, 25x55; good light; $40 and $30. Apply to R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

40th St., 438 and 440 West.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

16th St., 423 West.—Large store, with three rooms and plate-glass front; newly decorated; $18.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

Large unfurnished house wanted; good order; 9th, 50th, 6th, Lexington Avs. Address Unquestionable References, Box 190 Times Office.

Excursions.

Cook's Winter Trips.
Including Hotels and All Expenses.
Havana, Jan. 19, 11 days, **$90**
Bermuda, Jan. 21, 8 days, **$62**
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Descriptive Programmes free on application. INDEPENDENT TICKETS EVERYWHERE.
THOS. COOK & SON
Downtown, 261 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown, 1185 Broadway, N. Y.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Choicest and Cheapest Elevator Apartments in Harlem.
THE EMERSON
S. E. COR. LENOX AV. & 116th ST.
Six and seven large rooms and bath; all the latest improvements; hall service; rents $50 to $65. Small, select families will apply to Agents, on premises.

THE BROADWAY,
S. W. COR. BROADWAY & 101ST ST.
Select families with first-class references, are respectfully invited to inspect above premises.
Suites of 7 Rooms and Bath, with all the latest improvements; elevator all night; electric light, telephone; rent, $800 per annum; renting office on premises.

71st St. 342 West.
New apartments, overlooking the Hudson and Riverside Drive; 7, 8, and 9 extra large outside rooms, with pantry; two bathrooms each; parquette floors, elevator, electric light, telephones; $1,200 to $1,500. Superintendent.

BACHELOR AP'TS.
112 West 44th St.
2 large light rooms and bath.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, near 117th St.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $12.00; steam heated. Janitor.

128th St., 83 West.—Upper floor, private house, to small family; 5 rooms and bath; $17.

Brooklyn.

Hicks St., 308—Desirable apartments of two and three rooms; prices, $7 and $8.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

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Elegantly furnished, sun-flooded apartment, eight large rooms, bath, and large closets; elevator and telephone. Crow, 251 West 95th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

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New houses, all improvements, at 304 to 310 East 92d St.; $13 to $16; 4 rooms.
21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26.
New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c.; $15 to $23.

HALF MONTH'S RENT FREE.
234 West 122d St.; elegant apartments, 8 rooms newly papered and decorated; steam heat and hall service; $30 and upward. See janitor.

Elegant large flat, 7 light rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat; hardwood finish; hot water supply. 56 West 106th St. Janitor.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

Jones St., 7, near West 4th St., 6th Av.—3-4 room apartments; decorated; $10-$14.50.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

Coal and Wood.

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD AT THEDFORD'S
2000 lbs. THE STANDARD TON
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223 W. 42D ST., Tel. 1715—38
55TH ST. & 10TH AVE., Tel. 166 Cols.
55TH ST. AND N. R., Tel. 249 Cols.
88TH ST. AND B'WAY. Tel. 125 River

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD
26TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO. FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, SILVER VAULTS.
PARK AV., 49TH TO 50TH ST.
HARLEM WAREHOUSE,
301-303 WEST 125TH ST.
Private compartments in silver vaults; separate rooms; free fire insurance; storage for household goods, pianos, bric-a-brac and works of art; padded vans for household movings. Telephone or write for estimate on your work.

Universal Storage Warehouse Company, 202-208 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage of furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving; city or country. Telephone, 28-79th.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DOG AND CAT HOSPITAL.
New York Canine Infirmary, 146 West 53d St., H. K. MILLER, Veterinarian.—Treatment, board, washing, clipping of Dogs; exercising grounds; accommodations for country boarders; dogs called for and delivered. Telephone, 851—Columbus.

TOY BLACK AND TANS, MINIATURE KING Charles spaniel, female, $35. 331 E. 41st St., basement.

Setter dog; can do everything except talk; I wish to sell; price, $250. Josh Trayer, Hood's Mill, Md.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

Harris's Wine and Liquor Warehouse, 1,706 Madison Av., cor. 113th.—Special reductions, holiday wines and liquors.

S. KRAUS, FINE WINES AND LIQUORS. Lowest prices. 2,119 8th Av., near 116th St. Branch, 612 2d Av.

Furs.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDED into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

ROSENBLAT & FRANK, 1,032 3D AV., NEAR 61st St.—Bargains, Fur Boas, Muffs; Altering, Repairing a specialty.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Krumberger & Clements gas engine cheap; see running after to-day. Laundry, 1,047 Park Av.

Wanted—6 or 7 horsepower gas or oil engine. Dudley, 142 West 10th St.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Dresscutting, ladies' tailoring millinery, thoroughly taught; $5 starts you. McDOWELL SCHOOL, 310-316 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, Friday. $2.50 starts you.

G. MAHLER, 678 LEXINGTON AV., (cor. 56th.) Latest Parisian styles. Suits $35 up. Silk lined throughout. Fit guaranteed.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded Clothing, Jewelry, Furs, Bric-a-Brac, Furniture, Carpets. Mr or Mrs. NAFTAL, 744 6th Av.

Lawyers.

WALDRON'S DETECTIVE BUREAU, 271 Broadway.—Expert detective services; lawyer with bureau; advice free. Telephone, 2144 Cortlandt.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

One pair of bay mares. Height, 15.2; weight, between 2,100 and 2,200. Sound, gentle, family horses. Apply private stable, 148 East 40th St.

Winter Resorts.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

VICTORIA South Carolina Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Thoroughly renovated, heated by hot water best, open all year. M. WILLIAMS.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT
WEBER
PIANO WAREROOMS,
5th Ave., corner 16th St.
$210
WILL BUY A NEW
STUYVESANT UPRIGHT PIANO.
DURABLE, RELIABLE, AND OF GOOD TONE QUALITY.
This instrument may be exchanged at any time for a new WEBER PIANO, when a fair allowance will be made, or if exchanged within two years the full price will be allowed.
Catalogues and full particulars mailed free to any address.
WEBER WAREROOMS,
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WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

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109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.
For 55 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufacturer. Easy terms. Good used pianos different makes $125 up. Write for catalogue.

MATHUSHEK & SON AND OPERA PIANOS
The balance of our Holiday stock at reduced prices. You can obtain a bargain from our large stock of slightly used pianos recently taken in exchange, including some celebrated makes; rents, $4 up.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way cor. 47th St.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano stool and scarf; delivered free; balance on easy payments; rents, $4 up.
741-743 8th Av., near 46th St.

$5.00 MONTHLY BUYS FULL-SIZE "BILLINGER & CO." UPRIGHT; EVERY PIANO GUARANTEED. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43D ST.

$10.00 FIRST PAYMENT, BALANCE EASY INSTALLMENTS, ELEGANT NEW UPRIGHT; DELIVERED FREE. WESER BROS., 524 W. 43D ST.

WINTERROTH PIANOS, CASH, INSTALMENTS, $125 UPWARD. 105 EAST 14TH ST. & 98 5TH AV. Open Evenings

EMERSON PIANOS.—Beautiful new designs; several slightly used; at unusually low prices; Steinway Parlor Grand; rare bargain. GEO. W. HERBERT, 10 East 17th St.

BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

ELEGANT MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5th Av.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS this week, extraordinary bargains for cash. HAHN, 165 W. 23d St.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR FOUR AND FIVE pedal pianos; something entirely new. WESER BROS., 524 West 43d St.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Large assortment slightly used uprights; squares taken in exchange; "Weber" bargain. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$125 elegant Wheelock upright, rosewood piano, full size; Mason Amblin organ; bargains. 319 9th Av., near 28th St.

Grand Upright Piano, cost $450, sell $165 cash; reliable guarantee. Inquire elevator boy, 106 East 116th St.

Sacrifices nearly new upright piano for $110; cost $625; need money. 72 Lexington Av., near 26th St.

$200 New piano, stool and scarf, $7 per month. Call at 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

$3.00 to $5.00 per month rent, pianos with mandolin attachment. Weser Bros., 524 W. 43d St.

Instruction.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic and commercial course; athletics, military drill; terms moderate; 2nd term begins Feb'y 1st. Address BROTHER AUGUST, West Chester, N.Y.

REGENTS' Examinations. Central Preparatory School, 18 E. 42D ST. SEND FOR HANDBOOK.

ISAAC PITMAN SHORTHAND; PRIVATE and class lessons; best instruction; reasonable rates. METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, 289 4th Av.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN INSTRUCTION; best method; expert teachers; terms moderate. Prof. J. M. FELLERIN, 207 West 25th.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 112 EAST 18TH ST.....
.....The ONLY N. Y. CONSERVATORY, 112 East 18th, ...BETWEEN 4TH AV. and IRVING PLACE. The FAMOUS MUSIC SCHOOL.....
.....The FIRST in the COUNTRY. Lessons DAY and EVENING....Years on 14th St. ....GRADUATES PROVIDED with POSITIONS.

VIOLIN ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT, EITHER residence; terms reasonable; not payable in advance; references exchanged. CHADWICK, 2 Chambers St.

VIOLIN INSTRUCTION BY JOSEPH GOLDstein, pupil of Cologne Conservatory, Germany. Terms moderate. 260 Sixth Av., Brooklyn.

GUSTAVE REHN! PIANIST!—Desires a few more pupils; thorough instruction; very moderate terms. 1 East 113th St.

PIANO; LADY, EXPERIENCED TEACHER, instructs at pupil's residence; 40 cents per lesson. TEACHER, Box 80, 1,242 Broadway.

JFANNE ARONE, AUTHORIZED BY FLORenzo d'Arona, to teach her method vocal instruction. 1,219 Madison Av.

Banjo, Mandolin instruction 10 weeks private lessons free, for annual concert. Dobson, 17 East 125th St.

Dancing.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Ave., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lanciers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

GEORGE W. WALLACE,
Leslie Rooms, 200 West 83d Street;
Ellerslie Rooms, 80-82 West 126th St.
Class and private tuition. See circular.

Harvard Dancing Academy, 158-162 West 125th. —Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lanciers, waltz quadrille guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av., 125-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**
Lester's Colonial Academy, 101st St. and Columbus Av.—Class and private lessons daily; receptions Wednesday and Saturday.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY,
59th and 6th Av.—Classes forming; 4 lessons, $1; 24, $5; private, (any hour,) $1. Prof. S. Warner.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residences free; send postal. LOVERING'S NEW YORK BOOK EXCHANGE, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Detective Agencies.

BAYERS'S INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 717-718; telephone 1631 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

United States Detective Bureau; male and female operators; shadowing, investigation; evidence reliable; secrecy guaranteed; night and day; telephone connections. 41-43 Maiden Lane, 1,486 5th Av.

Lost and Found.

BANKBOOK NO. 408,244 OF THE EMIGRANT Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

STATISTICS SHOW THAT THE SALE OF toilet articles in the United States amounts to MORE than $40,000,000,00 annually. Do you desire a fortune? Here is your opportunity; I want a partner with capital, or a person with capital to form a stock company for the purpose of increasing manufacture and exploit of seven Turkish Toilet articles, now on the market, for ladies. Highest recommendations; handsomest packages. Address, Col. J. F. MILLIKEN, 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MANUFACTURING SITE
NEAR NEW YORK, ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS; OWNER'S PLANT ADJOINING; CAN FURNISH LIGHT, HEAT, POWER, AND TRACK FACILITIES; CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. MANUFACTURING, BOX 379, 1,269 BROADWAY.

Wanted—An associate in a going and well-established, paying manufacturing and supply business in Western Pennsylvania. Three to four hundred thousand dollars required to control. Senior partner retiring. Closest investigation. Deal only with principals. Address D., Box 194 Times Office.

$1,000.00 OR MORE INVESTED
In a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually with good salary; bear investigation. AUTO. PIC. CO., 88 Wall St.

Wanted to purchase an interest in a business, recently or long established, by a young man, who has had eight years' office experience with large mercantile firms in New York. Address R. A., Box 189 Times.

FOR BASKET BALL, ROLLER SKATING, etc. A large room in Carnegie Hall. Address Room 60.

Sale or Rent.—Established Coal business; trestle, buildings to handle hay or grain; easy terms. E. C. Quarkenbush, Newark Av. and 7th St., Jersey City.

If you want $875 soundly invested get a circular of the Dominion Dry Dock Construction Co. Address E. Griffith, Box 65, Roxbury, Mass.

Advice Free.—Patents promptly procured; inventors' Guide FREE. EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Partner, with $250 cash.—Business guaranteeing $50 weekly profits. Call 212 West 17th St., Adams's bell.

Music Boxes, 84 teeth, $24; 15 tunes free; other instruments. Prof. ADOLPH COHN, 167 West 23d St.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IT WARMS THE LARG- est room in five minutes. The Improved Fire Vase Gas Heater for warming rooms and light cooking; fits on ordinary gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp; requires no pipe or hose; the gas flame is increased 500 per cent.; no explosion, odor; economical. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50; money refunded within twenty-four hours if not found satisfactory. The **KING INCANDESCENT STUDYING LAMP** beats any lamp in the market; burner, 100 candle power; double strength mantle chimney and shade. Introduction price, 75c. Mail orders filled everywhere. Sole agents for the improved Fire Vase Gas Heater, and distributers for the King Incandescent Lamp.
1,079 3d Av.,
Between 63d and 64th Sts.

I BUY OLD METAL.
Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.
BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

CREDIT TO ALL
DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO., 177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

CREDIT TO ALL WITHOUT SECURITY.
CLOTHING for Ladies, Men, and Boys, ready made or to order. Millinery, Furs, &c.
PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING AND CLOAK CO., 7 W. 14th St., bet. 5th and 6th Avs. (Open eve.)

We make wringers fit stationary tubs; allow something for your crippled wringer if it cannot be put in condition for use in our hospital; latest improved Bissell carpet sweepers. Send postal and our ambulance will call for wringers or sweepers needing repairs. American Wringer Co., 7-9 East 125th St.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

IDEAL CLIP.—Have this clip attached to your eyeglasses and you will agree that it is the only one that gives entire satisfaction. MEYER & ELTING, Opticians, 617 Sixth Av., near 36th St., New York.

Giving up house, offer exceedingly low all elegant new furniture, brilliant upright piano, fine parlor, dining, bedroom sets, folding beds, mirrors, &c.; suitable entering housekeeping; house for sale cheap. 109 East 55th St.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

BRITANNICA ENCYCLOPAEDIA, 25 VOLS., last edition, $22.50; Real Estate Insurance Atlas N. Y. City, 6 vols., $30; bargain; also old books bought. 147 6th Av.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

At Eble's Art Gallery, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, old jeyels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

ONLY HEADQUARTERS FOR GENUINE Welsbach lights is now at 66 West 125th St., between 5th and Lenox Avs.; sell at reduced prices; put up free; satisfaction guaranteed.

WM. SCHLINGLOFF'S PAPER-BOX MANUfacturing Co., established 1854; all machine boards and papers, 120 Fulton St., cash $800.

F. SORENSEN, UPHOLSTERER, DECORATOR, 2,071 7th Av., near 124th St.; slip covers cut, made; mattresses made over.

BRAATZ, NEW HAIR LIFE; LATEST DISCOVERY and finest ever compounded hair tonic; hairdressing parlors. 135 West 125th St.

Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing and enameling a specialty. TUXTO CYCLE COMPANY, 27 West 125th St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPEWRITER CO., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

PHONOGRAPHS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramaphone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

Goodyear's Rubber Goods, Mackintoshes, Clothes Wringers, Carpet Sweepers, &c., at lowest prices. Call 105 West 125th St.

For Sale—Fully equipped machine works; down town, New York City; capacity, 25 men. Address 618 6th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address LENOX, 61 West 125th St.

$10.00 BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—Domestic, New Home, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers. BROWN, 39 West 125th St.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Plumbing shop, 203 East 113th St.; big stock and tools; 3 men; steady jobbing; fine fixtures.

COHEN BROTHERS.—Fine upholstering and cabinet making. 25 East 125th St.

The only Harlem Office for Genuine Welsbach Lights, 129 West 125th St., opposite Koch & Co.

Examine Stock. Reduced rates. Going out of business, at 231 Washington Street.

Teas.—Choice teas, 25c. per lb.; choice coffees, 15c. per lb. DUNCAN, 110 Wall St.

Watches and Jewelry.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS; FINE DIAMONDS, watches; goods guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. WATCH SUPPLY, Three Maiden Lane.

EASY PAYMENTS.—Watches and diamonds; reliable goods only. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND CO., 19 Maiden Lane.

Credit, diamonds, watches, oil paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

Good Will and Interest for Sale.

Candy Store, (opposite large school,) steady business; profits $18 weekly;

AMERICAN CHRISTIANS REPLY TO BUDDHISTS

Attack on Mission Work in China Is Resented.

Demand for Indemnity Inspired by Love of Justice, Not by Thought of Revenge.

The eighth conference of Foreign Mission Boards in the United States and Canada was continued yesterday in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. George Scholl, Evangelical Lutheran, of Baltimore, presided. The most important feature of the morning session was not on the programme. This was the report of the special committee recently appointed to consider the statements made some time ago by a number of Buddhist priests in Japan in an address to the clericals of the world. This document, perhaps the first of its kind ever penned, was addressed to the priests and clergymen of all religions throughout the world, and was published, presumably, in all lands where newspapers are published.

This Buddhist address undertook to explain the trouble in China, and incidentally the mistakes of Christian missionaries. The special committee which was appointed to consider the address prepared an answer, and that answer was read at the session yesterday. It will be issued in the name of the conference. The report, referring to the strictures made upon the foreign missionaries in China, addresses the Buddhist priests directly, saying in part:

"It is not strange that in your brief and necessarily limited survey of the work of Christian missions in China, you did not secure a complete knowledge of the character of the American missionaries. It is not to be wondered at that you failed to note the marked difference between the methods used by the American Protestant missionaries and those used by some others who are working in China. We do not wish to cast any reflection upon the work of any missionary organization, but when criticisms are made of the nature of some of those contained in the address, it would be far more just to specify the sect of the missionaries charged with those faults and indiscretions.

"American missionaries have not, as you affirm, 'arrogated to themselves the power of protecting the followers of their creed in utter disregard of their criminality'; they have not even, as a rule, taken advantage of the clause in the treaties with China giving them authority to interfere to protect Christian converts from persecution. That the uprising in China was not caused by the American missionaries is evident from the fact that these missionaries and their churches, schools, hospitals, and homes were not the first attacked, but the fury of the mobs were first directed toward the railroads and telegraph lines.

"Those who attacked the missionaries knew nothing of them or their work except that they were foreigners.

"The question as to whether a missionary shall permit his country to collect indemnity for the destruction of missionary property is one that may well be considered. We must not forget that the churches, asylums, hospitals, schools, and printing presses which were destroyed were not built and maintained for the use and benefit of the Americans, but solely for the Chinese themselves.

"One company of Chinese have violently robbed another company of Chinese of that which was of great value to them, and we are sure that the sense of justice in the hearts of the best people of the world would say that the destroyed property should be restored by the parties responsible for the loss.

"Universal love always presupposes universal justice. A love which harbors or promotes injustice cannot be a true love. To excuse the lawbreaker is to foster crime and favor injustice. To defend the lawbreaker on the ground that he is forgiven or in the belief that he ought not to bear the penalty of his lawlessness is to encourage crime and to destroy the force of all law.

"For these reasons, and others which need not here be stated, the Protestant missionaries in China and the mission boards at home, in compliance with the request of our Government, have furnished statements as to the value of the mission property destroyed at the time of the recent disturbances in China. We, however, desire it understood that we wholly deprecate an assessment of damages beyond actual losses.

"It may not be strictly within the scope of a reply to your appeal, yet we cannot help referring to our deep sorrow that in the conflict of arms which has occurred in China many unrighteous things have been done by those who are allied with foreign Governments bearing the Christian name. It is not unnatural that the Chinese and others should attach the reproach of these acts to Christianity. We beg you not to make this mistake. The Boxer Society is said to have been originally a Buddhist organization, and during the recent troubles some of the leaders were Buddhist priests, but we would not think of holding Buddhism responsible for this.

"We should rejoice to have you meet our American missionaries in Japan and learn from them more fully of those characteristics of Christianity which make it impossible for us to admit that there are not radical and essential differences between it and all other religions. If it did not appear to us to contain blessings which do not exist elsewhere, we should not be eager, as we are, to carry it all over the world."

LEGAL NOTES.

INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR FOR SEWER CONSTRUCTION.—The sewer in Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, the work of constructing which was let to James J. Moran & Co., was what is known as a relief sewer, to carry surface water that after heavy storms flooded a portion of the city some distance away. The sewer was more than three miles long, with a diameter of over five feet. Mary T. Uppington, who owned property upon the avenue, sued the city, claiming $1,500 damages, because the trench dug for the purpose of laying the sewer caused the ground to settle in front of her premises, and thus injured her house. A judgment for $300 given in her favor on the first trial was set aside upon appeal, and on the second trial a judgment was directed for the defendant. The Court of Appeals has now unanimously upheld an affirmance of that judgment by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn. Judge Vann, giving the unanimous opinion of the Court, holds that when a city lets a contract to competent independent contractors for the construction of a sewer, upon plans reasonably safe and proper, it is not liable for damages caused by the settling of the ground in front of private property on the line of the work from the negligent manner of its performance. Independence of control in employing workmen and in selecting the means of doing the work is stated to be the usual test for determining whether the contractor is independent or not. Merely reserving the right to the city as in this case, to change, inspect, and supervise the work, and to require the contractor to discharge incompetent men, is not sufficient, the Court says, to deprive him of the character of an independent contractor.

ATTORNEY'S LIEN.—Robert J. Shadbolt, a lawyer, who acted as attorney for Sidney L. Rowland and another, executors of Thomas R. Everett, secured possession of a deposit of the testator in the Williamsburg Savings Bank, while the accounts were being prepared for the purpose of settlement. After drawing the money from the bank, on an order signed by one of the executors, Mr. Shadbolt sought to retain it because of an alleged lien for his services. The Kings County Surrogate made an order directing the attorney to redeposit this money to the credit of the executors. The Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, has unanimously affirmed that disposition of the case, holding, by Justice Hirschberg, that the matter was within the Surrogate's discretion, irrespective of the validity of the lawyer's claim of a lien, and that the attorney did not in such a case acquire a lien upon the money by virtue of Section 66 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as recently amended.

Tribute to Hiram Hitchcock's Memory.

A tribute to the memory of Hiram Hitchcock, the founder and President of the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, at Hanover, N. H., was adopted at a meeting of the Trustees of that institution. The hospital was founded by Mr. Hitchcock in memory of his wife.

HIS MONEY TOOK WINGS.

Jansen, from Denver, Met Affable Strangers, and Would Now Like to See His $500.

Alexander Jansen arrived in town recently from Denver, Col., and engaged an apartment at 5 Water Street. Then he went out to view the skyscrapers and other features of interest. He soon concluded that, as a rule, the residents of this city are much more sociable and obliging than the denizens of Denver, for in almost no time he met a well-dressed and suave gentleman, with whom he soon became very friendly. It transpired during the course of the conversation that the well-dressed gentleman was an old-time friend of several of Jansen's Denver acquaintances—in fact, had three cousins and a brother-in-law in the Western city whom Jansen knew very well.

The new-found friend, having nothing but time on his hands, offered to pilot the Westerner about town. He took him through Central Park to Grant's Tomb, and then through Riverside Park, pointing out the beauties of the places.

"I used to own this property," said the New Yorker, waving his hand in the direction of Columbia University, "but I sold it to the city."

Soon after they met two other well-dressed and exceedingly affable gentlemen, both of whom greeted Jansen's friend cordially. Soon one of them desired small bills with which to pay a debt, and Jansen insisted upon giving him $500 in twenty-dollar bills, receiving as security two one-thousand-dollar bills and two five-hundred-dollar bills. This gentleman left to pay his debts, and the other two escorted Jansen to a restaurant and ordered dinner. Then they excused themselves for a moment, and Jansen waited, thinking whether he should accept a half interest in the First National Bank, which one of the gentlemen had offered him. He waited for an hour, and then stepped around to the Hamilton Bank, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, ascertained that his money was no good, and then went to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station and told his story.

Jansen is still hanging around the restaurant, with the vague impression that the three gentlemen may have been detained and will yet return to have dinner with him.

HARLEM MAN HUNT LIVELY.

Policemen and Citizens Trail After Three Alleged Burglars.

An exciting man-hunt, participated in by policemen, mounted and on foot, men, women, small boys, bicyclists, automobiles, wagons, carriages, and dogs took place Wednesday afternoon over a mile of Harlem territory. At the end of the chase the bag consisted of three alleged burglars, who later gave their names as John Daily and Frank James of 413 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Thomas McHugh of 337 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. All three were held in $2,500 bail each in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning.

Mrs. Sarah Palmer, janitress of the apartment house at 533 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, caught the three men in the basement of the place Wednesday afternoon. She shrieked, and the men dashed out. Mrs. Palmer and several of the tenants gave chase, and in a few minutes the population of the entire neighborhood seemed to be on the move in the wake of the fleeing men. The hunted trio dashed along One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to Eighth Avenue, and then down to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, while spread out behind them like the tail of a comet was a heterogeneous mass of shouting and struggling humanity, including the policemen.

Mounted Policeman Butler of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street Police Station, after narrowly avoiding running down many small boys and women, caught up with James and McHugh, and made them prisoners. A big section of the crowd stopped here and followed the policeman and his two prisoners to the station house. Meantime the chase went on. Policeman Donelly led the procession of pursuers, and was running easily. Daily, the alleged burglar, was loping along well also, but at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, after he had gone a mile in much better than six minutes, he began to show signs of fatigue, and Donelly came up with the crowd spread out behind. Daily stopped suddenly, and drawing a revolver, fired at the oncoming policeman. The aim was bad, however, and a moment later Donelly was upon his man with his club. This ended the chase.

The prisoners all had burglars' tools in their possession, and were recognized as old offenders.

BURGLARS' NEW WEAPON.

Brick Wrapped in Paper and Smeared with Molasses to Break Windows.

A brick wrapped up in heavy paper and thickly smeared with molasses is the effective tool of window-breaking burglars who, despite the efforts of the police, have been committing numerous depredations in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. The shattered glass, instead of falling to the street and thus attracting possible attention to the noise, adheres to the molasses, and the burglar goes on with his work undisturbed. Early yesterday morning thieves by this means got away with $300 worth of shoes from the store of Alvah G. Brown, at South Eighth Street and Bedford Avenue, within a short distance of the Clymer Street Police Station.

So numerous have been the burglaries of late that all available detectives from the Brooklyn Police Headquarters and several from Mulberry Street have been detailed to Williamsburg in hopes of capturing the thieves. The streets are patrolled nightly by these men.

Dinner to Col. W. H. Boyle.

The Veteran Association of the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery Volunteers last night gave a reception and dinner at the Hotel St. Denis in honor of Col. William H. Boyle, U. S. A., who was recently retired on account of his age. Many of Col. Boyle's old friends in the army and navy, members of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army, were present. An unusual feature of the dinner was that the wives and daughters of Col. Boyle's friends were present. Major General O. O. Howard presided, and among the speakers were Major James Regan, Ninth United States Infantry; the Rev. George R. Van De Water, John Jerolomon, Philip B. Low, and others.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED PRICES.

If you want the very newest designs, wait a week or two.

If you want last Fall's designs at greatly reduced prices, buy now.

Our mark-down sale has greatly changed the figures. Graceful shapes they are, in the best woods, with the finest finish, but we mean to get rid of them before the new stock comes in, so they are now far below factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

Proctor's — Continuous Performance. — 15, 25, 50c Vaudeville.

23d St. } Clayton White, Marie Stuart & Co., Delbosq, Cushman, Holcomb & Curtis.
5th Ave. } Mlle. Cel's Living Statuary, Papinta, Harry Watson's Co., Midgley & Carlisle.
58th St. } Tom Nawn & Co., R. Johnstone, 3 Mascagnos, Carroll Johnson, Ida Van Sicklen,
125th St. } Geo. W. Monroe, Maxwell & Simpson, Al Leech & 3 Rosebuds, Lew Hawkins.

ST. NICHOLAS

SKATING RINK

69 WEST 66TH ST.

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP.

YALE VS. PRINCETON.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 8:15 P. M.

ADMISSION 50c. RESERVED SEATS 50c extra.

MUSIC. SKATES FREE.

What are these sack suits that are marked down to $15?

Suits cut from long-wearing worsteds and long-popular rough cheviots.

Suits in various shades of Oxfords, browns, greens, blues, and combinations of these colors.

Coats cut loose and baggy and some that are "cut in."

Suits made for this winter, not the dregs of last winter.

Suits that were mostly $20, $22, $25 and $28—a little of everything you see.

Sizes 32 to 35, $13.
Sizes 35 to 46, $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Sale of

Men's Dress Shirts.

Cuffs attached, extra wide bosoms, open front only, for full dress,

$1.00,

value $1.50.

Also open front and back, without cuffs, for every day wear,

$1.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.

To-night, at 7:45—DIE WALKURE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

Sat. Aft., Jan. 19, at 2—LE CID, (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Melba; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Sizes, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 19, at 8, at Popular Prices—DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER, (The Flying Dutchman,) (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Olitzka; MM. Dippel, Blass, Bars, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 20, at 8:15.—Grand Popular Concert. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Imbart de la Tour, Campanari, and Plancon, together with Entire Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 21, at 8:15—LA BOHEME, (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Scheff; MM. Saléza, Gilibert, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 23, at 8—DON GIOVANNI, (in Italian.) Mmes. Nordica, Scheff, and Gadski; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Saligmac, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 25, at 8—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Blepham. Conductor, Damrosch.

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Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke, Conductor.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 19, at 2:30.
Programme:
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THE WEATHER.
Snow flurries; wind northwest, becoming southerly.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,923. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SENATE PASSES ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL

Four Democrats with the Majority —Vote Was 43 to 23.

Measure Now Goes to Conference—Amendment Against Liquor Traffic in Philippines Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Just before 6 o'clock this evening the Senate finally disposed of the Army Reorganization bill. The measure having originated in the Senate, the final question was not upon its passage, but upon agreeing to the Senate amendments. They were agreed to by a vote of 43 to 23. While party lines were drawn on the measure, four Democrats voted for it—Senators Lindsay of Kentucky, McLaurin of South Carolina, Morgan of Alabama, and Sullivan of Mississippi. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, who was detained at his home by illness, was paired against the bill with Senator Spooner of Wisconsin.

The bill has occupied practically the entire attention of the Senate since Jan. 3, when it was made the unfinished business. While the opposition to it at all stages was vigorous, it never was bitter. Numerous amendments were made to it, but in general the committee was sustained, and the measure, with the exception of the elimination of the canteen clause, is not widely different from that reported to the Senate.

A determined effort was made to-day to amend the bill so as to provide against the sale of liquor in the Philippines and to prohibit the importation of any kind of intoxicants into the islands, but it was defeated.

A notable speech was delivered during the day by Mr. Hale of Maine, who, while opposing the increase in the strength of the army, stated cogently his reasons for supporting the bill.

Every effort to prevent the increase in the strength of the army was defeated by a decisive majority. As the bill originated in the Senate, it now will go directly to the conference committees appointed by the two branches of Congress.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) vigorously advocated his amendment providing for the revocation of all licenses granted to American saloons in the Philippines and providing against the manufacture, sale, or importation of beer, wines, or distilled liquors in the Philippines. He said the record showed there had been a steady increase in the export of liquors from the United States to the Philippines since the American occupation. For the four months last passed, of which there was a record, liquors to the amount of $360,337 had been exported from this country to the Philippines, almost one-third of the total exportations to the islands.

"What is the necessity for this legislation?" inquired Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.) "when the whole question is within the control of the President."

Mr. Gallinger replied there really was no necessity, as the power under which the saloons were established in the islands could destroy them. He felt it was time for Congress to assert its authority.

Mr. Lodge, Chairman of the Philippines Committee, said that with the American occupation of the Philippines 400 or 500 American barrooms had been established and licensed in Manila. They had done and were doing infinite harm—more harm, in his opinion, to the army than to the native inhabitants, as the Filipinos, like other tropical people, were temperate. Mr. Lodge directed the attention of the Senate to the good results of Gen. Ludlow's liquor regulations in Havana, and said he did not know why a similar course had not been established in Manila. He was satisfied that the proposed amendment would not be objectionable to the Taft Commission. It was evident from the action recently taken by the commission that the members were impressed by the evils of the liquor traffic.

In opposing the amendment Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.,) urged that Congress, acting upon what was at best only partial and imperfect knowledge of the situation in the Philippines, ought not to enact such legislation — "ill-considered and never passed upon by any committee"—as that proposed. The proposition here presented, Mr. Carter urged, was one simply to interfere with a Town Council in Manila, and it was not consistent with the importance of the great Philippine problem. It was unwise, inopportune, and imprudent, in his opinion, for Congress thus to commit the Government to any particular line of policy, especially when that legislation was proposed in the form of an amendment hastily drawn.

Mr. Towne (Pop., Minn.,) interrupted to say that Mr. Carter, "with his customary cogency," had demonstrated the incapacity, inaptitude, and unreadiness " of the American Congress to deal with the Philippine problem.

Mr. Carter replied that the best possible evidence of the capacity of Congress to legislate wisely for the Philippines was the fact that it refused to legislate at all in the absence of full and complete information, and until after order and peace had been restored in the islands.

MR. HALE EXPLAINS HIS STAND.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) then, in a brief but forceful and earnest speech, enumerated some of the reasons why he should vote for the pending bill. He agreed that the time had not come for general legislation with respect to the Philippines, but he did not regard the proposed amendment as general legislation, as it dealt largely with the good order and good health of the army. Discussing the general features of the measure, he said there was no need to endeavor to conceal the purposes of the bill. There ought to be no doubt as to the objects for which the proposed large army was to be used. The burden of such a statement must rest upon Senators who advocated the bill.

"It is well known," said he, "that the army raised under this bill is to be a fighting army. It is not to fight in the old States of the Union; it is not to fight in Cuba or in Porto Rico; it is not to fight in China, but it is to fight in the Philippine Islands. If it were not for the fact that this army is to conduct this war in the Philippines no committee of this body would present here a proposition for the creation of a permanent standing army of 100,000 men."

Mr. Hale said he would be glad if the form of negotiation with the Filipinos could have been adopted as a means of settling the pending conflict, but Senators did not approve of it. He believed, too, it would be better to attach a temporary force to the present standing army, but the Senate would not hear to that. He pointed out that, unless this bill was passed, there would be in the Philippines after July 1 next, only about 20,000 American soldiers. Pressed by the Filipino forces, they would be "hemmed in Manila," and would be "lucky if they were not driven into the sea."

"No Senator could stand that," declared the Maine Senator. "No man, no party could stand upon such a condition. Therefore I am constrained, as much as I am opposed to it, to support this measure, because without it an almost immeasurable disaster and tragedy might befall the army in the Philippines."

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) expressed the opinion that the time had not yet arrived for Congress to legislate upon the Philippines.

"When will we be ready to legislate?" inquired Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)

"The Senator can answer that question as easily as he can ask it," replied Mr. Spooner. "I do not undertake to say when we shall be ready to legislate for the Philippines. I do not think we shall be ready until we have sent a joint committee of Congress to investigate the situation of the people in the islands."

"When shall we do that?" inquired Mr. Teller.

"I hope," responded Mr. Spooner, "that we will provide for such a committee before this session comes to an end. I have undertaken to frame a resolution providing for such a committee."

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing for the payment of $200 to each soldier now in the Philippines whose term of service will expire before July 1 next and who re-enlists for three years.

VOTE ON AMENDMENTS.

The debate upon the bill closed under the special order, and the voting began upon the amendments to the bill. Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla.,) offered an amendment striking out Section 26, empowering the President to maintain the enlisted force of the army at the maximum strength during the present exigencies of the service, or until such time as Congress may hereafter direct. The amendment was rejected—26 to 42.

Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) proposed an amendment providing that the provisions of the pending bill should remain in force only until July 1, 1903, after which time the army should be reduced to the number provided by law prior to April 1, 1898. Rejected—25 to 39.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) proposed an amendment directing the President to issue a proclamation within ten days after the passage of the bill, disclaiming any intention on the part of the United States to exercise sovereignty over the Philippine Islands except for the purpose of pacification, and thereafter to leave the government of the islands to their people. Rejected—22 to 43. Senators Lindsay, (Ky.,) McLaurin, (S. C.,) and Sullivan (Miss.) voted with the Republicans against the amendment.

A motion by Mr. Pettigrew to strike out Section 32 of the bill, providing for the enlistment of Filipinos, was rejected—24 to 41—as was an amendment by Mr. Daniel to fix the pay of native officers and men at the same rate paid to Americans.

Mr. Spooner suggested an amendment leaving the fixing of the pay of native troops to the discretion of the Secretary of War. It was agreed to.

Mr. McComas (Rep., Md.,) suggested several amendments, which were agreed to. They strike out the age limit for volunteer officers to be examined for the grades of Captains and First or Second Lieutenants and to include in the eligibles for such examination volunteer officers who served prior to 1898.

Mr. Gallinger offered his amendment providing that the veterinarians authorized by the bill shall have the rank and allowances of Second Lieutenants. It was rejected. He then offered a new section to the bill providing that all licenses for the sale of liquor in the Philippines heretofore granted be revoked and that none hereafter be granted; and that the importation of beer, wine, and distilled spirits into the islands be prohibited. The amendment was rejected, 23 to 53.

The amendment of Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) prohibiting the importation into the Philippines of distilled liquors except for medicinal purposes was rejected, 23 to 41. His amendment fixing the allowance for clothing and rations of the native Porto Rican soldiers was adopted.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) proposed an amendment striking out of the bill the paragraphs authorizing the President to increase the number of men in any company of infantry, any troop of cavalry, or any battery of artillery to the maximum. Rejected, 22 to 43.

VOTE ON THE BILL.

Many amendments changing the bill in minor particulars were offered, but as a rule they were rejected without division. The measure having originated in the Senate, the question then was upon agreeing to the bill as amended. The motion to agree was adopted, 43 to 23, the detailed vote being as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. D.)
Bard, (Rep., Cal.)	McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Carter, (Rep., Mon.)	Mason, (Rep., Ill.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Deboe, (Rep., Ky.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Dillingham, (Rep., Vt.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Scott, (Rep., W. Va.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)	Simon, (Rep., Ore.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.)
Kean, (Rep., N. J.)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
Kyle, (Rep., S. D.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)	Total—43.

NAYS.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Kenney, (Dem., Del.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Mallory, (Dem., Fla.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	Taliaferro, (Dem., Fla.)
Chilton, (Dem., Tex.)	Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Towne, (Pop., Minn.)
Culberson, (Dem., Tex.)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Turner, (Fusion, Wash.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Wellington, (Rep., Md.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Total—23.

The measure was sent to conference between the two houses, Senators Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) and Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) being appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT OPINION.

Power of the Staff to be Demonstrated in Conference Committees—Some Things Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Ever since the Army bill became a subject of discussion in Congress it has been the chief topic of conversation at the War Department, and there have been warm controversies between those who favored the Secretary's plan for securing control of all staff appointments and changes and the others who believe that the inherent evils of the staff as now constituted have been overestimated. As the bill has been passed it contains some things that suit both of the conterding sides, and some other things that do not please any of them.

Secretary Root has contributed to his inability to be made ill by his personal solicitude for the passage of the bill in something like the shape in which he sent it to the House. He has followed carefully all the changes, with varying feelings of wonder, confusion, and disgust, until he was doubtful whether it would retain any of the ideas he had suggested when it became law. Advised by one of his staff officers, he had at last quit trying to keep up with the Senate, having been reminded that whatever the bill might be when it got into conference, no man could be wise enough to predict what it would be like when it came out of conference for acceptance or rejection by the two houses.

The consideration of the bill in conference will afford a last opportunity to the War Department to prove whether the head of the department or the staff is most potent in obtaining legislation for the army. The canteen and the veterinarian corps are both beyond reach. What is settled for good is that there shall be an army large enough to carry out the plans of the Administration in the Philippines, and that it may be ended soon enough to enable the department to bring home the forces entitled by law to be dismissed on June 30, 1901. Already steps are being taken at the War Department to provide for the new forces, as there will have to be equipments provided for the whole force authorized in excess of the army of 26,000 allowed by statute.

Old Point Comfort and Richmond Tour.
Royal Blue Line, Jan. 26, via Washington, $34 round trip from New York, expenses included. Leave Liberty St. 9 A. M. Full information B. & O. R. R. Offices.—Adv.

CASHIER, PISTOLS AT HIS HEAD, DEFIES ROBBERS

Bold Attempt to Steal Receipts in Maillard's Candy Store.

Bullet Fired at Mr. Mathey Whizzes Past His Head — One Desperado Captured After an Exciting Chase.

Two men made a desperate attempt to steal the day's receipts of Maillard's candy store, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at 11:45 o'clock last night, and would have succeeded had it not been for the courage of Henry Mathey, the cashier, who refused to hold up his hands when one of the robbers covered him with two big revolvers and ordered him to do so.

Instead he shouted "Help! Police!" and threw his arms about the big piles of bills spread before him on the table. One of the revolvers flashed, but the ball sped harmlessly by the cashier's head, and then the bandits darted out into the passing crowd in Broadway, and in another second a wild man hunt was on which ended with the capture of one of them.

The two men came in just as the store was closing for the night, and the last customer had left. The cashier's desk or table is but a few feet from the main entrance at the Twenty-fourth Street corner of the building. Mathey sat there counting up his money, the only other person near him being John Wenger, one of the waiters in the place, who was standing at the top of a step ladder arranging one of the tall showcases. In the back of the store were five other waiters.

It was all done in a minute. The men opened the door and walked straight to the table, which was without a railing or protection of any kind. The leader quickly drew two heavy revolvers.

"Throw up your hands!" he shouted, and Mathey found himself gazing into the deadly barrels.

As the shot was fired Wenger fell headlong from the step ladder in his fright, and before he could regain his footing the other waiters had run to the front of the store, and the robbers had passed outside. There they separated, one running west through Twenty-fourth Street, and the other fleeing across Madison Square, with a crowd of several hundred in hot pursuit shouting "Stop thief!" at the top of their lungs.

Policeman John Egan ran about half a block away and joined in the chase. The man ran through Twenty-third Street to Fourth Avenue, and then turned south for one block, and at the next block the policeman seized him. The man gave up without a struggle, and walked meekly to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he said he was Edward Burgess, twenty-five years old, a steamfitter, living at the Mills Hotel, in Bleecker Street.

When he was searched there were found upon him three crumpled one-dollar bills and a small knife and the two revolvers, both fully loaded save for the single shot which had been fired at the cashier.

Detectives were scouring the Tenderloin for his accomplice whose agreed part was probably to grab the money when the cashier's hands went up. They found clues to his identity which led them to state confidently that they would have him before daylight.

Cashier Mathey later made the following statement:

"I was making up my cash, as I do every evening, and there was about $1,000 on the table, the whole day's receipts. I was just about to roll it up preparatory to putting it in the safe, when two men came in. One of them walked up and said, 'Hands up!' I put one hand up and grabbed the money with the other and called out, 'Get out of here!' Then the waiters made a rush at him, and the man turned around and ran toward the door. As he ran he faced about and fired at me. The other man who had come in with him stood at the door and threw in open, and when his companion ran, he ran, too."

Mr. Mathey took no part in the pursuit, staying in the store and taking care of the money, but after the arrest he went to the station house and positively identified Burgess as the man who had shot at him.

DROPPED DEAD AT A CLUB.

Frederick A. Gilbert, a Boston Capitalist, Stricken While Telling a Story.

Frederick A. Gilbert of Brookline, Mass., dropped dead last night while dining with friends at the New York Club, Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Gilbert was President of the Boston Electric Light Company. He was very corpulent. He was a frequent visitor to this city, and was well known at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he always staid when in New York.

Mr. Gilbert passed the early part of yesterday in the Wall Street district, and transacted much business. He was in excellent spirits, and appeared in robust health. In the early evening he was about the hotel, and, accepting the invitation of friends, went to dine at the New York Club house.

He was seated at one of the tables in the main dining room about 8:45 o'clock, and the meal was well under way. The room was well filled. Mr. Gilbert was quite jovial and was telling a story to his companions when he suddenly paled and, clutching his throat and his breast at the same time, exclaimed: "I am ill!"

Messengers were told to summon physicians, but before they had left the dining hall Mr. Gilbert lurched forward, and in a few moments life was extinct.

The incident created much excitement, and the diners gathered about the table at which Mr. Gilbert had been eating. One of the doctors who arrived expressed the opinion, after a superficial examination, that death had resulted from apoplexy or a bursted blood vessel.

Mr. Gilbert's estate is reputed to be worth $5,000,000. He was fifty-four years old, and leaves a wife and three children, one of the latter being a Mrs. Sears of Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—Frederick A. Gilbert, the President and General Manager of the Boston Electric Light Company, who died suddenly in New York to-day, was a native of New Haven, Conn. He came to Boston in 1886. He married a Miss Todd of New Haven, and they have three children. Mrs. Gilbert left for New York to-night in ignorance of her husband's death.

Mr. Gilbert's business in New York is supposed to have had reference to the attempted consolidation of his company with the Edison Company, which was stopped by the Governor and the Gas and Electric Light Commissioners last week. It is understood that negotiations were on foot looking to another form of union between these properties.

REDSKINS ON THE WARPATH.

Disaffected Creeks Cause an Uproar in Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—A special from Eufauli, I. T., says:

Deputy Marshal Grant Johnson has brought the news that the disaffected Creek Indians, known as the "Snake Band," are up in arms and are riding through the country, whipping and maltreating peaceable Indians. Johnson says he saw a band of fifty, headed by John Creek, yesterday, near Proctor. They were heavily armed, and were arresting some Creeks, whom they took to Hickory Ground their headquarters, and whipped. It is stated that one man who resisted arrest was killed.

The Marshal says the country west of here is in an uprosr, that several bands of disaffected Indians, numbering about fifty each, are out. They claim to be the legally constituted authority in the nation. They have elected an independent chief council and other officers, and the peaceable people have applied to the Federal authorities for protection.

These Indians are all full bloods, ignorant and stubborn. They are the anti-treaty party, and say they will make no treaty and will not allow any Creek council to ratify one.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
is the best, and the best is none too good for food and drink. Insist on having it. Avoid cheap substitutes.—Adv.

COL. ROOSEVELT WAS TREED.

Attacked by a Number of Gray Wolves and Remained a Prisoner for Four Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

MEEKER, Col., Jan. 18.—Col. Roosevelt was treed by gray wolves last night and kept a prisoner for four hours. He started alone late in the afternoon to shoot coyotes, but did not find anything till in the dusk he saw the shaggy form of a gray wolf 300 yards distant and outlined against the sky. It was too dark for accurate aim, but the bullet sent the beast limping and yelling over the brow of the hill. The tracks showed that one of the animal's legs had been broken by the shot.

The Colonel followed, without thought of danger until he noticed that the yelping of the wounded animal was answered by others. These gray wolves are twice as large as coyotes, and dangerous when in numbers.

Col. Roosevelt started for home, but had lost his direction, and in the darkness had difficulty in following his own tracks. Darkness made effective shooting impossible, and the country soon seemed alive with wolves.

In climbing the tree Col. Roosevelt lost his cartridge belt. His companions, who had become alarmed by his absence, found him when it was nearly midnight. Under the tree were a half dozen wolves he had killed with his revolvers. The others were soon scattered by the dogs.

BIG FEDERAL STEEL DEAL?

Reported to Have Bought Nearly All the Common Stock of American Steel and Wire Company.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"Federal Steel interests have bought outright or secured options and proxies on practically the entire common stock issue of the American Steel and Wire Company. Arrangements have been made for the underwriting of a Federal Steel bond issue large enough to pay for the stock, much of it subscribed in Chicago, but most of it taken by the great Wall Street interests—Morgan, Porter, Flower, Gary, Mills, Spencer, Rogers, and others of similar weight. Norman B. Ream and Marshall Field represent the Chicago interest, and Boston is in it in the person of Nathaniel Thayer.

"The enormous deal has been brought to completion, nothing now remaining but the routine of casting ballots and proxies for the Federal bond issue. By the day of the annual meeting of the American Steel and Wire Company, it will be found that some of the present all-powerful men of that corporation have railway interests which will compel them to abandon executive positions in the wire company. Their places will be taken by the nominees of the Morgan-Mills-Gary-Porter company. In other words, the Gates party will virtually disappear from the wire company, or will fall into a hopeless minority and the Federal Steel Company will rule it.

"John W. Gates, John Lambert, Col. Drake, and other Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company will start for New York to-morrow. The regular meeting of the board is scheduled for Jan. 28.

"It is said that a bond issue of $13,000,000 or $14,000,000 will be required to carry out the deal and that this amount of money has been provided for."

ACTS STRANGELY AT TABLE.

William H. Duncan, Thought to be Insane, Arranges Dishes Into a "Telephone Circuit."

Much amusement and some excitement was created among the diners at Young's restaurant, Thirty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, shortly before 8 o'clock last night, when a well-dressed man took a seat at a prominent table and began to "play telephone" with the dishes he had ordered. First he placed a dish with mashed potatoes, a tureen half emptied of oxtail soup, a plate full of chicken à la Maryland, a dish with French peas, and a glass of ice water in a row on the table before him. Then imagining this arrangement to be a telephone exchange, such as are used in large offices, he placed an empty tumbler over his ear and proceeded to stick saltcellars and butterdishes into the food before him.

"Hello, Hello!" he began to call out. "Give me 4-11 Cortlandt. Who's this? Yes, he's in—wait a minute, I'll connect you—Hello—Hello—I want central—yes—waiting?—yes, they're going to call us up from Heaven—yes—God was busy the last time I called 'em up!"

Just then a Salvation Army lass walked into the restaurant and offered to sell him a War Cry. When he saw her his face lit up.

"Hello! Hello!" he yelled, changing a pepper cellar from the mashed potatoes into the soup. "Hello, I say, Central! Never mind about heaven. Here's God just come in Himself. Good-bye," and, dropping the tumbler, he handed the surprised girl a two-dollar bill.

By this time the proprietor of the restaurant had become alarmed and called in a policeman. When the man saw him he began to laugh. "Well, well!" he cried, "here's God, and there comes the devil, and they're both in uniform."

At the West Thirtieth Street Station, whither he was taken, the man at first could give no information. He was examined by a physician from the New York Hospital, who declared he had all the symptoms of insanity. When the policemen searched him he suddenly remembered that his name was William H. Duncan and that he had a wife and two children. He seemed to be much alarmed for the safety of his belongings, declaring that the policemen were trying to rob him. He watched the numerous papers, matches, pencils, &c., and the money which was being taken from his pockets with an alert eye.

The physician ordered him taken to Bellevue, and as he was being hustled into the ambulance he yelled back, "Send for John J. Cox, Tremont, Fordham."

His papers indicated his name to be William H. Duncan, real estate dealer, 27 Pine Street, and northeast corner of East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Valentine Avenue, his home. His friends were notified.

MORE GIFTS BY MR. CARNEGIE.

Will Give $65,000 to Institutions in Illinois and Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, Ind., Jan. 18.—Andrew Carnegie has notified the managers of the Local Library Association by wire that he will donate $15,000 toward a public library building for this city. Goshen is the smallest city Mr. Carnegie has ever assisted.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 18.—It was announced to-day that Andrew Carnegie has made a donation of $50,000 to the Aurora College of Illinois.

WILL TAKE HERTZ TO LONDON.

Alleged Embezzler to be Transferred for Extradition Purposes.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18. — Sigmund Hertz of New York City, who was arrested shortly after the arrival here Thursday evening of the Allan Line steamer Corinthian, from Halifax, Jan. 7, charged with forgery, at the instance of the United States authorities, was not brought before the Magistrate here to-day. The police are awaiting the arrival of a Scotland Yard officer to take him to London for extradition.

The sum of £350 was found on Hertz, but no trace of the missing bonds was discovered in his baggage. As there is no charge against his wife, who accompanied Hertz across the Atlantic, she was not searched. She is known to have several bank drafts. Their clothes are elaborate and costly. Mrs. Hertz spent last night with her husband at the police station. This evening she went to a hotel.

Hertz is absolutely silent on the subject of his arrest.

Secured by Silent Safeguards.
The electric pneumatic switches and signals in use on the Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee passengers' safety.—Adv.

QUEEN VICTORIA ILL; REGENCY TALKED OF

Her Majesty Advised Not to Transact State Business.

Great Apprehension in United Kingdom, but Newspapers Say Queen's Condition Is Not Alarming.

OSBORNE, Isle of Wight, Jan. 18.—The following official announcement regarding the Queen's health has been made:

"The Queen has not lately been in her usual health, and is unable for the present to take her customary drives.

"The Queen, during the past year, has had a great strain upon her powers, which has rather told upon her nervous system. It has therefore been thought advisable by her Majesty's physicians that her Majesty should be kept perfectly quiet in the house, and should abstain for the present from transacting business."

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Sir Francis H. Laking, M. D., Surgeon to Queen Victoria, has been called to Osborne to consult with Sir James Reid, her Majesty's resident physician.

Although it is fully understood that there is no cause for alarm beyond what would naturally be felt at the indisposition of any one of the Queen's age, the official announcement issued last evening has caused a shock to the country the effect of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. Her Majesty's absolute freedom from illness during the longest reign in English history has led her people to regard her almost as more than mortal, and the mere novelty of having to face the possibility of a regency alone suffices to create apprehension.

It is necessary to go back to a date prior to 1820 for a similar situation. Since that time there has never been an interruption to the smooth working of the constitutional machine. No one, not even the Prince of Wales, can act for the Queen without the authority of Parliament; and, as no steps have been taken to summon Parliament, it may be taken for granted that her Majesty's physicians have only adopted measures of precaution, and that she is still able to sign any absolutely imperative documents, though relieved of the worries of routine affairs.

The illness of Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany, the sudden death of her Majesty's old friend, Lady Churchill, together with the deaths of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg last Summer and of Prince Christian Victor subsequently, and the incidents of the war in South Africa have been great trials to the Queen, but, even within a week, she has received Lord Roberts and sent a message of condolence to the widow of Dr. Creighton, the Bishop of London.

It is understood that the arrangements for the Queen's visit to the South of France are proceeding on the lines originally laid down, and it is quite likely that rest and abstention from work will enable her to undertake the journey earlier than was originally intended.

All the morning papers comment upon the unlooked-for possibilities of the situation, but they do not regard it as alarming. The Daily News says:

"We fear it cannot be doubted that her Majesty's health is precarious, but it seems impossible to believe that she should be ill. We must hope and trust that a short period of repose will restore her strength of body and mind. The fact that the Prince of Wales attended the banquet to Lord Roberts, given by the United Service Club, may serve to dispel an alarming view of the case.

"The Queen's age must make any illness the cause of anxiety; but, among the penalties of a scrupulous adhesion to duty, is that of an exaggerated alarm at any intermission."

The Daily Graphic, commenting upon the Queen's "untiring self-sacrifice," says:

"We hope it is only a passing warning to her to spare herself in the future."

The Times, which takes a similar view, remarks that it is only since Tuesday that the Queen has not taken her drives, and points out that to-day she attains an age one day greater than that of George III., thus having not only reigned, but also lived longer than any other British sovereign.

Proceeding to dilate upon the immense changes and progress during the Queen's reign, and upon the "unexampled manner in which she has won her way into the affections of her people," The Times says:

"There cannot be any doubt whatever that the oldest British sovereign is also the best beloved."

The Daily Telegraph, which comments upon "the needless and unjustifiable alarm caused by the very solicitude of her people for the Queen's welfare," says:

"This has given a character to the news which we are glad to say the news does not bear and drew inferences not involved in the real facts of the case."

It is specially noteworthy, as The Times points out, that until Tuesday the Queen went out driving daily.

Up to midnight no change had been made in any of the plans of the royal family. The chaplain of the Archbishop of Canterbury said the movements of the primate had not been affected by the state of health of the Queen.

MRS. NANCY C. PREWITT DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Jan. 18.—A telegram to Mrs. A. M. Reynolds here announced the death at Fairfield, Iowa, of her mother, Mrs. Nancy C. Prewitt, aged seventy-four years. Mrs. Prewitt was a sister to Ann Rutledge, to whom Abraham Lincoln was engaged to be married, and whose death in 1835 cast a melancholy shadow across the martyr President's life.

Mrs. Prewitt's recollections of Mr. Lincoln were interesting, as he made his home at her father's house for four years. She was well-known here and in Illinois and Iowa. A son, A. M. Prewitt, is a Presbyterian minister.

TO BUY OHIO RAILROAD.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is about to buy the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad, with a view of further controlling the soft-coal traffic of West Virginia. President Cowen and other Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials yesterday completed an inspection of the Cleveland Road. It traverses the soft-coal fields and connects with the Baltimore and Ohio at Wheeling. It also connects with the Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railroad at Cleveland. The latter company is controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio. The Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling extends from Lorain, Ohio, to Bridgeport, in that State, opposite Wheeling, a distance of 158 miles. It has a branch from Lester to Cleveland, 28 miles.

The acquisition of this property would give the Baltimore and Ohio the shortest line between Wheeling and Cleveland. The Baltimore and Ohio officials are very favorably impressed with its prospects. It is estimated that the earning capacity could be largely increased by the building of the various branches planned.

The Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Company is controlled by the New York banking house of Blair & Co. Of capitalization it has $8,000,000 common and $5,000,000 non-cumulative 5 per cent. preferred stock. A dividend of 3 per cent. was paid on the preferred stock in 1896, but none since. There is a first mortgage for $5,000,000 and a consolidated mortgage for $10,000,000 on the property. Of the $10,000,000 the sum of $4,000,000 is reserved for improvements.

Rapid Service to St. Louis.
The Pennsylvania Railroad trains make the journey from New York in twenty-eight hours.—Adv

THE SHAN-HAI-KWAN LINE.

Russia Consents to Withdraw the Terms for Its Return to Which the British Objected.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail, wiring Saturday, says:

"The British protest has proved effectual and Russia has expunged the obnoxious conditions from the contract to restore the Shan-hai-Kwan Railroad to the British bondholders.

"Count von Waldersee will sign the revised convention to-morrow."

YACHTSMAN KILLED BY CAR.

Capt. Charles Belmont, Who Once Commanded the Nourmahal, Run Down in Brooklyn.

Capt. Charles Belmont, commander of the steam yacht Saranac, owned by J. M. Quintard, was run down and instantly killed last night by a trolley car in Brooklyn. Capt. Belmont lived at Third Avenue and Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, with his wife and sister-in-law. He had been visiting Capt. John Besserd, a friend, who lives in Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, and was on his way home when killed.

The accident occurred at Third Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. Capt. Belmont was crossing the first-named thoroughfare when he was struck by Car 902 of the Court Street line. It is said that he stumbled in front of the car and was struck before he could recover himself. He was knocked down and his life was crushed out by the forward truck of the car. The motorman of the car, Thomas Welch, was arrested by a policeman of the Fourth Avenue Station.

Capt. Belmont was well known among yachtsmen along the Atlantic Coast. He was fifty-five years old, and had been an officer on the yachts of a number of well-known yachtsmen of this city and elsewhere. He was at one time first officer of John Jacob Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal. About thirty years ago Capt. Belmont crossed the ocean in the schooner yacht Faustina, being one of the first to make the trip in such a craft.

CHARTER REVISION REPORT.

Not Likely that Extensive Changes Will Be Made This Session.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Gov. Odell will send the report of the New York Charter Revision Commission to the Legislature Monday evening. The Governor in his message made such recommendations for revision of the charter as he thought were urgently called for. He will let the report of the Charter Revision Commission speak for itself, it was said to-day.

The programme for an early adjournment of the Legislature does not give much hope that there is to be anything like so extensive a revision of the Greater New York charter as the Charter Revision Commission committee has recommended. The recommendations for revision made by the commission fill a volume of 750 pages. Many of the recommendations have aroused decided opposition. If hearings upon the suggested changes over which there is contention were given, and they were then brought up for debate in the Senate and Assembly, the session, it is feared, might be prolonged beyond the time for the early adjournment, which has been practically agreed upon.

Chairman Kelsey of the Assembly Committee on Cities has already announced that the committee would act conservatively upon the matter of revising the charter and this is generally taken to mean that there will be no sweeping changes hastily made.

EDUCATIONAL TEST APPROVED.

North Dakota Voters Adopt a Constitutional Amendment Regarding Electors' Qualifications.

Special to The New York Times.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 18.—The voters have adopted a constitutional amendment providing that an educational qualification may be prescribed for electors. A bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Lewis amends the present law and prescribes such qualification by providing that the voters shall satisfy Boards of Registration that they are able to read intelligently the Constitution of the State in the English language.

This is the first time the State has attempted an educational qualification. Such a bill, if passed and strictly carried out, will make it difficult for a number of foreign-born residents to vote.

There is much discussion of the wisdom of an educational qualification. As a general rule the foreigners in the State are intelligent and able to cope with questions of government, but in view of the heavy arrivals of colonists from Europe in later years it is deemed wise by many to put some such check on the matter of voting as that suggested by the bill.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL FIND.

Enormous Deposit Secured by Davis-Elkins Syndicate—Offer for Monongahela Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 18.—The report is made of a wonderful discovery of coal due to the careful investigations made by the Davis-Elkins syndicate that controls the mining and transporting of coal in the West Virginia central region. These men, it is said, have secured at an ordinary market price several square miles of land underlaid with a vein of the finest steam coal fifty feet thick, probably the thickest unbroken vein of coal in the world.

The tract lies in Randolph County, and by a peculiar topographical condition there is not a single outcropping in all the area underlaid by the big vein. The coal lies at a point near the West Virginia Central Railroad, and is so laid in the hills that it can be reached by tunnels.

Other important news comes from Clarksburg, where, at a meeting of a dozen coal operators conducting mines in that region, Col. S. T. Simpson made a proposition, as the representative of New York interests, to buy outright for cash all the coal operations and abutting and contiguous coal lands on the Monongahela River Division of the Baltimore and Ohio and along the line of that road from Grafton to Parkersburg, an aggregate of over 200 miles.

Mr. Simpson's offer contemplates the appraisement of the lands and works and a substantial bonus for the good will and trade. Those to whom the offer was made looked with favor on it, but no definite reply was asked until the others interested shall have received the same proposition.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR'S WILL.

Employes of Armour & Co. Likely to be Well Provided For.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The will of the late Philip Danforth Armour will be filed in the Probate Court early next week.

That the employes of Mr. Armour will be liberally remembered in his will is regarded as certain. C. M. Favorite, the highest salaried man in the employ of Armour & Co., is said to be well provided for. A. J. Valentine, manager of the grain elevator departments, is also thought to be among the largest beneficiaries. Others who are thought to have been remembered are P. A. Valentine, financial man; D. J. Simpson, city buyer and close friend of Mr. Armour for tw

have passed through. Campbell's nervousness increased to a great extent during the day, and when Prosecutor Emley was getting in his hardest blows against him and his colleagues his restlessness became painful. McAlister and Death tried hard to preserve an appearance of nonchalance.

Ex-Judge Hoffman, who had managed to have his final speech for his clients deferred until the same day when the Prosecutor would make his final effort to convict, began promptly after the opening of court. He had not done much talking throughout the trial, and his forceful oratory was therefore in the nature of a surprise for the jury as well as for the auditors.

"There is one branch of this case," he began, "which has not been placed before you so strongly that I would be warranted in avoiding it. It is this, that when a man is brought into court on such a charge as this, he is not called upon to prove his innocence. The State is called upon to prove his guilt. We start with the presumption of law, humanity, and common sense, that these men here came into court innocent. As in the case when lives are imperiled by fire, shipwreck, or other accident, every effort is made at rescue; so the law masses all its forces to bring a man out from under an indictment to prevent him from going to his death without proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

"No matter what the true facts may be, the law says that you must find these men innocent unless the State of New Jersey produces proof that they are guilty. There is no legal proof in this case that Jennie Bosschieter died of chloral poisoning. There is no legal proof that a criminal assault was committed upon her on the night of Oct. 18.

"Chloral is a drug almost universally used for medical purposes. I presume it can be bought at any drug store. Yet the State, with all its resources, produced no one and nothing to tell where McAlister got the chloral he is said to have used. There were doctors on this stand who were not compelled to testify, yet they declared their inferences that the girl died of chloral poisoning. I eliminate their testimony, and that brings me to the testimony of Dr. Witthaus. He is what is called a chemical expert. He is not infallible. There have been cases, he admitted here, where juries have entirely disagreed with him. There is nothing so uncertain as the opinion of an expert employed for a certain purpose. Dr. Witthaus testified that he didn't know how chloral killed. He didn't know how it affected respiration. He didn't he know? Because his service is uncertain? He said that the ten grains of chloral that he found indicated that a much larger quantity had been given, but he could not tell how much. Throw away the necessary ignorance in his science; say it is only guesswork.

"The administration of poison has not been found, and McAlister, Death, and Campbell have sworn here that no drug was put in the girl's drink. I do not believe that these young men, with their early religious training, their home education, their business careers, would testify falsely, even to save their own lives. Moreover, I cannot conceive where in God's world the authority comes from for a police officer to take a man under arrest and ply him for hours with questions. These officers worked what they call the 'thirty-third degree' to elicit statements which they used against them."

At this point Mr. Hoffman assailed the testimony of Sculthorpe.

"There is one witness in this case who pronounces his own testimony untrue," he declared, "and that witness is Sculthorpe."

Mr. Hoffman finished his speech at 11:40 o'clock. He had talked for an hour and a half.

The accused men looked at one another as though they were pleased with their senior counsel's effort.

Mr. Emley was on his feet almost as soon as Mr. Hoffman had resumed his seat.

"Never before in all the annals of crime did lust and murder awake to such deeds as commemorate that October night," said he. "It is a crime that has filled the heart of man with never-failing wrath, wherever its story has gone. In our own dear community it has moved public indignation to a degree never known before.

"I have asked for no man's life. I have nothing to do any more than have you with that. If these men had lives tenfold, the forfeit of them all could not atone for the deep degradation of that memorable night. If I shall succeed in convicting these men I shall convict them out of their own mouths. The chivalrous tale that they now bring into court, to tell for the first time in three months, has made no impression upon me. I will, if you will permit, call your attention to the testimony of these men as to when and where and how the meeting at Saal's saloon was brought about.

"Is Kammerling a liar when he says he heard Jennie say to Campbell 'No, no,' or this man Death, on trial for his life, when he says Jennie was speaking to him, and about his marriage? Is Death the saintly bearer of the truth?"

Prosecutor Emley went over the testimony step by step, and finally concluded with an admonition to the jury to do its duty.

"No matter what may have been the social status or character of this girl, she was just as much entitled to protection under the law as the most stately queen which walks the streets," he said. "Justice holds the scales evenly between the State of New Jersey and the prisoners at the bar, and in the name of the daughters in your homes, for the sake of the protection of the maturer women of the land, I ask you for a verdict. Give heed to the promptings of right and wrong within you, and if you heed them you will bring in a just verdict."

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The Justice's charge was brief. While he was delivering it, the courtroom became painfully silent. It was as follows:

"The testimony has been skillfully presented to you and it is only the duty of the Court to apply the law. The defendants are charged under one count in the indictment of murder in the first degree. There is a second count, that on the same day they committed a rape. You may find some of the defendants guilty or some not guilty of murder or of rape, or you may find them innocent. Each defendant is entitled to the benefit of any reasonable doubt. If he be proved guilty of the higher crime it is murder in the first degree. If there is a reasonable doubt, he may be convicted of the lower grade of crime, or acquitted. The mind must be clear regardless of the consequences. On you rests the responsibility of any question of facts.

"I call your attention to the occurrence on the Goffle Road, where the girl was taken from the hack. The State contends that she was insensible, and that while in that condition she was lifted from the carriage and placed on the blanket. Because of what was done there a finger rag fell from her cut finger, and a pin from her dress. These may throw some light on the degree of force that may have been used. The barkman says he saw the group around the girl.

"The defendants deny the assault. It is to be considered whether these men had any motive to swear falsely. Had the hackman or the police any motive to swear falsely? The conduct of the defendants in the saloon and after they had gone out throw some light on this. The legal rule as to the confession of Death is that it is only evidence as to his own guilt, but cannot be used against the other defendants. So when you are weighing the evidence of Death and Campbell you should also consider the testimony of the officers.

"Now, for the graver charge of murder. It is charged that in Saal's saloon she was drugged. If at the Rock Road the crime was committed it is easier to believe that the preparation for it was made in Saal's saloon. McAlister, it is said, ordered four drinks, and took them into the room himself. Then the hackman took the officers to the place where the bottle was found, and it contained chloral hydrate. Prof. Witthaus found ten grains of chloral in the girl's stomach. Death has said that McAlister put knock-out drops in the drinks of Jennie. She became sleepy and gave all the symptoms of chloral poisoning.

"The defendants deny that McAlister took any drinks to that room. Dr. Vanderberg did not testify that he found any chloral hydrate by his tests. Dr. Witthaus said he was not satisfied with any one test. It was reasonable for him to want all his tests to be positive.

"You must remember that the confession of one man was not evidence of guilt in another.

"The State contends that the object of administering the drug was to reduce the girl to insensibility so that one or all could assault her, and that she died under the drug. If this is correct, they are all guilty of murder in the first degree.

"If you find them guilty or not guilty of rape or of murder you must declare. In the case of murder, whether in the first or second degree. These are grave charges. They involve life and death. Also that punishment may be meted out, but not to convict an innocent party. Declare your results without fear or favor, and I pray God you may be guided to a just verdict."

The trial of Herr, the other accused man, will probably begin a week from next Monday. It was set down for next Monday, but it is thought the Prosecutor will take a week's rest before taking up another capital case.

Three New Smallpox Cases.

Three new cases of small pox were reported to the Board of Health yesterday. All were removed to the Reception Hospital, at the foot of East Sixteenth Street. The patients are Rose Pinto, two years old, of 254 Mott Street; Bernard Hess, thirty-seven years old, of 412 East Fiftieth Street, and Mary Metz, fifty-eight years old, of 145 Amsterdam Avenue. It is said that two other cases have previously been removed from the Mott Street house.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Now that Christmas Day and Christmas gifts are so far away in the background as to be an old story, it may not be amiss to tell a little story about some gifts that were received by Max Hirsch, the Treasurer at the Metropolitan Opera House. First it must be known that Max Hirsch does not use tobacco in any form, and that the only use he has for the cigars so freely tendered him by patrons of the Opera House is to bestow them on friends of his who do smoke. That fact doesn't happen to be generally known. But the odor of smoke that is so often detected at the box office is a fragrance that Max has nothing to do with. Shortly before the regulation time for the reception of presents at "the merry Yuletide" season, bundles addressed to Max Hirsch began to come to the Opera House. In the few intervals of rest he has that worthy amused himself by opening them and inspecting their contents. The first contained a handsome cigarette holder in a case trimmed with silver filigree work. Then there came a cigar holder with gold trimmings, followed by a couple of boxes of cigars. Pipes, more cigarette holders, cigar holders, packages of cigarettes and smoking tobacco, match boxes, and everything that a smoker could desire or dream of poured into the big yellow building for the popular young Treasurer until he was overcome with weariness, and suspected some one of having played a practical joke on him by notifying all his friends that he was going to open a cigar store. Things reached a climax on Christmas morning, when there arrived from Mme. Melba a superb case containing three pipes that would have filled the heart of any smoker with envy. The pipes were of the most perfect French brier wood. Their amber mouthpieces were simply perfect in their way, and the mountings were of silver of the most graceful and elaborate designs imaginable. It was almost heartrending to think that such beautiful presents were useless to their recipient. Max Hirsch is now trying to decide which it is better for him to do—learn to smoke, so as to be able to use his presents; go into the collection of smoking apparatus as a fad, with the Metropolitan Museum of Art as their ultimate destination, or have a sign prepared and posted where all his friends may see it, reading, "Much obliged but I do not use tobacco."

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To a grillroom frequenter of one of the larger of the city clubs the death of Ignatius Donnelly recalled the experience of a young lady of Boston who was a visitor here one Winter when both Col. Robert Ingersoll and Ignatius Donnelly were on the lecture platform. The friends whom the Boston lady was visiting were residents of Brooklyn, then an independent city at the other end of the big bridge. The modern Athenian was known to her friends as a graduate of a female college, and a regular attendant at several of the lecture courses of Boston's midwinter, which are there considered the height of mental dissipation and exhilaration. So the Brooklyn people decided that the Bostonian should have her fill of her accustomed mental luxuries. First they took her to hear Col. Ingersoll deliver one of his agnostic lectures. Then she was treated to the luxury of a discourse by the Minnesota sage, who loved Shakespeare none the less, but Bacon much the more. As a tidbit she was then dragged over to this city to hear Jenness Miller lecture on the evils of modern dress, which was just then a fad in certain circles.

Early the following morning the young lady from Boston appeared at the breakfast table in traveling costume and announced her intention of returning to Boston at once. Pressed for a reason for her sudden and unexpected departure, the young lady remarked: "To be very frank with you, I cannot stand the Philistinism of you New Yorkers any longer. I have been here but three days, and you have already taken away from me my God, my Shakespeare, and my chemise. I can't stand the strain any longer, and must get back to Boston and sanity at once."

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Overheard at the bargain counter:

"Mary Gannon told me at the soirée on Saturday that her mistress gave her a hundred-dollar bill for her Christmas."

"Did you tell her you heard the little ducks a quacking? And did you say to her that Ann Flaherty's mistress handed down to her a pair of Alaska sealskin earrings? Mary Gannon's hundred-dollar bill, indeed!

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He will be a hard man to please who cannot be satisfied as to the demands of his stomach at the markets these days. There are now to be had the best strawberries ever received in this market at this season of the year, and at about one-half the usual prices. Boxes of the luscious-appearing fruit could be had at 60 cents most any day during the past week. Spring lamb at a very fancy price, Southern shad that are both small and bony, and with roes rather less than half developed, can be had if one cares to pay the price demanded for them. As side dishes for these delicacies there are fresh green peas, string beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, asparagus, and green peppers, all products of the forcing houses in the semi-tropical belt to the south of us that is just beginning to forward its out-of-season products. Of course the mushrooms and lettuce to be had are in their prime. The imagination has to be exercised to some extent to find true goodness in the forced fruits and vegetables that such houses as make a specialty of this sort of thing have for sale. There are a few new potatoes about the size of bullets and some small onions of the end of the century's production in the West Indies that are to be had if one has a fancy for these. It sounds well to speak of them, but the flavor is not yet that which suits the gourmet. Yet all these things can be had at the fashionable restaurants, with the dainty and delicious oyster crab served as a salad in the hearts of lettuce that are of a tint delicate enough to satisfy both eye and taste if one happens to have had a good day on The Street. But for the flush times down there the supplies of these luxuries would far exceed the demand. The successful speculator is, however, always an epicure.

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It was a bit late in the season. But the well-wisher was just home from a European trip and had had no opportunity to extend the greetings of the season to friends since the opening of the new century. So it sounded a bit funny when, in his enthusiasm at welcoming one of his old pals in the lobby of a fashionable hotel yesterday, he shouted, rather to the mystification of the crowd that was about the ticker: "Happy New Year to you, old man, and may every bet you make on the ponies the coming century be a winning one!" To those who happened to know the party addressed the welcome did seem very opportune. It was certainly fairly bubbling over with that touch of true friendship that is seen much too rarely.

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A favorite place for many New Yorkers who have a fancy for pickerel fishing through the ice has always been Bantam Lake, in Connecticut. Charmingly situated in the hills just at the edge of the picturesque old town of Litchfield—birthplace of Henry Ward Beecher and his famous brothers and sisters—the lake has been for years the home of large and gamy pickerel. The fish are sluggish and heavy, as are all other pickerel in the Summer months, when many New Yorkers make Litchfield their home. But in the Winter, when Bantam Lake is covered with ice, the fish becomes voracious and also assumes a phase as a fighter, when hooked, that warrants him in being referred to as gamy. An old Bantam Lake frequenter just back from a week's rest there from the excitement and fever of Wall Street says that the pickerel fishermen will have to go on short rations and find other places than the big fireplace in the sitting room of the Lakeside Inn for swapping stories about their catches of fish, as the inn has just been destroyed by fire. The place was a model as a fisherman's resort, having been built but a couple of years ago for this very purpose. It was there, too, that there was a cook who was deservedly famous for her way of cooking that "pig of the waters," as the pickerel is sometimes known. There was a sauce concocted in the kitchen of the inn that was toothsome in the extreme when applied to the pickerel. Without it the fun of snaking the big fish out of the lake will be about half gone. So popular was the place, however, that the work of republding will be begun in the early Spring as soon as the frost gets out of the earth, so as to give the workmen a chance to clean up the ground now covered with a charred and frozen pile of snow-covered ruins.

TWO MISSION WORKERS CLASH OVER TERRITORY

Mr. Tjader's East Side Project Alarms Mr. Tyndall.

FEARS FOR LABOR OF YEARS

Mr. Tyndall's Little Church May Be Overshadowed by a Movement Backed by Capital.

Richard Tjader, formerly a foreign missionary and an associate of the late Dwight L. Moody, has caused no little excitement in Presbyterian circles. Not long ago he organized the International Missionary Union, a body that is regarded as a rival by those interested in the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board and similar bodies in other churches. Now he is planning to establish a gigantic philanthropic and religious institution on the upper east side, exactly in the centre of a territory which has been chosen by one of the most industrious of Presbyterian home missionaries, the Rev. Henry M. Tyndall.

When it was learned some weeks ago that the land at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundredth Street had been purchased for use by a religious institution, no information as to the benefactor's or the promoter's name could be obtained. But it came to light yesterday that Mr. Tjader was to be in charge of the new establishment, whatever it might be. Rumor said that money for the undertaking was being furnished by Mr. Tjader's father-in-law, Samuel Thorne, President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and Director in half a dozen other large corporations.

From one of Mr. Tjader's assistant missionaries on the east side it was learned that the land had been bought for about $90,000; that it stretched to One Hundred and First Street and ran back through half the block toward Third Avenue, and that it was planned to erect thereon a ten-story building designed for a variety of ends, including two meeting places of more than the ordinary size, reading rooms, libraries and school rooms. Eventually, said the informant, Mr. Tjader planned to have a hospital in the building, and from the beginning it was purposed to train men and women for the foreign mission field. One of the meeting places will be a roof garden, for use in the heat of Summer.

Mr. Tjader was out of town yesterday afternoon. He was not at home last night. Samuel Thorne was also away from the city, but his son, Samuel Thorne, Jr., did not deny that his father was the backer of the proposed institution. Neither did he admit the rumor to be true.

"You will have to see my father about that," he said. "He is out of the city just now."

MR. TJADER AT NORTHFIELD.

Richard Tjader is not widely known among church people here, but those who have met him say that he is a man of ability, a singer of considerable talent, and an attractive speaker. Several Summers ago he spent a vacation at Northfield, Mass., the home of Mr. Moody. It was reported there at the time that he was a Swedish Count. Miss Thorne, who afterward became his wife, was in the town at the same time, as was her father, who was known to be much interested in religious enterprises. The home of the Thornes in this city is at 8 East Fifty-fifth Street. Mr. Thorne is a Director of the Bank of America, the Electro Gas Company, the New Brunswick Railway, the New York Mutual Gaslight Company, and the Sixth Avenue Railroad, and a Trustee of the Central Trust Company and the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

The part of the city in which Mr. Tjader has begun his missionary operations is the area east of Park Avenue and extending from Ninetieth to One Hundred and Third Street. At 200 East One Hundredth Street he has already established a temporary meeting house, to be used as the headquarters of his movement until the completion of the new building in Lexington Avenue. Associated with him are four assistants, one man and three women, his wife being among the last.

In the same territory the Rev. Mr. Tyndall has been working for the last nine years, having set up three meeting places known as the People's Tabernacles, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. During that time he has been collecting money to erect a church which would be the only English Protestant house of worship in all that district of Italian Catholics and Hebrews. A few weeks ago his hopes were realized when ground was broken for the edifice, the sum of $27,000 having been promised as a result of the minister's labor of years. The money had come in in small subscriptions, some of them not amounting to more than quarters and dimes. The minister, in the meanwhile, had subsisted on the scantiest of salaries, having resigned a comparatively lucrative position to undertake the work of carrying the Protestant faith to a section of the city in which there had hitherto been hardly an effort in that direction.

MR. TYNDALL'S FRIENDS AROUSED.

It is contended by Mr. Tyndall and his friends that in the district the people who are not Hebrews or Catholics number a very few hundreds. They say that if Mr. Tjader carries out his elaborate plans there will be hardly any one left to attend the church that is being built by Mr. Tyndall. For, they say, both the grown folk and the children will flock where there are offered to them the most attractions, and they will abandon the simpler church for the more ornate one, with its libraries, reading rooms, schools, more beautiful music, and more outward show throughout. One clergyman, a friend of Mr. Tyndall, said last night:

"It will be a crying shame if Mr. Tjader does this. There is no need for both of them up there, and no newcomer should seek to take the fruits of the weary years of work that Mr. Tyndall has devoted to that part of town. He sacrificed much to go there. Before he undertook it he was an assistant at the Broome Street Tabernacle, with a good salary. He thought he would be able to do some good in this section of the upper east side; so he left his place and went there.

"At first he rented a store and turned it into a meeting house, calling it the People's Tabernacle No. 1. After that he rented two other places for the same purpose. Gradually the results of his work began to show themselves. He started a subscription for the new church. Various clergymen in the city helped him, and meetings were held that resulted in the swelling of the fund. He sought contributions of a few cents besides. He spent his days and his nights at work, thinking little of anything outside the services in his meeting houses and the hope of raising enough money to put up the permanent building. At last he got the amount, and work was begun on the structure. His dream of years was about to be realized, when he heard that a stranger, with plenty of money at his command, was coming in to take his place.

"It looks as if Mr. Tjader has a fondness for rivalry. Not long age he founded the new mission board. He is now its Secretary. Dr. Cuthbert Hall has become interested in this organization, which is a surprise to most of us. He was considered one of the best friends of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, and nobody seems to understand how he happens to be fostering this rival body. Mr. Tjader is, as far as I know, a good man. I have nothing to say against him, but there are many who think with me that he is not doing the right thing in setting up this gigantic institution in opposition to Mr. Tyndall."

CONTROVERSY, NOT A FIGHT.

An attempt to see Dr. Hall yesterday was unsuccessful. He, it is said, is Mr. Tjader's adviser, and knows all about the plans for the new institution. He is also a friend of Mr. Tyndall. There is no bitterness between the two contestants personally, and the controversy could hardly be called a "fight," as some have dubbed it. Mr. Tyndall's friends are more positive in the expression of their opinions than he himself is. One of them said:

"He has six missionaries whom he employs for $5 and board per week. They visit the people of the district under his supervision. He collects contributions for the furtherance of the work, and if anything is left over after he has paid them he gets it himself. Thus he makes $50 a month sometimes, more often less, sometimes nothing at all. This is the way he has lived ever since he went into the neighborhood, never making nearly so good a livelihood as when he was in Broome Street. One of his three meeting houses, which was at 1,410 Madison Avenue, he has just closed because the new church will soon be completed."

RAILROADS BEHIND THE REMSEN CANAL BILL?

Could Get Control of Canal Traffic If Measure Passes.

Would Not Be Prohibited from Buying Up the Stock of Canal Transportation Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—In the office of the Superintendent of Public Works the bill, introduced by Assemblyman Remsen of Brooklyn yesterday, for the repeal of Chapter 935 of the Laws of 1896, entitled "An act to amend the transportation corporation law by extending its provisions to canals and other waterways, and reducing the minimum of capitalization," is viewed with suspicion. As the bill stands, it would, it is asserted, enable railroad companies to do away with canal competition. While Superintendent Partridge was not prepared to make a full statement of his views on the bill to-day, he did say that the bill was not in line with his recommendation. The recommendation which Superintendent Partridge made was as follows:

The repeal of so much of Chapter 935 of the laws of 1896 as prevents the formation of canal transportation companies with a capital in excess of $50,000, has frequently been recommended by my predecessors. I wish to go on record as strenuously urging the repeal. This would make possible the organization of companies to own and control both lake and canal boats, as well as transfer elevators in New York. A reduction of freight rates between lake ports and New York City would be inevitable.

The criticism against Mr. Remsen's bill is that it does more than repeal "so much of Chapter 935 of the Laws of 1896 as prevents the formation of canal transportation companies with a capital in excess of $50,000." It repeals the whole act.

In his explanation of the purpose of his bill Mr. Remsen said in effect that its object was to do just what Gov. Odell in his message and Superintendent Partridge in his report urged should be done. It is possible, therefore, that Mr. Remsen has been unwittingly led into error as to the difference in scope between his bill and the recommendations of the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Works. The law which Mr. Remsen's bill would repeal is as follows:

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 10 of Chapter 565 of the Laws of 1890, entitled "An act in relation to transportation corporations, excepting railroads, constituting Chapter 40 of the General Laws," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 10. Formation of Corporation. Seven or more persons may become a corporation, for the purpose of building for their own use, equipping, furnishing, purchasing, chartering, navigating, or owning steam, sail, or other boats, ships, vessels, or other property to be used in any lawful business, trade, commerce, or navigation upon the canals, or any seas, sounds, lakes, rivers, canals, or other waterways, and for the carriage, transportation, or storing of lading, freight, mails, property, or passengers thereon by making, acknowledging, and filing a certificate stating the name of the corporation, the specific objects for which it is formed, the waters to be navigated, and in case of ocean steamers, the ports between which such vessels are intended to be navigated, the amount of its capital stock, which shall not be less than $5,000 nor more than $4,000,000; the term of its existence not to exceed fifty years; the number of shares of which the capital stock shall consist, the number of Directors thereof, not less than five nor more than thirteen; the names of the Directors for the first year, and the name of the city, village, or town and county in which its principal office is to be situated, the number of shares of stock which each subscriber of the certificate agrees to take, which must in the aggregate equal 10 per centum of the capital, and at least 10 per centum of such subscription has been paid in cash.

Such certificate shall have attached thereto, as a part thereof, the affidavit of at least three Directors, to the effect that 10 per centum of such capital stock has been in good faith subscribed, and at least 10 per centum of which must be paid in cash. No railroad corporation shall have, hold, or own any stock in any such corporation, and no corporation organized under this act, and designed to navigate any of the canals of the State, shall have a capital stock exceeding $50,000.

It is apparent that the passage of Mr. Remsen's bill would repeal the clause which prohibits railroad companies from holding stock in any corporation formed for the purpose of doing business on the canals. The way would thus be opened, it is said, for railroad companies to control canal competition by buying up the stock of canal corporations.

The bill introduced by Mr. Cooley of Westchester last year was directly in line with the recommendation of Superintendent of Public Works Partridge. Mr. Cooley did not re-introduce his bill at this session. If the scope of Mr. Remsen's bill is different from what he intended he might have avoided making a mistake by consulting with Superintendent Partridge before he introduced his bill. This he did not do. The Department of Public Works had no knowledge of Mr. Remsen's bill until it was introduced.

Superintendent Partridge's annual report will go to the Governor Monday. In it he will renew his recommendation for the repeal of the prohibition against the incorporation of canal transportation companies with a capital larger than $50,000.

TO FIGHT CANAL IMPROVEMENT

Senator Ambler Heads the Opposition to State Engineer's Plan.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Legislators opposed to the enlargement of the State canal system have set to work to sidetrack the $62,000,000 improvement proposition that has been submitted by State Engineer and Surveyor Bond, and upon which that official has been busily figuring for several months past. Senator Ambler, in the Senate, and Assemblyman Hatch, in the House, head the opposition movement. They are very bitter in their denunciation of the improvement scheme, and go so far as to contend that the State's "big malarial ditches" had better be filled in right away and good American oats and rye sown along the route.

It is the opinion of the anti-canalers that before State Engineer Bond gets through with his figuring, he will have to admit that the cost will be nearer $70,000,000 than $62,000,000. There is a gap in the proposed route which, it is said, the State Engineer has not figured on at all as yet. It will depend upon whether rock, shale, sand, or clay is found along this gap, to be able to state how much over $62,000,000 the cost of the proposed waterway will be.

Senator Ambler this morning circulated an anti-canal statement in the Senate and about the corridors that has for its caption, "Shall the State of New York Construct a New Canal?" The circular claims that the canals have outlived their usefulness. Traffic, it points out, has steadily diminished, and the cost of canal transportation is 50 per cent. greater than railroad transportation. Canal men, the circular goes on to say, all admit that the waterways must be enlarged or abandoned. The circular concludes thus:

On every ground the people of the State of New York should object to the barge canal proposition. The same influences which suggested and profited by the nine-million expenditure are, of course, urging this one, and there are others to whom the prospect of almost unlimited loot is an incentive that causes them to exert every pressure upon members of the Legislature and State officers to induce them to favor the proposition. The farmers of the State of New York should be especially interested in defeating it, for upon them the burden of taxation will fall with most crushing weight.

As a further evidence of their opposition, Senator Ambler and Assemblyman Hatch have both introduced concurrent resolutions to have the State Constitution amended so as to permit the sale of the canals.

THE GRIPPE.

seems to be epidemic, attacking both old and young, rich and poor alike. It cannot be prevented. The best thing to do is to go to bed at once, consult your Doctor, and as soon as you get over the acute attack, commence the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION. That will restore the vitality, and prevent Pneumonia or Bronchitis. It is a natural remedy.

Send for trial bottle free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

STATE EXCISE REPORT.

Law Working Smoothly and No Radical Change Is Desirable.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The annual report of State Commissioner of Excise Henry H. Lyman was transmitted to-day to the Legislature. The report gives the usual statement showing the financial transactions for the fiscal year 1900, which is as follows:

Total amount collected	$12,022,957
Expenses of the department	280,895
Total number of certificates of all kinds issued during the fiscal year.	31,530
Number of certificates in force Sept. 30, 1900	27,747

Ratio of expense collection to gross amount collected, 2.66 per cent.

In addition to the transactions of the fiscal year, the report includes a review of excise matters for the past five years, and briefly discusses the question of liquor traffic and legislation bearing thereon in the past.

It gives results of prohibitory laws in States where the same have been tried, as compared with high license; gives extracts from colonial statutes showing that the people of the State to-day are wrestling with the very same questions and difficulties as their ancestors, in trying to restrict the trade in the interest of good order and morals.

Under the head of fake hotels, the report says that many of these places are not necessary for the accommodation of the public, but have been created simply for the purpose of obtaining the Sunday privilege, and suggests that perhaps a remedy might be found by an increased tax on places which sell liquor on Sunday.

The report says: "The law has from time to time been amended to meet apparent defects, more particularly in its administrative features, until it is now working smoothly and satisfactorily. No radical change in its main features or general scope has been made, nor are any such changes desirable."

PLAN TO PAY ALDERMEN.

Change in Charter for Second-Class Cities to be Advocated.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—A bill amending the White charter of second-class cities will be introduced in the Legislature during February. A conference of Aldermanic committees from the four second-class cities will be held in Albany early in February, and then will be considered the propositions to be submitted by the Mayors and Corporation Counsels of Troy, Rochester, Syracuse, and Albany.

One suggestion which is strongly favored by Rochester Aldermen is that the Aldermen of the various cities receive an annual salary. In Rochester the Aldermen formerly received $750 per annum, but no salaries were received in the other cities. The Albany Aldermen favor the salary suggestion, and believe that $500 would be the proper amount. Rochester Aldermen would like the salary placed at $1,000, while Syracuse and Troy Aldermen will be content to abide by the action of the Councils in the other cities.

Another important amendment proposed by Corporation Counsel Andrews of Albany is to permit the purchase of goods amounting to $200 without being obliged to advertise for bids. The limit under the White charter is $50.

Patronage Under Transfer Tax Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The bill introduced in the Legislature yesterday to provide special transfer tax appraisers for Albany, Erie, New York, and other counties of the State authorizes the State Controller to make thirty-three appointments, with aggregate salaries of $69,400 per year. The bill will save the State over $100,000, but it puts a great patronage in the hands of the Controller.

Time Labels on Canned Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—To-day Assemblyman Remsen of Brooklyn introduced a bill the object of which is to prevent stale canned goods from being imposed upon consumers. It provides that any person or corporation engaged in the canning or packing of fruits or other foodstuffs who shall pack or cause to be packed in any can or receptacle such food, without stamping on each can the day, month, and year when such stuffs were packed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Bills to Reduce Ferry Fares.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Assemblyman Hawkins introduced a bill to-day which provides that the fare of each foot passenger upon ferries plying between Tenth and Twenty-third Streets, Manhattan, and Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, shall not be more than 2 cents. The bill further provides that from 6 A. M. to 8 A. M. one boat shall be run from each side of the river every ten minutes. Assemblyman Honeck introduced a bill providing that on ferries plying between East Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan, and Borden Avenue, Queens, and on ferries plying between East Ninety-second Street, Manhattan, and Fulton Avenue, in Queens, the toll shall be not more than 2 cents for each foot passenger with a bicycle.

To License Massagists.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Assemblyman Fitzgerald to-day introduced a bill compelling all electro-massage establishments to take out a license and placing their operations under the regulation of the Board of Health of the city or town in which they are situated. The bill provides that a person desiring to practice massage shall receive a license from a local Board of Health, for which a fee of $10 is to be charged. The license shall not be granted unless the applicant shall satisfy the board that he is a person of good moral character and unless he is indorsed as to knowledge and skill by at least three registered and legally qualified physicians. The bill is aimed at a number of so-called electro-massage establishments which are now flourishing in the City of New York. Violation of the law is punishable by a fine of $50.

Miscellaneous Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—These bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. BRYAN—Appropriating $325,000 for the support and maintenance of the several State prisons.

Mr. PRICE—Amending the Penal Code so as to provide that there shall not be any limitation of time within which a prosecution for kidnaping must be commenced.

Mr. DICKEY—Providing that non-residents' real estate shall be sold for unpaid taxes only when all the returned taxes remaining unpaid shall amount to more than $2.

Priori May Get Another Reprieve.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Gov. Odell will give a hearing on Monday on an application for a further reprieve for Lorenzo Priori, the convicted murderer, of New York City, who was sentenced to be executed during the week commencing Jan. 7, but was reprieved for thirty days on the ground that there was newly discovered evidence. At the hearing on Monday Gov. Odell will decide if the new evidence is sufficient to warrant a further reprieve, that Priori may be able to go before the Supreme Court to ask for a new trial.

Trying to Reopen Ice Trust Case.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Deputy Attorney General Coman to-day made a motion before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that it certify to the Court of Appeals the questions involved in the Ice Trust decision, made by that court in November, in which it decided in favor of the American Ice Company. The motion was opposed by Robert C. Scherer of this city for the American Ice Company, who contended that the questions involved were not appealable to the Court of Appeals. The Appellate Division reserved decision.

$4,103,000 Bankrupt in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Liabilities which are estimated at $4,103,000, but which may not reach one-fourth of that amount, are scheduled in a petition in bankruptcy filed here to-day by Moses H. Naber. Most of the indebtedness is a stockholder's possible liability upon subscription for 39,375 shares of capital stock of the Caswell Stock Car and Transportation Company, now defunct.

In April, 1892, Naber, with the aid of other parties, formed the Caswell Stock Car and Transportation Company. He subscribed for $3,937,500 worth of the capital stock, and was elected Secretary of the corporation.

Brewing Company Increases Its Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 18.—The capital stock of the Schlitz Brewing Company has been increased from $8,000,000 to $12,000,000.

CONFEDERATES DINE AND DANCE

Bishop Dudley Delivers a Eulogy of Gen. Lee—Gen. Wheeler Compares the Casualties of Civil War and European Battles.

The eleventh annual banquet of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Major Edward Owen, Commander of the Camp, presided, and at the guests' tables were:

Bishop U. Dudley,	John C. Hertle,
Bishop Thomas F. Gailer,	Camp Chaplain Rev. G. S. Baker,
Clarence Cary, Lieut. Comm. of Camp;	Edwin B. Hay of Washington,
Augustus Van Wyck, President North Carolina Society;	Rev. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor University of New York;
Dr. Wm. M. Polk, Pres. Southern Society;	William McAdoo, ex-Ass't Sec. of Navy;
Post Com. Dr. J. H. Parker,	J. Hampden Robb,
Post Com. Dr. G. T. Harrison,	Gov. Hugh S. Thompson,
Col. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun,	Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Caskin,
Mrs. Jefferson Davis,	Samuel H. Buck,
Dr. and Mrs. J. Harvie Dew,	Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Burras,
Mrs. Edward Owen,	Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McCay,
Miss Mary Owen,	Fred C. Rogers,
Mr. and Mrs. B. Rush Smith,	Dr. G. Bolling Lee,
Miss H. Smith,	Col. and Mrs. W. F. Owens,
Emerson McMillin,	Hugh R. Garden,
Col. T. P. Ochiltree,	Ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott,
Gen. Joseph Wheeler,	R. W. Gwathmey,
Capt. C. P. Echols,	Col. and Mrs. A. G. Dickinson,
Col. W. P. Edgerton, United States Army;	Charles B. Rouss,
J. F. O'Shaughnessy,	Willis B. Dowd.
Patrick Calhoun,	
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Raoul,	

A letter from Gov. Odell, expressing regret at his inability to be present, was read. In it the Governor said:

I believe that such organizations as yours, composed of men of Southern birth now resident in our Northern cities, have done more toward wiping out sectional lines and bringing about the present era of good feeling and good-fellowship than any other single cause.

Emerson McMillin, Senior Vice Commander, G. A. R., also sent a letter of regret, in which he said:

To my mind, it is no disparagement of others to say that there were two men of the civil war period whose transcendent abilities are conspicuous above all others, the lustre of whose deeds of greatness and goodness grows brighter with time. These two men were Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee, the noblest types of American manhood.

Just before the speaking began the orchestra played patriotic airs, concluding with "The Star-Spangled Banner." The audience rose. Major Owen spoke briefly, and then gave the toast, "The President and the Army and Navy of the United States; Invisible in Peace—Invincible in War." This was drunk by all standing.

Bishop Dudley then spoke, in part, as follows:

"There are men here who fought against our theories of government, and yet we commemorate a struggle that resulted in a reunion of liberty which the world could not have realized before it came about. Ours is a Nation strong to resist when attack is made upon its life. Aye, stronger still to give back all the privileges of citizenship to those who fought to achieve her destruction, and that generosity is not lost."

The Bishop then ran over the salient features of Gen. Lee's life, and, referring to his experience at West Point, said:

"I cannot but think that the degeneration of boyhood teasing into cruel hazing such as a Congressional committee has uncovered, would not have come to pass in his time. [Applause.] His boys were too brave for cruelty."

The Bishop referred to Lee as the hero of the greatest struggle ever made by men against overwhelming odds, and added:

"And yet it is said there is no place for him in the Valhalla, in the Westminster Abbey of America, so says a great New York journal, lest Washington and Jefferson, the Virginian rebels, be offended, and they were rebels against the best Government the world had ever seen up to that time. [Laughter and applause.]

"Fortunately, the good sense of the electors was such as to decide the matter differently. Lee's name will stand. But even if it had not, the judgment of men would have built him a Temple of Honor of his own."

There were loud calls for Gen. Wheeler, who

GREAT DAY OF THE PRUSSIAN CELEBRATION

Kaiser Leads in a Continuous Series of Functions.

He Is Congratulated by President McKinley—Service at the Schloss—Many Decorations Bestowed.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Among the principal events to-day in connection with the celebration of the bi-centenary of the Kingdom of Prussia were the presentation of congratulations to the Emperor from foreign powers, a solemn service in the Schloss Chapel, and a banquet in the castle this evening to the visiting Princes, the foreign Ministers, and the great notabilities of the empire.

To-day was the second day of the festivities, and all Berlin was in gala attire. The Boerse, banks, Government offices, and courts were all closed, and special thanksgiving commemorative services were held in the churches. The historic quarter between the castle and Brandenburg Gate was densely thronged, and the animation of the scene was increased by the coming and going of Princes and other notable persons and the marching of troops. Special interest was excited by the companies of troops sent to bear the laurel-wreathed standards from the castle to the service in the garrison church, to which they marched, headed by bands of music.

After visiting the Sieges Allee and the mausoleum at Charlottenburg and depositing wreaths on the monument to King Frederick I. and the coffin of Emperor William I., the Emperor returned to the castle and received in audience the Ambassadors, Ministers, special envoys, and deputations sent by foreign States.

MR. McKINLEY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, presented to Emperor William the congratulations of President McKinley on the bicentenary of the coronation (Jan. 18, 1701) of the first King of Prussia. The presentation was made at the Court reception, which was held in the Knights' Hall at the Schloss, after the newly appointed knights of the Order of the Red Eagle, the Royal Order of the Crown, and the Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern had been presented to the Emperor and Empress. During this ceremony the Princesses stood at the right of the throne, and the Crown Prince, with the other Princes, at the left.

Mr. White, when delivering President McKinley's congratulations, emphasized the fact that it was a Hohenzollern who first recognized the independence of the United States, and also that the first commercial treaty negotiated by the United States was made with Prussia. He mentioned appreciatively Germany's liberal policy in opening her universities and technical schools to foreigners.

Emperor William, in reply, pointed out that nations of German blood must hand together in the great controversies of the world. Subsequently the Emperor received the German Princes attending the festivities on behalf of their respective sovereigns.

Then followed the ceremony of the coronation of the knights and the reception of the new knights of the various orders.

Service was held in the Schloss Chapel at noon, and was especially impressive. All the guests at the reception were present. The Rev. Dr. Dryander officiated, taking his text from the First Book of Samuel, Chapter vii., 12, and the Gospel according to St. John, Chapter iii., 30. Several choirs, accompanied by a band, sang the Ninety-eighth Psalm, Luther's Hymn, and an old Dutch hymn. Dr. Dryander's sermon was a historical survey showing that God had been with the Prussian Kingdom. During the benediction, at a sign from the Schloss, a battery of Life Guards fired a salute of 101 guns.

LUNCHEON TO 1,200 PERSONS.

At 2 o'clock luncheon was served. Ambassador White and the other foreign representatives who had presented congratulations to the Emperor were among the 1,200 persons present, as were also the visiting Princes and the new knights. The luncheon was given in the gorgeous White Hall. The chief table was in the form of a hollow square, and there were tables also in the galleries. The Emperor made only a few remarks, proposing the health of the new knights.

This was the first time foreign Ambassadors and Ministers had attended an "ordensfest," a function given every Jan. 18 for the members of the Prussian orders, the reason being that this year the ordensfest coincided with the bi-centenary celebration.

The imperial addresses to the Army and Navy have been gazetted. The former thanks the Prussian Army for its devotion to his Majesty, and adds:

"So long as this spirit binds the army to its Kings, no storms need be feared, and the Prussian eagle will proudly and unswervingly pursue its lofty flight for the welfare of Prussia and Germany."

To the navy his Majesty, after alluding to the establishment of the Brandenburg fleet by the Great Elector, the navy's regeneration under the Kings of Prussia and its rigorous development by the new German Empire, says:

"The fleet requires steadfast work in order to become as strong an instrument for the German Empire as the Prussian Kings possessed in the army. The principal condition for the attainment of this end is fulfilled if the spirit of the Great Elector is alive in the fleet. In order to bestow a special mark of distinction on the fleet on this great anniversary, I direct that a fac simile of the imperial signature be worn on the sword-knot and sash-buckle of the navy."

The rescript also bestows on naval bands the sole right to play the old Dutch "March of Honor," and orders that a bronze statue of the Great Elector be erected at Kiel and given in trust to the navy.

Emperor William this evening gave a banquet to the visiting Princes, the Ambassadors, and the great notabilities of the empire. His Majesty drank the health of the newly created knights, and carried on a lively conversation with those sitting near him. The Emperor repeatedly pledged the Ambassadors, each of whom in turn drank the health of his Majesty.

The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, sat opposite the Emperor. On the Chancellor's right were the Ambassadors of Italy, Russia, France, and the United States. On his left were the Ambassadors of Austria, Great Britain, Turkey, and Spain.

The city is again brilliantly illuminated to-night.

The gala opera was attended this evening by all the imperial and royal personages, the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and many other notables. Emperor William arrived leading the Grand Duchess of Baden.

A NEW ORDER FOUNDED.

A new order of merit of the Prussian Crown has been founded in commemoration of the bi-centenary. The decoration consists of a single clasp, and ranks between that of the Order of the Black Eagle and the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle.

Emperor William has rehabilitated as Court Chamberlains all those who were suspended in 1898 because they voted, as members of the Diet, against the Canal bill.

Count Henckel von Donnersmarck has been raised to the rank of Fuerst, (Prince,) with the appellation of Durchlaucht. Hereditary nobility has been conferred on Prof. Behring of Marburg and Vice Admiral Reinhold Werner. Altogether, 3,772 orders and decorations were conferred today.

His Majesty has presented 50,000 marks for renovating the Cathedral of Koenigsberg. The City of Koenigsberg has presented to Emperor William a magnificent silver votive tablet, bearing an inscription, commemorating numerous private societies.

The newspapers publish appropriate articles, except the Socialist press and the Volk. The latter publishes a cartoon caricaturing the Prussian coat of arms, showing two Prussian agrarian nobles standing guard, with clubs, upon the crown, with the caption:

"To be in touch with the crown is forbidden to the people again for the next 200 years."

The Berliner Tageblatt, the Vossische Zeitung, and a number of other papers regretfully point out that the hope indulged of amnesty being granted to-day at least to lèse majesté offenders has been disappointed.

KAISER TO QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Says His Eyes Turn First to the Creator and Next to Holland—The Queen's Reply.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Emperor William and Queen Wilhelmina of Holland have exchanged telegraphic greetings on the occasion of the bi-centenary. His Majesty's message was as follows:

The festival which, by the grace of God, it has been granted to my house and myself to celebrate, causes me to turn my eyes first to the Creator and next to the Netherlands. It is to the great House of Orange that we owe the virtues which adorned the Great Elector and glorious Princess who gave Prussia her first King. In commemoration of these facts and the additional circumstances that the Netherlanders were our first sailors and a Netherlander our first Admiral, we have conferred on my navy the right to play as a saluting march the old "March of Honor" of the Netherlands fleet. May God always be gracious to both our houses, as He was of old to our ancestors, in good times and bad. But my navy will take the motto of Admiral De Ruyter as its own—namely, "I would rather not be praised, not by anybody, so that I may be free to act according to my conscience and carry out my orders as I should." WILLIAM.

Queen Wilhelmina replied as follows:

I thank you with my whole heart for your telegram, which afforded me great pleasure, and for the sentiments which, in connection with to-morrow's memorable day, caused you to think of my country and ancestors and of our great De Ruyter. Your appreciation and recognition of those who have so long passed away touches me deeply. I am highly gratified at the bestowal on your navy of our old "March of Honor" as a saluting march. You know how close an interest I take in this significant festival, and again express to you my most heartfelt and friendly congratulations. WILHELMINA.

GEN. COLVILE RETIRED.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Gazette last evening announced that Major Gen. Sir Henry Edward Colvile, who recently commanded the Ninth Division of the South African Field Force and later was in command of an infantry brigade at Gibraltar, had been placed on the retired list with pay.

The resignation of Major Gen. Colvile was demanded by the British War Office late in December last, but he refused to resign and returned to England for the purpose of demanding a trial by court-martial. He was held responsible for the Yeomanry disaster at Lindley, Orange River Colony, in May last. This was investigated by the authorities when Gen. Colvile returned from South Africa last Summer, and he was reinstated in his command at Gibraltar in September. He is the head of one of the most ancient families in the United Kingdom.

It was announced on Jan. 8 that the case of Major Gen. Colvile had been left in the hands of Lord Roberts, the new Commander in Chief of the British Army, and it was said that since the War Office first passed on the matter much additional evidence had been received, upon which the request for Colvile's resignation was based. It was further asserted that various high officers who had recently returned from South Africa stated that Gen. Colvile on several occasions took precautions for the safety of himself and his men which verged dangerously near to showing the white feather.

COLONIALS DEFEAT BOERS.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Lord Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria under date of yesterday, says Col. Grey, with New Zealanders and Bushmen, has vigorously attacked the enemy eight miles west of Ventersburg, completely routing 800 Boers.

Gen. Kitchener adds details of insignificant casualties in both forces and continues:

"Colvile's mobile column was attacked north of Standerton, Jan. 17, by a concentration of the enemy, who were driven off with severe loss. Our casualties were fifteen wounded and one killed."

New Post for Duke of Connaught.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Duke of Connaught will shortly become Adjutant General to the forces in succession to Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, who will become Commander in Chief of the forces in Ireland.

Krueger Has Not Decided to Come Here

BRUSSELS, Jan. 18.—Mr. Eloff, Mr. Krüger's private secretary, denies the report, which has been in circulation for some days past, that Mr. Krüger has decided to visit the United States.

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN ACCORD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—Referring to Washington advices to the effect that the United States is disposed to exercise its good offices with a view to bringing about the settlement of the Chinese question, the Novoe Vremya, probably inspired, emphasizes the frequent accord between the United States and Russia, whose "declarations from the beginning and common action in withdrawing their troops, show they are pursuing the same aims." The paper adds:

"To avoid sowing discord among the diplomats, Russia, then, did not raise the question whether further operations were necessary."

The Novoe Vremya concludes its statements diplomatically, yet suggestively, by saying:

"Now, however, after the note has been ratified, the conditions have so completely changed that should the United States make the friendly proposals suggested, we would not, probably, be wrong if we supported them."

While the question has not been formally discussed between the two Cabinets, it is known here that Russia is earnestly opposed to further military operations in China.

ENVOYS ACCEPT SIGNED NOTE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A message was received to-day from Minister Conger, stating that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries had signed and delivered the joint note.

This removes the last doubt that had arisen as to the sealing of the agreement, for it would not have been accepted unless it bore all the seals and signatures necessary to give it full force.

Russians Took Home Little Loot.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—By official orders from the Minister of War, the kits of the detachments of the Thirteenth Rifles, which have just returned from China, have been examined. In 102 knapsacks examined were found four Chinese toys, five lacquered boxes, two knives, one fan, and two pieces of silk. It is considered that this result refutes the accusations of plundering brought by foreign newspapers against the Russian troops, inasmuch as the Thirteenth Rifles participated in the occupation of Mukden, where the temptation to pillage was by no means small.

MR. McKINLEY TAKES A DRIVE.

President Much Better, but Unable to Receive Visitors Till Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The President was feeling so much better this morning that he took a drive behind his new team. Before doing so he went to his office and signed some mail.

He will not begin to receive visitors until next week.

DR. DREYER IS ARRESTED.

Charged with Issuing False Death Certificate in Smallpox Case.

Dr Moritz W. Dreyer of 60 McKibben Street, Brooklyn, the physician who attended Benjamin Tolkofsky, who died from smallpox at 31 Boerum Street on Monday last, was arrested yesterday, charged with having sent a false certificate of death in the case to the Health Office.

The warrant for Dr. Dreyer's arrest was issued on statements made by Drs. Hughes and Herkimer of the Health Department. When arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court, Dr. Dreyer pleaded not guilty and was paroled pending a hearing on Tuesday next.

NIXON SHIPYARD STRIKE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 18.—The strike at the Nixon ship yards here continues. The strikers claim that there are now over 200 men out. They held a meeting at the Grand Army Hall on East Jersey Street, but nothing definite was made known. Mr. Nixon says that he does not know whether or not the strike will cause a general suspension of business.

The strikers say that the joiners, ship carpenters, machinists, engineers, painters, drillers, and tappers and calkers are on strike, and the boilermakers have threatened to quit work if the non-union men are not discharged or forced to join the union.

HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Passengers in Suburban Cars Badly Shaken and Two Severely Injured —Motorman Blamed.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Two cars on the Union Traction Company's lines crashed into each other this afternoon 300 yards east of the Dunwoodie station, on the line between this city and Mount Vernon. Two persons were severely injured and a dozen or more slightly cut by flying glass.

William Fischer, the motorman of the car from this city, is held responsible for the collision. He should, it is declared, have waited on the siding at Dunwoodie for the car from Mount Vernon. He knew that the other car was late.

Fischer started ahead in the hope of reaching a switch a half mile further on before the tardy car should appear. Meanwhile the west-bound car, with Thomas Reed as motorman, reached the middle switch and started toward this city. Reed while running down a steep hill toward a little valley heard the car in charge of Fischer descending the hill on the opposite side behind a curve. He stopped and then tried to back, but before his car could attain any motion the east-bound car dashed around the curve a couple of hundred feet away.

The passengers in the west-bound car had crowded to the rear end, and most of them were on the platform when the east-bound car hit the forward end. Some of them were hurled to the road, and, as the glass fell in splinters, many of them were cut and all were shaken up and bruised.

Mrs. James Forsythe of Jerome Avenue sustained a compound fracture of the left leg and the bones tore through the flesh and protruded. Miss E. Jones of Rochelle Park had her back injured. They were taken to St. John's Hospital here, and after being attended to were taken to their homes. Those who were slightly injured refused to give their names.

SHACKLED BURGLAR AT LARGE.

Handcuffed Prisoner Escapes from a New Jersey Constable.

HOHOKUS, N. J., Jan. 18.—Burglars broke into the Allendale station of the Erie Railroad last night at 11 o'clock. A young man and woman who were waiting for the 11:30 train heard glass being broken. The young man looked in the station window and saw a man in the office. The young man pulled a revolver on him, but the burglar got away. He was found hidden away at the Waldwick lumber yard, the next village from Allendale.

A constable arrested him, putting handcuffs on him and taking him to his house. The constable searched the man's pockets and found one hundred pieces of chewing gum, one hundred bars of chocolate, and 41 cents in money, all taken from slot machines. The burglar was seen the day before at Waldwick playing a harmonica on the streets and collecting money for his meals.

During the night the burglar got away with the handcuffs still on him. He went toward Wearimus, a small village one mile from here.

FIVE KILLED IN A COLLISION.

Heavy Freight Trains Meet at High Speed—Four Engines Demolished.

NORWAY, Me., Jan. 18.—A head-on collision between freight trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad near Locke's Mills, early to-day resulted in the death of five men and serious injury of several others, and four locomotives and thirteen cars were demolished. Both trains were very heavy, each being drawn by two engines. The dead are the two engineers, a fireman, and two unknown tramps.

One of the trains had a large quantity of explosives on board. The cars took fire, explosions scattered the embers in all directions and prevented effective work in putting out the fire.

The trains came together on a curve and both were running at a high speed. The east-bound train was made up of thirty-two loaded cars and the west-bound of ten loaded and twenty-two empty cars. In an instant the four engines were nothing but a shapeless pile of iron and steel, twisted and broken, and more than a dozen cars were smashed and thrown all about the central point of the collision. The battered wreck of one engine lay on top of the other three fully twenty feet from the ground.

Superintendent Jones of the Grand Trunk Railway says that a telegraph operator at Shelburne failed to deliver an order to a conductor. Each conductor, it is said, believed he had the right of way and the engineers were taking advantage of the down grades which meet at the point where the collision occurred.

THREE TENEMENTS BURNED.

Twelve Families in Jersey City Escape in Their Night Clothing.

Three three-story frame tenements at 2, 4, and 6 Ivy Place, Jersey City, were destroyed by fire at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and twelve families were rendered homeless, losing all their furniture. Owing to the rapid spread of the flames the tenants were obliged to flee in their night clothes. They were sheltered by neighbors.

The cause of the fire could not be learned, but Policeman Lewis, who gave the alarm, says it started in a vacant store on the first floor of the middle building. The buildings were owned by Albert Maturin, Louis Hoffet, and Dr. Seth B. Sprague. The total loss is $6,000.

STEAMER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Thieves Thought to Have Killed the Watchman and Set It Ablaze.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Jan. 18.—The Graham & Morton steamboat City of Louisville was destroyed by fire early to-day at the dock, where she was tied up for the Winter. Charles Southworth of Saugatuck, the watchman, was burned to death.

Investigation led to the theory of a probable murder. It is thought that thieves, desirous of plundering the vessel, murdered the watchman, and set fire to the boat to hide the crime. The hull of the vessel may be saved and the steamer rebuilt.

The City of Louisville had been overhauled and would have made her first Spring run in two weeks. The boat was built at Saugatack in 1889, under another name. In 1895 the craft was rebuilt, and since then has been named City of Louisville. She was 177 feet long, 26 feet beam, rated A1, and valued at $100,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

LIVES MENACED BY FIRE.

Row of Village Buildings Destroyed—A Boy's Presence of Mind.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 18.—The village of Linden was the scene of a destructive fire, which occurred early this morning and consumed a row of frame buildings located opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. The drug store of Daniel G. Hillard, the barber's shop of John Gieger, the butcher's shop of John Weidman & Co., together with the dwellings of Frederick Miller and Joseph Bartram were destroyed, with most of their contents.

The Linden Post Office was situated in Hillard's drug store, he being Postmaster. Most of the mail matter was saved, together with the stock and money in the office. The loss, it is estimated, will reach $25,000; partly covered by insurance.

The fire began in the butcher's shop. It was discovered by Miller, who with his wife and four children occupied the house adjoining Weidman's shop. He assisted Mrs. Miller and his two little girls out of the bedroom window to the roof of the butcher's shop, over which they made their escape.

Miller's two sons, aged, respectively, five and ten years, were in another room, which it was impossible for their father to reach. The elder boy raised the window, and, taking his little brother in one arm, dropped to the sidewalk, both fortunately escaping injury.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

9 A. M.—331-333 Bowery; owner, Herman Jacoby; damage, $20.

12:40 P. M.—1,112 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; owner, Thomas Sellers; damage, $10.

3:05 P. M.—437 East Fifty-ninth Street; owner, Owen Douglass; damage, $20.

5:15 P. M.—97 Lexington Avenue; owner, James Tappen; no damage.

5:15 P. M.—202 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; owner, Isaac Schiekler; damage trifling.

5:40 P. M.—23 Rivington Street; owner, Abraham Gilliman; damage, $100.

6:40 P. M.—218 West Twenty-eighth Street; owner, George Ganaway; damage, $200.

7:20 P. M.—407 East One Hundred and Third Street; owner, Jacob Berdstone, $500; Stephen Cenenti, $500; building, $100.

9:15 P. M.—440 East Eighty-sixth Street; Mrs. Dietz; damage, $10.

MURRAY HALL FOOLED MANY SHREWD MEN

How for Years She Masqueraded in Male Attire.

HAD MARRIED TWO WOMEN

Was a Prominent Tammany Politician and Always Voted—Senator Martin Astonished.

Murray H. Hall, the woman who masqueraded as a man for more than a quarter of a century, and the secret of whose sex came out only with her death last Wednesday night, at 145 Sixth Avenue, was known to hundreds of people in the Thirteenth Senatorial District, where she figured quite prominently as a politician. In a limited circle she even had a reputation as a "man about town," a bon vivant, and all-around "good fellow."

She was a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, a member of the Iroquois Club, a personal friend of State Senator "Barney" Martin and other officials, and one of the most active Tammany workers in the district.

She registered and voted at primaries and general elections for many years, and exercised considerable political influence with Tammany Hall, often securing appointments for friends who have proved their fealty to the organization—never exciting the remotest suspicion as to her real sex.

She played poker at the clubs with city and State officials and politicians who flatter themselves on their cleverness and perspicacity, drank whisky and wine and smoked the regulation "big black cigar" with the apparent relish and gusto of the real man-about-town.

Furthermore, Murray Hall is known to have been married twice, but the woman to whom she stood before the world in the attitude of a husband kept her secret as guardedly as she did.

The discovery of "Murray Hall's" true sex was not made until she was cold in death and beyond the chance of suffering humiliation from exposure. She had been suffering from a cancer in the left breast for several years, as Dr. William C. Gallagher of 302 West Twelfth Street, who attended her in her final illness, discovered; but she abjured medical advice for fear of disclosing her sex, and treated herself. When she felt that life was at a low ebb she sent for Dr. Gallagher, the awful fear of exposure being supplanted by the dread of death. He made an examination and found that the cancer had eaten its way almost to the heart, and that it was a matter of only a few days, when death must ensue.

He kept this information from the patient, fearing the shock might hasten death. He deceived himself, for "Murray Hall" knew as well as Dr. Gallagher that the end was near. In years gone by, from time to time, "Murray Hall" had purchased volume after volume of works on surgery and medicine until she possessed a good medical library. Those books were studied, and the knowledge gleaned, no doubt, served to a good purpose in avoiding detection.

Three months ago most of this library was sold to C. S. Pratt, a book seller at 161 Sixth Avenue. The books found a ready sale among Mr. Pratt's customers, and there was only one left in his shop when a reporter called there yesterday. This was a volume on "The Science and Art of Surgery," by John Eric Erichsen, and was published in 1881. The flyleaf of the book contained this inscription written in a feminine hand with a lead pencil, "Celia Lin Hall, 128 Second Avenue, N. Y." Celia was the name of Murray Hall's second "wife," who died July 7, 1898. Her name was in all the books in Murray Hall's collection, but, according to all the book sellers along Sixth Avenue who knew her, it was the "husband" who made the purchases.

A LOVER OF BOOKS.

"There were many books in the collection," said Mr. Pratt, "that were published in Ireland and England. Most of the authors, however, bore Irish names. I knew Hall well, having had many dealings with him, and believed him to be either a native of Ireland or a person of Irish extraction. He was well read and had no use for light literature. What he wanted and what I always sold him was some work on science. He would always ask to examine the book at home, and if it struck his fancy he would pay any price I fixed without quibble. He seemed to me to be a modest little man, but occasionally he showed an irascible temper. He would never talk about himself and shunned garrulous and inquisitive companions. In fact, when I met him on the street he was either accompanied by his black and tan dog or some woman or women, strangers to me, who I suppose were clients.

"During the seven years I knew him I never once suspected that he was anything else than what he appeared to be. While he was somewhat effeminate in appearance and talked in a falsetto voice, still his conduct and actions were distinctively masculine. This revelation is a stunner to me and, I guess, to everybody else who knew him."

"I wouldn't believe it if Dr. Gallagher, whom I know to be a man of undoubted veracity, hadn't said so," said Senator Bernard F. Martin. "Well, truly, it's most wonderful. Why, I knew him well. He was a member of the Tammany district organization, a hard worker for his party, and always had a good argument to put up for any candidate he favored. He used to come to the Iroquois Club to see me and pay his dues, and occasionally he would crack a joke with some of the boys. He was a modest little fellow, but had a peppery temper and could say some cutting things when any one displeased him. Suspect he was a woman? Never. He dressed like a man and talked like a very sensible one. The only thing I ever thought eccentric about him was his clothing. Now that they say he's a woman, I can see through that. You see, he also wore a coat to size or two too large, but of good material. That was to conceal his form. He had a bushy head of black hair, which he wore long and parted on the left side. His face was always smooth, just as if he had just come from the barber's.

"He never sought political preferment for himself, but often said a good word that helped along a deserving friend. And he could say nice things and some bad things about a man, too, just as cleverly as any of the big politicians.

"Why," continued the Senator, "when the County Democracy was in the heyday of its glory, Murray Hall was one of the bright stars in that particular constellation. He was the Captain of his election district when he lived and kept an intelligence office between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Street, on Sixth Avenue. That was some years ago, when the district extended to the south side of Twenty-third Street. When the district was cut down, making Fourteenth Street the northern boundary, Hall moved so as to be in with his political pals. He used to hobnob with the big guns of the County Democracy, and I knew he cut quite some figure as a politician.

A "GOOD FELLOW."

"He finally tired of his political associations, and came to me. He asked to be taken back into the fold. He was a 'good fellow,' and kept a good line on the voters of the district. He knew most everybody and most everybody knew him, and I thought he would be a very acceptable acquisition. He had formerly been a member of Tammany Hall, and had many friends in the organization. He was at the polls every election day, voted once any way; as they say, and helped get out the vote. We made him a member of the General Committee, and he was always present and participated in the proceedings until the last two years. His health had been bad as the result of being knocked down on Fifth Avenue by a bicycle, and he had not been very active in politics of late.

"Joseph Young, one of Senator Martin's most trusted lieutenants and an officer of the Iroquois Club, was the Tammany Captain of the district when Murray Hall served in the same capacity for the County Democracy.

"I knew him well," said Young, "and I remember that we both worked tooth and nail to get the larger vote. If he's a woman he's the wonder of all the ages, sure's you live, for no man could ever suspect it from his habits and actions.

"Why, he had several run-ins when he and I were opposing Captains. He'd try to influence my friends to vote against the regular organization ticket and he'd spend money and do all sorts of things to get votes. A woman? Why, he'd line up to the bar and take his whisky like any veteran, and didn't make faces over it, either. If he was a woman he ought to have been born a man, for he lived and looked like one."

The late Patrick McCabe, who was Chief Clerk of the Jefferson Market Police Court, was an intimate friend of Hall. They had been associated in politics for years, attended chowders together, drank, smoked, and had many good times, but McCabe died without knowledge of the fact that his chum and colleague was a woman.

While McCabe was located in the Jefferson Market Court, Hall began the career of a professional bondsman. The singular character often befriended unfortunates for a consideration, and was doing a profitable business until, on one occasion, he qualified in a sum that aroused the Court's suspicion.

On investigating the bondsman's alleged wealth it was discovered that Hall had only about $5,000 in real estate, which consisted of five lots in West Chester willed to him by his "wife," "and a few thousand dollars in bank."

Hall was arrested after attending a meeting at the Iroquois Club one night and locked up in the Macdougal Street Station, but didn't stay long.

On the way to the station the policeman who had the prisoner in charge accepted an invitation to step into Skelly's saloon, at Tenth Street and Greenwich Avenue. They had several drinks, for which Hall paid. In the meantime Skelly had sent out for several politicians, who accompanied the officer and his prisoner to the station house. Skelly furnished a bond and Hall was released.

The party returned to Skelly's and had more drinks. Then Hall and several friends went to the Grapevine, Eleventh Street and Sixth Avenue, then to Teddy Ackerman's, across from Jefferson Market, drinking wine in both places until they reached a high state of enthusiasm.

ASSAULTED A POLICEMAN.

Hall was coaxed outside, refused to go home, and started in to whip Policeman O'Connor, who tried to arrest him, and succeeded in putting a storm cloud draping under the officer's eye before he was handcuffed. Hall was finally returned to the station house two hours from the time of the first arrest, locked up, and kept over night. Next day his political friends "squared it," and he was released.

Hall's acquaintances, including Senator Martin, say that he appeared to be about fifty years of age. The death certificate places the age at seventy years.

John Bremer, proprietor of the Fifteenth Ward Hotel, Ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, knew Hall well, and had some business dealings with him. "He was a shrewd, bright man, in my estimation," said Mr. Bremer, "and I wouldn't believe he was a woman if it wasn't for Dr. Gallagher's statement.

"He used to send people from his intelligence office to room here for a day or two, and often came himself to see somebody stopping here. He'd drink anything from beer up, but I never saw him smoke, though they say he did, and chew, too."

"Yes, 'n play poker or pinochle and was sweet on women," broke in a lawyer who lives at the hotel. "I've known him for a number of years. He could drink his weight in beer and stand up under it.

"Why, I saw him play poker with a party of the Jefferson Market clique one night, and he played the game like a veteran. And for nerve, well, I can't believe that he was a woman, that's all. He stood two raises, when a jackpot had been opened, on two nines. I stood directly back of him and saw the play.

"The opener drew a card. The next man drew two cards, the third man drew three cards. When Hall came for two, I thought he was crazy, for there was about $75 in the pot, and he didn't have an ace or face card to hold up with his pair.

"It was a tray he held out for a 'kicker,' and blame me if he didn't pull another tray and a nine spot. He made all but the opener lay down, and would have been betting yet if he hadn't got a call. He beat out three aces and got about $125 all told. He had a cigar in his mouth that night, but I don't believe he lit it.

"So he's a woman, eh? Well, I've read of such characters in fiction, but, if it's true, Hall's case beats anything in fact or fiction I can recall."

MRS. MEYER'S STORY.

Mrs. Johanna Meyers, who keeps a newsstand and cigar store at 100 West Tenth Street, knew Hall for many years.

"He used to come in here and buy papers and books, but never tobacco," she said yesterday. "His wife used to come in, too. She was a large, good-looking woman, almost twice her husband's weight. She did most of the business in the intelligence office up to the time of her death. She never intimated to me that her husband was a woman, neither did Hall himself nor their adopted daughter, Minnie.

"Last week Wednesday Mr. Hall sent a servant around here with a message that he was very sick and for me to call without fail between 2 and 3 o'clock next afternoon. My husband was very bad from the grip at the time, and I didn't get a chance to go. He didn't send for me again. He thought a great deal of me and used to come in and sit down and read for hours.

"On my last birthday he gave me a large cake for a present. Not once did I ever suspect from word or action that he was masquerading and was really a woman. I believe that he meant to confide in me and tell me his secret when he sent for me, if I had only suspected I certainly would have gone to see him. His adopted daughter, Minnie, was here this morning.

"The poor girl is terribly shocked over the disclosure. She said she had always believed her foster father was a man, and never heard her foster mother say anything that would lead her to suspect otherwise.

Minnie Hall, the adopted child, is the sole heir. She is twenty-two years old, and Lawyer Thomas Moran, who drew the will, says she is the only beneficiary named. The estate, he said, will not exceed $10,000 or $12,000.

Where Murray Hall came from, or who she really was, no one seems to know, not even the adopted daughter. It was about twenty-five years ago that "he" first came to public notice in New York. About that time he opened an employment bureau in Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-third Street. He had with him a woman known as his wife.

After about three years the wife made complaints to neighbors that her husband was making her life miserable; that he flirted with clients and paid altogether too much attention to other women. This woman suddenly disappeared. Whither she went, when or how, no one knows. The husband never spoke of her after her disappearance, and no one cared enough to make inquiries.

About fifteen years ago Hall moved to a building between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, where he soon after introduced the woman who was known as Mrs. Hall as his second wife. The couple seemed to get along peaceably until seven years ago, when they moved to 145 Sixth Avenue. Then neighbors say they quarrelled, Mrs. Hall declaring her husband was too attentive to other women. That was the first known of Minnie Hall, the adopted daughter.

Who the child was or where she came from is as much a mystery as the early history of Murray Hall. How a woman could for so many years impersonate a man without detection, deceiving even her physician and some of the cleverest men and women in New York with whom she frequently came in contact, though the secret must have been known to at least two others—the wives—is a mystery quite as inexplicable as the character that accomplished the feat.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Brisk westerly winds, becoming southwesterly.

The principal disturbance last night was central off the maritime provinces. A secondary disturbance developed during the day over Lake Huron. Another disturbance has appeared off the Central Pacific Coast, and a fourth disturbance to the northward of Montana. Occasional snows, with rising, followed by falling temperature, is indicated for New England, the northern part of the Middle Atlantic States, and the eastern portion of the lower lake region. Local snows, with generally lower temperatures, are indicated for the western part of the lower lake region and in the upper lake region; elsewhere generally fair weather will obtain, with rising temperature in Minnesota and North Dakota. Brisk northwesterly winds, becoming southerly, are indicated for the New England Coast; brisk westerly winds, becoming southwesterly, for the Middle Atlantic Coast, and fresh to brisk westerly winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	35	31	32
6 A. M.	35	29	31
9 A. M.	37	24	33
12 M.	42	22	31
4 P. M.	43	19	25
6 P. M.	44	18	23
9 P. M.	44	17	21
12 P. M.	43	17	23

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	27½
Weather Bureau	24
Corresponding date 1900	40
Corresponding date for last twenty years	33

The minimum temperature yesterday was 16 degrees at 7:45 P. M. The maximum temperature was 32 degrees at 12:06 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 29.61 inches; at 8 P. M. it registered 29.96 inches. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 76 per cent.; at 8 P. M. it was 44 per cent.

C. C. SHAYNE,

MANUFACTURER,

Will Continue to Sell Genuine Alaska Sealskin Coats at $50 Less Than Former Prices.

Imperial Russian and Hudson Bay sable muffs, victorines, capes and mantles at 20 per cent. discount.

Mink, 15 per cent. discount.

Persian Lamb, 10 per cent. discount.

Ermine, chinchilla, fox, marten, lynx, etc., 15 to 20 per cent. discount.

Men's fur lined overcoats, sleigh and carriage robes marked way down.

42ND STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH AVENUE.

SPECIAL.—Persian Lamb Collarettes formerly sold for $35, $40 and $50. Your choice for $25

There is hardly a spot in the civilized world where

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

is not enjoyed because of its fragrant aroma and delicate and unmistakable flavour. Its remarkable blending qualities make it especially delicious in cocktails, highballs, or in any mixed drink in which whisky is used.

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MAYOR CRITICISES NEW BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS

Expresses Dissatisfaction at the Slow Progress of the Work.

Board of Estimate on His Motion Approves of a Larger Playground for Children in Seward Park.

Mayor Van Wyck, at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday, found fault with the East River Bridge Commission, of which Lewis Nixon, head of the Tammany Committee of Five, is President, and accused them of not attending to their business.

"If only the Commissioners would exercise some of their energy to try and complete the bridge, and not run around trying to buy small pieces of property, they would do better and the bridge might be finished some time," said he.

Mayor Van Wyck then introduced this resolution:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the New East River Bridge forthwith take steps for the acquisition of land by condemnation proceedings, and immediately vest title in the city of property to be acquired for the approaches to the new East River Bridge."

Deputy Commissioner Levey said that no action had been taken to acquire title to land, although the Commissioners had the power to do so four months ago, after the application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of condemnation commissioners.

Controller Coler introduced a resolution prohibiting the Commissioners from taking any more land except through condemnation proceedings. The resolution was passed.

City Clerk Scully, who came in to head off a crusade to make the whole area of William Henry Seward Park a playground for children, was received and treated by Mayor Van Wyck with marked respect.

There was to have been a hearing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the City Hall, at which many well-known residents in the vicinity of the park were going to speak against the plan of Tammany officials to keep the children from using the park as a playground. City Clerk Scully, Tammany Hall leader in the district, decided to forestall the "reformers," who were going to talk at the meeting, which did not take place. He presented a petition from residents of the lower east side asking the board to establish a larger playground for children in the William Henry Seward Park.

Before Mr. Scully had a chance to proceed with his argument, Mayor Van Wyck said:

"So far as I am concerned, I heartily agree with you."

Mayor Van Wyck then moved that plans submitted by the Park Department for the laying out of the park be rescinded, and that the Park Commissioners be directed to set aside a substantial part of the park for a playground. President Guggenheimer proposed that the matter be withdrawn from the Municipal Assembly.

"That body has nothing to do with the matter as yet," said Mayor Van Wyck.

The resolution was approved unanimously.

Then Mayor Van Wyck said:

"I am strongly in favor of small parks in the city, but parks like this should be almost wholly given over to a playground. I really think it would be better to have the whole park a playground, but most of it would answer the same purpose."

President Guggenheimer withdrew his opposition to the appropriation of $468,382 for the building of the Peter Cooper High School.

The Wanamaker Store.

An Important Transaction in FINE FURS

THERE is one fur manufacturer in New York who has the reputation of paying higher prices for skins than other people; and he gets the choicest furs that are to be had. He is also known as the maker of the most stylish furs made in America. Each year he makes a complete clearance of his stock, so that he never has old furs or old garments. A year ago we sold his entire stock. This year we repeat the transaction, with perhaps better advantages than last year's. Styles are better, and this season has been less favorable for the sale of furs, up to the present time; hence we have choicer furs and better bargains than ever before. The transaction, at retail values, brings us

$33,000 Worth of Fine FURS Many of which Are at HALF PRICE

In fact, those pieces which are not at half price, or near it, are now scarce on the market at their regular prices. Here are jackets that are the top notch of the season's styles, splendidly made, artistic in form, exquisitely lined; same as sold at $100, now marked $50; $70 kinds at $35, and so on.

The offering is high in quality, refined in character, broad in variety, and most remarkable for low prices. Hints of details follow:

Men's SCARFS

Imperials, tecks, and English squares. Of fancy silks, light and dark shades. All good colors. Some imported. One hundred dozen from which to choose at 50c each. Many of them are $1 scarfs. The remainder are of a quality that should sell for no less than $1.50.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Men's Night Shirts

Domet Flannel. Liberally cut. Carefully made. Very moderately priced. They're the same sort—at least they're just as good—as those we've been selling at 75c. But the price of these is but 50c.

Good variety of patterns. Sizes 14 to 19.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Men's Suspenders

One hundred dozen at 25c each. They're fully worth 50c. Of light mercerized cotton webbing. Looks like silk, and wears much better. Calfskin ends; plated buckle. Wide variety of patterns and color combinations.

Men's Furnishings—Ninth street.

Boys' CLOTHING

An army of boys can be satisfactorily clothed here every day at little cost. To-day several hundred will find suits and overcoats at much less than even our very reasonable every-day prices.

These sailor suits, for instance. They are made of the best grades of blue cheviots. Dressy, durable. Sizes 3 to 12 years. Were moderately priced at $8 and $9. Only the last forty suits, at $6 each.

Reefers that were $7 to $11 are now $5. High-grade Raglans and other topcoats that were $12 to $15, are now $9. And others that sold at prices up to $20, are now $12. The last two lots in sizes 6 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

WALL PAPER

Remarkably attractive offerings are still plentiful in this style of all tasteful wall papers. But come to-day, if possible. And be very sure to bring measurements of the room you're thinking of having papered. This admonition for your own benefit. You will thus be able to secure exactly the proper quantity. Not a little less, or perhaps a great deal more, than is required.

There were over 700 styles from which to choose when we started. And fairly good quantities as well. Both are considerably reduced, but there's splendid choosing still, and the prices are mostly *less than half regular*.

Third floor.

Children's DRESSES

Charming little winter dresses, warm and well made. There's an interesting display of them here this morning. But they'd look ever so much better in actual use. And here's our invitation to mothers generally to help in their immediate departure:

Six dollar cashmere dresses, also some of wool plaids, are reduced to $3. Sizes 1 to 3 years.

Nine dollar whipcord dresses are now $4.75. These in navy blue and red; plaited waist and skirt. Sizes for 2 and 3 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's HANDKERCHIEFS

Half price! This is a purchase of two hundred dozens of very dainty handkerchiefs at a very little price. Popular sorts, too. They are pure linen squares trimmed with lace—some have insertion and edging; others have pointed lace effects. Usually sold at 20c—to-day at

10c Each

Broadway.

Fur Coats—

At $25, from $40 and $45—Plain electric seal Eton jackets.
At $35, from $60 and $65—Plain electric seal coats; very latest and newest shapes.
At $35, from $70—Electric seal coats, with collars and revers of Nutria.
At $35, from $70—Plain Astrakhan coats, with rich, bright silky lustre.
At $50, from $100—Fine moire Astrakhan coats, trimmed with Alaska sable and sable fox.
At $60, from $90 and $110—Plain Persian lamb coats.
At $90, from $125 and $150—Persian lamb coats; collar and revers of chinchilla.
At $115, from $225—Persian lamb coats, with mink trimming.

Fur Muffs—

At $3, from $5—Electric Seal Muffs.
At $3.75, from $7.50—Manchurian Bear Muffs.
At $6, from $12.50—Sable Dyed Imitation Lynx Muffs.
At $8, from $16—Alaska Sable Muffs.
At $6, from $12.50—Persian Muffs.
At $9, from $18.50—Persian Muffs.
At $15, from $30—Mink Muffs.
At $30, from $55—Blended Baum Marten Muffs.

Second floor, Broadway.

CAPES and Jackets

This offering includes our finest cloth capes from Paris—the garments that we are always proud to show and well-dressed women to possess. They are not only beautiful, but the styles are exclusive. They are suitable for street or evening wear; some being in delicate pastel colorings; others in blue, brown and black.

Prices have been $42 to $75; to-day marked at

$28 to $50

The other special offerings of the day are

$75 to $100 Velour Jackets at $40 and $60
$18 to $43 Cloth Jackets at $10 to $25

All stylish, handsomely made garments, that will be claimed quickly at to-day's prices.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' COATS

Summary dismissal of the *entire stock*. Their term is ended here. There's a long period of usefulness for them still, in other hands. And there are many girls of 6 to 16 years that will gladly welcome these handsome, stylish garments.

They're Half Price Now

All the usual materials are represented. All the various lengths. All the best shades. $7.50 for the $15 coats. $10 for those that sold at $20. And $15 for all the high grade coats that were low priced until to-day at $30.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Flannel WAISTS

This is a collection of odd lots of twelve styles of Flannel Waists, in solid colors, plaited, corded, or trimmed with braid. Prices were $1.50 to $2.25. All marked to-day at

$1 each

All sizes in the lot, but not complete in any one style.

Also a small lot of Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, in solid colors—mostly in red, a few gray; fitted back, full front; crocheted edge of zephyr; ribbon at neck; were 50c; now

35c each

Second floor.

Collarettes and Capes—

At $17.50, from $30—Irkutz sable capes.
At $25, from $40—Irkutz sable capes.
At $25, from $50—Natural lynx collarettes, with high collar.
At $50, from $110—Seal collarettes, with border of cross fox.
At $50, from $95—Stone marten collarettes, with jabot in front.
At $60, from $125—Persian lamb collarettes, with black lynx tabs.
At $75, from $125 and $150—Short seal capes.
At $100, from $200—Collarettes of Alaska seal, with long tabs; border of natural Baum marten.
At $150, from $300—Natural Hudson Bay sable collarette; 12 inches deep.

Fur Scarfs—

At $3, from $5 and $6.50—Alaska sable cluster scarfs, trimmed with 8 tails.
At $3.50, from $6—Near-seal cluster scarfs, trimmed with tails.
At $7.50, from $12.50—Sable dyed imitation lynx cluster scarfs.
At $7.50, from $15—Round boas of Manchuria bear; extra full.
At $10, from $20—Sable fox boas, with two large brush tails.
At 12.50, from $17.50—Stone marten cluster scarfs, trimmed with wolverine tails.
At $25, from $35 and $50—Dyed blue fox and natural lynx boas.

The Muslin UNDERWEAR

Home-done neatness, refined, tasteful decoration; sizes cut as generously as if you had made them yourself. Variety broader than any other store's regular stock. Prices a quarter to a third below fair values in good stores.

These are a few of the reasons for buying now. There are many others. Perhaps your own reason is still better.

Night Gowns—

75c—Of muslin; square neck; yoke of fine plaits; trimmed with insertion and neat embroidery.
$1—Of cambric; yoke of cluster of plaits; square neck, front; high back trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and ribbon.
$1.25—Of cambric; square neck; yoke of fine plaits and insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with neat embroidery.
Others at 38c to $9.

Petticoats—

85c—Of muslin; deep cambric ruffle trimmed with embroidery ruffle.
$1—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn hemstitched plaits; plain hem.
$1.25—Of muslin; deep ruffle of cambric trimmed with torchon lace and 2 rows of insertions. Others at 35c to $15.

Chemises—

25c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with lace.
35c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and insertion.
50c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with neat embroidery and cambric ruffle on skirt.
Others up to $4.50.

Drawers—

18c—Of muslin, with hemstitched cambric ruffle.
25c—Of muslin, with cambric ruffle and plaits.
30c—Of cambric, with cambric ruffle trimmed with torchon lace.
Others at 15c to $4.50.

Second floor.

Among the Books

Still better bargains. The reduced prices on the remaining "hurt" books have again been reduced. Now they're next door to gifts. Mostly 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c.

Then there's the Library of Standard Reading, that's just been made a part of this important book event. These books are all neatly bound in cloth, and have gold tops. Size 5½x7½ in. Price, 15c a vol.; regularly 25c. Here are some of them:

Scarlet Letter	George Washington, Life of	Alice	Our Mutual Friend
Twice-told Tales	Mosses from an Old Manse	Beyond the City	Pickwick Papers
Abraham Lincoln, Life of	Plain Tales	Bleak House	Rienzi
Sign of the Four	Haunted Chamber	Bracebridge Hall	Royal Edinburgh
Study in Scarlet	Her Second Love	Caxtons	Phantom Rickshaw
Three Men in a Boat	Makers of Florence	Crown of Wild Olives	Wing and Wing
Tillyloss Scandal	Makers of Venice	Eugene Aram	Round the World in 80 Days.
Vicar of Wakefield	My Lady Nicotine	Great Expectations	
White Company	Old Curiosity Shop		

Book Store, Ninth street.

Good choosing, too, in the 16mo class. They're 10c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Sale of TROUSERS And Overcoats

It's just about time for new Trousers, isn't it? And that is all that many winter suits need to make them smart and snappy again.

Time, of course, with so little to pay as this sale offers.

Three hundred *all-wool* Trousers (our guarantee for that); some of black cheviot, left from suits; others of neat striped worsteds that will go with any coat and vest—all excellent $5 values. To-day choose for—

Three Dollars and a Half

and that is less than part-cotton goods are worth. The 300 pairs will likely go in a jiffy.

***Then* OVERCOATS—**

About a hundred winter Overcoats and Raglans, of all-wool Oxford-mixed, rough-faced cheviots, and some in brown mixtures—superb coats, that have been $20 and $25; to-day at

Fifteen Dollars Each

Have you made last year's coat do until now? You're lucky.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The UNDERWEAR And Hosiery

This was a meteoric sale. Many a big store does not sell so much in a month as we sold in a single day. But no other store can afford to lose so much to make a clean sweep. Big as was the loss, it is a small speck against our year's business; and it gives us clean stocks every season and prevents later losses.

There is still good picking in the various lots—fragmentary, of course, but the prices make amends. Fair variety in the sorts named below:

Women's Underwear—

15c each, were 25c—Ribbed cotton vests.
50c each, were 75c to $1.25—Vests, drawers, tights and suits.
$1.50 each, were $2.25 to $3.50—Merino union suits.
$2 each, were $3 to $4.50—Vests and union suits.

Children's Underwear—

25c each, were 50c—Boys' shirts and drawers.
50c each, were 95c to $1.70—Merino vests, pantalettes, drawers and suits.

Men's Underwear—

50c each, seconds of our $1 quality—Shirts and drawers.

Men's Half Hose—

25c a pair, were 50c—Fancy cotton.
$1 a pair, were $2—English bicycle hose, with or without feet.
$2.50 a pair, were $3.75 to $6—Fancy French silk.

Children's Stockings—

25c a pair, were 45c to 70c—French black ribbed cotton; sizes 7 to 8½.

MILLINERY

This of winter hats and bonnets: Busy with our plans for spring headwear, but not so deeply engaged as to neglect the seasonable sorts. New ideas still continue to arrive from our work-rooms. Handsome hats for street wear—felt, velvet and fur—and elegant evening bonnets, in newest, most tasteful styles. An unmatched gathering, and all of it at unmatched prices. They begin at $5. It may interest you to see the excellent values at that little price.

Second floor, Tenth street.

PERFUMES

"Queen Mary" and the other well-known brands, in bulk. The extracts and toilet waters, grouped under the name of Queen Mary, are of our own manufacture. Excellent goods, though far from expensive:

Carnation Pink, Stephanotis, White Heliotrope, Jockey Club, Lily-of-the-Valley, White Rose, Lilac, Crab Apple, Opoponax and Violette—all Queen Mary extracts, at 25c an ounce.

Queen Mary Toilet Waters, including Crab Apple, Jockey Club, Violette and Lilac, at 10c an ounce.

Other makes:

Houbigant's Musc, at 60c an ounce.
Guerlain's Eau de Cologne, 50c an ounce.
Crown Crab Apple Blossom Extract, 50c an ounce.
YANE'S—Jonquille, 50c ounce; Lilas, $1 ounce; Verviene, 50c ounce; Lavande, 85c ounce; Genet d'Espagne, $1 ounce; La Grande Violette Oriza, in bulk, $1 an ounce.

Tenth street.

Under-price Store

Rich choosing among the Silverware still. Sterling and silver-plated ware. Very little prices on all desirable goods. Good supplies of Women's Muslin Underwear, of a high order of excellence, at less-than-usual prices. These are leading basement store features. Here are others:

Girls' $6 to $8.50 Reefers at $4.50—

Box style; of boucle and pebble cheviots, red, navy blue and black; some with neat velvet collar; others braid trimmed; sizes 6 to 12 years.

Boys' Waists—Low-priced Lots—

One of these groups consists of madras and percale waists; sizes 6 to 13 years. They're 50c to $1 values, and the price is now 25c.

The other is a lot of flannel blouses, for boys of 3 to 12 years. They are the usual 75c and $1 kinds. Now 50c.

$6 Reception Lamps at $4—

Handsomely decorated lamps; various floral designs on light and dark grounds; massive bodies, in squat shapes, mounted on large gold-plated base; fancy cast crown. Complete, with 11-in. globes, at this two-thirds price.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas—

Choose of a very excellent collection at $1.75. It comprises $2.50 to $3.25 kinds. The women's umbrellas are of pure silk, in navy blue and garnet, and of fine union taffeta, in black; natural wood handles. The men's are all of union taffeta, with silver-trimmed wood handles.

Boys' Unlaundered Shirts—

All white. Sizes 13, 13½ and 14. Values 35 and 50c. Price, 25c.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NO DATE FOR CANAL BILL

Republican Senators Determine to Postpone Its Consideration.

DECISION REACHED IN CAUCUS

Opinion Expressed that Bill Should Not Be Taken Up While Great Britain's Attitude Is Undefined.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Republican Senators decided to-day not to set a date, at least for the present, for taking up the Nicaragua Canal bill. The decision was reached after an hour and a half spent in caucus, and was unanimous. The caucus was called largely because of Senator Morgan's importunities on behalf of the bill, and an earnest effort was made to find a satisfactory solution of the problem.

There was a general exchange of views, and many speeches were made, but after all had been said the Senators concluded that so long as Great Britain's attitude toward the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is undefined it would not be wise or expedient to agitate the question of the construction of the proposed canal.

After the conclusion of the caucus Senator Allison, as its Chairman, gave out the following official statement concerning the object of the caucus and the result of its deliberations:

"Senator Morgan of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, made a request of the Republicans of the Senate that a day be fixed by order of the Senate for the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill. This request was made to the Committee on the Order of Business, and this committee considered the request and made the recommendation to the Republican conference this morning that at this time it is not expedient or wise to fix a day for the consideration of the bill in view of the pendency of consideration by Great Britain of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. This view was approved by the Republican caucus without division. There was a universal sentiment expressed in favor of the construction of the canal by the United States at the earliest practicable time."

The decision of the caucus was embodied in a resolution presented by Senator Lodge, who stated that the conclusion as there set forth was the result of the best deliberations of the Committee on Order of Business. He expressed his own firm conviction that at least for the present it would be out of place to press the canal question, while the treaty is still a subject of negotiation and Great Britain's attitude is not completely defined.

Notwithstanding the formal decision to leave the canal question in abeyance for the time, several Senators gave notice that in case there should be a motion to take up the Canal bill they would not be bound by the resolution adopted, but would vote for a motion to consider. In this expression of independence Senator Platt of New York was the leader. He said he considered the proposed canal of prime importance, and would not refrain from voting to take it up whenever a motion to that effect was made. Senators Simon, Foster, and Bard followed with similar declarations. They did not, however, express determination to themselves initiate a movement on behalf of the Canal bill, and it was suggested that Senator Morgan could be prevailed upon to allow the present status to remain.

BRITISH ATTITUDE ON CANAL.

Cabinet Council Discusses the Amended Treaty—Decision Kept Secret—The Spectator's Views.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty was discussed at a lengthy Cabinet council yesterday. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, has taken no action so far. He will probably embody the result of the deliberations in a dispatch or in an interview with United States Ambassador Choate on Monday or later.

The exact decision arrived at is strictly guarded. An impression exists that the Cabinet confined itself to authorizing Lord Lansdowne to have further conferences with Mr. Choate, the lines of which, naturally, are not given out.

The Spectator, in an article discussing the Nicaragua Canal question, says to-day:

"It is a matter of business, and not of manners. We hold that it is to the interest of the British Empire that the canal should be made, provided, of course, that it is a canal which shall be used on equal terms by all ships. We are the greatest maritime nation. Any and every increase in the waterways of the world must be to our profit. Whenever and wherever you facilitate ocean carriage you confer a benefit upon British carrying trade."

After referring to the Suez Canal and its advantages, The Spectator proceeds as follows:

"When once the Nicaragua Canal is made, we, the carriers of the world, will obtain a considerable part of the benefit. It seems pretty certain that the canal will never be made on a commercial basis. The cost would be too great. The failure of the Panama Canal has been too patent to allow the Nicaragua Canal to be constructed by ordinary speculators.

"The United States Government is prepared for political and trade reasons to make the canal, provided America is allowed to control a waterway which is created at her cost, and by control America means the right not only of policing but of fortifying.

"We should allow military control. Neutrality could not be enforced in war unless there was some one in effective military control. The Spanish, when their fleet was intending to go to Manila by way of the Suez Canal, began to commit a breach of neutrality. What stopped them was not paper regulations, but the strong arm of the British military control of Egypt. In the same way, if the Nicaragua Canal were neutral only on paper, and we were at war with a first-class naval power, we may be sure the neutrality would be violated, with apologies to the United States and other guaranteeing powers afterward. If America were on the spot in force, there would be no tampering with the canal.

"After considering the case of a war between the United States and Great Britain, The Spectator concludes that "the predominant naval power could block both ends, and the Americans by manning the canal and policing it would be able to prevent England using it."

The Daily Telegraph in the course of a very temperate editorial on the Nicaragua Canal controversy, says:

"There is not the smallest reason to believe that the United States Senate intended to affront or slight the British Government. Yet, by injudicious utterances and unrestrained criticisms, an attempt has been made to breed ill feeling. Not all English politicians are discreet, neither are all English newspapers guarded in their criticisms.

"Happily there is but very slight ground to complain of the attitude of the respective Governments toward each other. It is quite possible that the United States may have a satisfactory equivalent to offer for fresh concessions such as the Senate desires, or that it may advance cogent arguments to justify our agreeing to the amendments without compensation.

"Evidently it is a case for further negotiations. Nothing can be gained by indulging in acrimonious recriminations. We have demonstrated our desire to go more than half way to meet American wishes; and, if the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is demanded, the question will be discussed on its merits.

"British Ministers do not wish to hinder the construction of the canal, and they recognize the natural desire of the United States to be the custodian of the canal. They cannot, however, assent to the establishment of the dangerous precedent of the abrogation of the treaty by a stroke of the pen. Happily, this view appears to be rapidly gaining adherence in America."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from London, dated yesterday, says:

"There is high authority for the statement that Lord Pauncefote informed the Washington Government months ago that England would not object to either the fortification of the waterway or the suspension of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

The Secretary of State authorizes the absolute contradiction of this statement. He has never received any such assurances from Lord Pauncefote nor from any one else.

CRAMPS' CLAIM OF $1,367,244.

House Spends Entire Day on Bill to Refer It to the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House spent the entire day to-day on the bill to refer to the Court of Claims the claims of the William Cramp & Son Ship Building Company of Philadelphia, for alleged damages due to the delay of the Government in furnishing armor plate and material for the battleships Massachusetts and Indiana, and the cruisers New York and Columbia. The claims aggregate $1,367,244.

The bill has been conspicuous at every session of Congress for several years. It met with the strenuous and determined opposition of a portion of the minority under the leadership of Mr. McDermott (Dem., N. J.,) and Mr. Robb, (Dem., Miss.) A filibuster was finally begun, but its advocates at length succeeded in having the previous question ordered upon the bill. The House then adjourned. The ordering of the previous question gives the bill a tactical advantage in a parliamentary way, which practically insures a vote upon it whenever it is called up again.

Mr. Robb, who is a member of the Committee on Claims, opposed the bill on the ground that the contract with the Cramps specified that no additional charges should be made on account of changes in plans, and also that the contractors had further expressly released the Government from every claim for loss or damage sustained by them by reason of the Government's failure to furnish armor and material. The Government held the contractors' receipt in full. Mr. McDermott opposed the bill, which he characterized as a "remarkable measure," in that it directed the court to render such judgment as would "fully, fairly, and equitably" compensate the company. That direction, he said, would include interest.

THE SCORPION AT LA GUAYRA.

Order to Proceed to Guanoco Countermanded—Protest to Venezuela Against Censorship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The orders to the Scorpion to proceed from La Guayra to Guanoco have been countermanded and she will remain at La Guayra, where her presence is regarded as necessary.

By direction of the State Department Minister Loomis has protested to the Venezuelan Government against the exercise of censorship over any of his official communications, and it is understood that the protest has been effective.

It cannot be gathered that any very late advices have caused the change in the department's plans relative to the movements of the Scorpion. In fact, it is said that nothing has been received to show any marked change in the status in Venezuela since yesterday, when Minister Loomis spoke of the suppression of a rebellion among the troops in Caracas. The fact that such a movement could gain headway in Castro's own capital, however, is very significant, and this rebellion among the troops may have led to the decision to retain the Scorpion at La Guayra, the nearest port to Caracas.

The naval authorities were consulted during the day as to the feasibility of reinforcing the American naval force in Venezuela, but while some such thing is in prospect, it cannot be learned that any positive orders have yet gone out. The Hartford is not within reach of the cable, being on a cruise from Port of Spain for Barbados, at which place she is due in about two days. She may be turned back from that port unless the situation improves. The Lancaster sailed from Port of Spain Wednesday for the Cape Verde Islands, so she is entirely beyond reach.

There is no disposition on the part of the authorities here to go to any unusual length in dealing with this situation, and they say frankly that it is not a part of their purpose to browbeat or coerce the Venezuelans by any formidable naval demonstration unless such course is absolutely forced upon them, which is not believed to be at all likely. But it is quite certain that Admiral Farquhar will shape the movements of the North Atlantic Squadron so as to keep in close touch with the Navy Department, and he will not be far away from a cable end for many days at a time after he leaves Florida.

Mr. Loomis's protest against any censorship of his official mail on the part of the Venezuelan Government was not idly lodged, and he acted by the department's direction only upon a well-grounded suspicion that his cables were being tampered with or unreasonably delayed. His protest was made several days ago, and principally from the character of the exchanges that have taken place since between the State Department and its Minister at Caracas the officials are satisfied that the censorship over Mr. Loomis's communications has ceased. Although aware of the restrictions imposed by the Venezuelan Government upon private cable communications, the State Department has not felt itself able to interfere at this stage to prevent this practice, which is said to be common in South and Central American countries when the Government is getting the worst of a revolutionary movement.

The United States and Haiti Cable Company, which controls the lines to Venezuela, confirms the statement that a censorship has been established on all dispatches from Venezuela to the United States. This censorship went into operation on Dec. 9 of last year.

WAR REVENUE REDUCTION BILL.

Senator Aldrich Says It Must Go Through This Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senator Aldrich explained to the Republican Senatorial caucus to-day the necessity of getting the war Revenue Reduction bill through during this session of Congress, and he stated that he hoped to be able to report it from the Committee on Finance during the early part of next week. Mr. Aldrich also said that he hoped to secure a unanimous agreement from the committee, and that if successful he hoped the Senate would not require a great deal of time for the consideration of the measure.

He stated that in order to get the bill through promptly it was necessary that there should be no effort to amend it by putting on tariff amendments. To attempt anything in that line would, he said, open up the entire tariff question, and that the only safe course was to leave the bill as it now is, an internal revenue measure only. There was general assent to this proposition, and assurance was given that the caucus would sustain him in that position.

THE NEW BATTLESHIPS' BIDS.

Board of Naval Construction Completes the Revision of the Specifications.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Board on Naval Construction to-day completed the revision of the specifications of the battleships, with a view to bringing their total cost within the figures of the bidders. The electric light plants have been retained in the specifications, but by making numerous small cuts and considerably reducing the fund reserved from the total cost of the ship on account of superintendence and inspection, the desired result has been obtained, and President Olcott and Judge Payson, representing both the Newport News and Bath companies, are prepared to accept the contracts for the ships on the board's terms.

Morran Brothers of Seattle already have verbally notified Secretary Long of their purpose to accept the award in their case, so that, although some technicalities remain to be disposed of in connection with the contracts, the Navy Department practically has concluded the task of allotting the greatest contract for naval construction work ever let in the history of the American Navy.

If Congress adopts the department's suggestion for new construction in the pending Naval Appropriation bill and provides for two more battleships and two armored cruisers, it is the purpose of the Navy Department not to prepare new plans, but to invite bids upon the plans used for the ships just contracted for. In this case, a long step will be taken toward recovering the ground lost during the past year and a half in the effort to secure satisfactory designs for the big ships.

The next step in order in the matter of construction is the opening of proposals for the building of six protected cruisers of the improved Olympia type, which will take place on Feb. 1. These vessels being of a smaller pattern than the big ships just disposed of, it is the expectation of the department that some of the smaller shipbuilding concerns, and those new to the business, who failed to secure awards for battleships and armored cruisers, may secure contracts within their abilities, for it is doubtful if the larger concerns will be in position to bid low for any of these craft in view of the amount of naval work they already have on hand.

PHILIPPINE MUNICIPAL CODE.

Tax on Real Estate Instead of Occupations—Authority Given to License Cockfights.

MANILA, Jan. 18.—The public discussion of the General Code of Government for Municipalities began to-day. Commissioner Dean C. Worcester outlined the bill and explained the changes from the general orders of the Military Governor, under which many local Governments were operating. Commissioner Worcester offered two amendments, disqualifying from voting and holding office men who violate their oath of American allegiance or who remain in armed opposition after February.

The Commissioner elucidated the taxation features, referring to the benefits of taxing lands and buildings as against the present special taxes on occupations and industries.

One-fourth of 1 per cent. of the proceeds of real estate assessments will be devoted to public schools.

Municipal Councils are authorized to license theatres, places for liquor selling, public conveyances, hotels, and cock fighting, or to prohibit cock fighting, for the first year, until the tax collections are available.

Half of the internal revenue of each municipality will be paid into the municipal treasuries.

Commissioner Worcester did not enlarge on the section confining the exemption of church property to properties used exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes. This much-discussed feature received the approval of the Administration at Washington previous to making the bill public.

The bill fixes considerable responsibility on the Provincial Governments, for the establishment of which another bill is being prepared.

The public discussion which is taking place in the Municipal Hall is proceeding by sections, the natives participating.

Aguinaldo's Narrow Escape.

MANILA, Jan. 18.—It is rumored that Aguinaldo visited his mother in Cavite Province and narrowly escaped capture during the recent round-up of one of the villages in Cavite.

SITUATION IN PORTO RICO.

Gov. Allen Enthusiastic as to the Future Outlook.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Jan. 18.—Gov. Allen has returned here from his trip to Ponce, Coamo, and their vicinity, where for four days past he has been inspecting the road work.

In an interview in The News the Governor is quoted as being enthusiastic as to the future. The crop outlook everywhere is excellent, particularly in the case of tobacco and sugar. Some of the sugar planters are unable to grind their product, and more laborers will have to be put to work. The Governor praises the mountain scenery and climate, and predicts that in a few years Porto Rico will be a world-renowned Winter resort, rivaling Bermuda and Florida, and that there will be an influx of American capital to build hotels in the mountains. The Coamo Springs roads and the vicinity of that place are described as likely to be an earthly paradise for automobilers.

DECISION AGAINST DADY.

Administrative Council Rules He Has No Legal Right to Contract.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—The Administrative Council has decided that Michael J. Dady, the contractor, has no "tantee rights," or legal rights, to the contract for the sewering and paving of Havana, but that he has rights in equity, which the Council recommends the Military Government to consider.

FOR THE MARSHALL CENTENNIAL.

Arrangements for Celebration at Albany on Feb. 4.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The centennial of the installation of John Marshall as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court will be celebrated in this city by appropriate exercises under the auspices of the New York State Bar Association and the New York City Bar Association on Feb. 4.

In the afternoon ex-Judge John F. Dillon of New York will deliver a commemorative address in the Assembly Chamber, and a reception will be given by the joint associations in the evening at the Fort Orange Club. The Court of Appeals will take a recess on that day in honor of the event, and Chief Judge Parker will preside at the meeting in the Assembly Chamber.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major John J. O'Connell, First Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., for the examination of officers for promotion, vice Capt. Charles W. Farber, Eighth United States Cavalry, who is relieved as a member of the board when officers who are senior to him in rank are being examined.

Second Lieut. Ward Dabney, First Infantry, is relieved from duty with the Some battalion of his regiment at Fort Leavenworth and will join his company in the Philippine Islands.

First Lieut. William Lassiter, First Artillery, will report to Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein, Commandant of Cadets, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the United States Military Academy for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Sidney S. Jordan, Second Artillery, will report to Col. William A. Rafferty, Fifth Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, Fifteenth Infantry, is detailed for recruiting duty at Los Angeles, Cal.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank A. E. Disney will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to temporary duty at the General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Second Lieut. William P. Hase, Fourth Artillery, will report to Col. William A. Rafferty, Fifth Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for the examination of officers for promotion, vice Capt. Albert C. Blunt, Fifth Artillery, relieved. The following-named officers will report to Col. Vroom for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Elbridge R. Hills, Fifth Artillery; Capt. Luigi Lomia, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieuts. Henry J. Hatch, (Fourth Artillery,) David McCoach, (Fifth Artillery,) William S. Dobres, (Fifth Artillery,) John C. Goodfellow, (Fourth Artillery,) John T. Geary, (Fifth Artillery,) Morrill M. Mills, (Fifth Artillery,) Harry P. Wilbury, (Fifth Artillery.

Navy.

Changes of officers on the Asiatic Station:

Lieut. C. H. Mathews is ordered from the Culgoa to the Solace.

Capt. N. H. Hall, Marine Corps, is ordered from the Newark to the Marine Brigade at Cavite.

Lieut. N. Mansfield (junior grade) is ordered from the Solace to the Newark.

Capt. C. S. Hill, Marine Corps, is ordered from the Marine Brigade at Cavite to the Newark.

First Lieut. George Van Orden, Marine Corps, is ordered from Cavite to Guam.

Capt. C. S. Hatch, Marine Corps, is ordered from the Marine Brigade at Cavite to the New Orleans.

Commander Harry Knox is ordered from Yokohama Hospital to command the Princeton.

Lieut. John L. Purcell is ordered from Yokohama Hospital to the Culgoa.

Capt. T. H. Low, Marine Corps, is ordered from Cavite to the Marine Brigade at Cavite.

Capt. C. G. Andresen is ordered from Yokohama Hospital to the Mare Island Hospital via the Solace.

Second Lieut. D. W. Blake, Marine Corps, is ordered from Yokohama Hospital to the Mare Island Hospital via the Solace.

Cadet W. V. Tomb is ordered from Cavite Hospital to the General Alava.

Lieut. A. N. Mayo is ordered home from Cavite Hospital via the Solace.

Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney is ordered home from Cavite Hospital via the Solace.

First Lieut. C. H. Lyman is ordered from the Monocacy to Yokohama Hospital.

Lieut. J. H. L. Holcombe is ordered to additional duty on the Glacier.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Wheeling will go out of commission about Jan. 23, and the Mohican, which is to replace her, will be put in commission about the same date.

The Vicksburg, en route to the Asiatic station, arrived at Singapore to-day.

The Leonidas left Lambert's Point yesterday for Pensacola.

The training ship Topeka has left Funchal for Barbados.

Admiral Remey has reported to the Navy Department the following distribution of vessels in Philippine waters: Isla de Cuba and Samar at Cavite, Don Juan de Austria on the coast of Samar, Concord at Kagayan, Mandanao; Arayat at Cebu, Petrel at Legaspi.

The Iowa left Acapulco to-day for San Diego.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Franklin Moses of Alaska, to be Register of the Land Office at St. Michael, Alaska.

Marine Corps: First Lieutenants to be Captains—Henry Leonard and Henry W. Carpenter. Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—R. G. McConnell, John W. Wadleigh, William R. Coyle, and R. B. Hooker.

CONGRESSMEN SCORE WEST POINT HAZERS

Mr. Driggs Sorry He Did Not Send Terry McGovern to the Academy.

MATTER OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF

Witness Corrected for Saying He Did Not Consider a Jew an American.

WEST POINT, Jan. 18.—To-day's sessions of the Congressional committee which is investigating hazing at the Military Academy were extremely interesting.

Considerable testimony came out relating to the matter of religious tolerance. This topic was introduced while the committee was examining Cadet Leo Israel Samuelson of Texas, who came to the Academy in June, 1899. A portion of the testimony was as follows:

What is your religious belief?
I am a Hebrew, Sir.
Were you ever interfered with on account of your religion?
No, Sir.
Did you make any concealment of your religion when you came here?
No, Sir.
Were you ever annoyed, or do you know of any other cadet having been interfered with on account of religion?
No, Sir

Cadet Samuel Frankenberger of West Virginia corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.

The Rev. Herbert Shipman, Protestant Episcopal Chaplain to the cadets, who was called next, said that there was absolutely no religious intolerance among the cadets. He said that after Albert had resigned several cadets came to him and stated that Albert had not been persecuted on account of religion and his resignation was not caused on that account.

"What is your opinion during your stay here in the last five years of the moral tone of the cadet corps?" asked Judge Smith.

"I believe it compares favorably with that of any other institution that I know of," replied the Chaplain.

Cadet Henry A. Meyer, Jr., of Arkansas also was examined with reference to the question of religious tolerance. He said that he had no recollection of calling former Cadet Albert a —— Jew.

RELIGION AND NATIONALITY.

Mr. Driggs questioned the witness as to the difference between the religion and nationality of a man.

If you asked Albert what his nationality was, and he answered that he was an American, what would you do?

I would tell him he was a Jew.

He could not be here if he was not an American. No matter where a man is born, if he becomes a citizen of the United States he is an American. Now, what is your idea of a man's nationality?

I consider if a man's parents were born in Germany that he is a German.

If you called Albert a Jew, were you reflecting on his religion?

No, Sir. I would just call a Jew a Jew, the same as I would call an Irishman an Irishman.

Do you respect the Jewish religion?

I don't know much about it, but certainly I respect it, Sir.

Cadet Carrithers told of a fight he had the first month after his arrival at the academy. He was called out for disobeying orders given him by upper classmen.

In the first round we hit each other, and it was about even at the end of it.

Tell us about the second round.

I don't remember much about that. Sir. Shannon hit me a couple of times on the jaw and I was knocked down. I don't remember anything more until I came to lying on the ground. My seconds told me the fight was over and Shannon had won. Then I dressed myself and returned to camp. My jaw was sore and swollen. I could not eat anything at breakfast, and I went to the hospital. The surgeon there examined me and said my jaw was broken. I was in hospital for two weeks, and had not quite recovered when I left, on account of scarlet fever breaking out.

In reply to Gen. Dick the witness said that he was called before the Superintendent and asked several questions in regard to the manner in which he had his jaw broken. He declined to answer the questions on the ground that they were incriminating in character, and he told the Superintendent so.

Cadet Caples of Missouri also told of his experience as a fighter.

Did you ever take a part in a fight?
Yes, Sir; when I was a third class man I fought Cadet Clark, a fourth class man.
What was the cause?
He swore at me in the barrack area, and I called him out.
Who won on that occasion?
He did; I was whipped.
That's strange, an upper class man whipped by a plebe!
He was a good boxer; I could have got a better man than I was to fight him, but I chose to do my own fighting.
Was he a bigger man?
No, Sir, he did not have any decided advantage.
Mr. Driggs—You say Clark swore at you?
Yes, Sir.
Then, in my opinion, you were perfectly justified in calling him out.
Judge Smith—That is not necessarily the opinion of the rest of the committee, I hope.
Gen. Dick—Now, before you are excused, Mr. Caples, is there anything else you would wish to say to the committee?
I should like to say, Sir, that no class ought to be judged on its record until it reaches the first-class stage. It seems to me that you are taking testimony against my class on the strength of its record in the first two years. It should be remembered that up to its first-class year a class is always under the tutelage of the first class. I think our last camp was remarkably free from hazing and exercising of every kind.

The committee recognizes the fact that last Summer's camp showed a marked improvement in that respect.

But don't you think that if all kinds of hazing and fighting were wiped out totally it would be very much better for every one concerned and for the academy?

Yes, Sir, I do.

Gen. Dick examined Cadet Lynch of New York, who said he had been on his class's scrapping committee for two years. He testified that during that period the committee had refused on three occasions to allow fourth-class men to be called out on the ground that the offenses were not of sufficient gravity.

When a man is called out by the committee, can he get out of fighting?

Yes, Sir; he can simply refuse to go into it.

Gen. Dick shook his finger at the witness and said slowly:

"Don't you know that if he did so he would be cut and ostracized by the whole corps?"

"Yes, Sir," said the witness, in an argumentative tone, at the same time shaking his finger at the General, "and rightly so."

You think so?

Yes; the man who would refuse to fight a man of his own size and weight has no business in the army. Give me a man of my own size and weight and I'll fight him.

The witness then went on to tell of fighting, either with fists or weapons, and said that the French code gave a man a chance of defending his honor. Gen. Dick reminded the young man that United States authorities had not sent him to France for his military education, and gave him some friendly advice to obey the laws and regulations of the Academy, give up fighting, and also to discourage its continuance.

PRIZE FIGHTERS AS CADETS.

Cadet Meyer, who was examined by Mr. Driggs, told how a cadet he was hazing fell off a box on which he was sitting holding out Indian clubs, after doing about 100 eagles and other exercises.

He did not faint. I sent him to his tent, and told him to shake down his bed.
Did he go?
I don't know, Sir.
Did you send for a doctor for him?
No, Sir.
Was he as big as you?
No, Sir; he was not as tall.
He was not a six-footer, then?
No, Sir.
Do you think it was fair of you to haze a smaller man into such a condition and not give him medical aid?
I don't know, Sir.
Suppose a man like Jim Jeffries hazed you into that condition with the threat that if you refused to do as directed you would have to fight him, do you think that fair?
No answer.
Don't think it conduct becoming a gentleman and an officer first to furnish the provocation by asking a fourth class man to do something that you have no right to, and pick out your own man to fight and beat him?
No, Sir; I don't think there is anything ungentlemanly about it.
You have a rule here that a fourth class man will have to fight any one picked out by the committee, even if that man is ten pounds heavier and in good physical trim?
Yes, Sir.
When Cadet Williams came here as a "plebe" he had one fight, and he did not have to go into another, because he was pretty handy and whipped the upper class man?
Well we had men in our class who were ten pounds heavier who could have beaten him.
But I notice none of them were anxious to go at him. I am sorry that I did not send Terry McGovern up here. He is one of my constituents. I think after the first fight no one would want to tackle him.
Oh, I don't know about that.
Well, I regret that I did not offer the appointment to him, as I think he would lick the whole corps from bottom to top.

There was an interesting passage in the examination of Cadet Louis C. Brinton, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

Did you ever know a man to go through this academy without being hazed?
I heard of one; I can't remember his name, but I think he was a "plebe" in 1888.
Why did he escape all hazing?
He whipped every man who was pitted against him, Sir. He fought five men in one day, and in all he licked about thirty.
Is there a monument erected at the post to his memory?
No, Sir.
Not even a tablet in Memoriam Hall?
No, Sir.
Well, then, there should be.

Cadet Francis W. Clark of Illinois testified that he was opposed to hazing and fighting. He had eagled a cadet once, but only gave him three eagles. In reply to Mr. Driggs, he said that there were others in the first class that held the same opinions as he did. He said the first class men could maintain their dignity and get the lower classmen to obey without subjecting them to hazing. Mr. Driggs said:

"Mr. Chairman, I desire to state right here that I am very glad that this young man was called upon to testify. He is certainly a credit to the academy."

Cadet Philip H. Sheridan, a cadet at large, who was examined by Congressman Wanger, said that he had been severely hazed by Cadets Bettison and Meyer. Mr. Wanger asked him about his having hazed others, and said:

Do you know that your illustrious father has said that hazing is a senseless custom which an improved civilization has eradicated?
He never said anything to me about it.
No, but he wrote it in his memoirs, and may I ask you is there any one in your class who is a better adviser than he?
No, Sir, there is not.

The committee hopes to conclude its investigation here to-morrow.

SUBSIDY BILL'S CHANCES.

Decision of Caucus Not Very Encouraging to Friends of the Measure—Important Amendments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the Republican Senatorial caucus to-day Senator Hanna expressed his desire to have the Ship Subsidy bill passed upon during the present session of Congress, and said that with the Army bill out of the way he should ask that the decision arrived at early in the session to press the Subsidy bill be adhered to. There were several responses, and all were in accord with Mr. Hanna's request. He was reminded, however, of the necessity of giving first attention to the appropriation bills, and he said that he fully understood that, and only meant to ask that the Subsidy bill should receive attention when the appropriation bills were not up for consideration.

There was general assent to this proposition, but it was suggested that there were other subjects which should be passed upon before adjournment, but which, it was believed, would not require a great deal of time.

Many amendments have been suggested to the Subsidy bill since the effort to push the bill forward was begun by Senator Hanna, but while there is much talk intended to be encouraging to Senators Frye and Hanna, it lacks the prophetic tone. Every Senator who has obtained a concession to his prejudices against excessive subsidies has admitted that the bill is "less objectionable" than it was before. That is not assurance that the bill will be passed or that it will reach a vote.

The agreement that the Subsidy bill shall be considered without interruption "except for consideration of appropriation bills," does not mean much. With the slightest drag on the Subsidy bill the Legislative Appropriation bill will be taken up. It is a suggestive measure for debate. The House found it so, and the opponents of the Shipping bill are not likely to be less interested in the measure. With constant interruptions of the Subsidy bill debate the strength of the Populist and Democratic opponents of the measure will be promoted and the interest of its supporters will be diminished.

According to the bulletin of the subsidy press bureau to-night, the amendments that have been accepted at the suggestion of Senators McMillan, Spooner, Aldrich, and Allison will be very distasteful to those who made what Senator Frye says is "a well-considered and consistent measure." These amendments, it is stated, provide that: "No extra compensation is to be allowed vessels of over 18 knots, thus cutting off about $50,000 from each of the fast-going mail ships as provided under the original terms of the bill.

"No compensation to be allowed oil tank vessels.

"The length of time for which contracts are to be made is reduced from twenty years to fifteen years.

"The number of foreign vessels to be admitted to American registry, provided a like tonnage is built in the United States, is limited to four vessels to each firm for each class—that is, four vessels already built, and four vessels for which contracts have been made and not completed. The effect of this will be to reduce the amount of foreign tonnage that may be admitted to American registry under the terms of the bill from about 350,000 to 200,000.

"A modification of the clause (F) of the bill makes it necessary for any ship owner or builder to actually begin the work of construction before a contract will be entered into."

These amendments are not to come from or have the formal approval of the Commerce Committee. They are to be offered in the Senate, and of course must stand discussion, the attitude of the Commerce Committee remaining to be ascertained. It is admitted by the friends of the bill, who have eagerly accepted the proposed amendments in the hope that some sort of bill can be put through, that the friends of fast ships will fight the new stipulations. The agreement to cut out the Standard Oil Company's tanks at once criticised as an admission that undue advantage would have been extended to oil ships under the bill as reported by Mr. Frye.

ONCE RICH; DIES A PAUPER.

Samuel H. Warwick Passes Away in a Philadelphia Almshouse.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Samuel H. Warwick, aged seventy years, inventor of a rootbeer, and whose wealth twelve years ago was estimated at more than $1,000,000, died penniless in the hospital attached to the Almshouse, in this city, and was buried to-day in Camden, N. J., by a relative who claimed the body. During his prosperity, it is said, he gave thousands to friends in need and entertained in a princely fashion. Men prominent in politics and in social affairs of the city, State, and Nation were his guests. All but two forsook him when his fortune dwindled away.

For the past three years, it is said, two Senators, friends of his palmy days, have supplied him with the necessaries of life. They finally got him a position in the hospital.

GEN. FREEMAN'S APPOINTMENT.

Odd Complication Which Resulted in Promotion of a Retired Officer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The case of Col. Henry B. Freeman of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who yesterday was nominated by the President to be a Brigadier General in the regular army, is without precedent in the history of the army. He was placed on the retired list of the army yesterday by operation of law on account of age, with the rank of Colonel.

This occurred before his nomination to the grade of Brigadier General on the active list had been sent to the Senate, so that it involved the nomination of a retired officer to increased rank on the active list. In order, however, to avert possible legal complications on that point the appointment to the grade of Brigadier General was made to take effect on the 16th inst., the day preceding the legal date of the officer's retirement. As the nomination was confirmed, and the officer has been retired with the higher rank, it practically makes no change in the situation.

The vacancy in the list of Brigadier Generals to which Col. Freeman was promoted was caused by the retirement of Gen. Joe Wheeler several monts ago, and Gen. Freeman's retirement still leaves a vacancy in that list.

Chess Player Pillsbury Married.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Harry N. Pillsbury, champion chess player of America, came to Chicago from Philadelphia yesterday and registered at the Morrison Hotel. He had been in town but a few hours when he reappeared at the desk and shyly penned an addition to the name on the register. The revised signature read, "Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Pillsbury." Marriage license records show that Mrs. Pillsbury was Miss Mary E. Bush, whose home was given as Philadelphia.

ADDICKS IN A DEAL WITH DEMOCRATS?

Alleged Scheme to Divide Delaware Senatorships with Them.

KENNEY TO BE RE-ELECTED

Regular Republicans Standing Firm by Their Candidates—Seven Pledged Never to Vote for Addicks.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 18.—For several days United States District Attorney William Michael Byrne has been working among the legislators at Dover with a view of solving the deadlock over the election of two United States Senators. Mr. Byrne has been in favor of a plan to elect Col. Henry A. Dupont and John Edward Addicks as the two Senators. Mr. Byrne, it is understood, reflects the sentiment of the leaders among the Republicans at Washington. He stands high with the Administration.

Mr. Byrne has had several conferences with the Dupont Republicans in the Legislature, but he is unable to make the slightest impression on them. One of the Dupont leaders solemnly and with great emphasis informed Mr. Byrne that there were seven Republican members of General Assembly who had pledged themselves that in no circumstances would they vote for J. Edward Addicks for United States Senator, no matter what pressure might be brought to bear on them. They utterly refuse to consider any proposition that involves the election of Addicks.

Mr. Byrne this afternoon had a conference lasting for several hours with Mr. Addicks at the Union League Club, Philadelphia. Mr. Byrne found Mr. Addicks had not the slightest intention of withdrawing from the contest. Mr. Addicks informed Mr. Byrne that if he could not get sufficient Republican votes to elect him he would secure support among the Democrats. There already were enough Democrats, Mr. Addicks said, who had promised they would vote for him when they should be needed.

"Why, I can hardly keep them from doing so already," declared Mr. Addicks to Mr. Byrne; "they want to come in for me at once."

Mr. Byrne was asked whether Mr. Addicks said anything to him about an alleged deal with Senator Kenney by which Addicks is to be one Senator and Mr. Kenney the other. Mr. Byrne declined to discuss this point. It was learned, however, from another and trustworthy source that Mr. Addicks declares if the Republicans will not elect him Senator he has a deal on foot by which it will be Addicks and Kenney.

Willard Saulsbury, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, when informed late to-night of Mr. Addicks's claims as to Democratic votes said: "It is an absolute shameless bluff of Addicks's, that's all."

DOVER, Del., Jan. 18.—The Delaware Legislature continued its voting for two United States Senators to-day with this result:

For the full term—Richard R. Kenney, (Dem.,) 23; J. Edward Addicks, (Union Rep.,) 16; Col. Henry A. Du Pont, (Reg. Rep.,) 8; William C. Spruance, Levi C. Bird, Anthony Higgins, and William S. Hilles, (Reg. Reps.,) 1 each. Total vote, 51; necessary to choice, 26; no election.

For the short term—Willard Saulsbury, (Dem.,) 22; J. Edward Addicks, (Union Rep.,) 16; Charles F. Richards, (Reg. Rep.,) 11; Benjamin Nields, (Reg. Rep.,) 1; John Gray, (Dem.,) 1. Total vote, 51; necessary to a choice, 26; no election.

Another Ballot in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 18.—The vote in the Legislature on United States Senator to-day was without decisive result, as follows:

Allen, 53; Hitchcock, 53; Thompson, 32; Crounce, 10; Currie, 19; Hainer, 6; Kincaid, 4; Hinshaw, 16; Meiklejohn, 28; Rosewater, 15; scattering, 15.

MR. CHANDLER'S ATTACK.

Declares that Railroad Interests Prevented His Re-election as Senator.

"When a man bucks against the railroads, he must expect to be run over."

That was the remark made by Senator W. E. Chandler of New Hampshire to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, when questioned regarding his defeat for re-election by Judge Burnham.

"I have noticed in the newspapers," continued Mr. Chandler, "that Alfred G. Vanderbilt, when asked his occupation, said he was a capitalist. That was proper and true. I shall be a United States Senator until March 4. After that I shall be a philosopher.

"Thirty-six hours before the Senatorial caucus I considered myself a certain winner. Then President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company made a personal fight against me, and by the use of money, passes, and influence secured a majority of votes against me.

"I do not attribute

MR. IVISON'S QUEER ACTS

Witnesses in Will Contest Tell of the Publisher's Eccentricities.

Quitted Barber's Chair to Drive Organ Grinder Away — Present of Left-Over Chicken to Mrs. Holt.

More testimony as to the eccentric actions of William B. Ivison, the publisher, was brought out at the hearing of the will contest yesterday before Justice O'Gorman and a jury in the Supreme Court. The contest is being made by Edward Ivison, a brother of the testator, and several other heirs at law, who allege that David B. Ivison, a nephew, who is the sole beneficiary under the will, with one exception, and will get over $900,000, used undue influence over his uncle, and, further, that the testator was insane.

Mrs. Anna M. Holt, wife of Charles Holt, a nephew of the late Mrs. Ivison, was on the stand again yesterday. Thursday she testified that the testator had wanted to marry her.

"Did you ever hear Mr. Ivison say anything about going to the poorhouse?" the witness was asked.

"Frequently, and then the next minute he would talk about his money lying idle, and wonder how he could invest it."

"Did you ever see David Ivison kiss him?"

"Yes, once."

Mrs. Holt then told of Mary Ann Sheridan, who had been employed as Mr. Ivison's secretary for many years, and who received $10,000 under the will. She went into detail of Mr. Ivison's treatment of Miss Sheridan. The witness said that at one time she was at the hotel where Mr. Ivison was living, and Miss Sheridan was dressing in an adjoining room. As soon as Mrs. Holt entered Mr. Ivison called out, "Mary Ann, come in here and show Mrs. Holt how nice you look in your short skirt."

"Did Miss Sheridan come out?"

"She did."

"How was she dressed?"

"She was only partly dressed."

"Did Mr. Ivison ever kiss you when you called?"

"Yes, every time I called, and he would always give me a twenty-five or fifty cent piece, with particular instructions not to tell his wife, but he always told her himself."

"Did Mr. Ivison ever call on you?"

"Yes, he came to see my husband and myself at our hotel one Sunday morning. He said he had come to bring me a present. He brought me some broiled chicken, left from his breakfast. I was in bed at the time, and he placed the chicken, wrapped up in greasy paper, on the covers."

Julius H. Schwartz, a barber at the Victoria Hotel when Mr. Ivison lived there, was the next witness. He said he had been accustomed to shave Mr. Ivison.

"Did he ever do anything peculiar while you were shaving him?"

"Yes. Once while he was being shaved an organ grinder stopped in the street and began to play. Mr. Ivison had lather all over his face and a towel around his neck. He made me stop shaving him while he jumped out of the chair and ran to the street and drove the man away. When he came back he explained that he hated to see a poor man around."

"Did Mr. Ivison ever speak to you about his will?"

"Yes, once. He just mentioned the will and said to me, 'You have no right to be poor.' 'Well, leave me $50,000,' I said. Just then David Ivison came in, and the conversation stopped."

"Did you ever see the old man kiss Miss Sheridan?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you ever see Miss Sheridan kiss him?"

"Yes, often. Sometimes when I was shaving him he would say, 'One minute, Julius. Molly, come and kiss me.'"

Charles H. Holt, the husband of Anna M. Holt, was then called. He identified several memoranda of the testator's property which he had copied while Mr. Ivison and his wife were alive. The copying was done at the request of Mrs. Ivison.

"After Mr. Ivison's death did you ever see Mr. Ivison do anything peculiar?"

"Yes. About ten days after her death I was at the hotel to visit him. After I entered the room he threw his arms up toward the ceiling and cried out, 'There is my Caroline!' and he began to throw kisses into the air."

"Did you ever hear him talk about getting married?"

"Yes, I heard him ask my wife to marry him, and when she said that she was married to me he told her that she could get a divorce. I interrupted him and said, 'Uncle William, I guess not.' He replied, 'Oh, it's easy to get a divorce.'"

"Did Mr. Ivison ever say anything to you about bicycle riding?"

"Yes. He said, 'I don't like men who ride bicycles. My nephews ride bicycles and I'm going to cut them off in my will.'"

After several other witnesses had given testimony the case was adjourned until Monday.

A COLONIZER CONVICTED.

Joseph Williams Found Guilty of Election Frauds.

Joseph Williams, said by Superintendent McCullagh to be "Scar-Faced Hennessy," a leader of the election colonizers alleged to have operated from Assemblyman Honeck's saloon and Raines law hotel, at Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, during the recent election, was convicted of aiding and abetting illegal registration in General Sessions yesterday before Judge Newburger.

Williams was charged with persuading John and Edward Flanagan, Edward Coote and Jack Shepard, all of whom lived in a Bowery lodging house, to register from the hotel at 244 East Twenty-eighth Street, owned at that time, the prosecution claims, by Assemblyman Honeck. Williams was remanded for sentence.

Seven-Year Sentence for Mather.

Charles E. Mather, convicted of the larceny of a twenty-one-thousand-dollar rope of pearls obtained from a Maiden Lane jeweler on memomrandum and pawned, was yesterday sentenced by Recorder Goff to seven years' imprisonment in State prison. Mather pleaded guilty to obtaining a thirty-five-hundred-dollar pearl necklace in the same manner. Three other indictments were hanging over him for similar offenses, and these were taken into consideration by the Recorder in pronouncing sentence. Nineteen other convicted prisoners were given sentences.

Pier Privileges Revoked.

The Dock Board at its meeting yesterday afternoon revoked the pier permits issued to the Manhattan Ice Company last December for non-payment of rent. President Jackson of the ice company contended that as the company was shipping no ice by boat at this season of the year, they had no use at present for the piers, and asked that the payment of the rentals should commence next May. This proposition did not meet with the board's approval, and they accordingly revoked the permit.

Dock Commissioners Let Contracts.

The Dock Commissioners at their meeting yesterday afternoon awarded contracts for the building of a freight shed on the pier at the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street and for the building of two wooden piers at the foot of Market Street, East River. The contract for building the shed was awarded to R. H. Hood of 229 Broadway for $113,940, and the contract for the piers to William H. Jenks of 130 Pearl Street, whose bid was $69,790.

Woman Falls to Her Death.

Raculla Laframo, fifty-five years old, fell from the rear window of her apartments on the fifth floor of the tenement house 318 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street yesterday and was killed. The woman was hanging out clothes when a sudden gust of wind caused the line to break, and in attempting to catch the clothes as they fell she lost her balance and pitched headlong from the window. An ambulance surgeon stated that she had been killed instantly.

For the Loss of a Leg, $10,000.

A jury in the Supreme Court yesterday returned a verdict for $10,000 in favor of William Castlos, a boy of eight years, against the Metropolitan Street Railway for the loss of a leg. One day during the Summer of 1898 the lad was crossing Second Avenue at Twenty-third Street, when he was run down by one of the company's cars, and so badly injured that it became necessary to amputate his left leg. The case was tried before Justice MacLean.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

What Composers, Singers, and Others Are Doing.

Although the new theatre in course of construction at Munich is not intended to compete with the famous Baireuth "Temple"—the very Mecca of the Wagnerites—something akin to alarm has been felt by the powers that be.

Of late years the Baireuth pilgrimage has become more and more a fashionable function than anything else, and our fair American cousins are said to be most lacking in the all-pervading "art-worship."

Following Wagner's ideas as to the proper construction of a theatre for music-drama, the auditorium of the Munich house will consist almost entirely of amphitheatre seats, and the orchestra will not be visible. August and September are to be the festival months, and the Wagner representations are to be confined to this period, during which about twenty performances are to take place. The remainder of the year is to be devoted to other classics, not necessarily musical.

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The Rubinstein Museum in the Royal Conservatorie at St. Petersburg was opened on Nov. 30, the anniversary of the birth of the great pianist. It contains, among other things, many portraits, the Becker pianoforte on which he played daily when at Peterhof, and a cast of his right hand modeled by Tschischow. The manuscript section is at present scantily filled. On the same day the Rubinstein mausoleum was unveiled at the cemetery of the Alexander Newsky Cloisters.

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The German Bach festival will be held at Berlin next March. It will last for three days, and in addition to the performances there will be scientific and also social gatherings. The following bodies will take part in the music: The a capella choir and the orchestra of the Kaiserliche Akademische Hochschule für Musik, under the direction of Dr. Joachim; the Singakademie, under Herr Georg Schumann; the Philharmonic Choir, under Prof. Siegfried Oches, and the Philharmonic Orchestra.

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According to London papers, Mme. Emma Eames has wholly recovered from her long illness and has been engaged for the Spring season at Covent Garden.

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When the wise men of the East choose to let their real wisdom forth, they are wise indeed, as witness these words of Philip Hale in The Boston Journal anent the recent Sembrich season in the Hub:

"'Faust' is always popular. The people like to laugh at the sight of Mephistopheles and Martha, they delight, and with good reason, in the music of the garden scene, and they love—yes, they love with an undying passion—the soldiers' chorus. And they wait patiently for the prison trio, which in these days is simply an exhibition of lung power; the louder it is screamed, the more enthusiastic the audience. But the people yawn through the two finest scenes in the opera—the church scene and the death of Valentine.

"It is vain and foolish to scold a public because it likes this or dislikes that. The opera, born in the purple, has always been the plaything of the rich. It is an amusement that is intended to gratify the eye and the ear. Occasionally an operatic performance does more than this; it achieves a triumph in art, as when Marcella Sembrich moves the heart as Violetta, and as Nordica shows that the traditions of supreme vocal art are not purely legendary."

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Dr. William Pole recently died in London at the age of eighty-six. Dr. Pole was a high authority on the subject of musical pitch, upon which he wrote in Grove's Dictionary. He was also the author of many of the analytical programmes of the now defunct New Philharmonic Concerts during their palmy days, while among his most valuable contributions to musical literature were the "Philosophy of Music," issued in 1879, and reprinted by Messrs. Kegan Paul in 1895, and "The Story of Mozart's Requiem," which Messrs. Novello reissued in 1879.

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Our old acquaintance of the operatic conductor's chair, Signor Arditi, has recently been alarmingly ill in London, but has recovered. Arditi is an old man, and must leave us ere many years. When he goes a delightful personality will be removed.

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Some of our Boston contemporaries are making pitiable attempts to throw discredit on the statements of the newspapers in this city that Mr. Jean de Reszke is in possession of his vocal powers and is not a broken-down old wreck. The public of New York is not composed of fools, and the newspapers could only suffer by any attempt to deceive it. This paragraph from The Boston Journal is discreditable:

"The Jean de Reszke fever is still raging in New York. The eminent tenor is being worked for all he is worth. He is announced this week for three performances. How long can he stand the strain? But in New York it makes little difference in what or how he sings. Many of the most prominent citizens and citizenesses really believe he is the greatest tenor that ever lived, so he is not to be blamed for making hay during the open Winter."

It is quite possible that Mr. de Reszke is not the greatest tenor that ever lived, but people who dwell in the present and do not persistently turn their faces toward the past are satisfied that he is the greatest singer of this day. The implications of the above paragraph are false and misleading.

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Wagner's "Tristan and Yseult" was the great feature of the Christmas musical season at La Scala, and the management further signalized the occasion by a complete revolution in stage mountings and lighting. The scenic effects were managed on an entirely new system, and the footlights were replaced by a single light arrangement, which made the nearest approach possible to solar light. Toscanini is in charge of the new system, and most of the German managers have sent representatives to watch its working.

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"Halka," which is the most popular of all Polish operas, recently reached its five hundredth representation at Warsaw, and this was made the occasion of a national fête, a special performance being given for charity, and realizing 6,000 rubles. "Halka," which is from the pen of the Polish musician Stanislaw Moniuszko, who died in 1872, was originally produced at Warsaw in 1858. Another version was given ten years later at the National Theatre of Prague, the libretto being upon a Bohemian legend. At the recent revival a large number of national dances, such as the mazourka, polonaise, and others, adapted by the Polish musician Hadakowski, were introduced.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Wagner's "Die Walkuere" Excellently Sung and Acted Last Night.

Wagner's "Die Walküre" was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the second time this season. The audience was one of good size, and its enthusiasm was commensurate with the merits of the performance. These were in advance of those discerned in the first representation. This was perhaps due to the bracing state of the weather, but it is more probable that a different distribution of parts had something to do with it. This is very frequently the case with an operatic performance, and it is so at times when the change signifies no discredit to those who took part in the less admirable performance. The peculiarities of the artistic temperament are numerous, and subtle influences often work for the edification of the operagoers. Whatever was the cause last night "Die Walküre" was sung and acted with great warmth, and the poetic content of the beautiful and symbolic drama had its usual influence on the musical part of the audience.

Mme. Nordica was the Brünnhilde last evening, singing the part for the first time this season. She wore dark-brown hair and the required red robe, which is so often omitted. The Valkyr maiden is generally represented as a blonde, but Mme. Nordica's make-up was very effective, and afforded a very pretty contrast to that of Mme. Schumann-Heink as Fricka. Mme. Nordica was in excellent voice, and she sang her music with splendid power and with perfect understanding. Her interpretation of the part was lovely, and her acting showed increased command of her resources. Miss Ternina was the Sieglinde, a vigorous, impassioned, lovable Sieglinde. In the second act her scene of distraction was notably well done, and her singing in the first act was thoroughly artistic. To hear two such artists as Mme. Nordica and Miss Ternina in "Die Walküre" is a rare treat.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, as usual, made a commanding figure of Fricka, and Mr. Blass was an uncommonly good Hunding. Mr. Van Dyck repeated an impersonation of Siegmund, which in plastic grace has never been equaled here, and in dramatic justice, intensity, and variety recalls Niemann's. The Belgian was in good voice last night. His intonation was unusually good, and he sang better than at any previous appearance on the local stage. His whole performance was full of feeling and influence. The people yawn through the two finest scenes in the opera—the church scene and the death of Valentine.

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Patti Not Negotiating American Tour.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Mme. Patti denies the cabled statement that an American agent is negotiating with her for a concert tour of the United States.

COWED WOMAN WITH REVOLVER

Then Thieves Leisurely Loot a Brooklyn Clothing Store.

The residents of Brooklyn are becoming greatly alarmed over the repeated burglaries which are being committed nightly, and last night there was talk of the formation of a Vigilance Committee. The clothing store of Samuel Ferrares, at 681 Grand Street, was entered early yesterday morning and stock valued at $250 carried off. The robbery was committed at the point of a revolver held at the head of Mrs. Mary Cornell, who, with her family, lives in apartments over the store.

Mrs. Cornell was awakened shortly after 2 o'clock by the crashing of glass. Jumping out of bed, the woman hurried to a front window which she threw open and looked out into the street. In a twinkling she saw something glisten. It was a revolver aimed at her head, and a voice shouted, "If you stir or make a noise I'll blow your head off."

Mrs. Cornell saw a short, thickset man who wore a brown alpine hat on the sidewalk. She was paralyzed with fright and feared to make an outcry. While she leaned on the window sill at the mercy of the robber she heard him say to his companion, "Hurry up, Jack. Get everything quick, and let's get out." "Jack" remained in the store about ten minutes longer, and when he finally appeared he had a large bundle. After threatening to kill Mrs. Cornell if she gave an alarm the burglars fled. Mrs. Cornell became insensible, and it was the strong draught from the open window that aroused the other members of the family and led to the discovery of Mrs. Cornell.

The woman was revived after some difficulty, and told of what had happened. The police were notified. The thieves had smashed the plate glass window with a brick covered with paper and smeared with molasses.

A new pair of trousers found near the entrance to a house at 72 Johnson Avenue led to the arrest of Phillip Molter, a young man who lives in the house. Young Molter denied all knowledge of the robbery, but the police decided to hold him, pending a further investigation.

LOST PAPERS WERE IN A DUMP.

Long Hunt in Rubbish Heaps for Hudson County's Vital Statistics.

Cornelius J. Rooney, Clerk of the Hudson County Health Board, at Jersey City, devoted nearly four weeks' labor to preparing a tabulated statement of the vital statistics of the county. He finished it on Thursday afternoon, and was so overjoyed that he neglected to place the document in his desk, but left it lying on a table. In some unexplained way it fell to the floor, and was swept up with the refuse and consigned to the garbage box early yesterday morning. When Clerk Rooney discovered his loss the garbage box had been emptied and the contents carried to the "dumps" on the meadows.

Mr. Rooney at once notified Henry Byrne, the contractor, and he sent all his available men to the scene to search for the missing document. The search lasted three hours, but the paper was finally found. The searchers were liberally rewarded, and Mr. Rooney began to make a clean copy of his report, which he will present to the County Health Board at its next meeting.

TO TAKE CHINESE TO MEXICO.

San Francisco Steamship Company to Establish Fisheries and Canneries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The Call says:

"Back of a steamship company recently organized in this city, with a capital of $12,500,000, is a plan to colonize Mexico with Oriental laborers. The promoters of the scheme, it is asserted, have obtained from the Government of Mexico a vast concession of fishing privileges and lands adjacent to the fishing grounds. They propose to bring 1,000,000 Chinese to Mexico and establish fisheries, canneries, and warehouses along the Mexican coast.

"A circular has been issued in the Chinese language, stating that 'the Pacific Charter Company proposes, on behalf of the Mexican Government, to encourage Chinese, as well as Europeans, to come to Mexico, where they will have special privileges.'

"The circular adds that the company has made a contract with Mexico and China to admit free of duty for fifty years all Chinese necessaries, such as tea, rice, &c."

BOYS TRAPPED IN FIRE RUINS.

Policemen Capture Four Small Marauders in Burned Tarrant Building.

Policeman McIvor of the Church Street Station, with the assistance of several other policemen, captured four boys in a manhole under Warren Street yesterday. The police of the Church Street Station have been gagerly watching for small boys who have been stealing lead pipe, copper, and other material from the Tarrant ruins for many days.

In the early hours of yesterday morning Policeman McIvor heard suspicious sounds emanating from the basement of the ruins. Rapping for assistance, he endeavored to squeeze himself through the small opening leading to what used to be the cellar of the drug house. He could not make it by fourteen inches of superfluous waist measurement. Another policeman of smaller proportions crawled in with lighted torch and trapped the marauders in a corner of the cellar beneath the sidewalk. To this spot the officers could not penetrate. They were about to open a siege, when suddenly McIvor discovered a secret entrance to the boys' retreat. It was a manhole connecting with the cellar. Stealthily removing the cover, the boys were commanded in the name of the law to emerge. Clubs and revolvers were held ready. Slowly a head emerged from the manhole. A small body followed it.

Both belonged to fifteen-year-old Matthew Arno of 89 Thompson Street. Three companions of similar age and size followed. The police stowed away their weapons and calm was again restored to Warren Street. Each boy was fined $10 in the Centre Street Court.

Change of Venue for Nurses Asked.

Counsel for Marshall, Dean, and Davis, the three nurses who were indicted for manslaughter for causing the death of Louis C. Hilliard in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital, applied to Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court yesterday, for a change of venue, alleging that popular feeling in the county was against the nurses. District Attorney Philbin and Assistant District Attorney Pierce were in court, and after some discussion it was agreed to have the motion come up for argument on Wednesday next.

Found Dead in His Chair.

Henry Wilcox, forty-five years old, who rented a furnished room in the apartments of Mrs. Lena Jaeger at 84 Suydam Street, Brooklyn, was found dead yesterday seated in a chair alongside of an open front window of his room. How long the man had been dead is not known. He was first noticed at the open window on Thursday evening staring into the street. No attention was paid to him until yesterday when Mrs. Jaeger went to the room to call him. Failing to get any response to repeated knocks at the door, Mrs. Jaeger opened the door and saw Wilcox seated in the chair dead.

NOTES ON MATTERS OF THE ARTS.

The Camera Club is making ready for its annual auction of photographic material, whereby the members exchange all sorts of articles belonging to the gentle art of the kodak and indulge at the same time in the luxury of bidding up one's own and knocking down the other fellow's contributions. The sale will occur on Feb. 15. It is odd that our older painters never hit on this device to make clearance of their bric-à-brac, old easels, and canvases, the paintings they are tired of and objects that they wish they had never bought. An auction in the big studio in the Tenth Street building formerly occupied by Mr. W. M. Chase, to which Academicians and society men should contribute the objects they could spare from their ateliers, would attract a crowd, particularly if one of the bright talkers among them, like Mr. Bruce Crane, and there are many such, should officiate as auctioneer. It would be a frolic with a useful side. Commissions charged on sales might be turned over to some beneficent foundation like the Artists' Fund.

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The Archaeological Institute, in its New York chapter, met Thursday night at the school of Dr. Julius Sachs, 115 West Fifty-ninth Street, to listen to an illustrated lecture on the deserted cities of Syria by Mr. Howard Crosby Butler of Princeton University. Early in March there will be a lecture by Prof. d'Ooge on the French excavations on the site of Delphi, and on March 12 some account of the work of the French School of Archaeology at Athens will be given by M. Gaston Deschamps of Paris.

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The annual meeting of the Sculpture Society took place Wednesday night at the rooms of the society, in the Fine Arts Building, on West Fifty-seventh Street. The sculptor members have been busy for the last three months on the sculpture for the Pan-American. The models for these works will be shown at the annual exhibit of the Architectural League in February.

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A young Buffalonian named Charles Rumsey, who is an undergraduate at Harvard, has modeled an Indian on a pony which may find a place among the sculptures at the Pan-American Exposition, if it passes the final muster of the Director of Sculpture. Owing to the prominence of his family in Buffalo strong efforts will be made to obtain this honor for him. Harvard is duly proud of a junior who can model an equestrian statue, and looks forward with high hopes to a career in art for young Mr. Rumsey when he leaves Cambridge.

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The Hanging Committee for the coming exhibition of the Society of American Artists consists of Messrs. John W. Alexander, Francis C. Jones, and Walter Palmer. The jury consists of twenty-six men and one woman. Mr. Andrew Carnegie has instituted an annual prize of $500 for oil paintings, exclusive of portraits. The founder of the prize reserves for two days the right to purchase the prize-winning canvas at the figure given in the catalogue. No artist may take the prize twice in succession, and becomes hors concours the second time he or she secures it. This is an eminently fair provision. The Webb Prize of $300 has no limit of age, as heretofore; the winner must be an American who has never received it before. The Carnegie and Webb prizes are awarded by the jury. Not so with the Shaw Prize. This is now a prize of $300 for the best oil painting of the figure by an American, (portraits excluded,) and will be awarded on Varnishing Day by a vote of the whole society, or, more definitely, by a plurality vote of all the members of the society who are present on that day. Thus the Society of American Artists begins the new century with a third prize, due to the generosity of Mr. Carnegie. Exhibits will be received on March 14 and 15; Varnishing Day is Thursday, March 28; the reception takes place March 29; Saturday, March 30, is opening day, and Saturday, May 4, sees the close of the exhibition.

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The Fitzgerald pictures about to be sold by the American Art Association contain two by Carleton Wiggins, an example of D. W. Tryon, and one of H. W. Ranger, two specimens of George Inness, a William M. Chase, three Dolphs, and pictures by J. G. Brown, William Bliss Baker, Casilear, Dannat, Edward Gay, W. H. Howe, Arthur Hoeber, Francis C. Jones, J. P. Knight, Bolton Jones, Munger, Phelan, and Rehn. There are three Minors and six James Harts. Mr. Fitzgerald is a jeweler who began to buy pictures some years ago, and found that the competition of established dealers was too keen to warrant continuing in a branch that has nothing to do with his trade.

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The Macbeth Gallery has two water colors by the late Homer D. Martin. One, dated 1883, shows a big barn in France, which is being repaired as to its thatch. The tones of thatch and plowed land in the foreground are very pleasing. Dated 1892 is a landscape with water from the Thousand Islands, which has all the charm of this marvelous landscape painter. An undated painting gives a bend of the Mohawk River, with a mountain rising all lilac in the distance, a calm stretch of river bottom pasture, and fleecy clouds in the sky; a quiet, grave, somewhat formal composition belonging to his earlier years. A little Wyant also suggests Martin through the richness of its coloring, its quiet gayety and vigor, shows russet Autumn trees against a greenish sky. The sky near the horizon is very Martin-like.

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A tall canvas by Wyant has the melancholy note oftener found in him than in Martin, and something of his severity, too. A rough, rocky hill rises to the right, surmounted by billowy clouds; on the left is a grove of tall, bare trees. It is a view of Indian Summer in its still misty atmosphere. A George Inness of 1893 shows the Autumn woods of New Jersey with a muffled woman's figure in the foreground. One of the American masters of the past whose works appear seldom, William Morris Hunt, may be seen here in the "Roman Girl," painted in Rome in 1850. A contadina with a very characteristic profile is seated, her hands clasped on her lap. The bare feet, heavy gold earrings and necklace, ivory-colored headcloth, red cloak over the back of the chair, and greenish blue skirt form a charming combination of subdued tones. All these are beautiful pictures which speak well for the color sense and good taste of William Macbeth.

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The American Numismatic Society has established a class in coin and medal designing and die cutting in the schools of the Academy of Design, under the direction of Mr. Charles J. Pike. Mr. Pike has studied under Falguière and St. Gaudens. A Woodbury G. Langdon prize of $100 will be awarded for the best work done in this class at the close of the school term in May, 1901. Class hours are from 9 to 12 in the morning.

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The latest sculptor member to be elected to the National Sculpture Society is Solon H. Borglum, the modeler of broncos, cowboys, and Indians. One of his most attractive groups is that of a mare and colt turning tail to a blizzard, the colt rubbing itself against its mother to keep warm and the snow massing itself against the mare's hind legs. The group is very expressive of wind and low temperature, not to speak of the warmth of maternal love. A lame horse is trying to remove the bandage round its fetlock. "The Funeral on the Plains" shows two tragic figures hardly distinguishable in their blankets, the man erect, the woman thrown forward on her face at his feet. "On the Border of the White Man's Land" consists of horse and Indian peering over a cliff. Borglum's "Rough Rider," half on, half off a bucking bronco, is better known than the above. It is all suspended action, such as would be intolerable in large sculpture. The same may be said of "Lassoing Wild Horses," a violently agitated group of two cowboys, one of whom has caught his prey, and his horse in consequence sinks on its haunches with the strain on the rope, while the other cowboy has just galloped up and whirls his lasso for a throw. An amusing little sketch for bronze is "The Dance," representing a trick pony stepping out to the sound of music. Mr. Borglum is a Cincinnati man who has studied in New York and Paris.

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Mrs. Elizabeth Burton of Santa Barbara, Cal., has been holding an exhibition of her leatherwork at No. 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, which was very successful in the matter of sales and commissions for further work. During the last three years Mrs. Burton has made so many clients in San Francisco and New York that she now employs a houseful of workmen and workwomen in Santa Barbara. Her specialty is leather applied on leather, forming floral and other designs in appliqué and reinforcing the designs by burning the leather.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Annual Exhibition in the Galleries of the Fine Arts Building.

THIRD NOTICE.

Hidden away on the west wall of the little east room, an apartment only fit for paintings of small dimensions rather preciously wrought—like Mr. Carle J. Blenner's "Cup of Tea," the figure of a lady painted like a miniature—is a large, boldly brushed canvas by C. W. Hawthorne, called "Splitting Fish." There is a broad treatment of fishermen and fish, a richness of tone, and a naturalness in the foreign figures that make one ready to assail that much abused body, the Hanging Committee, for granting it no better place. Its merits warrant a removal from the purgatory of the east room to the paradise of the Vanderbilt Gallery, where its vigorous proportions might find the necessary elbow room.

Perhaps the Academy men are tired of the procession of young painters from abroad and feel no disposition to give them good places. During and since the Paris Exposition there was a strong feeling that the American colonizer of France was arrogating too much to himself, and not a little satisfaction has been expressed by artists that for the first time the home men had a chance to show Europe what they could do. Perhaps this feeling comes into play now and then to reject or to hang unfortunately the work of our budding masters in the fine arts.

The painter of "Splitting Fish" has fair reason to complain, but the same cannot be said of Mr. Elmer Schofield, whose work is strongly French. Yet has he received the first Halligarten Prize. Nor of Mr. Edward Willis Redfield, whose pictures are in the Vanderbilt and South Galleries. Yet Redfield makes the Seine the object of his pictures, and the Seine in Paris. Subject as well as manner are French. "The Last Boat, Evening," shows a flotilla of river passenger boats moored for the night, and through the dusk a bridge is discerned, while the surface of the Seine shimmers under the light from the night sky, with here and there a trail from a steamer lamp. "Twilight, Paris," and "Charenton Bridge" are further canvases very dexterously painted, and not without sentiment. Relegated to the East Gallery is Mr. Robert David Gauley's "Courmyeur, North Italy," a well-painted landscape with a bit of a town, not at all unlike a spot in Switzerland.

The Academy cannot afford to despise the youthful colorist who paints his France or his Italy, for a number of Academicians have been disporting themselves in the same artistic pastures, as witness Mr. W. H. Howe, N. A., with his "Evening, Laren, Holland," or "On the Dikes, Etables, France;" witness Edward Gay, N. A., with his "Wheat Field, Bedfordshire, England;" witness George H. McCord, A. N. A., with his "Street in Moret, France," and witness Carlton Chapman, A. N. A., with his "The Port St. Malo" and "Windy Day Off St. Malo." The fact is that those artists who could manage it went to Europe last Summer to see the exposition and very properly improved their time by painting a little on the other side. Here are Kruseman van Elten, N. A., with an "Evening at Cernay, France;" J. C. Nicoll, N. A., with "Corbière Light;" A. T. Bricher, N. A., with "Old Village of Garne, France;" George Inness, Jr., N. A., with "From My Studio Windows, Paris," and R. W. van Boskerck, A. N. A., with a view "In the Forest of Fontainebleau."

Distinctly successful is Miss Elizabeth F. Bonsall of Philadelphia with "Two's Company, Three's None," a scene in which a small girl, two cats, and a blue bowl figure. The little girl is greedily drinking from the bowl as she lies in her bed, while the cats are watching the process with the utmost concern. Delightfully painted are bowl, cats, and child; perhaps the cats take the palm, so natural and eager are their attitudes and expressions. But they did not manage, between them, to capture the Norman Dodge Prize for woman's work. The element of humor is very nicely introduced without exaggeration. "Locked In," by J. G. Brown, will appeal to the lovers of animals, consisting as it does of studies of three calves stretching anxious heads through the crevices of a board fence. "In Royal Robes," by J. Carroll Beckwith, is a rosy-cheeked child engaged in the favorite pastime of little girls called "dressing up," a handsome, richly wrought canvas. Another sweet, artless phiz is his portrait of a girl. Gray is the note of Frederick W. Kost's "Frosty Morning," with a man at work near a depleted haystack. "Olive Tone," by Joseph H. Boston, is a broadly painted figure. "In the Park" is a portrait of a young lady by Samuel Isham, more decorative than realistic, but finely managed as to light and shade.

"The Sea Serpent," by Frederick S. Church, is a procession of sea nymphs on dolphins, which simulate the fabled monster of the deep. Walter L. Palmer of Albany is here with a snow-clad landscape called "The Glowing West," in which the shadows are deeply purple. Walter Clark's "Mill at Brinton's Bridge" is charming for tones and registers a picturesque bit of the past. I. H. Caliga of Boston sends "Poppies" and "A Field of Poppies," very quiet as to color, but nice in sentiment. "The Truant," by Verplanck Birney, a Colonial interior, with three figures, is excellent for the relief of the figures against the dark background, their natural poses, and the placing of these figures in the scene. The inventiveness of Mr. C. C. Curran's mind is shown in "Building the Dam," but also the hardness of his hand when holding the brush; it shows two boys reveling in mud and water. "Evening," by Clara W. Van Parnegh, is a slender, upright panel, with a woman reading as she sits below a light shaded by

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Missionary Services for Children in Many Episcopal Churches.

Addresses to be Made by a Number of Out-of-Town Ecclesiastics.

To-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, there will be held in many of the Episcopal churches of New York missionary services for children under the auspices of the Junior Department of the Woman's Auxiliary, of which Mrs. Henry S. Mottet, the wife of the rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, is leader. In many of the churches the children of several parishes will unite for the missionary service, although a great many will hold individual services.

Some of the speakers that will be heard to-morrow at these missionary meetings are: Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, at Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street; the Rev. George B. Pratt of Porto Rico, at Christ Church, Seventy-first Street and Broadway; the Rev. Ambrose Gring of Japan, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street; Bishop Potter, at the Cathedral Crypt; the Rev. Dr. W. Dudley Powers, General Secretary of the American Church Missionary Society, at St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven; Dr. Mary Gates of China, at St. Paul's Church, Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street; Bishop Leonard of Salt Lake, at St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, and Bishop Hare of South Dakota, at Trinity Church.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Jan. 27, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—Christ silences the Pharisees. (Matthew, xxii., 34-46.)

GOLDEN TEXT.—"What think ye of Christ?"—Matthew xxii., 42.

When Jesus closed His interview with the Greeks who desired "to see" Him it was late in the afternoon of our Sunday. Withdrawing from them, He left the Temple, and accompanied only by "the twelve," He went out of the city on foot to Bethany. There He lodged that night. The next morning—our Monday—He returned with "the twelve" and without any such demonstrations as marked the day before. The popular excitement had apparently completely died away. Like Jonah's gourd, it "came up in a night and perished in a night." John, iv., 10.)

When they left Bethany it was probably early, and before they reached the city Jesus felt the need of food. So, "when He saw a fig tree in the way," (Matthew, xxi., 19,) "having leaves" (Mark, xi., 13,)—perhaps it was when they were passing through Bethphage, the house of figs—He came to it, expecting surely to find abundance of fruit, for it was characteristic of the fig tree that its fruit was developed before it put forth its leaves. This particular tree probably stood in some very sheltered spot, and had leaved out much earlier than was common, "for the time of figs was not yet." (Mark, xi., 13.)

If it had been a productive tree during the preceding year some of the old fruit would have still been found under the leaves, and if it was then in a productive condition the new fruit would certainly have been there. But when Jesus came to it, "if haply He might find anything thereon, He found nothing but leaves." (Mark, xi., 13.) It was like the "fig tree" spoken of in one of His parables to which the owner came "seeking fruit," but "found none," and because it was unprofitable, he unhesitatingly commanded, "Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?" (Luke, xiii., 6, 7.) So Jesus looked upon this tree. Therefore the sentence which He pronounced upon it—"Let no fruit grow on thee henceforth forever." (Matthew, xxi., 19,) was the judicial sentence of its true Owner, and not the vindictive wish of a disappointed man, as some have thoughtlessly interpreted it.

MONEY CHANGERS DRIVEN OUT.

Having paused long enough to pronounce this sentence, Jesus passed on with His Apostles into the city. When He entered the Temple He found its sacred courts desecrated by market stalls and bankers' tables. The same sights had grieved Him three years before, when He entered upon His public ministry. Then, "when He had made a scourge of small cords, He drove them all out of the Temple and the sheep, and the oxen; and poured out the changers' money, and overthrew the tables," saying, "Take these things hence; make not my Father's house an house of merchandise." (John, ii., 14-21.)

So now, at the close of His ministry, He repeated the same emphatic cleansing, saying now, however, as if they well understood the wrong they were doing, "It is written—is it not? My house shall be called of all nations, the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." (Mark, xi., 17.)

Having completed this process of purifying, which probably required the whole day, "when the even was come" Jesus "went out of the city." (Mark, xi., 19,) probably to Bethany, where He again spent the night. His act, however, had greatly disturbed the chief priests and scribes. So they met together to consider what they should do, and they "sought how they might destroy Him; for they feared Him, because all the people was astonished at His doctrine." (Mark, xi., 18.) So while Jesus slept peacefully in Bethany they plotted bitterly against Him in Jerusalem.

The next morning, however—Tuesday—He returned with "the twelve" to the city. On their way they again passed the unfruitful fig tree. Its leaves were all "withered away," (Matthew, xxi., 20,) and it was "dried up from the roots." (Mark, xi., 20.) Its blasted condition at once attracted the attention of all the disciples. They were particularly struck with the suddenness and the completeness of its destruction. "How soon is the fig tree withered away!" they exclaimed. Peter, in particular, called Jesus' attention to it, saying, "Master, behold the fig tree which Thou cursedst is withered away!" (Mark, xi., 21.)

THE LESSON TAUGHT.

The object lesson He had given them had been very impressive. What were they, and we, to learn from it? According to Jesus' reply it was simply—"Have faith in God." (Mark, xi., 22.) Many, however, have looked upon this destruction of the fig tree as only showing our Lord's reprobation of a mere profession of faith without any accompanying fruit of holiness, a profession which would

Lay down for golden sheaves
Nothing but leaves, nothing but leaves.

Doubtless such an application of it is very important. But our Lord's answer, evidently, had a far wider reach than this, and was intended more to strengthen all faith than to rebuke occasional insincerity. For the point of instruction in this parable was not in the fact that the fig tree failed to produce the desired fruit, but that it failed to produce the expected fruit. Its blasting thus applies to matters for which we long as well as to those which we dread. And our Lord's teaching for both cases is—"Have faith in God."

Such a strengthening of faith the disciples especially needed at this time, for their Master, instead of being crowned a King, would be crucified as an Impostor, and all the powers of darkness would seem to triumph. The "tree" which was full of such portentous [illegible] would surely yield its natural and expected fruit. How necessary then that they should be taught to "have faith in God!"

So with many other experiences in their after lives. So with all of us every day. However full the "trees" we meet may be of "leaves" of awakening our expectations—for good or for evil—He can so destroy them that the "leaves" shall "wither away," and the "trees" themselves shall be "dried up from the roots." Many a dear child of His, loving Him with all the heart, and believingly committing himself to His care in prayer, has often found this to be a blessed reality. The great lesson, therefore, to all is: "Judge not according to the appearance" (John, vii., 24,) but "have faith in God."

Having impressed this lesson upon the disciples, Jesus came again into the city and entered into the Temple to teach the people and to preach the Gospel. (Luke, xx., 1.) Whilst thus engaged "the chief priests, and the scribes, and the elders" who had been so excited by His cleansing of the Temple the day before, and probably as a result of their deliberations over that act, came to Him and interrupting His teaching, they demanded "By what authority doest Thou these things?" And who gave Thee this authority to do these things? (Mark, xi., 27, 28.)

The consideration of this question, in some form or other, occupied the rest of the day. When it was asked He answered it by a counter question, "The baptism of John, was it from heaven, or of men? Answer me" (Mark, xi., 30.) If they would answer that question, He promised that He would answer theirs. So "they reasoned with themselves, saying, If we shall say from heaven, He will say, Why, then, believed ye him not? But, and if we say of men, all the people will stone us." (Luke, xx., 5, 6.) They would not therefore, answer, "From heaven," and they dared not answer "Of men."

THEY TRY TO ENTANGLE HIM.

Our Lord, however, did not let the matter rest there, but He utterly confounded them before the people by His demonstration that their rejection of Him and His authority was not only unreasonable, but that it was wicked, and would surely be punished. This He illustrated by the parables of "The Two Sons." (Matthew, xxi., 28-32,) "The Wicked Husbandmen," (Matthew, xxi., 33-46; Mark, xii., 1-11; Luke, xx., 9-19,) and "The Marriage of the King's Son." (Matthew, xxii., 1-14.)

Unable "to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which He spake," (Acts, vi., 10,) "then went the Pharisees and took counsel how they might entangle Him in His talk." (Matthew, xxii., 15,) for there was no way by which His authority could be overthrown unless they could cause Him to commit some offense or make some claim for which they could turn Him over to the strong hand of the Government. That there might be no doubt of their success, "the chief priests and scribes," (Luke, xx., 19,) who were Pharisees, the strict religionists among the Jews, associated with themselves the Sadducees, the religious free-thinkers and who "say that there is no resurrection," (Acts, xxiii., 8,) and the Herodians, (Mark, xii., 13,) who were worldly politicians. Each party hated the others only a little less than they all hated Jesus. It was thus a triple alliance of very incongruous materials, but it promised to be very effective.

The first attack was made by the Herodians with a question which involved the loyalty of the Jews to the Roman Government. "Is it lawful for us," they said, "to give tribute unto Caesar, or no?" (Luke, xx., 22.) "Shall we give or shall we not give?" (Mark, xii., 15.)

Now the unquestioned acceptance of the coin of any Government is always an open acknowledgment of its lawful authority. So Jesus quickly put them to confusion by a penny bearing the image and superscription of Caesar, which they freely received, and He said to them, "Render unto Caesar the things which be Caesar's." (Matthew, xxii., 21.) Every comfort and protection which came to them from Caesar's Government demanded from them a just return of obedience to Caesar's laws. But the principle applied far more forcibly to their relations to God than to Caesar. Therefore He added, "And unto God the things which are God's," for all the blessings received from Him, give back to Him the love and obedience that are His due.

When the Herodians were thus silenced, the Sadducees came to Him with a question which—to their minds—showed what absurd dilemmas were involved in the doctrine of a resurrection. But they were as easily and as effectually put to confusion as were the Herodians.

Then the Pharisees took their turn in pitting human wit against divine wisdom. "One of them, which was a lawyer, asked Him a question, tempting Him, and saying, Master, which is the great commandment in the law?" (Matthew, xxii., 35, 36.) Which is the first commandment of all?'" (Mark, xii., 28.) By "the law"—and by "all"—he had in mind a great deal more than the Ten Commandments. These terms included all of the additions made by their traditions, which amounted to more than 600, and which were considered, in many cases, as far more obligatory than anything given by Moses. (Mark, vii., 10-13.) And there were often great disputes among the rival schools as to which command the most strict obedience should be given.

THE FIRST COMMANDMENT.

Brushing aside all of their sophistries, Jesus summed up all of the Ten Commandments in the words of Moses himself, (Deut., vi., 4, 5, and Lev., xix., 18,) "The first of all the commandments," He said, "is hear, O Israel; the Lord, our God, is one Lord; and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. And the second is like, namely this, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these." (Mark, xii., 29-31.) "On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." (Matt., xxii., 40.)

When the law thus summarized was given to Moses on Sinai, the mount "burned with fire," and "there was" "blackness, and darkness, and tempest, and the voices of words, which voice they that heard, entreated that the word should not be spoken any more. And so terrible was the sight that Moses said, I exceedingly fear and quake." (Heb., xii., 18-21.) This idea of dread is the one that sinful man always associates with God and His law. He can easily see why he should fear Him, but not why he should love Him.

That law, however, although given in the midst of such scenes of majesty and terror, was itself the very embodiment of love and mercy. Every command in it, like the very first commandment given to unfallen Adam (Genesis ii., 16, 17,) was not a heavy burden, but a blessed and needed safeguard. It marked God's abounding goodness and care for man, as the lighthouses on our coast mark the care of our Government for its seamen and its commerce. And the one return which He asks for His love is, "My son, give Me thine heart." (Prov. xxiii., 26.)

Even this questioning lawyer was impressed by the sublimity, the simplicity, and the power of Jesus's answer. So he said at once and frankly, "Well, Master, Thou hast said the truth, for there is one God; and there is none other but He. And to love Him with all the heart, and with all the understanding, and with all the soul, and with all the strength; and to love his neighbor as himself, is more than all whole-burnt offerings and sacrifices. And when Jesus saw that he answered discreetly, He said unto him, "Thou art not far from the Kingdom of God." (Mark xii., 32-34.)

"WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST?"

Yet we do not read that he ever became a disciple of Jesus. Many have been like him in every age, admitting and admiring the truth, but not submitting themselves to it. For the root of all loyalty is simply—love. Simple, however, as this demand is, no man but One has ever been able to love God with all his heart and soul and mind and strength. Even unfallen Adam could not do it.

Thus Jesus confounded the Pharisees as completely as He had done the Sadducees and the Herodians, "and no man after that durst ask Him any questions." (Mark xii., 34.) But He immediately asked them a very important question: "What think ye of Christ? Whose Son is He?"

"The son of David," they replied.

Quoting then from the one hundred and tenth Psalm, "The Lord said unto my Lord, sit Thou on My right hand till I make Thine enemies Thy footstool," Jesus asked; "If David, then, call Him Lord, how is He his son?" (Matt., xxi., 43-46.)

There could be but one answer to this question, and they knew it, for the psalm from which Jesus quoted was universally recognized as a Messianic Psalm. He could be David's "Lord" only by being, as He claimed, God's Son.

The connection between this question of our Lord, and that of the Pharisaic lawyer, is thus very significant. It declares that "what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, God sending His own Son—in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin—condemned sin in the flesh, that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit." (Romans viii., 3, 4.) Thus when the law of God demanded the love of man, the love of God met the demand of His law in the person of His Son.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What did Jesus do after His interview with the Greeks, and what occurred the next morning?

What was the condition of this "fig tree," and what is said of the sentence Jesus passed upon it?

What did Jesus do in the Temple, and what is said of it?

What happened the next morning—our Tuesday—and what was the lesson which Jesus drew from the withered fig tree?

Who came to Him in the Temple, and how did He answer their question?

What did they then do, and with whom did they associate themselves?

How did the Herodians approach Jesus, and what was His answer?

What is said of the Sadducees?

Who represented the Pharisees, and what was his question?

How did Jesus answer it, and what is said of the law given on Sinai?

How was this lawyer impressed by Jesus' answer, and what did he say?

What was the result, and what question did Jesus then ask?

What is the connection between Jesus' question, and that of this lawyer?

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH WORK.

What the Report of the Building Society Shows for the Year.

The report of the forty-eighth annual meeting of the Congregational Church Building Society shows that, with the single exception of 1897, in which the board was busy disbursing the Stickney Fund, more has been accomplished during the past twelve months than in any previous year in the history of the society, which extends back to 1853.

Loans aggregating in all $109,000 have been voted to 49 churches, grants amounting to $76,972 have been voted to 97 churches, both loans and grants have been voted to 26 churches, loans amounting to $39,157 have been paid to 26 churches, grants amounting to $60,881 have been paid to 70 churches, both loans and grants have been paid to 15 churches, $28,810 has been voted to 50 churches on parsonage buildings, $24,195 has been paid to 43 churches on parsonages, 749 church building accounts have been closed and 444 parsonage building accounts. The sums returned by aided churches are: In the church building department, loans refunded, $241,215; in the grant department, $386,162, and in the parsonage building department, $207,995. Total, $835,373.

BABIES' HOSPITAL'S NEEDS.

Appeal for a Building Fund of $200,000 for a New Structure.

The twelfth annual report of the Babies' Hospital of the City of New York makes a strong appeal for aid in increasing the building and endowment fund to $200,000. It is desired to erect a new hospital in place of the old buildings at Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. The buildings have become too small to accommodate all the patients seeking admission and the cost of maintaining them in good condition is growing every year. The fund now amounts to $88,000, of which $50,000 is conditional on the entire amount being raised by June 1, 1901.

The Babies' Hospital, which is the only institution in the city devoted entirely to the treatment of sick infants, last year received 386 patients, of whom 178 were cured and 30 improved; 42 remained unimproved, and 145 died. This unusually high death rate is explained by the fact that no case, however hopeless it may be, is refused unless it be a contagious disease. The out-patient department treated 1,000 new patients and paid 4,754 visits to applicants for relief.

The Treasurer's report shows that the hospital received from various sources, $18,813 for its current expenses, $6,246 for its permanent fund, and $1,920 for its building fund. The expenses amounted to $16,105.

Hugh McLaughlin Going South.

Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Kings County, will leave for Florida to-day to spend the remainder of the Winter on the Indian River. He will be accompanied by Mrs. McLaughlin and a party of friends. Mr. McLaughlin expects to return to Brooklyn about April 1.

Religious Notices.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. Ashmore preaches, 11, and Dr. MacArthur, 8. Evening, "Lao-tse, Philosopher and Founder of Lao-ism," third in course upon "The Ethnic Masters and the Divine Master."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Perfect Through Suffering"; 7:45 P. M., "Lack of Feeling." Second in course on "Excuses." Baptism at night. Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. R. G. Boville of New York. Prayer meetings Monday and Friday evenings at 8.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor.—Rev. Dr. Downing of India will preach at 11 A. M. Pastor at 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square.—Morning, Dr. Judson. Evening, Mr. MacMurray.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St.

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY. Special service at 11 A. M. Historical sermon by the pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D. 3:30 P. M., Bible school celebration; special music. 7 P. M., Young People's Christian Endeavor Society. 8 P. M., Fellowship Meeting; addresses by prominent clergymen of New York.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 83d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 4.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M., topic "Phillips Brooks." Evensong 8 P. M., (seats free.) Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach on "The First Miracle," followed by a brief organ recital.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D. Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; morning subject, "An Argument for Church Membership"; evening sermon by Rev. J. Coleman Adams, D. D., of Brooklyn, and ordination to the ministry of the Assistant Minister, Mr. C. F. Patterson; special music.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. & 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service 11 A. M.
Musical service 4 P. M.
Anthem: "O Lamb of God"..... Dvorak
Offertory: "How Gladd'ning Light"..... Martin
Evening service 8 P. M.
Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH AV., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., special missionary service; address by Rev. Joshua Kinaber.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,

WEST 57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.
Rev. D. ASA BLACKBURN, Pastor.
11 A. M., **"A Bankrupt Sinner."**
7:45 P. M., **"Take Heed."**
All Seats Free. Deems Bible Class, 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. Choral CELEBRATION, 10:30. Sermon on Christian Education by Rev. Dr. Cole, Warden of St. Stephen's College. Choral EVEN SONG, 4 o'clock: Rev. A. B. Conger delivers his THIRD CONFERENCE, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 57th Street, Between 8th and 9th Avenues.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning service: Sermon by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Lubeck.
8 P. M.—Evening prayer: Sermon by Rev. J. U. Neifert, B. A.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL, Parish House, 211 and 213 East 42d St. Rev. LESLIE E. LEARNED, Pastor.
Morning service..... 11:00 A. M.
Evening service..... 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. Dr. Greer will preach.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., Below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector.
Services 8, 11 A. M.; 4, 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St.—Holy communion at 8 o'clock; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion at 11 o'clock; evening prayer and sermon, 4 o'clock; Rt. Rev. Thomas Underwood Dudley, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Kentucky, will preach morning and evening.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor. Service 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., Pastor.—Morning, 11; evening at 8.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

At Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. & 14th St.

Dr. Cadman, 11, 4, 8. Meetings every night. Illustrated lecture Tuesday evening. Prayer meeting Wednesday, Mr. Cornell, leader.

Concert To-Night with Special Talent.

JANE STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av.—Rev. T. S. Bond, 11 and 8.

PERRY STREET CHURCH, near Greenwich St.—Holy Communion, 11. Preaching, 8, by Rev. Geo. Mayer.

People's Church

61st St., near 3d Av.
Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.
Services, 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 76th St.—The pastor, Dr. J. O. Wilson, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Religious Notices.

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—10:30 A. M., sermon by the pastor; 7:45 P. M., sermon by Rev. Dr. W. F. McDowell.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor. Preaching by pastor, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. SPECIAL MUSIC AT EVENING SERVICE. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. All are welcome.

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Central Park West, 96th St., Rev. Dr. Wylie, pastor; Rev. Mr. Gantz, Assistant.—Services 11, 8. Sabbath school 2:45. Welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.
Services Sunday, January 20th.
Dr. Babcock will officiate at 11 A. M.
Mr. Booker T. Washington
of Tuskegee, Alabama, will speak.
At 4:30 P. M. Dr. Babcock will preach.
Sunday school 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible class 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith preaches; 4:30 P. M., afternoon service, Mr. Lowrie preaches; 8 P. M., evening service, preaching by Dr. Smith. Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, FOURTH Church, West End Av., 91st St.—Services, 11 and 8. Rev. Ford C. Ottman of Newark will preach morning and evening; subject, "The Second Coming of Christ." Sunday school, 9:45.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street.

The pastor, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., will conduct the services on Jan. 20th, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon topic, "The Story of Judas Iscariot." Bible school at 9:30 A. M. Young People's Meeting at 8 P. M. The public is cordially invited.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 58d St., Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon by Dr. Charles L. Thompson, Secretary Board of Home Missions, on "Our Island Possessions"; 8 P. M., the pastor will preach on "Caleb's Constancy."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison Avenue, Corner of Twenty-fourth Street.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Bible school in Chapel 10 A. M.; classes for adults.

OLD FIRST CHURCH,

Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Franklin Dwight, D. D., will preach 11 A. M., 4 P. M.
Welcome.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Cor. 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M., preaching by Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., LL. D., President Union Theological Seminary; and 8 P. M., preaching by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D. Weekly service Wednesday evg. at 8 o'clock, conducted by Dr. Schauffler.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. You are invited.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway, Cor. 68th St.—The pastor, Rev. Wm. C. Stinson, D. D., will preach 11 A. M., "Christ's Call to the Christians of To-day"; 8 P. M., "A Midnight Wrestle with an Angel." All are welcome.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH AV. and 54th St., Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., Minister.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Dr. Burrell will preach at both services.
Morning subject, "A Cloud of Light and Darkness."
Evening subject, "An Obscure Prophet and What Befell Him."

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Dr. Mackay will preach at both services. Midweek meeting Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. Lectures on the "Pilgrim's Progress."

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Edward Niles, 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. subject, "The Letter and the Spirit." The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, REV. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor.—Rev. John W. Chadwick will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Dr. Crosby's Church, 11 A. M.
"Ruskin's Sesame and Lilies."
Lecture, on "Iago," at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner of Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach. Fourth sermon in series on "The Passing and the Permanent in Religion." Subject, "The Origin and Nature of Man." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance, Park Av. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Alban Knox, Pastor.—Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Church service, 11 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor. Subject: "The Four Girdles." Chapel of Divine Providence, 356 West 44th St. Sunday School, 3 P. M. Evening service and administration of the Holy Supper, 8 o'clock.

A NEW COVENANT MADE WITH THE Church of the First Born, House of Israel, that they may enter into life eternal without the death of their mortal bodies. 108 1st St., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St., regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D Street.—Sunday services for the season will be resumed on Sunday next, the 20th inst., at 11:30 A. M. Dr. Silverman will lecture on "The Vices of Our Time." (1st, "The Lust for Money.")

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st Street, evening, 7:45, Rev. James O'Connor, pastor. Dr. Fasanotti speaks: "Reasons for Renouncing Romanism."

"CHRISTIANITY AND CONFUCIANISM"

A fair comment on the recent speech of the Chinese Minister, **WU TING FANG,** by

TALCOTT WILLIAMS of Philadelphia,

West Side Auditorium, 57th St. and 8th Ave., Sunday, 4:15. For men exclusively. All seats free.

GWILYM MILES Will Sing.

Disciples of Christ, 119th St., Bet. Lenox and Fifth Aves.

11 A. M., Rev. Lemuel Moss, D. D., will preach. 7:45 P. M., Rev. J. M. Philputt, D. D., pastor, will preach on "A Personal Question."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (UNITARIAN,) **REV. B. O. DENHAM,** Pastor, 323 W. 56th St.

10:45 A. M., Our Divine Friend Now on Earth. 8 P. M., Church Membership and Salvation.

DR. CARL E. DUFFT, Soloist.
FRANK L. SMITH, Speaker.
Association Hall, 4th Avenue and 23d Street, 3:45 P. M. Meeting for men only.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HENRY FRANK.

Carnegie Lyceum. Mornings, 11:15. Special Music. Subject,
"CRIMES AND CRUDITIES OF CONSCIENCE."

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
64 Madison Av., near 27th St., Sunday, 11 A. M.
"Talking With Mars."

METAPHYSICAL ALLIANCE.—Richard Ingalese speaks Sunday evening at 8:15 at the Chapter Room, Carnegie Hall. Subject, "Freedom." All are welcome.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdson, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—DIVINE CIRCLE, CHIMNEY Corner Hall, 25th St., 6th Av.; Sunday evenings, 8, wonderful tests to all; MANNA STRAFFORD, Christ's inspired medium; meetings, Brooklyn, 610 Lafayette Av., Sundays, 3; evenings, private sittings.

SPIRITUALISM.—FIRST ASSOCIATION, TUXedo, Madison Av., 58th St. Sunday, 3 and 8. J. Homer Attenus, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality; good music.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

8 Grand Circle, West 59th.—Lectures Sunday evenings, 8:15, Jan'y 20th, "Theosophy, Music, Beethoven," Eduard Herrmann.

Brooklyn Churches.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jefferson and Marcy Avs., Brooklyn, Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ALFRED NEILSON, as executor of the last will and testament of Julia Mills, deceased, Plaintiff, against MATILDA MICHAELIS et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 26th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee appointed therein, will sell at public auction on the 23rd day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eldridge Street, with the northerly side of Hester Street; running thence northwardly along the easterly side of Eldridge Street nineteen feet and six inches; thence eastwardly parallel with the said northerly side of Hester Street and through a party wall fifty feet and eight inches; thence southwardly and parallel with the said easterly side of Eldridge Street nineteen feet and six inches to the said northerly side of Hester Street, and thence westwardly along the said northerly side of Hester Street fifty feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less. The premises above described being now known as number sixty-four Eldridge Street and number one hundred and five Hester Street.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1900. EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

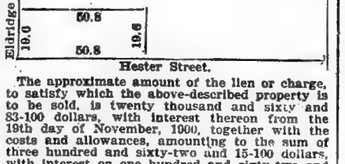

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty thousand and sixty and 83-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 19th day of November, 1900, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to the sum of three hundred and sixty-two and 15-100 dollars, with interest on one hundred and sixty-two and 15-100 dollars from the 19th day of December, 1900, and the expenses of this sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is four hundred and sixty-six and 57-100 dollars, with interest thereon to be added.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1900.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
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AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

UNTRIED PATHS.

No retired statesman ever gained reputation as a sage by such an utterance as that of ex-President CLEVELAND at the annual dinner of the Holland Society. We expect our wise men to tell us, not merely that we are in a bad way, but what we ought to do to set ourselves right. Mr. CLEVELAND solemnly assures us that "in this time of headlong National heedlessness" we have embarked upon "a strange voyage, without count of cost and without chart or compass," and there he leaves us. If he is right, we must be in imminent peril of destruction. This strange voyage, these unknown waters, without chart or compass—it is appalling. In alarm and mortal fear we ask what we shall do to be saved. Shall we put about? Shall we keep on? Shall we lie to and wait for help? What on earth shall we do? Mr. CLEVELAND does not give us a word of counsel. Mr. HARRISON did not give us a word of counsel.

Yet these are men of the very highest advisory qualification. They have held the office of President and sat at the head of the table in the chief National council. Their serious minds have deeply pondered the policies of the Nation. In times of doubt and apprehension people would naturally turn to them for guidance. They tell us we are in desperate need of guidance, but they offer none. They startle us with their dark pictures and gloomy forebodings, but we get no help.

Mr. BRYAN did offer specific remedies for the evils he pointed out. After thoughtful consideration the country rejected his treatment and threw away his prescription. There at least was a completed transaction. But what are we to do about Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. HARRISON? They feel our pulse, take our temperature, and go away telling us that we are suffering from frightful maladies that we have brought upon ourselves by our own indiscretions. They leave no medicine, they offer no hope, save that Mr. CLEVELAND pauses at the door to say that he thinks we may pull through. "The Republic will in some sort be saved." That is pretty cold comfort. Does not this sterile utterance indicate that Mr. CLEVELAND really has nothing to say on this subject?

Analysis seems to show that it is the untried path that chiefly fills his mind with forebodings. He does allude to "the evasion of our Constitutional limitations," but that cannot be considered a substantive criticism until its author supports it with judicial decisions and other authoritative interpretations to show that we have disregarded the Constitution. He speaks of headstrong National heedlessness, of conservatism jauntily cast aside, and of reckless tumult. Surely this is mere rhetoric. Has any National policy been more faithfully considered by those who planned and executed it, or more thoroughly discussed by the people than the policy the Administration is now pursuing in the Philippines? What are these new conditions but the outcome of the Spanish war? Yet it was President CLEVELAND, in his last annual message to Congress, in December, 1896, who used this language:

> When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife that means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will have been presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.

This is not only a striking picture of a bad situation and the indication of a positive remedy, but it is a courageous assumption of responsibility. Mr. CLEVELAND points out war as a not improbable outcome of the situation then existing, and tells the people that it will be our high obligation to undertake that war and fight it to a just conclusion. The war was fought. We may say that it was CLEVELAND'S war almost as much as MCKINLEY'S war, since he clearly pointed out the conditions in which it would be inevitable, in which he would certainly have undertaken it himself. But now that the war has been fought and obligations have come of it, he seems to wish that we could shirk them, or at least to believe that they imperil our welfare, if not our existence. Either Mr. CLEVELAND was headstrong and heedless in 1896 or he is now much too faint-hearted.

There is not a word or a warning of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Holland Society speech that might not have been addressed to CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS by the spokesman of a mutinous fo'castle council two nights before his landfall on this side of the Atlantic. Must we turn back? Must we abandon the course we have followed? Must we sit in dumb despair? Must we accept disaster and defeat? Must we abandon the ideals we have cherished? Must we forswear the traditions to greatness made along an untried path? Must we sit in dumb content within the circle of the camp-fire light because beyond that is darkness? Not so was this Nation made, not so was any great nation ever made. Least of all is this fit matter for a feast of descendants of Dutchmen, who, without any fear, put into all the unknown seas and attained to national distinction because they were not afraid to do new things. It is too late now, in the face of all the examples, to deny that "the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns." The United States will not be stopped in the broader course upon which it has entered. Certainly it will not be stopped by vague alarms. Nor will public opinion be changed about by such blind miscomprehensions of current history as that from which proceeds Mr. CLEVELAND'S statement that in the Philippines we "are killing natives in an effort to possess their lands." It is evident that the mind that takes this view of our attempt to restore order and establish civil government in the islands has never pictured forth the consequences of our desisting from that effort, or weighed well the responsibilities we should assume by leaving the destinies of nine million people to be worked out by the two or three thousand who have armed themselves against us.

THE PRUSSIAN BI-CENTENARY.

Doubtless that was an impressive celebration of a memorable event that was celebrated in Berlin on Thursday with so much military pomp. The Prussian monarchy was a thing of small beginnings. Not till half a century after its establishment by the coronation of the first King of Prussia did the little kingdom cut much figure in the politics of Europe. It was only upon the sufferance of the Holy Roman Empire, that is to say of Austria, that the first King of Prussia was allowed to assume the monarchical title. There was no great man at the head of Prussian affairs between the Great Elector and the Great FREDERICK. It is this latter of whom his historian says that "able editors still vaguely account this man the founder of the Prussian monarchy." In spite of CARLYLE'S demonstration that the foundations were laid before his hero's time, the able editors were practically in the right. It was FREDERICK the Great who made his country a first-class power in Europe.

It is true that this position she afterward lost. The decline from Rossbach and Leuthen and Zornsdorf to Jena and Auerstadt was as marked as the advance to a greater position than ever that was affirmed and vindicated at Koeniggratz and Sadowa and Woerth and Sedan. It was another great Prussian, born a century after FREDERICK the Great, who was to rehabilitate and advance his Fatherland. By winning for Prussia, first the clear leadership of the German-speaking peoples, and then for Germany the military leadership of Europe, BISMARCK crowned the edifice which FREDERICK the Great had reared and of which FREDERICK the Great's predecessors had laid the cornerstone. And it is not creditable to the magnanimity of the present Kaiser that, in his solicitude for a great navy, he managed to make a speech about the development of Prussia without so much as mentioning BISMARCK'S name.

By the consent of all, even of those who most dislike and resent the facts, the most conspicuous facts of the close of the nineteenth century have been the growth of the German Empire and of the Republic of the United States, and the entry of each of them into world politics, as having outgrown "the home market" for its superabundant energy and efficiency. They are founded upon diametrically opposite principles. "The consent of the governed" is equally necessary to each, but in the Republic it is interpreted to mean that it is from this that the Government derives its power, and in the Empire that it is the business of the governed to consent, or, in default of that, of the Government to prevent any open or effective expression of their dissent. No American can doubt which of these theories is the true one, or that which is to command the future. No American, therefore, can fail to regard the present King of Prussia and German Emperor as a picturesque survival and anachronism, or doubt that the system he represents is doomed. And this belief must gain ground in Germany itself, in spite of any possible multiplication of prosecutions for lèse-majesté. The German Empire, set in modern daylight, must "mend or end." And, among its minor but inherent sources of weakness is that very "hegemony" of Prussia without which it could not have been brought into existence, and which was the occasion of the celebration at Berlin. The celebration is, therefore, necessarily viewed much askance by the circumambient Saxons and Bavarians and Wirtembergers.

COAL EXPORTS AND SHIPPING.

We have already pointed out the precariousness of the present European demand for American coal, for general industrial use. The greatest assurance of permanence in our coal exports to Europe seems to be in the grades especially adapted for distillation in gas retorts. Good gas coals are scarce in Europe, and will never be cheap. We know of one transaction in American gas coal involving a million tons, the carriage of which has, as yet, only been in part provided for. Much attention has lately been attracted by the shipment of a cargo of American coal to the South Metropolitan Gas Company of London. It was not, however, by any means the first shipment of the kind to gas coal, which surprised the English gas chemists by yielding 11,088 cubic feet of 17.66 candle-power gas per ton. Under the circumstances there might very well be a large and increasing export of gas coals to Europe, as there has been for years to Cuba and South America, without especial reference to the condition of general trade.

That the situation of the coal markets of every part of Europe is such that large quantities of American coal would now be eagerly absorbed at prices satisfactory to the exporters is undoubtedly true. This is shown by the fact that whereas the coal exports of the United States to Europe in 1899 were only 35,322 tons, those for the first eight months of 1900 were 375,761 tons. The exports of last August alone, 97,189 tons, exceeded the total of 1899 by 175 per cent. The opinion has been expressed by well-informed shipping authorities that, under existing conditions, ships built for the coal trade could earn a profit if they returned in ballast. This is undoubtedly true. Meanwhile, however, there are not enough ships available to permit our coal operators to take advantage of the opportunity offered, and no charters are obtainable at cheap rates. As the price of coal advanced in European markets there was a corresponding advance in the rates of ocean freight from this country, and these have been further stiffened by the exigency of the demand for coal-carrying capacity. The present price of first-class bituminous steam coal is from $2.10 to $2.35 per ton, free on board ship at Newport News, Norfolk, Baltimore, or Philadelphia. Recent charters for coal to Mediterranean ports have been made at $5.10 to $5.30 per ton and to English ports at $4.50 to $4.60 per ton. The costs of unloading and distributing go far toward wiping out the narrow margin remaining in the competition with Welsh coals, and the profit to the exporter is not great enough to warrant much enthusiasm. Thus far the carriers have had the largest benefit from the export movement.

Plans for the building of a great fleet of ocean colliers have been seriously considered, and a beginning may be made in that direction, but how far it will go depends upon many things which are extremely uncertain. It not only costs a great deal of money to build ships, but it takes a good deal of time. There are plenty of adventurous capitalists who would risk the investment if they could have the ships now. What induces deliberation is the fear that before the ships, if now ordered, could be launched, the European coal panic will have subsided and prices declined to a level at which profits would be at least unsatisfactory. If we had a monopoly of virgin coal resources and were alone able to increase our output, the case would be different. The undeveloped coal fields of the world are beyond estimate. Europe will not long be content to depend upon this country even for the fuel needed to supplement her own mine output. While perfectly willing to make a convenience of us at the moment, and buy our coal if it is cheaper than other coal, or even as cheap, the fact is perfectly well understood abroad that dependence upon this country for permanent supplies of fuel would be a serious handicap in international competition, and more than an embarrassment in diplomatic intrigue. We are too dangerously aggressive as it is, and however much coal the European powers may buy of us, they will not breathe freely until they see their way clear to dispense with American coal if the occasion arises. In view of these considerations, which practical men will be disposed to weigh very carefully, we do not see in the coal export movement the basis for as great and beneficial a revival of our merchant marine as some writers have discovered. This is a direction in which American business enterprise, never timid and not always conservative, moves slowly. It is not very long since freight steamers were tied up to docks waiting for anything that might offer in the way of a cargo. Just now they are all employed and more are needed. But in six months or a year we may again see them idle and unprofitable. Extensive ship building to meet the present exigencies of the coal and iron trades might pay, but it would be a gamble, and we doubt if much American capital would find that class of investment attractive.

OMINOUS FRENCH STATISTICS.

Recent French official statistics are attracting much attention among thoughtful students of social problems in that country. They show conclusively what has long been known in a general way, that at the present rate of artificially restricted increase of population, a death rate normally high and an infant mortality abnormally so, France is relatively losing ground, and that if existing conditions continue operative it must sink to insignificance among the nations. The Senate has directed an investigation of the subject by a committee, and requested that with its report on the facts suggestions be offered as to practicable remedies for the conditions noted. We fear that the latter part of the committee's task will be extremely difficult. Conditions due in large degree to the national temperament, and scarcely less so to a social organization, especially in the cities, which makes marriage a convenience and a large family extremely inconvenient, are not easily remediable by any agency, and least so by legislation. In stating the problem which the Senate committee had in hand, Figaro shows that a century ago, about the time of the great Revolution, France had a population of 25,000,000; to-day it has only 38,000,000, a gain of 50 per cent.; that of Great Britain has grown from 12,000,000 to 40,000,000, a gain of 240 per cent.; that of Germany, from 15,000,000 to 56,000,000, a gain of 270 per cent., and that of Russia, from 25,000,000 to 100,000,000, a gain of 300 per cent. The current annual increase in the population of France by excess of births over deaths is only about 80,000; that of Great Britain, 325,000; that of Germany, 500,000. The French census of 1899, just published, shows that the gain in the population is now only one-fifth of 1 per cent. per annum. The births for the census year exceed the deaths by only 31,000, against 33,000 in 1898, 108,000 in 1897, and 93,000 in 1896. From this it would appear that the causes operating to restrict the increase of population in France are becoming steadily, though not uniformly, more potent from year to year. Obviously this tendency cannot proceed much further without showing a preponderance of deaths over births. In 1893 the difference in favor of the births was only 7,000. A nation furnishing such statistical comparisons cannot long hold her place, industrially, commercially, or politically.

Figures gathered from trustworthy French sources show that the language of that country, which at one time seemed more likely to become the universal language than any other, is now spoken by only 60,000,000 of people, whereas German is habitually spoken by 80,000,000 and English by 120,000,000. The more conspicuous success which has attended French efforts at colonization is in getting the French language spoken in her colonies. This is largely due to systematic effort in that direction, and partly to the fact that it is an easy language to learn by ear—much more so than either German or English. Outside of France and her colonies French is regarded rather as an accomplishment than as a business or social necessity. English has become the language of trade and German the language of science. French is still the language of the polite intercourse, perhaps, but to a less extent than formerly. By some thoughtful French writers this is attributed to the fact that the intense hatreds which were the natural outgrowth of the Napoleonic campaigns produced a prejudice against France which will not be eradicated for centuries to come, and that this has tended to attach the nations more closely to their own language and literature. The very general study of French in England and Germany is not misunderstood. PIERRE FOUCIN says on this subject: "French is the language of the enemy to the German and the Englishman. He learns it for the purpose of rivalry."

Comment on the significance of these statistics would come with better grace from French than from American sources. The conclusions of the Senate committee, and especially its recommendations, will be of unusual interest to students of social problems in all countries.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There appeared in THE TIMES of Tuesday last, among the items of minor local news, one which stated that Mrs. MARY FERRAND, an employé in an up-town department store, had been "forced to undergo vaccination," and that blood poisoning had followed, of so severe a character that amputation of the woman's leg might be necessary. That this statement should have been printed in THE TIMES, and especially that the head, "Blood Poisoning from Vaccination," should have stood above it, resulted from one of those lamentable mishaps which care cannot always prevent, and which it is easier to regret than to explain. The item read exactly like those which fill the anti-vaccination leaflets, and naturally the queer people who fight the prevention of smallpox, delighted that we should have provided them with ammunition, are hastening to write us letters with this absurd yarn of ours as a text. For, alas and alas! the yarn was absurd, and, what is still worse, it twisted the truth into absolute falsehood. Mrs. FERRAND was vaccinated, but she was not "forced" to undergo the operation, for the very good reason that compulsory vaccination is a thing utterly unknown in this State. She must have yielded voluntarily to arguments which she regarded as sufficient, and, having so yielded, she exercised her own judgment again and had herself vaccinated on the leg instead of the arm, therein making a choice which every physician condemns as unwise and in some degree dangerous for all those who cannot afford or do not care to remain perfectly quiet for a considerable number of days. The so-called blood poisoning which followed was in all probability nothing but the results to be expected from the constant and active use of muscles in a state of high inflammation. If there was any real blood poisoning—which the Health Board officials who have investigated the case deny—it did not come "from" the vaccination, but simply followed it—a very different thing. Any wound, large or small, if not properly protected, may admit pathogenic infection to the blood, but the distance between after and because is enormous.

—In comparing the work of the Congressional committee now at West Point with that of the military court of inquiry which traversed the same ground a few days ago, injustice will be done if the difference between the powers and the purposes of the two bodies is not taken into consideration. The army officers went to the academy, not in search of material for sensational speeches on the floor of the House, but to obey certain definite orders issued by the War Department. Their object, in the words of those orders, was that of "inquiring into and reporting upon the alleged treatment of former Cadet OSCAR L. BOOS at the United States Military Academy, upon the measures taken to prevent such treatment of new cadets at the academy, and the extent to which new cadets are now subjected to such treatment." These ends the court of inquiry certainly attained, and it even went beyond its instructions, for it brought to light many happenings, good and bad, in the years that have elapsed since Cadet BOOS resigned. It can fairly be claimed by the members of the court that they elicited every material fact, as distinguished from deductions, which the Congressional committee has made public, and that they are hardly to be condemned because they preserved their judicial dignity, kept their individual opinions for their report, and neglected to heap opprobrious adjectives upon the witnesses whose testimony they recorded. The Congressional committee has the same facts, and also the power to call witnesses, and that the latter, therefore, can go straight and quickly to all the scandalous episodes in academy history. It is thus able to provide "copy" continuously interesting, and to avoid what it regards as waste of time on the merits of the institution, its officers, and its undergraduates. Mr. DRIGGS and his associates carefully refrain from touching upon the fact that the doings they describe so eloquently are matters of somewhat ancient history, and that many of the abuses have already been remedied.

—Mr. ALEXIS E. FRYE, late Superintendent of Public Schools in Cuba, has talked much more freely in Boston than he did here in regard to his resignation, after only fifteen months, of an office to which he had originally intended to devote, without any pecuniary reward, five years of his life. The explanation is, he said in an interview published by The Boston Herald, that he was "written out of Cuba" by a new school law approved by Gen. WOOD just before the visit of the Cuban school teachers to the United States. The law it superseded was drawn up by Mr. FRYE himself, and two months after it went into force the school attendance rose from 10,000 to 140,000. Then certain unnamed military officers who had been ordered to investigate the workings of the system reported that they had been able to find only 2,000 schools, instead of the 3,000 a mistranslation of one of Mr. FRYE'S financial documents caused them to think he claimed to be in existence. His explanation that he had reported the number of schoolrooms, while his critics had enumerated only school houses, seemed to satisfy Gen. WOOD, but soon after a new system was established under a law the framing of which had been entirely without Mr. FRYE'S knowledge or advice. Under it he became simply a figurehead, with no authority, and with no duties except to preside twice a year at meetings of a board consisting of the School Superintendent in each of the six provinces. Mr. FRYE said that he protested against these changes, and Gen. WOOD promised that the new law should be repealed so far as it was obnoxious to him, but nothing was done, and Mr. FRYE determined to resign. He did not do so at once because all arrangements for the trip of the teachers had been made by him and he wanted to attend personally to the execution of a plan to which he attached great importance. Mr. FRYE denied that he had any quarrel with Gen. WOOD and said that their parting was amicable. A possibly significant paragraph in the interview is one in which Mr. FRYE referred to a nephew of Senator HANNA, who some months ago was made Acting Commissioner of Schools in Cuba. "I presume," remarked Mr. FRYE, "that he had a hand in drafting the new law, but I do not know."

—A bill, the passage of which seems to be something less than absolutely necessary, is that just introduced in the Assembly by Mr. KELLY of Albany, compelling the payment of funeral expenses out of the first moneys that reach the hands of an executor or administrator. Undertakers, as a class, are not noted either for the moderation of their charges or for their inability to secure payment for their services. Like other business men, they undoubtedly make bad debts now and then, and it is safe to admit that they are the victims of occasional fraud, but why they should not take their chances with other creditors it is more than difficult to see. The law proposed would be special legislation of a kind rarely to be commended. Everybody knows, of course, that surviving relatives, while possessed by a new sorrow, are often eager to incur debts which seem to them excessive after the passage of a few weeks or months has produced its calming effect on the emotions and revived a realizing sense of life's continuing demands. This change of sentiment is perilous to the undertaker in some cases, but doesn't he take account of the risk in his scale of prices, and don't his books at the end of the year usually show a satisfactory balance? Such is the general impression, and general, too, is the belief that the undertaker incites to extravagance in the disposition of the dead oftener than he exerts his influence in the interests of a wise economy. The attempt, therefore, to make him a highly preferred creditor, and to hasten the collection of his bills without regard to their size, will not excite a large amount of popular approval. The undertaker certainly should get his just dues, but so should everybody else, and the law that is good enough for other people is quite good enough for him.

PRAYER ON INAUGURATION DAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On March 4, 1897, in the North Baptist Church of Camden, N. J., an hour was given, from 12 to 1 noon, to prayer for the President and the Nation, and I suggest that similar services be held all over the land on March 4, 1901.

It will be the hour of the inauguration, of the taking of the oath of office, and hence a good time for such a service. Many cannot go to Washington, but many Christians can go to their places of worship to unite in prayer and conference for their Nation and its rulers.

Our service, one of many I have initiated, was at my request held by the Evangelical Alliance, and in every city where there is an Alliance I suggest that its officers issue the call. In cities where there is none, and where other union is not possible, let each pastor arrange for a service among his own people.

Whatever may be thought of or said about partisanship, or that we may or may not have voted for the President, certainly in a Republic Christian men and women will see that we are not likely to have too many such prayer meetings and that this day and hour afford a fitting occasion for such united prayer for all who are in authority.

ALBERT G. LAWSON,
Pastor North Baptist Church.
Camden, N. J., Jan. 14, 1901.

FUTURE FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the last Presidential campaign the possibilities under the Financial act—that is to say, its defects—were one of the issues of the election. And this position, whatever be the blame, by implication, attaching to the Republican Party for having made such a law and for pretending that it was complete and satisfactory, was unquestionably correct as to facts.

Although it seems almost unnecessary to dwell on any question now so universally understood, I may perhaps be excused for referring to a statement made by Mr. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, in an interview on Aug. 25, 1900. Mr. Gage stated that by "perverse ingenuity" the law might be so applied as to put the country on a silver basis in every respect, and that the effect on the credit of the Government would be "most disastrous."

Let us remember that "perverse ingenuity" can be exercised by a Republican as well as by a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, according either to his interpretation of the act or his opinions concerning the necessities of the Government and its interests. Even under a Republican Administration, therefore, might we find ourselves practically on a silver basis.

Silver remains a legal tender for all debts, under any Administration; outstanding bonds of the Government payable in coin can be redeemed at maturity by the Treasury in silver or gold, at the option of the Secretary and in his discretion, be he Republican or Democrat, monometallist, or bimetallist. As regards a previous statement by Mr. Gage that if bonds of the Government, and in its practical working, I think it would cause none in the future. For if a creditor knows that he can be paid in gold if he wishes, or even if he only knows that he has the right to be so paid when the debt becomes due, and also that he has the right to insist upon gold at his bank, usually he feels no alarm and does not ask for it—it is an inconvenient currency in the case of considerable sums. At one time there was actually a premium on paper currency in the City of New York!

It has been the fear heretofore of being paid in silver, the legal inability to demand gold, that has caused so much alarm to all creditors, all interests. Remove this fear, insecurity, alarm, and you will probably remove the demand for gold as cash currency, the wild desire to obtain it, of the private creditor. Incidentally, also, I think that such a clause would obviate the necessity of those special, private contracts payable specifically in gold, which are of doubtful legality and naturally obnoxious to debtors who, even in making them, consider them a sort of usury.

In my humble opinion the nervousness of the private or quasi-private creditor is more of a factor in precipitating a financial crisis than the doubts of the holder of bonds of the Government. Certainly the deposits in banks, and other private loans and contracts, so to speak, enormously exceed the amount owed by the Government on its bonds.

It has been objected that my proposition would tend to create a premium on gold. For the reasons, however, which I have stated, I believe that, in its practical working, such an amendment would have exactly the opposite effect, that it would tend to obviate, avoid, a premium on gold, to insure—in a natural, not an arbitrary way—that great desideratum, the parity of the two metals. A premium on gold is caused by an unusual demand for it, and such demand for gold is usually caused by the fear of being unable to obtain it—perhaps more by the fact that one cannot legally demand it, to be precise.

The suggestion which I have made is tentative, but may contain the germ of an idea which might be useful to those authorities on finance who are more competent than I to pronounce on the subject. They might strengthen it and remedy any deficiencies caused by my oversight or ignorance.

At the climax of our prosperity, at present, it should not be forgotten that a "chain is no stronger than at its weakest link," and that the crucial test of the present law would occur in a moment of commercial depression or wild financial alarm. The fact, I think, has been established and generally recognized that at such a time the Financial act now in force would be found to be seriously defective.

CARROLL BRYCE.

London, Jan. 1, 1901.

TO PREVENT SHIPWRECK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sad plight of the Russie, ashore on the coast of France, which has called forth the sympathy and prayers of the many thousands cognizant of their suffering and peril, leads me to urge upon the Government to require all vessels, sailing from whatever port, to carry mortar lines and rockets, such as are in use in all the life-saving stations along our coast.

Living as I have for over fifty years on the south coast of Long Island, I can recall many instances where the lives of those stranded upon our beach could have been saved if the ship had been as well provided with life-saving apparatus as are the stations on the shore.

When we consider that the same gale which drives a ship ashore would also bring a line to land, the wonder is that Captains ever venture to sea without them.

We, who often see the ocean raging and tossing in the gales so frequent upon our coast, can realize the great difficulty experienced in trying to hit so small a target as a vessel off shore, without taking into consideration the necessary calculation required to allow for the deflection of aim against the raging wind.

Many can recall the loss of the Circassian some fifteen years or more ago, when so many lives were lost, the Shinnecock tribe of Indians losing nearly all their able-bodied men. A mortar and line would have put them in communication with the shore had they been so provided, while those on shore could make no headway firing into the teeth of such a gale.

The weight and space required on shipboard are not to be considered, and common sense and common caution demand a law requiring all vessels to be provided for such emergencies.

CONSTANT READER.

Centre Moriches, L. I., Jan. 11, 1901.

CANNOT DO WITHOUT THE TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was a time, I have been told, when I could not go to sleep without my bottle; during a subsequent period of my youth I did not go to sleep before I had a licking; of late I have not been able to slumber peacefully before I have read THE NEW YORK TIMES. Somehow, THE TIMES has got a hold on all the members of my family, and when the postman brings the mail in the morning there is a scramble among them as to who shall read it first.

I do not get a chance to read it myself until I return from business in the evening. It frequently occurred that the last reader dropped it in some corner of the house, compelling me to lose valuable time in searching for the paper. This led to a peremptory order from the head of the family that THE TIMES must be kept at a fixed place, and whoever reads it must put it back to its place or suffer punishment by being barred from reading it thereafter.

The penalty made the mandate effective. On my birthday following the issuance of this order my daughter presented me with a beautifully carved paper rack, which was to be the receptacle of THE NEW YORK TIMES. I was pleased, and accepted the present with grateful smiles and words of commendation at my daughter's thoughtfulness. Alas! "The best-laid plans of men and mice," &c.

When I came home last night and looked for THE TIMES the rack was empty. A frown apepared on my brow, and, in a voice plainly showing my irritation, I called to my wife: "Why isn't THE TIMES in the rack?" "I'm sure I don't know; I haven't seen it to-day," she replied. I next addressed myself to my daughter, but she, too, protested that she had not seen THE TIMES. By that time my temperature had risen several degrees, and I was about to say something severe, when our cook appeared on the scene, saying: "Die New Yorker Zeitung is to-day not come." "What," said I, "THE NEW YORK TIMES did not come to-day? How is that? What can the reason be? Maybe there was no New York mail; perhaps storms, blockades—"

"Oh, no," said my daughter, "that cannot be the reason, for I received a letter with samples from Wanamaker's to-day."

Then there must be some other cause. Is it possible that the Paris edition has superseded THE NEW YORK TIMES? Hardly. Is it possible that the Financial act has been repealed? Hardly. Is it possible that the Republican Party has been overthrown? Hardly. Is it possible that the Democratic Party has been overthrown? Hardly. Is it possible that the Anti-Imperialist League has been overthrown? Hardly. Is it possible that the Anti-Vaccination League has been overthrown? Hardly. Is it possible that the Anti-Expansion League has been overthrown? Hardly. Is it possible that the Anti-Trust League has been overthrown? Hardly. Is it possible that the Anti-Saloon League has been overthrown? Hardly. Is it possible that the Anti-Tobacco League has been overthrown? Hardly. Is it possible that the Anti-Gambling League has been overthrown? Hardly. Is it possible that the Anti-Prize Fighting League has been overthrown? Hardly. Is it possible that the Anti-Cruelty to Animals League has been overthrown? Hardly. Is it possible that the Anti-Cruelty to Children League has been overthrown? Hardly. Is it possible that the Anti-Cruelty to Women League has been overthrown? Hardly. Is it possible that the Anti-Cruelty to Men League has been overthrown? Hardly. Is it possible that the Anti-Cruelty to Everything League has been overthrown? Hardly. Is it possible that the Anti-Everything League has been overthrown? Hardly. Is it possible that the Anti-Nothing League has been overthrown? Hardly. Is it possible that the Anti-Something League has been overthrown? Hardly. Is it possible that the Anti-An

AMERICANS IN THE LEGION OF HONOR

Decorations Made in Connection with the Paris Exposition.

SEVENTY-ONE ARE HONORED

List Includes Almost Every One of Prominence Connected with the United States Exhibit.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The list of decorations of the Legion of Honor bestowed on Americans in connection with the Paris Exposition was published this evening. The Government has been profuse in the decorations bestowed upon Americans. An examination of the list shows all the officers of the United States Commission to the exposition, all the Directors, two women members, and Mr. De Young, President of the National Commissioners, as well as thirteen American representatives of various juries and twenty-one exhibitors.

Ferdinand W. Peck had already been made a Grand Officer. Mr. Tuck is now made a Commander, while the ten officers named to-day make eleven in all, as Benjamin D. Woodward received the honor last August.

The decoration of Mrs. Daniel Manning and Mrs. Potter Palmer is quite a distinction, as the honor is seldom bestowed upon women. The list is as follows:

Promotion to Commander—Somerville Pinkney Tuck, President of the International Court at Cairo.

To Be Officers—Frederick Brackett, James H. Cauldwell, Charles T. Cook, William Deering of the Harvester Company, James H. Gore, Cyrus H. McCormick, J. Pierpont Morgan, Augustus St. Gaudens, John La Farge, and Frederick J. V. Skiff of Chicago.

To Be Chevaliers—Milward Adams of Chicago, Lieut. Commander A. C. Baker, Tarleton H. Bean, Paul Blackmar, Sylvanie Block, Alexander S. Capehart, George M. Chartier, Frank Wigglesworth Clarke, Charles A. Coolidge, Edward W. Dayton, and Charles R. Dodge.

Francis E. Drake, James W. Duntley, George W. Easman, Thomas B. Egan, Daniel C. French, John Getz, George W. Ochs, Alexander Gordon, Clement A. Griscom, Thomas Hastings, Franklin H. Head, Carl Hering, Edward Holbrook, James W. Howard, Henry M. Howe, Louis M. Howland, Myles H. Hulbert, B. E. Huntley, William G. Irwin of Hawaii, Lazare Kahn, H. E. Krehbiel, Robert S. MacGurdy, John H. MacGibbons, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Michel De Young, Charles Miller of the Pennsylvania Commission, Francis D. Millet, William J. P. Moore, Charles A. Moore of New York, Norton P. Otis of the New York Commission.

John S. Patterson, George B. Post, Francis C. Pratt of Hartford, Gonzalo de Quesada of Cuba, John K. Rees, a professor of Columbia University; E. S. Rice, Howard J. Rogers, Charles T. Schoen of Pittsburg, Lyman C. Smith, Willard A. Smith, A. G. Spalding, Ambrose Swasey, William W. Taylor, Louis C. Tiffany, George Westinghouse, George S. Wilking, William P. Willoughby of Washington, and Lucien Wulfin.

GEORGE W. OCHS DECORATED.

Manager of the Paris Edition of The New York Times Gets the Legion of Honor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—George W. Ochs was to-day decorated by the French Government with the Legion of Honor. The decoration was conferred on account of the notable success achieved by Mr. Ochs in publishing the Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES. This is the first time such an honor has been conferred on an American journalist.

George W. Ochs, a brother of the publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is the manager of The Times and The Tradesman of Chattanooga, Tenn. He is President of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, and was for four years Mayor of Chattanooga. Mr. Ochs was general manager of the Paris Exposition edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In an interview with the Washington correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES last Saturday, M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States, said:

The great value of the publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Paris was that it was so thoroughly American, and therefore afforded readers in Europe an excellent idea of American thought and feeling. The French and English papers contain only brief telegrams about American affairs, giving only the general news. THE NEW YORK TIMES in Paris gave a full idea of American events, and very important and interesting glimpses of the life of America.

M. Cambon added that he hoped the Paris edition would be continued, saying:

It would create a demand which would grow, and in my opinion it is only to such an enterprise that we can look for a complete understanding between the two countries.

I say the two countries, because American knowledge of the real France is also very limited. The two countries have the same aims and are united by a bond of sympathy and affection. But full knowledge of each other they have not, and no greater public service can be performed by an American newspaper than in conducting an enterprise which will infallibly strengthen the ties between them by leading each to a clearer understanding and hence to a fuller sympathy with the other. Better knowledge will lead to this, and the work can best be done by the interchange of news between the two countries through such a medium as the excellent paper which was published in Paris last year.

LONG QUESTION FOR EXPERTS.

One of Over 4,000 Words in the Winters Will Contest.

One question asked of two witnesses took up the entire day in Part X. of the Supreme Court yesterday where the Winters will contest is on trial before Justice Bischoff and a jury. It was one of the longest hypothetical questions that has been put to experts in the Supreme Court for some time. It was just 4,200 words in length.

This question was practically an entire review of the life of Anna Maria Dooley Winters, the woman who, when she was seventy-four years old, married Byram L. Winters, a law clerk earning $15 a week. Mrs. Winters at her death left her husband all her property, supposed to be worth over a million dollars. Every bit of the testimony as to the woman's eccentric actions was brought out in the question, but at no time was her name mentioned. The first reading came when the lawyers on both sides wanted the Court to determine just how the question should be framed. After some twenty corrections were made it was read to Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald. This took nearly half an hour. The answer came in half a second, being the single word, "insane," as the question in effect meant, "If Mrs. Winters acted in the way that has been described, was she sane or insane?"

The reading was then repeated to Dr. Austin Flint, and he gave the same answer. One other expert will be called on Monday morning, and the same question will be put to him.

Jury Out in the Blinn Case.

After a lengthy charge by Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon the jury in the case of Christian Blinn, the builder, against Mrs. Julia Schwartz, to recover property valued at $120,000, which he claims was secured from him by fraud while he was in an asylum, retired, and at a late hour had shown no signs of returning a verdict. Justice Truax ordered that a sealed verdict be returned if the jury should return during the night.

Guardian for Heirs of Mr. Duryea.

Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, appointed William McArthur of 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan, guardian of James C. Sprigg and Julia Duryea Sprigg, infants, in the contest of

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There were many receptions yesterday, and these entertainments kept society busy the entire afternoon. Mrs. H. Mason Rabourg gave the first of two days, with music, and others who had "days" were Mrs. James Henry Parker, 18 East Sixty-ninth Street; Mrs. Maitland Armstrong, Mrs. Clarence Winthrop Bowen, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells and Miss Nathalie Wells, Mrs. Louis Vaughan Clark, Mrs. Beekman and Miss Beekman, 55 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Henry A. Crosby, and Mrs. Edward H. Landon.

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Mrs. Louis Casimir De Coppet held the second of two receptions at her residence, 35 East Fiftieth Street. In the evening there were the meetings of two small dancing classes, and the entertainment given by Mr. Howard Constable at his studio, 22 East Sixteenth Street, and the large dance at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.

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To-day there will be but few receptions, as Saturday is not a favorite occasion for "at homes." The evening, however, will have the meeting of the Saturday Evening Dancing Class at Delmonico's, and the small dinner dance given by Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding for her daughter, Miss Caroline Wilmerding. Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt's class of débutantes also meets at Sherry's. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, 1 East Fifty-first Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Dix, 822 Madison Avenue, will give dinners.

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The sudden death of Mrs. George Henry Warren, which took place yesterday at her residence, 520 Fifth Avenue, will have the effect of throwing a large family connection into mourning. Mrs. Warren was a daughter of the late Phillips Phoenix. She was in consequence related to the Phoenix, the Remsen, and other old New York families. She was the mother of Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. George Henry Warren, Jr., Whitney Warren, and Lloyd Warren, and the aunt of Lloyd Phoenix. Her death is the third in the family within a year. She lost a married daughter about a year ago, and an unmarried daughter died last Autumn. Mrs. Robert Goelet and her daughter will go abroad shortly after the funeral. They have been here this Winter for the first time in several years.

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It was learned yesterday that Capt. Fitz-Herbert had died in South Africa. Capt. Fitz-Herbert was an Englishman and a non-resident member of the Calumet Club in this city, where he had many friends. He went to South Africa at the commencement of the war to join his regiment.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are at present in Dresden. They will not return to this country for some time. Eugene Higgins and party have been at Nice and along the Riviera. Mr. Higgins has just been enrolled as a member of the new golf club at Nice, which is quite a rendezvous for the Americans and the English residents.

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One of the largest balls of the season was given last evening in Philadelphia by Mr. Paul, who married Miss Drexel. It is for his daughter, who made her début in New York last Winter at a dance given by Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel. She is a niece of the late Mrs. William Waldorf Astor. Among the New York guests are Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, who were given previously a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly (Miss Florence A. Vanderbilt) gave a large dance last night at their town house, 684 Fifth Avenue, for their elder daughter, Miss Florence Vanderbilt Twombly, who recently made her début. The house, which has a superb interior, was simply decorated with palms and flowering shrubs and a few roses. Mrs. Twombly and her daughter received. Mrs. Twombly was gowned in white satin, with trimmings of lace, and wore a tiara, necklace, and stomacher of diamonds, and Miss Twombly's frock was pale yellow satin, veiled with tulle, and trimmed with white roses. The dancing before supper was general, and Franko's orchestra played throughout the evening. After supper, which was served at small tables about midnight by Sherry in the dining room and halls of the Webb house—the two houses being thrown into one by means of the archway connecting the Twombly and Webb residences—the cotillion was danced in the dining and drawing rooms of the hostess' house, the Webb residence being used for the supper only. Alexander Hadden led, dancing with Miss Twombly, and Munson Morris assisted by leading the double cotillion from the other end, dancing with Miss Frederica V. Webb. There were about sixty-five couples in the cotillion, and four favor figures were danced, the favors for which were flowered fans, silk opera bags, silver pencils, penholders, cigar-cutters, etc., and silk orders, wands trimmed with flowers, catch-alls, canes, and whips, and in one figure bouquets and boutonnieres of natural flowers. There were about 200 guests, and these included Mrs. Astor, Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Gen. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., the Misses Olin, Mary Harriman, Nathalie Henderson, Helen Barney, M. C. Bishop, Helen Kountze, Sydney S. Henop, Gladys Brooks, Kathleen Neilson, Bryce, Evelyn Burden, Justine Cutting, Sybil Douglas, Marion Fish, May Gallatin, Nora Iselin, Lila Sloane, Pauline Robinson, Natalie Schenck, Evelyn Sloane, Rosamond Stres, Caroline Wilmerding, Therese Iselin, Sarah Van Alen, Natalie Wells, Pauline Whittier, Eleanor Jay, Marion Whitaker, Anne Potter, Edith Post, Helen Parish, the Misses Draper, Gurnee, Hewitt, Hunt, and Baron Aliotti, and Messrs. Barbay, S. D. R. Baldwin, David Bishop, Reginald Brooks, Francis Bishop, Milton Barger, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Samuel P. Blagden, Jr., H. W. Bull, Ashbel Barney, Henry de Voeux, H. Hews, Jr., F. T. Martin, Bayard Cutting, Jr., Creighton Webb, Redmond Cross, Col. George Dyer, F. V. G. D'Hauteville, Baucroft Davis, Goelet Gallatin, Gilbert Francklyn, Don Enrico Ruspoli, John Gray, George Griswold, second, Alexander H. Hadden, Meredith Howland, Jr., Archibald Cary Harrison, John Hone, Jr., Edwin C. Hoyt, Ernest Iselin, Maddison Johnson, Jr., Barclay Kountze, Francis and Herman H. Kinnicutt, De Lancey Kane, Jr., Frederick Kernochan, Barton Willing, Harry Lehr, Charles Munn, Eliot Gregory, Francis Otis, Thomas Cushing, Stephen Olin, Ricard Peters, Arden Robbins, and J. G. and Rudolph Neeser.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley of 1,030 Fifth Avenue, gave a dinner at their residence last evening. The table was decorated with ferns and pink roses, and Petruccio's mandolin quartet played ragtime music during the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Hamersley's guests included Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Dana, Mrs. H. de B. Parsons, Miss Cornelia Beekman, Miss Helen de Peyster, Philip Livingston, Alexander Bruen, Alexander M. Hadden, and James W. Beekman. Mr. and Mrs. Hamersley have cards out for another dinner, to be given on Wednesday evening next.

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Miss Effie Vanderbilt Caesar, daughter of Mrs. Hermann D. Diedrich, who was Miss Ellen Vanderbilt, gave a small and informal tea at her mother's apartment, in the Kensington apartment, 102 East Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon. The tea was given in honor of her cousin, Miss Jessie V. McNamee, who is to be married to Charles D. Simons, Jr., on Feb. 12. Miss McNamee assisted in receiving, and her sister, Mrs. Eekout, poured tea. Among those invited to the tea were Miss Simons, Miss Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Miss Duffield, and those who are to be the attendants of Mr. Simons and Miss McNamee on their wedding day, and whose names were published yesterday in this column.

Gertrude Herrick, Martha Hall, Cornelia H. Merrill, Elsie Ladd, Helen Ludington, Elsie Knapp, Helen Rogers, Ethel Ward, Marguerite Richardson, Ruth Walker, Constance Wheeler, and Leavitt B. Hunt, Stanfield Arnold, Howland Brown, Francis Boardman, Henry M. Brookfield, Jr., Henry Britton, Howard Bayles, Ambrose Clark, Shepard Dillingham, Starr Giddings, G. B. Hatch, and George Hartley.

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Mr. Howard Constable gave a very original entertainment last evening at his studio, 22 East Sixteenth Street. It was fashioned somewhat after the vaudeville affair which he gives usually in mid-Lent. Last evening it was a congress of "Fifth Avenue Denizens and Independent Bowery Philanthropists." About 100 guests were invited, and half arrived in evening dress. The other half were made up as Bowery girls and boys. The large drafting room was changed into a club and old-fashioned restaurant, such as used to exist near Washington Square. There were a chef of grill and griddle, head waiter, barkeeper, bouncer, cash girl, waitresses, and frequenters in the costume of "star boarders," "dead game sports," shop girls, actors, laborers, &c. There were songs and dances, and many of those who took part in this portion of the programme were members of The Strollers, who appeared in "The Cruise of the Summer Girl."

Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Frederic Pierson, Mr. James R. Pierson, Mrs. Henry Burnett, Mr. Otho Cushing, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Miss Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Blashfield, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Mr. Louis Fitzgerald, Mr. Gerald Benkard, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Montant, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Fales Coward, Erskine Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer Robb, the Misses Shippen, and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood.

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Mrs. J. J. Emery of 5 East Sixty-eighth Street gave a luncheon yesterday in honor of the Countess de Laugier Villars. Among the women who were Mrs. Emery's guests were Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hugo R. Roelker of 43 West Ninety-seventh Street will be "at home" on Wednesday evenings until Lent. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are to give a number of dinners in the near future. Mrs. J. Hood Wright will give a reception this afternoon at her residence, 613 Fifth Avenue. This will be her first reception in six or seven years, as she has been in mourning for a long period.

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The original Evening Badminton Club, in which Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Alexander S. D. Shaw, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. S. R. Roosevelt, and other women, as well as J. Montgomery Strong, Paul Gibert Theband, George L. Myers, E. Gibert Schermerhorn, Howard Willets, René de Russy, George G. Ward, Jr., and Howard Willets are interested, is to meet on Friday evenings during Lent at the Berkeley Armory, 25 East Forty-ninth Street. This club has a large membership and a long waiting list.

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Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has been ill with the influenza, and she is still confined to her room. The rumor that she and her husband were to go to Aiken immediately is therefore without foundation.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs gave their first formal dinner party of the year this evening, when they entertained the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Justice and Mrs. Shiras, Justice and Mrs. White, Justice McKenna, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Audenried, Miss McKenna, Assistant Postmaster General Johnson, and Assistant Attorney General Beck.

The Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill entertained at dinner this evening the French Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador, the Japanese Minister, the Portuguese Minister and Viscountess De Santo-Thyrso, the Peruvian Minister, and Mme. Calderon, the Secretary of the German Embassy and Countess De Quadt, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Robert McCormick, Miss Louise Foraker, Mrs. Steele, and Gen. Corbin.

Senator Kean and Miss Kean entertained a distinguished dinner company, which included Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice Brewer, Bishop and Mrs. Satterlee, Senator Hale, Senator Sewell, Senator Morgan and Miss Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mrs. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, the Hon. Maud Pauncefote, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Chauncey McKeever.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven entertained at a dinner of twelve covers this evening. Their guests of honor were the Spanish Minister and the Duchess de Arcos. Invited to meet them were the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, Senator Allison, Mrs. Slater, Representative and Mrs. Wadsworth, and Representative and Mrs. Newlands.

The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, was the host at a tea this afternoon, when some two hundred friends were invited to meet Mme. Sarah Bernhardt at 5 o'clock. The tapestry-lined drawing room of the embassy was fragrant with American Beauty roses in honor of the distinguished guest, who received with the host and Mme. Vignal, the wife of the Military Attaché of the embassy. The reception was altogether informal, and very short, owing to the necessity of Mme. Bernhardt having to dine and rest before her evening performance. The guests were chiefly the host's colleagues and friends resident in Washington.

Mrs. Crowninshield gave a tea to-day at her home, in Eighteenth Street. She was assisted in welcoming her visitors by her son, Casper Schuyler Crowninshield, who has only recently returned from several years' residence in Paris. Admiral Crowninshield, who is one of the recent grip victims, was present during a part of the reception, which lasted from 4 to 7 o'clock. Mrs. Richard Mulligan, Mrs. Alexander Logare, the Hon. Maud Pauncefote, Miss Elizabeth Kean, and Miss Alice Ward received each other at the tea table, which was prettily adorned with pink roses. Other assistants of the afternoon were Mrs. David J. Hill, Mrs. William Cowles, Mrs. Cordon-Cumming, and Miss Paulding.

DEATHS ON STATEN ISLAND.

Many Old Persons Have Passed Away Within a Week.

The last week has been a record breaker for deaths of old residents of Staten Island. Michael Van Name, eighty-five years old, a lifelong resident of Mariner's Harbor, died from old age. Elizabeth Rintoul, aged seventy-six years, died at her home, in New Brighton. Catherine Smith, seventy years old, died at Port Richmond.

Mary Madden, seventy-four years old, died in the County Almshouse from old age. August Geissel, aged seventy-five years, one of the oldest residents of Castleton Corners, died, and Euphemia C. Reford of New Brighton passed away.

CITY NEWSBOYS ENCOURAGED.

Mr. Guggenheimer Gives Them Advice and Invites Them to Dinner.

President Guggenheimer delivered an address to newsboys last evening in the Newsboys' Lodging House, 9 Duane Street, and was listened to by about 200 boys who were on their best behavior. Before Mr. Guggenheimer was introduced a number of hymns were sung.

Mr. Guggenheimer began by saying that he had come to tell the newsboys some things which he thought would help them to make their way in the world and become useful men.

"I did not begin by selling newspapers," he continued, "because I went to work at the first thing I could get to do, for I had to earn my living; that was running errands for a lawyer and sweeping out the lawyer's office. I started out in life in New York City with no better chance than

ARNOLD BOECKLIN IS DEAD.

Great German Colorist and Painter of Romantic Subjects Expires at Fiesole.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—It is announced that Arnold Boecklin, the painter, died on Jan. 18 in Fiesole, Italy.

Arnold Boecklin, the greatest colorist and the leader among the romantic painters claimed by German-speaking people, was in his seventy-fifth year. Boecklin was by birth a Swiss, but since he was borne in Basle his native tongue was German, so that he has always been classed among the German painters. In purely technical matters he has been surpassed by living men, as, for instance, by Adolph von Menzel, who, as an illustrator of the times of the Great Frederick, has shown a cleverness and a realism which Boecklin never attained and certainly never desired to attain.

For more than half a century Boecklin has stood for romance in painting. True to his birthplace, he has been a European rather than a Swiss painter. His first training was at Dusseldorf, on the Rhine, where he learned landscape painting, and whence he removed to Brussels to study the figure. But at various times in his life Paris, Weimar, Rome, Munich, and Florence have been his places of residence. There was some reason therefore for the Germans to claim him as a compatriot, and certainly when they strove to do him honor a few years ago, they did it with a thoroughness and an enthusiasm truly Teutonic. His native town, Basel, has also honored him, and with excellent reason, since he has decorated its museum in a fashion which brings many visitors to the city.

As was natural with a man who was brought up during the liveliest period of the cult of Goethe, Boecklin felt a stronger attraction toward Italy than toward any other country of Europe, just as the old mercenary soldiers of Switzerland found Italy irresistible owing to its riches and the constant warfare going on between the various divisions of the peninsula, and just as the ordinary German of the present day, when he has time for a vacation, gravitates naturally to the passes of the Alps which lead to Italy. So the old painters of the past century, in whose ranks Boecklin belongs, felt their hearts drawn toward the land of the orange and the lemon. Even the stronger art life in Munich during the fifties could not hold him, nor was Weimar able to detain him, although he held the position of the Professor of Art in that literary centre for two years. In 1860 he was in Rome again.

The Franco-German war introduced such changes in France and Italy that the art students flocked to Munich. This might be the reason why Boecklin went thither in 1871 from a stay in Basel. He remained there until 1876, and since that time he had resided alternately at Florence or at Zurich, where his many friends and compatriots encouraged him to keep a charming home. One of his steadfast friends was Gottfried Keller, the Swiss writer, whose delightful short stories belong to the modern classics of Germany; for the complete edition of Keller's works Boecklin contributed a very interesting profile portrait.

Keller was famous for his taciturnity. A story is told of an evening in Munich spent by a young man at the same table with Gottfried Keller and Arnold Boecklin. The young man was very much impressed by the presence of two men so great in literature and art, and he did not dare to say a word after the first greeting. The two old friends sat absolutely silent, and only moved a finger when they wished their beer mugs replenished. After an hour had passed, Boecklin made a general remark which included the young man, who was too frightened to answer; his friend Keller responded to this remark by a mere movement of the head. At the end of the second hour Boecklin arose and left the place. The young man was rescued from his unfortunate predicament by a friend, who came up and insisted on extracting a word from the silent littérateur, hoping to rouse his latent powers of talk. This person spoke of Arnold Boecklin, his charm, and the beauty of his pictures; to which Keller replied with a grunt and the words, "too talkative!"

Without vouching for the absolute truth of this anecdote, it was a fact that these two men were very close friends and enjoyed nothing more than a silent companionship for hours at a time.

Boecklin's work is scarcely known in the United States, save through reproductions of "The Isle of the Dead" and one or two other pictures which have been reproduced in colors. Franz Stuck of Munich is better known over here, although his method of painting and the subjects which he chooses are singularly influenced by the dead master. Like Boecklin, Franz Stuck enjoys raids into the realm of mythology, and, like him, he is a symbolist, but the work of the older master has much more simplicity and directness. There is a suggestion of a pose in Franz Stuck which is entirely lacking in Boecklin. The older man is often defective from the side of pure painting. His drawing is not always impeccable and his coloring is sometimes turbid, while one often notices an absence of certain tricks of proportion and contrast which a great many men who amount to nothing in the fine arts have at their finger ends. To speak brutally, Boecklin is often a clumsy painter; but then he was a painter of ideas, and as a general rule those ideas were worth painting. Indeed, from this point of view, one may say that Boecklin was a living protest against the breeze of realism that has blown through Europe and America during the closing quarter of the past century, under the influence of which ideas have pretty much disappeared from the painted canvas, and technical deftness or pyrotechnical charlatanry have had their fling. Nevertheless Boecklin lived long enough to see a change in the popular taste which brought people back again to a decent recognition of the right of a painter to have ideas and to express them. It was a realization of this, as much as a natural pride in an old and distinguished artist, which led the art lovers of Berlin and Munich and Basel to decree to him the very distinguishing honors he received a few years ago.

It would have been more in keeping with the career of this distinguished man if he had died in his native Switzerland, but the pull toward Italy mentioned caused him to seek refuge in his villa on the Arno when he was stricken with grief at the death of his son. Unhappily, it was not an ordinary death that prostrated him, but a very sad kind of death, for his son went mad and died insane. Here is another of the old frequenters of Florence gone forever from the large and small circles which they illustrated.

It is not generally known even in Germany that an early work of Boecklin exists in Berlin. It was ordered by a Mr. Wedekind of Hanover when the young Boecklin was in straits for money, and the order was largely a piece of kindness. Boecklin went to Hanover and decorated the dining room of Mr. Wedekind, whose son, Consul General Wedekind, now resident in Berlin, when fitting up his new house there, caused his own dining room to be arranged exactly like that of his father, in Hanover, so that the Boecklin paintings could be transferred to his own walls. They represent the discovery of fire, and, while in the main, the walls are covered with landscapes, yet, as one moves about the room, one sees groups of men and women, which carry on the idea of the discovery of fire, partly in a realistic way, partly in the line of mythology.

A picture known to all Germany is that which hangs in the Museum at Leipzig, the famous "Castle by the Sea Surprised by Pirates." The figures in this picture have a certain classical look, but the subject is original and the poses and action of pirates and victims are intensely dramatic. Another famous picture by Boecklin is the "Elysian Fields," and still another "Prometheus Bound," a suggestion for which could be found in the early wall paintings made for Mr. Wedekind.

Count von Schack, the art amateur, of Munich, who presented his house and collections to the Bavarian people, was an admirer of Boecklin, and among the pictures bequeathed by him are the "Tavern in the Days of Old Rome," "Panic Terror," "The Murderers," "The Furies," "The Cave of the Dragon," "Ride to Death," "The Shepherd's Love Song," and the "Villa by the Sea." It was during the years 1866 to 1871 that Boecklin revisited from time to time his native town and worked on the frescoes in the museum which visitors see. During this time he also painted frescoes for a rich Basel gentleman with artistic tendencies, named Sarrasin. Other more or less celebrated pictures show either the sea serpent of fable or a Pan who has cast a net by the seashore and drawn up a pretty mermaid, or some similar page, humorous or sombre, from the myths; centaurs, satyrs, furies, dragons, sirens, and other inhabitants of the world of folklore and classic mythology rose beneath the artist's brush with astonishing rapidity. His drawing is not always impeccable,

CYCLES ATTRACT CROWDS

Competition Already Growing Keen in Motor Cycles.

JUVENILE WHEELS SCARCE

This Style of Bicycle and Tandems Have Had Their Day—Exhibit Will Close To-night.

There is only one more day for the bicycle show in the Madison Square Garden, and this evening the exhibit of bicycles and, to some extent, automobiles, will be over. The attendance yesterday exceeded all previous days, and there was not an exhibitor who was not kept busy explaining new things and giving, if necessary, practical demonstrations. This latter phase was particularly noticeable in regard to motor cycles and tricycles. These interesting and speedy machines were going constantly on the cement track in the basement, and they never lacked an audience. Some of the dealers have engaged special riders, and if a man shows a critical interest in their motor cycle, the demonstrator politely invites him to step down below and see for himself. Among these riders last night were Miss Marguerite Gast and Peter Fisher, the trick rider, and they kept their wheels spinning at a merry pace.

While the bicycle has passed beyond the state of a fad into that of an every-day necessity, the motor cycle is surely the wheel fad of the present day. This machine and its possibilities are yet in an embryonic stage. Several prominent bicycle dealers do not believe that the motor cycle is destined to a wide popularity. Others hesitate to express a firm opinion, for a great deal depends upon the future evolution of the wheel and reduction in price. With the latter, and a corresponding reduction in noise, vibration, and odor, the popularity may attain fair proportions.

The prevailing price for a first-class motor cycle now is $200. Competition is already asserting itself, and a motor cycle was shown yesterday which is offered for $150. It is the lowest-priced motor cycle in the Garden, and presents a very trim appearance. All the machinery, motor, gasoline tank and appurtenances are within the diamond frame. About two quarts of gasoline are carried, and that will last for about fifty to seventy-five miles.

The motor tricycles attract some attention, but not to the extent of the motor bicycles. In France the famous De Dion motor tricycles have been wonderfully popular for half a dozen years or more, but American riders have never shown that enthusiasm, and there is no evidence that the motor tricycle is making any rapid growth in favor. They cost $250, and when a man begins to think of paying that sum for an automobile contrivance, he looks higher, toward something on the carriage style, where he will have a more convenient seat for a long journey than a bicycle saddle, with the addition of a companion.

Comparatively few children's wheels are seen in the show, as compared with a few years ago. Scarcely any 20-inch wheels for boys between five and eight years of age are now called for, and it is not until the 26-inch wheel is reached that any appreciable demand is noticed. When the higher prices for bicycles obtained, the 24-inch wheel was the popular juvenile bicycle. It cost $25 less. Now it is only $3 cheaper. The 28-inch wheel is the smallest adult's machine, and that has now come to be the popular juvenile wheel, fitted to 19 and 20-inch frames. A lad of twelve to fourteen years can ride it comfortably, and it has the advantage of lasting him longer than one of the purely child's wheels would.

Tandems are also practically out. One of the dealers said a few were always kept, but the demand was practically nil. The triplet machines are scarcely made, unless especially ordered.

There will evidently be a close struggle with the final vote is announced to-day for the Tribune triplet, to be given to the wining wheelmen's club. The vote last night was: Greenwich Wheelmen, 2,183; Knights of Columbus, 2,083; Hackensack Wheelmen, 1,462; Westchester Wheelmen, 1,316; Harrison Wheelmen, 887; Sterling Wheelmen, 830.

The winner of the Featherstone chainless wheel, to be given to the school teacher, and the winner of the chain wheel to be given to the scholar, boy or girl, who receives the greatest number of votes, will be announced and the wheel presented at 9 o'clock to-night.

ATHLETICS AT INDIAN SCHOOL.

Schedule of Baseball Games Arranged—Warner to Coach Carlisle.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Jan. 18.—The Carlisle Indian baseball team has arranged its schedule for this year, and the list of her opponents includes Princeton, Yale, Columbia, Fordham, Cornell, Harvard, University of Pennsylvania, University of Rochester, Washington and Jefferson, Albright, Pennsylvania State College, Dickinson, Mercersburg, Lebanon Valley, Gettysburg, Susquehanna, and Bucknell, and runs from April 6 until June 19.

Last night James Johnson, the plucky quarter back, was elected Baseball Captain and arrangements were made for reorganizing the team. The new baseball cage, probably the finest in the country, is finished and will be occupied next week for practice. Made of frame, it is painted white inside and lighted electrically and heated by steam.

Coach Warner of the football team has settled the controversy as to his future whereabouts by signing a contract for another year with the Carlisle School.

Lucas, last year's pitcher, has returned in condition as has Pratt, who developed ability late last year. Chatfield, a new heavyweight from Michigan, comes with a reputation, and Kelly Last, a new man, is said to be a very good fielder.

Arrangements are now being made to have the Carlisle Indian football team play Cornell during the middle of the Summer in the Stadium at the Pan-American Exhibition. The new cage here will be used for other outdoor sports as well as for baseball.

ROPE VAULTING AS A SPORT.

Rochester Athletes Claim the Record in This Branch of Athletics.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Rope vaulting is a game similar to pole vaulting, the only difference being that instead of a pole a rope hung from a ceiling is used. It was introduced into the Young Men's Christian Association here some time ago. T. Edwards, a member of the organization, formerly held the only record. It is indulged in but little by the association now. The bar and standards used in pole vaulting are also used in the game and the points of winning are marked the same.

A. B. Wegner, physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association in Rochester, and two of the athletes in classes in his department, P. D. Jennings and J. Nicholson, claim to have beaten the world's record in this branch of athletics, 8 feet 6 inches, made by Edwards of this city. The Rochester men claim this honor now, as they have cleared the bar at 9 feet.

Results on Winter Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—The stewards have concluded their investigation of the actions of the horse Tom Rainey, and it has been proven to their satisfaction that he is a sulker. The owner and trainer recently suspended are, therefore, reinstated, and the stewards recommend that the further entry of the horse be refused. The weather was clear, and the track good on the outside half to-day. Deponan and Prince Real were the winning favorites. Summaries: Seven furlongs—Deponan, 130, (Walsh,) 1; Heroics, 135, 2; Locust Blossom, 131, 3. Time—1:32. Mile and a sixteenth—Fairy Prince, 95, (Wonderly,) 1; Jack Doyle, 106, 2; Bramble Bush, 97, 3. Time—1:54½. Mile and an eighth—Donna Rita, 94, (O'Brien,) 1; Sarilla, 101, 2; Frangible, 100, 3. Time—1:59. Six and a half furlongs, handicap—Boomerack, 97, (Weber,) 1; Senator Beveridge, 114, 2; Adim, 102, 3. Time—1:25. Six furlongs—Laureatta, 95, (Slack,) 1; Doussterswivel, 103, 2; Juanetta, 98, 3. Time—1:17. One mile—Prince Real, 101, (Dale,) 1; Petit Maitre, 107, 2; Tom Gilmore, 107, 3. Time—1:45½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—Five and a half furlongs—Dr. Boyle, 103, (Matthews,) 1; Little Minch, Jr., 107, 2; Burdoc, 104, 3. Time—1:09. Six furlongs—Moon Bright, 107, (Buchanan,) 1; Strica, 109, 2; Tony Lepping, 112, 3. Time—1:16. Futurity course—St. Cuthbert, 107, (O'Connor,) 1; Mocorito, 105, 2; Saintly, 101, 3. Time—1:11. Our Climate Handicap, six furlongs—Maggie Davis, 90, (Dominick,) 1; Joe Frey, 115, 2; Isaline, 105, 3. Time—1:13⅘. Mile—Owensboro, 103, (Dominick,) 1; Wyoming, 105, 2; Herculean, 103, 3. Time—1:42. Six furlongs, purse—Dangerous Maid, 103, (Coburn,) 1; MacGyle, 105, 2; Socialist, 106, 3. Time—1:15¼.

WORK ON BOSTON YACHT.

Capt. Haff Confers with Designer Crowninshield About the Lawson Boat.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Capt. Hank Haff came to Boston to-day to talk over matters relating to the Lawson yacht, and with Capt. Watson was in conference at different times with Designer Crowninshield, Adrian Wilson, the sailmaker; George F. Lawley, C. F. Adams, second, and C. E. Hodges, the latter of the Board of Managers. The question of the head sails was pretty thoroughly gone over.

It was decided to change the plan of the clubtopsail. The one which Mr. Crowninshield had designed was not very lofty, but by the change it will be carried twenty-three feet above the topmast head.

Capt. Haff said that he had picked out a few men for the crew of the new boat, but that no articles had been signed. He has picked out for second mate, or boatswain, if a second mate is not carried, a man who was with Charles Francis Adams, second, on many of his races, and whom he thinks a very clever racing man.

During the day all the bulbed steel angle bars for the frames arrived at the Atlantic works. The steel was placed in the rolling mill, where the angles will be bent to their ultimate shape as soon as possible. The scrive board will be sent from Lawley's to the Atlantic works to-morrow. The shed in which the yacht is to be built is now completed, and everything is ready to lay the keel at any time. Blocks for the keel are laid in the trench which was dug in the centre of the building. The lead is still in the rolling mill and may not be used until the yacht is partly plated.

The pattern for the bottom of the keel was not sent to a foundry at East Braintree to-day on account of the weather.

Mr. Wilson says that he is at work upon the sails of the new boat. He has some of the light sails screwed together and turned in ready for cabling.

Joining Cup Defender's Deck Beams.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 18.—The work of joining the deck beams to the frames of the cup defender is going on upon the floor of the south boatshop at Herreshoffs'. It is the intention of the designer to have a dozen or more ribs connected in such way before the first angle in the uprights are put in place. To-day much headway was made in punching and countersinking for rivet holes. On Tuesday, or at latest Wednesday, it is ascertained, there will be a sufficient number of frames joined up to warrant the ribbing to commence. Very little work is being done just now on the lead keel.

It is a matter of waiting until the steel uprights are hoisted into position. This job will be done to-day, means of a crane and purchase which lifts the steel bars from curved outline on the floor, and drops them into place on top of the lead keel.

Several platers are expected from New York in about two weeks to rush the plating on the defender. Metal workers in the boat-building line are very scare at present.

Seawanhaka B. C. Officers.

The Board of Governors of the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn has elected the following officers and committees for the coming year:

President—R. S. Leighton; Vice President—A. E. Engle; Secretary—James R. Brennen; Financial Secretary—R. H. Pelton; Treasurer—W. H. Hamilton; Captain—Hobart Ahrens; Lieutenant—W. F. Koerner, M. D.; Yachting Director—H. B. Ranken; Press Agent—R. H. Pelton; House Committee—S. J. Rosner, R. H. Pelton, and A. E. Engle; Auditing Committee—H. B. Ranken, C. Mulvihill, and H. Ahrens; Membership Committee—W. F. Koerner, T. Vosseler, and W. Hamilton; Delegates to National Association of Amateur Oarsmen—H. B. Ranken, T. Vosseler, and H. Ahrens; Delegates to Long Island Regatta Association—R. H. Pelton, H. Ahrens, and W. F. Koerner; Delegates to Middle States Regatta Association—Frank Adee, H. Ahrens, and W. F. Koerner.

The club has purchased an eight-oared shell, and if the season opens early enough will have a junior eight-oared crew in the Harlem regatta. It will in any event be ready for the Long Island regatta in July.

Rowing Controversy Postponed.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 18.—On account of the illness of Manager Richardson of the Yale crew, the meeting which was to have been held to-morrow at Cambridge to discuss the Harvard-Yale boat race has been postponed until Jan. 26. The challenge recently received from Cornell for a quadrangular race between the second crews of Cornell, Columbia, and University of Pennsylvania and a crew from the Weld and Newell Boat Clubs of Harvard is now being considered. The race will have to be held later than Cornell proposed, if Harvard is to enter it. The only reason that Harvard has for not accepting at once the challenge is the cost of transporting the crew to Ithaca. When once the consent of the Athletic Committee has been gained for this, Harvard will accept the challenge, as all Harvard men are anxious to meet as many challenges as possible on the water.

Intercollegiate Rowing Regattas.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The report to-day to the effect that the University of Wisconsin was making arrangements for an intercollegiate regatta in Chicago for July, and that Cornell and Pennsylvania had been asked to enter crews, was brought to the attention of Prof. H. T. White, advisory member of the Rowing Committee. He said Cornell has heard nothing relative to such a regatta, and he has good reason to believe that Pennsylvania has not. Two regattas have already been arranged—one for her second 'Varsity crew with the second eight from Pennsylvania and Columbia, to take place on Lake Cayuga May 30, and second 'Varsity regatta, to be held at Poughkeepsie July 3. To the latter, Cornell expects Wisconsin to send 'Varsity and freshman eights.

Pan-American Irish Sports.

The complete list of Irish sports which have been arranged by the Committee on Sports for the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, which is to open in May, has been announced. The Irish sports will be held on Aug. 28, 29, 30, and 31. The events will be:

Aug. 28—100-yard run, putting 42-pound stone, running two lions and jump, 440-yard hurdle race, Irish jig competition, hurling match.

Aug. 29—220-yard run, three standing jumps, throwing 14-pound winding weight, half-mile run, Irish hornpipe competition, Gaelic football match.

Aug. 30—One-mile run, running high jump, putting 16-pound shot, throwing fifty-six-pound weight, unlimited run and following; rising and striking hurling ball, hurling match.

Aug. 31—220-yard hurdle race, running long jump, throwing 16-pound hammer, unlimited run and follow; medley foot race, throwing fifty-six-pound weight for height over bar, Gaelic football match.

Entries close on Aug. 20, with James E. Sullivan, 16-18 Park Place.

Polo Tournament in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—A polo tournament of a somewhat international character is soon to be held in the vicinity of this city. Four English players of the famous Hurlingham team are here now with ten ponies purchased in Austin, Texas. The mounts have been quartered at Burlingame, where they will be trained for the proposed games. The team is composed of Walter McCreery, Lawrence McCreery, Charles Menges, and J. R. Mackey. The McCreerys were members of a Buffalo, N. Y., club. Mackey is a member of the Onwentsia Polo Club.

George Gould has been invited to take part in the tournament. Visiting polo men who are unable to bring their own mounts from any great distance will be furnished with ponies by the local polo and hunt clubs.

Golf Notes of Interest.

The engagement has just been announced at Lakewood of Dr. Paul T. Kimball and Miss Clarisse Coudert, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert of this city. Dr. Kimball is well-known as an enthusiastic golfer, and for three or four years he was Captain of the Lakewood Golf Club's team. He has won several cups himself, but during the past year his practice has not permitted him to take so active a part in golf matches as formerly.

The Lakewood golf fraternity has recently been somewhat depleted by the departure for Florida of W. H. Davis, one of the cracks, and A. W. Black, both of whom are now at Palm Beach. Others may follow when the Southern tournament season reaches its Winter activity.

The Wee Burn Golf Club is the first one in the metropolitan district to announce its delegate to the coming annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, which will convene next month. John D. Crimmins, who has just been re-elected President, will represent his club in the National meeting. Mrs. Harvey L. Williams, who will be one of the two delegates to the meeting this month of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, was, before her marriage, Miss Willis of Morristown, and she was one of the strong players in the Morris County Golf Club. She is a frequent and successful competitor on the Wee Burn links.

The Fox Hills Golf Club of Staten Island, which sent a large delegation to Atlantic City on New Year's Day for a team match, is now arranging to hold the return game on its own links on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12. The Fox Hills members won the first game.

To Repeal Prizefight Law.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 18.—A bill was passed to-day by the State Senate repealing the Cannon prizefight law, which permits ten-round glove contests. Should it pass the House and be favorably acted upon by the Governor, it will put an end to prizefighting in this State.

BASEBALL LEAGUE FORMED

American Association Organized at Yesterday's Meeeting.

NEW YORK-CHICAGO DEAL

Doyle for Three Players—Action of National League Owners Not Encouraging to New Body.

The meeting announced for yesterday afternoon by the promoters of professional baseball between representatives of the newly formed American Association and a committee from the National League, when it was said that the moral support and recognition of the League would be extended to the American Association, formed to fight Ban Johnson's American League, was robbed of much of its importance by the failure of Col. John I. Rogers of the Philadelphia Baseball Club to put in an appearance.

Col. Rogers's absence was regarded as significant, as it is proposed by the new baseball body to put a club into that city of the National League circuit and where Col. Rogers's baseball interests are situated. From 12:30 o'clock until 5:30 the League committee, composed of Andrew Freedman for New York, James Hart of Chicago, F. de Haas Robison of St. Louis, and A. H. Soden of Boston, waited for Col. Rogers to come, the American Association committee in the meantime being in attendance ready for the call from the representatives of the League. At the last hour a statement, coming from an unknown source, was made that Col. Rogers was suffering from influenza and could not be present.

In the meantime, however, it was said, Manager Hart of the Chicago Club had been very busy talking over a long-distance telephone with some one in Philadelphia, and rumor stated that he was conversing with Col. Rogers. The conclusion reached by patrons of baseball who were in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the meeting was to have been held, was that Col. Rogers was not particularly anxious to encourage the coming of the American Association to Philadelphia, as he preferred taking his chances with his own club against any rivals that might enter the field.

Though the expected indorsement of the American Association by the full league committee did not take place, the baseball managers present refused to be absolutely idle. Two changes were made in the proposed organization of the American Association, the first being that the proposition to have a club in Chicago was altered and Detroit decided on instead of Chicago. The next was that Hezekiah K. Niles, who has a legal claim on the Philadelphia baseball grounds, under the charter of the old Philadelphia Athletic Association, which he bought and which has three years to run, was authorized to be the controlling spirit in the new association's Philadelphia club, this end being brought about by the fact that Ban Johnson had opened negotiations with Niles for the sub-lease of the Philadelphia park for the American League club. Niles has agreed to terms offered by yesterday's meeting, and so the park in question has been removed from the reach of Ban Johnson. A. H. Kock, who under the former arrangement was to have had the Philadelphia club, now will be placated with the franchise for the Detroit club.

Disheartened by the failure of Col. Rogers to appear, the changes ordered in their arrangements, and the absence of the official action of the National League officially approving their organization and plans, Messrs. Watkins, Irwin, Koch, and Havenar returned to the headquarters of the American Association, the Marlborough Hotel, about 7 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock the meeting of the American Association was resumed. This night meeting, it was said, was for the purpose of framing a constitution and by-laws.

Later the following statement was announced as official:

"The American Association met at the Hotel Marlborough to-night and effected permanent organization. Permission to use the name American Association was granted by the National League.

"The following circuit was decided upon: Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston in the East, and Detroit, Milwaukee, Louisville, and Indianapolis in the West.

"After effecting permanent organization the members got to work on a constitution. They will then elect officers. To-morrow the Association will go before the National Board of Arbitration and sign the National agreement and ask for protection."

With the statement went the announcement that, as far as the new association is able to tell at the present time, the circuit will be made up surely of Detroit, which place is to have an American League club; Indianapolis, Louisville, and Milwaukee. Other cities will be added, but what these other cities will be is far from decided as yet, though the arrangements include Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and perhaps Boston.

Early in the day William Clark, at present a baseball player on the reserve list of the Boston Club, made his appearance at the Hotel Marlborough in response to a call from the American Association. Later Clark admitted that he had been offered the franchise and management of the American Association Club in Baltimore, and said that he had agreed to take it and find men with capital who would furnish the necessary money.

This agreement, Clark said, had been reached after he had consulted with Manager Soden of the Boston Club, and Mr. Soden had agreed to get a release for Clark. It was also said that Arthur Irwin, who has a part interest in the control of Charles River Park, Boston, would manage the American association's Boston Club, if it was agreed that a club should be placed there. W. C. Bryan, it was said, has been promised the management of the Washington Club, and on a guarantee from the association, had enlisted T. F. Noyes as the backer of the enterprise.

With all the meetings that have been held, the new American Association has not yet received from the National League a guarantee of protection. This guarantee will not be extended until the American Association has produced its backers and made it evident positively that the money backing its members claim to have is ready and available. The new association also has secured only a few players so far.

While the new baseball body was worrying with details, the managers of the New York Baseball Club were busy taking advantage of the gathering of baseball managers to make trades for players to strengthen the metropolitan team. One important deal that was made by the New York Club was the trading of First Baseman Jack Doyle to Chicago for three men.

The exchange will bring to New York Virgil Garvin, a fairly good pitcher; William Strong, a clever infielder, and John Ganzel, a first-base man, who is not markedly inferior to Doyle. The trade was considered a markedly advantageous one for New York.

The managers of the New York team also drafted three players who promise to be more than useful. These are "Joe" Cannon of the Bridgeport club, "Jimmy" Casey of the Detroit club, and Will Crishom of the Cleveland club. The American Association meeting will be continued to-day.

A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

New York Amateur Boxers and Wrestlers Win in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 18.—Seven boxing bouts and ten wrestling contests took place at the second night's session of the Amateur Athletic Union championship tournament. The majority of the contests were rather clever, but the out-of-town contestants again carried off the honors. Summaries:

Boxing.—145-pound Class—John Mumford, New West Side A. C., New York, 135-pound champion of New York State, defeated John McConville, D. C. and A. C., in three fast slugging rounds.

135-Pound Class.—Frank Bruk, D. C. and A. C., won from Frank Haley, East Pittsburg A. C., in the third round of a very amateurish performance.

135-Pound Class, (Semi-finals)—Frank J. Keenan, Hatfield A. C., was defeated rather easily in three rounds by J. Leavey, Pastime A. C., New York.

135-Pound Class, Semi Final.—James Connors, D. C. and A. C., knocked out by Frank McAvoy, D. C. and A. C., in the third round of rough and tumble work, by a chance blow in the jaw.

135-Pound Class, Semi-Final.—John F. Mumford, N. W. S. A. C., New York, defeated Edward Schevien, D. C. and A. C., in 53 seconds. Schevien was woefully outclassed.

115-Pound Class.—George Young, Hatfield A. C., got the decision over Bartley Dorsey, D. C. & A. C., after three good rounds.

145-Pound Class, (Semi-final.)—John Halpin, American A. C., lasted only a round and a half before John F. Mumford. Halpin was knocked flat, his head almost splitting the stage.

Wrestling, 125-Pound Class.—Harry McDonald, South Side Turners, won the fall from Peter Rice, D. C. & A. C., in 1:35.

125-Pound Class.—Ernest Meanwell, Rochester A. C., put William Nelson, St. George A. C., New York, to the mat in 2 minutes 22 seconds.

158-Pound Class.—Joe Schmucker, Verner A. C., defeated Fred Lugenbuhl, New West Side A. C., New York, in 4 minutes 17 seconds.

145-Pound Class.—N. Nelson, Pastime A. C., New York, and Max Wiley, (champion,) Rochester A. C., went six minutes without a fall. In the three minutes' extra work, Wiley was given the decision for the more aggressive work.

135-Pound Class—John McIntyre, D. C. & A. C., was downed by Peter Rice of same club in five minutes 13 seconds.

158-Pound Class—J. G. Schreiner, Rochester A. C., threw J. Seaman, D. C. & A. C., in 21 seconds.

125-Pound Class, (Semi-final)—Ernest Meanwell, Rochester A. C., and C. Niflot, Pastime A. C., New York, wrestled six minutes without decision. In the extra minutes Niflot was given the decision.

158-Pound Class—Max Wiley, Rochester A. C., defeated W. Brown in 2 minutes 12 seconds.

145-Pound Class, (Semi-final)—W. J. Hanson, W. U. P., and Fred Lugenbuhl had to go three minutes extra, the decision finally going to Lugenbuhl for aggressive work.

145-Pound Class, (Semi-final)—Max Wiley, Rochester A. C., made short work of J. Sanders, American A. C., in 1 minute 14 seconds.

NARROW BILLIARD VICTORY.

Townsend Defeats Gardner at the Hanover Club by Seventeen Points.

Arthur Townsend, the Hanover Club billiard champion, and Frank Gardner, the holder of similar honors in the Crescent Athletic Club, were the competitors last night at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, in the fifth game for the championship of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. The contest was at 300 points, fourteen-inch balk line, and after a contest of sixty-one innings the victory went to Townsend, who scored his 300 points to 283 for Gardner. The victory of the local clubmen was received with universal favor by the crowd, a large proportion of which were Hanover members.

The game was a very close one, and for the greater part of the evening only the barest margin of points separated the contestants. Townsend made a run of 6 in the first inning, while Gardner only rolled 2. The latter was the first to pass the 100 mark, which he did in the twentieth inning, at the close of which he had 107. Townsend then was 12 points behind, but a good run of 22 a little later gave him foremost place, and he just managed to hold it through the game.

In the middle of the match the Crescent champion's play fell off badly, and he had a long stretch of low figures. It was revived toward the end by a run of 33, but it availed little against the more steady, if not so brilliant, play of Townsend. The latter's highest run was 26, but Gardner lost his victory through erratic streaks of play. The scores are.

Arthur Townsend—6 0 0 6 0 0 10 18 1 10 0 0 2 2 1 2 22 12 3 0 0 0 0 9 19 0 0 3 11 3 1 3 2 4 0 2 2 0 2 2 1 0 0 3 14 8 6 3 0 2 2 0 6 2 26 0 7 6 4 15 5 0 17 1 7 1. Total, 300; average, 4 56-61; high runs, 26 22 22 10 18 17 14 13 12 11 10 10.

Frank Gardner—2 1 4 12 0 31 1 2 4 3 0 2 0 0 0 15 6 5 0 1 10 1 1 9 1 2 6 0 8 11 4 0 0 24 0 7 9 1 1 0 5 3 8 0 0 4 10 0 3 1 33 0 0 2 5 0 10 3 6 4 1. Total, 283; average, 4 43-60; high runs, 33 31 15 12 12 10 10.

The players this evening will be Byron J. Stark and Frank Keeney.

Knickerbocker A. C. Billiards.

Two handicap billiard games were played last night in the members' tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. In Class X, F. W. Andrews and M. A. Díaz, both handicapped at 125, had a close match, Andrews winning in 125 points to 115. William Fraley and Joseph Steiner were the Class Y competitors. Each was handicapped at 100, and Steiner won in 100 to 87. The players to-night will be Dr. F. A. Braundis and C. M. Folsom, W. R. Bracken and M. A. Diaz, A. Bennett and F. W. Andrews.

SHOOTING ON ARMORY RANGES.

Company H Marksmen Contest for Kemp and Clark Trophies.

The teams of Company H of the Seventh Regiment competed for the Kemp and Clark Trophies on the armory ranges last night, making a total of 1,048 for the Kemp Trophy for teams of twenty-five men, and scoring 1,991 for the Clark Trophy for teams of fifty men, which gives them fourth place so far in both competitions. Two perfect scores of 25 at 500 yards were made by Corp. J. H. Ford and Private W. W. Heroy. Perfect scores at that distance have also been made in this series by Private F. Kahrs of Company F and by Private T. A. Johnson of Company K, while Private H. S. Barnes of Company K has made a perfect score at 200 yards.

Five of the ten companies of the regiment have now scored in the present competition, Company F leading with a score of 1,067 for the Kemp Trophy, and Company K leading for the Clark Trophy with a score of 2,007. Last night's scores and the standing to date follow:

COMPANY H—KEMP TROPHY.

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. J. Worthers poon	24	24	48
Lance Corp. W. S. Collins	22	24	46
Private H. A. Murphy	22	24	46
Lieut. L. J. Joselyn	22	24	46
Corp. J. H. Ford	21	24	45
Private T. Dwight	20	25	45
Corp. W. C. Relyea	22	22	44
Private W. Kell	22	22	44
Private H. A. Groesbeck, Jr.	21	23	44
Sergt. A. M. Pressinger	20	24	44
Corp. S. M. Richardson	22	21	43
Private C. H. Hencke	20	23	43
Private L. E. Ketcham	20	22	42
Private H. G. Wotherspoon	21	20	41
Private F. C. H. Bull	21	20	41
Private A. W. Taylor	21	19	40
Private M. S. Da Costa	20	20	40
Corp. G. E. Baldwin	20	20	40
Private M. K. Miller	21	18	39
Private J. A. Kell	18	21	39
Lance Corp. F. C. Maston	18	21	39
Private J. O. Swayne	19	19	38
First Sergt. W. B. Miles	18	20	38
Private C. L. Mitchell	20	17	37
Private J. Church	20	16	36
Team total	516	532	1,048

COL. EMMONS CLARK TROPHY.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private W. W. Heroy	22	25	47
Sergt. G. R. Martin	22	24	46
Private L. M. Burt	19	24	43
Private G. W. Hopkins	20	22	42
Private A. W. Stout	19	23	42
Private J. G. Gray	20	21	41
Corp. J. W. Salter, Jr.	20	20	40
Capt. C. E. Lydecker	19	21	40
Private C. Wylie	19	21	40
Corp. R. S. Holt, Jr.	18	22	40
Private R. J. Malden	19	20	39
Private H. B. Thomas	20	18	38
Private L. M. Wilson	20	18	38
Private G. W. Swain	19	19	38
Private C. O. Baese	19	18	37
Private W. W. Gibbs	17	20	37
Private L. E. Turk	20	16	36
Private S. H. Walker	19	16	35
Private C. De H. Brower	12	20	32
Private E. F. Hart	15	19	34
Sergt. F. H. Crary	15	19	34
Corp. E. C. Vanderbilt	17	16	33
Private M. S. Parker	15	16	31
Private J. P. Hayes	18	12	30
Private E. A. Cruikshank	14	13	27
Team totals	469	474	943
Kemp Trophy scores	516	532	1,048
Clark Trophy Scores	985	1,006	1,991

RECORDS TO DATE.

	Kemp Trophy.	Clark Trophy.
Best records	1,124	2,144
Winning scores last year, (Co. E.)	1,089	2,036
Company D	1,041	2,003
Company F	1,067	2,005
Company K	1,061	2,007
Company I	1,056	1,914
Company H	1,048	1,991

Sheepshead Bay Gunners.

Shooting in a gale of wind against a lot of good birds were the conditions that confronted the Sheepshead Bay Rod and Gun Club members yesterday on their grounds, just back of the Coney Island Jockey Club race course. Ira McKane and Henry J. Montanus killed straight in a field of twenty, and then on the shoot-off, McKane won, killing two straight, the conditions being miss and out. Summaries:

Sweepstakes, Five Live Birds Per Man.—Hans Kronika, (28 yards,) 5; Dr. O. T. Rouff, (30 yards,) 5; Philip Suss, (27 yards,) 5; H. Koch, (26 yards,) 4; J. S. Van Pelt, (26 yards,) 4; L. E. Allen, (28 yards,) 4; Judge James B. Voorhees, (28 yards,) 4; Daniel J. Heffner, (26 yards,) 4; David Sloan, (28 yards,) 4.

Renewal, same conditions.—Van Pelt, 5; Dr. Rouff, 5; Kronika, 3; Rauscher, 3; Koch, 3.

Club Competition, Seven Live Birds Per Man.—Ira McKane, (28 yards,) 7; Henry J. Montanus, (26 yards,) 7; Dr. O. T. N. Rouff, (30 yards,) 6; Hans Kronika, (26 yards,) 6; H. Koch, (26 yards,) 6; W. S. Van Pelt, (27 yards,) 6; John J. Pillion, (28 yards,) 6; Judge James M. Voorhees, (26 yards,) 6; Daniel J. Heffner, (25 yards,) 5; W. H. Lundey, (23 yards,) 5; M. Rauscher, (25 yards,) 5; E. J. Heffner, (26 yards,) 5; Philip Suss, (28 yards,) 5; L. E. Allen, (25 yards,) 5.

Shoot Off, Miss and Out.—Henry J. Montanus, (26 yards,) 1; Ira McKane, (28 yards,) 2.

Old Shooting Rule Still Stands.

Robert A. Welch, the amateur wing shot of the Carteret Gun Club, left town yesterday on a hunting and business trip in the South. Asked prior to his departure as to whether the Carteret Gun Club intended to enforce its rules stopping its members from shooting with professional wing shots or against manufacturers or dealers which would bar Louis T. Duryea, Daniel I. Bradley, Robert A. Welch, H. Yale Dolan, and many other shooters from the Grand American Handicap, Mr. Welch said: "You are about the thousandth man who has asked me that question. You will be surprised when I tell you that I know nothing in regard to it at all excepting what I have learned from the daily papers. I have received no notice from the Secretary, and do not know if any have been sent out, and I certainly should have if such a condition was contemplated."

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

No Man Is Exempt.

Our Entire Stock of Men's Clothing at Exactly Half Price.

An Offer That's Never Been Equalled.

An opportunity in which every man can throw himself on the winning side—whether he needs an Overcoat, a Suit, a pair of Trousers for to-day or for next Winter. Doesn't the saving warrant anticipation? It's an offer (you can easily verify it) that's never been equalled in the clothing business.

Because we haven't a garment in stock over four months old—this season's up-to-date clothing.

Because half of our already low prices means a very much lower price than half the price of the ordinary clothier.

Because, though we haven't been long in the men's clothing business, we mean to stay in it—we mean to keep it unexcelled—we mean to make it very much to your selfish interest to keep coming here.

Because we mean to never carry over stock to another season—every season will start with absolutely fresh goods.

These are some of the reasons why we make this sweeping reduction of half—something never done before—Winter Overcoats, Raglans, Suits and Trousers—a splendid assortment from which to choose—

Suits.

6.25 for our 12.50 Suits.
7.50 for our 15.00 Suits.
10.00 for our 20.00 Suits.
11.25 for our 22.50 Suits.
12.50 for our 25.00 Suits.
15.00 for our 30.00 Suits.

Overcoats.

6.25 for our 12.50 Overcoats.
7.50 for our 15.00 Overcoats.
10.00 for our 20.00 Overcoats.
11.50 for our 23.00 Overcoats.
12.50 for our 25.00 Overcoats.
14.00 for our 28.00 Overcoats.
17.50 for our 35.00 Overcoats.
20.00 for our 40.00 Overcoats.

Trousers.

2.00 for our 4.00 Trousers.
2.50 for our 5.00 Trousers.
3.00 for our 6.00 Trousers.
3.50 for our 7.00 Trousers.
4.00 for our 8.00 Trousers.
4.50 for our 9.00 Trousers.

Vests.

2.00 for our 4.00 Vests.
2.25 for our 4.50 Vests.
2.50 for our 5.00 Vests.
2.75 for our 5.50 Vests.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Fordham Council Wins Three Games in Bronx Royal Arcanum Series.

Fordham Council won three straight games from Claremont Council in the Royal Arcanum tournament of the Borough of the Bronx on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night. The scores:

CLAREMONT C'NCIL.				FORDHAM COUNCIL.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Kuber	150	134	138	McNulty	144	159	125
Sloane	100	122	84	Beekman	129	145	157
Fox	130	113	177	Loose	152		
Ludwig	140	112	156	Schauvet	157	149	143
Schultz	163	128	161	Whitam	145	175	162
				Stocker	125	139	
Total	683	609	695	Total	722	733	720

De Vinne Council defeated America and Lenox Councils in the New York Royal Arcanum League tournament on Starr's alleys last night and America beat Lenox. De Vinne Council made a new high team score for the tournament of 912. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—De Vinne Council—Frankle, 160; Barnett, 170; Haar, 222; Wichterman, 190; Detlef, 170. Total, 912.

America Council—C. Boettjer, 176; Schlussing, 172; Le Beau, 143; Johansmeyer, 189; Setzer, 181. Total, 861.

SECOND GAME.—America Council—C. Boettjer, 193; Schlussing, 201; A. Boettjer, 158; Johansmeyer, 200; Setzer, 138. Total,

WEISBARD MURDER CASE

Police Continue the Search for Clues in Italian Quarter.

Trunk Mystery Apparently as Deep as Ever—Express Wagon Drivers Examined.

The mystery surrounding the murder of Meyer Weisbard, the jewelry salesman, whose body was found in a trunk on the stringers of Pier 11, East River, on Wednesday, baffled the police more than ever yesterday. When Chief of Detectives Titus gave an interview late last night he said that nothing practically, barring the running down of scores of rumors and stories, had been accomplished.

"Give the murderers a chance," he said. "If, as we still believe, robbery was the motive of the crime, the perpetrators will not fail to pawn their loot sooner or later, and when they do then it will be our time."

At this point Chief Titus was told that a police Captain, whose name could not be learned, asked to see him in an anteroom. The Chief of Detectives excused himself and left hurriedly. The exact conversation, which bore on the Weisbard murder, could not be learned, but the words "pawn" and "redeem" and "jewelry" were overheard, to which Capt. Titus said:

"Good, good. I'm glad of that." When he returned to the office he was asked:

"Have you found any jewelry which you know belonged to the murdered man?"

"That question I will not answer," he said.

It was learned from a reliable source later in the night that the Detective Bureau was in possession of more facts than it had given out. This suppression, it was said, was partly because of Chief Titus's policy to give out only facts and not mere clues that may fall flat in the end, but largely also it was because a premature disclosure of plans might defeat the ends of justice.

Said an old-time detective: "It is possible that this murder may remain unsolved even until public interest in it has died out. But it is of a peculiar type of murder, and, mark my words, if the men escape for the present, this is the kind of a case which will wind up in a cable dispatch to the newspapers in a year or two from now and the dispatch will say that Detective So-and-So of the New York Central Office has landed a man in Rome or Venice or Vancouver, and the man is the murderer of Meyer Weisbard, found dead in a trunk on an East River pier in January, 1901."

Chief Titus was asked: "Is there any reason for supposing that Weisbard was murdered in the Italian quarter rather than by thugs in another quarter of the city?"

"Weisbard was last seen alive in the Italian quarter," was the answer.

"Do you think the murder was premeditated?"

"I do not," Chief Titus answered.

These answers bear out the lines upon which the detectives were kept at work yesterday. All of the men were shifted around and another search of all the tenements was made. Owing to the shift each set of men covered the work of others done the day before. The police admit that they think the peddler was killed in a quarrel with one of his customers. The list of these customers the murdered man had in his pocket. It was not found there when the dead man's clothing was searched, and the detectives are therefore at sea as to the probable route which Weisbard would have taken.

This being the case, all of the houses in the side streets in the neighborhood of Mulberry Bend are being searched.

All day long detectives stood in the doorways of these tenements, while others inside searched the houses from top to bottom. Houses in the vicinity of 129 and 131 Mott Street, where Weisbard last visited, were particularly searched.

Several stories of wagons laden with trunks on the night of the murder were knocked in the head. Every express office from Harlem to the Battery has been closely examined and all of the drivers who went out late with their wagons have been made to give an account of themselves.

CHILDREN'S GIFT TO CHILDREN.

Acknowledgment of New York Public School Contribution Sent to the Schools of Galveston.

President O'Brien of the Board of Education yesterday received an acknowledgment of the receipt of the check for $27,907.02 sent on Jan. 6 as a donation by the children of the public schools of New York to the children of the public schools of Galveston.

The money was collected in pennies, nickels, and dimes from the New York children, and the check for the amount, drawn on the Nineteenth Ward Bank, was an unusually ornate instrument, handsomely engraved, bearing the seal of the Board of Education and a scene depicting a group of merry school children, besides a suitable inscription.

The letter acknowledging the receipt of the check is signed by President M. R. Kleberg of the Board of Trustees of the public schools of Galveston, and is as follows:

Your esteemed letter of the 5th inst. inclosing your check on the Nineteenth Ward Bank for $27,907.02, being a donation by the children of the public schools of New York to the children of the public schools of Galveston, I have duly received.

In reply thereto I have the privilege to express to you and to the Board of Education of New York, and to the children of the public schools of New York, the heartfelt gratitude of the children of the public schools of Galveston, and of all the people of Galveston for this noble and generous gift. The broad and liberal spirit revealed by this free and splendid contribution cannot fail to exercise an ennobling influence upon the children of both cities, and will live enduringly in the hearts and affections of the people of Galveston.

In the name of the Board of Trustees of the public schools of this city, I earnestly request that you will return and present to us the check so that we may permanently preserve it as a memento of the open handed charity of your great city.

In conclusion permit me to thank you for your kind wishes and to express the hope that the great public schools of the Empire City may ever be guided by the strong and munificent spirit which adorns their present administration.

FOUGHT WITH WIFE'S LAWYER.

Charles Wuest Lost Case and Is Charged with Provoking a Row.

There was a lively sequel to proceedings in a suit for separation in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, when the defendant in the action met the plaintiff's lawyer upon leaving court, and assaulted him. Lawyer Hugo Wintner applied to Justice Dickey for alimony and counsel fee for Mrs. Charles Wuest, whose husband is a professor of music. Justice Dickey granted Mrs. Wuest $10 a week alimony and $50 counsel fee.

Mr. Wuest acted as his own lawyer in the proceedings. He had a sharp tilt with his wife's counsel in court, and when the two met outside in the corridor there was trouble. Wuest, it is alleged, struck Wintner, and the latter is said to have struck back. Policeman Nugent interfered and took both men back into court. They were later taken over to the Adams Street Police Court, where Wuest was fined $5.

Order in the Castellane Case.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted the application of Samuel Untermyer, as counsel for Anton J. Dittmar, to serve a summons by publication on the Count and Countess Boni de Castellane. This is in the action in which Mr. Dittmar, as assignee of claims of Asher Wertheimer, a London bric-à-brac dealer, has obtained a temporary injunction restraining the trustees of the estate of Jay Gould from paying any of her income to Anna, Countess de Castellane.

Young Lawyer Will Defend City Cases.

James Prendergast, twenty-two years old, a lawyer employed in the offices of Bergen & Dykman, at 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, has been appointed by Assistant Corporation Counsel Carr as special counsel to defend all of the suits brought by Long Island farmers against the city for damages because of the injury claimed to have been done their land by the operation of driven wells in connection with the Brooklyn water supply system. Mr. Prendergast has been practicing law only one year.

ROBERT ATKINS A SUICIDE.

Whitehouse & Porter's Managing Clerk Shoots Himself in a Hotel.

Robert Atkins of 2,432 Seventh Avenue, managing clerk for the real estate firm of Whitehouse & Porter, at 509 Fifth Avenue, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the heart in a room at the Colonial Hotel, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. Financial difficulties are said to have been the cause of the suicide.

Atkins had been with the firm of Whitehouse & Porter for four years, acting in the capacity of salesman, and had for some time been the managing clerk of the office at 509 Fifth Avenue. At a late hour on Wednesday night he left the office after a hard day's work. He did not put in an appearance as usual the next morning, but at about 11 o'clock he telephoned that he had some trouble and might not be down. Nothing further was thought of his absence, and the first intimation that anything was wrong came when a messenger from the Colonial Hotel called at the office of Whitehouse & Porter and said that a man who had been identified by letters and papers in his pockets as Robert Atkins had committed suicide there by shooting himself.

Clarence Porter, junior partner in the firm, at once went to the hotel and recognized the dead man. It appeared that Atkins had registered there late the previous night, and after taking a drink at the bar had gone direct to the room to which he had been assigned. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning he was found lying dead on the bed. An overcoat was hanging on the wall, and pinned to it was a note which read: "My name is Robert Atkins. I live at 2,432 Seventh Avenue." The note further asked that his wife be notified of his death.

Mrs. Atkins professed herself quite at a loss to explain the motive of the act. She did not, she said, know of any financial difficulties that were troubling her husband, and she had not noticed that he was feeling despondent.

Worthington Whitehouse, senior member of the firm in which Atkins was employed, said that he had learned that Atkins was in some little trouble over money matters, but he had not thought it amounted to much. Mr. Whitehouse would not say that Atkins was short in his accounts with the firm, but said that their relations were perfectly satisfactory and everything could have been arranged there without difficulty. It was said that Atkins was under considerable expense to maintain his home on Seventh Avenue in the style in which he lived, and that he had met with some speculative reverses. These are not thought to have been very serious, but Atkins evidently felt the position keenly.

TWINE KILLS A BABY.

Strangled as She Tries to Reach Her Twin Brother.

Becoming tired of her rubber nipple, which was hung about her neck with a piece of twine, and wishing to play on the floor with Edward, her twin brother, little Dora Damroch, fourteen months old, who lived on Ninth Street, between Avenues C and D, Unionport, started to climb down from her high chair where her mother had left her yesterday. As she clambered down, the nipple caught on the nob of the high chair, and the cord tightening about her neck as she hung there, the child was strangled.

The father, a market gardener, was away at his work at noon yesterday when the mother concluded to take her little boy and girl out for a walk. She left them in the kitchen while she ran across the street to the shoemaker's shop to have a hole in the toe of little Dora's shoe sewed up. She left the children in the kitchen, Edward on the floor, playing with a spoon, and Dora perched up in her little chair with the nipple and a little tin rattle. When the mother returned she found her little daughter hanging suspendid from the nob of the chair by the piece of twine holding the nipple about her neck. The little tin rattle was lying on the floor. Baby Edward, who knew that something was wrong, was crying pitifully.

The distracted mother loosened the string and the baby settled limp into her arms. Realizing that there might yet be a spark of life in her child, Mrs. Damroch rushed out for a policeman, and soon an ambulance surgeon was on the scene. He said he could not do anything, however. The child was dead.

LEASE OF THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Report that Walter Hildreth Had Secured It Denied.

The rumor that Walter Hildreth, formerly proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel, at Broadway and Prince Street, had secured the lease of the Astor House and would become its manager forthwith is denied by the heirs of Mr. Allen.

Alfred H. Thurston, who has been the manager of the hotel since June 1 last, said that the Allen heirs had no intention of disposing of the house or of making any change in the management. Mr. Hildreth, who was formerly business partner of Mr. Allen, will be at the hotel for a short time, Mr. Thurston said, to assist in straightening out certain matters, but will not manage it.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN MCGOWAN.—John McGowan, grocer, at 581 Second Avenue, corner of Thirty-second Street, made an assignment yesterday to John McNichols without preference. He has been in the grocery business for the past five years, and at the above location since May 1, 1900.

DANTE'S INFERNO EXHIBITION COMPANY.—City Marshal Louis Levy said yesterday that he had placed a man in charge of the place of business of the Dante's Inferno Exhibition Company at 1,177 Broadway, and that he had foreclosed a chattel mortgage on the fixtures of $4,000 given by the company on July 18 last to the Karsch Brewing Company, the sale to take place next Tuesday. The Gilsey estate also has a mortgage on the place for rent. Deputy Sheriff Carey has also received an execution against the company for $511 in favor of Thomas Maguire and others, but did not levy upon anything, as the place was closed and in the charge of the Marshal. The company was incorporated on July 14, 1898, with a capital stock of $50,000.

Out of Town.

ABEL MARIA DA SILVA.—Abel Maria Da Silva, a merchant of Georgetown, British Guiana, confessed judgment in this city yesterday in favor of A. D. Straus & Co. for $30,256, for balance due for food products, glassware, and other general merchandise sold to him by the firm between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, 1900.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ROBERT ROHRACKER.—Robert Rohracker of Philadelphia was yesterday adjudged a voluntary bankrupt in the United States District Court. Liabilities $19,882.60; assets $11,142.

CLARENCE ALFRED SPOONER.—Clarence Alfred Spooner of Philadelphia was yesterday adjudged a voluntary bankrupt in the United States District Court. Liabilities $496,946.62, consisting of secured claims $372,638.60, unsecured claims $118,286.77, and accommodation paper $6,021.25.

JOHN DOYLE.—John Doyle of Southfield, Orange County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $3,422 and nominal assets of $655, consisting of two lots at Southfield, valued at $500, mortgaged for $300, and horse and wagons, $355, for which he claims exemption.

KATHERINE H. HALL.—Katherine H. Hall, residing at 110 West Eighty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,199, due to seventy-five creditors for goods purchased in July, 1900, and no assets. She was formerly a dealer in patent oilers and engineers' supplies at 40 Cortlandt Street. The business was established eighteen years ago by her husband, and she took charge of it eight years ago, on account of his illness.

BENJAMIN H. S. WOODFORD.—Benjamin H. S. Woodford, who resides at Bayside, L. I., and had places of business at 371 West End Avenue and at Ninety-eighth Street and the East River, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,118 and assets of $355, consisting of outstanding accounts, $255; note, $100; office stationery, $5, and interest in mining stock, $15. The liabilities are partly as a member of the Cross-Woodford Lumber Company and partly on his individual account. A large part of the liabilities were contracted in 1898 at Huntington and Dobbin, West Va., where he was formerly in the lumber trade. Since then he has been in this city selling lumber on commission and acting as bookkeeper for a lumber firm.

Partners at Loggerheads.

Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has appointed Ferdinand Eidman, Jr., receiver of the assets of the firm of Clinton E. Brush & Co., manufacturers of a paint solvent, whose office is at 4 Cedar Street, this city, and factory at 38 Henry Street, Brooklyn, in a suit brought by Clinton E. Brush against August Valdemar Kirkeby for a dissolution of the partnership on account of a disagreement between them. The firm was formed in July last, and Mr. Brush said that he had invested nearly $6,000 cash in the business, and that Mr. Kirkeby did not contribute any capital—only the formula making the paint solvent.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 290 failures in the United States during the week, against 322 for the previous week and 255, 262, 309, and 429 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 70, New England 59, Southern 58, Western 67, Northwestern 19, Pacific 14, and Territories 3. Canada had 50, against 36 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTIERI, Pasquale and Pietro—P. Capogni	$2,282
ADAE, Charles F.—L. M. Adae, costs	151
ABRAMSON, Meyer and Abraham—V. Lolio	136
BURLINSON, Annie R.—L. R. Walton	82
BORROWE, Anna W. C.—H. M. Corbin and others, executors, &c., costs	125
BAUMEISTER, Hattie—R. Kochmann	1,283
BRAUNSDORF, George W.—D. E. Adams	310
BERRY, John G.—Charles Berg	33
BUSCH, Paul M.—D. M. Koehler & Son Company	17
BALLEISEN, John, and James Wechsler—Hyman Ballenzweig	30
CURTIS, M. Edward—Tucker & Carter Rope Company	68
CANARY, Patrick, administrator, &c.—P. E. Bush, costs	92
COLT, Grace and Olcott C.—D. Sears	2,012
CHRISTMAS, William A.—G. H. Leonard	367
CLAUSEN, William, by guardian—C. Henneberger, costs	88
CURRAN, Thomas J.—D. M. Levy	90
CLARK, Margaret A.—C. M. Newton, administratrix, &c.	415
CLARK, James T.—C. M. Newton, administratrix, &c.	831
COHN, Solomon A.—M. J. McLaughlin and another	169
DALY, Hugh—D. M. Koehler	22
DODENHOFF, John, and John Sondheim—M. Arnheim	66
DA SILVA, Abel M.—A. D. Straus, and others	30,256
DILL, Annie—H. W. Rupprecht, costs	23
EDWARDS, Robert W.—M. R. Palmer	172
FITZGERALD, Margaret—T. Hussey, administrator, &c.	2,645
FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK—J. A. Jarvis	1,655
FRIEDBERG, Max—T. E. Hergert	154
FORSYTH, James, and Emile G. Taylor, individually and as copartners—W. Mathews	666
GOODWYN, John W.—T. Barry, costs	113
GORDMAN, Jacob—Louise Schwab	229
GREY, David E.—The Armstrong Manufacturing Company	60
GILMOUR, John H.—M. D. Hart	283
GOODMAN, Urry—K. Mathiasen	957
GROSS, Max, as marshal, &c.—The Gansevoort Bank	528
HOGGS, Katharine B.—K. M. Netmore	536
HIPPLER, Ernest A.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	761
HYLAND, James J.—J. S. Strahl	112
HUNT, Dwight B.—E. W. Hunt, costs	78
JOLLY, Marcus L., and Maurice H. Perret—G. A. Vreeland	83
KELLY, Thomas F.—The Colonial Bank	86
KAPLAN, Elias or Ellice, and Samuel Barkin—K. Mathiasen	957
KUNZENMAN, Jacob—Herman Sulzer	337
LUTZ, Louisa M.—H. Koenig and another	194
MOSES, Isaac E.—E. Potter	30
MURHEID, Benjamin D.—O. J. Wells, executor, &c.	121
MAYER, Alex J.—H. Allen and another	4,390
MEYER, Abraham, Bernard, and Joseph—A. G. Steelman	51
MORSE, Charles A.—M. Kennedy	82
MELACH, Julius, and Jacob Marcus—United Electric Light and Power Company	96
MEKIN, Max—A. R. Conkling	215
MURRAY, Robert T.—D. M. Koehler	123
McLEAN, John J.—E. A. Ammon	116
McCLELLAND, William A.—Congdon & Carpenter Company	43
NEWCOMBE, Michael F.—M. M. Cohn	47
NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB—F. Kaiser	372
NIEDERMEYER, George—A. Werner and another	39
NIEUSTADT, William M.—D. M. Koehler	85
OUTTEN, Eleanor—A. J. Pratt	272
O'NEIL, Dr. Samuel J.—C. W. Becker and others	358
O'CONNOR, Edward J.—J. Mahoney	17
PATTERSON, Frances—Consolidated Gas Company	185
ROBINSON, Julius A.—T. Regan	39
RIESER, Henry J.—Review Publishing Company	36
ROSEN, Leon—Anna Sherwin	46
ROGERS, Florence—New York News Publishing Company	601
REILLY, John J.—D. M. Koehler	226
RICHTER, Anton—The George Bechtel Brewing Company	121
SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY of Baltimore, trustee—H. C. Fahnestock, costs	167
SNOW, Edward R.—M. Neuber	47
SIRY, Emil—The George Bechtel Brewing Company	116
SANTACROCE, Nicola—James G. Lynch	1,011
STOLZ, George and Lena—Louis Bossert and another	499
SPEARS, Elizabeth M.—J. Hartmayer	419
STEVENS, et al., William—John H. Simons	404
SROKA, Louis—A. Bolognesi and another	148
STONE, Israel—J. Schattman and another	2,613
THE MAYOR, &c.—E. A. Demarest, executrix, &c.	577
THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILroad Company and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company—John Kelrns	1,639
THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILroad Company and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company—Alfred H. Birrell	4,483
ULRICH, John F.—City of New York, costs	67
WEINSTEIN, Moses—E. Collins	85
WHITE, Abraham—H. C. Strobel and another	342
WOLF, Berthold—G. White	223
WEAD, Charles K.—Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company	1,717
ZWECK, Jacob, Amanda, and George; also Eliza and George H. Lansing, Sarah Laundrie, and Kate and Samuel H. Jenny—S. Irvine	340

FEDERAL COURTS.

United State Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Supreme Court of the United States:

148—George H. Scott, plaintiff in error, vs. Parry L. Deweese, receiver, &c.—Leave granted to submit briefs on file in Nos. 179 and 180 in this case, on motion of A. B. Browne in behalf of counsel.

143—Jacob Gardner et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Louis Bonestell, executor, &c.—Argument continued by George W. Monteith for the plaintiffs in error, and by C. K. Bonestell for the defendant in error, and concluded by George W. Monteith for the plaintiffs in error.

391—John T. Pirie et al., &c., appellants, vs. Chicago Title and Trust Company, trustee, &c.—Argument commenced by Henry Ach for the appellants and continued by E. B. Felsenthal for the appellee.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Monday: 391, 278, 126, 146, 7, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, (and 185.)

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Monday: 38, 42, 44, 46, 50, 710, 49, 52.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—First Department.

Marietta Ludington vs. Mary G. Seaton.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Simeon M. Barber vs. James T. Lane.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs, and leave given to apply to open default upon payment of $10 costs.

People ex rel. Thomas J. White vs. Bird S. Coler, as Controller.—Motion granted.

Matter of Michael Doherty, James Burns, John J. White, George Goetting, Solomon Schwarz, Elizabeth D. De Lancey, Henry Rosenwald: Anna G. Keane, William S. Gleason, George Starrett, Ruth Livingston, Alexander M. White, George E. Miller, Ahrend Schierenbeck, John J. Carle, Sarah E. Sackett, Edward H. Landon, Harriet D. Potter, D. K. Jaques, Margaret E. Helz, William H. Flitner, Katharine C. Head, Bella Hirsch.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted without costs.

Matter of Ellis H. Elias.—Motion denied.

James A. Deering vs. John Schreyer and another.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs.

Pauline Circus vs. Order Ahawas Israel.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Mary A. Baxter vs. William G. Lancaster.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

H. & H. Reiners vs. Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs, and leave given to apply in court below to open default on payment of $10 costs.

People ex rel. Abendroth & Root vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al., Commissioners.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Mary J. Norwood vs. the Mayor, &c.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Otto H. Bauer vs. William C. Dewey.—Motion for leave to go to the Court of Appeals granted, and questions certified. Memorandum per curiam.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers, Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—August Greff, Robert E. A. Dorr, Hugo Wesendonck, Clinton Ogilvie.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Clinton E. Brush vs. August Waldamar Kirkeby—Ferdinand Eidman.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Georgie H. Buckbee vs. Barney Isaacs et al.—Robert McGill.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—David Kahn vs. Andrew Stroessel—John F. Whalen.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Matter of Burtis—W. Ogden Harrington. Matter of Folsom—Richard M. Henry. Hoyt vs. Donovan—George G. Frelinghuysen. Trimble vs. Burby—George M. Van Hoesen. Streng vs. Redfield—Charles H. Knox. Pease vs. Kilpatrick—Augustus Van Slyck. Victor vs. Butler—Henry B. H. Stapler.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Matter of Bergen-Budenbach Company—Abram Kling. Moore vs. Richards—Sidney J. Cowen. Schley vs. Spaulding—Thomas F. Donnelly. Bulkley vs. Wallach—John V. Bouvier, J. Matter of Waldrom—Samuel S. Koenig.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Dolon vs. Leslie—Arthur D. Truax.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—United States Life Insurance Company vs. Ettinger—Charles S. Whitman.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Coe vs. Neuman—Charles W. West. Koezby vs. Koezby—George W. Ellis.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Monday, Jan. 21.

678—Rott vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.
645—Wogetsky vs. L. I. R. R.
721—Coughlin vs. L. I. R. R.
479—Pruzina vs. Baker.
719—Berman vs. L. I. R. R.
744—Schrimpe vs. L. I. R. R.
582—Kenworthy vs. Bogert.
639—Schneider vs. Met. St. Ry.
457—Schmidt vs. Berthle et al.
528—McCourt vs. 42d St. R. R.
602—McMahon vs. Morning Journal Co.
524—Jaquinto vs. Bauer.
488—Shaw vs. B. H. R. R.
83—Wiedeman vs. L. I. R. R.
81—Schumacher vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
794—McCullen vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R.
790—Russell vs. same.
577—McKenna vs. Brown et al.
389—Manzallelo vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
668—Curry vs. same.
487—Askey vs. Bradley-Currier Co.
319—Bruce vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
30—Foster vs. Durr and another.
156—Barto vs. Barto.

Highest number reached on regular call, 705.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minneapolis patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.05 3-16
Pork, mess	14.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07
Lard, prime	7.80
Butter, Western creamery	.22@.22½

COTTON.—The cotton market opened at something of a bull flourish, which soon petered out, after which the market became easier and declined 16@18 points. Bullish prices advanced and covering following predictions of better cables to-morrow, with the tone of the market finally steady, at a net advance of 6@10 points. The opening advance was the result of a better class of cables than had been looked for. Meanwhile holders in the South are not inclined to press supplies for sale; yet the amount in sight for the week is about 225,371 bales against 193,741 bales last season. Interior receipts, 97,316 bales, against 96,154 bales; port receipts for week, 169,244 bales, against 164,341 baled last year, all of which points to a crop of 10,250,000 bales or more. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9¾c for middling upland and 10¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,000 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady, unchanged, at 9½c; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 9¼c; Savannah quiet and steady, unchanged, at 9⅝c; Charleston steady, unchanged, at 9¼c; Wilmington dull, unchanged, at 9½c; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 9½c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 10c; Augusta quiet and steady, 1-16c advance, at 9⅝c; St. Louis unchanged at 9½c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	9.65	6.70	9.65	9.69@9.70
February	9.39	9.40	9.37	9.40@9.41
March	9.35	9.38	9.34	9.37@9.38
April	9.33	9.33	9.33	9.36@9.38
May	9.33	9.38	9.33	9.37@9.38
June	9.34	9.34	9.34	9.35@9.37
July	9.33	9.36	9.30	9.35@9.37
August	9.07	9.09	9.04	9.08@9.09
September	8.53	8.53	8.53	8.55@8.57
October	8.25	8.28	8.25	8.28@8.30

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—Spot cotton—Moderate business; prices 1-32d lower; American middling, fair, 5.27-32d; good middling, 5 9-16d; middling, 5 15-32d; low middling, 5 5-16d; good ordinary, 5 1-16d; ordinary, 4 13-16d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 7,400 bales American. Receipts, 10,000 bales, including 9,400 bales American. Futures opened and closed quiet; American, middling, low middling clause, January, 5 23-64@5 24-64d buyers; January and February, 5 22-64d sellers; February and March, 5 19-64d sellers; March and April, 5 17-64d sellers; April and May, 5 15-64d sellers; May and June, 5 13-64d sellers; June and July, 5 10-64@5 11-64d sellers; July and August, 5 7-64@5 8-64d buyers; August and September, 4 59-64d value; September and October, 4 59-64d value; October, good ordinary clause, 4 42-64d value; October and November, good ordinary clause, 4 33-64d nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Instead of making further response to the heavy export business of Thursday, the wheat market yesterday had a downward tendency under additional liquidation, which left final prices of the day ½c below the previous night. There seemed to be no disposition whatever to give the market any support, and local operators who the day before talked encouragingly of the outlook after such a large quantity of weak holdings had been disposed of, were among the chief sellers for short account during the session. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 88½c, nominal; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 85½c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 82½c; No. 2 red, New York, 79c, afloat; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 70¾c; prompt, No. 2 hard, New York, 78¾c, scarce.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 18.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 61½@67½c; No. 3 Spring, 53¼@60¼c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾c; May, 75½c; July, 76¾c. Corn—36¼c. Oats—26@25¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71¾c; January, 71¾c; May, 72¾c; July, 71¾c; No. 2 hard, 68½@69¼c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 36c; January, 36c; May, 37⅝c; July, 38c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 25¼c; January, 25¼c; May, 25¾@25¾c; No. 2 white, 27½@28c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 18.—Wheat—Cash, 73c; May, 74c; July, 74¾@74⅞c; on track, No. 1 hard, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69@70½c. Flour and Bran—Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 18.—Wheat—Lower; No. 1 Northern, 74@74½c; No. 2 Northern, 71@73c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 51c. Barley—Easier; No. 2, 59@60c; sample, 45@57c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted at $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.65@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.65; no grade, $18.00@$19.25, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2.10@$2.20. Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.50. Cornmeal—Steady; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Bag Meal—Steady; fine white and yellow, $1@$1.05; coarse, 91@92c. Feed—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@16.50; coarse Winter bran, $16@$18.50; city bran, $17.50@18. Cornmeal—$25. Linseed oil cake, $27.75. Corn oil cake, $19. Hominy chop, $17. Oilmeal, $28.25.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	70½	70½	78 15-16	77¾
March	80 7-16	80 3-16	79¼	79¼
May	79½	79¼	78¾	78¾
July	..	..	..	..
Corn—				
January	47	47	47	47
March	..	..	..	45½
May	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44½
July	44½	44½	44½	44½
Lard—				
January	..	..	..	$7.80

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	72 3-16	72 7-16	71 7-16	71⅞
February	72⅝	72⅝	71⅝	72
May	73½	75⅝	74⅛	74⅞
Corn—				
January	37	37	36⅞	36⅞
February	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
May	38⅝	39¼	38⅜	38⅝
Oats—				
January	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23⅝
May	25¼	25⅝	25½	25½
Lard—				
January	..	..	..	$7.40
May	$7.52½	$7.52½	$7.50	7.50
Ribs—				
January	..	..	..	7.05
May	7.22½	7.22½	7.17½	7.17½
Pork—				
January	..	..	..	14.05
May	14.25	14.27½	14.17½	14.17½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $13.75@$14.75; family, $15@$15.75; short clear, $14.50@$17. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—$19.50@$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons 6¾c; 180 lb, 7c; 160 lb, 7c; pigs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 8½c; 10 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 7¾@8c; 14 lb, 7½c; pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c; pickled hams, 8½@9¼c. TALLOW—City, 5⅝@5¼c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—$7.80; city lard, $7.30; refined lard, South America, $8.65; Continent, $7.85; Brazil, kegs, $9.65; compound city and Western, 6½@6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 8@8¼c.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
January	5.70	5.75	5.70	5.65@5.70	5.55
February	..	..	..	5.70@5.75	5.65
March	5.80	5.85	5.80	5.80@5.85	5.75
April	..	..	..	5.80@5.90	5.75
May	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90	5.80
June	..	..	..	5.90@5.95	5.80
July	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95@6.00	5.85
August	..	..	..	5.95@6.00	5.85
September	6.00	6.05	6.00	6.00@6.05	5.90
October	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.00@6.05	5.95
November	..	..	..	6.05@6.10	5.95
December	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.15	6.05

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $26; pig iron warrants, $10; lake copper, ingot, $17; tin, $26.37½; Exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.07½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3⅝c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar,

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 3301 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that seventy-nine (79) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

11	1505	1808	2152	2624	2874	3176
20	1630	1875	2243	2632	2906	3201
1275	1646	1886	2244	2651	2909	3248
1277	1648	1905	2280	2716	2918	3277
1295	1689	1914	2292	2733	2962	3309
1341	1693	1920	2372	2787	3073	3362
1374	1744	1928	2387	2791	3110	3372
1378	1750	1938	2422	2813	3114	3430
1380	1781	1967	2435	2821	3124	3449
1387	1800	2020	2462	2827	3145	3462
1435	1808	2114	2591	2846	3162	3499
1441	1831					

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases January 29, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, January 17th, 1901.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-nine (79) bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY, Asst. Sec'y.
Of Duluth, Missabe & Northern R'y Co.
FRANK E. SMIDT,
[Seal.] Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 29th of January, 1901, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,054.67 per bond.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
[illegible] Warran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d, Vice-President
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins.	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt.	Hooper B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon.	Alfred S. Jennings.
Edward Eyre.	William H. Gelsheneu.
Peter Doelger.	George W. Perkins.
William Halls Jr.,	Eugene Kelly.
James D. Lasig.	Edwin Warfield.
William R. Grace.	Livingston K. Chapman
Hugh Kelly.	Charles V. Fornes.
Charles W. Morse.	Frank R. Lawrence.
	Jas. Ross Curran.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Trustees in Dissolution of the AMERICAN LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANY will sell at public auction, by Frank Stevens, Auctioneer, on Thursday, January 24th, 1901, at 12:30 P. M., in the Jersey City Board of Trade Room, No. 65 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey:
200 shares Preferred Capital Stock of Sing Sing Gas Manufacturing Company.
500 shares Common Capital Stock of Sing Sing Gas Manufacturing Company.
1,281 shares Capital Stock Brockton Gaslight Company.
Terms and conditions of sale made known at time of sale, or may be had on application to the undersigned attorneys.
AMERICAN LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANY,
by SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE, President.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

Notice to Stockholders of New York & Western Coal Company.
Holders of preferred stock are invited to send to the undersigned, Secretary of the Company, at his office, 202 Broad Street, Boston, Mass., before two o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st day of February, 1901, in sealed envelopes tenders of sale of preferred stock. At the above time and place, or such adjournment thereof as may be had, all tenders will be opened. The tenders which will retire the greatest amount of stock for the sum of $8 a share will be accepted, unless the Directors reject all such tenders. All tenders of stock will be duly cancelled.
WILLIAM E. STOWE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Composite Type Bar Co. Stock.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

M.40,000,000
Three Per Cent. Government Annuity Bonds
of the
KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

This issue will be offered for public subscription in Germany on January 22d next. The bonds will bear April and October coupons, the first coupon maturing April 1st, 1901.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 83.60 PLUS INTEREST.

MESSRS. KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, LEIPZIG, HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY appointed to receive subscriptions for the above issue. We shall, therefore, be pleased to receive applications here and to cable them to our Leipzig house free of charge. Such applications must be in our hands not later than Monday, January 21st next, P. M.

The right is reserved to reject applications and to allot smaller amounts than applied for.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 17TH, 1901.

KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE,
11 WILLIAM STREET.

SAXONY (Germany) GOVERNMENT LOAN
40,000,000 Reichsmark
(ABOUT $10,000,000).
Subscription Price, 83.58.
These bonds bear 3% interest. Coupons payable semi-annually, April 1st and Oct. 1st.

COUPONS WILL BE PAID AT MATURITY AT OUR OFFICE.

Subscriptions will be received for the above loan until Saturday noon, JANUARY 19, 1901.

ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY,
BANKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23D, 1901
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
10 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
5 shs. Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.
35 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry.
100 shs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
10 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Pref'd.
50 shs. Union Pacific Ry. Co. Pref'd.
20 shs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co. Pref'd.
4 shs. Peru & La Salle Gas Co.
32 shs. Louisville & Nashville Ry. Co.
82 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
32 shs. American Express Co.
26 shs. New York Rubber Co.
40 shs. Norwalk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co.
16 shs. Savings Investment & Trust Co. of East Orange, N. J., $6 p. c. paid in.
22 shs. Chic., Bur. & Quincy Ry. Co.
$4,000 Canada So. Ry. 1st 5s, 1908.
$2,000 Conigan St. Ry. Co. of Kansas City 1st 5s, 1916.
$4,000 Reading Co. Genl. 4s, 1997.
$2,000 Evansville & Indianapolis Ry. 1st Cons. 6s, 1926.
$2,000 Rio Grande & Western Ry. 1st 4s, 1939.
$2,000 Wisconsin Central R. R. 1st Series 5s, 1909.
$4,000 Newark Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1944.
$1,000 Peru & La Salle Gas 1st 6s, 1928.
$2,000 Rochester & Pitts. R. R. 1st 6s, 1921.
$2,000 Chic. & No. Western Consld. & Skg. Fund 4s, 1915.
$2,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Convt. 5s, 1903.
$3,000 N. Y., Rutherford & Suburban Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1911.
$2,000 Chic. & East. Illinois R. R. 1st Consld. 6s, 1934.
$2,000 Baltimore & Ohio, So. Western Div. 3½ p. c. 1925.
$240 Baltimore & Ohio, So. Western Div. scrip.
2 shs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. Pfd.
$25 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. scrip.
$200 N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. 4 p. c. Convt. Deb. Bds., 1905.
$9,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. R. 1st 6s, 1910.
$2,000 Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. 1st 6s, 1927.
$2,000 Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. 3d Mtge. Inc. Bds., 7s, 1912.
$2,000 Brooklyn Union Gas 1st Consld. 5s, 1945.
$2,000 Mil., Lake Shore & West. R. R. 1st Consld. 6s, 1921.
$7,000 St. Louis So. Western R. R. 1st 4s, 1989.
$2,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. Cons. 6s, 1930.
$6,000 Chic. & East. Illinois R. R. 1st Skg. Fd. 6s, 1907.
$2,000 Mobile & Ohio R. R. 6s, 1927.
$6,000 Rochester & Pitts. R. R. 1st Consld. 6s, 1922.
$2,000 International Silver Co. 1st 6s, 1948.
$10,000 Hudson Co. Gas Co. 1st 5s, 1949.
$3,000 Chic., St. Paul & Minn. R. R. 1st 6s, 1918.
$3,000 Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 6s, 1913. Cons. Win. & Ala. Div.)
Membership Certf. Metropolitan Museum of Art. (perpetuity in Perpetuity.)
300 shs. N. Y. & Texas Land Co.
150 shs. Texas Land Syndicate No. 1.
137 shs. Texas Land Syndicate No. 2.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF THOMAS EGLESTON, DECD.
10 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
22 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
8 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
1 free share N. Y. Society Library, (free from all dues.)
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
17 shs. Scarsdale Water Co.
16 shs. Montauk Sanitary Improvement Co.
$150 Claim against Montauk Sanitary Impt. Co.
All right, title and interest of the Administratrix in and to the proceeds of a suit now pending in the Supreme Court of the State of New York between George M. Auten, plaintiff, and Henry Woram and ano., defendants.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$15,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st 6s, 1930, May, 1900, Coupons on.
6 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Kings County Trust Co.
5 shs. Bowery Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
$9,000 Middletown, Unionville & Water Gap R. R. 5s, 1940. Guar.
31 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
50 shs. Shelter Island Heights Association, (Hypd.)
35 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
11 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
150 shs. North Packing & Provision Co.
5 shs. East Branch Petroleum Co.
4 shs. British-American Coal Co.
1 share American Grocery Co. 1st Pfd.
5 shs. American Grocery Co. 2d Pfd.
$40 Atlas Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip.
$3,000 Berkeley Oval Swimming Bath & Gymnasium 1st 5s, 1905.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
25 shs. Pacific Bank.
50 shs. German-American Real Estate Title Guar. Co.
20 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
10 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co.
2 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
30 shs. Inter-State Oil Co.
50 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
30 shs. Phenix Fire Insurance Co., B'klyn.
17 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Home Fire Insurance Co.
66 shs. North American Trust Co.
$11,000 Ind. Natural & Illuminating Co. 1st 6s.
$30,000 Ohio & Ind. Gas Co. 6s, 1926.
$7,000 Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1925.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
10 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
19 shs. Bowery Bank.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$40,000 Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R. Co. Sking. C. Land Grant Certfs., due Oct., 1911.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
1 share Bank of America.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 19th day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.

Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

EXPERT
Accounting and auditing by an experienced bank clerk. Third Teller, Box 198 Times Office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Meetings and Elections.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.
Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Company's Office in Chicago, Illinois, on Saturday, January, 26, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of acting on these five propositions and transacting such other business as may, in connection therewith, come before the meeting.

FIRST—That in order to provide necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks, and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 60,000 new shares of $100 each, from 700,000 shares to 660,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $66,000,000.

SECOND—That each shareholder shall have the privilege of subscribing at par on or before March 4, 1901, for one share of such new stock, for every ten shares of stock registered in his name on the transfer books of the Company at the close of business on December 20, 1900, and for fractions of shares in like proportion—payment for the new stock to be made in full at the Company's office in the City of New York, on or before Monday, March 4, 1901.

THIRD—That stockholders entitled to subscribe for fractions of shares shall, upon payment therefor, receive quoble into full-paid stock when presented in sums of $100 or multiples thereof, but such scrip shall not draw dividends.

FOURTH—That the shares or fractions of shares, of the new issue, if any, not subscribed and paid for on or before March 4, 1901, may be disposed of by the Board of Directors at such price, or prices, not less than par, as may be approved by them.

FIFTH—That the new shares shall be entitled to participate in all dividends which may be declared payable after March 4, 1901.

For the purposes of this meeting, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Thursday, December 20, 1900, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, January 7, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
November 21, 1900.

Dividends.

NATIONAL SALT COMPANY.
26 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1901.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 7.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared, payable February 1st, 1901, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record Jan. 24th, 1901. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. Jan. 24th, and reopen at 9 A. M. Feb. 1st. Dividend checks will be mailed.

Common Stock Dividend No. 3.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE-HALF (½) PER CENT. has been declared, payable Feb. 1st, 1901, to the holders of Common Stock of record Jan. 24, 1901. Transfer books of the Common Stock will close at 3 P. M. Jan. 24, and reopen at 9 A. M. Feb. 1st. Dividend checks will be mailed.
C. L. PAAR, Asst. Secretary.

National Tube Company.
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held January 15th, 1901, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENTUM, upon the Common Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable February 15th, 1901, at the New York office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.

The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Monday, February 18th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY,
44 SOUTH STREET,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars Per Share on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1901. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., January 25th, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 2d, 1901. T. K. STUART, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, December 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 28th day of January next, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 31st instant.

There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
American Tin Plate Company.
A dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Common Stock of this Company, payable quarterly during 1901. The first quarterly payment of two per cent. (2) will be paid on February 15th, to Stockholders of record at close of business January 25th.

The transfer books will be closed as to the Common Stock from January 26th to February 15th, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, January 15th, 1901.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St., and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 9, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-half Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 14th, and reopened on Saturday, February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company.
GRAND CENTRAL STATION.
New York, Jan. 17, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the First Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of two per cent. upon the Second Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st of March next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 24th of January. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Ninety-second Semi-annual Cash Dividend.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. in cash, payable March 1st, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business February 1st, 1901.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from February 1st until February 23d, 1901.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 16, 1901.

International Steam Pump Co.,
26 Broadway, New York, January 17th, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Steam Pump Co., held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared, payable February 1st. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close January 21st and open February 2d.
MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Jan. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon due Feb. 1, 1901, and will reopen Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1901, and will open Feb. 1st, at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1901.

The German-American Bank.
New York, Jan. 18, 1901.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 1. The transfer books will be closed from January 25 to February 2.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 6, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon and 2 o'clock P. M., respectively. The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, January 30, 1901, and reopen on Thursday, February 21, 1901.
HY. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Ala., January 14, 1901.

To the Stockholders of the Manaos Railway Company.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Manaos Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Room 1,310, 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on January 22d, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Polls will remain open from eleven A. M. to twelve M. Transfer books will be closed from the 12th day of January until the 23d day of January.
W. D. WALKER, Secretary.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
71 Broadway, New York, December 24th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Pressed Steel Car Company will be held on the 25th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the company, for both preferred and common stock, will be closed from three P. M. on December 20th, 1900, until 10 A. M., January 26th, 1901.
W. C. DE ARMOND, Secretary.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.
NEW YORK, January 16, 1901.
At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Trust Company of America, held January 16, 1901, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors to serve three years ending the third Wednesday in January, 1904:
Edward C. Schaefer, Philip Lehman,
Samuel A. Maxwell, Charles I. Hudson,
Frank Jay Gould, William A. Clark,
Willard Brown.
John W. Griggs was elected a Director to fill a vacancy. RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, January 30th, 1901, and in accordance with the By-Laws the stock and transfer books will be closed against transfer of stock on Saturday, January 19th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened January 31st at 10 A. M.
J. HERBERT BAGG, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place.—December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

Insurance Company of the State of New York.
80-82 William St.,
New York City, Jan. 5, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 80 William St., on TUESDAY, January 22d, 1901, at 3 P. M.
H. R. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

Jan. 17, 1901.
At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co., held this day, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff was unanimously elected a Director of the Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Chas. C. Beaman.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Board.

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING CO.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.
A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at its office, No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of February, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to take action upon an amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation of said Company, which has been declared advisable by its Board of Directors, increasing the capital stock of said Company from the present authorized capital of sixty-five million dollars ($65,000,000) to an authorized capital of one hundred million dollars, ($100,000,000,) one-half of such increase to be preferred stock and one-half thereof common stock.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on January 26th, 1901, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on February 18th, 1901.

Dated New York City January 19th, 1901.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 18	1,242,800
To date this year	20,595,038
Corresponding date last year	7,657,042

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 18	$1,910,000
To date this year	$47,356,250
Corresponding date last year	$24,600,600

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 3¾ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. S. & W. pf	1⅜	National Biscuit	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref	1¾	National Salt	¾
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Pressed S. Car pf	½
Federal Steel	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Great North. pf	½	Third Avenue	1¼
Int. Pump pf	1	Union B. & P. pf	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Iowa Central	½
Am. C. & F. pf	⅝	Iowa Cent. pf	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf	1	Kan. City South.	⅛
Am. Ice pf	½	Kan. City South. pf	¾
Am. Smelt. & R. pf	½	Knick. Ice, Chi.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	1¾	Laclede Gas	2¾
Am. S. H. pf	1	Lake E. & W. pf	2
Am. Tin Plate pf	3	Manhattan	1¾
Anaconda Copper	1½	Met. Street Railway	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅞
Brooklyn R. T.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	2
Brooklyn Union Gas	4	Nat. Steel	1¼
Brunswick	⅝	Nat. Steel pf	⅝
Buff., R. & P.	2	Nat. Tube pf	1½
Canada South.	⅝	N. J. Central	1½
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2
Chi. & Alton	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	3¾
Chi. & Alton pf	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	2
Chi., Bur. & Qy	½	N. Y. Ont. & W.	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	N. Y. Ont. & W. pf	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	Norfolk & West.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Northern Pacific	1½
Chi. & N. W.	2⅜	North. Pac. pf	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	Pac. Coast 1st pf	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Penn. R.	⅝
Col. Southern	⅝	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf	¼	Pressed Steel Car	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Pullman Co.	1
Consol. Gas	1½	Reading 1st pf	½
Cont. Tobacco	1	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf	½	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Del. & Hudson	2⅛	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	½
Del., Lack. & W.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1¾
Den. & Rio Grande	⅞	St. L. S. West	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf	1½	Southern Railway	1½
Erie 1st pf	1¾	Southern Ry. pf	¾
Erie 2d pf	⅝	Union Bag & Paper	½
Federal Steel pf	⅝	Union Pacific pf	½
Ft. W. & D. City	3	U. S. Leather	¾
General Electric	4	U. S. Rubber	¾
Glucose Sugar	½	Wabash pf	¾
Hocking Valley	⅜	West. Union Tel.	⅜
Hock. Val. pf	¾	Wis. Central	1⅛
Illinois Central	¾		
Int. Paper pf	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. gold 7s, reg.	Cin., San. & C. 5s 2½

Bonds Declined.

C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	2½
St. L. S. W. 2d	1½
Stand. R. & T. 6s	2½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Irregularity and heaviness were again yesterday the features of the stock market. Bear pressure was in evidence throughout the day, and on two distinct occasions, once in the early forenoon and later, in the afternoon, concerted raids were made, causing in some instances material recessions. The vigor and the persistence of the drives caused some nervousness on the part of timid speculators and the holders of weakly margined stocks and to this was attributed the liquidation which appeared in many speculative lines. The larger interests, however, not only did not sell, but took advantage of the declines to increase their holdings, while short covering was noticeable in the steel stocks.

The suggestion of possible troubles growing out of the Venezuelan matters was made much of by the bears while the report from London of the illness of Queen Victoria was taken advantage of to sell the international list. Under the circumstances the market's power of resistance and absorption was regarded as remarkable—a fact, indeed, that the bears themselves apparently late in the day began to appreciate, when, endeavoring to cover, they found little stock offering and were forced to bid prices sharply up. On the whole, despite the irregularity of the closing, it may be said to have been strong.

There were no influencing news developments, but all the conditions continued favorable. Even in respect to the steel and iron situation there was an absence of the disturbing rumors of recent days.

The bank statement to be issued to-day is generally expected to make a favorable showing. The preliminary figures show a gain by the banks during the week of something like $10,000,000.

The steel stocks received somewhat better support than on any day this week, though much of the buying in Federal Steel and Steel and Wire came from the shorts, some of whom were manifestly uneasy in their position because of the vague talk of "consolidation" rumors. No denial, however, was forthcoming of the reported intention of the Federal Steel Company to issue $10,000,000 or more in bonds for the building of a structural steel plant near Chicago; nor was it denied that it is the purpose to abandon dividend payments on the common stock. In Steel and Wire there was buying on the report that at the coming meeting of the Directors favorable dividend action will be taken. This is a report which cannot be verified. The Gates following was selling the stock.

The so-called Moore securities continued weak, Chicago being a seller.

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The selling of St. Paul and Northern Pacific was credited to professional traders, and on the floor of the Exchange it was declared that the object apparently was, by making the stocks look weak, to convey the impression that the St. Paul deal was actually off. The buying, however, was better than the selling, and on relatively little demand the stocks in the late afternoon rallied quickly from the low figures to which they had previously been knocked down on heavy selling orders.

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The continued weakness of the local railway shares was ascribed to selling by a well-known operator, who had been long of the stocks. There was, however, quite heavy selling of the stocks by other interests, some insiders even being credited with sales of Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Manhattan. The initial break in Metropolitan was on the sale of 2,000 shares by a Chicago house.

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Early in the morning announcement was made of the 10 point reduction in the price of granulated sugar. Instead of decl

week as compared with the previous week and increase of $602,410 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Earnings of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company said to have shown a 10 per cent. gain for the last quarter.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty days to six months. Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $282,017,220; balances, $16,309,724; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,758,286.

Money on call in London, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝@¼ per cent. for short and 4@4⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅜; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.82⅝@$4.83¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18 and 5.15 less 1-16@ 5.15⅝; Reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95⅞@96¼, and guilders, 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—65c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, 50c premium. San Francisco Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-8c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Notwithstanding the Bank of England has reduced the floating supply of cash by nearly £2,000,000, it still continues so large that it is difficult to maintain rates. Though the Bank reserve was increased by a like amount, it is still more than £3,000,000 below that of a year ago, showing there is something needful to attract gold. Momentarily, there is little prospect of receiving considerable amounts from any quarter.

Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was dull, inactive, and nervous, pending developments in regard to the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited. The talk of more money being required for the prosecution of the war and the endeavors being made to raise a scare out of the Newfoundland shore question are causing depression in consols. Realizations in Americans predominate. At the opening to-day Americans were weak, but were afterward steadier, closing dull. Only Southern Pacific was firm. Operators in Canadian Pacifics were disappointed at the traffic returns.

Consols, for money, 96 9-16; consols, for the account, 96 11-16; Atchison, 45⅝; Canadian Pacific, 92; St. Paul, 133⅝; Illinois Central, 123½; Louisville, 90⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 85¼; New York Central, 144⅝; Erie, 28½; Pennsylvania, 75; Reading, 36⅝; Erie first preferred, 65½; Northern Pacific preferred, 88⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Anaconda, 9; Rand Mines, 36⅞.

Bar silver quiet at 29 1-16d per ounce.

Money, ¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅞@¼ per cent.; and for three months' bills, 4@4⅛ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 71¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £40,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 132.10; Madrid, 35.15; Lisbon, 41; Rome, 5.80.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Prides on the Bourse today opened dull. Spanish 4s were weak on the Carlist agitation and less favorable exchange. Later they hardened slightly, influenced by the firmness of Metropolitans and some tractions, and prices closed, all around, better.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 97½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.72½.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—There was a holiday on the Berlin Boerse to-day, the occasion being the celebration of the bi-centenary of the Kingdom of Prussia.

Exchange on London 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates. Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—The gold quotation to-day was 35.15.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$138,083,843
Gold	79,186,458
Silver	12,185,211
United States notes	12,770,586
Treasury notes of 1890	119,978
National banknotes	10,721,289
Total receipts this day	1,887,163
Total receipts this month	28,229,542
Total receipts this year	320,071,403
Total expenditures this day	1,690,000
Total expenditures this month	26,460,000
Total expenditures this year	295,554,155
Deposits in National banks	98,557,980
National banknotes received for redemption	1,198,285
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	935,836
Customs	922,220
Miscellaneous	28,103

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$248,605,579
Silver dollars	429,266,000
Silver dollars of 1890	5,068,369
Silver bullion of 1890	55,182,491
United States notes	11,230,109
Total	$749,052,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$248,605,579
Silver certificates outstanding	429,266,000
Treasury notes outstanding	50,871,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,290,000
Total	$749,052,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$62,029,788
Gold certificates	16,550,800
Silver coin and bullion	6,689,191
Silver certificates	7,216,050
United States notes	12,770,586
Other assets	17,061,302
Total in Treasury	$122,923,589
Deposits in National banks	98,557,980
Total	$222,481,570
Current liabilities	83,397,727
Available cash balance	$138,083,843

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
100	Amal. Copper	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
10	Am. Steel Hoop	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
15,100	Am. Steel & W.	38⅝	40	38½	39⅞
85,400	Am. Sugar Ref.	132⅞	134⅜	131⅝	134⅜
800	Am. Tobacco	112⅝	112⅝	110⅞	112⅝
2,100	At., T. & S. F.	44⅝	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝
2,100	At., T. & S. F. pf.	89¼	89¼	87⅝	87⅝
100	Balt. & Ohio	89	89	87¾	88
89,580	Brook. Rap. T.	81⅝	81⅝	78½	79½
100	Ches. & Ohio	38⅜	38¼	37¾	38
17,430	Chi., Bur. & Q.	143⅞	144	142⅜	142⅝
90	Chi., Gt. West.	17¾	18¼	17⅝	17⅞
27,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	150½	150⅝	147	148⅛
800	C., R. I. & Pac.	122⅜	122⅜	120	120⅝
30	C., C., C. & St. L.	78	78	78	78
2,220	Cont. Tobacco	41	41¾	41⅜	41⅜
2,320	Erie	27⅝	28	26⅞	27⅝
2,100	Erie 1st pf.	63⅞	64¼	62	63½
12,210	Federal Steel	47⅝	48	46¼	47⅜
10	Federal Steel pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½
900	Louis. & Nash.	88⅞	88⅞	87⅞	88
21,920	Manhattan	116⅜	117⅞	114	115¾
220	M., K. & T. pf.	46⅜	46⅝	45⅞	45⅞
5,430	Mo. Pacific	98½	98½	94	95¾
2,780	N., T., O. & W.	31⅛	31⅝	29¾	30⅜
6,870	Northern Pac.	82⅜	82⅝	79¼	80⅜
20	Pacific Mail	42½	42½	42½	42½
20	Pennsylvania	146	146	146	146
6,850	People's Gas	99	99⅜	96⅜	99¼
2,000	Reading	31⅝	31⅝	29¾	30½
1,170	Reading 1st pf.	70½	70½	69¾	70¼
100	Reading 2d pf.	42	42	41¼	41¼
6,750	Southern Pac.	43½	43½	42¾	42¾
1,010	Southern Ry.	19½	19½	18¾	19
290	Southern Ry. pf.	70½	70½	69¼	69¾
100	Stand. R. & T.	4	4	4	4
790	Tenn. Coal & I.	54⅜	54⅞	53⅝	54¼
20	Texas Pacific	24⅞	25⅝	24⅞	25⅜
9,240	Union Pacific	83⅜	83⅞	81⅜	82⅝
20	Union Pac. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½
1,820	U. S. Leather	11⅞	11⅞	11¼	11¼
130	U. S. Rubber	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21¾
90	Wabash pf.	25⅜	25⅝	24½	24⅞
180	West. Union	83⅞	83⅞	83	83
284,600					

Bonds.

$6,000	A. A. & S. F. adj.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
2,000	St. R. & T. 6s.	66½	66½	66½	66½
5,000	Wabash deb B.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
$13,000					

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,967,756, against $2,100,044 last week and $2,367,846 last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,737,774, against $2,020,120 last week and $2,790,302 last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading was on a relatively large scale in the outside market yesterday, but the bulk of the day's business was supplied by some half dozen stocks, while the rest of the list continued as inactive as it has been for many days past. Prices were irregular most of the day, but during the last hour in sympathy with the strengthening of the Stock Exchange market quotations in many cases advanced sharply, and not a few issues closed with net gains. New York Transportation, which was decidedly weak on Thursday, rose sharply, and similarly other issues recovered from the depressing influence of the past day's dullness. Few developments of any importance occurred during the day, and most of the price movements were without specific explanation.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, which earlier in the week had shown much weakness as the result of rumors of an approaching assessment, yesterday on the denial of these rumors showed decided strength. On transactions in over 2,000 shares the stock rose from 3 to 4½, and closed at 4¼ bid, showing a net gain of 1¼ points. The company is said to be in better condition than has generally been supposed. The fact that it is now making a small profit on the operation of its vehicles shows that it has made much progress and seems to indicate that it has a good chance to make a good showing during the present year. The strength of the stock, however, was chiefly due to the removal of doubt as to the policy of the company in the matter of further assessments.

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ELECTRIC BOAT, after a period of dullness, came into some prominence yesterday. On the purchase of about 1,000 shares the common advanced from 20¾ to 28¼, and the preferred stock on smaller transactions closed with a net gain of 1 point, at 50½ bid.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT opened strong and sold up a full point, to 12½. Subsequently, the execution of selling orders forced the price back to 11, and it closed there, with a new loss of half a point. Trading in the stock was not very large.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was under selling pressure and sold down nearly 2 points, to 18⅞. The stock seemed to be given some support by insiders, but their buying was not sufficiently large to prevent this rather sharp decline on the execution of market orders in 1,000 shares or more of the stock. The highest sale of the day was at 20⅜, which was a fractional advance over Thursday's closing price. Yesterday's close showed a net loss of 1¾ points. Some of the other copper stocks shared the weakness of British Columbia, but none of them was very active.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE common was fairly active at 42. The price fluctuated very little, and at the close it was unchanged from the previous day's quotation. The preferred stock sold from 91¼ down to 91, and closed at the latter figure.

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SHEET STEEL preferred, after selling at 75, was offered down about a point and closed at 73½ bid, a net loss of 1 point. The transactions in the stock were small.

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PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE remained strong, and sold to the extent of 1,000 shares or more between 30 and 30½. It closed unchanged for the day at 30 bid. The Carnegie Company's guarantee of 3 per cent. has led to a fairly large demand for the stock.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred was again weak, and, on trading in less than 1,000 shares, declined to 28. The common stock sold to the extent of a few hundred shares at 5½.

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Closing quotations yesterday compared with those of the previous day were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 17. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	29	30	29	30
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80½	81½	80½	81½
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
American Bicycle pf.	24	26	24	26
American Bicycle bonds.	72	73	72	73
American Bridge	42	42⅜	42	42½
Am. Brass pf.	91	91½	91	92
American Chicle	79	81	79	81
American Chicle pf.	77	82	77	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10	11	10	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	35½	39	35½	39
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	90	90½	90	90½
*American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8	8½	8	8½
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	18¾	19	20½	20⅝
British Exch. 3s	98½	99½	98½	99
California Copper	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4½	6	5	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	32	35	32	35
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	106	102	104
Central Fireworks	22	27	23	27
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	40	45	40	45
Consolidated Equipment	11	11½	11½	12
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	28	32	28	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	104	104	104
Crucible Steel	21½	22¼	22½	22⅝
Crucible Steel pf.	79	81	80	81
Cramps' Shipyard	81	83	81	83
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5½	5¾	5½	6
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	28	28¼	28⅜	29¼
Electric Boat	28	28½	26⅜	28
Electric Boat pf.	50½	53	49½	51
Electric Vehicle	14	17	15	17
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	40	44
Electric-Pneumatic	1½	1¾	2	2½
Empire Steel	0	7	6	7
Empire Steel pf.	39	48	39	48
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23	20	23
General Carriage	2¼	2⅝	2½	2⅝
General Chemical	60	65	60	62
General Chemical pf.	97	98½	97	98½
German Treasury 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Havana Commercial	9½	11	9¼	10½
Havana Commercial pf.	45	48	45	48
Hudson River Tel.	117	118	117	119
Illinois Transportation	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf.	42	47	42	47
Inter-State Dif.	3½	5½	3½	5½
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	½	1
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
Markson Copper	1¾	3	1¾	2
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13½	14¾	13½	14¾
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3¼
N. Y. Transportation	4½	6	2⅜	2⅝
Otis Elevator	28½	29	28½	29¼
Otis Elevator pf.	91	91⅝	91	91⅝
Peo., Dec. & Evans	½	1	⅝	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	30	30⅜	29¼	29⅝
Retsof	32	32	32	35
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28	29	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	78	80	78½	79½
Safety Car Heat & Light.	121½	121	121	121
St. Louis Transit.	19	19½	19½	20¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	70	71	69¼	70½
Seaboard Air Line	10	10¼	10	10½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	26	27	26	27
Sheet Steel pf.	73½	75	74¼	75½
Singer Mfg.	250	275	250	275
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	35	38	31	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125¼	120	125¼
Standard Oil of N. J.	796	799	797	801
Sterling Copper	5⅝	6	5¾	6
Storage Power	..	..	10	12
Tennessee Copper	..	..	18	..
Tel. Tel. & Co. of A., $15 paid	..	6	..	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Pot. pf.	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	4½	4¾	4½	5
Union Typewriter	40½	41	40½	41
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	113	114	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	114	115	113	114
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	80½	80¾	80½	80¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	71½	72	70½	72
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3¾	4½	3¾	4½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	33	35	33	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	370	380	370	380
Worthington Pump pf.	111	114	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	245	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102¾	102¾	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼
Brooklyn City R. R.	233	235	232	234
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101¾	103	101¾	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104¾	105¾	104½	10⅛
Columbus Railway pf.	34	37	34	37
Columbus Railway pf.	90	92	90	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113¾	115	113¾	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	27½	30
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	82½	80	..
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¾
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	82½	83	82¼	83
Nassau Electric 4s.	95¼	..	95¼	..
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	83½	84½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	25	24	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116¾	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	37	43	39	43
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996.	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	95½	111	113¾	113¾
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113¾	115	113¾	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34	36	34	36
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	74	76	74	76
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s.	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of New'k bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Con's'rs Gas (J. C.) bds.	105½	106	105½	106
Denver Gas	23½	26	23½	26
Denver Gas 5s.	63	68	63	68
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	..	45	..	45
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	95	96	93	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.	109	109½	109	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	18	12	13
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.	65	66	65	68
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s.	105½	106	105½	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & Kl. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s.	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds.	75	80	75	80
Standard Gas, New York.	131	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	151	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st.	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	8	10	8	10
Western Gas	96	100	96	100
Western Gas 1st 5s.	106	107	105	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17½	18½	19	21
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s.	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.	94	95	94	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st.	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	31	33	30	31½
Union Ferry bonds.	91	92	91	92

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64½@65¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 1-16d per ounce, and in New York at 63⅜c. Mexican silver dollars at 49½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 2,500 shares of Brunswick sold at .28@.27, 500 Dunkin at .15, 300 Isabella at .67, 500 Leadville at .07, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .22, 100 Portland at 3.25, and 300 Sierra Nevada at .25.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.45	Occidental	.02
Adams Consol.	.20	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Belcher	.14	Potosi	.10
Best & Belcher	.25	Quicksilver	1.10
Breece	2.00	Quicksilver pf.	7.00
Bruns., Con.	.27	Sage	.12
Caledonia, E. H.	3.00	Scorpion, Nevada	.20
Challenge	.10	Standard	4.15
Crown Point	.03	Silver King	.10
Chrysolite	.06	Small Hopes	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.80	Union Consol.	.24
Con. T. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.04
Con. T. Co. bonds.	.03	Victor	.25
Con. T. Co. scrip	.04	Yellow Jacket	.14
Crescent	.08	Argentum Juanita	.28
Catalpa	.10	Alamo	.11
Dunkin	.10	Anaconda	.42
Deadwood Terra	.03	Crip. Creek Cons.	.11
Daly	1.10	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.10
Eureka Con.	.15	Cable	.03½
Father De Smet	.35	Golden Fleece	.24
Gould & Curry	.48	Isabella	.05
Globe & Mercers	.20	Mollie Gibson	.22
Horn Silver	1.10	Mount Rosa	.40
Iron Silver	.65	Pharmacist	.08
Julia Consol.	.02	Portland	3.20
Kingston & Belmont	.10	Union	.08
La Crosse	.14	Work	.20
Leadville Con.	.06	Lamon	.14
Little Chief	.16	Elkton	1.80
Mexican	.31	Findlay	.10
Moulton	.30	Garfield	.07
Ontario	6.50	Jack Pot	.65
Ophir	.13	Pinnacle	.14

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Boston had the dullest market since election. There was lessened activity and interest all around, with Sugar, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Federal Steel, and Erie Telephone leaders in volume of sales. American Telephone was off 2½, at 158; Erie held at .65; New England Gas and Coke was weak, falling 2½, to 10, later rallying to 11⅞; Gas and Coke 5s lost ½ more, to 65, later recovering to 66. Mining shares generally were dull and heavy in tendency. Osceola lost 1¼, to 81, and Tri-Mountain ½, to 21; Old Dominion gained ¼, to 31, later 30½; Copper Range was off 1½, at 36⅝, later rallying to 37½. Isle Royale lost 1, to 34, later 35; Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham stock rose 5, to 30, on purchases of 500 shares. Fort Scott and Memphis rising ¾, to 59¾; Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham incomes rose 2½, to 78½. Mergenthaler Linotype was off 17½, at 155. Père Marquette stocks were in good demand. Parrot sold ex dividend, losing ½, to 47, closing at 47¼; Centennial was ⅜ lower, at 22¼; Butte off 2, at 78; Montana closed at 310, ex dividend; United States Oil held at 12¾; Boston Elevated was up 1, at 161.

Money loaned between banks at the Clearing House to-day at 2½ per cent. and New York funds sold at par and 5 cents' discount.

Call money is mostly quoted at 3½ and 4 per cent., although a few loans have been made as low as 3 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9½	9⅞	Mohawk	21¾	22
Allouez	2⅜	3¼	Old Colony	3	4½
Arcadian	17⅜	18	Old Dominion	30¾	31
Arnold	1½	5	Osceola	80½	81
Ash Bed	.25	.37½	Parrot	.47	.47½
Atlantic	27½	28½	Quincy	175½	..
Baltic	33¾	34	Rhode Island	4½	5
Butte & Bos.	78	79	Santa Fé	6	6½
Cal. & Hec.	850	880	Shoe	31½	32
Centennial	22	22½	Tamarack	300	..
Franklin	15½	16	Utah Cons.	32	32½
Humboldt	.50	1	Washington	.50	1
Isle Royale	34½	35½	Winona	5	5½
Miners	12¾	13½	Wolverine	48¼	48¾

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	254	254¾	Cent. M. pf.	62	..
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	139½	140
Bost. & Me.	193	195	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. & Prov.	300	..	E. 6s	109¾	..
Bost. Elev.	161	161½	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. G. 5s	91	..	E. 7s	113¾	..
Cent. Mass.	15	16	West End	93	93¼

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & T.	157	158	Mex. Tele.	2½	2¾
Chi. Stk. Y.	144	145	N. Eng. Tel.	135	136
Dom. Coal	37	38	U. S. Oil	12	12½
Dom. C. pf.	108	109	W. Elec. pf.	70	71
Erie Tel.	65	66			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—With a few exceptions, the Philadelphia list was inclined to heaviness to-day, and especially did this apply to Pennsylvania and the Readings. Pennsylvania was off 1½ at noon and sold at 73 during the afternoon, the decline being due to the proposed issue of new stock. Reading common fell to 13⅜ at noon, simultaneous with a decline to 29¾ in New York, but picked up again and crossed the 15 mark at closing. Lehigh Valley opened the day at 30⅞, rose dropped back again at noon, but gradually recovered to 31⅜. The steel shares were steady. Bethlehem advancing to 17½ after the low opening at 17, and Cambria selling actively at 16⅞@17. Philadelphia Electric sold at 5⅞, and United Gas Improvement at 124, a slight advance. Asphalt first 5s sold at 59¾. The company has bought in and canceled $40,000 of these bonds.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the market, in sympatny with New York, seemed to show signs of a turn for the better. It became lethargic, however, near the end of the day, and this condition continued to the close, which was firm at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Lt.	33	34	Lehigh Nav.	64	65
Cambria	17¼	17⅜	Lehigh Val.	31⅝	31¾
Citizens' Ry., Ind., 5s	108½	110	Marsden	6⅝	6¾
Choctaw	37½	38	North. Penn.	108	109
Con. T., N. J.	60	61	Penn. Steel.	67	70
Con. T., N. J., 5s	109¼	109½	Penn. S. pf.	87	97
Con. T., Pitt.	27	28	Peop. Tr. 4s.	108½	110
El. & P. 4s.	100¾	101	Phil. & Erie.	33	34
El. & P.	77	80	Phila. Trac.	99¾	100
El. St. B. pf.	77	82	Union Trac.	34½	34¾
El. Co. of A.	9	9¼	U. Gas Imp.	123	124
Hunt. & Bt.	17	20	Welsbach Lt.	40	46
H. & B. pf.	48	50			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Biscuit common opened at 37¾, dropped ½ point, and closed at 37½. Northwestern Elevated preferred brought 70½, and West Chicago 99¾. There were scattering trades in Diamond Match at 133@134, City Railway at 255, Metropolitan Elevated common at 28½, Metropolitan

STATE TRUST COMPANIES

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Twenty-six of the trust companies whose principal offices are in New York and Kings Counties, according to their annual reports made to the State Superintendent of Banking on Jan. 1, this year, show total resources of $407,-369,782. This is a gain over a year ago of the same companies, with one exception, of $106,110,208. The exception is the City Trust Company of New York, which was incorporated during 1900. The profits of these companies for the year 1900 were $16,471,808. This is an increase over the year 1899 of $2,120,258. The dividends paid by twenty-one of these companies amounted in the aggregate to $1,923,000, which is greater than that of a year ago by $188,-000.

The Morton Trust Company merged the State Trust Company during 1900, and therefore the increase of its resources is not so phenomenal as they would seem to be. When compared with a year ago, they show an increase of $31,951,500, jumping up from $7,340,937 to $39,272,282. The greatest gain in the resources is that in the Union Trust Company, being over $12,-000,000.

The New York Security and Trust shows an increase of $5,312,000, and the Knickerbocker of nearly $6,000,000. The Trust Company of America gained $5,882,400; the Atlantic Trust, $5,489,200; the Farmers' Loan and Trust, $5,000,000; the Standard Trust, $4,365,600; the Central Realty Bond and Trust, $3,064,400; the Merchants' Trust, $4,325,000; the Williamsburg Trust, $1,900,-000; the Brooklyn Trust, $1,200,000, and the Metropolitan, $2,000,000. The United States Mortgage and Trust fell off $492,285 in resources and $311,500 in profits, and the Manhattan Trust $419,000 in resources and $35,200 in profits in 1900, but the Manhattan increased its dividend $5,000.

The greatest increase in profits is shown by the Trust Company of America, being $2,000,000, while the Central Realty and Bond is a good second at $250,534 increase. Other good-sized gains are in the Union, $170,745; Farmers' Loan and Trust, $180,-400; City Trust of New York, $150,000; Standard Trust, $117,000; Merchants', $105,-00; Knickerbocker Trust, $96,482, and Metropolitan Trust, $88,236. The New York Security and Trust increased its dividend by $50,000 and the Atlantic Trust its dividend $27,500 to $70,000. The Trust Company of America, which declared no dividend in 1899, paid one of $87,500 in 1900; the Atlantic Trust made one of $175,000, and the Merchants' Trust one of $20,000.

Below will be found abstracts of the reports of the twenty-six companies referred to above.

NEW YORK.

Atlantic Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$811,500
Stock investments (market value)	2,546,179
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,771,887
Amount loaned on personal securities	100,761
Real estate (estimated value)	55,870
Cash on hand	2,029
Cash on deposit	1,041,624
Other assets	148,046
Total	$11,097,014

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	10,854
Deposits in trust	52,928
General deposits payable on demand	8,506,230
Other liabilities	27,549
Total	$11,097,014

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$304,290
Interest credited depositors	125,841
Expenses of institution	65,554
Dividends declared	15,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	8,145,000
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 3½

Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,879,039
Stock investments (market value)	686,510
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,877,456
Real estate	741,966
Cash on hand	14,448
Cash on deposit	839,535
Other assets	52,507
Total	$7,091,363

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	272,906
Deposits in trust	1,016
General deposits payable on demand	5,300,535
Other liabilities	11,145
Total	$7,091,363

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$372,641
Interest credited depositors	93,597
Expenses of institution	77,444
Deposits on which interest is allowed	5,280,524
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

City Trust Company of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$243,000
Stock investments (market value)	2,725,102
Amount loaned on collaterals	8,702,407
Amount loaned on personal securities	291,295
Overdrafts	479
Cash on hand	23,850
Cash on deposit	2,021,787
Due from banks	7,200
Other assets	61,546
Total	$14,074,737

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	399,905
Deposits in trust	252,449
General deposits payable on demand	11,372,074
Other liabilities	149,358
Total	$14,074,737

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$395,205
Interest credited depositors	247,202
Expenses of institution	76,498
Deposits on which interest is allowed	11,146,716
Rate of int rest, per cent	2 to 3

Continental Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$25,000
Stock investments (market value)	1,585,625
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,127,749
Amount loaned on personal securities	332,709
Overdrafts	2,122
Furniture	105,500
Cash on hand	11,511
Cash on deposit	1,419,227
Other assets	41,871
Total	$8,580,522

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	272,394
Deposits in trust	1,092,584
General deposits payable on demand	6,201,716
Other liabilities	8,826
Total	$8,580,522

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$482,635
Interest credited depositors	158,401
Expenses of institution	72,348
Dividends declared	50,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	6,394,419
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$253,000
Stock investments (market value)	12,537,839
Amount loaned on collaterals	27,212,755
Real estate	1,000,000
Cash on hand	4,533
Cash on deposit	11,096,410
Other assets	1,170,911
Total	$53,277,568

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	6,185,149
Deposits in trust	45,889,706
Other liabilities	202,662
Total	$53,277,568

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$2,060,242
Interest credited depositors	1,004,020
Expenses of institution	186,337
Dividends declared	300,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	42,740,428
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Hamilton Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$836,624
Stock investments (market value)	1,561,500
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,130,335
Amount loaned on personal securities	152,589
Real estate	50,064
Cash on hand	41,417
Cash on deposit	1,190,071
Overdrafts	25
Other assets	184,932
Total	$6,947,618

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	277,850
Deposits in trust	151,560
General deposits payable on demand	5,471,140
Other liabilities	45,001
Total	$6,947,618

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$287,879
Interest credited depositors	131,207
Expenses of institution	52,406
Dividends declared	40,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	5,509,707
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Knickerbocker Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$479,100
Stock investments, (market value)	2,225,273
Amount loaned on collaterals	17,366,551
Amount loaned on personal securities	520,976
Cash on hand	174,554
Cash on deposit	3,272,520
Overdrafts	3,628
Other assets	205,136
Total	$24,317,618

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Undivided profits	1,173,709
Deposits in trust	2,359,221
General deposits payable on demand	19,579,788
Other liabilities	204,901
Total	$24,317,618

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$891,983
Interest credited depositors	439,223
Expenses of institution	162,749
Dividends declared	70,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	17,824,076
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Manhattan Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$9,500
Stock investments, (market value)	3,325,052
Amount loaned on collaterals	4,270,843
Cash on hand	500
Cash on deposit	3,117,035
Other assets	513,529
Total	$11,236,460

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	200,000
Undivided profits	1,282,500
Deposits in trust	643,708
General deposits payable on demand	8,101,252
Other liabilities	9,000
Total	$11,236,460

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$759,115
Interest credited depositors	179,302
Expenses of institution	112,785
Dividends declared	60,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	6,797,382
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Merchants' Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$1,405,860
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,198,210
Cash on hand	92,115
Cash on deposit	1,377,326
Other assets	11,152
Total	$6,022,673

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	72,456
General deposits payable on demand	4,449,168
Other liabilities	1,050
Total	$6,022,673

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$174,218
Interest credited depositors	89,375
Expenses of institution	24,225
Deposits on which interest is allowed	4,368,154
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 3½

Metropolitan Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$2,024,862
Amount loaned on collaterals	15,163,653
Real estate	512,404
Cash on hand	6,926
Cash on deposit	1,815,746
Other assets	195,237
Total	$19,714,771

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	709,770
General deposits payable on demand	16,920,455
Other liabilities	84,546
Total	$19,714,771

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$895,196
Interest credited depositors	402,276
Expenses of institution	85,541
Dividends declared	100,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	16,920,455
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Morton Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$7,692,541
Amount loaned on collaterals	19,269,234
Amount loaned on personal securities	5,610,000
Cash on hand	22,737
Cash on deposit	5,635,626
Due from banks	3,045
Other assets	1,038,966
Total	$39,272,282

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	2,000,000
Undivided profits	1,348,209
Deposits in trust and general deposits payable on demand	33,895,866
Other liabilities	28,207
Total	$39,272,282

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$1,131,319
Interest credited depositors	400,422
Expenses of institution	246,426
Deposits on which interest is allowed	28,280,207
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

New York Security and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,003,538
Stock investments, (market value)	8,425,271
Amount loaned on collaterals	8,847,031
Amount loaned on personal securities	747,225
Cash on hand	302,365
Cash on deposit	5,515,811
Other assets	131,085
Total	$24,795,331

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	2,250,000
Undivided profits	134,544
General deposits payable on demand	21,364,360
Other liabilities	46,477
Total	$24,795,331

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$1,146,154
Interest credited depositors	776,852
Expenses of institution	89,785
Dividends declared	200,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	20,278,781
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3

Standard Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$17,500
Stock investments, (market value)	2,087,672
Amount loaned on collaterals	4,739,474
Amount loaned on personal securities	146,410
Cash on hand	20,695
Cash on deposit	2,418,545
Other assets	44,408
Total	$9,474,711

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	250,000
Undivided profits	156,127
Deposits in trust	133,346
General deposits payable on demand	7,079,151
Other liabilities	856,087
Total	$9,474,711

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$366,159
Interest credited depositors	109,009
Expenses of institution	50,113
Deposits on which interest is allowed	6,234,542
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3

The Trust Company of New York.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$2,256,558
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,841,121
Cash on hand	1,000
Cash on deposit	1,192,192
Other assets	7,045
Total	$6,297,078

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	46,116
Deposits in trust	9,881
General deposits payable on demand	4,239,125
Other liabilities	1,954
Total	$6,297,078

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$148,298
Interest credited depositors	54,019
Expenses of institution	53,054
Deposits on which interest is allowed	4,211,704
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3½

Trust Company of America.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$182,500
Stock investments, (market value)	5,184,729
Amount loaned on collaterals	11,175,035
Amount loaned on personal securities	210,337
Cash on hand	16,852
Cash on deposit	939,220
Other assets	148,711
Total	$17,857,384

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,500,000
Surplus fund	2,500,000
Undivided profits	245,884
Deposits in trust	37,702
General deposits payable on demand	12,546,584
Other liabilities	27,203
Total	$17,857,384

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$587,901
Interest credited depositors	199,275
Expenses of institution	110,040
Dividends declared	87,500
Deposits on which interest is allowed	12,431,559
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$8,862,124
Stock investments (market value)	5,181,556
Amount loaned on collaterals	6,143,365
Amount loaned on personal securities	289,786
Real estate	170,262
Cash on hand	64,983
Cash on deposit	4,407,461
Overdrafts	10
Other assets	832,638
Total	$36,142,126

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	2,500,000
Undivided profits	174,525
Deposits in trust	468,929
General deposits payable on demand	12,910,114
Other liabilities	*8,088,557
Total	$26,142,126

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$1,573,386
Interest credited depositors	615,215
Expenses of institution	209,674
Dividends declared	290,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	12,486,685
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 5

* This sum includes $8,000,000 mortgage trust bonds.

Union Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,200,447
Stock investments (market value)	13,544,954
Amount loaned on collaterals	33,446,755
Real estate	1,900,000
Cash on hand	2,040,806
Cash on deposit	3,075,643
Overdrafts	8
Other assets	1,340,827
Total	$56,549,441

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	6,587,533
Deposits in trust	47,792,017
Other liabilities	1,169,891
Total	$56,549,441

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$2,149,956
Interest credited depositors	1,171,925
Expenses of institution	239,300
Dividends declared	320,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	46,305,059
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Washington Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$76,100
Stock investments (market value)	1,530,395
Amount loaned on collaterals	6,648,900
Amount loaned on personal securities	150,000
Cash on hand	2,456
Cash on deposit	642,361
Other assets	69,229
Total	$8,948,382

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	251,212
Deposits in trust and general deposits payable on demand	7,656,526
Other liabilities	40,645
Total	$8,948,382

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$393,673
Interest credited depositors	203,442
Expenses of institution	53,541
Dividends declared	50,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	7,588,837
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$82,317
Stock investments, (market value)	4,261,747
Amount loaned on collaterals	7,179,762
Amount loaned on personal securities	490,961
Real estate, (book value)	162,689
Cash on hand	107,216
Cash on deposit	916,232
Overdrafts	12
Other assets	270,623
Total	$13,471,459

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	1,794,841
Deposits in trust	48,351
General deposits payable on demand	10,552,929
Other liabilities	75,338
Total	$13,471,459

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$556,599
Interest credited depositors	236,623
Expenses of institution	97,039
Dividends declared	160,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	10,299,626
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3

Flatbush Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$159,560
Stock investments, (market value)	324,506
Amount loaned on collaterals	456,550
Amount loaned on personal securities	53,329
Cash on hand	17,808
Cash on deposit	90,898
Other assets	12,206
Total	$1,114,646

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000
Surplus fund	100,000
Undivided profits	15,006
General deposits payable on demand	797,247
Other liabilities	2,392
Total	$1,114,646

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$29,074
Interest credited depositors	13,323
Expenses of institution	12,007
Deposits on which interest is allowed	775,000
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3

Franklin Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$480,200
Stock investments, (market value)	3,378,394
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,787,952
Amount loaned on personal securities	903,741
Real estate	499,634
Cash on hand	112,508
Cash on deposit	1,283,433
Overdrafts	199
Other assets	219,988
Total	$9,566,047

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	250,000
Undivided profits	1,033,401
Deposits in trust	237,257
General deposits payable on demand	6,810,470
Other liabilities	134,879
Total	$9,566,047

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$477,033
Interest credited depositors	170,610
Expenses of institution	76,852
Dividends declared	100,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	7,006,564
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Kings County Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$145,533
Stock investments, (market value)	1,559,859
Amount loaned on collaterals	6,900,907
Amount loaned on personal securities	639,173
Real estate	235,414
Cash on hand	72,664
Cash on deposit	590,087
Other assets	69,624
Total	$10,212,359

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	36,550
Deposits in trust	257,302
General deposits payable on demand	8,283,881
Other liabilities	134,625
Total	$10,212,359

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$385,688
Interest credited depositors	174,741
Expenses of institution	69,152
Dividends declared	50,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	8,223,881
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Long Island Loan and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$222,050
Stock investments, (market value)	1,387,800
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,727,417
Amount loaned on personal securities	118,749
Real estate, (banking building)	100,000
Cash on hand	61,986
Cash on deposit	250,080
Other assets	96,105
Total	$4,164,788

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Undivided profits	550,085
Deposits in trust	108,857
General deposits payable on demand	2,908,814
Other liabilities	37,032
Total	$4,164,788

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$217,488
Interest credited depositors	71,613
Expenses of institution	28,345
Dividends declared	50,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	3,077,070
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Manufacturers' Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$135,500
Stock investments, (market value)	1,322,894
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,870,544
Amount loaned on personal securities	815,060
Cash on hand	38,221
Cash on deposit	710,444
Other assets	78,180
Total	$7,070,784

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	138,487
Deposits in trust	103,322
General deposits payable on demand	5,561,680
Other liabilities	27,485
Total	$7,070,784

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$266,914
Interest credited depositors	131,464
Expenses of institution	52,846
Dividends declared	50,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	5,664,812
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Nassau Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$423,220
Stock investments, (market value)	1,018,259
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,655,824
Amount loaned on personal securities	260,384
Real estate, (estimated value)	108,431
Cash on hand	36,616
Cash on deposit	414,258
Other assets	54,630
Total	$4,977,620

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Undivided profits	380,674
Deposits in trust	21,548
General deposits payable on demand	3,998,849
Other liabilities	73,049
Total	$4,977,620

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$185,209
Interest credited depositors	89,229
Expenses of institution	28,012
Dividends declared	30,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	4,018,497
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Williamsburg Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$154,200
Stock investments, (market value)	1,269,162
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,544,897
Amount loaned on personal securities	308,410
Cash on hand	19,856
Cash on deposit	801,345
Overdrafts	27
Other assets	31,038
Total	$5,128,940

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$700,000
Surplus fund	350,000
Undivided profits	99,916
Deposits in trust	30,274
General deposits payable on demand	3,893,020
Other liabilities	79,735
Total	$5,128,940

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$179,391
Interest credited depositors	64,032
Expenses of institution	37,827
Dividends declared	21,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	3,844,020
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Site Acquired for New Office Building on Lower Broadway.

MAIDEN LANE PROPERTY SOLD

Another Deal Near Longacre Square—Other Sales of Dwellings and Vacant Property—Auction Results.

The property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, known as 166 to 172 Broadway, together with 2 Maiden Lane, adjoining, have been sold, and will be the site of a new office building, probably sixteen stories in height, to be erected by the George A. Fuller Company.

Negotiations to this end have been concluded satisfactorily in all their principal details, and it is understood that work on the new structure will be begun on May 1. For the present, however, the parties to the deal decline to discuss any of its minor details. The large parcel, which is the greater part of the site for the proposed building, is sold by Ehrich Parmly. It has frontages of 76.7 feet on Broadway and 67.10 feet on Maiden Lane, and measures 81.4 feet and 68 feet on its easterly and southerly lines, respectively. The adjoining property, 2 Maiden Lane, is 21 by 88.4 feet in size, and last appeared in the records on Sept. 2, 1893, when it was transferred to Sydney J. Colford.

Another building operation, not far distant from that referred to above, is foreshadowed by the sale of 38, 40, and 42 Maiden Lane, on the south side of that street, about 100 feet east of Nassau Street. These properties have just changed hands at a figure said to be $220,000. They occupy a frontage of 63.5 feet, and have an average depth of 67 feet, with irregular rear lines. The purchaser's name could not be learned yesterday.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Catharine Bigley, Isabella Urban, and George F. Dewhurst the plot at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, 100.5 feet on the avenue by 100 feet on the street, now occupied by two four-story tenements and several old frame buildings. The purchaser's name is withheld for the present. The sellers were represented in the deal by Brokers J. Romaine Brown & Co.

Ranald H. Macdonald & Co. have sold for Nat C. Goodwin the four-story English basement dwelling 35 East Thirty-third Street, 18.9 by 65 by 98.9; also, for Mrs. Ella H. Browne, the similar property 39 East Thirty-third Street.

Joseph A. Farley has sold the new five-story American basement dwelling 351 West Eighty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.8.

Henry G. Trevor has sold the two four-story brownstone-front dwellings 33 and 35 East Seventy-fourth Street, on a plot 33.4 by 102.2.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for about $140,000 the new seven-story business building 357 Grand Street, southeast corner of Essex Street, 50.2 by 50.

Samuel C. Baum has sold to an investor the five-story double flat 316 East Ninety-fourth Street.

David Stewart has sold for John T. Farley the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 166 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 99.11.

Max Marx has sold to Jessie Pritchard the three-story dwelling 120 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 20 by 99.11.

Charles E. Duross has sold for Gertrude Mygatt to Mary Tyghe for $15,000 the three-story dwelling 224 West Fifteenth Street, 24.9 by 80.6.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have resold to Leon Hirsch and George Kramer the five-story tenement at the southwest corner of Grand and Corlears Streets, 23.4 by 70, purchased by them at auction on Tuesday for $16,000.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the two three-story brick dwellings 240 and 242 Clinton Street, on a plot 40.4 by 69.9, and have resold the property to builder, who will erect thereon five-story flats.

Herman M. Solomon and Harry M. Goldberg have sold the southwest corner of Jackson and Monroe Streets, known as 274 Monroe Street and 35 Jackson Street, to Mr. Arthur Berman, who gives in part payment a lot on the north side of One Hundred and Third Stret, 50 feet west of Second Avenue.

Post & Reese were the brokers in the sale of the dwelling 48 East Sixty-ninth Street.

Brokers Duff & Brown negotiated the sale of the three flats on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, for Niels Hansen to Mrs. Mary Van Cott. The same brokers recently sold the corner flat for Mr. Hansen.

James Van Dyck Card has sold for the estate of H. H. Schwieterling and others between 450 and 460 lots in the centre of the town of College Point, Borough of Queens, to a builder for improvement and development.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.
Partition Sale.

820 Courtlandt Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 92, four-story brick flat, with stores; to Robert E. McDonnal.... $11,050

818 Courtlandt Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 92, four-story brick flat, with store; to Robert E. McDonnal 10,100

816 Courtlandt Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing, 48.6 by 92, old frame building; to Leopold Hutter..... 7,050

796 Courtlandt Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 24 by 91.11, four-story brick flat, with store; to Robert E. McDonnal..... 10,225

794 Courtlandt Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing, 24.6 by 91.11, four-story brick flat, with store; to Robert E. McDonnal..... 7,900

606 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 91.11 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, 25.1 by 98.6, unfinished four-story brick dwelling; to Leopold Hutter 4,100

East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 117 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 98.6, vacant; to Leopold Hutter..... 2,800

By William M. Ryan

Prospect Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 37 by 85, four-story brick flat, with store; together with East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 18.11 feet west of Stebbins Avenue, 54.9 by 91, three two-story frame dwellings; to L. L. Levy $20,000

By Charles A. Berrian.

28 and 30 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 310 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 99.11, two seven and eight story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Bertha Barth....$105,270

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Madison Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-ninth Street, for two seven-story brick flats, with stores, 50 by 90 by 95; C. M. Silverman of 2,012 Seventh Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $250,000.

Nos. 513 and 515 Seventh Avenue, for a two-story brick store and lofts, 49.4 by 50.11; Wendell estate of 175 Broadway, owner; H. C. Hollwedel of 129 West Thirty-Eighth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 12 Goerck Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 25 by 87; Paul Hoffmann of 183 Delancey Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of 190 Bowery, architects; cost, $17,000.

No. 200 Mott Street, for a seven-story brick tenement and store, 25 by 80.6; Kidansky & Levy of 206 East Broadway, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $30,000.

Minneford Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of Cross Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 42; L. F. W. Seifert, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 80.9 feet east of Alexander Avenue, for a four-story brick dwelling, 18 by 44.6; Alexander Avenue Baptist Church, premises, owner; Frank F. Ward, architect; cost, $5,500.

One Hundred and First Street, north side, 65 feet west of Broadway, for a seven-story brick flat, 60 by 91; George Keister of 1,155 Broadway, owner; Henry Acker of 1,205 Union Avenue, architect; cost, $90,000.

Alterations.

Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Tenth Street, to a six-story brick and stone flat; Mutual Life Insurance Company of 32 Nassau Street, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 31 and 33 North Moore Street, to a six-story brick warehouse; Merchants' Refrigerating Company of 161 Chambers Street, owner; Hugh Getty, builder; cost, $150.

No. 1 Chambers Street, to a one-story brick store and clubroom; Henry Bischoff of 257 Broadway, owner; John Hoyer of 19 Oliver Street, architect; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R. S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Friday, Jan. 18.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 160th St, 49.11x100.10x50.10x97; Charles Banks to Jacob Kassewitz, (R S $20) $26,000

BOWERY, 90 and 92, w s, 49.7x111.2x 49.9x111.2; Henry Stein to Herbert C. Smith, (R S $20, mtg $60,000) 80,000

EDGECOMBE

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1901,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
FOR PARTITION.
Estate of JOEL WOLFE, Deceased.

No. 305 Fifth Ave.
28.9 feet north of 31st Street; 4-story, basement and cellar brownstone store building, with one-story extension; 2-story stable on rear of lot. Lot 28x150 feet, together with right of way over alley to 31st Street.

No. 121 West Houston St.
Near Sullivan Street, 4-story building, with one-story extension; lot 25x95 feet.

No. 124 West Houston St.
Near Sullivan Street, 6-story building and lot 25x100 feet.

Village of Wakefield,
In the Borough of Bronx, 11th and 12th Avs., near 3d St.
SIX LOTS.

Staten Island.
Richmond County. Farm at Princes Bay, Town of Westfield, about
Eighty-one Acres.
All titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Company, free of charge to purchaser.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage, for three years, at 4%, or seventy per cent. at 4½%.
SHEARMAN & STERLING, 44 Wall St.;
EDWARD W. SHELDON, No. 45 Wall Street;
GEORGE E. GARTLAND, 11 Wall Street;
A. E. ACKERMAN, 140 Nassau Street, Attorneys.
For Maps and further particulars apply to SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attys., 44 Wall St., or
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer, 9 Pine Street.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, NOON,
Executors' Sale,
By order of Executors of
Estate of Bryan Lawrence, Deceased.

Choice Business Property,
BEING ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY
HARLEM RIVER,
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,
3d & Lincoln Aves.
Together with
Water Front and Bulkheads.
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I have a block of three family Houses, all well rented; my equity in these houses is $150,000; will exchange the same for some free and clear country Property or something free and clear in New York or Brooklyn, or I will sell the same for cash; whatever the deal may be, I must realize $60,000 in cash, as I need this money very much for my business; I will give all brokers full particulars of the property and will pay them full commission if they can carry this deal through for me; everything sent to me will be kept strictly confidential. Address J. HAMER, P. O. Box 1941, New York City.

FOR SALE.
A very superior new 20-foot five-story American basement house at
NO. 312 WEST 107TH STREET.
Has large and handsome reception room and foyer hall, passenger elevator all the way up; three bathrooms and refrigerator built in. Is on the highest ground of the upper west side, close to Riverside, in a most quiet, select, and convenient location. Just the house for an invalid.
PRICE ONLY $36,000.
Three-quarters may remain at 4½ %.
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We are offering the following bargains in private houses:

In Eighties, a 20-foot brownstone house, suitable for altering, can be bought under	$50,000
In 72d St., white stone Am. basement dwelling; owner anxious to sell under..	100,000
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On Madison Av., 20 feet.....	42,500

Call or write for further particulars and permits.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
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53D ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.,
4 and 5 story bldgs., 53 front, adapted for light manufacturing; carriage lift, driveway.
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Nos. 51, 53, 55 East 129th St.,
Plot 75x99.11, with two good Dwellings, at value of land.
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Madison Av., corner, below 42d St.; size 75x100; best site in the city for an apartment hotel. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 1,507 Broadway.

Handsome high-stoop brown-stone residence on West 78th St., near West End Av., 18.9x80x102.2; first-class in every respect; $10,000 equity; principals only; no postal cards. Address Owner, 184 5th St., Jersey City, N. J.

A medium four-story basement dwelling, 21st St., between 5th and 6th Avs.; excellent for residence or investment; price, $27,000. S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th St. Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Avenue C, near 12th St.—5-story store and tenement, free and clear; will sell at sacrifice or would trade. H. RAPP, 156 Broadway.

Exchange lot 25x100, Westchester Av., near Prospect Av.; also 2 brick flats, 148th St., near Willis Av., 6 rooms, bath; OWNER, 2,893 3d Av.

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Builders.—Lot 26x92; good tenement location; $13,000. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

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TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $5,000,000
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Detached houses; large plots, asphalt streets; electric lights; hardwood finish; parquet floors, tiled baths, decorated in real silk tapestries; large boudoirs with open decorated plumbing and cheval mirrors built in; exclusive society; clubs, schools and churches. Plots 50 feet or more; prices $3,000 and up; with houses $12,000 and up. References required.

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Handsome book photographic illustrations on request.

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Or on property. Telephones.

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Apartment Houses; will trade for west side Lots or free and clear Country Place. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

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$40,000 FREE AND CLEAR COR-
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House, situated on 106th st., Central Park West; will trade for free and clear Country Place. Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d st., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

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Apartment House; what can you offer in exchange for same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

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Property, near 28th St. and 6th Av.; will trade for private House and cash. For further particulars address GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., or call between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

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AT GREAT SACRIFICE,
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FOR SALE,
A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE
in a refined neighborhood, on the shore at Bryan Point, consisting of (2¾) acres of high land on the open Sound, on the New Haven Railroad, (7) minutes' drive to station, and only (39) minutes from Grand Central Depot, with a Colonial Style house, built of yellow Nova Scotia stone and frame, handsomely decorated, all the latest improvements, open plumbing of the finest manufactured.
Stable for (4) horses and ample space for carriages.
An excellent Dock and a 50-foot Boathouse bathhouses, beach. The grounds are beautifully laid out. All in the best of order. For other particulars call or address THOMAS N. COOKE P. O. Building, Greenwich, Conn.

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Large and small, single or en suite. All light.
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5 light lofts in new building, size about 22x90, suitable for light manufacturing; will rent together or separately.
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LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
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Attractive, up-to-date three-story buildings, adjoining 3d Av., 206-208 East 56th St.; 35x100; finely lighted all sides; open plumbing; extra large elevator; suitable storage, automobile and wine warehouse, bottler, factory, express, stable, laundry, builder, undertaker, dyer, private stable; also, fine offices, stores; eight-room residence attached. Apply premises or 11A East 83d.

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Strong building. Good light. Power, if required.

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4,000 sq. ft. for automobile manufacturer.
5,000 sq. ft., first floor, for lithographer.
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First Floor and Basement, 50x100, for laundry.
Ground Floor, 25x100, metal worker.
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We can supply good tenants on long lease for the above.
Have calls for many other Lofts.
Send full particulars to
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Six and seven large rooms and bath; all the latest improvements; hall service; rents $50 to $65. Small, select families will apply to Agents, on premises.

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Select families with first-class references, are respectfully invited to inspect above premises.
Suites of 7 Rooms and Bath,
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New apartments, overlooking the Hudson and Riverside Drive; 7, 8, and 9 extra large outside rooms, with pantry; two bathrooms each; parquets floors, elevator, electric light, telephones; $1,200 to $1,500. Superintendent.

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2 large light rooms and bath.
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Brooklyn.

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New houses, all improvements, at 304 to 310 East 92d St.; $13 to $16; 4 rooms.
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234 West 122d St.; elegant apartments, 8 rooms newly papered and decorated; steam heat and hall service; $30 and upward. See janitor.

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Class and private tuition. See circular.

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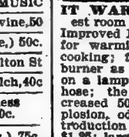

1,079 3d Av., Between 63d and 64th Sts.

I BUY OLD METAL.
Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.
BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

CREDIT TO ALL
DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO., 177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

Solid Black Walnut, Mahogany, and Oak Handmade Chairs and Revolving Chairs for Banks, Offices, Libraries, and Dining Rooms, to be closed out at less than cost, at the manufactory of
W. M. WATSON CO.,
71 Bowery.

We make wringers fit stationary tubs; allow something for your crippled wringer if it cannot be put in condition for use in our hospital; latest improved Bissell carpet sweepers. Send postal and our ambulance will call for wringers or sweepers needing repairs. American Wringer Co., 7-9 East 125th St.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

IDEAL CLIP.—Have this clip attached to your eyeglasses and you will agree that it is the only one that gives entire satisfaction. MEYER & ELTING, Opticians, 617 Sixth Av., near 36th St., New York.

Giving up house, offer exceedingly low all elegant new furniture, brilliant upright piano, fine parlor, dining, bedroom sets, folding beds, mirrors, &c.; suitable entering housekeeping; house for sale cheap. 109 East 56th St.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

BRITANNICA ENCYCLOPAEDIA, 23 VOLS., last edition, $22.50; Real Estate Insurance Atlas N. Y. City, 6 vols., $30; bargain; also old books bought. 147 6th Av.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

At Eble's Art Gallery, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, old jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

ONLY HEADQUARTERS FOR GENUINE Welsbach lights is now at 66 West 125th St., between 5th and Lenox Avs.; sell at reduced prices; put up free; satisfaction guaranteed.

Hektographs, refilled with newly invented composition, requiring no washing; 25c. lb., in 5-lb. packages; some used mimeographs, half price. C. BENSINGER, 123 Cedar St.

WM. SCHLINGLOFF'S PAPER-BOX MANUfacturing Co., established 1854; all machine boards and papers, 120 Fulton St., cash $800.

P. SORENSEN, UPHOLSTERER, DECORATOR, 2,071 7th Av., near 124th St.; slip covers cut, made; mattresses made over.

BRAATZ, NEW HAIR LIFE; LATEST DISCOVERY and finest ever compounded hair tonic; hairdressing parlors, 135 West 125th St.

Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing and enameling a specialty. TUXTO CYCLE COMPANY, 27 West 125th St.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPEWRITER CO., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

PHONOGRAPHS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramaphone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

Goodyear's Rubber Goods, Mackintoshes, Clothes Wringers, Carpet Sweepers, &c., at lowest prices. Call 105 West 125th St.

For Sale—Fully equipped machine works; down town, New York City; capacity, 25 men. Address 618 6th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address LENOX, 61 West 125th St.

$10.00 BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—Domestic, New Home, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers. BROWN, 39 West 125th St.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Plumbing shop, 203 East 113th St.; big stock and tools; 3 men; steady jobbing; fine fixtures.

COHEN BROTHERS.—Fine upholstering and cabinet making. 35 East 125th St.

The only Harlem Office for Genuine Welsbach Lights, 129 West 125th St., opposite Koch & Co.

Examine Stock. Reduced rates. Going out of business, at 231 Washington Street.

Teas.—Choice teas, 25c. per lb.; choice coffees, 15c. per lb. DUNCAN, 110 Wall St.

All kinds of moving picture machines and supplies at bargain prices. 117 Nassau St., Room 34.

Watches and Jewelry.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS; FINE DIAMONDS, watches; goods guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. WATCH SUPPLY, Three Maiden Lane.

EASY PAYMENTS.—Watches and diamonds; reliable goods only. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND CO., 19 Maiden Lane.

Credit, diamonds, watches, all paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 87 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem Jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

Good Will and Interest for Sale.

Candy Store, (opposite large school,) steady business; profits $18 weekly; moderate rent. 370 Amsterdam Av.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

7th Av., 2,305.—One block from 6th Av. "L" station; gentlemen, $5; excellent board; large rooms.

21st St., 210 West.—Front parlor; single rooms; excellent board; moderate; table board.

33d St., 39 West.—Alcove room, private bath; one flight; other desirable rooms; parlor dining room.

95th St., 66 West.—Front hall room; large closet; excellent table; table board; reasonable; reference.

122d St., 222 West.—Pleasant, sunny room, with board; well heated; alcove, bay window; private American family.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to "L"; large front sunny room, with board; also hall room; reasonable; references.

Charlton St., 33.—Fine rooms; excellent table; also table board; reasonable; references.

Private family, boarders wanted; very large finely fur

BISHOP POTTER DEFENDS VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. Baldwin's Criticism Strikes Him as Being Rather Funny.

Hears About Two Policemen Who Get Paid for Leading Men Astray—Another Accused of Demanding Money.

Bishop Potter yesterday made a further defense of his proposed Vigilance Committee to combat vicious civic conditions, which has been attacked by Chairman William H. Baldwin, Jr., and other members of the Committee of Fifteen on the ground that young men working in such an organization would be subjected to temptations that might result in their moral injury.

"This criticism strikes me as rather funny," said Bishop Potter. "Soberly, I don't see how the young men of the city are likely to fall into any greater danger than now meets them all over the city. There are few men in this city who have not at one time or another been solicited to vice or seen it flaunted in the streets. How it is going to hurt them to make a record of that fact and report it to a central committee for investigation I can't see."

Bishop Potter said he had just received a letter telling of a disorderly house in Harlem which men are induced to enter by two policemen in plain clothes, who get paid for their services by the men thus led astray. He told of an acquaintance of his who was for days beset by a policeman at his home, asking him for money for finding the little son of this man, who had lost his way in Central Park. The policeman did not even bring the child home, but took him to a station house, where he was recovered by an older brother from whom he had become separated in the Park.

"I'm afraid it is only too true that indifference is at the bottom of a good deal of the trouble," the Bishop continued. "What we need most of all is a constant concentration of public attention upon the present conditions. That is what I believe to be essential to reform, and I see no better way of accomplishing it than through such a Vigilance Committee as I suggested in St. Paul's Church."

As to the present condition of the vigilantes, the Bishop said nothing, except to repeat his declaration that he is not connected with the work of organizing them.

All was quiet on the surface about the headquarters of the Committee of Fifteen in the Park Row building yesterday. A railing has been built just inside the public entrance to the rooms, through which none may pass even to the ante-chamber, unless they have business which makes it necessary that they be admitted. Chairman Baldwin said that he had no further information for the public, and Robert Tiler Monroe, the newly appointed counsel to the committee, said that he had not yet had time to enter actively upon his duties, as he had only been officially notified of his appointment in the morning.

"I understand the committee has a great deal of evidence," he said, "and I am now getting ready to take hold and sift it down."

Chairman Lewis Nixon of the Tammany Committee of Five was in Elizabethport all day yesterday, where he had his hands full with a small strike in his shipyards there, but M. Warley Platzek, counsel for the committee announced that the body had further evidence to lay before District Attorney Philbin, and said, as he has said almost daily for weeks, "In a few days there will be developments."

MR. COLER DEFENDS NEW YORK

What He Says About the Conditions Existing in This City.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 18.—Controller Bird S. Coler of New York spoke before the Outlook Club of this city to-night. His subject was "The City of New York." His address was a defense of what he called the greatest city in the world.

The prevailing opinion that New York was a wicked city, he said, was the result of the efforts of a few men whose intents are so good that to them everything beyond their own shadow is rottenness and black. From what was being said about New York it would appear she had a corrupt government, and an incompetent government, and that vice and crime flourished on the streets and everywhere. Every evil place, which flourished with or without police protection; each sink hole of crime and moral degradation was being pointed out, and her own citizens seemed to vie with each other to see who could paint the fair city blackest.

But New York was growing and prospering. Her schools and her churches, her libraries and her charities, flourished and grew apace, faster than did vice. Every day and every hour brains and wealth poured into the city to help build up the city and enlarge it. Her revenues aggregated three-quarters of a million each working day. She spent more for education, more for charity, more for public improvements, more for the benefit of the people than all the other cities of the country together. Her expenses approximated those of the National Government's, but nowhere in the world was so much good done and so many improvements obtained.

CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Moss Discusses Them Before the Lafayette Literary Club.

Frank Moss made an address before the members of the Lafayette Literary Club connected with the Bethany Congregational Church, Tenth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, last night. The subject was "Civic Righteousness."

"Civic righteousness," said Mr. Moss, "does not mean blue laws and the unjust enforcement of the same. It means common sense. We should not leave it until election time to take interest in politics, but should at all times take interest in any movement for the better government of the city. There are many men in Tammany Hall now, not from choice, but because they have families to support.

"Among my visits to the east side I learned from people there that, in their opinion, there was no difference between the Government in Russia and in New York, except that it cost more here than there to bribe a police officer. Capt. Herlihy was put in a false position, because the real Captain of that district was Martin Engel. Six hours after W. S. Devery became Chief of Police, Herlihy was sent up to the 'goats' because he had tried to close a gambling house. It just happened that Herlihy had a 'run-in' with a minister who belonged to a powerful Church, and he complained to his Bishop."

If the city is ruled by a man three thousand miles away, Mr. Moss declared, it was because people are so much interested in earning their living that they do not attend to their duties as citizens, and leave it to the politicians.

YALE STUDENT A SUICIDE.

Body of Henry I. Root Discovered in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18.—The body of Henry I. Root, twenty years old, a sophomore in the academic department at Yale, was found in a vacant lot at the corner of Grove and Orange Streets this morning. He had been suffering from a nervous disorder. Last night he went out for a walk, and as he had not returned at midnight, searching parties of students who had learned of his disappearance started out. The police also assisted the missing man's brother, Dr. R. K. Root, an instructor in the university, in his search about the city. Early this morning the body was discovered on a sandheap not more than fifty feet from his brother's home. There was snow on the prostrate form, showing that the young man had fallen there in the evening before the snow began to fall.

Medical Examiner Bartlett examined the body and found a bottle of carbolic acid in a pocket. A small quantity had been removed, and there was the odor of the poison from the dead man's lips. Root was a student of exceptional ability, and ranked well in his classes. He was a graduate of Hillhouse High School, this city.

"It goes right to the spot" where the rasping cough hurts, and cures it—Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

PABST PORTICO STILL STANDS.

Commissioner Keating Does Not Carry Out His Threat.

James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, did not yesterday tear down and remove the portico and inclosed dining room balcony of the Pabst Hotel, which incumber the sidewalk in Forty-second Street, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway. Mr. Keating was not restrained by law from so acting in accordance with his ultimatum of Jan. 8. The time accorded to James B. Regan, the reputed proprietor of the hotel, to remove the portico, or to stipulate in writing that he would remove it, expired Thursday night. Mr. Keating, however, chose to regard a notice to show cause in Part I. of the Supreme Court next Wednesday why he should not be enjoined from interfering with the portico as a stay to any proceedings he may have threatened to take.

"I received the notice to show cause," said Mr. Keating, "and sent the papers to the Law Department, so that a Corporation Counsel may be in court on my behalf on Wednesday. I consider that the notice restrains me from acting in regard to the portico, and I shall not carry out my threat to take it down."

Corporation Counsel Whalen said that a member of his staff would be in court to represent the city on the hearing in the Regan injunction case.

"As to the order to show cause why Commissioner Keating should not be enjoined from interfering with the Pabst Hotel portico, the Commissioner has discretion and may regard it as a stay. I will not express an opinion on this. But I stand by my opinion, rendered the other day, as to his power to remove the incumbrance. Its illegality was established yesterday by the decision of Justice Martin."

Mr. Whalen said that he could not express an opinion on the bill introduced in the Legislature to legalize the Pabst Hotel portico, as he had not seen the bill. Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas J. Creamer represents the Law Department at Albany. Mr. Whalen said he would be properly instructed in regard to the bill.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Adrian T. Kiernan, who is at the head of the Bureau of Penalties of the Law Department, did not yesterday receive notice of appeal by James B. Regan from the decision of Justice Martin in the Tenth District Municipal Court that the portico was an illegal incumbrance and imposing a fine of $5 for its maintenance on Aug. 3 last. This judgment establishes a precedent on which the Law Department may secure judgment for each day of maintenance since Aug. 3, 1900, or up to date 168 days and $840 penalties.

Judgment for only one day's violation was asked for on Thursday, so that the city might not be saddled with unnecessary costs in case of a reversal by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

MARRIED ON TOSS OF A COIN.

Two Justices Gamble for Privilege of Performing a Wedding Ceremony, Then Divide the Fee.

Justices of the Peace James K. Murphy and Charles P. Sweeney of Jersey City were standing at Erie and Thirteenth Streets Thursday night, when they were approached by a well-dressed couple, who asked to be directed to the nearest Justice.

"Well, you can take your choice between us," said Mr. Murphy, "for we are both Justices."

"Well, I guess we only need one," said the young woman.

"The fact is," said the man, "We merely wish to be married."

Then the Justices got into a wrangle as to which should perform the ceremony. Each claimed that he had been first addressed by the couple. Then the prospective bride proposed a compromise.

"As the proverb says, marriage is a lottery," she said, "suppose you make it a matter of chance also, and toss a coin of some sort for the choice."

The Justices agreed, and the party adjourned to Justice Murphy's office, nearby, where the bridegroom tossed a half-dollar into the air.

"Head," cried Justice Murphy.

"All right," said Justice Sweeney. He had lost, as the coin fell head up.

The bride said she was Leoni Jones, and lived at the Navarro Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, Manhattan. The bridegroom described himself as Oscar P. Mills, formerly of Chicago, but said he had lived in Jersey City long enough to acquire a legal residence, so that a license would not be necessary. The ceremony was quickly performed, and Mills handed Murphy a roll of bills without counting them.

"Hold on," said Murphy, as he ran over the bills, "this is an unlucky fee. There's $13 here."

"Well," said Mills, "divide the money with your colleague. That will break the spell and make him as happy as you and the rest of us are."

This was done, and Mr. and Mrs. Mills boarded a trolley car and went to New York.

"TOMBS ANGEL" OVERCOME.

Mrs. Foster Faints After Securing a Girl Prisoner's Release.

Mrs. John A. Foster, the "Tombs Angel," after securing the release of Nora Donnelly, a girl charged with shoplifting, fainted in the corridor of the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

Mrs. Foster, whose attention was called to the prisoner by friends, made an earnest plea for clemency to Recorder Goff. The girl was charged with stealing two pairs of gold cuff buttons from a Twenty-third Street store just before Christmas. Her previous character was good. It was her first offense, and many friends interested themselves in her case. The cuff buttons were returned. The Recorder suspended sentence, and the girl, overjoyed, left the court.

Just without the door Mrs. Foster gave a little gasp and sank to the floor. The girl and Capt. Curry of the court squad took her to the matron's room, where she was revived and then sent to her home in a cab.

SOUGHT A COAT IN A WINDOW.

Detected by a Merchant, Sullivan Now Has Warmth in a Cell.

Thomas Sullivan's desire to be possessed of the best and warmest overcoat in the show window of Lambert & Co. of 41 Cortlandt Street landed him in the Tombs under bail of $2,000 yesterday, charged with attempted burglary. Thomas, overcoatless, was shivering in the chill Cortlandt Street breeze, eyeing the coats wistfully. He finally decided to obtain a coat marked $40. He furtively smashed the glass at the side and inserted a long stick with a hook at one end, reaching past coats of inferior quality for the highest priced article.

Henry Robinson, a Brooklyn merchant, who had suffered from similar depredations, on his way to business, perceived the peculiar actions of Sullivan and directed the attention of a policeman of the Church Street Station thereto. Sullivan's right hand was on the velvet collar of the silk-lined garment within the window when the left hand of the policeman reached the ragged collar of his own coat.

In the Centre Street Court he was recognized as an old offender. C. B. Chandler, representing the firm, which has been similarly robbed three times recently, appeared against Sullivan. Magistrate Mayo held the prisoner in $2,000 bail for trial.

Electrical World and Engineer.

The "twentieth century" initial number of The Electrical World and Engineer, a weekly paper published for several years past in this city, is made up of very many valuable and instructive articles devoted to its special subjects, not least attractive of which are contributions from fifteen able and intelligent representatives of electrical science and industry, giving in detail a history of the discoveries and the development of the science during the two centuries last past. The issue has over seventy pages devoted to general articles upon these and cognate subjects, but to the investigator into the recent development of electrical science the 100 pages of advertisements will not unlikely possess an even greater interest and convey quite as much valuable information. The advertisements should by no means be overlooked.

District Republican Club Dinner.

The third annual dinner of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Republican Club will be held in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, Friday, March 15. The officers of the club are: President—Henry L. Stimson; Vice Presidents—Richard J. Lewis, J. Bayard Backus, and Otto T. Bannard; Treasurer—Henry W. Taft; Recording Secretary—Alderman Joseph Oatman; Corresponding Secretary—William C. Wilson.

What is made for this Winter is sold this Winter.

To sweep clean one must use new brooms—new prices.

Mostly $20, $22, $25 and $28 sack suits.

Out they go at $13 for sizes 32 to 34; $15 sizes 35 to 46.

BULLETIN NO. 1. More work for the $15 brooms: 300 dark blue cheviot suits—single and double breasted—were $25 and $27.

BULLETIN NO. 2. The price of some of our "Star" shirts is on the wane. $1.50 and $2 sort 85 cents.

BULLETIN NO. 3. Some ulsters, $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

WHOLE TOWN TAKES HAND IN DRESSMAKER'S SUIT

Helena Residents Resent Aspersions Upon Their Climate.

Big Bundles of Laudatory Depositions Figure in Trial in This City for Damages Against an Arkansas Firm.

The action of Mrs. Susie A. Marshall against Simon Seelig of the firm of Seelig, Bruen & Co. of Helena, Ark., to recover $5,000 damages from him for having induced her to leave her business here and go to Helena, which is now on trial before Justice Blanchard and a jury in the Supreme Court, has developed from an ordinary action for damages into an effort of the citizens of Helena to defend the good name of their little town.

Great bundles of affidavits are now on file with the court, declaring Helena a perfect Garden of Eden. This all came about through one of the charges made in Mrs. Marshall's complaint.

After telling how little profit there was in the dressmaking business at Helena, she declared that the climate was "perfectly vile" and that malaria was prevalent. She further said that her health was injured by having to live there for three months in 1897. This complaint was served on the members of the firm at Helena, and that the citizens did not like this characterization of their town was shown when the defense began its answer to the charges yesterday.

"Mr. Clerk, let us have a bundle of those depositions," said the lawyer for the defense to the Clerk of Part IX. of the Supreme Court.

The Clerk picked up a roll about twelve inches in diameter and weighing several pounds and passed it over to the lawyer. Other bundles were still to come, but when Justice Blanchard saw the first one, he turned to the lawyer and said:

"Now, my good man, are you going to read all of those depositions?"

"Yes, if the Court will allow us to do so," was the reply. "These are from the people of Helena, and will show that it is a wonderfully healthy city. There are only twenty or thirty in this bundle, and we have others, showing not only why the city is healthy, but also why the people there did not patronize Mrs. Marshall."

A compromise was finally made by which only a portion of each deposition will be read.

The first one produced was that of Mrs. Lena Becker. The deposition was in the form of answers to stipulated questions, which were answered according to numbers. One lawyer held the questions and read them, while the other read the corresponding number from the deposition. Mrs. Becker averred that Helena was the most healthful town in all Arkansas, if not in the entire United States, and, further, she did not know of a case of malaria there. As to Mrs. Marshall's dressmaking ability, she said that she had had Mrs. Marshall make her one dress, but that "it was such a failure that I never had her make another. The dress did not have any shape, fit, style, design, nor taste." A number of answers given by Mrs. Becker as to the healthfulness of Helena and as to dressmaking were ordered stricken out by the Justice, on the ground that she had not qualified as an expert.

The reading of the other depositions was postponed until Monday morning.

Prior to the reading of the depositions the husband of Mrs. Marshall, who had been to Arkansas with her, testified that Helena was very unhealthy, and, further, that his wife did not get the work agreed upon when Simon Seelig of the firm induced her to go to Arkansas.

Mrs. Adolf Dowell told of Mrs. Marshall's ability as a dressmaker.

A number of New York dressmakers will be called on Monday to prove Mrs. Marshall's ability to make a certain number of dresses on an average in a certain time.

LAWYER CHANLER'S PROTEST.

Accuses Assistant District Attorney of Influencing His Prisoner Client.

Louis Stuyvesant Chanler made a vigorous protest to Recorder Goff yesterday when Samuel Johnson, charged with grand larceny, whom Mr. Chanler had been assigned to defend, entered a plea of guilty to petty larceny at the instance of the District Attorney, and without Mr. Chanler's knowledge.

"This is a most extraordinary proceeding," said Mr. Chanler. "I was assigned by the Court to defend this man. I talked with him and find that he has a good defense and stands a good chance of acquittal. Then, when I go away for a moment, an Assistant District Attorney visits the prisoner and tells him he had better enter a plea of guilty of petty larceny and get off with a light sentence. I request that the withdrawal of the plea be accepted and the case placed again on the calendar for trial."

Deputy Assistant District Attorney O'Connor stated to the Court that the prisoner had sent for him, and expressed a desire to plead guilty to petty larceny.

Recorder Goff directed the case to be placed on the calendar again.

For a Monument to Valley Forge Heroes

The Board of Managers of the New York State Daughters of the Revolution will give a card party at the Waldorf-Astoria on the 28th inst. in aid of a fund for a monument to the patriots who died at Valley Forge in the Winter of 1777-8. Major I. H. Todd of Port Kennedy, owner of a field at Valley Forge containing the grave of Capt. John Waterman, has offered the grave, with a sufficient amount of land surrounding, including an exit to the public road, to the General Society Daughters of the Revolution as a suitable site for the erection of the memorial.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Infant's Outfitting Dep't.

Nainsook and Cambric, LONG SLIPS and DRESSES. Flannel, Cambric or Nainsook SKIRTS. Flannel SACQUES, woolen SHAWLS and SHIRTS. BOOTEES,

65 cents.

All remaining stock at half price.

Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases.

UTICA MILLS.

SHEETS.

Size,	54 x 90	Hemmed,	40c.	Hemstitched,	48c.
"	63 x 93 1-2	"	47c.	"	55c.
"	72 x 93 1-2	"	52c.	"	60c.
"	82 x 99	"	55c.	"	63c.
"	81 x 99	"	61c.	"	69c.
"	90 x 93 1-2	"	63c.	"	71c.
"	90 x 99	"	66c.	"	74c.

PILLOW CASES.

Size,	45 x 38 1-2	Hemmed,	14c.	Hemstitched,	18c
"	50 x 38 1-2	"	16c.	"	20c.
"	54 x 38 1-2	"	18c.	"	22c.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET.

LEGAL NOTES.

ADVERSE POSSESSION.—George Stilwell, who owned a lot known as No. 39, on West Meadow Bank, in the late town of Gravesend, claimed that Francis Boyer and others, who owned Lot No. 38, adjoining, encroached upon his premises, and he brought suit in ejectment, in Kings County. The defense of adverse possession was interposed, and on the issue as to the true location of the division line, the jury on the first trial, over three years ago, gave judgment for the plaintiff. This was reversed because of the improper admission of evidence, and the defendants prevailed on the new trial. The Second Appellate Division unanimously upheld the verdict, holding that the defendant's proof that his predecessor in title had built a house upon the land in controversy more than twenty years before the commencement of the action, and that ever since that time until its commencement it had openly been used by him and his successor in title without question on the part of any one, was sufficient to require the issue of adverse possession to be submitted to the jury. The Court of Appeals has unanimously affirmed the judgment.

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SHOCK FROM BROKEN OVERHEAD WIRE.—The Court of Appeals has recently, in several cases, upheld heavy judgments recovered in suits for damages for injuries resulting from electric shocks. One of these actions was brought by Rose T. O'Flaherty, who was awarded $7,500 from the Nassau Electric Railroad Company. She was passing along a street in Brooklyn, when she received a shock of electricity from a trolley wire used in connection with the railroad. The wire broke and fell to the ground, and the current from it shocked her person. The company, in addition to establishing the use of proper material and care in construction, showed it had a system of inspection; that the wire and supports were carefully examined at least every four days, and that the wire which broke, and its supports, were inspected the day before, and found to be in perfect order. The Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, which the Court of Appeals has unanimously affirmed, held that this did not overcome the presumption of negligence created by the falling of the wire, when the proof was by interested witnesses, and when it appeared that the company employed a device which, when properly constructed and in proper working order, would throw the current off the wire the moment it came in contact with the ground, as the jury would be authorized to find that this automatic device was at the time either not properly adjusted or not in proper working order. The Court held, also, that, while injuries resulting from fright alone did not authorize recovery, yet that physical injury accompanied with fright furnished a basis for recovery.

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CITY MULCTED FOR DEATH FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK.—Edward A. Twist, nineteen years old, while crossing Mount Hope Avenue, in the City of Rochester, upon a dark evening, encountered a broken wire, hung within four feet of the ground, and was instantly killed. His father, Charles Twist, as administrator, in a suit against the City of Rochester, impleaded with the Rochester Gas and Electric Company, has secured an affirmance by the Court of Appeals of a judgment in his favor on a verdict for $5,000. Poles were maintained on this avenue by the Rochester Gas and Electric Company, on which wires were strung diagonally from one side to the other under a contract with the city by which the latter reserved the right to use one arm upon such poles "for any and all municipal purposes, and the placing of any and all telegraph, electric, or other wires owned or used by it," and to change or remove the poles where the public safety or convenience demanded it. After the erection of the poles the city authorized the Rochester Railroad Company to install the trolley system upon the avenue, the contract providing that the company should place guard wires to prevent the trolley wire coming into contact with electric, telephone, or other wires. More than a year before, the city had abandoned the patrol line for which its wire was used, and had left the wire disconnected and broken. Justice Ward, giving the unanimous opinion of the Appellate Division, which is sanctioned by the Court of Appeals, held that it could not be said the deceased was guilty of contributory negligence as matter of law because early in the evening he had been advised that there was a wire down at another point on the same street, in the absence of evidence that he knew that there was a loose or broken wire at the point where he was killed. The question of contributory negligence was one for the jury, and the evidence justified the verdict against the city. Although the act of an employe of the railroad company in pulling down the wire was doubtless a concurring cause of the accident, it could not be contended, the Court said, that the negligence of the city was not the proximate cause, as, had the patrol wire not fallen upon the trolley wire, the accident would not have occurred.

Mrs. Skatts's Public Bequests.

The will of Catherine Harsen Skatts, a cousin of John Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday. Under the will the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary receives $5,000; the Protestant Episcopal Church of Manchester Centre, Vt., $2,500; the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey, $2,000, and the Home of St. Giles the Cripple, Brooklyn, $1,000. To her sisters, Eliza Ann Pratt and Joanna Henrietta Harsen Ten Broeck, the testatrix gives $20,000 each. The residue of the estate, the value of which is not mentioned, goes to her sister, Cornelia Augusta Benjamin. John Harsen and Lyman Rhoades are named as the executors.

The Woodburn's Maiden Trip.

The new steamship Woodburn, recently launched from the yards of the Blyth Shipbuilding Company, at Blyth, for the Tyne and Blyth Steamship Owning Company of Blyth and Newcastle, arrived from Huelva, Spain, yesterday. Her dimensions are: Length, 313 feet 6 inches; breadth, 43 feet 2 inches, and depth, 22 feet 4½ inches. Her tonnage, 1,448 net.

Comforting news for the low wardrobe and pocket.

Our well-fitting $22 to $42 Winter Raglans and Long Overcoats—newest Oxfords in all shades—now $15 and $22.50.

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HAMILTON COLLEGE ALUMNI.

Thirty-first Annual Reunion Held at the Savoy.

The thirty-first annual reunion and banquet of the New York Association of Hamilton College Alumni in commemoration of the one hundred and forty-third anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton, was given last night in the Hotel Savoy, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. The banquet hall was tastefully decorated with American flags and the college colors.

George Seymour Hastings, '57, President of the alumni, presided, and around the board were gathered seventy-five members and invited guests. Among the latter were ex-School Commissioner Charles B. Hubbell, Supreme Court Judge Rumsey, Dr. Munn of Rochester, and W. A. Soper. At the right of Chairman Hastings sat Dr. M. W. Stryker, President of the college, and the Rev. Courtney H. Fenn, of the Class of '87, who was in Peking at the time of the outbreak of the Chinese troubles.

Russell Sage, to whom an invitation had been extended, sent word regretting his inability to be present owing to illness.

Chairman Hastings, in opening the after-dinner speechmaking, reviewed the history of the college from its starting point, he said, in 1850, down to the present time. The founder of our Alma Mater, Alexander Hamilton, was a far-seeing man," he said. "To-day it seems to be the habit of thought that the country is overstocked with colleges. In all, there are only 500 of them in all the States to supply the needs of higher education."

Dr. Stryker spoke of the pleasure it gave him to attend the dinners of the alumni and indulged in the hope that the fraternal feeling which exists between all Hamilton men will continue.

Dr. John Stewart White of Harvard University, who followed, told a number of funny stories and declared that to his personal knowledge Hamilton turns out the best teachers to be had anywhere.

The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. Bartlett of the class of '65. He said that Dr. Stryker was easily at the head of all college Presidents in the United States. He added that Gillman and Elliot are at what he termed the "vanishing point" and that "Schurman is in the midway."

Short talks were delivered by the Rev. H. Courtney Fenn, Chauncey S. Truax, and Hamilton B. Tompkins. The following officers were elected for the current year:

President—John Henry Hewson; First Vice President—Henry Harper Benedict; Second Vice President—Charles A. Gardiner; Third Vice President—Chester S. Lord; Fourth Vice President—The Rev. James Hart Hoadley, D. D. All of the other officers were re-elected unanimously.

ACCUSED HUSBAND ASTONISHED.

Wife Had Free Access to His Money When He Drunk.

According to testimony given in the Harlem Police Court yesterday the family of William McShane of 317 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street lives very poorly indeed when the husband and father is sober. When McShane is handicapped with strong drink, however, the wife and children, it was learned, gained free access to his trousers pockets and lived on the fat of the land.

McShane was arraigned in court on the charge of beating his daughter Katherine. When asked what he had to say he replied:

"Your Honor, haven't I a right to chastise my own children?"

"No, you haven't, when they are girls and are over sixteen," replied Magistrate Zeller.

Then Mary Ann, another daughter, spoke up and said her father often beat her, and the mother, who was on the platform, said:

"Judge, he's a habitual drunkard."

"Does he support you properly?" asked the Magistrate.

"Not when he's sober, but when he's drunk he does as well as I want. When he's drunk I go through his pockets and spend all the money I find on myself and the family."

Magistrate Zeller, astonished, said:

"This is a case where it's better for a family when the father comes home drunk."

McShane was as much surprised as the Magistrate when he learned for the first time that his wife had been rifling his pockets. Then he became indignant.

The Magistrate held the injured McShane in $300 bonds for his good behavior for a month.

"Yes, and I'll keep strictly sober, too," said the husband and father.

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It means to you the chance to buy many of our this season's styles of Fine Overcoats and Suits at $15.00. Take advantage to-day of these great values.

$28.00, $25.00, and $22.00 Overcoats, } *$15.00.*
$28.00, $25.00, $22.00 and $20.00 Suits,

Also some $18.00 and $16.00 Overcoats, at } *$12.00.*

And $7.00 and $6.00 Trousers, (fancy worsteds,) at } *$5.00.*

Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats in like proportion.

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We offer especially low estimates now for cosey corners, dens, etc., besides Oriental rugs, cushions, bits of tapestry, and curtains, now greatly reduced to clear out before Spring stock arrives.

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Light and dark colors.

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Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. "Decided success."—Herald. Mats. T'dy & Wed. Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENSE

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St. EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY. JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Mats. To-day and Wed. Evening, 8:30. HERBERT KELCEY | MY LADY DAINTY EFFIE SHANNON

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Last 3 weeks. Mats. To-day and Wed. WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE—27th St. & Madison Av. Mr. E. S. Willard | Mat T'dy—The Professor's Love Story. To-night—TOM PINCH. Next Mon., Tues. & Wed. Evg.—The Middleman. Thurs. & Sat. Evgs.—Professor's Love Story.

BIJOU | TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Matinée To-day, 2:15. AMELIA BINGHAM Presents Her COMPANY in Clyde Fitch's Latest Success, THE CLIMBERS. ENTHUSIASM OF THE PRESS. TIMES—"Miss Bingham has gone first the right way to work to do something worth doing for the sake of Dramatic Art." "It is true to life, splendidly acted." HERALD—"The Climbers' is a success." WORLD—"Thrilling modern play! None stronger has been written!" EVE. SUN—"Amelia Bingham has covered herself with glory." "An American actress and an American dramatist scored a triumph." SEATS NOW SELLING.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 76TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. American Fine Arts Galleries, 215 West 57th St., January 5 to February 2, inclusive. 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 8 P. M. TO 10 P. M. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:15. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY. LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT. Tuesday, 2:30, WALTER DAMROSCH, ("Walkure.") Jan. 25, 2:30, "Siegfried." Jan. 26, "Gotterdammerung."

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15 .....LAST THREE WEEKS..... ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY. Feb. 4—HENRY MILLER in "Rich'd Savage."

Proctor's | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. 23d St. | 5th Ave. | 58th St. | 125th St. | Clayton, White, Marie Stuart & Co., Delbosq, Cushman, Holcomb & Curtis, Murrell Living Statuary, Papinta, Harry Watson, Jr. & Co., Midgley & Carlisle, Tom Nawn & Co., R. Johnstone, 3 Mascagnos, Carroll Johnson, Ida Van Sickles, Geo. W. Monroe, Maxwell & Simpson, Al Leech & 3 Rosebuds, Lew Hawkins.

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:25. Mat. To-day. —ADA— REHAN LAST 2 TIMES. "SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY." Next Week. Seats Now on Sale. N. C. GOODWIN—MAXINE ELLIOTT. "When We Were Twenty-One."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mats. at 2. Evgs. at 8. Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with "Best of All Girls." EDNA MAY. THE GIRL FROM UP THERE. Matinée To-day.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. New special vaudeville features. Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's successful review, The GIDDY THRONG

WALLACK'S Evs. at 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & To-day, 2:15. MARY MANNERING | JANICE MEREDITH

Theatre Republic Evs., 8:15 42d St., jt west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & to-day 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. QUO VADIS Wilton Lackaye, Eliz'th Proctor Otis, Aubrey Boucicault. LAST 2 WEEKS. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. T'dy & Wed. 2. Eve. 8.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs., 8:15. Mat. To-day. FLORODORA

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34 St. Grand 25c. All Orc. Mat. Daily. Evgs. 25, 50, 75. Sunday Concerts. Blocksom & Burns, Harry Le Clair, others & Act V. Faust, Tavary Op. Co

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WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. HALL. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—THE MAN FROM MEXICO.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Monday) 25c. THE ENSIGN.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Matinée To-day. (popular prices.) URIEL ACOSTA. To-night, last time, DIE STRENGEN HERREN.

Harlem Opera House | Mr. John Hare | The Gay Lord Quex | Mat. T'dy. Next Week—Lulu Glaser. "Sweet Anne Page."

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901 Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. This Afternoon, at 2—LE CID. (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Melba; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Sizes, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli. To-night, at 8, at Popular Prices—DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. (The Flying Dutchman.) (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Olitzka; MM. Dippel, Blass, Bars, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch. Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 20, at 8:15.—Grand Popular Concert. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Imbart de la Tour, Campanari, and Plancon, together with Entire Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli. Mon. Ev'g., Jan. 21, at 8:15—LA BOHEME. (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Scheff; MM. Saléza, Gilibert, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli. Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 23, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. (in Italian.) Mmes. Nordica, Scheff, and Gadski; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli. Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 25, at 8—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1901. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.

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Topics of the Week.

A series of importance to music lovers is in preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons, under the general title of Musical Biographies. The subjects will be treated of by a coterie of writers, who, while authorities in regard to their respective themes, will avoid such technicalities and details as would only be intelligible to experts. The volumes so far arranged for are "The Life of Schumann," by Richard Aldrich, a musical critic whose work is better known to the music-loving public of this city than his name, and who is particularly well versed in the literature of music; "The Life of Wagner," by W. J. Henderson; "The Life of Schubert," by W. H. Hadow, and "The Life of Bach," by Sir Hubert Parry.

Beulah Marie Dix, author of "Hugh Gwyeth," has written a new novel of early Colonial life in New England, which will shortly be published by the Macmillan Company under the title of "The Making of Christopher Ferringham." The hero, from whom the story takes its title, is a dashing cavalier, who, for a twelvemonth diverts himself by shocking the sensitive feelings of the Puritan town of Meadowcreek, whose worthy inhabitants at length lose patience and divert themselves by putting Master Ferringham in the town stocks. It is then that the finer qualities in the man assert themselves, and he redeems himself in a way which brings into strong contrast the superior material of which he is made and the influences and motives which move his persecutors; in all of which there is a delicately conceived love story. It is a chronicle of the Massachusetts of John Endicott.

Most of the candid biographers of Capt. John Smith agree that, while his "True Relation of Such Occurrences and Accidents of Note as Hath Happened in Virginia" shows by the confirmation of contemporary documents, the writer to have been a really great coloniser, "The True Travels, Adventures, and Observations of Captain John Smith in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America from 1593 to 1629," prove him a writer of fiction of no mean order. But now comes an author who asserts that Smith was just what he represented himself to be, the greatest adventurer of his age, if not of all ages. Moreover, by an exhaustive examination of the archives of various historical so-

her point. The name of this ardent rehabilitator of the mysterious yet ever-fascinating Captain is Miss Katherine Pearson Wood, and her book, which will embody the results of her investigations proving that truth is certainly as wonderful as fiction, in Smith's case, at least, will be published some time in March by Doubleday, Page & Co., under the undemonstrative title of "The Adventures of John Smith."

Something decidedly novel in the literature of the Philippines will be offered in March by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is neither history nor biography, nor is it controversial, but a simple tale of a most remarkable experience in which the commonplace has all the zest of romance. It will be entitled "A Prisoner Among the Filipinos," by Alfred Sonnichsen. The author, with a friend, was captured at Malolos, and for eleven months was kept a prisoner in the northern part of the Island of Luzon. The daily experiences of prison life, the only relaxations of which were when new prisoners arrived or when attempts were made to escape, are set down with a simplicity and naïveté that are suggestive of an authentic Defoe.

The midwinter fiction number of The Century will be published in a fortnight, and, in addition to the serials, Miss Runkle's "Helmet of Navarre" and Hamlin Garland's "Her Mountain Lover," there will be nine short stories by such well-known writers as W. D. Howells, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Charles Battell Loomis, Chester Bailey Fernald, and Rebecca Harding Davis. Mr. Howells's tale, which will be entitled "At Third Hand," is a psychological inquiry. A feature of the number which will doubtless interest many is the story which won the prize in The Century's third annual competition among college graduates. This is entitled "An Old World Wooing," the scene of which is laid in Macedonia, by Adeline M. Jenney of the University of Wisconsin.

Following their work in ten volumes of "The World's Best Orations," Ferdinand P. Kaiser, whose New York representatives are J. F. Taylor & Co., have in preparation a series entitled "The World's Best Essays," which is very likely to have interest where the preceding work failed to captivate. As in the latter the editors of the forthcoming volumes are Justice David J. Brewer, assisted by Prof. Edward A. Allen, William Schuyler, and an advisory council, composed of well-known American and English men of letters. There will be at least one feature in the "Essays" which the "Orations" could hardly be said to possess, and that is the opportunity that will be offered for observing how the same problems were regarded at different periods by the great controversialists of the age.

Psychology is a science that has hardly as yet aroused popular interest, for the very reason that the line of demarkation between the pure scientist and the charlatan on this subject was never more finely drawn than it is to-day. But a further reason is found in the fact that there have been no really popular expositions of the science from a man of acknowledged authority, while the authoritative textbooks are couched in terms that have meaning only to the initiated. The latter condition was in part met by Prof. E. W. Scripture, Director of the Psychological Laboratory in Yale University, when he published not long ago, through G. P. Putnam's Sons, a volume entitled "Thinking, Feeling, Doing." With the new developments in the science, a new edition has become necessary, and the old book has been completely revised and enlarged, so that it is practically a new work. Concerning it the author says: "That it has been written specially for the people will, I hope, be taken as evidence of the attitude of the science in its desire to serve humanity."

In the Spring Charles Scribner's Sons will issue "The Old New York Frontier: Its Wars with Indians and Tories, Its Missionary Schools, Pioneers, and Land Titles, 1616-1800." The author, Francis W. Halsey of The New York Times, through lectures on the subject, has shown that he has light to throw upon a most interesting period of Colonial and Revolutionary history, and at the same time has given to the red man of New York worthy attributes. Among the unpublished material which has been used in "The Old New York Frontier" are the Sir William Johnson manuscripts in the State Library, the Brant manuscripts in the Library of the Historical Society of Wisconsin, and extracts from George Clinton's papers in the State Library, now in course of publication by the State Historian, Mr. Hugh Hastings. These manuscripts comprise altogether about 100 volumes. A new map has also been prepared with due attention to the results of recent discoveries, together with fourteen full-page illustrations, including the reproduction of some rare Indian portraits in the Lenox Library. The volume will comprise 450 to 500 pages. The author began to write it nine years ago, but was not able to complete it until last Summer, when a personal visit to Wisconsin opened

BENTHAM AND THE MILLS.

The Influence They and the Other Utilitarians Had On English Life and Thought—

Leslie Stephen's Book.*

Reviewed for The New York Times Saturday Review by Joseph Jacobs.

Mr. Stephen's new book is a sequel to his "English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," one of the most solid contributions to English speculation made in the generation now passing away. This went over the whole range of ideas which were at the back of the different movements that constituted the "Age of Reason" and dealt with ethics and theology, economics and poetry, historiography and the natural sciences, so far as they contributed to the stream of thought and tendency in the eighteenth century. The present work in a measure is almost as wide in scope, but it does not profess to deal with the whole of English thought during the first two-thirds of the century just passed away. It only expounds and criticises that somewhat curious episode in English speculation dominated by the so-called Utilitarians.

This restriction of his subject has given a certain unity to his book lacking in the former production, which almost necessarily took the form of a series of nearly disconnected essays, reminding one of those "Hours in a Library" by which Mr. Leslie Stephen first became known to the English reading public. The Utilitarians may have been narrow, but their views were all the more definite and the more susceptible of detailed treatment. The episode connected with their name is forever closed, and therefore Mr. Stephen is enabled to give a more rounded survey of his subject than on the former occasion, where he left most of the threads of his discourse unfinished. Altogether his new book has more unity, consistency, and finish than his former work, and worthily crowns a life devoted in large measure to thought on the problems which engaged the attention of the English Utilitarians.

The fate of the Utilitarian school reminds one of the old Greek trilogies. It was in the main the creation of three men who dominated it for nearly a century. Jeremy Bentham founded the school, James Mill widened its scope, and John Stuart Mill made it for nearly a generation one of the predominant factors in English life and thought. Mr. Stephen, with a sense of almost dramatic propriety, devotes each of his three volumes to one of the protagonists in the Utilitarian trilogy. In each case he devotes considerable attention to the human side of his heroes, so far as they had a human side, and it is needless to say with what skill the former editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography" analyzes and criticises the somewhat bizarre specimens of humanity with which he has to deal. Mr. Stephen begins his exposition with an account of the social and political problems which the Utilitarians set themselves to solve. Here he sums up in luminous order the main conclusions reached in his former work, showing how the transition from an agricultural to a manufacturing condition had brought up problems which the aristocratic form of English government was incapable of meeting. The rationalism of the eighteenth century had undermined the traditional foundation of belief without supplying a substitute. Hume's destructive criticism had been transplanted to the Continent and had awakened Kant from his dogmatic slumber and led to the series of constructive philosophies culminating in Hegel. In England the Utilitarians attempted to found a new theory of things on the nihilism of Homer. Their efforts were foredoomed to failure. Mr. Stephen rather misses the insignificance of the affiliation of the Utilitarians to Hume, possibly because it does not become prominent until after the death of Bentham, the founder of the school, when his disciples, and especially James Mill, attempted to extend the principle made efficacious by Bentham in the sphere of law and morals to the whole of things knowable.

Jeremy Bentham was a scholastic born out of due time. He delighted in dichotomic distinctions, and was fortunate in having a field like that of English law, in which any system was better than the chaos into which it had fallen. His series of codifications formed a summa comparable in bulk and in a measure in intellectual grandeur to that of St. Thomas Aquinas in another field. But he would not have been of significance in the history of English thought merely because of his services in the philosophy of law. It was because he considered that all his legal work was the practical application of a great ethical principle that he became the leader of so influential a school. The phrase "The greatest happiness of the greatest number" was due to Beccaria, the Italian jurist, but the persistent application of it to ethical problems was due to Bentham. By it he became the father of both radicalism in politics and of individualism in ethology.

It was, however, James Mill who gave to Utilitarianism that wide scope which enables us to speak of it as a school of philosophy, first as Bentham's lieutenant,

and afterward as a leader of a band of eager disciples, among whom the most eminent were George Grote, Ricardo, and his own son, John Stuart Mill. Mill was just the man to be the apostle of so narrow a creed as Utilitarianism. Clear-sighted, dogmatic, much of a prig, but a good deal of a man, he could say and state a truth so far as he saw it with vigor and effectiveness, and he may be regarded in a great measure as the father of English Radicalism. Mr. Stephen, in his second volume, gives a clear outline of James Mill's position with regard to the chief problems which were agitating Church, State, and Society at the early part of the nineteenth century. He makes his account more interesting by bringing in Mill's opponents, among whom Macaulay was by no means the least eminent, so that we have something of the excitement of watching an affray.

But it is with John Stuart Mill in the third volume that Mr. Stephen comes closest to his subject. He himself was one of the band of young men who in the "sixties" came under Mill's influence, and helped for some time to shape English speculation on Utilitarian lines until the Scoto-Oxonian Hegel broke them down at the very centre of their position. In claiming that moral conduct aims at the "greatest happiness of the greatest number" Utilitarianism has to meet with two main difficulties known technically among the moralists as the Hedonic Calculus and the Hedonic Paradox. By the first is meant the difficulty of reckoning the happiness values of any particular course of conduct; each act has so many ramifications, influences the lives of others at so many points as well as one's own; and if we had to calculate the consequences of each act we should pass our life in a state of inertia. Besides this, there is the peculiar contrariety of human nature by which, if you aim at the pleasure of an act in and for itself, the pleasure vanishes in the grasping. John Stuart Mill saw these difficulties, and in attempting to meet them stepped beyond the narrow bounds of Utilitarian system and thus indirectly caused its downfall. By admitting a moral value to acts apart from consequences he gave so much away to the opposite school of intuitional moralists that the older Utilitarian position ceased to be effective.

But Mill's position in English speculation did not rest so much upon his ethical theories as upon their application in parts of his political economy and still more upon the intellectual foundation he attempted to give to Utilitarianism in his "Logic" and his "Examination of Hamilton." Here he took up, after centuries' interval, the old position of Hume, and by carrying it to 's logical outcome prepared the way for the more recent attempt at constructive philosophy. Hume had proved that if we accept the somewhat crude analysis of mind made by Locke we do not exist. The two Mills, accepting this conclusion, attempted to lay down the laws by which we do not exist, and naturally their construction on these principles crumbled to the ground.

Meanwhile, however, their destructive criticism, as in Hume's case, was much more effective than their attempted construction, and the Utilitarian school did admirable work in clearing away the mass of traditional prejudice which had accumulated in Whiggish England. This practical work culminated in the career of the late Mr. Gladstone, and the present chaotic condition of Liberalism in England is in a large measure due to the fatal weakness of the Benthamite school—its want of constructive principle.

Such in brief outline was the career of the School of English Thought which Mr. Stephen has described with so much vigor in his weighty volumes. He himself would scarcely agree with such a summary as that sketched above. He is himself in a measure a disciple of the school, but Darwin and Herbert Spencer have intervened and given broader outlook to the problems of thought, and Mr. Stephen was one of the first to attempt to graft Darwinism upon the old Utilitarian stock. He himself recognizes that the Utilitarians failed in want of imaginative power and of historic sense. Some of the most interesting parts of his third volume are thus devoted to the opponents of the school, like Carlyle, Maurice, and Newman. It was on the field of theology that the Utilitarian methods were felt to fall most signally, and the sharp sarcasms of Carlyle were directed as much against Benthamites as against the Coleridgeans. Mr. Stephen's last pages deal with the unsatisfactory theology, if it can be so called, of the Utilitarians, and recognizes that religion must appeal to men's hearts and imagination in a manner which no school can do, appealing as the Utilitarians do only to men's interests. This is a weighty admission from a writer like Mr. Stephen, who has been first in the fight against dogmatic theology for the last thirty years, and may be taken as a sign of the times. Utilitarianism is dead and has no longer a prophet, but it has found an ideal historian in Mr. Leslie Stephen.

JOSEPH JACOBS.

MUNICIPAL ART.

Criticisms from Geo. Rush C. Hawkins of the New Court House in Madison Square.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Ruskin, in a very few words, clearly defined the true value and use of art when he wrote: "Every work of art states a true thing or adorns a serviceable one." The test embodied in this incisive statement applies to all manifestations of the artistic in their many and varied applications. Decorations, as a rule, are for the primary purpose of adorning the useful, and if they do not accomplish that purpose in a plainly intelligible and artistic manner they fall short of the object to be attained and have no honest right to exist. The useful is not dependent upon the ornamental, and can always fulfill its purpose without art accompaniments. And so it follows that decorations, occupying the position of unnecessary, luxurious adjuncts to the useful, must be truly artistic and expressive of an intelligible purpose.

A city is a useful aggregation of quantities and qualities which nations have recognized as necessities for carrying forward certain ideas and purposes involved in the promotion of commerce and civilization. And almost from the beginning of the historic period of each they have been ornamented with a variety of monuments intended to instruct, beautify, and attract. After public buildings of the more or less monumental sort, and massive monuments erected to commemorate historic incidents, came statues and groups in public places, and after them interior color decorations.

Many of the most notable works known to the history of the arts are purely decorative, and were so intended by the masters, who composed understandingly and worked with the skill of artists trained in the schools which produced accomplished workers in every department connected with the practice of the arts.

Our suddenly acquired enormous wealth has developed new conditions, and we no longer demand or care for the best, or even the good; anything in the way of the non-artistic will satisfy now, and, seemingly, the more wretched the "stuff" the better we like it. The demand is lively and the supply always equal to it. In the field of art we have raised up a new kind of workers, composed of men capable only of designing unpleasant-to-look-at structures, involved, inexpressive compositions in color without meaning, and pretended sculptural objects, of less value than the stone or metal used in their production. This is the sort of stuff which ignorant officials and committees of those who raise the money are ever on the alert to purchase.

In no country is the reign of materialism, the outgrowth of aggressive commercialism, more acutely oppressive than in our own. Its power is seen and felt in many directions, destroying the beautiful and encouraging the meretricious and glaringly ostentatious; and if we keep on the down grade at present speed for another quarter of a century the products of the arts will have become commercial commodities, to be delivered with as much advertising noise as possible after having been executed with special reference to time and dimensions. There will be less demand for artists to execute than now, and mechanics will be found equal to the supplying of all current demands for objects which will pass for works of art.

Formerly, we were more or less governed by intelligent desires demanding the artistic in compositions to be executed within the rules of directness, simplicity, and refined taste. Now the opposite has obtained, and too often resulted in absurd productions in every department of art, devoid of intelligent purpose, form, composition, or expression. In short we have encouraged into prominence a new industry, or rather developed to an unheard of extent a partially old one.

No sight for human observation could be more completely repulsive and discouraging than the general aspect of almost any one of our large cities. Their peace-destroying, lunacy promoting street railways; their ill-constructed, pile supported wharves; their huge inharmonious buildings, erected by piling upon each other expressionless masses of brick and mortar, stone and iron, which are often deluged with volcanic projections and overloaded with eruptions intended to be ornamental, which in a majority of instances were designed without reference to good taste or the simplest rules of art. These leading, malignantly odious features, together with a large assortment of lesser horrors, such as signboards of unprecedented abundance and vulgarity, sidewalks without uniformity, nerve-destroying pavements, lampposts of many varieties, all unpleasant to look upon, uneven front wall lines, filthy streets, inadequately shaded smaller parts, obtrusive and offensive letter boxes in inappropriate places, and scores of other unsightly objectives are far too numerous for cataloguing. All of these base qualities combined compose a maliciously beautyless whole not to be found in other countries, and prove conclusively the brutal power of great sums of money for the enforcement of vulgarity, want of honesty, and culture in municipal rule, and the absence of refinement and good taste on the part of entire municipal populations.

About thirty-five years ago the inflow of bad statues commenced in earnest and has continued with unabated force ever since. This new American industry was found to be profitable and has resulted in the erection of hundreds, and probably thousands, of single statues and groups of the pronounced foundryman sort which are to be seen in nearly all of our cities and in many of our villages and cemeteries throughout the whole country. Of these not more than one in a city is in any respect artistic, and many all and positively inappropriate in their intention as a purpose and suggest only a want of knowledge on the part of committees, and total absence of artistic instinct on the part of the contractors who designed and executed them, and readiness of the sentimental well-intentioned patriotic to part with their money for objects which express no right to exist.

Unfortunately these obtrusive manifestations of bad taste have not stopped with the disfigurement of our streets and public places. The oncoming tide was destined to spread, and has reached the public building stage of which we possess at least one example well calculated to add despair to discouragement. The much praised Public Library at Washington, as to interior decoration, and the new Court House in New York, as to both exterior and interior work, must for many years to come remain unsurpassed for their bad eminence in the way of unartistic, inappropriate, and unharmonious decorations. A very large proportion of the interior color effects appear to be of the thoughtless ill-executed kind, often produced by men without adequate skill or power to compose, who were not able to distinguish between the purely decorative and the unrelated aesthetic, and throughout the whole there is no evidence of a well digested purpose, which ought to have enforced intelligible design and artistic execution. Fortunately there are a few exceptions to this sweeping charge.

The New York Court House would have been stronger in the partly monumental direction without its end columns, which are too ponderous for ornament and serve no useful purpose, having nothing of importance to support. Besides destroying symmetrical lines and simplicity of outline, their presence violates one of the elementary propositions which were so characteristic in monumental Greek architecture. But, unlike the large majority of our public structures, it does not disgrace us, and we ought to be grateful to its designer for not having added another palpable horror to those which already afflict our ill-fated city.

When we first behold that structure we begin to try to ascertain the object of its existence, and are soon driven to the conclusion that it was intended as an opportunity for a wholesale display of commercial images; which after mature observation we come to regard as the culmination of the viciously inartistic. Lower down in the scale of cheeky humbuggery of pretended art productions we can never descend. To assert that they are fair specimens of the stone cutter's work would be a libel upon the honest and unpretentious men who work in that field of useful industry. If they were fairly acceptable from an art standpoint, still there are more than twice as many as there ought to be; and there being a superabundance of statues, ought to have saved us the further infliction of the two groups which top off the walls and contribute more than their share to the general disturbance. The pediment group on the Twenty-fifth Street side is not less expressionless than the rest, but being larger is more bewildering. The chief figures in it are innocent of any appearance of flexible anatomy, and seem to bear no evidence of having been modeled from beings who had possessed life and power to move. To any kind of observer—ignorant or learned—it appears to be a meaningless collection of stone images.

We would advise the taxpayers who may desire to learn something about this municipal art outbreak to pay a visit to this "Temple of Justice," where they would come in immediate contact with two statues near the main entrance. One is labeled "Wisdom" and the other is intended to represent "Force." The former is so hopelessly outside of all that is artistic and so obtrusively inartistic as to place it beyond the power of criticism, and no words are capable of constructing an excuse for its existence. The calling of it "Wisdom" is sound without sense. It borders on the weak grotesque and represents confusion without force. The other is nothing more than a pretentious, expressionless, inoffensive irregular block of marble which might have been hodge-podged together from out of any book of engravings of monumental sculptural art. In quality it is fat, flabby, puffy, and expressionless, and suggests little else than beef and beer.

All that can be said of the many tons of wretched stuff which is supposed to adorn the outside of this unfortunate structure is, that the most of it is in no sense artistic or appropriately suggestive, but is essentially commercial and might properly be rated and quoted on the floor of an exchange devoted to dealings in stone.

As soon as we pass through the main entrance we discover upon the walls of the vestibule, where they meet the ceiling, a wide band of decorative work in color. It takes but little observation of this conspicuous manifestation to reveal a complicated mixture of colors and a confusion of ideas; the figures are numerous, and as to color scheme and drawing are of the Christmas toy book sort; and in their relations to correct anatomical expression only crude studies of inartistically arranged drapery, with but little indication of having even a semblance of the human figure within their folds. At its best this work is only in evidence as an attempt to do something, but that something, to the average observer, must remain a mystery. It is more inappropriate than some sort of stencil work would be; for that is often harmless and sometimes a little artistic.

From the vestibule, afflicted with its ponderous, vulgarly offensive, and ill-designed furniture, with its garish ceiling and puzzling decorations, we proceed to the courtroom, which, if considered collectively as to its make-up, may be said to be as the grand piece de resistance of the whole of this mighty effort of the decorative monumental and decorative work. In this room the painters, gilders, glass workers, glass-makers and wood carvers have mounted high in their aspirations and left no vacant space on ceiling or wall for weary eyes to rest upon. Even the iron beams that support the floor above them are covered with gilding and ornamented with several different designs in moldings, all of the commonplace and every-day variety. The ceiling spaces between them are heavily gilt, and also ornamented with moldings and other meaningless designs in stucco. The side walls come in for their share of meretricious defacement, but in some respects are possibly not quite so glaringly offensive as the ceiling.

What has been written of this room is only a prelude—a sort of curtain-raiser—before the meat of the feast to come, which is to be found in the three large panels at the east end of the room. These are compositions in color which only the most learned in art matters, possibly, could understand. If they are intended to be allegorical, what is the allegory to be suggested or expressed? If meant to be symbolical, what do they symbolize? And if historical, what incidents or scenes do they represent? The right and left panels show two large wall spaces completely covered, even to the corners, with figures of men, women, and children, in confused groups, devoid of dignity and, seemingly, of intelligible purpose or design. In each the dominant idea seems to have been to cover space without regard to appropriateness of composition. In these works the proprieties involved could not have been consulted. A room for the higher courts, of all others, where momentous questions of grave importance are often considered, ought in all respects to be arranged with befitting essentials and, if decorated, with dignified object lessons suggesting appropriate historical events or character of uses. The middle panel is less "ambitious" than the others, is executed in a different scheme of color, and not so crowded with a confused mass of figures, and by some judges is regarded as an effort in the right direction. For rank inappropriateness of design, or rather want of design as to decoration, and for complete vulgarity of expression this unfortunate room, worked up, it is said, at an almost unprecedented cost, stands unrivaled as a monument of inartistic bad eminence.

If this building had been left as it came from the hands of the builders, it would have been exceptionally appropriate for the purpose for which it was designed; substantial as to construction and simple in outline, it possessed the satisfactory characteristics and was in no sense trifling or bordering on the fantastic. The attempt to adorn by overloading with these uncalled for images and paintings has completely changed its character, and to a considerable extent rendered a fairly good work ridiculous.

A few years ago, in accordance with the law, there was created a commission composed of sculptors, artists, and experts. This organization is clothed with absolute power to confirm or reject propositions connected with art productions for public use in Greater New York. It follows as a matter of course that this Court House art had to be passed upon by this honorable body of safety experts, and its existence proves official confirmation. This being a fact, of what use is this body of experts—as a preventive?

The seemingly self-evident objections to these Court House decorations may be formulated thus:

1. In quantity, outside and in, there is fully four times as much as the building ought to carry.

2. A very small proportion, if any, is of a high order of merit as to intelligible expression or artistic execution.

3. Neither the sculptural nor color parts show appreciation of the serious proprieties involved, nor do they to the average observer express the character and use of the structure.

4. Considered as a whole, the decorations detract from the dignity and all that is appropriately expressive in the building, and in some respects go far toward making the whole ridiculous.

5. The many thousands of dollars so uselessly wasted for meretricious and uncalled-for ornamentation was an inexcusable squandering of public money.

In all parts of our country we have adopted an original formula for application to the administration of our art affairs. It is like this: If Jacob wants a steamship and has to employ an expert to examine and purchase, he employs Jeremiah, the stocking weaver, to do the business. Of course Jacob knows absolutely nothing about steamships, may never have seen one, but Jeremiah, who is as ignorant as himself, purchases, and Jacob, who pays, gets the small end of the bargain. The committees appointed usually adopt the contract custom of advertising for bids to be based upon samples of work, instead of selecting a sculptor of ability and reputation and working with him to assist in making him understand what is wanted.

At this time we have in existence a singularly apt illustration to prove the truth of the foregoing. A large fund is to be appropriated for a monumental memorial to commemorate one of the saddest incidents in our history. At the head of the committee to pass upon the art value and the fitness of the proposed work is a conspicuous citizen who often boasts of the fact that he was responsible for a grotesque statue now in Central Park of a noted American, which is one of the worst specimens of our bronze images. As a work of art it is hopelessly intolerable. If the body of this committee is made up of such material as its head, we can easily foretell the sort of an art production there is in store for us.

This is only one example of our way of how not to do it, but twenty others could be easily recalled, if necessary, to prove the rule.

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

New York, Jan. 10, 1901.

THE BERBERS.

Mr. Wilkin's Interesting Book of Travel.*

The interest in this book of Anthony Wilkin among the Berbers of Algeria is largely in its being a record of travels in a comparatively unexplored region of Algeria and among a race measurably removed from the Arabs, Moors, Turks, and Jews, with whom we are more or less familiar. The Berbers call themselves "noble" and descendants of a mighty race, whose culture once spread from the Atlantic to the Red Sea. There are still to be found among them the vestiges of the arts, the spirit of conquest, and the capacity of self-government, which, if developed, would make them a great nation. They inhabit chiefly the fastnesses of Aurés, and are distinguished by a fair complexion, blue eyes, and light hair. Of this tribe, Mr. Wilkin observes, there is much good to be said. They are white men and in general act like white men. Among them the virtues of honesty, hospitality, and good nature are conspicuous. It is not their misfortune alone that the lowlands know them no more, nor their misfortune only that Mohammedanism has debarred them from entering, as they would otherwise have entered, on the path of European progress and liberality; it is the misfortune of the whole civilized world.

Since the occupation of the country by the French in 1830, through every change of Government and party, at a cost of much blood and money, the great work of cleansing one of the filthiest of Augean stables of the world has been steadily going on, unaided by any other power. No millions of money, no millions of sturdy colonists have rewarded these efforts. In return it enjoys simply a sense of possession, a colony, and the consciousness of a great task well begun. It is strange to find within forty-eight hours' ride of London a country into which few British tourists have entered and few Americans. Algiers they know, Tunis they know, Kabylia they possibly have heard of; of the rest they know nothing, indeed, remarks Mr. Wilkin; "in more than one village we find ourselves the first English visitors, while in many the women and children had rarely seen a European of any kind."

The nomad Arabs and Turks Mr. Wilkin found to be a different order of beings—vicious, dishonest, indolent, and unprogressive. They would burn a mile of forest to provide a few acres of bad pasturage for their flock.

The scenery through which they passed Mr. Wilkin describes as a cross between the most uninteresting tracts of Scotland and Spain, but from our point of view the description is not unlike Pueblo, Mexico, or the desert and mountain passes of Arizona, the flora, however, being more varied and beautiful. At Biskra they visited the Château Landon, with its salons. The garden was their delight. Here they found every kind of Algerian tree and shrub and flower which can stand a moderate amount of heat, lining walks smooth and hard and white, of the stamped, rolled mud of the oasis. Not a dead leaf is to be seen, scarcely a speck of dust. Masses of bangainvillea, purple and scarlet, climbed over a little pavilion in the centre of the garden, producing an effect more bizarre than one could have wished. Winding alleys dived beneath masses of tropical vegetation, out of whose cool shades came the merry tinkle and splash of running streams. Hedges of geraniums and cacti recalled Southern Europe. "Groves of New Guinea hibiscus showered their red blossoms at our feet; orange and lemon trees filled the air with delightful odors of the south of Spain. Bamboo thickets, interwoven with a thick undergrowth of fan palms and overtopped by date and even cocoanut trees, bordered patches of Javanese paddy and Alpine barley and wheat. South Sea bananas, Syrian figs, golden mamie apples, grew in profusion everywhere. Surely a more wonderful mixture of flora is scarcely to be found in any other single spot, indeed an earthly paradise."

Finally they reached Lambèssa, the seat of the Government of the mixed Commune of Aurés, and also an important Roman military station. The little township is full of Roman remains, the most important of which is the Praetorium. With the exception of the roof, it is little injured by the lapse of centuries. Inside are displayed many statues and fragments of statues. Close by are also found remains of extensive baths and one of the gates of the city. At Timegad, however, is seen the Algerian Pompeii, said to be the most complete Roman colonial town in existence. On approaching Timegad, a few miles further on, just outside of the town the travelers found a Byzantine font whose curtain walls and towers appeared to have suffered little from the hands of man or the gentler violence of nature. Soon they were ambling as the ancients ambled over a broad, roughly paved street, with sidewalks and chariot ruts just as they were 1,500 years ago. On the right were baths—an enormous building with floors still covered with mosaics and tiles; beneath, a labyrinth of furnaces, flues, and pipes.

On the highest part of the city stands the Temple of Jupiter, of which two great columns alone remain erect—admirable more for their size than for their beauty. A forest of smaller columns and pillars rises from the lower town. In the forum were some spiral Byzantine decorations. The theatre is almost perfect. Tiers of seats built on the hillside, stage doors—all are there. Unlike Pompeii, Timegad has yielded little which sheds any light on the life of its former inhabitants. The shops are there, the bodegas also are there, but no traces of the wares or the amphorae that delighted the hearts of the citizens; no frescoes and wall paintings, no worthy statues, no marble fountains and paintings speaking of wealth and refinement have been found.

Timegael seems to have been an eminently respectable bourgeois township. The museum, exceedingly poor and nothing in it demanding not more than a passing notice. We have enlarged and quoted freely from Mr. Wilkins's account of his visit to these relics of the Roman occupation of this environment, as they are new to the ordinary reader and add much to our information of the early history of the Dark Continent when overrun by the Romans, and the chief object of his exploration. Mr. Wilkins devotes his concluding chapter to the Algerian anti-Semitism, which is very marked. He observes that the Arabs with whom he came in contact were thieves, apparently incapable of an honest commercial transaction, and in most part fools. The Jews, for all we know, may be thieves, too, but those we met were not so, but it was obvious that whatever their commercial morality, it was not worse than the Arabs, and their commercial capacity one thousand times better. Under these circumstances the Arab goes to the wall, and is naturally incensed against the apparent author of his misfortunes. Add to jealousy the prejudice excited by religious differences and we have two very good reasons why the Arab and the worse class of French hate the Jews. But for the present it is a sorry sight to contemplate this reckless hatred, this contempt of a race, which, whatever its faults, is at least among the best elements of the country.

In this narrative of travel among the Berbers, Mr. Wilkins has imparted a vast amount of information, which cannot fail to awaken a deep interest in a country making greater strides in its civilization and material progress than at any time in its history, and to which the eyes of the world are now, in a peculiar manner, thoughtfully and hopefully directed. The volume is an octavo of 262 pages, profusely illustrated by photographic views taken on the spot by the author, which serves greatly to interest and elucidate the text.

J. W. H.

*AMONG THE BERBERS OF ALGERIA. By Anthony Wilkin, Author of "On the Kite with a Camera." New York: Cassell and Company, Limited. $6

Books That Are Never Written.

Could we but perpetuate them, those books that are never written, what a garden of culture we should have! What rare, sweet flowers of thought have been "born to blush unseen and waste their sweetness on the desert air."

O reader, had you in your mind
Such stores as silent thought can bring,
O gentle reader! you would find
A tale in everything.

And so found Wordsworth. And so may we all find, whose souls are only open to the beautiful in the earth about us. Why take other men's thought when you can have your own, in a first edition and the only copy to be had?

A book fulfills its true mission only when it leads to higher, rarer, more beautiful thoughts than those it contains, when it creates in our minds its sequel, too delicate, too subtle, too exquisitely beautiful to form itself into clumsy phrases and clauses. These are the books worth reading, worth studying, worth cherishing—for, with every fresh reference to their unwritten pages is added a wider, deeper joy in the birth of a new and more perfect thought. A withered rose is it? Ah,

To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears,

—and for words, too, one might add.

We are not all possessed of the gift of expression, but upon all who think and feel has been bestowed the exquisite pleasure of creating beautiful thoughts, which, like flowers, only require cultivation to give a rare exotic perfume. And so that book which has sown the seed for a single new thought-flower is the one that is most satisfying, the one that should most endear itself to us; and, we are inclined to think, the most beautiful thoughts are those tinged with melancholy.

Go, you may call it madness, folly—
You shall not chase my gloom away;
There's such a charm in melancholy,
I would not, if I could, be gay.

There is an oppression about real sorrow; but the gentle spirit of Melancholy, oval faced and pensive, holds the keys to beautiful thought-gardens, and the price of entrance is a tear. Not the salt tear of misery, not the scalding tear of anger, nor yet the bitter tears of heartaches; but the tender, gentle drops that overflow from a heart too full of joy for laughter, even as Barrie's "little wells of gladness," which shone so brightly in poor Grizel's eyes. And so we linger longest in that part of the thought-garden where blossom the pansy and the heartsease, the cypress and the lily, and the dark, passionate, tender, and loving rose.

Most poets have found this out for themselves. All of Wordsworth's work is tinged with a delicate undercurrent of sadness that sings itself into our souls with a persistence that defies lighter moods. Milton, too, learned the secret of melancholy when he wrote:

Sweet bird, that shun'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy.

Surely Tennyson sang most sweetly when walking in the shadow, and what has Longfellow ever written more exquisitely beautiful than "The Day is Done." Hood's eyes shone brightest when a tear glistened in their corners, and we love him best for having discovered that

There is even a happiness
That makes the heart afraid.

And so, when the book drops idly from listless hands, and minds begin to grope about in the garden of thought, to dream the golden dreams that waking fancy weaves, the dim eye and quivering lip, the gentle sigh, and vague and melancholy smile, are not the tokens of "gnawing grief," but rather the signs of joy too deep for tears.

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To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 2 Judge Dykman contributes a most interesting account of the main facts connected with the capture of Major André in the War of the Revolution.

In support of the claims of Judge Dykman, which harmonize with those of the principal American historians, that the chief credit of that arrest belongs to John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart, may I ask the favor of submitting the following account from one of the chief actors in the scene? In a book now in my possession, entitled "Historical Collections of the State of New York," published by Joseph Barbour, New Haven, in 1840, is the following on Page 588:

The annexed account or the taking of André, is from a manuscript in the possession of Isaac H. Tiffany of Fultonville, being the notes of a personal conversation which he had with David Williams, one of the actors in the scene, at Broome, Schoharie County, Feb. 13, 1817.

Williams, Van Wart, and Paulding (Williams, aged between twenty-two and twenty-three, and the other two being younger,) were going to see some relations twenty miles below. The three were seated beside the road in the bushes amusing themselves at cards, when their attention was arrested by the galloping of a horse. On approaching the road they saw a gentleman riding toward them seated on a large brown horse, which was afterward observed to have marked on the near shoulder the initials U. S. A. The rider was a light, trim-built man, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, with a bold military countenance and dark eyes, and was dressed in a round hat, blue surtout, crimson coat, with pantaloons and vest of nankeen. As he neared them the three cocked their muskets and aimed at the rider, who immediately checked his horse, and the following conversation ensued:

André—Gentlemen, I hope you are of our party!

Paulding—What party?

André—The lower party.

Paulding—We are.

André—I am a British officer; I have been up in the country on particular business, and would not wish to be detained a single moment.

He thereupon pulled out a gold watch and exhibited it as an evidence that he was a gentleman, and returned it again to his fob. Paulding thereupon remarked, "We are Americans."

André—God bless my soul! a man must do anything to get along. I am a Continental officer, going down to Dobbs Ferry to get information from below.

André then drew out and presented a pass from Gen. Arnold, in which was the assumed name of John Anderson. Seizing hold upon the reins of the horse, they ordered him to dismount. André exclaimed, "You will bring yourself into trouble!"

"We care not for that," was the reply. They took him down ten or fifteen rods beside a run of water, and Williams proceeded to search the hat, coat, vest, shirt, and pantaloons, in which they found $80 in Continental money, and at last ordered him to take off his boots. At this he changed color. Williams drew off the left boot first, and Paulding, seizing it, exclaimed, "My God! here it is!" In it three half sheets of written paper were found enveloped by a half sheet, marked, "Contents West Point." Paulding again exclaimed, "My God! he's a spy!" On pulling off the other boot a similar package was found.

André was now allowed to dress, and they marched him across the road into the field about twenty rods. The young men winked to each other to make further discoveries, and inquired from whom he got the papers. "Of a man at Pine's Bridge, a stranger to me," replied André. He then offered them for his liberty his horse and equipage, watch, and 100 guineas. This they refused to take unless he informed them where he obtained the manuscript. He refused to comply, but again offered his horse, equipage, and 1,000 guineas. They were firm in their denial, and André increased his offer to 10,000 guineas and as many dry goods as they wished, which should be deposited in any place desired—that they might keep him and send some one to New York with his order, so that they could obtain them unmolested. To this they replied that "it did not signify for him to make any offer, for he should not go." They then proceeded to the nearest military station, which was at North Castle, about twelve miles distant. On the way André gave them his watch, telling them that "it was a prize." On delivering him to Col. Jamieson, the commanding officer, that gentleman enjoined the strictest secrecy, at the same time expressing an opinion that there were others doubtless concerned in the plot. Major Tallmadge, who had commanded a guard, received André at Col. Jamieson's quarters, and afterward, with about twenty men, conducted him to Col. Sheldon, at Salem. The three accompanied André part of the way, and then left. During the night Tallmadge caused André to be tied to a tree at Comyen Hill. From Salem he was conveyed to West Point, and from there to Tappan.

Williams, Paulding, and Van Wart stood within the ring when André was hung. When the officer informed him that his time had nearly expired, and inquired if he had anything to say, he answered, "Nothing but for them to witness to the world that he died like a brave man." The hangman, who was painted black, offered to put on the noose. "Take off your black hands," said André; then, putting on the noose himself, took out his handkerchief, tied it on, drew it up, bowed with a smile to his acquaintances, and died.

David Williams, now (Feb. 13, 1817,) aged sixty-one, was born at Tarrytown of Dutch extraction, and speaks that language. Paulding and Van Wart were also Dutch; neither of the three spoke English well. Congress gave each a farm in Westchester County of the value of £500, an annuity of $200 through life, together with an elegant silver medal, on one side of which was the inscription, "Fidelity," and on the reverse the motto, "Amor patriae vincit," (the love of country conquers.)

This narrative, given by one of the principals thirty-seven years later, in which Mr. Williams with becoming modesty accords the leading place to John Paulding, is explicit and well connected, and was published and given to the public within the lifetime of many who were familiar with all the incidents connected with the event. It is an interesting item of our history, and bears the stamp of truthfulness in every line. It will doubtless be accepted as additional evidence that the substantial honors conferred upon the three patriots named by the Government, and confirmed on the well-deserved monument reared to their memory, were not misapplied, and that all attempts to detract from the glory of their deed is of comparatively recent date, and must end in failure.

My mother has often told the story of the capture of Major André as it was told to her by her mother, who was a daughter of John Paulding, and the account coincides with the facts given by Judge Dykman and those which I have quoted above.

LOUISE PAULDING BENEDICT.

Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 18, 1901.

Polly Reed's Part in the Capture.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with great interest in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the 12th inst. the criticism of Judge Dykman of the new history of Westchester County, recently published by the New York History Company, regarding the account of the capture of Major John André. There seems to be a part in the capture of the ill-fated André which has never found its way into any history of that very important event of the American Revolution. The real captor of Major André, or, in other words, the person who put the three patriots, Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart, on the track of the Major, has never received any recognition of the very prominent part played by her in that affair, and, being a direct descendant of Polly Reed, she being my great-grandmother, I deem it but just and right (although at a very late day) that she should get full credit for her action in the matter.

Isaac Reed kept a small tavern at Sleepy Hollow, which the cowboys and others frequented; during the entire Revolution he was always in sympathy with the British, and made himself so unpopular in that section that whenever any of the cowboys caught him they would beat him dreadfully; the result was that whenever any of them appeared he would invariably hide himself away; on the other hand, his wife, Polly Reed, was intensely patriotic, to such an extent that she and her husband had frequent controversies over it.

On the morning of the day that André was captured, the three cowboys (Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart) appeared at the tavern and asked Polly Reed to furnish them with breakfast. She said, "All right, boys; if you will wait a little while I will go down to the village store [which I believe was kept by a person named Storms] and get something for you," and then went into the cellar and drew them a pitcher of beer, and gave them also a pack of cards, with which to amuse themselves until her return. Mounting her horse, (astride, as she always rode,) with her infant son, Isaac Reed, Jr., in front of her, she went to the village store, and while making her purchases a stranger entered, and his garb and general bearing were so different from anything that had ever been seen in the neighborhood that he interested her, and when he inquired the way to West Point she became convinced at once that he was an important personage. After hearing the owner of the store direct him the road to take to West Point, she at once remounted her horse and rode post haste to the tavern and told the boys of what had happened, and also informed them of the road he was to take. The story of the capture is well known, and it is not necessary to repeat it here. After the war was over a bill was introduced in Congress to grant a pension to Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart for their services in the matter. Polly Reed, hearing of this, went at once to them and demanded to be included in the pension bill; they told her that if she insisted on having her name inserted in the bill it would jeopardize its passage, and that if she would keep quiet they would agree to give her a portion of their pension during her life, which she accepted, remarking, "Oh, well, that will keep me in tea and sugar for the rest of my life, and I am satisfied with that," and they kept their word. After peace was declared, the glorious Fourth of July was celebrated in the City of New York, and for many years Grandmother Polly Reed was always an attractive feature in the parade, riding, with her long, flowing gray hair, on horseback, her usual way.

MRS. THOMAS BARRINGTON.

New York, Jan. 15, 1901.

Dean One of Andre's Captors.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been much interested in Judge Dykman's letter about André's captors, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 12. The statement contained in my "Crisis of the Revolution" (Page 27) that the captors numbered eight, instead of seven, is based on, first, the evidence of Samuel Youngs, a former Surrogate of Westchester County. In 1832 he indorsed the pension application of Ensign John Dean's widow to this effect: In 1780 he himself was employed as a guide for Sheldon's regiment, and as such was at Mile Square (the present Armonk) on the 23d of September, and there witnessed the arrival of the eight, whom he mentions by name, (See Page 35.) Secondly, I had the testimony of Dean's descendants, his grandson, Mr. William Dean of Tarrytown, and great-grandson, Prof. Bashford Dean of Columbia College, to the effect that Ensign (then Sergeant) Dean was of the party, and in charge of it, as the only one not a private soldier. It is true, as Judge Dykman says, that I consulted with him on the story of André, but the Dean matter was probably discovered afterward.

Lossing was doubtless the first writer to give Dean's name as one of the party—but as he specifically states (Vol. I., Page 755) that he met (Thomas) Dean, John Dean's son, while examining the tombstones in the Sleepy Hollow churchyard at Tarrytown, a legitimate inference would be that he received the information then and there from this gentleman himself.

In the several years devoted to the preparation of my book, I discovered among the long list of authorities consulted any number of statements which patient investigation proved to be errors in some cases palpable fabrications—and since its publication I have found others, one of which I mentioned in The Literary Collector of this month. Doubtless there remain yet others, which will crop up from time to time, for the startling story of André's arrest and Arnold's treason gave rise to a number of camp rumors which crystallized in letters and newspaper statements of extravagant nature. But I believe none of these has found its way into my history of the events in question.

W. ABBATT.

New York, Jan. 12, 1901.

Major Andre Not the Author of the Hymn.

FREDERICK M. BIRD, South Bethlehem, Penn., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Mr. William L. Stone, in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 15, is right enough in defending Major André's memory; but he need not have repeated Lamb's foolish story (1809) about the hymn 'written a few days before his execution,' (1780.) This hymn, which he reprints at full length, begins, 'Hail, sovereign love, that first began,' and has been in hundreds of collections for a century and more, so that it did not depend on Lamb's 'exceedingly rare' book for its currency. It first appeared in The Gospel Magazine for October, 1776, signed 'Sylvestris'; and thence André or anybody else might copy it. The author was Jehoida Brewer, (1752-1817,) afterward Congregational minister at Sheffield and Birmingham; his name has been appended to the piece dozens of times. These facts, like pretty much all facts concerning hymns, may be found in Mr. Julian's 'Dictionary of Hymnology,' 1892.

"Mr. Stone made another strong attribution, apparently on his own authority. Brewer's (or André's) lyric, he thinks, may not unfavorably be compared with Bernard de Cluny's 'Dies Irae.' If he has any warrant for this ascription, he ought to give it, for the matter is 'important if true.' While the authorship of 'Dies Irae,' like that of most Latin hymns, is not known with absolute certainty, it has been generally, if not universally, credited to Thomas de Celano, a Franciscan friar of the thirteenth century. Bernard of Cluny, or of Morlaix, about 1125, wrote 'De Contemptu Mundi,' translated by Dr. Neale as 'A Rhythm of the Celestial Country,' and thence come 'Jerusalem the Golden' and other familiar hymns. So far as heard from till now, he wrote nothing else."

LOUIS F. BENSON, editor of the Hymnal of the Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "The most accessible sketch of Jehoida Brewer is perhaps that in the recent Dictionary of National Biography. The original text of the hymn, not differing very much from that given by Mr. Stone, can be found in Rogers's Lyra Britannica.

"The hymn at one time was found in many English hymn books, and in American hymn books from the early part of this century until as late as 1865. It appeared, for example, in Beecher's Plymouth Collection, the Andover Sabbath Hymn Book, and Dr. Robinson's Songs of the Sanctuary. It has had, therefore, a somewhat extended career. Even now Dr. Robinson's book is used here and there, so that it is not impossible that the hymn is still sung.

"In regard to the merits of the hymn, each one is entitled to his own opinion. But I am not able to follow Mr. Stone in comparing it with the 'Dies Irae,' and no doubt it is by a mere slip of the pen that he attributes the latter to 'Bernard de Cluni.'"

The Real Author of Andre's Hymn.

H. L. SINGLETON, New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Jehoida Brewer was born at Newport, Monmouthshire, 1792. He became a Congregational minister; was pastor in Rodborough, Gloucestershire, and at Sheffield. He died Aug. 24, 1817. He composed a number of hymns, which became popular during the great revival in which he took part with Whitefield and the Wesleys. His best-known hymn is the one Mr. Stone and others mistook for André's, "The Hiding Place." Its first appearance in The Gospel Magazine was with nine stanzas, four lines. It was printed in full in J. Middleton's Hymns, 1793, No. 279; in Williams & Boden, 1801, No. 226; in an undated edition of Lady Huntingdon's Collection, No. 328; Ripon, twenty-seventh edition of his selection, 1827, No. 172, Part II., set the example of abbreviation."

Not to Be Compared with Nathan Hale.

FLOYD R. SMITH, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "It was with great surprise that I read the defense of André and the attack on his captors in the last issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. The writer seems, at several points, to lay himself open to severe criticism by making statements which, if not absolutely untrue, are at the best very misleading. In defending André he likens him to Nathan Hale, and states that 'the principles for which they both suffered were precisely the same!' Precisely the same, indeed! Hale, it is true, was a spy, but of a far different calibre from André. He was engaged at the time of his capture in an enterprise that has always been indorsed by civilized nations in time of war—the attempt, by secret means, to obtain information of the strength, disposition, and intentions of the enemy. The spy, if caught, is hanged, because he is a very dangerous character; but no military authority that I know of ever condemned as immoral the practice of sending out volunteers for the purpose of secretly obtaining necessary knowledge of the enemy.

"Hale accepted this difficult task, and his purpose in assuming the awful risk, as far as we know, was pure and unselfish patriotism of the most exalted type. How different was the case of André, Clinton's agent in the blackest scheme of villainy that ever tarnished the British arms, a seducer sent out to play upon the criminal weakness of Arnold, his purpose to make a man with a grievance a traitor to his country's cause, the scornful by-word of his countrymen. Gold, and the inducement which tempted him to become a party to this detestable plot was, by his own confession, 'the favor of his King, the applause of his countrymen, and possibly a Brigadership.' For this he sold his honor.

"The London Daily News many years later, in commenting on this courtly gentleman, said: 'The social qualities and the letters of André do not extenuate his crime, as they show that, whatever his moral principles may have been, he had the education of an English gentleman. If anything, his memory has been treated with great clemency. If monuments are to be erected in Westminster Abbey to men of such lax morality, it is time for honesty to hide its head.'

"His letters to Washington, viewed in the light of later events and his denial of his conversation with Major Tallmadge, hardly entitle him to rank as a man whose word is to be taken without reserve. As to the wishy-washy sentiment with which this gentle arch-conspirator's crime has ever been softened, I think that our own Bryant sums up the case with remarkable astuteness: 'The sympathy that regrets the fate of one with many admirable qualities degenerates into mawkish sentimentality when it remembers only those qualities and forgets the crime, which the possession of such qualities does not palliate, and ought to have prevented.' A second Hale? Bosh!

"Now as to the attack on the 'unsophisticated country boys,' Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart, the only statement against their honor came from André himself, an embittered captive, whose ability to render several versions of a story showed all the qualifications of high art. The letter from General King referred to by your correspondent was written nearly thirty years afterward, and might fairly be regarded as the very unreliable retrospect of an old man. In fact, the opening paragraph of the letter reads, 'The facts, as far as I am acquainted with them, I will state to the best of my ability or recollection.' André's statement, quoted in the General's letter, that he did not remember whether the 'sum agreed upon' was 500 or 1,000 guineas, does not seem to bear the imprint of truth even if the sturdy old General's 'recollection' was to be implicitly trusted at that remote date.

"For the causes I fail to see any good reason to believe that these young men necessarily made any compact with André, though I do admit that they may have been assailed, by that temptation which poverty sometimes renders almost irresistible.

"The facts in the case, however, prove that they did resist temptation, and that America was saved by them. In the absence of any trustworthy evidence to the contrary, why should an American refuse to give them their full meed of praise? In this respect let us follow the noble example set by Washington."

Sleepy Hollow Church Records.

An important publication of genealogical interest has just been undertaken by the Yonkers Historical and Library Association. Arangements have been made by a committee of that organization to compile, translate, and index the old records of the historic Sleepy Hollow Church at Tarrytown. The Rev. Dr. David Cole, a former President of the Yonkers Historical Society and a well-known Dutch scholar, is now at work on the records, and it is the intention to have the volume ready by Feb. 15 of the coming year. The edition will be limited to 500 copies, and a number of illustrations will add to the interest of the book. Among those will be an early view of the church, one of the ancient Flipse Castle, an illustration showing the communion service given to the church shortly after its erection by Queen Anne, and a picture of the old weather vane. The Sleepy Hollow Church was built by Vredryk Flipse and his wife, Katrina van Courtlandt, about 1685, and its records constitute the earliest and most complete list of baptisms and marriages in Westchester County between the years 1697 and 1790, being almost the only church records in that county which survived the ravages of the skinners and cowboys in that borderland between the rival armies during the Revolutionary War. Morris P. Ferris is the President of the Yonkers Historical Society, and he is also Chairman of the committee in charge of the publication. The volume will contain over three hundred pages and its price will be $5. Dr. Cole compiled some time ago the church records of Tappan, and he has also written a history of Yonkers.

Reading With a Purpose.

The State Library School at Albany, N. Y., from time to time invites speakers from outside the pale of librarianship for addresses on various phases of literary work. On Jan. 10 George Iles gave the students some account of the aid extended him by the libraries of New York as he wrote "Flame, Electricity, and the Camera." In the course of his remarks he said:

There is great gain in having a connecting thread to knit one's reading together. Instead of scratching the surface here and there of a vast sweep of ground in a desultory way, it is immensely more profitable to choose a particular and promising corner of it, and dig patiently to the precious ore beneath. As each year draws to its close there is a heartening sense that one's knowledge has taken on a new and tangible addition. Let us compare small things with great. Stanley every morning started from where he left off the night before. The postman with his pouch set out to-day just where he began yesterday. Stanley explores Darkest Africa; the postman renews acquaintance with Tompkins Square. Let any young reader take up an idea that warmly appeals to him, not in the butter-fingered fashion of a dilettante, but with a heart-whole willingness to be possessed by it if it prove worthy to possess him. As he gathers his facts, as he thinks about them from day to day, or hour to hour, they will soon of themselves take on in his brain an illuminating linkage, and fall into an order which points to where a difficulty may be bridged, to where veins of gold, as yet untouched, await his hand. Especially is this true when the reader becomes a writer. Cobbett used to say that he thought with the point of his pen. It was a luminous remark. The exigencies of writing, of making one's meaning clear, one's story intelligible and complete, and, if possible, interesting, lift into consciousness many a good thought that otherwise would rest in the sleep that knows no waking.

STEVENSON.

His Ouida-Like Romance "An Object of Pity" in a Limited Edition.*

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have recently issued in an edition limited to 110 copies an interesting bit of Stevensoniana. Stevenson says in one of his letters: "A Ouida romance we have been secretly writing, in which Haggard was the hero, and each one of the authors had to draw a portrait of him or herself in a Ouida light. Leigh, Lady J., Fanny, R. L. S., Belle, and Graham were the authors." And, again: "Most amusingly, varied by a visit from Lady Jersey, I took her over mysteriously (under the pseudonym of my cousin, Miss Amelia Balfour) to visit Mataafa, our rebel, and we had great fun, and wrote a Ouida novel on our life here, in which every author had to describe himself in the Ouida glamour, and of which—for the Jerseys intend printing it—I must let you have a copy."

The romance has never before been published, although, according to a preface to the present edition, written by its editor, Mr. Luther Livingston, it has been twice privately printed, the present edition being a reprint of the first issue, a small 16mo volume, entitled, "An Object of Pity; or, The Man Haggard," which bears on its title page, "Imprinted at Amsterdam," which is probably only a carrying out of the old custom of assigning to Amsterdam the preparation of books which were not openly published. The book, however, was probably printed in England, from the fact that its paper bears a watermark, "Hudson and Kearns Legal Note, London, S. E."

This interesting little "romance" was, as has been shown, founded upon certain events which actually took place during the visit of the Countess of Jersey and her party to Samoa in August, 1892. They were the guests of Mr. Bazett Haggard, the English member of the Land Commission of the islands, and a brother of Rider Haggard. They, and especially Lady Jersey, were anxious to meet the rebel king Mataafa, the visit being arranged for them by Stevenson, who was on such friendly terms with that sovereign that he was somewhat afraid of being forced, through German influence, to leave the country.

Lady Jersey has described this visit in an article which appeared in The Nineteenth Century for January, 1893, while Stevenson himself writes of the incident in a long letter to Sidney Colvin, to be found in Vailima Letters, while in Volume II. of the Stevenson Letters will be found a note from Lady Jersey, and two letters to her from Stevenson, referring to the excursion. Mr. Livingston says that, while the visit to Mataafa brought about the writing of the "romance," Lady Jersey's chapter is the only one that deals entirely with it; the others bringing in various incidents connected with the visit to the islands.

The present edition, a little volume of about seventy pages, is most attractively printed on good paper, and bound in pretty gray boards with paper label, and both from the interest of the tale, and from the fact that this is really a first edition, in very limited form, will make it an essential feature of every Stevenson collection, as well as a volume likely to greatly increase in value.

"The Romance" is prefaced by Lady Jersey's Nineteenth Century article, followed by a delightful four-page dedication by Stevenson, which in many ways is the finest portion of an interesting little book. It is addressed to "Lady Ouida."

Many besides yourself have exulted to collect Olympian polysyllables, and to sling ink, not wisely, but too well. They are forgotten; you endure. Many have made it their goal and object to exceed, and who else has been so excessive? Many have desired to see the world otherwise (and, if possible, larger,) than God made it, and in this ambition none has been prospered to succeed like the author of Strathmore. * * * The present volume has been written slavishly from your own gorgeous but peculiar point of view. Your touch of complaisance in observation, your genial excess of epithet, and the grace of your antiquarian allusions have been cultivated like the virtues. * * * But while seeking to borrow tints from that admired palette, we have been careful to respect the facts of the case. As for the characters, each author has been intrusted with his own, a certain pledge of sincerity, while all have contributed emulously to enrich the central figure of the Man Haggard with the ornaments of truth and soberness. For the incidents, it must be owned, the epilogue is still prophetic, but to all acquainted with Norfolk, it will seem highly credible. The King's palace, again, appears to be not quite veraciously described, and you are recommended not to rely in practice on the recipe for Kava; it was not a cookery book we had in view.

This dedication is signed by the authors as Lady Ouida's "fond admirers," both their Samoan names and their English equivalents being given. Stevenson's name of "O Tusitala, the Writer of Tales," being much better known to us than is that of Mrs. Strong—Mrs. Stevenson's daughter, "O Teuila, the Adorner of the Ugly," the other names being equally appropriate.

The book is divided into five chapters, followed by an epilogue and a poem, "Vale, Samoa," the various chapters being written by Capt. Leigh, (Lady Jersey's brother;) the second chapter, "The Mulled Mystery of Malie" is by Lady Jersey, introduced by a four-page extract from Tusitala's "Samoid," Canto XII., Chapter III., "There Was a Sound of Revelry by Night," is by Mrs. R. L. Stevenson; while Chapter IV., "Late, Ever Late," is by Stevenson himself. Chapter V. is by Teuila, Mrs. Strong, while the epilogue is by Graham Balfour, whose Samoan name was "O Pelema, a Globe-Trotter."

The scene of the epilogue is laid in Norfolk at the Christmas tide, years later than the time of the romance, when the old Bazett Haggard, "bowed with the weight of more than ninety years," once more for the pleasure of his guests "tells that marvelous tale. Before them rose the palm trees, and the primeval forests of Samoa, in the harbor thick with rusting wrecks, the King's palace, the twin cathedrals, the exquisite salons of metropolitan Apia." And yet, true to his model, the Lady Ouida, once more the tale was told, but the mystery of the nameless lady was still unrevealed; Haggard, deaf to all entreaty, even at this late day, simply adding: "In this bosom perishes the secret of the Beach of Apia."

The book ends with Capt. Leigh's poem, "Vale, Samoa," and contains full and interesting notes throughout, which add much to the charm of this whimsical tale, which must have appealed strongly to Stevenson's sense of humor. As each writer was intrusted with the task of describing his or her own character, their descriptions must of necessity be entirely trustworthy. And as Stevenson's is the most interesting personality therein treated, two extracts may be given as showing the value as well as the interest of this delightful little book. The first is from Tusitala's own pen; the second from that of "The Witch Woman of the Mountain," or, as she was sometimes called, Mrs. Stevenson. The two should go far toward showing the plan of this "romance," as well as its entire faithfulness to its great model:

He of the name which brought a light to the eye of the Canadian Book Agent, and a flush to the cheek of the Chicago pirate. He who had earned fame only to despise it, luxury only to discard it; who had fled from the splendors of a suburban residence to toss in the rude trading schooner among uncharted reefs; who had left the saturnalian pleasures of the Athenæum to become a dweller in the Bush and the councilor of rebel sovereigns, crouching at night with them about the draughty lamp on the bare cabin floor; whose pen was of gold, and his bed a mat upon a chest, who loved but three things, women, adventure, art—and art the least of these three, and, as men whispered, adventure the most—was he, even he, at ease? I trow not. His slender fingers plucked at his long mustache; his dark eyes glittered in his narrow, sanguine face; in his mind—the mind of a poet—the oaths of stevedores and coal-porters hurtled.

Stevenson writes a correspondent this description of himself should prove amusing, while the following, a little nearer its original, should prove equally so. Mrs. Stevenson writes:

"The one who was dark presented the aspect of a boy in his teens; the slender figure, tending in repose like a lily in the Summer wind; the sensitive, startled nostril, the small, narrow head, the bloom on the smooth cheek, the soft, tranquil, dark eye—all these pertained to youth. But a closer inspection revealed silver threads in thinning brown locks, fine lines in the forehead, traced by the inexorable hand of time, deepened, perchance, by the follies of his dissolute early life. And behind the eyes so velvet soft burned the fires of hell. Let no one in fancied security make the mistake of touching this creature on a sensitive nerve. The drooping figure springs erect with a tigerish activity, from the lips apparently formed to sing the praises of fair dames leaps a torrent of blasphemy and imprecation that might well appall a fishwife, his terrible voice ringing out like the trump of doom, till strong men crawl shuddering from his presence to lie for days on their beds sick and prone, while women, shrieking and laughing in delirium, flee until they fall in their tracks. The name of this singular being was Tusitala, the Writer of Tales.

*AN OBJECT OF PITY; or, The MAN HAGGARD. By Robert Louis Stevenson, and Five of His Friends. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1900. Pp. cx. 110 copies. $5.00.

"The Bennett Twins."

M. C. S., New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Your recent article on 'Christmas in Song and Story' was of special interest. I should like to add to your list a humanly winning chapter, full of spontaneity and happy youthful comradeship, entitled 'How the Hive Hummed at Christmas'; it is in 'The Bennett Twins,' by Grace M. Hurd. That story is a very true comment on life as it is lived, and the characters show the brush marks of study from nature, which is not always true of people in a book of so much interest of a genuine contemporary sort. The 'Hive,' as all lovers of the 'Twins' know, is the great New York Studio Building, where they went through their struggles, learning in grim reality that the artist must live in a garret aloof to keep the goddess constant and glad. On Christmas Eve the young brother and sister went out and got a bunch of holly for themselves, and had a good time watching other people going home with bundles, making 'brave holiday eyes over their greens at every glum face they encountered,' and throwing Merry Christmas to street urchins and blue-fingered street peddlers. Agnes had a mysterious gift that night tossed through the hole in the wall of the studio, where they lived, which turned out to be a little gold bee, its pin through a card, a very significant present for a worker in the 'Hive.' Then in the morning came Vi'let, the black woman, who was house fairy to the boys and girls pursuing ideals hungrily beneath that great roof. 'Vi'let' is a character worthy to be hung up with Col. Carter in the gallery of gems from the South. The Christmas dinner of the eighteen dwellers in the 'Hive' who did not go out anywhere was cooked in installments in the different rooms where girl students lived, and carried from all over the building to the largest room at their service by the merry flock; and 'when it came to pudding, steaming away two floors below, they had to descend in a body and go trolling their roundelays over one flight of stairs and down another and up the middle staircase, Vi'let prancing proudly at their head. * * * Though the toasts were drunk in water, they were of the heartiest. They toasted Christmas past and present, absent friends and the gifted company drawn together by a common bond, that of hunger.' And this best of sauces does not go with all Christmas dinners in the land!

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"OLD IRONSIDES."

Mr. Hollis's History of the Frigate Constitution.*

The history of this famous vessel, a spirited picture of which under full sail, after the painting by Marshall Johnson, forms the frontispiece of the present volume, is much more than the history of a single vessel, however famous. The book is an outgrowth of Mr. Ira N. Hollis's paper written for The Atlantic, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the launching of this old ship. The author tells us that the Constitution has so long been a favorite subject for song and story that nothing new remains to be said. However that may be, the present history of this old frigate brings together in extremely readable and concise form the entire story of the formation and early development of our sailing navy, down to the days when the invention and perfecting of steam power commenced to alter all existing conditions.

In his preface Mr. Hollis states that while in no sense a history of the navy, yet his book brings together a reasonably connected narrative of naval events, and particularly of all such as had any close connection with the history of this old frigate. His information has been drawn from the American State papers, the Constitution's logbooks, and the reports of commanding officers, as well as from naval biographies and histories. Mr. Hollis has prepared his book with the idea of first making clear the relation of the sailor to the country, and then to stimulate an interest in the rebuilding of the old ship. Should he succeed as well as did Oliver Wendell Holmes, he would be greatly to be envied. Holmes, then a student in the Dane Law School and just passed his majority, having seen in a newspaper one morning that the Constitution was to be destroyed by order of the Navy Department, dashed off his poem "Old Ironsides," which was first published in The Boston Advertiser, copied by newspapers all over the country, and even printed on handbills and distributed in the streets of Washington. The public sentiment thus aroused was irresitible, the Navy Department's order revoked, Congress at once appropriating sufficient money to rebuild the old ship without alteration of her original model, the Constitution being placed in the new dry dock in the Boston Navy Yard in June, 1833.

As is well known, by an act of Congress, approved Feb. 14, 1900, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to restore the Constitution, as regards hull and rigging, to her original condition while in active service, provided a sum of money estimated at $400,000 can be raised through the agency of the Massachusetts State Society of the United States Daughters of 1812. Large as is this sum, the patriotic women having it in charge hope to see the old ship completely restored within a few years, and if Mr. Hollis, while giving us a most readable and interesting sketch of our early navy and of its remarkable triumphs over seemingly insurmountable obstacles, can also further this end, he will have accomplished most successfully a double purpose.

The sailing frigate was to the old navy what the cruiser is to that of modern days. Nelson called them "the eyes of the fleet," often serving as scouts to watch the movements of the enemy. In the old navy, the campaigns were longer, and information as to the enemy's movements being so much more difficult to obtain, fast frigates formed valuable auxiliaries in all fleet service. To increase such effectiveness the hulls of frigates were made large enough to carry a great spread of canvas, the lines being drawn relatively fine, so the vessel might be calculated to outsail everything afloat.

Mr. Hollis tells us of the formation of the navy at the time when the Constitution was built, three classes of ships usually forming the bulk of all navies—sloops, frigates, and line-of-battle ships. They usually carried three masts, with square sails, and were distinguished by the number of decks carrying complete batteries, although its rating was not an entirely reliable indication of a ship's power. Mr. Hollis carefully explains all classes of war vessels entering into the old sailing navy, clearly and plainly, but at too great length to be entered into here. He also describes the different methods of going into action, telling us that in the war of 1812 the British had no regulated sights for their guns, while our navy gained an advantage through being clever enough to provide a fair substitute for the modern sight bar. The height of the deck above the water level had much to do with the fighting qualities of a ship; it was therefore of much importance in naval construction to place the decks as high as possible above the water line.

The percussion cap not having been invented until after the war of 1812, the guns were fired by means of a flintlock or match, which necessitated an entirely different placing and management of the guns from that in use at the present day. The armament comprised three types of guns—the long gun, the carronade, and the columbiad. Mr. Hollis also draws all sorts of parallels between the service of the two countries, the handling of the ships in action, the housing and feeding of the crews, and a thousand and one small details which will be found of great assistance when it comes to description of the actual battles.

The author takes up in a separate chapter the reasons for the establishment of a United States Navy and the causes which helped to bring it about. The corsairs of North Africa had for three centuries preyed upon the Christian nations of Europe, and it was not until 1794 that Congress passed a bill by a very small majority authorizing the construction of four ships of forty-four guns each, and of two ships of thirty-six guns each, for the protection of our vessels. In 1793, 11 American ships and 100 American sailors had been captured by Barbary pirates. Even then there was no idea of forming a permanent navy, and work on these vessels was to be discontinued in case a satisfactory treaty with the Dey could be arranged.

There was, of course, no Navy Department, and the matter was referred to Henry Knox, the Secretary of War, who finally accepted the plans of John Humphreys of Philadelphia, a well-known shipbuilder. The hull frames, the planking, and masts of these ships were equal in dimensions to those of a line-of-battle ship, while the unusual hardness and weight of the timbers and planking in the Constitution gave her the name of "Old Ironsides." The greater height of her guns above water was also an advantage, making it possible for her to go into action in weather which rolled the gun ports of the ordinary frigate and line-of-battle ship under water. The extra beam given to Mr. Humphreys's ships also allowed a better angle in staying the masts to resist rolling in a seaway; while his masts, yards, and rigging were in every way admirable.

This book will be found to give the most interesting sketches of the early commanders, the war with Tripoli, and Edward Preble's exploits; the outbreak of the war of 1812, the marvelous escape of the Constitution from a British squadron, partly through superior sailing ability, and partly through the clever use of a kedge anchor; the destruction of the frigate Guerrière; the action between the Constitution and the Java, which lasted about two hours and a half, every stick of timber on the latter, except part of the mainmast, being shot away in less than an hour; her cruise under Stewart and the capture of the Cyane and Levant.

Mr. Hollis reminds us that while our success in the war of 1812 can hardly be credited to a single frigate, yet the Constitution did by far the greatest amount of damage of any one vessel, while the guns captured by her amounted to more than half the whole number taken from British armed ships upon the sea.

The cruises and other incidents connected with the Constitution's history after the war of 1812 are also fully touched upon in the present book, but the old vessel's real history is confined to a period of about twelve years. The frigate Constitution Mr. Hollis thinks almost as important a source of inspiration to Americans as are Bunker Hill, Independence Hall, and Gettysburg, the frigate's successes coming:

> At a period when we sorely needed a strong arm to vindicate for the second time our right to independence, and to the untrammeled development of our own institutions, her victories did much to teach a few scattered colonies or States respect for themselves and faith in their own united strength. Perhaps more than all else she stands to-day for the freedom of the seas—around her are woven the memories of our great sailors, many of whom obtained their early training upon her decks. Her history is almost a history of the navy during its most critical period, and she has survived to us the heirloom of a glorious past, which cannot be forgotten so long as her wooden walls stand firm. She holds a place as a representative of the days of sails, and is one of the finest examples of the wooden frigate at its best. As a type in marine warfare her class was the flower of the sailing period, and although sails were soon to be superseded, there was still time for her victories to work great changes in European navies. Her model and armament were copied by England before the war of 1812 had closed, as it was imperative to build something to overtake and destroy her. In her day the organization of men to manoeuvre and fight ships had reached a high state of perfection. It is probable that we shall never find crews better adapted by nature to contend with the sea, or better fitted by training to carry their ships into distant seas and fight them than were the seamen on the decks of the old Constitution.

The book is well printed and profusely illustrated, and may be said to carry out most successfully Mr. Hollis's aim of "keeping alive the interest in our old ships and in the sailors who contributed with their lives to the welfare of their country."

*THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION: The Central Figure of the Navy Under Sail. By Ira N. Hollis. Illustrations. Index. Pp. xi.-263. 1900. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cambridge: The Riverside Press. $1.50.

An Exhibition of William Morris's Works.

The Philobiblon Club of Philadelphia is gradually coming to the front as a leader in subjects that appeal to book lovers. It was established five or six years ago and is rapidly outgrowing its present quarters. On Tuesday, Jan. 8, it held a special meeting in the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. The Trustees of the library placed the building at the disposal of the club for an occasion of special interest. Dr. C. R. Ashbee, a representative of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, delivered an illustrated lecture before the club and their friends on the subject of William Morris. The executive officers of the Free Library thought this a good opportunity to secure for the residents of Philadelphia an opportunity to inspect a complete set of the publications of the Kelmscott Press, with very nearly complete specimens of all that has been published by the Vale and Essex House printing presses. Through the courtesy of Mr. Harold Peirce the books will remain on exhibition for a few weeks.

Four large cases in the lecture hall of the Widener Branch are filled with specimens of the works of Morris and his successors. It is believed that no such complete collection has hitherto been exhibited. Regarding first the work of Morris as a printer, attention will naturally be called to the copy of "Sigurd, the Volsung," which was considered by Morris himself his masterpiece, but the general observer will probably be more attracted to the reprint of "Chaucer." Two copies of this book are exhibited, one closed and one open. The closed copy shows the original binding in pigskin designed by Morris himself, and is as tasteful a production as ever came from the Doves' Bindery. The first page of "Chaucer" is decorated by Sir E. Burne-Jones, and however well known is always worth another inspection. This work was illustrated by eighty-seven drawings from the pen of Sir E. Burne-Jones, and these are shown in this splendid typographical production. Close by are exhibited on one card the autograph of William Morris, and autograph letters from S. C. Cockerell, the private secretary of the Kelmscott Press; from Emery Walker, the friend and adviser of Morris, and from S. F. Ellis, the editor of the work; with autographs of Sir E. Burne-Jones, the artist and illustrator; Cobden Sanderson, the binder, who works under the trade name of the Doves' Bindery, and W. H. Hooper, the engraver. Here we have, therefore, the writing of every person connected with this remarkable production.

In a large folio close by are shown sixteen pages of a projected edition of Lord Berner's translation of "Froissart." Of this thirty-two copies only were printed for presentation to personal friends of Morris, and one of these has been secured by Mr. Peirce. With it are bound up two pages of a projected edition of "Sigurd." The "Froissart" is printed in the Chaucer and the "Sigurd" in the Troy type. Another exceedingly interesting product of Morris's work is the illustrated edition of the Rev. Dr. John Mason Neale's celebrated Christmas carol, "Good, Kind Wenceslas," illustrated by J. Gaskin, and scattered in the exhibition cases are a large number of portraits of William Morris at various periods of his life, with two or three family groups, in which are included Morris himself, Miss May Morris, (afterward Mrs. Sparling,) and Sir E. Burne-Jones. There were twelve book-plates printed of the Kelmscott Press, of which a set is exhibited, and on the platform of the lecture room is placed a wooden table made in Morris's workshop, being an exact model of the one at which he worked in his library for so many years. A small brass tablet, explaining what the table is, is attached to the side.

As has been remarked, Morris worked a complete revolution in house decoration, and photographs and drawings of some of the tapestries he designed will be found on exhibition. A large number of autograph letters and other manuscripts by Morris are included, but possibly the most interesting is a minute book of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, of which Morris was Secretary. It will be noticed that during the intervals of recording the business of the meeting he has amused himself by sketching artistic decorations in the margins of his manuscript. While the "Chaucer" is interesting as the result of his life work, it is not uninteresting to turn to the "Story of the Glittering Plain," with which are placed two trial plates. These were the first leaves printed at the Kelmscott Press, and were struck off Jan. 31, 1891. They were not adopted in the work as published, as may be seen on examining a copy of the "Glittering Plain": opened at the same place. Only six or eight copies of these trial plates were printed, and the visitor will find lying by them an interesting letter from Mr. Cockerell to Mr. Peirce, dated Feb. 5, 1900, giving interesting details of these two pages.

Turning to Morris as a great Socialist leader, the most interesting exhibit seems to be a dramatic piece entitled "The Tables Turned; or, Nupkins Awakened." This was played at the hall of the Socialist League Oct. 15, 1887, and Morris himself took the part of the Archbishop of Canterbury; "a witness," and Miss May Morris played the part of Mary Pinch, the woman wrongfully accused of stealing. Side by side with this lies a copy of Morris's poem, "The Death Song," with a memorial design by Walter Crane.

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Mr. Zangwill's new novel, is a book which one would naturally expect to have a larger sale in England than in this country. It is an English political novel and touches upon anti-imperialism.

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* * * * * *

There are two other stories of which we have something to say, both of which are humorous in character. The first is

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The Idiot at Home

by John Kendrick Bangs. We have published some sixteen books by Mr. Bangs, all of which have been successful. The "Idiot at Home" is a sequel to the most popular of them all—"Coffee and Repartee"—and it is just as amusing.

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CORINTH.

Interesting Disclosures Which Recent Excavations Have Made.

ATHENS, Greece, Jan. 2.—Ancient Corinth, which can be traced back over 3,000 years, is not shown on any ordinary map, for its exact site is only now being determined by the excavations of the American School of Classic Studies. Beginning along the northern shore of Peloponnesus at the Gulf of Patras and continuing along the Gulf of Corinth we come to the Isthmus of Corinth, on the western edge of which stands the modern village of Corinth, a miserable aggregation of huts, totally unworthy of its grand old name. This isthmus, about three miles wide, is now cut by the most beautiful ship canal in the world as straight as a rifle barrel. The ancients conceived the same plan, and actually did some cutting, remains of which are still visible. About three miles inland, and up a rapid slope may be traced the general outlines of the walls of ancient Corinth, inclosing a vast area. Within these walls the ground looks as wild as the rest of the slope, and the rude farming of the locality is carried on. The few scattered farmhouses could not be called a village, yet under them lie several Corinths, each built over the ruins of its immediate predecessor.

The greatest of these was in its glory 600 or 700 years before our era. It was destroyed by the Romans over 2,000 years ago, and later refounded by Caesar. The village which stood on the site up to less than fifty years ago, was of no importance, and was finally leveled by an earthquake about forty-two years ago. At this time the modern village on the isthmus, referred to above, was founded, but long before this the exact site of the mighty Corinth of 700 B. C. was lost. Neither the natives nor learned historians knew the site, excepting that it lay somewhere within the remains of the old walls. The position of this great city was commanding, standing practically on the isthmus like a sentinel between two seas, the Gulf of Corinth and the Saronic Gulf, and catching the trade of both. It bore the same relation to the land trade between the mainland of Greece and Peloponnesus. It thus stood in the centre of a great crossroads of trade, the northern and southern arms being land and the eastern and western arms water. Higher up the slope we come to Acro-Corinth, a high rocky eminence surmounted by an ancient citadel.

This lost Corinth was what Prof. R. B. Richardson of the "American School of Classic Studies in Greece" set himself to find about three years ago. The Turkish war stopped operations, but within the last year phenomenal progress has been made. During a visit to Athens last November I had the good fortune to carry an introduction to the enthusiastic professor, and received the great favor of a special trip to Corinth and being taken over the ground by one of his favorite pupils, who had acted as Superintendent of excavations last Summer.

It was known that Greek cities of that date had an "Agora," or market place, and that this was the centre of the life of the city. It formed the nucleus of the town. It was much more than we understand by "market." Market it was, but forum would be a better translation. It was the meeting place, the loafing place, the public club, the centre of the city's activities. It was the place to get the news and hear the gossip. The laborer "stood idle" there and the employer went there for laborers. The great mass of the people had no other place to go for a little brightness, for the American liquor store had not been evolved. The houses of the poor were only little dens, at that date, and the husband staid at home as little as possible, going to the "Agora" to meet his fellows. This market place generally had the best architecture, statuary, and fountains. It was the show place. Its shops were usually only cubicals open on one side for business, light, and air, and were lined along the passageways and around the open spaces. Virtually, to find the "Agora," or market place, was to find the city. Now, the professor, knowing this, and very much more, did a little thinking and concluded that from Lechaenon, the old harbor on the gulf, near the isthmus, a main road, or way, must have run up the hill face to this market place. Then he made a guess as to the direction of this road and began cutting trenches ten to sixteen feet deep across the face of the hill at right angles to the supposed direction of this road.

At this point he had not the slightest positive knowledge of where Corinth was, but was just feeling for a trail toward that much-desired market gate. After cutting sixteen of these great trenches, he cut across a paved way running up the hill, and instantly concluded that it was the one wanted, and he was right, for, following it up, it led to the "Propylaea," or monumental market gate. Previous to this, in cutting the trenches, two fountains had been laid bare, one of them a wonderful work, cut in solid rock, with all its passages and catch basins complete. The other was less elaborate, but through it flowed the water supply of the native farmers. It cannot yet be determined whether this water comes from the spring of Phrene or from some spring lower down, but this will come later as they dig up the hill. The Greek author Pausanias has left a tolerably accurate account of the positions of the "Agora" and these two fountains, and mentioned a Temple to Apollo out toward the city limits. The old temple, mentioned above, it in the correct place, and is now identified for the first time, and, with the market gate and the two fountains, settles the main points of the city. This temple has been completely laid bare, and while only a few columns still stand, is of extreme interest in itself as an example of very old Doric, its clumsy columns having a very wide echinus and plinth, far inferior to those of the Parthenon at Athens. It is now principally a question of money to dig up the hill and bring to light such treasures of art as may remain after the unspeakable vandals of former ages. No risk of wasting money now, as a general plan of the city could be drawn from the four identified landmarks described. The disposal of the rubbish is worth noting here. Fields further down the hill are rented from the farmers, and a small narrow-gauge railroad carries the rubbish down from the diggings. This is left in a deep layer on the fields in a generally level position, and the farmers commence cultivating on top, getting better crops than from the original fields.

The Propylaea, or market gate, was something which we could not easily associate with a market, being flanked by two heroic statues which have been found. One of these was found head down against a rough wall, and has a perfect nose, a very rare thing in a statue dug up from rubbish. The other one is without a nose, but a dovetailed groove shows where one had been fastened on; but whether this nose was broken by the original artist and he was compelled to patch it up, or it was an accident later in the life of the statue necessitating repairs, cannot yet be determined. Quite a quantity of statuary and fragments has been found, and the Greek Government has built a new museum on the ground for its safe keeping. Nothing whatever can be carried out of Greece, so the Americans are doing all this for knowledge and National honor.

Unfortunately, the Greeks made this law too late and after they had been plundered, principally by Lord Elgin, his stealings being now in the British Museum. The columns, with their bases and capitals, as well as the architraves and cornices, have all been found, so this monumental gate could be restored. Below the main way, already referred to, can be seen the ends of steps, at one place where the digging has gone lower, indicating probably the level of the ancient city. Still further there is unmistakable evidence of this way not being the original one, for its steps and paving stones are often cut stones, with molding and ornaments from former buildings, which have been chiseled off a little to make them serve as flat stones. Beautiful cornices of Greek style can be easily identified in some of the steps, making it almost certain that the city of this level was constructed from the ruins of an older Corinth.

In looking around there is overwhelming evidence of this in the rudely constructed walls, containing fragments of a far higher art. Here is a piece of the fluted shaft of a marble column built inside out, and a little further on a piece end out. Generally, at the lowest points the best work is found, having the close-fitted joints without cement, which are characteristic of the best Greek. Higher up the rough Roman work, with excessive mortar in the joints, is easily distinguished. On the faces of the trenches the various strata can be distinguished, and my expert instructor stated that these layers told their ages in pottery, utensils, and art fragments with a remarkable general accuracy. One of the most impressive features of the excavations, so far, is the amount of rude, bad work, at this level. Columns, bases and capitals rarely fit each other, and this applies also to superstructures. Hardly any original work is in evidence. Nearly everything has been badly constructed from fragments of a far higher style of architecture and art, and by a people evidently oblivious to the excellence of the fragments they were clumsily putting together.

Two bases for statues command attention. One of them has been chiseled off and an epitaph cut on its face, but the workman did no more work than was necessary to make room for the inscription and left a little at the bottom untouched, and on this can be read "A decree of the Senate." Not a word of the decree left, but in its place a blathering epitaph! The other had evidently been treated the same way, but the epitaph has been intentionally obliterated by rough pick marks, leaving the stone disfigured. Did they discover something bad about this man after a flattering epitaph had been set up and then blot it out in contempt?

No notice of this place would be complete which did not point out that this is the Corinth of St. Paul. While it had passed its greatest glory hundreds of years before his day, it was still a great and important city. It was rich and arrogant—pleasure loving and materialistic—frivolous and self-conscious, wicked and luxurious. It was here that Paul planted his little church, and it is quite likely that the members were not much better than their neighbors; for Paul says, (I. Cor., xi., 18) that he "partly believed" the very bad stories which the "heathen" told about them! Considering the place in which this church was established I would guess that the apostle had good reason to "believe"—well, about half what the wicked said about them. From the extreme language used by Paul in First Corinthians it is evident that they were worthy forerunners of the Christian Church, which even to this day disgraces itself by quarreling about theological doctrines. A door lintel has been found having an inscription showing it to have belonged to a Jewish synagogue, but nothing Christian has been unearthed yet.

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Distinguished critics, as well as laymen, differ widely as to the merits of popular books. Zangwill has selected "QUISANTÉ," by Anthony Hope, as the greatest book of the past year. Dr. Joseph Parker, the great London preacher, says that "ROBERT ORANGE," by John Oliver Hobbes, is the best book of 1900.

The fifth edition of "Quisanté" has just been issued and is now ready.

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1901.

PROFESSORIAL LITERATURE.

The literary department of one of our esteemed contemporaries used to have a good deal of unmerciful fun with what it described as "the Columbia College School of Fiction." Perhaps the fun was as unjust as it was unmerciful. But it cannot be denied that it was fun, and refreshing to the disinterested and carnal man. Just or unjust, as to its immediate object, the satire undoubtedly points to a wider application. The Germanization of our education has gone to such an extent that, when a professor puts forth an article on a professedly literary question, the judicious reader is, as a rule, moved to wish that he hadn't. Because the judicious reader is forewarned that the professor is going to deal with "facts" without that just suspicion which tact gives that one fact differeth from another fact in value.

These remarks are suggested by the appearance of an appreciation of Mr. Stedman's very remarkable "American Anthology" in the current Forum, from the pen of Prof. Oscar Lovell Triggs of the University of Chicago. Fate was particularly unkind to Prof. Triggs in inspiring Mr. Howells with the obvious, but, after the fact, apparently malicious design of reviewing the same work in The North American Review. Very interestingly he did it, and, as is not unusual with Mr. Howells's critical performances, the more the reader disagreed with the appreciation the better he liked it. Unkind as it may seem, we really must confront Mr. Howells's serious and scholarly judgments with what, to Prof. Triggs, seem appropriate and germane remarks upon the appearance of the most authoritative, catholic, and sensitive exposition that has been made, or that is likely to be made, of American poetry for the century to which it has been confined. Here is one professorial remark:

> A group of hill-poets, as Grant Allen might call them—those who dwell upon the uplands of song—make up a considerable company. Bryant, Emerson, Lanier, Riley, and Emily Dickinson have significance hardly less than the major writers: Bryant for his discovery of the poetic value of the American landscape; Emerson for his quaint exposition of transcendental lore; Lanier for his wonderful music; Riley for his dramatization of commonplace lives; Emily Dickinson for her whimsical expression of profound thought.

We need not stop to characterize these amazing remarks, because every intelligent reader will have done that for himself as he reads them. We hasten on to give more of him. Here is a somewhat astounding critical observation:

> The maiden names of poets—Edith Thomas, Evaleen Stein, Emma Lazarus, Nora Perry, Harriet Monroe—are simple, dignified, and sufficient ones. Confusion begins with marriage.

And what can you possibly do with a professorial critic who considers that the following "line of thought" has anything to do with an appreciation of the contents of Mr. Stedman's "Anthology"?

> There are no less than six Brown(e)s, five each of Bates, Johnson, and Stoddard; four of Howells, Thompson, Smith, Robinson, and Cook; three of Aldrich, Brooks, Dickinson, Eastman, Field, and Hawthorne, while duplicates are numerous, among them Jones, Hay, Channing, Osgood, and Whitman. The literary families are the Hawthornes, the Howellses, the Thompsons, the Aldriches, the Dickinsons, and the Hays.

It is very wonderful to see how a statistician, stumbled into the Chair of Literature instead of that of Agricultural Chemistry, which he might conceivably have adorned, can produce a quantitative instead of a qualitative analysis, as the thing which it behooves to be done. The ultimate moral seems to be that a man needs an unusual degree of sense in order to trust himself in a position in which nobody can "talk back" to him, on the papal throne, in the pulpit, on the bench, or in a professor's chair. When he does not exhibit that eminence of wisdom we see what happens to him. Upon a mind not apparently extraordinary from the first, the habitual practice of telling boys, without fear of contradiction, things which are either irrelevant or "not so" must, in the long run, most unfavorably react.

"HIGHER" SCHOOLS AGAIN.

We publish in another column a letter from a correspondent commenting unfavorably on an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 5, as to higher schools. It seems to us a very good example of the unfortunate confusion of mind that exists on the subject we discussed.

It is, perhaps, of little importance that the writer of the letter has sadly misread the article he criticises, but when he accuses Controller Coler of "'rushing into print about' a subject of which he knows very little," and speaks of THE TIMES as "led astray by the many unfounded statements of Mr. Coler," it is worth while to point out to him that one who indulges in this sort of talk ought to be much more accurate in his own assertions than our correspondent is. No opinion expressed in our article was based on any statement of Mr. Coler's, or purported to be, but we took pains to say that our judgment was "based on long study and a good deal of actual experience in connection with public school administration." Mr. Coler is in no way responsible directly or indirectly for the views expressed in the article, and it is foolish, if not disingenuous, to drag him into the discussion.

Again, our correspondent refers to "the proposal of THE TIMES to put the best teachers in the lower grades and the least efficient in the higher, and to pay the latter the least." We made no such proposition, nor any resembling it. We said that "ability and training of the best should be required in the earlier classes, and should be paid accordingly. It should be made an object for teachers to attain the highest efficiency in the teaching required in these classes and to devote their time and thought to developing and perfecting that teaching." We did not suggest that the least efficient teachers should be employed in the so-called higher classes, or that their pay should be the least. We believe that the best attainable ability should be secured in all branches that are taught, and paid accordingly. If the teaching in the earlier grades were of the best it would require ability, training, and experience as great as the teaching in the later grades. The trouble with our system is that the best teaching is not required in the earlier grades. The pupils who constitute the great body of attendants at our schools, those who are forced to leave school early, those who need the best schooling and need it most, those who cannot get it elsewhere, those whose parents pay, in proportion to their means, far the largest part of the taxes for the schools, get the least and the least useful schooling. It is not fair. It is not intelligent. When the vast multitude who are thus wronged understand their wrongs, the system will certainly be changed. It would be prudent and decent to make the change without waiting their mandate.

COLLEGES AND CULTURE.

The writer of a recent letter to the editor of one of our contemporaries called attention to the manner in which the early literary lights of New England managed to get a liberal culture out of college courses arranged on much less generous plans than those of the present day. These men read omnivorously on the subjects in which they were interested and did not wait for the dicta of their professors in the classrooms. There is a suggestion here for the student of to-day. No doubt the really earnest seeker after culture will obtain it, no matter what may be the nature of the curriculum in the college. But the question which readily will suggest itself to the thoughtful observer of university affairs is, How is culture esteemed now?

The rapid growth of the strictly technical departments of the various universities may or may not have a decided effect upon the regard of the average student for culture, pure and simple. The old ideal of a university was its office in the cultivation of gentlemen and scholars, not electrical engineers or lawyers or doctors. But to-day a remarkably large percentage of people esteems any college course which does not directly prepare a man for the calling to be pursued after graduation a foolish thing. Practicalism is the war cry of the time, and the records of our universities, even such conservatively scholastic ones as Harvard and Princeton, will show that the increase in the number of students in the scientific departments is speedier than that in the academic.

It would be a pity indeed if the office of universities in making culture common among the people should be obscured by the demand for what is called a practical education. But just how this is to be prevented from coming about, at least in some measure, is not manifest. It certainly is the duty of all apostles of the higher culture to preach continually the gospel that it does not consist in ability to do, but in the power, as Matthew Arnold suggested, to know and appreciate the best that is said and thought in the world. Art and music and literature should not be forgotten because the vast majority of students are not intended for the pulpit or the editorial chair. An intensely living interest in a literature ancient or modern is, as the writer of the letter previously referred to said, something worth living for, and as an evidence of real culture it cannot be surpassed.

GOOD AND BAD TITLE PAGES.

The accidental taking up of one of the ordinary six-shilling novels so commonly issued in London at the present day, Mrs. Steel's "The Hosts of the Lord," published by William Heinemann, revealed such an unusually good title page that the whole subject seemed worth a careful investigation for the sake of comparison. Looking through volume after volume of such ordinary commercial issues, the title page which seems best worthy to rank after that in the Heinemann book is one also found in an English six-shilling novel, the edition of Mrs. Ward's "Eleanor," published by Smith, Elder & Co. This is remarkably good, but the ink is so much paler—the type, too, being a trifle smaller—that it seems to lack part of the dignity and plain, bold effectiveness of the former.

It would seem, therefore, that a title page to be most thoroughly effective should not contain either too much ornament or too many particulars. Two or three lines of small type, useful as they may be in giving particulars as to the author and his other work in literature, spoil the artistic effect of the page. It may even be questioned whether it is of any real service in any way, because the fact that an author has done other things is usually known to us if they were well done, and if not, what possible weight can they bring to bear in selling his next volume? Some titles seem completely to lack effectiveness through the fact that the capitals, used in the composition of all book titles, are not large and plain enough to stand out boldly; the quality and blackness of the ink being also a factor which enters largely into the artistic effect of a page.

A favorite manner of composing American title pages at the present time seems to lie in a lavish use of heavy black lines, either surrounding the whole page or dividing it into boxlike compartments—which breaks the page unduly and seems to detract largely from what should be a title's main object, first to attract the eye and then give all necessary information.

Some of the old title pages, such as those to be found in books issued by the Chiswick Press, for instance, during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, bore charming vignettes, which served to attract and hold the attention of any one who took up the volume, in addition to making its possession a pleasure. Collectors will remember many other volumes of English origin and later date which bear on their title pages beautiful vignettes, designed and executed by men like W. J. Linton and William Bell Scott, all these books being ordinary commercial issues. But it must be remembered that such vignettes, to be effective, must be the best work of the best men and printed directly from the wood block or copper plate, process work, charming though it may be at certain times, not being suited to such use.

Many of the old Ticknor & Fields title pages were remarkably effective through a very sparing use of color; while, to come nearer our own day, it may be safely said that few, if any, of the books issued by Copeland & Day, whose imprint is sadly missed from our shops, failed to show title pages which were thoroughly effective in their plain, dignified typography. "The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock," contains a remarkably good title page, rendered doubly effective by the half-length portrait of Basham Miles by H. C. Christy, admirably well printed in colors. The delightful volumes of English minor poets, which have been appearing for the last decade or so, aside from the interest of their contents, have long been noted for their typography and mechanical details, many of their title pages being extremely good in every way.

The title page found in the de luxe edition of Walter Pater, which is just appearing from the Macmillans, is altogether bold and dignified, and just sufficiently rubricated to add to its effectiveness. On the other hand, the title page to the Mackail life of William Morris, unfortunately, entirely lacks distinction, although a careful examination of it fails to show exactly why this should be. There is nothing to criticise in its composition, and yet the result is not sufficiently striking, which seems unusually unfortunate in a volume whose binding and typography are so fine in every other detail.

It would seem hardly fair to speak of the Kelmscott Press title pages but for the fact that no possible comparison could be made between commercial, or ordinary issues, and fine, limited editions. Therefore it will hardly be considered a criticism on the books mentioned above to speak of the delightful title pages, from the simplest to the most elaborate, always found in Morris's work.

And since we seem to have run off into a discussion of the title pages of the finer editions, it may be said that those found in books bearing the imprint of the Marion Press, although sometimes rubricated, depend most largely upon the beauty, dignity, and arrangement of the type for full artistic effect. The title pages of the Merrymount Press books are always good, although part of their effectiveness is more often due to use of ornament and rubrication.

The "Account of the Gibbs-Channing Portrait of Washington," by Mr. Samuel Putnam Avery, a privately printed book recently issued from the De Vinne Press, has a particularly fine title page, the charm of which lies to a great extent in a clever use of color on a page, which is first well composed. The large opening initial is partly rubricated, while a central ornament of poppies and leaves shows the flower colored in an odd shade of red, the leaves and tendrils being in black—the whole effect being particularly good.

Some of the books issued by Mr. William Loring Andrews have particularly striking title pages, his "Sextodecimos et Infra" showing a beautiful fac simile of one of these small books, in an embroidered binding, so well reproduced in colors as to show clearly all gradations of tone, even those produced by age, as well as differences in texture. His recently issued "Gossip About Book Collecting" shows on its title page a small but most delightfully executed copper-plate vignette by E. D. French, after Millet's "The Sower," which is fine in every detail.

Two other recent books, Mr. Andrews's "Trio of French Engravers," issued in the Fall of 1899, and the lately issued "Bibliography of the Compleat Angler," by Arnold Wood, have charming and unusual title pages. Both title pages show elaborate designs carefully worked out down to their smallest details, and engraved throughout on copper plates, and are most effectively printed on Japan paper. These title pages are so fine and so thoroughly in keeping with the character of the books that it is hard to decide whether one is finer than the other. The Andrews title page is lighter and more graceful, and so best suited to a book on the work of French engravers in miniature of the eighteenth century; while the Izaak Walton title page is so much more elaborate in its carefully worked out details, which consist almost entirely of marine subjects, that it suits a book of such character equally well.

Mr. De Vinne has partly promised us a book to be entirely devoted to the composition of title pages, which would seem to show how important a matter he thought it to be. In the meantime, it must be remembered that in his book on "The Practice of Typography" he tells us that a great deal of the present unsatisfactory work on title pages is due to the fact that the type founders of the present day usually end their series with a body of pica, adding that there is very little call for the larger sizes of Roman capitals necessary to insure good title pages. Mr. De Vinne says: "Book titles, always difficult to compose in good form, call for many sizes, and for a closely graded series of uniform face," which would seem to show conclusively that the chief fault lies with the type founder, and not with publishers and printers. The fact that the title pages in ordinary commercial issues are uniformly better in England than in America may also be due to the fact that the foreign type founders have recognized this need.

LONDON PUNCH WAKING UP.

It seems incredible that Sir John Tenniel, the famous caricaturist of Punch, should have preferred, up to his retirement the other day, to draw his things on the wood, when it is so much easier to do them freely and let the photographer bother with the size. The statement that "hereafter the drawings for Punch would be reproduced by the photomechanical processes" was a revelation of conservatism that has been willing to lag behind everybody else for fifteen or twenty years. In America we have almost done away with the wood block altogether, much to the sorrow of many who remember the beautiful and unequaled engravings by such men as Yuengling, Closson, King, Müller, Knell, French, and others, whose names ten years ago were so well known to magazine readers.

These men, however, were freed from the restrictions of the earlier days, before we had learned to photograph any drawing or painting directly on the block. Their work was even the more difficult, however, because they had to translate the tones and values of the original into line without any suggestion from the artist and to invent combinations of lines that would best serve to convey a clear impression of delicate textures. What they accomplished became the wonder of the art world. If at times vigor was lost in caring too much for tone, much remained to praise in the beauty and marvelous delicacy of the result. All the great draughtsmen of Punch—Keene, Leech, Richard Doyle, Tenniel, and many others—had to contend with the restricted space of the block and with the

necessity for making the drawing in reverse. Then, too, in wood engraving something of the original is always lost; the engraver never makes an exact duplicate. If he cuts away a bit too much here or there he cannot restore the wood, but has to make the best of what is left. Apart from any question of artistic limitations—and with us they would seem insuperable in these rapid days—are the matters of time and cost.

A line drawing can be made ready for the press in a few hours, and one in wash or a painting reproduced in half tone in the same time. The difference in cost is very large. It was not uncommon, in the palmy days of wood engraving in America, to pay as much as $200 for a single page engraving, and for small sizes in proportion. Nowadays a large line drawing can be reproduced, page size, for $3, and a wash drawing in half tone for $8 or $10. Drawings cost more than they used to, and there are more men who have been specially trained in general art who are willing to do things for the periodical press. There is no longer any restriction as to size or color or any danger of the interposition of the personality of the engraver. The camera has no artistic preferences, but is content with the impersonal directness of a machine.

We lead the world in wood-engraving, and it is evident to the most casual observers of foreign and home-made magazines that we are ahead in the molding of photo-mechanical plates and in the printing of them. Even in color printing we are rivaling the best that France has done. Germany is still the home of the wood-engraver, as she was the mother of one of its greatest practitioners and founders; the art has degenerated into a moist mechanical one. Cole and Wolf and The Century Magazine are still showing us some beautiful and worthy examples.

Moses Coit Tyler's Death and the Needs of Cornell.

Of the address made by President Jacob Gould Schurman at the banquet of the Cornell Alumni, in this city last Saturday, a report was printed in Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES. A reference which President Schurman made to the death of Moses Coit Tyler, omitted from that report, should find a place here. He said:

I cannot take my seat without adverting to the growth of an admirable espirit de corps in all the members of the University, and especially the instructing staff. To preside over the Cornell Faculty has always been a matter of pride to me, but it is now also a peculiar pleasure. Such cooperation, such fraternity, such mutual helpfulness and kindness, such unalloyed harmony—it is difficult to imagine anything more delightful! The deeper our regret at any break in the ranks! And one of the noblest, alas! has just fallen! On the last Sunday of the old year we committed to the earth—ashes to ashes, dust to dust—all that was mortal of our friend and colleague, Moses Coit Tyler. You recall that manly presence, that genial disposition, with the quiet, pervasive humor, that noble character, that generous and accurate scholarship, that polished and delightful style, those lectures which were at once instruction and inspiration to successive generations of students. Never again shall we see the man or hear his words. But the influence of his personality survives. It is men of the moral and intellectual calibre of Moses Coit Tyler that make the glory of a university. It is not enough for a university to furnish instruction in all forms of knowledge and discipline in the use of all the methods by which knowledge is obtained. You need also, as Huxley has well said, "the force of living example" to fire the student with a noble ambition to emulate the learning of the scholar and to follow the investigator in the exploration of new fields of knowledge. A university which aims to be the home of all knowledge, theoretical and practical, and which has in its faculty men like Moses Coit Tyler, has a mission in this Republic, whose extent no man can measure, and whose importance no man can overestimate.

President Schurman also set forth some of the pressing needs of the university, due to the increase in the number of students. With buildings and an equipment valued at $3,250,000, and invested funds of nearly $7,000,000, and with not a dollar of debt, the university needs further resources. He said, in detail:

We graduated last June 465 candidates, and since that time we have enrolled in all departments more than 3,000 students. The instructing staff numbers 327. To maintain that corps of teachers, to supply them with apparatus, equipment, and books; to provide for repairs, heat, light, and power; in other words, to conduct the unversity, both on its intellectual and material sides, taxes to the utmost the resources available for the purpose. Every foot of floor space on the campus, from attic to basement, is in requisition, and almost everywhere the rooms are overcrowded. The number of students this year is over 200 more than last year, when there was a similar increase over the preceding year. The Professor of Latin told me the other day that he had 100 more students enrolled this year than last. And I find that there are now registered in chemistry 1,258; in physics, 880; in French, 603; in German, 511; in English, 777, and that the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and Mechanic Arts has 634 students, while 361 persons who have already received bachelor's degrees are enrolled in the graduate and other departments. No one can realise how hard we are put to even to provide rooms for lectures, recitations, and laboratory work. We are in urgent need of two large buildings—one for physics and the other for languages—and I trust generous men of wealth may be induced to look into these investments and provide us the desired relief. In the department of physics the professor is obliged to repeat his sophomore lectures three times, simply for lack of a room large enough to hold the entire class. You know we are still without dormitories or halls of residence for our young men, who are thus missing infinite opportunities of mutual education. If we might open the century with the erection of three or four dormitories and two large halls, one for physics and the other for languages, and if an auditorium were provided large enough to accommodate all members of the university at public lectures and on ceremonial occasions, at least the most imperative needs of the university would be met, and we should face with hope and confidence the new century into which we have already entered. These seven additional buildings might cost about $1,000,000. I appeal to the public for that amount.

English Books Published Last Year.

From The London Publishers' Circular.

The books of 1898, the year of the Spano-American war, were 410 fewer than those of 1897. The books of 1899, when our Boer war began, were about the same in number as those of 1898. All the year 1900 that war has worried us, and our book list shows a fall of 418. But the fall is not in every class of book. The numbers have increased in politics and commerce, including South African politics and commerce; in voyages and travels, including voyages to and travels in South Africa; in history and biography, including South African events, territories, races, and notabilities; in year books, in medicine and surgery, including malarial medicine and military surgery; in arts and sciences, including the science of war. On war in general the number of books produced has been very large, on the South African war in particular more than one hundred books have been published during the last six months. The analytical table is divided into thirteen classes, also new books and new editions:

	1900.	
Divisions.	New Books.	New Editions.
Theology, sermons, biblical, &c.	570	129
Educational, classical, and philological	613	119
Novels, tales, and juvenile works.	1,563	546
Law, jurisprudence, &c.	101	46
Political and social economy, trade, &c.	380	107
Arts, sciences, and illustrated works	385	63
Voyages, travel, geographical research	174	70
History, biography, &c.	601	115
Poetry and the drama	296	74
Year books and serials in volumes	410	...
Medicine, surgery, &c.	192	74
Belles-lettres, essays, monographs, &c.	280	41
Miscellaneous, including pamphlets not sermons	177	5
Total	5,760	1,389
Total new books		5,760
Grand total		7,149

The totals in 1899 were: New books, 5,971; new editions, 1,506. Grand total, 7,567.

"The Twentieth Century Critic."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

You are to be congratulated. The sentiment of your editorial utterance of Jan. 5 on "The Twentieth Century Critic," holding that the proper mission of the critic is to praise as well as to blame, has the speedy indorsement of competent authority. In his eulogy on the late Senator Cushman K. Davis yesterday, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, himself an author of distinction, designated as "a common error" the idea that eulogies are little to be believed, and added:

This error springs from another equally common, that criticism means fault finding, whereas true criticism, which alone is of value, consists quite as much in pointing out beauties as in enumerating defects.

Thankful indeed should the world be for the sanity that has rescued criticism from the cruel, swashbuckling methods of Jeffrey and Gifford. "Reviewers" like these men did more harm than good. They reveled in displays of what they mistakenly thought astuteness and "smartness," but which were in truth only advertisements of their own lack of discrimination, their perverse blindness, their callous brutality, or mayhap their downright ignorance.

Every author should be a rigid and honest self-examiner. Being so, he is no more apt to be unduly swayed—"spoiled"—by injudicious praise than cast down by wantonly unkind denunciation. In the new channels that intelligent criticism has of late years found for itself, critics are coming to be recognized by the author as safe guides, helpful mentors, and genuine friends rather than unhappy, pessimistic creatures whose every utterance is a mere outcropping of "bile." They assist materially in bringing out the best a writer is capable of, and have as reward not only ease of conscience and the indescribable joy of feeling that they have performed some of those good "works" so much more important than "faith," but legal title to part ownership in the future output of writers whom they have encouraged.

The century upon which we have just entered is one of Hope most luminant. Is it not reasonable to expect that among the benefits and blessings it has in store is a mutually pleasant and profitable co-operation of author and critic?

JOHN TALMAN.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 13.

"Emerson's Writings in The Dial."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As the compiler of a bibliography of Henry D. Thoreau, I have been deeply interested in Mr. Spofford's communication concerning Emerson's contributions to The Dial, and this because, from Mr. Spofford's copy of that periodical, containing Emerson's contributions, "marked by Mr. Emerson with his initials," some errors of mine are corrected.

In the "Bibliography of Henry David Thoreau," published by the Rowfant Club, I ascribed to Thoreau the following papers, as published in The Dial: "The Laws of Menu," Volume III., p. 331; "Sayings of Confucius," Volume III., p. 498; "Ethnical Scriptures. Chinese Four Books," Volume IV., p. 205; "The Preaching of Buddha," Volume IV., p. 301; "Ethnical Scriptures. Hermes Trismegistus," Volume IV., p. 402.

Of these five entries, Mr. Spofford attributes the following to Emerson: "The Laws of Menu," the above-mentioned papers on "Ethnical Scriptures," and "The Preaching of Buddha."

I compiled my bibliography during a severe attack of hero worship, having access to no library except my own, and the shamefully meagre one of the University of Michigan. (This was six years ago, and I owe it to the present librarian to avow that his untiring efforts have largely relieved this reproach.) Among other material at my hands was Channing's "Thoreau: The Poet-Naturalist," and on Page 240 of that work he ascribes "The Laws of Menu" to Thoreau. I felt safe with Thoreau's most intimate friend for my authority. For my other entries I relied upon the interesting paper on "The Dial: An Historical and Bibliographical Introduction, with a List of the Contributors," by George Willis Cooke. (The Journal of Speculative Philosophy, Volume XIX., p. 225.) I append Mr. Cooke's list for comparison, with Mr. Spofford's.

"Veeshno Sarma." Cooke ascribes to Emerson. Spofford to Emerson.

"The Laws of Menu": Cooke—Not ascribed. Spofford—Emerson.

"Sayings of Confucius": Cooke—Thoreau. Spofford—Not mentioned.

"Ethnical Scriptures. Desatir": Cooke—Not ascribed. Spofford—Emerson.

"Ethnical Scriptures. Chinese Four Books": Cooke—Thoreau. Spofford—Emerson.

"Ethnical Scriptures. Hermes Trismegistus": Cooke—Thoreau. Spofford—Emerson.

"Ethnical Scriptures. Chaldean Oracles": Cooke—Not ascribed. Spofford—Emerson.

"The Preaching of Buddha. Selections": Cooke—Thoreau. Spofford—Emerson.

It is noteworthy that of these papers, Mr. Cabot, Emerson's literary executor, includes only "Veeshno Sarma." He does not mention any of the other entries, even in the list which he marks with a dagger as "doubtful."

Of course the contributions "marked by Mr. Emerson with his initials as written by him" must be accepted as authentic; yet Mr. Cooke speaks "as one having authority" when he says "several of the Ethnical Scriptures were selected by him [Thoreau] or with his aid." Moreover, Thoreau himself has made a bold claim to a somewhat intimate knowledge of the literature from which the Ethnical Scriptures are derived: "The reading which I love best is the scriptures of the several nations, though it happens that I am better acquainted with those of the Hindoos, the Chinese, and the Persians than those of the Hebrews, which I have come to at last."—"A Week on the Concord," &c., first edition, page 7.

Thoreau's copy of The Dial is now owned by Mr. F. B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., and if Thoreau's contributions are marked with his hand, the fact will definitely settle this bibliographical muddle.

SAMUEL A. JONES.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 11, 1901.

Nearly One Hundred Responses.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

To a recent appeal to readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for a correct reproduction of the Ten Commandments in rhyme, familiar to the youth of sixty years ago, I have received nearly one hundred responses, most of which are from memory. A few quote directly from the printed page, giving the exact title and imprint of publication. The best version, taken from "The New England Primer," Congregational Publishing Society, (now Pilgrim Press,) Beacon Street, Boston, reads as follows:

1. Thou shalt have no more gods but me.
2. Before no idol bend thy knee.
3. Take not the name of God in vain.
4. Dare not the Sabbath day profane.
5. Give both thy parents honor due.
6. Take heed that thou no murder do.
7. Abstain from words and deeds unclean.
8. Steal not, though thou be poor and mean.
9. Make not a willful lie, nor love it.
10. What is thy neighbor's, dare not covet.

A more popular version is printed in the "Calvary Catechism," (place and date unknown,) "Songs for Little Ones at Home," (American Tract Society, New York,) and Bombaugh's "Gleanings for the Curious," (Lippincott,) and differs from the above mainly in beginning of the eighth and ninth lines with "Nor steal" and "Nor make."

I appreciate your valuable aid, as well as the thoughtful courtesy of many of your readers.

JAMES W. CHENEY, Librarian.

War Department Library, Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, 1901.

Libraries of New York State.

The annual report of the Public Libraries division of the New York State Library at Albany for 1900 contains returns from 1,035 libraries. Of these 460 are free for lending to the public, and, containing 2,187,125 volumes, circulated last year 8,432,445. The free libraries lent to the people an average of 23,157 books daily, 1,168 for each 1,000 of the population, and 367 for each 100 books in the libraries.

Other items in the report are also interesting:

Grants of money amounting to $26,891.43 were made to 173 libraries and branches on condition of equal amounts locally raised and all spent for approved books.

At the Regents' meeting Dec. 20, 1900, permanent library charters were granted to Patchogue Library, to Riverdale Library Association, and to the Women's Round Lake Improvement Society; provisional library charters for five years to Brewster Library, to Bristol Free Library, to Frankfort Free Library, to Haines Falls Free Library, to Roanoke Public Library, to Theresa Free Library, and Walden Public Library. The provisional library charters formerly granted to Cornwall-on-the-Hudson Public Library and to Newfield Public Library were made permanent.

The name of Syracuse Central Library was changed to Syracuse Public Library. The Brooklyn Library Association of the Eastern District was dissolved, its net property (about $3,000) to be transferred to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences on the condition that each year fifty annual memberships be given to pupils of the public schools in Wards Thirteen and Nineteen of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Concerning traveling libraries such pictures, the report says that statistics do not vary materially from month to month, as the demand remains about the same. In December fifty-nine libraries were sent to forty-four different borrowers; fourteen wall pictures, 1,254 slides, two lanterns, and 573 photographs were lent to twenty-six schools and clubs.

In regard to study clubs we learn that the following clubs registered in December make the total now 432: Burnt Hills Clio Club, Canandaigua Young People's Reading Circle, Canisteo History Club, Delhi Monday Night Club, Fort Plain Monday Night Music Club, Heuvelton University Extension Club, Littlefalls Progress Club, New York Home Travelers' Club, North [illegible] George's Sunday School Club, [illegible] Strollers' Club, Patchogue General Information Club, Poughkeepsie Oriental Research Club, (formerly Bible Study Class,) Rochester Cardinal Newman Reading Circle, Rome Zion Church Club, Rushford Cynthian Club, Troy Unity Club, Watervliet Shakspere Club. A new edition of the handbook on "Study Clubs," giving conditions of registry and privileges offered to registered clubs, is just issued and will be sent to any address on request.

The February number of Harper's Magazine will contain a short story by Edith Wharton, called "The Recovery." Prof. Brander Matthews will have an article on "Questions of Usage in Words," while Booth Tarkington will present the concluding portion of his romance of "Cherry." The same number will also contain an article on "Franz Von Lenbach," by Sidney Whitman.

Is It Worth 25 CENTS

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[illegible]

CRAWFORD.

His Volume on Sicily, Calabria, and Malta.*

It is in vain that the modern historian looks to certain sites on the Mediterranean and attempts to find signs of a revival that shall play some important rôle in the civilization of the future. It is perhaps a paradox of the world's development that those places which at all ages have been recorded as possessing an extraordinary vitality have actually continued to exist simply because they have been untouched by enlightening political influences, and because they possessed no eternal spark themselves. They have not been found unattractive by the great nations that have arisen around them and passed away, but they have been inadequate to the task of self-development, or of conserving and drawing new inspiration from the many and varied civilizations that have been forced upon them at different times in their history. Hence the term "vitality" employed by historians may become the ironical expression of inertness, if not of stagnation.

That Calabria, Malta, and Sicily are what they are to-day is not owing to any vitality that they are erroneously said to possess, but because they have ever been too inert to profit by the vital touches that have been given them from without or to apply these touches to their own independent advancement. The influences which have shaped their course, the obstructions which have always arisen to bar the way to national progress, are entertainingly and instructively set forth in Mr. Crawford's chronicle-like book, "The Rulers of the South," the very title of which illustrates the irony of the fate which has made these territories the playground of the civilizations that at one time or another have prevailed throughout the Mediterranean.

Calabria, which geographically may be called "the toe of the Italian boot," is now divided into the Provinces of Cosenza, Reggio, Calabria, and Catanzaro. Like the adjacent islands of Sicily and Malta, it contains in its archæological and ethnological aspects the remains of the foreign peoples that have been resident upon its shores, while its atmosphere seems burdened with the traditions of the past, and its people speak a soft dialect not unlike that of the Sicilians, but different from the sharp phrasings of the Maltese, which are emphasized with Arabic idiom. To-day Sicily is chiefly talked about as being the home of the Mafia and the birthplace of Crispi, and Malta as a convenient station for the British ships that, on their way to India, are to pass through the Suez Canal. But Mr. Crawford takes the reader back to that dim, far-distant past—

> When demigods made history and myth together, heroic beings moved upon the southern land and sea, in shapes of beauty and of strength, sometimes of terror, and pursued each other, changing and interchanging forms, appearing and disappearing, arising from the waters as a mirage and sinking into the bosom of the earth, then springing into life again elsewhere in the more vivid day of a nearer reality, half human still, but already mortal, to die at last, to be buried in tombs that endure, and to leave names behind them which history can neither quite accept nor wholly overlook.

> Malta, known to the ancient Greeks as Ogygia, the residence of the nymph Calypso, whose grotto is still shown there, was first colonized by the Phoenicians, then visited by the Greeks, then subdued by the Carthaginians. Then came the Vandals in A. D. 454, the Goths in 533, the Arabs in 870, and the Normans, who united it with Sicily, in 1090. Later still were conflicts for the possession of the island between the Knights of St. John and the Turks, and in 1798 the treachery of Bonaparte gave the island to the French. Until the end of the Middle Ages the history of Malta and Calabria reflected that of Sicily, where the enterprise of the Phoenicians, the culture of the Greeks, the zeal for conquest of the Goths, and the religious and adventurous zeal of the Normans obtained firmer foothold and created out of the heterogeneous population that they found miniatures of their respective mother countries. This was particularly true of the Greeks, who made a little Hellas of Sicily, divided in parts, antagonistic one toward another, as were ever Attica, Boeotia, Achaia, Argolis, and Aetolia; but unlike the latter, the divisions of Greek Sicily were, owing to natural jealousies, rarely able to unite against a common enemy, or to enlist themselves in a common enterprise for their mutual advancement. From the Middle Ages onward the people, whether the descendants of the ancient Sicuti, the Phoenicians, Greeks, or Goths, drew gradually together, and, had the rising European powers then left them free for a time to develop along natural lines, we might to-day see Sicily the Holland of the Mediterranean, as Garibaldi, less than half a century ago, tried to make it. But it was not to be. Every political upheaval among the Latin nations found expression in Sicily, often with ruin and bloodshed, until the Sicilians, smarting under the rule of foreign masters, broke their bonds by the same means which had been employed to enslave them, only, after a little while, to fall victims to new conquerors, who brought with them new conceptions of life.

Mr. Crawford has written a unique work, and we believe that experts will regard it as one of authority. He drawn most of his material from original sources, and the time and labor expended in such an undertaking must have been enormous. Nothing like it is found even in Italian literature—in Chiesi, in Giovanni Lo Faso, or Amari. In fact, these authorities by comparison with Mr. Crawford's work are very often found to be at fault. For the most part, he ignores them without comment. More modern Italian scholarship he has a certain respect for, and he is not loath to cite from the non-academic pages of Cutrera and others who have made specific studies along the lines which he follows in general. And it is a curious fact, which, as it cannot be attributed to ignorance, intimates no small amount of absolute knowledge, that many well-established Italian traditions which are conspicuous in textbooks are entirely disdained by Mr. Crawford.

For example, he declares toward the end of his work that the derivation of the word Mafia is unknown, and that "It was first used in its present sense by the author of a famous play, 'I Mafiusi di la Vicaria,' which was produced in 1863." Acknowledged authorities, the author of "La Guerra dei Vespri Siciliani" among them, we believe, have said that the word and its peculiar significance date back to the Sicilian Vespers, in 1282, when the island ran with French blood to the cry of "Morte alle Francese Italia anelo," the initial letters of which form the word Mafia. What is really meant by the Mafia to-day as a means of executing or of obstructing justice Mr. Crawford fully explains in some of the most interesting pages of his book.

But it may be asked, Has such a work as "The Rulers of the South" any general use or interest? To which we unhesitatingly answer, yes. In putting the traditions, the legends, the chronicles of Sicily, Calabria, and Malta into a modern coherent form he has produced a most delightful series of romances, which for the classical scholar will give a new meaning to historical text books. But there is still another way in which the work may be regarded, and its mission in this respect is abundantly enhanced by the beautiful drawings of Mr. Brokman and the photographic illustrations, but of it we prefer to let the author speak for himself:

> My task is ended. If the curiosity of my readers is unsatisfied, let them visit the south and seek out for themselves those things which they desire to know; if they are disappointed with the story of twenty centuries, as I have told it, let them look into the fathomless archives of southern history and read in half a dozen languages and dialects the thousand tales which I have left untold. In either case I shall not have labored in vain. If any, after reading this book, are tempted to wander through some of the most beautiful and memorable places in the world, or if any, desiring more knowledge, are impelled to pursue the study of classic history or the romantic chronicles of Norman times, I am more than repaid for having attempted what is perhaps impossible.

*THE RULERS OF THE SOUTH: SICILY, CALABRIA, MALTA. By Francis Marion Crawford. With 100 drawings by Henry Brokman and photographic reproductions. In two volumes. Pp. 392 and 408. 8vo. With index and full chronological table. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co. $6. In large paper edition, limited to 150 copies, $12.50.

The High Schools of New York.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

When Tammany regained control of this city in 1898, there was a general cry that the high schools established under Mayor Strong's administration would be abolished. So far, however, Tammany has not shown such a violent opposition to high schools as has a gentleman outside that organization—Mr. Coler. That THE TIMES should join forces with him in an attack on such schools in an editorial in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 5 came as a surprise to many of your readers. It seems as if THE TIMES had been led astray by the many unfounded statements of Mr. Coler about a subject which even his omnipotence does not include.

The subject of high schools and how far they ought to be a burden on the public treasury has been fought about so often in all sections of this country that it would seem that the people of New York City might be spared a repetition of the arguments for and against the maintenance of such schools. It was thought by many that the last word had been said when Mr. Frank A. Hill, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, published his paper on "How Far the Public School is a Just Charge on the Public Treasury." Probably a perusal by Mr. Coler of that paper might make him waver in his attack on the high schools and lead him to withdraw statements which he has made unwisely because of his ignorance of the literature relating to public education and because of his unfamiliarity with the conditions in the high schools of this city and with the class of pupils who attend them.

His "rushing into print" about a subject of which he knows very little only has the effect of hurting his reputation for accuracy in matters with which he is more conversant. When, however, THE TIMES leads an attack on the higher schools, it calls for a much more careful consideration.

Granting that the three high schools now in existence in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx accommodate only a small proportion of the total school population, nevertheless the good they do is felt by all. The high schools here have been in operation too short a time for the average citizen to appreciate this, but it is only too well known in communities where the high schools have existed for years. In these places, and the same will eventually be true of New York, the high schools occupy the same position toward the elementary schools as the colleges occupy toward the high schools. For many years all movements for the improvement of education and educational methods have originated in our colleges. These have insisted on the raising of the standard of instruction in the high school, and in order to accomplish this the high school teachers have felt the necessity of seeing that efforts came to raise also the grammar schools, with a similar proportion. So the standard is raised in all schools. If we were to abolish the high schools, however, the forces created by the influence for the improvement of educational standards would be scarcely felt by the grammar schools, which would remain stationary.

Nothing better illustrates the truth of this statement than the condition of the New York elementary schools as compared with schools of the same grade in communities where the high school has long been an ideal for both pupils and teachers. One of our best and most earnest School Commissioners has said that the schools of our city were fifty years behind the times before Mayor Strong's administration, and it is not surprising that Dr. J. M. Rice, in his articles in The Forum, reserved his most scathing criticisms for New York schools. No matter how much of the evil was due to a faulty school system, no such backwardness would have been possible had the beneficent influences of the college been felt in the grammar school through the medium of the high school.

What THE TIMES seeks in the other part of the editorial is certainly impossible. It is so human for everybody of any worth to look forward to advancement, to some position of greater distinction and remuneration that to deny the hope of such stultifies healthy growth. As long as high intellectual attainments are counted by the world as deserving of the greatest respect, so long will the teacher of the lowest grade in an elementary school be ambitious to teach in the highest, the grammar school teacher to teach in the high school, and the high school teacher to teach in a college. When an ambition is so natural and healthy, it is absurd to hear teachers constantly reproached with being dissatisfied with their positions because of their desire to rise higher. The thwarting of such an ambition certainly results in a poor teacher.

The second proposal of THE TIMES, to put the best teachers in the lower grades and the least efficient in the higher, and to pay the latter the least, is certainly novel to most educators. It requires less preparation to fit the teachers of elementary grades for their positions, and, notwithstanding what THE TIMES says, the teaching required in those grades is far less wearing on the teacher than the work required in the high school and the last grades of the grammar school. Those two elements alone would call for higher salaries for the more advanced grades. Even if the teachers of the lowest grades were paid the highest salaries, it would by no means follow that the best teachers would be had for those positions, for salary is not everything to the good teacher. Those teachers who would seek to remain in the lower grades simply because the salaries were higher would be of the kind who did not aspire to attain a more intellectual standing in educational matters.

Unfortunately the argument advanced by THE TIMES for such a radical change would apply equally to most of our institutions. The best and highest paid professors in our colleges would have to teach freshmen, while the worst and poorest paid would give instruction to the graduates—all on the theory of the best service to the greatest number. Salaries in our libraries, in our hospitals, in our departments of police and justice would have to be reversed. Skill and great ability due to length of training would count for naught simply because relatively fewer people came into actual contact with the higher officials. What an anomaly for the boy and the citizen to find that as he went higher, his teachers, his surgeons, and his judges became less and less efficient. It would be better that high schools and Supreme Courts did not exist, for what respect would their officers command?

The teachers of New York City enjoy little enough respect as it is, and the plan proposed by THE TIMES and Mr. Coler would only tend to lessen it. There is no city in this country where the social position of the teacher is so low as here, none where the teacher is of so little force in the community. This has been largely due to the low salaries on which they have been kept for years. It was good to have THE TIMES come out in support of maintaining the increases lately awarded them. Many people argue: "We can get good teachers for $500 a year." Perhaps it would be sufficient to reply that there are many good lawyers who would take positions in the United States Circuit Courts at $5,000 a year, but do we want them? J. S.

New York, Jan. 14, 1901.

Origin of New York Churches.

Two volumes of records relating to the ecclesiastical history of the State of New York will soon be ready under the supervision of the State Historian, Mr. Hugh Hastings. In 1890, according to the conditions of a legislative appropriation, the Rev. Dr. Edward T. Corwin undertook the task of copying and translating the documents in the possession of the ecclesiastical archives of Amsterdam and The Hague relating to the Colonial history of this State and for their preparation for publication. The two volumes just issued represent 50 per cent. of the entire matter included by the researches of Dr. Corwin and cover the period from 1632 to 1700, or, in other words, the chronicle of the Dutch rule, the conquest of the Dutch by the English, the temporary reversion to Dutch authority, the restoration of the English domination, and the Leisler rebellion, all of which throw considerable light for the first time upon many religious questions.

In a very comprehensive and painstaking introduction Dr. Corwin points out the various values which may be attached to work of this nature—ecclesiastical, historical, sociological—and sketches the former achievements in this field, beginning with the foundation of the New York Historical Society, in 1804. And, in connection with the doctor's own special work, it is of interest to note that as far back as 1839 a bill was passed authorizing the appointment of an agent to visit England, Holland, and France to secure copies of "all desirable documents." In January, 1841, J. Romeyn Brodhead, former Secretary of the American Legation at The Hague, was selected as the agent. In Holland Mr. Brodhead obtained about 4,000 pages of transcripts. In England about 17,000, and in Paris about 6,000. He was greatly disappointed to learn while in Holland that the records of the West India Company had been sold in 1821 for old paper. The Brodhead transcripts were ultimately published in ten volumes, and from them several histories of the State drew their inspiration, including O'Callaghan's "History of New Netherlands," and Brodhead's "History of New York." But concerning the first quest of ecclesiastical documents for their own sake, Dr. Corwin gives this interesting bit of information:

> When Mr. Brodhead started on his mission, the Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt, one of the pastors of the Collegiate Church of New York, requested him to seek access also to some of the ecclesiastical archives in Holland, to ascertain whether there was not material to be found therein which would throw light on the early history of the churches of New York and New Jersey. This request was in perfect harmony with his main enterprise, and he cheerfully consented. His letter, making application to the ecclesiastical authorities in Holland, in 1841, for permission to search their archives, was found by the writer in his recent researches, as well as several letters of the Rev. Thomas De Witt bearing on the same subject.

> The researches in this direction, conducted by Mr. Brodhead, were by no means exhaustive, and Dr. Corwin's work, conducted for the General Synod prior to his appointment by the State, revealed this fact. At The Hague he examined the archives of the General Synod and made extracts from the Acts of the Old Classis of all items relating to New York and New Jersey, extending from 1632 until 1810, when the last lament is recorded, "No news from New York and New Jersey." The minutes of the "Deputies of the Classis on Foreign Affairs" were next examined with the same object in view. Then came the correspondence between the Classis of Amsterdam and the Colonial Churches, the minutes of the Synod of North Holland and the archives proper of the General Synod of the Church of the Netherlands. Concerning the general and particular worth of the material thus obtained Dr. Corwin writes:

> To the historian original documents are invaluable. The transcriptions now secured constitute the fundamental facts of the ecclesiastical history of New York and New Jersey. About three-fourths of these documents relate to New York and one-fourth to New Jersey, but they cannot very well be separated, and ought not to be. They represent much of the social history of Colonial times, although they, of course, relate chiefly to the religious history. There are also not a few allusions to civil matters, which cannot fail to be of interest in the general civil history of these States. Indeed, the social, civil, and religious histories in Colonial times were so closely blended that they cannot be altogether divided. This fact abundantly appears in the Documentary History of New York, and in the Colonial Documents of the same State. The same also appears in the similar set of volumes styled, "The Archives of New Jersey." The general tone of the documents obtained also gives a true and living picture of the religious life of Holland during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They show a genuine spirit of piety, and great zeal to promote the spiritual interests of the Colonial churches.

Dr. Corwin has deemed it wise in such a collection to incorporate material other than that referring to the Reformed Church, such as the repeated applications for charters by other denominations under the Dutch colonial rule and the three college charters of New York and New Jersey of the colonial period. "These," he concludes, "are those of the College of New Jersey, (now at Princeton,) 1746; Kings (Columbia) College, New York City, 1753; Queens (Rutgers) College, New Brunswick, 1766 and 1770. Occasionally, also, church calls, with their varying forms of phraseology, according to the periods and the struggles of the times, have been included; also certain civil legislation, bearing on the churches, as well as certain judicial decisions relating to the same, anticipating the dawn of full religious liberty; or where this was found to be impracticable, at least an abstract of such facts, with references to the documents, have been inserted at the proper points. It adds but little to the bulk of the work to include the documents from all denominations, or at least abstracts and references to the same. This also adds greatly to the value of the work, making it more unique and complete as 'Original Documents Relating to all the Religious Bodies of Colonial Times in New York and New Jersey,' for these two Provinces were generally under one Governor."

The Boston Authors' Club.

When the Boston Authors' Club celebrated its first anniversary Saturday before last, it held up its head without fearing the world's laugh. Indeed, had it been so inclined, it might have laughed at the world as represented by the metropolitan press, inasmuch as the prophecies had not been fulfilled with which the latter christened it—the prophecies that it probably would not survive six months. Yet why in its earliest infancy should it have been considered moribund, since it had a constitution modeled exactly on that of the New York Authors' Club? The New York club, every one knows, enjoys the highest degree of good health. The chief respect in which the Boston club differs from its New

York model is in the matter of admitting women, and in the fact that it has no home of its own. It is possibly because it admits women to membership that its social gatherings have been largely of the tea-bibbing variety, but the tax on tea is so much less at present than on any other cheering liquid that it can easily be understood why Puritanic Boston should prefer tea to the more exhilarating forms of refreshment. As to a home of its own, Boston authors themselves are so well supplied with homes that the spirit of friendly rivalry has been very marked among members in the offers of hospitality to the club. At the annual meeting held at The Vendome this week, the report of the Treasurer, Mr. Herbert D. Ward, showed a good balance in the Treasury, and the Secretary, Miss H. M. Winslow, reported but one resignation during the year, with several names on the waiting list. The limit of membership is 100, a small number in a city like Boston, where every tenth person is suspected of having written a book.

The most determined scoffer cannot deny, however, that a majority of the names on the list are fairly well known—Mrs. Howe, Col. Higginson, Robert Grant, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Elbridge S. Brooks, Hezekiah Butterworth, Curtis Guild, Edward Everett Hale, Mrs. Louis Agassiz, Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, Prof. G. H. Palmer, Prof. Josiah Royce, Kate Sanborn, Mary E. Wilkins, John T. Towbridge, T. Russell Sullivan, Elizabeth Phipps Train, Arthur Gilman, Ashton Willard, Vida D. Scudder, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, Sophie Swett, Mrs. Laura E. Richards, Bliss Perry, Prof. A. B. Hart, Caroline Hazard, Nathan Haskell Dole, Abby Morton Diaz, and Winston Churchill—have all a reputation that is far more than local, and, indeed, if the whole list were given there would be hardly a baker's dozen regarding whose work the average intelligent reader would demand any explanation. At the same time, it may be noted that a few well-known Boston authors are not in the club. Of these, two or three are averse to all clubs, two or three are too busy to add other engagements to their list, and none is in any way unfriendly to the Authors' Club. Some of those who have not joined say that they fail to see what purpose such a club can serve. But in a community that is inclined to take itself rather seriously the Author's Club is willing to say that it exists for social purposes only—to give its members an opportunity for knowing one another better. At the annual meeting Col. T. W. Higginson presided in the place of Mrs. Howe, the President, and his very witty speech congratulated the members on having had no aim beyond this. He advised them not to be troubled as to whether or not they were really representative authors, since the judgment of contemporaries is not always of the greatest value. Papers and formal "exercises" have no part in the programme of the Authors' Club, and only at the annual meeting is there anything of the kind. The club has some aspirations toward a room of its own, where books by members, pictures, and other things worth collecting might be seen. But even though such a clubroom should be established, the social meetings at the houses of members would continue. The metropolis may laugh at these domestic gatherings, but they seem to suit the less Bohemian taste of Boston.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward and Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth; Secretary—Miss Helen M. Winslow; Treasurer—Mr. Herbert D. Ward; Directors—Mrs. M. A. Ward, Mrs. Elbridge S. Brooks, and Mr. Sam Walter Foss.

Edward Everett Hale's Complete Works.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The best planned complete editions have a wicked way of going beyond control and refusing to become complete within set limits, and here is the library edition of Dr. Edward Everett Hale's works ending without the promised sermons, which, in pulpit phrase, are "reserved for another occasion." One reason for this is that the sermons most wanted for this volume, although Unitarian, are sufficiently full of total depravity to conceal themselves when desired, and, for the moment it is impossible to replace them. The "last" volume, then, contains poems, "Nicolette and Aucassin," certain "Literary Essays," some of them dramatic, and specimens of editorial work taken from "Old and New," the magazine from which so much was expected in the middle seventies, and in which there really were so many admirable things. "Tom" Appleton and Dr. Chartineau, Mrs. Stowe, and St. John Tyrwhitt met there, and there began the Lend a Hand organizations and all the other branches of Wadsworth's work. In those editorial talks, the offspring of the Noctes Ambrosianae, like the Autocrat's, like Mr. Wildman's "Talked in the Sanctum," like scores of similar discussions, appeared the personages of many of Mr Hale's former stories, speaking in character and speaking very well, for Dr. Hale's Christianity, although it may enable him to love a stupid fellow-man, has never made him sufficiently charitable to love a stupid hero. Herein he is surpassed by many authors, especially by those trying to write a purely American novel and succeeding in writing one quite free of all English merits. When he found it necessary, he made a sudden end of all these good folk, sending them to the succor of an appearance which might be a shipwrecked vessel and might be the ghost of the Palatine. Other characters, it will be remembered, went aloft in "The Brick Moon" and there abide. This way of disposal is much better than heart disease, or the plague, or a convent, because it does not close all avenues for return to life and action. What a pleasant company they were, these well-bred, well-read, ingenious, clever, philanthropic, shrewd men and women of affairs, each one capable of managing any possible enterprise, a company of Peter Coopers and John M. Forbeses, all married to the best possible woman! And by what a company of sensible, capable, working folk each one a creation, are they attended! Col. Ingraham's "double," the too-obedient Dennis, is the only one who could possibly object to his own portrait.

The single complete novel in the edition "Philip Nolan's Friends" has enjoyed no small measure of success since its revival in this edition, but, being only a historical novel, it can never have such influence as has emanated from the short stories. "A New England Boyhood," with its faithful record of life as it was lived in the United States before steam and the Irish immigration revolutionized it, will always be valuable, and "Syvans," "How to Do It," and "How to Live" will be powerful as long as any of their suggestions are not universally adopted. The "Addresses and Essays" each in its way and time were valuable, and they constitute a series of milestones along the path traveled by American civilization. Noting their dates, one can see to what the country had not attained when they had appeared. Absolutely pure elections, universal consciousness of the citizen's responsibility, has not yet come, but that it is on the way is in no small degree Dr. Hale's work.

The verses in this volume have the motto from the "Memoir of Frederic Ingham," "If it were his duty to write verses, he wrote verses; to fight slavers, he fought slavers; to write sermons, he wrote sermons, and he did one of these things with just as much alacrity as the other." These verses, collected by Dr. Hale's friends and given to him on his seventieth birthday, are, to speak the truth, of the kind which most educated men may be entrapped into writing in the name of charity. On the other hand, those which are really the closing passages of sermons are spirited, thoughtful, and excellent, and make one regret the sermons themselves. Some day those will come, and it will be strange if there be not two volumes of them to be found in the work of fifty years. Dr. Cogswell once told Dr. Hale that a sermon was the expression of eternal truth in the language of to-day, for the purpose of to-day; that if it did this well its value for the time cannot be overstated, but that precisely in proportion as it fitted the day well, it lost its value for other days. Dr. Hale agrees with this, but there are so many souls anywhere from a year to a century behind their time that the value of a good sermon endures long after—its preacher has forgotten that he ever thought its thoughts. He once told Beecher that he kept his manuscript sermons because "a man likes to know what he used to think." "I do not know that," answered Beecher; "I want to know what I think now."

One lays down the tenth volume with regret. The coming of the series was one of the pleasures of last year, and to renew one's intimate acquaintance with stories and essays was a delight hardly to be exaggerated. As it passes, one is conscious of wondering admiration for work so powerful and so varied, although in reality only the diversions of an arduous profession eagerly and assiduously followed. These are what one man may do in his leisure, while another is shrieking for all Macedonia to come over and help him do half as much in his hours of labor. There has been no small lamentation in this retrospective time for the old-fashioned minister of the days when Church and State were outwardly one. Was he any more worthy of reverence than the ministers of Dr. Hale's type—the men who preach that man should be the same in the State and in the Church, and show him, by example, how it may be effected?

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AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, Boston

Margarita van Slichtenhorst's Autobiography.

An odd but interesting little contribution to the early Dutch records regarding biographical memoirs of the pioneer settlers of this country has just been published by Mrs. Morris P. Ferris. Mrs. Ferris has written several articles of a historical nature in the past, and she is the author of the little history of the old Van Courtlandt house which was adopted by the Society of Colonial Dames as the official history, and is sold at the house, which is now a museum of Colonial antiquities, as an aid toward defraying the expenses.

Mrs. Ferris's latest publication is a little poem in fifteen stanzas, in the nature of an autobiography of Margarita van Slichtenhorst. This young woman was born in 1628 and came to this country with her father and brother in 1648. Her father was for many years Resident Director of the Colony of Rensselaer Wyck, of which Fort Orange, now Albany, was the chief settlement. Young Margarita married on Dec. 12, 1630, Capt. Philip Pieterse Van Schuyler, and many of the Knickerbocker families trace their descent to this union. Three or four stanzas, in which this pioneer Dutch girl is represented as relating some of her experiences in her new home, will show the spirit of the poem:

I go to church, and stand up straight
If Jufvrouw Gansevoort make me wait
Till her footstove's put in the proper nook
And the Clerk begins to read God's Book.

The church is cold and the prayers so long,
And Jufvrouw Bancker says it's wrong
Not to hear each word from the Dominie,
But my thoughts will go to the Zuider Zee.

I can make good supean as is ever found,
And olijkoeks that are large and round,
And roellachjes that would make you wish
To taste of the famous Holland dish.

I spin and make the clothes we wear,
And darn with the greatest possible care,
And keep the linen white as snow,
For my father likes to have it so.

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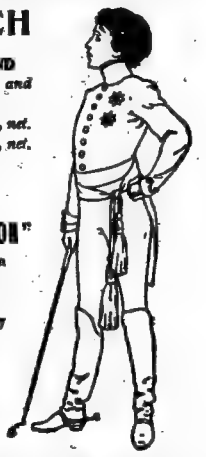

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

A NEW EDITION OF GEORGE ELIOT.—In the forty years since "Scenes of Clerical Life" appeared anonymously in England the place of its author in English literature, while not beyond dispute, has remained, for the most part, secure. Evidently she gains admirers with age. A new edition of her complete works, called the "Personal" edition, will be published in March by Doubleday, Page & Co. The features of this edition will be the illustrations and introductions to each volume. These introductions, by Mrs. Esther Wood, will show from George Eliot's own letters, as far as possible, how the various stories came to be written and who were the persons from whom the author drew her inspiration in the portrayal of the characters of her novels. The illustrations will show the homes and haunts of George Eliot, as well as many of the landmarks connected with her stories, with such views as the Floss in flood and the Rev. Mr. Tryon's church, together with two hitherto unpublished portraits of the author and her father from drawings made by Charlotte M. Bray, with fac similes of manuscripts, dedications, &c. The edition will be in twelve volumes, divided as follows: Volume I., "Life of George Eliot" and "Scenes of Clerical Life"; Volume II., "Adam Bede"; Volume III., "The Mill on the Floss"; Volume IV., "Romola," (Part I.;) Volume V., "Romola" (Part II.) and "Silas Marner"; Volume VI., "Felix Holt, Radical"; Volumes VII. and VIII., "Middlemarch"; Volumes IX. and X., "Daniel Deronda"; Volume XI., "Essays"; Volume XII., "Poems."

SARAH GRAND AND HER NEW NOVEL.—Mme. Sarah Grand's new story, which will be published in February under the title of "Babs the Impossible," with illustrations by A. I. Keller, is a tale of an unconventional young aristocrat with most naïve ideas in regard to the opposite sex. The book will bear the imprint of Harper & Brothers. To the same source of information, which conveys to us the intelligence that her visit to America has been postponed for a month or two, we gather a couple of stories concerning the author of "The Heavenly Twins." Robert Buchanan in the midst of one of his fierce ink battles was one day giving, with much dryness, the details of a conversation he had had with a notorious moon-lighter in Ireland—a conversation in which he had been trying to show the man the uselessness, as well as the immorality, of "potting landlords." "But poet," said Sarah Grand, "surely your advice had little effect, for the man must have known that you yourself are always potting eminent people—ink-potting them."

THE HENRY VAN DYKE YEAR BOOK.—"The Friendly Year," a volume of selections in prose and verse from the writings of Dr. Henry van Dyke, has had an uncommon success for a book of this kind. The first edition, issued not many months ago, comprised 5,000 copies, but was exhausted almost immediately. A second edition has since been issued, with similar results, and now a third edition is on hand for the Easter season. The royalty on this volume is devoted to the support of a free library among the poor on the east side of the city.

THE ANGLO-SAXON REVIEW AT QUARTER PRICE.—The forthcoming number of Mrs. George Cornwallis-West's quarterly, (Vol. VII.,) the Anglo-Saxon Review, will be presented in this country through G. P. Putnam's Sons, and not, as formerly, by John Lane. In London the book will be published by Mrs. Cornwallis-West, whose former name, Lady Randolph Spencer Churchill, is still attached to The Review as a sort of editorial nom-de-guerre. Volume VII. will have among its illustrations photogravure reproductions of Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Napoleon II., King of Rome"; Gainsborough's "Mrs. Gordon," Francisco Goya's "Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington," together with a portrait of Mme. du Barry. Among the articles are "Note of the Binding of the Volume," by Cyril Davenport, F. S. A.; "A Study in Dreams," by William Hodgson; "Drawbacks of Certain Games," by Andrew Lang; "The Bridal Hymn of Catullus," by W. H. Mallock; "Abraham Lincoln," by Joseph Choate; "England and America 'Strangers Yet,'" by Arnold White, and "The Spirit of Romance," by Egerton Castle. Possibly the most interesting feature of the publication of the periodical under new auspices is the fact that the price has been reduced from $6 a copy to $1.50, and yearly subscriptions from $24 to $6. The form of the quarterly will continue to be small folio, bound in specially designed leather.

JOHN OLIVER HOBBES.—Mrs. Craigie's "Love and the Soul Hunters," which will be published shortly, is based on the text, "Thus saith the Lord God will ye hunt the souls of My people? And will ye slay the souls that should not die—and save the souls alive that should not live, by your lying?" This sounds somewhat enigmatic, and when it is further added that the motive of the story is that the hero thinks he may lead a wild life because the heroine is devoted to him, the mystery deepens. The book will be about the length of "Robert Orange." Meanwhile Mrs. Craigie is wintering in Egypt and writing a new play. Admirers of this writer sometimes ask themselves what was the origin of her pseudonym, "John Oliver Hobbes." It was first used in the Pseudonym Library over a little study story, "Some Emotions and a Moral." The remembrance of the publisher of this library is that Mrs. Craigie simply turned about for a good, sensible sort of signature, and that the quest led her to "John Oliver Hobbes." No doubt many folks will know their author by it only, for the details of fame are not universal knowledge, but it is a very good pseudonym, for it suggests plainness, common sense, and experience.

MILLE LAC.—"Mille Lac: An Account of An Archaeological Exploration in Minnesota During the Summer of 1900," by J. V. Brower and D. I. Bushnell, Jr., has just been announced by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., in an edition limited to 300 numbered copies, of which 200 are for sale at $8 per copy. The book contains about 150 pages, 9½x12 inches, and is bound in buckram, with leather label, and fully illustrated by 50 half-tone plates from photographs of the region about Mille Lac, its mounds and implements, as well as with eight charts, beginning with Capt. Carver's map of 1766 down to the chart of the present expedition. The present is the first of all the archaeological expeditions among the mounds of Minnesota, in which attempt has been made through original exploration, the application of historical events, and the traditions of local Indians, to determine the identity of these mound builders. Mr. Brower, author of "Memoirs of Explorations in the Basin of the Mississippi," and Mr. Bushnell, a life member of the Minnesota Historical Society, selected the shores of Mille Lac, a lake in the central part of Minnesota, because that region abounds in mounds and other earthworks of various sizes and characters, and because it was the earliest known field of observation in Minnesota. Prof. Fiske, in his "Discovery of America," has said we may safely speak of the makers of these ancient earthworks as "Indians," Mr. Bushnell, at the conclusion of the explorations at Mille Lac, stating: "There is ample proof to justify the assertion that the ancestors of the present Sioux Indians constructed mounds, lodge circles, and embankments in the Mille Lac Basin; and also that the stone and flint implements found there were made and used by the same nation of people." There may also be had a few copies of the two earlier volumes of this series at $8 per copy.

PRINCE OTTO.—As is well known, Robert Louis Stevenson's "Prince Otto" was long since translated into French by Egerton Castle, and now we have French versions of two of Kipling's most celebrated books—both series of the Jungle Books, "Le Livre de la Jungle: par R. Kipling; traduction de L. Fabulet et R. d'Humières," and the second series—in little 12mo volumes, published in Paris during the Autumn, and to be had of the English booksellers at 3s 6d net each. Another dainty little 12mo book recently issued in Paris, at the same price net, is "Portraits Imaginaires, par Walter Horatio Pater; traduction de G. Khropff; introduction par d'Arthur Symons," Paris. These volumes can doubtless be found at or ordered through any good bookshop in this city.

AN OLD FAMILY HOUSE.—The Triptych, organized lately for designing bookplates, initials, and other decorations, has just finished "this last Yuletide of the passing century," a poem, "The Old Homestead," by Delia Bidwell Ward, which has been issued in an edition of 100 copies, "arranged, illustrated, and overseen by the Triptych." As would be expected from its title, this poem describes Mrs. Ward's old family house in Connecticut. Mr. Jay Chambers is responsible for the volume's decorations, which have been made from sketches taken on the spot. The poem is attractively printed in black on a peculiar heavy gray-blue paper, the illustrations being printed in various shades of blue, while its cover is in heavy blue paper, lettered in darker blue. The colophon is remarkably good, showing three monkish figures examining an open book, this portion being printed in blue, while the descriptive text relating to the book is in the type of the poem, and, like it, printed in black. The full-page frontispiece shows a charming view of the old house, two stories and garret, while a full-page tailpiece shows the rear of the house, in which the sloping roof runs down so far as to make the rear only one story high.

POEMS BY ALEXANDER BLAIR THAW.—A volume of verses that seems to strike a middle chord in love, hope, reverence, and other worthy emotions to which the human heart is prone, is being published by John Lane. The title page sets forth the author's name as Alexander Blair Thaw, which may be pleasantly recalled by those who are accustomed, for one reason or another, to peruse magazine poetry as it has recently been revealed in the pages of The Critic, The New England Magazine, The Overland, The Cosmopolitan, and The Atlantic Monthly. In fact, the varied character of the periodicals in which much of Mr. Thaw's verse has appeared, is suggestive of the verse itself. As has been said, his poetry strikes a middle chord, and this means that it is neither too sentimental nor too rational, philosophical nor simple, florid nor tame, but verse of fine literary quality in conception and execution, verse in which the imagination is tempered with an appreciation for mere common sense. Here are a few well-balanced lines, "To Robert Louis Stevenson," which will mean much to those who loved the exile in far-off Samoa:

Thou spirit strong, who late in English ships
Didst bear our English tongue to the last reach
Of this world's furthest sea, thou hast for each
Live man of us pushed back the line where ships
This self into the dark, as the sun dips
Into the sea; and set on that far beach
A brave new standard for our English speech—
Or sounds the old so new upon thy lips!
* * * * * Yet thine eyes turn
To us at last as with a child's calm gaze;
And little children wait on all thy ways.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The second novel of the Harpers' American Fiction Series will be issued in February under the title of "The Sentimentalists," by Arthur Stanwood Pier. The third novel, which will be published in March, will be called "Martin Brook," and is by Morgan Bates.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have in press a volume entitled "Good Form for All Occasions," by Mrs. Kingsland.

The biography of George H. C. MacGregor, the remarkable English preacher, by his cousin, Duncan Campbell Mac Gregor, will be published next week by the Fleming H. Revell Company. Mr. Mac Gregor's associations with F. B. Meyer and G. Campbell Morgan, his work at Northfield, and his many impressive writings have made his name as well known in America as it is in England.

A new volume of children's stories is in preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons from the pen of Mrs. Ballington-Booth, author of "Sleepy Time Stories." The forthcoming book will be called "Lights of Child Land," which finds expression in such divisions as "Fire Light," "Moon Light," "Star Light," "Lamp Light," &c.

A new novel by Imogen Clark, author of "Will Shakespeare, Little Lad," is in preparation at Charles Scribner's Sons. The scene is laid in the New York of the middle of the eighteenth century, and presents a vivid picture of the Dutch and English life of the time. The book will be called "God's Puppets," which, it may be recalled, is drawn from the line in Browning, "God's puppets, best and worse are we."

It is rather interesting to learn that there has lately been discovered in London a British headquarters colored manuscript map of Manhattan Island and surroundings during the period of the Revolutionary War. This map extends from below Governors Island to above Harlem, and shows the fortifications, defenses, streets, &c., together with the harbor, islands, river frontage, &c., and the military works on Long Island, Paulus Hook, and part of the Jersey shore. Some one has suggested that it would be a good plan to have a reproduction of this map in Miss Barrow's novel, "The Fortune of War," the scene of which is laid in the New York of the Revolution.

The second number of Meyer Brothers & Co.'s theatrical publication, "Our Players' Gallery," is now ready, and contains with reading matter photographs reproduced in half-tone of Sarah Bernhardt and Maud Adams in "L'Aiglon," O'Neill, Grace George, Miss Crosman, Lulu Glaser, and others. The publication is now edited by W. J. Thorold.

Katrina Trask's "Lessons in Love" has just gone into a second edition at Harper & Brothers.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly publish a volume, the material of which was contained in The Evening Post of Jan. 12, when an elaborate survey of the nineteenth century by various authors was presented. The volume will be entitled "The Nineteenth Century: a Review of the Progress During the Past One Hundred Years in the Chief Departments of Human Activities."

Booth Tarkington's "Gentleman from Indiana" seems rapidly advancing into favor, as the sales for last month nearly doubled those of the preceding month, while the sales so far in January show an advance in about the same ratio.

Harper & Brothers have just issued the "Golfers' Calendar," which consists of twelve pictures by A. B. Frost, with verses by Van Tassel Sutphen.

A good deal of speculation was aroused in the attempt to determine what would be the title of that English magazine called "Nineteenth Century" during the twentieth century. The difficulty has been solved in a very ingenious way. The title now is "The Nineteenth Century and After," with the employment of a design drawn by Sir Edward Poynter. One face, that of an old man, looks toward the left, where are the Roman numerals XIX., while the face of a youth gazes toward the right, where we have the numerals XX.

Possibly owing to the interest shown in "An English Woman's Love Letters," there has been a call for a new edition in London of Myrtle Reed's "Love Letters of a Musician," of which there were only 900 copies printed in London, and, curious as it may seem, the question has also been raised as to the genuineness of these letters.

F. Marion Crawford's "In the Palace of the King" has just reached 100,000.

A number of books issued by The Century Company last year were unusually successful. In the early months there were Seton-Thompson's "Biography of a Grizzly," now in its third edition; Dr. Barry's Italian romance, "Arden Massiter," now in its second; Ronald McDonald's "Sword of the King," in its third; Mrs. Scidmore's "China, the Long-Lived Empire," in its sixth. As to the Fall publications of this house, Mr. Morley's "Oliver Cromwell" is in its third edition and Dr. Mitchell's "Dr. North and His Friends," in its fourth.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish next week "The Crimson Weed," the first novel of Christopher St. John. The hero of the book, which is concerned principally with the pursuit of vengeance, is, like Mrs. Voynich's "Gadfly," of Italian and English parentage.

The February number of McClure's Magazine will contain a character study, "Croker," by William Allen White. There will also be an article by Josiah Flynt about "In the World of Graft," which is a discussion of the Chicago Municipal Government from the point of view of the lawbreakers themselves. Prof. Ira Remsen will contribute an article on "Unsolved Problems of Chemistry." The authors of fiction represented in this number are Rudyard Kipling, Robert Barr, Sarah Orne Jewett, Josephine Dodge Daskam, and Edwin Lefevre.

Eaton & Mains have published a very valuable, popular, and interesting aid to the study of the Bible, which is entitled "The People's Bible Encyclopedia, Biographical, Geographical, Historical, and Doctrinal." It is edited by the Rev. Dr. Charles Randall Barnes of the New York University. Besides the textual illustrations, there are many full-page reproductions of recent photographs, descriptive of scenes in Palestine, which give a particularly modern significance to the work.

Brentano's are publishing three lectures delivered at the Royal Institution in February, 1900, by W. L. Courtney, under the title of "The Idea of Tragedy in Ancient and Modern Drama." A prefatory note has been furnished by Mr. A. W. Pinero.

A new book by the literary and Shakespearean critic, Edward Dowden, entitled "Puritan and Anglican," is to be issued this month by Henry Holt & Co. Mr. Dowden treats of Puritanism and English literature, Sir Thomas Browne, Hooker, Herbery, Vaughan, Milton, Jeremy Taylor, Baxter, Bunyan, Butler, the transition of the eighteenth century, &c. He gives a peculiarly vivid personal tone to the book through often using the thoughts and phrases of the authors treated.

It has just been discovered that hardly an English novel is published of which a copy is not sent to the Prince of Wales. The fact that His Royal Highness is a great reader of novels has long been well known among his intimates. It has recently been extracted from his secretary, however, that if the names of the novels which have the Prince's preference were given, the publishers to reap harvests of editions would not in a majority of cases be Englishmen. As to the exact preferences of His Royal Highness, however, the secretary is non-committal.

H. G. Wells's flight into the commonplace life of to-day entitled "Love and Mr. Lewisham" has just gone into a new edition at Frederick A. Stokes Company's while in England it is generally recognized as one of the most popular novels of the season. The publishers who, having contracted for a story by the writer of "The War of Worlds" and "The Time Machine," and who later paid $1,750 to be relieved of their agreement when they found that in "Love and Mr. Lewisham" there were no flying machines or annihilators, may now have a subject for valuable contemplation.

"The Globe Mutiny," by William Lay of Saybrook, Conn., and Cyrus M. Hussey of Nantucket, is being republished with a fac simile title page of the original, by George E. Grimes of Nantucket, Mass. It is a narrative of the mutiny on board the ship Globe of Nantucket in the Pacific Ocean, in January, 1824, including a journal of a residence of two years on the Mulgrave Islands. The authors were the only survivors of the massacre of the ship's company by the natives.

An interesting edition of Mrs. Browning's complete poetical works is being presented by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., as a companion set to the Camberwell edition of Robert Browning's works. The new edition, which has photogravure frontispieces, and is in six volumes, is edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke.

Apparently press cutting agencies are carried on in England with quite as much enterprise and lack of knowledge as is the case of certain similar institutions in the United States. The other day the London publishers J. M. Dent & Co. received from an agency three letters addressed, respectively, to "William Cowper, Esq.," "P. B. Shelley, Esq.," and "Miss E. B. Browning."

In "Jukes-Edwards," Dr. A. E. Winship has presented a curious character study, for he shows that the 1,200 descendants of Max Jukes, who built a shanty in the early part of the eighteenth century on the borders of a beautiful lake in New York State, have cost the State in crime and pauperism more than $1,250,000. The main purpose of the study of the Edwards family is to present a convincing contrast to the Jukes family, with its abhorrent features, to show the constructive force of training and environment and the destructive force of idleness and vulgarity. The volume is published by R. L. Myers & Co. of Harrisburg, Penn.

The Canadian publishers of "Lords of the North," which in New York is presented by J. F. Taylor & Co., report it to be the best selling book at present in the Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec markets. Heinemann, the London publisher, has secured the English rights to the book and from his advance orders believes that it will be one of the successes of the London season. This novel perhaps is significant as showing the tendency to substitute for the Revolutionary scenes in historical fiction those of pioneer movement and westward expansion. At any rate, "Lords of the North" would make an admirable introduction to a literary era of this sort.

Harper & Brothers will publish early in February "A Lady of the Regency," by Mrs. Stepney Rawson. It is a story of the Court life in England at the time of Queen Caroline and George IV. Among the historical personages appearing are Mr. Channing and Wellington. The story, however, is one of love and intrigue.

The February Critic will contain an appreciation of the later work of Aubrey Beardsley by Christian Brinton, under the title of "Aubrey Beardsley, Revivictus." Rufus W. Wilson will also have an appreciation of the work of Sir John Tenniel, who has just retired from the staff of Punch. Mrs. Richmond Riche's "Black Stick Papers" will include "Haydn" and "Felicia Felix." These papers, together with the Smith Memoirs, are published simultaneously by The Critic in America and The Cornhill in London.

Five Notable Books

A Century of American Diplomacy

Being a Brief Review of the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1776-1876. By John W. Foster, former Secretary of State for the United States. 8vo, $3.50.

"Every important event in our diplomatic history is reviewed, its course followed, and its results stated. In doing this the author brings out many features drawn from original sources, and invests the affairs of diplomacy with new interest. The work is a distinct contribution to political history and American literature."—INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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"Stringtown On the Pike."

PROF. WILLIAM GOODELL FROST, President of Berea College, Kentucky, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "You will excuse me for some special interest in the criticism of the character of the Kentucky mountaineer as exhibited in the popular novel entitled 'Stringtown on the Pike,' which has appeared in your columns. No people need a friendly interpreter more than the American Highlanders, and as the President of Berea College I have had exceptional opportunities, and it has been my special duty to study their character, and all that can be known of their history. This week four mountain boys have walked to Berea, distances ranging from ninety to one hundred and twenty-five miles.

"I believe that they are a belated people, living a life of survivals, and not a degraded population. I further believe that with their native ability, substratum of character and American spirit, they can be made into good citizens cheaper and faster than any other of the people who have not yet shared the advantages of education.

"The lynching of negroes in the South is a barbarism that is without excuse, but the mountain people are not the ones who are guilty of such outrages. They are to be sharply distinguished from the 'poor whites' who lived in the lowlands in the midst of slavery.

"In the novel referred to I hardly think the career of 'Red Head' will excite emulation in the reader. And I am quite sure that the thousands of young men who carry revolvers in the mountains can be led to change their ideals of 'honor' by proper education in a single generation. They merit the considerate regard of their fellow-countrymen."

Robert Ingersoll's Moral Courage.

"H. B. F.," New York, commenting upon the notice of Robert G. Ingersoll's works which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 5, writes: "You omit reference to the rarest trait of his character, considered apart from his natural gifts of oratory and almost matchless command of our language. I mean his moral courage. Any consistent agnostic who has now reached the age of threescore and ten must remember the existence he led fifty years ago. In the forties, for example, to doubt the dogmas of any Church or to repudiate even in private intercourse the miracles of the Bible (I mean the fall of man, the stories of Joshua and Jonah, &c.,) meant social exclusion, which was not limited to the head of the family holding these doubts, but reached his children, who had to endure the brand of infidel, which followed them to school and boycotted them from other homes than their own. It was a very serious business in 1850 to doubt anything in Genesis, and Miller, the geologist, about that time died broken-hearted, if not a suicide, because he discovered that the testimony of the rocks made the biblical chronology ridiculous. It was about that time, too, that the Rev. Mr. Ingersoll, the father of the distinguished Colonel, was driven from two pulpits into poverty because he discovered the biblical indorsement of negro slavery, the stock argument of the day, and hence announced from his pulpits that he could not share the universal conviction of biblical inspiration.

"This persecution nerved the son, who never faltered—taking reputation, honors, repose, and even life at small value compared with the need of reducing to logic and common sense a creed that bound in chains not only the black man, but did something very like it for every white one who defied the then omnipotent clergy. If this statement is doubted, let any book or paper referring to Thomas Paine, from 1790 to 1880, testify. No allusion (except perhaps from Jefferson or Joel Barlow) but casts mud at the great man who first preached abolition of slavery and the legal enactment of women's rights in 1770. It was to the credit of the close of the century that Ingersoll's death was received by the whole Christian Church with sympathy and kindness, the exceptions being too few to notice.

"This exhibition showed how far the world had moved. As for the absence in Col. Ingersoll's character of 'sympathy, prudence, and repose,' had he possessed the last two in normal degree, we had never heard from him either his eloquent orations or his magnificent prose. Prudence and repose float with the stream, but do not stem the currents and leap the falls. As for his 'sympathy,' it was of the sort that gave always to the poor, liberally and unceasingly, and aided with advice and his professional help many worthy people who could only repay him with tears of gratitude. But he had no sympathy for fools."

The Poet of "Gloucester Moors."

CACTUS FLOWER, Orchard Ranch, Dewey, Ariz., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW:

"If Jane Marsh Parker will turn to The Atlantic Monthly for January she will find William Vaughn Moody represented by a fine, strong poem of two pages in length, entitled 'The Brute.' In the same magazine for May of the past year she will find covering five pages 'An Ode in Time of Hesitation' by the same poet. It is beyond doubt, I think, the noblest verse inspired by our recent wars, well worthy to rank with the loftiest poems that love of country has ever called forth. As fearless as it is fine, as courageous as it is clear seeing, this noble poem should have been copied in every paper in the land, and I trust that it may yet become better known. In everything that goes to make a great poem, these two attest the power of their author. 'Gloucester Moors' I have not read, for here, beyond the borders of Nowhere, magazines do not come as freely as one could wish. Some of our sated feasters who cry for uncut edges and editions de luxe would be horrified, perhaps, to learn how back numbers of popular magazines are treasured and passed on and on for successive reading till worn threadbare.

"But to return to the poet. Both poems, and especially 'The Brute,' show the strong influence which the poetry of Rudyard Kipling has had on their writer. Without imitation, with only the finest possible indebtedness to own, there is in every line some suggestion of the strength, the conciseness, the picturesqueness of the better-known poet.

"Reading 'The Brute,' one would say 'Kipling,' and find surprise in the strange name at the end. The swing is that of the 'Last Chantey,' and in many lines the expression might be Kipling's own. Of all the horde that have followed the trail of the greatest living poet, this new name stands first and most worthy—no imitator but a pupil who, taking the best of his master, has yet a noble field in himself."

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The Settlement of Jamestown.

S. S. ALSOP, Enfield, N. C., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "In the January number of Harper's Magazine Mr. Woodrow Wilson makes the statement that eighty years before the settlement of Jamestown by the English, in 1526, a Spaniard named Vasquez de Ayllon settled the same point of land with a colony of 500 Spaniards, who built houses and planned to keep a lasting colony. But discord, fever, and death soon put an end to the venture, and only 150 of the colony survived to return to Santo Domingo.

"A few years ago a similar statement was made by Justice Walter Clark of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and, upon being interrogated by Mr. Howison, a historian of note of Virginia, as to the authorities for the statement, he was referred to the Narrative and Critical History of America. Mr. Howison said in his reply that while the article showed that de Ayllon made an expedition to the northward from the West Indies, it utterly failed to show any settlement at Jamestown.

"I have not access to the Narrative and Critical History of America, and would be glad of any light which the editor or any correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW can throw on the subject. Is it not a favorable time now to settle this matter once and forever?"

"Villette."

O. A. L., New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "In 'The Evolution of the English Novel,' by Francis Hovey Stoddard, is an interesting chapter on 'The Growth of Personality in Fiction.' Dr. Stoddard says: 'The notion of personality is implied in the very idea of the novel.' After showing the growth of this idea of personality in 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' and 'Pride and Prejudice,' he writes of 'Jane Eyre' and 'Villette.' He says: 'This intense personal life went into the novels, and has made Villette and Jane Eyre as distinct and definite personalities as Charlotte Brontë herself.' (Page 62.) 'There is interest in soul-life; there is interest in emotion as emotion. The life of the novel, "Jane Eyre," of "Villette," is the soul-life of the woman Jane Eyre, of the woman Villette. We live that life with her. And the intensity of that soul-life fills the book with an energy of assertion of life which is the essence of individuality.'

"Turning to a copy of 'Villette,' one may read 'Villette, the capital of the great kingdom of La basecour.' * * * Villette is a cosmopolitan city. * * * Villette owns a climate as variable, though not so humid, as that of any English town.' Is 'the soul-life of the woman Villette' a slip of the pen, or some new and comprehensive figurative expression?"

Balzac and Mme. Hanska.

A WEEKLY READER writes: "I notice a letter from your correspondent Mr. De Wolfe in your last number. Having taken some interest in the matter myself, enough to have studied M. I should like to show that Mr. De Wolfe is mistaken in some respects.

"(1) The unquestioned date of the advertisement in the 'Quotidienne' Miss Wormeley makes a proof of the forgery of some of the letters. Balzac gives, in unmistakable language, the date when he received Mme. Hanska's first letter, which was February, 1833. How, then, could he have addressed that advertisement to her Dec. 9, 1832? You see, Miss Wormeley makes the existence of that unquestioned advertisement a proof that some of the letters in both 'Roman d'Amour' and 'Lettres à l'Etrangère' (Mme. Hanska) are false.

"(2) Miss Wormeley states that as early as 1889 she was fully informed of the existence of all the Balzac papers, especially the letter to Mme. Surville, by M. de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul himself, who at that time wished to sell them in America, and gave her lists and descriptions of them for that purpose. Thus it would appear that in bringing this charge she did it with full information as to the papers in question.

"I am not writing this with any intention of controversy; I simply state the facts as they appear in Miss Wormeley's translated volumes. It would be quite worth while for some unbiased young lawyer, of a literary turn and accustomed to weighing evidence, to take those volumes and study the matter. They are 'Un Roman d'Amour,' published by Calmann-Lévy; 'Letters to Madame Hanska,' 'Memoir of Balzac,' (appendix,) published by Hardy, Pratt & Co., Boston."

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More Praise for Markham.

JOHN JEROME ROONEY, New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "I agree with Mr. Talman's letter in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 29, on Edwin Markham's work. 'The Mighty Hundred Years,' recently published, I place among the great poems of late years. Necessarily, it has not the intimate personal note demanded by many lovers of poetry, but it fuses 'The Hundred Years' in the crucible of the imagination by true poetic fire—surely a notable performance.

"Mr. Markham's 'The Wharves of Hoag' is a sonnet unsurpassed, to my thinking, for beauty, scope, technique. Mr. Markham's volume of work is small, compared with the great masters, but he is still wrestling with undiminished fervor. This small volume of performance may account for what Mr. Talman calls 'tardy appreciation,' but not among the discerning. His 'Man with the Hoe' is not first in my affection and admiration, though a true poem; he has done nobler work in nearly every line so far printed. May he not grow strong for many years."

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

FRANCIS B. MORIN, 5 East Sixteenth Street, New York City: "I am desirous of obtaining some information regarding the early life and publications of Ella Wheeler Wilcox."

Ella Wheeler was born in Johnstown Centre, Wis., in 1855, and was educated at the University of Wisconsin. In 1884 she married Robert M. Wilcox of Meriden, Conn. She has resided in New York since 1888, and is now attached to the staff of a New York evening newspaper. She is the author of the following books: "Drops of Water," (temperance poems,) New York, 1872; "Shells," Milwaukee, 1873; "Maurine and Other Poems," Milwaukee, 1876; "Poems of Passion," Chicago, 1883; "Mal Moulée," New York, 1886; "Perdita and Other Stories," New York, 1886; "Poems of Pleasure," Chicago, 1887; "Adventures of Miss Volney," New York, 1888; "A Double Life," New York, 1890; "How Salvator Won," New York, 1891; "Was It Suicide?" Chicago, 1891; "Song of a Sandwich," New York, 1892; "Sweet Danger," Chicago, 1892; "The Beautiful Land of Nod," Chicago, 1892; "An Erring Woman's Love," New York, 1892; "Men, Women, and Emotions," Chicago, 1893; "Custer and Other Poems," New York, 1895; "Three Women," Chicago, 1898.

PARK AVENUE, Baltimore, Md.: "What is the value of the catalogue of the Stewart collection published by the American Art Association?"

There are two Stewart catalogues. The large paper catalogue of the A. T. Stewart art collection, New York, 1887, sold for $8.50 at Bangs's March 19, 1900. The catalogue de luxe of the W. H. Stewart art collection, New York, 1898, fetched $11.75 at Bangs's May 8, 1900.

F. W. COTE, Chattanooga, Tenn.: "Will you kindly tell an appreciative reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW who Robert Pollok was, something of his life, and how his 'Course of Time' is regarded by the literary world? It seems to the writer that it is the grandest thing in human language, the most sublime of the world's poetry, not alone for the perfect religious fervor it expresses, but for the surpassing beauty and majesty of its eloquence. And yet who ever hears of Robert Pollok? Who ever read his 'Course of Time'?"

Robert Pollok's "Course of Time," though once universally read, is now almost forgotten. Only great things in poetry can live. Pollok was born of humble parents at Eaglesham, in Ayrshire, in 1799. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and in 1827 took orders in the Scottish Secession Church. In the same year he published "The Course of Time," and, on account of ill-health, left Scotland with an intention to proceed to Italy, but died on his way at Southampton, on Sept. 15, 1827.

F. WEITENKAMPF, New York Public Library: "H. B. Bryant, 7 Maiden Lane, who asked in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 5 for W. H. Maxwell's 'Stories of Waterloo,' will find the book in the free library of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, this city."

"M. C. R.," New York: "Kindly tell me the author of 'Two Women and a Fool,' and where same can be purchased.

"Two Women and a Fool" was written by H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, and published by Herbert S. Stone & Co. of Chicago, at 75 cents.

WARREN C. CRANE of 121 West Seventieth Street writes: "In reading a catalogue of early English engravers, compiled by Sir Horace Walpole in 1762, I find a note, after his notice of Francis Delaram, an engraver working in 1618, viz.: 'His father, Sir Amigal, who lies buried at Hamsted, was the first Englishman that made discoveries in America.' I do not find this name in Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, consequently James Grant Wilson and John Fiske, the editors of that work, could not have known of Sir Amigal Delaram. A letter upon the subject to Mr. Robert H. Kelby, Librarian of the New York Historical Society, brings this reply: 'I have exhausted our reference and other volumes here, and regret to say that I do not find a single mention of Sir Amigal Delaram.' If this Sir Amigal was the first Englishman to make discoveries in America I should suppose it would be so recorded. Sir Horace Walpole is supposed to have known what he was writing about. If any of your readers can give any information on this subject will they please do so through your paper?"

"S. G. A.," New York City: "Can you inform me if the Charles Henry Webb who wrote some very apropos verses to Mr. Stedman that were published by you several days ago is the 'C. H. Webb' who nearly forty years ago wrote a poem on the Sickles tragedy, that appeared in Harper's Weekly the day after, and were almost universally copied from one end of the country to the other? I have seen nothing over that signature since, and have frequently wondered what could have become of so promising a poet.

Charles Henry Webb and the C. H. Webb referred to above are one and the same person, and may his shadow never grow less! Since the publication of the poem on the Sickles tragedy, nearly forty years ago, Mr. Webb ("John Paul") has written "Liffith Lank, or Lunacy," (a travesty of Charles Reade's "Griffith Gaunt,") "St. Twel'mo; or, The Cuneiform Cyclopedist of Chattanooga," (a travesty of Miss Evans's "St. Elmo,") "The Wickedest Woman in New York," "John Paul's Book," "Pogram Verses," besides making many contributions to magazines, &c.

"J. H. P.," New York City: "I think the words and music of 'Capt. Kidd's Lament,' asked for by H. G. Kimball of 28 Beaver Street, New York City, can be found in an old publication of Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. It is one of the weird minors which were very popular in old New England, and had a revival thirty-five or forty years ago by 'Old Folks' Concerts.' I can supply the melody if desired.'

C. S. CAMPBELL, Owego, N. Y.: "I inclose the sonnet which was asked for by F. H. Below, Ninth and Spruce Streets, St. Louis, Mo. It will be found in Wordsworth's 'Itinerary Sonnets,' where it is No. 6, Series 3, and is called 'In Sight of the Town of Cockermouth,' (where the author was born and his brother's remains are laid:)

SONNET.

A point of life between my parents' dust,
And yours, my buried little ones! am I;
And to those graves looking habitually
In kindred quist I repose my trust.
Death to the innocent is more than just;
And to the sinner, mercifully bent;
So may I hope, if truly I repent
And meekly bear the ills which bear I must;
And you, my offspring! that do still remain,
Yet may outstrip me in the appointed race,
If e'er through fault of mine, in mutual pain
We breathed together for a moment's space,
The wrong, by love provoked, let love arraign,
And only love keep in your hearts a place.

CHARLES E. GRAVES, Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.: "I have a first edition of Thomson's 'Castle of Indolence,' quarto, A. Millar, London, 1748. Will you kindly state its value?"

Bierstadt's copy, in old calf, fetched $8.50 in 1897. The value of the book is somewhere between $7.50 and $15.

"A. B. C.," New York City: "What is the value of this book: 'Journals of Congress containing the Proceedings from Sept. 5, 1774, to Jan. 1, 1776. Published by Order of Congress. Vol. I. Philadelphia, printed and sold by R. Aitken, bookseller, Front-st. 1777.'

A copy of the "Journals," Vols. 1-6, Philadelphia, 1777-81, fetched $18 in Philadelphia Dec. 13, 1898. Vol. I. is worth from $5 to $10.

"Alice B.," Springfield, Mass.: "Please tell me something about Miss Ferrier, and inform me where I can secure her books and her life."

Susan Edmonstone Ferrier was born in Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1782. Her "Marriage" (written with Miss Clavering) appeared in 1818, "The Inheritance" in 1824, and "Destiny" in 1831. She visited Sir Walter Scott in 1811, 1829, and 1831. She died in Edinburgh Nov. 5, 1854. Her works were first collected in 1882. They can be had from the Macmillan Company for $6, or $2 each volume. Charles Scribner's Sons publish at $7.50 Miss Ferrier's "Memoir and Correspondence, 1782-1854," edited by John A. Doyle. Gosse praises her "Marriage" for its "lively humor and delicious satire of many types of Scotch womanhood," and says that the story of her delicate tact in soothing the shattered faculties of Scott has endeared her to thousands who never read her three amusing novels.

"DANIEL," Troy, N. Y.: "Who publishes the tragedy called 'Herod,' which Richard Mansfield is going to produce?"

Stephen Phillips's "Herod" can be had from John Lane, 251 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for $1.50.

J. WHITMORE BARRY, 205 West Eleventh Street, New York City: "Please let me know the value of the 'History and Topography of the United States,' by John Howard Hinton, printed in two volumes in London, without date. Also kindly give a list of Arthur W. Pinero's plays, with a sketch of his life."

Hinton's book is worth from $5 to $7.50. Arthur Wing Pinero was born in London, May 24, 1855, and he was educated for the legal profession. He first appeared as an actor in 1874, and his first play was performed three years later. A complete list of his plays, with dates of production, is as follows: "Two Can Play at That Game," 1877; "£200 a Year," 1877; "Daisy's Escape," 1879; "Hester's Mystery," 1880; "Bygones," 1880; "The Money Spinner," 1880; "The Squire," 1881; "The Rector," 1883; "Lords and Commons," 1883; "The Rocket," 1883; "Low Water," 1884; "The Ironmaster," (adapted from Ohnet's book,) 1884; "In Chancery," 1884; "Mayfair," 1885; "The Magistrate," 1885; "The Schoolmistress," 1886; "The Hobby Horse," 1886; "Dandy Dick," 1887; "Sweet Lavender," 1888; "The Weaker Sex," 1888; "The Profligate," 1889; "The Cabinet Minister," 1890; "Lady Bountiful," 1891; "The Times," 1891; "The Amazons," 1893; "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," 1893; "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," 1895; "The Benefit of the Doubt," 1895; "The Princess and the Butterfly," 1897; "Trelawny of the Wells," 1898; "The Gay Lord Quex," 1899.

F. B. HALL, New York City: "I have for sale the following books: 'Instructions for Youth, Gentlemen, and Noblemen,' by Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Treasurer Burleigh, Cardinal Sermonetta, and Mr. Walsingham, London, printed for Randall Minschull, 1722; and 'The Elements of a Politic Education,' from letters of the Earl of Chesterfield to his son by George Gregory, revised and improved by Jedediah Morse, Boston, 1801, Joseph Bumstead, publisher. The first book has marginal notes in the handwriting of one of the authors. Can you tell me the value of these books?"

While they possess a certain amount of interest, these books have little value.

FRANK BEAUCLE, 10 Ward Street, Newark, N. J.: "Please print a sketch of Fergus Hume, the English sensational novelist, and also give a list of his books."

Fergus Hume was born in England July 24, 1862. He was educated, however, in New Zealand, where he became a lawyer. His first book and his most successful one, "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," appeared in 1887. He is also the author of the following books: "Aladdin in London," "Carbuncle Clue," "Chronicles of Fairyland," "Claude Duval of '95," "The Clock Struck One," "Expedition of Capt. Flick," "Gates of Dawn," "The Girl from Malta," "Hagar of the Pawn Shop," "The Harlequin Opal," "Lady Jezebel," "Madam Midas," "The Man Who Vanished," "The Man with a Secret," "The Piccadilly Puzzle," "The Rainbow Feather," "The Third Volume," "Tracked by a Tattoo," "An Unwilling Bride," "Monsieur Judas," "The Island of Fantasy," "The Nameless City," "The Dwarf's Chamber," "The Indian Bangle," "The Bishop's Secret," and "For the Defense." Hume's latest novel, so far not reprinted here, is "A Woman's Burden."

"X. Y. Z.," New York City: "What is the value of the following book, 'The Collection of the History of England,' by Samuel Daniel, London, 1636?"

The "First Part" of Daniel's "History," 1612, sold for $7.25 in Philadelphia in October, 1899. The edition of 1636 is hardly of greater value.

Wanted and to Exchange.

WILLIAM A. HEARN, 917 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have several volumes of 'The Chautauquan,' bound and unbound, which I would like to dispose of. Correspondence invited."

CHARLES O. LE COUNT, 200 Broadway, New York City: "I wish to dispose of about 120 volume of choice fiction, comprising publications of the last few years, down to the latest. Very desirable for a circulating library, and in such case would make the price nominal. A list will be sent on application."

ROYAL STORRS HAYNES, 449 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I wish to dispose of Kipling's works, the 'Outward Bound' edition, eighteen volumes, published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

RICHARD A. KANE, 132 Noble Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "For sale—THE SATURDAY TIMES REVIEW from November, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1901, inclusive. In all 115 numbers. Will be sold cheap."

CHARLES E. GRAVES, Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.: "There was published in New York some time in 1806 a daily literary paper called The Tatler, which had an ephemeral existence. I wish to obtain a complete set."

E. L. EDGERLY, 4,145 Park Avenue, New York City: "I have a nice clean copy of 'A Life-Drama and Other Poems,' by Alexander Smith, Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1866. Will exchange for Eugene Field's 'Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac,' or Emerson's 'Pepys's Ghost.'"

KATHARINE M. L. BRASHER, 478 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I would like to procure a copy of a book written by Mansfield French, (editor of The Beauty of Holiness, a Southern publication,) in which book John S. Ashley, the inventor, is especially referred to."

R. H. NEVILL, 201 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, New York City: "I have bound volumes of The Knickerbocker Magazine, January to June, 1851; January to June, 1856; July to December, 1858. These may interest some one to use as waste, and can be had for what they are worth to any one."

L. TAYLOR, 911 Seventh Avenue, New York City: "I want to purchase a copy of Elbert Hubbard's 'As It Looms to Me.' Address, stating price."

G. S., 108 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, New York: "I would like to buy the following copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, if in good condition: Jan. 21, Feb. 11 and 18, March 11, May 13 and 27, June 3, 10, and 17, July 1 and 8, Sept. 16, and Oct. 21, all for the year 1899."

CHARLES DEXTER ALLEN, Post Office Box 1,147 Hartford, Conn.: "The following Roycroft books for sale: 'The Legacy,' 2 vols., soft leather, 1898, out of print; 'On Going to Church,' this is No. 7 of 26 copies on Japan vellum, signed 'E. H.,' bound in parchment with tie strings; out of print; hand illuminated; 'The Song of Songs,' this is No. 525 of 900 copies, signed by Elbert Hubbard, 1896; out of print. 'The Journal of Kobeleth,' (Book of Ecclesiastes,) this is No. 681 of 700 copies, signed by Elbert Hubbard, 1896, bound in parchment with tie strings; has the essay by Hubbard; hand illumined cover. 'Art and Life,' this is No. 50 of 105 copies, signed by Bertha C. Hubbard; hand illumined; printed on Japan vellum, 1896; out of print. 'In the Track of the Bookworm,' this is No. 82 of 590 copies, signed by Irving Browne, (the author of the book,) 1896; out of print. 'The Philistine,' the first nine volumes bound in the Roycroft binding, 1895-1899."

AMERICANA: Fine bound copy of Joel Barlow's "Columbiad," large paper, Philadelphia, 1807, containing long interleaved letter to Barlow, and three engraved portraits of him; also Smirke's, R. A., eleven pictures, engraved by Anker Smith, A. B. Durand, Goulding, Bromley, Parker Schiavonetti, Crosick, Neagle, Heath, and Raimbach, a masterpiece of bookmaking, and the first epic written in America. Also bound copy of "Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin," John Bigelow edition, pages 10¼x7, forty engravings inserted, some rare; five portraits of Franklin. The above for sale at $17.50 each. F. L. M., P. O. Box 1,950, New York City.

MISS EMMA CORY, Cooperstown, N. Y.: "I have Harper's Monthly Magazine, published June, 1850, to 1889, all bound in half leather, and in perfect condition. I also have, not bound, but in good condition, remaining numbers, up to the present time, which I will dispose of at a suitable price. I also have Scribner's Magazine from November, 1870, to April, 1888, bound in half leather and in perfect condition."

WARREN R. DIX, 208 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.: "Many years ago a gentleman, who claimed to be an extensive reader, stated that there was a novel by Grant, in which there was a character by the name of Julie d'Anterroches, but he could not recall the name of the book. Can you or any of your readers supply the information?"

A. V. EARL, 324 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have for sale a complete file of The New York Times Magazine Supplement, Sept. 6, 1896, to May 3, 1899, in good condition."

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Mrs. ELISABETH H. HALL, Whitehall, N. Y.: "I have Washington Irving's 'Astoria,' first edition; 'The Court of Napoleon,' by Frank B. Goodrich, with portraits of noted women, and Macaulay's 'Lays of Ancient Rome,' fine illustrated edition. Will be glad to hear of a purchaser."

W. H. WALKER, Room 6, 80 Nassau Street, New York City: "I would like to buy a Century Dictionary; any style of binding, if reasonable would answer. I have for sale a set of Cobbett and Howell's 'State Trials,' thirty-four volumes, complete, including index, in sound condition."

JOHN JAY, P. O. Box 23, New York City: "I offer for sale at $5, or will exchange, a small collection of book plates numbering over 110, including old and modern examples and representing England, Scotland, Germany, Holland, France, Italy, and America. No duplicates."

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HOWARD E. JACOTT, 212 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City: "I have all the numbers of 'Plays and Players' issued by The Illustrated American, except the last—No. 12, I believe—which I wish to secure. Kindly name price and give address."

S. L. GALLOUPE, Hollywood Inn, Yonkers, N. Y.: "I have for exchange the 'Carlyle-Emerson Correspondence,' Mahan's 'Admiral Farragut,' Tyndall's 'Michael Faraday as a Discoverer,' 'Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor,' Ballard's 'Moths and Butterflies,' Burnett's 'The One I Knew the Best of All,' Hamblen's 'On Many Seas,' Macgregor's 'One Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe,' Fay's 'Three Germanys,' and Wiggin's 'Timothy Quest.' I wish to obtain The Scientific American, either bound or unbound, from July, 1899, to June, 1900; also, The Scientific American Supplement, January to June, 1900; copies of the supplement for March 4 and April 1, 1899, and The American Machinist for April 27, 1899."

W. H. BEACH, Bridgeport, Conn., Arkansas Land: "I wish to obtain certain volumes of the edition marked 'Peterson's Uniform Duodecimo Edition of the Complete Works of Charles Dickens, Boz.' This edition was at least begun in 1857, though probably not finished at the time, and I should like to know who has copies of this edition and what copies they have for sale, so that I may fill out my set if possible."

HENRY E. LEGLER, City Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.: "The following books are offered in exchange for bound or unbound volumes of 'The Lark,' 'Chap Book,' or books of bibliography: Uzanne's 'Book Hunter in Paris,' Rich's 'Bibliotheca Americana Nova,' 1811-44; Farnham's 'Glances at Private Libraries,' Stevens's, 'Historical Collections,' 1881; several volumes on Mormonism, including 'Millennial Star,' and Volume I. of 'Magazine Western History,' bound."

H. GRANT, care of Mrs. Baas, 1,061 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I wish to dispose of The Illustrated London News, July to December, 1857; January to June, 1862, and January to June, 1868; also, The London Weekly Budget, Jan. 1, 1900, to the present date, and The Penny Magazine, Vol. I., (forty-eight numbers, complete,) London, 1832. All in fine condition."

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BENDER'S LAWYER'S DIARY AND DIRECTORY FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK. 1901. For Jan. 1, 1901, to Feb. 1, 1902. Published annually. Tenth year. Price, $2. 8vo. Pp. 651. Albany: Matthew Bender. $2.

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WHO'S WHO? 1901. An Annual Biographical Dictionary. Fifty-third year of issue. 12mo. Pp. xx.-1,234. London: Adam & Charles Black. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

THE SAILOR'S MAGAZINE AND SEAMAN'S FRIEND. For the year ending December, 1900. 12mo. Pp. iv.-384. Volume LXXII. New York: American Seamen's Friend Society.

William Penn's Papers.

In February, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell in London an important series of letters and documents, in the autograph of and addressed to William Penn. There is Penn's "Last will and Testament made and writt in my own hand a codicil, dated "21st of the sixth month 1707,," signed "Wm. Penn" and witnessed by Tho. Cuppage and Cha. Willcocks. One of the most interesting of the letters is from Penn to Lord Romney, dated "Pennsylvania, 6-7 month 1701." The following extract shows what were the troubles of the founder of Pennsylvania:

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Good Reading for Children.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Much is said of the books that are written expressly for the children of to-day. It is a debatable question whether the many children's books of this age are as conducive to forming good literary taste as was the reading during childhood of the standard books of the olden time that were written for adults, but were read by children because of a dearth of other reading.

In my young childhood I read Shakespeare and Milton with delight, even if I did not understand them. The grand language of "Paradise Lost" and the rhythm of the stanza fascinated me, and hours were passed poring over, reading, and rereading certain passages which thrilled and entranced me by the grandeur of the themes and the language they were portrayed in. I am sure Prof. Sully is right when he says in his "Studies of Childhood" that the "intense interest that a story has for a child is due partly to the fact that he lives the scenes in his own mind and partly to the fact that the mystery of new and strong words has a fascination for him."

The historical characters in Shakespeare's plays all interested me very much; the Kings and Queens, good and bad, were all wondered over; the humor in the humorous plays touched a responsive chord in my make-up, and the plays were read over and over. Dr. Samuel Johnson said from his earliest years he loved to read poetry; that he read Shakespeare at a period so early that the speech of the ghost in "Hamlet" terrified him when he was alone.

So also Cooper's works, for my childhood was passed where Indians were much in evidence; I was familiar with them, and Cooper invested them with a new and romantic charm.

Dickens was a delight, and years after, when I listened to him reading from his own books, the pleasure of first looking at the man who has given the world so much, took me back to the time when I laughed and wept over the scenes he brought before me. The sorrows of Amanda, in the "Children of the Abbey"; the romantic character of Thaddeus of Warsaw, the heroism of Robert Bruce in "The Scottish Chiefs," Bulwer's and Scott's historical novels, even Victor Hugo, and some of Eugene Sue's were read. Snarleyyow, Handy Andy, Burns, Moore, Spenser's "Faerie Queene," "The Lady of the Lake," "Hiawatha," and Mary More, an odd medley, were an unfailing source of pleasure and delight.

The children of our family were all inveterate readers, and, as we were sent to bed at a rather early hour, the books we were reading surreptitiously were taken with us, and, as we were allowed only a short length of candle, it was our daily custom to make the tour of the rooms; and where there were short pieces of candle that we knew would be taken out and replaced by whole ones, we gathered them up and smuggled them to our rooms for use after we had gone to bed, often reading until our tired eyelids closed, to open with a start, and find the candle sputtering and dying out, the candlestick almost overturned by our sudden movement. Our burning of the midnight oil, or candle, was discovered, either accidentally, or we were betrayed by the colored boy, who also was literary in his tastes, and wanted the stubs of candle for his own nightly reading. One of the chief pleasures of my childhood was

An Official Account of Norway.*

Before the opening of the Paris Exposition, the Storthing determined to bring out a work descriptive of Norway and its resources, and the task was placed in the hands of Prof. Sten Konow of the University of Christiania and Prof. Karl Fischer of the University Library. The leading specialists in Norway having been called upon to contribute, the resultant is a most valuable and instructive volume. The entire work as translated by Miss Jessie Muir is remarkably well done.

What about the old Norvegr or Noregr? The history of Norway begins in the most remote of times. All Europe has retained the memory of those expeditions led by the Vikings. Broad expanse of water did not restrain the adventurous Norseman. He reached the Shetland Islands. The voyages of the old Norsemen were even extended for a time to the Continent of North America. Dublin for 300 years was under the rule of Norwegian Kings. When we read of the Danes who conquered England, it must not be forgotten that there was with them a large proportion of Norsemen, and, as for that, Normandy bears in its name this impress of the Norseman.

Geographically, Norway is best described as a long, narrow strip of country bordering on the North Atlantic. In a straight line from Vardo to Lindesnes the distance is 1,100 miles. If the water line defines the Atlantic side of Norway, there is something indefinite about its land side. It has not in reality been a natural line, dividing Norway from her neighbors on the east, it is a band of desert land, often 100 miles in width. "Norway's land—Boundaries toward the east, toward Sweden and Finland, are defined by a broad band, desolate, trackless, uninhabited, or only occupied by nomadic Lapps and forest Finns, a band that forms a very complete isolation for the home of the Norwegian people." To those not familiar with the conditions of the Scandinavian peninsula, it has always seemed strange that there was so little affiliation between the Norwegians and the Swedes. If a nation, like an individual, may have its likes and dislikes, the Norwegian has always been more intimate with the Dane than with the Swede. The author of the article on "The Geographical Situation of Norway" writes that it is a mistake to think that the two countries on the Scandinavian peninsula "belong to one another as an organic whole. Topographically this might be the case, but anthropogeographically it is not."

In a chapter of singular interest, the size, the geographical distribution, the composition, the growth, and movement of the population are described. In 1897 the population was calculated to be about 2,095,000 persons. The army and the navy are fully treated, with the industries of the country. Finally a series of chapters treats of the history, the literature, the press, painting, industrial arts, sculpture, and architecture. Of great interest is Mr. V. H. Siewers's explanation of the musical art in Norway. If Norway had no other representatives than Edvard Grieg and Johan Svendsen her claims for the highest of musical art expression would be fully established. Before closing this necessarily brief notice of this work, a word must be said as to the fine mechanical and typographical execution of the volume. Without any attempt toward a false artistic display, the utmost good taste and sobriety prevails. The illustrations are of the very best.

*NORWAY. OFFICIAL PUBLICATION FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900. Pp. 600, maps and illustrations. Kristiania: Aktie-Bogtrykkeriet.

A Microscopic Language.

From The Manchester Guardian.

Syed Abdul Aziz, who has written an ode to the Queen which The Times describes as "a remarkable production," is not the first of the Queen's Indian subjects who has thus illustrated the possibilities of the Urdu language. Five years ago, when Lord and Lady Elgin were at Hyderabad, the Nizam presented them with a wonderful specimen of calligraphy, the work on one Syed Shakir Ali. The whole design, which took the shape of a tree with several birds perched thereon, overshadowing carte-de-visite portraits of their Excellencies, covered a space of 8 by 4 inches, and into this small compass was crowded the whole of Chapter VIII. of Saadi's "Goolistan," ("Rose Garden,") which usually makes forty-five pages of printed matter. This present was accompanied by two grains of rice upon which was written in the same microscopic characters—(1) "The Viceroy and Lady Elgin honored Hyderabad with their august

volume called "Fürst Bismarck's Briefe an seine Braut und Gattin," it was supposed that striking revelations were to be made concerning Bismarck's relations with the Prussian sovereigns and Government. But the volume contains love letters, pure and simple, the distinguished correspondent rarely touching upon politics. In them we find the individuality of a man set forth that the "Memoirs" left incomplete. In other words, they represent the Iron Chancellor, that was to be, as a devout lover, a devoted husband, an affectionate father, and a clean-lived country gentleman. They bear witness, too, of more purely human qualities than were made manifest in the "Memoirs," of an intense and passionate love of nature, of a robust sense of humor, and, withal, of a generous, considerate kindliness. Bismarck was always his wife's lover, and consequently from 1847 to his last telegram to Princess Bismarck, in 1892, he wrote love letters, only love letters. While waiting for a translation of the book which will appear from the press of Harper & Brothers in February, a few extracts from these letters may interest our readers. The first is a formal note to Herr von Puttkamer requesting permission to pay his respects to Fräulein Puttkamer. He wrote fully conscious of the ill-repute which his free-thought had brought him, but he wrote frankly. He said:

As regards my public life, it will be easy enough for you to obtain information from other sources. I confine myself, therefore, to an account of my private concerns and especially of my attitude toward Christianity. * * * After a course of religious instruction, irregularly attended and misunderstood by my sixteenth birthday, I had no other belief than a naked deism that was not long without a pantheistic taint. It was about this time that I ceased to say my prayers, not owing to indifference, but in consequence of deliberate resolve, because prayer seemed to me contradictory to my view of the being of God, for I argued with myself that either God, in accordance with His omnipresence, brought forth all things, and therefore my every thought and will, and therefore was, so to speak, praying to Himself through me, or that, if my will were independent of God, it was a presumption, and implied a doubt in the immutability, and therefore on the perfectness of the divine Council, if we were to believe to be able to sway it by human petitions.

* * * Meanwhile I was affected by events, in which I had no active part, but, as secrets of others, am not free to communicate, that touched me nearly. Their actual result was that the consciousness of the flatness and unworthiness of my view of life became more alive in me than ever. By the counsel of others, as by my own impulse, I was led to read the Scriptures more consecutively and with a resolute suppression of my own judgment. That which stirred in me gained life when, at the news of the fatal illness of our late friend in Cardewin, I wrested, without sophistries as to its reasonableness, the first fervent prayer from my heart. God did not vouchsafe that prayer of mine, neither did He reject it; for I have never lost the capacity to be able to petition Him, and I feel that there is in me, if not peace, that confidence and courage such as never I knew them before. What worth you may assign to this quickening of heart, two months old, I do not know; I only hope that, however, it may be adjudged, it may never be lost; a hope of which I have not been able to assure you more urgently than by the unreserved opinions and confidence in what I had just told you, and to no one else, in the confidence that God will suffer the single-minded to prevail.

The same uncompromising honesty marks all his letters to his future wife. Here is an early example:

I therefore believed myself able to make the choice, as far as my prospects were concerned, with complete independence, a choice that seemed the most reasonable, given my tastes and conditions. That the nature of public affairs and the servile status of our officials did not appeal to me, that I do not necessarily consider it a blessing to be an official or even a minister, that it appears to me as respectable and, in certain conditions, even more profitable, to grow corn than to write administrative enactments, that my private ambition tends rather not to obey than to command, these are facts for which, apart from my tastes, I can adduce no reason; all the same, it is so. Of all the reasons that could have induced me to combat these disinclinations, the most reputable would probably have been the desire to work more effectively for the benefit of my fellow-citizens than a private individual can do. Apart from the fact that I am really public-spirited enough to devote my powers rather to the furtherance of the common weal than to my private profit, I am, even at the most presumptuous estimate of my own capabilities, of opinion that it would make no manner of difference, as far as the well being of the inhabitants of Prussia is concerned, if I, or anyone else of the many competent persons with a similar aim, were to preside over a province. The efficaciousness of the individual official is in our case very dependent. The Prussian official is like the individual member of an orchestra, whether he be the first violin or the triangle, with insight of or influence over the whole; he has to play his part as it has been composed for him, whether he considers it good or bad. But I want to make music such as I know to be good or none at all.

He confesses his ambition, but he disdains red tape:

In the case of some famous statesman, especially in a country of Absolutist constitution, patriotism was, perhaps, the motive that impelled them into public service, much more frequently ambition, the desire to command, to become admired and famous. I must admit that I am not immune from this desire, and many distinctions like those of a soldier of war, of a statesman of a constitutional monarchy, such as Peel, O'Connel, (sic,) Mirabeau, &c., would exercise an attraction on me, like that of candle on a moth. * * * In short, I am not innocent of ambition, but consider it quite as evil a passion as any other, and a degree more foolish.

Here he excuses himself to his lady-love for not having been more precipitous in his love making:

This Winter I have been looking after the poor a little more than usual and have found distress, if not in my villages, at any rate in the neighboring town of Jericho as it could not be worse. When I remember that half a crown would keep a hungry family over weeks, it seems to me almost a theft from the poor, if I were to spend thirty on travelling. I could, it is true, give this amount away and travel all the same; but the fact remains; twice and ten times that sum would only appease a fraction of that misery. Tell me, does this hesitation hurt you, that I am so little importunate to see you that I bother about the misère of money?

Here is a characteristic passage scribbled to his eldest son in the crowded days of the advance on Paris, and in it we gain no intimation that the fate of the Hohenzollern dynasty hung in the balance—only the fear that his wife should be disturbed by uncertain news:

If either of you should be wounded, wire to me to Royal Headquarters as soon as possible. But don't wire to your mother first.

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Omar Khayyam

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Shakespeare and the Baconians.

C. Harold McChesney, New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "Yes, I think your correspondent, Mr. Arthur Guiterman's, edition of Shakespeare is 'defective.' In my edition Hamlet manages, by one ruse or another, to 'remove' all in a lump everybody, even poor Laertes, (a manly young fellow, too, whose only fault seems to have been that he loved his father and his sister too dearly,) who could possibly continue the Danish dynasty. I fancy that Mr. Morgan knew what he was talking about.

"As to Mr. C. H. Lawrence's query, I also answer, Yes. The late Thomas Davison was an out-and-out Baconian, and so, by the way, was the late Oliver Wendell Holmes. With your editorial to-day on Ignatius Donnelly I fully concur. But Mr. Donnelly did not bring much aid to the Bacon theory; in fact, he rather weakened it. His cipher claims were quite too preposterous. He even found them in Ben Jonson, and had printed an advertisement announcing a book on a Ben Jonson cipher. I never heard of anybody seriously discussing his last publication, 'The Tombstone Cipher.'"

Meyer Brothers & Co. have just received from Paris Marcel Prévost's "Heureux Ménage," Camille Pert's "Charlette," Victor Joze's "Les Nouveaus Mystères de Paris," Paul Bourget's "Hommes d'Affaires," Edouard Schuré's "Le Double," so much commended by M. Coquelin; Gyp's "La Paix des Champs," Rachilde's "Contes et Nouvelles," and the complete works of Gaston Deschamps, who is to lecture at Harvard University.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; moderating temperature; winds variable.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,923. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1901.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

VENEZUELA'S PRESIDENT BLUFFS UNITED STATES

His Bold Front Forces the Washington Officials to Pause.

IS QUITE READY TO MAKE WAR

The Scorpion Arrives at Curacao—Foreigners in Venezuela Very Uneasy About the Outlook There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—President Castro of Venezuela has won a victory over the United States. The precipitate return of the Scorpion to La Guayra, ordered by the Navy Department yesterday, is due to the determined attitude of the Venezuelan Government, and leaves that Government in a stronger position. It has been discovered by the Administration that Venezuela means business, even at the cost of war, and it has become necessary for this Government to proceed with more caution.

Persons acquainted with Venezuelan character say that the natives of that country are daring and reckless and have absolutely no conception, or at least no fear, of what would be involved in a conflict with a first-class power. It is recalled that at the time of Venezuela's dispute with Great Britain, President Crespo made war preparations and ordered out the reserves, and that the whole country was aflame with the war fever. Americans, knowing what such a war meant, looked on with astonishment.

It is in the same spirit that Castro has met the American demands. He began by utterly refusing to entertain the remonstrances made to him by Minister Loomis. The Administration, believing that Castro did not fully understand the seriousness of the situation, directed Minister Loomis to make a vigorous protest. The reply to this was a flat defiance of the United States.

Next it was discovered that Minister Loomis's cable messages had abruptly stopped. The cause for this was not understood until later, but, after several days of silence, the news came, unofficially and in a roundabout way from the Americans at Guanoco, that they were beleaguered by Venezuelans, who had ordered them to lay down their arms. Upon this the Scorpion was ordered to proceed to the San Juan River. It was not doubted that so serious a proceeding would have an effect upon the Venezuelan Government. It certainly would have had an effect upon most Governments, but it only led to further displays of boldness on the part of Venezuela.

In some way not yet disclosed the Administration was made to understand that there would be worse trouble unless the Scorpion turned back, and the Scorpion has accordingly been ordered to turn back. It was officially stated to-day that the reason for the Scorpion's return was that it was not considered safe to have no ship at La Guayra, no matter what might be going on at Guanoco. The natural course would apparently be to let the Scorpion proceed to Guanoco and send another ship to La Guayra. The reason why this was not done was that it became evident to the Administration that another hostile move would mean war with Venezuela.

War is the last thing the Administration wants. It was obliged to choose between war and a retreat, and it chose a retreat while there was yet time. The temper of the Venezuelans was such that if sailors from the Scorpion landed they certainly would have been attacked and some of them killed, and the consequences would have been too serious to contemplate. The Administration has not, it is officially stated, changed its position in the least, and it is also officially stated that there has been no abatement in the position of Venezuela.

The present situation is due to the American discovery that precipitate action will involve the most serious consequences, and the Administration is simply pausing for time and trying to discover a more hopeful way out of the difficulty. The present advantage of the situation is all with Castro. The silence of Mr. Loomis is due to the fact that President Castro has intercepted his dispatches, and also those which were sent to him. In spite of the protest which the United States made against this, Venezuela is still keeping it up, it is believed, for no more messages have been received from the Minister.

In reference to a dispatch from Curaçao, Dutch West Indies, that the relations between the United States and Venezuela have not improved, and that Minister Loomis has sent a strongly worded note, which is even described as being practically an ultimatum, to the Venezuelan Government, Secretary Hay said to-night that this Government has not authorized Minister Loomis to present a formal note to the Venezuelan Government, and certainly nothing in the nature of an ultimatum.

The Secretary added that Minister Loomis's instructions so far have been telegraphed, and have directed him to protest to the Venezuelan authorities against any despoliation of American rights or property. Further than this the State Department has not sent forward any definite instructions as to the next step to be taken in the event that the Minister's representations do not obtain satisfactory cognizance and compliance.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curaçao, Jan. 19—(Via Haytian Cable.)—The United States auxiliary cruiser Scorpion, (Lieut. Commander N. Sargent commanding,) has just arrived here. She recently left La Guayra, (the port of Caracas,) and brings the latest news of the Venezuelan trouble. The situation is described as being serious.

The most hot-headed of the foreigners in Venezuela go so far as to say that if the Washington authorities do not take steps to protect American citizens now all foreigners may as well leave the country. The officers of the Scorpion are quoted as saying that the Diplomatic Corps at Caracas is unanimous on this point, as are all the foreigners. They admit, however, that the United States Minister at Caracas, Mr. Loomis, is working vigorously in the effort to arrange matters.

The concession of the Orinoco Company, whose two steamers were seized by the Venezuelan Government, was recently annulled on the ground that it was illegal, and the opinion prevails that it will be driven from business and that all the money invested by the shareholders will be lost unless the British or American Government intervenes. Mr. Loomis is using his good offices to save the two steamers recently seized. It is asserted that the company has unpaid claims against the Government for $500,000.

It is further asserted that hundreds of legitimately conducted foreign enterprises have been ruined in Latin America during the last thirty years by looting officials and revolutions, and it is alleged that an attempt is now being made to "squeeze" the Bermudez Asphalt Company for about $500,000, and, according to the reports which reached here to-day, if the company does not pay this amount to the Venezuelan officials, its property, said to be worth several million dollars, will be taken unless the United States Government intervenes.

If the most recent Venezuelan reports are to be believed the anti-Government disturbances there are confined to small revolutionary movements in the eastern part of Venezuela.

GLEN COVE STARCH WORKS SOLD.

Acquired by the National Starch Company for $225,000.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Jan. 19.—The works of the Glen Cove Starch Company of Glen Cove have been sold to the National Starch Company, the consideration named being $225,000.

The sale includes all the land, machinery, stock, and other property of the company.

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to Georgia and Florida Resorts via Savannah Line. Magnificent steamers. Superb service. Full particulars, 317 B'way, or Pier 35, N. R., N. Y.—Adv.

CONTRADICTS MAYOR HARRISON

President of Chicago City Railway Company on Proposed Increase of Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Speaking of Mayor Harrison's attack on the proposed increase of capital stock of the Chicago City Railway, President Hamilton says: "It is purely a business proposition. The company desires to pay its bonded indebtedness of $4,619,500, and calls upon its stockholders to advance the money for its payment by increasing their holdings in the amount of $4,500,000. There is no watering, and any attempt to mislead the minds of the unthinking in the belief that this is a stock-jobbing operation or is the watering of its stock is ungenerous and at variance with the intentions of the company.

"These bonds mature July 1 next and must be paid, and the stockholders furnish the means to retire them, leaving the property freed from the complications of mortgage indebtedness and relieved from the interest thereon. It is simply such a transaction as any person would make in payment of his indebtedness. There is no increase in its liabilities. In the resolutions of the Directors it is provided that the amount received from the proceeds of the sale of its new stock shall be used for the purpose of retiring these bonds."

MARRIED HIS DAUGHTER-IN-LAW

Widow of Arthur G. Earle Becomes Wife of Former Husband's Father.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 19.—Judge Asa B. Woodward announced in Norwalk today the marriage of his daughter, Mary Hanford Woodward Earle, to William Henry Earle, until recently the proprietor of the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City.

The bride was Mr. Earle's daughter-in-law, being the widow of Arthur G. Earle. She has one daughter, thirteen years of age. The wedding took place Thursday at Altadena, California, at the home of the bride's sister, also a former daughter-in-law of Mr. Earle, now Mrs. George S. Chambliss.

The Rev. William MacCormack of Altadena performed the ceremony. Mr. Earle has a handsome Summer home in Norwalk, but announced after retiring from the hotel business that he should spend his Winters in Southern California. The news of the wedding has created widespread surprise in Norwalk.

THE COLOR LINE IN TENNESSEE.

Bill to Prohibit Employment of White Teachers in Negro Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 19.—A bill to prohibit the employment of white teachers in colored schools was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Peake of Chattanooga. The passage of this bill would mean the entire reconstruction of the faculty of Fisk, Roger Williams, and Waldon Universities, and other colored colleges and academies, representing a large sum of money in endowment funds. The measure is certain to meet with strong opposition from the trustees and friends of the various institutions which it would affect.

The Senate passed the bill to prohibit the co-education of the white and colored races. This affects Maryville College, the only school in the State where co-education is permitted, and where an endowment was made on condition that co-education should be permitted. The college is managed by the Presbyterian Synod of Tennessee, which body is divided as to whether the provisions of the will of the donor amount to a contract or not.

WILL PRESENT A GREEK PLAY.

The Harvard Classical Club to Stage a Comedy by Aristophanes.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 19.—Greek plays are something which modern scholars very seldom attempt to stage, but that is what the Classical Club of Harvard has started out to do. A similar effort has not been made here before in six years. Then the play was a great success, but the projectors found the results by no means commensurate with the labor involved and refused to listen to the frequent demands which were made for its reproduction. Other plays which were tried in several other parts of the country at about the same time met with far less success than the one given at Harvard, and the result has been that a Greek play has been almost unheard of in the United States within the last five years.

The play to be given by the Classical Club in April is a Greek comedy, entitled "Birds," by Aristophanes. The music in full has been written by Prof. J. K. Paine and has five choruses with tenor and bass solos. The arrangement is very harmonious and promises in itself to make the play a decided success. Prof. Goodwin, the author of Goodwin's Greek grammar, will have personal supervision of the play and will be assisted by Prof. Wright and other noted scholars. The Harvard Glee Club will furnish the music.

THE HEDDLE MILLIONS.

Courts in Canada Decide that They Shall Be Administered by the Public Sequestrator.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 19.—The Court of Appeal has rendered an important judgment in the appeal case of Lovignat against Mackay, confirming the ruling of the Superior Court in a case involving a part of the millions of Mrs. Maxwell Heddle of Paris, who died two years ago. Mrs. Heddle, who was a Montreal girl, Hortense Leduc, and who was the divorced wife of Jehin Prume of Montreal, formerly Court violinist of Belgium, left her fortune, estimated at 2,000,000f., to the free night lodging houses in Paris. The validity of the will was assailed by Mrs. Oscar Martel of Montreal, the mother of the testatrix, and Jehin Prume also entered a contest before his death.

M. Lovignat, notary, in the meantime was appointed provisional administrator of the estate, and endeavored to be placed in charge of the property in Quebec Province. This action was contested by F. S. Mackay, who was judicial sequestrator in this province, and the Court of Appeal decides that he is the proper person to manage the estate in Canada.

"PROM" WEEK AT YALE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 19.—"Prom" week at Yale begins to-morrow morning at the college chapel with the annual turn-out of the guests of the college at the weekly chapel services. The round of teas and dances commences on Monday afternoon and will continue without respite until Wednesday. Monday afternoon there will be a large number of teas in the rooms of the men, and there will be two large undergraduate teas at the residences of Mrs. Eli Whitney and Mrs. J. B. Sargent. Monday evening the annual Glee Club concert will be given at the Hyperion Theatre, and immediately afterward the class germans will be held, to be given by the Juniors, seniors, and sophomores of the academic department.

Tuesday will be crowded with festivities. In the afternoon there will be a number of large receptions at the University Club and the Scientific School Society buildings, St. Elmo, York Hall, St. Anthony's, the Cloister, and Colony. In the evening will come the final event of the week, the promenade concert in the Second Regiment Armory. Guests for the week are already arriving in large numbers, and the hotels and private boarding houses are filled. It is expected that there will be over 1,000 guests of the undergraduates in the city by Monday afternoon.

Special to Florida, Cuba, Nassau, Georgia
via Washington, Richmond, Charleston, "N. Y. and Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M. Two other trains. Only one night to all Florida points. Quickest route. Atlantic Coast Line office, 1,161 Broadway.—Adv.

CADETS ABOLISH HAZING

Presidents of the Four Classes Join in the Action.

Congressional Committee Concludes Investigation—President of the Cadet Y. M. C. A. One of the Worst Hazers.

WEST POINT, Jan. 19.—The Congressional investigation of the West Point Military Academy has borne fruit sooner than expected. To-night, when the Congressmen were hurrying their inquiries to a termination, the cadets of all four classes held a meeting in Grant Hall and unanimously decided to abolish exercising and hazing of every form, as well as the practice of "calling out" fourth-class men. This is exactly what Gen. Dick and the other members of the Congressional committee have been trying to impress on the cadets who have testified before them as the only course open to them if they desired to see the fair name of the United States Military Academy unsullied and above reproach.

A communication was addressed to Superintendent A. L. Mills, who got back from Washington only this morning, and he quickly took it to Gen. Dick. The committeemen are delighted with the action of the cadets, and Gen. Dick, in a few words, said that they would all go back to the House of Representatives with the firm belief that in spirit and letter the agreement would be steadfastly adhered to by the cadets, who made it voluntarily.

The first witness examined this morning was Cadet Paul D. Bunker of Massachusetts, who is a member of the present third class. Last night some of the "plebes" told the committee that Bunker had braced them and given them tabasco sauce during the encampment last Summer. One of them, Cadet Dillon, said that he was required by Bunker to swallow from a half to a quarter of a teaspoonful of the sauce, which was given him in a camp spoon, which is about the size of a dessert spoon. Bunker acknowledged having braced some of the "plebes," but denied having ever given more than fifteen drops of sauce to any one, and when Judge Smith confronted him with Dillon's testimony the witness said he did not recollect ever having given such a large quantity to Dillon or any other "plebe."

Bunker said he weighed about 200 pounds and gave his height as 5 feet 11½ inches. He remembered having hazed two men who were his equals in physique. The other "plebes" whom he hazed were small men. Dillon, he said, weighed in the neighborhood of 100 pounds. He had never engaged in fights either as principal or assistant. His hazing repertoire was rather limited, as he confined himself to bracing, making men sing out their wash lists to popular airs, riding broomsticks, standing on their heads, and charging sparrows with fixed bayonets.

A. Y. M. C. A. HAZER.

Cadet Charles Burnet, appointed from Illinois, President of the Cadet Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the present first class, was next called and sworn. In reply to Gen. Dick, the witness said he came to the academy on June 19, 1897. He never held any office in the class organizations and was never a member of the "scrapping committee". Gen. Dick asked:

When were you appointed President and Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.?

Last April.

How many of the cadets belong to the Y. M. C. A.?

All of them with the exception of thirty-eight.

How many cadets are there in the corps?

About 400.

Who are eligible for membership?

Every one who applies, Sir.

Now I hand you a copy of The North American, a newspaper published in Philadelphia. It is of the date of Friday, Dec. 7, 1900, and contains a full report of the funeral of the late Oscar L. Booz, a former cadet at this academy. I wish you to read this report aloud, so that all here can hear you and that you may be the better able to answer any questions that may be asked you in relation to it.

Burnett read the account aloud. It contained a report of the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Allison on the occasion of the funeral and a descriptive account of the scenes and incidents in the church and at the grave. The witness read also the letter to Dr. Allison which was published some time prior to the investigation by the military court of inquiry. He was told to produce the letter from Dr. Allison, and left the room to get it. He returned in less than three minutes with the letter, which he read. This letter of Dr. Allison's was read at the military hearing and published at that time.

The witness then was handed several letters, written by Booz to the members of his family while he was at the Academy, which he was told to read aloud. He also read several sections of the military regulations and the oath which is administered to every cadet on his entrance to the Academy. When he had done this, Burnett was questioned by Gen. Dick in reference to hazing as follows:

Now, Mr. Burnett, in all fairness to you, I may say that in the testimony which has been given before this committee you have been mentioned as one of the principal hazers in this institution. I hand you a list of the corps of cadets and I would like you to point out all those who are noted for their hazing proclivities.

I might have to name nearly every one in the upper classes.

Oh, then I suppose those who do not take part in hazing are the few and not the many?

Yes, Sir; that is when hazing was in vogue. During the past year all vigorous forms have become obsolete.

The committee recognizes that there has been a decided improvement in that respect. But perhaps I am going ahead too fast, so we will let that go for the moment. Now, here is a list containing sixty-eight forms of hazing, and I will ask you to read it over and see if you can add any form to it or tell us of those forms which have been done away with.

The witness did so, showing that all violent forms of exercising had been abolished, with the exception of bracing. The funny formations were still in vogue. Gen. Dick continued:

I have handed you all these documents and asked you these questions, so that we could the better understand each other. Now, take your letter to Dr Allison and tell me if you know of the word "Bibles" having been used sarcastically in reference to former Cadet Booz?

No, Sir.

Then he was never called "Bibles" by any of the corps?

No Sir, I never heard it, and if he were it must have been done thoughtlessly by some cadet.

If any cadet were subjected to ridicule or any inconvenience on account of his religion could he escape or avoid it?

It would come to the ears of the heads of the Y. M. C. A. sooner or later, and the President of his class would be notified. This would result in the President taking measures to stop any further molestations.

The witness was then taken to task for statements in his letter to Dr. Allison. Burnett said Dr. Alison had scored the cadets without his being in possession of the full facts of Booz's life at the academy. The witness stated that Booz had told official and private falsehoods.

Let us hear of the official falsehoods.

Booz filed an incorrect statement in answer to a report charging him with unobserving the rules at a change of sentry posts.

What authority have you for saying so?

The statements of Cadets Caples and Pegram.

Do you consider their statements sufficient?

Yes, Sir, they are two honorable men, whose words I cannot doubt.

Had you entertained any prejudice against Booz?

No, Sir.

Let us hear something else which you consider was discreditable on Booz's part.

His actions in his fight with Keller.

Did you see the fight?

No, Sir; but I talked with several who were there; they said that he lay down.

Then you think he should have staid in that fight until he would be knocked senseless?

Yes, Sir.

Anything else?

Yes. He was reading a novel inside of the cover of his Bible.

But Prentice, who accused him of doing so, has appeared before this committee and told us that he was mistaken?

I did not know that; it was on his word I made the statement.

Now you see that your statement in your letter to Dr. Allison in this regard cannot be substantiated by you?

I had no reason to doubt the accuracy of my informant.

Gen. Dick then turned to the incidents of the Keller-Booz fight, and said that several blows had landed on Booz's body, and that he had been knocked out by a solar plexus blow. The witness said in reply that Booz was not knocked out, but he acknowledged that from the statements made by former witnesses, his saying in his letter to Dr. Allison that Booz lacked spirit and courage should be modified. He insisted, however, that Booz showed cowardice when he turned his back on his opponent and ran around the ring.

CADETS URGED TO REFORM.

Judge Smith, during his examination of Burnett, said:

Will you tell us if you desired to help a fourth classman, why it would not be better to abolish all social distinction between the classes and by thus associating with the fourth class impross on its members that the sense of honor and the moral principles which actuate the corps?

As army officers can teach their men by maintaining this distinction between them, so the upper classes can better instruct the fourth class by maintaining the first class distinction. I would like to say that Congress and the people do not understand West Point.

Gen. Dick replied:

In response to your own suggestion that Congress and the people do not seem to understand West Point, let me say to you that cadets at West Point seem, until recently, to have failed to understand the people. Congress, not wishing to be hasty in the matter, sent this committee here to inquire as to the exact condition of things and to inquire into all these many charges that were laid at the door of West Point.

We are all proud of the institution and the American people have a great interest in it. One hundred years have testified to its worth and to its value to the country. It has produced great men, and it will continue to do so unless its purpose is perverted.

You are going to remain here six months longer or thereabouts. Your fellow cadets in the corps will be here one, two, or three years longer, and it seldom comes to any set of men to have such an opportunity as that which presents itself at this time to the cadets at West Point to render this institution and the country so great a service, by resolving now and here that no charges so serious as these shall, if they can help it, ever be laid at West Point's doors again.

When the testimony was concluded Col. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the academy, handed the following document to Gen. Dick, the Chairman of the committee:

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1901.

To the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy:

Sir: Having become cognizant of the manner in which the system of hazing as practised at the Military Academy is regarded by the people of the United States, we, the cadets of the United States Military Academy, while maintaining that we have pursued our system from the best motives, yet realizing that the deliberate judgment of the people should, in a country like ours, be above all other considerations, do reaffirm our former action abolishing the exercising of fourth class men, and do further agree to discontinue hazing, the requiring of fourth class men to eat anything against their desire, and the practise of "calling out" fourth class men by class action, and that we will not devise other similar practises to replace those abandoned. Respectfully submitted.

For the first class, W. R. BETTISON, President, class 1901.

For the second class, B. O. MAHAFFEY, President, class 1902.

For the third class, QUINN GRAY, President, class 1903.

For the fourth class, JOSEPH A. ATKINS, representing class 1904.

After reading the communication Gen. Dick said: "This voluntary act of the corps has so impressed the committee that they have every reason to believe that in spirit and letter it will be carried out by those cadets who are now at the Military Academy. This action of the men is greatly commended by the committee and will be read by the country with feelings of merited approbation."

Cadets Bettison, Mahaffey, Gray, and Atkins were called before the committee and addressed by Gen. Dick, who thanked them for their action in abolishing hazing at the academy, and said that Congress would recognize and adopt what they had done.

He also thanked Col. Mills for the kindness and courtesy shown the committee since they came here. He also said that the committee would go back to Congress with the kindest feelings and best wishes for the academy and all connected with it.

The committee then adjourned to meet again in Washington at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

MARK TWAIN ON HAZING.

Calls West Point Cadets Who Indulge in It Cowards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Mark Twain, in an interview to-day, spoke about hazing at West Point, and denounced the practice as a brutal one and the men who indulge in it as bullies and cowards. "Why," he said, "the fourth class man who is compelled to fight a man from the first class hasn't a show in the world, and it is not intended that he should. I have read the rules provided to prevent such practices, and they are wholly deficient, because one provision is omitted. I would make it the duty of a cadet to report to the authorities any case of hazing which came to his notice; make such reports a part of the vaunted West Point 'code of honor' and the beating of young boys by upper class men will be stopped.

"I am not opposed to fights among boys as a general thing. If they are conducted in a spirit of fairness, I think it makes boys manly, but I do oppose compelling a little fellow to fight some man big enough to whip two of him. When I was a boy, going to school down in the Mississippi Valley, we used to have our fights, and I remember one occasion on which I got soundly trounced, but we always matched boys as nearly of a size as possible, and there was none of the cowardly methods that seem to prevail at West Point."

HANNA'S CIVIL WAR RECORD.

Senator Was a Lieutenant and Will Join the G. A. R.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senator Hanna is going to join the Grand Army. In a recent conversation with the Commander he disclosed the fact that he has a war record. Hanna's biography in the Congressional Directory makes no mention of this. On Senator Hanna's relating that he had been a Second Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers the Commander invited the Senator to become a member.

The services of the Senator in the war of the rebellion were confined to the neighborhood of the National capital. After the call for 100-day men in the closing days of the war Hanna's regiment was assigned to duty in the defense of Washington.

Conditional Gift by J. D. Rockefeller.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 19.—John D. Rockefeller has agreed to give $15,000 to Carson and Newman College of Mossy Creek, Tenn., provided the Trustees raise $50,000 additional by 1905. President J. T. Henderson says he has about half of the amount pledged. Carson and Newman is supported by the Baptists of East Tennessee. It has about 300 students.

New Pipe and Tube Plant.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 19.—Contracts are about to be let for a new pipe and tube plant at Zanesville, Ohio, in which Pittsburg and New York capitalists are interested. The new company is known as the Eastern Tube Company, and is chartered under the laws of West Virginia, with a capital of $1,000,000. The plans call for a plant with a capacity of 500 tons a day.

President Diaz a Grandfather.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 19.—President Diaz's first grandson was born last night, and to-day the Diplomatic Corps and distinguished visitors in crowds have been showering congratulations on Capt. and Mrs. Diaz, the parents.

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leaves New York 12:40 noon, daily, except Sunday, via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. New York to St. Augustine. Composed exclusively of composite, library, dining, compartment, drawing-room, sleeping, and observation cars. Also carrying Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars, New York to Aiken and Augusta. Connections at Jacksonville to Port Tampa. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

NOT TO OPPOSE RUSSIA.

Germany Will Put No Obstacle in the Way of the Annexation of Manchuria.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—From an unexceptionable source it is learned that Germany, neither in the past nor in the future, has or will interpose any obstacle to Russia's claims upon Manchuria.

Count von Bülow has given the Russian Ambassador, Count von Osten-Sacken, repeated assurances since the beginning of the Chinese troubles, and quite recently again, that Manchuria lies outside of Germany's interest or commercial sphere, and that it is in nowise touched on by the Anglo-German agreement.

THE CYMRIC IN COLLISION.

White Star Liner Collides with Steamer Carib Prince in the Mersey—Both Vessels Damaged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—The White Star Line steamer Cymric, Capt. Lindsay, from New York, Jan. 9, for this port, which arrived at Queenstown yesterday morning and proceeded here, was in collision in the Mersey this morning with the British steamer Carib Prince.

The Cymric's port quarter-deck was damaged, her plates were stove and her rail was carried away. It is said that she has a hole in her stern 12 by 21 feet, reaching to the main deck.

The Carib Prince's bowsprit was carried away and some of her plates were stove.

The collision occurred while the Cymric was crossing the river to land cattle. A strong flood tide was running, driving her into the bows of the Carib Prince, which was lying at anchor.

The Carib Prince was last reported off the Syrian coast, Dec. 10, having sailed from Alexandria, Dec. 8.

LIFE MENACED BY FIRE.

Seven Families Flee from a Burning Brooklyn Building.

Many persons were imperiled last night by a fire which destroyed the four-story brick building, 75 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, and rendered seven families homeless. There were many rescues by firemen, whose prompt response to the first alarm prevented loss of life.

The fire started in the store of Joseph Fritsch, a dealer in barbers' supplies, on the ground floor, and was caused by some newspapers ignited from a stove in the back of the store. At the time the fire occurred the store was in charge of Joseph Fritsch, a ten-year-old son of the proprietor, and Samuel Russell, fifteen years old. When the blaze started they ran to the street shouting "fire!" The dense smoke which quickly filled the place alarmed Fritsch, who lives in rooms off the store, and was attending at the time to the wants of his wife, who was ill in bed. Finding the store in flames, Fritsch seized his wife and carried her to the street.

When the six families occupying the upper floors discovered that the building was on fire, a panic ensued. While many of the occupants rushed to the halls and fought their way through the blinding smoke to the street, others took to the windows of their apartments and shouted for help. When the firemen reached the scene the flames had enveloped the store and were shooting up to the upper stories. While the fire was at its height the firemen learned that Mary Bettinger, an invalid who lived on the top floor with her widowed mother, had not been seen to leave the building. The firemen forced their way into the building through the dense smoke and carried the two women, who were in a semi-conscious condition from smoke, to the street.

Mrs. Mary Hussel, who lived on the third floor, returned to her apartments, after getting out of the building, for her jewelry. When she attempted to leave the burning building again she found her escape cut off. She was rescued by firemen.

The flames soon shot up to the top floor, and three additional alarms were turned in. The firemen then succeeded in confining the fire to the building where it had started. The damage is estimated at $10,000. The occupants lost everything they possessed.

THE PAPER SUPPLY IN FRANCE.

Scarcity May Lead to a Reduction of the Import Tariff.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—As a result of the Paris Exhibition, the Canadian paper manufacturers have received numerous inquiries from France for news paper. France is almost depleted of pulp wood, and the future supply of paper is becoming a serious question. Canadians made such a good showing at the exhibition that large contracts have been offered on the strength of that alone. At the present time, however, the price of paper in France is very little higher than it is in England, and the import duty is so large that the Canadian manufacturers have so far found it impossible to accept any of the contracts.

Frenchmen are evidently facing the question of a decreased duty or an increased price. The owner of the Island of Anticosti is about to build large pulp and paper mills. It is understood that M. Menier is leading the way in France in an agitation for the lowering of the paper duties.

SHOOKS FOR 720,000 BOXES.

Schooner Carries Them in One Cargo from Bucksport, Me.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 19.—The largest cargo of fruit-box shooks ever shipped from this country to the Mediterranean left Bucksport to-day in the new four-masted schooner George C. Thomas for Palermo, Sicily. This vessel measures 1,277 tons, net register, which is two to three times the tonnage of the Italian brigs and barks that come here for shook cargoes, and she carries out shooks sufficient to make 720,000 boxes, or about three times as many as are ordinarily shipped in one cargo. The Thomas will probably make the passage in from thirty to thirty-five days, or about one-half the time taken by the easy-going Italians in the trade, and she will be back on this coast again in the Spring, with salt or sulphur.

The fruit-box trade has been heavy in the past year, shipments having been so many and so large that, when the Port of Bangor was closed by ice, the transportation was continued from Bucksport, from which port the Thomas and several other vessels have sailed. About 5,000,000 boxes were sent from Bangor, and, besides those already sent from Bucksport, there are several cargoes now awaiting shipment. By far the greater part of the shooks for Italian fruit boxes are made in Maine and shipped from Bangor, those from Austria, the only other source of supply, being inferior to the Maine shooks.

New Natural Gas Field.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 19.—This section of Illinois is excited over the discovery here to-day of a flow of natural gas at seventy-seven feet by the Shelbyville Gas Company. It is estimated that the quantity will be sufficient to light and heat this town for several years. It is the opinion of parties here who know something about the oil fields, that the indications are that a bed of oil exists in this vicinity, and there is talk of boring deeper to see if the drilling which gives gas will also yield oil.

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QUEEN VICTORIA AT DEATH'S DOOR

She Was Stricken with Paralysis Last Night.

VIRTUAL REGENCY EXISTS

Prince of Wales Receives Authority to Sign State Papers.

KAISER HURRIES TO ENGLAND

Relatives Gathering at Bedside—Queen Refused to Seek Medical Advice When Her Entourage Begged Her to Do So.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 20—2:10 A. M.—Queen Victoria lies at death's door. She was stricken with paralysis to-night.

A local rumor, purveyed by Osborne House employes, declares that the Queen cannot live until Monday, but this receives no official confirmation.

The Prince of Wales has received authority to act in her Majesty's stead, and there has thus been created a practical, though not Constitutional, regency. He takes over the powers of signing State documents.

Gathered at the Queen's bedside are the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, and other members of the royal family, while the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, officially represents the Cabinet. Lord Salisbury is in constant telephonic communication with Osborne House, and it was rumored that he had arrived at Osborne, but this does not appear to be true.

The Prince of Wales will go to London this morning, where, with the Duke of York, he will meet Emperor William. Whether the Emperor will proceed to Osborne depends upon the result of this interview.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE OF WALES.

The arrival of the Prince of Wales, at about 6 o'clock last evening, accompanied by Home Secretary Ritchie, and the arrival of the Princess of Wales, at 10 o'clock last night, occasioned no scenes of any kind. They embarked upon the royal yacht Alberta and went up the little river separating Cowes from Osborne. Entering royal carriages, they were driven through the half gale which prevailed straight to the royal residence.

Mr. Ritchie, it is understood, was specially summoned to supervise the details of handing over to the Prince of Wales the necessary authority to transact State business, though no official announcement of this transfer appears to be constitutionally necessary or likely to be made.

The official bulletins may safely be described as optimistic. Their vagueness in describing the Queen's ailment may be accepted as merely official evasions of the facts.

The information obtained by Reuter's Telegraph Company to the effect that it is paralysis from which the Queen is suffering is based upon the highest possible authority. By Monday it is likely that the truth will be announced to the nation.

The extreme weakness of her Majesty and the loss of all her faculties appear to be at present the chief cause for anxiety. Stimulants are being freely administered.

SCENE AT OSBORNE HOUSE.

Her Majesty lies helpless and almost speechless in her bed in Osborne House, surrounded by every comfort. Fruits, flowers, ice, and all the accessories of modern medicine are at hand. Osborne House is buried amid a gloomy park of firs. It is brightly lit outside. The wind comes up from the Channel and surges through the trees like a death dirge. A mile away stands the Lodge. Beyond its portals none but the household can pass. On the gates, without the Sovereign's knowledge, are posted bulletins announcing her condition.

In the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the Queen's present serious condition was precipitated by intense worry over the losses and hardships suffered by the British troops in South Africa. Frequently she has remarked to Court attachés that another war would kill her.

In this connection Reuter's Telegram Company learns that the Queen was most seriously ill while last at Balmoral in the Autumn. No word of this became public, but it appears that she was then almost dying, though the rigorous etiquette which she imposes alike upon her family and attendants prevented her condition being even spoken of as dangerous.

The present stroke is a sequel to what occurred at Balmoral. If the Queen survives it she will prove herself to be not only the longest-lived monarch in England's history, but also the possessor of one of the most marvelous constitutions with which a woman was ever endowed. Locally it is taken to be a sad coincidence that Sunday is the anniversary of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, for whom special memorial services are always held.

WOULD NOT ADMIT SHE WAS ILL.

Even the natives, who have grown to look upon her Majesty as an ordinary body, have noticed recently that she looked more delicate and shrunken than ever—a mere shadow of her former self—yet, with feminine persistence, the Queen forbade those around her to say that she was ill. The Queen Victoria tradition and etiquette decree that she is never ill; and so, with dogged determination, she fought off the ravages that worry over the Boer war, the deaths in her own family, and her increasing years have brought upon her. But against the ruthless hand of nature even the imperial resolve of the ruler of the greatest empire proved futile, and, with a pitiful realization of the inevitable, she shut herself off from her entourage. For two nights she dined alone and never stirred from the apartments she occupies at Osborne.

Humbly, for this tiny woman rules her Court with no uncertain hand, her Court officials implored her to seek medical advice. These messages she steadfastly ignored, and, though to-night her condition is admitted to be most serious, there are only in attendance Drs. Powell and Reid.

The tiny towns of Cowes, and, across the Medina River, East Cowes, are filling up with newspaper correspondents, and rents have risen to fabulous prices.

Beyond the bulletins, nothing official is obtainable, but not a soul connected in any way with Osborne House seems to believe that her Majesty can survive this attack. Never in the memory of her subjects has the Queen been ill before, and now that at her advanced age she has been stricken, it seems to those who have lived around her that it is impossible for her to recover. The village wiseacres, who have seen her from girlhood, wag their heads to-night and say it is a sad day for England.

OWES GRIEF STRICKEN.

Sorrow is written broad upon every face. That official secrecy which stops all callers at the lodge gates does not serve to mitigate the general dread that pervades this island. Situated almost as Key West is to the United States, it holds in its bosom the most precious and revered personality that a nation ever worshipped, and it is the general impression that forty-eight hours will decide the fate of that feeble life upon which so many international threads hang. The countrywomen are pausing at this hour in their Saturday night shopping tours to pray that the hand of death may be stayed from lighting on the big, ugly house that is over the Medina River, but their prayers find little echo in hope, for those who have seen the Queen say she is only a shadow of death.

Yet the policeman on duty at the lodge gates respectfully refers all callers to the last bulletin, and says mechanically, "Slight improvement." The dread word "paralysis" is carefully kept from the nation.

ANXIETY IN LONDON.

Big Crowds Read Bulletins Until Late at Night—Bishop of Winchester Summoned to Osborne.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The official bulletins regarding the Queen, posted at the Mansion House and Marlborough House yesterday, were read with evident anxiety and eagerly discussed by the large crowds constantly surrounding them until a late hour of the night. At the clubs the last bulletin, saying there was a "slight improvement," was received with some incredulity, as more than one private telegram was shown expressing the most unfavorable view of the progress of her Majesty's illness.

Among the ominous items of news of the evening was the statement that the Right Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D. D., Bishop of Winchester, had been summoned, and had reached Osborne late last night.

The inner circle of the Cabinet met yesterday morning under the Presidency of Lord Salisbury. While it was announced that the occasion was merely an ordinary meeting of the Defense Committee of the Ministry, there is good reason to believe it was more directly connected with the grave news from Osborne.

An urgent telegram has been sent to the Duke of Cambridge, recalling him from Paris. Yesterday morning, when it was announced that his Royal High

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Observations on Declining Days of England's Aged Sovereign.

EFFECT OF THE AFRICAN WAR

Bowed Down by Its Magnitude and by Personal and National Losses.

The Status of the Prince of Wales—No Great Political Change Looked For—The One Important Point in the Canal Dispute.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Jan. 19.—Our aged Queen I fear is dying. To-day she is one day older than her grandfather, George III., who died Jan. 29, 1820, and she has occupied the throne nearly sixty-four years, longer than any other sovereign of England. It is said that the harrowing anxieties and disappointments of the South African war have brought on the present collapse, and one may well believe that this is the truth.

Her reign has been as full of war as that of her grandfather, and she has always taken a keen interest in the achievements of British soldiers. When we entered into the present conflict those best optimists who possessed her ear, her son and his son-in-law, the Duke of Fife, persuaded the aged lady that Africa was going to be a mere pleasure picnic, and two of her grandsons went to the front as light-heartedly as to a football match. One has died and the other, I fear, has revealed his incompetence. These incidents brought on a morose fit early in the last year, but it was dissipated by the march to Pretoria, and through the Autumn the Queen's hopes were feebly maintained by the continual assertions of politicians at home and the Commander in Chief in South Africa that the war was over or practically over. Lord Roberts's home-coming demonstration was elaborately arranged in the conquering hero style to maintain the fiction, but it failed.

Day by day the African position has become more serious, the attitude of the combatants more irreconcilable. We have a great army locked up, too feeble, apparently, to take the offensive against a small but mobile foe. And, however we may try to disguise it, Cape Colony is rising, not perhaps to fight much, but to harass and to endeavor to intercept supplies. No wonder then that the Queen's mind has become clouded with a deadly melancholia, and that her end should threaten to be sorrow laden. An aggravation has, too, been produced by the recent death of her old friend, Lady Churchill.

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THE PEOPLE AND THE QUEEN.

During the long years that Victoria has reigned mighty changes have come over England, but I do not know that we are morally a better people than we were when she ascended the throne in 1837. The Empire has expanded without restraint or thought of limits, and has brought upon us burdens grievous to be borne. Also, as luxury has increased society has changed its habits, in many ways not for the better, and nowhere has this change been more marked than in the groveling attitude assumed toward her Majesty. Not so many years ago the society papers gratified the public taste for scandal by jeering at and malignantly gossiping about her Majesty, and many journals to-day, fulsomely loyal in language, have habitually sneered at her and complained of her life of seclusion. Reading such sentiments and listening to the talk they inspired, it might almost have been concluded that the Queen was deservedly a most unpopular sovereign.

She never was that with the bulk of her people. There has been a homeliness in her domestic life throughout which has attracted the middle classes. No sovereign living has insisted more strenuously upon royal prerogatives or has more jealously guarded her royal interests. Along, however, with this rigidity in ceremonial life there has been a steady devotion to duties and a complete absence of ostentatious show and of theatrical effects in the inner life of the Queen's Court. On this foundation there has been reared during the last fifteen years a kind of legendary idyl, domestic and pastoral, around her Majesty, and only among the extreme sections of irreconcilable politicians, republican clubs, and such like, do we to-day find her spoken of with disrespect or contumely.

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ALBERT EDWARD'S PATH.

The position is so unique that it may make the path of Queen Victoria's successor a thorny one. Most of the surroundings of the Prince of Wales are sordid, and, in some senses, depraved to an extent that even George IV.'s life could hardly parallel. Cosmopolitan usurers of the shadiest type have always been acceptable members of the Prince's inner circle. He lives among racing men and betting men, and, although in a way popular with the masses because of his tact and suavity on public occasions, I feel sure that the attitude of the nation toward him and, perhaps, toward his office, will soon be entirely different from that maintained toward his aged mother. The mere fact that he is a man will cause many people to speak out about abuses and to insist upon reforms upon which they have kept silent because a woman filled the throne.

No political change will occur in the event of her Majesty slipping away from us. Parliament need not be dissolved nor any officer of State or member of the Government changed. Yet politics, I think, will take a different hue when the new sovereign comes to the throne. At the moment, however, all politics with us are utterly sterile, particularly in domestic questions. Even the land agitation, steadily rising to a threatening height in Ireland, hardly excites a remark here. Yet it looks probable enough that the Unionist and Nationalist sections of the Irish members of Parliament may coalesce when the House meets next month to press upon the Government some scheme for the immediate expropriation of the landlords with a resolution and insistence difficult to gainsay.

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DOMESTIC TOPICS SHUNNED.

Voluntarily, however, the present Government will not be driven to take up any question outside of naval and military affairs. We are all warlike now, in the last-shirt, last-ditch temper. At least the papers say so, and it is all in the mustering, recruiting, and hurrying forward of reinforcements and supplies. No other kind of patriotism deserves a moment's consideration. This week, for example, an influential deputation drawn from many representative quarters, politically disconnected, waited upon the Home Secretary to urge the expediency of a reform in the licensing laws. Mr. Ritchie listened and intimated that nothing would be done. Intemperance, he said, was one of the greatest evils that could possibly afflict any country, and it would be a great blessing if means could be found by which it could be mitigated, if not altogether remedied. Good words and plenty, but action, never. The Government dares not touch the drink revenue, or even lift a finger of warning against the powerful monopolists by whom it is maintained.

We talk self-approvingly about the way in which the people of the United States are subjected to the tyranny of trusts, and shake our heads in solemn conviction that a country so monopoly-ridden must be doomed to many social convulsions. I am no advocate of trusts in any form, much the reverse, and sympathize considerably with the spirit animating these prophets of evil, but, as far as I have investigated, I can find no combination in the American Union comparable to that of our brewers in strength and in the determination to maintain its privileges against all comers. Our drink monopolists have elaborated a deadly system of proprietary drink houses, and sustained it by the help of unpaid Justices of the Peace, often members of their own body, and by filling Parliament with their nominees in a manner that sets reformers at defiance. Their aim is to sell more drink, and the more public houses they can open for this purpose, the better pleased they are. All our towns, therefore, and a great majority of our villages and country districts, are oversupplied with drink shops, many of them of the lowest type.

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THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Reformers of all shades of politics, of all hues of religion, struggle year after year to have this state of things remedied, but they might just as well put their heads against the Egyptian Pyramids in the expectation that they could tumble them over. The brewers even poison people with impunity, or have been doing so lately up north by allowing arsenic in more or less deadly quantities to get into their beer, and no great amount of public indignation has been shown over the disclosures, and certainly no serious efforts have been made by the Home Office to protect, even in this direction, the victimized supporters of a pernicious monopoly under which bad drink is being forced upon the consumers. One thing alone will bring deliverance, a collapse among the brewery companies. These have for the last ten years more particularly been fighting among themselves by setting up opposition proprietary liquor bars or public houses in excessive numbers. Some of these firms are not now far off from bursting, and when a selection of them becomes bankrupt there may be a chance for social reformers.

We are as indifferent to foreign affairs as to questions of purely domestic interest. This week we have again been asked from your side to gird on our armor and fight against a revised Nicaragua Canal bill, and the invitation has again passed almost unheeded. I am not sorry, but at the same time I think it would be a mistake on the part of the zealous supporters of the amended bill among your legislators to hurry things. If the pace is forced in Congress and the attempt made to obtain a final vote upon the bill before our official mind knows it, jingoes here may catch fire and raise at least smoke enough to induce our Government to write some strong dispatches. If matters be taken quietly on your side, and the negotiations allowed to drag along, there is, to my mind, no doubt whatever that we shall accept pretty well whatever you choose to offer. Whether we ought to do so or not is hardly, it seems to me, a question of practical politics, because there is a much more important aspect to the subject, which this suggested wrangle about rights to fortify and own tends to obscure.

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A PHASE OF THE CANAL PROBLEM.

As a commercial people with the largest mercantile marine in the world it is of vital importance to us that the United States should not assume or reserve any rights whatever toward establishing differential tolls in canal traffic. Provided England, and with England all nations, are guaranteed absolute equality in this respect, not only as against each other, but with your own mercantile navy about to be recreated, it can hardly matter to us two straws whether you retain the ownership of the canal and political rights over it or not. In the event of a great war, say a conflict between different European powers in China, wherein the United States might range itself on the opposition side, say with Japan, I have no doubt that you would close the canal for European warships, treaty or no treaty. So I fear that a wrangle, if started, over wrong points and jingoism, will as usual succeed in turning the nation aside from a watchfulness over interests far more vital.

Is it not a curious item among the characteristics of our later day civilization that a man like Samuel Lewis should have died worth nearly £40,000,000? He was, I am told, a good fellow, and in his way generous and open-handed to those really in need, but this does not alter the fact that his millions were amassed by most usuriously wringing the substance out of the spendthrifts among our plutocratic and aristocratic youth. How many landed estates and fat patrimonies in funds have changed hands amid domestic misery during the years when Lewis was accumulating this great fortune? You probably know the old story of his answer to the gilded youth who chaffingly asked him what he did with his ingots: "I lend them to the lord and give them to the poor." He has certainly given to the poor showers of gold with a dead hand. I am not a profound admirer of this sort of generosity.

A. J. W.

ROBERT E. LEE'S BIRTHDAY.

Southern Cities Honor the Memory of the Confederate General.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 19.—Robert E. Lee's birthday was celebrated here to-day by a closing of the State and city public offices, a parade of the local companies of the Seventieth Virginia Regiment, and the firing of an artillery salute.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 19.—Lee's birthday was observed here to-day by a large gathering of Confederate women. Mrs. M. A. Jackson, widow of the famous Confederate General, Stonewall Jackson, pinned a bronze medal, known as the Cross of Honor, on the coat of each veteran. The medals were the gift of the children of Charlotte.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 19.—The birthday of Robert E. Lee was celebrated to-day by a parade of all the white military of the city.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 19.—Gen. Lee's birthday was observed as usual by the closing of all banks and many stores during the day, and to-night by the gathering of a large audience at Hibernian Hall under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mr. Faversham Out of Danger.

Dr. John A. Burke of 152 West Eleventh Street, who attended William Faversham, the actor, during his recent illness, announced last night that Mr. Faversham sat up yesterday for the first time. It will be two weeks, however, before the patient will be able to leave the city to recuperate. Only intimate friends have been allowed to see Mr. Faversham. Dr. Burke said that Mr. Faversham suffered from blood poisoning and heart disease.

California Town Snowbound.

REDDING, Cal., Jan. 19.—Wolverville, the county seat of Trinity County, in the northern part of California, has been snowbound since the latter part of December. Two men have come out on horseback, enduring many hardships. They report provisions extremely scarce. One man was frozen to death. Efforts will be made to take in mail and supplies by pack trains.

WEISBARD MURDER ARRESTS.

Three Italians Held in New Haven, Conn., on Suspicion of Being Concerned in the Crime.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19.—Govani Cotille, Giuseppe Silvani, and Giuseppe Marino, Italians, are held at the Police Headquarters here on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Meyer Weisbard, whose body was found in a trunk in New York a few days ago.

The three men arrived in this city Friday night at 7 o'clock in a canvas-covered wagon. Is is said they came from New York. It is positively known, according to the police here, that they spent Thursday night in Norwalk, Conn. Just why those men are suspected Superintendent of Police Wrinn refused to state. Upon their arrival here, however, they were immediately arrested.

The Superintendent has communicated with Capt. Titus of New York, but up to a late hour to-night he had received no answer. The men, meanwhile, will be held here to await further developments.

At Police Headquarters this morning it was said that nothing was known of the arrests at New Haven, and that no information of that kind had been received. The arrests, if they had been made, the police said, were not at the request of the New York police. It was said that Capt. Titus remained at Headquarters until midnight without having received such word, and he then left, Sergt. Webb remaining in charge of the Detective Bureau.

Chief Titus, in the absence of reporting on definite work accomplished, declined yesterday to state on what theories he was progressing, saying that as a matter of fact every conceivable theory was being sifted in the hope of finding one to fit. There is so little upon which to base a trail leading to the criminals that the murder mystery is considered an extremely difficult one to solve. The trunk, the yellow Dewey table oilcloth, the woman's apron, and the few other clews that might point to the murderers are all so common that little is hoped from them except to clinch the case of the murderer after he has been found.

In the meantime Chief Titus is bending every effort to work out the problem. Yesterday every policeman and detective on the force who can speak Italian was summoned to Headquarters and hereafter will be at work on the case.

SHOT AT TWO, KILLED HIMSELF.

Nathan May, Discharged, Attempted to Kill the Men for Whom He Had Worked.

After having attempted to kill his employers because they had discharged him, Nathan May, who had been employed by the Knickerbocker Sponging Company, held a crowd of twenty-five men and one policeman at bay with his revolver for several minutes on West Broadway yesterday morning. When he saw that escape was impossible, he blew his brains out.

On Friday evening May was notified by William Fox, the junior partner in the company, that his services would not be required any longer. He was not satisfied to be dismissed by the junior partner, but wanted formal notice from Benjamin Moss, the senior partner in the firm.

May called at the office of the Knickerbocker Sponging Company early yesterday and inquired for Mr. Moss. Mr. Fox said Mr. Moss had not come down, and again informed May that he had been discharged by Mr. Moss's orders. Then May left the office and stood at the entrance to the building. He waited there for several hours for Mr. Moss, and then walked in the direction he knew Mr. Moss generally came on his way to the office. At the corner of Fourth and Wooster Streets May met Mr. Moss. About this time Mr. Fox, who had also walked to the same place, saw May talking with Mr. Moss. Suddenly May drew a pistol and fired at Mr. Moss. The bullet went through the brim of his hat and the powder burned his face. He also tried to shoot Mr. Fox, who had come up.

Policeman Thomas McInerney heard the shot and started across the park and attempted to seize May, but the man turned his revolver on the policeman and told him he would kill him if he came any nearer. Every time any one in the crowd around started to take hold of May the latter would threaten to shoot.

The body of May was taken to the Mercer Street Station, where a son of the deceased, Louis May, twenty-five years old, identified the remains. Young May visited the scene of the tragedy, and meeting Messrs Moss and Fox, he shook his fist in their faces and cried:

"I will fix you for this!"

Alarmed at the threat, Mr. Fox made application for a warrant for his arrest. The warrant was not issued, but May was advised by the police to let Messrs. Moss and Fox alone and to keep away from the office of the sponging company.

MOUNTED POLICEMAN THROWN.

His Horse Ran to Park Stable While He Lay Unconscious.

Mounted Policeman Louis Hyams's horse was not rough shod, and he started to have him made ready for icy roads yesterday. He is attached to the Central Park Squad, and was on the East Drive when he made for the sheepfold late in the afternoon to get the rough shoeing done. Opposite the Webster Statue the horse became frightened in the twilight, and, bolting, threw Hyams, and then ran to the stable.

Hyams was found unconscious on the road. His left arm was broken, he had three bad cuts on his head, and a number of bruises. Dr. Goldsmith, the Park physician, took him to the Presbyterian Hospital.

FATHER RIEGEL POISONED.

Coroner's Jury Holds Ten Persons Responsible for His Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—The Coroner to-day held an inquest in the case of Father Riegel, the Roman Catholic priest whose body was found in the hallway of a house on North Eighth Street two weeks ago to-day, stripped of his outer clothing and minus a considerable sum of money and other valuables.

The jury, after hearing the evidence, brought in a verdict that his death was due to opium poisoning, and holding the following persons, now under arrest, responsible for the crime: Robert Bryan, Jacob Wynne, Stephen McNally, Ella Barrett, May Miller, and Edward Hartman. The latter is sixteen years old. The jury also held responsible the following, who so far have eluded the police: Harry Leech, Paul Jones, Paul Goodwin, and a boy known as the "Bowery Kid."

The testimony showed that the priest was induced to visit a house frequented by the crowd above mentioned, and while there drank beer. His drink was drugged, and after his death he was robbed and his body dragged into the hallway of an adjoining house.

RAID ON CIGARETTE DEALERS.

Five Arrested on Charge of Violating the Revenue Tax Law.

United States Marshal Henkel made a raid on the lower east side cigarette dealers yesterday, and he and his deputies captured five men, who are charged with selling cigarettes and snuff without the internal revenue stamp.

For a long time complaints have been received at the Internal Revenue Office that tobacco dealers around Allen and Essex Streets were selling cigarettes in violation of the law. Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Christopher Fortman was detailed to investigate the matter, and as a result he secured warrants for a number of dealers from Commissioner Shields. These arrests were made:

Henry Guttenberg, 74 Allen Street; Samuel Lord, 90 Orchard Street; Leus Gerson, 59 Jefferson Street; Abraham Darts, 72 Essex Street, and David Jaffe, 89 Essex Street. When they were arraigned before Commissioner Shields they pleaded not guilty. Jaffe was held in $1,000 bail and the others in $500 each for examination.

Lotos Club Midwinter Festival.

Lotos Club members and their guests, to the number of 400, gathered in the clubhouse last night to celebrate their annual midwinter festival. Vaudeville artists, grand opera singers, musicians, magicians, and monologists held the boards and did their "turns" before an appreciative audience. W. T. Carleton, W. Propert Carleton, Armand Le Conte, Jack Le Hay, Gilbert Girard, Prinve Ismael, and Herr Bauermeister were among the entertainers.

TO FIGHT THE CHARITIES PLAN.

Bishop Potter and the Rev. W. R. Huntington to Protest—Charities Aid Society May Oppose It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Bishop H. C. Potter and the Rev. William R. Huntington, the pastor of Grace Church, New York, will write protests to Gov. Odell against his recommendation for the abolishment of the State Board of Charities. Such was the information given to-day by one who claimed to know of the intention of the two distinguished divines.

It was stated also that at a meeting of the Charities Aid Society to be held in New York Monday evening the society will put itself on record as not indorsing the view of Gov. Odell that the society could perform in a large measure the work which is now performed by the State Board of Charities.

Gov. Odell has pointed out that the Charities Aid Society has the right under the law to go into any charitable institution in the State and make such investigation as it deems necessary. The Governor has stated that, inasmuch as the State Charities Aid Society has this right, it seemed to him there was a duplication of effort in the work of the society and the State Board. For the Charities Aid Society to do the work of inspection which is now being done by the State Board of Charities would entail an expense which the society would not be able to meet, it is said.

The Governor's suggestion is not being well received by the religious organizations whose institutions have been the beneficiaries of public aid. The Charities Aid Society is on record as being opposed to State, county, or city appropriations for the benefit of private institutions. Because of the society's stand upon this question, the religious organizations which have received such aid do not view with equanimity the proposition for an enlargement of the society's power.

ZIMMERMAN SELLS OUT.

Interest in Alabama Coal, Iron and Railroad Company Disposed Of.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 19.—Eugene Zimmerman, Vice President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and father-in-law of the Duke of Manchester, has disposed of his interests in the Northern Alabama Coal, Iron and Railroad Company to Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. of New York, his copartners.

The properties held by the company consist of the blast furnace at Talladega, the Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad, running from Talladega to Pell City, and the ore and coal mines at Coal City. It is understood that there was friction between the two interests. The investment in the Alabama properties was made in the Fall of 1898 and the blast furnace was operated until last August. It is understood that operations will now be resumed.

SOUTHERN IRON SHIPMENTS.

Birmingham's Pig Iron Exports Four-fifths of America's Total.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 19.—Authoritative data obtained to-day show that pig iron and cast iron pipe shipments from the South in 1900 were as follows:

Pig iron shipments from Alabama and Tennessee, 1,327,743 tons.
From the Birmingham district alone, 817,972 tons.
Exported, 238,615 tons.
Cast-iron pipe shipments from Alabama and Tennessee, 88,950 tons.
From the Birmingham district alone, 29,114 tons.
Exported, 9,700 tons.

The Birmingham district furnished nine-tenths of the exported metals, and by reference to the United States reports of exports it appears that four-fifths of all the pig iron exported from the United States in 1900 came from the Birmingham district. For the eleven months ending Dec. 31, the total exports of pig iron from the United States were 251,000 tons, of which the Birmingham district furnished 210,000 tons. The exports represent 30 per cent. of the entire make of the district.

The pig iron exported went to Genoa, Trieste, London, Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, and Antwerp. The export pipe went principally to Mexico, some going also to Hawaii, Stockholm, and other points.

ALABAMA STEEL FOR GLASGOW.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. Sends Heavy Consignment Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 19.—Three thousand tons of steel billets, the largest shipment of steel ever made south of the Ohio River to foreign parts, left here to-day for New Orleans. The consignment will be placed on vessels to be carried to Glasgow, Scotland. The steel comes from the steel mill of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company at Ensley, and goes to a consumer at Glasgow.

Steel shipments from the Ensley mill have been regular to foreign parts ever since the mill went into operation last Summer. Shipments are limited by the domestic demands on the plant, both in the Birmingham district and in the East.

JAMES A. ST. JOHN DEAD.

Was Well Known as a Patron of Rowing and Was President of the American Type Foundry Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—James A. St. John, a well-known citizen of Brookline, died at his home on Beacon Street at 9:15 to-night of cancer of the stomach. He had been sick more than a year. He leaves a wife and a son. He was fifty-eight years old.

Mr. St. John was, perhaps, more prominently identified with the rowing history of this country than any other man. He was one of the founders of the National Association of Rowing Clubs.

He brought out "Jake" Gaudaur, the champion single sculler, and backed him in all his races in this country, as well as in Australia and England, and presented the famous oarsman with a farm in Manitoba after his return from Australia.

He was referee of many important boat races, and an authority on the sport. He was President of the American Type Foundry Company and amassed a fortune. He lived in St. Louis for a number of years. He was a member of the B. A. A.

"Jingo" Is Persian.

From The London Truth.

"If you turn up the Persian dictionary," writes a correspondent in India, "you will find the word 'jang-jo, (pronounced 'jung-jo,') from 'jang,' war or strife, and 'jo,' one who follows after; the meaning of the full word being 'aggressive, offensive, litigious, contentious, quarrelsome.'" Unfortunately, I have not got a Persian dictionary; but if I may take this information on trust, it throws valuable light on a moot point of etymology. The word written "jang-jo," and pronounced "jung-jo" in Persian, has obviously become "jingo" in English, in which form it still means "aggressive, offensive, contentious, quarrelsome." The fact that the last syllable was in the original "jo," (sometimes, no doubt, written "Joe,") and that this Jo, or Joe, in the sense of a follower of war or strife, has become merged in the English "Jingo," is a curious and interesting scientific discovery.

Mrs. Bowers Loses a Diamond Brooch.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—It was learned to-day that a diamond brooch valued at $2,500 was stolen from Louise Bowers, wife of Frederick Bowers, the song writer, last Wednesday while she was absent from her apartments at one of the prominent hotels in this city. Mrs. Bowers left last evening for New York City, so it was impossible to learn the details of the theft.

Schooner Curtis Is Launched.

BATH, Me., Jan. 19.—The five-masted schooner Oakley C. Curtis was launched from the yard of her builders, Percy & Small, to-day. Although the thermometer registered very near zero, there was a good-sized crowd of spectators present. The Curtis was built for J. S. Winslow & Co. of Portland. She is 265 feet long, with a gross tonnage of 2,378.

Fat Flat Dwellers.

From The London Medical Press and Circular.

The tendency to obesity is greatly dependent upon racial and individual predisposition. It is much more pronounced in the well-to-do, who eat more and take less exercise, than with laborers. Dwelling in flats and using lifts are further cause sfor the increase of obesity, while the popularity of the cycle is a natural reaction against this reduction of physical labor.

MEMORIES OF LINCOLN.

Ex-Senator Dawes of Massachusetts Depicts Character of the Martyr President.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 19.—"Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln" was the subject of an address by ex-Senator Dawes before the Men's League to-night. Although Mr. Dawes is now in his eighty-third year, his intellect is as bright and vigorous as ever. The address partook rather of the nature of an informal talk, as the audience gathered about Mr. Dawes, who was seated in a large armchair before a glowing open fire.

"I remember the first time that I saw Mr. Lincoln on that morning when he came to Washington ten days before he was to take the oath of office as President of the United States," said Mr. Dawes. "He came at a time and in a manner most unfortunate for himself and his friends. It had an extraordinary effect on all classes of people. For three months previously there had been great apprehension in Congress over the safety of the President-elect, as it was believed that a conspiracy existed to assassinate him and thereby prevent his inauguration."

Speaking of Lincoln's personal appearance Mr. Dawes said: "I never saw a man so unkempt, so ill-looking; his hair was disheveled, his clothes were the ones that he had worn on the sleeper from Springfield. He was long and angular. It seemed as though his body was made up of component parts of different bodies, as though his head was not in the right place. Rough and uncouth, he was a typical backwoodsman. But there was something incomprehensible in his face, something unfathomable.

"About Washington there were thousands of the poor fellows in camps who had enlisted for the service of their country. Every Saturday afternoon the Congressmen used to visit those who had come from their home districts, and I never went among those soldiers but what I saw Mr. Lincoln there. No mother ever went to Washington to intercede for her son that did not go away feeling that everything possible had been done for him. He was a great lover of justice; he never allowed a man to suffer who was not responsible for a crime.

"I saw him when he came to Washington, and I was there when he fell. Just forty days before his death I took my little boy to see him. The President took him up in his arms and said: 'My boy, never try to be President of the United States. If you do you never will be.'"

Mr. Dawes related in a strikingly vivid story the scenes in Washington the night that Lincoln was shot. "My colleague and I were planning," he said, "to return to Massachusetts the next day. Before leaving the capital, however, we thought we would go up and see the President. So on that fatal night we called at the White House at 10:05 o'clock and was told that Mr. Lincoln had gone to the theatre. He was assassinated at 10:15. Returning we called on Mr. Sumner, from Massachusetts, but he was not in. We came by Mr. Seward's house and immediately afterward we learned that the President had been shot in the theatre. I never saw such a night in my life. As the news of the President's assassination spread, the streets of the city became crowded with a wildly excited throng. Right in the midst of it a terrific thunderstorm came, and for an hour there was a subsidence of the excitement, only to break out again more wildly than before. We got as near as we could to the place where Mr. Lincoln had been taken, and there we learned of the attempt that had been made on Mr. Seward's life, and it was said other prominent men of the city were to be victims of a great conspiracy.

"The next morning my colleague and I called on the Chief of Police and he informed us that one of the men marked out was Charles Sumner, for two suspicious men had called upon him the night previous. The Chief would not believe our story that we were the 'suspects,' and so posted a guard in front of Mr. Sumner's house for a week thereafter.

"Yes, I saw Mr. Lincoln when he came to the capital, and I saw him when he left the city in a funeral car, and I was one of the bearers."

In conclusion, Mr. Dawes gave a brief sketch of the early life of Lincoln, and said finally:

"You talk about your self-made men. He wasn't self-made. It was in him. He was created to serve his country in that momentous hour. I have never doubted that it was a miracle."

When Mr. Dawes had finished there was a long and hearty applause, and many took advantage of the occasion to shake once more the hand of the ex-Senator.

REVIVAL OF NIHILISM.

Alleged Plot to Kill Czar on His Way to St. Petersburg—Nicholas Still Weak from His Illness.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—A revival of Nihilism may shortly be expected throughout the empire if the statements of the Russian secret political police are to be believed. It will be remembered that an attempt to assassinate the Czar was frustrated by the political police last October. Now, it is said, the agents of this secret police have unearthed a Nihilist plot to blow up the train on which the Czar and the imperial family will make their return journey from Livadia to St. Petersburg. The police, while declaring that such a plot has been discovered, refuse to make public any details concerning the would-be regicides. It is, however, well known here that many arrests of Nihilists have been made in the Southern provinces of Russia during the past few days.

In any case, whether the assertions of the police are correct or not, there is nothing surprising in the fact that the Nihilists have set to work again, after a truce of ten years and more. During this period the Government has done nothing to improve the condition of the laboring classes, while, on the other hand, the necessities of life have greatly increased in price in the past decade. Discontent is general among the industrial classes of the empire, and the leaders of the revolutionary party would find existing conditions in Russia far more propitious for the spread of their ideas than was the case ten or fifteen years ago. The Russian workingmen, not only in the cities, but also in the rural districts, are to-day organized in much the same manner as in Western Europe. The police have not succeeded, notwithstanding all their efforts, in preventing this organization of labor in Russia, and, as a result, the growth of radical ideas has been rapid among the working classes.

The latest news received here concerning the Czar's health is very favorable. Nevertheless, the state of weakness resulting from his illness is such that the doctors do not consider it safe for Nicholas II. to leave Livadia before the beginning of February.

It is pretty generally known here that the Czar was much more dangerously ill than was stated in the Russian official press. In fact, at one time for twenty-four hours a fatal termination was expected at any moment. Although Nicholas II. is now convalescing, the ulterior consequences of his illness are viewed with apprehension here. The Czar's constitution has always been a delicate one, and, in any case, many months must elapse before he can resume work and shoulder once more the heavy responsibilities of Autocrat of All the Russias. Should the Czar's illness be prolonged, the leaders of the reactionary party in Russia would undoubtedly take advantage of the fact to strengthen their cause. It is a mystery to no one that the Czar's uncles have very different political views to those of their nephew. They belong to the reactionary Pan-Slav school, and while under ordinary circumstances their views would be of small importance, so far as the general policy of the Government is concerned, these views might prevail should the Czar's absence from the capital continue indefinitely.

The Russian Liberals have, therefore, followed the course of the Czar's illness with the keenest anxiety, and it is they perhaps who have felt the most relieved at the news that he is convalescent. The Czar is, however, like his father, Alexander III., undoubtedly popular among the Russian masses. The devotion of the Russian people to their sovereign is even to-day more like the love of children for a parent than the loyalty of subjects to their monarch. This childlike love of the Russian people for their sovereign can alone explain the pathetic events which took place after the death of Alexander III., when men, women, and children committed suicide in sheer despair at the death of their "little father." And yet the Russians are not monarchical by temperament; on the contrary, their sentiments are perhaps more republican than those of any other people on the Continent, the Swiss alone excepted. The democratic sentiments of the Russian masses are, however, not at all incompatible with their feeling of veneration for the Czar.

Whatever may have been the exact nature of the Czar's illness, it is certain that the trouble was aggravated by the general condition of his health resulting from overwork. Nicholas II. has often been warned by his physicians, more particularly during the past two years, that, if he persisted in overworking himself, serious results would follow. Since his accession, the Czar has always fulfilled his duties in a most conscientious manner. He works, however, with even less ease than his father, and often reads the ponderous documents of State, submitted to him by his Ministers, several times over, to become fully acquainted with their contents. He often remains at his desk in this manner until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. Naturally, the crisis in China brought a surplus of work to the Czar and thus, still further weakened his constitution.

B. C. DE W.

BRITON AND BOER.

From The London Standard.

VIENNA, Jan. 1.—The South African war naturally occupies a considerable space in the reviews of the past year published by the Vienna papers. The most interesting article, from this point of view, is one in the Neue Freie Presse, which appears over the signature of Max Nordau. In this the readers of the paper will, for the first time, perhaps, have found the real truth about the Boer. Herr Nordau says:

"We behold the rare spectacle of the whole world being at one in condemning British policy. We see a massed and terrible hatred of the English, who by many are considered no better than cold-blooded robbers and murderers. On the other hand, the British Nation has almost unanimously declared for the policy of its present Government, with which it means to share the moral responsibility for the war. So convinced is nearly every one in England of the justice of the British cause that I think, if we except Mr. Stead, there is not a single prominent politician or writer in England who would be ready to subscribe to another Gladstonian convention of Pretoria. The unanimity of a nation like the English, in a case in which the whole world is also unanimous in condemning British policy, ought to make sensible men reflect; because the English, after all, were for centuries a bulwark of freedom. They are a nation whose sense of justice and equity is proverbial, whose high civilization only a fool would deny, and whom to treat as a band of robbers and thieves is such an absurdity that only bad faith or utter imbecility could be guilty of it. Any one not led by blind hatred, and with enough reason left in him to reflect, will find, in seeking for the cause of British pertinacity in this war, that England is simply actuated by a very natural motive—namely, the instinct of self-preservation. To understand this, however, one must know how methodically the Boers had made their preparations for driving the English into the sea; how, since the death of John Brand, the Dutch of South Africa sought the means of driving out the English, first, by the ill-treatment of the Outlanders, and, at the right moment, by using force; and how the motto, 'Africa for the Africans,' was interpreted to mean, 'South Africa is for the Dutch, and there is no place here for the English.'

"Other nations may be indifferent about it, but the English are convinced that they must not lose South Africa. Not only is their territory there five and a half times as large as Germany; not only are there 1,000,000 settlers of English blood or English speech, and space for a hundred times as many British settlers, but South Africa is still the most important station en route to India and Australia. Its possession in English hands is almost a condition of the possession of India and the defense of Australia. Its loss would, therefore, inevitably bring about the disruption of the British Empire, and for this reason—for one, that is, which is at the root of all human relations—British policy must be what it is—simply the question, 'You or I.' To those magnanimous persons who ask why is not the formula, 'You and I,' used, I would simply reply, 'Address yourself first to the Boers,' because it was they who wanted to exterminate the English in South Africa, and, until they succeeded, to make at least helots of them; while the English offer the Boers full British freedom, and as much independence as any loyal subject of the Queen enjoys in the British colonies. No Englishman ever thinks of depriving the Boer of his place in the South Africa sun.

"There is no doubt that the South African undertaking is a terrible ordeal for England, and there is no lack of prophets who triumphantly foretell that it will be the grave of the British world-power. I am not of that opinion, because England, under Elizabeth and under George III., had to face far more terrible dangers, and overcame them; and I am convinced she would rather spill the last drop of her blood than allow herself to be ousted from her present position in the world. And, highly as I appreciate the heroism of the Boers, I find the heroism of the English deserve the same admiration."

Permanence of Tenure.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

Carl Schurz, President of the Civil Service Reform Association of New York, has written to City Attorney Lane giving his views on the prerogatives of the civil service in the matter of filling and creating vacancies. He says: "There seems to us, of course, no reason whatever in the contention that permanency of tenure is necessarily a part of the civil service reform scheme as formulated in the usual civil service law. There is certainly nothing in the practice here or in the decision of any of our courts to warrant it. Rules governing removal may, in short, within our understanding of the matter, be termed unconstitutional without affecting in the slightest degree those other rules that govern appointments or promotions.

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XXXXX Quality, value $225.00, now, $175
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with Chinchilla Collar and Revers, value $165.00, now, $100
with dark Eastern Mink Collar and Revers, value $200.00, now, $125
with large Collar and long Revers, value $100.00, now, $60

Fur Scarfs

Mink Scarfs, Handsome Dark Eastern Skins, trimmed with 8 tails, value, $17.00, now, $11
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs, value $50.00, now, $25
Brown Fox Boas, Double, value, $45.00, now, $25
Blue Lynx Boas, value, $25.00, now, $14
Alaska Sable (Skunk) Scarfs, value $20.00, now, $13
Alaska Sable (Skunk) Scarfs, value $15.00, now, $7
Brown Fox Boas, Brush at each end, value, $18.00, now, $11

$30 Dark Mink Muffs,	$18	$35 Electric Seal (Cony). Coats	$25
$25 Mink Muffs,	$15	$45 Electric Seal Coats,	$30
$20 Mink Muffs,	$11	$50 Electric Seal Coats,	$35
$35 Chinchilla Muffs,	$25	$60 Electric Seal Coats,	$40
$28 Sealskin Muffs,	$18	$70 Electric Seal Coats,	$50
$12 Alaska Sable (Skunk),	$7	$10 Sealskin Caps,	$5
$25 Black Lynx Muffs,	$15	$15 Sealskin Gloves,	$8
$20 Brown Fox Muffs,	$12	$15 Coachmen's Capes,	$8
$6 Electric Seal Muffs,	$3	$110 Fur Overcoats,	$65

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PLEASED WITH THE BOSSCHIETER VERDICT

Paterson People Generally Think the Punishment Fits the Crime.

No Date for Sentence Yet Announced—Kerr to be Tried During the Present Term of the Court.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 19.—The verdict in the Bosschieter case was the principal topic of conversation here to-day. In every shop, in every public place, the fate of Walter J. McAlister, Andrew J. Campbell, and William A. Death was discussed. So far as could be judged from a general expression of opinion, the verdict pleased. Here and there a hot-head could be found who expressed regret that the three prisoners were not to be hanged, and as a rule gave fiery reasons for his belief.

The prisoners themselves could at least not be said to be greatly downcast because of the verdict. They slept sounder during the night, and ate with better appetites this morning than they had for a week past. It is certain that after the concluding speech of Prosecutor Emley, they expected worse than they got. Particularly was this true of McAlister, who went into the court-room when summoned to hear the verdict betraying for the first time nervousness and fear. "I expect to be made the scapegoat," he was heard to say.

All of the prisoners, according to Warden John F. Buckley, got up from their prison cots at 6 o'clock. They ate their breakfast and then sent for the morning papers—a lot of them. Then they straightened up their cells. McAlister's father called to see him early in the morning. The prisoners were allowed to promenade about the interior of the prison court during much of the day. When asked to express an opinion upon the verdict, they declined.

"You must excuse me," Kerr said.

Pressed further to give an expression of how he felt considering that his colleagues had been tried and he remaining to be tried, Kerr replied:

"I am as cheerful as I can be under the circumstances."

The fate of the others being known, interest centres upon Kerr. When he shall be tried depends upon Prosecutor Emley. The latter said to-day that the public might be sure that Kerr would be called to account during the present term of court. It is quite certain to be some time before the early part of February, when Justice Dixon begins to preside over the deliberations of the Supreme Court. But the Prosecutor's health has to be taken into consideration in the matter. Although he held out well during the recent trial he is known not to have regained fully the vigor he had before his illness of a year and a half ago, and he may not be able to take up the trial of the untried prisoner as quickly as he would wish.

Then there is the subject of a possible appeal from the verdict to the Court of Errors, which is extensively discussed. Ex-Judge Scott, who was of counsel for the three men, was at Plainfield most of the day. His associate in the case, Lawyer Michael Dunn, freely told all that he said was to be told upon the subject.

"Until we have a conference upon the subject, you may be sure we will not apply for a writ of error," said he. "We have lots of time to do it in. Even after the prisoners have begun to serve their terms of imprisonment, we can at any time take the steps leading to a new trial. If, however, we apply for a writ of error before the prisoners have been taken to State's prison, all the time consumed in the formalities of the court count as naught. The men begin to diminish the time of their terms of imprisonment only after they have entered State's prison."

Concerning the date when Justice Dixon will call the convicted men before him for sentence, there has also been much speculation.

"Ask Him," said one of the lawyers who was in the case, pointing toward the sky. "There are two things impossible for a Paterson lawyer to find out; one of them is what a jury will do; the other what Justice Dixon proposes to do. The prisoners may be called before him for sentence on Monday next, or they may not be called before him for that purpose for some time to come."

No little interest was manifest as to how the Bosschieter family would take the verdict. Mrs. Bosschieter was first informed of the fate of the men who so cruelly wronged her daughter, about a half hour after the prisoners themselves learned that they had escaped the noose.

"The man who came and told me seemed very much excited," Mrs. Bosschieter said. "He frightened me. We are not entirely pleased with the verdict. We expected a verdict in the first degree. Still, I harbor no bitterness against the men who killed my daughter. It may surprise you to hear that I had never seen them in my life until I faced them in the courtroom. Even then I did not clearly see them. I was too much engrossed in what the lawyer was asking me—too anxious to tell the truth—to pay much attention to them. Nor did I ever hear Jennie speaking of them. That's the strange part of it. At the trial they spoke as if my daughter knew the men well. If she did, she never spoke of them at home."

Several ministers will make the Bosschieter case the theme of their sermons to-morrow. Some of them attended the trial.

MANHATTAN STEAMSHIP CO.

Will Put on a Line of Steamers to the Maine Coast by March 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Jan. 19.—N. L. Newcomb of New York, General Manager of the Manhattan Steamship Company, has been here this week making arrangements for the revival of that transportation enterprise, which, so far as the Bangor line is concerned, stopped short when the steamship Pentagoet was lost with all hands in the great gale of November, 1898. Mr. Newcomb stated here that the company would resume business about March 1, running steamers from New York to Portland, to Bangor and Rockland, to Eastport and St. John, and to Yarmouth and Halifax—four lines in all. In the course of an interview here Mr. Newcomb made some highly interesting statements concerning the vague ideas entertained by New York capitalists as to Maine and the Maritime Provinces of Canada. Said he: "I have approached Wall Street men and have had them ask, after listening to a talk about Maine and the Provinces, if the people in Nova Scotia spoke English! All through my labors in this enterprise I have had to talk up parts of the country that are not familiar to the people of the Metropolis. They know Maine as a hunting ground, but are ignorant of its products and manufactures. New York is in direct communication with all parts of the world except Eastern Maine and the Provinces. New Yorkers can give lots of information concerning the 'cotton belt,' but when a person speaks of Maine, they look blank. This, too, in face of the fact that Maine is at their very doors."

MARYLAND'S INTEREST SUITS.

I. F. Rasin Confesses Judgment for $19,000 in Favor of the State.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—I. Freeman Rasin, for many years the acknowledged leader of the Democratic Party in Baltimore, and still actively identified with the organization, confessed judgment in the sum of $19,000 in favor of the State of Maryland before Judge Harlan of the Supreme Court, this morning.

The claim against Mr. Rasin was originally $25,000, and arose out of the contention that the interest on public funds collected by him while clerk of the Court of Common Pleas rightfully belonged to the State, and not to the clerk. This amount included all moneys received from that source by Mr. Rasin during the thirteen years he held the office in question, including interest. A revision of the accounts showed, however, that Mr. Rasin had actually received but $19,000, and upon his agreement to refund the sum the claim for interest was waived, and Mr. Rasin, upon advice of counsel, consented that judgment should be rendered for the sum mentioned.

Several similar suits are pending against Mr. Rasin's successors and other public officials who have followed his example in appropriating interest on public funds to their own use.

TO BUILD A PALISADE DRIVE.

Private Persons Are Interested and the Work May Be Extended.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The project for building a driveway along the base of the Palisades, as planned by the Palisades Commission, has developed a still greater scheme, which may result in the creation of the most magnificent boulevard in the country. The wealthy men of the Tuxedo Park Association and prominent citizens living on the west bank of the lower Hudson River are interested, and definite steps have already been taken.

The greater project is to continue the Palisades drive from the point where the commission has planned to end it, up along the Hudson to the State Park at Stony Point, in Rockland County. Then the Tuxedo people will construct a road from the park to the river, connecting with the Palisades drive. This would make a drive from Fort Lee to Stony Point along the river, and then across country to Tuxedo, thirty-five or forty miles in length, through scenery famed the world over. It would be at the very doors of New York City.

Tuxedo Park has long desired an outlet to the Hudson River. Except by train there is no way of reaching the park from New York without a roundabout drive. With the Palisades road continuing up to Stony Point, and with a drive constructed from the river to the park, the wealthy members could reach there by taking one of the pleasantest of rides. They could also go up the river in their yachts, and then drive from Grassy Point across to the park. Grassy Point, which is a short distance below Stony Point, is where the Tuxedo road will end. For the past two weeks a corps of civil engineers has been at work at Grassy Point, and, although great secrecy has been maintained, it has been learned that they are making the preliminary survey for a road to connect with the park. This road will cross the famous Ramapo Mountains and wind through grand scenery. It will be built by experts in road building, and will cost a great sum of money.

The end of the proposed Palisades drive is just below Sparkill, four miles from Nyack. From Nyack to Sparkill there is a fine boulevard, running along the river and known as the "River Road." To connect this with the Palisades drive will be an easy matter. Then the road would have to be built from Nyack on to Stony Point. Prominent citizens are enthusiastic over the idea, and it is thought that, with aid from the State, Rockland County would build the road.

Stony Point, where "Mad Anthony" Wayne fought his famous battle, has lately been acquired by the State and a park made of it. The road would thus connect the two State Parks. The project has the approval of prominent officials. As soon as work is commenced on the Palisades drive the matter of building the connecting link will be pushed. Work on the Tuxedo road will be commenced at once, regardless of the Palisades drive.

COLUMBIA'S PUBLIC LECTURES.

Four Series, in Courses of Ten, Arranged by the University.

A series of public lectures, extending through February and March, has been prepared by the authorities of Columbia University. The first course is a series of ten lectures in the German language, under the direction of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures on Thursdays, in January, February, and March, at 4:30 o'clock, in Room 309, Havemeyer Hall. The programme for this series is:

Jan. 2, the Rev. Gustav Gottlieb, Ph. D., rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, on "Die Poesie in der Prosa des Lebens"; Jan. 31, Hans M. von Kadich, Ph. D., on "Die Zoologische Frage Nordamerikas"; Feb. 7, Udo Brachvogel, on "Joseph Victor von Scheffel's 'Frau Aventiure'"; Feb. 14, Clarence A. Bratter, on "Der Redacteur, der Stiefbruder des Schriftstellers"; Feb. 21, Ernst Richard, Ph. D., on "Deutsches Studentleben"; Feb. 28, Heinrich Conried, on "Das Moderne Deutsche Drama"; March 7, Max F. Blau, Ph. D., on "Heinrich von Kleist"; March 14, the Rev. August Ulmann, S. T. D., rector of Trinity School, on "Lessing und seine Zeit"; March 21, Louis Viereck, J. U. D., late member of the German Reichstag, on "Erinnerungen au Deutschlands grosse Zeit, 1870-1," illustrated; March 28, George von Skal, on "Bildung und Intelligenz."

The next series will be under the auspices of the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures, on Thursdays, at 3:30 o'clock, in Room 305 Schermerhorn Hall. The subjects and dates for this series are:

Feb. 14, Prof. Adolphe Cohn, on "La Reforme de l'Orthographie Français"; Feb. 21, L. A. Loiseaux, on "L'Age d'Or de la Littérature Espagnole"; Feb. 28, Prof. Adolphe Cohn, on "Un Héros de la Science, Louis Pasteur."

Arrangements have been made for a course to be given at the Metropolitan Museum of Art under the auspices of the University by Louis Dyer of Oxford, England. The course will consist of five lectures, on Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock. The subjects are: Feb. 2, "Introductory Lecture"; Feb. 9, "The Cretan Alphabet"; Feb. 16, "Dr. Schliemann's Excavations (in Troy, Mycenae, and Tiryus)"; Feb. 23, "Old Knossos and the Labyrinth of Minos"; and March 2, "Mycenaeans in Egypt."

Dr. Gary N. Calkins, assisted by William E. Kellicot, will deliver a course of seven lectures on "The Protozoa" in Room 305, Schermerhorn Hall. The first will be given Feb. 15 at 5:30 o'clock.

BOARD OF EDUCATION LECTURES.

MONDAY, JAN. 21, AT 8 P. M.—Public School No. 3, corner Grove and Hudson Streets, "The Wheel," Dr. John Coleman Adams; Public School No. 10, corner One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, "The Kingdom of Jerusalem," Prof. Dana C. Munro, illustrated by stereopticon views; Public School No. 14, 225 East Twenty-seventh Street, "Life in Belgium," Charles Brand, illustrated by stereopticon views; Public School No. 46, corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, "An Empire Under the Seas," (The Dutch,) Prof. W. C. Webster; Public School No. 51, 523 West Forty-fourth Street, "Hamlet," Prof. H. B. Sprague, illustrated by selections; Public School No. 88, corner of Ninety-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, "Henry Wadsworth Longfellow," Prof. Louis Bovier, Jr.; Columbus Hall, Sixtieth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, "The Meaning of Egyptian Art," Prof. William G. Ward, illustrated by stereopticon views; Educational Alliance, corner of East Broadway and Jefferson Street, "Colonial Life Among the Puritans," Louis H. Cornish, illustrated by stereopticon views.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22, AT 8 P. M.—Public School No. 30, 224 East Eighty-eighth Street, "Shakespeare's 'Julius Caesar,'" Richard A. Purdy, illustrated by selections; Public School No. 61, Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth Streets, "Oliver Goldsmith," Thomas Gaffney Taaffe, illustrated by selections; American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, "Across the Grand Canyon with Point Sublime," G. Wharton James, illustrated by stereopticon views; Institute Hall, 218 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, "Nathan Hale," Miss Dotha Stone Pineo; St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, "Mendelssohn Classical Tradition—Romantic Spirit," T. W. Surette, illustrated by musical selections and stereopticon views.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, AT 8 P. M.—Great hall of Cooper Institute, Eighth Street and Fourth Avenue, "Siegfried," T. W. Surette, illustrated by musical selections; Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, "China and the Chinese," C. M. Walker, illustrated by stereopticon views; Young Men's Institute, 222 Bowery, "Our Atmospheric Envelope," J. Newton Fay, illustrated by experiments; Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 52 East Twenty-third Street, "Revelations of the Spectroscope," Prof. Robert W. Prentiss, illustrated by stereopticon views; Bancroft High School, 222 East Sixty-fourth Street, "Alternating Currents of Electricity," W. W. Ker, illustrated by experiments and stereopticon views; Neighborhood House, corner of Cannon and Rivington Streets, "The Violin and Its Great Masters," Edwin Cahn, illustrated by stereopticon views and musical selections.

To Aid St. Vincent's Hospital.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital have completed all arrangements for their reception to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23. Supper will be served in the large dining room of the Astoria at 12:30. A large number of tickets have been sold, and among the boxholders are Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Miss Iselin, Mrs. M. B. Brown, Mrs. C. J. MacGuire, Miss Coleman, Mrs. Charles Phelps, Mrs. J. B. Bissell, Mrs. R. Roosevelt, Mrs. J. B. Manning, Mrs. J. J. O'Donohue, Mrs. M. L. Doyle, Mrs. J. E. McDonald, Mrs. Thomas White, Mrs. J. J. Harrington, Mrs. Daniel O'Day, Mrs. F. Nellson, Mrs. A. L. Ashman, Mrs. Joseph O'Brien, Mrs. J. J. Gibbons, Mrs. Richard Buckley, Mrs. J. Phelan, Mrs. J. Henshawe, Mrs. J. K. Ryan.

Dr. Lorimer Will Speak at Colgate.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The Rev. Dr George C. Lorimer of Boston has just accepted an invitation from Colgate University to deliver the annual oration before the Faculty and students of the university on Patrons' Day, April 19.

CITY IN A SNOW SQUALL

Noontide Brightness Transformed Into the Sombreness of Night.

Fierce Gale Sweeps a Huge Black Cloud Over the Scene and Gives Pedestrians a Lively Time.

What is called by the Weather Bureau a "snow squall" struck the city at 11:15 o'clock yesterday morning. It came as suddenly as a Summer thunder storm and went away in as great hurry as an April shower, its entire duration being fourteen minutes. While it lasted the wind blew at a velocity of fifty miles an hour, nor did the gale cease when the snow had stopped falling, for all through the afternoon pedestrians had a hard time keeping on their feet on the wind-swept streets. The roomy overcoats of the men and the women's flowing skirts acted like sails and caused their wearers to fairly fly along the sidewalks.

"Not exactly the same thing as a thunder shower," was the explanation of the weather prophet down at the bureau, "but somewhat the same in its physiological phenomena."

From the upper floors of a downtown skyscraper the squall looked as though one of last March's blustering breezes and one of last July's spectacular lightning shows had joined forces to interfere with the normal course of midwinter weather.

From 11 o'clock until a quarter after, there was a slight haze of clouds that floated slowly over the city and seemed to prophesy the premature coming of Spring. Through them the sun shone brightly. Folks looked at the light film of snow that the night had left on the pavements and rejoiced that the bad weather had gone, at least for the present. The whole world seemed to smile, and the sun, growing brighter and brighter as the smoky clouds grew thinner, threw its dancing beams along the crests of the tall buildings, glittered in reflection on the panes of myriads of windows, flooded the broad streets and sent straggling rays through the narrow ones, covered with a thousand gorgeous tints the ice-crusted boughs of the park trees, and cast over the waters of the harbor and rivers a sheen of golden light that made them one vast expanse of brilliancy.

Suddenly darkness burst over the scene. From the northwest a huge black cloud, coming so fast that no one could tell whence it sprang, raced across the North River from New Jersey, chasing away before it the vapory cumuli that had been covering the sun like a transparent veil of gauze. Within less than a minute the darkness was so impenetrable that the City Hall tower was hardly discernible from the top of a building in Park Row not a hundred yards away, and it was impossible even to see the outlines of Broadway from the same viewpoint.

With the black cloud came a snow shower that whitened the streets almost before anybody had realized that the storm had come. Down it fell in fierce gusts, whirling around the corners, driven by the force of the wind into every quarter, bringing the color to every face. The wind fairly howled. It came from everywhere, so far as one could tell, for as often as you turned a corner to get out of its way it seemed to change its course and take the direction necessary to drive the stinging snowflakes straight in your face.

This lasted for fourteen minutes. After that there was no more snow. The wind, however, continued unabated, varying in its violence every now and then, but never subsiding altogether. The sun appeared again and the filmy clouds, or others like them, came back. But the gale was so fierce for the rest of the day that it was only in half sheltered angles or behind protecting glass windows that the solar heat was comforting.

According to the weather experts, the squall was caused by a sudden variation of the winds which, after blowing from a southwesterly quarter all the early morning, changed its course to the west, then to the northwest. When it reached the latter point of the compass there happened to come into its path the aforementioned black cloud, laden with snow and waiting for something to come along and lift it over to the city. What its fate was after passing here is not yet recorded. The prophets said that the wind was gone "for good," but that the wind would continue until to-day, being supplanted, in turn, by the coldest days of the Winter. The drop of the temperature during the squall was 9 degrees, from 26 to 17. At midnight THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer registered 9 degrees and that of the Weather Bureau 4 degrees.

VICTIMS OF THE COLD SPELL.

Man Found Unconscious on Police Station Steps—Others Apply for Help.

Capt. Moynihan of the West Twentieth Street Station was leaving the station house after 11 o'clock last night, when he stumbled across an unconscious man on the steps, who had fallen there from exhaustion from want and exposure. The Captain and the doorkeeper carried the man inside and the officer sent a policeman out for some food. When the man was revived he described himself as John Kelly, fifty-five years old, homeless. He was accommodated with a plank in a cell as a bed for the night.

Seven other men applied for aid, or were brought into the station house during the night. A few were found in doorways, and the policemen took them in as vagrants in preference to letting them freeze. All had planks for beds given them, and they will be arraigned this morning in Jefferson Market Court as vagrants.

Edward Minsterman, thirty-nine years old, a piano tuner living at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Mott Avenue, was found lying on the sidewalk at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Mott Avenue last night by Mounted Policeman Thompson of the Morrisania Station. Dr. Mulholland of Fordham Hospital examined the man and said he was suffering from alcoholism and frozen feet and hands. Minsterman was taken to the hospital, where early this morning it was said that it might be necessary to amputate his feet and hands.

THE HORSE AS A NAVIGATOR.

Wreck of a Truck in the Storm as Seen by the Ship News Reporter.

The high wind sweeping along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon came in contact with a truck attached to a blind horse, which was standing beside the curb, and started the vehicle to moving. The truck gently prodded the faithful animal, and the latter got under way and hauled out into the street. After going some distance, gathering headway steadily, the horse attempted to warp into another berth alongside the pavement, but the wind was too strong, and the best he could do was to put over to starboard again and go full speed astern. But everything was "set and drawing" on the truck, and, despite every effort of the conscientious animal to heave to, he gathered headway every moment, and stretched away down One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running before the wind and using every precaution to keep from being run down by the now unmanageable truck.

Several times the now thoroughly alarmed horse, barely able to keep on his course in the howling gale, narrowly escaped running into hydrants, lampposts, and tied-up vehicles, and, as the weather showed no signs of softening, he decided upon the desperate expedient of running his craft up on the sidewalk and beaching her, so to speak.

The storm-ridden runaway was then keeping a course down the middle of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. When directly abreast of the Onawa Hotel, near Park Avenue, the horse suddenly put hard over to port and steered directly for the sidewalk, backing hard at the same time. The vehicle ran up on the sidewalk, and did not settle until the horse's head and the shafts had crashed through the 8 by 10 plate-glass window of the Onawa Hotel.

In the dining room of the hotel at the time were two waiters and three men who were having luncheon. The diners happened to be discussing the MacDonnell-Price shooting, which occurred in the hotel recently, when the apparition appeared at the window and the flying glass was showered over them. They waited to see no more, but rushing into the barroom, shouted frantically, "The house is blown in! Fire! Murder! Police;" while those in the barroom began to dodge behind chairs and tables and the barkeepers crawled under the bar. One of the diners was so badly frightened that he sped from the hotel, leaving an unpaid bill behind.

The police investigated the wreck of the truck, and, deciding that it was the result of accident, did not arrest the horse.

DRIVER NEARLY FROZEN TO DEATH

Found in a Stupor on the Seat of His Wagon—His Condition Critical.

Policeman Siebold, of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, saw a horse and wagon of the Henderson Towel Company standing at Eighty-third Street and East End Avenue about 9 o'clock last night with a man on the seat whom Siebold found to be in a stupor. He appeared to be half frozen, and Siebold summoned an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital, in which the man was taken away.

He proved to be William McDonald, forty-four years old, of 30 King Street. He had not sufficiently recovered last night to be able to tell what had happened, but it was believed he had driven on till overcome by the intense cold on the East River front. His condition is serious, the hospital physicians said.

The horse was not hurt by the cold, and he was stabled near where he was found.

NEARLY BLOWN OFF THE BRIDGE.

Riveters on the New East River Structure Had a Thrilling Time.

The riveters at work on the tower of the new East River bridge on the Brooklyn side had a thrilling experience shortly before noon yesterday during the brief blizzard. The tower is 370 feet in height, and when the squall came it nearly took the men off their feet, tore up some of the floor timbers and blew them into the river. The men were obliged to lie down flat and hold on to anything within reach. The entire structure was enveloped in a dense cloud for some minutes, and the men were unable to see one another.

Some of the men had the fingers of both hands frost-bitten. When the wind had died out the men hurried to the ground, sliding down the rope ladder. Work was suspended for the rest of the day.

CAMPANIA COATED WITH ICE.

Worst Weather of Her Trip Encountered Near This Port.

The first ice-coated transatlantic liner to arrive this year is the Cunarder Campania. Most of the frozen brine incrusting her rails, bulwarks, stanchions, forward and other deck fixtures and fittings was from the seas that swept over decks outside the Hook yesterday, while making the harbor. While the weather all the way across was of a kind that cannot be termed mild, yet, according to the passengers, it was as a general rule mild when compared with the icy fierceness of the gale into which the great liner ran yesterday morning. Several times from port to port the Campania had to slow down owing to the weather conditions, the last time being yesterday off Fire Island.

Although sighted by the observer at that station a few minutes before 10 o'clock, it was late in the afternoon when she finally docked at the Cunard piers, at the foot of Gansevoort Street. When her passengers came down the gangplank and were stopped by the Customs Inspectors in order that their baggage might be examined, few things of a complimentary nature were said by any of them concerning those officials, so frigid was the atmosphere pervading the pier. But apparently the weather was also too cold for those usually exact and careful personages, for it seemed that they worked with more speed than is customarily displayed.

Among those who arrived on the Campania were Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Cholet, Prince and Princess Albert Radziwill of Austria, Miss Florence Stow, a niece of E. S. Willard, the actor; Sir William and Lady William B. Forwood, Mrs. Walter Scott Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil H. Dean, W. H. Griffiths, Capt. J. L. Hacket, Clarence M. Hyde, W. S. North, M. de Sedano, C. A. Spreckels, J. J. Thompson, and Capt. George Davey.

Schooner John Russell Ashore.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Jan. 19.—The three masted schooner John Russell of Bridgeton, N. J., went ashore last night on Cold Spring Bar, during a severe northwest gale. The vessel is not leaking, and it is expected that she will be floated without difficulty. She carries a cargo of lumber, and was bound from Bogue Inlet for New York.

The John Russell was built at Leesburg, N. J., in 1898, and has a registry of 146 tons. Her owner is Benjamin Russell of Leesburg.

Coldest Day at Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 19.—To-day was the coldest day of the season in Oswego County. The temperature ranged from zero to 10 degrees below. Charles Higley of Oswego Falls, this county, was found dead in the snow near his home last night. Heart disease and exposure are believed to have caused his death. He had a local reputation as a magnetic healer.

Genuine Carnival Weather.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Genuine carnival weather prevails here now. The thermometer registered 35 degrees below zero this morning, and stood at 10 below at noon. The ice palace of the Pontiac Club carnival was completed to-day. The rink is in excellent condition, and sleighing is splendid. An ice tower is being built at Riverside Inn Square and at each principal street corner.

Went After Whisky, Froze to Death.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Thomas Finn, fifty years old, of Avoca, drove his horse on Wednesday night to get a jug of whisky for sick members of his family. The horse went home alone the same night. At noon to-day Finn's body was found in the creek between Avoca and Kanona frozen stiff. Coroner Hasson is investigating the man's death.

Below Zero in the Adirondacks.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Last night was close to the record for cold weather throughout the Adirondack region. At Malone it was 12 degrees below zero, at Radford 19 below, at Lake Titus 20 below, at Dannemora 22 below, at Saranac Lake 30 below, and at Lake Placid 32 below.

Died from Exposure.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Henry McKissick, a farmhand, aged about sixty-five, was found frozen to death in the park at the State School for the Blind this morning. Beside him was a bottle partly filled with whisky. The man evidently became stupefied and fell by the wayside.

Grounded in Swash Channel.

The Norwegian fruit steamer Krin grounded in Swash Channel yesterday afternoon while bound out for Philadelphia and Vera Cruz. An hour later she worked herself afloat and anchored off Sandy Hook.

An Old Man Frozen to Death.

HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Dennis Kelly, aged seventy years, a resident of Valatie, was found frozen to death last night. He had wandered from home while in ill-health, and only partly clad.

Below Zero at Geneva.

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The severest weather of the year prevails here. Surrounding towns report intense cold. The mercury stands 5 degrees below zero this evening in the city.

COLD IN NEW ENGLAND.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 19.—The thermometer ranged from 10 to 13 degrees below zero here to-day. To-night it is 10 below.

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Jan. 19.—The thermometer registered 28 degrees below zero here to-day and 35 below in Plainfield this morning.

ANDOVER, N. H., Jan. 19.—The thermometer registered 18 degrees below zero to-day.

Cruiser's Crew Down with Grip.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Grip is prevalent on the Russian cruiser Variag, which is lying at Cramps' shipyards. Six officers and seventy seamen are confined to their beds, and many others are ill, but able to be about. The work of caring for the sick men has been too much for the cruiser's surgeons, and most of the patients have been removed to various hospitals for treatment.

The President Steadily Improves.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The President is reported to be steadily regaining the ground lost during his recent illness, and is slowly assuming the full measure of his official functions. Secretary Root is stated to be improving, as is also Admiral Dewey.

COMMITTEE OF FIVE HOPEFUL.

"We Are Aiming High and Count on Results," Says Mr. Platzek.

M. Warley Platzek of the Tammany Hall investigating committee declared last night that the committee had not ceased preparing evidence for the District Attorney or in sending him information.

"We are," he continued, "aiming high, and count on results. But we are not betraying our scheme to the public. I have not lost faith in our work."

Lewis Nixon said it seemed to him prudent to say nothing as to the committee's operations or plans.

"I will not entertain," he added, "any question that hints that we have abandoned or are about to abandon our work. Such a question would be absurd. As to my views on the progress made, I have already expressed myself on the subject. We are not deterred, nor are we idling. On the contrary, we are going ahead on well-defined lines. Of this work I will say nothing at present, and may have nothing to say after our meeting on Monday. I want to be courteous, but I do not care to be interrogated about it."

Bishop Potter said that he had nothing to give or add in the way of information or suggestion to what he has recently said in regard to improving vicious conditions in the city or in defense of the proposed vigilance committee.

Fifteen's Counsel Hard at Work.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe, counsel for the Committee of Fifteen, said yesterday that he would probably begin next week to pass much of his time at the Park Row headquarters of the committee. "I am," he went on, "not a member of the committee, but as a lawyer employed by it to do certain work. This I have started in to do. At present I am trying to analyze and arrange the material already in hand. The process will result in rejection of some of it. The rest will be arranged with a view to make the efforts of the committee telling. For these reasons I prefer to leave what may be said of the operations of the committee to those authorized to speak for it."

MR. ABELL'S POLICE PARTY.

Is a Social Gathering and Not a Clique Meeting, He Explains.

Police Commissioner Abell was partly amused, partly nettled, yesterday, over constructions placed on the following invitation sent by him to the Captains and superior officers of the department:

Dear Sir: If your official duties do not interfere, I shall be pleased with your company at my residence, No. 434 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 23 instant, for social intercourse. I am reminded of a like pleasurable occasion one year ago, and it is my wish to set apart the evening designated to manifest cordial personal relations. Come any hour convenient.

HENRY E. ABELL.

"I sent a like invitation out last year," he said, "and it was all right. Why should it create comment now? It is a social, unofficial gathering, and not a clique meeting. As the invitation reads all are invited whether they are classed as 'Abell' men or not. I like to see these officers get together socially. There will be chat, a smoke, and a lunch, and I'll do my best to make things pleasant. Anyway, the reception and entertainment will take place despite criticism."

A story was circulated yesterday that Inspector Thomas L. Druhan resigned from the "Captains' Association," as the New York City Police Endowment Association is mistermed, at its annual meeting in Chief Devery's office last Monday. Inspector Adam A. Cross, Secretary of the association, established by Inspector Druhan's communication to him that he resigned Dec. 19, twenty-six days before the meeting, without giving a reason for his act. He has not since explained it.

No Amendment to the Police Bill.

Senator Thomas C. Platt, when asked last evening if the Police bill would be amended so as to provide for a bi-partisan commission, said:

"Such statements are absurd and too silly to notice. The Police bill will be passed without any important amendment."

MRS. FOWLER NOT ABDUCTED.

Unstrung Nerves, Following an Operation and an Affliction, Explain Her Hallucination.

A remarkable tale of adventure, involving "knock-out" drops and an abduction in a cab in Manhattan, which was told to the Brooklyn police on Friday night by Mrs. Nellie Fowler, wife of Dr. Russell S. Fowler of 388 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, and daughter-in-law of Dr. George R. Fowler of that borough, was yesterday found to be apparently merely a halucination on the part of Mrs. Fowler.

On Friday Mrs. Fowler visited her mother, who lives at 120 East Forty-sixth Street, Manhattan, leaving there at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. With her sister she walked up to the elevated railroad station at Third Avenue and Fifty-third Street. Mrs. Fowler said good-bye to her sister at the foot of the stairway and ascended to the platform to board a train for Brooklyn.

At dusk that evening Mrs. Fowler, greatly excited, entered the Classon Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, not far from her home, and told the Sergeant that when she boarded the train in Manhattan she sat down opposite to a young man who stared at her so hard she was disturbed and left the train at the Forty-seventh Street Station and descended to the street. The young man followed her and thrust her into a cab waiting at the foot of the stairway. There was a young woman in the cab, which drove off rapidly. Mrs. Fowler said that she was so amazed she could make no outcry. The man and the woman forced her to swallow something from a bottle and she became unconscious.

Mrs. Fowler said that she had a revolver in her muff, and the couple took the weapon away from her. She remembered nothing after drinking the liquid until she was getting off an elevated railroad train at the station at De Kalb and Grand Avenues, Brooklyn, whence she went direct to the police station and related her strange experience.

Mrs. Fowler said that she had not been robbed, as she still had her purse and jewelry. After she had been escorted to her home Capt. John Eason investigated her story. Statements made by members of the family indicate that Mrs. Fowler's adventure had taken place apparently only in her imagination. Mrs. Fowler has not fully recovered from an operation for appendicitis, it is said, and the death of her father about a month ago so affected her that her nerves have since been unstrung. This condition of her nervous system, the family believe, occasioned the hallucination. Mrs. Fowler, her relatives say, never carried a revolver.

Denies Baltimore Railroad Deal.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 18.—President W. R. Woodford of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad denied to-night that his road had been or would be sold to the Baltimore and Ohio. He said that a party of Baltimore and Ohio officials recently took a tour of inspection over the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling with a view to making a closer traffic arrangement under which that road will get more of the Baltimore and Ohio coal than formerly. That was what gave rise to the rumors of a contemplated transfer in the property.

Michigan Bank Looted.

NEW BALTIMORE, Mich., Jan. 19.—William F. Sandell & Co.'s bank here was broken into last night. The robber secured about $3,500. The sledgehammers, picks, and other tools which were used in forcing the safe were left on the floor. The thieves escaped on a car which they stole from the Rapid Railway tool house. It was found to-day at Orr's Junction, five miles south of here.

The Brig John Roberts Wrecked.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The British brig John Roberts, Capt. Davies, from Gaspe, Dec. 3, for Rio Janeiro, has been wrecked. Two of the crew were saved, and have been landed at Liverpool.

The John Roberts was built in 1875, registered 197 tons net, and hailed from Carnarvon, Wales.

Tugs Fail to Reach the Vigilancia.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—Tugs and lighters have been unable to get alongside the Ward Line steamer Vigilancia, which has been aground off Los Colorados, about eighty miles west of Havana, for the last two days. The crew of the steamer have not been taken off, and many cattle and much freight are still on board.

This is the only high grade tailoring stock marked at reduced prices.

For eighteen consecutive seasons we have closed out the season's entire stock at cost.

To-morrow, Monday, January 21st,

we shall mark our fabrics for the

19th Season's Reduction Sale.

This includes every conceivable fabric known to the exclusive tailoring trade and presents an opportunity to all to purchase the choicest loom products at ready-to-wear prices. The workmanship and trimmings are the finest and the prices

25% to 33⅓% lower than regular mark.

This stock includes fabrics for every style of ultra-fashionable attire, also for Hunting, Sporting, Livery and house servants' garments, Waistcoats, Riding Breeches, Golfing, Wheeling and Driving suitings. No reservation of patterns or qualities.

The only stock that stands pre-eminently alone, as a high grade range, that can be purchased at present new prices.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only. Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Special Sale

Infants' Dresses.

New goods, daintily designed, neatly made—attractive both on account of their appearance, and the very low prices at which they are offered—less than the material can be bought for, and made up at home. An opportunity no mother with young children can afford to miss.

Infants' Short Dresses of Nainsook,
59c., 69c., 79c., 95c., $1.10 and $1.85.

Infants' Long Dresses of Nainsook,
59c., 69c., $1.00, $1.10 and $1.35.

Also a line of Children's Long and Short Dresses of finer quality—at correspondingly low prices.

60-62 West 23d Street.

SING SING PRISON UNSANITARY.

Some Think It Should Be Removed—Thirty Cases of Typhoid Fever.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Five members of the State Prison Association called on Warden Johnson to-day and made a close examination of the prison. They were accompanied by Charles F. Wingate, a sanitary engineer employed by the State Board of Health. Every building was examined. The visitors found the place in a bad sanitary condition, and said the prison ought to be removed.

Engineer Wingate found that the prison buildings are only four feet above tide water, and that at high tide there is no outlet for the sewers. All the refuse is thrown back into place, forcing gases into the prison. He condemned all the plumbing. It is believed that the thirty-odd cases of typhoid fever now in the hospital are due to the poor sanitary work.

Paper Companies Not to Consolidate.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Jan. 19.—The resignation of William B. Dillon from the Vice Presidency and management of s

LETTERS CLOG A TUBE

Mail for Branch Stations Delayed by the Accident.

Loud Report in the Post Office Caused by Efforts to Clear the Obstruction.

A loud report echoing through the Post Office about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon startled the employes in the various departments and persons who happened to be in the Post Office Building at the time. The noise was also heard on the street, and there was much speculation as to its cause. A reporter who was in the building learned upon inquiry that there had not been an explosion, as many supposed, but that the noise was due to efforts that were being made to dislodge an obstruction in the tube which connects the General Post Office with Station H, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

What had caused the stoppage in the tube no one in the Post Office was able to say. There was similar ignorance on the part of the authorities in the office as to the amount of mail that was in the tube at the time that it became obstructed.

"We do not keep any record of the number of letters or the number of carriers that we send through," said Mr. Tiedman, the General Superintendent of Mails, "it would take an extra force of clerks for that. There's an obstruction of some kind, somewhere. That's all I know about it. I've made my report to Mr. Post. See him."

When Mr. Post, the Second Assistant Postmaster, was asked about the obstruction, he said that he knew nothing about it. "Oh, yes," he added, when questioned further, "Mr. Tiedman said there was an obstruction. You'll have to see the Tubular Dispatch people, however, for any information."

It was learned that Mr. Greiz, the General Manager of the Tubular Dispatch Company, was out on an investigating tour, with the purpose of locating the obstruction if possible. At the office of the company there was no one who could give any information.

In the meantime wagons were being pressed into service at the Post Office to carry the mails to the stations ordinarily fed by the tube. The obstructed tube not only feeds the Lexington Avenue branch, but has connection with Station F, at Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue; Station L, at Third Avenue and Ninth Street, and the Madison Square Branch Post Office, at Twenty-third Street. The tube, after leaving the General Post Office, passes underground up Centre Street to Broome, thence to Forty-second Street by Third Avenue. At Forty-second Street it passes over to Lexington Avenue.

The traffic in the tube is particularly heavy on Saturday, and, as a result of the stoppage, it was necessary to make extra exertions to transfer the mails by wagons. At a late hour the tube was still obstructed, and thousands of letters were, presumably, lying under ground.

Several methods are used in case of such accidents for locating the point of the obstruction. An obstruction record apparatus, which is sometimes used, consists of a pistol, to which is attached a delicate register. The pistol is fired into the tube, and the time for the ball to reach the obstruction is registered. A calculation is then made, and the distance at which the obstruction exists is computed.

In attempting to locate the obstruction yesterday unusual air pressure was brought to bear in the tube and the violent report resulted.

The tubes are made of iron, and are about eight inches in diameter. The carriers are of galvanized iron, with an air-tight cover of rubber and leather. On the front of each of these carriers there is a small tin plate. The plates differ in shape, and by means of a little projection each carrier as it reaches the branch tube for which it is intended is thrown into place and goes to its proper destination.

BOLD BURGLARY IN THE BRONX.

After Robbing Her House, Intruder Beats Mrs. Gross with the Butt of a Revolver.

Bronx residents in the neighborhood of Bathgate Avenue are highly incensed over the burglary of the premises of George W. Gross of 1,666 Bathgate Avenue and the assault on his wife by the thief when discovered. Several houses in this neighborhood have been broken into recently, and the thief, if caught by any of the residents of that vicinity, will be dealt with summarily, they say.

Details of the affair were not made known until yesterday. It appears that Mrs. Gross left her residence Tuesday afternoon, locking the doors as she went away. Returning a short while later, she saw a well-dressed young man coming out of her doorway and leaving the door open behind him. She demanded his business, and was engaged in argument by the stranger, when suddenly he pushed her inside the door, entered after her, shut the door, and leveled a revolver at her head. He then told her if she made an outcry as he made his escape he would shoot her. She grappled with him and received several severe blows about the head with the butt of the pistol.

The burglar broke away and escaped over the back fence. Mrs. Gross staggered to the street. Drs. Joyce and Ambrose were summoned and found that she had been badly bruised. The house had been rifled of all the movable silverware and all of the jewelry to be found in the rooms. Several hundred dollars' worth were taken.

The police were notified, and two Central Office detectives assigned to the case. Mrs. Gross furnished a good description of her assailant, and the arrest of the thief within a short time is expected.

CONFESSION OF BURGLARY.

Police Believe They Are on the Track of Bold Brooklyn Robbers.

Philip Molter of 72 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, arrested on Friday in connection with the burglary in the clothing store of Samuel Ferrares, at 651 Grand Street, when one of the burglars held Mrs. Mary Cornell, who lives over the store, at bay with a revolver, has confessed. Mrs. Cornell also identified Molter as the man who pointed the revolver at her, and Charles Jennings, a milkman, recognized the youth, having seen him and another man carrying a large bundle along Johnson Avenue early on Friday morning.

Molter, in his confession, implicates his brother Jack, and he told the police that if they found him all the plunder, seventeen suits of clothes, would be found. Molter said his brother lived in Manhattan, and the police set out at once to try and find him, but had not been successful up to a late hour last night. When the prisoner was arraigned in the Bwen Street Police Court he was held in default of $1,000 bail.

The police believe that the prisoner and his brother are members of a gang which has been successfully committing many burglaries in Brooklyn during the past six weeks.

PRISONER HAD CHLORAL.

Is Accused by a Doctor of Drugging and Robbing Him.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 19.—Dr. J. B. Elster to-day identified at Police Headquarters John H. Meklin as a man who gave him "knock-out" drops in a Market Street cafe on the night of Jan. 3 and then robbed him of $20 and a stud worth $175.

Elster says he was inveigled into the saloon under the pretense that Meklin wanted to talk about a sick friend. Meklin invited him to drink, and, unnoticed, he alleges, poured "knock-out" drops into the glass of beer. The doctor fell asleep, and when he came to, some time after his money and stud, as well as Meklin, had disappeared.

Meklin was arrested by the description given by the doctor. While he was being taken to Police Headquarters he threw away a package containing a bottle of whitish liquid. The contents of the bottle proved to be chloral hydrate.

$50,000 Fire in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 19.—Fire was discovered to-night in the engine room of the Waclark Wire Works, on South Front Street. An alarm was quickly turned in, but when the firemen arrived they were handicapped by the extremely cold weather. The flames spread to the boiler room, the rodmill, and several small buildings. The structures were all iron framed, covered with wood. The fire consumed everything perishable about the plant before it was controlled. The loss is placed at $50,000, partly covered by insurance.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Employes Fear Many Offices Will Be Abandoned as a Result of Consolidation.

Freight and passenger officials of certain Eastern lines in positions of varying importance are feeling some uneasiness regarding the security of their positions, and are indulging in speculation as to what effect the growing tendency of railroad consolidation will have on their utility as railroad officials. It is generally believed that the controlling interests which have brought various lines under one ownership will make large savings in expenses by cutting off the fancy salaries now being paid to many traffic men whose business it is to get business for the railroad.

The recent announcement that the position of Traffic Manager of the West Shore Railroad, vacated by the election of Mr. Todd as Vice President of the New Haven Road, would not be filled, but that its duties would be assumed by Nathan Guilford, Traffic Manager of the New York Central, is taken by those interested to mean that it will be only a matter of a short time when the traffic department of the West Shore will be practically merged into that of the New York Central. This will mean that the present highest traffic officials of that line will become assistants to the corresponding officers of the New York Central, and that the separate freight and ticket offices of the West Shore, which are now being maintained with an expensive staff of agents in all the large cities, will be closed up, there being no longer any real need for them.

Similar changes, it is feared by many of the employes, will be made in the traffic and operating departments of the Lehigh Valley and the Jersey Central when these roads shall have passed into the control of the Erie and the Reading Railroads, respectively.

TO BUY YORK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The Baltimore and Lehigh to Have Line to Anthracite Coal Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—Charles H. Jones, President of the York Southern Railroad Company, has issued a call for the stockholders of that company at York on Feb. 2 for the purpose of considering an agreement of consolidation with the Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad. The question will be decided by a vote of the stockholders.

A short time ago the stockholders of the Baltimore and Lehigh gave an option to Alexander Brown & Sons to buy their stock for $70 a share, the right of purchase to be exercised at any time up to March 1 of this year. Sperry, Jones & Co. of this city, of which firm the President of the York Southern is a member, it is understood, control that road, and as Alexander Brown & Sons by accepting the option of the Baltimore and Lehigh will have absolute control of that company, the two properties will certainly be consolidated.

While both roads reach Delta, they are not connected, but it will require only a few yards of track to unite them. Consolidation of the two properties will make a direct line from Baltimore to the anthracite coal fields. Surveys which have been in progress around this city and Canton, the eastern suburbs, and the water front, are part of the scheme of the consolidation, whereby the new line will have tidewater terminals.

The Philadelphia and Reading is also believed to be an important factor in the scheme for the consolidated lines and a direct line from Baltimore to the coal fields.

The Baltimore and Lehigh extends from Baltimore to Delta or Cardiff, a distance of about forty-three miles, and the York Southern runs from York to Delta, thirty-seven miles, with a branch from Delta to Peach Bottom, four miles. The Baltimore and Lehigh was a reorganization in July, 1894, of the Maryland Division of the Baltimore and Lehigh, which was sold under foreclosure in June, 1894, and purchased for $98,253.25 on behalf of the first mortgage bondholders.

The Pennsylvania Division of the Baltimore and Lehigh was subsequently organized as the York Southern, and has been operated since Feb. 1, 1896, under close traffic arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad. The capital stock of the Baltimore and Lehigh is $843,500, and of the York Southern $600,000, with a funded debt of over $400,000.

Panama Company Charters Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The Panama Railroad Company has chartered the steamer Argyll. The ship is under charter to the Federal Government at present, but will be released Jan. 22. She is of 4,000 tons capacity. The company proposes to maintain a fortnightly service between this city and Panama. The Panama Company has announced a cut in passenger rates between San Francisco and New York.

Big Mortgages Filed in Michigan.

MARSHALL, Mich., Jan. 19.—Two large mortgages were filed here to-day by the Grand Trunk Western Railway Company. The first, which is for $15,000,000 bearing 4 per cent. interest for fifty years, runs to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York City and Daniel Wood of Indiana. It required $7,500 in revenue stamps. The second mortgage runs to the Colonial Trust Company of New York and W. G. Crabhill of Indiana. It is for $1,500,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for fifty years, and required $750 in revenue stamps.

Brief Railroad Items.

E. A. Williams has been appointed Superintendent of rolling stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in place of R. Atkinson, who has resigned.

R. P. Buchanan, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, has accepted the position of traffic manager for the Procter & Gamble Company.

In explanation of the circular issued a few days ago by the Jersey Central Railroad regarding the offer of J. P. Morgan & Co. to buy one-half of the minority stock at 160, it was said yesterday that this offer applied only to stockholders of record on Monday, Jan. 14.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé has offered to buy the outstanding stock of the Pecos Valley and Northeastern Railway at $9 per share of the common stock and $15 per share of the preferred stock. The Pecos Valley line runs from Pecos to Amarillo, Texas, a distance of 360 miles. The capital stock of the company is $6,324,000, and its funded debt is $2,916,000. The main business of the road is live stock traffic.

PRINCE OF WALES'S GIFT STOLEN.

Bridle Given to "Buffalo Bill" Sold by Boys for 50 Cents.

A handsome bridle presented to Buffalo Bill (William F. Cody) by the Prince of Wales is said to be part of the booty of four boys who were arrested yesterday charged with looting the Winter quarters of the Wild West Show at Ambrose Park, Brooklyn.

The prisoners, Alfred Cocher, Francis Gallagher, Henry Mitner, and William Mingay, who all live near the park, were held in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday. The bridle presented to Mr. Cody by the Prince of Wales is said to have been disposed of by the boys for 50 cents.

CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING.

Two Men Are Arrested by a Detective at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Merchants and bank officials of this city have been wrought up for some time, owing to the large number of counterfeit ten-dollar bills in circulation here. A detective from the United States Treasury Department has been in Binghamton for nearly a week, and last night H. P. Holland and James North were arrested and charged with the crime.

The men were arrested on the evidence of a farmer living at McDonough, on whom one of the bills was passed. The authorities have not yet been able to locate the counterfeiters, but are of the opinion that the bills have been circulated from this city as a centre.

Prof. Garner Alive and Well.

WAUTAUGA, Tenn., Jan. 19.—Prof. R. L. Garner, the student of the simian language, who was recently reported lost in Africa, is alive and well, according to a telegram received to-day by his sister, Mrs. J. Welsh, from Mrs. Garner, at Boston. Prof. Garner is said to be pursuing his studies in the heart of Africa.

CHARTER REVISION WORK

Mr. Rives Talks to the Citizens of the Bronx.

Commissioner Honored by a Dinner Given by Local Board of Trade and Taxpayers' Alliance.

The Taxpayers' Alliance, the North Side Board of Trade, and citizens of the Bronx gave a dinner last night in honor of the Charter Revision Commision, in the Schnorer Clubhouse, at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Third Avenue. Judge Ernest Hall presided, and there were about 100 persons present.

Some of the invited guests arrived late. Among the Commissioners on hand early were George L. Rives, the Chairman; James L. Wells, the Bronx member; James McKean, Isaac Kappell, George W. Cromwell, and Alexander S. Mason. Others present were J. A. Goulden, Henry D. Purroy, Henry A. Gumbleton, Edward W. Healey, President of the Borough Louis F. Haffen, Judge John M. Tierney, Charles W. Bogart, and D. H. Morris.

Mr. Rives was called first and was the chief speaker of the evening. He began his talk by paying a tribute to the late Charles C. Beaman, who was a member of the Charter Revision Commission. He said the commission was surprised by the result of the public hearings in outlying boroughs of the city. He said that when the commission began its work taxes had been increased, boards of public officials did little or nothing for their money, and real improvement was practically at a standstill—all due to the complexity of the City Government. The remedies in a general way were urged upon the commission by the outlying boroughs.

It was urged, the speaker said, that there should be local officials to deal with local needs; that where money was to be raised by assessment for local improvements, local officials should have a right to spend it; that government should be so simplified that the people should know to whom to go for redress for grievances.

"We have held fast to those three principles," said Mr. Rives. "In the opinion of the commission the former Charter Commission went too far in its system of checks and balances of power. Seven different bodies had to act on the question of regulating the grade of the street."

The most important change in the charter, Mr. Rives said, is the giving the Mayor summary power of removal.

"Public opinion in this city, I am sure," said Mr. Rives, "abundantly sustaines the views of the commission. We have seen that within the past few weeks a political party which for years had been wedded to the system of bipartisanship or division of responsibility in the Police Department had been finally forced to the position of a single headed and direct responsibility in one individual."

Mr. Rives referred to the criticism that the commission had not done much to enforce economy, and said:

"I do not, however, myself consider that much can be done in the way of economy by any act of the Legislature in Albany. What is wanted is economy on the part of letting the people of the city alone. No man is wise enough to be intrusted with the spending of another man's money, and the State of New York will never be honest enough to be intrusted with the expenditure of the money raised by the taxpayers of this city.

"The changes proposed are not radical or revolutionary, but the members of the commission have endeavored in a sensible and businesslike way to deal with the situation before the city. The citizens of the city should take up some definite proposal and push it, and only such definite proposal is the report of the commission, which the people should push through the Legislature."

Judge Hall introduced the speakers, paying a compliment to the commission for its work, and especially to Mr. Wells for his protection of the interests of the Bronx and outlying boroughs. Other speakers were Mr. Wells, Mr. McKean, Frank H. Goodnow, Mr. Kappell, Mr. Cromwell, Henry W. Taft, and Mr. Mason.

Judgment Under Tivoli License.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—State Commissioner of Excise Lyman reports that Justice Lawrence has directed a verdict in his favor for $1,685.31 against Ellen Archbold and the surety on her liquor tax bond. In a statement he says: "The bond on which this judgment was recovered was filed with the application to traffic in liquors during the year 1899 at the notorious Tivoli, on West Thirty-fifth Street, New York. This is the second judgment which the Commissioner has obtained upon a liquor tax bond given for these premises. The certificate issued for the Tivoli was revoked in September, 1900, in proceedings instituted by the Commissioner because of the disorderly character of the place and for violations of the liquor tax law. Traffic in liquors has not been carried on there since that time."

State Armories Need More Money.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The State Armory Commission in its annual report complains that the appropriation made by the Legislature to keep the State armories in repair is insufficient. It asks that $200,781 be appropriated this year, and that special appropriations for a new armory at Syracuse and the enlargement of the armory at Troy be made.

Work Done by the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—A summary of work of the Assembly for the first three weeks of the session compiled to-day shows a decrease of 76 bills introduced over that of last year. Out of 276 bills introduced 7 have been passed, against 6 last year. The number of bills introduced for the first three weeks last year was 352.

AMERICAN STEEL AFFAIRS.

Officers Have No Knowledge of Reported Purchase by Federal Interests.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—President John Lambert of the American Steel and Wire Company said to-day that he had no knowledge of the reported purchase by the Federal Steel Company interests of a controlling interest in the stock of the Steel and Wire Company. "I know nothing about the Federal Steel Company having acquired stock in our company," said President Lambert. "I hope it is so, because Morgan and his followers are good people to have as stockholders in a corporation. But so far as I know there is not a word of truth in the present rumors."

Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, one of the leading officials of the Federal Steel Company, also said that he had heard nothing concerning the proposed absorption of the American Steel and Wire Company, and could not understand how his name came to be used in connection with it.

Mark Twain at Temple Emanu-El.

Mark Twain will talk to the members of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls at the annual meeting of the school, to be held in Temple Emanu-El to-night. Mr. Clemens will "say a few things" after the transaction of the routine business, election of Trustees, and reading of the annual reports. The public is invited.

Barnard College's Junior Ball.

Arrangements for the junior ball of Barnard College have been completed, and the members of the upper classes are busy filling out dance cards. The committee which has charge of the ball is as follows: Miss Mary Hall, Miss Elizabeth Coddington, Miss Elsie Totten, Miss Annie McKenney, Miss Eleanor Phelps, and Miss Ruth Earl. Among the patronesses of the ball are Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Henry A. Earl, Mrs. Henry K. Coddington, and Mrs. M. B. Gibson.

Smallpox in the State.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The State Board of Health reports that there are about seventy-five cases of smallpox in this State. The most serious outbreaks at the present time are at Watertown and at Schenectady, although both are under control. One case at Southold, Suffolk County, and the presence of several at Norfolk, St. Lawrence County, and Northville, Fulton County, were reported to-day to the board. The conditions at Northville require the State board's attention, as the local board, it is reported, has not quarantined the cases.

Smallpox at Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Jan. 19.—A case of smallpox developed here yesterday. Carl Kushoff, the boy who had frequented a gypsy camp, is the victim. Measures will be taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

DETAILS OF THE NAVAL BILL.

$15,700,000 for the Four New Warships Authorized—$1,009,000 for the New York Yard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Naval Appropriation bill was reported to the House to-day with an elaborate statement of its provisions by Chairman Foss of the Naval Committee. The bill carries $77,016,635, the largest ever reported to the House from the Committee on Naval Affairs. This is $11,865,718 above the bill of last year and $10,229,395 below the estimates submitted by the Navy Department.

Concerning new ships for the navy, the report says:

For the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States the committee recommends that the President be authorized to have built by contract two unsheathed seagoing battleships, carrying the heaviest armor and the most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, upon a trial displacement of about 14,900 tons each, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding $3,850,000 each, and two unsheathed armored cruisers carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, upon a trial displacement of about 14,000 tons each, and to have the highest practicable speed and greatest radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding $4,000,000 each. Maximum cost of the vessels herein authorized, exclusive of armor and armament, will be $15,700,000.

The bill provides that not more than one battleship or armored cruiser shall be built in one yard or by one party, and the usual provision is made that at least one, and not more than two, of the battleships and armored cruisers shall be built on the Pacific Coast.

Of the appropriations of the various branches of the service, the principal item is $25,400,000 for the increase of the navy. The pay of the navy is increased $2,489,000 over the appropriations for the same object last year, and is accounted for by the authority granted to the department to enlist 5,000 additional seamen and 50 warrant machinists to meet the necessity of properly manning the new ships soon to be added to the navy. To meet the emergency of the lack of officers for the new ships the bill provides that the two classes now at sea, which have completed their four years' course at the Naval Academy, shall be commissioned thereupon. This will provide for the new officers desired by the department, and in the judgment of the committee will meet all the exigencies of the present situation.

The continued necessity for an emergency fund is found to exist in the unsettled state of affairs in the Far East, and enables the department to meet contingencies which it is impossible to anticipate with sufficient accuracy to specifically estimate for.

The following places receive appropriations for naval work: Portsmouth, $378,850; Boston, $528,000; New York, $1,009,000; League Island, $695,230; Washington, $318,210; Norfolk, $504,200; Key West, $144,000; Mare Island, $331,660; Puget Sound, $273,000; San Juan, $40,000; Pensacola, $41,500; Algiers, $230,000; Dry Tortugas, $100,000; Hawaii, $107,300; Tutuila, $225,000. For the four new dry docks now building at Portsmouth, Boston, League Island, and Mare Island, $1,000,000 is provided.

The committee recommends this year an appropriation of $5,000,000 toward the rebuilding of the Naval Academy. In last year's bill, $350,000 was appropriated; prior to that time, $1,220,000, making a total appropriation of $1,570,000 prior to the present bill.

The report says, in part, as to armor:

Your committee also provides under the increase of the navy an appropriation of $4,000,000 for armor and armament for ships now under construction. It will be remembered that Congress wisely solved the perplexing question of providing armor plate for our ships last year by the enactment of a provision giving the Secretary of the Navy full power to buy armor at such price as in his judgment might seem reasonable and just, or build an armor-plate factory, toward which $4,000,000 were appropriated. It ought to be a matter of general congratulation that the armor-plate question has been settled through the skill, firmness, and excellent judgment of the Secretary of the Navy in carrying out the evident purposes of Congress.

Promotions in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The retirement of Brigadier General H. B. Freeman, Twenty-fourth Infantry, has resulted in the following promotions:

Lieut. Col. P. H. Ellis, Eighth Infantry, to be Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Infantry; Major David J. Craigie, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighth Infantry; Capt. Daniel H. Brush, Seventeenth Infantry, to be Major of the Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieut. Douglas Settle, Tenth Infantry, to be Captain of the Seventeenth Infantry.

Admiral Sumner Takes Charge.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Rear Admiral George W. Sumner to-day succeeded Rear Admiral Silas Casey in the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Admiral Sumner upon his arrival read his orders to assume command of the naval station and Admiral Casey read the orders notifying him of his new post of duty on the Pacific Station. Following this a salute of twenty-six guns, thirteen for each Admiral, was fired.

SUFFRAGE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Property Qualification in New Municipal Code—Taxation of Church Properties.

MANILA, Jan. 19.—The section of the Municipal Code relating to the qualifications of electors was much discussed to-day before the Philippine Commission. The bill requires voters to own real estate to the value of 500 pesos, or to pay taxes to the amount of 30 pesos, or upward, and be males of upward of twenty-three years of age, who speak, read, and write English or Spanish. All are required to swear allegiance to the United States.

Judge Taft, President of the commission, promised to amend the bill so as to include men paying 20 pesos taxes.

Buencamino and other Federal Party leaders object to the feature empowering the provincial Governors to determine the legality of the elections of local officers.

The effect of the section covering the taxation of church properties will be to put the assessment in country districts largely on persons to whom the friars have nominally transferred the large tracts of land which they formerly claimed to own. The friars left all the country districts during the disturbed periods. Large holdings of land and business property in Manila are owned directly by the Church, and, as a similar provision for the taxation of Church properties will be included in a separate bill for the civil government of Manila, that question will then be more directly at issue.

DRUNKENNESS IN PHILIPPINES.

Gen. MacArthur Reports It Is No More Prevalent in the Army There than in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In view of the debate in the Senate over the alleged drunkenness and licentiousness in the Philippines and in order to obtain definite information as to the real condition of affairs in the respects mentioned, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, on the 16th inst., cabled Gen. MacArthur at Manila as follows:

"Telegraph the condition of the army in Manila and elsewhere in the Philippine Islands with reference to drunkenness and use of intoxicating liquors. Are houses of prostitution licensed, protected, or in any way encouraged by the military authorities?"

Gen. MacArthur replied as follows:

With reference to your telegram of 16th, drunkenness in this army is no more noticeable here than in garrisons in the United States; considering the whole force as a unit, probably very much less. In Manila drunken men are very noticeable. The effect of drunkards in public places creates the impression among citizens of extensive disorders throughout the whole force, which is not the case. The army is in splendid discipline and a high state of efficiency, doing the hardest kind of service in the most faithful and inspiring manner. Houses of prostitution are not licensed, protected, or encouraged. MACARTHUR.

Education in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the Senate to-day a resolution offered by Mr. Kyle was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War for copies of the report of Gen. MacArthur and the reports of other officers upon educational work in the Philippine Islands.

Privates Tried for Murder.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The War Department has been informed of the trial by court-martial in the Philippines of two enlisted men on the charge of murder. Private Pasquale Tuosso, Company C, Thirty-second Volunteer Infantry, was convicted of the murder of Private William Kilpatrick of the same company by shooting him with a revolver, and was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, to forfeit all pay and allowances, and to be confined in the Bilibid Prison, Manila, at hard labor for ninety-nine years. Private Frank E. McLaughlin, Troop G, Eleventh Cavalry, was acquitted of the charge of murdering Quartermaster Sergeant William A. Hogan of the same troop by shooting him with a revolver, and was released from custody.

The Transport Thomas at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The War Department is informed that the transport Thomas arrived at Manila yesterday from San Francisco.

Much Sickness in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Reports from the Philippines indicate a great deal of sickness prevailing among both naval and army officers on duty in the archipelago. Long terms of duty in these islands are likely to impair the most robust constitutions, according to the view of army and navy medical officers, and a limitation of duty tours in the Philippines to a period of two years is strongly advocated. This practice was followed by the Spanish authorities when they were in control, and is looked upon as a wise precedent to continue.

Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., Killed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Adjutant General Corbin received a cable message from Gen. MacArthur at Manila to-day, saying that First Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., Fourth Cavalry, was killed near Gapan, P. I., yesterday. It is supposed that the officer was shot from ambush. Lieut. Morrison was a native of Iowa, and was graduated from the Military Academy in June, 1896. He was assigned to the Third Cavalry, and served with that regiment in the campaign against Santiago. In February, 1900, a few months after he had reached the grade of First Lieutenant, he was transferred to the Fourth Cavalry, and served with that regiment in the Philippine Islands up to the time of his death.

Decree Against Dueling in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—Owing to the number of challenges sent and the attempts to bring about duels recently in Havana a new decree has been issued changing the law against dueling so as to make seconds, bearers of messages, and any one participating equally guilty with the principals.

HAWAIIAN CITIZENSHIP RULING.

Attorney General Griggs Renders an Opinion on Two Points.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Attorney General Griggs, in an opinion rendered upon the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, holds, first, that a person born in the Hawaiian Islands in 1885 of Chinese parents, who are laborers, and taken to China with his mother in 1890, is entitled to reenter the Territory of Hawaii, where his father still resides; second, that the wife and children of a Chinese person, who was naturalized in 1887 in Hawaii and still resides there, are entitled to enter that Territory "by virtue of the citizenship" of the husband and father.

The opinion is based upon the assumption that the Chinese persons in question, born and naturalized, respectively, in the Hawaiian Islands, were in fact citizens of the Republic of Hawaii under its Constitution and laws on Aug. 12, 1898, and had not abandoned or lost their rights as such.

Pay for Hawaiian Officials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senator Clark to-day introduced a bill increasing the salary of officials of Hawaii. It gives the Governor $5,000 and $500 as perquisites, the Justices of the Territorial Supreme Court $5,000, with $500 additional to the Chief Justice. The Judges of the Circuit Court will receive $4,000.

MAY CHANGE CANAL TREATY.

British Government Likely to Return the Agreement with Amendments of Its Own.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The expectation here is that the British Government will return the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty with amendments of its own, and it is not expected that the British amendments will be acceptable to the United States Senate. Whether or not this expectation is based on advices from Mr. Choate or communications from Lord Pauncefote it is not possible to determine. In either case, the communications must necessarily have been informal in advance of the action of the British Government itself on the treaty.

The officials here say frankly that they have no knowledge of the character of these probable British amendments, so it is likely that the opinion that they will be unacceptable to the Senate is based on nothing more than a general understanding as to the feeling in the Senate toward the whole canal project on the one side, and on the other of the broad purpose of the British Government to avoid a complete abandonment of the interests it has heretofore claimed and asserted over Isthmian transit.

IN MEMORY OF SENATOR GEAR.

Senate Devotes Greater Part of the Day to Eulogies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Under a special order the Senate devoted the greater part of its session to-day to eulogies upon the late Senator John H. Gear of Iowa, who died in this city last July.

Mr. Allison presented resolutions expressive of the regret of the Senate at the death of Senator Gear and providing that business of the Senate be suspended in order that his associates might pay fitting tribute to his memory.

Senator Gear was much beloved by his colleagues in the Senate, and the tributes paid to his character and distinguished services were heartfelt and eloquent. Those who made addresses were Senators Allison, (Iowa,) Burrows, (Mich.,) Platt, (Conn.,) Cockrell, (Miss.,) Nelson, (Minn.,) Spooner, (Wis.,) Morgan, (Ala.,) Mason, (Ill.,) Clay, (Ga.,) and Dolliver, (Iowa.)

WANT LOWER TAX ON TOBACCO.

Delegation Urges Finance Committee to Make Reduction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate Committee on Finance to-day granted a hearing to a delegation from the tobacco-growing States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Georgia in support of the proposition to reduce the tax on tobacco in connection with the legislation on the war revenue.

The delegation was composed entirely of members of Congress and was headed by Senators Pritchard, Tillman, and Martin. They represented that the tax had been doubled in the war revenue act and that over $35,000,000 of the revenue of the country is raised upon tobacco, and they asked for a reduction from the present tax of 12 cents per pound to 8 cents.

The committee did not commit itself, but some of the members indicated that there probably would be some reduction. The argument for a reduction was made upon the theory that it would be in the interest of the consumer and also that it would benefit small manufacturers.

HOUSE PASSES MINOR BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The House to-day passed a number of minor bills, among them the following:

To permit towns and cities in Indian Territory to issue bonds for public improvements.

Authorizing a bridge across the Yalabusha River in Grenada County, Miss.

Authorizing a bridge across the Red River of the North at Fargo, N. D.

Authorizing the appointment of Frank B. Case as a line officer of the navy.

To establish a lobster hatchery in the State of Maine.

Authorizing a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Gray's Point, Mo.

Declaring a branch of the Mississippi River opposite La Crosse, Wis., unnavigable.

Providing for the entry of lands formerly in the lower Brule Indian Agency, S. D.

Allowing the commutation of homestead entries in certain cases.

Authorizing the purchase of a steam launch for the customs district of Galveston, Tex.

POSTAL CODIFICATION.

House Resumes Consideration of the Loud Bill—Debate on Star Routes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The House resumed consideration of the Postal Codification bill to-day. The pending amendment relating to the classes and pay of letter carriers was withdrawn by Mr. W. A. Smith, (Rep., Mich.,) who did so, he said, in the interest of the carriers, hoping it would take form in separate measure.

An amendment was agreed to striking out the provision for paying letter carriers extra for working more than forty-eight hours during the week.

Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio) proposed an amendment prohibiting private concerns from undertaking the delivery of special delivery letters, and providing that the delivery be made only by those in the Postal Service. He said a system of farming out special delivery letters had grown up. When asked by Chairman Loud where this system existed, Mr. Lentz mentioned Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Loud expressed his surprise, and said the condition at Columbus, if it existed, was exceptional.

The Lentz amendment went over for consideration later.

A lengthy and spirited debate occurred on the proposition to require star route contracts to be let to persons residing contiguous to the route. A number of amendments and substitutes were proposed, but they were all defeated, and the bill was left substantially in its original form.

The bill was about half completed when laid aside.

No Conference Yet on the Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The House to-day received from the Senate the Army Reorganization bill, and Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Military Committee, made an effort to send the bill to conference at once. But on objection by Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) the disposition of the bill was deferred.

Annual Leave for Navy Yard Employes.

WASHINGTON, Jan 19.—The House to-day passed a bill granting fifteen days' annual leave to employes of navy yards, arsenals, &c.

THE MARSHALL CENTENNIAL.

Senate Passes Resolution Providing for the Celebration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the Senate to-day a concurrent resolution offered a few days ago by Mr. Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) providing for the celebration on the 4th of February next of the one hundredth anniversary of the assumption of the Chief Justiceship of the United States by John Marshall, was called up. Mr. Lindsay made a brief statement in support of the resolution.

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) who objected to the resolution, said he had felt it unlikely that Congress, under the great pressure of public business, would have a day even for so good and laudable a purpose as that contemplated by the resolution. However, he would yield his objection.

"I have been told," continued Mr. Hale, "it is contemplated as a part of the ceremony in celebration of this anniversary that the President of the United States be requested to deliver an introductory address. I should say clearly and plainly that no such thought ought to be harbored by the committee in charge of the exercises. The President ought never to be requested to participate in any such ceremony except by his presence."

The resolution was adopted without further debate.

PLOT TO BUY DEAD LETTERS.

Clerks Knew Contents in Advance—Four of Them Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Several clerks in the dead letter office of the Post Office Department have been dismissed on charges of having bought packages at the dead-letter sale, knowing in advance their contents and falsely representing their character in the catalogue.

The scheme was unearthed by the Postmaster General in an investigation carried on for over a month. In order to avert suspicion by the presence of local detectives in the office during the sale Dec. 17 last Inspectors from New York, Boston, and Maryland carried on the investigation and located the plot in the property division of the dead-letter office.

The clerks dismissed are R. C. Walton, Mrs. Lillian E. Brown, Charles Albert, and Charles Hardin, the last-named being the head of the property division.

A New Six-Inch Gun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary Root has approved the allotment recommended by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications for the construction of a six-inch rapid-fire gun, with pedestal mount and shield. The distinctive feature of the gun is to be the breech mechanism, and eight shots a minute is the firing speed guaranteed.

Pay of Porto Rican Councilmen Fixed.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 19.—The Porto Rican Council has passed a bill fixing the salaries of native members of the Council at $3,000.

Venezuelan Concessions Transferred.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Jan. 19.—The Orinoco Company, which claims to own an eleven-million acre concession in Venezuela, has transferred its rights to the Orinoco Corporation of West Virginia, except some land near Santa Catalina, granted to its colonists. The West Virginia Company has a capital stock of $5,000,000, and will maintain the colony of the Orinoco Company, assume all its outstanding obligations, and re-establish and quiet the title. The consideration was $500,000 in the bonds of the new company payable in gold.

B. Altman & Co.

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The following will be offered Monday, January 21st, at special reductions in prices:

Caesarian Support Cushions, formerly $7.50 to 11.50	$4.50
Caesarian Cushions, 24 inch, formerly $5.90	3.25
Phulkarie Embroidered and Silk Covered

TO LICENSE ARCHITECTS

Law Proposed to Protect the Public and the Profession.

A Movement to Bar Out Incompetent, Untrained Men—Meeting in Architectural League Rooms.

Architects of this city and from various parts of the State met in the rooms of the Architectural League of New York, yesterday, to discuss the provisions of a proposed bill requiring those who wish to practice the profession to undergo an examination and be duly registered if they prove themselves competent. The object of the promoters of the measure is to guard the profession from the men whose incompetency results in the faulty and dangerous construction of buildings.

The bill provides among other things that the Governor shall appoint a board of nine members to be known as a State Board of Architects, and who shall be empowered to issue licenses. The measure is framed on the same lines as one passed by both branches of the Legislature in 1894, but which was never signed by the Governor. The outcome of the meeting yesterday was that the bill as proposed was referred to an executive committee, with power to make any amendments considered necessary to insure its passage and to further its introduction into the Legislature. The Executive Committee comprises twenty-five members chosen from a committee of one hundred. The mission of the committee, the members of which live in widely scattered localities, is to create a sentiment for the measure.

Louis De Coppet Berg presided at the meeting, which was called to order at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Berg in a brief address said that the object of the bill is that fitness, training, and ordinary competence may be assured among practicing architects, and that the public may be protected against imposition by men who enter the ranks of the profession without a sense of responsibility or qualification. A committee, of which J. F. Harder acted as Chairman, made a report that 995 circulars had been sent out, and that 513 replies had been received. Of these 493 were in favor of a registration law and 20 against it.

It soon developed that there was some opposition, a communication being received from the New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects, and signed by 70 of its members, registering their disapproval of the bill.

John H. Pierce of Elmira read a paper favoring the bill on the ground that it would result in better architects and better buildings. John Coxhead, an architect of Buffalo, also favored the measure, saying that every year the number of incompetent architects is increasing rapidly. Mr. Coxhead was not sure, however, that the bill could be passed and favored the appointment of a committee to see the party leaders and acquaint them with its merits.

Among those in opposition was L. P. Smith of this city, who said that he opposed legislation for architects, as he did not see that any act of this nature would be of any particular benefit to them.

"I believe in individualism," said he, "and the passage of this bill is not going to keep out incompetent persons. People won't go to a man merely because he holds a license. They will judge him more from the excellence of his work."

The question is, Mr. Smith went on, whether the Building Department protects the public. Mr. Smith referred to three cases where architects who had had bad accidents to buildings were members of the American Institute.

"We know," said Albert H. Taylor, who followed, "that serious defects exist in the Building Department, but it has a deterrent effect upon bad construction."

The passage of the bill, he added, would put a man, as architect, where he could be reached.

Walter D. Dickson of this city, in advocating the bill, said the Building Department was developing more architects than anything else, and he believed the license system would weed out many of the incompetent men who draw plans and call themselves architects.

After considerable discussion and two amendments by a special committee, the bill was turned over to the Executive Committee.

WHITE HOUSE ALTERATIONS.

The Proposed Plans Condemned as Disfigurement by a Committee of Architects.

At the annual meeting of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, held Dec. 19 last, a committee was appointed to make a formal protest against the proposed alteration of the White House at Washington. The committee, comprising Ernest Flagg, Chairman, and William A. Boring and S. B. P. Trowbridge, has in accordance issued the following:

"We, the committee appointed to voice this sentiment of the society, do hereby most emphatically protest against the proposed disfigurement of this historic monument. The alterations, as illustrated in the daily press, are of such a character as to completely destroy whatever merit there is in the existing design. The building, if added to in the way proposed, would be devoid of dignity, and entirely lacking in unity, and would thus violate the elementary rules of good architectural design.

"We do not wish to be understood as condemning any form of addition to or even alteration of the White House, but it was the unanimous sense of the society that so important a work should be intrusted only to competent hands."

BOUQUET FOR THIS DEPONDENT MAN.

Attempted to Kill Himself in His Boarding House by the Gas Method.

An unidentified man attempted to kill himself by the gas method in a boarding house at 330 East Ninth Street yesterday morning. From papers found in his clothes it was thought at first that he might be some relative or friend of the young woman who committed suicide at the Grand Union Hotel last month, Pauline Feste by name. The police, however, concluded that this was not so, but that the man had only read of the woman's death. His clothing was new, and he wore kid gloves and a bouquet of roses, lilies of the valley, and forget-me-nots in his buttonhole.

Tied to the flowers was a clipping from a German newspaper, telling of the suicide of Pauline Feste. Attached to this was a piece of writing paper shaped like a heart, and on it was scribbled in German: "I am her friend." There were two letters in the man's pockets. One of them, directed to the Coroner, contained $16.50, which the writer said he wished to be given to his landlady. The other letter was for the landlady and told of the money, being signed with the name, "Siemnontri." In the letter to the Coroner the man stated that he was of a good family, and asked that his name be kept secret.

With the letters were several other newspaper clippings, most of which related to the Feste suicide. One of them, however, told of the Vanderbilt-French wedding, and on it was written: "A good man had better die than try to get married." All of the writing was in German.

When the man was found he was unconscious, and he had not been revived after lying in the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital until a late hour last night. The physicians say that he may die. He is evidently a German, and about twenty-eight years old, well built and apparently in good health. His landlady said that she did not know his name or anything about him, that he had been in her house only a week.

New York College of Forestry.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The annual report of the Director of the New York State College of Forestry has just been submitted by President Schurman to the State Legislature. The college is shown to have twenty-five regular students and fifty-four attending its courses. The college forest is self-supporting, so that further legislative appropriations for it will not be asked for.

Sacrifice Life for Beer.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 19.—In his eagerness to recover a keg of beer which fell from a skiff near Wellsburg last night, William Pratt overturned the boat, and with one of his companions, George McElfrest, was drowned. A third man escaped by swimming to shore.

"THE PASSING CENTURY."

Alfred Austin's New Poem Upon the Dying Year.

The London Times of Dec. 31 publishes the following poem under the caption, "The Passing of the Century."

I.

How shall we comfort the Dying Year?
Beg him to linger, or bid him to go?
The light in his eyes burns dim and low,
His hands are clammy, his pulse beats slow,
He wanders and mumbles, but doth not hear.
The lanes are sodden, the leaf-drifts sere,
And the wrack is weaving his shroud of white.
Do you not see he is weary quite
Of the languor of living, and longs for night?
Lo! He is gone! Now lower him down
In the snug-warm earth, 'neath the clods of brown,
And the buds of the Winter aconite.

II.

How shall we part with the bygone Year?
Cover with cypress, or wreathe with bay?
He will not heed what you do or say.
He is deaf to to-morrow as yesterday.
Why do you linger about his bier?
He has gone to the Ghostland, he is not here.
We may go on our way, we can live and laugh,
Round the banqueting blaze can feast and quaff.
The purple catafalque, stately staff,
The dirgest of sorrow, the songs of praise,
And the costliest monument man can raise,
Are but for the Spirit's cenotaph.

III.

Dust unto dust, He is dead, though he
Was the last of the centuried years that flow.
We know not wherefore, we never shall know,
With the tide unebbing of Time, and go
To the phantom shore of Eternity.
Shadows to shadows, they flit and flee
Across the face of the flaming sun,
The vague generations, one by one,
That never are ended, never begun.
Where is the dome or the vault so vast,
As to coffin the bones of the perished Past,
Save the limitless tomb of Oblivion?

IV.

What tale would he tell, could the dead but speak?
"I was born, as I died, amid wrath and smoke,
When the war-wains rolled, and the cannons spoke,
When the vulture's cry and the raven's croak
Flapped hungrily over the dying shriek,
And nothing was seen but a blood-red streak
Betwixt lowering sky and leaden main;
When slanted and slashed the rifles' rain
Upon furrows whose harvest were sheaves of slain;
When the levin's glare by the thunder's crash
Was beNowed, and ever twixt flash and flash
The howl of the unspent hurricane."

V.

But the dead discourse with the dead. So ask
How best now to welcome the new-born Year.
She is coming, is coming, and lo! is here,
With forehead and footstep that know not fear.
She will shrink from no pleasure, evade no task,
But there never was worn or veil or mask
Like her frank fair face and her candid soul.
Do you fathom her thoughts, can you guess her goal,
Her waywardness chasten, her fate control?
She will wend with her doom, and that doom be ours;
So greet her with carol and snow-white flowers,
And crown her with Hope's own aureole.

VI.

Yet mind her dawn of the dark, for she,
She, too, must pass 'neath the lych-gate porch;
And give to her keeping the vestal Torch,
That may oft-time smoulder, and sometimes scorch,
But rebrightens and burns eternally.
The beacon on land and the star at sea,
When the night is murk, and the mist is dense,
To guide us Whither, remind us Whence,
The Soul's own lamp through the shades of sense.
She must tread the Unknown the dead year trod;
Though rugged the road, yet the goal is God,
And the will of all-wise Omnipotence.

ALFRED AUSTIN.

UNITED MINE WORKERS.

Thirteenth Annual Convention Will Open in Indianapolis To-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 19.—Arrangements for the thirteenth annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America have been completed. The sessions will begin at 10 o'clock Monday morning, John Mitchell presiding. The officers hope that the work before the convention can be completed by Feb. 1. There are about 1,000 delegates, representing 1,712 local unions and 189,331 members.

During the convention officers will be elected. The matter of a permanent building for the miners' headquarters, a printing office for the journal, and a home for the National President will come up for consideration. Following the adjournment, the delegates, or nearly all of them, will go to Columbus, Ohio, to attend the joint conference of coal operators and miners.

It is practically assured that neither West Virginia nor Iowa will be admitted to the competitive coal fields at the conference between the delegates to the National convention and the operators' association. The miners agreed at the conference last year to make a strong effort to organize the miners of the State to a point where they might be able to control the situation and force the operators of the State into the competitive field and thus place them upon the same basis as Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the States now embraced in the field.

The operators, it is understood, have declined to send representatives to the conference, and until they can be persuaded to pursue this course, nothing can be done toward bringing them into the scale agreement.

INVENTOR THOMAS SHAW DEAD.

"The Edison of Pennsylvania" Passes Away at Hammonton, N. J.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Jan. 19.—Thomas Shaw of Philadelphia, a distinguished inventor, known in scientific and engineering circles as "The Edison of Pennsylvania," died here to-day from a stroke of paralysis received on Thursday. Mr. Shaw, who had been in ill health for the past two years, was on his way to Atlantic City about a month ago in charge of a trained nurse, but was taken seriously ill in the train and got off at Hammonton, where he remained at a hotel.

Mr. Shaw during his life had been granted 186 patents by the United States Patent Office and hundreds of patents in other countries of the world, covering 91 subjects in engineering. He was the inventor of the mercury steam gauge, the noiseless steam exhaust, which is used on every locomotive and steam boiler; the Verona lock nut washer, which is in use throughout the world; the dead-stroke hammer, and the Shaw gas tester for detecting the presence and percentage of fire damp in coal mines, now the official standard of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

MARCUS DALY'S WILL.

Montana Millionaire Left His Entire Estate to His Wife and Children.

ANACONDA, Mont., Jan. 19.—The will of Marcus Daly was filed for probate to-day. It makes Mrs. Daly the sole executor of the estate, without bonds, makes her guardian of the minor children, and gives her one-third of the estate. The remaining two-thirds is to be divided equally among Mr. Daly's three daughters, Mrs. Margaret Brown of Baltimore, and Misses Mary and Harriott Daly, and his son, Marcus Daly.

In the event of the death of Mrs. Daly before the trust imposed upon her by the will is executed, the four children of the testator, or their survivors, are to be made trustees and executors in her place without security. Any of the children may, during the life of the trust, dispose of his or her share by will.

The will was drawn and witnessed in New York Sept. 8, 1900. The witnesses are William Scallon, John C. Lalor, and Dillon Brown.

PROGRESS ON THE RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL

Work in the Excavations of the Several Sections.

MANY DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME

Unexpected Formations Found in Different Parts of the City—Contractors Hope to Complete the Work in Contract Time.

With steam drill and dynamite, pick and shovel, the rapid transit tunnel builders are now working in nearly seventy blocks and making progress which seems to assure the completion of the railroad on contract time. Taking into consideration that some of the sub-contractors have been in the field but a comparatively short time, and that some of the sub-divisions have not even been started, owing to various complications incident to all big undertakings, the progress up to date is deemed by the head men of the Rapid Transit Commission and Contractor John B. McDonald as fairly satisfactory. It is conceded, however, that while in some of the sub-sections the work done is not in exact ratio to the contract time of completion, (and yet it is not far behind,) that all time lost so far will be made up before the beginning of another Winter.

Much time was necessarily lost by the sub-contractors in assembling their plants and getting fairly started. Building a railroad tunnel through city streets filled with a multitude of pipes and subways and with a comprehensive sewer system to change is not an easy problem, and requires a vast deal of study by the engineers even after the original detail plans are worked out. Changes are bound to occur during the first few months in comprehensive engineering plans, and New York's tunnel road is no exception to the rule. But by Spring the last of the preliminaries, it is confidently believed, will have been settled and every sub-contractor free to go ahead in full swing. The two thousand or more of men now engaged on the tunnel will be increased by an equal number by the time the frost is out of the ground, and it is the intention of many of the sub-contractors to run three shifts to insure completion in the prescribed time of four and a half years, from last Summer.

But even now, in midwinter, there is ample evidence of great activity on most of the sections of the road. Seven of the blocks have reached that stage of construction where the steel frame work is already up and in portions of two blocks the frames are in, roofed over and practically filled in to the street surface. Ample evidence that the road is well under way is in the presence of thousands of pounds of structural steel piled in various streets from the City Hall section to the beginning of the long tunnel at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street in Broadway on the west side to beyond One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue on the east branch.

Beginning in the extreme down-town section, for which the Degnon-McLean Construction Company is sub-contractor, a great deal of work has been done in Elm Street. Degnon-McLean's portion extends from the City Hall to the middle of Great Jones Street. Nothing has as yet been done on the City Hall loop, and will not be until the general contractor signifies a forward movement. Legal complications on contracts and some engineering problems in connection with the Broadway and Brooklyn extension served to delay here, but it is now expected that the loop excavation will be opened within the next month. North of this the first opened block is that between Pearl and Duane Streets, where but a few feet have been taken off the surface. The sub-contracting company will to-morrow morning begin to open the block between Broome and Grand Streets. From Prince to Great Jones Street the blocks are all open, and from Bleecker to Great Jones fully one-half of the excavating is completed. The most material evidence of progress, however, is from Prince to Houston and from the latter street to Bleecker, where, in the west half of the tunnel, over one hundred bents, or upright posts and roof beams, are set and the concreting laid. The tracks in Elm Street will be on an average twenty feet below the roadway surface.

THE PIPE GALLERY COMPLICATION.

The sudden abandonment of the pipe galleries in Elm Street retarded Degnon-McLean's work considerably. They had organized their force on the basis of pipe-gallery construction, and before the order came to stop had expended between $50,000 and $100,000 on this particular branch alone. A rearrangement of forces and plans was necessary, and many of the men were laid off. The gallery excavations will, however, be utilized. The contractors will place a 30-inch gas main on the west side of the street, a 36-inch water main on the east side, and sewers on both sides. When this is done, where otherwise a chamber would have run, the holes will be filled in. This will necessitate, when repairs are needed, the usual digging up, unless within a short time a bill is passed by the Legislature authorizing the construction of pipe galleries along the tunnel route, it being the present intention on the part of the Merchants' Association to see that such a measure is introduced.

Adjoining the Degnon-McLean section comes that of Holbrook, Cabot & Daly, reaching from Great Jones Street to Thirty-third. This firm has a large compressed air plant at Union Square, which operates its drills, and where are situated repair shops and storage yards. From Great Jones to south of Eighth Street the record is eighty feet at grade and concreted, and eighty more will soon be ready for the concrete flooring. Some steel construction will go in here this week. In front of Wanamaker's store forty feet of the tunnel is roofed over, with concreting finished, and two hundred feet in the block are under construction, well under way. Between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, two pits fifty feet long are down to sub-grade. From Eighteenth to Twentieth Street 200 feet are excavated and 90 feet advanced to the stage of waterproofing. Steel work here will begin this week. From Twenty-first to Twenty-third Street 200 feet are down to grade and 70 feet of the ironwork are set up, and before long will be roofed over. In the two blocks, Twenty-sixth to Twenty-eighth Street, eighty feet are at grade flooring being laid preparatory to the installation of the supports. One hundred and twenty feet additional are under excavation about one-third the way to grade. Of eighty feet open north of Twenty-ninth Street, half of it is about one-third the way to low level, and the remaining half is well on to the stage of receiving the steel columns. From here is a jump to Sub-Contractor Shaler's short rock section, beginning between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets and running to Forty-first Street.

Holbrook, Cabot & Daly's excavations so far are two track openings. When these are completed they will be closed up and the other side opened. Interesting work along here is the employment of steel girders for holding up the trolley tracks, a method first employed in New York by them, and now being used in some instances by the up-town contractors. These girders are eighty inches deep and 50 feet long, costing $400 a set of four pieces.

The character of the cuts in the section is varied and in places the contractors have had considerable trouble. Near Madison Square Garden the workmen ran into a bed of muck, which delayed them somewhat. Down in Great Jones Street a bed of sand was encountered. In Tenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Streets the work was comparatively simple, being in earth, but in Fourth Avenue, near the latter street, water was found. A considerable portion of the sub-stratum in the section is of rock. Taken altogether the section, Mr. Holbrook said yesterday, is about the most difficult one of the whole line to handle, with the exception of Forty-second Street, the contract for which was recently awarded to Benezette Williams, a Chicago engineer.

Beginning April 1, Holbrook, Cabot & Daly will employ their men in three shifts of eight hours each, and expect to finish before the expiration of the time allowed them. They will soon have six derricks and six cables in operation, and will then open every part of their section.

PARK AVENUE EXCAVATIONS.

Little is seen by the public of Mr. Shaler's work, except his plant near the Seventy-first Regiment armory at Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue. The passer-by may look down into two pits hewn out of solid rock about twenty-six feet below the street level and leading in to the rock under the Park Avenue tunnel. One each side of the Metropolitan tracks the portals of two drifts are exposed to view. Mr. Shaler has reached tunnel grade, and has drifted in about fifty feet from the mouth of each tunnel. Work has been a little delayed so only on account of cramped space, but from the necessity of using light dynamite charges in blasting. "Forty per cent. dynamite" has so far been used, but as the drifts lengthen out heavier blasts will follow, and the progress will consequently become faster. On the east side of the tracks the contractor has built what might be termed a guard of planking to break the force of air whenever a blast goes off, thus saving the possible breakage of windows in the immediate vicinity and injury to persons. Another fifty feet in and progress will be accelerated, Mr. Shaler says. He has recently begun the installation of a plant at Forty-first Street to drift back to meet the tunnel coming from the south. Test wells have already been drilled, and the shaft will soon be started.

Contractor Williams has not as yet signified whether he will work in open cut in Forty-second Street or run a tunnel. He may use his own methods, subject to the approval of Chief Engineer Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission. He will go to Forty-seventh Street, where Naughton & Co. take up the work and go to Sixtieth Street, ending in the difficult and important work in the Circle at Central Park.

Broadway then is unopened up to Forty-seventh Street. Here an opening has been made to Fiftieth Street on the west side of Broadway. Tunnel grade has been reached from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth Street and in the next block it is approaching grade. Early in February Naughton & Co. expect to begin laying masonry in the block between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets. In a rock excavation on the east side of Broadway between Forty-fourth and Fifty-sixth Streets a depth of over twenty feet has been reached. Masonry will probably be laid this week, and during February considerable steel work will go in.

The Circle is one of the show places at present for rapid transit construction. The greater part of the space north, east, and west of the Columbus statue is torn up. Excavations to grade have been reached over a considerable part of the space where the station will be located. Concrete will go down this week. A little further south and approaching the stationway is a network of steel bents for the north bound express and local tracks, just east of the monument. The engineers have evolved a plan of building a wall to support the east side of the statue, thus relieving the tunnel roof of its weight, the tracks here running under the east edge. Part of the monument's base will, however, extend over the roof, but no weight will fall upon it. At present a working force is running a drift about half way under the monument. When this is finished the stone wall will be built through the drift, thus securing the foundation from possibility of instability and afterward the outer sub-stratum of earth will be removed for the tracks. The problem is an interesting one.

Of equal interest is the method of blasting under the Eighth Avenue tracks. These are supported by heavy beams instead of being trussed. In blasting a nice adjustment is necessary, the upright beams being from time to time shifted to accommodate the blasts. Although the operation is a delicate one, it has been done so far without the slightest injury to the track bed. Curving into Broadway at Durland's a similar method of track support is employed.

From Sixtieth to One Hundred and Fourth Street, William Bradley takes up construction. From Sixtieth to Sixty-first he is half way down to tunnel grade, of twenty-six feet. Most of the block between Sixtieth and Sixty-second has reached grade. In the next block north a pit has been dug reaching down about twenty-one feet. In the next block some steel has already been set up under the trolley tracks, which are supported on trusses. Along this portion much rock is encountered and a glance into some of the pits shows huge boulders chipped off, which workmen are breaking up to be lifted to the surface and taken away. Rock is not continuous in the few blocks north of the Circle, for in some of the deep pits, which are in length from forty to eighty feet, tramways have been erected to make the removal of dirt the more expeditious.

North of Sixty-fourth Street a break comes to Eighty-second. To the next block more than half of it has reached track level. From Eighty-fourth to Eighty-fifth Street grade is reached, this being another block almost ready to receive masonry. From Eighty-Sixth to Eighty-Seventh one-third of the block is down to grade. In the next block north one-half is down to grade with the addition of sixty lineal feet of concrete, making it almost ready for steel installment. From Eighty-eighth to Eighty-ninth Street fifty feet is in concrete and one-half of the block to grade for two of the four tracks, as in other blocks open. From Eighty-ninth to Ninetieth Street half the distance has reached track level. On Friday the block between Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Street was opened up.

At One Hundred and Fourteenth Street tunnel work begins again. John Shields being the contractor from One Hundred and Fourth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. It may be summarized thus: One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south end of block down to track level, sixty feet of concrete, the rest one-third done, a difficulty being encountered in soft earth, requiring heavy scaffolding; block One Hundred and Seventeenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth, excavation down twenty-two feet and fourteen feet yet to go; One Hundred and Nineteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth, opened, but little done; One Hundred and Twentieth to One Hundred and Twenty-first, block to grade average depth of twenty-five feet, one sidewall built for seventy feet to spring line of arch, other side, foundation in; One Hundred and Twenty-first to middle of block north to One Hundred and Twenty-third, average depth of eight feet cut out. At One Hundred and Twenty-second Street the road emerges from tunnel and passing through an open cut to a masonry approach reaches the point for the steel viaduct at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The open cut is well under way, but little else is done, and the viaduct will not be begun for probably some months.

AT THE OPEN CUT.

At One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, where L. B. McCabe's section begins, is an open cut leading to the tunnel portal. Here the foundations for the approach are built to the curb and the open cut is also completed to the bottom of the curb, including a concrete flooring. The pressed brick facings on the retaining wall are also in, but the curb and parapet wall are yet to be completed. At One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street the viaduct again becomes tunnel. A one hundred and fifty-foot stretch of steel bents for the two tracks, with concrete arch, side walls, and roof is completed, and the filling in over the roof is restored to the street surface. This steel construction is the farthest advanced of any along the line. Excavation is almost finished to One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and along here is a stretch of fifty feet of concrete. From One Hundred and Thirty-sixth to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street little of importance has been done.

Between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets a start was made on January 7, and for a hundred feet the excavation is now down ten feet. Just south of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street work also was recently begun. From between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Streets an open cut through rock largely extends to the rock portal just north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, a distance of 690 feet. This is down to grade for two stretches of 150 and 130 respectively and 90 feet of sidewalk between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street is going up. At One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street the track grade is 27 feet as Broadway slopes south from One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, where the tracks will run 85 feet under the roadway.

From the mouth of the long stretch of tunnel through solid rock to Fort George, the heading since October has reached a distance of 420 feet, almost to One Hundred and Sixtieth Street. The shaft for the elevator station along the Broadway sidewalk at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street is down to a grade depth of 148 feet, and a drift has been run out to the tunnel under the centre of the street. The shaft itself is 15 by 32 feet, and a passageway has been excavated to the tunnel in the centre of the street. At this point, in order to accommodate the station, the drift is increased to a width of 50 feet and a height of 26 feet. This enlarged section has been excavated for a length of 45 feet, and the subway headings driven both north and south for a distance of 30 feet each way. Temporary elevators with cage protection for the workmen have been put in, a slight improvement on the buckets in which they were lowered and raised up to a short time ago.

At One Hundred and Eighty-first Street the other shaft sunk for the station elevators is the deepest so far, being 124 feet to the track grade. Much work has been done in the rock cutting of the gallery leading to the street centre. The gallery here is 36 feet wide and 22 feet deep, and is practically completed. The heading north and south here is 20 feet each way. All the north and south drifts are being worked simultaneously, and the contractor, Mr. McCabe, says he sees no reason to believe he will go beyond his time.

ON THE EAST BRANCH.

On the east branch, at One Hundred and Fourth Street, just west of the Central Park wall in Central Park West, a shaft was started on Dec. 10 to meet the heading from One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue through the Park. It is now down ten feet and will have a total depth of 61 feet. On the Lenox Avenue side a beginning has been made in erecting the steel supports in the Park. Otherwise, from One Hundred and Tenth Street, 260 feet have been excavated and the first layer of concrete is in. The excavation is now 60 feet from the hillside, where the opening to the drift to One Hundred and Fourth Street will be made. It is expected that the heading will be started before the distance of sixty feet is closed up. The driveway will not be closed altogether at one time, but by March steel work ought to be well along toward completion in the Park from the One Hundred and Tenth Street wall. When the driveway is finished all the rock and debris from the tunnel will be taken out through the steel-roofed tunnel into One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue and there disposed of.

From One Hundred and Thirteenth to One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, Contractor Farrell has opened the north half of the block to a depth of about eleven feet, over half the necessary distance, and is just beginning on the south half. From One Hundred and Thirty-first to One Hundred and Thirty-second Street no work has been done recently in excavating, a cableway having just been finished. Beyond this block rapid transit work promises to drag for some time or until the proposed Jerome Avenue extension is decided upon.

On every section under way the sewer changes are going on simultaneously with tunnel construction, and so far a great deal has been accomplished.

WIDOW CRIES FOR VENGEANCE.

Mrs. Garuguso Wants to Denounce Lorenzo Priori to Gov. Odell.

Mrs. Vincenzo Garuguso, widow of the man killed two years ago by Lorenzo Priori, who is now awaiting a hearing before the Governor to determine whether his sentence of death shall be executed as decreed, called at the District Attorney's office yesterday, weeping, and demanded the death of her husband's murderer. Her small daughter, Carmine, joined her entreaties for vengeance to those of her mother. Both requested to be allowed to attend the hearing before Gov. Odell to-morrow, where they announced their intention of demanding of the Chief Executive Priori's expiation of his crime.

Priori was convicted of Garuguso's murder and sentenced to death by Justice Fursman. The day before his execution was to take place Priori said that the murder with which he was charged had been committed by his wife's brother, and that this fact had not been made known before because of his dread of the Mafia, of which he claimed his brother-in-law was a member. He will be granted an opportunity to tell the whole story at the hearing.

Assistant District Attorney Delany, who will argue the case for the State, assured Mrs. Garuguso and her daughter that both might attend the hearing.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN'S PROPHECY.

He Says that New York's Next Mayor Will Be a Democrat.

Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Kings County, accompanied by Mrs. McLaughlin and a party of friends, started yesterday afternoon for Florida, where they will spend the remainder of the Winter as the guests of Thomas F. Nevins, at his place on Merritt Island, in the Indian River. In the party, besides Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, were Mr. and Mrs. Nevins, Col. Thomas A. Kerrigan, the Misses Kerrigan, Jeremiah Quaid, and Frank Nevins.

Mr. McLaughlin said he was confident a Democratic Mayor of New York will be elected next Fall. He will be back in time, he said, to take part in the campaign.

A Nun Elopes and Gets Married.

LANCASTER, Penn., Jan. 19.—A sensation was caused to-day by the elopement and subsequent marriage at Camden, N. J., of Roland D. Moore, a prominent resident of this city, and Miss Ellen Dugan of Shamokin, Penn., who was a nurse known as Sister M. Leonica at St. Joseph's Hospital, which is conducted by the Sisters of St. St. Francis. Miss Dugan has been a nun for seven years. A year and a half ago she came to St. Joseph's as a nurse and she and Moore fell in love while the latter was a patient in her care. Miss Dugan quietly left the hospital last evening, went to the home of a friend, and early this morning left for Camden. Mr. Moore is thirty-eight years old and Miss Dugan ten years his junior.

Changes in Branch Post Offices.

There has been a general shifting of Superintendents and chief clerks in the branch Post Office stations of this city. Chief Clerk F. Dornheimer of Station S has been sent to the Madison Square Branch Post Office as Superintendent; J. M. Goodenough, the Third Division clerk, goes to the same office as chief clerk, and J. A. Namee, the chief clerk of the Madison Square Branch, has been appointed Superintendent at Branch S.

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

The annual White Sale enters to-morrow upon the third week of its successful career with every promise made in its behalf faithfully kept and every indication pointing to a continuation of the remarkable chain of record-breaking sales that constitute its past.

The one difficulty that confronts us is the keeping up to *our* standard the assortments in all the lines of White Goods that this great sale embraces, but this never need cause *you* any trouble. If any particular line sells out faster than we anticipated, we immediately reduce the grade above it to the lower level, so that instead of meeting with disappointment you may get better value even than we promised. Our offerings for to-morrow are as follows:

Women's House and Under Garments.

Women's Empire Gowns, cambric ruffle, revers, sleeves and front, embroidered yoke; Monday at 29

Women's Muslin Empire Gowns, tucked yoke, hemstitched revers and sleeves; Monday at 38

Women's extra size Muslin Gowns, tucked Hubbard yoke, very large and well made; Monday at 58

Women's Muslin Empire Gowns, embroidery yoke and revers, finish of tucked lawn ruffles; Monday at 58

Women's Muslin Underskirts, plain double flounce or single hemstitched flounce, extra dust ruffle; Monday at 29

Women's Cambric Underskirts, dust ruffle, extra ruffle and Van Dyke flounce, trimmed with wide edge and insertion of Point d'Esprit lace of a superior quality, excellent $4.00 value; Monday at 2.95

Women's Muslin Drawers, excellent in quality, plain in style, tucked finish, Monday at 12½

Women's Muslin Drawers, tucks and wide embroidery ruffle; Monday at 39

Women's Cambric Drawers, deep ruffle of fine tucked and hemstitched lawn; Monday at 49

Women's Muslin Chemises, open embroidery front, Hamburg edged neck and reinforced sleeves; very special for to-morrow at 69

Renaissance Centrepieces and Scarfs

at about half actual values.

15c. Doilies for 8
$1.00 Centrepieces for 49
$1.50 Centrepieces for 75
$2.00 Centrepieces for 1.00
$3.00 Scarfs for 1.95
$5.00 Squares for 2.45
$7.50 Squares for 3.95

All short lengths of

Outing, Canton, Plain and Dot Flannels, also French Flannelettes.

The accumulations of a season's selling will go on sale Monday at big reductions from former prices.

Women's Wrappers, Gowns, Dressing Sacques.

Women's Cashmere Tea Gowns, lined throughout, plaited back, Mother Hubbard front and pretty braid trimming, at 2.95

Women's Outing Flannel Kimonas, suitable for sleeping gowns or wrappers; very special to-morrow at 50

Women's all-wool heavy Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, with crocheted edge, silk frogs and ribbon finish in pink and blue; regularly $1.25; very special for Monday at 69

Women's Flannelette Wrappers, plain tucked yoke, percaline lining, fancy cuffs and flounced skirt; regularly $1.69; special at 1.00

Women's Sateen Underskirts, velvet trimmed, knife-plaited flounce, drop skirt and under ruffle; special for this sale at 1.69

Lace Curtains.

Some "end of the season" prices that mean a great saving to those who buy here and now.

Point d'Arabe Curtains, in a number of fine patterns, formerly on sale at from $7.50 to $11.75 per pair, reduced now to 8.75, 7.50 & 5.90

Brussels Point Curtains—Showy, handwrought designs, formerly on sale at $7.50 and $8.00 a pair, reduced now to 4.95

Irish Point Curtains—310 pairs of exquisite goods; formerly on sale at $8.00, $9.00 and $10.00 a pair; reduced now to 6.85

Nottingham Curtains—185 pairs in from one to four pair lots, all matchless bargains at, per pair, 1.85, 1.25 & 85

Leave Orders for Special Work Now.

In order that we may be in a position to retain the working staff in our Special Order Department during the months of January and February, we will accept orders for shades, slip covers, the upholstering of furniture, drapery work and awnings at special reductions from usual prices. These orders will be executed at once and the work will be delivered when desired, to suit the convenience of the customer.

Ready-to-Use Sheets and Pillow Slips.

15c. Pillow Cases, on sale to-morrow at 10

21c. Hemstitched Pillow Cases, on sale to-morrow at 15

39c. Pillow Sheets, on sale to-morrow at 27

59c. Pillow Sheets on sale to-morrow at 46

75c. Pillow Sheets, on sale to-morrow at 59

A Sale of

Irish Point Scarfs & Shams.

The most remarkable sale of its kind held thus far this season.

Thousands of Scarfs in 36-inch and 54-inch sizes, with shams 32x32 inches to match, regularly sold heretofore at from $2.00 to $3.00 apiece, a choice to-morrow at 75c. and 1.00

A Sale of

Stamped and Tinted Laundry Bags at 25 each.

Various sizes, patterns and colorings; really worth from 39c. to 50c. each.

Also, Special for Monday:

A Sale of

Short Length Dress Linings

at half former prices.

Hundreds of short lengths of fine standard linings, left from a year's active selling, will be offered Monday at half regular prices.

Irish Linen Table Cloths.

Double Damasks of very fine finish; three sizes at three special prices:

2x2 yds., regularly $2.25 each, at 1.75
2x2½ yds., regularly $2.85 each, at 2.25
2x3 yds., regularly $3.50 each, at 2.65

20-inch Napkins to match, regularly $2.25 a dozen, at 1.95

24-inch Napkins to match, regularly $3.50 a dozen, at 2.75

Also

150 dozen Hemstitched Napkins, regularly $2.50 a dozen, at 1.95

Infants' and Children's Wear.

Infants' long Bedford Coats, trimmed with baby ribbon and silk braid, Monday at 98

Infants' Nainsook Dresses, slightly soiled, made with a pretty yoke of embroidery and ruffle of same material, edged with lace; sizes 6 months to 2 years; regularly 98c.; Monday at 45

Children's Outing Flannel Dresses, sizes 1 to 4 years; Monday at 19

Children's Elderdown Caps, in pink, red or blue; Monday at 19

Children's Outing Flannel Gowns, sizes 2 to 10 years; Monday at 35

Children's Muslin Drawers, made with six buttonholes, in band and continuous facing, sizes 2 to 16 years; Monday at 19

Children's Mother Hubbard Night Gowns, yoke of tucks, neck and sleeves trimmed with ruffle, sizes 2 to 12; Monday at 23

Children's White Petticoats, made with umbrella ruffle of lawn, with small ruffle and tucks, sizes 2 to 14 years; Monday at 35

A Sale of

Soiled Sample Quilts,

For three-quarter or single size beds; made of the finest English Marseilles Quilting, in handsome designs. These quilts sell regularly at from $5.00 to $7.50 apiece; to-morrow's clearance price for a choice only 2.95

Dress Trimmings.

A general clearance of Dress Trimmings, and especially of short lengths at great reductions from regular prices. Just note a few of the offerings:

Black and Colored, Steel, Gilt and Spangled Bands and Appliques on velvet or silk, at one-fifth to one-tenth of the original prices, or, per yard, 10c., 25c. and 50

Gilt and Silver Belt Buckles, in entirely new designs for the popular "long waist" effect; reduced to 19c. and 25

Gilt Spikes, with turquoise setting and filigree, per doz., 45c.; each, 5

Our Remnant Sale is the most important item in the clothing calendar.

We

AN HISTORICAL EXHIBITION

Will Open To-morrow at the Lenox Library Building.

Collection of Manuscripts, Maps, Newspapers, and Other Rare Documents Connected with the History of the City.

Beginning to-morrow, there will be on exhibition at the Lenox Branch of the New York Public Library what is said to be the most complete collection of manuscripts, maps, newspapers, and other documents connected with the history of the City of New York that has ever been gathered together in one place. Loans of curious and valuable papers and books have been made by various collectors especially for this exhibit, and the Controller of the city has temporarily deposited in the library the original copies of the Dongan and Montgomerie charters. Others who have added to the collection are John D. Crimmins, John Boyd Thacher, E. D. Church, and William L. Andrews.

The collection is on view on the ground and upper floors of the library. In the lower hall are the exhibits of the Dutch period, from 1609 to 1664; the English period, from 1664 to 1783, and later. On the upper floor are maps and views from 1610 to 1899, the Revolutionary broadsides from 1775 to 1778, and newspapers from 1725 to 1850. In the upper hall also are the autographs of the Directors of the New Netherlands from 1626 to 1664, the autographs of the Governors of New York from 1664 to 1783, and autographs of all the Mayors of New York from 1665 to 1784.

Two of the most important of the exhibits are original Dongan Charter, 1686, the first Charter of the City of New York, and the Montgomerie Charter, 1731, the second Charter of the city, both of which have been intrusted temporarily to the Trustees by the Controller and will be returned to him at the close of the exhibition.

Among the Revolutionary relics is a copy of the Declaration of Independence in Jefferson's handwriting and written in 1776. This came from the Thomas Addis Emmet collection and belongs to the library. The second is the original manuscript of Washington's farewell address, dated Sept. 19, 1796.

One of the famous broadsides, dated 1774, announces the arrival of the ship Nancy from England and urges the people to see that her cargo of tea is not entered at the Custom House. Another, dated 1772, is from the law students, protesting against the acts of the British Parliament and urging the people to defend their rights.

Among the maps is one showing the original grants of village lots from the Dutch West India Company to the inhabitants of New Amsterdam. Another is a colored copy of "Duke's Plan" of New Amsterdam in 1664, the original of which is in the British Museum. The first published map of New York City, known as "the Bradford map," is also there.

A curious relic of the past, loaned by John D. Crimmins, is a Bible that was once used in the Church of England church in the old fort. The Bible, which is a ponderous affair, is dated 1674. Another exhibit is the "Bradford Law Book," dated 1674. This was the first book printed in New York City. The title page reads as follows: "The laws and acts of the General Assembly for their Majesties' Province of New York as they were enacted in divers sessions, which began April the 9th, Anno Dorini 1691. Sold by William Bradford, Printer to their Majesties King William and Mary, 1694."

There is also to be seen an original copy of the first New York Directory, dated 1786.

The newspaper collection comprises original copies of the first New York papers. The first newspaper to be published in this city was The New York Gazette. The copy in the collection is dated April 24, 1727, and its pages are a trifle smaller than those of the literary supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The front page is given up to a letter from London, dated Feb. 4. The Gazette was followed by The New York Weekly Journal, printed and sold by John Peter Zenger, who was later put on trial for his bold utterances in the paper. This copy is dated Nov. 5, 1733.

The collection will be on view for about two months.

A GREAT GAME PRESERVE.

Project to Set Apart Land in Arizona, California, and Mexico to Prevent Extermination.

Phoenix (Arizona) Letter to San Francisco Chronicle.

The establishment of a great game preserve embracing a portion of Southwestern Arizona and Northwestern Mexico, and probably a small part of California, is a project which was not conceived until recently, but which will likely be talked about by sportsmen all over the country within a few months. A small party of explorers recently visited Tucson after making a trip through the country adjacent to the head of the Gulf of California, representing, it is believed, a number of sportsmen of the Middle States, bent on formulating a plan for the protection of game, and to prevent the extermination of certain species. A convention of sportsmen will soon meet in Chicago or Denver to consider plans for the establishment of a great game preserve, and representative sportsmen from all sections report the advantages offered for game preserves in their immediate sections.

That portion of the country south of Yuma, including a small section of California and considerable territory in Mexico, is one of the most fruitful fields for the Nimrod of this country to-day. It abounds in wild game of all sorts, and with the help of man a large expanse of land could be converted into one of the greatest and most inviting game preserves in the world. Mexico offers liberal aid to such enterprises, and it is understood that already that Government has promised to make important concessions if American sportsmen are willing to carry out the plan of establishing a game preserve lying partly in Mexico.

The extermination of wild game in this country and the urgent necessity of adopting drastic measures for the prevention of further ruthless slaughter are two subjects which have long occupied the attention of American sportsmen. Never before have they been stirred up to the necessity as within the past few months, when from all over the country there have been demands for Congressional action. State and Territorial legislation has proved insufficient, but Federal action in recent years has checked wholesale slaughter in this and other Territories and States. However, slowly but surely certain kinds of wild game, such as deer and antelope, will be extinct in Arizona within a few years, and in a shorter time the mountain sheep now found in a few parts of this Territory will disappear unless early action is taken. It is because of the threatened extermination that Congress will soon be asked to make an appropriation for creating a game preserve, or at least to give it moral support.

The redskins of Arizona have made great inroads into the ranks of deer and antelope, leaving their reservations frequently to engage in systematic slaughters of those animals. The Apaches in Eastern Arizona kill only the game they require for meat and leather. It is said that the Navajos of Northern Arizona and other Indians of this Territory do not kill game on the wholesale plan merely for the sport, as is commonly believed, but they seem to require an inordinate amount for ordinary use. Occasionally they leave their reservations, where long ago game became too sporadic to invite the hunter, and organize bands which go after big game with guns and bows and arrows in much the same manner that Americans organize rabbit drives. Great piles of hair scraped from the hides speak unmistakably of the slaughter which attends one of these expeditions.

A party consisting of Prof. W. J. McGee, Delaney Gill, an artist, and others representing the Smithsonian Institution, recently passed through Phoenix, after exploring the Tiburon Island, in the Gulf of California, returning from Sonora by an old road near Tenajos Atlas. The party went to examine the condition of the cannibalistic Ceris Indians of Tiburon Island, who murdered R. E. L. Robinson, a newspaper man, and a companion six years ago and feasted on their bodies. On account of tribal friends a few years ago a small band of these savages left the Island of Tiburon and made their way to the coast of Mexico, subsequently traveling north and establishing a small colony near Quitovac. The Smithsonion party went among the Indians at that place for the third time, finding them in the same condition on each trip. They have not multiplied in any numbers in the past score of years, and their manners of living and habits have not varied.

In visiting those Indians McGee's journey took him through the heart of the game country, which in time may be set apart as a preserve. All along his path he discovered game in such profusion that he made a part of his trip the study of the wild animals of that region.

The Indians near Quitovac led him into some remarkable hunting grounds, where deer and wild hogs, a large species of pecrary, tame and unfamiliar with the white sportsman's methods, were but little intimidated by the approach of the party. The professor returns enthusiastic over the game conditions of that region. Wild animals abound there as they did only a few years ago in many parts of this country, but although the region is not remote from thickly populated sections, it has been almost entirely neglected by hunters, untouched by the hand of white man, and its isolation from the haunts of men would be complete but for the presence of a handful of redskins who roam over that section. The country is so formed, said Prof. McGee, that some of the lands could be irrigated by water from the Colorado River, making of them even more alluring stamping grounds for wild game.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S HATS.

Many Years Ago She Set the Fashion for a Shape Englishwomen Favor Now.

From The London Mail.

The medical men who protested a year or two ago against the airy nothings which then did duty for fashionable headgear dubbed them in their indignation "Neuralgia Traps."

Such a condemnation would scarce be warranted now, for the reason that the smart toques and sensible Amazon hats of the present and coming mode afford ample protection from cold air or the sun's rays. The Queen's hats are always bent downward to almost cover the nape of the neck and, curious to note, the most stylish hats worn at the present time, even by young girls, are bent downward in similar fashion.

The Queen's milliner first submitted that style of hat to the Queen in her early days of married life, when she spent much happy time on the deck of the royal yacht with the Prince Consort. He, as all young married men should do, took great interest in the question of a suitable hat for the Queen to wear on such occasions, and eventually a well-fitting shape with a brim that drooped over the eyes—as many fashionable hats do now—was approved of. The milliner added an improvement, in which the back part could be turned up or down at will. The Queen was so pleased with this hat that she sent similar hats as presents to the Empress Eugenie, then in her zenith as queen of the world's fashions, and other ladies of the foreign Courts.

At that time the wearing of hats was confined only to the country and for traveling purposes. If a lady wore a hat in town it was much commented upon, but the Queen changed all that by constantly wearing, when driving in the park, large shady hats, handsomely trimmed with lace and feathers. Lady Jane Ely, the Duchess of Wellington, and Lady Churchill further helped to establish the fashion of wearing hats in town. All these ladies affected the same style of shape—a well-fitting boat shape that drooped at the back and in the front, and was usually made in the finest black Dunstable plait, and was trimmed with long and handsome black ostrich feathers. This style of hat was for a long time one peculiar to the ladies attached to the Court, and had a distinction of its own, but gradually it became a general mode in fashionable circles. When the Queen reviewed her troops at Aldershot she wore a fine French felt hat in Amazone style, with long plumes of dark green cog feathers to match her riding habit. Riding hats for ladies were in those days in no wise different from the hats worn by gentlemen, and were made in exactly the same fashion. When, fifty years ago, the Court hatter brought out an improved riding hat especially designed for ladies' wear, it attracted the attention of one of the ladies-in-waiting, who brought it to the notice of the Queen, then in town for the season at Buckingham Palace. The Queen was delighted with it, and ordered several to be made at once, and thus made the fortune of the hatter, who retains the royal patronage to this day.

As the Queen grows older her taste for prettily trimmed headgear grows younger, though it is always in strict accordance with the general lines laid down for elderly ladies' acceptance.

She is most particular as to perfect fit and extreme lightness, and is very fond of the large-sized boat shape in fine Italian chip or English straw that she has always been faithful to, no matter how fashions have varied. Drawings of every hat made for the Queen are in existence, though not exposed to view. They are a most interesting study of the fashion from the earliest days of the Queen's married life down to the present day. The collection also includes sketches of the hats made for the late Duchess of Teck, who followed the fashion set by her royal cousin. One hat worn by the Queen was made famous during her last visit to Dublin by the practical loyalty which it evoked among Irish ladies. The smart milliners in delightful Dublin filled their windows with the shape, and could scarcely meet the popular demand that was made for it. They still ticket hats of this style as "the Queen's shape," and the well-known man-milliner in Graftonshire who still makes the wonderfully becoming toques worn by the Countess of Cadogan and many ladies of the British Court, has made a specialty of "the Queen's hat" with immense success, even sending them over to England.

When the Queen goes out of town much pleasurable interest is taken in the royal circle in the choice of the Queen's hats, the careful deliberations as to the style of trimming, the materials to be used, &c., being a matter of considerable concern to the Queen, her favorite ladies-in-waiting, and even the royal children, who are greatly interested in their grandmother's hats. These hats are always handsewn and beautifully finished. The Queen would not wear a machine-sewn chip or straw, and is particular to a degree about the most minute details. She is a firm believer in the utility and charm of handsome ostrich feathers, of which she has a large collection, and from these she selects from time to time plumes to adorn her newest headgear. One of her most appreciated Jubilee presents, by the way, was the splendid pair of ostrich feather screens sent by her loyal Cape Colony subjects, these being formed of hundreds of perfect ostrich tips in cream color, mounted on enormous fans that are out-spread from gilt stands. Next to feathers, the Queen likes bouffante trimmings of chiffon, tulle, and mousseline de soie. At times of mourning—all too frequent in these later years—the Queen approves crape of English manufacture, and is most particular and careful as to the proper degrees of mourning to be observed and thus indicated. The favorite royal hats of this year are the white straws, trimmed with white chiffon and feathers, that the Queen wore during the hottest days, with an all white mantle, and the black hats, in which white trimmings appeared, that her Majesty wore in her memorable Dublin visit. Now that the Queen has returned from Balmoral to Windsor, it is certain that one of the earliest of her undertakings will be to give her usual order for warm and cozy hats in thicker materials that she may wear with comfort in her daily drives in an open carriage.

The Queen and the Empress Eugenie when they meet often "talk hats," and compare notes as to favored patterns, and therein they are only showing their claim to be but women after all. A. M.

A Story of King Victor.

From The London News.

King Victor Emmanuel is an early riser and very active. One morning at 8 he arrived unexpectedly at the office of administration of the royal household, which is situated opposite the palace. He only found the servant sweeping and dusting. The King took out a cigarette and walked up and down, waiting. At 9:30 the first clerk arrived. The King asked at what hour the employes were expected to be at the office. "At 8 o'clock, Majesty," replied the embarrassed official. "And it is now 9:30," remarked the King, taking up his hat, and leaving the premises. Since then the whole of the persons employed at the office have made their appearance punctually at 8 A. M., thanks to the personal vigilance of the King.

The "Habit" of Fruit Bearing.

From The Profitable Farm and Garden.

Fruit-bearing in trees is merely a habit, for a young tree, taken in hand at the commencement, need only be pruned during the first three or four years, after which it will continue to produce fruit spurs of itself. For it must be remembered that fruit-bearing is a habit which may be encouraged in trees, and when once they are well trained to do it they will not vary, except in untoward circumstances. Therefore, the aim of all pruning, whether of root or branch, of young trees or old, is to induce the fruit-bearing habit.

ROBERTS TO ENGLISHMEN.

The Gallant Soldier Makes a Characteristically Unselfish Application of National Gratitude to Him.

From The London Times.

I feel confident that I can count on the courtesy of the press, as the only medium available to me, to enable me to express to the people of London my heartfelt and sincere thanks for the generous reception accorded to me on my arrival in the metropolis, which touched me more than I can describe.

I regard the welcome I received yesterday not only as one tendered to me personally, but also as a testimony from the people of this great city of their appreciation of the valor and endurance of my brave comrades who have fought and are still fighting the battles of the empire in South Africa. I know that the echoes of yesterday's cheers will reach our soldiers far away and be as gratifying to them as they were to me, for it will show them that they are not forgotten and that an equally warm welcome awaits them on their return to England.

It is impossible for me to describe what I owe to them for their services. The only way I can ever hope to repay the debt is, as I have already said, by devoting myself to furthering their interests. It is with this object in view that I venture most strongly to support the recent appeal made by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales on behalf of the Soldiers and Sailors' Association.

I can assure the public that nothing has cheered the hearts of our soldiers more through the long period they have been serving in South Africa than the knowledge that those who are nearest and dearest to them are being cared for in their absence by their fellow-countrymen and women. The prolongation of the campaign in South Africa has taxed the resources of the fund so heavily that I am informed ere long it may be necessary to consider whether a debt should be incurred by the committee in order to continue the help given to the families of our soldiers or to cease altogether assisting them. The latter contingency is one so painful, indeed I may say so impossible to contemplate, that I feel it my duty to make a personal appeal to the generosity of all classes of the community and ask them to assist once more the fund, the needs of which have been placed before them so clearly by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

I feel confident that it is only necessary for the general public to be informed of the facts of the case for them to do what is necessary to bring relief to the homes of those whose breadwinners are daily risking their lives in the service of our Queen and for the honor of the empire.

ROBERTS, F. M.

War Office, Jan. 4, 1901.

ONE SENSIBLE ENGLISHMAN.

Mr. Labouchere Argues Like an American on the Nicaraguan Question.

From London Truth.

I suppose that all will admit that it is most desirable in the interest of maritime nations that there should be a ship canal through Central America. When the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was agreed to we possessed certain territories in South America, namely, British Honduras, a perfectly valueless possession, and we claimed a treaty protectorate over the Mosquito Coast, where a town called Greytown had been built which seemed to belong to no one. Our protectorate was based upon a treaty with the King of Mosquito, a native potentate who passed most of his time in the barrooms of Greytown, but whom—when his Majesty was deemed useful to us—we affected to regard as an independent monarch. What has become of this sovereign, and what has become, indeed, of the city of Greytown I do not know. But I was at the British Legation at Washington shortly after the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had been signed, and I remember having had the pleasure of copying many dispatches about the monarch and about his capital of Greytown. I have a vague recollection that the latter was bombarded by somebody, and that it was subsequently seized by one Walker, "the gray-eyed man of destiny," as he was called, who laid hold of it. The "gray-eyed man" fulfilled his destiny by getting shot by the commander of the troops of the Republic of Nicaragua, which recognized neither him nor the King of Mosquito. The treaty was the outcome of the fussiness of Sir Henry Bulwer, who was then our Minister at Washington, and who always wanted to attract attention to himself whenever he was in official residence. The object was to make an agreement by which neither Great Britain nor the United States should annex any portion of Central America. The Americans objected to our annexations there on the ground of the Monroe doctrine. They themselves did not want to annex it, and they were inclined to discourage filibustering expeditions in that direction by their own citizens. A canal was then regarded as a vague possibility outside of the area of practical politics, and the clause in the treaty referring to it were introduced to meet that possibility, and yet maintain the scope of the treaty in regard to the principle of non-annexation of territory.

The French capitalists later on attempted to make the Panama Canal. Millions were wasted, and after the credulity of French investors had been exhausted the attempt was abandoned because the cash could not be found to continue it. It is therefore clear that, unless some State undertakes to pierce the Isthmus, it will never be pierced. If the Americans like to undertake this useful task, we should not hinder them by insisting on any right that we have to meddle with them owing to the stipulations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The State making the canal should, provided that it can agree with the Republic through whose territories it passes, have a full right to regulate the conditions under which it may be used by foreign countries. If it chooses to take the vessels of countries with which it is at peace may use it on the same terms as its own vessels, so much the better. But on this we have no right to insist. The Nicaragua route is not the only one for a canal, and if we or other countries object to the terms on which we are allowed to use that made by the United States, we or they should meet this by making another canal. It is only reasonable that, if the United States takes the risks and spends its money in piercing the isthmus, it should fortify its canal and prohibit its use by the commercial marine of any State with which it is at war, and by the vessels of war of any States engaged in hostilities with each other. This seems to me the common-sense view of the matter.

We did our best to prevent the Suez Canal being made. When it was made we managed to lay hold of Egypt, which gives us the absolute command over the canal. Our record in regard to canals piercing continents is not clean. In the event of our being at war with France, does any one suppose that we should not close the Suez Canal to French commerce, and that, if a French vessel were to reach Port Said, we should regard the canal as a neutral passage, in which the vessel would be protected from capture? Our real plea for being masters of the canal is that it is the high road between our possessions in Europe and in Asia, and the Nicaraguan canal would be primarily a sea passage between the Atlantic and the Pacific possessions of the United States.

Treaties, as I pointed out a week or two ago, are permanent or transitory. The latter a State may abrogate by duly notifying its intention to do so; the former it cannot. Either we or the United States might declare the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated, because it has not a permanent character, and the two countries would fall back on the status quo ante.

The Intelligence of Ants.

An interview with Lord Avebury on ants appears in The Temple Magazine. His lordship, in the course of much interesting information concerning these wonderful little creatures of which he has made so profound a study, says: "In their modes of fighting different species of ants have their several peculiarities. Some also are much less military than others. They have the power of distinguishing color; they are very sensitive to violet light, and it would almost seem that their sensations of color must be very different from those produced upon us. When we see a community of ants working together in perfect harmony it is impossible not to ask ourselves how far they are mere exquisite automatons, how far they are conscious beings? When we watch an ant hill tenanted by thousands of industrious inhabitants, excavating chambers, forming tunnels, making roads, guarding their home, gathering food, feeding the young, tending their domestic animals—each one fulfilling its duty industriously and without confusion—it is difficult altogether to deny to them the gift of reason, and all our recent observations tend to confirm the opinion that their mental powers differ from those of men not so much in kind as in degree."

THE BAD OLD TIMES.

How English Manners and Morals, Customs and Costumes Improved Within the Completed Century.

From The London News.

Another way in which the aristocracy has been affected by the progress of the century has been not precisely in manners or morals as in that intermediate country which lies on the border line between manners and morals. Manners, strictly speaking, have perhaps rather suffered in being democratized. The stately bowings and curtseyings of the old school and the elaborate modes of speech which appear in the novels of the day have disappeared. In 1801 a gentleman never walked with a lady without giving her his arm. An amusing caricature shows a dandy under these circumstances returning from the great review in Hyde Park that year. There is a downpour of rain, and he holds a huge umbrella, as big as a small tent, suported by a long pole, in two hands, while two nymphs in what we should now call evening dress, one with a plume of ostrich feathers and the other with an elaborate kind of turban on their heads, while their white stockings and sandals or pumps are bedabbled with mud, each holding up the skirt of her dress on the left arm, hang with the right arm with full weight, one on each arm of the beau. But though manners were elaborate they were by no means refined.

The Prince Regent, with his eighteen mistresses, five of them famous, is, of course, no real criterion of the morals or manners of the age. Kings and heirs apparent have always been recognized to be as much above the laws of sexual morality as those of grammar. Except under a female sovereign a moral Court has been unknown. There is, however, no doubt that the public standard of morality among the upper ten has been raised during the century. It was the fashion of the Whigs and Fox to sneer at Pitt because he did not run after his neighbor's wife nor away with his neighbor's daughter. Yet even Pitt, when Prime Minister, in his place in the House of Commons, is reported to have addressed the Speaker in the plural, because he saw not one Mr. Speaker, but two; and, after cracking a bottle of port in his own house, cracked two more with the Treasurer of the Navy in Bellamy's, the refreshment room of the House of Commons; while one of his chief oratorical efforts was made in the interval of paroxysms such as now produced by a Channel steamer in a choppy sea. It is a noted story how Pitt, with the Lord Chancellor and the Treasurer of the Navy, returning home after dinner, and finding a tollgate open, galloped through without paying toll, and the turnpike keeper fired his blunderbuss (dinner was then an afternoon function) at them. And the tale was told:

How as Pitt wandered darkling o'er the plain,
His reason drowned in Jenkinson's champagne,
A rustic's hand (but righteous fate withstood)
Had shed a Premier's for a robber's blood.

The French war, by closing the country to claret and substituting the heavy and drugged doses of port, made a three-bottle man in 1801 a more formidable hero than the statesman who, when Fox was young, "sailed on seas of claret from one comfortable official haven to another," as gout carried off their predecessors. And Fanny Burney reports how the Duke of Clarence, having dined with the King on his birthday, came and looked in on the ladies of the household having their dinner, and asked if they had drunk the King's health, and, being answered, "No, but he might make them," he exclaimed: "Oh, by God, I will. Here, you, (to the footman,) bring champagne. I'll drink the King's health again, if I die for it. Yes, I have done pretty well already. So has the King, I promise you. I believe his Majesty was never taken such good care of before. We have kept up his spirits, I promise you. We have enabled him to go through his fatigues; and I should have done more still but for the ball and Mary. I have promised to dance with Mary. I must keep sober, for Mary." But he did not keep sober, for Mary, who was his sister, coming out that night, and when the lady presiding told him not to drink any more, he kissed her, told her to shut her "potato-trap," and finally had to be put to bed instead of dancing with Mary. But at least the ladies did not roll drunk at the Prince's feet as did the Court ladies of James I.'s time. And now it would be hard to find any one, even in a pothouse on Mafeking night, to behave as the First Gentleman in Europe did habitually.

THEATRICAL SUPERSTITION.

French Actors Rival Gamblers for Foolish Fears—Live Falcons and Painted Peacocks Equally Ominous.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Theatrical managers are said, by those who know them, to resemble gamblers in the matter of being superstitious. However this may be in a general way, an example of such superstition has just occurred at the Ambigu Theatre, which is the Adelphi of Paris. The Ambigu is now playing a new piece, "L'Autre France," of which the fate is somewhat uncertain. Among the spectators, a night or two ago, was M. Rochard, the manager of the Châtelet Theatre, who had looked in to see how his friend and brother manager, M. Grisier, was prospering. At the close of the fifth tableau M. Rochard left his stall in evident perturbation, and went behind the scenes to seek out M. Grisier and inform him that he was courting disaster. M. Rochard called the attention of the manager of the Ambigu to the fact that in the tableau just over, the scene of which was in Algeria, some of the "supers" carried falcons, which, it seems, are regarded in the theatrical world as birds of ill-omen. M. Rochard was horrified to find that his friend had paid no heed to this well-accredited superstition, and would not rest until M. Grisier promised to return the birds to the Jardin d'Acclimatation, from which they had been borrowed.

Another bird that is regarded in theatrical circles as a harbinger of evil is the peacock. In this connection a rather amusing story is told on the boulevard. There is a manager on the left bank of the Seine—his theatre is not the Odéon—who is noted for his strict attention to economy. Some two years ago he found himself under the disagreeable, because costly, obligation of redecorating his theatre. The operation completed and the scaffolding removed, he surveyed his rejuvenated house with such satisfaction as the thought of the bill would permit of. The improvement in the appearance of his theatre was undeniable, and he was almost content, when his attention was drawn to the ceiling, which he perceived, to his horror, had been adorned by the artist with a frieze of peacocks' tails. He was well aware of the unlucky signification which is supposed to attach to peacocks, and his first impulse was to order the immediate obliteration of the offending motif. He promptly reflected, however, that to effect the alteration the scaffolding would have to be put up again, and he bitterly grudged spending money out of deference to what, after all, was a mere superstition. On the other hand, he had no slight lurking faith in the superstition himself, and it was not without many qualms of conscience that he decided to avoid the outlay and let the peacocks' tails be. His hesitation and uneasiness have continued ever since. His theatre has not been smiled on by fortune of late, but, though he confesses to a belief in the evil influence of the peacocks' tails, he has not yet been able to make up his mind to incur what he tries to persuade himself is a ridiculous expense. His fellow-managers are well aware of his predicament, and lose no opportunity of chaffing him on his struggle between the calls of superstition and economy.

Rajah's Third Wife a European.

From The London Mail.

The young Rajah of Jhind, who is Lord of the third biggest native State under the Punjab Government, has celebrated his coming of age by marrying a European girl, Miss Olive Monalesen, daughter of Mr. Monalesen of Bombay.

The wedding took place according to Sikh rites, and was to some extent a runaway one, if the match can be so described where the bridgroom is already the husband of at least two native ladies. Anyhow, the British political officer was not given time to interfere effectively.

The Indian Planters' Gazette claims to have seen the marriage contract which has been drawn up in accordance with Sikh usage, and provides the lady with a definite income, besides making stipulations, with reservations, as to how many other wives the potentate may also possess. The existing Maharanis are reservations.

The unpleasant business to Anglo-Indian thinking, this marriage of a white girl to a Rajah, but right enough from the Sikh point of view. The lady will be known as her Highness Juswant Kuar.

This is the second case of the kind that has occurred of late years in the Punjab. That of the late Princess Florence of Patiala was the first.

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MEN'S CLOTHES.

Fashions and Foibles of the Past and Present—Ladies and Dandies Have Equal Troubles.

From The London News.

The male among most animals is the more handsomely clothed, which perhaps, we may attribute to sexual selection. The gray hens in Spring select their mates, after an amusing competition, in which the black cocks dance, chuckle, spread their plumage, and behave in a very ostentatious manner. The male is the dandy among races which attempt to win admiration rather by tattooing themselves and sticking small ethnological museums about their persons than by anything that can be called apparel. Among such people the women do all the work, except the hunting, fishing, and fighting, consequently they cannot indulge in the pleasures of dress. But in the march of progress man begins to do most of the work, and consequently he simplifies his attire and makes it less decorative, while woman, no longer the potter, gardener, beast of burden, and agricultural laborer, has more time and more means to spend on adorning herself. We have come to such a point in this direction of simplifying male costume that a man of taste can find no pleasure in his clothes. They have neither color nor form nor fantasy, and by way of jewels, we are informed that if in mourning and anxious really to display sincere affliction, we must wear sleeve links of gunmetal. Not every one can wear colored sleeve links.

It had not occurred, perhaps, to many a reflective mind that colored sleeve-links exist, or that anybody would ever notice the sleeve-links of any one else, colored or not. Some license is allowed to breast-pins, but even these are as plain as they appear to be superfluous and vexatious. Yet even in Thackeray's time men wore enormous garnet pins, or a little pin attached to a bigger pin by a small gold chain. Now consider the pleasures of our ancestors. A gold and enameled chain was worn round a velvet bonnet which had a gold medal on it, or a Gothic letter in gold. A gold, diamond, and enameled chain was worn round the manly neck. With a charming cinkue cento jewel about as big as a crown piece, rings were something like rings, being ancient gems set in enamel, or tiny jeweled caskets of secret poisons, or something else, such as we now only see in museums.

As to dress, men had embroideries of gold and silver. The Regent Murray was a serious man, but in September, 1566, he sent a quantity of red silk with a gold thread to his tailor to be made up. Also three ells of cloth of silver to make a suit of clothes. Argyle and Huntly were equally arrayed like lilies of the field, and if the Maccailean Mor had his cloth of silver made into his "coquettish national costume," (as the French describe the kilt,) he must have been a magnificent spectacle. Bothwell preferred a white silk with silver thread; his evening dress, on the night when he blew up Darnley, was in excellent taste, black and silver. Darnley's dressing gown (as his bereaved father carefully noted) was of violet velvet, to match his violet velvet bed, and was lined with sable.

Now consider the young dandies of the sixteenth century, with their essenced locks, their great collars and ruffles of lace, their silks and satins. Then wigs came in, costing £40 to £50 apiece, and flowing over fashionable shoulders clad in velvet, silk, and satin, and gay with diamonds. Even a middle-aged man of letters, like Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, had a coat like a flower garden. The philosophical and portly David Hume, to please the ladies of France, wore a yellow silk coat, embroidered with black velvet butterflies. Fancy Mr. Herbert Spencer draped in such a garment! Rose-colored silk, blazing with diamonds, sufficed for the simple taste of Prince Charlie. The Reign of Terror was hardly over before the Incroyables costumed themselves in undemocratic splendor. Only burgesses, lawyers, and doctors wore anything so modest as bright brown cloth. Early portraits of Dickens and D'Orsay, long after Brummell's day, show how the young men ruffled it, with flowing locks, flamboyant breastpins and chains, buttons, and other gauds. Waistcoats of brilliant hues were still the playground of Fancy. The desires of men, though suppressed, are not eradicated. They find an outlet in cricketing and boating "blazers" and ribbons; and in such smoking suits of velvet, or silk, or brocade, as Ouida used to describe. Beyond these few "sports" in the way of raiment, male clothing is destitute of aesthetic delight. Clothes ought, of course, to be neat and well made, and it is only literary characters who fill their pockets to a disgracefully bulging degree with the spoils of bookstalls. Our garb is sombre, monotonous, "subfuse," and, as regards the legs, tubular. Our age is the only one which conceals the male leg in a cloth tube, save when knickerbockers are worn, or in Court dress.

Frock coats are flapping, heavy, ugly things, as comfortable as the shirt of Nessus. A few years ago they were suddenly made of vast dimensions, like the coat of Mr. Verdant Green. A country person, who rarely and reluctantly wears a frock coat, finds that his own never wears out, but when he comes to town he discovers that he is terribly out of the fashion—a Rip Van Winkle. Citizens of a constitutional retire will hear with satisfaction that the Prince of Wales is not to blame. He "seldom or never is the first to introduce anything new in the style of clothes." Great George—last of the Four Georges—was more audacious, and in the prime vigor of his faculties invented, and imposed on the world, a new shoe buckle. There are now no shoe buckles even; they used to be monuments of art. His Royal Highness has not even upheld against our hats, which came in with the Reformation; Morton wore a huge black headpiece, sloping gently from the base. The Cavaliers introduced a reaction toward the picturesque, but Puritanism was too strong for them, and, after an interval of cocked hats, the chimney pot resumed its sway. Nothing but a real democracy in cloth caps will disestablish the odious tall hat, which hurts the brows, tarnishes in an hour, is ruined by a drop of rain, is blown off under the feet of horses and the wheels of cabs, and is altogether the worst headgear yet invented by man.

Your trouser, like desolation, is "a delicate thing," and no individual trouser ought to be worn more often than once a week. The other six days it passes in contemplative repose in the embraces of a "trouser-straightener." Mere cleanliness, of comfort ought, we think, to be laid aside by the man with a scientific interest in collars. "The new Carlton clip is in the form of a triangle, with the base resting on the shirt." Two Carlton clips may be used, similar and similarly situated, to which the studious add a tape loop at the back of the shirt. The sage Imlac, after a lecture on poetry, persuaded his princely pupil that no man can ever be a poet. We are equally ready to conclude that no man can ever be well dressed. The mechanism of clips is too complicated and, as to the best kind, knowledge of applied mechanics is inadequate to explain its working. We are left contemplating a mournful picture of an intellectual being "getting savage with his tie."

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"Your husband is not looking well, tonight, Mrs. Rhymer." "He isn't, and I am not surprised at it." "No? Has he been overworking himself?" "It isn't that so much; it is his originality. Why, that man is struck by so many original ideas that his mind must be one mass of bruises."—Woman's Journal.

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The Sun Shrinks 9 Inches Every Day.

From The London Times.

The usual Christmas course of lectures was begun at the Royal Institution by Sir Robert Ball. The sun, he pointed out, was the source of all the heat received by this earth. Now, it was a well-known fact that most things in cooling became smaller; a poker, for example, was shorter when it was cold than when it was red hot. The sun, too, must obey this fundamental law, and must therefore be getting smaller. If we could measure its diameter on two successive days we should find it had decreased by nine inches—that was to say, it was shrinking at the rate of, roughly, five feet a week, or a mile in every twenty years. In view of this shrinkage, some of the younger members of his audience might feel anxious lest the sun should not last their time. Such anxiety, however, was groundless; he was 860,000 miles in diameter, so it would take 40,000 years for him to be reduced by 2,000 miles to 858,000, and the lecturer was sure that if there were two suns in the sky, one 860,000 miles in diameter and the other 858,000, no one would be able to tell by looking at them which of the two was the smaller. But as the sun was

Cheap Power, Heat and Light for New York.

ANTHRACITE CULM THE ADMITTED RIVAL OF GREAT WATER POWERS—ITS UTILIZATION BY THE MODERN GAS ENGINE—COMPETITION OF ELECTRIC CURRENTS GENERATED AT NEAR-BY COAL FIELDS FATAL TO LOCAL GAS COMBINATIONS.

Whether New York is at a disadvantage as compared with cities nearer to great water powers, in the matter of cheap sources of electricity available for power, light, and heat, is a question of great interest to all classes of our citizens, and especially to those who are large consumers of anthracite and gas. A careful consideration of the facts leads to the conclusion that, when they are sought, as attractive opportunities will be found for local enterprise in power transmission and distribution as are offered at Niagara, Snoqualmine Falls, or the Lachine Rapids. Power could very well be brought to New York from Niagara in the form of a high tension electrical current of any desired volume, but it is not necessary. It is not many years ago—probably not twenty-five—since the question of utilizing the power at Niagara for the generation of useful electric currents to be transmitted perhaps as far as Rochester, was under tentative discussion. An imaginative engineer read a suggestive paper on this subject before one of the technical societies with a membership of very learned men. It started an interesting discussion, which was ended for the time by the ipse dixit of the most eminent physicist then living, who showed to his own satisfaction and that of others that the plan of distributing useful currents was impracticable, since the interest on the cost of the copper conductors which would be required to carry from the Falls to Buffalo the power needed for the industries of that city, would amount to more than the value of its coal consumption. It is unnecessary to be specific as to names and dates, since it is neither kindly nor useful to detract from great posthumous reputations by recalling conspicuous errors of judgment. Especially is this true when such errors were due to the limitations of knowledge and of mechanical development at the time they were made. Even ten years is a long time in the present era of sensationally rapid progress—twenty or twenty-five years carry us back beyond useful remembrance.

POWER TRANSMISSION.

The answer now given to the question, how far can power currents be profitably transmitted, would be: As far as may be warranted by the conditions existing at the other end of the line. It has ceased to be a technical problem, for the reason that the electrical engineer can safely promise to perform his part of any undertaking which presents itself in a form attractive to capital. Whatever is commercially practicable is likely to be found technically possible. At the present time the engineer would not hesitate to undertake to deliver a current of any volume or voltage which available dynamos would generate, at a distance of 500 miles from the generating plant, under conditions insuring a satisfactory return upon the capital invested. If required to carry it twice as far, no doubt he could and would do it just as successfully. With the means now at command there is no difficulty in transmitting 50,000 volts a distance of, say, 150 miles. In dealing with currents very close to this in intensity—say 40,000 to 45,000 volts—all the difficulties which not very recently seemed insuperable have been overcome. These include insulation, loss by leakage and induction, and protection against atmospheric electricity. If the necessity existed, it would probably be no more difficult to transmit a current of 100,000 volts considerably more than 100 miles, with a leakage loss of less than 1 per cent. Even this small loss will probably be still further lowered. Vast improvements have been made in insulating materials, and these are now made capable of standing continuous tests under voltages with which, until very recently, the engineer would have found it extremely difficult to deal.

The newness of this branch of mechanical engineering will be appreciated when it is remembered that the first plan for the generation and long-distance transmission of high-tension currents was installed in California in 1892. In 1893 the first two polyphase transmission plants were installed at Housatonic and Concord. These were small and local undertakings. The pioneer of the great electrical installations, and the one which has established the confidence of capital in the attractiveness of such undertakings, was at Niagara, and is so new as to be still the subject of illustration and description in the newspapers and magazines as a fascinating novelty. The great achievement of 1900 in this field was the successful transmission on Nov. 13 of a 1,000-horse-power current a distance of 153 miles, by the Snoqualmine Falls Power Company of Washington. For San Francisco a plant is now building which will supply that city with electricity from a source 155 miles distant. L. B. Stillwell, in an article on this subject in The Electrical Review, sums up the present status of electrical power transmission in a few words, as follows:

"Many plants are commercially using potentials of from 10,000 to 30,000 volts, and a few are using potentials between 30,000 and 40,000 volts. Apparatus as now constructed permits the use of 30,000 volts probably with no more risk of breaking down than the use of a 3,000-volt current involved in 1890. This means that in ten years the increase in practicable potential has multiplied the range or transmission by 10, and the area of territory within range of cheap water power by 100."

OTHER POWERS THAN WATERFALLS.

What this progress means in its influence upon and relation to the future of industry and trade, we are just beginning to understand, and do not yet half appreciate. We naturally associate the generation of currents admitting of long-distance transmission with great natural water powers, and our enthusiasm is somewhat damped by the knowledge that such powers are not so numerous that they cannot be bought up and controlled by speculators in public utilities. To some extent artificial waterfalls can be created, but the opportunity for doing this is strictly limited and is diminishing with the disappearance of the forests in the more densely populated sections.

But are we dependent upon waterfalls for cheap power? It may be found cheaper to convert coal into electricity where it is mined than to distribute it by rail or water to be burned less economically where heat and power are required. The saving in the cost of transportation and handling will be important, and the economy of conversion of a unit of carbon into a unit of effective energy would be more than equivalent to making one ton of coal do what two are now required to perform. For the same reason it may also be found cheaper to burn natural gas at the wells than to convey it long distances through costly systems of pipes, which, though constantly enlarged, are always inadequate, and which by their heavy leakage are a perpetual menace to life and property wherever they run. In proportion to capacity to transmit potential energy in available form, the most costly and capacious conductor which could be built would offer very much cheaper transportation than a railroad or a pipe line. These are suggestions which ten years ago might have been dismissed as the creations of an overstimulated imagination. To-day they can be answered in a way which may be found disquieting to those who are combining railroads and consolidating gas works. Why, for example, should New York need the coal to run thousands of steam boilers and tens of thousands of furnaces when all the work of the steam engine and the heater can as well be done by the electro-motor and the resistance coil? Why should half a dozen or more extensive gas plants, outcumbering valuable real estate and depreciating all adjacent property, be maintained, when light and heat can be brought from the coal fields by a wire cable? Why should our surface railroads need great power plants, pulsating and vibrating through twenty-four hours of every day, when their place could be taken by a switchboard? Questions like these might be multiplied indefinitely. The answer would be the same in every case, and should set the cautious investor to wondering whether the many millions so impulsively, if not recklessly, locked up in these costly local facilities are not precariously invested in plants for which we shall have very little use in the near future.

THE UTILIZATION OF MINE REFUSE.

The waste of the anthracite coal industry since 1804 has represented a large proportion of the total recovery from the seams worked. It is less at present, as sizes formerly unsalable now bring enough to pay freight to the coal roads. The waste of nearly a century in mining, crushing, and screening has accumulated in veritable mountains of coal dust and débris, which have been anxiously studied for many years. They are by no means pure coal, no care having been taken to keep slate and rock out of them; but many of them are very clean. The volume of available fuel thus accumulated almost surpasses estimate. Up to this time it has suggested no means of utilization. Attempts have been made to mold it into briquettes, but stove coal has never been costly enough to make the competition of artificial fuel profitable. Some has been burned in the Wootten type of locomotive and in Wegener furnaces, but not much. Millions of tons of this dust are available for conversion on the ground into electrical energy through the media of the gas producer, the gas engine, and the dynamo. It would not cost much to riddle and wash it on a large scale, by which means the slate and rock would be separated from the coal, leaving a fuel lower in ash and sulphur than lump anthracite. This, however, may not be necessary. There are records of successful gas generation from anthracite slack containing over 40 per cent. of ash and a large amount of sulphur, as iron pyrites. With ordinary judgment in excavating the dumps would give from the older dust piles a much better fuel than the gas producer demands. The gas engine will show an average economy of one to two, as compared with the steam engine. It is a question if power thus generated would not be as cheap, all things considered, as water power. It would certainly be very much cheaper than any power we now have in New York.

THE GAS ENGINE.

The gas engine, though still imperfectly developed, is already remarkably efficient. As long ago as 1892 tests of an Atkinson gas engine with Dowson gas, gave one indicated horse power for 1.6 pounds of coal.

This was so much better than anything thus far found possible with a steam engine of the same size, as to challenge attention. In a much more recent test with Dowson gas, an Otto-Crossley engine gave one indicated horse power for .76 pound of coal. Dowson gas is a low fuel gas, averaging 52.5 per cent. nitrogen. A twin-cylinder American Otto engine in Philadelphia has developed one indicated horse power of .95 pound of coal. The loss in gasefying coal is about 10 per cent. The growth of the gas engine from small beginnings has been very rapid. The largest machine of this type shown at the Chicago Exposition was of 35 horse power. At the Paris Exposition just closed there was exhibited a single cylinder four-stage gas engine, which developed 1,000 horse power. It was built in Belgium at the works of the Société Anonyme John Cockerill, Seraing. With blast furnace gas of such low fuel-value that it could be kept lighted with difficulty under a boiler, and would not burn at all after parting with its initial heat, this engine made a very excellent record. It empoys the Otto cycle principle, with a possible explosion every fourth stroke and the hit-or-miss system of regulation. The cylinder is 51 inches in diameter; the stroke 55 inches. Its speed is 85 revolutions per minute. Tests of this engine, made by Prof. H. Hubert of Liege, showed that it will develop one-horse power per hour for an average consumption of 102 cubic feet of gas having a calorific value of 132 B. T. units per cubic foot. On this basis of fuel consumption, the gas from a cubic yard of anthracite culm should furnish one-horse power for 804 hours, or 804 horse power for one hour. This is better than anything the steam engine is capable of after a century of improvement.

FUEL VALUE OF ANTHRACITE SLACK.

For the manufacture of producer gas the dust piles of the anthracite fields are invaluable. This material will weigh about 48 pounds to the cubic foot. Assuming that it will average 30 pounds, combustible to the cubic foot, which allows 33 1-3 per cent. ash, it has a calorific value of 11,745.6 B. T. units to the cubic yard. The idea was once entertained of using it for the manufacture of uncarbureted water gas to be piped to New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, but the problems of piping were too serious to warrant capital in taking it up as a business proposition. The initial investment was too large and the risk to life and property too great to make it attractive. We know more about water gas than we did twenty years ago, and are beginning to have much the sort of wholesome fear of a gas carrying 48 per cent. of carbon monoxide that the wise man has for copperheads in his native haunts. The combination of producer, gas engine, dynamo, and conductor presents the problem of the utilization of the waste of a century of crude mining in a very practical and attractive aspect for the first time in the history of the anthracite industry. The gas engine will utilize every pound of it. Power thus generated will convey itself to New York at materially less cost for rent of conductor accommodation than would represent freight and handling of coal from the mine to the consumer's bin, and the present average cost of a horse power might be cut in two and still pay satisfactory interest on the necessary investment.

These great reserves of mined fuel are within an average distance of 125 miles of New York in an air line. It has been estimated that they are capable of furnishing, in the form of electricity, all the requirements of New York for light, heat, and power for the whole of the twentieth century. Whether this is over or under, the fact is immaterial. The estimate might very well be divided by two and still remain attractive.

LIGHT AND HEAT.

The competition of electric currents from the neighboring coal fields with local gas would so change the conditions of lighting as to put gas out of the competition. Shrewd capitalists have foreseen this, and, to some extent, anticipated it in the consolidation of the local gas and electric interests so as to permanently deprive the public of the advantage of cheap light through the competition of the two systems from local plants. There are, however, too many sources from which electricity can be had to permit the closing of them all.

The permanence of the gas industry in cities has been predicated chiefly on the increasing consumption for heating and cooking. Where this use has been developed with enterprise and good judgment in the leasing and installation of stoves and ranges and in encouraging the use of gas fires in industries requiring local heats, the day consumption has run ahead of the night consumption. This seemed to warrant the belief that the gas industry had secured an indefinite lease of life in the consumption for purposes other than lighting, and in many large cities it has been made the basis of vast schemes of capitalization, discounting the future for half a century to come. There is reason to believe, however, that in this as in other lines of development the electrical engineer has made great and rapid progress while the gas engineer has stood still. All the phenomena of electrical generation and transmission are attended with the conversion of more or less energy into heat.

The localization of heat by the interposition of resistance in the path of the current dates back to the beginning of electrical experimentation. The first attempts in the direction of practical electrical heating were crude and unscientific, giving trouble in consequence of the fact that the resistance parts of apparatus for this purpose were quickly destroyed. Within the past few years great improvements have been made in electrical heaters of all kinds, and many forms of apparatus have been devised for converting electrical currents into heat which are now in successful and economical operation. Where electricity is cheap enough they are already beginning to displace the coal stove and furnace and the gas stove and range. All the electric railroads heat their cars in this way; similar heaters are installed in all, or nearly all, the well appointed ocean liners, and the inroads of electricity into first-class buildings for cooking and heating purposes already menace the gas companies. Very satisfactory results now attend the application of indestructible enamels to metallic resistances, and great improvements have been made in resistance materials. James Ayer, in a recent number of The Electrical Review, says on this subject:

"The thorough practicability of electric kitchen equipments for modern apartment houses has been demonstrated in a most emphatic manner. Thirty kitchen equipments were put in an apartment house in Utica, N. Y., in March, 1900. After six months of practical experience, seventy additional sets were equipped in the same manner, and gas ranges previously used were displaced." Many kitchens in public buildings in the large cities are now depending wholly upon electricity, using neither coal nor gas. In view of these facts, the gas industry may find itself between the upper and nether millstones of a competition, for which it is wholly unprepared and cannot successfully meet on its present basis of capitalization.

In this glance at the possibilities of the near future, there has been no call upon the imagination to supplement what is demonstrably possible with the facilities now at the command of the engineer when capital shall give the signal. The purpose has been to show that New York is not necessarily at a disadvantage in the matter of cheap light, heat, and power, as compared with cities nearer to great water powers which can be depended upon at all times and through all variations in the rainfall.

JAMES C. BAYLES, M. E., Ph. D.

YESTERDAY IN MUSIC.

Two Performances of Opera and One Concert.

There was the usual plenty of musical entertainment yesterday. In the afternoon the third matinée concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place at Carnegie Hall. Despite the bitter mood of the weather there was a large audience. The programme consisted of Tschaikowsky's fifth symphony, César Franck's symphonic variations for piano and orchestra, and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes." The solo pianist was Mr. Courtlandt Palmer of this city. The composition which Mr. Palmer elected to perform is not unknown to local music lovers, but it is infrequently played. It was produced here at a concert of French music in Carnegie Hall by Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, on March 7, 1898. The work is interesting chiefly by reason of the contrast between the piano part and the orchestral background, but it is not a warm composition and belongs to the scholastic species.

Mr. Palmer has been heard here before, but since his last appearance has devoted himself to further study. His work shows improvement in respect of touch and technic, but his reading of the Franck music yesterday was strangely deficient in fire and tonal dignity. He played the whole work in a subdued and phlegmatic style. Indeed, in spite of Mr. Gericke's efforts to restrain the orchestra, it is probable that many of the listeners did not hear more than half of the piano part. It must be added that Mr. Palmer has not rid himself of those mannerisms which excited unfavorable comment at his former appearances and which cause amusement to some of his hearers. A spasmodic tossing of the head is the worst of these mannerisms.

The orchestra again delighted by the solidity of its tone and the perfection of its precision. But lovers of the barbaric splendors of Tschaikowsky's music were disappointed by the cool and polished interpretation which Mr. Gericke gave it. Elegance and smoothness of style are not appropriate to this music, which pulsates with passionate power.

At the Metropolitan Opera House the customary two performances of opera took place. In the afternoon Massenet's "Le Cid" was repeated before an audience which quite filled the house. The performance was, as before, admirable, but there was nothing in it to alter the impression made by the music. The work is pretentious, but it lacks heart. It is theatrically effective, but it is not convincing to the thoughtful. The most important feature of the performance was, as on Wednesday night, the superb singing of Jean de Reszke in the part of Rodrigue. It gives him abundant opportunity for a display of his voice and his command of style. His London friends would have rejoiced if they could have heard the splendid freedom and vibrant power of his tones. He has never sung in this city with more brilliant voice, and his delivery of the declamatory passages was inspiring. He made the natural effect with "O noble lame," and at the end of the chamber and camp scenes. Miss Breval as Chimene again demonstrated her right to acceptance as a soprano with strong dramatic temperament and a voice of plenteous power. Her interpretation interested by its earnestness and vigor rather than by refinement of vocal style. Mme. Melba again sang the music of the Infanta with her unfailing charm of tonal quality.

Mr. Edouard de Reszke's interpretation of Don Rodrigue is one of his most satisfying. It is dignified and pathetic, and he sings the music with fine effect. Mr. Plançon was again a competent Count de Gormas, and Mr. Sizes was acceptable as the King. "Le Cid" has been generously mounted at the Metropolitan, and the pageantry delights those who love the spectacular features of operatic productions. The chorus sang tolerably and the ballet was efficient. Mr. Mancinelli conducted.

Last night Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer" was presented. Again there was a change in the cast, owing to one of those indispositions which are so frequent among opera singers. Mr. Bertram was to have sung the Holländer, but his place had to be taken by Mr. Mühlmann. In the circumstances he gave a very creditable performance. Mme. Gadski sang Senta in her familiar style. She is a conscientious artist and never slights her work. Mr. Dippel was once more the Eric, Mr. Blass the Daland, and Miss Olitzka the Mary. Mr. Damrosch conducted and the performance was spirited. The audience was a very small one, but it was evidently well pleased with the entertainment.

Violinist Banner a Success in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Michael Banner, the San Francisco violinist, appeared in concert this evening before a distinguished and critical audience at the Beethovensaal, with the Philharmonic orchestra. He played the Beethoven Concerto, the Mendelssohn Concerto, and the first movement of Brahms's Concerto. Much enthusiasm was shown, and it is the general opinion that Mr. Banner has developed into one of the foremost violinists of the world. Mr. Banner will soon start for London, where he will begin a concert tour.

Mabelle Gilman and Laura Burt Return.

Among those who arrived on the Campania yesterday were the Misses Mabelle Gilman and Laura Burt. While in London Miss Gilman appeared in "The Casino Girl," but left the company owing to a dispute with Mr. Lederer's partner. Miss Gilman will open her season in Boston, where she will appear in a play entitled "The Gay Grisette." Miss Burt said that she had secured a new play, the name of which she would not make public.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" a Reporter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The original "Little Lord Fauntleroy" began to-day to be a Congressional newspaper reporter. He is Lionel, the oldest son of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. As a member of the staff of a Washington paper he made his appearance in the press gallery of the Senate, seeking items. He looks plain and businesslike, and not at all as it would seem Little Lord Fauntleroy might look as a young man of twenty or thereabouts.

MURRAY HALL'S FUNERAL.

The Man-Woman Was Dressed for Burial in Woman's Clothes.

The funeral of Murray Hall, the woman who for more than thirty years posed as a man, was held from her home, 148 Sixth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. There were about twenty persons on the sidewalk in front of the house at 3 o'clock, when the body was taken from the house. The burial was in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Two men and the adopted daughter, Minnie Hall, comprised all of the funeral attendants. For the first time in forty years Murray Hall was dressed in woman's clothes, the garments of her sex.

Dr. John A. Burke of 152 West Eleventh Street was called in to see Murray Hall on Dec. 6. Dr. Burke says he knew Hall by sight for years, but had never attended her professionally. Hall said she was suffering from a cancer of the breast, and wanted him to prescribe for her.

"I said 'Take off your shirt,' and took off my coat and rolled up my sleeves preparatory to making a proper examination. She said she felt a good deal better that day, and thought she wouldn't have any examination then."

Dr. Burke says he regarded it as peculiar but left, and a few days afterward was called in again.

"I asked her how she felt and what her symptoms were, and got all the information I could, but she would not have an examination made and wanted a prescription. I said it was impossible unless I could make a complete examination, but she said she would not have that done as a cancer could not be cured anyway, and she insisted on the prescription."

Dr. Burke says he thought the refusal to have an examination was a piece of crankiness, and that Murray Hall thought a doctor could do as much for a patient without an examination. He left and did not give the matter a thought till he heard of Murray Hall's death.

WHISKERS FOR TAMMANY MEN.

Abraham Gruber Wants a Law to Avoid Any More Murray Hall Deceptions.

"We must pass such a bill," Abraham Gruber was remarking to State Chairman Dunn in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

"Why," said Col. Gruber to a TIMES reporter, "we want a law providing that Captains in Tammany Hall politics must wear whiskers. We don't propose having Tammany ring in women on us in the Twenty-first District."

Mr. Gruber's remarks were apropos to the death of Murray Hall

Automatic Sounding Apparatus for Holds of Vessels.—A new invention to prevent vessels from destruction, and to save life and property on high seas has appeared. The object of this invention is to provide an automatic signaling device, so that an increase of water in hold will be at once known to the person having control of the pumps. By the universal adoption of this invention thousands of lives and millions of property would be saved. For particulars and cost call on H. JAGELS, 230 Fernon St., Philadelphia, Penn.—Adv.

IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

The solitaire diamond as an engagement ring has lost cast, and colored stones of many kinds are used and in all forms, frequently with a colored stone in the centre and diamonds surrounding. One young woman who became engaged not long ago braved superstition and wore an opal for her betrothal ring.

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Every one may not know that it is not simply driftwood as driftwood which makes the delightful blue, green, and many colored flames which are so beautiful in a wood fire. It is a copper deposit on the wood, and the driftwood must come from the coppered bottom of an old vessel to be everything that is to be desired. But alas and alack a day! since this has been known driftwood is manufactured to order by some chemical process and the same effect is given to any wood. It is almost—not quite—as bad as the gas log, for who can dream over a fire whose beautiful flames are set to order?

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This proper driftwood, the genuine article, is an expensive luxury, and a man who made his wife a present of a barrelful of it one Christmas three years or more ago felt that he had committed an almost rash extravagance. But a bit of the wood develops into such vivid and long-continuing flames that there is wood from that same barrel still on hand, and it bids fair to last for a year or so yet. It is used sparingly, and one small piece seems to permeate an entire fire, and there are still rainbows of flame long after the little driftwood stick has disappeared.

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In connection with the driftwood, the man of the barrelful always has a story to tell. He, with his wife, were making a visit to a family out of town, another family devoted to driftwood tints in their open fireplaces. When the visitors entered the room where was burning the big wood fire of their hosts, they stopped suddenly and gazed at it with amazement and admiration. The whole fireplace was ablaze with a mass of brilliant flames, green, blue, purple, violet, red, and pink—it was a gorgeous Fourth of July celebration, and there was never a celebration like it in beauty. It was not entirely in honor of the guests. There was to have been a big wood fire, and there was to have been driftwood on it, but the luckless man who had built it had ruthlessly used piles of driftwood for kindling, and never once suspected that those small ragged sticks were worth almost their weight in gold.

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The mother of one of the best babies in the world received a terrible shock the other day. Her baby is certainly a pretty baby, even unprejudiced individuals admit it, and the picture of rosy health and perfect physical condition. Being one of the best babies in the world and just at the cunning age, he received a large amount of attention from his relatives and friends. It was just after one of the numerous times when the baby had given an example of how one small boy can be a whole baby show in himself and take all the prizes, that the colored maid exclaimed:

"Ki, misses, dat 'ar baby is rotten."

It took some minutes for the girl, who is from the South, to explain that in her part of the country when a child is spoiled they say it is rotten. It was an unfortunate appellation. The story was such a good one that it has been told many times, and a little sister, who is just beginning to talk, christened the baby "Wotty," and that he has been called more or less ever since.

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The finest table linen is usually finished with a plain hem. In a Fifth Avenue linen shop this work, as well as the embroidery, is usually done before the linen is sent out. The latter is all done by a young Japanese boy, who can be seen sitting at one of the side windows working steadily all day. He has the linen fastened into a large frame, where one side and end of a long table cloth is held firmly, and he works up and down, never running his needle across from one side of the letter to the other, as amateur embroiderers frequently do. The work that he does is exceedingly beautiful. He is an excellent artist with the pencil as well as with the needle, and can make a quick sketch of original decorations required and then work them.

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In the Italian districts of the city the public school teachers have many amusing experiences with the little Italian children in their classes and their peculiar ideas and funny mistakes in their unfamiliarity with the English language. They wish to know if to-day is to-morrow, and if there will be school on yesterday, and when the teacher recently asked one of the little chaps about another who was absent, he promptly answered: "Mikie loafed on a hook." That was not straight, he saw immediately, and tried again: "Mikie hooked on a loaf." He was struggling with the words "hooky" and "loafing," the teacher finally concluded, and that little Mikie was playing truant.

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When a funeral passes the schoolhouse, if the children chance to see it, they are delighted. An Italian funeral is one of the grand events in the neighborhood. It is a spirited affair, and it is a happy child who can boast a relative in the procession. Several funerals passed the schoolhouse last week, and as one of them disappeared from view a small boy drew a long breath, and drawing himself up, proudly cried: "Teacher, my father was in that dead parade."

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They were talking of dish washing, and the New York woman gave an experience of hers when visiting in the West. It was in Wyoming, a big establishment on a hill where a wealthy Lake Shore (Chicago) woman owns a Summer residence. The house is a big one, and was originally a sanitarium. Some of the institution's features still remain. It is a simply furnished house, with small but pleasant sleeping rooms and large halls and living rooms. The sleeping rooms are furnished with small metal bedsteads and all over the house the floors are bare, except for occasional rugs. But there are sun and air and wonderful views across the country. There is also unlimited room to accommodate guests, and the house is always full. There will be a family party, married sisters and brothers and daughters numbering anywhere from fifteen to twenty, and to them will appear a party of guests nearly as large, and there is room for all. In the big dining room the table is set in the form of a T, the hostess sitting at the end of the body of the table with her relatives on either side, while the guests group themselves around the cross of the letter. It was at the first meal after the arrival of a big party of guests, which included the New York woman, that the first exhibition of dish washing was given. As soon as the meal was finished the servants cleared the tables, piled the dishes on one end, brought dishpans and all the necessary paraphernalia, and the hostess and numerous women among the relatives turned to and washed the dishes. Just why this was done is not explained. The hostess brought her servants with her from Chicago, and whether the dish washing made the work too hard for them, or whether it was the hostess's delight in the domesticity of it does not appear, but anyway, after every meal the hostess, with several women to assist her, washed the dishes.

CHARLES T. COOK'S DECORATION.

Third Member of Tiffany & Co. to Receive Cross of Legion of Honor.

Charles T. Cook, Vice President, and for over thirty-two years actively associated in the general management of the house of Tiffany & Co., who has been created by the French Government an officer of the Legion of Honor, was born in this city on May 17, 1835, and before he got out of his "knickerbockers" he found his way into Tiffany's and has been there ever since. His connection with the house dates back to the panicky days of '47. Twenty of the thirty-three years' connection with the [illegible] were spent largely in the registry and [illegible] departments of the house. Since [illegible] he has taken an active part in the general management of the business.

This is the third decoration of the National Legion of Honor of France that has been conferred upon members of the house of Tiffany & Co. Charles L. Tiffany, the President of the company, was decorated in 1878, when he was sixty-six years old, and it is a coincidence that this decoration also comes to the Vice President of the company in Mr. Cook's sixty-sixth year. Edward C. Moore, the late Managing Director of the silver works, was created a Chevalier in 1889.

ECHOES OF THE VANDERBILT WEDDING.

"In all my experience of wedding breakfasts," said a guest at the Vanderbilt-French wedding, "I have never understood why the feast was called a breakfast and not a luncheon. Now I have learned. It is from the custom in the Church of England, where the bride and bridegroom always receive the holy communion before the ceremony, receive it fasting, and remain fasting until after the wedding, when the meal which is served is really a breakfast."

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It is not always the early bird, &c. That old belief is rapidly going out of fashion. It was not the earliest arrivals for the wedding who were the most fortunate. The Friday before in Newport was a wretched day, the rain freezing as soon as it fell and making the sidewalks so slippery that it was impossible to walk upon them without the greatest care. The streets were in as bad condition, and that is a matter of importance, for it is only a new arrival in the city by the sea who thinks of keeping to the sidewalks. The streets are of fine hard macadam and the walking is good on them when the sidewalks are little seas of mud or water from rain or the moisture from the earth on a mild day in Winter. The guests who arrived on that day wished they had not, and the day following (Saturday) there was a miserably cold rain, and the women, anxious to be in good condition for Monday, particularly the bridesmaids, whose presence was essential for the satisfactory conduct of the wedding, kept to their beds with hot water bottles at their feet, in horrible fear of grip or hoarse colds.

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It was well for many reasons that the wedding was not a full dress evening affair, and for one particularly—not only the members of the wedding party, but a large number of their guests were suffering from recent vaccination, and sleeveless gowns would have revealed a funny collection of vaccination shields. Guests from New York felt that it was due their hostess that they should take every precaution and not run the risk of leaving unpleasant souvenirs of their visit as endangering in any way the health of the two handsome little sons of Gen. and Mrs. Eaton. One of the men guests who had thoughtlessly been vaccinated on his right arm, was hardly in a condition to shake hands.

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Dressing was one of the difficulties the wedding guests faced. The boat which met the special train which was to take them to New York left at 4 o'clock the day of the wedding. With the wedding in the church at 12 and breakfast and reception following at the house, they had little time to return to the respective houses at which they were entertained and don their traveling gowns. A few of them did not attempt it, but wore long coats and had their baggage sent off ahead of them.

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The engagement ring of the new Mrs. Vanderbilt was as unpretentious as everything in connection with the engagement and with the wedding. It was a simple ring with two stones, a sapphire and a diamond, neither very large, with the familiar diagonal setting, a much more simple ring than that of many young fiancées without a pretense to wealth.

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Mrs. Vanderbilt's gifts to her bridesmaids filled them with delight. They were very lovely white leather card cases with the monograms in gold. The scarfpins given the ushers were also beautiful solitaire pearls, and "nice fat ones," as one of the wedding guests described them.

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Every one in Newport, and her intimate friends and wedding guests as well, had a pleasant word to say for the bride. The general conduct of the wedding showed in everything a kind feeling of consideration for every one, which marks a family trait. Since her father's death Mrs. Vanderbilt has been the constant companion of her mother, looking out for her, both at home and in traveling, with a pretty air of consideration which has been most attractive. She is a young woman of unusual charm of manner and character, simple and unaffected.

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It pleased the people of Newport on Saturday, the day of the bridesmaids' dinner, to see Mrs. French, the mother of the bride, in the business part of the city shopping, buying innumerable small articles found to be needed at the last moment. She drove down in a brougham, wearing a short skirt and fur cape, and took home her small packages with her. In the millionaires and multi-millionaires the plainer people of the country find the embodiment of the fairy tales of their youth, and to see the possessor of a fairy wand shopping, like ordinary people, on the day on which was to take place a long-heralded event was interesting.

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The decoration of the house and grounds for the wedding festivities with evergreens and trees was pretty and effective, and to people belonging to the Episcopal Church appropriate. The Christmas season, as it is recognized in the Church, does not end until the Feast of the Purification on the 2d of February. The greens in the churches are left up until that date. Nothing could have been more effective in these greens than the decoration of the big piazza of the French cottage, running along the front of the house with the fine view of the harbor from which the place gets its name, "Harbour-view." With the festoons of greens hanging from the ceiling and on the rear wall, the trees standing here and there made a perfect Christmas bower which, with seats of red, yellow, and in particolors in wood and pottery, was most attractive.

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The beautiful pink begonia La Gloire de Loraine, which formed the chief decoration in both church and house, is worth talking about. It is a beautiful flower. Each plant, in the perfect condition to which those used in the decorations were brought, is a mass of pink blossoms, the delicate green of the leaves showing just enough to relieve the pink. The delicate flamboau effect of the plants on wands or slender rods at the ends of the pews at the church has been mentioned, but they were, if anything, more beautiful in the house, where thirty-five were used effectively. In fact, the Rosary which furnished the decorations cornered the market in begonias for the wedding, and it is probable that not another could now be found in the city for love or money. This begonia was new two years ago, when it was brought over from Scotland. It is a Winter bloomer, and blossoms for three months, usually December, January, and February. The plants figured largely at Christmas as gifts, and a second lot will be brought out if possible for Easter. The flowers gave just the necessary bit of color at the wedding as a setting for the bride and her gray-gowned bridesmaids.

DEATH L'ST OF A DAY.

Dr. Charles R. Abbott.

Dr. Charles R. Abbot, Principal of Grammar School No. 1, Brooklyn, died early yesterday morning at his home, 287 Macon Street, that borough. Dr. Abbott was one of the oldest educators connected with the city school system. He was seventy-six years old, and had taught school continuously since 1848. Prior to that time he had labored as a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. He taught school in Westchester County from 1848 to 1852. In the latter year he became a teacher in the then only grammar school in old New York City, remaining there for three years. He was appointed Principal of the Farnum Preparatory School, a branch of the State Normal School, in New Jersey, which post he held until 1862. From that time until 1869 he was Superintendent of the public schools of Kingston, N. Y., coming from there to Brooklyn as Principal of Grammar School No. 1, at Adams and Concord Streets. He continued as the head of that school until the time of his death. Dr. Abbott is survived by his wife. The funeral services will take place to-morrow evening at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Adelphi Street.

John E. Dix.

John E. Dix died at his home, 123 Harrison Street, East Orange, yesterday. For many years prior to 1890 Mr. Dix was a resident of Newark, a member of the firm of L. Joy & Co., and identified with other business and several philanthropic interests. He was born at Portland, Me., and was educated at Dartmouth College, from which institution he recently received the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Beginning business in Boston in 1849, Mr. Dix became Vice President of the Edward Everett Company, organized by Boston business men for the purpose of carrying on co-operative mining in California. In the sailing ship Edward Everett he took a month's trip around Cape Horn to California. Subsequently he took two other trips to California, and then settled in Newark. Mr. Dix leaves a widow and two sons, both of whom live in East Orange.

John Sever Tebbets.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—John Sever Tebbets, well known in railroad and mining circles, died to-day at the home of his mother in this city. He was born in Medford, Mass., July 4, 1858, the son of the Rev. Theodore Tebbets and Ellen Sever Tebbets. He was graduated from Harvard in the Class of '80. After being graduated Mr. Tebbets was employed by the Boston and Albany Railroad at Boston for a time, and then went to Albany, being in the employ of the Boston and Albany and the New York Central Railroads.

He then took charge of the coal mines of the Union Pacific Railroad, and became in turn General Passenger and General Freight Agent of that road. Leaving the Union Pacific, Mr. Tebbets became General Superintendent of the Duquesne Mining and Reduction Company at Crittendon, Arizona.

A short time ago he was appointed General Purchasing Agent of the Boston Elevated Railroad, but had not assumed his duties.

Capt. William S. McManus.

CHESTER, Penn., Jan. 19.—Capt. William S. McManus died to-day at his home, in this city, aged sixty years. He was ill ten days with pneumonia.

After serving in the war of the rebellion in the regular army, Capt. McManus returned to his home, in Reading Penn., later coming to Chester, and organizing in 1877 the Chester Tube and Pipe Company, which he successfully operated for twenty years. Two years ago he organized the South Chester Tube and Pipe Company, which was sold to a combination a few months ago.

At the time of his death Capt. McManus was engaged in organizing a third company for the manufacture of tubing. He was active in public affairs and had an interest in several local concerns.

William McMannis.

William McMannis, for fifteen years Chief Engineer of the Board of Education, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 7 West Ninety-second Street, of heart disease. Mr. McMannis was born in Westfield, N. J., in 1840. Enlisting in the Federal Army at the outbreak of the civil war, he served in the Engineering Corps. Fourteen years ago he received the civil service appointment as Chief Engineer of the Board of Education, which position he had since held. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Obituary Notes.

Judge ROSE of the High Court of Justice of Ontario died at Toronto yesterday morning after an illness of a few days, aged fifty-six.

FREDERICK W. JONES, owner of extensive marble quarries in Greenport, N. Y., and a prominent Columbia County politician, died Friday night, aged sixty-one years.

MARK R. SOOY, a well-known resident of Mount Holly, N. J., died suddenly yesterday morning at his home. Heart disease caused death. Mr. Sooy was fifty-six years old. He leaves a widow, one daughter, and three sons.

The Rev. Dr. LOREN LAERTES KNOX, one of the oldest pastors of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the author of several books relating to that denomination, is dead of bronchial pneumonia at the Hotel Monnett, Evanston, Ill. Dr. Knox was born in Nelson, N. Y., in 1811.

BENJAMIN VAN VRANKEN, a contractor, and one of the oldest and best-known residents of Schenectady, N. Y., dropped dead in a store yesterday morning. He held several city and minor State political offices and was interested in many large contracting ventures throughout the State.

JUSTIN S. BLISS died at his home, 301 Madison Avenue, yesterday. Mr. Bliss was born in Ashleyville, Mass., March 6, 1816. He came to this city when a young man and engaged in the dry goods business, later entering the firm of Lee, Case & Co. He retired in 1870. A widow and two daughters survive him. Mr. Bliss was a member of the Union League and Riding Clubs.

GILBERT E. DORLAND, a retired lawyer, died yesterday at his residence, 35 Downing Street. Mr. Dorland was born in Duchess County, this State, about sixty-five years ago. He was a son of Enoch G. Dorland, the Quaker. Removing to New York, Mr. Dorland studied law and was engaged in the active practice of his profession up to about fifteen years ago. He was twice married, his second wife and one daughter by his first marriage surviving him.

Additional Reward for Pat Crowe.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 19.—At a meeting of the City Council last evening it was decided to offer a reward of $5,000 for Pat Crowe, dead or alive, irrespective of the suspicion that he may have

KILLED IN OLD BUILDING

Heavily Laden Floor Collapses and Two Men Are Crushed.

Iron Workers Engaged in Reconstruction Blame Contractors—Building Department Official Denies Negligence.

Two men were killed and a third was badly injured by the collapse of the heavily loaded and, as alleged, weakened flooring of the fourth story of the old residence 125 East Twenty-third Street, in course of reconstruction into a large office and studio building, yesterday. Without warning an immense mass of bricks and timbers was suddenly precipitated through the three lower floors of the structure, in which were nearly twenty laborers, carrying down to death in the basement Edward Nelson and George Gustafson, ironworkers, and badly injuring about the head and body James Murray, a stone mason of 317 South Third Street, Brooklyn. Nelson and Gustafson were relatives and lived at 1,616 Second Avenue. Both were pinned down by heavy timbers and almost instantly killed.

Responsibility for the fatal accident is placed by the ironworkers directly upon the contractors, who, they allege, weakened the cross beams of the flooring and placed thereon heavy masses of bricks and timber. Indirectly the Building Department is censured for failing to have its Inspectors daily examine each floor in process of alteration.

Superintendent John A. Dooner of the Building Department denied that any of his men was negligent or careless, and declares that the accident was caused by the hoisting of iron beams to the fourth floor by means of apparatus attached to a wooden beam, weakening it, and allowing the overweighted floor to crash through the centre of the building. He places the responsibility on the ironworkers. The latter deny that any hoisting was done yesterday.

The house, which was known as the Gantley mansion, is owned by the Beach estate. Julius Sternfeld was the last occupant. Upon his vacating the premises some months ago, it was decided to convert the edifice into a seven-story studio and office building. William Young, a builder, of 1,123 Broadway, secured the contract. W. C. W. Childs of West and Milton Streets, Brooklyn, was doing the masonry work, and Stevenson & Dreisler were looking after the iron work. The room partitions had been removed some days ago, and only the old wooden cross beams supported the floors, five in number. These beams were being removed and iron girders substituted in their places. The wooden beams, it is said by the ironworkers, were partly sawed through preparatory to this removal. Bricks and timber were heaped on each floor.

Mr. Young was seen standing in front of the building before the crash came, but twenty minutes later could not be located. This gave rise to the erroneous report that he had been buried beneath the ruins. It was said at his office that he was safe and at his home in Brooklyn.

Frederick L. Bowman of 56 West Sixtieth Street, Bayonne, N. J., an ironworker, who had a close race with death, in describing the accident said:

"With Nelson and Gustafson, I was coming down the ladder from the fourth floor, where we had been at work. We had just gotten off the ladder when I heard a crushing sound above. I didn't think the whole floor was coming down, but I yelled: 'Look out, boys, the eave-in's coming.' Gustafson jumped, and I started to jump, but Nelson, who always was slow, stopped and squinted up at the first floor. Just then with a mighty crash the whole lot of rafters and bricks came shoving through the first floor, and the next thing I knew I was sprawling on my back near the toolbox. Poor Ed and George were in the cellar beneath two big beams and a lot of broken rafters. I ran down and got to Ed before he died. He never spoke. George was dead."

John D. Wellington, a mason foreman, of 127 Edgecombe Avenue, and James T. Stevenson were arrested by Policeman Newham of the East Twenty-second Street Station at the direction of Acting Captain Fagin, who made a technical charge of homicide against them. Coroner Zucca admitted both to bail.

WOMEN COOKS AS SPECIALISTS

Market Demands Confine Each to Her Single Best Product.

The specialization which is to be seen in all kinds of business is to be found in domestic lines of employment. Women who support themselves, or make a fair income by cooking, deal altogether in specialties. In the different women's exchanges of the country there are few of the consigners to the culinary departments who send in more than one variety of article, or two or three at the most. This may be partially due to the fact that a high standard of excellence is required, and only the best of a woman's work is accepted, and it is refused as soon as it falls below a certain degree of excellence. To make her work acceptable, a woman is obliged to send the one article which she is the most expert in making, while constant practice increases her skill.

Good things to eat come from all parts of the country, from the New England States to California, to the Woman's Exchange at Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, each one representative of the locality from which it comes. In a single meal at the lunch room of the Exchange one may have a bill of fare which will include a dozen different articles from as many States. To mention a few of them, there is orange marmalade, which comes from the South and from California as well. That from the South is a sweet orange marmalade, while that from California is made from the bitter oranges, and the consignors are two elderly maiden ladies, who make a considerable income from this one line of work. Mince pies come from Connecticut, a large proportion of them, and one woman on last Thanksgiving Day sold 98 pies. The Exchange sold, all told, on that day 300 pies, and 600 during Thanksgiving week. There is a nice little New York woman who makes the individual mince pies which are served to lunch-room customers. She has been making them for many years, and is now able to take a little holiday once a year and rest for a time from her labors, all on the profits of her mince pies.

Election cake also comes from Connecticut. This is the genuine old-fashioned election cake, which comes in each cake put up in a box. It is made by an old receipt which has been in one family for years, and according to the old-time requisites for a good cake is set to rise, twice in the night worked over, and baked in the morning by a fresh fire.

The beaten biscuit come, naturally, from Virginia, carefully packed in tin boxes. The woman who makes them is the mother of seven children, and one of the Exchange customers says facetiously that there is no reason why she should not be an expert in anything that requires beating.

Brown bread comes from New York City, and Vermont women send down nice little scalloped cakes of maple sugar and other kinds of candy as well. Preserved peaches, the famous brandied peaches which must be prepared in exactly the proper manner, come from Delaware. The most universal article is wedding cake. It comes from all parts of the country—no State has a monopoly. It is put up in small boxes ready to be sent out for weddings, or comes in large loaves, or it is sold by the pound. This is the way it is usually sold. In these days of easily accessible dainties wedding cake or the rich black fruit cake is not kept always on hand by the housekeeper but it is one of the dainties sent frequently to colleges, for it can be kept indefinitely improves with age, and the college boys like to have it ready for impromptu spreads.

The rich black fruit cake is sometimes used for birthday cakes, and one Exchange cake had eighteen candles upon it not long ago. The ordinary birthday cake is for children, is made of more digestible materials, and is frequently of angel cake.

Colombian Ports Closed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A dispatch to the State Department from United States Consul Ingersoll, at Cartagena, states that all the ports of the Gulf of Morrosquillo have been closed to commerce by Governmental decree.

Jamaica's Exhibit at Buffalo Fair.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 19.—The Government has granted $1,000 toward the fund for paying the expenses of the representation from Jamaica at the Pan-American Exposition, to be held in Buffalo. A number of interesting exhibits are being arranged.

DUC DE BROGLIE DEAD.

Famous French Author and Statesman Succumbs to Cancer in His Eightieth Year.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Duc de Broglie died at 8:55 o'clock this evening from cancer of the tongue.

Son of the famous Foreign Secretary of Louis Philippe, and grandson of another politician, who perished under the guillotine, Jacques Victor Albert, Duc de Broglie, was interested in public questions at a very early age, and just after he reached his majority he produced a volume of brilliant essays. He was born on June 13, 1821, and even when a student at the University, attained a reputation as a precocious publicist, advocating the cause of the constitutional monarchy and the Established Church. In 1862 at the remarkably early age of thirty-one years, he was elected a member of the Academy, this honor being accorded to him for his work on "The Church and the Roman Empire in the Fourth Century."

Under the Second Empire the Duc held aloof from politics till just before its fall, devoting himself entirely to literature. In 1869 he stood as a candidate for the Chamber for the Department of the Eure, but failed of election. He was returned for the same constituency soon after the establishment of the republic, and shortly afterward was appointed French Ambassador in London. However, his free-trade principles gave his enemies a weapon with which to attack him, and, in consequence of the strictures passed upon his conduct when he was the unwilling agent of the abrogation of the Anglo-French commercial treaty of 1860, he sent in his resignation in 1872.

From that time on, as leader of the Conservative Right Centre, which held the balance of power in the Chamber, the Duc's main object was to restore a monarchical form of government in France. In May, 1873, he forced M. Thiers, the President of the republic, to resign, and the Duc became Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council under the Presidency of Marshal MacMahon. It seemed that the Monarchists had victory within their grasp. Anti-Republican measures were at once introduced. All depended upon the question of the fusion of the Orleanist and Legitimist lines, but this fusion failed, chiefly through the adhesion to extreme principles of the former of the Chambord. Then Gambetta made the people of France realize their true position, and in May, 1874, the Duc de Broglie, beaten on a question of procedure, resigned.

Three years later he again formed a Royalist and Imperialist Cabinet, in which he became President of the Council and Minister of Justice. Again he attempted to overthrow the republic, by packing the magistracies, gagging the press, and making use of the personal popularity of MacMahon. As before, however, Gambetta prevented the Royalist schemes from succeeding, and they received a crushing defeat at the polls. On Nov. 15, 1877, the Duc resigned, and a year afterward the Chamber passed a vote of censure on him.

M. de Broglie, since that time, had been repeatedly defeated in his candidacy for election to Parliament, and in his last years he again devoted himself to literature alone. Among his best-known works are the famous "Memoirs" of his father, the "Memoirs of Talleyrand," "History and Diplomacy," and "Frederick II. and Maria Theresa."

In 1845 the Duc married Mlle. Pauline de Galard de Bearn, who died in 1860. His eldest son, Victor, was Chef de Cabinet for his father.

FRENCH EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

Big Increase in Recent Years Reported at Meeting of American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The annual banquet and meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris were held to-night. There was a large attendance. Henry Peartree, President of the Chamber, occupied the chair. William Seligman and United States Consul Gowdy were the only speakers, the former replying to a toast to the Franco-American relations.

Mr. Gowdy, in the course of his remarks, produced figures showing an increase in exports from France to the United States in 1900 of 4,900,000 francs over those of 1899. Comparing the exports for the years 1894 to 1896, inclusive, with those for 1898 to 1900, inclusive, he showed that there had been an increase for the latter period of 85,000,000 francs.

Mr. Peartree voluntarily relinquished the Presidency of the Chamber, after his long term of office, and Francis Kimble was elected President, and Henry Cachard Vice President. The other officers retain their positions.

SHOT AT FRENCH PROFESSOR.

Russian Girl Student Fires at Senator Deschanel and Wounds Another Student.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—A tragic incident occurred at the College of France this afternoon. A Russian girl student, Vera Gelo, tried to assassinate an aged professor, Senator Emile Deschanel, father of the President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The professor had just concluded a lecture on French literature when Vera Gelo, who was one of the audience, fired a revolver at him. Her friend, another Russian student, noticing the movement, sacrificed herself by intervening, received a bullet in the chest and fell at Prof. Deschanel's feet, bleeding profusely.

Vera Gelo was arrested. It appears that she is mentally deranged. She said Prof. Deschanel had slandered her, and added, in heart-broken tones: "I have wounded my friend."

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Great Effort to be Made to Secure Passage of Bill Providing Extensive Manoeuvring Grounds.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—British Army reform, it is learned, will consist chiefly in an endeavor to improve the existing methods of general military training rather than in any attempt to eradicate individual defects. With a more fully developed home army, the administration believes that many of the drawbacks existing at present will gradually disappear, whereas ruthless reform would only result in disorganization and chaos.

With this end in view a new Manoeuvres bill will be introduced, giving the Government plenary power to select large tracts of country, especially in Ireland and Scotland, where the home army will have the opportunity of manoeuvring in considerable numbers over a rough and unknown country, where the Generals will have the opportunity of learning to handle divisions. In the opinion of the Secretary for War, the Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, it is futile to criticise officers and men who have never been handled or who have never co-operated except in the restricted confines of Aldershot, where every inch of ground is known to almost every officer of the service. The barracks building on Salisbury Plain will, it is believed, aid this plan; but it has become generally recognized by the War Office that it is absolutely essential to have rough country and a good deal of it at the disposal of the forces.

Many difficulties lie in the way of securing this. The moors of Ireland and Scotland are almost all the private property of aristocratic land owners, who either use them or let them for shooting purposes. One season's manoeuvres over these estates would probably ruin the game; hence large compensation must be paid. It is Mr. Brodrick hopes to get appropriated, in spite of the present heavy taxation, believing it would be an investment which would save the country millions in case of another war.

Many other changes are likely to come in force in due course of time. The Board of Army Reorganisation is sitting day in and day out, dealing with the immense problem, but the cardinal point of the deliberations, on which public opinion is unanimous, is the necessity for the new Manoeuvres bill. To use the words of Lord Raglan:

"You might as well criticise the Admiral who is always obliged to keep his fleet in harbor as to criticise the army, for which the country provides no manoeuvring facilities."

FAR EAST CABLE PROJECT.

Plan for a Joint German-Dutch Line—To Extend to America.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The project of a network of cables to cover the world is being diligently pursued by Germany and is most actively furthered by the Emperor, who made some significant utterances on the subject to Privy Postal Councilor Strecker recently. The latest proposals, so far as the Far East is concerned, are as follows:

Germany and the Netherlands to jointly lay a cable which will go through the Dutch Indies, touching at the Natunas Islands, Billiton, Palembang, Batavia, Macassar, Amboina, German New Guinea, and the Carolinas, with a central point at Shanghai, thence branching from Kiao-Chow easterly to Japan and America. The Dutch Government will lay the cable through its own colonies and Germany will do the rest.

The financing of this project is about concluded in principle. The plan of Gen. von Podbielski, the Imperial Postmaster General, for gradually raising the annual appropriations to a maximum of 6,000,000 marks in 1920 has been approved by Emperor William. But if private companies, with a State subvention, will undertake the work Gen. von Podbielski will not object.

BOERS CAPTURE A TRAIN.

PRETORIA, Jan. 19.—The Boers have captured a train laden with mining materials between Brugspruit and Balmoral. The passengers were robbed of everything.

No More German Troops for China.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The Foreign Office discredits the statement that fresh German troops are about to be sent to China for the relief of sick, wounded, and returned soldiers. Only supplies for the troops will be sent hereafter. No plans exist for the withdrawal of the German troops or the return of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee. Germany has no plans in this connection apart from the other powers, and will not take independent action. How long the German troops will remain in China depends upon the Chinese themselves.

One Massacre Story Denied.

ROME, Jan. 19.—The rector of the Seminary of Foreign Missions has received a letter from Mgr. Passerini, Apostolic Vicar in the Chinese Province of Shen-Si, announcing the good health of himself and the missionaries and sisters in his charge. This is in contradiction of the story of the massacre of the missionaries and sisters published at the beginning of the Boxer outbreak.

More Horses from America.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—The British steamer Rossetti cleared to-day for Cape Town with 850 horses.

PLUCKY FIGHT WITH A LION.

Englishman in South Africa Put His Arm Down the Beast's Throat.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—News of one of the most remarkable fights with lions on record comes from a correspondent in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Johnstone, a Collector of Customs in the employ of the British South Africa Company, was out hunting and shot a buck. As the buck fell, from the long grass sprung out five lions, who commenced to eat the buck. Mr. Johnstone, not to be robbed of his dinner, went into action with his magazine rifle, killed one lion and wounded another. The remaining three fled. The wounded lion, enraged, attacked the hunter, whose magazine was empty. He called for another gun; but his native followers had gone. The police with him fired a wild volley and retreated.

Mr. Johnstone sought a nearby tree, and was nearly out of reach when the lion caught him and pulled him down. Mr. Johnstone put his left arm down the lion's throat and gave a sledge-hammer blow with his right on the animal's head. Surprised at the resistance, the lion relinquished his attack. Propping himself against the tree then, Mr. Johnstone, in spite of his mauled arm, pulled out a cartridge, fired, and took the lion right between the eyes, killing him.

Three weeks later Mr. Johnstone died from blood-poisoning, from his mangled arm.

SNEER AT VANDERBILT WEDDING.

London Papers Comment on "Vulgar Ostentation."

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Vanderbilt-French nuptials have afforded several papers in London an opportunity to sneer at the display of wealth made upon that occasion. One paper says:

"Bad taste and want of breeding have their head in America, and there wealth flaunts itself with vulgar ostentation, to find a parallel for which we must go back to the worst period of the Roman Empire. The latest example is the execrable taste of the marriage at Newport."

Another paper endeavors to draw a "deadly parallel" between the Vanderbilt and Rockefeller nuptials, by pointing out the simplicity of Mr. Prentice, who is described as a struggling lawyer and Sunday school teacher.

Other English papers comment gravely on the American love of display.

"SAM" LEWIS'S PECULIARITIES.

He Delighted to Taunt Aristocrats, but Was Charitable to the Poor.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Anecdotes about Samuel Lewis, the money lender, who died last Sunday, continue to appear in the papers.

Lewis's humor took a fanciful turn. Whenever he saw an opportunity to make life miserable for sprigs of the aristocracy he never missed it. Once he was able to taunt his victim he did not seem to care whether he got his money back or not. Yet a beggar never asked him for alms in the street without a substantial reply. He frequently said he had so much money that he scarcely knew what to do with it.

The true character of the man is best judged by his enormous bequests to charity, which have not been equaled in the recent history of England. It seems that he devoted his life to robbing the nobility in order to enrich the poor.

Lewis lived in a gorgeous house in Grosvenor Square, where his wife entertained lavishly. His tight trousers, sporty clothes, and immense diamonds gave him the appearance of a "flash" racing man.

The Late Bishop of London.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, who died on Monday, had many attainments, and was accounted one of the most erudite theological historians of the day. Yet none could roll a cigarette more deftly or retort more quickly in up-to-date slang. He wore his learning as lightly as a flower, but his addresses to the clergy were hardly ever equalled. In ruling his episcopate during the troublous times of the keen ritualistic controversy, he avoided stern, legal measures, yet generally secured obedience to his will. He was an athlete in his youth, and rowed in an Oxford eight. Children adored him, and London showed how greatly such an ideal Bishop was appreciated by according to him burial in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Absconder Hertz Sent to London.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 19.—Sigmund Herts of New York City, who was arrested shortly after his arrival here Thursday evening, on the Allan Line steamer Corinthian, from Halifax, Jan. 7, charged with forgery, the instance of the United States authorities, appeared in the police court to-day and was handed over to the Scotland Yard detectives, who had come here for the purpose of taking the prisoner to London for extradition. When the depositions were read, Herts replied: "I have nothing to say." His wife, who had accompanied Herts across the Atlantic, was present in court during the proceedings.

Bavarian Prince Says He Was Snubbed.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Another misunderstanding has arisen with Bavaria. Prince Alphonse, nephew of the Prince Regent, who attended the funeral of the Grand-Duke of Saxe-Weimar, claims that he was snubbed by the Emperor's representatives, etiquette and questions of precedence being involved. On returning to Bavaria, Prince Alphonse resigned command of the First Bavarian Cavalry Brigade, with the Prince Regent's approval. The Prince Regent then conferred on him a higher, but inactive, rank, and also bestowed on him the highest disposable decoration.

The Marriage of Holland's Queen.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 19.—Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will arrive here on Jan. 30, to attend the festivities preliminary to his marriage to Queen Wilhelmina. It is officially announced that immediately after the marriage the Queen will confer on him the title of Prince and give him high military and naval rank.

Rats Dead from Bubonic Plague?

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The German steamer Pergamon, which arrived at Hamburg on Jan. 15 from Smyrna, had a number of dead rats on board. This caused a suspicion that they died from the bubonic plague. The rats are undergoing bacteriological examination.

Danish Steamer Sunk in Collision.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 19.—The Danish mail steamers Gefion and Hveen were in collision, and the former sank. The latter put into Malmo, in a leaky condition. The passengers and mails of the Gefion were saved.

REPUBLICAN CLUB CONTEST.

Judge Olcott's Friends Say Gen. Tremain Has Not Voted in New York City Elections.

The election for President of the Republican Club is being hotly contested. The two candidates, ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott and Gen. Tremain have many friends who are working constantly for votes. The friends of Judge Olcott have had an expert examine the registry of voters as published and discovered that Gen. Tremain, although a resident of 105 East Eighteenth Street since 1894, has never voted from that address. The members of the Republican Club have been excited over this discovery, as it was thought that Gen. Tremain was always a stanch Republican.

Martin Scudder, Republican district leader, who lives in the same apartment house with Gen. Tremain, said last evening:

"I have no knowledge of Gen. Tremain voting in this district. If he had voted from The Florence apartment house, 105 East Eighteenth Street, in the Twenty-fifth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, I would have had him on my list. He has not voted from that address either for Col. Strong for Mayor or against Robert A. Van Wyck."

"Is Gen. Tremain a member of your district association?" was asked by a TIMES reporter last evening.

"He is not and never has been."

Gen. Tremain has a country residence near Lake George, and he spends most of his time there. The friends of ex-Judge Olcott claim that as Gen. Tremain has not voted in this city for seven years, and has not taken an active part in local politics he is not entitled to be elected to the Presidency of the Republican Club of the City of New York.

There are 600 resident members of the Republican Club, and it is supposed that 500 votes will be cast in the election for President. The Nominating Committee in the club has issued a circular in behalf of Gen. Tremain, in which it is declared:

At the November meeting two tickets for Nominating Committee had been voted for, one of which, repersented by its friends to be an Olcott ticket, had been beaten. The situation of the club demanded a President who would have the leisure to give time and thought to its interests. Gen. Tremain had much leisure, and expressed his willingness to devote it to the affairs of the club. Mr. Olcott was a very busy man, occupied in private and public litigations, and could not have the needed time to devote to the club. Gen. Tremain has been a member of the club since 1879, the year of its organization; was Vice President three years, and the past year has been a member of the Committee on National Affairs. He has stood by the club in adversity and prosperity, and has been as active as any member who has not sought office in the club. Gen. Tremain has always taken a citizen's part in the social and political life of the city. The fact that he has not sought or held public office ought not to disqualify him for the Presidency.

Mr. Dutton, the regular nominee for Third Vice President, has been an active member for over seven years, one year Recording Secretary and three years member of the Committee on Membership. Why is he displaced by a gentleman who has been a member of the club less than two years?

Mr. Clarke, the regular nominee for Corresponding Secretary, has been an active member of the club for eight years. Why is he displaced by a gentleman who has been a member less than one year, who, if elected, will become a member of the Executive Committee?

It is thus evident that the opposition is based simply on personal preference. Is this sufficient ground for rejecting the regular nominees put before the club by the regularly chosen Nominating Committee? The ticket headed by Mr. Olcott was subsequently put in nomination by individuals representing themselves and not the club.

GOV. ODELL AND PLATT CONFER

Chairman Dunn Says the Police Bill Will Be Slightly Modified—A Two-Year Term for Mayor.

There was a conference yesterday afternoon between the Republican leaders in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in reference to police and other legislation. Gov. Odell had a short talk with Senator Platt and left for Newburg on the 3:30 train. State Chairman George W. Dunn remained in conference with the up-State leaders until the evening, when he left for his home at Binghamton.

It was announced after the conferences that there would be minor changes in the Police bill now pending in the Legislature, but that these changes would not materially affect the bill. The statement that the power of removal clause, giving the Governor the right to remove without charges the single-head Police Commission, would be stricken from the bill was denied by Chairman Dunn before he left the city. Chairman Dunn said:

"There will be some changes in the Police bill, but none of any importance."

There are some features of the Police bill which the leaders are considering carefully, especially the Election Bureau feature. There was also a meeting of the leaders to discuss the reapportionment of the State under the Burleigh law. The State of New York gains three members of Congress, and according to the plans made yesterday two of these members will be allowed to this city.

There was talk yesterday of the introduction of a bill making the term of office of the Mayor two years. The leaders favor the change and a bill to bring it about will be introduced in the Legislature shortly.

CLAPP WINS SENATORSHIP.

St. Paul Lawyer Nominated by the Minnesota Republican Caucus.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—Ex-Attorney General Moses E. Clapp of St. Paul was this afternoon chosen as the Republican nominee for the place in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of C. K. Davis after one of the hardest contests in the history of the State. Six candidates remained in the contest and received votes for fifteen ballots, and as many others were looked on as possible nominees, although not at any time receiving any votes.

Last night in a caucus lasting four and a half hours fourteen ballots were cast, the final one showing no material change from the first. The caucus then took a recess till 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and the work was continued at that time. Only five of the 140 Republicans were absent, and these were represented by proxies. The first ballot of the day, the fifteenth of the contest, showed a gain of three for Clapp and a loss of the same number for Evans. However, that ballot was never announced.

Earlier in the afternoon Mr. Tawney had told his friends that he would release them from their pledges, but they announced that they would continue to vote for him.

This ballot showed them all in line, but before the vote was announced Senator Lodge expressed a desire to change from Tawney to Evans. He was quickly followed by others before Senator MacArthur announced his change from Tawney to Clapp, others making like statements, Clapp getting most of the Tawney vote.

Speaker Dowling, in the chair, realising the nearness of a decision, cast the seventy-first Clapp vote, that being the number needed to elect. Other changes followed, and then Representative Sherman Smith of the Evans forces moved to make the nomination of Clapp unanimous. This motion was carried with a rush, and a committee was sent after the winning and defeated candidates, who addressed the caucus appropriately.

Moses E. Clapp is forty-nine years of age, and was born in Delphi, Ind. When he was seven years of age his parents moved to Wisconsin. He secured his common school education in Wisconsin and was graduated from the Wisconsin Law School in 1873. He moved to Fergus Falls, Minn., in 1880, where he took up the practice of law, permanently locating in St. Paul in 1891. Mr. Clapp was elected Attorney General of the State in 1886, 1888, and 1890, and has been prominent in politics. He was candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1896, but was defeated by Gov. Clough. He enjoys a large law practice. He is an orator of ability and is familiarly known as the "Black Eagle of Minnesota."

FOUR VOTE IN JOINT SESSION.

Delaware Legislature Casts Senatorial Ballots Without Result.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 19.—The voting to-day in the Assembly for two United States Senators was with all the customary form attending joint balloting, although only four men represented the State. The Constitutional provision requiring balloting every day at the noon hour was carried out to the letter by the four men.

Senator Allee presided at the unique joint session, and the balloting resulted thus: Long Term—Richard R. Kenney, (Dem.,) 2; John Edward Addicks, (Union Rep.,) 2. No quorum; no election. Unexpired Term—Willard Saulsbury, (Dem.,) 2; John Edward Addicks, (Union Rep.,) 2. No quorum; no election.

No Choice in Montana.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 19.—The first joint ballot of the short-term Senatorship resulted in no choice to-day. Fifteen members were either absent or paired. Charles Buer of Fort Benton developed a boom, receiving 11 votes. He had but one yesterday. Lee Mantle received the entire Republican vote present.

MR. BAILEY EXONERATED.

Texas Legislative Committee Finds that Charges Are False.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 19.—A majority of the members of the legislative committee which has investigated the charges preferred by David McCall, a Democratic member of the House, against Congressman Joseph W. Bailey, who is a candidate for United States Senator at the election to occur next Tuesday, to-day completed their report, recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, By the most diligent inquiry they have not been able to discover a single fact or circumstance dedreditable either to the Hon. J. W. Bailey or to any other State official, but on the contrary, all of the evidence before said committee completely and overwhelmingly exonerates the Hon. J. W. Bailey and all State officials from the charges of misconduct; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives denounce the imputations and insinuations against the integrity of J. W. Bailey and our State officials as the most cruel, vindictive, and unfounded attack ever made upon the character of a faithful public servant in Texas.

The minority report opposes the adoption of the above resolution, on the ground that every citizen of Texas has the right to discuss and criticise the public acts of officials and those seeking high and honorable offices at the hands of the people, so long as such criticism is kept within the bounds of reason and not inspired by malice.

BRONX AND RAPID TRANSIT.

Proposed Change of Plans Causes Much Indignation.

The rapid transit question is still agitating the residents of the Borough of the Bronx, and the recent proposition to suspend the construction of that portion of the underground system from One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Lenox Avenue to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, has stirred up a storm of indignation and a very lively controversy among the members of the Taxpayers' Alliance. As a result of the opposition that has divided the members of the alliance, which is composed of associations throughout the borough, a special meeting will be held on Wednesday morning at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Third Avenue, when a very lively time is expected. The proposition which is to be considered at this meeting is embodied in the following resolution, which caused all the trouble:

Resolved, That we request that the elevated structure be at once built as planned by the Rapid Transit Commission, north and east from One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street at Third Avenue, along the present proposed route; and provided a rapid transit connection by a direct east side line to the City Hall, with a continuous and satisfactory train service and at a five-cent fare, is obtained within two years, we approve the suspension of the building of the link from Lenox Avenue to Third Avenue, and that if such satisfactory east side rapid transit by through trains and at a five-cent fare be not obtained by that time, then the contractor shall be requested to at once proceed to build the suspended link, his contract to do so remaining meantime in full force. Provided, however, that we likewise favor a proposition so as to ultimately obtaining an east side underground line from Forty-second Street to the Borough of the Bronx to connect with the proposed line from One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street along Westchester Avenue, and so on to Bronx Park.

Resolved, That the Rapid Transit Commission be urged to proceed at once in the preparation of plans for an additional route along Jerome Avenue in the Borough of the Bronx, and that the alliance earnestly recommends that such plans take precedence over any further provision for the Borough of Brooklyn.

Resolved, That the commission be requested to give a hearing to the alliance upon this subject at the earliest convenient date, and that the members of the alliance and others interested in the subject be notified of the date, and requested to attend the hearing.

Mr. Hartwell, a member of the Mapes Estate Taxpayers' Association, in speaking on the proposition, said:

"After years of fighting a contract has finally been let and that contract calls for a route laid out and indorsed by the Taxpayers' Alliance. The proposition as proposed practically asks that city money be used to build a feeder for the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company. This is all wrong. The east side is asked to give up something tangible for something very uncertain. There is no good reason to my mind why the Taxpayers' Alliance should go back on its action of two months ago and build up the Jerome Avenue section at the expense of sections with a very much larger population. The proposition practically provides for rapid transit for only about 60,000 of our population instead of the 140,000 which will be provided for if the present contract is carried out. The proposed branch of the elevated road will be of very little benefit to the east side of the Bronx.

We can now go from the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to West Farms, by trolley cars, quicker than in the elevated structure. This proposition gives us practically nothing, and asks us to yield everything."

W. W. Niles, Chairman of the Rapid Transit Committee of the Taxpayers' Alliance, said:

"The Taxpayers' Alliance voted down the abandonment of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street link two months ago. I think if we allowed the Rapid Transit Commission to abandon that link it would be suicidal to our interests. If we did we might just as well give up rapid transit and go home, for I don't think we would ever see it north of the Harlem River."

There are, however, many Bronx residents who say they are not as sanguine regarding rapid transit as they were a year ago.

Charles M. Kaeppel, a real estate dealer and member of the North Side Board of Trade, when asked for his opinion regarding rapid transit in the Borough of the Bronx said:

"Several years ago a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES called and interviewed me with regard to my idea as to the possibility of the Bronx receiving rapid transit. At that time I said that the only rapid transit we could hope for would be the existing surface railroads, namely the New York Central, the Putnam Division of the Harlem Railroad, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford. After the Rapid Transit Commission had given public hearings to delegations representing the North Side Board of Trade, Property Owners' Alliance, Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, and others, and after having encouraged them in the belief that the Bronx would not be neglected, in fact, after having awarded the contracts for the improvement, the north side is ignored, because the commission says that there is not sufficient money to take care of the Bronx, as is stated in a communication to J. C. Davies of the North Side Board of Trade from Chief Engineer Parsons.

"Last Sunday's papers gave illustrations showing the comtemplated improvements on the Grand Central Station at Forty-second Street, which are to connect the Vanderbilt roads with the rapid transit system, which in itself shows conclusively that the railroad companies have persistently worked against the Bronx in matters of rapid transit, and would only sanction it where they would reap the benefit, which without a doubt will be a harvest to them in every sense of the word.

"The time is ripe for a most vigorous and hearty protest against the methods employed by the corportions whose roads run through the Bronx; it is time for the people to unite as one man to fight for their rights."

National Wool Growers' Convention.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 19.—Seventeen States and Territories were represented at the National Wool Growers' Convention, which met here to-day. Vice President F. P. Bennett delivered the opening address. Among the subjects discussed were: Sheep raising in forest reserves, freight rates, the skirting clause, Government inspection of sheep, leasing of Government lands, and the tariff question as affecting the sheep industry. Senator Francis E. Warren was elected President and F. P. Bennett of Massachusetts Vice President.

Mr. Godard Sues for Heavy Damages.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Alonzo Godard of Liverpool, N. Y., who was injured in a head-on collision on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Division of the New York Central in this city Nov. 26, has brought suit against the New York Central for $50,000 damages.

APPROVED CLAIMS BEFORE THE SENATE

It Will Take Nearly $14,000,000 to Satisfy Them.

Double Pay to the Amount of $507,120 Asked for a Fleet of Old Vessels—Some Typical "Old Soldiers."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—When Senator Money made an effort, a short time ago, to induce the Senate to take up and pass a bill that would take some $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 out of the Treasury and give it to persons who claim to have been unlawfully deprived of property to that amount during the war of the rebellion, the attack made upon the Treasury aroused the watchdogs at both ends of the Capitol, and some account was taken in a general way of the gross demands upon the Government for payment of claims. The aggregate was stated at anywhere from $50,000,000 to $500,000,000. The last figure is probably quite inclusive of all manner of claims preferred and that have and have not yet met with the approval of the Committees on Claims in the two branches of Congress. Very close computation can be made, however, of the amount that members of the Senate, through the Committee on Claims of that body, has declared to be worthy of payment.

The session is not yet over, and the Claims Committee may meet many times before the adjournment of Congress. It has been industrious, and it has reported with favor, thus indicating its opinion that the sums demanded should be paid, bills that carry certainly $13,500,000, and other bills permitting prosecutions to be brought in the Court of Claims that may later impose additional heavy obligations upon the Government and burdens upon the cheerful taxpayer. This is the account as it is made out from the calendar of the Senate and from the text of the approved bills and the accompanying reports:

Whole amount called for specifically by bills reported	$13,502,238
Reported by Senator Allen	$233,078
Reported by Senator Depew	306,200
Reported by Senator Kean	209,434
Reported by Senator McCumber	61,255
Reported by Senator McLaurin	Indefinite
Reported by Senator Martin	40,241
Reported by Senator Money	6,022,433
Reported by Senator Rawlins	1,279
Reported by Senator Stewart	398,795
Reported by Senator Taliaferro	55,238
Reported by Senator Teller	5,029,774
Reported by Senator Warren	542,500

This list shows that some Senators have been more considerate of claimants than others, and that Chairman Stewart has not reserved to himself the right to put the heaviest bills on the calendar. Senator Mason and Senator Teller are the most generous in their indications of willingness to have the Treasury relieved of some of its surplus. Most of the more than $6,000,000 set down to Mr. Mason's credit would go out if the bill reported by him and pressed by Mr. Money to recover money said to be due under the old "captured and abandoned property act" should become law. Mr. Teller's legislative key to the Treasury is an "omnibus," which carries a hold and deck load of veteran claims. Some of them may be found on the calendar separately, but the persons interested in them, seldom in any case the persons for whom the original obligation was supposed to have been contracted, desire to have the benefit of inclusive or separate action.

SOME MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS.

Senator Teller's "omnibus bill" carries appropriations of $4,709,909 for State claims and $904,677 for miscellaneous claims. Among the miscellaneous claims is one for $15,000 by W. R. Austin & Co., for getting up a list of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, in 1887, which was found to be useless when, in 1900, the Eleventh Census was completed. W. H. Crook renews his effort to get $4,000 for signing land warrants for the President from 1879 to 1882. Crook is disbursing officer at the White House, and besides having a staff of hands he was assigned to sign these patents. He has been trying since the Forty-seventh Congress. Another old claim, originating in the Forty-fifth Congress, is that of James M. Willbur, for tiling in the Post Office Building at New York. This claim was for $12,000 when it was made, and it has grown to $45,615, most of the added amount being required, presumably, to satisfy the demands of successive attorneys who have tried to get it through Congress. The work for which the claim was made was performed by certain contractors, and their contract was satisfied. Willbur could not get anything as a subcontractor from the contractors in chief, so he came to the Treasury, which, after an investigation, offered him $1,214 to get rid of him. He refused the offer. The claim has been as high as $52,000.

It ought to be said just here, before going further to describe some of the more interesting claims

ROMANCES UNEARTHED IN OLD BANK BOOKS

Through One a Son Learns of a Mother's Devotion.

Another Tells the Story of a Lover's Savings that Escaped the Woman Who Should Have Had Them.

Musty old bank ledgers would seem to be about the last resort of a professional romancer in search of material. Yet properly used they have their share. Those of the Bowery Savings Bank, for a single example, fairly bristle with them. That some of these have been revealed is due to the policy of President Hicks. Since 1896 he has had a systematic search made for the owners of or heirs to accounts that have become of the "dormant" class. Dormant is the name given to accounts that have not been added to or subtracted from for a period of twenty-two years. After that time interest on such deposits and their accumulated interest ceases. In this bank, established in 1834, there are now but 418 of such accounts, with an aggregate value of a trifle over $47,500, though the bank has done business to the extent of billions of dollars, and with several millions of people. So closely are these accounts watched and their owners traced that the sum named as awaiting legal claimants represents but seven-hundredths of 1 per cent. of the total deposits now held by the institution.

It is in the search for the owners of these dormant accounts or their heirs that the romances are revealed. Joseph G. Liddle, who is a sort of Sherlock Holmes among the storied secrets of the musty ledgers of the bank, has a wealth of stories as to the tracing of these heirs that are weird, pathetic, and sometimes startling in their denouements. "I was over in Greenwood Cemetery with a friend on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day," said he, "when the name on a plain headstone attracted my attention. It was a rather uncommon one and had fixed my attention when I was looking over the dormant accounts a few days before. On examining the stone and afterward the records of the Cemetery Association, I found that a mother and her three children were buried there in one grave. Later I found that that was the end of the family, so far as any one knew. No relatives of any sort could be traced. That headstone told of the wiping out in its entirety of a family. The mother had a dormant account in the bank. It will be carried on the books as all such accounts are, in the hope that at some time or other some one may turn up who will be able to establish a claim to the money."

An impression has gone abroad that the handsome structures that savings banks erect as their homes are built from the sums of money deposited and never called for. No impression could be more erroneous. Such sums are carried on the books just the same as live accounts. The only difference is that after twenty-two years of quietude they cease to draw interest under a wise provision of law. If this were not so they would develop into enormous fortunes at the expense of the people who do keep their accounts alive. Search for the owners of these accounts never abates, at least in the larger banks of this city. Advertisements for heirs of missing holders of accounts are published from time to time, not only in the city papers, but in those published in localities where the bank has any reason to believe there are heirs of the depositors. Here are a few of the stories of searches made for heirs that have been attended with success. There are hundreds more that have been attended with failure that are fully as interesting. But these do not serve a purpose in this collection.

FORTUNE FOUND TOO LATE.

Proof of a Mother's Devotion that an Advertisement Revealed.

Here is the story of a mother's devotion. It only came to light through an advertisement published by the Bowery Bank asking for the heirs of, say, Thomas Brady. That wasn't his name. For perfectly apparent reasons, the actual names of the persons interested are not used in this series of little stories. There was nothing to indicate who Thomas Brady was in the announcement. But there was a man well-to-do, holding a very responsible position with one of the largest concerns in this town, who bore the same name. For many years he had been trying to find traces of his two sisters and the fate of his father and mother. He wrote to the bank, stating the circumstances and asking if it was not possible that he was of that family. There was a personal interview. From this, and the history of the case that the bank alone possessed, appeared a possibility that here at last was a clue to the rightful heirs to the account. It appeared that late in the fifties Brady had deposited a certain sum in the bank, giving his residence, age, family connections, and such other facts as are ordinarily required. Some two years later he died, and his widow, who was left with three small children, transferred the account to her own name. Later she again transferred it to herself, as trustee for her children, whose names were given. There was a change of residence at each transfer. The widow had stated that she was obliged to work for a living for herself and her children, and wished to save the deposit as a "nest egg" for her children in case she should become too old or incapacitated for work. Shortly after the woman, worried by her struggle for existence, became insane and was taken to the city hospital for the insane, where she died. It was also discovered that two of her children had died. The third, a boy, had been sent to the orphans' home at Ward's Island as a city charge. All trace of him after his discharge from this institution was lost.

He who responded to the advertisement was subjected to a long examination regarding his early life. Knowing that such matters were confidential at the bank, he then told that he had been at Ward's Island as a lad. From there he had come out into the world and fought his way to his present position, devoting all the time he could after his days of prosperity came to discovering the whereabouts of his family. He remembered indistinctly that he had lived as a boy "on an east side street, far down town, opposite a graveyard." Further than this he could not tell, except that his father had been a pipeturner, and that he remembered his having had a lathe in the house, on which he turned out the pipes before they went to the hands of the finishers. The original depositor had given his business as a pipeturner. One of the four addresses at which he had lived turned out to be opposite a long-since abandoned graveyard. The claimant was asked to visit the locality in company with Mr. Liddle and others of the bank's employes. He did so, and after a short tramp about the vicinity that seemed to revive recollections of youth, was able to point out the house in which he had lived and had probably been born. This tallied with the records of the bank. After a search among his papers he also discovered the original letters of administration on his father's estate granted to the widow, and was able to produce three or four carefully guarded scraps of paper with bits of the handwriting of both his father and mother. This was all the proof needed, and he was given the little more than $1,100 that stood to the account of the Brady children.

Tears filled his eyes when the proof of his mother's devotion was made evident, and he sobbed: "Had we only known of this money in time the family would never have been broken up, and we could have made a home for mother in her last days." That mother had so carefully guarded the secret of her savings when she left her bank book with the bank for safekeeping that it had never appeared among her effects, and the fact of the deposit was not revealed until it came out in this singular fashion.

TRIED TO "BEAT" THE BANK.

Defeat of a Scheme to Get Possession of a Dormant Account.

This is the story of how a woman was balked in her attempt to get a sum exceeding $1,000 that was not rightfully hers. Among the relatives once advertised for were those of a woman who had lived as a servant, and whose name may be called Bridget Newhall. That's near enough for our purposes. A well-dressed, well-educated woman came to the bank and claimed to be next of kin to the deceased servant, claiming her as an aunt. She was able to tell all the history of the old serving woman. When questioned as to whether there were other heirs she was flippant, and her replies were so unsatisfactory that the bank officials were suspicious, and decided to hold the matter in abeyance for a time. In one of the letters she had written to the bank about her claim there was a chance reference to a town in Connecticut, where the old servant was said to have made a visit.

At a subsequent interview with the claimant at the bank this town was mentioned, with a suggestion that her heirs might be there. The claimant laughed this aside, and left the bank with an implied intimation that the bank officers would never be able to discover any heirs nearer than herself. Mr. Liddle suspected a family quarrel. So to the town named he sent an advertisement asking for the heirs of Bridget Newhall. This, published on Saturday, brought to his residence on the following Monday a number of her heirs, who wished to know what they were wanted for. Then it turned out, just as had been suspected, that there had been a family quarrel. The new-comers proved that they were nephews and nieces of the dead woman, and that the claimant was but a cousin in the second degree. To the administrator of the estate of the old serving woman the cash on deposit to her account was paid over, and the claimant has never been seen since.

Among the banks there is a community of interest in this searching out of heirs to dormant accounts. At a conference one day it developed that the same woman had succeeded so well in establishing her claim to recognition as the rightful heir that she had obtained from another bank a deposit of over $1,200. That fact became the property of a newspaper in the town where the rightful heirs lived, and where the claimant was a woman of some social pretensions. This paper printed a fac simile of the check she had wrongly obtained, and there was a scandal and a suit which were a nine days' sensation in the Connecticut township.

FOUND THROUGH CURIOSITY.

California Widow Found a Fortune Left by Her Husband.

Arps was the name of a man who had made a deposit away back in the fifties. It was such an unusual name that it seemed as if the heirs should be readily found. Yet the heirs to Mr. Arps had been sought unsuccessfully for years. His name naturally headed the alphabetically arranged list of unclaimed deposits advertised. But until a couple of years ago no one of that peculiar name was found. Then there came a letter from a man, who said he was induced to write rather from curiosity than from any other motive. He was a traveling man, and wherever he went made it his habit to search out people of his name, when he found such a one in a directory or newspaper. It was this curiosity that led him to write to the bank to know if this man might not have been a relative of his. As he was rich, he did not need the money, but wanted to satisfy his curiosity. An interview was asked for and arranged. The writer knew nothing of the history of the depositor, and had no clue as to who he was.

Six or seven months later there came to the bank from San Francisco a letter from this inquisitive man of the name of Arps. It seems that while in that city he had looked over the directory and found there a woman of the name of Arps as being a resident. He called on her, found that she was no relative, but that she had at one time lived in New York City. So he wrote to the bank of his find. They at once put themselves in communication with the lady, who told them all about her dead husband, and described him as having been a sugar baker. She was his widow, and was entirely unaware that he had a deposit at the bank. Later she sent to the bank several specimens of the handwriting of her husband. These tallied exactly with those in the possession of the bank, and the money, several hundred dollars, was forwarded to her address. Later it was learned that it came in at a very opportune moment, as she had been ill and was sadly in need of the cash.

A BAD STEP-DAUGHTER'S LUCK.

Got the Money that Should Have Gone to Worthy Women.

This story, relating to an account of $2,200, does not turn out as it should, yet it is a true history. Mary Galligan was a thrifty and saving servant in some of the best of the older families in the town. Back in the fifties she opened an account at the Bowery Bank, and added to it from time to time, until she met and married a widower with a daughter. This man married her for her money. From other banks she took sufficient sums to enable him to buy a horse and a cab and become a full-fledged "night hawk," with all that that implies. The husband drank, and when money was scarce "hocked" his cab for rum, the hard-working wife redeeming it and setting him on his pins again. This went on for a series of years, the step-daughter abusing the old woman, as step-daughters sometimes do. The treatment finally resulted in insanity, and the wife was committed to the city asylum. There she died, and from the Morgue she was buried in the Potter's Field. This was about ten years after her unhappy marriage.

Mary Galligan had two nieces who never lost their love for their aunt, and who visited her while she was on the island. Both were servants, and from their scanty earnings they bought her delicacies and provided such comforts for her last days as they could afford. The step-daughter never went near the old lady. When the bank advertised for information about the old woman the two nieces who had cared for her answered the advertisement and give the history of the old lady, as outlined above. They further proved they had had her body disinterred and buried in consecrated ground. They gave the address of the step-daughter, who had prospered as no such person should have prospered according to the rules of all well-regulated stories. But this whole romance goes by contraries. This step-daughter was found, proved that her father had died ten years after her step-mother, who had willed her property to him at the time of her unlucky marriage. She was communicated with, got the money, and the nieces who had cared for the old lady were left out in the cold.

HER DEAD LOVER'S LEGACY.

Money for a Wedding Escaped the Woman It Was Meant For.

One of the strangest looking visitors that ever came to the bank was a quiet, refined, and very ladylike spinster of about fifty years of age, and dressed in the clothes of a half century ago. She wore the corkscrew curls, the bonnet, dress, and wrap that showed that she preferred the fashions of her girlhood days to those of the present time.

"You have advertised for information as to William Blenkinsop," she said. "I once knew a man of that name who had an account at this bank. Perhaps I may be able to assist you in clearing up any mystery about him."

She was informed that the bank officers were looking for relatives of his, as he had a dormant account there on which interest had ceased for some years. She knew of that, she said. Further conversation revealed the fact that Blenkinsop had been her affianced husband, and that the money he had deposited was that with which they had intended to begin their married life and housekeeping. A sudden illness had proved fatal, and when he died, there having been no bank book among his effects, the fact that he had a sum on deposit was forgotten. The woman had remained true to her first love and had never married. She knew all about where he was buried and his living relatives. The addresses of the latter she gave the bank. Two nephews from Massachusetts came on to New York with proof of their identity. Old love letters he had written to the quaint and quiet little woman were proof of his handwriting, and the account was turned over to the nephews. Whether they gave it to the woman to whom it belonged, sentimentally at least, the records do not show.

LUCK OF A PEDDLER'S SISTER.

Finds an Estate Twenty Years After Death of Her Brother.

Away back in the early fifties a pack peddler, who shall not even be dignified with an assumed name, started a small account at the Bowery Bank. Prospering, he went West, dropped his pack, and began a career as a merchant. If he prospered, he continued business. When things began to look blue he either failed or decamped, and that was one reason why it was so very hard to trace him in his wanderings, under a lot of assumed names, through Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas, where he had carried on business on his scandalous plan. He died some twenty years ago, and his account ceased drawing interest.

Three years ago his sister saw his name advertised in the list of those of whom the bank was anxious to secure a trace. She came to the bank, told the story of her brother's life, showed letters from him which proved her identity, gave his history and pedigree as he had given it to the bank, and then secured a deposit of a little over $300 that stood to his credit. So thoroughly was she identified that the Bowery Bank people were able to direct her to two other banks where her brother had deposits unknown to her, and from these two she obtained about $5,000 in addition.

TRACING A SOLDIER'S HEIRS.

Heirs of a Deserter with an Account Traced to Homes in England.

Here is a soldier story. James Johnson, born in Portsmouth, England, came here as a young man and started an account at the Bowery Bank before he enlisted in the army and served through the civil war. Just about the time that big bounties were offered for recruits, Johnson deserted and came North to re-enlist and get one of those bounties. His second enlistment was under a different name, and James Johnson disappeared from the army records, and from the earth as well, to all intents and purposes. His account became dormant, and was an eyesore to the bank people. They sent letters to the United States Consul and to the Postmaster at Portsmouth, trying to trace the man and find his relatives. The efforts availed nothing.

Then Mr. Liddle thought of the methods pursued here occasionally to find missing friends, and wrote to the Mayor of the town asking if he would not have the newspaper reporters there write a little story about the English soldier who served in the American Army, and who had disappeared from the face of the earth, leaving a small estate behind him that his relatives were entitled to. The Mayor complied with the request. The story got into print. Shortly afterward Mr. Liddle received a letter from a brother of the former soldier, telling all his history, and how he had died of swamp fever down in Arkansas. This told correctly of the regiment he had enlisted in, of his desertion, and of the new name he had taken. Accompanying it were a lot of letters the soldier had written home at various times, and also a certificate of his death. That proved relationship, and the bank forwarded a draft to the relatives, who had no idea of the account he had in the Bowery Bank.

AFTER GRAND ARMY MEN.

German Relatives Received the Savings of One Killed in Battle.

Tracing heirs to accounts opened by soldiers during the war is one of the most difficult problems the banks have to deal with. A few years ago the Bowery Bank tried a novel and rather effective method. To the National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic they sent a list of all the men who for any reason they suspected might have served in the army, and in whose names they had dormant accounts. They asked him to send this list to each State Commander, with a request that he, in turn, send it to each army post in his district. In this way every Grand Army post in the United States was reached, and as a result of this scheme about 10 per cent. of the entire number of dormant accounts standing at the bank were cleaned up.

This was the way the scheme worked in one instance. The list was read in a Grand Army post out in Wyoming. A member who was present took the trouble to write to the bank to inform them that one of the men on the list had been killed in the battle of the Wilderness. This the bank had previously ascertained. But he also wrote that the man came from a little town in Germany and had received letters from relatives there, naming three or four towns of which the dead soldier, who had been the writer's tent mate, had spoken. To each of the towns the bank authorities wrote, with the ultimate result that they found his nephews and nieces and were able to send to them a couple of thousand dollars, a sum that was in their eyes a veritable fortune.

MAKING ACCOUNTS LIVE.

Means Taken to Stir Up People Who Have Forgotten Their Account.

It is not to dormant accounts alone that the Bowery Bank people direct attention. What they have accomplished in this direction is worth noting, however, for since they began their systematic search they have reduced the sum of such accounts from $82,000 in 1896, to $47,500 at the present time. After an account has been untouched for a period of fourteen years, that is, where no money has been either deposited or drawn out and no book presented for interest to be added, the bank begins a search for the owners of these accounts that threaten to become dormant. Letters are sent to the addresses given when the account was opened or to others that the directories may indicate are the present residences of the depositors. Other means of a secret nature are followed that seem to give clues to the unheard-of depositors. Through these methods many accounts that threaten to become dormant are made live. Since 1896, 728 such accounts have been made live, the aggregate amount of these being about $220,000. Within the past few days two such accounts have been reopened by people who had forgotten about them, though in each instance they amounted to very respectable sums. In one of the cases, the man, once resident of Richmond Hill, L. I., was unearthed in the mountains of Tennessee, and he sent on a deposit of $1, which kept his account alive. In the other the depositor was found in Oakland, Cal., and he has sent his bank account a comfortable Christmas present, which will keep it alive for twenty-two years more at all events. Scores of such incidents could be cited. They are of value as showing how thoroughly alive savings institutions are to the interests of their depositors, for what is the rule at the Bowery Bank is also applicable to all the older savings institutions of the city.

A Story of German Gentlemen.

From the London News.

An interesting story from the life of the late Count Blumenthal is related in the German weekly Nation. In July, 1866, Gen. von Blumenthal had, as known, written a letter to his wife from the seat of war, and had confided it to the Prussian military post. This field post was captured by the Austrians, and Blumenthal's letter appeared in Viennese papers. In this letter he spoke unjustly of Moltke, most harshly about Prince Frederick Charles, and did not even spare his patron, at that time the Crown Prince, a slight reproof—he accused him of unpunctuality. The Crown Prince was not vexed with his Chief of the General Staff. Moltke also behaved generously. According to statements of credible witnesses, he refused to read the paper in which Blumenthal's letter was printed, declaring that what a man writes to his wife no third person should interfere with. Prince Frederick Charles found the newspaper on his writing table. Nobody had dared to hand it to him personally. He ordered a horse to be saddled, and rode to the King's quarters, the newspaper in his pocket. Arrived there he was informed that the King was engaged just at that moment, for the Crown Prince was reporting to him. Prince Frederick Charles waited a long time in the ante-chamber. At last the door leading into the King's apartment was opened, and out came the Crown Prince, highly excited, his face beaming with joy. As soon as he saw Prince Frederick Charles he hastened up to him, and said: "I can tell you a piece of news which will please you as much as it has pleased me. The King forgives Gen. Blumenthal the incautious letter he wrote." Prince Frederick Charles's request was thus settled before it was known that he was there to make it.

A Snake's Vitality.

From the London Mail.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 20.—An instance showing the remarkable vitality of a snake has just been brought to light at Outtrim, Victoria, during the process of dismantling a calyx drill used for some years past in testing the coal deposits on the Outtrim-Howitt Coal Mining Company's properties.

The platform from which the drill is worked was erected upon tall, cylindrical iron pillars, 30 feet high or more, these being "stepped" in sockets of their own diameter and hermetically cemented in. On lowering one of these hollow columns last Friday a snake, about 3 feet long, and terribly attenuated, slowly and very feebly crept forth.

It seemed dazed, either by the bright sunlight or by weakness, to such a degree that it is now thought that it must have been totally blind, so it was, of course, easily despatched.

There can be not the slightest doubt that it had been immured there, without food, light, or water, in that narrow iron cell ever since it was last placed on end, now rather more than twelve months ago.

THE WATCH-DOGS OF WAR.

How Sleep Is Found for an Army Amid Its Enemies—The Duties and Feelings of Sentries.

From The London Mail.

"Halt! Who goes there?"

"Friend."

"Advance, friend, and give the countersign."

A figure advances out of the darkness and softly whispers the countersign.

"Pass, friend, all's well."

It is the relief. The sentries are rapidly changed, and in a few seconds the tramp of their feet dies away in the distance. It is a dark night. The faint light given out by the stars seems only to render the surrounding objects dark and weird.

The new sentry is a young soldier, and this is his first experience as a sentry on active service. As soon as the relief goes away, a strange feeling of loneliness creeps over him. The silence is intense; it is a silence that can be felt. It tells on his nerves and almost terrifies him. All his senses become quickened—he listens for the lightest sound—he tries to pierce the inky darkness around him. He almost longs to hear a shot ring out and end this suspense. He conjures up visions of the enemy creeping up to a lonely sentry and giving him his quietus. How he longs for his two hours' vigil to expire; but the wings of Time have suddenly become leaden. He thinks his time must have been up long ago. He tries to make it pass by counting away the minutes.

His nerves presently begin to play him tricks. He fancies he can hear the noise of a body of creeping men. He peers about him. He hardly breathes—there is an uncomfortable tight feeling around his chest—he can feel his temples wildly throbbing.

What's that?

There is a black shadow not far away. Is it a man?

His gaze is riveted on it—it seems to move, to be creeping slowly up. It must be a man—the tension is suddenly released, and his soldierly qualities return to him in an instant. He levels his bayonet and goes for the shadow, to find—a bush.

He can hardly believe his own eyes. He could have sworn it had moved. Could he have been so nervous as to suffer from delusions such as this? He had fought in battles without a tremor. In a battle a man feels full of fight, he boldly advances without thought of danger, action dissipates fear. Sentry-go at night is a different thing. There is the terrible loneliness, the feeling that danger may come unexpectedly from any quarter, a forced period of inaction when action is needed to dispel nervousness. It is an unpleasant job, and there are few men who do not feel nervous. Few will own it, although the man who does not know fear is generally lacking in brain power.

There is a well-known tale about a celebrated General, whose aide de camp, a man of muscle but with very limited brain power, was deficient in sensibility, remarked that he, the General, appeared to be nervous. His answer was: "Yes! I am nervous, and if you were half as nervous as I am you'd run away."

There is an end to everything, however, even to a sentry's vigil, and eventually the sentry hears the welcome tramp of the relief. What a delightful feeling rushes over him! He feels as a child feels who has been lying in bed terrified by recollections of rumored ghosts and apparitions, when its mother appears.

NIGHT ALARMS.

Away they go back to the outpost, which consists of about thirty men, ensconced in a little natural fort, a rise of ground strewn with large boulders. Most of these men are fast asleep. In the ordinary way one would not feel like sleeping on outpost duty; but the continued physical strain of active service is so fatiguing that not even the danger of a night attack or sniping, to which an outpost is particularly liable, will ward off the much-needed sleep.

An army must have a certain amount of sleep, and what little sleep it does get should be, if possible, undisturbed. There is nothing more wearing to troops on active service than frequent night alarms. Continual false alarms are both physically and morally injurious. Our system of outposts, however, gives us a feeling of tolerable security. Our enemy suffered more than ourselves from false night alarms. They had had a few alarms which were far from false, and they were followed by attacks which our friend the enemy does not easily forget. On several occasions I was told by Boers that they never had a comfortable night's rest for fear of a bayonet attack. I believe them.

The outpost system, like all good systems, is very simple. Outposts, consisting of twenty or thirty men, are placed around the army. Sentries are placed some distance in front of the outposts. The distance between sentries varies, but it is always such that no one could creep in between two sentries without being seen by one of them. This also applies to the flank sentries of adjacent posts. We have thus a complete chain of sentries.

In the case of a night attack the sentry to whom the enemy first becomes visible retires to the outpost and reports, or, if there is no time for this, fires off his rifle. The outpost defends its position; but if the attack be a genuine one, will probably be slowly driven back upon the main body, by which time it would be ready to meet the attack. The memory of deeds of valor performed by British outposts, not only in the South African campaign, but in previous wars, gives the British soldier that sense of security so necessary to prolonged active service.

WHAT A STABLE PICKET MUST DO.

So much for the serious side of sentry-go; but there is another kind of sentry whose work is not fraught with physical danger, but which has the effect of impairing the temper of a saint. Have you ever heard of a gentleman called a line orderly? He is sometimes called a stable picket, or horse guard, or various other names, according to the fancy of his commanding officer. His duty is to look after the horse lines at night. It is harrowing work.

He takes charge of about thirty horses. These are in a line, with their heads tied together. Some of the horses try to graze, and in pushing forward the remainder step forward, so that a line orderly's work is principally keeping back the animals. He walks quickly up and down the line, persuading the brutes to keep back. We found it a good plan to put our hands into our overcoat pockets and flap the horses' noses with the skirts of the overcoat. It is effective, but doesn't improve the cloak. If it is the rainy season, the horse lines are usually a quagmire, which doesn't make the work any pleasanter. There is one blessing, however, you may smoke; but, and this is a big but, you must first get your match. These are rare. If there is no fire, you will probably have to forego your smoke, as your comrades have a peculiar objection to being woke up to be asked for a match.

A marvelous thing about horse lines is that, however tightly you tie the horses up, they will always be getting loose. It is always advisable to count the horses periodically. If one does get away, the orderly keeps his eye open for a straying horse. A good orderly will always have his right number in the morning. It does not follow that they are all the original ones of the night before. It has occasionally been found that the number has increased during the night, but when interrogated, the orderly puts on a vacant look and suggests that there might have been a mistake in the original counting.

Perhaps an orderly hears a disturbance at the other end of the line, and on going there finds that one of the horses has got its foot entangled in the head lines. While extricating the animal the horses at the other end of the line stroll forward and use the sleeping troopers' legs as a promenade. (On service each man sleeps a few feet in front of his horse.) A volley of abuse is at once leveled at the poor orderly's head. Sarcastic remarks are passed as to his efficiency as a mounted man. It is suggested that he should be told off to keep the wagons still at night. And so on.

In one case an orderly was so zealous in trying to keep the horses off his comrades' feet, that he drove the line back on to the heads of the section sleeping in rear. Their remarks can be better imagined than described.

PERCIVAL C. FRANKLIN.

English Examination "Plums."

From the London News.

Some "plums" from recent examination papers are forwarded to us from a quarter in which hoaxing is not to be suspected. One question required masculine forms corresponding to abbess, awe, and dam. The answers on one paper were abber, ewer, damn—the last a truly masculine form, says our correspondent. Another question was: What is the difference between an optimist and a pessimist? The answer of a sixth form boy, showing, says our correspondent, a fine perverted ingenuity in derivation, was: "An optimist looks after your eyes, and a pessimist after your feet."

YALE TEAM VICTORIOUS

Princeton's Hockey Seven Met Defeat in Second Championship Match.

PAULL'S EXCELLENT WORK

The Nassau Goal Keeper's Superior Individuality Stood Out as the Feature of a Well-Played Game.

With team work that would have been creditable to most any team, a defense which was all that could be desired, and an experience that kept them cool at critical moments, Yale University's hockey team had three decided advantages over Princeton in the first local intercollegiate championship game at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. Eli's seven, intercollegiate champions of the last three years, naturally found the tall enders in last year's league not very imposing, and, without any strenuous effort, the wearers of the blue shut out the orange and black by a score of 5—0.

The struggle of last night was a battle of team work against individual play, and the exponents of the former quality fairly swept the others off their feet. Yale's seven had stick work developed to a high degree, and, in twisting the puck in and out toward the opposing goal, they had Nassau fairly bewildered.

Their attack was pretty to watch, for the four went down the ice passing the puck intricately back and forth, while the Tigers fought unavailingly to stem their progress. Yale's defense was invincible, for the puck seldom got further than Coxe, whose well-directed stick play generally sufficed to send the puck bounding in the opposite direction. Princeton had during the whole game perhaps half a dozen shots that reached Taintor, and none of these got by him. Yale had almost as many chances to shoot for goal as she wanted for the Princeton defense lacked much except at goal.

PAULL A STAR PLAYER.

Paull was a wonder at stopping shoots and his work surpassed that of many in the amateur league. If he allowed five goals get by him he prevented five times as many shoots from becoming scores.

A considerable crowd of college men and girls and graduates, numbering perhaps 1,200, saw the game, but there was a singular lack of the usual display of college cheering and partisanship.

Yale started off auspiciously by dashing down toward the Tigers' goal. On the face-off Bronson captured the disk, and, dodging about, sent a rubber skimming to Inman, who smashed the rubber with the net, taking Paull by surprise. It took only a minute for the first tally.

Princeton, stimulated by the scene, went scurrying down the ice in clever form, but Coxe neatly took the puck away and sent it down the rink. A Princeton forward shot the rubber, but the disk went a little wide of the mark.

Then Yale's seven boys came swiftly down the ice four abreast, with team work that appeared all the more efficient on account of Princeton's lack of it. Nassau, however, put up a good defensive game, and her forwards skated desperately after the opposing four and managed to get the puck away many a time before it reached the Princeton primary defense.

ABSENCE OF ROUGH PLAY.

Play in the first half was not especially rough. There was, however, considerable checking, a little tripping, and quite some exciting melees, in which hockey players and hockey sticks got tangled up. Little of Princeton and Snow were both ruled off for a short time. Yale's second tally of the period came through team play by all four forwards, who skated down the rink, passing the puck cleverly. They disposed of Little and Sheffield, and came directly in front of the goal two feet distant, when Inman, in a remarkably slow way, shoved the rubber into the net. With this score time was up for the period.

Yale started off with the same splendid dash again in the first half, but this time Nassau was not to be caught napping, and Paull turned aside the first swift shoot. Princeton at the start of the half played better than in the opening period, and there were moments when Princeton hearts beat fast, as it seemed as if this time Nassau would surely smash the puck into the net, but each time the critical moment a Yale player would glide out of the bunch and deftly take away the rubber. Just before Yale got her first goal of the half Bronson was ruled off for rough play. When he returned to the ice he started in to make things hum. He and Inman, by clever dual work in passing safely, brought the puck down toward the Princeton goal, but Little neatly knocked the rubber into a corner, Homans, skating after it, brought it directly in front of the goal, where Inman recaptured it and sent it bounding into the net past Paull, who looked disconsolate. Princeton then got the puck twice by Yale's goal, but her efforts to score were fruitless.

Yale had now tested her team work with such excellent results that mechanically it formed again and the four forwards came quickly down the rink, and just at the right time Inman sent the puck flying to Stoddard, who, three feet away from Paull, shot the hard little rubber with splendid velocity between the posts. Barely a moment later came the fifth goal. It was scored by as pretty individual and combination play as could be wished. After a lift by Little had sent the puck sailing to the end of the rink, Inman got the rubber and started down the ice. In and out past McAlpin and Ogden he dodged. He hurtled Little's stick, spun by Homans, and passed the puck swiftly to Bronson, who had come down the ice abreast with him. Bronson poked the rubber into the net, bringing Princeton's fifth and final score. After a few minutes more of desultory playing time was up. Line-up:

Yale, 5.	Position.	Princeton, 0.
Taintor	Goal	Paull
Ward	Point	Sheffield, Homans
Coxe	Cover Point	Little
Snow	Forward	McAlpin
Bronson	Forward	Ogden
Stoddard	Forward	A. & F. Alexander
Inman	Forward	Poe

Goals scored by—Inman, 3; Stoddard, Bronson. Referee—J. W. Callender, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Goal umpires—Howard Walton, St. Nicholas Skating Club; A. Loughman, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

ROUGH HOCKEY PLAYING.

Measures to be Taken to Stop Brutality in the Game—League Standing.

The attention of hockey followers last week was largely devoted to considering means by which the brutality and rowdyism that have been particularly marked features of this season's sport can be eliminated. The culminating point of rough and brutal play was reached on Wednesday night, when William Murray deliberately assaulted Frederick Cobb during a game of hockey at the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn. Since that time the players in the different clubs and the public interested have unanimously condemned Murray's action in hearty terms, and have come to the conclusion that something decisive must be done to check rough work if hockey is to keep the place it has so far occupied.

The general sentiment in the Murray-Cobb case was reflected in the prompt action in the matter of the Board of Governors of the Amateur League at a meeting on Thursday night, when Murray was expelled from the league. This board discussed at considerable length the proposition of effectually stamping out roughness, and several methods were proposed. One was suggested that it is believed will establish so severe a penalty on unfair tactics that players will be exceedingly careful of their procedure. At present, if a man is guilty of rough work the referee rules him out of the game from two to five minutes, according to his discretion. At the expiration of this period the player re-enters the game. In the new scheme the offender will at first be ruled out of the match for ten minutes. If, when he takes his place again, he still pursues rough play, he will be suspended for two weeks. Persistent roughness will be met with expulsion. This is the plan outlined at present, which will be considered in detail and probably adopted at the next meeting of the Board of Governors.

The Crescent Athletic Club won the only game it played last week with the Hockey Club of New York, and continues to occupy first place. The New York Athletic Club's record of two victories has been diminished by one, as its game won from the St. Nicholas Skating Club on Jan. 8 is not to be counted and must be replayed. This is due to the fact that Howard represented the New York seven in that match when he was under suspension. This and the fact that, crippled by Howard's absence and the assault on Cobb, Wednesday, it lost to the Brooklyn Skating Club, ties it for third place with the Brooklyn Skating Club. St. Nicholas, on the contrary, by the removal of its defeat at the hands of the New York Athletic Club on Jan. 8 and by its victory over the Quaker City team, has pulled into second place. The standing:

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	To Play.
Crescent Athletic Club	3	0	0	7
St. Nicholas Skating Club	1	0	1	10
New York Athletic Club	1	1	0	8
Brooklyn Skating Club	1	1	1	9
Hockey Club of New York	1	2	0	7
Quaker City Hockey Club	0	3	0	7

Columbia Freshmen Win at Hockey.

The Columbia freshmen hockey team experienced little difficulty in defeating the Berkeley School seven yesterday by the score of 4 goals to 1.

INDOOR BICYCLE RACES.

Frank Wins One Event and Qualifies in Two Others at the Eighth Regiment Cycle Meet.

William G. Frank, the champion bicycle rider of the Eighth Regiment, was the star man last night in the races of the joint meet held under the auspices of Company E, Eighth Regiment, and the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York. The events were held on the twelve-lap track of the Eighth Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. All the contests were cycle races, and only one of those was finished. With that exception, only the trial heats were run, and the final contests will take place at the same armory next Saturday night, when, in addition, there will be a number of track athletic games.

Frank is one of the best indoor riders in the country, and he sustained his reputation thoroughly last night. He qualified for the final runs in both the one-mile and two-mile handicaps, winning his heat in the one-mile race from scratch in 2:36. He got second place in his two-mile heat, riding from scratch, being led by H. R. Brown, Jr., of the Kings County Wheelmen, who had 60 yards. Frank was also the individual victor in the five-mile pursuit race, and was the means of giving his regimental team first honors in a competition which brought out five teams, consisting of two men each.

This latter race attracted the chief attention, probably from the fact that it was the only one to be definitely decided, and also by the presence of five popular teams. Frank had for his companion on the Eighth Regiment team A. Morris. They first beat the Twelfth Regiment pair—F. W. Sulzer and Oscar Ludwig. Frank and Sulzer were the final pair, and Frank caught his rival in eight laps. Following this, the Seventy-first Regiment pair—George H. King and Thomas A. McCahill—met the Kings County Wheelmen, represented by Hugh R. Brown, Jr., and A. Brexendorf. The Howard Wheelmen drew a bye. In the final contest, Frank and Brown had a pretty race for half a dozen laps, the latter keeping up a stiff pace, but Frank steadily overhauled him, and at one and one-third miles he passed the Kings County man. Summaries:

One mile bicycle handicap.—First heat—Won by H. R. Brown, Jr., Kings County Wheelmen, (45 yards:) Louis Meyer, Empire Cycling Club, (105 yards,) second; J. F. Rogers, Kings County Wheelmen, (45 yards,) third. Time—2:38 2-5.

Second Heat—Won by W. G. Frank, Eighth Regiment, (scratch;) Charles Martin, Empire Cycling Club, (15 yards,) second; F. T. Tanner, Howard Wheelmen, Brooklyn, (45 yards,) third. Time—2:36.

Third Heat.—Won by G. H. King, Seventy-first Regiment, (45 yards;) T. A. McCahill, Larchmont A. C., (60 yards,) second; W. P. Mullaney, Eagle Wheelmen, (120 yards,) third. Time—2:34.

One-Mile Bicycle, Novice.—First heat—Won by F. T. Satterfield, Leonard Cycling Club; Peter J. Volkmann, Columbia A. C., second. Time—2:49 4-5.

Second heat—Won by Charles Wehner, Company I, Seventy-first Regiment; Louis Meyer, Empire Cycling Club, second. Time—2:41.

Two-Mile Bicycle, Handicap.—First heat—Won by Charles Martin, Empire Cycling Club, 20 yards; J. E. Purcell, Battery L, Thirteenth Regiment, 80 yards, second; F. T. Warner, Howard Wheelmen, 60 yards, third. Time—5:06 4-5.

Second heat—Won by H. R. Brown, Jr., Kings County Wheelmen, 60 yards; W. G. Frank, Eighth Regiment, scratch, second; F. W. Sulzer, Thirteenth Regiment, 60 yards, third; J. H. Karkella, Battery E, Thirteenth Artillery, 100 yards, fourth. Time—5:09 4-5.

Five-Mile Bicycle Team Pursuit Race.—Won by Eighth Regiment, W. G. Frank and A. Morris; Kings County Wheelmen, Hugh R. Brown, Jr., and A. Brexendorf, second; Howard Wheelmen, Fred T. Warner and J. Townsend, third. Frank caught Brown in 1 mile and 4 laps in 3:23 3-5.

Harvard's New Rowing System.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 19.—Harvard has adopted a new rowing system for the coming season, a system similar in many respects to that used in football last Fall. There will be no head coach. The work of developing a crew will be left to a council of experienced oarsmen, and that council will be responsible for the crew's failure or success. This plan was announced by Capt. Bullard to-day and created considerable surprise in athletic circles here. It is a departure from the plan which has been in existence for the last two years, and its outcome is looked forward to with great interest by those who are interested in the work of the crew. Harvard's head coach for the last two years has been E. C. Storrow, who, with his brother, George Mumford, and Dae Goodrich, have brought the standard of rowing at Harvard up to a high grade. This year, however, Storrow, owing to business pressure, has refused to take charge. A man to fill his place seems impossible to find, so Bullard has decided to abolish the office for good. Mumford and Goodrich will remain with the crew, and with the graduate oarsmen who always turn up, will constitute an executive board. Later in the season, should the attempt prove an out-and-out failure, one of these men may be put at the head of things.

POWERFUL CUP DEFENDER

Belmont Syndicate Yacht Compared with the Columbia.

SECRECY IN BRISTOL SHOPS

Parts for the First Steel Mast for New Boat Are Ready to be Put Together.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Jan. 19.—The new cup defender being built at Bristol will not only be an improvement over the Columbia in design, but will also be a great deal more powerful boat, and of a type with no radical departure from that which it has more than once been proved can carry a large sail area, can be easily driven to high speed, and is of a seaworthiness that is faultless.

Additional information obtained about the craft bears out assertions appearing previously in these columns that she will be more lightly and more thoroughly built than was the champion of 1899.

It would not be surprising if she stood up stiffer under her canvas than did the 70-footers, as special attention was given to such details in making the design.

A large amount of metal of many kinds was received at Bristol the past week from Pennsylvania, Ansonia, and Pawtucket, to form part of the construction of the new cup defender. This has not lessened in any degree the stories that there are now at the Bristol shops more steel and bronze than are needed to construct the Belmont sloop. It is known that the Maxwell 46-footer is to have wooden planking; therefore, the theory exploited the first of the week that the extra plates of Tobin bronze were procured for an outside skin for the 46 footer is out of the question. If a centre-board boat should be built in Bristol it is claimed by parties who seem to know that it will be an all-metal boat from keel to rail of much the same construction as was followed in turning out the Vigilant.

The designers have had a busy week of it supervising the bending of the frames for the Belmont craft. The least defect in the bulbed angles is submitted to him for examination before any attempt is made to place it in the frame pile in the south boat shop, but so far the good judgment of the steel company in Pennsylvania has resulted in but few of the angle irons being culled as unfit for use in the making of the big sloop. It is learned that in one lot of angle iron bars consisting of forty-two there was but one or two rejected owing to imperfections.

The work of bending, which was rushed at first in the blacksmith's shop, is now progressing slower, with the view of obtaining the best results in the curves.

The mechanics are still at work fitting the floor plates to be attached to the bases of the frames, which will be done when they are set up in place.

Considerable work of a preparatory nature went on all week about the lead keel in order to have all details of the work advanced to such a degree when extra plates are engaged that once the actual construction begins on the hull the craft will have what is termed a surprising growth. Many arguments are heard here relative to the merits of the Boston boat and the one building here, some yachtsmen offering to wager on even terms that the Lawson craft will not outsail the Columbia on a reach or on a beat to windward. There is a yachtsman in Bristol who has viewed some of the lines of the Lawson boat design who claims that she will give a good account of herself, but without having access to the plans of the Belmont boat he declares that it is utterly useless to hazard an opinion as to which of the two would be the winner in the trial races. Still from what those yachtsmen saw in the Lawson boat lines it is considered that she will have Columbia characteristics, although she is in part an advancement on those lines.

The system of secret movements is in full force at the Bristol shops, but without any apparent change in the rules followed in the building of other cup defenders. While nothing is said about keeping quiet about doings in the boat shops, there is a feeling that the gray apparition of secrecy is hovering about at all hours.

All the parts for the first of the steel masts for the new boat have been shaped out and are ready for putting together at the shortest possible notice. Two steel masts are to be completed and ready for use the latter part of April.

The flanging of plating, both steel and Tobin bronze, was carried out the past week to a great extent in the north as well as the south shop. It appears that the system of flanging is being carried out in the construction of the new sloop more than it was in the construction of the Columbia in 1899.

SHAMROCK IN OPEN RACES.

Capt. Sycamore of Sir Thomas Lipton's Yacht in Favor of Such Competition.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Edward Sycamore, the Captain of the new challenger for the America's Cup, has arrived in London from Glasgow. Heretofore he has refused to be interviewed, but he has at last talked with a representative of The Associated Press, to whom he said:

"It seems to me that magnificent opportunities for sport have been thrown away by the practice of taking a challenger to the other side and using her there only for the purpose of sailing the number of races necessary to decide the ownership of the America's Cup. These boats, of course, have been built with the object of bringing back the cup, and that must always remain their principal work. The Shamrock II. will cross for that object, and nothing will be allowed to interfere with that. When the races shall have been decided, however, I should like her to be sailed in a few races against the pick of the American fleet for whatever prizes may be offered.

"The cup contest is sailed under conditions calculated to give the fairest possible test. Still, it is conceivable that these very conditions might tell heavily against one or the other of the boats. I think it would be satisfactory to the owner and the designer of the defeated boat and good for sport to have a trial or two at open racing. If we are fortunate enough to win the cup we would be glad if our opponents had an opportunity for revenge under other conditions. If unfortunate enough to be beaten, we would prefer an opportunity to try at something else instead of the certainty of returning empty handed."

In view of Sir Thomas Lipton's promise to take the Erin, and possibly the Shamrock II., to some of the principal American yachting centres, the challenger is likely to be seen on more courses than that at Sandy Hook this Fall.

YACHTSMEN AT HOME.

New House of N. Y. Y. C. Formally Occupied Yesterday.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the old clubhouse of the New York Yacht Club at 67 Madison Avenue, which had been the home of the club since May 1, 1884, was permanently closed, and at 8 o'clock the well-known red and blue burgee of the club was hoisted over the home of the organization at 37, 39, and 41 West Forty-fourth Street. No formal ceremonies attended either the abandonment of the old or the occupation of the new house, but a series of receptions will be given as soon as the club is comfortably settled in its new quarters.

Although the new clubhouse was not supposed to be open until the colors were hoisted yesterday morning, it was visited by quite a number of members during the preceding evening, and yesterday the total attendance was between two and three hundred. The unique grillroom, with its timbered walls and ceiling and heavy oaken furniture, was the centre of attraction, though the spacious and beautiful model room received its share of commendation.

Now that there is room to adequately exhibit and care for full-rigged models, it is likely that the club will receive more of that description for its collection. A notable one lately added is of the Virginia. Isaac Stern's new yacht, which now occupies a prominent place on one of the tables.

The future of the old house is in doubt. A sign upon the front informs all who pass that it is "for sale or to lease.

A Hint for Next Christmas.

From the London Globe.

An Englishman in Paris sends us the quaint saying of a child, suitable for this season of the year. "Mamma," said the youngster, "as my 'tocking is a werry 'mall one, I will cut off the foot and put a basket underneath. Santa Claus will know it is mine, but I wants lots." Let us trust that Santa Claus may not put his foot in it.

NEW ASSOCIATION'S PERIL.

Action of Philadelphia Owner Nearly Caused Dissolution of the Latest Baseball League.

The infant baseball body, the American Association, formed only a day before, was perilously near its exit from existence yesterday at the Marlborough Hotel, where its organizers have been in session since Thursday. The stand taken by Col. John I. Rogers of the Philadelphia Club in the National League was so directly opposed to the ideas of the American Association that all save one man, Charles Havenar, who is one of the owners of the association's Detroit Club, became disgusted, and were willing to quit and give up all hope of ever establishing the new body. Havenar, on the other hand, advised that the association put up with the terms offered by Rogers for the one year that the League's agreement will last, and in the end prevailed, the association agreeing to have its Philadelphia Club play on the grounds controlled by Rogers in that city and under the direction of Hezekiah Niles, the man named by Rogers. Before these terms were named the association had expected to go into Philadelphia and play under the management of one of its organizers in a new park which Kock of the association had promised to build. The final agreement, made in accordance with the wishes of Col. Rogers, was most distasteful to the American Association, as the committee in charge said it would put the association in the position of playing second fiddle to the Rogers club, and give the general impression that the new Philadelphia Club was a "second nine" and its allies subordinate to the League clubs. Havenar argued, however, that as the National League contract has but one year to run the American Association would be able to make new arrangements for 1902, and having a year to establish itself would be in a position to make terms that would be more satisfactory.

Under the present arrangement, the American Association is to be an eight club league, with clubs representing Detroit, Milwaukee, Louisville, and Indianapolis in the West and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston in the East. The Board of Directors will be composed of the managers of the Boston, Washington, Detroit, and Milwaukee Clubs. The new association has the right to hold or reserve any five players for each club. This, to all purposes, relieves the American Association from the provisions of the drafting rules.

The American Association later held a final business meeting and adopted a constitution, which is practically the same as that of the National League. W. H. Watkins was again chosen as temporary President and Secretary, and will continue to serve for probably three weeks, when a full list of officers will be elected. The next regular meeting of the association will be held as soon as possible after the schedule meeting of the National League in the Spring, and, it is said, will be in Detroit. At this meeting the association clubs will make arrangements for players, taking the surplus from the League clubs, which then will be restricted to sixteen players each.

Baseball on Armory Diamond.

In one of the most exciting games ever played in the Forty-seventh Regiment's armory, the All Brooklyn Indoor Baseball team last night defeated the All New Yorks by the score of 12 to 9. In the second inning, Cunningham of the home team fell while running to third base and struck his head on the floor with considerable force. He was carried off the floor unconscious. Later he resumed play. During the sixth inning, Capt. Thomas ordered him out of the game because of a caustic criticism of the Captain's playing. Instead of leaving the floor, Cunningham went at Thomas in a threatening manner, but wiser heads prevented an altercation. The score:

ALL-BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E	ALL-NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Costello, ss.	1	0	2	5	0	Smith, ss.	0	1	0	4	0
Sweet'n, ef.	1	3	0	0	0	Reyling, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Thomas, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Collins, 2b.	1	2	4	1	0
Thorne, c.	0	1	6	4	1	Fritch'n, 1b.	2	12	0	0	2
Copp, 3b.	0	1	5	3	0	Schwartz, c.	1	1	6	1	1
Diack, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Ettinger, 2b.	1	1	2	5	0
Murphy, 2b.	2	2	12	2	0	Ritter, c.	1	1	0	0	0
Cun'am, 2b.	2	2	1	1	0	Deegan, lf.	1	1	0	2	0
Gillette, p.	2	1	1	1	3	Heun, p.	1	2	1	1	0
Total	12	8	27	16	6	Total	9	13	27	9	3

All Brooklyn.....0 6 1 0 1 2 0 0 2—12
All New York.....4 0 0 1 0 3 1 0 0—9

Two-base hits—Dixon, 2; Murphy, 2; Ettinger, 1; Costello, 1; Fritchman, 1. Sacrifice hits—Cunningham, Reyling, Costello, 1. Struck out—Costello, 1; Thomas, 2; Copp, 1; Smith, 1; Murphy, 2; Gillette, 1; Ritter, 2. Stolen bases—Sweetman, 4; Reyling, 4; Copp, 3; Dixon, 4; Murphy, 4; Cunningham, 1; Costello, 4; Gillette, 2; Collins, 5; Deegan, 3. Balks—Gillette, 1. Umpire—A. Simpson.

NEW UTRECHT GUNNERS' SHOOT

Gaughan's Straight Score Won the Handicap for the Club Trophy.

A wind that all but justified the term of "gale" applied to it by one gunner of the New Utrecht Gun Club blew over the shooting grounds at Inter-State Park yesterday, when the New Utrecht Club's monthly handicap trophy shoot took place. Coming from behind the pigeon shooters as they faced the trap, the chilly breeze swept down on the traps with a velocity that hustled even the most sluggish birds into rapid flight. Whether or not they wished to rise, the pigeons were forced away the instant any of the traps were sprung, and, driving with the force of bullets before the wind, four in five of them winged it; almost straightaway, as outgoers. The unlucky one in five, which tried to go against the wind, became practically a stationary mark and invited death. In spite of the stiff breeze, the sport was good, and the seven men who competed for the club trophy had a close race of it. J. E. Gaughan, at the back mark, twenty-nine yards, winning with a straight score of ten kills, from two competitors, with nine each, the tenth bird for Gaughan, when a miss on last bird would have made a tie among three, causing an amount of interested excitement that would have been worthy of a Grand American Handicap. Gaughan took no chances, however, and, holding on the pigeon as it rose and went with the wind, pulled both barrels, made a beautifully clean kill and won the sweep. Two other events were shot off. Gaughan and C. A. Lincoln dividing one and C. M. Chapman winning another. The scores follow:

New Utrecht Trophy Handicap, Sweepstakes, Handicap 28 to 29 yards' rise, at 10 live birds per man.

	K.	M.
C. W. Chapman, 28 yards..... 22220	20122	8 2
F. V. Joy, 28 yards..... 01222	00222	7 3
C. M. Lincoln, 28 yards..... 20122	01222	7 3
"Jack," 28 yards..... 22122	02112	9 1
J. A. Bennett, 28 yards..... 12121	20121	9 1
J. E. Gaughan, 29 yards..... 22222	22222	10 0
J. Greenway, 28 yards..... 01221	00112	7 3

Sweepstakes, at seven live birds.

	K.	M.
C. M. Chapman	7	0
C. A. Lincoln	6	1
F. V. Joy	6	1
C. C. Bennett	5	2

Handicap sweepstakes, at seven live birds.

	K.	M.
J. E. Gaughan	7	0
C. A. Lincoln	7	0
J. A. Bennett	6	1
C. A. Lockwood	6	1
A. Jackson	6	1
C. M. Chapman	5	2
F. V. Joy	5	2
C. C. Bennett	5	2
P. Roy	5	2

Referee—T. W. Morfey.

Chapman Wins at Owl's Head.

It was almost impossible to hold a gun steady against the wind that howled across the plateau on which the Crescent Athletic Club's traps are situated, yesterday, and in consequence the Shooting Committee of the organization cut down the programme of competitions for the day, deciding but two instead of the usual lengthy number. The principal event run off was the third competition for the January Cup at 50 targets per man. In this event H. C. Chapman won, getting a tally of 44. Summaries:

Third Contest for January Cup, 50 Targets Per Man, Two Sets of Traps—H. C. Chapman, 44; Frank B. Stephenson, 39; Dr. J. J. Keyes, 35; Luke C. Hopkins, 32; Charles A. Sykes, 30; W. W. Marshall, 20.

Sweepstakes Competition, 15 Targets Per Man, Expert Traps—Frank B. Stephenson, 9; Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 4; Dr. J. J. Keyes, 4; W. Marshall, 3; H. C. Chapman, 1; G. Stephenson, Sr., 0.

Another Man Foiled.

"I often wonder what's the best thing to do for the grip," remarked the stingy man, who was trying to get some advice gratis.

"Go out without your overcoat," replied the doctor.—Philadelphia Press.

IMPORTANT WEEK IN GOLF

Future Officers of the National Body to be Announced.

WOMEN CONTESTANTS TO MEET

Long Series of Open Tournaments Arranged for the Florida East and West Coasts.

Charles B. Macdonald, Chairman of the Nominating Committee of the United States Golf Association, said yesterday that the list of officers for election at the coming annual meeting had been completed and sent to Robert B. Kerr, the Secretary, for official announcement. Mr. Kerr was out of town yesterday, but it was said at his office that the report had been received and would probably be publicly announced to-morrow. Mr. Macdonald would give no clue as to the new selection for President to fill the office now held by W. B. Thomas, who has declined to serve for a third term. It is the general impression among golfers that the future golf President will be either Henry B. Hollins or R. H. Williams. Either would be eminently acceptable, and the future high standard of American golf would be well preserved.

Mr. Hollins was the first President of the Metropolitan Golf Association, and has always taken a keen interest in the game. He was one of the founders of the Westbrook Golf Club at Islip, L. I. Mr. Williams is equally well known in the golf world. He is a member of several clubs, including Garden City and Morris County, at Morristown, near which place he has a fine country home. Mr. Williams is the new President of the Racquet and Tennis Club, and he is a popular New York clubman. With the announcement of the ticket, Secretary Kerr will also name the date for the annual Golf Association meeting, which will come toward the end of February, in this city, probably at Delmonico's.

Another feature of golf interest for the coming week will be the annual meeting of the Women's Golf Association. This will be held on Friday in this city. Besides the election of officers, plans will be laid for the events of the year, and some modifications will be adopted in the management of team competitions, a reduction in the number of players on each team from six to four contestants being one of the most radical changes to be made.

Walter J. Travis, the amateur golf champion of America, has decided to make a brief visit to Florida this Winter. He will visit the links in that Southern resort in company with Van Tassel Sutphen, leaving about Feb. 20, for a two weeks' tour. During that time the tournaments at Kissimmee and Tampa Bay will be in progress, and it is more than probable that Travis may take a hand in the sport himself. An effort will be made to induce Travis to prolong his stay so as to play in the Florida West Coast championship, which will be held at Belleair, near Tampa, beginning on March 9.

The golf exodus to Florida has already commenced, and several of our prominent Northern players have been studying the Florida links for two weeks or more, in preparation for the coming events. The programmes of both the East and West Coast Associations have just been announced, and they are more elaborate, particularly on the latter coast, than has been the case in the past. The regular series of events on the West Coast will begin Feb. 5 at Ocala, and close late in March at Belleair. Besides this association series of events, there will be weekly handicaps on each course during the season. The list of regular club tournaments, open to all golfers on the West Coast, with dates, is:

Ocala—Feb. 5, men's scratch competition; Feb. 6, men's handicap; Feb. 7, women's scratch and handicap contests; Feb. 8, professional match; Feb. 9, driving competition.

Winter Park—Feb. 19, men's scratch competition; Feb. 20, men's handicap; Feb. 21, women's scratch competition; Feb. 22, women's handicap; Feb. 23, professional tournament and driving competition.

Kissimmee—Feb. 26, men's scratch competition; March 1, men's handicap; March 2, women's scratch contest; March 3, women's handicap; March 2, professional tournament and driving competition.

Tampa Bay—March 5, men's scratch competition; March 6, men's handicap; March 7, women's championship of the Florida West Coast; March 8, women's handicap; March 9, professional match and driving competition.

Belleair—March 9, men's championship of the Florida West Coast; March 20, men's handicap; March 21, women's scratch contest; March 22, women's handicap; March 23, professional match and driving competition.

On the East Coast, besides numerous club tournaments, the series of open events will begin on the last day of February at Nassau in the Bahamas, and will be continued on March 1 and 2. Following this the tournament at Miami will come, March 7, 8, and 9. Palm Beach will have its open event on March 14, 15, and 16. Ormonde will come on March 21, 22, and 23, while the last of the open tournaments will be at St. Augustine on March 28, 29, and 30. Immediately after this event the annual championship contest of the East Coast will be held at the St. Augustine County Club, which has one of the best links in Florida. The club has engaged as the professional this year Harry Reddie, who had charge of the Miscouamicut golf links on Watch Hill during the Summer. The Palm Beach Club tournaments began last week, and next month the Southern Florida golf championships will be held there.

Golf on Florida Links.

Special to The New York Times.

ROYAL POINCINIA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 19.—After a spirited contest, Devereaux Emmet of the Garden City Golf Club won the silver cup offered as first prize here today, and the Consolation Cup went to A. W. Black of Lakewood. Play was over eighteen holes in the morning, medal scores to decide who should enter first and second eights.

There was a silver and a bronze medal for the best score, and these went to Mr. Dutton and E. A. Milliken of Boston, respectively. The amateur record for the new course was broken by both of these players this morning on their score of 73. Previous to this Mr. Dutton held the record, with 74. The scores:

George Dutton, Oakley Club	73	83	156
E. A. Milliken, Boston	73	86	159
Devereaux Emmet, Garden City	77	87	164
Charles B. Corey, Oakley	81	83	164
S. Maddock, Crescent Athletic	88	90	178
H. B. Smith	90	89	179
J. W. Johnson, Ardsley	90	88	178
R. L. Taylor, Watertown	91	89	180
Second eight.			
A. W. Black, Lakewood	93	90	183
R. A. Farrelly, Westchester	93	95	188
J. B. Johnson, Ardsley	93	95	188
C. Livingston, Jr.	93	104	197
D. Mallory, Baltimore Club	98	99	197
J. Willie, Jefferson	100	98	198

COLUMBIA CREWS TRAINING.

Coach Hanlan Instructing the Candidates on the Gymnasium Machines.

The training of Columbia's oarsmen which was begun last Monday is being continued regularly in the rowing room of the gymnasium under the direction of Coach Hanlan. Two sets of machines have been set up, and in these Hanlan coaches the men in squads. At present there are about forty men out for the 'Varsity boats, but a number of the experienced oarsmen will not come out until after the midyear examinations.

According to a new regulation of the Faculty Athletic Committee, every candidate for the crew, before he is permitted to row, must submit to a physical examination by the director of the gymnasium. He must also make a total of at least 700 points in the strength tests before he can participate in rowing.

The financial side of the freshman crew is also promising. Manager L. L. Savage has already collected $670 of the total of $2,500 which he must raise from his class, and will probably have the full amount in about a month.

Lea Princeton's Football Coach.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 19.—The management of the Princeton football team announced to-night that at a joint meeting of the Graduate Advisory Committee and Undergraduate Executive Committee, held here this afternoon, Langdon Lea, Captain of the 1895 team, was elected head coach of the football team for next year. He will have entire charge of supervising the routine of work, which will lighten the burden of responsibility for Capt. Pell.

Lea successfully coached Princeton's '99 gridiron warriors.

At the meeting this afternoon the Executive Committee passed a rule whereby the election of Captains of all the athletic teams which bear the name of the university shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The object of this is to insure the election of Captains that are best fitted to uphold the interests of the university.

YALE'S ATHLETIC CAMPAIGN.

It Is Hoped that the Old Standing Will Be Regained This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 19.—Yale athletic managers are planning a campaign this year that bids fair to regain for the university the standing in intercollegiate athletics that was held here in the old days. The great success of last year's football season, with the remarkably good team that Capt. F. Gordon Brown turned out, has acted as a tonic on all branches of Yale's athletics, and the season starts in this month with more assurance of success than ever before.

Plans are already making for next year's football team. The candidates will be turned out for the annual Spring practice toward the end of next term, and until then all the men who intend to try for Capt. Gould's eleven will go through a systematic course in the gymnasium. Gordon Brown will undoubtedly return next Fall to coach the eleven, and Mike Murphy will again take charge of the physical condition of the men.

Crew work has already commenced, though the real opening of the season will be deferred until next week. The freshmen, to the number of 110, ar now working daily in the tanks and taking regular cross-country runs in preparation for the hard work to come later. This coming week there will be the real opening of the season, when all the candidates for the crew will be called out. Yale is still in the experimental stage as regards the crew stroke tried last year, and this coming season will be an important one in Yale boating annals for that reason. Capt. Fred Allen has agreed to return to Yale this Spring as the head coach, and his work will commence immediately after Easter. Last year's stroke and general method of rowing will be continued this coming year, and it will be the first time in five years that Yale has had any permanent method of rowing.

The track team starts in with a rush this year. Regular daily work at the field will not commence until later in the season, but by the 1st of February the candidates will be called out for the preliminary training. A meeting of the men was called this week, with the result that 122 candidates turned out, among them a superior line of middle-distance runners, jumpers, and weight throwers. Capt. Fincke and Trainer Murphy have decided to change the method of event Yale teams this year and participate in several indoor meets before the open season begins. A squad of men is already at work under Mike Murphy getting ready for at least two meets that Yale will enter, that of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, in New York, on Feb. 4, and the Boston Athletic Club, at a later date. The men who are now working with this end in view are Dixon Boardman, the middle-distance man and sprinter; Hargrave, the sprinter; Clapp, the all-around runner; J. S. Spraker, jumper, and Dick Sheldon and Frederick Beck, weight putters. These men will represent Yale at the two meets mentioned.

The baseball outlook is thus far not so encouraging as that of the other teams. Capt. Robertson caught out his men last Fall, but among them was no new candidate of promise. The team will begin work as soon as the weather permits, and as an unusually long season is ahead with an unusual series of hard games, the outlook is not as yet a hopeful one.

HAMBURG IS DUE TO-DAY.

A special train, bringing to New York the eight stallions from Marcus Daly's Bitter Root Stud of Hamilton, Mont., after one stop off for rest in Illinois, is due this morning. The horses will be unloaded at the Morris Park race track, where they will be stabled temporarily near the Bitter Root Stud mares and horses in training, to await the time of the great dispersal sale, which will be conducted for the Daly estate by the Fasig-Tipton Company in Madison Square Garden, Jan. 30 and 31, and Feb. 1. The famous stallion Hamburg heads the list of eight horses coming, and his arrival is awaited with great interest by turfmen generally. The horse, now six years old, was last seen in New York in 1898, when he won the Brighton Cup, and promptly afterward was retired to the stud by Mr. Daly.

The first of his produce yet have to race, but Hamburg's fame, both as an individual and as the best and most promising representative of a famous producing line, already is world-wide, and there is much speculation among horsemen as to whether he will or will not remain in America. A like curiosity is felt as to the price he will bring at public auction, for it is known that agents representing breeders in both England and France have been authorized to bid on him, and two Englishmen are now in New York, each of whom is reported to have come for the purpose of taking back the best son of Hanover. One other prospective bidder, now on his way to New York, is an American trainer, now under engagement to a wealthy English turfman, who is coming with a commission to buy Hamburg. The horse sold for a price which Mr. Daly admitted was about $40,000 as a three-year-old. The stallions that will be sold with him are of unusual merit and prominence, but all are in eclipse beside Hamburg. Many inquiries have been made as to whether visitors will be permitted to see the horse at Morris Park, but it is probable that he will be kept in comparative seclusion until he is led into the sales ring. The regular catalogue of the sale was issued a week ago.

American Turfmen Sail for Europe.

Edward Corrigan, the turfman, sailed for Liverpool on the Cunard liner Umbria yesterday. Accompanying him were Jed and William Waldo, the two jockeys he has retained to ride for him during the approaching season. Mr. Corrigan said a number of his horses were already in England and some had been shipped about two weeks ago.

"I am going to get everything ready for the racing season," he said, "though I do not expect to start in before April or May. I have entered some of my horses for several of the best races, including the Derby."

Mr. Corrigan said that he would retain Spencer if that jockey could get a license over here. In that case Mr. Croker would also retain him.

Edward McJoynt, the jockey who will ride for William K. Vanderbilt, also sailed on the Umbria.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—One mile—Emigre, 107, (Cochran,) 1; Frank McConnell, 107, 2; Waterhouse, 105, 3. Time—1:43¾. Three furlongs, Two-year-olds—Haydon, 110, (Dale,) 1; The Hoyden, 107, 2; Fullen, 107, 3. Time—0:38. Handicap, steeplechase, short course—Don Clarencio, 137, (Hines,) 1; Brakeman, 135, 2; Divertisement, 132, 3. Time—3:20. The Live Oak Handicap, mile and an eighth—Ben Chance, 105, (O'Brien,) 1; Sir Gaston, 100, 2; W. B. Gates, 108, 3. Time—1:56¾. Six furlongs—Bummer, 103, (Dale,) 1; Charlie O'Brien, 109, 2; Mordelmo, 100, 3. Time—1:15¼. Seven furlongs—Algie M., 107, (Winkfield,) 1; Porter B., 114, 2; Assessment, 105, 3. Time—1:31.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Four furlongs, purse—Dorine, 115, (Buchanan,) 1; Sol Lichenstein, 113, 2; Doctor Scharff, 108, 3. Time—0:48¾. Six furlongs—Theory, 101, (Mounce,) 1; Socialist, 103, 2; Tiburon, 95, 3. Time—1:13¾. One mile—Donald, 106, (Mounce,) 1; Torsida, 104, 2; Campus, 100, 3. Time—1:42¼. Lissak Handicap, one mile—Specific, 104, (Dominick,) 1; Vulcain, 112, 2; The Lady, 113, 3. Time—1:41¼. Mile and an eighth—Grand Sachem, 92, (Redfern,) 1; Lena, 108, 2; Opponent, 105, 3. Time—1:54¾. Seven furlongs, San Lundso Handicap—Bill Garrett, 96, (Dominick,) 1; Rolling Boer, 94, 2; Grafter, 81, 3. Time—1:26¾.

Jews Under Arms for England.

From The London Spectator.

The special service held at the Great Synagogue in Aldgate recently for Jews serving in the regular and auxiliary forces was attended by about 250 men, including some 20 officers and several members of the Colonial Imperial Volunteers, and attracted an immense congregation. In the course of his sermon the Rev. F. L. Cohen mentioned that more than 900 Jews had taken part in the campaign in South Africa, and that, in proportion to their number in the empire, they had actually borne more than their share in their contribution to the fighting forces. These striking figures deserve the widest possible currency, as they effectually and convincingly dispel the view, still entertained in some quarters, that the Jewish community always constitutes an imperium in imperio, that it is incapable of true loyalty to the land of its adoption, and that it never breeds fighting men.

Krueger's Views About Dancing.

From The London Ball-Room.

Here is a moral for lovers of dancing. It is President Krüger's answer to a request that his name might be used as patron of a ball in honor of her Majesty's birthday. It is signed by Mr. F. Eloff, his principal secretary. "Sir," the letter ran, "in reply to your favor of the 12th inst., requesting me to ask his Honor the State President to consent to his name being used as a patron of a ball to be given at Johannesburg on the 26th inst., I have been instructed to inform you that his Honor considers a ball as Beal's service, for which reason the Lord ordered Moses to kill all offenders; and as it is, therefore, contrary to his Honor's principles, his Honor cannot consent to the misuse of his name in such connection."

THE SHOW FOR SPORTSMEN.

Ojibway Indians Will Dance on the Shores of a Miniature Lake—Other Novel Attractions.

Madison Square Garden, without its annual Sportsmen's Show, would lose a large part of its attractiveness as a resort for Winter amusement and recreation. That popular exhibit, which has come to be one of the show features in New York life, is still over a month in the future, as it will not open until March 2, but the chief plans are already completed, and some striking novelties have been arranged.

The Sportsmen's Show this year will last two weeks, opening Saturday, March 2, being closed only on Sundays. During the past two years the water tank, with its water polo and other aquatic amusements, has been the star feature. This season that will be abandoned and something on a more elaborate and picturesque scale added. The greater part of the Fourth Avenue side of the Garden will be occupied by a miniature lake, from 18 to 24 inches in depth.

This lake will be an exact reproduction, except in size, of that upon the Ojibway reservation, on the shores of which those Indians assemble for their annual festival and religious dances. Near the western end of the lake will be constructed an island, in imitation of the one in the original lake. From the island the waters stretch away to the mountains, down which pour picturesque cascades and waterfalls, the shores being indented with coves and miniature bays. Natural bridges and arches of rock extend from the shore into the water, and at the mouth of a stream entering the lake, beavers, otters, and other amphibious fur-bearing animals have constructed their houses.

A delegation of Ojibway Indians from the reservation, attired in their dress of the woods, will come down the mountain every afternoon and evening, enter their canoes, and paddle to the island for an exhibition of their religious rites and dances.

At the left of the lake and at the foot of a mountain stream will be situated the beaver dam, where a dozen or more of these industrious animals will be quartered, wholly unconfined and free to give a continuous performance of their skill at house building. The Indians will attack the beavers and demolish their houses. Meantime, the beavers will return to their ruined homes and begin to repair the damage done. L. O. Armstrong, who has this part of the exhibit in charge, states that it is a characteristic of the beaver to persist in rebuilding its dams when damaged or disturbed.

A larger number of shooting contests will be given than heretofore. Events have been added for militia and regular army shoots with the military revolver, as well as one for policemen, and a number of revolver and rifle competitions for all comers. There will also be live pigeon shooting on the roof of the Garden.

CHICKENS AT THE GARDEN.

Annual Show of Poultry, with Cats, Rabbits, and Guinea Pigs.

Chickens will be the attraction during the coming week at the Madison Square Garden. The common garden fowl will not usurp all the attention, however, for ducks, geese, pigeons, besides many varieties of caged birds, as well as guinea pigs, rabbits, cavies, and even cats will be distributed with considerable liberality about the Garden. The occasion for this lavish display of winged fowl is the twelfth annual exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association. The exhibit will open Wednesday morning and will be continued through Saturday. It may seem rather odd to include such an animal as the cat with pigeons and small birds, but since the attempt to establish cat shows failed the annual exhibition of felines has been included as one of the attractions of the poultry show.

The cats, guinea pigs, and rabbits will be placed in the concert hall, and it is possible that a portion, if not all of the restaurant, may have to be given up to these animals. There is a large entry list with a long array of prizes, and in certain lines the coming show will present superior features over past years.

Among the large number of clubs that will be represented in the show are the following, with the times of their annual meetings, which are always held during the Madison Square Garden exhibit:

Wednesday—Waterfowl Club of America.

Thursday—American Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Club, American White Plymouth Rock Club, National Bantam Association, American Wyandotte Club, American Black Minorca Club.

Friday—American Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club, Eastern Magpie Club, Leghorn Club, American Carrier and Barb Club, Eastern Fantail Club of America, American Jacobin Club.

Saturday—American Owl Club.

KNICKERBOCKER A. C. SWIMMING.

Final Heats in Three Races and a Match Decided.

The final heats in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club swimming races, begun earlier in the week, were decided last night in the swimming tank in the clubhouse, in addition to a match race at 100 yards between W. C. Miller and L. Goodwin, which Miller won in 1:14. The competition in three classes for plunging or diving, for distance, was an interesting feature of the sports. The plunge contests were all handicaps, and the results were close throughout. A summary follows:

Final Heat, Class A, 100-Yard Handicap—Won by S. O'Callahan, handicap 6 seconds. Time—1:17. No second and third.

Final Heat, Class B, 200-Feet Handicap—Won by J. Patterson, scratch. Time—0:51 2-5. A. L. Favarl, second; J. L. Swope, third.

Final Heat, Class C, 100-Feet Handicap—Won by C. G. Osborne, handicap 6 seconds. Time—0:29. R. L. Larendan and F. Quigg were disqualified for starting before the signal was made.

Match Race, 100 Yards.—Won by W. C. Miller. Time—1:14 4-5. L. Goodwin second.

PLUNGING FOR DISTANCE.

Class A, Handicap.—Won by W. Reus (10 feet,) with plunge of 56 feet 6 inches; L. A. Goodwin, (13 feet,) 51 feet 6 inches plunge, second; W. C. Miller, (14 feet,) 50 feet 9 inches plunge, third.

Class B, handicap—Won by A. G. Favarl, (5 feet handicap,) 54 feet 2 inches plunge; J. A. Patterson, (14 feet handicap,) 45 feet plunge, second; Dr. Osborne, (15 feet handicap,) 43 feet 6 inches plunge, third.

Class C, handicap—Won by C. T. Osborne, (14 feet handicap,) 52 feet plunge; G. Herring, (13 feet handicap,) 41 feet 6 inches plunge, second.

Starter—J. K. Church. Timekeepers—Frederick Stayles and Harry King.

The swimming competitions this week will be three races, a 400-foot handicap for Class A, a 100-yard handicap for Class B, and 50-yard handicap for Class C. The finals will be held on Saturday.

EDISON'S INVENTIONS.

He Enumerates Some of Those He Thinks Most Important.

From an Interview in The Electrical World.

Mr. Edison said that one of the first things he went into was a messenger call-box, or domestic telegraph system. "We got the thing in shape," he said, "and made 200 instruments, and then sent two men out to get subscribers, but they tramped around without avail day after day, and our hopes sank and sank further and further. Finally a man named Brown came along, and the first day he tackled the job he got six. This sent our hopes up again, and after he got the lines loaded up with subscribers we sold the scheme out and realized a good profit on it. After that I worked out the stock ticker.

"What were my principal patents? Good gracious, man! Oh, you don't mean patents—inventions? Why, first and foremost, the idea of the electric lighting central station; then—let me see, what have I invented? Well, there were the mimeograph, and the electric pen, and the carbon telephone, and the incandescent lamp and its accessories, and the quadruplex telegraph, and the automatic telegraph, and the phonograph, and the kinetoscope, and—I don't know—a whole lot of other things."

The talk turned to the early days of the electric railway, and Mr. Edison said: "Yes, I was in that, too. I had a three-mile road out there in 1883, and we used to pull freight cars up to the laboratory on it. We made as much as forty miles an hour at times. Now, that railroad project seemed to me to be a mighty good thing. You know I had a Board of Directors in those days—men with bulging foreheads—fellows that thought away ahead into the future—and I went to work and carefully elaborated all the ideas I had for electric railways and submitted them to the board. They considered the subject carefully and fully, and unanimously decided that there was no money in the electric railroad, and that they would let it alone!"

Quicker than Thought.

A little boy, hearing some one remark that nothing was quicker than thought, said he knew better than that; whistling was quicker than thought.

Being asked to explain, he said:

"In school the other day I whistled before I thought, and got a licking for it."—The Evangelist.

LE ROY LITTLE CIGAR

PACKETS OF T

SUN-DIAL LORE.

Artistic Patterns and Quaint Mottoes Used in This Ancient and Natural Method of Time Telling.

From The London Standard.

The well-known words, "The shadows lengthening as the vapors rise," probably express man's earliest notion of measuring time. They indicate the germinal idea of the sun-dial. The subject is full of interest, and leads into many curious bye-paths of learning. Who made the first sun-dial is lost in the mists of antiquity. Charles Lamb, perhaps, went too far in saying that "Adam could scarce have missed it in Paradise"; but men must soon have found out how to use the sun as a kind of time-keeper. But the sun-dial was known to the two most civilized races of ancient times, the Chaldaean and the Egyptian. Herodotus tells us that the Greeks obtained their knowledge of the gnomon—viz., of the principle of the dial—from the former people. That, of course, is little help in fixing an exact date, for recent discoveries tend to put the origin of Greek civilization several centuries earlier than used to be supposed. The dial of Ahaz was probably copied from Assyria, for wise men of the East doubtless watched the stars many a long century before the Christian era, and there is no reason why they should not have discovered the principle of the sun-dial even when the elder Sargon reigned in Agadé, some fifty-seven centuries ago. Egyptian monuments and hieroglyphics, so far as they have been deciphered, are not much more helpful than the monuments of Chaldaea. The earliest dials found in the Nile Valley are of Greek work, and little more than nineteen centuries old, but we may feel sure that the "wisdom of the Egyptians" included a fair amount of practical astronomy, and that the men who could build the Pyramids would be capable of devising some kind of sun-dial.

The dial may be made after more than one pattern. The Arab, when he sticks his spear upright in the sand to learn the time of day from its shadow, illustrates the rudimentary idea. But that, though a ready, is an inexact method. In dials of more scientific construction, the majority may be subdivided into those where the shadow of the gnomon falls either on a curved surface or on a plane. How the dials are mounted, provided the position be rightly ascertained, is a secondary matter. Sometimes they are quite small, and can be carried about like a watch; though, of course, they are much less easily consulted, and only accurate in a particular latitude. More commonly they are fixed and often large. To some, a monumental character is given by mounting them on pedestals, often elaborately designed, but very many are simply attached to the face of a wall. We are given here illustrations of several interesting examples of the former group, which includes almost all those of complicated pattern, and incidentally indicates the curious forms which are sometimes assumed. Many are mounted on pillars—appropriately when we remember the ancient relation of these to sun worship—and one is on the slope of a buttress. Some like this, and a small cylindrical one carved on the face of a tombstone, are hollowed out; "facet-headed" dials where several plane surfaces are cut on a block of stone, each of which is fitted with a gnomon, are also known; others are shaped as crosses or stars. In fact, while the principle is one, the construction admits of many modifications. These complicated sun-dials seem especially characteristic of Scotland and the northern parts of England. In the former country they are, comparatively speaking, frequent, and several examples are depicted in this volume. Indeed, the Scotch dials are so remarkable as to be allotted a special chapter. They have, however, already received attention from Messrs. McGibbon and Ross, who have described no less than 230 instances in their book on "The Castellated Architecture of Scotland." The latter authority makes four independent types of detached dials—the obelisk, the lectern or sloping dial, the horizontal, and the facet-headed.

In towns the dials are often supported by tapering shafts, mounted on steps—taking the place of the old market cross, some of them, perhaps, constructed from it when the "idolatrous" emblem had been removed. The more ornate specimens belong often to the seventeenth or earlier part of the eighteenth century, and great ingenuity is displayed in varying the designs. One from Haddington might be taken for a font. At Lee Castle, in Lanarkshire, and at Mount Melville, near St. Andrews, faceted dials are mounted on ornamental pedestals, but the richest of all is at Glamis Castle. Standing over seven yards in height, with its pedestal adorned by upright lions, bearing shields, it supports a great block of stone cut into many projecting pyramids, and from it rise ribs forming an open crown, on which rests a coronet. The monument fairly bristles with dials—they are fitted on each shield and facet, which can serve the purpose, so that, if a multitude of counselors is any good, the time should be truly told. This "perhaps the most beautiful dial which the world can show," was set up between 1647 and 1695. Some even of the vertical dials are more ornamental than usual. These are two-faced, and as they project from the wall are supported by brackets. Heriot's Hospital is well provided, for there are eight on its exterior walls and three inside the courtyard. These were constructed soon after 1630. An ornate one at Allon is dated in 1695. But the making of dials went on much later, though it is being expelled by cheap clocks and watches, as flint and steel have been by lucifer matches. The schoolmasters often taught "dialing"—Robert Burns learned it in his boyhood—and the stonemasons carried the lessons into practice. A dial made by Hugh Miller still stands at Cromarty. But the "book" gives numerous instances from other parts of the world. There is a famous one at Chartres Cathedral, held by an angel figure; another at Laon, a third probably existed at Rheims. They are not, however, confined to cathedrals or cities, for they exist on humble churches in tiny villages, even in the remotest parts of the high Alps of Dauphiné. The inscription on the clock on the Château of Nevers during the Revolution may be read as stating that the sun moved by order of the convention. Dials are also abundant in Italy; they are less frequent in Spain, but are common in all parts of Germany, where Nuremberg was once noted for portable examples, and in Scandinavia. They exist in Asia, and the great equatorial dial at Delhi constructed in 1724 is one of the most famous in the world.

A dial frequently bears a motto to point a moral. The "book" countains a large collection of these pithy sentences. Of those not in the vernacular, many are in Latin. Greek is but rarely, Hebrew almost never, laid under contribution. Now and again the inscription forms a kind of cryptogram, giving the date by certain of its letters, which are made larger than the rest. Time is flying, death is approaching, is, in some form or other, a favorite and obvious maxim. Now it is conveyed by a single word, "Advesperascit," "evening draweth nigh"; now by two, "Appropinquat Hora," "the hour cometh"; now by three, "Aspice, Respice, Prospice," "look at, look back, look forward"; now by words enforcing the general truth, "As a shadowe so man speedeth," "Make use of the day, for the night cometh." Once or twice the terms are curt, as when it is simply "Allez-vous," or at High Lane, near Disley "Begone about your business," or slightly pessimistic, as is the noted inscription at Ashcott, in Somerset, "Be the day weary, be the day long, Soon shall it ring to evensong." Leighton Buzzard Church echoes in similar note, "Brevis aetas vita fugax." More hopeful is "Crescit in horas doctrina," and "Crepusculum mens nesciat" expresses a wish that every one will echo. Not infrequently the dial draws a moral from its own dependency. "Datam do nego negatam," probably is intended in more than one sense. "Deficit sol, nemo respicit" certainly is so; "Deus movet, horas docet" has a far-reaching significance; so, too, has "Ho la vita nella luce, la morte nelle tenebre," or that at Uppingham, "Non rego nisi regar." Did space allow, many striking phrases might be quoted from the motoes, nearly 1,700 in number, which the authors have collected. Rarely sarcastic or Epicurean, often pathetic, most of them enforce a lesson similar to the one given by this translation, "Never returning, Hours glide away. Though much yearning, Canst not delay. Laboring learning, Spend thou thy day, Indolence spurning, Watch thou and pray."

$75,000 Log Cabin.

From The Boston Journal.

What will be the most costly log cabin in Maine, if not in the whole world, is now being erected on Warren's Island, which lies just outside of the mouth of Kilkey's Harbor, of the Town of Islesborough, on the Maine Coast. The cabin will cost, when completed, in round figures, $75,000. It was begun by the late W. H. Forwell of Philadelphia, and is being completed by his son, Nathan F. Forwell, to whom the property was willed with the express request that the house be finished according to the plans decided upon by Mr. Forwell, Sr. The cabin is 100 by 105 feet on the ground, is made of unpeeled spruce logs, cut upon the island, and is made after the style of the old-time houses of Virginia by an expert log-cabin builder, Fred Heald, from the Old Dominion

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Price Reductions the Keynote of To-day's Store News.

A Notable Sale of Cotton Dress Fabrics

Under Actual Cost to Make in Numerous Instances.

Thirty-one thousand yards of splendid Cottons are concerned in this transaction—one to be memorable in the history of Cotton dealing. It is a gathering from various makers, their overproduction of popular fabrics and patterns brought here for quickest dispersal and priced in every case the lowest which the fabric has ever cost. Such prompt and wide distribution as is certain here at these rare prices is least likely to disturb Cotton prices generally. That is why the embarrassed makers turned to us. That is why this sale is possible:

Ginghams at 5c. a Yard.
4,000 yards of corded Ginghams; white grounds corded with pink, blue, black and heliotrope line stripes. The lowest previous price ever quoted for this fabric was 9½c. a yard, and that was under manufacturing cost.

Dimities at 8c. a Yard.
12,500 yards of fine Dimities with corded stripes. A wide choice of patterns—blue, pink, heliotrope and black figures and stripes with white, also fancy and novel patterns. These Dimities have sold extensively at 12½c. a yard.

Batistes at 8c. a Yard.
3,000 yards of printed Batistes of fine quality and in the newest patterns shown this season. Printed on white and tinted grounds. Generally priced at 12½c. a yard.

Lawns at 9c. a Yard.
4,000 yards of 36 inch printed Lawns, exceptionally wide and fine. Small figures on white, fancy stripes and white dots on blue. At 15c. a yard they were very good value.

Irish Dimities at 14c. a Yard.
Come from one of the leading manufacturers in Belfast—the best quality that sells generally at 22c. a yard. A large variety of patterns in the choice black and white, navy blue and white and white and black designs. Also in tinted and white ground with pretty figured designs.

Novelty Ginghams at 19c. a Yard.
4,000 yards of satin stripe Ginghams, one of the best known of the novelty cotton Dress Fabrics. Charming stripe and plaid patterns; very handsome colors with lustrous silk overplaids and stripes. Regularly little priced at.....37½c. a yard

Main floor, West Building.

Foulard Silks in the Silk Sale.

Thirty Thousand Yards Join To-morrow—Foulards and Japanese Wash Silks Priced Under Cost.

The January sale of white and black and fancy Silks grows bigger instead of smaller. Now the Japanese Foulards join—and already the showing of printed silk and satin Foulards was the largest, the most exclusive and the most various in designs and colorings in Greater New York. Foulards were never more popular, either. There will be hurrying of these beauties to-morrow. Be among the early ones:

Japanese Corded Wash Silks—6,000 yards of the best styles and colors, 29c. a yard

Printed Japanese Foulards—24 inches wide, 10,000 yards and over forty choice designs in all the good colors; value 79c. a yard, at 55c

Oriental Waterproof Printed Foulards.

Something entirely new in printed Foulards—a silk that we guarantee not to spot with water. The quality is one of the best made in Japan, the printing and finishing are done in Lyons, France. Designs and colorings are the freshest from Paris and are shown in wide variety. So excellent do we think these waterproof Foulards that we have taken the sole agency for Brooklyn. Price is exceedingly low at 79c. yd

Main floor, West Building.

Crepons and Grenadines--Under Half.

Black—the finest of silk and wool weaves.

There are 2,300 yards altogether and a great variety of the odd, rich patterns which are promising to make Crepons and Grenadines most popular this season. The silk is rich and lustrous—it is a most attractive showing. Importer was embarrassed with a larger stock than he could afford to carry—that is how it happens.

To make selection easy we have cut them into four, five and six yard lengths. Not a pattern is worth less than $2.50 a yard and many styles are regularly priced at $3.50 to $3.75.

Ready to-morrow at $1.49 a yard.

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Women's Capes and Jackets--Bargains

Price reductions in the Coat and Suit Store have done more than the prompt clearance that was planned to make room for Spring styles. Belated makers came to us with such exceptional offerings—Winter has been especially hard on the Cloak makers this year—that we knew you would take them promptly. Coats, Golf Capes, Separate Skirts are here accordingly at prices half or near it. Thus:

$10.00 Golf Capes for $4.75.
Five hundred—soft, warm, handsome reversible cheviot, plain outside with handsome plaid back; flare collar; some with deep hood, others with double shoulder cape showing the plaid; 30 inches deep and a full sweep.

$10.00 Jackets for $5.50.
Just 100—of black kersey cloth, 19 inch; stylish, double-breasted box front; coat collar, notch revers, pleated back; black satin lining.

Separate Skirts, $4.98.
Black cheviot, serge and pebble cheviot in gored style; narrow at hips, graduating to a wide flare at bottom; gore seams outlined with stitching; inverted pleat back; percaline lining, velveteen binding.

$12 to $18 Automobile Coats, $9.98.
Black and Oxford gray cheviot—40 inches long; high flare collar and wide revers; double-breasted front; half fitting back; edges finished with rows of stitching; heavy black satin lining

$15 Box Coats at $7.50.
Cheviots and Venetians—26 inches long; black, Oxford, tan and navy blue; double-breasted box front with pearl buttons; flare collar and revers; half fitting back; black satin lining.

Second floor, front, Central Building.

January Price Cutting in Furs.

Furs in our own stock are cut this time and sharply—the Persian Lamb, Broadtail and Baby Lamb Jackets, which have made the most brilliant display of fur luxury we ever were able to show.

Every Jacket Here Reduced a Full Third.

Prices originally were the lowest fur prices anywhere—new prices must insure speedy departure for these elegant garments. A hint of them:

Baby Lamb Jackets, with real chinchilla collar, reduced from $375.00 to.....$195.00
Baby Lamb Jackets, plain, reduced from $357.00 to.....$179.00
Baby Lamb Jackets, plain, reduced from $295.00 to.....$147.50
Extra quality Persian Lamb, with chinchilla shawl collar, reduced from $174.50 to $116.00
Extra quality Persian Lamb, with extra fine mink collar and revers, reduced from $265.00 to.....$176.50
Extra quality Persian Lamb, plain, reduced from $236.00 to.....$150.00
Extra quality Persian Lamb, plain, reduced from $175.00 to.....$114.50
Nearseal Jackets, with Persian shawl collar, reduced from $55.50 to.....$37.50
Nearseal Jackets, with Beaver shawl collar, reduced from $55.00 to.....$37.50
Nearseal Jackets, with chinchilla collar and revers, reduced from $65.00 to....$42.50

Fur Neckwear—Reduced Also.

Extra fine Mink Collars, tab front, mink tail trimmed, reduced from $135.00 to..$83.50
Extra fine Mink Collars, tab front, trimmed with mink tails, reduced from $45.00 to $28.50
Extra fine Mink Collarettes, mink tail trimmed, reduced from $50.00 to...$27.50
Extra fine Alaska Sable Scarfs, trimmed with cluster of 12 in. fine Alaska sable tails, value $16.75, at.....$12.45
Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, prime skins, trimmed with eight Alaska Sable tails, value $14.50, at.....$10.45
Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, trimmed with eight sable tails, value $8.75, at....$6.95
Fine mink cluster Scarfs, very dark, cut full and wide, trimmed with eight large fox tails, chain attached, value $17.50, at $12.95
Mink cluster Scarfs, natural fur, with dark stripe, large full pattern, can be worn either up or down, trimmed with eight fox tails, value $12.50, at.....$9.95
Mink cluster Scarfs, trimmed with six fox tails, value $7.50, at.....$5.75

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Household Linens. A Stirring Sale.

A 20 by 40 inch hemmed huck Towel of the usual 15c. quality for 10c. That's a modest illustration of the values that are keeping this Linen Store busier than any January it has ever known. Now comes a sale of considerable range and

Prices in Every Case Are Less Than Import Cost.

How? Wise buying a year or so before the rise in prices. Closest touch with the best makers now. Biggest and best bargains come naturally to the biggest and best Linen Store. Now a word of prices:

66 inch extra heavy bleached Damask, 85c quality.....59c. yd
72 inch superfine satin finish bleached double Damask, $1.35 quality.....$1.00 yd
⅝ size, 20x20 inch, extra heavy silver bleach Austrian Napkins.....$1.49 doz
¾ size, 25x25 inch, all linen bleached Damask Dinner Napkins, $2.50 quality..$1.88 doz
¾ size, 24x24 inch, superfine satin finish damask Dinner Napkins, $4.50 quality, $3.45 doz
Hemmed Huck Towels, size 20x40 inches, 15c. quality, at.....10c. ea
Knotted fringe all linen Damask Towels, size 20x40 inches, regular 21c. quality, 12½c. ea
Large assortment of Remnants of Table Damask and odd half dozen Napkins at greatly reduced prices.

Main floor, rear, East Building.

Rugs . . . The January Clearance.

Stocks must be fresh each season—that is one of the rules of store-keeping here adhered to, though it means price cutting on such sturdy merchandise as Rugs. You buy a Rug for its beauty, not for its new style, and so these half-yearly clearance sales mean savings that are notable. This year the gathering is larger than ever—hundreds of the finest Rugs made

A Third to Half Below the Regular Prices.

They will go promptly—hundreds of Brooklyn householders wait for these sales. Choice is wide and fine, but widest and finest to first-comers, of course. Now a look at prices:

All Wool Ingrain Art Squares. About 125 a third under regular.
3x2½ yds.....$3.65
3x3 yds.....$4.35
3x3½ yds.....$5.15
3x4 yds.....$5.85

Smith Axminster Rugs less than present wholesale cost; 15 patterns, some antique designs, some floral, some plain colored centers.
4½x6½ ft., usually $7.75.....$5.50
8¼x10½ ft., usually $19.50.....$15.25
9x12 ft., usually $22.50 and $28.50..$16.85
27 in.x54, handsome wool velvet Rug, nicely fringed, usually $1.50, at.....98c
36 in.x72, handsome Wilton velvet Rug, usually $3.75, at.....$2.95
36 in.x72, Byzantine reversible Rug, usually $5.00, at.....$2.45

Carpet Rugs. We have made them from the best carpetings; selected, cut, sewed, pressed and finished with great care. In nearly all center and border match and in the others plain colored centers are used. As handsome and low priced Rugs as we ever offered. A few of the kinds, sizes and prices:
6x9 ft., best Tapestry.....$8.25
6x9 ft., best Axminster.....$9.75
6x8½ ft., Velvet.....$11.75
6x9 ft., body Brussels.....$12.00
6¾x11¼ ft. Savonnerie.....$15.50
6¾x10½ ft. Wilton Velvet.....$18.75
8¼x11 ft. best Tapestry.....$12.00
8¼x12 ft. Axminster.....$16.25
8¼x11 1-3 ft., body Brussels.....$24.75
10½x13¾ ft., best Tapestry.....$20.25
10½x12 1-3 ft., Axminster.....$22.50
10½x12½ ft., body Brussels.....$29.75
10½x13 ft., Wilton Velvet.....$31.75

Smyrna Rugs a third less than usual. All wool, reversible, made by one of the best manufacturers, a particularly choice and large variety of designs and colorings.
18x36 in.....60c
26x54 in.....$1.25
30x60 in.....$1.55
36x72 in.....$2.25
4x7 ft., at.....$3.70
6x9 ft., at.....$6.75
7½x10½ ft., at.....$13.75
9x12 ft., at.....$17.50

Animal Rugs; Fur, Carriage & Sleigh Robes
At prices averaging half.

Fur Robes. 12 black, white, grey and brown Robes, well lined, were $7.00 to $10.00, at.....$3.75
1 lynx cat, with tails, Robe, well lined, was $25.00, at.....$10.50
3 opossum Robes, well lined, were $30.00, at.....$11.00
2 white goat Robes, lined with plush, were $20.00, at.....$9.50
1 black bear Robe, lined, was $40.00, at $24.75
10 28x64 in. black Goat Skins, were $4.25, at.....$2.25

Animal Skins. 50 Red Fox, Lynx and Tiger Cats, lined with cloth and pinked edge, value $8.25, at.....$5.75
2 Prairie Wolves, open mouth, were $15.00, at.....$11.00
2 Hudson Bay Wolves, open mouth, were $25.00, at.....$18.00
2 Mountain Lions, closed mouth, were $16.50, at.....$11.00
3 Mountain Lions, open mouth, were $35.00, at.....$22.50
1 Leopard, open mouth, was $32.50, at $17.50
1 Leopard, open mouth, was $40.00, at $24.50
1 Brown Bear, open mouth, was $40.00, at $19.50
1 Brown Bear, open mouth, was $45.00, at $24.50
1 Black Bear, open mouth, was $60.00, at $29.50

Third floor, East Building.

Oriental Furnishings Smartly Reduced

The luxuries of the Oriental Room at prices which make them economies. No single piece of furniture will do more for the decoration of a room than a cozy corner, nothing is more solidly comfortable. The draperies of such a corner—couch covers, Oriental curtains, a multitude of Orientalisms—are sharply reduced in price to hurry them into usefulness. It is a notable opportunity.

Damask Curtains, 30 in.x3¼ yards; value $1.75, at.....$1.19
Japan Draperies, 1¼x2¾ yards.....98c
Gagra Skirts, dark blue and gold; value $6.00, at.....$3.75
Meerut Print Curtains in very dark Oriental colorings, 50 in.x3 yards.....$1.50
Phulkar Curtains; values $6.50, at..$4.25
Turkish Slippers.....39c. a pair
Couch Covers in Oriental patterns; 50 in.x3 yards; value $5.00, at.....$3.98

Lace Curtains. Talk of Price Tumbling.

Unusual pricing even for the Upholstery Store—it isn't often that we can find such splendid Curtains to sell for such little money. When we do—just to tell you is sufficient. It is pleasant to feel such confidence reposed in one. Now for to-morrow—bargains thus:

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, fresh from the importer, yet actually less than wholesale prices. This way: $3.28, $4.69, $5.98, $6.98, $7.98, $9.48 and $10.48 a pair
Nottingham Lace Curtains, $1.19, $1.98 and $3.24 a pair
Irish Point Curtains, specially low priced at.....$5.98 and $6.98 a pair
Ruffled Muslin Curtains, 98c. and $1.15 a pair
Tapestry Squares—A mixed lot, suitable for covering chairs or pillows, 19c., 39c., 49c. and 98c.

Third floor, front, Central Building.

LOOT AUCTIONS IN PEKING.

Bargains Gayly Made in Plunder Rivaling That Which the Spaniards Anciently Gathered in America.

From The London Express.

PEKING, Sept. 25.—"Here are two rolls of mandarin silk, about twenty yards. How much shall I say for the mandarin silk?"

"Three dollars."

"Four."

"Any advance on four dollars? Going for four dollafs! Going! Gone for four dollars to Capt. Phillips."

Then Capt. Pell brings up another article out of the heap, and the auctioneer, old Dick Herring, the constable of the British Legation, takes another sip of whisky and water, then stands erect at six-foot-two and holds up a warm blue silk coat, full length from shoulder to ankles, lined throughout with foxskin and embroidered on the outside with silk.

We are expecting the Winter here shortly, and tailoring is rather at a premium.

"How much shall I say for this beautiful foxskin coat?" says Richard.

His phrases are not much varied; in fact, you know what he is going to say before he opens his mouth. He turns the long cloak back to front and vice versa, and his white shirt sleeve drops down to his shoulder as he lifts the foxskin well off the ground.

"Two dollars," says an Indian dealer, with reckless prodigality. The article is worth $30, or £3, in any part of the world.

"Three dollars," says a Corporal of Marines from the outer ring.

"Four," says a Colonel, seated on one of the forms in the inner ring.

"Five," from an American war correspondent, as has never before been discovered that press correspondents were men of means, but this loot auction draws them out.

"Six," shouts Dr. Dudgeon from the form. He knows the value of things, and people smile. So the bidding runs up to twenty.

"Going for twenty! Gone! Name, please? Oh, Dr. Dudgeon. Didn't know it was you, Sir, or I would have sent the bidding higher."

A RUMMAGE SALE.

Whereat the company laughs. Dr. Dudgeon is not the man to pay too much. Then there is put up a piece of Chinese ink or a chunk of bird-nest soup, solid and dirty, or a Manchu lady's hairpin, and though half a dozen articles may have just been sold in succession at less than half their market value, this trifle will be run up to a ridiculous figure. Its intrinsic value is less, to a European, than that of a single brace-button, (which, indeed, is sometimes a precious possession in the circumstances,) but the company is seized with the humor of the thing.

Every afternoon, except Sundays, these scenes occur under the colonnade in front of the British Legation. Sir Claude MacDonald is frequently among the crowd, and Gen. Gaselee, Gen. Barrow, and the officers of the staff, together with colonels, majors, captains, and subalterns, warrant officers, non-coms., and men, Sikhs and Royal Marines, Royal Engineers, and Welsh Fusileers, Japanese, Punjabis, and Baluchis and Indian camp followers, Chinese traders, and even coolies, with a sprinkling of American officers and men, and Germans. The sale is free and open to every one who chooses to come. The Russians and the French do not choose to come.

RIVALS OF PIZARRO.

That is loot systematized. This China expedition affair has been the biggest looting excursion since the days of Pizarro. There are different ways of looting, and other nationalities have not pursued the English way, but all are agreed that loot is the correct card. It had to be. Peking was a wealthy and populous city, full of big houses, busy marts, thriving banks, large warehouses, and crowded pawnshops. Half the population rushed helter-skelter through the northern and western gates when the troops entered by the southern and eastern. Those who fled took with them what they could carry, and buried, or attempted to conceal, the best part of what they had to leave behind.

But thousands of pounds worth of property was left derelict, with no likelihood of its owners coming to claim it. On the entry of the troops an honest endeavor was made by the British commander to keep his troops within bounds. The Indian troops, in particular, required a tight rein. But there lay the unclaimed, ownerless, portable property, and meanwhile Russians, French, and Germans were freely gathering it in, as well as the Chinese themselves as soon as they gathered courage to invade the empty houses.

It became clear that the virtuous abstinence of the British troops from the appropriation of goods would not in the least help the former rightful owners, and as many of these must have been participators in the Boxer attack, their goods would in any case be liable to confiscation. This was the situation when the British troops were given permission to bring in what they could find.

ONE GOOD DEED.

While the wealthy houses and the crowded pawnshops were stripped of their silks and furs, the poor man's cottage was spared, and men found looting beyond bounds were court-martialed. The coolie's necessary goods and chattels, his baskets, his wretched clothing, his needles and thread, even his paltry ornaments of artificial flowers and cheap vases were left as they stood. Though gratitude is not perhaps the strongest point in the Chinese character, I cannot but think that this step, which did no one any harm, did something to enhance the reputation of British troops.

There is another method of dealing with the Chinese. I will not now make mention of particular nationalities, there have been cases, and many thousands of them, where houses have been entered and every single article which could not be carried off has been wantonly smashed, the occupants of the houses beaten and sometimes killed, the women grossly treated, mules and donkeys bayoneted, and dogs shot.

British soldiers have had no share in such pillage.

LOST ON BUSINESS LINES.

The property taken by British troops has not been left in the hands of those who seized it, but has all been put together in warehouses under guard. It has then been placed in charge of a prize fund committee, who have made a selection each day of various kinds of goods, which have been and are being put up for auction.

Upward of $50,000 has been realized so far, and there is as much more yet to be sold.

There is still another matter which must be mentioned. There is the matter of private looting. A facetious suggestion has been made that, after the example of The Ladysmith Lyre, the newspaper correspondents here should set up a journal with the title of The Daily Lute. The suggestion has point. There has been a good deal of looting by civilians. But I do not wish to incriminate all my friends. I mention the subject only to leave it alone.

Irrigation for Indians' Benefit.

From The Santa Fé New Mexican.

The fact that the Government is taking a hand in providing adequate irrigation systems for the Indian tribes is a step in the right direction, demonstrating what can be accomplished in the arid region by the storage of water. Private enterprise has already shown this, but the Government is generally slow to see and to act upon proof furnished by private parties, and it is well that it is making a few experiments in the same line that will enable it to draw conclusions and comparisons. If that much is being done for the Indians, a good deal more should be done for reclaiming the public land and thus making it of value to the homeseeker.

BRAZILIAN RECIPROCITY.

Frank Opinions of Our Proposals—The Monroe Doctrine and the Coffee and Flour Duties.

From The Brazilian Review.

Nothing more stupid, illiberal, or better calculated to set every one by the ears than the so-called reciprocal policy was yet invented. In order to obtain an undue, and often unmerited, advantage over a competitor, adherents of this principle are quite willing to set all their neighbors quarreling and care not a jot so long as they get their pound of flesh. So long as we had but one tariff, to be applied indifferently to all alike, and asked for no preferential treatment from others, neither the United States nor any one else could complain or ask for special favors. But now that we ourselves adopted the principle and enforced it on other people we can scarcely grumble when the United States exact similar favors. So long as it did no harm to any one else there might not be so great inconvenience in making concessions to the United States, though they are certain to be taken exception to and the example imitated by others, by lowering the duties on some of their produce in return for exemption of our coffees.

We do not ourselves think it very dignified of a great country like the United States to go about the world threatening weaker brethren into concessions, and still less to appeal ad misericordiam, to get McKinley out of an electioneering scrape; but after all, every one must be the judge of his own dignity, and if Americans like it, it is scarcely our business. Yet, looking at it from another and still wider point of view, it scarcely seems that concessions wrung from one South American country at the expense of another are calculated to endear the United States, particularly to the countries she seems so anxious to "protect," or to promote that harmony which followers of the Monroe doctrine should, it might be thought, do all they can to foster. However, that again is not our affair, but only the effect on ourselves of the projected treaty of commerce with the United States, in accordance with which American flour is to be granted special and, to our view, improper favors.

American flour, as is well known, comes in barreis, and that from the River Plate in bags; both, according to the present tariff, pay 25 reis per kilo. We understand that the American Minister demanded a reduction of duties on American flour, that is, a differential duty against the River Plate article. That, however, could not be granted, as the grounds on which the Government was alone allowed to raise duties were clearly enumerated and limited to such countries as refused to make any reduction of excessive duties on coffee.

The law said nothing about these countries where there was no duty to reduce, and, clearly, as no concession at all was made on the side of the United States, any arrangement of the kind would be invalid. Besides, if granted to one it could not be refused to another, and Argentina would have only to let in coffee free, too, to be put on the same favored footing. As coffee only gives a revenue of £40,000 in Argentina, it might be done without any great sacrifice. The difficulty, however, has been got round in what seems to us a particularly indecorous manner, odorous of sharp practice and unworthy of either of the contracting parties. That the United States should stoop to such practices is surprising, but that Brasil should imitate her bad example and risk offending her very good friend and neighbor, Argentina, just at the moment when she has received such unmistakable marks of esteem and friendship, is more than surprising; it is amazing! Nor does it seem to us that the part played by the United States is particularly friendly in imposing such a sacrifice on the country.

It is reported that to conciliate Mr. McKinley, we will not say the United States, the duty on flour in bags, which, as we said, all comes from the River Plate, will be raised to 35 reis per kilo, while that in barrels is left at 25 reis. Perfectly fair, Americans may say, because it is the same for all. But it is not the same for all, and they know it perfectly well, because Argentines have no barrels to put their flour into and cannot get them. The whole thing is a mere pretense.

That Argentina will submit quietly to such unfairness is scarcely likely. Besides, the proposed arrangement is clearly illegal unless ratified by Congress, as Government has no power at all to make such discriminations as that between flour in barrels and flour in bags, but only to raise duties on certain well defined lines. If this is a sample of the American new diplomacy, for Heaven's sake let us return to the old! The United States should want no favors, but only a fair field. That they have always had, and if, in spite of all, they have been unable to compete in these markets in certain lines, it is owing entirely to natural inabilities of distance or cost of production, that it is no Government's province to correct. If Argentina has some advantage here, the United States have far greater in Europe, so let them be content and not ask for the impossible, lest worse befall them. The United States have been threatening to put a duty on coffee, off and on for years. But far better it should be done, than that we should be constrained to concessions so undignified and humiliating.

The prospects of coffee are not brilliant just at present, and will possibly be still worse next year, should the crop be anything like what is anticipated. There is, however, a minimum below which prices cannot be forced, and, as there seems every probability of its being reached anyhow, it does not much matter if duties are put on in the United States or not as in any case they will be paid by consumers. We think, therefore, that on every ground, political, economical, or moral, the concession claimed by the United States is inconvenient, and ought not to be carried into effect.

MONEY A CENTURY AGO.

Its Purchasing Power Was Small in the "Good Old Times."

From The London Mail.

Nothing throws into bolder or more striking relief the progress achieved by the masses of the English people in the direction of comfort and good living during the century now closing than a comparison of the purchasing power of the sovereign of a hundred years ago with that of the same sovereign to-day.

Take bread, for example—the staff of life then to a far greater degree even than it is at present! On Jan. 1, 1801, the quartern loaf was selling in London at 1s. 9½d., and in March it had risen to 1s. 10¾d. Its present price varies from 4d. to 6d., according to the quality of the flour and the locality in which it is retailed. It follows, therefore, that the housewife of a century ago had to expend 4 sovereigns to purchase approximately the same quantity of bread as is obtainable to-day for 1.

Barley "griddles" and oaten "cakes" were, it is true, largely used as a substitute for wheaten bread, but little was gained thereby, for the selling price of these inferior grains arose in sympathy.

Nor was this enormous disparity between prices prevailing then and now confined to cereals alone. Beef fetched a shilling a pound, mutton, 13d., and veal 14d. And these were average prices. For choice cuts one-and-six and one-and-eight were asked and obtained.

No butter was to be had in 1801 at less than 16d. a pound, and cheese cost a shilling. Candles were quoted at 11d., loaf sugar at 17d., and soap at 10d. Even cleanliness was an expensive luxury in those days. Coffee fetched £8 per cwt. in bond, and to this had to be added £2 5s. 8d. duty, making the price to the wholesale merchant £10 5s. 8d. The price now is about £1 10s. per cwt. Even tea, which is now found in comparative profusion in the poorest cottage, was then the luxury of the well-to-do only, the commonest kinds being quoted at from 7s. to 9s. the pound. This quality, moreover, was largely adulterated with sloe, licorice, and ash tree leaves. Really good, pure tea cost 10s., 12s., and even 15s. the pound.

It was much the same with other minor luxuries. The high price of sugar of course affected sympathetically everything into the composition of which it entered. Jam was considered cheap at 18d. the pound pot, and all kinds of dried fruits were from 300 to 500 per cent. dearer than at present.

We grumble at the price of coals now, but in the Winter of 1800-1801 they were being hawked in the streets of London at £2 11s. a caldron. A load of hay fetched £7 3s. in Whitechapel on Jan. 5, 1801. Small turnips were retailed at one penny apiece, large ones were worth twopence to threepence.

Even wearing apparel was expensive beyond all conception. An ordinary suit of woolen clothes cost between eight and nine pounds. A pair of boots fetched a sovereign. Yet, withal, trade had never been worse. Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Coventry all told the same tale of factories closed and workpeople starving. These were the days when raw silk was quoted in the London market returns at £5 12s. per pound, and "scarce at that." This was largely due to the war then raging with France, the risks due to which added enormously to the cost of freight and insurance. Thus, a small ship of less than 400 tons burden charged £30,000 for bringing a cargo from Calais to London. From Bordeaux £80,000 was asked and paid; and no wonder, when on an average three out of every five vessels flying the British flag homeward bound were overhauled by French privateers.

PRESERVING THE BIG TREES.

Senator Hoar Thinks California Ought to Do It Herself.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

The women's clubs of this State are persevering in their efforts to save the Calaveras grove as a legacy to posterity. Mrs. Emma Shafter Howard has opened correspondence on the subject with many influential men in Washington. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts suggests in a letter written on the subject that California ought to have intelligence and public spirit enough to save her wonderful trees. The suggestion is pertinent, but the Nation as well as the State has an interest in their preservation. The Senator adds that his State would not ask any help of the Federal Government if she had them, which is probably true; but Massachusetts has a larger permanent population and greater wealth than California, while the proximity of the grove to a national park in this State naturally suggests their union and their subsequent care under one patrol. Mr. Hoar promises, however, to aid the Senators from this State in their efforts to secure favorable action by Congress.

Another letter of special value on the subject has been received from the Secretary of the American Forestry Association, in which the co-operation of the women's clubs of California with that organization in all kindred projects to that of the preservation of Calaveras Grove is cordially invited. In this letter there is a friendly intimation that heroics should supplant hysterics in the work of saving the forests of the country from destruction, and the hint will probably not be thrown away.

FILIPINO SECRET SOCIETY.

Said to Have 800,000 Members and to be Responsible for the War.

From The Baltimore American.

Mr. Roy Ayres, late of the Fourth United States Cavalry, seeing service in the Philippines, is in Baltimore, and talked interestingly of the conditions in our new possessions in the East. Although but twenty-four years of age, Mr. Ayres has crowded enough adventure into his life to suit half a dozen ordinary men. He entered the army before the war with Spain, being a native of the Lone Star State, and was on the first transport to arrive in Manila after Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet, on the memorable 1st of May, 1898. He served during the fighting about the city, and when it fell was transferred to the Commissary Department.

"The insurrection in the Philippines," said Mr. Ayres, "and its continuance can be ascribed to a secret society known as the 'Katapulan.' I can speak with proof to substantiate my statements. It was organized in 1892 by Dr. José Rizal, a famous agitator, who was afterward beheaded for treason. In 1896, on the Lunette, in Manila, it had to-day a membership of over 800,000, and is one of the most powerful organizations of the kind in the world. Its members are known by a tiny cross cut on the end of the index finger, under the nail, which is, as you know, worn very long in the islands, and whenever you find that mark on a Filipino you can bet that he's a good rebel. They are bound by the most awful oaths to permit no foreign powers to rule them, and before our Government took a hand in the affairs of the islands were used against the Spaniards, against whom the organization was directed at its birth."

Soldier's Gift to ex-Confederates.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Capt. S. S. Brown, a prominent business man of Pittsburg, Penn., has sent his check for $50 for the fund being raised for the entertainment of the Confederate veterans at the coming reunion at Memphis, Tenn. In doing so Capt. Brown wrote a letter which is creditable to his head and heart. Capt. Brown fought in the

KITES TO HELP SOLVE WEATHER PROBLEM

Experiments at the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory.

RISE TO IMMENSE HEIGHTS

Preferable to Balloons, Giving Adequate Exposure to the Self-Recording Instruments.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Ten miles to the south of Boston lie the Blue Hills. Here, on the summit of the "Great Blue," is the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, maintained by A. Lawrence Rotch as a station of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard University. The work done has been notable and interesting in many ways, but to the popular imagination the most interesting thing done at Blue Hill is the kite-flying—the exploration of the free air, as it is more scientifically called, by means of self-recording instruments attached to kites.

At Blue Hill the kite now used, in tandems of two to six, is commonly a modified Hargrave box kite. Steadiness, power, and, for a kite, a satisfactory degree of reliability are its useful characteristics. Another kite sometimes used is Lamson's "aero-curve folding kite," invented by C. H. Lamson of Portland, Me. It is more powerful but less steady than the Hargrave kite, and when used in a tandem is usually sent aloft as the leader, with the Hargrave kites below to give stability in addition to their proportion of lifting power. Steel piano wire is used as "string," as the best combination of strength and lightness. The windlass on which the line is reeled, however, presented the most difficult problem in the first experiments. Finally a modification of Lord Kelvin's steam power wirdlass for deep-sea sounding was devised, which after many experiments has proved entirely successful.

Simply stated, the principle is a, pulley over which the kite wire is conveyed to a storage drum, the coils on which are thus protected from the strain of the kite. The pull of the kite is sufficient to unwind the drum; the power is used to draw the wire back. The length of wire paid out and the pressure exerted necessary to be known in order to calculate how many more kites, if any, can be safely added to the tandem—are automatically registered.

Kites are attached from time to time as the wire tends to sag more and more and to approximate, near the windlass, a horizontal line. Each additional kite, therefore, after the first, is released, exerts its power partly in sustaining the main line and taking off the strain from the leader, and partly only in elevating the instrument itself. The instrument, called a meteorograph, is a combination contrived to include, compactly and with the least possible weight, the various self-recording instruments which are used to investigate the aerial conditions. Formerly it was suspended from the wire, but it was found that greater steadiness could be secured if it were attached directly to it; and this is now done. In clear weather the height of the kite is determined by observation of the angle and from the length of the wire, after eliminating the error caused by the sagging, averaging about 2 per cent.

Ordinarily a kite flight at Blue Hill lasts from six to eight hours, though it may continue throughout a day or even a night. For some time the flights have taken place monthly, on several successive days, in order to study the changing weather conditions at different heights.

The highest flight was made on July 19 of last year. It is 15,800 feet for the meteorograph, or, for the kite above, about 100 feet more. This is something over three miles—higher than Mount Blanc, for example. The flight was made by means of six kites, a Lamson as leader, and five Hargraves as "wheel horses" at distances of from 1,500 to 3,500 feet apart. It is possible that four miles may be reached, though the difficulties increase greatly with altitude.

According to a statement of Mr. Rotch, the advantages of kites have proved to be economy in installation and working, accurate determination of height by angular measurements, adequate exposure and ventilation of the thermometers, which in a balloon are bathed in heated and stagnant air, and the possibility of making frequent ascents and descents, permitting observations to be obtained almost simultaneously in different air strata and nearly over a station at the ground, where there may be instruments recording simultaneously. With these points of advantage it is not strange to learn that kites are being increasingly used not only in the United States, but in Europe where many meteorological stations are already following the lead in the Blue Hill Observatory. It is intended to continue these kite flights as a part of the regular work of the observatory as the best means of sounding the free air, and thus throwing light on many of the most puzzling problems of the weather.

Physical Effects of Fear.

Letter to the Editor of The London Times.

Sir: As I look back upon my sensations during the anxious minutes which I, in common with some 2,000 others, passed when there was an alarm of fire at the Grand Theatre at Islington, yesterday, I recall a symptom which, it seems to me, may have some scientific interest. Twice in my life have I been horribly frightened, but the symptoms have been quite different on the two occasions. The first was a case of pulling a careless friend out of the water, which was quite a simple thing to do, since I could swim, and he, a little man, could not. Then I was not aware that I was frightened until, after all was over, my knees shook exactly like jelly and behaved as if they had an independent existence. Yesterday, especially when the fireproof curtain was down and one could not know what was going on behind, I found no difficulty in controlling myself, but I was also quite conscious of terrible anxiety, of which I am not in the least ashamed; for in the box with me were my wife and my two children, the hostages I had given to fortune; in fact, all my eggs were in one basket. I cannot find words to express my appreciation of the resourceful promptitude of the conductor and of the calm behavior of the huge Islington audience, for these alone obviated the panic which was to be feared far more than fire. But it is of the symptoms of my fear that I write, being of opinion that they may be interesting. Three times over, at intervals of a second or two, I felt a sharp and sudden pain in the small of the back, as if I had been grasped and squeezed tightly in a gigantic hand, and as I write now, fifteen hours later, the place where the pain was is stiff and uncomfortable. Now, the shaking knees are a symptom as old as Homer, probably as old as man himself, but the other effect is new to me, and it would be interesting to learn whether others who have been frightened without showing fear, either at Islington or elsewhere, have suffered similar sensations. I am, Sir, obediently,

YOUR REPORTER.

Dec. 27.

Derivation of "Doll."

From The London Chronicle.

The derivation of "doll," about which a correspondent inquired, was for long doubtful. Even now, though the Oxford Dictionary explains the word as short for Dorothy, thus agreeing with Lloyd's and the Century Dictionary, the latest edition of Chambers still quotes Skeat. The best of English philologists suggests the Old Dutch "dol," a whipping top. The Century gives the analogous "jack" as the name of a toy. And it gives up the old derivation of doll as an abbreviation of idol as certainly wrong." French says that the word did not come into use until after Dryden. Mr. Cannon, in his fascinating book of "Children's Sayings," has an interesting reference to the origin of the name "doll." "The doll is one of the best teachers of a child," he says, "and it is one of the happy chances of language that the very name 'dolly' carries us back to St. Dorothea (God's gift) and her beautiful rose legend. 'Dorothy,' writes Miss Yonge, in her 'History of Christian Names,' was once one of the most usual of English names, and 'dolly' was so constantly heard in every household that it finally became the generic term for the wooden children that at least as late as the infancy of Elizabeth Stuart were called babies or puppets.'"

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn—Prices Always the Lowest.

Great Sale of Fine Broadcloths,

In Every Desirable Color---Goods Worth $1.25, at 73 Cts. Per Yard.

Two thousand yards of fine Broadcloth, in beautiful shades of gray, old rose, reseda, cardinal, beaver, tan, garnet, brown, royal blue, castor and navy—high quality goods that happen to be 48 inches wide, instead of 50 inches (the regular standard), and therefore our price for them is only **73** cts. per yard; actually worth $1.25. Main Floor, Centre Aisle.

Special Offers in the Silk Department.

1,500 yards of 23-inch Black Taffeta, guaranteed, **69** cts. per yard, instead of $1.00.

1,700 yards of Panne Velvet, black and colors, beautiful, rich quality, **98** cts. instead of $2.00.

1,800 yards of Corduroy Velveteens, in all the staple shades, **59** cts. instead of $1.00.

Clearing Sale of Ladies' Suits.

One lot of Suits, in all wool homespun and cheviot, principally light colors—Suits that have been sold at $12.00 to $15.00—reduced to **$5.95** each. The skirts alone are worth more.

Fifty Suits of all wool materials, in colors and black, some of them with Taffeta drop linings, all good styles, have been $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00, reduced to **$9.95** each, to clear at once.

Reduction Sale of Waists.

Fifty Silk Waists, tucked, some with ruffles down front, in all sizes and colors, were $7.50 to $12.00, reduced to **$4.95** each.

Twenty dozen more French Flannel Waists, in black, hello, green, cadet, red and white, same as those sold last Monday, regular $3.00 Waists, at **$1.85** each.

Annual Sale of Writing Paper and Envelopes.

Special lots from the mills of Geo. B. Hurd; superior quality, including Irish Linen in cream; Old Style wove in silver, gray and heliotrope; Satin wove in mauve and purple aster; Treasury Bond in white; all in Billet, Octavo and Douglass size; 100 sheets of paper and 100 envelopes, in a box, at **50** cts.

An entirely new style of Parisian monogram, on steel die, for **$1.00**.

Four quires of paper will be stamped in any color, free of charge, to any purchaser of this die.

Another Reduction Sale of Ladies' Shoes.

Full lines of Ladies' Box Calf Shoes, extension soles, button, full bulldog toes, hand welts, regular $4.00 Shoes, at **$3.00**.

Box Calf Storm Boots, lace, high cut, heavy soles, hand welted, **$3.00**, instead of $4.00.

Vici Kid Shoes, button and lace, medium soles, Patent Leather tips, for dress and street wear, **$2.50**.

Vici Kid Shoes, button and lace, Patent Leather and Kid tips, **$1.85**.

Great Special Sale of Corsets, Models.

P. D. Corsets, medium length, white and drab, top finished with embroidery, sizes 18 to 29, **95** cts.; were $1.75.

Z. Z. Corsets, medium length, black only, sizes 18 to 25, **95** cts.; were $2.25.

C. B. Leotie Corsets, bias, gored, medium straight front, pink and blue Silk-Batiste, lace trimmed, **$1.25**; were $5.50.

Redfern Corsets, all whalebone, white and black, broken sizes, **95** cts.; were $5.00.

Broken Lots and Sizes of Knit Underwear,

greatly reduced to clear immediately.

Men's Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers, regular 85 cts. and $1.25 goods, reduced to **55** and **95** cts. each—mostly large sizes.

Ladies' Winter weight Vests and Drawers, white ribbed and plain, reduced from 50 and 75 cts. to **40** cts. ach.

Boys Natural Shirts with Drawers to match, fine wool fleece on the inside, reduced from 50 and 65 cts. to **35** cts. each, or 3 for **$1.00**.

Pure Twilled Silk Umbrellas for $1.55.

A very desirable lot of Umbrellas for men and women, in pure Twilled Silk, with Paragon frames, steel rods and outside covers, made up in the best style, with handles of fine natural hardwood for men, and very handsome fancy and natural handles for ladies, at **$1.55** each to-morrow, as long as the lot lasts.

STORIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

Cats Which Performed Auto-Tracheotomy and Swim—Bird and Dog Anecdotes.

From The London News.

I wonder that Greeks are so fond of cats—the National type in Greece being so clearly birdlike. Now, as we all know, Aristotle held that every human being resembles one or the other of the animals. And there is a National face, with its human-animal type. Greek men are often eagle-like; Greek women, mostly parrot-like, or finch-like. (There are exceptions. I know two female Greek faces that are absolutely deer-like, as to eyes, upper lips, and teeth.) Now, according to later developments of this minor "Aristotlean theory," a people should prefer that "beast" which is "in the (National) face," and detest the creature which preys upon their prototype. The French, who are in the main bird-like, are not conspicuous cat lovers. But in Greece the family cat is often nothing short of a personage. The owners, in their pride of their puss, tell many stories to prove her great qualities of head and heart. Here is such a true history:

A beloved tabby swallowed a strong fishbone, which stuck in her throat. The cat could neither eat nor drink, and swelling of the lacerated parts soon increased so much that the poor creature was gasping for breath. Her mistress tried to take out the bone, but it was so firmly fixed in the throat that the attempt only tortured the cat, who fled and hid herself. Every possible search was made for the poor thing, but without success; and the owner felt sure that Tabby must have died of suffocation, if not of starvation, when she was found—alive, but very weak—in a wood cellar.

There had been a course of medical lectures in the place, and Tabby's mistress gave this account of the matter: Puss "had performed tracheotomy, neatly shaving off a circular patch of hair on her throat, and cutting the windpipe—oh! wonderful animal!—below the part where the bone still stuck." Puss "was breathing when found through the orifice that she had herself made." The happy owner now easily removed the bone, "treated the wound antiseptically," as she said, and nursed the cat back to health. To tell that lady that her pet had merely scratched herself to pieces in her pain and breathlessness would have simply been to arouse the lady's contempt for the speaker, for "why was there no torn skin above the place of the fish bone? Why was all done with the art of a trained surgeon?" she would have asked.

It seems more natural that Greeks should love birds. And, indeed, they love them so well that, in general, they do not like to keep them in cages, but a Greek lady, whose canary came to her as a legacy, felt that liberty would be no boon to a prisoner who had grown old in captivity, and she keeps her pet still in its cage. This canary, when the weather is warm, calls for his present owner, and will not leave off an ear-piercing chirp until she has put his tin bath and fresh water into the cage. He then jumps into his tub, chants his satisfaction on a new note, spreads his wings, and hops about joyfully after a rapturous and protracted "dip."

AMERICANS IN BONDAGE TO BIRDS.

I have met two American ladies who were positively in bondage to their birds. They had a crossbill who, when his wants were not supplied in the manner that met his views, would peck at the hand that fed him, and he frequently drew blood. A sparrow nestling fell to the ground. One of these lovers of winged things picked up the injured birdling, and cared for it until it was strong enough to tyrannize over herself and her sister, by a nerve-racking "Cheep, cheep" whenever it needed something new to eat, or water, or merely conversation, or a change of place, or some other form of entertainment. When he was perfectly strong, his human friends gave him his liberty. They also rescued a bullfinch from cruel boys, who had so injured one of its wings that it was crippled for life. "He cherished a grudge against the whole human race because of what those boys had made him suffer," said his benefactress, in excuse for Bully's bitter spirit. That bird would snatch food from his friends' hands, but would never take it gently. His loud chirp expressed impatience, anger, and even hatred; never any gentle feeling. He ruffled his feathers in fury, and pecked at his protectors; but he looked to them for his supplies of all kinds, and resented delays and disappointments with a ferocious eloquence. It has happened that his most devoted friend, having spent hours climbing to a spot where grew a berry that he loved, has brought him the fruit of her toil, only to be pecked at and scolded. But, before showing his temper, Bully would spring upon his allowance of berries, and shriek, and flap his sound wing like some victorious and bloodthirsty standard bearer in an assault. His friends pardoned his evil ways, and when the injured wing, after months of care, permitted of his fending for himself, they said good-bye to him one fine Spring morning, and never saw him more. His friend, who gave me the history, had birdlike eyes. She could imitate the notes of the forest admirably. The ordinary movements of her head were the nearest approach to peckings possible to humanity. Her hands were most delicate claws. A bird has hairlike feathers at the root of its beak; and my acquaintance's eyebrows sent out skirmishers, as it were, across the root of her pretty, beaklike nose. Small wonder that this bird-woman perfectly understands the feathered tribe!

There is a parrot in the Channel Islands who has lived with his loving owner ever since he was a fledgling. This owner told me that it is an old-established rule at afternoon tea-time to give Poll five or six Brazil nuts. When there has been any delay in serving him with this light refection, sounds come from the perch. "Polly!" would generally be repeated several times. Then would come, "Polly wants!" For years "Polly wants!" was the whole phrase in the afternoon or at breakfast-time or bath-time. One day the nuts were very slow in coming, and the parrot screamed, "Polly wants nuts!" At other hours, Poll still only "wants," vaguely. But at tea-time the word "nuts" is added in cases of urgency. If that bird is not using language as a vehicle for thought, I don't know what is human speech! Polly has for a neighbor a cat which swims. She takes to the sea, in the wake of a fishing boat. So remarkable are her performances," said Puss's owner, "that there has been an account of the swimming cat in the island newspapers." But the cat is no "giant gooseberry" of local journalism. I have the account of her prowess in the water (at second hand) from Puss's owner's daughter. The cat will swim to meet the fishing boat, as well as follow it some way out to sea.

UNNATURAL CATS.

That seems rather an unnatural cat! So does the mother puss in a friend's family. This féline has two kittens now. For fifteen months she and the pointer have been play-fellows. Now, as soon as the dog joins his owners in the morning, he straightway pays his respects to puss and her babes. She welcomes him, allows him to sniff at the kittens to his heart's content, and even permits him to pick them up delicately by the backs of their little necks. Then she fawns on him—perhaps to ensure his kind treatment of her offspring. When the pointer is rambling about near the house, if her maternal duties permit, puss jumps upon the windowsill to watch her play-fellow's movements. Her interest is shown in the changing expression of her eyes, her head movements, and the cocking of her ears. On his return, she rushes to greet him, flashing down the staircase at express cat speed. When it was cold, they nestled close together in any attainable patch of sunshine. Their owners say: "This is against all cat-and-dog traditions!" And at Hales Place, Kent, there is an unusually big and handsome collie, who exhibits an uncanine characteristic or two. He took a fancy to a hen belonging to his master, and invited her to sleep in his kennel through a whole Winter. In Spring she laid an egg, and he was so hospitable as to encourage her making a nest in his house. When the mother and many chickens were there, the collie found his box overcrowded; but, instead of dislodging the guests, he slept outside!

How far the collie's conduct was from dog-in-the-manger-ishness it is unnecessary to point out. As a rule, hospitality is not a canine trait.

I lately met with two new and typical cases of love and fidelity of dogs. An only child was given, by her Austrian uncles, a beautiful and intelligent dog, who became her constant companion. The child fell ill. Her doting parents were terribly anxious about their darling. One day the dog, strangely irresponsive to the gloom of the house, gamboled about alone and barked. The child's father reproached the dog, speaking to him as if to a person. "Are you not ashamed to play like this when Lina is so ill?" he said.

From that moment the dog lost heart. He crept quietly under the sick girl's bed, and could scarcely be induced to move away. After his loved comrade's death he left the room, but not to follow the coffin. He slunk on to the balcony, whence, sighing and whining, he watched the sad procession form and move away. Those heavy, human-sounding sighs continued for days; and his appearance was altogether piteous. For days, too, he could not be induced to touch food. But he was "Lina's comrade," and Lina's parents loved and cherished him, for the child's sake as well as his own. He has taken courage to live, poor dog, now! Not so another faithful dog! A French officer died. His dog had been all devotion to him. The dog went with the other mourners to the grave, and could not be induced to leave it. The Frenchman's daughter told me that, for fifteen days, she took, or sent, food to the dog. At the end of the fortnight the dead man's relations found the dog dead, too. When they first knew that the loving beast would not remain away from the grave they did what was possible to care for and shelter him there, and he ate the food they provided; but there was no possibility of saving the poor fellow. He was heart-broken. The teller of this tale is a Providence for hungry, homeless, or ill-used animals, and has a rarely intelligent sympathy for all quadrupeds.

SNUFFTAKING DEFENDED.

Romantic Discussion of a Dirty Habit—A Little Vice Almost Made to Seem a Virtue.

Sir Edwin Arnold in The London Telegraph.

If Man may, with a respectful wonder and interest, contemplate and criticise the vagaries of feminine fashion. Woman has in turn a claim to note and comment upon masculine habits. Now a rumor has lately spread in regard to these which decidedly concerns her. It is reported that the custom of snufftaking, which seemed to have gone almost entirely out of vogue, is to be widely and generally resuscitated. Dark stories are afloat of large orders received by the manufacturers and of a marked revival in the demand for snuffboxes and the various appurtenances of the habit, including, it is said, a rise in the price of Tonquin beans, so much used for their well-known aroma. This seems rather a serious matter socially. Of course, there never has been any absolute cessation of the practice. Many a good and worthy man, like the late Lord Russell of Killowen, was hardly ever seen without a snuffbox in his hand, and any tobacconist will say that snuff has everywhere a steady, if slow, sale. But what will be thought if the new century really goes back for young and old alike to the fashions prevalent in the days of Queen Anne and the early Georges, when everybody who was anybody carried a snuffbox, and society revolved, politics were debated, and business transacted with a pinch of snuff for the centre of things?

It has never been found enough to denounce snufftaking, either upon hygienic or aesthetic grounds. Those who like taking snuff will, and do, indulge in it, disregarding all protests from that of King James's "counterblast" to such bitter comments as were dropped by wits and moralists. The great Dr. Johnson, when offered a pinch, is said to have repulsed it with the words, "No, Sir; had Almighty Providence created my nose for a dust-bin it would have been turned the other way up!" Dr. Abernethy, consulted by one of his patients as to whether its use might injure the brain, sweetly replied, "Have no sort of fear, dear Sir, on such a score; the man who is fool enough to fill his nostrils with tobacco dust cannot have an ounce of brains to injure." In Scotland, where the habit has always endured, it was once so prevalent and powerful that even ministers thundering from their pulpits could not keep the Highland shepherds and their wives from passing round the "sneeshin'-mull" during Divine service. This was usually a curled sheep's-horn with a "cairngorm" set in the lid, and the Scotch folk employed a spoon to convey the cherished dust, or sniffed it from the palm of the hand. The Kafir, who is much addicted to the habit, carries his snuff in a little gourd, and takes it in immense quantities, women and men sometimes rubbing it upon their gums. In the nature of things it would appear likely that the constant use of snuff would clog and eventually dull the olfactory nerves, but these black people are said not to suffer either incapacity for quick vision or for keen smell. In fact, the snufftaker would lose a considerable element of his pleasure if his sense of smell were impaired by it, for one of the joys of the "pinch" is held to be the delicate odors which accompany the titillation of the nostrils.

All this is the unromantic and unattractive side of the habit. That it once had a graceful, high-bred, and distinguished aspect cannot possibly be denied. A world of courtliness, consideration, and quietness of manners clustered and crystallized itself round the pretty article, which was indispensable and universal. We must a little admire

Sir Plume, of amber snuffbox justly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane.

In spite of the wise and surly doctor we all know that exquisite things were uttered when Sir Charles Grandison, tapped the enameled lid of his tortoiseshell box, and what a relief it must have been for Sir Joshua, as Goldsmith says:

When they talked of their Raphaels, Correggios, and stuff,
He shifted his trumpet and only took snuff.

It was no doubt the snuffbox which helped most to make snufftaking popular. The little lovely "tabatiere" became to a man of rank almost all that a fan was to a lady of quality. Artists of all kinds vied with each other to render the snuffbox a costly, fanciful, and delicious object. Talk about an amber box—it was a mere bagatelle to the divinely beautiful creations which the goldsmiths and jewelers of Anne and of the Empire put into the happy fingers of those devoted to the cult. They come sometimes now in brilliant and dazzling collections to the London and Paris salesrooms, ravishing specimens in purple and blue and green and rose-pink enamel, in pure chased gold studded with precious gems; in daintily devised shapes of lozenge an oval, heart formed, or circular, miracles of design, with tiny pictures painted on them as if by fairy draughtsmen, and wonderful ornament of grape or mask or lire or satin slipper embossed upon them, with love posies written in gold.

One need not take snuff to fall in love with many and many among those charming works of the Georgian and Versailles times; some are absolutely triumphs of decorative art, and fitter to hold bon-bons or pastilles for a Princess than to be the receptacle for powdered tobacco. Yet, mind you, the wearers of these fascinating articles carried them bravely. We do not fiddle with our eyeglasses, or nibble at our walking sticks, or jingle the keys in our pockets, with anything like the grace displayed by Sir Plume and his contemporaries, when the lace of their ruffled wrists airily swept the dust away from the amber or agate or gilded cover of their box, as they waved round and round between their fingers, with well-taught gestures, the impending pinch, making almost a religious ceremony out of each occasion. It is to be doubted whether the new century could, even if it tried, renew these accomplishments of the old day. We lack so much by way of background to the custom. We should want the bob-wig, the patches on the face, the peach-colored coats, the long, deep, damasked waistcoats, the silken breeches, the buckled shoes, and the sword to bring the snuffbox in again in all its pristine glory.

Meantime this, it must be remembered, is not the serious and practical part of the question. It possesses a really vast importance from the commercial point of view. Many a person who talks lightly about snuff and snuff taking as elements of a minor vice, trivial and insignificant, would be astounded if made aware of the dimensions to which the trade has before now attained, and of the extraordinary labor and patience bestowed upon the preparation of the article. Do they dream that in France tobacco leaves are piled together in stacks of over 100 tons to make into snuff; that these are left to ferment for six to eight months at a time, being tended more carefully than melon beds or vineyards; that it occupies nineteen or twenty months to bring the leaf and stalk into fit state to be converted into rappee, and that over and over again salts and aromatics, drugs and perfumes, must be introduced into the mass? It will not be too much to declare that mountains of it are snuffed up somewhere or other, for the record of the sales is still kept in hundreds of tons. Even in the United Kingdom, which uses comparatively little, the consumption in ounces for the year 1881 was close upon 50,000,000. The secret passion for a pinch of snuff must be deep ingrained in mankind to furnish these and similar figures.

The Artist's Great Effort.

Visitor—Ah, Antoine, beginning a painting, I see. What is the subject?"

Artist—I don't know yet. I've only got my name on the canvas so far."—Chicago News.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

The first of the series of lectures by MRS. SARAH TYSON RORER will be given Wednesday, Jan. 23, 2:30 P. M.—4th Floor. Subject—"BREAD MAKING."

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Aves.

The Talk of Brooklyn.---

"Our Splendid Reduction Sales the Past Week."

Not a store in this great borough or in Manhattan that equalled our efforts in price cutting and strong values.

The response inspires us. The atmosphere of this establishment has the ring of low prices. Clearing surplus winter lines at about cost, and marking new goods at close margins.

Car lines reach us from every point in Greater New York.

WE OFFER FOR MONDAY.

Spring Dress Fabrics.

This season's materials are extremely fascinating and will sell rapidly—advisable to purchase now.

GRANITE SUITINGS—45-inch wide, all wool (spring weight) in the popular shades; value 75c. yd., Monday, 59c

BLACK PEBBLE CHEVIOT—60-inch wide, all wool, perfect dye and finish; value $1.00 yd., Monday, 69c

NEW SILKS.

BLACK TAFFETA—27-inch; value 60c. yd., Monday, 45c

HABUTAI WASH SILKS—23-inch, all dainty shades, also, white, cream and black; value. 50c. yd, Monday, 39c

Sale of Ladies' Shoes.

Our Best Argument as to the Value Is in the Examination of These Goods.

$3.50 and $3.98 Stock Shoe, Monday - - - - - 2.69

They are of fine Glace Kid, with Cloth Tops, kid or patent leather tips, stout or light soles, five assortments of toes; width A to EE; sizes 2½ to 7.

$2.98 SHOES at $1.98.

Widths B to E, sizes 2½ to 7, Dongola kid, patent leather tips, stout or light soles, medium toes, in button or lace.

KID GLOVES—DON'T MISS THIS:

Last week's great sale was heralded far and wide, caused such favorable comment that we feel it a duty to repeat it.

LADIES' KID GLOVES—$1.00 quality; tans, reds, modes, grays, browns, black or white, 50c

$1.50, $1.75 AND $2.00 KID GLOVES—White, black, mode, red, tan, brown, slate, blue or green; size 5¾ only, 98c

AN ASSORTED LOT, GOOD QUALITY KID GLOVES—Tans and reds; regular price $1.00, to close out, 50c

INDUCEMENTS IN HOSIERY.

CHILDREN'S ALL WOOL RIBBED HOSE—Sizes 5 to 8½; per pair 12½c

LADIES' COTTON HOSE—Guaranteed stainless; double heel and toe; per pair, 8c

MEN'S COLORED SHIRTS.

COLORED PERCALE SHIRTS—Sizes 14 to 17 in., 69c

CHINA DEPARTMENT—Basement.

Lowest Prices in Brooklyn.

29c RUDOLSTADT VASES, 15c .49c RUDOLSTADT VASES, 25c

98c RUDOLSTADT VASES, 50c $1.24 RUDOLSTADT VASES 60c

TEPLITZ VASES—All shapes, 48 inches high, richly decorated, gold handles; regular price, $2.98, $1.74

BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES—Entire line ranging in price from 74c to $3.98; divided into 3 lots and reduced to 49c., 98c., $1.24

JARDINIERES—In assorted colored glazes, 49c

"GOOD THINGS TO EAT"

In Brooklyn's Finest Grocery Department.

"SEND FOR FREE POSTAL CARDS." (BASEMENT.)

FLOUR, "BATTERMAN'S PURE FOOD BRAND"—Fanciest high grade, special price Monday and Tuesday, bbl. $4.20; ½ bbl., 53c

MACARONI AND SPAGHETTI—Just received 9c. grade; special Monday and Tuesday, 1 lb. pkg., 7c

FANCY EVAPORATED PEACHES—Splendid quality and flavor; special Monday and Tuesday, per lb., 9c

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—Best quality, medium size; special, 4 lbs for 25c

SLICED PEACHES—Just as you would prepare, in heavy sugar syrup, 1½ lb.; special, per can 11c

FRESH BEACH NUT SLICED BACON—½ size, glass jar, 14c

FANCIEST ELGIN CREAMERY BUTTER—"Our renowned," per lb. brick 24c

ARABOGA COFFEE—The old original, per lb., 30c.; 5 lbs., $1.40

TEAS—New season's pickings, 80c. quality, special Monday and Tuesday, per lb. 53c

Mail orders filled in all Departments.

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Aves.

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A. D. Matthews Sons

HALF-PRICE SALE of MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING

HALF-PRICE SALE of MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING

A Group of Tempting Attractions.

We bring forth at this time odd lots which must be cleared up. Each is a money saving offering to you. Many other attractions will hold your interest, at which we can only hint.

Clearing Sale of SHOES.

Not all sizes in every style, but in most cases your size will be found in some of the styles. A saving of over One-half to you, no matter what your selection may be, and it means for us a clearing up of our stock before inventory.

At $1.55 a pair, 450 pairs of Women's Kid Button and Lace Shoes, with stitched heavy and medium weight extension soles, round, opera, and bulldog toe shapes, with patent leather tips, every pair serviceable winter shoes and will give excellent service. Shoes of equal qualities would cost you $3 or more a pair elsewhere, (broken sizes only,) to close out promptly . . **at $1.55 a pair**

$1.97 a pair. A splendid bargain, made of Vici and glazed kidskin, good heavy plump Winter Shoes; 4 stylish lasts to choose from, in button and lace with patent leather or kid tips, military and opera heels, the fit, trimmings and finish are of the best. There are only 950 pairs of them; all sizes in some one of the styles. If bought regularly they would cost you $3.00 to $3.50 a pair. But they are unusually low priced here, at . . . . . **$1.97 a pair**

An Important Move---In Cloaks & Suits.

Women's Tourists Suits, made of fine coverts and cheviot cloths, colors are castor, black and Oxford, regular prices, $18.00, $20.00, $21.00 and $25.00. Special Monday, $12 50.

Another lot of Fine Kersey Jackets to close at $7.75.

We have 10 very fine Velour Capes, very elaborately trimmed with jet and braid, some of them have fur on edges of collar and down front. They are all good styles, but they must be closed out before inventory, and have been Marked One-Half the Regular Price.

All our fine Silk Dress Skirts will be put on sale Monday morning at one-third off regular price.

Special bargains in Persian Lamb Jackets and Fur Neck Scarfs and Muffs.

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK SALE OF

Overcoats, Suits, Trousers, Etc.

All high-class merchandise, made up in anticipation of an extraordinary Fall and Winter business, which owing to weather conditions did not materialize.

We secured the stock at our own figures and have MARKED the goods at prices that are less than the manufacturer's usual cost. These are only a few of the many bargains.

Men's Trousers, $3.50 to $5.00 Kinds, at $2.48 a Pair.

1,500 pairs in the handsomest and dressiest stripes and checks of worsted and cassimeres, the fit and make are perfection: just think of it, trousers made to sell at $4.00 and $5.00, all sizes here at..... **$2.48**

Men's Suits, $12.00 to $15.00 Kind, at $7.48.

Here are hundreds of the season's best and most popular suits, in up-to-date stripes and mixtures of worsteds, cassimeres and cheviots, made to sell from $12.00 to $15.00, our price now (all sizes)..... **$7.48**

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

$10.50 Kind at $7.50; $14.00 Kind at $10.50; $18.00 Kind at $12.50.

Meltons, kerseys, vicunas and chinchillas, in Oxford, blue and black.

Youths' Clothes, 14 to 19 Years.

$10 Overcoats at $6.98.

Of fine all wool kersey, made like the men's, in the popular box style.

$12.50 Overcoats at $8.98. In a superior grade of Oxford, vicuna, tailored in faultless style.

$10.00 and $12.00 Suits at $6.98. Of fancy patterned cheviots and cassimeres, and blue and black worsteds and cheviots, made to sell at $10.00 to $12.00, choose at..... **$6.98**

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES—Separate Knee Pants.

The greatest aggregation of well made, well wearing pants ever offered at such low prices,

39c. kind at 29c. 69c. kind at 49c. $1.00 kind at 75c.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES—More of the 29c. Pants.

1,000 pair of them, the best we ever sold, in plain blue and nice mixtures, splendidly made, ages 4 to 14, at..... **29c**

TABLE ON MAIN FLOOR.

Double Breasted Suits—(ages 7 to 14).

$2.75 kind $1.98. $3.75 kind $2.98. $5.50 kind $3.98.

$5.00 Reefers at $2.98—(ages 3 to 8).

Of strictly all wool Germania Chinchilla, made to sell at $5.00; our price now.....$2.98

OVERCOATS.

$4.00 kind at $2.98. $5.50 kind at $3.98.

Hats. $1.00 Scotch Tams at 29c. Made of pure wool, in pleasing patterns for boys or girls, 10 dozen, to go at..... **29c**

Fulton St., Gallatin Pl., Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Dealings Show Activity in Many Different Sections.

BUSINESS PROPERTY A FEATURE

Sales by Brokers—Quality of Auction Offerings Improving—Complete Schedule for This Week.

Those who have anticipated or predicted an active Spring market have had every reason to be satisfied with the reports of last week, and if the business told of in these reports has not been of a spasmodic character—and there is no reason to suppose that such is the case—the next three or four months will show a volume of dealing which has not been approached during any similar period in many years. The activity, moreover, is general, and no section which has the slightest claim to attention seems to be neglected. A Lower Broadway corner, a 60-foot frontage on Maiden Lane, a Wall Street building, properties on Union Square, large plots in the Longacre district and in the Upper Fifth Avenue section—transactions in so many different classes of property in so widely separated sections, certainly indicate the variety in current business.

That special interest which always attaches to a sale of Lower Broadway property gives to the sale of the southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane the position of first importance among the week's dealings. Many of the minor details of this operation are yet to be arranged, but it may be safely said that the project is in such hands as to insure the rapid completion of a tall office building on that site.

The acquisition of the entire block front on the east side of Broadway between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, by the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company gives some idea of the scale on which business is going on along that section of Broadway, between Longacre Square and the Grand Circle. Two other transactions of good proportions were also closed in the same section, involving the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, and the property 1,540 and 1,542 Broadway, with an "L" at 171 West Forty-fifth Street.

The Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company, it may be noted in passing, also figured in three other deals which were among the most important of the week, and the fact that this corporation has seen fit to engage in these operations is significant as showing that the market presents an attractive outlook to those who are admittedly among the city's shrewdest observers of real estate conditions and possibilities. The transactions referred to were the purchase of 31 Union Square and of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church property, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, and the resale of 4 and 6 East Forty-ninth Street as the site for a bachelor apartment house.

Charles A. Gould's purchase of 64 Wall Street, that of George C. Boldt at 440 Broadway, and the sales of 101 Fifth Avenue, of 10 West Eighteenth Street, and of the Union Square corner just mentioned, make up a budget of news involving business properties that is very creditable, at least in comparison with the recent dearth of dealing in that class of holdings, and is perhaps one of the best indications of the substantial character of the present revival.

Anticipating a still further demand for residence sites of the first class, operators have renewed attention to the upper Fifth Avenue section. Joseph Hamershlag bought three lots on the avenue between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets, and Gustavus L. Lawrence acquired from Francis K. Pendleton a frontage of 127 feet on Eighty-seventh Street, just east of Fifth Avenue. Three lots in a similar position on Eighty-eighth Street also changed hands. Too far north, perhaps, to be included in this group of transactions, but none the less interesting, was J. Hooker Hamersley's purchase of two lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Sales of five dwellings also added considerably to the successful week's business. Terence Farley's Sons disposed of the last of the houses built by them on the old Columbia College block, 439 Madison Avenue, while just around the corner Charles Buek found buyers for 41 and 43 East Forty-ninth Street.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Charles Brendon & Co. have bought from Edward B. Adams the lot on the south side of Fifty-first Street, 175 east of Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.5, and will erect thereon a modern five-story American basement dwelling.

Blakeslee Barnes has sold to Elias Kempner the two-story frame building, 110 East Fifty-second Street, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Max Marx has sold, through Solomon Marcus, to August Oppenheimer three lots on the east side of Eleventh Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 75 by 100, taking in exchange the five-story flat with stores, 2,322 Seventh Avenue, 27 by 100.

Leopold Sinsheimer is the buyer of the building, 714 Broadway. He gave in part payment the three five-story tenements at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundredth Street.

It is reported that Jacob Cohen has sold the four-story dwelling, 945 Madison Avenue, 18.6 by 100.

The Miller estate has sold the four-story tenement, 950 Second Avenue, 20 by 75.

John Peters has sold for Philip Boyer to H. B. Rexer the four-story and basement dwelling 304 East Fourteenth Street, 19.6 by 51.6.

The Auction Room.

Auction sales are gradually assuming a more diversified character, and the bidding in and withdrawal of several voluntary offerings of indifferent sort last week need not be made the basis of unfavorable comment. The auction market has been subjected to no adequate test since the first of the year, and it is not surprising that attempts to sell properties for which there is no speculative demand and the investment value of which is questionable, should result unfavorably.

A large offering announced for Tuesday of next week, Jan. 29, by Bryan L. Kennelly, consists of forty-three parcels belonging to the estate of the late Philip Herrman. The properties are situated on East Fourteenth Street, between First and Second Avenues, and on West Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, near Ninth Avenue. The block bounded by Park and Willow Avenues, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Hoboken, is also included in the sale.

Several executors' sales are on this week's schedule. On Tuesday Auctioneer Ryan will offer 4 Baxter Street, the dwelling 215 East Fifty-second Street, and vacant property on Intervale Avenue, Tiffany, and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets. The large plot included by Third and Lincoln Avenues, the Southern Boulevard, and the Harlem River, including valuable waterfront privileges, owned by the estate of Bryan Lawrence, will be sold on the same day by James L. Wells. An offering by L. J. Phillips & Co. will include the tenements 288 Rivington Street, and 243 and 245 West Twenty-ninth Street.

For Wednesday there are executors' sales of 4 West Twenty-second Street, the 30-foot apartment house, 13 West Sixty-fifth Street, and the five flats, 2,071 to 2,079 Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fouth Street.

There were recorded last week 292 mortgages, for $4,884,947, of which 97, for $1,326,306, were at 5 per cent.; 122, for $1,091,141, were at more, and 73, for $2,467,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 326 mortgages, for $4,175,548, of which 101, for $1,288,472, were at 5 per cent.; 150, for $1,339,776, were at more, and 75, for $1,557,300, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 21.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 531 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 258.8 feet east of Broadway, 123 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $31,601.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, J. M. Rosebery Long, referee, 226 and 228 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100, six-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $19,150; subject to other mortgages for $77,500.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Leopold Wallach, referee, 105 to 117 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, running through to 106 and 116 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 438 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 187 by 199.10, seven five-story brick and stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $74,730.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 327, 329, and 331 East Eleventh Street, north side, 225.4 feet west of First Avenue, 71.3 by 87.5 and irregular, three three-story brick tenements; 213 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Thirteenth Street, 20 by 77.3, four-story brick flat, with store; 170 Second Avenue, east side, 25.9 feet north of Eleventh Street, 25.10 by 100, four-story brownstone-front building.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22.—By William M. Ryan, executors' sale, 4 Baxter Street, southwest side, about 90.2 feet northwest of Park Row, 28 by 83, two-story and attic building, with store; 215 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 176 feet east of Third Avenue, 16 by 110.10, three-story brick and stone-front dwelling; 333 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 380 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick building with store; Intervale Avenue, northwest side, 475 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 120, vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 30 by 97.7, vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 30 by 109.3, vacant.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 512 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 423 feet east of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,808.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, William N. Cohen, referee, 36 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet east of Madison Avenue, 24.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 4,175 Third Avenue, west side, 82 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 26 by 96.10 by 26 by 96.10, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $16,272.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale to recover dower, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, referee, 2,325 Second Avenue, west side, 40.10 feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 80, three-story brick tenement, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William T. Emmet, referee, 369, 371, and 373 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 28, 36, and 36, respectively, by 100.10, three seven-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $146,732.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 106.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 23.9 by 100.6 by 24 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,717.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., executor's sale, 243 and 245 West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 31 and 25, respectively, by 98.9, two four-story tenements, with rear buildings; 268 Rivington Street, northeast corner of Columbia Street, 25 by 70, four-story tenement, with stores.

By James L. Wells, executors' sale, Third Avenue, Southern Boulevard, Lincoln Avenue, and the Harlem River, the block, together with various brick and frame buildings, 241.10 feet on Third Avenue, 333.2 feet on the Southern Boulevard, 430 feet on Lincoln Avenue, and 518.3 feet along the Harlem River.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Edward J. McGean, referee, 306 East Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 99.9 feet east of Second Avenue, 25.3 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $13,552.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 248 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 285 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19.2 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,661.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 4 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 110 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 26.3 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 13 West Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Central Park West, 30 by 100.5, five-story brick double apartment house.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., sale to close a partnership, 2,071 to 2,079 Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 20.5, 20, 20, 20, and 20.6, respectively, by 75, five four-story brick single flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 347 and 349 West Forty-fourth Street, north side, 145.6 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 27 and 27.6, respectively, by 100.5, two five-story brownstone-front flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 225.4 feet West Seventy-third Street, south side, 265.8 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick and stone dwelling, with two-story extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester H. Ward, referee, 142 Cherry Street, north side, 314.9 feet east of Catharine Street, 25 by 104.10, six-story brick tenement, with five-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $2,262; subject to other mortgages for $22,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 64 Eldridge Street and 105 Hester Street, being the northeast corner, 19.6 by 50.8, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $20,442.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, C. Donohue, referee, 414 to 428 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 250 feet east of First Avenue, 187 by 100.5 and irregular, one-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $14,720.

By Charles A. Berrian, public auction sale, King's Bridge Road, northwest corner of Decatur Avenue, 50.10 by 24.9 by 89.5 by 97.5, two-story and one-story frame buildings.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, southwest corner of New Jersey Avenue, 25 by 82.8 by 25 by 84.7, three-story brick and stone flat, with two stores.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, running through to West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 178 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 200 by 199.10, twenty five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $200,257; subject to other mortgages for $145,500.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Adler, referee, 4 Washington Place, southeast corner of Mercer Street, 100 by 49.9, five-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $156,647.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph C. Levi, referee, 181 Crystie Street, west side, 75 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 92, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $12,317; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 54 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,554.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, 532 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 341.8 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 235 West One Hundred and Third Street, northwest corner of Broadway, 77 by 101.9 by 63.7 by 100.11, eight-story apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,235; subject to other mortgages for $163,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, King's Bridge Road, east side, 285.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 108 by 149.6 by 99.11 by 102.5, two two-story brick dwellings and vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $37,563; on the latter, $16,042.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 534 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 358.4 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,793.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sampson H. Schinhandler, referee, 23 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 177.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 17 by 76.11, four-story brick dwelling; 33 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 828.3 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18.6 by 84.7, three-story brick dwelling; 37 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 346.9 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18 by 85.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on each, $15,010.

By Peter F Meyer & Co., sale by order of Walter B. Boice, as trustee, 195 Reade Street, running through to 203 Chambers Street, 37.10 feet east of West Street, 23 by 55.5 by 24.9 by 46.6, five-story brick building.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julien M. Isaacs, referee, West Farms Road, northeast corner of Forrest Street, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,836.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 48 Edgecombe Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 68, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,027.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 167 East Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $13,268.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 431 Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 103.7 by 87 by 100.11 by 110.6, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,027; subject to other mortgages for $76,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Adler, referee, 4 Washington Place, southeast corner of Mercer Street, 100 by 49.9, five-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $156,647.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph C. Levi, referee, 181 Crystie Street, west side, 75 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 92, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $12,317; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 54 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,554.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, 532 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 341.8 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 235 West One Hundred and Third Street, northwest corner of Broadway, 77 by 101.9 by 63.7 by 100.11, eight-story apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,235; subject to other mortgages for $163,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, King's Bridge Road, east side, 285.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 108 by 149.6 by 99.11 by 102.5, two two-story brick dwellings and vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $37,563; on the latter, $16,042.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 534 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 358.4 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,793.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sampson H. Schinhandler, referee, 23 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 177.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 17 by 76.11, four-story brick dwelling; 33 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 828.3 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18.6 by 84.7, three-story brick dwelling; 37 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 346.9 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18 by 85.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on each, $15,010.

By Peter F Meyer & Co., sale by order of Walter B. Boice, as trustee, 195 Reade Street, running through to 203 Chambers Street, 37.10 feet east of West Street, 23 by 55.5 by 24.9 by 46.6, five-story brick building.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R. S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Saturday, Jan. 19.

BLEECKER ST, 126, e s, 25x100; Henry L. Morris to Margaret L. Zborowski, (R S $8.50, mtg $40,000)..... 48,500

BRIGGS AV, s e s, 211.11 ft n e of Travers St, 16.6x100; Mary A. Costello to Nellie Donohue, (R S $1, mtg $2,500)... 1

BROADWAY, e s, at centre block, between 103d and 104th Sts, runs s 50.3x e 18.11x n w 55.9; Alexander M. McLeod to John H. Flagler, (R S 50c.)..... 1

BROADWAY, e s, at centre line between 103d and 104th Sts, runs s 10x e — to Bloomingdale Road x n — x w —; Alexander Mitchell and another to Alexander M. McLeod, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

BROADWAY, e s, adjoining s line of premises of Alexander M. McLeod, runs s — to land of Morgan Jones x e — to e s old Bloomingdale Road x n — x w —; Charles E. Eickhoff to Alexander M. McLeod, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

BROOK AV, w s, 25 ft n of Elton Av, 49.9x67.1x50.5x72.10; William H. Welher to Lorenz Welher, Sr., (R S $5, mtg $25,000)..... 1

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 136.10 ft n of 156th St, 150x117.7; Mary Semmes to Joseph Benson, (mtg $1,370, R S $2)..... 1

CLINTON AV, corner of Spring St, runs w — x s 100 x e 100 to av x n 100; Jennie C. Stoeckel and another, executors, to John C. Stevens..... 100

HICKORY ST, e s, part of Lot 77, amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge, —x124x40x128.5; Commercial Building and Loan Association to Emma J. Wilson, (mtg $1,400)..... 1

JAY ST, 14, e s, 25x87.6; Jay St., s s, 75 ft w of Staple St, 0.10x89.2; Jay St, s s, 175 ft e of Greenwich St, 0.6x88.8; Barbara A. Simpson to Hugh Getty, (R S $40)..... 40,000

LUDLOW ST, w s, Lot 97A, map of Nicholas Gouverneur, 25x87.6; Caroline J. Abelman and others to Max Wachsmann, (R S $21)..... 21,000

MADISON AV, e s, 22.5 ft s of 88th St, 18x95; Beatrice B. Rutter to Edmund D. Scholey and another..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 107th St, 100.11x55; Paul Mayer to Simon E. Bernheimer and another, (R S $65, mtg $60,000)..... 125,000

NORFOLK ST, 141, w s, 25x100; 72 Columbia St, e s, 25.1x99.11; Max Berger to Morris Berger..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 165, w s, 63.11 ft n w of 118th St, 31.8x67.1x27; Louis W. Dinkelspiel to Regine Dinkelspiel, (R S $12, mtg $15,000)..... 1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 71st St, 25x100; Hugh J. Grant to Edmund Coffin, (R S $30)..... 1

1ST AV, n e corner 3d St, 24x94.11; William J. A. McKim, referee, to City Real Estate Company, (R S $52.50)..... 52,250

1ST AV, e s, 218.8 ft s of 76th St, 26x100; William J. A. McKim to City Real Estate Company, (R S $20)..... 29,000

2D AV, s e corner of 104th St, 25.11x74; Barbara Tischler to M. M. Tischler, (R S $10, mtg $17,250)..... 1

3D AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 58th St, 25.1x105; Thomas Adelson and another to Isaac Sokolski, (mtg $36,000, R S $25)..... 100

70TH ST, 313 East, 31.5x100.5; William J. A. McKim, referee, to City Real Estate Company, (R S $8, mtg $16,000)..... 24,000

21ST ST, 41 East, 25x98.9; Walter M. Feinbach to Joseph H. Claffy, (R S 50c.)..... 1

86TH ST, s s, 70 ft w of Park Av, 17.10x102.2; William H. Welher to Lorenz Welher, Sr., (R S $5, mtg $16,000)..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; William Datteibaum and another to Louis May, (R S $5)..... 4,500

114TH ST, s s, 281.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.11; William Datteibaum and another to Louis May, (R S $3, mtg $9,000)..... 3,000

136TH ST, 135 West, 16x99.11; John J. Bell to Mary W. Beckman, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

143D ST, n s, 506.8 ft e of Alexander Av, 106x50; Stephen S. Marshall to John M. Linck, (R S $26.50)..... 26,100

165TH ST, s s, 18.11 ft w of Stebbins Av, 54.9x91; Prospect Av, s e corner 165th St, 37x85; Charles W. West, referee, to Laurie L. Levey, (R S $20)..... 20,000

Recorded Leases.

COLUMBUS AV, 680 and 682, n w corner of 93d St; George W. Eggers to the New York Produce Exchange Bank, 5 years.. 4,500

FULTON ST, 252; Mary E. Jackson to Ellen Daly, 3 years 7 months 12 days, (R S $1)..... 1,500

MADISON ST, 133; Mayer Lefkowitz to Max Goldstein, 5 years..... 2,976

MERCER ST, 297; the Steward, Howe & May Company to Edward E. Francis & Co., 3 years..... 2,500

117TH ST, 406 East; Louis Lippman to Santo Venanzini, 5 years..... 3,600

58TH ST, 2 and 4 East; the Plaza Bank to Automobile Club of America, 2½ years..... 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

DONOHUE, Nellie, to Mary A. Costello; Briggs Av, s e s, 211.11 ft n e of Travers St, 3 years..... 596

GAULT, William J., to John O. Bennett; Travers St, n e s, 77.7 ft n w of Briggs Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,150

GETTY, Hugh, to Esther A. Pyle, and others; Jay St, 14; also all title to adjoining strips, &c; re-recorded, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

HEIDTMANN, Ernst, to William E. Ewing; Eagle Av, n e corner of 161st St, 1 month, 6 per cent..... $700

HILDEBRANDT, Barbara, to Carl Lafrentz; 7th St, s s, 325 ft e of Avenue A, all title, leasehold, 7 years, 4½ per cent. 4,500

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to John W. Haarer; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 118th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 9,800

LINCK, John M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 143d St, n s, 506.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x106 to Willis Av, 1 year..... 40,000

McGUIRE, Mary E. and James J., to Christina Sackman; Lot 50, map of South Washingtonville, 3 years..... 1,500

McKELVEY, John, to Mary Dymock; 7th Av, n e corner of 65th St, 2 years 6 per cent..... 11,000

McVICKAR, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 19th St, s s, 130.6 ft w of 7th Av, demand, 4 per cent..... 3,000

ROSE, Hudson P., to Dollar Savings Bank; Lots A, B, C, 38, 40, 49, 50, 61, 64, 65, 66, 72, 87, 88, 92 to 98, 101, 103, 105, 106, 113, 123 to 126, 128, 129, and 130, map of property of H. P. Rose, St. Raymond's Park; also, Lots 145, 146, 149 to 152, 154 to 170, 173 to 178, 181, 182, 187 to 201, map of Section 2, St. Raymond's Park, 1 year..... 12,000

SOKOLSKI, Isaac, to Bertha Guttenberg and another; 3d Av, e s, 50.2 ft n of 58th St, 5 years..... 38,000

WACHSMANN, Max, to Caroline J. Abelmann, and others; Ludlow St, w s, Lot 97A, map of Gouverneur property, 3 years..... 18,000

WILSON, Emma J., to Commercial Building and Loan Association of Newark, N. J.; Hickory St, e s, part of Lot 77, amended map of Bronxwood Park, installments..... 1,400

Assignments of Mortgages.

CLOCKE, T. Emory, executor, &c., to Moses G. Wright..... $2,000

CONRAD, William P., administrator, &c., and others to Caroline J. Abelmann and others..... 25,000

JUNG, Philip and Jerome, to George W. Bostwick..... 1,000

LOEW, Edward V., to Mary F. Moorhouse, (assigns six mortgages)..... 12,000

PUTZEL, Joseph, to Lillian H. Abbett.. Nom.

SALISBURY, Nelson H., assignee, &c., to Harry Carpenter..... Nom.

THOMAS, Rowland W., to Charles E. Bigelow..... 3,800

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY to Catherine W. Loney..... 10,000

WITHEY, Calvin W., to David Scott..... 510

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 146th St, 100x100; Samuel Smith against Nells Hansen, owner; Vincenzo Valenti, contractor..... $35

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner 146th St, 100x100; New York Moulding Manufacturing Company against Niels Hansen, owner; Valente & Sorrentino, contractors..... 81

BOSTON ROAD or AV, s w corner of 168th St, 52.2x100; Olsen & Co. against Evelyn H. White and George J. Kelly, owners; Joseph White, contractor..... 140

CROTONA AV, 113 and 116; Manhattan Heating, Lighting and Ventilating Company against Herman Schoene, owner and contractor; Jacob Maibach, contractor..... 366

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.7 ft n of 117th St, 109x45.11x109x76; Olsen & Co. against John F. Scannell, owner and contractor..... 188

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 285.11 ft s of 180th St, 100x145; Olsen & Co. against Charles Wagner and William F. Sawyer, owners and contractors..... 55

20TH ST, 11 West; the Alignum Company against Estelle G. Spitzer, owner and contractor..... 1,617

86TH ST, 61 to 69 East, Thomas F. Gaynor against Mary E. Dempsey, owner and contractor..... 2,979

129TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 160x200 to 128th St; George G. Youngs against Adelbert S. Nichols, owner; Edward Anderson, contractor..... 19

145TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Olsen & Co. against John F. Scannell, owner and contractor..... 45

122D ST, 3 and 5 West; New York Moulding Manufacturing Company against Etta Blum, owner; Charles Blinn, contractor..... 96

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAP. 78, LAWS OF 1900.

7TH AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 56th St, 75x100; also 55th St, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 25x117.2x25.1x115.2; John O. Baker with Charles F. Rogers, 13 payments.. 115,000

57TH AV, e s, 50.6 ft s of 113th St, 25.3x100; Charles F. Ballard with Hulda and Joseph Wittner, 9 payments..... 25,000

Lis Pendens.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x70.11; Samuel H. Stone and others against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

PARK AV, n w corner of 130th St, 199.10 to 131st St x 90; James C. McGuire against Charles W. Hall, (two actions to foreclose two mechanic's liens;) attorneys, Ward, Hayden & Batterlee.

3D AV, e s, 54.9 ft n of 172d St, 150x100; Josephine Wandell against Henry Weiss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Wandell.

5TH AV, 218; Robert Alexander against Adelia D. Ireland and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. S. Gailand.

7TH AV, n e corner of 139th St, runs e 178x n 199.10 to 139th St x w 178 to avenue x s 25x e 100x s 149.10x w 100 to 7th Av x s 25 to beginning; John W. Rapp against Marie and Peter Muller, (action to impress trust, &c.;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

13TH ST, n e s, 348 ft n w of 6th Av, 20.6x103.3x irregular; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Margaret V. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

109TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Samuel H. Stone and others against Francis J. Schnugg, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

125TH ST, s s, 279 ft e of Broadway, 107x100.11; Henry J. Bruckner against Stefano Greco and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

145th St, s s, 130 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 32.99x11; J. Hampden Dougherty and another, trustees, &c., against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages, two actions;) attorney, J. H. Dougherty.

THE SHOTWELL-WHITE FEUD.

WILLIAMSBURG, Ky., Jan. 19.—More than 100 witnesses have been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury here next Monday, when it is expected that members of the Shotwell and White families, who were engaged in the troubles at Corbin this week, will be indicted.

After the arrest last night at Corbin of Paris Shotwell, Willis Cochran, John Bryant, and Clay Kincaid, the last two negroes, and all belonging to the Shotwell faction, it has been quiet here to-day. Each faction is still accusing the other of preparing for violence, and there are some who apprehend collisions when court convenes here Monday.

Although the troops have been withdrawn, the Sheriff has a large force of deputies, and it is generally believed that he is able to maintain peace.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CALAUM & BLACKLEDGE.—Schedules of Calaum & Blackledge, wholesale dealers in salt fish at 188 Duane Street, show liabilities of $2,585, nominal assets of $727, and actual assets of $547.

JAMES WEST.—Schedules in bankruptcy of James West, dealer in carpets, formerly at 396 Hudson Street, have been filed by I. Gainsburg, representing some of the creditors, which show liabilities of $6,883 and assets of $3,500 in real estate at Peekskill and Irvington, N. Y.

Out of Town.

DANVILLE ROLLING MILLS COMPANY.—The Danville Rolling Mills Company of Philadelphia has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to John N. M. Shimer and William H. Staake. The deed is dated Jan. 12, but conveys no real estate. The company was one of the concerns controlled by Charles R. Baird, who was recently declared a bankrupt.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ARNOLD COHN.—Arnold Cohn, residing at 69 East Eighty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,485, to two creditors, on judgments, and no assets. He was formerly in the paper box business.

ANIELLO MANGANARO.—Aniello Manganaro, residing at 174 Thompson Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $984, and no assets.

Attachment Against a Silk Concern.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $3,294 against the New Jersey Silk Company of Paterson in favor of Arthur W. Watson on an assigned claim for balance due for goods sold to the company by the Cornby Silk Mills between Dec. 22, 1899, and Sept. 27, 1900. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation.

No Receiver for Dante's Inferno.

Justice Beach in the Supreme Court yesterday denied a motion by John L. Sullivan, the ex-pugilist, for the appointment of a receiver for Dante's Inferno, 1,177 Broadway, which was closed on Friday by the foreclosure of a mortgage. Sullivan claimed a half interest in the saloon as a partner of Thomas Allen. The business had been conducted by a corporation known as the Dante's Inferno Exhibition Company, the stock being owned with the exception of a few shares by Allen. Allen claimed he lost $40,000 in the business, and denied that Sullivan was a partner.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BERNSTEIN, Max—Glens Falls Terra Cotta and Brick Company..... $422

BALMFORD, Thomas—M. A. Pfeffer, costs..... 123

BITTNER, John J., Harkins..... 577

CHRISTMAN, George B., and Christian Woessner—Shepard & Moore Lumber Company..... 232

COSTELLO, Owen, and Thomas Smith—G. W. Martin and another..... 202

COSTELLO, Owen—John Holl..... 471

CARNEY, Michael—Mary Carney..... 1,521

DRESSNER, Lelia B.—Continental Trust Company of New York, trustee..... 74

ERICSON, H. Adelbert—H. Lauchert..... 82

GREEN, Harvey B.—William P. Baker Company..... 187

HERR, Franklin H.—H. O'Neill..... 153

HEYWOOD BROTHERS & WAKEFIELD Company—W. Feldman, by guardian..... 369

HULBERT, William A., Milan H., and Helen—The Howell Hinchman Company. 1,361

HOLMES, John A.—A. Poppe and another. 30

KRUDENER, John—F. Cutler and others. 133

LINDENBORN, David—C. A. McCready, costs..... 122

LUDWIG, Isidor and Bernard J.—M. Howard..... 2,288

MARQUARDT, Louis D., executor, &c.—V. B. Leicht..... 428

MUSLER, Emma—J. Weisz..... 44

MAYGROOVSKY, John, and Mike Medvitz—Malcom Streets Company..... 1,682

MEETER, Frank R.—G. J. Dagner..... 172

MEYER, Abraham—Abegg & Rusch..... 363

MILLER, Isaac N.—J. Petrie..... 109

MILLER, Hugh—Ampersand Hotel Company..... 87

MULHOFER, George, and Herman Raub—Charles Sieburg..... 2,060

McENTEE, Michael—G. Ruppel and another..... 120

M

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctr

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Tuesday, January 29, 1901,

At 12 o'clock Noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Absolute Trustee's Sale of 43 Parcels,

By order of James S. Herriman, Esq., trustee of the Estate of Philip Herriman, Deceased.

320 West 14th Street,

4-story and basement brick and brownstone trimmed single flat; well rented; size of lot, 24.8½x103.1½.

321 and 323 West 14th St.,

two 4-story and basement brick and brownstone single flats; size of each, 25x103.1½ and 25 x125.

333 West 14th Street,

4-story and basement brick and stone single flat; size of lot, 25x125.6½.

336 and 338 West 14th St.,

Two 4-story and basement brick and stone private dwellings, with extensions, well rented; size of each, 15x103.3.

340 West 14th Street,

4-story brownstone private dwelling, with extension; size of lot, 19.11x103.3.

405 and 407 West 14th St.,

Two 4-story and basement brick buildings, with extension; used for business and apartments; size of lots, 25x120 each.

404 and 406 West 15th St.,

Two 4-story and basement brick double tenements; size of lots, 25x86.6 each.

425 and 427 West 17th St.,

Two 4-story brick double tenements, with stores; size of lots, 25x92 each.

531 and 533 East 134th St.,

Two 5-story brick and stone double tenements, with stores; size of lots, 24.11x100 and 25x100.

South Side 135th St.,

225.01 Feet East Lincoln Av., Two Choice Lots, 25x100 each.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

26 CHOICE LOTS,

TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

Situated on 13th and 14th Streets, Park and Willow Avenues. Comprising entire block.

RICHARD T. GREENE, Esq., Attorney for Trustee, 41 Park Row, New York City.

Maps and further particulars at office of Attorneys, or with Auctioneers, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St., New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
ABSOLUTE EXECUTOR'S SALE
to close the estate of Elizabeth P. Higgins, dec'd. 22d Street.

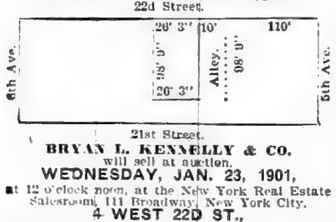

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
4 WEST 22D ST.,

four-story and basement, high-stoop brownstone building, with two-story extension, with stores, offices, and studios; size of lot, 20.3x98.9; building covers lot. Title Guarantee and Trust Co. policy furnished.
JAMES TAYLOR LEWIS, Esq., Atty. for Estate, 120 Broadway
Maps, etc., at Attys.' or at Auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
2071-2073-2075-2077-2079 7TH AVE.,
CORNER 124TH ST.,

five four-story brick single Apartments, with stores; size of plot, 100.11x75.
EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Esq., Atty., 141 B'way.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
254 WEST 73D ST.,

handsome four-story basement and cellar brick and stone Dwelling, with two-story extension; magnificent gas fixtures, andirons, &c.; decorated and handsomely trimmed in hard woods; size of lot, 20x102.2.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
Will sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
13 WEST 65TH ST.

5-story and cellar brick double apartment house, arranged for 7 rooms and bath to each apartment; steam heat, hot-water supply, etc.; size of lot, 30x100.5.
Maps, etc., at auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
TUESDAY, JAN. 22, NOON,
EXECUTORS' SALE.
By order of Executors of
Estate of Bryan Lawrence, Deceased,
CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY,
BEING ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY
HARLEM RIVER
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,
3d & Lincoln Aves.,
Together with
Water Front and Bulkheads.

70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE AT 4½ PER CENT.

Apply for maps to JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, or to
WILLIAM C. ORR, Esq.,
Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ABSOLUTE SALE,
To close the estate of Simon Bing, Jr.,
TUESDAY, JAN. 22d, 1901,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.
268 Rivington, Cor. Columbia St.,
4-story tenement, with stores; lot 25x70. Also
243 & 245 W. 29TH ST.,
2 four-story flats, with rear buildings; 56x98.2. For terms and further particulars apply to L. S. BING, Atty., 237 B'way, or Auct'rs, 158 B'way, N. Y. City.

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City,
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, COR. DECATUR AV.,
FORDHAM,
24TH WARD, NEW YORK CITY.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, northwest corner Decatur Av.—Two-story frame store and office building, with plot of ground 90x77x89x24 feet.
Maps and full particulars with Auctioneer, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

Real Estate.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$120,000—PRINCIPALS ONLY.—Party with acceptable references and this amount can secure equal interest in best real estate offered for years, directly in line of this city's northward growth; money completes purchase; title guaranteed; no time or commissions for brokers, but ample returns assured principal, active or silent. References and details at interview only. Address B., Box 184 Times.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auct'r,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1901,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
FOR PARTITION.
Estate of JOEL WOLFE, Deceased.

No. 305 Fifth Ave.

28.9 feet north of 31st Street; 4-story, basement and cellar brownstone store building, with one-story extension; 2-story stable on rear of lot. Lot 28x150 feet, together with right of way over alley to 31st Street.

No. 121 West Houston St.

Near Sullivan Street, 4-story building, with one-story extension; lot 25x95 feet.

No. 124 West Houston St.

Near Sullivan Street, 6-story building and lot 25x100 feet.

Village of Wakefield,

In the Borough of Bronx, 11th and 12th Avs., near 3d St.
SIX LOTS.

Staten Island.

Richmond County. Farm at Princes Bay, **Town of Westfield,** about
Eighty-one Acres.

All titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Company, free of charge to purchaser.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage, for three years, at 4%, or seventy per cent. at 4½%.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, 44 Wall St.;
EDWARD W. SHELDON, No. 45 Wall Street;
GEORGE E. GARTLAND, 11 Wall Street;
A. E. ACKERMAN, 140 Nassau Street, Attorneys.

For Maps and further particulars apply to **SHEARMAN & STERLING,** Attys., 44 Wall St., or
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer, 9 Pine Street.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET,
BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.

A very attractive medium size house, in thorough order. Can be bought at a very reasonable figure. (8390)

GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., at 23d St., Or 60 Cedar Street.

FOR SALE.
Close to 5th Ave., below 64th St.,

A handsome extra wide brownstone house in fine order. Can be bought reasonably.
APPLY TO (8393)
GEO. R. READ,
No. 1 Madison Ave. & 60 Cedar St.

A full-width dwelling in the vicinity of
79TH ST. AND 5TH AVE.

Recently built, exceedingly well arranged, very roomy, has eight bathrooms. Handsomely decorated, and appointments perfect in every detail. For full particulars and arrangements to view, address, (8387)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Avenue and 60 Cedar Street.

64th St., N. W. Cor. Madison Ave.

Very desirable corner house, 20 feet wide, 3 rooms deep; sanitary plumbing. Newly decorated. (8381)
Permits and particulars,
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St., Or 60 Cedar Street.

A SUPERB 5TH AV. CORNER RESIDENCE, NEAR MT. MORRIS PARK, FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON LIBERAL TERMS. VERY LARGE HOUSE IN PERFECT CONDITION, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. NO TRADES ENTERTAINED. IDEAL LOCATION FOR PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST. PRINCIPALS ONLY APPLY TO PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 PINE ST.

AGENTS AND BROKERS, NOTICE!
Nos. 51, 53, 55 East 129th St.,
Plot 75x99.11, with two good Dwellings, at value of land.
J. L. O'BRIEN, Owner, 217 West 125th St.

Attention, Investors!—Five-story, 25-foot single flat, 8 rooms and bath; first-class tenants; west side of 6th Av.; paying over 10 per cent.; $16,500, mortgage $10,000, 4½ per cent. BERNHARDT, 110 East 125th St., Room 12.

A palatial residence for sale; perfect in all its appointments; 30 rooms, 5 baths, elevator; having four-story annex beautifully arranged for club; vicinity Union Square; no brokers. C. R., Box 74, 1,242 Broadway.

Willis Av.—Magnificent five-story corner, four stores; always rented; finest tenants; corner liquor store for sale if desired; bargain; prices, $45,000; fast growing in value.
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

MADISON AV. Corner below 42d St.; size 75x100; finest site in the city for apartment hotel. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

11th Av., near 48th St.—Fine full-sized corner building, with store; always rented; bargain; $25,000; 8th Av. bargains.
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Cold-water tenement, with stores, 100th St., near 8th Av.; always rented; finest tenants; $2,100; price, $21,500; easy terms. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

$22,000.—Park Av. corner, in Seventies, elegant four-story high-stoop brownstone private dwelling, 20x45x52.
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Three-story and basement high stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath, suitable two families; perfect condition; $6,500. ANDREWS, 514 East 117th St.

149 West 82d St.—Cozy dwelling; only $5,000 required; cash mortgage $12,000 at 4½ per cent.; great sacrifice bargain. JOHN PETERS, 200 East 14th St.

Amsterdam Av.—Central location, corner building, with store; rental $3,500; price $40,000; mortgage 4; growing fast in value; bargain.
Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

Builders—Notice.—Seven lots, 25x105, where apartments are in immediate demand; price low; terms to suit; loan if desired. Burlock, 203 Broadway.

Attention! Bargain, only $17,000, rental $2,100, mortgage to suit; 5-story double tenement, 2 stores; perfectly new, fully rented; nets $1,000. Rexer, 31 Nassau St.

A1 5-story double flat, 2 stores, best location Madison Av.; 4½ per cent. mortgage, bring clear 12 per cent.; sell cheap if sold this week. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av.

Attention.—Desirable plots, Gramercy Park, 30x184; price reasonable; 20th St., near 3d Av., 44x92; price $30,500; offers wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain!—5-story corner, Madison Av., near 116th St.; with latest improvements; mortgage 4½ per cent.; brings 12 per cent. net. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

Brokers or Principals, Attention.—Six-story elevator apartment; A1 condition; equity $40,000. Submit offers, part cash, balance smaller equities, to Joseph Toch, 165 Broadway.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Exceptionally fine corner plot, 5th Av., near 23d St., 61x140; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable plots and lots in choice location, with building loans; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive residences in Murray Hill section; prices ranging from $15,000 to $75,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attention.—Desirable plot, 48x103.3; 11th St., near 5th, $55,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Actual Bargain.—Full lot, 40th St., near 10th Av., $6,500; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Lots; Bronx bargains; Tremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs., Fordham Road, Woodlawn corner, others. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

A1 5-story corner, 8th Av., near 116th St.; best investment property; 4½ per cent. mortgage. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

A property about 60x170, strong buildings, near Printing House Square, for sale at a great bargain. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Beautiful modern residence, near 125th St. Station, only $13,500; others magnificent locations, $7,000 upward. Gibson, 55 Liberty St.

A Bargain.—Park Av., near 86th St.; corner building; suitable for improvement. Full particulars from Joseph Toch, 165 Broadway.

A bargain in choice flat, 104th St., near station, Columbus Av.; rent $3,000; price $27,500; easy terms. Address OWNER, Box 906 Post Office.

Elberon.—For sale, a tract of land adjoining depot on Lincoln Av. Apply to OWNER, 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

Remarkably cheap; private dwelling, West 97th St.; handsomely decorated; title searched free. Stockdale Co., Amsterdam, 93d.

21st St., Near 3d Av.—Three-story dwelling, 20x92; price, $13,000. JOHN PETERS, 200 East 14th St.

Two very desirable lots, Broadway, near 149th St.; price right; terms to suit. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

Lots, $300 each, 24th Ward.—Handy to cars; terms to suit. Graham, 3,743 3d Av.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

I have a block of three family Houses, all well rented; my equity in these houses is $150,000; will exchange the same for some free and clear country Property or something free and clear in New York or Brooklyn, or I will sell the same for cash; whatever the deal may be, I must realize $60,000 in cash, as I need this money very much for my business; I will give all brokers full particulars of the property and will pay them full commission if they can carry this deal through for me; everything sent to me will be kept strictly confidential. Address J. HAMER, P. O. Box 1941, New York City.

$5,000 cash and $4,500 mortgage will buy a beautiful home consisting of a large house and barn, also a variety of fruit trees. Size of the plot 25x162. This place is only a short distance from 155th Street "L" station. For full particulars, call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$8,500 cash and $18,000 mortgage will buy a very fine four-family house. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful new 20-foot five-story American Basement House,

NO. 310 WEST 107TH STREET,

close to Riverside, on the highest ground and in the choicest restricted location of the upper west side, has reception hall, basement billiard room, drawing, music, and dining rooms and library; six family bed rooms, three bathrooms, and servants' stairs; select and convenient location, with fine view of the river.
PRICE ONLY $37,000.

CHARLES BUEK, OWNER AND BUILDER, 109 West 42d Street.
Three-quarters may remain at 4½ per cent.

53D ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.,

4 and 5 story bldgs., 53 front, adapted for light manufacturing; carriage lift, driveway. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

37th St., bet. 8th & 9th Aves.,

25 lot with front and rear buildings; reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

FOR SALE—23 WEST 12TH ST.
9 ST. MARK'S PLACE.
18 EAST 11TH ST.
ROBERT LAWSON, OWNER,
55-57 WHITE ST.

A1 5-story double flat store property, 5th Av., near 116th St.; all improvements; sell cheap this month. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

46th St.; great sacrifice; tenements; two full lots; rental, $3,800; price, $33,000; estate must sell. JOHN PETERS, 200 East 14th St.

Bargain; handsome private dwelling, East 50th St., near 2d Av.; little cash needed. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

Investors, Builders.—Plots on and near Broadway, 14th to 59th St. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

$4,500.—6-room cottage; full lot; near elevated; owner leaving city. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

677 East 135th St.—Three-story, private, brick house, 25x100; price, $8,300; easy terms; great sacrifice.

Stable in Harlem; convenient to Speedway and elevated station; sell at sacrifice. Box 906, Post Office.

Bronx plot; free and clear; 378x63; make an offer; sell cheap. Stockdale Co., Amsterdam Av. and 93d St.

Forsyth St.—New six-story four-family tenement; stores; $45,000; rent $4,500. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

$3,000 cash and one mortgage $19,350 buys 37 West 114th St., five-story double flat.

Jerome Av. and 181st St.—34 lots; must be sold. Thom & Co., Fordham, New York.

Three valuable lots, 75x100, in East 35th St. Gurnee & Hopkins, 134 West 23d St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY
in the Bedford-Stuyvesant district will confer a favor by letting me know early in the Spring their offerings for rent.
The renting inquiry begins on Lincoln's Birthday, (February 12th,) and is fairly under way by Washington's Birthday.
This activity lasts until about March 15th, falling off rapidly thereafter.
Don't wait till the market is over before asking your tenants their intentions. Have it settled with them all the first week of February—or before if you can.
The best business people are early in the field for homes. That's the kind you want for tenants, and will get if you follow my advice.
CHARLES E HOTALING,
REAL ESTATE BROKER & MANAGER,
441 SUMNER AV., COR. McDONOUGH ST.
Your Patronage and Business Solicited.
(Office Not Open Evenings.)

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and saloon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

CALL ON **HENRY C. VAIL**
at the office of the late **HENRY W. SHERRILL**
13 WILLOUGHBY STREET, BROOKLYN,
for large, handsome house, overlooking Prospect Park South, with all its magnificent improvements; corner plot, 50x100.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

18% Investment.—Ninth St., near 5th Av.; 4-story brick, double; 5 rooms, bath, each apartment; actual rental, $1,584 year; mortgage, $7,000; price, $14,500; make offer. Failmezger, Hart Building, Gates and Broadway.

Price $35,000, leased for $3,960; corner on Prospect Park West; modern in every detail; four stories, stone; inspection by investors solicited. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 28 and 30 Court St., Brooklyn.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway.

Corner Smith Street, $9,800; three-story brick, 2 stores; best business location. Geo. E. Lovett & Co., 28 and 30 Court St., Brooklyn.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Fine 8-room cottage, with stable, lot 305x75—$7,500. Easy terms. Apply to CHAS. H. NOXON, Lawyer, 21 Park Row. Tel. 3681 Cortlandt.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished

Nyack-on-Hudson.—Very desirable cottage; eleven rooms; all improvements; river front. Cornish, 119 West 125th St.

To Let.—Large boarding house at New Paltz, N. Y.; fine location. Cochrane, 2 West 125th St.

Winter Resorts.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

GOLF. HUNTING. FISHING.
FLORIDA GULF COAST HOTELS
PLANT SYSTEM.

Excellent Golf Courses, with Turf putting greens and tees, connected with hotels. Professionals in charge.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA., A. E. Dick, Manager. Open Jan. 15th.
Hotel BELLEVIEW, Belleair, on the Gulf, Fla. J. F. Champlin, Manager. Open Jan. 15th.
SEMINOLE HOTEL, Winter Park, Fla. Edw. R. Swett, Lessee and Prop. Open Jan. 15th.
OCALA HOUSE, Ocala, Fla. P. F. Brown, Manager. Open Jan. 15th.
HOTEL KISSIMMEE, Kissimmee, Fla. Now Open.
THE INN, Port Tampa, Fla. J. H. Murdick, Manager.

NEW YORK OFFICES, 12 West 23d St., and 290 Broadway. Also TRAVELERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 Park Place and 25 Union Square.

Not least among the glories of NEW ORLEANS is that here begins the ROYAL MARCH of the
SOUTHERN PACIFIC—QUEEN AMONG RAILROADS.

Its three Routes.—**Shasta, (Northern,) Ogden, (Central,) Sunset, (Southern,)** each traverses more Scenic Loveliness than is to be found bordering any other railroad on earth, and all who have ever been its guests, whether for health, recreation, or for rest, attest its sumptuous equipment, service, and cuisine.
"SUNSET LIMITED" is merely its **BEST TRAIN,** where **ALL are GOOD.**
For full information, free illustrated pamphlets, maps, and time tables, lowest rates, sleeping car and steamer reservations, baggage checked, etc., apply to SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, (Washington Building,) New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$10,000 Equity in Private House
and $25,000 equity in some very fine lots on Staten Island. What can you offer in exchange for these equities? Send particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$20,000 Equity in Fine Flat House
situated on a leading street near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$38,000 Equity in Two Fine Flat
houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Avenue. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$40,000 Equity in a Piece of
manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$60,000 Equity in Three Fine
apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$120,000 Equity in a Gilt Edge
corner on Columbus Ave., rents for about $2,300 a year. Whatever you offer me in exchange for this property I must realize about $50,000 in cash to make the deal. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St. Call any evening 5 to 9.

Free and clear. "Long Branch." Residence modern Improvements, Barn, Stable, Servants' Cottage, Corner Property. 100 feet on Driveway. 100 feet on Shrewsbury River Front. Bulkhead 474 feet on Street. Covering entire Block. Fruit. Flowers. Shrubbery. 5 minutes from Ocean and Depot. Cash Price, $15,000. Legitimate Exchange Entertained. Broker's Commission. Offers. State full particulars. Call see Photograph. "Owner" Furniture Factory, 99 Sixth Ave., New York.

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway, has many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business property, lots, private dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban houses and farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

RARE BARGAIN.—Have fine steam-heated flat in elegant location, rented for over $3,200, and paying over $1,300 per year net; mortgage $22,000 at 5%; can sell for $28,500, or $6,500 over mortgage, if sold at once. C. E. HEALD, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

Have elegant 10-family apartment, fine block, actually rented for $3,220. Price, $34,000; mortgage, $22,000, at 5 per cent. Will exchange for good farm, stocked, in good location. C. E. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av.

AT GREAT SACRIFICE,
beautiful Residence and Lots near New Haven, let, equity $85,000, for income or cash offer.
PERCY WINTHROP MEAD, 47 Cedar St.

Have fine corner flat of five lots in Bronx, value $36,000, mortgaged for one-half, at 4%; want Harlem flats. C. E. HEALD, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

Handsome corner apartment, 100x100, Central Park West; any reasonable offer accepted. Stockdale Co., Amsterdam, 93d.

$20,000 equity; choice private dwelling; 86th St., west side; fully furnished; bargain.
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

$100,000 equity elegant seven-story new apartment house; finest location west side.
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Narragansett Pier.—Fine modern, shingled cottage opposite the Casino; free and clear, for city property. GEO. MINER, 20 Broad St.

20 Acres, 24th Ward, adjoining Bronx and Pelham Parkway, for improved income property. OWNER, 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

Want Atlantic Highlands property in exchange for Harlem private house; good opportunity. WELLING, 2 West 125th St.

$50,000 equity in handsome Brooklyn residence. What can you offer? Opportunity. Address A., Box 170 Times Office.

Bronx corner, 75x100, free and clear; price, $7,900; want flat, Manhattan Island. Stockdale Co., Amsterdam, 93d.

Equity in one or two double flats for private dwelling; title searched free. Stockdale Co., Amsterdam, 93d St.

$18,000 equity 15-family apartment house, 65th St., West; well rented; exchange. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Free and clear Bronx corner; four lots; want cheap flat; Manhattan Island. Stockdale Co., Amsterdam, 93d.

Real Estate Wanted.

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$2,500 to loan in Brooklyn; $3,500, $5,000, and $2,500 in Bronx; $120,000 at 4½, Manhattan only; $25,000 to $30,000 at 4½%. Manhattan. Richard Dickson, 120 Broadway, Room 36.

Wanted.—Private houses, either for sale or rent, below 59th St.; owners only.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

House, not less than 20 feet front, between 5th and Park, 60th to 80th St.; cash customer.
M. K. MILLER, 242 West 14th St.

Attention! $500 bonus for $2,000 second mortgage, first $14,000; rental, $2,100; owner's bond. Rexer, 31 Nassau St.

Attention! $500 discount for sale of $3,000 second mortgage, first $9,000; rental, $1,700. Rexer, 31 Nassau St.

Houses, farms, lots anywhere that are bargains. What have you? Investor, 846 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Factory site, with or without buildings, waterfront, near New York. Vernon Miller, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—A good Columbus or Amsterdam Av. corner. Address Cash Buyer, Box 906 Post Office.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

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$17.00 A LOT.

Adjoining Lakewood, N. J., the famous health and Winter resort, we offer plots containing five lots, $85.00. Small weekly payments. Particulars and tickets to visit the property, Sunday, January 27th, from R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St., N. Y.

A Sacrifice if Sold Quick.—Arlington pretty cottage, 9 rooms and bath, (furnished complete;) also one 8 rooms and bath, and large house, 18 rooms, (improvements,) stable, 40 lots, 4 blocks from depot at Rutherford; 10 per cent. down, balance monthly. E. D. Cordts, 235 Broadway, N. Y.

6-room house, water in kitchen, in Hackensack; good barn; plot, 40x125; in fine order; good street; $1,500; $600 down, balance on mortgage; long term. WILLIAM E. TAYLOR, 123 Liberty St., New York.

$200 cash, $3.50 weekly, buys a nice, cozy 6-room house; handy to all ferries; 15 minutes trolley; healthiest section of Jersey City Heights. Call or write, A. A. Siegfried, 203 Broadway.

Choice investments offered in private dwellings, brick flats, with stores, on Jersey City Heights; no brokers. Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Demarest Station.—Charming Queen Anne house, eight lots, perfect order; cheap, $4,500.
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Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent. Weatherby & Co., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

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Handsome shore front property, all sizes; easy terms. Write for particulars.
J. S. LEWIS, Northport, L. I.

Staten Island Property.

COMMERCIAL WATER FRONTS, FACTORY property, houses, with large grounds, worth $75,000, free and clear; exchange for city property. D. CORNELL, Stapleton, S. I.

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The EL NIDO
N. W. Cor. 7th Ave. Drive and 116th St.

HARLEM'S FINEST APARTMENT HOUSE

Suites of 7 and 8 large, light rooms and bath. Select families are respectfully requested to examine the apartments and judge for themselves. Rents exceedingly moderate. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

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THE IOWA,
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JUST COMPLETED.

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR AND HALL SERVICE. THE FINEST 6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. With all up-to-date, modern improvements; every room large, light, and beautifully decorated; large, handsome entrance hall and reception room, richly and tastefully furnished, about 300 feet from 104th St. station; express trains; Broadway and Amsterdam Av. electric cars. For further particulars apply on premises.
Builders
PAUL B. PUGH & CO., and Owners.
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674 COLUMBUS AVE., 93D ST.
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FOR SALE,
A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE

in a refined neighborhood, on the shore at Bryam Point, consisting of (2½) acres of high land on the open Sound, on the New Haven Railroad, (7) minutes' drive to station, and only (39) minutes from Grand Central Depot, with a Colonial Style house, built of yellow Nova Scotia stone and frame, handsomely decorated, all the latest improvements, open plumbing of the finest manufactured
Stable for (4) horses and ample space for carriages.
An excellent Dock and a 50-foot Boathouse, bathhouses, beach. The grounds are beautifully laid out. All in the best of order. For other particulars call or address THOMAS N. COOKE, P. O. Building, Greenwich, Conn.

FOR SALE—1,000 acres choice Maine seashore land; best harbor in State; near Bar Harbor; suitable to put into stock company or for man of means; choice roads, fishing, hunting, canoeing, swimming, etc., etc. Waterworks, steamboat line, and hotels adjoining. Address Box 1,730, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Fine country home, one hour from New York; house French roof; improvements; 26 acres, with orchard, fine fruit, outbuildings, and land A1; high ground; very healthy. I. FAULKNER, 18 Jacob St., New York.

New cottage; all improvements; nickel plumbing; seven rooms and bath; opposite Castle Residence Park; price, $4,000. George H. Dorr, owner, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Sale, Rent—Allenhurst, Elberon, Hollywood, Monmouth Beach, Rumsen Road; desirable furnished cottages. **WILLIAM LANE,** Long Branch.

West End and Elberon, Ocean Av.; two desirable furnished cottages for sale, $22,000, $25,000; others on Cedar Av., $20,000, $25,000. **WILLIAM LANE,** Long Branch.

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Country residence for sale or exchange for city lots or business property. D. A. Clarkson, Newburg, N. Y.

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Hicks St., 368, Brooklyn.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

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CORNER BUILDING TO LET
Three-story and basement, 50x100,
78-80 WALKER ST.

Building is steam heated, well lighted, and admirably adapted for publisher, being at present occupied by the Dry Goods Economist, who will vacate February 1st, 1901, their business having outgrown the premises; exceptionally favorable lease will be made at an extremely reasonable rent by applying to
THOS. H. ELLSON,
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UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

Attractive up-to-date three-story buildings, adjoining 3d Av., 206-208 East 56th St.; 35x100; finely lighted all sides; open plumbing; extra large elevator; suitable storage, automobile and wine warehouse, bottler, factory, express, stable, laundry, builder, undertaker, dyer, private stable; also fine offices, stores, eight-room residence attached. Apply premises, or Leon S. Altmayer, 11A E. 83d.

307 WEST BROADWAY.
STORE AND FIRST LOFT.
Strong building. Good light. Power, if required.

Close to 14th St. and Broadway, corner lofts, 50x100, at moderate rentals.
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THREE-STORY BUILDING, $1,500.
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BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN NEARLY ALL DOWN-TOWN STS. RULAND & WHITING, 5 BEEKMAN ST.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
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Corner store, suitable for cheap cash grocer, dry goods, barber; altered to suit tenant; elegantly situated. Mrs. Mills, 691 East 158th St.

Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.—Exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
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Desk room, office facilities, separate room; outside windows. American Tract Building, 150 Nassau St., Room 2,020.

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STATISTICS SHOW THAT THE SALE OF toilet articles in the United States amounts to MORE than $40,000,000.00 annually. Do you desire a fortune? Here is your opportunity; I want a partner with capital, or a person with capital to form a stock company for the purpose of increasing manufacture and exploit of seven Turkish Toilet articles, now on the market, for ladies. Highest recommendations; handsomest packages. Address Col. J. F. MILLIKEN, 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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NEAR NEW YORK, ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS; OWNER'S PLANT ADJOINING; CAN FURNISH LIGHT, HEAT, POWER, AND TRACK FACILITIES; CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. MANUFACTURING, BOX 379, 1,269 BROADWAY.

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Send for my Advertisers' Pocket Guide of money making lists of leading dailies, weeklies, and monthlies; valuable and interesting to beginners; sent free. RUDOLPH GUENTHER, Newspaper and Magazine Advertising, 106 Fulton St., New York.

$130,000—PRINCIPALS ONLY.—Party with acceptable references and this amount can secure equal interest in best real estate offered for years, directly in line of this city's northward growth; money completes purchase; title guaranteed, no time or commissions for brokers, but ample returns assured principal, active or silent. References and details at interview only. Address E., Box 184 Times.

Why be hard up or out of business? We have a sure road to wealth. Our coin-controlled machines are the best made and are quick sellers, or can be placed on the percentage plan. Write for particulars. The best chance ever offered to make big money on a small investment. Address The Callie-Schlemer Co., 1,429-1,459 Woodward Av., Detroit, Mich.

Partner with $1,500 to invest in legitimate corporation, with or without services; take charge of office, (Greater New York;) no opposition; large territory; experience not necessary; no scheme, but a practical business, where money can be made; business now in operation. WINN, 132 Nassau St., Room 317.

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$1,000.00 OR MORE INVESTED
In a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually with good salary; bear investigation. AUTO. PIC. CO., 88 Wall St.

Incorporate Your Business.—Buy Organization and Management of Business Corporations. Gives Methods, Costs, Advantages, Details, Price, $1.50. Send for Announcement. Ronald Press, 52 Broadway.

Ready, reliable, regular income secured by the "Storey Method of Investments"; always succeeds; no risk; two beautifully illustrated books FREE. Storey Cotton Co., 137 Bourse, Philadelphia.

An established manufactory wishes practical mechanic or business man with few thousand dollars to take working interest in development. Manufactory, Box 190 Times.

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$3,000 wanted for 1 year to be used to enlarge profitable manufacturing business; good security or interest in business and position if wanted. E. L., Box 101 Times.

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Advice Free: Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Company, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Partner wanted, with small capital and services, manufacturing and retail jewelry business. 866 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Active office man desires to invest $3,000—$5,000 in mercantile business; New York or vicinity. A. K., Box 182 Times.

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DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO.,
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We make wringers fit stationary tubs; allow something for your crippled wringer if it cannot be put in condition for use in our hospital; latest improved Bissell carpet sweepers. Send postal and our ambulance will call for wringers or sweepers needing repairs. American Wringer Co., 7-9 East 125th St.

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5c A POUND Paid for old Rubber Shoes, Bicycle Tires, &c. Anything made of rubber bought. 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought. **BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.**

Giving up house, offer exceedingly low all elegant new furniture, brilliant upright piano, fine parlor, dining, bedroom sets, folding beds, mirrors, &c.; suitable entering housekeeping; house for sale cheap. 109 East 55th St.

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New and second-hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1,423 John.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodelled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

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Special.—Edison Phonographs and Records; CLEVELAND and TRIBUNE BICYCLES; kodak and camera supplies. SCHNABEL BROTHERS, 153 West 125th St.

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Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

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IT WARMS THE LARGest room in five minutes. The Improved Fire Vase Gas Heater for warming rooms and light cooking; fits on ordinary gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp; requires no pipe or hose; the gas flame is increased 500 per cent.; no explosion, odor; economical. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50; money refunded within twenty-four hours if not found satisfactory. The KING INCANDESCENT STUDYING LAMP

beats any lamp in the market; burner, 100 candle power; double strength mantle chimney and shade. Introduction price, 75c. Mail orders filled everywhere. Sole agents for the Improved Fire Vase Gas Heater, and distributers for the King Incandescent Lamp.
1,079 3d Av.,
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Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.
BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

Eye Classes Free
THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO. 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours, 8 to 6.

Desks, rolls, bookkeepers; tables, railings, partitions, cabinets for typewriters; low prices. Harburger, 454 Canal St., near Hudson.

Credit, diamonds, watches, oil paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

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Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing, enameling, taken and delivered. TUXEDO CYCLE COMPANY, 27 West 125th.

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$10.00 Bargains This Week.—Domestic, New Home, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers. Brown, 39 West 125th St.

All kinds of moving picture machines and supplies at bargain prices. 117 Nassau St., Room 34.

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WEEKLY PAYMENTS: FINE DIAMONDS, watches; goods guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. WATCH SUPPLY, Three Maiden Lane.

EASY PAYMENTS.—Watches and diamonds; reliable goods only. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND CO., 19 Maiden Lane.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry delivered; convenient payments accepted; representative will call. Syndicate Watch Co., 11 E. 14th St.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Good Will and Interest for Sale.

Grocery.—Large, light double store, extra large stock fine goods; established trade and a money maker; want to leave the city. 214 St. Nicholas Av.

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AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St., regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture on Conscience.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK, LENox Av. and 122d St.—Rev. H. P. Nichols, Rector.—Services, 10 and 11 A. M. and 3:45 and 8 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Brown of Brazil will preach in the morning.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D Street.—Sunday services for the season will be resumed on Sunday next, the 20th inst., at 11:30 A. M. Dr. Silverman will lecture on "The Vices of Our Time." (1st, "The Lust for Money.")

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William E. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Jan. 20, 1901, at 11:20 A. M., at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Address by Dr. Felix Adler. Subject: "Gambling Passion and its Consequences." All interested are invited.

Dancing.

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Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lanciers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

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Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d Street;
Ellerslie Rooms, 80-82 West 126th St.
Class and private tuition. See circular.

Harvard Dancing Academy, 158-162 West 125th.—Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lanciers, waltz quadrille guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av., 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY,
59th and 6th Av.—Classes forming; 4 lessons, $1; 24, $5; private, (any hour,) $1. Prof. S. Warner.

Lester's Colonial Academy, 101st and Columbus Av.—Class and private lessons daily; receptions Wednesday and Saturday.

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DAMAGED BOOKS.
At 12 o'clock daily and 6 o'clock evenings, at salesroom, 148 Fulton Street, near B'way, there will be sold, AT AUCTION, a lot of the complete works of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Tyndall; Appleton's "Applied Mechanics"; art books; Encyclopedias; Warner's World's Best Literature; Historic Court Memoirs, edition de grande luxe, published by the Grolier Society, and a great variety of the standard authors, all in good but slightly soiled bindings; interiors intact and perfect; sale positive and without reserve.
"SPOUTER NEVINS," Auctioneer.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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AND DURING THAT WEEK AND THE WEEK FOLLOWING
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BY ORDER OF
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ON ACCOUNT OF THE
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MAYOR'S WORDS RESENTED

Bridge Commissioners Will Reply to His Criticisms.

SECRETARY BELL'S STATEMENT

Allegations Made at the Board of Estimate Meeting He Calls "Malicious Lies."

The new East River Bridge Commissioners yesterday resented Mayor Van Wyck's criticism. Here is what Mayor Van Wyck said at the last meeting of the Board of Estimate about the commission:

"If only the Commissioners would exercise some of their energy to try and complete the bridge, and not run around trying to buy small pieces of property they would do better, and the bridge might be finished some time."

Here is the answer to the criticism of the commission, made by Secretary James D. Bell, a Commissioner, and speaking after a talk with his fellow-members, President Lewis Nixon and James W. Boyle:

"The statements made at the meeting of the Board of Estimate were outrageous, malicious lies, and known to be so by the men who made the statements. I was appointed a member of the East River Bridge Commission by Mayor Van Wyck, but he can have my place as soon as he wants it."

There was talk yesterday that a special meeting of the new East River Bridge Commission was to be held yesterday afternoon, and the word was passed around that Mayor Van Wyck's criticism would be answered in "no uncertain tones."

Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the Tammany Anti-Vice Committee, did not arrive at the office of the new East River Bridge Commission, but Secretary Bell had a talk over the telephone with him.

The resolution introduced by Mayor Van Wyck and passed by the Board of Estimate is as follows:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the new East River Bridge forthwith take steps for the acquisition of land by condemnation proceedings, and immediately vest title to the city of property to be acquired for the approaches to the new East River Bridge.

CALLS CRITICISMS IDIOTIC.

Referring to this matter, Secretary Bell said:

"It is a comic resolution of that most serious body, the Board of Estimate. The criticisms of the new East River Bridge Commission are supremely idiotic."

"Will an official reply be sent to the Board of Estimate?" was asked.

Commissioner Bell laughed and said:

"The official copy of the resolution of the Board of Estimate will, I suppose, be sent to this board. Then, of course, an answer will have to be made. Mayor Van Wyck is a member of this commission, and he took part in the official acts condemned by the wise Scions of the Board of Estimate."

Then Commissioner Bell had a hearty laugh at the idea of Mayor Van Wyck introducing a resolution criticising a commission which, as a member, he should take part in answering. Commissioner Bell then said:

"I earnestly hope we will receive an official copy of that resolution. It has raised a good, hearty laugh, anyway. It would be too bad if the official copy of that resolution was not sent to this commission, so that a reply could be sent to the Board of Estimate, of which Mayor Van Wyck is also a member."

"Will Mayor Van Wyck attend the meeting of the East River Bridge Commission and take part in the commission's answer to his criticisms?" was asked.

"Mayor Van Wyck has attended meetings of this commission at which matters he referred to were acted upon."

Commissioner Bell then talked of the official proceedings of the East River Bridge Commission in the taking of lands for bridge purposes. He said:

"It was assumed by members of the Board of Estimate, according to the printed accounts, that this commission could enter upon lands needed for bridge purposes four months after an application had been made to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in condemnation. The fact is that we cannot enter upon the lands until four months after the appointment and qualification of the Commissioners of Estimate by the Supreme Court. In Brooklyn the application was made to the Supreme Court nine days after the application was made in New York County. The Commissioners in Brooklyn were appointed and took office on Nov. 9, 1900, and on March 9, 1901, we can enter upon the lands needed in Brooklyn. The Supreme Court in New York has as yet failed to appoint the Commissioners of Estimate. Maybe the learned solons of the Board of Estimate can explain why these appointments have not been made in New York. Therefore, there is no way this commission can tell when it will get possession of the lands."

"Has there been any delay on the part of your commission?" was asked.

DENIES ANY DELAY.

"No, Sir. The proceedings began on March 29, 1900, when a resolution drawn by the Corporation Counsel was presented to the Board of Estimate, asking for permission to acquire lands needed on both sides of the East River for the approaches and the plazas. The Controller objected to including the lands for the plazas, and the resolution was amended and returned to the Board of Estimate. On July 10 the Board of Estimate passed the amended resolution. The resolution was then sent to the Corporation Counsel, who is also the counsel to this commission, for him to make application in the courts of Manhattan and Brooklyn for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate. I do not know of any delays or neglects with which this board can be charged, and I wish more of the learned pundits would investigate and find out where the blame lies. The statements made at the meeting of the Board of Estimate are supreme idiocy."

"Does President Nixon feel the same as you do over the criticisms made by the Mayor and the Board of Estimate?" was asked.

"I cannot talk for him. He telephoned to this office and I hardly expect him to attend at the board rooms this afternoon."

"When do you expect to receive the official record of the Board of Estimate proceedings?"

"I rather doubt whether we will ever receive it. I do not see why officials would care to become a laughing stock, especially those who are members of this commission and members of the Board of Estimate also. It may be that we will never receive the official documents so that no official reply can be returned."

Commissioner James W. Boyle, former Tammany leader of the Seventh Assembly District, was also outspoken in resenting the criticism of the members of the Board of Estimate.

"This commission has done its work well and with as little delay as possible. No official can charge that we Commissioners have been derelict in our duty, or that we have not expedited the building of the new East River Bridge in every way in our power. Mr. Nixon is President of this commission, and this may explain some of the criticisms which have been heaped on this commission."

Mr. Nixon made a statement last night in which he said:

"As regards the East River Bridge matter, I have nothing to say other than that the resolution which we were requested to pass yesterday was passed by us months ago. I am satisfied that if I could proceed untrammeled in acquiring property hundreds of thousands of dollars could be saved to the city."

On all the letter paper of the new East River Bridge Commission the name of Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, appears at the head of the list of Commissioners. The others are Lewis Nixon, Smith E. Lane, and James W. Boyle, Borough of Manhattan, and Julian D. Fairchild, John W. Weber, and James D. Bell, Borough of Brooklyn.

The present commission was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck soon after he took office. The old commission was appointed under authorization of the Legislature by Mayor Strong. The Tammany members ousted their predecessors from office in an unceremonious manner when they took office.

Mother and Son Buried Together.

There was a funeral of mother and son yesterday from a house at Utica Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. William Dodge, thirty years old, died at the Kings County Hospital on Wednesday of pneumonia. The following day his mother, Mrs. Ann Dodge, died at her home from the same disease. The mother was not told of her son's death. Both were buried side by side in Holy Cross Cemetery.

"It goes right to the spot" where the rasping cough hurts, and cures it—Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

New "Dry Stem Ginger" just arrived. It's free from fibre. 60c. a can.

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175 Very Fine Bokarahs From 2x4 to 4x5.6 ft. Exceptional value. — $8.00 to $14.00

100 Fine Silky Beloochistans In soft, golden browns, 3x4 to 4x6 ft., — $9 $10 $12 up

150 Choice Cashmeres From 3.6x5 to 5.6x7 ft., — $15 to $22

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Very decided price lowering on overdue shipments of:

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The new Catalogue sent free: "Objects of Art and Utility."

HOME FOR WOMEN'S WORK

The New York Exchange to Buy Property It Occupies.

Fund of $60,000 Ready to Pay Down—Mrs. Choate Talks of the Exchange's Success.

The New York Exchange for Woman's Work, after twenty-three years of labor and waiting, is to own its own home. On the 1st of February it will hold the title deeds for the property which it now occupies at 334 Madison Avenue.

During its entire period of work the exchange has increased annually in the volume of its business and the amount of money paid to consignors. There has been a notable increase since its removal to its present quarters, a year ago last May, and at the annual meeting on Friday last the large gathering of members of the Board of Managers voted unanimously to purchase the building. It is the property of Mrs. J. P. Kennedy, and was leased to February of this year, with the option of buying. This last month has brought in large contributions, and $60,000, which may be increased between now and the day of the purchase, will be paid down, and a mortgage given for the remainder of the purchase price.

The house is exceptionally well constructed, being built for the occupancy of its original owner. With the purchase of the property, the managers of the exchange will be enabled to undertake alterations which will make it more available for their work. The location, within a short distance of the Grand Central Station, opposite one of the entrances of the Hotel Manhattan, easily accessible to Fifth Avenue, convenient for the exchange's wealthy patrons who live above Forty-third Street, is a valuable one. It was on the advice of some of the best authorities on real estate in the city that the purchase was finally decided upon.

Among the donors to the building fund are:

George F. Baker, Treasurer	$5,000	Miss Grace Scoville	$500
J. Pierpont Morgan	5,000	Frederick Vanderbilt	500
Mrs. William E. Dodge	5,000	Joseph H. Choate	500
William V. Lawrence	5,000	Charles Stewart Smith	500
Charles T. Terry	2,500	James Speyer	500
Mrs. Charles E. Sherman	2,000	E. Ellery Anderson	250
Mrs. C. P. Huntington	1,000	Cornelius N. Bliss	250
W. G. Choate	1,000	Heber R. Bishop	250
William T. Wardwell	1,000	Isaac N. Seligman	250
		Levi P. Morton	200

"The fact that this work has grown and spread all over this country and abroad," said Mrs. William G. Choate, the founder and President of the exchange, "seems to me to prove conclusively that it has a good foundation and that the work was needed. There are now eighty-five exchanges for women's work, founded along the lines of our organization. Others are constantly making their appearance, and I am at the present time discussing the work with a woman who has spent much of her life in Greece, and hopes to make one more visit to that country and leave a practical benefaction to show her interest in the people. She hopes to start a woman's exchange in Athens, where she says such a work is much needed.

"During the many years of our work we have kept always in mind the best interests of the consignors and have done our best to use wisely, carefully, and conscientiously the money intrusted to us for the benefit of needy gentlewomen. It has been a great educational work, and we have taught hundreds of women the principles of different branches of employment and how to bring them to a state of perfection which would insure their finding a good market. In this way we have lifted many women from abject poverty and placed others on their feet and made them self-supporting. That while making money for our consignors we have not done the same for ourselves is due to the fact that we take only a 10 per cent. commission on the work which passes through our hands. This has been criticised at times by business men, who have no comprehension of the small profit on the handiwork of women. Ours is eminently a benevolent society.

"The work of the exchange is conducted carefully upon a business basis. On the catalogue which we issued last September we made $1,200, money which will go toward the support of the work. From the advertisers' point of view this catalogue has been so successful that we will issue another on the 1st of March. Through the courtesy of a New York merchant we have a supply department where notions of all kinds are sold, and for the convenience of our customers we will take orders for anything that can be found in a large department store. The character of the exchange patrons and donors should be an indorsement of its work to people who have not hitherto been familiar with or interested in the exchange."

HELD FOR SPITTING IN CARS.

Harry Nearman Would Not Stop on Request and Was Arrested.

Harry Nearman of 240 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, charged by Henry W. Hardon of 56 Wall Street with spitting on the floor of a Ninth Avenue elevated train in violation of the health laws, was held in $100 bail for trial by Magistrate Hogan in the West Side Court yesterday.

Mr. Hardon, who was formerly an instructor at Columbia University, stated in an affidavit made to Assistant Corporation Counsel Thompson that on Saturday he had remonstrated with Nearman for expectorating in a train in which both were passengers. Nearman took offense at Mr. Hardon's remarks, and, in defiance of the conductor's commands to desist and of Hardon's threats of arrest, continued to spit vigorously in the car aisle. Mr. Hardon learned his name and address and obtained a summons for his appearance in court.

To the Magistrate Nearman said that he had resented the tone in which Mr. Hardon made his request for a cessation of his expectorations, and that he had called at Mr. Hardon's house to apologize, but was denied audience with him. "When Mr. Hardon said he would have me arrested," said Nearman, "I took it as a threat, and to show that I was not afraid I did spit. I was angry, and acted somewhat hastily."

Mr. Hardon showed no disposition to withdraw his charge, and Magistrate Hogan said that he could do nothing but hold Nearman for trial. The latter had no bondsman in court, and was paroled until to-day.

Mr. Hardon stated that he had received many letters commending his procedure in the case. One was from Eastman Johnson, the artist, who said: "I wish as one of thousands to thank you for your public spirit in the interest of common decency as shown in the matter of the vile spitter in cars. I trust you will have the support of enough citizens who are of your way of thinking to bring this matter to such a conclusion as will have the desired effect."

GETS HIGHER DAMAGES.

Verdict in Mrs. Barry's First Suit Was Set Aside as Excessive.

Mrs. Robert M. Barry of Jersey City yesterday secured a verdict of $12,000 in the Hudson County Supreme Court against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for injuries received in a collision near Philadelphia on Sept. 24, 1890. The same jury gave Mr. Barry $3,000 for the loss of his wife's services. The company's defense was that Mrs. Barry was only slightly injured by the accident, and that her subsequent condition was really the result of improper treatment at the hands of Dr. Gordon K. Dickinson in an illness that occurred just before the accident. The testimony of medical experts on this subject occupied nearly five days.

At a previous trial Mrs. Barry was awarded $10,000, but the verdict was set aside as excessive.

CORNELL WOMEN AT LUNCHEON.

President Schurman and Members of the Faculty Their Guests.

The women graduates of Cornell had their annual luncheon at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday afternoon. Nearly 100 were present—a much larger percentage of the Cornell women living in this neighborhood than the men of Cornell mustered at the Waldorf-Astoria one year ago. Miss Elizabeth Carss presided and the invited guests included President Jacob Gould Schurman, Dr. Lewis Stimson of the Cornell Medical School, in this city, and Mrs. A. B. Comstock of the Faculty of the university. The tables were decorated with flowers, ferns, and the Cornell colors.

The hour was midday, but the shades were drawn, so that the lighted apartment bore every aspect of an evening dinner rather than a luncheon—an illusion further heightened by the elaborate nature of the repast. Addresses were made by all of the guests. Miss Ruth Putnam, one of the Trustees of the university also spoke. It was 6 o'clock when the large gathering dispersed.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow, a large collection of the Highest Class

French Handmade Lingerie

in Original and Exclusive Styles, consisting of

Chemises, at $2.75, 4.25, 5.95
Night Robes, " $4.50, 5.85, 7.50
Corset Covers, " $1.75, 2.50, 3.65
Drawers, " $2.50, 3.95, 4.50
Flannel Dressing Sacques " $1.90, 2.98, 3.75

Very much below their real value

Dress Goods Sections

250 Pieces Printed **All-wool Challies** in Navy Blue, Black and Light Grounds with Polka dots and other new designs, Value 50c yd. — 29c

2000 Yards Imported **Printed Velveteens** in the most desirable effects and shades for house and evening wear, at 48c

2500 Yards 50 inch **Plaid Black Cloths** in Navy Blue, Brown, Gray and Oxford, Value $1.25 yd. — 79c

Silk Departments Unusual Values

3400 Yards Japanese Corded Wash Silks, at 35c

1850 Yards Colored Crystal Cord Bengalines In the most desirable shades, Value 95c yd. — 63c

2000 Yards Black Peau de Soie and Satin Duchesse, Value $1.38 yd. — $1.00

Cloak Departments Final Reduction of Prices in

Ladies' Tailor-made Coats Double-breasted or Fly-front, Silk Lined, at $6.50, 7.95, 10.25

Golf Capes of English Reversible Plaids, $6.25, 7.50

Ladies' House Gowns Exceptional Values in

Cashmere Regular value $6.00 to 10.00 — $3.95, 5.75, 6.95

India Silk, elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon, Real value $15.00 — $10.50

Boys' Suits & Overcoats

Well made and of desirable materials
Such values have not been offered this season

Double-breasted Suits of Imported Cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds, 9 to 16 yrs. Heretofore $6.75 to $8.90 — $4.50

Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits of English Serges and Cheviots inciuding a number of styles with extra silk collars and shields, 3 to 11 yrs. — $5.00

Russian and Box Coats of English Kerseys, Vicunas and Cheviots, 2 to 8 yrs. Heretofore $8.90 to $12.90 — $4.95

Lace Departments A Large and Important Purchase of

Real Renaissance Lace Robes Black & Cream at $22.50, 32.00, 38.00, 47.50 Heretofore sold for from $40.00 to $98.50

Black and Gold **Spangled Robes** Former Price $175.00 — $69.50

Real Renaissance Lace All-overs 18 inches wide Former Price $5.00 to $10.00 yd. — $2.95, 4.75, 5.50

Ecru Venise Applique Bandings 2 to 4 inches wide Formerly from $1.38 to $3.50 yd. — 65c, 95, $1.25, 1.75

Ladies' Shirt Waists

In addition to their largely augmented lines of exclusive styles of Imported Batiste Brilliantes, Grass Linen, Madras, Silk and Cotton Mixed Fabrics, White Lawns, Embroidered and Hemstitched Effects

They will place on sale to-morrow

Colored Striped Madras Waists with bishop sleeves and soft band cuffs at 78c

White Embroidered Pique and Lace Striped Lawn Waists with bishop sleeves at 89c

Special Values in

Lace, Net & Muslin Curtains

Ruffled and Fluted Muslin Pr. 85c, $1.25, 1.45

Ruffled Net with Lace Edge and Insertion Pr. $1.25, 1.65, 1.95

Louix XIV, Lace Curtains Pr. $2.95, 5.75, 8.75

West Twenty-third Street

EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S WORK

Artistic Examples Will Be Displayed in the Mechanics' Library.

The National Exposition of Children's Work, under the auspices of the Childworkers' Protective Association, an organization having for its object the betterment of juvenile street workers under sixteen years of age, will be opened on Monday, Feb. 18, in the Mechanics' Library building, in East Sixteenth Street.

The Executive Committee, consisting of R. W. Frost, Rossiter Johnson, Magistrate Crane, and Ossian Lang, stated in a circular issued yesterday that the exhibits will include children's handiwork, mechanical and artistic, contributed from all parts of the United States and Cuba. Arrangements are in progress for representative exhibits from Mexico and Canada. The Indian schools will also be represented.

HER SUICIDE PLAN FAILED.

Marie Burtin's Notice to the Coroner Received in Time to Save Her.

Marie Burtin made all preparations for successful suicide yesterday, completing the arrangements by notifying Coroner Zucca to call at 328 East Thirty-fifth Street, fourth floor, front room, and view the dead body.

The Coroner received the letter in his morning mail. It had been posted at 10 o'clock Friday night. Capt. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station was notified and sent three men to Miss Burtin's room. They found her lying in bed unconscious. By her side was a sponge saturated with chloroform. She was revived and said she was a dressmaker, without relatives or friends. Her health failing she deemed it best to end at once her struggles against adversity. She will recover.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Just added, a lot of New Stock to our

Women's Muslin Underwear Sale.

Avail yourselves of this opportunity to purchase well-made goods at moderate prices.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Third Week of a Great Unlaundered Shirt Sale.

LOT 1—Fine Muslin, felled seams, 3-ply set-in bosom, reinforced back and front. At 35c. each; 6 Shirts for $2.00.

LOT 2.—Extra good shirt, Wamsutta and New York mills muslin, long or short bosoms, open or closed fronts, reinforced back and front, linen bosoms. At 47c. each: 6 for $2.70.

In Ordering by Mail State Size of Collar Worn.

7,000 Dozen Irish Linen Collars and Cuffs.

Made to our special order in the latest and best styles only.

COLLARS, half dozen, 48c.——CUFFS, half dozen pairs, 95c.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Le Boutillier Brothers

ARE SHOWING
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN

Figured SATIN FOULARDS

49c., 59c., 69c. and up.

Also

COLORED BENGALINES and SATINS (large variety of colorings) at

69c.

Reduced from prices ranging from 89c. to $1.50 per yard.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-Third Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Oriental Rugs.

About one hundred Oriental Rugs in odd sizes, from 8x10 feet to 14x21 feet,

30% Reduction.

Broadway & 19th Street.

INVESTIGATING A PROSECUTOR.

Grand Jury in Jersey City Inquiring Into Mr. Erwin's Action in Case Against Freeholders.

It was learned in Jersey City yesterday that the Grand Jury devoted several hours on Friday to an investigation of Prosecutor James S. Erwin's course in procuring an indictment of the Freeholders by a previous Grand Jury for exceeding their appropriations, and then going before the court and procuring a nolle in the case.

The matter was finally postponed until the Grand Jury can inquire as to its powers to compel members of a previous Grand Jury to reveal the nature of evidence taken before them.

Prosecutor Erwin says he has no fear of any investigation the Grand Jury may make. He says that when he procured the indictment of the Freeholders there was prima facie evidence against them that they had exceeded their appropriation. Subsequently he learned that the excess was caused by the payment of bills incurred by a previous board. This made it impossible for him to secure a conviction, and to carry the case to trial would only have been a waste of time and money. For this reason he had the indictment quashed.

NEGRO'S COLD AND PERILOUS RIDE

Found Unconscious on Railroad Car Truck After 29 Hours' Journey.

Stephen Gray, thirty-six years old, colored, of 212 Bowery, Manhattan, went to Florida recently to get work in a hotel. He was disappointed. When his money became exhausted he started to walk home. He finally became tired and secreted himself on the truck of a Pennsylvania Railroad car. In this cramped position he rode for twenty-nine hours, and when the train reached Jersey City soon after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was unconscious.

He was taken to the City Hospital, where it was said he was merely suffering from cold and exhaustion. Under proper treatment he soon recovered sufficiently to tell his story.

YOUNG EDISON'S PREDICAMENT.

May Have to Go to Jail for Not Turning Over Certain Stock.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., son of the great inventor, may have to go to jail unless he turns over to William McMahon, a promoter, $400,000 worth of stock in the Steel and Iron Process Company, which McMahon says was floated by him for Edison and William Holzer.

McMahon sued Holzer and Edison for the recovery of the stock, and recovered judgment by default. Edison refused to give up the stock on the ground that it was in the possession of Holzer, who is in Europe. He also denied that McMahon floated the corporation.

McMahon then brought his suit, which resulted in having Edison declared guilty of contempt.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

PECULIAR PRICE CHARMS

for our artistic left-overs. But what are "left-overs?" Odd suites and single pieces in rich, beautiful woods, some perhaps painted, carved, or inlaid—all the wondrous handiwork of sympathetic artists. Also Oriental and Occidental rugs, draperies, etc. Lots of room must be made for Spring daintiness that will soon clamor for admission.

Our mark-down revel gives everybody an opportunity to learn how economical it is to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

WILLIAM CAGGER'S FUNERAL.

Burial Will Be in a Brooklyn Cemetery —An Aunt His Sole Heir.

The body of William Cagger of Brooklyn, who died in Richmond, Va., on Thursday, was brought to Brooklyn yesterday. The funeral will be held from St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church to-morrow morning. The burial will be in Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush.

Mr. Cagger's only relative here is Miss Mary Cagger, a cousin, who is in the Sacred Heart Convent at Albany. Miss Tracey, an aunt of Mr. Cagger, who, it is said, will inherit his fortune, estimated at more than $1,000,000, is at present living in Paris.

REQUIEM MASS FOR A NUN.

One Hundred of Sister Graduate's Pupils Acted as Pall Bearers.

A requiem mass was celebrated yesterday in the chapel of St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, for Sister Mary Gaudentia, a member of the Order of St. Dominic, who died in the hospital on Wednesday last. Sister Gaudentia was twenty-seven years old and for ten years had been a nurse. For the past two years she was in charge of the boys' parochial school of St. Barbara's Roman Catholic Church, at Bleecker Street and Central Avenue. A week ago she contracted the grip, from which she died.

The mass was attended yesterday by six priests, and there were present many of the Sisters of St. Dominic and all the boys of St. Barbara's School. One hundred of these boys, dressed in black, acted as pall bearers. The boys marched ahead of the hearse after the mass to the Bushwick station of the Long Island Railroad. The burial was in a plot owned by the St. Dominic Order in Amityville.

HA Sunday
January 20, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 17-28

Horner's Furniture.

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS.

Following our annual inventory, we have reduced the prices on several Bedroom, Dining Room and Parlor Suites, as well as on many single pieces of Furniture, in order to effect their clearance and make needed room for incoming goods——an announcement which means a material saving from regular prices on every suite and piece included in the "mark down."

Houses and apartments can be promptly furnished from our large and unequalled stock, and in any style desired.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musée.)

ESTABLISHED 1874.

BINDSEIL'S Sacrifice Sale of Fine Furs.

Retiring From Business.

Affords to Purchasers a Saving of 50 Per Cent.

We have a full assortment of FINE SKINS, from which orders will be taken at COST.

Stock still large and being constantly added to until skin stock is exhausted.

ALL BELOW COST.

Goods Made on Premises.

H. S. BINDSEIL,
861 Broadway, near 17th St.

CHICAGO'S MONEY STRAITS

Novel Plan to Mortgage the Water System for $13,000,000.

Smallpox More Prevalent and Likely to Increase—"Divine Healer" Dowie to Have Shoe Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—A novel plan is being agitated to meet one of the most insistent demands upon the city—that of the removal of river obstructions. The proposition is to raise the necessary funds by mortgaging Chicago's water system, its revenue, and its plants. If the Corporation Counsel, after investigation, decides that the water fund may be burdened with this responsibility the bonds will be issued and a speedy clearing of the river will be brought about—independently of the suit brought by the city to compel the Union Traction Company to lower the street railway tunnels, and of the plans of the Drainage Canal Board for river improvement.

Mayor Harrison is the author of the suggestion, and broached it publicly to the Street Railway Commission. The only question raised about the scheme was as to its legality. Arrangements for the refunding the debts of the water fund have been under consideration by the Controller and Alderman Mayor, Chairman of the Finance Committee. The Mayor proposes to include bonds for tunnel lowering in this deal. It was decided at the meeting to make the attempt.

The Union Traction Company will be asked to lower the tunnels on condition that if the franchises of the company be not renewed on expiration, the money used in the improvement would be refunded. A second plan advanced was that the River Improvement Association advance the money, to be repaid by the city. No action was taken on these propositions. To refund the debts of the water fund and to include money sufficient for the improvement of the river, will require the floating of nearly $13,000,000 in bonds.

One victim of the smallpox in Chicago, Lieut. Mary Kopische, an officer in the Salvation Army, stationed in the levee quarter, and who is now detained at the isolation hospital, contracted the disease through self-sacrifice of a marked kind. In spite of the exposure to contagion in the tenements and lodging houses, she had refused to be vaccinated. This was not because she did not favor such a precaution, but because she would not risk being made ill by the vaccine for fear it would incapacitate her for the discharge of her self-imposed labor of mercy.

Smallpox is become decidedly more prevalent in Chicago. This is admitted by Dr. Spaulding, chief diagnostician of the Health Department, and he expresses the fear that it will be on the increase for several weeks. Four cases is the largest number reported thus far in a single day. The health officers are more impressive than ever in their plea for the vaccination of everybody. Nearly all of the local cases reported have started with headache and chills, speedily followed by fever and prostration.

The position of auxiliary Bishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, which has been vacant for several months owing to the resignation of Bishop McGavick, is to be given to the Rev. Father P. J. Muldoon, formerly Chancellor of the diocese, and at present pastor of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo. The appointment has not been made officially, but the fact that it has been decided upon has been admitted by assistants of Archbishop Feehan. Upon the retirement of Bishop McGavick, practically all the greater responsibilities of the diocese fell upon the shoulders of Archbishop Feehan, and since he is beginning to feel the weight of his years his close advisers have urged to take steps for the filling of the vacant office. The post is not that of Coadjutor. It is purely a personal appointment by the Archbishop, and is subordinate and not coordinate. The functions of the assistant Bishop are limited to the Chicago Diocese and are not coterminous with the Archbishop's. In other words, the assistant has no authority beyond the frontier of the Chicago Diocese.

John Alexander Dowie, the "divine healer," who has been mobbed in various parts of Australia, America, and Europe, has returned to his thriving Chicago institutions and announces that he is to become an American citizen. The "doctor," who has commercialized faith healing to such an extent that he is many times a millionaire, admitted to a meeting of his followers that he is tired of stowing away in his strong boxes good, hard American dollars and at the same time owing allegiance to Queen Victoria. In addition to this expatriation, Dr. Dowie is going to branch into another industry, that of shoemaking. So that the two infant industries of the City of Zion, which he will erect on the shores of Lake Michigan, near Waukegan, will be an immense lace-making plant and a big shoe factory. The artisans who are to manufacture the lace are now on the way here from the East, having been admitted finally to this country by the Immigration Commission, while local labor will be drawn on to operate the shoe factory. Union workmen, however, the divine healer has announced, will be ignored.

R. B. P.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

The series of remarkable January offerings shows no slackening. Another week of rarest values.

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR.

We shall institute, Monday, a great Single-Price Sale of choice Underwear. The very fact of French Underwear being sold at 85c. is an unparalleled feat of retailing. Taken in conjunction with the elegant new garments of domestic make (models of choiceness and conspicuously dainty) we control a combination of values unequalled at any time, anywhere.

85c. Gives selection from an immense collection of styles, our standard, best shaped, fullest and newest UNDERWEAR. **85c.**

French Hand Embroidered Chemise, with plastron fronts, vine effect. French Hand Embroidered Drawers and French Hand Embroidered Corset Covers. **85c**

Gowns—Of Nainsook and Cambric, square yoke, back and front of Torchon, Valenciennes and Point de Paris Laces, fine embroidery insertion and edge—Empire style, yoke of insertion and lace—low neck Gowns, with lace yoke..... **85c**

Chemise—Nainsook and Lawn Marguerite, with extra long trimmed skirts, solid yoke of Torchon, Valenciennes and fine embroidery..... **85c**

Drawers—Regular and extra sizes, in Nainsook and Cambric, Spanish ruffle, umbrella flounce, rows of all lace and deep embroidered edge..... **85c**

Corset Covers—Over 15 models: French; Marie Antoinette; straight front; entire front of lace insertion and strappings; bayadere effects and lace yokes; low neck, with ribbon ties, for evening wear..... **85c**

White Skirts—All new cut style and fitted tops. Cambric, with Spanish flounce, Torchon insertion and ruffle; or Spanish flounce, with deep embroidered ruffle..... **85c**

MISSES' UNDERWEAR.

Misses' Drawers, hem and tucks, 1 to 16 years	15c
The same, with embroidered ruffle	25c
Canton Flannel Drawers, 1 to 8 years	12½c
Misses' Skirts, Hemstitched ruffle, 4 to 16 years	25c

DRESS GOODS IN WOOL.

Colored 54-inch all wool Homespuns, three shades of gray, brown, castor and blue. Readily and uniformly sold for $1.25 yard here, for this one occasion at **55c**

Colored 52-inch all wool Broadcloth and Venetians; show a variety of correct new shades and black. All strong $1.25 values; marked for a day or so at **95c**

Black 46-inch shaggy Camel's Hair Suiting; leads the season's rough fabrics and is commonly sold for $1.00. Doubly inviting at to-morrow's price **55c**

DRESS GOODS IN COTTON.

The Mercerizing process (silk finish) has established itself firmly, and many new cotton fabrics are all the handsomer therefor. Foulardettes and Grenadines aptly illustrate. French, English, Scotch and German makers send charming novelties—Swisses, Organdies, Mouselines de L'Inde, Zephyrs, Madras Linen Shirtings and Skirtings; in fact, more than we can hope to catalogue.

THIS FOR A STARTING SPECIAL.

15,000 yards of Printed Mercerized Foulardettes; silk in design, weave, appearance, and almost in fibre; exquisite silk patterns adorn grounds of most approved shades—nothing in New York approaches them at **25c**

MOURNING MILLINERY.

A display of New Mourning Millinery with an Individual Tone and Character of Refined Elegance.

Trimmed Mourning Hats, Turbans and Bonnets.
Mourning Flowers, Foliage and Ribbons of most select type.
Untrimmed Black Hats—Chiffon, Maline and Chiffon and Silk combinations.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Some lines are too large, some too small:
In a nutshell, the reasons for these reductions.

Women's 15c. Fancy Swiss Embroidered and Lace Trimmed	10c
Women's 25c. Linen Lace Trimmed and Swiss Embroidered	19c
Women's 12½c. Pure Linen Hemstitched	10c
Men's All Linen Hemstitched, different hem widths	11c
Broken Assortments of Men's Silk Initialed—wind up at	39c

A while ago we held a sale of Handkerchief "Seconds" (very trivial defects). There are left, in plain linen, 45 dozen Men's Handkerchiefs, 45 dozen for women. We will take 9c. apiece now for goods that brought as high as 30 cents. **9c.**

TABLE LINENS.

No halt seems likely in the upward trend of import wholesale prices. Now and again (as to-day) chances arise—a mill overfilled an order—a jobber failed to ship on time—we saved a slice of usual cost.

Pattern Table Cloths, original silver bleach damask, natural round thread finish:

2 yds. . . . 1.25 2½ yds. . . . 1.55 3 yds. . . . 1.85

(Bought regularly would sell from 1.65 to 2.25).

TABLE CLOTHS.
full bleach satin damask.
2½ yds., 2.25; value 2.98
3 yds., 2.75; value 3.48

NAPKINS.
21 square, 1.39 per dozen.
24 square, 1.98 per dozen.
24 square, 2.65 per dozen.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.

Such prices encourage heavy buying for both future and present use:

54x90 Sheets	29c	98x108 Sheets	57c
63x90 Sheets	34c	**PILLOW CASES.**	
72x90 Sheets	39c	42x36	10c
81x90 Sheets	43c	45x36	11c
90x90 Sheets	48c	50x36	12c
90x99 Sheets	54c	54x36	13c

JACKETS AND CAPES.

Here is a fair, plain price chart showing in actual, easily verified figures just what our January Cloak Sales mean:

15.00 Jackets bring 8.95	22.50 Jackets bring 14.75
15.00 Capes and Garments, 10.00	30.00 Capes and Garments, 19.75

Let that be the guide, Monday, in place of our usual detailed items. Furs are correspondingly low priced.

"HEPTONETTE" RAIN CLOAKS.

Repel rain—have no odor and no rubber—are comfortably light and thoroughly porous. Driving, travelling or walking, it is all the same—the "Heptonette" virtues apply to every outdoor pursuit.

THE SHIRT SALES NEARLY OVER.

Up to 6 P. M. Wednesday our special January prices on Shirts will hold—positively not a day longer. Those special prices are:

For our famous Columbia Unlaundered Shirts, 6 for $2.50; ea.	44c	Dartmouth, 6 for $4.00; ea.	70c
Yale, 6 for $3.75; ea.	64c	Premier, 6 for $5.00; ea.	85c
Harvard, 6 for $4.35; ea.	75c	Cornell, 6 for $5.25; ea.	90c

Order by collar size and name of brand.

25c. to Close Out 50c. to $1.00 SHIRTS.

Any and every odd lot size and style in Men's and Boys' Shirts laid upon a 25c. separate bargain counter. *We want them out.* Included are:

Unlaundered White Shirts, linen bosoms, all sizes.
Men's Muslin Night Shirts—Colored Shirts in odd sizes.
Boys' fancy Percale Shirts with separate cuffs.
Early comers are certain of phenomenal bargains.

CORSETS—Closing All Odd Lots.

Omitting our recognized Specialties, every make and brand now in stock that shows broken sizes and colors must be closed out straightaway. This is done in preparation for new Spring lines shortly to be installed. We cannot guarantee all colors or sizes in any particular style. We do most emphatically guarantee unheard of bargains in Corsets from 18 to 36 inches.

BEST DOMESTIC BRANDS—
C. B., R. & G., W. B., Thompson's and Sonnettes,
79c. to close.

FINE IMPORTED—
All the best known brands and shapes,
1.25 to close.

HIGH GRADE IMPORTED—
Choicest models in silk broche, real whalebones,
2.50 to close.

POSITIVE WRAPPER CLEARANCE.
12.50, 15.00, 19.50 for Model Garments that sold all the way up to Forty Dollars.

POSITIVE SILK WAIST CLEARANCE.
2.98 for all the Waists (broken lots) that heretofore, and right along, were $3.98 to $5.00.

POSITIVE FLANNEL WAIST CLEARANCE.
1.98 for all sorts of good kinds—any kind almost—novelty, plain, tailor stitched, in fact, every broken line.

CLOSING GIRLS' JACKETS.

From 4 to 18 years; it matters not what the age or what the Coat desired, our final prices assure greatest economy all around.

15.00 to 22.00	10.00 to 13.00	6.00 and 6.50
Jackets (14 to 18 years), 10.00	Jackets (14 to 18 years), in broken lots, 5.95	Box Coats (4 to 14 years), 3.95

BOYS' CLOTHING---HALF PRICE.

Takes in all Winter Suits and Overcoats remaining. No explanations are needed—this tells everything.

Vestee, Sailor, Russian Suits.

3.00 Suits, 1.50	5.00 Suits, 2.50	6.00 Suits, 3.00	8.00 Suits, 4.00	and so on up the line.

LONG PANTS and 3-PIECE SUITS.

$8.75 Long Pants Suits 4.38	$4.00 Three Piece Suits 2.00
$10.00 Long Pants Suits 5.00	$7.00 Three Piece Suits 3.50
(And so on up.)	(And so on up.)

REEFERS and OVERCOATS.

$5.75 Reefers at 2.85	$5.00 Overcoats 2.50
$7.50 Reefers at 3.75	$12.00 Overcoats 6.00

(Higher priced goods at same rates.)

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" SHIRT WAISTS for Boys.

25c. For choice of 75c. to $1.25 Brand new garments.

Why? Because of round collars, no other reason—a fact scarcely worth consideration in face of the price. Indeed, many parents will buy no other style. All are perfect—fabrics, fit, finish—everything about them as attractive and desirable as good making can supply. Sizes 4 to 14 (omitting 9 and 10), patent adjustable bands, all buttons riveted. There are 700 dozen, medium light and dark—none too many, be sure—the demand will be enormous . . . . . **25c.**

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

PERSONAL TAX LISTS.

President Feitner Will Give Them Out After They Are Arranged.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments announced yesterday that the list of taxpayers assessed for taxes on personal property would not be given out for publication until Monday.

The first plan was for President Feitner to give out the assessments levied on about 500 wealthy New Yorkers. The sensational newspapers kept demanding long lists of assessments, and finally President Feitner said that six demands had been made for long lists and that he would have his clerks compare the lists and give out to all the newspapers all the names demanded by each of the newspapers for publication.

President Feitner was incensed yesterday at the publication in a Brooklyn newspaper of statements regarding the taxing of mortgages. He said:

"The stories are all false. It is a great mistake for any one to claim that mortgages are going to be taxed any more this year than they have been during the past fifteen years."

Divorce Granted to James Mitchell.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a decree of absolute divorce to James Mitchell from Alice L. O. H. Mitchell. Mitchell is said to be a coffee broker. He and the defendant were married in 1894 in Rio Janeiro, and she left him a year ago with a man named Arthur J. Smythe, and went to Europe. The suit was not defended, and the papers in the case were sealed up by order of the Court.

MAILLARD ROBBERY CASE.

The Firm's Cashier Exonerates One Accused Man—Burgess's Excuse.

Detective Binnings of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who was placed on the case of attempted robbery in Maillard's, Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street, Friday night, made a second arrest in the case about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The man arrested was found at Mills Hotel No. 1, and described himself as Reginald Jackson, twenty-seven years old, a clerk. He was locked up during the early morning hours, and was then taken to Police Headquarters. With him on the way to Headquarters was Edward Burgess, who was the first man arrested after the attempted robbery.

The cashier at Maillard's called at the Detective Bureau later and, after looking at Jackson, said that he was not one of the men engaged in the attempted robbery.

Burgess has told Capt. Titus that he comes from the South, and that he had not previously made an attempt of the sort he tried Friday night. He states that he has only been in the city three or four days, and resorted to crime because he was without funds.

When Burgess was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Police Court he appeared indifferent. When asked by the Magistrate if he had anything to say in answer to the charge he replied, "Not a word." He was held in bail for trial. Jackson was discharged.

HER HUSBAND A CONVICT.

Mrs. Garrett Learned of His Record After He Had Deserted Her.

When Charlotte L. Jones of 479 West Twenty-second Street was married to Henry D. Garrett, in October, 1895, in Jersey City, she believed that he was a reputable lawyer, with offices at 280 Broadway. Her father, W. P. Jones, a business man of this city, had taken the trouble to look up his future son-in-law, and what he learned was eminently satisfactory to him, for he made no objection to the wedding.

The couple after their marriage lived together for more than a year, when Garrett suddenly disappeared. With him disappeared a bank book belonging to Mrs. Garrett's brother.

Subsequently Mrs. Garrett set about learning more about her spouse, and found that he had gone to Canada, where he was arrested and convicted of forgery. He is now serving a three-year sentence in Kingston, Ontario. Mrs. Garrett learned further that her husband had served time before he married her. On these grounds she applied for a divorce, and yesterday Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court granted her the desired decree.

Bail for Teller Mason.

The examination of J. Provost Mason, teller of the Continental National Bank, at 7 Nassau Street, who was accused of stealing $12,000 from the bank, which was to have taken place yesterday before Commissioner Shields, was adjourned to next Saturday morning, owing to the illness of Abraham Levy, the prisoner's counsel. Mrs. Jeannette MacConnell, the accused man's mother-in-law, furnished bail in $10,000, and Mason was released from Ludlow Street Jail, where he had been confined since his arrest on Tuesday night.

Fatal Collision of Truck and Trolley.

Conrad Gresmen of 177 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, died in St. John's Hospital on Friday night from injuries received by falling from his truck, which had been struck by a trolley car. Gresmen was employed as a driver by Bossett & Sons, lumber dealers, and was returning to the yard late Friday afternoon, when his truck was struck by a car of the Ravenswood and Queens County Electric Railway on Grand Street. Gresmen was thrown from his truck and landed on his head. He was picked up unconscious and the ambulance surgeon who took him to the hospital said he suffered from a broken skull. Henry Werner, the motorman of the car, was arrested.

Strikers Assault Non-Union Men.

The men who went on strike in the planing and molding mill of Young & Gerard, in Greenpoint, a week ago for shorter hours are becoming desperate. Many of the non-union men employed by the firm have been assaulted by strikers the past few days. Some have been left unconscious on the sidewalk. The police of the Greenpoint Avenue Station were notified of the assaults, and yesterday sent half a dozen men to the scene. No arrests, however, have been made.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

The Great White Sale

has brought and will continue to bring a Host of Surprises, including phenomenal offerings of Muslins, Linens and Towels——a wonderful sale of Curtains;——fine qualities and great quantities of Ladies' and Children's White Wear at far lower prices than others sell the inferior;——together with special reductions in all departments of all the five selling floors, so that, turn where you may,

Extraordinary Values of this Great Sale Are Everywhere in Evidence.

Fruit of Loom Muslins
Jobbers ask eight cents..... 4⅞
Above are in lengths of one to ten yards.
FULL 36-INCH GOODS.
No mail orders.

Dwight Anchor Sheets
90x90—wide hem..... 49
The wholesale cost of sheeting alone, unmade, is 62 cents.
NOTE.—Genuine Dwight Anchors are known by white label with gilt anchor.....They are famous for strength and even thread that will not wash up harsh—Consider all things good of "Dwight Anchor." It is the standard to judge others by.
No mail orders.

Wamsutta Pillow Cases
"GOLD MEDAL" WAMSUTTAS.
42x36..... 11
45x36..... 12
50x36..... 13
54x36..... 14
No mail orders filled.
Wamsutta Pillow Cases at above prices are like buying Gold Dollars at Seventy-five Cents.

Muslin or Cambric Gowns
High Neck—eight Val. lace insertings, or fine Emb'y insertings and ruffles.. 59
Ten other styles at same price.
Regular values 60 and 75 cents.

Fine Muslin Gowns
V, Empire or High Neck—Emb'y, Point de Paris or Torchon lace..... 78
The Best Gowns elsewhere sold at 98 cents do not equal these.

Ladies' Muslin Skirts
Three lace insertings—5 inch edge to match or ruffle of wide embroidery.... 95
Full width—showy—great value!

Fine Cambric Skirts
Deep Flounce with tucks and elaborate open work emb'y—real value 2.50.... 1.69

Fine Muslin Drawers
Wide ruffle of good solid emb'y—tucks above or wide lace ruffle with lace insertings; value .50..... 39

Ladies' Cambric Drawers
Also fine muslin—wide flounce, 2 insertings of Bow Knot Lace or wide ruffle of embroidery..... 59
BETTER than elsewhere at 69 cents.

Fine Cambric Corset Covers
Inserting of lace or emb'y cluster tucks. 37
Eight other elaborate styles, all equally excellent value.

Muslin Chemises
Round, square or open front—12 styles.. 49

Extra Long Cambric Chemises
Two insertings and ruffle of lace, ribbon run—trim'd skirt—value 1.25.... 79

Maids' and Waitresses' Aprons
Fine lawn—emb'd bib and shoulder bretelles—value .50..... 39

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits
fine cheviot serge—flare skirt, taffeta silk lined jacket, velvet collar—all sizes—value 12.00..... 8.48

Ladies' Kersey Box Coats
Black and colors—fine satin lining—high collar—tailor stitched strap seams pearl button trim—until now 9.98..... 5.98

Fine Broad Cloth Skirts
flare flounce—5 rows stitching—silk band finish—value $7.00..... 4.49

Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers
Extra heavy—flounced skirt—yoke and shoulder ruffles—were 1.24..... 79

Ladies' Wool Eiderdown Robes
Satin bound collar and cuffs—were 4.98..... 2.49

Men's Dress Shirts
Union Linen Bosom—good, heavy Muslin Bodies—double stitched and felled seams—well made..... 29

Men's Cashmere Half Hose
Entire sample line—natural shades and Black—sizes 10½ only—value 29 to 85.. 24

Boys' Knee Pants
A grand lot of the most desirable styles in strong all-wool Cheviots and Cassimeres—also Gray Corduroy—4 to 15 yrs.—value 69 cents..... 39

Boys' Double Breast Suits
Desirable Checks and Mixtures—all wool—7 to 16 years—value 2.98..... 1.59

Girls' Lawn Guimpes
Insertings with tucks or Hemstitching—4 to 12 years—value .89..... 39

Clearing Sale Girls' Dresses
Cashmere, Henrietta, Cheviot, Zibeline and fancy Camel's Hair Plaids—silk braid or lace trim; were 6.98 to 9.98.. 3.98

Babies' Christening Dresses
fine Cambric—Fancy Yoke, deep lace insertings, tucks and lace ruffle—Skirt has 2 rows lace inserting, tucks and deep lace ruffle—value 1.75..... 98

Fine Fancy Dimities
New Century styles and colorings—Allovers, Polka Dots and Dresdens.. 12½
Compare these crisp beauties with OLD styles elsewhere advertised as "25 cent Dimities."

Yard Wide Percales
firm as linen—white and tinted—best styles—value 10 and 12½ cents..... 5
It may be a mystery how we can sell them for so little, but we do—and that's enough.

Anderson's Scotch Ginghams
and other fine Ginghams and Madras—loop, cord, chain, and plain stripes and checks, also plain colors—32 inch—elsewhere 25 to 40 cents—here..... 19
This season's best styles and tints.

Braid Stripe Taffeta Silks
Violet, Pink, Blue, Cadet, Rose, Green, Cornflower and Helio with fancy Black stripes—value 69c..... 39

Fancy Taffeta Silks
Silk and Satin Stripes, also Satin Brocades—light and dark—regularly 79. 59

Black Taffeta Silks
Full yard wide—soft finish—bright lustre—firm texture—regularly 98..... 69

Special lot Dress Goods
Pebble Cloths, Granite weaves and large Plaids—dble fold—were 49 and 59. 29

Fine Sateen Linings
leading shades—yd. wide—were 25..... 15

White Domet Flannels
extra quality—regularly 8⅜ cents..... 4⅞

New Scotch Lace Curtains
This season's best designs—lock edge—white and ecru—regularly 3.49..... 1.98

Oriental Draperies
Tamatave cross stripes—tinted grounds—real value 50 cents..... 23

Derby Tapestry Table Covers
All colors—2 yards square—tassel fringe—regularly 1.69..... 98

Table Oilcloths
White, colors, marbleized, oak and grain—1¼ yard—regularly .22 and .24. 16 and. 18
1½ yard—regularly .29 and .32. 23 and .25

Heavy White Spreads
Full size—Honeycomb and New Pique stripe—hemmed—value 1.50..... 98

Linen Damasks
Full bleach—63 inch—were .59..... 39

Turkish Towels
Pure Bleach—50 inches long—were .24.. 15

Ladies' Emb'd Handkerchiefs
used for Decorating, hence slightly soiled—were 12½ and 15 cents...now.... 9

Great Lace Special
1,000 pieces Fancy Laces—Platte Val, Renaissance, Duchesse and Point de Paris designs—2½ to 6 inch—regular .12 to .19 a yard..... 9
For Underwear, Curtains and all kinds of Dress Trimmings.

Ladies' Fine Corsets
Extra fine Coutille and Prunelle—straight front and other styles—value 1.00 to 3.75..... 1.49

26-inch Umbrellas
English Gloria Cloth—fast Black—Natural and trim'd Handles—steel rod. 79

Ladies' Kid Gloves
2 Clasp—Gray, Tan, Red, Brown, Mode, Black and White—value .79... 59

Applique Net Collars
with revers—Taffeta Silk Applique on fine net—Black and White—value 1.98. 1.39

Surah Silk Shopping Bags
Silk draw strings—lined and interlined—regularly 79 cents..... 59

4½ and 5 inch Ribbons
Silk Satins and Glace Taffetas—best shades—regularly .29 to .35..... 19

Fine Linen Stationery
"Swiss Cloth," "Court Netherland" and Vellum finish—Cream Blue, Lilac and Gray—quire box—value .39..... 24

Borine Tooth Wash
Antiseptic—new size—regularly .10..... 7

Genuine French Briar Pipes
Celluloid, Rubber and Bone Bits—curved and straight—variety of shapes—were .25 and .35—to clear..... 9

Chatelaine Bags and Purses
Beaded, Gun Metal, Silver, French Gilt—

Were.	Now.	Were.	Now.
14.98.	9.98	3.25.	2 49
8.98.	6.98	2.25.	1.49
4.49.	2.98	1.49.	98

Stamped Pillow Shams
two inch hem—Ten designs—were .24.... 15

EDISON'S STORIES OF HIS INVENTIONS

Funny Experiences in Development of His Incandescent Light.

TRIUMPH AFTER MANY ERRORS

Reminiscences of His Experiences in the First Central Station.

From the Electrical Review.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison is not an easy man to find at home. During the day, and often far into the night, he is at the big brick laboratory building in Orange, N. J., and this building is surrounded by a very high and discouraging picket fence, in a remote corner of which is a gate and near-by a push-button. Once through this—and it is hard to get through it—various dragons lie in wait for the bold person who undertakes to interrupt one of the busiest men in the world.

Once inside, the visitor is conducted into a spacious and lofty library, where he waits. Here, after a time, comes to him the genius of the place, and so it was when Mr. Edison talked with one of us the other day, about the starting of the Pearl Street station in New York City and the birth of electric lighting as an industry.

The passing of time has left few marks upon the veteran inventor; perhaps his hair is a little grayer, but he entered the library with a springing step that would have done credit to a boy, and hailed his visitor with a flash of the old-time enthusiasm.

"So you want to talk about the old days at Pearl Street," said he. "Well, I hardly know where to begin. It was something like this; the central station idea struck me all of a sudden in 1878. In those days, you know, we had arc lamps. I had been down to see Prof. Barker at Philadelphia, and he had shown me one. A little later I had seen another one—I think it was one of Brush's make—and the whole outfit, engine, dynamo, and one or two lamps, was traveling around the country with a circus. At that time Wallace and Moses G. Farmer had succeeded in getting ten or fifteen lamps to burn together in series. It happened that I was comparatively at leisure then, because I had just finished working on the carbon button telephone, and this electric light idea took possession of me. It was easy to see what the thing needed; it wanted to be subdivided. The light was too bright and too big. What we wished for was little lights and a distribution of them to people's houses in just the same way that gas is sent around and burned at your fixture when you want it. I remember, along about then, Grosvenor P. Lowry thought perhaps I could succeed in solving the problem and he raised a little money and formed the Edison Electric Light Company. We started the laboratory at Menlo Park. The way we worked it was that I got a certain sum of money a week and employed a certain number of men, and we went ahead to see what we could do."

MAKING INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

Replying to an inquiry as to how he went at the problem, Mr. Edison laughed and said: "Why, it was easy. It was easy enough to see that the subdivision never could be accomplished unless each light was made independent of every other. Now, it was plain enough that they could not burn in series, hence they must burn in multiple arc. It was with this conviction that I started. I was fired with the idea of the incandescent lamp as opposed to the arc lamp, so I went to work and got some very fine platinum wire drawn. As well as I remember it was made by Johnson, Matthey & Co., of London. We tried to make the platinum work, but it didn't stand. Then we tried mixing in about 10 per cent. of iridium with the platinum, but we couldn't force that high enough without melting it. After that came a lot of experimenting, covering the wire with oxide of cerium and a lot of other things such as the Welsbach people use nowadays. Then I got a great idea; I took a cylinder of zirconia and wound about 100 feet of the fine platinum wire on it, coated with magnesia from the nitrate acetate. What I was after was getting a high-resistance lamp, and I made one in that way that worked up to forty ohms, but the durned oxide developed the phenomena that Dr. Nernst has run up against lately—I didn't see it then as he does now—and the lamp short-circuited itself.

"After that," continued the inventor, warming to his subject, "we went fishing around and trying all sorts and shapes of things to make a filament that would stand. We tried silicon and boron and a lot of things that I have forgotten now. The funny part of it was that I never thought in those days that carbon would answer, because a fine hair of carbon was so sensitive to oxidation. Finally I thought I would try it because we had got very high vacua and good conditions for it. There were quite a lot of us in those days that used to talk things over together at Menlo Park. There was Charlie Hughes, and Bachelor, and Upton, and poor Kruesi, C. S. Bradley came with us a little later, on our central station work.

SIMPLE CARBON THE THING.

"Well, we sent out and bought some cotton thread and carbonized it and made the first filament. We had already managed to get pretty high vacua, and we thought maybe the filament would be stable. We built the lamp and baked it, lit it up, and in the first few breathless minutes we measured its resistance quickly and found it was 275 ohms—all we wanted. Then we sat down and looked at that lamp; we wanted to see how long it would burn. There was the problem solved—if the filament would last. The day was—let me see—Oct. 21, 1879. We sat and looked and the lamp continued to burn, and the longer it burned the more fascinated we were. None of us could go to bed, and there was no sleep for over forty hours; we sat and just watched it with anxiety growing into elation. It lasted about forty-five hours, and then I said, 'If it will burn forty hours now, I know I can make it burn a hundred.'

"There then we were. We saw that carbon was what we wanted; the next question was what kind of carbon. I began to try various things, and finally I carbonized a little strip of bamboo from a Japanese fan and found that that was what we were seeking."

FIRST DISPLAY OF THE LAMP.

It was evident that Mr. Edison was pleased as he recalled these early days of the incandescent lamp and the joy of creation that he must have felt in reaching his desideratum at last, but the lamp was by no means all. He continued: "I had the central station in mind all the time. I wanted to use 110 volts. Now, there is no use for you to ask me why, because I don't know, but somehow that figure stuck in my mind, and I had calculated that, if we could get the voltage that high, the copper cost would be somewhere within sight. I got an insurance map of New York City. Did you ever see one? Many big fat volumes, full of plates, with every elevator shaft and boiler, and house top, and fire wall in town set down and duly colored in its place. I laid out a district, and figured out an idea of the central station to feed that part of the town from just south of Wall Street up to Canal and over from Broadway to the East River; but what I wanted to know was whether my lamps could be made in quantity and depended upon. We went to work and made up a lot of them. W. J. Hammer had charge of the tests, and they seemed to work out all right. Then it was that we invited the Board of Aldermen out to Menlo Park." Here Mr. Edison chuckled. "It was a great day," he said, "or a great night, rather. I have forgotten the exact date, but it was either the 2d or 3d of January, 1880. The Aldermen came out in special train from New York, and the first thing they saw were the streets of Menlo Park all lit up with incandescent lamps. You know," he explained, apologetically, "that there was a land speculation out there then. We had the lamps strung along on two big wires, and we could light or extinguish one without affecting the others, and this was a thing that seemed magic to the Aldermen. I remember that Mr. Hiram Maxim was at this exhibition."

From the way he smiled at the remembrance Mr. Edison must have enjoyed the Aldermanic visit. He went on: "The station idea was still mighty strong with me. Why, I knew where every hatchway and bulkhead door in that district of New York was, and what every man paid for gas. How did I know? Simplest thing in the world. I hired a man to start in every day about 2 o'clock and walk around through the district noting the number of gas lights burning in the various premises; then at 3 o'clock he went around again and made more notes, and at 4 o'clock, and every other hour up to 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. In that way it was easy enough to figure out the gas consumption of every tenant and of the whole district. Other men took other sections. Simple, wasn't it? "I found there were 750 freight hoists. Like Sellers, I figured, every one would have a motor.

AFTER "IMPOSSIBLE" ENGINES.

"We were now fairly committed to the lighting project and started in to build a central station. You can't imagine how hard it was. There was nothing that we could buy or that anybody else could make for us. We built the thing with our hands, as it were. We went to work at Menlo Park and started a lamp factory. Poor Kruesi [Mr. Kruesi died recently] was set to work making the tubes over in Washington Street, and we hired a kind of second-class machine shop in Goerck Street and there started out to make the dynamos. We went at it with our own money and credit." Here Mr. Edison's eyes twinkled and he said: "I believe it was mostly credit. Anyhow, we struggled along and we got the money put up for the Pearl Street station by starting the New York Edison Illuminating Company. I planned out the station and found where it ought to go, but we couldn't get real estate where it was wanted. Why, man, they charged us $75,000 apiece for two old bum buildings down in Pearl Street, where we finally settled. I tell you, it made my hair stand on end. We had very little room and we wanted a big output. There was nothing else for it but to get high-speed engines, and, as you know, there were no high-speed engines in those days. I had conceived the idea of a direct-coupled machine and wanted to hitch the dynamo direct to the engine without belting. I couldn't see why, if a locomotive could run at that speed, a 150-horse power engine could not be made to run 350 turns a minute. The engine builders, when I asked them about it, held up their hands and said 'Impossible!' I didn't think so. Finally I found C. H. Porter and I said to him: 'Mr. Porter, I want a 150-horse-power engine to run 700 revolutions per minute.' He hemmed and hawed a little while and finally agreed to try to build it—if I would pay for it. I believe he charged me $4,200 for it. He got it finished finally and sent it out to the Park and a fellow of the name of Ennis along with it. He was one of the nerviest chaps I ever saw. We set the machine up in the old shop and we had some idea of what might happen, so we tied a chain around the throttle valve and ran it out through a window into the woodshed, where we stood to work it. Now, if you remember the old shop you know it stood on top of one of those New Jersey shale hills. We opened her up and when she got to about 300 revolutions the whole hill shook under her. We shut her off and rebalanced and tried again, and after a good deal of trouble we finally did run up to 700, but you ought to have seen her run. Why, every time the connecting rod went up she tried to lift that whole hill with her! After we got through with this business we tamed her down to 350 revolutions, which was all I wanted, and then everybody said, 'Why, how beautifully it runs, and how practicable such an engine is.' Now, don't you know, I knew they would say that. Didn't you ever find out that trying to do the impossible makes about half the impossible seem easy?

"We closed a deal for six engines, and I went to work in Goerck Street to build the dynamos on to them. Of course, we built them by guesswork. I guessed at 110 volts—and didn't guess enough. That's why, if you want to know, the extra pole pieces were put on those old machines. They managed to lift the voltage to what I wanted."

THE START AT PEARL STREET CENTRAL STATION.

Going back to the Pearl Street station idea, Mr. Edison said: "While all this was going on in the shop we had dug ditches and laid mains all around the district. I used to sleep nights on piles of pipes in the station, and do you know I saw every box poured and every connection made on that whole job? There wasn't anybody else who could superintend it.

"Finally we got our feeders all down and started to put on an engine and turn over one of the machines to see how things were. My heart was in my mouth at first, but everything worked all right and we had more than 1,000 ohms insulation resistance. Then we started another engine and threw them in parallel. Of all the circuses since Adam was born, we had the worst then! One engine would stop and the other would run up to about a thousand revolutions, and then they would seesaw." Mr. Edison's eyes twinkled with animation at the thought.

"What was the matter? Why, it was those durned Porter governors! When the circus commenced the gang that was standing around ran out precipitately, and some of them kept running for a block or two. I grabbed the throttle of one engine and E. H. Johnson, who was the only one present to keep his wits, caught hold of the other and we shut them off. Of course, I discovered then that what had happened was that one set was running the other one as a motor. I then put up a long shaft, connecting all the governors together, and thought this would certainly cure the trouble, but it didn't. The torsion of the shaft was so great that one governor still managed to get ahead of the others. Well, it was a serious state of things, and I worried over it a lot. Finally I went down to Goerck Street and got a piece of shafting and a tube in which it fitted. I twisted the shafting one way and the tube the other as far as I could and pinned them together. In this way, by straining the whole outfit up to its elastic limit in opposite directions, the torsion was practically eliminated, and after that the governors ran together all right.

SOME TRIALS IN EARLY LIGHTING OPERATIONS.

"About that time I got hold of Gardiner C. Sims and he undertook to build an engine to run at 350 revolutions and give 175 horse power. He went back to Providence and set to work and brought the engine back with him to the shop. It worked only a few minutes, when it busted. That man sat around that shop and slept in it for three weeks until he got his engine right and made it work the way we wanted it to. When he reached this period I gave orders for the engine works to run night and day until we got enough engines, and when all was ready we started the engines. The date was Sept. 4, 1882—a Saturday night. That was when we first turned the current on to the mains for regular light distribution, and it staid on for eight years, with only one insignificant stoppage. One of those first engines that Sims built ran 24 hours a day, 365 days in the year, for over a year before it was ever stopped."

Questioned about the details of the work in those now ancient days, Mr. Edison said: "Of course, we had the whole thing to design in gross and in detail and everything to standardize. There were meters, safety catches, fuses, and all the rest of it, but somehow we managed to work it out. At first we had horrible mismanagement. The only title to existence that such a concern had was its ability to make money, and we didn't seem to make any at first. Finally I went to Chinnock—of course you know who C. E. Chinnock is—and told him that if he would take hold of the thing and make it work I, personally, would give a good bonus besides his salary. Well, Sir, that man pitched in, and inside of eight or nine months had earned and received his bonus.

"I don't remember who it was that wanted to connect in a lot of places that used the light only occasionally, but some such establishments were on our mains, and one of them was the Stock Exchange. Now, the Stock Exchange isn't lighted very often, and there were a good many lamps there. I remember that one day—along in the holidays, I think it was—we were loaded pretty well up to our limit, and I was terribly afraid that the Stock Exchange would have its lights turned on and overload us irretrievably. I was in that part of the town, and all at once noticed that the Exchange people had turned on their lights. I got to a telephone and called up Chinnock and asked him how things were.

"'How is it with you at the station?' said I.

"'Oh, bully,' says he.

"'Are the machines standing up to it?' I asked him.

"'Sure,' says he; 'but everything's red hot, and the ammeter has made two revolutions!'"

PRIMITIVE METERS IN COLD WEATHER.

Mr. Edison went on to recount some of the details of the work. Those were the days of the old chemical meter, which, as every one remembers, contained two jars of a liquid solution which might, of course, if the weather became cold enough, freeze. "Those meters," said the inventor, "gave us a good deal of apprehension. I was afraid they would freeze, especially in the water-front neighborhood, where the commission houses are. You know those people there keep the front door open all the year round, and it gets pretty cold inside their places in the Winter time. So I went to work and put an incandescent lamp in each meter case, with a thermostat strip that would make a contact through the lamp when the temperature fell to 40 degrees. Well, you ought to have seen the trouble that that simple thing got us into. There came along a cold snap of weather, and the first thing I knew the telephone began to ring about every five minutes and people would say:

"'Our meter's red hot; is that all right?'

"Then another one would call up and say:

"'Our meter's on fire inside and we poured water on it. Did that hurt it?'"

Asked about measuring instruments and methods of keeping the station up to an accurate and uniform voltage, Mr. Edison said: "Voltmeters? We didn't have any. We used lamps. Once, down there, we found our insulation resistance had gotten down to 100 ohms; the Directors seemed to be scared, but I told them that if it didn't get below one ohm we were all right. I used to have a good deal of trouble with mathematicians at that time, but I found after a while that I could guess a good deal closer than they could figure, so I went on guessing. Why, in our early work there we used to hang up a shingle nail, tie it on a string alongside one of the feeders, and use that for a heavy current ammeter. It worked all right. When the nail came close to the feeder we screwed up the rheostat a little and kept the lamps in the station looking about right.

"That was the time that I conceived the notion of pressure wires running back from the distribution centres of the various feeders. You know, in those days," Edison said with an apologetic smile, "our lamps weren't rugged at all. What they wanted was just 110 volts, and not another volt.

"Yes, we were a good deal troubled with getting fixtures and sockets and small trimmings of that kind built right. Bergmann had a little place on the east side where he made gas fixtures, and he went into making sockets and fixtures for us and did well with them."

DEVELOPING THE DYNAMOS.

Here the conversation turned to days even older than those of the Pearl Street station, and we talked a while about dynamo building in the Dark Ages. "When I started making dynamos," Mr. Edison said, with an introspective look, "I was told that to get the best effects the resistance of the machine must be equal to that of its load! Did you ever hear of such foolishness? I thought it was darned strange to lose half of the energy I generated in the machine, because what I was after was to get the stuff out and sell it! I had an old Gramme machine, and I worked over it. It had a terribly high resistance. I figured out that if one turn on that armature would give one volt, the way she stood, by making great big magnets I could get more volts. I went ahead on that line, and I remember I made one little machine that had a small armature about as big as your fist and about two tons of cast-iron in its field magnets. It might not look like much to-day, but it worked all right when the outside resistance was thirty times as big as that in the machine. That was what started me on the large field magnets. I remember at a dinner on the other side talking to Werner Siemens and Hefner von Alteneck and telling them that what we needed was a great big magnet to bring the juice out of the armature. They agreed with me, but," and here he chuckled, "do you know, both of them said they had thought of it before! When I got back I went to work and made very magnets big and made them long—made them too long, as Dr. Hopkinson found out for me. He was a great man and understood his job. He figured out that making the magnets short and cutting down the air space was the thing, and he was right. After all, in those days all of us were guessing—and I happened to be a pretty good guesser."

EDISON'S BRIGHT ASSISTANTS.

We were led to speak at this point of the recent death of Mr. William H. Moore, who was once associated with Mr. Edison. This started Mr. Edison on some reminiscences of the hunt for materials for the filaments at the time when bamboo seemed the most promising. "Why," said he, "I sent a school teacher from Orange—I have forgotten his name—to Sumatra, and another fellow up the Amazon. He got stuck somewhere up there, but worked his way over through Bolivia and got back. Finally, Moore went to Japan and got the real thing there. We made a contract with an old Jap to supply us with the proper fibre, and that man went to work and cultivated and crossfertilized bamboo until he got exactly what we wanted. I believe he made a fortune out of it, I tell you, in those days the boys hustled hard. One man went down to Havana, and the day he got there he was seized with the yellow fever and died in the afternoon. When I read the cable message that told of it in the shop about a dozen of the boys jumped up and asked for his job! Those boys were a bright lot of chaps, and sometimes it was hard to select the right ones for a particular piece of work. I once got an order from England to send over fifteen men expert in telephone work, so I went to work and rigged up some telephones and did all sorts of things to 'em. I would stick the point of a jack-knife through the insulation in spots and cut a wire, and in various ways introduce 'bugs' into those instruments; then the boys were set to work to find out what was the matter with them. If a fellow could find out ten times inside of ten minutes what the various troubles were he got his passage paid and was started. About one out of three of the boys managed to stand this test, and I believe that every one of them who went abroad made money. This was back in 1878 or 1879."

TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Asked about his early inventions before he began to work on the electric light problem, Mr. Edison said, "When I struck the telephone business the Bell people had no transmitter, but were talking into the magneto receiver. You never heard such noise and buzzing as there was in those old machines. I got to work and monkeyed around and finally struck the notion of the lampblack button. The Western Union Telegraph Company thought this was a first-rate scheme and bought the thing out, but afterward they consolidated and I went out of the telephone business."

Asked about the invention of the fuse wire, Mr. Edison, laughed as he recalled the first occasion for its use. "Why," he said, "the night those Aldermen came out to Menlo Park I figured that an interruption would be serious, and had thought out the scheme of putting some fine copper wire in as fuses in various places. There was a fellow in the party—I won't mention his name—and he had a little piece of heavy wire in his hand. While the Aldermen were looking at some lamps strung between two bare mains this fellow walked up and short-circuited the mains with his wire. I believe I was the most surprised man of the party, because only three lamps went out. The reason that led me to think of the fuse wire was that we weren't flush of dynamos in those days. I had burned out two or three and I saw that something was needed to prevent that happening again. After my experience with my short-circuiting friend, I had fuses put in all over."

The talk turned to the early days of the electric railway, and Mr. Edison said: "Yes, I was in that, too. I had a three-mile road out there in 1883, and we used to pull freight cars up to the laboratory on it. We made as much as forty miles an hour at times. Now that railroad project seemed to me to be a mighty good thing. You know I had a Board of Directors in those days—men with bulging foreheads—fellows that thought away ahead into the future, and I went to work and carefully elaborated the idea I had for electric railways and submitted them to the board. They considered the subject carefully and fully, and unanimously decided that there was no money in the electric railroad, and that they would let it alone!

SOME INVENTIONS THAT WERE NOT WANTED.

"What was my first electrical invention? You would never guess. It was a machine to record votes in Congress. It was a mighty good invention. I had a lot of iron type, each member's name being set up in a line, and these lines were controlled by push buttons and electro-magnets, so that each man could bring his name up on the 'yea' side or the 'nay' side, as he pleased. I used chemically sensitized paper to record them, and the thing worked fine. A brother telegraph operator named Sam—I have forgotten the rest of his name—and myself were dead sure that we were going to make $50,000 out of it. He took the thing before a Congressional committee, and the first thing they told him was that if there was anything on earth the members of Congress did not want it was just that kind of thing, because the only right the minority had was to delay the game! After that experience, which was in 1869, I knew enough not to invent anything again until I was sure it was wanted."

Going back to his own early history and the story of his connection with the electrical field, Mr. Edison said that one of the first things he went into was a messenger call box, or domestic telegraph system. "We got the thing into shape," he said, "and made 200 instruments, and then sent two men out to get subscribers, but they tramped around without avail day after day, and our hopes sank and sank further and further. Finally a man named Brown came along, and the first day he tackled the job he got six. This sent our hopes up again, and after he got the lines loaded up with subscribers we sold the scheme out and realized a good profit on it. After that I worked out the stock ticker.

"What were my principal patents? Good gracious, man! Oh, you don't mean patents—inventions? Why, first and foremost, the idea of the electric lighting central station; then—let me see, what have I invented? Well, there was the mimeograph, and the electric pen, and the carbon telephone, and the incandescent lamp and its accessories, and the quadruplex telegraph, and the automatic telegraph, and the phonograph, and the kinetoscope, and—I don't know—a whole lot of other things."

NAVAL SALUTES MAY BE FIXED BY CONFERENCE

Different Regulations Among Powers Often Lead to Friction.

NATIONS JEALOUS OF RIGHTS

Origin of Saluting with Guns—United States' Struggle for Recognition—The American National Salute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Our new navy has grown conscious of its fuss and feathers and right to speak up in matters pertaining to nautical fashion and ceremony; and the Navy Department purposes starting the new century and the year by inviting an international conference to discuss the methods and amenities of future maritime ceremonies.

To the layman this may seem to needlessly dignify a frivolous side of naval life, but to the naval man intrusted with the responsibility of upholding the honor of his country's flag on every sea the question has a very serious side. While the commanding officer of to-day is in no sense the swashbuckling trouble hunter of the past, still he does carry the wee-est sort of a chip upon his shoulder when it comes to the point of personal salutes in his official capacity, for recognition then is but another form of national recognition, and of that he cannot be too particular.

We can all recall the instance of a few months ago when the second flag officer of our fleet in the Orient was saluted with two guns fewer than those allowed his grade by our regulations. According to the British regulations the saluting English ship gave him the full honors of a Rear Admiral, not Commander in Chief. Had he been the latter, by their regulations, he would have received two guns more—the number prescribed by us for any Rear Admiral without regard to his being first, second, or third in command. It is easy to see how a mishap of this sort, under strained relations, might engender a feeling easily conducive to strife, and it is needful that something be done to secure uniformity for harmony's sake, especially when a station is dignified by three flag officers, as our Asiatic fleet soon will be.

The German, Italian, and Austrian practices agree with ours, the Admiral receiving 17 guns, the Vice Admiral 15 guns, and the Rear Admiral 13. The Russian regulations are different, providing 19 guns for the Commander in Chief of the navy, 17 for Admiral in command of fleet or squadron, 15 for Vice Admiral chief in command of a fleet or squadron, and 13 for a Rear Admiral if chief in command of a fleet or squadron, and two guns less when the officer is not in command or only second in command. The French regulations are somewhat more complex, the flag officers receiving fewer guns at home than when abroad, and all flag officers second in command abroad receive two guns more when not in sight of their Commander in Chief. On foreign stations the Admiral, Commander in Chief, receives 19 guns, the Vice Admiral when Acting Admiral 17, and 15 when chief in command of a fleet or squadron, while a Rear Admiral, chief in command, receives 13. The difference between the home and the foreign French salute is said to lie in an effort toward economy, but it is more likely to be due to the domestic perpetuation of a historical practice, just as the Chinese internationally follow the general European salutes, while never exceeding three guns domestically, the custom from time immemorial.

The British rule prescribes 17 guns for the Admiral of the fleet, 15 guns for Admiral, 13 guns for Vice Admiral, and 11 guns for Rear Admiral, and flag officers acting as Commanders in Chief receive two guns more.

Without going into the further refinements of all these regulations, of which there are many, it is easy to see how difficult is the task of the saluting officer when new to the station, for the arriving ship must salute first, beginning by saluting the national flag or the flag of the senior flag officer present representing the nation, and then following by doing the honors to the flag officers present of other nations, taking them in turn according to rank and agreeably to their national regulations. It was just such a thoroughly mixed-up state of affairs that existed at the mouth of the Pei-ho last year, and it is to avoid further mistakes and to reconcile all the regulations that the Navy Department proposes a conference.

DIFFICULTY OF LONG STANDING.

Pretty nearly 100 years ago the powers foresaw the consequences of difference in salutes between nations, and a protocol of the conferences at Aix la Chapelle in 1818 suggested that as "doubts having arisen touching the principles to be observed in regard to sea salutes, it has been agreed that each of the courts signatory of this protocol transmit to the ministerial conference at London the regulations observed by them up to the present in the matter, and that afterward the other powers be invited to communicate similar notions for their behalf, in order to devise general regulations in the matter." This document was signed by no less distinguished personages than Metternich, Richelieu, Nesselrode, Castlereagh, Hardenberg, Capo d'Istria, Wellington, and Bernstorff, but search fails to show that anything came of it.

The origin of salute with guns dates back at least four centuries, and, in the beginning, it was not what might be termed properly a salute. It was the practice then as it was with us in time of war during the days of our muzzle-loading ordnance, to keep some if not all of a ship's guns charged and ready for immediate service. Coming within range of a friendly power's forts or superior squadrons, it was the custom for the approaching vessel or lesser fleet to discharge all loaded guns to manifest by that voluntary act submission and peaceful intent. In those days the compliment was incomplete if the guns were unshotted, and insistence upon this later wrought harm and havoc when the salute was ill-timed and the ships near enough to be hit. And even long after this dangerous courtesy had become to a great degree obsolete, the practice was revived at times of great fervor, and for a long time after warships ceased to salute in that way. It was considered the proper acknowledgment of merchantmen to a naval craft's return of a merchantman's salute.

From the wholesale discharge of a weaker or visiting ship's battery the custom lapsed into a formal if perfunctory greeting of one, three, or five guns, and later grew to a firing of three, five, or seven pieces. It will be noticed that odd numbers were the rule, and the same is the custom to-day. The superstitious mariners of centuries back had a dread of even numbers, and they were never used in greeting, save to tell of death aboard the vessel. The ancient nautical funeral honors all prescribed an even number of guns, but with us to-day the custom is to give the dead officer the number of guns allowed his grade in life only they are to be fired as minute guns instead of in the usual rapid saluting order.

In the lusty times of Elizabeth and right on down to the beginning of the eighteenth century British Captains earned the execution of a salute with a high hand, especially in what they were pleased to term the "narrow seas." More than one diplomatic mission was nearly upset by the high-handed conduct of these gentry, and we are told that the Spanish Admiral bringing Philip of Spain to England in 1554, was minded of the salute he should fire by round-shot sent through his rigging by the irate English Admiral. From a feature of friendly submission, the salute guns evolved to be the subtlest of compliments and added noise for convivial meetings long before pretty severe regulations were passed putting an end to all but the courtesies prevalent to-day. In 1628 the fleet lying at Portsmouth, England, shot away £100 worth of powder in one day in drinking healths, every toast being punctuated by a discharge of cannon. In one British gunner's account we find: "One faucon when the master's wife went ashore. * * * One minion the master commanded to be shot off to a ship his father was in. * * * We shot two faucons in healths and three when Master Newton went ashore," and of another gunner it was remarked: "He cannot write, yet presents the account here inclosed," in which you see the King's powder spent in salutations of ketches and oyster boats. In 1627, of the 653 lasts of powder issued to English forts during the two years preceding the June of that year, no fewer than 300 had been spent in saluting.

Some time during the reign of Charles I. the twenty-one-gun salute was established for the King and his flag. Just why this number should have been settled upon it is difficult to say, but as the maximum number for a great many years was seven, with five and three as complimentaries, it can be justified by naval expansion.

For many years, because a ship carried more guns than the average fort, it was the custom for the ship to give several more guns in salute; as the ships grew in might the forts likewise were made larger, and this thing went on until we find regulations prescribing seventeen instead of seven guns for the Admiral, fifteen instead of five for the Vice Admiral, and thirteen instead of three for the Rear Admiral. With a spirit of thrift upon them, it is easy to understand the regulation that followed allowing nineteen to the Admiral of the Fleet and twenty-one for members of the royal household. The example set in this thing by the British easily explains the practical uniformity following later in Europe—for the British as masters of the sea would give no honors in excess of those to their own crowned heads.

As for us, we inherited, of course, the British practices, but it was a long time before we could enforce them abroad in recognition of our flag. The first instance of international recognition of our flag was that gained by John Paul Jones in 1778. On the 13th of February of that year he anchored in Quiberon Bay at a considerable distance from the French squadron, commanded by M. de Lamotte-Piquet. Jones informed the French Admiral by note that he was the superior sea officer belonging to the United States of America then in European waters, and that he purposed saluting the French flag if M. de Lamotte-Piquet would return it with an equal number of guns. M. de Lamotte-Piquet answered that he would return the salute in the same manner as the French returned the Dutch or any other republican salute, namely, with four guns less. After some hesitation Jones fired thirteen guns, and in return received nine. The salute to the flag of France was then undoubtedly the salute to the French Admiral personally. In 1799 Commodore Thomas Tingey was cruising in the West Indies. He says: "Previous to my entering St. Thomas Harbor I sent an officer on shore to the commandant, requesting liberty of the port and proposing to salute their flag (Dutch) on proviso only of a return gun for gun. He wished to make a small difference, but on information that I was decided it was agreed to, and I saluted their fort with fifteen guns, which number was duly and promptly returned." Again that so-called salute to the Dutch flag was nothing more than a personal tribute to the Dutch commandant—fifteen guns being the proper compliment.

The question asked over and over of the Navy Department is "What is the origin of our twenty-one-gun salute?" And up to date the answers have pretty generally briefly put it "Custom."

DIFFERENT "NATIONAL" SALUTES.

The British Navy regulations of 1772 give the salute to the King or Queen and their flag as twenty-one guns, and twenty-one guns were fired, so it is said, by the Constitution's battery, then on shore, when that good ship was launched in October of 1797, but the spirit of republican independence for many years led our naval officers to interpret the "National" salute as they saw fit, and it varied from one gun for each State to the generally recognized international salute of twenty-one guns. This condition prevailed with the navy until 1818, when regulations were issued agreeably to an act of Congress of Feb. 7, 1815. By those regulations a twenty-one-gun salute was adopted for the President, the Vice President was to have nineteen guns, and the 22d of February and the Fourth of July were to be honored by a discharge of only seventeen guns. Three years later, in 1821, the regulations were the same, but in '32 the "National" salute was twenty-four guns—one gun for each State in the Union. In '41 the "National" salute to the President and to the Fourth of July was twenty-six guns, while the Vice President's honors were limited to twenty-one guns. The logs of the ships and some of the navy yards show from '41 to '65 the National salute variously interpreted to mean either twenty-one guns or one gun for each State in the Union. In '65, however, the navy regulations prescribed that no salute should exceed twenty-one guns, and that distinction was given the President and the two time-honored National holidays, while the Vice Presidential salute became lastingly fixed at nineteen guns.

The army seems to have fixed upon a National salute some years before the navy, and by its regulations of 1813 one gun for each State was the salute to the flag and to the President, while the Vice President was to receive fifteen guns—three less than those to the Chief Executive. By the regulations of 1825 the one-gun-for-each-State salute was given alike to President and Vice President, but in 1834 the army regulations limited the Vice President to twenty-one again, three less than the President. In 1841 the President was first limited to twenty-one guns by the army regulations, while the Vice President was to receive seventeen, four less than the President, which broke in upon the older rule of a difference of only three guns. The National salute, however, to be fired on the Fourth of July remained one gun for each State in the Union, and so remains to-day. The regulations for 1857, 1861, and 1863 show no alteration in the salute to the President and the Vice President, but in 1881 the latter had his salute raised to nineteen guns, and it has remained so since. By the regulations of 1895 the "National" salute is limited to twenty-one guns, and the salute so described for eighty-six years becomes termed "salute to the Union" and means one gun for each State. Why the flag should receive as the emblem of the Union but twenty-one guns every day in the year but one, and then, on the Fourth of July, should be saluted with more than double that number, is a matter for question. The international salute for a great many years has been twenty-one guns, and it was to agree with that that the navy regulations of 1895 were made, and it must have been that salute the army regulations had in view in 1895 when it said "National" salute instead of international—perpetuated in the regulations of 1899 while looking to the exigencies of our island possessions and international exchanges of courtesies at military posts within them.

The army and the navy are but two branches of the same Government service, and before we undertake to regulate the matter of salutes internationally, it would seem fitting to secure uniformity at home. The navy's twenty-one-gun salute and the army's one gun for each State, fired on the Fourth of July, are to the same Union and to the same flag as its emblem, and the term "National" salute is meant to express salute to the Nation in the widest and most limited senses of the word. Either one salute is many guns too many or the other is correspondingly too few; but whichever it be, each service should render the same homage to the flag and to the Nation, and, because of the international nature of the twenty-one-gun salute, the fewer guns would seem to answer better, especially when it is the spirit rather than the noise of such demonstrations that counts most.

So far as the interchange of naval courtesies goes, it would certainly be making toward simplicity to limit the number of guns, especially as the lowest salute—that to a Captain or junior commanding—is now seven guns, the same that an Admiral some centuries back was gratified to receive; and it is highly likely that those of the majority who have to listen at close range and without personal compliment to the noisy bang of the modern six-pounder would be only too glad if the salutes were limited, while economy certainly would be served.

ROBERT G. SKERRETT.

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GROWTH OF GERMAN CITIES.

All but One of the Larger Places Show Increase in Population.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Frank H. Mason, Consul General at Berlin, reports the following populations of thirty-two German cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants and the percentage of increase since 1895, when the last preceding census was taken:

	1900.	Increase since 1895. Number.	Per Cent.
Berlin	1,884,345	207,041	12.3
Hamburg	704,869	79,117	12.7
Munich	498,503	87,502	22.4
Leipsic	456,120	55,126	13.8
Breslau	422,415	49,246	13.2
Dresden	395,340	58,909	17.5
Cologne	370,685	49,121	15.2
Frankfort	287,813	58,534	25.5
Nuremburg	280,743	98,357	60.6
Hannover	250,866	24,451	12.1
Magdeburg	229,732	15,308	7.1
Dusseldorf	212,949	36,964	21.0
Stettin	209,988	69,264	49.2
Chemnitz	206,584	45,567	28.3
Charlottenburg	189,300	56,925	43.0
Koenigsberg	187,186	14,390	8.3
Stuttgart	176,318	17,997	11.4
Altona	160,885	11,941	8.0
Bremen	160,823	18,929	13.3
Halle	156,631	40,327	34.7
Elberfeld	156,503	17,166	12.3
Strassburg	150,268	14,600	17.5
Dortmund	142,418	31,180	28.0
Barmen	141,435	14,443	11.4
Mannheim	140,384	42,604	43.6
Danzig	138,108	12,503	10.0
Aix la Chapelle	135,287	24,736	22.2
Brunswick	126,052	10,914	9.5
Posen	116,151	42,912	58.6
Kiel	107,071	21,406	25.0
Crefeld	106,887	*358	*0.3
Cassel	105,055	23,703	29.1

*Decrease.

To these may be added Essen, the exact statistics of which have not yet been published, but which is known to have passed the 100,000 limit, its present population being reckoned at 110,000.

Palestine Commandery's Reception.

The Masons of Palestine Commandery will give their twenty-third annual reception Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, at the Waldorf-Astoria, and incidentally celebrate the fiftieth birthday of the commandery as a chartered organization. The first Commander, A. Colo Veloni, who is still living, will be a guest at the reception. Among other guests will be Gov. Odell and a delegation from the Newburg Commandery, the officers of the Grand Commandery, York Commandery, Columbian Commandery, and Mecca Temple.

FOREIGN TRADE IN CHINA

Promise of a Record Year Broken by Hostile Disturbances.

American Trade Growing in Spite of Drawbacks—Bankers Refuse Credits—How Business Is Done.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 1.—When merchants who handle the foreign trade for China strike their balance sheets at the end of the year, the showing in the aggregate will hardly reflect the depressed condition of general business. In the first half of the year imports were larger than for any corresponding period. Since then they have run along abnormal lines, the Chinese buying little and the troops creating an extraordinary demand for goods usually not sold here in large quantities. Hence the go-downs, as warehouses in treaty ports are called, are packed with goods shipped for regular trade before the disturbances became acute. Interest, storage, and insurance count up as rapidly in China as anywhere else in the world, and as native trade is not likely to make up in the coming year for this year's slack, some of the foreign merchants feel themselves entitled to a share of the sympathy that is lavished on the missionaries.

There were collected last year in customs 27,000,000 taels, a tael being worth about 70 cents gold Customs for the first half of this year were 22,000,000 taels. It would have been a record year had peace continued. It may not fall far short of last year's total as it is, although the tariff was framed to impose only a nominal tax on eatables, which, including things to drink and to smoke, have constituted the bulk of recent imports.

American interest in normal shipments was more than holding its own when the big guns sent business scurrying in a fashion which the native soldiery has since imitated with some success. The foreign banks, which contrive in so many ways to exact toll of those who deal with them that they would drive to bankruptcy communities accustomed to only moderate trade profits, put down the screws here and advised their correspondents to make no advances on bills of lading, as nothing could be done with cargoes except to leave them unprotected on the river banks. Cable-carried cancel orders at wholesale, and business along the usual lines

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY.

This Winter has been one for débutantes. Seldom in the social history of New York have there been so many entertainments, dances, dinner dances, and similar affairs at which the guests were nearly all young people in their first season. This past week has had a full programme of débutantes' dances, and to-morrow evening the course will be taken up again at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane. The dances of the past week have for the most part been given in honor of the two Vanderbilt débutantes. These young women went out very little in the beginning of the season. In fact, Miss Frederica Webb did not come to New York before the new year. In December those débutantes who had teas given them and who belonged to the Junior Cotillion and the Fortnightly Dances had their turn. This month it is more or less another set. There has been some little good-natured rivalry among the various dancing classes and the mothers of the buds of the season, but this has resulted to the delight and comfort of those who love to dance as well as to the caterers and florists and purveyors of cotillion favors in numerous entertainments.

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The recall of invitations and the abandoning of the dances which were to have been given for Miss Eleanor Morris made a blank in the programme of the week, which otherwise would have been one of the gayest of the season. The one large ball of next week will be the Assembly, which takes place on Thursday at the Astoria. The second Assembly is never so crowded as the first, and now that all the débutantes have made their bows and have since the first Assembly had a month's experience, there is no doubt but that it will be a very jolly dance. The floral decorations will be a bit less elaborate, but this year very ornate arrangements of flowers are not in vogue. The Assembly is not altogether for débutantes. At the last the young matrons had a very good time. Many do not think of dancing but simply go for an hour, and hold little courts, surrounded by their friends, have supper and leave before the cotillion. In fact, it is considered rather "smart" to depart immediately after supper. The guests will be received on Thursday by Mrs. Duncan Cryder, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. William D. Sloane, and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies.

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The dance to-morrow evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will be somewhat larger than the dances of last week. Technically, it is a "small dance." There will be a double cotillion, led by Worthington Whitehouse and Munson Morris. This will be the first time that an entertainment of any magnitude has been given in the remodeled Sloane house, which now comprises the two residences known as the Sloane and Shepard houses, on the north side of the twin Vanderbilt residences. The cotillion will take place in the picture gallery in the George Vanderbilt house, which is very well adapted for dancing and which has been the scene of many memorable entertainments in the past. There is also some rumor that Mr. William K. Vanderbilt will open his beautiful Fifth Avenue residence and will give a large entertainment of some kind for his débutante nieces.

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The Fortnightly dance will be held on Tuesday evening at the Astoria. This week it will not have the rivalry of the Junior Cotillion. Although the patronesses of each of these dances, in a pleasant way, lay claim to their own class being the most advantageous, many of the members of each move in the same set. The Junior Cotillion, perhaps, represents more of the Southampton element than the Fortnightly. The latter has among its patronesses some of the representatives of the Knickerbocker set, and among those who take an active interest in it are Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. John C. Jay, and Mrs. Alexander Shaw, who was Miss Gallaudet, and others. The Junior Cotillion and the Fortnightly will clash for the last time on Feb. 5, when they will both hold sessions.

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Tuesday will be an evening of dinners. Many hostesses are giving series, taking a particular evening. Mrs. Astor will be one of the dinner givers on Tuesday, and her son-in-law, James J. Van Alen, will also entertain on the same date. Mr. Van Alen's dinner will be for young people. Mrs. Pembroke Jones will have a dinner on Tuesday evening. Other hostesses who have been entertaining at series have been Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

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Another large dance of the week will be given by Mr. Heber R. Bishop on Friday evening. At the Bishop residence, 881 Fifth Avenue, there is one of the most artistic ballrooms in New York, and it will be arranged to have the favors for the cotillion of the evening correspond to the era and style of this apartment, which is Louis XV. The guests will include most of Mrs. Ogden Mills's list. Mr. Bishop gives a dance every year.

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Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., are also going to give a dance at their residence, 8 East Thirty-third Street, on the 23d. The Gurnee residence is the one occupied for many years by William Waldorf Astor when he lived in New York, after his marriage to Miss Paul of Philadelphia. It is small, according to the modern idea, but quite well adapted for entertaining on a moderate scale. The Gurnee dance will not be large. It is given for the Misses Gurnee.

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The arrival in New York of Mrs. Arthur Paget this week creates something of a flutter. Mrs. Paget will not remain long in this city, as she is to join a party of friends who are doing the West Indies in a yacht. It is several years since Mrs. Paget has been in this country. She has now a young daughter in society, but this young lady does not accompany her mother to America. Mrs. Paget's visit, of course, is not unconnected with business of the estate. The recent death of Mr. John L. Melcher, who married her half-sister and who had charge of the estate, has required her presence in New York. She is to be entertained very extensively. To-day Mrs. Paget holds quite an enviable social position in England, and her entertainments are considered very much the vogue in London. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ismay are coming over on the same ship. Mrs. Ismay is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, and she will be entertained by them.

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The weddings of last week were more than usually interesting. The three couples who have attracted so much attention are passing their honeymoons in quite different parts of the globe. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are in Canada, where they have arrived in time for the midwinter sports. Mr. and Mrs. William V. B. Kip, who were married on Wednesday, have gone to Florida, and this week will be among the palms and tropical gardens of the far South. Mr. and Mrs. E. Parmelee Prentice are to stop a short time at Tarrytown, and then are to be for the remainder of their honeymoon at the Rockefeller residence at Cleveland.

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Heavy travel has not yet set in toward Canada. There are, however, quite a number of New Yorkers and more people from the West in Florida, and the Winter colony at Aiken, S. C., is beginning to be very gay. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are to join it very shortly. Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitney McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Jr., and Mrs. Duncan Elliot are among the latest acquisitions. Golf has begun at St. Augustine, where Mr. and Mrs. William K. Chapin have established themselves, and Mr. Chapin has undertaken the Presidency of the club there. Mrs. Henri M. Cutting is yet near Palm Beach, where she has a country place. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are expected shortly at Jekyl Island.

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The death, which has been announced, some time since, by cable, of the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Leith of Fyvie, and formerly of New York, in South Africa, revives the old Highland tradition about the manor house. The saying is that there will never be a direct male heir to the estate until a certain stone is recovered from its resting place. The legend is one which, through coincidence, has been constantly brought to mind at various times.

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The Duchess of Manchester and her sister, Lady Lister Kaye, are in Paris for the Winter. Miss Yznaga has gone on a yachting trip in Southern waters with Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have left Paris and have gone to Dresden for a short visit. Mr. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin was in Paris a fortnight ago, and at the Ritz Hotel in that city were Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe. They have been visiting Mr Safe's relatives in England. Mr. Levi P. Morton and his daughters have arrived at Cannes, where they intend to stop for some time.

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Philadelphia has been very gay, and the Paul ball there on Friday evening was one of the handsomest private entertainments given in that city for a long time. Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and other New Yorkers went over for it. In Washington there has been one round of dinners, and in the beginning of the week Senator Depew gave a large dinner dance. On Thursday in that city will take place the wedding of Miss Katherine Beale Owen and Mr. Marion Crawford of this city. Mr. Marshall J. Gasquet of New York will be best man, and the ushers will include Mr. Acosta Nichols and Mr. Albert Fairfax, both of this city.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Shaw of Boston have been visiting New York and were here for the different dances of last week. Mrs. Shaw was Miss Phillys Langhorne of Virginia and a sister of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson. Miss Elizabeth Lawrence was also here.

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Chicago is nothing if not original. Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Eddy recently gave a dinner in that city at a restaurant, one of the rooms of which, for some reason, is known as The Limited. Guests were requested to meet at 7 so as to catch the Limited. Strict punctuality was asked, and the address given was a great gateway in the rear of the hotel. The guests suddenly found themselves in the anteroom, which had been fitted up as a railway station, and they were given tickets—first, second, and third class—and put upon the train. The train was simply The Limited dining room, made up exactly as if it were a dining car on a vestibule train. Conductors and porters and all the entourage of such a conveyance were present. Dinner was served at little tables, and to keep the illusion up whistles were blown and bells rung, and the dinner occupied but the time in which The Limited makes a two-hundred-mile run. The spirit of the affair was kept up and the dinner has been described as being very jolly indeed. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mr. and Mrs. Caton.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding (Miss Caroline Murray) gave at their residence, 18 East Seventy-seventh Street, "a small and early" dinner dance last evening for Miss Caroline M. Wilmerding, their débutante daughter. The dinner guests numbered forty, and were seated at five small tables, decorated in pink, red, yellow, and white flowers. About twenty young people came in after dinner for the dancing—a cotillion of twenty-five couples, led by Munson Morris, who had Miss Wilmerding for his partner. The favors were pretty trifles suitable for a small dance, and consisted of varicolored ribbons and rosettes, gilded wands tipped with different flowers, orders, canes, fans, &c. The cotillion was danced in the drawing room on the second floor. The guests were received by Mrs. Wilmerding, gowned in delicate blue velvet, and Miss Wilmerding, who wore white satin, veiled with tulle and trimmed with flowers. The cotillion was followed by a supper. Among the guests were included Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, the Misses Gladys Brooks, Helen Barney, Leila Sloane, Florence Twombly, Justine Cutting, Rosamond Street, May Goelet, Alice Olin, Sarah Van Alen, Kathleen Neilson, Sophie Langdon, Sybil Douglas, Miss Cryder, Miss Kernochan, and Creighton Webb, Alexander M. Hadden, Barclay Kountze, Townsender M. Hadden, Barclay Kountze, Townsend Lawrence, Ogden Bishop, Arthur Iselin, Coster Wilmerding, William Whitehouse, R. Dayard Cutting, Jr., Bradish Johnson, Jr., I. T. Burden, Jr., Archibald Harrison, H. W. Bull, and Messrs. Robbins, Street, Howland, Robinson, and others.

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The Saturday Evening Dancing Class, now in charge of Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, had one of its semi-monthly meetings at Delmonico's last night. Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, assisted by several of the other patronesses, received. The cotillion was led by Russell Landale, and the favors were Japanese fans for the girls and briarwood pipes for the men. This is a very jolly class, and its members are young married people and the older girls, among whom are the Misses Satterlee, Lewis, Jay, Leverich, Herrick, Post, Huntington, Delafield, Smith, Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Parish, Mr. and Mrs. William Brevoort Potts, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Francke, Horace Stebbins, John Harsen Rhoades, Russell Landale, John Jay, Alfred Boardman, J. Howard and Jesse Slade, Henry A. Schroeder, B. F. Tilton, and F. K. Stevens.

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At Sherry's last night, in the small ballroom, there was a meeting of Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt's class of girls who are not yet out, but who are to make their débuts next season and the following Winter season. There are about 100 members, including the boys. Last night's cotillion was led by William O'D. Iselin, and the favors were crowns and fancy courtplaster cases for the girls, and for the boys burned leather piperacks and sachet boutonnieres.

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Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin all have cards out for large dinners on the evening of Monday, Feb. 11, on which date Mr. and Mrs. Gallatin are to give a dance for their daughter, Miss May Gallatin. This is to be a larger dance than the one given in December, owing to the fact that Mrs. Gallatin recalled the cards issued for the one scheduled for Jan. 10, on account of the illness of a valued servant. Owing to the John Hones and Henry Lewis Morrises being in mourning, Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Pratt are to entertain their dinner guests on the night of the dance.

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Mrs. Pembroke Jones is to give a large dinner for débutantes on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Eleanor Jay, daughter of Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay. Miss Jay is also to have a handsome dance given for her on Feb. 7 at Sherry's. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley have cards out for a dinner to be given on Wednesday night, and Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Ogden Mills, J. J. Van Alen, and others have cards out for dinners to be given on Tuesday evening. Mrs. F. J. de Peyster has cards out for a dinner to be given on Friday evening. Mrs. J. J. Emery has cards out for a dinner to be given to-morrow in honor of Miss Esther M. Hunt, who is to marry George M. Woolsey next month.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has changed the date of her dinner dance and has issued cards for the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 12. This dance will be a handsome affair, and the favors novel and attractive. She is also to give a large dinner on Jan. 28.

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James Henry Smith is to give a Valentine dance at Sherry's on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 14, and this also will be a brilliant affair, with handsome favors. In fact, these favors are already being discussed, and those who are invited, or who expect to be, and who are addicted to bridge whist, are looking forward to being the recipients of the cotillion of handsome bridge whist boxes.

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Speaking of bridge whist, recalls the fact that this game is growing, rather than decreasing, in favor. Mrs. Maturin Livingston has a class that meets Mondays; Mrs. F. B. Hoffman has another, and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid another. The Southampton Club, organized by Mrs. Trevor, meets every other week on Wednesdays.

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Mrs. B. Aymar Sands is to give a seven-handed euchre party on Wednesday next; Mrs. Louis Bell will give one on Friday, Mrs. Lyman Porter will give a bridge whist party on Monday, Jan. 28, and Mrs. Frederic Pearson will give another on Tuesday, Jan. 29.

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The wedding of John Stewart Barney and Miss Mary Alice Van Nest, daughter of Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, is to be celebrated on Tuesday next in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street, and the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, rector of the church, will officiate; Dr. Huntington of Grace Church will read the betrothal service, and Bishop Potter will pronounce the benediction. Owing to the death of Charles Carroll Jackson, an uncle of Miss Van Nest, the wedding reception to follow the ceremony will be a small and quiet one, limited to immediate relatives and intimate friends. Miss Van Nest's maid of honor will be her cousin, Miss Helen Storer of Boston. She will have no bridesmaids. James De Wolfe Cutting is to be Mr. Barney's best man, and the ushers selected are Norman Walker, Phoenix Ingraham, W. Rhinelander Stewart, Henry O. Chapman, Robert T. Varnum, James Henry Smith, Romain Smith, William V. B. Hoffman, and William Lawrence Green of Albany. The bride's cousin, G. W. Van Nest, will escort her to the chancel, and her mother will then give her away. Mr. Barney gave his bachelor dinner for his attendants last night at the Union Club.

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At the wedding on Feb. 12 of Charles Dewar Simons, Jr., a nephew of E. H. Harriman, and Miss Jessie Vanderbilt McNamee, a granddaughter of the late Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, the attendants, as announced in Friday's TIMES, will be as follows: Miss Effie Vanderbilt Cæsar will be the maid of honor, and the Misses Florence Vanderbilt Twombly, Adelia McNamee, Mary Harriman, Barbara Ford, Amy Willetts, Mabel Park, Mary E. Simons, a sister of Mr. Simons, and Miss Duffield will be the bridesmaids. Mr. Simons's best man will be his brother, E. H. H. Simons, and he has selected Reginald E. Bonner, Frank H. Lord, Gustav Hemeken, Jr., William A. Evans, Charles H. Bleecker, T. Bache Bleecker, Ward Campbell, and Ralph Monell as his ushers.

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Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood has cards out for a breakfast in honor of Miss de Neufville, one of the débutantes of the season, on Saturday, Feb. 22 at her residence.

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Miss Callender and Miss De Forest, who give their regular informal reception today, will hold it for the Marquis de Souza, who is to make his début as a singer on Thursday next in this city.

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The Charity Ball will take place on Tuesday, January 29, at the Waldorf-Astoria. The entire ballroom floor will be utilized. There will be no elaborate decorations, only the legend "Charity" in electric lights above the platform where the committee and the patronesses will be seated. Alexander M. Hadden will be the leader of the committee. The ball will open with a quadrille, danced by the patronesses and the committee. Among the names of those who are to serve on the committee are:

Col. John Jacob Astor,	G. S. Dunn,
Charles Appleton,	Henry C. Adams,
Grosvenor Atterbury,	Loring T. Hildreth,
S. D. Babcock, Jr.,	Douglas Campbell,
James D. W. Cutting,	Arthur S. Wiley,
J. R. Delafield,	Bayard Dominick, Jr.,
Edward H. Delafield,	Mansfield Patterson,
F. A. de Peyster,	George H. Sullivan,
Langdon Irving,	Arthur King Wood,
William Foulke,	Arthur E. Coe,
John A. Hadden, Jr.,	Eugene Southack,
Erskine Hewitt,	Howell C. Perrin,
Stephen P. Nash,	J. D. Litchfield,
Edward C. Parish,	John S. Tanner,
Walnwright Parish,	Dwight W. Taylor,
K. Van Rensselaer, Jr.,	Edward L. Tinker,
T. J. O. Rhinelander,	William A. Watson,
Harry P. Robbins,	E. Clarence Loew, Jr.,
Joseph L. Stevens,	Henry Schroeder,
Arthur Schermerhorn,	Richard Swartwout,
Schuyler Schieffelin,	Franklin A. Plummer,
R. W. G. Welling,	J. Insley Blair,
Evert J. Wendell,	Thos. Colston Kinney,
William Greenough,	Grosvenor Nicholas,
Harry V. Day,	William P. Field,
B. T. Babbitt Hyde,	James C. McGuire,
George Parmley Day,	David M. Milton,
Lawrence L. Gillespie,	A. L. Doremus,
Edward Nicoll Crosby,	Harry T. Peters,
Rudolph Neeser,	H. Tuthill Spence,
Arthur Goadby,	R. E. L. Lewis,
Renwick C. Hurry,	Dr. Crosby Whitman,
Burritt H. Shepard,	Guy Van Amringe,
R. Fulton Goldsborough,	Oscar Fitzland Moore,
Walter Coles Cabell,	Leonidas Westervelt,
William H. Owen, Jr.,	Col. Wm. H. Rowe, Jr.,
Heth Lorton,	Wm. R. McLaughlin,
J. H. Falconer, Jr.,	De Ruyter Hollins.
Frank Johns,	

SOCIETY NOTES.

The engagement of Miss Annette Martin Black to Herman Warendorf is announced.

Mrs. Richard Rodriguez of 160 Lexington Avenue receives informally the second and fourth Thursdays of January and February.

Mrs. Heinrich Meyn (Miss Agnew) will give two "at homes" on Mondays, Jan. 21 and 28, at her studio, 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Judge will give an "At Home" on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, from 8:30 to 11:30 o'clock, at their residence, 27 West Ninety-fourth Street.

The wedding of Abigail Henriques Fritsch, daughter of Christian Fritsch, and Dr. John Hamilton Potter Conover will be celebrated on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at St. Matthew's Church.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sultzer of 7 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street left Thursday on their regular Winter tour of Florida. It is their intention to visit Jacksonville, Palm Beach, St. Augustine, and Miami before their return.

The wedding of Mr. Joseph Castelberg and Miss Cornelia Adler, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Adler, will take place on Monday evening at Sherry's. Mr. and Mrs. Adler and their daughter have been living at the Hotel St. Lorenz.

Delmonico's, on Wednesday evening, the 23d, will be the scene of the third of the current series of Wednesday cotillions, the dancing function of the Southern families domiciled in New York. The fourth and final dance is appointed for Feb. 13.

A dance is to be given in the Astoria on Friday evening, Jan. 25, under the patronage of Mesdames Ashbel P. Fitch, E. L. Eaton, William Shrady, Charles W. Dayton, D. Phoenix Ingraham, Abraham Steers, Jacob Shrady, and Clermont H. Wilcox.

Mrs. Charles Eastman Tripler and Miss Tripler of 40 West Seventy-seventh Street will be at home the last three Tuesdays in January. Among those receiving will be Mrs. Lorenzo E. Tripler, Miss Louise Roe, Miss Martie Havemeyer, Miss Alice Clark, Miss Ruth Badgley, Miss Emily Pickard, and Miss Mabel Storm.

The Holland Dames of the New Netherlands will give a wedding breakfast on the occasion of the marriage of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland at the Waldorf-Astoria. In the wedding cake which will adorn the table will be placed a gold ring, with an appropriate inscription, to be retained by the Dame or Sir Knight who may be fortunate enough to find it in his or her slice of cake. The society will hold its regular monthly business meeting Jan. 29, 1901, at 8:30 P. M. at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil L. Boas gave a dinner on the 17th of eighteen covers, at their home, 128 West Seventy-fourth Street, in honor of the German Emperor's guests on the Prinzessin Victoria Luise of Hamburg-American Line's new yacht. The guests of honor were Lieut. Col. von Schenck, Major Kocq von Breugel, Privy Councillor Dr. Lehmann and Mrs. Lehmann, County Councillor von Heyking, and Capts. von Wedel and Schulz of the German Army. Among those present were also the German Consul General, Mr. Bünz, and Mr. Bitter, the architect.

VISITORS AT LAKEWOOD.

Crowds of Refugees from and Sufferers with Grip Seek the Health-Giving Air of the Pines.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 19.—During the past week the trains have brought crowds of refugees who have come to Lakewood to escape grip, or to recover from it. There is something in the air of Lakewood, something which it gets from the pines, that prevents the growth of grip and pneumonia germs, and when added to this are pure water and pure milk, a man's chances for a long life are increased a hundred fold. At the Lakewood Hotel there is another aid to well-being, the hydrotherapy baths. With the growth of the use of water as a therapeutic agent has come perfection of its application, and the management of the Lakewood, has not spared time or money in procuring the best. Had Ponce de Leon come to Lakewood he would have found the fountain for which he vainly sought.

A few of the Lakewood's guests are Mrs. Isidor Straus, Miss Straus, Miss Vivian Straus, Mrs. M. Gomprecht, Howell Brisbane, L. J. O'Reilly, E. R. Case, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore S. Baron, Robert B. Reilly, Mr and Mrs. Maurice Rothschild, Miss Clark, H. W. Hyde, J. H. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Caswell, Mrs. W. Fahnestock, Miss Hanson, William Fahnestock, Thomas Barrett, H. Theodore Leggett, Mr. and Mrs Sam Heller, Mr. Good, Miss Good, from New York; Mrs. George L. Pease, Brooklyn; Charles D. Hornung, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dun Douglas, Orange; M. F. Ross, New Brunswick; W. B. Duffy, Miss Duffy, Miss Morrison, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Wyman, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Rice, Miss N. H. Smith, Miss C. E. Gutman, Baltimore; Mr and Mrs. T. F. Durham, Philadelphia; Gardiner H. Shaw, Miss Idalene M. Richards, Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Busch, O. F. Woerz, Mrs. F. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, the Misses Alexander, Mrs. Theodore A. Dodge, W. W. Fuller, J. B. Duke, B. N. Duke, F. H. Ray, John Aspinwall, Mrs. John G. Moore and maid, Mrs. David McClure, A. J. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stewart, Mrs. Frederick Crocker, J. J. Manning of New York, Prince and Princess Brancaccio, Italy; S. H. Austin, Mrs. R. Colfelt, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Huckel, Jr., Philadelphia; Col. D. L. Brainard, United States Army; Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Estabrook, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Malden Hutchinson, Clary Ray, Washington, are at the Laurel-in-the-Pines. This beautiful house has been very much favored this season.

The Laurel House claims its own year after year, and is always well filled. This year there are several new faces among its guests. The homelikeness of the house enables it to hold its own against its newer rivals. The guests include the Rev. and Mrs. Bishop Falner, Mrs. F. R. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. O'Keefe, Eugene A. Philbin, Dr. and Mrs. S. O. Vanderpoel, Albert K. Gallatin, Henry Disston, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pyle, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fanshawe Bloodgood, George J. Kennedy, Hobart Smock, Mrs. Seabury Lawrence, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Julius Helburn, L. N. Roberts, L. A. Roberts, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fitzell, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Warburton, Miss Roberts, Philadelphia; Mrs. C. D. Mills, Miss Danakar, Bridgeport, Conn.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt intend to return to Newport after their visit to Canada for a short stay at Harbourview with Mrs. F. O. French, when the proposed trip to Europe will be discussed. It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, accompanied by Mrs. French, will visit Gen. the Hon. Herbert F. Eaton and Mrs. Eaton in England. Gen. and Mrs. Eaton were to sail for England the latter part of the present month, but their plans have been somewhat changed.

The captured Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, soon to be refitted as a training ship, is to be sent to the training station here for the use of the naval apprentices.

Henry F. Eldridge has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence have returned from Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Dulles and Mrs. Joseph F. Stone have gone to New York.

Extensive improvements to Rough Point, owned by Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, will be made this Winter.

The decorators have begun work on the Edward J. Berwind villa.

Mrs. Ed. Bert entertained at her cottage this evening with a dinner, musical, and a "Toy" opera.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The week came to a brilliant close this evening with a number of dinner parties, a large evening at home at the Legation of Austria-Hungary, and a supper party at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, where M. Coquelin was the guest of honor.

Gen. and Mrs. Miles gave their first dinner party of the season, when they entertained Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Senator and Mrs. McComas, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mrs. Audendried, Mrs. Postlethwaite, Senator Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, and Mr. Moody.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson entertained at dinner in honor of the German Ambassador. Their other guests were the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmuller; the Netherlands Minister, Baron Gevers; Messrs. Ryand, Woodbury, Blair, Seckendorff, C. Richardson, Miss Clementina Furniss, Mrs. Charles Whelan, Miss Violet Whelan, Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. Henry May, Mr. and Mrs. George Bradley, and Mrs. John Davis.

Representative and Mrs. George B. McClellan entertained at a small dinner party in honor of the French Ambassador.

Mrs. Carl von Mayhoff has joined her brother, Representative Jefferson Levy, at his Vermont Avenue residence, to remain through the season. Mrs. Von Mayhoff will hold her first at home Tuesday afternoon.

AMERICANS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. White gave a musicale to-night. One hundred and twenty-five persons were present, among them being Princess Anton von Radziwill, Countess von Osten-Sacken, and Baroness von Gersdorff.

Mr. and Mrs. White will give a dinner next Thursday in honor of the new Spanish Ambassador, Señor de Ruata. Among those invited are the leading diplomats, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner and Count and Countess de Perigord-Talleyrand.

Major John B. Kerr, the United States Military Attaché here, and Mrs. Kerr gave a dinner this evening, to their Berlin friends, at the Reichshof.

LOUIS BERNSTEIN'S ROMANCE.

His Eloquence Attracted Miss Karp, Who Will Become His Bride.

The announcement was made yesterday of the betrothal of Miss Rose Karp, daughter of Mrs. Sophia Karp, prima donna of the People's Theatre, to Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Louis Bernstein. Mr. Bernstein is the Republican Party Captain of the Third (known as the "Banner") Election District of the Eighth Assembly District. The betrothal ceremony took place in the home of Miss Karp, at 65 Seventh Street.

Among the invited guests were ex-Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray, Assemblyman Charles H. Adler, ex-Assistant District Attorney Otto S. Rosalsky, Internal Revenue Collector Ferdinand Eidman, ex-Alderman Thomas Rothman, and Police Captain Diamond. Nearly all made speeches congratulating both the prospective bride and bridegroom.

Miss Karp first saw Mr. Bernstein during an election campaign while Mr. Bernstein was making a speech from a carriage. She was struck with his ability as a speaker and took a liking to him at once, and the speaker caught sight of her and was favorably impressed. They were introduced some days later.

Dinner to Mr. Tappen Postponed.

Because of the illness of his wife, the dinner which a number of bank Presidents of this city intended to give as a compliment to Frederick D Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, on Tuesday next, has been postponed indefinitely. Mr. Tappen recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the bank, and on Tuesday he and Mrs. Tappen will celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary if Mrs. Tappen's health should improve.

Old Guards' Annual Ball.

The Old Guard will celebrate the seventy-fifth year of its existence next Thursday night with its annual ball in the Metropolitan Opera House. No tickets will be sold this year, and any guest wishing a box must see Capt. James F. Weaman, at 12 Old Slip, or at the Old Guard Armory, Broadway and Forty-ninth Street. The commander of the Old Guard now is Major Ellis S. Briggs.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

SCHEME FOR AND AGAINST JEWISH COLONIZATION IN PALESTINE.—The Sultan of Turkey has just repromulgated, with renewed emphasis, a decree forbidding Jews to remain in Palestine for longer than three months. The measure in its new form not only applies to pilgrims, but to merchants, and further prohibits the acquisition of landed property by Jews. It is said that even up to the last moment the German Ambassador in Constantinople, Baron von Bieberstein, had every hope that the old decree would even be repealed, for this end, following instructions from Berlin, he has labored to bring about. A short time ago it was semi-officially announced in Constantinople that the decree would be renewed, owing to the fact that the wholesale exodus of Jews from Russia and Roumania had caused the Porte to be apprehensive lest Palestine should become overcrowded. Later it was said that the authorities in Constantinople looked upon the increased activity of the Zionists as a political movement.

It is now believed in Berlin, however, that the more drastic decree has been issued at the instance of Russia, which has long been uneasy over German activity in Asia Minor, and particularly of the scheme of the Kaiser to promote his Near Eastern policy by colonizing Palestine with German-speaking Jews. In Berlin Court circles it is said to have been common talk ever since the Kaiser made his memorable visit to the Holy Land that nothing would please him better than to let Germany patronize the Zionist movement, provided it could be done without arousing religious dissension at home or suspicion among the powers, that thereby German influence was being augmented in the Near East.

What is regarded in Berlin as conclusive evidence showing Russia's hand in the matter of the anti-Semitic decree is an inspired article which, when the German Ambassador was confident of a repeal, appeared in the columns of the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, of which the following is believed to be a significant passage: "It is particularly disagreeable and trying for us Russians to see how the Germans continue to consolidate their possessions in the Near East. We can live at peace with Turkey and help her to dispose of or to prevent conflicts between her Mahomedan and Christian population; but that is impossible if in political matters Turkey has councilors whose interest it is to fish in troubled waters."

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TO CREATE THE RANK OF "GRAND ADMIRAL" FOR THE GERMAN NAVY.—The Kaiser is said to be ready to take steps to create a new rank in the German Navy, that of Grand Admiral, which shall be equal to that of the Field Marshal in the army and carry with it the right to use a baton. The highest rank at present in the German Navy is that of Admiral, which corresponds to that of General in the army. The baton now carried by German Field Marshals while performing duties of distinction resembles a riding whip. The baton for the Grand Admiral will be designed like a telescope, and carried when on duty as the representative of the Kaiser, who is the Commander in Chief of the navy, and when paying official visit to foreign commanders. The creation of this rank will give the incumbent precedence over all active naval commanders in the world; the appointment, however, will not carry with it any special functions or any increase of emoluments, and for this reason it is thought in Berlin that the first "Grand Admiral" will be the Kaiser's brother, Prince Albert William Henry, who is now Vice Admiral and Chief of the First Squadron of the German Navy.

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A NEW BULGARIAN LOAN TO BE FLOATED IN PARIS AND AMSTERDAM.—A number of agents of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, are in Sofia, negotiating the terms for a new loan to the Bulgarian Government to the amount of 80,000,000f. The loan was first offered to London through the National Bank of Bulgaria and declined, on the ground of the uncertain state of affairs in the Balkans, although it is well known in British financial circles that the present National debt of Bulgaria is not disproportionate to the resources of the country.

As security for the loan the Bulgarian Government is said to have proposed new monopolies in tobacco, salt, and petroleum, of which the first is expected to produce 15,000,000f. annually, while the receipts from the other two monopolies will augment that sum by 10,000,000f. Moreover, an increased revenue is expected from the tithe collected in kind which was recently substituted for the land tax payable in money, from which it is expected to realize 25,000,000f. annually.

The new loan will enable the Government to continue the important public works now in progress, to pay off the Treasury bonds issued a year ago for the purpose of securing an advance of 25,000,000f. from the Länderbank group, to liquidate the internal and external floating debt, and to pay over to the Council of Administration of the Ottoman public debt 2,500,000f., the amount of this year's arrears, for which the Treasury bonds were recently accepted.

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ATTEMPT OF BELGIAN CLERICALS TO CONTROL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The recent union in Belgium between the Clericals and the Socialists, which defeated all Liberal measures, has, according to cable dispatches, been followed by an alliance between the Liberals and the Socialists against the Clericals.

It seems that the Clericals, having assisted the Socialists on several occasions, looked to the latter to help them gain legal sanction for their scheme of controlling the religious instruction in the common schools. This the Socialists flatly refused to do; neither would they remain passive while the question was being fought out between the Clericals and the Liberals, but straightway allied themselves with the latter. A committee made up of members of the newly allied parties recently drew up an appeal to "the Belgian people," which was sent to all the municipal and communal councils in the cities and towns, and which reads in part as follows:

"The claim of the clergy (Catholic) to the religious instruction in the communal schools is the most glaring encroachment hitherto made in our land upon the liberty of public schooling. It comes from those who have hitherto been declared the enemies of our public school system; it threatens the whole character and stability of our present institution of popular education. Hence, it is surely the duty, as well as the interest, of every Belgian citizen to resist the new invasion of our schools by the foes of the liberty of conscience and of the freedom of instruction. We shall urge every elector, before all things else, to make the municipal and communal officials thoroughly understand that such a departure from the right way will not be indorsed."

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THE "RING GAME" IN PARIS.—A swindling scheme, said to have been hitherto unknown to Paris rogues, has just been introduced in that city by an Algerian, who, with his accomplice, a Frenchman, managed to operate successfully for some time, until some chance threw an old victim of the trick in their way. The game is called the "ring trick." It was performed as follows:

Selecting some not overcrowded avenue like the Boulevard des Italiens, the Algerian, whose name was Joseph Nanmani, strolled along, followed some ten feet in the rear by his accomplice. At a convenient moment the man ahead dropped a ring, which was immediately picked up by the other who ran after him crying loud enough to attract passers by: "Monsieur! Monsieur! You have lost your ring!" Not at all," would reply

AT THE THEATRES

"The Climbers" and "When Knighthood Was in Flower" — Julia Marlowe and Clyde Fitch.

"The Climbers" owes its vitality to the superficial verity of some of its pictures of social life, the strength and interest of some of its episodes, and its scenic ingenuity. Its first act, all except the climax, is worthy of Augier. That great Frenchman never devised a cleverer satirical scene than the opening episode of this new play, or a more humorous passage than the sale of the dresses. But neither of these scenes is essential to the dramatic scheme of the play, which involves the effort of Blanche to shield her husband from punishment for his wrongdoing and keep her place in society for the sake of her son, and the help she receives therein from Edward Warden, who secretly loves her. This effort of Blanche is first made plain in the last scene of Act I., in a crudely contrived soliloquy, with illustrative "business," an ancient theatrical device, entirely out of place in modern realistic drama.

The story is advanced a little in Act. II., but the drama not at all. The relations between the husband, the wife, and Warden at the end of this act are, dramatically speaking, exactly what they were at the end of Act. I. The audience knows, as it knew nearly an hour before, that Sterling is dishonest and liable to punishment for his crimes, that the wife is determined to save the family honor if possible, and that Warden is trying to help her.

But the old situation has been given a new turn or two, and the spectator has been kept interested. The Christmas dinner and Christmas tree festival have been diverting episodes. Little pictorial touches in these scenes have revealed close observation of life and abundant ingenuity. Mr. Fitch's ingenuity, indeed, shows itself more clearly in his minor episodes than in the conduct of the serious interest of his play.

For instance, in the height of the merry-making, Sterling, having learned from one of his guests that the company in which he has risked all of his own money and all he was holding in trust will be declared bankrupt in the morning, looks nervously at his watch and sends his servant up stairs to get a railroad guide and leave it on a table in the hall. This seems a queer order to give in the circumstances, but much queerer is the remark of Warden to one of his confidants a moment later: "There is a railroad guide in the hall. Sterling is going to try to run away!"

Such a wild jump at a conclusion passes the bounds of probability.

Yet the enforced confession of the defaulter in the dark, and his balked attempt to escape, hold the attention, the weakened illusion is presently strengthened, and the first half of the play is finished successfully.

For his penultimate act the dramatist has invented a sufficiently good reason to take some of his personages to a little-known retreat in the Bronx Borough and to induce others to follow them; and, after some diverting comic scenes, he reaches naturally a scene between a woman and a man, the woman hitherto appearing in a purely comical light, but now revealed as a powerful and designing person, and the man the real hero of the drama, which is quite worthy of Pinero. Through that he arrives, without undue artifice, at a strong climax of the act which would not be despised by Sardou himself.

There is no more story to be told in the play after this climax. Belasco would have contented himself with a mildly sentimental last act, plentifully tinctured with fun, in which neither the dishonest husband nor the purposeful leader of the "fast set" in society should appear. Mr. Fitch has greatly improved his last act, which threatened disaster the first night, by heroically shortening it.

These obvious structural defects in "The Climbers" are pointed out not for the purpose of condemning the play as theatrical entertainment, for it is good entertainment, or predicting its failure, because its reception thus far indicates that it will have a long and profitable run. But the structural faults are there, and the piece has vitality apart from them. The structural faults in "The School for Scandal," for that matter, are equally glaring. That most successful of English comedies has long been regarded as the best object lesson for one desirous to learn how not to build a comedy. All attempts to imitate it have led to deplorable failures. And these exceptions, of plays that succeed in spite of their defiance of the grammar of playwriting, do but prove that the best plays, nine times out of ten, are the best made plays, in which the incidents are evolved naturally from the protasis to the last climax. "The Rivals," "The Road to Ruin," "Caste," "The Shaughraun," "The Two Orphans," "Diplomacy," "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," are among the examples of well-made plays that have outlived whole libraries of brilliant literary or pictorial pieces.

"The Climbers" owes much to the taste and liberality of Miss Bingham, much to its author's really remarkable skill as a director of rehearsals and designer of stage pictures, much to uncommonly good acting. It defies not only the settled laws of construction, but at least one of the tenets of managerial wisdom. Bitter objections to its scene of mock mourning are sure to be urged by persons recently bereaved, who have fresh remembrance of the ghastly routine of funeral observance. They will feel the picture of the return from the obsequies and the succeeding talk as personal affronts. The percentage of recently bereaved persons in any theatre audience, however, must be comparatively small; and, leaving their natural prejudice out of the question, there is nothing in the scene the most sensitive person can object to on the score of good taste.

Much more objectionable, from the managerial point of view, it seems, is the situation in the other new play of last week, "When Knighthood Was In Flower," when the heroine, having for three mortal acts, with big words warmly spoken, vowed she would wed only the hero, remarks plaintively, (the King of England, sword in hand having pursued her from London to Bristol accompanied by six reasonably intelligent spearmen in red,) that she will wed the King of France.

"I'll be his Queen," she whispers to her lover, "but not his wife!"

To what impotent end has our glorious, if somewhat noisy, revival of romantic drama come? All the real interest in the play at the Criterion Theatre precedes this scene. After it, not ermine and rare old renaissance fixings, not sacerdotal music, nor the most audacious devices of melodrama can save it from dullness.

The era of "When Knighthood Was In Flower" is new to the contemporary stage. It is novel to hear Anne Boleyn, less woman than girl, wishing she was a Queen and to see her stooping, in her capacity of maid of honor, to mean trickery to gain advancement; it is new to see the great and puissant Wolsey as Bishop of Lincoln, without his Cardinal's hat, yet the constant adviser of the young King. It ought to be a fascinating sight to gaze on that great soldier and clever statesman and patron of rare art, Francis, the very minute the death of weak Louis XII. makes him King. It would surely be worth looking on bluff King Hal at twenty-three and the fair sister of Charles V. if they were not both represented as aged and uninteresting persons.

There is no historical atmosphere in this play, in spite of the verisimilitude of its scenery, its picture of old Windsor and the blossoming apple trees, and the correctness of the costuming. And the play's chief claim to respect lies in its capable theatricalism in its first three acts. The purely sentimental scenes are good, and the scenes of bustle and confusion are not bad.

But it is Julia Marlowe, and not the play, people will go to see. She has a very difficult part as Princess Mary, and she is not technically quite equal to all its varied demands. There is a lack of royalty in her bearing always, even when she wears the ermine as Queen of France, but certainly any semblance of royalty of demeanor would be out of place in her surroundings. She is admirable in the love scenes, both in the comic passages and the tenderer episodes, and she denotes the fury of the little termagant with good effect. This may truly be called a delightful piece of acting and dismissed with that well-meant word of commendation.

To return briefly to Miss Bingham's experiment as a manager at the Bijou Theatre, the venture commends itself to practical observers of doings in the theatrical field as the most sensible independent movement lately made.

The theatre that does not concern the whole public does not concern a division of the public sufficiently large to justify much newspaper notice. In other words, the occasional production of scrofulous, talky, debilitating plays of foreign origin—plays that have no entertaining qualities at all, but are supposed to be subtly artistic—will never have any influence on the public taste.

Miss Bingham, however, daring to enter into competition with the well-established theatres, hires the best-situated playhouse available, secures a good company, finds a play of sufficient merit and of marketable quality, and seems to be provided with plenty of capital to see her venture through. She is, indeed, a heroine. The manner of the production of "The Climbers" has never been excelled here. If Miss Bingham can continue to do as worthy things in as worthy a manner, she will rank far above the Laura Keenes and Mrs. John Woods and other women managers of the halcyon and palmy days.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott will begin their annual New York engagement to-morrow night at the Knickerbocker Theatre. Their first play will be H. V. Esmond's comedy, "When We Were Twenty-one," which was their attraction last season. At the Victoria Theatre the same night will be shared by a new musical comedy which will be presented by Mathews and Bulger, entitled "The Night of the Fourth." It is not positive that the senior member of this farce-comedy team will make his appearance to-morrow night. He has been ill. If he cannot appear, however, Joseph Coyne, who has been rehearsing in the part during the past week, will replace him. Along toward the end of the week at the Savoy Theatre, on Saturday night, Liebler & Co. will present Judge Robert Grant and Leo Ditrichstein's dramatization of "Unleavened Bread." Unlike the many dramatized novels which have lately found their way on the stage, "Unleavened Bread" is laid in modern times, and instead of being a romantic story, is a satirical social comedy.

At the Irving Place Theatre Manager Conried will offer his patrons Lessing's famous drama, "Minna von Barnhelm," for part of the week, while the remaining part will have a farcical modern play entitled "A Carnival Farce."

The bills that do not change this week, but some of which will have their final representations, are Miss Annie Russell and "A Royal Family," who will have only two weeks longer to remain at the Lyceum Theatre. They are doing an enormous business, and there is no other reason why they should leave New York than that they must give up the stage of the Lyceum to another attraction on Feb. 4. The 150th performance will take place next Saturday night. Mr. William H. Crane, with his "David Harum," at the Garrick, is another who is compelled to bring his long season to an end at the expiration of two weeks. "Mrs. Dane's Defense," which gives the Empire Theatre Company so many brilliant opportunities for acting, has settled down for a long and prosperous career. Mr. E. S. Willard will close his present engagement at the Garden Theatre next Saturday night, and during his last week will offer three different plays. On Monday evening he will appear in Henry Arthur Jones's play, "The Middleman," which will be repeated on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings he will present "The Professor's Love Story," and at the Wednesday and Saturday matinées he will repeat his performances of "Tom Pinch."

The last week of "The Burgomaster" is also announced at the Manhattan, and will be followed by Brady and Ziegfeld's production of "Lovers' Lane," the new Clyde Fitch play. The first performance is announced for Friday, Feb. 1, the theatre being closed for rehearsals the earlier part of the week. "The Girl from Up There," at the Herald Square Theatre, will begin its second week.

Miss Julia Marlowe's new play, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," affords the actress varied opportunities, and promises from the interest which has been taken in the play by the public for the first week to continue for considerable time at the Criterion Theatre. Notwithstanding the general depression in theatrical business in New York City, Mary Mannering has played to remarkable attendance at Wallack's Theatre during the past six weeks, and will begin the seventh week of her run in "Janice Meredith" at this playhouse to-morrow night. Miss Viola Allen likewise at the Theatre Republic with "In the Palace of the King" promises to make rather an extended stay in this city. Every night this past week the audiences were larger than the corresponding nights of the previous week. There has been a prompt and generous acceptance of "My Lady Dainty," with Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon, at the Madison Square Theatre. It has been arranged that the play stay several weeks. Arrangements are already being made by the management of "Florodora" at the Casino to celebrate the 100th performance, which occurs early next month, when expensive and appropriate souvenirs will be distributed. Willie Edouin, who played the part of Anthony Tweedlepunch, retired from the cast last night, and will be succeeded to-morrow night by W. J. Ferguson.

"Lady Huntsworth's Experiment," at Daly's Theatre, from the character of the business done by the play, will require no successor for some time to come. It is very probable that the play will complete the present dramatic season at Daly's, and it will form the chief feature of the company's Spring and Autumn tour.

There isn't much to say about Weber and Fields' Music Hall, except that "Fiddle-Dee-Dee" and the travesties of "The Gay Lord Quex" and "A Royal Family" are attended by the same big audiences that have been in attendance since the opening night. This week at the New York Theatre one of the best programmes presented at this house will be offered. In addition to the review of "The Giddy Throng" an excellent vaudeville bill and a new spectacular ballet called "The Devils' Dance" will be given. To-morrow night Stanislaus Stange's version of "Quo Vadis" enters upon the last week of its four weeks' engagement at the Academy of Music.

The plays reproduced at revival and combination houses this week are uncommonly attractive. At the Harlem Opera House Miss Lulu Glaser will return to offer Harlem theatregoers her new comic opera, "Sweet Annie Page." Charles Frohman's big melodrama production, "Hearts Are Trumps," will be presented at the Grand Opera House, and the original of "Sis Hopkins" will be seen at the Metropolis Theatre. Manager Sheldon of the Third Avenue Theatre will have for his attraction "Midnight in Chinatown." Phil Sheridan's New City Sports Burlesquers will be at Dewey's Theatre with a long olio.

"Nell Gwyn," a comedy in four acts by Mrs. C. A. Doremus, will be the offering of the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre, while the American Theatre will revive the once popular melodrama, "A Celebrated Case." There was placed on exhibition yesterday a wax group of McAllister, Death, and Campbell, the murderers of Jennie Bosschieter, at the Eden Musee. These figures have been made with the greatest care from photographs, sketches, and actual measurements secured in Paterson. The clothes they wear were duplicated by Paterson tailors and every detail has been perfectly carried out. The wax figure of Alvord, who has just been sentenced, is attracting much attention. Important changes have been made in other wax groups. New moving pictures will be shown hourly during the week.

AT THE VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

Farces of all styles and kinds play a conspicuous part in the programmes offered by the continuous houses this week, at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. Rose Coghlan and Louis Massen will appear in their sketch, called "The Ace of Trumps." In this little drama Rose Coghlan has one of the strongest features of its kind ever offered in vaudeville. The specialties are numerous and excellent, including, the Streator Zouaves, military manouvres and steep wall climbing; Joe Welch, Hebrew character studies; Mlle. Delbosq; Lew Hawkins, minstel jester; Lizzie B. Raymond, singing comedienne; Fields and Ward, repartee comedians; Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Neuville, in the first production of the comedy drama, "How it Ended"; Spencer Kelly, baritone; Kreisel's trained dogs; Three Juggling Barretts. Mr. Proctor has provided for the patrons of his Fifth Avenue Theatre a well balanced entertainment consisting of Clayton White and Marie Stuart in the capital farce "Dickey," Jean Marcel's paintings, marbles and bas-reliefs are retained, and the noteworthy specialties are Ralph Johnstone, "The Dancing Dervish of the Diamond Frame"; John W. Albaugh, Jr., and his company in "Trenton, '76"; Three Mascagnos, European acrobats; Press Eldridge; Dillon Brothers, parody singers; Winona and Banks Winter, singing specialty; Will F. Denny, tenor; Montague and West, musical act; Gaspard Brothers, and many more.

The Russell Brothers will be the stars of this week's bill at Proctor's East Fifty-eighth Street Palace, and will present a new version of their "Irish Servant Girls." Al Leech and the Three Rosebuds will offer Joseph Hart's musical farce, "Examination Day at School," and other comedy acts are: Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, D. Fisher in the rural playlet, "The Half-Way House"; Jane Whitbeck, singing comedienne; Lew Sully, blackface monologue; Doherty's poodles, educated canines; Johnnie Carroll, dialect singing comedian, and the Martin Brothers, on the rebounding table. Excellent entertainment is promised the Harlem continuous patrons this week at Proctor's, where Papinta will make her farewell appearance in New York this season. Lillian Burkhart will make her appearance in the comedietta, "A Passing Fancy," and the other stars are Harry Watson and his comedy company in the roaring farce, "The Two Pilots"; Jess Vernon, clever ventriloquist; Talbot and Davidson, comedians; Frank Urban, musical artist; Losh and Hupp, novelty act; the Kalatechnoscope, and others.

Mr. Keith provides for this week a bill so thoroughly rich in features that it is almost impossible to select the most prominent headliner. Marshall P. Wilder has prepared a new budget of jokes which will be accompanied by some musical effects. Fanny Rice will present a playlet by Robert Griffin Morris on Neil Gwynne, Charles Wayne and Anna Caldwell will offer a farce called "To Boston on Business." Charlie Case will give some talks on various subjects. Others on the bill are Techow's trained cats and dogs, Mlle. Lotty will be seen in a series of poses with novel effects.

Delmore, the dancing marvel, will be the headliner at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum this week. In the Curio Halls, the leading attractions will be Lala Koola; Harry Harrison, the human Ostrich; Carlos, the Mexican Magician; Jennie Le Roy, aerialist, and Allen's Punch. In the theatre there will be two companies of vaudeville people.

At Koster & Bial's the entertainment for the week will embrace Uge Biondi, Hope Booth, in new poses; the four Dancing Collinis, Florence Bindley, Dixon, Bowers and Dixon, Artie Hall, Tenley and Simmonds, Maxmillion, and Shields, Clover Trio Jordon and Crouch, Edna Murillo, the nine Toozoolin Arabs, and Mme. Tavary, Julius Perotti, and A. S. Veron, in a scene from "La Trovatore."

YALE'S NEW BUILDINGS.

Dining Hall to be One of the Finest Owned by Any Eastern University.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 19.—Yale's new buildings, which are planned to be ready for occupancy at bicentennial next October, are being pushed ahead at a rapid rate.

Fayerweather Hall, the companion building to White Dormitory, is now completed, with the exception of some interior adornments; Woodbridge Hall is just rising above ground, and the new dining hall is well under way. When the graduates return next Fall for the celebration week they will be confronted with great changes on every side. Unfortunately, the corporation was unable to secure sufficient money pledges to start the erection of the new Memoria. Hall and vestibule just now, and this important feature of the new Yale Campus will have to be postponed for some time to come.

The new dining hall will be one of the finest structures owned by any Eastern university, and will be more imposing in many ways than Harvard's famous Memorial Hall, which is used to much the same purpose. The building will be sixty feet high, and will accommodate over 5,000 persons if used as an auditorium. It will be used for this purpose in October, when the celebration of Yale's two hundredth birthday takes place. By the 1st of January, 1902, it is proposed to turn the new hall over to the uses of a general commons for students of all departments. The building is of stone, brick, and steel, and will cost about $330,000, not including the interior furnishings.

Woodbridge Hall, which it is also proposed to finish by next Fall, is being completed rapidly. The building is the gift to Yale of the Misses Stokes of New York City, and is to cost about $80,000. The general offices for the officials of the university will be placed in this building, and when this is done the old Treasury Building on the campus will come down.

On the second campus Fayerweather Hall is practically done. The building faces White Dormitory, with the quadrangle between the two, and is nearly a counterpart of the former building, except that its central wing is somewhat higher than the corresponding part of White. Another structure will in time be built at the end of Fayerweather to counterpart Berkeley Hall, making of the middle campus an unusually attractive quadrangle. The Post Office of the college will be removed from North to Fayerweather by the Summer, and will occupy a large proportion of the basement rooms of the latter structure.

While the architecture of the various buildings is not at all harmonious, a general scheme that is planned will weld all the structures together into one attractive whole. The centre of each square will be laid out as a garden, with fountains, elms, and shaded walks, and a wide central vista will be constructed to run the entire length of the three squares. To put this into effect it will be necessary to cut an arch under Durfee College, and President Hadley intends to do this.

French Cooks' Ball and Exhibition.

Leading chefs of the city are hard at work formulating artistic exhibits of their skill, which will be among the attractive features of the thirty-third annual ball of the Société Culinaire Philanthropique, better known as the French Cooks' Ball, to be held at Madison Square Garden Feb. 5, the exhibition opening in the afternoon. A number of pieces will be reminiscent of the nineteenth century, and there will be many displays of good things to eat molded into statuary, flowers, animals, and many strange ornamental forms. The proceeds of the ball will go for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

AMONG MUSICIANS

The Office of the Ballet in the Opera—The State of M. De Rezke's Voice.

The heroic figure of Jean de Reszke in "Le Cid" posing chiefly as a foil to the ballet, and the fact that the ballet music is decidedly the best in the score of the work, suggested by force of contrast the unsuccessful attempts of Wagner to raise the operatic ballet above the level of a mere display of pretty women in graceful motion. Wagner wished to make the ballet mean something, and for that reason he refused to introduce it in "Tannhäuser" anywhere except in the Venusberg scene, where it might have a pictorial significance. For this he was crucified by the gentlemen of the Paris Jockey Club in 1861, but we have more respect for him in our land and in our day. But we know very little about the dramatic value of the ballet. Back in the days of German opera some pantomimic ballets were tried, but they were imperfectly done and this public was not ready for them, and saw only the external features of the spectacle. Perhaps we should do better now. Certainly it would be easy to impart to the ballets, which are well enough danced at the Metropolitan, greater meaning and a more direct connection with the scene. But we should hardly reach Wagner's ideal.

Wagner's troubles in this department began with his "Rienzi." In his "Communication" he says: "I by no means hunted about in my material for a pretext for a ballet, but with the eyes of the opera-composer I perceived in it a self-evident festival that Rienzi must give to the people, and at which he would have to exhibit to them in dumb show a drastic scene from their ancient history, this scene being the story of Lucretia and the consequent expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome." He confesses in a note that this ballet had to be omitted from all the stage performances of "Rienzi." Why? Simply because the pantomimic ballet called for imagination on the part of the ballet master and mimetic skill in the dancers. If these elements in the ballet were wanting in Wagner's day, they are almost wholly absent now. Yet, except in cases where the ballet is seen by the spectator to be a mere entertainment for the personages on the stage, as in the garden scene of "Les Huguenots," it ought to have some connection with the drama. That later composers than Wagner have had some desires of this sort is proved by the presence of the Brocken scene in Boito's "Mefistofele," the inferno scene in Franchetti's "Asrael," and other such episodes. But nowhere is there such an opportunity for a highly significant ballet as in the first scene of "Tannhäuser."

Whoever cares to read it, may find in the essay of Wagner on the "Art-work of the Future" a long disquisition on the nature of the dance. In brief, he says that in the dance the material is man himself, and the method of expression is motion. This motion is governed by rhythm, but its purpose is the communication of the essence of the material to the spectator. In other words—not Wagner's—dance approaches speech from one side just as absolute music does from the other. It is a painter of mood pictures, just as an orchestra is. It therefore reaches its highest form in pantomime, or mimetic action. Again, in "Opera and Drama" Wagner tells us at some length how ballet music as written by the conventional opera composer has cramped the development of this beautiful art of mimetic dancing, the very art, in a sense, from which the drama itself originated at the altar of Bacchus. By writing in the prescribed dance forms and rhythms the composer compelled the dancer to confine himself to certain conventional steps and figures. Wagner's ideal was a symphonic poem of motion, mimetic in its essence, following the incidents of a story, and moving to the strains of an orchestral background which should free the dancer from formulas and at the same time paint in tone colors the moods of the pantomime.

The difficulty in the way of realizing this ideal at present is the total separation of the arts of dancing and pantomime. Only a few of the dancers of to-day possess the old-fashioned schooling which would make possible a performance of Auber's "La Muette di Portici." To this unique work Wagner owed much of the food for thought which resulted in his opinions upon the office of the ballet in opera. I have witnessed some representations of this work in recent years—not many—but always with sorrow at the utter inability of the impersonator of the dumb girl to realize the author's conception. She has always been a mere ballet dancer, striving to perform her work on the strict lines of the conventional stage dance. Now what such a part requires is some one who can dance, but who does act. And that is what the Wagner ballet, especially in "Tannhäuser," needs. The conventional ballet steps and arm movements are at once seen to be absurd, or else they make the scene appear so to the thoughtless spectator, who notes only what he sees. To interpret properly the Venusberg scene of Wagner's third opera there should really be a corps of Pilar-Morins. But just here again would come a difficulty. The Pilar-Morins would not be dancers, and, while they might perform an intelligible pantomime, they would obliterate from their work every trace of rhythm, and thus once more be untrue to Wagner's almost intangible, yet not impracticable ideal.

And of course in the end we have to reckon with a public which has no skill in the comprehension of pantomime, and hardly any in the appreciation of the dance. For in this frivolous age of pictorial dramatic art the dance means colored lights and high kicking. Hélas! Yet I still believe that if Wagner's designs in such scenes as that of the Venusberg and the Roman festival in "Rienzi" could be properly carried out, the public would awake to the existence of a poetic and beautifully graphic art which is now quite unknown to it.

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Some foolish attempts have been made to discredit the statements of the newspapers of this city as to the condition of Mr. Jean de Reszke's voice. Now, there is no ring or cabal among the critics of this town. None of them write in accordance with a policy, other than that of faithfully discharging their duties as reporters. They frequently agree because of that. Sometimes in matters of opinion they disagree. Whether Mr. Jean de Reszke is still in possession of all the notes he used to sing and is able to give them forth with sufficient power and good quality, to sustain his phrases, and to command the dynamics of his voice, are not matters of opinion, but plain facts, which a man must either recognize with his ears or prove himself unfit for the business of chronicling the doings of musicians.

Every reporter of musical matters in this town has recorded that Mr. de Reszke's voice is equal to all the demands of such parts as Lohengrin, Radames, Faust, and Rodrigue in "Le Cid." A man who can sing these parts can sing anything. There are no holes in Mr. de Reszke's voice yet; praise heaven. He can and does still sing from C below the clef up to C sharp above it with free and abundant tone. As for his art, that is another matter. It is not just what it used to be; it is better. Mr. Jean de Reszke is still a student of his profession, and will continue to be till he dies. If Mr. Jean de Reszke had come to America this season a broken-down tenor, that fact would have been recorded in these columns, in great grief indeed, but in perfectly plain type. The contrary being the case, that is printed with unfeigned delight and the best printer's ink in the market.

W. J. HENDERSON.

The Week at the Opera.

The programme for the sixth week of the opera season at the Metropolitan is as follows:

Monday, "La Bohème," Mme. Melba, Miss Scheff, Messrs. Saliza, Campanari, Gilibert, Journet, and Dufriche.

Wednesday, "Don Giovanni," Mme. Nordica as Donna Anna, Miss Scheff as Zerlina, Mme. Gadski as Donna Elvira, Edouard de Reszke as Leporello, Mr. Salignac as Don Ottavio, Mr. Pini-Corsi as Massetto, Mr. Journet as the Commendatore, and Mr. Scotti as Don Giovanni.

Friday, "Tristan and Isolde," Miss Ternina, Mme. Schumann-Heink, the Messrs. de Reszke and Mr. Bispham.

Saturday afternoon, "Tannhäuser," with Mme. Gadski as Elizabeth, Mme. Nordica as Venus, and Messrs. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram in their usual parts.

Saturday evening, "Mefistofele," with the same cast as at the performance of Monday last.

To-night the regular weekly concert will be given, the soloists being Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink, Miss Scheff, Mr. de la Tour, Mr. Campanari, and Mr. Plançon. The second half of the concert will be devoted to Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

The American Symphony Orchestra.

No project in the past decade has more warmly enlisted the sympathies of music lovers than the series of three concerts inaugurated this season by Mr. Sam Franko and his American Symphony Orchestra. These concerts have enabled us to hear the old masters' works performed in the spirit in which they were conceived. The masterpieces of Haydn and Mozart were originally produced by a small orchestra in a small hall, and the presentation of such works under modern conditions robs them of their greatest charm and effect. Having established conditions similar to those which formerly existed, Mr. Franko is enabled to reveal in these old works hitherto unsuspected beauties.

The quaint, refreshing programmes, the zeal and excellence displayed in their performance, have excited such wide interest that the well-wishers of Mr. Franko's concerts desire to make them a permanent feature of our musical life. With this end in view, three additional concerts are contemplated for the Lenten season, the dates for which are as follows: Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 26, Tuesday afternoon, March 12, and Tuesday afternoon, March 26, at 3 o'clock, at the Lyceum Theatre.

First Pittsburg Orchestra Concert.

The programme of the first concert of the second season in New York of the Pittsburg Orchestra, Victor Herbert conductor, to be given in Carnegie Hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, is as follows:

Overture, "Leonore," No. 3.....Beethoven
Aria, "Dove Segno".....Mozart
Symphony, No. 5, in E minor.....Dvorak
From "The New World."
Symphonic Poem, "Hero and Leander."
Op. 33.....Herbert
(New; first time in New York.)
Songs with Pianoforte—
"Mignon".....Liszt
"Serenade".....Richard Strauss
"Capriccio Espagnol".....Rimsky-Korsakoff

The soloist will be Mrs. Dorothy Harvey, a young soprano singer of New York who has not yet been heard publicly.

Strauss's "Vienna Life."

The coming production of Johann Strauss's operetta, "Vienna Life," (Wiener Blut,) at the Broadway Theatre on Wednesday next, Jan. 23, promises to be an important addition to the attractions at present in the city. The opera is stated by musicians to be the most beautiful that the "Waltz King" has ever written. All through the three acts the strains of "The Blue Danube," "Wine, Woman, and Song," and "Vienna Woods" ripple like threads of fine gold, and the finales arise to the importance of grand opera.

The American libretto, by Glen MacDonough, tells the story of a love complication on the Danube between an Austrian Count and a Viennese dancer. The dancer rents the Count's villa, not knowing it was her lover's, and the arrival of the Countess and a Prince Reuss complicates matters, the Countess being taken for the dancer and the dancer for the Countess. "Pepi," a milliner's model, and "Josef," the Count's valet, have a love episode, which adds to the complications, and they are finally unraveled by the Count and Countess coming together and the Prince marrying the dancer, whose father, Kaegler, is a marplot all through the play. The production will be on an elaborate scale. A grand march of Austrian lancers and a gavotte in the second act are the spectacular features, and the great white and gold ballroom in the second act will rival the famous pink ballroom in "Erminie."

"The Key to Arcadie," "A Mantelpiece Tragedy," and a Hungarian Czardas, song and dance are the principal songs. Mr. Aronson is making a supreme effort to make this offering even better than his well-known productions when he was at the head of the Casino. He wishes to revive the days of "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," "Fledermaus," and "The Merry War."

Miss Olitzka's Song Recital.

Miss Rosa Olitzka, one of the contraltos of the Metropolitan Opera House company, will give a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall at 2:30 P. M. on Tuesday, Jan. 24. She will sing songs by Marullo, Durante, Schubert, Jensen, Schumann, Brahms, Grieg, Saar, Mackenzie, D'Albert, and Bizet. She will be assisted by Maud Powell, the distinguished violinist, who will play Tartini's sonata, "Didone Abbandonata," and Hubay's "Scenes de la Czardas."

Miss Boxall's Harp Recital.

Miss Avice Boxall, harpist, will give a recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Friday at 3:30, assisted by Gwilym Miles, baritone. A feature of the entertainment will be traditional Welsh melodies for the harp and traditional Welsh songs to be sung by Mr. Miles, with harp accompaniment.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Hattie Scholder will give a piano recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The Marquis de Souza will make his New York début at Carnegie Hall Jan. 24, with a full orchestra under the directorship of Victor Harris. He will sing, among other numbers, the "Credo," from Verdi's "Othello," the prologue to "I Pagliacci," and probably the Toreador song from "Carmen." At this concert will be heard for the first time in New York the great Rachmaninoff concerto, scored for full orchestra, including tuba. This will be played by the eminent Dutch pianist, Martinus Sieveking.

MASCAGNI'S NEW OPERA.

"La Maschere" Badly Received Everywhere but in Rome.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Mascagni's new opera, "La Maschere," was produced on Thursday, simultaneously in six Italian cities. Only at Rome, where the composer conducted the orchestra, was the audience approving. At Milan the opera was received with jeers and hisses. The audiences elsewhere were large and distinguished, but cold.

Mascagni says the result exceeded his anticipations. He wished to revive the old school of lyrical opera and show the public they tolerated modern monstrosities only because they could find nothing better.

The music is reminiscent of "La Cavalleria Rusticana." The critics say there are beautiful passages, but that it lacks originality.

THE SPITZBERGEN EXPEDITION.

Its Object—to Determine the True Shape of the Earth—Achieved.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—M. Akhmatoff, a member of the scientific expedition sent by the Russian Government to Spitzbergen, is about to publish a work dealing with his explorations during the seventeen months which he spent in the Far North. The principal purpose of the expedition—which consisted of MM. Akhmatoff, Vassilieff, Sergwieosky, Sicora, Pedaschenko, Stelling, Beyer, Bakhund, and Bialinitsky-Biroulla—was to measure the linear extent of an axis of the meridian in the regions near the pole, the object of these calculations being to determine the extent of the gradual flattening of the globe, and, consequently, the real shape of the earth. This purpose was fully achieved by the expedition, the members of which spent four and a half months of the long polar night in their improvised village of Constantinovskoe.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Young Yale is just now busying itself with what is to many of its students the chief social event of their college year. That is the "Junior Prom." Tuesday is the day fixed for the event, and the big, barren Second Regiment Armory is the place. For a week decorators have been at work putting the armory in shape for the promenade, where the débutantes of this and belles of the last century will disport themselves under the espionage of a lot of chaperons whose names figure prominently in the social life of the whole country. As the students at the university come from all over the country, so do the young ladies who will dance with them on Tuesday night. Every room in every hotel of consequence at New Haven has been engaged for visitors for this week. Saturday saw the first of the arrivals in the City of Elms, a party from St. Louis coming here on a special car which was switched off here and sent on to New Haven over the "Consolidated" Road. The large parties which always attend the promenade from this city, Boston, Philadelphia, Hartford, Pittsburg, and Chicago are due to arrive in New Haven on Monday morning, so as to be there in time for the class and society germans which precede the greater dance of the week. The whole week will be given over to social merry-making, and the list of announced teas and receptions, more or less formal, already are numbered by the score. It is Yale's social week, and the students and their parents and friends make the most of it. It is also one of the most notable assemblages of pretty girls of a year, and there are types of beauty of all sorts that would give Gibson or any of the other illustrators of the American girl material for a year's work. Always there are sure to be present two or three Southern beauties, than whom there are no more striking ones in the whole country. These have an air, a carriage, and a willowy grace so distinctively their own as to make them the envied of their pretty sisters from other localities, not excepting the New York girls. Those Southern girls are a languorous sort whose graces always create havoc among the impressionable young students. So they are sure to receive while in New Haven enough violets—the distinctive Yale flower—to enable them to live during their visit in a bower of these fragrant blossoms. A hundred or more of the more recent graduates now living here are among those who will go to New Haven for the Tuesday evening dance and the attendant festivities.

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Speaking of those elms at Yale, graduates who go there the coming week will find that time, asphalt pavements, and beetles have worked ravages among them, to which has just been added the destruction of an ice storm a couple of weeks ago, which tore from some of the grand old trees about the colleges and the Green hundreds of sturdy branches that looked able to withstand almost any storm. So serious has the damage been to these famous trees that the city and college authorities have combined forces to try to save what remain of the old ones and replace the ruined giants with young trees. Prof. Brewer of the Scientific School is at the head of a committee that will get to work in the Spring on a systematic plan they have worked out to save the trees, whose worst enemy seems to be the elm beetle. To the recently established Forestry School will be intrusted the work of replacing the dead and ruined trees now in evidence all about the town with young and sturdy trees. These latter are to be removed from the outlying sections where they have thrived, while those in the centre have been slowly going to decay. Particular attention is to be given to what remains of the campus within the college inclosure. There it is proposed to have a miniature grove of the trees, so that the traditional elms shall not go the way of that old fence, which every graduate of more than a score of years misses more than anything else about his Alma Mater.

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Skating parties at Lake Whitney are always a feature of promenade week. In these the graduate visitors always figure largely, as they furnish marvelously good opportunities for flirtations and social pleasures. This year the "grads" will miss old Mrs. Day, whose house on the edge of the lake has always been a rendezvous for such parties as consider it necessary to indulge in some of her home-made ginger cakes and root beer as a climax to an afternoon's skating. For somewhere about fifty years Mrs. Day had been an occupant of the old Day homestead, and during that time was known to nearly every Yale man who either skated or rowed on the lake. The interior of her little house is a veritable Yale museum, containing as it does photographs of about all the Yale men for more than a generation who have achieved success in any line of sports. There are pictures of all the crews, football, baseball, and athletic teams, including portraits of "Bob" Cook, Julian Kennedy, Walter Camp, "Hal" Ives, Beecher, Hull, Heffelfinger, Charities Commissioner Kellogg, Louis K. Hull, Richards, and most of the other old-timers, as well as the more recently famous of Yale's athletic contingent. There, too, was and still is, a collection of old playbills and photographs of actors and actresses of the past, these latter the accumulation of "Charlie" Day, a son of the owner of the cottage, and himself for many years the press agent for Barnum, Forepaugh, Lent, and other old-time circus managers. Mrs. Day died about a week ago at the age of eighty-one, and she will be missed by many who remember her kindly and motherly ways and particularly her aversion to whistling students. These latter she would not allow to indulge in their ear-racking music in her cottage, no matter how liberal they might be in patronage of her cake and root-beer counter. It won't seem quite like the old Lake Whitney with Mrs. Day gone. Great changes have been rapid and many within the past decade "neath the elms of dear old Yale," and her passing is but one of the least of these.

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They had been to Florida to escape the rigors of the peculiar weather here that so fosters the grip. "I suppose you had charming weather down there?" queried a friend who was at the station when they returned to find Spring weather prevailing here.

"That's where you will make a serious mistake, if you suppose anything of the kind," remarked the spokesman of the party. "It was colder than it is up here now, and they actually had tents over the trees and oil stoves in full blast under the tents to keep the orange trees from freezing."

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Newporters are just now in the throes of an agitation that stirs the little town from centre to circumference. It is all because the new Mayor, Garretson, and his Common Council have abolished the official bell ringers of the town. From time immemorial it has been a quaint custom there to ring the church bells at certain hours of the day. This bell ringing has been supposed to tell the people of the sleepy little town of the time when they must go to work, may quite work, when to eat their meals, and, in the evening, when it was time to retire. Permanent residents there have come to regulate their lives by these church bells. To the casual visitor they seemed to be a continuous system of fire alarms. The great Summer colony from this city became used to and rather liked the custom, because it was so queer and quaint and weird and all that sort of thing. It is a far more serious matter with the resident Newporter. He does not like his customs and habits interfered with. He has complained individually and collectively

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

PROCTOR'S

Five Beautiful Theatres Devoted to High Class Continuous Vaudeville—A Policy Established in 1885. Sole Proprietor and Manager, F. F. Proctor. Play Houses, J. Austin Fynes, General Manager.

23D ST. 12:30 to 11:15 P. M. TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK. Special Engagement. ROSE COGHLAN AND LOUIS JAMES. In "The Age of Reason." LEW HAWKINS, [illegible] GUSTIN NEWBURGER, MADISON & WAYNE. MLLE. DEROSCO. Novel Wire Act. FIELDS & WARD, WOOD & RAY, PIERCE BARRETT & CO., JOE WELCH, In New Character Sketch. SPENCER KELLY, GEORGIE MACK & NELLIE BINGHAM, LIZZIE B. RAYMOND, the KALATECHNOSCOPE. PRICES 50c., 25c. and 10c. Extra Matinee New Year's Day, $1.00. Continuous Concert To-day, 1 to 10:45 P. M.

5TH AVE. Broadway and 28th St. 12:30 SHARP to 10:45 P. M. TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK. Vaudeville's Artistic Sensation! JEAN MARCEL'S LIVING STATUARY AND BAS-RELIEFS. J. W. ALBAUGH, JR., & Stock Co.; WILL F. DENNY, WINONA & BANKS WINTER, CLAYTON WHITE, MARIE STUART and Co. in "Dickey." 3 MASCAGNOS, DILLON BROS., MONTAGUE & WEST, GASPARD BROS., RALPH JOHNSTONE, "The Demon of the Diamond Frame." PRESS ELDRIDGE, HORNMANN, CARL REINHOLD, CONNORS & BEATTIE, the KALATECHNOSCOPE. BROADWAY'S LOWEST PRICES—25c. & 50c. Box Seats, $1.00. Continuous Concert To-day, 2 to 10:45 P. M.

PALACE. 58th St. and 3d Av. 2 to 10:45 P. M. TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK. First Engagement This Season, RUSSELL BROS. "The Irish Servant Girls." JANE WHITBECK, DOHERTY'S POODLES, MARTINE BROS. Al Leech and 3 Rosebuds. "Examination Day at School." LEW SULLY, TRASK & GLADDEN, the KALATECHNOSCOPE. Mr. & Mrs. Perkins D. Fisher in "The Half-Way House." JOHNNIE CARROLL, LEVANTINE, THE HELSTONS, etc. BARGAIN PRICES: Afternoons, 15 & 25c. Evenings, 15, 25, 50c. Continuous Concert To-day, 2 to 10:45 P. M.

125TH ST. 2 to 10:45 P. M. TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK, Special Engagement of HARRY WATSON and His Comedy Co. in "Two Flats" JESS VERNON, the KALATECHNOSCOPE. STREATOR ZOUAVES Marvelous Military Manoeuvers and Wall Scaling. THE GOOLMANS, TALBOT & DAVIDSON, FRANK URBAN. Vaudeville's Favorite Actress, LILLIAN BURKHART in "A Passing Fancy." LOSH & HUPP, TOM MACK, THE BROWNINGS, etc. HARLEM'S LOWEST PRICES: Afternoons, 15c. & 25c. Evenings, 15c., 25c. & 50c. Continuous Concert To-day, 2 to 10:45 P. M.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evenings at 8:30. SECOND MONTH OF THE GREAT SUCCESS. MARY MANNERING in "JANICE MEREDITH" Dramatized by Paul Leicester Ford & E. E. Rose. Special Matinées Feb. 11 (Lincoln Day) and Feb. 21 (Washington's Birthday). Seats now on sale. REGULAR MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15.

REPUBLIC THEATRE 42d St., just west of B'way. TELEPHONE [illegible]. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15. FOURTH WEEK. Seats selling four weeks in advance. VIOLA ALLEN in Stoddard's dramatization of Gordon Crawford's play, IN THE PALACE OF THE KING. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Pop. Wed. Mat. 25c. and 50c. Frohman's $10,000 Production. 30 PEOPLE ON STAGE. 14 MASSIVE SCENES. Big Concert, 10c., 25c., 50c. JAS. RICHMOND GLENROY, others.

GRAND [illegible] Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Pop. Wed. Mat. 25c. and 50c. Frohman's $10,000 Production. 30 PEOPLE ON STAGE. ARIS ARE TRUMPS. 14 MASSIVE SCENES. Big Concert, 10c., 25c., 50c. JAS. RICHMOND GLENROY, others.

NEW YORK THIS AFT'N AT 2. CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. ALL-STAR BILL! ALL SEATS 50c (NO HIGHER). Night and Mats. Wed. & Sat. Features, [illegible]. Followed by Vaudeville, J. Rosenfeld & Sloane's THE GIDDY THRONG. STAR CAST.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, TUES., AT 3. [illegible] RECITAL LECTURE BY W. H. LAWTON. The [illegible] of singing as instituted by Farinelli, [illegible] by Handel, Verdi, Rosa, Clay, and Donizetti [illegible] on sale at Ditson's.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50. Matinee [illegible] "A CELEBRATED CASE." (exc. Mon. [illegible] Week—Held by the Enemy.

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street. SIRE BROS. ..... Mgrs. Every Eve. at 8:15. Matinées Saturday. ELEVENTH BIG WEEK of the merriest of FLORODORA. All Musical Comedies Cancelled. Grand Scenic Set. EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER, W. J. FERGUSON, CYRIL SCOTT, FANNIE JOHNSTON, R. E. GRAHAM, MAY EDOUIN.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS. WORLD IN WAX. **EDEN MUSEE** —NEW TO-DAY— SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES. THE PATERSON SENSATION, McALISTER, CAMPBELL, and DEATH. This Afternoon and Evening, NEW TROUBADORS AND ORCHESTRA.

Opens Wednesday Morning. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK SHOW. WILL RUN ONLY 4 DAYS. NEW YORK POULTRY, PIGEON and PET STOCK ASSOCIATION (Ltd). 12TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. 9 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M. ADM., 50 CENTS; CHILDREN, 25 CTS.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesque of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mt. St. 2:15. JACOB LITT ..... Proprietor. RUDOLPH ARONSON PRESENTS ON Wednesday, Jan. 23, VIENNA LIFE (WIENER BLUT,) an operetta in three acts. Music by JOHANN STRAUSS. Libretto by Victor Leon and Leo Stein. English adaptation and lyrics by Glen MacDonough. Staged by ..... A. F. MacCollin. Musical Director ..... Selli Simonson.

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street. SIRE BROS. ..... Mgrs. Every Eve. at 8:15. Matinées Saturday. ELEVENTH BIG WEEK of the merriest of FLORODORA. All Musical Comedies Cancelled. Grand Scenic Set. EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER, W. J. FERGUSON, CYRIL SCOTT, FANNIE JOHNSTON, R. E. GRAHAM, MAY EDOUIN.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lexington Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:00. One Block East of Grand Central Depot. 3d YEAR, 4TH YEAR, 5TH YEAR, 6TH YEAR. MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY. HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO. THIS WEEK. NELL GWYN. BY MRS. C. A. DOREMUS. EVENING—25—35—50—PRICES. Week of Jan. 28, A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs. LAST WEEK. QUO VADIS. The London Production IN THE CAST ARE Wilton Lackaye, Elita Proctor Otis, Aubrey Boucicault, Bijou Fernandez, Frank Mordaunt, and over 200 others. PRICES, 25, 50, 75c., $1. Last Matinées, Wed. & Sat. at 2. Evenings, 8. EXTRA—MONDAY EVE., JAN. 28TH, Charles Frohman's Big Production of BARBARA FRIETCHIE with EFFIE ELLSLER. Seats Now on Sale. Popular Prices.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Every Evg. at 8, Mats. at 2 Wed. and Sat. 3D RECORD-BREAKING WEEK. "'The Girl From Up There' will carry everything before it."—Herald. "Whooping Success."—Sun. Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY. Presenting Morton & Kerker's THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK THE MUSICAL COMEDY. THE BURGOMASTER. Fri., Feb. 1, the New Clyde Fitch Play, LOVERS' LANE. Presented by Brady & Ziegfeld. Sale of Seats Begins Mon., Jan. 28.

BIJOU SECOND WEEK. The distinguished success AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY in Clyde Fitch's latest play. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. THE CLIMBERS. Seats on sale four week in advance.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way, and 7th Av. VICTORIA Evgs., 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Gen. Adm., 50c. BEGINNING MONDAY EVE. JAN. 21ST. Dunne & Ryley's Musical Comedy Co., with MATHEWS —AND— BULGER. In the NEW Vaudeville, THE NIGHT OF THE 4TH. Presented by a company of 60, Including Joseph Coyne, Josie De Witt, Philip H. Ryley, Maude Courtney, (who sings the old songs,) and WALTER JONES. Lyrics by J. Sherrie Mathews. Music by Max Hoffman. Staged by Ned Wayburn.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way, cor. 38th. AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors. TO-MORROW EVG. AT 8:20. MATINEE SATURDAY 2:15. MR. N. C. GOODWIN. MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT. IN WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE. H. V. ESMOND'S EXQUISITE COMEDY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. "Decided success."—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENSE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S **CRITERION THEATRE,** B'way and 44th St. EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY. JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Mats. Wed and Saturday. Evening, 8:30. HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON | MY LADY DAINTY.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Last 2 weeks. Mats. Wed and Sat. WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Last 6 nights. Last 2 matinées. E. S. WILLARD. Mon., Tues., & Wed Evgs. THE MIDDLEMAN. Mats., Wednesday, Saturday, TOM PINCH. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Evgs. The Professor's Love Story.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2. Lady Huntworth's 2D MONTH. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY. Experiment. "A Credit to Daly's stage."—Press. 2d DAMROSCH-WAGNER PIANO LECTURE, TUESDAY, 2:30, Walkure; Jan. 25, Siegfried.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d ..... At 8:30. Daniel Frohman .... Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. LAST TWO WEEKS. ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY. Feb. 4—HENRY MILLER in "Rich'd Savage."

14TH ST. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. cir. or bal., 50c. 3D RECORD BREAKING WEEK. Mr. Chauncey OLCOTT. In his greatest success, GARRETT. All new songs. O'MAGH. "As the hero in his new play he is seen at his best, and his songs are many and new."—Journal.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av. Wednesday & Saturday Afts., at 3 o'clock. "THE CLOWN AND THE LOCKET," by Frank C. Drake. The Funny Donkey, The May-Pole Dance, The Highwayman's Camp. GOOD RESERVED SEATS, 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—Monday Eve. Benefit for the Library Fund of "Deutscher Verein," Columbia University, Lessing's "Minna Von Barnhelm." Tuesday and every eve. "A Musical Farce" in 4 acts. In the 3d act, "THE JEWISH CAFE HOUSE," "Die Kliabriasparthie."

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. TO ALL. Something new daily. Big Continuous Show. 20—BIG STAR FEATURES—20

MLLE. DELMORE, Hypnotic Dancing Marvel. Greatest spectacular dances ever contrived, including fire dance of death. LALA KOOLA, physiological phenomenon. ½ MAN, ½ WOMAN, Only one known to history. Clark's Performing Goats. THEATRE—Ada Jones, Galvins, Newsboys' Quartet, Courtney & Dunn, Walter Hyde, Susie Raymond, Projectoscope, Gracie Dunbar. SUNDAY CONCERTS. SPECIAL BILL.

SAVOY 34th St., near Broadway. Matinées Wed. & Saturday. Sale of Seats Begins NEXT TUESDAY MORNING for Liebler & Co.'s production of UNLEAVENED BREAD. A dramatization of Robert Grant's novel, by Judge Grant and Leo Ditrichstein. THE CAST WILL INCLUDE: E. J. Morgan, George Fawcett, George Woodward, Morton Selten, Malcolm Williams, Elizabeth Tyree, Eleanor Robson, Alice Fischer, Margaret Fuller, Virginia Buchanan.

GERMAN CHARITY BALL,

Given Under the Auspices of the Bachelor Societies of the "German Liederkranz" "ARION" BEETHOVEN MÆNNERCHOR, AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, JAN. 31, 1901.

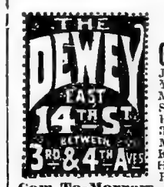

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. BETWEEN 3RD & 4TH AVES. TO-NIGHT. GRAND GALA "POP" JOHN W. RANSONE, YORKE & ADAMS, MAUD NUGENT, STANLEY & WILSON, RAE & BROSCHE, 3 RACKETT BROS. MACK & ARMOUR, KITTY RAMPONE, HOFFMAN & MAURICE, Robt. Recker's Harmonists. Com. To-Morrow, Mon. Mat. & all week. New City Sports Burlesquers. Basket Ball Players. NEW LIVING PICTURES.

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TO-NIGHT	DAN. BANDMAN & CO.
TO-NIGHT	4 Collinis, Florence Bindley, Ameta,
TO-NIGHT	Howard's Ponies, Alf Grant, Baker & Lynn, Manning & Davis, and
TO-NIGHT	MILTON & DOLLY NOBLES.
TO-MORROW	THE BEHMAN SHOW
TO-MORROW	Last Vaudeville Appearance of
TO-MORROW	THE FOUR COHANS,
TO-MORROW	Yorke & Adams, John Kernell,
TO-MORROW	Falke & Semon, Ethel Levey,
TO-MORROW	Hawaiian Queens.
TO-MORROW	ZENO, CARL & ZENO.

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HARLEM OPERA HOUSE | Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. LULU GLASER IN SWEET ANNE PAGE. Jan. 28th—ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

METROPOLIS THEATRE, 142d St. & 3d Av. Ev'gs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ROSE MELVILLE in "SIS HOPKINS."

CARNEGIE HALL. Thursday Evening, Jan. 24, at 8:15. First appearance in New York of **Marquis de Souza**. The Phenomenal Portuguese Baritone (By arrangement with Mr. Gustav Thalberg) WITH Grand Orchestra (VICTOR HARRIS, Conductor,) and Martinus Sieveking (The Great Dutch Pianist.) Reserved seats $1.50, $1.00, 50c. Boxes $12 and $15. Tickets on sale at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Rullman's, and Box Office. MANAGEMENT ..... M. L. PINKHAM. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. E. F. ALBEE - - - General Manager. ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK. MARSHALL P. WILDER, Prince of Entertainers. First Appearance in New York of FANNY RICE, in the Hit of the Season, "NELL GWYN," with a Sumptuous Setting. CHAS. WAYNE & ANNA CALDWELL in "To Boston on Business." CHARLIE CASE, Who Talks About His Father. JOHN C. BOWKER, "Travelogue" on Paris Exposition. CARROLL JOHNSON, Monologue Humorist. CLARICE VANCE, Mlle. LOTTY, Beautiful Poses. TECHOW'S CATS & DOGS. BIOGRAPH. Next week: MAY DE SOUSA, singing "DEAR MIDNIGHT OF LOVE," by Alderman John J. Coughlin, of Chicago, ("Bath House John.")

KOSTER & BIAL'S W. 34 St. Evgs., 7:45. Mats., 1:45. 1/2 RATE 1/2 CUT IN PRICES. 25c. All Orc. Every day. No higher. Sunday Mat. To-day—To-ngt. Tavary Grand Opera Co., including Mme. Tavary; Julius Perotti and A. S. Veron; Blocksom & Burns, Louis Simons & Co., Harry Le Clair, Windom Quintet, Violet Friend, Annie Hart, Lavender & Tomson, Fox & Foxie, Morrell & Evans, Scott & Wilson, Others. 50c. All Orc. Every ngt. No higher. Daily Matinée, com. Monday, and All Week. Biondi, Hope Booth, Four Colinis, Florence Bindley, Dixon, Bowers, Dixon, Arty Hall, Tenly & Simons, Maximilion & Shields, Clover Tr. Jordan & Crouch, Edna Murillo, 9 Mozoolin Arabs, Tavary Opera Co. cene from "Il Trovatore."

CARNEGIE HALL. TWO CONCERTS. Tues Evg Jan 22. Tues Evg Feb 12. Pittsburgh Orchestra. Victor Herbert, Conductor. Soloist, Jan. 22, Mrs. Dorothy Harvey. Seats, 50c. to $1.50; Boxes, $12 & $15. Now on sale at SCHUBERTH'S, TYSON'S, HOTELS, and BOX OFFICE.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. THURSDAY AFT., Feb. 14, at 3. Piano Recital. Bloomfield-Zeisler. Res. Seats, $1.50, $1. at Schuberth's. Management ..... HENRY WOLFSOHN.

Kreisler. THE GREAT VIOLINIST. Hugo Becker. THE MASTER OF THE 'CELLO. Available January and February. Address WOLFSOHN, 131 East 17th St.

MENDELSSOHN HALL ..... BOXALL. Friday Afternoon, Jan. 25, at 3:30. HARP RECITAL. BOXALL. Assisted by Gwilym Miles, Vocalist. Res. seats $1.50, $1.00 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Management ..... HENRY WOLFSOHN.

MENDELSSOHN HALL ..... OLITZKA. Thursday Aft., January 24, at 2:30. SOLO RECITAL. Rosa Olitzka. Assisted by Maud Powell, Violin. Res. seats $1.50, $1.00 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Management ..... HENRY WOLFSOHN.

Dannreuther Quartette. Second Concert—15th Season—1900-1901. FINE ARTS BUILDING, 215 W. 57TH ST. THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 8:30. Mrs. GUSTAV DANNREUTHER, Pianist. Tickets at G. Schirmer's, Union Square.

THE CHARITY BALL for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA. Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th St. and 19 W. 56th St.

ARION SOCIETY. GRAND MASQUERADE BALL, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1901.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. TO-NIGHT at 8:15 o'clock. FIFTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Scheff, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Imbert de la Tour, Campanari, and Plancon. Entire opera orchestra and chorus. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli. Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 21, at 8:15—LA BOHEME, (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Scheff; MM. Saléza, Gilibert, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli. Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 23, at 8—DON GIOVANNI, (in Italian.) Mmes. Nordica, Scheff, and Gadski; MM. Edouard de Reszke, Saligmac, Journet, and Scottl. Conductor, Mancinelli. Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 25, at 8—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch. Sat. Aft., Jan. 26, at 2—TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch. Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 26, at 8, at Popular Prices—MEFISTOFELE, (in Italian.) Mmes. Marguerite Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Cremonini and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli. WEBER PIANOS USED.

WALTER DAMROSCH. DALY'S THEATRE. PIANO LECTURE, TUESDAY, DIE WALKURE.

CARNEGIE HALL. Thursday Eve., Jan. 31, at 8:15. Major J. B. Pond announces the Last appearance, before sailing for England, of WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, M. P. War Correspondent, Author, Solider, Lecturer, and the youngest member of the British Parliament. Subject: "The War As I Saw It," Including the story of his Capture and Escape. Illustrated with 300 stereopticon pictures taken from photographs of the scenes of Mr. Churchill's exploits in South Africa. Reserved seats $1.50, $1.00, 75c & 50c. Boxes, Lower Tier, $7.00; Upper Tier, $6.00. For Sale at the Hall & J. B. Pond's, 238 4th Av.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OPERA. Wm. [illegible] Stewart, Gen'l Director. BERKELEY LYCEUM Theatre, 23 W. 44th St. TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 29—8:15 P. M. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and SCENES from FAUST. Tickets on sale at the school—$1.00 & 50c.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 29th, at 2:30 P. M. Piano Recital by Hattie Schelder, (9 years.) Assisted by Mr. Paul Wallard, Baritone, and Samuel Eppinger, Accompanist. Seats, $1. Admission, 50c., at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq., and STEINWAY PIANO USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Monday Afternoon, January 21st, 2:30 o'clock. PIANO AND VIOLIN RECITAL BY Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Breitner. Reserved seats, $1.00 and $1.50. For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Square.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Changes in Standing as a Result of the Week's Games.

METROPOLITAN'S VICTORIES

West Side Team Moves to First Place in American National Series—Standing of the Clubs.

The principal feature of the past week in the local bowling alleys was the quadruple victory of the Metropolitan team in the American National tournament which [illegible] them from second to first place in the series. They have only two more games to play, and will probably win both of them, and so obtain first prize in the tournament. The Knickerbocker team still holds down second place in the series.

In the National League tournament the [illegible] three placed, according, going to the Colonial, Fidelia, [illegible] Knickerbocker teams, respectively, but for [illegible] place is undecided as [illegible] between the Hyperion Rod and Metropolitan teams. [illegible]

In the Harlem League tournament the Knickerbockers replace the Hyperions in second place as a result of the week's games. The Morrisania team still lead the North Side League, and the Hyperion second place, the Knickerbockers and the Prospect [illegible] the Hookers fourth place.

The Mutual Life Insurance second team in its appearance in the Life Insurance League tournament last week and second place, and in the Fire Insurance League series the Underwriters tie the Germanias for first place and the Phoenix team moves up from sixth to fifth place.

The standings of the teams in the principal leagues follow:

NATIONAL BOWLING [illegible]

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
[illegible] Bowling Club	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,014
[illegible] Bowling Club	[illegible]	[illegible]	977
[illegible] Athletic Association	[illegible]	[illegible]	981
[illegible] Bowling Club	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,002
[illegible] Bowling Club	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,011
[illegible] Athletic Club	[illegible]	[illegible]	972
[illegible] Royal Arcanum	[illegible]	[illegible]	966
[illegible] Bowling Club	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,032
[illegible] Bowling Club	[illegible]	[illegible]	985
[illegible] Bowling Club	[illegible]	[illegible]	987
[illegible] Bowling Club	[illegible]	[illegible]	914
[illegible] Bowling Club	[illegible]	[illegible]	935

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURN[illegible]

	Won.
[illegible] Bowling Club	15
[illegible] Bowling Club	13
[illegible] Bowling Club	14
[illegible] Bowling Club	12
[illegible] Bowling Club	12
[illegible] Bowling Club	11
[illegible] Bowling Club	10
[illegible] Bowling Club	12
[illegible] Bowling Club	12
[illegible] Bowling Club	8
[illegible] Bowling Club	9
[illegible] Bowling Club	8
[illegible] Bowling Club	7
[illegible] Bowling Club	6
[illegible] Bowling Club	6
[illegible] Bowling Club	5
[illegible] Bowling Club	5
[illegible] Bowling Club	4

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Corinthian Bowling Club	17	1	957
Delando Bowling Club	16	2	983
Bank Clerks' Bowling Club	14	4	947
Belvidere Bowling Club	14	6	940
Royal Arcanum Wheelmen	14	6	887
Cyclone Bowling Club	13	7	934
Phoenix Bowling Club	11	7	1,038
Rosedale Bowling Club	11	7	908
Oriental Bowling Club	11	9	945
Lotus Bowling Club	8	8	930
Standard Bowling Club	10	10	959
Empire City Bowling Club	9	11	944
Yonkers Council Royal Arcanum	9	11	892
Grove Hill Bowling Club	8	12	854
Enterprise Bowling Club	7	13	845
Owl Bowling Club	6	13	841
Audubon Bowling Club	6	14	844
Friendship Bowling Club	4	14	989
Linwood Bowling Club	5	15	896
Century Wheelmen	3	15	882
Wang Bowling Club	4	16	832

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Belvidere Bowling Club	14	2	974
Empire Bowling Club	13	3	964
Knickerbocker Bowling Club	14	4	964
Lotus Bowling Club	15	5	970
Corinthian Bowling Club	13	5	975
Phoenix Bowling Club	10	4	918
Standard Bowling Club	11	5	944
Morris Club Bowling Club	13	7	976
Lafayette Bowling Club	10	8	931
Friendship Bowling Club	9	11	979
Central Park Bowling Club	9	11	929
Audubon Bowling Club	7	9	948
Eclipse Bowling Club	7	9	928
Ventnor Bowling Club	7	9	924
Hyperion Bowling Club	7	11	938
Cyclone Bowling Club	7	11	895
New Rochelle Bowling Club	7	11	889
Grove Hill Bowling Club	5	13	862
Harlem Wheelmen	4	14	899
Fiernie Bowling Club	4	16	905
Colonial Bowling Club	0	18	849

NORTH SIDE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Morris Wheelmen	18	6	950
Knickerbocker Bowling Club	17	7	949
Hyperion Bowling Club	16	8	921
Prospect Bowling Club	16	11	936
Hooker Bowling Club	12	9	918
Bramdale Bowling Club	15	12	922
Claremont Bowling Club	11	10	883
Home City Bowling Club	9	18	853
Liberty Bowling Club	7	20	874
Tremont Bowling Club	4	23	854

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
De Vinne Council	2	0	932
Our Council Team No. 2	2	0	907
New York Council	2	0	888
Colfax Council	2	0	839
Colonial Council	2	0	833
Yonkers Council	2	0	789
Guardian Council	2	0	762
Americus Council	1	1	901
Our Council, Team No. 1	1	1	881
Empire City Council	1	1	880
Morningside Council	1	1	795
Knickerbocker Council	1	1	744
Ogden Council	1	1	743
Metropolitan Council	1	1	727
Lenox Council	0	2	875
Citizen Council	0	2	791
Benevolent Council	0	2	735
Stanley Council	0	2	724
Harlem Council	0	2	845
Samaritan Bowling Club	0	2	687
Defendam Council	0	2	662

ROYAL ARCANUM TOURNAMENT, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Suburban Council	6	0	825
Fordham Council	5	4	733
Morrisania Council	3	3	740
Bronx Council	3	3	738
Claremont Council	1	8	767

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Bank.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Bank of Manhattan Company	5	1	820
Chase National Bank	4	1	763
National Bank of the Republic	7	2	804
Countze Brothers	5	2	723
Mercantile National Bank	6	3	794
American Exchange Nat. Bank	5	4	823
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co	4	3	804
National Park Bank	4	3	775
Continental National Bank	3	2	734
United States Sub-Treasury	3	2	791
J. P. Morgan & Co	3	4	765
Seaboard National Bank	2	3	734
Plaza Bank	3	6	799
Mechanics & Traders' National	2	4	834
Importers and Traders' Bank	2	5	779
Hanover National Bank	2	6	749
Mount Morris Bank	1	5	762
Hudson River Bank	1	6	718

COMMERCIAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

Firm.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Edison Electric Co	4	0	907
Passavant & Co	8	2	887
Calhoun, Robbins & Co	3	1	779
J. Wild & Co	3	1	827
Manning, Maxwell & Moore	4	2	940
Victor & Achelis	4	2	883
American Woolen Company	2	4	834
R. G. Dun & Co	4	2	855
Borgfeldt & Co	2	2	760
American Woolen Company	2	4	824
Mason & Hanson	2	4	755
Rogers, Peet & Co	0	2	752
Schaefer, Schramm & Vogel	0	2	765
Niles Tool Works	0	2	583
S. Oppenheim & Levy	0	4	734
Hoeninghaus & Curtis	0	6	756

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
German-American Fire Ins. Co	10	2	853
N.Y. Fire Underwriters' Agency	10	2	824
Phenix Fire Insurance Co	8	6	883
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Co	7	6	809
Liverpool and London and Globe	7	6	888
Home Fire Insurance Co	7	6	806
Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Co	6	6	782
Northern Fire Insurance Co	5	7	774
Caledonia Fire Insurance Co	6	7	790
Lancashire Fire Insurance Co	5	8	765
Greenwich Fire Insurance Co	3	8	763
Hanover Fire Insurance Co	2	11	725

LIFE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Mutual Life Ins. Co. No. 1	6	3	821
Mutual Life Ins. Co. No. 2	2	1	817
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co	7	4	859
Prudential Life Insurance Co	7	4	862
Equitable Life Assurance Society	4	3	859
Fidelity and Casualty Co	6	5	868
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co	4	7	809
Germania Life Insurance Co	3	10	815

MORNING NEWSPAPER BOWLING LEAGUE.

Paper.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
New York World	3	1	1,231
New York Commercial Bulletin	3	1	1,204
New York Journal	2	2	1,203
New York Herald	2	2	1,235
New York Tribune

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 20, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month.....$0.50
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....7.50
SUNDAY, per Year.....1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

A SANE AND SOBER PEOPLE.

Nothing but distrust of the American character could have brought ex-President CLEVELAND into his present frame of mind. It is permissible to hope that our administration of the Philippine Islands may prove to be a rich blessing to the native population and of no disadvantage to ourselves. Mr. CLEVELAND has set himself firmly to look at the transaction just the other way. We oppress and shall destroy the Filipinos, and our public and private life will be demoralized in the frenzy of this foreign adventure. Other nations might do better. Certainly England has done better, for all over the world she has colony States of industrious and contented peoples. The fault, therefore, is not in the opportunity. It must be with ourselves. Mr. CLEVELAND thinks we cannot be trusted. We have not the qualities of a just, provident, and successful administrator.

When opportunity confronts a man—or a nation—he can do one of two things—embrace it or turn his back on it. We have passed that stage. We seized our opportunity. But alternative paths still stretch away before us. We can make wholesome and profitable use of our opportunity for expansion, or we can abuse it like a profligate and an incapable. The whole thought and almost every phrase of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Holland Society speech show that he accepts the theory of our incapacity. He foresees the demoralization of the keeper and the ruin of the kept. Distrust of our ability and of our temperament inspires that prophecy. We do not see how it can have any other origin.

To be sure, Mr. CLEVELAND speaks of his reverence for our traditions of conservatism, and he talks of attachment to "frugality and contented homes." These are virtues. As the subject matter of an essay or of a grave poem there is nothing finer than the contentment of a man who, having "arrived," sits down by his fireside with a book and resolves to let the wide world wag as it will. But the world is not much moved by the virtues of frugality and contentment alone. That is the doctrine of deadness. On the spot where and at the time when the ex-President spoke his words of doubt and warning the other night some very dirty red man would have been boiling his frugal pot in aboriginal contentment had the clear spirit of man in all the ages been repressed by fear of untried paths and complacent acceptance of "the good of now and here." We are forced, therefore, to repudiate the suggestion that it is the love of ease and security that primarily has moved Mr. CLEVELAND to the expression of these views. He is not constitutionally opposed to progress. Nothing in his public career indicates that he is opposed to it.

It is distrust that is at the bottom of his pessimism. He does not believe that the American people are capable of administering their new estate. The family acres they can manage. Beyond those safe limits he has no confidence in their husbandry.

What is there in our history, in our career, in our racial traits to engender this distrust? Our industrial and commercial ability has been so fully demonstrated that the chief nations of the earth openly avow their grave concern about our rivalry. We are advancing, rather rapidly, toward supremacy in the world's markets. That proves ability of a sort, say the critics, but it is gross and material, mere money-making ability. Its possession argues nothing for the nobler virtues of justice, honor, and respect for the rights of others. Is it not a barren, academic futility to argue about the justice and respect for the rights of others of a people who a few years ago freely gave their lives and their millions to strike off the shackles of the slave? But this new love of glory and of strange adventures will relax our reverence for the great traditions of our country and betray us into the undertaking of unmeet and perilous missions. Are we, then, so unsteady and unsafe? Is not the sure and sound growth of this Nation, the advancement to undisputed greatness of this people, the chief fact in modern history? Are we not respected by other nations? Do they not take us into account in their dealings? Is it the hazard of nature that has brought us to this stage of power and amplitude? Is it accident, is it blind luck?

If it is open to us to judge the future from the past, and there is no other way to judge it, Mr. CLEVELAND'S fears must be pronounced groundless and unjustified. We have proved ourselves to be an eminently sane and sober people. Our love of justice has so stamped itself upon our National policy that the modern laws of war and modern doctrines of neutrality are largely the growth of our suggestion and practice. We have never tolerated oppressive laws or unjust administration at home. What justification has anybody for asserting, inferring, or apprehending that this people will suddenly develop a fondness for denying to the Filipinos the rights and enjoyments they have so long insisted on for themselves? But we are denying these rights and enjoyments, say the critics. We should, indeed, have shown ourselves to be blind, foolish, and incapable if we had proceeded upon the assumption that the Filipinos, after four hundred years of Spanish rule and unnumbered centuries of anterior savagery and race admixture, had become by the fact of transfer to our sovereignty as sane and sober as, let us say, the people of Massachusetts. If they had all been wise, intelligent, far-seeing, and prudent, their own Legislatures would now be making their laws and their own Executives would be administering them, order would prevail, and a new industrial régime would be on its way to establishment. If that had all come to pass the anti-imperialists would now be getting up the eloquent statistics of our Eastern commerce and painting glowing pictures of our new honors and our unsurpassed National greatness.

This distrust of ourselves has been born of the present unhappy conditions in the Philippines. When the conditions disappear the distrust will disappear. We have no idea that the Administration intends to make those conditions permanent.

THE "CONFLICT" WITH AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

There are two points in the recent rather gloomy discussion of American competition by Lord ROSEBERY, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, The London Times, and the writers in the quarterlies which are calculated to cause some surprise, when we think how long the study of the problem of trade and industry has engaged the best minds of England. One is the assumption that the relative advance on the part of the United States is due to some especial and temporary advantages enjoyed by us, and the other is that our advance is in some way permanently injurious to the nations who at the time are our rivals.

Lord ROSEBERY, for instance, laid much stress on the habit of American men of wealth in reinvesting their accumulations rather than in expending them for those social luxuries and possessions so eagerly sought in older countries. But, as is clearly pointed out in The Evening Post, this would be of small effect if it were not for the contributions of innumerable outsiders which the commanders of industry are able to secure. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN rests much emphasis on the improved methods of the United States, which only special education can enable his countrymen to rival. But special education provided by the State has been carried much further in Germany and in France than in the United States. What superiority of methods we may possess has been worked out by an entirely different plan and without serious direct aid or interference from the National or the State Governments. Indeed, it is only a short time ago that our own writers, including some in the service of the Government, were bewailing the fact that Germany turned out of her schools a dozen trained industrial chemists, metallurgists, and electricans to one in this country, and KRUPP was thus enabled to keep on hand a large force of this sort, at very low pay, stimulated to the last degree by the hope of even small advance. Perhaps the German way is a good one, but clearly it is not indispensable.

If, now, we turn to the essential elements of advantage that have been enjoyed by the American people, we think that they will be found to be the following: In the first place, we have in the last century come into possession of a vast territory with a greater range and variety of natural resources than any country of the Old World could boast. Of the staples demanded by the prime needs of the race, for food, shelter, clothing—grain and textiles and woods and metals—there has been a practically unlimited supply. With these we had in the early days accessible water power, and, with the later development of steam, we had great stores of coal for fuel. Our population was emigrants or the descendants of emigrants from the Old World, which is to say that it was composed of men and women of more than the usual courage and force of character, since these only would make the venture. On the sturdy English stock were grafted shoots from the best of the European stock. This population, however crude and uncultured in its beginnings, had the precious stimulus of necessity on the one hand and political and social freedom on the other. Its members had from the first the tremendous and fruitful incentive of discontent with their lot and liberty to improve it by their own efforts. Finally the American people have had from the foundation of the National Government the enormous advantage of absolute free exchange over a vaster area, with a greater variety of products, among a constantly growing population. They have worked under the lash and spur of open competition, with no limit to the progress of the successful. These are conditions that have not obtained anywhere else on the surface of the globe. It is not so wonderful that they have produced unexampled advance as it would have been had they failed so to do.

As to the second point, it seems to us too plain to be argued that the progress of this country has been and in the main must be of advantage to all with whom trade is maintained. If we are "invading" the markets of Europe, we are carrying to them the things needed by the people of Europe either at less cost or of better quality. We are not giving them away, we must exchange them, and in the exchange both parties must in the long run profit. Bargaining in which one side was always the loser or was cheated would soon come to an end. If the production and exchange of constantly cheaper commodities were not a profitable occupation, the Phoenicians would never have passed the Pillars of Hercules, and the Indians would still hunt and fish on the Island of Manhattan. For the time there is necessarily disturbance and distress in the process of adjustment, as the English find, but it is of the sort that they have been imposing on their rivals for some three centuries. Their advance, due in part to the same causes as our own, was on the whole beneficent. Our own will prove still more so, because based on more permanent and broader conditions.

THE BRITISH SUCCESSION.

We are in the habit of dating the beginning of modern, as distinguished from mediaeval, history at the sixteenth century. But it seems as if, in political history, we had been antedating it by some centuries. It is only with the American Revolution and the French Revolution and the English Reform bill that the existing political era has come into being. And all these events have tended to one result, the democratization of politics and the diffusion of political power. There was a striking remark about industrial development the other day, in one of the reviews of the century, to the effect that by dint of living before the age of steam, JULIUS CAESAR and NAPOLEON were nearer to each other than the later of them was to us. And, in the same sense, we may say that in respect to political development that the twentieth century is more remote from the eighteenth than the eighteenth from the fourteenth. It is in proportion to their progress toward democracy that we rate the political civilization of nations and call one advanced and another backward.

What could be more impressive than the contrast between what has just taken place at Berlin and what is now taking place at Osborne. A young sovereign has been celebrating in one the completion of the second century of his "house," of his dynasty, dwelling on its triumphs, passing lightly over its losses and its shames, but always emphasizing to exaggeration its influence upon the progress of Prussia. That influence has been and is very great. "So much the worse for Prussia," the enlightened observer is forced to exclaim. We can imagine the tremors that would run through the Bourses of all Europe if it were the German Kaiser who lay a-dying, no man knowing what might now be the policy of Germany. What would be the apprehension of all Europe in such an event was simply the normal condition of all Europe before the period that was marked by the triumph of democracy. Even throughout the eighteenth century the big wars were wars of succession, the politics were dynastic politics. The people had not come to their own.

And now behold the contrast. An aged and revered Queen, the titular sovereign of one-fourth part of the inhabitants of this planet, lies at Osborne, to all appearance dying. But in her islands "freedom," to borrow the words of one of the greatest of her servants, "is indigenous, familiar, and full grown." Her grandfather was the last King of England who succeeded in impressing his personal will upon his subjects as a law, just as his great-great-grandson, the Emperor of Germany, is still succeeding, with a nation politically backward, in doing to-day, to Germany's shame and sorrow. The great effect of GEORGE the Third's conscientious and painful and even Prussian attention to his royal duties, and insistence upon his royal prerogatives, was the loss to England of her American possessions. At home his influence was slighter. Neither his narrowness and obstinacy, says one historian, "nor the incredible baseness of that ignoble voluptuary who succeeded him on the throne," could avail to impede the march of British progress. "We went on our way rejoicing," BUCKLE adds, "caring for none of these things." And now, when it seems that the end of the long reign and of the long life of Queen VICTORIA has come, the British Nation awaits it with a sorrow in which there is no mixture of fear. How happy ought the King of Prussia and German Kaiser to be if by his efforts his personality could be rendered as dispensable as that of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India.

The moral is too plain to be mistaken. It is that democracy is not only conservative and safe, but the only safety, the only conservatism. The Queen's praises have been best celebrated by the Laureate who will be remembered until the Victorian age is forgotten, and celebrated in verses which it will be happy for Germany when a German poet can paraphrase:

And statesmen at her council met
Who knew the season, when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet,

By shaping some august decree
That kept her throne unshaken still,—
Broad-based upon her people's will,
And compassed by the inviolate sea.

JERSEY JUSTICE.

The relatively short time in which the case just closed in Paterson was tried, with no slightest suspicion that all the requirements of decency, order, and justice were not satisfied, is something that ought to set the Judges and lawyers of this State thinking very hard.

We do not pretend to say why exactly it is at present impracticable to do a like thing in this State, but apparently it is. It takes days instead of hours to get a jury, and we get no better ones. In a case involving, as this one did, expert testimony on each side, there seems no limit to the amount of squabbling that can arise from it, to the confusion rather than to the clearing or convincing of the minds of the jurymen. All testimony appears to be the subject of endless dispute between the counsel or with the Court, and tedious and undignified personalities that prevent rather than promote justice are often indulged in. It is, of course, too soon to say what may be the future course of proceedings in the Paterson case, or how much delay may yet occur on appeal, but the result is not apparently contested, even by the counsel of the prisoners.

Whatever the cause, no one will deny that the general impression on the public mind of such speedy action of the instrumentalities of justice in a peculiarly sensational and exciting matter is far more wholesome than that produced by the mode too prevalent in this State, and especially in this city. Whether it is the law, the Judges, or the lawyers that must be blamed, a radical change is needed and is shown by the experience of New Jersey to be possible.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In so far as the hazing at West Point took the form of inflicting pain or even humiliation upon victims who for one reason or another could not or would not resist their tormentors, all enlightened, yes, all even moderately respectable, opinion agrees in calling it brutal, cowardly, and not to be endured. Concerning the system of fistic encounters to which some of the cadets still give carefully qualified approval, it is not quite so easy to reach a final decision. We all hope that our civilization is tending toward a condition of things in which fighting of every sort will be indefensible, but we all know, too, that this most desirable condition has not yet been attained, and that both participants in a fight, as such, cannot be condemned off-hand and without regard to its origin and its consequences. One of the combatants must be utterly in the wrong, while the other may have an excuse amounting nearly or quite to justification. It is easy enough to believe, therefore, that some of the personal encounters occurring at West Point involve the allotment of a justice which, while rude, may be without conveniently available substitutes, and consequently to be regarded, if not with distinct admiration, at least with a provisional composure. But the cadets seem to have inaccurate notions as to when a gentleman should and should not fight. They insist that the antagonists shall be of the same size and weight, but they ignore qualifications much more important, such as pugilistic skill and physical training, with the result that they practically force into the ring boys who have no chance whatever of victory. In such cases the fight is not a fight at all, but merely the infliction of punishment, just or unjust, as may happen, and the formalities of battle are then useless complications. The instant resentment of certain insults, the prevention of certain wrongs, do call for the use of fists, sometimes, but they do not call for systematized imitation of the prize ring, an institution which makes fighting an end and has no relation with chivalry or ethics.

—We note with some amusement that The Dundee (Scotland) Advertiser, by issuing as a centennial supplement a duplication of its first number, published Jan. 16, 1801, has given a convincing demonstration that "tabloid journalism," instead of being, as certain people fondly imagine, a new invention and a long step forward into the twentieth century, is merely an imitation of great-great-grandfatherly ideas and standards, and marks, not progress, but retrogression. In almost every essential particular this ghost of 1801 is curiously like the "tabloid" at which only the other day we were asked admiringly to wonder. The size of its eight pages is almost precisely the same, and in the same way its news is reduced to bare bones. Only NAPOLEON'S doings in Germany were deemed important enough to fill more than a column, and almost everything else has to be content with from three to ten lines. Distance lends enchantment—for present-day readers—to some of the items, but they never could have been easy reading, and, though facts of value could have been extracted from the heap of scraps, the process could not have been a pleasant one. A flexible bulletin board is not a newspaper in the modern sense, though it doubtless was in the time when journalism had not established even a remote relation to literature. Strangely enough, the advertisements in this old paper seem much less archaic than its news matter. The advertisers then, as now, took as much space as they thought was necessary for the adequate description of their wares, and their tastes as regards the use of adjectives were about the same as that of to-day's merchants. The Dundee editor may have been something of a Mugwump. At any rate, after promising to give "a faithful and accurate account of the most material occurrences, foreign and domestic," he adds, "and as the advertiser is not meant to be the vehicle of any party politics, facts will appear as they are, leaving its readers to make their own comment."

GENERAL NOTES.

The taking of the census of the Dominion of Canada is to be begun April 1, and is expected to be completed in two weeks.

* * *

Some 250 members of the Georgia Historical Society were dropped from the roll of membership at the recent January meeting for the non-payment of dues.

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The legal rate of interest in Canada is now 5 per cent., the reduction from 6 per cent. having been made by a statute of the Dominion which went into effect Jan. 1.

* * *

Richard Yates, the new Governor of Illinois, is the first native of the State ever elected to his office. He was inaugurated Jan. 14, which was the exact date of the inauguration of his father, Richard Yates, as Governor of the same State, forty years ago.

* * *

Vicksburg, Miss., reports a recent fall of 10.22 inches of rain in thirty-six hours. The fall in twenty-four hours was 7.03 inches, which was the heaviest since the beginning of the Weather Bureau records there, in September, 1872.

* * *

Virginia papers are hopeful that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will soon be retired with pay sufficiently large to keep him from want for the remainder of his days. One of them says: "His poverty and honors reflect credit upon his State."

* * *

A proposition is being urged in Tennessee to increase the salary of the Governor to $5,000 a year. It is now $4,000. It is thought also that the State should supply an executive mansion for his use, and regret is expressed that President Polk's home was not purchased for this purpose when the opportunity offered.

* * *

Several prominent citizens of Massachusetts form a committee which has been selected to appeal for popular subscriptions to a fund for the erection of a public memorial of the late Gov. Roger Wolcott. It is designed to erect it in Boston, probably on the State House grounds.

CONGRESS AND THE SUBSIDY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interest upon the part of the public in the Ship Subsidy bill continues, and the attention of the taxpayer daily increases, and a result indicates a growing popular sentiment against the measure. That no trust has yet been formed pending its passage is natural. That it has been very much in the papers that such amalgamation might be consummated is in the air, and this fact should remain distinctly within the view of Congress, and a continuous modification and opposition be the one predominant thought in its mind; and those in possession of the knowledge and the courage should strenuously offer the necessary opposition for its defeat, for it is simply a presentation of a condition where individuals are acting for their own ends with little thought of their effect on the taxpayer. Congress should ask, What are likely to be the effects of new combinations? This should be the character of their inquiry, otherwise their legislation upon the subject will be unsound. Their knowledge should not be narrow and their inferences crude and prejudiced. They should form their judgment upon facts. "One event is the son of another, and we must never forget the parentage," was the remark made by a Bechuana chief to Casalis, the African missionary.

The arguments presented from which Congress is to draw its conclusion savor of such motif upon the part of those pleading in its behalf that a full and distinct view of the interest is hardly to be possessed, but to attain their end it becomes all but irresistible to garble it in support of a theory. Surveyed in a broad view, the character of the measure becomes one of inconsistency, and little respect may be had in Congress for the bill. Senators and Representatives can with safety face those they represent in their efforts to defeat its passage, and surely grave consideration should attach to such object. The scrutiny to which it is being subjected may well cause our lawmakers to pause. The history of the Pacific Mail scandals is still in the minds of many, for investigation into the means by which these appropriations were secured brought such scandalous corruption to light that no Congressman dared to vote for the continuance of a policy of that kind, and should the bill pass we shall remember, as Dr. Johnson contemptuously said when he had read about the Patagonians and South Sea Islanders in Hawkesworth's "Voyages," "One set of savages is like another."

The hope is, however, strong that Congress will rise to the occasion and furnish this country with an example that upon a subject that yields to no other in its importance they will do the right thing at the right time. They should mistrust the slightest statement of which they know of no parallel and distrust the genuineness of that which they have the slightest reason to doubt. And the pleadings of the advocates favorable to the measure should have the well-merited stamp of authentication, with the mark of quid pro quo upon every passage of the act.

That such considerations are painfully lacking lies open and unconcealed even to those who have but casually investigated. Therefore we trust that Congress will gravely consider in the exceptional manner in which the majority of their constituents view the subject, as is best set forth by evidences of how it breaks out and blazes through the efforts of the American press. Can it be possible that our lawmakers are so intent upon the interest of individuals that they cannot grasp a notion of the idea of that which is due to a community as a totality. G. WEAVER LOPER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1901.

THE TIVOLI PROPERTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A very interesting item of news came to me to-day. I think the good people of New York ought to know about it, so I drop you these lines.

The notorious dive known as the Doré, 147, 149, and 151 West Thirty-fifth Street, is closed and the building has been leased to Messrs. W. T. Ames and Herbert F. Blake.

Several men are at work within the building in which so many men and women have been ruined, doomed, and lost. This building is to be used now as an automobile exchange—the name of which will be the Herald Square Automobile Exchange.

Indeed, Messrs. Blake and Ames by this enterprise are doing much to purify West Thirty-fifth Street. I have made a most thorough investigation; I am reliably informed that every possible effort is being made to reopen the Tivoli, adjacent to the Doré.

I notice that the property was transferred to one Rector of Rector's restaurant, at Forty-third Street and Broadway, on Thursday last.

It was owned by one Annie Ackron, the mother of the former proprietor. I also notice that the property is for sale.

It will be remembered that this property was leased by three Christian gentlemen, and free use of it was given for a Presbyterian church, in which the Rev. Dr. Mingins preached so acceptably for many years.

A few years ago the Presbytery dissolved this church, and the property fell into the hands of the Salvation Army people for some time, and then it came into the hands of its present owner, and has since been used for purposes sinful enough to shock the conscience of the Anti-Christ.

This property is for sale. Why can't some Christian men and women buy this property for business purposes, for a church, or anything else that will redeem West Thirty-fifth Street? Messrs. Blake and Ames have partially redeemed the street by opening a business in the Doré—who will complete its redemption by taking down the sign "Tivoli"?

P. BUTLER THOMPKINS.

New York, Jan. 14, 1901.

THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter of J. A. Rooney with great pleasure. The only part of it that seems to call for just a word of criticism is where he appears to imply that our Philippine war and England's war in South Africa are on the same moral level, and as this is a very common error, I would be pleased if you would kindly allow me to point out a few important differences.

The Boers are one people; the Tagals are a tribe among many tribes. The Philippine war is one link in a chain of historical events. The first link was the war for the liberation of Cuba, and when this Nation went to war with Spain it did so with practical unanimity. Both of our great political parties vied with each other as to which should derive the greatest honor from the liberation of Cuba. The South African war is a war of one political party alone.

The Liberal Party of Great Britain has never sanctioned this war, but on the contrary it met in convention and publicly announced, when negotiations had reached a certain point, that there was no cause for war, and if war should follow the Liberal Party would take no share of the responsibility. Throughout the Philippine war and the events leading up to it there have been free speech and free discussion in the United States. England stopped her ears, and, from one end of the island to the other, the opposition was prevented from holding meetings. Even restaurants where a speaker had gone to get a meal had their windows smashed. Damage was done to property even of peaceable Quaker families by mobs of howling jingoes, and a lifelong champion of every movement that has tended toward liberty and justice like Henry Labouchère had his scalp split open.

All this, mind you, after President Krüger had yielded what Mr. Chamberlain afterward declared to have been "nine-tenths" of what England had the right to demand. What had become of Tennyson's England? Where was

The land that freemen till,
That sober-suited freedom chose,
A land where, girt with friends or foes,
A man may speak the thing he will?

Thank God, the nation is coming again to its senses. It is passing through great tribulation, and will be the better for it. There was a meeting held at Clacton the other day in the interests of peace. It was attended by clergymen of every denomination in the town, and not a single fire-eating jingo had the spirit to raise one dissentient howl. "Experience keeps a dear school," says Franklin, "but fools will learn in no other."

I do not defend our own war in the East, but the difference between it and the South African war is great indeed.

J. RYDINGS.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 17, 1901.

THE SPITTING NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that a man thinks he has as much right to expectorate on the floor of a car, in the face of a disgusted public of presumably decent people, as he has in the privacy of his dressing room? Is he allowed the privilege of using the floor of his own house for the same purpose? A short time ago this abominable nuisance lessened, and we fondly supposed that the little Health Board notice had carried some weight when it forbade spitting. Now this is discovered to be useless, and the outrage is as bad as ever. No one seems to have courage to make complaints except through the columns of some paper which is kind enough to print them.

A short time since I sat opposite in a car a very nicely dressed and well-appearing man. Two handsomely dressed women entered and took seats next to the man. Just then, to my astonishment, he had an inclination to spit, and, miscalculating his distance, landed some of the filthy stuff on the light cloth suit of one of the women. He had the grace to look ashamed and to remove to the lower end of the car, while the other woman took out her fine cambric handkerchief and cleansed her friend's dress from the impurity.

I am quite often warned by my neighbor that the end of my skirt is resting in a puddle of tobacco juice or worse. Where is the remedy? There is a story told of a woman whose husband was very profane. Everything and everybody came in for their share of oaths. Mealtimes were especially selected; every article of food was condemned to a warmer place than the kitchen. One day, however, his wife took the initiative, and, having learned her lesson well, she outdid him and reduced the astonished man to silence. It would almost appear as if women would be obliged to do something equally heroic. The poor things are so afraid of making themselves conspicuous or appearing ill-natured that the evil grows instead of being checked. No conductor can help them, and ought not to be asked to do so.

Again I ask of your paper, which is as wise as the lady from Philadelphia, Where is the remedy? A.

New York, Jan. 18, 1901.

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY HOLDERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you be kind enough to inform your many readers about the rights of property holders in reference to the trespass of telephone and other electric companies, who order men to go on the roofs of houses to lay or string wires and make repairs for their system? In my locality, in Brooklyn, men come to the door and say they want to go on the roof. These men are armed with rolls of wire and bags of tools, and if refused, they go to some other door, where some thoughtless servant allows them access to the scuttle. Now on the roof, they tramp over the whole block, if it is necessary or otherwise, stretching wires from chimney and eaves and making common use of private property to enforce the interests of corporate companies. The roofs of most of our houses are covered with tin and have to be watched very closely all the time to prevent leaks.

With the greatest audacity, these men tramp about on our roofs with heavy boots and tools, manufacturing, twisting, fastening heavy wires to any part of this private property in defiance of any protest, causing damage not known or seen till next the storm damages as stated. What rights have they in this matter, and what rights have the owners of private property? Is there no other redress than to treat these men as you would treat any other trespasser—throw him off the roof, or kick him out of the house if you find him going up there? People have no time or money to spare in hunting up the responsible parties to repair actual damage done or that will result from such a wanton trespass. Thousands of your readers are sufferers from this custom, and would be grateful if THE TIMES would throw some light on the subject. It has reached a point of not only being a nuisance, but a very damaging and expensive one.

If they can, without leave or license, do as they are doing, why cannot they enter our rooms, throw open our windows, and fasten anything to accomplish profitable ends to any place on our property that may suit their convenience? It is an interesting question, and would THE TIMES give us information?

A SUFFERER.

Brooklyn, Jan. 17, 1901.

COUNTRY SCHOOL GARDENS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the course of responsible relations to country schools in the Middle West, the writer became impressed with the necessity of some such radical change in rural educational methods as may be found in the Government reports of investigations (made at his instance) of the system of school gardens of Continental Europe.

Notwithstanding the example set, our country (which ought to have led the movement) in thousands of such rural school gardens, there has not, up to date, come to the writer's knowledge so much as one such provision in any American country school district.

He would ask could there be a more appropriate time for the reform than the beginning of a new century or a better place of initiation and dissemination than our great Empire State of New York.

Considering that each season's postponement of the reformed methods deprives over 3,000,000 country children, who have reached the age to enter the wage-earning ranks, of advantages of untold value to themselves and the community of which they are to be the very bone and sinew, such delay should rest heavily on the conscience of each and every one capable of applying a remedy.

One kind of evidence and one alone—the irrisible argument of accomplished facts—can move those who have the destiny of our country schools in their keeping from their immemorial and time-honored ruts, nor can Legislatures be induced to consider any innovation not backed by a formidable array of voters.

In this respect, the situation differs from that in the paternally ruled nations of the old world where the prompt and general establishment of such educational methods is clearly traceable to governmental initiation.

On our side of the Atlantic, such innovations require a popular origin, and this in turn depends on an act of private liberality in the establishment of a model school garden. Such an example might be hoped to lead to a society organization such as foreshadowed in the above caption.

GEORGE HENRY KNIGHT.

New York, Jan. 16, 1900.

THE SUPREME COURT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is usual for lawyers who have been heard in our highest courts to let their cases rest with the enlightened Judges, not doubting but they will give righteous decisions. It is not usual, neither would it be courteous, for those lawyers who have not had part in those arguments to venture their opinions, except in those actions which deeply concern the public welfare, like those lately argued with such signal ability in Washington, which have drawn out so great discussion, perhaps never so widely since the memorable Dred Scott case.

If Judges go mistakingly contrary in such close Constitutional questions to a right sense of justice, a passionate feeling is aroused which never subsides until such judgment is reversed, of which the Dred Scott opinion is a distinguished instance. Lord Chief Justice Hale was not justifiable in condemning witches, but it grew out of the spirit of the times. If Judges allow themselves to be the recipients of gifts or favors which would have a look of unduly influencing them, they will have the censure of every generation, although their determinations may be just, as in the merited criticisms against Lord Bacon.

But we believe most fully in the wisdom and justice of our highest court. It is one of the three branches of the Federal Government, each distinct, to be free and independent from the others. Those Judges have large capacity, profound learning, and a rich experience, while their integrity is not to be questioned. The schools of politics in which they have grown up may have an unconscious bearing, but they will seek with a praiseworthy industry to examine with thoroughness the authorities cited by the eminent advocates, and they will not stop there, as they will study those deep and intricate and far reaching questions for themselves, which will become historic.

Some of us think none of the cases that have been cited to be at all parallel. The matter is both new and serious as to whether a distinction can or should be made between citizens of our Republic residing in our States, and those resident in our Territories, to determine how far Congress should go under that clause in the Constitution to "make all needful rules

respecting the Territories."

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J. HE
Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, J

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o the Editor of The New Y

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Brooklyn, Jan.

Training Nurses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

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ing election will show the cause
of Mr. Keller's philanthropy.

New York, Jan. 14, 1901.

Thinks "Millionaire" Over

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your pa
prominent front page and in la
appeared a heading to the effect, that a
prominent young man addressed a
engineers on problems connected
new form of locomotive boiler.
the heading was "The Young M
Addressed," &c.

Why "millionaire"? Is not
overworked in the American pa
inclined to think that well-bred
smile at this sort of thing. A
you would seldom find the me
tion of the man of wealth per
out to this extent in the repu
journals.

Cannot a law be passed ma
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straining culture of those w
the minds of the youth of a
growing country.

New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Always Ca

If a young man goes in
to look at ladies' rings,
in town is sure to step in
it.—Atchison Globe.

Admired Him.

The Farmer—Don't tell me you ain't able to work. W'y, I go to work at daylight an' work till dark, and I ain't no younger than you.

The Tramp—No, I guess not. I don't, but you are one of them ge
Press.

Everything G

"Why do you seem
son, Miss Hopkins?"

"Oh, he's the man
your house without
window shade, sitting
or getting the crack
Free Press.

Has Lost All Confidence.

First Chinaman—But
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Second Chinaman—
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THE OLD AGE TO THE NEW

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MARION COUTHOUY SM

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

THE NAVAL ARCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Naval Arch is taken down, and Madison Square knows it no more. It was so remarkable a monument, both in purpose and design, that it deserves a better fate than to exist merely in recollections and photographs. This letter is but another word said for it while its memory is yet green; a word which, it is to be hoped, may not be the last one. Let us recall the history of the arch.

The first suggestion of it came from Mr Charles R. Lamb, Vice President of the National Sculpture Society, on the lines of whose first sketch it was actually built. Messrs. Lamb, Ward, Bitter, Warner, and Ruckstuhl acted as a committee to develop the plan. Between twenty and thirty sculptors volunteered to give their entire time to the work. On Aug. 7, 1890, Acting Mayor Guggenheimer read a letter from the committee representing the National Sculpture Society, offering to build the arch according to the plans approved ten days previously, for the cost of labor and materials. On Aug. 15 the Board of Aldermen gave authority to the committee in charge of the Dewey Celebration to begin work on the arch. Carpenters began putting together the framework of the arch in Madison Square.

On Sept. 8 we read in THE NEW YORK TIMES that "sculptors and modelers in the basement of Madison Square Garden are working with almost feverish rapidity night and day." References to this extreme haste were to be found in the papers of the time almost every day. Henry Baerer, sculptor, had a paralytic stroke as the result of his work on the arch. His physician told him he must not continue work on the medallion on which he was engaged.

On Sept. 21 Mr. J. Q. A. Ward's quadriga "Victory" was placed on top of the arch. Sept. 30 was the day of the Dewey parade, when the entire procession passed through the completed arch. These are the bare facts that tell in their own simple but graphic way of its creation by no means rare in art, but none the less admirable nor less worthy of recognition.

What we saw on Sept. 30, 1890, was a structure as noble and striking in general design as anything of its kind ever made. It was adorned with sculpture that was an original and virile expression of the art life of our time and country, and it was so done that the arch and its ornaments are in our minds inseparable. It was not perfect, but perfection was not possible in such haste. The arch was said to be a copy of that of Titus; but it was not more a copy than most triumphal arches are of some other, or most churches or most buildings, for architecture is an art that lives and grows by imitation; not slavish and petty imitation, but imitation of the spirit and method. All this, the idealization of some of the best things among us, we had before our eyes for more than a twelvemonth, to make permanently our own if we wished, at a cost that so rich a community could not have felt.

What was the price of the Naval Arch to its makers? It cost all of them weeks and months of unremitting toil, not the routine, mechanical toil that is paid for by the week and endured unwillingly for daily bread, but the toil born of zeal and aspiration, the devotion of strength and soul that exalts the spirit, but wears out the body; the toil that cannot rest until the object is attained, until it sees the ideas which are the children of its mind born into the concrete forms of canvas or marble or bronze, so that others may see and rejoice in them. It cost some of its makers broken health. And what did they gain by it? Daily and fugitive notices in the newspapers, admiration of such as read about them and watched them at work, in fact, a temporary notoriety which, it is to be hoped, may grow for some of them into permanent fame or enlarge the fame of those of them who needed no advertisement; and then, the rapid waning of interest in their work, propositions to curtail and cheapen it, and finally the demolition of their model, and with it of the hopes of its perpetuation.

This was all they expected; for their work was undertaken and carried through in no expectation of its enduring or bringing any material compensation at all adequate to the labor expended. If later they began to have, not expectations, but hopes of a permanent arch, they were but the hopes of every art lover in the land, suggested and encouraged by those who saw their work in progress and completion, and assured them of the subscriptions that would pour in as soon as they were asked for. Perhaps some may be found to say that these men worked in hope of profit, of money, and fame; that they ran for a prize and lost; that they bid for success and missed it; that they took their own risks and have no cause for disappointment. But what is the life of every artist, or every man who works to develop that which is in him alone but a perpetual bidding for fame and fortune? What is fame but the breath of life to such men, the distinction from others that is their instinct and right, the testimony of their fellows that they have not spent their lives in pursuit of a shadow, nor in imagining a vain thing? What is money but the means of life and freedom from anxiety, the sinews of war and peace, the fuel of art itself, which, if they value unduly, they are but repeating the lesson of the world around them, of those who regard not the possession of things that be above the earth, but only of the gold that is beneath?

Is there one now, Sir, some hope that we may have the Naval Arch erected, not in terra cotta or granite or in any makeshift material, but in marble? The thing was conceived in terms of marble, and in marble alone can it ever be realized. Is it not somewhat of a disgrace to the richest society that has ever been that so many of our best buildings are of mean and cheap construction? It is perhaps a good thing that many a gross and rotten city building should have zinc cornices and plaster facings, for thus they will the sooner perish. But, can we contemplate the beautiful decorations of the Herald Building or Madison Square Garden without a certain self-reproach, and a reflection on the value these structures would be to us were their ornaments in marble, the works of men's hands?

It should surely not be a reproach to us any longer that through parsimony or indifference we have let the Naval Arch become a thing of history, that we have so much money to spend on the common and baser things of life and so little for the good ones. The arch should be raised in the best of materials and workmanship, not merely as a monument to the navy and its achievements, but as a National possession, an evidence of the art feeling of the time and of our appreciation of it. It should be placed where it has space to be seen, not belittled by comparison with structures greatly larger than itself, but where it can be contrasted with foliage to set off by its green and mutable masses the white surfaces and serene lines of the arch and its sculptures.

Thus we should ourselves be the gainers by rewarding those who ask and expect no reward, but to whom nevertheless reward is due; for we accepted their offering, and, like the fairy's gift, it turned out to be pure gold; but, like that gift, it has turned to a dry leaf again, thus to remain unless we can do the small deed of devotion that will show us worthy once more to transmute it.

H. A. CAPARN.

New York, Jan. 14, 1901.

LENGTH OF PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial opposing a change in the present four-year Presidential term, it might be argued further that the short-term idea is more truly American in essence. It represents the "eternal vigilance" which is the price of our liberty and of our rights, and it puts into effect in our body politic that principle of constant regeneration which is inseparable from life and progress.

If by some chance William J. Bryan had recently been elected to the Presidency, would the conservative element of the country have favored a long term or a short one? In what condition would Lincoln have found the country if there had been two years more of Buchanan? Will not a period of financial depression and general hardship and deprivation always invite the possibility of election of some dangerous character? These thoughts would seem to meet sufficiently the objection of the conservative interests against the "quadrennial upheaval."

As to what might be called the civil service advantages of a single term, these, to my mind, are more apparent than real. A man may do some evil during his first term to secure himself a second, but the fact remains that he can secure the second only after his record has been subjected to the fierce light that beats upon a Presidential candidate. It is possible, nay, probable, that the necessity of the coming test may be a greater stimulus to righteous action during a first term than would the absence of such a future test, and this fact outweighs the evil done by the necessity of dealing with the "bosses." Moreover, the "bosses" are the creation not of the President, but of the people, and the evils that spring from their existence are chargeable to the people, and the remedy is in their hands. Again, if there be no second term, an unscrupulous President would find many other forms of self-aggrandizement that would tempt him to use the opportunities at his command.

The more study one gives to the subject, the more one is impressed with the idea that the conditions surrounding the making of our Constitution were as mysteriously effective as were those which produced the works of Shakespeare and Raphael and the unknown sculptor of the Venus de Milo. The genius of the time seemed to favor in each case the uplifting of the human spirit to a height it seems well-nigh impossible again to approach in the same region of endeavor. Our present life seems less conducive to that calm, penetrating philosophy which, in spite of the tumult and struggle and mutilation accompanying its birth, is the spirit of the Constitution. When one goes to it with a protest, he is made to feel that the protest is against the eternal verities of human life and its well-being—truths which the fathers saw with a gaze that went deeper and higher.

The Constitution is the work of human minds and therefore subject to imperfection and undeserving of superstitious awe; but when I hear improvements to the Constitution lightly proposed, I feel as I did some years ago when I read the airy suggestions of the musical critic of a newspaper of this city for certain improvements in the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven.

G. T. TYLER.

New York, Jan. 10, 1901.

ADVOCATES FREQUENT ELECTIONS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposition to extend the term of the Presidency of the United States seems now to be taking a serious shape. I sincerely hope that the American people will give this matter more deliberate thought before adopting that proposition as a form of government. All that can be said in favor of lengthening the term of the Presidency to six years might probably with equal force be urged to extend it to eight or sixteen or even a greater number of years. And the argument thus used will nearly approach in character the argument urged in support of monarchy.

To give the President a six-year term, an army of 100,000 men, and an empire to rule beyond the United States, only lessens the legal opportunity of the people to call a halt on the ambition and liberty-destroying policy of an unworthy and ambitious President. The history of the world is full of proofs that there have been in the past (and will be in the future) ambitious men who, taking advantage of the powers conferred on them by confiding people, have stepped on to regal and despotic powers. From this fact, which history proves, was evolved the maxim, "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

The people can be trusted to give, in general elections, as correct an opinion on public questions, as an individual, or popular government is illogical and enduring free government an impossibility.

Are the people of the United States yet prepared to acknowledge that our people cannot be trusted with the ballot? If they can be trusted to use the ballot for the betterment of all the people once in six years, they can as well be trusted every year. Should not the dictum of a Republican Government be: "Keep the election close to the hands of the people"? Would not more frequent elections be safer than an extension of the Presidential term?

Possibly business might be a little more disturbed by more frequent Presidential elections, but what matter the disturbance of business if the fate of all the earlier republics of civilization might be averted by these disturbances?

Is it probable that there would be one-half of the business disturbances in Presidential election years as now if these elections occurred every two years, and if they were to occur every year is it not probable that their very frequency would prevent any disturbance whatever?

The business man's danger is not so much from a new President as from a new Congress, with its restless tariff tinkering.

JAS. A. B. DILWORTH.

New York, Jan. 15, 1901.

A Philosopher Makes a Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial of Jan. 15 about second Presidential terms, you justly discriminate between a President's desire for re-election by the people and his desire for renomination by the politicians. The Presidential question aside, what a pity it is that any of our officers need renomination at all! When a new man has to be found for an elective office, it is evident that we need nominating conventions (or their equivalent) to prevent us from fruitlessly scattering our votes among the thousand Smiths, Browns, and Robinsons whom we severally admire. But when a man has been tried in office it is not evident that we need a nominating convention to tell us whether or not he deserves to remain longer at his post. We need advisers on the question, but a party convention is not our best adviser.

I wish that in some city the experiment were tried of holding two elections, the first to vote "Yes" or "No" on the proposed re-election of the Mayor and others; the second to fill the places of those who have been voted out.

It may be objected that under our present laws a good Mayor can, if he will, defy the politicians and appeal to the people as an independent candidate. I reply, that as an "independent" or "third" candidate many voters would be afraid to support him, lest by withdrawing their votes from the less bad of the "regular" candidates they cause the worse to prevail. In the re-election plebiscite which I advocate, the voters would, on the contrary, have an absolutely free choice between retaining and dismissing him. This plan would make him more responsible to the people and less responsible to the "boss." It is, however, merely the speculation of

A PHILOSOPHER.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 17, 1901.

THE NEGRO LABORER'S STATUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just come across an article by one "Prof. P. B. Barringer" in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 29th ult. on "Negro Culture" that attracted my attention. Not that it contained any brilliancy or evolved any new ideas, but because of the stupendous asinine conceit and cruelty that leads any one to air such views as these. And yet these views are entirely in line with the policy of the people here in the South toward the negroes, but by no means from causes attributed by your correspondent. Our worthy friend forgets that those others of the South fought for their property, and not because they feared the emancipation.

As a class the negroes value their labor higher than do the whites, and are invariably given the preference, from the fact that a white man will resent an insult, drop his work, demand his wages, and quit when abused, whereas generally the darky plods along unmindful of insults unless, which is too frequently the case, affecting the reputation of his mother, when he turns upon his persecutor. And what then? It becomes a race war, with the negro entirely at fault. And yet when a negro offers the same appellation to a white man he is "sent to join the angels," and nothing more.

I have had some experience with all manner of people all over the world, and having been in the retail grocery business right here in the South for twenty years, and having largely had dealings with the colored people cannot say that I find them inclined to live on less than 25 cents per diem, and most frequently exceed 35 cents, and, as compared with white people of same social status, will not and cannot live as cheaply from the fact that they have neither the will nor the understanding to do so. They live fully up to the standard of the better classes of the whites, more from imitative propensities than from necessity. Though as wage earners, when taken as a whole, they far exceed the whites, yet being withal improvident, but few of them ever accumulate beyond their every day consumption, and in that respect they follow the beautiful precepts of Christianity which your correspondent mentioned as having been given them, "take no thought for to-morrow."

The condition of the negroes in America is precisely the same as the condition of the peasantry of Europe a few years ago. They are not permitted to advance, neither was education deemed essential to their progress, hence they remained devoid of ambition and did not aspire to any better condition than that of their parents.

In like manner they take away from the negroes all possibilities of advancement, but unlike the treatment accorded the European peasantry, they curse and revile them because they do not advance. The desire to improve is as inherent in the black race as in the white, and we can not expect to make good citizens of any race or class of people unless we recognize and encourage merit. Of what use can education possibly be to them? As long as they are black they can gain no benefit from such acquisition, and it is apparently a waste of endeavor.

F. MUNK.

Plant City, Fla., Jan. 14, 1901.

HAZING AT WEST POINT.

THE INVESTIGATORS CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been an interested reader of all that THE TIMES has reported of the investigation of hazing at the United States Military Academy, and have greatly admired THE TIMES's editorials on that subject. The people will be very glad to have the military authorities spurred up to greater efforts to crush out the hazing nuisance, but, for one, I think our Congressional investigating committee is making a disgraceful spectacle. While condemning with long strings of adjectives (evidently taken from the dictionary in alphabetical order) the conduct of upper-class men in taking advantage of an intrenched position to override "plebes," Mr. Driggs has given the young cadets valuable pointers. If ever there was an exhibition of brutal cowardice, this pettyfogging, petty-everything politician has made one in taking advantage of his position to say insulting things to young men who have given him an example of manly truthfulness and fearlessness that he appears incapable of appreciating. And, save ten, all these young cowards, bullies, liars, and reprobates of West Point were carefully selected by Congressmen! That idea had not occurred to me before. Does it not explain their depravity, especially their bullying cowardice?

And now Mr. Allen has made a remarkable discovery, divulged yesterday to the Senate. Hazing at West Point is caused by a desire to drive civilian appointees from the Academy to make room for sons of army officers. The investigation has thus far produced evidence to the effect that the men worst hazed at West Point in recent times are MacArthur, Grant, Sheridan, and Hobson, three of them sons of army officers, and one a brother of a naval officer. And among the worst hazers so far mentioned not one army officer's son appears. The deduction of Mr. Allen, then, is that civilian appointees haze army officers' sons so as to drive civilian appointees from the Academy and make room for more army officers' sons. Truly, a strange deduction—so strange that we have a special word describing the cerebral development of a man who believes it true, and another word fitting the case of the man who, not being a fool, makes such a statement. A synonym for the last word is "politician."

FAIR PLAY.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1901.

BLAMES OFFICERS FOR HAZING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the blame for the shameful proceedings at West Point should be placed upon the officers in command rather than upon the cadets, who have been allowed to run riot after the manner of boys of their social class.

Officers, in spite of their origin, are supposed to have acquired a certain training and breeding at the Academy, and it is utterly ridiculous to urge in their defense either that they did not comprehend the cowardice and brutality of the hazing system, or that they were not aware of what was being done every day under their very eyes. It has been shown that after being forced into finish fights, some of the fourth class boys have appeared publicly with disfigured faces and arms in slings, and that no interest in the matter was shown by the officers and no inquiry made. Does any one suppose that these officers, who have themselves been cadets, did not fully understand the meaning of such things?

I fully agree with the gentleman who stated yesterday in the United States Senate that if a volunteer officer was in command he would stop the nonsense forthwith or know the reason why. The course at West Point may or may not be good, but it certainly seems to have produced too many Merciers and too few Picquarts.

For my own part, I am quite sure that had a son of mine been hazed by these cadets in any injurious and humiliating way, I should have promptly squared the account with the hazers and their accomplices.

ANGLO-SAXON.

New York, Jan. 17, 1901.

DEMANDS PUNISHMENT OF HAZERS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As preliminary to the purification of West Point, would it not be a good move on the part of the Government to dishonorably discharge every officer connected with the institution at the time of the murder of Cadet Booz? Then question each cadet, and if he does not truthfully and fearlessly respond, dismiss him in disgrace and list him as a coward. (Brave men do not fear to tell the truth.) Failing in this way to get the names of the perpetrators of the inhuman outrage, let detectives be employed—the cost should not be considered in this matter—to bring the criminals to justice. The extreme penalty for manslaughter would be a light sentence, and the world would be well rid, for a period, of the creatures too contemptible to be classed as brutes.

Then new administration should be held to a rigid accountability for the safety and well being of those committed to its charge. Imprisonment at hard labor for not less than ten years and the name engraved on a tablet dedicated to "cowardly curs" would about fit the case, and the term "hazing" would, with its practice, soon become obsolete.

For manliness, truth, and justice.

H. R. KEARNS.

Arlington, N. J., Jan. 18, 1901.

OBJECT LESSONS FOR HAZERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having followed with much interest, as probably thousands have all over these United States, the investigation into the hazing brutalities practiced at West Point, and appreciating how totally inadequate were the seventeen expressive adjectives used by Mr. Driggs of conveying his indignation at the examination of the 16th inst. reported in your columns, it occurred to me that a few wholesome object lessons might not come amiss at this particular time, since object lessons are in high repute in all of our best educational institutions.

If Uncle Samuel would invite the pugilist Fitzsimmons to take a trip to West Point to try his wisdom upon those upper class men who so highly esteem lessons in the fistic art they would probably soon find that there were still heights to which they had not yet attained in pugilism. Since upper class men have admitted that it was expected when a freshman was called out to fight that he was to be "well whipped" by the upper class men an opportunity should be given them for improvement. Our academies and colleges are not supposed to stand still. All are striving to outdo each other in progression. So let West Pointers progress, and give our brave cadets who so dearly love to fight something worthy of their prowess.

Perhaps Fitzsimmons just for the fun of the thing could be induced to take a trip to West Point and give some practical boxing lessons which those of us who are unable to be present at the examination and vent our pent-up feelings in the use of seventeen adjectives would immensely enjoy reading about after the thing was over. Surely an object lesson of this kind seems very much to be needed at the present stage of affairs, as instructors as well as upper class men seem to be of just about the same opinion they were when the investigating committee commenced their labors. As it now looks, any laws Congress might pass upon the subject would in all probability be disregarded, and something radical seems to be needed.

It certainly is to be hoped that the diabolical system of hazing in all of our institutions will soon be a thing of the past. It certainly is a great evil as practiced in many institutions of which not even the beginning has been told. An appropriate chalk talk upon such an object lesson could be given after it was over upon the subject.

"It is more blessed to give than to receive" by the lower class men.

A LOVER OF BOYS AND FAIR PLAY.

New York, Jan. 17, 1901.

SHOULD TAKE AN OATH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Let each applicant, as a condition of admission, be required to take oath that he will not engage in hazing; that he will promptly report to the proper authorities of the Academy any instance of hazing that may come under his observation, and that he will promptly and truthfully answer all questions put to him in regard thereto.

Each Congressman is privileged to appoint one cadet. The applications for each vacancy are many; the competition to enter is eager. Each applicant would readily take the oath, since without it he could not enter, and he would not make himself obnoxious to his associates by being singular in the matter, as all who preceded him would have taken the same oath. Bound in honor and by oath, hazing would not then be attempted. The students themselves generally would probably welcome the change.

Let the same oath be required of present cadets as a condition of remaining. As public sentiment now sets so strongly and with such unanimity against the practice, and the oath would be required of all, making no one singular in the matter, it, no doubt, would now, at this time, unhesitatingly and cheerfully be taken by all now at the Academy.

THEODORE D. KELLOGG.

New York, Jan. 19, 1901.

CONDITIONS IN THE CITY.

DR. VAN DE WATER'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the same day that one of your able editors lectured to Columbia University students upon the "Religious Aspects of Journalism," the headline in THE TIMES of a report of my address before the First Panel Sheriff's Jury read, "Dr. Van De Water Attacks Reformers."

The report of what I said was in all respects accurate, but not a thing in the report justified the statement of the headline.

One religious aspect of modern journalism is its utter want of any religious, or even ethical, standard in its publication of headings. I never attacked reformers. I have the highest regard for true reformers, but little, if any at all, for those who magnify wrongs and think because one thing needs righting all things have sore need of it.

GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER.

New York, Jan. 18, 1901.

Criticises Dr. Van de Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The remarks of the Rev. Dr. Van de Water at the annual dinner of the Sheriff's first panel jury, as reported in THE TIMES of to-day, call for some comment. It seems to me that the remarks of the Chaplain of Columbia University were indiscreet, to say the least. At a time when all citizens are horrified by the disclosures of the condition of the east side, and when, as Prof. Adler has said, the stream of vice has overflowed its embankment and is carrying along children in its terrible current, it ill becomes a minister of the Gospel to "hurrah" for the police.

His apology for the atrocities practiced at Bellevue are likewise uncalled for. He says: "Sometimes a drunken patient may be unruly and be ill-treated by a nurse, but is it fair to condemn an entire system for the act of an individual? For one abuse that exists in the hospitals, surely there are a hundred benefits." The condition of Bellevue Hospital has been a matter of common knowledge for some time, and one would hardly expect Dr. Van de Water to submit a brief for the present administration of the city.

It may be added in passing that Dr. Van de Water is a member of the Committee on Public Morality and is well aware of the conditions existing in the Pro-Cathedral district, which is in charge of his friend, Dr. Paddock. It is of course cruel to attribute the minister's remarks to the influence of his environment. The statesmen present were the Hon. F. Carroll, the Hon. John B. Sexton, and others of equal rank and importance. But we can hardly blame the cynics when they sneer at "the influence of the clergy."

COLUMBIA.

New York, Jan. 17, 1901.

THE POLICE AND REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me a few lines on two very important subjects? First, the little speech delivered by the Rev. Dr. Van De Water at the Sheriff's jury dinner, and, secondly, the letter of your correspondent, Robert B. Roosevelt, in to-day's issue.

The Rev. Dr. Van De Water condemns reformers, and says that they hinder reform. I would ask if present indications sustain that assertion? He says there may be wrongs in Bellevue, but there are 100 benefits for every wrong. I will not contradict this statement; every citizen who knows anything about it knows that there are numerous benefits which deserve to be spoken of and commended, but when the one wrong, or the few wrongs, complained of come up to the awful crime of manslaughter or murder, is it not high time to protest and complain and move all the powers that be for a speedy reformation?

The good doctor says there may be wrongs in the Police Department, but there are many good policemen. He is quite right. There are hundreds of good policemen. Heaven forbid that the entire 7,000 should be bad. But when the wrongs that exist are found to be at the heads of the department, and when they are found to consist in protecting vice and crime, and letting lawlessness run loose, why should this good and reverend gentleman assert or insinuate that, as citizens, we ought not to complain?

Dr. Van De Water lives in Harlem, no doubt in a quiet and very respectable locality. Would that he only come and live for six months in the University Settlement, or the College Settlement, or the Neighborhood House, or even in Politicians' Row on East Seventh Street. How soon he would come to the conclusion that New York is not the paradise he thinks it is, and that complaints and protests are neither too many nor too often made. I would remind Dr. Van De Water that there are other ministers of the Gospel in this section of our city in addition to the Revs. Mr. Paddock, Mr. Kerr, and Mr. Heyder, and that they all love New York with as much fervor as he does; that their very labors in this part of the city prove their love, and that all of them feel that they have kept silent long enough, until silence was no longer a virtue, and in righteous indignation they are protesting against abuses that were getting worse as time went on.

The letter of Robert B. Roosevelt deals with a subject that ought to be considered in police legislation. I believe with him that the reinstatement of policemen by the courts after they have been dismissed from the force on charges is an evil that destroys all discipline. I have written on this subject before, and am glad that some one else has called public attention to it. I hope that THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is a powerful exponent of public opinion, will use its influence to have this matter brought to the attention of our legislators.

MALCOLM R. BIRNIE.

New York, Jan. 17, 1901.

THE VICE CRUSADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judging from this evening's papers, interested persons admit the death, or, at least, the moribund condition, of the latest "vice crusade." If with this admission the clergy would retire and politicians would desist in their efforts to make capital for party politics out of existing conditions, a certain number of us would be genuinely rejoiced.

I am as anxious to see our crime-ridden city freed from some (or all) of its vileness as any other citizen. Nevertheless the hysterical efforts which I am called upon periodically to witness are nauseating. I have no doubt of the sincerity of these "crusaders"; all they lack is sound judgment based upon a broad view of the subject. Aiming at the Police Department, rotten though it is, is not a means to the desired ends. The Police Department fattens and grows viler upon policies growing out of our own false modesty and deplorable overniceness. We have spent the closing years of the century in looking at the crime of our city through smoked glasses. It won't do: this crime is not something foreign to us. It is a part of us—has grown up with us, and has come to us through centuries of ancestors.

It is our diseased part which we have got to manage so as to prevent its growth and possibly to bring about its cure. Just so long as we go on deceiving ourselves into the belief that there is really nothing the matter with us; just so long as we refuse to acknowledge the presence of our disease, the disease will continue its growth. Our own attitude toward the subject fosters police corruption.

The cure lies only in taking this thing and isolating it as we would the smallpox—putting it where we can watch each symptom of its course. Then we may be able to stamp it out. We need moral courage ourselves in order to take this step.

JOHN BRERETON.

New York, Jan. 17, 1901.

CHARITY, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On viewing the needs of the nether social world and the pains taken for their alleviation by trained workers of social problems, we cannot fail to admire and praise the zeal, the devotion, and, within limits, the success demonstrated.

When we consider, however, that a costly provision is made by both State and municipality for the execution of this same purpose, we conclude that the work that falls upon these private individuals and private charitable enterprises marks a public scandal. Only the failure of the highly salaried official with unlimited resources in money, men, buildings, would make a place for the private enterprise.

The appointment of corrupt men "for their pocket every time" to the management of affairs of which they cannot have an intelligent conception, with its concomitant misrule, misuse of funds, and misuse of the public wards, the poor and the sick, makes the efforts of the men and women who are adequate to the work a necessity. Therefore, the private charity is the public scandal.

Can we conceive of O'Rourke, Brennan, or even Keller doing for the love of their unfortunate human brothers the work that Faure, Cutting, Foulke, Mrs. Charles Lowell, and others of their ilk do?

How then are they fit? Why are not the Faures, Cuttings, and Foulkes selected for the responsible positions for which they are fitted and the power given them that is now squandered by men to whom the purpose of their appointment is absolutely not considered?

Probably no one in the Department of Charity, from Commissioner down, takes his place because of his love of the work or desire to do the best for the poor, the sick, or the criminal and to restore them to a useful place in the social structure.

To the minds of these incumbents all of the public departments are constructed, not for the poor victim of sickness, accident, or moral weakness and poverty, but for a job for the politician to follow.

So the maladministration and the exhibitions by the public prints follow logically.

Aside from the management of the finances and the protection of property of a great city, what is there left of the administration of the Government but provision for and protection of the sick and the helpless and hapless and the wise management of the criminal?

Hospitals, asylums, prisons, and law department; courts and police—charity and corruption—counted, and what is left of jobs for the heelers. So we give the whole up to what is practically the criminal class and actually the fosterers of crime to direct.

The Police Department certainly does not wish crime abolished, and the whole Government hates the name of reform. Greed feeds upon the criminal and also upon hospital, asylum, and almshouse. Thirty thousand dollars is demanded by officials to maintain a public bath, and the society of which Mr. Cutting is President offers to bear all expenses, including soap, towels, and attendance, for half the amount.

Why shall we continue the incompetent men in office to spend the appropriations, and then call upon private citizens to contribute money, spirit, and brains to do the work? Why must parsimony be the basis of government for the city and crime fostered for the enrichment of the administration?

When men of character and capacity are in evidence proving their competence by doing the neglected work, it is not a difficult matter to substitute them for the greedy incompetents whose sympathies are not with the needy, but are continually with the criminal class.

With these men the means which the taxpayers provide liberally will go for the work it was intended to do, and the scandal of demand for private charities will cease.

GEORGE DACRE BLEYTHING.

New York, Jan. 16, 1901.

THE LATE "SAM" LEWIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The paragraph in to-day's TIMES respecting the charitable bequests of the late Samuel Lewis is somewhat contradictory of the contemptuous tone pervading the biographical sketch which appeared in your paper of Monday. The spirit which so disposes of nearly one-fourth of a large estate is scarcely in consonance with that of the "flinty hearted," usurious personage such as you described Mr. Lewis to be. You are usually so fair and accurate in your dealings—even with Britishers—that I feel I need not apologize for intruding once more upon your space.

Let us be just even to the men who lend money on interest. I have never been a lender myself—it has been the other way—but I cannot see a world of difference between the fashionable tailor who charges a hundred dollars—not to me, who "cultivates literature on a little oatmeal"—for a suit of clothes worth twenty-five and cost fifteen, and the money lender who so manipulates his gold as to produce 40 per cent. per annum. That is, so far as the morale is concerned. I have nothing to do with legalities, and, besides, we are not discussing them.

It is so easy to talk about a "flinty-hearted usurer" and to compare him with "Shylock," who, by the way, was not flinty-hearted, except on that sublime occasion when he demanded the fulfillment of an absurd contract and was cheated by the pretty juggle of a Venetian lady disguised as an attorney at law. If the whole conception of Shylock's character is not an absurdity, what do you say of the dear little woman, Miss Portia, fooling a whole bench of solemn Judges—clever fellows, too, and just, and not mere Tammany men?

Now "Sam" Lewis was by no means a "flinty-hearted" person. On the contrary, "Sam"—and there are hundreds of men in London at this day who refer to him as "dear old 'Sam,'" was as soft-hearted and generous a man as a Bishop or a rabbi or a Salvation Captain need be—and probably is not. While you are able to quote cases of a couple of dissolute noblemen to whom he lent money, I could cite very many instances in which "Sam" displayed a characteristic kindness. Strange to say, his charity was unbounded. No deserving case ever appealed to him in vain, and his gifts were accompanied by such genial expressions and such manifestations of good-will that the recipient felt he was doing the donor a favor by taking the money. He often asked me if I knew of any poor fellows to whom a few pounds might be of use. I recollect a young Baronet who, unable to pay a small judgment debt, was locked up in jail in default. He communicated with the "flinty-hearted usurer," who procured his release and gave him £200 to start him afresh. Gave, not lent, be it remarked.

"Sam" Lewis lent money! It is terrible, but there are men in New York to-day who also lend money, never give away a cent, and are regarded as being certain of a seat in heaven by the members of the church they—well, say, pray in. These men may not make quite 40 per cent., but the deficiency is provided by the profits of market rigging.

Do not let us get calling men flinty-hearted out of respect for some abstract code of morals, for it is hard to see where the calling of names is to end if the game is to commence with any sincerity.

A. R.

New York, Jan. 17, 1901.

Defends Sam Lewis's Memory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not think your obituary notice on the death of Sam Lewis, the London money lender, published in your issue of the 14th inst., is written either in a spirit of fairness or generosity. At all events, part of the statements you record against him are devoid of truth. Take, for instance, that which accuses him of being responsible for the downfall of Ernest Benzon, known as the "Jubilee Juggins." It is within my knowledge that the only money transaction Mr. Lewis ever had with Benzon was to induce him, at a time when he had nearly reached the end of his tether, to purchase a small weekly annuity, which is all he has to depend on to-day.

The principal portion of the millions left by Mr. Lewis was obtained in a manner never resorted to by other money lenders. He took risks. For instance, a young aristocrat of the Pelican Club, of which Mr. Lewis and myself were members, had nearly four years before attaining his majority, when a splendid fortune awaited him. Mr. Lewis loaned him £100,000, taking his notes for double that amount, payable on attaining his majority. The borrower, being a minor, could have snapped his fingers, had he so minded, when the note was presented at maturity, but in this case it was promptly paid. Most of his wealth clients were young men whose wealth came to them in a similar manner. He had no transactions with the middle classes. Besides the risk of repudiation there was always the risk of death intervening.

His charity contributions were endless, as many members of the Pelican Club can testify to. In that bohemian club his society was ever sought after, for he was known as "an all-round good fellow," a bon vivant, and a patron of sport of all kinds. Mr. Lewis once confided in me that in early life he peddled jewelry in Dublin and began money lending there in a small way. As there are no usury laws in England, and money is looked upon as a mere commodity, or, rather, what it is worth to the needy, it is no wonder that money lenders thrive, but most of them lend only upon collateral, while Sam Lewis alone took risks such as I have above alluded to. De mortuis nil nisi bonum, say I.

ROBERT P. NOAH.

New York, Jan. 16, 1901.

THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In "Workingman's" communication in your issue of the 13th inst., and in his previous article in regard to the non-attendance of workingmen on church services, he advances three distinct propositions, as follows:

1. That workingmen generally believe that the Church is hostile to their struggle to better their condition.

2. That this belief is leading them to withdraw from attendance on the services of the Church.

3. That there are facts to justify this belief as to the hostility of the Church to the cause of the working people.

In this connection he says "organized wealth" is laying unholy hands on our educational institutions, and is having professors dismissed for teaching doctrines offensive to the men whose lives are devoted to the acquisition of money.

Now, how or why this should lead workingmen to abstain from church attendance is not apparent. It would seem irrelevant to the question. As a sociological phenomenon, it has been of limited extent, and each of the few cases that have occurred have been so generally denounced by press, pulpit, and individuals without regard to party or denominational lines that there would seem little danger of its ever becoming a serious public peril.

Taking up the several propositions in their order, the first—that there is a widespread belief among working people that the Church is unfriendly—unfortunately true. Neither in previous communication nor in this is the existence of such an opinion disputed. It is an incorrect opinion; it is not justified by the facts, but it incontestably exists.

In regard to the second proposition, it is admitted that a few workingmen, of great earnestness in the cause of labor, have left the Church because they did not think it took a sufficiently advanced position on the labor question, but it is proper to remember that other causes have operated of late years to decrease attendance among all classes. The writer is not unfamiliar with "living, struggling working people," nor has his "personal contact" been limited to one trade or to one locality. His individual impression has been that, taking the whole country over, a fair proportion of working people still attend church services, and that those who are most bitter against the Church are usually non-attendants who have taken their opinions second-hand. Working people, like other people, vary widely in intelligence and ideas, and it is not safe to make class generalizations merely from personal experience.

Passing to the third and most important proposition, the existence of facts to justify this belief as to the hostile attitude of the Church, it seems fair as an argument ad hominem to call attention to the inconsistency of mentioning with approval men like Father McGlynn, Dr. Muhlenberg, Phillips Brooks, Bishop Potter, and Cardinal Gibbons, and then insisting that they are not representative of the attitude of the modern Church. They certainly do not represent "Workingman's" belief as to the attitude of the modern church, but the correctness of that belief is the exact point in issue. It is clearly begging the question for him to say that such men do not represent the Church, because they stand for the exact opposite of his idea of the Church. "Workingman" seems to think that Dr. Cuyler, two unnamed Methodist Bishops who during the last campaign indulged in some rather perfervid partisan oratory, and an unnamed Secretary of a mission board, whose utterances were open to criticism on other grounds, are typical of the attitude of the modern Church, and that the learned, dignified, and admirable churchmen he has named are not. His judgment in this respect seems biased by his feelings.

The general question, whether the Church is opposed to the cause of the workingmen, should be investigated, as a matter of fact. The best evidence attainable to show the attitude of the Church of to-day is the teachings of its leaders, clerical and lay. These are to be found in books written on social problems, in the pages of its representative periodicals, and in the utterances of its pulpits. If the Church is for or against the workingman in his struggle to better his condition, it will appear in these several means of expression. Then the measure of practical achievement may be ascertained by noting the proportion of her ministers, teachers, and laymen who are engaged in the varied movements for social betterment. The professions of sympathy and interest will undoubtedly exceed the corresponding practice of clergy and laity, as the ideals and teachings of a living, developing church must always be in advance of the actual attainment of its membership, but they will show clearly and unmistakably the direction in which the Church is moving.

Space will only allow the plan of investigation to be outlined, but if the results could be given, they would show that the feeling of the working people against the Church is unfounded, and is not based upon facts. It should also be emphasized that this is the only way in which the truth can be discovered. To go to "the great heart of the common people" would tell only their feelings, and what we want to know is whether these feelings are justified by the real attitude of the Church, or whether they are the fruit of mistake and misunderstanding.

This is not intended to convey the impression that the Church is doing her full duty; she has never done that yet, in this or in any other matter. Any association of human beings must be faulty. Even labor organizations are not perfect. There probably are congregations that are merely rich men's clubs, where the grinding employer, the landlord of slum tenements, the usurer, and the avaricious can slumbrously worship without having ever a piercing truth cut into their pachyderm consciences. There may be truckling creatures in pulpits who pander to opulent pew renters and dare not call their souls their own and others again, who, dull, slow-witted, and uninformed, dread anything that shall throw them out of their old, familiar grooves of thought.

All these may be, but the assumption that these unworthy elements are or represent the great, growing, evolving American Church is as false as to facts as it is pernicious in effects. The vast membership of the Church of Christ have pledged adherence to certain moral standards and to certain divine ideals of

FINANCIAL.

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Central National Bank
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The Nassau Bank
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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Refunding Gold Bonds of 1948
OF
The Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R.R.Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company has exercised the option reserved to it in its First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Refunding Gold Bonds secured by its First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Refunding Gold Bond Mortgage, dated October 1, A. D. 1898, to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, and Joseph D. Oliver, Trustees, to redeem said bonds and each of them at any time, at its option, by paying to the Trust Company, Trustee in said Mortgage, or to the lawful holders of said bonds, par and ten per centum premium thereon and accrued interest, and that it intends to redeem all of said bonds then outstanding, **on the First (1st) day of February, A. D. 1901**, by paying therefor on said date to the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, or to the lawful holders thereof, at the office of the said Trust Company, Number 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, par and ten per centum premium thereon and accrued interest.

Thereupon, under the provisions of said mortgage and the bonds secured thereby, **INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON AND SAID BONDS WILL BE FULLY PAID.**

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company,
By T. P. SHONTS, President.
R. P. AHRENS, Secretary.

HARBOR AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
34-36 Wall Street, N. Y.
Under Supervision New York State Banking Department.
Pays 6% per annum on Permanent Investments.
Pays 5% per annum on Temporary Savings.
Assets January 1st, 1901 . . $631,054.07
Guarantee Fund and Surplus . 106,100.18

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

ARIMEX CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.

Capital. . . . . $5,000,000.

This company was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey for the purpose of purchasing and operating copper producing properties.

Its capital is $5,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $25 each. It has no bonds or mortgage debt.

Of this capital 120,935 shares, or $3,023,375 of the capital stock, has been issued in payment for certain properties. The balance of 79,065 shares remains in the treasury of the company.

The company owns the following properties:

1,750,000 shares out of a total of 2,000,000 of the par value of $5 each, of the Table Mountain Copper Company of Illinois	$8,750,000
90,000 shares out of a total of 100,000 of the par value of $10 each, of the Angang Copper Company of New Jersey	900,000
500,000 shares out of a total of 500,000 of the par value of $10 each, of the Oxide Copper Company of New Jersey	5,000,000
	$14,650,000

The Oxide Copper Company owns the Copper Prince group of copper claims, located in the Silver Bell mining district, Pima County, Arizona, comprising thirty claims. Early in the Spring of the year 1900 a contract was entered into by the company for extensive developments by sinking a shaft five hundred feet, which, with cross-cuts, would develop a large part of the property, and in other ways. At the present time this shaft is down about 370 feet, and work is being vigorously pushed.

The Table Mountain Company owns twenty-seven claims, situated in the Bunker Hill Mining District, Pinal County, Arizona.

The Angang Copper Company consists of about four hundred mining claims, situated at Zituacuaro, in the State of Michoacan, Mexico, known as the Chirianganguceo Mines. Development was planned early in the year on a large scale, and Mr. Adolphe Rock, the resident director and general manager of the company, has devoted himself to this work. These mines were worked many years ago by Mexicans in a very desultory manner, large bodies of ore having been taken out and large dumps remaining, showing the extent of the former operations. Mr. Rock has unwatered the shafts, built houses for the workmen, buildings for the company, begun work on the roads, and generally begun a systematic development of the property on a large scale.

During the year 1900 development work on an extended scale has been carried on vigorously on the property at the Angang and Oxide Companies, and to a smaller extent on the properties of the Table Mountain Company, under the supervision and direction of the President of the Arimex Company, Mr. Charles H. Dickey of Baltimore, Md. The development has proven the property to be so rich as to warrant immediate extension of development operations on a very large scale, which operations, in the opinion of the Directors, will give enormous net returns.

From the fact that this property has been in charge of practical copper mining men, and that the chief executive officer, Mr. Dickey, is also President of the Parrot Company—which, since the formation of the Amalgamated Copper Company, has been one of that company's largest producing copper properties—the chances of mistakes have probably been reduced to a minimum.

For the purpose of placing all these properties upon a dividend earning basis in the shortest time possible, the Board of Directors have voted that 60,000 shares of the treasury stock of the company be sold by subscription at par, $25.00 per share, by Messrs. E. N. Morison & Company, Bankers, Baltimore, Md., and any other selling agents they may select.

American Loan & Trust Company, Boston, Transfer Agents.
International Trust Company, Boston, Registrars.

CHARLES H. DICKEY, President.
HARRY A. NORTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

Jan. 12, 1901.

OFFER FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Notice is hereby given that offers for public subscription for 60,000 Shares, of the value of $25 each, of the stock of the

ARIMEX CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY

will be received at the office of either of the undersigned until the twenty-third day of January, 1901, at the rate of $25 per share. Subscriptions must be accompanied by certified check for 20 per cent. of the amount of such subscription, the balance to be payable within ten days after notice of allotment.

Temporary negotiable receipts will be issued, on payment of sums due on allotment, exchangeable for certificates of stock as soon as same can be engraved.

We reserve the right to allot any or all of the above-named amount at any time on or before January 23.

We also reserve the right to allot or reject any subscription in whole or in part.

Subscription blanks sent on application.

We respectfully refer intending subscribers in Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia, who are more or less unfamiliar with the investment quality of copper stocks generally, to the following statement of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, Mass.:

COPPERS IN THE PAST.

Four years ago I publicly called attention to "Coppers"—to the fact that although they had been actively dealt in on the Boston Stock Exchange for over fifty years, and had been and were still the basis of a large portion of New England's wealth, their merits as first-class and semi-speculative investments were almost unknown to investors and speculators in this country and Europe; to the fact that investigation would prove that an investment in the stock of any of the good producing "Coppers" would give much larger yearly net returns, with a surer guarantee of permanency for a longer period of time, than a like investment in any other class of stocks, and I stated my belief that so soon as these facts became known to investors and speculators throughout this country and Europe, there would begin a "scramble" for "Coppers" unparalleled in the history of the stock market, with the result that the price of such stocks then for sale in the open market would multiply, that this increased value would hold and be further increased for years to come.

At this time, and in all my subsequent statements, the following were named as some of the leading "Coppers" which would multiply in price: Butte & Boston, then selling at $2 to $14; Boston & Montana, then selling at $50 to $75, and Calumet & Hecla, then selling at $225. So radical did these views seem that they were adversely criticised by those interested in financial matters, and more particularly by professional financial critics, but it is now known and admitted that my predictions erred on the conservative side only, for the present prices of the "Coppers" then called to the attention of the public show an increase in value of hundreds of millions of dollars, or more than has ever accrued to any other class of stocks in a like period. The prices of the three named, Butte, Montana, and Calumet, alone show an increase in value of $115,000,000.

It is now known that never in the history of stocks has there been a parallel to the "scramble" for "Coppers" which carried the price of Butte from $2 to $108 per share, Montana from $50 to $400 and Calumet from $225 to $900, and others in like proportion, or another instance where such a tremendous increase in price held and became permanent. The fact that the public were so quickly educated, that such a great increase in values came in such a short time, and that this increase has held and is still advancing, and that seven out of every ten persons interested in financial matters in this country and Europe are now familiar with the merits of "Coppers," when four years ago not one in one thousand had even an intelligent idea of their worth, in my opinion proves the following statement, which was used in all my public utterances:—

"Owing to a peculiar combination of conditions, this great industry, copper, is the only one of all the great staples that has absolutely escaped the march of modern progress—escaped it for fifty years, until to-day it is possible for capital to be invested in this business on a basis that will give to it 100 per cent. net profit on all gross business—a business where the working of a natural law of supply and demand, not the artificial law of arbitrary combination, allows the producer to make his selling price such as will give to him from 100 to 150 per cent. net profit on his entire product."

THE FUTURE OF "COPPERS."

Intending purchasers of "Coppers" for investment or for speculation should first find a correct answer to these questions:—

(1) Will the earnings of "Coppers," at the present price of the metal, allow of larger net returns than can be secured from any other class of stocks?

(2) Can the permanency of production of copper mines be as surely ascertained as the future earning capacity of corporations which are the basis of other stocks, and,

(3) Will the present price of copper, the metal, be maintained? The answer to these three questions will enable one to decide whether "Coppers" are a purchase at present prices. A cursory investigation of "Coppers" will prove that no other class of business will give as large net earnings as are at the present time derived from "Coppers" at the ruling price of the metal.

A careful investigation of the present method of conducting the copper mining business will prove that in no other industry can the future earnings be as surely ascertained for so long a time in the future as "Coppers."

The reason for this is that all good producing copper mining companies first, that is, before beginning to "produce," "block out" for years in advance the copper ore which they afterwards are to "produce," and each year thereafter add to this reserve an amount of ore equal to from 50 to 100 per cent. of their yearly production; in other words, "Coppers," while paying the very large dividends they do pay, set aside each year in the form of blocked-out ore, 50 to 100 per cent. additional dividends.

So consistently has this been practiced, that mines like the Boston & Montana can at any time after their ore has "run out" pay to their stockholders a sum equal to the present selling price of their entire capital stock.

A thorough investigation will prove conclusively that the present price of copper, the metal, is permanent, that is, that it will surely be maintained for years to come, and that it will be maintained through the working of the natural law of supply and demand.

The present selling price of copper, the metal, is about 17 cents per pound. The cost of production is from 5 to 7 cents, yet with this enormous disproportionate net profit, the consumption throughout the world is so rapidly and steadily increasing beyond the possibility of production as to insure for years to come this or any other price which does not actually prohibit the use of this metal.

The only factor that can adversely affect the selling price of copper, the metal, is the discovery of new mines.

Demonstrated facts indicate conclusively that the entire production of all new mines for the coming ten years will probably not equal what has been taken from the old ones in the past three years.

The answers to these questions prove that no purchase of stocks can be made which will be so free from the risk of loss, so sure to pay for the present and for the future such large returns, and consequently so sure to give such large profits as "Coppers." In my opinion, the purchase of good, producing "Coppers" at present prices will give as large, if not larger, returns in the coming two years than have been realized in the past four.

"COPPERS" AS AN INVESTMENT.

In buying "Coppers" for speculation or investment, intending purchasers should, if possible, confine their purchases to the stocks of established, producing mines, for while such stocks are freer from the risk of loss than any other class of stocks, there is no greater risk than that which attends the purchase of the stocks of new copper mines.

No investment in a gold or silver mining stock, the stock of a land company or an industrial based upon patents, is attended with so great a risk, as an investment in the stock of a new copper mine. At least 499 in each 500 of the new copper mines whose stocks are offered for sale publicly are worthless, a large proportion of them being swindles of a most flagrant character, organized and conducted for the sole purpose of selling stock.

The reason for this is self-evident; to mine copper and legitimately conduct a copper mining business at the present time calls for the investment of a very large amount of cash capital. No new copper mining company can begin business, under the necessary modern methods, without the expenditure of at least $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 cash before any dividends can be earned, making it the most uninviting field for small capitalists who intend to conduct the business legitimately, and the most inviting field for schemers, whose only purpose is to sell stocks on promises which can never be redeemed.

As an illustration of the difficulty of securing new copper mining properties: "During the past few years it has been necessary for me to closely follow all alleged discoveries of copper mining properties in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Of these there were four hundred and eighty odd which appeared to have sufficient merit to warrant investigation. Of the four hundred and eighty investigated, in only forty odd instances did they have sufficient merit to justify the expenditure necessary for complete investigation by the employment of engineers and mining machinery, and of these forty odd only three met all the requirements necessary for the establishment of a legitimate copper mining business."

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FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

M.40,000,000
Three Per Cent. Government Annuity Bonds
of the
KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

This issue will be offered for public subscription in Germany on January 22d next. The bonds will bear April and October coupons, the first coupon maturing April 1st, 1901.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 83.60 PLUS INTEREST.

MESSRS. KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, LEIPZIG, HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY appointed to receive subscriptions for the above issue. We shall, therefore, be pleased to receive applications here and to cable them to our Leipzig house free of charge. Such applications must be in our hands not later than Monday, January 21st next, P. M.

The right is reserved to reject applications and to allot smaller amounts than applied for.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 17TH, 1901.

KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE,
11 WILLIAM STREET.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Harbor & Suburban Building & Savings Association
34 AND 36 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
JANUARY 1ST, 1901.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds and Mortgages and Outstanding Contracts for Real Estate	$314,422.61	Due Shareholders on Shares, &c.	$501,281.86
Real Estate Purchased for Members	301,520.23	Bills Payable	8,767.06
Stock Loans	1,138.50	Due Directors	11,119.71
Bills Receivable	3,530.64	Dividends and Interest Accrued	3,785.26
Furniture and Fixtures	1,894.50	Guarantee Fund, Surplus, and Undivided Earnings	106,100.18
Advanced for Insurance and Taxes	2,355.37		
Cash on Hand and in Bank, Jan. 1, 1901	6,192.22		
	$631,054.07		$631,054.07

UNDER SUPERVISION NEW YORK STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

We pay 6% per annum on Permanent Investments.

We pay 5% per annum on Temporary Savings.

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that seventy-nine (79) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

11	1505	1868	2152	2624	2874	3176
20	1630	1875	2243	2633	2906	3201
1275	1646	1886	2244	2651	2909	3248
1277	1648	1905	2290	2716	2918	3277
1295	1689	1914	2292	2733	2962	3309
1341	1693	1920	2372	2787	3073	3342
1374	1744	1928	2387	2791	3110	3372
1378	1750	1938	2422	2813	3114	3430
1380	1781	1967	2435	2821	3124	3449
1387	1800	2020	2462	2827	3145	3462
1435	1808	2114	2591	2840	3162	3499
1441	1831					

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases January 29, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, January 17th, 1901.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-nine (79) bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY, Asst. Sec'y,
Of Duluth, Missabe & Northern R'y Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
[Seal.] Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 29th of January, 1901, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,054.07 per bond.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

AN ASSURED 7% INVESTMENT
(Interest January and July)
Positive Certainty of Large Additional Dividends.

An exceptional opportunity for safe and unusually profitable investment, in the shares of a Corporation which at present controls prosperous Western properties, and which has extraordinary opportunities for increasing its holdings and earnings, and do so upon an absolutely safe basis.

The investment offered contemplates the purchase of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock at par, and with it, full paid and non-assessable common stock, as a part of the same consideration. The payment of the dividends on the preferred stock, when and as stipulated, and commencing with the current year, is fully assured and definitely provided for.

Such Company has the active co-operation and support of one of the most important railway systems of the country, and by recent arrangements is assured of controlling interests in a large number of important dividend earning properties.

The sale of these shares is to enable the Company to acquire the above interests and extend its operations. As the earnings upon industries already under such company's control will provide ample income to pay dividends on the preferred stock, any earnings from these additional properties will go to the common stock, which, it is safe to assert, will commence to earn liberal dividends at a very early day.

A careful investigation will satisfy conservative investors that the Preferred shares offered, afford an absolutely safe investment, and that the common shares promise to, very soon, become very valuable.

Full information furnished on application to

AMERICAN FINANCE AND TRUST CO.,
Park Row Bldg., New York City.

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING CO.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at its office, No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of February, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to take action upon an amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation of said Company, which has been declared advisable by its Board of Directors, increasing the capital stock of said Company from the present authorized capital of sixty-five million dollars ($65,000,000) to an authorized capital of one hundred million dollars, ($100,000,000,) one-half of such increase to be preferred stock and one-half thereof common stock.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on January 26th, 1901, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on February 18th, 1901.

Dated New York City January 19th, 1901.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

OIL—INVEST IN OIL—Greatest opportunity to make a great amount of money from small investment in Oil since the days of Pennsylvania Oil excitement. We have 1,900 acres of Oil lands near the great 7,000 barrel gushers in the wonderful Sand Fork Oil Fields, in Lewis County, W. Va. Portion of our stock offered at 5c. on the dollar. Money to be used in drilling wells. Property all paid for and non-assessable. For further particulars address SAND FORK OIL & GAS CO., Peabody Building, Wheeling, W. Va.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$200,000
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
CENTRAL BREWING COMPANY
CENTRAL BREWING COMPANY

Capital Stock, ... $500,000
Total Bond Issue, ... $200,000

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.

PRICE PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Dated July 1, 1900. Maturing July 1, 1905. Bonds of $1,000 each. Principal as well as interest coupons (July and January) payable at the office of the Trustee, 22 William Street.

These Bonds are a First Lien on the Real Estate, Buildings and Fixtures of the CENTRAL BREWING COMPANY, located on East 68th Street and the East River, N. Y. City, consisting of 16 lots and the new buildings thereon used as a Brewery, and valued at over $800,000.

We recommend the above Bonds as especially desirable for small investors.

Fred'k Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr.
Real Estate and Investment Securities.
Phone 2760, Franklin. 111 & 401 Broadway.
BOND AND MORTGAGE DEPARTMENT.

MINING NOTICE.

A proposition in gold and silver mining is being privately offered, involving the following exceptional features:

(1) THE EXISTING FACT—
100% PROFIT ASSURED TO BEGIN WITH, AND ABSOLUTE SAFETY OF PRINCIPAL WITH 6% INTEREST SECURED BY MORTGAGE.

(2) THE PROSPECT—
1,000% PROFIT, COMBINED WITH ABSOLUTE SAFETY OF PRINCIPAL WITH 6% INTEREST SECURED BY MORTGAGE UPON

(3) ASSETS IN—
REAL ESTATE, GOING PLANT AND ORE, GREATER IN VALUE THAN THE SUM OF CAPITALIZATION OF COMPANY.

Investors will find in this proposition that which thousands of people are now seeking, namely:
THE ESSENTIALS OF SAFETY IN A MINING ENTERPRISE.
An investigation entails no risk and will be well repaid. AN OPPORTUNITY OF THIS CHARACTER DOES NOT OCCUR VERY OFTEN. For further particulars address "SAFETY," Box 79, TIMES OFFICE, New York.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,
53 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Branches { 85 State St., Boston, Mass. 402 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bonds, Stocks, Grain & Cotton
bought and sold on commission, either for cash or on moderate margin.
Government & Municipal Bonds
bought & sold, and estimates furnished for purchase, sale or exchange of same.
Write or call for our daily and weekly market letters.
A line of dividend-paying investments always on hand.
HAIGHT & FREESE CO.

J. L. McLean & Co.
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. New York Produce Exchange.
60 BROADWAY, N. Y.
35 Congress St., Boston. 435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
DAILY MARKET LETTER sent upon application. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

EAST SIDE
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
136 E. 42d St., near 3d Ave.
A GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT.
EARNED 7½ % FOR PAST 12 YEARS.
Weekly deposits 50c. to $15.00. Call or send for report. Office open Wednesday evenings 7:30 to 9:30

Composite Type Bar Co. Stock.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Investments

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
$150,000
West Shore Railroad Company
1st Mtge. Guar. Gold 4s.

$100,000
Utica & Black River Railroad Co.
1st Mtge. Guar. Gold 4s.

$25,000
Beech Creek Railroad Company
1st Mtge. Guar. Gold 4s.

$50,000
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis
1st Mtge. Gold 4s.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
£10,000
Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Sterling 6s, 1905.

$200,000
Pittsburg, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis
Con. Mtge. Guar. Gold 4s.

$100,000
Pittsburg, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis
Con. Mtge. Guar. Gold 4½s.

$50,000
New York & Long Branch R. R. Co.
1st Mtge. Guar. Gold 4s.

$100,000
Chicago & Northwestern R'way Co.
Genl. Mtge. Gold 3½s.

$50,000
Chicago & Northwestern R'way Co.
1st Mtge. Extension 4s.

$50,000
Chicago & Northwestern R'way Co.
Debenture 5s, 1933.

$50,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. R'way Co.
Genl. Mtge. Gold 4s.

$90,000
Fargo & Southern Railway Co.
1st Mtge. Gold 6s.

$50,000
Chicago, Bur., & Quincy R. R. Co.
Nebraska Extension 4s.

DELAWARE, LACK. & WESTERN
$50,000
Morris & Essex Railroad Co.
1st Mtge. Guar. 7s.

$100,000
Morris & Essex Railroad Co.
Con. Mtge. Guar. 7s, 1915.

$100,000
Warren Railroad Company
1st Mtge. Guar. Gold 3½s.

$100,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
1st Ref'd'g Mtge. Gold 4s.

$100,000
Chicago & East Illinois R. R. Co.
Genl. Consol. Mtge. 6s.

$100,000
Kentucky Central Railway Co.
1st Mtge. Guar. Gold 4s.

$100,000
Second Ave. R. R. (N. Y. City)
1st Mtge. Guar. Gold 5s.

100 Shares
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. Stock
7% Guar. Pa. R. R. Co.

100 Shares
Cleveland & Pittsburg Stock
7% Guar. Pa. R. R. Co.

200 Shares
Morris & Essex Stock
7% Guar. Del., Lack. & Western.

100 Shares
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western
5% Guar. Del., Lack. & Western.

125 Shares
Kan. City, St. L. & Chic. Pfd. Stock
6% Guar. Chicago & Alton.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-Pres. James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P. H. M. Francis, Sec. W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

EXPERT
Accounting and auditing by an experienced bank clerk. Third Teller, Box 198 Times Office.

MONEY TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at four, four and a half, and five per cent. Principals only.
MACLAY & DAVIES,
67 & 69 Wall Street.

Meetings and Elections.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
71 Broadway, New York, December 24th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Pressed Steel Car Company will be held on the 23d day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the company, for both preferred and common stock, will be closed from three P. M. on December 26th, 1900, until 10 A. M., January 24th, 1901. W. C. DE ARMOND, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place.—December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.
C. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.
Denver, Colorado, January 19th, 1901.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 17.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) be declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the six months ending December 31st, 1900, such dividend to be payable February 15th, 1901, in cash to stockholders of record January 28th, 1901. Transfer books will close at 12 noon January 26th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. February 16th.
JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
American Tin Plate Company.
A dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Common Stock of this Company, payable quarterly during 1901. The first quarterly payment of two per cent. (2) will be paid on February 15th, to Stockholders of record at close of business January 25th.
The transfer books will be closed as to the Common Stock from January 26th to February 15th, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, January 15th, 1901.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company.
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
New York, Jan. 17, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the First Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of two per cent. upon the Second Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st of March next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 24th of January. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Ninety-second Semi-annual Cash Dividend.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. in cash, payable March 1st, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business February 1st, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from February 1st until February 23d, 1901.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 16, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Jan. 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon due Feb. 1, 1901, and will reopen Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1901.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 21, 1901, at 3 p'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1901, and will open Feb. 1st, at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1901.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Jan. 19, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$1,453,131,893	$834,317,711	+ 74.2
Boston	129,089,355	115,067,490	+ 12 8
Philadelphia	80,322,190	70,809,578	+ 11.9
Baltimore	19,922,620	16,958,788	+ 17.5
Chicago	121,185,072	113,488,683	+ 0.8
St. Louis	36,110,495	28,880,457	+ 25.1
New Orleans	11,801,293	11,995,019	+ 0.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,861,193,880	$1,100,532,726	+ 55.2
Other cities, 5 days	236,164,926	203,700,402	+ 15.8
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,097,358,815	$1,403,540,218	+ 49.4
All cities, 1 day	407,011,014	274,548,278	+ 48.2
Total, all cities, for week	$2,504,369,829	$1,678,067,496	+ 49.2

Complete returns for the week ended Jan. 12 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1900, a gain of 49.4 per cent., with the same week in 1899 an increase of 84.1 per cent. Outside New York the increase, as compared with 1900, was 12.7 per cent., the excess over 1899 reaches 18.3 per cent., and making comparison with 1898, the increase is seen to be 39 per cent.

Water Company's $1,000,000 Mortgage.

A second mortgage of $1,000,000 has been executed by the Citizens' Water Company of Newtown, L. I., to the Colonial Trust Company of Manhattan, trustee, as security for an issue of 1,000 4 per cent. twenty-year gold bonds of $1,000 each. The mortgage covers the company's land, buildings, machinery, and franchise. Half the bonds are to pay for land purchased in Newtown and Flushing, and the other half will be reserved for the payment of lands to be acquired and pumping stations to be built in Newtown, Jamaica, and Flushing.

Meeting of the Consumers' League.

David Bispham will read some poems at the annual meeting of the Consumers' League of the City of New York, to be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Assembly Hall, at 156 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the league, is to preside at the meeting, and short addresses will be delivered by Dr. Annie S. Daniel, Mrs. Florence Kelley, and John Graham Brooks.

The London and Globe Corporation.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The petition recently presented for the compulsory winding up of the affairs of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, has been withdrawn, and the Court has ordered the voluntary winding up of the company's affairs to proceed under the supervision of the Court.

Gold and Silver Exports.

Exports of gold and silver from this port to all countries for the week aggregated $1,115,998 silver bars and coin and $1,664,672 gold, a total of $2,780,651, against a total of $1,585,259 gold and silver in the same week last year. Since Jan. 1 the exports of gold have been $1,709,612 and silver $3,343,675, against $5,664,487 gold and silver in the corresponding period last year.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Upper Cigar Company of Buffalo; capital, $15,000. Directors—C. O. Upper, R. R. Williams, and W. F. Smith, all of Buffalo.

Manhattan Mortgage Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. B. Carrington, C. B. Pierce, and C. L. Acker of New York City.

Michael Printing Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. H. Throop of Brooklyn and R. P. Hamerschlag and A. J. Rothermel of Manhattan.

The Money Point Oyster Company of New York City; capital, $2,200. Directors—A. O. Fordham, Jerome Bell, and Thomas Collins of City Island, New York City.

Star Hygeia Ice Company of Tarrytown, N. Y.; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. B. Culver of Yonkers, J. W. Free of Tarrytown, and James McCourt of New York City.

The Noxon New York Law and Realty Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles H. Noxon and A. M. Boda of Manhattan and H. T. Smith of Brooklyn.

Sheffield-on-the-Sound Company of New York City, to conduct suburban resorts; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles P. Geddes, M. F. Smith, and J. T. Easton of New York City.

James F. Hughes Company of New York City, to manufacture electrical supplies; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. F. Hughes and H. E. Bailey of Brooklyn and Nathaniel Webb of Greenwich, Conn.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 19.—The Federal Mica Company, with a capital of $300,000, filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk today. The object of the company is to purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire mines, mining rights, and land in New Hampshire, New Jersey, and other States. The incorporators are William Grange, Philadelphia; O. E. Thurller, New York; John M. Lay, Newark, and William E. Gray, East Orange.

Articles of incorporation of the American Directory Company were also filed, with a capital of $100,000. The incorporators are C. A. and H. R. Waite, East Orange, and Charles Beebe, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 19.—Certificates of incorporation were filed here to-day as follows:

Milwaukee-Montana Mining Company of New York; capital, $1,000,000.

The Dominion Mining Company of Baltimore; capital, $500,000.

The Pulp Reclaiming Company of Jersey City; capital, $100,000.

The Robinson Motor Company of New York; capital, $100,000.

The C. C. White Toilet Paper Company of New York; capital, $100,000.

Priestman & Boine, Incorporated, Philadelphia, to make decorating supplies and wallpaper; capital, $20,000.

Regret at Col. Burt's Removal.

A resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Council of the National Civil Service Reform League, held Friday evening, expressing profound regret at the removal of Col. Silas W. Burt from the office of Civil Service Commissioner of the State.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street speculators have suffered a bad shake up during the past week. All long of stocks, and most of them heavily overloaded, they have been confronted with a reaction which day by day has grown more vigorous. The setback scored represents in conspicuous stocks a recession of tens of millions of dollars.

No specifically depressing news of importance has been chronicled to account for this break in market prices, but the very absence of disclosed factors has made the decline the more notable. Disturbing reports of Queen Victoria's danger, announcement of National aggressiveness against Venezuela, and a variety of less consequential affairs have been much under discussion; but of all the active, direct, dominating market influences there has been not one adverse enough to warrant anxiety. Upon the other hand, many developments have bad inspiriting character. Especially encouraging are the continuing records of railway earnings. They keep on increasing, not only uniformly, but in an extremely substantial way. If railway returns are entitled to consideration as a fair barometer of current business conditions there certainly is little left to be desired, for not only are gross receipts tremendously extending over what was the record a year ago, but net figures are similarly satisfactory.

Iron and steel trade affairs have commanded more attention than anything else during the past week—more than most of other things put together. Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. J. P. Morgan have been much represented in adverse and in conciliatory attitudes day by day. Mr. Carnegie threatens to extend his manufacturing plant, threatens to invade territory hitherto controlled by other corporations, and not before touched by any of his own enterprises. Not one project, but several of this sort are attributed to the great ironmaster of Pittsburg; and from the making of ships to the making of metal tubes Carnegie plans are much discussed in Wall Street. That he can do any and all of the things with which his ambition is credited is not to be questioned; beside Andrew Carnegie there are no other ironmasters in the land—others are but amateurs, most others have old plants, antiquated machinery, while Carnegie undertakings command always what is most modern and best. Thus when Mr. Carnegie projects himself and the capabilities of his enterprise into new iron and steel trade branches, Wall Street (holding securities in other properties) becomes attentive. Clever theorists urge that "it is all a game," that Mr. Carnegie's declaration of extension is but the preliminary to a giant consolidation; and much endeavor is made to make it appear circumstantially that negotiations are on foot for a merger of the Carnegie interests—all the Carnegie properties—with lesser iron and steel companies into one tremendous metal trust. But Wall Street finds slight warrant for confidence in any dream of this sort.

Mr. Carnegie "at a price" would undoubtedly be willing to sell; and this is not a new discovery, as options of eighteen months ago made clear; but "the price" obstructs, is greater even than the plunging athletes of finance care to tackle; and though negotiations have undoubtedly been undertaken, it can be stated upon the highest authority that progress has not been made.

Of more direct interest than any other iron and steel development during the week has been the result of the Federal Steel meeting. In every aspect its results are discouraging. Two bad disclosures are presented. One is that, though the 5 per cent. dividend on common stock declared a year ago is finally ordered paid, no further disposition to recognize the company's common capital stock is to any extent or in any way made. A technical obstacle embarrasses the declaration of common stock dividends out of current earnings; this was made clear in the litigation a year ago—"blackmailing litigation," so Directors characterized it then. All that was in the way, they said, was a matter of verbiage in the charter and that they would have remedied forthwith. A year goes by, they make no change, they show no disposition to seek a change; the obstructive technicalities still obtrude and the Federal Steel Directors announce that they are restrained in their disposition to make a common stock dividend. They have earned it, they insist, but they cannot disburse it because some trifling defects in the language of their charter interferes—this defect being no new discovery, but the same defect which restrained them a year ago and which they a year ago proclaimed their intention to correct. Corporation conduct of this sort, described truly, is disingenuous. Stockholders were promised something, and the promise is not kept. Mr. John W. Gates is not the culprit this time. They who are guilty of this have been the most vociferous critics of Gates.

Though an annual meeting is held, no annual report is issued by the Federal Steel's Board of Directors. Here is another broken promise. Superior in personnel and superior in their declaration of purpose, the Directors of the Federal Steel Company at the very outset of the property's Wall Street career were pledged to open accounting. Yet they maintain secrecy, they make their property as much a blind pool as the Sugar Trust or any of the others which work in the dark. They semi-officially announce lines of policy, the building of new plants, the intrusion into the Carnegie Steel Company's field, and the making of a fight upon the Steel and Wire Trust, and they intimate that during the past year they earned from 15 to 20 per cent. dividends; but at the same time they arrange to issue mortgage bonds. In all this is confusion. In it all there is no possibility for fair accounting; in it all are invitations to distrust. During the past week the common stock has lost a fourth to a fifth of its market value. This represents just so much illicitly taken from the pockets of investors who felt they had the right to have confidence in the character of such a Board of Directors as control the Federal Steel Company.

Money market conditions are satisfactory; call rates are under 2 per cent., and time money for three months can be had at 3 per cent. In consideration of this showing gold exports are not consequential. That we have the yellow metal to spare is thoroughly understood by everybody, and even if shipments continue, the result cannot be very serious. Yesterday's bank statement was in a variety of ways surprising. Though the loan item mounted to large figures, deposits far outran in volume, disclosing, doubtless, the return to the banks by the big trust companies of funds which were congested during recent apprehensions of stringency.

An extensive short interest is in the market. Many of the lesser traders—the room traders—are short of stocks. After a weak opening to-morrow it would not be strange (would not be unprecedented) if important interests should take affairs in hand and cure some of the sorrows which have been upsetting quotations—in the railway list.

SATURDAY.

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 19	634,792
To date this year	21,281,330
Corresponding date last year	7,100,092

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 19	$2,348,500
To date this year	$49,869,450
Corresponding date last year	$30,528,500

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2 per cent.; at three months, 3¾ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	8	Nat. Biscuit pf	½
Am. Car & Fdy	⅝	Nat. Steel pf	½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	½	Rep. Steel pf	3
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	2
Cleve., L. & W.	½	U. S. Leather pf	½
C., L. & W. pf.	1⅞	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Federal Steel pf.	¾	Wabash	¼
Great Northern pf.	2	Wabash pf	1
Int. Paper	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	3	Int. Power	½
American Ice	½	Int. Pump pf	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	¾	Kan. & Mich.	1½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	Laclede Gas pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate	1	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Tobacco	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
Anaconda Copper	2⅝	Manhattan	2½
At., T. & S. F.	⅞	Met. Street Railway	2½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	Mexican Central	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1¾	Minn. & St. L.	1½
B'klyn R. T.	3¾	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Nat. Salt	1
Chi., B. & Q.	1¼	Nat. Steel	⅞
Chi. Gt. West	1⅛	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	2⅝	N. Y. Ont. & W.	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	¾	Northern Pacific	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅞	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Chi. Term. Trans.	¼	People's Gas	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝	Pressed Steel Car pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Reading	⅝
Consol. Gas	1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Del. & Hudson	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	1	Southern Pacific	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	¼	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Erie	1¼	Third Avenue	¾
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	Union Pacific	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	West. Un. Tel.	2¼
Federal Steel	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

L. & N., N. O. & Mob. 1st Gs. 3	Wabash deb., B. 2⅝

Bonds Declined.

C., B. & Q. s. f. 5s. ½	Mo., K. & T. 1st 1½

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

After early steadiness, in spite of lower prices sent over by London and selling from that quarter, the stock market in the last half hour broke sharply under bear pressure, which in its turn induced liquidation in many of the speculative issues. The reported alarming illness of Queen Victoria and the unexpectedly large increase in the loan item, shown by the bank statement, which the bears construed as unfavorable, were seized upon as factors warranting a savage attack upon values. As on recent days, the larger supporting interests in the market continued as buyers of stocks, but made no effort to conduct an aggressive bull campaign or to advance prices.

The early features of the market were Federal Steel and Steel and Wire, which opened up each over a point on the story put out from Chicago that Federal Steel had obtained control of Steel and Wire by purchasing largely into the common stock. Both issues, however, fell sharply off when the story failed of verification. Inside selling continued on both issues, and it was said that the story was put out merely with the object of lifting the stocks in order to establish a higher selling level.

The local railway shares continued weak, and it was again declared that "a well-known operator" was getting rid of his holdings. According to the gossip of the Street, this operator is practically the only man on the Street who is doing any selling at all.

The copper shares were extremely weak. Amalgamated at one time breaking nearly five points, and Anaconda three in sympathy, so it was declared, with the London decline in Anaconda. As a matter of fact, Amalgamated interests themselves are understood to have been sellers of that stock.

The railroad list generally was weak, room traders offering down the standard railway shares in order to convey the impression that Morgan interests were sellers. Missouri Pacific was a conspicuous exception, opening up nearly two points and reviving the talk of a "corner" in the stock.

Colorado Fuel Directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1900. A dividend on the common stock is confidently expected in the near future.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement, issued yesterday shortly before the close of business, was generally a surprise to the Street. The gain of over $13,000,000 in cash, made up of an increase of $11,495,300 in specie and $2,476,000 in legal tenders, was more than the known movements of money had led to expect, while the increase of no less than $22,841,000 in loans was altogether beyond expectations, particularly in view of the stock market liquidation during the week. The increase is in large measure explained by the payments on account of the Pennsylvania Coal Company transfer and by loans made abroad. Deposits increased $36,451,000 and surplus reserves $4,858,550.

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Previous to the publication of the statement the market had held comparatively firm and steady, but when the figures were made public traders, contending that the large increase in loans was an unfavorable fact, raided the market, inducing not a little liquidation. The close was heavy.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$836,873,400	$680,817,200	$720,351,600
Deposits	921,787,200	765,518,100	849,074,100
Circulation	30,973,200	16,294,600	15,439,300
Specie	184,652,800	152,807,800	187,073,100
Legal tenders	73,050,600	62,957,400	59,889,100
Total res.	$257,703,400	$215,765,200	$246,962,200
Reserve req'd.	230,446,800	191,379,525	212,268,525
Surplus res.	$27,256,600	$24,175,675	$34,693,675

EASY MONEY TO CONTINUE.

According to all banking authorities, continuing ease in money, both call and time, is assured, some predictions indeed having it that even lower than a 2 per cent. call rate, reached last week, will rule. This ease, it is explained, is due to the large inflow of money from the interior, the gain in the cash holdings of the banks in the last two weeks alone running close to the $25,000,000 mark, largely due to these interior receipts. Even in the event of gold exports on a large scale, it is not believed that this would in any material way affect the local situation. Some views on the subject follow:

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An officer of the National Bank of the Republic—"While it is not a welcome condition of things for the bankers who would prefer to get more for their money, it is a fact, nevertheless, that rates, easy as they are now, are tending easier. Western money is largely coming this way, Western banks in some cases buying paper and making loans a full ¼ per cent. below the New York banks. We would welcome gold exports if only for the reason that they would to some extent relieve the congestion here, though I still think rates would hold easy."

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An officer of the Fourth National Bank—"There have been very large receipts of interior money for the last few weeks, and all the indications point to a still heavier inflow. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is only reasonable to expect easy money for some time to come, though it may be that there will be such an active demand for business purposes that later the rates will stiffen. For the immediate future, gold exports or not, easy money will rule."

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An officer of the First National Bank—"There is little need to discuss the matter, for the conditions speak for themselves. The banks have been steadily gaining in cash, while rates, even in the face of gold exports, actual and prospective, have been steadily declining. We look for easy money for some time."

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An officer of the Continental National Bank—"So far as we can see, the outlook is for even easier rates, due to the continued inflow of money from the interior and the active competition in the loan market of Western institutions which seem to have an abundance of money on hand."

GOLD EXPORT OUTLOOK.

Foreign exchange bankers, discussing the outlook for further gold exports, are generally agreed that shipments are likely to be renewed in the near future, perhaps this week, but it is not believed that the total outgo will in any case exceed $15,000,000. In the present condition of the exchange markets these exports, as did last week's, will go to Paris, the gold exporting point to London being still some distance off.

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Discussing the matter, a member of the firm of Lazard Frères says:

"The whole situation, so far as this coming week is concerned, may be summed up by saying that if Europe sells American stocks this week gold will be shipped, whereas if no selling comes from that quarter there will be little, if any, gold sent out. It is too early to tell what will be done, but the chances seem to favor shipments. Certainly, shipments later on are certain."

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L. Zimmermann of Zimmermann & Forshay says:

"It is not improbable that some ten or fifteen millions of gold will go out, but in view of the remarkable ease of the money market here this may be considered a small shipment and will have no effect whatever on local rates. In fact, exports will be a good thing, in that they will relieve the situation abroad and improve the tone there."

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C. Schumacher of C. Schumacher & Co. says:

"It may seem surprising that gold should go to France, where it is not needed, instead of to England, where it is so much needed, since in London the discount rate is 4⅛@4¼ per cent., and in Paris only 3 per cent.

"It looks for all the world as if the Bank of France was playing a game for some purpose or another. Its stock of gold is already the largest of any in Europe, and its strength such as to give it the whip-hand over all the financial institutions in Europe. What its aim may be can only be conjectured. Gold exports from here are not guided by sentiment. The gold simply goes where it yields the best profit to the shipper, and while the Bank of France can keep the sterling price in Paris down to as ridiculously low a figure as 25.11 and 25.12½ gold must continue to go there instead of to England. Just how many more millions of our gold may be required in Paris to absorb the stock of sterling held there and to raise the price to a point where gold could be shipped to England on equal terms, remains to be seen.

"With the supply of commercial bills as small as at present, and our accumulations of exchange, as well as our balances in Europe, probably mostly exhausted by this time, there is no reason why gold should not continue to be shipped abroad or why exchange here should not continue to rule within a fraction of the gold-shipping point until the situation changes."

SOME MARKET OPINIONS.

Herewith are a number of market opinions, as put out by representative Stock Exchange firms:

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R. L. KEEN of R. L. Keen & Co.—The market has had a severe reaction, more from technical causes than from any change in the situation, but on the decline there was excellent buying by prominent interests and from all we can see the result has put the market in a strong position. The shipments of gold do not promise to be large, as the money market abroad shows signs of relief. Our money market continues easy with the banks gaining in strength daily from Southern and Western shipments to this centre. The large increase in earnings of the Southwestern roads has been reflected in the buying of St. Louis and Southwestern, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and especially in the case of Missouri Pacific, in which there are various rumors as to dividend prospects. There is talk of closer relations between New York Central, Northwestern, and Union Pacific, thus giving a through line to Portland and by means of the Central Pacific to San Francisco. We think this will be the next deal under consideration and will place the Vanderbilt group in a position to hold their own with the combinations in the Northwest. The sharp break in the market just before the close to-day was due to a rumor of the death of the Queen of England. We do not think her death would warrant a big decline in our stocks, as it has been largely discounted."

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EDWARD L. ADAMS of Wardwell & Adams—Although there has been no material change in the general situation, the stock market has sustained a very considerable decline, and the public sentiment has changed from a feeling of aggressive confidence to one of depressing uncertainty, (or, in other words, every one who is long of stock is scared to death.) Prices had evidently been advanced to a basis at which the general public would not follow further, and some large operators, appreciating this, evidently thought it time to secure some of their paper profits, and the recession caused by this selling forced out what weak holdings there were in the market, and aggressive selling by a bear clique did the rest. The possibility of a fight between the Carnegie and the other steel companies has had a most depressing effect on the industrial shares, and has had an additional demoralizing effect on the general market. Many of the late sensational advances were caused by baseless rumors, and when these were disproved the reflex movement was only natural. The vital question now arises, Has this market received its death blow, and will stocks decline to a still lower level, to be followed by a period of lethargy? I cannot believe this to be the outcome of the present situation. General conditions promise to be too favorable for the continued prosperity of the railroads. Money is already becoming almost a drug in this market, and the supply of it promises to increase from now on, and it is improbable that these large lines of money will be allowed to lie practically idle for any length of time, when it is possible to invest in sound properties making most satisfactory returns for the money invested. Another point is that a continued depression in the market would greatly mitigate against the large new issues in which the great financial powers are principally interested, and it would not surprise me to see their material support evident in the market on any further recession. Railroad earnings continue to show excellent increases. The bank statement shows $4,858,000 increase in reserve, notwithstanding the shipment of $1,600,000 gold to Europe.

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NATHAN J. MILLER of Miller & Co.—Room traders of bearish proclivities seem to entirely overlook the utter absence of developments, which might be characterized as positively unfavorable, and base their onslaughts on negative bases, consisting in the main of lack of confirmation of various rumored consolidations. Those who think that these plans have been abandoned will in all probability soon find that they have reckoned without their host, more especially so as careful observers are convinced that the so-called larger interests in the Street have, if anything, welcomed this reaction. Easy money and the generally favorable conditions must ultimately establish a much higher plane of value than we have yet seen. For the immediate future I look for a readjustment of values, in which process it seems natural to expect stocks of undoubted merit (which have not yet enjoyed proportionate advances) to show radical improvement. Prominent among such is the stock of the Southern Pacific Railway Company. Its earnings are most gratifying, and yet its advance, if such it might be termed, has been smaller than that of any railway property whose securities are dealt in on the Exchange.

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W. G. MCKINLEY of McKinley & Sherman—In forecasting the immediate future of the market, it must be remembered that prices have had quite a large reaction from the highest quotations, and although it has become evident that the larger interests have sold stock at the higher level, it now becomes a question at what quotations they will consider it attractive to take back their holdings. While the market may remain unsettled for some little time, we believe that if it opens weak on Monday morning, and there is no definite disturbing news from foreign quarters, good middle and low-priced railroad stocks should be a buy, as well as many of the good industrials. There seems little in the general situation of a really disturbing character, money being easy and corporation earnings continuing to show an increase. But at the moment, notwithstanding these strong factors, the public appetite for speculative ventures seems somewhat abated, and it will take a little time, after the big interests have reaccumulated their stocks, to get the public again interested for a new rise in securities.

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ROBERT GOODBODY of Robert Goodbody & Co.—It must be remembered that special causes are at work in the market. The character of the anthracite coal combination is quite clearly defined. It has not been completed, and it is not probable that the work will be left half finished. It is a certainty that Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan anticipate a very decided improvement in the earning capacity of Erie. In spite of all denials, St. Paul is being absorbed as the decline. The buying in Southern Pacific, in Missouri Pacific, and in Chicago Great Western indicates that changes are contemplated in connection with each of these properties. If there are deals unfinished, and this seems to be questioned, those who have stocks to buy will welcome decline as facilitating purchases. A moderate amount of gold is going abroad, but it is worth more to this country abroad than here for the time being. Money is coming in freely from the interior, the bank reserves are increasing, and no apprehensions are felt in regard to money rates for a time.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty days to six months. Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $276,915,532; balances, $12,079,841; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,491,575.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4 per cent. for short and 4@4⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.87½@$4.87⅝; cables, $4.88½@$4.88¾; commercial bills, $4.82¼@4.83¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18 and 5.15 less 1-16@5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95 5-16@95¼, and guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, 50@75c premium. San Francisco—Sight; 15c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Discounts to-day were easy and difficult to maintain, in view of the plenitude of money and foreign competition for bills.

On the Stock Exchange very little business was transacted, as operaters waited, first, for the sound of the hammer, but there were no failures. Prices improved, especially for West Africans. The reports regarding the health of the Queen, though more reassuring than yesterday, had an adverse effect. Home Governments were very weak, and home rails were depressed. Americans began dull, but subsequently rallied. Southern Pacific and Union Pacific were the features. Later news of the Queen's condition caused irregularity in prices and depression extending to Street dealings.

The silver market was depressed, further realizations of State bills and the absence of demand from China, usually urgent at this season, affecting the market. The chances of inquiry for three months to come are remote.

The Stock Exchange has surmounted the settlement. It was attended with much apprehension, but the troubles are by no means past. According to The Investors' Review, an abyss of insolvency lies beneath the smooth surface, portentous of many afflictions approaching. The London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, the paper adds, is not the only rotten spot. The miscellaneous market contains numbers of excessively capitalized concerns, whose securities are quoted far above their intrinsic value. The continued enormous expenditure in South Africa steadily undermines the value of even the most trusted and solid securities. The Continent continues to sell Kaffirs, the tired-out holders, despairing of the future, selling steadily. Prices would be much lower but for the necessity of finance houses and market leaders to buy and avert a crisis.

The efforts of the Bank of England during the week to clear off the surplus money were neutralized by the reflux of currency from the provinces. The Government continued paying out its borrowings from the Bank, bringing the Treasury's entire floating debt, including Treasury bills, up to £33,533,000. While the disbursements continue it is impossible for the Bank to control the rate. A Paris demand would ordinarily induce large shipments of gold thitherward. Paris, however, is gold glutted, and takes the metal only in driblets as it comes into the open market.

Pointing out indications of an early reduction of the bank rate, The Statist mentions that an unusually large inflow of gold from the country is swelling the bank's reserve; that, probably, next week it will be £21,000,000, and that the following week it will be higher.

The rise in New York exchange has caused an unprecedented quantity of American securities to be shipped to New York, increasing the possibility of considerable shipments of gold thence to London or Paris, as the superabundance at New York is likely to increase.

With the inflow from the interior, besides the approaching issue of a Government loan, and with a 5 per cent. bank rate, the Government, doubtless, will have to submit to more onerous terms than if the rate were 4 per cent. If the strength of the reserve and the condition of the money market admit a reduction, the rate will probably be lowered, to facilitate the issue of the loan. What form the loan will take is not yet determined, but it is likely to resemble the war loan of 1900, and the amount may be £10,000,000. Should the price induce American applications this would be an additional reason for the shipment of gold here.

Consols for money, 98⅜; consols for the account, 98½; Atchison, 45¼; Canadian, 91¼; St. Paul, 162¾; Illinois Central, 133; Louisville, 90; Union Pacific preferred, 85; New York Central, 144½; Erie, 28¾; Pennsylvania, 75; Reading, 16⅞; Erie first preferred, 64⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 87½; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, 8⅝; Rand mines, 37⅛.

Bar silver, steady at 29 1-16d per ounce.

Spanish fours closed at 71.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.30; Madrid, 35.75; Lisbon, 41; Rome, 5.80.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4 per cent., and for three months' bills, 4@4¼ per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Business opened dull and undecided on the Bourse to-day. Transactions were checked by uneasiness regarding the internal political situation and the state of the English markets. The reported illness of Queen Victoria has little influence. Spanish 4s were affected by the rise in the rate of exchange. Later there was a brisker tone, influenced by more favorable London advices, and Spanish 4s and Kafirs rallied.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 92½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 12c. for checks.

Spanish 4s, 71.75.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—On the Boerse to-day the tendency of Internationals was toward dullness. Spanish 4s were lower. Mines declined in consequence of unfavorable manufacturing reports. Americans reacted in response to New York. Canadian Pacifics were depressed on the decrease in the traffic returns.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates, short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105¾	106	K. & D. M. pf.	20	25
2s, c., 1930	105¾	106			
3s, r., 1918	109½	110½	King. & P.	..	8½
3s, c., 1918	110	111	Lacl. Gas	72	72½
3s, 1918, sm.	110	111	L. E. & W. pf.	..	..
4s, r., 1907	113½	114½		108	112
4s, c., 1907	113½	114½	Lake Shore	210¼	230
4s, r., 1925	136½	137	Long Island	67	70
4s, c., 1925	137½	138	Mah. C. R.	195	..
5s, r., 1904	110¼	111½	Man. Beach	12	15
5s, c., 1904	111¾	112⅞	Mu. Coal pf.	70	80
D. C. 3-65s	125	..	M. W. S. El. pf.	..	..
Alb. & Sus.	195	..	Chi.	26	28
Alle. & W.	120	..	M. W. S. El. pf.	76	78
Am. Coal	190	200	Mex. N. ctfs.	3⅝	4
A. C. O. pf.	87	90	Mich. Cent.	106	..
Am. D. Tel.	33	35	M. & St. L. pf.	..	..
Am. Exp.	173	180		105	107
A. I. Co. pf.	67	68	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	18½	20½
A. M. Co.	4½	5	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	50	56
A. M. Co. pf.	24	26

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday did not show a larger total than has been usual of late on the closing day of the week. Practically no change in the course of the market showed, and prices moved along the lines which they assumed earlier in the week. Very few issues showed any activity at all, and in none were the transactions on more than a moderately large scale. New developments of importance were entirely lacking, and the day brought little or nothing to materially affect prices or to relieve the market of the rather monotonous condition into which it has fallen.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, profiting by the strength which is derived from the denial of the unfavorable rumors that were current in regard to the stock, continued its advance of Friday, and rose still further, to 5. Trading in the stock was fairly active, but it did not amount to more than half of the previous day's total. The setting at rest of the assessment story did a good deal to increase confidence in the property.

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PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE began the day by a rather sharp advance of about 1 point, but later lost all of its gain. It rose to 31, and several hundred shares changed hands at that price, but later there were offerings of the stock as low as 29½. The early strength of the stock seemed to be due to a desire to mark up the quotation.

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RUBBER Goods common sold down to 27, and closed at 27 bid, a net loss of 1 point. The preferred stock remained unchanged.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was again under pressure, and declined nearly a point. The lowest sale was made at 18, and the stock was in demand at this price at the close. The drop in the stock was apparently due to the withdrawal to a certain extent of the support which has been given it by insiders.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA was very dull, but again showed a net loss for the day. The common stock closed at 5¾ bid, and the preferred stock at 27½ bid, the latter showing a net loss of half a point.

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Closing quotations yesterday compared with those of the previous day were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 18. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	29	30	29	30
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	90½	91½	90½	91½
American Bank note	50	55	50	55
American Bicycle	5⅝	6¼	5½	6¼
American Bicycle pf.	24	26	24	26
American Bicycle bonds.	72	75	72	75
American Brake	91	93	91	93
American Chicle	91	91½	91	91½
American Chicle pf.	79	81	79	81
American Chicle pf.	77	82	77	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10	11	10	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	25½	29	25½	29
Am. Hide & Leather bds.	90	97½	90½	97½
American Thread pf.	3	4	3	4
Am. Tobacco pf.	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8	8½	8	8½
At Lantic Dynamic	4	5	4	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	58	58¼	58	58¼
Brunswick-Balke-Collender	99	99½	99	99½
California Cotton Oil	6	7	6	7
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	6	5	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	35	39	35	39
Central & So. Am. Tel.	106	108	106	108
Central Fireworks	12	13	12	13
Central Fireworks pf.	25	27	25	27
Compressed Air	70	75	70	75
Consolidated Compressed Air	38	42	40	45
Consolidated Equipment	11	11½	11	12
Con. Rubber Tire	3½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	24	28	24	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Cumberland Steel	23	25	21½	23½
Cumberland Steel pf.	79	81	79	81
Cramps' Shipyard	80	82	80	82
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	28	28	28	28½
Electric Boat	28	29	28	28½
Electric Boat pf.	50	53	50	51
Electric Vehicle	14	17	14	17
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electric-Pneumatic	1	1½	1	1½
Empire Steel	5	7	6	7
Empire Steel pf.	39	48	39	48
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	25	20	25
General Carriage	18	23	21	23
General Cincinnati	62	65	60	62
General Chemical	95	98½	97	98½
German Treasury 4s	100½	100¾	100½	100¾
Havana Commercial	10	11	9½	10½
Havana Commercial pf.	44	46	45	46½
Hudson River Tel.	117	119	117	119
Illinois Transportation	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf.	42	47	42	47
Inter-State Oil	5½	6	5¾	6
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	1	1½	1	1
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
Markham Copper	1½	2	1½	2
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13½	14¾	13½	14¾
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	30½	32	30½	32
N. Y. Transportation	90	91	90	91
Otis Elevator	27⅝	28	28½	29½
Otis Elevator pf.	91	91¾	91	91¾
Peo., Dec. & Evans	1	3	1	3
Phila., Reg. & L. Erie	30½	30	30½	30¾
Retsof	12	20	12	18
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	28	28	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	78	80	78½	79½
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	121	125	121	125
St. Louis Transit	19	19½	19	19½
Seaboard Air Line	70	71	70	71
Seaboard Air Line pf.	19	19½	19	19½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	26	27	26	27
Sheet Steel & Tin	31½	32	31½	32
Singer Mfg.	250	275	250	275
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	790	795	790	790
Sterling Coppper	5¾	6	5¾	6
Storage Power	12	15	12	15
Tennessee Copper	17	18	17	18
Tel. Tel. & Co. of A., $15 paid	6	8	6	8
Trenton Potteries	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅝
Union Typewriter	40½	41	40½	41
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	113	114	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	114	115	113	114
United States Bobbin	89½	90	89½	89¾
United Cig. of St. L. pf.	71½	72	70½	72
Va. Coal, I. & C.	40	41	39	41½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	35	37	35	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	370	380	370	380
Washington Pump pf.	114	117	114	114
*Selling dollars per share.		Par value $5.		
‡Selling dollars per share.		Par value $100.		

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Brooklyn & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102¾	102½	...
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	115	117	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st.	115	118	118	118
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	102½	102½	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	230	235	232	234
Brooklyn B. & W. E. gs.	100½	101	100½	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	200	201
Cent. Pass. R. R.	104½	105¼	104½	107¼
Columbus Ralls	37	38	37	37
Columbus Railway pf.	90	92	90	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	390	400	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	112½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	82½	80	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¾	20	21¾
Jersey C. H. & P. 4s.	82½	83	82½	83
Nassau Electric 4s	94½	95½	...	...
New Orleans Traction	22	...	22	...
New Orleans Traction pf.	96	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	198	203	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	25	27	25	27
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	207	210	200	210
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	18	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	42	45	42	45
34th & 42d St. 1st.	112½	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34	36	34	36
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	106	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	8	9	8	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	74	76	74	76
Central Union 5s, gtd.	109½	109½	109½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s.	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	56	...	55
Con. Gas of New York bds.	106	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Con's'rs Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	26	28	25½	28
Denver Gas 5s	86	88	87	88
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	40	45	...	45
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	93	95	93	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	296	295	296
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.	104½	106	104½	106
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13	12	13
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.	65	66	65	68
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112¼	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	108	106	108
Northern Union 5s.	104½	106	104½	106
Nor. Hud. Lt., H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Ch.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	...	80	...	80
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80	75	80
Standard Gas, New York.	131	133	130	133
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	151	153	150	153
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	8	10	8	10
Western Gas	96	100	96	100
Western Gas 1st 5s.	105	107	105	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17¾	19½	17½	18½
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s.	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.	94	96	94	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st.	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Union Ferry	32½	33	32½	33
Union Ferry bonds.	91	92	91	92

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement of the New York City banks showed an increase in the surplus reserve of $4,858,550. The banks now hold a surplus of $27,256,600 above the legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Jan. 12.	Jan. 19.	Increase.
Loans	$809,632,400	$830,573,400	$22,541,000
Deposits	885,336,200	921,787,200	36,451,000
Circulation	30,970,000	30,973,200	2,300
Legal tender	79,574,600	73,050,600	2,470,000
Specie	173,157,500	184,652,800	11,495,300
Reserve	245,732,100	257,703,400	13,971,300
Reserve req'd	221,734,050	230,446,800	9,112,750
Surplus	22,398,050	27,256,600	4,858,550

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$11,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,675
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,693,675

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$27,256,600	1896	$37,678,500
1900	24,185,675	1895	45,495,075
1899	34,693,675	1894	102,754,450
1898	24,185,675	1893	22,529,600
1897	57,907,800	1892	33,002,900

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64½@65⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 1-16d per ounce, and in New York at 63c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .40, 500 Comstock at .04½, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.65, 1,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 50 Horn Silver at 1.20, 300 Jack Pot at .62, and 100 Ontario at 6.50.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
3,000	Amal. Copper	100⅞	100⅞	85⅞	88
50	Am. Steel Hoop	25	25	25	25
22,100	Am. St. & Wire	42	42	39¾	39¾
17,800	Am. Sugar Ref.	134½	134½	132⅜	132⅝
200	Am. Tobacco	112⅝	113	112½	112½
200	Anaconda Cop.	42½	42½	42¼	42¼
450	At., T. & S. F.	44⅛	44⅛	42⅝	42⅝
640	At., T. & S. F. pf.	84	84¼	82¾	83
300	Balt. & Ohio	88¾	88¾	86⅝	86⅝
62,800	Brooklyn R. T.	74⅝	75⅜	74⅝	75⅛
150	Ches. & Ohio	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅜
1,200	Chi., Bur. & Q.	143½	143⅝	142	142¾
4,100	Chi., M. & St. P.	149½	149⅝	147	147
240	Chi., R. I. & P.	120⅝	121¼	119	119
110	Col. Fuel & I.	45⅝	45⅞	45½	45⅝
310	Com. Tobacco	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼
2,230	Erie	28⅞	28⅞	27½	27½
710	Erie 1st pf.	64	64	61½	61⅝
14,700	Federal Steel	48½	48⅝	46¾	46¾
220	Louis. & Nash.	88½	88½	87	87
19,240	Manhattan	113⅝	113⅝	112⅛	112⅛
20	Mex. C. & P. pf.	46½	46½	46	46
22,910	Mo. Pacific	88¼	89⅜	86	86⅛
20	N. Y. Central	141	141	141	141
850	N. Y., O. & W.	30⅝	31	29⅝	29¾
40	Nort. & West.	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅜
3,200	Pacific Mail	42½	42⅝	40	40¼
1,700	People's Gas	98⅜	98⅜	97	97⅛
900	Reading	31⅛	31⅜	30¼	30¼
1,020	Reading 1st pf.	70½	71	69⅝	69⅝
170	Rep. Iron & St.	14	14	13¾	13¾
10	St. L. Southw. pf.	50½	50½	50¼	50¼
1,700	Southern Ry.	43⅝	43⅝	41⅞	41⅞
480	Southern R'way.	19	19⅜	19	19¼
20	South. R'way pf.	69¾	69¾	69⅜	69⅜
20	Stand. R. & T.	35	35	35	35
400	Tenn. Coal & I.	55½	56	55	55
220	Texas Pacific	25½	26	25½	25⅝
2,570	Union Pacific	83½	83¾	81⅝	81⅝
200	Union Pac. pf.	83	83	82¾	82⅞
330	U. S. Leather	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜
100	U. S. Rubber	21	21	21	21
50	Wabash pf.	25¼	25¼	24⅞	25⅛
188,100					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
$3,000	Cent. Pac. 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
5,000	Wabash deb. B.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
$8,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—There was active selling of Amalgamated in Boston, but the price did not get so low as in New York. It closed at 87½ in Boston, a net loss of 4⅝ for the week. Montana sold up 3 to 313 ex-dividend, later dropping to 304, and closing at 308, which makes a net gain of 1 for the week allowing for the dividend. Other mining stocks, save Old Dominion, were dull. That specialty fell 1¼ to 20½, closing at 20, a 2¾ net loss this week. Dominion Coal lost 1½ to 35½; Mergenthaler rallied 5 to 160, against 175 a week ago to-day; Parrot lost 1¼ to 46, closing at 46½; Isle Royale 4⅜, to 33⅜; Cochiti ½, to 9½. Home Railroad shares were strong, notably Maine and Fitchburg; Elevated was up ½, at 162.

At the local Clearing House this morning, money between the banks loaned at 2½ and 2 per cent., and was offered freely at the latter rate, and New York funds sold at par and five cents premium. Money on call is quoted mostly at 3½ per cent., although rates range from 3 to 4½ per cent. Time money, on the best names, is selling as low as 3½, and from this figure quotations range up to 4½ per cent. Mixed loans command 4 per cent. Year money, 4@4½ per cent.

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9½	9⅝	Old Colony	3	3¼
Allouez	2¼	3¼	Old Dominion	20½	20⅝
Arcadian	11½	18	Osceola	90½	91¾
Arnold	¾	1	Parrot	46	47
Ash Bed	.25	.37½	Quincy	173	176
Atlantic	27½	28½	Rhode Island	4½	5
Baltic	33½	34	Santa Fé	6	7
Bost. & Mon.	305	307	Santa Ysabel	2	3
Butte & Bos.	78	80	Shoe	31½	32
Cal. & Hec.	850	855	Tamarack	330	...
Centennial	21½	22	Utah Cons.	32	32½
Franklin	15¾	16	Washington	.50	1
Humboldt	.50	1	Winona	5	5½
Isle Royale	33½	34	Wolverine	47⅞	48¼
Kihawk	22	35			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	254½	Cent. M. pf.	62
Bost. & Low.	242	Fitchburg pf.	139½
Bost. & Me.	195	N. Y., & N.	...
Bost. & Prov.	300	E. Ga.	109¼
Bost. Elev.	162	N. Y. & N.	...
Bost. G. 5s.	81	E. 7s.	112⅜
Cent. Mass.	15	West End	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. T. & T.	157	Mex. Tele.	2½
Chi. Stk. Y.	145¼	N. Eng. Tel.	135
Dom. Coal	35½	U. S. Oil	11½
Dom. C. pf.	108	Westinghouse	...
Erie Tel.	65	Elect. pf.	...

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Strength characterized the opening of the market, with Philadelphia Electric the most active stock. In view of the assessment on Monday, the stock showed surprising buoyancy and continued strong. It opened at 6, and kept this figure throughout the day, except for one small transaction. Lehigh Valley was an encouraging feature. It opened at 31¾, rose to 32⅝, and closed at 32⅝, as against 31⅝, yesterday's closing price. Reading did not keep pace with the advance in Lehigh Valley, and still showed the effects of hammering. It opened at 15½, and after a fractional decline advanced to 15¾, the high figure for the day, but from that time dropped gradually to 15⅛, at which it closed.

The steel stocks were fairly active. There was a better demand for the Asphalt issues, in view of the expected settlement of the trouble in Venezuela.

The money market was without activity to-day, there being very little demand for loans of any kind. Call money was at 4 per cent. at the banks, and time money at 4½ per cent. upward, according to the nature of the collateral and the name of the borrower. The close was weak, at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Lt.	33	34	H. & B. pf.	48	49½
Cambria	17	17¼	Lehigh Nav.	64	65
Citizens' Ry.			Lehigh Val.	32¼	32⅝
Ind., 5s	108½	110	Marsden	6⅝	6⅝
Choctaw	37½	38½	North. Penn.	108	109
Cons. Trac.			Penn. Steel.	67	70
N. J.	61	61½	Perm. St. pf.	87	97
Cons. Trac., N. J., 5s.	109¼	109½	Peo. Tr. 4s.	108½	110
Cons. Trac.			Phil. & Erie	38	34
Cons. Trac. pf.	95	96	Phila. Trac.	99⅝	100
Pittsburg	27	28	Union Trac.	34½	34¾
El. & P. 4s.	100¾	101	Un. Co.'s, N. J.	274	276
El. St. Bat.	77	80	U. Cos Imp.	123	124
El. S. B. pf.	77	82	Welsbach Lt.	40	45
El. Co. of A.	5⅝	6⅞			
Hunt. & Br.	17	20			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Business on the stock market to-day was inconsequential and prices were scarcely changed from yesterday. Metropolitan Elevated common brought 28½. Diamond Match 133@133¼, and Northwestern Elevated preferred 77. The list:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Close.
30	Linseed	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	Radiator pf.	107	107	107
115	Strawboard	33½	33½	33½
150	Diamond Match	133½	133	133¼
60	Metropolitan L. common	28½	28½	28½
750	National Biscuit common	38	37½	37½
133	National Biscuit pf.	93	92½	92¾
10	Northwestern L. pf.	77	77	77
74	West Chicago	100	99¾	99¾

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week.

Capital.	Surplus.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,074,300	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$15,095,000	$2,525,000	$1,072,000	$14,453,000	$499,600
2,050,000	2,114,400	Bk. of Man. Co.	18,751,000	6,986,000	2,073,000	24,690,000	.....
2,000,000	1,190,900	Merch. Nat.	14,432,000	2,922,300	1,541,200	17,005,300	.....
2,000,000	2,251,400	Mechan. Nat.	12,335,000	1,885,000	845,000	12,260,000	.....
1,500,000	2,980,900	Bk. of America	22,100,200	4,224,800	2,384,400	25,815,700	.....
1,000,000	241,300	Phenix Nat.	4,811,000	1,305,000	249,000	5,282,000	48,200
10,000,000	5,490,300	National City	100,001,200	30,872,000	9,752,700	128,006,400	4,282,600
300,000	6,981,700	Chemical Nat.	4,768,800	6,226,100	2,505,000	25,039,000	.....
600,000	224,600	Mer. Exch. Nat.	5,082,500	938,300	549,800	5,735,100	45,300
1,000,000	1,878,300	Gallatin Nat.	8,243,200	726,700	946,700	6,417,600	986,000
300,000	85,500	Nat. B. & Drov.	1,053,700	345,000	50,200	1,212,500	43,300
400,000	124,800	Mech. & Trad.	2,469,000	286,000	213,000	2,707,000	.....
200,000	173,000	Greenwich	954,900	100,200	156,000	855,600	.....
600,000	486,100	Leath. Mfs' Nat.	4,775,200	1,262,200	404,700	5,244,700	482,800
300,000	216,400	Seventh Nat.	3,302,300	429,000	448,600	4,249,200	298,800
1,200,000	543,300	Bk. State N. Y.	4,852,200	588,000	286,100	4,092,200	.....
5,000,000	2,940,100	Amer. Exch. Nat.	28,332,000	4,814,000	1,551,000	22,770,000	4,834,000
10,000,000	6,936,600	Nat. Bk. Com.	66,848,100	7,118,000	6,516,200	56,239,000	7,539,700
1,000,000	1,603,900	Nat. Broadway	5,616,100	1,233,900	300,700	5,072,900	199,900
1,000,000	1,239,200	Mercantile Nat.	13,420,100	2,002,500	1,016,700	13,924,900	900,000
422,700	484,700	Pacific	2,656,500	514,400	492,800	3,560,100	.....
1,500,000	1,140,800	Nat. Bk. of Rep.	18,818,300	4,233,800	1,121,500	20,842,300	1,436,500
450,000	994,500	Chatham Nat.	6,089,300	992,400	1,008,600	6,713,600	50,000
200,000	337,300	People's	2,013,600	301,600	745,700	2,909,700	.....
1,000,000	734,900	Nat. Bk. N. A.	12,779,200	2,398,100	1,019,700	13,732,000	732,300
5,000,000	5,178,900	Hanover Nat.	40,723,900	8,063,700	5,106,200	50,373,600	2,786,400
500,000	458,100	Irving Nat.	4,131,000	729,200	695,100	4,660,000	242,100
600,000	407,300	Nat. Citizens'	3,117,700	657,200	297,600	3,497,600	295,900
500,000	274,300	Nassau	2,171,000	273,700	485,200	2,953,200	.....
900,000	1,047,500	Mar. & Ful. Nat.	6,588,900	1,210,200	826,200	7,141,000	228,100
1,000,000	260,800	Nat. Shoe & L.	3,517,800	749,500	303,100	3,811,000	49,300
1,400,000	1,807,200	Corn Exchange	18,836,000	4,382,000	2,076,000	23,143,000	.....
1,000,000	518,400	Continental Nat.	4,283,800	1,020,800	525,000	5,560,000	330,300
300,000	401,000	Oriental	2,080,000	253,000	400,000	2,163,000	.....
1,500,000	6,107,800	Imp. & Tr. Com.	25,467,600	4,847,000	1,064,000	24,085,000	48,400
2,000,000	3,568,300	National Park	45,834,000	19,141,000	4,077,000	64,573,000	49,500
250,000	101,100	East River Nat.	1,175,100	303,100	225,800	1,504,500	50,000
3,000,000	2,467,400	Fourth Nat.	24,057,300	4,448,000	2,240,100	23,877,500	50,000
1,000,000	557,500	Central Nat.	9,275,000	3,037,000	1,874,000	13,678,000	60,000
300,000	888,700	Second Nat.	2,223,400	1,549,000	925,000	10,070,000	286,000
750,000	66,800	Ninth National	2,971,200	601,400	257,500	3,422,000	49,800
500,000	9,220,600	First National	39,957,400	12,188,200	1,997,300	44,268,700	495,100
300,000	109,600	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	3,042,300	534,900	393,400	3,224,300	258,700
250,000	724,700	Bowery	5,237,600	373,000	330,000	3,540,000	.....
200,000	386,000	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,035,900	783,000	251,000	4,090,000	50,000
750,000	196,000	German-Amer.	3,644,500	541,200	268,200	3,547,600	.....
1,000,000	2,110,500	Chase National	38,820,900	10,439,000	1,895,000	47,110,300	800,000
100,000	1,126,700	Fifth Avenue	8,984,400	2,328,100	433,200	10,291,400	.....
200,000	638,800	German Exch.	2,240,100	222,400	997,500	3,390,500	.....
200,000	818,500	Germania Bank	3,052,400	401,400	613,000	4,587,300	.....
300,000	916,700	Lincoln Nat.	12,298,800	2,061,700	1,342,700	14,392,900	247,000
300,000	1,026,500	Garfield Nat.	6,475,500	1,635,200	292,200	7,550,000	49,700
200,000	348,000	Fifth National	2,091,200	429,100	155,800	2,262,000	185,300
300,000	1,018,200	Bank of the Met.	7,931,400	1,280,100	611,200	8,577,500	.....
200,000	426,400	West Side Bank	2,641,000	352,000	355,000	2,778,000	.....
500,000	813,800	Seaboard Nat.	13,395,000	2,030,000	1,070,000	16,167,000	490,000
2,100,000	1,871,700	Western Nat.	34,806,400	8,362,000	2,231,400	41,430,100	50,000
300,000	540,300	First Nat. B'k'n.	4,041,000	475,000	722,000	4,270

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

1901.

An age too great for thought of ours to scan,
A wave upon the sleepless sea of time
That sinks and sleeps for ever, ere the chime
Pass that salutes with blessing, not with ban,
The dark year dead, the bright year born for man,
Dies, all its days that watched man power and climb,
Frail as the foam, and as the sun sublime.
Sleep sound as they that slept ere these began.

Our mother earth, whose ages none may tell,
Puts on no change: time lifts not her wax pale
Or kindle, quenched or quickened, when the knell
Sounds, and we cry across the veering gale
Farewell—and midnight answers us, Farewell.
Hail—and the heaven of morning answers, Hail.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.
—The Saturday Review.

A Shot at Golf.

From "F. C. Tait: A Record."

There was a northwesterly wind blowing down and across the course, and Tait had played his second shot well out to the left into one of the grassy hollows which lie to the left of "hell." He had got so far to the left that the pot bunkers at the foot of the plateaulike green were directly between him and the hole; the green was very keen, and Tait's play lay on the downward slope of a rather steep hill. To play the ball straight for the hole from such a lie it was necessary for him to cut it, but no amount of cut would have enabled him to pitch the ball on to the narrow tableland and yet stop it from going down the slope beyond. The hole was about 120 yards off, and Tait, taking all risks, picked the ball up almost clean, with but sufficient slice on it to counteract the wind, and drove it hard and low over the bunkers against the face of the green; the ball struck the face and gave one bound into the air; the life was taken out of it, and it lay dead at the side of the hole. One foot lower or higher and the shot must have been a complete failure.

The Almanac Maker.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

It is related of Partridge, a celebrated almanac maker, that he once received a rude rebuff, administered unwittingly by an ostler to whom he applied for information. While on a journey the old-time almanac maker put up at an inn for refreshments. On setting out again he was advised by the rustic to tarry a while, inasmuch as rain was certain. Partridge laughed to scorn the unlettered ostler. Yet the prediction proved faultless, and Partridge, intent on obtaining a weather wrinkle for future editions of his almanac, hastened back to interrogate the apparently weather-wise yokel. Having received a crown, the latter freely explained his modus operandi. "Sir, we have a Partridge's Almanac, and the fellow is such a notorious liar that whenever he promises us a fine day we know it will be the contrary. To-day is put down as settled, fine weather, and this is the reason I urged you not to set out." A Scottish proverb might aptly have compelled absent from the startled seer: "The almanac maker makes the almanac, but God makes the weather."

"The French Shore."

From Chambers's Journal.

Misery, squalor, and wretchedness, accentuated by an almost ceaseless struggle with hunger and cold, are the portion of these "livyeres" in Newfoundland. Their little hamlets are perched in the rifts in the almost unbroken hills, and the fierce storms sweep the surf almost to their doorsteps; while for seven months of the year their coast is blockaded with ice, and they are cut off from all communication with the outside world. The only industry is codfishing, and cod is the sole medium of exchange. The people rarely see money, and barter is the system of trading, a quintal of cod being the unit of value. The needs of the fish-frolk are only supplied by the itinerant trader, his schooner being laden with provisions, clothing, and fishing appliances. Thus have these people lived for generations. They are ignorant, for the means of education are non-existent; the children being content with what satisfied their fathers. The common objects of everyday life are unknown to them; they have neither horses nor cattle; only a few of the older folk who have ventured south have any knowledge of these things. There are no roads, and, therefore, no vehicles; travel is by boat during the Summer, and over the ice-floes during the rest of the year. The few letters for the clergy and others who can read are conveyed to the settlements by dog teams during Winter; and, save for the fortnightly visit of the mailboat during the period of open navigation, a steamer is never seen by the residents. With such marvels as electric telegraphs, telephones, and electric light they are, of course, unfamiliar, and their standard of intelligence is best indicated by stating that it is not unusual to find a Justice of the Peace who cannot write his own name.

Titles for Sermons.

From The Homiletic Review.

That eccentric preacher, Lorenzo Dow, once preached to thoughtless young women who with their gorgeous bonnets had taken the highest seats in the room, from the text, "Topknot, come down." One of the most brilliant preachers of a generation ago, now a "castaway," preached to young people from the text, "Let her drive." Such perversions of Scripture are even more objectionable than the stupid preacher's announcement of his text, "Saddle me, the ass." These are very likely to indicate, judging from observation, something of seaminess in the man's piety.

But there are things probably much worse than these, in themes constantly appearing in the advertising column. Several years ago a bright preacher advertised to enlighten his people, on Sunday morning, by "Lessons from Croquet." Last year it was "Lessons from Golf." And this was the topic for the opening of the Autumn campaign for probably the most important service of the year: "Born Too Late; the World Has the Start of Him." Is the form of an offer of enlightenment to young men. "A Love Song," "A Love Adventure," and "Lessons in Courtship," of course attracted instant attention. But it seems clear that such themes, however well meant, aim a deadly blow at piety in the Church, and are likely so to discredit the religion they claim to represent as to make it a stench in the nostrils of all decent people.

Hereditary Vagrancy.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Who shall wonder that our past indulgent treatment of the vagrant has had the effect of perpetuating and multiplying this class of social parasite? The dictum of wise Sir Matthew Hale, uttered just two and a half centuries ago, is irrefutably true:

"A man that has been bred up in the trade of begging will never, unless compelled, fall to industry."

But that is not the whole of the truth. Every one of these men creates imitators. On the highways he is a walking advertisement of the advantages of idleness; in the model lodging house, or wherever else the workhouse-shunning tramp seeks nightly shelter, he acts the part of recruiting sergeant for the great army of sloth and vice. But the vagrant's capacity for mischief—the only capacity which he has yet been encouraged by our laissez faire State to cultivate—is not even here exhausted. Oftentimes he has both wife and children, and unless a benevolent public again interposes and relieves him of their maintenance they accompany him on his wanderings. Who is not familiar with the sight of children being dragged at the heels of their tramp parent? Perhaps he has begged a worn-out perambulator, and in this the youngest of the family is wheeled along, while sympathetic passers-by wonder and weep at the virtuous devotion thus displayed, and reflect that if the tramp be really a savage he is a noble one. Passing over the humane aspect of the question, for I desire to base my contentions rigidly upon demonstrable social principles, let me ask, What does this ghastly parody of family life mean? It implies that where there is one vagrant now there will in all human probability be two, three, four, a few years hence. They recognized that vagrancy was hereditary two and a half centuries ago, for an act of 3 and 4 Edward VI., c. 16, (1550,) reciting that "many men and women going begging [impotent and lame, and some able to labor] carried children about with them, which, being once brought up in idleness, would hardly be brought afterward to any good kind of labor or service," gave carte blanche to any person so willing to appropriate such children and bring them up to honest labor till the age of eighteen years if boys, or fifteen if girls.

The "Whin" of a Rattler.

Will Sparks in Ainslee's.

No matter where a man may go or what may befall him, he will never feel the same throb as when he first hears the "whiz" of a rattlesnake, followed by the blood-curdling hiss that denotes the terrible creature is about to strike. The danger from the rattlesnake is as great to-day as it ever was, and the man who starts alone down any rock canyon is liable to meet one or more. Generally speaking, the rattlesnake gives warning when it is ready for business, but it happens that this warning is seldom given until the man is quite close—often too close to escape. Of almost the same color as the rocks, the snake lies practically concealed from view, and the first the traveler knows of its presence is the deadly singing of the rattles. Unless the man has heard it before, he will not be able to locate it. The terrible sound seems to mingle with the sunshine, and the bewildered man is as likely to walk into the jaws of death as to run in the direction of safety. Unless medical aid is at hand very shortly after the bite, death is sure to follow. An awful death it is; the Indians say the most awful death a man can die.

Besides the rattlesnakes, the New Mexico end of the Rocky Mountains is blessed with the tarantula, the scorpion, and the centipede. Then there's the gila monster and many poisonous lizards. Of all these the centipede is, perhaps, the most to be feared, because it is the most plentiful, and has a habit of living among the ceiling rafters of old adobe houses. At night, when a man is sleeping, it drops, and if it strikes his body it leaves a wound that takes months to heal, provided some blood disorder does not develop and kill the man. The gila monster generally does not bite unless provoked. The scorpion and tarantula inflict wounds more painful than dangerous.

Rabelais.

From The Monthly Review.

Tradition has it that Rabelais died saying, "Je vais chercher le grand Peut-être." Another story (which was known soon after his death) tells how the Bishop of Evreux possessed a Galen, annotated by Rabelais. By the side of a passage in which the elder doctor denied the immortality of the soul, the younger and greater had written, "Hic vero se Galenus plumbeum ostendit." The Bishop, according to report, made use of the note to undeceive Henri IV., who had always looked upon Rabelais as an atheist. But, quite apart from these tales, true or apocryphal, we have, in his great book, his own testimony as to his creed.

"I believe," says Pantagruel, "that all thinking souls (foutes âmes intellectives) are beyond the power of fate's scissors. All are alike immortal, whether they belong to angels, demons, or human beings."

And elsewhere he bids us await death like the good poet, Rominagrobis, "with joyful bearing, frank countenance, and radiant looks," that we may here have a foretaste of "the sweet felicity that the good God has prepared for His faithful, His chosen servants, in the life beyond—the life of immortality."

What the nature of a future life might be Rabelais did not try to define; the hair-splittings of theology were the object of his greatest scorn, and he had no wish to belittle infinity by formulae. When his company of pilgrims, led by Prince Pantagruel, enter the great Temple of Bacbuc, the priestess gives to every man wine from the same cup and the same fountain, but in each one's mouth it tastes differently and becomes another wine. This allegory represents Rabelais's whole attitude toward truth; to him it was an absolute reality, taking a million forms in a million minds. Yet no one could find such words as he with which to blazon forth the Infinite; they seem the very emblems of truth.

"Go, my friends," says the priestess, when she has given the wine, "go, in the keeping of that intellectual sphere whose centre is everywhere, whose circumference is nowhere, and whom we call God. The Egyptians hail their sovereign Deity as the abstruse—the hidden one. And because they invoked Him by this name, entreating Him to reveal Himself to them, He widened their knowledge of Himself and His creatures, guiding them by His bright lantern."

Under Shelling.

From Blackwood's.

The writer's first taste of fire was an unexpected shelling of the camp when dinners were being prepared, and all men were in a peaceful frame of mind inseparable from the fragrant smell of cooking meat. A high whistle, like an escape of gas in the air, a heavy thud upon the ground between two rows of tents, an appalling crash and a leap into the air of clods of earth, and a whirring and groaning of fragments of jagged iron—these were signs amid which the faint boom of the gun responsible for them was almost unnoticed. Another and another, while men still gaped at the first—the camp was under fire sure enough. How very like the pictures was the bursting of the forty-pound shells!

All hands were ordered to seek shelter under the lee of a bit of rising ground in front; how were all hands taking it, considering that they were men who had only landed from the transport three days before? Apparently they were not "taking it" at all, in the sense of being affected by it. I have seen soldiers make more fuss over the upsetting of a perambulator than they did over the shouting of those grim messengers from the far-off kopje. Some slept, others lay grumbling at the spoiled dinner, a few took a mild interest in the destination of the shells, and laughed a little when they fell and burst in a totally different spot to what they had expected, or laughed a good deal when they fell and did not burst at all.

Epigrams.

DISPARITY.

My eyes have seen you, yet they know you not,
Our toils how similar, how wide apart!
You labor in a healthy garden plot,
I plow bare furrows in the fields of Art!

HAPPINESS.

He loved, when weary threw his love away,
Nor ever found it more, but every day
Happier he grew, light-hearted, sound, and whole,
For with his love he cast aside his soul.

LOVE.

You gave me what you had; the gift was small
And worthless, yet though one more worthy came,
I, when he gave me his tremendous all,
Kept yours, and cast his treasure to the flame.

FAME.

A poet sang, "All hail"; the world said, "Stay,
We crown you"; yet still feebler, more dim,
His worn-out life consumed itself, and they,
Finding but ashes, scarcely buried him!
—From The Academy.

The Czar's Grip Around China.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The Siberian Railway (it is true, a merely pioneer line) traverses, roughly speaking, some 7,500 square miles of agricultural and other good arable lands. There is something like 100 square miles on each side of the line where corn can be grown. The line also runs through vast coal deposits, through goldfields, through land teeming with silver, copper, and many other highly valuable minerals, and last, but by no means least, through incalculable masses of iron ore. It is in fact a vast empire in itself. Its destiny is in the womb of the future, and who shall say what that may not be?

For strategic purposes the Siberian Railway is the same gauge as extends throughout the Russian Empire, and a truck can run from, say, within a few miles of Herat to Northern Persia, thence to the Caspian, to Odessa, to Moscow, to St. Petersburg, and, in a short time, to Peking. And every yard over which it travels will be Russian. Not only from the military aspect of the question does this give matter for reflection, but from the commercial also it is one whose importance to England it is impossible to overestimate. When the Eastern Chinese Line is completed, it will bring Shanghai within eighteen days of Antwerp—now the mart of the world, since the Port of London, through strikes, the incredible blindness of our Governments (all equally to blame in the matter,) and the pitiable ineptitude of the dock companies, has lost that position.

It seems practically certain that in the course of a few years at least 80 per cent. of the whole tea and silk trade of China will reach Europe over these Russian lines, for, though at present unable to compete with sea-borne freights, still the immense gain in time, which means everything in trade, will soon indicate the overland as the best route; while if war breaks out, as the line lying all the way in Russian territory, would be safe from attack, it would at once absorb it all. But though these Russian lines are still only in the elementary stage of construction, a single line with very light superstructures and indifferent bridges, all necessitating a very low speed, (about twenty miles an hour,) still there is little doubt the mail and passenger traffic will soon find its way over them. They, however, are not likely to compete seriously for some time with our own Hongkong steamers, for we could reach that port quicker by sea for many years.

Life's Colours.

There's many a hue and some I knew,
In the skeins of a weaver old;
Ah! there are the white of the lily hand,
The glow of the silky gold,
And the crimson missed in the lips I kissed
And the blue of the maiden's eye,
Just look at the strands in the web of life
And see—the weaver's dye!
—IRVING BACHELLER in The Bookman.

Flavor.

Prof. H. W. Corn in The Popular Science Monthly.

Chemists tell us that cheese is one of the most nutritious and, at the same time, one of the cheapest of foods. Its nutritive value is greater than meat, while its cost is much less. But this chemical aspect of the matter does not express the real value of the cheese as a food. Cheese is eaten, not because of its nutritive value as expressed by the amount of proteids, fats, and carbohydrates that it contains, but always because of its flavor. Now, physiologists do not find that flavor has any food value. They teach over and over again that our foodstuffs are proteids, fats, and carbohydrates, and that as food flavor plays absolutely no part. But, at the same time, they tell us that the body would be unable to live upon these foodstuffs were it not for the flavors. If one were compelled to eat pure food without flavors, like the pure white of an egg, it is doubtful whether one could, for a week at a time, consume a sufficiency of food to supply his bodily needs. Flavor is as necessary as nutriment. It gives a zest to the food, and thus enables us to consume it properly, and, secondly, it stimulates the glands to secrete, so that the foods may be satisfactorily digested and assimilated. The whole art of cooking, the great development of flavoring products, the high prices paid for special foods like lobsters and oysters—these and numerous other factors connected with food supply and production are based solely upon this demand for flavor. Flavor is a necessity, but it is not particularly important what the flavor may be. This is shown by the fact that different peoples have such different tastes in this respect. The garlic of the Italian and the red pepper of the Mexican serve the same purpose as the vanilla which we put in our ice cream; and all play the part of giving a relish to the food and stimulating the digestive organs to proper activity.

Whip-poor-will and Katy-did.

Slow de night's a-fallin',
An' I hyeah de callin'
Out erpon de lonesome hill;
Soun' is moughty dreary,
Solemn-lak an' skeery,
Sayin' fu' to "whip po' Will."
Now hit's moughty tryin'
Fu' to hyeah dis cryin',
'Deed, hit's mo' den I kin stan';
Sho' wid all our slippin',
Dey's enough of whippin'
'Dout a bird a-visin' any man.

In de noons o' Summah
Dey's anothah hummah
Sings anothah song instid;
An' his th'oat's a-swellin'
Wid de joy o' tellin',
But he says dat "Katy did."
Now I feels onsuhtain;
Won't you raise de cu'tain
Ovah all de t'ings dat's hid?
W'y dat feathahed p'isen
Goes erbout a-visin'
Whippin' Will w'en Katy did?
—PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR in The Ladies' Home Journal.

Chinese Introductions.

From Blackwood's.

Some guests have already arrived, and we are duly presented to each other—I by the friendly sobriquet of "Tze Chin," "Son of music," (on account of a bad habit of whistling.) The formula observed on first introduction is usually as follows:

A—Your honorable name is * * * ?

B—My obscure patronymic is Hu. You have not honored me (with yours) * * * ?

A—My insignificant appellation is Ma. Your palace is situated * * * ?

B—My wretched hovel is in the Bamboo-Bough alley. What, (if the other wear a mustache,) may be your honorable old age? (If he be still clean shaven, and, therefore, below forty, another form is used.)

A—Alas, I have wasted forty-three years of life! &c.

During the quarter of an hour before dinner the guests (only male, of course,) sit or stroll about, eating cakes—a favorite being a sort of hot fruit puff (which each orders for himself)—and sipping tea. Melon seeds and salted almonds are also in demand for desultory nibbling.

When our number is complete a tremendous encounter of good manners ensues. Though the question of precedence is of course all cut and dried beforehand, each man must be polite enough to simulate an irrevocable resolve not to accept any but the lowest place until the host's "friend, go up higher," promote him.

Fresh Air.

From The Spectator.

There is no doubt that in long calms of mild weather the Londoners suffer from "slackness" in a far greater measure than country people are known to do, even when engaged in sedentary work, and that there is a universal complaint that sleep does not refresh. The same people will, after a short journey into the country, sleep through the night without a break, and awake with a sense of vigor and freshness to which they have been strangers for months. The reason is that the carbonic acid gas and other impurities, being heavier than the air, sink down on to the ground level where the London millions crowd and breathe it, just as the same destroying gas sinks to the bottom of a brewer's vat. Animals fresh from the country actually die from the bad air. At one of the fat stock shows before last Christmas, in a period of calm and heavy fog, numbers of the overfed animals were killed "by the fog" as it was thought, but more probably by the foulness of the air they breathed. It is not easy to distinguish the benefits of the fresh-air cure from those derived from the exercise which is part of the natural suggestion of the country life. But many of those who have just returned from South Africa say that in parts of the campaign, when food and drink were so scarce that they starved all day and made the poorest of bad meals at night, the exhilaration caused by the splendid air, taken "neat" as they slept out on the veldt, was such that though they were wakened every morning before dawn by the freezing cold, they often did not feel inclined to sleep when they turned in, but kept awake "telling stories" in sheer lightness and vivacity of spirit as they lay under the stars.

If the open air of South Africa did this for the ill-fed, overworked troops, steady outdoor life supplemented by adequate indoor comfort in England cannot fail to produce something of the same exhilaration. People who in London regard the phrase "enjoying the fresh air" as another name for catching cold, and do not take exercise even in the country, are sensible of the energy and enjoy the benefits which air plus exercise confer on more robust subjects.

Noel in Paris.

From The Saturday Review.

You might be in Holloway or Camden Town, or in the Edgware Road; the only difference in Paris is that the people are less depressing, more amiable. "Noël," says the strip of white cloth stretched across the entrance "Noël," announce the cards posed upon the goods; "Voyez, voyez—pour Noël," cry the attendants, red-handed youths. And milliners and mechanics, washerwomen and workmen, servants and concierges hover over the stalls; and carry off brilliant-faced dolls for "les gosses"; and bright blue bow ties studded with spangles, at 60 centimes, for "le vieux"; and bright boxes of scented soap (three cakes in each)—possessing the perfume of the violet, the lilac, the rose—for "Amélie, ma fille"; and packets of pink face powder, sparkling atoms of jewelry, sets of liqueur glasses, musical clocks, "bijou" lamps, illustrated cigarette cases, tortoiseshell combs, vivid watercolors, pictures of fires, wrecks, funerals in oils—all "marked in plain figures," all ranging in price from 35 centimes to 3f. 95c., all for "Noël." Then the booths—they that rise on the curbstone of the boulevards, cheap stalls facing splendid shops. Already they are being put together; on Christmas Eve their commerce will have begun. And they will stretch from the Madeleine to the Faubourg Montmartre, on either side, an amazing avenue. And before each booth spectators will assemble—so that you, from the top of an omnibus, may look along a line of Parisians divided into groups, fifty or sixty groups bathed in the yellow light of flaming lamps. And the groups will dissolve and form again, bewildering you; and the groups will pass on and on until your eyes blink; and the groups will only grow smaller when it is time to attend the midnight mass conducted impressively, splendidly, in almost every church.

Parisian Fashions.

From "Life in Paris." By Richard Whiting.

Theoretically, there is now no season in Paris, just as, theoretically, there are no fashions. This means that one section of society is still sulking with the republic. The idea is that it will be inconsolable until the King comes back, and that it disdains all those mundane vanities in which it has no better leader than a President and his wife. I remember once seeking out M. Worth, now long since gone to his account, to inquire of him, in a spirit of philosophic investigation, how the fashions were started. I had imagined that it would be interesting to discover the very fount of inspiration in these matters, to find out exactly how a new skirt or a new bodice was revealed to the race. He satisfied my curiosity in the most obliging manner, though at the outset he assured me that, under the republic, the fashions were not started at all. They simply occurred, in a more or less fugitive fashion, because there was no one to set the needful example.

In the old days, he said, it was simple enough. He hit upon an idea, and submitted it to two or three ladies of taste in the Court of the Empress. They liked it, or did not like it, and taking counsel with him, they finally shaped it into something which they might feel justified in laying before the throne. It was then further modified on its way to perfection. At length came the great day, say the opening of the Spring races, when one or two of them imposed it on the mass of womankind as a sort of edict from above. With that it started on its travels round the world.

But, virtually, of course, life has to be lived, just as women have to be dressed, and so, no matter what the régime, things get themselves done after a fashion. The science of sulking with the republic has to own certain limitations.

Winter Dawn.

A ridge of dark dismantled trees; below
A ruined wall and yellow bands of dawn;
Gray-blue the sky, from whence all stars are gone
Save one, that, like a forgotten candle, burns—
Left for some soul that nevermore returns
And finds no track across a waste of snow.
—ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE in The "New" Lippincott.

Yellow Humanity.

From The Spectator.

The sweltering mass of yellow humanity which we call China is visibly in the throes of a terrible convulsion, the end of which no man can foresee. Her endless peoples are panting to be rid of the Manchu tribe, which, for all its bloodthirstiness, is more nearly worn out than its kindred tribe, the Turk; panting to be rid of the foreigner; panting, above all, to find a dynasty which can rule them well upon the lines to which they cling; which can, for example, rid them of unbearable corruption in their officials without breaking up the method of selection. As they know of no method but massacre, yet have never been taught to fight, they are shedding blood in all directions aimlessly. In a month or two there probably will be an aim, some Chinese Emperor being proclaimed, and then the southern movement will be a rush, as in 1863, of Chinese upon the Manchus. Why, with our bitter experience of the Manchus, who are as bloodthirsty as Turks and much more faithless, should we even attempt to interfere? "Oh, because there will be anarchy." Let there be anarchy for a time.

The whole history of China shows that the drift of the people is not toward anarchy, but toward a fossilized regularity of life controlled and guided by a head who is imagined to represent the Fatherhood of God; but suppose that China does split up, why should it not split up? The new problems a pulverized China would present could not be more difficult than the problem she present under the Manchus. "But in anarchy trade will suffer so much." We greatly doubt whether the people of China in their ten thousand green villages will walk about naked, or cease to eat opium, or give up buying any of the few things they wish for because of anarchy; but even if they do, we had better bear the loss than pay away the profit of years in an attempt to acquire countries we cannot rule. A few concessionaires and railway promoters and the like may be ruined, but is the policy of an empire to be deflected for them?

Allah and America.

From Harper's Weekly.

In Persia, on a morning after the vermin had been particularly vigorous, I said something caustic about getting back to God's country. An Armenian, who had reposed in utter comfort in the same caravanserie, heard it and smiled. Being an Armenian, he hated the Persians, probably. Incidentally, the Persian reciprocates.

Well, this Armenian, rubbing his hands and with his head skewed over on one side, said: "The Persians, they have a legend for everything. They have a legend for what you said just now. It is this:

"Allah—that is God—once said to his Angel: 'I will see this world which I made.'

"And so Allah and the Angel descended, invisible, in a cloud, to the earth, and the first place at which they arrived was France—that is, in the Feroghistan. And there they saw the railroads and the tramways and the theatres and the great picture galleries. And Allah looked in disappointment and said: 'Alas! no. This is not the world which I made. I made none of these things.'

"So they journeyed to Inglezistan—that is, England—and there were mighty ships in the harbors and huge mills which make all sorts of things, and food in plenty. And again Allah said: 'Alas! no; this is not the world which I made.' And everywhere they traveled in the cloud Allah looked upon the land and said: 'No, this is not it.'

"At last, in despair, the Angel led the way to Persia, and Allah sat Himself down upon a very high mountain, and, looking far on every side, He saw neither railroads, nor tramways nor theatres nor picture galleries nor ships nor mills nor schoolhouses nor plenty to eat.

"And Allah said: 'Yes, at last. This is the world which I made. Not a thing is changed. The people whom I put here have done nothing.'

"Why didn't He come to America?" I asked.

"Sir," answered the Armenian, "in Persia they had not even heard of America."

His Reproach.

Are you too tender-hearted to be true?
True to your love, to me, and your own soul?
Will you for pity give what is love's due
And leave love lorn and begging for a dole?
Then pity is a thief, that steals love's purse
To squander in dishonest charity;
Then love is outcast, with the exile's curse
Who sees his varlets loot his seigneury.
Is love so hard it recks not, where I lie,
While pity melts at aught that he endures?
I deserve nothing, save that you ensky
No other with those vesper lips of yours—
I deserve nothing; but your love of me
Deserves of you the courage to be free.
—RICHARD HOVEY in Scribner's.

France—Social Parasitism.

M. de Blowitz in The North American Review.

Each of the attempts made by France, since the beginning of the nineteenth century, to obtain, if not repose at least stability, has left behind it a certain quantity of floating wreckage, tossed hither and thither as events change, and often accumulating in vast sargasso seas of obstruction at the entrance of every port of refuge. Each régime has left behind it a dangerous plague which I shall define the plague of social parasitism. And no sooner, vanquished by the years, does one generation of these parasites disappear, than another rises to take its place, and to continue its devastating corrosive work. This is the ill from which France has suffered for a century, and from which it is still suffering. Each successive régime has absorbed the privileged persons of the régime that preceded it, who had changed their convictions without tempering their appetites, or discarding their presumption and audacity. The "Old Régime" left behind it the privileged classes who claimed the right to live at the expense of the nation. These persons were gathered up by the Empire, which, in absorbing them, fancied that it legitimized its own Government by their adhesion, whereas it had merely perpetuated the social parasitism resulting from the exaggerated privileges accorded by the old régime to its favorites. When the Empire disappeared, it in turn bequeathed its privileged classes, its own parasites, mingled with those of the old régime, to the "legitimate royalty." And so, from government to government, from régime to régime, has been growing and extending the parasitic mass; so that today, over a France which fancies itself democratic and which aspires to be so, stretches like an immense, constantly shifting blotch, this social parasitism, these throngs of individuals always discontented, always with unslaked thirst, always ready to upset existing things on the chance of finding a place or reaping an advantage by a possible upheaval.

I have insisted at this length upon what I have called social parasitism in France—and which, indeed, exists in many other countries as well to a greater or less degree—because it seems to me to constitute for France the veritable danger against which she will have to do battle during the coming century, and which she must learn to conjure away if she would escape the perils which beset the existence of nations.

Hara-Same.

(Early Spring Rains in Japan.)

Before the strongest cherry-bloom
Has burst its silver coat of mail,
From sky to earth is spread a loom
To weave the Springtime's bridal veil.

The loom is hung from star to star;
The threads are silver wires of rain;
And tender winds the handmaids are,
Who, sighing, weave, then pause again.

I hear their shuttles in the trees;
The sunshine lends them strands of gold;
While light and high above their knees
Rise bridal garments, fold on fold.

And now among the misty bowers
The loom has stopped—the cuckoos sing—
On airy paths of cherry flowers
Comes viewless—yet so sure—the Spring!
—MARY M'NEIL FENOLLOSA in The Critic.

The X-Rays and Exploration.

Prince Kropotkin in The Nineteenth Century.

In the hands of an able surgeon—as Prof. E. Bergmann illustrated before the Association of German Naturalists and Physicians in 1899—the X rays become a most precious means of exploration. The growth of the bones, from birth till matured age, could be studied with their aid, and the various causes which retard growth (rachitism, tuberculosis) or produce midgets could be ascertained. The fearful splintering of the bones by the modern bullets, and especially by the English dum-dum bullet, became known, and the radiograms of Bruns showing the effects of the dum-dum provoked on the Continent a unanimous indignation against this bullet. Many limbs were saved during the last Greek-Turkish war by Nasse and Küttner continually resorting to radiography. So also in the Soudan war. "In fractures of the kneecap the Röntgen rays have proved simply invaluable. But perhaps the best service they have rendered was to demonstrate that in many cases it was far preferable to leave pellets of lead, small revolver bullets, and even Peabody-Martini bullets where they were lodged in the tissues instead of trying to get them out. In fact, Dr. Bergmann's radiograms prove that a bullet may sometimes remain even in the lungs without occasioning any trouble. Such was the case of a German soldier who had carried a bullet in his lungs for twenty-nine years, since 1871, without knowing it. The German professor goes even so far as to maintain that there are cases when a small bullet lodged in the white mass of the brain will remain there firmly imbedded, without producing any noticeable trouble, and that there is less danger in leaving it there than in extracting it.

Animals in Japanese Art.

From Our Animal Friends.

In portraits of people taken reading or writing a letter, (a favorite pose,) a crane almost invariably appears—cranes being trained by the Japanese to play the part of carrier pigeons. Of course, a far more bulky correspondence can be intrusted to them, and one of the most charming sights the country offers is the arrival or departure of such feathered postmen. The white swallows of children's portraits are to be accounted for by a time-honored native custom. At the doors of the temples always sit old crones with cages containing these birds, and it is the children's delight to spend their pocket money in buying swallows, which they immediately set free.

Hokusaï, greatest of all Japanese artists, is famed for his animal jokes. One of his finest pictures represents a swallow surprised by a mole just emerging from the ground at its feet. In the outstretched wings and attitude of the bird, so well expressing surprise and alarm, there is irresistible drollery. But Hokusaï was also a master of pathos, and some of his little sparrows shivering in the snow bring tears to the eyes.

Another master of the last century, is celebrated for his inimitable monkeys. The monkey is indeed a favorite subject with both ancient and modern Japanese artists. In all conceivable attitudes he constantly figures in embroideries, carvings, and paintings. In ivory carvings he often covers eyes, ears, and mouth with his paws, and a little "net-suki," or umbrella handle, may thus serve to remind one that evil should not be looked upon, listened to, or spoken.

The tiger, in popularity as a subject, ranks next to the monkey, and these artists excel in depicting his lithe power. A wonderful medallion of tigers ornamenting the entrance of one of the Nikko temples is so carved that the grain and knots of the wood give the effect of stripes and thick velvety fur. At Nikko may also be seen the carved likeness of a white cat which has attained almost world-wide fame. Marvelously lifelike it certainly is, and the natives declare that when a storm is approaching it winks.

What Workmen Are Most Productive?

From The Engineering Magazine.

Is it more to the profit of the employer to have dirty, ignorant, unhealthy, and discontented than clean, intelligent, able-bodied, and contented workers? Is it more to his interest to erect shops in which everything is ignored that might be desired by intelligent, progressive men than to have shops so planned and fitted that they will be attractive to only the best class of employes? The most productive and skillful workers will seek shops which are clean, warm, ventilated, and well-lighted, which have the best sanitary arrangements and facilities—which are conducive to comfort and cleanliness—where it is thought worth while to instruct in the best methods of manufacturing and designing, where machines and tools are provided which assist in doing the best grade work with the least manual exertion, and where a management prevails which not only expects men to be interested in doing good work and in reducing costs, but, in return, shows some interest in cultivating a spirit of suggestion and criticism, and in giving rewards for improvements. Works planned in which the above items were looked upon as worthy of a place in the organization would have little to do with the factory acts of trades union restrictions.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City. Liberty St. South Ferry.
Chicago, Pittsburg * 4:30 AM. .....
Chicago, Pittsburg *12:15 Nt. *12:10 Nt. Diner.
Chicago, Columbus * 1:30 PM. * 1:25 PM. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve. * 1:30 PM. * 1:25 PM. Diner.
Pittsburg, Limited. * 7:00 PM. * 6:55 PM. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis *12:15 Nt. *12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis *10:00 AM. * 9:55 AM. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis * 7:00 PM. * 6:55 PM. Buffet.
Norfolk † 1:00 PM. *12:55 PM. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto. * 8:00 AM. † 7:55 AM. Buffet.
Washington, Balto. *10:00 AM. * 9:55 AM. Diner.
Washington, Balto. *11:30 AM. *11:25 AM. Diner.
Washington, Balto. † 1:00 PM. *12:55 PM. Diner.
Washington, Balto. * 1:30 PM. * 1:25 PM. Diner.
"Royal Limited". * 3:40 PM. * 3:35 PM. Diner.
Washington, Balto. * 5:00 PM. * 4:55 PM. Diner.
Washington, Balto. * 7:00 PM. * 6:55 PM. Buffet.
Washington, Balto. *12:15 Nt. *12:10 Nt.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

B. & O. Electromobile Service to and from trains. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 340 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night, Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 12:40 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 12:40 P. M.) week days. Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20 P. M.) week-days. Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. Daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Through vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 3:25, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets) 9:00 A. M., 12:50, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays,

PLANS IN WASHINGTON FOR THE INAUGURATION

Preparations to Secure Big Attendance of Visitors.

Work at Pension Bureau Will Be Interrupted for Some Days—The Government's "Rubber Shoe Chart."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Mr. McKinley's second inauguration is not to be a dull affair, if enterprising preparation and liberal announcement of the inducements offered can draw a crowd to this city. Almost everybody who can help to perfect the diverse plans for making the occasion a great one has been put upon a committee, and the various committees have gone about the work of organizing with a zeal that ought to bring a successful display and many visiting spectators.

Already there is promise of a large attendance of organizations that will participate in the parade, and the Government will, of course, see to it that the army and navy are properly represented in the procession that will escort the President back to the White House and then be reviewed by him. There has been the customary offer of lodgings by a vast number of householders. The hotels, including the new Willard, not yet nearly completed, but to be used at inauguration time for lodgers, will accommodate but a part of the throng that will be here. For the economical there will be an abundance of low-priced rooms to be had during the few days preceding and following the inaugural ceremonies.

Many persons who have been here before and have been obliged to pay grand opera prices for seats in the stands along the avenue will be interested to know that it is about settled that the prices of seats will be regulated by the committees, and that speculators will be prevented from running the prices up at the last moment to any figure they may choose to demand. With regard to the attractive appearance of the leading thoroughfare, the stands for spectators are to be all constructed on the south side of the avenue only upon plans having the approval of the committees in charge, the expectation being that the rude variations observed heretofore will be prevented. There is to be a "Court of Honor" extending from Fifteenth to Seventeenth Street, on Pennsylvania Avenue, or from the Treasury to the State, War and Navy Department Building. The decoration of this arrangement of columns and streamers is to correspond with the design of the reviewing stand from which the President will see the procession, and, judging from the impression left by the court arranged for the Peace Jubilee following the Spanish war, the feature will be a very impressive one, the avenue and the buildings upon it lending themselves well to any such method of decoration. Already the Committee of Arrangements is boasting that the crowd will be the largest ever seen at any inauguration.

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If there should be an interruption of the pension-granting machinery for a week or ten days, it will probably be known to some of the pension applicants that business has stopped, but the blame is much more likely to be put upon the Commissioner of Pensions than upon Congress and the inauguration. The consent of Congress to the use of the Pension Bureau as a ballroom and concert hall will compel the Commissioner to shut up his shop. During the next to the last week in February he must move out of the lower floor and immense library of papers that is in use all the time when the bureau is running in promoting the adjudication of pension claims. Then the rooms on the floor above must be vacated, and this is a moving job of serious importance. The decorators are to have full possession for several days before March 4, beginning on Feb. 26, and the local inaugural committees are to be allowed to give concerts at an admission fee for several afternoons following inauguration day, to afford the people a chance to see the decorations of the ballroom, and to hear some music. Incidentally, the committees will secure some money with which to make good to subscribers the money advanced to the amount of $50,000, to guarantee the success of the show.

For ten days, at least, the pension business will be at a standstill, for all the employes will have vacations, and after the ten days of rest are ended it will take several more days to get the bureau back into working order again. If this could be avoided by the Pension Commissioner, he would be glad to escape the interruption and confusion inseparably incidental to the business, but there is no other building in Washington that will so admirably suit the needs of the occasion. To the clerks of the Pension Bureau it is a delight to contemplate, for, as they are obliged to quit work and are idle through no fault of their own, they have ten days added to that valued thirty days' leave and thirty days' "sick leave" that every Government clerk regards as his just due. It will be found that there is no demand in the Pension Bureau for a longer Presidential term.

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The private citizen who dislikes to be deprived by the mob of his opportunity to see the inaugural parade, and who therefore shares the desires of those who wish to make everything in the celebration seemly and nice, is making objection to the practice, common here as well as in New York, of the use along the line of march of extemporized stands of dry goods and other boxes. The whole length of Pennsylvania Avenue will be roped or wired off on inauguration day, but the curbstones will not be reserved where there are no stands. Already an army of boys and men, black and white, are hunting up boxes of all sizes, with which on the morning of inauguration day, they will patrol the line of march, offering the boxes for sale, first at half a dollar each and then for a nickel.

The indignation of the writers to the papers is intense as they recall former experiences, and implore the authorities to prevent a recurrence of them. The boy or man with sufficient assurance and a liberal supply of boxes will seize upon a stretch of space twenty-five to fifty feet long and with the aid of youthful coadjutors, will hold on to them until sold. The occupation of these boxes by people who will insist upon standing or robbing standing people on the sidewalk behind all opportunity to see, which the sagacious "Senex" or "Daily Reader" says is both "hoggish" and unnecessary, for if there were no boxes, or the boxholders were compelled to go to the rear, all could see.

What is desired is that there shall be an early regulation announced by the Commissioners, and then a rigid application of the regulation by the police, who must confiscate every box found on the curb, if there is anybody behind the box who wants to see. A vast number of grocery men and dry goods dealers would be glad to hear of this rule, to say nothing about the careless owners of ash barrels, for the raiding upon cellars and storevards by the conscienceless boys is as provoking as are similar forays about New York.

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A recent visitor to the Treasury Department, who chanced to have business calling him there before 9 o'clock in the morning, was interested to observe how large a number of clerks straggled in at intervals of from three to ten or fifteen minutes after that hour, when, under the law, every employe should not only be in the building but at his desk and at work, if he or she is to give the Government the seven hours of labor for which he or she is paid. This common tardiness seems to have been officially noted, for there has been a "sensation" in the Treasury by the issue of an order from Assistant Secretary Vanderlip to have all watchmen at the doors report the time of arrival of every employe reaching the building after 9 o'clock.

There was no announcement of the intention to offer this "grievous insult" to the clerks. There was a common feeling that vested rights had been trampled upon, and that an Assistant Secretary had been guilty of "inexcusable brutality." Nothing had happened since the removal of the self-registering apparatus to so humiliate the people who were in the habit of "pinching" the Government by arriving at a time to suit their own convenience. All the information collected at the doors was sent to Mr. Vanderlip, and he has taken it under consideration. No one knows exactly what is to come next, but it is certain that the tardy ones will not gain anything in their efficiency records. It is mentioned that there was only one division in which there was not one tardy clerk or other employe. That was in the office of the Auditor for the Navy Department. That office was formerly under the direction of the late Frank H. Morris, who was killed by an indignant discharged employe, who then committed suicide. In that office there is an arrangement of cards in a box, and each employe is required, on his arrival, to make such disposition of these cards as to show just when he arrives, when he goes out at the close of the day, or if he takes an hour or two in the middle of the day to attend to other business than that of the Government.

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"A Rubber-Shoe Chart" is issued by the Government Weather Bureau here once a week, on Tuesdays, and it interests a large number of business men all over the country. It is not called by that name officially, but is known as the "Snow and Ice Bulletin." It is a broad sheet, half as large as a page of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The number issued on Tuesday last showed a map of the United States, traced with a winding line indicating the snow limit, and with smaller almost parallel lines marked to show the approximate depth of snow along those lines.

When this bulletin is issued, it is eagerly sought by the manufacturers of and jobbers in rubber shoes, at whose instance, it seems, it was first published. As the news reaches them of the advance of the snow line, they see to it that agents representing the rubber-shoe houses are pushed into the snow area. The result is supposed to be a prompt renewal of rubber-shoe supplies where they are most needed, the map in the bulletin guiding agents in their particular territories. Besides the information given of snow fall and area, this bulletin carries news about ice that is interesting to those who wear rubber shoes, as well as those who have no use for them. It gives the ice area, with the thickness and condition of ice at different points.

New York does not seem to be threatened by an ice famine, if the information from the ice observer at Albany, sent for Tuesday's bulletin, is correct. He reports: "Ice in Hudson, proper varies from 9 inches at Albany to 5 inches at Coeymans and 7 inches at Hudson. Ice behind dikes in Hudson River, 11 inches thick, and its quality leaves nothing to be desired. Ice in Mohawk is 13 inches thick and of first quality. In lakes in vicinity of Wappinger's Falls it is 12 inches thick, and harvest there is two-thirds complete."

James Berry, the Chief of the division that issues this bulletin, says there is considerably more ice now than at the corresponding date of 1900 in the rivers of New England. That all sounds like encouragement to the patron of the independent iceman.

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A writer in a Washington newspaper, in a column devoted to instructive and entertaining chat about the Capitol, expresses surprise because in the basement of the building are portraits of "worthy old gentlemen" forgotten by "nine-tenths" of the visitors to the building, presumably including the writer of the paragraph, who wonders somewhat why Richard Montgomery, Thomas Mifflin, Charles Thomson, and Francis Hopkinson should find a place in the memory of the painter and on the wall of the Senate basement. The writer had looked in Fiske's "History of the United States," and could not find either Thomson or Hopkinson. When he goes to Quebec he may find the mark to indicate where Montgomery fell while trying to capture the citadel, and the house in which he died. At St. Paul's Church, New York, he can find his tomb. Mifflin he can find as the President of the Congress that received Washington's resignation, and Thomson he will discover to have been regarded as one of the brightest men of the Revolutionary time; while he has but to look at the original Declaration of Independence to see "Fras." Hopkinson's name, one of the best known of all signers because of the brilliancy and variety of his accomplishments.

E. G. D.

NEW YORK JOURNALISM.

Lecture Delivered by Francis W. Halsey Before the Students of Columbia University.

"New York Journalism: How It Had Its Rise and What It Stands For," was the subject of an address delivered before the students of Columbia University by Francis W. Halsey on Thursday. The lecturer traced the development of the New York newspaper from its earliest beginning to its present state. In regard to the early state of the newspaper, he spoke as follows:

"The first thought that the subject suggests is how little there was of New York journalism 100 years ago. As we understand the term now—and by journalism we mean the conduct of a daily newspaper—it hardly existed except as a name. Papers were published every day in the week except Sunday, but they were not newspapers in our sense of the word. They did not print what is now called news. They told of the arrival and departure of ships, dealt with city trade, were organs of commercialism, media of advertising, and when they gave chronicles of anything they dealt with the prosaic, commonplace facts in politics and business affairs. Nothing was printed of the picturesque, the pathetic, the personal, the vital side of human life. They never throbbed with the human heart beat—the sorrows, the aspirations, the triumphs, the defeats."

In illustration of these conditions, the lecturer recalled the fact that Washington had been buried before New Yorkers knew that he was dead, and that Andrew Jackson's great victory was unnecessary, since articles of peace had been signed in Europe fourteen days before the first fight occurred. When Gen. Daniel Morgan, the hero of the battle of Cowpens, died, in 1802, The New York Evening Post printed for its only account nine lines from The Westminster Gazette.

The advance in mechanical appliances for making newspapers, Mr. Halsey explained, has been even greater than the advance in facilities for news gathering. In 1800 the presses were of wood and had a capacity of about 200 copies an hour. Now every New York morning paper has presses of 50,000 capacity, while in one case a newspaper printed and delivered for mailing 500,000 copies between the hours of 2 A. M. and 10 A. M. At the beginning of the century no daily paper had a circulation of 2,500, while now at least three dailies have reached a regular daily circulation of 100,000. There are at present forty dailies printed in this city, of which eighteen are in a foreign tongue.

Of the fundamental cause of the rise of the newspaper the lecturer said:

"Interest in the affairs of one's neighbors is probably coval with the existance of human society. We know that it was an active factor among the Romans, as among Englishmen and Americans. We also know that the Greeks were great gossips. Recent finds in the Valley of the Nile and the Euphrates have shown that the men of Egypt, Assyria, and Babylonia were keenly alive to the events that went on in the houses next door to them. Back to the dawn of history, back probably to the beginnings of the gregariousness in man, runs the dynasty of Mrs. Grundy.

"But it was reserved for the later span of the last century to introduce the fashion of printing with impunity the plain, familiar, wholesome facts that men ought to know about each other. Herbert Spencer has shown, in chapters on the origins of institutions, how the astronomer has come down to us from the astrologer; how the physician has developed from the medicine man, the author from the fireside story teller, the humorist, and perhaps the lecturer, from the Court fool. But I believe that he has never been able to account for the journalist. The nearest approach to him was the courier—the man who arrived from distant places on horseback; or, in a country like our own, where the horse was brought in from Europe, the man who arrived in a boat or on his own legs."

After treating of the rise and early history of several of the early newspapers of the city, many of which have long since passed away, Mr. Halsey spoke as follows of the pecuniary aspect of journalism:

"A well-known publisher tells me that the average cost of issuing a morning newspaper in a creditable way and with good judgment should not be less than $25,000 per week; some cost more and some cost less, but the cost ought not to be far from that figure for a paper that should be worthy of the New York public. This is exclusive of the cost of white paper. One newspaper during the war with Spain spent $9,000 in telegraph tolls for a dispatch 3,000 words long describing the battle of Santiago. Dispatches from Manila cost more than $5 per word. The income from advertisements makes possible these large expenditures."

Speed Trial of the Bailey.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 19.—The final speed trial of the torpedo boat Bailey has been postponed until Monday on account of the prevailing snowstorm. It will be held in Long Island Sound.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

The Best Restaurant in Brooklyn.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

The Best Candy in Brooklyn.

A Combination of Shrunken Prices.

There's nothing about this store's methods which consists in rushing prematurely to showy feats that catch the eye and satisfy the spectator. But its real practical merchandising events—particularly of the past year—have concentrated upon it the ceaseless attention of every manufacturer and every seller in this country, or we might say in the world. Factories that have been overstocked—importers that have miscalculated—firms that are adjusting new partnerships—concerns that need immediate cash, are constantly knocking at our doors to gain admittance to our almost limitless facilities for distribution. The picking and the choosing of the best are guided by our knowledge of your needs—the price can mostly be our making—the benefit we pass on to you with its full measure of advantage.

Probably there is no month in the year when the combination of these circumstances with the regular clearing sales incident to January affect in so great a degree economic advantages to the alert shopper.

But the force of these circumstances seems to have focused itself in a phenomenal manner on to-morrow. You will find it absolutely true, that you can't take a step in this great store without being more than usually crowded by matchless merchandise at matchless prices.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of Carpets.

25,000 Yards at One-Third Less Than Usual.

This is a happening previous to our regular stock taking—but our regular stock has been supplemented—some of the best makers were laying in wait for this January sale of ours—and have tempted us, for your good, with some of the nicest goods we've ever shown you and at extraordinary prices. You'll find this sale one of the most important carpet events of the season. If you want carpets—well, let some of the prices speak, but they don't half tell the story—look at the carpets first.

49c. for 75c. Best Extra Super Ingrains.
43c. and 59c. for 65c., 75c. and 85c. Tapestry Brussels.
69c. and 89c. for $1.10 and $1.25 Wilton Velvets.
89c. and $1.05 for $1.25 to $1.50 Body Brussels, famous brands.

89c. to $1.29 for $1.25 to $1.75 Bigelow, Savonnerie and extra quality Axminster.
$1.09 for $1.35 to $1.50 Wilton Velvets, extra quality.
$1.49 for $2.50 Royal Wiltons, best makers.
17½c. for 30c. Mattings, damask patterns.

And Rugs Included in the Sale.

This is also a just-befo re-stock-taking event, and affords you price opportunities in Oriental and Domestic Rugs that may never occur again.

Reversible wool Smyrna mats, 50 & 79c.
Reversible wool Smyrna mats, bureau size, $1.15 and $1.35, instead of $1.45 and $1.85.
Bordered ingrain rugs, reversible, 30x 60 inches, 49c.
Bordered ingrain rugs, reversible, 36x 72 inches, 65c.
Only a few art squares, 2½x3 yards, $4.10 instead of $5.65.
Wilton velvet rugs, 3x6 ft., $3.50 instead of $5.00.
Reversible Smyrna rugs, beautiful designs and colorings.
6 x 9 ft., $4.95 and $7.95 instead of $6.75 and $9.50.
9 x 12 ft., $16.75 instead of $22.50.
Axminsters and Moquette Rugs, known the world over for their quality and their rich artistic designs.
6 x 9 ft., $13.95 instead of $21.00.
7.6x10.6 and 8.3x10.6, $14.75 and $21.00, instead of $19.75 and $33.00.
9x12 ft., $16.65 instead of $22.95.

Surpassing Silks---Surpassing Prices.

It is said that history repeats itself,—but here's a case where history surpasses itself—for our unparalleled silk offers of the past are eclipsed by this event for to-morrow.

98c. for Regular $2.00 Satin Crepe de Chene.

Ivory, pearl, mais, turquoise, gray, reseda, old rose, tan, national navy blue and black.
A beautiful quality, 24 inches wide, and sold regularly at $2.00. At 98c. this is the greatest bargain yet. They will be sold subject to weavers' slight imperfections, hardly perceptible, but which partly accounts for the extraordinary price.

79c. for Regular $1.50 Satin Crepe de Chene.

Plain black and white. These also have slight imperfections, but it will trouble you to find them.

39c. for 65c. Plain Colored Taffeta—Full line of the best shades.
Printed Foulards and India Silks—The largest assortment to be found in Greater New York, 29c., 39c., 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c., 98c., $1.00 and $1.25.
20,000 Yards of Fancy Silks—49c., 59c., 69c., 79c. and 98c. for regular $1.00 to $2.00 qualities.
79c. for $1.00 Black Dress Taffeta—Extra wide, in fact, 27 inches.

All Our Men's Suits at Half.

Saturday morning we offered all our stock of Men's Clothing at exactly half. The rush came and took everything, leaving only some of the suits. The sale continues to-morrow Suits only as follows:

$6.25 for our $12.50 Suits. | 10.00 for our 20.00 Suits. | 12.50 for our 25.00 Suits.
7.50 for our 15.00 Suits. | 11.25 for our 22.50 Suits. | 15.00 for our 30.00 Suits.

Boys' Clothing Below Cost.

A January happening of moment to every boy. Those who have waited for our regular reduction sale can almost get two suits for our very lowest price of one.

$2.98 FOR $4.98 SUITS.—About three hundred suits in the lot. A splendid assortment of fine double-breasted ones, sizes 8 to 16 years, and some vest suits. And quite a lot of sailor suits for the smaller boys, not all sizes in any style, but all sizes in the collection.
$3.98 FOR $5.00 AND $6.00 OVERCOATS.—The remainder of our late purchase; they are new and stylish box coats, of fine quality all-wool frieze, navy blue and dark brown; well-made and perfect-fitting coats, sizes 4 to 16 years.
59c. FOR 98c. AND $1.25 TROUSERS.—Four hundred pairs, sizes 3 to 16 years, strongly made from fine quality all-wool cloths, brown and gray mixtures; no better trousers for service.

Muslin Underwear Echoes.

Just a few hints from our great sale of muslin undergarments—still largely in force, with opportunities lesser only in assortment and extent.

Good muslin gowns, tucked and hemstitched, 49c.
Good muslin gowns, embroidered, some Empire shape, 79c.
Fine cambric and nainsook; a variety of styles, 98c.
Muslin drawers, embroidered ruffle, 29c., 39c. and 49c.
Cambric drawers, embroidered and lace bound, 79c. and 98c.
Fine nainsook drawers, embroidered, 98c. and $1.39.
Good muslin petticoats, deep embroidered flounces, 98c., $1.19 and $1.39.
Cambric corset covers, 29c., 39c. and 49c.
Cambric corset covers, fine nainsook, 59c., 79c. and 98c.
Flannelette underskirts, crochet edge, 29c.
Still showing a large lot of fine sample garments of all kinds at greatly reduced prices.

Chiffoniers Greatly Reduced.

To pay a little price for a poor piece of furniture is like trying to save the pounds by wasting the pennies, but to pay a little price for a good piece of furniture is saving the pennies to enjoy the pounds, and here's a latter example. These thoroughly good chiffoniers—all oak, beautifully polished finish—some with and some without mirrors. We mention some of the prices—there are others at similar reductions. To see them is to buy, if you want a chiffonier:

$17.50 Chiffonier $11.75 | $12.75 Chiffonier $8.50
$15.00 " $10.00 | $12.00 " $8.00
$13.50 " $9.00 | $7.75 " $5.15

A Great Lot of Books at 29c.

A One-Price Clearance Sale.

Here's another innovation in our Book Store. A list worthy close perusal and every item speaks for itself. Three tables heaped with books all reduced to 29c.

$1.50 books reduced to 29c.
$1.25 books reduced to 29c.
$1.00 books reduced to 29c.

And hundreds of volumes ranging in value from 34c. to 75c. all marked 29c. There are over 1,000 titles, but space forbids our mentioning as many as 100.

	Publisher's Price.	Loeser's Price.
Zola. Attack on the Mill	$1.25	29
Richebourg. Old Racelot's Millions.	1.25	29
Jamieson. Story of an Enthusiast.	1.50	29
Clara Morris. Silent Singer	1.25	29
Mrs. Clifford. A Wild Proxy	1.25	29
Letters of Horatio Greenough, (sculptor)	1.50	29
O'Connor. Three Tales	1.25	29
Murfee. Felicia	1.25	29
Jackson. Story of a Prophet	1.25	29
Brown. The Petrie Estate	1.25	29
Dougall. A Question of Faith	1.25	29
Mitchell. Two Strings to His Bow	1.25	29
Curtis. Queer Luck	1.00	29
Strachey. Talks at a Country House	1.25	29
The Guardian	1.25	29
Crellin. Romance of the Old Seraglio	1.25	29
Boyd. Shellback	1.50	29
Thickstun. A Mexican Girl	1.25	29
Francis. Story of Dan	1.25	29
Capt. King. A Wounded Name	1.25	29
Capt. King. Warrior Gap	1.25	29
Capt. King. Garrison Tangle	1.25	29
Capt. King. Fort Frayne	1.25	29
Capt. King. Army Life	1.25	29
Dickens. Old Lamps for New Ones	1.50	29
Memoirs of Caroline Bauer	1.50	29
Helen Hunt Jackson's Year Book	1.50	29
Superfluous Women	1.25	29
Merriman. Young Mistley	1.00	29

REDUCED FROM 45 CENTS. GILT TOPS.

Cooper. The Pilot 29
Cooper. Wing and Wing 29
Cooper. Two Admirals 29
Lord Dufferin. Letters from High Latitudes. 29
Eliot. Spanish Gypsy 29
Eliot. Romola 29
Eliot. Theophrastus Such 29
Nevin. Travels in England and Italy 29
Doyle. The White Company 29
Mitchell. Planetary and Stellar Worlds 29
Hutton. French Literature 29
Verne. Fur Country 29
Allison. Arctic Discovery 29
Undine and Picciola 29

REDUCED FROM 65c. HOLIDAY BINDING.

Dumas. Company of Jehu 29
Dumas. First Republic 29
Dumas. Last Vendee 29
Oliphant. Makers of Venice 29
Oliphant. Royal Edinburgh 29
Ruskin. Sesame and Lilies 29
Caine. The Deemster 29
Caine. Shadow of a Crime 29
Marlitt. Old Mamselle's Secret 29
Austen. Pride and Prejudice 29
Hugo. Notre Dame 29
Carey. Not Like Other Girls 29
Kingsley. Westward Ho! 29
Eliot. Romola 29
Yesterday, To-day, and Forever 29

REDUCED FROM 44 CENTS. GIFT BOOKS.

De Quincey. Confessions of an Opium Eater. 29
Milton. Paradise Lost 29
Milton. Paradise Regained 29
Ruskin. Crown of Wild Olives 29
Ruskin. Queen of the Airs 29
Mill. On Liberty 29
Scott's Marmion 29

COURT ORDERS A VERDICT.

Jury Could Not Agree in the Blinn Case and Justice Truax Directs a Finding.

The jury which has been considering the case brought by Christian Blinn, in the Supreme Court, against Julia Schwarz for the recovery of property at Eightieth Street and Broadway, which it is alleged he conveyed to her while he was insane, announced to Justice Truax yesterday that it could not agree. Justice Truax, it being absolutely certain that the case would be carried to a higher court, no matter what the verdict directed a verdict in favor of the defendant. By directing this verdict the Justice saves the costs and time involved in a new trial in a lower court and expedites justice by transferring it at once to a higher court. It is one of the few instances on record where such a course of procedure has been adopted.

The question on which the verdict in favor of Mrs. Schwarz was directed was as to whether Blinn, by bringing his action to set aside the deeds, had not acknowledged his liability and was not debarred from pleading insanity.

Blinn declared that he was mad when he disposed of the property, which he said was worth $120,000, and besides asking that the deeds be canceled, demanded the return by Mrs. Schwarz of $26,000 which she had received as rent. Mrs. Schwarz asserted that she paid $78,000 to Blinn for the property, which was its full value at the time she bought it, in 1892.

An effort was made to prove that Mrs. Blinn was a party to the conveyance of the property, but she swore that when her husband executed the deed he was ill.

Larceny Charge Against Foreman Wick.

The members of the Catalpa Local Assembly of the Society of City Gardeners had Frederick G. Wick, a foreman in the Department of Parks, arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday charged with larceny. Wick was Treasurer of the Assembly in the Summer of 1899, when the association conducted an excursion which netted $156.72. At a subsequent meeting of the assembly Wick was instructed to deposit the amount in a bank to the credit of the organization. This, it is alleged, he never did. The warrant for his arrest was obtained by August J. Rydholm, President of the assembly. Wick was paroled by Magistrate Hogan until to-morrow afternoon.

To Celebrate a Battle Anniversary.

The thirty-ninth anniversary of the battle of Roanoke Island, which took place Feb. 8, 1862, will be celebrated by the survivors of the Burnside expedition at the Arena, Thirty-first Street, Friday evening, Feb. 8. This battle was one of the first decisive victories of the war. Gen. Burnside was in command, and the survivors under the name of the "Roanoke Associates," have for many years celebrated the event with hearty bumpers of "Burnside Punch." Gen. Parke, the last surviving General, died but recently in Washington.

THE FIND AT MUKDEN.

Hope that Works Hitherto Lost May Be Among the Classical Manuscripts Discovered.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—A scientific expedition, organized by the Russian Government, has just left St. Petersburg for China. This expedition, which consists principally of archaeologists, includes some Greek and Latin scholars.

It seems that the famous libraries of the holy city of Mukden, now in the hands of the Russians, contain, among many other valuable manuscripts, a number of Greek and Latin books.

Whence came these books? This is the question which the classical scholars of the expedition will be called upon to answer. The opinion of archaeologists here is that the works were gathered by the Mongolian Tartars, at the time of their great invasions in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and taken back to China by them. According to this theory the manuscripts were stolen from libraries at Kiew, at Warsaw, and in various cities of Germany.

They would, therefore, be of the greatest interest from a historical point of view; and it is hoped that among them may be found certain works of great writers which have always been thought to be lost.

B. C. DE W.

HIS COSTLY ROUND OF DRINKS.

Waiter's Check Handed to Col. Gaynor Was for a $44 Dinner.

Col. John F. Gaynor, ex-Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, intends to be more careful hereafter in signing hotel waiters' checks for charges.

When he received his bill at the Hoffman House recently it contained one item of $44 for "dinner," to which his attention was called by Mrs. Gaynor with the query, "Whom have you been giving a dinner to, John?"

"Dinner? Dinner? I have given no dinner," was his reply.

But when he made an investigation he soon discovered he had been made the victim of a practical joke. He took his medicine and paid the charge.

Frequenters of the hotel were enjoying a laugh at the Colonel's expense, and in response to repeated requests as to how it all happened Col. Gaynor remarked:

"Well, it was this way: I was going to my room when I was hailed by a party in the dining room. In it were Tony Brady, 'Gene Wood, 'Billy' Sautter, and Andy Hamilton. I joined them and we had a drink. I then called for a round. When we were about to part the waiter handed the checks to one of the party. He passed me one of them and I signed it. That was the dinner check for $44. But they won't catch me again."

LEGAL NOTES.

COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL ON RAILROAD RIGHT OF WAY.—A spark from the locomotive of a train of the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad Company, in May, 1898, after a prolonged drought, caused a fire to be kindled on the right of way of the road through a woodland in Deer Park, Orange County, N. Y. The fire extended through dry brush which had accumulated along the track to the property adjoining, and then to premises of Charac J. Van Inwegen, resulting in the destruction of growing timber, burning of the soil, and the demolition of 200 cords of wood belonging to him. In two suits against the railroad company, Mr. Van Inwegen secured verdicts for $1,500 damages. The Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, affirmed the judgment, but the Court of Appeals has now directed a reversal. Judge Werner, giving the opinion of the court of last resort, says that there being no dispute as to the essential fact that there were intervening owners between the lands of the plaintiff and the defendant, the question whether the fire which was started upon the premises of the defendant was the proximate cause of the injury to the plaintiff's land, was a question of law for the court, and not a question of fact for the jury. There was therefore nothing to do but to follow the recent decision of the court in the case of Hoffman vs. King, (160 N. Y. 619,) where it held that the Erie Railroad Company, which had negligently set a fire on its right of way, was not liable to the owner of lands not abutting on its premises, caused by fire communicated through the abutting and intervening woodlands of a third person, over which the railroad company had no control, and without which the fire could not have been extended.

***

INJURY TO PASSENGER FROM COLLISION BETWEEN CAR AND WAGON.—A verdict for $3,000, awarded to Alexander Keegan in his suit against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and John Hunt, which the First Appellate Division upheld, has now been also affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Mr. Keegan, on Aug. 30, 1898, got on a southbound Third Avenue car, taking a seat on the east side, near the rear. At Fifty-eighth Street this car met a wagon belonging to Mr. Hunt, going north, on the east track. Behind the wagon was a north-bound car. In attempting to get out of its way, the wagon crossed to the west, and collided with the rear of the south-bound car, striking it and injuring the plaintiff. The Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals hold that a street railroad company is not necessarily free from liability to a passenger injured in a collision between one of its cars and a wagon because the wagon struck the car, instead of the car striking the wagon. The question whether the street railroad company was called upon to exercise "great care and vigilance, all that human foresight might suggest," as was charged in this case, was held to depend upon the conditions existing at the time. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, in the Appellate Division, and Chief Judge Parker and Judge Haight, in the Court of Appeals, dissented.

WANTS SON'S MARRIAGE ANNULED

Caspar Becker's Complaint Set Aside on Grounds of Non-Residence.

The service of the summons and complaint in the action brought by Caspar Becker, a wealthy resident of Philadelphia, as guardian ad litem of his eighteen-year-old son, John Bernhard Becker, for an annulment of the youth's marriage with Rosa Gutman, who had been a servant in the Becker household, was yesterday set aside by Justice Beach in the Supreme Court.

Young Becker left his home on Sept. 27 last, and came to this city, with the girl. They were married and returned to Philadelphia. Becker was only seventeen years and seven months old at the time. Mr. Becker alleges in his suit that his son and Rosa have never lived together since the marriage, and that the marriage should be annulled, as, according to the laws of the State of New York, the ceremony was invalid, his son being under the age of eighteen, the legal age of consent here.

Justice Lawrence granted the order for the service of the summons and complaint by publication on the ground that Mrs. Becker was a non-resident. Justice Beach says he considers both the parties non-resident of this State and that the Court therefore, has no jurisdiction.

STABLE NEAR A SCHOOL.

Principal Winslow Says the Health of Children Is Endangered.

Residents in the neighborhood of Public School No. 114, at 73 Oliver Street, are complaining of the odor of a stable in James Street at the rear of the school, which is especially offensive in muggy weather. An attempt was made during Mayor Strong's administration to have the nuisance abated but without result. Miss Winslow, Principal of the school, said yesterday:

"I have spoken to the School Commissioners about this stable, and they have promised to do what they can to have the nuisance done away with. During school hours the odor was terrible, and a source of danger to the health of the children."

Soldier Bennings Shoots a Deserter.

Richard Bennings, attached to the Libert Island garrison, is an enthusiast in the service of his country. While drinking in a saloon at Thirty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue late Friday he was introduced to William Clarkson of 210 West Sixty-second Street, who some one said was a deserter from the army. From that moment Clarkson became such an abomination in the sight of Bennings that the latter whipped out a revolver and shot his new acquaintance in the leg. Clarkson was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital and Bennings was arrested. The soldier was arraigned later in the West Side Court on a charge of felonious assault and held in $1,000 bail for examination on Tuesday.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Third Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as he may designate, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. John P. Hains, Third Artillery, and Second Lieut. Harry L. James, Third Artillery.

Lieut. Col. William P. Hall, Assistant Adjutant General, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, for the examination of officers for promotion, vice Major Theodore F. Forbes, Fifth Infantry.

Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, will, upon the adjournment of the Pan-American Medical Congress at Havana, proceed to Washington and report to the Surgeon General for the purpose of continuing his investigation at the Army Medical Museum with reference to the cause and prevention of yellow fever.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Francis L. Guenther, Fourth Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., at such time as he may designate, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieuts. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Seventh Artillery, and Thomas W. Winston, First Artillery; Second Lieuts. Malcolm Young, Second Artillery; Percy P. Bishop, Fourth Artillery; Elmer J. Wallace, First Artillery; Guy T. Scott, Third Artillery, and Arthur F. Cassels, Seventh Artillery.

A board of survey, to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, Quartermaster's Department; Major David J. Craigie, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and Capt. Robert Sawell, Quartermaster's Department, will assemble at the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia, from time to time, for the purpose of ascertaining and fixing the responsibility for any deficiencies or damage to Quartermaster's property received at that depot during the remainder of the present calendar year.

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will proceed from New York City to the works of the Dittmar Powder and Chemical Company, near Farmingdale, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of the works of that company.

Navy.

Paymaster R. T. M. Ball is ordered to the Indiana, Jan. 31.

Capt. N. M. Dyer is detached from the Boston yard, Jan. 23, and ordered home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The training ship Buffalo, en route to Manila, arrived at Gibraltar yesterday.

The New Orleans left Chefoo to-day for Nagasaki.

The Standish has arrived at Norfolk.

The Essex probably will leave Newport on the 24th inst.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—Audubon, Eugene Corwin; Hamilton Square, Emma Robbins; Mountainville, C. P. Farley.

PENNSYLVANIA—Fyan, A. E. Fyan.

Chicago Firemen Injured.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Four firemen were injured and $50,000 worth of property destroyed in a fire last night in the Boynton Block, 84-86 State Street. Mrs. James Lehman, wife of the janitor, and her infant child were carried out by firemen. The injured firemen are Capt. E. J. Buckley, Dennis Driscoll, Michael McFadden, and Patrick Smith, all badly cut by falling glass.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Occasional rains, warmer; brisk southerly wind.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,924. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1901.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

QUEEN VICTORIA IS SINKING FAST

A Collapse Last Night Hastens Her End.

HER DEATH IS VERY NEAR

Now in a Comatose Condition with Little Hope of a Rally.

PRINCE OF WALES IS ILL

Meets the Kaiser in London and Is Unable to Return.

A Day of Terrible Anxiety at Osborne House — British Press Comments on the Character of the Queen and Praises the Kaiser.

At 5:15 o'clock this morning Queen Victoria was still alive, but her death was expected momentarily. The greatest anxiety prevailed, and the members of the royal family, except the Prince of Wales, were assembled in a room adjoining the Queen's bedchamber.

At 10 o'clock last night a collapse occurred unexpectedly, and the Prince of Wales, who had gone to London to meet Emperor William, was notified to return at once.

The gravity of the situation was increased by the inability of the Prince of Wales to obey the summons at once. He was seriously indisposed, and could not promise to leave London until 8 o'clock this morning.

The Kaiser and the Duke of Connaught arrived in London shortly after 6 o'clock and were met by the Prince of Wales.

The Queen resolutely refused to see any one during the day except her nurses and doctors. The Prince of Wales was the only exception, and his interview lasted but a few minutes.

The London newspapers this morning for the first time realize the situation. They publish more or less extended sketches of the Queen's career and tributes to her character.

Nearly all the papers comment also on the presence of the Kaiser and express satisfaction.

END EXPECTED MOMENTARILY.

COWES, Isle of Wiht, Jan. 21.—5:15 A. M.—The Queen is in a comatose condition, and is regarded as passing away. She is unconscious.

The worst is expected at any moment, and the members of the royal family, except the Prince of Wales, are now assembled in a room adjoining the Queen's bedchamber. Everybody is up in Osborne House, and terrible anxiety pervades all quarters. No official bulletin has been issued since midnight.

The official bulletin given out then said that the Queen's condition late this evening became more serious, with increasing weakness and diminished power of taking nourishment.

A collapse, or what the physicians feared was a collapse, occurred unexpectedly about 10 o'clock last evening. Arrangements were hurriedly made to provide special telephonic and telegraphic facilities.

Details are not obtainable at this hour, but it is asserted that her Majesty's condition is chiefly due to a severe sinking spell and an increase of the paralytic symptoms. It is understood that the physicians have resorted to artificial methods to prolong life such as are used only in cases of persons in extremis.

Her Majesty's physicians hope that she may rally by 9 o'clock this (Monday) morning. If she does it is expected that she will live through the day. If she does not, all hope will be abandoned.

Immediately on the occurrence of the Queen's collapse about 10 last evening a message was sent to London summoning the Prince of Wales and Emperor William.

Doubts are expressed as to whether the Prince of Wales and Emperor William will arrive here before the end.

An enormous crowd of newspaper representatives and others, with carriages, bicycles, and lanterns, has collected at the lodge gates, waiting in intense excitement to convey the news, momentarily excepted, that the Queen has breathed her last.

It is learned that the paralysis is chiefly evident in the face, one side of which appears to have lost all nerve and muscular power. At 6 o'clock last evening the malady had not reached the vital organs, although it had naturally caused an almost total loss of the power of speech. What was so much feared was that the brain might be attacked.

Keenly sensitive of her affliction and appearance, the Queen has absolutely refused to see any one but her nurses and doctors, and it is understood that the Prince of Wales is the only exception to this rule, and that his interview with the Queen lasted but a few moments. Hence the exact nature of the malady is known only to a very few, and it is the royal wish that the public should not be informed of the existence of paralysis.

Arrangements have been made with a local undertaker to have all the preliminaries to burial ready in case of an emergency.

The Daily Chronicle has received the following dispatch from Cowes, dated Jan. 21, 12:46 A. M.:

"The Queen is reported to be sinking fast. The rector of Whippingham was summoned at midnight and he has just arrived in one of the Queen's carriages."

Her Majesty's extreme weakness causes almost more alarm than the paralysis. Much difficulty has been experienced in administering nourishment, for she appears quite unable to masticate. To this weakness are probably due the long spells of unconsciousness through which she has been passing, although it is almost impossible to distinguish these from the insidious encroachments of paralysis.

For more than a week the Court officials have had hard work to keep her from sleeping at the wrong time. The last time she drove out the villagers were astounded to hear the clear treble of the son of the Princess of Battenberg trilling out popular songs from the royal carriage. The explanation is that he was singing to keep his grandmother awake. Now and again she dozed, wakening to tell the boy to continue his chant, which to the initiated onlooker contained a world of pathos.

PRINCE OF WALES EXHAUSTED.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—In the closing moments of Queen Victoria's life another grave portent arises, namely, the serious indisposition of the Prince of Wales.

So worried, tired, and exhausted was he last evening that he could not respond immediately to the summons from Osborne House. The most he could do was to promise that he would leave London at 8 o'clock this morning if possible. He is spending the night at Marlborough House, and Emperor William is at Buckingham Palace.

YESTERDAY AT OSBORNE.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 21.—Yesterday at Osborne, hedged around with intense secrecy, began with a touching scene. Amid the bright sunshine, in marked contrast to the gloomy skies of Saturday, there drove out from the palace grounds a carriage containing wreaths for the tomb of Prince Henry of Battenberg, in the little church at Whippingham, about ten minutes' ride from the royal residence. Then followed carriages containing the Princess of Wales, the Princess of Battenberg, Princess Louise, and others, all dressed in the deepest black. The face of the Princess of Wales showed signs of the anxiety she was undergoing.

The annual memorial service for Prince Henry, always a sad occasion, was more than usually sorrowful, for the shadow of a still greater bereavement was uppermost in all minds. The Princess of Wales and the Princess of Battenberg sobbed bitterly, and there was scarcely one of those royal heads bent in prayer that did not shake with a grief which could not be suppressed.

The departure of the Prince of Wales for London shortly after 12 o'clock to meet Emperor William was quietly accomplished. The Queen had been informed of the Kaiser's coming and had signified her desire that the Prince should go to meet him. Rather against his will, the man who for the moment was practically the King of England, obeyed his mother's wishes. It was rumored that the Queen wanted the Emperor to postpone his visit to Osborne House, as she did not wish to receive him in her present condition. Apparently, in her lucid moments, she believed that she would be able to conquer the dread disease which had fastened itself upon her.

During the afternoon the long, hilly road to the palace grounds was crowded with people, particularly young men and women arrayed in their Sunday garb, dotting the landscape with vivid patches of color. The local gentry, after church service, wrote their names in the visitors' book at the lodge, which contains no signatures that would mean anything to the world outside of the Isle of Wight.

Inquiries of importance all came by telegram, and these were legion. Hundreds of people, all sorts and conditions of men, clergymen predominating, flooded Cowes with telegrams asking for the latest news.

A swarm of country people, among whom correspondents from all quarters of the globe mingled, ceaselessly converged toward the lodge gates. Their inquiries generally took the form of a timid "How is she?" addressed to the policeman who barred all comers; and an inquirer who had been answered would be immediately surrounded by others less bold who sought the news.

When night fell, the country side became deserted, save for the newspaper watchers, who waited wearily in the lodge. In the distance was seen the faint glimmer of the lights of the palace. Strict injunctions have been given to the Court attendants and to the Osborne House employes to make no answer to any inquiries except by referring to the official bulletins. Nevertheless, any yokel who has ever been on an errand to the castle is willing to detail minutely what is wrong with the Queen. In fact, the most circumstantial stories of various ailments are currently accepted here, where the fact of the Queen's paralytic stroke is generally unknown.

AN ANXIOUS SUNDAY IN LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Throughout the United Kingdom yesterday was a Sunday of anxiety and suspense. No one in England outside the circle of the Court knew the real condition of the Queen or the nature of her disease. The bulletins threw but little light on the universal question whether death was imminent. The London newspapers had not learned that her Majesty had suffered a shock of paralysis. Extra editions of the Sunday papers contained no information beyond the official bulletins, but there were many of them, and they were eagerly bought.

There were small gatherings in the vicinity of Buckingham Palace and Marlborough House, as well as other centres where the bulletins were posted. Crowds assembled to witness the arrival of Emperor William. Apart from such incidents, however, the customary quiet of a London Sunday was not disturbed.

The most alarming reports of the day came in the form of telegrams from the Princesses at Osborne House. The coming of Emperor William and the news that King Leopold was about starting for London inspired fears that death was at hand. On the other hand, the fact that the Prince of Wales was able to leave Osborne House had an encouraging effect. When the Prince arrived from Osborne at Victoria Station, London, at 4 o'clock, with Sir Francis Knollys attending, several hundred people were there to greet him. But there was no demonstration beyond a respectful raising of hats. The Earl of Clarendon and the Earl of Pembroke received the Prince. When they inquired regarding the Queen's condition, he replied, "You see they have let me come away."

During the day the members of the Diplomatic Corps and other notable persons entered their names in the Visitors' Book at Buckingham Palace.

The rumors that the Marquess of Salisbury and the Archbishop of Canterbury had been summoned to Osborne House were incorrect.

In churches of all denominations prayers were offered at the morning services, and in most of them the latest bulletin regarding the Queen's condition was read. The Chief Rabbi requested special prayers. The following notice was read in the Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral at Kensington:

The prayers of the congregation are asked for her Majesty, the Queen, the condition of whose health is a cause of anxiety and sorrow to us all. We pray that by God's help her Majesty's recovery may be speedy and complete.

The Dean of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, read the prayer for a sick person when there is little hope of recovery, beginning: "Forasmuch as in all appearance the time of her dissolution draweth near."

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ARRIVAL.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught, with their suites, who left Berlin Saturday evening, arrived here last night shortly after 6 o'clock, and were received by the Prince of Wales, who came here from Osborne House for the purpose.

The Government had arranged to sent the fast cruiser Minerva to bring Emperor William, but he embarked on a mail packet for England before he learned of the plans. The steamer had a rough passage, and on entering Sheerness Harbor, she went by the warships without any ceremonies. Admiral Kennedy and Count von Mirbach of the German Embassy, received the Emperor and escorted him to a special waiting room.

Two hours before his Majesty's train was due in London people began to gather about Charing Cross Station. The crowd included not only the usual hangers-on, but many fashionable people and hundreds of Germans, anxious to see the Emperor on his first appearance in London for years. The throng became so large that the railroad authorities erected wooden barriers, and a hundred of the tallest policemen of the metropolitan force, with squads of mounted men, lined up the people on the streets, forming a lane for two blocks to Nelson's Monument in Trafalgar Square. Through this lane moved a procession of royal carriages, each bearing two footmen in yellow liveries behind. The carriages entered the railway station and drew up near the track.

The Prince of Wales arrived just before the train entered the station, which was at 6:20 P. M. The Duke of York, Prince Christian, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Arthur of Connaught completed the group of royal personages.

Emperor William stepped out of a saloon car, wearing a traveling suit and a soft hat. He saluted the Prince of Wales by kissing him on both cheeks and the Prince returned a similar salutation. He then embraced the Duke of York, and shook hands with the others.

The people who looked on as the carriages drove off uncovered their heads, and Emperor William and the Prince of Wales acknowledged the courtesy by raising their hats. No cheers broke the mournful silence.

The crowd in the vicinity of Buckingham Palace maintained the same demeanor when the Emperor and the Prince of Wales entered the grounds.

At 10 P. M. the Prince of Wales began a conversation by telephone with Osborne House which lasted nearly an hour. As a result of this, the Emperor and the Prince decided to start for Osborne this morning. Orders were given that a royal yacht should be kept in waiting to convey them to the Isle of Wight.

According to The Daily Telegraph, Emperor William, who has expressed a desire to be received at Osborne House not as Emperor but as grandson, said on hearing of the Queen's illness:

"I am my grandmother's eldest grandson, and my mother is unable from illness to hasten to her bedside."

German Warships Prepare for Sea.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The Lokal Anzeiger says the German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, the cruiser Nymphe, and the torpedo boat Sleipner, now at Kiel, have received orders to prepare for sea, and that it is understood the orders are connected with the condition of Queen Victoria.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Duke of Cambridge, who arrived here last evening on his way to the Riviera, received a telegram asking him to return at once.

He was preparing to start when another dispatch reached him this evening of a more favorable character, and he decided to await further advices before returning to England. When seen at the Hotel Bristol by a correspondent, his demeanor indicated that he thought the outlook was more hopeful.

TRIBUTES TO HER MAJESTY.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The London papers this morning review her Majesty's long and illustrious reign, and dilate upon the wonderful influence she wielded in European politics for so many years. "We all know," says The Daily Mail, "that there is danger of losing perhaps the greatest personal force of our times." The Daily News recalls the fact that even Bismarck, who detested feminine interference in politics, formed an estimate of the Queen after a personal interview with her which bordered on the idolatrous, and adds:

"This is one of the most striking tributes ever paid to a great character."

A bright spot in the universal gloom was the unexpectedly prompt sympathy displayed by Emperor William in giving up important engagements to come to the deathbed of his grandmother. "This," says The Daily Mail, "is calculated to endear his name to every Englishman, and we feel at such an hour what true sympathy means."

The Times says: "There is but one sentiment to-day in the hearts of English-speaking people throughout the world. Their eyes are turned in keen anxiey to the sickbed where lies the venerable sovereign, who commands not merely the loyalty but the personal affection of countless millions."

"It needs no great medical knowledge to understand the meaning of the latest bulletin. We must admit, however, that all our hopes and fears are alike based upon very imperfect knowledge. We can only await the result and bear the painful suspense with such calmness and fortitude as we are able to summon to our aid.

"History affords but few examples of rulers who have won the deep personal affection and regard enjoyed by our beloved Queen. Even among those not of our blood or speech, even among those who have little that is kind to say of the British people, there are unstinted sympathy and warm regard for the British Queen.

"Were we more like her, were our official and individual relations with foreigners carried on with more of her catholic urbanity and graciousness, who knows but that we, too, should win something of the kindly regard testified to-day in every foreign capital?"

Referring to the presence of the Kaiser, The Times says: "His presence is Germany's homage to those very human feelings and sympathies so uniformly displayed by the Queen. As such it will be understood here and be all the more honored and appreciated because it involves a certain lofty disregard of mere politics. As such we do not doubt it will be understood in all other countries, and it will be watched with respectful sympathy."

Similar testimony to Emperor William's touching action finds place in almost all the editorials.

The Standard says: "If the Queen were aware of the German Emperor's arrival, the circumstances could hardly fail to bring some satisfaction to her mind. It is a consolation in this hour of national distress to listen to the universal chorus of respectful esteem which her Majesty's illness has evoked abroad. In the United States the progress of the patient has been watched as anxiously as in London, and the bitterest critics of England have only words of respect for England's Queen."

The Morning Post says: "Out of the most reverent and profound respect for our sovereign we must stand silent before the sorrow which holds us. The love and admiration of her subjects are, unhappily, of no avail. Nothing in these dark days when sorrow is heavy on us will have so sweet an effect on the minds of the Queen's subjects throughout the world as the arrival of Emperor William."

The Daily Telegraph says: "A precious and beloved existence hovers at last upon the brink of the great mystery. A life of lives is drooping toward the valley of the shadow, and the empire waits in its silence and its sorrow.

"But beyond the empire are the unexampled sympathy, concern, and wonderful homage of mankind. Emperor William above all has expressed this wonderful feeling, not in word but in act, with a truth and fervor of natural affection which England will never forget. It is one of the saddest circumstances of the hour that Empress Frederick is not able to be present. Therefore Emperor William's presence is doubly dutiful, and at Osborne House it will be doubly dear."

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Proceeding to refer in detail to the sympathy displayed in all parts of the globe, it says: "For the American people the character and domestic example of the Queen have been a consecration of the Anglo-Saxon ideal. They have been regarded as hardly less the possession of the United States than of ourselves, and they have gone far to restore the moral unity of the race and to heal the worst effects of its political separation."

It is worthy of note that even to-day the London papers do not mention by even the most veiled allusion the fact that the Queen has had a paralytic stroke. Pages are devoted to the mournful scenes at Osborne House and to descriptions of occurrences here, as well as to telegrams from the colonies and foreign countries, testifying to the sympathy everywhere evoked.

The South African war, the Chinese situation, and every other topic have been thrust aside and forgotten in the universal suspense

DEEP SYMPATHY IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.—A deep and very painful sensation followed the receipt of the alarming news from Osborne House. The newspapers yesterday published frequent editions, and their offices were besieged all day by anxious inquirers. The shock to the Irish people was all the greater because Queen Victoria, on her visit to Ireland last April, gave many instances of surprising vitality, and she was understood to have been greatly benefited by the tour.

The city yesterday wore an unwonted aspected of gloom, the streets being swept with continuous gusts of wind and rain.

The Nationalists have been generous in their expressions of sympathy, and the Nationalist press, on the whole, is respectfully silent. Only The Dublin Evening Telegraph offers an exception by making the Queen's illness the text of an attack upon the South African policy of the British Government.

Consternation in Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 20.—The news of Queen Victoria's illness caused consternation in Cape Town. Sir Alfred Milner and his staff attended service this morning in the cathedral, where prayers were offered for her Majesty's recovery.

DR. ANDREWS'S PROPHECY.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 20.—Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, preached to-night at the First Baptist Church on the life of Queen Victoria. "She hath done what she could," was the text chosen.

The Chancellor spoke first of the Queen's great influence in elevating womanhood. He said she became a great woman power in the political world as well as in the home world.

The Chancellor predicted that after her death the empire would gradually disintegrate. Australia would first seek independence, and then South Africa, and perhaps Canada would follow. This, he thought, would come to pass because there was no likelihood of such another ruler as the Queen.

THE POPE SENDS A MESSAGE.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The Pope yesterday telegraphed Cardinal Vaughn in London to express to the British royal family the feeling of sorrow which all Christendom shared with England regarding the illness of Queen Victoria, adding:

"The liberal reign of the Queen, which has permitted the Catholic Church still to increase in the United Kingdom, will leave an indelible trace upon all Christian hearts."

Empress Frederick Much Depressed.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A telegram from Kronberg, Prussia, announces the arrival there yesterday of Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia and the hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen to stay with Dowager Empress Frederick, who is described as "terribly depressed" by the news of her mother's condition.

CONSTERNATION IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Jan. 21.—The announcement of the dangerous illness of Queen Victoria caused a feeling of consternation in Vienna. Emperor Francis Joseph, who was profoundly moved, sent messages to the British Embassy yesterday for news.

It is believed that the great Court ball, fixed for to-day, (Monday,) will be countermanded. The Emperor, on receipt of advices from London last evening, immediately broke up a circle which had formed after the banquet at the Hofburg.

The Austrian papers publish touching tributes to the Queen's wonderful place in the affections of her people and the politics of the world.

"There can be no question," says the Neue Freie Presse, "that England is now on the eve of a great turning point in her fate. Russia is pressing her closely in Asia. France is inveterately hostile, while a fresh rival has sprung up in the shape of imperial North America. Emperor William's visit to England, however, will inspire a hope that she need not fear the hostility of Germany."

PRAYERS FOR THE QUEEN.

At Grace Church yesterday the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington offered a special prayer for the speedy recovery to health of Queen Victoria, and in his sermon at the morning services paid a high tribute to her qualities as a woman and a Queen. The prayer follows:

"O Father of Mercies and God of all comfort, our only help in time of need, look down from heaven, we humbly beseech Thee, behold, visit, and relieve Thy sick servant Victoria, Queen of England. Look upon her with the eyes of Thy mercy, comfort her with a sense of Thy goodness, and for as much as in all appearance the time of her dissolution draweth near, so fit and prepare her, we beseech Thee, against the hour of death that after her departure hence in peace and in Thy favor her soul may be received into Thine everlasting Kingdom, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, Thine only Son, our Lord."

At the conclusion of his sermon Dr. Huntington alluded to the illness of Queen Victoria and what he characterized as the "Victorian age." He said;

"Of the great departments of human life, is there a single one to which Christ's word of power has failed to give a deeper tint and richer flavor? The family, the nation, science, art, literature, worship—these are the great institutes of human life—which of them has not the miraculous touch of the Son of God availed to fill with a richer meaning and to endow with an enhanced preciousness? Nor can we fail at this hour, when a whole world stands watching by a deathbed, to remember how wonderfully all these lines of movement have converged toward what will be known as the Victorian age.

"These three score years and three last passed—what miracles have they seen, what mighty works beheld! And at the centre of the group of leaders, ringed about as by a nimbus of discoverers, founders, pioneers, masters of statecraft, missionaries, theologians, conquerors in many fields, both of action and of thought, has stood a woman, a simple-hearted woman, a mother of children and of children's children, Queen and loyal wife.

"The mourning that attends upon her departure out of this life is a more impressive spectacle by far than was the military pageant that signalized the sixtieth anniversary of her accession.

"When historians look back, as, should the world last, look back they will, to these times of effort and struggle, of clouded belief and yet unfaltering hope, it were no strange thing to hear them say: 'The days of Victoria were as the days of both. The gates of a new world were opened, and man heard God's voice bidding him go in and possess the land promised of old time unto his fathers.'

"Because of all this we, a mingled company, gathered in a quiet church for timely worship, desire to join ourselves to the uncounted multitude of those who at this moment reverently await the passing of a soul, and in a deeper sense would cry aloud:

"'God save the Queen!'"

IN ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

In St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church-on-the-Heights, Brooklyn, prayer was offered for Queen Victoria at the service last evening. Just before pronouncing the benediction, the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, the rector, said:

"'Let us join in offering prayer for Queen Victoria, who, if the last news I hear is correct, is in the article of death.'" He then prayed as follows:

"O Father of Mercies and God of all comfort, our only help in time of need; we fly unto Thee for succor in behalf of this Thy servant here lying under Thy hand in great weakness of body. Look graciously upon her, O Lord; and the more the outward man decayeth, strengthen her, we beseech Thee, so much the more continually with Thy grace and holy spirit in the inner man. And forasmuch as in all appearance the time of her dissolution is near, so fit and prepare her, we beseech Thee, against the hour of death that after her departure hence in peace, and in Thy favor, her soul may be received into Thine everlasting Kingdom; through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, Thine only Son, our Lord and Saviour. Amen."

VICTORIA AND WASHINGTON.

President Schurman of Cornell University and Bishop Potter addressed a large assemblage of students and college men in Calvary Church, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, last evening, on "The Fundamental Factors in the Making of Manhood." The church was packed, principally with young men, to hear the two speakers. The auditorium had been elaborately draped and festooned with evergreens for the occasion, and college men wearing their gowns led the worshippers to seats.

During his address Bishop Potter, when leading up to the power of character merely, compared Queen Victoria to Washington.

"I was passing one of the great newspaper offices to-day," said he, "and observed the bulletin on one of the bulletin boards that the Queen was dying. What sad and startling news! Greatness does not mean always what one does. It sometimes means what one is.

"The Queen has not achieved great things in the line of literature, science, or art, and yet she has been a great factor in this world for good. It was so with Washington. Washington was not a man of genius, you know. His greatness was in his strength of character. Nelson said that the greatest achievement of war was 'to do his duty.' The Queen did her duty."

Prof. Schurman began by impressing upon the students the value of taking care of their health.

"The student should take care of his health," he said. "We have come in our time to hear of a physical war. Nothing could be more in the line of Christian education.

"The connection between good morals and health is a close one. Nothing emphasizes this better than the rules of living required for oarsmen. If a man fails to live correctly, fails to be regular in his habits or his meals, nobody notices it quicker than does the trainer of a crew.

"Another factor requisite in the making of manhood is work. We are here not merely to enjoy ourselves, but to work. It's a great mistake to call work a curse; it's a blessing. The adage that 'Satan finds work for idle hands to do, is a very old but a very true one.

"I wish to emphasize also fidelity to ideals—the placing of the useful above the pleasant. This is an age of insatiable pleasure. Make for truth and righteousness."

PRINCE OF WALES INTERVIEW.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The following is the substance of an interview with the Prince of Wales, which is to appear shortly in a London magazine. There is every reason to believe it is perfectly genuine, and it is understood to be the first interview in which his Royal Highness has been directly quoted:

A correspondent who had been privileged to meet the Prince of Wales on more than one occasion had an interview with him at Marlborough House, his Royal Highness's London residence, some days ago. The Prince talked with great frankness concerning himself and his views on various subjects.

If any one ever deserved the appellation of "a busy man," the Prince does. There are few city merchants or business men who work harder than he does, and even the London public has no idea of the quantity of work he gets through in the course of a day, so regularly and methodical arrangement that he is able to do so much as he does in the time. As a matter of fact, all his engagements are made weeks and sometimes months ahead, and every hour, almost every minute, is mapped out for him.

When the correspondent was ushered into his study at Marlborough House the Prince was seated at an old-fashioned pedestal writing desk, the fac simile of the one used by his father, the Prince Consort, which was piled high with papers and documents of all descriptions. He wore a black morning coat and vest, dark-gray trousers, square-fronted collar, with a white-spotted black bow tie and patent leather shoes, and in his fingers he held the inevitable cigar. His greeting was kindness in the extreme. It was like an elderly business man smiling a kindly welcome to some young and daring intruder.

"Well, what do you want me to say?" was his Royal Highness's query as soon as the preliminary greetings were over.

The correspondent launched forth his questions, beginning with inquiries about the numerous public dinners which the Prince attended. Apropos of the published statement that the Prince held the record for obtaining the largest sum of money ever collected at one banquet.

"Yes. That's quite correct. I certainly hold the record in that respect," said the Prince. "And presiding at dinners for the benefit of charities, especially Masonic ones, is almost a pleasure to me; the only part which I do not like about the proceedings is when the dinner drags itself out to a considerable length. That I do not like, and when dining in private at home the meal seldom takes more than an hour."

"I have read many times in reports of dinners, &c., at which you Royal Highness has been present," said the correspondent; "that you were continually smiling during the proceedings and seemed to be enjoying yourself very much."

"Yes," replied the Prince, a shade of weariness creeping into his eyes, "that is where I act. If only you knew how terribly bored I am by the inordinate length of some of these dinners and the speeches, and how I am all the time longing to get away, you would be really sorry for me. But, there—I musn't say too much on that subject."

"With regard to horse racing and betting, your Royal Highness?"

"I think horse racing is the finest sport in the world, and I only regret that it should be harmed by the amount of betting which goes on. Personally, I am strongly averse to the practice, and I always use what influence I possess to discountenance it among my personal friends, especially when it is made a regular practice and the stakes are large."

"There are many people who think your Royal Highness has a very easy life of it, and that the hardest duties which you have to perform are attending State functions, &c."

"Now, here is some information for you," said the Prince. "Do you know that I myself see every letter which is addressed to me, and in the majority of instances dictate the reply? When the mail arrives in the morning it is opened by my secretary's staff and sorted into three groups—letters from personal friends and relatives, those bearing on State affairs, and, thirdly, begging letters and petitions, &c.—and I make it my business to make myself aware of the contents of each. This of itself is no light task, when you take into consideration the fact that each morning's mail consists of some hundreds of letters. So that those who say mine is an idle life malign me."

Asked his opinion on the South African war, his Royal Highness smilingly shook his head and refused to be drawn out, but he said that he should always remember with the deepest affection and regard the heroic conduct of the troops in the campaign.

"One more question," said the correspondent; "what is your Royal Highness's favorite recreation?"

"Shooting," he replied, unhesitatingly. "There is nothing I like better than a good day's shoot. It seems the only thing which takes me out of myself and makes me forget the cares and responsibilities of my position."

There was one more remark that the Prince made, which will be of interest, as it bears on the America's Cup, for, although his Royal Highness has not taken so much interest in yacht racing since he sold the Britannia, he openly confesses that "there are few things which I would like better than to see the America's Cup come home again."

DUCK HUNTER FINDS DEATH.

Jumped from His Boat as It Was Going Over Niagara Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Another river fatality must be added to the already horrible record Niagara has made, the result of boating accidents above the falls. The latest victim is John Weisen, a machinist, aged about thirty-five years, married, who leaves a wife and three children to mourn his death and his foolhardiness in going duck hunting on such a dangerous stream as the Upper Niagara in mid-winter.

This morning Wiesen and a companion named Joseph E. Marsh started out from Schlosser Dock in a small rowboat after ducks. They headed toward midstream and were well out in the river when they had their first shot. Some of the birds were brought down, and they pulled hard to save them from the current. In their rush one of the oars was lost and they could not recover it, so fast did the current carry it away from them.

With the one oar they tried their best to reach the New York shore, and the high wind helped them. However, they were too low down in the river to beat the current's force in speeding them toward the falls, and when opposite Fort Day it was evident to them and to people on shore that their lives were in danger.

One of the men was seen to leave the boat and try to make his way over the floating ice. Time after time he fell into the water, but each time he regained his feet and worked nearer shore. When within 75 or 100 feet, he came to an opening, and people on shore called to him to swim. Into the water he fell and swam toward the shore. Just as he was about to sink a long pole was reached out to him, and he was pulled out on the ice more dead than alive. He was carried into a house on the river bank and revived.

The rescued man was Marsh. His companion, Wiesen, still clung to the boat when Marsh leaped out, and it has been learned that he could not swim. Down the river the boat and Wiesen went, he watching Marsh's efforts. When he saw him pulled out he leaped into the ice and water, thinking he, too, might be able to save himself that way. It was a vain hope. He made a heroic fight for life in full view of a number of persons on shore, but being unable to swim, he soon disappeared under the ice floe, to the horror of the onlookers but 100 feet away.

Some who witnessed the tragedy are of the opinion that had Wiesen clung to the boat he would have been saved before reaching the falls. The boat was seen to pass under the island bridge, and the men who saw it claim they could have thrown a line to an occupant had there been one at that time. The boat rode to the brink of the American Falls, over which it passed in good shape but somewhat broken. The spot where Wiesen sank from view makes it certain that he was carried over the falls within a few minutes. Bodies that pass over the falls are seldom recovered, especially at this season of the year, when there is so much ice on the rocks below.

The boat plunged over the falls very close to where Peter Schemm of Philadelphia went over a few years ago.

GIRL'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Her Body Found in Hotel Room with Apparently Demented Man.

Margaret Travis, a nurse in St. Luke's Home, at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was found last night lying dead in Tryboid's Hotel, at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and the Boulevard, while the man with whom she entered the hotel the night before, who is supposed to be Clarence A. Davis, who had been engaged to her, was wandering about the room in which she lay apparently insane.

The couple entered the hotel at 11 o'clock on Saturday night. The man registered as A. L. Smith of Troy. Nothing was seen of them about the hotel all day yesterday, and at 10 o'clock last night Tryboid, the proprietor began to wonder what had become of them. After repeated knockings at their door had failed to elicit any response it was forced open.

The woman was found lying across the bed partially dressed, while the man was wandering about the room in an aimless way muttering to himself in an undertone. When questioned as to who the woman was he gave no answer, but continued muttering to himself. A policeman was called in who took the man in charge after he had summoned an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

GOLDFISH FROZEN AT A FIRE.

The fine colonial mansion at the corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Girard Avenue, the home of Olin J. Stevens, was heavily damaged last night by fire caused by a defective flue. The loss is said to be $7,000.

Mr. Frazer, a brother-in-law of Mr. Stevens, was sitting at an open fireplace in the library reading, when he noticed smoke in the room. Next he saw a tiny tongue of flame playing about the picture molding. Mr. Stevens was notified and he telephoned to Police Headquarters, which notified Engine No. 41, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. In the meantime the members of the household, eleven in all, did what they could to carry out valuable things, but the smoke finally compelled them to desist, and they found refuge at the home of Mr. Stevens's brother, G. W. Stevens, on Girard Avenue.

Engine No. 41 was delayed,

POSTAL TUBULAR SYSTEM

Merchants' Association Protests Against Its Discontinuance.

President King Sends a Letter to the New York Delegation in Congress Asking for Its Maintenance.

The daily papers printed a dispatch on Thursday from Washington to the effect that the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives had reported the Post Office bill carrying appropriations for the current year, but that they had declined to report any appropriation for even the maintenance of the postal tubular system now in use in this city, Brooklyn, Boston, and Philadelphia, thus entirely ignoring the reports in favor of the extension of the system in the cities where it is already in operation and the installation of it in other cities.

A report covering this subject was made recently by a special committee appointed by the Postmaster General, consisting of Theodore C. Search, President of the National Association of Manufacturers; Prof. R. H. Thurston, Director of Sibley College, Cornell University, Ithaca; S. Cristy Mead, Assistant Secretary of the Merchants' Association of New York; Alfred Brooks Fry, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Repairs of United States Public Buildings, New York; Frederick A. Halsey, M. E., associate editor of The American Machinist, New York; William T. Manning, C. E., Baltimore, and Lyman E. Cooley, C. E., Chicago.

The committee met in Philadelphia under orders of the Postmaster General and held sessions covering a period of ten days, working day and night. The committee examined all the testimony which had been given to committees on the subject of pneumatic tube service, and made a report to the Postmaster General covering 258 printed pages of a pamphlet, in which all details concerning this subject were set forth with great particularity.

So far as New York is concerned, this committee recommended that the proposed extensions be undertaken. The extensions proposed were fully set forth in a previous report made by the Second Assistant Postmaster General. The committee also reported in favor of extensions in other cities in which the service is in operation, and for its installation in some cities where it has not yet been placed. The entire report was indorsed unqualifiedly, first, by the Second Assistant Postmaster General, and subsequently indorsed by the Postmaster General, the latter official transmitting the entire report to Congress, under date of Jan. 4, 1901.

Notwithstanding this, the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives apparently failed to take the provisions of this report into account, or else ignored the report altogether.

On the day on which the action of the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives was made public, the Merchants' Association wrote to the Hon. Eugene F. Loud, member of Congress from California, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, protesting emphatically against the failure of his committee to provide for the maintenance of the present postal tubular system, to say nothing of its extension. A summary of the protest is contained in the following paragraph of that letter, dated Dec. 16:

We desire herein to protest emphatically against the discontinuance of the service, and hope that your committee will see its way clear to reconsider this matter or to recommend any amendment which will cover the subject.

ARGUMENT FOR THE SYSTEM.

The Merchants' Association of New York has prepared an argument in favor of the maintenance and extension of this postal tubular system in New York. The principal points and arguments are embodied in the following letter, which has been sent by mail to all the members of the New York delegation in Congress, including T. C. Platt and Chauncey M. Depew, Senators from this State. Copies are also being mailed to all members of Congress in both houses, to the President of the United States, to the members of his Cabinet, to all trade publications issued in this city, and to the leading commercial bodies in over sixty cities throughout the United States. The letter is signed by William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, and is as follows:

To the Members of the New York Delegation in Congress:

Gentlemen: We notice by the accounts in the daily press that from the Post Office Appropriation bill, as reported by the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads of the House of Representatives, has been eliminated all appropriation not only for the extension, but likewise for the maintenance of the present postal tubular system now in use under contract by the Post Office Department.

The Merchants' Association of New York includes in its membership about 1,100 business and manufacturing concerns in the City of New York and nearly 35,000 such concerns throughout the country, exclusive of its New York membership.

As a commercial organization representing such vast and diversified interests, we most emphatically protest against the action of the House committee in failing to provide for the maintenance and proper extension of the pneumatic tubular service in connection with the Post Office Department.

The Government of the United States has assumed, and very properly, to create for itself an absolute monopoly of the postal business. As competition in this business is impossible, the citizens and business men of this country have a right to expect and demand that the most approved, most accurate, and most speedy methods of transportation of mail shall be furnished by the Government for the benefit of the country as a whole.

The Government has bent every energy to the improvement of the railroad and steamship transportation of mails and has succeeded admirably. Vast sums of money are spent for the purpose of securing such speedy transportation, but the time thus gained is oftentimes absolutely lost through delays arising in the retransportation through the large cities, which are practically postal clearing houses for the whole country. This condition of affairs has been proved by actual experience to be best eliminated by the employment of the pneumatic tubular service in such cities. Without such service in these large cities, delays occur with great frequency, due not only to the loss of time in transmission, which the pneumatic tubes prevent because of the constancy is well as rapidity of such transmission, but further due to the fact that in the transmission of such mails by wagon service a vast bulk is dumped upon the Post Office at a given time, which creates a congestion in the Post Office and prevents the highest degree of efficiency and the greatest return to the Government from the labor employed.

Business conditions in this country have changed tremendously in recent years. Competition has grown keener and keener, and profits have necessarily grown smaller and smaller. New trade centres all have sprung up all over the country, and the sections in which trade centres must find their markets have grown wider and wider in extent. This has resulted in the absolute necessity of transacting a large proportion of the business of the country by correspondence. Any delay in this correspondence means loss of time in commercial transactions; loss of time means loss of money.

Speaking locally, an exclusive wagon service, with its slower methods and its liability to blockades on the street due to parades, mobs, inclement weather, &c., taken in connection with the operation of the mandatory eight-hour law, causes frequent delays in the delivery of local mail. It has been no uncommon thing in the past to have a New York City letter require twenty-four hours for delivery at a point not more than twelve or fifteen blocks from the point of origin.

Speaking in regard to the domestic commerce, primarily from the standpoint of New York, we desire to call your attention to the fact that this city is located on the seaboard; that its domestic market must be sought practically in one direction, namely, westward, that in order to find a market for the tremendous commercial interests centred in this city the business must be transacted at great distances, and largely through the use of the mails. The same thing applies with similar force to other cities and trade centres on the seaboard, and, with perhaps a little less force, to all trade centres in the interior of the United States.

Speaking concerning our foreign commerce, we further invite your particular attention to the recent growth and progress of our manufacturing industries, which, producing in general more than the markets of this country can consume, must, in order to maintain its prosperity and future success, and to insure the development of our country, seek and obtain markets in foreign fields. The proof of this lies in the fact that during the past two to three years tremendous strides have been made in our export business. Practically all of this foreign business must be transacted by mail. It is in connection with foreign mail matter particularly that the pneumatic tube service is of immense importance in this city, and of equal importance in every other city which acts as a postal clearing house. The manufacturer or merchant residing in a small town in the interior is just as largely benefited as one residing in a city in which the tubular service is established, because the speed and accurate transmission of his mail matter to other portions of the country, and to foreign countries is dependent upon the accuracy and speed of the transmission of that mail matter through the postal clearing houses in the large cities. Therefore it is that the establishment and proper extension of pneumatic tube service is essential to the development and transaction of the commercial business of the whole country, and it is futile for the Government to spend the vast amounts of money it is spending for speedy railroad and steamship transmission of mail if it does not strengthen and put on an equal basis as to speed and accuracy the connecting links existing in the large cities through which the bulk of the mail of the country passes.

We therefore call upon you, as representing in Congress the Empire State of New York and the Imperial City of New York, to bend every energy to obtain a proper appropriation not only for the maintenance of the present tubular service in the Post Office Department, but also for its proper extension, as set forth in the report of the General Committee transmitted to Congress as a part of his report by the Postmaster General.

As to the terms and conditions upon which the Government should provide these facilities we have no interest. We feel that we have the right to demand that the Government supply them, leaving to the Government, through Congress and the Post Office Department, the solution of the question as to how they should be provided and upon what terms.

We consider the elimination of this service from the Post Office Department not only as a step backward in the development of the department, but as a direct and tremendous blow to the growing trade and commerce of our country—local, domestic, and foreign. We therefore most earnestly urge you to do everything in your power to cause to be inserted in the Post Office Appropriation bill the necessary appropriation for the maintenance and extension of the postal tubular system, leaving to Congress and to the department all questions as to terms and conditions.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE THREATENING ASPECT OF MACEDONIA.—A summary of advices from Vienna and St. Petersburg presented in these columns a fortnight since, and interpreted in the light of certain revelations made by an agent of the Macedonian Committee in Paris, tended to show that while Russo-Austro-Hungarian intervention in the affairs of the Balkans probably prevented war, at the time, between Bulgaria and Roumania, the anti-Turkish feeling in the Balkans had by no means subsided, but was being constantly augmented by the misrule of the Ottoman authorities in Macedonia. It is now learned that the Belgian Government has communicated to St. Petersburg the fact that it would no longer be held responsible for the alarming condition of affairs in the Turkish province, since the Macedonian committees can no longer be controlled from Sofia, but it also informed the Czar that the first change made in the status of Crete, the Sultan will seize the opportunity to massacre the Greek inhabitants of Macedonia. And it is added that it is to prevent such a calamity that the Greeks in the province are now arming themselves. It is also reported in Sofia that within the last two months the Turkish garrisons in the province have been almost doubled, and that on every occasion Greeks are humiliated and persecuted.

The tone of the Bulgarian note is interpreted in Vienna to mean that an outbreak is likely to occur before the Spring, which may result in the destruction of the status quo in the Balkans unless the Russo-Austro-Hungarian entente undertakes to elaborate its policy and to make representations in Constantinople which shall cause the Ottoman authorities to cease persecuting their Hellenic subjects. The Roumanie, one of the leading organs of Bukharest, recently contained an inspired article which, while laying bare the Turkish scheme in Macedonia, added that the influence of the Kingdom of Greece was in part responsible for the condition of affairs there, just as it had been for the revolution in Crete four years ago. And it significantly adds:

"In former years the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands, although well governed and fairly prosperous under the sceptre of her Britannic Majesty, constantly looked toward the centre of Hellenism, and, forgetting what they owed to England, manifested their earnest desire for union with their mother country. History repeats itself. It appears that the protecting powers have realized this historic necessity, and that they have, perhaps with certain reservations, consented to its accomplishment. Thus nothing else is spoken of in Athens but the approaching departure of the foreign contingents from Crete and the dispatch of Greek troops for the maintenance of order in the island. This will practically amount to union."

Coincident with this intelligence Athenian papers are declaring that while having full faith in the ultimate designs of the powers in regard to Crete, the Greek Government will not remain inactive should a massacre of men of Greek blood occur in Macedonia.

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DEATH OF THE ORIGINATOR OF THE ALABAMA.—There died in Liverpool the other day a well-known broker on the local Cotton Exchange, named Capt. J. D. Bulloch. His death took place at the home of his daughter, who is married to a Liverpool Alderman. His son is an officer in the British Navy. This is the Capt. Bulloch who in 1861 resigned a Captaincy in the United States Navy, in order to go to Liverpool as the naval representative of the Confederate Government, and, owing to whose efforts the notorious Alabama was built and then commissioned under the Confederate flag. In 1883, Capt. Bulloch published a book under the title of "The Secret Service of the Confederate States in Europe; or How the Confederate Cruisers Were Equipped."

Capt. Bulloch was born in Georgia in 1823, his great-grandfather having been the first Governor of that State. His early years were spent in the American merchant marine, and in the early forties he entered the United States Navy and performed valuable service on the Pacific Coast.

On reaching Liverpool after the outbreak of the war between the North and the South, his first intention was to fit out a fleet that should be equal to any force that the United States Navy might send against it. This was finally abandoned. He then attempted to secure a fleet of swift cruisers, but found nothing suitable for sale. At length he succeeded in negotiating with Messrs. Laird of Birkenhead for the building of the Alabama. The vessel was almost completed before the British Government attempted to interfere, and when it was momentarily expected that the vessel would be apprehended, Capt. Bulloch himself, with his brother, Ingram Bulloch, took the Alabama out of the Mersey, and with a small crew navigated her to the Azores, where she was equipped with guns, stores, and coal from the Agrippina, which had preceded her from London.

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THE ROBBERY OF UNITED STATES REGISTERED MAIL IN ITALY.—A cable dispatch dated Rome, Jan. 6, reported the robbery of five bags of registered mail while on the way between Turin and Rome, and that three of the stolen bags had come from New York. Inquiry at the New York Post Office showed that no official notification had been received in regard to the matter.

The Italian papers of the date in question present few additional details of the robbery, but declare that the robbers must have had aid from the guards, and that the Government has instituted a rigid investigation which is likely to lead to the apprehension of the robbers and the recovery of the booty.

The registered mail was particularly heavy, for, with the new year, many Italian immigrants in this country are accustomed to send remittances to those who are dependent upon them in the old country, and the form that these remittances usually take consists in lira notes purchased here and transmitted in registered letters.

The bags pillaged contained correspondence from Paris for Palmero and from New York and Boston for Naples and Palermo. When the mail was made up at Turin it was found that the ordinary van was full, so that thirty-nine bags, including one containing letters for the British Mediterranean Squadron, were placed in a second-class compartment, the doors of which were regularly sealed. The theft was discovered only upon the arrival of the train in Rome, when the contents of nearly 100 registered letters from America, valued at between $40,000 and $60,000, were found to have been abstracted from the second-class compartment. The bag containing the British mail was untouched.

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ENCOURAGING STATE OF THE SPANISH REVENUE.—The Madrid Gazette of recent date contains a statement which, it is said, cannot fail to give satisfaction to all persons who have financial or commercial relations with Spain. It is the report of the revenue returns between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1, 1900, which amount to 850,850,565 pesetas, (about $130,000,000,) a sum which exceeds the collections for the same period of 1899 by 36,183,035 pesetas. It is thus computed that the total revenue for the entire year will yield nearly 1,000,000,000 pesetas.

Commercial and financial circles on the Continent consider that these figures are worthy of attention, as they show a considerable increase over the income of 1899, and do away with the apprehension felt during the Barcelona troubles last Summer. But more particularly is the report deemed of importance because of the notable excess of the revenue over the budget estimate, and Dec. 1, 1900, it is believed that the total returns for the whole year, while they may not reach 1,000,000,000 pesetas, cannot fall below 967,000,000 pesetas, which would show a surplus for last year of 36,000,000 pesetas.

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THE BELGIAN POST OFFICE TO BE A CLEARING HOUSE FOR MERCHANTS.—The Belgian Postal Department is about to institute a system by which it will undertake to settle differences between debtors and creditors which are now adjusted by the interchange of numerous remittances back and forth. It aims at establishing a sort of public Clearing House under State control, which, while for a time it may be only availed of by merchants of acknowledged standing, is capable of expanding so as to include all moneyed transactions, such as between landlord and tenant and between the Government, its employes, and third parties. For several years the Belgian Post Office has been successfully used as a collecting agency, but the new system, it is believed, will be a great improvement even on this convenience.

For example, a merchant has 200 small accounts due to him in various parts of the country, amounting to some $5,000. Instead of sending him, as at present, a separate advice as each amount is paid, or, as we would say, as each draft is honored, the Post Office will simply carry the total amount of $5,000 to his credit in the National Bank of Belgium. He will not be required to give separate receipts to his debtors, as the original schedule filled in by him at the Post Office serves as a formula for completing all record of the transactions to which the separate items refer.

SUPPOSED DEAD MAN RETURNS.

James O'Neill of Plainfield Was Away at Work, and Not Buried.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 20.—Friends of James O'Neill in Plainfield, who supposed him to be dead and buried, were startled yesterday by his appearance in town in good health. O'Neill formerly worked as a molder in the Pond Machine Tool Company's shops, but had not been in town in several weeks, when one morning, three months ago, the remains of a man who had been struck by a train on the Central Railroad were found near Clinton Avenue. Several of the shopmates of O'Neill called at the Morgue and identified the dead man as O'Neill and a former sweetheart of the latter, living at High Bridge, also came to Plainfield and positively identified the dead man as O'Neill. The latter's family in Philadelphia were notified and the remains were sent to that city and interred in the family plot in the cemetery.

All this time O'Neill was in Mount Carmel, Penn., working at his trade as molder. After the remains supposed to have been his were interred by his sorrowing relatives, O'Neill learned of the episode, and started for Philadelphia to let his folks know of the mistake. At Germantown O'Neill was mistaken for a soldier who had deserted from the army, and was arrested and locked up. It took him several days to correct this error, but he finally got to Philadelphia and explained the mistake that had been made.

Since that time he has been stopping with his relatives, and yesterday he appeared in Plainfield and called upon his old friends. Many of them who did not know that the dead man identified as O'Neill was another person were dumfounded when the supposed dead man paid them a visit.

SHOT IN HIS STATION HOUSE.

Policeman Fell and Pistol Was Discharged—Died of the Wound.

Policeman James Holton of the Eightieth Precinct, died at the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton, S. I., last night as the result of an accidental wound of a pistol bullet which he received Tuesday morning.

Holton was descending the stairs in the station house at Stapleton to answer early morning roll call when his revolver slipped from his pocket and fell on the stairs. A cartridge was discharged and the bullet lodged in his groin. Holton was fifty-four years old, and had been a policeman for eighteen years. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

TRAMP THIEF'S ADVENTURES.

Caught with Handcuffs On, and His Pockets Full of "Tutti Frutti."

WALDWICK, N. J., Jan. 20.—On Friday night a tramp broke into the Allendale station and was caught in the act of robbing the chewing gum machine. While a heavy freight was rumbling past the station he jumped out of a window and ran toward the village. A passenger standing at the station fired several shots at him which failed to reach him.

The ticket agent was aroused and a search was made for the offender. He was caught in the switchman's shanty at Waldwick yards. Constable Goldscheins, who is also the village blacksmith, took the thief to his house for the night, as the nearest lock-up was at Ridgewood, too far to walk, as the officer was sorely afflicted with rheumatism. After giving the prisoner a hearty meal in the morning he told him to get ready for the trip to the lockup. The prisoner asked permission to go outside for a moment. He jumped over the back fence, telling the officer to shoot if he wanted to. The Constable leveled an ancient revolver at him, but it would not go off.

Last night the Erie detectives recaptured the tramp at Suffern with the handcuffs still on and his pockets full of "tutti frutti." He was safely lodged in the Hackensack Jail. He gave his name as John Bright.

SAYS IT LEFT HIM PIEBALD.

Frank Britton Wants $25,000 Damages from Manufacturers of a Hair Vigor.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Frank Britton, a well-known insurance agent of this city, has brought suit against a chemical company which manufactures a hair vigor. He asks $25,000 damages for alleged injuries.

Mr. Britton's story of the affair which leads up to the suit is that he went to a local drug store and purchased a bottle of a much advertised preparation for use on the hair. His hair was turning gray and falling out. The vigor was supposed to stop the loss of hair and cause gray hair to return to its natural color.

When he applied it, Mr. Britton says, some of it ran down his cheek from in front of his ear to his chin and burned a red streak there which he has not been able to get rid of. That portion of the preparation which he rubbed on his hair, he claims, caused it to turn a dark red. Later in spots the hair turned gray, giving him, as he says, a decidedly piebald appearance.

He also claims to have rubbed some of the stuff on a couple of spots on his chin where the beard did not grow well, and he says the result was that the "vigor" destroyed his beard and left his chin as smooth and devoid of hair as a billiard ball.

He also alleges that a chemical analysis of the contents of the bottle showed it to contain an excess of one ingredient as shown by similar tests of the contents of a number of other bottles.

CHASED HIM IN SLIPPERS.

Manager Reilly Catches an Alleged Thief After a Cold Run.

John Bradley, colored, twenty years old, who said he had no home, was held for trial in bail of $1,000 in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of larceny. The complainant in the case was John T. Reilly, manager of the Waldau, a fashionable apartment house at 38 Washington Square West, who charged the prisoner with having stolen a package of laundry and a bundle of letters from the rack in the office of the building shortly before midnight Saturday night.

After the janitor had gone home, Manager Reilly started on a tour through the building. He was down in the basement when he heard a noise on the first floor. He went upstairs, where he saw Bradley leaving the office in the vestibule. The boy darted out the front door into the street, and Reilly, clad only in bathrobe and slippers, followed. The chase led into Fourth Street and down Sixth Avenue to a saloon, into which the prisoner ran. He ran out the side door, and followed by Reilly, started back on his tracks, going up Sixth Avenue again.

In the bitter cold of Saturday night the chase lasted for some minutes. Reilly was about to reach out and grasp the fleeing colored boy when Bradley suddenly stopped, dodged, and started back down Sixth Avenue. Reilly slipped and fell full length on the sidewalk, and Bradley continued his run. Policeman Henry of the Mercer Street Station appeared and Bradley was arrested.

Good Health

means broad-soled shoes—a living out of doors, and—naturally enough—a bottle of

Evans' Ale

with the well-earned dinner. Right living and Evans' Ale go together.

A NEW HOTEL BRUNSWICK.

Ex-Secretary Olney and Other Prominent Men Said to be Interested in It.

It is proposed to erect an eighteen-story hotel on the site of the old Hotel Brunswick, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. The task has been undertaken by the Brunswick Hotel Company, of which Richard Olney, ex-United States Secretary of State; Oliver Ames of Boston, and Charles T. Barney of 101 East Thirty-eighth Street are the Directors.

The building will take in the entire frontage on Fifth Avenue from Twenty-sixth Street to Twenty-seventh Street, and also the I. Townsend Burden house on Twenty-sixth Street and a stable on Twenty-seventh Street. Plans prepared by Henry Ives Cobb have been approved. The building will be absolutely fire-proof and contain 900 rooms.

Charles T. Barney said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night: "I believe the hotel will be built, but just how soon work will be begun will depend upon how subscriptions come in. The books will close on Feb. 15 at the offices of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, in this city, and the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston. One-half of the sum subscribed is to be paid in when the title to the land is approved and the balance in installments upon the call of the Directors. Four per cent. interest will be allowed on all payments until the building is completed.

"The Hotel Touraine, in Boston, was constructed on similar plans, and the undertaking has proved very successful. The stock is quoted at 120, and has always paid 6 per cent. One million dollars of the money raised will be used in furnishing the hotel and providing a working capital.

"No hotel men are thus far interested in the scheme, and the company will select a man to manage the property. We think the site an excellent one for hotel purposes."

According to the prospectus issued by the company, the financial plans are: Total investment, land, buildings, &c., $4,750,000; mortgage, $2,500,000; 22,500 shares at $100 each, $2,250,000; rental, $285,000; 4 per cent. interest on $2,500,000 mortgage, $100,000; 5 per cent. interest on $2,250,000 stock, $112,500. Under this plan the total interest on mortgage and stock would be $212,500, thus leaving a surplus of $72,500.

A second plan which the Directors reserve the right to adopt if in their judgment it seems advisable is as follows:

Investments, land, building, &c., $4,750,000; mortgage of $3,000,000 at 4½ per cent.; stock, $1,750,000; net rental, $285,000; interest on mortgage, $135,000; interest on stock at 5 per cent., $87,500.

If this plan be adopted the surplus would be $62,500.

KIDNAPPERS GET $500.

Alabama Father Gives Up the Money, but His Son Does Not Return as Per Agreement.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 20.—N. H. Fraser of Union Springs, Ala., whose son Bass was kidnapped several weeks ago while a student at the Technology School here, has apparently lost $500 by a decoy letter sent him.

Mr. Fraser received a letter stating that if he would place $500 in gold, the amount he offered for his son, in a sack with a peck of potatoes and proceed along the road near the United States Federal Prison, several miles from this city, he would be met by a negro who would ask, "Massa, has you got dem potaters?"

He was to deliver the sack and its contents to the negro, and his son would appear at a hotel in this city looking for his father at an early hour Sunday morning.

The letter was signed "Packard," mailed in Atlanta, Jan. 16, and the instructions were minute and specific.

Mr. Fraser's son, a brother of the kidnapped boy, carried out the plan of the letter, met the negro as arranged, gave him the money and potatoes Saturday night. This morning early he was at the hotel mentioned and has remained there all day, but Bass Fraser has not appeared and no trace of him or the persons who received the $500 can be found.

SHOT HIS WIFE'S LAWYER.

Cleveland Man Heard Woman Was Looking for a Divorce.

LA PORTE, Ind., Jan. 20.—Ellsworth E. Weir, a prominent attorney of this city, was shot and probably fatally injured tonight by Joseph W. Brill of Cleveland, Ohio. Brill, who had become estranged from his wife, who is well known here, had been advised that Mrs. Brill had consulted the lawyer with reference to bringing an action for divorce.

He came to La Porte and secured an interview with A. Weir, during which Brill became angered and shot the lawyer, the bullet passing through the body above the heart.

Mrs. Brill and her two children reside in Cleveland. Brill is said to have acquired a fortune in Mexican silver mines.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20.—Joseph W. Brill, who is under arrest at La Porte, Ind., for shooting Ellsworth E. Wier, lives in a fine house on Euclid Avenue in this city. He has been in Cleveland about three years. The neighbors credit him with considerable wealth, and he is said to be the owner of a silver mine in Mexico. He has never been prominently known in business here. His family consists of his wife and three little daughters. His wife is prostrated by the news from Laporte.

Western Railway Deal Under Way.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Plans for a complete absorption of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Road by the Chicago and Northwestern system and the purchase of the Chicago Great Western by the Vanderbilt-Harriman-Morgan syndicate are under way. Controller Robinson of the Omaha has been summoned to New York by the Vanderbilts, who, it is understood, have sought his advice as to the absorption of the Omaha by the Northwestern. The Omaha system forms an important part of the Western lines of the Northwestern, and the idea in consolidating the two companies is to reduce operating expenses and simplify the bookkeeping.

Fear Judge Committed Suicide.

SUNCOOK, N. H., Jan. 20.—The family of Judge John B. Haselton, the Presiding Justice of the police court at Pembroke, have come to the conclusion that he committed suicide during Monday night by jumping from the steamer Tremont on the way from Boston to Portland. Several of Judge Haselton's effects were found in his stateroom. He went to Boston Jan. 10, promising he would return on the boat on the 12th. It is understood that Judge Haselton was despondent because of financial losses sustained through unfortunate investments in Western securities.

To Take Part in Asphalt Dispute.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 20.—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock and Patrick Sullivan of this city leave to-morrow evening for Washington, where, before the State Department they will represent the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company of this city, to ascertain the course the Government is taking and will take in the asphalt dispute and to protest against the alleged partial attitude of Minister Loomis toward the trust.

Utah Man Accidentally Killed.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 20.—A special to The Tribune from St. George, Utah, says that Martin Wright, late Socialist candidate for Governor of Utah, who was

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society

OF NEW YORK.

EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.

JANUARY 1, 1901.

Total Payments to Policyholders Since Organization and Amount Now Held for Their Benefit

$22,655,892.00.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	$890,357.61	Reserve for Policyholders (as per Certificate of New York Insurance Department)	$3,236,560.00
United States, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks	837,490.53	All other Liabilities	181,176.10
Loans to Policyholders on their Policies within the Legal Reserve	975,381 07	**Total Liabilities**	**$3,417,736.10**
Loans on Collateral Securities	205,584.37	**Surplus as regards Policyholders**	**607,598.99**
Deposits in Trust Companies and Banks at Interest	468,528.18		
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums (Deferred) not yet due. Reserve charged in Liabilities (net)	234,811.00		
Premiums in Transit, Reserve charged in Liabilities (Net)	341,282.00		
Accrued Interest, Rents, etc.	71,900.33		
	$4,025,335.09		$4,025,335.09

INCOME IN 1900.		DISBURSEMENTS IN 1900.	
Premiums	$3,429,537.86	Payments to Policyholders	$1,630,557.53
Interest, Rents, etc.	160,829.38	Taxes, Rents, and all other Expenses	1,268 848 30
		Excess Income over Disbursements	690,961.41
	$3,590,367.24		$3,590,367.24

ADDED TO RESERVES FOR POLICYHOLDERS (1900) $755,099.00
DEATH LOSSES DUE AND UNPAID ..... NONE
NEW INSURANCE WRITTEN $3,210,425.00

CERTIFICATE OF THE VALUATION OF POLICIES
FOUR PER CENT.

State of New York Insurance Department.

Albany, January 9th, 1901.

I, FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, do hereby certify that the PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of the City of New York, in the State of New York, is duly authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in this State.

I further certify that in accordance with the provisions of Section eighty-four of the Insurance Law of the State of New York, I have caused the policy obligations of the said Company, outstanding on the 31st day of December, 1900, to be valued as per the Combined Experience Table of Mortality at Four Per Cent. interest, and I find the net value thereof, on the said 31st day of December, 1900, to be Three Million, Two Hundred Thirty six Thousand, Five Hundred and Sixty Dollars, as follows:

Net value of Policies, Additions, Annuities		$3,241,109
Less net value of Policies reinsured		4,549
		$3,236,560

SEAL.

In Witness Whereof, *I have hereunto set my hand, and caused my official seal to be affixed at the City of Albany, the day and year first above written.*

FRANCIS HENDRICKS,
Superintendent of Insurance.

LIVE MAN TAKEN TO MORGUE.

Negro Who Shot His Wife and Himself Found to be Living After Being Pronounced Dead at Hospital.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20.—There was considerable comment here to-day over the discovery that Charles Crawford, the negro who shot his wife, Sarah, and then himself at his brother's home, at 232 Central Avenue, last night, and was pronounced dead and was taken to Mullin's morgue, was there found by Joseph Murphy, an assistant, to be alive.

Crawford after the shooting was placed in the police ambulance and taken to St. Michael's Hospital. The policeman in charge of the ambulance told a sister of the hospital that he believed Crawford was dead. Sister Soherta went out to the ambulance and made a hasty examination. She found no signs of life, and also expressed the opinion that the man was dead. Crawford was then driven to Mullin's morgue. A truck on which bodies are removed from the wagon to the morgue was rolled out to the curb and the supposed corpse placed on it. Assistant Murphy saw at a glance that Crawford was not dead; in fact, he says the man spoke as he was placed on the truck. The negro was put back in the ambulance, which returned to the hospital, and he was still alive to-night.

The morgue in which Crawford would have been placed had not Murphy noticed that he was still alive is in the rear of 105 Washington Street. It is a one-story building standing alone, and is without heat. Had Crawford been rolled into it he would undoubtedly have frozen to death during the night.

There are no surgeons on the police ambulances, and there is no doctor on duty at the hospital at night, and when one is needed he is summoned from his home.

KILLED WHILE PLAYING HOCKEY

James Kent Falls on the Ice and Fractures His Skull.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 20.—James Kent, one of the wealthiest residents of Dutchess County, met his death this afternoon as a result of playing hockey on the ice. Kent resides on a magnificent estate overlooking the Hudson at Fishkill-on-Hudson. This afternoon he and a party of friends took their skates and went for a game of hockey, the first of the season. There were several in the party, but only Kent, his daughter, Helen, Mrs. William Stewart of New York, a sister-in-law, and G. Hunter Brown, Vice President and Manager of the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad, participated in the play.

After skating for a time the game of hockey was begun. Kent seemed to be unusually interested in the game, and made a number of excellent plays. Finally, while making a rush for the ball he slipped. In an endeavor to regain his balance, he fell backward, striking his head with great force upon the ice. When his friends reached him he was unconscious.

Mr. Kent was taken home at once and messengers were dispatched for physicians. Dr. Moith of Fishkill-on-Hudson responded promptly, but an examination showed that Mr. Kent had sustained a severe fracture of the skull. He died within an hour without having regained consciousness.

Mr. Kent was a member of one of the oldest and best known families of New York. His grandfather was Chancellor Kent. His brother, William Kent, married one of the Lorillards and resides at Tuxedo. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Stewart of New York, and two children.

LOW VITALITY,

weakness, and a lingering cough, which nearly always results from the Grippe, is helped by SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil. It is the natural remedy for those conditions. It will heal the inflammation of the bronchial tubes, give strength and vitality to the sufferers, and restore them to their usual health.

CHARGE AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

George Musson Says that a Brooklyn Officer Insulted His Wife on a Car.

George Musson, the cashier in William Berri's Sons' carpet warehouse, on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, who lives at 114 South Elliot Place, Brooklyn, is at present looking for a witness upon whom he can call in bringing charges against Patrolman John Berry of the Classon Avenue Police Station, who he says insulted his wife last Thursday.

Yesterday the following advertisement appeared:

Will the passenger on a Greene Avenue car who saw a police officer take a fur collarette from a lady last Thursday afternoon kindly communicate with George T. Musson, 114 South Elliot Place, Brooklyn.

Mr. Musson was questioned yesterday about his advertisement, and said that he intended to bring charges against a police officer.

"Last Thursday," he said, "my wife noticed a fur collarette lying in the gutter when she was waiting for a Greene Avenue car at St. James Place. She picked it up, and, after looking about in vain for an owner, boarded the car with it. When she had traveled two blocks Policeman Berry boarded the car and demanded it from her. When she asked him what right he had to it he threatened to arrest her. Rather than make a scene in the car she turned it over to him. He insulted my wife, and I intend to bring charges against him. I have already complained to Capt. Eason of the Classon Avenue Police Station."

Patrolman Berry said that he had not insulted Mrs. Musson at all. He said that while on post a Miss Alice Cleveland, whose address he does not know, told him that she had lost a fur collarette which was worth $75. He started to look for it, and saw Mrs. Musson pick it up and board the car. He overtook the car after a chase of two blocks, he says, and asked Mrs. Musson for the collarette in a respectful way, and on receiving it returned it to its owner.

A NEW CUDAHY SUSPECT.

Omaha Police Are Looking for a Robber, a Friend of "Pat" Crowe.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Jan. 20.—There is a new suspect in the Cudahy kidnapping case. This time it is Frank Sherckleff, alias Eddie Burke, the outlaw who robbed William F. Pollock on a train near Missouri Valley, Iowa, in 1892 of $15,000 worth of diamonds. Some time in November Sherckleff was paroled from the Iowa Penitentiary, to which he had been sentenced for seventeen years, and is said to have been in Omaha early in December. The police are looking for him.

Before Sherckleff's trial for the diamond robbery Pat Crowe went up to Logan, retained the attorneys, and then attended the trial every day, manifesting extraordinary interest in the case.

DR. JOYCE BURNED OUT.

His Cottage Destroyed by Fire While Family Was at Church.

The home of Dr. Richard Joyce, a surgeon in the Fire Department, at 1,802 Washington Avenue, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The damage is estimated at $5,000. All the members of the family save Richard Joyce, Jr., were at church at the time the fire started. It was probably caused by a defective flue.

Young Joyce was in his room. He got out and gave an alarm, but the fire was already well advanced before the firemen got their streams into play. The building was a two-story frame cottage, and, while the frame remains, the interior is practically wrecked.

NEGRO LAWYER SHOT.

Policemen Lawless and Evans of the West Thirtieth Street Station were passing Annie Lacey's negro saloon, at 283 Seventh Avenue, last night when they heard the sound of angry voices. A moment later they heard three shots fired, and negroes, men and women, came pouring out of the place like black ants from their nest.

The policemen ran in and lying on the floor with a bullet wound in his thigh they found George Nelson, twenty-three years old, a negro lawyer, of 269 West Thirty-sixth Street.

"Don't know who shot me, and Ah wouldn't tell if Ah did," said Nelson, who later said he had been in a political argument with a "colored gentleman" and a fight had followed.

Nelson was sent to the New York Hospital. Bartender Joseph McCoss was locked up for violating the excise law. He is a negro. Another negro, the waiter, Rolley Gibson, was held on suspicion of firing the shots. Ten others taken to the station house were released. Not one of them

FOUR GOLD MEDALS
Awarded at Paris Exposition
for
Milk, Cream and Butter
produced at
The Briarcliff Farms.
Quality the best. Service excellent.
NEW YORK OFFICES:
353 Madison Ave., 57th St.
1,500 Amsterdam Ave., 74th St.
2061 Seventh Ave., 123d St.

METZGER'S TRAGIC SUICIDE.

Andrew Metzger, thirty-seven years old, a cabinetmaker, who lived at 1,122 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday in the presence of his wife and three children by swallowing carbolic acid.

The suicide had been out of employment for several weeks, and became despondent. He was in a particularly depressed frame of mind when he arose yesterday morning, and while his wife was preparing dinner he declared that he wished he was dead

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

NEW YORK:
Borough of Manhattan,

EAST SIDE.

217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 29th & 30th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1465 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1670 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2447 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
2241 Second Ave., cor. 115th St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 132d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2496 Eighth Ave., cor. 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2666 Eighth Ave., near 142d St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
851 Tenth Ave., cor. 58th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
26 Amsterdam Ave., near 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
296 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3365 Third Ave., near 166th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

QUALITY IN GROCERIES

is, of course, the first consideration—after that, price. Look sharp to the quality of every article of food which comes to your table, as that is a duty you owe yourself and every member of your family. What a happy combination is to be found in all of our 93 stores—Groceries of the highest quality, yet at prices lower than the lowest anywhere.

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY.

SPECIAL NO. 1.
One pound very best Tea, (all kinds,)
One pound very best Mocha and Java Coffee,
Five pounds Granulated Sugar,
One box Violette Toilet Soap,
ALL FOUR FOR **$1.00**

Pride of St. Louis Flour
Barrels, $4.40 *24 1-2 lb. Bag,* 55c. *7-lb. Bag,* 18c.
Freight Added at Suburban Stores.

SPECIAL NO. 2.
One pound best Combination Coffee,
Half pound very best Tea,
Three and a half pounds Granulated Sugar.
ALL THREE FOR **50c**

Salmon, Rainbow brand, fancy red Alaska, 1-lb. tall can 11c
Salmon, Sport brand, fancy sock eye, 1-lb tall can, 15c., ½-lb. flat cans 10c
Peaches, Grebbs Belle brand, Baltimore standards, a can 14c
Pears, Defense brand, Baltimore standards, a can 14c
Baked Beans, Booths, Oval or Housekeeper brand, 3-lb. can 8c
Corn or Succotash, Essie brand, finest of Maine packing, a can 10c
Tomatoes, Essie brand, choicest Jerseys, extra size cans, a can 10c
Plum Pudding, Greenabaum's brand, light and flaky, 1-lb can 8c
Clam Chowder, Burnham's famous brand, 1-lb. can 8c

Buckwheat, Peerless prepared 3-lb package 8c
Molasses, best New Orleans, quart bottle 10c
Maple Syrup, our best bottling, a pint 12c
Honey, very fine, our bottling, 1 lb 13c
Mustard, best English, ¼-lb can 6c
White Pepper, special ¼-lb can 6c
Extracts, best Peerless brand, lemon or vanilla, a bottle, 12c.; Eagle brand extract, a bottle 4c
Preserves, all fruits, Johnson's extra packing, 5-lb. crocks 43c
Blue Ribbon Baking Powder, 1-lb. can, 28c.; ½-lb. can, 15c.; ¼-lb. can 8c

Germea, the famous breakfast cereal, a package 12c
Coarse Barley, new goods, 1 lb 4c
Dried Lima Beans, best imported, a quart. 9c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, Peerless brand, 1-lb. package 7c
English Spiced Pickles, Gherkins or Chow Chow, new style bottling 10c
Walnuts, best French, new goods, special, 1-lb 11c
Dates, finest quality, new goods, in 1-lb. packages 6c
Ivory Starch, a laundry luxury, regular 5c. packages, for 3c
Mince Meat, home-made style, 3-lb. crock .. 23c

NEW YORK:
Borough of Brooklyn.

12 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
11 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
24 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
30 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
34 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
51 Court St., cor. 9th St.
118 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
131 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
9 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
7 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
18 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
42 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
80 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
68 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
17 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
22 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
44 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
66 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
84 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
110 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
26 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania Ave.
2 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
7 Manhattan Ave., near Meserole St.
9 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

1 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
1 Vernon Ave., cor. 5th St., Long Island City.
1 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

1 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

1 2 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
2 2 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
6 1 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
1 2 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
1 2 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
2 5 Central Ave., cor. Griffith St.
1 4 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.

1 7 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
1 7 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.

Freight Added.
3 9 Avenue D, cor. Andrew St., Bayonne, N. J.
2 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
2 9 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
1 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
1 7 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56 58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
2 9 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
1 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

REPORT ON FAILURE OF W. L. STRONG & CO.

Creditors Advised to Accept Forty Per Cent. of Claims.

STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES

Strong and the Stotts Owe $1,600,000, and Have Available Assets Worth Approximately $800,000.

The joint report on the failure of William L. Strong & Co. and of C. H. & F. H. Stott of Stottville, N. Y., was made public yesterday by Edward A. Treat, receiver for the ex-Mayor's firm, and Smith Thompson, receiver of C. H. & F. H. Stott. Accompanying this are detailed statements of assets and liabilities of both concerns, and a circular issued by the Advisory Committee, comprising Cornelius N. Bliss, A. D. Juilliard, and John Claflin, addressed to the creditors of both firms, recommending them to accept an offer of 40 cents on the dollar as the best practicable arrangement for settlement.

The joint statement of the receivers addressed to the Advisory Committee is dated Jan. 15, and is the result of continuous work for about two months and a half.

Ex-Mayor Strong died suddenly on Nov. 2, 1900, and his death was followed by that of F. H. Stott two days later. At the time of Mr. Strong's death no suspicion prevailed that the firm of which he was the head was in anything but a prosperous condition, and the announcement that a receivership had been applied for created considerable surprise in this city, except in inner financial circles, where it had been known for some time that the affairs of Strong & Co. were in somewhat of a shaky condition.

APPLICATION FOR A RECEIVER.

Application for the receivership was made to Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court on Nov. 13 by Putnam Bradlee Strong, the ex-Mayor's son, and Albert R. Shattuck, his son-in-law, who with Mrs. Strong were named as executors of the estate. Edward A. Treat of Treat & Converse was appointed receiver.

From the papers filed in court there was no indication that the application was on account of the firm's embarrassment, and it was not until several days after that Receiver Treat would consent to the use of the word "failure" in discussing the firm's affairs. It soon became apparent, however, that Strong & Co. were seriously involved.

Mr. Stott's death at Stottville precipitated the crisis. Both he and Mr. Strong had been heavily interested in the Stott Woolen Mills, and there had been a mutual interchange of notes involving both concerns to a large amount. Several of the wholesale dry goods men in and around Worth Street, principals in the members of the committee and Mr. Treat, when they began to realize the condition of Mr. Strong's firm, made efforts to save it, but soon saw that the task was too large for them.

STATEMENT OF THE RECIEVERS.

In the statements signed by the receivers jointly and addressed to the Advisory Committee, no schedule of creditors is filed. The statement is as follows:

The statements herewith submitted to you show approximate unsecured indebtedness of the firms of W. L. Strong & Co. and C. H. & F. H. Stott of $1,600,000, and available assets worth approximately $800,000. This includes the indebtedness of each firm, and also that for which both firms are liable. The estimated assets include an item of $305,386.94, claimed by such receiver to belong to the estate in his charge, and also an item of $100,000, the amount which it is estimated can be realized upon the Stott Mills, at Stottville, N. Y. No allowance than been made in these statements for losses incident to delay or expense of administration. The assets of W. L. Strong & Co. consist mainly of accounts receivable, and the assets of C. H. & F. H. Stott consist mainly of goods unsold and goods in process of manufacture at Stottville, N. Y., together with accounts receivable. We believe that these assets in the usual course of trade could not be made available as a basis of the cash offer hereinafter proposed in less than six months.

The plant at Stottville consists of four mills, and is so arranged that the finishing work for the entire plant is done in a single mill. The receivers are advised that these mills are not partnership property, although, of course, liable for partnership debts after payment of individual indebtedness of the owners. Two of them were owned by Mrs. Catharine A. Stott, and the other two (one of which is the finishing mill) were owned by F. H. Stott, and both of them were partners in the firm of C. H. & F. H. Stott.

Both Mrs. Catharine A. Stott and F. H. Stott have died within the past few weeks, and since the death of W. L. Strong. We are informed that Mrs. Stott left fourteen descendants interested in her real estate, and that some of them are minors. We are advised that this real estate is, of course, subject to any personal indebtedness of partners. We know of no personal indebtedness of Mrs. Stott. We are informed that F. H. Stott's personal indebtedness is more than $78,000, and that he left no estate other than the mills and his residence and ten shares of stock of the Farmers' National Bank of Hudson of the par value of $1,000, and worth, as we are informed, in the market, approximately $1,200. There may also be other personal debts of which we are not now informed. Substantially the whole amount of this personal indebtedness, aggregating more than $78,000, must be made out of this real estate, consisting of the mills and Mr. Stott's residence, before that property can be available for the payment of any partnership indebtedness of C. H. & F. H. Stott; and this involves proceedings for the settlement of the estates of these two decendents in the Surrogate's Court of Columbia County, and many months of delay.

We are informed that an arrangement can be effected by which the sum of $100,000 can be raised on this property within a comparatively short time and made available toward the proposed settlement. We understand that this is the largest sum that can be raised, and, in view of the facts which we have stated, we believe that it is more than can be realized by the creditors in any other way.

Considering the possibility of realizing more than $100,000 above all claims against the mill property, it must be borne in mind that these mills made net losses aggregating more than $850,000 in the years of depression following 1892. These losses fully account for the present deficiency in quick assets. This record of disaster and the necessity of spending further money now to bring the mills to the necessary standard of efficiency seem to us to justify our present low estimate of the available value of the mill property.

The relations between the receivers have heretofore been harmonious and we are confident that it is for the interest of all concerned that such relations should continue. In case either of us, as receiver, should be compelled to enforce a separate settlement of the estate in his charge, these relations would necessarily be disturbed, and our respective rights in the $305,386.94 hereinbefore referred to would necessarily be the subject of litigation, for neither of us would be justified in assuming the responsibility of a settlement of this question, involving so large a sum, without an adjudication of the court. Such a litigation would be expensive and would take considerable time. On a joint settlement of the two estates this question of ownership becomes practically immaterial.

The earlier a settlement can be made, unquestionably the better it will be for all interests. To force the last cent out of the assets would take the greater part of the year at least, and we believe from the information which has been furnished to us that, by sacrificing something from the value of the assets as shown by the statements, enough can be realized to enable us on joint settlement to pay 40 per cent. in cash by March 15, 1901, and the expenses of the receivership. We do not believe that more than this could be paid under any circumstances.

It is eminently desirable that the date of payment should not be fixed later than March 15th, for the reason that the stock now in the hands of the undersigned receiver of C. H. & F. H. Stott will enable him to run the bills until about that date. If the settlement cannot be completed by that date, it would become necessary to shut down the mills.

We therefore recommend for your consideration the expediency of effecting a joint settlement by the payment of 40 cents on the dollar in cash upon all claims against either firm by March 15, 1901.

Subjoined are the schedules of the two firms:

Statement of W. L. Strong & Co.

LIABILITIES.

Unsecured creditors, including open accounts for sales of goods and general indebtedness	$421,307.50
Secured creditors, being amounts due for goods sold on commission and collections made which the consignees of the goods are able to trace and identify, and which under the decision of the courts they are entitled to collect	359,561.62
Rents, wages, &c.	546.49
Total	$781,415.61

ASSETS.

Total book accounts appearing on customers' ledger	$680,357.04
Cash in special deposit at the date of appointment of receiver	78,752.60
Various claims represented by note, interest in the Norway Plains and Otrobando Mills, (estimated)	10,000.00
Insurance upon life of a debtor of the firm, (estimated)	12,000.00
Total	$781,110.54
Secured creditors as above	$359,561.62
Bad debts and returned goods on book accounts, (estimated)	20,000.00
Total	379,561.62
Balance to pay claims	$401,548.92

There are also $1,060,000 of notes made by C. H. & F. H. Stott and indorsed by W. L. Strong & Co.

EDWARD A. TREAT,
Receiver of W. L. Strong & Co.

C. H. & F. H. Stott.

Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1901.

Messrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, A. D. Juilliard, and John Claflin:

Gentlemen: For the purpose of enabling you to advise the receiver and the creditors of the two firms of W. L. Strong & Co. and C. H. & F. H. Stott to adopt such a course of action as shall seem to you best calculated to conserve the interests of all concerned, I beg leave to hand you the annexed summary of the affairs of the firm of C. H. & F. H. Stott, showing their available assets. You will observe that I have stated the following item at the foot of the credits, viz.:

"Amount available from mills, $100,000."

I include this item because the owners of the mills, which were not firm property and never came into my hands as receiver, have informed me that they propose to raise the sum of $100,000 upon them for the purpose of enabling me to unite with the receiver of W. L. Strong & Co. in a joint offer to pay the creditors of both firms 40 per centum upon the joint indebtedness.

SMITH THOMPSON,
Receiver of C. H. & F. H. Stott.

LIABILITIES.

Notes in New York, indorsed by W. L. Strong & Co.	$1,060,000.00
Notes in Hudson banks	35,000.00
Due W. L. Strong & Co.	272,167.10
Merchandise debts	73,212.17
	$1,540,379.27

ASSETS.

Cash First National Bank	$168.86
Cash in safe	63.68
Goods in New York	126,047.14
Inventory at mill, (available)	153,590.00
Miscellaneous accounts receivable, (good)	1,888.28
Amount available from mills, as per letter	100,000.00
	$381,757.96

An item of $305,386.94 in the hands of the receiver of W. L. Strong & Co. is claimed by me as receiver of C. H. & F. H. Stott. It is also claimed by the receiver of W. L. Strong & Co. Reference will be made to it in a joint letter by the receivers to the Advisory Committee.

SCHEDULE B.

Liability note of F. L. Stott, indorsed by C. H. & F. H. Stott	$8,000.00	
Note of C. H. & F. H. Stott	9,500.00	
Note of C. H. & F. H. Stott	$9,000.00	
Paid	3,200.00	5,800.00
		$23,300.00
Assets. Wool to secure above notes		$23,390.00

This wool was paid for by the proceeds of these notes and the payment made was on account of wool withdrawn.

CIRCULAR TO THE CREDITORS.

The circular addressed to the creditors of W. L. Strong & Co. and C. H. & F. H. Stott, and signed by the Advisory Committee, is as follows:

We have carefully considered the accompanying statements and letter of the receivers, and, after an investigation into the affairs of the firms, we advise the creditors to accept the offer of 40 cents referred to in the joint letter of the receivers.

The loss of $850,000 stated to have been made by the mills since the panic of 1893 and the losses of the present season fully account for the existing deficiency in active assets as compared with liabilities. It is evident that if this amount of $850,000 could now be added to the active assets, the combined firms could pay their combined indebtedness and have the mills practically free from debt.

The Audit Company of New York has examined the books of both firms, and reports no irregularities or obscurities. The losses aforesaid seem to have been made in the regular course of business, and appear to have been due partly to the bad times and partly to the failure of the mills to produce goods that could profitably compete with other goods made by better machinery and under more favorable conditions.

This record of disaster during the years of depression not only explains the deficiency in assets, but it also justifies the extremely low estimate which the receiver of C. H. & F. H. Stott makes of the available net value of the mill properties. The mills being divided, and one portion of them being subject to individual claims against the estate of F. H. Stott, while the other portions seem to need additions of machinery to enable them to turn out first-rate merchandise, it is doubtful whether any one other than the friends of the Stotts can be found who will take the mill properties at any but a nominal price. It is a great sacrifice to give up property which cost more than $1,000,000, and is subject to claims of perhaps $80,000, for $100,000 above such claims, but a mill is almost valueless if not running, and we do not know any one but the friends of the Stotts willing to undertake to continue manufacturing at Stottville.

The assets of W. L. Strong & Co. and C. H. & F. H. Stott would, in our judgment, pay nearly 60 cents on the dollar to all the unsecured creditors, if sufficient time for leisurely realization on the assets could safely be taken. There are, however, many creditors who insist on a prompt settlement. The necessity of making a compromise in which all shall join is imperative, if litigation should be begun; it would probably be necessary for the receivers to make conflicting claims on the assets, which claims would have to be adjudicated by the highest courts. This would surely result at the end of long litigation in a greatly reduced dividend to all the creditors.

We are, therefore, constrained to recommend to the creditors of both firms the acceptance of the offer of 40 per cent. cash as the best arrangement practicable under the unfortunate conditions existing. This offer will be available when all creditors shall have assented. If all creditors do not assent it is difficult to see how litigation and a waste of assets can be avoided.

WEST POINT HAZING REPORT.

Congress Committee, It Is Said, Found that Cadets' Deaths Were Not Caused by Ill-Treatment.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Congressional committee left here to-day for Washington after having concluded the mission of investigating hazing at the United States Military Academy. It will hold the next meeting in the room of the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce at Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The members of the committee expect to make their report in about ten days, and it is said on good authority that they will recommend that the number of tactical officers at the West Point academy be increased. It is also reported that they will say that the deaths of former Cadets Booz and Booth were not caused by the hazing they received at West Point.

In the case of Booz, it is said, the testimony showed that he was not very strong at any time, and some of the members of the committee believe that his health had been injured by his treatment at the hands of his fellow-cadets in the academy. At the same time it is claimed that the committee has failed to discover any connection between the swallowing of tabasco sauce and the subsequent death of Booz from tuberculosis.

EGAN LEASES COAL LANDS.

Retired Army Officer Gets Over 100,000 Acres in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Hermosillo, State of Sonora, Mexico, says:

"Negotiations have just been closed for the lease of over 100,000 acres of the coal lands in this State to Gen. Egan, the retired United States Army officer, who is now living in California. He will develop the coal field extensively. It adjoins the coal properties owned by the Southern Pacific Company."

TRACTION COMPANY ENJOINED.

Passengers for Hackensack Forced to Walk Two Miles.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J., Jan. 20.—The Newark and Hackensack Traction Company has been endeavoring for two years past to get a right of way into Hackensack. On Dec. 3 it succeeded in running its first car up to the village limit of the county seat. It was necessary, however, for passengers to get off twice and cross farms owned by parties opposed to the trolley company.

The company strung wires on high poles across these farms, and thus secured power to run the cars on the other side of the farm. On Friday the Chancellor granted a permanent injunction restraining the company from carrying its feed wire over the farms. In consequence, the company had to shut down operations north of Hasbrouck Heights. Since Friday evening passengers for Hackensack have been forced to walk two miles or take the railroad.

Mission Open to the Public.

The Galilee Mission, Free Reading Room, and Boys' Club of Calvary Parish, as well as the Galilee Restaurant and Olive Tree Inn at 338 to 346 East Twenty-third Street, will be open to the public this afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock. No cards of admission are required.

FIERCE DUEL WITH KNIFE AND NIGHTSTICKS

Big Policeman Breaks Two Clubs on Equally Big Negro's Head.

Coat Button Saves Officer's Life, but His Uniform Is Cut to Ribbons—Man and Woman Stabbed.

Policeman John Tomany of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, felt yesterday that a bone button on his peajacket had saved his life in a fierce battle he had at midnight Saturday with a big negro, armed with a knife, in the rear room of a saloon at Johnson and Prince Streets. The button, which was just over Tomany's heart, met the sharp point of the knife, deflecting the blade and breaking the force of the blow. The policeman received but a slight wound in the breast. Two persons, a man and a woman, were seriously, one perhaps fatally, wounded in the fight, and the negro's head was badly battered by two clubs which were broken over his skull by the policeman.

The battle, which was principally between Tomany and the negro, was a struggle of giants, both men being over six feet in height and built in proportion. The rear room of Edward Wittiman's saloon, where the battle occurred, resembled a shamble when it was all over.

It appears that the fight resulted from a dispute in the saloon over money between Robert Beverly, a negro, forty years old, of 40 Prince Street, and Mary Finnerty, a white woman, thirty-four years old, of 115 Vanderbilt Avenue. The negro declared that the woman had taken a dollar from him, and there were hot words between them. Finally, it is alleged, Beverly attacked the woman. Several white men in the place went to the woman's assistance and a terrific fight followed. The negro drew a big clasp knife, and backing up against the wall struck out right and left with the weapon. The Finnerty woman was cut four times in the side and fell to the floor shrieking. John Mahoney, thirty-three years old, of Twentieth Street, Windsor Terrace, in seeking to save the woman, received an awful wound in the abdomen, and the others fell back in fear of the negro's knife. Some one ran out and called in Policeman Tomany.

When the policeman entered the room he found Mahoney and the woman lying, bleeding and groaning, on the floor, and the negro swinging his knife about wildly. Tomany rushed at him, and caught a terrific lunge with the knife on the left breast. The blade ripped through his uniform coat, but the point struck a bone button on the policeman's peajacket underneath, and, as stated, was deflected. Tomany receiving only a slight cut on the breast. That was the beginning of the struggle between the giants.

Tomany grasped the knife hand of the negro, and the two powerful men closed with each other. Back and forth across the room they struggled, the negro trying to wrest his knife hand free and the policeman striving for a chance to use his club. At last the officer's chance came. Breaking free, he stepped back and brought his heavy club down hard upon the thick skull of the negro. Beverly reeled, but, in the language of one of the witnesses to the fray, "came up smiling again," and made another lunge at the policeman with the knife. The blade ripped the policeman's uniform, but he was not cut. Then Tomany jumped in at his man again, and once more brought his club down on the negro's head, laying it open. Beverly staggered under the blow and almost fell, but again he recovered himself and returned to the attack. Another sweep of the knife slashed the officer's coat from shoulder to belt, but he was not scratched. Tomany landed another blow, but his club was splintered on the negro's skull, and he closed with him again, throwing him to the floor.

The negro was springing to his feet when Policeman Johnson, who had been attracted to the scene, rushed in. Tomany took Johnson's club and directed the latter to summon an ambulance, as he feared that Mahoney and the woman were dying. Johnson, however, wanted to stay and aid Tomany in subduing the negro.

"Never mind me," yelled Tomany; "I'll have him in a minute. Get the ambulance."

Johnson ran out to send in the call, and Tomany attacked Beverly again with the other policeman's club. At the second blow this club, too, was splintered on the negro's hard skull, but Beverly, cut and bleeding, was laid out senseless on the floor.

Ambulance Surgeon Eastmond of the Brooklyn Hospital, who responded to Johnson's call, dressed the wounds of Tomany and Beverly, and then removed Mahoney and the woman to the hospital. It was said there last night that Mahoney would probably die, but that the woman's wounds were not so serious. Tomany's uniform was slashed into ribbons.

Beverly was locked up, and was yesterday arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court. His head was bandaged, and he showed other effects of the terrible clubbing he had received. He pleaded not guilty to the charge of assault. He claimed that he had been robbed of a dollar and attacked and had acted in self-defense. He was held for examination on Wednesday.

MORE THIEVING IN CUBA.

John Sheridan, Head of the Money Order Department at Havana, Confesses that He Stole $1,300.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—John Sheridan, who has been in charge of the Money Order Department of the Havana Post Office, was arrested to-day and formally accused of the theft of $1,300, $1,235 cash and a sixty-five-dollar check, sent from the Postmaster at Guantanamo Dec. 6. He confessed his guilt and admits having destroyed the check.

Sheridan was appointed from the Boston Post Office on the organization of the service in Cuba. He was made Postmaster at Matanzas. About a year ago he was placed at the head of the Money Order Department in Havana, with a salary of $1,700. He seemed a trustworthy man, and the authorities considered the expediency of appointing him Postmaster at the time ex-Postmaster Thompson was removed.

An investment of $800 in stocks in Boston first attracted suspicion to Sheridan. He now offers to refund what he has taken.

DRIVER CHARGED WITH CRUELTY.

Mrs. Evelyn W. Murray Causes His Arrest for the Offense.

Mrs. Evelyn W. Murray, who is staying with relatives at 300 West Seventieth Street, and who is a second Vice President of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and resides at Somerville, N. J., yesterday caused the arrest of John Nagle, twenty-six years old, of 58 West Sixty-seventh Street, whom she charged with maltreating a horse on Friday last.

Mrs. Murray says that she perceived a man lashing a horse, one of a team attached to a loaded coal wagon. The day was a wet one, and the footing for horses was very hard. She opened the window and called to the man to stop, but he paid no heed. Then she sent the butler out to call a policeman, but none could be found, and the driver got away.

Mrs. Murray had observed the wagon and remembered the name of "Miller & Co.," which was painted on the side. She went Friday afternoon to the firm's place of business, at Riverside Drive and Seventy-ninth Street, and, after telling her mission, asked to see the drivers. None of the men shown to her was the man whom she says maltreated the horse. She was told that two of the drivers were still out delivering coal.

Mrs. Murray repaired to the West Side Police Court and secured a warrant from Magistrate Hogan for the arrest of John Doe. Policeman Wagner of the Court squad could not find any person answering Mrs. Murray's description of the driver until yesterday morning, when he arrested Nagle, who was at home.

When the prisoner was arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, Mrs. Murray was not present, and Magistrate Hogan paroled him for examination to-day. Mrs. Murray came in later, and was much disappointed at the postponement. She said that she missed a steamer on which she was going to Europe last Summer through causing the arrest of a cruel driver.

WILL TESTIFY FOR KERR

Death and Campbell to be Called as Witnesses.

Campbell Breaking Down in the County Jail—Bosschieter Case the Theme of Sermons in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 20.—At least two of the three men convicted of the murder of Jennie Bosschieter will be called upon to testify at the trial of George J. Kerr, the remaining prisoner, which, it is generally believed, will begin a week from to-morrow. These witnesses will be Death and Campbell. It is understood that they will swear that Kerr was not present and had no knowledge of what took place in Saal's saloon, and not only did not participate in the assault upon the unconscious girl, but protested against it and was shocked and excited by it.

In his testimony, Sculthorpe, the hackman, said last week that Kerr was greatly excited when the four men carried the girl back to the hack. Sculthorpe also partly accounts for Kerr's time when the other three men and the girl were in Saal's back room. He says either Saal nor any one else testified that Kerr had any share in the occurrences here.

Campbell is slowly breaking down in the county jail, his face showing unmistakable signs of collapse. It is said by those close to him that he would have broken down long ago but for the nerve of McAlister, who has kept both Campbell and Death encouraged by telling them that they would escape with a very light sentence. Death is not in much better shape. McAlister, however, has gained in weight since his arrest.

The talk now of the prisoners is about the sentence they expect to receive, and it seems that Campbell and Death think the Judge will deal with them much more leniently than he will with "Mac," as they call McAlister.

The visit to-day was viewed with much curiosity by the crowds of church-goers that passed that way, stopping in front of the jail and proceeding to point out the particular part where the four prisoners are confined.

In some of the churches reference to the case of the prisoners was made, the Rev. H. R. McClelland, at the Lake View Presbyterian Church, taking for his text, "The Trial of the Trio." He drew a lesson to the young to lead a Christian life, and keep from the first class of society that leads away. Church or home influence, pointing to those three prisoners as a warning to those who did not follow in the narrow path.

At St. John's Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Father O'Reilly, curate, made no reference to the case, but his pointed remarks against the influence of club life made in large congregation understand what he meant. He said those alone were safe who lived in the sanctity of the home, surrounded only by good influence. He urged young men to keep away from the saloon, and upon mothers and fathers to make their home attractive, so that their offsprings would not be driven into the streets, the clubs, and other public places for the society and pleasure they need in life.

The Rev. Dr. Hamilton preached at the Young Men's Christian Association on Ellison Street, and dwelt at some length upon the downfall of the young men, which he attributed principally to the lack of moral restraint. As an example of what this might lead to he mixed the case of the Bosschieter prisoners, who, he said, had not intended to kill their victim.

Hanged Himself to a Pier.

Frank Blacher, a Hungarian, who had been seen about the water front at the foot of East Eleventh Street for the past few days and who was apparently without any employment, was found at the end of the pier at the foot of the street yesterday morning, hanging from the stringpiece by a rope which was fastened in a slipknot around his neck. It is thought by the police that he committed suicide by fastening the rope around his neck and then jumping off the pier. No motive for his act is known, and, as far as can be ascertained, he had no friends in the city.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Reinforced, Reorganized, Completed

PRACTICALLY a new occasion starts this morning. New lots have arrived; belated shipments have been received, and the store is filled again, and overflows down through the Main aisle, covering the counters there with dainty snow-white garments that every tasteful woman will admire, all marked at such low prices that you would have to do smart shopping to buy materials alone for as little as the neat and substantial garments cost when all ready to wear.

Almost every original line is here to-day, but lots are smaller and only prompt folks can be supplied in many cases. Yet it is a splendid gathering to choose from—larger and more varied than any other regular stock, and with all garments made in the careful, generous, neat and comfortable way that you would direct for home-done sewing. No "bargain garments" here; but the best possible garments at most remarkable prices.

These are some of the reasons for buying now:

1. Variety is greater than at any other time during the year.
2. Garments are fresh from the factories—crisp, clean, dainty and refined.
3. You have more time to select now than later on when spring dressmaking takes your time.
4. Buying underwear in January divides expenses so that March and April do not have such a burden to bear.
5. *Buying here and now gives you better variety of best garments made, and saves a QUARTER to a THIRD of the price* that must be paid when this sale is over.

This sale will end—for some goods, *to-day*—for very many lines, this week. And a new standard of prices will be fixed as soon as present lots are sold. More direct information is given with the prices.

Second floor and special display on Main aisle.

Night Gowns—

38c—Of muslin; 3 styles; High, square or V neck trimmed with embroidery insertion, cambric ruffle and fine plaits. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

50c—Of muslin; yoke of cluster of fine plaits; 4 rows of insertion; neck trimmed with torchon lace. Were 75c.

75c—Of muslin; 3 styles: Square, V or high neck trimmed with neat embroidery or hemstitched lawn ruffle.

85c—Of muslin or cambric; 4 styles: Square, Empire or high neck trimmed with torchon lace or neat embroidery.

$1—Of muslin or cambric; 8 styles: V, square, Empire or high neck trimmed with torchon lace or neat embroidery, hemstitched lawn ruffle and insertion; some trimmed with ribbon.

$1.25—Of muslin or cambric; 3 styles; Square or high neck trimmed with neat embroidery, insertion or hemstitching.

Others up to $9.

Drawers—

15c—Of muslin or cambric: Deep hem and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

18c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle, hemstitched ruffle.

25c—Of muslin; 3 styles: Deep cambric ruffle, hemstitched; plain hem and fine plaits; deep plain hem, hemstitched.

30c—Of cambric; cambric ruffle trimmed with torchon lace.

35c—Of muslin or cambric; 2 styles: Trimmed with neat embroidery, plaits or deep ruffle of lawn, hemstitched and plaited.

50c—Of muslin or cambric: 2 styles: Trimmed with neat embroidery ruffle and fine plaits.

Other styles up to $4.25.

Petticoats—

35c—Of muslin, with gathered ruffle and plaits above.

50c—Of cambric; 2 styles: Umbrella ruffle, plain hem and plaits or gathered ruffle; lace edge.

85c—Of muslin or cambric; 2 styles: Gathered ruffle trimmed with embroidery; or 2 lawn ruffles trimmed with lace.

$1—Of muslin or cambric; 9 styles: Deep ruffle trimmed with embroidery, Valenciennes lace and torchon lace; some plain with hemstitched plaits.

$1.25—Of muslin or cambric; 4 styles: Umbrella ruffle trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or point de Paris lace, and plaits or blind embroidery; or plain ruffle trimmed with cluster of plaits.

$1.50—Of cambric; 2 styles: Deep ruffle of lawn trimmed with torchon lace or plain hemstitched and cluster of fine plaits.

$1.75—Of cambric; 3 styles: Deep ruffles of lawn trimmed with torchon lace, and insertion or blind embroidery.

Many other styles up to $15.

Chemises—

25c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with lace.

35c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and embroidery.

40c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace; cambric ruffle on skirts.

50c—Of cambric; 2 styles: Round or square necks, trimmed with neat embroidery, or torchon lace and insertion; cambric ruffle on skirts.

60c—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Other styles up to $4.50.

Short Petticoats—

25c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle and plaits above.

30c—Of cambric; cambric ruffle, hemstitched.

50c—Of cambric, 2 styles: Trimmed with neat embroidery or torchon lace.

75c—Of cambric, 2 styles: Trimmed with torchon lace and insertion or embroidery.

Other styles up to $2.75.

Corset Covers—

8c—Of cambric; 2 styles: V-neck trimmed with lace or neat embroidery. Not more than 3 to a buyer. Sizes 34, 36 and 38.

18c—Of cambric; 2 styles: Full cover or tight-fitting; square fronts and V backs; trimmed with neat embroidery.

25c—Of cambric; 2 styles: Full cover or tight-fitting square fronts, V backs or square fronts and backs trimmed with torchon lace or lawn hemstitched ruffle.

35c—Of cambric; 2 styles: Full cover or tight-fitting; round or square neck trimmed with neat embroidery.

50c—Of cambric or nainsook; 4 styles: Full cover or tight fitting; round, square or V necks trimmed with Valenciennes, point de Paris or torchon lace, or neat embroidery; some trimmed with ribbon.

60c—Of cambric; full cover; 4 rows of insertion in front; round neck trimmed with lace.

Others up to $3.75.

Children's Drawers—

Well made, of good muslin, with hem and cluster of plaits—

Sizes for 2, 4 and 6 years, at 8c

Sizes for 8, 10 and 12 years at 12c

Main floor counter.

Children's White Dresses—

8c—Of cambric; yoke of hemstitching; one embroidery insertion, ruffle finished with lawn ruffle, edged with lace. Sizes for 6 months to 3 years.

5c—Three styles; two of nainsook with yoke of plaits; some hemstitched; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery ruffles or hemstitched ruffles. Sizes for 6 months to 3 years.

5c—Of lawn; yoke of plaits and lace insertion; yoke finished with lawn ruffle edged with lace and hemstitching. Sale price was $1.10. Sizes for 6 months to 3 years.

$1.10—Of lawn, made with waist; pointed yoke of embroidery insertion and plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery; belt of embroidery and insertion. Were $1.50. Sizes for 2 to 4 years.

$1.50—Of lawn, very long waist of fine plaits and hemstitching; hemstitched ruffle to form yoke; very full skirt, hemstitched. Sizes for 2 to 4 years.

Main floor.

Corsets—

Four lots of excellent corsets at most unusual prices:

35c—Globe Corsets; low bust, short hips. Regular 50c value.

75c—Globe Corsets and Girdles, of coutil; low bust and short hips. Regular $1 value.

$1, $1.25 and $1.50—P. D. Imported Corsets; long waist; white, drab and black. Regular $1.75 to $4 kinds.

$1.50—Nemo Corsets; straight front; low bust; whalebone; white and drab. Regular $3 value.

Main floor, cross aisle.

French Silk Waists and Petticoats

This last season's waists and petticoats—the choicest and most beautiful of the imported garments, marked at these new prices to-day:

Paris Silk Waists—

Of rich taffeta silks, panne velvets, lace or chiffon—twenty-three styles in all—shirt waists and dress waists, exquisitely trimmed. Prices were $14 to $65; now $10.50 to $48.75.

Imported Silk Petticoats—

Of lustrous taffetas or satins, trimmed with silk ruffles, laces, or chiffons—25 styles, including many in black. Prices were $25 to $75; now $18.75 to $56.25.

Imported Tea Gowns and Wrappers—

Of silk crape, crepon, satin, surah silk and flannel; solid colors and some plaids; also some of flannelette. Prices were $8 to $150; now $4 to $75.

Little French Store, Second floor.

Warm WAISTS and WRAPPERS Away Under-price

Here are startling offers that should bring shrewd women in a hurry to-day. Much for little in every item:

$5 to $8 Flannel Waists at $4—Mostly $6.50 values. Of French Flannel in solid colors, twelve different styles, embroidered with silk; others variously trimmed with ribbon or Persian trimming. Not complete in sizes in any one lot; but all sizes somewhere.

$3.25 Eiderdown Wrappers at $1.75—Of good eiderdown in solid colors of red, pink, blue and gray; fitted back, loose front; collar and cuffs bound with satin; girdle at waist; closed with silk frogs.

75c and 85c Eiderdown Sacques at 50c—Of good eiderdown in solid colors of light blue, pink, red and gray; fitted back, full front; closed with silk frogs; ribbon at neck.

75c Petticoats at 50c—Of black percaline, with knife-plaited ruffle.

Second floor.

Women's Jackets Under-price

No need to be less than well-dressed in the matter of over-garments, with prices so low as ours to-day, on coats of worthy character and faultless style. Winter just rightly began on Saturday. To-day such price concessions as these—

Coats worth up to $20 at $10
Coats worth up to $26 at $13.50

Others at $15 and $25, that had been $27.50 to $43.

Second floor, Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES At Less than HALF

14,500 yards of cambric and nainsook edgings and insertions.

Chiefest part of this offering is an importer's stock of sample pieces, the first half yard or so of which is soiled—though the hurt is trifling to the user. Complete variety of widths and patterns from the inexpensive to some very fine patterns.

The lot is divided into three groups, and priced this way:

25c to 30c kinds at 12½c
35c to 45c kinds at 15c
50c to 90c kinds at 25c

This is a splendid opportunity for all who have spring sewing in mind.

Broadway.

The FUR SALE

The furs came hand in hand with Jack Frost and his snow-storm, on Saturday. First real need-time found the best of Furs at Half Price at Wanamaker's. Not all half-price; but many really scarce sorts at a quarter to a third under-price. The response came as quickly as the doors were open, and continued all day; but the purchase brought $33,000 worth of furs, as well as bringing down prices on our stock, which the newcomers compelled. Here is

The finest lot of furs ever offered at a bargain—
And the lowest prices ever heard of in a sale of furs of this character.

Items below tell of goods in quantities sufficient to be likely to be here when you call. The best news can't be told in the papers, for fear of disappointing those who do not get here promptly.

Fur Coats—

At $25, from $40 and $45—Plain electric seal Eton jackets.
At $35, from $70—Plain Astrakhan coats, with rich, bright silky lustre.
At $60, from $90 and $110—Plain Persian lamb coats.
At $90, from $125 and $150—Persian lamb coats; collar and revers of chinchilla.

Collarettes and Capes—

At $17.50, from $30—Irkutz sable capes.
At $25, from $40—Irkutz sable capes.
At $25, from $50—Natural lynx collarettes, with high collar.
At $50, from $110—Seal collarettes, with border of cross fox.
At $50, from $95—Stone marten collarettes, with jabot in front

Collarettes and Capes—

At $60, from $125—Persian lamb collarette, with black lynx tabs.
At $75, from $125 and $150—Short seal capes.
At $100, from $200—Collarettes of Alaska seal, with long tabs; border of natural Baum marten.
At $150, from $300—Natural Hudson Bay sable collarette; 12 inches deep.

Fur Scarfs—

At $25, from $35 and $50—Dyed blue fox and natural lynx boas.
At $15, from $30—Long bear boas.
At $30, from $55—Long Alaska sable boas.

Second floor, Broadway.

$1 HOMESPUNS At 55c a Yard

These are handsome all-wool Melton Homespuns, fifty inches wide; in an ideal early spring weight; in light, medium and dark grays, and tan.

The manufacturer had two thousand yards on his hands after filling all his orders, and we took the lot at the low price he quoted. It brings one of the most popular fabrics of the season at just about half its worth. Bright and new—55c a yard.

Rotunda.

BED COVERINGS Under-price

Some Blankets, Down Quilts and Bedspreads are offered at new prices to-day—very generous concessions from the prices on Saturday. Many of our finer sorts are included—goods not matched at their regular prices.

Blankets—

Mission Mills Blankets—the best in the world—pure wool, warp and filling, with a warm and exquisite finish; bound with ribbon. Two sizes of the "San Marina":
84x90 in., 9 pounds; were $15; now $12.
90x90 in., 10 pounds; were $16.50; now $13.50.

The "Overbrook"—pure wool—beautiful finish. Three sizes:
78x86 in., 5½ pounds; were $11.50; now $10.
84x88 in., 7½ pounds; were $16; now $12.
90x90 in., 8½ pounds; were $18; now $14.

Down Quilts—

Coverings of best China silk, one side plain, the other figured; filled with pure odorless down. Were $12; now $9.

Bedspreads—

At 75c—Crocheted spreads, in Marseilles patterns; full bed size. Saturday's price, 95c.

At 85c—Crocheted spreads, in handsome patterns; extra heavy; full bed size. Saturday's price, $1.10.

At $1—Crocheted spreads, made of fine combed yarns; bold patterns; full bed size. Saturday's price, $1.25.

At $1.60—Good Marseilles bedspreads; fast back; good patterns. Saturday's price, $1.85.

At $1.85—Handsome Marseilles bedspreads; good and heavy. Saturday's price, $2.25.

Third floor.

Boys' CLOTHING

First is an offering of *"Long Trouser Suits"* for boys of 13 to 19 years—about a hundred and fifty suits in all, at a smartly reduced price. *Small men* are interested, too.

Materials are blue and fancy cheviots; most of the suits have the new military sack coat. Prices were $10 to $15; to-day

$7.50 a suit

A remarkable price; but lots are small.

Boys' Reefers—

The cold weather makes demand for heavier overcoats. The best possible supply is here.

Double-breasted blue chinchilla Reefers, wool lined, in sizes for 4 to 12 years, at $6.

Reefers of blue or Oxford-mixed frieze, with high storm collar; sizes for 6 to 16 years, at $5.

Russian-hood Ulsters of Oxford-mixed frieze, lined with flannel; sizes for 4 to 12 years, at $8.50.

"Wanamaker Special" Suits, of warm blue cheviot; with double-breasted jackets; trousers with double cloth at seat and knees, $5 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

SIDEBOARDS Reduced

This is an offering of six patterns of sideboards, from our regular stock, that are to be discontinued. The styles are all good, and quality at each price is the best. It is an opportunity to buy a really first-class piece of furniture much below real value.

This word of the styles:

At $22.50, from $36—One golden oak, swell top base; 48 in. long, 76 in. high; French plate mirror, 18x40 in.; 3 drawers and double cupboard.

At $36, from $50—Four golden oak; 48 in. long, 74 in. high; swell top vase with claw feet; 3 drawers and double cupboard; French plate mirror, 24x36 in.; handsomely carved.

At $46, from $62—One golden oak; 52 in. long; 76 in. high; 18x38 in. French plate mirror; swell top vase; carved top; well built and finished.

At $58, from $75—Three golden oak; 54 in. long, 76 in. high; French plate mirror, 26x44 in.; base has 3 drawers and double cupboard.

At $115, from $150—One English oak; 60 in. long, 79 in. high; very elaborately carved top and base; no mirrors; finest construction and finish.

At $135, from $160—Flemish oak; 6 ft. 6 in. long, 6 ft. 10 in. high; 3 large French plate mirrors; elaborately carved top and base; finest construction and finished in the very best style.

Fourth floor.

Embroidered WAIST PATTERNS

These dainty waist patterns are made of Henrietta, elaborately embroidered and braided in effective designs. Many of the patterns show chenille in the design; all have embroidery for the collar and cuffs, as well as front of waist. Designs are in white and black, white on colors, and chinchilla and black on colors. These new pricings:

$5 Patterns at $3.50 — $7 Patterns at $5
$6 Patterns at $4 — $8 Patterns at $6

Rotunda.

Men's ULSTERS

The ordinary overcoat had its limitations on Saturday. The comfortable man had his ulster ready. Those who didn't perhaps didn't know they were ready at Wanamaker's. They at least didn't know how good as well as how little-priced they were. For instance, these two:

Made of all-wool Oxford mixed frieze, lined throughout with wool plaid—warm and serviceable. Prices, $12 and $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

NAPKINS

Over 1200 dozen pure linen napkins, in nearly a dozen grades, all greatly reduced in price. Savings of 40c to $1.85 a dozen. Here's the list:

$1.40 a dozen—Bleached Scotch; 20 in. sq.; formerly $1.80.
$1.90 a dozen—Grass bleached, German; soft finish; 22 in. sq.; $2.25 on Saturday.
$2.40 a dozen—Bleached Irish; 22 in. sq.; regularly $3.
$2.50 a dozen—Bleached Scotch; fine double damask; 22 in. sq.; regularly $3.25.
$2.90 a dozen—Bleached Flemish; 22 in sq.; regularly $3.75.
$3.75 a dozen—Grass bleached German; 26 in. sq.; regularly $4.25.
$4.90 a dozen—Bleached Irish double damask; 26 in sq.; usual price $6.75.

Fourth avenue.

DINNER SETS Under-price

We swept this stock pretty clean of broken lots a week ago; but the china chief has picked out other lots of Dinner Sets that have turned up since. More good news for housekeepers—almost the best news yet. Read on:

Dinner Sets—

At $7.75, from $10—Though a regular $15 value—19 American porcelain dinner sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; handsome flower decoration and all handles gilt.

At $14, worth $20—30 American porcelain dinner sets of 113 pieces, with soup tureen and 4 large platters; two very good flower decorations and all handles gilt.

We have one of a kind left of some other dinner sets that have been splendid sellers—all perfect—marked as follows to close out:

$5.75, from $7.50 — $6, from $8 — $16, from $20 — $35, from $50

5 dinner sets that are slightly imperfect—these:

$4.50, from $7.50 — $9, from $16
$5.60, from $10 — $12, from $20
$15, from $25

Also this special lot of—

Thin Blown Water Tumblers—

In several good patterns. The regular price is $1 a dozen. We have 500 dozens to offer to-day at **30c a dozen.**

Basement.

Women's SUITS

This showing of early spring costumes commands interested attention. New beauty is arriving almost daily. It's an unmatched collection that must be maintained unmatchable. Many very handsome costumes of silk—taffetas, chameleon, louisine and foulards.

The much-admired suits made with Postilion back,—they're $45 to $75.

The foremost feature of the coming season's fashion is the new Princess Skirt—$58 to $115.

And here's an elegant suit with Empire Eton jacket—the skirt with Empire back. Novel and exceedingly graceful. $60.

New ideas in dress and walking skirts are plentiful.

Second floor, Broadway.

Under-price Store

Looks like a wholly new establishment to-day—this collection of desirable merchandise that's offered under price. Of course, the silverware is still there. A stock of such magnitude as that with which we started will endure a steady and prolonged attack by appreciative purchasers. Assortments still good. Bargains, too, just as good as ever.

There are many other notably good offerings. And these are first offered this morning:

Drapery Fabrics—Remnants and Squares—

A lot of sash muslins, in 1 to 5-yard lengths, that were 18c to 30c a yard, are now 9c to 20c. Some Irish point lace remnants, in about same lengths, that were 40c to $1.50 a yard, are now 20c to 75c.

Cretonnes, in 1 to 3-yard lengths, that were 25c to 95c a yard, are now 43c to 63c.

Denims, Tickings and Printed Cretonnes, in 1 to 4-yard lengths, that were 15c to 25c a yard, are now 8c to 13c.

Slip cover linens and damasks, at 12½c and 28c a yard—were double.

Over a thousand squares, comprising cretonnes, tapestries, damasks and velours, numerous qualities of each, regularly 15c to $3, now 10c to $1.50.

Children's White Petticoats—

They are of excellent muslin, and are all carefully made and finished. For ages 2 to 14 years. Some at 38c, instead of the former very moderate price, 45c. Others at 45c, instead of 60c.

Small Framed Pictures—

Pretty little pictures to stand. Some in ornamental leatherette frames, others in metal, 15c and 25c. Were 25c and 50c.

18c Printed Dimities at 12½c—

There are 10,000 yards here this morning. There should be none to-night, if this offering meets with the appreciation it deserves. About twenty pretty patterns to choose from—floral effects, figured stripes and monogram patterns. All printed on fine, sheer cloth. 12½c a yard, though a good 18c quality.

Children's Hats and Caps—

Odd sizes. Some no longer perfectly fresh in appearance. None seriously soiled or mussed. Alpines at 50c—were $1.50. Tam O'Shanters and golf caps, at 25c—were 65c to $1.50.

Roses for Hat Trimming—

In red, purple, blue, turquoise, green. Formerly 35c and 40c. Price, 10c.

Paper Candy Boxes—

They're balls to play with when empty. The regular prices are 10c and 15c without candy. Now 5c and 10c filled with chocolate wafers.

30c Books, at 10c—

Remnants of Flannels—

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue.
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

A practical inspection of our store shows how we make perfect fitting clothes.

We deem it a pleasure to show visitors through our building. They will be amazed to see the well ventilated, well lit and clean upper floors. No sweat shop or chances of germs, upon which the city authorities are laying great stress.

At our Remnant Sale you can get a perfect fitting suit to order at $14, worth double. Coat and vest, $10 50; trousers, $4. Overcoats, made of imported Vicunas, Friezes and Velours, trimmed throughout with satin, $20. All fancy vestings, to order, $6, former prices from $10 to $15. Our Full Dress and Tuxedos, silk lined throughout, $30 We mean to give you excellent satisfaction or insist on money back.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

Her Toilet

is to woman a serious matter—especially so when traveling. Every woman is delighted with the charming toilet arrangements provided by the

Chicago Great Western

Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis; to Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City. For full information apply to any railroad agent, call on or address E. M. JENKINS, City Passenger Agent, 319 Broadway, New York, or

F. H. LORD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago Great Western Railway, Chicago.

FOR MEN

James Means' $2.50 Shoe.

Known and approved by the public for twenty-three years.
SOLD BY LEADING RETAILERS.

None genuine unless bearing upon the heel the adhesive label of which the fac-simile is here given.

Made in a variety of styles and leathers. Sewed. Smooth luncrsoles. Made in two weights indicated by (L) or (H)

stamped upon the soles. Be sure to buy the weight best suited to your needs.

Distributed at wholesale by MORSE & ROGERS OF NEW YORK.

RADAMS MICROBE KILLER

Cures Consumption, as well as all other diseases, by Removing the Cause.

MICROBES IN THE BLOOD.

Circulars, Microscopical Examination of the Blood, Etc., Free.

Office, 1,210 B'way, Bet. 29th & 30th St., New York City.

Tillman Collamore & Co.

Continue their Stocktaking Sale with Reductions of from 10 to 33⅓ per cent. on goods in all departments

Fifth Ave. & 30th St.

TRADE —41— MARK.

EVERYBODY'S WHISKEY
WHY?
Because it is a blend of absolutely pure whiskies, ripe and mellow with age. Bottled only by

L. J. CALLANAN,
41 and 43 Vesey St., New York.
SEND FOR COPY OF MONTHLY PRICE LIST

$60.00 GOLD WATCH $25.

First-class Waltham; Solid 14-Karat Gold Hunting style gents' size. Will last a lifetime. Also a Ladies' Solid 14-Karat Gold Diamond Watch for $30; it cost $75.00 last December. Waltham make. Gents' Diamond Ring $45, cost $100.00. Diamond Ear Stud $25, cost $110.00. Several other bargains. KEENE'S WATCH STORE, 140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK. (near Nassau St.) Watches Cleaned or Mainspring $1.

For a New Hospital Ward.

A few days' festival will begin to-day in the school hall of the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, on Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society attached to St. Catharine's Hospital, the proceeds of which will go to a fund for the erection of a wing to the hospital. The hospital is taxed to its utmost capacity. There are 250 patients in the institution, and most of those who have lately been admitted are sufferers from grip. The work in the hospital is carried on by the Sisters of St. Dominic.

GRADY WOULD RETALIATE

Will Ask Legislature to Abolish McCullagh's Office.

Says Hard Fight Will Be Made If Police Bill Passes, but Does Not Expect to Win.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Senator Thomas F. Grady, the Democratic leader in the Senate, who arrived in Albany to-night, announced his intention of introducing a bill which will abolish the office of the Superintendent of Elections. He says the bill will be introduced at an early date. In the event of the passage of the New York Police bill and the Raines bill for a bipartisan Board of Elections, a hard fight will be made to legislate Superintendent McCullagh and his constabulary out of office.

"We do not entertain much hope that the bill will be passed," said Senator Grady, "but we will make our fight for it just the same. If the Police bill and the Raines bi-partisan Board of Elections bill pass, the ground laid out in Gov. Black's message for the creation of the office of Superintendent of Elections has been taken from under the feet of the Republicans. Their claim has been that Devery was made Chief in order that the police force might be used by Tammany in exercising improper control over elections in New York.

"Now, if the Republicans legislate Devery out of office, provide for the removal of his successor by the Governor at his pleasure, and in addition have a bi-partisan Board of Elections under the Raines bill, what reason will there be why the New York police should not perform the same duty in connection with elections which is performed by the police of other cities? None.

"If the Republican organization is sincere in its desire for economy, here will be a good chance for it to save a lot of money to the State. But it won't do it. It will not give up the partisan advantage it now has through the operation of Superintendent McCullagh's bureau. As it stands now McCullagh's power of appointment is practically unlimited. The places which he controls have been given to Republican workers. His authority has been shamefully abused.

"Why, before the last election, when the Democrats reported to McCullagh the wholesale colonization that was going on in Van Cott's district, what did their protests avail? They resulted in the production of certificates of character for those who had been illegally registered in the interest of the Republican candidate. The Democrats had abundant evidence that men were brought into Van Cott's district in large numbers from Pennsylvania and Vermont, but that evidence was ignored by McCullagh.

"But apart from the use which is made of McCullagh's office for partisan ends, the law ought to be repealed for other reasons. Under this law a man whose only crime is that he happens to live in a hotel at registration time must certify to the room clerk for the purpose of identification any defect that he may have, if he is minus an ear, that must be noted. In short, he is subjected to the same rules of identification as obtain in penal institutions. This is an outrage.

"I am unable to say offhand the amount which McCullagh's constabulary is costing the State, but it is large. Last year I think we had to provide for a deficiency of about $50,000. Whatever the cost the Republicans will have no good reason for not saving it to the State if they pass their Police bill and the Raines Bi-partisan Election Board bill."

TO RUSH THE POLICE BILL.

Plan to Send It to Mayor Van Wyck by Jan. 25—His Veto Expected.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—There is every reason to believe that the Senate Cities Committee will report favorably the New York Police bill this coming week, for the Republican leaders have concluded to have the bill on Mayor Van Wyck's desk on Jan. 25.

If this plan is carried out the Legislature will have plenty of time to pass the bill over the Mayor's veto, and the veto is expected, for there is no prospect that the trial provision asked for by the Tammany Senators will be inserted.

CHIEF DEVERY HEADS A RAID.

Startles Craps and Klondike Players in an Eighth Avenue Resort.

Chief of Police William S. Devery in person headed a squad of detectives and policemen early yesterday morning in a raid which was made on an alleged gambling house at 482 Eighth Avenue, known as "The Independent Star Dramatic and Social Association." The raid was made on evidence obtained by Agents Thompson and Leitenberg of the Society for the Prevention of Vice.

Chief Devery was assisted by Detective Sergts. Grady, Devery, and Benning of his own staff; Capt. Cooney, Detectives Michaels, and Coughlin, Roundsman Kerr, and six policemen of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. The policemen entered the side door of the building at 269 West Thirty-fourth Street and slipped past the guard on duty at the door of a large room used by the association. About seventy men were in the place, most of them engaged in playing craps and "Klondike." Consternation seized the gamesters at sight of the police, and a few made frantic efforts to escape, but all were cornered.

Agents Thompson and Leitenberg were already in the place by previous arrangement. A pile of $150 in banknotes was on a table in front of John Atkins of 16 West Sixty-fifth Street, the reputed proprietor. The policemen made a grab for this sum, but Atkins had the advantage of position and secured the roll. This was afterward turned over to Capt. Cooney to be used at evidence against the place.

Chief Devery, satisfied with his success in getting into the place so easily, allowed the majority of the persons found there to go, and only arrested four. These were Atkins, the supposed proprietor; Louis Weiss of 228 East Twenty-sixth Street, James E. Collins of 241 West Thirty-seventh Street, and Frank Smith of 415 West Seventeenth Street. They were locked up on the charge of violating the Gambling act. Full craps and "Klondike" layouts were found in the place and taken to the station house.

Magistrate Hogan in the West Side Police Court held each of the prisoners in $500 bail for further examination on Wednesday.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY EVILS.

State Official Calls Attention to Existing Abuses and Asks for Legislation.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The proprietors of many private employment agencies are charged with evil practices in the conduct of the business by the Superintendent of the New York State Free Employment Bureau, in New York City, in his annual report to the Legislature. He says:

"In our report for the year 1899 attention was called to the loose manner in which business was conducted by the proprietors of employment agencies in various parts of the State. Since then, despite the agitation of the New York press, no change for the better has taken place. But, on the contrary, evil influences have been augmented, and the wrongs emanating from the same have been very much intensified.

"One of the employment agencies in this city has a very unique method of promoting business. An advertisement will be inserted in a Sunday edition of one or more newspapers, stating that there is a vacancy open for a housekeeper or a position of equal grade. The advertisement is so worded as to appear to emanate from a private employer. In answer to this advertisement numerous letters are sent to Box So-and-So, up town or down town, as the case may be, and on the following Monday and Tuesday mornings a 'lady,' the representative of the employment agency, collects the letters sent in answer to the advertisement.

"When those letters are brought to the agency a notification is sent out to each person who answered the advertisement telling her to call at a certain number and street. Even this request is so disguised as to lose all evidence of the business nature of the institutions sending out the communications. As each person arrives at the office she is registered, for which a dollar is charged. She is told that her reference will be investigated, and if satisfactory she will obtain the position.

"I am informed that the net income from any one Sunday's advertising under this scheme amounts to between $125 and $150. Of course, there was never a vacancy of the kind advertised, which was to be filled by the proprietor.

"The law governing the intelligence agencies in the City of New York distinctly states that the money paid for the procuring of employment or registration must be returned unless satisfactory work is found within thirty days. I regret to say that I fear this section of the law is almost null and void so far as its protection to the people doing business with many employment agencies is concerned."

The Superintendent calls attention to the Ford-Kelsey bill of the legislative session of 1900, which sought to place the agencies under State control and which failed to pass the Senate. He urges that it or a similar measure be passed. The bill will probably be reintroduced at the current session of the Legislature.

LUNACY COMMISSION'S BILLS.

Proposed Law Makes the State Controller Auditor of Accounts.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—It is probable that the Legislature will discuss this week the proposition to take away from the Lunacy Commission the power it possesses at present to audit the bills of its extensive bureau.

The State Controller has recommended that such auditing power be delegated solely to his department, where, it is contended, it rightfully belongs, and from which it never should have been separated. A measure to accomplish this object has been prepared with an eye to cause as little friction as possible between the two State departments concerned.

ACTRESS'S DOGS FOUGHT FIRE.

Worried At and Rolled On Bandages Blazing on Her Arms, She Says, and Yelped for Help.

Miss Lelia Romer, who up to last Monday had been appearing as a chorus girl in "The Girl from Up There" at the Herald Square Theatre, is in St. Luke's Hospital suffering from severe burns on the hands and arms. She forgets all about the pain of her burns, however, when any one asks her how she received them, for she immediately launches out on a glowing description of the merits of her two pet dogs, Trixy and Foxy, and their efforts to save her from being burned.

Last Monday Miss Romer was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism in her arms and hands and was forced to discontinue temporarily her engagement at the Herald Square Theatre. Her doctor bound her arms and hands up in cotton, which had been saturated with oil of wintergreen, and Miss Romer spent most of her time in her room at 255 West Thirty-seventh Street playing with her two dogs and teaching them new tricks.

Trixy is a Scotch terrier with long, silky hair, and Foxy is a spaniel. They have both been educated by their mistress up to a point where there is not much left for them to learn in the way of tricks. Ordinary tricks, such as catching lumps of sugar in their mouths or standing on their hind legs are mere child's play to them, and according to Miss Romer they have a great deal more intelligence and common sense than the average man.

Last Friday night, Miss Romer was in her room alone with her dogs when she attempted to close the door of her stove. Her hands were partially covered with the bandages, and she had some difficulty in catching hold of the door. A loose end of one of the bandages touched a live coal in the stove and immediately burst into flame.

The fire ran along the bandages on both arms, and Miss Romer, after trying for a moment to loosen the wrappings, became hysterical and threw herself on the floor. The two little dogs did their best to put the fire out. They beat the burning bandages with their paws, she says, worried at them, and rolled upon them, yelping all the while as loud as they were able. The uproar soon brought Mrs. Farley, the landlady of the house, to the room.

She found Miss Romer on the floor, the bandages on both arms blazing fiercely, while the two dogs circled about her making little dashes at the burning cloths. Both dogs had their hair singed and their paws burned, but that had not discouraged them in the least. According to Mrs. Farley, if it had been possible for any dogs to put out the burning bandages they would have done it.

Mrs. Farley seized a rug which was lying near by, and throwing it over Miss Romer smothered the flames. A doctor was summoned, who, after dressing the burns on the chorus girl's arms, summoned an ambulance, which took her to St. Luke's Hospital. She is there at present, but she says that she would not mind the confinement in the least if her dogs were allowed to stay there with her.

AT THE HOTELS.

VICTORIA—Lieut. George E. Gibson, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. A. Drake.

NETHERLAND—L. W. Hill, St. Paul.

MURRAY HILL—J. Craddock, London, and F. Wallace Whitlock, London.

HOLLAND—E. S. Willard, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Perteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Perteous, cloaks and suits; 37 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Marcuse, A. J., Richmond, Va.; piece goods; Hoffman House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Mangel, dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Plant, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. Plant, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Macauley, millinery; Criterion Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Harsh, dry goods, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Pennotheim, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Richardson, Roberts & Byrne Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; G. Greene, dry goods; J. L. Rogers, furnishing goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

MacInnes, J. C., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; J. D. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; T. Donaldson, furnishing goods, 95 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Norway, F. A., St. Paul, Minn.; carpets and upholstery goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Snyder, P. C., & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; E. E. Snyder, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Fein, S., Milwaukee, Wis.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Holt & Co, Burlington, N. C.; W. L. Holt, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Whitehall, L., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. H. Whitehill, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss L. Conn, ladies' wear, 45 Mercer Street; Grand Hotel.

Auerbach, J., Washington, D. C.; furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Carson Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. O'Ferrell, silks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Earlington.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; S. Thorn, linens and white goods; 37 White Street; Hotel Earlington.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, neckwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. A. Clark, hosiery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Occasional rains, warmer, brisk southerly winds.

Occasional rains are indicated for New England, the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and on the South Atlantic Coast, and rain or snow in the lake regions; with higher temperatures in the Atlantic States north of North Carolina, and lower temperatures from Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia westward to Eastern Colorado, Wyoming, and Eastern Montana. Brisk and occasionally high southerly winds are indicated for the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts, and fresh to brisk northeast to east winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		Tiy
	1900.	1901.	1901.
6 A. M.	48	4	10
9 A. M.	54	11	13
12 M.	55	19	20
4 P. M.	55	25	21
6 P. M.	55	26	29
9 P. M.	54	27	28
12 P. M.	48	27	29

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	22½
Weather Bureau	16
Corresponding date 1900	32
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	29

The maximum temperature yesterday was 27 degrees at 2 P. M.; the minimum temperature was 4 degrees above zero at 1 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.74; at 8 P. M. it registered 30.35. At 8 A. M. the humidity was 67 per cent.; at 8 P. M. it was 64 per cent.

B. Altman & Co.

Hold an important sale of
CORSETS
AT SPECIAL PRICES,
To-day,
Monday, January 21st.

THOUSANDS SEE A RESCUE

Life-Saving Crew Save the Lives of Four Men.

Schooner Had Struck on the Bar Off Atlantic City—Cheers for the Brave Surfmen.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 20.—Over 2,000 persons saw the Atlantic City Life-Saving Crew rescue Capt. Bermain Sharp of Dorchester, N. J., and his crew of three men, Marc Sharp, a brother; Jacob Willis of Atlantic City, and Joseph P. Harris of Augusta, Ga., from the two-masted schooner A. P. Coleman, which struck on the bar off the inlet about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

A heavy gale prevailed and the sea was very rough. The life savers rowed against wind and tide under difficulties, and were exhausted when they reached the wreck. After taking the crew from the schooner the latter went to pieces and disappeared from sight before the lifeboat reached the shore.

The beach at the point where the boat landed was lined with a vast throng of people, who cheered the surfmen and congratulated them on their heroism. They had risked their lives in going out, and for a time it appeared as if they would fail in their efforts.

Capt. Sharp said that the schooner left New Berne, N. C., Jan. 5, and met with foul weather during the entire voyage. She was lumber laden for Philadelphia. Upon arriving at the Delaware Breakwater the owner of the cargo ordered the vessel to come to Atlantic City.

The schooner took yesterday's gale off Cape May and nearly foundered. She anchored off Hersford Inlet during the hurricane, which blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour and she there sprung a leak.

The schooner was brought up at Atlantic City, but when she arrived she was waterlogged and nearly unmanageable. It was necessary to decide to remain at sea with a chance of becoming a helpless wreck, or making the attempt of getting into Atlantic City Inlet. The latter plan was adopted, and ended in the wrecking of the schooner.

The Coleman was 76.4 feet in length and 5.5 feet in depth. Her gross tonnage was 66.

HE WANTED $6,500,000.

Man Walked Into the Tenderloin Station House and Told About It.

At 8 o'clock last night a cab containing a man and a woman drove up in front of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where the man alighted. He was tall and distinguished looking and dressed in evening clothes, with a loose overcoat thrown over them, and a silk hat. Going into the station house, he called the Sergeant aside and said that he wanted to talk to him for a few moments.

"I have a little complaint to make," he said; "it's a mere trifle and I'm almost afraid to trouble you with it. It's only a little matter of $6,500,000, and I really don't know whether you would bother about a little thing like that."

"How much money was that you said?" gasped the Sergeant.

"Oh, only $6,500,000," said the man in the dress suit, glibly; "it's a peculiar case, or I wouldn't bother you about it. My name is Jules Newton, and I live at the Oakdale Apartment House, at 36 West Thirty-fifth Street. I have been swindled out of that money by two brokerage firms on Wall Street and Broad Street. I gave them the money many years ago to invest in various stocks and bonds, but I never got anything for it.

"Just after that they had me committed to Bloomingdale, but I only remained there for six weeks. I am bringing a suit to recover this money, but I just dropped in to tell you as I thought that you might like to know about it. Good evening."

Mr. Newton stopped talking abruptly and had driven off in his cab before the Sergeant had recovered from his astonishment. A detective who was sent to the Oakdale apartment house learned that he had been staying there since October.

One of the brokers mentioned by him, when seen at his residence last night, said that Newton had formerly been employed by him as a clerk.

"That notion of his about the money is perfectly ridiculous," he said. "He's perfectly harmless, however."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:30 A. M.—1,010 Avenue A; damage, $1,000.

2:20 A. M.—2,141 Third Avenue; Joseph Miller; damage, $5.

2:30 A. M.—138 Henry Street; I. Gellis; damage slight.

2:30 A. M.—1,347 Broadway; Doyle & Montell; damage, $1,000.

4:20 A. M.—249 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Sally Salsberg; damage, $250.

7 A. M.—287 Bowery; S. Jacobs; damage, $800.

8 A. M.—28 East Fifty-eighth Street; Walter C. Stokes; no damage.

8:30 A. M.—146 Delancey Street; Morris Croppel; damage, $5.

9:35 A. M.—588 Amsterdam Avenue; Morris Cohn; damage, $200.

10:10 A. M.—170 Delancey Street; unknown; damage, $50.

10:18 A. M.—335 East Eighth Street; H. Schester; damage, $10.

10:20 A. M.—690 Columbus Avenue; Engler Brothers; damage, $25.

12:05 P. M.—1,050 Forsyth Street; Berman Chinisky; damage trifling.

12:30 P. M.—335 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; E. Epstein; damage, $3.

12:50 P. M.—240 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Joseph Rubin; no damage.

1:44 P. M.—1,803 Washington Avenue; R. Joy; damage, $5,000.

2:05 P. M.—432 Lexington Avenue; Grand Central Palace; damage, $5.

4 P. M.—47 Delancey Street; Meyer Bach; damage, $25.

5 P. M.—200 East Twenty-ninth Street; Henry Hockman; damage, $25.

5:55 P. M.—215 East Eightieth Street; August Winterholler, owner; damage, $100.

7:10 P. M.—304 East Ninety-eighth Street; William Bosse, owner; damage slight.

7:55 P. M.—Randall's Island; Joseph Scott, owner; damage, $5,000.

8:30 P. M.—2,384 Broadway; Charles W. Gray, owner; damage, $5.

8:50 P. M.—1,825 Fifth Avenue; Joseph Shampouky, owner; damage slight.

9:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and College Avenue; J. Stevens, owner; damage, $500.

11:05 P. M.—1,632 Madison Avenue; S. S. Johnson, owner; damage, $15.

11:10 P. M.—310 East Thirty-eighth Street; Patrick Leonard, owner; damage, $5.

10:25 P. M.—505 St. Ann's Avenue; Mr. St. Clair, owner; damage, $50.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 20.—The Pine Street Congregational Church was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $15,000.

MARLBOROUGH, N. H., Jan. 20.—The Church of the Sacred Heart was destroyed by fire last night, and the parsonage adjoining was damaged. Loss, $10,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Oakland Elevator, situated at Ninetieth Street and Harvard Avenue, and owned by the Leet & Fritz Commission Company, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $50,000.

NEWTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—Fire to-day in The Hunnewell, a fashionable family hotel, damaged the building to the extent of $12,000 and destroyed a good deal of property belonging to occupants. The owner of the building is Mrs. S. D. Babcock of Syracuse, N. Y.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 20.—The Shangold block of stores on State Street caught fire last night about midnight and was damaged to the extent of $4,000. One end of the block was entirely destroyed. The other end was burned out before the stores were occupied less than six months ago. The first fire was of incendiary origin. The fire last night was caused by a leaky gas pipe.

Soup is the Criterion of a Good Dinner

Kennedy's Oysterettes

(Formerly Junior Oyster Crackers)

are the epicure's choice to go with good soup.

The oyster crackers with a taste to them. Sold everywhere for 5 cents in the "In-er-seal Patent Package."

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

MARK TWAIN SAYS WOMEN SHOULD VOTE

Men Belong to Two "Petrified Parties," the Humorist Declares.

NEW YORK CITY A DISGRACE

Mr. Clemens Makes an Address Before the Members of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls.

Expressing himself as strongly in favor of woman's rights, in the past, the present, and the future, Mark Twain, at the annual meeting of the members of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, last night said that he believed that if women had the right of suffrage such corruption as is said to exist in this city would be swept away. He predicted that the time would come when women in this city would be allowed to vote, and he contended that it would mean much for the purity of the city when such was the case.

The meeting at which Mr. Clemens made these predictions, in a speech of characteristic humor and wit, was held in the vestry room of the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Every seat was taken, long before the exercises began, with members of the society and its well wishers. Mr. Clemens entered with Nathaniel Meyers, the President, and as he took his seat on the platform there was a greeting of applause.

Mr. Meyers presented a report in which the progress of the school, which is situated at 267 Henry Street, was outlined in detail. "It is the only society in the city," he said, "which affords a trade deucation to Jewish girls. It was incorporated in 1884, but the school had existed for three years previous to the time it was incorporated. The board elected a year ago reports progress that is very satisfying. As an illustration of the development of the institution, we now have twenty one typewriting machines, where we formerly only had four. In the new school building we have eight class rooms, a fine assembly room, library, and a roof garden. The walls are hung with pretty pictures, the library is furnished on a plan of comfort, provided with many volumes. Modern ventilating and sanitary features have been introduced throughout the school. Twelve excellent teachers are in charge of the class rooms:"

"We are not content with seeming to do work," continued Mr. Myers, "we are determined to do it. We do not insist upon good deportment as a fundamental principle—what we do is to strive to interest the pupils in their work. That being accomplished the deportment will take care of itself. The Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools visited our school not long ago and congratulated us, saying that we were doing a work that would benefit the city. The ambition of our girls is illustrated by the fact that they have formed a club and now issue a paper, the As You Like It. We have avoided everything that would tend to pauperize our children.

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOL.

Mr. Myers then gave some statistics of the school, which now has 110 pupils in the commercial department and 40 pupils in the manual department. Both classes are provided with physical culture training in the afternoons. Biblical history and ethics are also taught. He read several interesting letters of graduates from the school, all of whom have secured employment at satisfying wages.

"We are free to say," added Mr. Myers, "that we are prepared to start another school as soon as some benevolent person will provide a site.

"There is no such work done elsewhere for Jewish girls, and I believe there is nothing like it for poor Christian girls, except the Grace Institute, established by ex-Mayor Grace, which reflects greatly to his credit. To help the less fortunate to help themselves is the underlying principle of our work. Certainly a trade education lessens the necessity for other forms of charity." After saying that boys who had not been taught a trade were obviously in less danger than girls, and that notwithstanding that fact, boys were thought of usually, whereas the girls were forgotten, Mr. Myers continued:

"There is not the slightest mention in St. Matthew of the parentage of Mary. The origin of Joseph, on the other hand, is told in forty-two generations. Why this difference? Is it because the history was written by man. It's the story of the lion and the painter over again. The painter showed the man overcoming the lion. 'But,' said the lion, 'you know it was a man who painted it. If a lion had been the painter it might have been different.'

"Now, I want to call attention to the fact that our institution has never been mentioned in anybody's will. The Hebrew Sheltering Orphan Asylum Society annually gives $2,500 to the Technical School for Boys. They have never given us anything. I say this not in a spirit of complaint, but it's worth pondering over."

An election of Trustees followed, and then Mr. Myer introduced Mr. Clemens, saying that he was one who had no prejudices against any kind of man, and adding:

"In one of his works he says that he has no prejudice, whether a man be white or black, Jew or Gentile, debtor or creditor, old or young. The moment he says he is a man he can't say anything worse. But Mr. Clemens has not told us what he thinks of women. So we have asked him to come here and perhaps he will tell us that. He said that he could not resist a request to help our cause."

MARK TWAIN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Clemens said that such help as he was able to give he gave willingly, but it was the kind of help that came from the heart through the mouth.

"Mr. Myers has conducted this matter with distinguished ability," he continued, "but at the end of his report I noticed a defect. He made such a strong appeal to those people who are going to make their wills. Some of you are here, you know. Such an appeal loosens your pursestrings and you want to give. Well, when he was talking I thought 'Now he's going to do it.' When a man makes an appeal like that he ought not to make it for day after to-morrow. We are all creatures of impulse. It's a great mistake to get everybody ready to give money and then not pass the hat." After the laughter had subsided the speaker went on to tell a little story.

"Some years ago in Hartford," he said, "we all went to the church on a hot, sweltering night, to hear the annual report of Mr. Hawley, a city missionary, who went around finding the people who needed help and didn't want to ask for it. He told of the life in the cellars where poverty resided, he gave instances of the heroism and devotion of the poor. The poor are always good to each other. When a man with millions gives we make a great deal of noise. It's noise in the wrong place. For it's the widow's mite that counts.

"Well, Hawley worked me up to a great state. I couldn't wait for him to get through. I had $400 in my pocket. I wanted to give that and borrow more to give. You could see greenbacks in every eye. But he didn't pass the plate, and it grew hotter and we grew sleepier. My enthusiasm went down, down, down—$100 at a time, till finally when the plate came round I stole 10 cents out of it. [Prolonged laughter.] So you see a neglect like this may lead to crime."

Mr. Clemens then said that he thought the President's description of the institution as "almost a model school" would be improved by the omission of the word "almost." He added that in the statement of the neglect of the Virgin Mary he recognized the truth, though he had not read it recently.

"Man has made woman what she is," he went on. "He has kept her down in her proper place. Your President sits here in that self-satisfied conceit of his, and assumes that I don't know anything about women. Why, I have been in favor of women's rights for years. I see in this school a hope for the realization of a project I have always dreamed of. Why, do you know, when I looked at my gray-haired old mother, with her fine head and noble thoughts, I really almost suspected, toward the last, that she was quite as capable of voting as I was. He's got the wrong notion if he thinks I don't know anything about women.

WOMEN MAY VOTE.

"I know that since the women started out on their crusade they have scored in every project they undertook against unjust laws. I would like to see them help make the laws and those who are to enforce them. I would like to see the whiplash in women's hands. The suffrage in the hands of the men degenerates into a couple of petrified parties. The man votes for his party and gets the city in the condition this one is in now—a disgrace to civilization. If I live seventy-five years more—well, I won't—fifty years, then, or twenty-five, I think I'll see women use the ballot. It is the possession of the ballot that counts. If women had it you could tell how they would use it.

Bring before them such a state of affairs as existed in New York City to-day and they would rise in their strength at the next election, elect a Mayor, and sweep away corruption.

"True, they might sit ten years and never use it, but on such occasions they would cast it. Or in the case of an unjust war. Why, war might even pass away and arbitration take its place. It never will so long as men have the votes."

Mr. Clemens said that the contention that only vicious women would vote was absurd. "How many of our 600,000 women are vicious?" he asked. "Not enough to amount to anything. If women could vote, each party would feel compelled to put up the best candidate it could or take the risk of being voted down by the women. States are built on morals—not intellects. And men would never get any morals at all if the women didn't put it into them when they were boys. If women could vote the good women would all vote one way. Men won't do that. It's a choice of evils with them."

Mr. Clemens then said that he had noticed that the President had said that previous to a year ago the institution had a lady Board of Managers, but now it had men.

"And now," he added, amid laughter, "he says they have twenty-one typewriters, whereas before they had only four. Oh, I like that modesty. We men are all like that. Well, at any rate, I hope a lot of us will die and leave something in our wills."

The following were the Trustees elected last night: Miss Anna Davis, Miss Belle Dittenhoefer, Sidney Sternbach, Miss Clara M. Wechsler, Miss Annie Calman, Ferdinand L. Loeb, Mrs. W. M. Mayer, Mrs. M. Heinemann, Mrs. J. N. Bloom, Mrs. F. L. Loeb, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Miss Olivia Leventritt, Maurice Brill, Henry C. Bernheim, A. J. Kridel, and Nathaniel Meyers.

We Have Startled the clothing making industry by the legitimate values we are giving in our Between Seasons' Sale.

12DC

A few unscrupulous tailors (some are too decent to resort to low methods) are imitating us, and right close to us cotton and shoddy goods are being offered in an attempt to offset our offer in making for a limited time

HONEST Suits or Overcoats for $12

from strictly all wool fabrics carefully tailored, substantially trimmed and properly fitted, and which we at no other time make for less than $15.00.

NO SWEATSHOP WORK.

Cohen & Co., Tailors,
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CAUTION—Look for building which we occupy entirely, covered with flags of all nations and pink signs.

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Will sell at Public Auction the balance of their stock of

RICH TABLE CHINA, GLASSWARE AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES

remaining at BROADWAY and 21st STREET. Sale to begin TUESDAY, JANUARY 22d, and following days at 11 A. M.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

A Sale of
TROUSERS

that must interest every man that needs a pair now, or will need a pair shortly.

1,000 Pairs

Fancy Worsted and Cassimere Trousers, of the quality that early in the season were sold for $4 and $5,

$3 a pair.

1,500 Pairs

Purest through-and-through Worsted, Cassimere, and Scotch Cheviot Trousers, of the quality that early in the season were sold for $6 and $7,

$4 a pair.

SIZES TO FIT ALL SHAPES.
Open Saturday Evening.

THE Thompson COMPANY CLOTHIERS
25 BROADWAY,
Opposite City Hall Park, Just Below Murray St.

BRITISH SHIP FOUNDERS.

The Moel Tryvan Lost in English Channel—Part of Crew Saved.

CHERBOURG, Jan. 20.—The British four-masted ship Moel Tryvan has foundered in the Channel. Seven out of her crew of eighteen were saved. They were picked up while clinging to the keel of one of the ship's boats and were landed here.

The British four-masted iron ship Moel Tryvan, Capt. E. Jones, of 1,366 tons net register, arrived at Antwerp Dec. 9 from Iquique. She was owned by Roberts, Owen & Co. of Carnarvon, and was built at Sunderland in 1884. She was 258 feet long, had 38 feet beam, and was about 23 feet deep. The Moel Tryvan was last surveyed in New York in July, 1898.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....735 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: F. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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THE REFORMING CADETS.

A solution of the troubles at the Military Academy has been reached by the action of the cadets now in attendance. Their voluntary agreement among themselves to abolish all forms of hazing out of respect, as they avow, for the public opinion so strongly expressed in the last few months is creditable to them, and was rightly recognized by the Chairman of the Congressional committee. It is to be said also, to their honor, that the worst forms of offense of this sort had been previously done away with by the upper-class boys. It is highly improbable that the precedent thus established will be departed from in the future. It certainly will not be if it is sustained in good faith and with firmness by the officers in command at the academy.

That this result should have been obtained by the free action of the cadets, instead of by the exercise of the disciplinary power of the officers, or in consequence of imperative legislation by Congress, is in some regards a decided advantage. It is due to a genuine change in the mental attitude of the young men and a new perception of the standard of conduct imposed on them by their profession and by the benefits they accept from the Nation. The feeling that they are a privileged class, entitled to a code of honor different from that of the common herd and less exacting in some of the simplest attributes of a gentleman, has been much weakened if not dissipated by the general and stern condemnation of some of their doings by their fellow-countrymen. It was a very discreditable and dangerous feeling, and it is fortunate that its manifestation was checked by so prompt and universal reproof as it received.

On the other hand, it is not to be denied that the frequent and serious violations of the regulations at the academy, which those in authority have neither repressed nor adequately punished, do not form a pleasant feature of the record of West Point. There is a disquieting suggestion in the voluntary abolition by the cadets of practices forbidden by the rules of the academy. The discipline at the Military Academy is severe in most regards, and ought to be in all. It rests on the fundamental principle that, in order to command, an officer must learn to obey. There is something that would be ludicrous, if it were not so grave, in the fact that there has long been a systematic and organized plan among the cadets of the upper classes to teach their juniors implicit obedience to them by the practice of gross disobedience on their own part. It is conceivable that the lesson learned by the young gentlemen at the academy will not be without its significance and value to the general body of the officers of the regular army, and that they will disclose in the future a closer sympathy with—possibly a greater respect for—the opinion of the country, which has regarded the recent chapter in the history of the academy with regret deepened by affection for and pride in the institution and the noble body of its graduates.

AN ELASTIC CURRENCY.

The bill recently introduced in the House by Representative LOVERING of Massachusetts, a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, to provide greater elasticity for the currency, can hardly receive much attention at this late date, but it will at least serve to direct public opinion and the opinion of the House toward a real need in our currency system. Mr. LOVERING'S plan of allowing extra issues of the banknotes in time of great demand, on the payment of additional taxation during the time that they are outstanding, with a provision for a common redemption fund, would undoubtedly have a good effect. Its chief defect is that it does not provide for contraction as easy and natural as the expansion.

This, it is to be said, however, is a defect that cannot be got rid of so long as the present basis of security is retained, and the volume of the note issues is left to depend more on the market price of United States bonds than on the actual requirements of business. This is so plainly the case that when the Currency bill of last March was passed, it was found necessary to include a costly refunding scheme, with special inducements to the banks, in order to secure the increase of the currency that was unquestionably needed. In other words, the arbitrary nature of the security required for the notes makes unprofitable the safe supply of credit in the form of notes which in normal conditions would afford a profit. No one has a clearer notion of this state of things and its effect than the present Secretary of the Treasury. He has repeatedly urged it upon the attention of Congress and of the country. But until the business men and especially the bankers agree as to a remedy, little is likely to be done. Probably while all is going well in our affairs not much attention can be secured for this matter, but as soon as a reverse of the present prosperity approaches, as it certainly will in time, the difficulties and faults of our system will make themselves felt.

PNEUMATIC POSTAL SERVICE.

The protest and appeal of the Merchants' Association of this city in the matter of the pneumatic tube service for the transmission of mails within the city deserves the careful attention of every Representative not only of this State but of the entire country.

The situation, according to the association, sustained by the Post Office Department and a commission of unusually competent experts, is very simple. The pneumatic tubes are now in use in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Boston. They are used for the transmission of mail matter from the chief offices to the branches and to the railways. They save a great deal of time and labor; they give much more sure, speedy, and regular delivery, especially in the case of letters intended for special fast mail trains and steamers; they guard against delays by blockades of the streets through the accidents which every city resident knows are frequent; they make it possible to handle mail matter continuously as it comes to hand and not to let it accumulate and block the work of the offices; they are, in short, precisely the same kind of improvement that the postal cars are. It is absurd that they should be abandoned except under necessity.

As the Merchants' Association points out, it is the plain duty of the Government to make the service of the mails as complete, rapid, and sure as possible. It is a Government monopoly. There is absolutely no escape from its use. There can be no competition with it, not merely because of the unlimited resources the Government can devote to crushing competition, but also because all competition is illegal and will be punished. Business, great or small, is utterly impossible without it. Under the constantly growing volume and stress of business, domestic or foreign, the saving of time and of uncertainty in the Postal Service is essential; it is the saving of friction, and all friction is costly as speed increases. In these circumstances the Government really holds a most important business trust in its hands. The department particularly charged with the trust is heartily in favor of the retention and extension of the pneumatic tube service, and is so after the most deliberate and careful investigation. We cannot understand how the House can think it its duty to disregard the judgment of the Post Office Department, and we hope that when the facts are laid before it it will not insist on so doing. Certainly no Representative or Senator from this State should consent to so grave and injurious a blunder.

ENGLAND'S BAD ADVISERS.

We learn from last Thursday's telegrams that England has received through The London Times a "bitter invocation to Great Britain not to give anti-English Americans an opportunity for exultation over her surrender" respecting the Senate's amendments to the Nicaragua Canal convention. It would seem that England is advised, not to say incited, to punish the majority of Americans by way of disciplining the minority. Nothing is more certain than that sentiment regarding England was the least motive upon which the Senate's procedure was based, and that hostility to England was more marked among the minority than among the majority. Outside of the Senate this is true in even more marked degree. Thus, by taking the advice offered, England would rather affront her friends than punish her enemies. The result—expressed as a supposition, not as a threat—would or might be the abrogation of the Clayton convention, through conversion of the Senate's minority into a majority, and the substitution for the present canal scheme of another with tolls discriminating against British commerce. Thus English commerce would be penalized by way of punishing American Anglophobes. Assuredly they hoped for no such quick ample revenge when they found themselves in a beggarly minority in the Senate's vote.

We refrain from making a counter appeal to England to accept the amendments to gratify her friends in this country. In our opinion both appeals are equally improper as tending to mingle foreign and domestic politics. We should be very sorry to see any question whatever supported or opposed upon friendship or hostility to England, or any other foreign country. That way lies the end of good feeling, however hearty. Whether the Senate's action was right or wrong—and THE TIMES has made its criticism of it—it was based upon the Senate's idea of American interests and the merits of the question. In that spirit, it is to be hoped, England will deal with the matter. Nothing could be more unfortunate than the conversion of a business proposition into one involving racial sentiment on either side the ocean, or both, for it could not be confined to either side alone. We have no fancy for a campaign upon such an issue, and we may suppose neither has Lord SALISBURY. And, by the way, why should England's action, whatever it is, be either a "surrender" or a victory? England has not yet taken any position upon the subject. It was impossible to take a position before she was notified of the Senate's action, and having taken no position there can be no surrender. As a matter of common sense we should think a "surrender" with a guarantee of equality to British commerce was a more acceptable proposition than a "victory" with inequality, which would drive English ships out of the trade.

In the last number of The National Review, published in London, we find over the signature A. MAURICE LOW a similar appeal to English passions rather than to English reason or English interests. Mr. Low has found somewhere—he does not name his authorities—quite a number of ill-bred expressions regarding England. He calls them "ordure," and argues that England's action should be determined by them. We will not dissent from his characterization of them, but only from his estimate of their importance and their proper place in this negotiation. Whether such expressions and their opposites be weighed or counted, the balance in or out of the Senate is in England's favor. But whether it be so or otherwise, the introduction of "ordure" into the council chamber is a mistake which we assume England's advisers will not make. What attitude would it be possible for the United States to take toward an answer based upon such considerations? Whether the Senate's reasons for its action were adequate or inadequate, they were candid and meritorious. Such it is to be assumed will be England's reply, whatever it is, and as such it can be received with calmness and respect. No well wisher of either country can regard with equanimity the reception of a reply based upon such considerations as these advisers press upon a distant public without means of learning how they are misled, and this is the opinion of those who have not failed to criticise the action of the Senate, although for different reasons than those here condemned.

VIBRATION FROM TUNNEL TRAINS.

It is gratifying to note that the contractor for the New York underground rapid transit road is experimenting with a view to minimizing the nuisance of vibration and noise attending the running of trains in the tunnel. For this purpose he is now constructing a section of 1,200 feet of track to be tested experimentally. The roadbed consists of a trough-shaped layer of concrete in a ditch of the same shape 10 feet wide and 2½ feet deep. The concrete is 18 inches in thickness at the centre and 26 inches deep at the sides. The eighty-pound steel rails will be spiked to a continuous line of wooden planks laid on the outer sides of the trough in position to properly distribute the rail bearing. The plank will be secured in place by longitudinal angle irons imbedded in the concrete on either side. It is believed this will give a firm and silent roadbed. If not, other plans should be tried. The problem is one which should be studied to a satisfactory conclusion. The advantage of the remotely separated portions of New York, which will be chiefly served by the new rapid transit tunnel system, would be dearly purchased at the cost of seriously and permanently depreciating the value of the property along or immediately adjacent to the route selected.

In London the injury to property and the infringement of the rights of property owners resulting from the noise and vibration caused by the running of trains of the underground electrical railways, and especially those of the London Central Railway, have given rise to a great deal of litigation which promises to incumber the court calendars for years to come. These are conditions which should not be blundered into in New York. To some extent they are probably inseparable from the operation of a tunnel under a relatively narrow street closely built up on both sides; but the interest of the city demands that they be reduced to a minimum. To depreciate the rental value of property in one neighborhood is to increase the burdens of taxation upon property in other neighborhoods, with disadvantage to all interests affected. That the contractor is making experiments looking to a roadbed which will give the least possible noise and vibration warrants the hope that the damage to property owners along the line will be only what is unavoidable. Meanwhile it is not too soon to give thought to the problems of car and engine building with the same end in view. An engine which transmits to a rigid foot plate the pound of its drivers over rail joints and cars which are as resonant as fiddle bodies will clatter and roar, no matter what sort of roadbed they are run over.

THE AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS.

So far as they have come to hand, the results of the Reichsrath elections recently held in Austria and Bohemia show that the status of the retiring Parliament has not been altered in a way that can promise a settlement of the question which has distracted the dual monarchy, and which, combined with nearer antagonisms of race and language, had rendered legislation impossible.

While it is inconceivable that the new Parliament will be more pliable than was the last in regard to granting the economic concessions which Hungary earnestly demands, and which her advancement seems to justify, yet the fact that several important fanatics of the most bitter and unrelenting factions have gone down is not without significance. The hand of fate, as represented by Social Democracy, has been most heavily felt upon the Militant Clericals. At Botzen, the stronghold of the Catholic Party, Baron DI PAULI, an ex-Minister, who in the campaign preceding the elections made use of an extraordinary letter of recommendation from the Pope, was badly defeated. Another vociferous exponent of Clericalism in Lower Austria, Dr. GESSMANN, has also gone down. In the Vienna district the constituencies supposed to be in the hand of the Jew-baiting Burgomaster, Dr. LUEGER, have shown their contempt of the fusion between the Anti-Semitics and the Clericals by returning men who are not notorious as controversialists in any particular. On the other hand, the Social Democrats, who lost six out of their seven seats in Bohemia, may console themselves with the fact that the men who take their places have no intention of allying themselves with the extreme wing of Nationalism, whether German or Czech.

Hence, as the extremists of all parties seem to have suffered, it is not a too extravagant hope that matters of Austrian and of international interest will be rationally discussed when the Reichsrath assembles. The budget will offer no serious obstacle, nor will the presentation of the annual army bill, for even more than did the last Parliament the new body will recognize the importance of keeping up appearances before foreign gaze. But at the first sign that the Premier, Dr. VON KOERBER, means to press for a settlement of the Austro-Hungarian dispute, chaos will again prevail which can be annulled but not tranquillized by the imperial prerogative. What will then happen?

Dr. VON KOERBER has recently announced that, should legislative administration by the Emperor again be found necessary, a scheme would be introduced for an extension of the franchise. In the end, however, the result would be the same. What Austria would thus gain in regard to the Hungarian question she would lose to the Germans and to the Slavs, who on their own issues would render legislation still further unsatisfactory, if not impossible. In the meantime Hungary views the situation with the utmost tranquillity, if one may judge by the words of M. SZELL, the Hungarian Premier. While acknowledging that the political union with Austria is necessary to the welfare of his country, he is unrelenting in demanding fiscal independence. What would be his attitude were the aged and beloved Emperor to pass away it is hard to say. But it is certainly true that the general esteem in which FRANCIS JOSEPH is held by nearly all of the contending factions has gone far to keep in the background the stealthy increase of the party for German federation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to the head of the Bureau of Records of the Brooklyn Health Board, the excess of deaths over births shown year after year in the reports of the Brooklyn statisticians is due simply to the fact that while every death of necessity finds a place in the tables, a considerable number of births are never recorded. This may relieve Brooklyn from the suspicion of abnormal insalubrity, but it reveals that something rather serious is the matter either with the law or those whose duty it is to enforce it. There is little less reason for insisting on an accurate and complete recording of births than for a similar recording of deaths, and laxness in the one direction opens the way to abuses almost as serious and dangerous as would result from laxness in the other. If many Brooklyn physicians are neglecting to report births in accordance with the provisions of an entirely wise law, their attention certainly should be called to the duty they are leaving unperformed, and the very best way to waken their interest in the matter would be by inflicting upon a few of them the penalty which the law provides. But is it not possible that there is another and less alarming explanation for this excess of deaths over births in Brooklyn? That city—or borough, to be exact—is a quiet place, especially attractive to those whose years are many and who seek relief from metropolitan noises and excitements. People who have "retired" are numerous there, and such people—well, they tend to increase the list of departures, not that of arrivals. Of course, for other reasons, folks with a contrary tendency also flock to peaceful Brooklyn, but the first years of human life are especially perilous, and when both the very young and those of more than average age are attracted to a certain place, that place is not likely to find its vital statistics pleasant reading.

—For a condemnation of "Christian Science" that is calm and courteous as well as severe we can recommend one to be found in the latest number of Zion's Herald. The writer, after saying that if the logic of the "Scientists" is effective against disease, it ought to be equally effective against hunger and cold, since these, too, are not realities in the same sense that fevers are not, proceeds as follows: "An incomplete disjunction is the source of these good people's confusion, so far as it has an intellectual root. They make the antithesis of the real to be the unreal in the sense of the fictitious and illusory. Hence, when disease and pain are declared to be non-substantial, the conclusion is drawn that they are distempered fancies which would vanish before proper mental illumination. But there is another possibility. They are not substances, and in this sense are unreal. But they are forms of human experience with very definite conditions and laws, and in this sense they are only too real." Experience, he continues, has its laws and conditions, and experience is what it is, no matter what we call it. The conclusion is: "We recommend our Christian Science brethren to try their logic on a blizzard, preferably by absent treatment; and, in default of success, to consider whether a logic that fails with blizzards may not be faulty with respect to disease." That is one way to treat the matter, and perhaps it is a good one. We have our doubts, however. The strength and safety of "Christian Science" lie chiefly in the habit of kindly people to treat it as a delusion instead of a money-making fraud, which it at least also is.

—Pleasant as it is for the American manufacturers to read the constantly arriving confessions that their invasion of the European markets is so successful as to cause the utmost anxiety and alarm among their foreign rivals, the American consumers—a vastly larger class—have no particular reason for rejoicing in these triumphs of their fellow-countrymen. The spectacle may, indeed, interest them as a spectacle, but they are getting little if any direct profit from it. The peculiarities of the situation are well explained—though not for the first time, of course—by a correspondent of one of the London papers. Our manufacturers, he says, by the prompt and intelligent utilization of improved machinery and improved methods of working their men, have vastly increased their output, and the part of this in excess of the demands of the home market they can export at very low prices. But, we read, "the American consumer does not get the benefit of the labor and time saving machinery used in their manufactories, but the foreign consumer does. The American manufacturer maintains the price of a commodity to American citizens after he has reduced it to foreigners, because he has not to face the competition in the home market which he meets with in nearly every other market of the world. The heavy import taxes account for that." The foreign observer admits, however, that the success of our competition abroad is not altogether due to our tariff, and he scolds the British manufacturers for their stupidity in not realizing, as ours do, that their employes have brains as well as muscles, and ought to be encouraged to use the former as well as the latter. "In the States," he says, "the inventive faculties of the workers are encouraged more than they are here. There are scores of inventions in America patented in the names of the workers who were the originators of them. If in this country a workman makes a discovery in the course of his employment, and while at work evolves a mechanical device for reducing his labor, and at the same time increasing the product of it, his employer frequently insists on the invention being patented in his own name. The American says: 'If one of my fellows strikes an idea, I give him the credit for it and a substantial share in the benefits derived from it.'"

—In the estimation of The Medical Record, influenza, or, as it is now called, the grip, is, all things considered, "the most insidious and dangerous disease which attacks civilized races." No specific for the malady is known, according to this authority, and its onslaughts are not to be effectually guarded against. The disease takes so many forms that it cannot be treated on any general principles, but each case has to be made a special study. Herein lies the extreme peril of attempts at self-medication, and there is reason for believing that many patients suffer more from the effects of drugs unwisely chosen by themselves or other amateurs in the healing art than they do from the influenza. The best preventive measures are to strengthen and brace up the system by living an active, healthy life, and especially by avoiding the badly ventilated and overheated rooms which are characteristic of American homes and public and semi-public buildings. On the first suspicion of an attack, the sufferer should consult a physician, and be guided by reason and clinical experience. These teach rest in bed, the avoidance of drastic agents, and, above all, the curbing of the desire to leave the sickroom until after the seeds of the disease are entirely eliminated from the system. As in the case of all contagious maladies, thorough ventilation is a prime desideratum. "While influenza," adds The Medical Record, "is a self-limited disease, and mild and uncomplicated cases may safely be left to the resources of nature, it is unfortunately true that the disease has to a greater extent than any other the faculty of attacking some weak spot in a person's armor; hence complications are numerous, and in virtue of the complications and sequelae, often prove disastrous. The most common complications and sequelae, it is superfluous to remark, are respiratory affections, of which pneumonia is the most often fatal." The writer insists that overheated rooms supply the conditions in which the grip germ does its best—or worst. There it not only is thoroughly at home, but it also finds victims most susceptible to attack.

TARIFF POLICY RUINOUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the prospect of the much-talked-of bill reducing the revenue tax being passed by Congress, permit me to say a few words in favor of the far more rational course advocated by your valuable paper.

There seems to be a great deal of misunderstanding regarding the real meaning of the condition of our export trade, as is plainly shown by the hazy ideas of most people respecting the balance of trade, which for the past three years has been so strongly in our favor. While the subject is too complex to go into in detail here, yet we may see, by briefly examining the situation, that we are slowly but surely ruining our foreign trade by our short-sighted tariff policy. England, France, and Germany are absorbing our products at an unprecedented rate, and the causes of this are the low cost, prompt delivery, and high quality of our goods. The first two of these causes have given them such prestige abroad that we are driving all foreign competitors out of their home markets, the results of which can be readily foreseen unless we take measures to forestall them.

Already English iron manufacturers are crying out against us, the Albara bridge episode being an example of the many like occurrences which must follow; while France and Germany are continually advocating tariffs discriminating against us.

If we drive foreign manufacturers to the wall, then foreign labor must suffer. With the decline in foreign production foreign demand must diminish, even for our products; and with the general business depression which will follow we are sure to receive a vast number of immigrants. It may be several years before these conditions are realized, but unless we take means to prevent them they are inevitable.

We are the only great commercial Nation exporting more than we import. The imports of the United Kingdom, France and Germany were in 1899 worth in round numbers $800,000,000, $160,000,000, and $200,000,000 more than their exports. Nevertheless, until the recent growth of our foreign trade their imports and exports grew simultaneously. During the last few years, however, we have been robbing England of her markets and have brought her export trade almost to a standstill.

Is it not obvious, therefore, that with the growth of our export trade we must have a corresponding growth of our import trade? The world cannot pay us cash indefinitely, but there are many things in which it can pay us if we will but let it. An increase in our imports from any country means that that country can buy more freely from us and all other countries, who in turn can buy of us; and to bring this about we must reduce our tariff. A gradual reduction of it now that the revenue may be spared cannot possibly harm us, and will save us from much regret in future years.

How much better to maintain the present rate of production which keeps the so-called "war tax" from being a burden than to continue our present tariff policy until the inevitable reaction begins!

C. LANGDON PERRY.

Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1901.

Mr. Cleveland's Hearers Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Grover Cleveland penned, in the seclusion of his Princeton library, that thoughtful but rather sober-keyed speech which he delivered before the Holland Society last evening he should have taken counsel of the eminent descendant of the Dutch race who is the author of "Fisherman's Luck" as to its possible effect on his audience. For it appears that the reasoning capabilities of some of those eminent New Yorkers of Dutch extraction were as capricious as those of the wary trout. While they greedily jumped at the bait of his denunciation of England's gamblers' war in South Africa, they turned tail and fled when he dangled in front of them the same bait in the guise of a reprobation of our own unenviable position in the Philippine Archipelago.

From the day when James, Duke of York, armed with a royal grant from his brother Charles and backed by a fleet compelled Hard-Koppig Piet to vacate the Province of New Amsterdam, the while stamping his wooden leg and defiantly tearing into bits his English successor's summons to surrender, the Dutch have been the mortal enemies of the English. And although, through the Act of Settlement that called the deposed King's daughter Mary to the throne from which the anti-Catholic sentiment of the English Nation had driven the same James, William of Orange injected a strain of Dutch blood into the present reigning family of England, still the old race rancor survives. When the eminent guest undertook to parallel his reference to the Transvaal affair by pointing to a glaring contemporaneous similitude in which he, as well as they, were, by the logic of events, implicated, they treated him to the discourtesy of cries of dissent and a shuffling of feet that was designed to drown his words. How is it that they could complaisantly swallow the pill of desire, coated with the bitterness of self-satisfied hatred, and gagged at the same pill because it lacked the sweet coating of amour propre? Surely, the guest was entitled to some latitude in his remarks; and as he was talking of things public, and not of things personal, he did not transcend the limits of politeness that marks the line of transgression among gentlemen. If they wanted sweetness without light, why didn't they invite some facetious popinjay to smear them with "taffy"?

FINDLAY SACKETT.

New York, Jan. 18, 1901.

The Philippine Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of to-day, "What Are We to Do with the Philippines?" is timely and should attract attention at Washington. There has been too much mystery about the action of the Administration, from beginning to end, in matters relating to the Philippines. The Taft commission, from which much light and wisdom was expected, has been as mysterious in its movements as the military commissions. Its statement that within sixty days after the defeat of Bryan the Filipino insurrection (so-called) would fall to pieces has not been fulfilled. On the contrary, Gen. MacArthur is calling for more troops, and, as you say, the situation is extremely unsatisfactory.

Even the Administration organs are calling for information. The President and his Cabinet and Congress must remember that while, as a whole, the American people are sensible, patriotic, and patient, they want to know, and have a right to know, what is the real state of affairs in the Philippines at this time. HAMILTON.

New York, Jan. 14, 1901.

French and American Families.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have often read in your valuable paper editorials regarding the decreasing population of France. It is admittedly a most serious thing for said country. But it is also clear that the French people themselves are to be blamed. It cannot be adduced as an excuse that they individually are so poor that they cannot get married and support a family, because the French citizen is known to be in comparatively easy circumstances. The fact is, plainly speaking, that the citizens of France are too selfish to be willing to face the responsibility of bringing up a family. They are willing to sacrifice everything for a life of ease and pleasure. Consequently they will not be troubled with children.

But we do not need to go out of this country to find the same state of affairs. It is notorious that the real Americans (Yankees) have much smaller families than the Europeans, (excepting the French.) Compare the families of the natives of this country with the families of European emigrants, and you will find that in nine cases out of ten the new-comers have the more numerous ones.

One of our most prominent professors said some time ago on a certain occasion that this country was the graveyard of Europe and that if the emigration should through some cause stop, the situation here would be similar to that in France. The cause is, so far as I can see, the same—we do not love children enough. We will not for their sake give up the ease and comfort of life. But who will say that this idea is the right one? HENRY NELSON.

New York, Jan. 19, 1901.

Fresh Air Advocates Attacked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no way of suppressing the fresh-air fiend? She is doing deadly work this grippy Winter. I wish I might write "he," for then there would be more hope of relief, but this enemy to comfort is nearly always a "she," a fact which caused me to "blush for my gender," à la Fanny Squeers. In my opinion, when one of these pitiless pachyderms causes the death (from grip or pneumonia) of some delicate woman by opening a window upon her, the offender is quite as deserving of the electric chair as if she had killed her victim by bullet or poison. CLARA MARSHALL.

New York, Jan. 18, 1901.

NUGGETS.

With Emphasis.

"Say, Joe," remarked Stroller, who was anxious for a jaunt, "what do you say to a tramp after dinner?" "Generally," replied Joe Kose, "I say: 'Get out, or I'll turn the dog on to you.'"—Philadelphia Record.

Correct, If Not Grammatical.

Johnny—Pa, Aunt Hannah says boils are healthy. Shouldn't she say "healthful"?

Wise Father—Well, your aunt didn't mean to be grammatical, but I guess she was this time. It is the boil that is healthy, not the fellow who carries it around.—Boston Transcript.

Present Needs.

"Yes, that's a beautifully bound book of your sermons, Mr. Straitlace. Well, no, George hasn't read it yet. He only has time to read at night, you know. Yes, he understands it's for the saving of souls. But George is so practical. He thought he'd rather save his eyes first."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mean About It.

"Whenever Bannister wants to get even with his wife for anything that she has said to make him feel like a whipped cur he says 'hello' to her."

"Why?"

"She was a telephone girl before he married her, and is trying, now that they have money, to keep it a secret."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Artist's Way to Success.

"What is the indispensable gift of a successful artist nowadays?"

"Well, he must have the knack of making his work look crazy and stylish."—Detroit Free Press.

The Unfortunate Members.

Some Congressmen have the grip, and some have lost it.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

Friendship.

"Hit am strange," remarked Uncle Ephe, "but mighty true, dat real frenship am bofe de greates' necessity an' de greates' luxury."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

First Thought.

"What animal is it that is web-footed, Tommie?"

"The spider, Ma'am."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Professor's Rebuke.

Alex Smart—The earth is merely a speck in the universe.

Professor Squelcher—While your statement is true, young man, that does not justify your apparent theory that you own it.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

The Lunch Counter Stoop.

"I am not surprised the doctors have discovered that the lunch counter habit has brought in a peculiar hump on the shoulders."

"Well, what more does it show than that where men are bent on eating they incline to eat?"—Philadelphia Times.

Fatuity.

In the theatre business, however, angels rush in where ordinary fools wouldn't put up a cent.—Detroit Journal.

THE COLD SPARE BED.

Clara A. Trask in The New England Farmer.

When you have a friend to visit you, if she be a welcome guest,
You will try to make her happy, and you'll give her of your best;
You'll tell her all the story of your varied household cares,
And everlastingly you'll prate about your own affairs;
But whatever else you do, don't for Heaven's sake, be led
To put that helpless woman in the cold spare bed!

You may tell her of your troubles with your numerous hired girls,
And what "she said," and what "I said," till her understanding whirls;
You may talk of the servant question till the setting moon's last gleam,
And begin again next morning on the same old tiresome theme;
But whatever else you do, don't for Heaven's sake, be led
To put that helpless woman in the cold spare bed!

You may tell her of your pains and aches, and what the doctor said,
That time you came near dying with neuralgia in your head;
Of how you poured down bitters, and drops and patent pills,
When you caught the dread malaria, and had such awful chills;
You may bore her, you may weary her, till she wishes she were dead;
But, for Heaven's sake, don't put her in the cold spare bed!

SERVICES FOR CHILDREN.

Missionary Meetings Held in Thirteen Episcopal Churches.

Special missionary services for children were held in thirteen Episcopal churches in and about this city yesterday afternoon. The services were under the auspices of the Junior Department of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions. Up to recently Mrs. Henry Mottet, wife of the rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, has been the President of this organization. She resigned on account of illhealth, however, and her place has been filled by Miss Angelica Church of 120 East Twenty-third Street.

The order of services was arranged by the officers of the New York Junior Department of the auxiliary, and submitted to Bishop Potter for his approval before copies of it were distributed in the churches. It included the singing of appropriate hymns, the recital of a missionary catechism, and addresses. The meetings at all the churches were well attended by children in spite of the cold weather. The speakers who addressed the various meetings were the Rev. T. Hartfield of Brewster, N. Y., at Calvary Church; the Rev. George B. Pratt of Porto Rico at Christ Church; the Rev. Joshua Kimber, Associate Secretary of the Board of Missions, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest; Bishop Potter at the Cathedral Crypt; the Rev. Arprose Bring of Japan at St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven; Dr. Mary Gates of China at St. Paul's Church; Bishop Leonard of Salt Lake at St. James's Church, Bishop Hare of South Dakota at Trinity Church; the Rev. N. Beckwith of Galveston, Texas, at Christ Church, New Brighton; the Rev. William Cabell Brown of Brazil at Trinity Church, Mount Vernon; the Rev. J. M. Neifert at St. Paul's Church, Yonkers; the Rev. A. B. Hunter of Raleigh, N. C., at St. Luke's Church, and Deaconess Elliot of Utah at the Pro-Cathedral, on Stanton Street.

WOMAN IN THE PULPIT.

The Rev. Nina Vail Replaces Her Husband, Who Is Suffering with a Cold.

The Rev. Nina Vail, wife of the Rev. Charles H. Vail, pastor of the First Universalist Church, Jersey City, who had announced that she would take charge of her husband's pulpit in February, was unexpectedly called on to officiate yesterday. Mr. Vail, who is the Gubernatorial candidate of the Social Democratic Party, was unable to preach owing to a severe cold contracted during a lecture tour.

Mrs. Vail was listened to by a very small congregation. She took for her text part of Matthew, xvi., 19: "I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven." In her discourse she likened the home to Heaven, and said that the principal key was that which opened the door to the future life of the child. His fate, she said, was in his mother's hands, and she could lead him to happiness or misery, as she chose. The other keys were the key of truth and the key of religion, which were important in building up the home. Another key opened the door to marriage, in which the husband and wife held the keys to each other's happiness. She said that in her experience she had found that men and women generally performed their duties faithfully in all the walks of life.

Mrs. Vail will preach again next Sunday morning.

New Lutheran Church in Jersey City.

The old Scotch Presbyterian Church, in Jersey City, which was purchased by the trustees of the Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, was dedicated to the new faith yesterday. The services were conducted by the Rev. Eugene E. Neudewitz, Boston. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Charles S. Albert of Philadelphia. The afternoon services were conducted by the Rev. J. G. Remensynder of New York. The evening services were conducted by the Rev. J. J. Young and the Rev. G. F. Krotel, both of New York. A brief sermon was delivered by each.

FATHER DUCEY TALKS TO ACTORS

Tells Their Church Alliance that Women Are What Men Make Them.

The thirteenth regular service of the Actors' Church Alliance was held yesterday afternoon in St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey preaching a sermon on the subject of "Christian Fatherhood." He prophesied that the present century would see such brotherhood accentuated as never before.

"Every one who needs help is a man's neighbor," he said. "It is a pity that the world has divided itself into different deep folds, but however different are the intellectual views of men, their moral views in this point are universal."

Father Ducey exhorted those of the clerical profession to be helpful to each other and not to let themselves be corrupted by becoming slaves of society. Speaking of the women of the stage, he said:

"There are some bad women, to be sure, but my judgment is that women are what men make them. God that I believe in, and a faith which exalts women. Don't tell me that evil and immorality are necessary. Don't tell me that your boys must sow their wild oats. You don't hear of girls having to sow theirs. Why have men the more right to sow than women?"

Among those who are expected to be present at the January reception of the Actors' Church Alliance are Bishop Potter and E. S. Willard.

Municipal Dwellings for Working People

A proposed bill relative to model municipal city dwellings for working people, accompanied by a petition urging the passage of the bill, was submitted for indorsement at the Central Federated Union meeting yesterday by Alexander Shaw of the Associated Carpenters, which are not represented in the central body. The bill and petition were referred to the Law and Legislation Committee. The bill provides for the municipality purchasing a model tenement or tenements filling an entire city block, built on the most approved modern principles, with elevators for residents and renting homes in them to working people. The petition is signed by the Rev. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, Walter C. B. Bentley, the Rev. Joseph Reynolds, Assemblyman Richard S. Reilley, and others. The bill and petition were referred to the Law and Legislative Committee.

METROPOLITAN OPERA CONCERT.

Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink sang at the Metropolitan Opera House last night in Rossini's "Stabat Mater," which was a special feature of the regular Sunday concert, the fifth of the season. The male solo parts were taken by M. Plançon and M. Imbart De La Tour.

M. Campagnari's principal piece was Mozart's "Non Piu Andral," ("Le Nozze di Figaro."). He also sang Rossini's "Largo Al Factotum," ("Il Barbiere di Swiglia."). M. Imbart De La Tour's aria from "Aida" was much applauded, as was "Ela, Mater," rendered by M. Plançon and the chorus. M. Mancinelli directed the orchestra. This was the programme:

Overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor"..... Nicolai
"Non Piu Andral." ("Le Nozze di Figaro")..... Mozart
Mr. Campanari.
Aria, "Linda di Chamounix"..... Donizetti
Miss Fritzi Scheff.
Aria, "Aida"..... Verdi
Mr. Imbart De La Tour.
Largo Al Factotum, ("Il Barbiere di Siviglia")..... Rossini
Mr. Campanari.
(a) Romance in F..... Beethoven
(b) Scherzo from Fourth Symphony..... Tschaikowsky

INTERMISSION.

Stabat mater.
(a) Introduction, "Stabat Mater Dolorosa."
Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; Mm. Imbart De La Tour and Plançon, and chorus.
(b) Aria, "Cujus Animam"..Impart De La Tour
(c) Duet, "Quis est Homo"
Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink.
(d) Aria, "Pro Peccatis"..... M. Plançon
(e) Aria and chorus, "Ela, Mater"
M. Plançon and chorus.
(f) Quartet, "Sancta Mater istud agas."
Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Imbart De La Tour and Plançon.
(g) Cavatina, "Fac ut Portem"
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
(h) Aria and chorus, "Inflammatus"
Mme. Nordica and chorus.
(i) Quartet, "Quando Corpus"
Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Imbart De La Tour and Plançon.
(j) Chorus, "In Sempiterna Saecula"..Chorus

The President Out for a Drive.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—President McKinley is convalescing rapidly from his recent attack of the grip. To-day was his best day for several weeks. In the afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, he went out for a drive, greatly enjoying the cold, bracing air which prevailed to-day. To-morrow the President will spend a short time in his office and gradually will increase the period of active work.

SHIP SUBSIDIES AND WHO WILL GET THEM

Opposition to Pending Bill Analyzes the Measure.

THE BENEFICIARIES UNDER IT

Critics Adduce Figures to Show that Four Ship Owners Will Receive About 90 Per Cent. of the Money.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—As an offset to the many and varied bulletins sent out by the "press bureau" of the Ship Subsidy bill, a number of Senators and other political leaders opposed to the measure to-night joined in issuing an analysis of the bill, showing, as they understand the measure, to whom the subsidies will go in the event of its passage. The analysis, under the caption "St. Clement's Prayer. Us Four, and No More," is as follows:

"By his report for 1900, Mr. Chamberlain, United States Commissioner of Navigation, furnished some data as to what ships would get subsidy, and how much each would receive. The situation, meanwhile, has not materially changed, except in directions that confirm the conclusion below noted. Though Mr. Chamberlain's figures are used, it must not be understood but that the facts are much more extreme than he thus admits:

"First—By his previous report, dated Oct. 18, 1899, at Page 37, the Commissioner himself estimated the subsidy earning capacity of only a part of those above noted, viz.: Ships of speed 14 knots or above, at $2,272,184.

"Second—The Commissioner's estimate above is made on the basis of ships in 1899. It so happens that in that year an extraordinary proportion of the vessels of such lines as Pacific Mail, Pacific Coast, and Oceanic were chartered to the Government for the transport service.

"Third—The United States Commissioner also omits to count vessels in the Hawaiian and Porto Rico trade.

"Fourth—In one case, that of the Paris, his subsidy calculation is put at only some $85,000, instead of the $350,000 that she would more ordinarily earn—that ship having been disabled for the greater part of the year by grounding.

"Fifth—Most important of all, the Commissioner has assumed in his estimates that no more subsidy eligible ships would engage in the foreign trade, and that those that are in it would make no more trips with subsidy than without it. If this were true, it should be fatal to the bill. But, of course, it is not true.

"The cool greed of the gentleman who drafted this bill cannot be better illustrated than by considering, in connection with the subsidy rates given, the lists of eligible steamers in connection with their ownership.

AS TO AMERICAN SHIPS.

"Under the Senate bill, as reported, the aggregate subsidy given American vessels is for 6,400 miles, round trip, (of a 3,200-mile voyage—the most common length.)

On 21-knot vessels..$2.26 | On 16-knot vessels..$1.56
On 20-knot vessels.. 2.07 | On 15-knot vessels.. 1.49
On 19-knot vessels.. 1.90 | On 14-knot vessels.. 1.43
On 18-knot vessels.. 1.81 | On 13-knot vessels.. 1.11
On 17-knot vessels.. 1.68 | On 12-knot vessels.. 1.11

These figures represent subsidy per gross ton each voyage, and for shorter voyages there are similarly graded but somewhat higher rates.

A list of the vessels reported by United States Commissioner Chamberlain as eligible to receive full rates, classified by their speed, with gross tonnage in parenthesis after each, is as follows:

Twenty-one knots—New York, 10,674; Paris, 10,668; St. Louis, 11,629; St. Paul, 11,629.

Nineteen knots—None.

Eighteen knots—None.

Seventeen knots—China, 5,060; Havana, 5,667; Mexico, 5,667.

Sixteen knots—Queen, 2,727; St. Paul, 2,240; Senator, 2,409.

Fifteen knots—City of Puebla, 2,623; Alameda, 3,158; Australia, 6,901; Mariposa, 3,158; Seguranca, 4,033; City of Washington, 2,093; El Sud, 4,659; Admiral Dewey, 2,104; Admiral Sampson, 2,104; Admiral Schley, 2,101; La Grande Duchesse, 5,017; Friesland, 6,824.

Fourteen knots—Saratoga, 2,820; Vigilancia, 4,115; Orizaba, 3,496; Seneca, 2,729; Caracas, 2,877; Philadelphia, 2,520; Curacoa, 1,593; City of Peking, 5,079; City of Rio Janeiro, 3,548; Victoria, 3,502; Admiral Farragut, 2,104; City of Seattle, 1,411; Concho, 3,724; Peru, 3,528; Pomona, 1,264; Yucatan, 3,525; Kensington, 8,699; Southwark, 8,697; Westernland, 5,904; Michigan, 4,982; Manhattan, 8,094; Mohawk, 2,784.

Thirteen knots—Ohio, 3,067; Alliance, 2,085; Atlas, 1,942; City of Sydney, 5,017; Columbia, 2,772; Santiago, 2,358; Umatilla, 3,089; Walla Walla, 3,089; Zealandia, 2,730; Noordland, 3,398; Waesland, 4,856; Belgenland, 3,873; Rhineland, 3,868; Manitou, 6,849; Marquette, 7,057; Menominee, 6,919; Mesaba, 6,853; America, 5,138; Europe, 5,302.

Twelve knots—George W. Elder, 1,769; Advance, 2,694; City of Topeka, 1,057; Corona, 1,102; Finance, 2,062; Maverick, 1,561; Oregon, 2,382; San Marcos, 2,859; Shinnecock, 2,362; Cherokee, 2,356; Pennland, 3,867; Appomattox, 2,975; Chickahominy, 2,875; Greenbrier, 2,875; Kanawha, 3,884; Rappahannock, 3,884; Shenandoah, 3,886; Ancon, 1,562; Olympia, 2,837; Tuscarora, 6,117; Chesapeake, 4,557; Lackawanna, 3,855; Potomac, 3,856; Delaware, 3,855; Wyehawken, 2,784; Genesee, 2,830; Suwanee, 2,736.

Comparing this classification with Lloyd's statements of ownership of the vessels scheduled, we find that the International Navigation Company alone will receive the total full subsidies paid for ships of above seventeen knots speed. Or, if we take the whole list, group according to ownership the vessels that are eligible to full subsidy rates, and then take Mr. Chamberlain's own figures as to the yearly subsidy that each would draw, even if it made no more trips with subsidy than it did in 1899 without subsidy, we find that about nine-tenths of all full subsidy in the near future would be drawn by just four of the patriotic subsidy beggars who are behind this bill, viz.:

THE INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(Mr. Griscom's Pennsylvania Railroad Standard Oil Aggregation)

Ship.	Tonnage.	Subsidy.
New York	10,674	$257,841
Paris	10,668	93,708
St. Louis	11,629	408,590
St. Paul	11,629	357,522
Total		$1,117,667

THE NEW YORK AND CUBA MAIL COMPANY.

Ship.	Tonnage.	Subsidy.
Havana	5,667	$63,108
Mexico	5,667	66,502
Seguranca	4,033	45,915
City of Washington	2,093	23,438
El Sud	4,572	2,214
Saratoga	2,820	29,460
Vigilancia	4,115	51,353
Orizaba	3,496	22,889
Seneca	2,729	30,046
Yucatan	3,525	44,732
Santiago	2,358	18,392
Matanzas	2,344	26,636
Niagara	2,265	7,042
Total		$442,688

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Ship	Tonnage.	Subsidy.
China	5,060	$71,179
City of Peking	5,079	53,471
City of Rio de Janeiro	3,548	32,042
Total		$157,252

AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Ship.	Tonnage.	Subsidy.
Admiral Dewey	2,104	$27,673
Admiral Sampson	2,104	25,306
Admiral Schley	2,101	22,090
Admiral Farragut	2,104	26,505
Total		$102,267
All others, (nine.)		

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Ship.	Tonnage.	Subsidy.
Queen	2,727	$16,497
Caracoa	1,593	14,060
Umatilla	3,089	15,807
City of Topeka	1,057	49
Walla Walla	3,089	15,807
Alameda	3,158	26,422
Mariposa	3,158	35,517

PLANT.

Ship.	Tonnage.	Subsidy.
La Grande Duchesse	5,017	$6,269

ATLANTIC AND CARIBBEAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Ship.	Tonnage.	Subsidy.
Caracas	2,877	$15,017
Philadelphia	2,520	4,725

A. T. PRITCHARD.

Ship.	Tonnage.	Subsidy.
Victoria	3,502	$36,841

NEW YORK AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Ship.	Tonnage.	Subsidy.
Concho	3,724	$7,829

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Atlas	1,942	$1,068
Maverick	1,561	505

OREGON RAILWAY NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Ship.	Tonnage.	Subsidy.
George W. Elder	1,710	$472

CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Ship.	Tonnage.	Subsidy.
Cherokee	2,559	$8,435

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

Ship.	Tonnage.	Subsidy.
Olympia	2,837	$18,469
Total		$226,716

Of the full subsidy cream, therefore, there goes even under the grossly inadequate estimate of Commissioner Chamberlain:

To the International Navigation Company	$1,117,667	or 54.5%
To the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company	440,474	or 21.5%
To the Pacific Mail Steamship Company	157,252	or 7.5%
To the American Mail Steamship Company	102,267	or 5.0%
To all others, (nine)	226,716	or 11.5%
Total	$2,044,376	or 100.0%

"The four first named received about nine-tenths of the whole.

AS TO FOREIGN-BUILT STEAMERS.

"Taking the statement in this regard furnished in the recent report of the United States Commissioner of Navigation we find at Pages 273 and 276 the results of his investigation, from which it appears that of 'American citizens' eligible to receive one-half rate subsidy under this bill in respect of foreign-built ships owned by them, there were the following with subsidy swallowing capacity as below noted—even should they not make any more trips under subsidy than last year they made without it.

"It is, of course, understood that notes 'first,' 'second,' 'third,' and 'fifth' at the head of this article are also applicable here, and that the subsidy estimates given are ridiculously small."

No. Ships.	Company.	One-half Rate Subsidy.	Per Cent. Total.
	International Navigation Company, (Pennsylvania Railroad and Standard Oil Interest)		
11		$350,000	37.7
	Atlantic Transport Company, (Pennsylvania Railroad)		
21		334,000	35.9
8	Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad	103,000	11.1
	F. E. Bliss, (Standard Oil Company's London factor)		
8		71,000	7.6
	All others, (T. Hogan & Sons, William R. Grace, United Fruit Company)		
10		72,000	7.7
	Total	$930,000	100.0

"That is, four concerns get more than nine-tenths of this subsidy.

"The above estimate of Standard Oil subsidy receipts is peculiarly modest. In the first place, it omits all mention of the Queen of the Avon and the Elbruz, which, it is understood, were as much a part of the fleet of the Anglo-American Oil Company as were the Tuscarora, Chesapeake, Lackawanna, Potomac, Delaware, Weehawken, Genesee, and Suwanee. Again, this company is but one of the four companies the main ownership of which is in Standard Oil interest, and therefore the Standard Oil Company, and its managers, being 'American citizens,' under the Subsidy bill, entitled to subsidy. The others being the American Petroleum Company, Antwerp, with five ships; American Petroleum Company, Rotterdam, with five ships, and Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, Hamburg, with fifteen ships, and the total subsidy, therefore, coming to the interests represented by Mr. Bliss being probably not far either way from $400,000, instead of $71,000.

SHIPS NOW BUILDING IN AMERICA.

"Again, from the report of the Commissioner of Navigation, we find that of all ships building for foreign trade in American shipyards of full capacity and speed sufficient to earn subsidy, there were just fifteen ships building, aggregating 129,434 tons gross register, and that these were being built at shipyards and for owners, and with subsidy capacity as follows:

No. of Ships.	Shipyards and Owners.	Subsidy.
2	Cramp & Sons; International Nav. Co.	$467,840
2	Newport News; Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	433,412
3	Cramp & Sons; Oceanic S. S. Co.,...	212,220
3	Cramp & Sons; N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.,...	184,855
2	Cramp & Sons; W. P. Clyde & Co.,.	61,560
1	Neafie & Levy; Bolton, Bliss & Dallett	9,945
2	Eastern Shipbuilding Co.; Great Northern S. S. Co.	312,000
15		$1,681,832

"Or, just four shipyards and seven shipowners interested. Of these, one, the Great Northern Steamship Company, speaking by its President, Mr. Hill, repudiates all need for subsidy, denies the propriety of any on the plan proposed by this bill, says he ordered these ships in America because they could be built here more cheaply than abroad; and that if the iron and steel trusts would let up on the price they charge Americans for steel plates it would help ship building more than subsidy.

"'We can build ships in this country,' says Mr. Hill, 'as well and as cheaply as they can be built anywhere in the world. Now I had figures within the last year furnished from the best builders on the Clyde and figures from as good builders as there are in this country, and to my utter amazement the American figures on a single ship were £80,000 to £100,000 under the best Clyde builders, and when we get the Ship Subsidy that is promised see how happy we shall be.

"'The subsidy scheme,' continued Mr. Hill, 'is an excellent thing if it is not abused. I believe that if we could pay a tonnage on the actual commodities of a certain kind based on the distance carried there would be some justice in a subsidy. I analyzed carefully the first bill that was drawn and found that out of $9,000,000 about $7,500,000 went to what is known as the American Line—a good friend of mine—and nine gentlemen. They are always very kind to me when I am crossing.

"'They have set apart 30 per cent. of the apportionment for the Pacific Ocean. No doubt some of my friends thought they were serving me, and in a money sense perhaps they were, but I would much rather see them take the duty off the plates that are to go into the ships when they are built.'

"This leaves our four friends—the International, the Pacific Mail, the Oceanic, and the New York and Cuba Mail—to pocket about 98 per cent. of the remainder that they are not giving Mr. Hill, without thanks from him therefor.

SHIPS NOW BUILDING ABROAD.

"On this point also Mr. Chamberlain reports: 'Of American contractors and owners of such ships eligible to half subsidy there were as follows:

No. Ships.		Aggregate Tonnage.	Estim'd Subsidy.
4	International Nav. Co....	44,000	$396,000
4	Atlantic Transport Co....	53,120	510,524
6	T. Hogan & Sons.....	26,100	85,590
2	Wm. R. Grace & Co....	9,400	32,900
16		132,620	$1,025,614

"Or, just four ship owners interested.

"'It may be possible for a subsidy bill to be so drawn as more accurately to limit and define its beneficiaries, but until some one succeeds in doing it this one will hold the record."

SUGGESTS AN AMENDMENT.

A Liverpool Correspondent Would Have Subsidies Given to Americans Who Sell American Products.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think the following idea as an amendment could be very justly added to the Shipping bill, which is more in harmony with the preamble by putting on the pension list all Americans who have resided abroad over five years and have sold over $15,000,000 or any other amount of American farm produce or manufactured commodities produced solely in the United States during the last fifteen years or during the life of the bill.

This amendment would bring the United States Treasury home to the American in direct connection with the worker, who is responsible for the spreading and using of American products and manufactures ten times more than any transportation line of steamers. This would, of course, deprive the transportation companies of part of the amount mentioned in the bill. They have done nothing but charge the highest rate of freight that the market will afford them on the same products.

Three million dollars out of $9,00... would go a long way to make needy Americans in their old age happy in their native country, covering a greater number of homes and individuals than the present bill designed for the benefit of the American Line and multi-millionaire owners.

This amendment also would be strictly within the harmonious and broad action of the McKinley Tariff bill for the encouragement of having American products and manufactures sold abroad, which has now become a necessity to the farmers and manufacturers alike.

The idea is worth pressing upon the Congressmen. Should the amendment be lost, the writer trusts the bill will also be lost, as there should be no law passed for the benefit of the corporation that is not good enough to stand the test of benefiting the individual citizen, who would do more for the money paid him by the Government than any transportation company could do for the spread of American products and manufactures. FRANKLIN G. COLBY.

Liverpool, Jan. 10, 1901.

SUBSIDY MEN CONFIDENT.

Measure Will Be Called Up To-day, and Backers Say It Will Pass—Claim 52 Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—At 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon Senator Frye (Rep., Me.,) will move that the Subsidy bill be taken up and made the regular order. The understanding is that the bill will hold the floor, giving way only to the appropriation bills. The Democrats have promised not to do any filibustering, and the friends of the bill are counting on not having it delayed except by Senators Butler (Pop., N. C.,) and Pettigrew, (Silver, S. D.)

Those who do not expect the bill to pass, however, point to the fact that the appropriation bills will give endless opportunity for discussion of a legitimate kind and that the Democrats can kill the Subsidy bill in this way and still keep their promise not to filibuster. The possibilities in that line were illustrated by the talk over the canteen and other subjects when the Army bill was under discussion. Nearly all the appropriation bills bristle with subjects on which debate is the most natural thing in the world.

That the friends of the Subsidy bill appreciate this and are not so well satisfied with the situation as they claim to be is shown by the fact that to-night they are reviving the threat of night sessions. If they attempt anything of this kind, it is believed that it will be accepted as a challenge and that there will be considerable filibustering. The threat of night sessions, if carried out, is likely to result in the confinement of the debate exclusively to these night sessions, as the enemies of the bill could easily keep it off the floor while appropriation bills were up.

The friends of the bill claim to-night that not more than five or six speeches will be made on each side. The speeches for the bill, they declare, will be made by Senators Frye, Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) and McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) and those against it by Senators Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) and presumably Butler and Pettigrew. In reality there will be a good many more speeches, and there will be enough to hold the Subsidy bill where it is until the appropriation bills come up. For example, Senator Clay (Dem., Ga.,) has already made one long speech on the bill and has repeatedly declared that that speech was simply the first instalment.

It is also rather curious that of the six speeches which are to be made by supporters of the bill there are to be made by Senators who have been reputed to be anxious to kill the bill, namely, Chandler, Mason, and McMillan. The boomers of the bill are pointing triumphantly to the fact that Chandler, Mason, and McMillan are on their side and are going to speak for the bill. The fact is, however, that if Chandler, Mason, and McMillan want to kill a bill they cannot take any more effectual way of doing it than by making long speeches about it—a fact to which Senator Mason at least is believed to be peculiarly alive.

The advocates of the bill are claiming Democratic votes, and say that it will pass the Senate by a vote of 52. They point with pride to the fact that Senator Quay (Rep., Penn.,) is in favor of the bill in spite of what Senator Hanna did to him last year.

THE PROGRAMME IN CONGRESS.

Appropriation Bills Will Probably Consume the Time of Both Houses This Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate will take up the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill Monday, as soon as possible after convening. There is little in the bill that ordinarily would create debate, but it does not seem improbable that several days may be required to act on it.

Senator Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Chairman of the Finance Committee, probably will report the War Revenue Reduction bill Monday or Tuesday, and he will ask immediate consideration for that measure. The rules of the Senate give preference to revenue bills, as they do to appropriation bills, and no order of the Senate will be necessary to make a place for that bill. It is not probable that any effort will be made to displace appropriation bills with that measure, but all Senators seem united in the opinion that it necessarily must become a law during the session, and if there should be an occasion when it would be necessary to decide between it and some bill other than an appropriation bill, the preference almost certainly would be given to the Revenue bill.

The present impression, however, is that this bill will be soon disposed of. Democratic Senators probably will make an effort to secure additional reductions, but, failing in this, will vote for the bill. The Pension and Military Academy Appropriation bills also are on the calendar and will receive early attention. The Indian Appropriation bill will be reported early in the week, but will not be pressed.

Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) has not indicated his purpose with reference to the Nicaragua Canal bill, but his friends say that he will delay a reasonable time, and that if England does not act upon the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, he then will move consideration of the Canal bill.

Renewed effort will be made Monday or Tuesday in executive session to secure the confirmation of James S. Harlan as Attorney General for Porto Rico, and also to secure ratification of the treaty with Spain for the cession of the remaining islands of the Philippine group.

The House of Representatives will devote most of its attention during the coming week to appropriation bills, a series of them—District of Columbia, Fortifications, Naval, Post Office, and Agriculture—being ready for consideration. At the outset, however, there will be a day or two given to other measures having right of way. The Army Reorganization bill will be reported back promptly from the Committee on Military Affairs, probably to-morrow, and sent to conferees with a general disagreement to all Senate amendments. It may be reported back during the latter part of the week, and a sharp contest is promised, Mr Richardson of Tennessee, the minority leader, having intimated that there will be a discussion of each paragraph.

The District of Columbia is entitled to to-morrow, and will seek to hold the day for the consideration of local measures. The bulky Postal Codification bill also is before the House as a continuing order, and will require much of the time not given to appropriation bills. Efforts are being made to have the bill to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service made a special order for Tuesday.

The appropriation bills referred to will consume the time during the rest of the week, except Friday, which is private pension day, and Saturday, when eulogies to the memory of the late Senator Gear of Iowa will be pronounced.

MINISTER LOOMIS ISOLATED.

Venezuela Continues to Intercept State Department Dispatches—The Scorpion at La Guayra.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—All efforts on the part of the State Department to get into communication with Minister Loomis in Venezuela have so far failed, and the conclusion is that, in spite of the American protest, the Venezuelan Government still continues to intercept Mr. Loomis's dispatches.

Aside from a brief dispatch from the commander of the gunboat Scorpion, which is now at La Guayra, Venezuela, there was no news of importance received here to-day in official circles regarding the situation growing out of the asphalt concessions in that country. This dispatch came to Secretary Long, and reported that the latest news from Caracas indicated that all was quiet there. The Scorpion, her commander said, would proceed to Curacoa for coal. After this it is expected the vessel will return to La Guayra, where she will await the department's orders.

WAR TAX REDUCTION.

Senate Committee Takes Off Part of Tobacco Tax and Will Probably Reduce That on Telegrams.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. — The Senate Committee on Finance was in session the greater part of to-day, making an effort to complete consideration of the War Revenue Reduction bill in order to be able to present its report to-morrow. It did not succeed, but the work was so nearly completed that it is believed one or two more meetings will suffice for that purpose. There are still many items of the bill which have not been finally passed upon, but all of them have been so completely canvassed that there will not be great difficulty in reaching a conclusion.

The committee is still withholding official announcement of its proceedings from the public, but some facts concerning its conclusions are known. It is not probable that there will be a very much greater total reduction than was made by the bill as it passed the House, but the reduction will be differently distributed. The most important conclusion reached is to reduce from 12 to 9 cents the tax on tobacco. There is also to be a reduction of the tax on cigars and snuff. The House left all these items untouched.

The Senate committee's decision as to those articles will reduce the revenue receipts about $10,000,000. This reduction will be made up by declining to accept all the House reductions. Consequently many of the articles from which the House took off all the tax will be given half the former rate by the Senate committee.

It is probable that on proprietary articles, the formulas of which are public, the tax will be entirely removed, while upon those, the formulas of which are secret, it will be retained entirely. The tax on steamship tickets will be reduced. The tax on steerage tickets may be removed entirely. The tax on stock transfers probably will be continued on the par value of the shares as at present, but this matter has not been definitely passed upon. The members of the committee express the opinion that to place the tax upon the selling value of stocks would be an invitation to fraud.

The beer tax has been discussed at considerable length, but no absolute decision has been reached. The present tendency is to leave the rate as fixed by the House. The tax on telegrams also remains undecided. Some of the members of the committee have made an effort to have the law amended so as to reduce the tax to a half cent per message, but to make the telegraph companies pay it. This proposition has not been accepted in its entirety, but the reduction seems probable. The form of the bill will be altered materially.

TO DISFRANCHISE THE NEGRO.

Maryland Democrats Want a Special Session of the Legislature to Take Action in the Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—Just as soon as Gov. Smith receives from Washington the official report of the census of the negro voters in the eastern and southern counties of Maryland he will, it is now believed, call an extra session of the Legislature to meet in February Col. L. Victor Baughman, one of the Democratic leaders and ex-Senator Gorman's proxy at meetings of the National Committee, has come out flat-footed for an extra session of the Legislature. The Colonel favors the disfranchisement of the illiterate voters.

In discussing the negro question, he said that, while the native negro might not be dangerous to Maryland institutions, this State was becoming the dumping ground of worthless negroes from the south. Hundreds of them having no legal residence were, according to the Colonel, counted in the census in order that the representation of the Republican counties in the Legislature might be increased.

It is evident from the statements of Col. Baughman and other party leaders on the inside that their only hope of carrying the State this Fall for a Legislature that will insure the return of Arthur Gorman to the United States Senate is by disfranchising the negro vote and even protesting against the census returns. Col. Baughman declares that of the seven additional members of the Legislature secured under the new census, six are to come from Republican counties. Of these four are from southern counties—Prince George's, St. Mary's, Anne Arundel, and Charles.

Mr. Gorman has craftily expressed an opinion that an extra session is not necessary, but his closest friends, like Col. Baughman, in the leadership of the party are advocating it, thus shifting responsibility from the "big boss." Three secret conferences of the Governor and other leaders were held in Baltimore the past week. At the conferences the question of an increase in the legislative representation from Republican counties received as much attention as the proposition to disfranchise the illiterate voters. In their complaint of the census they go so far as not only to question its accuracy, but also to discuss new State enumeration as a basis of representation for the future. They have looked up the State law on this question, and have discovered a section under which they believe a new State census can be ordered.

A week ago Mayor Hayes was opposing an extra session scheme. He declared against disfranchisement of the negro. State Senator Bryan echoed his views. It was believed that their joint opposition would kill the scheme. Three days ago Mr. Gorman had a talk with Mayor Hayes, and now the Mayor changes his tune. In reference to his conferences with Mr. Gorman he says:

"I said to him that I fully approve of the extra session of the Legislature to do what we can under our State Constitution to take a correct census of our city and State. I do not believe that our Governor or State should have a new representation in our General Assembly based on an unfair and incorrect National census, which, I grievously fear, for Baltimore and certain of the counties is doctored to suit political ends."

A SECRET CONFERENCE.

Republican Legislators and County Committeemen Discuss the Police Bill and Other Measures.

A political conference concerning which there was great mystery was held at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee, at 1 Madison Avenue, last night. It was attended by the Republican Senators and Assemblymen of the city and several connected with County Committees. Legislation affecting the city was discussed until nearly 11 o'clock.

So wary was Executive Chairman William H. Ten Eyck of leaks that he placed Sidney H. Goodacre, the Sergeant at Arms of the committee, on guard at the entrance door to the building, with instructions not to allow reporters to pass the threshold. But Mr. Ten Eyck was soon given to understand that he did not own the building, and the reporters trooped past Goodacre despite his protests.

There were present at the conference Senators Audett, Fuller, Marshall, Elsberg, and Slater, Assemblymen Morgan, Cotton, De Graw, Waite, Rainey, Blackwell, Price, Weber, Wilson, Remsen, Adams, Henry, Seymour, Bennet, Smith, Weeks, Bell, Sherer, and Vacheron, President Robert C. Morris of the New York County Committee, Executive Chairman W. H. Ten Eyck, Walter B. Atterbury of Brooklyn, Thomas Braniff of Richmond, and Secretary George R. Manchester. Assemblyman Adler was detained at home by sickness.

Secrecy was enjoined on all of the conferees, and at the close of the meeting President Morris made the following formal statement:

"It was a meeting of the Republican legislators of Greater New York, for the purpose of interchanging views. It was not a meeting for either favoring or opposing any legislation."

Although Mr. Morris was piled with numerous questions, he would make no additional statement. It was learned from another source, however, that the Bureau of Elections bill was discussed at great length, while the report of the Charter Revision Commission received a good deal of attention. The single-headed police bill was also considered, and both Messrs. Morris and Ten Eyck denied that they knew anything of an intention to make Chief Devery one of the deputies under the proposed law.

There will be another conference at Albany during the week, when the question of reapportioning the Congress districts will be more fully discussed. This State gains three districts, and two of these will be erected in Manhattan. The others will be so rearranged in Kings and New York as to insure the election of additional Republican Representatives.

Frederick Haidy, Republican leader in the Third Assembly District of this county, who is Assistant Treasurer of the Police Board, is talked of as New York's representative on the Bureau of Elections Commission.

The Oregon Senatorship.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 20.—It practically has been settled that there will be no caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature to select a candidate for the United States Senate. The opponents of ex-Senator H. W. Corbett concede that he will receive from 30 to 35 votes. Senator McBride claims to have 20 votes. Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, his friends claim, will have 10 votes on the first ballot. The fact that the 28 Democrats in the Legislature were unable to agree upon a candidate at a recent caucus is regarded as an indication that they will split up their votes and that probably several will be cast for Republicans.

A ROTHSCHILD IN A DUEL

Baron Robert Wounds Count de Lubersac Near Paris.

Adversaries Fought Sixteen Fierce Bouts with Swords—Affair Grew Out of a Quarrel at College.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The long-expected duel between the Count de Lubersac and Baron Robert de Rothschild was fought with swords at 11 o'clock this morning, on Baron Edmond de Rothschild's estate at Boulogne-sur-Seine. The carriages with the principals, seconds, doctors, and a few friends arrived there from Paris shortly before 11. Count de Lubersac's seconds were M. Sohege and Count de Laborde, and those of Baron de Rothschild were Baron Leonino and Viscount de Bondy. The duel began at 11:10, and lasted ten minutes, when Count de Lubersac received a lunge perforating his arm, at the elbow, to the armpit. The duel was then stopped.

Both the Count and the Baron fought most determinedly, neither flinched and neither showed the slightest desire to spare the other. Sixteen engagements took place, all of a desperate character. The combatants attacked each other furiously. The sleeves of their shirts were literally torn to pieces by the points of their swords as the duellists repeatedly lunged at each other. Several times they came to close quarters and their seconds were obliged to separate them.

At the sixteenth onslaught Baron de Rothschild lunged at the Count, who tried to parry, but failed, and the Baron's sword penetrated his arm, just above the elbow and issued at the armpit. The spectators hastened around the wounded man, and two well-known physicians, Drs. Berger and Poirrier, examined the wound. They declared the Count's life was not in danger, but that it was impossible to continue the duel. Count de Lubersac was then taken back to Paris.

Baron de Rothschild is still performing military service with the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Infantry in Garrison at Compiegne. He only attained his majority yesterday, and lost no time in settling his account with Count de Lubersac.

The Rothschild-Lubersac incident, which brought out a remarkable crop of duels, had its origin in a boy's quarrel, dating from the time when Count de Lubersac and Baron Robert de Rothschild were at the same college. They quarreled one day in regard to a tennis court which was occupied by Rothschild and which Count de Lubersac wanted. During the quarrel Lubersac called his adversary a "dirty Jew."

Ill-feeling was revived after they left college by an expression attributed to Baron Robert de Rothschild respecting Count de Lubersac, which was repeated to the latter soon after his admission to the Jockey Club. The Count then wrote a letter, in which he announced himself ready to meet the Baron on the field of honor, although, as he expressed it, "you know how you and your people inspire me with disgust."

Baron de Rothschild sent as his seconds MM. de Saint-Alary and de Neuflize to Count de Lubersac, who appointed Count de Dion and Count Boni de Castellane as his seconds. Baron Robert de Rothschild's seconds stated in a letter subsequently published that their efforts to secure an encounter had failed because of the refusal of Count de Lubersac's seconds to allow the duel to take place when they discovered that Baron de Rothschild was still a minor.

Letters of Baron Robert to his seconds and to the Count added fuel to the flames, and the Count announced his purpose to again send his seconds when the Baron should attain his majority. He also wrote to Baron Robert's cousin, Baron Edouard de Rothschild, son of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, stating that as the son of the head of the Rothschild family, he should hold him responsible and should insult him at their first meeting.

A duel followed between Count de Lubersac and Baron Edouard de Rothschild April 12 of last year, in which the latter was slightly wounded in the forearm in the first bout.

Count de Lubersac, a few days previously, fought with and wounded M. Michel Ephrussi, and a third duel, arising from the same controversy, was fought between Count de Dion and M. de Saint-Alary, in which the latter was wounded.

WORSHIP OF THE GOLDEN CALF.

Century's Dawn Gives the Victory to Money and Makes the Millionaire King, Says Dr. Myers.

"The trinkets of a wedding this last week are the American substitute of grass for gold," said the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, preaching yesterday in the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn. "Why," he continued, "should the press be flooded with pictures of presents of a wedding in the small town of Newport? What is Newport, and who are these great personages?

"All this is a revelation of the vast host of worshippers falling down before the American false god. Money secures the reverence, and the sin of idolatry is in our life. More attention and honor are given to these young people than to the nuptials of Kings and Queens. Neither one of them is known for anything except ability to drive an automobile.

"The dawn of the twentieth century gives the victory to money and makes the millionaire king. Just because a young man happens to be heir to a fortune he is the heir to fame and favor, but, alas! too, almost always to failure. Why worship failure? We need a better definition for life and manhood and kingship and success. This century will find its victory in the convictions that money does not make the man; that life does not consist in the abundance of the things which a man possesseth, and that glory belongeth only unto him that hath earned it.

"It is un-Christian and un-American to worship a golden calf. The real royalty of the land may have been wedded this past week without even a newspaper notice because we are blind to values and know not realities. Money is the smallest part of life and that is the most important lesson of the hour. What a man takes with him when he dies ought to be the measure of attention given him while he lives.

"All this is produced by the black cloud in the sky of our Government at the dawn of this new century. Some of the States have disgraced themselves by sending to the United States Senate money instead of men. It is policy instead of patriotism, poison instead of protection. Heaven speed the day when we shall batter into fragments the idol of gold and worship only God and the divinity in man."

FIRE ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Dwelling and Greenhouses Destroyed—Children in House of Refuge March Out Singing.

The children who are inmates of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island were aroused from their beds last night by a fire which threatened to extend to the dormitories and caused considerable excitement while it lasted.

The fire started in a two-story frame dwelling which is occupied by the instructors in farming and horticulture and their families. It was discovered first in a room in the basement and is thought to have been caused by an overheated furnace. By the time J. R. Scott, the florist, and Jacob Faulhader, the farmer, had hurried their wives and children out of the house it was in flames from top to bottom.

The house is only a short distance from the dormitories, and as a precaution, Superintendent Sage of the House of Refuge, ordered the fire alarm sounded. It was 7:25 o'clock, and all the 725 boys in one building and 100 girls in the other were sleeping soundly. By Superintendent Sage's watch it was one minute and forty-five seconds later when every boy and girl was in line, and a moment later all moved out of the building in perfect order, singing "Hail Columbia." The trained boys' fire brigade of fifty-four members was sent to its post in readiness to quench any stray sparks, but fortunately had nothing to do.

The water pressure on the island was so poor that it was found necessary to send in an additional alarm to Manhattan. A fireboat which responded to this alarm, instead of crossing to the east side of the island, where the fire was located, moored on the west side in order to save time, while a hose was stretched across the island to the fire. By the time the fire was extinguished the house had been burned to the ground and the greenhouses, which are near it and connected with it by a covered passage, were in ruins. As soon as the fire was under control the children were sent back to bed again. The damage is estimated at about $5,000.

WALTER E. STEVENS DEAD.

Night Superintendent of Presbyterian Hospital Had Been Ill Four Days.

Walter E. Stevens, for thirteen years past the night Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital, died in that institution last night after four days' illness, of pneumonia.

Mr. Stevens was born in Gloucester, England, fifty-two years ago. After receiving his degree from Trinity College he was admitted to the bar. Twenty years ago he came to New York. He had a brother a Colonel in the British Army, and now at the front in South Africa. His mother and two sisters live in London. Superintendent Stevens was unmarried.

He was a popular official. It was in part his refusal to leave his work Wednesday that caused his death. He had complained of feeling ill, and when a physician told him he ought to go to bed he refused, saying the hospital was too full; that he was needed to look after things. He grew speedily worse, however

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY

Prospects of the Teams in the Championship Series.

COLUMBIA WILL COMPETE

Two of Last Year's Players Have Agreed to Form Part of the Seven —Eyer Elected Captain.

Yale and Princeton opened the local intercollegiate hockey season last week, and games will now continue at short intervals until the middle of March. The feature of the season still so young has been the disqualification of the Columbia hockey team by the Faculty Committee on Athletics at the university.

As soon as the members of the seven realized finally that the action of the Faculty was irrevocable they pluckily set to work to do all that was possible to build up a team for the substitute material. The only bit of luck that came to Columbia was that she was enabled to enlist the services of two players who were members of last year's team, George Eyer, a Science senior, and George De Witt, a Science sophomore, who did not try for the team this year on account of the pressure of their college studies and the abundance of hockey material. At the critical pinch, however, when the university feared that it would not be represented on the ice at all, Eyer and De Witt volunteered to play.

Eyer has been elected Captain of the team and instructs the men in the St. Nicholas Rink.

The former Varsity team has now been metamorphosed into the scrub, and plays against the newly organized Varsity team. Capt. Eyer says that the probable line-up will include Von Bernuth at goal, Benedict at point, and Eakin, an old Drisler School player, at cover point. Akin, at Cutler School last year, and McKee, formerly of Berkeley School, together with De Witt and Eyer, will be the forwards. Columbia's opening game will be with Princeton at the St Nicholas Rink Saturday.

Yale has all her seven from last year, except Smith at goal and Campbell as forward. The latter entered the Columbia Law School last October and was one of the players disqualified by the Faculty.

Princeton appears to have improved considerably over last year's form. Paull at goal is much better than Wilson, and Hamar at point is superior to Ford. Little at cover point and Alexander, Purnell, and Poe on the forward line occupy their old positions. McAlpin is a good new man.

Reports from Brown indicate that the team is of about the same strength as last year. The seven is composed of Chase, Steere, Low, Pevear, Bates, Phillips, and Pain, the latter the place occupied by Cook last season.

The Pennsylvania team appears to be an unimportant factor, as it was defeated by the weak Brown seven in the opening game at Philadelphia last week. The standing of the teams:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Yale	1	0	Columbia	0	0
Brown	1	0	Pennsylvania	0	1
Princeton	1	1			

SEVENTH REGIMENT'S SHOOT.

Lieut. Beach Won Revolver Match with a Perfect Score.

In the Seventh Regiment's regular weekly shooting competition on the regiment's rifle range at the armory, on Sixty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, a revolver match was one of the events scheduled, and resulted in an exceedingly close contest. A perfect score was required to win it. Lieut. O. M. Beach of Company B accomplishing this feat, with Capt. W. J. Underwood of Company G only one point behind him, and Lieut. T. C. Wiswall third, another single point behind.

The scores ranged down in much the same manner in the class match. J. D. Thees, Jr., of Company B, winning by scoring 34 on each range, 200 yards and 500 yards, with a total of 68.

The company competition for the Kemp and the Col. Emmons Clark Trophies will be continued on each company drill night this week. The Kemp Trophy is won by the highest total score by twenty-five men of any one company and the Clark Trophy by the highest total score of the twenty-five men shooting for the Kemp Trophy, added to the score of an additional team of twenty-five men. In the competition, Company F leads for the Kemp Trophy with a total of 1,067 points, while Company K leads for the Clark, with 2,007 points. The best records in the competition are 1,124 for the Kemp and 2,144 for the Clark. The scores for the regular weekly shoot follow:

REVOLVER MATCH.

Lieut. O. M. Beach, Co. B.....(full score)	25
Capt. W. J. Underwood, Co. G.....	24
Lieut. T. C. Wiswall, Co. F.....	23

CLASS MATCH.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B.....	34	34	68
E. W. Zentgraf, Co. G.....	32	33	65
Lieut. G. S. Towle, Co. D.....	33	33	66
A. Stein, veteran.....	33	32	65
Q. Sgt. E. M. Kalloch, N. C. S.	34	30	64

SHARPSHOOTER QUALIFICATIONS.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private R. E. Larendon, Co. G.	30	35	65
Private F. Wessell, Co. C.....	32	33	65

SPECIALS FOR THE DOG SHOW.

Additions to Regular Prize List Made by Enthusiasts.

Some attractive additions to the special premiums have been made to the prize list for the Westminster Kennel Club's annual dog show, to be held in Madison Square Garden Feb. 19 to 22 inclusive. The special classes, so increased, will be a great feature of the coming exhibition, as these premiums are expected to attract a large number of entries from owners of dogs other than those who are known as breeders and dealers.

One of the specials of note is a challenge cup worth $200 for the best great Dane owned by a member of the Great Dane Club, offered by Mrs. J. W. M. Cardeza. For St. Bernards the St. Bernard Club has offered the club medal for the best stud dog, to be shown with three of his progeny, the qualities of the progeny only to be considered. A silver challenge cup for the best pair of field spaniels, and a similar cup for the best kennel of cocker spaniels are offered by the American Spaniel Club. One other special offered field dogs is offered by Walton Ferguson, Jr., to replace the Brokaw Challenge Cup for the best heavyweight pointer bitch.

For terriers specials are announced, one, a challenge shield, by A. D. Cochran, for the best Airedale dog, another, a cup, by the same donor, for the best American-bred Airedale dog, and a challenge shield by John L. Arden for the best bitch of the same breed, and, by the same, a cup for the best American-bred bitch. Mrs. Joseph B. Vandergrift and E. M. Oldham have added specials for Pomeranian terriers. The Welsh Terrier Club, the Bulldog Club of America, the Vancroft Kennels, and an anonymous donor are contributors of other special premiums. Entries in the specials, as well as to the classes regularly announced by the Westminster Kennel Club, will close on Feb. 4, with James Mortimer, Superintendent of the show, Room 1,001, Townsend Building, 1,123 Broadway.

NEW SPRING SALE OF HORSES.

Fasig-Tipton Schedule Increased by a Third Big Event.

To the two great horse auctions held each year by the Fasig-Tipton Sales Company, in Madison Square Garden, an addition has been announced under the title of "The First Spring Event," which, like the other sales held regularly by the company, will be exclusively for light-harness horses, trotters, and pacers, the date fixed for the introduction of the innovation being March 19, 20, and 21. This third sale will be established as a fixture. The announced addition to the schedule gives three more sales in the present season, one of which is a special event for thoroughbreds, the dispersal sale of the Bitter Root Stud of Hamilton, Mon., the property of the Marcus Daly estate, in the usual sales ring at Madison Square Garden, on Jan. 30 and 31, and Feb. 1.

Coney, 2:02¾, in an exhibition, and Anaconda, 2:02¾, both from the racing stable that James Butler is to sell out, are a couple of the stars of the big combination, while from the Butler string other notables are the stout and game Canton, 2:08¾; Red 8 Young, 2:11¼, and Baron March, 2:15. Some other famous horses in the "400" catalogue are Alrich, 2:12¾; Our Jack, 2:13½; Dartel, 2:07½, and Page, 2:09¾.

CLASS A BILLIARD TOURNEY.

The Players of Note Who Will Enter in the Contest.

The positive announcement by Wayman C. McCreery that he will not be a competitor this year in the Amateur Athletic Union Class A tourney for the amateur billiard championship promises to have the double effect of leaving a very open contest for the championship, and at the same time strengthening the hold of Wilson S. Foss on the championship emblem, won by him last February in the tournament held in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. A recent bereavement is the cause of Mr. McCrery's determination, and as he was the most dangerous, steadiest, and most persistent of the opponents Mr. Foss met, his absence from the contest means that the other Class A players must make great improvement before the trophy held by Amateur Champion Foss is in danger.

The championship this year will be played in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club theatre again, beginning on Feb. 3, with the conditions governing the tourney the same as last year—fourteen-inch balk line, with the anchor shot barred, each game to be of 400 points. Only one game will be played on the opening day, that beginning at 8 o'clock in the evening, but thereafter two games will be played each day to the finish, one at 3 o'clock and the other at 8 o'clock. Under the conditions, the winner of the championship shall have the privilege of challenging Mr. Foss for the championship and championship emblem. Should the winner in the tourney decline to challenge, the second men then shall have the privilege, but there is little danger that the first right will not be claimed, and already interest in the prospective meeting between the old and new champion is keen. Mr. Foss must defend his title or forfeit it not less than twenty-four nor more than forty-eight hours after the tournament is decided. His friends, after carefully reviewing the prospective field for the competition, are confident that Mr. Foss will win the second game in the series of three that he must win to hold permanently the championship trophy.

Mr. Foss, while he holds the championship, is ineligible for entry in the Class A tourney, and with Mr. McCreery not in the contest this year, the best of the players expected to make up the field are: C. G. Threshie, the Class B champion in 1899; Charles S. Norris, winner in the recent tournament for the championship of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club; Dr. L. L. Mial, who competed in Class A last year; J. A. Hendrick, who showed fine skill in the recent Knickerbocker Athletic Club tournament; C. F. Conklin, who but a short time ago won a handicap in Chicago against ten opponents, never losing a game, and finishing with a grand average of 7.6; and Messrs. Cutler and Schmitt, noted Boston players. Aside from the chance to meet Mr. Foss, there will be three prizes for the first three men in the tournament, with additional premiums for the highest run and the best single average.

CRESCENT A. C. ANNUAL MEETING.

Members Applauded Reports Showing Prosperity of the Organization.

The large membership of the Crescent Athletic Club, the most exclusive and prominent organization of its kind in Brooklyn, was excellently represented at the annual meeting of the club, held Saturday night in its city house, Clinton Street, near Fulton. The gathering was as enthusiastic as it was large, and the reports on the success and progress made by the thriving association in the year ended were received with much applause. There was perfect harmony throughout, the elections of officers being unanimous, while the approval of the course pursued by the Governors was unstinted. The most gratifying reports read were those relating to the development of athletic sports. Aside from their competitions, the Crescent's teams achieved many notable victories, chief among which were the winning of the championship in the Amateur Hockey League, with a series of ten consecutive wins, and a success that was almost as decisive and sweeping in capturing the championship of the Amateur Athletic Association Baseball League, the opponents at baseball being the teams from New York, Knickerbocker, and Montclair Athletic Clubs and the Englewood and Knickerbocker Field Clubs.

The club's golf season was a most prosperous one. There were thirty club tournaments held besides the competitions for the President's Cup and the championship cup. The Golfing Committee of the club thanked the following members for prizes given by them: Charles J. Patterson, the Decoration Day Cup, won by R. G. Langdon; Messrs. James and E. Lowndes Rhett, the Independence Day Cup, won by A. A. Adams; J. V. Wilson, the Labor Day Cup, won by James Rhett; Cornelius B. Van Brunt, the Consolation Cup, won by George S. O'Flyn; George W. Beckel, the Championship Cup, won by R. M. Goddard; Howard S. Bowns, the Aggregate Cup, won by Cornelius B. Van Brunt; Dr. B. W. Eierbauer, the Record Cup, won by Sidney Maddock, and the President's Cup, won by A. A. Adams. Reports of a similarly gratifying nature were made regarding other branches of sports.

The club's membership was reported as follows: Life, 36; non-resident, 137; resident, 1,500, (limit;) total, 1,723. A waiting list of 97 is now on hand of proposed names. Two hundred and fifty-three new members were elected during the year.

In the matter of finances the Secretary's statement showed a total of $138,-163.17 as the club's receipts, against a total of $121,011.24 for expenditures.

The selection of officers was as follows:

Nominating Committee, class of 1901 — Fritz Brose, William C. Nesmith, Henry N. Read, M. D., Frank H. Sayre, and Charles A. Sherman.

Members of the Board of Governors—For the class of 1904, Charles M. Bull, Henry B. Ketchum, Henry L. Langhaar, Charles A. Morse, Jr., James H. Olmstead, Carl G. Rasmus; for the class of 1903, Howard Drakeley.

The board will meet next week and elect from their number the officers for the year.

TRACK ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

Many Respond to the Call for Candidates for the Team.

General interest in track athletics has been aroused among Columbia men since Ernest Hjertberg has been in charge as trainer. In response to the call issued by Capt. J. Boyce Smith, Jr., 142 athletes have presented themselves. The number out for the hurdles and pole vault is somewhat small when compared with those trying for the other events, and contests will be held in the gymnasium to stimulate interest in these two events.

For the sprint twenty-six men in all have turned out. Of this number five—Morley, Weekes, Slocovitch, Berrien, and Van Hoevenberg—are members of the Varsity football team. Weekes is one of the strongest sprinters in the university, having equaled the world's indoor record for the sixty-yard dash. Berrien and Van Hoevenberg are also fast men. Besides these, M. B. Dean, F. P. Delgado, A. Wortman, and W. P. Hatch of last year's team will run. The freshman sprinters are showing considerable promise, especially Eugene Ashley and W. P. S Earle. The middle-distance runners number thirty. Of these G. C. Atkins, C. B. Marshall, O. M. Bishop, A. R. Dorman, W. M. Van Cise, J. McAnerney, and J. Meehan are members of last year's team. The new men are numerous and promising. Only seven candidates have reported thus far for the hurdles.

There are more men trying for the long-distance events than for the others. Thirty-six men are out for this class, of which number seven, W. Duden, C. Ropes, E. D. Oppenheimer, C. Scharps, T. L. O'Connell, J. P. Richmond, and C. W. Iglehart, had experience last year. These men are also members of the cross-country team.

The pole vault, like the hurdles, is not well patronized, only eight vaulters having made their appearance. J. B. Smith, A. Whittaker, and C. Eastmond have had previous experience, while F. Whittaker is the most promising of the new men.

In the jumps, there are eighteen candidates. Ernst and Brenneman did good work on the team last year. Pitcher, Updike, Ryttenberg, and Dyrsen, among the new men, have shown some ability.

Staten Island Y. C. Anniversary.

The Staten Island Yacht Club of Richmond Borough held its tenth banquet at the Hotel St. George, New Brighton, on Saturday evening. Over 200 members and their guests were seated at the tables. Commodore C. F. Wiegand presided. The club has a comfortable home at Stapleton and another on the Shrewsbury River at Highlands, N. J. It has a membership of 150, and its fleet is composed of twenty-eight vessels.

Joint Athletic Game.

The Union Settlement Athletic Club and Company K of the Eighth Regiment will hold a joint set of games in the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fifth Street and Park Avenue, on the evening of March 9. The members' games of the club will be held on Thursday evening.

CROSS COUNTRY RUNNING

Cold Weather Compelled the Harriers to Move Swiftly.

CHAMPIONSHIP ARRANGED

Regular Weekly Events Held by Local Clubs—Dead Heat in Pastime A. C.'s Run.

Of an even dozen members of the Pastime Athletic Club who started out for the regular Sunday cross-country run, one reconsidered after he had been jogging with his comrades for about a mile of the four-and-a-half-mile course covered. The weather fell somewhat short of being ideal for cross-country sport, for bare-limbed runners, in their cotton trunks and shirts, and eleven others of the enthusiasts were putting in their best paces trying to keep warm when they missed Philip Umpstarter. Looking back for him, Umpstarter was discovered making a course of his own toward home, a fire, and more clothing.

He waved a firm denial and ran homeward faster when called on to return. The remaining eleven finished the run, which was started on Jerome Avenue at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and circled back to the starting point. The slow men had the finish to themselves, and T. Fagan and T. Fray, with four minutes' handicap, finished together in what was judged to be a dead heat. H. G. Schroeder got in third, with R. Rattbaber fourth, all of these being of the slow division. Of the scratch men R. Pfortner was the first to finish, followed in the order named by J. Lynch, T. McDonald, and T. J. Brennan. The time of the run was 0:32, the athletes having had a very rough trip over frozen ground and patches of ice that caused not a few falls.

The Star Athletic Club held a run that perhaps was rather lightly attended over the club course in Long Island City. Owing to the extreme cold, but three and a half miles were covered, but all the old runners were out, including many visitors. The course led from the clubhouse to Nott Avenue, thence to Thompson Avenue, to Calvary Cemetery, thence home. The athletes did not take much time to stop and walk, and fast time was made. C. T. Kelly, Star Athletic Club, won, with F. J. Hussey, Star Athletic Club, second; G. W. Lewis, Xavier Athletic Club, third; T. Kennedy, Star Athletic Club, fourth; Henry W. Schell, Star Athletic Club, fifth; J. J. Shevlin, Star Athletic Club, sixth; J. J. Delehantey, Star Athletic Club, seventh; P. J. Moore, Flushing Boat Club, eighth; N. Vanderberg, Star Athletic Club, ninth, and J. Gelgerm, Star Athletic Club, tenth; and Robert W. Kennedy, Star Athletic Club, eleventh. Time, 20:00.

Capt. John C. Doyle led the runners of the Brooklyn Athletic Club over a five-mile course at Maspeth, L. I., in the morning. Frank Veres finished second, with Bernard W. Dudley third, Herman Classen fourth, and William H. Classen fifth. The time was 37:23½.

The cross-country runners of the Williamsburg Athletic Association competed for medals on a course over the fields toward Laurel Hill, crossing the Cooper farms, Berlin, and East Bushwick and return, about six and a half miles. Thirty-one started, and in a close finish James H. Grieves won, with E. Solan second, Joseph E. Reydell third, John Reydell fourth, William Burgher fifth, and M. Bracken sixth. The time was 0:50:01½.

The members of the Marquette Club held their Sunday cross-country run over the Bay Ridge course, covering a circular course about four miles and a half. Gerald Drew was the first man home, followed in by Hugh Flaherty, second; J. F. Madden, third; Ed Munsees, fourth; F. Manvel, fifth, and A. Krause, sixth. The time was 0:39:51½.

The Cross-Country Championship Committee met in the house of the Star Athletic Club, corner of Fourteenth Street and Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday to perfect plans for the coming annual cross-country championship contest. It was decided to hold the event over the full eight-mile course of the Star Athletic Club on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, providing enough teams enter to make up the race. The Star, Xavier, Pastime, New West Side, and Brooklyn Athletic Clubs have already decided to enter teams in the event, while a number of other teams are almost certain to run.

The committee will offer prizes for the first team and second team whose members finish in the lowest number of points, while individual trophies and single medals will be offered for the first man in and the one who makes the best time over the course.

To make the event representative, the committee decided that individual entries could be made and that any member of a club in good standing in the Amateur Athletic Union whose club would not enter a team could enter individually for the single prizes.

Michael J. Flynn, President of the Star Athletic Club; Thomas J. Nevins, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Association, and J. W. Strumpf, Grace Athletic Club, compose the sub-committee in charge of the event. They invite interested persons to meet them next Sunday afternoon at the same place at 3 P. M. to complete preparations for the big event.

NO CREW FOR N. Y. U.

Athletic Finances at the University Too Low to Support Rowing.

In spite of the efforts of a number of the students New York University will not be represented by a crew this year. Although the matter has not come before the students for final decision, there is no mistaking the sentiment of the majority on the question. The principal objection is the financial expenditure necessary to support a crew.

At present New York University is represented in college athletics by four teams, all self-supporting. The total return from these teams, however, is not sufficiently adequate to meet rowing expenses. Then, too, there is but a small amount of material for a crew.

Owing to the approach of the mid-year examinations but little is being done in athletics. The gymnastic team, which had such bright prospects a short time ago, has taken a slump. Belcher was the mainstay of the team, but he has been compelled to cease training. Of the new men the most promising are F. Peck and W. C. Belcher, a brother of F. J. Belcher. The latter will in all probability make the team this year.

The track team will be represented in the Forty-seventh Regiment games in Brooklyn on Wednesday by F. Trasmuck and A. Walz, in the 100 and 220 yard dashes; C. E. Funk, novice half mile, and F. B. Heartsill, mile run. The team will make a number of entries in other indoor games during the Winter. Capt. Jones will jump at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club games in February, and later in the month he will take a trip to Boston to compete in the Boston Athletic Association games. On March 2 he will compete at the Georgetown University games, at Washington. Manager Metcalfe is at present arranging for the Spring meets. The fixed dates are the Hamilton meet at New York, the Philadelphia relay races, and the intercollegiate games. Arrangements are on foot for meets with one or two of the following colleges: Columbia, Cornell, Colgate, Amherst, and Syracuse.

Capt. Taylor of the baseball team will call the candidates for the team out the first week in February.

Cycling in California.

Cycle racing will soon be in full swing on the Pacific Coast. There is an excellent track at Los Angeles, another is being built at San Diego, and a third at San Bernardino. Later other tracks will be added at Fresno and San José, and probably at Sacramento and San Francisco.

The new tracks will be eight laps to the mile and constructed for a speed of ten seconds better to the mile than the track in Los Angeles. The riders have already shown miles at a 1:30 gait, and motor miles at better than that by several seconds on the Los Angeles saucer track. The new courses will allow 1:20 to the mile. Each will be eight laps to the mile, and lights will be provided for out-of-door night racing, which is possible all Winter.

Four nights of racing will be run on each circuit, the south and the north, but the racing in the north will not be taken up until April or May, when the Winter visitors have moved north from the sunny Southern California clime. The riders now in the East will many of them reach California just about the time this circuit is ready to open.

Princeton's Baseball Coaches.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 20.—Capt. Green of the baseball team has announced that ex-Capt. Arthur Hillebrand has been chosen coach for the baseball team, and that he will arrive here about April 1 to take entire charge of the candidates. Cage practice will begin about Feb. 20, and Catcher William Clarke of the Boston League team will arrive here in March to assist in the preliminary practice. He will remain until April when the team takes its Southern trip. It has also been officially announced that James Robinson will train both the baseball and track teams.

Marcus Daly's Horses Delayed.

The arrival of the stallions from Bitter Root Stud Farm, Hamilton, Mon., owned by the Marcus Daly estate, which was expected yesterday, was delayed by snow and storms in the West. At the Morris Park race track, where the horses are to be quartered until the date of the disposal sale of the Daly breeding establishment, on Jan. 30, it was said that, though the stallions had been started for New York, they would not get in until some time tomorrow. The stallions, eight in number, chief among them Hamburg, were shipped from Montana nearly a month ago, but broke the journey by stopping for a rest near Chicago in Illinois. They had started to complete the trip when the Winter weather delayed them.

"Ideal Stimulant"

(From National Druggist, St. Louis.)

Practical chemists and physicians agree that pure alcoholic stimulants, when properly aged, exert a power for good.

Rye whiskies are richest in amylic alcohol—the nutrient quality.

As a type and representative of this superb class of whiskies

Hunter Baltimore Rye

is the

"Ideal Stimulant"

A. B. HART and FRANK MORA, Representatives, 38 William St., New York, N. Y.

BESIEGED IN A CHOP HOUSE.

Former Manager Shuts Himself In His Rooms and Will Not Leave.

According to the story told to Detective Helmke of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station by representatives of the firm of George Farrington & Sons, the owners of Browne's Chop House at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, William E. Wunderlich, who was formerly manager of the place, has been living in rooms on the top floor behind barricades, contrary to the wishes of the proprietors, for the past week.

A message was sent to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station asking that a policeman be sent to the chop house last night, and Helmke was sent in response to it. He was told by representatives of the proprietors of the place that he was wanted to dispossess Wunderlich who was ensconced in his rooms on the top floor. Wunderlich, who has been manager of the chop house, went to Europe a short time ago. While he was away he was deposed and a man named Schubert put in his place.

According to the story told to Helmke, Wunderlich came back to his old apartments above the chop house which were fitted up sumptuously and refused to leave them.

He has been there in a state of siege for the past week. Helmke told the new manager of the place that if he could decoy Wunderlich to the ground floor he would eject him, but that he would not go upstairs to do it. Schubert was unable to do this, however, and says that he is going to go to court to have Wunderlich dispossessed to-morrow.

ROYAL GIFT TO J. A. BAILEY.

Francis Joseph Presents a Cigar Case to the Circus Man.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—It is learned here that Emperor Francis Joseph has presented James A. Bailey, the American circus proprietor, with a gold cigar case set with diamonds, rubies, and sapphires, accompanied by an autograph letter.

AFRAID TO STOP WORK.

A Metropolitan Railway Conductor Taken Away in an Ambulance.

Charles Fisher, twenty-four years old, a Metropolitan Street Railway conductor, was taken from the Sixth Avenue car barns, at Fiftieth Street, last night suffering from an extreme case of pneumonia. His temperature was 105.

Fisher's case is a pathetic one, as he was recently married. He got a position after repeated applications as a conductor.

He was first made to spend several days breaking in, like all new men, for which no compensation was given. Then he became "extra man." Gradually he worked up, until he got a "swing run," and finally, after weeks of hard work and strict attention to duty, he got a regular car. It meant a couple of dollars a day for a reasonable number of hours.

When he reported for work yesterday he was ill enough to be in bed. His wife had tried to persuade him to remain at home. But fear of displeasing his superiors and the loss of his "regular car" spurred him on, and by pluck he managed to stick out the day.

At 10:30 o'clock last night he left his car after the last trip and staggered over to the starter.

"I'm done up, boss," he said. "I'm sick. I've got an awful headache." He managed to count out his money and sign the reports, and then he fell over.

He was almost unconscious when picked up and raving. It was plain he was very ill, and an ambulance was called from Roosevelt Hospital, to which he was taken.

"That man ought to have been in a hospital two days ago," said the ambulance surgeon. "He has no very great chance now."

In the ambulance Fisher raved and tossed and talked of his wife and of his car.

"I was sick, boss," he pleaded pathetically. "Don't cut me."

"Cut" is the word the men use when they are either dismissed or reduced to a lower rank.

SUFFERING IN CUBA.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 20.—This section of the island is now suffering from the severest cold known here for years. Much distress has been caused among the natives, who are entirely without protection from the rigors of the climate. A temperature of 60 degrees is quite unprecedented. Many children are without suitable clothing and are very badly off.

A telephonic message from the Guamas Mine, forty miles west of Santiago, reports snow on the summit of Mount Torquino, at an altitude of 8,000 feet. Telegraphic reports from the north coast say that a severe norther is raging and that shipping is delayed.

536-Mile Trip in an Automobile.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 20.—Hiram Percy Maxim of this city started with a gasoline automobile about 6 o'clock yesterday morning on a series of continuous trips between here and Springfield, and about 10 o'clock to-night the tenth consecutive round trip was completed. The engine has not stopped once in all the time. In 40½ hours 536 miles were made.

New Jersey Advertisements.

NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE. HAHNE & CO. NEWARK.

Cut Glass, Art Ware, Suits, Cloaks, Skirts, Jackets, Furs, Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Cotton Fabrics, Shoes, Gloves, Millinery, Laces, Embroideries, Linens, Etc.

Open Daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. and on Saturday Evening.

JANUARY CLEARANCE OF WINTER GOODS.

ADVANCE 1901 SALES OF SPRING WARES.

SPECIAL SALE.

Trimmings, Notions, Findings & Linings

For Dressmaking Purposes.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD

MANY NEW BARGAINS EVERY HOUR

Chemnitz Hose For Men, Women and Children.

Nearly 15,000 Pairs at Wonderful Bargain Prices.

Come and See Our New Furniture, Floor Coverings, and Draperies.

American and French 1901 Undermuslins.

Free Deliveries in Greater New York by

HAHNE & CO., NEWARK, N. J.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY and another, plaintiffs, against DOROTHEA WEIBEL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-eighth feet easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the easterly side of Seventh Avenue; and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, one hundred and eighty-seven feet; thence northerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; thence westerly, along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and eighty-seven feet; and thence southerly, again parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street at the point of beginning, together with the buildings to be erected thereon.

Subject to a certain mortgage for one hundred and five thousand dollars and interest, now a lien on said premises, made by said Dorothea Weibel to the said Title Guarantee & Trust Company, bearing date the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred, and recorded in said Register's Office in Section 7, Liber 113 of Mortgages, Page 292.

Subject also to a certain party-wall agreement contained in instrument recorded in said Register's Office in Section 7, Liber 61 of Conveyances, Page 291, and to covenants against nuisances contained in said deeds.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1900.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, Referee.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 105 to 117 (inclusive). West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and 104 to 116 (inclusive) West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street:

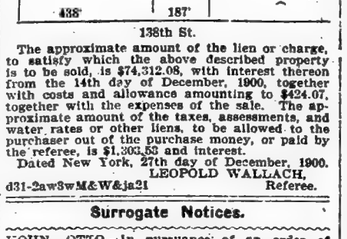

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $74,312.08, with interest thereon from the 14th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $424.07, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,303.53 and interest.

Dated New York, 27th day of December, 1900.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, Referee.

d31-2aw8wM&W&ja21

Surrogate Notices.

KOHN, OTTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO KOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of November, 1900. DAVID KOHN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, city. n26-1aw6mM

MARCH, FRANK P.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK P. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit and present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., No. 11 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1901, next.

Dated New York City. (B. of M.) July 20th, 1900.

EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 William Street, New York City, B. of M. jy23-1aw6mM

MAHER, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE MAHER, late of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ronald K. Brown, Number 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1900. MICHAEL J. FOX, MARY SEARL, Executors. RONALD K. BROWN, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. n19-1aw6mM

SCHUMACHER, CHARLES AUGUST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York, jeweler, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 46 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1900. CHARLES A. SCHUMACHER, DAVID H. P. McCUTCHEON, HENRY W. SCHUMACHER, Executors of CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, deceased. aug6-1aw6mM

Decisions Handed Down.

From The Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

Some days ago a man from an Eastern Kansas town, well acquainted with Topeka, was showing a couple of friends through the State House. They wanted to see the Supreme Court rooms. He thought he would have a little fun with them, and started on a climb for the dome. "Well," remarked one of them, as he stopped on the 457th step to puff a while, "I never understood until right now why it is customary to speak of decisions being 'handed down' by the Supreme Court."

New Jersey Advertisements.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Plaintiff, against PHILIP HAUSEMAN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the sixth day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-second Street distant one hundred and two feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street with the westerly side of Broadway, lately known as the Boulevard, and running thence southerly at right angles to Eighty-second Street ninety feet and four inches; thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-second street twenty-seven feet and five inches; thence again southerly at right angles to Eighty-second Street eleven feet and ten inches to the middle line of the block between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets; thence westerly along said middle line of the block twenty-seven feet and seven inches; thence northerly at right angles to Eighty-second Street one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of said street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-second Street fifty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 14th, 1901.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

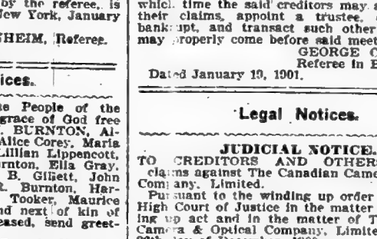

81st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $63,701.15, with interest thereon from the seventh day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $252.45, with interest from January 11th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,380.28 and interest.—Dated New York, January 14th, 1901.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee. ja16-2aw3wW&M&f8

Surrogate Notices.

BURNTON, GEORGE D.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN W. BURNTON, Albert Burnton, Rachel Burnton, Alice Corey, Maria E. Kent, Harriot Uehrmann, Lillian Lippencott, Emma Schontag, Theodore Burnton, Ella Gray, Eben Albert Burnton, Laura B. Gillett, John Woodruff Burnton, Carroll R. Burnton, Harriot B. Wheelihan, Emma E. Tooker, Maurice E. Burnton, the only heirs and next of kin of GEORGE D. BURNTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank B. Corey of Passaic, New Jersey, and Gurdon S. Buck, the latter of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of the said George D. Burnton, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of February, One Thousand Nine Hundred and One, at half-past ten o'clock

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
82 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Geo. H. Holt & Co., Investment Securities.
10 WALL ST., N.Y.
BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
List of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 203 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Established 1868. Tel. call. 2385 Cortlandt.
FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
76 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
and
Tweddle Building, Albany.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,000,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Anson R. Flower, Lowell M. Palmer, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, Daniel O'Day, Percival Kuhne, Frank Curtis, Vernon H. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, W. Seward Webb, Cord Meyer, Perry Belmont, Wm. T. Wardwell, Henry N. Whitney, Theo. W. Myers, L. C. Dessar, Geo. Warren Smith, John S. Dickerson, James W. Tappin, Geo. W. Quintard.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits $1,700,000
EDWARD W. CLARK, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRIPPEN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Morris K. Jesup, Dudley Olcott, Geo. A. Hardin, Edward B. Knollson, Robert Hoe, William L. Bull, Richard Mortimer, Samuel Thomas, John E. Parsons, John T. Terry, Brayton Ives, D. O. Mills, Fred'k D. Tappen, Bronson Winthrop, Hober R. Bishop, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Geo. Henry Warren, Haley Fiske, J. Edward Simmons, George Coppell.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 19th day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 13, 134, 510, 719, 1040, 1045, 1125, 1201, 1271, 1286, 1317, 1540, 1617, 1630, 1700, 2224, 2285, 2284, 2644, 2827, 2930, 3700,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 9th day of February, 1901, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 17, 1901.

500 SHARES
Balt. & Cumberland Valley R. R. Extension Co.
7% Guaranteed Stock.
(TAX EXEMPT.)
PRICE ON APPLICATION.
C. H. WHITE & CO.,
BANKERS,
71 Broadway, New York.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,215,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
Wm. Willis Merrill,
410 PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

M.40,000,000
Three Per Cent. Government Annuity Bonds
of the
KINGDOM OF SAXONY.
This issue will be offered for public subscription in Germany on January 22d next. The bonds will bear April and October coupons, the first coupon maturing April 1st, 1901.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 83.60 PLUS INTEREST.
MESSRS. KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, LEIPZIG, HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY appointed to receive subscriptions for the above issue. We shall, therefore, be pleased to receive applications here and to cable them to our Leipzig house free of charge. Such applications must be in our hands not later than Monday, January 21st next, P. M.
The right is reserved to reject applications and to allot smaller amounts than applied for.
NEW YORK, JANUARY 17TH, 1901.
KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE,
11 WILLIAM STREET.

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that seventy-nine (79) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

11	1505	1868	2152	2624	2874	3176
20	1630	1875	2243	2633	2906	3201
1275	1646	1886	2244	2651	2909	3248
1277	1648	1905	2290	2716	2918	3277
1295	1689	1914	2292	2733	2962	3300
1341	1693	1920	2372	2787	3073	3302
1374	1744	1928	2387	2791	3110	3372
1378	1750	1938	2422	2813	3114	3430
1380	1781	1967	2435	2821	3124	3440
1387	1800	2020	2462	2827	3145	3462
1435	1808	2114	2591	2846	3162	3499
1441	1831					

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases January 29, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, January 17th, 1901.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-nine (79) bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY, Asst. Sec'y,
Of Duluth, Missabe & Northern R'y Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
[Seal.] Notary Public, New York County.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 29th of January, 1901, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,054.67 per bond.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

STATEMENT
North American Trust Company
December 31, 1900.
ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in banks	$3,662,671 46
Foreign Exchange	253,766 43
Loans	6,944,529 62
United States and City Bonds	3,361,834 40
Other Stocks, Bonds and Securities	2,121,902 46
Real Estate	38,847 07
Furniture and Equipment of main office and branches	94,343 69
Total	$16,477,895 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,689,868 91
Deposits	11,788,026 16
Total	$16,477,895 07

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
HEMAN DOWD, WM. H. OHE'EBROUGH, STANLEY L. OONKLIN, Vice-Presidents.
Secretary.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, Alwyn Ball, jr., John D. Crimmins, Michael Coleman, Ernest Ehrmann, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry O. Havemeyer, William A. Nash, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING CO.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.
A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at its office, No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of February, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to take action upon an amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation of said Company, which has been declared advisable by its Board of Directors, increasing the capital stock of said Company from the present authorized capital of sixty-five million dollars ($65,000,000) to an authorized capital of one hundred million dollars, ($100,000,000,) one-half of such increase to be preferred stock and one-half thereof common stock.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on January 26th, 1901, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on February 18th, 1901.
Dated New York City January 19th, 1901.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

NOTICE
is hereby given that
Walter H. Cluett, Robert Cluett, Jr., George Alfred Cluett, E. Harold Cluett, and Everton J. Peabody
have this day been admitted as members of this firm.
Dated at Troy, N. Y. 1st January, 1901.
Cluett, Peabody & Co.

BOSTON UNITED GAS BONDS.
FIRST SERIES.
Notice is hereby given that $90,000 is now on deposit with The Mercantile Company to meet the requirements of the Sinking Fund for the year 1900 provided for in the Trust Agreement of January 1st, 1889, and that sealed proposals for the sale of Trust certificates (Boston United Gas Bonds) will be received at the office of the Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on or before 1st day of March, 1901, noon, at a price not exceeding 5% premium and accrued interest.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Dated Jany. 15th, 1901.

EXPERT
Accounting and auditing by an experienced bank clerk. Third Teller, Box 198 Times Office.

Dividends.

NATIONAL SALT COMPANY.
26 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1901.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 7.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared, payable February 1st, 1901, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record Jan. 24th, 1901. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. Jan. 24th, and reopen at 9 A. M. Feb. 1st. Dividend checks will be mailed.
Common Stock Dividend No. 3.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. has been declared, payable Feb. 1st, 1901, to the holders of Common Stock of record Jan. 24, 1901. Transfer books of the Common Stock will close at 3 P. M. Jan. 24, and reopen at 9 A. M. Feb. 1st. Dividend checks will be mailed.
C. L. PAAR, Asst. Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railway Company
First Mortgage 6% Bonds
Coupons due February 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, Jan. 28, 1901.
OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

National Tube Company.
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held January 15th, 1901, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENTUM, upon the Common Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable February 15th, 1901, at the New York office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.
The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Monday, February 18th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The Trust Company of America.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.
149 Broadway, New York, January 10, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the Trust Co. of America have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending December 31, 1900, payable January 21, 1901, to stockholders of record on the 17th of January, 1901.
Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., January 17, 1901, and reopen 10 A. M. January 22, 1901. RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St., and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 9, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-half Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 14th, and reopened on Saturday, February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.
Denver, Colorado, January 19th, 1901.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 17.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) be declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the six months ending December 31st, 1900, such dividend to be payable February 15th, 1901, in cash to stockholders of record January 26th, 1901. Transfer books will close at 12 noon January 26th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. February 16th.
JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
American Tin Plate Company.
A dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Common Stock of this Company, payable quarterly March 1st. The first quarterly payment of two per cent. (2) will be paid on February 15th, to Stockholders of record at close of business January 25th.
The transfer books will be closed as to the Common Stock from January 26th to February 15th, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, January 15th, 1901.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company.
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
New York, Jan. 17, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the First Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of two per cent. upon the Second Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st of March next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 24th of January. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Canada Southern Railway Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 1st day of February next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st day of December. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 28th day of January next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st day of December. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company.
A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared on the common stock of the Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company, payable February 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1901.
W. E. FINDLEY, Secretary.
THOMAS & POST, Transfer Agents,
71 Broadway, New York.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 136.
A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared payable Feb. 15th to stockholders of record at close of business Feb. 1st, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books close February 1st and reopen February 16th, 1901.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, January 17th, 1901.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 15th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th. The transfer books will be closed from February 1st to February 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Montana Ore Purchasing Co.
New York, December 27th, 1900.
The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 per share (4%) and an extra dividend of $2 per share, (8%,) payable January 21st, 1901. Books close January 10th, 1901.
ARTHUR P. HEINZE, Sec'y.

Standard Rope & Twine Company First Mortgage Bonds.
COUPONS DUE FEBRUARY 1st on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street, New York City.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - $4,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.
DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON OFFICES.
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
60 ST. JAMES STREET, S. W.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.
Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors.
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman,
DONALD C. HALDEMAN,
LEVI P. MORTON.

Composite Type Bar Co. Stock.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Meetings and Elections.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.
Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Company's Office in Chicago, Illinois, on Saturday, January 26, 1901, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of acting on these five propositions and transacting such other business as may, in connection therewith, come before the meeting.
FIRST—That in order to provide necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks, and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 60,000 new shares of $100 each, from 700,000 shares to 650,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $80,000,000.
SECOND—That each shareholder shall have the privilege of subscribing at par on or before March 4, 1901, for one share of such new stock, for every ten shares of stock registered in his name on the transfer books of the Company at the close of business on December 26, 1900, and for fractions of shares in like proportion—payment for the new stock to be made in full at the Company's office in the City of New York, on or before Monday, March 4, 1901.
THIRD—That stockholders entitled to subscribe for fractions of shares shall, upon payment therefor, receive scrip convertible into full-paid stock when presented in sums of $100 or multiples thereof, but such scrip shall not draw dividends.
FOURTH—That the shares, or fractions of shares, of the new issue, if any, not subscribed and paid for on or before March 4, 1901, may be disposed of by the Board of Directors at such price, or prices, not less than par, as may be approved by them.
FIFTH—That the new shares shall be entitled to participate in all dividends which may be declared payable after March 4, 1901.
For the purposes of this meeting, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Thursday, December 20, 1900, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, January 7, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
November 21, 1900.

American Bank Note Company,
78 to 86 Trinity Place.
New York, January 10, 1901.
At the annual election of this company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz.:

Phineas C. Lounsbury,	James B. Ford,
James Macdonough,	Felix Campbell,
Augustus D. Shepard,	Charles A. Moore,
Theo. H. Freeland,	Warren L. Green,
Joseph S. Stout,	Wm. Nelson Cromwell,
Edmund C. Converse,	Joseph R. De Lamar,
	Francis S. Smithers.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following officers were elected:
James Macdonough, Chairman of the Board.
Augustus D. Shepard, President.
Theo. H. Freeland, First Vice President and Treasurer.
Warren L. Green, Second Vice President.
John I. Currier, Secretary.
Jared K. Myers, Assistant Treasurer.
F. Rawdon Myers, Assistant Secretary.
JOHN E. CURRIER, Secretary.

Office of
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company,
Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year and three (3) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting will be held at twelve o'clock noon on
FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1901,
at the office of the Company, 168 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Thursday, January 10, 1901, and will reopen on Saturday, January 26, 1901, at 10 A. M.
C. D. MENEELY, Secretary.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.
(of Chicago.)
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, on Monday, February 11th, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed, in accordance with the by-laws, at the close of business on Saturday, January 19th, and will reopen Wednesday, February 13th, 1901. C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

NOTICE.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the corporation of BENEDICT BROTHERS for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company at No. 171 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, February 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
Dated January 21st, 1901.
MULFORD D. SIMONSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, January 30th, 1901, and in accordance with the By-Laws the stock and transfer books will be closed against transfer of stock on Saturday, January 19th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened January 31st at 10 A. M.
J. HERBERT BAGG, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place.—December 31st, 1900.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of the Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office Monday, Jan. 21st, 1901. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 5th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1901.
C. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE HOME SAFEGUARD for the election of Directors will be held at the company's office, 320 Union Square, New York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
JACQUES GOLDENBERG, Secretary.

Proposals.

The Midland Terminal Railway Co.
Sealed proposals will be received at the offices of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage dated the 1st of December, 1895, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $19,996.77 of the Sinking Fund.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 29th day of January, 1901, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York."
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY as TRUSTEE.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 19, 1901.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

After more than a week of almost continued reaction, the stock market will open to-day for business in a much stronger position, technically, than at any time since election. Weakly margined accounts and those built on the "pyramiding" system no longer threaten. In the week just past timid as well as financially weak speculators have tumbled out their stocks in large volume, while at the same time overventuresome traders have sold stocks short aggressively—short selling indeed being largely in evidence even at the low figures of Saturday. All the while the larger interests, undoubtedly welcoming the reaction, were buyers of the securities so sold; buyers, because the vast projects, including railroad concentration of interests, which they have in mind, are yet only partially completed. More stocks were needed for the purposes in hand; probably they have now been acquired. Under the circumstances, a sharp upward movement in prices may come to pass now at any time; though perhaps in the event of unfavorable foreign developments temporary recessions may not be escaped.

The only unfavorable feature at home is in the steel and iron trades, where undeniably conditions are not as good or as harmonious as they might be. It is not altogether a hopeful sign when palpable stock market, stock rigging stories must needs be invented in order to bolster up stocks.

Money conditions continue essentially favorable. Expert opinion is that, gold exports or not, even lower rates both for time and call money will rule for some time to come.

Argentine Wheat Crop.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 20.—The Argentine wheat crop, it is estimated, will yield 2,600,000 tons.

Coopers' Union Against the Brewers.

The Coopers' Union has started an agitation against a bill which the Brewers' Association has introduced in the National Senate to do away with the issuing of separate revenue stamps for one-sixth, one-eighth, and one-quarter barrels of beer. The association says the multiplication of sizes leads to unnecessary trouble and expense, which would be avoided if only barrels and half-barrels were sold. The coopers say that if the other sizes were done away with it would throw many hundreds of coopers out of work. The Central Federated Union at the request of the coopers yesterday instructed its Secretary to write to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House protesting against the bill.

Labor Men and Mr. Coler.

A letter has been received from Controller Coler in reply to a request from the Central Federated Union, that it be allowed to employ outside counsel to assist the Corporation Counsel to defend the prevailing rate of wages law, which is to be tested by the contractors in the courts. The Controller said he had referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel. At the meeting of the union yesterday, Delegate O'Brien said it took three weeks to bring this reply from Mr. Coler. The Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Coler protesting against this delay, and also to write to the Corporation Counsel, asking him to hurry up his reply.

School Teachers and Trades Unions.

The Central Federated Union passed a resolution yesterday instructing the Secretary to write to the Charter Revision Commission asking that labor unions be exempted from the clause prohibiting school teachers among other city employes from being members of political or similar organizations or trades unions. The resolution was passed on hearing the report of William J. O'Brien of the Law and Legislation Committee, who had been instructed last week to investigate that part of the charter. He reported that if this provision became part of the city charter school teachers would be prevented from organizing if they wished to do so.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:19	Sun sets...5:04	Moon sets...6:39

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:56	Gov. Isl'd...8:16	H. Gate...10:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:26	Gov. Isl'd...8:46	H. Gate...10:42

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 22.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Caledonian, Liverpool		
Columbia, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		2:00 P. M.
Hyanthes, Argentina, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.		
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hubert, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan via Progreso	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp via Southampton	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 24.		
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 25.		
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Ithaca, Yucatan	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 28, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 19 and up to Feb. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Feb. 3.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 3 up to Feb. 9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Feb. 9, for dispatch per steamer Sierra.
Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule or closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.
TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 21.
Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 11.
Britannia, St. Lucia, Jan. 11.
Caracas, San Juan, Jan. 16.
Circassian Prince, Shields, Dec. 24.
Citta di Palermo, Gibraltar, Jan. 3.
Colorado, Brunswick, Jan. 18.
Edenbridge, Shields, Jan. 4.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Jan. 18.
Elleric, Dundee, Jan. 5.
Jeanne Port au Prince, Jan. 8.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 4.
Lemnos, Rotterdam, Jan. 6.
Mosart, St. Lucia, Jan. 18.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Jan. 10.
Proteus, New Orleans, Jan. 16.
Puritan, Hamburg, Dec. 28.
Ranza, Algiers, Dec. 26.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 10.
Vaderland, Cherbourg, Jan. 13.
Victoria, Queenstown, Jan. 4.
TUESDAY, JAN. 22.
Alliance, Colon, Jan. 15.
Antilla, Nassau, Jan. 17.
Clavendon, Gibraltar, Jan. 7.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 16.
El Cid, New Orleans, Jan. 17.
Grangense, Para, Jan. 10.
Iberian, Liverpool, Jan. 10.
Mexico, Havana, Jan. 19.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 21.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.
Alexandra, Stettin, Jan. 8.
British Trader, Antwerp, Jan. 9.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Jan. 9.
Gleneak, St. Michael's, Jan. 13.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 20.
Itha

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Jan. 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Calendar called in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day Calendar. Jury.

204—Realmato vs. Fisk.
140—Beattie vs. Edgemoor Bridge Works.
163—Reinhard vs. Met. St. Ry.
163—Krausz vs. 3d Av. R. R.
166—Richardson vs. O'Hara.
169—Donato vs. 3d Av. R. R.
112—Simpson vs. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
132—Reilly vs. same.
133—Davis vs. same.
139—Hayes vs. same.
143—Smith vs. same.
145—Blundell vs. same.
195—United States vs. Walsh.
171—Wheeler vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
172—Ferguson vs. same.
281—Hess vs. Bien & Co.
78—Childs vs. N. Y. Times.
181—Bay Shoe Co. vs. Mayburry.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Middleton vs. Mount.
2—D'Andrea vs. Press Pub. Co.
3—Gaylor vs. Cirrito.
4—Silver vs. Western Assur. Co.
5—Griswold vs. Calwell.
5½—Irving Sav. Inst. vs. Willcox.
6—Amberg vs. Man. Life Ins. Co.
7—In re Somers.
8—In re Jansen.
9—Simon vs. Ingersoll.
10—Smith vs. Knapp.
11—Hoyle & Everitt Co. vs. Fox.
12—Burke vs. Benson.
13—In re Price, McCormick & Co.
14—Morgenthal vs. Wagner.
15—In re Home Book Co.
16—People, &c., vs. Family Fund Soc.
17—Morganstern vs. Endelman.
18—In re Hatfield.
19—Shattuck vs. Stott.
20—Brown vs. Burby.
21—Marx vs. Ciancimino.
22—Gugel vs. MacDonnell.
23—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Cohen.
24—Castle vs. Marks.
25—Phenix Nat. Bank vs. Montgomery.
26—Montgomery vs. Montgomery.
27—Market & Fulton Nat. Bank vs. Montgomery.
28—Hart vs. N. Y. & Java Trading Co.
29—Austin vs. Locomotive Engineers' Mut. Life & Accident Ins. Assn.
30—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
31—Wood vs. Gallagher.
32—Lewis vs. Jacobs.
33—Newell vs. Newell.
34—Patten vs. Nugerer.
35—Murphy vs. Murphy.
36—Gassner vs. Devlin.
37—Jackson vs. Finkle.
38—Hughes vs. Hughes.
39—In re Luft.
40—Reck vs. Ernst.
41—Cooper vs. Cooper.
42—Seaman vs. Burke.
43—Harrison vs. Brown.
44—Irving Sav. Inst. vs. Robinson.
45—Goodridge vs. Talcott.
46—Steinhoff vs. Reinhardt.
47—Benedict vs. Benedict.
48—In re Simon.
49—Lazarus vs. Schroder.
50—Howes vs. Brown.
51—Beach vs. Spitzer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar. Motions.

164—McBride vs. Elinn.
165—Breckenridge vs. Scannell.
168—Herrmann vs. Herrmann. Demurrers.
1399—Belden vs. Wilkinson.
1482—Lederer vs. Sire.
1524—Black vs. Vanderbilt.
1529—Reno Oil Co. vs. Culver.
1537—Jackson vs. City of New York.
1554—Coulter vs. Oranhykakha.
1542—Same vs. same.
1545—Richards vs. Willards. Preferred causes.
2022—Lazarus vs. Feltner.
2048—Salvation Army vs. same.
2583—Central Trust Co. vs. Erdmann.
2334—Cammann vs. Feltner.
2147—Hal vs. Nussbaum.
2174—Baker vs. Franklin.
2027—Kemp vs. Kemp.
2573—Aldrich vs. Greenbowe.
2574—Ceccardi vs. same.
1260—Col. Midland Ry. vs. Feltner.
2413—Toplitz vs. Toplitz. Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Osborne, and Garvan for the Pepple.

1—John Sweet.
2—Arnold Hunger.
3—Paul Brienzi.
4—Andrew Goger.
5—Grahams Polly.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

8012—Woods vs. Appel
8155—Beeckman vs. Mc-Millan.
8811—Dunn vs. Dunn.
8902—Londner vs. Brownold.
8653—Colonial Finance Co. vs. Knapp.
8052—Same vs. Potters Mona Mfg. Co.
8300—Pfotenbauer vs. Noble.
8535—Abel vs. Newbold.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

6357—Hoes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
2082—Oettel vs. Fullen.
2286—Wendt vs. Megowan.
2375—Murphy vs. Parsons.
2298—Frawley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7297—Murphy vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
7212—Bruss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6347—Krauss vs. same.
6361—Lyman vs. Morel.
6502—Same vs. Magnet Union.
7081—Alexander vs. General Carriage Co.
7160—Loewenthal vs. N. Y. Times Co.
7211—Thomson vs. Seaman.
6874—Stokes vs. Stokes.
7232—Luftig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7203—Nadel vs. same.
6311—Feigan vs. same.
7470—Kay vs. same.
6910—Dillon vs. same.
7182—Kyle vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

7288—Muller vs. Union Railway Co.
1422—Churin vs. Callman.
7322—Pannes vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
7426—Delany vs. Walsh.
7267—D'Andrea vs. N. Y. Press Co.
6526—Same vs. Press P. Co.
6891—Same vs. Star Co.
6799—Warner vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
6810—Garvin vs. Rheinfrank.
6091—Mason vs. United Press.
7060—Rubsener vs. Heide
7416—Rogers vs. Bennett
6580—Simon vs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
6883—La Massena vs. Storm.
6304—Citizens' Say. Bk. of Green Bay vs. Ward.
5401—Rudolph vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6033—Barth vs. Ward.
7023—Engelbach vs. Bargisky.
6142—Falleo vs. Atlantic Dredging Co.
7800—Aitchison vs. Dalton.
7748—Lichtig vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
7021—Friederick vs. Buse.
7720—Wittman vs. Mandel.
7930—Birnbaums vs. Jacobs.
7177—Riordan vs. Am. Tobacco Co.
6967—Tindall vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5651—Palmieri vs. Hogan.
7316—Lyon vs. Slaz.
5867—Hess vs. Brady.
5897—Syndicate Pub. Co. vs. Green.
5901—Weinshenk vs. City of New York.
4496—Curley vs. same.
5835—Bannon vs. Egan.
5847—Royce vs. Seltz.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, Court House. Wills for probate.

At 10:30 A. M.
Richard Wilson,
Eugene Bay,
Ellen Campbell,
John A. Beck,
Charlotte E. Goodheart,

Martha A. Shirmer,
Henry Morrison.

At 11 A. M.
John H. Gafney.

At 2 P. M.
Charles K. Bill.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1637—George R. Blanchard.
1511—Thomas W. Evans.
1702—Henry Ludlow Ritter.
1622—Johanna Widmayer.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and must be placed upon the Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on such motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2978—Cladains vs. Duffy
1683—Gori vs. Healey.
1817—Benjamin vs. Union Ry. Co.
265—Rosenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1100—Kavanagh vs. Kerr.
1002—Thum vs. Isenman.
932—Carney vs. Eidlitz.
1545—Treat vs. Magnus.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1247—Jorinelli vs. Jonjes.
1083—Mayer vs. Lee.
1562—Frankel vs. Hiram Walker & Sons.
1984—Falk vs. Duggan.
908—Klein vs. Jonasson.
2286—Burt vs. Eastern Mining Co.
2289—Fairland vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2054—Same vs. same.
3783½—Jameson vs. Sweeney.
1975—Kaufman vs. Exner.
2269—Black vs. Dorf.
1563—Mott vs. Whitmore.
1698—Morris vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2448—Hinkin vs. Hyne.
2486—Rochester & Pitts. Coal & Iron Co. vs. Flint, Eddy & Co.
3640½—Hirschberg vs. Marx.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2031—Bihler vs. Lehnert
761—Briskman vs. Katz
2012—Belansky vs. Frank.
2013—Bernstein vs. Ind. Order B'nai Abraham.
1941—Dumont vs. Cumisky.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3634—Mut. Loan Assn. vs. Brandt.
3058—McCormick vs. Chamberlyn.
3695—Lewingood vs. Kahn.
3564—Katz vs. Goodman
2357—Bowes vs. Nadeen
3296—Ridings vs. Fulgora.
3551—Davies vs. Perrell
3802—Feldman vs. Ferber.
3761—Goldstein vs. Weiss.
3619—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Isaacs.
3241—Kinsley vs. Polley
3200—Hubard vs. Reed

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2112—Kerr vs. Louisville & Nash. R. R. Co.
2113—Brown vs. same.
2073—Hoos vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2090—Frohman vs. Dinkins.
2099—Scheindelsman vs. Carberry.
2106—Hamilton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2107—Holzman vs. same
2108—Fisher vs. same.
2117—Smelson vs. Grant
2122—Van Riper vs. Marks.
2128—Mayer vs. Hirschkind.
2137—Gazzetta vs. Navigazione Gen. Italien.
2141—Papadinus vs. Rayner.
2160—Wallach vs. Mendelson.
2214—Sackett & Williams Litho. & P. Co. vs. Whitely.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2575.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gorlon for the People.

1—Willard E. McDonald.
2—David Marks.
3—Romano Pompeo.
4—Arthur Sullivan.
5—Tyndoll Klick.
6—George Van Wart, Harry Vigne, Archibald Mayer.
7—William Sullivan.
8—William Connors.
9—Frederick Koster, Ewald Kupitz.
10—John F. Collins.
11—James Laurita.
12—Thomas Dunn.
13—Arthur Duhrkop.
14—Otto Buser.
15—William Warren.
16—Christopher McGuigan.
17—Max Lebowitz. Pleadings.
1—John Hackett.
2—Thomas Shelly.
3—Frederick Schoneman.
4—James McDermott.
5—Ralph Hecker, Jacob Lewine.
6—Charles Randolph.
7—Charles Eggerman.
8—George Fraleigh.
9—Oliver Adams, alias Harry Adams.
10—Lena Minor.
11—Mary O'Connor.
12—Jacob Alperin, Isaac Cohen.
13—James Smith.
14—James McGann.
15—George Green.
16—John Gutfleisch.
17—Eliza Habie.
18—Michael H. Carroll.
19—Samuel Kenpler.
20—Samuel Riedler.
21—Michael Sullivan.
22—Grace R. Ryan.
23—Herman Eggling.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Herrman for the People.

1—Joseph Illis.
2—Louis Rosenberg, Isaac J. Meyers.
3—Andrew Eberhardt.
4—Wadeah Khouri.
5—Abraham Magid.
6—Edward Lewis.
7—Samuel Frank.
8—John Cardoza, John Gillin.
9—John Lemon.
10—James Myrtle.
11—Robert Hand, Michael Lowery, Joseph Murray.
12—Max Goldsmith.
13—Henry G. Frosbrey, Reynolds Frosbrey, Paul Slemon.
14—Walter J. Flinn.
15—William J. Casey.
16—Ernest Pfeifer, John Weihrauter.
17—Joseph Fritz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Delaney, and O'Connor for the People.

1—Samuel Johnson.
2—John Ryan, Henry Weber, John McCarthy, Francis Wilson.
3—Arthur B. Hoffman.
4—Charles Klef.
5—Timothy McCarthy.
6—William Kelly.
7—E. Arden Noblett.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Cowan for the People.

1—Mark A. D. Anthony.
2—William Wood.
3—John Cassidy.
4—Edward J. G. Tower.
5—Frank O'Brien.
6—Charles McDermott.
7—Morris Trilling.
8—Joseph Bush, Morris Shea.
9—Francesca Eva.
10—Luigi Condino.
11—Joseph Loffle.
12—Anton Krulich.
13—Samuel Halsey.
14—James Kelleher.
15—Charles Leskage.
16—William Schoeps.
17—Henry Lang.
18—John T. Williams.
19—Fannie Levy.
20—John Lynch.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—John M. Raymond vs. John F. Ward—Augustus S. Houghton.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Loring vs. Stein—John H. Rogan.
CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Isaacs vs. McCutcheon—Morris Mayer.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar.

1—Seitz vs. Lyman.
4—Queens Co. Gas Co. vs. Feltner.
12—Matter of Chanler.
17—Walsh vs. Contento.
18—Matter of Ludlow St.
20—Potter vs. Potter.
3—Carll vs. White.
8—City of New York vs. Strauss.
19—Campbell vs. Freidlander.
21—Hoffman vs. Con. Traction Co.
28—Holton vs. Robinson

30—McCormick vs. Wilder.
31—Davidson vs. Bone.
32—King vs. King.
33—Same vs. same.
36—Cruikshank vs. Press Pub. Co.
37—Lowe vs. Press Pub. Co.
38—Westerfield vs. Shellabar.
39—Matter of Seventh Av.
40—Whyard vs. Raisch.
41—Cromwell vs. Seaman.
44—Van Clief vs. Jenkins.
45—Harris vs. Hyde.
46—Kelly vs. S. I. Midland R. R.
Municipal day calendar.
45—People vs. Luhrs.
57—Burckle vs. Adams Mfg. Co.
58—Shaff vs. Schlicketzky.
26—Stern vs. Brauer.
23—Martin vs. De Forest.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Gaynor, J.; Part III., Houghton, J.; Part IV., Sewall, J.; Part V., Betts, J. Day calendar.

8293—Freestone vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1141—Andrus vs. L. I. R. R.
1142—Andrus vs. L. I. R. R.
2500—Compo vs. B. H. R. R.
4300—Jackson vs. same.
8258—Knudsen vs. Baltic Realty Co.
4330—Troy vs. B. H. R. R.
4327—Dowling vs. same.
4111—Tapiltz vs. Frank.
6434—Traver vs. B. H. R. R.
1711—Robinson vs. same
3623—Larson vs. same.
3618—Pettit vs. same.
3971—Martin vs. Kruger
3641—Higgins vs. B. H. R. R.
2353—Kienlein vs. Clarke.
2606—Wilson vs. Nassau R. R.
4217—Kirchner vs. Douglass.
2437—Ryan vs. Pollock.
4131—Oberg vs. B. H. R. R.
3765—Ivey vs. B. H. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4421.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar.—Smith, J.

930—Gallagher vs. Carner et al.
1132—Toombes vs. B'klyn U. Elev. R. R. and another.
1220—Finley vs. same.
1222—Hagerman, exr., vs. same.
1289—Moore vs. Moore.
1319—Stendel vs. Stendel
1323—Carpenter vs. Wilkins et al.
1248—Anderson, receiver, (demurrer,) vs. Powell et al.
1249—Liebermann vs. Strauss.
1237—Nelson vs. Streeter.
1096—Staats vs. Storms.
1170—Ives and another vs. Ives, executor, &c.
644—Squibb and another vs. Jenkins.
8235—Goldstein vs. B. H. R. R.
8213—Weissbaum vs., Hecla Iron Works.
8411—Casey vs. B. H. R. R.
7936—Hayden vs. same.
7854—Auslander vs. same.
8402—Flynn vs. World's Dispensary.
7980—Malone vs. Fox.
4334—White vs. B. H. R. R.
4335—Ash vs. same.
2446—Montesi vs. Bennett.
3715—Schreiver vs. B. H. R. R.
3408—McArdle vs. same.
3974—Gottsberger vs. Beall.
3723—Capitano vs. Clarke.
3505—Berkowitz vs. B. H. R. R.
3770—Stephens vs. Nassau R. R.
8389—McGoldrick vs. Caulfield.
3540—Higgins vs. B. H. R. R.
4130—Crocker vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4421.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar.—Smith, J.

other vs. Poillon et al.
1226—McIntosh vs. Pendleton.
1194—Robinson and another, receivers, vs. Schmidt et al., trustees.
1257—Hanson vs. B. H. R. R. et al.
1262—Cohen vs. Freedman et al.
1104—Mergenthaler vs. Mergenthaler.
1124—Meiggs vs. Hoagland.
1186—Berg vs. Berg.
1329—McKane, Theo., vs. McKane and another.
1330—McPartland vs. McPartland.
1331—Thomson vs. Ry. Educ. Assn.
1333—Miller vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions. Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Aspinall, J.

The People vs. August Zoller.
Same vs. Michael Leipo.
Same vs. Carl Rosencranz.
Same vs. Niel Gillespie.
Same vs. Charles Weber.
Same vs. Charles S. Dalley.
Same vs. Charles Johnson.
Same vs. Henry Johnson.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Hurd, J.

The People vs. Bernard Corrigan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—The wills of Margaret S. Bird, Michael Heraghty, Thomas Walsh, Catharine Dempsey, Eliza Ann Van Orden, Mary H. Vanderveer, Christine Kaiser, George J. Walter, Jacob Goebel, James Ford, and Nathaniel Le Terrell.

The real estate of August Ruppel.

The estates of Caroline Broistedt and John E. Reich.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—4—The will of Alphonse Berry.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Kent vs. Carroll—Bankson T. Morgan, Frazier vs. Winthrop Realty Company—Fenton Rockwell, Reimer vs. Leyland Kohler, The Millinery Building and Loan Association vs. Mosher—William W. Gillen, The Millinery Building and Loan Association vs. Clunen—John H. Durack, Bennett vs. Decker—H. E. Wilke, Dennett vs. Decker—Herman S. Butler.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Monday, Jan. 21.

678—Rott vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
645—Wogetsky vs. B. R. R.
721—Coughlin vs. L. I. R. R.
479—Pruzina vs. Baker.
719—Berman vs. L. I. R. R.
744—Schrimpe vs. L. I. R. R.
582—Kenworthy vs. Bogert.
639—Schneider vs. Met. St. Ry.
457—Schmidt vs. Berthelet al.
528—McCourt vs. 42d St. R. R.
692—McMahon vs. Morning Journal Co.
52½—Jaquinto vs. Bauer.

Highest number reached on regular call, 705.

488—Shaw vs. B. H. R. R.
83—Wiedeman vs. L. I. R. R.
81—Schumacher, vs. Brook. H. R. R.
794—McCullen vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R.
790—Russell vs. same.
577—McKenna vs. Brown et al.
389—Manzallelo vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
668—Curry vs. same.
487—Askey vs. Bradley-Currier Co.
319—Bruce vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
30—Schreiber vs. Durr and another.
156—Barto vs. Barto.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 2 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE Executed by the Dante's Inferno Exhibition Company, a domestic corporation, to the Karsch Brewing Co., and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on July 18, 1900, Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell on Tuesday, January 22d, 1901, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at Number 1,177 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, all the right, title, and interest of the said Dante's Inferno Exhibition Company which they had on July 18th, 1900, in and to the property mentioned in schedule of said mortgage, consisting of hotel and barroom funiture and fixtures; also beds and bedding, linens, carpets, pictures, safe, and office fixtures, and all other property mentioned in schedule of said mortgage. By order of GEO. L. BUDENBENDER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

DAMAGED BOOKS.

At 12 o'clock daily and 6 o'clock evenings, at salesroom, 148 Fulton Street, near B'way, there will be sold, AT AUCTION, a lot of the complete works of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Tyndall; Appleton's "Applied Mechanics"; art books; Encyclopedias; Warner's World's best Literature; Historic Court Memoirs, edition de grande luxe, published by the Grolier Society, and a great variety of the standard authors, all in good but slightly soiled bindings; interiors intact and perfect; sale positive and without reserve.

"SPOUTER NEVINS," Auctioneer.

R. E. Sherwood sells to-day books at auction at 2 and 6 P. M. 7 Astor House.

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EMPIRE LOAN CO. (Inc.)

289 4th Av., near 23d St., N. Y. Tel. 2822 18th. $25 and upward loaned on household Furniture, Pianos, &c., without removal day applied for.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residences free; send postal. LOVERING'S NEW YORK BOOK EXCHANGE, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

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BAYERS'S INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 716-718; telephone 1631 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

Detectives (Licensed)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential; established 1891. Dunn & Jewenson, 150 Nassau St. Telephone, 2239 John.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DOG AND CAT HOSPITAL.

New York Canine Infirmary, 146 West 53d St. H. K. MILLER, Veterinarian.—Treatment, board, washing, clipping of Dogs; exercising grounds; accommodations for country boarders; dogs called for and delivered. Telephone, 851—Columbus.

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50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

One pair of bay mares. Height, 15.2; weight, between 2,100 and 2,200. Sound, gentle, family horses. Apply private stable, 148 East 40th St.

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FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 89 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York, place of trial.—CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against DOROTHEA WEIBEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 24th day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Phillip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-eight (178) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street with the easterly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence easterly and along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street two hundred and sixty (260) feet; running thence northerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred and ninety-nine (199) feet ten (10) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; running thence westerly and along said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, two hundred and sixty (260) feet and running thence southerly, and again parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred and ninety-nine (199) feet ten (10) inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

139th Street.

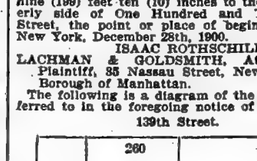

138th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $199,791.84, with interest thereon from December 5th, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $466.10, with interest thereon from the 14th day of December, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes and water rents is $3,149.23, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage, now or to be made to secure the sum of $145,600.00, together with interest thereon from May 9th, 1900, at the rate of 6% per annum, accrued and to accrue up to the time of the delivery of the referee's deed herein; subject also to a certain party wall agreement, made between the said Dorothea Weibel and one Gustave L. Morgenthau, dated October 30th, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the said day in Section 7, Liber 61 of Conveyances, Page 291, and indexed under Block No. 2,007 on the land map of the City of New York, which party wall agreement affects the easterly wall of the most easterly of the buildings erected upon the mortgaged premises and fronting upon One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and the easterly wall of the most easterly of said buildings, fronting upon One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; subject also to another party wall agreement made between the same parties, dated June 26th, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, July 3, 1899, in Section 7, Liber 58 of Conveyances, Page 156, and indexed under block No. 2,007 on the land map of the City of New York, which agreement affects the westerly wall of the most westerly of said buildings, fronting upon One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and the westerly wall of the most westerly of said buildings fronting upon One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; subject also to certain restrictions and covenants contained in a deed made by the said L. Morgenthau and Julie R., his wife, to said Dorothea Weibel, dated October 26th, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, October 30th, 1899, in Section 7, Liber 62 of Conveyances, Page 240, and indexed under block No. 2,007 on the land map of the City of New York; subject also to certain monthly tenancies.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

ja3-2aw3wTh&M&ja24.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDGAR LOGAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS WOODS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue and the northerly side of the Sixty-seventh Street; thence running northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 3d, 1901.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

EDGAR LOGAN, Attorney in Person, 58 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

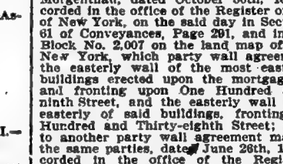

67th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $19,654.26, with interest thereon from the twenty-seventh day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $313.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $289.72 and interest. The said property is to be sold subject to prior mortgages, as follows: One for $20,000, with interest from May 1, 1900, at five per cent. per annum; one for $3,000, with interest from July 1, 1900, at six per cent. per annum, and one for $4,500, on which $4,000 has been advanced, with interest from August 1, 1900, at six per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, 3d day of January, 1901.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

ja7-2aw3wM&Th

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HIRAM V. V. BRAMAN and Irene B. Braman, plaintiffs, against HENRY NICHSBURG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Boulevard (now Broadway) with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, running thence northerly parallel with the Boulevard (now Broadway) ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches; thence southerly again parallel with the Boulevard (now Broadway) and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 3, 1901.

CHAS. H. KNOX, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

No. 538 West 145th Street.

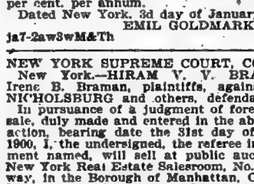
Broadway.
83.6
99.11
99.11
225
33.6

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 534 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 258.6 feet east of Broadway 33 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment $31,901.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, J. M. Rosenberry Long, referee, 226 and 228 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100, six-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $19,156; subject to other mortgages for $77,500.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Leopold Wallach, referee, 105 to 117 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, running through to 104 and 116 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 458 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 187 by 199.10, seven five-story brick and stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $74,736.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 327, 329, and 331 East Eleventh Street, north side, 225.8 feet west of First Avenue, 74.3 by 87.5 and irregular, three three-story brick tenements; 215 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Thirteenth Street, 20 by 77.3, four-story brick flat, with store; 176 Second Avenue, east side, 25.9 feet north of Eleventh Street, 25.10 by 100, four-story brownstone-front building.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auct'r,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1901,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

FOR PARTITION.

Estate of JOEL WOLFE, Deceased

No. 305 Fifth Ave.

28.9 feet north of 31st Street; 4-story, basement and cellar brownstone store building, with one-story extension; 2-story stable on rear of lot. Lot 28x150 feet, together with right of way over alley to 31st Street.

No. 121 West Houston St.

Near Sullivan Street, 4-story building, with one-story extension; lot 25x95 feet.

No. 124 West Houston St.

Near Sullivan Street, 6-story building and lot 25x100 feet.

Village of Wakefield,

In the Borough of Bronx, 11th and 12th Avs., near 3d St.

SIX LOTS.

Staten Island.

Richmond County. Farm at Princes Bay, **Town of Westfield,** about

Eighty-one Acres.

All titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Company, free of charge to purchaser.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage, for three years, at 4%, or seventy per cent. at 4½%.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, 44 Wall St.; EDWARD W. SHELDON, No. 45 Wall Street; GEORGE E. GARTLAND, 11 Wall Street; A. E. ACKERMAN, 140 Nassau Street, Attorneys.

For Maps and further particulars apply to **SHEARMAN & STERLING,** Attys., 44 Wall St., or

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer, 9 Pine Street.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, JAN. 22, NOON,

EXECUTORS' SALE

By order of Executors of

Estate of Bryan Lawrence, Deceased,

CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY,

BEING ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY

HARLEM RIVER

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,

3d & Lincoln Aves.,

Together with

Water Front and Bulkheads.

50 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE AT 4½ PER CENT.

Apply for maps to JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, or to

WILLIAM C. ORR, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

Will Sell at Auction on

MONDAY, January 21, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

All the undivided one-half interest that Joseph W. Meeks had on the first day of March, 1878, the time of his death, in and to the following described tract of land situated in Archer County, Texas, being 738 acres of land off the west end of the William Baker survey of 7,817.735 square varas of land, patented to the heirs of William Baker, deceased, by Patent No. 433, Volume 21, Abstract No. 15, beginning 2,389 varas west of the southeast corner of said survey at a point on the south line of same; thence north 1,850 varas to the north line of said original survey; thence west 2,237 varas to a stake in the east boundary line of a survey in the name of A. J. Richardson, a mesquite, bears north 20 degrees east 3 varas; thence south 1,850 varas, with east boundary line of Richardson's survey to a rock mound in prairie; thence east 1,056 varas, J. M. Taylor's, northwest corner 2,237 varas, to the place of beginning, containing 738 acres of land.

E. G. DUVALL, Esq., Atty. for Executors, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, COR. DECATUR AV.,

FORDHAM,

24TH WARD, NEW YORK CITY.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, northwest corner Decatur Av.—Two-story frame store and office building, with plot of ground 90x77x85x23 feet.

Maps and full particulars with Auctioneer, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

Real Estate.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Furnishes careful appraisements of real estate at regular rates

Apply to Bureau of Investment, 37 Liberty St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$17.00 A LOT.

Adjoining Lakewood, N. J., the famous health and Winter resort, we offer plots containing five lots, $85.00. Small weekly payments. Particulars and tickets to visit the property, Sunday, January 27th, from R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St., N. Y.

6-room house, water in kitchen, in Hackensack; good barn, plot, 40x125; in fine order; good street; $1,500; $600 down, balance on mortgage; long term. WILLIAM E. TAYLOR, 123 Liberty St., New York.

Choice investments offered in private dwellings, brick flats, with stores, on Jersey City Heights; no brokers. Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent. Weatherby & Co., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Fine 8-room cottage, with stable, lot 806x75—$7,500. Easy terms. Apply to CHAS. H. NOXON, Lawyer, 21 Park Row. Tel. 3681 Cortlandt.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished

To Let—Large boarding house at New Paltz, N. Y.; fine location. Cochrane, 2 West 125th St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$5,000 cash and $4,500 mortgage will buy a beautiful home consisting of a large house and barn, also a variety of fruit trees. Size of the plot 25x162. This place is only a short distance from 155th Street "L" station. For full particulars, call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St, any evening from 5 to 9.

$8,500 cash and $18,000 mortgage will buy a very fine four-family house. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

A SUPERB 5TH AV CORNER RESIDENCE, NEAR MT. MORRIS PARK, FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON LIBERAL TERMS. VERY LARGE HOUSE IN PERFECT CONDITION, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. NO TRADES ENTERTAINED. IDEAL LOCATION FOR PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST. PRINCIPALS ONLY APPLY TO PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 PINE ST.

53D ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.,

4 and 5 story bldgs., 53 front, adapted for light manufacturing; carriage lift, driveway. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

AGENTS AND BROKERS, NOTICE! Nos. 51, 53, 55 East 129th St., Plot 75x99.11, with two good Dwellings, at value of land. J. L. O'BRIEN, Owner, 217 West 125th St.

Attention, Investors!—Five-story, 25-foot single flat, 8 rooms and bath; first-class tenants; west of 5th Av.; paying over 10 per cent.; $16,500, mortgage $10,000, 4½ per cent. BERNHARDT, 110 East 125th St., Room 12.

MADISON AV. Corner below 42d St.; size 75x100; finest site in the city for apartment hotel. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

AT A BARGAIN!—Northwest corner residence, Madison Av.; cannot be equaled at the price, $65,000. HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Fifth Av., corner 52d St.

Sacrifice.—Three-story and basement high stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath, suitable two families; perfect condition; $6,500. ANDREWS, 514 East 117th St.

A1 5-story double flat, 2 stores, best location Madison Av.; 4½ per cent. mortgage, bring clear 12 per cent.; sell cheap if sold this week. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av.

Bargain!—5-story corner, Madison Av., near 116th St.; with latest improvements; mortgage 4½ per cent.; brings 12 per cent. net. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

A1 5-story double flat store property, 5th Av., near 116th St.; all improvements; sell cheap this month. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

Lots; Bronx bargains: Tremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs., Fordham Road, Woodlawn corner, others. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

A1 5-story corner, 8th Av., near 110th St.; best investment property; 4½ per cent. mortgage. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

A property about 60x170, strong buildings, near Printing House Square, for sale at a great bargain. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

A bargain in choice flat, 104th St., near station, Columbus Av.; rent $3,000; price $27,500; easy terms. Address OWNER, Box 906 Post Office.

Two very desirable lots, Broadway, near 149th St.; price right; terms to suit. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

Bargain; handsome private dwelling, East 50th St., near 2d Av.; little cash needed. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

Investors, Builders.—Plots on and near Broadway, 14th to 59th St. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

Stable in Harlem; convenient to Speedway and elevated station; sell at sacrifice. Box 906, Post Office.

Forsyth St.—New six-story four-family tenement; stores; $45,000; rent $4,500. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Jerome Av. and 181st St.—24 lots; must be sold. Thom & Co., Fordham, New York.

Three valuable lots, 75x100, in East 35th St. Gurnee & Hopkins, 154 West 23d St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY in the Bedford-Stuyvesant district will confer a favor by letting me know early in the Spring their offerings for rent.

The renting inquiry begins on Lincoln's Birthday, (February 12th,) and is fairly under way by Washington's Birthday.

This activity lasts until about March 15th, falling off rapidly thereafter.

Don't wait till the market is over before asking your tenants their intentions. Have it settled with them all the first week of February—or before if you can.

The best business people are early in the field for homes. That's the kind you want for tenants, and will get if you follow my advice.

CHARLES F. HOTALING, REAL ESTATE BROKER & MANAGER, 441 SUMNER AV., COR. McDONOUGH ST. Your Patronage and Business Solicited. (Office Not Open Evenings.)

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and saloon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

CALL ON **HENRY C. VAIL** at the office of the late **HENRY W. SHERRILL** 13 WILLOUGHBY STREET, BROOKLYN, for large, handsome house, overlooking Prospect Park South, with all its magnificent improvements; corner plot, 50x100.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $99 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

18% Investment.—Ninth St., near 5th Av.; 4-story brick, double; 5 rooms, bath, each apartment; actual rental, $1,584 year; mortgage, $7,000; price, $14,500; make offer. Fallmezger, Hart Building, Gates and Broadway.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,363 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Handsome shore front property, all sizes; easy terms. Write for particulars. J. S. LEWIS, Northport, L. I.

Staten Island Property.

COMMERCIAL WATER FRONTS, FACTORY property, houses, with large grounds, worth $75,000, free and clear; exchange for city property. D. CORNELL, Stapleton, S. I.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE—1,000 acres choice Maine seashore land; best harbor in State; near Bar Harbor; suitable to put into stock company or for man of means; choice roads, fishing, hunting, canoeing, swimming, etc., etc. Waterworks, steamboat line, and hotels adjoining. Address Box 1,730, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—ESTATE OF 005 ACRES, Rappahannock River, in sight of Chesapeake Bay; heavy timber, fine land, mill, hunting, fishing, sailing, oyster shore, elegant mansion 100 feet long, rooms wainscoted, oak paneling, stables, servants' quarters; steamers daily. Price $18,000, which is about cost of main building. Apply to owner, G. G. TEMPLE, Danville, Va.

Farm on Hudson River; 3,000 acres; stocked; 400 acres tillable; creamery; good buildings. ATWATER, 136 Broadway.

Country residence for sale or exchange for city lots or business property. D. A. Clarkson, Newburg, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 4 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Houses, farms, lots anywhere that are bargains. What have you? Investor, 846 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Factory site, with or without buildings, waterfront, near New York. Vernon Miller, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—A good Columbus or Amsterdam Av. corner. Address Cash Buyer, Box 906 Post Office.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO. FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, SILVER VAULTS. PARK AV., 40TH TO 50TH ST. HARLEM WAREHOUSE, 301-303 WEST 125TH ST.

Private compartments in silver vaults; separate rooms; free fire insurance; storage for household goods, pianos, bric-a-brac and works of art; padded vans for household movings. Telephone or write for estimate on your work.

Universal Storage Warehouse Company, 202-208 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage of furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving; city or country. Telephone 28—79th.

Real Estate for Exchange.

I have a block of three family Houses, all well rented; my equity in these houses is $150,000; will exchange the same for some free and clear country Property or something free and clear in New York or Brooklyn, or I will sell the same for cash; whatever the deal may be, I must realize $60,000 in cash, as I need this money very much for my business; I will give all brokers full particulars of the property and will pay them full commission if they can carry this deal through for me; everything sent to me will be kept strictly confidential. Address J. HAMER, P. O. Box 1941, New York City.

$10,000 Equity in Private House and $25,000 equity in some very fine lots on Staten Island. What can you offer in exchange for these equities? Send particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$20,000 Equity in Fine Flat House situated on a leading street near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$38,000 Equity in Two Fine Flat houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Avenue. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$40,000 Equity in a Piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$60,000 Equity in Three Fine apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$120,000 Equity in a Gilt Edge corner on Columbus Ave., rents for about $2,300 a year. Whatever you offer me in exchange for this property I must realize about $50,000 in cash to make the deal. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St. Call any evening 5 to 9.

Free and clear. "Long Branch." Residence modern. Improvements, Barn, Stable, Servants' Cottage. Corner Property. 100 feet on Driveway. 100 feet on Shrewsbury River Front. Bulkhead 474 feet on Street. Covering entire Block. Fruit. Flowers. Shrubbery. 5 minutes from Ocean and Depot. Cash Price, $15,000. Legitimate Exchange Entertained. Brokers' Commission Offers. State full particulars. Call see Photograph. "Owner" Furniture Factory, 99 Sixth Ave., New York.

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway, has many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business property, lots, private dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban houses and farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

RARE BARGAIN.—Have fine steam-heated flat in elegant location, rented for over $3,200, and paying over $1,300 per year net; mortgage $22,000 at 5%; can sell for $28,500, or $6,500 over mortgage, if sold at once. C. E. HEALD, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

Have elegant 10-family apartment, fine block, actually rented for $3,220. Price, $34,000; mortgage, $22,000, at 5 per cent. Will exchange for good farm, stocked, in good location. C. E. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av.

AT GREAT SACRIFICE, beautiful Residence and Lots near New Haven, let, equity $85,000, for income or cash offer. PERCY WINTHROP MEAD, 47 Cedar St.

Have fine corner flat of five lots in Bronx, value $36,000, mortgaged for one-half, at 4%; want Harlem flats. C. E. HEALD, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

$20,000 equity; choice private dwelling; 80th St., west side; fully furnished; bargain. THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Want Atlantic Highlands property in exchange for Harlem private house; good opportunity. WELLING, 2 West 125th St.

$16,000 equity 15-family apartment house, 65th St., West; well rented; exchange. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Equitable Building

To rent from May 1st—a fine suite of offices arranged for large law firm or corporation; windows looking south, north and east. Apply to

Gerald R. Brown,

2d Floor, 120 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE NORTH, ADJOINING BROADWAY. LOFT 184 FEET DEEP. Building has entrances on two streets. Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

Attractive up-to-date three-story buildings, adjoining 3d Av., 206-208 East 56th St.; 35x100; finely lighted all sides; open plumbing; extra large elevator; suitable storage automobile and wine warehouse, bottler, factory, express, stable, laundry, builder, undertaker, dyer, private stable; also fine offices, stores, eight-room residence attached. Apply premises, or Leon S. Altmayer, 11A E. 83d.

Close to 14th St. and Broadway, corner lofts, 50x100, at moderate rentals. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way & 44th.

CORNER 12TH ST. & THIRD AV.—Extra deep store, with large basement. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET AT LOWEST RATES. JACOB A. KING, 401 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

Desk room, office facilities, separate room; outside windows. American Tract Building, 150 Nassau St., Room 2,020.

326 Canal St.—Third and fourth lofts, 25x55; good light; $40 and $30. Apply to R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

Corner—Downtown—Parlor floor, with extension; excellent location for any business or dwelling. 88 2d Av.

6th Av., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

40th St., 438 and 440 West.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

14th St., 124 East.—2d, 3d, 4th lofts; reasonable rent. G. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

Brooklyn.

Hicks St., 368, Brooklyn.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Business Property Wanted.

WANTED.

4,000 sq. ft. for automobile manufacturer.
5,000 sq. ft., first floor, for lithographer.
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20,000 sq. ft., two lofts, furniture.
First Floor and Basement, 50x100, for laundry.
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We can supply good tenants on long lease for the above.

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114th St., 228 to 246 West.—Elegant new flats, four rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date. Rents $18 to $20. These flats are the finest in the city for the money.

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106th St., 21 West.—7 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33 per month. Janitor.

Opposite Central Park, 210 West 59th St., splendid second floor, 8 large rooms; $75 per month.

106th St., 1 West, Corner Central Park.—7 and 8 rooms; all improvements; hall service; rents reasonable. Apply Robert Rankin, 35 Manhattan Av., (102d St.)

A.—The Metropolitan, 235-239 West 108th St.—New, all light, delightful; 5, 6, 8 rooms; elevator, electric light, &c.; $34-$50. Sunday, Kelly.

96th St., 143 West.—6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; second floor. Apply janitor, or Robert Rankin, 35 Manhattan Av., (102d St.)

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Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing, enameling, taken and delivered. TUXEDO CYCLE COMPANY, 27 West 125th.

$10.00 Bargains This Week.—Domestic, New Home, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers. Brown, 39 West 125th St.

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Examine Stock. Reduced rates. Going out of business, at 231 Washington Street.

Teas.—Choice teas, 25c. per lb.; choice coffees, 15c. per lb. DUNCAN, 110 Wall St.

All kinds of moving picture machines and supplies at bargain prices. 117 Nassau St., Room 34.

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Boy's stockings—the double toe, double knee, double heel, fast black, long, heavy kind—full of good stout virtues.

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Here, to-day, 10 cents.

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ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

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563 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

TELLS OF ANARCHIST PLOT

A Greek Says that He Was Selected to Kill a Man.

SOME PROMINENT AMERICAN

His Heart Failed Him and He Refused to Do It, Whereupon He Was Stabbed.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The complainant in an assault case which came before City Judge Kellogg this morning told a somewhat startling tale, and would have told more had the Court not cut him short and turned him over to the police, that they might obtain the details and work upon the case. It was the story of a man who claimed he had been selected to murder some prominent American and had journeyed all the way from Greece at the bidding of his superiors, who had backed out, and whom a misdirected knife thrust saved from the penalty of his weak heart.

The man is Elias Masuras, who has been living on Clinton Street, this city, for a short time. He has a bad stab wound over the left eye. His story of the wound is that the knife was intended to enter his eye and pierce his brain, but that it was driven too high, and only struck the frontal bone and slid along, causing the gash, which, although severe, is not serious.

Masuras entered the police station late last night and asked Lieut. Lent, who was on duty at the desk, to arrest the man who had assaulted him. At that time Masuras's face was covered with blood, which was still flowing through a bandage which had been wound about his head. He was taken before Justice Kellogg and named the men who he claimed had assaulted him. As a result the Justice issued three warrants. During the night James Kipataukas, another Greek, living at 3 Clinton Street, was arrested. The other two men for whom warrants were issued were not found. The prisoner was arraigned this morning and Masuras was placed upon the stand as a witness.

Up to that time the story, as he claims it to be, had not developed. On the stand, when Masuras was told to tell the story of what led up to the assault upon him, he said that in Greece he had been a member of an Anarchist society. Some time ago it fell to his lot to kill a public man in the United States, and he was ordered to come to this country and place himself under the orders of the American branch of the society. He never heard the name of the man whom he was to murder, and understood that, as in other cases, the man who was to be the victim was to be selected after his arrival in this country. After reaching America Masuras, according to his own story, came to Yonkers and affiliated himself with a branch of the organization in this city and one in New York, but became frightened, and finally drew out and refused to carry out the mission entrusted to him.

He then bought out a peanut stand, and also peddled peanuts about this city. From the time he drew out he claims he was annoyed and threatened by the members of the society. He remained firm in his determination not to obey the order given him, and yesterday six of the men came here and for a time coaxed him to return to the society, and when he still refused, began to threaten him. He was still firm, and then one of the six men, which one he could not say, attempted to stab a knife into his left eye. The blow was aimed too high, with the result already told.

Masuras was apparently willing to go on and tell more about the society, but Judge Kellogg adjourned the hearing and committed the prisoner to jail pending further examination. Masuras was taken in hand by the police, and as a result five more warrants were issued, and during the day Joseph Kipataukas of 3 Clinton Street, a brother of the first prisoner, and Frank Ilestaigus of East Ninety-third Street, New York City, were arrested by the Yonkers police.

One other Yonkers man and two New Yorkers are named in the other warrants, and the police are searching for them. The local police say the Yonkers man has not escaped, and that he is in hiding here and they are certain to take him. The police refuse to go further into details, but assert that they believe the story told by Masuras, and the affair has led them upon an Anarchist band of a dangerous character.

The police say to make public at this time all they learned from Masuras might defeat the ends of justice. He is being closely guarded, and will not be allowed to get away should he desire to do so. The guard has also to see that he is not molested or killed by any of the alleged Anarchists.

DRIVER DEFIES A POLICEMAN.

Is Arrested for Reckless Driving After a Lively Chase.

Herman Hauser, twenty-four years old, of 217 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, driving a team attached to a two-seated runabout at Broadway and One Hundred and Fifth Street yesterday afternoon, declined to stop when commanded by Bicycle Policeman John Brennan.

"You've been driving twelve miles an hour," said the policeman when he overhauled Hauser after a lively chase.

"I've asked these people out for a time and they're going to get it," replied Hauser, pointing to the two women and a man in the other seats.

Hauser was taken to the West One Hundredth Street Station. He was charged with reckless driving and having a concealed weapon. A revolver had been found in his pocket by the doorman. The other man drove the women home.

PRISONER WANTED AS A WITNESS.

Fasinello, Held on Larceny Charge, May Testify in Priori Case.

According to Assistant District Attorney James Brande, Peter Fasinello of 43 Thompson Street, who was arraigned with Joseph Parinegeani of 116 Sullivan Street in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, charged with having stolen fifteen pounds of Sumatra tobacco from Harris Silver, a cigar manufacturer of 100 Rivington Street, will be wanted in Albany to-day as a witness in the case of Lorenzo Priori, the murderer, to whom a reprieve of twenty days has been granted by the Governor. The Assistant District Attorney asked for this reason that Fasinello might be either released or given into the custody of an officer. It is said that Fasinello knows something of the disposition of the pistol with which the murder for which Priori was sentenced to be executed was committed.

Magistrate Mayo committed both prisoners to the Tombs in $1,000 bail, but said that he would take bail for Fasinello at his house at any time in order to help the District Attorney.

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JAMES McCREERY & CO.

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ADVANCE DESIGNS,—

new handsome weaves,—finest sheer fabrics. NOVELTY SWISS, FANCY GRENADINES, PRINTED MULL, PLUMETIS, MOUSSELINE, FOULARDETTE, and the latest MERCERIZED DE LANAISE are among the cotton fabrics on exhibition.

The new colors show the most exquisite shading and combination of tone.

Plain and printed, MERCERIZED MULL,—44 inches wide,

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New Spring Wash Silks.

ONE THOUSAND PIECES.

Heavy corded checks and stripes. Colors and white and black and white,

50 cents per yard.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

MAGISTRATE'S PLEA FOR MERCY

Mr. Crane Saves Two Boys from Prison and Sends Them to the House of Refuge.

"It is a duty of a Magistrate to save and not make criminals," said Magistrate Crane at Yorkville Court yesterday, when by his convincing arguments he induced a complainant to have mercy on two boys.

These boys were William Cohen, seventeen years old, of 328 East Eighth Street, and Morris Kronowitz, sixteen years old, of 21 Clinton Street. They had been arrested by Detective Smith of the East Twenty-second Street Station on Saturday on a charge of attempting to pass a forged check at the Fifth National Bank. The check was for $25, made payable to the order of B. Rosenberg, and bore the forged signatures of A. Krawatz and J. Katz, members of the hat manufacturing firm of Demmerle & Co., 46 West Fourth Street.

A few minutes before the closing of the bank on Saturday Kronowitz, one of the prisoners, stepped up to the paying teller's window and presented the forged check. Thomas W. Smith, the teller, saw at a glance that it was a forgery, and had the lads arrested.

Mr. Krawatz, one of the men whose name had been forged to the check, and Mr. Smith, the paying teller, were in court yesterday to press the complaint of forgery against the two prisoners.

When the case was called, Magistrate Crane turned to the prisoners and asked, "How old are you?"

Kronowitz responded: "I am sixteen years. Please let me go home."

Cohen said: "I am seventeen years old. I used to work for Mr. Krawatz."

In answer to further questions they said that they never had been arrested before and were the sole support of their parents.

"I am willing to apologize to Mr. Krawatz," said the Cohen boy.

"Boys, this is no case where an apology will answer," said the Magistrate. "You have both committed a crime, and can be sent to prison. I am here as a Magistrate to see that the law is obeyed, but I think it is always good to temper justice with mercy. It is a hard thing for me to send you to prison, and stamp you as criminals, but—"

"What can be done to them so that they will realize their offense?" interposed the paying teller, who had been nodding approvingly at the remarks of the Magistrate.

"If this charge of forgery is withdrawn," answered Mr. Crane, "I can send them to a reformatory. That will save them the stamp of being criminals and not mar their future lives."

"I am willing to withdraw my complaint, then," said Krawatz. "Judge, I leave the boys in your hands."

"It is always a good thing to lend a helping hand," remarked the Magistrate. "These boys have undoubtedly been tempted. There is so much temptation to do wrong in this city. I have been a boy myself, and I know what temptation is. Keeping the boys out of prison and saving them the stamp of being criminals not only saves these boys, but also their families. There is enough hardness in this world, so let us be charitable."

Mr. Krawatz bowed as the Magistrate concluded, and said, "Judge, you have the right kind of heart."

"Yes," said Mr. Smith, the paying teller, "the Judge took a right view of the matter. It might have marred the lives of these boys had they been sent to prison." Cohen and Kronowitz were then formally committed to the House of Refuge, where they will have an opportunity to reform.

HAD AN AVERSION TO HIGH HATS.

It Impelled Walter Niepoth to Assault Passers-by Who Wore Them.

"It's one on me, Judge; I was drunk last night, I guess," said Walter Niepoth, a well-dressed young man, who refused to give his address, when fined $10 for disorderly conduct by Magistrate Hogan in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning.

Policeman Steuel of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, said he first observed the prisoner at Broadway and Forty-second Street shortly after midnight yesterday morning, in company with a woman. Suddenly Niepoth left the woman, ran across Seventh Avenue, and assaulted a corpulent individual who was in evening clothes and wore an opera hat and cape overcoat. The policeman seized Niepoth, but the stranger refused to make a complaint against him, and he was allowed to go. Two other men wearing high hats happened along shortly afterward, however, and were also assaulted by Niepoth.

Niepoth's explanation of his conduct when he was locked up was that he had an unconquerable aversion to high hats. He refused to give his address, saying he did not wish to disgrace his family. A friend paid his fine.

AMERICAN WARES IN GERMANY.

What a Consul Says About Fountain Pens and Other Things.

A promising market for fountain pens, safes, and various kinds of American office furniture is mentioned in a report of the American Consul at Mannheim, H. W. Harris. At the Heidelberg University, for instance, where there are 1,500 students, only a small number of fountain pens are in use, and few, if any, are offered for sale. The students content themselves with the old-fashioned method of carrying ink in bottles from and to their lectures. The Consul says that there, as also in Mannheim and other German cities where fountain pens are rarely seen, the lowest-priced American pens should find a ready market.

The attention of American manufacturers has been called to the market for safes. A comparatively small number of safes are to be found in the cities. Those in use are for the most part crude-looking affairs, with old-style locks. German offices are rapidly adopting modern office furniture, and the report advises the possibility of finding ready sale for American safes, desks, typewriters, file cases, cash registers, &c.

Improved devices for registering the attendance of employes are being introduced to some extent, though many factories still do not employ them. So far as Mr. Harris could learn, the various devices in use in the United States for registering the whereabouts of employes at work as watchmen employed in factories at night are not used there.

RUNAWAY WRECKS DRUG STORE

Horse Enters the Place and Kicks in the Side of the Telephone Booth.

The drug store of J. L. House, at Albany Avenue and St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, is at present a wreck, as the result of a runaway. Opposite the drug store, on Albany Avenue, is the St. John's Roman Catholic Home for Boys. This is surrounded by grounds and situated on the top of a little hill. On Saturday afternoon John Owens, a driver, was unloading a can of milk from a wagon belonging to the home, when the horse took fright and ran away. It ran down the hill, across the street, and through the door of the drug store. There it was held fast by the wagon, which stuck in the door. The wagon hit the door with such force that the plate glass windows on both sides of it were shattered.

Inside the store were House, his clerk, and a customer, who was in the telephone booth. The horse struck the telephone booth with its fore legs, smashing in the side, but did not hurt its occupant. Then it overturned the counter, smashed the soda water fountain, and upset a number of bottles on the floor. It had just succeeded in kicking several holes in the flooring, when House and his assistant recovered from their fright sufficiently to seize its head and make an attempt to quiet it.

Owens, the driver, arrived at this time and succeeded in soothing the horse. He was unable to back it out of the store, however, until several men had worked for some time extricating the wagon from the door in which it was wedged.

House was unable to open his store yesterday. He estimates the value of the property destroyed as between $700 and $800.

FOUND FROZEN TO DEATH.

Body of G. W. McGinnes, a Retired Merchant, Lay in His Garden.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 20.—George W. McGinnes, a wealthy retired merchant of this place, was found frozen to death in the garden of his home this morning. He was eighty years old. For several years his mind had been deranged.

Mr. McGinnes crept out of his bedroom window last night, and, after falling ten feet from the roof of the veranda, crawled to the rear of the garden, where his body was found. An only son, Walter, survives him.

POLICE COURT LIKE AN ICEBOX.

Ink Freezes Over and Magistrate, Lawyers, and Prisoners Shiver.

Owing to some trouble with the heating arrangements of the Criminal Court Building, the Centre Street Police Court, which was the only court in the building open yesterday, presented a curious appearance when it was opened for business. The windows were covered with a thick coating of ice, the ink in the ink wells was partially frozen, and Magistrate, lawyers, and prisoners were shivering and blue with the cold.

Magistrate Mayo, after sentencing the first of a line of blue-lipped prisoners to two days in the Tombs, hurried to his private room, and returned a few moments later dressed as if for a sleigh ride. By that time the Court Clerk and the stenographer had fled to another part of the building to warm themselves over a radiator, and it was some time before they could be found and brought back again to their official duties. It was not until the court had been open for over an hour that the steam radiators began to give out any warmth at all.

Engineer Watson, who has charge of the heating arrangements of the Criminal Court Building, said that the low temperature in the Police Court was due to the fact that he had been supplied with a kind of coal which burned out faster than he expected.

Nurse Accused of Larceny.

A man said to be Thomas Donahoe, thirty-seven years old, a former nurse in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, and to have served one term in the Kings County Penitentiary, was arrested at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge last night by Detective Charles Farley of the Central Office. J. B. Carbury, a broker at 320 Produce Exchange, and a millionaire, whose home is in Westfield, N. J., was ill nine months ago. Donahoe was the nurse who attended him. One day Donahoe left abruptly. That same day $500 worth of jewels was missed from Mr. Carbury's room. The millionaire asked Capt. McClusky to try to find Donahoe and see if he knew where the jewels had gone. Farley was put on the case. It is thought Donahoe will be able to explain this morning. If satisfactory, his explanation may secure his release.

Must Explain His Wife's Injuries.

John Lemon of 15 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street was arrested by Detective Read of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station last night on a charge of being a suspicious person. The police say they expect him to explain how his wife, who is in a serious condition in the Harlem Hospital, received the cuts and bruises with which her body is covered. Mrs. Lemon has three children. On Saturday afternoon they went to Mrs. Burke, who lives next door, and told her that their mother was sick. Mrs. Burke found Mrs. Lemon on a bed, unconscious and bleeding from several cuts on her face. She was taken to Harlem Hospital, and did not recover consciousness until yesterday. She admitted to the doctors that she had quarreled with her husband on Saturday.

Hanged Himself to a Gas Jet.

George Ledermann, a German carpenter, hanged himself in his room, at 537 East Eighty-second Street, yesterday morning. He was seventy-two years old. Since his wife died, a year ago, he had made his home with his son Ernest and the latter's wife. His son found his body hanging from the gas jet when he went to awaken him. The old man had been despondent since the death of his wife.

Another Smallpox Case.

James Johnson, twenty-four years old, a negro, of 220 West Sixty-third Street, was taken from his home last night to the Reception Hospital by Health Department officials. He is said to be a smallpox patient.

O'Neill's.

ANNUAL SALE OF

Women's Swiss Ribbed Underwear

Begins this morning, when we will offer over eight thousand pieces, comprising Silk, Silk and Cotton, Silk and Lisle, Lisle Thread, Cashmere and Cotton, at about half, and in some cases less than half the regular prices. These goods are manufacturers' samples and consequently perfect in every way. We have divided the lot into seven groups and will sell them at these remarkable prices:

The regular 25c. Garments at	15c. each.
The regular 50c. Garments at	25c. each.
The regular 60c. to 75c. Garments at	50c. each.
The regular 1.00 Garments at	69c. each.
The regular 1.50 to 1.75 Garments at	98c. each.
The regular 2.00 to 2.50 Garments at	1.25 each.
The regular 2.75 to 7.50 Garments at	1.98 each.

Early Buyers Will Secure Best Choice.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Japanese Wash Silks.

3,000 yards Corded Wash Silks, all first class colorings,

29 cts. a yard,

regular value 40c.

2,500 yards Imported *Black Taffeta Silks,*

55 cts. a yard,

very special offering, regular value 75c.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DOMESTIC RUGS REDUCED.

(Carpet Sizes.)

Axminsters, $15.00 & $18.00
(averaging 8.3x10.6 ft., former prices $20.00 and $25 00.)

Smyrnas, $17.50 & $25.00
(averaging 7.6x10.6 ft., former prices $22.50 and $32.00.)

Royal Wiltons, $22.50 & $25.00
(averaging 8.3x10.6 ft., former prices $31.00 and $35.00.)

Fashion and comfort are both impressed with the warmth, the elastic softness and wealth of these rugs and have decreed that they shall be used as accents in every artistic home

Lovers of beauty, lovers of simplicity, lovers of novelty and of economy—our reduced furniture will realize every ideal if you promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SOROSIS

TRADE MARK.

THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

$3.50 per pair.

Among the latest models is the "Rough Rider" skating boot,—high cut; with extension sole.

Made of calf skin.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-Third St.
Broadway and 11th Street.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S

B'WAY AND 30TH ST. EVENINGS AT 8:30.
2D MONTH.

"Mary Mannering's continued popularity attests itself in the crowded houses that greet her at every performance."—Eve. Sun.

FRANK M'KEE PRESENTS

MARY MANNERING
—IN—
JANICE MEREDITH

Dramatized by Paul Leicester Ford & E. E. Rose. Special Matinées Feb. 12 (Lincoln Day) and Feb. 22 (Washington's Birthday). Seats now on sale. REGULAR MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:15.

SAVOY THEATRE 34th St. and Broadway. Sale of seats To-morrow.
UNLEAVENED BREAD

By Leo. Ditrichstein and Robert Grant. Elizabeth Tyree, E. J. Morgan, Eleanor Robson, Geo. Fawcett, Geo. Woodward, Alice Fischer, Malcolm Williams, Margaret Fuller, Morton Selten, Virginia Buchanan.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23D,
JOHANN STRAUSS'
LATEST AND MERRIEST OPERETTA,
VIENNA LIFE.
(Wiener-Blut.)
Chorus of 70 and Augmented Orchestra.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. New special vaudeville features Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's Successful review, The GIDDY THRONG

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. FLORODORA

KEITH'S MARSHALL P. WILDER. Fanny Rice in Nell Gwyn. WAYNE & CALDWELL, Charley Case, Bowker, Carroll Johnson.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., jt west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN Fourth Week. "In the Palace of the King."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, Benefit for the Library Fund of Deutscher Verein Columbia University. Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm." Tues., a Musical Farce in 4 acts, in the 3rd act, "Die Kleinstadtische."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK. The London Production. QUO VADIS. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Eve. 8. Nxt Wk—Barbara Frietchie, with Effie Elisler.

Koster & Bial's W. 34 St. ½ rate cut prices. Ev'ry ngt. All orc. 50c. Daily mat. All orc. 25c. Ugo Blondi, Hope Booth, Four Colinis, Florence Bindley, 15 oths.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last Week THE BURGOMASTER.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. A Celebrated Case.

GRAND Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production Opera House. HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

Broadway Tabernacle Anniversary.

The sixtieth anniversary celebration of the Broadway Tabernacle, which began on Wednesday, was continued yesterday. The church, since Friday, had been gorgeously decorated with United States flags and other banners and gilded eagles. In the morning the pastor, the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, preached a historical sermon dealing with the growth of the city for the past three-quarters of a century. There was a Bible school celebration in the afternoon, and in the evening a meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, after which followed a fellowship meeting. During the latter addresses were delivered by various clergymen from different parts of the city.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, at 8:15—LA BOHEME, (in Italian.) Mmes. Melba and Scheff; MM. Saléza, Gilibert, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 23, at 8—DON GIOVANNI, (in Italian.) Mmes. Nordica, Scheff, and Gadski; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 25, at 8—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 26, at 2—TANNHAUSER. (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 26, at 8, at Popular Prices—MEFISTOFELE, (in Italian.) Mmes. Marguerite Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Cremonini and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment 2D MONTH.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
"A Credit to Daly's stage."—Press.
2d DAMROSCH-WAGNER PIANO LECTURE, TUESDAY, 2:30, Walkure; Jan. 25, Siegfried.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. At 8:30. Daniel Frohman. Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY. Feb. 4—HENRY MILLER in "Rich'd Savage."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mats. at 2. Evgs. at 8.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY. "Best of All Girls." THE GIRL FROM UP THERE. Matinée Wed. & Sat.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. CITY SPORTS BURLESQUERS. NEW LIVING PICTURES.

BIJOU AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY
To-night at 8:15 in Clyde Fitch's Latest Success. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE CLIMBERS.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—NELL GWYN.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée, Saturday, 2:15.
LULU GLASER —IN— SWEET ANNE PAGE

WALTER DAMROSCH DALY'S THEATRE.
PIANO LECTURE, TUESDAY, DIE WALKURE,

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"Greatest of All Empire Successes."
"DECIDED SUCCESS."—HERALD.
"BRILLIANT SUCCESS."—SUN.
"DISTINCT SUCCESS."—WORLD
Empire Theatre Company
Presenting Henry Arthur Jones's New Play,
MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE
"A GREAT PLAY SPLENDIDLY ACTED WITH THE EXCEPTION OF LA'GLON' NO PLAY PRODUCED IN THE LAST TWO YEARS HAS APPROACHED IT IN DIGNITY OR POWER."—Eve. Sun.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE Corner of Broadway & 44th St.
Seats selling 4 weeks in advance. Avoid speculators by booking in advance.
JULIA MARLOWE
Presenting Paul Kester's dramatization of Charles Major's Famous Novel,
"WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER."
C. B. DILLINGHAM.....Manager
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST TWO WEEKS.
152D TO 160TH PERFORMANCE.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WM. H. CRANE
—IN—
DAVID HARUM.
Seats for all remaining performances now on sale.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
MONDAY, FEB. 4,
Charles Frohman will present Clyde Fitch's newest comedy.
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
Cast will include: Ethel Barrymore, H. Reeves Smith, Edwin Stevens, and others.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 24th St., nr. B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Positive and Emphatic Success.
"MUCH LIKED, WELL ACTED."—HERALD.
"WILL BE ENJOYED BY ALL WHO ADMIRE GOOD ACTING IN SINCERE DRAMA."—WORLD.
HERBERT EFFIE
KELCEY AND SHANNON
in Madeline Lucette Ryley's Comedy,
MY LADY DAINTY.
"A DISTINCT SUCCESS."—TELEGRAM.
"THE PLAY IS AS GRACEFUL AND SWEET AS ITS NAME SUGGESTS."—EVG. WORLD.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
MONDAY, FEB. 11—WILLIE COLLIER.
A new play by Augustus Thomas, entitled ON THE QUIET.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Mad. Av. Evenings 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST WEEK.
LAST MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SAT.
MR. E. S. WILLARD
To-night, Tuesday, & Wednesday Evgs. THE MIDDLEMAN
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, TOM PINCH.
Thursday, Friday The Professor's Love Story
& Saturday Evgs.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 26 Mr. Willard's Farewell
MONDAY, FEB. 4,
Charles Frohman presents by arrangement with David Belasco, Paul M. Potter's play.
UNDER TWO FLAGS.
with Blanche Bates as Cigarette.

Amusements.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way, cor. 38th St.
L. LAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
TO-NIGHT AT 8:20.
MATINEE SATURDAY 2:15.
MR. N. C. MISS MAXINE GOODWIN ELLIOTT
IN
WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE
H. V. ESMOND'S EXQUISITE COMEDY.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Opens Wednesday Morning.
TWELFTH ANNUAL SHOW
NEW YORK POULTRY, PIGEON and PET STOCK ASSOCIATION, (LTD.)
Thousands of birds. All the pretty pigeons, incubators and little chicks. Special exhibits of dog birds and little ones. Cats, cavies, rabbits, caged birds.
Open 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. | Admission 50 Cents. Children, 25 Cents.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. Rose Coghlan, & Louis Massen, Joe Welch, Mlle. Delbosq, Lew Hawkins, Marcel's Living Statuary, Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Ralph Johnson, Russell Bros., Al Leech & 3 Rosebuds, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Fisher, Lew Sully, Lillian Burkhart, Streator Zouaves, Harry Watson's Comedy Co., Vernon.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday evegs. January 22 & February 12,
Pittsburgh Orchestra
VICTOR HERBERT Conductor. Soloist, January 22. Mrs. Dorothy Harvey
Seats, 50c. to $1.50. Boxes $12 & $15. Now on sale at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Hotels, & Box Office.

Hammerstein's 2d St., B'way MATHEWS —AND— BULGER VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat 2:15. Gen. Adm. 50c. TO-NIGHT. In the new vaudeville, "THE NIGHT OF THE 4TH." Big Musical Co., Including WALTER JONES

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Monday Afternoon, January 21st, 2:30 o'clock.
PIANO AND VIOLIN RECITAL BY
Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Breitner.
Reserved seats, $1.00 and $1.50. For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Square.

MARQUIS DE SOUZA The Phenomenal Portuguese Baritone. First appearance in N. Y. Carnegie Hall, Thur. Ev. Jan. 24 with SIEVEKING and Orchestra. Tickets at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Ruikman's, box office Management M. L. Pinkham & Gustav Thalberg.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In His Greatest Success GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
Xtra attractions. Charming Concerts.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Hypnotic Dancer; Male Venus; Performing Goats.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1901. | EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 19, total transaction included 6,481,979 shares of stock, $15,284,500 bonds, including $37,000 Government and $56,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Jan. 20,1900.	Jan. 19,1901.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	1,582,317	6,481,979	*4,899,662
Banks	95	28	67
Mining	3,400	200	3,200

BONDS.

	Jan. 20,1900.	Jan. 19,1901.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$13,645,000	$15,191,000	*$1,546,000
State	114,200	56,500	58,500
Government	197,200	37,000	160,200

*Increase.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more.

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	8	Mo. Pacific	1
American Express	5	Nat. Lead pf	3½
Am. S. & R.	1¼	Nat. Salt pf	2
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Nat. Tube	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2¾	Pere Marquette	3½
Gas & El. B. Co.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¾
Knick. Ice. Chi.	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1
M., St. P. & S. S., M.	1¾	Wells-Fargo Express.	7

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	4½	Iowa Central pf.	2
Am. Car & Foundry.	1¾	Kan. Southern pf.	1¾
Am. Car & F. pf.	3¾	Laclede Gas	2¾
Am. Cotton Oil	2½	Laclede Gas pf.	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Lake Erie & W. pf.	5
American Ice	2	Louis. & Nash.	3
Am. Malting pf.	1½	Manhattan	9¾
Am. Steel Hoop	4¼	Met. Street Ry.	11⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	3¼	Met. St. Ry. rights.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	5⅝	Met. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	3¾
Am. Tin Plate	3⅝	Mexican Central	2
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1¾	Minn. & St. L.	3
American Tobacco	1¾	Minn. & St. L. pf.	3
American Woolen	2½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Woolen pf.	1	pf	1½
Anaconda Copper	3	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	3¼
At., Top. & S. F.	3½	Mobile & Ohio	2¾
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	4	Nat. Biscuit	2¾
Baltimore & Ohio	6	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2½	Nat. Steel Co.	2½
Brook. Rap. Trans.	11¾	Nat. Tube pf.	1
Brook. Union Gas	4	N. J. Central	3½
Brunswick City	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Buff., Roch. & P.	2	N. Y. Central	5¾
Canada Southern	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1¼
Can. Pacific	3	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	4
Chesapeake & Ohio	3¾	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	4
Chicago & Alton	3	Norf. & West.	2½
Chi. & Alton pf.	2½	N. Y., Ont. & West.	5½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	4¾	Nor. Pacific	3⅜
Chicago & E. Ill.	1¾	Nor. Pac. pf.	2¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	3¼	Pacific Coast	3½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	3	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	2½	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Pennsylvania	4
Chi., M. & St. P.	8¼	People's Gas, Chi.	6
Chi. & Northwest.	6	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. & Northw. pf.	4¾	Pressed Steel Car	1⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	5⅝	Pullman Car	4
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	5	Reading	6½
Chicago Term. Trans.	1¾	Reading 1st pf.	4
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¾	Reading 2d pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	3	Rep. Iron & S.	1¼
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	2¼
Colorado Southern	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	St. L. Southwest.	1⅝
Col. & Hock. Coal	1⅝	Southern Pacific	1⅛
Consol. Gas	6	Southern Railway	2⅜
Cont. Tobacco	2	Southern Ry. pf.	3½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1⅞	Stand. R. & T.	1
Del. & Hudson	6⅜	Texas Pacific	2⅞
Del., Lack. & W.	4⅞	Third Avenue	1
Den. & Rio Grande.	2¼	Twin City R. T.	3¼
Den. & Rio G. pf.	3	Union Bag & P.	1⅝
Erie	2	Union Bag & P. pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	3¾	Union Pacific	5½
Erie 2d pf.	4½	Union Pacific pf.	2⅛
Evans. & T. H.	1½	U. S. Leather	1⅝
Federal Steel	7⅛	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Federal Steel pf.	5¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Ft. W. & D. C.	3	Wabash pf.	2⅞
General Electric	4	Western Union	5½
Glucose Sugar Ref.	1	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½
Great Northern pf.	5⅜	Wis. Central pf.	1
Hocking Valley pf.	1½		
Illinois Central	3		
Int. Paper	1¼		
Int. Paper pf.	2		
Int. Steam Pump.	1⅝		
Iowa Central	2		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	7
B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1½	Met. W. S. El., Chi., 4s	4½
Chic., Ind. & L. ref. 5s	4	Mil., L. S. & W. ext. & imp. 5s	1½
C., M. & St. P., H. & D. ext 5s	14½	Minn. & St. L., Iowa ext. 7s	6½
C., M. & St. P., H. & D. 5s	3½	N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s, 1884	1
Chi. & Northw. con. 7s	2¾	N. Y., N. H. & H. con. deb. ctfs. 4s	1½
Chi. & N. W. gold 7s, reg.	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, inc	1½
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1909	1½	St. Paul City Cable 5s	1
Cin., San. & Clev. con 5s	2¼	Tenn. C. & L., Birm. 6s	1
Chi., St. L. & N. O. new ser. 4s	3¾	Tol. & O. C. West. div. 5s	1½
Dul. & Iron R. 1st	1½	Western Gas 5s	4½
East Tenn. new lien	2	Wheel. & L. E 1st 5s	1¼
Erie consol. 7s	1¾		
Erie gen. lien 4s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Kan. & Mich. 4s	1
Brooklyn City Ry. 1st	1½	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1¼
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1⅝	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc	1	Mo., K. & T. 1st	1¾
Chi., Bur. & Q. pf. 5s	5½	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½
Chi., Ind. & La. ref. 6s	2	Reading genl. 4s	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P. consol 7s	2½	Rich. & Dan. con. 6s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	St. L. Southw. 2d	2
		Stand. R. & T. 6s	5
		Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¼
		Tex. Pac. 2d	3
		Wabash 2d	1½

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 19	6,481,979
Same week last year	1,582,317
To date this year	21,231,330
Corresponding date last year.	7,100,092

Bonds for the week	$15,284,500
Same week last year	$13,956,400
To date this year	$49,869,450
Corresponding date last year.	$30,528,500

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@5; at three months, 3½; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—On the Stock Exchange last week prices were very irregular. Consols closed at 96½, this being lower than they had been since 1802. Americans were unsettled and distinctly lower, owing to realizations, but they closed above the worst figures. St. Paul and Denver preferred fell 1 point; Erie first, Northern Pacific, and Wabash, ⅝; Norfolk and Southern Pacific, ⅝, and the others from ¼ to ⅛, except Reading first, which rose ½, and Union Pacific, which rose ⅜. Mines, while still depressed, showed signs of recovery Saturday, on the decision to wind up, voluntarily, the affairs of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited. Rands were ⅝ better.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

A SLOUGH OF CHEAP CREDITS

The Five Per Cent. Bank Rate a Sort of Market Bogy—Futility of Any Attempt to Establish a Higher Rate than the Present—Effect of the Government's War Expense Policy—American Railways.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Jan. 20.—Our money market still wallows in the slough of cheap credits, and nothing the Bank of England can do lifts it for more than an hour or two. Last Wednesday the Stock Exchange payments produced a momentary shortage, and about £2,000,000 was borrowed at the Bank for three or four days at 5½ per cent. On Friday most of this money was paid back, and the market rate for seven-day loans lay undisturbed at 3 per cent.

This is what I have always insisted must be the outcome of any effort effectively to establish a higher bank rate in the existing circumstances. The 5 per cent. rate has merely acted like a sort of market bogy turning a French check or two in our favor, but not raising it far enough to prevent France from buying all the parcels of gold that come into our open market. Equally powerless has it hitherto been to lift the New York rate to a figure causing gold to leave them for London. In reality the open market discount rate is weaker now than it was before the bank rate went up. On Friday short remitted bills were discounted at one-sixteenth under 4 per cent., and such paper at all dates seldom cost beyond 4⅛ per cent. to melt.

The cause of all this I need hardly reiterate. It lies in the foolish and short-sighted fashion in which the Government is still providing for war expenses. Every estimate put before the country has been falsified. Our expenditure is now on a higher scale than it was when Parliament met in December, and all the Government can do is to borrow from the Bank. A week ago its floating obligations thereon were again £900,000 up, and about £12,500,000. The credit thus created and paid out inevitably gluts the short-loan market and drags discount down, all the more effectively because many branches of our trade are now slack.

As for our stock markets, they just stagger along acutely suffering still from the effects of the deadly London and Globe blow. We were timid over the settlement last week. There were no further failures, but the place was like a hospital, as one member said to me, with hundreds dismasted and limping.

I am afraid there is more trouble to come, and our railway dividends now being declared are not of a quality to inspire buying. Our small array of bears have dropped considerable money lately over short sales in your shares, but speculation of that kind is still of an insufficient magnitude to hurt the market much, and bold sellers continue to hope for a recoil. I cannot quite see how it is to be brought about while credit is so cheap with you, but the wabbly aspect of your market these last few days has anew stimulated selling for a fall here.

Along with that, however, old holdings continue to be parted with for money. Operators on your side, therefore, must not count upon any effective support from us in sustaining quotations. Our short account is still altogether too meagre to be of the least value in helping to stem the backward wishes of Wall Street.

On the Continent the markets are fully as inert as they are here. The German Boerses cannot get the means to play with, and both these and the French are still crippled by their industrial commitments, many of which represent securities of companies in a moribund condition.

Paris, too, is sick over its South African mines and drops them in upon London whenever it gets encouragement from a manipulated rise. Nowhere is there any elasticity or hopefulness, however much The Bourse Chronicle may talk "easy times just about to come."

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 21.

Binghamton Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Books close.
Columbus Edison Company—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable Feb. 1 to holders of record this date.
Consolidated Gas Company of New York—Annual meeting.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Henderson Bridge Company—Books close.

(Continued on Page 7.)

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 19 1901.

Range In 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Sat., Jan. 19. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Jan. 19, 6,481,979.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Jan. 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 19, '01.
140	114	147	Jan. 19.	147	Jan. 19.	146	150	+ 8	**Adams Express**	$100	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	†4	SA	147	147	147	147	114	140
90½	80¾	94¾	Jan. 2.	86	Jan. 19.	87	87½	— 4½	Amalgamated Copper Company	100	75,000,000	Oct. 29, 1900.	‡2	Q	91	91½	86	87½	...	123,965
25½	12½	28¾	Jan. 3.	19¼	Jan. 18.	19½	20	— 1⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	½	Q	21½	21½	19¼	20	12⅜	8,601
72	57⅜	73½	Jan. 7.	67	Jan. 18.	67	68	— 3¾	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	69¾	70¾	67	67	59½	9,510
37¾	30	31½	Jan. 3.	28½	Jan. 18.	27¼	27¾	— 2⅞	American Cotton Oil	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, 1900.	3½	A	30¼	30¼	26½	27½	33⅜	3,940
100	88¾	91½	Jan. 8.	88	Jan. 18.	87	89	— 1	American Cotton Oil pf.	100	10,198,800	Dec. 1, 1900.	3	SA	89	89	88	88	92	200
191	145	189	Jan. 2.	170	Jan. 12.	173	180	+ 5	American Express	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	3	SA	180	180	175	175	145	704
49½	27½	41¼	Jan. 9.	38	Jan. 17.	38	39	— 2	American Ice Company	100	22,939,100	Nov. 1, 1900.	1	Q	39½	39⅝	38	38	36¼	3,800
78½	60½	70	Jan. 5.	68½	Jan. 2.	67	68	— ⅝	American Ice Company pf.	100	13,440,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1½	Q	69⅞	69⅞	68½	68½	73	309
10¼	6	7	Jan. 3.	6⅝	Jan. 19.	6	6¼	— ⅝	American Linseed Company	100	16,750,000				7	7⅛	6⅝	6¼	14⅜	2,205
60	34½	37	Jan. 2	34½	Jan. 10.	35½	35⅞	+ ½	American Linseed Company pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	..	35½	36	35	35½	54	4,050
7⅞	3	5⅛	Jan. 2.	4⅝	Jan. 8.	4½	5	+ ⅛	American Malting Company	100	14,500,000			..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	8½	200
31⅞	18⅞	27½	Jan. 7.	26	Jan. 15.	24	26	— 1½	American Malting Company pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, 1899.	1¾	..	26	26	26	26	27	100
56½	34½	65½	Jan. 15.	53⅛	Jan. 3.	61	61½	+ 1¼	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	27,000,000				61	65¼	60¼	61½	38⅜	92,939
90	85	100	Jan. 10.	95	Jan. 3.	97¾	98½	..	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	27,000,000	Jan. 8, 1901.	1¾	Q	97	100	97	97½	89⅝	15,200
50¼	17	32⅝	Jan. 2.	23	Jan. 18.	24½	24¾	— 4¼	American Steel Hoop Company	100	10,000,000				29	31¼	23	24½	42	20,970
86	64½	78	Jan. 2.	69	Jan. 18.	70½	72	— 3¼	American Steel Hoop Company pf.	100	14,000,000	Oct. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	75¾	76	69	71	81	3,270
59⅞	28½	47½	Jan. 2.	38	Jan. 14.	39¾	40	— ⅞	American Steel & Wire Company	100	59,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	40	43¼	38	39¾	46¼	110,435
85	69½	85½	Jan. 2.	83¾	Jan. 17.	85¼	86	— ⅛	American Steel & Wire Company pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	86⅜	87	83¾	86½	90½	11,098
149	95¼	147¾	Jan. 2.	131½	Jan. 18.	132½	132¾	— 5⅝	American Sugar Refining Company	100	36,963,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	138	139	131½	132¾	117⅝	254,505
113	107	119¾	Jan. 4.	117½	Jan. 3.	118½	119	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	117¾	118¾	117¾	118¾	114	1,035
96½	89	*93¾	Jan. 18.	*94	Jan. 7.	94	96	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	95	95¾	95	95¾	92¼	90
56⅞	18	55½	Jan. 14.	55	Jan. 4.	50	50½	— 3⅜	American Tin Plate	100	25,000,000				64	65½	57	58	29½	121,450
92	70¾	94½	Jan. 15.	87	Jan. 18.	87⅜	88	— 1⅜	American Tin Plate pf.	100	18,825,000	Oct. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	91	91⅜	87	87	81½	2,517
114⅝	84½	117½	Jan. 14.	110⅞	Jan. 18.	111½	111⅝	— 1¾	American Tobacco	50	54,500,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	115	117½	110¾	111⅜	99½	100,130
140	128	143	Jan. 16.	137	Jan. 2.	136	145	+ 7	American Tobacco pf.	100	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	2	Q	143	143	143	143	140¾	100
22½	21¼	21⅝	Jan. 3.	16¾	Jan. 17.	16	17	— 2½	American Woolen Company	100	29,501,000				19¼	19¼	16½	17	...	4,200
77	76	76⅞	Jan. 2.	72	Jan. 17.	..	73	— 1	American Woolen Company pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	72	72	72	72	...	170
54⅞	37¼	43⅝	Jan. 2.	41½	Jan. 19.	42	42½	— 5	Anaconda Copper Mining Company.	25	30,000,000	Oct. 27, 1900.	‡2	SA	47	47½	41¾	42	40	6,850
59	40½	58½	Jan. 2.	56¾	Jan. 8.	55	58	..	Ann Arbor pf.	..	4,000,000			..	56	56	56	56	44	15
44⅜	18⅝	49½	Jan. 2.	43	Jan. 19.	43¼	43¾	— 3½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	100	102,000,000				46½	48⅝	43	43½	20	102,205
89⅞	58¼	90⅞	Jan. 2.	82⅜	Jan. 19.	83	83¾	— 4	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,189,500	Aug. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	86½	86½	82¾	83	61	82,789
99¾	55¼	94	Jan. 7.	81⅜	Jan. 4.	86⅜	87	— 6	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	45,000,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	93	93¾	86¼	86¾	58⅝	107,708
90	72⅝	90	Jan. 7.	84½	Jan. 4.	84⅜	85½	— 2½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	87	91	84½	85	75½	7,988
88⅝	47⅛	87¾	Jan. 12.	75¼	Jan. 19.	75½	76½	— 11⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	45,000,000				88¾	88⅝	75¼	75⅝	30⅝	228,773
183	140	178	Jan. 2.	175	Jan. 18.	176	180	— 4	Brooklyn Union Gas	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	4	SA	175	175	175	175	146	100
10⅝	6¼	10¼	Jan. 9.	8¾	Jan. 19.	8¾	9¼	— 1¼	Brunswick City	100	5,800,000			..	10¼	10¼	8¾	8¾	14⅛	1,400
85	52	82	Jan. 10.	83	Jan. 18.	81	84¾	— 2	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	6,000,000			..	83	83	83	83	....	100
125	95¾	125	Jan. 9.	124½	Jan. 8.	121	130	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	4	SA	122	122	122	122	....	60
61¼	47⅞	60	Jan. 9.	54½	Jan. 4.	56¼	57	— 1½	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	SA	58¾	58¾	56¾	57¼	49	3,400
95⅞	84¾	91¾	Jan. 8.	88¾	Jan. 18.	88½	..	— 3	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	92½	93¼	88¾	89¾	88¾	1,010
42⅜	24	42⅛	Jan. 2.	37½	Jan. 19.	37½	38¾	— 3¾	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	49,553,400	Nov. 28, 1900.	1	..	40¾	41	37½	37¾	30½	19,300
42	31	41½	Jan. 9.	37½	Jan. 4.	37½	38	— 3	Chicago & Alton	100	20,000,000				39¾	40⅝	37½	38	....	13,470
75⅛	68¼	76⅜	Jan. 2.	72½	Jan. 4.	73½	74	— 2¼	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 10, 1901.	2	SA	75¾	75¾	73½	73½	....	9,512
144	119¾	146¾	Jan. 7.	138¼	Jan. 4.	141¾	141¾	— 4¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	91,867,700	Dec. 14, 1900.	12½	Q	145¾	146¾	141¾	141¾	123½	33,324
100	86	95¾	Jan. 7.	91	Jan. 2.	....	....	— 1¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	7,197,800	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	SA	95	95	89¾	92¼	....	100
135	119¼	134	Jan. 12.	120½	Jan. 3.	....	....	— 8½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,850,700	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	Q	122	122	120¾	120¾	126	630
18	9¾	15⅜	Jan. 17.	16	Jan. 3.	16¾	16⅝	— ¼	Chicago Great Western	100	21,311,200				16⅝	16⅝	15¾	16¼	12¾	30,400
41	29½	30⅝	Jan. 2.	27	Jan. 19.	27½	28	— 3	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,371,800	July 31, 1900.	2½	SA	29¾	30	27	27	26	1,100
45	30	45⅞	Jan. 2.	42	Jan. 3.	44½	44⅝	— 1⅜	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	7,459,100				44	45⅝	42	42½	32¾	6,100
94¼	81	93	Jan. 7.	91¾	Jan. 17.	91½	92	— ¼	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,276,500	Jan. 15, 1901.	1	SA	93	93½	91¾	92	85	800
20	14	17¾	Jan. 8.	15¾	Jan. 10.	16	17¼	— 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,680,000				16	16	15	15	12	2,100
64	46¾	60¾	Jan. 2.	56¾	Jan. 18.	58	59¾	— 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	8,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	..	61¼	62	58	58	46	2,400
148¾	136½	142	Jan. 2.	136	Jan. 4.	140	140¾	— 1¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	47,148,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	142	142	140	140	117¾	1,100
148	140¾	146	Jan. 2.	136¾	Jan. 4.	138	140	— 4	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	41,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	144	144	138	138	117¾	1,100
173¾	148¾	171	Jan. 2.	165¾	Jan. 18.	166	168	— 5	Chicago & Northwestern	100	34,170,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	2½	Q	168	168	165	165	141¾	1,100
196	174¾	192¾	Jan. 8.	188	Jan. 12.	....	....	— 3½	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	8,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	2½	Q	190	190	188	188	170	100

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 19, 1901.—Continued.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Sat., Jan. 19. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Jan. 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 19, '01.
122¾	102	128¾	Jan. 7.	117¼	Jan. 3.	119¼	119⅝	— 5⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	50,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	124¼	125¼	119¼	119⅝	100½	75,992
126	110	137	Jan. 11.	126	Jan. 2.	132	136	— 5	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	100	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1900.	5	A	137	137	132	132	...	400
14⅛	8½	13	Jan. 5.	10½	Jan. 19.	10½	11½	— 1⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	12¼	12¼	10⅝	10½	10⅝	540
39¾	36½	38¼	Jan. 5.	33	Jan. 18.	33	34½	— 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	35⅝	34¼	33	33½	32½	1,250
...	...	12½	Jan. 17.	12	Jan. 17.	...	...	...	Chicago Union Traction Company	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	12	12⅝	12	12½	...	1,200
76	55	81	Jan. 14.	74	Jan. 4.	76¼	77	— 1⅝	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	78	81	76¼	76¼	61	15,038
118	103½	119	Jan. 14.	115¾	Jan. 12.	117	118	+ 2⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1901.	1½	Q	116	119	116	118½	108	700
30	14½	29	Jan. 8.	27⅜	Jan. 7.	27½	28	+ ⅞	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	100	8,000,000	.....	..	..	28	28¼	28	28½	15¾	400
72	46	70⅜	Jan. 2.	68	Jan. 16.	69	70	— ¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899.	1½	..	68	69½	68	69¾	51¾	800
56½	29¼	58½	Jan. 2.	43¼	Jan. 18.	44½	44¾	— 8	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	52	52	43½	44½	43	32,020
131½	117½	122	Jan. 14.	120½	Jan. 15.	120	122	— 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	100	2,000,000	Dec. 20, 1900.	8	..	122	122	120¾	120½	130	350
8¾	5	8¾	Jan. 12.	7	Jan. 18.	6⅞	7	— 1½	Colorado Southern	100	30,985,850	.....	..	..	8	8	7	7	5½	1,900
47½	38	44½	Jan. 2.	41	Jan. 19.	41	42	— 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf	100	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	A	43	43	41	41½	43½	1,920
20¾	14	18	Jan. 2.	16½	Jan. 4.	16	17	— ⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	17¾	17¾	16½	16½	15½	350
21	11½	18⅝	Jan. 2.	14	Jan. 18.	15½	16	— 1⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	4,700,000	.....	..	..	15	15¾	14	14	15	1,160
201	164	198⅝	Jan. 2.	187	Jan. 18.	188	188½	— 6	Consolidated Gas	100	71,644,600	Dec. 15, 1900.	2	Q	193½	194	187	188	187	18,185
40¾	21½	45½	Jan. 16.	38⅜	Jan. 4.	41¾	42	— 2	Continental Tobacco Company	100	48,845,000	.....	..	..	42¾	45¼	41¾	42	32½	123,580
95	70	96¼	Jan. 10.	93¼	Jan. 2.	93½	94	— 1¾	Continental Tobacco Company pf	100	48,845,700	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	95¼	95¾	95¾	95½	95	2,645
134½	106½	162¼	Jan. 12.	128¾	Jan. 3.	150	150½	— 6⅜	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,990,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	158¾	158¾	148¾	150	115	17,575
194½	171½	202	Jan. 8.	188½	Jan. 2.	190	195	— 4½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	20,200,000	Jan. 21, 1901.	1¾	Q	197	197	190½	193	176½	2,447
34½	16½	33¾	Jan. 2.	29⅜	Jan. 4.	29¾	30¾	— 2¾	Denver & Rio Grande	100	35,000,000	.....	..	..	32⅜	32¾	29¾	29⅜	18	6,385
87½	64½	85½	Jan. 2.	80¾	Jan. 18.	81	81½	— 3	Denver & Rio Grande pf	100	23,690,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	83¾	83¼	80¾	81	69⅝	3,045
21⅝	12	29⅝	Jan. 2.	18½	Jan. 4.	18	19	— ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,285,100	.....	..	..	19	19	19	19	...	100
17⅛	12	15⅛	Jan. 2.	13⅞	Jan. 8.	...	...	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	..	16,000,000	.....	..	..	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13	100
27⅛	10½	31	Jan. 7.	24⅝	Jan. 4.	27	27⅛	— 2	**Erie**	100	112,347,400	.....	..	..	28¾	30¾	27	27	12¾	372,298
63½	30⅝	69¼	Jan. 5.	61¼	Jan. 3.	61¾	62	— 3¾	Erie 1st pf	100	42,682,800	.....	..	..	65½	68¾	61¼	61¾	32¾	217,658
43½	15	46⅞	Jan. 7.	39¾	Jan. 4.	40¾	40½	— 4½	Erie 2d pf	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	43⅝	43½	40	40	...	20,500
54⅝	38½	44½	Jan. 9.	41¾	Jan. 19.	41¾	43	— 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	42	42	41¾	41¾	42½	200
58¼	28¾	59	Jan. 2.	45½	Jan. 17.	46¾	47	— 7⅜	**Federal Steel**	100	48,484,360	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	Q	54½	56¾	45½	46⅞	51½	416,865
79¼	60¾	78	Jan. 2.	68¾	Jan. 18.	69¾	70	— 5¼	Federal Steel pf	100	58,241,060	Jan. 21, 1901.	1½	Q	75½	75¾	68¾	69¾	74	80,655
20	14½	17	Jan. 18.	17	Jan. 18.	...	...	— 3	Fort Worth & Denver City	100	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	17	17	17	17	...	169
81	64	77	Jan. 16.	72	Jan. 2.	...	...	+ 1	**Gas & Electric** of Bergen County	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	76¾	77	76¼	77	...	300
209	120	192¾	Jan. 2.	183¼	Jan. 10.	186	186	— 4	General Electric	100	21,280,100	Jan. 15, 1901.	‖3	Q	190	192¼	186	186	121	3,100
60	44	53	Jan. 2.	47¼	Jan. 18.	47	48	— 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	100	24,027,500	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	48½	48½	47¼	47½	50	1,850
103	92	97¾	Jan. 5.	95½	Jan. 8.	95½	96½	— ¼	Glucose Sugar Refining Company pf	100	13,638,200	Dec. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	96	96	95¾	95¾	98½	428
191¼	144¾	200	Jan. 9.	188	Jan. 4.	190½	192	—	Great Northern pf	100	68,417,250	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	195	197	189	191	166	4,391
47	40	*53	Jan. 17.	*52	Jan. 2.	...	...	..	Green Bay & Western	.....	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2½	A	53	53	53	53	...	11
115½	103	112	Jan. 11.	110	Jan. 10.	...	...	..	**H. B. Claflin Company**	100	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	Q	109½	109¾	109¾	109¼	114	30
42⅞	30	45½	Jan. 15.	41	Jan. 3.	43¼	44	+ ¼	Hocking Valley	100	10,531,600	.....	..	..	44	45½	42½	43½	31⅝	11,730
74⅝	58	72½	Jan. 2.	70	Jan. 4.	70	70½	— 1½	Hocking Valley pf	100	13,270,800	Jan. 16, 1901.	2	SA	71⅛	72¼	70	70½	58½	5,185
133	110	136	Jan. 9.	128¾	Jan. 8.	129¾	130	— 3	**Illinois Central**	100	80,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900.	3	SA	132	132¾	130	130	114	5,680
26½	14½	25⅝	Jan. 5.	22	Jan. 18.	22½	23	— 1¼	International Paper	100	17,442,209	July 1, '90.	1	..	23	23¼	22	22½	23¾	7,050
75	58	74¼	Jan. 3.	60½	Jan. 18.	70	70½	— 2½	International Paper pf	100	22,539,700	Dec. 31, 1900.	1½	Q	72½	72½	69¼	70	67	6,165
55⅜	24	57½	Jan. 16.	54⅞	Jan. 2.	56¼	57	+ ⅛	International Power Company	100	6,400,000	.....	..	..	56¾	57½	56½	56½	...	3,400
10¾	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	7⅛	Jan. 3.	7⅝	8	— ⅛	International Silver	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	8¼	8¼	7¾	8⅛	9	885
29¾	28	28⅞	Jan. 3.	26	Jan. 17.	25	26	— 1¾	International Steam Pump Company	100	12,262,500	.....	..	..	27	27	26	26	...	555
77½	76	77	Jan. 2.	75½	Jan. 14.	76	77	..	International Steam Pump Co. pf	100	8,850,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	76¾	77	76	76¾	...	1,990
27⅝	11⅞	28	Jan. 2.	22½	Jan. 18.	22½	23	— 2	Iowa Central	100	8,512,900	.....	..	..	24½	24½	22½	22½	12	2,175
58	39	54	Jan. 5.	49	Jan. 18.	48½	50	— 2	Iowa Central pf	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	50⅞	50¾	49	49	50½	995
25	10	28	Jan. 15.	21	Jan. 8.	23½	24½	+ ½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	3,000,000	.....	..	..	23¾	28	23¾	23½	12½	10,035
17½	7	15	Jan. 7.	13¼	Jan. 4.	14½	14¾	— ½	Kansas City Southern	100	29,930,500	.....	..	..	14½	14¾	14	14½	...	2,300
43⅜	27¼	30	Jan. 7.	25	Jan. 4.	38¾	38	— 1½	Kansas City Southern pf	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	38	39	36	36½	...	5,110
6	3½	6½	Jan. 2.	5¾	Jan. 3.	5	6	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,000,400	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	...	350
23	14½	26	Jan. 9.	24	Jan. 2.	20	25	..	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	100	1,524,600	July 2, 1900.	50c.	..	23	23	23	23	...	20
40	10	18	Jan. 16.	12	Jan. 8.	...	...	+ 2	Knickerbocker Ice Co., (Chicago)	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	..	15	18	15	17	...	400
80	65	72¾	Jan. 7.	70	Jan. 18.	72	72½	— 2⅝	**Laclede Gas**	100	8,014,400	Sep. 15, 1900.	2	SA	70	70	70	70	79⅝	100
100	96	97	Jan. 14.	96	Jan. 19.	90	96	— 1⅞	Laclede Gas pf	100	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	97	97	96	96	...	250
52	20½	46¼	Jan. 3.	41	Jan. 9.	41	43	— ½	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	43¾	43¾	42	42	22½	1,300
115	83¼	112	Jan. 14.	109	Jan. 18.	108	112	— 5	Lake Erie & Western pf	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	112	112	109	109	...	510
89½	68¾	91¼	Jan. 9.	84¼	Jan. 4.	87	87½	— 3	Louisville & Nashville	100	52,800,000	Aug. 10, 1900.	2	SA	89⅝	90	87	87	81	59,384
117	84	126½	Jan. 12.	11	Jan. 4.	112	112½	— 2⅜	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1	Q	120½	123⅜	112	112	93¼	339,530
182	143¾	174	Jan. 2.	159	Jan. 19.	159¾	160¼	—11⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	45,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	169	169¾	159	159½	164½	43,100
1¾	1⅝	2	Jan. 2.	⅝	Jan. 7.	...	...	— 1	Metropolitan Street Railway Rights	..	.....	.....	..	..	1¼	1⅝	⅝	¾	...	9,690
37½	24½	30	Jan. 3.	27	Jan. 9.	26	28	+ 1	Met. West Side El. of Chicago	100	7,498,700	.....	..	..	28	28	28	28	...	100
84¼	76	83¼	Jan. 2.	79¼	Jan. 15.	76	78	— 3¾	Met. West Side El. of Chicago pf	100	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	2	SA	79½	79½	79½	79½	...	100
17⅜	10¼	16½	Jan. 2.	13	Jan. 19.	12¾	13¼	— 2	Mexican Central	100	36,000,000	.....	..	..	15	15	13	13	12	6,990
5	2⅝	4⅝	Jan. 2.	3⅝	Jan. 18.	3⅝	4	— ½	Mexican National certificates	.....	31,350,000	.....	..	..	4	4	3⅝	3⅞	4	1,300
71½	45½	71¾	Jan. 12.	67¾	Jan. 19.	67½	68	— 3	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	70¾	70¾	67¾	67¾	58¾	2,460
104¾	87½	110	Jan. 12.	101¾	Jan. 7.	103	107	— 3	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	106	107¾	105	107	91¾	330
27	14	21	Jan. 9.	18	Jan. 11.	18½	20½	+ 1⅜	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	16¾	100
60	47	55½	Jan. 2.	54	Jan. 14.	50	56	— 1½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	54	54	54	54	35	300
17½	9	17¾	Jan. 9.	15¼	Jan. 4.	15¼	15¾	— ⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,181,090	.....	..	..	16½	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	11½	10,770
47½	25⅝	50	Jan. 9.	44¾	Jan. 18.	45¾	45¾	— 3¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	48	48¾	44¾	45¾	33	90,380
72½	38⅜	87½	Jan. 12.	60	Jan. 4.	85½	85¾	+ 1	Missouri Pacific	100	50,432,150	July 1, '93.	1	..	85¾	86⅝	83¾	85½	43½	181,675
49	35	49	Jan. 9.	45	Jan. 8.	44	46	— 2¾	Mobile & Ohio	100	5,320,000	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	47½	47½	45	45	40½	800
40¼	27¾	43	Jan. 5.	37¼	Jan. 16.	37½	38	— 2½	**National Biscuit Company**	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1	Q	40	40	37¼	38	35⅞	2,690
98	79½	94	Jan. 3.	91	Jan. 7.	92	93¼	— 1⅝	National Biscuit Company pf	100	23,000,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	94	94	92	92½	92¾	1,690
28¼	15⅝	20½	Jan. 2.	16½	Jan. 17.	16¾	17	— ⅛	National Lead Company	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	A	17	17	16½	16¾	26¼	1,550
106½	83	92	Jan. 2.	82	Jan. 12.	84	86½	+ 3¼	National Lead Company pf	100	14,904,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	85	87	84½	85½	105¼	1,540
46	32¼	46	Jan. 14.	40	Jan. 7.	43½	44	..	National Salt Company	100	7,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	44	46	43	43⅝	...	16,526
76¼	69	75	Jan. 9.	72¼	Jan. 3.	73	75	+ 2	National Salt Company pf	100	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	75	76	73¼	75	...	1,035
53½	20	44⅜	Jan. 2.	38	Jan. 19.	38	38¼	— 2¼	National Steel Company	100	32,000,000	.....	..	..	40	43½	38	38	42½	35,191
97	70¾	93½	Jan. 2.	90	Jan. 18.	90	92	— ½	National Steel Company pf	100	27,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	92⅜	92¾	90	91½	92¾	1,720
69¾	40⅜	70	Jan. 2.	53½	Jan. 14.	56	56½	+ 1½	National Tube Company	100	40,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	55	57¾	53½	56½	...	31,770
105½	86¾	106	Jan. 2.	93	Jan. 9.	97¾	98¼	— 1	National Tube Company pf	100	40,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901.	1½	Q	99	99½	98	98	...	4,030
150½	115	160	Jan. 5.	145¾	Jan. 4.	152	155	— 3½	New Jersey Central	100	27,159,800	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	158	158	152½	154	117½	1,940
175	112	169	Jan. 2.	153	Jan. 16.	149	153	— 3	New York Air Brake	100	6,250,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	Q	156	160	153	153	139	450
145⅜	125⅝	146⅜	Jan. 12.	140¼	Jan. 18.	140	140½	— 5⅜	New York Central	100	115,060,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¼	Q	145	145⅜	140¼	140¼	134¼	37,413
215½	210	*213	Jan. 15.	*211½	Jan. 8.	211	214	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	53,884,600	Dec. 31, 1900.	2	Q	213	213	212	212	214	61
24½	11	24½	Jan. 2.	18½	Jan. 17.	18½	19	— 4¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	22¾	23¼	18½	18½	12½	5,220
110	75	109	Jan. 10.	105	Jan. 18.	106	107	— 4	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	100	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	5	..	108	109¾	105	105	...	1,120
58¾	29	56½	Jan. 2.	49	Jan. 18.	49½	49¾	— 3½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	100	11,000,000	.....	..	..	53¾	54¾	49	50	...	5,870
134	130	*134½	Jan. 15.	*134¼	Jan. 15.	135	137	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	100	10,080,000	Jan., 1901.	1¼	Q	134½	134½	134½	134½	130	14
32¼	18½	35½	Jan. 12.	28⅝	Jan. 4.	29	29¾	— 5¼	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	.....	..	..	33¾	34½	29	29¾	22	163,800
45⅝	22⅞	46⅝	Jan. 12.	42	Jan. 10.	43⅞	44⅛	— 2⅜	Norfolk & Western	100	60,099,800	.....	..	..	46⅞	46⅝	43¼	44	25½	39,800
83	67	84¼	Jan. 14.	82¾	Jan. 2.	82	83	— 1	Norfolk & Western pf	100	23,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900.	2	SA	83¾	84¼	83	83	70¾	850
22⅜	18⅝	21⅛	Jan. 5.	19⅛	Jan. 3.	19⅜	20	— ⅝	North American	100	39,776,300	.....	..	..	20	21	19½	19⅜	14½	13,700
86⅞	45⅞	90	Jan. 5.	79¼	Jan. 18.	80¼	80½	— 3⅜	Northern Pacific	100	80,000,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1	..	83⅜	85	79¼	80¼	52¾	233,065
91½	67	89	Jan. 5.	85	Jan. 10.	85¼	85½	— 2⅝	Northern Pacific pf	100	75,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900.	1	Q	87⅝	87⅝	85	85½	74⅝	16,626
9	6	7	Jan. 8.	7	Jan. 8.	6½	8	..	**Ontario Mining**	100	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	30c	..	7	7	7	7	8	500
62	46	61¼	Jan. 12.	57	Jan. 9.	55	57½	— 3½	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,800,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1	Q	59	59	57	57	51¾	780
90¼	82½	94¾	Jan. 10.	91	Jan. 18.	88	92	— 2½	Pacific Coast 1st pf	100	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	91	91	91	91	...	100
69½	57	68	Jan. 12.	63	Jan. 8.	64	68	— 1	Pacific Coast 2d pf	100	3,914,400	Nov. 1, 1900.	1	Q	66	66	66	66	64¾	300
57	25¾	43⅝	Jan. 2.	40	Jan. 4.	40	41¼	— 1½	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	41	42¾	41	41	44	2,400
149½	124⅝	153	Jan. 5.	144⅞	Jan. 19.	145¾	146	— 4	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	151,700,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	‖3½	SA	149¼	150	144⅞	145⅝	130	67,640
111½	81⅝	106⅜	Jan. 2.	96¾	Jan. 19.	97	97½	— 6	People's Gas, Chicago	100	28,668,800	Nov. 24, 1900.	1½	Q	103	103¼	96¾	97	104½	114,150
18	5	17½	Jan. 7.	16	Jan. 3.	14	17	..	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	16½	16½	16	16	5¾	525
35	20	37	Jan. 17.	33¾	Jan. 9.	37	40	+ 3½	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,500	.....	..	..	35	37	35	37	...	490
80½	49¾	59¾	Jan. 14.	58	Jan. 9.	55	60	+ 1⅝	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,347,100	.....	..	..	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	77⅝	100
94	78	89	Jan. 4.	88	Jan. 4.	88½	90	— 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	100	22,648,200	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	88	88	88	88	90	100
58¾	32½	52	Jan. 2.	40½	Jan. 17.	40¾	41	— 1⅝	Pressed Steel Car	100	12,500,000	Nov. 19, 1900.	1½	Q	42	44¼	40½	41½	57	8,960
85½	70¾	83½	Jan. 2.	76	Jan. 10.	77	78½	+ ¼	Pressed Steel Car pf	100	12,500,000	Nov. 26, 1900.	1¾	Q	79¾	80	78¼	78½	87¼	1,962
201	176	203	Jan. 2.	196	Jan. 18.	195	198	— 4	Pullman Company	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	2	Q	199½	199¾	196	196	189⅞	868
26	15	36	Jan. 7.	24½	Jan. 4.	30½	30¼	— 5½	**Reading**	50	60,000,000	.....	..	..	35½	35½	29⅝	30¼	17⅜	150,935
71¾	49	77	Jan. 5.	68½	Jan. 4.	69½	70	— 4	Reading 1st pf	50	28,000,000	Sept. 10, 1900.	1½	SA	73¾	73¾	69¼	69¾	50⅜	89,824
30½	23⅜	47⅜	Jan. 7.	38	Jan. 3.	40½	41	— 4½	Reading 2d pf	50	42,000,000	.....	..	..	45	45½	40½	40½	28	47,385
27½	8¾	18½	Jan. 2.	13¼	Jan. 18.	13¾	14	— 1¼	Republic Iron & Steel	100	27,101,068	.....	..	..	14½	15⅜	13¼	14	20¾	13,359
70¾	49	65½	Jan. 2.	55½	Jan. 18.	57½	58½	— 2¼	Republic Iron & Steel pf	100	20,306,900	Jan. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	60	61	55¼	59¼	65	5,650
8⅞	5	8⅝	Jan. 15.	8	Jan. 3.	7⅞	8⅝	+ ⅜	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,800,000	.....	..	..	8¼	8⅝	8	8¼	6	500
64½	38¼	62	Jan. 9.	60	Jan. 3.	57	60	— ¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	100	5,491,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	..	61	61	61	61	...	170
21½	11¾	21	Jan. 3.	20	Jan. 4.	19	20	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	100	3,300,000	.....	..	..	21	21	20½	21	...	425
24½	8⅝	28½	Jan. 3.	20	Jan. 4.	26¼	26½	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,408,700	.....	..	..	25½	28¼	25½	26¼	9⅝	41,080
78½	64	81	Jan. 9.	78½	Jan. 2.	79	80½	— ⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	100	5,600,000	Jan. 7, 1901.	2	SA	80	80¼	79¼	79½	...	900
65	31¼	50½	Jan. 16.	53⅛	Jan. 4.	56¾	56½	— 1⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	14,335,700	Sept. 15, 1900.	1	SA	57½	59¼	56¾	56¾	33¼	16,750
18¼	8¼	23¾	Jan. 16.	17	Jan. 4.	20	21¼	— 1⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	22	23¾	20¾	20¾	11¾	26,560
45½	21¾	51⅜	Jan. 14.	41½	Jan. 3.	40	49½	— ¾	St. Louis Southwestern pf	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	50⅛	51¾	48½	49½	27¼	64,390
27½	17½	25¼	Jan. 2.	22	Jan. 10.	...	...	+ ⅛	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	22	22¼	22	22⅛	...	200
71	59¼	69	Jan. 3.	67½	Jan. 17.	67	68	— ½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf	100	6,700,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	67½	67¾	67½	67½	...	100
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Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 19, 1901.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Jan. 19. $15,191,000

	Week ended Jan. 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105	105	105	105	8
American Cotton Oil 4½s	99½	99½	99	99	40
American Dock & Improvement 5s	113	113	113	113	1
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	83	83	83	83	4
Ann Arbor 4s	95	96	95	96	7
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s	102½	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝	522
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s, reg	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	25
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	89	89¼	88⅞	89¼	641
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	90	99½	99	99½	37
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95¼	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	228
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102¼	295½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, registered	102	102	102	102	10
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89½	89½	89	89⅛	231
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	89	89	89	89	2
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88½	88½	88½	88½	1
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	102	102½	102	102	11
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	109⅛	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛	5
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100¼	100¼	99⅝	100	54
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116¾	117⅛	116¾	117⅛	17
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust receipts	69	69⅝	69	69⅞	17
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	115	115	115	115	1½
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Burling, Cedar Rapids & Nor. coll. trust 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	15
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106½	107⅛	106½	107⅛	20
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109¾	109¾	108¾	109¾	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	98⅞	99⅞	97¼	98⅞	199
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	60½	61	60	60	49
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	20	20	20	20	26
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	8	8	8	8	5
Central of New Jersey general 5s	128	128¼	127¾	128	73
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	127	127	127	127	2
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	93	93	93	93	8
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	83⅝	83⅞	83½	83½	21½
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101¼	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	113
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	105	105½	105	105½	21
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	104½	105	104¼	104½	186
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120½	120½	120¼	120¼	7
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84	84	83½	84	284
Chicago & Alton 3s	93	94	93	94	75
Chicago & Alton 3s, certfs. of interest	92¼	92⅜	92¼	92⅜	20
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	144½	144½	144½	144½	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy sinking fund 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	112	112	112	112	18
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	103½	103½	103½	103¼	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	16
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy debenture 5s	111	111⅛	111	111⅛	6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	116	116	116	116	15
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108⅛	15
Chicago & Indian. Coal Railway 1st 5s	113	113½	113	113½	10
Chi., Ind. & Louisville ref. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108⅛	5
Chi., Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	115	115	115	115	6
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	183½	183½	183½	183½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	118½	118½	118	118¼	15
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	112½	112⅝	112¼	112¼	15
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	185¼	185¼	185¼	185¼	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southwestern Div. 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	120	120⅜	120	120⅜	28
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg	107½	107½	107½	107½	10
Chicago & Northwestern debenture 5s, 1909	109½	110	109½	110	68
Chicago & Northwestern debenture 5s, 1921	116	116	116	116	3
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 3½s	109½	109½	109½	109½	30
Chi. & Northwestern s. f. deb. 5s, 1933, reg	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	107½	108¼	107⅝	108¼	296
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 6s	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	6
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	126	126	126	126	3
C., St. L. & N. O., Memphis Div. 4s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	4
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	92½	92½	92	92¼	21
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 1st 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	3
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101½	102	101½	101¾	60
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & Mich. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	3
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	97	97½	97	97½	11
Colorado Midland 3-4s	78	78½	78	78½	2
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	79	79	79	79	3
Colorado & Southern 4s	84⅝	85	84	84½	145
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100⅛	31
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	10½
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	3
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	31	31	30½	31	20
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	111	111	110½	110½	4
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st consol. 5s	118	118¼	118	118¼	9
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	113¼	113¼	113½	113¼	10
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	109⅛	109⅛	109½	109⅛	5
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Erie 1st consol. 7s	142	142	142	142	5
Erie 1st consol. 4s	96¾	97	96¼	96¼	286
Erie general 4s	84	84¼	82⅞	83	774
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	109	109	109	109	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	81½	81½	80	80	85
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	68½	68½	68	68	24
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	100	100⅛	100	100⅛	61
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	16
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	122½	122¼	122¼	122¼	10
Hocking Valley 4½s	103⅞	104	103⅞	104	80
Illinois Central 4s, 1955	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	20
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	96½	97½	96½	87½	37
International Paper Co. 6s	109	109	108½	108½	13
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	95	97	95	97	14
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	10
Kansas City Southern 3s	68	68	67⅛	67¼	207
Kentucky Central 4s	98	98	98	98	15
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	5
Kings County Elevated 4s	89⅞	90½	89	89	56
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108¼	108½	108¼	108¼	20
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
Lake Shore 3½s	109¾	109½	109½	109½	4
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103⅛	10
Long Dock 6s	139	139	138	138	11
Long Island unified 4s	98	98	98	98	14
Long Island general 4s	104½	104½	104	104	33
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100¼	100¾	99⅝	99⅝	22
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	119	119	119	119	20
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 4s	100	100	99½	100	15
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mob. 1st 6s	130	130	130	130	4
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	105¼	106¼	105¼	105¼	35
Metropolitan Elevated (N. Y.) 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	14
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	122	122½	122	122½	18
Met. West Side Elevated (Chicago) 4s	100	100	100	100½	3
Mexican Central 1st income	27½	27½	26¾	26¾	145
Mexican Central 2d income	13¼	13¼	13	13	175
Mexican International consol. 4s	85	85	85	85	16
Michigan Central consol. 7s	105½	105¾	105½	105¾	5
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	130¾	130¾	130½	130¾	1
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	127½	127½	127½	127½	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis, Iowa ext. 7s	122	122	122	122	5
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & refunding 4s	98	98	98	98	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	97½	97¾	96¾	96¾	19
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	97	97⅛	97	97	58
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	77½	77⅝	76	76¼	214
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	96½	96½	96	96	18
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	120½	120⅝	120	120	13
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	10
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	104¼	104¼	103⅞	104	70
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	103¼	103¼	102	102¾	202
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	128½	128½	125½	128½	2
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	89¾	89¾	89	89¾	360
	102	102	102	102	8
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	111¾	112	111¾	112	71
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, reg	97	97	97	97	5
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, coupon	98	98⅝	98	98	103
New York Central 1st 7s	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	1
New York Central debenture 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5
New York Central debenture 4s, reg	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	15
New York Central 5s, 1904-1904	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	15
New York Central, Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	97½	97½	97½	97½	15
New York Central general 3½s	109½	109⅝	109	109⅝	9
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105½	106⅜	105½	106⅜	14
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	109½	110	109¾	109¾	37
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	95¾	96	95	95¾	190
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, deb. certfs.	197	197	197	197	73
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, deb. certfs., small	197	197	197	197	46
New York & Northern 1st 5s	121	121½	121	121½	6
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	107	107¾	107	107¾	38
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	105	105	105	105	8
Norfolk & Western consol. 6s	120	120¾	89¾	89¾	97½
Northern Pacific general 3s, coupon	71	71	70	70	253
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	104½	105	104¾	104¾	171
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	107½	108½	106¼	107⅝	1

BONDS.

	Week ended Jan. 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	116¼	116⅝	115½	116⅝	14½
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	120¼	120¾	120¼	120¾	15
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109	109	108¾	109	12
Pennsylvania 4½s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	20
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	3
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	3
Reading general 4s	94¼	94¼	93	93	610
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st 7s, reg	151	151	151	141	2
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	122	122	122	122	2
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s, guaranteed	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	2
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99¼	99¼	99	99	45
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 3-4s	90	90	90	90	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	86	86	85⅝	85⅝	213
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114½	114⅞	114¼	114¼	39
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	93¼	93¼	93	93¼	38
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	128	128	128	128	2
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	113¾	113¾	113	113⅝	13
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96⅞	96½	95½	95⅝	70
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	73⅜	73⅝	71	71⅜	581
St. Paul City Cable con. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	3
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	133	133	133	133	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 6s	141½	141½	141½	141½	6
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78	79	78	78½	42
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	100	100	100	100	11
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	111	111	111	111	1
Southern Pacific of California 6s, 1905	109	109	109	109	2
Southern Pacific of California 6s, 1912	119	119	119	119	15
Southern Pacific 4s	84	84	83¼	83½	479½
Southern Railway 5s	112	112½	111⅞	112⅛	137
Standard Rope & Twine income	9¼	9¼	8½	8½	62
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	69	69	65	65	12
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	109½	110	109½	110	18
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bardeleben 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104¾	105⅛	104¾	105	59
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	115¾	115¾	115⅞	115⅞	22
Texas & Pacific 2d income	92	92	92	92	5
Third Avenue 4s	104¾	105	104⅝	104⅝	49
Third Avenue 5s	124½	124½	124½	124½	2
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	115½	115½	115	115	30
Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Div. 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	10
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝	5
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	4
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105¾	106	105½	105⅞	220½
Wabash 1st 5s	118½	118¾	118¼	118¾	75
Wabash 2d 5s	108½	109	108½	108½	14
Wabash debenture, Series B	44⅞	44⅞	41½	44	3,295
West Shore guaranteed 4s	114½	114⅝	114½	114⅜	21
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	113	113	112½	112½	52
Western Gas Company 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	4
Western Union collateral trust 5s	111⅝	112⅛	111⅝	112½	6
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	106½	106½	105½	106½	134
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	15
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheeling Div. 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	90¼	90¼	90	90⅜	213
Wilkesbarre 1st 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	5
Wisconsin Central general 4s	85½	86¼	85½	86¼	199
Total sales					$15,191,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 19, 1901.

	Week ended Jan. 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
United States 2s, coupon	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	10
United States 3s, coupon	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
United States of Mexico sinking fund 5s	96½	96¾	96½	96¾	21
Total sales					$37,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 19, 1901.

	Week ended Jan. 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alabama, Class A	108½	108½	108½	108½	24½
Tennessee Settlement 3½s	96⅞	96¾	96	96	17
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1901	96⅜	96¾	96½	96⅝	15
Total sales					$56,500
Grand total					$15,284,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered					106¾	Dec. 31
United States 2s, coupon	106	Jan. 2	105¼	Jan. 17	105¼	Jan. 17
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114½	Jan. 10	114	Jan. 2	114½	Jan. 10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	Jan. 17	114	Jan. 4	114½	Jan. 17
United States 4s, 1925, registered	138	Jan. 3	137½	Jan. 7	137½	Jan. 7
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138½	Jan. 12	138¼	Jan. 12	138¼	Jan. 12
United States 5s, 1904, registered					115	Dec. 28
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Jan. 4	113½	Jan. 4	113⅜	Jan. 4
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	111	Jan. 3	110¾	Jan. 3	110½	Jan. 15
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	110	Jan. 9	110	Jan. 9	110	Jan. 9
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	110½	Jan. 3	109½	Jan. 10	109½	Jan. 10
District of Columbia 3-65s					121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	96¾	Jan. 16	96½	Jan. 14	96¾	Jan. 16

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	108½	Jan. 14	108½	Jan. 14	108½	Jan. 14
Alabama, Class B					109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C					102¾	Sept. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s					108	Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s					104	Oct. 4
South Carolina 4½s					120	Mar. 15
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96½	Jan. 16	96	Jan. 17	96	Jan. 16
Tennessee Settlement 5s, small					90¾	Oct. 18
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	8	Jan. 5	8	Jan. 5	8	Jan. 8
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	96⅝	Jan. 17	96⅝	Jan. 3	96½	Jan. 18

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 20.—The market last week was largely under the influence of the lower prices of cotton, and many manufacturers accepted lower offers. There was much talk of the China business done, but it could not be located.

The statement that there have been large shipments of stored goods of that market seems to be exaggerated. The business with Japan is beginning to revive, and Java is sending orders for high-priced fancies at last year's prices. For low-price prints India offers frequently, and some business is reported in other Eastern markets. The home trade also is looking up, but the news from South Africa has checked the Cape buyers. Many spinners having booked large contracts for yarns, they display considerable firmness.

Export yarns were inactive last week, but had a better tone. There were moderate sales reported of both mule and water twist for India.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 18, 1901	$10,982,978
Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	10,046,012
From Jan. 1, 1901	32,970,218
From Jan. 1, 1900	30,114,694

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 15, 1901	$12,882,224
Week ended Jan. 16, 1900	11,139,467
From Jan. 1, 1901	37,076,765
From Jan. 1, 1900	34,482,259

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 18, 1901	$14,420
Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	29,445
From Jan. 1, 1901	193,618
From Jan. 1, 1900	141,092

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 18, 1901	$1,664,672
Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	2,134,487
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,687,612
From Jan. 1, 1900	6,080,097

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 18, 1901	$1,650,252
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,493,994
Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	2,105,042
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,939,005

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 18, 1901	$14,126
Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	45,036
From Jan. 1, 1901	150,488
From Jan. 1, 1900	144,163

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 18, 1901	$1,115,900
Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	576,277
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,422,788
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,287,884

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 18, 1901	$1,101,840
Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	533,241
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,272,373
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,143,716

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 18, 1901	$28,546
Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	72,781
From Jan. 1, 1901	344,101
From Jan. 1, 1900	284,985

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 18, 1901	$2,780,571
Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	2,710,764
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,110,401
From Jan. 1, 1900	8,367,974

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 18, 1901	$2,752,025
Week ended Jan. 19, 1900	2,637,983
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,766,300
From Jan. 1, 1900	8,082,989

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Jan. 19, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On Page 7 is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.	
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	96	Jan 18	95	Jan 7	96	Jan 18	95½	96½
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995.A O*	103½	Jan 2	102¼	Jan 10	102⅝	Jan 19	102¼	102½
Do registered.....A O*	102¾	Jan 19	102¼	Jan 19	102⅝	Jan 19	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995....Nov.	89¼	Jan 17	89¼	Jan 4	89⅝	Jan 19	88¼	89
Do do registered.....Nov.	..	....	..	....	79¾	De 11,99	..	..
Do stamped.....	..	....	..	....	84½	No 22,00	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North 1st g.5s,1946.J D*	..	....	..	....	105	De 4, 00	103	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	98¼	Jan 2	93	Jan 8	95⅝	Jan 19	93¼	95⅝
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948.....A O	102¾	Jan 16	101⅛	Jan 3	102¼	Jan 19	102⅛	102⅜
Do do registered.....A O	102	Jan 19	102	Jan 19	102	Jan 19	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	90¾	Jan 2	89	Jan 18	89⅛	Jan 19	88¼	89½
Do P.J.&M.Div.1st g.3½s,1925.M N*	89	Jan 11	89	Jan 11	89	Jan 16	..	90
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct. 05	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*F A	..	....	..	....	111	My 22,00	..	..
Cen. Ohio, reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 5,99	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937..M S*	115½	Jan 8	115	Jan 3	115	Jan 18	115	116
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921....*F A	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	..	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	..	....	..	....	127½	De 21,00	128	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943.*J J	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	No 18,00	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1900.....*J D	107	Jan 3	106⅝	Jan 4	107	Jan 17	106¾	108
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934.*A O	119½	Jan 15	119½	Jan 15	119¾	Jan 16	113½	..
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	117	No 20,00	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14,97	..	..
C.R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g.5s,1921.A O*	..	....	..	....	113½	De 6, 00	113½	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908....*J J	107⅛	Jan 18	106⅝	Jan 5	107½	Jan 18	107	108
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	100¾	Jan 11	100½	Jan 11	100¾	Jan 14	110	112
Do do registered.....*M S	..	....	..	....	104	Ap 24,00	..	..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....*J D	93	Jan 15	92	Jan 8	93	Jan 15	92	..
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937.*M N	98	Jan 5	96½	Jan 3	98	Jan 5	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945.F A	..	....	..	....	120	No 20,00	121	122
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	100½	Jan 2	97½	Jan 18	98¼	Jan 19	98¼	98¾
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	..	....	..	....	96	Oc 30,00	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g.5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	62½	Jan 2	60	Jan 9	60	Jan 19	50	61
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	21½	Jan 3	20	Jan 2	20	Jan 18	..	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	9	Jan 4	8	Jan 18	8	Jan 18	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946...*J J	..	....	..	....	95	De 27,99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947.*J J	..	....	..	....	102	Jne 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946....*J J	..	....	..	....	106	Oc 24,00	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902..M N*	..	....	..	....	106¾	De 4, 00	106½	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	..	....	..	....	130	Jul 23,00	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....J J*	128¼	Jan 11	127½	Jan 2	128	Jan 18	127	128
Do do registered.....Q J	127½	Jan 10	127	Jan 17	127	Jan 17	127	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s,Nov.1,1912.Q M	..	....	..	....	105	Au 30,00	..	..
Do consol 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910.....Q March	103½	Jan 9	103	Jan 4	103½	Jan 19	103	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921....J J*	113	Jan 7	113	Jan 7	113	Jan 18	113	114½
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908.A O	115½	Jan 7	115½	Jan 7	115½	Jan 7	116	116¾
Do. g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	..	....	..	....	117½	De 6, 00	118	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	121	Jan 7	120⅛	Jan 19	120¼	Jan 10	120⅛	120½
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	117	Jne 11,00	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	105	Jan 15	104	Jan 4	104½	Jan 19	104⅛	104¾
Do do registered.....*M S	..	....	..	....	94½	Au 22,00	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	105½	Jan 14	105	Jan 14	105½	Jan 17	104½	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	103	Jan 11	100	Jan 7	103	Jan 17	..	101½
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....J J*	..	....	..	....	103	No 26,00	102	..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941.*M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	Ap 29,99	105	..
Ellz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	102½	Jan 14	102½	Jan 14	102½	Jan 14	..	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	105¾	Jan 9	105¾	Jan 9	105¾	Jan 19	106	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912.A O*	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct., 05	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949.....J J*	94	Jan 12	93	Jan 3	94	Jan 15	..	..
Do certificates of interest.....J J*	92¼	Jan 8	91¼	Jan 3	92¾	Jan 15	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J*	84½	Jan 5	83½	Jan 14	84	Jan 18	83½	84
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....A O*	108¼	Jan 8	108¼	Jan 2	108¼	Jan 14	108¼	109
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....*M N	101½	Jan 19	101½	Jan 19	101½	Jan 19	..	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....M S*	111¾	Jan 18	110	Jan 7	111¾	Jan 18	110½	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....A O*	145	Jan 11	144½	Jan 7	144½	Jan 15	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	..	....	..	....	113¾	No 30,00	115½	..
Do do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	..	....	..	....	104½	De 7, 00	105½	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102½	Jan 7	102½	Jan 7	102½	Jan 7	102½	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S*	..	....	..	....	100½	Oc 15,00	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	..	....	..	....	104¾	Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	103¾	Jan 3	103¼	Jan 10	103½	Jan 17	103¼	103¾
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	112	Jan 3	112	Jan 3	112	Jan 18	112¾	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	111½	Jne 2,99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	122½	Jan 14	122¼	Jan 12	122½	Jan 14	121¾	123¼
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	..	....	..	....	114¾	No 24,00	112½	..
Do 1st con g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	135¼	Jan 11	135¼	Jan 11	135¼	Jan 11	135	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	116	Jan 3	115	Jan 2	116	Jan 16	115½	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	115	My 11,00	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1938..*J J	113½	Jan 18	113	Jan 16	113½	Jan 18	116	118
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910.J J*	..	....	..	....	116¾	De 13,00	..	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	108½	Jan 16	108½	Jan 16	108½	Jan 16	..	104
Do ref. g. 6s,1947.....J J*	115	Jan 15	115	Jan 15	115	Jan 15	..	115
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
C., M. & St.P. 7s, $ gold,R.D.,1902.J J*	..	....	..	....	170	De 12,00	183	..
Do 7s, £, 1902.....J J*	..	....	..	....	172½	Ap 10,00	183	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	180	Jan 4	182½	Jan 2	183½	Jan 18	183	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....J J*	185¼	Jan 14	185¼	Jan 14	185¼	Jan 14	183	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	117¾	Jan 14	117	Jan 4	117½	Jan 14	117¾	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	117¾	Jan 2	117¾	Jan 2	117¾	Jan 2	118	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....*J J	118½	Jan 16	117½	Jan 3	118½	Jan 19	118½	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	..	....	..	....	124¾	No 13,00	124¾	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910...*J J	110¼	Jan 15	110¼	Jan 15	110¼	Jan 15	110¼	111½
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	118	Jan 9	118	Jan 9	118	Jan 9	118	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910...*J J	120½	Jan 8	119½	Jan 3	120¾	Jan 18	119½	..
Do Chi & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J*	..	....	..	....	124	De 11,00	122¾	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 6s, 1926..J J*	110¾	Jan 9	110¾	Jan 9	110¾	Jan 9	110¾	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.....J J*	119½	Jan 3	119½	Jan 3	119½	Jan 3	119¼	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*	..	....	..	....	119	Oc 18,00	119¼	..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	..	....	..	....	116⅜	De 27,00	113¾	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137½	Jul 18,99	135	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.*J J	..	....	..	....	117⅛	De 21,00	115¾	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916..*J J	112½	Jan 15	112¼	Jan 11	112¾	Jan 16	112¼	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989..J J	..	....	..	....	105¼	Fe 19,98	..	..
Do do registered.....Q J	..	....	..	....	118½	De 3, 00	119	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Au 9, 00	120¾	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	..	....	..	....	139¾	Jan 15	139¾	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915..Q F	139¾	Jan 15	139¾	Jan 15	107¼	Jan 16	107	..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	107¼	Jan 12	107¼	Jan 9	107½	Jan 18	107	..
Do do registered.....J D*	107½	Jan 18	107½	Jan 18	107½	Jan 18	107	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	..	....	..	....	116½	De 3, 00	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	111	Oc 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	..	....	..	....	108½	No 28,00	107	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	107	De 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	125¼	Jan 8	125¼	Jan 8	125¼	Jan 8	123	..
Do do registered.....*M N	122½	Jan 15	122	Jan 11	122½	Jan 15	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	110	Jan 16	108	Jan 7	110	Jan 18	109	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	105	De 28,99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O 15	116½	Jan 11	116	Jan 18	116	Jan 18	115	..
Do do registered.....A O 15	..	....	..	....	117¾	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926...F A 15	109	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	109	Jan 3	110	..
Do do registered.....F A 15	..	....	..	....	107	Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	109½	Jan 15	109½	Jan 15	109½	Jan 15	109½	110½
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	103	No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6, 1901.J J*	..	....	..	....	103¾	Fe 26,00	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907.M N*	..	....	..	....	120½	No 10,00	120⅝	..
Mil. & Mdd. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	..	....	..	....	112⅝	Ap 24,00	111½	..
Ottum.,C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909.*M S	..	....	..	....	111¼	Ap 24,00	110	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.....*M S	..	....	..	....	112¼	Ap 24,00	111	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921....*M N	136¾	Jan 15	136¾	Jan 10	136¾	Jan 15	136⅝	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	..	....	..	....	107½	No 16,00	108¼	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929..*F A	127½	Jan 17	127½	Jan 17	127½	Jan 17	125¾	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924...J J*	138¾	Jan 2	138¾	Jan 2	138¾	Jan 2	138¾	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	..	....	..	....	139½	Ap 17,00	139⅝	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112	No 13,99	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	130¼	Jan 19	130¼	Jan 19	130¼	Jan 19	130⅛	133
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	130	No 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	108¼	Jan 16	107⅛	Jan 5	108¼	Jan 17	108	108½
Do do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	107⅞	No 8, 00	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905.*J J	..	....	..	....	96	My 25,00	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	86¼	Au 25,00	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	97	De 19,00	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	111½	Jan 17	111¼	Jan 7	111½	Jan 17	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15,97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	134½	Jan 9	134¼	Jan 16	134¼	Jan 16	133	135
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918..*M N	..	....	..	....	133	No 27,00	..	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919.*J J	130	Jan 5	130	Jan 5	130	Jan 5	130¼	..
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	..	....	..	....	140	My 31,00	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	93	Jan 12	92	Jan 8	92¼	Jan 19	91¾	92½
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1919.M N*	..	....	..	....	106	Oc 4, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	..	....	..	....	120	De 14,00	..	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s,1921, coup.off.J D*	..	....	..	....	100	Oc 28,99	..	..
Choc.,Okla. & G.gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919.J J	..	....	..	....	103	Ja 17,00	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905..A O*	..	....	..	....	115	De 14,00	..	..
Do 2d g.4½s, 1937.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112½	Oc 10,00	..	..
Cin., D. &Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941.*M N	..	....	..	....	112	De 28,00	..	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.*J D	102	Jan 7	101	Jan 4	101¾	Jan 19	101¼	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939..*J J	99	Jan 10	99	Jan 10	99	Jan 10	100¼	..
Do St.L., Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990.M N*	104⅝	Jan 9	104½	Jan 16	104½	Jan 16	104	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	99	My 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.M S*	..	....	..	....	94	Oc 12,00	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.J J*	..	....	..	....	83	No 22,95	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	98¼	Jan 15	98¼	Jan 15	98¼	Jan 15	98½	..
C., I., S. L. & C.1st g.4s,Au.,1936.Q F	..	....	..	....	105½	Ap 5, 00	..	..
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	104	..
C., San. & Clev. con.1st g.5s,1928.*J J	113⅝	Jan 18	113⅝	Jan 18	113⅝	Jan 18	113	..
Peo., & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940..*A O	96	Jan 2	95½	Jan 4	95½	Jan 18	95	96
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	49½	Jan 5	48	Jan 2	48	Jan 11	..	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	135¼	Jan 9	135¼	Jan 9	135¼	Jan 9	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	..	....	..	....	137	De 28,00	..	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	..	....	..	....	105¾	No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I.,1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	101⅜	De 7, 00	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933..A O*	..	....	..	....	111	Se 5, 00	112	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....J J*	79¼	Jan 2	78½	Jan 9	78½	Jan 14	77	79
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	79¾	Jan 7	79	Jan 8	79	Jan 18	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929....*F A	85	Jan 2	83	Jan 4	84½	Jan 19	84½	85
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.	
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	123½	Jan 8	123½	Jan 8	123½	Jan 8	125	..
Gyr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906.....A O*	..	....	..	....	112¾	No 15,00	113¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914....*M N	..	....	..	....	127½	De 27,00	125¾	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	..	....	..	....	108½	De 28,00	104¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	..	....	..	....	128¾	De 28,00	128¾	..
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	148	Oc 28,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	..	....	..	....	138	De 28,00	134	..
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	135½	Se 14,00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	..	....	..	....	121½	De 27,00	..	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923....*M N	..	....	..	....	108¾	Oc 15,00	102	..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.M S*	..	....	..	....	148¾	My 2, 00	146	..
Do registered.....M S*	..	....	..	....	141	Oc 22,00	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906*A O	..	....	..	....	116⅜	De 5, 00	116¾	..
Do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	122	Jne 6,99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112	De 4, 00	112¼	..
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112¾	Au 27,00	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*M N	..	....	..	....	147	De 4, 00	150¼	..
Do registered.....*M N	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936..*J J	100¾	Jan 9	100½	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 18	100	100½
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	108	Jan 10	108	Jan 10	108	Jan 10	107	109
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928.....*J D	107½	Jan 5	107	Jan 10	107¼	Jan 16	105½	107¼
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917.M N*	108¾	Jan 19	108¾	Jan 19	108¾	Jan 19	108	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995..*J D	..	....	..	....	98¼	No 20,00	96	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	..	....	..	....	87	De 28,00	85	90
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*	111	Jan 15	109	Jan 10	110¼	Jan 16	..	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928.*J J	..	....	..	....	92¾	Fe 11,98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	112½	Jan 12	112	Jan 11	112½	Jan 12	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N	..	....	..	....	....	....	100¾	De 6, 00
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	110½	Jan. 7	119½	Jan 7	119¼	Jan 7	..	121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	121	Jan 7	121	Jan 7	121	Jan 7	121¼	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	..	....	..	....	110½	No 21,00	116¾	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	..	....	..	....	122½	Mr 30,00	121¾	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	..	....	..	....	103½	Ap 14,99	106¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142	Jan 17	142	Jan 17	142	Jan 17	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	..	....	..	....	143	De 30,98	137¼	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	139	Jan 16	138	Jan 17	138	Jan 17	137½	139
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 6, 00	..	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s,Jan.,1900.A O	106	Jan. 9	106	Jan 9	106	Jan 9	106	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	121½	Jan 8	120	Jan 8	121¼	Jan 11	..	..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D.&I.1st c.6s,1923.J J*	..	....	..	....	118	Fe 17,00	117½	..
N. Y. & G'wood L.gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Oc 27,98	108	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996.*J J	97½	Jan 2	96¼	Jan 3	96¾	Jan 19	96	97
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	93¼	My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996..*J J	85¾	Jan 5	82¾	Jan 18	83	Jan 19	83	83¼
N.Y.,Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937.*J J	111¼	Jan 10	111	Jan 4	111¾	Jan 10	110	..
Do. 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	..	....	..	....	99½	Jne 12,00	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	105¾	Jan 9	104½	Jan 4	105	Jan 18	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 27,00	113	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g.5s,1942.*J D	107¼	Jan 11	107¼	Jan 11	107¼	Jan 11	107	..
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1010.*A O	117½	Jan 5	117½	Jan 5	117½	Jan 8	..	..
Eureka Spring R. 1st g. 6s, 1933.*F A	..	....	..	....	65	No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	..	....	..	....	124	De 4, 00	122	125
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	..	....	..	....	108¼	De 20,00	..	108
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....*A O	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..	..
Do. Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s,1930..*A O	..	....	..	....	110	Sep., 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s,1926.*J J	..	....	..	....	105	Se 25, 00	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920.A O*	126	Jan 10	120	Jan 10	128	Jan 10	124	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	108	Jan 10	108	Jan 10	108	Jan 10	106	..
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g.5s,1939.*A O	109¾	Jan 8	109	Jan 19	109	Jan 19	107	109½
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	..	....	..	....	100	Se 6, 00	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	..	....	..	....	89¾	May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g.4½s,1941..J J	..	....	..	....	105	Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft.W. & Den. City 1st g.6s,1921.J D*	81½	Jan 2	76½	Jan 4	80	Jan 19	80	81
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928..J J*	68¾	Jan 12	67½	Jan 7	68	Jan 17	68	68½
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s,1913.*A O	103	Jan 2	103	Jan 2	103	Jan 2	102	..
Gn. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s,1945.A O*	..	....	..	....	106	De 12,98	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945.J J	..	....	..	....	98½	No 27,00	..	..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929.J J*	..	....	..	....	99¼	Ja 22,00	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A.....	67	Jan 2	65	Jan 2	66½	Jan 4	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.....	8¾	Jan 2	7¾	Jan 7	7¾	Jan 14	..	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con.g.4½s,1999.J J*	104½	Jan 2	103½	Jan 7	104	Jan 19	103½	104
Col. & H. Val.1st ext.g.4s,1948.A O*	..	....	.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938 J*	113 Jan 8		113 Jan 8		113 Jan 8	..	..
St. L. & I.M. gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	114⅞ Jan 10		114 Jan 2		114½ Jan 18	114½	115
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped,1931.*A O	.. ..		.. ..		112¾ De 22,00	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s,1929.J J*	86¼ Jan 12		84¼ Jan 4		85¾ Jan 19	85½	86
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s,1945..J J*	.. ..		.. ..		110¼ Fe 20,00	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927....J D*	128¾ Jan 8		127½ Jan 7		128½ Jan 17	127	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927....Q J	.. ..		.. ..		120¾ Jul 31,00	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	89 Jan 10		87½ Jan 5		88¼ Jan 19	87½	88½
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	116½ Jan 5		110 Jan 5		110 Jan 5	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	.. ..		.. ..		96½ De 3, 00	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913.J J*	.. ..		.. ..		130⅝ De 19,00	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	.. ..		.. ..		100 Jul 11,00	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	112 Jan 3		111 Jan 2		112 Jan 18	..	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	.. ..		.. ..		111 De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.*J J	.. ..		.. ..		108 Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923.*J J	.. ..		.. ..		113 De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	.. ..		.. ..		108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903....*J J	106⅝ Jan 16		106½ Jan 2		106⅝ Jan 16	106⅝	107
Do registered .....*J J	.. ..		.. ..		109⅜ De 20,00	109⅜	107
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	106½ Jan 16		105¼ Jan 4		106½ Jan 16	106¼	..
Do do registered.....M S*	.. ..		.. ..		105 No 21,00	106¼	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1885-1904.....M S*	.. ..		.. ..		108⅜ Fe 21,98	106¼	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	102¼ Jan 16		102¼ Jan 16		102¼ Jan 16	102¼	..
Do do registered.....*J D	102¼ Jan 16		102¼ Jan 16		102¼ Jan 16	102¼	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1995.*M N	.. ..		.. ..		101 Dc 6, 00	102½	..
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ..		.. ..		102¾ Au 1, 99	102½	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1907.....J J*	109½ Jan 7		109 Jan 18		109¼ Jan 19	109	110
Do do registered.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		112¾ Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g.3½s,1998..*F A	97½ Jan 15		97½ Jan 15		97½ Jan 16	96¾	..
Do do registered.....*F A	97 Jan 11		97 Jan 11		97 Jan 11	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998.*F A	98¾ Jan 19		98 Jan 3		98 Jan 19	98¼	98½
Do do registered.....*F A	97½ Jan 10		96½ Jan 7		97 Jan 13	95½	96
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	114¾ Jan 15		113¼ Jan 4		114¾ Jan 15	114	114½
Do registered .....*J J	113¼ Jan 2		112½ Jan 17		112¾ Jan 17	112½	114
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		109¼ Au 2, 00	109¼	..
Do registered .....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		100 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.,1940.J J	.. ..		.. ..		95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....	.. ..		.. ..		104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000.....*M N	.. ..		.. ..		115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	.. ..		.. ..		102 Fe 3, 00	..	..
R.,W.& O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922..A O	127⅜ Jan 18		126⅜ Jan 7		127⅜ Jan 18	127¼	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	.. ..		.. ..		100 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	.. ..		.. ..		113 Ap 13,99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	.. ..		.. ..		110 Oc 15,00	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st g. 4s, 1901..M S*	.. ..		.. ..		107½ Jul 6, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927.....A O*	121½ Jan 18		121 Jan 18		121½ Jan 18	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	.. ..		.. ..		119 Dc 7, 00	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	.. ..		.. ..		110¼ De 28,00	110	..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	110½ Jan 8		110½ Jan 8		110½ Jan 17	109⅝	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	109¼ Jan 14		109¼ Jan 14		109¼ Jan 18	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	.. ..		.. ..		110½ Mr 17,00	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd.,L.S.&M.S.,1901.*A O	.. ..		.. ..		108¾ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		130 De 17,00	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932.J J*	.. ..		.. ..		117 Mar., 80	140	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	105½ Jan 16		105⅝ Jan 8		105½ Jan 16	105¼	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	.. ..		.. ..		102 De 27,00	101½	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	110 Jan 3		110 Jan 3		110 Jan 3	..	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	127⅝ Jan 9		127⅝ Jan 9		127⅝ Jan 9	127¼	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	.. ..		.. ..		126 Oc 30,00	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	.. ..		.. ..		105 Ja 4, 00	105	..
Do registered .....Q J	.. ..		.. ..		100¼ No 26,00	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937..A O*	108¾ Jan 14		107½ Jan 8		108¾ Jan 19	108¼	..
Do registered.....A O*	.. ..		.. ..		106¾ De 10,00	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903.*J D	.. ..		.. ..		104½ Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	198 Jan 15		196½ Jan 4		198 Jan 15	196¾	..
Do registered.....A O*	.. ..		.. ..		187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....A O*	197 Jan 17		195½ Jan 2		197 Jan 17	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937...M N*	.. ..		.. ..		135½ De 12,00	135	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	.. ..		.. ..		125½ Fe 6, 97	113½	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		114 Ja 5, 00	113	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	.. ..		.. ..		113 Jul 29,99	109	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992..M S	108 Jan 9		106¾ Jan 8		107½ Jan 19	107¼	107½
Do do registered, $5,000 only...M S	.. ..		.. ..		101½ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941...M N	.. ..		.. ..		110¾ De 14,00	110	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	.. ..		.. ..		133 De 13,00	133	..
No New River 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	132¾ Jan 11		132¾ Jan 11		132¾ Jan 11	132¾	134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	.. ..		.. ..		131¾ De 18,00	126½	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	.. ..		.. ..		107 No 26,00	106	..
Scl. V. & N. E.1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	102½ Jan 2		102¾ Jan 11		102¾ Jan 11	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996.A O*	100¼ Jan 2		99¾ Jan 19		100¼ Jan 19	100	100¼
Do registered.....Q J	.. ..		.. ..		97 Jul 18,00	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry&l.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	105 Jan 2		104¼ Jan 8		104¾ Jan 19	104½	105
Do registered.....Q J	.. ..		.. ..		104¾ Se 18, 00	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.....Q F	71⅜ Jan 2		70 Jan 18		70 Jan 19	70	70½
Do do registered.....Q F	.. ..		.. ..		70⅜ De 10,00	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923....*F A	.. ..		.. ..		131½ No 23,00	130	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	.. ..		.. ..		132 Jul 28,98	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948.Q M	.. ..		.. ..		88¾ My 31,00	90	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	.. ..		.. ..		130 De 28,00	125½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	117 Jan 9		117 Jan 9		117 Jan 9	114½	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	103 Jan 8		103 Jan 8		103 Jan 8	102¼	104
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	.. ..		.. ..		117⅞ De 29,00	..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	.. ..		.. ..		110 Jul 24,00	108	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	.. ..		.. ..		95 De 12,00	96	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		75 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J D	109 Jan 7		108 Jan 9		109 Jan 17	108¾	110
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	.. ..		.. ..		101 De 15,00	100¾	..
Do do 4½s, 1917.....*A O	104 Jan 5		104 Jan 5		104 Jan 5	104½	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	115 Jan 12		114¼ Jan 16		114¼ Jan 16	..	..
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		116 Oc 19,00	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937.M S*	.. ..		.. ..		102 No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	.. ..		.. ..		124 De 5, 00	121	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942.....*J J	.. ..		.. ..		121 Oc 22, 00	121¾	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		102 No 7, 00	..	..
P.,C.,C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940.A O*	116¾ Jan 15		116¾ Jan 15		116¾ Jan 15	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	115½ Jan 9		115½ Jan 9		115½ Jan 9	..	..
Do Series C., gtd., 1942.....M N*	.. ..		.. ..		118 No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945....M N*	.. ..		.. ..		109 Ap 12,00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A*	.. ..		.. ..		99 De 21,00	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		137⅝ De 6, 00	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		137⅜ No 27,00	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	.. ..		.. ..		131 Jul 9, 00	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	.. ..		.. ..		108 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen.4s,1944.*M S	.. ..		.. ..		117 My 1, 00	..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935.*M N	.. ..		.. ..		112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	.. ..		.. ..		112¾ De 11,00	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942..*M S	.. ..		.. ..		102 No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921.Q F	.. ..		.. ..		132½ De 28,00	132	133
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	.. ..		.. ..		101 Oc 31,00	96½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	.. ..		.. ..		137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922..A O*	.. ..		.. ..		107¼ Oc 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		121 No 26,98	..	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	.. ..		.. ..		114 Mar., 93	112	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		90 Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	.. ..		.. ..		116½ Jul 28,00	116	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		100¼ De 11,00	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....	.. ..		.. ..		100½ De 12,00	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	95 Jan 7		92½ Jan 3		93 Jan 19	93	93¼
Do registered .....*J J	.. ..		.. ..		88 No 15,00	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939..J J*	99¼ Jan 8		96½ Jan 4		99 Jan 18	98½	99½
Utah C.1st gtd.g.l.g.4s,Jan.1,1918.A O	.. ..		.. ..		88¾ Se 27, 00	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	.. ..		.. ..		105 No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		78 De 3, 00	..	..
Do guaranteed.....J J*	92¾ Jan 19		92½ Jan 3		92¾ Jan 19	..	..
St J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....*J J	90¾ Jan 3		89¾ Jan 11		90 Jan 15	..	..
St. L. & S.F.2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.M N*	.. ..		.. ..		110 No 15,99	..	112½
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	112 Jan 2		112 Jan 2		112 Jan 2	..	112½
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	111¾ Jan 8		111¾ Jan 8		111¾ Jan 8	..	112½
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919..F A*	.. ..		.. ..		113¾ July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	128 Jan 7		127¼ Jan 8		128 Jan 14	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	113½ Jan 11		112¾ Jan 3		113¾ Jan 19	..	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	.. ..		.. ..		102¼ Oc 17,00	107	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	.. ..		.. ..		105 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1906.....J J*	93½ Jan 8		91¼ Jan 2		93¼ Jan 18	93	93½
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947...A O*	.. ..		.. ..		100 Jne 18,00	..	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929..*A O	.. ..		.. ..		90¾ De 11,00	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989.M N*	96¾ Jan 2		95¼ Jan 18		95¾ Jan 19	95½	96
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	74 Jan 9		71 Jan 18		71½ Jan 19	71½	72
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909....A O*	.. ..		.. ..		118¾ De 8, 00	118	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	119¾ Jan 8		119¾ Jan 8		119¾ Jan 8	119	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	141½ Jan 5		141 Jan 8		141½ Jan 18	141	141½
Do do registered.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		137½ Fe 28,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	114¾ Jan 3		114¾ Jan 3		114¾ Jan 3	115	..
Do do do registered.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		115¾ No 20,00	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937....*J D	103½ Jan 8		103¾ Jan 18		103¾ Jan 18	103½	..
Do do registered.....*J D	.. ..		.. ..		104 Ja 24,99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937....J J*	133 Jan 16		133 Jan 16		133 Jan 16	..	..
Do registerpd.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		118 De 7, 00	..	..
East Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908.*A O	110 Jan 11		109 Jan 15		109 Jan 11	108½	110
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938..*J D	.. ..		.. ..		120 Ap 12,00	..	..
Do registered.....*J D	.. ..		.. ..		115 Ap 24,00	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942..M S*	104 Jan 9		104 Jan 9		104 Jan 9	..	104
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	.. ..		.. ..		112 Jne 8, 00	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,1934.*A O	.. ..		.. ..		125¾ Ja 12,00	124½	..
Do 1st g. 6s, 1934.....*A O	.. ..		.. ..		112 Mr 17,99	..	..
Do St. John's Div. 6s, 1934.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		94½ De 12,00	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928.....M N*	.. ..		.. ..		100 De 31,00	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938....*J J	87 Jan 12		87 Jan 12		87 Jan 12	..	..
Sas. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		104½ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.J D	86¼ Jan 7		83 Jan 3		85¾ Jan 19	68	86¼
Do do registered.....J D	.. ..		.. ..		85 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	101⅝ Jan 2		100¾ Jan 18		100⅝ Jan 18	100¼	101
Do registered.....F A*	.. ..		.. ..		99¾ Jne 1, 00	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5s,s.f.Aug.,1893.J D	84¾ Jan 7		82¾ Jan 18		82¾ Jan 18	82¾	83¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910...F A*	.. ..		.. ..		119 My 28,00	117½	120
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	.. ..		.. ..		103 Ap 15,00	107½	110
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1911...M N*	100¾ Jan 2		100¾ Jan 2		100¾ Jan 19	..	..
M. & T. C. 1st g.5s,int.gtd.,1937..J J*	110 Jan 2		110 Jan 2		110 Jan 2	110	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912...A O*	.. ..		.. ..		110¾ No 26,00	111	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921...*A O	86¾ Jan 4		86¼ Jan 4		86¼ Jan 4	86	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g.5s,1933.*M N	106 Jan 2		106 Jan 2		106 Jan 2	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		120½ Fe 28,00	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	.. ..		.. ..		134 No 22,99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		101¼ De 27,00	..	..
San. A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g.4s,1943.*J J	79 Jan 2		77⅞ Jan 3		78¼ Jan 18	78	78½
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	.. ..		.. ..		114½ De 12,00	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.M S*	.. ..		.. ..		106¾ No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	105½ Jan 17		103⅜ Jan 2		105 Jan 18	..	..
S.P.of Ar.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch,1900-10.J J	111½ Jan 8		111 Jan 17		111 Jan 17	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A,1905.*A O	109 Jan 16		109 Jan 16		109 Jan 16	109	..
Do do Series B.....*A O	.. ..		.. ..		110¾ Au 24,00	109¼	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906.....	.. ..		.. ..		110¾ No 24,00	111	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912.A O	119 Jan 19		119 Jan 19		119 Jan 19	118½	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937....M N*	.. ..		.. ..		107 No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	107½ Jan 5		106¾ Jan 4		107½ Jan 8	100¼	107¼
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941.J J*	99½ Jan 16		96 Jan 8		99½ Jan 18	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911.*J J	.. ..		.. ..		116 Au 3, 00	..	..
Gila V., G.& N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N*	105 Jan 9		105 Jan 9		105 Jan 9	104¾	106
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	.. ..		.. ..		98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	113 Jan 4		113 Jan 4		113 Jan 4	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994...J J*	112¾ Jan 2		111¾ Jan 4		112½ Jan 18	111¾	112¾
Do registered .....J J	.. ..		.. ..		108 Au 3, 00	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	.. ..		.. ..		108 No 26,00	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	113¼ Jan 15		113¼ Jan 15		113¼ Jan 15	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		112¾ Au 17,97	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		94⅝ De 20,00	92	93½
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		115 Ja 31,00	118¾	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s,1930.J J*	.. ..		.. ..		119 De 20,00	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	119 Jan 3		118 Jan 10		118½ Jan 17	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	.. ..		.. ..		125 No 27,00	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		124 No 23,00	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915....*J J	123 Jan 8		122 Jan 7		122 Jan 16	..	124
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	.. ..		.. ..		101¼ Jul 20,00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	.. ..		.. ..		109¼ De 7, 00	..	110
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948.M N*	.. ..		.. ..		83 De 10,00	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	.. ..		.. ..		113½ De 26,00	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936....*M N	.. ..		.. ..		113½ De 14,00	..	..
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	.. ..		.. ..		102 Oc 18,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	.. ..		.. ..		109 Ja 12,99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	.. ..		.. ..		91½ Se 14, 00	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914..J J*	.. ..		.. ..		119 No 17,00	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919..*M N	107½ Jan 9		106 Jan 4		107½ Jan 10	..	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939.J J	.. ..		.. ..		117 Jul 25,00	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	.. ..		.. ..		113 Oc 2, 99	114½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944....F A*	115½ Jan 2		115½ Jan 2		115½ Jan 7	116	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930....A O	.. ..		.. ..		111 Ja 19,00	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g.6s,1905.*M S	.. ..		.. ..		104⅞ Oc 4, 00	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....*J D	115¾ Jan 11		115⅛ Jan 4		115⅜ Jan 19	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000....Mar	95 Jan 8		90 Jan 7		92 Jan 14	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935....J J*	115½ Jan 14		115 Jan 16		115 Jan 18	115	115½
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935.....*J D	.. ..		.. ..		106 De 19,00	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935...A O*	115¼ Jan 14		115¼ Jan 14		113¾ Jan 14	115	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.*A O	98 Jan 9		95 Jan 14		97 Jan 18	96	98
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	86¾ Jan 10		86⅜ Jan 16		86¾ Jan 16	85	..
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916,t.r.*J D	.. ..		.. ..		130¼ Jne 25,00	..	..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1,1946.J D	98½ Jan 2		98 Jan 2		99 Jan 19	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con.g.5s,1928.*J D	107 Jan 9		107 Jan 9		107 Jan 9	107	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt.g.4s,1947.J J*	106½ Jan 9		105 Jan 3		105⅞ Jan 19	105½	105¾
Do registered .....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		106½ No 20,00	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		111 De 19,00	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946...*J D	104¼ Jan 2		103 Jan 7		103½ Jan 17	102½	103¼
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g.6s,1922.*F A	129⅞ Jan 5		129¼ Jan 14		129¾ Jan 16	129	130½
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946..J J*	116½ Jan 10		115 Jan 2		116½ Jan 19	115½	116
Do non-cum.inc.A 5s,July,1946.Sep.	.. ..		.. ..		106 De 7, 00	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908.....J J*	119 Jan 11		119 Jan 11		119 Jan 11	117	..
Do g. 5s, 1928.....J J*	.. ..		.. ..		102½ Oc 8, 00	..	..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	118¾ Jan 15		118 Jan 2		118¾ Jan 19	118¾	119¼
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939.....*F A	110 Jan 7		108 Jan 2		108½ Jan 18	108½	110
Do deb., Series A, 1939.....J J*	97 Jan 8		96¾ Jan 10		97 Jan 10	..	..
Do do B, 1939.....J J*	45¼ Jan 9		40 Jan 4		44 Jan 19	43¾	44
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ex.,1941.J J*	110 Jan 8		110 Jan 8		110 Jan 8	110¼	..
Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939.....*J J	95 Jan 5		95 Jan 5		94 Jan 5	94	..
St.L.,K.C. & N.S.C.B.1st 6s,1908.A O	.. ..		.. ..		111 My 29,00	100½	..
West. N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937.*J J	120⅜ Jan 11		120 Jan 3		120⅜ Jan 11	..	..
Do gen. g. 3-4s, 1943.....*A O	95¼ Jan 10		95¼ Jan 2		95¾ Jan 15	..	..
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943.....Nov.	.. ..		.. ..		32¼ Se 20, 00

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Cent.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	7	Jan., 1901	475	485
American Exchange	5,000,000	3½	Nov., 1900	210	225
Astor	350,000			500	..
Bowery	250,000	6	Jan., 1901	300	..
Broadway ($25)	1,000,000	6	Jan., 1901	245	..
Butch. & Drov. ($25)	300,000	3	July, 1900	98	..
Central	1,000,000	4	Jan., 1901	175	180
Chase	1,000,000	4	Jan., 1901	475	..
Chatham ($25)	450,000	4	Jan., 1901	200	210
Chemical	300,000	25	Nov., 1900	3950	4050
Citizens' ($25)	600,000	3½	Jan., 1901	148	..
City	10,000,000	3	Nov., 1900	530	535
Colonial	100,000	4	1896	275	..
Columbia	300,000	4	Jan., 1901	215	..
Commerce	10,000,000	4	Jan., 1901	325	330
Continental	1,000,000	3	Jan., 1901	140	..
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	Aug., 1900	170	..
Domestic Exchange	300,000			100	..
East River ($25)	250,000	4	Jan., 1901	140	..
Eleventh Ward ($25)	100,000	4	Jan., 1901	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Jan., 1901	2800	3200
Fifth National	200,000	6	Jan., 1901	225	..
First National	500,000	25	Jan., 1901	3600	..
Fourteenth Street	100,000	3	Nov., 1900	150	175
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	Jan., 1901	180	..
Gallatin ($50)	1,000,000	6	Oct., 1900	400	425
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	1895	70	..
German Exchange	200,000	12	May, 1900	280	..
Garfield	200,000	15	Dec., 1900	1725	..
German-Amer. ($75)	750,000	3	Aug., 1900	120	..
Germania	200,000	8	Nov., 1900	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	Nov., 1900	165	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	Jan., 1901	150	..
Hanover	3,000,000	5	Jan., 1901	515	520
Hide & Leather	500,000			125	..
Imp. & Traders'	1,500,000	10	Jan., 1901	530	..
Irving ($50)	500,000	4	Jan., 1901	180	185
Leather M'f'r's'	600,000	5	Jan., 1901	225	235
Liberty	500,000			320	..
Lincoln	300,000	9	Nov., 1900	845	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	Aug., 1900	275	285
Market & Fulton	900,000	5	Jan., 1901	240	..
Mechanics' ($25)	2,000,000	4	Jan., 1901	210	..
Mech. & Trad. ($25)	400,000	6	1898	95	105
Mercantile	1,000,000	3	Jan., 1901	225	..
Merchants' ($50)	2,000,000	3½	Jan., 1901	170	175
Merchants' Ex. ($50)	600,000	3	Jan., 1901	130	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	Dec., 1900	620	..
Mount Morris	250,000	6	1894	195	..
Mutual	200,000			150	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	Nov., 1900	180	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	Jan., 1901	690	..
New York	2,000,000	5	Jan., 1901	325	..
New York County	200,000	25	Jan., 1901	1500	..
New York Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	1897	130	..
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	3	Oct., 1900	125	..
Ninth National	750,000	2	July, 1900	90	97
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	1897	100	..
North America	1,000,000	3	Jan., 1901	200	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	Jan., 1901	175	185
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Nov., 1900	165	180
Park	2,000,000	6	Jan., 1901	480	490
People's ($25)	200,000	5	Jan., 1901	200	..
Phenix ($20)	1,000,000	3	July, 1900	100	105
Plaza	100,000			475	..
Republic	1,500,000	4	Jan., 1901	220	230
Riverside	100,000	2	Jan., 1901	210	..
Seaboard	500,000	3	Jan., 1901	350	..
Second National	300,000	6	Jan., 1901	625	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	Jan., 1901	180	..
Shoe & Leather	1,000,000	1	Jan., 1901	107	..
State	100,000	8	Jan., 1901	360	..
State of New York	1,200,000	3	Nov., 1900	140	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	July, 1900	100	115
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	2½	Aug., 1900	110	..
Union Square	200,000	3	Dec., 1900	225	..
Western National	2,100,000	3	1894	440	..
West Side	200,000	6	Jan., 1901	375	..
Yorkville	100,000			230	..
TRUST CO'S.					
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	1898	220	225
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	1899	175	..
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Jan., 1901	410	420
Central	1,000,000	15	Oct., 1900	1900	2100
Central Realty, Bond & Trust	1,000,000			200	..
City	1,000,000			350	355
Colonial	1,000,000	5	Jan., 1901	350	..
Continental	500,000	1½	Jan., 1901	385	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Nov., 1900	1450	..
Fifth Avenue	500,000	4	Jan., 1901	470	..
Flatbush	200,000			165	..
Franklin	1,000,000	2½	Jan., 1901	275	300
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Jan., 1901	625	675
Hamilton	500,000	2	Nov., 1900	260	270
Kings County	500,000	2½	Nov., 1900	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	Jan., 1901	400	..
Long Island	500,000	2½	Jan., 1901	3	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	Jan., 1901	350	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	4	Jan., 1901	310	320
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Jan., 1901	800	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	3	Jan., 1901	425	475
Morton	2,000,000			580	..
Nassau	500,000	3	Aug., 1900	185	200
N. Y. Life Ins. & Tr.	1,000,000	20	Dec., 1900	1300	1375
N. Y. Security & Tr.	1,000,000	5	Aug., 1900	770	..
North American	2,000,000	2½	July, 1900	225	..
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	Jan., 1901	340	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	Jan., 1901	300	..
Standard	1,000,000			225	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Jan., 1901	460	..
Tr. Co. of America	2,500,000	3½	Jan., 1901	215	225
Trust Co. of N. Y.	1,000,000			..	200
Union	1,000,000	8	Oct., 1900	1375	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Trust	2,000,000	5	July, 1900	420	..
United States	2,000,000	25	Jan., 1901	1600	1650
Washington Trust	500,000	5	Jan., 1901	300	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	Jan., 1901	200	..

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Cent.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
FERRY CO'S.					
Brooklyn Ferry	$6,500,000			17½	18½
East River Ferry	750,000	1½	Dec., 1900	70	71
E. R. Ferry 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	Nov., 1900	97	99
Hob'k'n F'y 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	Nov., 1900	110½	112½
N. Y. & Hob'k'n F'y	3,300,000	1½	Dec., 1900	79	81
N.Y.&H.F.con.5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	Dec., 1900	94½	96
10th & 23d Street	1,000,000	2½	Oct., 1900	65	75
10th & 23d St. 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	Dec., 1900	105	107
Union Ferry	3,000,000	½	Jan., 1901	82½	88
Union F'y 1st 5s, 1920	2,200,000	2½	Nov., 1900	96	96
GAS CO'S.					
Bay State ($60)	100,000,000			1¼	1¼
Buffalo City	7,000,000			6	9
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	Oct., 1900	74	76
Cent. Union 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	July, 1900	106¼	107½
Con. Gas. (J. C.) bds.	600,000	3	Nov., 1900	105¼	106
Denver Gas	2,650,000	1½	Sep., 1900	23½	25
Denver Gas bonds	2,400,000	2½	Nov., 1900	63	68
Ft. Wayne Gas bds.	2,000,000	3	July, 1900	45	50
Grand Rapids ($50)	1,000,000	3	Nov., 1900	100	105
Grand R. 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	Aug., 1900	103	105
Indianapolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	Jun., 1900	..	45
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	Nov., 1900	93	95
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	Nov., 1900	45	50
Lafayette Gas bds.	1,000,000	3	Nov., 1900	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	Dec., 1900	47	50
Madison (Wis.)	400,000	2½	Jan., 1901	68	71
Mad. (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	Oct., 1900	107	109
Mutual	3,500,000	4	Jan., 1901	205	208
New Am'dam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	July, 1900	109	109½
N. E. G. & C. 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	July, 1900	65	66
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000			12	13
N.Y.&E.R.1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	July, 1900	111	113
Ohio & Ind. Gas bds.	2,000,000	3	Dec., 1900	45	50
St. Joseph (Mo.)	1,000,000	1½	Sep., 1900	31	38
St. Jo. (Mo.) 5s, 1937	750,000	2	July, 1900	91	93
St. Paul (Minn.)	1,500,000	1	Nov., 1900	..	50
St. Paul gn. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	Sep., 1900	75	80
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	Oct., 1899	130	133
Standard pf.	4,295,700	2½	Dec., 1900	150	153
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	Nov., 1900	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000			8	10
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	July, 1900	88	93
Western (M'waukee)	4,000,000	3	Jan., 1901	90	100
West.col.tr.1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	Nov., 1900	105	107
INDUSTRIAL & MISCELLANEOUS.					
Am. Ag. Chemical	16,500,000			29	30
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	17,000,000	3	Oct., 1900	80½	81½
Ame. Bank Note ($50)	3,600,000	1	Dec., 1900	*50	53
American Bicycle	20,000,000			5½	6¼
Amer. Bicycle pf.	10,000,000			24	26
Am. Bicycle 5s, 1919	10,000,000	2½	Sep., 1900	71	73
American Bridge	35,000,000			42	42½
American Bridge pf.	35,000,000	2½	Jan., 1901	91	91¼
American Chicle	6,000,000	2½	Dec., 1900	79	81
American Chicle pf.	3,000,000	1½	Dec., 1900	75	82
Amer. Hide & L. 6s	8,445,000	3	Sep., 1900	89½	90½
American Hide & L.	11,000,000			10	11
Amer. Hide & L. pf.	13,000,000			35½	39
Am. Sheet Steel pf.	26,000,000	1¾	Jan., 1901	73½	74¼
Amer. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	Jan., 1901	*4	5
Am. Type Founders	4,000,000	1	Jan., 1901	58	63
Barney & Smith Car	1,000,000			15	18
B'ney & Smith Car pf.	2,500,000	2	Dec., 1900	115	118
B'ey & Smith Car bds	1,000,000	3	July, 1900	107	..
Brit. Col. Copper ($5)	1,000,000			*18	18¼
British Exchequer 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Oct., 1900	98¼	98½
Calif. Copper ($10)	$1,000,000			*¾	1
Cast Iron Pipe	12,500,000			4½	6
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	12,500,000	1¾	Jun., 1900	32	35
Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Jan., 1901	100	100
Central Fireworks	1,408,150	1	Dec., 1900	23	27
Cent. Fireworks pf.	1,267,200	3½	Aug., 1900	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	6½	Dec., 1900	365	375
Compressed Air	6,158,400			38	42
Consol. Equipment	16,000,000			11	11½
Consol. Fireworks	915,400			14	18
Con. Fireworks pf.	549,000	9	July, 1900	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000			2½	4
Cons. Rubber Tire pf.	4,000,000	1½	Dec., 1900	28	32
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Dec., 1900	80	82
Crucible Steel	25,000,000			21½	22¼
Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	1¾	Dec., 1900	79	81
Dist. Co. of Amer.	44,202,665			5¼	5½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	29,283,831			27	28
Electric Boat	4,997,800			28	29
Electric Boat pf.	1,690,300			50½	53
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	1899	14	17
Electric Vehicle pf.	9,000,000	2	Apr., 1900	..	40
Electro-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000			*2	2¼
Flem. Coal & Coke	3,000,000			20	23
General Carriage	19,000,000			2¾	2¾
General Chemical	6,500,000	1	Dec., 1900	60½	62
General Chemical pf.	8,000,000	1½	Jan., 1901	95	97
Havana Com'cial	10,600,000			9¼	11
Havana Commerc'l pf	6,000,000	1¾	Apr., 1900	44½	46
Hudson River Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Nov., 1900	117	120
Ill. Transp'tion ($10)	2,500,000			*⅝	1
Internat. Silver pf.	5,111,500	1¾	Apr., 1900	42	47
Inter-State Oil ($50)	2,200,000			*3½	5½
Iron Steamboat ($25)	500,000			*2	5
Iron Steamboat bds.	500,000	3	July, 1900	55	65
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Jan., 1901	100	..
Markeen Cop. ($10)	1,000,000			*1¾	3
Mex. Nat. con. pf.	7,000,000			13½	14¾
Nat. Enameling & Stamping	14,038,100			17	20
Nat. Enam. & St. pf.	7,058,800	1¾	Dec., 1900	80	84
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	May, 1900	5	15
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Jan., 1901	100	102
New Eng. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000			*2¾	3½
New York Trans.	25,500,000			4½	5
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	2½	Jan., 1901	175	180
Otis Elevator	6,000,000			27⅞	28
Otis Elevator pf.	4,000,000	1½	Jan., 1901	91	91½
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	8,400,000			½	1
Pitts., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000			*30	30½
Proct. & Gam., new.	4,500,000	16	Aug., 1900	325	..

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Cent.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Proct. & Gamble pf.	$2,250,000	4	Jan., 1901	209	210
Royal Copper ($10)	1,000,000			*11	12
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	10,000,000	1½	Jan., 1901	96	98
Rubber Goods	15,140,800		Jan., 1901	87	93
Rubber Goods pf.	7,624,400	1½	Dec., 1900	78	80
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Oct., 1900	125½	..
Seaboard Air Line 4s	13,068,000	2	Oct., 1900	70	71
Seaboard A. L. com.	29,107,658			10	10¼
Seaboard Air L. pf.	16,693,100			26	27
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	5	Dec., 1900	260	275
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Jan., 1901	34	37½
Standard Coupler pf.	800,000	4	Jan., 1901	120	125½
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Dec., 1900	798	799
Storage Power ($50)	5,000,000			*	12
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1½	Dec., 1900	101	104
Swift & Co. 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	July, 1900	102	105
Tel., Tel. & C. A., $15 paid ($50)	30,000,000			*	6
Tenn. Copper ($25)	4,375,000			*16	18
Texas & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1¼	Dec., 1900	98	102
Tex. & P. C. 6s, 1909	340,000	3	Oct., 1900	105	106
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	1893	5	7
Trenton Pot. pf.	1,250,000	2	Jan., 1901	55	..
Union Copper ($10)	3,000,000			*4¼	4¾
Union Typewriter	10,000,000			40½	41
Union Typew. 1st pf.	4,000,000	3½	Oct., 1900	113	114
Union Typew. 2d pf.	4,000,000	8	Oct., 1900	114	115
Va. Iron, Coal & C.	10,000,000			3½	4½
Va. I.,C. & C. 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	Sep., 1900	32	35
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	6	Jan., 1901	†370	380
Worthington Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	Jan., 1901	110	113
INSURANCE CO'S.					
Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	Jan., 1901	114	..
Commonwealth	500,000	3	Jan., 1901	85	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	Jan., 1901	560	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	Oct., 1900	320	340
Empire City	200,000	3	July, 1900	60	..
German-American	1,000,000	15	Jan., 1901	500	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	Jan., 1901	290	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	6	Jan., 1901	150	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	Jan., 1901	85	90
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	Jan., 1901	125	140
Home	3,000,000	6	Jan., 1901	215	..
Kings County ($20)	200,000	5	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	Jan., 1901	150	160
New York	200,000	3	Aug., 1900	80	90
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	Jan., 1901	170	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	Oct., 1900	135	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	Jan., 1901	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	Aug., 1900	118	..
Phenix, B'klyn ($50)	1,000,000	5	Jan., 1901	165	175
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	July, 1900	60	70
United States ($25)	250,000	4	Jan., 1901	115	125
Westchester ($10)	300,000	8	Aug., 1900	320	..
W'msburg City ($50)	250,000	12	Jan., 1901	450	..
STREET R'WAYS.					
Atlantic Avenue 1st con. 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	Oct., 1900	113	115
Atlantic Av. gen. 5s	2,241,000	2½	Oct., 1900	107	109
Atlantic Av. imp. 5s	220,000	2½	Jan., 1901	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	Jan., 1901	35	37
B. St. & F. F. ext. 4s	700,000	2	Jan., 1901	99	101
Broadway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Oct., 1900	230	240
B'way & 7th Av. 1st	1,500,000	2½	Dec., 1900	102	103
B'way & 7th Av. 2d	500,000	2½	Jan., 1901	108	110
B'way Surface 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	Jan., 1901	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	1,000,000	2½	Jan., 1901	102	103
B'klyn, B. & W. E. 5s	121,040	2½	Oct., 1900	100	102
B'klyn City R.R. 1st 5s	6,000,000	2½	Jan., 1901	113	114
B'klyn C. R.R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Oct., 1900	238	241
B'klyn C. & New. 1st	2,000,000	2½	Jan., 1901	115	117
B., Q. C., & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	Nov., 1900	108	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	2,480,000	2½	Nov., 1900	113	116
Central Crosstown	680,000	2½	Oct., 1900	165	180
Cent. Crosst'n 1st 6s	250,000	3	Nov., 1900	123	125
Cent. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Oct., 1900	200	202
Cent. P., N. & E.R.7s	1,200,000	3½	Jan., 1901	104½	105½
Christopher & 10th St.	650,000	2	Oct., 1900	182½	..
Columbus Railway	3,500,000			32½	35
Columbus Ry. pf.	3,500,000	1½	Nov., 1900	91	92½
C. I. & B'klyn stock	1,998,000	2½	Nov., 1900	328	332
C. I. & B'klyn 1st 5s	300,000	2½	Jan., 1901	103	105
Con. Trac. of N. J.	15,000,000	1	Jan., 1901	59	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	15,000,000	2½	Dec., 1900	109	110
Dry D.,E.B.&B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Nov., 1900	120	128
Dry D., E. B. & B. 5s	950,000	2½	Dec., 1900	115	118
D.D.,E.B.&B.5p.c.scrip	1,100,000	2½	Aug., 1900	100	102
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3½	Oct., 1900	390	410
42d St. & Grand St.	748,000	4½	Nov., 1900	398	405
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	1,200,000	3	Sep., 1900	113	115
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. inc. 6s	1,500,000			99	101
Nas.Elec. 1st 5s, B'lyn.	680,000	2½	Oct., 1900	110	..
Nassau Electric 4s	8,946,960	2	Jan., 1901	94¾	96
New Orl. City R. R.	5,000,000			22	..
N. O. City R. R. pf.	2,500,000	2½	Jan., 1901	94	98
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Oct., 1900	198	205
North Jersey St. Ry.	5,000,000			23½	24½
N. Jersey St. Ry. 4s	6,500,000	2	Nov., 1900	82½	83½
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000			20	22
Roch. Ry. con. 5s	2,200,000	2½	Oct., 1900	106½	108
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000			19	19½
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Dec., 1900	202	205
Second Av. con. 5s	3,370,000	2½	Aug., 1900	118	119
Second Av. 1st m. 5s	1,600,000	2½	Nov., 1900	106½	107½
Sixth Avenue stock	2,000,000	1¾	Oct., 1900	200	210
So. Boulev. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	Jan., 1901	110½	113½
South Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	Oct., 1900	106	108
Steinway Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	July, 1900	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Tran.	2,750,000			15	20
Syracuse R. T. pf.	1,250,000			35	45
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Nov., 1900	395	410
23d St. deb. 5s	150,000	2½	Jan., 1901	102½	103½
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	1,500,000	2½	Oct., 1900	112	114
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	Aug., 1900	113¼	115¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	11,565,000	1½	Dec., 1900	71½	72
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	23,000,000	2	July, 1900	89¼	89¾
United Trac., Prov.	8,000,000	1	Dec., 1900	109	111
Un. Tr., P., 1st 5s, 1933	8,456,000	2½	Sep., 1900	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	500,000	2½	Jan., 1901	108	110
Worcester Traction	3,000,000			34	36
Worcester Trac. pf.	2,000,000	3	Aug., 1900	104	107

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. These figures are cabled weekly to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Jan. 17, 1901	£31,169,231	
Jan. 16, 1900	34,536,258	
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Jan. 17, 1901	93,525,029	143,754,113
Jan. 16, 1900	75,720,814	45,704,096
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Jan. 17, 1901	25,113,000	12,037,000
Jan. 16, 1900	26,985,000	13,901,000
RUSSIA.		
Jan. 17, 1901	73,863,000	6,404,000
Jan. 16, 1900	85,730,000	5,515,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Jan. 17, 1901	38,350,000	9,964,000
Jan. 16, 1900	33,812,000	8,704,000
SPAIN.		
Jan. 17, 1901	14,001,000	16,390,000
Jan. 16, 1900	13,000,000	14,638,000
ITALY.		
Jan. 17, 1901	15,528,000	1,853,000
Jan. 16, 1900	15,412,000	1,506,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Jan. 17, 1901	5,018,000	5,593,000
Jan. 16, 1900	3,800,000	5,960,000
BELGIUM.		
Jan. 17, 1901	2,900,000	1,450,000
Jan. 16, 1900	2,877,000	1,439,000
Total for week	£299,467,360	£98,345,113
Total preceding week	297,457,050	98,638,292
Corresp. date last year	292,563,072	97,367,096

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@5 per cent., closing on Saturday at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty days and 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty days to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £1,554,988 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 33.91, became 38.90 per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 per cent. The Bank of France lost 225,000f. gold and 3,375,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.83¼@$4.83⅝ for sixty days, $4.87 @ $4.87½ for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾@5.18⅛ less 1-16 for long and 5.15⅜ for short; reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95 3-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅝.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par @5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 50@75c premium.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Henry Elias Brewing Company—Annual meeting.
Federal Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Gas Tip and Self Lighter Company—Annual meeting.
International Steam Pump Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Madison (Wis.) Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Dividend payable.
National Surety Company—Dividend payable.
New Haven Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.
New Orleans and Carrollton Street Railway—Dividend payable.
North American Company—Special meeting.
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on common.
Trust Company of America—Dividend payable.
United Traction Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.
Western Gas Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Jan. 22.

American Railway Typewriter Company—Annual meeting.
Chemical and Electrical Company—Annual meeting.
Diamond State Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Edison, Jr., Electric Light and Power Company—Annual meeting.
F. O. Norton Cement Company—Annual meeting.
John Simmons Company—Annual meeting.
Keystone Typewriter Company—Annual meeting.
Laclede Gas Light Company—Annual meeting.
Manaos Railway—Annual meeting.
United Traction Company of Albany—Books close.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Cimotti Unhairing Company—Annual meeting.
Grand Rapids Gas Light Company—Annual meeting.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Annual meeting.
Texas Pacific Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company—Special meeting.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

American Bridge Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American District Telegraph Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards—Annual meeting.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad—Dividend payable March 1 to holders of record this date.
National Salt Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable March 1 on first and second preferred to holders of record this date.
St. Paul Gaslight Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, Jan. 25.

Bollman Brothers' Company—Annual meeting.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company—Annual meeting.
Consolidation Coal Company—Books close.
Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Municipal Gas Company of Albany—Books close.
Pittsburg Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Dividend payable on common.
Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Jan. 26.

American Smelting and Refining Company—Books close for special meeting.
Illinois Central Railroad—Special meeting.
Nassau Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.

KEY TO BOND LIST.

The following is a list of bonds which do not appear in their proper alphabetical order in the "Complete Bond Quotation List," on Pages 4 and 5, but are here so arranged. Opposite each is placed the name of the system under which they are given in the table referred to:

Railroad Bonds.

Road.	System.
Alabama Central—	Southern Ry.
Alabama Midland—	Sav., Fla. & Western
Albany & Susq.—	Delaware & Hudson
Allegheny Valley—	Penn. R. R.
Allegheny & Western—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Am. Dock & Imp.—	Central of N. J.
Atlantic & Danville—	Southern Ry.
Atlantic & Yadkin—	Southern Ry.
Austin & Northwestern—	Southern Pacific
Battle Creek & Stur.—	Michigan Central
Beech Creek—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Belleville & Carondelet—	Illinois Central
Booneville Bld. Co.—	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Brooklyn & Montauk—	Long Island
Brunswick & Western—	Sav., Fla. & West.
Buffalo, New York & Erie—	Erie
Buffalo & Southwestern—	Erie
Carb & Shawneetown—	Illinois Central
Carolina Central—	Seaboard & Roanoke
Carthage & Adirondack—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Ced. Rap., Ia. F. & N.—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Central Ohio—	Baltimore & Ohio
Central Pacific—	Southern Pacific Co.
Chicago & Erie—	Erie
Chicago & St. Louis—	Atch., Top. & Santa Fé
Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans—	Illinois Cent.
Chi., St. Louis & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Cin., Sandusky & Cleve.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Clearfield & Mahoning—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Cleveland & Marietta—	Penn. R. R.
Cleveland & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Columbia & Greenville—	Southern Railway
Col. & Hocking Valley—	Hocking Val. Ry.
Col. Connect. & Term.—	Norfolk & Western
Dakota & Great Southern—	C., Mil. & St. P.
Dallas & Waco—	Mo., Kan. & Texas
Del. Riv. R. R. & Bdge. Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Des Moines & Fort Dodge—	C. R. I. & Pac.
Des Moines & Minneapolis—	Chi. & N. W.
Detroit, Minn. & Toledo—	L. S. & M. S.
Eastern Railway of Minn.—	St. P., M. & M.
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.—	Southern Ry.
Ellis, Lex. & Big Sandy—	C. & O.
Elmira, Cortland & Northern—	Lehigh Valley
Erie & Pittsburg—	Penn Co.
Escanaba & Lake Superior—	Chi. & N. W.
Fargo & Southern—	Chi., M. & St. P.
Fort Smith & V. B. R.—	St. L. & S. F.
Gal., Harrisburg & S. A.—	South. Pac. Co.
Georgia Pacific—	Southern Railway
Gila Val., G. & Northern—	South. Pac. Co.
Gouverneur & Oswegatchie—	N. Y. C.
Grand Rapids & Ind.—	Penn. Co.
Grey's Point Terminal—	St. L. Southwestern
Hannibal & St. Joseph—	C., B. & Quincy
Housatonic R. R.—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Houston, E. & W. Texas—	Southern Pacific
Houston & Texas Central—	Southern Pacific
Iowa Midland—	Chicago & Northwest
Jefferson R. R.—	Erie
Kalamazoo, All. & G. R.—	L. S. & M. S.
Kanawha & Michigan—	Toledo & Ohio Central.
Kansas City & Pacific—	Missouri, Kan. & Texas
Kansas Midland—	St. Louis & San Francisco
Kentucky Central—	Louisville & Nashville
Keokuk & Des Moines—	C., R. I. & P.
Knoxville & Ohio—	Southern Ry.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—	N. Y. C. & H.
Lehigh & Hudson River—	Central of New Jersey
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre—	Central of New Jersey
Leroy & Caney Valley—	Missouri Valley
Long Dock—	Erie
La. & Mo. River—	Chicago & Alton
Lo., New Albany & Chicago—	Chicago, Ind. & Lo.
Mahoning Coal—	L. S. M. Southern
McKeesport & B. Vernon—	N. Y. C. & Hudson
Metropolitan Elevated—	Manhattan Railway
Michigan Central—New York Central & Hudson
Midland of New Jersey—	Erie
Mil., Lake Shore & Western—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Madison—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Northern—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
Mil. & St. Paul—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul
Minn. & St. L. gtd—	Bur., C. R. & N
Minneapolis Union—	St. P., M. & M.
Mississippi River Bridge—	Chicago & Alton
Mohawk & Malone—	N. Y. C. & H.
Monongahela River—	Baltimore & Ohio
Montana Central—	St. P. & Man.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas—	S. Pacific Co.
Morris & Essex—	Del., Lack. & W.
Nash., Flor. & Shef.—	Louisville & Nashville
New H. & Derby—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. J. Junction R. R.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co.—	Penn. Co.
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach—	Long Island
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake—	Erie
N. Y. & Harlem—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y., Lack. & Western—	Del., L. & W.
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western—	Erie
N. Y. & New England—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. & Northern—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Putnam—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach—	Long Island
N. Y., Sus. & Western—	Erie
N. Y., Texas & Mexico—	Southern Pacific Co.
Northern Illinois—	Chicago & Northwestern
Northern Ohio—	Lake Erie & Western
Northern Railway Cal.—	Southern Pac.
North Wisconsin—	C., St. P., M. & O.
Northern & Montreal—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ohio, Ind. & W.—	C., C., C. & St. L.
Oregon Railway & Navigation—	Union Pac.
Oregon & Cal.—	Southern Pac.
Oregon Short Line—	Union Pacific
Oswego & Rome—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P.—	Chi. & N. W.
Pacific of Missouri—	Missouri Pacific
Pensacola & Atlantic—	Louisville & Nash.
Peoria & Eastern—	C., C., C. & St. Louis
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., Fort W. & Chi.—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., McKeesp. & Yough.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Rensselaer & Saratoga—	Del. & Hudson
Richmond & Danville—	Southern Railway
Rochester & Pittsburg—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg—	N. Y. C. & H.
St. Louis & Cairo—	Mobile & Ohio.
St. Louis & Iron Mount.—	Missouri Pac.
St. L., K. C. & N., St. Chas. Bge.—	Wabash.
St. L. Merch. Bge.—	Term. R. R. of St. L.
St. Louis Southern—	Illinois Central.
St. Paul & Duluth—	Northern Pacific.
St. Paul & North Pacific—	Northern Pacific.
St. Paul & Sioux City—	C., St. P., M. & O.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass—	South. Pac. Co.
Sonora Val. & M. R.—	Northern & Western.
Spokane, Intermountain & Pacific—	Nor. Pac. & G. N.
Silver Springs, O. & G.—	Sav., Florida & W.
South Carolina & Ga.—	Southern Railway.
So. & No. Alabama—	Louisville & Nashville.
Sunbury & Lewistown—	Pennsylvania R. R.
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.—	Del., L. & W.
Tebo & Neosho—	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
Texas & New Orleans—	Southern Pacific Co.
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Utah Central—	Rio Grande Western.
Utah Northern—	Union Pacific.
Utica & Black River—	N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
Verdigris Val., Ind. & W.—	Missouri Pacific.
Virginia Midland—	Southern Railway.
Warren Railroad—	Del., Lack. & Western.
Wash., Ohio & Western—	Southern Railway.
Washington Central—	Northern Railway.
Western North Carolina—	Southern Railway.
West Shore—	N. Y. Central & Hudson.
West Virginia & Pittsburg—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Wilkesbarre & Eastern—	Erie R. R.
Wilmar & Sioux Falls—	St. P., M. & M.
Winona & St. Paul—	Chicago & N. W.

Miscellaneous Bonds.

Cahaba Cl. M.n. Co.—	Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.
Chi. Gas Light & C. Co.—	People's R. & C. Co.
Clearfield Bitum. Coal—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Consumers' Gas Co.—	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Debardeleben C. & I. Co.—	Tenn. C. & I.
Edison El. Ill., N. Y.—	N. Y. G. & E. L., H. & P.
Edison Ill., Brook.—	Kings Co. El. L. & P.
Equit. G. & Fuel—	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Fuel Gas Co.—	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Union Tel Co.—	Western Union.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Jan. 19. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1901 Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1901	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*23	Nov. 13, 1900
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900	1½	77½	Jan. 7	77	Jan. 7	77½	Jan. 7, 1901
160	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1900	4	..	.....	..	.....	175	Dec. 18, 1900
33	35	Am. District Tel.	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1900	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	36½	Dec. 28, 1900
..	....	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	.....	..	2	Jan. 10	2	Jan. 10	2	Jan. 10, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	6,995,800	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*14	Sept. 26, 1900
20	23¼	Ann Arbor.	3,250,000	.....	..	*22	Jan. 8	*22	Jan. 8	*22	Jan. 8, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line.	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1900	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek.**	5,665,000	Jan., 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
125	130	Bur., C. R. & Northern.	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1900	4	132	Jan. 8	128	Jan. 8	132	Jan. 8, 1901
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	21	Feb. 15, 1899
104	..	**Capital Traction.**	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901	1	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
30	..	Central Coal & Coke.	1,500,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 15, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction.	15,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	30	Apr. 28, 1900
190	190	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1900	3½	185	Jan. 11	184¾	Jan. 5	185	Jan. 11, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
187	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1900	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*187½	Dec. 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	1⅝	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	20	June 12, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	30	June 9, 1899
165	169	Commercial Cable.	13,333,300	Jan. 2, 1901	2¾	..	.....	..	.....	*175	Sept. 20, 1900
58	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900	2	..	.....	..	.....	60	Dec. 19, 1900
110	125	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1900	7	..	.....	..	.....	110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas.	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1900	2½	..	.....	..	.....	90¼	Dec. 20, 1900
..	..	Dul., S. S. & At.	12,000,000	.....	..	5	Jan. 9	5	Jan. 9	5	Jan. 9, 1901
375	425	**Eighth Avenue.**	1,000,000	Jan., 1901	3¾	..	.....	..	.....	*395	July 5, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*100	Dec. 20, 1900
80½	83	Evans. & T. H. pf.	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1900	2½	81½	Jan. 4	81	Jan. 4	81	Jan. 4, 1901
..	..	**Ft. W. & Rio Grande.**	3,108,100	.....	..	26	Jan. 4	25½	Jan. 4	26	Jan. 4, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan., 1901	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1900	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1900	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar.	10,000,000	Dec. 26, 1900	50c	..	.....	..	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
76	80	Homestake Mining.	21,000,000	Dec. 26, 1900	50c	75	Jan. 8	75	Jan. 8	75	Jan. 8, 1901
101	..	**Ill. Central** leased line.	10,000,000	Jan., 1901	2	105	Jan. 11	105	Jan. 11	105	Jan. 11, 1901
..	..	**Keokuk & Western.**	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	8½	Kingston & Pembroke.	2,500,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	8¼	Dec. 31, 1900
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901	3	..	.....	..	.....	50	Nov. 26, 1900
210¼	220	**Lake Shore.**	49,466,500	July 28, 1900	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*235	Dec. 20, 1900
67	70	Long Island.	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896	1	70	Jan. 8	67	Jan. 3	70	Jan. 8, 1901
12	15	**Manhattan Beach.**	5,000,000	.....	..	14¾	Jan. 7	14	Jan. 11	14	Jan. 11, 1901
70	80	Maryland Coal pf.	1,846,000	Dec. 29, 1900	3	..	.....	..	.....	70	Dec. 4, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900	5	..	.....	..	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
106	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1900	2	..	.....	..	.....	*105	Dec. 10, 1900
192	195	Morris & Essex.	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	3½	192	Jan. 12	192	Jan. 12	192	Jan. 12, 1901
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	*50	Dec. 19, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil.	1,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	3½	June 9, 1899
35	40	New Central Coal.	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	37	Jan. 8	35	Jan. 10	35	Jan. 10, 1901
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	New York & Harlem.	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	413	July 12, 1900
..	..	New York Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1901	4	295	Jan. 12	295	Jan. 12	295	Jan. 12, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern.	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis.	621,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation.	16,356,500	July 2, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,146,100	Jan. 2, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110	June 26, 1899
72	74	Père Marquette pf.	10,512,200	.....	..	74¾	Jan. 12	72	Jan. 2	74¾	Jan. 12, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,950	Jan. 20, 1900	2½	..	.....	..	.....	74	Jan. 10, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	*117	May 16, 1899
190	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Jan. 2, 1901	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*185	Nov. 5, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1901	3	..	.....	..	.....	*187	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	1½	Sept. 5, 1900
..	..	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	July 16, 1900	½	..	.....	..	.....	9	Nov. 30, 1900
201	..	**Rens. & Saratoga.**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	4	..	.....	..	.....	200	Dec. 10, 1900
65	..	Rio Grande West.	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900	5	65¼	Jan. 4	65¼	Jan. 4	65¼	Jan. 4, 1901
92	95	Rio Grande West. pf.	7,500,000	Nov. 1, 1900	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	95	Dec. 26, 1900
134	137¼	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900	1¼	135	Jan. 5	135	Jan. 5	135	Jan. 5, 1901
200	225	**Sixth Avenue.**	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	350,525	Jan., 1901	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central.**	2,640,400	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,600	Jan. 15, 1901	5	..	.....	..	.....	*60	Apr. 9, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry.**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901	½	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal.	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1901	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*268¾	Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling.	3,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	¾	Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	*1½	Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River.	2,225,000	Sep. 29, 1900	3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad.**	1,800,000	Jan., 1901	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1896
..	..	West Chicago Street.	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1900	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 21, 1901	3	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Warren Railroad, Detroit City Gas, Kingston and Pembroke, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Morris and Essex, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Long Island, Pennsylvania Coal, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Business on the Boerse during the week was stagnant, but prices were fairly firm. Outsiders showed less inclination to sell shares, and the volume of business sunk to low proportions. The Boerse failed to respond to the violent fluctuations in New York, which were the cause here of renewed reserve regarding American railroads, of which the German holding has lessened. The prices on the Boerse yesterday reacted in a more marked manner upon the receipt of New York's lower prices. Iron and coal shares, which were well maintained all week, lost generally yesterday. Northern Pacific common has been rather heavily sold. The short market shows increasing interest in obligations of Austrian, Russian, and Italian railroads. Swiss railways continue active and rising. Germany selling and Swiss and buying. The excellent annual report of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company has failed to check [illegible] because it is believed that a new issue soon will be necessary. Bremen continues selling Lloyd shares here largely. Domestic Government loans are strong.

The Bavarian loan was a great success, and the oversubscriptions have been so heavy that the allotments will be very small as compared with the offers. The Saxon loan Tuesday is expected to be heavily subscribed for. The price of Saxon 3s rose during the week above the subscription price of the loan.

The German market is beginning to show an interest in foreign loans. The Frankfurter Zeitung, which is regarded as a financial authority, reports that Roumania is taking steps to negotiate a loan in Berlin, and that paper also expects that the plan for the conversion and consolidation of the Argentine public debt on a 4 per cent. basis will ripen soon and that German capital will participate largely therein. German municipal and industrial loans continue coming on the market. The great Berlin street railroads will increase their capital 17,000,000 marks.

The plethora of money has grown more marked. Private loans have declined to 3½ and calls are offered at 2¼. The plethora is already commented upon as an unfavorable sign, denoting stagnation in manufactures, trade, and industry. The demand for money grows less. The Reichsbank statement is considered satisfactory, but it is not believed the bank will reduce the rate of discount before the Bank of England makes a reduction. Foreign exchange has changed more favorably for Germany, whose gold situation is considered strong.

Iron prices continue falling. English Pig No. 3 was offered on the Dusseldorf Boerse this week at 48 marks, against 50 marks Jan. 3. German iron also fell heavily.

In the competition for rails for the Dutch railroads the German mills underbid the Belgian mills 7 francs. The German pipe syndicate has increased its rebates on gas pipes 5 marks per ton.

The Vulkan Shipbuilding Company of Bremen has declared a 5 per cent. dividend upon its enlarged capital.

The receipts of the German railroads for December last were 129,590,000 marks, an increase of 5,000,000 marks.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 2,314,400 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 4,122,000 pesetas.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

NEW YORK.

NOS. 16, 18, 20 & 22 WILLIAM STREET.

CHARTERED 1822.

Capital, $1,000,000.00 **Surplus, $6,000,000.00**

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President. AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.
THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice-President. WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Asst. Secy.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary. CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Asst. Secy.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Samuel Sloan, William Waldorf Astor, D. O. Mills, Robert F. Ballantine, Franklin D. Locke, George F. Baker, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Hugh D. Auchincloss, James Stillman, Henry A. C. Taylor, D. H. King, Jr., Henry Hentz, Robert C. Boyd, E. R. Holden, William Rowland, Edward R. Bacon, Edwin S. Marston, Moses Taylor Pyne, S. S. Palmer, H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Cleveland H. Dodge, John L. Riker, Daniel S. Lamont, A. G. Agnew, Archibald D. Russell, P. A. Valentine.

Merchants' Trust Co.

320 Broadway

STATEMENT

At the Close of Business

December 31, 1900.

RESOURCES

United States Bonds	$325,625.00
New York City Bonds	878,235.40
Loans on Collaterals	3,198,210.07
Accrued Interest Receivable	11,151.05
Cash on hand and in Banks	1,409,451.46
	$6,022,673.58

LIABILITIES

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,072,455.76
Accrued Interest Payable	1,049.81
Deposits	4,449,167.96
	$6,022,673.58

OFFICERS:

EDWIN LANGDON.....President
JAMES E. REYNOLDS.....Vice President
JOHN B. GRANT.....Secy. & Treas.
FRED. P. DAVIS.....Ass't Secy. & Treas.

DIRECTORS:

MICHAEL E. BANNIN
C. L. BAUSHER
GEORGE C. CLARKE
HENRY D. COOPER
G. E. FISHER
JOHN U. FRALEY
E. HAWLEY
CHARLES W. JONES
EDWIN LANGDON
JOHN P. MUNN
JOHN C. McCALL
JOSEPH R. QUINBY
JAMES E. REYNOLDS
HENRY SAMPSON
FRANK C. TRAVERS

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,152,346

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres*
JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan, D. Willis James, John A. Stewart, John Harsen Rhoades, Anson Phelps Stokes, John Crosby Brown, Edward Cooper, W. Bayard Cutting, Charles S. Smith, Wm. Rockefeller, Alexander E. Orr, William H. Macy, Jr., Wm. D. Sloane, Gustav H. Schwab, Frank Lyman, George F. Vietor, James Stillman, John Claflin, John J. Phelps, John S. Kennedy, D. O. Mills, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Marshall Field.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS $1,000,000

OFFICERS.

John Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Charles W. Morse, Henry O. Havemeyer, Homer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Gelshenen, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

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Members New York Stock Exchange.

Telephone No. 4820 Cortlandt.

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32 Broadway. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

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Dominick & Dominick,

BANKERS,

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BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,337,438.75

ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.

AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all fiduciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.

TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE of Real and Personal Estates.

RENTS SAFES AND stores valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fireproof Vaults.

GUARANTEES TITLES of Real Estate throughout New Jersey.

Acts as Trustee under mortgage, Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds of Corporations.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR.....2d Vice-President and Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

John F. Dryden, James W. Alexander, James H. Hyde, Leslie D. Ward, Thomas N. McCarter, Edgar B. Ward, William Scheerer, Schuyler B. Jackson, Uzal H. McCarter, Charles A. Felck, Jerome Taylor, J. Herbert Ballantine, William N. Coler, Jr., William H. Stanke, Forrest F. Dryden, Henry S. Redmond, Bernard Strauss.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK,

No. 30 Nassau Street.

Henry C. Swords, Pres. H. B. Cammann, Vice Prest. H. W. Reighley, Secretary.

STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1900.

RESOURCES.

United States and New York City stocks	$960,330.00
Other investment securities, market value	559,268.13
Bills receivable	12,500.00
Bonds and mortgages	295,000.00
Loans secured by collateral	3,861,375.51
Cash, in vault and on deposit	1,112,703.04
Overdrafts	6,889.90
Accrued interest receivable	26,793.19
	$6,833,859.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00	
Surplus	250,000.00	
Undivided profits	290,471.87	
		$1,040,471.87
Due depositors		5,517,813.58
Certified checks outstanding		272,503.08
Accrued interest payable		3,071.24
		$6,833,859.77

MANHATTAN TRUST CO.

WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits,

$2,000,000.

OFFICERS:

JOHN I. WATERBURY, President
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH } Vice-Presidents,
CHARLES H. SMITH, Sec. W. NORTH DUANE, Treas

DIRECTORS, 1901:

Francis R. Appleton, August Belmont, George T. Bliss, H. W. Cannon, A. J. Cassatt, R. J. Cross, Rudolph Ellis, Amos T. French, John Kean, James J. Hill, H. H. Latham, Oliver H. Payne, E. D. Randolph, Grant B. Schley, James O. Sheldon, Edward Tuck, R. T. Wilson, John I. Waterbury.

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Daily Market Letter on Application.

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N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers,

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Issue Travelers' Letters of Credit Available in all Parts of the World.

Deal in Bonds of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas and Electric Light Companies.

Government and Municipal bonds Bought and Sold.

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Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies.

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13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances Subject to draft at sight.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$1,500,000
Surplus and Profits	1,950,000
Deposits	29,000,000

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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or on margin.

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ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.

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407 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex.
202 5th Av., cor. 26th St.
56 Worth & 39 Thomas Sts.
16 Court St., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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Stoppani & Hotchkin,

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Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.

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71 Broadway.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.

Moffat & White,

BANKERS,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,

NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. L...NO. 15,925. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

QUEEN VICTORIA RALLIES SLIGHTLY

But There Is Said to be No Hope of Her Recovery.

THE END EXPECTED SOON

It May Be a Matter of Days, Perhaps Only of Hours.

A RETURN OF CONSCIOUSNESS

Improved Condition of Her Majesty, Who Was Kept Alive by Stimulants on Sunday Night, Astounded Physicians.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 22.—Another day has passed without any great change in the condition of Queen Victoria. The slight improvement mentioned in the official bulletins merely indicates a postponement of the inevitable. Paralysis is spreading to vital parts. The end may be a matter of days or only of hours; but the members of the royal family who are now dragging out a weary visit at Osborne House know that the death of her Majesty is merely a question of a short time.

One account says the Queen is expected to live until Thursday morning, unless unexpected complications occur.

The most noticeable feature of yesterday was the satisfactory portion of the time the Queen spent in consciousness, which she regained early in the afternoon and still retained at 10 P. M. At that hour she had not seen Emperor William, local rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. Royalty at Osborne thus had a chance to recuperate from the terrible ordeal undergone during the early hours of Monday.

It is stated that the members of the royal family were called to a room adjoining the Queen's bedchamber no less than four times yesterday morning, and were kept in momentary expectation of being summoned to witness the end up to 5:30 o'clock. Her Majesty's physicians then had only a vestige of hope that they would be able to keep the Queen's feeble life in existence until the Prince of Wales arrived.

To secure this result they resorted to the frequent use of brandy and champagne. These stimulants, used to an extent which only the greatest emergency justified, worked their process, and when the Prince of Wales and Emperor William entered the castle grounds at 11:30 A. M. they were told that the Queen was a trifle better than had been expected.

The desperate remedies employed on Monday morning to enable her Majesty to live until her eldest son's arrival will not be used again to the same extent, for the doctors are fearful that the remedy might be almost worse than the disease. They trust to prolong her life by a moderate application of stimulants, combined with as much nourishment as can be assimilated. Such expedients as were employed during Sunday evening and Monday morning are not considered justifiable.

QUEEN ASKS FOR BROTH.

The Queen's rally astonished no one more than her physicians, and when, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, they heard her ask for chicken broth, their amazement almost equaled their delight. Privately, however, they build no false hopes upon these fading signs of what has been one of the strongest constitutions with which a woman was ever endowed.

Despite the favorable afternoon, the doctors dreaded greatly the period between 6 o'clock and midnight. When that was safely passed they seemed hopeful of her Majesty living at least through another day, although the memory of the previous night's relapse kept their anxiety at high tension.

Another of the Queen's physicians, Sir Thomas Barlow, reached Osborne House yesterday morning, a little before the carriages dashed up bearing Emperor William, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Sir Thomas is an authority on cerebral affections, and doubtless his diagnosis led to the inclusion in the noon bulletin of the explanation of references previously made to "symptoms," the nature of which were not specified.

The news of the death, when it occurs, is likely to be publicly announced in London before it is announced here, as, according to present arrangements, the first telegram is to be sent to the Lord Mayor of London.

There is an enormous telegraphic staff at Cowes, and additional facilities were installed yesterday at Osborne.

Already the villagers are bewailing the fate that is likely to befall Cowes, for it is known that the Prince of Wales will probably never make Osborne House a place of residence.

There is an entire absence of local excitement. The town has settled down in patience and sadness to await the inevitable.

OSBORNE HOUSE PACKED.

The palace is packed. There is scarcely room for the Emperor of Germany and his staff. The accommodations are so severely taxed that the Battenberg children slept to-night at Viscount Gort's residence, East Cowes Castle, and the royal yachts at Cowes are being fitted up for the accommodation of visitors.

After luncheon at the castle the Prince of Wales, Emperor William, and the Duke of Connaught strolled around the grounds and visited the local Sailor's Home. The Bishop of Winchester, who has been at Osborne since Saturday, visited the rector of Whippingham. Meanwhile most of the ladies at Osborne House snatched a few hours of sleep.

Then a dull evening dragged into night, and the uneasy sleepers, around whose royal home the wind howled pitilessly, got what rest they could in the intervals of a vigil which the whole world was keeping in company with them.

THE BULLETINS.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 22.—The following bulletin was issued at Osborne House at 11 o'clock yesterday morning:

The Queen has slightly rallied. Since midnight her Majesty has taken more food, and has had some refreshing sleep. There is no further loss of strength. The symptoms which give rise to most anxiety are those which point to a local obstruction in the brain circulation.

R. DOUGLAS POWELL,
THOMAS BARLOW,
JAMES REID.

The following was posted at 5 P. M.:

The slight improvement of this morning is maintained.

JAMES REID.
R. DOUGLAS POWELL,
THOMAS BARLOW.

At midnight the following bulletin was posted:

There is no material change in the Queen's condition. The slight improvement of the morning has been maintained throughout the day. Food has been taken fairly well, and some tranquil sleep secured.

JAMES REID.
R. DOUGLAS POWELL,
THOMAS BARLOW.

THE KAISER AT OSBORNE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A special train left Victoria Station for Osborne at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, carrying Emperor William, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

On his arrival at Portsmouth Emperor William was met by a guard of honor. The party, however, dispensed with the usual formalities, and immediately went on board the royal yacht Alberta. As the yacht started for Cowes the band of the flagship, the first-class battleship Majestic, struck up the National Anthem, and Emperor William and his royal relatives reverently bared their heads.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 22.—Shortly before noon yesterday, Emperor William, the Prince of Wales, and their party drove up to Osborne House. A good-sized crowd met them as they disembarked at Cowes. Never has Emperor William arrived at any port in England with so little eclat. No salutes were fired, no cheers were given. The men of the guardship Australia silently manned her sides. The crowd was equally undemonstrative, the people contenting themselves with baring their heads, the Emperor bowing in response. It was a greeting given to the grandson of a dying woman rather than to the ruler of a great friendly nation.

The party drove to Osborne House in open carriages. The Prince of Wales appeared to be half-dazed, and the Duke of York's eyes were red, while the Duchess of Connaught did not cease crying.

There was intense relief at Osborne House on the arrival of the imperial and royal party, for several times in the course of the morning it had been feared the Queen would not live to hear of the Prince of Wales's return.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The Foreign Office has received information since Emperor William's arrival at Osborne House that the condition of the Queen is hopeless.

It is learned that the object of the Emperor's visit was to deliver special parting messages on behalf of himself and his mother.

The British Embassy officials have canceled all invitations and acceptances.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung makes the following announcement:

"Dowager Empress Frederick, because still seriously ill, is, to her very great sorrow, prevented from going to Osborne to meet her exalted mother."

The effect of the sad news regarding Queen Victoria upon her eldest daughter has been very unfavorable. Empress Augusta Victoria, upon learning of this, had intended to go to Cronberg in order to inquire personally as to the condition of the Kaiser's mother, but later news from Cronberg was somewhat reassuring, and, for the moment she gave up the idea of the trip. However, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Prince and Princess Frederick Charles, and the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, who arrived at Cronberg yesterday, will remain with Empress Frederick for a time.

The palace in Berlin has become as silent as the grave. All the guests have departed.

ANXIOUS CROWDS IN LONDON.

Tension Very Great—Gratitude for Foreign Sympathy.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The scenes about the Mansion House yesterday exemplified the intensity of the common anxiety which has made all interests here akin. Thousands gathered there as the day wore on, and nothing could be more impressive than the profound silence with which the announcements of the alternating phases of the crisis were heard.

The more favorable bulletin received at noon hardly lessened the universal apprehension; and everywhere that bulletins were posted, sorrowing crowds gathered.

Up to 5 A. M. no further bulletins had been received in London since the one issued at midnight.

The Queen's illness was so sudden, and, in the first onset, was expected to be so brief, that no arrangements were made for the posting and circulating of bulletins. An agitation is on foot to have them posted immediately in all Post Offices throughout the United Kingdom.

At present the provinces have no means of knowing anything except from the newspapers, and the result is that all kinds of baseless rumors are circulated.

For instance, at Chelmsford County Court yesterday a report was received that the Queen was dead, and the Judge, in tears and with great emotion, referred to the sorrowful tidings, which later on he was able to deny.

A painful mistake was made early in the afternoon. The flag over one of the Embassies was lowered, and people rushed off with the news that the Queen was dead. Without waiting for a verification, other flags in the vicinity were lowered, and some time elapsed before the error was rectified.

Preparations in official quarters for all eventualities indicated the expectations of those who might be supposed to be best informed. The royal apartments in Windsor Castle were made ready for a sudden return of the Court, and all State officials in any way concerned held themselves in readiness for prompt action.

The inner circle of the Cabinet was in session yesterday afternoon, in connection with the official procedure after her Majesty's death. The Secretary of State for Home Affairs, the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, who had temporarily left Osborne, was resummoned yesterday.

Many functions in Great Britain and on the Continent have been abandoned.

Emperor Francis Joseph countermanded the Court ball at Vienna, fixed for last evening.

The engagements of Cabinet Ministers and other notable persons to appear at public dinners, at charitable fairs, or at the dedication of new public buildings, &c., are being canceled, and it seems likely that all functions of this sort will be postponed throughout the United Kingdom. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire have recalled their invitations to a house party, and their example is being followed by other titled entertainers. Many private dinners have been deferred.

A special train is held in readiness to convey the members of the Cabinet to Osborne at any moment.

On all sides it is a tale of public and private engagements and functions postponed, and a settled gloom rests over all classes of society. The newspaper editorials reflect this feeling and the suspense the country is enduring, together with the gratification and consolation derived from the sympathy testified on all sides from abroad.

Bishop Potter's allusion to the Queen in his address on Sunday evening in New York City to students and college men is everywhere commented upon with very keen satisfaction. The Daily News says:

"Bishop Potter compared her Majesty to Washington. No American could go further than that."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"It seems but a brief interval since England was the centre of almost universal hostility. To-day all international hostilities are hushed and stilled as they never were before by any one other single event in the annals of the world."

The Daily Chronicle observes:

"In the United States the Nation and the Government display once again the irrepressible sentiment of a cognate people. The strain of common blood which flows in British and American veins has been rarely more manifest or more warmly recognized."

This evidence of universal sympathy extended toward England in her hour of trouble is, in fact, the leading theme, and The Standard remarks:

"There is no enemy of England too bitter and no professing contemner of crowns and thrones too fanatical to admit the virtues and services to mankind of Queen Victoria."

"In the United States, as we were entitled to expect," says The Times, "the sorrow which overshadows the mother country has silenced ungenerous criticism. The personality of the Queen is understood and honored by Americans, and we can hardly desire any higher tribute to her admirable qualities, both as sovereign and woman, than those quoted by our New York correspondent."

THE WORLD'S SYMPATHY.

Papers Almost Unanimously Express Admiration for the Queen.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The dispatches received here from nearly every capital in Europe, and from India and all the British colonies, show the press and the people to be sympathetic over the Queen's illness. The one exception seems to be Belgium.

A dispatch from Pretoria says the news has caused a profound sensation there.

Special prayers were offered in the churches of all garrison towns on Sunday evening.

The Colonial Office has received dispatches from the Governments of the Australian and South African colonies expressing their anxiety and distress at the Queen's illness.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The dispatches from Osborne are eagerly followed here. The evening newspapers publish more frequent editions, which are quickly sold.

The articles in most of the papers are sympathetic, though they give evidence of the anti-British feeling aroused by the South African war. Many of the writers ascribe Queen Victoria's collapse to the cloud of melancholy enshrouding her on account of the situation in South Africa and the unceasing death roll. Mr. Chamberlain is spoken of as the evil spirit responsible for the painful circumstances of her Majesty's end.

Anglophobe writers, like MM. Drumont and Millevoye, publish, however, in the Libre Parole and Patrie, respectively, ruthless depreciations of the Queen.

Le Temps, in a kindly article, says:

"Queen Victoria had become the symbol of the nation and empire, the glories and prosperities of her long reign and the century of progress and well-being. In her maturity she was the ideal constitutional sovereign. The Prince of Wales has had his tastes, friends, and Court. Even if he desired to efface himself and to follow the example of his mother his sex would render the step more difficult. The death of the Queen will be, probably, in more than one domain, the signal for grave changes. It is the end of an era."

Le Figaro says that the death of Queen Victoria will be much regretted in France, not only because she has always been pacific, but because she has always shown a fondness for France. The paper refers to the "hostile attitude of the Nationalists toward England" as leading to a desertion by the English of the health resorts of France, and asks if the Prince of Wales, when King, will abstain from visiting the country.

President Loubet has received a telegram from the Prince of Wales thanking him for his message of sympathy.

Bulletins were posted at the British Embassy and British Consulate and were read by a number of visitors. Many French notabilities called at the British Embassy and inscribed their names, including President Loubet, M. Crozier, Chief of the Protocol, Gen. Zurlinden, the Belgian and Swiss Ministers, and President Faure's widow and daughter.

The Government is being kept closely informed from London.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Most of the German newspapers express sincere concern as to Queen Victoria, and praise Emperor William for going to Osborne. The Agrarian and Pan-German journals, however, take a different tone. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, the leading Agrarian organ, concludes an abusive article as follows:

"The rising of English power is now followed by a decline. That she has seen the beginning of such a decline has given Queen Victoria a death stroke. She saw the commencement of the decay of that power, the splendid development of which she had witnessed during a long life. This is the tragic finale of her prolonged reign.

"The most important question for Great Britain now is whether the new King will be able to find his way out of South Africa again."

Some of the papers already discuss the Prince of Wales as the sovereign, and the Berliner Tageblatt prints a dispatch asserting that he is Germanophobe in his feeling.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—In most of the comment on Queen Victoria's illness the personal note dominates the political. The Czar's subjects freely admit that her Majesty has been one of the principal bulwarks of peace. The Rossia and Novosti alone touch the political chord. The Rossia says:

"England's prestige is largely due to the Queen. To spare Queen Victoria much has been forgiven to her Ministers. With her will depart Britannia's good genius."

The Novosti says:

"England is discontended with the situation, and the dissatisfaction will possibly be expressed more plainly if Queen Victoria dies. Her successor will probably entertain different views on many questions. He is credited with strong French sympathies. The power of an English sovereign is greater than commonly stated, therefore the change may produce a revolution in international politics."

ROME, Jan. 21.—In the Senate to-day Gen. Count Giuseppe de Sonnaz, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, recalled the "warm friendship and sympathy that have always united the Governments and peoples of Great Britain and Italy," and moved that the Senate should ask officially for information regarding the condition of Queen Victoria, and should express heartfelt wishes for her recovery.

Marquis Visconti-Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, joined in the sentiments expressed by Count de Sonnaz, and supported the motion, which was carried unanimously.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 21.—A report that Mr. Kruger has sent a telegram of sympathy to Osborne House is without foundation. Up to a late hour this evening he had not done so.

AMERICAN TRIBUTES.

Prayer Offered by Senate Chaplains at Washington and Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—At the opening of to-day's session of the Senate the Chaplain, in his invocation, referred with deep feeling to the condition of Queen Victoria.

"With a multitude which no man can number," he prayed, "we come with tremendous anxiety and the profoundest awe to the bedside of the great, good Queen, who lies on the border of two worlds. Living for more than threescore years in the fierce light which beats upon a throne, by her conduct and character she has won not only the loyalty of her own people, but the veneration and homage of all true-hearted men and women around the world. And now, as it seems, she is to depart from the earth, crowned with the blessings and love of countless myriads of the human family, let Thy Heavenly Grace cheer and sustain her in this supreme hour.

"Likewise minister Thy tenderness and sympathy to all the members of her bereaved family, and to the people of her realm, who feel as if their mother were departing from them. We confide her, her children, and her people, to Thy Almighty care and Providence through Jusus Christ our Saviour."

The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote have no invitations out at present, but, with the members of their large embassy, have recalled their acceptances to all social functions.

The German Ambassador, who was to give his first formal entertainment on Feb. 8, has canceled that function. In the event of Queen Victoria's death, the German Embassy, as well as that of Russia, will go into mourning for the remainder of the season.

The Belgian Minister and Countess de Lichterveide have recalled their dinner invitations for Saturday evening, and, in the event of the Queen's death, will neither entertain nor be entertained for a period of thirty days. The legations of Portugal and of the Netherlands will also observe a period of thirty days' mourning. It is expected that the Ambassadors of France and Italy, as well as the other European representatives, will also observe a period of mourning.

This, with the continued illness of Mrs. McKinley and the canceling of engagements by the President, will put an abrupt end to all official society functions for the present season.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Prayer was offered for the spiritual consolation of Queen Victoria in the Senate to-night by the Rev. E. H. Brown of the First Methodist Church. He said:

"May Thy benediction rest upon all who are in authority. Wilt Thou graciously remember the good woman, the gracious sovereign of our great sister nation, who is approaching the last hour of her long and precious life—grant Thine infinite comfort to the millions of her sorrowing subjects who respect and revere and love their Christian Queen."

LONDON, Jan. 22.—While expressions of sympathy and love are pouring in from every quarter of both hemispheres, none are so appreciated as those from the United States. The Globe voices the general sentiment, saying:

"From other lands hopes come of the recovery and eulogies passed on the character of 'Queen Victoria.' In America, almost without exception, it is under the simple title of 'The Queen' that the illustrious patient is referred to, and deep affection is implied. The term can hardly be overestimated."

EMPRESS FREDERICK VERY ILL.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The following statement as to the condition of Dowager Empress Frederick appears in The Daily Chronicle:

"It is with sincere regret that we announce that the Empress Frederick's condition has become materially worse. There has been a serious development of the disease from which she is suffering, and her physical pain is intense.

"All idea of any journey in pursuit of health has been definitely abandoned, and it is in the highest degree improbable that she will ever leave Cronberg."

This is somewhat at variance with dispatches from Berlin to the other morning papers, which report that the condition of the Dowager Empress is a trifle more favorable, but as has already been announced, the news that Queen Victoria was dying had a very serious effect upon her eldest daughter.

The Dowager Empress was very anxious to go to Osborne, and did not abandon the hope of doing so until it was represented to her that it would be utterly impossible for her to undertake the journey.

King Leopold Not Going to Osborne.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21.—King Leopold has countermanded the arrangements made for his journey to Osborne.

AUTOMOBILE OMNIBUSES.

Fifth Avenue Line Leases Three from New Haven Company.

Manager Howard Scribner of the Fifth Avenue Stage Coach Line has completed arrangements for the transfer of the automobile stages of the New Haven Stage Line to the Fifth Avenue line. A deal by which the New Haven automobiles come into the possession of the Fifth Avenue line was closed yesterday in New Haven by him.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21.—The New Orange Street automobile stage line, operated for more than a year as an experiment, has been given up because of lack of business sufficient to pay expenses.

The New Haven Electric Cab Company, backed by the Woods Motor Vehicle Company of Chicago, has been experimenting here, and hundreds of automobilists throughout the country have visited this city to watch the business done. There has not been enough patronage to half cover expenses and the field has been abandoned.

The three large busses of the company, carrying twenty-two people and costing $5,500 apiece, have been leased to the automobile line running on Fifth Avenue for a royalty on the receipts.

The Woods Company, now occupying a plant in Chicago, are considering a removal to this city, and offers of a good site have been made the Chicago firm.

PRINCETON STUDENT DROWNED.

W. E. Bayles of the Preparatory School Was Skating on Thin Ice.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 21.—Walter E. Bayles, a student in the Princeton Preparatory School, was drowned this afternoon in Millstone Creek, near Kingston, a village three miles west of here.

Young Bayles, with three classmates—Heam, Danby, and Rafferty—went to the mill dam on the Millstone in quest of skating. They found that the ice was very thin and weak, but were unwilling to give up skating after their long walk, and Bayles started to skate across the middle of the pond. After taking a few strokes, the ice broke without warning and he sank. His companions were unable to afford him help, as he was completely hidden by the ice. The body was found, after several hours' search.

Two Princeton sophomores—Philip K. Hay and Christopher C. Augur—were drowned at the same place last year.

MRS. NATION BEGINS HER CRUSADE ANEW

With Other Women Wrecks Two More Wichita Saloons.

Says She Is Destined to Wreck Every One in the City—Spent Last Night in Jail.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 21.—Mrs. Carrie Nation came back to Wichita to-day after her recent incarceration, under a smallpox quarantine, and the net result of ten minutes of work by her this afternoon are two wrecked saloons, the pieces of which are being sold to-night for souvenirs. Mrs. Nation was assisted by Mrs. Julia Evans, Mrs. Lucy Wilhoit, and Mrs. Lydia Muntz, all of the local Women's Christian Temperance Union organization.

With hatchets concealed under their cloaks the women entered the saloon of James Burns, on Douglas Avenue, and did not leave a complete piece of glass or a working slot machine in the place. All showcases, both for liquors and cigars, as well as the plate-glass windows and doors were broken into smithereens. Next they ran to John Herrig's saloon and had everything in the front of the room, including the plate glass windows, broken when he appeared with a revolver and placed it at Mrs. Nation's head and said that he would blow out her brains if she did not desist. She yielded before the pointed revolver, and with her companions ran to the Carey Hotel bar, where she made her first attack on the saloons of Wichita three weeks ago.

In the barroom three policeman met Mrs. Nation, and she struck at Detective Sutton with a poker. He shoved her aside, and a youth struck him in the face. A policeman struck the youth and knocked him down. The police then overpowered Mrs. Nation and her friends and took them to the City Prison, followed by 2,000 persons. Mrs. Evans's little daughter pushed her way through the crowd, screaming, and begged for the release of her mother, but the policemen were deaf to her entreaties.

Chief of Police Cudbon discharged the prisoners after they reached the jail, and is heartily condemned by the citizens. The women made him a promise not to wreck any more saloons before noon to-morrow.

Mrs. Evans's hand was badly cut by broken glass, and her husband, who is a physician, sewed it up.

After leaving the city building, Mrs. Nation, in the coolest manner, began a street lecture to the immediate crowd that had surrounded the city building, saying that she expected to begin saloon wrecking again at noon to-morrow, when her truce with the Chief of Police expires. Shaking her fist at the crowd, she said:

"Men of Wichita, this is the right arm of God and I am destined to wreck every saloon in your city."

The women procured a wagon and rode through the streets singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and other hymns. They halted in front of the saloons they had smashed and held prayer meetings. The damage done by the women is estimated at between $1,500 and $2,000.

David Nation, the husband of Mrs. Nation, was in this city, but took no part in the wrecking of the saloons nor did he go to the city jail when his wife was arrested.

The affair created great excitement, and it is estimated that 5,000 persons, men and women, have viewed the wrecks since 5 o'clock.

Mrs. Nation caused a new sensation to-night by slapping Sheriff Simmons in the face, taking hold of his ears, and giving him a rough handling generally. Mrs. Nation was at the Union Station in the act of buying a ticket to a neighboring town when the Sheriff pulled at her sleeve, saying: "You are my prisoner, Madame." Mrs. Nation turned about, and, seeing Sheriff Simmons, gave him a violent slap across the face. She followed this up by taking hold of his ears with both her hands and wringing them viciously.

The station was full of women, who began screaming, and tremendous excitement followed as the Sheriff, who is a very small man, struggled with his powerful antagonist. A policeman came to his rescue, and with the aid of some bystanders they succeeded in picking up the woman in their arms and placing her in a cab, which was driven rapidly to the county jail. She insisted on being placed in the private room for women, but Sheriff Simmons put her in a cell in the steel rotary, where she began to pray and sing hymns.

ANARCHIST SCARE AT YONKERS.

Turns Out to be a Peanut Vendor's Plot and Not a Revolutionary Conspiracy.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Elias Masuras, the Greek who contended when he rushed into Police Headquarters with a big gash under his left eye a few days ago that an attempt had been made upon his life because he would not obey an injunction by Anarchists to kill a prominent American, did not stick to his story on the witness stand to-day. That an attempt was made upon his life, however, seemed to be undoubtedly true.

Masuras said on the witness stand to-day through an interpreter that on Friday morning last a crowd of six of his fellow-countrymen surrounded him on Riverdale Avenue, with dirks in their hands, and assaulted him. These six men are are now in prison. They are:

James Theiphilopolas, Parantites Theiphilopolas, and Louis Theiphilopolas of 3 Clinton Street, Yonkers; Tanasis Charalopolas of 235 East Ninety-ninth Street, Lewis Theiphilopolas of 401 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, and Christos Theiphilopolas of 235 East Ninety-ninth Street, New York. All of the Theiphilopolases are related.

It was brought out at the preliminary hearing to-day that the real cause of the conspiracy against Masusas was peanuts, and not a political propaganda. The witness himself intimated that Yonkers is in the clutches of a peanut "trust," and that it was his refusal to bow to the octopus, rather than his reluctance to kill a minion of plutocracy, which caused his compatriots to turn upon him. He dared, something like a month ago, to shake off the shackles of the combine and start up business for himself. He was soon given a hint that he had better come back into the fold again, or he would rue it. Masuras replied:

"The laws of this country will protect me."

He continued to sell his peanuts independently, somewhere near Getty Square, and was finally given a period of time within which to desist or die.

The assault on Riverdale Avenue followed. To-day he identified the men. "By the help of God I got away from them," he testified to-day, "but not without a wound on the face where one knife glanced off my cheekbone. The evidence of the truth of what the complainant said was manifest.

Further questioned, Masuras, and others who have a knowledge of the "trust" operative in Yonkers, said that all those connected with it were engaged before leaving Greece. They came over here, principally through the instrumentality of Christos Theiphilopolas, it was alleged, with the agreement that they were to get $100 a year and their food. All of the accused men were held in $500 bail until this morning, when the jury trial will be had.

BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN ILL.

Aged Lawyer's Condition Causes Anxiety to His Physicians.

Benjamin D. Silliman, the oldest living graduate of Yale University, who is well known in this city as a lawyer, is seriously ill at his home, at Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn. Mr. Silliman was ninety-five years old on Sept. 24, and his physicians are very uneasy over the attack of bronchial pneumonia from which he is suffering.

Mr. Silliman was taken sick early Wednesday evening. He is delerious at times, but yesterday morning he showed considerable improvement.

FOUR HURT IN AN EXPLOSION.

Escaping Gas Ignites in a Section of the Rapid Transit Tunnel Excavation.

Four men were seriously burned and otherwise injured by an explosion of gas which occurred late last night in the excavation for the rapid transit tunnel in Fourth Avenue, near Twenty-second Street. The injured are:

EDWARD SHERIDAN, 30 years old, 204 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Burned about the face and hands; hair burned from head and slight bruises.

FELIX McCABE, 22 years old, 204 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Burned about face and hands. Taken to hospital unconscious.

JOHN CANFIELD, 30 years old, 539 Canal Street. Burned about face and hands.

JOHN TYNAN, 35 years old, 177 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn. Hands and face badly burned. Eyebrows scorched.

The injured were taken to Bellevue Hospital by Ambulance Surgeons Donnelly and McDonald.

At the place where the explosion occurred the excavation is about twenty feet deep. Two shifts are employed to hurry the work along. The night shift numbers twenty-five men, who work in gangs of five men each under the foremanship of Michael Nolan.

The four men who were injured, with another man who happened to be in another portion of the excavation, were at work near Twenty-second Street, when there was a loud report, and a sheet of fire descended into the pit and another sheet rose into the air. The avenue was brilliantly lighted for several blocks, and in a few minutes the excavation was lined with anxious inquirers, who asked about the men at work. Some laborers descended into the pit and brought up the four men.

According to the police, a large gas pipe is held in place in the excavation by stays. Running along the side of the pipe is an electric wire used to furnish the workmen in the tunnel with light. It is believed that the wire became worn and ignited the escaping gas from the pipe, causing the explosion.

The reserves from the East Twenty-second Street Station were summoned, but their services were not needed except to prevent the crowd from tearing down the rails that guard the sides of the excavation.

It was feared that a large number of men had been injured, but this proved to be untrue. A large water pipe that lay near the gas pipe was not injured.

STARTS A BOOM FOR HILL.

Hugh McLaughlin Says the ex-Senator Is the Biggest Man in the Democratic or Any Other Party.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 21.—Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn and a party of twelve, including ex-Fire Chief Nevins of Brooklyn, arrived last night and will go to Mr. Nevins's Winter home on Merritt's Island. Mr. McLaughlin to-day started a boom for David B. Hill for the next Democratic nomination for President. He submitted to an interview and during the course of it said:

"Gov. Hill is the biggest man in the Democratic Party or any other party in this country. Cleveland has already served his party long enough and Bryan has done damage enough for one man."

"Who will be the reform candidate for Mayor of Greater New York?" was asked.

"There's only one that knows, and he ain't going to tell—that's the Lord."

"Well, who will be, in your opinion, the candidate of Tammany Hall."

"Tammany Hall, Sir, represents the people, and when the people speak, then the voice of Tammany Hall will be heard—you'll have to wait for that."

"The Kings County organization is in harmony with Tammany and Mr. Croker, isn't it, Mr. McLaughlin?"

"The Kings County Democracy is always in harmony with anything that is for good government," was the sententious reply.

"What do you think of Bishop Potter's anti-vice campaign?" was asked.

"I don't think about it. When you have whisky for sale, or beer on Sunday, and the Bishop sees it, it's vice, but when the beer and the whisky is champagne at the club in cut-glass decanters, the Bishop's got nothing to say."

PNEUMATIC TUBES ABANDONED.

Postal Appropriation Bill Is Reported Without Any Provision for Maintaining the Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Post Office Committee of the House to-day reported the Postal Appropriation bill. The appropriation for pneumatic tubes was left out. The report that the bill was reported last week probably arose from the fact that the committee made its decision to exclude the tubular appropriation last Tuesday. In spite of the effort of the Merchants' Association to have the provision reinserted, the bill will probably be passed without it, since such an amendment could be blocked by a point of order.

Chairman Loud of the committee was asked to-night why the appropriation for the tubular service had been dropped. He replied: "I cannot speak for my colleagues, but I can give you my own opinions. I felt, and I believe others felt, that the Government was not getting enough for its money; that the rates were exorbitant, and that as the contracts expire it was the part of wisdom to wait before extending the contracts on the old basis and see if something more economical and effective could not be obtained.

"The Government was paying $225,000 for this service. In New York the field, covered at an expense of $160,000, was about five miles, in Philadelphia three-quarters of a mile, and in Boston half a mile. There was no saving to make up for it. The wagon service had to be continued. The tubes carried only first-class matter. The saving in time in New York was only about twenty minutes. The tubes could not be connected with the Forty-second Street Depot, and the mail had to be taken out at Forty-fourth Street, pouched, and sent over to the depot, which cut down the saving in time to twenty minutes.

"This is the feature of the system which affects not New York alone, but the whole country, and there, if anywhere, would be found the argument against its continuance on the old expensive basis.

"There is no prejudice against the tube service. The only question is whether the particular kind of tube service the Government was getting did not cost more than it was worth. Since only first-class matter can be sent through the tubes, the tubes should be less expensive. A three-inch tube ought to do that work as well as an eight-inch tube. In course of time no doubt this problem will be solved. The commercial organizations of New York ought to be able to solve it. In foreign countries when a man wants his mail sent by tube he pays an extra rate for the privilege. I think something of that sort might be done here.

"If this service had been extended to the other large cities, as was contemplated, and the basis of cost had remained the same, the expense would have mounted up into the millions—and all for first-class matter only, and without effecting any corresponding reduction in any other department. In its present shape the tube service is not of much use for out-going mail. It might be used to advantage in sending mail from one part of the city to another, provided the cost could be lessened, but still only for first-class matter.

"The tube service has a future, and the only question at present is how to give the Government the worth of its money. On its present basis it is too heavy a strain."

Urge Retention of Southern Fast Mail.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 21.—At a meeting of the Commercial Club this afternoon a resolution was adopted calling upon the Alabama Representatives in Congress to use their utmost endeavors to see that the appropriation for the fast mail service from Boston and New York to the South is not stricken out of the General Post Office Appropriation bill. There has been some fear that the fast-mail appropriation would be omitted, and this step was taken to prevent such action.

VENEZUELA CHARGED WITH BLACKMAILING

Will Restore Asphalt Property for $1,000,000, It Is Alleged.

Other Foreigners Declare They Are Being Plundered—Washington Expects News from the Scorpion's Commander.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, British West Indies, Jan. 21.—The arrivals to-day from Venezuela confirm the critical state of affairs in that republic. A former Venezuelan Minister asserts that the politicians at Caracas are making a determined raid on the Bermudez Asphalt Company. He adds that they tried it before, on a modest scale, squeezing $30,000 out of the company when the United States Minister, Francis B. Loomis, protested and stopped further action of this description.

The Government, the Minister also says, listened to reason then, but has now lost its head through greed, and offers to restore the company's property for a million dollars, although it is said to have been illegally taken by a dictatorial decree.

In addition, the assertion is again made that if the foreign Governments permit the action of the Venezuelan authorities to pass without some protest, all foreign investors will be driven from South America, for the latter claim they are always being illegally plundered. In this connection the assertion is made that no former Venezuelan Government would dare to act as this one does toward Washington. It is explained that the Venezuelan authorities are counting on the disinclination of strong nations to coerce weak ones.

At the office here of the Orinoco Company, where two steamers were recently seized by Venezuelan authorities, the manager says the British Minister at Caracas, W. H. D. Haggard, has informed the American Minister that the British Government will not protect the company because its shareholders are Americans. The company is said to be losing heavily through the seizure of the steamers.

The Commander of the French cruiser Suchet, stationed at Carupano, a seaport town of Venezuela, State of Bermudez, fifty-seven miles northeast of Cumana, for the protection of the large French interests in that vicinity, reports that disturbances are increasing.

The insurgents of Venezuela have just gained a battle near Guiria, a seaport town of Venezuela, 135 miles east of Cumana, on the Gulf of Paria.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In all probability something definite will be received shortly throwing light on what is happening in Venezuela. Lieut. Commander Sargent reports that he is going to Curaçao, nominally to coal. It is suggested at the State and Navy Departments that he is going there so that he may send dispatches without fear of their being tampered with by the Venezuelan Government. It is even probable that he may have some of Minister Loomis's dispatches.

Curaçao is in the Dutch West Indies, and there are several points in Venezuela where Lieut. Commander Sargent could coal if the situation were not so strained. Porto Cabello, for instance, is half way between La Guayra and Curaçao. It is a seaport on the Venezuelan coast, where American war vessels frequently coal, and the Scorpion will pass it on her way to Curaçao. Naval officers say that if the Scorpion is really going so far out of her way to coal it is because difficulties are placed in the way of her getting it at a Venezuelan port.

It is hardly believed that the Venezuelan Government would go so far as to refuse point blank to let an American vessel coal at Porto Cabello or any other Venezuelan port, but there are a number of ways in which the same end could be reached without an absolute refusal. The authorities could, for instance, claim that they were out of coal, or they could raise the price.

There are still no dispatches from Minister Loomis bearing on the situation. The Venezuelan authorities have allowed him to send one dispatch, but it does not bear in any way, it is asserted, at the State Department, upon the trouble between the two countries, and relates to an unimportant matter of routine. If he has succeeded in getting dispatches into Lieut. Commander Sargent's hands they should be here very soon.

EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH.

Dr. Daly of Harvard Plans One to Labrador, Iceland, and Greenland.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—A geological and geographical expedition to Labrador, Iceland, and Greenland is being planned for the coming Summer. Last Summer five Harvard men went to Labrador with Dr. R. A. Daly of the University Museum, Department of Geology and Geography. This year's expedition, which is also under Dr. Daly, promises to be much larger and more elaborate.

As planned at present, the expedition will have a large steamer and take sixty men, if that number can be found who wish to go. In this party it is hoped to have students of geography, geology, botany, zoology, mineralogy, and all branches of natural history. The expedition is not limited to Americans, but men of all nationalities are asked to go. A doctor will attend the men.

Explanatory lectures will be given on the regions visited from time to time by the leader of the expedition. Labrador will be investigated again. A fee of $500 is to be charged to all men, of which $250 is to be paid down before March 1, and the balance before June 1. The exp

MISS TRAVIS MAY HAVE BEEN MURDERED

Police Believe Davis, Her Fiance, Gave Her "Knock-out" Drops.

Book Dealing with Poisons and Antidotes Found on Him—Supposed to be Shamming Insanity.

What the police believe to be another case of murder by "knock-out" drops was revealed yesterday upon investigation into the death of Margaret Travis, the domestic employed in the St. Luke's Home, who was found dead in a hotel room with Clarence A. Davis, to whom she was engaged to be married. The case at the present stage puzzles the police and the hospital authorities, but the police say they have reason to think that a carefully planned murder was committed.

The principal reason for the murder theory is founded on the behavior of the prisoner since he was taken from Thaybold's Hotel, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, where the tragedy happened. The police say he is shamming insanity. When suspicion had been aroused at the hotel and a policeman was called in to break open the door of the room which Davis had hired, the inmate, even before the door was opened, seemed crazy.

"Where is the girl?" the officer shouted through the closed door.

"She's gone to hell! She's gone to hell!" the man answered.

When the door was broken open he was found laughing and grinning, crouching behind the door, twirling the girl's hat in his hands and repeating:

"She's gone to hell! She's gone to hell!"

Davis was taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station by Patrolman Frye. There, the police say, he overacted his part, and that when he was locked in a cell and thought he was not observed, he acted rationally enough except for an occasional wild yell. From the station he was transferred, in charge of an officer, to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. There he continued his antics.

The hospital authorities, when asked whether or not the prisoner was insane, declared they had nothing to say. Last night, however, they declined to have more to do with the man, and he was sent in charge of a policeman to the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital, where the experts will pass on his mental condition.

Another clue against the prisoner was a book of general information. The curious thing about the book is that no matter how it is laid down it will open, if done at random, at the same place, and if put down on the back and allowed to fall open, will also open at the same place. This place, or page, deals with poisons, their effects upon the human system, symptoms, antidotes, and so on. This portion of the book is very much discolored and marked with fingers.

The following telegram sent to the New York police from Schenectady still further confirms their suspicion:

The Clarence M. Davis who is in a New York hospital suffering from a narcotic poison has lived in this city only five weeks. Nothing is known of his past here except that he is a native of Kentucky. He left this city last Saturday, and told friends that he would never return. He said he was in serious trouble with a woman in New York, and that he was going to that city to "have it out" with her.

The detectives, in searching the clothes of Davis, found three love letters, all written by the dead woman, and addressed to him at Troy.

The theory of the police is that the scheme was to pretend that both the prisoner and the girl had become ill from drinks which had been sent up to the room. It is thought that, after taking some of the same poison as was administered to the girl, the prisoner took an antidote to save himself. Even before it was known that the girl had died from poison, the police, acting on the poison and their antidotes clue, found in the book on the prisoner's person, requesting the hospital authorities to pump out his stomach, with a view to submitting the contents to a chemical analysis if that were found necessary.

Dr. O'Hanlon performed an autopsy on the body of the girl at an undertaker's establishment at 1,459 Third Avenue yesterday afternoon. The cause of death, the physician said, was pulmonary oedema due to depression of the heart, for which no reason could be assigned. The conditions indicated either narcotic poisoning or asphyxiation from illuminating gas, and it will require a chemical analysis to determine the cause. There were no indications of disease and no marks of violence on the body. By order of Coroner Bausch, Dr. O'Hanlon sent portions of the body to Prof. Dillon Brown of the Pediatrics Laboratory, 251 West Fifty-fourth Street, for chemical analysis.

A search about the room for evidence of the crime disclosed the two glasses supposed to have contained the drinks which Davis had sent up to the room. The contents of the glasses had dried up, but they were taken for chemical analysis, if necessary. No poison bottle was found, only a flask containing some whisky, and of this the police also took charge, with a pillow case on which the girl's head rested and which had a blue spot upon it as if made by acid.

Dr. O'Hanlon, who is the Coroner's physician who discovered that the insane Frenchman Hilliard had died a violent death in Bellevue, said last night:

"It is impossible to say what caused the death of the woman until the result of a chemical analysis has been made. The result of my autopsy shows, among other things, that the girl led a reproachless life. So far as can be deduced from the result of the autopsy, the girl may have been killed either by gas or by some narcotic poison. Gas, however, is out of the question, as there was not a trace of it in the room where the body was found. Davis may really be insane, or he may be shamming, or he may be enlarging on a slight dementation that cannot be settled without further examination. But there are several phases to the case outside of my own department which make things look peculiar."

When Davis arrived in Bellevue last night he continued talking irrationally, saying first that he was married to the girl, then that he did not know her, and then that he was engaged to her.

Annie Travis, who also works at the St. Luke's Home as a domestic, and who is a sister of the dead girl, said that Davis first met Margaret some weeks ago at the St. Luke's Home, where Davis was calling on another domestic. At that time she understood Davis was a bridge worker. Davis, she said, became infatuated with her sister, and she soon came to like him, and he called frequently. Just before the holidays Davis finished his work in this city and obtained a position in Troy. He wrote her sister many letters. Last Thursday her sister got a letter from Davis saying he was coming in the city on Saturday.

At St. Luke's Home it was learned that Davis called on the young woman last Saturday and that he begged her to go with him. The girl refused, saying that it was not her night off. Davis and she were in the reception room, and for over an hour he coaxed before she consented to go with him. Then she said she would ask the Superintendent of the home, Mrs. Darby, for permission to leave. Instead, she went to her room, and when she came back was dressed and ready for the street. She had not asked for permission to go out, but simply disappeared. When the people at the home next heard of her she was dead.

HIS PLAN TO ESCAPE FOILED.

Prisoner Tried to Dig a Hole in the Floor of His Cell.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 21.—Thomas Doyle, who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment on Thursday last for the killing of Maurice E. Baldwin, a farmer, of Springfield, began to plan his escape from the county jail immediately after returning from the courtroom.

He secured a piece of sharp steel and began to loosen the floor bricks under his cot. The work was begun Thursday night, but one of the "trusties" heard the noise and told the Warden, who put a watch on Doyle's cell. The Warden's suspicions were confirmed, and last night he told Doyle he would have to remove him to another cell while the one he had been occupying could be cleaned. When the transfer had been made Doyle's scheme was laid bare.

Questioned by the Warden, the prisoner said he had hoped to dig a hole in the flooring sufficiently large to enable him to drop into the main corridor. On reaching the corridor he expected to be able to saw through the bars of a window.

Doyle was taken to the penitentiary today.

Two New Smallpox Cases.

Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Dillingham said yesterday that two new cases of smallpox were reported to the Health Board up to noon yesterday. They were: John Smith, twenty-three, 248½ West Fortieth Street, and George Bogel, one year, 344 East Forty-sixth Street.

FRENCH ASSOCIATIONS BILL.

Speech for the Measure by the Premier and Argument Against It by Count Albert de Mun.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day resumed the debate on the proposed law of associations. There was a brilliant assembly, in view of the announcement that Count Albert de Mun (Conservative, representing one of the Morlaix districts,) and M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, two of the finest orators of the Chamber, would speak.

Count Albert reproached M. Waldeck-Rousseau for denouncing the milliard of francs belonging to the religious congregations as an economic peril, in order to revive the ancient dread of monastic wealth and serfdom, which had long since disappeared. Moreover, he said, this sum was grossly exaggerated in order to create a greater impression. He warned the Government that its policy was imprudent and ill-advised.

The Count de Mun concluded as follows:

"You have begun a religious war, and this will weigh heavily on you. As to us, we shall continue to combat you, and hope to find in this Chamber a sufficient number of friends and lovers of liberty to aid us."

M. Waldeck-Rousseau replied that the bill would be a test point as to whether civil power or religious authority was to have supremacy. The Government, he added, asked the Chamber to continue the confidence accorded to it during the past eighteen months by voting this portion of its programme. If they (the Ministers) had not thought the House would do so, they would no longer assume responsibility for the task they had accepted. The Premier denied that the Church was in any way threatened, declaring that the Government simply desired by the bill to assure peace and the regular development of the institutions of the country.

The Chamber, by a vote of 298 to 226, directed that the Premier's speech be posted throughout the country.

Oscar Resumes Reins of Government.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 21.—At to-day's council of state King Oscar of Sweden and Norway resumed the reins of Government, after his recent illness, the Crown Prince, Gustavus, retiring from the regency which he had held while his father was incapacitated from attending to business.

Argentina's Wheat Flour Surplus.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Buenos Ayres correspondent of The Times says: "Official statistics estimate the exportable surplus of wheat flour at 1,750,000 tons. Trade circles regard this an exaggerated estimate, believing that the surplus will be about 1,200,000 tons."

Adviser to Sir Alfred Milner.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Hertz, at present in Cape Town, has been appointed a member of the High Commissioner's Consultative Committee—a body of twenty gentlemen of advisory to Sir Alfred Milner in his capacity of Administrator of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

Plague Raging Among British Troops?

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21.—According to Le Petit Bleu, bubonic plague is raging among the British troops in Cape Colony, and many deaths that are attributed to enteric fever and dysentery are really due to plague.

CIVIC COUNCIL FORMED.

Delegates of Labor and Other Organizations Adopt a Constitution and By-Laws—Objects of the Council.

The Civic Council of New York City, proposed at former meetings of the Committee of One Hundred, as a means of improving industrial conditions, was launched last night at a meeting in Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street, by an assemblage consisting of sixty-six delegates of labor organizations and thirty-four from reform and other civic bodies. Ernest H. Crosby, President of the original People's Club, presided. The whole evening was taken up with the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and a motion to elect Mr. Crosby President was cut short by a motion to adjourn shortly before midnight.

The council will strive to continue as a non-political body, and will take part in the coming campaign only to the extent of looking up the records of candidates and exposing those hostile to the best interests of labor.

A clause excluding from membership all who hold political office brought forth much acrimonious discussion. When a proposal was made to except civil service appointees from this provision, H. G. Zimmer, a delegate from the Structural Iron Workers' Union, declared that civil service was pretty much of a fraud, and that he knew that political organizations maintained substitutes to pass the examination under the names of their henchmen, who then went into office on their ratings. D. B. Van Vleck, a clerk in the Tax Office, then said he had obtained a good place on his own merits and without being under obligations to any boss, and he knew of others who had fared as well. Some of the delegates inquired then if Park employes, street cleaners, and letter carriers were to be barred from membership, but Mrs. Adele M. Field smoothed things over by suggesting that the meeting construe a political officer to be one exercising in some degree a Governmental function, and that ordinary working employes were not to be included.

The constitution as drafted proposed that two-thirds of the membership should be representatives of trade and labor organizations, and a proposal to modify this to a simple majority brought forth angry protests and was voted down.

The stated objects of the council are as follows:

To serve as a central delegated body through which the organizations represented in it may act upon civic and social matters, particularly upon those affecting the interest of wageworkers, by influencing public opinion, securing needed legislation, and demanding that the laws be rightly administered and enforced.

Neither the Committee of Fifteen, the Tammany Committee of Five, nor the City Club was represented at last night's meeting, nor were they mentioned in the proceedings, and it was said that none of these had been invited.

Among those who took an active part in the discussion were Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League; the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, ex-President of the Committee of One Hundred; Charles Frederick Adams of the Single Tax League, and Robert E. Ely of the League for Political Education.

The election of officers will take place Monday evening at Arlon Hall.

POLICEMAN SHARPLY REBUKED.

Michael McManus Charged with Refusing to Support His Family.

The fact that a policeman on full pay was before him for failing to support his family and for allowing his three children to be sent to city institutions caused Magistrate Crane in the Yorkville Court yesterday to deliver a sharp lecture to Patrolman Michael McManus of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who was arraigned before him. McManus, who is thirty-four years old, and lives at 267 Tenth Avenue, was arrested at the instigation of Agent Watson of the Children's Society. The complainant told Magistrate Crane that McManus has not supported his wife or children since 1897.

On Jan. 30 of that year Mrs. McManus applied to Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Court to have her three children, Lizzie, Michael, and John, aged two, three, and nine years, respectively, sent to some institution. The girl was sent to St. Elizabeth's Home, and the boys to the Catholic Protectory. Watson said that up to Sept. 20 last McManus did not pay a cent toward the care of the children. On the latter date he was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court and was paroled on his promise to pay $2 toward the care of each child each week. He paid for two months and then ceased. Watson then caused his arrest.

"This is one of the most aggravated case I ever heard of," said Magistrate Crane: "You're a policeman, with a good salary, and yet you want the city to provide for your children. You are a disgrace to the department that has so many good men. I have no mercy for you."

McManus pleaded not to be sent to prison. "I will send you to prison," hastily put in the Magistrate, "and put you under bonds for trial in Special Sessions. Make your excuses there." McManus was then put under $300 bonds.

Inspector Thompson has ordered a full report of McManus's case to be sent to him. McManus was on duty last night on Eighth Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Forty-second Streets. He said he had complied with the order of the Court to provide the $300 bond.

TROOPS FORCE INDIAN TRIBE TO PAY A FINE

Waziris Must Settle for Crimes and Depradations.

Tribe Is One of the Fiercest and Most Treacherous in India—Crops in Good Condition.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMLA, Dec. 20.—Some few weeks ago it was intimated that there was at least a chance of another frontier campaign speedily being on foot. The cause of the impending trouble was the extremely turbulent behavior of the Mahsud Waziri tribe, as treacherous and bloodthirsty a community of ragged ruffians as is to be found through the East. Last month the head men of the tribe were called together to meet the chief civil officer of the district. The latter read them a leeture on the enormity of their behavior during the last two years or so, and concluded his harangue by announcing that a long-suffering Government could stand it no longer, and that the tribe must forthwith either pay a fine of 100,000 rupees or submit to such further punishment as the authorities might determine.

The further punishment in question was not a punitive expedition of the ordinary type into the enemy's country, but a strict blockade of his boundaries; a blockade which would absolutely prevent all egress or ingress, which would cut off the tribe absolutely from the rest of the world, which would stifle all trade, and end by depriving the evildoers of even the necessaries of life.

Now a sum such as 100,000 rupees is a large amount for a comparatively small community inhabiting a barren and inhospitable country to collect at short notice. Moreover, the Waziri is perhaps the most avaricious of all the various tribes which abound beyond the border. And this is saying a good deal. For the Afghans, and with them the remainder of the Pathan and other tribes which occupy the wild hill country between India proper and the dominions of the Amir of Kabul, claim to be part of the lost tribes of Israel, and there is this to be said for the assertion that both their physiognomy and habits support the contention.

Among them all, however, the Waziri parts with his cash the most unwillingly. Perhaps it is because he seldom has much, and even that little he has probably risked his neck for on some marauding and murdering raid or excursion. So that, bearing in mind this trait, there were many among those who knew him best who boldly prophesied that sooner than pay up so large a sum, he would fight to the last, and would run the risk of fire and sword swallowing up his barren hills rather than bow the knee to the Government of India at such a price. These, however, have so far proved false prophets.

Possibly the knowledge of the extraordinary completeness of our arrangements for coercing them helped the Waziri firebrands to come to the wise conclusion that, on this occasion at any rate, discretion was the better part of valor. For on all sides the tribesmen found themselves hemmed in by a wall of bayonets. Additional troops were moved up to the Waziri frontiers, and a chain of posts some 200 miles in length, with movable columns of all arms at suitable intervals, now encompasses the whole Mahsud brood. On the north, east, and south of his country the Waziri finds himself surrounded by our arms. On the west there are no precipitous mountains of Afghanistan, and at their feet there lies in wait for any chance Mahsud another tribe of Waziris, the Darwesh Khel, who are at feud with the former and only too glad to have an opportunity, if such arise, of paying off numerous old scores of long standing.

For the Waziri is hated throughout the whole length of the border. He is treacherous to the extreme, in a bloodthirsty land where treachery is almost esteemed a virute, and long since has attained the level of a fine art. He is an avaricious, sneaking, murderous, marauding ruffian, more beast than man; and thus it comes about that his very name stinks in the nostrils of the other tribes of the border, many of whom are somewhat elementary in their notions of honesty and fair dealing. They look upon the Mahsud as a dog, who need expect no pity, as he gives none, and nothing would please them better than to see the whole community wiped out of existence in the course of a war with our troops. Such a contingency, however, may now be regarded as remote.

The Waziri, looking around, sees no sign of help anywhere. The rest of the border is, for the time being, extremely quiet. Our hands are entirely free to deal with him. Seeing this, he has decided to pay up the fine demanded, and at present the various headmen are busily engaged in collecting the amount. The Mahsuds have already been hard hit by the blockade established against them. They are unable to get down to India to sell their hides and wool; they are unable to import from India the grain and salt of which their own country is destitute, and without which they would speedily starve. It is to be hoped that this lesson will not be lost on them, and that for some years to come there may be a cessation of the murderous outrages, the raids, and robberies which they have for a couple of years past carried on with comparative impunity.

Early in the present week Lord Curzon returned to Calcutta, after a tour which had lasted more than eight weeks, and which was in some respects of an eventful character. The Viceroy is brimming over with energy. He would tire out half a dozen ordinary men, and he has already managed to see more of India than any of his predecessors. He darts from place to place by road, rail, or boat, with extraordinary rapidity. He sees everything, inquires into everything, is accessible to all. His speeches during the course of this tour alone would fill a couple of good-sized volumes.

During the next three months, however, the Viceroy is tied down at Calcutta. The Legislative Council meets to-morrow, and there is a fairly heavy programme before it. Then there is the budget to be considered, and a good deal of consideration it will need to make both ends meet. The cost of the famine has been enormous, probably as much as £10,000,000, when the bill comes to be made out in full. But, overtopping all other subjects, there is the great question of army reform and rearmament. Even the most bigoted economists now admit that it would not be safe to allow things to go on on the present lines much longer. The country, to tell the plain truth, is unprepared for a big war, say, beyond the northwest frontier. There are not enough men, not enough transport, not sufficient reserves of anything.

The armament of the troops, too, especially the artillery, is much behind the times. The native regiments have not nearly enough British officers, without which the smartest sepoy corps soon becomes as helpless as a flock of sheep. All these various questions are now engaging the earnest attention of the Government of India, and it is hardly necessary to add that their solution will cost a good deal of money. The problem of the moment is how that money is to be found. New taxation is admitted by all to be out of the question, and the only alternative is a sterling loan.

The position is somewhat lightened for India in some respects. Certain charges, amounting to more than £250,000, which have hitherto been defrayed by India, are in future to be paid by the British Government. Then India has at present some 30,000 troops of her normal garrison loaned to the British Government in South Africa and China, for which the latter is defraying. This is a welcome windfall to the financial authorities out here, and will to a certain extent make the problem of finding the necessary money easier.

The great famine of the past twelve months is now practically over, there being only about a couple of hundred thousand people remaining in receipt of Government relief, as compared with the 6,500,000 in August last. From all provinces save one there come favorable reports regarding the agricultural prospects, and should the usual Winter rains be sufficient in quantity and come at the right time there is every chance of bumper harvests resulting.

The one exception is Bombay. In parts of that province, especially in what is known as the Deccan country, around Poona and Sholapur, the outlook is distinctly gloomy. There has been no rain for months. The soil is parched and hard as bricks. The crops have withered for want of moisture where they stand. This drought has, of course, reacted on the cattle. There is no fodder for them to eat and but little water for them to drink. Copious rains now might ameliorate, though they would not save the situation. Otherwise, there will be severe famine over a large area. This, coming after a cycle of lean years, culminating in the great distress of last year, will try the poor agriculturists of the Deccan territory.

The weather conditions of the next few weeks will now determine the exact severity of the ordeal through which they will have to pass before the monsoon rains of August next bring relief.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Time was when the oyster business in this town was, for the amount of capital invested, a good paying one. It paid so well, in fact, that capital was attracted to it by a number of small investors. Sharp rivalry had the usual result. Profits were cut down, and it became hard work for even the best managers to get along and make money. That is the situation now, particularly among the men who are known in the trade as "oyster shuckers." Some time ago there was launched a scheme for a consolidation of interests in the business with an English syndicate back of the plan, according to current rumor. David C. Sanford, who is probably more familiar with the oyster business of Long Island Sound than any other one man, was the promoter of the enterprise. He found the consolidation of interests to be so difficult a task that after about a year of investigation, speculation, and conference the matter was abandoned. Recently the scheme has been revived, with a lot of American capital back of it. The new plan differs somewhat from the old one, in that it is proposed to confine its operation to the oyster planters and growers of this State—including Long Island—New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Practically all of the good lands under water fit for oyster growing in these sections are now in the hands of cultivators. It is proposed to get control of, or an interest in, all these beds, so that the managers of the syndicate can limit production, control exports, and fix prices. All of this, it is asserted, will be of ultimate benefit to local oystermen. J. L. Housmann of this city is at the head of the syndicate now interested, and Mr. Sanford again looms up as its confidential adviser and agent. He says all the capital necessary is at hand and that under the new plan there is no doubt that the scheme can be pushed through to a successful issue. The Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River oyster supply is not taken into consideration in this scheme.

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It was in a drug store where they were talking about the proposal to create a witch hazel trust. The manager of the store took up a bottle of the distilled witch hazel and pointed at the picture of a lot of naked South American Indians engaged in bringing to the distillery huge bundles of twigs. From this picture the natural inference was that this was the way in which the shrub from which the witch hazel or hamamelis of commerce is extracted was brought to the distilleries in some wild and hardly habitable region. "That picture," he remarked, "is one of the pretty little fictions of trade that have created a decided impression. It has, I have no doubt, brought to the concern shrewd enough to adopt it many thousands of dollars in profit. But it was all a 'fake,' as we call such things nowadays. As a matter of fact, the great bulk of all the witch hazel distilled is made in factories along the line of the Shore Line Division of the New York and New Haven Road. The bark from which it is distilled is all harvested in the New England States, near where the distilleries are located. The savages that bring the bark to the factories bring it in farm wagons. The nearest they come to being untutored savages is when they are at their homes engaged either as country farmers or charcoal burners. There has always seemed to be a great mystery about this popular astringent that is used in about every home in the country, and few know or stop to think that it is distilled from the bark of one of the most common of our wild shrubs. Now that the talk of a trust to control the manufacture of the extract has reached the papers, the facts as to witch hazel are appearing. I have had several of my customers ask me if it is true that witch hazel is not an imported remedy, but merely a Yankee herb concoction. It is a fact that it is entirely a Yankee industry, and all the bark from which the distillation is made is gathered in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The latter State is the chief source of the supply. Madison, Guilford, Clinton, Westbrook, and the contiguous Connecticut shore villages have a lot of families that are mainly supported by their harvestings of witch hazel. It is here that the most popular of the proprietary brands of the astringent is all made, herb gathering, Indians labels, and all."

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"I don't suppose it is a matter that the average man takes much interest in, but it is a fact, all the same, that the matter of the construction of greenhouses, particularly for rose growing, has become one of so much importance that there are four firms in this city alone that make a specialty of this work," said a Broadway florist. "The construction of greenhouses has become so scientifically perfect that we are able to do more in the way of rose growing than ever before. When I began business, some twenty years ago, the houses were the most primitive sort of affairs, and were erected by any carpenter who knew how to wield hammer and saw fairly well. The roofs were masses of heavy timber, ostensibly to keep the snow from crushing in the glass. Now the roofs are models of light and graceful construction, cedar and steel taking the place of the heavy beams and rafters of my early days. They are as different in their way as are the beds in which the roses are grown and their manner of construction. These are now artificially heated, and a thin bed of soil takes the place of the old bed of mulch and earth a foot or so in thickness. But this is all in keeping with the improved methods of heating and automatically keeping the temperature at exactly the right point week after week, no matter what the temperature may be outside the houses. Rose growing has become almost an art, just as has the construction of the houses, and the demand of the very wealthy for such numbers of roses has made their own rosehouses almost a necessity. That accounts for the horticultural builders who have sprung up as specialists within the past few years. Our business, too, has largely become one of specialists. There are men who devote themselves entirely to roses, others who make a specialty of carnations, others of violets, and still others who make a business of growing only asparagus of the various sorts for decorative purposes. Few of these specialists ever touch any other kind of flower. Most of them would, in fact, be wholly at sea if asked to take charge of greenhouses where all sorts of flowers and plants are grown. The whole business is tending toward the work of specialists, both in growing and selling. The expert at orchids is most in demand just now, as these flowers are the fad of the very rich who can afford them. Those men who made themselves specialists in the chrysanthemum, find their occupation almost gone. They now wish that they had gone in for a special education in the growing of roses, which is in many ways the hardest and most trying of all a florist's specialties, as he has so many enemies to fight to bring his plants and blooms to perfection."

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"No, I have not been vaccinated, and I do not intend to be," said a well-known actor, in a Broadway resort, last night. "I am immune, and smallpox can't touch me."

Several men who had been tenderly rubbing their arms moved up nearer to the speaker, and asked why the actor was so confident of his ability to avoid the disease.

"Well, I confess that I was once scared nearly to death by fear of smallpox," said the actor, in explanation, "but what I went through in those days has made me fearless ever since. I was gaining my first stage experience here in New York as a 'super,' some fifteen years ago, when the manager sent for me one morning and told me I must take a small part in the play that night, as the man who played it had been sent to the hospital. There wasn't any trouble about the lines—there were only a few—but I didn't have suitable fleshings or any other costume for the part. I told the manager so. He said that would be all right, as the sick man was just my build, and I could wear his costume. Well, I did as I was told. The next day, when I picked up the paper, I was horrified to read that the man whose part I had taken was suffering from the smallpox, and had been hustled off to North Brother Island or some other place set aside for such patients.

"It then came over me like a flash that I had been wearing the costume worn by a man who had the smallpox. I dared not say anything for fear of losing my job, but you can bet I bought another costume and destroyed the other one as soon as possible. It did not occur to me to get vaccinated, but for the next two weeks every pimple that appeared on my face almost gave me a convulsion. But I did not get the smallpox then, nor have I ever had it since. That's why I consider myself immune."

Hardware Stock Damaged by Fire.

Fire broke out on the first floor of the five-story brick building at 107 Chambers Street last night. The flames caused a damage of $7,000 to the wholesale hardware stock of Bergen & Blumberg, who occupy the second story. The damage to the building was $3,000. Both losses are fully covered by insurance.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE BOARD.

Prof. Butler Gives Out List of Examiners for Many Institutions.

The following list of examiners for the year 1901, appointed by the College Entrance Examination Board of the Middle States and Maryland, was given out yesterday at Columbia University by Prof. Butler, the Secretary of the board:

CHEMISTRY.—Chief examiner, Prof. Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; associates, Prof. C. L. Speyers, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; R. H. Cornish, Wadleigh High School, West Twelfth Street, New York.

ENGLISH.—Chief examiner, Prof. F. H. Stoddard, New York University, New York City, N. Y.; associates, Prof. Edward E. Hale, Jr., Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; A. H. Smyth, Central High School, Philadelphia, Penn.

FRENCH.—Chief examiner, Prof. A. Guyot Cameron, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; associates, Prof. J. C. Bracq, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Prof. I. H. B. Spiers, Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, Penn.

GERMAN.—Chief Examiner—Prof. M. D. Learned, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn. Associates—Prof. Hans Froelicher, Woman's College, Baltimore, Md.; Thomas D. Bronson, Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.

GREEK.—Chief Examiner—Prof. Herbert Weir Smyth, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Penn. Associates—Prof. James R. Wheeler, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Dr. David A. Kennedy, Dearborn-Morgan School, Orange, N. J.

HISTORY.—Chief Examiner—Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Associates—Prof. William I. Hull, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penn.; Henry P. Warren, Albany Academy, Albany, N. Y.

LATIN.—Chief Examiner—Prof. Charles E. Bennett, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Associates—Prof. J. H. Westcott, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; Principal Lawrence C. Hull, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MATHEMATICS.—Chief Examiner—Prof. Henry Dallas Thompson, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. Associates—Prof. Thomas S. Fiske, Columbia University, New York; Principal F. B. Boynton, High School, Ithaca, N. Y.

PHYSICS.—Chief Examiner—Prof. E. L. Nichols, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Associates—Prof. W. S. Franklin, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Penn.; Frank Rollins, Peter Cooper High School, New York.

It will be observed that in accordance with the principle upon which the board is organized the secondary school teachers are represented upon each group of examiners. These examiners will begin at once to prepare the papers and other tests to be set at the uniform examinations, to be held under the jurisdiction of the board at a number of points throughout the United States, beginning on Monday, June 17 next, and continuing throughout the week.

Every college in the Middle States and Maryland, without exception, and almost every college wherever situated, has formally expressed its willingness to accept these examinations as a satisfactory substitution for its own separate admission examination as heretofore conducted.

Prof. Butler states that in New York City the board's examinations will be held at New York University, at Columbia University, at some point in or near Twenty-third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and at least one point in the Borough of Brooklyn.

In the opinion of Prof. Butler, the substitution of the board's examinations for the separate college admission examinations heretofore existing will continue with rapidity, until in a few years the only college admission examinations held in June will be the uniform examinations of the board. Each college, of course, will continue to examine candidates in September, in order to cover the cases of delayed and delinquent students and in order to award scholarships and prizes and for other purposes. The secondary schools, at whose instance the College Entrance Examination Board was established, are cordially supporting the plan.

It is announced that students or teachers wishing further information should apply at once to the Secretary of the board, at Sub-station 84, New York City, for the necessary application blanks and for documentary information.

HIGHWAYMAN ON TROLLEY CAR.

Motorman in New Jersey Has Desperate Struggle with a Negro.

WOODBURY, N. J., Jan. 21.—An attempted murder and highway robbery occurred at an early hour this morning on a car of the National Park trolley road. Soon after midnight the car was stopped by a masked highwayman. The motorman, whose name is Borton, was alone on the car. The highwayman jumped on the car and, pointing a revolver at Borton's head, fired. The ball passed through the motorman's cap.

Borton managed to get his own revolver from a pocket in his overcoat and returned the fire. The shot passed through the robber's coat. A fierce fight in the car followed. After struggling desperately for several minutes the motorman made an effort to get hold of the controller handle, and as he did so the robber broke away and, jumping from the car, escaped. Before he leaped from the car Borton tore the mask from the man's face and saw that he was a negro.

The highwayman fled into the woods and Borton went in pursuit of him. Another car came along and Borton's car was found standing on the track. The new car went in search of him and found him in the woods still looking for the negro.

BLOWS OUT WIFE'S BRAINS.

Then Philadelphian Takes a Drink and Tells What He Has Done.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—John Toomey, forty-two years old, recently discharged as cured after living for four years in the Norristown Insane Asylum, to-night walked into his home at 2,619 East Thompson Street, placed the muzzle of a revolver in his wife's mouth, and blew out her brains. He is a bartender in the saloon of J. J. Ward.

After killing his wife and firing three more shots into her body he went to the saloon, took a drink, and coolly told his friends what he had done. A policeman arrested him and locked him up.

Toomey was married on Sept. 10 last to Miss Annie Mosgrave of Newark, N. J. He several times showed signs of insanity, and she left him soon after the wedding. A week or two ago she returned to the home. No one saw the tragedy.

Morphine to Execute Criminals.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 21.—In the House of Representatives to-day Representative H. B. Passage moved that the method of executing criminals be changed from hanging to administering morphine. The motion was tabled. The proposed change came up in consideration of a bill fixing the Michigan City Prison as the legal place for the execution of criminals. The bill has been passed by both branches, and is now in the hands of the Governor.

Striking Miners Killed by a Posse.

EARLINGTON, Ky., Jan. 21.—Union miners, 150 strong, to-day started on a march from Boxtown to the Carbondale mines in Hopkins County, to stop the non-union men at work there. On the way a Sheriff's posse of five men attempted to stop them and were answered by a shot. A fusillade followed, the miners retreating. One of their number was killed and another died of his wounds in a few hours. Boxtown is reported deserted, but officers are searching for members of the marching party.

THE GRIPPE.

We don't know the origin of it. Doctors are puzzled about it. If care is taken, it can generally be cured without serious results.

Stay in the house; go to bed; consult your doctor; and after the acute attack, take SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil. It will renew your strength, and prevent Pneumonia or Bronchitis.

Send for trial bottle free.

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WORKINGMEN AND THE CHURCH

Laborers Express Their Ideas Concerning Their Relations—No Church for Poor Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—The Rev. Charles Stelzle will deliver a series of sermons on the workingman and the Church, with the causes and the extent of the gulf between them, beginning next Sunday evening. In gathering his facts he sent out 200 letters to laborers and labor union leaders asking these questions: "What is the chief fault that workingmen find with the Church? How do they regard Jesus Christ? What, in your opinion, takes the place of the Church in the life of the average workingman? What, in your opinion, should engage the attention of the activities of the Church?"

Out of a hundred letters answered, Stelzle says that his correspondents have attacked the Church. He adds that many of the complaints, he feels, are well founded. Nearly every labor leader who has replied has argued that the Church is not for the poor man, that he is not made welcome within its walls, that, in fact, it is a rich man's club. They have written him that many who go to church on Sundays are employers who squeeze their men six days in the week, and they almost all go on to say that the Church is a hypocrisy.

Workingmen differ widely in regard to a substitute for the Church. Some say flatly that it has come to be the saloon; others name the home; while these are many votes for socialism, the labor union, the lodge, or an outing. In socialism many of the workers seem to have found great comfort.

All the replies distinguish between the Church and the religion of Jesus Christ. The majority profess a reverence for the Saviour, though ranging in their estimate of Him from humanitarianism to theophany. But they write that the religion taught by the Apostles is not to be found to-day in any religious constitution, and they had rather read their Bibles, when so inclined, for themselves.

The Church, it seemed to be the consensus of opinion among Mr. Stelzle's correspondents, should discuss sociological questions and such topics as will interest all. They complain that now too often the sermon is an appreciation of a popular novel, while the labor troubles, if treated at all, are handled from one standpoint only.

SUGAR-LADEN VESSEL SINKS.

Steamship Talisman Strikes a Wreck at Entrance to Newtown Creek.

The Norwegian steamship Talisman, Capt. Barenberg, of Tonsberg, laden with sugar from Demerara, sank at the Long Island City side of the mouth of Newtown Creek early yesterday morning.

The vessel left her anchorage off Liberty Island for Newtown Creek, and was not far from the mouth of the creek when she struck. It is supposed a submerged wreck. She was at once headed for shallow water, and when she had got as far as the Long Island City side of the mouth of the creek she went down bow first. She now lies with her stem in the air and her deck a foot or so above water.

The Unique, the barges Conqueror and Comrade, and the derrick Reliance set to work to try and raise the vessel, the cargo, consisting of bags of raw sugar, being taken out of the hold and loaded on lighters.

The Talisman is a steel ship of 1,178 tons and was built by Roper & Sons at Stockton, England, in 1896. She is 270 feet long, 39 feet beam, and has a depth of 14.4 feet. She is owned by W. Wilhemsen, and her agents are L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schooner John Russell Going to Pieces.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Jan. 21.—The three-masted schooner John Russell, bound from a North Carolina port for New York, which went ashore on Cold Spring bar in a heavy gale early Saturday morning, will be a total loss. The vessel has been driven further up on the bar, and is going to pieces. The cargo of lumber was jettisoned. The life-saving crew took off the crew of the wrecked schooner this morning.

BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD.

Meets and Arranges for Many Transfers—Eligible List of Teachers Exhausted.

The School Board of the Borough of Manhattan held a special meeting last evening for the purpose of considering a report of the Committee on Teachers. It was adopted by the board, and this action involves the transfer of about 300 teachers in nearly all department of the schools of Manhattan.

Several new and old schools were reorganized according to the plans recommended by the Board of Superintendents at the last meeting of the Borough Board. The reorganization, in some instances, means the transfer of entire departments of teachers and children; the reorganization being necessitated by the completion of new schools. These new schools will relieve the overcrowded condition of many of the old schools, and also make room for many new pupils.

William Boylan and Hugo Newman were appointed Princip

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT

Henry E. Tremain Defeats ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott.

OTHER OFFICERS CHOSEN

Successful Candidate Makes a Speech and Ridicules Mr. Cleveland's Recent Public Utterances.

The annual election of officers of the Republican Club last night was very closely contested, General Henry E. Tremain defeating ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott by two votes. The best of feeling prevailed, and when the result was announced at midnight Mr. Olcott paid a glowing tribute to his successful opponent.

The battle was in reality a victory for the Platt machine, about every office-holding member and his immediate friends being ranged on the side of Gen. Tremain.

There were 306 votes cast, and the successful candidates were:

President—Henry E. Tremain; First Vice President—Charles H. Denison; Second Vice President—Edward A. Newell; Third Vice President—John A. Dutton; Recording Secretary—Edwin A. Jones; Corresponding Secretary—Fabius M. Clarke; Treasurer—J. Edgar Leaycraft.

Executive Committee, for term ending January, 1906—Louis Stern, Charles H. Treat, P. C. Costello, William Einstein, and Lucien Knapp.

Executive Committee, for term ending January, 1905—Henry Melville.

Committee on Membership, for term ending January, 1904—Herbert H. Gibbs, William Greenwood, and Sinclair Tousey.

Committee on Membership, for term ending January, 1902—Jacob Halstead.

Finance Committee—Samuel Thomas, Anson G. McCook, Frank C. Loveland, Daniel O'Dell, and William C. Beer.

Committee on Library and Publications—John McDonald, Alfred E. Ommen, Edmund J. Palmer, Herbert Parsons, Philip Bloch, Robert M. Gignoux, James M. Finlay, William W. Bryan, and Antonio C. Astarita.

When the tellers announced the result ex-Judge Olcott arose and said:

"I move that all of the candidates who received a majority of the votes cast be unanimously elected. I have known Gen. Tremain for twenty-five years, and in all that time he has been conspicuous for his good deeds.

Gen. Tremain will make a President that this club will have reason to be proud of. I honor the man and with every drop of blood that is in me will work hard to make his administration successful. I stand here without any regrets, and I congratulate Gen. Tremain on his victory."

Cheers for Judge Olcott followed, and he called for three cheers for Gen. Tremain who, responding, said:

"Allow me to thank you for this distinction, and to ask your patience and considerate assistance in discharging the responsibilities you have imposed on me for the ensuing year. If it be an imperative custom that I should make a speech, there is no better time to break that record than when I am promoted from the ranks to succeed the distinguished outgoing President—the world's champion speech maker.

"If club prosperity is the rage during my administration, then my speech had better be deferred to the close of my term. If adversity is to befall us, then it were better that I say nothing. If I make promises and fail to do things, I had better have remained silent; if with your help we succeed in doing things, then my speech were needless.

"Anyhow, I find myself for the moment in sympathy on one point with a speaker at the Holland dinner last week. A distinguished Jerseyman came over from Princeton to enjoy the hospitality of the New York Hollanders. He admitted he could not make a speech 'without distress.' He proved it. He admitted he would 'sermonize.' Then the gloom became so heavy that the Dutchmen's pipes went out. Still he talked on; and the atmosphere became so damp that the Hollanders sent for umbrellas. Anyhow, they settled, for themselves the ever-recurring National question, 'What shall we do with our ex-Presidents.'

"Well, this benign philosopher—sometimes known as the 'Stuffed Prophet,' having in mind the defeat of his own party and the consequent National hilarity of the country, reviled America's 'excess of light-hearted gaiety,' and accused everybody, since he himself was 'it,' of 'headlong National heedlessness.' Complaining, for instance, of the rejection of his so-called arbitration treaty—the most war-provoking treaty negotiated for a generation—Mr. Chamberlain only sees the Nation 'with the germs of decay fastened upon its vitals.'

"By 'germs of decay' he means Republicanism. Out upon such a pitiful, brutal, futile vision. 'Germs of decay' have never sprung from Republican policies. Vigor, intelligence, and vitality always characterize Republican domination. But this is not the time to follow his vicious indictment of the American people.

"It is a phenomenon that a Democratic ex-President deems his own party astray, hopeless unless it can be led back (presumably by himself) to what he vaguely styles 'Democratic first principles,' while the only other Presidential candidate that the Democracy has had for sixteen years replies to him in Yankee fashion by asking him what he calls the 'first principles of Democracy'? Republicans look on calmly and ask themselves, 'What is Democracy?' Grover, with his egotism, thinks he is 'it'; while Bryan, with his frothy charlatanism, says he is 'it.'

"The great Kentucky Democratic editor—doubtless despising both—declares in his New Year's address that the Democratic leaders lack perspective—historic and economic perspective, while, as he says, the Republican leaders show their superiority by not wasting themselves on throes and passions but by addressing themselves to the facts of the situation.

"That is what this club is doing. It is teaching men, young and old, how to be good and useful Republicans. It believes that by being a practical Republican the North American citizen becomes something better than a sentimental prowler in the park of patriotism. It believes that in Nation, State and municipality the people are best served by law makers and by administrations for which the Republican party is directly responsible. In this belief let us all work together for the ensuing year."

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Robert E. A. Dorr and C. C. Beaman were offered. These were spoken to by C. C. Shayne, Charles H. Treat, and others.

Benjamin E. Hall, from the Committee on State and City Affairs, presented a report indorsing the work of the Charter Revision Commission.

Lemuel E. Quigg attacked the report, especially that portion making the Mayor's term of office four years. After debate the report was laid over for two weeks, when it will be discussed at a special meeting of the club.

William E. Kisselburgh and about twenty-five others were elected to membership.

BRYAN SPELLBINDER IN JAIL.

Complications of a Broken Engagement and the Sugar Trust Rouse Justice Gaynor to Action.

Walter J. Anderson, whose spellbinding efforts in behalf of Bryan during the recent campaign caused the breakdown of his health and the severance of his engagement to Miss Emma Tonges of 101 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, a relative of William Dick, said to be connected with the Sugar Trust, was locked up yesterday in the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, on complaint of Supreme Court Justice Gaynor.

Anderson, who is an ardent enemy of trusts and monopolies, got the idea into his head that the Sugar Trust had caused his fiancée to break the engagement. Yesterday afternoon he asked of Justice Gaynor an order for the arrest of all of the members of the Sugar Trust, the father of his fiancée, and Mr. Dick. Justice Gaynor sent him to Magistrate Brenner, who refused his request for warrants. The District Attorney was equally inconsiderate.

Returning to Justice Gaynor's court, Anderson created a disturbance and was arrested. Justice Gaynor appeared later in the police station to press the charge against Anderson and have him committed to some institution. Anderson requested that he be allowed to speak to the Justice. His request was granted, and in a very mild tone Anderson said:

"It won't be contempt of court for me to talk to you now, Judge, will it?"

"Certainly not," replied Justice Gaynor.

"Well, I just want to tell you," yelled the prisoner at the top of his voice, "that you'll suffer for this and I'll make you pay for it if it takes a thousand years."

Justice Gaynor, with hands to ears, hurried away, and Anderson, subdued by two policemen, was hustled to a cell.

DON'T AGREE WITH GOV. ODELL.

State Charities Aid Association Dissents from Implied Suggestion as to Charities Inspection.

The Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association, of which Prof. George F. Canfield is President, dissenting from the suggestion implied in the statement attributed to Gov. Odell that the society's oversight of State charitable institutions is sufficient and that further supervision by the State Board of Charities is unnecessary, adopted as an official statement of their views, at a meeting yesterday, the following:

The State Charities Aid Association was organized in 1872, five years after the State Board of Charities was established, its object being to assist in the improvement of public charitable institutions by enlisting the active interest of a large body of citizens in their local institutions. It has about one thousand active members residing in forty-six counties of the State. It has a legal right of entrance to public institutions; it has no right to visit private institutions. The association is supported wholly by volunteer subscriptions, receiving no public funds. Its policy is shaped without reference to political or sectarian conditions.

The State Board of Charities is an official body. Its twelve members are appointed by the Governor, and serve practically without compensation. Its expenditures are met from the State Treasury. It is required to inspect all public and private charitable institutions. Under certain circumstances it can issue orders compelling the correction of abuses; its committees can subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and hold formal investigations. Its President, with the Controller, classifies the employes of State institutions into grades and fixes their salaries, subject to the approval of the Governor. It establishes rules and regulations concerning the admission and retention of inmates supported by public funds in private institutions.

It is evident from the above that it would be impossible for a voluntary association supported by voluntary contributions to undertake the inspection of the very large number of private charitable institutions receiving public funds or to exercise the extensive powers possessed by the State Board of Charities relating to public institutions. The plan proposed for the reorganization of the State Board of Charities is, in our opinion, open to serious objection, aside from the question of its constitutionality. The new plan would sacrifice those features of the organization of the present board which in this as well as in many other progressive States have been found to give strength and conservatism and independence to such a board.

ALLEGES SECRET DIVORCE.

Mrs. Burton Lived for 24 Years Before Husband's Death Without Knowledge of the Decree, She Says.

According to the story told by Mrs. Augusta M. Burton, widow of William A. Burton, a wealthy resident of Suffolk County, L. I., who died there last December, she had lived for twenty-four years before her husband's death in ignorance of the fact that he had obtained a decree of divorce against her.

In 1870 Burton, who was a lawyer and at one time a Justice of the Peace in Suffolk County, secured a divorce from his wife. This decree was granted by default. According to the statement made by Mrs. Burton he did this without her knowledge.

Yesterday Mrs. Burton, through her attorneys, Weil, Wolf & Kramer, asked that the decree of divorce be set aside on the grounds that it was obtained by fraudulent means and by imposing on the Court. She asserts that she has an affidavit by the process server, whose name appears on the affidavit of service, to the effect that he never served the summons and complaint on her, and that his signature to the affidavit of service is a forgery.

Mrs. Burton makes an affidavit that she was not aware of the existence of the decree until the death of her husband. She swears that from the time of granting the decree she and Mr. Burton continued living together until his death.

When Burton died, it is said, he left all his property to another woman, but no will of his can be found in the Surrogate's office.

Mrs. Burton wants to assert her right to her husband's estate, from which she is debarred by the decree of divorce. Argument on the motion to set aside the decree will be heard next Monday.

MRS. LEASE WANTS DIVORCE.

Her Husband Will Not Contest the Action Begun Yesterday.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 21.—Mary E. Lease to-day filed suit for divorce from Charles Lease in the District court of Sedgwick County. An affidavit as to the correctness of the allegations set forth in the petition was made by Mrs. Lease in New York. The petition charges the defendant with "being guilty of gross neglect of duty in that the defendant has failed for more than twelve years past to support the plaintiff and her family and to supply them with the ordinary and necessary conveniences of life, such as the defendant, as an able-bodied man, was competent and capable of supplying and furnishing."

Accompanying the petition is a waiver signed by Mr. Lease signifying his intention of not contesting it. They were married at Osage Mission, Kan., Jan. 30, 1873, and there are four children.

LOST HIS LIFE IN CREMATORY.

Blackwell's Island Inmate Slipped While Dumping Refuse.

Word reached the authorities of the Department of Charities last night of a tragedy on Blackwell's Island late in the afternoon in which one of the aged male inmates of the almshouse lost his life in a horrible manner. The victim was Nicholas Ehrsen, seventy-five years old, for five years one of the city's wards.

Every night two of the inmates of the male department are expected to carry a barrel of refuse to the crematory. Yesterday the task fell to Ehrsen and another very old man. They got as far as the platform from which the barrels are dumped, and were "upending" the barrel when Ehrsen slipped, and, with a shriek, fell headforemost into the furnace.

His companion gave the alarm, but it was a considerable time before employes rescued the body. It had been burned to a mere fragment.

INCREASE OF BRITISH NAVY.

London Times Makes a Strong Plea for Larger Fleets.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—In the course of a very strong editorial appeal this morning for strengthening the navy of Great Britain and placing it on an adequate war footing, The Times says:

"Our fleet should be of sufficient size, force, equipment, and readiness for war as shall leave no reasonable doubt as to the result of a naval conflict between Great Britain and any other two naval powers.

"For months past the complement of cruisers attached to the Mediterranean fleet, never adequate at the best of times, was reduced to an inadequacy positively perilous, while, quite lately, the Channel Squadron was for a time entirely deprived of cruisers."

The Times protests against any financial considerations being allowed to interfere with carrying out the increase, and declares that a large addition of torpedo boats and other auxiliaries is required.

SUITS AGAINST SALT TRUST.

Eastern Packers Ask Damages for Alleged Violation of a Contract.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.—The big packing companies are endeavoring to force the Salt Trust to live up to alleged contracts for the delivery of salt to them. Several days ago the Omaha Packing Company began suit against the United States Salt Company (the trust) for $30,000 damages, and to-day a similar suit was instituted by Nelson Morris & Co. of Chicago, damages being placed at $90,000. It is claimed that the salt company entered into a contract to furnish salt for a year at a certain price, and it is alleged that the terms of the contract have been violated. These actions were instituted in the United States Court.

A sensational incident occurred to-day in connection with the Omaha Company's suit. Elmer Turner, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager of the United Salt Company was being examined before a notary, and he refused to answer certain questions concerning the operations of the company that were asked by the packing company's lawyer. Notary Gott committed him to jail for contempt, but he was subsequently released on a writ of habeas corpus in the sum of $500 bail. The writ was made returnable on Jan. 28.

Col. F. F. Hilder Dead in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Col. F. F. Hilder, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, died here to-day, aged seventy years. He was well known as a magazine writer and lecturer.

THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE.

Mrs. Nathan at the Annual Meeting Speaks of Improved Industrial Conditions.

The tenth annual meeting of the Consumers' League of the City of New York was held in the Assembly Hall, 156 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The large hall was crowded with the women members of the league and their friends, only a few men being among the audience.

The President, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, read the report for the past year, showing the progress made by the league in its attempt to put an end to the sweat-shop system, and to bring about better industrial conditions.

"There are now," said Mrs. Nathan, "twenty-three Consumers' Leagues in nine States, and several have combined to form a National league.

"Ten years ago," continued the speaker, "the merchants scorned the crusade of the league; to-day the law provides that one seat shall be provided for every three saleswomen. Ten years ago eight firms only were on the white list of the league; to-day there are forty stores, representing thirty-four firms. Merchants were formerly opposed to any investigation of their establishments, but during the past year three firms have come forward and invited inspection. One firm has even said it preferred to pay its employes more rather than lose the patronage of members of the league.

"A certain manufacturer of this city," the speaker went on, "made his work girls stand not only at their looms, but also when eating their meals. The case was reported to the Factory Inspector, and seats were provided, but they were of so poor a make that they broke down. In all twenty-seven violations of the factory law have been reported. The manufacturers, however, have not been prosecuted.

"Many among those who are now attacking vice are responsible for the conditions they are attacking, it being the consumers' duty to ascertain how and under what conditions the garment she wears is made. The demand by the public for the league's label on the goods bought, which guarantees anti-sweat-shop production, is extensive in Western cities, but not in New York. Here the women appear to be indifferent to the matter."

Dr. Annie S. Daniel, visiting physician of the New York Infirmary, related what she had seen in New York sweat shops. There were, she said, 200 such places in New York, and work was carried on to the extreme limit of human endurance. Women in the last stages of consumption she had found finishing trousers in bed, and these women work on to the very day they die.

Mrs. Florence Kelley and John Graham Brooks, President of the National Consumers' League, also spoke, and David Bispham read some poems appropriate to the purpose of the league.

The following officers were re-elected: Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President; Mrs. Hugh Monroe Dewees, First Vice President; Miss Virginia Potter, Second Vice President; Mrs. J. G. Croswell, Treasurer; Mrs. Charles Fairchild, Recording Secretary; Miss Emma Brace, Corresponding Secretary.

DINNER TO BISHOP HARTZELL.

African Missionary Is Guest of Honor at a Reception by the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity.

Last night the members of the New York branch of the old college fraternity known as the Phi Gamma Delta gave a big reception and dinner at the Manhattan Hotel to Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, the African missionary, who will return to-morrow to the scenes of his labors in Africa. About two hundred members of the society and guests sat down to the dinner. The speakers included, in addition to the guest of the evening, the Rev. James Oliver Wilson, who acted as toastmaster; the Rev. William F. McDowell, Franklin Brooks, who has recently returned from Manila; Will Carleton, the poet; Dr. Charles G. Shaw, Dr. Leigh Hunt, Charles E. Lydecker, Judge George G. Reynolds, Dr. William Scott Wadsworth, the Rev. George F. Strobridge, J. Hampton Dougherty, and S. V. White.

Among others present were Bishop Andrews, James M. Buckley, T. A. Vernon, W. C. Steer, Amos E. Withey, C. W. Gordon, and H. C. Withey, the last four being missionaries from Angola, Africa.

Several of the speakers referred with feeling to the critical condition of Queen Victoria, and after "The Star-Spangled Banner" had been sung the company arose and sang "God Save the Queen."

Bishop Hartzell, replying to his cordial reception, said in part:

"People praise me, looking to the work I represent. I thank you from the bottom of my heart. The recollection of this reception will never fade away from my heart, but will strengthen me and my colaborers in our mission. It is a magnificent indorsement of the work on which I am engaged. What impresses me most is the missionary influence of this meeting, and I see in the young men before me a splendid promise for the future, for this is essentially a Christian gathering. We are now entering on a century when every good man will be a citizen of all nations. Africa is the last country in the world to be touched by civilization. To-day it is a continent of magnificent opportunity; to-morrow it will be a country of magnificent triumphs.

"Victor Hugo said that the twentieth century would see a world made out of Africa. This prophecy is being fulfilled to-day. Cities and civilizations will rise on the shores of the great inland lakes, and a new Anglo-Saxon centre of civilization will form in South Africa. The populations of Cape Town and Durban will be doubled, Johannesburg will have a population of 500,000. Before long there will be 10,000,000 whites in South Africa, and we shall see the formation of a federation of States under the British flag."

WEISBARD SUSPECTS RELEASED.

New Haven Authorities Set the Three Italians Free.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21.—The three Italians, Cotille, Silvani, and Marino, who were arrested here Saturday on suspicion of connection with the murder of Mayer Weisbard, the jewelry salesman whose body was found in a trunk on Pier 11, East River, New York, last Wednesday, have been released from custody.

New York officers, after investigation, decided that these men knew nothing of the murder.

THINK CROWE IS IN ENGLAND.

Men on the Michigan Say He Went as a Cattle Tender.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—When the steamer Michigan, which arrived to-day from Liverpool, last sailed from this port on Dec. 22, she carried a suspicious stranger, who although well dressed, shipped at the last moment as a cattle tender. He gave the name of Robert Lambert. The police were notified that this man, who looked like Pat Crowe of Omaha, was on the steamer, but too late to intercept him. A cablegram was sent to Liverpool, and after the Michigan reached Liverpool word came back that the officers had found no one who answered to Crowe's description.

The officers and crew of the steamer to-day were shown Crowe's picture, and many of them were certain that the man Lambert was Crowe. The bunkmate of Lambert is certain that the latter and Crowe were identical. Lambert acted queerly toward the end of the trip, giving away the good clothes he wore on coming aboard. He told the deck officer at Liverpool that he wished to get ashore quietly, as he was afraid friends would see him. He seemed to have plenty of money, and in conversation told much about the West.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3:10 A. M.—427 East Ninety-first Street; owner, Erenno Incandescent Company; damage, $1,000.

10 A. M.—14 West Twenty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

11:25 A. M.—1,005 Third Avenue; owner, T. J. Case; damage, $150.

11:30 A. M.—77 Park Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

11:30 A. M.—27 Pike Street; owner, G. Gordon; damage, slight.

1 P. M.—1,765 Washington Avenue; owner, Mrs. Suykuss; damage, $300.

2 P. M.—399 Willis Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.

2 P. M.—67 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; owner, John Schruber; damage, $10.

5 P. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

5:10 P. M.—1,846 Third Avenue; owner, John Sheeaty; damage, $200.

6:16 P. M.—107 Chambers Street; owner, Bergen & Co.; damage, $10,000.

8 P. M.—334 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

8:10 P. M.—708 Lexington Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

8:30 P. M.—143 East Fifteenth Street; owner, Louisa Whalented; damage, $25.

PRIORI'S LAST APPEAL PROVES FRUITLESS

Governor Refuses to Commute the Murderer's Sentence.

HE MUST DIE IN THE CHAIR

His Wife at Albany Ready to Tell What Became of Revolver with Which He Killed Garagusi.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Gov. Odell to-night decided not to interfere in the case of Lorenzo Priori, the convicted murderer of Vincenzo Garagusi, and the convicted man must die.

Gov. Odell gave a hearing to-day on an application for a commutation of sentence to life imprisonment for Priori, now under sentence of death for the murder of Garagusi, in New York City, on Dec. 11, 1898. Priori was represented by ex-Judge B. T. Morgan and Samuel Scarbury. Assistant District Attorney Delaney appeared in opposition.

Outside of the chamber in the ante-room sat the pale-faced, black-garbed wife and daughter of the dead man, Garagusi, waiting, if opportunity offered, to plead with Gov. Odell for vengeance on Priori and to allow the law to take its course. There also sat the wife of Priori, who was equally ready to assist the State, if necessary.

Judge Morgan stated to Gov. Odell that the application was presented by himself and his law partner not as paid attorneys, but because they believed that Priori is an innocent man. After the Court of Appeals had passed upon the case, Judge Morgan went to Priori, at Sing Sing Prison, and told him that he had better prepare to meet his God. Priori protested that he was innocent, and that if he were put to death he would be wronged by the State. He made his confession to his spiritual adviser and in it declared that he was not guilty of the crime.

Garagusi was shot on the stoop of his home, at 530 Broome Street, after a game of cards, at which there was a quarrel. Judge Morgan stated to the Governor that since the conviction of Priori, Napoleone de Medici, an Italian who was passing the stoop where the fatal shots were fired, has stated and is ready to testify that when he heard the shots fired he turned and saw Priori standing on the stoop in such a position that it was impossible for him to have fired the shots. He asked the Governor to swear Medici and to hear from him his testimony.

Gov. Odell—Has the trial court passed upon an application for a new trial?

Judge Morgan—It has passed upon it. It has denied a new trial on a technical ground; holding that it was too late to introduce the new evidence as a part of the record of the trial.

Assistant District Attorney Delaney—The Court of Appeals has passed upon this alleged new evidence. It has sustained the lower court in denying the application for a new trial and has in its opinion stated that the new evidence is not sufficient to warant a new trial.

He then read from the opinion of the Court of Appeals in substantiation of that statement.

Gov. Odell stated that he believed that a man on trial for murder should be given every opportunity to prove his innocence.

"The Governor of the State has a grave responsibility in a matter of this character, but I do not think that he should change the determination of the Court of Appeals after it has passed upon a matter in a most careful manner."

Here Mr. Delaney interposed, saying that the case was not one of circumstantial evidence, and that at the trial three or four witnesses testified that the shots were fired by Priori. "We have evidence," Mr. Delaney continued, "which we will introduce, if new testimony is admitted, which will show that Priori threw away the pistol. Seven Judges of the Court of Appeals have passed upon this evidence, and have ruled that it is not of a character sufficient to have changed the result of the first trial."

Gov. Odell—I have every sympathy for a man in the position of Priori, but I cannot let my sympathies run away with my judgment. When this application was made to me I was laboring under the impression that the evidence to be presented to me was entirely new. I now find that the courts have passed upon it. There is no doubt that Priori has had a fair trial, and that the courts have passed on this evidence. I don't see how I can take any action on this evidence.

Judge Morgan then asked for permission to file a brief, and Gov. Odell granted his request. Mr. Delaney, in view of that request, stated that he desired to make an oral argument. He gave in detail the circumstances attending the murder. He stated that there were four witnesses who saw Priori fire the shot, and two who saw him run from the scene of the shooting.

Judge Morgan made answer, and introduced a dramatic feature at the hearing. "I am here because I believe Priori is innocent," he said. "I am here, not as a lawyer, but as a man, pleading for an innocent man. This man is alone in the world. He has no relatives or friends with him in the hour of his affliction. Without this chamber sits his wife, the woman who pleaded with me to do my best for him when he was indicted, ready to come in here and state that she believes her husband is guilty of the crime. And why? Because Priori in his confession said that the murderer was her brother."

Mr. Delaney here interrupted Judge Morgan, stating: "Mrs. Priori is here. She is not ready to swear that her husband killed the murdered man. She is ready to swear, however, that when she visited her husband at Sing Sing he asked her to go home and state that the murder was committed by her brother. She refused to do so, saying: 'Why should I do so? My brother is not guilty. Although I love you, I will not wrong my brother.' Priori then told her that she need not come to see him any more.

"If there ever was a cold-blooded murderer, it is this man Priori. When arrested he suggested to his wife's father that his son had better run away, as he might be arrested. From the first he tried to throw the guilt on his brother-in-law.

"We have abundance of new evidence if it is needed to prove beyond doubt that Priori is the murderer. We can produce a man who saw Priori throw away his revolver, who picked it up, and gave it to a colored boy, who sold it, at a pawnshop. Later the boy and Mrs. Priori redeemed it, and they threw it into the North River from a ferryboat. This man should be put to death. There would be absolutely no justification for any interference."

The hearing was closed without any witnesses being called.

KERR SOON TO BE TRIED.

Case Will Be Called After Civil Calendar Is Cleared.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 21.—County Prosecutor Emley said to-day that he would place on trial as soon as possible George Kerr, jointly indicted with McAlister, Campbell, and Death for the murder of Jennie Bosschieter. The Prosecutor said, however, that the civil calendar in Judge Nixon's court would first have to be cleared before Kerr's case can be taken up. This would probably be a week or ten days, but the Prosecutor said he hoped to reach the Kerr case on Monday next.

When asked when he would move for sentence in the case of the three men already convicted of murder in the second degree, the Prosecutor intimated that the three men may not be sentenced before the trial of Kerr.

Lawyer John W Harding, counsel for Kerr, and ex-City Judge Kerr are busy arranging for the defense of Kerr. It is said that Campbell and Death will be called as witnesses by the defense to prove that Kerr had no part in the drugging of Jennie Bosschieter in Sall's saloon, and that he did not ill-treat her after the party left that saloon.

There is considerable speculation here as to what the trial of McAlister, Death, and Campbell cost the county. While the exact figures cannot be learned the amount is thought to be about $2,500.

Prof. Withaus, the New York expert, will probably cost the county $1,500 for his analysis and his attendance at the trial.

The man who receives the least in connection with the case is the Prosecutor. He is not a salaried officer, and is paid so much for each conviction. For the hardest week's work he ever accomplished in his life, without counting the week of preparation, the State allows Mr. Emley $15, just what it pays for conviction in a common case of assault and battery.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—Capt. W. C. Rafferty, United States Army; M. E. Ingalls, President of the "Big Four" Railway, Cincinnati; C. J. Hamlin, Buffalo; P. B. Varilla, Paris.

HOLLAND.—Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts; A. R. Coates, Milwaukee; ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Troy; Leigh Hunt, Koren.

CAMBRIDGE.—William Molson Macpherson, Quebec.

PARK AVENUE.—Dr. John Crawford, Edinburgh.

WESTMINSTER.—V. Bosco, Buenos Ayres.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Sir. M. Conway, London; Judge Stevenson Burke, Cleveland.

SAVOY.—Prof. G. M. Stengel, Dresden; Mrs. W. H. Eaton, London.

NETHERLAND.—Mme. Teresa Carreno, Berlin.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. R. Welch, carpets; Hotel Manhattan.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; Mr. Barton, notions; Mr. Hutchison, underwear; A. C. Smith, domestics; 320 Broadway.

Singer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Singer, woolens; Holland House.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Bakrow, woolens; 718 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.

Hopkins, Rule & Co..; A. Wile, woolens; Hotel Victoria.

Romansky, J., & Co., Greenville, Miss.; J. Romansky, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rice, J., Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Rice, woolens; Hotel Victoria.

Rice, J. H., & Friedman Company; H. H. Rice, furnishing goods; Hotel Victoria.

O'Callaghan, T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. O'Callaghan, carpets; J. M. Morrison, carpets; Hotel Manhattan.

"Fair, The," Montgomery, Ala.; I. Pollock, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street.

Moore & Beir, Rochester, N. Y.; L. W. Moore, woolens; C. J. Beir, trimmings; Victoria Hotel.

Meng & Schafer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. Meng, hats; Mr. Schafer, hats; Hotel Victoria.

Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; S. S. Solomon, woolens; S. L. Solomon, woolens; Hotel Victoria.

Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Hotel Victoria.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, white goods, 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheimer, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; A. M. Levy, notions and furnishing goods, 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. F. Gordon, ladies' and infants' wear; D. B. Cavanagh, leather goods, 2 Walker Street.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. Ryan, dry goods, 51 Leonard Street.

Sutherland, J. & J., Brantford, Texas; J. Sutherland, clothing; Gilsey House.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Rice, silks; Mr. Anning, woolens; Mr. Howard, woolens; 115 Worth Street.

Wolfson, A. L., San Antonio, Texas; clothing; 320 Broadway.

Dillon Clothing Company, Dillon, S. C.; W. A. Fass, clothing; 40 Walker Street.

Chaska, E., Waxahachie, Texas; clothing; Hotel Victoria.

Williamson, S. A., Longview, Texas; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Levis, Zukowski Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. M. A. Lowther, hat ornaments and millinery; 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, dry goods; 79 Grand Street.

Schmidt, P. J., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; P. J. Schmidt, notions; 580 Broadway.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Kennedy, silks; E. T. Lloyd, handkerchiefs; 115 Worth Street.

"Frankils," Des Moines, Iowa; A. F. Martin, clothing; 396 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.

Emery Bird Thayer Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. H. Van Schoten, furnishing goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; J. F. O'Brien, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, cloaks, hosiery, and gloves; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Bundy Brothers & Crittenden, Cooperstown, N. Y.; M. C. Bundy, dry goods; E. S. Bundy, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; G. M. Tiffs, notions, furnishing goods, and jewelry; 320 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; J. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Denholm & McKaye Co., Worcester, Mass.; F. W. Greene, silks; A. E. Bell, dry goods; C. Waldo, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. W. Neeley, notions and fancy goods; T. C. Morgan, linens, lace and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, linens, white goods, and notions; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; Miss McKibben, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; H. H. Brandeis, carpets, upholstery goods, notions, and jewelry; 328 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Miller, Daniel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Easter, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A. Parrott, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Marcus, M. H., Hampton, Va.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Pfohl & Smith, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. Smith, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Schoenau, William H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Schoenau, linens and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Lowe, woolens; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman & Ruben, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. A. Kaufman, underwear; Herald Square Hotel.

Troxler, L., Dayton, Ohio; dry goods and notions; 14 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. Mann, furnishing goods; C. B. Fargo, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Harmon, notions, furnishing, and fancy goods; 115 Worth Street.

Committee of Fifteen Meets To-morrow.

The Committee of Fifteen will hold its next meeting to-morrow afternoon. None of the members who were approached yesterday would give the slightest intimation of what would be done. All day long there was a constant succession of silent callers at the office of the committee who were recognized by the office boy and passed through the railing.

55,500

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Big Values—Not Big Words—
Make The Macy Stores Popular.
Prices 20 to 40 Per Cent. Less Than Elsewhere,
But for Cash Only.

Continuation of the Muslin Underwear, Linen, China, Glass, Silver and Housefurnishing Goods Sale.

Continuation of the Great Sale of C. J. Bonnet & Cie's Fine Black Silks.

We are selling Bonnet's Black Taffeta and Peau de Soie Silks at prices that are not equalled anywhere. Thousands bought yesterday, and we are splendidly ready for other thousands to-day. These rich Silks are known all over the world. They have been worn by the nobility of France and England for over a century and are more popular now than ever. A rare chance, and women who are thrifty will not fail to profit by it.

Bonnet's Black Taffeta Silks.			Bonnet's Black Peau de Soie.		
No. 1	Sold Elsewhere at 80c. per yard,	Our Price 58c	No. 1	Sold Elsewhere at $1.00 per yard,	Our Price 72c
No. 2	Sold Elsewhere at $1.00 per yard,	Our Price 71c	No. 2	Sold Elsewhere at $1.25 per yard,	Our Price 93c
No. 3	Sold Elsewhere at $1.25 per yard,	Our Price 91c	No. 3	Sold Elsewhere at $1.50 per yard,	Our Price $1.16
No. 4	Sold Elsewhere at $1.50 per yard,	Our Price $1.11	No. 4	Sold Elsewhere at $2.00 per yard,	Our Price $1.49
No. 5	Sold Elsewhere at $2.00 per yard,	Our Price $1.33	No. 5	Sold Elsewhere at $3.00 per yard,	Our

The Wanamaker Store

$24,000 Worth of SILKS to be sold for $12,000

This is the most radical offering of fine and beautiful Silks that has recently occurred in the trade. The stock was cleared a few weeks ago of what we thought undesirable goods, and they are gone. Now come new plans, with a reorganization of the stock, and a general stock-reduction is demanded. So these exquisite silks, that were thought faultless two weeks ago, are reduced a half, some more, a few of the choicest a little less. There are exquisitely embroidered silks for evening wear at a quarter their original price, or less—rare opportunities for super-elegance at the cost of ordinary silks.

Then the remnant range has been lengthened, and a large collection of remnants, *up to fifteen yards* in a piece, have been marked at HALF PRICE.

Yet the best part of the sale is perhaps the more staple goods. The list is given, so that you can know just what is here, and its new price. Every woman that loves beautiful garments is interested.

At **50c** a yard—Seven kinds of Printed Persian Foulards and Liberty Satins. Yesterday's prices were $1 to $1.25.

At **30c** a yard—200 yards of plain white Habutai Silks, 24 and 27 in. wide, used in the decorations, and slightly soiled; but it will launder like muslin. Also a few odds and ends of Printed India Silks, mostly in polka-dots. Sold in the regular way at 50c and 60c.

At **50c** a yard—800 yards of rich Plaid Taffetas, with satin bars and stripes in exquisite color plays; fine designs. Yesterday's price was $1.

At **50c** a yard—Four colors in rich Satin Duchesse, five good shades in colored Louisine, white and ivory brocaded Crepe de Chine, fancy Evening Taffetas, four colors in Peau de Soie, two colors in French Poplins. Yesterday's prices ranged from 75c to $1.10.

At **75c** a yard—Six kinds of rich white brocaded Silks and Satins. Yesterday's prices were $1 to $1.50.

At **75c** a yard—Four kinds of fine imported Satin Mousseline. Yesterday's prices were $1.10 to $1.25.

At **75c** a yard—Five kinds of rich Satin Nesas, beautiful evening tints. Yesterday price was $1.25.

At **75c** a yard—Seven kinds of brocaded Peau de Cygne; small, neat designs. Yesterday's price, $1.50.

At **75c** a yard—Six kinds of fine Crepe de Chine; odd colors, but extra quality. Yesterday prices were $1 to $1.50.

At **$1** a yard—Three kinds of 27 in. colored Peau Chamois. Yesterday's price was $1.50.

At **$1.25** a yard—Two kinds of rich and soft brocaded Peau de Soie, in self colors. Yesterday's price, $2.

At **$1.50** a yard—Three kinds of rich Crepe Meteor. Yesterday's price was $2.25.

At **$1.50** a yard—Peau Argentine, in mais and Nile. Yesterday's price was $2.

At **$1.50** a yard—Seven kinds of extra fine Liberty Satins, from Lyons, France; rich and beautiful. Yesterday's price was $3.

At **$1.50** a yard—Five kinds of brocaded Liberty Satins, in evening colors. Yesterday's price was $3.

At **$1.50** a yard—Two kinds of warp-printed Louisines, rich and new. Yesterday's price was $3.

At **$1.50** a yard—Rich Lyons Plaids, the Satin blocks are bordered with armure silk of bright, contrasting color, producing an exquisite and artistic effect. Yesterday's price was $3.50.

At **$2** a yard—L'Aiglon Silks, rich and beautiful; in white, cream, lavender, gray, tan and red. Yesterday's price was $3.

At **$2.50** a yard—46-inch Colored Crepe de Chine—finest Lyons goods, in white, gray and lavender. Yesterday's price was $4.50.

At **$3** a yard—Three kinds of Moire de Moutine, in evening colors. Yesterday's price was $4.50.

At **$3** a yard—Rich white Satins, with beautiful velvet figures. Yesterday's price was $6.75.

At **$3** a yard—Beautiful White Appliqued Taffetas and Satins, with lace insertions; made in Paris. Yesterday's prices were $5 and $5.50.

At **$3.50** a yard—Rich White Brocaded Satins, with tinted flowers. Yesterday's price was $5.

At **$3.50** a yard—Six kinds of Crepe Meteor, with ribbon stripes of panne velvet. Yesterday's price was $7.50.

At **$3.50** a yard—Four kinds of rich Satin Crepe, in evening colors; brocaded with tinted flowers. Yesterday's price was $7.

At **$3.50** a yard—Four kinds of 46-inch Brocaded Liberty Crepes, exquisite evening colors, with large clusters of flowers and tiny polka dots between. Yesterday's price was $12.50.

At **$3.50** a yard—Crepe de Chines, with beautiful panne figures; white on lavender, on pink, and white on white. Yesterday's price was $7.

At **$4** a yard—Rich Brocaded Panne, in solid black and red only; ground in Persian lamb effect, with exquisite flowers peeping through the silken fleece. Yesterday's price was $8.

At **$5** a yard—Rich Hand-embroidered Taffeta; lavender only; work executed in Paris; 54 in. wide. Yesterday's price was $10.

At **$8** a yard—Heavy White Cottelle, also black; 52 in. wide; for cloakings and outside wraps. Yesterday's price was $9.50.

At **$6** a yard—Two White Gros Grain Sashes, with ends, warp-printed in beautiful flowers and fringed at both ends; 12½ in. wide and 3 yards long. Yesterday's price was $12.

Silk Remnants—Half Price—

A thousand remnants in the most wanted weaves and colors, with a good sprinkling of blacks among them. Our whole silk stock has been carefully examined, and with but one thought in mind—all ends must be sold before stock-taking. So every end of silk from 1 yard up to 15 yards, in our stock, goes on sale to-day at exactly half of yesterday's prices by the yard. Of course, we cannot cut them at these little prices.

Rotunda.

The Wanamaker Store

January Clean-up of UPHOLSTERY GOODS

These are the things that make the home beautiful. The goods that every housekeeper loves, and always has a place for. Just now, before stock-taking, we are hurrying away the odd lots to make place for the new goods. The offering includes:

Lace Curtains *Sash Curtain Goods* *Oriental Stuffs* *Table Covers*
Portieres *Furniture Coverings* *Pillows* *Screens*

Goods that are practically identical to those that will be regular prices a few weeks later are reduced a quarter to a third. Those that we are more anxious to get rid of quickly are half price. There is wide variety and splendid bargains in every line.

These hints of prices:

Lace Curtains

Brussels—11 grades—
Were $8.50 to $35; now $6.35 to $26.
Point Arabe—12 grades—
Were $14 to $90; now $10 to $65.
Renaissance—14 grades—
Were $12 to $55; now $9 to $42.50.
White Nottingham—16 grades—
Were $1.50 to $6.75; now $1.15 to $5.
Irish Point—Butter color and dark ecru—
Were $8 $10 $10.75 $11.50 $12 $12.50
Now $4 $5 $5.50 $5.75 $6 $6.25
Ecru Irish Point—With taffeta silk combination in rose, green, blue and pink—
Were $15 $16.50 $19.50 $30
Now $9 $10 $11.25 $18
Tambour—13 grades—
Were $4.50 to $15.50 Now $3.35 to $11
White Irish Point—14 grades—
Were $6 to $16.50 Now $4.50 to $11.50
Ivory Irish Point—15 grades—
Were $5.25 to $18 Now $3.75 to $13.50

Bed-sets

White Irish Point—Full size—
2 patterns—were $7.75; now $5.25 each.
2 patterns—were $10.50; now $7 each.

Portieres

Tapestry and Damask—Portieres in numerous styles and colorings. Some half price—
Were $6.25 to $65 Now $4.25 to $38
Embroidered Velour—Sample curtains at half price—
Were $25 $37 $65 $73.50 $75 $85
Now $12.50 $18.50 $32.50 $36.75 $37.50 $42.50
Mercerized Portieres—Various styles and colorings; some fringed top and bottom; some with corded front edge and bottom—
Were $9.50, $10, $15 Now $6.75, $7, $9.50
One style Repp—moire effect—3 colorings—
Were $10.75 Now $7.75
Cotton Tapestry—One pattern, 5 colorings—
Were $6.25 Now $4.25
Tapestry Couch Covers—Several patterns and colorings; fringed all around—
Were $4.50 $5 $5.25 $5.75 $6
Now $3.25 $3.50 $3.75 $4 $4.25

Piece Goods

Tambour Lace—
Were 35c 40c 45c 50c 55c 85c a yard
Now 23c 27c 30c 35c 35c 60c
Bobbinet—with edging and insertion—
Were 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c yd. Now 20c, 23c, 27c, 30c
Madras—48 in., white—
Were 45c 50c 55c 60c 70c 85c a yard
Now 35c 38c 40c 45c 50c 60c
Grenadine—30 in., white—
Were 25c, 30c a yard Now 18c, 23c
Muslins—36 and 45 in. wide; 12 grades—
Were 15c to 60c a yard Now 12c to 45c

Screens

Two-fold fibre screens, oak frames, filled with silkoline. Also 3-fold with oak frames, filled with silkoline; others with frames of oak, mahogany, golden and Flemish oak, filled with burlaps and denims; some decorated, some embroidered; some with top panels pyro-etched.
Were $2.25 to $16.50 Now $1.50 to $10.75
Imported French Screens—With fine mahogany and walnut frames, filled with hand-painted panels, damask and velvet:
Were $24 to $100 Now $17 to $65
Work Boxes—Were $28; now $10

Table Covers

Victoria Velours—1½ yards square—
Were $5 to $12 Now $2.50 to $6

Table Covers

French Velours—1½ yards square—
Were $5, $5.25 Now $2.50, $2.65
Agra Linen—1¼ yards square—
Were $10.50 Now $5.25
French Velours—2 yards square—
Were $10 Now $5
French Velours—2x2½ yards—
Were $13.50 Now $6.75
German Velours—
2x2½ yards—Were $12.50; now $6.25
2x3 yards—Were $15; now $7.50
French Velour—
2x3 yards—Were $18; now $9
Mercerized Covers—Reversible—
1½ yards square—Were $3; now $2
2 yards square—Were $4.25; now $3
2x2½ yards—Were $5.75; now $3.75
2x3 yards—Were $7.25; now $5

Pillows

Coverings of tapestry in attractive designs and colorings from our Fall stock; good down filling:
Were $2.50, $2.75 and $3. Choose from the lot at $1.75 each.
Other pillows with coverings of Java prints, ruffled; floss filled. Were $1.25; now 85c.
Upholstered Ottomans—
Mahogany frames, covered in plain denim. Were $21.50, $22, $22.50, $23; now $10.75, $11, $11.25, $11.50.

Also Denims, Ticking, Cretonnes; Drapery and Furniture Fabrics; Damascus Furniture and various other Oriental Furnishings.

Third floor.

DRESS GOODS

The new cottons from Switzerland, from France, from the leading manufacturers of our own country. There never was, we confidently believe, so broad an assortment at this season as this we're ready to show this morning. And never, most certainly, was there so much of beauty both of coloring and design, combined in any one collection. Over 2,000 distinct patterns await your coming to-day. And that refers only to the finer grades. We're early with our gathering. And many will doubtless appreciate our promptness. An inspection must prove interesting. Welcome to look over the new fabrics whether you wish to buy or not.

Brief mention of a few:

At $1.75 a yard—Embroidered Swiss Muslins; designs in figured stripes and polka dots; black and white and tinsel on colored and black grounds.

At $1.65 a yard—Embroidered Swiss Muslins; designs in mercerized ribbon stripes and floral patterns; in colors on grounds of white.

At $1.50 a yard—Embroidered Swiss Muslins, in 50 different designs. Among them are fancy embroidered stripes and cluster of polka dots in black and white on colored grounds; scroll and floral designs in white and black on colored ground; embroidered in mercerized cotton.

At $1.25 a yard—Embroidered Swiss Muslins, embroidered in figured designs on plaited grounds of colors on white.

At $1 a yard—Embroidered Swiss Muslins, mercerized embroidered figures in colors on black and linen colored grounds.

At 85c a yard—Embroidered Swiss Muslins; designs in figures and stripes in colors on white.

At 75c a yard—Embroidered Swiss Muslins, in colored floral designs on linen colored grounds.

At 65c a yard—Embroidered Swiss Muslins; designs in black polka dots, forming stripes on colored and white grounds.

At 50c a yard—Embroidered Dotted Swiss Muslins; black and white dots on colored grounds.

At 45c a yard—Embroidered Dotted Swiss Muslins, in colored dots on grounds of white.

At 40c, 45c and 50c a yard—Embroidered Dotted Swiss Muslins, in white on navy blue grounds.

At 40c and 50c a yard—Embroidered Dotted Swiss Muslins, in white on black grounds.

At 40c, 50c and 60c a yard—Embroidered Dotted Swiss Muslins, in black, self-colored.

At 75c a yard—Embroidered Figured Swiss Muslins, in black, self-colored.

At 85c—Embroidered Swiss Muslins, in designs of fancy stripes of white on black grounds.

At 37½c, 45c, 50c and 65c—Embroidered Dotted Swiss Muslins, in black on white grounds.

At 50c a yard—French Printed Plumatis, in handsome floral and floral striped designs.

At 50c a yard—French Printed Corded Lace Striped Mulls, in attractive floral designs, printed on white grounds.

At 50c a yard—Printed Satin Striped Silk Dotted Muslins, in handsome Persian designs; ribbon effects printed on colored grounds.

At 50c a yard—Printed Satin Striped Dimities; attractive printings in floral wreaths and ribbon designs on colored grounds.

At 40c a yard—French Printed Fancy Corded Batiste, in attractive floral designs printed on white grounds.

At 40c a yard—French Printed Cluster Striped Mulls in attractive designs.

At 37½c a yard—French Printed Corded Striped Batiste, in handsome floral printings.

At 50c a yard—Embroidered Ring-Figured Mousseline de Soie; embroidered polka-dot mousseline de soie; plain mousseline de soie, in all the wanted self-colorings and black.

At 25c a yard—Printed Irish Dimities, in over 500 attractive new designs, including floral, fancy stripes, figures, figured stripes and polka dots printed on colored and white grounds.

Girls' DRESSES

The entire stock is reduced in price. See the radical change in figures below. The assortment comprises many handsome imported dresses. And not a few of those made in this country are hardly less effective. Various cloths, in *all* the most desirable shades. Some of the dresses are made with Russian blouse; others have jackets.

$7.50 for values up to $15
$10 for values up to $20
$20 for values up to $40

All sizes for girls of 6 to 16 years.

Second floor, Broadway.

SHOE Bargains

For men, women and boys. At the south-west corner of Fourth avenue and Ninth street, just opposite the main shoe store, are the bargain shoes for men. An acquaintance with this store will be found very profitable at all times. This is the sort of values obtainable there:

Men's shoes, of all kinds of leathers, scarcely two pairs alike, and all good $3 and $4 qualities, at $1.20 and $1.70 a pair. Perfect, except for the soiling that comes from handling. Not all sizes.

Boys' shoes at $1. Values up to $1.75.

Bargain shoes for women are in the basement, just under the main shoe store. Deserving particular mention to-day are these women's shoes at $1. They are mostly large and small sizes—no middle sizes and widths. If your size is in the collection, you save $2.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

The MUSLIN UNDERWEAR Is *More Attractive* Than Ever

Maybe it's because of the attractive showing on the Main aisle, with better opportunity for you to see how really fine these garments are.

Probably it's because you have gotten over the fatigue of holiday effort, and are ready to enjoy shopping again. Maybe you didn't realize the full significance of this Sale of White until some friend told you how little it cost to select very beautiful undergarments in this January sale.

But the best of the sale will soon be over—lots are being exhausted every day. And no manufacturers can be found to-day to match these goods and prices. The opportunity is gone when these lots end.

Night Gowns—

38c—Of muslin; 3 styles: High, square or V neck trimmed with embroidery insertion, cambric ruffle and fine plaits. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
50c—Of muslin; yoke of cluster of fine plaits; 4 rows of insertion; neck trimmed with torchon lace. Were 75c.
75c—Of muslin; 3 styles: Square, V or high neck trimmed with neat embroidery or hemstitched lawn ruffle.
85c—Of muslin or cambric; 4 styles: Square, Empire or high neck trimmed with torchon lace or neat embroidery.
$1—Of muslin or cambric; 8 styles: V, square, Empire or high neck trimmed with torchon lace or neat embroidery, hemstitched lawn ruffle and insertion; some trimmed with ribbon.
Others up to $9.

Drawers—

15c—Of muslin or cambric; deep hem and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
18c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle, hemstitched ruffle.
25c—Of muslin; 3 styles: Deep cambric ruffle, hemstitched; plain hem and fine plaits; deep plain hem, hemstitched.
30c—Of cambric; cambric ruffle trimmed with torchon lace.
35c—Of muslin or cambric; 2 styles: Trimmed with neat embroidery, plaits or deep ruffle of lawn, hemstitched and plaited.
Other styles up to $4.25.

Petticoats—

35c—Of muslin, with gathered ruffle and plaits above.
50c—Of cambric; 2 styles: Umbrella ruffle, plain hem and plaits or gathered ruffle; lace edge.
85c—Of muslin or cambric; 2 styles: Gathered ruffle trimmed with embroidery; or 2 lawn ruffles trimmed with lace.
$1—Of muslin or cambric; 8 styles: Deep ruffle trimmed with embroidery, Valenciennes lace and torchon lace.
$1.25—Of muslin or cambric; 4 styles: Umbrella ruffle trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or point de Paris lace, and plaits or blind embroidery; or plain ruffle trimmed with cluster of plaits.
$1.50—Of cambric; 2 styles: Deep ruffle of lawn trimmed with torchon lace or plain hem hemstitched and cluster of fine plaits.
$1.75—Of cambric; 3 styles: Deep ruffles of lawn trimmed with torchon lace, and insertion or blind embroidery.
Many other styles up to $15.

Short Petticoats—

25c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle and plaits above.
30c—Of cambric; cambric ruffle, hemstitched.
50c—Of cambric, 2 styles: Trimmed with neat embroidery or torchon lace.
75c—Of cambric, 2 styles: Trimmed with torchon lace and insertion or embroidery.
Other styles up to $2.75.

Chemises—

25c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with lace.
35c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and embroidery.
40c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace; cambric ruffle on skirts.
50c—Of cambric, 2 styles: Round or square necks, trimmed with neat embroidery, or torchon lace and insertion; cambric ruffle on skirts
60c—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.
Other styles up to $4.50.

Corset Covers—

8c—Of cambric; 2 styles; V-neck trimmed with lace or neat embroidery. Not more than 3 to a buyer. Sizes 34, 36 and 38.
18c—Of cambric; 2 styles: Full cover or tight-fitting; square fronts and V backs, trimmed with neat embroidery.
25c—Of cambric; 2 styles: Full cover or tight-fitting; square fronts, V backs, or square fronts and backs trimmed with torchon lace or lawn hemstitched ruffle.
35c—Of cambric; 2 styles: Full cover or tight-fitting; round or square neck trimmed with neat embroidery.
50c—Of cambric or nainsook; 4 styles: Full cover or tight-fitting; round, square or V necks trimmed with Valenciennes, point de Paris, or torchon lace, or neat embroidery; some trimmed with ribbon. Others up to $3.75.

A Radical Clean-up of WINTER COATS

Wearing time is not half over, but, by our policy, selling time is. We want these coats to find their proper usefulness in the next day or two, and make such sharp and positive price reductions as should take them away to-day as fast as people can try them on.

Not an old coat—not a bad style in the entire lot. These are our latest and best, smartest and most stylish coats—Newmarkets, three-quarter coats and jackets—every sort and style. This hint of prices:

At $25—Coats worth up to $50—Of kersey, in various attractive patterns. All that remain of the season's best styles. A number of three-quarter garments are also included in this offering.

At $50—Coats worth up to $110—This collection includes three-quarter coats and Newmarkets of exceptional value and style; mostly one of a kind; imported and domestic. All exclusive.

Two groups of short jackets of kersey, melton and cheviots, at $10, values to $20; at $12, values to $26. A number of three-quarter coats are included in the $12 offering that are excellent traveling garments.

Other lots of short jackets at $15 and $25, values $27.50 and $43.

Velour Jackets—The entire stock of these short jackets is to-day divided into three groups:

Values up to $35 at $18 Values up to $75 at $38
Values up to $100 at $60

Many of these in the $60 lot have collars and revers of mink, Persian or chinchilla trimming.

Second floor, Broadway.

TOWELS

You never meet other than very moderate prices in this exclusive linen store. Exclusive only as pertains to the character of its stocks. They've got to be *pure* Linens—no matter how low the price may seem to you. So in this most varied assortment of towels. All honest linen towels; excepting certain bath towels that are all cotton. Here are some specimen values:

10c each—Bleached huckaback; fringed ends; 18x36 in.; were 12½c.
12½c each—Bleached huckaback; hemmed; 17x35 in.; brand new; would be cheap at 15c.
16c each—Bleached huckaback; hemmed; 18x37 in.; would be a bargain at 20c.
20c each—Bleached huckaback; hemmed; 20x39 in.; reduced from 25c
25c each—Various good values at this price: Hemmed huckaback, bleached; of soft, silky flax; 22x40 in. Same towel, fringed ends, 24x45 in. "Old Bleach" huckaback, with hemstitched, hemmed or fringed ends. The "J. W. Special" bleached huckaback; damask border; hemmed ends. Hemstitched German huckaback; satin stripe border; 21x43 in.; reduced from 35c. Bleached damask towels; hemstitched ends; extra fine, handsome patterns. Snow-white bath towels (all cotton); hemstitched or fringed ends; the heaviest and largest 25c towel in this city.
50c each—German huckaback; all white or with red and blue borders; 24x45; regular price, 65c.

Fourth avenue.

Dressing Sacques
85c Kinds at 50c

Made of dainty flannelette, with neat stripes of light blue or pink on white grounds, or dark gray mixed stripes. They have fitted back, full front with yoke; rolling collar, cuffs and yoke trimmed with braid. A remarkable sacque for half a dollar.

Plenty—but what is plenty when everybody wants them?

Second floor, Tenth street.

CALENDARS

Nearing the wind-up. Just to add interest to the closing days—*another reduction.* Now choose anywhere, among 25 kinds, comprising handsome calendars that sold at 10c to 45c—moderately priced then—and

Your Choice Shall Cost But 5c

Book Store, Ninth street.

Wanamaker Musicale

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the

Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

Soloist
Miss Katherine Hilke, Soprano.

PROGRAM

Overture—"Stradella" . . . . *Flotow*
Symphony
Andante and Rondo Capriccioso, Op. 14 . . . *Mendelssohn*
Angelus
(*a*) A Dream . . . . *F. C. Bartlett*
(*b*) The Rosary . . . . *Nevin*
(*c*) An Open Secret . . . . *Woodman*
Miss Hilke
(*a*) Woodland Sketch . . . . *Batiste*
(*b*) Traumerei . . . . *Schumann*
Hymnolia Pipe Organ
Grand March—"Tannhauser" . . . . *Wagner*
Angelus
Ave Maria . . . . *Bach-Gounod*
Miss Hilke
(With Piano and Hymnolia Accompaniment.)

Art Gallery, Fifth Floor.

Carriage and SLEIGH ROBES

Bishop robes are Indian-tanned—the red man excels in that work. The robes are not affected by a wetting, do not crack, and with ordinary care will last a lifetime. There's an interesting gathering of them here. Doubly interesting, inasmuch as it comprises wonderfully accurate imitations of the skins of various animals, and from the manner, too, of their pricing.

Bishop robes, in imitation of black goat, at $8.50 to $22.50.
Black cub bear, $12.50 to $25. Brown grizzly, at $12.50 to $17.50.
Chinese and Japanese marten, black, soft and silky, at $15 to $35.
Wolf, $35. Lynx, $35. Chinese deer, $45. Tiger cat, $35. Gray fox, $40.

Third Floor.

Boys' CLOTHING

More radically reduced prices on reduced lots. Some 3-piece suits, for boys of 9 to 16 years, are now marked $4—this lot holds values up to $7.

And here's a group of 2-piece suits, comprising values up to $10. Choice at $5. Sizes for boys of 9 to 16.

High-grade overcoats—some stylish Raglans among them. Of various fabrics, in grays and olive green; sizes for boys of 6 to 16 years. Values up to $15. Price, $9.

All-wool trousers—3 to 16 years—75c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Under-price Store

Silver, shoes and drapery stuffs are the leading features here to-day. But you'll find other tid-bits all around. All wanted merchandise in perfect condition, though priced much under the regular value:

Drapery Fabric Remnants

Sash muslins, in 1 to 5-yard lengths, that were 18c to 30c a yard, are now 9c to 20c. Irish point lace remnants, in about same lengths, that were 40c to $1.50 a yard, are now 20c to 75c.
Cretonnes, in 1 to 3-yard lengths, that were 25c to 95c a yard, are now 13c to 63c.
Denims, Tickings and Printed Cretonnes, in 1 to 4-yard lengths, that were 15c to 25c a yard, are now 8c to 13c.
Slip cover linens and damasks, at 12½c and 28c a yard—were double.
Squares, comprising cretonnes, tapestries, damasks and velours, numerous qualities of each, regularly 15c to $3, now 10c to $1.50.

Papeteries and Memo. Tablets

A lot of 25c papeteries are now 15c
And some 35c memorandum tablets are now 25c. Letter-pockets at 10c—were double.

Women's White Lawn Aprons

35c quality at 25c; 75c kinds at 50c. All of excellent lawn. All perfect.

Women's 20c Handkerchiefs, 10c

Pure linen, lace trimmed. Some with insertion and edging; others have pointed lace effects. 10c each instead of 20c.

Women's Slippers

Some of velour, in handsome patterns; carpet soles; the 50c kind; price, 20c. Turkish slippers, too, but only in sizes 2 and 3; they are priced at 15c a pair.

Lamb's-wool Insoles

Men's and women's, 10c a pair. They are the 25c and 35c kinds. Patent no-binding soles, with fluffy white wool.

Children's $1.50 Leggings, 85c

Of velvet, in blue, red, tan and green; Sizes 3 to 8 years.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JOHN WANAMAKER

PERSONAL TAXES FOR 1901

Official Record of Assessments Levied on Wealthy New Yorkers.

Total Amount on the Books Estimated at $3,000,000,000 — Period for "Swearing Off" Ends on May 1.

An official record of the personal assessments levied on 1,000 or more of New York's wealthy men and women was made public yesterday by President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. A formal demand was made on the city officials by several newspapers and the Tax Commissioners decided to give the widest publicity to their work in levying personal assessments.

President Feitner explained yesterday that the assessments are tentative, and from now until May 1 many of the persons assessed may call and swear off all or a part of the assessments.

It was estimated yesterday that the tax officials have on their personal books assessments to the amount of $3,000,000,000. This was about the same amount as was levied on last year. When the "swearing off" process was completed this sum was reduced to $475,000,000 on which taxes were paid into the City Treasury.

The tax officials are trying this year to collect a larger sum from personal assessments to relieve the burden of taxes on real estate.

The official list showing names and assessments for 1901 given out by President Feitner yesterday is as follows:

Name.	Assessment.
Astor, Caroline W.	$25,000
Archbold, J. D.	1,000,000
Auchincloss, Elizabeth	50,000
Auchincloss, Sarah	50,000
McL.	
Adams, Frances S.	20,000
Armour, H. O.	1,000,000
Astor, Col. A.	50,000
Austin, Helen L.	50,000
Ayer, Josephine M.	50,000
Adler, Dr. Felix	5,000
Abercombie, C. S.	30,000
Adams, C. H.	40,000
Adams, C. K.	25,000
Adams, T. M.	25,000
Aitken, J. W.	100,000
Alexander, C. B.	30,000
Alexander, J. W.	5,000
Alexandre, J. E.	125,000
Andrews, G. L.	50,000
Appelton, C. A.	30,000
Astor, J. J.	500,000
Atterbury, J. T.	50,000
Auchincloss, J. W.	30,000
Auchincloss, H. D.	50,000
Ayer, F.	40,000
Babcock, H. D.	100,000
Bacon, R.	250,000
Bacon, W. R.	20,000
Bakewell, A. C.	15,000
Bangs, F. S.	30,000
Barnard, O.	100,000
Barber, T. H.	30,000
Barbey, H. L.	50,000
Barclay, J. L.	50,000
Barger, S. F.	20,000
Barnes, H. L., Jr.	20,000
Barnes, J. S.	100,000
Bartholomew, J. O.	50,000
Barton, F. O.	30,000
Bahr, R.	40,000
Bawldin, M.	100,000
Bristow, W. B.	15,000
Brown, A.	20,000
Brown, H.	5,000
Brown, J. C.	500,000
Brown, J. C.	225,000
Brown, J. H.	30,000
Baxter, H. H.	50,000
Baylis, W.	40,000
Beach, W. C.	20,000
Beekman, J. H.	30,000
Belmont, O. H.	1,000,000
Benjamin, G. F.	500
Bennett, C. G.	50,000
Bennett, James G.	250,000
Berlin, H. C.	50,000
Berwind, J.	150,000
Bettes, F. H.	25,000
Bishop, C. F.	50,000
Bishop, D. W., Jr.	30,000
Bishop, H. R.	150,000
Blair, C.	50,000
Bliss, C. N.	500,000
Bliss, G. T.	400,000
Bliss, E. W.	25,000
Boardman, L.	40,000
Boisseveau, G. L.	75,000
Bond, F. S.	50,000
Bonner, R. E.	125,000
Borden, M. C. D.	500,000
Borne, J. E.	50,000
Bound, C. F.	20,000
Bull, L.	50,000
Burnett, H. L.	20,000
Bush, J. A. L.	20,000
Butler, P. H.	75,000
Bryce, L. S.	25,000
Bulkley, E. H.	30,000
Bulkley, J. L.	100,000
Baker, G. F.	200,000
Baring, Cecil	250,000
Byrnes, Thomas	10,000
Barnes, Anna	75,000
Barnes, Cora F.	75,000
Barnes, Lydia R.	30,000
Bedell, Abner K.	20,000
Beer, Julius	50,000
Benziger, N. C.	30,000
Bernheimer, Fanny	250,000
Bernheimer, Leopold	30,000
Bernheimer, Rosie	250,000
Bernstein, Isaac	10,000
Bliss, A. H.	100,000
Blondy, Charles	10,000
Bowdoin, Geo. S.	150,000
Brower, Thos. C.	75,000
Brookfield, Wm.	50,000
Brown, Ellen W.	100,000
Brown, Malcolm	100,000
Butler, Emily O.	60,000
Butler, Helen C.	125,000
Benjamin, Park	15,000
Benedict, E. C.	20,000
Berger, Samuel F.	20,000
Burdin, I. T.	100,000
Belmont, Aug.	1,000,000
Bausch, Jacob E.	5,000
Bischoff, Henry	40,000
Brady, Thomas J.	10,000
Blair, George	50,000
Braun, Henry A.	10,000
Boyle, James W.	40,000
Beach, Miles	30,000
Barrett, G. C.	30,000
Barney, C. T.	100,000
Bacon, Edward R.	40,000
Brewster, Benj.	20,000
Butterfield, D.	25,000
Blumenthal, Ferd.	30,000
Bangs, Mrs. Mary A.	25,000
Baker, George F.	200,000
Boardman, A. B.	40,000
Baker, Stephen	100,000
Bigelow, C. E.	2,000
Bingham, C. W.	30,000
Bishop, W.	30,000
Bishop, W. B.	50,000
Bonner, Geo.	50,000
Bonner, Robert	50,000
Bonner, Mrs. R.	50,000
Bonner, Sarah	50,000
Bonner, Mrs. S.	20,000
Bonner, Mrs. W.	20,000
Bonner, Miss	20,000
Bonner, Miss M.	20,000
Bonner, Miss S.	20,000
Bonner, Miss W.	20,000
Bonner, Miss E.	20,000
Bonner, Miss A.	20,000
Bonner, Miss C.	20,000
Bonner, Miss J.	20,000
Bonner, Miss L.	20,000
Bonner, Miss M.	20,000
Bonner, Miss R.	20,000
Bonner, Miss H.	20,000
Bonner, Miss F.	20,000
Bonner, Miss G.	20,000
Bonner, Miss K.	20,000
Bonner, Miss P.	20,000
Bonner, Miss T.	20,000
Bonner, Miss V.	20,000
Bonner, Miss Z.	20,000
Bonner, Miss Y.	20,000
Bonner, Miss X.	20,000
Bonner, Miss Q.	20,000
Bonner, Miss U.	20,000
Bonner, Miss O.	20,000
Bonner, Miss N.	20,000
Bonner, Miss B.	20,000
Bonner, Miss D.	20,000
Bonner, Miss I

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Variety Farce at the Victoria the Only Novelty.

Mr. Goodwin in "When We Were Twenty-one" and Mr. Willard in "The Middleman"—Gossip of the Stage.

"The Night of the Fourth" is the pyrotechnically suggestive title of a new variety farce performed with much vivacity and appreciable skill to the delight of a big crowd at Hemmerstein's Victoria last night. When a piece of this description is dull it is speedily condemned, but when one is as lively as this it will generaly run through a season profitably. The new show has been brought to town to fill out an odd fortnight at the popular music hall, and it will draw crowds while it is on view.

If it had been put forward for a long run, however, it would demand nothing more than a passing notice. It is in three acts, and is quite plotless and seemingly formless. Experienced observers know that that formlessness is only seeming, and that there are rule and method in the construction of even such frivolous entertainments. The jokes must be in the right place or they will miss fire, and there is a sort of mysterious logic which governs the introduction of the "turns."

The principal performers are Mr. Bulger, a plain gentleman with a confidential manner and an original vein of humor; Mr. Walter Jones, who contributes two new caricatures of poor humanity, dances the fandango, and pushes a wheelbarrow; Miss Maude Courtney, who sings some of the old Stephen Foster ballads; Miss Josie de Witt, who displays a shrill voice and likewise creditable skill in the use of the fiddle; Mr. Joseph Coyne, who temporarily fills the place of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Bulger's habitual partner in melody and sidewalk conversations; a quartet of male singers of the ancient type, and four skillful acrobatic dancers, namely, Daisy Gehrue, Philip Ryley, and Ralph and Reba Bicknell. The dancing is all remarkably good. The singing is never offensive, as it often has been in this season's poor crop of variety farces.

To say more on this subject would be neither enlightening nor profitable. Folks who are fond of this sort of entertainment who like this piece very much and will tell their friends so. Those who do not like high kicking, "coon" songs and dances, pantomimic jokes, and strident music hall voices would best stay away. But "The Night of the Fourth" will be a "go."

MR. WILLIARD AS BLENKARN.

A Good Performance of "The Middleman" at the Garden Theatre.

Mr. Willard began the final week of his engagement at the Garden Theatre last evening with an admirable performance of Cyrus Blenkarn, the potter, in "The Middleman," by Henry Arthur Jones. This character, in which the distinguished English actor made his first appearance in America more than ten years ago, has since remained conspicuously in his repertory, and it is doubtful if his acting in any other rôle appeals so strongly to the popular heart or has done so much to establish his reputation.

Particularly does this work reveal the large variety of power at his command, his sweep of passion, and the potency of his acting in strongly pathetic situations. The scenes of Act II., in which the potter, having reached the moment of triumph in his art, suddenly learns of the disgrace and flight of his daughter; and the stirring situations of the third act at the furnaces, are invested by Willard with remarkable emotional power.

The performance of the old play was warmly applauded by a numerous and appreciative audience. Miss Maud Hoffman was excellent as the potter's best loved daughter, and the acting otherwise was generally good. Mr. Cane reappearing in his original rôle of loquacious Batty Todd.

"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE."

Another Cordial Reception for the Comedy at the Knickerbocker.

That "When We Were Twenty-One" was far from having outworn its welcome when its run was suddenly closed here last season was indicated by the cordiality of the greeting that marked its reappearance at the Knickerbocker Theatre last evening. Of the play as a medium for the exploitation of the skill of Nat Goodwin and his wife, Maxine Elliott, this paper has already spoken at length. Neither play nor actors therefore seem to call for further words of deserved commendation, at this time. They have had that.

But the reproduction of so good a comedy so cleverly acted is something like a welcome oasis in the theatrical desert, where oases are so few and the stretches of aridity so many, and some of them so very, very sandy. That lovers of the theatre are on the lookout for such revivifying spots was evidenced by the fact that in spite of the weather the theatre was filled last night to its capacity. For play and players there was as hearty a reception as at its original production here, even though the audience was far from the typical first night assemblage.

Like good wine, age seems to have benefited the players, even though New York had once accepted them as well-nigh perfect. As the particular guardian angel of that particularly obstreperous boy known as The Imp, Mr. Goodwin seems to have struck even a truer note, if that were possible. At all events, he was intensely fatherly and manly in the sense that is all too rarely seen in the plays of to-day. If possible, too, Miss Elliott has grown more lovely and lovable as the ward of Dick. It is perhaps possible for a woman to be more adept and more bewitching in her lovemaking than she is in the character of Phyllis, but the average man's dreams hardly go beyond such a charming picture as she made last night, nor would he care to have them. That fate and the dramatist should give her so manly a man was eminently proper in the opinion of all who followed the pretty story of the play, for he seemed "the pick of the basket." Some might doubt if there was really any one in the quartet of guardians for the Imp who was really deserving of such a prize.

As to the acting of the supporting company it was all that could be desired. They filled the pictures satisfactorily, were in the true spirit constantly, and all of them competent to tell the story of the playwright without striking false notes in any of the many phases of life, passion, love, or sorrow depicted. Harry Woodruff, as The Imp who made so much trouble for his governors, was as successful as at the previous production in enlisting the sympathy of the audience and earning their plaudits.

"When We Were Twenty-one" is down as the first play of the Goodwin-Elliott engagement at the theatre. Last night's reception of the play and players would seem to indicate that it is the only one they will need.

Mr. and Mrs. Breitner's Recital.

Mr. Ludwig Breitner, pianist, and his wife, violinist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. The programme was admirably arranged for a recital of the kind. It was dignified and artistic. There were only three numbers—Schumann's sonata in D major, the Saint-Saëns sonata, Opus 75, and Schutt's suite, Opus 44. This is all pleasant music to hear. Mr. Breitner has been heard here frequently and the qualities of his art are well known. He plays clearly and crisply and with a certain grace. Mrs. Breitner is new to our concert rooms. Her appearance, it must be admitted, was injudicious. The best that can be said of her is that her playing is generally in tune. The audience yesterday was one of fair size and great cordiality.

"La Boheme" at the Opera.

Puccini's melodious opera "La Bohème" was repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The audience was not one of the largest of the season, but it was evidently well pleased with the performance. If one finds the music of this work somewhat too sugary to express the emotions of the scene, he can nevertheless find much to delight the most fastidious musical taste in the beauties of the orchestration. The score teems with instrumental beauties. Every instrument has something interesting to say. Even the xylophone is used with ingenuity and appropriateness. When it comes to the production and the performance the heartiest praise can be bestowed. The opera has been admirably mounted at the Metropolitan, and the preparation of the stage effects and action has been careful and unusually intelligent.

The cast last night was the same as at the last performance, and it could not well be improved. Mme. Melba was again a vocally delightful Mimi and Mr. Salezа was a virile and interesting Rudolf. Miss Scheff was pert and vivacious as Mussetta and Messrs. Campanari, Gilibert, and Journet were excellent as the Bohemians. Mr. Mancinelli conducted.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.—The second week of the "Clown and the Locket," the new play for children, began last evening.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Last night ushered in Chauncey Olcott's third week as the hero of "Garrett O'Magh."

DEWEY THEATRE.—Phil Sheridan's City Sports Burlesque Company presented "Broadway to Peek-in." The olio included a list of well-known artists.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—A rather important part was taken by the enthusiasm of the large audience which witnessed the performance of Charles Frohman's production of "Hearts Are Trumps" last evening. The presentation of this melodrama is the first since it was presented at the Garden Theatre.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"A Celebrated Case," an exceptionally good melodrama, was revived last night by the stock company of this theatre. If one may judge by the reception given it last night, it is sure of appreciation from the clientèle of this house. The scenery is excellent and the cast competent.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Mrs. C. A. Doremus's version of "Nell Gwyn" in the hands of the Donnelly Stock Company proved one of the many interesting plays recently presented by this enterprising organization. The attraction should prove entertaining to the patrons of this theatre for the rest of the week.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—It was a large audience that greeted the presentation of "Sweet Anne Page," with Miss Lulu Glaser in the leading rôle, last night. The audience was very enthusiastic, and lost no chance to give vent to its satisfaction. The company with few exceptions was the same as the one seen here before.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Manager Hashim has provided one of the best of drawing cards for his patrons, and large audiences were present at both performances yesterday. There are several features on the long bill, with chief honors belonging to Ugo Biondi, the change artist; Hope Booth, who offered some pretty spectacular poses, and the grand opera trio, Mme. Tavary, Julius Perotti, and A. S. Veron, who rendered a scene from "Il Trovatore."

NEW YORK THEATRE.—That the burlesque company at this house, which continues to offer the review "The Giddy Throng," has a just claim to its right to rank with the best in the field of burlesque and vaudeville was evidenced last night, when a large and enthusiastic audience greeted the company. The olio which precedes the review abounds in strong acts. The new spectacular ballet by Marwig called "The Devil's Dance" was well received.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Lillian Burkhart made her first Harlem appearance in some time and played that delightful little sketch called "A Passing Fancy." The specialties were the Streator Zouaves, Harry Watson's Comedy Company in the farce, "The Two Flats"; Jess Vernon, ventriloquist; Talbot and Davidson, in a satire; Losh and Hupp, fantastic novelty; Frank Urban, musical act; new moving pictures in the kalatechnoscope, and some dozen more.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The farce "Dickey," played by Clayton White, Marie Stuart, and Belle D'Arcy, was the leading feature at this house yesterday. Ralph Johnston's bicycle performance and Marcel's living art reproductions were of interest. The others were John W. Albaugh, Jr., and his stock company, in "Trenton, '76"; Three Mascagnos, unique acrobats; Press Eldridge, Dillon brothers, parody singers; Winona and Banks Winter, in a singing act; Will F. Denny, the tenor; Montague and West, instrumentalists, and the Gaspard brothers.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The Russell brotners headed the programme yesterday, and their "Irish Servant Girl" act raised just as many laughs as ever. The remaining part of the bill was an extremely good one, and listed Al Leech and the Three Roseburds in the musical farce, "Examination Day at School," by Joseph Hart; Mr. and Mrs. Perkins D. Fisher, in Ezra Kendall's rural playlet, "The Half-Way House"; Lew Sully, blackface comedian; Jane Whitbeck, singing comedienne; Doherty's Poodles, educated canines; Johnnie Carroll, dialect singing comedian, and the Martine brothers on the rebounding table.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Rose Coghlan delighted the audiences yesterday with her admirable acting in a sketch entitled "The Ace of Trumps." Louis Massen was very good in support of the star. The other numerous specialties in the long bill included Joe Welch, in his quaint Hebrew character studies; Mlle. Delbosq, the Parisian wire performer; Fields and Ward, comedians; Spenser Kelly, the baritone; Lew Hawkins, minstrel monologuist; Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Neuville, in the first production of "How It Ended"; Lizzie B. Raymond, singing comedienne, and Maddox and Wayne, acrobatic comedy.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Marshall P. Wilder, appearing in a new budget of jokes and monologue work accompanied by musical effects which added considerable to his act, took chief honors of the entertainment provided at the house. Fanny Rice also proved one of the important numbers in the programme. She offered an exceedingly clever playlet, a burlesque, "Nell Gwyn," by Robert Griffin Morris. The remaining part contained a farce by Charles Wayne and Anna Caldwell called "To Boston on Business." Charley Case talked on various subjects, and Mlle. Lotty was seen in a series of poses.

WAS KNOCKED DOWN AND DIED.

Thomas Davis Arrested in New Jersey on Homicide Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 21.—Thomas Davis of Keasbey, near Perth Amboy, has been arrested for the murder of John Weiland of Keasbey, who died on Saturday from concussion of the brain, brought on, it is claimed, by a fall following a blow from Davis. Weiland, who was about thirty-five years of age, was playing pool at the Catherine Inn, Keasbey, on New Year's night, when he accidentally struck Davis with his cue.

Davis, it is alleged, retaliated by knocking Weiland down. The man struck on his head, and was so badly injured that he had to be sent to St. Michael's Hospital, at Newark, for treatment. He died there Saturday. Davis is about twenty-one years of age. He was taken before Justice Pickersgill who held him on the murder charge.

FIRE IN WALKER STREET.

Breaks Out in a Laundry and Causes $10,000 Damage.

Two alarms were given for a fire in the seven-story brick building at 117 Walker Street last night. The fire broke out in the rear of the fourth floor, occupied by the American Steam Laundry Company. Boiler fires are kept going over night, the police say, and they think the blaze started in the rear of the laundry.

A second alarm was turned in by Chief Croker, who arrived shortly after the first call. After an hour's fight the flames were extinguished. Chief Croker estimated the total damage to the American Laundry Company and the Robert Jones Company along with the damage to the building at $10,000.

The first and second stories are occupied by Owen Walsh, dealer in electrical supplies, and the third floor by A. G. Marks, dealer in ivory specialties.

Glass Plants to Close April 1.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Jan. 21.—The American Window Glass Company and the Independent Manufacturers' Associations, representing eighty factories of 2,542 pots' capacity, have agreed to close their plants April 1 instead of June 1, as has been customary for a number of years. This will make the present blast seven months, two months short of what was anticipated by the workmen. The object of the shutdown is to curtail the production and maintain prices. About 30,000 workers, one-half of whom are in the Indiana gas belt, will be affected.

Burned in an Illinois Hotel.

KEWANEE, Ill., Jan. 21.—Fire to-day destroyed the Commercial House and caused the death of three men—C. C. Cotton of Terre Haute, Ind.; Elmer Peterson of Galesburg, Ill., and James Fischer of Walnut, Ill. Martin Jacobs of Chicago jumped from the third story. He was hurt internally, but will recover.

INJURED DETECTIVE'S RAVINGS.

Pearson, Lying in Critical Condition, Talks of Money—Reported to Have Fought with Fellow-Detective.

Detective Pearson of the Seventeenth Precinct Station is lying at the J. Hood Wright Hospital with a fractured skull, two black eyes, and bleeding from the mouth, ears, and nose. He has been unconscious, except at rare intervals, since Friday, and is tied down by his hands and feet to his bed. During his ravings he says:

"If you don't whack up I will tell the Captain and you will not get a cent." "How much money have you got?" "You have got more than that," and he repeats these sayings frequently.

He is not expected to live. The police have hushed the matter up. He was injured on Friday and was taken to his home, a flathouse at 236 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, in an unconscious condition and a private physician was called. On Sunday afternoon his condition became so grave that he was sent by his physician to the J. Hood Wright Hospital in an ambulance. Mrs. Pearson refused to talk about the matter.

It is reported that another detective had a fight with the injured man last Friday and knocked him out. This could not be verified last night.

THE POOR OF SIAM.

What Consul King Says About the Conditions in That Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Under a report from Bangkok, dated Nov. 18, 1900, Consul General Hamilton King sends an interesting account of the extraordinary living habits of the Siamese. Mr. King says that one who has never been outside of the United States can hardly form in his imagination a picture of what living means to the plain people of Siam.

The laborer, earning wages from 15 to 30 cents a day, finds himself confronted with expenses ranging, for example, in the furniture line, as follows: Chairs, from 90 cents to $3; bedsteads, from $0 to $15, and dining tables, $6 to $10. Accordingly, the laborer sits upon the floor in his home, sleeps upon a grass mat, cooks on a box of earth, and eats his rice, fish, and vegetables out of a common dish with his family. Forks, knives, and spoons are unknown to him. Eggs, which are cheap, he has at times; chickens on rare occasions, and beef is almost unknown in the common laborer's meal.

The man's house is a bamboo structure with a tap roof, and generally consists of one small room about ten feet square, which is sometimes divided by a low partition. Within these rough walls and on a floor of rough boards or split bamboo he and his wife and his family eat and cook and sleep. The clothing of himself and family is the most meagre; a cloth around the loins—the woman generally wears a cloth around the breast also—no shoes, seldom a covering for the head, holiday and working day alike. The more fortunate on festive occasions may indulge in a piece of bright-colored cotton cloth thrown about their shoulders.

While the Siamese bathe more frequently than some other people, and to all outward appearance are the most cleanly of persons, the contracted and meagre condition of the poor man's home renders it most filthy and unsanitary. Nature is most kind in this tropical climate, and yet, with all her gentleness, the death rate among the poor is enormous.

The mechanics differ from the laboring classes in that they live together more closely packed as tenants in large bamboo or wooden houses that modern ideas have brought about. They also have nothing in their homes which might be called furniture, but their food is more substantial. Yet the mechanic's table cannot be compared with that of the humblest laborers in America.

In connection with the outlook for the Siamese poorer classes, the Consul General says that it is interesting to note that while wages have advanced during the last twenty years some 75 or 80 per cent., the eight staple articles upon which the natives depend for food—rice, fresh and dried fish, ripe and green cocoanuts, salt, bananas, and dried chiles—have each advanced anywhere from 157 to 715 per cent., or an average of 309 per cent., during the same time.

REFRIGERATORS IN BRAZIL.

They Find a Ready Market Throughout the Country—Use of Ice Increasing There.

American refrigerators find a ready market in the State of Sao Paulo and throughout Brazil, according to Consul John J. Girimondi of Santos. The consumption of ice in Santos and in the State of Sao Paulo is increasing every day, according to the report of the Consul, this being due to the increasing demand for ice in the restaurants, hotels, and other public places where drinks are served.

Foreigners, especially Americans, Englishmen, and Germans, who are unaccustomed to a tropical climate, are loudest in the call for the commodity. There is a good opening in that country, Mr. Girimondi says, for an ice company doing business on the American plan, delivering ice from house to house. A visit to the fish and meat markets shows that the use of ice is almost unknown there, the reason being that ice is not only too dear, but too difficult to procure. The Consul goes on to say that he has no doubt that if an ice company existed it could build up an enormous trade, also, selling to vessels arriving and departing from Santos.

The sale of refrigerators is constantly on the increase in proportion to the increase in the use of ice. Up to the present time, however, only the best hotels have refrigerators, although they are beginning to be used in saloons. Refrigerators so far have not been introduced to any extent in the private houses of Santos. Only about one in twenty meat dealers uses refrigerators at the present time, and if properly introduced, there is no reason why these should not meet with a ready sale.

BASEBALL DECLARATIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 21.—W. H. Watkins, President of the new American Association, and A. H. Koch, owner of the Detroit franchise, held a conference here to-day with John T. Brush, Chairman of the National League Circuit Committee. At the conclusion of the conference President Watkins made public a statement of the declaration of principles of the new association and the requests made of the National League, which the Circuit Committee of the major organization has granted, as the signatures of all parties show. The document, in part, follows:

We unequivocally declare our faith in and allegiance to the National agreement of professional baseball associations, and our purpose if given recognition and granted territorial rights under said agreement.

We recognize the necessity of the right of reservation, which stands for the same principle in baseball that a warranty deed or a deed of trust does in the commercial world; that is to say, the right to such reasonable security to property in this as are necessary to justify and protect the large amounts of capital invested and which are imperative in every city for the equipment of parks, in order that the game may be placed before the public in its best and most approved form.

Reaffirming in part and in whole the foregoing, we petition the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, the National Board of Arbitration, and the Circuit Committee of the National League, severally and jointly, as follows:

To allow us the right to use the name American Association.

That we be given territorial rights in the Cities of Milwaukee, Detroit, Louisville, Indianapolis, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

That each club in this association be allowed to reserve five players each year.

That a committee from each organization be given one day each year for a joint discussion of baseball interests.

That this association be accorded a representative upon the National Board of Arbitration and upon the Players' Rules Committee.

After many more petitions and declarations the document was signed by the owners of the several association clubs.

Ex-Judge Olcott Not a Candidate.

Ex-Judge Olcott last night, in referring to a story connecting his name with the anti-Tammany nomination for the Mayoralty, said: "I am in no sense a candidate. I would not accept a nomination if it were handed me on a gold platter backed by a certificate of election. I know of no place in which a man can find so much trouble as that of Mayor of New [illegible]."

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Knickerbockers Make a New High Team Score in North Side League Series.

The Knickerbocker bowlers not only two of their three games with the Claremont team in the North Side League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night, but also made a new high team score for the tournament of 967. The scores follow:

KNICK'BOCKER	B.	C.		CLAREMONT	B.	C.	
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
La Forest	182	166	191	Leonhardt	181	167	141
Wieser	165	102	168	H. Fields	203	139	192
Deisler	153	178	163	Day	165	140	146
Snyder	162	222	170	Blanchard	178	184	178
Meyer	190	209	184	Weisker	147	141	149
Total	852	967	876	Total	874	721	806

The Corinthian bowlers completed their schedule in the Columbia League tournament last night by defeating the Bank Clerks and Lotus teams, and secured first place in that series. The Bank Clerks beat the Lotus five. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 190; T. Walters, 181; Warner, 156; Zollinger, 175; Schaeffer, 214. Total, 916.

Bank Clerks' Bowling Club—Miles, 189; Grant, 185; Jenkins, 154; Hill, 168; Gross, 158. Total, 854.

SECOND GAME.—Bank Clerks' Bowling Club—Miles, 161; Grant, 146; Jenkins, 214; Hill, 159; Gross, 162. Total, 842.

Lotus Bowling Club—Munsie, 127; Cruger, 145; Fleming, 159; Keys, 146; Little, 173. Total, 752.

THIRD GAME.—Lotus Bowling Club—Munsie, 157; Cruger, 130; Fleming, 170; Keys, 158; Little, 178. Total, 787.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 201; T. Walters, 167; Warner, 188; Zollinger, 165; Schaeffer, 164. Total, 905.

Colonial Council defeated Samaritan and Metropolitan Councils in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night, and Metropolitan beat Samaritan. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Colonial Council—Davis, 191; Schenck, 171; Wanderer, 150; Darrell, 180; Haun, 170. Total, 862.

Samaritan Council—Nutt, 129; Augenthaler, 142; Hopmann, 123; Armstrong, 107; Strehmel, 152. Total, 653.

SECOND GAME.—Metropolitan—Helwig, 148; Lohr, 135; Winter, 136; Murphy, 170; Stewart, 138. Total, 727.

Samaritan Council—Nutt, 134; Augenthaler, 114; Hopmann, 114; Thalman, 162; Strehmel, 142. Total, 666.

THIRD GAME.—Colonial Council—Davis, 155; Schenk, 163; Wanderer, 110; Darrell, 169; Haun, 184. Total, 781.

Metropolitan Council—Helwig, 118; Lohr, 110; Winter, 121; Murphy, 152; Stewart, 127. Total, 628.

In the Harlem League tournament on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night the Standard bowlers outrolled the New Rochelle and Colonial teams, and the New Rochelles defeated the Colonials, who have completed their series of twenty games without missing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Kohler, 172; Steeves, 149; Allison, 204; Wyman, 171; Kahlsdorf, 179. Total, 875.

New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 175; Carpenter, 146; Scott, 195; Hewes, 184; West, 142. Total, 842.

SECOND GAME.—New Rochelle Bowling Club—Smith, 158; Carpenter, 143; Scott, 156; Hewes, 188; West, 188. Total, 833.

Colonial Bowling Club—O'Brien, 171; Bell, 134; Schaefer, 173; Brautigan, 178; Vogel, 163. Total, 819.

THIRD GAME.—Colonial Bowling Club—O'Brien, 145; Bell, 191; Schaefer, 173; Brautigan, 160; Vogel, 148. Total, 817.

Standard Bowling Club—Kohler, 208; Steeves, 198; Allison, 163; Wyman, 134; Kahlsdorf, 155. Total, 856.

The Fidella five defeated the Bushwick Wheelmen and the Atlantic teams in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night, and the Atlantics also beat the wheelmen. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Shrieber, 200; Landsmann, 158; Van Pelt, 190; Markwell, 170; Butler, 140. Total, 858.

Atlantic Bowling Club—Dordech, 208; Laux, 149; Hamke, 202; Alpenberg, 149; Lancenberg, 208. Total, 916.

SECOND GAME.—Fidella Bowling Club—Dr. S. Timm, 171; Koster, 189; Rothermel, 154; Foege, 201; Amann, 154. Total, 869.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Shrieber, 181; Landsmann, 210; Van Pelt, 145; Markwell, 154; Butler, 148. Total, 838.

THIRD GAME.—Atlantic Bowling Club—Dordech, 184; Laux, 159; Hamke, 183; Alpenberg, 142; Lancenberg, 160. Total, 769.

Fidella Bowling Club—Dr. S. Timm, 146; Koster, 188; Rothermel, 178; Foege, 146; Amann, 155. Total, 813.

In the tournament of the Inter-Club Bowling League of Brooklyn, which was continued last night on the alleys of the six clubs composing the association, the Crescent Athletic Club defeated the Columbian Club by 230 pins, the Carleton Club beat the Knickerbocker Field Club by 53 pins, and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club beat the Aurora Grata Club by 20 pins. The scores:

AT AURORA GRATA CLUB.

First Game—Aurora Grata Club, 793; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 862.

Second Game—Aurora Grata Club, 799; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 733.

Third Game—Aurora Grata Club, 711; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 717.

Total—Aurora Grata Club, 2,303; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 2,312.

AT BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 863; Aurora Grata Club, 831.

SECOND GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 870; Aurora Grata Club, 781.

THIRD GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 782; Aurora Grata Club, 883.

Total—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 2,515; Aurora Grata Club, 2,495.

Grand total—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 4,827; Aurora Grata Club, 4,798.

AT KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 813; Carleton Club, 778.

SECOND GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 752; Carleton Club, 785.

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Field Club, 741; Carleton Club, 923.

Total—Knickerbocker Field Club, 2,306; Carleton Club, 2,486.

AT CARLETON CLUB.

First Game—Carleton Club, 865; Knickerbocker Field Club, 893.

Second Game—Carleton Club, 855; Knickerbocker Field Club, 950.

Third Game—Carleton Club, 904; Knickerbocker Field Club, 894.

Totals—Carleton Club, 2,624; Knickerbocker Field Club, 2,737.

Grand Totals—Carleton Club, 5,110; Knickerbocker Field Club, 5,043.

AT COLUMBIAN CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Columbian Club, 830; Crescent Athletic Club, 828.

SECOND GAME.—Columbian Club, 775; Crescent Athletic Club, 876.

THIRD GAME.—Columbian Club, 810; Crescent Athletic Club, 861.

Total—Columbian Club, 2,415; Crescent Athletic Club, 2,585.

AT CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

FIRST GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 863; Columbian Club, 814.

SECOND GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 818; Columbian Club, 824.

THIRD GAME.—Crescent Athletic Club, 816; Columbian Club, 799.

Total—Crescent Athletic Club, 2,497; Columbian Club, 2,437.

Grand total—Crescent Athletic Club, 5,082; Columbian Club, 4,852.

To Work for Charter Amendments.

The Citizens' Union is taking active steps to secure the enactment by the Legislature of the amendments to the charter proposed by the Charter Revision Commission. President R. Fulton Cutting yesterday sent out letters to civic and political organizations opposed to Tammany Hall asking them to suggest persons to serve on a committee of 250 that is to urge the passage of the Charter Revision Commission's recommendations. No invitations were sent to Republican or Democratic organization men.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:18	Sun sets...5:06	Moon sets...7:50

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:42	Gov. Isl'd...9:04	H. Gate...11:00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:14	Gov. Isl'd...9:35	H. Gate...11:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Caledonian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Columbia, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Georgic, Liverpool	.....	.....
Hyanthes, Argentina, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pocasset, Oran, &c.	.....	.....
St. Fillan's, Antwerp	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hiso, Bordeaux	.....	.....
Hubert, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manitou, London	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	.....	.....
Princess Anne, Norfolk	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan via Progreso	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp via Southampton	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Karlsruhe, Bremen	.....	.....
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mozart, Manchester	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25.

Afghanistan, Melbourne, &c	.....	.....
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Elleric, South Africa	.....	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Yucatan	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jersey City, Bristol	.....	.....
Ydun, Tampico	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26.

Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anna, Havre, &c.	.....	.....
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caracas, San Juan, Venezuela, and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Coronda, Argentine Republic, Uraguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hohenzollern, Genoa and Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iberian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lowther Castle, China, Japan, and Manila	.....	.....
Massapequa, Havre, &c.	.....	.....
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nicolai II., Christiania, &c	.....	.....
Olinda, Matanzas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Pegu, Liverpool, Manzanilles, &c	.....	.....
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	*10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 28, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 19 and up to Feb. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Feb. 3.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 3 up to Feb. 9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Feb. 9, for dispatch per steamer Sierra.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule or closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 22.

Allianca, Colon, Jan. 15.
Antilla, Nassau, Jan. 17.
Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 11.
Britannia, St. Lucia, Jan. 11.
Circassian Prince, Shields, Dec. 24.
Citta di Palermo, Gibraltar, Jan. 3.
Clavendon, Gibraltar, Jan. 7.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 16.
Colorado, Brunswick, Jan. 18.
Edenbridge, Shields, Jan. 4.
El Cid, New Orleans, Jan. 17.
Elleric, Dundee, Jan. 5.
Grangense, Para, Jan. 10.
Iberian, Liverpool, Jan. 10.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 4.
Lemnos, Rotterdam, Jan. 6.
Mexico, Havana, Jan. 19.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Jan. 13.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Jan. 10.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 21.
Puritan, Hamburg, Dec. 28.
Ranza, Algiers, Dec. 26.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Jan. 16.
Vaderland, Cherbourg, Jan. 13.
Victoria, Queenstown, Jan. 4.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

Alexandra, Stettin, Jan. 8.
Alps, Kingston, Jan. 16.
British Trader, Antwerp, Jan. 9.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Jan. 9.
Glenesk, St. Michael's, Jan. 13.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, Jan. 13.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 20.
Ithaka, Havana, Jan. 18.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 23.
Maraval, Port Spain, Jan. 16.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Jan. 16.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, Jan. 16.
Colorado, Hull, Jan. 12.
El Rio, New Orleans, J

PART OF SLEEPING CAR SUSPENDED OVER RIVER

Catastrophe Narrowly Averted Near New Jersey Shore.

ACCIDENT ON A FERRYBOAT

Air Coupling Apparatus Bursts and the St. George Slips Back with a Tremendous Crash.

While twenty passengers slept peacefully in a rear car of the Federal Express yesterday morning, their car, the St. George, slipped backward on its track aboard the transport ferryboat Maryland and hung suspended over the waters of the North River. The Maryland was on her way from the Harlem River terminal of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to the Jersey City end of the Pennsylvania tracks, having aboard five cars of the express train from Boston.

The Maryland, after leaving Harlem at 2:15 o'clock, had reached a point 200 or 300 yards from the New Jersey shore when Quartermaster George Van Gilder heard a crash. He and some of the boat's hands rushed toward the stern of the boat, whence the noise came, and found that the rear car had broken all the chains and cables that held it on the track and had slipped backward until its rear truck, holding the four rear wheels, was hanging over the edge of the boat. There it hung. When the wheels slid over, the guard rail, a long iron bar which, stretching from truck to truck along the bottom of the car, struck the deck. So the car could slip no further.

Capt. Flood, who commanded the ferryboat, was hastily summoned, and, after the engines had been stopped long enough to allow the hands to fasten the detached car firmly in its hanging position, full steam was ordered again, and the boat sped as fast as she could into her slip at the Adams Express Company's dock, four blocks above the ferry slips of the ordinary Pennsylvania Railroad river boats. From there tracks lead through the yards and connect with the elevated railroad structure further down in the city.

Accounts gathered from a deckhand on the Maryland and from people at the terminal of the Harlem Road show that the accident, which the railroad men declare to have been the most remarkable they ever witnessed, and which came so near to being a fearful fatality, was the result of the sudden and unaccountable bursting of the air coupling apparatus joining the St. George and the Santiago, both of which cars were half filled with passengers. These two cars occupied the tracks on the port side of the boat, while the starboard side was filled by another sleeping car, an ordinary passenger coach, and a baggage car. When the air brake gave way, the machinery which fastened the front wheels of the St. George were loosened, and, owing partly to the forward motion of the boat, the resulting backward impetus given to the separated car sent it speeding toward the water.

The tracks on the transport run in an oval course, that part of them that is in the middle of the boat being higher than the end sections. So the detached car had an additional force to push it back. When the report that told of the bursting of the air brake was heard, was followed by a cracking of chains. Four enormous cords of steel, used to tie the front truck to the sides of the transport, snapped as if they had been of twine, instead of three-inch iron. A big cable, running under the connected cars, broke with a sharp report. Two iron "clogs," strong rivets binding the wheels of the rear truck to the rails of the track, went to pieces. The "buffer," a huge wooden beam, placed behind the rear wheels to keep them from slipping, gave way and was pushed into the river with an ominous splash, as if announcing the greater splash of the big car behind it.

But the car, after the rear truck had been carried over the water's edge, came to a standstill. As the truck went over, there was a jar that shook the boat from end to end. But the guard rail struck the deck and the car was forced to a stop because the greater part of its weight remained in the boat.

Not a single passenger inside, according to the story of the deckhand, was awakened, although the jar was terrific. When the boat reached the slip it was after 4 o'clock, and the train was due to leave for Washington and the South at 4:30. Word was hastily sent to the railroad's wrecking department, and it was not long before the wrecking boat, known as Transport No. 3, arrived. But before she began to raise the fallen end of the car into the boat a conductor went inside, and told the passengers that they would have to get out, as it was found necessary to leave the St. George in Jersey City. Suspecting nothing, the travelers, about half of them women, dressed in a hurry, and, when they were ready to move, another car was backed down to the boat and they walked into it. Two or three of them happened at this juncture to go to the back door of the St. George. When they saw that they were hanging over the river, there was a wild rush and some screaming. But the lingerers were few, so their hasty exit was effected without incident.

Soon after the passengers were exchanged, the delay having already stretched over nearly two hours, the St. George was righted, and it was decided not to leave her, as was first intended. She was attached to the regular train, which started on its journey one hour and fifty-five minutes late, at 6:25 A. M. When it pulled out of the station most of the passengers of the unlucky car had not yet heard of the accident, and the few wise ones had recovered from their fright sufficiently to go to sleep again.

Officials of both the railroads were reticent. In Harlem they said that they had not heard of the accident. In Jersey City the questioner was referred to people who had already left the station for their homes out in New Jersey. The deckhand and others who talked did so on the condition that their names should not be used. It was impossible to learn who were the passengers on the car. The train left Boston at 7 P. M. Sunday night, arriving in Harlem at 2:05 A. M. yesterday morning. It was due in Philadelphia at 7 o'clock.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS ADJOURNS

New Jersey Minority Has Not Yet Named Senatorial Candidate.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—No action was taken at the Democratic legislative caucus for the selection of a Senatorial candidate to-night. The caucus adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Democratic members outside of Hudson County who are opposed to ex-Congressman Alvah A. Clark of Somerset, who has the support of the Hudson County members, have been talking of voting for Gen. Richard A. Donnelly of Mercer, but it is said to-night that they would throw their strength to Congressman Allan McDermott of Hudson County, with the hope of forcing the Hudson members to abandon the candidacy of Mr. Clark.

The voting for United States Senator will take place in the two houses to-morrow at noon, and on Wednesday a joint session will be held. The Republicans, of course, will vote for Gen. Sewell, who will be elected to succeed himself.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-night were these:

By Mr. Reed—Prohibiting the swearing off by taxpayers of any indebtedness due to State or National banks.

By Mr. Francis—Making it a misdemeanor to take part in, aid or abet any fight.

By Mr. Francis—Making it a crime to marry any woman against her will or any girl under sixteen years with or without her consent.

Among the bills introduced in the House were these:

By Mr. Lord—Granting soldiers of the Spanish-American war the same tax exemptions as are now allowed soldiers of the rebellion.

By Mr. Fallon—Prohibiting railroads or other corporations from blacklisting discharged employes.

Would Make Hazing a Crime.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—Representative Waite to-night introduced a bill in the House imposing a penalty of one year's imprisonment or $1,000 fine for engaging in any hazing in any college or school whereby a person is injured.

The New Jersey Franchise Tax.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—Mr. Fallon introduced a bill in the House to-night imposing a 3 per cent. franchise tax upon corporations which now pay a 2 per cent. tax.

Another Ballot in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 21.—The sixth ballot in the deadlock for two United States Senators was taken at noon to-day in the joint session of the Legislature, and showed no material change in the situation. For the long term Kenney, Dem., has 22; Addicks, Union Republican, 15; Du Pont, regular Republican, 8; scattering, Republicans, 5; absent, 1 Democrat, 1 Republican. For the short term, Saulsbury, Dem., has 22; Addicks, 15; Richards, Regular Republican, 11; scattering, Republicans, 2; absent, 2.

THE DEAD-LOCK IN NEBRASKA.

Fusionists Plan to Steal a March on the Republicans.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21.—The fusion minority of the Legislature will take advantage of the apparent Republican deadlock to elect two Senators of their own political faith if the opportunity shall present itself. This determination was emphasized to-night, when a fusion caucus was held to outline a plan for future action, and, if necessary, do away with the plan of pairing. This, together with the many absentees on the majority side at to-day's balloting, gave the Republicans a sufficient scare to call for counter-action, and a meeting was held, at which a committee was appointed whose duty it will be to see that no ballot is allowed to be taken unless the Republicans have a clear majority on the floor.

There were few changes in to-day's vote for Senators, and the deadlock is apparently as tight as ever.

Minnesota Democrats Caucus.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 21.—The Democratic members of the State Legislature caucused to-night upon the two United States Senators to be elected and decided to support ex-United States Judge R. R. Nelson for the long term and Senator Charles A. Towne for the short term.

Conrad Gains in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 21.—There was no decisive change in the joint ballot for Senator to-day. Conrad received 16 votes, a gain of 8. His gain came from Duer, who received 11 votes Saturday. There were no other changes of votes.

THE SUBSIDY BILL'S CHANCES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Subsidy bill was not taken up in the Senate to-day, and the assumption of the subsidy press bureau is that its chances for early passage are thereby hastened. The ground for this assumption is the expectation that the Legislative Appropriation bill will be passed before 2 o'clock to-morrow, and that then the Shipping bill will have a clear way until it is passed or the Indian Appropriation bill is ready to take its place as the order of business.

Not until the Senate has shown its interest in the Legislative bill will it be safe to assert that it will be passed to-morrow at 2 o'clock or any other hour, but it seems that if it is not passed to-morrow, the Subsidy bill is to have a chance after 2 o'clock.

The programme that keeps the Subsidy bill before the Senate and in the public eye will be adhered to until it is found to be impossible to dispose of it, and then it will be abandoned as a pretense that it is useless to keep it up any longer. The advocates of the bill, who are determined to allow no bill at all speechmaking against the bill as "filibustering," do not seem to be willing to have the measure analyzed. This even when it is known that several Republicans, some of whom have proposed amendments very distasteful to the Senators who made the original bill, desire to be heard and to have instructive replies made to their inquiries about the purpose of some of the provisions in the bill.

There is little doubt that if the bill could be brought to a vote, even without discussion, it could get a majority of the votes of the Senate, providing the amendment proposed by Senator McMillan and desired by Senators Spooner, Aldrich, and others, were accepted. But these Senators desire, as much as the Populists who are expected to offer the most determined resistance, that the bill shall be so discussed as to show to the Western people, who do not fully support the subsidy plan, that the theory is right and the proposed application of it just and equitable.

It was hoped by the most directly interested persons that it would not be necessary to show by comparisons and tables of benefits that the advantages of the subsidy scheme would inure to a few corporations, and the opponents of the bill say that they think two weeks will be well used if they are devoted to analysis of the bald provisions of the bill.

Much interest is felt in ascertaining what will be the fate of the McMillan amendment cutting out the tank ships of the Standard Oil Company, and the other amendment reducing the subsidy to be paid to the high speed vessels. It is not expected that a vote on either of these propositions will be had soon. The speeches at first are expected to be general, and not until the Bill is taken up by sections will there be close analysis of the particulars of the measure.

ACTS ON HARLAN NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of James S. Harlan to be Attorney General of Porto Rico. The final vote was reached after a discussion of more than two hours' duration, and when announced stood 43 to 21 in favor of confirmation. All the Republicans cast their votes in the affirmative, and two or three Democrats voted with them.

The session was characterized by a spirited colloquy between Senators Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) and Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) in which bitter personal language was used. The controversy between them grew out of a letter written by Senator Chandler in 1877, and which was read by Senator Pettigrew, (Silver, S. D.,) concerning the controversy over the Hayes-Tilden election, in which reference was made to the part taken by Senator Hawley and Justice Harlan (neither then occupying his present place) in the settlement of the Louisiana controversy of that time.

In that letter Mr. Chandler stated that a commission of which those two gentlemen were members had been sent to Louisiana by President Hayes to destroy the Packard State Government. This having been accomplished, Mr. Chandler said the President then undertook to "recognize" the members of the commission, giving Gen. Harlan the appointment of an Associate Justice and offering Gen. Hawley the place of Director of the Paris Exposition, which the latter had declined, Mr. Chandler said, because of the inadequacy of the salary.

When this point in the article was reached, Mr. Hawley interrupted in somewhat excited manner to denounce the statement as false, which he did in very emphatic and plain language. Mr. Chandler replied in like manner, saying that the article had been prepared by him twenty-three years ago; that it had never before been contradicted, and that he still stood by it. He added that the whole subject was ancient history and announced his intention to vote for Mr. Harlan's confirmation.

Senators Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) and Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) made brief speeches. Mr. Mason spoke of Mr. Harlan's qualifications as a lawyer and said that he did not think anything less of Justice Harlan because of his attachment for his family. Mr. Spooner said there appeared to be no opposition except that of Senator Pettigrew. Referring to Senator Spooner's remarks, Mr. Pettigrew quoted extracts from editorials in a number of newspapers in reprobation of Mr. Harlan's nomination. He said he had no purpose to delay a vote, and when he concluded the ballot was taken.

Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) gave notice that to-morrow he will move an executive session for the consideration of the Spanish treaty.

HOW KRUEGER SETTLED CLAIMS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—During the session of the Senate to-day Mr. Turner (Fus., Washington,) offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with public interest, information of what steps have been taken by the State Department to protect the rights of R. E. Brown, a citizen of the United States, in the matter of his claim against the South African Republic, together with copies of all correspondence and papers relating thereto.

Mr. Turner made a statement regarding the case which indicated that a story of almost romantic interest lay behind the resolution he had offered. R. E. Brown was an American engineer, who went to South Africa eight years ago. He located a large number of gold mining claims in Witfontein, adopting up-to-date essentially American methods in his work. He was deprived of the claims by order of the South African authorities, and instituted suit against them for $1,850,000. The case was decided by the South African courts in favor of Mr. Brown, his contention being upheld upon every point, notwithstanding the order of President Krüger withdrawing the claims held by Mr. Brown from location.

The judgment of the court so incensed President Krüger and the Volks Raad that the Judges were removed summarily from office. Subsequently the new court dismissed the case of Mr. Brown, and he was invited to institute a new suit. Realizing that the court was packed against him he decided to appeal to his own Government for justice, and with a view to securing his rights as defined by the highest court of the Transvaal Republic.

Mr. Turner said the claims of Mr. Brown now were worth $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. In view of the Governmental change that has taken place in the Transvaal, Mr. Turner said, the idea of his resolution was to press upon Great Britain the claim of Mr. Brown and to ascertain what steps had been taken by this Government in regard to it since Great Britain had assumed the responsibilities of sovereignty over that territory. The resolution was adopted.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—No business of special importance was transacted by the Senate to-day in open session. An executive session of more than two hours' duration was held and sixty-six pages of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill were completed before adjournment.

When in the reading of the bill the paragraph was reached appropriating $10,000 to keep open the Library of Congress from 2 o'clock until 10 P. M. on each Sunday, Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) said he desired to enter his protest against the opening of the library on Sunday. Congress, it seemed to him, had dealt very generously with the library and the people of the District of Columbia, and the latter ought to be satisfied that the library was open thirteen hours each week day.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) replied that the proposed amendment had been recommended by two committees of the Senate and by the Librarian of Congress. Personally, he could see no better way for persons sojourning in Washington or for residents here to spend a few hours on Sunday than in the Library of Congress. The amendment was agreed to without division.

HOUSE PASSES SEVERAL BILLS.

Among Them Is One to Provide a Home for Aged Negroes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House to-day, after devoting some time to District of Columbia business, passed a number of bills under suspension of the rules. They were to provide a home for aged and infirm colored people out of the fund now in the Treasury to the credit of deceased colored soldiers, amounting to about $230,000; to establish a branch soldiers' home at Johnson City, Washington County, Tenn., and to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico from $3,000 to $4,000.

A bill to give citizens of foreign countries the right to sue in the Court of Claims for indemnity for alleged injuries, which had been recommended by the State Department, was disastrously beaten.

ANOTHER STEP IN NEELY CASE.

State Department Issues Warrant for His Surrender.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The State Department to-day issued a warrant for the surrender to the Cuban authorities of C. W. F. Neely, charged with embezzlement. This warrant was submitted to the officials of the War Department, who in turn transmitted it to the Department of Justice. It will be next placed in the hands of United States Marshal Henkel of the Southern District of New York, who will see that Neely is safely delivered to the judicial authorities at Havana.

In accordance with an understanding reached between Judge Lacombe and Neely's counsel, the prisoner will not be removed to a Government transport before next Tuesday.

TARDY GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

Treasury Department Finds Out How Many Come In Late.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Treasury Department is understood to have under consideration a circular to the chiefs of division and other officials directing the enforcement of stringent regulations as to tardy clerks. In what form this circular will go out, or whether it will go out at all, are matters not yet determined.

The time of arrival of all clerks was taken by the watchmen of the Treasury at the different doors this morning. All clerks who arrived at 9 o'clock or after were detained, and their names and room taken. They will have to give an explanation of their tardiness. The record, however, is better than when the same thing was done about a week ago. This morning only 39 clerks out of nearly 3,000 were late. When the time was taken last week there were 116 late arrivals.

At intervals since the abolition of time clerks, the time of the arriving clerks has been taken by the watchmen, but the system was not kept up with any purpose in view, and was begun again last week. Secretary Gage is said to hold that a clerk should be at his desk at 9 o'clock, and not be coming in the door at that hour.

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Receives Seventeen Applications for Clemency; Grants Three.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—President McKinley to-day received seventeen applications for pardons, and granted three applications, remitted one fine, and commuted three sentences:

George H. Shiffler, clerk and teller of the First National Bank of Lebanon, Penn., sentenced May 18, 1899, to five years in the Eastern Penitentiary for misapplication of the funds, is granted a commutation of sentence to two years. The President believes Shiffler's sentence was excessive. The amount of his defalcation was but $624, while that of the cashier of the bank at about the same time was more than $100,000. The cashier, Hoffer, was given only six years.

Willis B. Hoch, who was sentenced to six years and six months for embezzling $5,000 from the South Bethlehem National Bank at South Bethlehem, Penn., Nov. 22, 1897, is granted a commutation to four years with good behavior. It was shown that Hoch was implicated with the cashier in concealing the latter's stealings from the bank officials. The cashier fled, and Hoch, learning this fact, seized a package of money from the vaults and escaped. He shortly afterward returned the money and gave himself up to the authorities. The President believes Hoch has been sufficiently punished.

PHILIPPINE SCHOOLS' ACT.

Commission Passes the Law—Teaching of Religious Doctrines in School Buildings Prohibited.

MANILA, Jan. 21.—The act establishing the Department of Public Instruction was passed by the Philippine Commission unanimously to-day, after a debate between Commissioner Moses and Judge Taft (President of the commission) over the section permitting religious instruction in schoolhouses.

The Commissioners originally were unanimously in favor of the section, but Commissioner Moses became convinced it was not wise, and to-day he offered an amendment prohibiting the teaching of religious doctrines in school buildings. He declared the commission would disregard its instructions concerning the separation of Church and State if the "questionable provision" were enacted. The Commissioner characterized as groundless the fears that Catholic children would not attend the public schools unless religious instruction was permitted. He said the experience with the Philippine schools had already demonstrated this.

Referring to arguments of the Central Catholics in favor of Catholic instructors exclusively, Commissioner Moses insisted that a compromise was inadvisable when one of the parties was predisposed against a compromise.

Judge Taft offered a substitute permitting teaching thrice weekly by priests and ministers to pupils whose parents desired such instruction, and prescribing the dismissal of teachers who attempt to influence pupils religiously, and the suspension of the privilege of priests and ministers whose teachings create disloyalty or disorder.

Concerning the alleged disobedience of the Administration's instructions, Judge Taft said the question would be whether such use of school buildings would involve a tax on the people. He cited the fact that the school buildings were used for political and religious purposes, notwithstanding the opposing attitude of the Federal Party leaders. The Judge said he did not believe a majority of the party or of the people was opposed to it. He believed the opposition was caused chiefly by fear of ecclesiastical control. The Judge did not believe the heirarchy of the Church would approve of the radical propositions of the Central Catholics. If experience proved the wisdom of repealing the section it would at least be after the Government had shown that it is neither pro-Protestant nor pro-Catholic.

Commissioner Ide voted with Commissioner Moses against Judge Taft on the substitute, explaining that he doubted whether the substitute would accomplish the purpose sought.

After the adoption of the substitute the bill was passed unanimously.

The United States Philippine Commission consists of Judge William H. Taft of Ohio; Gen Luke E. Wright of Tennessee, Prof. Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Henry C. Ide of Vermont, and Bernard Moses of California.

Sympathy for Filipinos and Boers.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 21.—The House spent an hour to-day discussing a resolution extending sympathy to the Filipinos in their "heroic struggle for freedom." The resolution was amended so as to include the Boers by a vote of 53 to 30, and then was adopted, cheers following the final vote.

THE CUBAN CONVENTION.

Nothing in the Proposed Constitution About Future Relations with This Country.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—The Central Committee of the Cuban Constitutional Convention reported at the public session of the convention to-day the proposed constitution. The document contains some modifications of the original draft. After it had been read the convention adjourned until Thursday.

It is understood that the members of the Central Committee are not unanimous with reference to several features of the scheme, and that there is likely to be considerable discussion before final acceptance.

The proposed constitution does not contain any provisions regarding the future relations between the United States and Cuba.

EFFECT OF CLOSING CANTEENS.

Whether Hotels on Government Reservations May Sell Liquor Is a Mooted Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The abolition of the canteen on Government reservations may prove embarrassing in a way that has just occurred to some officers at the War Department. There are tenants of the Government in the hotel business both at West Point and Fort Monroe, one at the former place and three at the latter. At Fort Monroe there are two large hotels, the Chamberlin and the Hygeia. Both have bars, as do all the other hotels at both points. The buildings are on the Government reservation and are said to come within the limits of the strict provisions of the army bill against the sale of spirituous and malt liquors on Government premises.

According to one authority these establishments, although managed by private individuals, are subject to exactly the same rules and regulations as apply to the army.

The canteens at the Soldiers' Home near Hampton and at Fort Monroe have been very prosperous, and, according to the officers in charge, have been beneficial in their operations, preventing the soldiers from frequenting the haunts of vice outside the reservations. The profits from the canteen at Fort Monroe, averaging about $800 a month, have been divided among the various batteries pro rata, and have enabled the enlisted men to obtain many luxuries which they would not have otherwise obtained.

It is admitted that the abolition of the canteens will not prevent the soldiers from drinking. The only difference will be that the men will get their liquor in Phoebus, and it is said that the saloon keepers of that small town are making elaborate arrangements for an increase of trade after the law goes into effect.

The question as to whether the hotels on the reservations in question will have to close their bars and suspend the sale of liquors entirely after the act takes effect has not yet been formally presented to the War Department, and the officials show a disinclination to discuss the matter in any of its phases, under existing conditions. It is possible that the question will be settled by the conferrees of the two Houses who have the bill under consideration. Adverse action would undoubtedly have a most disastrous effect on the business of the hotels.

It is said by some Representatives that under the rulings of the Inter-State Commerce Commission it might be possible to serve guests at the hotels with liquors purchased beyond the limits of the reservation and brought in in original packages, although this might be held to be an evasion of the law.

Conference on the Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House to-day disagreed to the Senate amendments to the Army Reorganization bill, and agreed to a conference. Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Mr. Brownlow, (Rep., Tenn.,) and Mr. Hay, (Dem., Va.,) were appointed conferrees.

THE BAILEY DISABLED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The torpedo boat Bailey has come to grief again. The accident which disabled her in this case was peculiar. While lying at Newport, about to undertake a trial trip, the intense cold froze the water in her boilers, bursting a number of the tubes. The boat has been sent back to New York for repairs, and the trial board has been ordered home.

It is probable that the boat cannot be made ready for another trial before Spring.

REVOLVER SHOTS MEET.

The United States Revolver Association, at the annual meeting of the organization, held at 285 Fifth Avenue last night, considered and finally rejected the proposition that it should unite with the National Rifle Association. The question was discussed in every detail and phase, several members urging on the meeting the advantages to be gained by the union, but the majority favored continuing as a separate association.

The members present were Lieut. R. H. Sayre of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard State of New York; A. L. A. Himmelwright, Dr. C. T. Adams, C. H. Chapman of Brooklyn, Capt. Daniel C. Develin of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard State of New York; Guy C. Robinson, C. F. Small of Hartford, Conn., Dr. John Morrison, and Dr. W. G. Hudson. Members represented by proxies were F. W. Green of Hartford, Conn.; W. A. Smith, Z. C. Talbott, A. L. Smith, and J. R. Calkins, all of Springfield, Mass.; W. Almy of South Portsmouth, R. I.; J. W. Shirley of Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Fort of Ellicott City, Md., and J. B. Crabtree of Springfield, Mass. After the annual reports of officers, all showing an encouraging condition of the club's affairs, had been read, the election of officers for the coming year was held and resulted in the selection of the following: President—Lieut. R. H. Sayre; Vice President—Dr. W. G. Hudson; Secretary and Treasurer—E. E. Patridge of Boston; Members of the Executive Committee—A. L. A. Himmelwright and J. B. Crabtree with the President, Vice President, and Secretary.

A number of changes in the constitution of the association were agreed upon in conformity with a report by a Committee on Revision of the Constitution, the most important of which was in connection with a resolution which stated the purpose of the association to remove any impression that may have gone out that the United States Revolver Association is simply a New York club. To that end it was decided to appoint an additional committee to act with the Executive Committee, which shall be composed of from ten to fifteen members, these to be chosen from the representative revolver shooters of the Middle West and South, the idea being to take the government of revolver shooting under the association out of the hands of any committee that might be considered as representative of the East only.

It was decided by resolution that the association shall be incorporated, and the members of the Executive Committee were authorized to take steps toward securing a charter for the club. The committee was instructed to report to the association some time during the Sportsman's Show, which will be held in Madison Square Garden in March.

A communication from the agent of the Colt Arms Company stated that rifle and revolver competitions will be held during the Sportsman's Show, in which trophies will be offered, one for the indoor championship of the United States with the revolver and the other for a similar championship with the pistol. The United States Revolver Association was requested and agreed to conduct both matches. The next meeting will be at the Sportsman's Show.

HELENA AWAITS VERDICT

Marshall Case Closed, but Jury Wrestles Long on Climate Question.

MORE AFFIDAVITS ARE READ

Mayor and Other Officials Take a Hand in the Fight—Bones and Bodies from the Mississippi.

The good people of Helena, Ark., will not know until some time to-morrow whether their prompt rallying to the support of the town in the attack made on its healthfulness was of any avail or not before a New York jury. For three days a jury in the Supreme Court has been listening to testimony in an action brought by Mrs. Susie A. Marshall, a dressmaker of this city, against Simon Seelig of the firm of Seelig, Bruen & Co. of Helena.

Mrs. Marshall wishes $5,000 damages from Mr. Seelig. She went to Helena to take charge of the dressmaking department in the store, but only remained three months, alleging that the place was not what it had been represented to be. If Mrs. Marshall had confined her allegations to the strictly business part of the proposition she might not have had arrayed against her the entire town of Helena, from Mayor down; but when she asserted that the place was unhealthy, and that you could find malarial and other microbes waiting on every street corner ready to seize you, the citizens of the town rose up in arms. Men and women alike made affidavits picturing Helena as the most delightful Winter and Summer resort in the world. The jury was evidently puzzled over these affidavits and the other testimony submitted.

After being out for over three hours, the jury failed to decide whether Helena is healthy or not, so Justice Blanchard, before whom the case was tried, ordered a sealed verdict, and, as the Court will not sit to-day, the question that is all-important to the people of Helena will not be made public until to-morrow.

Of the immense bundles of affidavits submitted by Lawyers Jesse Epstein and M. S. Hyman, representing the defendant, Seelig, or rather Helena, only a few were read yesterday. The deposition of Frank D. Clancy, who appears to be the Pooh-Bah of Helena, as he holds the offices of Chief of Police, Street Commissioner, and Health Officer, was the first read.

Chief Clancy describes Helena as a delightful town of about 9,000 inhabitants, situated on the Mississippi River, and says that the death rate is only from 11 to 15 per 1,000, and that it is in the best of sanitary condition. As to why he is able to judge of the sanitary condition, he says: "My business requires that I should be over every part of the city. I am constantly riding backward and forward over the city and constantly mixing with the people." Mr. Clancy further says that there was not a death in Helena from June to November, 1897, the year Mrs. Marshall was there, and that the city was exceptionally clean, owing to the yellow fever scare further down the river, and that he personally posted guards all about the city.

James A. Tappen, who was elected Mayor in 1889, but resigned, says: "The sanitary condition of Helena is as good as that of any city of its size."

N. J. Frizon, the present Mayor, corroborates Mr. Tappen. G. T. Updegraff, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Arkansas Midland Railroad and a member of the City Council, says: "Helena is as healthy as any city depending on surface drainage." Lee Pendergrass, an Alderman, says the same thing. Dr. Charles R. Shinault and Dr. Montague Fink represent the medical profession of Helena in the depositions.

Dr. Fink, in answer to some cross-interrogatories, admitted that the river had an unpleasant habit of washing up bones and bodies from the old cemetery of Helena, but now a new cemetery had been established, and as fast as the bones were washed up they were removed to the new place of interment.

There were any number of affidavits from laymen, which were not read.

In fact, the bundles submitted to the Court showed the intense feeling of the people of the little town over the attack made on it.

A. L. Squires and E. P. Lyon represented Mrs. Marshall in the case, and they rested content with the testimony given by Mrs. Marshall and her husband as to the malarial tendencies of Helena.

MARGARET LOUISA HOME.

The Margaret Louisa Home, for Temporarily Homeless Women celebrated its tin, or tenth, anniversary yesterday. The whole house, which had been decorated for the occasion, was thrown open to guests, who came and went all the afternoon. There were 2,000 invitations sent out, and it seemed sometimes from the crowded rooms that the entire number was present. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, the founder of the home, received the guests with the members of the Margaret Louisa Home Committee and Miss J. P. Cattell, the House Superintendent.

One of the pleasant features of the occasion was the presentation to Miss Cattell by Mrs. Shepard of a silver loving cup in recognition of her services in the home. It bore the following inscription:

To Miss J. P. Cattell, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the opening of the Margaret Louisa Home, with sincere appreciation of her ten years of faithful service as Superintendent, from Margaret Louise Shepard, January 20, 1901.

A facsimile of the Margaret Louisa Home in tin, an exact representation of the outside of the building, even to the large lanterns at the doors, was a gift to Mrs. Shepard from the committee—Mrs. R. A. Dorman, Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Mrs. E. F. Hatfield, Mrs. Robert Jaffray, Jr., Mrs. W. C. Lyford, Mrs. W. H. Humphrey, Mrs. R. McNamee, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Russell Stebbins, and Miss M. A. Stimson. A tin loving cup and a little tin dish were other gifts to Miss Cattell, with a pretty silver-handled umbrella from the chambermaids and laundresses in the building, and an electric night lamp from the maids in the restaurant.

"The home has fulfilled all our expectations," Mrs. Shepard said, speaking of its ten years of work. "I did not expect that we should be obliged to turn so many people away, but there is a great need of such places in the city. I wish there were many more. Very few changes have been made in the building during the years, only those small ones that are never discovered until a house is occupied. The home has seemed to meet the needs of the people we intended it should. We have had many teachers and nurses here, among others. It may be at times that women have come here who could afford to go elsewhere, but they should leave the rooms for those who need them."

City's Need of State Insane Pavilion.

The Charities Department, owing to the crowded condition of its institutions, is anxious to get possession of the building on Blackwell's Island now occupied as the women's pavilion of the State Hospital for the Insane. There are five wooden pavilions, two brick structures, and one of stone. The State was ordered to vacate these five years ago, and was given until Feb. 28, 1901, to make other provisions for the patients. The State Commissioner of Lunacy has informed Commissioner Keller that he will move as many patients as possible to Ward's Island, but asks for an extension of time until the new structure at Central Islip, L. I., is ready.

Fire Wipes Out Montana Town.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 21.—Local insurance agents have received advices from interested parties that the town of Wickes, between Helena and Butte, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. Communication with the place by telegraph and telephone has been cut off, but it has been learned that nothing was spared. The town was situated in a gulch, and the 125 or 150 frame buildings were completely swept away. The town was not largely populated, a majority of the inhabitants having moved away with the closing of the silver mines. No fatalities are reported.

Ex-Alderman Parks Again Held.

Ex-Alderman Charles Parks of Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, was again held yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court to the Grand Jury on a charge of felonious assault preferred by George Werner of 1,000 Forest Avenue. Parks was indicted once before on the same charge by the October Grand Jury. Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, dismissed the indictment upon motion of District Attorney Gardiner.

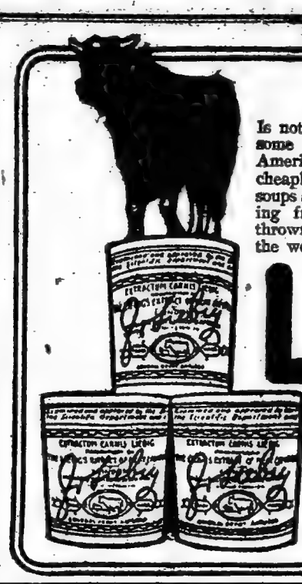

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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, at such time as he may designate, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Ammon A. Augur, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieut. John McA. Palmer, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieut. John C. McArthur, Tenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Oliver S. Eskridge, Eighteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Frank R. Lang, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieut. Edgar A. Myer, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieut. Harry A. Woodruff, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Albert C. Osborn, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieut. Harry C. Williams, Fifteenth Infantry.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Jacob E. Rawles, Third Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as he may designate, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Carver Howland, Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. William Wallace, Seventh Infantry; First Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieut. Elmer W. Clark, Eighteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Charles L. Bent, Seventh Infantry; First Lieut. Murray Baldwin, Eighteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Perry L. Miles, Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Otho B. Rosenbaum, Seventh Infantry; Second Lieut. Fred Van S. Chamberlain, Second Infantry.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. William P. Hall, Assistant Adjutant General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, at such time as he may designate, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Americus Mitchell, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. Howard S. Avery, Fourteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Edgar R. Yule, Second Infantry.

Major Carroll Mercer, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General Department of California, for assignment to duty in the Subsistence Department in connection with troops returning from the Philippine Islands.

Orders of Aug. 17, 1900, to Major William W. Robinson, Jr., Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, (now Major, Quartermaster, United States Army,) are so amended as to direct him to proceed to Honolulu and assume the duty of Depot Quartermaster at that place; to report to the commanding General, Department of California, and, under instructions from the Quartermaster General, to assume charge of the transport service at Honolulu.

Orders of Jan. 9 are amended to read as follows: "Second Lieut. Carlos W. Pierce, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States to take effect Feb. 28, his services being no longer required."

The following named officers will report to Lieut. Col. George R. Rodney, Fourth Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., at such time as he may designate, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, Twenty-second Infantry; Capt. Frank De L. Carrington, First Infantry; Capt. Richard H. Wilson, Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. John F. Stephens, Tenth Infantry; First Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, First Artillery; Second Lieut. James D. Reams, First Infantry; Second Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, First Infantry; Second Lieut. Ernest E. Haskell, Twenty-first Infantry; Second

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
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TALK IT TO DEATH.

There are barely five weeks more of this session of Congress, and this means not more than twenty-five days for general legislation, including all the appropriation bills. In these circumstances, if the honest opponents of the outrageous Subsidy bill cannot use up all the available time in pertinent discussion of its innumerable faults and vicious provisions we greatly underrate their powers.

We regret to see that the Democratic Senators have, as reported, agreed not to make what are called dilatory speeches against the bill. We can see no reason why they should not carry the discussion to the furthest logical point, with the expectation and intention of defeating a vote on the bill. It is true that there probably is a majority in its favor in the Senate and that none of the votes there are likely to be changed by debate. But debate is public, is fully reported, and is intended quite as much for the people as for the Senate. The subsidy grab is a complex and ingenious scheme for using public money for private ends. It must take time to expose it fully and make the average citizen understand its intricate trickery. The opposition Senators are in a position to do this, and it is their right and duty to do it at any length that may be convenient to them. The Democrats in the Senate ought not to hamper themselves in this duty.

If this were a public measure as to which parties were divided it would be well, after reasonable debate, to submit to the majority. But it is in no sense a public measure at all. It is a private job of the most impudent sort, from which the public will get nothing and is expected to get nothing. To all practical intents it is a steal and should be defeated by any and all means allowed by law and the rules of the Senate.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA IN CHINA.

The London Saturday Review undoubtedly reflects the feeling of a considerable part of the English people in the following remarks in its issue of Jan. 12:

> We wish we could believe that the views of THE NEW YORK TIMES represent those of the Government and the people; if hostility against England were not the keynote of American action in China, they would. The common sense of THE TIMES sees that America has at least equal interest with England in opposing the plans of Russia in Manchuria, and her defiance of the rights of all the world. We said last week, referring to the favor America has shown to Russia all through the Chinese imbroglio, that it is not obvious what America will gain by the Russifying of Manchuria. THE TIMES addresses the American public in similar language to that of the China League and tells them that they ought to awake to the peril which threatens their trade in North China; and goes a step further than the League by asserting that the United States, England, Japan, and Germany ought to co-operate in Peking. It is the ignorant and perverse action of the States that has prevented this combination, at least in the case of England and Japan; and if it had existed, the Russian coup in Manchuria would not have been made. If America would only sink her passions and her prejudices, she might still do something for her own interests and those of the other Powers.

We do not know on what evidence The Review bases its statement that "it is the ignorant and perverse action of the States that has prevented a combination" between England, Japan, and Germany for co-operation in Peking. In another article in the same issue The Review speaks of the open door and the territorial integrity of China as the objects of such a combination; declares that the British Nation has thoroughly grasped these ideas, and censures the British Government for not providing means to secure them. To these ideas the American Government has long been conspicuously and faithfully bound, and has been ready to co-operate with any and all other Governments to secure them by any practical and rational means. The first and most mischievous step that tended to make the preservation of the territorial integrity of China difficult was the bombardment and destruction of the forts at Taku. In this all the other Powers took part and the United States refused to take part. The second set of measures that tended to defeat the two purposes cherished by the United States consisted of the looting and murders in Peking by the troops of the Powers and the subsequent cruel and unjustifiable punitive expeditions throughout the Province of Pe-chi-Li. In these Great Britain took a limited part, Germany the chief part, and Japan and the United States no part whatever. The third step in the unfortunate process was the making of the demands on China "irrevocable," when it was well known that the Powers could only enforce such demands by the practical conquest and almost certain disintegration of China. In this step our Government was entangled by the blunder of its Minister. We think that it could and should have disavowed his action and stood by its previous declaration. But that was deemed impracticable at Washington, largely because all other Powers, including Great Britain, were opposed to it. On this record we fail to see the indication of any "passions and prejudices" that have prevented co-operation with Great Britain or any other Power to secure the open door and the territorial integrity of China.

As to checking the aggressions of Russia in Manchuria, that is certainly desirable in the interest of the open door and for the maintenance of the territorial integrity of China, and we believe, as we have said, that our Government should do all that it properly can do in co-operation with Great Britain, Germany, and Japan to accomplish it. But it is to be remarked in the first place that there has not been the slightest indication on the part of either of these three Powers that they would engage in the business. In the second place it must be remembered that of the four Powers named the United States is the only one that has with regard to Russia no relations or interests not common to all. Each of the others has its own difficulties as to Russia, not in any way connected with China and not shared by any other. If Russia were checked by such a combination she would instantly turn for compensation or possibly for revenge to the points at which these Powers are exposed—to Persia and India for effect on England, to her European boundaries to reach Germany, and to Korea to touch Japan. At what stage in the resulting complications could the United States withdraw from the combination?

The mere question suggests the enormous difficulty and the extreme delicacy of the whole problem. In any case, we think that it is clear that our Government has in no sense been "ignorant and perverse" in the policy it has pursued or proposed in China, and that effective co-operation would certainly not have been less practicable had its counsels been listened to.

GERMAN PROTECTION AGAINST AMERICA.

It will lead to errors of judgment and perhaps to grave mistakes of policy if the Washington authorities should take Germany quite seriously in its ambitious plans to cripple this country and restrict our industrial growth and commercial expansion. Primarily, the Germans do not understand that behind what they are pleased to regard as an intolerable aggressiveness are resources and advantages with which equal competition is impossible. Germany is naturally a poor country. Much of her soil is sterile, and that which is not has been impoverished by persistent and, to a great extent, unscientific cultivation. Her material resources are strictly limited and so well controlled by syndicates that the stimulus of free competition in their development does not exist. Her territory has been the battle ground of Europe for centuries, and the appalling waste of war has consumed the energies of generations in replacements. The burdens of a military establishment out of all proportion to the national wealth or to population makes her taxation necessarily heavy. In view of these handicaps the progress of Germany during the past twenty-five years has been wonderful, and her industrial triumphs much more remarkable than those of more favored nations. It naturally causes her people great chagrin to discover that the national prosperity rests upon a narrow and unstable foundation, and that the reaction from a too rapid development has given rise to extremely disquieting conditions, threatening panic and disaster, which can scarcely be averted unless an end of the Chinese complication can be reached quickly and safely.

The typical German is not patient in matters which touch his national pride or menace his material welfare, but he is astonishingly so in permitting the landowning nobility to dominate the economic policy of the German Empire to the disadvantage of every other class. He will get over that in a few years more, no doubt. For example, the law proposed by the German Agrarians materially increasing the import duties on grains, especially wheat, is favored as a measure of domestic protection and because it is believed it will injure the American farmer. The typical German has been made to believe it would be a great thing to make his country independent of all other countries in its food supplies. No doubt it would; but it cannot be done until there is a readjustment of the relation between the number of people to be fed and the area of land available to profitable cultivation. The expectation that higher duties on breadstuffs will turn the attention of the German farmer to wheat and induce him to cultivate the now barren and waste places for crops of that staple is not likely to be realized. The increase of production cannot possibly keep pace with the annual increase of population, nor make up the present shortage of breadstuffs necessitating importations to the value of over $58,000,000 per annum. The net result can only be to increase the price of food to the German consumer; and while the land-owning class is likely to be well satisfied with this, the food-consuming classes are not.

How it will affect German industry can be foretold without difficulty. Increased cost of living will mean higher wages for labor. With higher wages the manufacturers will find their costs increased and their hold on what trade they now have in the American markets proportionately weakened. They send a great many manufactured articles to this country which are by no means indispensable, but are salable because cheap. If not cheap they would not be salable at all, for as the rule they have not quality to commend them. This would a good deal more than offset any possible advantage the nation could gain from the increased prosperity of the farmers. There is also the possibility that the United States will endeavor to emphasize the economic lesson to be thus learned by discriminating duties against German manufactures. This is not the policy of our Government, but it might become so with very little more provocation than Germany has already given in her absurd and disingenuous restrictions upon the importation of American meats, fruits, and vegetables, and her hypercritical scrutiny of all food products from this side of the Atlantic. This is very well understood in business circles. To the insistent demands of the Agrarians are opposed the interests of the industrial and commercial classes, who are perfectly well aware that what the farmers gain in higher prices the rest of the nation will pay for in the loss of exports, since to prosper as an exporting nation Germany must have cheap food and cheap raw materials. This conflict will work out its own natural and proper solution in time—the sooner if foreign pressure is not brought to bear to influence the issue.

We trust that the President and Congress will be extremely patient with Germany under present conditions. She is navigating dangerous waters, with worse trouble ahead. The German people are our very good friends, after all, and possibly the time is not far distant when, as Consul General MASON puts it: "Rivals thus endowed and equipped can surely afford to sink all petty jealousies and resentments, and meet each other in a spirit of manly emulation and mutual respect."

A CONFUSION OF DATES.

GEORGE WASHINGTON was born on Feb. 11, Old Style, in the year 1732. In the present year and century the difference between Old Style and New Style is thirteen days. The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birth, therefore, falls on the 24th of February, not on the 22d, which the laws of every State but one in the Union have made a holiday for its commemoration. A similar possibility of confusion arises in respect to every date and event in English or American history occurring previous to the year 1752. During the nineteenth century the difference between New Style and Old Style was only twelve days. During the twentieth century and until the year 2100 we must add thirteen days to Old Style dates to bring them up to New Style.

The history of the formation of the calendar makes this plain. JULIUS CAESAR, with the best astronomical help he could get, attempted to construct a calendar in which the months would forever keep company with the same seasons. He adopted 365¼ days as the length of the year. It was to take up the fraction that an extra day, the 29th, was added to the month of February in every year divisible by four—our leap year. CAESAR'S year was 11¼ minutes too long, which amounted to one entire day in 128 years. By the time of the Council of Nice, in the year 325, the vernal equinox, which by the adjustment of the Julian calendar had at first fallen on March 25, had backed around to the 21st. The matter got worse as the centuries sped on, until in 1582 Pope GREGORY XIII. amended the calendar and introduced what is known as the New Style.

In that year the vernal equinox fell on March 11. GREGORY fixed the date of the equinox at the day on which it fell in the year of the Council of Nice, which was March 21. To adjust the calendar to this fixed natural date he ordered that ten days should be dropped, the day following the 4th of October, 1582, being called the 15th, instead of the 5th. Then, to prevent a further drifting away from this adjustment, he ordered that the leap year intercalation should be omitted three times in every 400 years, the centurial years not divisible by 400 without a remainder to be common years, not bissextile, or leap years. GREGORY'S year is only 26 seconds longer than the true solar year, a difference that would amount to a day in about 4,000 years.

Between the Old Style, or Julian calendar, and the New Style, or Gregorian calendar, there was a difference of ten days in the sixteenth century, the Pope having dropped just that number of days from the month of October. The year 1600 was a leap year in both calendars, being divisible by 4 and by 400. So the difference continued at ten days through the seventeenth century. But 1700 was a leap year in the Julian calendar and a common year in the Gregorian. February had 29 days according to the one and only 28 according to the other. The difference between Old and New Style was thereby increased in the eighteenth century to eleven days. Halting over Feb. 29, the Julian calendar was left one day further behind. This happened again in 1800, which was common by New Style and a leap year in Old Style. During the nineteenth century the difference was twelve days. The year 1900 was not a leap year by our reckoning, but it was a leap year in Old Style. Again a day was added to the difference. All through this century we must add thirteen days, not twelve, to Old Style dates to bring them up to New Style. The next centurial year, 2000, will be a leap year in both calendars, so that the thirteen-day addition will hold good until 2100, when the difference will become fourteen days.

> "In seventeen hundred and fifty-three
> The style it was changed to Popery,"

says the old ballad. Through dislike of innovations and of Popes England clung to the Old Style until on the motion of Lord CHESTERFIELD the New Style was adopted by an act passed in 1751. The year, which had begun on March 25, was made to begin on Jan. 1, and the day following Sept. 2, 1752, was called the 14th. The difference was then eleven days. This act of Parliament applied to all of Great Britain and her colonies. It changed our American chronology. The New Style has been adopted in all Christian countries except Russia.

It has been a common but not a uniform practice to make the correction once for all in the century in which the date occurs and disregard the ever-widening error. It is evident that in this way Feb. 22 was fixed as WASHINGTON'S Birthday. In the eighteenth century, the century of his birth, the difference between Old and New Styles was eleven days. He was born Feb. 11. Adding eleven days, we have the Feb. 22, 1732. This has been kept as the sacred date. But it is obvious that in succeeding centuries, with a constant increment of difference, Feb. 22, 1732, will have its true anniversary, measured by the lapse of solar years, not on Feb. 22, but on Feb. 23, which was the true date for the last century, then on Feb. 24, which is the true date for the present century, and in 2101 on Feb. 25. It would seem that the change from twelve to thirteen first occurs in this opening year of the twentieth century, and this is true of all anniversaries of the year 1900 falling before the 28th of February, for the calendars kept on at their old interval of twelve days until the Old halted over Feb. 29, while the New proceeded to March 1. But it is clear that Feb. 24, 1901, is the one hundred and sixty-ninth anniversary of the birth of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

We observe that Mr. JOHN FISKE, in his "Discovery of America," follows the convenient but erroneous method by which WASHINGTON'S Birthday has become of fixed date. The landing of COLUMBUS, he says, "was at 2 in the morning, Oct. 12," and in a footnote: "Applying the Gregorian calendar, or New Style, it becomes the 21st. The four hundredth anniversary will properly fall on Oct. 21, 1892." The Gregorian calendar was not devised until ninety years after the first voyage of COLUMBUS, but applying its reckoning to the dates of the fifteenth century, we see that the difference between Old and New Style was nine days. In the sixteenth it was ten days, in the seventeenth again ten days, in the eighteenth eleven days, in the nineteenth twelve days, so that the true anniversary was not Oct. 21, but Oct. 24. The society of the Typothetae celebrated BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S birthday this year by a banquet held on the evening of Jan. 17. FRANKLIN was born on Jan. 6, Old Style. Throughout the last century it was the custom to add but eleven days to obtain the anniversary date of FRANKLIN'S birth. Twelve days should have been added, and it is now necessary to add thirteen. The true anniversary of FRANKLIN'S birth is now Jan. 19.

These are not matters that make or unmake nations, but they are of importance in chronology, history, and biography, where precision cannot be neglected. It is of current interest, too, to know that to the dates of the Russian calendar we must now add thirteen days, not twelve, to get the true date according to our own reckoning. Whether we ought to change the date of the Washington's Birthday observance is hardly a practical question. But if we should make it a movable feast to keep pace with the slow precession of the true anniversary, in about 17,300 years WASHINGTON'S Birthday would fall on the Fourth of July, which would probably be a very great day for the boys of that epoch.

A PUBLIC SERVICE.

Mr. HENRY W. HARDON, the lawyer who caused the arrest of a man for violation of the ordinance of the Board of Health forbidding spitting in public conveyances, has done a distinct service to the decent people of the city.

It is not pleasant for any gentleman to incur the annoyance that men capable of this offense are sure to inflict on those who interfere with them, but the officials of the various car lines are so lax in requiring their employés to enforce the rules of the Health Board—on some of the cars of the Metropolitan roads, indeed, the notice of the Board of Health has been replaced by private advertisements—that private initiative seems the only resort. The first to undertake this duty finds it, of course, the most disagreeable, but Mr. HARDON may have the comfort of knowing that his example will encourage others. It ought also to have the effect of making the officials of the elevated and surface roads ashamed that they have not given and enforced orders long ago that would promptly abate the nuisance.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A New York business man who knew Havana well while it was under Spanish rule, and who went there a few weeks ago to see for himself the effects of American control, writes back to a friend in this city in a way to show that, while the condition of affairs in the island capital leaves something to be desired, it is still a marked improvement on the past, and the future is far from hopeless. Few people are talking politics, he says, which is certainly a good sign, and a majority of the population are hard at work—hard for Cubans, that is—trying to make a living. The success which the small farmers are attaining in this direction is described as "phenomenal," but only half a crop of sugar, or about 550,000 tons, is expected this year. The yellow fever has practically disappeared, but, according to this authority, not a fifth of the havoc it worked last year was made public. Bunko men and "sharks" of various sorts abound in Havana—and find very poor picking. Mechanics and laborers have no difficulty in securing employment, but wages are low and the cost of living is high. The average skilled workman gets $2.50 per day, while the laborer has to be content with about 90 cents. The real estate dealers—mostly Spaniards and Cubans—have made, and still are making, a good deal of money. Something like $5,500,000 has been invested in street railways, sugar estates, and the like by Americans, and more than this by Englishmen and Germans. Attempts seem to be making at last to establish a relation between the quality of the entertainment provided and the scale of prices charged by the Havana hotels. Several of the old houses have been considerably improved, and there is talk of a big new hotel to be built this year and to be really modern in equipment and management. Tourists and other travelers are now transferred from their steamer to the shore by a steam tender instead of in rowboats, and the examination of baggage at the Custom House has been robbed of all its old terrors. The writer of the letter declares that the streets of Havana are cleaner than those of New York, and that life there at this season of the year is much more than endurable.

—Having a coast line of great length, and at many points extremely dangerous, this country has developed a life-saving service certainly as good as that to be found in any other part of the world, but lives and property are still lost in almost every great storm, and, with the room for improvement thus obvious, any reasonable suggestion for increasing the efficiency of the service is worthy of careful consideration. What seemed to be a suggestion of just that kind was made in a letter which we published last week from a correspondent who, living on the Long Island shore, had more than once seen efforts at rescue fail because of the impossibility of getting a line to the beached vessel. His idea was that, instead of intrusting to men on shore the task of sending a rope against the wind to an object as small as a ship, the rope should be sent the other way, with the wind and toward a target of indefinite extent, the attainment of any part of which would answer all purposes. Therefore he advised that every vessel be equipped with a mortar and rockets like those used by the life-savers. At first thought this plan appears to be highly commendable, but when one begins to wonder why the professional rescuers did not long ago adopt it, certain perhaps fatal weaknesses in the plan present themselves. When a vessel goes ashore in a severe storm, and especially in a Winter storm, its deck is almost always constantly swept by heavy seas, and its crew are fortunate if they can get into the rigging and hold themselves there. The conditions are cruelly unfavorable for anything except the simplest forms of exertion, and when the circumstances are such that the life-savers can do little, the chances are slight indeed that the imperiled sailors will be able to do more. Herein, doubtless, lies the explanation of the fact that our correspondent's proposal has never been carried out.

—Whenever a passenger on a trolley car is forced by its sudden starting, or by an abrupt change from slow to rapid motion, to abandon all pretenses of dignified composure and to indulge in such exhibitions of ground and lofty tumbling as the greater or less proximity of his neighbors will permit, he should seek for consolation in the thought that his antics mean increased profit for the transportation corporation. So at least we gather from as much as we can understand of a highly technical communication that appears in The Electrical Review. It seems that, in the early days of trolley-carring, the current was controlled by means of a rheostat. Then, of necessity, were starts gentle and accelerations of speed ditto, but—"It was soon discovered that this gentle, soul-soothing starting and acceleration of the cars, for some reason, was a devouring cancer on the expense account. Signals were set for the electrical inventor, who was then poised aloft absorbed in the realm of theory, and he swooped down upon the field and tackled the motor and its equipment. The struggle was short and the dear old rheostat was soon plucked out, the motor was turned topsy-turvy and finally emerged as the great money-saver, the 'series parallel system,' while the old rheostat was ignominiously flung into the scrap-pile and for it was substituted the new controller, the great physical trainer of modern times." It is not for us to explain the nature of a "series parallel system," but if, as this expert declares, and as we are willing to admit if it can be done without the assumption of any scientific responsibility, the "series parallel system" saves money at the expense of comfort for the passenger, then the system in question could only be fittingly characterized by Representative DRIGGS. His seventeen-linked adjectives would be none too many for it, and possibly, just possibly, they would have as good effects upon the street-car officials as the Congressman thinks they had upon the West Point cadets.

—Wherever capital punishment exists there is talk about its ineffectiveness as a deterrent from crime and the consequent propriety of abolishing it. But in most, if not all, States and countries where no death penalty is now inflicted there is quite as much talk about the necessity of reviving it. The chances are that the man who is contemplating a murder commits it or does not commit it for reasons with which the peculiarities of the law under which he lives have little or nothing to do, and that only after the deed is done does he remember, with joy or sorrow, as the case may be, that he is or is not confronted by an ignominious death as the outcome of trial and conviction. The general tendency of the times, however, is beyond question against the infliction of the death penalty. It has often been stated that there would be less opposition to this tendency if a sentence to imprisonment for life did not so often fail to be carried out—if, that is, the prisoner condemned to perpetual confinement did not have the hope, amounting to a probability, of ultimate pardon. Now, nobody would for a moment advise the passage of a law under which a condemned man could not secure his freedom despite absolute proof of innocence, but would not the present antagonism to the abolition of the death penalty be decreased or altogether removed if a life sentence could be annulled only when such absolute proof was furnished? It seems as though it were enough that the person accused of crime should profit once by the presumption of innocence. Conviction ought to establish the presumption of guilt, and it is hard to see why, after the possibilities of appeal have once been exhausted, the entire burden of proof should not be transferred from the State to the prisoner.

APPROVES OF MR. CLEVELAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me as a faithful daily reader of your paper for some twenty years to make my comment on your leading editorial of Jan. 19 on Mr. Cleveland's speech? Even if your tu quoque as against him, and Mr. Harrison were well pointed, it would only prove that these gentlemen had been inconsistent, not that their present opinions are irrational, but I do not see that Mr. Cleveland's responsibility for the Cuban war commits him in the least degree to that now dragging its slow length in the Philippines. There are thousands who supported the Cuban war with enthusiasm who detest the present war. Why not? There is no better title to complete disapproval of the present war than a record of ardent sympathy with the war for Cuban independence. Because I did not myself sympathize with that war so heartily as some others, I have always felt myself debarred from the ability to condemn the present war so effectively as those others. The present war seems to me exactly the kind of war which the President denounced in advance as "criminal aggression." In the loftiest expression we have had of contemporary feeling, Mr. William Vaughn Moody's "Ode in Time of Hesitation," the admiration for our rescue of the Cubans is paralleled by an equal reprobation of our doings in the Philippines.

Do you not entirely underrate the amount of opposition to us in those islands when you speak of it as a matter of "2,000 or 3,000 men" in arms? If half the boasts of slaughter have been true, we have killed ten, twenty times as many as you reckon. And how is it that when as many and more thousands have known the whereabouts of Aguinaldo, not one has ever told his secret to our men, though there was money in it if one chose to be a traitor to the cause? And do you not pay a very ill compliment to our soldiers when you conceive that "2,000 or 3,000" of the little brown men are able to hold 60,000 of our brave boys at bay, and even put them on the defensive, if we are not happily misinformed?

You say we must not lack the courage for "venturing upon the untried paths." But these paths on which we are venturing are not untried. They are the same old paths which other nations have been treading for hundreds of years. We know them by the bloody tracks which mark the feet of Spain and other desolating conquerors. You are enthusiastic for "the broader course." But the broader course is not always the best course. Did not Jesus say, "Broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be that go in thereat"? There are better things than territorial expansion, better things than commercial advantages. I was deeply pained to find you saying a few days ago that the only question in China is one of commercial policy. Surely there are questions of right, of justice, of humanity, involved. Surely any commercial advantage would be dearly bought at the cost of such damnable things as have been done by the Russians and French on the "punative expeditions." I would rather have the United States shrink to the dimensions of Judea or Greece than see them false to their inherited ideals of justice and humanity.

You have often written of the ultimate independence of the Filipinos as a thing to be assured. That is the position of President Schurman in his latest utterance. Why will you not join with him and Senator Hoar and Representative McCall and others in keeping this ideal before the public mind and urging it upon the Administration? So doing you would straightway see the beginning of the end. "Assume, Sir, these unperformed duties." So Sumner said to Webster. So many say to you, who prize the honor of your paper much, the honor of their country more.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.
Brooklyn, Jan. 20, 1901.

"THE BOX OFFICE NUISANCE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have carefully read the article signed "Theatregoer" published in your columns of Jan. 17, and would like to add my protest also concerning the box office nuisance now so rampant in this city.

I am a constant attendant of the theatre, and, finding the purchasing of tickets at agencies wholly unsatisfactory, always go to the theatre box office, and feel that I am competent to judge such, and have served my time on long lines and otherwise.

At Wallack's, Daly's, and the Empire I gratefully acknowledge that one is always treated with unfailing courtesy, while at the others, large and small, one is not even treated like a human being. Such a thing as thanking you for paying the exorbitant rate of $2 for an orchestra chair is unheard of. Is it nothing unusual to see a long line of both men and women individually grossly insulted, and I cannot believe a manager has the right to place such persons to serve a public, generously and patiently trying to patronize his attraction.

A clerk in a store of any kind showing such discourtesy toward customers would not be tolerated long. Then why does not the public rise up and demand decent box office men?

I grant that women are sometimes extremely tiresome about getting their tickets, haggling over prices, location, &c., but the ticket sellers instead of quietly and properly explaining, which is their business and for which they receive their salaries, by their odious, uncalled-for rudeness so confuse these people that they often leave hardly knowing what they have bought. In fact, buying theatre tickets with the thought of the play in prospect, instead of being a pleasure becomes a horror, and after the struggle leaves you in a frame of mind such that you care not whether you attend the performance or not.

A LOVER OF THE THEATRE.
New York, Jan. 18, 1901.

The Box Office Czar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With your permission, I wish to add my protest to that of "A Theatregoer," printed in this morning's issue. It seems to me that something should be done to protect the public from the insolence of the box office hirelings. When a man goes to a theatre prepared to pay the exorbitant price which most theatres demand for a mediocre play he should not be required to beg the young clerk in the box office for seats—to be, in fact, placed in a position whereby the management is doing the proposed purchaser a favor by selling him tickets.

Every one must admit that, after the wrangling at the box office, the play loses much of the enjoyable effect which it otherwise would have. The evil exists; but how can we remedy it? Our friend gives no hint, no suggestion. To boycott the theatres wherein these practices exist is impracticable, if not impossible. The only way which suggests itself to me is to give as good, if not better, than is given to us, with the only probable result that we would develop a class of male Xantippes.

A BOHEMIAN.
New York, Jan. 17, 1901.

STREET SIGNS AND NUMBERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to indorse the remarks of your correspondent, Mr. William Payne, in your Sunday issue of Jan. 18, and to add an amendment relative to street numbers. The existing state of things in regard to street signs and numbers in this city is simply an infamous outrage, not only upon non-residents visiting us for business and other purposes, but upon our own citizens.

I question very much whether there is another city of importance in any other civilized part of the globe where this matter is so shamefully neglected. I have no doubt whatever that the difficulty of finding the way about this city from the want of street signs is driving trade away from us to a far greater extent than is generally realized. It is an absolute nuisance to be obliged to be continually asking questions in the street as to one's whereabouts when a proper system of street signs and numbers would render it unnecessary.

The average Tammany official would naturally experience no inconvenience, because he is in constant touch with all the "places of refreshment" scattered throughout the city, and in fact exists by their influence. By the aid of these "landmarks" he can navigate and pilot himself almost anywhere without the aid of street signs, but for the rest of us, and for strangers, who lack this knowledge and means of locating themselves and prefer not to avail themselves of it, our city authorities ought to do something.

In my opinion it should be mandatory that every corner building, without exception, should be made to indicate both the streets by which it is bounded by name and by number, and that at least one transparent sign, lit by gas or electricity, should indicate at night in letters and figures large enough to be read from the opposite side of the way, and be placed on one of the four corners, as is now the case in some few of our streets.

Neither stores nor residences are properly numbered in many parts of this city, and it is a very difficult matter at night and not infrequently in the daytime to make out the number sought for, and owners should be compelled to place them "conspicuously," where they can be seen by day and "felt" by night, if there is nothing to light them up, so that they can be seen. This is a very important matter and demands prompt attention.

KNICKERBOCKER.
New York, Jan. 13, 1901.

MARK TWAIN CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whatever charges foreigners may make against the Anglo-Saxon, they must at least admit that he is willing enough to acknowledge his own faults. The most virulent of Continental newspapers and speakers could not fulminate more bitterly against England and America than do some of the journals and public men of the two great English-speaking countries.

In a measure this state of affairs is creditable to the race as demonstrating that a freedom of speech exists among us which would not be tolerated elsewhere.

> When single thought is civil crime
> And individual freedom mute,

the Anglo-Saxon race will have fallen upon evil days. The American people believe that the wisest way to treat inaccurate, unjust, and intemperate utterances is to ignore them and that prosecutions for lèse majesté and treason often have the effect merely of making martyrs out of harmless fanatics. But when denunciation of one's own country is joined with what many would consider to be an offense against hospitality and good taste, those most directly affected may be pardoned if they display a certain degree of resentment.

A somewhat unfortunate instance of our infinite capacity for self-abuse was afforded at the recent dinner given by the City Club. By his recent action in the case of exortion on the part of a cab driver, Mr. Clemens has shown an example of civic courage and duty in which New Yorkers may well take to heart and which completely refutes the plea of the pusillanimous and slothful that it is hopeless, single-handed, to attempt to effect any improvement in prevailing abuses. With a cordial recognition of the services which, on the occasion referred to, and on many others, Mr. Clemens has rendered to the cause of good government the committee appointed to select the speakers for the dinner invited Mr. Clemens and considered itself fortunate in securing acceptance.

The greater part of Mr. Clemens's speech was stimulating and to the point. That it was in a humorous vein did not detract from its effect. But in digressing from the consideration of municipal affairs and in entering upon the broader field of National politics and in referring to our soldiers in the Philippines as fighting with a "disgraced musket under a polluted flag," many of those who agree with Mr. Clemens in his views on our colonial policy will admit that he committed an error in judgment.

Mr. Clemens was an honored guest of the City Club. No limitations as to the subject matter of his speech were imposed upon him by the committee, the gentlemen composing that body believing that such a matter might safely be left to Mr. Clemens's good taste and discretion. In a measure, though qualified, Mr. Clemens was the spokesman of the club. He must have known that the opinions which he expressed would be regarded, to some extent, at any rate, as the views of the club. It may fairly be claimed that a due sense of consideration for his hosts might have induced him to observe a special degree of caution.

As a member of the City Club I wish to protest most emphatically against Mr. Clemens's characterization of our soldiers and our flag, and, whatever views my fellow-members may hold on expansion, I think that they will feel that it is doubtful whether Mr. Clemens exhibited that discretion and tact which Americans on such occasions expect from their public speakers, and which they usually obtain.

RICHARD A. ZEREGA.
Brooklyn, Jan. 17, 1901.

DISCOURAGEMENTS TO THRIFT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are there discouragements in the way of those who wish to place their money in savings banks in the interest of thrift?

A workingman cannot bank his wages, as the banks are not open after 4 P. M., nor before 10 A. M. On Saturdays they close at noon for the same apparent purpose.

A poor person receiving a check can only deposit it with the loss of thirty days' interest.

A small sum cannot be paid in by stamps through the mail; therefore, it does not pay to deposit it, as car fares and time eat up its value.

In some of the largest institutions at the busiest seasons the entire paying in and out passes through the hands of but one teller. At times when many depositors or drawers are on hand, many a poor person loses a full hour in the process of depositing a little sum. To draw out a small sum may cost a busy workman more than the amount, in his loss of time.

At times when interest is due, a deposit cannot be made without waiting for interest to be marked in the passbook, a process sometimes delayed by a line of a hundred or more on the same errand.

These and other methods of these flourishing institutions appear to be directed toward discouragement of the saving habit by all but persons of leisure.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.
New York, Jan. 19, 1901.

Savings Bank Tax Condemned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the proposition to tax savings bank funds is economically and politically unwise. Socialists and Anarchists get a ready hearing from the people because of the great "inequality in the distribution of wealth," which, they argue, justifies the overthrow of the existing social system. Gov. Odell now proposes to make the inequality still greater, to make the poor poorer by taxing the doubly-earned savings of the widow and the orphan, savings which they rely upon in time of storm and stress to keep them from being recipients of charity. If we are going to discourage saving on the part of the poor, we should strengthen the hands of the charitable organizations for the greater work they will have to do.

If the bill to tax savings banks becomes a law through the votes of Republican legislators, the savings banks' depositors will have a chance to mete out punishment at the polls next November. This fact might be worth some consideration by the present State Government.

LEONARD TUTTLE.
New York, Jan. 19, 1900.

Bluebirds in January.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It might interest many of your readers to know that I saw here to-day a flock of ten or twelve bluebirds. The identification was not a "probable" one, but an absolutely certain one, by both eye and ear.

ROBERT BARBOUR.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1901.

NUGGETS.

An All-Pervading Growler.

Mrs. Wiggles—Does your husband have a garden"?

Mrs. Waggles—No, he roars all over the house.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Plaint of the Lamb.

"I tell you it takes a good deal of pluck to succeed in Wall Street."

"Yes; and you've got to have a good many to pluck."—Philadelphia Record.

Profits of Ignorance.

"Why don't you bookstore clerks know more about books?"

"Madam, we don't dare be intellectual, for customers would ask us so many questions that we couldn't make any sales."—Chicago Record.

Depends.

"This is a hard world," moaned the young sparrow that had fallen out of its nest.

"Oh, I don't know," replied the angleworm, making for its hole as fast as it could. "I don't find it so."—Chicago Tribune.

Deficiency Abundantly Supplied.

Binkerton—What is that piece that Prof. Nagelschmitz is playing?

Pilgarlic—That? Oh, that's one of the Songs Without Words."

Binkerton—Well, the audience seem to be doing their level best to supply the deficiency.—Harlem Life.

WILHELM'S ORDER INSPIRES A POET.

From The Philadelphia Press.

[The Kaiser orders sauerkraut here—2,400 tons of the delicatessen will be sent from Philadelphia to the German Army in China—The Press, Jan. 16.]

From the land of the Kaiser, where sauerkraut grows,
And the hog of this country is barred;
There lager in rivers perpetually flows,
And sausage is sold by the yard,
They've sent to us here,
From the land of the beer,
An order that's knocked us clean out—
We're to ship right away
Without any delay,
Many tons of our succulent kraut, kraut, kraut—
Many tons of our succulent kraut!

In the long list of triumphs that we have achieved
This order of kraut is the best.
And oh, but our pigs have their feelings relieved
By the knowledge of kraut—and its zest.
For William's confessin'
Our delicatessen
Is better than his, without doubt:
And all over China
There'll be nothing finer
Than odors of Uncle Sam's kraut, kraut, kraut—
Than odors of Uncle Sam's kraut!

What the arms of the Germans have failed to command,
In a peaceable way in the East,
Why, the kraut to be sent from our Uncle Sam's land,
May come as a course in a feast!
And the heathen Chinee
With the Count Waldersee,
Will gayly go skipping about,
While peace, as a dove,
Will soar up above,
And sniff of our succulent kraut, kraut, kraut—
And sniff of our succulent kraut!

FOUNDING OF NEW YORK CELEBRATED

Society of Colonial Wars Dines with Quaint Ceremonies.

SILENT TOAST TO QUEEN VICTORIA

President De Peyster Defends the City's Good Name—Admiral Barker Replies to Mark Twain's "Disgraced Muskets" Speech.

Frederic J. de Peyster, President of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, made an appeal last night for the recognition of the good qualities of the City of New York, which, he feared, were being lost sight of in the clamor over its vices. The occasion which called forth these remarks was the celebration by the ninth annual banquet of that society of the two hundred and eighty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the City of New York, which is supposed to have taken place some time in midwinter, 1614. Rear Admiral Barker, who was a guest, in replying to a toast to the navy, answered Mark Twain's recent remark about "disgraced muskets" in the Philippines by declaring that the only disgraced muskets there were in the hands of cowards. He was enthusiastically applauded. Another incident of the banquet was a silent toast to Queen Victoria.

The dinner was held in the large banquet hall at Delmonico's, which was decorated with American flags. The menus were in a cover of imitation birchbark, with the head of an Indian warrior painted on it and the inscription "A Colonial's Enemy." According to a quaint and effective custom the diners marched into the hall preceded by a fife and drum corps in colonial uniform. After the feasting and before the speeches began the flags of the United States, Great Britain, and Holland, the State flag, the general flag of the society, and the Louisbourg flag were borne into the hall by the stewards of the society, to the strains of patriotic airs from the fife and drum corps. Behind the flags was carried an immense silver punchbowl, emblematic of good feeling and fellowship.

The dinner was well attended, and the diners were very enthusiastic. Among the guests of honor were Major Gen. Brooks, Rear Admiral Barker, James H. Canfield, Librarian of Columbia College; Hamilton W. Mabie; Charles R. Miller, George G. Ward, representing St. George's Society; William E. Dodge, New England Society; F. de Peyster Foster, St. Nicholas Society; James A. O'Gorman, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Morris Patterson Ferris, Sons of the Revolution; Tunis G. Bergen, Holland Society; John T. Terry, Mayflower Society; William Cary Sanger, Colonial Order; R. C. Ogden, Pennsylvania Society; David Banks, Order of Foreign Wars, and the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay. Among the diners were representatives of almost every name linked with the early history of this country.

The toasts to the President of the United States and to the Governor of the State of New York were responded to by the whole company joining in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." After this Frederic J. de Peyster spoke to the toast of "The Society of Colonial Wars." He said in part:

"In celebrating the two hundred and eighty-seventh anniversary of the foundation of our city to-day we only guess at the date as nearly as we can. The fact that the date of this event is not known called my attention to the other fact that too little is known of the magnificent development of this great city, to which all nations have contributed. The reformer sees in our city only what is wrong. He becomes virulently excited, the papers take it up and talk and every one talks with the papers, as if New York were a very Gehenna, a desert full of wild beasts, without a drop of water. But there is more than one oasis in this desert if our friends from the sister societies may be believed; for at each of their dinners I have heard expressed the opinion that their members could single-handed wipe out all this—and they could. Then there is Columbia Heights, with its grand university, another oasis in the desert, and there's Charles R. Miller, editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and his following, and all they represent, and they're another oasis.

"When, therefore, you consider all these good forces the pessimism which is so common now must seem as cheap as it is common and as lacking force. But there are some loose joints. This city is the home of many, many good and clever people, but there are also many rogues, and we must keep them down. They point at our bad police force, but you must remember that it is impossible that the four-headed hydra of our Police Board should be anything else than a monster, and I am happy that our Governor has recognized that fact and that the days of the four-headed hydra are gone forever. If hereafter the police is not well handled we will know whom to hang. Also am I cheered by the fact that Bishop Potter and Mark Twain have not only come to us, but are staying with us, and will assist us in putting down what is evil.

"One remedy, the only real remedy, is education. You must make the rich and the poor realize what it means to be a New Yorker. Point out to the boy the possibilities of New York citizenship. Tell them of the good in New York which has always come forward when action was needed. Only by raising high-minded natives among the mass of the people is it that the future of the city, the State, and the Nation may be safe." [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. De Peyster at the conclusion of his speech paid a tribute to Queen Victoria, and he asked the society to drink a silent toast in honor of a great and good woman.

"I am sure," said the speaker, "that this society and its guests bear a heartfelt sorrow for Great Britain in its hour of sadness. As the finest woman and the highest influence among the sovereigns of nations, every American not only admires but loves Victoria."

Rear Admiral Barker, in answering to the toast, "The Navy of the United States," roused the enthusiasm of the guests to the highest pitch.

"I am told," said he, "that we have cut loose from the conservatism of our fathers and are drifting we know not whither. Such accusations have always been made when we have launched out in any great, new National experience. Wars are not unmitigated evils. There are righteous and just wars, and I firmly believe that every war of the United States has been a just war."

Admiral Barker then made a reference to a recent utterance by Mark Twain.

"I deny," he said, "that officers of our navy are fighting in the Philippines behind dishonored weapons; I deny that soldiers in trenches are fighting behind disgraced muskets. The only disgraced muskets in this war are in the hands of cowards." [Applause and cheers.]

The other speakers and the toasts to which they responded were: "The Army of the United States," Major General Brooks; "Our Cosmopolitan City," Hamilton W. Mabie; "The Founders of New Amsterdam," James H. Canfield; "The Pilgrims and Puritan Fathers of New England," the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, and "Our Guests," Robert C. Ogden.

JULIUS NEWTON AT BELLEVUE.

Julius Newton, once a prosperous broker, whose vagaries of late years have brought him no little notoriety, was yesterday committed to Bellevue Hospital by Magistrate Mayo, in the Centre Street Court, to be examined as to his sanity.

Newton yesterday drove in a cab to the West Thirtieth Street Station and told Capt. Thomas that he had been robbed of $6,500,000, and that he wanted a strong bodyguard to protect him from injury. For many days past Newton, who lives at the Oakdale, 36 West Thirty-fifth Street, has been telephoning Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau concerning his troubles and the loss of his millions. He was induced to go to court by Detectives Brown and Shannon, who told him that they came from James R. Keene.

In 1898 Newton was arrested at the instance of A. A. Housman & Co., who charged him with the larceny of $500. He had some time before that lost his large fortune in the rise in Kafir stocks in the London market. He also won much press comment by bombarding the Herald Square chorus girls with huge bouquets. Later in the year 1898 he was adjudged insane and sent to Bloomingdale Asylum, but subsequently was released.

With a woman known as his wife he was presented in 1884 at the Queen's Drawing Room by United States Minister James Russell Lowell. Later certain facts touching the past life of Mrs. Newton came to Minister Lowell's knowledge and caused the couple's name to be expunged from the list of persons presented.

Money for Mr. Neufeld.

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt of "R. H. S.'s" $7, sent in behalf of the father of William Neufeld, recently executed in Sing Sing Prison.

NOTES ON MATTERS OF THE FINE ARTS.

If Fifth Avenue from Twenty-third Street to Forty-second has become the quarter where the dealers in objects of the fine arts have congregated, a similar movement into Fourth Avenue has taken place on the part of dealers in antiquities and bric-à-brac. Almost all the old furniture and old jewelry men, vendors of pottery and oil paintings, brasses and old bronzes, have drawn together on or near Fourth Avenue between Twenty-third Street and the tunnel. It may be said that in many lines these shops equal, and in some surpass, those of European capitals in the bargains they offer. They have to meet the curious disadvantage that whereas Americans when abroad are commonly taking a vacation with money in their pockets, in New York they are still inthrall to the economies and look hard at a dollar, as they never would at 4s. or 4 marks or 5f. during their trip to Europe. These are not the only disadvantages our bric-à-brac sellers labor under. There is the law against exporting National art works.

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Spain is the latest country to follow Greece and Italy with a law against the export of antiquities without a special permit. Owners of antiques that have any reference to the history of Spain and Spanish art are to enter the titles of their treasures in a register. Manuscripts, books, medals and costumes, musical instruments and weapons, inscribed stones, carvings, statuettes, statues and monuments, buildings and parts of buildings, pottery, porcelain, and brasses are included in the index. The life of the bric-à-brac is to be more and more anxious, while the tourist will now have the sensation that goes with smuggling whenever he recrosses the Iberian frontiers.

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The American church for Berlin, designed by Heins & La Farge, is not yet erected. After many long bouts with the building authorities, permission to build has been granted, but the fund still lacks completion. The American colony in Berlin is too small and consists too largely of students of both sexes to subscribe the sum still needed, about $20,000. So the Rev. Dr. Dickie, who has made the erection of the church his life work, has returned to the United States on a quest for aid. The church and rectory are to stand on the Nollendorfer Square. The church turns a gable end with large rose window to the street. To the right of this window, from the corner of the church, rises a tall square tower with belfry crowned by pinnacles at the four corners. This tower is a very handsome feature in the composition.

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The fashionable painter M. Chartran has a dozen portraits at the Knoedler Galleries, together with a large painting of Cardinal Richelieu and Father Joseph, "son Eminence Grise." In the latter he has expressed very clearly the haughty character of Richelieu and the mock humility of the potent priest. Among the portraits the best is that of Mrs. E. M. Culver, daughter of Senator Clark, owing to the flowing lines of the drapery and the arms and the pleasing tone of the robe. M. Coquelin as Flandreau and Mme. Sarah Bernhardt as the little Prince in "L'Aiglon" are very tame productions.

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Three magnificent shore views by Winslow Homer are at Knoedler's Gallery, after being lent for a time to the Union League. "West Point" and "Eastern Point" are stern and truthful studies of the rocky coast of Maine, with the green water hurling itself between brown ledges and lifting itself in columns of spray against dull, fog-bound skies. "The Northeaster" has a similar uplift of dazzling white foam on the left, with a cataract of green water running through the middle scene. In the clear sky to seaward a late sunset draws a broad line of ruby-red along the horizon, while the middle distance of water is streaked with currents and alive with frothy seas. Mr. Homer has all his old directness and boldness. The French Government has bought for the Luxembourg Gallery one of his paintings shown at Paris last Summer.

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Zandomeneghi, the French artist, whose thirty paintings, pastels, and water-colors are still the tenants of the Durand-Ruel Galleries, is in some ways to be allied with Raffaelli, but offers remarkable contrasts. He is by birth a Venetian, whence the form of his name, which is dialectic for San Domenico, but he has been for years a comrade in art of Claude Monet, Pisano, Sisley, and the rest of the open-air band. Instead of rapid work like Raffaelli's, in his pictures we get the most painstaking. Instead of insisting on heavy outlines, he has little or no contours. All is the result of careful approach of colors one to the other. He proceeds on the theory that we do not see sharp and definite outlines, but colors. A very successful picture is that of a couple of young women, one with a fleece of auburn hair, who is entertaining a visitor, a young woman in black dress and hat, who wears furs almost the same in tone as her host's locks. It is as if Zandomeneghi, through his intellect, believed in and wrought in the school of Claude Monet, thinking only of the juxtaposition of colors, but through his inborn nature as a Venetian he cannot endure to leave a picture crude. The result is a curious fusing of the new school and the old. Many of these pastels have been labored over as if they were miniatures. They are good "carriers" from a distance, but they also support well a very close examination.

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Ten or twelve portraits by M. Raimundo de Madrazo are hanging in the galleries of Julius Oehme, the most notable of which is a likeness of Mr. Loubat of New York, now the Duke of Loubat, the gentleman who has enriched the Natural History Museum with casts from Yucatan, written "Medallic Histories," and otherwise made a name for himself outside his Papal title. The best piece of painting, however, is a small portrait of a small girl, daughter of Mr. David Thompson, in which Mr. de Madrazo's brush has taken on a vigor and charmful truth that one misses in the other portraits. There are likenesses of Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mrs. E. C. Converse, Mrs. E. E. Swift, and the Messrs. Blumenstiel, Thompson, and F. B. Jennings.

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Munich artists are troubled at the resignation of Franz von Lenbach from the Presidency of the Art Association (Muenchener Kuenstlergenossenschaft.) There has been a good deal of criticism of Lenbach, owing to the extravagant way he has managed the funds of the association; when he insisted that the international exhibition at Munich should have the vestibule decorated after a design by Seidl which would swallow up the entire $25,000 allowed for the decorations of the whole interior, he was outvoted and resigned in a huff. Another design by Seidl costing a few hundred dollars was accepted. The Munich artists cannot complain of neglect. Their new Art Palace cost a million dollars. What troubles them now is to find the permanent funds to keep this magnificent home of the arts in proper running order.

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President Paul Krüger has ordered a gift for the young Queen of Holland at her approaching marriage which shows the curious patriarchal ideas of the man. It is a thimble of gold carved with a relief by Vernon representing a group of girls at work. The Dutch are charmed with this idea, which is perfectly characteristic of their own countrymen two centuries ago, who were brought up on the Bible and the verses on marriage and household duties written by the Grand Pensionary and national poet Jacob Cats. The thimble is to be reproduced in all sorts of materials and sold at all prices from the highest to the lowest.

Ask Receiver for Benefit Association.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—Papers were filed in the Chancery office to-day requiring cause to be shown at Jersey City on Jan. 28 why a receiver should not be appointed for the Morris and Essex Railroad Employes' Mutual Benefit Association. The application is made by John B. Bostedo and about twenty others, members of the association. It is charged that the association is insolvent; also that the officers at a recent meeting, at which only their friends were admitted as delegates, decided to disband the association. Pending the disposal of the rule the officers are enjoined from conducting any business or disposing of the association's property.

August Belmont Has a Relapse.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 21.—August Belmont, who was ill with typhoid, but was convalescent, has had a slight relapse. He caught cold while driving. He has been compelled to postpone his proposed trip to Palm Beach, Fla., on which he was to have started on Wednesday. There is nothing alarming in his condition.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the exception of the large dance at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, there were only a few receptions, luncheons, and bridge whist clubs meeting in town yesterday. Monday is never a very brilliant day, and even the opera was not as well attended as usual. The funeral of Mrs. George Henry Warren in the morning was held at Trinity Chapel and there were many present, notwithstanding the early hour.

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Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Miss Neilson held their regular Monday "at home" at 100 Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon. There were a number of callers. In the evening took place the dinner given by Mrs. J. J. Emery, 5 East Sixty-eighth Street, in honor of Miss Esther Morris Hunt, whose marriage to Mr. George M. Woolsey will take place on Feb. 6.

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Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens will give a dinner on Jan. 27 at the Castle. There will be thirty-two guests, and the Castle will be elaborately decorated. Mrs. Richard Stevens will entertain thirty guests at The Cliffs the first week in February.

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Mrs. Cadwalader Jones will give a tea on Saturday afternoon at 21 East Eleventh Street for Mrs. F. Marion Crawford, who is to be in New York for a few days. Mrs. Crawford will also be entertained at a musicale by Mrs. J. West Roosevelt on Friday.

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Capt. and Mrs. Warren C. Beach have cards out for a large dinner in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Brooke, at 585 Fifth Avenue, on Feb. 5. This house has been constructed on the site of the two Field houses, or rather rebuilt. It is one of the largest houses in that part of town, and splendidly adapted for entertaining.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are to sail for Europe on Jan. 30. They will soon be followed by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. William C. Whitney has gone to Aiken for a few days with his daughter, Miss Dorothy Whitney, and Mrs. George Bend. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp are at Aiken for the Winter, but Mr. Kemp came up to New York for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are at Jekyl Island. Mr. Gould has been cruising on his yacht.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget will arrive to-day from England. Her stay here will be very short, and it is stated that she will not accept any hospitalities which would require her going to large entertainments on account of the present conditions in London society. Mrs. Paget is simply here on a business visit. Her daughter is yachting with Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel and the yacht may go to Cuba, where Mrs. Paget will go and join the party.

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Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze are stopping for a few days at Morristown, N. J. They will not be away for the Winter, however.

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Mrs. George Crocker is to give a large breakfast, one of fifty covers, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at her residence, and this will be followed by a vaudeville entertainment. Mrs. Charles A. Childs has sent out invitations for a small theatre party on the evening of Jan. 29, and this is to be followed by a supper at her city house.

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The Society of Decorative Art will repeat its kirmess of last Winter on the same date this year—March 14—in the Astoria ballroom. The kirmess, as before, will be managed by Miss Lelia Stewart, and in place of the Kipling afternoon that preceded the kirmess of last season, there will be a kirmess for children. This will be preceded by the pantomime of "Cinderella," and after this the children will dance.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor of 1 Lexington Avenue have cards out for a reception next Saturday in honor of Mrs. Francis D. Millet and Miss Millet, wife and daughter of the artist, Francis D. Millet. Mrs. Charles Post of Washington Square has cards out for a dinner on Thursday evening, from which she and her guests will go to the second Assembly Ball. Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris and Mrs. Morris have sent out invitations to a dinner to be given in their apartment, in West Fifty-eighth Street, on Tuesday, Feb. 12.

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Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt has cards out for a theatre party on Feb. 12 for her débutante daughter, Miss Katharine G. Pratt. Mrs. William Robison (Miss Jeannie Floyd-Jones) has cards out for a theatre party, to be followed by a supper, for her daughter, Miss Margaret Robison, who has just made her début.

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To-day brings another private dance, that of Amadee Depau Moran, for his daughters, the Misses Marie and Rosalie Moran, the former a débutante of last year and the latter of this. This dance will be somewhat larger than the one given by him on Jan. 9.

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The fourth Fortnightly will also be danced this evening at the Astoria, and, as always, there will be a large attendance, as this is one of the oldest classes, comprising the older girls and men. To-night's cotillion is to be led by Frederick S. Woodruff, and some of the favors will be rather novel. Mrs. L. L. Delafield and several of the other patronesses will receive. The Wednesday Cotillion at Delmonico's tomorrow night will be led by Thomas Coleston Kinney of Virginia, who will dance with Miss Anabel G. Van Nostrand.

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To-night's dinners are numerous. Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a large one for débutantes and in honor of Miss Eleanor Jay. Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Ogden Mills, J. J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier are among the dinner givers. Mrs. Nicholas Fish will give a large luncheon this afternoon for her daughter, Mrs. Robert Burnside, who recently returned from Paris. Mrs. Charles Russell Leaycraft and Miss Leaycraft have cards out for Tuesdays in January. They are stopping at the Buckingham Hotel.

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Last night brought the first of the four private dances scheduled for this week—that of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, (Emily T. Vanderbilt,) at their city residence, 2 West Fifty-second Street. The house, which is one of the largest and best adapted in New York for large entertainments, was simply decorated with palms and flowering plants. The street entrance opens directly upon a beautiful fountain, and in the plashing water are growing aquatic plants and odd specimens of the pitcher flower. The immense hall, reached by short flights of steps on either side the fountain, had pots of pink azaleas about the mantel and palms here and there, and in the white and gold ballroom opening off the hall pink shrubs in full flower concealed the musicians as they played. Mrs. Sloane, who was gowned in white relieved with black, and Miss Sloane, who was in white, flower-trimmed, received the guests in the salon. There was general dancing before supper. This was served by Sherry at small tables, decorated with cut flowers, in the immense dining room, hung with green, and adjoining the ballroom. Lander's Orchestra and the Hungarian Band played throughout the evening. After supper there came the cotillion, which was led by Worthington Whitehouse, whose partner was Miss Lila Vanderbilt Sloane. He was assisted by Munson Morris, who danced alone. There were about 100 couples in the cotillion, and the favors were simple but in excellent taste. They consisted of rose tennis fans for the girls and tennis balls for the men, tinsel rosettes for the men, and tinsel scarfs for the women; pearl-mounted opera glasses in handsome bags for the girls and luck pigs in metal for their partners; Mrs. Collins also furnished bronze animals and figures for both, and chatelaines for the girls and pocket mirrors, silver mounted, for the men. There were between 250 and 300 guests, and among them were Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, the Baron and Baroness de Seillière, the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. Grand d'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., the Misses Josephine Johnson Hewitt, Kathleen Neilson, Caroline Wilmerding, Gladys Brooks, Evelyn Burden, Edith Cushing, Rosamond Street, the Misses Cryder, the Misses Olin, the Misses Kernochan, Sarah Van Alen, Miss Duer, the Misses Gerry, Miss Hall, the Misses Bryce, Justine Cutting, Nora Iselin, Marian Haven, Therese Iselin, and the Misses Gallatin, Kountze, Fish, Sloane, Wells, Schenck, Harriman, Barney, Creighton Webb, and Messrs. Bishop, Brooks, Baldwin, Barger, Blagden, Lehr, Kane, Olin, Gregory, Griswold, Robbins, Harrison, Robinson, Sloane, Cutting, Whitehouse, and Street.

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Mrs. J. J. Emery (Miss Lelia Alexander) gave a luncheon yesterday at her residence, 5 East Sixty-eighth Street, in honor of Miss Esther M. Hunt. Mrs. Emery's guests, besides Miss Hunt, included the Misses Madeline Knowlton, Nathalie Schenck, Florence V. Twombly, Pauline Whittier, Kathleen Neilson, Natalie Wells, Caroline Wilmerding, Lily Oelrichs, and the Misses Hall, Van Rensselaer, Dix, Davies, and Fox. Mrs. Pembroke Jones also gave a luncheon yesterday. Covers were laid for twenty-four women, and the four tables were decorated with yellow daffodils, white lilacs, red tulips, and pink roses respectively, and in the finger bowls were Roman hyacinths, lilies of the valley, and narcissus; loose flowers were also scattered about the tables.

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The wedding of Miss Mary Alice Van Nest, the daughter of Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, to John Stewart Barney, is to take place in Trinity Chapel at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Dr. William H. Vibbert, vicar of the chapel, is to officiate, and the Rev. Dr. Huntington is to read the betrothal service and Bishop Potter will pronounce the benediction. Miss Van Nest's only attendant will be her cousin, Miss Helen Storer of Bosfon. James De Wolfe Cutting will be best man and the ushers will be W. Rhinelander Stewart, Henry Otis Chapman, William M. V. Hoffman, Robert T. Varnum, Romain Smith, James Henry Smith, Phoenix Ingraham, Norman Walker, and William Lawrence Green of Albany. There is to be a reception for immediate relatives and friends at the house after the ceremony.

"PROM." WEEK AT YALE.

Festivities Begin with Over 900 Guests in New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 21.—Junior Promenade week started in to-day with the usual festivities that make the week the climax of the year's social life at the university. There are over 900 guests of the undergraduates in town, and apartments at the principal hotels are at a premium.

This evening was held the first important event of the week, the annual Glee and Banjo Club concert, at the Hyperion Theatre. The theatre was crowded with the undergraduates and their guests and the professors and instructors of the university, and the freshmen as usual occupied the gallery in a body. Immediately after the concert the class germans were held. This afternoon there were several teas throughout the city in honor of the "Prom." girls. The largest of these were the Junior Tea, given by Mrs. Eli Whitney at her home, and the Sophomore Tea by Mrs. Henry P. Sargent. At the University Club Tea the following were chaperons: Mrs. C. S. Day, New York City; Mrs. Bayard Dominick, New York City; Mrs. E. G. Stoddard, and Mrs. H. H. Chittenden of this city.

The Junior German was held after the concert to-night in Alumni Hall, and was led by W. E. Day of Indianapolis, and B. C. Rumsay, third, of Buffalo. The patronesses were Mrs. J. R. Nolan, Utica; Mrs. B. C. Rumsey, Buffalo; Mrs. Eli Whitney and Mrs. Arthur T. Hadley, New Haven; Mrs. Newton Stokes and Mrs. Marshall J. Dodge, New York City; Mrs. J. W. Burdick, Albany, and Mrs. D. Z. Norton, Cleveland. The Sophomore German was held in Harmony Hall, and was led by C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo, and J. W. Reynolds of St. Louis. No Senior German will be given this year.

Dinner at Senator Hanna's.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senator and Mrs. Hanna gave their first dinner party of the year last evening, when their guests were the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, the Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Merriam, and Miss Phelps.

J. D. Rockefeller's Gift to His Daughter.

The four-story dwelling 5 West Fifty-third Street was conveyed yesterday by Pauline Myers to John D. Rockefeller for a consideration of $115,000. It has been generally reported that Mr. Rockefeller bought this house as a wedding gift for his daughter Alta, who was married last week to E. Parmelee Prentice of Chicago. The property adjoins at the rear Mr. Rockefeller's residence at 4 West Fifty-fourth Street.

MR. IVISON'S ECCENTRICITIES.

Objected to Show Windows in Stores—Thought One New Bonnet in Ten Years Enough for Any Woman.

The late William Ivison, the publisher, whose will is being contested by a number of heirs-at-law, had some eccentricities which even caused the jurors to smile when testified to in the Supreme Court yesterday.

In addition to his habit of spreading his bonds out before him and kissing them Mr. Ivison held some peculiar opinions. One of these was his belief that there should be no show windows in stores. He frequently declared that these windows attracted the attention of women, and as a result made them spend money. He wanted a law passed prohibiting displays of goods in windows, and further wanted to board up all windows, even before he could get such a law passed.

Miss Ivison M. Ross, one of the witnesses, said that Mr. and Mrs. Ivison boarded for a time with her mother, and that the couple quarreled frequently, and that when these quarrels were on it was customary for her mother to send a bottle of champagne up to the Ivisons' room in order to quiet them. Mr. and Mrs. Ivison separated twice while living at Mrs. Ross's house.

Several other witnesses testified to various acts done by Mr. Ivison. This testimony was for the purpose of trying to establish the fact that Mr. Ivison was not of sound mind when he executed his will leaving all but $10,000 of his large estate to his nephew David Ivison. One point presented was that the testator made his wife wear the same bonnet for nine years, declaring that a new bonnet once in ten years was enough for any woman.

The hearing will be continued to-morrow before Justice O'Gorman and a jury.

Bishop Wigger's Will Probated.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—The will of Bishop Wigger was admitted to probate to-day. The entire estate, both real and personal, is left to Archbishop Corrigan of New York, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, and Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, as joint tenants. They are also named as executors. The will was dated Feb. 1, 1894, and was witnessed by Vicar General J. J. O'Connor, the Rev. T. A. Wallace, and the Rev. J. J. Synott. The latter has since died.

BROOKLYN TROLLEY ACCIDENTS.

Injuries to a Boy and a Motorman May Result Fatally.

Two trolley accidents occurred in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn yesterday, which will probably result fatally.

Ten-year-old Edward Thompson of 1,214 Decatur Street was playing with a number of companions in a sand heap at Cooper Street and Central Avenue, when he slipped and rolled down the pile directly in front of a Central Avenue trolley car. The front wheel of the car passed over his right leg above the knee, crushing it in such a manner that it had to be amputated at St. Catharine's Hospital, where the boy was taken. The little fellow also received internal injuries.

The second victim was John Cook, forty years old, a motorman. He was in charge of a sand car when he was seized with an epileptic fit in Graham Avenue, near Grand Street, and fell over the dashboard. He struck the fender and was being dragged along by the car, when the conductor noticed that he was missing and stopped the car by throwing off the trolley pole. The motorman was then found unconscious. A call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital, and when Dr. Hoyt arrived he found that Cook was suffering from a fracture of the skull.

One Dollar for a Consumptive.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $1 from "A. W. W." for the fund in aid of a consumptive young man now in the mountains.

EDMUND C. STANTON DEAD.

One Time Managing Director of the Metropolitan Opera House Company Passes Away in England.

Edmund Courtlandt Stanton, for many years Managing Director of the Metropolitan Opera House, died Sunday at Bournemouth, England, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

Mr. Stanton was well-known in musical and operatic circles ten years ago, and during his directorate many European singers, who have since become famous, sang for the first time before American audiences. Among these especially were Lilli Lehmann, Alvary, and Fischer. Lehmann won her greatest triumphs as Brunnhilde and Isolde during this period.

Mr. Stanton was made Secretary and Managing Director of the Metropolitan Opera House in 1884. The new building had been open to the public four years. Leopold Damrosch, who introduced the Wagnerian Cycle to America, had died and been succeeded by his son Walter. He, in turn, had given way to Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and Italian opera had proved a financial failure. Undaunted by past disasters, Mr. Stanton gathered together the old favorites, secured numerous new ones from abroad, and endeavored to give New Yorkers seasons of opera in French, German, and Italian surpassed by none in the world.

He succeeded for many seasons and remained at the head of the Mtropolitan forces until 1891. During this period Anton Seidl conducted the orchestra. April 2, 1891, admirers of Mr. Stanton and his conductor banqueted the pair at the Liederkranz clubhouse, and shortly after Mr. Stanton announced his retirement from the Metropolitan Company, and the assumption of the position of Treasurer of the Madison Square Garden Company.

April 9 the members of the opera company tendered a benefit to him at the Metropolitan. The event was the occasion of much enthusiasm and display of affection for the former Director.

Differences of opinion arising in the Madison Square Company regarding the management of the Garden Theatre, Mr. Stanton resigned, and some time later went abroad in the interests of an insurance company. He had been in this business before going into musical affairs. In October, 1897, he was declared a bankrupt in London. Of late years his time was spent on the Continent and in England.

PROF. ELISHA GRAY DEAD.

NEWTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—Prof. Elisha Gray of Highland Park, Chicago, was taken ill in the street and died at Newtonville last night. He had been visiting Arthur J. Mundy and his brother in Newtonville, and had made arrangements to go to Maine to-day. During the afternoon yesterday Prof. Gray complained of feeling ill and consulted Dr. Talbot, who told him he had a slight acidity of the stomach. Neuralgia of the heart is assigned as the cause of death.

Elisha Gray, D. Sc., in the opinion of many who have calmly weighed all the evidence on the subject, is likely to receive full justice at the hands of future historians by being immortalized as the inventor of the speaking telephone. Prof. A. Graham Bell on such a decision would be classed as the rival of Prof. Gray who reaped a vast financial reward from one of the most marvelous and important inventions of the nineteenth century, while his fellow-scientist's requital was enduring fame. In the complex litigation that resulted in the declaration that Prof. Bell invented the telephone, an exhaustive review of the merits of the case was submitted to the courts and the public, but general opinion in a large degree holds that the victory was technical, corporate, and on the business and promoting side of the scientific dispute.

Prof. Gray was born at Barnesville, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1835. He began life as a blacksmith, and served an apprenticeship as a carpenter and boatbuilder. His scientific grounding was had at Oberlin College. There he studied physical science, constructed apparatus used in classroom experiments, and acquired the knowledge of the time in regard to electricity and its application. He was at college five years, and six years later, after studying electrical mechanism, filed his first patent—one of the fifty inventions he thus protected. It was for an automatic self-adjusting telegraphic relay.

It was in the early seventies that he devoted close attention to the phenomena of sounds transmitted over telegraph wires—electro-harmonic telegraphy. In pursuing his investigations he made a discovery to which the invention of the telephone was largely due. Relating it himself, he said:

"My nephew was playing with a small induction coil, taking shocks, for the amusement of the younger children. He had connected one end of the secondary coil to the zinc lining of the bathtub, which was dry. Holding the other end of the coil in his left hand, he touched the lining of the tub with the right. In making contact, his hand would glide along the side for a short distance. At these times I noticed that a sound was proceeding from under his hand at the point of contact, having the same pitch and quality as the vibrating electrome."

A caveat was filed by Prof. Gray at Washington Feb. 14, 1876, whose terms were the expectation of perfecting the art of transmitting vocal sounds telegraphically. March 8, 1876, Prof. Bell secured a patent for speaking telephones. Prof. Gray has always insisted that when he filed his caveat he knew nothing of Prof. Bell's work. Prof. Gray told, in substance, what was contended in the courts in relation to his claims to priority. He said that it was with an instrument like that described in the caveat that Prof. Bell obtained his first articulate speech through a wire; that it was after the caveat was filed and after Prof. Bell had visited Washington. Prof. Gray also asserted that the Patent Office examiner explained the caveat to Prof. Bell and threw pictures of Prof. Bell had reconstructed a transmitter like that shown in the caveat.

In the evidence in the litigation a charge of bribery against the examiner is made. Only recently Prof. Gray asserted that he described the principle and method of telephonic operation and showed Prof. Bell how to proceed.

The award of the courts was to Prof. Bell. Prof. Gray parted with his rights under the name of the Harmonic Telegraph Company in the transaction by which he Western Union Company was retired from the field. He became so poor that boarders were taken into his household, but later on retrieved his fortunes.

Prof. Gray also invented the telantograph, to transmit writing or sketches by telegraph. Since the Summer of 1899 he has been interested in perfecting an invention to send submarine signals by electricity.

DR. GEORGE T. RUNDLE DEAD.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 21.—Dr. George T. Rundle was injured by a train on the Lackawanna Railroad at Delawanna last night. He was taken to the Passaic Hospital, where he died this morning. Dr. Rundle drove to Delawanna to respond to the call of a patient. He started to return and drove rapidly along the road which leads from Washington Avenue to the river road. The approach to the Lackawanna crossing on the south side is up a hill, and trains going west are hidden from view a little distance off.

The physician did not see a train which was going toward Paterson at a rapid rate until it was upon him. He tried to jump, but the engine struck the carriage and demolished it. He was hurled into the air and landed in the gully beside the track, in an unconscious condition. The horse escaped unhurt.

Dr. Rundle was about thirty years of age. He resided with his sister, Miss Rundle, at 85 Passaic Street. He was a prominent member of the Kenilworth Society and of several other societies. His wife died some time ago.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Warren Leland, Jr.

Warren Leland, Jr., proprietor of the Hotel Grenoble, died in the hotel yesterday morning. Mr. Leland, who was forty-six years old, had long suffered from Bright's disease. He had been confined to his room for the last two months.

He belonged to a family of hotel proprietors. His cousin, Warren Leland, Sr., was proprietor of the Windsor Hotel. It will be remembered that the wife of Mr. Leland, Sr., died from the effects of the shock of the fire which destroyed the hotel, and her husband followed her within a few weeks. Both Mr. and Mrs. Leland died at the Grenoble, where they went after the fire. Warren Leland, Jr., was for many years proprietor of the Ocean House, at Newport.

John J. McQuillan.

John J. McQuillan, a well-known newspaper reporter, died yesterday, in St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, of bronchitis. Mr. McQuillan was born in Brooklyn forty-three years ago. He was graduated from St. James College, and later entered the composing room of The New York Star, then owned by John Kelly. While in the latter office he contributed a number of articles to the paper which attracted the notice of John Kelly, who assigned him to the reportorial department. Later Mr. McQuillan went to New Jersey and took charge of the Essex County edition of The New York World. During the hydrophobia scare in Newark, N. J., when a mad dog bit several children, Mr. McQuillan secured the services of Dr. Billings to accompany the children to the Pasteur Institute, in France. He was complimented by the publisher of the paper and brought to New York. His last newspaper work was on The Brooklyn Times. His w

EXPERTS WITH THE CUE

Poggenburg Defeated by Edward Gardner at the Hanover Club.

STARK'S REMARKABLE SHOTS

Surprises Furnished in the Two Games Played in the National Association Billiard Tournament.

Edward Gardner, the Passaic Club billiard expert, threw a decided surprise into the billiard camp at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, last night, when the championship tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players was resumed. Gardner met the former winner of many hard-fought matches, Ferdinand Poggenburg, who won the Hanover Club tournament last year, and is also the billiard champion of the Leiderkranz Club of this city. The Jerseyman stood up before the old-time victor like a veteran, and defeated him with unexpected ease by 300 points to 207. The game was fourteen-inch balk line, as are all in the present tournament.

The Gardner-Poggenburg game was the seventh in the series, and as it is the intention to finish the contest this week, the game was started early, and was followed by a second match, J. Byron Stark of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and Frank Gardner, the Crescent Athletic Club champion, being the competitors.

The large clubroom was crowded with over 300 enthusiasts when Referee Edward McLaughlin called the match. Every seat was occupied, and it is safe to say that not one man in a hundred expected to see anything else than a triumph for Poggenburg. He is a strong favorite to win, and many of the critics had predicted that he would go through the tournament with an unbroken line of victories. Byron Stark was supposed to be his strongest rival, but the result showed that reversals of form were quite as possible to be illustrated in billiards as in any other form of sportive recreation.

Poggenburg started the game, beginning far better than his opponent, for at the close of the tenth inning he had 67 points to his credit while Gardner had only 13. Poggenburg's tenth inning was a run of 30, well divided between nursed balls and difficult cushion carroms. There was nothing thus far to indicate that general expectations would be shattered. In the twelfth inning the Jersey player did some really good playing for the first time, and did not stop until he ran up 21 points by a series of brilliant open plays.

A little later he made a run of 17, following it with successive runs of 15, 47, and 19, which startling play turned the leadership over to Mr. Gardner. At the sixteenth inning Poggenburg led by 20 points, but Gardner's 47 in the next inning put him well to the front and he was never passed.

Gardner's 47 was only 3 behind the best single run of the tournament. Beginning with the nineteenth inning, a marked change came over Poggenburg's game. For twelve innings it was disappointingly dreary, finally relieved by an interesting run of 24. Gardner, in the meanwhile, had been playing a dashing game, and the spectators were frequently stirred to applause by his masterful execution of difficult cushion carroms. Better open shots, running from one point of the table to the other and finding the mark with a superb nicety of judgment, are seldom seen in any amateur championship of Class A calibre. A grand run of 33 in the thirty-ninth inning brought Gardner's score up to 275, while Poggenburg was helplessly in the rear with 180.

Three failures toward the finish seemed to preclude the possibility of Poggenburg's reaching 300, but a rally in the forty-sixth and final inning brought his score up to 207. After making ten points in the forty-fifth inning, Gardner missed an easy carrom toward getting four more and running out, but he got them in the next inning and was greeted with a royal round of applause as the 300 limit was reached. The scores were:

Edward Gardner—0 2 0 0 0 1 1 3 3 3 5 2 1 0 3 17 15 47 19 1 0 29 7 0 13 11 14 15 0 0 0 5 0 2 0 2 0 4 11 33 1 4 1 1 2 1 0 6. Total, 300. Average, 6 24-46. High runs, 47 33 21 20 19 17 15 15 14 13 11 11 11 10.

Ferdinand Poggenburg—1 1 2 1 0 0 5 11 7 0 3 0 1 6 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 2 1 6 0 5 0 1 6 2 9 2 4 2 5 0 0 5 4 0 2 1 0 0 0 15. Total, 207. Average, 4 23-46. High runs—30 24 16 15 13 12 11.

After an interval of fifteen minutes the second game was started between J. Byron Stark and Frank Gardner. It began slowly, but was brought up to the interesting point by a run of 25 by Gardner in the fourth inning. The latter only held his lead for a few innings, and in the sixteenth inning Stark, in a run of 35, made successfully two difficult massé shots. One of them was, beyond question, the most brilliant shot seen in the tournament. It was in one of the corners, and Stark had to draw his massé shot. It counted, and the crowd broke forth into tumultuous applause, so that it was fully a minute before Stark's opponent came playing.

Referee McLaughlin, after the game, said: "That was the finest massé shot I ever saw in any tournament."

Stark continued to lead, but Gardner gave him a hot battle, and in the thirty-ninth inning the latter created a sensation by making a run of 50, equaling the best record this year, made last week by Stark. Stark won in the sixty-second inning by 300 points to 274.

The scores were:

J. Byron Stark—1 2 0 7 1 1 5 2 1 2 1 0 4 8 4 4 0 3 5 8 0 0 1 5 0 1 1 1 2 3 3 2 0 0 3 2 3 8 1 2 2 4 2 0 2 7 0 2 7 8 4 2 0 0 0 0 1 10 3 3 8 4 2 2 5 1 4. Total, 300. Average, 4 52-62.

Frank Gardner—0 0 6 2 5 0 0 3 1 0 0 4 2 6 0 2 7 1 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 6 0 1 1 3 0 2 8 2 5 1 4 5 0 1 1 5 0 0 6 0 7 1 12 0 1 7 0 1 1 1 3 0 1 2 4 9 1 4 3 0 0. Total, 274. Average, 4 28-61.

Two games will be played to-day. Ferdinand Poggenburg and Arthur Townsend will meet in the first game, and the second match will be between Frank A. Keeney and Frank Gardner.

Knickerbocker A. C. Billiards.

Joseph Steiner won the Class Y billiard handicap at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night. He had an unbroken line of victories, and defeated in the last game C. M. Soisone by 100 points to 117 actual, but the latter had to get 125 to win. In the Class X, fourteen-inch balk-line, match, M. A. Diaz, handicap 125, defeated A. Bennett, handicap 150, by 125 points to 124. The Class X series will probably be finished to-night, and the final games will be between the victors of the three classes, X, Y, and Z.

Woman Billiard Player's Feats.

A remarkable exhibition of billiard shots was made in Maurice Daly's rooms, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon, by Miss May Kaarlus, a new star in the billiard world. A large crowd, in which were many noted amateurs and local experts, witnessed the display of fancy shots, and the general opinion when Miss Kaarlus finished her play was that no billiard player in the world can equal the young woman in her own line. Maurice Daly was her opponent, he attempting, with three trials at each shot, to duplicate the woman player's feats, but Miss Kaarlus had him vanquished from the start. The woman expert is ambidextrous, and no possible position of the balls puts her at a disadvantage. Her feats in massé shots commanded continuous applause. The ease and grace of her cue strokes was a show in itself. The balls were placed for each feat, and the shots made included many seemingly impossible counts, the most spectacular of which were her "push draw," a massé known as "May's own," and some brilliant follows. As a wind-up she kept eight balls going in procession, hardly a foot apart, by marvelous delicacy, judgment, and accuracy of stroke, then, with sixteen balls, played in the same manner, from many cushions, gathered the sixteen in a compact bunch in one corner of the table. She will repeat her exhibition each afternoon this week.

A. A. U. Basket Ball Championship.

The basket ball championship of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will probably be decided in Flushing at the armory of the Seventeenth Separate Company. The officials of the union have made a proposition to the militiamen to the effect that they assume the management of the event this year and that the contests be held on the drill floor in the Flushing armory. The officials of the command have taken the matter under advisement and have given a semi-official answer, to the effect that they will handle the matter in full.

An innovation that will be welcomed by the players is proposed by Manager Thomas J. Dooley of the Seventeenth Separate Company, who offers to award, in addition to the five medals for the team that wins the championship, two extra medals for the two substitutes who have to train and get into condition for the games.

SHOOTING ON ARMORY RANGES.

Teams of Company G Made High Scores for Seventh Regiment Trophies.

In the competition for the Kemp and Clark trophies of the Seventh Regiment, which was continued on the armory ranges yesterday evening, the teams of Company G made the highest scores that have yet been made in the contest. For the Edward Kemp trophy for teams of twenty-five men the marksmen of the Seventh Company scored 515 out of a possible total of 625 at 200 yards, and 554 out of the same maximum score at 500 yards, a total of 1,069 out of a possible 1,250. This is just two points better than Company F.'s score of 1,067, which was the best total for this trophy made in the first half of the competition last week.

For the Col. Emmons Clark trophy for teams of fifty men, Company G scored 2,013 out of a possible 2,500, beating Company K's score of 2,007 by six points. The detailed scores follow:

COMPANY G—KEMP TROPHY.

Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private J. A. Smith, Jr.	23	24	47
Private W. B. Hopping	23	23	46
Capt. W. J. Underwood	21	24	45
Private W. M. Stillwell, Jr.	21	24	45
Private E. W. Zentgraff	20	25	45
Corp. W. N. Croxton	23	21	44
Private W. O. Raymond	22	22	44
Sergt. W. H. Evans	21	23	44
Lieut. H. E. Crall	20	24	44
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr.	20	24	44
Private F. M. Boughton	20	24	44
Private F. K. Nixon	20	24	44
Private H. L. Suydam	21	22	43
Private H. J. Ward	21	22	43
Corp. W. A. Dixon	20	23	43
Corp. F. C. Robinson	20	23	43
Private L. A. Gordon	20	23	43
Private L. S. Petrie	21	21	42
First Sergt. J. A. Olsen	20	21	41
Lieut. M. B. Nesbitt	20	21	41
Lance Corp. A. C. Briner	20	21	41
Lance Corp. E. A. Howland, Jr.	21	19	40
Private C. N. Jones	20	19	40
Private R. E. Lorendon	18	21	39
Private J. C. Madigan	19	16	35
Team total	515	554	1,069

COL. EMMONS CLARK TROPHY.

Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private H. I. Norris	22	23	45
Private R. S. Rutherford	20	24	44
Private C. F. Winkelman	20	24	44
Private J. J. Bellman	22	21	43
Lance Corp. G. R. Jenkins	21	22	43
Private J. P. Felt	24	18	42
Sergt. G. N. Crossmond	22	20	42
Private O. M. Marr	20	20	40
Private H. F. Jaeckel	20	19	39
Corp. R. T. Dodd	19	20	39
Private J. Townsend	19	20	39
Private J. S. Walton	19	18	37
Private J. L. Christy	18	19	37
Private H. L. R. Pershall	18	19	37
Corp. A. Hopkins	16	21	37
Private J. F. Harper	19	17	36
Private R. J. Phair	19	17	36
Private J. W. Gross	17	19	36
Private D. M. Hopping	20	15	35
Private H. L. Follett	21	13	34
Sergt. D. L. Gray	18	16	34
Lance Corp. F. A. Ridabock	18	16	34
Private J. L. Magee	20	13	33
Private H. C. Cromwell	17	16	33
Private E. A. Green	18	7	25
Team total	487	457	944
Kemp Trophy scores	515	554	1,069

Clark Trophy scores.....1,002 1,011 2,013

CENTURY ROAD CLUB RECORDS.

Chairman Ducker of the Records Committee Issues His Annual Report.

Chairman Henry E. Ducker of the Road Records Committee of the Century Road Club of America has issued his annual report of records for the past year. The "century honor roll" of riders who have ridden 100 or more centuries during their membership in the organization contains fifty-eight names. Four of these have ridden over 300 centuries, as follows: 374—J. H. George, Philadelphia, Penn.; 315—M. N. Keim, Philadelphia, Penn.; 302—J. M. Noble, Philadelphia, Penn.; 300—Victor H. Morgenroth, Baltimore, Md.

The following ten members have ridden over 200 centuries: 294—A. L. Matlack, Camden, N. J.; 270—Mrs. George Bunker, Chicago, Ill.; 233—J. H. Hunter, Toledo, Ohio; 230—E. N. Roth, Chicago, Ill.; 217—S. M. Warns, Baltimore, Md.; 211—Thomas M. Richards, Camden, N. J.; 208—Charles A. Lehritter, New York City; 204—Gus Egloff, New York City; 204—P. C. Wright, Colorado Springs, Col.; 202—R. E. O'Connor, Chicago, Ill.

In the number of centuries ridden during 1900 A. L. Matlack leads with a total of 261, almost one a day, excluding Sundays. Others who have ridden over 100 centuries are: 167—Thomas M. Richards, Camden, N. J.; 150—Victor H. Morgenroth, Baltimore, Md.; 106—Edward Lotz, Baltimore, Md.; 102—Mrs. E. R. Bayne, New York City.

The records in the mileage competition show seven members with totals of over 10,000 miles, the first two also beating the best previous records by over 5,000 miles. The totals of these seven members follow: 38,887, W. L. Stannard, Springfield, Mass.; 38,205, A. L. Matlack, Camden, N. J.; 28,064, Thomas M. Richards, Camden, N. J.; 22,684, S. E. Belcher, Jr., New York City; 17,313, V. H. Morgenroth, Baltimore; 12,027, James McIlrath, St. Paul, Minn.; 10,214, Isaac Gillet, Watervliet, N. Y.

Twenty-two others rode between 5,000 and 10,000 miles.

In the New York State century competition the leaders are: 102, Mrs. Emma R. Bayne, New York; 83, Isaac Gillet, Watervliet; 51, Miss Margaret Gast, New York; 50, Gilbert C. Badeau, Brooklyn; 48, Samuel E. Belcher, Jr., New York.

A most remarkable individual record is made by A. L. Matlack, Camden, N. J., who holds the following records: Sixty-day national century record, 89 centuries; year's mileage National, 38,205 miles; New Jersey State year's mileage, 38,205 miles; year's century record National, 261 centuries; New Jersey State year's century record, 261 centuries; 60-day National mileage record, 16,491 miles; 60-day New Jersey State mileage record, 10,491 miles.

ASSOCIATED CYCLISTS' OFFICERS.

Annual Meeting of the Combined Long Island Clubs.

At the annual meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, which was held at the Elephant Clubhouse, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night, the following officers were unanimously elected for the coming year:

President—R. J. Wulff, Prospect Wheelmen; First Vice President—Robert F. Mullins, Orient Wheelmen; Second Vice President—Benjamin Anchell, Bushwick Wheelmen; Treasurer—George R. Smith, Greater New York Wheelmen; Secretary—Arthur Lux, Mutual Wheelmen; Trustees—Theodore Kindl, Twenty-sixth Ward Wheelmen; Michael Schulz, Dean Cycle Club; Edward Diesel, Evergreen Wheelmen; James L. Brush, Logan Wheelmen; L. F. Goldman, Williamsburg Wheelmen; Frank Flynn, Howard Wheelmen.

The reports of the various standing committees of the association were received with enthusiasm, as all showed that the past year had been one of activity and prosperity. The financial report was particularly satisfactory, showing a good balance in the treasury. It was decided to have printed a report of the work of the association during the year, and to circulate it among the local cycling clubs. The new committees for the present year will be announced at the regular meeting next month.

The association passed a resolution favoring the paving with asphalt of Bushwick Avenue from Arion Place to the Eastern Parkway, a distance of about two miles, and referred the matter to a committee of residents of the Bushwick district in the attempt to secure the improvement.

Disposal of Bicycle Race Receipts.

The fight of William A. Brady against James C. Kennedy and Patrick T. Powers over the bicycle races at Madison Square Garden has at last found its way into the courts. Mr. Brady through his counsel yesterday made an application to Justice Truax in the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining Kennedy and Powers from disposing of any of the money in their hands which they received from the six-day races until the question of a dissolution of the partnership existing between the three men could be determined. A temporary receiver was also asked for. Mr. Brady claimed that the profits arising from the races amounted to $12,000, and that he wanted his share. The Justice will hear argument on the motion to-morrow.

Reunion of Old Athletes.

There was a great gathering of old-time athletes last night at the Argyle Hotel, on Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, when the annual dinner of the veterans of the Williamsburg Athletic Club was held.

Among those present were Samuel C. Austin, Frank P. Murray, former world's amateur champion walker, whose record still holds good for one mile; William H. Robertson, Frank Sperry, Frederick W. Wurster, former Mayor of Brooklyn; William Cullen Bryant, Frederick W. Burns, Augustus Peverelly, Stewart Barr, William H. Struse, James E. Sullivan, Frederick C. Babcock, William H. Parry, Capt. Darius Ferry, Frank M. Price, Joseph G. Liddle, Clarence T. Wiegand, Samuel Doty See, William H. Purdy, G. H. Mason, John Burns, Philip Wingert, Major Bell, Col. De Long, and many other men now famous in other walks of life, but who in their youth were famous as wearers of the blue and gold of the old Williamsburg Athletic Club.

SCHEDULE OF BOWLING GAMES.

Five Local Tournaments to End During the Present Week.

Most of the games in the local bowling tournaments which were postponed on account of the absence of a number of the prominent local teams at the Chicago tournament two weeks ago will be decided during the coming week, and at least five of the local leagues—the Columbia, Harlem, North Side, American National, and Greater New York—series will come to an end for the season. The Columbia League will be succeeded by the Columbia three-men tourney, the North Side National tournament will replace the North Side League, and the Greater New York sub-tournament will succeed the Greater New York series.

The schedule for the week in the principal local tournaments follows:

TUESDAY, JAN. 22.

Columbia Bowling League—Owl and Dolando Bowling Clubs and Century Wheelmen, Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Phoenix and Cyclone Bowling Clubs and Harlem Wheelmen, Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—De Vinne, Defendam, and Ogden Councils, Starr's alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Hoeninghaus & Curtis, Rogers, Peet & Co., and S. Oppenheimer & Levy, Monarch Palace alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Reid's alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League of Brooklyn—Williamsburg Savings Bank, Manufacturers' National Bank, and People's Bank, Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn.

Bowling Tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Montauk, Oxford, Defender, and South Brooklyn Wheelmen, Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Non-Commissioned Staff and Company G, Armory alleys.

Twenty-third Regiment Bowling Tournament—Companies H, I, and K, Armory alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruther's National Bowling Tournament—Manhattan, East New York, and Arlington Bowling Clubs, Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Guordant, Americus, and Stanley Councils, Starr's alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—J. Wild & Co., R. G. Dun & Co., and Edison Electric Company, Monarch Palace Alleys.

Life Insurance Bowling League—Equitable, Mutual, and Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Companies and Fidelity and Casualty Company, Ehlers's alleys.

Archdiocesan Union League Tournament—Columbus Catholic Club Team No. 1, Holy Cross Lyceum Team No. 2, and Cathedral Catholic Club Team No. 2, Thumann's Colonial Alleys.

Morning Newspaper Bowling League—New York Herald and New York Tribune, Germania Alleys.

Carruthers National Tournament—Prosperity, Empire, and Queer Bowling Clubs, Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Twenty-third Regiment Bowling Tournament—Companies C and B and Hospital Corps, Armory Alleys, Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

Columbia Bowling League—Lotus, Phoenix, and Rosedale Bowling Clubs, Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Yonkers, New York, and Our Councils, Starr's Alleys.

Fire Insurance Bowling League—Caledonian, Lancashire, Liverpool and London and Globe, Northern and Norwich Union Fire Insurance Companies, and New York Underwriters' Agency, Reid's Alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Companies E and H, Armory alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League of Brooklyn—Hamilton Trust Company, Sprague National Bank and People's Bank, Knufel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn.

Bowling Tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Brooklyn, Greater New York, and Orient Wheelmen, Thum & Ehlers's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers National Tournament—Monarch, Fidelia, and I. D. K. Bowling Clubs, Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

Twenty-third Regiment Bowling Tournament—Companies D, F, and G, Armory alleys, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Knickerbocker, Benevolent, and Colfax Councils, Starr's alleys.

Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Borough of the Bronx—Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Mason & Hanson, Victor & Achelis, and American Woolen Company, Monarch Palace alleys.

Archdiocesan Union League Bowling tournament—Holy Cross Lyceum team No. 1, Spalding Literary Society team No. 2, and St. Monica Catholic Club, Thumann's Colonial alleys.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—Echo, South Paw, and Atlantic Bowling Clubs, Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association—National Lead Company, Merck & Co., and Church, Dwight & Co.; Lanman & Kemp, Colgate & Co., and Seabury & Johnson, Reid's alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Company D and non-commissioned staff, Armory alleys.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—Echo, Palace, and Queer Bowling Clubs, Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Doings of College Athletes.

Rowing is attracting a large amount of attention at present among the naval cadets at Annapolis Academy, and men of last year's crew have left the academy, but there is plenty of good material to form a strong crew. Active training will begin during the first week of February. Races have already been arranged with Georgetown, on May 4; Columbia, May 11; Cornell, May 18; University of Pennsylvania, first and second crews, May 25. All of these races will be rowed at Annapolis.

Sixty-seven men are practicing for the track team of the University of Pennsylvania. The present work is being conducted indoors, and consists in sprinting, starting, and practice on the weight machine. Graduate Kraenzline is training the hurdlers and jumpers; Grant and Orton have the middle and long distance men in hand; McCracken, who is still suffering from grip, will have charge of the weight men, while trainer George Turner has general supervision over the entire field. Hare, McClain, and Bushnell are the only men now in the university who have won intercollegiate points.

Princeton will enter a team for the indoor games of the Boston Athletic Association on Feb. 16. The team will compete in the relay race, which, from the number of college teams entered, will be one of the big features of the meet. Harvard, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Dartmouth, Amherst, Williams, Bowdoin, and the Institute of Technology will be among the other teams in the race. Several of the leading Princeton athletes will enter the other open events.

Coach Jennings of the Cornell baseball team does not think the prospects for the coming year are as bright as was the case last year. He says that the weakest point is in the pitching staff, Lyons being the only pitcher of the former team who will be on the nine this year. The outfield is also weak, but a number of promising new candidates are expected to develop into strong players.

The University of Wisconsin is working hard to make a big Western rowing feature of its proposed intercollegiate boat race on the Chicago drainage canal. The Fourth of July is the date mentioned for the race, but although Western accounts predict the presence of many Eastern colleges, those statements do not seem to be borne out by the authority at hand. Cornell, Pennsylvania say they will not go out, and it would be impossible, at any rate, as their big race at Poughkeepsie comes on July 3. Similar sentiments come from Cornell.

A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago has taken active charge of the candidates for the track team, and a regular amount of work is being done each day in the gymnasium. He is making a specialty of high jumpers, in which the talent is rather weak. The best men have records of five feet six and seven inches, and Stagg wants to improve on this materially within the next three months.

An effort is being made by Hobart College students to bring about a more healthy spirit in athletics than has been the case for the last two or three years. A plan has been started to build a new athletic field, and the students have unanimously decided to organize and support a baseball team, although the material at present looks rather weak.

Georgetown University is planning for a big indoor meet on March 2. Arthur Duffy, Georgetown's crack short distance runner, has been appointed team captain, and the long rest he has recently had is said to have completely healed the injury he received in the Paris games. He has commenced crack practice, and will be a competitor in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's games to be held in this city at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 4. He is also entered for the indoor meet of the Boston Athletic Association on Feb. 16. An indoor track giving a seventy-five-yard straightaway has just been completed in the basement of Georgetown's gymnasium.

Paul W. Ripley, one of the strongest freshmen candidates in the University of Wisconsin for the track team, broke his arm last week while pole-vaulting in the gymnasium. He will not be able to do any more athletic work this season.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 21.—One mile and a sixteenth, Arthur Lenan, 108 pounds, (Schrau,) 1; Petit Maitre, 106, 2; Prince Real, 107, 3. Time—1:50. Six and a half furlongs—Athara, 104, (Wonderly,) 1; Kohnwreath, 102, 2; Divonne, 106, 3. Time—1:23¾. One mile and a half—Admetus, 107, (Dale,) 1; Bert Davis, 101, 2; Woodrice, 108, 3. Time—2:37. Handicap, six furlongs—Bummer, 109, (Black,) 1; Sakatuck, 107, 2; Aades, 95, 3. Time—1:14. Seven furlongs—Free Hand, 107, (Winkfield,) 1; Porter B., 94, 2; Dousterswivel, 107½, 3. Time—1:29¾. Seven furlongs—Jim Breeze, 100½, (Walsh,) 1; Mamie Lou, 90, 2; Fair Deceiver, 101, 3. Time—1:30.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Credo, against whom some books laid 50 to 1, proved a surprise at Tanfaran to-day. He went to the front at the start, and won easily from Vinditor, the 1 to 2 favorite. The track was muddy, but the public picked the winners, four favorites and a second choice getting the money. Results: Six furlongs—Ordnung, 112, (J. Miller,) 1; Gold Lace, 102, 2; Tasdale, 107, 3. Time—1:15¾. Mile and an eighth—Credo, 112, (Sec.,) 1; Vinditor, 115, 2; Charles Le Bel, 112, 3. Time—1:59. Hurdles, one and three-quarters mile—Lomo, 155, (Hueston,) 1; Lothian, 136, 2; Granger, 155, 3. Time—3:27¼. Six and a half furlongs—Mocorito, 107½, (Henry,) 1; Ada N., 95, 2; Bernota, 100, 3. Time—1:23. Six and a half furlongs—Handicapper, 110, (T. Burns,) 1; The Singer, 104, 2; El Topio, 92, 3. Time—1:24¼. One mile—Astor, 106, (T. Burns,) 1; Scotch Plaid, 106, 3; Hohenjohe, 109, 3. Time—1:43¾.

NO CENTREBOARD DEFENDER.

Difference of Opinion Among Sponsors for Hanley Yacht.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—The Hanley centreboard yacht as a competitor in the trial races of cup defenders will not be built, according to the statement to-night of one of the men who offered to give financial aid to the project. The reason given is that the men who intended to be the sponsors for the boat were divided over the matter of material, many wanting a metal hull, while others held to a wooden craft on the lines drawn by Mr. Hanley, the Quincy Point yacht builder.

From the first time the project was broached there seemed to be much vagueness as to the carrying out of the plan, and its abandonment will not cause much surprise in yacht circles.

$500 Cup for Corinthians.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Jan. 21.—J. Campbell Smith of the Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club of this place has offered a five-hundred-dollar cup for a series of races throughout the coming season for the thirty-foot class of sloops, owners to sail. The only stipulations are that the boats must belong to a member of the club, and be sailed by a member of the club, and that the boat winning the greatest number of races throughout the season will win the prize for its owner's personal property.

Yachtsmen's Club Nominations.

The Nominating Committee of the Yachtsmen's Club has made the following nominations for officers for the coming year, to be voted upon at the annual meeting on Feb. 12:

President—David Banks; Vice President—Fred M. Hoyt; Secretary—Edward M. MacLellan; Treasurer—Philip G. Sanford; Trustees—Class of 1903, (to fill unexpired term,) Clendenin Eckert; class of 1904, Hazen L. Hoyt and Charles T. Pierce.

An amendment to the by-laws will be voted upon at this meeting, under which members of the Board of Trustees will be enabled to propose or second new members.

Work on the Syndicate Yacht.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 21.—This week, it is said that the frame of the cup defender will be placed in its vertical position on the keel. About one dozen frames are ready, but it is proposed to have a few more connected with the deck beams before the timbering of the boat begins. The stern of the defender is in process of being fastened in place to-day. Sunday an Adams Express car came here specially with steel bulbed angle material which was moved to the Herreshoffs' shops this morning. Rigging material for the new yacht, consisting of both steel wire and large hemp rope, has just been received at the boat shops. Billman of Boston is to fit the defender's rigging.

Lawson Boat to be Rushed.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Designer Crowninshield of the Lawson yacht was at the Lawley yard all day, arranging the minor details of the work, preparatory to going ahead with a rush in the near future. The patterns for the stern and stern posts were set up to-day and the work of fitting the floor plates was begun.

Harvard Crew Candidates.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 21.—Candidates for the Harvard freshman crew to the number of 127 presented themselves for enrollment to-night. This number is much smaller than that of last year, but the percentage of men who have had rowing experience is somewhat larger. The men were divided into squads and will begin practice to-morrow under the direction of Coach Vail of the Newell Boat Club.

Williams and Columbia Athletics.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 21.—Manager Goldthwait of the Williams College track team has completed arrangements for a dual indoor meet between Williams and Columbia University on Feb. 22 at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, New York City. The programme will include a 40-yard dash, 40-yard hurdle, 100-yard run, mile run, shot put, pole vault, 300-yard dash, and a relay race.

Vardon Will Return Next Month.

Harry Vardon will probably return to the United States next month, and, although the news of his return and future plans are being kept rather quiet, it is the general impression that he will make a tour in February and March of Florida, playing particularly under the auspices of the Florida East Coast Golf Association, which controls the hotel links at Nassau, Miami, Palm Beach, Ormonde, and St. Augustine. Vardon has been quoted as saying in England that he would not be able to return to play in the open championship of Great Britain this year, which will be held in the Spring. This means that he has a number of engagements or a permanent position so secure here that he does not care about winning back the honors which Taylor took from him last season. Vardon had several flattering offers from clubs in this country to become the resident professional, but so far he has given no indication of accepting them. He is now at his home, in Ganton, England.

RARE BIRDS TO BE SEEN.

Homer Davenport Will Have the Largest Number of Pheasants on Exhibition.

Pigeons and poultry will be shown in a large number of common and fancy varieties in the Madison Square Garden this week, beginning to-morrow morning. Never before in the history of the Poultry Show has there been such a demand for space, and this season, for the first time, the concert hall has been drawn upon for space, and more room in the galleries will be used than ever before.

In some of the fancy bird classes the exhibit will be superior to former years. Homer Davenport, the artist and cartoonist, has always made one of the finest shows of pheasants, his collection last year embracing twenty rare varieties and being so far superior to all others as to make competition impossible, and a special prize was given to Mr. Davenport. This year he will show twenty-eight varieties, the largest number ever brought together in this country. Among them will be Japanese, Siamese, wild Java, Manchuria, jungle and golden pheasants, and two or three rare birds from Africa.

There will be more numerous than last year, and they, with the rabbits, will be placed in the concert hall. Miss L. C. Moeran of this city has several rich-looking Manx short-haired cats. Gen. C. H. T. Collis has one cat in the show, a rare blue long-haired cat, while H. T. Draper is the possessor of one blue-blooded cat which is entered under the name of Master William McKinley, and it is valued at $100.

Penn. Decides in Favor of Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 21.—The manager of the University of Pennsylvania gymnastic team returned home from Princeton to-day, whither he had gone to arrange a meet with the Orange and Black. There was a possibility of having both Yale and Princeton in joint meets with the University of Pennsylvania, but as both these colleges wanted the latter part of February, it was impossible to suitably arrange for both. Yale has first choice on the night of Feb. 22, and will in all probability take that date, as she herself proposed it, together with the 23d as an alternate. Princeton was given the option of a date in the first part of the month, the 8th or the 9th, but could not come on either of these days.

The Orange and Black was anxious to have a meet with Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and Manager Aiken and Capt. Katzenbach expressed themselves as desirous of fixing a date for the latter part of February. As this was practically impossible for Pennsylvania the matter was dropped.

Harvard's Lacrosse Games.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 21.—Harvard's lacrosse team will take a Southern trip this Spring, playing Columbia, Lehigh, Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins, and other colleges with whom schedule dates are now being arranged. The trip will last two weeks, and will be made immediately after the class games, the latter part of April. On the way home the team will play Columbia in New York, and later will meet Cornell at Ithaca. Harvard's team is very strong this year, and expects to win a good string of victories on its trip. H. L. Grimes and George Knapp, Harvard Law School men and graduates of Johns Hopkins University, are coaching the team, with the assistance of Hugh McConaghy, a Canadian player and an old member of the Crescent Athletic Club of Boston. A game with this organization will open the season the third week in April.

Eighth Regiment's Trophy Shoot.

In the monthly shooting competition by companies of the Eighth Regiment for the Chauncey Challenge Cup, teams of men shooting, Company F last night led with a total score of 484 scored, the winning team beating by twenty-nine points its own winning score of 455, made in the December competition. The full winning score of Company F follows:

	100 Yds.	300 Yds.	
Corp. S. Van Blerkom	24	21	45
Capt. G. Hiecke	22	22	44
Second Lieut. A. S. Chatfield	23	21	44
Private W. E. Laragh	23	20	43
First Sergt. O. Walter	22	20	42
Corp. C. J. Stockton	21	20	41
Corp. H. Feuerstein	18	23	41
First Lieut. J. P. Mulford	20	20	40
Sergt. L. C. Woolf	22	18	40
Sergt. W. Levin	21	16	37
Private G. A. Ochsen	15	19	34
Private E. Calnal	18	15	33
Total			484

Colgate's Basket Ball Games.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The Colgate University basket ball team has just scheduled the following games: Jan. 24, Watervliet Young Men's Christian Association team at Watervliet, and Feb. 21, Mount Vernon High School team at Hamilton.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN MCGOWAN.—Schedules of John McGowan, grocer, at 581 Second Avenue, show liabilities $2,180, nominal assets $764, actual assets $375.

JOSEPH WINTER.—Joseph Winter, dealer in dry goods at 213 and 215 Willis Avenue, Bronx, made an assignment yesterday to Henry Marx. Mr. Winter has been in the dry goods business over twenty years, and moved to the present location four years ago. His statement last February showed assets $11,200 and liabilities $4,500.

MANHATTAN RESTAURANT COMPANY.—Judge Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Augustus Schell Hughes temporary receiver for the Manhattan Restaurant Company, at 1,281 Broadway, on the application of J. Samuel Smoot, President, and Edward Cole, Secretary, who hold 185 out of 200 shares of stock in the company. The liabilities are $14,583, and nominal assets $8,500, consisting of fixtures, $3,000; stock, $500; plant, good will, and lease, $5,000. For some time past business has been poor and not sufficient to pay running expenses. Mr. Smoot is a creditor for $4,000, and Mr. Cole $3,000 for loans. The company was organized in March, 1898, with a capital stock of $10,000, by some of the creditors of J. S. Thorpe, to continue the business, which had been started in 1881.

KUGLER SYNDICATE.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has taken charge of the store of the Kugler Syndicate, dealer in five and ten cent goods at 281 Grand Street, running through to 84 Forsyth Street, on three attachments, aggregating $2,240. They are in favor of C. Kaufmann & Son, $222, for merchandise; Max L. Siesfeld, $1,320, on an assigned claim for tinware sold to the syndicate by the National Enameling and Stamping Company, and C. W. Shepherd, $698, on an assigned claim for merchandise sold

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Supreme Court of the United States:

9—Michael P. Dooley, receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. James Pease.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.—Judgment affirmed with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

209—The Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, plaintiff in error, vs. Caleb H. Parker, tax collector, &c.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

535—The American Sugar Refining Company, petitioner, vs. the City of New Orleans.—Rule to show cause awarded, returnable Feb. 25.

Original—Ex parte: In the matter of Christian Daniel et al.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus, &c., denied.

526—S. D. Hatfield et al., appellants, vs. Henry C. King.—Submission set aside and cause restored to the docket, for oral argument, and the Clerk is directed to bring this order to the attention of the Attorney General of West Virginia.

443—Phillips and Buttoroff Manufacturing Company, petitioner, vs. James G. Whitney, as assignee.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by J. Quintus Cohen, for the petitioner, and by O. W. Underwood and James J. Garrett for the respondent, with leave to Mr. Cohen to file brief for petitioner within two weeks.

525—The Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. W. H. Reynolds, Controller, &c., et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by W. B. La Mar in behalf of W. B. La Mar, in support of motions, with leave to Frederic D. McKenney, for the plaintiff in error, to file brief in opposition within five days.

525—The town of Mount Vernon, petitioner, vs. D. B. Wesson.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, submitted by Thomas M. Jett, for the petitioner, and by Thomas C. Mather for the respondent.

503—Frederick Williams, petitioner, vs. George C. Gaylord et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by C. Walter Artz, for the petitioner, and by Curtis M. Lindley, for the respondent, with leave to Mr. Artz to file a reply brief within one week.

201—Thomas F. Farrell et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the West Chicago Park Commissioners.—Motion to postpone preparation of this cause for hearing until after the disposition of No. 180, submitted by A. J. Hopkins, in behalf of George W. Wilbur, for the plaintiffs in error, in support of motion, and by Robert A. Childs and Charles Hudson, for the defendants in error, in opposition.

391—John T. Pirie et al., &c., appellants, vs. Chicago Title and Trust Company, Trustee, &c.—Argument continued by Herman Frank, for the appellee, and concluded by A. J. Pflaum, for the appellants.

13 and 14, original—Ex parte: In the matter of the District of Columbia, petitioner.—Argued by Robert A. Howard, for the petitioners, with leave to A. A. Hoehling, Jr., to file brief in behalf of certain interested parties within five days.

278—Homer Bird, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Argued by L. T. Michener, for the plaintiff in error, and by Assistant Attorney General Beck, for the defendant in error.

Call for Tuesday: 126, 146, 7, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, (and 185,) 153, and 155.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

61—Clancy vs. The Geo. L. Garlick.
65—Matter of the petition of Moran.
58—U. S. vs. Gabriel.
60—Same vs. Altman.
68—Same vs. Austin Nichols & Co.
69—Same vs. Leggett.
70—Same vs. Schering & Glatz.
71—Same vs. Bogle & Scott.
20—Republique Francaise vs. Saratoga Vichy Co.
16—Racine vs. U. S.
44—Rankin vs. McFarland.
45—Gallagher vs. Baird.
46—In re Allen.
47—Guggenheimer vs. Korn.
48—Titno vs. Eler.
49—Marinello vs. Skeeea Assn.
50—Hirsch vs. Mayer.
51—Murray vs. Gillespie.
52—In re S. Klein & Co.
53—Eisenberg vs. Goldberg.
54—Fleutmann vs. Peristein.
55—Bossiter vs. Marshall Basin Mining Co.
56—Oppenheimer vs. Mc-Creeken.
57—Nichols vs. Midland Hotel Co.
58—In re Lyman.
59—In re Ripley.
60—Lyman vs. Magnet Union.
61—In re Enamel Mosaic Co.
62—Marks vs. Dellaglio.
63—Le Pinlec vs. Le Pinlec.
64—Walter vs. Sentell.
65—Hammer vs. Forsyth.
66—McCabe vs. John Hancock Ins. Co.
67—Garrison vs. Holme.
68—Marks vs. Dellaglio.
69—Hazard Mfg. Co. vs. J. L. Eccles Co.
70—Dikeman vs. Bidwell.
71—State Bank vs. Solomon.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 49, 52, 31, 53, 54, 58, 61, 62.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

77—Everdell vs. Hill.
80—In re Barrett.
87—Sabin vs. Kendrick.
95—Radjavilier vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
68—Schlaenger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
84—Frank vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
87—Stiasny vs. same.
50—United Press vs. A. S. Abell Co. et al.
72—Louis vs. Com. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
33—Hunt vs. Miller.
32—Hand vs. Miller.
52—Hasbrouck vs. Marks.
3—People, &c., vs. Blase.
47—Fries vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
74—Michel vs. Ellwanger

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Schutte vs. Emrick.
2—Trattel vs. Met. Inv. Co.
3—Gardiner vs. Oberly.
4—Bochow vs. Bochow.
5—In re Kaye.
6—Moran vs. Helf.
7—McCloy vs. McCloy.
8—Henry vs. Henry.
9—Sanderson vs. Flower
10—Woods vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11—Ferry vs. Dusenbury
12—Mandelbaum vs. Gombossy.
13—N. Y. Inv. & Imp. Co. vs. O'Brien.
14—People, &c., vs. Adams.
15—Kelban vs. Sosin.
16—Irwin vs. Horgan.
17—Loos vs. Colonial Building Co.
18—Cooper vs. Cooper.
19—Matter of Goldberg.
20—Peabody vs. Ernst-Mimi Nathan.
21—Arlt vs. Whittock.
22—Levy vs. Buff, R. & Pittsburg Ry. Co.
23—Post vs. Montgomery
24—Howell vs. same.
25—Poulson vs. Constable.
26—In re Atwood.
27—Lowenfeld vs. Hamburger.
28—Master Horseshoers' Nat. Pro. Assn. vs. Gilligan.
29—McBride vs. Blinn.
30—Lippincott vs. Lippincott.
31—Renwick vs. Manley Co.
32—In re Newcomb.
33—Hayes vs. Carley.
34—Continental Ins. Co. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
35—Heyward vs. Hutchinson.
36—Whitehead vs. Whitehead.
37—Same vs. same.
38—Hays vs. Mut. Re-serve Fund Life Association.
39—Long Island Elec. Gas & Water Co. vs. Kearney.
40—Smith vs. Secor.
41—In re Karach.
42—Burhorn vs. Lockwood.
43—Brill vs. Union Cloak Co.
44—Rankin vs. McFarland.
45—Gallagher vs. Baird.
46—In re Allen.
47—Guggenheimer vs. Korn.
48—Titno vs. Eler.
49—Marinello vs. Skeeea Assn.
50—Hirsch vs. Mayer.
51—Murray vs. Gillespie.
52—In re S. Klein & Co.
53—Eisenberg vs. Goldberg.
54—Fleutmann vs. Peristein.
55—Bossiter vs. Marshall Basin Mining Co.
56—Oppenheimer vs. Mc-Creeken.
57—Nichols vs. Midland Hotel Co.
58—In re Lyman.
59—In re Ripley.
60—Lyman vs. Magnet Union.
61—In re Enamel Mosaic Co.
62—Marks vs. Dellaglio.
63—Le Pinlec vs. Le Pinlec.
64—Walter vs. Sentell.
65—Hammer vs. Forsyth.
66—McCabe vs. John Hancock Ins. Co.
67—Garrison vs. Holme.
68—Marks vs. Dellaglio.
69—Hazard Mfg. Co. vs. J. L. Eccles Co.
70—Dikeman vs. Bidwell.
71—State Bank vs. Solomon.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar. Motions.

196—In re 153d St.
163—Kutscher vs. Schmuck.
Preferred causes.
2648—Salvation Army vs. Feltner.
2354—Cammann vs. same.
2636—Crosby vs. McNeice
1294—Goodwin vs. Inter-State Casualty Co.
2660—Delafield vs. Sayles.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Case on. No day calendar. 1366—Plant vs. Harrison.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned until Jan. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Case on. 253—Shaw vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbiere and Garvan for the People.

1—John Sweet.
2—Arnold Hunger.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Case on.

8255—Beekman vs. Mc-Millen.
8402—Londinor vs. Brownold.
8453—Colonial Finance Co. vs. Knapp.
8052—Same vs. Trotter's Mona Mfg. Co.
8300—Pfotenbauer vs. Noble.
8535—Abel vs. Newbold.
8294—Cahen vs. Everett.
8344—Wolfe vs. Robinson.
1744—Brady vs. Mount Morris Bank.
5013—Hoffman House vs. Hoffman House Cafe.
6309—Simuel vs. City of New York.
6311—Wood vs. Ballin
8450—Kurzman vs. Ten Eyck.
7110—Schlessel vs. Townsend.
8720—Kurzman vs. Loew.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Case on. 7081—Alexander vs. General Carriage Co. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Case on. 1902—Farrell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Case on. 2308—Frawley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Case on. 6718—Gotthardt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Mac , n, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Case on. 7212—Brass vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Case on. 2148—Ivison vs. Ivison.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Jan. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Fischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Case on. 3921—Winters vs. Odell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Case on. 7322—Pames vs. Dry Dock., &c., R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Case on. 7426—Delaney vs. Walsh.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Charles H. Foote.
2—Maria Stucker.
3—Elizabeth L. Ryan.
4—Caroline Schuchmann.
5—Ann L. Underhill.
6—Bessie Galligan or Gilligan.
7—Ida F. Fraser.
8—J. Galt Smith.
9—Henry C. Tallman.
10—Edmond C. Sentenne
11—Emil B. Morel.
12—Alice Lane.
13—Thomas B. Williams
14—N. H. Chesebrough.
15—Mary A. Fitzgerald.
16—James Mc-Cann.
17—Martin Kelly.
18—John Hamm.
19—Hugh McLaughlin.
20—Charles R. Kessling.
21—James R. Melvin.
22—William H. Monfrayne.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and must be placed upon the Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on such motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1683—Gori vs. Healey.
1003—Thum vs. Iserman
932—Carney vs. Eidlitz
906—Kaplan vs. Bay State Clothing Co.
1407—Power vs. Union Ry. Co.
3557—Sullivan vs. McEntee.
848—Weill vs. Nordenscheid.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3783½—Jameson vs. Sweeney.
1563—Mott vs. Whitmore.
2488—Rochester & Pitts. Coal & Iron Co. vs. Flint, Eddy & Co.
2235—Hyman vs. Weill
2317—Levering vs. Hammond Typewriter Co.
2338—Waldron vs. Riley.
2330—Flynn vs. McCord.
2343—Quinn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2325—Rich vs. Woerter Realty Co.
2301—Equit. Nat. Bank vs. La Fallette.
2364—Rioberg vs. Vander Horn.
2307—McKeerman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2568—Friedheim vs. same.
2369—Hutchinson vs. same.
2326—Farrell vs. Durfee.
2340—Lalli vs. North German Lloyd SS. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2015—Fallon vs. Falber.
2045—Miller vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2012—Belansky vs. Frank.
761—Briskman vs. Katz
1941—Dumont vs. Cumisky.
1845—Hurewitz vs. Shaine.
2026—Klugler vs. Krakauer.
1875—Burglein vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3919½—Gerken vs. Rupert.
1740—Underhill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1520—Rosenthal vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2032—Hirschman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2068—Segal vs. same.
2044—Jones vs. Hartje.
2050—Sosenzv vs. Dixon.
1862—Marx vs. Allen.
1904—Singer vs. Teller.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3634—Mut. Loan Assn. vs. Brandt.
3761—Goldstein vs. Weiss.
3802—Feldman vs. Perher.
3076—Sugerman vs. Feldstein.
3840—Edelbohls vs. Lee.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2113—Brown vs. Louisville & Nash. R. R. Co.
2099—Scheindelman vs. Carberry.
2106—Hamilton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2107—Holzman vs. same
2128—Mayer vs. Hirschkind.
2137—Gazzetta vs. Navigazione Gen. Italien.
2314—Sultan vs. Hall.
2316—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2318—Tishman vs. Havana-Am. Co.
2322—Watriss vs. Scott.
2148—Lawrence vs. Foley.
2408—Watriss vs. Dougherty.
2237—Kaebler vs. Wallach.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2585.

Equity and non-jury case at 1:30 P. M.
368—Leahy vs. Paric.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gordon for the People.

1—Robert Lowenthal.
2—Leonard Conisardo.
3—Theresa Wells. Ada Dundas.
4—Samuel Schlachet
5—James Johnson.
6—Verna Trower.
7—James Dolan.
8—Michael O'Connor. William Cross.
9—George Savannah.
10—John Barnes.
11—John Raftery.
12—John Cassidy.
13—Edward Katzenberg.
14—Edward Katzenberg. Charles Portman.
Henry Wasserman.
15—James D. Laselle.
16—Arthur Duhrkop.
17—James Laurita. Pleadings.
1—Antonio Verzo.
2—Bessie Smith.
3—Frank Fallon.
4—Joseph C. Smith.
6—Boleslaus Bohutinsky.
7—Harry Wood.
8—Robert Fair, alias Robert Randell.
9—Charles Blumenthal.
10—James Morelli.
11—William H. Ferry.
12—Henry Hepp.
13—James Meegan.
14—Frederick Wappaus. —Michael Gannon.
15—William C. White.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Herrman for the People.

1—Oscar A. Daly.
2—Bernard Leroy. James Wardell.
3—Charles A. Lyon.
4—John Lemon.
5—Joseph Fritz.
6—Albert Perenyi. Ladislas Palga. Zalon Von Pages. Paul L. Lipshay.
7—David Simowitz.
8—Simon Zarratsky.
9—John Ryan. William Mullican.
10—Dominick Presso.
11—Samuel Liff.
12—John Cardeza. John Gillin.
13—Frank Herman.
14—William Kruse.
15—Christine Marshall.
16—Peter Baker.
17—Max Goldsmith.
18—Rudolph Stanislaus.
7—E. Arden Noblett.
8—Morris Schwartz.
9—Edwin J. Collins.
10—Giovanni Micelli.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Delaney, and O'Connor for the People.

1—Samuel Johnson.
2—Ernest Eyth.
3—Ella Smith.
4—Paola Rizzi.
5—James Whalen.
6—Rudolph Stanislaus.
7—E. Arden Noblett.
8—Morris Schwartz.
9—Edwin J. Collins.
10—Giovanni Micelli.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Cowan for the People.

1—Sebastino Radice.
2—Mary Galgano.
3—George Koch.
4—Edward Lynch.
5—Louis Charles.
6—Thomas Emerson.
7—Joseph Gustus.
8—Frederick Raush.
9—William Walsh.
10—John J. Dawson.
11—Dominic Califroni.
12—John Connelly.
12—Eugene J. Fallon.
14—Stephen J. Connell.
15—Joseph Dobolinsky. Max Frieder. Max Wellman.
16—William Sheebeck.
17—John Lewis.
18—Sadie Weinstein.
19—Emma McCarthy. Thomas McCarthy.
20—Michael J. Walsh.
21—Henry Lang.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Edward F. Burke vs. Sarah V. Benson et al.—John Bottomley. In re Manhattan Restaurant Company —Augustus Schell Hughes.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Madison G. Hawke vs. Harry Hertz et al.—Thomas H. Whitely. Louis W. Prager vs. Myer Harrison—John J. Breen.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—New York Laundry Machinery Company vs. Ernst Richter—Charles E. F. McCann.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Neumann vs. Neumann—Randolph B. Martine.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—De Rache vs. Dickie—James M. Hunt.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Brown vs. Burby —Gerard Roberts. Middleton vs. Mount—Julius Lehman. In re Manhattan Restaurant Company—Ambel P. Fitch. Beck vs. Ernst, (two cases)—Wilber McBride. Irving Savings Institution vs. Willcox, (two cases)—John Hone, Jr. Gugel vs. Macdonnell—James Flynn. Rowley vs. Feldman—Charles E. Guggenheimer. Edgar vs. Clark—George M., Van Hoesen.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—McBride vs. Blinn—Adrian H. Larkin. Dolan vs. Leslie—Arthur Falk.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Compagna vs. American Bridge Company—George C. Hart.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar.

20—Potter vs Potter
3—Carll vs White
19—Campbell vs. Freidlander.
21—Hoffman Consolidated Tract. Co.
28—Holton vs Robinson.
30—McCormick vs.
31—Davideon vs. Rose.
32—King vs. King.
33—King vs. King.
36—Cruikshank vs. Press Pub. Co.
37—Lowe vs. Press Pub. Co.
38—Westerfield vs. Shellaber.
30—Matter of Board of Education.
41—Cromwell vs. Beaman.
45—Harris vs. Hyde.

Enumerated day calendar.

15—Clark vs. B. H. RR.
24—O'Brien vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
39—Brown vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
40—Hasbrouck vs. Fallett.
118—Seymour vs. Warren.
109—Deisler vs. Deisler.
18—Potter vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Gaynor, J.; Part III., Houghton, J. Day calendar.—Jury Trials.

4300—Jackson vs. B. H. R. R.
8258—Knudsen vs. Baltic Realty Co.
4330—Troy vs. B. H. R. R.
6434—Traver vs. B. H. R. R.
3909—Howard vs. Nassau R. R. et al.
1711—Robinson vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
6823—Larson vs. same.
3618—Pettit vs. same.
3143—Arthur vs. Arthur
3641—Higgins vs. B. H. R. R.
2358—Klenlein vs. Clarke.
2606—Wilson vs. Nassau R. R.
2437—Ryan vs. Pollock.
4131—Oberg vs. B. H. R. R.
3765—Ivey vs. B. H. R. R.
6213—Weissbaum vs. Hecla Iron Werks.
5411—Casey vs. B. H. R. R.
7936—Hayden vs. same.
7854—Auslander vs. same.
6402—Flynn vs. World's Dispensary.
7969—Falcone vs. Fox.
4334—White vs. B. H. R. R.
4335—Ash vs. same.
2446—Montesi vs. Benelec. R. R. and another.
1233—Bystrom vs. Moodey.
1263—Payne vs. B. U. El. R. R.
1133—Adamson vs. same
1135—Bridge vs. same.
1218—Weed vs. same.
1277—Mahon vs. Mahon.
1281—Sarra vs. Sarra.
1801—Burnham vs. Denike et al.
1324—Cody vs. Cody.
1285—Ritter vs. Devitt, executor.
1813—Rosenberg vs. Rozenberg.
1322—Taria, an infant, vs. Taria.
1324—Gibbs vs. Horton Ice Cream Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

8244—Kerrigan vs. B. H. R. R.
7951—Greene vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
4352, 4353—Moseley vs. B. H. R. R.
4360—Roden vs. same.
4364—Sarli vs. same.
4363—Farley vs. Devoe & Raynolds Co.
4366—Fassano vs. B. H. R. R.
4368—Gannon vs. same.
2351—Hogan vs. Arbuckle.
1886—Quirk vs. Nassau R. R.
3709—McClean vs. B. H. R. R.
4371—Bevan vs. same.
4378—Rizzano vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4381—O'Leary vs. Edison Electric Co.
4384—Logue vs. B. H. R. R.
4387—Fletcher vs. same.
4388, 4389—Roberts vs. same.
4390—Mehr vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
4392—Rogers vs. B. H. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4421.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar.—Smith, J.

960—Gallagher vs. Carner et al.
1220—Finley vs. B. U. El. R. R.
1222—Hagerman, exr., vs. same.
1319—Stendel vs. Stendel.
1322—Carpenter vs. Wilkins et al.
1006—Staats vs. Storms.
1194—Robinson and another, receivers, vs. Schmidt et al., trustees.
1262—Cohen vs. Freedman et al.
1104—Mergenthaler vs. Mergenthaler.
1186—Berg vs. Berg.
1179—Silverman vs. Frank.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for motions. Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Aspinall, J.

The People vs. John Rodden.
Same vs. Patrick English.
Same vs. Bernard Duffy.
Same vs. George Swales.
Same vs. John Heath.
Same vs. William Rigney.
Same vs. Joseph McIvor.
Same vs. John McCarthy.
Same vs. Patrick O'Neil.
Same vs. William H. Latus.
Same vs. Harry Wall.
Same vs. Price Prother.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Hurd, J.

The People vs. Bernard Corrigan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.

The wills of William Crawford, Addis J. Brunnemer, Mary L. Johnston, and Annie Rowe.

The accounting in the estates of Alida M. Lewers and Elbert Tilotson.

The estate of Albert Baloka.

The administration of Nathaniel C. Terell.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Salmon vs. Salmon et al.—A. M. Fragner, Obry vs. Bierdo—Michael Fursi, Hupfel vs. Gedney et al.—John C. McNeall. George Bechtel Brewing Company vs. Clifford et al.—William J. Holt. Wronkow vs. Johnson et al.—Isaac N. Jacobson. Finley vs. Emmett—Martin Flanagan.

Receiver Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—O'Leary vs. Muldoon—William H. N. Cadmus.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Tuesday, Jan. 22.

516—Smith vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
479—Pruzina vs. Baker.
582—Kenworthy vs. Bogert.
457—Schmidt vs. Berthie et al.
528—McCourt vs. 42d St. R. R.
692—McMahon vs. Morning Journal Co.
524—Maquinto vs. Bauer.
484—Shaw vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
83—Wiedeman vs. L. I. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

706—Schwan vs. City of New York.
707—Roullier vs. same.
708—Same vs. same.
709—Same vs. same.
710—Same vs. same.
711—Same vs. same.
712—Larner vs. same.
713—Lenoski vs. Seawanhaka - Cornthian Yacht Club.
714—O'Connor vs. Fullerton.
715—Byrnes vs. Dixon.
716—Thielbahr vs. City of New York.
717—Krauss et al. vs. Auerbach.

Highest number reached on regular call, 729.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN METZGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John H. V. Arnold, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1901.

BELLA METZGER, Executrix.
JULIUS I. METZGER,
OTTO I. METZGER, Executors.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Attorney for Executrix and Executors, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

McDONALD, ALEXANDER L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William A. Coe, Susan M. Miller, Martha Elizabeth Chipman, Cora Kelly Thomas, Dora Kelly, John J. Isaacs, and to the descendants of Charles M. Coe, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, heirs and next of kin of ALEXANDER L. McDONALD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas George E. Gartland of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alexander L. McDonald, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 8th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness,

[L. S.] Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CHARLES E. SIMMS, Atty. for Petitioners, No. 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja22-law6wTu

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against CHARLES TANGE, George Stark, Marie Toelbers, and others, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of November, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 18th day of December, 1900, as re-settled by order of this court entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, and being part of Lot Number 19, in Block Number 468 on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1882, as Map Number 880, and entitled "Map of subdivision of the property of Isabel Tiffany Perry, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, being part of the Fox Estate," &c. The premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Kelly Street, distant one hundred and fifty-two feet and 92-100 of a foot southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Kelly and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, and running thence easterly, at right angles to said Kelly Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Kelly Street, seventeen feet; thence westerly, again at right angles to said Kelly Street, and for part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet to the said easterly side of said Kelly Street, and thence northerly and along said easterly side of said Kelly Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the premises conveyed to said Charles Tange by Marie Toelberg by deed dated June 23d, 1898, and on that day recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 18, Section 10, of Conveyances, Page 184.

Dated New York, January 14, 1901.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

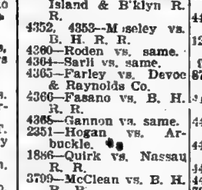

The approximate amount of the lien or charge including costs and allowance, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $3,267.50, with interest thereon from January 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $212.08, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $200.48 and interest.

Dated New York, January 14, 1901.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Referee.

ja15-2aw3wTu&F&feb5&6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ROBERT W. STUART, as sole surviving Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against GEORGE WALTON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer and Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2,260; on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue distant twenty-five feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue with the southerly side of the Southern Boulevard, running thence westerly parallel with the Southern Boulevard and partly through a party wall, seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with St. Ann's Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly again parallel with the Southern Boulevard and partly through another party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue aforesaid, and thence northerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 14, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Southern Boulevard.

No. 117 St. Ann's Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge including costs and allowance, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $3,267.50, with interest thereon from January 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $212.08, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $200.48 and interest.

Dated New York, January 14, 1901.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Referee.

ja15-2aw3wTu&F&feb5&6

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CAROLINA GRAF, plaintiff, against PAULINA OTT, Amalia Ott, Hedwig Ott, and Flora Ott, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of dower and sale entered in the above-entitled action on the 26th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.—Dated New York

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Investment Securities.

Henry L. Wardwell. Edward L. Adams.
Telephone 3245 Broad.
WARDWELL & ADAMS,
STOCK BROKERS,
16 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
A commission house working in the interest of clients, executing all orders upon the exchange and giving names of Brokers with whom transaction is made in any instance. We furnish upon request a book describing accurately the above markets and influences governing them. Also monthly fluctuation sheets and market reports. COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co.
14 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
Executive Commission Orders.
PURCHASE OR SALE.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT, COTTON.
MARKET LETTER & POCKET INVESTMENT GUIDE UPON APPLICATION.

FINANCIAL.

AN ASSURED 7% INVESTMENT
(Interest January and July)
Positive Certainty of Large Additional Dividends.

An exceptional opportunity for safe and unusually profitable investment, in the shares of a Corporation which at present controls prosperous Western properties, and which has extraordinary opportunities for increasing its holdings and earnings, and do so upon an absolutely safe basis

The investment offered contemplates the purchase of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock at par, and with it, full paid and non-assessable common stock, as a part of the same consideration. The payment of the dividends on the preferred stock, when and as stipulated, and commencing with the current year, is fully assured and definitely provided for.

Such Company has the active co-operation and support of one of the most important railway systems of the country, and by recent arrangements is unsurped of controlling interests in a large number of important dividend earning properties.

The sale of these shares is to enable the Company to acquire the above interests and extend its operations. As the earnings upon industries already under such company's control will provide ample income to pay dividends on the preferred stock, any earnings from these additional properties will go to the common stock, which, it is safe to assert, will commence to earn liberal dividends at a very early day.

A careful investigation will satisfy conservative investors that the Preferred shares offered afford an absolutely safe investment, and that the common shares promise to, very soon, become very valuable.

Full information furnished on application to

AMERICAN FINANCE AND TRUST CO.,
Park Row Bldg., New York City.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)

Capital - - - - - -	$2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits -	$2,745,894.13

Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, C. I. Hudson,
Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schaefer, Willard Brown,
H. S. Manning, S. C. T. Dodd, Philip Lehman,
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Edwd F. Cragin,
Myron T. Herrick, William E. Sipley, Geo. Blumenthal,
Chas. F. Cutler, Amasa B. Flower, Frank Jay Gould,
Somers McMillin, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark.
Jas. M. Donald, Jno. R. Hegeman.

The Ducktown Sulphur, Copper & Iron Co., Limited.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage dated August 6th, 1892, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $2,433.25 of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on January 30th, 1901, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Company, Limited, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City."

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 2, 1901.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1900.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMmissioners, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1900, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 104, 1060, 450, 791, 269, 351, and 821 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1901, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Office of
The North American Company,
30 Broad Street,
New York, January 21, 1901.
To the Stockholders of The North American Company:
To afford opportunity to complete the formalities on the New York Stock Exchange, incident to the reduction of the capital stock of The North American Company, its stock transfer books will remain closed until Monday, the 11th day of February, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
By order of the Board of Directors.
SILAS W. BURT,
Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

RETSOF MINING BONDS
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFER, 18 Wall St.

WANTED—Seat on Consolidated Stock Exchange. State price. FANNING, Box 197 Times.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

ARIMEX CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.

Capital. . . . . $5,000,000.

This company was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey for the purpose of purchasing and operating copper producing properties.

Its capital is $5,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $25 each. It has no bonds or mortgage debt.

Of this capital 120,935 shares, or $3,023,375 of the capital stock, has been issued in payment for certain properties. The balance of 79,065 shares remains in the treasury of the company.

The company owns the following properties:

1,750,000 shares out of a total of 2,000,000 of the par value of $5 each, of the Table Mountain Copper Company of Illinois	$8,750,000
90,000 shares out of a total of 100,000 of the par value of $10 each, of the Angang Copper Company of New Jersey	900,000
500,000 shares out of a total of 500,000 of the par value of $10 each, of the Oxide Copper Company of New Jersey	5,000,000
	$14,650,000

The Oxide Copper Company owns the Copper Prince group of copper claims, located in the Silver Bell mining district, Pima County, Arizona, comprising thirty claims. Early in the Spring of the year 1900 a contract was entered into by the company for extensive developments by sinking a shaft five hundred feet, which, with cross-cuts, would develop a large part of the property, and in other ways. At the present time this shaft is down about 370 feet, and work is being vigorously pushed.

The Table Mountain Company owns twenty-seven claims, situated in the Bunker Hill Mining District, Pinal County, Arizona.

The Angang Copper Company consists of about four hundred mining claims, situated at Zituacuaro, in the State of Michoacan, Mexico, known as the Chirianguceo Mines. Development was planned early in the year on a large scale, and Mr. Adolphe Rock, the resident director and general manager of the company, has devoted himself to this work. These mines were worked many years ago by Mexicans in a very desultory manner, large bodies of ore having been taken out and large dumps remaining, showing the extent of the former operations. Mr. Rock has unwatered the shafts, built houses for the workmen, buildings for the company, begun work on the roads, and generally begun a systematic development of the property on a large scale.

During the year 1900 development work on an extended scale has been carried on vigorously on the property at the Angang and Oxide Companies, and to a smaller extent on the properties of the Table Mountain Company, under the supervision and direction of the President of the Arimex Company, Mr. Charles H. Dickey of Baltimore, Md. The development has proven the property to be so rich as to warrant immediate extension of development operations on a very large scale, which operations, in the opinion of the Directors, will give enormous net returns.

From the fact that this property has been in charge of practical copper mining men, and that the chief executive officer, Mr. Dickey, is also President of the Parrot Company—which, since the formation of the Amalgamated Copper Company, has been one of that company's largest producing copper properties—the chances of mistakes have probably been reduced to a minimum.

For the purpose of placing all these properties upon a dividend earning basis in the shortest time possible, the Board of Directors have voted that 60,000 shares of the treasury stock of the company be sold by subscription at par, $25.00 per share, by Messrs. E. N. Morison & Company, Bankers, Baltimore, Md., and any other selling agents they may select.

American Loan & Trust Company, Boston, Transfer Agents.
International Trust Company, Boston, Registrars.

Jan. 12, 1901.

CHARLES H. DICKEY, President.
HARRY A. NORTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFER FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Notice is hereby given that offers for public subscription for 60,000 Shares, of the value of $25 each, of the stock of the

ARIMEX CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY

will be received at the office of either of the undersigned until the twenty-third day of January, 1901, at the rate of $25 per share. Subscriptions must be accompanied by certified check for 20 per cent. of the amount of such subscription, the balance to be payable within ten days after notice of allotment.

Temporary negotiable receipts will be issued, on payment of sums due on allotment, exchangeable for certificates of stock as soon as same can be engraved.

We reserve the right to allot any or all of the above-named amount at any time on or before January 23.

We also reserve the right to allot or reject any subscription in whole or in part.

Subscription blanks sent on application.

We respectfully refer intending subscribers in Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia, who are more or less unfamiliar with the investment quality of copper stocks generally, to the following statement of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, Mass.:

COPPERS IN THE PAST.

Four years ago I publicly called attention to "Coppers"—to the fact that although they had been actively dealt in on the Boston Stock Exchange for over fifty years, and had been and were still the basis of a large portion of New England's wealth, their merits as first-class and semi-speculative investments were almost unknown to investors and speculators in this country and Europe; to the fact that investigation would prove that an investment in the stock of any of the good producing "Coppers" would give much larger yearly net returns, with a surer guarantee of permanency for a longer period of time, than a like investment in any other class of stocks, and I stated my belief that so soon as these facts became known to investors and speculators throughout this country and Europe, there would begin a "scramble" for "Coppers" unparalleled in the history of the stock market, with the result that the price of such stocks then for sale in the open market would multiply, that this increased value would hold and be further increased for years to come.

At this time, and in all my subsequent statements, the following were named as some of the leading "Coppers" which would multiply in price: Butte & Boston, then selling at $2 to $14; Boston & Montana, then selling at $50 to $75, and Calumet & Hecla, then selling at $225. So radical did these views seem that they were adversely criticised by those interested in financial matters, and more particularly by professional financial critics, but it is now known and admitted that my predictions erred on the conservative side only, for the present prices of the "Coppers" then called to the attention of the public show an increase in value of hundreds of millions of dollars, or more than has ever accrued to any other class of stocks in a like period. The prices of the three named, Butte, Montana, and Calumet, alone show an increase in value of $115,000,000.

It is now known that never in the history of stocks has there been a parallel to the "scramble" for "Coppers" which carried the price of Butte from $2 to $108 per share, Montana from $50 to $400 and Calumet from $225 to $900, and others in like proportion, or another instance where such a tremendous increase in price held and became permanent. The fact that the public were so quickly educated, that such a great increase in values came in such a short time, and that this increase has held and is still advancing, and that seven out of every ten persons interested in financial matters in this country and Europe are now familiar with the merits of "Coppers," when four years ago not one in one thousand had even an intelligent idea of their worth, in my opinion proves the following statement, which was used in all my public utterances:—

"Owing to a peculiar combination of conditions, this great industry, copper, is the only one of all the great staples that has absolutely escaped the march of modern progress—escaped it for fifty years, until to-day it is possible for capital to be invested in this business on a basis that will give to it 100 per cent. net profit on all gross business—a business where the working of a natural law of supply and demand, not the artificial law of arbitrary combination, allows the producer to make his selling price such as will give to him from 100 to 150 per cent. net profit on his entire product."

THE FUTURE OF "COPPERS."

Intending purchasers of "Coppers" for investment or for speculation should first find a correct answer to these questions:—

(1) Will the earnings of "Coppers," at the present price of the metal, allow of larger net returns than can be secured from any other class of stocks?

(2) Can the permanency of production of copper mines be as surely ascertained as the future earning capacity of corporations which are the basis of other stocks, and,

(3) Will the present price of copper, the metal, be maintained? The answer to these three questions will enable one to decide whether "Coppers" are a purchase at present prices. A cursory investigation of "Coppers" will prove that no other class of business will give as large net earnings as are at the present time derived from "Coppers" at the ruling price of the metal.

A careful investigation of the present method of conducting the copper mining business will prove that in no other industry can the future earnings be as surely ascertained for so long a time in the future as "Coppers."

The reason for this is that all good producing copper mining companies first, that is, before beginning to "produce," "block out" for years in advance the copper ore which they afterwards are to "produce," and each year thereafter add to this reserve an amount of ore equal to from 50 to 100 per cent. of their yearly production; in other words, "Coppers," while paying the very large dividends they do pay, set aside each year in the form of blocked-out ore, 50 to 100 per cent. additional dividends.

So consistently has this been practiced, that mines like the Boston & Montana can at any time after their ore has "run out" pay to their stockholders a sum equal to the present selling price of their entire capital stock.

A thorough investigation will prove conclusively that the present price of copper, the metal, is permanent, that is, that it will surely be maintained for years to come, and that it will be maintained through the working of the natural law of supply and demand.

The present selling price of copper, the metal, is about 17 cents per pound. The cost of production is from 5 to 7 cents, yet with this enormous disproportionate net profit, the consumption throughout the world is so rapidly and steadily increasing beyond the possibility of production as to insure for years to come this or any other price which does not actually prohibit the use of this metal.

The only factor that can adversely affect the selling price of copper, the metal, is the discovery of new mines.

Demonstrated facts indicate conclusively that the entire production of all new mines for the coming ten years will probably not equal what has been taken from the old ones in the past three years.

The answers to these questions prove that no purchase of stocks can be made which will be so free from the risk of loss, so sure to pay for the present and for the future such large returns, and consequently so sure to give such large profits as "Coppers." In my opinion, the purchase of good, producing "Coppers" at present prices will give as large, if not larger, returns in the coming two years than have been realized in the past four.

"COPPERS" AS AN INVESTMENT.

In buying "Coppers" for speculation or investment, intending purchasers should, if possible, confine their purchases to the stocks of established, producing mines, for while such stocks are freer from the risk of loss than any other class of stocks, there is no greater risk than that which attends the purchase of the stocks of new copper mines.

No investment in a gold or silver mining stock, the stock of a land company or an industrial based upon patents, is attended with so great a risk, as an investment in the stock of a new copper mine. At least 499 in each 500 of the new copper mines whose stocks are offered for sale publicly are worthless, a large proportion of them being swindles of a most flagrant character, organized and conducted for the sole purpose of selling stock.

The reason for this is self-evident; to mine copper and legitimately conduct a copper mining business at the present time calls for the investment of a very large amount of cash capital. No new copper mining company can begin business, under the necessary modern methods, without the expenditure of at least $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 cash before any dividends can be earned, making it the most uninviting field for small capitalists who intend to conduct the business legitimately, and the most inviting field for schemers whose only purpose is to sell stocks on promises which can never be redeemed.

As an illustration of the difficulty of securing new copper mining properties: "During the past few years it has been necessary for me to closely follow all alleged discoveries of copper mining properties in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Of these there were four hundred and eighty odd which appeared to have sufficient merit to warrant investigation. Of the four hundred and eighty investigated, in only forty odd instances did they have sufficient merit to justify the expenditure necessary for complete investigation by the employment of engineers and mining machinery, and of these forty odd only three met all the requirements necessary for the establishment of a legitimate copper mining business."

E. N. MORISON & COMPANY,
BANKERS,
212 East German St., Baltimore, Md.

BROWN, RILEY & CO.
Bankers and Brokers,
Members Boston and New York Stock Exchanges.
20 Congress St., Boston.

LAWSON, ARNOLD & CO.
Bankers and Brokers,
Members Boston and New York Stock Exchanges,
33 State St., Boston.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23D, 1901.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.)
13 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
7 shs. Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.
36 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R'y.
100 shs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
10 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Prefd.
50 shs. Union Pacific Ry. Co. Prefd.
20 shs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co. Prefd.
4 shs. Peru & La Salle Gas Co.
32 shs. Louisville & Nashville Ry. Co.
82 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
32 shs. American Express Co.
26 shs. New York Rubber Co.
40 shs. Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co.
16 shs. Savings Investment and Trust Co. of East Orange, N. J., 65 p. c. paid in.
32 shs. Chic., Bur. & Quincy Ry. Co.
$4,000 Canada So. Ry. 1st 5s, 1908.
$2,000 Cerrigan St. Ry. of Kans. City 1st 5s, 1916.
$4,000 Reading Co. Genl. 4s, 1997.
$2,000 Evansville & Ind. Ry. 1st Cons. 6s, 1926.
$2,000 Rio Grande & Western Ry. 1st 4s, 1939.
$2,000 Wisconsin Cent. R. R. 1st Series 5s, 1909.
$4,000 Newark Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1944.
$1,000 Peru & La Salle Gas 1st 6s, 1928.
$2,000 Rochester & Pitts. R. R. 1st 6s, 1921.
$2,000 Chic. & No. West. Conid. & Skg. Fund 7s, 1915.
$2,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Convt. 5s, 1903.
$3,000 N. Y. Rutherford & Suburban Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1911.
$2,000 Chic. & East Ill. R. R. 1st Cons. 6s, 1934.
$2,000 Balt. & Ohio So. West. Div. 3½ p. c. Bds., 1925.
$240 Baltimore & Ohio So. Western Div. scrip.
2 shs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. Prefd.
$25 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. scrip.
$200 N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. 4 p. c. Convt. Deb. Bds., 1908.
$9,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st 6s, 1919.
$2,000 Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. 1st 6s, 1927.
$2,000 Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. 3d Mtge. Inc. Bds., 7s, 1912.
$2,000 Brooklyn Union Gas 1st Consl. 5s, 1945.
$2,000 Mil., Lake Shore & West. R. R. 1st Consld. 6s, 1921.
$7,000 St. Louis So. Western R. R. 1st 4s, 1989.
$2,000 Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & O. R. R. Cons. 6s, 1930.
$6,000 Chic. & East. Ill. R. R. 1st S. F. 6s, 1907.
$2,000 Mobile & Ohio R. R. 6s, 1927.
$6,000 Rock. & Pitts. R. R. 1st Cons. 6s, 1922.
$2,000 International Silver Co. 1st 6s, 1948.
$10,000 Hudson Co. Gas Co. 1st 5s, 1949.
$3,000 Chic., St. Paul & Minn. R. R. 1st 6s, 1918.
$3,000 Nash., Chat. & St. Louis R.R. 1st 7s, 1913.
$3,000 Nash., Chat. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 6s, 1917. (McM., Wm. & Ala. Div.)
Membership Certf. Metropolitan Museum of Art, (Fellowship in Perpetuity.)
300 shs. N. Y. & Texas Land Co.
150 shs. Texas Land Syndicate No. 1.
157 shs. Texas Land Syndicate No. 2.
95 shs. A. Haug Co. Prfd.
5½ shs. A. Haug Co. Common.
250 shs. Independence Gold & Silver Mining Co. of Arizona.
(BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF THOMAS EGLESTON, DEC'D.)
10 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
22 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
8 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
1 free share N. Y. Society Library (free from all dues.)
(BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.)
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
12 2-3 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
(FOR ACT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.)
$13,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st 6s, 1903, May, 1900, Coupons on.
6 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Kings County Trust Co.
5 shs. Bowery Bank.
35 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
$9,000 Md., Unionville & Water Gap R. R. 5s, 1910, Guar.
31 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
50 shs. Shelter Island Heights Association (Hypd.)
73 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
11 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
150 shs. North Packing & Provision Co.
5 shs. East Branch Petroleum Co.
4 shs. British-American Coal Co.
1 share American Grocery Co. 1st Pfd.
5 shs. American Grocery Co. 2d Pfd.
$40 Jafar Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip.
$5,000 Berkeley Oval Swimming Bath & Gym. 1st 5s, 1905.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
25 shs. Pacific Bank.
50 shs. German-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
20 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
10 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co.
2 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Inter-State Oil Co.
30 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
29 shs. Phenix Fire Insurance Co., B'klyn.
17 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Home Fire Insurance Co.
66 shs. North American Trust Co.
$11,000 Ind. Natural & Illuminating Gas Co. 1st 6s.
$10,000 Ohio & Ind. Gas Co. 6s, 1926.
$7,000 Log. & Wabash Vall. Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1925.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Bowery Bank.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$40,000 Det., Mackinac & Marquette R. R. Co. 3½ p. c. L. G. Ctfs., 1911, (Hypd.)
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
1 share Bank of America.
$1,000 City of Milwaukee 5 p. c. Bd., 1906.
$5,000 City of Bayonne 5 p. c. Bds., 1915.
9 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
20 shs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Devlp. Co.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
6 shs. Home Insurance Co.
20 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$32,000 Citizens' Gas Co. of Bridgeport 1st 6s, 1935.
$32,000 Citizens' Gas Co. of Bridgeport 1st 6s, 1935.
$52,000 Citizens' Gas Co. of Bridgeport 1st 6s, 1935.
$32,000 Citizens' Gas Co. of Bridgeport 1st 6s, 1935.
1,000 shs. Peck Montana Co.
200 shs. Consolidated Rubber Tire pref.
100 shs. United States Cast-Iron Pipe & Foundry pref'd.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
$30,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
4 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
37 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
25 shs. Union Trust Co.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
500 shs. Higley Sawing & Drilling Machine Co.
$3,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$2,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1901.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. pref'd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1896, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bonds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS.
Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
500 shares Interstate Oil Company, $50 each.
1 share New York Law Institute.
$10,000 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking R. R. Co. General Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds (Trust Co. Receipt.)
20 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., $100 each.
(Executors' sale. Estate of John Jay Mathews.)
100 shares National Butchers' & Drovers' Bank, $25 each.
100 shares National Butchers' & Drovers' Bank, $25 each.
29 shares Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway Co. preferred, $100 each (State Trust Co. receipt.)
$57.15 Scrip Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway Co. preferred.
20 shares Ann Arbor Railroad Co. preferred, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
PREFERRED STOCK.
23 WALL STREET,
January 11th, 1901.
Holders of Northern Pacific Preferred Stock TRUST CERTIFICATES are urged to present the same for exchange for stock before FEBRUARY 15TH, 1901, after which date all Preferred Stock Trust Certificates that have not been exchanged will have to be presented for stamping before the dividend payable March 5th can be paid.
To facilitate this exchange we rescind our notice limiting the number of schedules to be received to 100 per diem for the Preferred Stock.
J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
Fiscal Agents.

UNION TYPEWRITER STOCKS.
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

Copartnership Notices.

WEINBERG & MELTZER, 36 BOND ST., have dissolved partnership this 16th inst.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that seventy-nine (79) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

11	1505	1868	2152	2634	2874	3176
20	1630	1875	2243	2833	2906	3201
1275	1646	1886	2244	2851	2909	3246
1277	1648	1905	2290	2716	2918	3277
1295	1689	1914	2292	2733	2962	3309
1341	1693	1920	2372	2787	3073	3362
1374	1744	1928	2387	2791	3110	3372
1378	1750	1938	2422	2813	3114	3430
1380	1781	1967	2435	2821	3124	3449
1387	1800	2020	2462	2827	3145	3462
1435	1808	2114	2591	2846	3162	3499
1441	1831					

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases January 29, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-nine (79) bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY, Asst. Sec'y,
Of Duluth, Missabe & Northern R'y Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
[Seal.] Notary Public, New York County.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 29th of January, 1901, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,054.67 per bond.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Meetings and Elections.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.
Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Company's Office in Chicago, Illinois, on Saturday, January, 26, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of acting on these five propositions and transacting such other business as may, in connection therewith, come before the meeting.
FIRST—That in order to provide necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks, and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 60,000 new shares of $100 each, from 200,000 shares to 660,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $66,000,000.
SECOND—That each shareholder shall have the privilege of subscribing at par on or before March 4, 1901, for one share of such new stock, for every ten shares of stock registered in his name on the transfer books of the Company at the close of business on December 26, 1900, and for fractions of shares in like proportion—payment for the new stock to be made in full at the Company's office in the City of New York, on or before Monday, March 4, 1901.
THIRD—That stockholders entitled to subscribe for fractions of shares shall, upon payment therefor, receive scrip convertible into full-paid stock when presented in sums of $100 or multiples thereof, but such scrip shall not draw dividends.
FOURTH—That the shares, or fractions of shares, of the new issue, if any, not subscribed and paid for on or before March 4, 1901, may be disposed of by the Board of Directors at such price, or prices, not less than par, as may be approved by them.
FIFTH—That the new shares shall be entitled to participate in all dividends which may be declared payable after March 4, 1901.
For the purposes of this meeting, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Thursday, December 20, 1900, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, January 7, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
November 21, 1900.

New York Free Circulating Library.
In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York Free Circulating Library, held at the Bruce Branch of said Corporation, No. 226 West Forty-second Street, in the City of New York, on January 8th, 1901,
We, the undersigned, President and Secretary of the said New York Free Circulating Library, do hereby give notice of a meeting of the members of the New York Free Circulating Library, to be held at the Bruce Branch of said Corporation, No. 226 West Forty-second Street, on Tuesday, February 19th, 1901, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.
The object of this meeting is to vote upon the question of the ratification by the members of the New York Free Circulating Library of a certain agreement of consolidation made and executed by and between the New York Public Library (Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations) and the New York Free Circulating Library, dated January 11th, 1901.
Dated New York, January 14th, 1901.
J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, President.
FRANCIS C. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PORT Henry Iron Ore Co., for the election of trustees and for any other business that will come before it, will be held at the office of Messrs. Witherbee, Sherman & Co., No. 56 Pine Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February, at 11:00 A. M.
Dated New York, January 21st, 1901.
JOSEPH T. TOWER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Azure Mining Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, at 172 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City, on Thursday, Feb. 14th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
MEYER D. ROTHSCHILD, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1901.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of Wool Exchange will be held at No. 280 West Broadway, New York City, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
D. H. BATES, Secy.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 SOUTH STREET,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars Per Share on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1901. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., January 25th, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 2d, 1901. T. K. STUART, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St., and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 9, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-half Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 14th, and reopened on Saturday, February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

The German-American Bank,
New York, Jan. 18, 1901.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 1. The transfer books will be closed from January 25 to February 2.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 21	1,

steel and iron stocks were weak practically all day, having only fitful rallies which did not hold. This heaviness was directly due to the depressing influences of the unfavorable trade reports and to the continued talk of serious competition developing.

No definite announcement was made regarding the proposed bond issue by Federal Steel, but that the issue is to be made is admitted.

During the day the Directors of Tennessee Coal met and elected D. H. Bacon Chairman of the board. For December the company reports a surplus, after charges, of $63,530.

***

As the days progress it becomes more and more evident that the "corner" in Missouri Pacific is actually complete. Yesterday, just as on recent days, the stock held wonderfully strong, advancing almost five points, and it was clear that the pool in control could do about as they wanted with the issue. There is said to be a very large short interest in the security and Wall Street hears that some private settlements have already been forced.

It is declared that in the last few days 150,000 shares of the stock have been transferred to the Rockefeller interests.

Some interests in the Street were yesterday paying as much as one-half of 1 per cent. premium for the use of the stock.

***

Now that the local railway shares have had such a sharp drop—contributed to in no small measure by the reports that there was "nothing" in the stories of closer relations on the part of the various interests in the several properties—Wall Street is again filled with much the same kind of talk that was heard previous to the decline. This is particularly true of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the annual meeting of which is to be held on Friday. The general expectation in the Street is that the changes on the board, practically officially assured some months ago, will certainly come to pass. Metropolitan interests being substituted in the stead of some of the present members.

***

There were many conflicting statements in respect to Amalgamated Copper. On the early decline it was declared that a fight among certain of the interests in the property was on, while, later, when the stock advanced about five points the reports were all of harmony. What clearly developed was that during the day insiders were buyers of the stock.

***

When St. Paul began to shoot up in the afternoon, rising about five points from the low figure, the Street was filled with sensational reports that the deal with Great Northern-Northern Pacific was "on again." Best information is that it was never "off."

***

The hopeful report of President Gawtry of Consolidated Gas and a revival of the story of a "melon cutting" in some form or other for the benefit of the stockholders led to buying of the gas stock yesterday. The "melon cutting" report is in well-informed quarters ridiculed.

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So far as can be learned, the only explanation for the advance in People's Gas is that it has been heavily oversold, and that a drive against the bears in the stock is contemplated. The argument, too, is that as a 6 per cent. stock it is selling too low.

***

The coal stocks received good support throughout the day, the buying of the Readings and Ontario and Western being especially good. According to the Street gossip, the banking interests have taken advantage of the decline to buy largely of Ontario and Western—now practically the only independent coal road—with the purpose of accumulating the stock in order to carry out to completion the general coal road combination plan under way.

***

The so-called "Waldorf" clique, rampantly bearish last week, turned bullish in the late afternoon, and were prominent as bidders up of stocks.

***

Money continues easy, most of yesterday's call loans being made as low as 2 per cent. In some quarters as low a call rate as 1 per cent. is being predicted.

***

All sorts of rumors were afloat concerning the strength of the Wabash securities, the majority of them telling of closer traffic agreements arranged or being arranged with another important system. One specific report was to the effect that an actual consolidation with Missouri Pacific was being planned. Officials of both roads declined to discuss the matter.

***

Private advices from Washington that there would likely be some changes in the revenue tax on tobacco, favorable to the companies, led to buying of both the American and Continental issues. Insiders of both companies are quoted as saying that the saving to be effected by the reduction of the tax will practically be equivalent to the dividends now paid.

***

There was buying of Chicago Great Western issues throughout the day. The report is that both Alton and Burlington are after the property.

***

No gold export engagements were announced yesterday, but it is expected that at least $2,000,000 will go out on Thursday's steamer. Sterling exchange rates held steady during the day.

***

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list the following: Southern Pacific Company—$10,000,000 4½ per cent. mortgage bonds of 1905; Missouri Pacific Railway Company—$2,636,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1920; North American Company—Application to have the stock reduced from $40,000,000 to $12,000,000.

***

Zimmermann & Forshay yesterday received a cable communication announcing that the Bavarian one-hundred-million-mark loan was heavily oversubscribed. Allotments made to that firm were as follows: Seventy per cent. on applications for large amounts and the small ones in full.

"JOKER" VICTIMIZES BROKERS.

Gives Selling Orders by Telephone in the Name of Regular Customer.

Wall Street has a new kind of fakir—probably the most dangerous of any of the many that have yet developed. His device—though what he gains from it is not clear—is to call up on the 'phone this or that Stock Exchange house and, using the name of a regular customer, obtained no one knows how, give an order either to buy or to sell. Yesterday a number of leading Stock Exchange houses were thus victimized.

One of these was the banking house of Charles Minzesheimer & Co., whose main offices are in the Mills Building, with a branch at Thirty-third Street. Just before 10 o'clock yesterday a telephone call was received by the firm, and, being answered, the caller declared that he was "Mr. So-and-So"—a regular customer—and that he wanted to sell 100 shares of Missouri Pacific short at the opening. Not suspecting anything wrong, the firm executed the order as advised, the selling price being 85¼. Later, having occasion to communicate with the supposed seller, it developed that he had given no such order. Thereupon the firm at its own loss, covered the sale at 88⅝, losing about $375 on the transaction.

Other firms are understood to have been misled in a similar way, and the Street severally is preparing, if the offender or offenders can be found, to bring them to speedy justice.

Some months ago a number of fake orders were sent out by letter and postal cards and several firms lost not a little by the deception.

POTTER & KIRKHAM ASSIGN.

Failure of Patrons to Respond to Calls for More Margins Given as Cause of the Trouble.

Announcement was made yesterday on the Consolidated Exchange of the assignment of Potter & Kirham, a Consolidated Exchange house, doing business at 57 Broadway, and with a branch office at 1,286 Broadway. The assignee is Walter K. Griffin, a lawyer, of 11 Pine Street, who says that he will not be able to make any statement for several days, and has no idea of the assets or liabilities. It is not believed, however, that the failure will be for any large amount.

The firm was composed of Asa P. Potter and S. K. Kirkham, the latter the board member. It was organized about a year ago, and soon built up a flourishing business. That, in fact, seems to have been one of the primary causes of the failure, for just before the break in the market the house was carrying for its customers a considerable line of stock. When the decline came the customers—most of whom were long of stocks—were called upon for more margins, to which many of them failed to respond. This call was repeated, and again it met with the same answer—even in those cases where margins had been exhausted. As a consequence the suspension followed, and on the Exchange 4,500 shares of stock were sold out under the rule and 200 bought in.

Mr. Potter, the head of the firm, has had an interesting history. Ten years ago he was probably the leading financial interest in Boston, being President of the Maverick National Bank, at that time the most important bank there. He was prominently connected with the West End and Back Bay Associations, and socially and in other ways was a leader in the city. Then came the failure of the Maverick Bank, dragging down with it many prominent interests. Some years later Mr. Potter came to this city and became identified with the firm of Henry Allen & Co., but was forced to withdraw from it by a ruling of the Stock Exchange authorities. Indirectly, however, Mr. Potter continued to be identified with the house, which failed in the December panic a year ago. A few weeks later the firm of Potter & Kirkham was formed, the junior member having been cashier for Henry Allen & Co.

There was a story in the Street during the day that yesterday's failure was precipitated by the speculations of one of the firm members. This is emphatically denied.

NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY.

Representative of J. P. Morgan & Co. Elected to Board of Directors—Plans to Reduce Capital Stock Adopted.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the North American Company held in Newark yesterday, J. P. Morgan & Co.'s interests were represented on the board by the election of Robert Bacon, he being one of the three new Directors addd to the board. About two-thirds of the entire issue of stock was represented at the meeting, and it was unanimously decided to accept the readjustment plans provided by the board reducing the capital stock of the company from $50,000,000 ($40,000,000 of which is issued) to $12,000,000. The other two new members of the board were Charles F. Pfister of Milwaukee and Charles A. Spofford, representing the Villard estate.

Beyond these facts no information was vouchsafed by the officers of the company, and they refused to discuss the story printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 28, which stated that Mr. Morgan had gained a controlling interest in the company for the purpose of using it as a selling agent for the Coal Trust, and that the Morgan interests would be represented on the board. It was stated at that time that one of the matters that worked in consonance with Mr. Morgan's scheme to control through the North American Company the anthracite coal trade of the country and do away with middlemen by making the company his selling agent, was the extraordinary charter under which the company works.

There were denials of this plan of Mr. Morgan's at that time, but at the same time it was also denied that Mr. Morgan had acquired any interest in the company or that he would be represented on the Board of Directors. The following is the board elected: George R. Sheldon, Charles W. Wetmore, William Nelson Cromwell, Robert Bacon, Edmund C. Converse, Charles A. Spofford, J. H. Herrick, J. R. Delamar of New York, Henry C. Payne, Charles F. Pfister, John I. Beggs of Milwaukee, and A. Q. Keasbey of New Jersey.

CONSOLIDATED GAS MEETING.

President Gawtry Reports an Increase in Gas and Electric Business—Trustees Elected.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company held yesterday, President Gawtry made a statement regarding the gas and electric business of the company, which showed that there had been a material increase in both.

"The sales in gas during the year," he said, "amounted to 16,000,000,000 feet, being an increase over the preceding year of 13 per cent. The total number of meters in use amounted to 489,455, being an increase of 17,000 for the year. There was also an increase in the sales per meter. Four hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars was spent for extensions and $646,000 for repairs. On account of the increasing consumption of gas, certain extensions will have to be made during 1901. Many economies had been effected, and the prospects for 1901 are very bright.

"The sales of electricity increased 19 per cent. over the preceding year, and I look for a greater increase this year. A new electric plant at the East River will be completed in a few months, and this will greatly increase our capacity.

"All indications point to a maintenance of earnings on the present basis, not withstanding the five-cent decrease in the price of gas."

The following Trustees were elected: Harrison E. Gawtry, Samuel Sloan, John L. Huggins, William Rockefeller, N. Taylor Lyme, George F. Baker, James Stillman, Stephen S. Palmer, E. Augustus Schermerhorn, William C. Whitney, Anthony N. Brady, Thomas F. Ryan, and Frank Tilford, the latter taking the place of Hugh D. Auchincloss.

AMERICAN SMELTING COMPANY.

The Proposed Increase of Capital Stock to $100,000,000 and Acquisition of the Guggenheim Property.

The official announcement of the American Smelting and Refining Company dealing with the proposed increase of capital stock to $100,000,000, half preferred and half common, was issued yesterday. The circular to the stockholders states that the increase is deemed advisable in order to enable the company to acquire the smelting and refining plants of M. Guggenheim's Sons. It reads:

In consideration of (1) the transfer to the American Company of Guggenheim property, (2) the payment in cash or in working capital of a sum equal to two-thirds of the company's working capital on Jan. 1, 1901, and (3) the payment in cash of the further sum of $6,066,666.66, there is to be issued and delivered by the American Company $45,200,000 of its capital stock, one-half to be preferred and one-half to be common. The present authorized capital of the company is $65,000,000, of which $10,200,000, one-half preferred and one-half common, is unissued. The unissued stock, together with the proposed increase of $35,000,000, will provide the amount necessary to make the Guggenheim purchase.

The properties to be acquired include plants as follows: At Perth Amboy, N. J., smelting and refining and electrolytic copper plants; at Pueblo, Col., smelting and refining and copper reduction plants; at Aguas Calientes, Mexico, smelting and refining and copper reduction plants; at Monterey, Mexico, a smelting plant; in South America, mining and smelting interests; also, valuable leases and contracts running a term of years in the United States, Mexico, and South America.

The Directors strongly recommend the acquisition of these properties and the increase in the company's capital stock. A special meeting of the stockholders will be held on Feb. 16 to take action on the proposed increase of stock.

TAX ON BRITISH BONDS.

Announcement that American Holders Will Have to Pay Five Per Cent. Causes Dismay.

It became known yesterday that the American holders of the $28,000,000 allotment of British exchequer notes made in the United States are to be taxed 5 per cent. income tax by the British Government. The news was received with dismay by the holders of the bonds, and all calculations as to their value as investments are disturbed by the action of the British Government.

It was understood yesterday that representatives of local interests which subscribed heavily for the bonds have appealed to the British Government for redress, alleging that American holders should be relieved of the burden imposed.

There can be no tax dodging on this matter as the Government has everything in its own hands, and deducts the amount of the tax before the coupons are paid. The British law exempts persons whose incomes from British sources do not amount to £160 a year, and it is possible that on this basis some of the American holders may obtain relief.

One of the members of the syndicate that placed the loan stated yesterday that whatever the impression might have been to the contrary, he never had any other opinion than that the bonds would be taxed in the regular way. A number of bankers held opposite views and stated that the understanding had been that there would be no tax imposed. As soon as they learned that it would be, they disposed of their holdings.

It was the belief in some quarters yesterday that the British Government would finally return to the American holders the 5 per cent. tax, but that it will be a long time at best until the claims can be acted upon.

Colonial Life Company's Election.

The Colonial Life Insurance Company's stockholders had their annual election yesterday afternoon at 43 Montgomery Street, Jersey City. John Mullins, a furniture merchant, was elected a Director, to succeed the late Richard C. Washburn. The other Directors were re-elected. The Directors will re-elect President Edward F. C. Young and the other officers. The reports show the premium receipts in 1900 were $152,501.20. The premium receipts were $85,252.27 in 1899, and $23,625.87 in 1898. The losses by frauds alleged to have been detected recently in North Hudson will not exceed $1,000.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement from Boston, said to be authoritative, that the coming dividend on Père Marquette preferred will be 4 per cent., payable Feb. 1 and declared out of the earnings of the company for the year 1900.

Heavy oversubscription for the Bavarian 100,000,000 marks loan offered through a local banking house.

Surplus of $416,150 above the legal requirement shown by last week's statement outside banks, an increase of $284,350 as compared with the previous week.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of $4,698,500 additional preferred stock of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

In the eastbound shipments from Chicago the Grand Trunk and the Wabash carried the most flour, while the Erie was at the top for grain, with the Lake Shore second. The Wabash led in provision shipments; the Erie was second, and the Grand Trunk third.

According to Chicago dispatches, passenger business on all the lines entering that city is excellent, and at a time of year when travel is ordinarily light.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty days to six months. Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $118,325,342; balances, $6,989,665; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,279,423.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4 per cent. for short and 4@4¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¼@$4.83⅝; demand, $4.87⅜; cables, $4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.83¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18⅛ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95¼@95 5-16, and guilders, 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago, 20c premium. Boston—Par @5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, 50@75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over the counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Money was in fair demand to-day. Gloom and depression overhung the Stock Exchange, in connection with the continually arriving telegrams regarding the Queen. Business was practically at a standstill. Consols started at 95⅝, the lowest in seven years; recovered to 96¼, reacted to 95⅞, and then readvanced. The war loan likewise receded, on the additional unfavorable influence of the coming loan. The decline in Americans progressed to well below parity. St. Paul was especially weak.

Consols, for money, 96⅛; consols, for the account, 96⅛; Atchison, 44; Canadian Pacific, 90¾; St. Paul, 148¾; Illinois Central, 132; Louisville, 88¼; Union Pacific preferred, 84; New York Central, 143½; Erie, 20⅞; Pennsylvania, 74½; Reading, 15½; Erie first preferred, 62⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 87; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 8½; Rand Mines, 36⅝.

Bar silver steady at 29 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4 per cent., and for three months' bills, 4@4⅛ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 70⅞.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Business was dull on the Bourse to-day, on unfavorable London advices concerning the Queen. Later there was a slight improvement, especially in internationals. Rentes were harder, industrials were irregular, and Rio Tintos relapsed on the decline in copper. Kafirs were maintained and quiet.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 92½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 11½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.75.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Prices were weak on the Boerse to-day, owing to the decline in English consols. Home funds were easier. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were weak on New York advices. Locals fluctuated, closing quiet.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—Spanish 4s closed today at 74.45. Gold was quoted at 36.62.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.04	.03
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.08	.07
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.23	.21
Bullion	.03	.02
Caledonia	.70	.70
Challenge Con	.17	.18
Chollar	.12	.10
Confidence	.50	.50
Con. Cal. & Va	1.65	1.55
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.15	.12
Gould & Curry	.39	.37
Hale & Norcross	.17	.16
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.07	.06
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.30	.28
Occidental Con	.03	.04
Ophir	.64	.61
Overman	.13	.14
Potosi	.09	.09
Sav. Union	.19	.16
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.21	.21
Standard	4.50	4.55
Syndicate	.10	.10
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.26	.24
Utah Con	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.16	.14
Silver bars	63⅛	.63
Mexican dollars	50½@50⅝	50½@50⅝
Drafts, sight	.17½	.17½
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follow:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	25	25½	24½	25
Alamo	11¼	12	11¼	12
Argentum	28¾	29	28	30
Anaconda	48½	49½	45¼	47
Butterfly-Terrible	31	32	30	32½
Battle Mountain	23½	24½	20	27¾
Blue Bell	14¼	14⅝	14	14¼
C. C. Cons	10½	11⅛	10	11¼
C. C. & M	8¾	9¼	9	9¼
Columbine Victor	10½	11⅛	10¼	11⅛
Coriolanus	18	18½	18½	19½
Dante	9	9⅜	9⅞	10
Damon	13	13⅜	13	13¼
Doctor Jackpot con.	83	90	85	90
Elkton	185½	186	185½	187
El Paso	53	53½	45	48
Findlay	12¼	12½	13	15
Golden Fleece	25	30	25	30
Gibson	20	24	20	25
Gold King	100	115	100	102
Gold Knob	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
Gold Coin	350	600	350	600
Gold Dollar	23½	24	23	23¼
Gold Sovereign	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Gould	23	25	27	28
Hart	11	12	15	16
Ida May	18¼	18⅝	17⅜	18
Ingham	20	20¼	20	21¼
Isabella	62½	63½	62	63
Independence	29	30	28	30
Jackpot	57½	60	55	60
Keystone	13	14	12	14
Last Dollar	65	70	65	70
Lexington	10	10¼	11¼	12
Mount Rosa	40	45	40	45
Mary Cashen	12	14	12	13
Moor. Anchor	20	23	20	30
Nations	9¼	9½	9¼	9¾
New Haven	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	7½
Nugget	20	22	20	22
Ophir	30	34	30	35
Orphan	16	18	16	20
Pharmacist	7⅜	8	7	7½
Pinnacle	15	18	15	20
Portland	320	327	323	330
Rose Nicpl	10⅜	10⅝	10½	10⅝
Rawlings	18	20	18	22
Sedan	15	15½	13½	13⅞
Vindicator	125	130	125	132
Work	20	20½	20	20½
Zoe	20½	21	18½	18⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

At the opening of the market for outside securities yesterday there was exceedingly light demand for stock, and this condition prevailed to the close of the day. With two or three exceptions among the low-priced stocks no issue showed even moderate activity, the dullness being more marked than on any recent day. Accompanying this lack of business considerable weakness in prices appeared, and at the close most quotations were below the figures of Saturday. There was practically no news to influence prices, and, all told, the day was a monotonously dull one.

***

DISTILLING OF AMERICA, which, at the time of the announcement of the Stockholders' Committee's plans, gave some sign of strength and advanced a few points, has since been steadily declining. Yesterday the price of the preferred stock fell off to 26½, and the best bid at the close was 26. The common stock was equally dull as the preferred, but declined only slightly. It showed a net loss of a quarter of a point, while the preferred stock showed a loss of 1½ points.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were traded in to the extent of only $10,000, which sold at 89¼. They closed at this figure, which was that quoted on Saturday. The preferred stock enjoyed a slight net gain, ending the day at 71½ bid. St. Louis Transit was slightly firmer, at 10 bid, but in this issue, as well as in the preferred stock, business was extremely light.

***

PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE declined fractionally, on transactions amounting to 400 or 500 shares. It closed at 29¾ bid.

***

GENERAL CARRIAGE advanced fractionally on transactions that were considerably in excess of the average for other issues. The buying appeared to be in large part for persons closely connected with the company, and as far as disclosed it was not accompanied by any news in regard to the company. It closed at 2⅜ bid, a net gain of one-eighth of a point.

***

AMERICAN BRIDGE was the only one of the steel stocks that showed any activity at all. A few hundred shares of the common stock sold at 42, and a similar amount of preferred at 91. Neither issue showed any net change for the day.

***

BAY STATE GAS sold to the extent of several thousand shares at 1, which showed a decline of one-eighth from last week's price.

***

SAXONY 3s were quoted yesterday. A bid of 83.70 was made for a round lot of the bonds. They were offered at 83.84. The time for the subscription to the bonds expired yesterday. The figures quoted showed a slight premium over the subscription price, but no transactions were reported.

***

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER sold down to 17½ and then rallied slightly. It closed at 17⅝ bid and showed a net loss of three-eighths of a point. It was the most active of the copper stocks, none of which, however, showed much activity.

***

Closing quotations yesterday compared with those of Saturday were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 19. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	29	30	29	30
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80½	81½	80½	81½
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
American Bicycle pf.	24	26	24	26
American Bicycle bonds.	72	73	72	73
American Bridge	42	42½	42	42½
Am. Bridge pf.	91	91¼	91	91¼
American Chicle	79	83	79	81
American Chicle pf.	80	87	77	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10	11	10	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	32	35	35½	39
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	80½	90	90	90½
*American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
Am. Typefounders	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8	8½	8	8¼
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	17⅝	18	18	18¼
British Exch. 3s	98½	99¼	98½	99
California Copper	¾	1¼	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4½	6	4½	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	32	35	32	35
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	106	103	106
Central Fireworks	23	27	23	27
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	38	42	38	42
Consolidated Equipment.	10½	11⅛	11	11½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	28	32	28	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	22	22½	21½	22¼
Crucible Steel pf.	79	81	79	81
Cramps' Shipyard	82	90	80	82
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5	5¼	5¼	5½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	26	26½	27½	28
Electric Boat	27	28	28	29
Electric Boat pf.	50½	53	50½	53
Electric Vehicle	17	18	14	17
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electric-Pneumatic	1¾	2½	2	2½
Empire Steel	6	7	6	7
Empire Steel pf.	39	48	39	48
Flemington Coal & Coke.	20	23	20	22
General Carriage	2¾	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
General Chemical	60	65	60	62
General Chemical pf.	97	98½	97	98½
German Treasury 4s	100⅜	100½	100½	100⅝
Havana Commercial	9½	11	9½	11
Havana Commercial pf.	41½	46	44½	46
Hudson River Tel.	117	119	117	119
Illinois Transportation	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf.	42	47	42	47
Inter-State Oil	3½	5½	3½	5½
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1	¾	1
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
†Markeen Copper	1½	3	1½	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13½	14¾	13½	14¾
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	20	17	20	17
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	2¾	3	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	4½	5	4½	5
Otis Elevator	27⅞	28	27⅞	28
Otis Elevator pf.	91	91⅝	91	91⅝
Peo., Dec. & Evans	½	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	29¾	30	30	30½
Retsof	32	..	32	..
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Royal Copper	11	12	11	12
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	28	27	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77	79	78	80
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	121½	..	121	..
St. Louis Transit	10	10	10	10½
Seaboard Air Line	6¾	7¼	7	7½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	10	10¾	10	10½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	25½	26	26	27
Sheet Steel pf.	73½	74¼	73½	74¼
Singer Mfg.	250	275	250	275
Southern Light & Trac.	35	38	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125¼
Standard Oil of N. J.	792	798	796	799
Sterling Copper	6	6⅛	5⅞	6
Storage Power	..	12	..	12
Tennessee Copper	..	18	..	18
Tel. Tel. & Co. of A., $15 paid	..	6	..	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Pot. pf.	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	4½	4½	4½	4¾
Union Typewriter	40½	41	40½	41
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	113	114	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	114	116	113	114
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	71½	72	71½	72
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3½	4½	3½	4½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	33	35	33	35
Westinghouse Air Brake.	178	185	178	185
Worthington Pump pf.	111	114	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	233	235	232	234
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	203	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	..	34	37	34
Columbus Railway pf.	90	92	90	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	290	300	290	300
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. A. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	82½	80	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s.	94¾	95½	..	..
New Orleans Traction.	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	199	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	25	23	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	37	43	39	43
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1998.	113¼	114½	113¼	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Providence.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34	36	34	36
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	6	8	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	74	76	74	76
Central Union 5s, 1913	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of New'k bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Con's'rs Gas (J. C.) bds.	105½	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	23½	26	23½	26
Denver Gas 5s.	63	68	63	68
Essex & Hudson Gas.	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	..	45	..	45
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	93	95	93	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.	100	100½	100	100½
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13	12	13
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.	65	66	65	68

	Jan. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 19. Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112½	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S con 2s reg ... 105½
... 50,000 ... 105½
U S 3s, coup ... 100½
... 500 ... 100½
... 4,000 ... 110
Tenn settlem 3s ... 96
... 1,000 ...
Am Cot Oil 4½s ... 90
... 10,000 ...
... 15,000 ... 90
... 2,000 ...
Am 10c & Imp 5s ... 113½
... 2,000 ...
Ann Arb 1st 4s ... 96
... 2,000 ...
Atch T & S Fe gen 4s ... 102½
... 26,000 ... 102½
... 10,000 ... 102⅝
... 500 ... 102⅝
... 10,000 ... 102½
... 1,000 ... 102½
... 41,000 ... 102⅝
... 25,000 ... 102⅝
... 7,000 ... 102⅝
... 1,500 ... 102⅞
Adjustment 4s ... 88½
... 50,000 ... 88½
... 5,000 ... 88½
... 15,000 ... 88½
... 10,000 ... 88½
Balt & Ohio 6s ... 102
... 2,000 ... 95½
... 5,000 ... 95½
... 5,000 ... 102
Balt & Ohio Southw ... 85½
... 1st 5s ...
... 102,000 ... 85½
Bklyn Q Co & Sub 5s ... 93
... 1,000 ... 88
Bklyn W & W 1st 5s ... 113¾
... 1,000 ...
Bur C R & N 1st ... 95½
... 5,000 ... 70
... 2nd trust 5s ... 71½
... 11,000 ... 119½
Canada So 1st ... 107
... 4,000 ...
Canada So 2d ... 110½
... 1,000 ...
Cent Ia U F 1st ... 71½
... 5,000 ...
... 6,000 ... 93
... 5,000 ... 72
... 6,000 ... 71½
... 10,000 ...
Ches & O con 5s ... 109
... 5,000 ...
... 15,000 ... 109
Chic & O gen 5s ... 104½
... 15,000 ... 104½
... 25,000 ... 104½
... 43,000 ... 104½
... 17,000 ... 104½
... 50,000 ... 104½
Chic & Alt 3½s ... 115¾
... 20,000 ... 83½
... 2,000 ... 84
C & Ind Coal 1st ... 105½
... 5,000 ... 113½
Chic Ind & Lo ref ... 102
... funding 5s ...
... 11,000 ... 116
Chic & N Westn sfd ... 118½
... deb 5s, 1933 ...
... 5,000 ... 124
C R I & P gen 4s ... 108
... 2,000 ... 108
C St L & N O 5s ... 126½
... 7,000 ... 126½
C St P M & O 6s ... 135½
... 2,000 ... 135½
Clev, C C C & St L gen 4s ... 102
... 1,000 ... 102
... 3,000 ... 102
... 7,000 ... 102
... 2,000 ... 90½
Col F & I gen 5s ... 97
... 6,000 ... 97
Col Mid 1st 4s ... 78
... 1,000 ...
Col & So 1st 4s ... 84½
... 2,000 ... 84½
... 12,000 ... 84½
Iowa Cen 1st 5s ... 113½
... 4,000 ...
Kings Co Elev 4s ... 89
... 10,000 ...
L Er & W 2d 5s ... 117
... 2,000 ...
Leh & W B Coal ext ... 103
... gtd 4½s ...
... 5,000 ... 103½
Lg Isl unified 4s ... 98
... 18,000 ... 98
Lou & Nash unified 4s ... 100½
... 2,000 ... 100½
... 10,000 & 20,000 ... 100
Lo & N gen 6s ... 119
... 2,000 ...
Lou & N coll trust 5s ... 110½
... 5,000 ...
Lo N A & C 1st ... 113
... 10,000 ...
Mex Cen 1st inc ... 26
... 50,000 ...
Mex Cen 2d inc ... 13
... 103,000 ...
Mex Int con 4s ... 84½
... 8,000 ... 84½
Mil, L S & W ext 5s ... 108
... 5,000 ...
Minn & St L 1st & rf 4s ... 98
... 10,000 ...
Mo, K & T 1st 4s ... 96¾
... 2,000 ...
Mo K & T 2d 4s ... 75½
... 1,000 ...
... 5,000 ...
... 20,000 ...
... 5,000 ...
Mo Pac 1st con 5s ... 104½
... 5,000 ...
Mo Pac 3d 5s ... 115½
... 5,000 ...
Nash, C & St L con 5s ... 112
... 10,000 ...
N Y C & H R, Lake S con 3½s ... 98
... 10,000 ...
N Y Cent & H R, W, S & P gen 5s ... 107
... per money 4s ...
... 2,000 ... 95½
... 5,000 ... 95½
N Y C & W ref 4s ... 106½
... 25,000 ... 106½
... 1,000 ... 107
Nor & W con 4s ... 99½
... 5,000 ... 99½
... 3,000 ... 99½
... 13,000 ... 99½
... 1,500 ... 99½
... 10,000 ... 99½
Total ... $5,618,200

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901	1900.	1899.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage ...	546	546	537
2d week Jan. ...	$72,565	$74,477	$55,163
From July 1 ...	2,243,708	2,278,927	1,885,721
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage ...	103	94	70
2d week Jan. ...	20,760	24,302	.....
From July 1 ...	767,533	667,841	.....
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage ...	1,891	1,838	1,838
2d week Jan. ...	399,964	280,153	211,518
From July 1 ...	9,844,288	9,255,015	8,240,285
NORTHWESTERN—	1900	1899.	1898.
Month December.	3,203,024	3,201,888	3,272,914
From June 1 ...	26,160,659	26,573,027	23,152,244
NORTHERN PACIFIC—	1901.	1900.	1899.
Mileage ...	5,890	5,160	4,947
2d week Jan. ...	521,320	456,062	361,078
From July 1 ...	19,087,001	18,139,757	16,161,002
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage ...	1,766	1,766	1,766
2d week Jan. ...	145,820	133,781	.....
From Jan. 1 ...	276,377	251,032	.....
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage ...	352	352	333
2d week Jan. ...	63,301	62,514	48,854
From July 1 ...	1,981,052	1,924,408	1,515,236
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage ...	248	248	248
2d week Jan. ...	21,714	18,250	.....
From July 1 ...	648,056	601,945	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week Jan. ...	51,990	48,449	42,196
From Jan. 1 ...	104,250	98,021	85,591
POUGHKEEPSIE & EASTERN for the quarter ended Sept. 30—	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings ..	14,118	14,674	*556
Op. expenses	10,623	13,453	*2,830
Net earnings	3,495	1,221	2,274
Fixed charges	960	675	285
Surplus	2,737	554	2,163
*Decrease.			
SAN FRANCISCO & NORTHERN for December—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings ..	75,457	69,882	67,000
Exp. and taxes..	54,502	50,742	45,363
Net earnings	20,955	19,090	21,637
Charges	22,862	22,958	20,316
Deficit	1,907	12,868	1,321
Gross, 6 months..	508,502	533,220	507,801
Net, 6 months...	246,053	225,302	220,944
Surplus, 6 mos...	108,880	87,554	99,396
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD for December—			
Net earnings	118,314	302,140	74,527
Fixed charges ...	54,777	46,563	47,479
Surplus	63,537	255,577	27,046
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31—			
Net earnings	2,563,100	1,863,144	792,000
Fixed charges ...	688,863	558,756	510,045
Surplus	1,814,306	1,304,388	222,855

TRADING IN TEA FUTURES.

New Business Inaugurated on the Coffee Exchange with a Bid of Five Cents.

For the first time in the history of the tea trade in America, trading in tea for future delivery was made yesterday at the New York Coffee Exchange. R. St. G. Walker, Superintendent of the Exchange, conducted the first call, and William Mitchell, a coffee man, had the honor of making the first bid. He bid 5 cents, although he explained that he did not know what the tea was worth. This was for February delivery. The price rose to 13.20 bid and 13.40 asked. Max Mayer, a coffee man, made the first sale, of 15,000 pounds for February delivery at 13.30, the buyer being H. Montgomery. This was the only lot sold on the call, but immediately afterward another lot for February delivery was sold for 13.30. Most of the bidding was done by coffee brokers. Many prominent members of the coffee and tea trade were present.

The special tea-trade rules under which trading in tea for future delivery will be conducted provide that all contracts for future delivery of tea shall be for 15,000 pounds, or multiples thereof, deliverable in bond; each lot of 15,000 pounds to be exclusively either Japan, green, or black tea, to be in licensed warehouse, and to be composed of not more than ten lines of tea; deliveries on each contract of 15,000 pounds not to exceed or be short more than 100 pounds, and to be collectively of not more than three import bonds.

The innovation of trading in tea futures is not looked upon with favor by some of the members of the tea trade. Nevertheless, the scheme has the support of some of the largest tea importers and dealers, and they propose to give it a fair and exhaustive trial.

The opening tea prices yesterday were as follows: February, 13.20@13.40; March, 13.20@13.50; April, 12.90@13.50; May, 13.20@13.80; June, 13@14; July, 13@14.40; August, 13@14; September, 13.80@14, and October, 13.50.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance ...	$139,425,319
Gold ...	75,077,065
Silver ...	15,663,430
United States notes ...	13,162,905
Treasury notes of 1890 ...	65,550
National banknotes ...	11,792,986
Total receipts this day ...	1,936,846
Total receipts this month ...	32,067,081
Total receipts this year ...	327,908,043
Total expenditures this day ...	1,810,000
Total expenditures this month ...	28,070,000
Total expenditures this year ...	301,164,155
Deposits in National banks ...	98,564,200
National banknotes received to-day for redemption ...	957,771
Government receipts:	
Customs ...	614,487
Internal revenue ...	1,274,422
Miscellaneous ...	47,936

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion ...	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin ...	$270,445,379
Silver dollars ...	429,164,000
Silver dollars of 1890 ...	3,785,823
Silver bullion of 1890 ...	55,823,177
United States notes ...	1,275,000
Total ...	$760,493,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding ...	$270,445,379
Silver certificates outstanding ...	429,164,000
Treasury notes outstanding ...	59,669,000
Currency certificates outstanding ...	1,275,000
Total ...	$760,493,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion ...	$60,895,315
Gold certificates ...	14,221,750
Silver coin and bullion ...	7,655,244
Silver certificates ...	8,010,186
United States notes ...	13,262,905
Other assets ...	18,334,162
Total in Treasury ...	$122,217,565
Deposits in National banks ...	98,564,200
Total ...	$220,781,825
Current liabilities ...	81,356,506
Available cash balance ...	$139,425,319

Brief Railroad Items.

President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central left yesterday on an inspection trip over the main line of the system.

According to the new time table of the Illinois Central, a reduction of forty minutes will be made in the running time of the fast trains between Chicago and New Orleans. The new schedule fixes the time of the trip between the two cities at twenty-five hours and five minutes.

The Transcontinental Passenger Association has appointed a committee of three to consider the question whether corpses should be transported by express or by freight.

Eastbound shipments of grain and packing house products from Chicago last week showed an increase, while shipments of flour decreased. The railroads carried 2,732,000 bushels of grain, as against 2,662,000 bushels for the previous week; 21,696 tons of packing house products, as against 18,604 tons for the week before, and 190,713 barrels of flour, as against 240,702 barrels for the previous week.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Samson Brick Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Harry Fay, E. B. Flash, and J. H. Guest, Brooklyn.

Afton Dray Company of Afton; capital, $5,000. Directors—Ralsey Johnston, Herbert Dutton, and J. W. Seeley, Afton.

Ives Hill Land Company of Watertown; capital, $5,000. Directors—B. L. Taylor, A. L. Upham, and E. S. Goodale, Watertown.

Ahwaga Dairy Company of Owego; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. W. Burlington, H. L. Goodrich, and B. J. Jenks, Owego.

Oneida Hosiery Company of Oneida; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. Frisbie, Camden; J. F. Burton, Oneida; George A. Fuller, Utica.

Empire Metallic Bedstead Company of Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. C. Baynes, F. C. Hennicke, and W. L. Marcy, Buffalo.

Taylor Cough Drop Manufacturing Company of Buffalo; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. H. Jachles, Emily K. Jachles, and G. J. Benedict, Buffalo.

Jerusalem Exhibition Company of Buffalo, to exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition a production called "Jerusalem on the Day of the Crucifixion"; capital, $25,000. Directors—James T. Tate, J. Larue, and E. B. Preston, Buffalo.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 21.—The Rockefellow Grocery Company, capitalized for $100,000, has filed articles of incorporation with the clerk of Union County. The incorporators and stockholders of record are Clarence L. Beach of 70 Commerce Street, Newark; John Freeman of Newark Street, Newark, and Frederick W. Stack of Plainfield. The business of the company will be conducted at the corner of Park Avenue and Fourth Street, Plainfield, and is a revival of the business which for many years was carried on by Mayor George W. Rockefellow of Plainfield, who became insolvent and made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors on Nov. 9, 1900.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 21.—The Columbia Lock Nut Company of New York was chartered at Dover to-day to make and sell brass lock nuts. Capital, $50,000.

Strike at a Paterson Silk Mill.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 21.—One hundred men and boys and 230 women and girls employed at Ramsey & Gore's silk mill, corner of Green and Spring Streets, quit work this morning because of a cut in their wages. They met this morning and appointed shop committees to confer with the members of the firm to settle their grievance.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Resale of the Hotel Virginia Property—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The Hotel Virginia property, covering the small block bounded by Broadway and Eighth Avenue, Fifty-eighth Street and the Grand Circle, purchased recently by the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, has been resold by that corporation to Mrs. Mary A. Fitzgerald of Litchfield, Conn. The consideration was a little less than $300,000. It could not be learned yesterday what plans Mrs. Fitzgerald has for the future of the property. She is already a large owner of real estate in this city, among her holdings being the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, 104 by 195; the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street, and the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-eighth Street.

In speaking of the sale of the Hotel Virginia, Henry Morgenthau, President of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, said: "A circumstance which materially hastened the sale of this property was the introduction of the bill at Albany providing for the taking of the block by the city as an addition to the Circle. By disposing of the property this company has effectually answered insinuation and gossip to the effect that the bill was introduced to further the company's interests. As a matter of fact, I do not think that the bill has any particular merit, nor can I see any special reason for the city's acquiring the parcel."

Charles E. Schuyler & Co., in conjunction with Whitehouse & Porter, have sold for Franklin Pettit to Philip La Tourette the gore plot on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 250 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 45 by 103 by 100.11 by 68.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Henry Trowbridge and Frederick Hunter, to a client, the plot at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 80 by 100.

Mrs. Mary C. Tompkins has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 5 East Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5, for about $100,000.

The two four-story dwellings 66 and 68 West Forty-sixth Street, on a plot 33.4 by 100.5, have been sold, through Greene & Taylor. The buyer will erect a ten-story apartment hotel on the site.

William H. Glickman has sold for Harry E. Glickman the five-story flat 524 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 27 by 100.11, the buyer giving in part payment 451 West Thirty-third Street, a four-story brick building, on lot 18.11 by 99.2 by 17.4 by 99.

Joseph Lemmie and O. Nelson have sold 103 and 105 Macdougal Street, extending through to 11 and 13 Minetta Street, old buildings, on a plot 50 by 134, to a builder, who will erect thereon six-story tenements.

John Peters has sold for Philip Boyer to H. B. Rexer the four-story dwelling 304 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 19.6 by 51.6.

William and Julius Bachrach have sold to a builder 235 East Eighty-first Street, a two-story frame building on lot 25 by 102.2.

Marcus Nathan has sold, through Williamson & Bryan, the property 709 St. Paul's Place.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have bought 53 Ludlow Street, 25 by 87.6.

David Davis has sold for Louis Lese the five-story flat 3 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25.6 by 100.11; also, for Friend & Cohen, the five-story flat 73 West Ninety-eighth Street, 26 by 100.

Moore & Graham and Charles S. Brown have leased for the Hemenway estate to the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company the four-story building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Walker Street, for five years at an annual rental of $10,000.

Rushner & Babcock have sold for Mary E. Bolton 250 West Ninetieth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 18 by 55 by 100, for about $30,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

531 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 258.6 feet east of Broadway, 23 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jetta Heller, as executor ... 32,550

By Philip A. Smyth.

226 and 228 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 40 by 100, six-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to Daniel Farrell. 89,500

By Samuel Goldsticker.

105 to 117 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, running through to 104 to 116 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 436 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 187 by 199.10, seven five-story brick and stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company ... 176,910

By Peter A. Meyer & Co.

Partition Sale.

327, 329, and 331 East Eleventh Street, north side, 225.4 feet west of First Avenue, 71.3 by 87.5 and irregular, three three-story brick tenements; to Martin Engel ... 43,000

213 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Thirteenth Street, 26 by 77.3, four-story brick flat, with store; to David Lippmann ... 40,000

176 Second Avenue, east side, 25.9 feet north of Eleventh Street, 25.10 by 100, four-story brownstone-front building; to David Lippmann ... 28,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executors' sale, 4 Baxter Street, southwest side, about 90.2 feet northwest of Park Row, 28 by 33, two-story and attic building, with store; 215 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 176 feet east of Third Avenue, 16 by 100.5, three-story brick and stone-front dwelling; 333 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 360 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick building with store; Intervale Avenue, northwest side, 475 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 120, vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, northwest corner of Tiffany Street, 15.8 by 92.10 by 33.5 by 97.7, vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 50 by 97.7, vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 30 by 109.3, vacant.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 512 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 423 feet east of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,308.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, William N. Cohen, referee, 36 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet east of Madison Avenue, 24.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 4,175 Third Avenue, west side, 82 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 26 by 85.10 by 26 by 96.10, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $16,272.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale to recover dower, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, referee, 2,325 Second Avenue, west side, 40.10 feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 80, three-story brick tenement, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William T. Emmet, referee, 369, 371, and 373 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 28, 36, and 38, respectively, 20 by 100, three seven-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $146,732.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 100.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25.3 by 100.10, four-story and stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,717.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., executor's sale, 243 and 245 West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 31 and 25, respectively, 56.9, two four-story tenements, with rear buildings. 265 Bleecker Street, northeast corner of Columbia Street, 25 by 70, four-story tenement, with stores.

By James L. Wells, executors' sale, Third Avenue, Southern Boulevard, Lincoln Avenue, and the Harlem River, the block together with various brick and frame buildings, 241.10 feet on Third Avenue, 333.2 feet on the Southern Boulevard, 430 feet on Lincoln Avenue, and 518.3 feet along the Harlem River.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Edward J. McGean, referee, 306 East Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 99.9 feet east of Second Avenue, 25.3 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $13,552.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 248 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 285 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19.2 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,661.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 137 Henry Street; to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 228 Thompson Street; to a four-story brick hotel; Colombara & Bianchi, premises, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $500.

Nos. 48 and 50 Park Place; to a five-story brick loft building; D. F. and A. D. Weeks, owners; Escher & Evans of 162 West Twenty-seventh Street, architects; cost, $985.

No. 151 West Thirty-fifth Street; to a six-story brick office building; W. T. Ames of 149 West Thirty-fifth Street, owner; J. L. Mott Iron Works, architects; cost, $250.

Broadway, northwest corner of Grand Street; to a five-story brick office building; J. W. Nichols of 42 West Eleventh Street, owner; Schweitzer & Diemer of 192 West Broadway, architects; cost, $755.

No. 334 Sixth Avenue; to a four-story brick dwelling; estate of Mary McKinna of 117 East Eighteenth Street, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-fifth Street, architect.

Martin Engel Buys Real Estate.

Martin Engel, Tammany leader of the Eighth Assembly District, forsook the political welfare of his constituents yesterday long enough to go down to the Real Estate Salesroom and buy $43,000 worth of property at auction. Under partition proceedings Auctioneer Peter F. Meyer offered the three three-story brick tenements 327, 329, and 331 East Eleventh Street. A number of real estate operators also fancied the property, but Engel proved a good stayer in the bidding and became the buyer, at the figure mentioned. He would not say what he intended to do with the houses.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Monday, Jan. 21.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 4th St, 24x72; William T. Traud to David Bandler, all liens, (R S $5) ... $1

AVENUE A, n w corner of 4th St, 24x72; David Bandler to William T. Traud and wife, all liens, (R S $5) ... 1

AVENUE B, w s, 72.2 ft n of 4th St, 24x100; Moritz Kellner to Irving Bachrach, (R S $23) ... 1

AVENUE B, w s, 48.1 ft n of 4th St, 24.1x100; Mannasses Oppenheimer to Irving Bachrach, (R S $13, mtg $10,000) ... 100

ANTHONY AV, e s, 45.2 ft n of 178th St, 24.2x90; Charlotte Aschenbrenner to William Schmits, (R S $3.50, mtg $4,500) ... 1

ATTORNEY ST, 159, 24.10x100; Samuel Harris to Mitchell Lippman and another, (mtg $15,000, R S $12.50) ... 1

BRIGGS AV, n s, Lot 1,051, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge; William Murphy to John W. Murphy ... 500

BROADWAY, e s, 50.5 ft n of 111th St, 25.3x75; Joseph M. Lichtenauer to William W. Astor, (R S $17) ... 100

BROOME ST, n e corner of Mulberry St, 22.6x80.2x3x81.4; Jonas Weil and another to Gaimbatista Gauzza, (R S $60, mtg $25,000) ...

BROOME ST, n e corner Mulberry St, 22.6 x80.2x3x81; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (R S $90, mtg $25,000) ... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 25.6 ft n of 93d St, 37.8x248.4, being former Apthorpe's or Jauncey's Lane; Edgar B. Van Winkle and others to Mary S. and Elizabeth M. Van Winkle, (R S $5) ... 6,000

GRAND Dy, w s, 150 ft s of 184th St, 50x90; William R. Bronk, referee, to Flora Pressey, (R S $6) ...

JEROME AV, s w corner of 183d St, 100x100; also Jerome Av, n w corner of 183d St, 50x100; Robert C. Wood to John Robertson and another ... 28,000

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n s, 25 ft e of Emerson St, 25x100; William P. Burr to Jennie P. Burr, (R S $1) ... 1

LEWIS ST, 203, w s, 92.10x67x22.8x70; Leopold Kaufmann to Henry W. Schlesing and another, (R S $3.50, mtg $6,000) ...

LOT 40, amended Map of Bronxwood Park; David B. Jatten, trustee, to Bronxwood Club, (R S $50) ... 1,000

LOT 292, Block 3, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Jenny E. Gustafson to James Kennedy, (mtg $2,000) ... 3,000

LOTS 47 to 55, map of 160 lots, map of Maximilian Morgenthau; John J. Brennan to Patrick McKenna, (R S $15) ... 15,000

LOTS 68, 216, and 217, map of Hunt estate; Mary Marra to Ann F. Vion, (R S $1.50) ... 100

MADISON AV, s e cor of 99th St, 100.11 x—; August Oppenheimer to Clementine M. Silverman, (mtg $60,000, R S $22) ... 1

MADISON ST, 281, n e, 25x100; David Kidansky and another to Samuel Harris, (R S $15.50, mtg $30,000) ... 1

MULBERRY ST, 240, e s, 25.4x98.8x25.7x 98.10; Giambatista Gauzza to Jonas Weil and another, (R S $1.50, mtg $21,500) ...

NICHOLS PLACE, n w s, Lot 509, map of part 3d, Dyckman Homestead, 12th Ward, 188.2x86.10x50x165.1; Richard H. Clarke, referee, to William C. Wilson ... 4,000

OAKES AV, e s, 150 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Bank of Edenwald to Denis Conifry, (R S .50c) ... 1

PARK VIEW AV, e s, 504.7 ft n of Wellesley St, 28x121.10x25.8x128.9; Thomas Hill to Emma Ward, (R S $1.50) ... 1,400

PARK AV, w s, 125.10 ft n of 116th St, 25.6x90; R. K. Brown and another, trustees, to Herman Herst, Jr. ... 1

PEARL ST, s e corner of Elm St, 26.5x 186.3 to Duane St x 25.9 to Elm St x —; Acosta Nichols to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company ... 1

PEARL ST, 527; Thomas Mumford to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company ...

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of Ritter Place, 53.8x299.3 to Southern St x 216 to avenue x 280.7 to beginning; John Robertson to Robert C. Wood ... 58,400

PROPOSED ST, w s, at n boundary land of C. E. Schwab, runs n w 130.11 and 156.9x n e 24.8x26 and 36.4x s e 42.3 and 225.3 to street x 123.3 to beginning, with right of way to and from Macomb's Dam Road, 24th Ward; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Mary Maloney. ...

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 94.10 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Albert C. Hencken to George Schaefer, (R S $8, mtg $15,000) ... 1

VERNON PARKWAY, w s, Lots 438 to 443, map of South Vernon Park, Section A, Cranford Park, 150x100.6x150x101.4; Louis Hanson to Kenneth Cranford ... 1

2D AV, s e corner of 40th St, 49.0x100; Thomas Kilvert, referee, to John McKelvey, (R S $39) ... 39,000

3D AV, 170, w s, 17x70; Annie Silberg to Henry Hinkel, (R S $2) ... 1

5TH AV, e s, 91.11 ft n of 124th St, 18x 80; Thomas C. Smith to American Realty Company, (R S $19, mtg $16,000) ... 19,000

10TH ST, n s, 154 ft e of University Place, 23.1x94.9; Laura R. Conkling to Alfred R. Conkling, one-third part ... 16,400

11TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Bleecker St, runs e 25x n 106x w 12.6x n 6x w 12.6x s 112; the Chosis of New York of the Reformed Church in America to Catharine A. Deane, (R S $17) ... 17,000

12TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 106.6; Thomas Mumford to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, (mtg $18,000) ... 1

15TH ST, 259 W, 24.4x103.3; Joseph F. Keller to Clara Keller, (mtg $31,000) ... 1

17TH ST, n e s, 421 ft n w of 2d Av, 15x 92; Reginald H. Williams, referee, to Gertrude G. Waddington and others ... 11,500

17TH ST, 249 and 251, w s, 42x92; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Zax K. Berlin, (R S $6.50, mtg $26,000) ...

19TH ST, 333 West, 25x91.11; Francis M. Hopper to Walter M. Fernbach, (R S $17.50) ... 1

37TH ST, 418 and 420 West, 50x98.9; Joseph F. Doyle to Mary A. McCormick, (R S $1) ... 1

53D ST, s s, 262.9 ft w of 6th Av, 18.10x 100.5; Acosta Nichols to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company ... 1

53D ST, s s, 349.6 ft w of 6th Av, 18x 100.5; Acosta Nichols to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company ... 1

53D ST, 5 West, 25x100.5; Pauline Myers to John D. Rockefeller, (R S $115) ... 115,000

63TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 24.7x100.5; John E. Duffy, referee, to Richard Cohn and another, (R S $4, mtg $15,000) ... 4,000

68TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Elizabeth S. Clark to James Butler, (R S $160) ... 16,000

70TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.5; Thomas S. Bassford, referee, to Margie B. Lacey, executrix, (R S $11.50) ... 11,500

83D ST, 161 East, 28½x block; James P. Dodd to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company ... 1

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 200x 100.11; Jacob Schattman to James Gault, (R S $20.50) ... 1

102D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 50x 100.11; 102d St, s s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, runs 575x w 0.1x n — to street x e—; Vernon M. Davis, referee, to Veronika Elton, (R S $10, mtg $44,500) ... 9,875

107TH ST, 210 East, 25x100.11; Gertrude Horwitz to Charles Wynne, (R S $5, mtg $8,000) ... 13,000

108TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal to Walter Crosbie, (mtg $69,250) ... 1

108TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Walter Crosbie to Charles M. Rosenthal, (mtg $45,000) ... 1

113TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Peter B. Olney, referee, to James Bradley, (R S $181) ... 118,000

118TH ST, 6 and 8 West, 50.6x100.11; Clementine M. Silverman to Louis Lese, (mtg $44,000, R S $22) ... Exchange

118TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 25.6x 100.11; Louis Lese to Clara Max and another, (R S $6, mtg $24,000) ... 1

118TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Louis Lese to Eva Horwitz, (R S $5, mtg $24,000) ... 29,000

124TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; John C. Plate to Mabel M. Carroll, (R S $10, mtg $24,000) ... 1

127TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Louis W. Dinkelspiel to Isaac Edelmuth, (R S $7.50, mtg $30,000) ... 1

130TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 12th Av, 50x— to 129th St; E. H. White to Thomas Taber and another, (R S $5, mtg $23,500) ... 1

143D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; George A. Little and another to Clarence Person, (R S $1.50, mtg $21,500) ... 1

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, n e cor of Mulberry St; Jonas Weil and another to A. D. Paoli, 5 years ... $1,200

COLUMBUS AV, n e cor 107th St; Charles M. Rosenthal to Louis Wasself, 5½ years ... 900-1,400

COLUMBUS AV, 786; Caroline Weller and another to William F. Staab, 5¼ years. 1,800

2D AV, 2,409; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to John Gleeson, 5 years ... 900-1,000

3D AV, w s, 69 ft n of 18th St, 23x100; executors of Hamilton Fish to Benjamin Sussman, 21 years ... 1,125

3D AV, w s, 46 ft n of 18th St, 23x100; executors of Hamilton Fish to executors of Jacob Sussman, 21 years ... 1,125

3D AV, 1,837; Isaac Mannheimer and another to Herman Laubls, 5 years ... 1,700

7TH AV, 239; Magdelaine Grisser to Theodore Drackert, 5 years ... 1,250

41ST ST, 130 and 138 East; Mary A. Hanigan, trustee, to Rose V. Mullin, 5 years ... 3,000

125TH ST, 155 East; George Ringler & Co. to Albert Van Buren & Co., 5 years. 600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BACHRACH, Irving, to American Mortgage Company; Avenue B, w s, 72.2 ft n of 4th St, 1 year ... $16,000

BACHRACH, Irving, to American Mortgage Company;

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
TUESDAY, JAN. 22, NOON,
EXECUTORS' SALE.
By order of Executors of
Estate of Bryan Lawrence, Deceased,
CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY,
BEING ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY
HARLEM RIVER
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
3d & Lincoln Aves.,
Together with
Water Front and Bulkheads.
70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE AT 4½ PER CENT.
Apply for maps to JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, or to
WILLIAM C. ORR, Esq.,
Attorney for Executors, 31 Chambers St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
ABSOLUTE EXECUTOR'S SALE
to close the estate of Elizabeth P. Higgins, dec'd.
22d Street.

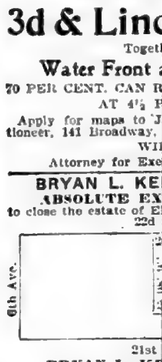

21st Street.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY JAN. 23, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.
4 WEST 22D ST.,
four-story and basement, high-stoop brownstone building, with two-story extension, with stores, offices, and studios; size of lot, 26.3x98.9; building covers lot. Title Guarantee and Trust Co. policy furnished.
JAMES TAYLOR LEWIS, Esq., Atty. for Estate, 120 Broadway.
Maps, etc., at Attys.' or at Auctioneers' offices, 7 Pine St.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ABSOLUTE SALE,
To close the estate of Simon Bing, Jr.,
TO-DAY, JAN. 22d, 1901,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.
268 Rivington, Cor. Columbia St.,
4-story tenement, with stores; lot 25x70. Also
243 & 245 W. 29TH ST.,
2 four-story flats, with rear buildings; 56x98.2. For terms and further particulars apply to L. S. BING, Att'y, 237 B'way, or Auct'rs, 158 B'way, N. Y. City.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$5,000 cash and $4,500 mortgage will buy a beautiful home consisting of a large house and barn, also a variety of fruit trees. Size of the plot 25x162. This place is only a short distance from 155th Street "L" station. For full particulars, call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$8,500 cash and $18,000 mortgage will buy a very fine four-family house. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

FOR SALE FROM FIRST HANDS; DESIRABLE PROPERTY SUITABLE FOR INVESTMENT AND OTHERS SUITABLE FOR IMPROVEMENT; A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 BROADWAY.

At a bargain!—Northwest corner residence, Madison Av.; cannot be equalled at the price, $65,000.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
5th Av., corner 52d St.

AGENTS AND BROKERS, NOTICE!
Nos. 51, 53, 55 East 129th St.,
Plot 75x99.11, with two good Dwellings,
at value of land.
J. L. O'BRIEN, Owner, 217 West 125th St.

Attention, Investors!—Five-story, 25-foot single flat, 8 rooms and bath; first-class tenants; west of 5th Av.; paying over 10 per cent.; $16,500, mortgage $10,000, 4½ per cent. BERNHARDT, 110 East 125th St., Room 12.

MADISON AV. Corner below 42d St.; size 75x100; finest site in the city for apartment hotel. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

Stores, 203 East 100th St.; 5-story, dold water, flat; 20-family house; modern improvements; very cheap; owner going abroad. FOSTER BROTHERS, 1,071 3d Av., near 108th St.

Sacrifice.—Three-story and basement high stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath, suitable two families; perfect condition; $6,500. ANDREWS, 514 East 117th St.

A1 5-story double flat, 2 stores, best location Madison Av.; 4½ per cent. mprtgage, bring clear 12 per cent.; sell cheap if sold this week. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av.

Bargain!—5-story corner, Madison Av., near 110th St.; with latest improvements; mortgage 4½ per cent.; brings 12 per cent. net. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

A1 5-story double flat store property, 5th Av., near 110th St.; all improvements; sell cheap this month. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

Small modern brownstone house, 15 West 113th St.; good order; ten rooms; bath; empty; easily rented; positive bargain. Owner, 27 West 84th.

Lots; Bronx bargains; Tremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Ave., Fordham Road, Woodlawn corner, others. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

A1 5-story corner, 8th Av., near 116th St.; best investment property; 4½ per cent. mortgage. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

A property about 69x170, strong buildings, near Printing House Square, for sale at a great bargain. Rutland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

A bargain in choice flat, 104th St., near station, Columbus Av.; rent $3,600; price $27,500; easy terms. Address OWNER, Box 906 Post Office.

Two very desirable lots, Broadway, near 140th St.; price right; terms to suit. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

Investors, Builders.—Plots on and near Broadway, 14th to 59th St. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 West 59th St.

Stable in Harlem; convenient to Speedway and elevated station; sell at sacrifice. Box 906, Post Office.

Forsyth St.—New six-story four-family tenement; stores; $45,000; rent $4,500. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Jerome Av. and 181st St.—34 lots; must be sold. Thom & Co., Fordham, New York.

Three valuable lots, 75x100, in East 35th St. Gurnee & Hopkins, 134 West 23d St.

An 8th Av. flat, near 110th St., two stores, only $27,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY
in the Bedford-Stuyvesant district will confer a favor by letting me know early in the Spring their offerings for rent.
The renting inquiry begins on Lincoln's Birthday, (February 12th,) and is fairly under way by Washington's Birthday.
This activity lasts until about March 15th, falling off rapidly thereafter.
Don't wait till the market is over before asking your tenants their intentions. Have it settled with them all the first week of February—or before if you can.
The best business people are early in the field for homes. That's the kind you want for tenants, and will get if you follow my advice.
CHARLES E. HOTALING,
REAL ESTATE BROKER & MANAGER,
441 SUMNER AV., COR. McDONOUGH ST.
Your Patronage and Business Solicited.
(Office Not Open Evenings.)

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,
all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and saloon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 883 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 140 Broadway.

CALL ON **HENRY C. VAIL**
at the office of the late HENRY W. SHERRILL
13 WILLOUGHBY STREET, BROOKLYN,
for large, handsome house, overlooking Prospect Park South, with all its magnificent improvements; corner plot, 50x100.

18% Investment.—Ninth St., near 5th Av.; 4-story brick, double; 5 rooms, bath, each apartment; actual rental, $1,584 year; mortgage, $7,000, price, $14,500; make offer. Fallmeiger, Hart Building, Gates and Broadway.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,585 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

I have a block of three family Houses, all well rented; my equity in these houses is $150,000; will exchange the same for some free and clear country Property or something free and clear in New York or Brooklyn, or I will sell the same for cash; whatever the deal may be, I must realize $60,000 in cash, as I need this money very much for my business; I will give all brokers full particulars of the property and will pay them full commission if they can carry this deal through for me; everything sent to me will be kept strictly confidential. Address J. HAMER, P. O. Box 1941, New York City.

$10,000 Equity in Private House and $25,000 equity in some very fine lots on Staten Island. What can you offer in exchange for these equities? Send particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$20,000 Equity in Fine Flat House situated on a leading street near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$38,000 Equity in Two Fine Flat houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Avenue. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$40,000 Equity in a Piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$60,000 Equity in Three Fine apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$120,000 Equity in a Gilt Edge corner on Columbus Ave., rents for about $2,300 a year. Whatever you offer me in exchange for this property I must realize about $50,000 in cash to make the deal. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St. Call any evening 5 to 9.

Free and clear. "Long Branch." Residence modern Improvements, Barn, Stable, Servants' Cottage. Corner Property. 100 feet on Driveway. 100 feet on Shrewsbury River Front. Bulkhead 474 feet on Street. Covering entire Block. Fruit. Flowers. Shrubbery. 5 minutes from Ferry and Depot. Cash Price, $15,000. Legitimate Exchange Entertained. Brokers' Commission. Offers. State full particulars. Call see Photograph. "Owner" Furniture Factory, 00 Sixth Ave., New York.

THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway, has many parcels, large and small, of the finest city and country properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business property, lots, private dwellings, all sizes and all sections; suburban houses and farms; cash buyers for bargains; bargains for cash buyers; money on mortgage at lowest rates. Call or write.

RARE BARGAIN.—Have fine steam-heated flat in elegant location, rented for over $3,200, and paying over $1,300 per year net; mortgage $22,000 at 5%; can sell for $28,500, or $6,500 over mortgage, if sold at once. C. E. HEALD, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

Have elegant 10-family apartment, fine block, actually rented for $3,220. Price, $34,000; mortgage $22,000, at 5 per cent. Will exchange for good farm, stocked, in good location. C. E. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av.

Have fine corner flat of five lots in Bronx, value $36,000, mortgaged for one-half, at 4%; want Harlem flats. C. E. HEALD, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

$20,000 equity; choice private dwelling; 86th St., west side; fully furnished; bargain.
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Want Atlantic Highlands property in exchange for Harlem private house; good opportunity. WELLING, 2 West 125th St.

$16,000 equity 15-family apartment house, 65th St., West; well rented; exchange. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

6-room house, water in kitchen, in Hackensack; good barn, plot, 40x125; in fine order; good street; $1,500; $600 down, balance on mortgage; long term. WILLIAM E. TAYLOR, 123 Liberty St., New York.

Choice investments offered in private dwellings, brick flats, with stores, on Jersey City Heights; no brokers. Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent. Weatherby & Co., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Fine 8-room cottage, with stable, lot 305x75—$7,500. Easy terms. Apply to CHAS. H. NOXON, Lawyer, 21 Park Row. Tel. 3681 Cortlandt.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Handsome shore front property, all sizes; easy terms. Write for particulars.
J. S. LEWIS, Northport, L. I.

Staten Island Property.

COMMERCIAL WATER FRONTS, FACTORY property, houses, with large grounds, worth $75,000, free and clear; exchange for city property. D. CORNELL, Stapleton, S. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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CHEAP POWER.
FIRST LOFT, 50x80; $1,200.
STORE, 25x80; very low rental.
LOFTS of 2,500, 3,600, or 10,800 sq. feet on floor. CONCESSIONS to May 1. Nos. 142-150 Worth St., near Centre St.; two elevators; steam heat.
VOORHEES & FLOYD, 56 Liberty St.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

Attractive up-to-date three-story buildings, adjoining 3d Av., 206-208 East 58th St.; 35x100; finely lighted all sides; open plumbing; extra large elevator; suitable storage, automobile and wine warehouse, bottler, factory, express, stables, laundry, builder, undertaker, dyer, private stable; also fine offices, stores, eight-room residence attached. Apply premises, or Leon S. Altmayer, 11A E. 83d.

Close to 14th St. and Broadway, corner lofts, 50x100, at moderate rentals.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way & 44th.

CORNER 12TH ST. & THIRD AV.—Extra deep store, with large basement.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN NEARLY ALL DOWN-TOWN STS. RULAND & WHITING, 5 BEEKMAN ST.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

Desk room, office facilities, separate room; outside windows. American Tract Building, 150 Nassau St., Room 2,020.

326 Canal St.—Third and fourth lofts, 25x55; good light; $40 and $30. Apply to R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

Corner—Downtown—Parlor floor, with extension; excellent location for any business or dwelling. 88 2d Av.

6th Av., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

40th St., 438 and 440 West.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

Brooklyn.

Hicks St., 863, Brooklyn.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

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FOR SALE—1,000 acres choice Maine seashore land; best harbor in State; near Bar Harbor; suitable to put into stock company or for man of means; choice roads, fishing, hunting, canoeing, swimming, etc., etc. Waterworks, steamboat line, and hotels adjoining. Address Box 1,730, Boston, Mass.

Farm on Hudson River; 3,000 acres; stocked; 400 acres tillable; creamery; good buildings. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

Country residence for sale or exchange for city lots or business property. D. A. Clarkson, Newburg, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Factory site, with or without buildings, waterfront, near New York. Vernon Miller, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—A good Columbus or Amsterdam Av. corner. Address Cash Buyer, Box 906 Post Office.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

114th St., 228 to 246 West.—Elegant new flats, four rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date. Rents $18 to $20. These flats are the finest in the city for the money.

112th, 257, 259, 261, and 263 W.—Elegant new eight-room apartments, with all the conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply. Rent $36 to $42. These flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

106th St., 21 West.—7 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33 per month. Janitor.

Opposite Central Park, 210 West 59th St., splendid second floor, 8 large rooms; $75 per month.

106th St., 1 West, Corner Central Park.—7 and 8 rooms; all improvements; hall service; rents reasonable. Apply Robert Rankin, 35 Manhattan Av., (102d St.)

A.—The Metropolitan, 235-239 West 108th St.—New, all light, delightful; 5, 6, 8 rooms; elevator, electric light, &c.; $34-$50. Sunday, Kelly.

98th St., 143 West.—6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; second floor. Apply janitor, or Robert Rankin, 35 Manhattan Av., (102d St.)

Grove St., 58.—$7 and $9 monthly; near Christopher; choice apartments, small families, private house; bargains.

Downtown.—Elegant apartment; sigle flat; 8 rooms; bathroom; perfect order; $38. 41 3d Av., near 10th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

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Furnished apartments, 4-7 rooms; many locations; $35 up; suites, $25; reference. Kelly, 237 West 108th.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

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A.—212 and 341 East 68th St. and 228 E. 69th St. Modern three-story high-stoop dwellings, exposed plumbing, beautifully decorated; immediate possession and open for inspection; rents, $800, $1,000, and $1,100. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

A.—90 4th Av., near Wanamaker's, dwelling portion, 13 rooms; rent asked, $70.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

Large unfurnished house wanted; good order; 9th, 50th, 6th, Lexington Avs. Address Unquestionable References, Box 190 Times Office.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished

To Let—Large boarding house at New Paltz, N. Y.; fine location. Cochrane, 2 West 125th St.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted to lease by private family for next Summer, a fine furnished country house near R. R. station, with grounds surrounding, near water, ¾ to 1 hour from New York; grounds must be shaded, have growing vegetables, fruit, barn, &c. Address, giving full particulars, J. R., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Nicely painted, papered 4 rooms; all light; halls carpeted. $14 to $15 per mo.; corner building. Janitor, 34 Downing St.

New houses, all improvements, at 304 to 310 East 92d St.; $13 to $16; 4 rooms.
21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26.
New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c.; $15 to $21.

A 7-room flat, $20; largest, cheapest, lightest flats in Harlem; extra wide; bath; improvements; hardwood finish; good service; one month free. Janitor, 2,503 8th Av., near 138th St.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 118th St.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $32.00; steam-heated.

Elegant large flat, 7 light rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat; hardwood finish; hot water supply. 56 West 105th St. Janitor.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

Jones St., 7, near West 4th St., 6th Av.—3-4 room apartments; decorated; $8.50 to $14.

Perry St., 56 and 58.—5 fine rooms and bath; hot water supply. Janitor in 56.

Coal and Wood.

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD AT THEDFORD'S

YARDS:
27TH ST. AND 9TH AVE., Tel. 386—18
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55TH ST. AND N. R., Tel. 249 Cols.
88TH ST. AND B'WAY, Tel. 125 River

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD
36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO. FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, SILVER VAULTS. PARK AV., 40TH TO 50TH ST.
HARLEM WAREHOUSE,
301-303 WEST 125TH ST.
Private compartments in silver vaults; separate rooms; free fire insurance; storage for household goods, pianos, bric-a-brac and works of art; padded vans for household movings. Telephone or write for estimate on your work.

Universal Storage Warehouse Company, 202-208 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage of furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving; city or country. Telephone 28—79th.

Loans.

EMPIRE LOAN CO. (Inc.)
289 4th Av., near 23d St., N. Y. Tel. 2322 18th.
$25 and upward loaned on household Furniture, Pianos, &c., without removal day applied for.
Loans for 4 Months 2½% Interest.
Call or write for our agent.

Detective Agencies.

BAYERS'S INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 717-718; telephone 1031 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

Detectives (Licensed)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential; established 1891. Dunn & Jewesson, 150 Nassau St. Telephone, 2239 John.

Business Opportunities.

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STATISTICS SHOW THAT THE SALE OF toilet articles in the United States amounts to MORE than $40,000,000.00 annually. Do you desire a fortune? Here is your opportunity; I want a partner with capital, or a person with capital to form a stock company for the purpose of increasing manufacture and exploit of seven Turkish Toilet articles, now on the market, for ladies. Highest recommendations; handsomest packages. Address, Col. J. F. MILLIKEN, 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Wanted—An associate in a going and well-established, paying manufacturing and supply business in Western Pennsylvania. Three to four hundred thousand dollars required to control. Senior partner retiring. Closest investigation. Deal only with principals. Address D., Box 194 Times Office.

$1,000.00 OR MORE INVESTED
In a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually with good salary; bear investigation. AUTO. PIC. CO., 88 Wall St.

Hay and Feed Business, long established, profitable and fully equipped; sales, $50,000; can be doubled; $5,000 will buy and run it; for sale, whole or part. "Realty," Box 193 Times Office.

Advice Free; Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Company, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Partner wanted, with small capital and services, manufacturing and retail jewelry business. 606 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.

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IT WARMS THE LARGEST room in five minutes. The Improved Fire Vase Gas Heater for warming rooms and light cooking; fits on ordinary gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp; requires no pipe or hose; the gas flame is increased 500 per cent.; no explosion, odor; economical. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50; money refunded within twenty-four hours if not found satisfactory. The KING INCANDESCENT STUDYING LAMP beats any lamp in the market; burner, 100 candle power; double strength mantle chimney and shade. Introduction price, 75c. Mail orders filled everywhere. Sole agents for the improved Fire Vase Gas Heater, and distributers for the Kling Incandescent Lamp.

1079 3d Av.,
Between 63d and 64th Sts.

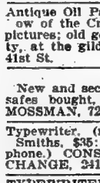

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Have you any old LEAD, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, PEWTER, TEA LEAD, OLD TYPE, ELECTROTYPE, STEREOTYPE, OLD BOOKS, PAPERS? SEND POSTAL CARD. I WILL CALL.
BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

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THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO. 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours, 8 to 6.

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DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO.,
177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

We make wringers fit stationary tubs; allow something for your crippled wringer if it cannot be put in condition for use in our hospital; latest improved Bissell carpet sweepers. Send postal and our ambulance will call for wringers or sweepers needing repairs. American Wringer Co., 7-9 East 125th St.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

JDEAL CLIP.—Have this clip attached to your eyeglasses and you will agree that it is the only one that gives entire satisfaction. MEYER & BLUING, Opticians, 617 Sixth Av., near 36th St., New York.

5c A POUND Paid for old Rubber Shoes, Bicycle Tires, &c. Anything made of rubber bought. 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought.
BORNSTEIN, 84 Centre St.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St.
Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

CROTON WATER IS PURIFIED THROUGH LINKE'S ACORN SELF-CLEANING STONE FILTER; BEST MADE. LINKE, 1,559 BROADWAY.

Giving up house, offer exceedingly low all elegant new furniture, brilliant upright piano, fine parlor, dining, bedroom sets, folding beds, mirrors, &c.; suitable entering housekeeping; house for sale cheap. 100 East 55th St.

"Gold Chairs," warranted French leaf, only $2.50; large assortment; also regilding picture frames, fancy furniture; reasonable charges. Gold Furniture Manufacturers' "Show Rooms," 90 6th Av.

Antique Oil Paintings, A. P. engraving, "Shadow of the Cross," by Holman Hunt, and other pictures; old gold chairs; old gold work a specialty, at the gilding shop of G. Mueller, 258 West 41st St.

SAFES.
New and second-hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1,423 John.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone,) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Special.—Edison Phonographs and Records; CLEVELAND and TRIBUNE BICYCLES; kodak and camera supplies. SCHNABEL BROTHERS, 153 West 125th St.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

At Ehle's Art Gallery, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, old jeyels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry delivered; convenient payments accepted; representative will call. Syndicate Watch Co., 11 E. 14th St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, POUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPEWRITER CO., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

Safe.—Medium size, burglar and fireproof, with inner and outer doors, key and combination. Prime, Box 193 Times.

Goodyear's Rubber Goods, Mackintoshes, Clothes Wringers, Carpet Sweepers, &c., at lowest prices. Call 105 West 125th St.

For Sale.—Great Republic mining shares, cheap; best on the market for the money. J. P. Johnston, 110 South 12th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR SECOND hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address LENOX, 61 West 125th St.

Desks, rolls, bookkeepers; tables, railings, partitions, cabinets for typewriters; low prices. Harburger, 454 Canal St., near Hudson.

Credit, diamonds, watches, oil paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing, enameling, taken and delivered. TUXEDO CYCLE COMPANY, 27 West 125th.

An old corner property with stock, liquors, and fixtures; unincumbered; settle estate. Walter T. Elliott, attorney, 206 Broadway, City.

$10.00 Bargains This Week.—Domestic, New Home, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers. Brown, 39 West 125th St.

P. Sorensen, upholsterer, decorator, 2,071 7th Av., near 124th.—Slip covers cut, made; mattresses made over.

Miss I. Reid, superior hair-dressing; face, bust massage; electric scalp treatment; moles. 54 West 125th.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Doctor's buggy, fine order, sold for third value; also fine plated harness. 45 West 44th St.

Teas.—Choice teas, 25c. per lb.; choice coffees, 15c. per lb. DUNCAN, 110 Wall St.

Stock of Baskets and fixtures in Basement, 231 Washington Street.

All kinds of moving picture machines and supplies at bargain prices. 117 Nassau St., Room 34.

Watches and Jewelry.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS; FINE DIAMONDS, watches; goods guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. WATCH SUPPLY, Three Maiden Lane.

EASY PAYMENTS.—Watches and diamonds; reliable goods only. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND CO., 19 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

7th Av., 2,305.—One block from 6th Av. "L" station; gentlemen, $5; excellent board; large rooms.

23d St., 439 West.—Large sunny front room; single room, $2; board optional; refinement; Americans.

28th St., 16 East.—Suite and single rooms; first-class house; parlor dining room; central; references.

65th St., 50 West.—Furnished room, with board, in steam-heated flat; ample closet. A. S. Clarke.

83d St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms, with or without board; gentlemen preferred; American family; references.

95th St., 68 West.—Front hall room; large closet; excellent table; table board; reasonable; reference.

128th St., 254 West.—Large third-story front room; American family; good board; terms reasonable.

Madison Av., 69.—Single rooms with board; steam heat; parlor dining room.

One or two little girls to board; good home. Mrs. Scott, 434 West 27th St.

The Park 101 Waverley Place.—Desirable rooms, large and single, steam heat; parlor dining room.

WEALTHY BACHELOR, TIRED OF LIVING ALONE, DESIRES ANOTHER BACHELOR SIMILARLY SITUATED, FOR CONGENIAL COUPLE, TO SHARE HIS HOME; NEW MODERN RESIDENCE, LOWER WEST SIDE, NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE; THIS IS NO BOARDING HOUSE ADVERTISEMENT, BUT A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE LUXURIOUS AND COMFORTABLE HOME. ONLY THOSE WHO WILL MODERATELY SHARE EXPENSES NEED ADDRESS P. O. BOX 699, NEW YORK CITY.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AUCTION SALE.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage, executed by the Dante's Inferno Exhibition Company, a domestic corporation, to the Karsh Brewing Company, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on July 18, 1900, Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 1,177 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, all the right, title, and interest of the said Dante's Inferno Exhibition Company, a domestic corporation, which they had on July 18, 1900, and subject to all other liens thereon, in and to the property mentioned in schedule of said mortgage, consisting of hotel and barroom furniture and fixtures; also beds and bedding, linens, carpets, pictures, safe, and office fixtures, and all other property mentioned in schedule of said mortgage; also the right, title, and interest in and to the lease of said premises, and liquor tax certificate. By order of GEO. F. BUDENBENDER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

DAMAGED BOOKS.
At 12 o'clock daily and 6 o'clock evenings, at salesroom, 148 Fulton Street, near B'way, there will be sold, AT AUCTION, a lot of the complete works of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Tyndall; Appleton's "Applied Mechanics"; art books; Encyclopedias; Warner's World's Best Literature; Historic Court Memoirs, edition de grande luxe, published by the Grolier Society, and a great variety of the standard authors, all in good but slightly soiled bindings; interiors intact and perfect; sale positive and without reserve.
"SPOUTER NEVINS," Auctioneer.

Auctioneers Abrams & Gray will sell daily Japanese goods at 2 West 14th St.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,
Broadway and 131st St., New York City.
NAVAL ARCHITECTURE
Studies to begin in February leading to B. S. in Naval Architecture. Growing demand for this course. Regents of the University and Bureau of Construction U. S. N. approve the course.
For Syllabus apply to the Secretary.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY,
Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic and commercial course; athletics, military drill; terms moderate; 2nd term begins Feb'y 1st. Address BROTHER AUGUST, West Chester, N.Y.

REGENTS' Examinations. Central Preparatory School, 18 E. 42D ST SEND FOR HANDBOOK.

ISAAC PITMAN SHORTHAND; PRIVATE and class lessons; best instruction; reasonable rates. METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, 289 4th Av.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 112 EAST 18TH ST.
.....The ONLY
N. Y. CONSERVATORY, 112 East 18th, BETWEEN 4TH AV. and IRVING PLACE.
The FAMOUS MUSIC SCHOOL.
.....The FIRST in the COUNTRY.
Lessons DAY and EVENING...Years on 14th St.
...GRADUATES PROVIDED with POSITIONS.

VOCALIZATION AND PIANOFORTE.
Highest instruction given by John E. Webster, English Song composer, at his Studios or pupils' residences in New York or Brooklyn. Fees extremely moderate. Salaried Positions guaranteed to clever Vocal pupils. Address 299 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

VIOLIN ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT, EITHER residence; terms reasonable; not payable in advance; references exchanged. CHADWICK, 2 Chambers St.

VIOLIN INSTRUCTION BY JOSEPH GOLDstein, pupil of Cologne Conservatory, Germany. Terms moderate. 250 Sixth Av., Brooklyn.

GUSTAVE REHN! PIANIST!—Desires a few more pupils; thorough instruction; very moderate terms. 1 East 113th St.

Something New!—Piano taught in 3 months without notes; accompaniments a specialty. Promontory, 150 West 14th St

CAPT. HERLIHY'S DEFENSE

Witnesses Testify that He Did Not Abuse Mr. Paddock.

Commissioner York and Attorney Grant Again Indulge in Sharp Exchanges—Motion to Dismiss Denied.

At the trial of Police Captain Herlihy, which was resumed yesterday before the Police Commissioners, five witnesses for the defense testified that Capt. Herlihy did not use any abusive language toward the Rev. Robert L. Paddock on the night of April 26, 1900, as has been alleged by Mr. Paddock. With one exception, these witnesses were members of the police force who have served under Capt. Herlihy in the Twelfth Precinct and in other precincts. Their testimony was substantially the same in each case.

The witnesses were Lawrence W. Norton, who arrested a watch boy on complaint of Mr. Paddock on the night of the alleged assault; Michael Haggerty, Sergt. Donald McDermott, George W. Stevenson, and August Dreyer.

Mr. Dreyer is a lawyer of 106 Sixth Avenue.

Norton, who was the first witness for the defense, was asked:

"Did you see Mr. Paddock on April 26?"

"Yes."

"Tell the Commissioners what took place that night?"

"Mr. Paddock came up to me and said he wanted me to arrest a boy who he said had just warned a woman. I took the boy to the station house. Mr. Paddock went with me. Sergt. McDermott was at the desk, and Mr. Paddock made a complaint.

"Did you hear Capt. Herlihy tell Mr. Paddock he was disgracing his cloth, and that what he said was a lie?"

"No, Sir."

"Did Capt. Herlihy come out from behind the railing and shake his fist at Mr. Paddock?"

"No, Sir. He never came out from behind the railing."

On cross-examination, Norton described the women tenants of the premises as respectable women, most of them having children, who would bring them outside for a little fresh air.

August Dreyer, the lawyer, was then called. He said he had been at the station house on the night Mr. Paddock came in. He said that Mr. Paddock left the station in a friendly way that night, touching his hand to Capt. Herlihy as he went. He stated that the Captain did not come from behind the railing, and there was no fault-finding language used by him toward Mr. Paddock.

Other testimony was merely of a corroborative character.

At the beginning of the trial yesterday Lawyer Grant made a motion to dismiss the case on the ground that insufficient evidence had been adduced by the prosecution. Speaking to the motion, he said many other things:

"Out of a population of 170,000 people, only one business man was called. As for the rest, there were four clergymen and one who would have been a clergyman, but didn't quite get there. And four young men comprising a morality committee who found out when they got here that they didn't know as much about the matter as they thought they did.

"These young morality gentlemen, just out of their pinafeathers, went out looking for trouble, and the man who does that will always get it. They were not trying to help the police. They were trying to get Capt. Herlihy into trouble. No overt act has been testified to."

Here President York smiled.

"Oh, you may smile," said Mr. Grant, "but if you took a case into court you could not prove it without an overt act."

"I never heard of that," said the President.

"Well, Commissioner, there are a good many things which some people have never heard."

"Yes," said President York, "probably a good many such decisions have been made that are not reported in the books."

The motion was denied.

Upon some further argument by Mr. Grant, President York interrupted him by saying:

"Then your information is greater than ours."

"Well, I'll admit that it is. I'll admit that it is," was the reply. "I'm glad that for once you give me credit for knowing something you don't."

ROD IN PICKLE FOR THE MAYOR?

Mr. Nixon Won't Deny Again that He Will Call Mr. Van Wyck to Account.

Col. Michael C. Murphy, President of the Health Department, was absent yesterday from the weekly session of the Tammany Hall investigating committee at the Germania Bank Building. The committeemen were in session half an hour, and when their secret meeting was over Chairman Lewis Nixon announced that the committee had no statement to make. Mr. Nixon appeared nettled when questioned about his intentions in regard to Mayor Van Wyck and his attitude toward the bettering of vicious conditions in New York.

"It's sheer nonsense," he said. "I will not trouble to again deny that I propose to call the Mayor to account in any way.

"For the committee I will say that today everything looks encouraging; in fact, I was never better satisfied with the condition of affairs since the committee was formed."

"Have you changed your programme and your way of operating to suppress vice, Mr. Nixon?"

"Not in the least. We are working on the same lines and there has been no change in our policy."

"Has your committee made any overtures to the Committee of Fifteen in the interest of joint action or has Mr. Baldwin's committee made any to you?"

"None either way; but I will say that if the Committee of Fifteen wants anything of us or we are convinced that anything we have is necessary to the Committee of Fifteen, we shall not stand on ceremony."

"Are you still furnishing District Attorney Philbin with evidence?"

"I will not discuss that at all. We are not idle. That is sufficient. As for publicity, I do not now know if we shall make an announcement next Monday. The Committee of Fifteen has without doubt done excellent work, and we are not in the field to head it off or thwart it. The Tammany committee and it are not moving like pieces on a chessboard, in rivalry and to check each other."

ACKRON FINED ON EXCISE CHARGE

Tivoli Proprietor, However, Is Acquitted of Complaint of Assault.

Charles E. Ackron, formerly proprietor of the notorious "Tivoli," in West Thirty-fifth Street, was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday of selling liquor in his resort after 1 o'clock, in violation of the Excise law, on the night of March 10 last, and acquitted of a charge of assault preferred by James Brown, a cabman.

Brown declared that Ackron assaulted him without provocation on the night of July 11 last. On that night State Senator John Ford and Charles O. Mass, a lawyer, were in Ackron's place, and became involved in a row with a waiter, and in a general mix-up which followed Senator Ford, Mass and several others were hustled into the street. During the excitement Brown says that Ackron struck him. Senator Ford and the others of the party, including Ackron, were arrested and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. Ackron was discharged in the Jefferson Market Police Court next day. A warrant was later issued on the same charge, and Ackron surrendered himself. Justice Holbrook decided that Brown had used violent language to Ackron, and that the assault was not without provocation.

On the excise charge Ackron and Samuel Brown, a waiter, were fined $25 and $10 respectively.

To Oppose Subway Easements.

Franklin Bien, Philip A. Smyth, and Michael Coleman, all lawyers, were yesterday appointed by Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, as Commissioners of Appraisal, with reference to the easements of property owners along Broadway, from One Hundred and Twenty-second Street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, in connection with the rapid transit railroad. Mr. Bien's name was one of those sent in by the property owners; Mr. Smyth was suggested by Corporation Counsel Whalen, and Justice Leventritt selected Mr. Coleman.

KEMPSON ASSAULTS WITNESS.

New York Editor Who Got a Dakota Divorce Again Remanded.

St. George Kempson of Metuchen, N. J., editor of The New York Insurance Journal, who has been in the Middlesex County Jail since November for contempt of court, was yesterday taken to Chancery Chambers, Jersey City, where argument was heard as to his further punishment. Kempson was married in 1882. In 1898, as Mrs. Kempson alleges, her husband went to North Dakota, where he began suit for divorce. He then returned to his home and remained until she was served with notice of the divorce suit.

Mrs. Kempson then sought the aid of the Chancery Court, and Chancellor McGill issued an order directing Kempson to discontinue his Dakota suit. He ignored this order, and when he secured a decree went to New York, where he married Miss Amy Daniels.

In November last he returned to New Jersey and was at once arrested.

The argument lasted all day yesterday. During recess Kempson attempted to assault a witness who had given testimony at a previous hearing, and who, he said, was the uncle of his second wife. Kempson was restrained by Sergeant at Arms Haggerty, who led him to an ante-chamber.

Decision was reserved, and Kempson was remanded to the New Brunswick Jail.

NEW BRANCH POST OFFICE.

Lower West Side Residents Will Have Increased Mail Facilities.

Residents of the lower west side above Clarkson Street are soon to have an increased mail delivery, by the establishment of a new branch Post Office at Morton and West Streets. The building at present is the foreign branch of the General Post Office, but a portion of one of the floors will be set apart for the new branch.

The order for its establishment was issued last night, and will become effective next Monday. The territory embraced lies between Spring, Hudson, Clarkson, Carmine, Bleecker, and Barrow Streets and the North River, and includes many of the new North River piers. The new branch will greatly relieve the work of Station C, at Hudson and Bethune Streets, which has heretofore served this territory. Registry and mail-order departments may be established later. Superintendent Alexander Haff of the foreign branch will be in charge.

BOGUS BUTTER IN NEW YORK.

Agricultural Department Report Tells of War on Oleomargarine.

The fourth annual letter of the Agricultural Department of the State of New York has been issued. In it Assistant Commissioner Kracke says that the search for oleomargarine has taken up the largest part of the department's time, although the inspections of milk have been carried on as formerly. "We have also," he continues, "seized and destroyed about 200 bob calves, and taken over 100 samples of linseed oil and a number of miscellaneous samples, with the result that the Attorney General prosecuted 200 cases, more than half of them being oleomargarine cases.

"One of the difficulties that we meet with in the enforcement of the oleomargarine law," he continues, "is the New Jersey peddler wagon coming across the river under the guise of a licensed expressman."

Attention is again called to the fact that any information relating to the illegal sale of oleomargarine, adulterated butter, cheese, milk, or vinegar will be thankfully received and accepted in strict confidence by the department.

"POOLROOM QUEEN" HIDES.

Bench Warrant for ex-Lieut. Martin's Wife If She Doesn't Appear.

Mrs. Gussie McKee Martin, wife of ex-Lieut. Edward H. Martin, who was dismissed from the Fifth Artillery for irregularities in his canteen accounts, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for keeping a poolroom, and unless she appears in General Sessions to-morrow, her police court bail will be declared forfeited and a bench warrant will be issued for her arrest.

Mrs. Martin, who is variously known as Gussie Dodge, Mrs. McKee, and Grace Ryan, the name under which she was indicted, kept a poolroom for women at 264 Eighth Avenue, and did a flourishing business. June 5, 1900, upon the personal order of Chief Devery, the place was raided. Recently Mrs. Martin has appeared in various music halls in the city under the sobriquet of "The Poolroom Queen." On numerous occasions many of her former clientele have greeted her appearance enthusiastically.

Mrs. Martin's case was on the calendar for pleading before Judge Cowing yesterday. Emanuel Friend, her counsel, stated that his client was at present out of town, but that he would, if possible, have her in court by to-morrow. Judge Cowing allowed the pleading to go over until then.

LEGAL NOTES.

PENSION BY TOWN TO TEACHERS.—The law passed in 1895 authorizes the submission to the electors of a town whether they make provision by taxation "for a sum of money sufficient to pay such teachers, resident of such town, who have been employed in the common schools therein for not less than twenty-five years," a pension. If the vote is in favor of paying such a fund, the town board is required immediately to proceed and ascertain what teachers are entitled to recover their proportioned shares of the amount "so voted." In March, 1896, such a question was submitted to and favorably voted upon by the town of Plattsburg, St. Lawrence County, in this State. Mary O'Brien, who had been a teacher in the town since September, 1871, continued her teaching up to June, 1898. When she made application to the town in June, 1899, to estimate her pension in the town expenses she had taught continuously twenty-five years, but had not done so when the vote was taken. The Town Board refused her application, and a writ of mandamus then asked for was also denied. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, at Albany, has affirmed that decision, holding that Miss O'Brien was not entitled to a pension upon subsequently completing her twenty-five years' service, especially where it did not appear that notice of submission of the question voted upon was ever published or posted.

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NECESSITY OF A BARRIER ON A HIGHWAY.—John Coney was nonsuited in the action which he brought to recover damages for injuries he received upon one of the highways of the town of Gilboa, in Schoharie County, N. Y., because of the alleged negligence of the town Highway Commissioners. The Appellate Division, at Albany, has reversed that judgment in an opinion by Presiding Justice Parker. The accident occurred a short distance from the village, and was at the foot of a steep ascent, where the road was somewhat curved, and over which a great deal of travel passed. The Court holds that the necessity of barriers upon a town highway, including the question whether the Highway Commissioners were negligent in omitting to supply them and keep them in repair, was generally a question of fact for the jury. Justice Kellogg gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Justice Smith, holding that the test of the safety of a highway cannot be in its capacity to guide and carry safely a loaded, uncontrolled wagon, running, as in this case, by gravity backward down a steep hill. An accident of such unusual character, Justice Kellogg held, could not be imputed as negligence on the part of the Highway Commissioners not to have anticipated it. Nor was there any evidence from which the jury had a right to find that, had there been at the place of the accident any obstacle, bunker, or barrier, the accident would not have happened.

Inquest to be Held on Murray H. Hall.

Coroner Zucca will, on Monday, conduct an inquest into the cause of the death of Murray H. Hall, who proved to be a woman, at 145 Sixth Avenue. The Coroner said yesterday that he would subpoena the adopted daughter, Minnie Hall; Senator Hall, and all other persons necessary for him to hold an inquest. He said he could not subpoena the relatives of the woman supposed to be Hall's wife, and who died more than two years ago, but that he would write them asking if they desired to testify at the inquest. They live in New Hampshire.

In Memory of Justice Beekman.

Services in memory of Supreme Court Justice Henry R. Beekman will be held in Trial Term, Part IX., of the County Court House, at 10:30 o'clock this morning. All the parts of the Supreme Court will stand adjourned for the day. Addresses will be made by several of the Justices, as well as by a number of lawyers.

When the thermometer registered only 3° above zero, we weren't exactly "cock-a-hoop" over having marked some of our best $25, $22 and $20 overcoats to $15—but if the Clerk of the Weather can't hit it, how can we expect to?

A few of the overcoats still remain.

Also some of those $25, $22 and $20 winter sack suits marked down to $15.

Also some boys' short trouser suits to $4.

Also some boys' stockings to 10 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

MAYOR IN WORDY WARFARE

Pounds His Desk and Shouts at Bridge Commissioner Fairchild.

Latter Retaliates in Kind and Calls Board of Estimate's Criticism of the Commission Contemptible.

Mayor Van Wyck pounded his desk with his fist yesterday and glared at Julian D. Fairchild, one of the East River Bridge Commissioners. In return Commissioner Fairchild pounded his fist on the Mayor's desk and from the height of over six feet glared down on Mayor Van Wyck. This incident happened near the end of one of the most spirited conferences held in the Mayor's office. The Board of Estimate at the last meeting criticised the New East River Bridge Commission, and Mayor Van Wyck remarked that if the Commissioners would attend to their business the bridge would be finished "some time."

Commissioner Fairchild went to Mayor Van Wyck's office yesterday to resent Mayor Van Wyck's remarks. Mayor Van Wyck spoke in loud tones and was emphatic and belligerent. Commissioner Fairchild left the office unsatisfied, and said:

"The action of the Board of Estimate in criticising the East River Bridge Commission was contemptible. We'll show them what we'll do at our meeting on Thursday."

The conference between Mayor Van Wyck and Commissioner Fairchild began very peaceably in the public office, at the desk at which the Mayor usually holds all public hearings and transacts business which he wants the public to know about. A group of reporters gathered in the room. The talk began in low tones. In a few minutes it was so loud that it could be heard in the corridors of the City Hall. The first words Mayor Van Wyck said in a loud tone were:

"Weren't you directed by resolution of July 10 to proceed to acquire property for the bridge approaches?"

"We did not so understand it. We thought we had the right to purchase by agreement," replied Fairchild.

"You didn't?" fairly yelled the Mayor. "Well, you will now. I tell you once and for all that it is the wish of the Board of Estimate that you shall acquire all property by condemnation. If you did not know or were in doubt, why didn't you come to me as Chairman of the Board of Estimate and find out? I would have told you."

Mayor Van Wyck was pounding the table at this stage of the conference. Mr. Fairchild spoke in low tones, apparently trying to control his temper.

The Mayor then said, pounding the table at nearly every word:

"You want me to go to the Corporation Counsel? Do you want me to be an errand boy for your commission? You go to the Corporation Counsel yourselves, and if there is any delay you come to me."

Commissioner Fairchild told Mayor Van Wyck his commission thought it had the right to purchase by private agreement all the property it could, so as to hurry the completion of the bridge.

"If you did not understand it, I want you to understand it now, once and for all. I want the East River Bridge built, and I want your commission to act with all speed. What is the use of six Commissioners if you depend on the Mayor to do the work?"

Commissioner Fairchild kept his temper. He looked at Mayor Van Wyck in a conciliatory way. He evidently twitted him about his being a member of the commission he was criticising. Mayor Van Wyck became more excited, and shouted:

"I never attended a meeting of the commission. I appointed you six Commissioners to look after the bridge, and six men ought to be enough to look after that business properly."

Commissioner Fairchild said something about Corporation Counsel Whalen. Mayor Van Wyck shouted:

"Get him to act. Go after him, keep after him, make him act. If he don't, let me know, and I will make him act."

Then Commissioner Fairchild lost his temper. He glared fiercely at the Mayor and exclaimed in loud tones, at the same time pounding the desk:

"Personally, I don't care how this property is bought. It does not make any difference to me. I am only doing this in the interests of the city. I want to save time and expense. I don't care how the property is purchased—whether it is purchased by this commission or through condemnation proceedings."

"Again I tell you that the property must be purchased through condemnation proceedings," shouted the Mayor. "It makes a difference to me when that bridge is completed. I was promised that the bridge would be finished before 1901. Have you anything else to say?"

Mr. Fairchild made no comment, and the Mayor, in his most frigid tones, said:

"I am glad to have seen you. Good-bye."

Commissioner Fairchild left the Mayor's office, and said to the reporters:

"The Board of Estimate is to blame for everything. I have been running all over trying to hurry up matters. The Board of Estimate simply wants to throw the blame for the delay on the Commissioners. It is contemptible."

Corporation Counsel Whalen said yesterday that the Commissioners of Estimate for the condemnation of land for the East River Bridge plazas and approaches in Manhattan would probably be appointed by the Supreme Court in a few days.

WIRE FOR EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Pittsburg Company Takes Contract from Swedish Competitors.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 21.—The Carbon Steel Company of this city has booked orders for 6,000 tons of a high grade of open hearth acid steel wire for use on the new East River Bridge at New York. The company took the contract from Swedish producers who heretofore have been regarded as the only interests able to supply the grade of wire required.

Special Jury to Try Dr. Kennedy.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday granted a motion made last Friday for a special jury to try Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy on the indictment charging the murder of Dollie Reynolds. The trial is set for Feb. 4. Special Commissioner of Jurors Henry Winthrop Gray will draw the jury, probably next Monday.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

White Cotton Goods.

FINEST SWISS,—new lace and open work stripes, tucked and embroidered designs. MERCERIZED BATISTE, plain and embroidered LINEN LAWNS, MOUSSELINES, GRENADINE, WASHABLE CHIFFON, JAPAN MULL, EMBROIDERED LINENS, and a large quantity of gauze weight novelties.

SHEER NAINSOOK,—plain or striped,—and fine FRENCH PIQUE,—narrow or broad cord,

25 cents per yard.

New Spring Wash Silks.

ONE THOUSAND PIECES.

Heavy corded checks and stripes. Colors and white and black and white, 50 cents per yard.

Muslin and Cambric Underwear.

Corset Covers, Drawers, Chemises, Under Skirts, Walking Skirts, Gowns, 65 cents.

Remainder of stock at one-half former prices.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

THROUGH TRAINS OVER BRIDGE.

They Belong to the Fifth Avenue and Brighton Beach Divisions of the B. R. T.

Through trains of the Fifth Avenue and Brighton Beach Divisions of the elevated system of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were running over the bridge yesterday. The first through train crossed the bridge at 10 o'clock. This service will be continued every day between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., but will not be in operation during the rush hours. The through trains are sandwiched between what are known as bridge locals. The passengers on the local and through trains are separated by an ingenious system of railings at the terminals.

During the first hour yesterday morning there was a hitch in the operation of the trains, and there was considerable confusion in separating the two classes of passengers.

VALUES HER LOVE AT $100,000.

Richard G. Sibley Sues George S. Smith for That Sum for Alleged Alienation of Mrs. Sibley's Affections.

George Stuart Smith, an insurance man, was arrested late Saturday night by a Deputy Sheriff on the complaint of Richard Gray Sibley who wants $100,000 damages from Mr. Smith for his alleged alienation of Mrs. Sibley's affections. Mr. Smith remained in Ludlow Street Jail until noon yesterday, when he was released on $20,000 bail, furnished by Thomas G. Field of 41 East Fifty-seventh Street and Charles P. Buchanan of 22 East Sixty-third Street.

The warrant on which Mr. Smith was arrested was signed by Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court, and it was issued on the affidavits submitted by Mr. Sibley, who was one of the organizers of the United States Rubber Company, and is well-known in Wall Street.

Mrs. Sibley was Caroline Weil, a granddaughter of the late Henry Weil. She left her husband in 1898, and last Spring began an action for a legal separation. Mr. Sibley in the affidavits he submits declares that Smith is the cause of all the trouble, and, through his counsel, Kellog & Rose, he announced yesterday that, in addition to suing Mr. Smith for alienating his wife's affections, he proposed to institute an action for absolute divorce against his wife.

Mr. Sibley submits affidavits from a detective and several boarding-house keepers to show that Mr. Smith and Mrs. Sibley had been together at various places at different times, ranging from 1897 to date.

Mr. Sibley is fifty-six years old, and his wife is thirty-one years old. They were married in 1886. Mr. Smith is about forty years old.

FORTUNE WAITING FOR HEIRESS.

Efforts to Find the Daughter of the Late Dr. Schindeler Unsuccessful.

Detectives have been engaged to search for a young woman, formerly a resident of Hoboken, who is apparently determined to keep out of the way of a larg fortune that is awaiting her. The fortune that is thus going begging was left by Dr. Frederick Schindeler, for many years a practicing physician living at 316 Hudson Street, Hoboken.

The doctor's wife died about five years ago, and he and his daughter were the only remaining members of the family. The physician's health began to fail soon after the death of his wife. About two years ago he was taken seriously ill and his life was almost despaired of. A short time previously his daughter had become acquainted with a young man who claimed to be related to a well-known police official of this city. The father had objected to his attentions, but during the doctor's illness the young man helped to nurse him.

When the doctor recovered sufficiently he forbade the young man the house. The daughter and her sweetheart promptly disappeared. A short time later Dr. Schindeler received a letter from his daughter, mailed in a Western town, saying that she and the young man were married, and asking for money. The money was refused, although the girl was told that if she would return all would be forgiven. The girl did not return or write again, and all trace of her is lost.

After his daughter's disappearance Dr. Schindeler's condition grew rapidly worse, and he soon died. He left behind him a very large estate, part of which is in Holland, and the daughter is the sole legatee. Every effort has been made to find her through advertisements and letters to Western Postmasters and Chiefs of Police. Detectives have been engaged as a last resort.

NURSE HELD FOR ROBBERY.

Charged with Stealing $500 in Jewelry from Broker Carbury.

Thomas Donohue, a trained nurse, of 1,423 Park Place, Brooklyn, was arraigned as a fugitive from justice in the Centre Street Court yesterday by Detective Charles Farley of the Central Office. Farley stated to Magistrate Mayo that Donohue is wanted in New Jersey for the larceny of $500 worth of jewelry from J. S. Carbury, a broker in the Produce Exchange Building, living at Westfield, N. J.

Donohue, it is alleged, was called to care for Mr. Carbury during a recent illness. One day he disappeared, and the jewelry was missed at the same time. Part of the stolen property was located by the detectives in pawn shops in Albany and along the Bowery. Donohue was arrested yesterday in Brooklyn. His picture is in the Rogues' Gallery. He was held.

USE BRUMMELL'S

CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS.

Positively relieve Coughs and Colds and all irritation of the throat. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Amusements.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. | Rose Coghlan, & Louis Massen, Joe Welch, Mlle. Delbosc, Lew Hawkins, &c. Marcel's Living Statuary. Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Ralph Johnstone, Russell Bros., Al Leech & 3 Rosebuds, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Fisher, Lew Sully, &c. Lillian Burkhart, Streator Zouaves, Harry Watson's Comedy Co., Vernon.

Hammerstein's, 42d St., B'way **VICTORIA** Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat 2:15. Gen. Adm. 50c. TO-NIGHT. In the new vaudeville, "THE NIGHT OF THE 4TH." Big Musical Co., Including WALTER JONES. **MATHEWS AND BULGER**

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. TO-MORROW EVENING **JOHANN STRAUSS'** LATEST AND MERRIEST OPERETTA, **VIENNA LIFE.** (Wiener Blut.) Chorus of 70 and Augmented Orchestra.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Management Sam S. Shubert. **EDNA MAY** will positively appear TO-NIGHT with Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. **THE GIRL FROM UP THERE** Morton & Kerker's greatest success. ALSO AT MATINEES WED. & SAT.

WALLACK'S Evgs. at 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2:15. —IN— **MARY MANNERING** JANICE MEREDITH

Librarian Bostwick's New Office.

Arthur E. Bostwick, for the past two years Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, has accepted the position of Superintendent of Circulation in the New York Public Library, a place created in view of the recent consolidation of the city circulating libraries with the larger institution.

Clearing Sale.

Burt's Fine Shoes

$1.50 to $3.75 a pair.

In order to make room for our new Spring stock we now offer the following lines of genuine Edwin C. Burt Shoes at about one-half regular prices:

LOT NO. 1, consisting of about 650 pairs $5 and $6 Ladies' Shoes, Vici Kid, button and lace, turned, kid and patent tips; patent leather, button, turned; Vici Kid, button and lace, now **$1.75** to **$3.75** a pr.

LOT NO. 2, 450 pairs $3.50 to $4.00 Ladies' Shoes, Vici Kid, button and lace, welt; kid and patent tip; box calf, lace, welt; patent leather, cloth top, button, turned, at . . . **$2.50** and **$2.75** a pair

LOT NO. 3, 800 pairs $3.00 to $5.00 Slippers and Oxfords, mostly Vici Kid, turned and welt, at . . . . . **$1.50** to **$2.25** a pair

Also a line of Men's Slippers, including Operas and Romeos, tan and black, reduced from $2.50 and $3.00 to $1.00 and $1.50 a pair; and a line of Misses' and Children's Shoes at $1.25 and $1.50, formerly $2.25 and $2.50.

Mail orders will have prompt attention.

EDWIN C. BURT CO., 54 West 23d Street.

Household Linens.

TABLE CLOTHS.

Fine Scotch Double Damask.

2 x 2 yards, ... $3.50
2 x 2 1-2 yards, ... $4.25
2 x 3 yards, ... $5.00
2 1-2 x 2 1-2 yards, ... $5.25
2 1-2 x 3 yards, ... $6.25
2 1-2 x 3 1-2 yards, ... $7.25

Napkins to match.

22 inches, ... $3.50
26 inches, ... $5.50

Bleached Damask Scarfs with openwork ends.

17 x 50 inches, . . 65 and 75 cents each.
18 x 70 inches, . . . 85 cents each.

HUCK TOWELS.

Fine quality, hems stitched.

24 x 43 inches, . . $6.00 per dozen. (Value $7.00 and $7.50.)

LINEN SHEETS.

90 x 108 inches. Hemstitched. $5.50 per pair.
90 x 96 inches. With hemstitching and open work. $6.00 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

New Cotton Fabrics.

Sheer and heavy materials, introducing exclusive weaves, designs and colors, including

Embroidered Swiss with Mechlin,
Maltese, Val,
Hamburg and tucked insertions.
Pineapple Grenadines,
Plain and Embroidered Batiste,
Swivel Silk,
Cotton and Linen Zephyrs,
Pongee, Barége,
Madras, Oxford,
Percales,
Canvas and Crash Suitings.

Also a special sale of two hundred pieces of

Fine Sheer Dimity,

19 cts. per yard,

value 25c.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. "Decided success."—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Empire Theatre Company in **MRS. DANE'S DEFENSE**

CHARLES FROHMAN'S **CRITERION THEATRE,** B'way and 44th St. EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY. **JULIA MARLOWE** | **WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.**

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Mats. Wed and Saturday. Evening, 8:30. **HERBERT KELCEY EFFIE SHANNON** | **MY LADY DAINTY**

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Last 2 weeks. Mats. Wed and Sat. **WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.**

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Mr. E. S. **WILLARD.** | To-night and To-morrow Night, **THE MIDDLEMAN.** Last Matinées Wed. & Sat.—Tom Pinch. Thrs., Fri. & Sat. Evgs.—The Professor's Love Story.

DALY'S | B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2. **Lady Huntworth's Experiment.** | 2D MONTH.

TO-DAY, 2:30, DAMROSCH-WAGNER PIANO LECTURE, Die Walkure; Friday, Siegfried.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15 .....LAST TWO WEEKS..... **ANNIE RUSSELL** in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY. Feb. 4—HENRY MILLER in "Rich'd Savage." SEATS ON SALE MONDAY, JAN. 28.

ST. NICHOLAS **SKATING RINK** 69 WEST 66TH ST. CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH. St. Nicholas S. C. vs. Hockey Club of N. Y. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK. Admission 50 cts. Reserved Seats 50 cts. extra. MUSIC. SKATES FREE.

THE CHARITY BALL

for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA. Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th St. and 10 W. 56th St.

SAVOY THEATRE 34th St. and B'way. Seats now on sale. First Performance Next Saturday Evening. **UNLEAVENED BREAD.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK The London Production. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. **QUO VADIS.** Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8. Nxt Wk—Barbara Frietchie, with Effie Ellsler.

THE **NEW YORK,** B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. New special vaudeville features Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's Successful review, The **GIDDY THRONG**

KNICKERBOCKER, N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT B'way & 38th Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. *When We Were Twenty-One*

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MR. CHAUNCEY **OLCOTT** | In His Greatest Success GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

KEITH'S MARSHALL P. WILDER, Fanny Rice in Nell Gwyn. WAYNE & CALDWELL. Charley Case, Bowker, Clarice Vance.

Koster & Bial's W. 34 St. | ½ rate cut prices | Ev'ry nt. All orc. 50c | Daily mat All orc. 25c | Ugo Biondi, Hope Booth, Four Colinis, Tavary Opera Co., 15 oths.

Mats. Wed. & Sat. **THE BEHMAN SHOW** | **HURTIG & SEAMON'S** 125th St. 10 Star Acts & **The Four Cohans**

MANHATTAN Last Week **THE BURGOMASTER.** THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

WEBER & FIELDS' FIDDLE-DEE-DEE MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901

Under the direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.** To-morrow Ev'g, at 8—**DON GIOVANNI,** (In Italian.) Mmes. Nordica, Scheff, and Gadski; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 25, at 8—**TRISTAN UND ISOLDE,** (In German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.

Sat. Aft., Jan. 26, at 2—**TANNHAUSER.** (In German.) Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 26, at 8, at Popular Prices—**MEFISTOFELE,** (In Italian.) Mmes. Marguerite Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Cremonini and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 27, at 8—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Marguerite Macintyre, Bridewell, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Entire Opera Orchestra and Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

WALTER DAMROSCH DALY'S THEATRE. 2:30 TO-DAY, WALKURE. Friday, Siegfried.

CARNEGIE HALL **TO-NIGHT AT 8:15** **Pittsburgh Orchestra** Soloist, Mrs. Dorothy Harvey. **Victor Herbert** Conductor. Seats, 50c. to $1.50; Boxes, $12 & $15. Now on sale at SCHUBERTH'S, TYSON'S, HOTELS, and BOX OFFICE.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. OPENS TO-MORROW MORNING. TWELFTH ANNUAL SHOW NEW YORK POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION (LTD.) The sands of Birds. All the Pretty Pigeons. Incubators and Little Chicks. Special Exhibits of Birds and Little Ones. Cats, Cavies, Rabbits, Caged Birds. Open 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. | ADMISSION 50 CENTS. CHILDREN 25 CENTS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL OLITZKA Thursday Aft., January 24, at 2:30. SOLO RECITAL **Rosa Olitzka** Assisted by **Maud Powell,** Violin. Res. seats $1.50, $1.00 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Management ..... HENRY WOLFSOHN

MARQUIS **DE SOUZA** The Phenomenal Portuguese Baritone | First appearance in N. Y. Carnegie Hall, Thur. Ev. Jan. 24 with SIEVEKING and Orchestra. Tickets at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Ruliman's, box office. Management M. L. Pinkham & G tav Thalberg.

Theatre Evs. 8:15. **REPUBLIC** 42d St., 1t west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. **VIOLA ALLEN** "In the Palace of the King."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. **FLORODORA**

BIJOU AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY To-night at 8:15 in Clyde Fitch's Latest Success, Mme. Sans Gêne. To-morrow, 2:15. **THE CLIMBERS.**

THE **DEWEY** E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. CITY SPORTS BURLESQUERS. NEW LIVING PICTURES.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. **EDEN MUSEE** Xtra attractions. Charming Concerts.

GRAND Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production Opera House. **HEARTS ARE TRUMPS**

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée, Saturday, 2:15. **LULU GLASER** SWEET ANNE PAGE.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—NELL GWYN.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. A Celebrated Case.

IRVING PLACE THEATR

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; wind northeasterly, becoming southerly.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,926. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

QUEEN VICTORIA DEAD AT OSBORNE

Passed Away Quietly at 6:30 o'Clock Last Evening.

SCENE AT THE BEDSIDE

Family, with Bowed Heads, Listened to Bishop's Prayers.

QUEEN BADE THEM FAREWELL

Said to Have Spoken Words of Great Moment to Prince of Wales.

ALBERT EDWARD NOW KING

Privy Council and Parliament Will Meet in London To-day, and the Proclamation of the New Monarch's Succession Will Follow—Grief Over the Queen's Death and Admiration for Her Character Universal in the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, Europe, and America—Arrangements for the Funeral Not Yet Announced.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 23.—Queen Victoria is dead. The greatest event in the memory of this generation, almost the most stupendous change in existing conditions in England that could be imagined, has taken place quietly, almost gently, upon the anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria's father, the Duke of Kent.

The end of this splendid career came in a simply furnished room in Osborne House. This most respected of all women, living or dead, lay in a great four-posted bed. Around her were gathered the majority of her descendants. Well within view of her dying eyes there hung a portrait of the Prince Consort. It was he who designed the room and every part of the Castle. In scarcely audible words the white-haired Bishop of Winchester prayed beside her, as he had often before prayed with his sovereign, for he was her Chaplain at Windsor.

With bowed heads the imperious ruler of the German Empire, the man who is now King of England, the woman who has succeeded to the title of Queen, the Princes and Princesses, and those of less than royal designation listened to the Bishop's ceaseless prayer.

Naturally, the family, while recognizing the claim for public information, insist that some details of the events around the deathbed shall be sacred for the present, and have imposed the strictest secrecy on the whole household. The Queen is, however, said to have bidden farewell, in a feebie voice, to her family. She first recognized the Prince of Wales, to whom she spoke a few words of great moment; then Emperor William and the others present filed past and heard a whispered good-bye. All those in the bedroom were in tears.

Six o'clock passed. The Bishop continued his intercession. One of the younger children asked a question in a shrill, childish treble, and was immediately silenced. The women of the royal family sobbed faintly and the men shuffled uneasily.

THE END QUITE PEACEFUL.

At exactly 6:30 Sir James Reid held up his hand, and the people in the room knew that England had lost her Queen. The Bishop pronounced the benediction.

The Queen passed away quite peacefully. She suffered no pain. Those who were now mourners went to their rooms. A few minutes later the inevitable element of materialism stepped into this pathetic chapter of international history,

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 13 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 70¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30½c; cotton, middling, 9⅝c; iron, Northern No. 1, foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 22c.—Commercial World.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

for the Court ladies went busily to work ordering their mourning from London.

The wheels of the world were jarred when the announcement came; but in this palace at Osborne everything pursued the usual course. Down in the kitchen they were cooking a huge dinner for an assemblage the like of which has seldom been known in England, and the dinner preparations proceeded just as if nothing had happened.

An incident characteristic of the Queen's solicitude for others occurred two days ago, when, in one of the intervals of consciousness, she summoned strength to suggest to her dressers, who had been acting as nurses, that they take the opportunity of getting some fresh air.

QUEEN ASKS FOR HER DOG.

On Monday afternoon the Queen asked that her little Pomeranian be brought to her bedside.

It was feared that the Queen was dying at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and carriages were sent to Osborne cottage and the rectory to bring all the Princes and Princesses and the Bishop of Winchester to her bedside. It seemed then very near the end; but, when things looked the worst, the Queen, in one of the rallies due to her wonderful constitution, opened her eyes and recognized the Prince of Wales, the Princess, and Emperor William. She asked to see one of her faithful servants, a member of the household. He hastened to the room, but before he got there the Queen had passed into a fitful sleep.

Four o'clock marked the beginning of the end. Again the family were summoned, and this time the relapse was not followed by recovery.

The Prince of Wales was very much affected when the doctors at length informed him that his mother had breathed her last. Emperor William, himself deeply affected, did his best to minister comfort to his sorrow-stricken uncle, whose new dignity he was the first to acknowledge.

OUTSIDE OSBORNE HOUSE GATES.

No member of the royal family left Osborne House yesterday for the customary drives. A changing group of correspondents and townspeople loitered about the gates all day long, but never reached the proportions of the crowd of Monday.

It was a melancholy day. Occasional drizzles obscured the emerald hills beyond the castle. Greater simplicity or a more entire lack of any of that pomp traditionally attached to royalty could not be found in any country house in the kingdom than here, where the best-beloved monarch of centuries was dying and the ruler of another great nation waited by her bedside as grandson rather than as Emperor.

Two stalwart policemen guarding the gates against intruders were the sole reminders of officialdom. They were compelled in the morning to refuse admission to three dusky visitors from India who drove up arrayed in such gorgeous robes that the bystanders instinctively lifted their hats, mistaking them for potentates. The trio announced themselves as lecturers touring England in behalf of a foreign mission, and insisted upon an audience with the Prince of Wales to tender the sympathies of India.

Many of the country gentry and a few titled personages appeared at the lodge and registered their names in the visitors' book, the thrifty flunky who officiated doing a profitable business by selling the original copies of official bulletins to souvenir enthusiasts. Artists and photographers obtained pictures of the gates and grounds and any prominent persons who appeared.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN ARRIVES

Everybody feared that the Queen would never waken from the sleep which the noontime bulletin spoke of, and everybody was watching the flag on the castle tower, expecting it to sink to half mast. Lord Clarendon, the new Lord Chamberlain, with Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the Duke of Argyll, arrived at Osborne in the afternoon. The arrival of the Lord Chamberlain was an ominous sign, as he announces to a new monarch his accession to the throne.

When the 4 o'clock bulletin announced that the Queen was sinking, all the watchers at the gates of Osborne House made up their minds to remain to the end. The cold was intense, and a few favored ones sought shelter in the royal lodge, just inside, where they waited in absolute silence.

NEWS OF THE EVENT ANNOUNCED.

The telephone bell rang at 7:04 P. M., but before a royal servant had time to take the message the Chief of the Queen's Police emerged from the darkness, and, with bared head, said:

"Gentlemen, the Queen passed away at 6:30."

All present reverently uncovered, and then shrill whistles outside and the ringing of the bells of the bicycles in waiting were the signals for messengers to race to Cowes with the news. In a few moments the place was deserted. Simultaneously, mounted messengers, on white horses, dashed from Osborne. What happened within the royal residence is purely surmise.

On their arrival at Cowes the correspondents found the news had been known both at East and West Cowes fifteen minutes before it had been announced to those in waiting at the gates of Osborne House. The streets were already filled with sorrowful crowds discussing her Majesty's death.

Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg arrived at Osborne just too late to see her Majesty alive.

From all parts of the world there are still pouring into Cowes messages of condolence. They come from crowned heads, millionaires, tradesmen, and paupers, and are variously addressed to the Prince of Wales and the King of England.

RESULT OF ROBERTS'S NEWS?

The record of the last days of the reign of Victoria is not yet fully known. The correspondent of The Associated Press was the only correspondent admitted to Osborne House, and his interview with Sir Arthur John Bigge, private secretary to the late Queen, was the only official statement that was given out.

For several weeks the Queen had been failing. On Monday week she summoned Lord Roberts and asked him some very searching questions regarding the war in South Africa. On Tuesday she went for a drive, but was visibly affected. On Wednesday she suffered a paralytic stroke, accompanied by intense physical weakness. It was her first illness in all her eighty-one years, and she would not admit she was sick. Then her condition grew so serious that, against her wishes, the family were summoned. When they arrived her reason had practically succumbed to paralysis and weakness.

The events of the last few days, described in the bulletins, are too fresh to need repetition.

THE LAST BULLETINS.

OSBORNE HOUSE GATES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 22.—An official bulletin issued at 8 o'clock said:

The Queen this morning shows signs of diminishing strength, and her Majesty's condition again assumes a more serious aspect.
JAMES REID.
R. DOUGLAS POWELL.
THOMAS BARLOW.

The bulletin issued at noon said there had been no change for the worse in the Queen's condition since the morning bulletin.

At 4 P. M. another bulletin was posted. It said the Queen was slowly sinking.

At 6:45 P. M. the end was announced as follows:

Her Majesty the Queen breathed her last at 6:30 P. M., surrounded by her children and grandchildren.
JAMES REID.
R. DOUGLAS POWELL.
THOMAS BARLOW.

THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

Will Probably Be at Frogmore—Many Royalties Expected.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 23.—The body of Queen Victoria is being embalmed to-night, and will probably be taken to Windsor on Saturday.

The coffin arrived last evening from London.

Emperor William's arrangements are not settled, but it is believed that he will not depart until after the funeral, which will probably be a ceremony never before equaled in this country.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—There is little doubt that the funeral of Queen Victoria will take place at Frogmore, Hertfordshire, though nothing in regard to this matter has yet been announced.

Her Majesty was so closely related to the European Courts, big and little, that the gathering of royalties at the obsequies will be unprecedented.

ATHENS, Jan. 22.—King George will start for London to-night.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The French Government will be represented at the funeral of Queen Victoria by an extraordinary embassy.

The members have not yet been chosen, but the embassy will be headed by Vice Admiral de Lajaille, who on several occasions welcomed Queen Victoria at Cherbourg in the name of France.

TO-DAY'S CEREMONIES.

Privy Council and Parliament to Meet —The Proclamation of the King.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Privy Council will meet in London to-day, and the proclamation of the King will take place thereafter at all places required by custom.

The King will come to London to preside over the Council. The Ministers will attend, give up their seals of office, be resworn, receive the proclamation of the King, pass votes of condolence and congratulation, and adjourn.

After giving up their seals the Ministers receive them back from the new ruler. The Privy Councilors will also be sworn afresh.

Shortly before midnight yesterday an official announcement was issued calling Parliament to assemble at 4 o'clock this afternoon to enable members of the House of Lords and House of Commons to take the oath of allegiance to the King. Precedent orders that Parliament shall meet within twenty-four hours of the death of the ruler.

At the offices of the Lord Chamberlain and of the City Remembrancer, at the Guildhall and at the College of Heralds, the officials were busy yesterday preparing for the formalities which for the first time in a generation, are to take place—the proclaiming of a new ruler of the United Kingdom. All the ancient gazettes, Court circulars, and other papers which describe the ceremonial of 1837 were taken from the libraries, that the officials might familiarize themselves with the ancient pageantry whereby a sovereign is proclaimed. The City Remembrancer said yesterday:

"It will depend on the pleasure of the new monarch to decide how far the ancient customs will be modified to suit modern methods; but, in a country where precedents are so firmly adhered to as England, it may be anticipated that we shall follow closely on the acts which prevailed when the Queen ascended the throne. The Privy Council, which is a very large body, will meet at once at St. James's Palace, where the form of proclamation declaring that 'we, etcetera, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, declare and proclaim the high mighty Prince Albert Edward, etcetera, who, by the death of the monarch, has become our only lawful and rightful liege, etcetera.'

"This proclamation will give the new title the King may assume, but this is not yet announced to us. The proclamation will then be sent to Heralds' College, and the following day the Earl Marshal, the Garter King at Arms, the Herald's Pursuivants, and other officials, with the college members and the Household troops, will proceed from the palace, clad in their splendid surcoats, and proceed to Trafalgar Square. There the King at Arms will halt, command silence, and read the proclamation. Proceeding down the Strand to Temple Bar, a halt will again be made, to demand an entrance into the City to proclaim the King. There the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, in their state carriages, will form a great procession, and when the Earl Marshal's party comes just within the City boundary the proclamation will be read again, and the procession will pass down Ludgate Hill and Cheapside to the Royal Exchange, where similar ceremonies will close the spectacle."

DEEP GLOOM IN LONDON.

Places of Amusement All Closed—How the News Was Received.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Silence, gloom, and darkness characterize London to-night. From Whitechapel to Mayfair streets usually gay with nightly festivity are dark, deserted, and desolate, and this depression of the public mind is likely to continue for many days to come.

Only a few hours ago the pleasure-seeking populace was hurrying to the theatres and music halls, only to find in every case the doors closed and big, black-bordered bills announcing that the performances had been suspended. The people, thus turned into the streets, gave for a short time an unusually thronged appearance to the West End. Many turned in the direction of Buckingham Palace and Marlborough House, where absolute silence reigned. Small bills, signed "Balfour," were posted outside, announcing the death of the monarch.

Everywhere, in vehicles and on the streets, the one topic of conversation was what would happen under the new reign, rather than the life and death of Victoria. Much interest was evinced in the way in which the enormous fortune of the dead Queen would be distributed, the general notion being that Osborne House would go to Princess Beatrice, and that she and Princess Christian would come into a considerable portion of Queen Victoria's wealth.

The probability that the King will take up as practically permanent residence in Buckingham Palace was much canvassed. This is a question that comes very much home to Londoners. Queen Victoria's preference for Balmoral Castle and Osborne House has been a complaint of long standing in the metropolis, and it is hoped that the new reign will see a change in this respect. The presence of the Court in London would give a brightness and gayety to the city which have long been absent.

Not until Queen Victoria has been laid to rest beside the Prince Consort at Frogmore will the theatres or music halls reopen. Moreover, business will come to a practical standstill. Music in all the hotels and public places ceased last evening. Fashionable resorts were empty, and very few of the nightly habitués were in evidence.

Americans who have passed through great National calamities may recall the crêpe-draped buildings and the National hush; but they can ill-conceive, since the death of Lincoln, any such expression of gloom as has already fallen on the United Kingdom. Marlborough House, so long the home of the new monarch; Buckingham Palace, where Queen Victoria made her last stay in London, and St. James's Palace, the residence of so many former monarchs, are to-night all black and deserted. Sentries in black overcoats keep silent vigil before the closed gates and bolted doors.

Early in the evening from St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and other churches bells were solemnly tolling or ringing muffled peals. In some cases the shops were already exhibiting signs of mourning. Beyond these things, however, and the boys crying extra editions in every direction, there was little that would outwardly indicate the passing of the country through an experience novel to almost the whole people.

SORROW IS UNIVERSAL.

Telegrams arriving from all parts of the country and the colonies re-echo the deep feeling of sorrow pervading all classes. These show that everywhere bells have been tolled and public performances and private functions suspended.

In Dublin the expressions of regret were universal. The bells of St. Patrick's Cathedral were tolled. Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant, was absent from Dublin yesterday, but it is expected that he will return immediately to preside at a meeting of the Irish Privy Council to proclaim the new King.

The news was received with the greatest sorrow at Balmoral, Windsor, and Eton, where Queen Victoria was regarded in an especially personal manner by the inhabitants.

Princess Beatrice telegraphed the tidings to ex-Empress Eugénie at Farnborough.

SCENES YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

The gloomy faces of the crowds incessantly approaching the bulletin board at the Mansion House indicated yesterday how little the public hoped to receive better news of the condition of the Queen. Men of all ages and conditions, women and even children were content to spend a long time in awaiting their turn to get within reading distance of the board. As the throng moved slowly past the notice board, those who were unable to get there personally sent messenger boys with notebook and pencils to copy the text of everything posted. The grief of all was evident. Never were there so many black ties in the city before the actual arrival of a time of general mourning.

There was a remarkable scene outside the Mansion House early in the afternoon. On receipt of the alarming reports something resembling a groan was uttered by the hundreds of people assembled, and then some one started singing the national anthem. All heads were bared, and in a moment the crowds were singing "God Save the Queen" with a fervor proving how earnestly they wished for her Majesty's recovery. The passengers in passing carriages, cabs, and omnibuses joined in the singing, the drivers reverently doffing their hats.

At 4:35 P. M. the following was posted:

Osborne, 4 P. M.

My painful duty obliges me to inform you that the life of our beloved Queen is in the greatest danger. ALBERT EDWARD.

In reply the Lord Mayor, Frank Green, dispatched the following:

"I have received your Royal Highness's sad intimation with profound grief, which is shared by the citizens of London, who still pray that under Divine Providence the irreparable loss to her Majesty's devoted family and loyal subjects throughout the empire may still be averted. Will your Royal Highness be pleased to accept this heart-felt expression of my deep and sincere sympathy?"

THE FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The latest bulletins previous to the announcement of the Queen's death, especially the message sent by the Prince of Wales, dispelled the last gleam of hope. The crowds silently dispersed from in front of the Mansion House, and only a few groups awaited the appearance of the inevitable announcement. This came at 7 o'clock in the form of a dispatch to the Lord Mayor from the new King as follows:

Osborne, 6:45 P. M.

My beloved mother has just passed away, surrounded by her children and grandchildren. ALBERT EDWARD.

The Lord Mayor immediately sent the following reply:

"Your Royal Highness's telegram announcing the nation's great loss I have received with profound distress and grief, and have communicated this most sad intimation to my fellow-citizens. Her Majesty's name and memory will forever live in the hearts of her people.

"May I respectfully convey to your Royal Highness and to all the members of the royal family the earnest sympathy and condolence of the City of London in your great sorrow?"

The scrap of paper a foot square, posted on the wall of the Mansion House, gave the first notice to London's homeward hurrying thousands of the death of the Queen. Excavations by which the street had been torn up made access to the bulletin difficult, but the bared heads of a silent group under a flickering gas jet told the crowds on the 'bus tops and sidewalks that the Queen was no more.

"BIG BEN" IS TOLLED.

A quarter of an hour later more than a thousand newsboys had invaded the streets with black-ruled newspapers, crying, "Death of the Queen," while through the dark streets boomed the deep-toned notes of "Big Ben," the big bell of St. Paul's Cathedral, the bells of the city re-echoing the news.

The shops closed as soon as the bells began to toll, and the blinds of the Mansion House were drawn down as soon as the message from the Prince of Wales was received by the Lord Mayor.

The bell tolled at St. Paul's Cathedral was the gift of William III., and is used only on occasions of the death of royal personages, Archbishops of Canterbury, Lord Mayors of London, and Bishops of London. The tolling continued for two hours at intervals of a minute and could be heard for miles in the direction of the wind.

Some hundreds of people stood in front of the cathedral around the spot where Queen Victoria prayed on the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

Universal Grief Reflected in Editorials —Labouchère's Warm Eulogy.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—All the morning papers appear in heavy mourning borders, with editorials eulogistic of the dead Queen and recalling the leading events and characteristics of her reign. Very few political references as to the future are made. The Daily Mail says:

"We can but regret that the Queen was not permitted to see the end of the South African struggle. She has been taken from us in a dark hour which, we may hope, is a prelude to the dawn, and when we can ill spare her ripe experience and her vast knowledge of measures and men."

"Let us think of her this morning," says the Daily Chronicle, "by her highest title, not by her crown and sceptre, but by her own magnificent and splendid ideal of womanhood. This it is which touches the heart's core of a proud and imperial race. We have lost mother, wife, and Queen."

The Chronicle remarks that President McKinley was slightly premature in sending a communication to "His Majesty, the King," inasmuch as the Prince of Wales has not yet been proclaimed by the Privy Council.

The Daily Telegraph publishes two editorials under the captions "The Queen" and "The King." In the latter it says:

"Most happy for him, he has, with infinite credit to himself, passed through a period of probation in some ways more difficult and certainly more prolonged than that to which any successor to a throne in modern times has been subjected. He assumes the burden of his imperial task equipped with all the invaluable experience which the most painstaking discharge of great duties could secure him during the lifetime of his august mother. So accustomed have we become to his direct, personal patronage of every charity and every beneficial movement, many of which he initiated himself, that we are apt to forget the exhausting nature of the strain almost daily imposed upon his strength. He has won among the masses of the people a popularity that has been vouchsafed to few of his predecessors."

The Times says:

"The confidence inspired by her personal character enabled Queen Victoria on many occasions to use her intimate knowledge with effect in smoothing the rugged places of international relations or in modifying a policy which, through sheer inadequacy of information, would have led to undesirable friction. We have also to thank the Queen for influence of the most potent kind consistently and vigorously used to enforce high ideals of social and personal virtue, of religious faith and of Christian life."

Referring to the intellectual upheaval and the enormous social and economic progress which characterized the Victorian era, The Times expresses regret that the impetus has to some extent spent itself.

"At the close of Victoria's reign," continues The Times, "we find ourselves somewhat less secure of our position than we could desire, somewhat less abreast of the problems of the age than we ought to be, considering the initial advantages we secured."

"The great English-speaking Republic beyond the Atlantic has not failed to send us officially by the mouth of President McKinley, and unofficially by innumerable newspaper articles and other tokens of popular feeling, proof of how heartily and profoundly it shares in our grief. Need we say for ourselves and our colonies how dear to us in such an hour is the fellowship in woe which our American kinsmen so generously and warmly tender us?"

In another article The Times says:

"If anything can in some measure console the nation for the irreparable loss it has sustained, it is the well-founded conviction that the Queen has left behind her a worthy successor, who may be trusted to walk in her footsteps.

"In the whole range of English social and political life no position is more difficult to fill satisfactorily and without reproach than that of the heir apparent, and it may be justly said that the way this position has been filled has contributed to the remarkable increase in the devotion to the throne and the dynasty which has been one of the most striking characteristics of Victoria's reign.

"As Albert Edward has been a scrupulously constitutional Prince, we may confidently predict that he will be a scrupulously constitutional King. In the fulfillment of this onerous task he will have by his side a Queen who is already enthroned in the hearts of her loving subjects."

Henry Labouchère, M. P., in Truth has a remarkable tribute to Queen Victoria, a tribute all the more remarkable because of his democratic ideas and frank criticisms of royalty.

"Among all her millions of subjects," he says, "there are but few who will not mourn for her loss as for one of their own household. Nor will the mourners be found among her own subjects alone. It is not too much to say that never in the history of the world has a single death caused such universal grief. Alike happiness and sorrow, she lived a life beyond reproach, without thought of self and unreservedly devoted to the duties of the hour. Although occupying perhaps the proudest position ever filled by a woman, and never wanting in a certain queenly dignity, her tastes, habits, demeanor, and even her dress were marked by the rarest simplicity.

"She has been indeed the mother of her people, and as a mother she will be mourned. In all the affairs of State she manifested the same wisdom that inspired her private life, nor did her own country alone enjoy the fruits of her experience and sagacity. Through her kindred and descendants abroad her influence for many years has been felt in Continental politics, always on the side of peace; and, in at least one crisis, she is known to have rendered service to the whole of Europe.

"Her sudden and lamentable breakdown was due entirely to worry and overwork. She had been greatly distressed by events in South Africa and by domestic griefs."

The Daily News says that Queen Victoria was always a peacemaker. It refers to the incident of her modifying in a pacific sense Lord Russell's dispatch in the Trent case.

The Standard, expressing regret that the Queen was not spared to see peace restored in South Africa, says: "The end for which she strove and prayed has yet to come, and the hope is perhaps visionary that the common grief of Britons and Afrikanders may abate those racial animosities which stand in the way of pacification."

Referring to the conspicuous success of Queen Victoria's reign, The Standard says:

"There was a time when republicanism was a serious phrase on English lips. Today no whisper of discontent with the monarchical Constitution breaks the mourning of a loyal nation around the bier of the sovereign. It will be said of her in the annals of our land that she strengthened the Throne by loving the people, and that she was a great Queen and the mother of Kings because she was a good, noble, and true-hearted woman."

THE NATIONS' TRIBUTES.

Enmity for Great Britain Hushed and Only Sympathy Expressed.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The news of the death of Queen Victoria was known in Paris at 8 o'clock last evening through special editions of the evening papers, which newsboys carried throughout the city. Great sympathy was expressed on all sides.

As soon as definite information reached Parliament the Presidents of the chambers announced that the next session would be adjourned as a sign of mourning.

When the news was known at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, went to the British Embassy to express to the Acting Ambassador the condolence of the French Government. President Loubet postponed his visit until the return of Sir Edmund Monson.

Not until then, moreover, will the arrangements relative to mourning be made. The British flag, draped with crape, will be placed over the entrance to the embassy to-day.

Last evening there was a steady stream of callers to inscribe their names in the register at the embassy.

Few and far between, indeed, are the Paris papers this morning which do not sound the note of regret at the passing of Victoria. In addition to long obituaries, special writers publish appreciations, reviewing the Queen's life work, noting in what respects it contributed to the greatness of the British nation, and speculating in some cases upon the reign about to open. Foremost of these special writers is M. Hanotaux, who, in Le Journal, refers to the extent of England's debt to Victoria.

"Her temperament and judgment, thanks to the precious lessons of Lord Melbourne," says M. Hanotaux, "were in complete accord with English Parliamentary institutions. Her success as a sovereign was due to her close attention to the affairs of State, her frequent journeys, her interviews with foreign statesmen, and above all, to the extraordinary position of being allied to several of the reigning sovereigns of Europe."

Le Gaulois says:

"Her action may be summed up in a brief phrase, little authority and much influence. The changes which are about to take place express better than blind and foolish flattery the place she occupied in Europe. That will be her true funeral oration, the final word of which will be that she, the possessor of most ordinary faculties, accomplished more than certain conquerors, and has left a greater gap than Catherine or Elizabeth."

Le Siecle says:

"Doubtless the Prince of Wales will follow the good example of his mother, whose death will mark no change of policy or opinion in Great Britain. He will peaceably enjoy the loyalty of the empire, accorded during the long reign of the Queen."

Le Temps, discussing the outlook, says:

"The sadness, alarm, anxieties, moral sufferings, and pecuniary cares arising out of the Transvaal war have created a new feeling in England. Queen Victoria has been like a mother of a family, a living link with the prosperity of the past, an anchor of security for the British people. With her disappearance will come the unknown, the groping into the dark future."

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The news of the death of Queen Victoria had been hourly expected in Berlin, and on its arrival special editions of the newspapers sold like wildfire, the announcement being read with silent and respectful sympathy. The fact that Empress Augusta Victoria started today for Homburg to be near Dowager Empress Frederick added to the sad circumstances of the occasion.

Immediately after the receipt of the news Count von Eulenburg, the Chief Court Marshal, ordered the flags half masted on all public buildings. Although the hour of the evening was somewhat advanced, a number of the embassies and legations, including the United States Embassy, did the same.

Special mourning orders to the Schloss, the army, the Court, and the public departments were issued this evening. These will be published to-morrow and go immediately into effect.

The German nation fully shares in the feelings of the British people toward the venerable and illustrious sovereign who has just breathed her last.

Semi-official paragraphs in the press this evening rebut the idea, commonly held in Germany, that the new King will be inclined to be hostile toward Germany. On the contrary, they assert that he will act in the interests of Great Britain and the British people alone.

A sense of gratification is felt by all Germans that Emperor William was present at Osborne during the last hours of Queen Victoria's life and that the lofty feelings of filial piety which prompted his action have met with such full and unqualified recognition on the part of the British nation.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 22.—The Dutch press printed the news of the death of Queen Victoria with mourning borders.

The Court will go into mourning; but it is probable that there will be no change in the arrangements for the marriage of Queen Wilhelmina.

ROME, Jan. 22.—A most painful impression was produced by the receipt of the news of Queen Victoria's death.

King Victor Emmanuel, Queen Helena, the Pope, and members of the Government immediately telegraphed condolences.

GRIEF IN CANADA.

Flags at Half Mast Everywhere and Amusement Places Closed.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 22.—To Torontonians no tidings fraught with greater sorrow ever flashed over the wires than those which recorded the death of the Queen. All classes of the community show their heartfelt grief. From early morning till the announcement of her Majesty's death, great crowds gathered and waited around the different newspaper offices, eagerly scanning each bulletin as it was posted up. When at last the dreaded news came, heads were reverently uncovered, and the crowds dispersed silently. For half an hour the bells kept tolling their mournful messages, while national flags, half-masted, swung over every pole.

The children in every school in the city this forenoon sang for the last time "God Save the Queen." The Mayor will proclaim a day of mourning.

MONTREAL, Jan. 22.—The bulletin officially announcing the death of her Majesty turned Montreal into a city of mourning. No sooner was the fact announced than the fire bells began to ring out at minute intervals, and mingled with them came the tolling of the big cathedral bells of both the English and Catholic churches. Flags appeared at half-mast everywhere, and the crowds in the streets and at the bulletin boards of the various papers, their heads in most cases bared, reverently read the announcement.

All entertainments of a social nature have been canceled, and even skating rinks, hockey rinks, and places of public amusement have been closed.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—The news of the Queen's death reached Ottawa at 2 P. M. The Secretary of State at once issued a proclamation continuing in office all who held positions under the Crown. This is merely formal.

All public buildings in the Dominion at once placed the union jack at half mast, and it will so remain until sundown on the day of the Queen's funeral.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 22.—The announcement of Queen Victoria's death has called forth expressions of the keenest regret in Newfoundland, the oldest colony of the British Empire. The Colonial Cabinet met this evening and adopted resolutions of condolence, which were cabled to London.

To-morrow will be observed as a day of mourning throughout the colony.

Arrangements are being made for the proclamation of the new sovereign upon receipt of an official intimation of his accession.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 22.—Symbols of mourning for Queen Victoria are everywhere displayed. Flags fly half-mast on ships and from the frowning fortress, and the royal standard, for the first time in many years, is half-mast in the Citadel.

All performances have been canceled, and on the day of the Queen's funeral the tolling of half a hundred bells will mingle with the loud notes of minute guns for the departed sovereign.

A sketch of the life of Queen Victoria will be found on Pages 6 and 7 of this issue.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages
Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted sausage in perfection unless you have tried them. Beware of imitation.—Adv.

AMERICAN TRIBUTES TO QUEEN VICTORIA

President McKinley Cables Condolences to the New King.

WASHINGTON FLAGS LOWERED

Such a Mark of Respect Had Never Been Before Paid on the Death of a Monarch—Action by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Four days of anxiety, in a large measure, prepared official Washington for the news which was flashed across the cable this afternoon from England. So it happened that all things that could be decently done in anticipation of the death of Queen Victoria had been disposed of, and all was in readiness for the execution of the formalities which are indispensable on such occasions. The President and his advisers were in receipt from time to time of all news which came from Osborne House. When the end came it found appropriate measures of condolence framed, and even orders, ready for execution, looking to the half-masting of the flags over the executive departments and the carrying out of the usual formalities.

The half-masting of the National ensign was an unusual tribute. This has been done once or twice on the occasion of the funeral of some great ruler, but never before in the case of the death of a monarch. The adjournment of the House was also an unusual mark of respect.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The news announcing the death of Queen Victoria was conveyed to President McKinley simultaneously with its receipt by the newspapers. Soon afterward the President sent the following message of condolence to the new King:

Washington, Jan. 22, 1901.

His Majesty the King, Osborne House, Isle of Wight:

I have received with profound sorrow the lamentable tidings of the death of her Majesty the Queen. Allow me, Sir, to offer my sincere sympathy and that of the American people in your personal bereavement and in the loss Great Britain has suffered in the death of its venerable and illustrious sovereign, whose noble life and beneficent influence have promoted the peace and won the affection of the world.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Secretary of State Hay cabled the following message to Ambassador Choate at London:

Department of State, Jan. 22, 1901.

Choate, Ambassador, London:

You will express to Lord Lansdowne the profound sorrow of the Government and people of the United States at the death of the Queen and the deep sympathy we feel with the people of the British Empire in their great affliction. JOHN HAY.

The actual dispatch of the message from the President to the new King of England and from Secretary Hay to Ambassador Choate was delayed only long enough to receive the physicians' statement announcing the demise of the Queen, and then they were sent forward at once and copies were furnished to the press.

The flag on the Executive Mansion was placed at half-mast at 3:30 o'clock.

THE SENATE'S RESOLUTION.

The Senate was in executive session when the news of Queen Victoria's death was announced, but the bulletin announcing her death was passed around by the doorkeepers. Expressions of regret and of admiration for the virtues of the dead sovereign were heard on all hands. Senators Allison and Morgan held a hurried consultation, as the result of which the latter drew up a resolution which the former presented when the executive session closed. The resolution was as follows:

"That the death of her Royal and Imperial Majesty, Victoria, of noble virtues and great renown, is sincerely deplored by the Senate of the United States of America."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Afterward Mr. Allison offered the following resolution:

"That the President pro tem. of the Senate cause to be conveyed to the Prime Minister of Great Britain a suitably engrossed copy of the foregoing resolution."

This was agreed to.

Senator Lodge, evidently voicing the sentiment of most of his colleagues, said later:

"The Queen's death is to the people of the United States a real sorrow. Her reign, the longest in English history, has been a great and memorable one, but it has perhaps nothing greater or more memorable than her own ability and purity of character; her fidelity to her high duties, and her devotion to those ideals of conduct and domestic life which appeal most profoundly to all English-speaking people. The Queen has always been a steadfast friend to the United States, and during her long life has made that friendship traditional in her family. Americans can never forget that England was withheld from active intervention in our own civil war largely, if not wholly, by the influence of the Queen and the wise counsels of Prince Albert."

THE HOUSE ADJOURNS.

The House received the news at about 2 o'clock, and for the time being it was the theme of universal discussion among the members. Speaker Henderson had shown deep interest in the Queen's condition, and the first bulletin announcing her death was taken to him in his private office and to Chairman Hitt of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Hitt conferred with his colleagues as to the precedents in such cases, and then framed a brief and expressive resolution of sympathy and respect to be introduced in the House later. For a time it was feared that this might give rise to some expressions from Boer sympathizer but, on the contrary, it was developed that the sentiment of respect for the departed sovereign was shared by all alike.

At the conclusion of the general debate on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill Mr. Hitt offered the resolution, which was as follows:

"Resolved That the House of Representatives of the United States of America has learned with profound sorrow of the death of her Majesty Queen Victoria and sympathizes with her people in the loss of their beloved sovereign; that the President be requested to communicate this expression of the sentiment of the House to the Government of Great Britain; that, as a further mark of respect to the memory of Queen Victoria, the House do now adjourn."

The reading of the resolution was listened to with impressive silence. Mr. Hitt stated very briefly that this resolution followed the precedents in similar cases. It was, he said, copied almost literally from the resolution adopted upon the occasion of the death of the President of the French Republic, and followed the expression adopted upon the death of the Czar of Russia. He did not, he said, think that the occasion called for any extended remarks, and asked for a vote.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the House at 3:05 P. M. stood adjourned until noon to-morrow.

After the adjournment members gathered in knots and discussed the event, the tributes being to the womanly virtues and purity of the life of the Queen, no less than to her national service.

PRAISE FROM CABINET MINISTERS.

Secretary of State Hay, on being informed of the Queen's death, declined to make a statement for publication on the ground that, being under obligation to send an official message to the British Government on the subject, he did not feel called upon to make a further supplementary private statement.

Attorney General Griggs said:

"Hers has been a noble life. Whether she was greater as a Queen, or as a woman is hard to say. Her good influence upon

Special to Florida, Cuba, Nassau, Georgia
via Washington, Richmond, Charleston. "N. Y. and Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M. Two other trains. Only one night to all Florida points. Quickest route. Atlantic Coast Line office, 1,161 Broadway.—Adv.

Organized for the Protection of the People.
The People's Co-operative Ice Co., now in active operation, invites your patronage. First-class service guaranteed. Mail us your orders. A representative will call on request. 874 Broadway.—Adv.

society and individual character is beyond estimate or calculation. It is rare that the personal worth of a royal personage equals in public estimation the reputation that attaches to the royal office, but, great as has been the glory of her political reign, her personal sway over the manners, the morals, and the hearts of men and women of all nations has given her a worldwide dominion, and brings at her death an extent of profound sorrow and mourning which comprehends the whole civilized world."

Secretary of the Treasury Gage said:

"The death of England's well-loved Queen closes the happiest period in all her country's existence. Victoria was, by force of character, conspicuous in molding the life and tendencies of the English people during her reign. She will be venerated by them because of her personal qualities, purity of mind, and integrity of character. She was endowed with a clear and independent judgment, which early won the profound respect of her official advisers and the love of her countrymen. This respect and love have increased as the years have gone by. A sovereign under the theory of 'divine right,' she was in reality the head of a highly democratic State. Her sympathies were toward the people. The people recognized the fact, and repaid her with a generous and loving confidence. To few on earth has it been given so to guide the unfolding destinies of a mighty nation. She will live in the hearts of the people wherever the English tongue is spoken as a good woman, a wise ruler, and a worthy exemplar for all who may be clothed with political responsibility, whether under democratic or aristocratic forms of government. The greatest laureate of her reign might well have had her in mind when he wrote:

"'Tis only noble to be good,
Kind hearts are more than coronets."

Secretary of the Navy Long said:

"I feel the greatest respect for Queen Victoria, both as the sovereign of a mighty empire and as a woman who has borne herself with dignity through a long reign and set an example of a noble, devoted, pure, and useful life."

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock expressed his sympathy as follows:

"The American people will deeply and sincerely sympathize with their kinsmen across the sea in their irreparable loss of a devoted sovereign, whose pure and gracious personality and illustrious reign have so abundantly blessed the people of her great dominion, and which have contributed so effectively to Christian civilization in every quarter of the world."

Postmaster General Smith expressed his sympathy in the following statement:

"She has been a model Queen and a model woman, and her death will be a source of sorrow throughout the world."

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson said:

"She has been a good, exemplary Christian woman, and one of the wisest rulers Great Britain has had."

AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

The announcement of the death of Queen Victoria was received with universal sorrow at the many embassies and legations in Washington, and nowhere was the sentiment of bereavement more poignantly felt than at the British Embassy. Lord Pauncefote had expected that the end could not be long deferred, and had been prepared for the sad intelligence that the Queen was no more. But it came to him almost as a personal affliction, for it was only a few months ago that he was the guest of the Queen at Osborne, when she elevated him to the Peerage. Aside from this, her Majesty had frequently shown most gracious consideration to the Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, inviting them to Windsor and to Osborne for visits which were something more than brief official calls.

On the last occasion when Lord Pauncefote saw the Queen at Osborne, she was in excellent health, considering her years, her mental faculties keen and observant. She drove about the palace grounds and conversed freely and pleasantly with the circle of friends gathered about her, which included, besides Lord and Lady Pauncefote, Prince Christian, and a number of the members of the royal family.

The Foreign Office has kept the Embassy advised by cable of the Queen's condition, and from these dispatches it became evident some days ago that the Queen's death was near at hand. The Ambassador and the members of his family, as well as the large circle of officials about him, are keenly affected by the event, for to each one of them the Queen had been something more than a monarch, and had been regarded as a gentle superior and friend.

Official business proceeds as usual, for in the eye of the law the national existence is in no wise interrupted by the death of the Sovereign. But throughout the Embassy, and particularly in the private quarters of the Ambassador, a sense of deep gloom prevails. About the Embassy there are many personal mementos of devotion to the Queen. At the head of the main staircase hangs a superb oil portrait showing her Majesty soon after her coronation, young, radiant, and beautiful. It is by Sir George Hayter, Court Painter during the early days of the Victorian reign, and is a conspicuous object in the Grand Corridor at Windsor Palace. In the Ambassador's library hangs another portrait of the Queen, showing her with the royal diadem on her brow.

The complexities of the occasion forbid Lord Pauncefote to publicly speak at this time, but to his large circle of friends he has expressed his heartfelt sorrow. Among the British officials there is but one view upon the reign of Victoria. They look upon it as transcending in importance the Elizabethan or other eras, and as being more fraught with great achievements than any epoch in English history. But the personal character of the Queen attracts as much respect and tribute as the glories of her reign.

It is too early to say what official tribute the British Embassy will pay to the dead Sovereign. These formalities must await the determination of the new King and his Ministers. It is probable that the King will reissue to Lord Pauncefote the credentials for Ambassador to the United States, and the Foreign Office will announce what the period of mourning is to be. Whether there will be commemorative exercises similar to those held in Washington after the death of the Empress of Austria and of the King of Italy, will depend upon the instructions issued from London. In any event, Lord Pauncefote and those about him are withdrawn for some time from participation in the social and official affairs at the capital.

The German Embassy shares in the universal sorrow, and there is an added sentiment of bereavement in the fact that Emperor William is the grandson of the dead Queen. The German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, gives expression to his deep grief, and pays a tribute of respect and admiration for the noble life and the illustrious reign of the departed Queen.

At the French Embassy, M. Cambon, the Ambassador, spoke of the exemplary qualities of the Queen and her service to her country. M. Cambon's brother, Paul Cambon, is the French Ambassador at London, and in this capacity has had frequent audiences with the Queen, and has had opportunity to learn the gentleness and dignity of her character.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, spoke in the same vein of the noble qualities of the Queen. Similar expressions were made by the Duke de Arcos, the Spanish Minister; Minister Wu of China, Minister Takahira of Japan, and others. Indeed, the sentiments of mingled grief and admiration were universal and sincere. All the Ambassadors, Ministers, and their suites took early occasion, after receiving word of the Queen's death, to call at the British Embassy and leave their cards. Lord Pauncefote saw only a few of his most intimate associates, and received from them personal expressions of condolence.

ACTION IN OTHER CITIES.

Flags at Half Mast — Arrangements for Memorial Services.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—A special service in honor of the memory of Queen Victoria will be held at All Saints' Cathedral, in this city, the leading church of the Episcopal diocese of Albany. The Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, when he learned of the death of the Queen, made this announcement:

"Mindful of the many people of English descent living in Albany, and convinced of the universal sympathy of all our citizens in the great sorrow of the death of the Queen of England, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of All Saints unite with the Bishop in appointing a solemn service of memorial in the cathedral, of which notice will be given when the day is determined. It is the intention of the authorities of the cathedral that the service shall be representative, so far as the clergy go, of all the religious bodies, of any societies specially affiliated with England, and of all citizens of Albany who desire to unite in the commemoration of a noble life."

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Elaborate memorial services in honor of Great Britain's dead Queen will be held in Chicago by former Britons. Representative Chicago Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, together with Canadians and other former subjects of the late sovereign, met this afternoon and arranged for a mass meeting to-morrow, at which plans for the memorial services will be adopted. Local representatives of foreign Governments presented themselves at the British Consulate this afternoon and tendered formal expressions of sympathy.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—When the news of the Queen's death was received this afternoon a number of business houses displayed flags at half mast. Many of the vessels in the harbor also displayed colors, running up their ensign, streamers, and bunting half way on their staffs, fore and aft.

Immediately on receiving word of the death of the Queen, Mayor Hart instructed the City Messenger to have the flag on City Hall placed at half mast.

When the House of Representatives was opened this afternoon Chaplain Waldron referred feelingly to the death of the Queen and prayed for the proper guidance of the English Nation.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 22.—When Charleston was stricken by the earthquake in 1886 Queen Victoria promptly cabled a message of sympathy, and an autograph copy of the message is now among the archives of the city. To-night the City Counsel authorized the Mayor to send a message of condolence to the King on the death of the Queen.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 22.—Great sorrow was expressed among all classes here to-day at the death of the Queen. F. Stanley Young, the British Vice Consul in Kansas City, called for a meeting of British residents and others to arrange a memorial service.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 22.—The Senate to-day adopted the following resolution:

"That when the Senate adjourns it do so out of respect to the memory of Victoria I., late Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, and as a mark of sympathy with that sentiment, which in the presence of her death makes all the world kin."

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 22.—The Washington Legislature to-day passed a concurrent resolution of respect to the memory of the Queen.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 22.—The House to-day adopted a motion to adjourn out of respect to the memory of Queen Victoria.

MR. HARRISON'S TRIBUTE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22.—When notified of the Queen's death to-day, ex-President Harrison said:

"No other death could have excited so general a sorrow. There are persons in every nation, other than Great Britain, whose death would more profoundly move the people of that nation, but Queen Victoria's death will bring real sadness to the hearts of more men and women than any other. The drumbeat did not define her dominions; the union jack was not the symbol of her larger empire. More hearts pulsated with love for her, and more knees bowed before her queenly personality than before the Queen of Great Britain. 'God Save the Queen' had become well-nigh a universal anthem.

"Heredity does not stay our quest for he real man or woman upon whose head a crown has fallen. Indeed, that has come to be the way of the world. The sovereign whose life is not clean, noble, sympathetic, whose personal character is below the best thought of his people is not loved, and the powers of an unloved King or Queen are shorn, however the law may run. Queen Victoria's power was larger than the law.

"I do not care to speculate as to the effect of the Queen's death upon European politics further than to say that a mighty influence on the side of peace has been lost. The British people will find it hard to adjust their minds and hearts to a succession. There will be a disposition to make the pause unusually long after the first member of the proclamation 'The Queen is dead,' but the other member will follow, and 'Long live the King' will be spoken resolutely by Britons everywhere.

"The new sovereign will be loyally supported in his constitutional prerogatives, and will not be denied an opportunity to win that dominion over the hearts of his people which they yielded to his mother."

What W. J. Bryan Said.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22.—Among the many expressions of sympathy and regret heard here, occasioned by the death of Queen Victoria, is the following from W. J. Bryan, who said:

"The death of Queen Victoria will be regretted in all lands. Her personal virtues won for her the love of her subjects and the respect of the world. Her successor will find it difficult to fill her place in public esteem."

Cardinal Gibbons Sorrowful.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—Cardinal Gibbons, upon being informed of the death of Queen Victoria, plainly showed in face and manner that the intelligence caused him profound sorrow. "The death of Queen Victoria," said his Eminence, after a brief pause, "will send a thrill of sorrow throughout the world, not only because of the almost universal diffusion of the British Empire, but still more because of the domestic virtues of the woman whose long and eventful reign will be ever memorable in the annals of England and whose character will command the love of her subjects and the admiration of the civilized world."

EDWARD VII. LOSES A SUBJECT.

Robert Dawson of Chicago Renounced Allegiance Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—To Robert Dawson belongs the distinction of being the first man of Chicago to declare his intention of renouncing allegiance to King Edward VII. of England.

The news of Queen Victoria's death had hardly reached here when Dawson filed a declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States. He appeared in the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court shortly after noon and inquired for the naturalization clerk. When asked to what Prince, King, or potentate he owed allegiance, he responded, emphatically, "The King of Great Britain."

STOPPED IN MIDDLE OF HIS OATH.

News of Queen's Death Prevented Naturalisation of British Subject.

An unusual incident marked the proceedings yesterday in the Naturalization Bureau in the Court House. Henry Zimmer, a British subject, was in the act of forswearing his allegiance to the Queen of England before Chief Clerk Loos, when another clerk rushed in and announced the death of the Queen.

Clerk Loos had just reached the part of the oath in which the person being naturalized promises to forswear allegiance to all foreign powers and potentates, and especially to the Queen of England, when the announcement of the Queen's death was made.

The words making Mr. Zimmer an American citizen had not been pronounced. There was a hasty consultation among the officials of the Naturalization Bureau, the upshot of which was that Chief Clerk Loos decided that he would not naturalize any more British subjects until the news of the Queen's death had officially been confirmed and her successor to the throne of England named officially.

Mr. Zimmer was disappointed at the turn affairs had taken, but left the building with the promise to return as soon as the throne of England had been filled.

TRIBUTE OF NEW YORK SCOTS.

Queen's Death Casts Gloom Over Their Annual Burns Celebration.

The death of Queen Victoria cast a gloom over the thirteenth annual Burns celebration of the New York Scottish Society, which was held at Assembly Hall, 156 Fifth Avenue, last night. There were about 500 members of the society present. The event of the evening was the speech of the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay of the Collegiate Reformed Church, on the death of Queen Victoria. When the speaker finished there were not a few wet eyes in the hall. Dr. Mackay said:

"It cannot be out of place to say a few words in reference to that common sorrow which touches all our hearts to-night—the death of Queen Victoria. In the fullness of her years and amid the love and devotion of her people and with the respect of the whole world.

"Queen Victoria leaves behind her a record of high duty nobly done. The dignity of her womanhood, more than the dignity of her position, has made the title of Queen a title of respect wherever her name is spoken. The womanliness of the Queen made possible the queenliness of the woman. In that fierce light which beats upon a throne she has stood all these years as one whom no slander could touch and no calumny harm. To-night as we express here a common sympathy with her children and her children's children, we are glad to think of her as one who held the citadel of a pure womanhood sacred and inviolate. She is enthroned in the memory of her people, but because of her greatness in the empire of the State, but because of her greatness in the empire of the home."

The programme for the evening consisted of Scotch ballads and organ numbers, a sword dance and a Highland fling, and an oration on Robert Burns. Miss Jessie N. Maclachlan, the Scotch soprano, made her first appearance in this city and was enthusiastically received.

NEW YORK'S MOURNING FOR QUEEN VICTORIA

Trinity Bell Tolls and Flags Are Hung at Half Mast.

Messages of Condolence Sent to the Prince of Wales and Lord Salisbury —Societies to Take Action.

The tolling of the bell of Trinity Church and the lowering to half mast of flags on many buildings apprised New Yorkers shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon that Queen Victoria had passed away.

The first announcement of the Queen's death was received here shortly before 1 o'clock, and was confirmed by additional dispatches. William C. Broughton, sexton of Trinity Church, received early a private cable from London and immediately began tolling the bell.

The news spread rapidly throughout the city. The newspaper extras were selling on the streets at 1:30, and the newsboys did a rushing trade. On every street corner groups formed discussing the tidings, and on all sides were heard expressions of sorrow and praise for the departed Queen. Large crowds gathered in front of the newspaper offices' bulletin boards until late in the evening.

Immediately upon receipt of the news from London the flag on the Commercial Cable building, opposite the City Hall, was lowered to half mast, and very soon the same was done on almost every building on Broadway.

At 2:40 P. M. a cable dispatch was received at the British Consulate, 17 State Street, confirming the report of the Queen's death. It was not official confirmation, which would come through the Embassy at Washington, but it was of such a nature as to remove all doubt in the mind of the Consul General, Sir Percy Sanderson, who at once ordered the British union jack hoisted at half mast, and the Consulate closed, and the following notice posted on the doors:

In consequence of the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria this Consulate General is closed.

The British Consulate will remain closed except for important business. A book was opened yesterday for callers to inscribe their names.

The flag of the Russian Consulate, which is in the same building, was at once put at half-mast, and the National flags of Austria-Hungary, Mexico, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, and many other countries were unfurled to the breezes at half-mast directly the news was heard at the respective Consulates.

The Earl of Drogheda, who is at the Cambridge Hotel, was much affected by the news. At other hotels where visiting Englishmen are guests the latter manifested great sorrow.

IN THE FINANCIAL DISTRICTS.

The news was received in Wall Street at 1:14 P. M. It was at once followed by a general display of flags at half-mast; until the street looked like a continuous line of waving bunting right down to the East River. In the insurance and underwriting districts where British interests are especially prominent almost every building displayed one or more English flags at half-mast.

A big royal standard was suspended from the windows of the Royal Insurance Company of London, and flags at half mast were also exhibited on the following buildings: North British and Mercantile, Commercial Union of London, Liverpool and London and Globe, Anglo-American, J. P. Morgan & Co., H. B. Hollins & Co., Manhattan Trust Company, Baring, Magoun & Co., Central National Bank, Hanover National Bank, Western National Bank, the United Bank, the Equitable Life Insurance Building, the Maritime Exchange, the Bowling Green Building, the Battery Park Building, the Chesebrough Building, and scores of other skyscrapers.

Some comment was heard because the flag on the City Hall was not placed at half staff. It had been reported that this was done in keeping with the Mayor's order, but this was denied. It was said, on the other hand, that no official notice of the death had been received until the time flags are usually taken in for the night, and that the flag would be placed at half mast to-day.

The news had no perceptible effect on the stock market quotations, other than a trifling fall.

It seemed to be the opinion of the more prominent financiers that the Queen's death would work very little if any change in the policy of the British Empire.

Cecil Baring, head of the banking house of Baring, Magoun & Co., and a member of the Baring family of London, said that in his opinion affairs in the British Empire would go along without the slightest hitch. He looked for no change of policy, thought that the campaign in South Africa would be continued to a successful end, and that the value of good securities would be little affected.

Up town most of the well-known hotels had their flags at half-mast, and before dark a large number of the leading business places up town also had their flags at half-mast. Arnold, Constable & Co. and the Building were among the first places to be so decorated. Aitken, Son & Co., at Eighteenth Street and Broadway, had a large British flag and half a dozen American flags all at half-mast. Among other buildings where the usual tribute of sorrow was paid were Tiffany's, Steinway's, and the University Building, in Washington Square.

Many of the vessels in the harbor, irrespective of nationality, also showed the sign of respect to the memory of the Queen by lowering their ensigns. For miles along the Brooklyn shore and along the New York side of the East River every English ship had her ensign at half-mast.

The big British steamship companies are making arrangements to drape their Broadway offices and piers, and yesterday orders were telephoned to lower the ensigns on several of the big liners. The Campania of the Cur ard Line and the Vaderland and the Southwark of the Red Star Line each lowered its ensign, also the Manitou of the Atlantic Transport Line. The Patricia of the Holland-America Line and the cruising yacht of the Hamburg-American Line paid a similar tribute.

At a meeting of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at the rooms of the Aldine Association, the following was adopted and cabled to the American Ambassador at London:

The Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution learns with sorrow the death of her gracious Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India. She has left a crown on earth for one more glorious in heaven. Her character remains an example to the world for all time.

EDWIN VAN D. GAZZAM, Secretary.

The Canadian Society of New York sent the following message to the Marquis of Salisbury:

Jan. 22, 1901.

To the Marquis of Salisbury, London, England:

The Canadian Society of New York sends loving sympathy to family of our late gracious Queen. HARTINDALE, President.

The New York branch of the Salvation Army sent a message of condolence to the Prince of Wales. It read:

Jan. 21, 1901.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, Osborne:

On behalf of American Salvationists we assure your Royal Highness and members of royal family of our profoundest sympathy and prayers. FREDERICK AND EMMA BOOTH TUCKER.

The following reply was received:

Osborne Govt. Jan. 22, 1901.

Frederick Booth Tucker, American Salvationists, 123 West Fourteenth Street, New York:

Prince of Wales thanks the American Salvationists for telegram of sympathy.

The Associated Press received the following telegram from Alfred Harmsworth, editor of The London Daily Mail:

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 22.—May I be allowed to convey to the American newspapers my fraternal congratulations on the magnificent enterprise and broad spirit with which they have handled the passing of our lamented Queen.

ALFRED HARMSWORTH,
Editor London Daily Mail.

Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul General, issued an announcement last night that all British subjects resident in the city are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Down-Town Association, 60 Pine Street, to-morrow at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take suitable action on the death of the Queen.

Notices were sent out last night for a special meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, to take notice of the death of the Queen. Andrew Carnegie, the society's President, has offered the use of Carnegie Hall for the purpose, but it was thought that a larger attendance would be attracted if the meeting were held down town. The dinner given annually by the society in honor of the birthday of Robert Burns has been postponed. It had been arranged for Friday.

At the regular annual business meeting of the St. George's Society, to be held at Delmonico's to-night, appropriate action will be taken in relation to the passing of the Queen and the accession of the King. G. G. Ward, President, called yesterday afternoon upon the British Consul General and discussed plans for a union memorial meeting of all the local societies composed of British citizens. This meeting will probably be held in Trinity Church.

St. David's Society will also hold a special meeting to adopt resolutions on the Queen's death. The time and place of meeting will probably be announced to-day by Julian T. Davies, its President.

Dr. John A. Irwin, President of the British Schools and Universities Club, issued yesterday a call to members for a memorial service on Sunday. It will probably take place in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, rector.

OPINIONS OF THE QUEEN.

Bishop Potter spoke on the Queen as follows:

"In my opinion, there has been no political bond that has bound together the British Empire with more power, if as much, as the bond of personal devotion to this beautiful character and personality. I was much struck, on my recent trip around the world, to observe the extent to which this extreme personal devotion was noticeable. People who had never seen the Queen, had never even been in England, and never expected to go there, appeared to feel the same personal devotion as Englishmen themselves. The attraction and cohesive force of this sentiment upon colonial life was very remarkable."

Bishop Hartzell said:

"The death of Queen Victoria removes from the midst of men a most exalted personality. Her influence for good, as wife, mother, and Queen, has been wonderful, and history will accord to her a first place as a leader and benefactor of the race."

Charles D. Pierce, Consul General of the Orange State and Treasurer of the Boer Relief Fund in this country, observed that the Queen, "who was possessed in the highest degree of those Christian sentiments that have underlain the whole course of her reign," was forced into the war "by the malign influences of a Chamberlain and a Milner, who, by systematic misrepresentation, kept the truth from her." the Boers he said: "They have always believed that the Queen was their friend."

NO INSURANCE ON QUEEN HERE.

Report that She Had Interests in New York Real Estate Discredited.

Insurance companies of this country are by many supposed to have carried large risks dependent on the life of Queen Victoria. According to officials of the three largest insurance companies in this city that supposition is wrong.

Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, said last night that his company carried no insurance risk dependent on the life of the Queen.

"Queen Victoria," said Mr. McCurdy, "has not been an insurable risk for many years on account of her age and the condition of her health. If there is any insurance on her life it must be of old standing and in British companies. At the time of the Queen's jubilee many policies were taken out by tradesmen and business men of England, who had an interest in the Queen's survival beyond that date because of the loss which her death before that time would have caused them. We took a large amount of these risks, but, fortunately for us, the Queen survived beyond the term of their expiration—they were only for a few months—and the money paid in was so much gain to us."

James H. Hyde, a Director in the Equitable Life Assurance Company, and that his company does not insure the lives of sovereigns on account of their liability of being assassinated.

John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, said that the Queen was not insured in his company, and that the company never received an application for such insurance from any one, here or abroad.

The report that the Queen had large interests in real estate in this city was discredited by all these officials. One of them said:

"The reasons, such as fear of revolutions, &c., which might prompt other monarchs to invest part of their money at least outside of their own country would not hold good in the case of England, with its great stability, largely due to its insular pride."

News Broken to Empress Frederick.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—"The news of her mother's death was tenderly broken to Dowager Empress Frederick late this evening," says a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Frankfort. "It was a terrible shock, but the Empress is bearing up bravely. The trials of the last few days, however, have exercised a most prejudicial effect upon her health, which causes serious anxiety."

CHILD HURT UNDER A CAR.

Uninjured by Wheels, She Was Burned by the Electric Fluid.

Special to The New York Times.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 22.—Emma Marshall, the pretty little daughter of Policeman Marshall, was fatally injured late this afternoon in a peculiar manner by an electric car, and the accident also came very near resulting in the death of Motorman Williams. The child was playing in the street, and ran in front of Williams's car. She was knocked down and the car passed half way over her before Williams succeeded in stopping it. He, thinking the girl had been crushed, started to reverse his controller to back the car off the body. Spectators, who saw that the child was alive and safe so long as the car remained standing, yelled to Williams not to move, but he misunderstood them, evidently thinking they were about to attack him for killing the child, and turned on all the power. There was a flash, a tongue of blue flame came out from under the car, and the little girl was burned almost beyond recognition.

POWER FROM NIAGARA FALLS.

Its Use Will Be a Feature at the Pan-American Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 22.—In the central station of the Niagara Falls Power Company there are now ten huge dynamos in operation, each one of which generates 5,000 horse power, which is said to be the largest amount of electricity generated under a single roof in the world. Ground for this remarkable power plant was broken on Oct. 4, 1890.

When the plan of the Pan-American Exposition was conceived it was quickly recognized that the presence of Niagara electrical energy would be a wonderful factor in the success of the exposition, and as the plans of the exposition have been developed the value of the transmitted force from Niagara has become so pronounced in connection with the Pan-American Exposition that its application and use in various ways are expected to be a leading feature of the exposition.

GUGGENHEIMS IN THE TRUST.

Last of the Smelter Plants Will Be Transferred Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 22.—Maurice Untermyer of New York, one of the attorneys of the American Smelting Company, said today that the Guggenheim family will in the future practically have charge of the Smelter Trust.

The Guggenheim plants remained independent for months after the trust was formed. When they came in it was on a basis of $20,000,000 for their different works at Perth Amboy, N. J.; Pueblo, and Monterey, Mexico, and with the understanding that the Guggenheim family was to be consulted in all the business and plans of the combine. Samuel Guggenheim was made Chairman of the Executive Board of the American Smelting Company, which virtually places him at the head of the concern.

Mr. Untermyer is on his way to Mexico to close up the transfer of the Monterey smelters to the trust.

PAPER MILLS IN THE WEST.

New Company Will Acquire Property of Denver Paper Company.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 22.—The Federal Court to-day discharged the receiver of the Denver Paper Company and authorized the transfer of the property to the Rocky Mountain Paper Company, capitalized at $1,350,000, which will be incorporated at once. The property includes the Denver Mill and the Platte River Mill, both near Denver. The capacity of the mills will be doubled.

Contracts have been made through the President of the new company, Thomas H. Savery, who is also Vice President of the Pusey & Jones Company of Wilmington, Del., manufacturers of paper machinery, to equip the consolidated mills with whatever may be required to make them equal to the most advanced and representative plants in the East. Three carloads of new machinery will be set up in the next two weeks.

KING OF GREAT BRITAIN

Personal Character of Victoria's Son and Successor.

Popular with All Classes, He Has Refrained from Politics—His Affability and Tact.

The new King of England comes to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, its honors and responsibilities, in the third month of the sixtieth year of his rather uneventful and yet somewhat spectacular life. For forty years he has performed the public and spectacular duties of a sovereign. He steps to the throne rather with the reputation of a man of the world than that of a statesman and politician.

A tactful, courteous man, he takes up his sceptre with the reputation of a popular idol of the people, such as would not have been attached to him had he been called on to assume authority a score of years ago. A rather plentiful sowing of the wild oats that young noblemen think necessary had then aroused something of opposition to him. But that reputation he has, to a certain extent, lived down, and since the serious illness of 1871, that threatened his life, he has become, in fact, the first gentleman of England, if not of Europe.

Tactfulness may be called the chief characteristic of Great Britain's new sovereign. He has possessed it to such degree that even on his taking up the duties of his sovereignty it is very doubtful if the most intimate advisers of the late Queen know what is his politics, or if he has any for that matter, so close-mouthed has he been. Never by any public pronouncement has he permitted his future subjects to know what were his views on the various political questions that agitated them. Yet he has managed to avoid offense to any of the factions in which the English nation is divided.

He has by the same policy avoided any complications in international politics, and, save for the marked preference he has shown for the society of Americans, his preferences in international affairs are hardly more than to be guessed at. Certainly there is no public record on which to base an assertion that he favors this or that policy. So he ascends the throne a man bound to no expressed policy, with hands unfettered, and free to act as he thinks best for the good of the great nation he is called on to rule. He is thus a unique personage.

There has been no Marlborough House clique, politically, and so, as far as is known publicly at least, he has no friends to reward or enemies to punish. Yet he is said to be a man of pronounced political views and with a well-defined policy that he has quietly outlined while patiently awaiting the event that has now called him to the throne.

Born at Buckingham Palace Nov. 9, 1841, the eldest son of Victoria and Albert started out in life burdened with fewer names than it is usually the fate of such royal personages to bear, as he was named only Albert Edward. Less than a month after his birth he was by patent created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. To these titles were afterward added a string of a score or so. Educated by private tutors on a plan outlined by his father, he later studied for a time at Edinburgh and later at Christ Church, Oxford, and at Cambridge as well.

Then followed a period of travel in Europe and the East, followed by the trip to Canada and America in 1860. This latter was undertaken under the guidance of the Duke of Newcastle at the instance of the Prince Consort, who did not altogether approve of the sort of life the heir to the throne was living, nor the companions he sought among the gilded youth of the time.

That tour was, in fact, a triumphant one for the lad. His receptions in Canada and this country alike were enthusiastic in the extreme. Chicago, Washington, Richmond, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portland, Me., alike extended to him a most cordial welcome. He was constantly feasted and fêted. President Buchanan and his official family made him more than welcome. The like courtesies extended elsewhere laid the foundation for the liking he always entertained for Americans.

After this trip here he made a tour of Germany, Italy, and the Holy Land in 1862, with Dean Stanley as his mentor. A year later he was married to Alexandra, daughter of the Danish Prince, who some months later became King Christian IX. On her mother's side Alexandra was descended from George II. of England, so that she was related to him. The wedding ceremony was performed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, March 10, 1863.

The year following his marriage the Prince visited Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. Still later there were trips to Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, Greece, and other Mediterranean countries. The culmination of his experiences as a traveler was the trip to India in 1875-6, for which Parliament voted a grant of £100,000. This was made on the warship Serapis, and is said to have cost the nation upward of £200,000 before all the bills were settled.

Six children were born to the Prince of Wales, four of whom are still living, the eldest, and heir to the throne of his father, being George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, and father of four children, three sons and a daughter. The living children of the Prince are the Duchess of Fife, Maud, wife of Prince Charles of Denmark, and the unmarried Princess Victoria. His eldest son, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, died shortly after his betrothal to Princess Mary of Teck, who later married the Duke of York. The youngest child of the Prince, also a son, died shortly after its birth. As royal marriages go, the marriage of the Prince was considered a happy one, and the royal pair have appeared in public as a satisfied pair, whatever their private life may have been.

Twice since he has been the apparent heir to the throne have fears been entertained that the Prince would not live to assume his sovereign rights. The first time was in 1871, when he had a severe attack of typhoid fever. The Prince was removed to his home, at Sandringham, and there, after a long illness, recovered his health and strength. In July, 1898, while on a visit to Baron Ferdinand Rothschild at Weddeston Manor, he slipped on the stairs and fell, breaking his knee-cap. Other complications ensuing, he was confined to his house for several weeks, and then England feared that he would not outlive his injuries.

It was as a lover of sports that the Prince came nearest to the hearts of the mass of his people. He has been a constant attendant at the sports of the colleges, a lover of cricket and boating, as well as of athletics. Shooting was ever his favorite sport, and amounted almost to a passion with him. For racing he had a penchant, and for years he has maintained a racing stable, having twice won the Derby. His yachting successes were mostly with the Britannia. As a young man he was a good rider, but increasing weight compelled him to abandon the saddle. He drives some, but is not an enthusiast.

Cards were, and probably are still, the favorite game of the new sovereign. Fondness for the pasteboards and playing for high stakes have made trouble for Albert Edward on many occasions. Chief of these, perhaps, was the Tranby Croft baccarat scandal, in which were involved Sir Gordon Cumming, Mrs. Wilson, and Lady Brooke—"the babbling Brooke" she was called after it. This brought the Prince into court and made no end of talk, both in England and here, in 1889. Only the shrewdness of the Duchess of Devonshire prevented an almost as bad scandal from being made public property as it was private chatter in the set in which the Prince and his friends moved.

In this George Russell, the private secretary of the Prince previous to the installation of Sir Francis Knollys, was implicated and later Russell's operations became so flagrant that he was obliged to leave England and was expelled from the clubs to which he belonged. It was his unwillingness to stop playing baccarat during Goodwood race week that led to a quarrel between the Prince and the Duke of Richmond, one of the most trusted advisers of the Queen. The Duke found the Prince and his party playing baccarat for high stakes, so he claimed, after the Prince had given him his word there should be no card playing in the house.

There was a violent scene, and only by the greatest of tact was a scandal prevented. Later the Prince refused an invitation to Welbeck Abbey, going instead to the house of Willie James, an Australian millionaire, with his party, while the Duke of York and his friends were entertained at Welbeck Abbey. This led to a social upheaval and gossip that lasted a whole season. It was also asserted that the Queen would not allow the Prince to occupy Windsor during Ascot Week because he insisted on baccarat while the races were the attraction there. So set was the Prince on his card games that he took a private cottage there for the week instead of occupying Windsor without the cards.

The income of the Prince has been set at £100,000 per annum, of which amount £40,000 came from the settlement made for him at the time of his marriage. The balance came from the Duchy of Cornwall, and aggregated a trifle more than £60,000 per annum.

Frank, loyal, and warm-hearted, and almost affectionate, his friends say, the Prince has ever been. Those who have had the pleasure of his association say the same of him. He was emphatically of the "good-fellow" sort—simple, courteous, but a stickler for the courtesy and deference his position as heir to the throne demanded. For one occupying the position he has for so many years, he was approachable, good-natured, and affable, so long as those who met him remembered his prerogatives, used Sir whenever they spoke to him, and remembered never to speak until spoken to or failed to make topics instead of allowing him to do the suggesting.

The Prince was an honorary officer of so many military corps in Europe that his uniforms alone constituted a formidable wardrobe. Yet he had so little liking for display in this direction that he never wore them except on occasions when it was absolutely necessary for him to do so. Taken all in all, an Englishman would sum him up as being "not at all a bad sort."

The new King is a habitual theatregoer, and, though the death of his brother Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, last Summer, and the enforced period of mourning in the Court, kept him away from the playhouses more than four months, some enterprising London chronicler estimates that he went to the theatre no fewer than forty-eight times in the year 1900.

As Prince of Wales, however, he never dabbled in theatricals and never became so closely allied with persons of the theatre as his illustrious predecessor who bore that title, and made it glitter at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Albert Edward has presided at banquets of the Royal General Theatrical Fund and other formal theatrical gatherings, and has met all the leaders of the English stage in his time. In short, he has cared for the theatre, but he has not meddled with it or ever posed as its patron. He has shown only the Englishman's traditional liking for "the play" as an entertainment.

With his two nephews, William of Germany and Nicholas of Russia, he will now become one of a trio that will rule the greater part of Europe. How he will get on with them is the problem that the world will now patiently wait to see solved.

DOELGER'S LIVELY ENCOUNTER.

Claims Men Were Trying to Rob Him, but They Wait Until He Summons the Police.

A telephone message received by Sergt. Walsh of the East Fifty-first Street Station shortly after 11 o'clock last night informed him that burglars were in the building at 234 East Fifty-fifth Street.

Capt. Lantry was in the station at the time. He ordered the patrol wagon to be made ready, and with Detectives McLaughlin and Roach and several policemen started for the place. They found that the building was occupied as the office of Joseph Doelger & Sons, brewers. A bright light was burning in the front office.

The building was surrounded. Some of the policemen tried to enter by the front door, but found it locked. Capt. Lantry and Detective McLaughlin went to the rear of the building through a hallway and were making an entrance through a window, when Peter Stobel, a watchman, who was on the inside, opened the front door, allowing the policemen to enter. In the meantime Capt. Lantry and the detective had entered a rear office. Lying on the floor they saw two well-dressed men. Standing over them, holding a Cuban machete in his hands, ready to strike the men, was Joseph Doelger, Jr.

When Capt. Lantry and several of the policemen who had entered by the front entrance approached Doelger dropped the machete, and fell into a chair prostrate. The police took the men to the station, where they described themselves as William Miller, twenty-seven years old, clerk in a broker's office and living at 328 East Seventy-second Street, and William Brown, twenty-five years old, a clerk, living at 307 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Doelger told the police that he had met the men on the street and had invited them into the office. He fell asleep and awoke in time, he said, to see the men going through his pockets. Doelger alleges the men took between $4 and $6 from him.

The prisoners denied the charge, saying that Doelger had been out drinking with them, and that soon after entering the office he fell asleep. Without any cause, they assert, Doelger jumped to the telephone and told the police that he was being robbed. Miller and Brown were locked up, charged with larceny.

Newport News Coal Trimmers' Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 22.—As a result of the strike of all the coal trimmers at Newport News to-day, vessels are

TAX MEASURE AIMED AGAINST THE CITY

Bill Introduced Relating to Croton Aqueduct Structures.

Under It New York Would Be Called Upon to Pay Taxes on $10,000,000 Worth of Property.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Assemblyman Everett's bill to allow counties to tax the structures on the line of the Croton Aqueduct, in addition to the land, as introduced to-day, is looked upon to-night as one of the biggest bills of the session. It means, it is said, that New York City will have to pay a tax on $2,340,000 worth of property in Putnam County alone that now escapes, and on about three times that amount in Westchester County. Mr. Everett admits that the bill is for that purpose, and says he believes he can pass it.

A companion bill introduced by Mr. Everett repeals the act of 1866 regulating taxes on lands taken or to be taken for the Croton Aqueduct. Mr. Everett says in explanation:

"The City of New York has acquired vast areas of property in the Counties of Westchester and Putnam. In the County of Putnam some 7,000 acres, and in Westchester some 15,000 acres. These lands are situated in the Croton basin.

"In the County of Putnam the property is situated in the four easterly towns—Southeast, Carmel, Kent, and Patterson. In three of these towns the city has constructed storage reservoirs. In Southeast there are two, one known as the Drewville Reservoir and the other as Double Reservoir I. In Carmel there is a large reservoir, also two structures in Kent. The erection of these structures adds to the intrinsic value of the property which has been acquired, and makes it useful and valuable for the purpose for which it was acquired and is used. If the structures were not there, there would be no storage reservoirs.

"In the County of Putnam the superstructures come to the enormous sum of $2,555,000. The total assessment of the city's real estate is about $215,000.

"In 1866 the City of New York prepared to escape its fair proportion of taxation for the property in the outlying districts which it then owned, and which it should thereafter acquire. To that end Chapter 562 of the Laws of 1866 was passed, which provided that the lands then taken, or thereafter to be taken, under existing laws, for storage, reservoirs, or other constructions necessary for the introduction and maintenance of a sufficient supply of water for the City of New York, should be assessed and taxed in the counties where located, at the value of the lands exclusive of the constructions and works necessary for the aqueduct and reservoir purposes, and providing that the constructions and the works and the capital invested should be deemed personal property and assessed in the City of New York as personal property in the same manner as the other personal property of the city might be assessed, and also providing that the assessed value of the lands should not exceed the assessed value of the lands in the immediate neighborhood. This should be repealed.

"The original provision of the tax law was just, particularly when applied to the City of New York. This city has reached out from fifty to seventy miles and acquired a vast amount of property, and is contemplating acquiring property still further removed. Unfortunately for the country and the people in the vicinity of the lands taken, the city has acquired the best and most valuable lands. They are denuded of valuable homes and dwellings and are made absolutely non-productive. After the acquisition of lands the city has erected upon the property structures of great value, which add to the value of the property, and are a source of large profit to New York. Payment is made by the issuance of bonds, to be paid by the water rents received. The city receives a profit of from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 a year from its Croton water plant, and at the end of fifty years will own the plant without the expenditure of taxes by the residents of the city.

"The city through its charter has acquired the most valuable strips of land in the region. The value of lands in the immediate neighborhood has depreciated because it is left without water and sufficient meadow land. It is unjust that these depreciated lands should be assessed at a valuation not exceeding the value of poor lands made poorer by the municipality acquiring this exceedingly valuable property."

EX-SENATOR FORD ON TAXATION.

Says Bills Introduced Monday Are Commendable Measures.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Ex-Senator John Ford, the father of the franchise tax law, was about the Capitol this morning. He said that he was merely around to advance as much as he legitimately could the bill for the westerly extension of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street in New York City. He kept a keen eye on all that was going on, however, and made the following statement:

"I notice that taxation is the predominant legislation of the session. The three bills introduced last night, following the suggestion of Gov. Odell, seem to be commendable measures, although the taxation problem is one that should be given the very gravest consideration before radical action is taken. There is a danger at all times, of course, in tinkering with taxation, to change some of the provisions of the franchise tax law, which I had the honor to assist in placing on the statute books. But, although successive Legislatures may fiddle around the franchise tax law, the people of the State will find that the longer it is on the statute books the more plainly will its merits be discerned and appreciated."

ELEVATED RAILROAD TAXES.

Company's Application for Reargument Denied by Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The Court of Appeals has denied the application of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company for a reargument in the appeal to have its tax reduced.

The court, in a decision lately given, cut in half the New York City Tax Commissioners' valuation. The company believes it should be lower and appealed for a reargument. The Court of Appeals fixes the assessment of the company for local taxation at $9,492,000, reducing it from $15,526,000.

United Verde Copper Company's Taxes.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided that the United Verde Copper Company must pay a tax on $1,440,920 to New York City for local purposes. The company was assessed on $3,000,000 and took an appeal to the Supreme Court, which reduced the amount on which the tax was to be collected to $1,440,920. The company took an appeal to the Court of Appeals, and that court to-day refused to make any further reduction.

CITIZENS' UNION INCORPORATED

Step Taken Because of the Action of District Organizations in Using a Similar Title.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The Citizens' Union of the City of New York, with principal office in New York City, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The objects stated are for "a union of the citizens of New York City, without regard to party, for the purpose of securing the honest and efficient Government of the City of New York."

The Directors are R. Fulton Cutting, Paul Fuller, John De Witt Warner, Wallace MacFarlane, Isaac N. Seligman, Gustav H. Schwab, Fielding L. Marshall, Thomas A. Fulton, and Samuel Seabury of New York City, and John W. Weed of Flushing, L. I.

Persons purporting to be the representatives of the Citizens' Union in the Sixth and Eighth Assembly Districts have filed articles of incorporation at Albany. The incorporators are repudiated by Messrs. Cutting, Fulton, and others interested in the Citizens' Union movement, and the claim has been made that these district organizations are being incorporated by politicians opposed to the Citizens' Union, with the intention of attempting to secure recognition as integral parts of that body.

To forestall any further efforts in this direction the main body of the original Citizens' Union decided to incorporate.

Will Act on Kraft Nomination.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The Senate Finance Committee to-day decided to report favorably to-morrow on Gov. Odell's nomination of John E. Kraft to be State Civil Service Commissioner instead of Silas W. Burt, removed.

RAMAPO CHARTER HEARING.

Messrs. Hinrichs and Lauterbach Indulge in Personalities During Argument on Repeal Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The Ramapo Water Company was dealt some hard blows today at the hearing before the Assembly Committee on Cities upon the bill to repeal the company's charter. Fred W. Hinrichs, who was one of the delegation sent here by the Merchants' Association of New York to advocate repeal, in his address to the committee used some plain language, which provoked the resentment of Edward Lauterbach, the counsel for the company, and led to a sharp passage between the two.

"Wherever there has been an attempt made to improve the deficient water supply of Brooklyn," said Mr. Hinrichs, "this Ramapo Company seems to have stalked like a ghost, and the improvement desired by the citizens has been thwarted. I do not hesitate to say there is a strong suspicion among the citizens of Greater New York that there are men who would bring on a water famine and inflict great deprivation, and possibly suffering, upon the citizens in order that they might secure a contract which would enrich themselves."

Mr. Lauterbach retorted that such suspicions existed only in the minds of "men like Mr. Hinrichs, who doubt the honesty and are ready to impugn the motives of any man."

When Mr. Hinrichs told of how a section had been surreptitiously inserted in the charter of Greater New York which virtually tied the hands of the municipality as regards helping itself to obtain a better water supply, Mr. Lauterbach was on his feet in an instant and walked over toward Mr. Hinrichs, with angry countenance.

"Can't you conduct this hearing decently, Hinrichs?" he exclaimed. "Must you impugn the character of everybody? Do you mean to say that such men as Seth Low, Gen. Tracy, and Judge Dillon would be guilty of surreptitiously putting into the charter something which they believed had no business there and was against the interest of the city?"

Mr. Hinrichs was about to make a quick retort, when a member of the committee relieved the strained situation by breaking in with an inquiry. Quickly recovering his composure, Mr. Hinrichs said in reply to Mr. Lauterbach that, as a lawyer, Mr. Lauterbach well knew it was not impossible for some things to be slipped into a voluminous document like the New York Charter, which might not have been approved by the committee if the full purport of the section had been comprehended.

Ex-Senator Guy, who followed Mr. Hinrichs, used even stronger language than Mr. Hinrichs in characterizing the Ramapo Company.

"This company existed," said he, "for the purpose of levying tribute upon the citizens of New York City and New York State. It has selected New York City as the most fertile field of spoliation to start with, but once it has secured its tribute from New York City it will proceed to hold up the rest of the State. What this company is doing is nothing more nor less than attempted blackmail under the form of law."

Mr. Lauterbach had spoken of the Ramapo Company having rights to water sheds in two counties. Mr. Hinrichs produced a map showing by red lines the counties in which the Ramapo Company had secured options. They numbered nineteen.

Mr. Lauterbach waved Mr. Hinrichs and his map aside. "They are trying to prove by that map," he said, "that we have a bad case of smallpox, but the truth is we have only a slight case of varioloid."

The committee gave both sides two weeks in which to file briefs.

HEARINGS ON CHARTER REVISION.

Committees Are Ready to Hear Arguments on All Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The Senate and Assembly Committees on Cities are now ready to accord hearings upon any or all of the bills relating to changes in the charter of Greater New York, including the comprehensive bill recommended by the Charter Commission. Chairman Kelsey of the Assembly Committee on Cities said to-day that dates for hearings upon the charter bills would be fixed by the committee as soon as applications for hearings were received.

The general belief here is that the Governor's message accompanying the Charter Revision Commission's report will render the fight for the adoption of the commission's report as a whole, hopeless. Where the Governor differs with the Charter Commission, the chances are that the Governor's suggestions will be carried out.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Assembly Makes Common Law Marriage Bill a Special Order.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Senator P. H. McCarren of Brooklyn was present to-day for the first time this session. Senator Ellsworth presided, the Lieutenant Governor being still in New York.

Acting as the Committee of the Whole, the Senate considered the Brackett bill in relation to notaries public acting in more than one county. Senator Brackett explained the bill, stating that it makes the law applying to notaries in outside counties the same as in New York and adjacent counties. The bill was reported favorably and advanced to third reading.

Senator Brown endeavored to have another bill substituted for a fish protection measure. Senator Raines made objection, saying that it was unnecessary, and that the committee considering the first bill might report the second if it so desired. Senator Grady raised a point of order, and Senator Brown, in order to avoid fruitless discussion, he said, withdrew his motion.

A bill authorizing the City of Binghamton to borrow money to meet temporary deficiencies in its current fund and to issue its notes therefor was passed.

The proceedings in the House this morning were purely of a routine nature. Several minor bills were passed, and Mr. Weekes's bill to abolish common law marriages by providing for a written contract executed by the contracting parties, on the order of second reading, was made a special order for Tuesday next upon motion of the introducer.

Both houses adjourned early until to-morrow morning.

BILLS INTRODUCED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

By Mr. STEWART—Amending the law requiring Governors, Keepers, or Wardens having control of prisons, hospitals, and asylums to turn over all cadavers to medical colleges in Tioga, Tompkins, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Monroe, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, and Yates and Ontario Counties.

By Mr. AUDETT—Requiring elevated railroad stations in Kings County to be provided with conveniences for the accommodation of passengers.

By Mr. SLATER—Authorizing New York's Board of Estimate to examine and audit the claim of Margaret F. Tyson as executrix of the Isaac Tyson estate, for legal fees against City of New York.

By Mr. SLATER—Amending the act in relation to the preservation of the Palisades, to incorporate Trustees of scenic and historic places, changing the name to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The bill increases the Board of Trustees from twenty-five to thirty-five, and makes the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Controller, and State Engineer ex officio members. The bill allows the board compensation for services and provides for four Vice Presidents instead of one. The Regents are authorized to co-operate for the advancement of the society's work.

By Mr. McKINNEY—Amending the game law relating to the taking of web-footed wild fowl, making the close season April 30 to Aug. 31.

By Mr. MARSHALL—Bill to reinstate George H. Walsh as patrolman in New York City.

By Mr. MARSHALL—Bill authorizing the City of New York to exchange a block of land bounded by New York Bay, First Avenue, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, Brooklyn, for a block bounded by New York Bay, First Avenue, and Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, for the purpose of opening a street.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly:

By Mr. HENECK—Making it unlawful for street surface, steam, or other railways to charge more than a fifteen-cent fare within the limits of cities of the first class.

By Mr. MORGAN—A concurrent resolution amending the Constitution so as to provide that the debts incurred by the City of New York after Jan. 1, 1904, for water supply shall not be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted.

By Mr. STEVENS—Fixing the fees of jurors at $2 for attending and serving upon the trial of an action, where sworn, and 25 cents for attending where he is not sworn.

By Mr. WAITE—Appropriating $5,000 for the care, maintenance, and repairs at the Quarantine station.

By Mr. O'MALLEY—Changing the name of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of Erie County to the Prudential Fire Insurance Company of Buffalo.

By Mr. S. W. SMITH—Amending the insurance law relative to the tax paid by foreign fire insurance companies to Fire Departments by exempting New York City's Fire Department from paying the accustomed 10 per cent. of the amount for the support of the Firemen's Home at Hudson, and providing that all other departments shall furnish the Treasurer of the State Firemen's Association with the name of each person or corporation from whom any such tax shall have been received, and the amount paid by each, and any failure to pay said 10 per cent. shall forfeit $50 in addition to the said tax not reported.

By Mr. EGAN—Prohibiting any person to practice as a mason, builder, or general contractor in New York City, except he be duly registered by the County Clerk. In order to get a certificate he must pass an examination showing that he has passed an apprenticeship at bricklaying, masonry, or carpentry of at least four years, or is a duly certified civil engineer of at least five years' experience in the construction and erection of buildings. An examining board, to consist of a practicing architect, civil engineer, a carpenter, a mason, a builder, a practical bricklayer, and the Commissioner of Buildings, is to be appointed by the Mayor and shall receive a compensation of $25 for each session. The person registering is to pay a fee of $20.

REFORM MEASURES PENDING.

Tax Measures If Passed Are Expected to Add $9,000,000 Yearly to State's Revenues.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Twelve measures carrying into operation Gov. Odell's reform recommendations are now before committees of the Legislature. Three additional bills of this character will be introduced within a few days. The measures already introduced provide for the following radical changes:

1. Abolishing the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and the office of State Factory Inspector, and creating a State Department of Labor, with an executive officer at a salary of $5,500 per year, who with deputies shall exercise the powers and functions now reposed in the departments to be abolished.

2. Abolishing the Forestry Preserve Board, as now constituted, and the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission, and creating a State Board of Forestry, to be composed of one member, to be appointed by the Governor, at an annual salary of $5,000, and two State officers, to be designated by the Governor and to serve without salary.

3. Abolishing the State Board of Charities, and creating a new board, to be composed of one member appointed by the Governor, at an annual salary of $2,500, and two State officers, designated by the Governor, to serve without compensation.

4. Abolishing the State Commission of Prisons, and creating a new board, to be composed of one member appointed by the Governor, at an annual salary of $2,500, and two State officers, designated by the Governor, to serve without salary.

5. Establishing the State Board of Health, and providing for a single-headed department, the head of which is to be appointed by the Governor and to receive an annual salary of $3,500.

6. Abolishing the office of Sealer of Weights and Measures.

7. Placing a tax of 1 per cent. on the surplus of savings banks.

8. Placing a tax of 1 per cent. on the capital stock, surplus, and reserve fund of insurance companies.

9. Placing a tax of 1¼ mills upon each dollar of the maximum capital of every stock corporation organized under State laws except banking, moneyed, and insurance companies, and an additional tax of one-fifth of 1 mill upon each additional percentum greater than 5 per cent. declared as dividends. Corporations manufacturing wholly within this State are exempted from the dividend tax.

10. Reducing from one-eighth of 1 per cent. to one-fiftieth of 1 per cent. the rate of organization tax for corporations in this State.

11. Providing for a single-headed Police Commission in New York City.

12. Providing for a bi-partisan Bureau of Elections in New York City.

The following other measures are under course of preparation:

1. Placing a tax of 1 per cent. on the surplus and undivided profits of trust companies.

2. Placing a tax of 1 per cent. on the surplus of National and State banks and private bankers.

3. Providing that foreign corporations shall pay a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent. for the privilege of transacting business in this State.

The bill placing a tax of 1 per cent. upon the surplus of the State and National banks, if it becomes a law, is expected to yield a revenue of about $2,000,000 a year. The other bill, placing a like tax on trust companies, is expected to add $1,400,000 to the State's revenues annually. The total yield of the tax measures which the administration is indirectly fathering and hopes to see passed will be in the neighborhood of $9,000,000 a year. The annual State tax levy at present is about $18,000,000. The bills, if passed, and supplemented by the economies which Gov. Odell has urged and will endeavor to have carried out, would do away with the necessity of a direct tax.

The measure to place a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent. on foreign corporations for the privilege of doing business in this State is expected to bring into the State Treasury a vast sum of money during the first year it is in operation, as well as place those corporations in the future on the same plane with domestic corporations.

Under existing conditions, domestic corporations pay a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent. for the privilege of incorporating under the laws of this State, whereas foreign corporations are admitted to transact business in this State by paying a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent. on the capital actually employed in the State during its first year of operation. The proposed statute will make the foreign corporations pay one-eighth of 1 per cent. on their entire capitalization, and will therefore remove the inducement for corporations of great size and large capitalization to incorporate in other States.

The new measure will affect the American Sugar Refining Company, the American Tobacco Company, the Cigarette Trust, the Steel Trust, and other large corporations whose capitalization amounts in the aggregate to many millions of dollars.

WILL REPORT A LABOR BILL.

Committee Acts Favorably on a Measure Advocated by Gov. Odell.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Senator Ellsworth's bill consolidating the Factory Inspector's office, the Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics will be reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, with several important amendments. This is one of the measures recommended by Gov. Odell in his first annual message, and the committee deliberated on it for an hour after to-day's session.

Perhaps the most striking amendment is one that provides that the Commissioner of Labor shall be appointed for four years instead of three, in order that a Governor entering office after four years shall have the privilege of appointing a Commissioner at the beginning of his term, so that he may institute reform or carry out any plan that the Governor may suggest immediately.

The formal construction of the bill is entirely changed, Senator Ellsworth says, in order to eliminate seeming incongruities. Instead of creating an office of Commissioner of Labor and dividing it into three departments, the bill creates a department of labor and divides it into three bureaus.

There was a rumor that the members of the committee had a fiery discussion on the bill and that action was not unanimous. Senator Grady subsequently said: "The committee's action in deciding to report Gov. Odell's labor bill was unanimous."

The committee also decided to report favorably the Elsberg bill enabling New York's Police Board to reinstate C. D. Westbrook as a patrolman, who resigned in 1882.

BILLS AFFECTING GAS COMPANIES.

Prohibit Demand of Deposits and Discontinuance During Disputes.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Assemblyman Harburger to-day introduced two bills affecting gas and electric light companies. The first prohibits the demanding of deposits by gas companies in the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens, either as security for gas or for meters, and makes the penalty for a violation a fine of not less than $200 or imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days or less, or both fine and imprisonment.

The other bill makes it unlawful for gas or electric light companies to discontinue the supply of gas or electric light pending a dispute between the company and the consumer, as to the quantity of gas supplied, or as to the proper registering of the meter, provided such consumer offers in writing within five days after the presentation of a bill for such lighting to deposit the amount in dispute in any court in which such corporation may bring an action to recover the amount claimed to be due therefor. In case it shall be adjudged that the amount charged was excessive, then the defendant shall be entitled, irrespective of the amount of the claim, to recover costs.

Sussex Hotel at Spring Lake Burned.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 22.—The Sussex Hotel, at Spring Lake, was destroyed to-day by a fire believed to be of incendiary origin. The hotel was unoccupied. Two other buildings owned by Mrs. S. E. Urie of Philadelphia and being a part of the old Essex and Sussex block were badly damaged. The loss is estimated at $12,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

8:50 A. M.—332 East Seventeenth Street; Hellen Palmer; damage slight.

11:15 A. M.—342 East Fifty-sixth Street; John Nenotha; damage, $25.

2:30 P. M.—19 Clinton Street; Samuel Sund; damage slight.

8:25 P. M.—424 East Fifty-ninth Street; William Chaloupka; no damage.

10 P. M.—401 West Fifty-seventh Street; owner, Annie Walker; damage, $5.

F. H. POTTER A COMPLAINANT.

Bishop Potter's Nephew Causes the Arrest of George S. Hoesmer, a Promoter.

Frank H. Potter, a nephew of Bishop Potter, who gave his address as 29 Lafayette Place, which is the Episcopal See House, was a complainant in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning against George S. Hoesmer, a promoter, of 6 West Ninety-ninth Street, who was charged with intoxication and disorderly conduct. It appeared from the complaint that Mr. Potter was visiting the home of Richard King, a broker, at 200 West Forty-fifth Street, on Monday evening. There were a number of women and men there playing cards when Hoesmer and a companion rang the door bell. They pushed their way past the maid servant and demanded some persons whom they said they were in quest of.

Mr. Potter and Mr. King came into the hallway and told the men that they had made a mistake in the house. Then it is alleged that Hoesmer struck Potter. The latter and King made an outcry which attracted the attention of Special Officer Ryan of the Holmes Patrol, who came into the house. Hoesmer and his companion showed fight. There was a struggle and during the mêlée Hoesmer fell down a flight of steps, necessitating his being taken to Roosevelt Hospital to have his head dressed, after which he was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where he gave bail. His head was swathed in bandages when he appeared in court yesterday morning.

Mr. King did not appear in court and Mr. Potter told the Magistrate that it was the desire of Mr. King not to press the complaint. Hoesmer was discharged. It seemed to be the desire of all the parties concerned to hush the matter up.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Mechanics and Traders' and Sub-Treasury Teams Win in Bank Clerks' League.

In the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League, which was continued on Reid's Church Street alleys last night, the Mechanics and Traders' National Bank and the United States Sub-Treasury teams each won two games, the Bank of the Manhattan Republic fives each won one and lost one, and the Seaboard National and the Hudson River Bank bowlers each lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Mechanics and Traders' National Bank—Schneider, 199; Hegner, 145; Spratt, 190; Holmes, 157; Miles, 162. Total, 850.

Bank of the Manhattan Company—Lilly, 159; Fowler, 136; Henwood, 158; Meserole, 156; McNell, 167. Total, 776.

SECOND GAME.—Bank of the Manhattan Company—Lilly, 206; Fowler, 141; Henwood, 148; Meserole, 174; McNeill, 181. Total, 810.

Seaboard National Bank—Hegner, 126; Barger, 130; Fallon, 129; Van Ness, 147; De Vausney, 137. Total, 678.

THIRD GAME.—Seaboard National Bank—Hodges, 88; Barger, 128; Fallon, 134; Van Ness, 158; De Vausney, 155. Total, 663.

Mechanics and Traders' National Bank—Schneider, 131; Hegner, 116; Spratt, 165; Holmes, 175; Miles, 191. Total, 778.

FOURTH GAME.—National Bank of the Republic—Linz, 149; Meredith, 113; Harriman, 137; Douglass, 166; Hartzel, 156. Total, 715.

United States Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 152; Yates, 165; Oakley, 147; Copeland, 137; Jenkins, 157. Total, 758.

FIFTH GAME.—Hudson River Bank—Gerdts, 127; Abrams, 113; Lickley, 142; Polhaimus, 133; Robson, 120. Total, 635.

National Bank of the Republic—Linz, 133; Meredith, 131; Harriman, 142; Douglass, 145; Hartzel, 154. Total, 705.

SIXTH GAME.—United States Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 151; Yates, 130; Oakley, 141; Copeland, 135; Jenkins, 153. Total, 710.

Hudson River Bank—Gerdts, 148; Abrams, 120; Lickley, 140; Polhaimus, 147; Robson, 101. Total, 656.

tan Company and the National Bank of De Vinne Council won two more games in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament, on Starr's alleys, last night, defeating Defendam and Ogden Councils, while Ogden beat Defendam. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—De Vinne Council—Remple, 133; Barnett, 173; Haar, 127; Wichterman, 171; Detlef, 191. Total, 795.

Defendam Council—Heinrich, 162; Frank, 122; Haynor, 183; King, 89; Warner, 204. Total, 710.

SECOND GAME.—Ogden Council—Hebard, 134; Murray, 159; Sreck, 154; Wett, 170; Massey, 104. Total, 790.

Defendam Council—Heinrich, 152; Frank, 129; Haynor, 157; King, 156; Warner, 172. Total, 766.

THIRD GAME.—Ogden Council—Hebard, 128; Murray, 150; Sreck, 130; Wett, 151; Massey, 139. Total, 698.

De Vinne Council—Remple, 125; Barnett, 178; Haar, 143; Wichterman, 173; Detlef, 165. Total, 784.

The Oxford Wheelmen defeated the Montauk Wheelmen and the South Brooklyn Wheelmen beat the Defender Wheelmen in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Oxford Wheelmen—Phillips, 110; Stevenson, 178; Paine, 145; Linden, 146; Zipp, 154. Total, 743.

Montauk Wheelmen—Grimm, 140; Baer, 106; Zippermeyer, 110; Holzinger, 150; Birch, 125. Total, 640.

SECOND GAME.—Defender Wheelmen—Stager, 161; L. Weidner, 125; Heln, 179; W. Weidner, 124; T. Michaels, 117. Total, 726.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 122; Falek, 150; Esso, 210; Stoutenburg, 146; Henry, 167. Total, 797.

The People's Bank forfeited to the Williamsburg Savings and Manufacturers' National Banks in the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League of Brooklyn on Knubel's Fulton Street alleys last night, and the Manufacturers' National Bank team defeated the Williamsburg Savings Bank five. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Manufacturers' National Bank—Francis, 157; Weeks, 126; Haslach, 130; Kelly, 150; Cheshire, 150. Total, 773.

Williamsburg Savings Bank—Conner, 174; Palmer, 148; Hucke, 135; Lersner, 143; Van Tassel, 110. Total, 710.

SECOND GAME.—Manufacturers' National Bank—Francis, 143; Weeks, 118; Cheshire, 149; Kelly, 145. Total, 555.

People's Bank—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.—Williamsburg Savings Bank—Conner, 189; Corbett, 117; Hucke, 119; Lersner, 144; Van Tassel, 164. Total, 733.

People's Bank—Forfeited.

The Century Wheelmen rolled their postponed games with the Owl and Dolando teams in the Columbia League tournament on Schlusing's Columbia alleys, last night, winning both of them. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Owl Bowling Club—Sauer, 165; Vollmeyer, 162; Pleines, 109; Gratenstein, 162; Kramer, 195. Total, 793.

Century Wheelemen—Walsh, 189; Coulter, 146; Miller, 143; McConnell, 186; Dumble, 163. Total, 827.

SECOND GAME.—Century Wheelemen—Walsh, 173; Coulter, 183; Miller, 148; McConnell, 198; Dumble, 195. Total, 897.

Dolando Bowling Club—Kirby, 157; Schlusing, 205; Stults, 149; Roeschlau, 181; Dohn, 182. Total, 874.

The Phoenix bowlers outrolled the Harlem Wheelmen and the Cyclone five in the Harlem League tournament, on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys, last night, and the Wheelemen defeated the Cyclones. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 180; McLean, 235; Haviland, 179; Gross, 134; Church, 170. Total, 898.

Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 189; Veitch, 137; Vigus, 177; Shaw, 175; Haigh, 136. Total, 814.

SECOND GAME.—Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 150; Veitch, 182; Vigus, 187; Shaw, 144; Haigh, 175. Total, 848.

Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettger, 189; A. Boettger, 208; Le Beau, 127; Johansmeyer, 158; Seitzer, 149. Total, 831.

THIRD GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—C. Boettger, 182; A. Boettger, 122; Le Beau, 155; Johansmeyer, 169; Setzer, 152. Total, 820.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 168; McLean, 183; Haviland, 179; Gross, 204; Church, 168. Total, 900.

Athletic Mass Meeting at Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 22.—A rousing mass meeting to stir up interest in athletics at Harvard was held in Massachusetts Hall to-night. The big room was filled to overflowing, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Everett Wendell of New York, who, it is understood, has charge of the arrangements for an international track meet, made a strong appeal for Harvard men to come out and support the team, but he did not mention the culmination of any negotiations with the English colleges which might add to their interest for the work.

Knickerbocker A. C. Billiards.

The billiard competitions in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's members' handicap were finished last night. In Class X, M. A. Diaz handicap, 125, defeated W. R. Bracken handicap, 110, by 125 points to 87. In Class Y, M. L. Lissberger, handicap 115, beat W. R. Bracken, handicap 110, by 115 points to 80.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Fire in Burlington this morning destroyed $8,000 worth of property, including the store and dwelling of C. R. Reeve and the hotel of George Groat.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 22.—The Babylon breaker of the Temple Coal Company at Duryea was burned this morning, causing a loss of $100,000, which is covered by insurance. Five hundred men and boys are thrown out of work.

CAPTAIN HERLIHY'S CASE

Inspector Cross the Chief Witness at Yesterday's Hearing.

Testifies that the Rev. Mr. Paddock Refused to Make a Complaint Against the Captain.

Inspector Cross was the chief witness at the trial of Capt. John D. Herlihy at Police Headquarters yesterday. Mr. Sexton was the only one of the Commissioners absent from the hearing. Capt. Herlihy was called to the stand to testify at the conclusion of Inspector Cross's examination, but at the suggestion of President York the hearing of his testimony was postponed until to-day, when he will be the first person called.

Under examination by Mr. Grant of counsel for Capt. Herlihy, Mr. Cross said that he first met Rev. Mr. Paddock on the 14th of May or June, 1899, at the Pro-Cathedral. He had again met him at Headquarters on Jan. 11, 1900, when he appeared before the Chief of Police, and on several later occasions

In answer to a question as to what took place on April 27, 1900, Inspector Cross said that when Mr. Paddock came in he greeted him and Capt. Herlihy pleasantly and shook hands. "What can I do for you, Mr. Paddock?" I asked. "Inspector, I have come to make a complaint against Capt. Herlihy," he said; "I would rather speak to you alone." "I told him that I thought that the Captain ought to be present. Mr. Paddock then said that in the station house the night before Capt. Herlihy had called him a liar. I said to the Captain, 'That is language a gentleman would not use.' Then I told Mr. Paddock that he ought to make a complaint. He said that he did not want to do so. 'You refuse to make a complaint?' I asked, and he then said he had come to me for advice. I told him my advice was that he should make a complaint. He consented to do so." Inspector Cross then told of sending for a stenographer.

"In the meantime we conversersed," he added, "and I told him we had done much to stamp out vice in the precinct. He agreed with me. I told him that we wanted the co-operation of all good citizens, but that I thought he was a little unreasonable. I said—it was a jocular remark—'I am not sure that if we made the precinct a paradise you would be entirely satisfied.' Mr. Paddock immediately got up and said first if that was my feeling he didn't think he would make a complaint. When I asked him why he said that I had prejudged the case. I told him that I could not do so, that it had to come before the board, and begged him to make the complaint. He refused."

"Did Mr. Paddock shake hands with you before leaving?"

"At least six times."

Mr. Olcott called for the report made to the Chief and read from it: "It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Paddock is really unreasonable." Then Mr. Olcott asked the witness if he meant that as a sneer.

The witness said that he did not, and explained that he thought Mr. Paddock was unreasonable because he saw him go day after day to court against these people and still was not satisfied.

Lawrence Grimshaw, a policeman of the Twelfth Precinct, and Stephen J. Reagan, a detective of the Eighty-first Precinct, formerly of the Twelfth, who were in the station house on the night of April 25, the time of the alleged insult, testified that Capt. Herlihy had at no time come from behind the desk, had not put his fist in Mr. Paddock's face, and had not called him a liar. Under cross-examination by Mr. Olcott they were unable to remember anything that occurred in the station house on the nights immediately preceding or following that date.

POLICE BEFORE GRAND JURY.

Chief Devery and Other Officials Summoned to Brooklyn and Examined.

It became known yesterday that Chief of Police Devery, Deputy Chief P. H. McLaughlin of Brooklyn, and two Inspectors and five Captains of the department in that borough had been summoned before the Kings County Grand Jury at different times during the past week. The examination of these police officials was conducted by District Attorney John F. Clarke in person. Chief Devery and Deputy Chief McLaughlin appeared before the Grand Jury on Monday, but this fact was carefully guarded, and leaked out only yesterday.

Mr. Clarke was out of town yesterday, and all of his assistants were non-committal when questioned with regard to the matter. Assistant District Attorney Frank X. McCaffry, who is in charge of the Grand Jury, said:

"I did not examine any one before the Grand Jury yesterday, and officially I knew nothing about Chief Devery's visit."

"You will have to see the Chief about that," said Deputy Chief McLaughlin, when asked about the Grand Jury's investigation. "I will say, however, that no charges have been made against him by me, nor has he made any charges against me. The matter under consideration has no relation to vice in Brooklyn, as there is no vice here. I have been subpœnaed to appear before the Grand Jury on Thursday at 10 o'clock."

Mr. McLaughlin admitted that he had been before the Grand Jury last week, but would not say with regard to what matter.

James Shevlin, the acting leader of the Kings County Democratic organization, which effected the return of Deputy Chief McLaughlin to his old command after he had been transferred to Queens by Chief Devery, when asked about the inquiry by the Grand Jury, declined to discuss the matter in any way. No one in a position to know what was the nature of the investigation instituted by the Grand Jury would talk about the matter.

While most of the talk as to the character of the investigation was mere conjecture, it was quite generally believed about the Court House that the inquiry was devoted to police conditions in Brooklyn.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

President Baldwin Says that They Are Going Ahead Slowly.

Matters were at a standstill in the crusade against vice yesterday, at least so far as the Committees of Fifteen and Five were concerned. Lewis Nixon, the leader of the Tammany committee, spent the day in Philadelphia, and had not returned home up to late last evening. President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad, who, as Chairman, directs the affairs of the Committee of Fifteen, spent the day in his private office and refused to make any forecast of the results of the weekly meeting of the organization, to be held this afternoon at the United Charities Building.

"I am decidedly encouraged by the outlook," said Mr. Baldwin. "The committee is going ahead slowly but surely. We will not take any decided action until we are sure of our ground."

He said that if a hearing is granted on the Police bill at present pending in the Legislature the committee would be represented by Robert Grier Monroe, its counsel, and several of its members, who would support the position already taken that the power of removal by both Governor and Mayor of the proposed single head of the department will, under such conditions as the present, when the head of the State Government belongs to one party and the head of the Municipal Government to the other, perpetuate the very worst features of the present bipartisan system of control of the department.

VREDENBURGH MAKES A RAID.

Gambling House at 121 Park Row Closed—Six Men Arrested.

Capt. Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station, Detective Hahn, and five policemen raided an alleged gambling room at 121 Park Row last night and arrested six men, besides securing 4,900 poker chips and other paraphernalia. The men arrested gave their names as Edward McMahon, 93 Park Row; George Kelly, 9 West Street; A. M. Smith, 82 Catharine Street; Joseph McCarthy, 31 Catharine Street; Martin Moore, 31 Catharine Street, and Thomas Murray, 87 Catharine Street.

The men were not playing at the time the raid was made. There were two tables in the room and several chairs. No cards were found, but 4,900 poker chips of all shapes, colors, and sizes were taken, some green table covers, and a valise of carpenter's t

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Interest is Redoubled in this Reorganized MUSLIN UNDERWEAR Occasion

The Main Aisle was busy as a beehive Monday and yesterday. Little wonder with such fascinating garments at the almost startling prices. Not the cheapest pieces there, either; yet perhaps the best bargains of the sale; for in these medium-priced goods are combined best muslins, refined trimmings, neat sewing—ideal garments such as you would make for yourself, yet at prices you could not match in most cases in materials alone. And you couldn't, or at least you wouldn't, do the work any better if you did it yourself.

That's why the selling has been so tremendous, since the stocks were filled up again.

Look at this array shown on the MAIN AISLE to-day:

Night Gowns—

50c—Of muslin; square neck; yoke of fine plaits and insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery. Were 75c.

50c—Of fine muslin; yoke of cambric and cluster of fine plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with lawn ruffle, hemstitched. Were 75c.

85c—Of muslin; 2 styles: Square neck trimmed with torchon lace and ribbon.

$1—Of muslin or cambric; 6 styles: Empire or V necks trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion, torchon lace, or yoke of fine plaits in cluster and hemstitching.

$1.25—Of cambric; 2 styles: High or square neck trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion.

Petticoats—

50c—Of muslin: umbrella ruffle of cambric; plain hem and plaits above.

75c—Of muslin; cambric umbrella ruffle; hemstitched hem.

85c—Of muslin or cambric; 2 styles: Trimmed with embroidery or 2 lawn ruffles; trimmed with lace.

$1—Of muslin or cambric; 8 styles: Deep ruffle trimmed with embroidery, or Valenciennes lace and insertion, or torchon lace and insertion.

Petticoats—

$1.25—Of muslin or cambric; 5 styles: Deep ruffle trimmed with blind embroidery or open embroidery, or torchon lace and insertion, or point de Paris lace, plaits above.

$1.50—Of muslin or cambric; 2 styles: Deep ruffle, trimmed with embroidery ruffle or torchon lace and plaits above.

$1.75—Of cambric; 3 styles: Deep ruffle trimmed with blind embroidery or torchon lace and insertion.

$2—Of cambric; 2 styles: Deep ruffle trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, and plaits above, or 3 rows, or torchon insertion.

$2.25—Of cambric; 4 styles: Deep ruffle trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, or Cluny lace and insertion, or handsome embroidery and fine plaits.

$2.50—Of cambric; 2 styles: Deep ruffle trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, or handsome embroidery.

Chemises—

25c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with lace.

35c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with lawn hemstitched ruffle and insertion.

Chemises—

40c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with torchon lace; cambric ruffle on skirt.

50c—Of cambric; 3 styles: Round or square neck trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or neat embroidery, or lawn hemstitched ruffle.

60c—Of nainsook; round neck trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Short Petticoats—

25c—Of muslin, with cambric ruffle and plaits above.

30c—Of cambric, with cambric hemstitched ruffle.

50c—Of cambric; 2 styles: Trimmed with neat embroidery or torchon lace and plaits above.

75c—Of cambric; 2 styles: Trimmed with handsome embroidery, or deep lawn ruffle and torchon lace and insertion.

Drawers—

15c—Of muslin or cambric; deep hem and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

25c—Of muslin; 3 styles: Deep ruffle of cambric hemstitched, or with plaits or plain hem, hemstitched and hemstitched plaits.

Main floor in front of Ninth street elevators.

Yet that is only the foreground of the sale. Back of this display are the broad and complete stocks on the second floor; with the enormous varieties of every sort of garment, from the most inexpensive sorts that are neat and good, to the most exquisite garments from Paris. This repeated hint of the scope of the display:

Night Gowns—

38c—Of muslin; V necks, trimmed with cambric ruffle and fine plaits. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

85c—Of muslin or cambric, 4 styles: Square, Empire or high necks, trimmed with torchon lace or neat embroidery.

$1—Of muslin or cambric, 6 styles: V, Square, Empire or high necks, trimmed with torchon lace or neat embroidery, hemstitched lawn ruffle and insertion; some trimmed with ribbon.

Many other styles, with neat trimming of embroidery and laces, up to $9.

Drawers—

15c—Of muslin or cambric; deep hem and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

18c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle, hemstitched ruffle.

25c—Of muslin, 3 styles: Deep cambric ruffle, hemstitched; plain hem and fine plaits; deep plain hem, hemstitched.

30c—Of cambric; cambric ruffle trimmed with torchon lace.

35c—Of muslin or cambric, 2 styles: Trimmed with neat embroidery; plaits or deep ruffle of lawn, hemstitched and plaited.

Other styles up to $4.25.

Petticoats—

35c—Of muslin, with gathered ruffle and plaits above.

50c—Of muslin, 2 styles: Umbrella ruffle, plain hem, and plaits or gathered ruffle; lace edge.

85c—Of muslin or cambric, 2 styles: Gathered ruffle, trimmed with embroidery, or 2 lawn ruffles trimmed with lace

$1—Of muslin or cambric 8 styles: Deep ruffle, trimmed with embroidery, Valenciennes lace and torchon lace.

$1.25—Of muslin or cambric, 4 styles: Umbrella ruffle trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or Point de Paris lace, and plaits or blind embroidery; or plain ruffle trimmed with cluster of plaits.

$1.50—Of cambric, 2 styles: Deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace or plain hem, hemstitched and cluster of fine plaits.

$1.75—Of cambric, 3 styles: Deep ruffles of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace, and insertion or blind embroidery.

Many other styles up to $15.

Short Petticoats—

25c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle and plaits above.

30c—Of cambric; cambric ruffle, hemstitched.

50c—Of cambric, 2 styles: Trimmed with neat embroidery or torchon lace.

75c—Of cambric, 2 styles: Trimmed with torchon lace and insertion or embroidery.

Other styles up to $2.75.

Chemises—

25c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with lace

35c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and embroidery.

40c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace; cambric ruffle on skirts.

50c—Of cambric, 2 styles: Round or square necks, trimmed with neat embroidery, or torchon lace and insertion; cambric ruffle on skirts.

60c—Of nainsook; round necks, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Other styles up to $4.50.

Corset Covers—

8c—Of cambric, 2 styles: V neck, trimmed with lace or neat embroidery. Not more than 3 to a buyer. Sizes 34, 36 and 38.

18c—Of cambric, 2 styles: Full cover or tight-fitting; square fronts and V backs, trimmed with neat embroidery.

25c—Of cambric, 2 styles: Full cover or tight-fitting; square fronts, V backs, or square fronts and backs trimmed with torchon lace or lawn hemstitched ruffle.

35c—Of cambric, 2 styles: Full cover or tight-fitting; round or square necks trimmed with neat embroidery.

50c—Of cambric or nainsook, 4 styles: Full cover or tight-fitting; round, square or V necks, trimmed with Valenciennes, Point de Paris or torchon lace, or neat embroidery; some trimmed with ribbon. Others up to $3.75

But the sale narrows daily. Lots are selling out, and can't be duplicated—we've been trying hard to get more. Manufacturers can't, or won't match our prices secured last summer. You must be prompt, or pay more, or be satisfied with less of both quality and beauty, at prices that you might profit by to-day.

Main Aisle and Second floor.

OPERA WRAPS
A Theatre Fund

Bargains in theatre tickets are unheard-of—except *at a premium* when the box-office is sold out. If we gave two-dollar tickets to fifteen different performances, with a seventy-dollar opera wrap it would be a tempting inducement, if the wrap was the handsomest that could be bought for seventy dollars, wouldn't it?

Would it? Here it is. Only we let you buy the tickets yourself—

Wraps worth up to $70 at $40
Wraps worth up to $43.50 at $28
Wraps worth up to $30 at $20

These are the finest wraps brought from abroad this season—only a few more than a hundred remain, and they will probably go in a jiffy. Some are trimmed with Thibet or Mouffion fur; some are handsomely appliqued; many with double or triple capes; all full length with quilted linings. The colors are best evening shades.

There are also a few exquisite Carriage and Opera Wraps marked a third under price—sumptuous garments—

$93 from **$140**—Wrap of white broadcloth; cuffs and high collar of royal ermine, from which falls a jabot of green velvet; triple cape fastened with small green buttons; yoke effect, from which fall closed plaits which open at the knee; lining of white satin.

$150 from **$225**—Wrap of white kersey; a creation from Francis, having an Eton jacket of white Astrakhan; revers, turnover cuffs and collar made of cloth of gold appliqued with blue cloth; a cape falls from under the right arm across back to left arm, which is thrown over the opposite shoulder, giving the effect of a Roman toga.

$209 from **$300**—Wrap of Velour du Nord; yoke of Royal ermine; flaring collar of gathered chiffon; Paquin sleeve, under part of white satin covered with point d'Esprit; six panels of velvet fall from yoke; all are beautifully embroidered and appliqued; lining of white satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

The FUR SALE

Now our own fine furs furnish most of the news of this greatest fur sale ever known in this business. Prices show just as radical reductions as were found in the manufacturer's offerings. Our styles are perhaps more staple than the more fancy furs previously offered. To-day brings forward a remarkable group of offerings:

$5—Dyed Opossum Collarettes; 9 in. deep; were $12.50.

$5—Natural Lynx Cluster Scarfs; were $12.50.

$17.50—Short Electric Seal Capes; were $35.

$25—Mink Collarettes, trimmed with tails; were $50.

$25—Natural Lynx Collarettes; were $50.

$25—Long Round Boas of black bear; were $45.

$25—Long Round Boas of blue lynx; were $50.

$25—Dyed Blue Fox Animal Boas; were $35.

$30—Long Round Boas of Alaska sable; were $55.

$35 Plain Astrakhan Coats; were $60.

$200—Plain Seal Coats; were $265 and $275.

A few cloth Carriage Wraps, lined with squirrel, in light shades only, at $22.50 to $37.50, were $45 to $75.

Second floor, Broadway.

WAIST Patterns

Beautiful goods at a full third less than regular prices. Henrietta cloth in the most favored colorings—light and dark. They are elaborately embroidered and braided in silk and chenille, forming most attractive waist fronts, and collar and cuff garniture. The designs are in effective color contrasts—some white and black on colors.

Repriced this morning as follows:

The $5 Patterns are now $3.50 each
The $6 Patterns are now $4 each
The $7 Patterns are now $5 each
The $8 Patterns are now $6 each.

Rotunda.

Flannel Waists

Warm, comfortable, serviceable Waists for women, at two unusual prices. They are odd lots, as we count them. You're only interested in your particular size, and it's here, though not in every style.

$1.25 to $2.25 Waists at $1
$3.50 to $5 Waists at $2.50

They should be sold out in a jiffy.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Handkerchiefs

These are for women. A special lot of 450 dozens at a remarkable price. They are pure linen, unlaundered, with initials; yet the almost ridiculous price is

75c a dozen

For practical, everyday use they offer a splendid opportunity.

Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

The Sale of SILKS

Do you wonder that the Rotunda was busy as a bee-hive yesterday? Would you think such startling offerings could be publicly exploited and not stir up tremendous interest all over Greater New York? But if you missed coming yesterday your chance is just as good to-day, except for some of the littlest prices. The fine silks at medium prices are still here in large quantities; for you know there was

$24,000 Worth in the Lot
At HALF PRICE—Many at Less

Many being the late choice silks of the present season. None being undesirable, for they were cleaned out a couple of weeks ago.

Read over the list below:

At **50c** a yard—800 yards of rich Plaid Taffetas, with satin bars and stripes in exquisite color plays; fine designs. Monday's price was $1.

At **50c** a yard—Four colors in rich Satin Duchesse, five good shades in colored Louisine, fancy Evening Taffetas, four colors in Peau de Soie, two colors in French Poplins. Monday's prices ranged from 75c to $1.10.

At **75c** a yard—Six kinds of rich white brocaded Silks and Satins. Monday's prices were $1 to $1.50.

At **75c** a yard—Four kinds of fine imported Satin Mousseline. Monday's prices were $1.10 to $1.25.

At **75c** a yard—Five kinds of rich Satin Nesas, beautiful evening tints. Monday's price was $1.25.

At **75c** a yard—Seven kinds of brocaded Peau de Cygne; small, neat designs. Monday's price, $1.50.

At **75c** a yard—Six kinds of fine Crepe de Chine; odd colors, but extra quality. Monday's prices were $1 to $1.50.

At **$1** a yard—Three kinds of 27-in. colored Peau Chamois. Monday's price was $1.50.

At **$1.25** a yard—Two kinds of rich and soft brocaded Peau de Soie, in self colors. Monday's price, $2.

At **$1.50** a yard—Three kinds of rich Crepe Meteor. Monday's price was $2.25.

At **$1.50** a yard—Peau Argentine, in mais and Nile. Monday's price was $2.

At **$1.50** a yard—Seven kinds of extra fine Liberty Satins, from Lyons, France; rich and beautiful. Monday's price was $3.

At **$1.50** a yard—Five kinds of brocaded Liberty Satins, in evening colors. Monday's price was $3.

At **$1.50** a yard—Two kinds of warp-printed Louisines, rich and new. Monday's price was $3.

At **$2** a yard—L'Aiglon Silks, rich and beautiful; in white, cream, lavender, gray, tan and red. Monday's price was $3.

At **$2.50** a yard—46-inch Colored Crepe de Chine—finest Lyons goods, in white, gray and lavender. Monday's price was $4.50.

At **$3** a yard—Three kinds of Moire de Moutine, in evening colors. Monday's price was $4.50.

At **$3** a yard—Rich White Satins, with beautiful velvet figures. Monday's price was $6.75.

At **$3** a yard—Beautiful White Appliqued Taffetas and Satins, with lace insertions; made in Paris. Monday's prices were $5 and $5.50.

At **$3.50** a yard—Six kinds of Crepe Meteor, with ribbon stripes of panne velvet. Monday's price was $7.50.

At **$3.50** a yard—Four kinds of rich Satin Crepe, in evening colors; brocaded with tinted flowers. Monday's price was $7.

At **$3.50** a yard—Crepe de Chines, with beautiful panne figures; white on lavender, on pink, and white on white. Monday's price was $7.

At **$5** a yard—Rich Hand-embroidered Taffeta; lavender only; work executed in Paris; 54 in. wide. Monday's price was $10.

At **$5** a yard—Heavy White Cotteile, also black; 52 in. wide; for cloakings and outside wraps. Monday's price was $9.50.

Rotunda.

HOMESPUNS

Just a little more than *half* price for these, though they're brand-new and absolutely perfect. They are elegant Melton homespuns—a manufacturer's surplus after his spring orders were filled. Impatient—preferred immediate cash to waiting for some one to come along that needed the goods.

These Melton homespuns are in the best, most recent mixtures: Three shades of gray—light to dark—and one of tan. Pure wool, and 50 in. wide. 55c a yard; value $1.

Rotunda.

Rich CREPONS

A Three-dollar quality at $1.25 a yard. They are dainty silk-and-wool Crepons, in the prettiest of color combinations: Gray-and-white, tan-and-white, brown-and-white, navy-blue-and-white, tan-and-light-blue, tan-and-reseda. Nothing could be more suitable for that new fancy waist you're thinking of. And there's nothing to be had anywhere else at anywhere near so little a price. New—just here from an overstocked maker who was willing to stand a loss just at this time. Crepons that are fully worth $3 a yard, and the price is $1.25.

Rotunda.

The Under-price Store

The splendid values in the silver-ware sale alone are sufficient to attract large audiences daily to this basement collection of unusually low-priced merchandise. It, however, is surrounded with other attractive offerings, part of which—the newcomers—are here mentioned:

Rogers' Forks and Spoons—

Perfect goods in desirable patterns, at prices ranging from one-fourth to one-half under actual value: Tea spoons, $1.10 doz.; dessert spoons, $2; table spoons, $2.20; table forks, $2.20; dessert forks, $2; coffee spoons, $1.10; orange spoons, $1.50; oyster forks, $1.35 a dozen. Fancy pieces to match. Triple-plate medium and dessert knives, $2.25 a dozen.

Quadruple-plated Table Ware—

Though without a single fault, many of these goods are priced at 50 per cent. less than regular. None of this offering is marked higher than three-quarters usual prices. Still in good supply are these: 5-piece tea sets, $8.75, $9.50, $12.50; kettles, $4.75; ice pitchers, $5; odd tea and coffee pots, $1.50; cake baskets, $2.50; fruit dishes, $1.25 to $4.50; glass-lined salt cellars, 75c; Children's cups, 50c and 75c.

Women's Pocket-books and Bags—

Some suede-finish pocket-books, in gray and brown, square shape or long and narrow, at 45c each; value $1. Also a lot of walrus grain pocket-books, sterling silver trimmed, in black, brown, and tan, at 45c, instead of 75c.

Some Boston bags, of checked gray and tan cloth, leather bottom and side stays, 11 and 12 in. sizes, at 45c; values 75c and $1.

Low-priced Towels Made Still Lower—

These hemmed huckaback towels, German, full bleached, soft finish; size 17x33 in.; cheap at 12½c each; price 10c.

Bath towels, full size; extra heavy, white or cream; cheap at 15c; price, 12½c.

Imported Nail Brushes at a Little Price—

They all have solid backs, neatly varnished, Tampico fibre; sold regularly at 10c to 15c. Price, 5c. About 500 at this price.

Feather Pillows Reduced in Price—

Prime, white live geese feathers; best blue and white ticking; size 20x30 in.; weight 2½ lbs., at $1.25; regularly $1.50; 22x30 in., 3 lbs., $1.50, instead of $1.80; 24x30 in., 3½ lbs., $1.75 instead of $2.10.

$2 and $3 Framed Pictures at $1—

They are platinum photographs—about 25 good subjects in all. Some in very wide black wood frames with silver-gilt edge; others in wide gilded frames; 12x17½ in. and 15x17 in. Choice at $1. Values up to $3.

Chocolate Eclairs at 15c a Pound—

Regularly sold in the candy store at 30c. Sold on several occasions as a particularly good bargain at 20c. Now 15c a pound.

Making SHIRTS
To Order for Men

Perhaps you send to Paris for your shirts. That used to be necessary if you wanted the best in the world. We knew that—then we went to Paris for ideas. We had the best shirt-makers—couldn't get better work even in Paris—seldom as good. Now we have the ideas, and are constantly getting new ones.

As for materials, we would be ashamed of the line that the best Paris shirt-maker shows, because the variety is insignificant compared with our assortment of materials and patterns. Of course the Frenchman shows you exquisite silks and batistes; but we show you the same silks and batistes, in much greater variety—we bring them from Paris. We have also a wide variety of French percales and satin broches. Then besides, and best of all for most men, we have a magnificent assortment of madras from Glasgow.

And we haven't a single pattern that we had last year!

Do you know any other shirt-maker that can say that? This is the finest and newest collection of fabrics to be found anywhere.

And the making—

One man who always brought his shirts from Paris, tried us between times and now he doesn't want Paris-made shirts. Says ours are better.

Naturally our work is best appreciated by men who are familiar with expert shirt-making. And no man is ever asked to keep shirts made for him unless they suit him perfectly.

We should like to show you the new materials. We'll send a capable man to your home or office to show samples and measure you at your convenience.

These are the prices of shirts made to order from the various stuffs:

Percale from France, $3
Madras from Glasgow, $3.50
Satin broche from France, $3.50
Batiste from France, $10
Silk from France, $12

Broadway and Ninth Street.

The Clean-up of UPHOLSTERINGS

That was rare news for housekeepers that we told yesterday. Remarkable prices were quoted on beautiful Lace Curtains and Portieres. Values told of, represented actual reductions from prices already rarely matched. To-day the offerings are practically as complete as yesterday, but you must look at yesterday's paper for the list—other news demands the space to-day. These goods and prices:

Denims, Tickings, Cretonnes

900 yards Figured Cretonne, printed; was 15c a yard, now 9c.

1,500 yards Fancy Ticking and Duck; was 25c a yard, now 15c.

700 yards Figured Denim; was 25c a yard, now 15c.

400 yards Decorative Burlaps; were 18c a yard, now 12c.

550 yards Hungarian Cloth or Cretonne; were 25c a yard, now 15c.

600 yards Figured Sateen; was 18c a yard, now 12c.

Imported Cretonnes—All good patterns and colorings; a dozen grades; were 30c to $1.75, now 22c to 75c.

Drapery and Furniture Fabrics

Tapestry, Damask, Armure and Figured Velours, in 3 to 15-yard lengths; all desirable colorings and designs; goods that have been here but a short while.

Cotton Tapestries that were $1, $1.65 and $3.75 a yard, now 65c, $1.15 and $2.50.

Wool Tapestries—Were $4.25 to $9.50 a yard, now $2.75 to $6.75.

Silk Tapestries—Were $3.85 to $30 a yard, now $2.85 to $18.

Damasks; 22 grades—Were $1.25 to $18 a yard, now 85c to $11.50.

Armures—Were $1.35 to $2.75 a yard, now 75c to $1.75.

Cross Stripes; 50 in. wide—Were $1.85 to $4.25 a yard, now $1.25 to $3.

Striped Velours; 24 in. wide—Were $6, $6.50 and $6.75 a yard, now $4, $4.25 and $4.25.

Drapery and Furniture Fabrics

Figured and Striped Velours; 50 in. wide—Were $1.50 to $5.50 a yard, now 95c to $4.25.

Moquettes; 50 in. wide—Were $3.75 to $5 a yard, now $2.50 to $3.75.

Oriental Furnishings

For Dens, cozy corners and Smoking Rooms; Damascus cross-stripe curtains, in red, green, blue and maroon; were $3.50 a pair; now $2.50.

Cross-stripe Cotton Curtains—2 styles; were $1.50 and $2 each, now 75c and $1.

Turkish Silk Curtains, in dull red and green, with bright cross stripes at top and bottom; were $9 a pair, now $4.50.

Damascus Silk-stripe Squares; were $3 each; now $2.

Printed Squares, in great variety of designs and colors; for table covers or cushions; were 50c each, now 35c.

Cushions—covered with Indian Razee cloth; floss filled; were $1.35 each, now 75c.

Others, covered with Damascus stripe pieces; were $1.50 each, now 90c.

Lanterns, handsomely jeweled; were $2, $2.75 to $7 each, now $1.40, $2 to $5.25.

FURNITURE—Damascus carved—

Folding Chairs, $4.50 each; were $7.

Tables, $18 each; were $26.

Tabourettes, $4.75, were $7.25; $7.50, were $10.50; $10, were $15.

East Indian carved Rosewood Chairs, for hall or den; $15, were $23; $17, were $25; $24, were $31 each.

Third Floor.

PARLOR SUITES

These are some of the finest Parlor Suites on our floors—the samples that we have shown during the past season. We want to renew them, so that our showing may be constantly bright and new. You'll find no perceptible hurt on any; yet the reductions in price are quite remarkable. Latest styles and best designs; finely constructed and finished; late pattern fabrics. Price hints:

At $67.50, from $135—Three pieces; inlaid frames; damask cover.

At $70, from $140—Three pieces; inlaid frames; tapestry cover.

At $85, from $115—Three pieces; mahogany veneered frames; tapestry cover.

At $92, from $125—Three pieces; imitation mahogany frames; velour cover.

At $95, from $130—Three pieces; mahogany veneered frames; damask cover.

At $95, from $155—Three pieces; mahogany frames; damask cover.

At $110, from $180—Three pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.

At $120, from $160—Three pieces; mahogany frames; damask cover.

At $125, from $175—Three pieces; mahogany frames; velour cover.

At $125, from $200—Three pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.

At $132.50, from $178—Three pieces; mahogany frames; velour cover.

At $150, from $210—Five pieces; mahogany veneered frames; tapestry cover.

At $160, from $203—Three pieces; mahogany frames; velour cover.

At $175, from $250—Three pieces; gold frames; tapestry cover.

At $300, from $400—Three pieces; mahogany frames; in Empire design.

At $500, from $750—Three pieces; gold frames; damask cover.

Fourth floor.

TABLE CLOTHS

These are pattern Table Cloths, unhemmed—all much under price, though our previous prices were not matched anywhere. Various reasons suggest closing out these particular lines. Good housekeepers only need be told that fine pure linens can be had for so little. These sorts and prices:

Bleached Scotch Table Cloths, 67 in. wide, 66 in. long, at $1.60; half a yard longer, $2. Worth $2 and $2.50 each. Same, 84 in. wide, 88 in. long, at $2.75; one yard longer, $3.75. Worth $3.50 and $4.50.

Bleached Flemish Table Cloths, 69 in. wide, 87 in. long, $2.50; were $3.50.

Bleached Irish Table Cloths, 2x3 yards, $3.25; were $4.50; half a yard longer, $3.75; were $5.25.

Bleached Scotch Table Cloths, double damask, 2x3 yards, $4.50; worth $6.

Bleached Moravian Table Cloth, double damask, 2½ yards square, $5.50; was $6.25. Same size, finer, $7; was $8.

Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

A Quarter Century of Success

UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF LIFE INSURANCE.

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INSURANCE IN FORCE, end of 1900, over	604 MILLIONS
INSURANCE WRITTEN AND PLACED, during 1900, over	249 MILLIONS
PAID POLICY-HOLDERS, in 25 years, over	49 MILLIONS
ASSETS, end of 1900, over	40 MILLIONS
INCOME, during 1900, over	24 MILLIONS
PAID POLICY-HOLDERS, during 1900, over	7 MILLIONS
SURPLUS, end of 1900, over	6 MILLIONS
POLICIES IN FORCE, end of 1900, over	4 MILLIONS

Twenty-fifth Annual Statement
January 1, 1901.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages,	$11,377,631 07
Real Estate,	6,892,770 35
R.R. Bonds and Stock (Market Value),	12,950,092 50
Municipal Bonds (Market Value),	3,757,966 35
U. S. Gov. Bonds (Market Value),	116,750 00
Cash in Banks and Office,	2,534,110 34
Interest and Rents, due and accrued,	333,007 21
Loans on Collateral Securities,	807,900 00
Loans on Policies,	471,891 63
Premiums Deferred and in course of collection (net),	1,357,872 48
Total,	$40,599,991 93

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on Policies,	$33,724,393 00
All other Liabilities,	465,467 01
Surplus to Policy-holders,	6,410,131 92
Total,	$40,599,991 93

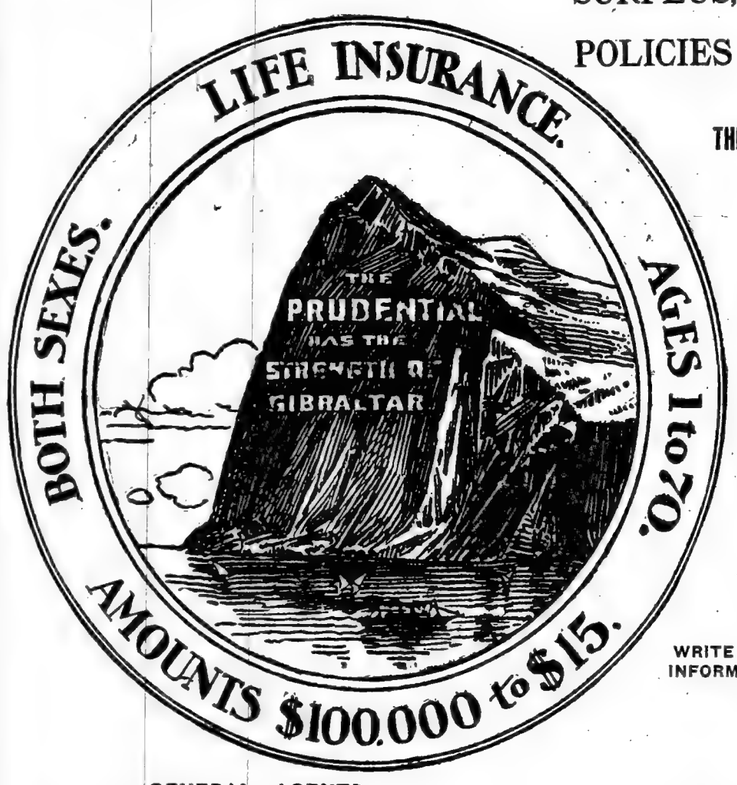

THE ONLY AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AWARDED A GOLD MEDAL AT PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, 1900.

The Best in Life Insurance, Absolute Protection, Profitable Investment, The Most Liberal Conditions

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EX-SENATOR HISCOCK DEFENDS VENEZUELA

Visits State Department and Denounces Asphalt Trust.

SAYS LOOMIS LOST HIS HEAD

Declares that the Only Censorship in the Caribbean Republic Is One the Minister "Dreamed."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock of New York reached Washington to-day and immediately went to the State Department to urge the cessation of all efforts to interfere with Venezuela's disposition of the asphalt affairs. He spent several hours there, and seemed to make a good impression. Hitherto the Warner-Quinlan asphalt interests, which he represents, have had very little success in convincing the State Department that Venezuela was acting fairly. Mr. Hiscock went at it in a vigorous fashion, and did not scruple to denounce Minister Loomis and to uphold the good faith of President Castro.

Mr. Hiscock makes point-blank charges that the whole trouble in Venezuela was deliberately cooked up by the Asphalt Trust in an effort to embroil that country with the United States, and that all the reports of the attacks upon the company's property, whether made by Minister Loomis, by the officers of the trust, or by press representatives at Trinidad and Curacoa, are inventions by which the State Department has been imposed upon. He does not charge Minister Loomis with bad faith, but only with weakness and excitability, which make him an easy victim to the people, who, according to the ex-Senator, have been trying to induce the Government to land marines on Venezuelan soil.

"There has never been an attack on the Bermudez Company's works," he declared to-day, "nor has any ever been contemplated. That telegram about the demand made upon the company's men to lay down their arms, on the strength of which the Navy Department sent the Scorpion to Guanoco, was an infernal lie. The stories now being circulated about President Castro's offer to restore the company's property for $400,000 or $1,000,000 are lies. He has never offered to restore anything.

"Minister Loomis is responsible for it all. He is a nervous, dyspeptic man, and he imagined that he had a Chinese imbroglio on his hands and that the eyes of the world were focused upon him. This story that the Venezuelan Government has established a censorship over all dispatches comes from Loomis. It has done nothing of the kind. In his overheated condition he has dreamed this censorship.

"Just think what it was that these people wanted. Did you ever hear of such a thing as landing troops on the soil of a country with which we are at peace for such a purpose?

"This question is going to be settled in this way: We are going to work in our mines. Then the Bermudez Company may interfere with us if it chooses, in which case we shall bring suit in the courts of Venezuela; or, if it prefers, it may itself bring suit as soon as we begin work. In that way we shall reach a judicial determination. All we want is to have the matter settled by the courts, and we are going to do it.

"You can say further that the Venezuelan Government has never undertaken or threatened to dispossess the Bermudez Company from its holdings. These stories are lies made up out of whole cloth."

Mr. Hiscock was asked whether he believed that the Administration had changed its policy toward Venezuela.

"I can't answer that," he replied. "But the Scorpion was going to Guanoco, and now she is not going there. Draw your own conclusions."

At the State and Navy Departments it was stated that nothing had been received from Venezuela. Lieut. Commander Sargent has not yet reported his arrival at Curacao.

Ex-Senator Hiscock and other counsel have submitted to the State Department a statement in which they say that "as a matter of fact the concession which Warner & Quinlan had of La Felicidad (the asphalt lakes) has never been worked in any way, shape, or manner, and there never has been the slightest attempt on the part of the Venezuelan Government, or intimation of an attempt, to put Messrs. Warner & Quinlan in possession by force or in any other method than by the usual and ordinary methods of legal proceedings under the law of Venezuela."

The statement contains an elaborate history of the conflict between the two concessions, and a legal argument intended to show that Felicidad is a separate lake from the one which the New York and Bermudez Company is now working.

TO SURVEY OKLAHOMA LANDS.

Rock Island Railroad Company Will Simplify Work of Settlers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The Rock Island Railroad has undertaken a job of surveying that is large, interesting, and unusual. In the southern and southwestern parts of Oklahoma Territory there are 3,800,000 acres of lands that have been owned by the Wichitas, Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, but which those tribes have ceded to the United States. These lands are declared by observers to be quite as fertile and desirable as those in other parts of Oklahoma for which the remarkable rush of 1889 was made, resulting in the settlement of an empire of nearly half a million people in about ten years.

The Rock Island Railroad runs through a goodly part of the section ceded and to be opened. The lands have not been surveyed, and, as a survey will hasten the orderly settlement of the lands and the development of the new territory, the railroad company has undertaken, for something like $75,000, to make the survey and turn it over to the Government in time to be used when the lands are thrown open next August.

A VENEZUELAN PAPER'S VIEWS.

Says There Is No Trouble and No Danger of War.

According to the passengers who arrived from Venezuela on the Red Cross Line steamship Caracas yesterday, the possibility of a war between that country and the United States over the troubles of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company is very remote. Venezuela, they said, would be able to establish satisfactorily her contention to a prior right in the asphalt claims. One of the passengers had a clipping from El Tiempo, one of the Venezuelan papers, which comments as follows on the reported differences of the two Governments:

"Venezuela will protect American interests. Our Government is on a most friendly and diplomatic footing with the United States, and with its Minister, Mr. Loomis, here, the question of asphalt ownership will be settled in a legitimate way. Any way it is a subject for arbitration. Questions of the first importance only are entitled to settlement by force and the United States and Venezuela are not going to get into violence over a second-rate question which the asphalt affair nearly is."

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

State Department Has No Knowledge of Great Britain's Intentions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The State Department, fearing that repeated assertions that the Government of Great Britain has decided to accept the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty may prejudice the negotiations, has given out the following official statement:

"The State Department has received no communication from any quarter which would lead it to believe that the British Government has decided to accept the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty."

The officials of the British Embassy refrained from adding to the official denial of the correctness of the dispatch to a London paper, but it is known that they have no information whatever indicative of the purpose of the British Government.

COINAGE COMMITTEE TO BRYAN

Late Candidate Invited to Give His Views on Financial Measures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Chairman Southard of the House Committee on Coinage to-day sent the following dispatch:

Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.—Could you appear before the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, or send your views, as to financial measures pending there?

J. H. SOUTHARD.

The dispatch grew out of the request of Representative Shafroth, (Silver, Col.,) that Mr. Bryan should be invited to express his views along with others prominent in the financial world who are being heard on the pending bill making all silver obligations redeemable in gold.

CRAMPS' CLAIM SENT TO COURT.

Amount Involved Is $1,300,000—Placer Mining Law Extended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The House to-day passed the bill to send to the Court of Claims the claims of Cramp & Sons, amounting to something over $1,300,000 for alleged damages due the company on account of the failure of the Government to promptly furnish armor plate and other material used in the construction of the New York, Columbia, Massachusetts, and India.

The Senate bill to extend the placer mining laws to saline lands was passed after a rather spirited debate.

The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was taken up and some progress was made with it.

TWO MORE AMERICAN ISLANDS.

Treaty for the Acquisition of Sibutu and Cogoyan Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Senate to-day in executive session ratified the treaty with Spain for the acquisition of the Islands of Sibutu and Cogoyan of the Philippine group at a cost of $100,000. There was not a vote to spare, a two-thirds vote being needed, and the vote standing 38 to 19. In the debate preceding the ratification a number of Senators manifested a disposition to oppose the further acquisition of Oriental territory.

Senators Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) and Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) spoke in behalf of the treaty, and Senators Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) and Pettigrew (Sil-Rep., S. D.,) in opposition. Senator Lodge said that it was necessary to acquire the islands to prevent Germany's getting possession of them. Their acquisition by any foreign power, he said, would be an awkward circumstance for the United States.

The opposition Senators replied that the land was worthless, and added that as there are no harbors on the coast of any one of them there could be no object in any other country's taking them. They also charged that, as the islands are in the Sulu group, their population is polygamous and also that slavery exists on the islands.

HISTORIC PAINTING ACCEPTED.

Gift of Dr. Octavius White of New York to the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) had read a letter from Dr. Octavius A. White of New York tendering to the Senate a painting by his father, John Blake White, of the famous battle of Fort Moultrie, fought in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., just six days before the Declaration of Independence. Believing that the painting was too valuable to remain subject to the vicissitudes of private ownership, Dr. White proposed to give it to the Nation. About two years ago Dr. White gave to the Senate three other historic paintings by his father.

Mr. Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) Chairman of the Committee on Library, offered a resolution accepting the tender of the painting and extending the thanks of the Senate to the donor. The resolution was passed.

To Count the Presidential Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, favorably reported a concurrent resolution providing that the two houses of Congress assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of counting the vote cast for President and Vice President of the United States. The resolution was adopted.

DELAY FOR THE SUBSIDY BILL.

Some Republicans Say It Cannot Be Passed at This Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Subsidy bill was not so much as mentioned in the Senate to-day. The assurances of the subsidy press bureau are manifestly less confident than they have been, and begin to suggest the early official announcement of the postponement of the Subsidy bill.

At least half a dozen Republican Senators who are still considered by the friends of the bill as friendly and ready to vote for it, in private conversation have admitted that it will be impossible to pass the bill at this session, and that to bring it up for discussion will be but to waste time that might better be devoted to measures that can and ought to be passed.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—During the sitting of the Senate in open session, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was completed, so far as the committee amendments were concerned. It is now subject to amendment by individual Senators.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) offered an amendment authorizing the Attorney General to employ an assistant Attorney General to represent the Government before committees of Congress in cases involving claims against the United States. The proposed amendment aroused considerable opposition, Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) opposing it vigorously. It was still pending when the bill was laid aside for the day.

OFFICERS WANT PROMOTION.

President Is Asked Not to Give Miles the Lieutenant Generalship—Others After It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—President McKinley has been appealed to already, before he has signed the Army Reorganization bill, to select as the Lieutenant General under that act some other officer than Gen. Miles, and the fact that recommendations have been made on behalf of Major Gen. Brooke and Major Gen. Otis, have given rise to the report that Gen. Miles will drop back from the nominal rank of Lieutenant General to that of Major General, and continue to be merely the senior Major General of the army.

The most plausible argument in behalf of Otis and Brooke is that if made Lieutenant General in turn before Gen. Miles, both would retire before Miles, thus giving all three the opportunity to wear the rank and enjoy on the retired list the increased compensation given to Lieutenant General. The President may select whom he chooses, but the personal advantages promising to accrue to Gen. Brooke and Otis do not strike those Senators who talked about it to-day as either dignified in the Administration, respectful to Gen. Miles, or creditable as an economical proposition.

Gen. Miles has been Lieutenant General only because, being the senior Major General and in command of the army, he has been entitled to enjoy the rank and pay of Lieutenant General. The moment the President signs the Reorganization bill he will cease to be Lieutenant General until so named and his nomination approved by the Senate.

The selection of four additional Major Generals and nine Brigadier Generals, to equip the additional force allowed by the bill, is interesting the friends of many officers who aspire to promotion, and will engage the attention of the President as soon as the act becomes law. Secretary Root being anxious to have the new army raised and ready for Philippine service as early as possible.

Transport Wright Sails.

The United States military transport Wright, which has been overhauled at Erie Basin, sailed for the Philippines yesterday. On her arrival at Manila she will be used as a dispatch boat by Gen. MacArthur, besides being utilized by the Quartermaster's department for other services for which she is adapted.

SENATOR SEWELL RE-ELECTED.

Returned in Both Houses of the New Jersey Legislature by Large Majority.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22.—United States Senator William J. Sewell was to-day elected by the New Jersey Legislature in separate ballot to succeed himself as United States Senator.

Mr. Sewell received 45 votes in the House to 13 for ex-Congressman Alvah A. Clark, who was decided upon as the choice of the Democrats in their caucus this morning. In the Senate he received 17 votes to 4 for Mr. Clark.

The two Houses will meet to-morrow at noon in joint session, when these results will be formally announced and Gen. Sewell declared elected.

MORE OPPOSITION TO CLARK.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—There is a renewal in the Senate of the talk heard some time ago of an effort to keep W. A. Clark out of the Senate when he presents himself after March 3 to be sworn in. Mr. Chandler, to whom Mr. Clark was always disposed to attribute much of his ill-success in getting into the Senate, will then be no longer a Senator, but the traditions of the Senate will not follow him back to New Hampshire.

Without being stated officially, it is asserted by a Senator that when Mr. Clark presents himself on inauguration day to be sworn in a Republican will object to the administration of the oath, and in manner similar to that in the case of Brigham Roberts in the House will ask that he stand aside. The reason to be assigned will be, it is stated, that he "is not a fit person" to be allowed to occupy a seat in the Senate. That will send his case to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. There it will be discussed in connection with the unfinished resolution recounting the prior case, and the unanimous finding of the committee that his election was not valid because of the commission of the crime of bribery in Montana.

A canvass is said to have been made to show that the vote against Clark would be large enough, even with the friendly aid of Senators Elkins, Scott, Jones, Stewart, and Mason, to keep him in the committee. It is asserted of Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire that, having been favorable to Clark while Chandler was in the Senate, he will change his position as soon as his colleague goes out and be opposed to Clark.

J. R. Burton the Choice in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 22.—J. R. Burton, Republican, was to-day elected United States Senator to succeed Lucien Baker.

Cullom of Illinois Succeeds Himself.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—In separate session to-day the Senate and House of the Illinois Legislature re-elected United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom for a term of six years. The vote will be ratified to-morrow in joint session.

Fruitless Ballot in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22.—The vote on United States Senator to-day resulted: Allen, (Fusion,) 56; Thompson, (Fusion,) 56; Crounse, 8; Currie, 21; Hainer, 6; Hinshaw, 14; Meiklejohn, 26; Rosewater, 15; D. E. Thompson, 34; Martin, 5; Kinkaid, 4; scattering, 7. Necessary to choice, 64.

Elkins Re-elected in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 22.—Stephen B. Elkins was re-elected United States Senator by separate vote of the two houses of the Legislature to-day. The ballot will be ratified later in joint session.

Another Term for Berry of Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 22.—James H. Berry (Democrat) was re-elected to the United States Senate to-day, receiving 30 votes in the Senate and 98 in the House. H. L. Remmel (Republican) received 2 votes in the House. At a joint session of the Legislature to-morrow the vote will be ratified.

Utah Republicans Nominate Kearns.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 22.—The Republican caucus to-night nominated Thomas L. Kearns for United States Senator. The tenth and decisive ballot stood: Kearns, 19; Brown, 8; McCormick, 9; Salisbury, 1. The first vote for Senator was taken in the Senate to-day. The Democrats voted for A. W. McCune. Following is the result: McCune, 9; Brown, 3; Cannon, 3; Salisbury, 1; Allen, 1; absent, 1. A ballot was also taken in the House, the Democrats voting for McCune. Following is the result: McCormick, 8; Thomas, 7; Kearns, 6; Brown, 4; Smoot, 3; Cannon, 1; McCune, 14.

R. J. Gamble Succeeds Pettigrew.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 22.—In separate session to-day ex-Congressman Robert J. Gamble was elected to the United States Senate, to succeed R. F. Pettigrew. The vote was as follows: Senate—Gamble, 38; Pettigrew, 5. House—Gamble, 75; Pettigrew, 8

North Carolina Elects a Democrat.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 22.—F. M. Simmons, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, was to-day elected United States Senator, to succeed Marion Butler.

Still Balloting in Delaware.

DOVER, Jan. 22.—The seventh ballot for two United States Senators by the Legislature in joint session showed only a slight change to-day.

For the long term, Kenney (Dem.) received 23; Addicks, (Union Rep.,) 15; Du Pont, (Reg. Rep.,) 8; scattering, Republicans, 5; absent, 1 Union Republican. For the short term Saulsbury (Dem.) received 22; Addicks, (Union Rep.,) 15; Richards, (Reg. Rep.,) 11; scattering, 3; absent, 1.

Bailey a Senator from Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 22.—The two houses, in separate session, to-day elected J. W. Bailey of Gainesville United States Senator, to succeed Horace Chilton. The vote stood: Senate—Bailey, 27; Atlee, 2. House—Bailey, 110; Crone, 1; Reagan, 1; Chilton, 2. At a joint meeting of the House and Senate to-morrow the result will be declared.

Nelson and Clapp Represent Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 22.—United States Senator Knute Nelson was re-elected to-day for a term of six years. Moses E. Clapp was chosen to succeed the late Cushman K. Davis for a short term. The two houses of the Legislature balloted separately, and later will ratify their selections in joint session.

First Ballot in Oregon.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan., 22.—The first Senatorial ballot was taken in the Senate today. It resulted as follows: McBride, 10; Corbett, 8; scattering, 10; not voting, 1; absent, 1. The result of the ballot in the House was: Corbett, 20; McBride, 9; Hermann, 6; Smith, (Dem.,) 20; scattering, 4.

No Change in Montana.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 22.—There was no change in the Senatorial situation to-day, except that the labor members voted for Pelletier of Silver Bow. The vote on joint ballot was: Mantle, 26; Pelletier, 13; Maginnis, 11; Frank, 10; Cooper, 9; Conrad, 7.

Warren Wins in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 22.—The two houses of the Legislature cast separate ballots for United States Senator to-day as follows: House—Francis E. Warren, (Rep.,) 34; John E. Osborne, (Dem.,) 2. Senate—Warren, 18; Osborne, 1.

MACARTHUR THANKS SOLDIERS.

MANILA, Jan. 22.—The Eleventh Cavalry has arrived here on the transport Meade from Camarines. They will sail for home on the same ship as the Thirty-sixth Infantry. The men who are to sail Saturday were reviewed and addressed this evening by Gen. MacArthur.

In addressing the Thirty-sixth Regiment Gen. MacArthur thanked the men enthusiastically for the part they ably bore in the history-making epoch in the Philippines. He said they had sustained the traditions of a hardy and soldierly race and merited the plaudits of their countrymen on their return home.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment will sail on Feb. 5 and the Thirtieth on the 15th.

FILIPINOS TAKE THE OATH.

MANILA, Jan. 22.—The oath of allegiance has been administered in a church at Vigan to over 1,000 persons, who acknowledged they had contributed to the insurgent cause. Chaplain Fitzgerald addressed the natives in Spanish. The parish priest translated his remarks into Ilocano and administered the oath.

About 40 persons in the vicinity of Malabon, assembled in the Church and on the Plaza, have also taken the oath.

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$3 a pair.

Purest through-and-through Worsted, Cassimere, and Scotch Cheviot Trousers, of the quality that early in the season were sold for $6 and $7,

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LONGEST REIGN IN ENGLISH HISTORY

The Story of Victoria's Life and Queenhood.

GRIEF FOR HER HUSBAND

She Was at One Time Much Criticised for Living in Seclusion.

The Monarch Just Dead Witnessed the Growth of the British Empire to the Greatest in the World.

The reign of Queen Victoria, who came to the throne of her ancestors in 1837, was the longest in English history; indeed, it was one of the longest in the history of Europe, whether the ancient nations or the modern be considered. English reigns remarkable for length are those of Henry VI., 39 years; Henry VIII., 38; Elizabeth, 45; Edward III., 50; Henry III., 56, and George III., 60. It thus appears that the only reigns besides Victoria's that exceeded fifty years are those of Henry III. and George III. In the case of Henry, however, it is to be borne in mind that he ascended the throne when only a boy of ten, with Pembroke and others as Regents, while George III. during the last ten years of his life was a hopeless lunatic, and his son served as Regent until his death. Victoria's more than half century of reign began when she was a grown-up woman and legally of age. No Regent was necessary. At the time of her death also she was the oldest monarch that ever ruled Great Britain.

French history, however, supplies us with a reign considerably longer than hers, that of Louis XIV., who sat on the throne of France from 1643 until 1715, a period of seventy-two years, of which only nine belong to the Regency of Anne of Austria. But German history yields us no parallel. Neither the Carlovingian, the Hohenstauffen, the Hapsburg, nor the Austrian line affords a single reign that exceeded fifty years in length. Nor does the long line of Roman Emperors who ruled in Rome supply an instance of such length of regal days in power. The longest reign was that of Constantine the Great, 31 years; the next longest that of Valentinian III., 30 years, while reigns so celebrated in Roman annals as those of Tiberius, Claudius, Domitian, Trajan, and Diocletian extended over only 23, 13, 15, 10, and 21 years, respectively. If we include the later Eastern Empire, one reign of 56 years (Basil II., who had a colleague for seven years) is found and one of 48, (Constantine VII., who had several colleagues.) But this is the best Rome can show.

In another and greater sense, however, was this reign a memorable one in English history. Literary endeavor and the search for knowledge in no other single reign, save that of Elizabeth, made such splendid contributions to the stock of new facts and written words that men will not willingly let die. Science in this reign made such extraordinary additions to almost every department of knowledge and industry that there is no other reign to be mentioned in the same sentence. The scientific results achieved by the mind of man in the age of Victoria stand alone as at once the wonder and the blessing of mankind.

Many former reigns contributed their shares to the dominions over which Victoria ruled, but no former sovereign actually reigned over anything like so extensive an area as she. In her time vast areas were added to the British Empire in Africa, India, and the Pacific, so that it was never quite so true as in her time that the British Empire was one on which the sun never set. Never before could it have been said by Webster with the same truth, in that fine and famous sentence of his, that the British Empire was one "whose morning drum beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

PARENTAGE AND CHILDHOOD.

Though the family name of Queen Victoria was Guelph, and though the royal house to which she belonged was that of Hanover, the blood that coursed through her veins was a mixture of blood that had furnished England with sovereigns before the time of the Norman William down through the eight hundred and more years that had elapsed with the death of George III. When the Saxon Matilda became the Queen of Henry I., the Saxon and Norman lines were united on the English throne, and it was a daughter of Matilda, married in France, who brought in the Plantagenet line. Through a marriage with Elizabeth of York, the Tudor family gained the Plantagenet blood, and by a marriage with the Princess Margaret, sister of Henry VIII. and daughter of Henry VII., the Scotch house of Stuart gained the blood of the Tudors.

From this house of Stuart, Victoria claimed her crown. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, eldest daughter of James I., first of the Stuart Kings of England, had a daughter, Sophia, who became the wife of Ernest August of Hanover, and thus the mother of that son who became King George I. of England. Elizabeth of Bohemia was a devoted Protestant, though as a child she had been reared in Catholic surroundings. Her life as a Queen was a stormy and eventful one, for those were days when religion and war were natural associates. Her steadfast devotion to Protestantism cost her much. Her faith was sorely put to the test throughout many years, but Protestants in England got to regard her as a kind of martyr. She could little have believed, however, that such momentous results to her family were to ensue from this devotion. It was that vital point in England's Constitution which secures the crown to "heirs of the body, being Protestant," which made a descendant of hers two generations later King of England, and thus set up the Hanoverian line.

George III. was the father of a numerous family. Nine were sons, of whom two died young, and six were daughters. The eldest son, afterward George IV., had only one child by his wife Queen, and this a daughter, who died childless soon after marriage. Frederick, the second son, having no children, died before his elder brother, thus making William, the third son, the successor after George IV. William was the father of two daughters, but both died in their infancy. Other children he had had, but they were illegitimate. Owing to the long Continental wars of the period and the Royal Marriage act, this son, William, and the next, Edward, Duke of Kent, had remained unmarried until they were middle-aged men. The death of George IV.'s daughter and only child had now made the question of succession very serious. These two sons and the seventh son, Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, were accordingly instructed with their duty to find wives of princely birth, and all three in the same year espoused each a Princess. Two of them, William and Edward, were married on the same day. It was William's fortune, as already said, to lose the two daughters that came to his marriage with the Princess, but Edward, who was blessed with only one daughter, like Viola, she was "all the daughters of her father's house, and all the brothers, too," not only did not lose the child, she lived to become the illustrious Victoria, Queen and Empress.

The bride whom the Duke of Kent had chosen was already a widow. Her first husband had been the Prince of Leiningen. She was a daughter of the house of Saxe-Coburg had had two children by her first marriage, and was now a little over thirty years of age and beautiful. The Duke of Kent, when he married her, was a tall and rather stoutish man of fifty-eight. For various reasons, one of them the want of means to live becomingly in England, they made their home in the Castle of Amorbach, in Bavaria, which was part of the inheritance of the Duchess's young son by her first husband.

In a short time there was promise of a child, and the Duke, anxious that the possible heir to the British throne should be born in England, concluded to go with his wife to London. They obtained apartments within the plain brick walls of Kensington Palace. So poor was he that the help of friends was required to make the change; none of these friends, however, were his brothers; the brothers were unfriendly to the Duke. In Kensington Palace the apartments assigned to them were those which had been added to the old palace by Sir Christopher Wren. Here, on the 24th of May, 1819, was born the future Queen of England.

From her mother the infant received the name of Victoria, and from the Emperor of Russia that of Alexandrina. For some years she was commonly known as the Princess Drina, the name Victoria being substituted later on in her girlhood. Considerable pomp attended the infant's baptism. The gold font which had long been in a state of disuse was brought from the Tower, and the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London were in attendance to perform the ceremony. Among those present was Prince Leopold, brother of the child's mother, afterward King of the Belgians, and then the childless widower of that Princess Charlotte, who had been the only heir of George IV. Prince Leopold was a devoted brother and uncle. The future of the Duchess was not bright, and to this brother she became deeply indebted for practical assistance through many years. The child was six months old she was taken by her parents to Sidmouth, on the Devonshire coast, and here in a cottage the Duke soon afterward met his death. He had come home one day with his feet wet, after a long walk, and had stopped to play with his daughter before changing his boots. A chill was the result, and a fatal attack of inflammation of the lungs ensued. Extremely odd was it that the father of Victoria should be a man who did not marry until he was fifty-eight, who should then have a child in a year, and should die seven months after the child was born.

This misfortune to the Duchess was attended by others. George III. died soon afterward, and as his successor had had an unfriendly feeling for his brother Edward, little help was to be expected now for Edward's widow and daughter, who had been deprived by Edward's death of all means of subsistence. It was in this emergency that Prince Leopold's brotherly generosity became of such value to the stricken family. Back to Kensington they went, and thence to Claremont, the house which belonged to Leopold, and where his short married life had been spent. Here he often received his sister and niece for long periods, and saw that their wants were supplied. Years afterward Victoria said the days she spent at Claremont were the happiest of her childhood. All those creditable traits of devotion of Prince Leopold when it is recalled that the child born to him, dead a few years before Victoria's birth, had it lived, would have been the direct heiress to the throne.

For many years after her birth, Victoria's position as heir apparent was doubtful. George IV. was still alive, hating his Queen, and might live to have another wife, and by her his children. Even so late as 1830, when that grossly-dissolute King ended his life, the life of William IV. stood between her and the throne. William, however, had no legitimate heir; he was nearly sixty-five and in rather poor health, and the likelihood that he would now have issue was extremely small. Victoria had not been brought up with any assurance that she was heir to the throne. Strict orders were in force that no one should speak to her on the subject. Economy in expenditures was found necessary by her mother. For a Princess, the life of the child was one of very straitened circumstances. Even when her income was only a child's pocket money, she was taught to limit her expenditures by the amount of money she possessed. Stories told to show the enforcement of this rule of her mother's easily explain those habits of economy and saving for which, as Queen, Victoria became a subject of captious criticism from English Radicals.

When William IV. became King, Victoria was twelve years old. Statesmen then saw as all but inevitable that this little girl was to be the future Queen, and a bill was brought into Parliament making the Duchess of Kent Regent in case her daughter, by the death of William ere she came of age, should be called upon to take the crown. Matters having gone this far, it was thought time for her to know her position as a Princess. The story told is that her governess contrived to convey the information by placing in one of her books a genealogical table showing the fact. Finding this table and examining it, the Princess one day said to the governess, "I never saw that before," to which answer was made: "It was not thought necessary you should, Princess." "I see I am nearer the throne than I thought," said she. "So it is, Madam." After a pause the Princess, lifting up the forefinger of her extended right hand, remarked: "How many a child would boast, but they don't know the difficulty. There is much splendor and there is much responsibility." At the coronation of William she had not been allowed to appear; nor was she brought forward into prominence in the Court circle. For this her mother was upbraided on one occasion by the King at his own table, and a scene of distress ensued, in which Queen Adelaide was put to confusion and the Princess brought to tears. From the atmosphere of the Court she was withheld so far as possible, and travel in England was made a leading feature in her education. Cities and towns, cathedrals and historic houses were visited and careful knowledge of them obtained.

ON THE THRONE.

In England eighteen is the age at which a royal Princess reaches her majority. Victoria passed this period on May 24, 1837, on the morning of which day she was awakened by a serenade. Among her many presents was a piano sent by the King, who lay then on a bed from which he did not rise. Less than a month afterward, on June 20, at 2:20 A. M., the King breathed his last, at Windsor. Immediately after this a carriage drawn by four horses and containing the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chamberlain departed for Kensington Palace, and at 5 o'clock dashed up the central avenue that led to the door. What followed has been described in the "Diary of Miss Lynn":

"They knocked, they rang, they thumped for a considerable time before they could arouse a porter at the gate; they were again kept waiting in the courtyard; then turned into one of the lower rooms, where they seemed to be forgotten by everybody. They rang the bell and desired that the attendant of the Princess Victoria might be sent to inform her royal Highness that they requested an audience on business of importance. After another delay and another ringing to inquire the cause, the attendant was summoned, who stated that the Princess was in such a sweet sleep that she could not venture to disturb her. They then said: 'We are come on business of State to the Queen, and even her sleep must give way to that.' It did, and to prove that she did not keep them waiting, in a few moments she came into the room in a loose white nightgown and shawl, her nightcap thrown off and her hair falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified."

About the first words the young Queen spoke when she was told the news were to request the Archbishop to pray for the widowed Queen Adelaide. When they had departed she went to her mother and informed her of the mighty change in her fortunes. Then she addressed a letter of condolence to her aunt Adelaide, asking her to remain at Windsor as long as she pleased. The letter was addressed "To her Majesty the Queen." She was reminded that she ought to write instead, "To her Majesty the Queen Dowager," but her answer was: "I am aware of that, but I will not be the first to remind her of her altered position." It was arranged that a Council should be held that day at Kensington. The hour fixed was 11 A. M. In Greville's "Diary" the following account of this Council, which a familiar picture by Sir David Wilkie has made well known, is given, and Greville was not a man given to emotion:

"Never was anything like the first impression she produced, or the chorus of praise and admiration which it raised about her manner and behavior, and certainly not without justice. It was very extraordinary, and something far beyond what was looked for. Her extreme youth and inexperience, and the ignorance of the world concerning her, naturally excited intense curiosity to see how she would act on this trying occasion, and there was a considerable assemblage at the palace, notwithstanding the short notice that had been given. She was plainly dressed and in mourning. After she had read her speech and taken and signed the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Privy Councilors were sworn; the two royal Dukes first by themselves, and, as these old men, her uncles, knelt before her swearing allegiance and kissing her hand, I saw her blush up to the eyes, as if she felt the contrast between their civil and their natural relations, and this was the only sign of emotion that she evinced. Her manner to them was very graceful and engaging; she kissed them both, and rose from her chair and moved toward the Duke of Sussex, who was furthest from her and too infirm to reach her. She seemed rather bewildered at the multitude of men who were sworn and who came one after the other to kiss her hand; but she did not speak to anybody, nor did she make the slightest difference in her manner, or show any in her countenance to any individual of any rank, station or party. I particularly watched her when Melbourne and the Ministers, and the Duke of Wellington, and Peel approached her. She went through the whole ceremony, occasionally looking at Melbourne for instruction when she had any doubt what to do, which hardly ever occurred, with perfect calmness and self-possession, but at the same time with a graceful modesty and propriety particularly interesting and ingratiating."

On the following day occurred the ceremony of the proclamation, when, according to custom, the Queen made her appearance at the open window in St. James's Palace, surrounded by the great nobles of the realm in their robes of state. At Kensington a range of apartments separate from her mother's were at once set apart for her use, and there she lived until July 13, when she left the home of her childhood for Buckingham Palace. She did not go to Windsor until the September of that year, and she then reviewed her troops from on horseback. She opened the first Parliament of her reign in November, and in the following June she was formally crowned in Westminster Abbey. Harriet Martineau, an eye-witness, has described that scene with much felicity. "The throne," says she, "covered, as was its footstool, with cloth of gold, stood on an elevation of four steps in the centre of the area. The first peeress took her seat in the north transept opposite at 6:45, and three of the Bishops came next. From that time the peers and their ladies arrived faster and faster. Each peeress was conducted by Goldsticks, one of whom handed her to her seat and the other bore and arranged her train on her lap. I did not saw that her coronet, footstool, and book were comfortably placed. About 9 the first gleams of the sun started into the Abbey, and presently traveled down to the peeresses. I had never before seen the full effect of diamonds. As the light traveled, each lady shone out as a rainbow. The brightness, vastness, and dreamy magnificence of the scene produced a strange effect of exhaustion and sleepiness."

WIFE AND MOTHER.

Albert, Prince Consort of England, was the second son of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and was born Aug. 26, 1819, so that he was three months younger than Victoria. Five years after his birth his father and mother had separated, two years later the mother was divorced, and in 1831 she died, having never seen her son since the separation. Prince Albert first saw the Princess Victoria in the Spring of 1836, when he made a visit to England with his father and his elder brother. The visit lasted a month, and the cousins are believed to have parted very reluctantly. Victoria, in a letter to her uncle, begged him to "take care of the health of one now so dear to me, and to take him under your special protection." From a much earlier time the idea of a union between these two had been entertained at Saxe-Coburg, and as Victoria's accession became more and more a certainty it took firm hold. Meanwhile, great care was taken with the education of the Prince. For one thing, it was necessary that he should know English. The position he was likely to fill was kept clearly in view.

When Victoria had become Queen, Albert wrote that he had heard with great satisfaction of the "astonishing self-possession" she had shown. "You are Queen," said he, "of the mightiest land of Europe. In your hand lies the happiness of millions." That not Victoria's only suitor. She was indeed a great catch; there was none like her in Europe. There had scarcely been one like her in England since Elizabeth. She was sought by Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, by Prince Adalbert of Prussia, by Duke Ernest of Würtemberg, and even, it is said, by Prince George of Cambridge, her cousin, afterward the Duke of Cambridge, and whose morganatic wife, Mrs. Fitz-George, died early in 1890, the only wife he ever chose to have. Albert well understood how the strict etiquette of the Court obliged the Queen to take the initiative, and hence, on his second visit, in October, 1839, when the purpose of his visit was clearly understood, he waited anxiously for some sign of the Queen's decision in his favor. This he had the happiness to obtain on the second evening of his visit, at a ball, when she gave him her bouquet, and he received a message from her that she desired to speak with him on the following day.

Victoria up to this time had been somewhat reluctant to consider an immediate marriage, as she thought both herself and Albert too young, but State reasons and the wise influence of Prince Leopold, who was uncle to both, prevailed to change her inclinations. In the following year occurred the wedding. Albert landed at Dover and went thence to Canterbury and London, being received at Buckingham Palace at the hall door by the Queen and her mother, attended by the whole household. In order that the people might be better pleased the Queen decided upon noon as the hour for the wedding, instead of the evening hour common with royal persons. The wedding took place in the Chapel of St. James's Palace, and thence Queen and Prince went to Windsor, the roads being lined with rejoicing crowds. Three days were passed at Windsor and then they returned to London to receive the congratulations of the people.

One of the most charming and wholesome domestic pictures that royal lives have afforded is furnished in the married life of Albert and Victoria. Its influence on English domestic life in general must have been far-reaching. Albert was a man of honest purposes and devoted affections, and was endowed with noble ambitions guided by intelligence. Painting, etching, and music were accomplishments that afforded amusement to both, and the Prince was a man of taste and skill in landscape gardening. He loved a country life and early hours. To these tastes the Queen learned to conform, though she had formerly preferred town life; in fact, she became very fond of the country as was he. Many glimpses of their domestic occupations and manners are afforded in the biography of the Prince and the journals kept by the Queen, which were made public several years ago. Elsewhere interesting glimpses have also been given. One of the most interesting is contained in a letter from Mendelssohn to his mother. He had been asked by the Prince to play on the organ at Buckingham Palace and called by appointment. "I found him alone," says Mendelssohn, "and as we were talking the Queen came in also, alone, in a simple morning dress. She said she was obliged to leave for Claremont in an hour, and then, suddenly interrupting herself, exclaimed: 'Bon goodness, what a confusion!' for the wind had littered the whole room and even the pedals of the organ (which, by the way, made a very pretty figure in the room) with leaves of music from a large portfolio which lay open. As she spoke she knelt down and began picking up the music. Prince Albert helped, and I, too, was not idle."

The difficulties encountered at the outset of this union were incident to the peculiar relations of the Queen and Prince. Head of the family though the Prince was in his position as husband, his place in public affairs was necessarily subordinate. Great tact and a large amount of genuine sense and right feeling were necessary on his part to enable the public to smooth this. Undoubtedly the common judgment now is that he bore himself with conspicuous good sense and dignity in this trying situation. His character was naturally strong. His disposition was essentially resolute, and a proper degree of independence was essential to his happiness. In the royal household many were reluctant to surrender the powers they had formerly exercised, and others were disappointed that the husband of the Queen was a foreigner. To a friend the Prince wrote, in the May following his marriage, that his difficulty was to fill his place "with proper dignity," because he was only the husband and not the master of the house." The Queen, however, soon showed her determination that in all matters not affairs of State the Prince was to exercise paramount authority. Sir Theodore Martin, the biographer of the Prince, says the example of the Queen was itself "enough to quell resistance," while the Prince's own "tact, forbearance, and superior grasp of mind were not long in removing every obstacle to his legitimate authority."

"In finding his right position in regard to public affairs, the Prince had to feel his way cautiously and to inspire confidence in his ability and tact no less than in his freedom from personal ambition." A large degree of credit for his success belongs to Baron Stockmar, who, along with Prince Leopold, had been and still continued to be an efficient and successful guide and adviser to the Prince. No act of the Prince's life at this time showed his sense of his position with better effect on the English people than his letter to the Duke of Wellington declining to become Field Marshal Commander in Chief of the English Army. In this letter he said he had resolved "to shape his own individual existence in that of his wife; to aim at no power by himself or for himself; to shun all ostentations; to assume no separate responsibility before the public; to make his position entirely a part of hers."

The Queen became the mother of nine children. The first was born in November, 1840. This was the Princess Royal (Victoria by name,) who afterward (1858) was married to the Crown Prince of Prussia, and has since become known as the Empress Frederick of Germany. On Nov. 9, 1841, was born Albert Edward, the Prince of Wales, who married the Princess Alexandra of Denmark in 1863. The third child was Princess Alice, born in 1843, married to Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt in 1862, and who died in 1878. The fourth was Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born in 1844, married to the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia in 1874, assumed the title of Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and died July 30, 1900; the fifth was Princess Helena, born in 1846, and married in 1866 to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; the sixth, Princess Louise, born in 1848, and married to the Marquis of Lorne in 1871; the seventh, Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born in 1850, and married to the Princess Louise of Hohenzollern in 1879; the eighth, Leopold, Duke of Albany, born in 1853, married to the Princess Helene of Waldeck-Pyrmont in 1882, and died in 1884, and the ninth and last, Beatrice, born in 1857, married to Prince Henry of Battenberg in 1885, and widowed, Jan. 20, 1896.

These children of the Queen, with one exception, have each had children of their own. A few years ago the record stood: The Princess Royal, six, of whom the present Emperor of Germany is the eldest; the Prince of Wales, six, of whom one died in infancy, and the eldest of whom, Albert Victor, born in 1864, died in July, 1892, leaving his brother, the Duke of York, heir to the throne after his father; Princess Alice, one; the Duke of Edinburgh, five; Princess Helena, (sometimes called Princess Christian,) four; Princess Louise, none; the Duke of Connaught, three; the Duke of Albany, one, and Princess Beatrice, two. Several of the Queen's grandchildren are already married, and she has been for some years a great-grandmother. First among them is the present Emperor of Germany, whose first child was born in 1882; another is his sister Sophia, married to the Crown Prince of Greece, and another, the daughter of the Prince of Wales, married in 1880 to the Duke of Fife, a marriage which gave satisfaction in England for the negative reason that it was not contracted with a Prince of German blood. Antipathy to German Princes is now an instinctive feeling to a large class of the English people. It dates back to the beginning of the Hanoverian line, early in the eighteenth century. A saying of Lord Chesterfield's illustrates how deep this feeling was in his time. There had been discussion of the Stuart Pretender. Chesterfield said England ought to contrive to make him Elector of Hanover, for this would make it certain he could never mount the throne of England.

At the time of her first jubilee, which was celebrated with extraordinary splendor on a perfect June day in 1887, the Queen had thirty-one grandchildren living and six great-grandchildren. The second or diamond jubilee, ten years later, celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of her succession, was equally impressive in its pageantry.

UNTIL HER WIDOWHOOD.

The domestic life of the Queen for the twenty years her husband lived was singularly happy. Fate seemed to shower upon her every blessing to which a woman could aspire. It was not an eventful twenty years; eventful years are seldom years of happiness. The record of this period, besides the birth of children, embraces travel to various parts of her dominions and the Continent, return visits from European sovereigns, the purchase and enlargement of country homes, and the education of her children. Following the christening of the Prince of Wales with much state and splendor in 1842 came the visit of the King of Prussia, against which various Courts had intrigued in vain; then the first visit to Scotland, which she was subsequently to love so well, and then her visit to King Louis Philippe of France. The year 1844 was marked by several royal visits to London. First came the King of Saxony, then the Emperor of Russia, and then the King of the French. In 1845 the Queen went to Germany with the Prince, and was entertained by the King of Prussia.

A few years of married life had inspired a wish for homes remote from London. In September, 1846, possession was taken of the house at Osborne, on the Isle of Wight. It was private property, and the Prince enlarged and beautified it, bestowing upon it the best products of his taste in landscape gardening. The pride of the Prince in this place was that he made his farming pay. The place was really created by him. Even the trees in most cases owed their existence to him. By his will the Prince made Osborne the personal property of the Queen. In 1846 the royal family sailed around the west coast of Scotland, visited the Duke of Argyll, and explored Fingal's Cave. "It was the first time," wrote the Queen, "that the British standard with the Queen of Great Britain and her children had ever entered Fingal's Cave, and the men gave three cheers, which sounded very impressive there."

This visit renewed the Queen's liking for the Scotch Highland countries, and a desire for a home there in definite form when her physician recommended the air and climate. The Balmoral property was then acquired. It was only a small castle, with a picturesque tower and a garden in front. Improvements on a vast scale were necessary ere it should take on its present fine proportions. It is built of red granite, in baronial style, with gables and turrets and a square clock tower. Like Osborne, Balmoral is private property. In the Autumn of 1855, when the Queen first occupied Balmoral, news reached her by telegraph of the fall of Sebastopol. Bonfires were lighted on the hills to commemorate the event. Here came in that Autumn the Crown Prince of Prussia to woo and win the eldest daughter of the Queen, who is now the Empress Frederick.

One of the royal visits that belongs to those happy twenty years was a visit to Ireland, one of three or four made by the Queen. It occurred in 1849, and was the first royal visit to Ireland since 1821. She landed in the Cove of Cork, on a spot to which was given the name of Queenstown. She went on to Dublin, and expressed much delight at the enthusiasm with which she was received. Waving her handkerchief from the paddlebox as the royal yacht was about to sail away, an old woman in the crowd below called out to her: "Oh, Queen darlint, make one of your children Prince Patrick and Ould Oireland will die for ye!" Ten months later the Queen's fourth son was born. She named him Arthur, after Ireland's greatest soldier, the Duke of Wellington, and Patrick, after Ireland's patron saint.

Early in the sixties, sorrows thick and fast came upon the Queen. Her mother, after a surgical operation upon her arm, was taken with a chill and when the Queen arrived was unconscious. She died without recognition. Relatives of Queen and Prince by marriage, the King of Portugal and his brother, Prince Ferdinand, died of typhoid fever. Then came the unlooked-for illness of the Prince Consort. "Am full of rheumatic pains," wrote the Prince in his diary, "and thoroughly unwell. Have scarcely closed my eyes at night for the past fortnight." He had grown gradually worse, when news came of the seizure of Mason and Slidell from the British steamer Trent.

Lord John Russell advised the Queen to demand reparation and forwarded a dispatch for her approval. The terms of this dispatch seemed to the Prince too harsh. He wrote out his objections, telling the Queen he could scarcely hold his pen while doing so. These suggestions were adopted.

Late in December the Prince Consort breathed his last. The body was deposited in the royal vault in St. George's Chapel, and subsequently removed to the splendid mausoleum erected to hold it.

Victoria's life after her husband died continued for many years to be one of quiet seclusion. Her people saw little or nothing of her, and the projects with which she was occupied for doing honors in public to his memory were, for the most part, the only ones in which she manifested particular interest. So prolonged was this devotion of hers that many criticisms were at length made on the seclusion of the Queen. Radical leaders were not slow to make use of these circumstances and to point out her obligations to her people as things to which private sorrows should give way. One would search long to find a record of such absorbed devotion on the part of a reigning monarch. The memorials erected in Albert's honor suggest in their way the most notable that history records. On the Appian Way, beyond the walls of Rome, the wealthiest Roman of his time reared "a stern round tower" to the memory of his wife, which survives to our time as one of the most interesting monuments that the traveler in that land beholds. On the banks of a river in a land over which Victoria ruled, another eminent man set up a memorial to his wife, in what we know as the Taj Mahal, which has come to be accepted as the most beautiful architectural tribute that exists in memory of a lost wife. Victoria's tributes were to a lost husband.

The Prince Consort had been dead not three months when the Queen laid at Frogmore the first stone of the mausoleum that now holds his dust. A few years later she began at Balmoral the immense cairn bearing the inscription, "To the Beloved Memory of Albert, the Great and Good Prince Consort, Erected by His Broken-hearted Widow, Victoria, 26 August, 1862." Six of her children ("my poor six orphans" she called them) placed each a stone upon this pile. Granite without mortar was used in its construction, the shape being that of a pyramid. In various cities, among them Edinburgh and Aberdeen, statues of the Prince Consort were set up, and in London the colossal Albert Memorial, which was for a long time a spot of extensive pilgrimage to all visitors to London. In 1867 she laid the foundation stone of the Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences, in which was carried out a project the Prince had in hand when he died.

These years in the sixties were of further note in a domestic way for marriages, deaths, and births. In 1863 the Prince of Wales completed his twenty-first year, and was married. One of the grandest sights London had seen was the reception it gave to the bride of the Prince, the beautiful daughter of the King of Denmark. On hilltops throughout England, Scotland, and Wales, were set beacon lights. The marriage took place in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, and was witnessed by the Queen from a recess or closet. She was still in deep mourning, and did not join the wedding party. Another marriage of special interest occurred in 1870, being that of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. This was a union between a Princess and a subject, as was the Fife marriage of 1889. Old George III. would never have sanctioned such a union. His Marriage act forbade it, except with the approval of the reigning sovereign.

Private grief came to the Queen in 1864, when her uncle Leopold, then King of the Belgians, passed away; he had been a friend of great value to the Princess Victoria in her childhood, and she felt the loss keenly. The five years now past had taken from her not only this uncle, who was like a father to her childhood, but her husband and her mother. Six years later came the illness of the Prince of Wales, when his life was for some days in great danger from typhoid fever. On his recovery the Queen went in state to St. Paul's Cathedral to give thanks, and the day was made a national festival. It was a day in February, and she sat in an open carriage with the Prince at her side. The route going lay along the Strand and Fleet Street, and returning along Oxford Street. In August of the same year a visit was paid to Edinburgh, when the Queen occupied rooms in the historic Palace of Holyrood. In September her half-sister, the Princess Hohenlohe-Langenburg, to whom she was much attached, died.

After the Franco-Prussian war England received the royal French exiles. Chiselhurst, in Kent, became the home of the fallen Emperor, his wife, and son, and much kindness was shown to them by the Queen, who retained for many years afterward a special fondness for the afflicted ex-Empress Eugénie. When Napoleon died, in 1873, 40,000 persons were said to attend his funeral, 2,000 of them being French. The Queen in that year received a visit from the Shah of Persia and the Czar of Russia, whose daughter had just become the wife of the Queen's second son.

With Lord Beaconsfield as Prime Minister in 1877 a new eminence was acquired by the Queen. She was made Empress of India, and proclamation of the fact was formally made in the old Mogul capital of Delhi, as well as at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. She opened Parliament in person that year and did Lord Beaconsfield the great honor of a visit to his home, Hughenden Manor, where she took luncheon and planted a tree. In December of the next year, on the seventeenth anniversary of her father's death, died Princess Alice, and in March, 1884, another child of the Queen, the Duke of Albany, died. Readers will not fail to recall the message sent to Mrs. Garfield on the death of the President: "Words cannot express the deep sympathy I feel with you at this terrible moment. May God support you as He alone can!" Another event, the marriage of Princess Beatrice in 1885, should be added to this domestic record. She was the youngest of the Queen's children and had long been her mother's inseparable companion. Mr. Frith, the artist who painted a picture of the Prince of Wales's marriage, related that he once asked the Princess at Windsor if she would not have liked to be one of the bridesmaids at her brother's wedding. "No, I don't like weddings," she said. "I shall never be married; I shall stay with Mamma." This undoubtedly was the fate already fixed up as in store for her. Her marriage, however, was at the time understood to have taken place with the understanding that she was not to leave her mother. Her death occurred in 1896.

Queen Victoria's life was several times in danger from violence. Serious illness she never knew until the last. When a Princess, some shot from a gun accidentally passed very near her. After she was a Queen repeated attempts were made to shoot her. Four months after her marriage, a young bartender out of employment fired at her twice while she was riding with the Prince at Windsor, both shots missing them. In the next year a man snapped a pistol at her carriage window as she was returning from church in London, but the charge failed to go off. On the day after this man's sentence of death was commuted to transportation for life another pistol was snapped at her carriage, but it, too, missed fire. Other attempts were made in later years, but the Queen was never hit. She appears to have been as safe from harm as Washington appeared to be to the Indians, who thought he bore a charmed life.

REFORM BILLS AND IRELAND.

From the foregoing review of what may be called the personal side of the Queen's life the course of this article naturally reverts at this point to the public measures and events of this remarkable reign. When Victoria assumed the crown, English statesmen had been for some years occupied with measures of electoral reform. The new Ministry, headed by Lord Grey, that came into power with the accession of William IV., in 1830, prepared a bill in March of the next year, and after a dissolution finally carried it in the Commons in September on a third reading by a majority of 109. But the Lords postponed the reading of it for six months and Parliament was prorogued. In December of the same year, when Parliament reassembled, what was known as the act of 1832 was read in the Commons without division, and in March went to a third reading by a majority of 116.

In the House of Lords the fate of the measure was not so happy. By a majority of 9 it got to a second reading in April, 1832, but before further progress was made a motion that enfranchisement should precede disfranchisement led to a majority vote of 35 against the Ministry, which resigned two days later. Great public excitement ensued on this defeat. Prominent in opposition to the measure had been the Duke of Wellington, whose fall as Prime Minister before Earl Grey was due to his declaration against any kind of Parliamentary reform. This opposition made the Duke extremely unpopular for a time. On the anniversary of his victory at Waterloo he was hooted by a mob in London, and he considered it necessary to protect the windows of his town residence, Apsley House, by iron shutters. Late in the year 1832 the bill was at last made a law, Earl Grey having been induced to resume office on obtaining power from the King to create enough new Peers to secure a majority.

By this reform bill 56 boroughs in England, containing populations of less than 2,000 each, were disfranchised, 30 others were reduced to one member only, 22 new ones were created with power to send two members, and 20 others with power to send one. These boroughs which had been disfranchised were rotten boroughs. Victoria thus ascended the throne with a Parliament elected very differently from the Parliaments former sovereigns had met on their accession, and the note of progress having been thus auspiciously sounded, a new era in Parliamentary government was about to open. If her reign did not from this act on passed, she was the first English sovereign who had not to recognize these rotten boroughs.

Later on in her reign reform bills became familiar subjects in Parliamentary life. Twenty-two years after William IV. had set his name and seal to the act of 1832 Lord John Russell introduced a new bill with the war with Russia in the Crimea, led to its withdrawal. Five years later Mr. Disraeli brought in a bill, and it was rejected. In the following year Lord Palmerston brought forward a bill, only to withdraw it. Other bills followed in rather rapid succession, to meet no better fate. Great reform meetings were held in the large towns, one in London in 1866 having as a feature a procession of 25,000 men, and one in 1867 a procession of 18,000. As a result, finally, was passed the act which received the royal assent in August, 1867. By this the franchise was granted in boroughs to householders rated for relief of the poor and to lodgers resident for twelve months and paying £10 a year, and in counties to persons of property of a clear annual value of £5, and to occupiers of lands or tenements paying £12 a year.

Reform acts of later date were those of 1884 and 1885, which, together, form an enactment which has been pronounced "the most extensive reform ever attempted in England." By the one of 1884 the suffrage which in 1867 had been conferred upon householders and lodgers in boroughs was now extended to the same classes in counties. Household suffrage was thus established for counties as well as boroughs. It applied to Scotland as well as England, and was extended to Ireland. England thenceforth practically has possessed universal suffrage.

Just as bills for reform of the suffrage have been an almost constant feature of Parliamentary discussion, so has the Irish question; this question, like the poor, England has had always with her. The legislative union of the two islands was only two years old when Emmet's insurrection occurred. This was in 1803. Seventeen years later George IV. made his visit. Then, in 1828, was passed the Roman Catholic Emancipation act, and in 1829 the Irish Reform act, results closely linked with the public career of Daniel O'Connell. When Victoria came to the throne the poor laws were before Parliament, and a year later were ready for her signature. In 1840 was formed the Young Ireland Party, followed by the great repeal movement; O'Connell's trial for political conspiracy and his conviction, the failure of the potato crop, O'Connell's death, the transportation of O'Brien, Meagher, McManus and O'Donoghue in 1849, the Queen's visit a month later, and the Fenian agitation, begun in 1864, with the trials and executions in 1867.

With Gladstone as Prime Minister, after these Fenian affairs came the passage of the bill which in 1869 disestablished and disendowed the Irish Church. It was three years later that a Home Rule Party was heard of, through the leadership of Isaac Butt, but an abler and stronger man, Charles S. Parnell, soon superseded him, and the formidable Land League movement was organized. Land acts passed under Gladstone's rule had changed considerably the system of tenures in Ireland. When, in 1881, the Land League was suppressed, it made its appearance again with a new name, the National League. A period of lawlessness, unusual for a long period in Ireland, now ensued and culminated in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, the Chief and Under Secretaries for Ireland, followed by the severe Crimes act, which may have prevented other atrocities, though it did not easily restore good order. Later events are more familiar still, and especially The London Times's case against Mr. Parnell, the Pigott forgeries, and the long-drawn-out commission.

CHARTISM AND CORN LAWS.

Connected with these reform movements early in Victoria's reign was the agitation to which the name Chartism was given. It dates from a period shortly after the act of 1832 was passed, that act being regarded as not sweeping enough, and took its name from the demand made on Parliament for a people's charter. Six points in this charter were universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual Parliaments, payment of members, abolition of property qualification, and equal electoral districts. For the most part the Chartists were men from the lower classes. A year after Victoria became Queen they held meetings in various parts of England, armed with guns and pikes and carrying torches, and a proclamation was issued against them. For some time they held a sort of Parliament of their own, and in 1848 they arranged to hold a monster meeting in Kensington Common and march to Westminster with a petition to Parliament. It was their intention to bring out 200,000 persons at this meeting, and the authorities were greatly alarmed. Public buildings, including the Bank of England, were fortified by military forces under the Duke of Wellington, and special policemen, numbering 150,000, were sworn in, one of them being Louis Napoleon, afterward Emperor of the French. Estimates of the number who attended the Chartist meeting have been as low as 20,000. Probably 50,000 is near the truth. Slight encounters with the police occurred, and then the procession dispersed. The monster petition they were conveying to

and the tenure of its place to Parliament, and Parliament, in turn, owes its life to the people. Any Cabinet falling of a majority in the House of Commons ceases to be useful and retires; its successor is the creation, not of the Queen, but of Parliament, and hence indirectly of the people.

Apologists for monarchy as it exists today in England pretend for it only authority and influences of another sort. Walter Bagehot has said for it that it "retains the feelings by which the heroic Kings governed their rude age, and has added the feelings by which the Constitutions of later Greece ruled in more refined ages." He then proceeds to illustrate how a family on a throne is "an interesting idea," how the Government is strengthened "with the strength of religion"; how the monarch is useful as the head of society and morality, and how a monarch without power enables the real rulers to change without heedless people knowing it. He thinks it well that the masses do not know how near they are to elective government in England; they are not fit for it, and did they realize the fact as it is they "would be surprised, and almost tremble."

Vast, then, as has been the change in the area and population of the British Empire since Elizabeth, the change in the authority of the sovereign is quite as impressive. It is certainly curious, and it is also an instructive commentary on the efficiency of popular government, that England's empire has expanded almost in exact proportion to the decay of the personal authority of her sovereigns.

No account of the life and reign of Victoria would be complete which failed to give due prominence to the influence of her personality all over the world and frequently in grave crises. Her example as a wife and mother and as a consistent adherent to the spirit as well as the tenets of Christianity in all her public acts has been generally recognized and admired. By her own people her assertion, in a public address, after the diamond jubilee in 1897, that she hoped to reign until the end of her life, was heartily welcomed.

ENGLAND'S VAST POSSESSIONS.

A detailed statement of England's colonies and dependencies is worth attention here. In Europe she has Gibraltar, Malta, and Gozo, with a total population of 184,879. In Asia her possessions consist of Aden, Brunei, Ceylon, Cyprus, Hongkong, India, the Indian Feudatory States, the Keeling Islands, the Kuria Muria Islands, Labuan, North Borneo, Perim, Sarawak, and the Straits Settlements. The total population of these lands is 291,504,000 souls, and the total area 1,903,800 square miles. This Asian population is more than twice as large as the population of all the lands ruled over by the Czar of Russia, and this Asian territory of England is very nearly as large as European Russia and two-thirds as large as the United States.

In Africa England possesses Ascension Island, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Berbera, British East Africa, Cape Colony, Gambia, the Gold Coast, Lagos, Matabeleland, Mauritius, Natal, the Niger Districts, Nyassaland, St. Helena, St. Paul and Amsterdam, Sierra Leone, Socotra, Tongaland, Zambezia, Zanzibar and Pemba, Ibea, and thence to the Egyptian frontier, the Northern Lomal coast, Tristan d'Acunha, and Zululand. The total area for Africa is 2,402,426 square miles, and the total population, 39,856,630.

On the American side of the globe England's possessions are these: The Bahama Islands, Barbados, Bermudas, Canada, Falkland Islands, Guiana, Honduras, Jamaica, Turk's Island, Leeward Islands, Newfoundland, South Georgia, Trinidad, Tobago, and the Windward Islands, a total area of 3,848,256 square miles, (the area of the United States, including Alaska, is 3,501,404,) and a population of 6,235,213.

In Australasia the British Empire claims the following: The Cook Archipelago, the Fiji and Rotumah Islands, the Kermadec Islands, New South Wales and Norfolk Islands, New Guinea, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, Auckland, and several small islands. For this region the total area is 3,270,532 square miles, and of population 3,675,811.

A grand total for the colonies and dependencies, with the figures for Great Britain and Ireland as made up just before the census of 1901 in the United Kingdom, gave a total of 11,355,057 square miles and a total population of 366,642,105 for all the English possessions, against 108,814,172 souls in all the Russian lands and 8,644,100 square miles. From these figures it may be seen to what surprising extent the English Empire surpasses the Russian in area and population. The area of the Chinese Empire is 4,179,550 square miles, but in population, according to the imperfect estimates, the English Empire is outdone by the Chinese; the figures are 404,000,000 souls.

The lands that came to England in Victoria's time are many. First should be named India itself, for, as already stated, it was governed by the East India Company (of course by authority from Parliament) down to the time of the mutiny. Only then did it pass under the direct administration of the Crown. Other points and countries to be named are: Aden, (1838.) Brunai, (1888,) Cyprus, (1878.) Keeling Islands, (1857,) Labuan, (1846.) Perim, (1855,) Sarawak, (1888,) Basutoland, (1868,) Bechuanaland, (1885,) Berbera, (1884.) Gold Coast, (1851.) Lagos, (1861.) Matabeleland, (1888,) Natal, (1828,) Niger Districts, (1885,) Socotra, (1875.) Zululand, (1886.) Cook Archipelago, (1888,) Kermadec Islands, (1886,) New Guinea, (1884.) New Zealand, (1841.) Queensland, (1859.) and South Australia, (1836.)

England's colonial possessions are of three classes. First come the Crown colonies, like Gibraltar and Hong-Kong, which are controlled entirely by the Crown Government; second, are those like Natal and Ceylon, which have representative government, in which the Crown retains only the right of veto on legislation and the home Government the control of public officers; and third, those like Canada and Queensland, which possess responsible government, the home Government having no control over any public officer, though the Crown retains the right to veto on legislation. There are also protectorates, with Governments more or less organized, under Crown administration.

GREAT FACTS OF THE REIGN.

It is not in wars and mutinies, not in State pageants, with coronations, marriages, or funerals, not in acts of Parliament or the talk of Parliamentary leaders that the real glory of an enlightened monarch's reign will be found. The condition of the people, the advances they have made in material well-being and other means to happiness, the intellectual products of great minds made accessible to all—these and the like of these make for real glory and greatness. Above most things else was Victoria's reign a reign in which industrial affairs were transformed as never before. The story of what machinery and steam and electricity have done is, if properly looked at, a more moving story than any Crimean war or Indian mutiny chorus. Their influence has pervaded every class in the British Empire, and they will still be exerting their influence when this century shall have long since rounded out its full hundred years.

Three inventions of great moment—the spinning jenny, the spinning machine, and mule—were, it is true, all made in the course of the reign of George III.; they had in reality begun to prepare the way, as it were, for the commercial expansion which became an accomplished fact in the reign of Victoria. Before the age of Victoria, Watt also had made practical use of the power of steam, just as great progress had been made in the study of electricity. But it was in Victoria's time that the electric telegraph, the telephone, and the electric light came into the service of man, and in hers that the vast improvements made in our methods of locomotion were accomplished. One or two short lines of railroad existed when she came to the throne, but they were so insignificant that the present system practically belongs in its creation and extension to the years of Victoria. There is no space to enlarge here upon the mighty transformation in the commercial, social, political, and physical world which has been brought about by this single fact in the Englishman's history.

Connected in a very practical way with it belongs another, dating almost from the first month of the reign. In the year 1837 Rowland Hill was advocating, with all the zeal and courage of a man who knew he was right, the establishment of a uniform system of penny postage, and early in 1840 he saw the system carried into effect. Early in 1890 occurred the jubilee anniversary of this event, and it was duly celebrated throughout England. In order to realize what was the change wrought by Rowland Hill, it is well to recall that the ordinary postal rates before his reform came into effect were these: For any place not exceeding 15 miles in distance, 8 cents; for any not exceeding 20 miles, 10 cents; not exceeding 30 miles, 12 cents; not exceeding 50 miles, 16 cents; not exceeding 100 miles, 18 cents; not exceeding 200 miles, 22 cents; not exceeding 300 miles, 24 cents, and so on, increasing 2 cents for every additional 100 miles. By this system a letter from London to Liverpool was charged 20 cents, and one from London to Edinburgh 24 cents. How the substitution for this system of a uniform penny rate, combined with regular and rapid railway mail trains, has operated for the advancement and happiness of mankind is obvious to any one. Had the reign of Victoria no other great achievements to record besides those of cheap postage and rapid travel by steam, it would still deserve to be ranked among the great epochs of English civilization. Later years, however, have seen the penny-postage system in some ways superseded by the telegraph—even a telegraph that connects continents otherwise divided by great oceans—and still later ones have seen the telephone disputing with the telegraph its claims to usefulness in the service of man.

With respect to the marine steam engine, the fact is not quite so impressive, it having been in use for some years before the locomotive had become familiar, but the reign has witnessed mighty advances over what had been previously done. Screw propellers were not in successful operation until the year of the Queen's ascension, and it was in the year 1838 that the Great Western startled most living men by steaming from Bristol to this city in eighteen days. Closely related to the growth of England's cotton industries has been this vast improvement in the methods of transporting the raw material. Instead of slow-sailing ships, there have been fast steamers; instead of weeks, voyages have become matters of days. Steam, moreover, as a stationary motive power has made such strides forward that the inventions of Arkwright, Hargreaves, and others have become powers of vaster meaning to the cotton and woolen industries than ever was dreamed of by the men of an earlier reign. Skilled labor to guide these machines has been superseded by mechanical contrivances propelled by steam, so that the total cost of attendance upon a pair of self-acting mules carrying 2,000 spindles has been reduced to about $15 a week.

Connected by a natural link with these inventions has also been the expansion of the iron industries of England. Railways called for iron, other machinery called for it, and the use of iron, instead of wood in shipbuilding and other kinds of building brought about colossal transformations. In 1837 the total yearly output of crude iron in England was only about 1,000,000 tons. Now it is over 8,000,000 tons. Twenty years after 1837 an invention was applied in iron manufactures which has wrought great changes in the world. This was Sir Henry Bessemer's process for making steel by blowing air into molten pig iron. This process, supplemented by the Gilchrist-Thomas process, has caused the price of steel to be greatly reduced, so that steel competes with iron now for many purposes of construction, notably in railroad rails and building beams and girders.

To these inventions, and their influence on the convenience with which the burdens of life are borne, must be attributed the growth in England's population. Until the opening of the century fewer than 11,000,000 souls lived in Great Britain; this number by 1841 had become nearly 19,000,000, and it is now somewhere about 41,000,000. No less than 22,600,000 souls, or more than the total for 1801, have been added in the time of Victoria. With this growth of population there came, as was inevitable, greater demands on existing means of subsistence, followed by want and distress that gave such peculiar force to the anti-corn law agitation, of which record is made elsewhere in this article. Besides its effect on the case with which men obtained their daily bread, probably the most momentous results of the repeal of the corn laws were political. By means of that law was shattered the political power of the old landed interests of England. Combined with the great reform bills by which household suffrage has finally been secured for counties and boroughs alike, it has wrought a revolution in the political texture and capacities of the English people, only the more marvelous because of the peaceful methods by which it was acquired.

VICTORIAN LITERATURE.

If we turn now to the literature of this reign a noble and lasting output will be found, and under this head may be included books produced by men of science, like Darwin, Lyell, and Spencer, who have given us books as epoch-making as any the mind of man ever produced. It is not for contemporaries to say if the verse of Tennyson and the prose of Macaulay, Carlyle, and Thackeray will live with the corresponding products of the mind made by Pope or Dryden, by Fielding or Hume, in previous reigns; but we may assume with some confidence that the chances are good for a reasonable degree of immortality. Some of the great writers of a former age still lived on when Victoria came into her royal possessions. For the most part they had done their best work, however, and they properly belong to the last of the Georges. Among these were Wordsworth, who did not die until 1850; Southey, who died in 1843; Landor, who lived on until 1864; Moore, who died in 1852, and Campbell, in 1844.

Macaulay was thirty-seven years old at Victoria's accession, but he had not published any collected series of his essays, he had not published his "Lays," and more than ten years were to elapse before the first volumes of his "History" were to see the light. Tennyson was twenty-seven years old in the year 1827, and had been before the public with "Poems by Two Brothers," "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical," and the volume of 1833. He had been criticised with severity, and notably so by "Christopher North." For the next nine years he was to remain silent, but when, in 1842, he came forth again it was to win very general recognition as a poet of the finest order. The poetry of Mrs. Browning almost exclusively belongs to this reign, as so does that of her husband. "Pauline" had previously appeared without Browning's name; in 1836 he first attracted real attention by his "Paracelsus." Matthew Arnold's first success, the poem on Cromwell, dates from 1843. Swinburne was born in the year of Victoria's accession. Dickens's first volume, "Sketches by Boz," came out in 1836, and a year later Thackeray, then ambitious to be an artist and not an author, was offering Dickens to undertake the illustrations for "Pickwick." Ere the genius of George Eliot should become known twenty years were to elapse. Carlyle had written many of his essays, his "Schiller," his "Sartor," and was then in the midst of his "French Revolution," but still waiting for the day when literature should raise him above actual want. He had arrived in London from Craigenputtock three years before, and had made his home in a house in that "remnant of genuine old Dutch-looking Chelsea" in which he was to die, a lonely and broken-hearted old man, more than forty years afterward.

SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.

No Interregnum Under the British Constitution—The Sovereign Never Dies.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales for more than 59 years, is now "Edward VII., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." There is no such thing as an interregnum in the unwritten British Constitution, the force of which is by no means lessened by the fact that it exists as a "legal fiction."

In spite of the fact that from the moment of Queen Victoria's death the Prince of Wales became King, with all the powers and rights attached to the monarchy, the ceremony of coronation possesses in the British régime considerably more importance than in some monarchies. Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne on June 20, 1837, and was crowned on June 28, 1838. About the same interval of time will probably be allowed to intervene before Edward VII. is crowned.

The ceremony of coronation, in the case of the English Kings, grew out of the other ceremony of anointing the monarch, with which it is now combined. The most significant portion of the ceremony as it has existed in England for the last 200 years is the solemn "coronation oath." This is virtually a double pledge—a pledge by the King that he will preserve the established laws, and a pledge by the people, represented by some great functionary, that they will be faithful subjects.

The modern form of the coronation oath dates from the coronation of William and Mary, in 1689. In that year the oath was made at every point more precise and explicit than before, and in particular there was added an express engagement on the part of the sovereign to maintain "the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion as it is established by law." It provides, further, that the King shall preserve to the Bishops and clergy, and the churches committed to their charge, all their actual and legal rights and privileges. The intention of this pledge is to restrain the King in his administrative, not his legislative, capacity. It binds him to preserve the established law, not to refuse his assent to any future modification of that law that may be made by Parliament.

The oath which is administered to the new monarch immediately after his succession is another form of the coronation oath.

It will thus be seen that, while the new King has succeeded to the throne, the coronation that must follow will set the seal on his accession. This state of things is different from the custom in many European countries, where the ceremony of coronation seems gradually to be dying out. Kaiser Wilhelm has never been crowned; neither have the rulers of Greece and Portugal.

The accession of the new ruler of the United Kingdom will be followed immediately by the "proclamation," when the King will appear, probably at Buckingham Palace, and a herald will announce that there is a new King. The Mayors of all cities will also announce the event. Certain oaths will be administered to Edward VII. at his first Privy Council, but the "coronation oath" can only be administered at the ceremony which gives it its name.

Although the succession to the Crown is automatic, this is not the case with the transference of the title of Prince of Wales. Therefore, that title belongs to the sovereign, having been founded by a historic act, which is too well known to need recapitulation. However, the title "Prince of Wales" has been taken by the eldest son of the sovereign for many hundreds of years, and there is not the slightest doubt that one of the first official acts of Edward VII. will be to confer it by royal letters patent upon the Duke of York.

In the few hours or days between Queen Victoria's death and his elevation to the Princedom of Wales, the true title of the heir apparent to the throne will be Duke of Cornwall. Unlike the princedom, this title passes automatically, and carries with it the income of £50,000 a year, one of the principal sources of revenue of the heir to the throne.

The new ruler of the United Kingdom was born on Nov. 9, 1841, and created Prince of Wales on Dec. 4 of the same year.

AMERICA'S DEBT TO VICTORIA.

The Queen Averted War Over the Mason-Slidell Incident of the Rebellion.

At one time Queen Victoria, acting on the advice of the Prince Consort, was virtually the sole means of preventing war between Great Britain and the United States.

Sympathy in Great Britain, at the opening of the civil war in this country, was decidedly with the South. When the first few months of hostilities showed a check to the Union forces, there were boasts that the rebels would win, and the British sympathizers were only awaiting an opportunity to show something more effective than sympathy.

It was at this time that serious cause for friction occurred between the Northern States and Great Britain. Mason and Slidell, the Confederate envoys, were taken from the British ship Trent on the high seas by the San Jacinto and held as prisoners. Secretary of the Navy Welles declared that the action of Capt. Wilkes of the San Jacinto had the "emphatic approval of the Navy Department," and the House of Representatives voted a resolution of thanks to Capt. Wilkes.

The action was taken in the United Kingdom as a deliberate violation of neutrality and an expression of hostility. The papers demanded war, and even the British public was roused to the extent of holding public meetings calling for revenge. Preparations for war were made, and to Earl Russell, the Foreign Secretary, was intrusted the task of formulating a virtual ultimatum.

His lordship prepared the demand, and wrote it in language so insulting that a tenth-rate power could hardly have acceded to it without losing all trace of self-respect. The demand had to be submitted to her Majesty, who had insisted from the time she began to reign on all her rights as sovereign, particularly in questions of international importance.

The Prince Consort was lying ill unto death. When the dispatch arrived, the Queen, worn out by nursing her husband, had gone out for a short drive. The demand to the United States, which called for the return of the Confederates within seven days, got into the hands of the Prince Consort. He took a pen, for the last time in his life. He changed the demand so that it could be complied with by this country without sacrifice of dignity. When the Queen returned she made up her mind instantly to consent to the dispatch of the demand only in the form to which it had been altered by Prince Albert. The arguments of Lord Russell were of no avail, and he had to give way.

What followed is a matter of history. A friendly answer was returned by the United States, and the two Confederate envoys were given up. What would have happened without the counsel of Albert and the firm stand of Victoria can only be surmised. The firm stand of Victoria can only be surmised.

The tone of Lord Russell's demand before it was modified may be judged by another dispatch to the British Minister to Washington, which was not submitted to the Queen:

"Should Mr. Seward ask for delay," wrote the Earl, "you will consent to a delay not exceeding seven days. If, at the end of that time, no answer is given, or if any other answer is given except that of compliance with the demands of her Majesty's Government, your lordship is instructed to leave Washington with all the members of your legation and to repair immediately to London. You will also communicate Mr. Seward's answer to Vice Admiral Milne (of the British Atlantic Squadron) and to the Governors of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Jamaica, Bermuda, and such other of her Majesty's possessions as may be within your reach."

THE QUEEN'S WEALTH.

Few Persons Know Its Amount—Estimated at £6,000,000.

Only the confidential clerks at the famous old London banking house of Coutts & Co., with the Keeper of the Privy Purse and one or two unofficial friends of Queen Victoria, are aware of the extent of the fortune which is left by her Majesty. There is no doubt, however, that this fortune is a very large one, some estimates placing it as high as £6,000,000.

Until the later years of her life, after the death of the Prince Consort, the Queen was unable to save much. After her bereavement, the comparative retirement in which she lived made an enormous reduction in expenses possible, while her private estate was augmented from other sources. Her father, the Duke of Kent, left her nothing. Indeed, he was on the verge of bankruptcy during the greater portion of his life. From Prince Albert the Queen inherited the greater portion of his estate of £600,000, while a fortune of £500,000 came to her in an entirely unexpected manner. There was a certain private gentleman named John Camden Nield, the son of a goldsmith, who had been employed by George III., who lived in a miserly fashion solely that he might leave his accumulated wealth to Queen Victoria. He bequeathed to her every penny he possessed, leaving his relatives unprovided for. This injustice the Queen did not tolerate. She accepted the gift, but provided that annuities be paid to Mr. Nield's relatives. It is said that the interest on the £400,000 has been allowed to accumulate, until the amount has been nearly doubled.

The allowance made by Parliament to the Queen has been £385,000 a year, of which amount nearly £70,000 was for personal expenses and unappropriated. The revenues from the Duchy of Lancaster brought her Majesty's income up to over £100,000 annually, the proportion of which that has been saved in the last thirty years can only be guessed at.

The value of the presents given to her Majesty on various occasions has been enormous. Especially valuable were the gifts she received at her two jubilees. Her private plate alone is said to be worth considerably over £400,000.

The disposition to be made of the Queen's estate is as much a mystery as the size of the estate itself. It is regarded as probable that little or nothing will go to the King as he will be provided for by Parliament, which may also pay his debts, if they are of an extent calculated to embarrass him.

"MAYOR" STEINGUT INDIGNANT.

Accused by Bar Association Investigator of Posing as a Lawyer.

Simon Steingut, known among his clientele as the "Mayor of Second Avenue," and who also bears a reputation as a counselor at law along the portion of that thoroughfare near Houston Street, was haled before Magistrate Mayo in the Centre Street Court yesterday by a representative of the Bar Association, who questioned his right to hang out a shingle stating that the occupant of the office within was a law practitioner and claim collection. The "Mayor" was highly indignant over his summons to court.

William H. Smith of 48 Wall Street, a Bar Association investigator, claimed that Steingut represented himself to be a duly learned disciple of Blackstone, whereas the facts in the case did not bear out the representation.

Mr. Steingut drew himself up proudly, and addressing Magistrate Mayo said:

"May it please your Honor, I have been in the real estate business for thirty years. I have had honors showered on me. Everybody in this courtroom knows me. I refer your Honor to Mayor Connolly of Poverty Hollow, who will certify to my standing in my community. The Mayor is my closest and intimate friend. He will tell you that I never held myself out as a lawyer, and that I never appeared in any court as such. I am a notary, and as such draw legal papers strictly within my rights."

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Monks produced a diagram of the Mayor's office, showing signs setting forth that claims would be collected, and that the place was a law office. Steingut said that the signs belonged to a man named Hegeman who had formerly shared his office. Upon promise to remove the signs he was allowed to go.

Bicycle Dealer Shoots Himself.

Archie Clark, a bicycle dealer residing at 30 Franklyn Street, Jamaica, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself with a revolver. Besides his bicycle business Clark was in the artificial palm business with his brother in Brooklyn. He had been in poor health for several weeks and had become despondent. He was an Odd Fellow, a Forester, and a member of the local fire company.

FLED WITH STRICKEN CHILD.

Mrs. Lenich, While Trying to Escape Health Officers, May Have Spread Smallpox in the Bronx.

Mrs. Emma Lenich of 103 Beach Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, made things interesting for a corps of Board of Health Inspectors yesterday. Incidentally, she may also have spread the smallpox extensively in the Bronx Borough. The possible contagion she spread depends a great deal upon the resisting power of a carful of passengers, who rode with her on Monday evening, when she was trying to flee from the dreaded attachés of the Board of Health, with her four-year-old son Frank in her arms, who was at the time a fit subject for North Brother Island.

Mrs. Lenich's little daughter, six years old, died of smallpox at North Brother Island several days ago. The woman imagined that had she kept the child at home it would have lived. When, therefore, her son was stricken with the same disease, she determined to run away with him.

The Inspectors, after a hard day's work yesterday, finally found the car on which Mrs. Lenich rode. They vaccinated the motorman and conductor, who, in spite of the danger of the disease to which they had been exposed, resisted the precautionary measure vigorously. The passengers who rode in the car are beyond the reach of the sanitary squad. Dr. Frederick H. Dillingham, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, said last evening that a clue which would possibly lead to the whereabouts of Mrs. Lenich had been discovered, but that she had not yet been apprehended.

The incident caused Dr. Dillingham to speak of the recent smallpox epidemic. He said that it had not yet sufficiently subsided for people to stop being vaccinated. There have now been 138 cases of smallpox during the term of the recent prevalence of the disease, 13 of which have proved fatal. Up to the present time, 15,709 persons have been vaccinated. All should be, Dr. Dillingham insisted yesterday.

Frank Lenich, the husband of the woman, was arrested last night. He was held in $500 bail for trial by Magistrate Mott, in the Morrisania Court, for violating Section 107 of the Sanitary Code.

Dr. William Polley of the Board of Health stated during the afternoon that Mrs. Lenich disappeared with her child while an ambulance was hurrying to her home. She was seen crossing several vacant lots to take a Third Avenue car. Afterward she is known to have transferred to a car which took her and her child to Fifth Street, William's Bridge. During the day the Inspectors searched nearly every house in Wakefield and William's Bridge trying to locate the woman, but had not been successful at a late hour last night.

GRAND JURY INDICTS HERTZ.

Charges of Grand Larceny and Forgery Made Against the Absconder.

Sigmund Hertz, the defaulting confidential clerk of Stiefel, Sachs & Co. of 18 Walker Street, now in the custody of the London police awaiting the arrival of Detective Frazee of the Central Office with extradition papers, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for grand larceny and forgery.

Four separate charges are made against the absconder, one of larceny of property valued at $100, and three of forgery of checks given to tailors and shopkeepers amounting to several hundred dollars. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans is preparing the extradition papers, and they will be forwarded to the Governor for his signature to-day. It will be necessary to secure international extradition papers also, after which Hertz will be brought back to this country and placed on trial.

LAWYER ARRESTED FOR $1.

Charge of Larceny Against Him Dismissed by Magistrate.

Aaron Kahn, a lawyer, was arrested at his home, 1,726 Madison Avenue, yesterday, by Detective Feeney of the Centre Street Court squad, on a warrant charging him with the larceny of $1.

Albert H. New was the complainant. He told the Court that on Nov. 17 last he gave Kahn a dollar for a yearly subscription to a publication issued in Detroit. Never receiving the publication, he made complaint to Elmer M. Beach, one of the publishers. Beach came to New York and appeared in court against Kahn. He stated that numerous similar complaints had been made against the lawyer, who represented the publication, and that on Oct. 27 last Kahn was officially notified that his services would no longer be needed.

The latter admitted receiving the dollar, and stated that he had retained it in lieu of commissions due him. He denied having received the notice of dismissal, and showed letters subsequent to the date of the note of dismissal instructing him to continue in the work of soliciting subscriptions.

Magistrate Mayo held that Kahn had authority to make collections for the paper, and dismissed the charge against him.

CHIMNEY WAS KNOCKED DOWN.

In Consequence Two Women Who Were a Block Away Were Injured.

A big blast of powder used in knocking down a chimney of an old building at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Railroad Avenue yesterday morning, not only knocked down the chimney, as was intended, but also sent a shower of bricks all over the district, and knocked down two women who were passing along the street a block away. Many residents seated in their houses in the neighborhood were panic stricken by having brickbats suddenly come through the windows and roll around parlors and kitchens. Several men passing through the streets several blocks distant had bricks whizzing about their heads, and pugnacious individuals were lurking about the neighborhood for several minutes, looking for supposed antagonists who had thrown bricks at them. Windows in nearly every house in the neighborhood were smashed either by bricks or the concussion.

Miss May Fink of 420 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Miss Louise Reinhardt of the same address were walking through Railroad Avenue when Miss Fink was hit by a brick and cut in the forehead and eye. Miss Reinhardt was hit by two bricks and cut in the forehead and on the body. They were attended by an ambulance surgeon, but refused to go to a hospital.

Foreman John Furcell, who set off the tco-vigorous blast, was arrested, but was later discharged in the Harlem Police Court.

DAVIS IN THE TOMBS.

Mystery Surrounding the Death of Margaret Travis, Not Cleared Up.

The mystery surrounding the death of Margaret Travis, who was found dead in a room with her fiancé, Clarence M. Davis, on Sunday, was not cleared up yesterday. Davis was seemingly insane when he was found in the room beside the body of the dead girl, and the police say they are now more certain than ever that he was shamming.

When he was arraigned yesterday in the Harlem Police Court before Magistrate Zeller, Davis was perfectly rational. He declined to make any statement as to how the girl had died, and was remanded to the Coroner. Later Coroner Bausch sent him to the Tombs to await the result of the chemical analyses of the organs of the dead girl. Before the chemists have made their reports to the Coroner nothing further can be done to prove how the girl met her death.

Not to Join Washington Parade.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 22.—At a meeting of the Faculty last night it was decided not to accept the invitation to send a body of students to represent the university in the inaugural parade and ball at Washington, on the ground that it lies outside the functions of the university to send its students away at a very busy time of the year to participate in public parades and social festivities.

Strikers at Nixon's Shipyard Win.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 22.—The strike at Lewis Nixon's Elizabethport shipyard ended this morning. The men won. They demanded that the non-union ship carpenters employed in the yard should either join the union or be dismissed. The Grievance Committee, which submitted this proposition to Mr. Nixon, were ordered out of the office and discharged. This morning the non-union carpenters joined the union, while the members of the Grievance Committee were all reinstated. Then the 200 strikers marched into the shipyard in a body and resumed work.

DANCE HALL TEST CASE.

Argument to be Heard on the Legality of Opening Such Resorts on Sunday.

Lewis Waldron of Waldron Brothers, proprietors of the dance hall at 216 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, was arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday afternoon for a violation of Section 218 of the Penal Code, which forbids the opening of dance halls on Sunday. Waldron and his brother Edward were present in the police court on a subpoena obtained by Policeman James Haggerty of Inspector Grant's staff. A representative of Edward Austin, who operates the dance hall at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Tenth Street and Broadway, was also present. These places are in the district generally known as "Little Coney Island," against which the Riverside Drive and Morningside Heights Association has been proceeding for some time. Several members of the association were present in court, but took no active part in the proceedings.

The Waldrons were represented by Lawyer C. C. Levenson. Policeman Haggerty said that last Sunday night he entered the place of the Waldrons and found public dancing in progress in violation of the statute. He stated that he had the men summoned merely to give them notice that they were violating the law. Lawyer Levenson said the men had a right under many Supreme Court rulings and under the charter to have dancing at these places on Sunday night.

"These men are summoned here," said the Magistrate, "that they may be notified that they are violating the law. If they choose to take the warning, well and good. If they continue and the officers present evidence against them of further violation, then I will issue warrants for their arrest."

Mr. Levenson demanded that the matter should have a hearing on its merits. He said he could prove by recent rulings of the Supreme Court that dancing was a pastime and allowable. The Magistrate then caused a warrant to be issued for Lewis Waldron and he was paroled until Saturday, when Lawyer Levenson will file a brief and argue the case. The case is looked upon as the most important that has yet come up affecting the dance halls of the city

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:18	Sun sets...5:07	Moon sets...9:00

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S Hook...0:26	Gov. Isl'd...9:50	H. Gate..11:46
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..10:01	Gov. Isl'd..10:26	H. Gate..12:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 23.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hiso, Bordeaux		
Hubert, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manitou, London		
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan via Progreso	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp via Southampton	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

El Durado, New Orleans		
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Jeanne, Curacao, Trinidad, Venezuela, &c.	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Karlsruhe, Bremen		
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mozart, Manchester		
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25.

Afghanistan, Melbourne, &c		
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, North-ern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Electric, South Africa		
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Yucatan	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jersey City, Bristol		
Ydun, Tampico	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26.

Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anna, Havre, &c		
British Trader, Antwerp		
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caracas, San Juan, Venezuela, and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Coronda, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hohenzollern, Genoa and Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iberian, Liverpool		
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lowther Castle, China, Japan, and Manila		
Massapequa, Havre, &c		
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nicolai II., Christiania, &c		
Olinda, Matanzas, &c	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		9:30 A. M.
Pegu, Liverpool, Marseilles, &c		
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	*10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull		10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores, &c		

TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

Algonquin, Charleston		
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 28, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 10 and up to Feb. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Feb. 13.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 13 up to Feb. 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Feb. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sierra.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 23.

Alexandra, Stettin, Jan. 8.
Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 11.
Britannia, St. Lucia, Jan. 11.
British Trader, Antwerp, Jan. 9.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Jan. 9.
Circassian Prince, Shields, Dec. 24.
Citta di Palermo, Gibraltar, Jan. 3.
Clavendon, Gibraltar, Jan. 7.
Edenbridge, Shields, Jan. 4.
Ellerie, Dundee, Jan. 5.
Glenesk, St. Michael's, Jan. 13.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, Jan. 13.
Iberian, Liverpool, Jan. 10.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 20.
Ithaka, Havana, Jan. 19.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 23.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 4.
Lemos, Rotterdam, Jan. 6.
Maraval, Port Spain, Jan. 16.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Jan 12.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Jan. 16.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Jan. 10.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Jan. 18.
Victoria, Queenstown, Jan. 4.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Jan. 16.
Colorado, Hull, Jan. 12.
El Rio, New Orleans, Jan. 19.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 23.
John Bright, St. Michael's, Jan. 13.
Lahn, B

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth st.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Dreimann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month.....$0.50
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....7.50
SUNDAY, per Year.....1.50
MONDAY with Financial Supplement, per Year.....1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 50 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

"THE QUEEN, GOD BLESS HER."

That of which "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" is literally "immemorial." But for the arts of writing and reading it would be so to all intents and purposes, as it still is to the inhabitants of savage countries, and the untaught inhabitants of civilized countries, who have nothing behind their own memories but vague and uncertain tradition. And in this sense the "record reign" of Queen VICTORIA is of immemorial antiquity. On the occasion of her diamond jubilee Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT said in the House of Commons that he was one of the few members of that House who were, unfortunately, old enough to remember the Queen's coronation. Practically the memory of no active servant of the Queen, political, diplomatic, naval, or military, "runneth to the contrary" of the time since she has been the Queen. No one of them recalls the time when a patriotic prayer for the safety, honor, and welfare of the British realms was not most readily expressed in the familiar toast, "The Queen. God bless her."

There is no head of a State left living of whom this can be said. There is none who in a like degree symbolizes and incarnates the sovereignty. To us, with our quadriennial change of the Chief Magistracy, the flag is the chosen and permanent symbol, which was before any of us and will be after all of us. And it was as the incarnate and immemorial Majesty of England that the Queen came more and more to be regarded, as her reign stretched beyond the precedents and her life beyond the allotted span of humankind. She stood, in the minds of her people, for all that they had achieved during the latter half of the nineteenth century, and a decade in addition of the former half. And so during her lifetime she grew to be not merely a historical figure, as she truly was, but a remote and mythical figure to the British imagination, and in her own person, as it were, to sum up the secular glories of the race. And this impression was deepened by the retirement she had imposed upon herself during almost forty years of widowhood, so that each of her rare public appearances became, for the British Nation, a kind of avatar.

There could be no more impressive reminder than this venerable figure of the continuity of British history. It was fortunate that her title to the throne should have been comparatively modern, a little more than a century and a half old at the time of her accession, a little less than two centuries and a quarter at the time of her death. And it was unquestionably popular. No loyalty could have dared to plead the divine right of Kings in favor of a title so palpably wrenched from its lineal order as was that to the British throne by the Act of Settlement of 1689. There could be no better combination than this of a most ancient and royal pedigree, a lineage almost "lost in the twilight of fable," and of a recent and "Constitutional" title for the sovereignty of a people so conservative at once and so progressive as the British, so deeply rooted in the past and so widely spreading in the present, and for their sovereignty in times of political democratization, as well as of industrial and territorial expansion. The historian HALLAM makes an impressive statement of the facts in a passage written ten years before she came to the throne:

> According to the tenor and intention of the Act of Settlement, all prior claims of inheritance, save that of the issue of King WILLIAM and the Princess ANNE being set aside and annulled, the Princess SOPHIA became the source of a new royal line. The throne of England and Ireland, by virtue of the paramount will of Parliament, stands entailed upon the heirs of her body, being Protestants. In them the right is as truly hereditary as it ever was in the PLANTAGENETS or the TUDORS. But they derive it not from those ancient families. The blood, indeed, of CEDRIC and of the Conqueror flows in the veins of his present Majesty. Our EDWARDS and HENRYS illustrate the almost unrivaled splendor and antiquity of the House of BRUNSWICK. But they have transmitted no more right to the allegiance of England than BONIFACE of Este or HENRY the Lion. That rests wholly on the Act of Settlement, and resolves itself into the sovereignty of the Legislature.

The aged Queen and Empress lived to become one of the most noteworthy landmarks in the world. She was more than a landmark. How much more we may gather from obscure and irresponsible gossip, but we cannot certainly know until the documentary history of her reign comes to publication. But we do know that her direct influence upon British policy has been considerable, and her indirect, or social, influence enormous. One of the most interesting chapters of BAGEHOT'S "English Constitution" is that which sets forth what the titular sovereign still may do. And this was brought to all men's notice when Mr. GLADSTONE successfully invoked the royal prerogative to effect the abolition of purchase in the army after he had vainly endeavored to effect it by parliamentary legislation.

That the Queen's great influence has been for good nobody will be disposed to deny. Her own personal notions of the dignity of the monarchy were very high. They were, in truth, more North German than English. But the English loved her none the less for that. And they loved her all the more for the glimpses which she vouchsafed them, in her published journals, of the simplicity, what might be called the "bourgeoisie," of the royal "domestic circle," which was so clearly a home. These revelations were regarded at the time as indiscretions by political critics, who did not perceive that they were more effective than any more discreet and guarded disclosures could have been for the purpose of endearing her to the British public. And she had an equally happy inspiration of abdicating her royalty in time of trouble, and of speaking out of pure womanliness. Twice she had occasion to express most unofficial and most womanly sympathy with the widows of murdered Presidents of the United States, and both times she discharged that task so as to endear herself to all American women. Doubtless her sex was not merely an immunity for herself, but a safeguard for order, in more than one troublous season of British politics, insomuch that it became very clear that the Salic law had no application to modern and constitutional monarchies. But it was not merely the fact of her sex, but the tact of her sex that so often stood Great Britain in good stead. It was reserved for a visiting American to give expression to the personal qualities by which Queen VICTORIA enhanced the adventitious advantages of her position when, at a banquet in London, he praised "her queenliness as a woman and her womanliness as a Queen." So say we all of us!

THE KING OF ENGLAND.

"The Queen is dead: long live the King." It were idle to hope that human nature should abolish or suspend itself because the most beloved of titular sovereigns has departed this life. Already we may be sure that, even in the midst of a deep and prevailing grief, the British people are beginning to wonder "what difference it will make"; what manner of sovereign will be the mature man who has waited so many years for the sovereignty to which he was born heir apparent almost sixty years ago.

It would be almost grotesquely indecent to bear too hard upon the youthful indiscretions which may have been committed by the man who for these three-score years has been known as the Prince of WALES, and who is henceforth to be known as EDWARD the Seventh, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. It is always to be remembered that, as HALLAM says, Princes can have no private life. Their sowing of youthful wild oats must be carried on in the glare of "that fierce light which beats upon a throne," and which was never before so fierce or so unremitting as now. What a private person can do in silence becomes public intelligence when it is done by the heir to the British throne or indeed by "royalty" in any degree. And then, again, the social influence of royalty is so great that those who share it are not held to the ordinary standards of behavior. Add to these considerations those which have been so well stated by BAGEHOT, with the combined insight and circumspection that make his "English Constitution" so remarkable a book:

> Fourthly, we have come to regard the crown as the head of our morality. The virtues of Queen VICTORIA and the virtues of GEORGE III. have sunk deep into the popular heart. We have come to believe that it is natural to have a virtuous sovereign, and that the domestic virtues are as likely to be found on a throne as they are eminent when there. But a little experience and less thought show that royalty cannot take credit for domestic excellence. Neither GEORGE I. nor GEORGE II., nor WILLIAM IV. was a pattern of family merit; GEORGE IV. was a model of family demerit. The plain fact is that, to a disposition of all others most likely to go wrong, to an excitable disposition, the place of a constitutional King has greater temptations than almost any other, and fewer suitable occupations than almost any other. All the world and all the glory of it, whatever is most attractive, whatever is most seductive, has always been offered to the Prince of WALES of the day, and always will be. It is not rational to expect the best virtue where temptation is applied in the most trying form at the frailest time of human life. The occupations of a constitutional monarch are grave, formal, important, but never exciting; they have nothing to stir eager blood, awaken high imagination, work off wild thoughts. On men like GEORGE III., with a predominant taste for business occupations, the routine duties of constitutional royalty have doubtless a calming and chastening effect. The insanity with which he struggled, and in many instances struggled very successfully, during many years, would probably have burst out much oftener but for the sedative effect of sedulous employment. But how few Princes have ever felt the anomalous impulse for work; how uncommon is that impulse anywhere; how little are the circumstances of Princes calculated to foster it; how little it can be relied on as an ordinary breakwater to their habitual temptations! Grave and careful men may have domestic virtues on a constitutional throne, but even these fail sometimes, and to imagine that men of more eager temperament will commonly produce them is to expect grapes from thorns and figs from thistles.

It is highly unlikely that the Prince, now become King, ever read BAGEHOT'S book, or would have taken the least interest in it if he had. His younger brother LEOPOLD, who died sixteen years ago, may have taken in this and other like remarks concerning the whole duty of Princes, as inculcated by the literary world, from MACCHIAVELLI down. But it does not in the least follow that Prince LEOPOLD would have been a "more available candidate" for the throne than his less literate elder brother. Rather the contrary, even though BAGEHOT, in the same study from which we have quoted, eulogizes the late Prince Consort as a person who had in him the makings of the very best kind of Constitutional monarch. But that we may take leave to doubt. If, like wisdom, the Prince Consort is to be justified of his children, he is more likely to be justified of his first born than he would have been of the Duke of ALBANY, who so much more resembled himself. And it was a wise instinct that led the new King to announce, long before his accession, that he would take the style of "EDWARD," which has not been employed by the Majesty of England since the short-lived monarch of that name who is remembered chiefly by a prayer book upon which certain Ritualists of the Anglican Church rely, rather than to retain the name which would bring him into immediate and invidious comparison with "ALBERT the Good."

For, in fact, it is not a man of the closet but a man of the world that the English desire as the figurehead of their State. And it is eminently a man of the world that they are going to get. And in saying this we do not mean in the least to disparage the new elderly sovereign, but contrariwise to compliment him. If he were such an irrepressibly active-minded person as his nephew, the German Emperor, he would constitute a standing threat against the peace of his realm. If he were a dreamy scholar, such as has not sate upon the throne of England since JAMES the First, he would run the risk of bringing the monarchy as well as himself into contempt. Neither of these two types would do at all. There is no reason to doubt that the new King will do very well. It is to be borne in mind, in the first place, that the King of England must not have any political opinions. This prohibition applies still more strictly, if possible, to the heir to the throne. Those of us who do not ourselves remember, at any rate have read, what a scrape his father got himself into by uttering the apparently academic and, from the point of view of a German Prince, even platitudinous remark that "constitutional government was on its trial." The Prince of WALES, as we may be pardoned for continuing to call him, may or may not have enough political perception to have formulated that remark. But he would certainly have had enough political perception to have kept it to himself.

In fact, as Prince of WALES, he has had the social duties of the Queen to perform for almost forty years, or ever since her widowhood. And he has performed them with perfect efficiency. They demand regularity and industry. "Punctuality is the politeness of Princes." He has always displayed that princely virtue. They require also an unfailing tact. He has never failed in that. He may be trusted to do "decently and in order" whatever royal duties are to devolve upon him. If he had an ambition to do more, to impress his own personal stamp upon the great events of his reign, he would be likely to be a more mischievous and a less innocent and beneficent constitutional monarch than he may be fairly expected to prove.

BEATING THE BUSH.

"When night dogs run, all sorts of deer are chased." So when the tax man starts out with his beaters and crashes through the forest on a hunt for assessable personal property, the heavens are darkened by the innumerable multitude of wild fowl that are flushed by his uproar, but among them are seen strange, surprising shapes before which the most relentless hunter would lower his gun in wonder. The list published yesterday from the official record of personalty assessments levied this year by the Department of Taxes and Assessments probably was the cause of more innocent mirth in this community than the most gifted professional humorist could have occasioned by the launching of his best joke. In that list Mr. FEITNER truly pressed down the mighty and exalted the humble, for gentlemen with hardly a free dollar to their names found themselves thrust into the society of open and notorious millionaires whose fortunes had been suddenly apocopated to effect the unusual association.

But who can blame Mr. FEITNER? He is doing his best with the light given to him. Why shouldn't the tax assessor scurry about in pursuit of missing personality when the Controller of the State of New York holds this discourse in his report to the Legislature, dated Jan. 9:

> The attention of your honorable body is again called to the great disparity between the assessed valuations of real and personal property, as appears from the returns of the Supervisors last year. The assessed valuation of real property was $4,811,563,059, while the assessed valuation of personal property was but $649,709,693. * * * Attention is specially called to the fact that while in 1870 personal property bore but 22 per cent. of the burden of taxation, seemingly a small proportion, in 1900 it bore but half as much, (11 per cent.,) which is certainly out of all proportion to the known increase of the vast amount of personal property in this State.

These statements are all true, but they inspire, and it is their purpose to inspire, tax assessors all over the State to redouble their exertions to get upon their lists all the personal property owned within their jurisdiction. Always and invariably the results of their zeal take the form of the list given out by Mr. FEITNER—a grotesque guesswork, a burlesque performance of the assessors' sworn duty. Yet it is doubtless the very best he can do, unless by adopting the suggestion that he should assess everybody at one million dollars and let justice be done in the swearing-off he might get at a sounder result.

But there is and in the nature of things can be no sound and just result in the assessment of personal property for taxation, because of the fact that it is in most cases susceptible of perfectly successful concealment, while by far the greater part of it is not property at all, but only evidence of property. The attempt to tax personal property has been a failure through all the ages. It has been a fountain of wrong, inequality, and injustice, and those who suffer most by it are the very persons who are least able to bear an undue share of the burden of taxation. Mr. FEITNER'S $3,000,000,000 of personal assessments in New York will shrink to about $500,000,000 in the swearing-off process, that is, to a sum that will include property in estates, in trust, or in other forms of which official cognition has already been taken, and such part of the possessions of living owners as they are willing to avow and have taxed. Of the vast amount that will escape some ought to pay and some ought not to pay taxes. There is no way to ascertain or get at either class.

This is, of course, as has been demonstrated hundreds of times, a most unsound and unscientific system of taxation. It has become worse than unjust—it has become ridiculous. The Legislature, however, refuses to see the light or listen to reason. It goes on year after year tinkering away at the old clumsy hulk of our tax laws, and trying to devise ways to accomplish the impossible. The present Legislature has before it the Chamber of Commerce bill, introduced by Senator ELSBERG, a short and simple measure that would be the beginning of reform if it could be passed. It provides a way for establishing local option in taxation, leaving the counties free to determine for themselves how and on what basis of assessment they would raise their State and local taxes. But somebody has introduced a bill taxing corporations one-tenth of 1¼ per cent. on their share capital, and we have no doubt that the legislators will, according to their notions, find such merit in that measure that they will give scant consideration to the Elsberg bill.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In his message transmitting to the Legislature the report of the Charter Revision Commission, Gov. ODELL says that "What the people desire is fewer officers, lower taxes, and better government." This can hardly be regarded as a happy statement of the situation. The order in which the Governor places the objects of popular desire has beyond question the fault of placing them in an order exactly the reverse of that in which they exist in the public mind, and the yearning for better government is so vastly stronger than are those for lower taxes and fewer officers that it would take something more than the mere relegation of the latter to the end of the list adequately to express it. What the people desire is good government, and they are both able and willing to pay for it, even to the extent, if necessary, of contributing more taxes than are now collected and of increasing the number of officials. It is only because they know that the present taxes are expended neither honestly nor wisely that they rage over their size, and it is only because an appreciable fraction of the men now in office misuse their powers instead of earning their salaries that there is complaint about their number. Col. WARING increased instead of diminishing the cost of cleaning the city streets, and he added to, rather than subtracted from, the number of subordinates that was bequeathed to him by his predecessor—but he really cleaned the streets, and the people who had to pay the bills, far from complaining about the drain upon their pockets, vehemently declared their content with his administration while he was alive, and since his death have aureoled him as a sort of municipal saint. The Governor should certainly rearrange his list of what we want, and he will make no grave mistake if he shortens it to a single item—good government. That attained, the taxes cannot be too large or the number of officials excessive, since in either case the government would not be good.

—We are receiving so many and such vehement letters, accusing the occupants of theatre box offices of habitual and systematic insolence toward the amusement-seeking and ticket-buying public upon whose favor the bread and butter of those occupants and the very existence of the theatres they disserve depends, that it is evident the charges are well founded on facts, and not mere ebullitions of unreasonable impatience on the part of a few "cranks." The wild absurdity, from an economic point of view, of showing brutal discourtesy to generous patrons, who can cease to patronize without imposing upon themselves any other inconvenience than the very slight one of choosing some other form of amusement, is perfectly obvious, and the behavior of these particularly petty underlings, the best of whom could instantly be replaced by haphazard selection from any except the very lowest ranks in the army of the unemployed, is only to be explained on the theory that even their remote connection with the stage is close enough to infect them with that ludicrously exaggerated self-esteem which seems to be characteristic of "the profession." But, just as there are sanely modest actors, so there are courteous sellers of theatre tickets, and, as for those of them who are not, the way to mend their manners—or to secure their instant and deserved relegation to some such position as that of chambermaid in a livery stable—is to appeal from the haughty maltreatment of the man to the interested, but none the less sincere, politeness of his master; that is, of the manager who pays his salary. Letters to the newspapers are well enough in their way, but in this particular matter they can accomplish nothing except in so far as they call the attention of the theatre managers to the conduct of their unprofitable servants. And that were better done directly than indirectly. Clear evidence that a ticket-seller is acting in a way to decrease the sale of tickets will move any theatre manager to immediate action of the most effectual character. Whatever misapprehensions the managers may have as to their own importance, they are thoroughly awake to the true position of the man at the window, and, in their estimation, that man can commit no greater crime than to annoy or offend a potentially profitable public.

—Now that all prejudice against typewritten business letters has disappeared, and little of it is left even against personal communications put on paper in the same eye and labor saving way, it behooves every correspondent to perform the one task for which the antique pen is still always utilized—the signing of his name—with especial care. In the old days the reading of written proper names was always harder than that of the rest of a letter, where the context gave assistance, but one could usually puzzle them out, after a greater or less expenditure of time and temper, by comparing their hints at letters with similar signs in the known words that appeared above. In the case of the typewritten and hand-signed epistle resort to this expedient cannot be had, and the result is that oftener than now and then the recipient of a delightfully legible communication cannot even guess from whom it comes. This makes patience-wrecking trouble, we know from experience, in newspaper offices, and doubtless it does the same thing in other places. The difficulty could be very easily remedied, even by those who are unable or unwilling to write their names plainly. All they need to do is to typewrite, or have typewritten, the signature in the proper place, and then to make under it for purposes of authentication the blind maze of lawless lines which suggests a name—if the reader knows what the name is. This is a little matter, but an important one, sometimes, and the considerate, that is the courteous, correspondent will bear it in mind, particularly as it imposes no extra labor on himself and takes a lot of it away from those to whom he writes.

—A hint as to the peculiarities that have endeared Mr. HUGH MCLAUGHLIN to the "plain people" of Brooklyn, and possibly an explanation of the extent and duration of his political power in that suburb which lies so near and yet so far from the metropolis, are supplied, we are inclined to believe, by a certain remark made by him this week when a reporter asked the aged statesman what opinion he held in regard to the movement so often and so inaccurately called Bishop POTTER'S anti-vice campaign. "I don't think about it," replied the auction-shop oracle. "When you have whisky for sale or beer on Sunday, and the Bishop sees it, it's vice, but when the beer and the whisky is champagne at the club in cut-glass decanters, the Bishop's got nothing to say." Readier speakers even than Bishop POTTER might well be stricken dumb on seeing, at the club or elsewhere, champagne in cut-glass decanters, but we have not quoted from the interview to bring out that point. The significant thing is that the mazing spectacle described was clearly visible to the mind's eye of the Wonder of Willoughby Street. That fact tells much, either about Mr. MCLAUGHLIN or about his associates, we hardly know which. Some might interpret it as demonstrating that both he and they are total abstainers, others that Brooklyn politicians have queer customs, and still others that said politicians consider it judicious to criticise, and even to condemn, people concerning whose habits and standards they have but the slightest and vaguest information.

THE ANTI-SPITTING CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not long ago you printed a letter from me describing the behavior at variance with the clothes of a spitter in an elevated car, and my own flight from the doer and his doings. A few days later you printed another letter from a certain strong-minded J. M. W., reproaching me for "weakly retreating" from the expectorating dude, and holding up for my admiration and imitation the conduct of a "gentleman known to him" who always makes a point of calling the spitter's attention to the public regulations. Stricken to the lowest button of my conscience by this penetrating rebuke, and emulous of the noble example of J. M. W.'s gentleman friend, I seized the first opportunity to imitate his example, resulting in eloquent silence, uncomfortable wriggles, and temporary self-restraint on the part of the offender.

To-day, (Sunday, Jan. 20,) "A." states in THE TIMES that "no one seems to have the courage to make complaints except through the columns of some newspaper which is kind enough to print them."

Your well-known acumen, Mr. Editor, will already have shown you the inference to be drawn from these apparently not very relevant facts, but, for the benefit of such of your readers as are less astute, I will point it out. "A." is mistaken. We are getting on, for we, the anti-spitters, are advancing from mere letter writing to action. Spurred by the noble example of J. M. W.'s gentleman friend, and by the consciousness of our own numbers as revealed by the letters in the papers, we are gathering courage to take a hand ourselves. Pretty soon we shall be numerous and confident enough to take a hand ourselves on all occasions, and, strong in the justice of our cause and the armor of public sentiment, to rout and overwhelm, and finally exterminate the public spitter. Let the good work go on. H. A. C.

New York, Jan. 20, 1901.

Expectoration Nuisance in Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The thanks of the public should be sent to Mr. Hardon for having Henry Nearman arrested for spitting on the floor of the car. For many months I repeatedly complained to conductors to tell men to stop spitting, but lately I have been obliged to stop doing so, as I was insulted by a man. It was only to-day that a man spat twice across a Broadway cable car, and no one remonstrated with him. I told the conductor to watch him, but I was afraid to do more. It seems that if men like Mr. Hardon would take up this anti-spitting crusade, and succeed in having each offender arrested and fined, some good might result from it. F.

New York, Jan. 20, 1901.

Something to Think About.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in Saturday's issue ought to give the friends of Grover Cleveland something to think about. The spokesman for the mutineers on Christopher Columbus's vessel the night before his memorable discovery of the New World, as you suggest, could well have used the language of Mr. Cleveland. And no doubt it would have had the same effect. The ship would have sailed right on; the discovery would have been made just the same.

Mr. Cleveland had his opportunity; he did not lack nerve on occasions. But his opportunity will not return. Most of your readers will be glad, I think, that it is so.

JUAN LEWIS.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1901.

Another Property Holder's Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in your paper of this date on "Rights of Property Holders," signed "A Sufferer," will be gladly noticed by many sufferers from the same grab game of the companies who trespass upon our property. I have had my chimneys and tin roof badly damaged by them, and there is no redress. Have we not a perfect right to cut their wires and throw them from our property? Let us have some information on this subject. ANOTHER SUFFERER.

New York, Jan. 20, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Cause of the Deficiency.

A home for indigent lawyers has been established in Madison, Wis. This would seem to indicate that not enough rich men in Wisconsin are leaving defective wills.—Boston Commercial.

Had Learned It.

Mrs. Gallagher—Rumors fly, don't they Missis Flannigan?

Mrs. Flannigan—Indade they do; awnly this week wan left me widout payin' his rint.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Friendly Advice.

Smith—A friend of mine has a good scheme, and—"

Brown—I can suggest a better one.

Smith—What is it?

Brown—Don't invest in the scheme.—Chicago News.

A Change.

"Do you think people in the next world will follow the same occupations they do here?" asked the gossipping lady.

"No," said the Churchman; "everybody will attend to his own business there."—Syracuse Standard.

Pleasing Part of It.

"Gertrude is always talking about her lineage. Wonder what about her family tree."

"Don't know so much about the tree, but the leaves amounted to a big fortune from her ancestors."—Denver News.

TO THE QUEEN.

Revered, beloved—O you that hold
A nobler office upon earth
Than arms, or power of brain or birth
Could give the warrior Kings of old,

Victoria,—since your royal grace
To one of less desert allows
This laurel greener from the brows
Of him that uttered nothing base;

And should your greatness, and the care
That yokes with empire, yield you time
To make demand of modern rhyme
If aught of ancient worth be there;

Then—while a sweeter music wakes,
And thro' wild March the throstle calls,
Where all about your palace walls
The sun-lit almond blossom shakes—

Take, Madam, this poor book of song;
For tho' the faults were thick as dust
In vacant chambers, I could trust
Your kindness. May you rule us long,

And leave us rulers of your blood
As noble till the latest day!
May children of our children say,
"She wrought her people lasting good;

"Her Court was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen;

"And statesmen at her council met
Who knew the seasons, when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet

"By shaping some august decree,
Which kept her throne unshaken still,
Broad based upon her people's will,
And compassed by the inviolate sea."

March, 1851. ALFRED TENNYSON.

SWEARING OFF TAXES

Office of the Department Crowded with Anxious People.

An Average of 400 Persons Every Day Ask to Have Personal Taxes Reduced.

The Department of Taxes and Assessments was crowded yesterday with people "swearing off" personal taxes. President Feitner and Commissioners Patterson, Salmon, and Sheehy, and many clerks were busy taking the oaths of people all day long as to personal holdings.

There is now an average each day at the Tax Department of 400 men and women who are anxious to be relieved from personal taxes or have them reduced. Chauncey M. Depew, Russell Sage, and a number of Tammany officials, nearly all of whom have been assessed for from $10,000 to $25,000, have been using their influence to have their assessments reduced. The same affidavits have to be made in every case and in nearly every instance the stereotyped questions are asked as to holdings in personal property. The original levy of about $3,000,000,000 will before May 1 be reduced to about $500,000,000. Last year individuals paid personal taxes on about $475,000,000 of property. The tax officials claim that this is very much less than the holdings in personal property of individuals in New York, but on account of the laws governing the taxation of personal property it is nearly impossible to make fair assessments.

The new bureau established by President Feitner for the purpose of ascertaining the personal wealth of New York's citizens and corporations has been at work for over six months trying to establish a fairer basis for the levying of personal assessments. The records of the county offices have been searched carefully, and "evidences of wealth" have been looked up.

President Feitner said yesterday:

"It is very difficult to find out what personality a man owns, for his apparent fortune may be offset by debts. Cornelius Vanderbilt, when he died, had $20,000,000 in debts, because he was able to borrow money at 4 per cent. and lend it at 7 per cent. You cannot tell whether the bulk of a man's property is of the untaxable kind. Nobody knows that any better than the experts of the Department of Taxes. Our expert was for fifteen years in the credit department of A. T. Stewart & Co., and he has made his valuations this year strictly according to the best information at hand."

The question as to what is personal property is now being discussed on every hand. Those assessed for personal taxes are in doubt whether certain holdings in stock of corporations are assessable. Probably the best definition of personal property taxable in New York is explained in a report of the Chamber of Commerce, as follows:

> The State of New York subjects to taxation all real property within the State, and all personal property situated or owned within the State, "unless exempt from taxation by law." The important exemptions are of seven kinds: Government property, property used exclusively for the public advantage, property employed in certain kinds of business, such as American registered vessels, savings banks deposits, the accumulation of domestic life insurance companies, accumulations of co-operative or assessment loan associations, and personal property in excess of $100,000 of any mutual life insurance company incorporated in New York before April 10, 1849; any demand belonging to a non-resident deposited in the State for collection, imported goods in original packages, United States bonds, and other exemptions which are made with a design to prevent the burden of taxation from being unduly heavy on those not able to bear it easily. This includes, among other things, school and other books not exceeding $50 in value; a specified number of certain domestic animals, necessary food, wearing apparel, bedding, kitchen and table ware, the tools of a mechanic not exceeding $25 in value; a householder's furniture, tools, teams, professional instruments, &c., not exceeding in value $250; the pay of a soldier, (except that of a commissioned officer,) pension money, &c. The real and personal property of an active or aged or invalid minister of the Gospel not exceeding $1,500 is also exempt.

An assessment of valuation of the personal property of a taxpayer for the purpose of taxation is substantially an assessment of the excess of the value of the taxpayer's personal property not exempt from taxation over the amount of his debts.

By statute, "the full value of all the taxable personal property owned by each person, respectively, after deducting the just debts owing to him," is the amount subject to taxation. Debt incurred for the purchase of shares of stock of corporations taxable on their capital can be offset, under a recent decision, against taxable personal property, but debts incurred for the purchase of imported goods in original packages cannot be used as an offset. The indebtedness available as an offset against the value of personal property is very large.

THE PITTSBURG ORCHESTRA.

Its First Concert at Carnegie Hall Last Night.

The Pittsburg Orchestra, which made its first visit to this city last Winter, found the experiment sufficiently encouraging to repeat this season, and accordingly the first of its two concerts took place last night in Carnegie Hall. The programme was as follows:

Overture, "Leonore," No. 3.....Beethoven
Aria, "Dove Sono".....Mozart
Symphony, "From the New World".....Dvorak
Symphonic poem, "Hero and Leander".....Herbert
Songs—
"Mignon".....Liszt
"Serenade".....Strauss
Capriccio Espagnol.....Rimsky-Korsakoff

The singer was Mrs. Dorothy Harvey. The Pittsburg Orchestra is an interesting visitor. There may be some mild wonder in the city over against Coal Hill that we do not become more elated over its visits and its achievements, but this is a ponderous city, and the inertia of great masses is not easily overcome. Let it not be fancied, however, that we do not appreciate the value of the orchestra nor the abilities of its conductor. Victor Herbert is a well-schooled musician, a composer of talent, and he has shown conclusively that he possesses the qualifications of a conductor. While his orchestra is not composed of brilliant material in any department, and is a little weak in the wind choirs, (except the horns, which are excellent,) he has drilled it so that it plays very well. It is a great credit to the city from which it comes, a proof of its public spirit and its artistic taste, and in that city it must be a very important influence.

New York music lovers had last night a happy opportunity to study Mr. Herbert's conducting in the familiar Dvorak symphony. Let it be recorded with much pleasure that Mr. Herbert's reading was admirable. He has not forgotten the tempi, which he learned at first hand, and he brought out the beauties of the work skillfully. Especially commendable is Mr. Herbert's control of the balance of tone. No significant melodic phrase in any part is ever covered, and there is always a fine clarity in his presentations. He has an excellent feeling for rhythm, and while he never exaggerates his accents he never blurs his outlines. A vigorous, masculine, temperamental reading was what he gave the symphony, and the few blemishes are not worth mentioning when the general results were so good.

Mr. Herbert's own symphonic poem, heard here for the first time, is thoroughly modern and well sustained in style. The opening passage, ingeniously scored, is intended to establish a picture, the moonlit, lonely sea, and the solitary figure of the expectant Hero. This passage might well be shortened; the flute figure becomes monotonous. Following a part devoted to a musical presentment of Hero's emotions come the arrival of Leander and a love scene, which, momentarily interrupted by a warring of fate, is developed with all the resources of the orchestra to a forcible tutti, designed to embody the throbbing passion of the lovers. Later come a storm and the drowning of Leander, after which the coda sets forth a sort of idealization of the love of the unhappy pair. While it cannot be said that the work gets at one's heart, for its thematic treatment is too fragmentary, it nevertheless establishes the proper moods and is very gorgeous in its instrumental color scheme. It was well played.

Mrs. Harvey disclosed a delightful quality of voice, but her attack is based on the stroke of the glottis and produces a very unsteady tone, at times almost a shake. Her tones might come a little further forward with advantage. She is as yet quite innocent of the Mozart style.

DE SOUZA AT THE CAPITAL.

The Titled Baritone Received with Enthusiasm—Miss Clemens's Debut.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A large and fashionable audience, including many representatives of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, this afternoon heard the Portuguese baritone singer, Marquis de Souza, in a concert at the Columbia Theatre, in which Miss Clara L. Clemens, daughter of Mark Twain, made her American début. Marquis de Souza justified his reputation as a phenomenal singer, displaying a voice of such prodigious volume and energy as to be scarcely comparable with that of any of the singers of the day.

He sang the prologue from "I Pagliacci," the song of the torreador from "Carmen," and a brief monologue from Verdi's "Otello," besides some shorter selections, and was enthusiastically applauded. Miss Clemens, who is a slender and graceful brunette, with sufficient self-possession, met with a cordial reception, and her French and German songs were sung to the manifest satisfaction of the audience, while it undoubtedly divided its interest between the new baritone and the new mezzo-soprano, Miss Mary Helen Howe.

Miss Ellison Van Hoose and Miss Marie Schale, the latter a Norwegian pianist of taste and skill, contributed to the success of the performance.

THE IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

There was a pretty little German Anna Held at the Irving Place Theatre last evening. She sang a chic little song, which was the real hit of the evening. Fräulein Gussie Fränkel was the young woman. She has been seen before in different plays, but always as in minor rôles, which she has played with piquancy, vivacity, and naturalness. Last evening, with the song added to her small part, she was more heartily applauded than Herr von Seyffertitz in his song in the first act, which is saying a great deal. Fräulein Fränkel may be a little ahead of Miss Held in years and avoirdupois, but in one of the American theatres, with a French reputation back of her, she might run Miss Held a close second.

The play "Eine Karnevals-Posse" is one of the roaring farces which Herr Conried has affected this Winter. There was an imitation in the way of a song, and something very near a dance, in each act, which was heartily applauded. The play was excellent of its kind, but for the interminable third act. This was "die Klabriasparthie" in a Jewish coffee house. It had absolutely no excuse for being, except as a play by itself. Two plays in one is too much in even a very good play.

Another "Nell Gwynne."

Mr. Doremus's comedy called "Nell Gwynne," now current at the Murray Hill Theatre, and drawing great crowds there, though, for that matter, every play put forward there draws well, is in four acts and is full of reminders of other plays, of Jerrold's "Nell Gwynne" and Tom Taylor's "The Royal Favorite," especially. Mrs. Doremus has borne the undying Samuel Pepys in mind, too, and made the great diarist one of her personages. One Lord Buckhurst is her not too deadly villain, while the royal scapegrace, Hart the actor, Frances Stuart, Orange Moll, (represented as a pretty girl instead of a droll old woman, as in Jerrold's piece,) are among the other historical personages. Nell's cartwheel hat, in which tradition says she first charmed the King, is introduced.

The scene of the second act is the terrace in front of Nelly's house, and here the King and she have an imitation of Juliet and Romeo's balcony scene, as in Mr. Hazleton's play, produced by Miss Crosman. Dorothy Donnelly plays Nell, in dark curls, with agreeable vivacity, and Mr. Bramwell is, of course, the madcap sovereign, while the part of Pepys gives small opportunity to Walter Allen, and Laura Hope Crewes is vivacious and attractive as the orange girl.

Hope Booth's Husband Arraigned.

James E. B. Earll, the actor and husband of Hope Booth, who was arrested on Monday night by Detective Valley as he was about to leave Koster & Bial's, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Court, charged with the larceny of $3,700 worth of jewelry from Cora Wilson on last Friday evening. Maurice Meyer, who appeared for Mr. Earll, said that he had an income of $5,500 a year from an estate in Kinderhook, N. Y. He felt quite confident that his client had no occasion to commit the theft he is charged with, and asked the Court that he be paroled in his custody until to-day. The request was granted.

Reception at Terrace Garden.

The annual reception and entertainment tendered to Max Weber, Robert Stone, and Charles Fields will be held at Terrace Garden March 10. Although the affair is not yet fairly under way, there have been many offers of services from prominent people in the vaudeville profession, and the programme that will be offered will include an interesting aggregation of artists. After the entertainment there will be dancing.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland, accompanied by his wife, was the occupant of a box at William H. Crane's performance of "David Harum," at the Garrick Theatre last evening.

Edna May last night returned to the cast of "The Girl from Up There," at the Herald Square Theatre. Miss May has recovered from the cold from which she has been suffering.

The Frohman-Belasco production of Paul Potter's play, "Under Two Flags," will be made at the Garden Theatre on Monday, Feb. 4. The theatre will remain closed during the week of Jan. 28.

At the Broadway Theatre this evening Johann Strauss's operetta, "Vienna Life," (Wiener Blut,) will be presented for the first time in this country. The production will be under the management of Rudolph Aronson.

Elsie Wilton, who plays the part of Queen Margaret in "The Royal Family" at the Lyceum Theatre, has been taken with a severe attack of the grip and compelled to retire from the cast temporarily. Her rôle was filled by Ethel Sanford.

SPECTATOR HURT IN STAGE DUEL

Struck in the Face with Point of a Sword That Snapped in Actor McRae's Hand.

The historical play "When Knighthood Was in Flower," now being performed by Miss Julia Marlowe at the Criterion Theatre, seems to be fertile in mishaps.

It is only two weeks ago that Bruce McRae, who plays the part of Charles Brandon, was hurt during the fencing scene in the first act, which at the time of the production of the play the critics declared to be the fiercest fencing ever seen on the stage. A week later Miss Marlowe's hand was cut by a dagger. The third accident occurred last evening while Mr. McRae was fencing with Donald MacLaren, (Sir Edwin Caskoden.) At the fiercest passage Mr. McRae's foil broke in half and the end part flew over the footlights and hit a man sitting with a woman in the first row of the orchestra, cutting him severely under the eye.

The man, who refused to give his

ACTOR E. H. SOTHERN IN A BIG THEATRE FIRE

Grand Opera House at Cincinnati Completely Gutted.

AUDIENCE DOES NOT STAMPEDE

Hundreds Leave Building in Perfect Order—The Performers Lose Their Wardrobes.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—The Grand Opera House is a total ruin except for its stanch outer walls. A display of coolness perhaps never witnessed under such trying circumstances prevented its loss from being attended by a fearful catastrophe.

The play set for the night was "Hamlet," by the E. H. Sothern company. The house was packed by a brilliant audience. Many ladies without escorts were present. The first act had been finished and in the second Mr. Sothern, acting the part of Hamlet, had spoken but a few lines, when a slight disturbance was observed in the fourth row of seats from the orchestra, near the centre aisle. It was caused by a slight issue of smoke at that point. An usher went down the aisle and quietly asked the people to be seated, saying there was nothing wrong.

Mr. Sothern at this point stepped to the front of the stage and also assured the audience that everything was right.

To further remove apprehension, Mr. Sothern resumed his part, but before he had spoken two lines the smoke issued in such volume that there was a spontaneous movement of the people in its vicinity. Without further order or suggestion or advice, one of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in a crowded audience took place. It was as though the whole situation had been revealed to every person in the house, and without a single shout or anything else indicating a leader, the dispersal of the audience began and was carried out with the utmost order and composure.

In the lower part of the house the abundant passage to Vine Street gave an easy egress to the greater part of the audience. A large number of persons seated near the orchestra were assisted by the actors and actresses to mount the stage and to make their exit by the stage door on Longworth Street. This assistance by the company was rendered at the cost of an entire neglect of their own personal property.

A gentleman who was seated in the fourth row from the orchestra in describing the exit of the audience, said there were many women near him without escorts who exhibited the utmost composure and took the best and safest way to reach a place of safety. Nothing to indicate the possibility of a panic occurred.

The fire appears to have started from the furnace underneath the orchestra. It soon communicated to the stage, and to this fact is owing the preservation of the greater portion of the property of the Sothern company. Mr. Sothern estimates his loss at $50,000. His company was compelled to reach the street clad in their costumes, and to lose the greater portion of their personal effects which were left in the theatre.

Fortunately the gallery, which has the least commodious means of exit, was not crowded, and those who were in that part of the theatre escaped with no serious accidents. Here and there some one stumbled on a steep stairway, but ready help was rendered, and there was no one trampled or hurt by any mad careening of panic-stricken men.

The same calmness marked the behavior of the people in the balconies, which were emptied as quickly and quietly as if the play had been ended.

Notwithstanding the combustible nature of the interior the fire was a long time in burning out. Late in the night the upper part of the Vine Street front was still burning. This portion of the building was occupied by the Cincinnati Gymnasium, which had a costly equipment. Adjoining the rear of the opera house, separated by an alley, is the large Butler Building. The fire entered this at the upper stories and the roof, and the two upper floors of that building were practically destroyed. The upper portion of the Gifts Fire Engine House, which adjoins the Butler Building, was seriously damaged by the fire.

The present lessees of the Grand Opera House are Rainforth & Havlin. They are the successors of the late Robert E. J. Miles, one of the most widely known theatrical managers in his time in the country. The loss may be put at $200,000.

The lessees have an interest in the building representing their outlay in fitting it up amounting to $30,000 or $40,000, which is covered by insurance.

Michael Gavin, general manager of the stage part of the house, blamed the fire on the "supers," who, he said, were probably smoking down stairs.

Mr. Sothern spent some time, after taking his wife to the hotel, in the vicinity of the fire. He announced that he expected to meet his next engagement at Detroit as usual. Mrs. Sothern, (Virginia Harned,) who rendered heroic assistance to the ladies near the stage by helping them to escape in that way, completely collapsed after the excitement was over and had to be taken to her room.

IN JUSTICE BEEKMAN'S HONOR.

Services Held in the County Court House—Ex-Mayor Hewitt's Letter.

The services in memory of the late Supreme Court Justice Henry R. Beekman were held in Part IX. of the County Court House yesterday morning. Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division was in the chair, and nearly all the Justices of the Supreme Court and all prominent lawyers were preseht.

Ex Mayor Abram S. Hewitt was to have been present at the services, but was unable to be there on account of illness, so he sent a letter, which was read by David B. Ogden. After referring to the fact that the late Justice had acted as Mayor for the first two months after Mr. Hewitt had been elected, the letter went on to say:

> The condition of New York at the time we took office was not one of which its citizens could be proud. The ordinances were not enforced in a manner which was satisfactory to either the public or to the Mayor, who was charged under the charter with the duty of supervision over the several departments. In particular, the administration of the Police Department was very lax, and evil resorts were in evidence in many parts of the city, and in some of them life and property were not safe. The Board of Health was in a state of paralysis and the sanitary condition of the city was endangered by the approach of yellow fever, which required new provisions of quarantine against the invasion of the disease. The steps necessary to be taken at once were recommended by Judge Beekman and promptly approved by me. Finding it impossible to secure prompt action on the part of the police for the suppression of what were known as "dives," Judge Beekman devised a new remedy by injunction, which was found to be effective, and which was sustained by the courts. In less than two months, so far as outward appearances were concerned, New York became a decent city. The excise laws, which had been entirely disregarded, were enforced, and the Sabbath day became one of rest and quiet instead of disorder and debauch.

Justice Van Brunt, in calling the meeting to order, made some remarks as to the sudden death of Justice Beekman. He was followed by John E. Parsons, who presented a set of resolutions extolling the legal career of the late Justice. Justice Francis M. Scott, L. L. Delafield, and others spoke on the late Justice's career, and then the meeting adjourned.

To Aid Brooklyn Charities.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appeals for $20 to help pay the moving expenses of a family from Brooklyn to the South. The man received a serious injury, through no fault of his own, which has incapacitated him for his work in the city, and he has secured a place in the South.

The bureau renews its appeal for $100 for the care in the Adirondacks of a young man who has consumption; also for $80 for the admission of an old colored man to a home. All contributions should be sent to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street.

The bureau wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums in answer to its appeals: D. C. McEwen, $1; J. C. Cremer, 5; Mrs. T. C. Van Pelt, $2; Anonymous, "cash for special $100," $1; H. W. Adams, $3; through Albert A. Day, $5; Fred A. Guild, $3; A. C. K., $1; M. J. Hulse, $5; Charles E. Losee, $8; Anonymous, $1; Thomas H. Buckler, through THE NEW YORK TIMES, $5.

A Dance for Charity.

A dance is to be given at Sherry's on Saturday evening, Feb. 23, by the Young Folks' League of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the proceeds of which are to be turned over to the asylum. This league has meetings monthly at the Tuxedo and its membership is increasing.

FOUR NEW OCEAN LINERS.

Atlantic Transport Company Lets Contracts for Their Construction at Camden.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 22.—President Baker of the Atlantic Transport Company to-day awarded to the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., a contract for four large freight and passenger steamers to ply from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to London. This is the largest contract for merchant vessels ever awarded to a Delaware River firm at one time. A significant fact is that the Atlantic Transport Line has hitherto always owned only foreign-built steamers.

The four steamers contracted for are for freight and passenger service. Two of them are to be 600 feet long each, and the other two a few feet shorter. They will be among the finest and fastest vessels in the transatlantic trade.

Each of the two largest is to be of 12,000 tons carrying capacity and the four will cost about $5,000,000. Each vessel will have triple expansion engines and boilers of the Scotch type, capable of withstanding the highest steam pressure. All the vessels will be of steel throughout, and will be built to exceed all underwriters' requirements.

The Atlantic Transport Company, the stock of which is largely owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders, has its headquarters in Baltimore, and has for years operated steamer lines from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to London. Its vessels now running all fly the British flag, but the company is in all respects American.

CAPT. TOZIER AVERTS TROUBLE

Apologizes for Landing Japanese Laborers at Victoria.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 22.—International unpleasantness, which seemed inevitable yesterday, has been obviated by the sensible action and forbearance of A. R. Milne, C. M. G., Collector of Customs of this port, and Capt. Tozier, commander of the United States Revenue cutter Grant. The Grant put into this port yesterday, having on board twenty-two Japanese, seized by an armed party of the cutter on Waldron Island. Capt. Tozier claimed that these Japanese had crossed to Waldron Island, which is in American territory, from Stevenston in British Columbia, and that they had therefore committed a breach of the law, as they admitted signing a contract to cut wood.

Not only were the Japanese seized, but also their employer, who took them over, and the sloop in which the journey was made was brought to Victoria and dumped ashore here. The authorities here refused to accept the unwelcome charges, although the Japanese Consul engaged a solicitor to look after their interests.

The Collector of Customs was preparing to lodge a formal protest with United States Consul Smith here, when Capt. Tozier and Immigration Officer Walker, at whose instance the Grant had been sent to Waldron, called on him. Mr. Milne pointed out that in landing the Japanese the cutter had foregone the privileges enjoyed as a man-of-war, and been guilty of a breach both of the quarantine and immigration laws in failing to report to him.

The officers of the cutter recognized the force of this contention, and made a full apology, promising not to offend similarly in the future. They further offered to take the Japanese to Waldron Island. Mr. Milne, however, met them half way, and offered to make an examination of the Japanese, and if he found them to be from Canada, accept them as such. The Grant's officers, on the other hand, offered to take any who failed to pass the examination back to Waldron Island, and the incident closed. It is agreed on all sides that the good sense shown on both sides avoided serious complications.

Fire on Cotton-Laden Steamer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—The British steamship Dromore, Capt. Jeffrey, cotton-laden, from Galveston for Antwerp, put into the Mississippi River to-day with fire burning fiercely in hold No. 2. Capt. Jeffrey, after filling the hatch with steam, cabled Elder, Dempster & Co., for instructions. They ordered the ship to this port. The Harbor Fire Department is awaiting her arrival. It is thought the damage will be heavy.

CHINA MUST SHOW GOOD FAITH.

Foreign Envoys Will Emphasize This Point in Reply to Imperial Plenipotentiaries.

PEKING, Jan. 22.—To-day the foreign envoys discussed the requests of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, especially in the matter of punishments, and exempted Tsi Lien and Toi Wing, as being less guilty than the others. The reply to the Chinese note will be delivered Thursday.

It will emphasize the point that the signing of the agreement will be without value unless good faith is shown by acts, and that it will be absolutely useless to expect the removal of troops or concessions on the part of the allies until China has conclusively proved her good intentions.

Russia has almost completed the turning over of the railroad to the Germans. The Germans say they will keep the railroad temporarily as a military necessity. The British object to this course, and the matter will be referred to the home Governments.

Count von Waldersee expects to leave China early in April.

MAY BRING EMPEROR TO PEKING.

Talk of an International Force to Coerce the Ruler of China.

TIEN-TSIN, Jan. 22.—It is reported in German circles that, unless the peace negotiations are satisfactorily considered early next month, a strong international expedition will be organized to bring Emperor Kwang-Su and Prince Tuan to Peking.

A SWORD FOR GEN. DE WET.

Public of Hamburg Will Present One to the Boer Leader.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—A public collection is being made in Hamburg with a view of presenting to Gen. De Wet a sword of honor and providing a fund for the relief of suffering Boer women and children.

Mr. Krueger at Utrecht.

UTRECHT, Jan. 22.—Mr. Krüger arrived here at midday. He was received by a committee at the railroad station, and was cheered warmly. As he drove to his hotel a choir sang patriotic songs. Mr. Krüger thanked the crowd outside and the people sang the Transvaal National Hymn. It is understood that he will remain here several weeks.

"The Mikado" for Charity.

The Orange Memorial Hospital Auxiliary is to give "The Mikado" for the benefit of the Hospital on the evenings of Feb. 6 and 7, at Orange Music Hall. The chorus of seventy-two voices is training twice a week under the direction of Louis Dressler of New York, and on Friday evening hers its first rehearsal on the Music Hall stage. The cast is as follows:

Yum-Yum	Mrs. Douglas Brownlie
Peep Bo	Miss Jessie Lord
Pitti Sing	Miss Marion Sutherland
Katisha	Miss Florence Sutherland
Mikado	Dr. Elliott Johnson
Nanki Pooh	Raymond W. Smith
Ko-Ko	Marshall Leighton
Pooh Bah	Robert H. Stanley
Pish Tush	Henry Bright
Nee-Ban	Henry Wood

Colonia Country Club Officers.

At the annual election of the Colonia Country Club the following were elected Trustees for the ensuing year: Edward G. Cone, Edward K. Cone, Simeon A. Cruikshank, John Correja, Jr., J. Blanchard Edgar, Charles D. Freeman, Robert B. Macpherson, Frank A. Pattison, Benjamin King, Edward S. Savage, Charles B. Squier, Edwin M. Squier, and Mulford D. Valentine. At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees Edward S. Savage was elected President, Robert B. Macpherson Vice President, Charles D. Freeman Treasurer, and Edward K. Cone Secretary. The annual statement shows the club to be in a gratifying condition of prosperity.

MISS ANNIE WHEELER ILL IN A HOSPITAL

Operated on for Appendicitis, She Is Slowly Recovering.

A Daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, She Served as a Red Cross Nurse in Cuba and Manila.

Miss Annie Early Wheeler, second daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who served as a Red Cross nurse in the Cuban and Philippine campaigns with her distinguished father, undermining her health in the fever-laden climates, is slowly recovering from a serious attack of appendicitis at the private sanitarium of Dr. John A. Wyeth, 19 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Miss Wheeler's condition was such on Saturday last that Dr. Wyeth deemed the time opportune for an operation, which when performed was entirely successful, Miss Wheeler improving steadily from that time. Dr. Wyeth served under Gen. Wheeler during the civil war in the Fourth Alabama Regiment, and has for years been his close personal friend.

At the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain, when her father was appointed a Major General of Volunteers, Miss Annie made known her intention of accompanying the General, and the latter was too much a soldier to oppose her wishes. The family was already represented by two sons in the service, Joseph, Jr., instructor in mathematics at West Point at that time, and Thomas, a Midshipman on the Columbia. The latter was drowned later at Montauk.

Miss Annie proceeded to Tampa with the troops under her father's command, and there applied for service in the Red Cross Corps. She was accepted, and through the campaign before El Caney and Santiago nursed the sick and wounded in the hospitals and kept a watchful eye over her father, who, though well along in years, was as active as any man in his brigade.

When she returned to Washington at the cessation of hostilities a magnificent jewel casket, the gift of the ladies of Montgomery, Ala., was presented to her as a mark of esteem and in recognition of her kindness to the soldiers of her own State in the fever camps of Florida.

When Gen. Wheeler's desire to see service in the Philippines was gratified by his assignment to command the First Brigade of the Second Division, Miss Annie would not be deterred by her friends from her announced intention of following her father into danger. In Manila she cared for the sick and wounded for many months, and broke down her health to such an extent that several slight attacks of appendicitis were precipitated. These were not sufficient to keep her from her duties, however, and not until Gen. Wheeler was ordered to return to the United States did Miss Wheeler relinquish her work.

Returning by way of Europe, she spent some time in travel on the Continent with Mrs. Frank Gould and Mrs. George F. Shrady. In Washington some time ago the attacks of appendicitis returned with greater violence, and she was persuaded to come to this city for the medical attention of Dr. Wyeth.

Dr. Wyeth stated last night that his patient was in a fair way to recovery, and should be convalescent in a short while.

WOMAN AND BOY DISAPPEAR.

Mrs. Filter Last Heard from at Niagara Falls Dec. 29.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 22.—In December Mrs. Olive Amelia Filter left home near Batchelor, Mich., to visit a sister in Peruville, this State. She was accompanied by her eight-year-old son. She left her sister's on Dec. 27, and a few days later her husband received a letter dated Niagara Falls, Dec. 29, saying that she had lost her pocketbook. He sent a registered letter containing $40 to the general delivery here. He did not hear from her, and in response to a letter here he was told that the registered letter remained uncalled for.

The Rev. P. W. Bruce of Chestertville, Penn., father of the missing woman, was notified, and he arrived here to-day. He found the registered letter still in the Post Office. He asked the police to make a search, hoping to find some trace of the boy or woman. If she came here and lost her pocketbook it is considered a strange fact that none of the hotels or boarding houses have remembrance of her presence, and the mystery deepens when the registered letter is taken into consideration.

The police have no report of a lost pocketbook, and nothing was found at the river bank. Her father remained here to-night, and to-morrow will extend the search to Buffalo.

LAUNCH OWNERS WARNED.

Circular Issued Against Bill Regulating the Use of Naphtha and Other Fluids.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Gen. Grosvenor has greatly excited the owners of steam launches all over the country, and he is hearing from them. On Dec. 14 he introduced a bill amending an act passed in 1897 providing for the regulation of the use of vessels propelled by gas, fluid, naphtha, or electric motors, and it was sent to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The bill in its composition gave little idea of its broad application, as it simply provided for striking out of a former law the words "of above fifteen tons," and the word "vessels" in another place.

The act passed in 1897 at the suggestion of the Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels subjected all vessels of the sort described, being above fifteen tons, to the various rules, as to inspection, lights, steering, signals, issued against larger vessels. The amendment offered by Gen. Grosvenor removes the exemptions in favor of vessels of less than fifteen tons, thus bringing all of them under the rules of the Supervising Inspector General's office.

A circular issued in New York has reached Gen. Grosvenor, calling upon launch owners to "beware," as the bill now made applicable only to vessels used for commercial purposes may soon apply to private users. It also says that the market price of boats will be cut in half, and appeals to launch owners to seek the aid of their representatives to defeat the measure. When Gen. Grosvenor was asked about this measure to-day, he promptly gave an explanation of his part in bringing the bill forward:

"I introduced the bill for the Treasury Department, upon the information that accidents to passengers on badly regulated vessels, propelled by power generated by gas or oil, were becoming too frequent, and also because there had been complaint that the masters of such vessels were indifferent to the sailing rules that govern other craft, and were getting in the way of steamboats and steamships with little care for the signals and regulations that restrain vessels under the supervision of the supervising Inspectors of steam vessels.

"The circular you refer to proceeds upon a mistaken assumption. The bill does not pretend to debar any private user of a launch, however propelled, being of less than fifteen tons, from choosing any way he may prefer to blow himself and his family to perdition. It simply says that all vessels propelled by power and carrying passengers 'for hire,' shall be subject to rules found wise and necessary to control the use of other power-propelled vessels. That does not appear clearly in the act as I introduced it.

"To make it clear I have to-day introduced another bill, in which I have recited the act to be amended and then added the amendment. That is a rule in Ohio, and ought to be a rule here, the mere reference to a statute to be amended not conveying an intelligent idea to the reader of the act if he does not happen to be familiar with the statute referred to. The launch owners need not worry. Having introduced the corrected bill, it will be referred, but I shall not make any effort to secure its passage this session."

Edward Wassermann's New Residence.

Plans have been filed by Charles F. H. Gilbert, architect, for the new residence to be built at 33 West Fifty-sixth Street for Edward Wassermann. The building will be of the American basement plan, five stories high. The materials of the front will be white stone and light colored brick.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Tuesday is always selected as a day for large dinners, and last evening there were any number of them. Mrs. Astor gave one of what are known as her state entertainments, Mrs. Pembroke Jones had a delightful affair for the debutantes, J. J. Van Alen, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. J. F. J. Lanier, and others gave similar functions, and with the fortnightly Dance at the Waldorf-Astoria, the meeting of the Bridge Clubs and the wedding of Miss Van Nest and J. Stewart Barney, the day certainly held its own in the annals of this very gay season.

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This evening there is the small dance at the Gurnees, and to-morrow will take place the second Assembly at the Waldorf-Astoria. Worthington Whitehouse will lead the cotillion, dancing with the Marquise de Talleyrand-Périgord. This is the first time in years that the Marquise has assisted to lead a cotillion in New York. The decorations will be elaborate, and, as already announced, Mrs. Duncan Cryder, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies will receive the guests.

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Aiken is rapidly filling up, but the cottagers are arriving and leaving all the time, running back and forth from New York. Mrs. Duncan Elliot has been in town and will not return to Aiken for a few days. Mortimer Brooks has taken the Clinch Smith house for the season, Mr. and Mrs. Clinch Smith being abroad with Eugene Higgins. J. H. Lamar has rented Mrs. Lamar's Colleton Avenue house, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar are at the Smith house.

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Miss "Libbie" Lawrence, one of the most popular of the fashionable young women in Boston, has just concluded a visit to New York. She was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, and was at a number of the dances and entertainments of the last fortnight, notably those given by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, and Mrs. William D. Sloane.

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The wedding of Miss Paul, the daughter of Col. Paul, United States Army, to Henry A. Barclay, Jr., will take place on Thursday, April 18, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The ceremony will be followed by a small reception at Sherry's. Col. Paul, who has been in Manila for some time, has just returned.

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Among the passengers who sail to-day for England on the Majestic is W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., who is attached to the Embassy at the Court of St. James's. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, and he has been in New York, on leave of absence, for the Christmas holidays.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse have taken a cottage at Newport for next Summer. They have just leased the Thomas Janney place, known as Dellmain, in Narragansett Avenue. Mrs. Hillhouse was Miss Georgie Remsen.

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Mr. and Mrs. Newton Stokes and Miss Lily Oelrichs have been in New Haven, attending the Yalé "prom. week" festivities. Miss Oelrichs will return for the Assembly. F. W. Rhinelander and F. W. Rhinelander, Jr., are at Palm Beach. Mr. and Mrs. E. Parmelee Prentice are passing their honeymoon at Jekyl Island.

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The death of Queen Victoria will have some influence on much of the social life in town. There are many English people in New York this Winter who for the present will refuse all invitations. Mrs. Arthur Paget and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ismay, who are to arrive to-day, will be among those who will wear some mourning. Mrs. Paget has been an intimate friend of several of the royalties. The Duke of Newcastle, who is in Florida, has declined all invitations and announces that he may start for England any day. All entertainments, of course, at the Pauncefotes' in Washington are off. Gen. and Mrs. Herbert Eaton are to return to England at once. The death of the Queen also signifies that there will be no Drawing Rooms held in London, and that the Court will be in mourning for six months, which will include the Summer season. Plans had already been made among New Yorkers for taking houses in London for the season, which will be abandoned. The death of the Queen will seriously affect the season at Cannes and on the Riviera. It will bring many English people to America, and New Yorkers generally will remain on this side of the water except for a little trip for the purpose of purchasing clothes.

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Mrs. Astor gave a dinner at her residence last evening. The table was decorated with bridesmaids' roses, and her guests included Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Livingston, Miss Blight, Lispenard Stewart, Frederick T. Martin, D. O. Mills, and several others.

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Mrs. Pembroke Jones's dinner last evening in honor of Miss Eleanor Jay was a handsome affair. The table was decorated with white Spring flowers, daisies, narcissus, lilies of the valley, &c., and ferns. The guests included, besides Miss Jay, Mrs. Harry Havemeyer, (Miss Charlotte Whiting,) Miss Rutherford, Miss Nathalie Schenk, Natalie Wells, Kathleen Neilson, Miss Larghorne, Townsend Burden, Jr., Count Gheradesca, Ashbel Barney, Ralph Pulitzer, Murray Young, and a number of other girls and men. There was informal dancing after the dinner.

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Amadee De Pau Moran gave the second of two dinner dances last night for his two daughters, the Misses Marie and Rosalie Moran, the former a débutante of last season, the latter of this. The dance was preceded by a dinner, and several other young people came in after it for the cotillion, which was danced in the drawing room, and led by Munson Morris, who also led the previous one. Worthington Whitehouse, who led at the Twombly and Sloane dances, was to have been the leader last night, but was ill. The cotillion was a small one, about twenty-five couples, and there were four favor figures, the favors for which were golf markers, golf score books, pipes of various sorts, sticks with bells attached, rose baubles, cornucopias of flowers, ash trays, fans in bags, pencils, &c. After the cotillion a supper was served. The guests included the Misses Florence Twombly, Fredericka V. Webb, Claire Bryce, Evelyn Parsons, Nora Iselin, Pauline Robinson, Mary Harriman, Natalie Wells, Therese Iselin, the Misses Olin, Arthur Street, Alonzo Potter, William Whitehouse, Barclay Kountze, and Messrs. Kinnicut, Francklyn, Robbins, and others.

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Mrs. Nicholas Fish gave a luncheon at her residence yesterday for her daughter, Mrs. Robert Burnside Potter, and after the luncheon there was music, rendered by M. Le Comte. Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn gave the third of her Tuesdays in January, and Miss Stevens and Miss Dorothy Hinckley assisted in receiving.

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The Fortnightlies had last night their fourth meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria, and the cotillion was led by Frederick S. Woodruff. The guests were received by Mrs. L. L. Delafield, Mrs. Shaw, and several other of the patronesses. The favors were hat pins, headed by metal bettles, &c.; artificial chrysanthemums and roses in mauve, yellow, red, white, and other colors; pins, &c. The guests of the evening included Miss Margaret Betts, Miss Pauline D. Foss, the Misses Walnwright, Wetherell, Coleman, Stanwood, Edith Burke, Roberta Whipple, Mrs. Oddie, Mrs. Cole, and Robert De F. Kelley. Among the new members of this class are the Misses Edith Slater Mills, Daisy Tyler, Mary Wagstaff, Ethel Du Bois, Charlotte Prime, Katharine Pratt, Katharine Hancox, Gertrude Herrick, Hunter Brockinridge, Walter Cole Cabell, Jeremiah Beall, Benjamin C. Fincke, George H. Glover, Morris Graves, Edwin C. Moller, Walter H. Merriam, T. B. Peck, Acton Poulet, Herbert B. Smith, Henry W. St. John, Tito Tuscani, and James Westervelt.

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Another of the five dances gotten up by Mrs. James Wilson Clark and others was held at Dodworth's last night. F. Raymond Lefferts led the cotillion. Among the dancers at these affairs are the Misses Catharine M. Clark, Caroline Elditts, Lucille Bacon, Elsie Ladd, Julia Victor, Anna Mead, the Misses Hickox, Swift, Benedict, Tilton, Boardman, Plummer, and the Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Henry M. Brookfield, Thatcher M. Adams, George Redington, C. E. Locke, Newcomb Cole, Prescott Slade, John Pratt, H. T. Leggett, Arthur Wiley, Herbert Thompson, Charles Hickox, and others.

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On account of a funeral in the family on Jan. 24, Mrs. Edward Winslow of 27 West Fifty-third Street will receive on Jan. 31 and Feb. 7, and not on Jan. 24.

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The National Society of New England Women will celebrate the sixth anniversary of its organization at Delmonico's to-morrow evening.

To Increase Newport Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 22.—The cottage taxpayers will be surprised to learn that quite a stir is being made to have the City Council increase the ratio of taxes from the present figures of $1.10 on each hundred dollars' worth of property. The revenues of the city are insufficient to meet the running expenses of the place. That a readjustment of the taxes will be made is now a foregone conclusion.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Rents a Villa.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 22.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has rented for occupancy next Summer the new villa of Alfred M. Coats, on Wickham Road, Beacon Hill District. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt left Newport for New York this afternoon.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Barney—Van Nest.

The wedding of John Stewart Barney and Miss Mary Alice Van Nest, daughter of Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, was celebrated at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Trinity Chapel. The bride walked up the aisle on the arm of her cousin, G. Willett Van Nest. Her gown was of cream ivory satin with a long square train, the bodice formed of broad crossing folds and the transparent yoke and sleeves were of point lace. A short lace veil was arranged over her face as she went up the aisle, but as she passed down on the bridegroom's arm after the ceremony her face was uncovered. The wedding veil proper was of point lace, fastened to the coiffure with a diadem effect of diamonds and flowers. She also wore a collar formed of numerous rows of pearls. Knots of orange blossoms were on the corsage, and from the waist line in front two falls of lace widening toward the bottom formed the trimming of the skirt. She carried no bouquet, but a Prayer Book instead. The only attendant, the maid of honor, was Miss Helen Storer of Boston, a cousin of the bride. She wore pink panne velvet, the skirt extremely full in the back, and trimmed with a frill of cream lace about the bottom. The bodice was fitted by fine lengthwise tucks, and there was a lace collar, deep and round, and a cream girdle and lace on the sleeves. Her hat was white panne with a knot of pink panne in the front, and a black ostrich plume was laid under the brim on the left side. Her bouquet was of Bridesmaid's roses, with a big bunch of lilies of the valley on one side, and a very full shower of narrow pink ribbon with lilies tied at the ends.

When the bride reached the steps leading to the altar the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church came forward and read the marriage service. Mrs. Van Nest gave her daughter away. Bishop Potter pronounced the benediction. Mr. Barney's best man was James De Wolfe Cutting, and the ushers were Phoenix Ingraham, W. Rhinelander Stewart, Henry Otis Chapman, William M. V. Hoffman, James Henry Smith, and Norman Walker.

The bride's mother, Mrs. Van Nest, wore a trained gown of black panne, the front and sides covered with heavy cream lace appliqued on and outlined with gold, and a small black bonnet. Mrs. Richard Gambrill, an aunt of the bride, wore black satin, the bodice a mass of jet and steel spangles, and a small black velvet bonnet trimmed with two black ostrich tips in aigrette fashion. A small reception for relatives and intimate friends only was held at the residence of Mrs. Van Nest, 31 West Thirty-seventh Street, after the ceremony. The church decgrations were simple. In the niches at the side of the chapel there were hemlock trees, and the big arch midway up the main aisle, and the lattice work arch at the chancel were of greens in which were placed clusters of large white lilies, vases of the same flowers being placed on the altar. The house decorations were simple. Scallen placed large vases of American Beauty roses here and there through the rooms. Among the guests invited to the church were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowers,
Miss Bowers,
Mr. Nelson Burr,
The Rev. W. O. Baker,
Mr. and Mrs. C. V. N. Baldwin,
Mrs. Batchelder,
Mrs. J. A. Burden,
Mrs. E. J. Berwind,
Mrs. Chapman,
Mrs. Cummock,
Miss Cutting,
Miss Caldwell,
Mrs. Coe,
Mrs. Dinsmore,
Mr. and Mrs. Dickerman,
Lieut. Davis,
Mrs. De Witt,
Mrs. David Draper,
Miss Draper,
Miss C. Draper,
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. De Forest,
Miss De Forest,
The Misses De Coppet,
Mrs. Edgar,
Mr. Lawrence Elliman,
Mr. Fells,
Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald,
Mrs. Freeland,
Miss Freeland,
Miss N. Fitzgerald,
Mrs. Folger,
Miss Furniss,
Mrs. W. L. Green,
Mrs. Fred Gebhard,
Mr. and Mrs. Gilley,
Charles Gould,
Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin,
Mrs. Griswold Gray,
Mrs. William Hoffman,
Miss Huntington,
Mr. Hubbard,
Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman,
The Misses Elsie and M. Hoffman,
Mrs. Hollister,
Mr. Haseltine,
Miss Hitchcock,
Miss Hard,
Mrs. Anson Hard,
Mrs. Richard Irvin,
Miss Ethel Irvin,
Judge Ingraham,
Mrs. Oliver Jennings,
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Johnston,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Kingsland,
Mrs. Knowlton,
The Misses Knowlton,
Mr. and Mrs. Lefferts,
Mr. F. R. Lefferts,
Miss Lefferts,
Miss Lapsley,
Miss Mali,
Mr. Moller,
Miss Moller,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Post,
George Post, Jr.,
Mrs. William Post,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Porter,
Arthur Peck,
Miss Reynolds,
Gen. and Mrs. Roe,
Miss Josephine Roe,
Mrs. Rogers,
Mr. C. Richardson, Jr.,
The Rev. and Mrs. Stewart,
Miss Anita Stewart,
Miss Lelah Strong,
Mr. Sanford,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith,
Miss Elsie Storer,
Mr. and Mrs. T. Sherman,
Miss Sherman,
Miss Storer,
Mrs. Stimson,
Mrs. Schefer,
The Misses Schefer,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Sherman,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Simpson,
Mrs. H. Sherman,
Miss Thompson,
Miss Turner,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thacher,
Miss Elizabeth Thacher,
Dr. John Thacher,
Miss Sally Thacher,
Mr. and Mrs. James Varnum,
The Misses Varnum,
Mr. and Mrs. N. Walker,
Mr. and Mrs. N. Walker, Jr.,
Mr. John Walker,
Mr. and Mrs. Witherbee,
Miss Waring,
Mr. Warner,
Mr. and Mrs. C. White,
Mr. Oliver White,
Mr. Henry White,
Mr. George White,
Miss A. White,
Dr. and Mrs. White,
Dr. and Mrs. Yale.

Danforth—Williamson.

Miss Elizabeth Williamson, the daughter of J. Aymar Williamson of Wyoming, N. J., and Mr. George Henry Danforth, son of the late George H. Danforth, were married yesterday evening at the Church of St. Stephen, Millburn, N. J. A special car attached to the 6:30 o'clock train from Hoboken brought the wedding guests from town. The church was very prettily decorated with greens and white flowers. The bride wore a gown of white crêpe de chine, trimmed with point lace. Her veil of tulle was fastened with a pearl crescent, the gift of the bridegroom, and a large diamond cluster. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white violets. The maid of honor was Miss Isabel Forsyth Emerson of Brooklyn, who wore pale lavender crêpe de chine. Two flower girls, Miss Mildred Constantine and Miss Esther Cornwell, headed the bridal cortège. They were white organdie gowns, with lavender sashes, and carried large bunches of white marguerites. The best man was Francis J. Danforth, and the ushers were G. Danforth Williamson, brother of the bride; Nicholas Danforth, Henry Ondyke, and Louis S. Haslam.

Webster—Sutton.

Miss Marian Kimberley Sutton, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tufts Sutton, 156 West Seventy-fourth Street, and George Bruce-Bruce Webster were married yesterday at noon by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington at Grace Church Chantry. The bride wore a gown of white chiffon over satin, with trimmings of lace. Her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms. Miss Nanette Widdleton was maid of honor. Charles J. Steedman was best man, and the ushers were Capt. French Sladen and Mr. John G. Stevens. There was a wedding breakfast for the bridal party following the reception.

DEATH OF MRS. R. C. MINOR.

Wife of the Famous Painter of "The Close of the Day"—Their Struggles While He Was Studying.

Mrs. Robert C. Minor, the wife of the well-known American painter, died at the Sherwood Studios, 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Sunday, Jan. 13. She had been ill but a few days. An attack of grip developed into pneumonia, to which her death was due.

Those who attended the Evans sale of paintings, at Chickering Hall, on the night of Jan. 31, 1900, will recall the fact that that occasion was a triumph for Mr. Minor, his picture "The Close of the Day" being bought for $3,050. It was a pinnacle price for a work by the American painter, and the occasion was made particularly dramatic by the evident excitement of Mrs. Minor during the bidding and her happiness at its culmination. But it is known only to the intimate friends of the artist and his family how large a share the woman who is dead had in his early struggles and later successes.

Mrs. Minor before her marriage, in 1860, was Miss Isabelle Smith. There were many severe struggles for the couple during Mr. Minor's early career and while he was studying abroad. Mr. Min

WELCH WON PIGEON SHOOT

In Match with Harold Money at Carteret Gun Club.

WINNER KILLED 88 BIRDS

Garden City Organization Formally Adopts Resolution Restricting Privileges of Its Members.

In an interesting and closely contested pigeon shooting match on the grounds of the Carteret Gun Club at Garden City, L. I., yesterday between two of the most noted trapshooters in the East—Robert A. Welch of New York and Harold Money—Welch achieved a well-earned victory by killing 88 birds of the 100 released for each man. The race was the direct outcome of the 100-bird match the same sportsmen engaged in last December, when, with only one bird between them to the last pigeon released, the gunners finished in a tie, each with 80 kills.

It may have been to the disadvantage of young Money that his father, who advised him in the arrangement of the competition, was unable to be present, but at that the New Jersey shooter displayed rare steadiness and completed the contest in form that was very close to his best.

The weather was perfectly suited to trap shooting, for the sky was clear, the light good, and the northwest wind through the greater part of the competition just stiff enough to help the birds to good and strong flight. The pigeons released were without doubt the best and fastest that have been provided at any shoot this season.

Walker Breese Smith acted as referee, and at 1:25 o'clock in the afternoon the shooting began, Welch leading off. The terms of the match were $500 a side, at 100 live birds, both gunners to stand at the 30-yard mark.

In the first quarter of the match when 25 birds had been released for each gunner, Money had a slight advantage, he making 21 kills, while Welch had brought down 20 birds. They retained their relative positions through the second 25 birds, Money still leading by one bird. At this point the breeze died away, leaving the air almost still. In the third quarter of the match Money fell away a bit, and lost 8 birds, while Welch, with only 4 misses, took the lead. From that time on Welch retained his advantage, and increasing it a little at the end, won with a total score of 88, while Money earned 83 kills. Both men did much pretty and effective shooting, and the skill they showed in the use of second barrels caused much admiring comment. Welch's best kills were his thirteenth bird, a fast towerer, brought down with the second barrel; his twentieth and twenty-sixth, both right quarterers; his fifty-fifth, which, after being hard hit, was killed with the second barrel while trying to escape from the retriever, and his eighty-first, a right quarterer. Money made about an equal number of good kills, beginning with his first, a rapid right quarterer. His second barrel saved him many pigeons, the most brilliant shots with it being kills of his nineteenth, twenty-ninth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, and ninetieth, the latter, hit with both barrels, being stopped just against the boundary fence. The birds lost by both men were all uncommonly difficult ones, being twisting, zigzagging, dodgers, or close driving away so swiftly as to give the shot a hot chase to reach them. The scores in detail follow:

						K.	M.
R. A. Welch	22202	12222	11202	01202	22122	20	5
	21222	12211	22221	20222	02122	21	4
	22202	22222	22222	22222	22222	23	2
	22222	22222	22222	21222	22221	21	4
	22220	21121	*0122	22221	12220	21	4
Total						88	12
						K.	M.
H. Money	22202	22222	02220	22222	22222	21	4
	22222	21222	12122	12222	22222	21	4
	22020	20200	22222	22212	21102	17	8
	22220	21121	*0122	22221	12220	21	4
Total						83	17

*Dead out of bounds.

Copies of a resolution defining the attitude of the Carteret Gun Club toward professional pigeon shooters have been distributed among the members. This is signed by Walter H. Mead, Secretary, for the Board of Governors. Its rigid provisions, one of which calls for the resignation of any member who shall shoot against professionals in a competition for prizes has caused much comment among pigeon shooters. If it is enforced, it will keep out of the Grand American Handicap all the Carteret Club shooters who wish to retain their membership with that club. Several members who had contemplated entering in the Grand American were questioned about the course they will pursue, but all declined to talk. It is intimated, however, that some of these will enter in the Grand American, preferring to give up membership in the Carteret Club rather than remain out of the big event. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the action of the Board of Governors, taken at their meeting of Dec. 21, 1900, in regard to shooting with professionals, and the resolution then adopted on that subject are hereby confirmed, and that a copy of such resolution be sent to each member. Said resolution, as entered in the minutes of that meeting, is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the following rules in regard to professional pigeon shooters should be adopted by the club:

1. Professional pigeon shooters are ineligible to membership in the Carteret Gun Club.

2. Any member of this club who enters a pigeon shooting match for money or prizes in competition with professional pigeon shooters shall be requested to resign from the club, the request to be signed by six Governors after proof to their satisfaction has been furnished to them that the member had rendered himself liable to such request.

3. A professional pigeon shooter is one who as a employee or principal shoots in the interest of any dealer in guns, ammunition, or shooting sportsmen's supplies of any kind, or who shoots for the purpose of advertising such wares, or who makes a business or practice of shooting public matches for money or prizes or any purpose whatever.

Any question arising under this definition shall be decided by a majority vote of the Governors.

Medicus Gun Club's Shoot.

The annual live-bird shoot of the Medicus Gun Club, composed chiefly of physicians of New York, was held on the Inter-State Park shooting grounds yesterday. The noted woman pigeon shooter, Annie Oakley, was the club's guest, and took part in the handicap trophy shoot. The event next in importance to the handicap was a match at fifty birds between W. H. Sanders, standing at thirty yards, and W. Cashon, at twenty-seven yards, the former winning with twenty-eight kills. A number of other matches were shot, Van Allen, Webber, and Thompson winning most of these. The score of the club shoot follows:

Medicus Club Trophy Shoot, handicap, at fifteen live birds.

	K.	M.
Dr. McManus, (27)	14	1
Dr. J. P. Kay, (29)	13	2
H. C. Knoegel, (30)	13	2
R. L. Packard, (28)	13	2
B. M. Van Allen, (30)	12	3
J. M. Thompson, (30)	12	3
Dr. A. A. Webber, (30)	11	4
Dr. C. E. Miller, (30)	11	4
W. H. Hopkins, (29)	11	4
Annie Oakley, (29)	11	4
G. H. Lockwood, (27)	11	4
Dr. B. K. Woods, (28)	11	4
T. H. Chapman, (28)	11	4
W. H. Sanders, (28)	9	6
C. M. Lincoln, (28)	8	7

Dr. McManus and Dr. Kay divided the principal trophies. Knegel won second prize in miss-and-out.

GOLF ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

R. H. Robertson Selected for the New President—Election on Feb. 28.

Robert H. Robertson of the St. Andrew's, Garden City, and Shinnecock Golf Clubs, besides many other clubs, will be elected President of the United States Golf Association at the coming annual meeting, to be held at Delmonico's Thursday evening, Feb. 28. This interesting item of golf news was given out yesterday by the Secretary of the Golf Association, Robert B. Kerr, at 20 Broad Street, together with the rest of the report of the Nominating Committee. He is Vice President of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, and as the coming head of the United States Golf Association, he will appear as representing that club.

Mr. Robertson is also the President of the Metropolitan Golf Association, having been elected to that office last year.

The other officers selected for the United States Golf Association during the coming year are: First Vice President—John Reid, St. Andrew's; Second Vice President—Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Onwentsia, Chicago; Secretary—Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood; Treasurer—Samuel Y. Heebner, Philadelphia Country; additional members of the Executive Committee—James A. Stillman, Newport, and G. H. Windeler, Brookline Country Club, near Boston.

The last two names are new, the present committee members being Horace Russell of Garden City and A. M. Coats of Newport. The other officers are renominations. The Nominating Committee making the report consisted of Charles B. Macdonald, Oliver W. Bird, and Rodman E. Griscom.

Mr. Macdonald said that Mr. Kerr, who has been Secretary for nearly four years, only consented to serve another term after the utmost persuasion. Mr. Kerr has repeatedly said that his business would not allow him to continue in the office, but he understands the details of the Golf Association so thoroughly that the committee prevailed upon him to remain. He did so with the understanding that this would be his last term.

The report of the committee has to be sent to all the clubs in the association thirty days previous to the annual meeting, and so that all might receive it on time, the Executive Committee fixed upon Feb. 28 as the date for the meeting. W. B. Thomas, the retiring President, who declined to serve a third term, is now in Egypt with his family.

HAMBURG REACHES NEW YORK.

Famous Horse Arrives with Stallions from Daly's Montana Farm.

On a special train of seven palace horse cars, the stallions, headed by the famous racehorse Hamburg, from Bitter Root Stud Farm, Hamilton, Montana, the property of Marcus Daly's estate, arrived at Morris Park yesterday, and were unloaded and quartered in the stables on the hilltop back of the water tower, at the head of the stretch. There they will rest until the date set for the opening of the dispersal sale, Jan. 30, in Madison Square Garden, by the Fasig-Tipton Company. With the stallions came ten three-year-olds and sixty-two two-year-olds in training, which, with the mares that arrived a month ago, will be offered at public auction. The horses left Bitter Root Farm last Thursday, and were four days and a half on the road to New York, having been delayed en route by the severe Winter weather and snow blockades. In spite of the long trip of nearly 3,000 miles, they landed in fine condition, the grooms attending them saying that there was no sickness among the horses.

Hamburg attracted much attention, and a crowd of turfmen wintering at Morris Park, with a large number of visitors from the city, surrounded the car in which he traveled and waited patiently to catch a glimpse of the famous horse, who left New York nearly three years ago, when at the height of his fame, through having won the two great races, the Realization and the Brighton Cup. The expectant sightseers were disappointed, however, as Hamburg was moved into a stall, heavily clothed, only the outlines of his frame being visible, and then only for a few seconds. All that could be seen of him was that, big as he was when retired from the turf, he has grown to be a still larger horse all over. He seemed, too, in high spirits and inclined to be playful. After once being shut in a loose box no visitor was permitted to see him. It is probable, however, that the public will get a fair view of him to-day. The other stallions in the collection were Bathampton, Bute, Inverness, Isidor, Ogden, Tammany, and The Pepper.

Trotters and Pacers.

Elmer Stevens, the well-known trainer, has a green trotter that can beat 2:20 and a pacer that can step a 2:10 gait.

George Wallace, the Speedway pacer, with a mark of 2:17½, was out on the road yesterday, driven by his owner, Louis Kahn, who says the animal has never been faster or in better condition.

Theodore T. Maxfield has announced his intention of disposing of his team of pacers, Amoskin, 2:14½, and Monopole, 2:08¼, which met with such success on the Speedway last Fall.

Dr. H. H. Kane, President of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, will sell all his pacing stock at the Madison Square Garden sale on Feb. 15-16. Among those to be sold are the two Speedway favorites, Durlei (2:07½) and Little Gem, (2:15¼.) Dr. Kane will give his entire attention to trotters.

There is every prospect of the unsettled race between the two rival trotters Alice Barnes, 2:11¾, owned by E. S. Smathers, and The Monk, 2:09¼, owned by Fred Gerken, being trotted this Spring for big stakes. There was much dissatisfaction and some hard feeling over the race on the Speedway last month, as the judge at the finish declared that the final or third heat should be trotted over again, Mr. Smathers claiming a foul.

There were a number of drivers out with their fast horses on Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues yesterday afternoon, but few if any of them ventured on the Speedway, which was very heavy. One glance at the popular speeding ground was enough to discourage the most enthusiastic reinsman, and until the roadbed dries out or the snow comes to cover it there is likely to be no more sport with the harness horses. Everybody who owns a fast stepper is anxiously awaiting a fall of snow that will even give them a chance for getting their cutters out.

A petition is being circulated among the road drivers and freely signed which provides for the maintenance of St. Nicholas Avenue by the Commissioner of Parks. It reads as follows: "We, the undersigned, having had frequent occasion to use St. Nicholas Avenue for pleasure driving and having noted its condition and need of improvement, do respectfully request that legislation be adopted whereby the care and maintenance of the roadway of St. Nicholas Avenue above One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and St. Nicholas Place shall hereafter be under the control of the Commissioner of Parks of the Borough of Manhattan and Richmond. St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, with a part of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street form a connecting link between the Speedway and Riverside Drive and through Morningside Avenue, with the Central Park Drives. They also form an entrance to the Speedway, and as such they are used only by many drivers of fast horses and by pleasure vehicles. If improved in connection with the other drives and ways under the control of the Park Department they will be more popular and more useful for driving purposes than ever before. We therefore urge the enactment of legislation to that end.

Results on Winter Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—The racing stewards to-day removed the ban of suspension pronounced some days ago against Trainer Fred Gardner, and recommended that hereafter horses starting in steeplechases be barred from racing on the flat thereafter during the meeting. The stewards also recommended that the entry of the horse Applejack and any entries of Buckner & Welker and R. J. Stewart be refused in future. Donna Rita and Trebor were the winning favorites. Weather cloudy; track fast. Summaries: Mile—Tea Grown, 105, (Kane,) 1; Syncopated Sandy, 110, 2; Scrapire, 107, 3. Time—1:43½. One mile and an eighth—Donna Rita, 107, (Mitchell,) 1; Sarilla, 104, 2; Blocker, 103, 3. Time—1:56½. Mile—Trebor, 111, (Mitchell,) 1; Dogwell, 111, 2; Belle Simpson, 105, 3. Time—1:43⅝. One mile and a sixteenth, handican—Sir Gatlan, 100, (Cochran,) 1; Dramburg, 100, 2; Sir Florian, 107, 3. Time—1:48¾. Five furlongs—Locust Blossom, 100, (Cochran,) 1; Heroics, 102, 2; Trebor, 106, 3. Time—1:02¾. Applejack ran away two miles before the start. Mile—Dagmar, 111, (Dupee,) 1; Porter B., 95, 2; Bequeath, 111, 3. Time—1:44.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Favorites fell by the wayside at Tanforan to-day, second choices finishing first in most events. Lester Reiff will be seen in the saddle to-morrow. He will have the mount on Slapdash. Sam Loates, the English jockey, accompanied by his wife, arrived to-night. Results: One Mile—Marshal Neil, 115 pounds, (Bullman,) 1; Grafter, 112, 2; Bonnie Lassie, 110, 3. Time—1:47¾. Three Furlongs—Dr. Scharff, 113 pounds, (Henry,) 1; J. V. Kirby, 115, 2; Mike Murphy, 110, 3. Time—0:37¾. Mile and a Sixteenth—Rey del Bandidos, 99 pounds, (Stuart,) 1; Mary Kinsella, 99, 2; Bogus Bill, 101, 3. Time—1:54¾. Six Furlongs—Great Bend, 104 pounds, (Dominick,) 1; Rollick, 86, 2; Tuthill, 105, 3. Time—1:16½. Seven Furlongs—Sublime, 95 pounds, (Fauntleroy,) 1; Companion, 105, 2; Aphrodis, 100, 3. Time—1:18. Mile—Herculean, 109 pounds, (Henry,) 1; Formero, 112, 2; Lou Rey, 112, 3. Time—1:46¼.

Site for Columbia's Boathouse.

The site selected by the new rowing club of Columbia University for a house on the Harlem River is between Madison and Lexington Avenues.

Manager Erdal of the crew has reported that only sixty members have been elected to the club out of a total of 250 who must join in order to assure sufficient financial support for the crew. Unless more members are secured for the club before Feb. 1 it is probable that the crew will stop training temporarily. The cost of running the crew is approximately $8,000. The graduates have agreed to contribute $3,000 and to build a new boathouse, on condition that the undergraduates raise the remaining $5,000.

It has been decided that the proposed race with Annapolis is impossible this year, as the date submitted by the cadets is too early in the season.

New Specials for the Dog Show.

A meeting of the American Kennel Association was held yesterday afternoon at 55 Liberty Street, preliminary to the annual meeting of the organization, which will be held in the week of the Westminster Kennel Club's Dog Show in Madison Square Garden, beginning Feb. 19. For the dog show a number of new special classes have been opened. Among these Mrs. Hayward Brown offers two cups for ruby spaniels, Mrs. E. S. Avis two pieces of plate for American-bred Pomeranians, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackey a champion challenge cup for the best dog of any breed exhibited by a member of the Ladies' Kennel Association, Mrs. D. W. Evans a silver cup for the best field spaniel, and the Ladies' Kennel Association of Massachusetts a cup for the best dog under conditions similar to Mrs. Mackey's gift. Other new special classes, with prizes of plate, are for Chesapeake dogs, Griffons, old English sheep dog puppies, and blue Pomeranian puppies.

POGGENBURG LOSES AGAIN

More Surprises in Billiards at the Hanover Club.

KEENEY NOW LEADING MAN

He Has an Unbroken Record of Three Victories for the Association Championship.

Ferdinand Poggenburg encountered another defeat last night at the Hanover Club in the championship billiard tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. Arthur Townsend, the billiard champion of the Hanover Club, vanquished the veteran in the fourteen-inch balkline by 300 points to 222. It was another surprise for the billiard experts, but they had been prepared for it from Poggenburg's defeat on the previous evening.

Poggenburg was far below his usual high-class form. He started poorly and for thirteen innings found it impossible to get the balls running, his average being only 2. He made 14 in the fourteenth inning, his first respectable ru, but he did not advance above that figure until the twenty-third inning, when he made 24, and followed it up with 37 in the next, giving a momentary exhibition of his old-time skill. He passed the 100 mark in the twenty-fourth inning, his total at the close being 135 points.

Townsend's game, on the contrary, was in marked contrast to Poggenburg's doleful innings. In the fourth inning Townsend got right down to work on long runs, making 19, following with 24 in the next inning, and 38 in the eighth inning, the last being chiefly made by a series of delicate cue shots with nursed balls. These big runs brought Townsend above the hundred mark in the tenth inning.

Townsend practically finished the match by his highest run, 45, in the fortieth inning, and in the next he got the final six necessary for his 300 points. The winner made the excellent average of a fraction over 7 for the forty-one innings. The scores were:

Arthur Townsend—3 0 1 19 24 8 0 38 1 7 3 0 6 7 14 3 5 10 8 2 0 0 2 0 11 0 5 2 7 19 5 12 7 23 2 0 3 1 45 6. Total, 300. Average, 7 13-41. High runs, 45, 38, 24, 23, 10, 19, 14, 12, 10.

Ferdinand Poggenburg—0 2 1 1 1 3 0 24 1 0 0 2 14 3 1 1 2 10 0 1 4 3 24 3 7 0 0 2 3 2 8 4 0 17 0 21 0 0 0 0 3 1 0. Total, 223. Average, 5 18-41. High runs, 37, 28, 24, 21, 17, 14, 12, 10.

This game was immediately followed by the second match of the evening, Frank Gardiner, the Crescent Athletic Club champion, and Frank A. Keeney of the Oxford Club, Brooklyn, being the players. Keeney had previously beaten Townsend and Stark, and was in the unique position of being the only one of the six contestants who had not met with a defeat. He maintained this honor, and by defeating Gardner in 300 points to 221 he has three victories to his credit, standing the best chance at present for the championship.

The game was remarkable for its close competition in twenty-three innings, in this respect being the best of the series for even scoring during so long a period. Gardner started off with the advantage, which he held by slight margins for twenty-two innings. Some idea of the close play may be had from the fact that Keeney had an even 100 points at the close of the sixteenth inning, while Gardner's run of 13 in the seventeenth inning gave him the narrow lead, with 107 points. The scores were:

Frank A. Keeney—3 1 1 0 4 2 2 3 5 10 8 21 1 0 6 0 16 0 15 0 2 1 0 1 27 4 7 11 1 0 22 0 0 0 0 7 0 13 0 20 4 5 10 14 15 2 9 3. Total, 300. Average, 6 24-46. High runs, 27 24 23 22 21 20 15 15 14 13 11 10 10.

Frank Gardner—0 1 4 2 27 0 21 2 5 21 0 16 0 0 4 0 13 0 0 4 0 2 20 1 7 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 9 18 17 6 4 5 21 3. Total, 221. Average, 4 27-46. High runs, 27 21 20 18 17 13 12 12 12.

Two games will be played to-day. Edward Gardner and Townsend will meet in the first and Poggenburg and Stark in the second.

SHOOTING ON ARMORY RANGES.

Company E Scores for Kemp and Clark Trophies of the Seventh Regiment.

The following scores were made by Company E of the Seventh Regiment in the contest for the Kemp and Clark trophies last night:

COMPANY E—KEMP TROPHY.

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Corp. A. E. Wells	22	25	47
Private L. F. Kunst	23	23	46
Private C. W. Lyon	22	24	46
Private L. B. Cornman	23	24	47
Private A. F. Jackson	20	24	44
Lieut. J. C. DeMille	22	22	44
Lance Corp. B. H. Weisker	20	24	44
Sergt. J. Hopkins	22	21	43
Capt. J. A. Davidson	22	21	43
Corp. C. W. Dean	22	21	43
Sergt. S. K. Thomas	20	23	43
Private P. W. Doll	20	23	43
Private W. S. French	22	20	42
Private W. A. Grant	21	21	42
Private G. H. Gosman	17	24	41
Private H. E. Williams	18	22	40
Sergt. A. T. Moore	20	19	39
Private C. F. Porter	18	21	39
1st Sergt. W. M. Barnard	21	17	38
Private H. W. Baker	20	18	38
Corp. A. Plimpton	18	18	37
Private W. J. McNabb	19	18	37
Private S. W. Christie, Jr	18	19	37
Lance Corp. E. G. Utz	21	15	36
Private W. E. Leigh	18	17	35
Team total	511	521	1,032

CLARK TROPHY.

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private G. P. Macias	19	23	42
Private F. Wells	23	17	40
Private C. L. Mulford	20	19	39
Private W. F. Pullar	20	19	39
Private A. Fraser, Jr	21	18	39
Private C. E. Gleason	20	18	38
Private J. B. Meeker	17	21	38
Private G. A. Hull	20	17	37
Private G. W. Price	20	16	36
Private H. Aldhaus	19	16	35
Private E. M. Moore	19	16	35
Private C. A. Nixon	17	17	34
Corp. C. C. D. Gott	19	14	33
Private G. F. Barnes	16	17	33
Private J. J. Storms, Jr	15	18	33
Corp. C. T. McLellan	13	19	32
Private H. S. Pulling	13	19	32
Private E. Merwin	16	14	30
Private G. D. Borden	16	14	30
Private P. G. Van Cott	15	15	30
Private H. W. Martin	20	9	29
Private N. E. Van Kleeck	10	17	27
Private R. P. Vassar	15	10	25
Private D. F. McCoy	13	12	25
Corp. E. S. Miller	18	6	24
Team total	443	392	835
Kemp Trophy score	511	521	1,032
Clark Trophy score	954	913	1,867

Baseball Grounds in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—"Connie" Mack, representing the Philadelphia club of the new American Baseball League, to-day leased, for a period of ten years the plot of ground situated between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets and Columbia Avenue and Oxford Street. This ground is admirably adapted for baseball purposes, being easily accessible by electric street cars from all sections of the city and by the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose station at Engleside is but a two-minute walk to the park. The site is within a few blocks of the former ground of the Philadelphia League Club, at Twenty-fourth and Columbia Avenue, and also near the old Athletic American Association ground at Twenty-seventh and Jefferson Streets.

The contract for the erection of the pavilion and bleachers has been awarded to James Foster, and he will begin work on Monday next, and is bonded to have all the improvements concluded within two months. The stand, which will be a single decker, will be an imposing affair, capable of seating 4,000 persons. The right and left field bleachers will have a seating capacity of proximate $35,000.

HORSE KILLING STOPPED.

Long Island Board of Health Refuses to Grant Permits.

HEMPSTEAD, Jan. 22.—At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday all the men who have been engaged in the horse slaughtering industry at Elmont, Franklin Square, and Valley Stream were present, and asked for permits from the board to resume business.

L. J. Menmesheimer and Ferdinand Peihl were represented by counsel, and presented petitions signed by a number of the residents of Franklin Square and Valley Stream. Other well-known residents of the town, including Dr. Louis N. Lanehart, were present, and opposed the granting of any permits.

Justice Jay offered a resolution that no permits be granted to any of the men engaged in the horse killing industry. The resolution was unanimously carried.

The action of the Town Board of Health permanently puts a stop to the horse killing industry in this section of Long Island, and is greatly commended.

NO SCORE IN HOCKEY GAME.

St. Nicholas and New York Clubs Play Without Advantage to Either Side.

A dull hockey contest, the only feature of which was its rough work, was that between the hockey teams of the St. Nicholas Skating Club and the Hockey Club of New York at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last evening. Both sevens tried desperately to score during the full forty minutes of play, but when time was up neither team had been able to get the puck in their opponents' net, and the tally stood 0-0. An effort was made to continue the game until one team scored, but the management would not allow the game to be prolonged.

St. Nicholas manifested its usual absolute lack of team work, and only twice in the whole game did the puck reach Ellison, who easily checked it. The St. Nicholas forwards all worked hard, but they could accomplish nothing against the effective defense of the Hockey Club. The Hockey Club failed to score on account of Hayward's splendid work at goal. Line-up:

St. Nicholas S. C.	Position.	Hockey Club, N.Y.
Hayward	Goal	Ellison
Mortimer	Point	Cunningham
G. Campbell	Cover point	Newberry
G. Conway	Forward	Forrest
D. Gordon	Forward	Russell
K. Gordon	Forward	De Casanova
Wylie	Forward	Huntington

Referee—Mr. Howard, New York Athletic Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Poultry Show Opens To-day.

There was a crowd of fowls, a rattling of wire cages, and busy exhibitors and handlers of poultry were, up to midnight, putting the poultry show in order at the Madison Square Garden for the opening this morning. The birds have been arriving for two days, and have been taken care of in the basement of the Garden, and by the opening time this morning everything will be in order. Of the club meetings to be held during the week, the American Waterfowl Club of America, at 6 P. M. to-night, is the first scheduled.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Supreme Court of the United States:

214—The Town of Tonawanda et al., appellants, vs. James B. Lyon.—Advanced and assigned for argument, with Nos. 498 and 411, as one case, on motion of Henry E. Davis for the appellee.

126—D. Marx, appellant, vs. William M. Ebner et al.—Argued by W. Scott Beebe for the appellant and by Henry E. Davis for the appellees.

146—The Carnegie Steel Company, (Limited,) petitioner, vs. the Cambria Iron Company.—Argument commenced by Thomas W. Bakewell for the petitioner and continued by Francis T. Chambers for the respondent.

Call for Wednesday: 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, (and 185,) 153, 155, 156.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 23.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

29—Republique Francaise vs. Saratoga Vichy Co.
16—Racine vs. U. S.
42—In re Lesser Bros.
10—Antilo vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
50—U. S. vs. Hills Bros. & Co.
32—U. S. vs. Loeb & Schoenfeld.
61—Durchman vs. Dun.
66—In re Wilder.
72—In re Rome Planing Mill.
73—U. S. vs. Hahn.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Calendar called in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day Calendar. Jury.

163—Hubbard vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
163—Krauss vs. 3d Av. R. R.
166—Richardson vs. O'Hara.
169—Donato vs. 3d Av. R. R.
112—Simpson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
132—Reilly vs. same.
133—Davis vs. same.
139—Hayes vs. same.
143—Smith vs. same.
145—Blundell vs. same.
147—United States vs. Walsh.
171—Wheeler vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
172—Ferguson vs. same.
261—Hess vs. Bien & Co.
78—Childs vs. N. Y. Times.
181—Ray Shoe Co. vs. Mayburry.
19—Barton vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
197—Moban vs. Dixon.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings.

Motions.
In re Henry Gutwillig.
In re Shapiro & Novick.
In re Morris Weisbard.
In re Leo Smoke.
In re S. & B. Cohen.
In re B. M. Cohen & Co.
In re D. M. Williams & Co.
In re Elias Marks.
In re Alfred Williamson.
In re Mark Chambers.
In re Jos. Vidovtsky.
In re Jacob Slomka et al.
In re David Brecher.
In re Louis Lefbowitz.
In re Barbara Welsch.
In re Louis Hornthal.
In re Homer J. Beaudet.
In re Henry W. Brackett.
In re William W. Vaughan.
In re H. A. V. Post.
In re James F. Welch.
In re D. H. Stearns.
In re St. Lambert Co.
In re J. E. Du Bois.
In re Clara Moss.
In re Samuel Oliver.
In re Lockwood & Co.
In re David Loevi.
In re Seymour Johnson & Co.
In re Lesser & Raphael.
In re Solomon Rosenfield.
In re J. H. & N. Fleisch
In re W. F. Booth.
In re Samuel Grohs.
In re Louis Silverstone.
In re Jacob Hein.
In re Morris Gaertner.
In re A. R. Sheinbaum. In bankruptcy.
3143—Bernard Edelman.
3267—Bernard Isaacs.
3335—Alex. Backer.
3273—Rollins Gold, &c., Co.

Discharges.
3215—Robert G. Irving.
3221—Albert B. Roeder.
3178—J. & P. McMahon.
3231—Gutman & Lichtenstein.
3149—M. & C. Gottlieb.
3242—Henry Auerbach.
3262—same.
3241—Adolf De Jong.
2965—William C. Miller.
2574—Morris J. Meyer.
3238—Garry & Lowenstein.
3092—E. Carpenter.
3236—Max Rosenblatt.
2718—J. & A. Yuckman.
2878—William H. Thornton.
3240—George Howes.
2021—William Daly.
3100—H. & S. Schuidenfrei.
3244—Foster Nichols.
2524—Schwartz Liebo-witz & Marcus.
3141—William H. Miles. Under objection.
2932—Alter Jorisch.
3125—Max S. Kaliske.
3164—Ann Lippincott.
3111—Thomas O'Connor. Adjourned cases.
2980—Schults & Bro.
2613—William H. Budd.
2765—Henry Bischof.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Young vs. Schulenberg, appellant; Aeschlimann, appellant, vs. Presbyterian Hospital; Young, appellant, vs. Farwell; De Remer vs. Brown, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

People vs. President of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Di Vito vs. Crage, appellant; Peck, appellant, vs. Central Hudson Railroad Company; Goodman, appellant, vs. Alexander; Easland, appellant, vs. Clarke.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide events.

Brokaw vs. Duffy, appellant; Antisdel, appellant, vs. Williamson; Armstrong, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Orders affirmed and judgments absolute ordered on the stipulations, with costs.

Dr. David Kennedy Corporation vs. Kennedy, appellant.—Judgment modified, as stated in the opinion and, as modified, affirmed, without costs in this court to either party.

Bayless vs. Hamilton, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to each party appearing by separate attorneys on this appeal, payable out of the proceeds of the sale.

Chapman vs. Ogden, appellant; same vs. Ogden, Jr., appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with one bill of costs to plaintiff against defendants.

Sinnott, appellant, vs. German-American Bank of Rochester; Hughes vs. Cuming, appellant; Brown, appellant, vs. Cody; Holden vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.—Motions for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Manhattan Railway Company vs. Barker.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

Montgomery, appellant; vs. Buffalo Railway Company.—Motion to amend remittitur granted and the Supreme Court of the Fourth Department is requested to return the remittitur to this court in this case. Upon its being returned the same is ordered to be amended so as to contain a direction for judgment absolute in favor of the defendant and against the plaintiff, in pursuance of the latter stipulation to that effect which was on file with the Clerk of this court and a part of the record at the hearing of this appeal.

Dunham, appellant, vs. Deraismes.—Motion to amend remittitur granted and remittitur amended so as to declare that the plaintiff is entitled to recover interest on the several unpaid installments of his annuity, from the commencement of his action, except as to such installments as have accrued pending the action, and as to such, interest from the date at which they have respectively accrued, and that the amount of the plaintiff's recovery be apportioned among the defendants according to the shares that have been devised to them, respectively.

In re application of Otwell; People ex rel. Jones vs. Diehl, appellant; in re final accounting of Little, receiver; People ex rel. Comstock, appellant, vs. Morrison, Jr., and Manhattan Railway Company; in re settlement of account of McAleenan, executor; People ex rel. United Verde Copper Company, appellant, vs. Feitner and others, Commissioners of Taxes.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

To-day's calendar: 61, 62, 64, 72, 74, 76, 78, and 87.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

84—Frank vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
37—Stiasny vs. same.
30—United Press vs. A. S. Abell Co. et al.
79—Louis vs. Com. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
32—Hand vs. Miller.
52—Hasbrouck vs. Marks.
47—Fries vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
74—Michel vs. Ellwanger
40—Home Bank vs. Garver.
56—Mackintosh vs. Thompson.
94—Harris vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.
63—Eagan vs. Eagan.
93—Merritt vs. Merritt.
89—Eggstein vs. Southern Tier Masonic Relief Assn.
97—Hamerschlag vs. Duryea.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Fine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2—People, &c., vs. Davis.
3—Moran vs. Helf.
4—Henry vs. Henry.
5—Graves vs. Graves.
6—Conried vs. Witmark.
7—Thorley vs. Pleating
8—Le Pinlec vs. Le Pinlec.
9—Rudolph vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
68—Barth vs. Ward.
7623—Engelbach vs. Barginsky.
6142—Falleo vs. Atlantic Dredging Co.
7806—Atchison vs. Dalton.
7748—Lichtig vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
7021—Friederick vs. Buse.
7720—Wittman vs. Mandel.
7177—Riordan vs. Am. Tobacco Co.
6967—Tindall vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5651—Palmieri vs. Hogan.
7216—Lyon vs. Siaz.
5807—Hess vs. Brady.
6357—Syracuse Pub. Co. vs. Green.
5001—Weinshenk vs. City of New York.
1498—Curley vs. same.
3455—Bannon vs. Egan.
7606—Cabella vs. Keller.
7691—Gartland vs. City of New York.
7505—Kessler vs. Engesser.
6742—Clynes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7005—Sheehan vs. same.
7245—Grossman vs. same.
7234—Shoe Lasting Machine Co. vs. Western Nat. Bank.
7258—O'Shea vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2352—Oettel vs. Pulleyn.
6484—Evans vs. Olmstead.
6788—

Public Notices.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, MAIN OFFICE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 280 BROADWAY, STEWART BUILDING, January 9th, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED by "The Greater New York Charter," that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, Comprising The City of New York," will be open for examination and correction on the second Monday of January, 1901, and will remain open until the 1st day of May, 1901.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, 177th Street and Third Avenue.

In the BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the BOROUGH OF QUEENS, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, at the office of the Department, Richmond Building, New Brighton.

Corporations in all the boroughs must make applications only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the borough where such person resides, and in the case of a resident carrying on business in the City of New York, at the office of the Department of the borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturdays, when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon,

THOMAS L. FEITNER,
President.
EDWARD C. SHEEHY,
THOMAS J. PATTERSON,
ARTHUR C. SALMON,
FERDINAND LEVY,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, Limited.

All creditors of the John Stephenson Company, Limited, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation are hereby notified that pursuant to Section 74 of Title 4, Chapter 8, Part III., of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, a general meeting of the creditors of such corporation will be held at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the receivers, at 45 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1901, at one o'clock P. M., at which meeting all accounts and demands for and against said corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of money in the hands of the receivers declared.—Dated New York City, Dec. 17, 1900.

ALBERT A. WILCOX,
LOUIS STERN,
Receivers of the John Stephenson Company, Limited.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Receivers, 45 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

HART, WILLIAM W.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order made by the Honorable David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 29th day of December, 1900, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM W. HART, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, under the firm name and style of "William W. Hart & Co.," that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said William W. Hart, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Arthur Furber, Esq., No. 287 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April, 1901.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1900.

DAVID D. KIRBY, Assignee.
ARTHUR FURBER, Attorney for Assignee, 287 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan.
jy2-1aw6wW

BROWN, FISHBEIN & BARIT.—To whom it may concern:

Please take notice that, by an order made by Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 19th day of January, 1901, I was appointed receiver of the firm of BROWN & FISHBEIN, which firm succeeded Brown, Fishbein & Barit, of 159 Crosby Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and that all persons having claims against the said firm, or either of them, are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of my attorney, Mr. I. D. Morrison, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 1st day of March, 1901.

BERNARD BISCOW, Receiver.
I. D. MORRISON, Atty. for Receiver, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

BLANK, BERTHOLD.—In pursuance of an order made by the Honorable David Leventritt, on the eighteenth day of December, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against BERTHOLD BLANK, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Berthold Blank, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business with William Bernard, Number 119-121 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 16th day of March, 1901.—Dated New York, December 21, 1900. VICTOR A. ROTHOLZ, Assignee. WM. BERNARD, Atty. for Assignee, 119-121 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL K. ELLENBOGEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel K. Ellenbogen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Samuel K. Ellenbogen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 44 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 22, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HARMAN A. PERKINS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harman A. Perkins, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 14th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 22, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN H. S. WOODFORD, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Benjamin H. S. Woodford of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Benjamin H. S. Woodford was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 22, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARK CHAMBERS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mark Chambers, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 19th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 22, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SALOMON COHEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Salomon Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 22, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of W. TESCHNER & CO., trading as Teschner, Krevald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., Jos. Shongood & Sons, United States Marshal's auctioneers, will sell on Monday, Jan. 28, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., 190-192 Greene St., all the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of sewing machines, fixtures, complete garments, ladies' underwear, and unmade goods stock.

Order of WM. FORD UPSON,
Receiver.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES DAVIS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Davis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 19th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 22, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL K. ELLENBOGEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel K. Ellenbogen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Samuel K. Ellenbogen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 44 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 22, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL K. ELLENBOGEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel K. Ellenbogen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Samuel K. Ellenbogen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 44 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 22, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HARMAN A. PERKINS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harman A. Perkins, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 14th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 22, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN H. S. WOODFORD, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Benjamin H. S. Woodford of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Benjamin H. S. Woodford was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 22, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANNIE J. LAWRIE, doing business as Lawrie & Co., bankrupt.—No. 2,902.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under direction of Edward Wells, Jr., the trustee, at public auction, by Chas. Jacobs & Co., auctioneers, at No. 125 White Street, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1901, at 10:30 A. M. of said day, and immediately thereafter on said day, at Nos. 22 and 24 Lispenard Street, in said city. A general description of said property is as follows: To be sold at No. 125 White Street, a certain stock of dye stuffs, acids, chemicals, tape, and ribbons. To be sold at Nos. 22 and 24 Lispenard Street, a safe, desks, and certain office fixtures.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, January 19, 1901.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
34 Pine St., N. Y. City.
Auctioneers' Office, 22 and 24 Lispenard St.

Surrogate Notices.

BECK, LUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUISE BECK, otherwise known as Louisa Beck and Louisa C. Beck, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1900. THOMAS E. BROWN, Jr., Ex'r. o17-law6mW

FOUNTAIN, GIDEON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON FOUNTAIN, late of the City of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 34 East Sixty-fourth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated New York, Dec. 29th, 1900. ELIZA J. FOUNTAIN, Executrix. GIDEON E. FOUNTAIN, Executor. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
j2-1aw6mW

HALK, JOHN V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. HALK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business of the estate, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1900. DORA EVA ARNOLD, JOSEPH HALK, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au8-1aw6mW

HESS, BERNARD.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BERNARD HESS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1901.

BERTHA HESS,
LOUIS HESS,
Executors.

HESSEN, ADELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE HESSEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 2,058 Anthony Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of January, 1901. IDA L. STAHMANN, HENRY L. HESSEN, CHARLES W. HESSEN, executors of Adeline Hessen, deceased. FREDERICK EDER, attorney for executors, 182 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
ja9-1aw6mo-W.

LOCKE, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. LOCKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Augustus H. Skillin, No. 34 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1900. CORNELIA M. LOCKE, Administratrix. AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 34 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. d19-1aw6mW

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SARAH POST JONES, as general guardian of Frances Coster Jones, an infant, Plaintiff, against JACOB M. NEWMAN, Louise M. Rowe, Christopher J. Doody, F. W. Devoe & Co., Albert S. Adler, Leon Adler, Acme Glue Co., Aaron French, Southern National Bank of New York, Pacific National Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; Lewis Luckenbach, The Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh, J. Walter Thompson, The Youghiogheny Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; The First National Bank of Rochester, Pennsylvania; First National Bank of Braddock, Pennsylvania; First National Bank of Homestead, Pennsylvania; William P. Durands, Franz O. Matthiessen, The Oriental Bank, Thomas F. Gaynor, William E. Allen, Mary Allen, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, defendant's real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff; Theresa Smith, Edmund J. Hutchings, Lucy S. Hutchings, his wife; John Wigg, Mary Wigg, his wife, the names "John" and "Mary" being fictitious, defendants' real Christian names being unknown to the plaintiff; Thomas J. Murtha, Mary Murtha, his wife, the names "Thomas" and "Mary" being fictitious, defendants' real Christian names being unknown to the plaintiff, and Julia Russell, Defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 24, 1900.

HURRY & DUTTON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Louise M. Rowe, Albert S. Adler, Acme Glue Co., Aaron French, The First National Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; The Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh, The Youghiogheny Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; The First National Bank of Rochester, Pennsylvania; First National Bank of Braddock, Pennsylvania; First National Bank of Homestead, Pennsylvania; Julia Russell.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the county of New York, in the County Court House, in the said county.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1900. Yours, &c., HURRY & DUTTON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Ja2-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK as Trustee under the last will and testament of CLIFFORD CODDINGTON, deceased, plaintiff, against ALMA LOUISE LARNER, individually, and as executrix of the last will and testament of Clifford Coddington, deceased, Louise A. Coddington, Clarence H. M. Coddington, James I. Coddington, Caroline Gladys Coddington, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Committee of the Estate of said Alma Louise Larner, defendants.—Summons.—The plaintiff desires the trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 6th, 1900.

EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

To the defendant, Clarence H. M. Coddington: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on December 18th, 1900.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.
d19-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, NEW York County.—THE WEEHAWKEN WHARF COMPANY, Plaintiff, against ALLERTON MERRITT, Defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1900.

WILDER & ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Cedar St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Allerton Merritt, the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of January, 1901, and on that date filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

WILDER & ANDERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. 19-1aw7wW

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HENRY WELLBROCK, plaintiff, against JOHN HENRY WELLBROCK, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Jacob John Wellbrock, deceased; Leonora H. Wellbrock, wife of the said John Henry Wellbrock; Herman Jacob Wellbrock, Henry Frederick Wellbrock and Louisa Wellbrock, his wife; William Henry Wellbrock (if living) and Kate Wellbrock, his wife, (or widow;) Mary Wellbrock, John Michael Wellbrock and Herman Wellbrock, and the devisees and legatees of the said William Henry Wellbrock, if the said William Henry Wellbrock died leaving a last will and testament, bequeathing or devising any share or interest of, in or to the mortgaged premises sought to be foreclosed in this action, and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming any interest in or lien upon said mortgaged premises; Michael J. Sullivan, Childs H. Childs, Elizabeth J. Childs, and Christine Bladel, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 20th, 1900.

GEORGE F. MARTENS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Post Office and office address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, William Henry Wellbrock, (if living,) and the devisees and legatees of the said William Henry Wellbrock, if the said William Henry Wellbrock died leaving a last will and testament, bequeathing or devising any share or interest of, in, or to the mortgaged premises sought to be foreclosed in this action, and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming any interest in or lien upon said mortgaged premises:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 17th, 1900, and filed on December 18th, 1900, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City and County of New York.

The original summons and complaint were filed in said County Clerk's office on November 24th, 1900.

Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

GEORGE F. MARTENS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Post Office and office address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d19-1aw6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES F. MATTLAGE, Charles H. Mattlage, and George F. Mattlage, plaintiffs, against THORBJORN WAAGE, defendant.—Summons with notice.—Place of trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 10, 1900.

JAMES FORREST,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 289 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant:

Notice is given to you that, upon your default to appear, or answer the within summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of $712.13, with interest on $404.26 from June 19, 1899, on $193.17 from August 23, 1899, and on $114.70 from January 19, 1899, and with the costs of this action.

JAMES FORREST,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
289 Greenwich Street, New York City.
To Thorbjorn Waage:

The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eighth day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, County of New York, at New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

Dated New York City, January 8th, 1901.

JAMES FORREST,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ja9-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RUTH IVINGSTON, plaintiff, against PATRICK J. QUIRK and Mary T. Quirk, wife of the said Patrick J. Quirk; Ella V. Elsenhuth and John W. Elsenhuth, husband of the said Ella V. Eisenhuth; Mary L. James and ——— James, husband of the said Mary L. James; Mary Simpson, Stewart H. Chisholm and ——— Chisholm, wife of the said Stewart H. Chisholm, Reed & Barton, defendants.—Summons: New York is the city and county in which the plaintiff desires a trial.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 19th, 1900.

GEORGE WADDINGTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Mary L. James and ———
James, husband of the said Mary L. James, and Mary Simpson:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James A. Blanchard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eleventh December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said Supreme Court and of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

Dated 11th December, 1900.

GEORGE WADDINGTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d12-1aw7W

THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT STUART and SUSAN W. DUNCAN, plaintiffs, against UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as trustee under the last will and testament of William Whitewright, deceased; Annie Stuart Leeds, Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds, Whitewright Stuart, Ruthven Whitewright Stuart, Annie Duncan Watson, William Whitewright Watson, Mai Duncan Watson, Stuart Duncan, Susan Duncan, Elizabeth W. Dunscombe, Duncan Dunscombe, Jeanette ——— Duncan, and Amy L. Duncan, defendants.—Plaintiffs desire trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 27th, 1900.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds and Whitewright Stuart: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of January, 1901, and filed on that day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, State of New York.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja9-1aw6wW&f20.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MAGDALENA ALLOVON and CLARA A. BAAB, plaintiffs, against ALEXANDER RIESZ, defendant.—Summons.—With Notice.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 10th, 1900.

HENRY SCHMITT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Post office address and office, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of six thousand two hundred and twenty-four 14-100 dollars, with interest from November 19th, 1894, and with costs of this action.

HENRY SCHMITT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To Alexander Riesz, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on December 18th, 1900.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.
d19-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, NEW York County.—THE WEEHAWKEN WHARF COMPANY, Plaintiff, against ALLERTON MERRITT, Defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1900.

WILDER & ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Cedar St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Allerton Merritt, the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of January, 1901, and on that date filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

WILDER & ANDERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. 19-1aw7wW

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADELINE DRAKE, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL A. S. WILKS and JOHN W. WILKS, individually and as trustees under the last will and testament of Seth Wilks, deceased, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of January, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the 23rd day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and premises, together with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, City of New York, and State of New York, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Thirty-second Street, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on said northerly side of Thirty-second Street, distant one hundred and eighty (180) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Thirty-second Street and the Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Eighth Avenue, through the middle of a party wall erected as to half of the width thereof upon the premises herein described and as to the other half of the width thereof on the premises next easterly adjoining, ninety-eight (98) feet five and three-fourths (5¾) inches to a line equal distant, or nearly so, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets; thence westerly, along said line, nineteen (19) feet and nine (9) inches, or thereabouts; thence southerly, or nearly so, with Eighth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet five and one-half (5½) inches to the northerly side of Thirty-second Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly side of Thirty-second Street, twenty (20) feet to the place of beginning; be said distances and dimensions more or less.

Together with the benefits and subject to the terms of a certain agreement relating to nuisances and to the location, character, and height of buildings recorded in the Register's office of New York County June 9, 1851, in Liber 760 of Conveyances, page 333; and a further agreement bearing date April 2, 1856, and recorded in said Register's office July 8, 1856, in Liber 706 of Conveyances, page 654, whereby the owner of said premises, his heirs and assigns, was and are permitted to enter and insert into the easterly wall of the house adjoining said premises on the west to the extent of four (4) inches the ends of the beams of the dwelling house built on the said premises until the said easterly wall shall be destroyed by fire or otherwise; said premises being now known as No. 317 West Thirty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and being the same premises conveyed to Seth Wilks by deed of James Boorman and Mary W., his wife, dated August 1, 1856, and recorded in said Register's office August 13, 1856, in Liber 714 of Conveyances, page 315.—Dated New York City, Borough of Manhattan, January 23d, 1901.

JOHN T. McGUIRE, Referee.

BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street number is 317 West Thirty-second Street:

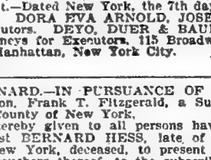

j23-2aw3wW&S&f14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—The IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against JULIUS A. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, nineteen hundred and one, at 12 o'clock M. on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, being on the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and bounded as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, and running thence easterly along Washington Place one hundred (100) feet; thence in a southerly direction, on a line parallel

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
List of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK,
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

New York Telephone, 37100 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 3301 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Established 1893. Tel. call, 2285 Cortlandt.
FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks Bonds and Grain.
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 8.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty-three (53) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the sinking fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

27	204	362	548	852	1089	1121
31	241	378	750	846	1022	1122
46	274	382	805	885	1057	1184
64	281	437	814	890	1080	1185
141	290	448	844	924	1086	1204
152	310	485	728	948	1103	1238
171	329	500	752	961	1119	1249
178	339	541	758			

ALL future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF N... YORK.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.
New York, December 5, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-three bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
P. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT.
(Seal) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons thereto maturing March 1, 1901, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of March, 1901, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

Washington Traction & Electric Co.
First Mtge. Collateral Trust
4½% 50-year Gold Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WILLIAM S. FANSHAWE,
11 Pine Street.

Office of
The North American Company.
30 Broad Street
New York, January 21, 1901.
To the Stockholders of The North American Company:

To afford opportunity to complete the formalities on the New York Stock Exchange, incident to the reduction of the capital stock of The North American Company, its stock transfer books will remain closed until Monday, the 11th day of February, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
By order of the Board of Directors.
SILAS W. BURT,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

On Monday, January 14th, 1901, at 12 M., the following Mobile City Bonds (issue 1881) were drawn for retirement, viz.: 3079, 3570, 3797, 3884, 3472, 3832, 3710, 3645, 3886, 3540, 3655, 3796, 3534.

Holders of these numbers will take notice that on and after the first day of February, 1901, these bonds will be paid in full, with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will not bear interest after said date.
CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

LOST—50 SHARES AM. TIN PLATE COMMON Stock, Certificate No. M1622, in the name of Elmer I. Phillips. Transfer has been stopped. Reward will be paid for return of same to DE COPPET & DOREMUS, 30 Broad Street, New York.

FINANCIAL.

$2,250,000 Stock
BRUNSWICK HOTEL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The Brunswick Hotel Company of New York proposes to purchase the old Brunswick property and adjacent estates on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Madison Square, New York, consisting of the entire frontage on Fifth Avenue and 130 feet deep on both 26th and 27th Streets, containing about 26,000 square feet, and construct thereon a first-class fire-proof, eighteen-story, 900-room, modern hotel, according to plans prepared by Henry Ives Cobb, Architect.

A lease of the property will be arranged for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of $285,000 and taxes, insurance, and repairs.

FINANCIAL PLAN.

Total investment, land, buildings, &c		**$4,750,000**
Mortgage	**$2,500,000**	
22,500 shares at $100 each	**2,250,000**	
		4,750,000
Rental		**$285,000**
4 per cent. interest on $2,500,000 mortgage	**$100,000**	
5 per cent interest on $2,250,000 stock	**112,500**	**$212,500**
Surplus		**$72,500**

Or, the Directors may, if in their judgment it seems advisable, make a mortgage for $3,000,000 at 4 1-2 per cent., in which case the plan will be as follows:

Total investment, land, buildings, &c		**$4,750,000**
Mortgage, $3,000,000 at 4 1-2 per cent.		
Stock	**1,750,000**	
Net rental		**$285,000**
Interest on mortgage	**$135,000**	
Interest on stock, 5 per cent	**87,500**	
	$222,500	**222,500**
Surplus		**$62,500**

Inasmuch as the tenant pays all expenses except the administration of the Company, the net surplus can be applied to a sinking fund that will probably retire the mortgage in less than twenty years, according to the first financial plan, and a few years longer by the second plan.

DIRECTORS:
RICHARD OLNEY.....23 Court St., Boston, Mass.
CHARLES T. BARNEY.....Prest. Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway, New York
OLIVER AMES.....Ames Building, Boston, Mass.

Subscriptions to the above issue of stock for the account of the proposed corporation will be received by THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New York City; AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL CLOSE FEB. 15, 1901.

Payments upon subscriptions to be one-half when title to land is approved, balance in instalments upon call of the Directors, as the building progresses. Four per cent. interest will be allowed on all payments until building is completed.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any Subscription, and in the event that the stock be over-subscribed, to allot to any subscriber less than the amount of his subscription.

Further information may be had of either of the Trust Companies named above, or of
ALEX S. PORTER, 27 State, Boston, Mass.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,000,000

OFFICERS:

LEVI P. MORTON,	**President**
THOMAS F. RYAN,	**Vice-President**
JAMES K. CORBIERE,	**2d Vice-Prest**
H.M. FRANCIS,	**Secretary**
W. REDMOND CROSS,	**Treasurer**
EUGENE E. VARET,	**Asst. Secretary**
H. B. BERRY,	**Trust Officer**

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	**Joseph Larocque,**
George F. Baker,	**D. O. Mills,**
Edward J Berwind,	**Levi P. Morton,**
Frederic Cromwell,	**Richard A. McCurdy,**
James B. Duke,	**W. G. Oakman,**
Henry M. Flagler,	**George Foster Peabody,**
G. G. Haven,	**Samuel Rea,**
Joseph C. Hendrix,	**Elihu Root,**
Abram S. Hewitt,	**Thomas F. Ryan,**
James N. Jarvie,	**Jacob H. Schiff,**
Walter S. Johnston,	**John Sloane,**
A. D. Juilliard,	**William C. Whitney.**

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant
	Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

REDEMPTION OF Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that seventy-nine (79) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

11	1503	1868	2152	2624	2874	3176
20	1630	1875	2243	2632	2906	3201
1275	1646	1886	2244	2651	2909	3248
1277	1648	1905	2290	2716	2918	3277
1295	1689	1914	2292	2733	2962	3309
1341	1693	1920	2372	2787	3072	3362
1374	1744	1928	2387	2791	3110	3372
1378	1750	1938	2422	2813	3114	3430
1380	1781	1967	2475	2821	3124	3449
1387	1800	2020	2492	2827	3145	3462
1435	1808	2114	2591	2846	3162	3499
1441	1831					

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases January 29, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, January 17th, 1901.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-nine (79) bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY, Asst. Sec'y.
Of Duluth, Missabe & Northern R'y Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
[Seal.] Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 29th of January, 1901, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,054.67 per bond.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

AMER CAN SMELTING AND REFINING CO.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at its office, No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of February, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to take action upon an amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation of said Company, which has been declared advisable by its Board of Directors, increasing the capital stock of said Company from the present authorized capital of sixty-five million dollars ($65,000,000) to an authorized capital of one hundred million dollars, ($100,000,000,) one-half of such increase to be preferred stock and one-half thereof common stock.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on January 26th, 1901, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on February 18th, 1901.

Dated New York City January 19th, 1901.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

GUARANTEED INVESTMENTS.
THE HARBOR AND SUBURBAN
BUILDINGS AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,
34 and 36 Wall Street, New York,

With assets of $625,000 and a Guarantee Fund and Surplus of $106,000, offers a limited amount of its Guaranteed 5% and 6% Stock. All transactions of this Corporation are based on Metropolitan Realty.

NOTHING IS BETTER.
NOTHING IS SAFER.

Allotments will be made in order of subscription.

COMPOSITE TYPE BAR STOCK
DEALT IN
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR
$3,125,000.00 of 3% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

WEDNESDAY THE 30TH DAY OF ANUARY, 1901,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE PER CENT per annum, to wit

$1,500,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAPID-TRANSIT RAILROAD. Principal payable November 1, 1959.

$150,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE EXTENSION OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE TO THE BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE. Principal payable November 1, 1941.

$100,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOLHOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS. Principal payable November 1, 1941.

$150,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOLHOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND. Principal payable November 1, 1941.

$375,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR POLICE DEPARTMENT PURPOSES. Principal payable November 1, 1941.

$850,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR LAYING WATER-MAINS IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Principal payable November 1, 1920.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 8 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 16TH, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23D, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.)

10 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
7 shs. Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.
36 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R'y.
100 shs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
10 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Pref'd.
50 shs. Union Pacific Ry. Co. Pref'd.
20 shs. Northern Pacific Ry. Co. Pref'd.
4 shs. Peru & La Salle Gas Co.
32 shs. Louisville & Nashville Ry. Co.
82 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
32 shs. American Express Co.
28 shs. New York Rubber Co.
40 shs. Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co.
16 shs. Savings Investment and Trust Co. of East Orange, N. J., 65 p. c. paid in.
22 shs. Chic., Bur. & Quincy Ry. Co.
$4,000 Canada So. Ry. 1st 5s, 1908.
$2,000 Corrigan St. Ry. of Kans. City 1st 5s, 1916.
$4,000 Reading Co. Genl. 4s, 1997.
$2,000 Evansville & Ind. Ry. 1st Cons. 6s, 1926.
$2,000 Rio Grande & Western Ry. 1st 4s, 1939.
$2,000 Wisconsin Cent. R. R. 1st Series 5s, 1909.
$4,000 Newark Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1944.
$1,000 Peru & La Salle Gas 1st 6s, 1928.
$2,000 Rochester & Pitts. R. R. 1st 6s, 1921.
$2,000 Chic. & No. West. Consld. & Skg. Fund 7s, 1915.
$2,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Convt. 5s, 1903.
$3,000 N. Y., Rutherford & Suburban Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1911.
$2,000 Chic. & East Ill. R. R. 1st Cons. 6s, 1934.
$2,000 Balt. & Ohio So. West. Div. 3½ p. c. Bds., 1925.
$240 Baltimore & Ohio So. Western Div. scrip.
2 shs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. Pref'd.
$25 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. scrip.
$200 N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. 4 p. c. Convt. Deb. Bds., 1908.
$5,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st 6s, 1919.
$2,000 Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. 1st 6s, 1927.
$2,000 Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. 3d Mtge. Inc. Bds., 7s, 1912.
$2,000 Brooklyn Union Gas 1st Consl. 5s, 1945.
$2,000 Mil., Lake Shore & West. R. R. 1st Consld. 6s, 1921.
$7,000 St. Louis So. Western R. R. 1st 4s, 1989.
$2,000 Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & O. R. R. Cons. 6s, 1930.
$6,000 Chic. & East. Ill. R. R. 1st S. F. 6s, 1907.
$2,000 Mobile & Ohio R. R. 6s, 1927.
$6,000 Roch & Pitts. R. R. 1st Cons. 6s, 1922.
$2,000 International Silver Co. 1st 6s, 1948.
$10,000 Hudson Co. Gas Co. 1st 5s, 1949.
$3,000 Chic., St. Paul & Minn. R. R. 1st 6s, 1918.
$1,000 Nash., Chat. & St. Louis R.R. 1st 7s, 1913.
$3,000 Nash., Chat. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 6s, 1911, (McM., Win. & Ala. Div.)
Membership Certf. Metropolitan Museum of Art, (Fellowship in Perpetuity.)
300 shs. N. Y. & Texas Land Co.
150 shs. Texas Land Syndicate No. 1.
157 shs. Texas Land Syndicate No. 2.
65 shs. A. Haug Co. Pfd.
50 shs. A. Haug Co. Common.
250 shs. Independence Gold & Silver Mining Co. of Arizona.
(BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF THOMAS EGLESTON, DEC'D.)
10 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
22 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A..
8 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
1 free share N. Y. Society Library (free from all dues.)
(BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.)
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
12 2-3 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
(BY ACT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.)
$13,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st 6s, 1920, May, 1900, Coupons on.
6 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Kings County Trust Co.
5 shs. Bowery Bank.
33 shs. Natl. Bushers & Drovers' Bank.
$3,000 M'd., Unionville & Water Gap R. R. 5s, 1910. Guar.
31 shs. Natl Bank of North America.
50 shs. Shelter Island Heights Association (Hypd.)
31 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
11 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
150 shs. North Packing & Provision Co.
$3,000 Berkeley Oval Swimming Bath & Gym. 1st 5s, 1905.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
25 shs. Pacific Bank.
50 shs. German-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
20 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
10 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co.
2 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Inter-State Oil Co.
30 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
66 shs. North American Trust Co.
$11,000 Ind. Natural & Illuminating Gas Co. 1st 6s.
$10,000 Ohio & Ind. Gas Co. 6s, 1926.
$7,000 Log. & Wabash Val. Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1925.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Bowery Bank.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
1 share Bank of America.
$1,000 City of Milwaukee 5 p. c. Bd., 1906.
$5,000 City of Bayonne 5 p. c. Bds., 1915.
9 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
20 shs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Devlp. Co.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
6 shs. Home Insurance Co.
20 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$32,000 Citizens' Gas Co. of Bridgeport 1st 6s, 1925.
$32,000 Citizens' Gas Co. of Bridgeport 1st 6s, 1935.
$32,000 Citizens' Gas Co. of Bridgeport 1st 6s, 1935.
1,000 shs. Peck Montana Co.
200 shs. Consolidated Rubber Tire pref.
100 shs. United States Cast-Iron Pipe & Foundry pref.
20 shs. North American Trust Co.
4 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
27 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
25 shs. Union Trust Co.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
500 shs. Higley Sawing & Drilling Machine Co.
$5,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$2,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
5 shs. National City Bank.
135 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Federal Steel Co. common.
200 shs. United States Leather Co. common.
50 shs. American Surety Co.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.
New York, January 22d, 1901.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1900:

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1900, to 31st December, 1900		$3,278,413.54
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1900		828,796.25
Total Marine Premiums		$4,107,209.79
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1900, to 31st December, 1900		$3,407,886.18
Interest received during the year	$346,028.89	
Rent received during the year	23,833.36	
		$369,862.25
Losses paid during the year which were estimated in 1899 and previous years	$416,202.81	
Occurred and were estimated and paid in 1900	1,101,744.24	
	$1,517,947.05	
Less salvages	150,307.00	
		$1,367,640.05
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$399,096.13	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$5,537,024.00
Loans secured by Stocks and special deposits in Banks and Trust Company	1,603,805.82
Real estate, corner Wall and William Streets, cost $1,050,000.00	
Paid toward erection of new building 622,873.50	
Other Real Estate and Claims due the Company 75,000.00	1,747,873.50
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,156,783.60
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries	195,818.81
Cash in Bank	183,434.83
Amount	$10,514,740.05

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1895 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1900, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the seventh of May next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Gustav Amsinck,	Leander N. Lovell,
Francis M. Bacon,	Clifford A. Hand,
Vernon H. Brown,	Anson W. Hard,
Waldron P. Brown,	John D. Hewlett,
William B. Boulton,	Charles D. Leverich,
George Coppell,	Levi P. Morton,
Joseph H. Chapman,	W. H. H. Moore,
George C. Clark,	Charles H. Marshall,
James G. De Forest,	George H. Macy,
James H. Dunham,	Frederic A. Parsons,
William E. Dodge,	George W. Quintard,
Cornelius Eidert,	John L. Riker,
Ewald Fleitmann,	A. A. Raven,
Edward Floyd-Jones,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Horace Gray,	William C. Sturges.
Clement A. Griscom.	

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice Pres't.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 19th day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.

Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
16 Wall St., New York.

Meetings and Elections.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.

Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Company's Office in Chicago, Illinois, on Saturday, January 26, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of acting on these five propositions and transacting such other business as may, in connection therewith, come before the meeting.

FIRST—That in order to provide necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks, and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 60,000 new shares of $100 each, from 700,000 shares to 660,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $66,000,000.

SECOND—That each shareholder shall have the privilege of subscribing on or before March 4, 1901, for one share of such new stock, for every ten shares of stock registered in his name on the transfer books of the Company at the close of business on December 20, 1900, and for fractions of shares in like proportion—payment for the new stock to be made in full at the Company's office in the City of New York, on or before Monday, March 4, 1901.

THIRD—That stockholders entitled to subscribe for fractions of shares shall, upon payment therefor, receive scrip convertible into full-paid stock when presented in sums of $100 or multiples thereof, but such scrip shall not draw dividends.

FOURTH—That the shares, or fractions of shares, of the new issue, if any, not subscribed and paid for on or before March 4, 1901, may be disposed of by the Board of Directors at such price or prices, not less than par, as may be approved by them.

FIFTH—That the new shares shall be entitled to participate in all dividends which may be declared payable after March 4, 1901.

For the purposes of this meeting, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Thursday, December 20, 1900, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, January 7, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
November 21, 1900.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 6, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon and 2 o'clock P. M., respectively. The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, January 30, 1901, and reopen on Thursday, February 21, 1901.

HY. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Ala., January 14, 1901.

Frankfort American Insurance Company,
100 William Street,
New York City, January 16, 1901.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Frankfort American Insurance Company will be held at its office, No. 100 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of January, 1901, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting. The polls will remain open one hour.

Transfer books will be closed from January 16th, 1901, to January 30th, 1901.
GORDON MACDONALD, Secretary.

Metropolitan Tobacco Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Tobacco Company will be held at the office of the Company, Numbers 134 and 136 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on February 6th, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the election of Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The Transfer Books will close January 26th, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 9th, 1901 at 10 A. M.
HY LEHMAN, Secretary.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.
(of Chicago.)

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, on Monday, February 11th, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed, in accordance with the by-laws, at the close of business on Saturday, January 19th, and will reopen Wednesday, February 13th, 1901. C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 47 to 50, Times Building, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, 1901, at 3:30 P. M.
C. S. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Universal Car Bearing Company of West Virginia will be held at the office of the company, 11 Broadway, New York, on January 29th, 1901, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.
H. G. WEIL, Secretary.

New York, Jan. 22, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Connelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held at 115 Broadway, Room 66, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 6th, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.
CHARLES REMSEN, Secretary.

Dividends.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
American Tin Plate Company.

A dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Common Stock of this Company, payable quarterly during 1901. The first quarterly payment of two per cent. (2) will be paid on February 15th, to Stockholders of record at close of business January 25th.

The transfer books will be closed as to the Common Stock from January 26th to February 16th, both days inclusive.

F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.
New York, January 15th, 1901.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

The Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable on and after February 11th, proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on January 28th, 1901.

The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 28th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on February 11, 1901.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New York, Jan. 10, 1901.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St., and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane,
New York, January 9, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent. payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 14th, and reopened on Saturday, February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

New York, January 22, 1901.

A dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and One (1) Per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the OMAHA WATER COMPANY, will be paid by the undersigned on February 11, 1901, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock, of record on the books of the undersigned February 1, 1901.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Agent.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.
No. 36 Wall Street, New York, January 15, 1901.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record February 6th next. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.
No. 36 Wall Street, New York, January 15, 1901.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the common stock of this Company, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record February 6th next. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders

and that sooner or later it will apparently have to be taken in, leads the Street to believe that much of the present buying is for control.

***

The nearness of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit meeting, to be held on Friday, and the continued talk of changes to be made in the board, were primarily responsible for the strength of that issue yesterday, in which the other local railway stocks shared. There were evidences, however, of not a little manipulation in the Brooklyn stock.

***

There was heavy buying of Southern Pacific all day, many blocks of 1,000 or more shares coming out, and all the talk was that the long-deferred upward movement in the security was at last at hand. Coincident with the rise came a revival of the old stories of a dividend on the stock, and of new interests in the property. Of both these stories officials of the road say they have heard nothing.

***

Inside interests in Amalgamated Copper were apparently rather disturbed by the statement that they were the principal buyers of the stock at the low figure, and several brokers claiming to act for these gentlemen were industrious in putting out reports to the effect that the insiders had never sold and therefore did not need to buy back stock. But the fact remains that there had been inside selling at the high figures preceding the decline, and that at the low figures inside buying appeared.

***

Western houses were purchasers of the Atchisons and Rock Island, while Boston was once more in evidence as a buyer of its favorite, Burlington. It is said that a prominent steel operator, who has been short of the Atchisons, took advantage of the recent break to cover—and even then at a price above the figure at which the stocks were put out.

***

The rise in the Vanderbilt stocks, notably the Nickel Plate issues and New York Central, was accompanied by the report that the Vanderbilt plans of development and unification had progressed to such stage that an official announcement may be expected shortly. Disappointment over the failure of certain expected developments in Nickel Plate led to some selling of those stocks about a week ago by outsiders, but there has been steady buying of the securities ever since by Vanderbilt brokers.

***

Notwithstanding the announcement of an engagement of gold for export on Thursday, there was no change in the money market, both call and time rates continuing as easy as on recent days, most of the call loans being made at 2 per cent. A feature of the market is the continued large offering of Western money. The banks are still gaining from the Sub-Treasury and interior.

***

Contrary to general expectations, London was a buyer in this market yesterday, taking in all probably 50,000 shares on balance. The general impression here is that the Queen's death was discounted by the break on Saturday and in the early dealings of Monday, and that London prices will to-day be little influenced unless, indeed, extraordinary and altogether unexpected developments should appear. Yesterday the London market had closed before the Queen's death.

SAXON LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne stated yesterday that they have received cable advices announcing that subscriptions opened by their Leipsic branch to the 40,000,000 mark 3 per cent. Government annuity bonds of the Kingdom of Saxony were closed at noon, European time. The loan, it is added, was several times oversubscribed. The bonds are quoted at 84.25 and interest. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne have received several large subscriptions and many small ones in this country. The basis of allotments will be made known later.

DISTILLING COMPANY'S BONDS.

Official announcement is made by the Mercantile Trust Company that the subscriptions for the $5,000,000 5 per cent. ten-year collateral trust gold bonds of the Distilling Company of America have closed. The subscriptions are reported to be satisfactory, and the plan for the bond issue will now become operative.

Prudential Insurance Co.'s Report.

The twenty-fifth annual statement of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, just issued, shows that during 1900 the company paid out over $7,000,000 to beneficiaries, which makes a grand total of over $40,000,000 paid to its policy holders since the company's organization in 1875. The company's assets at the end of 1900 were over $40,000,000, and its surplus over $6,000,000. Its premium income was over $24,000,000 for 1900.

A Year of Insurance Business.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company has published the fifty-third annual statement of its United States branch, ending Dec. 31, 1900. It shows total assets to be $9,804,902, and the net surplus $4,704,728, both an increase over the figures of last year. Among its assets there are $2,330,835 in United States 4 per cent. Government bonds; $1,911,248 in real estate, and $3,194,350 in bond and mortgage loans. Henry W. Eaton is the resident manager of the company in New York.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Official announcement that the subscriptions for the $5,000,000 5 per cent. ten-year collateral trust gold bonds of the Distilling Company of America were satisfactory and the plan for the bond issue will become operative.

Shipments of 564,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Project on foot to consolidate the gas and electric light companies of Louisville, Ky.

Sharp break in Quincy Mining stock in the Boston market.

Increase of $213,080 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $219,922 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

An official of the Pressed Steel Car Company quoted from Chicago as saying that the capacity of the company is sold ahead beyond next July and orders continue to come in rapidly.

First full day of less than 1,000,000 shares since Dec. 13 last.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $315,012,212; balances, $8,928,652; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,800,862.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4 per cent. for short and 4@4⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅞@4.83⅝; demand, $4.87⅛@4.87¼; cables, $4.88@4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.82½@4.83⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18⅛ and 5.15 less 1-16@5.15⅜; reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95⅛@95 5-16, and guilders, 40⅛@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Money was in fair demand to-day in connection with the payment of nearly three-quarters of a million on local loans and stock. Discounts were harder.

Business on the Stock Exchange was virtually at a standstill, being overshadowed by the illness of the Queen. Business opened quietly, but with a rather better tone. Consols rallied, on the idea that a new loan was imminent.

Americans improved to about parity. The feature was a sharp rise in Wabash, Grand Trunks were higher. Kafirs were unsteady.

Consols for money, 96 5-16; consols for the account, 96 7-16; Atchison, 45½; Canadian, 91¼; St. Paul, 152; Illinois Central, 133⅜; Louisville, 89¾; Union Pacific preferred, 84½; New York Central, 144½; Erie, 28½; Pennsylvania, 74¼; Reading, 16⅝; Erie first preferred, 64½; Northern Pacific preferred, 88; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 8⅝; Rand Mines, 3⅜.

Bar silver quiet at 28 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4 per cent., and for three months' bills, 4@4⅛ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 71½.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.20; Madrid, 36.02; Lisbon, 41; Rome, 5.80.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Business on the Bourse to-day was calm and transactions were restricted, in view of the condition of Queen Victoria, but the general disposition was more favorable. Internationals were firm. Rio Tintos recovered with the advance in copper.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 92½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.95.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Americans and Canadian Pacifics were harder on the Boerse to-day on New York and London advices. Internationals were favorable, especially Spanish 4s, on Paris advices. Locals improved on bear covering.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—American Telephone was the strong feature in the Boston market, rising 5, to 162½, on continued good buying. Business was of fair volume in Sugar, Federal Steel, National Tube, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, with Quincy mining the weak spot in home specialties. Quincy fell from 165 to 152, rallying to 160, against 180 a few days ago. Other mining stocks were steady without noteworthy changes in prices, although Old Dominion ran up to 30⅝ and fell back to 29⅞, later to 30¼. Montana receded from 315 to 310, rallying to 314; Franklin rights sold freely at 12½@c 15c; Père Marquette common rose 3, to 44, later 43; Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham stock was in good request at 39 and 40, Fort Scott and Memphis selling at 59½, and Birmingham incomes at 81; Gas and Coke was ½ better, at 12, and the fives were up 1½, at 67; Parrot jumped 2½ to 49 at the close; Copper Range rose 1¼ to 57⅜.

Money was offered at the Clearing House at 2½ per cent., but no loans were reported. New York funds sold at par and 5c premium.

Money on call ranges from 3 to 4 per cent. National banks quote 3½ per cent. as the minimum and report quite a volume of loans outstanding at 4 per cent. Time money is quoted at the way from 3¾ to 4 per cent. from sixty days to six months, according to the character of the collateral. Year money is 4 and 4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	9	9¼	Old Colony..	3	3½
Allouez	2⅜	..	Old Dom	30½	31
Arcadian	17½	18½	Osceola	79⅜	80
Arnold	..	4	Parrot	48½	49
Ashbel	.25	.50	Quincy	163	165
Atlantic	27½	27¾	R. Island...	4	4½
Baltic	34	35	Santa Fé ..	5½	6½
Bos. & Mon.	310	315	Isabel....	2	2½
Butte & B..	77½	80	Shoe	31½	32
C. & Hecla.	848	855	Tamarack ..	328	332
Centennial ..	21½	22	Utah Con ..	32½	32¾
Franklin	15½	15⅝	Washington.	.50	1
Isle Royale.	39¼	..	Winona	4½	4⅝
Mohawk	224	226	Wolverine ..	48	49

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	254	Cen. Mass ..	15½ 16
Boston & L.	242	C. Mass. pf.	82 ..
Bost. & Me.	194	Fitchburg pf.	140 ..
Boston & P.	280	N. Y. & N. ..	.. ..
Bos. Elev..	161	E. T. 7s	113¾ ..
Bos. Gas 5s. ..	93	West End ..	93 93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. T. & T.	161	Erie Tel	63 64
C. Stk. Yds.	144½	Mex. Tele ..	2½ 2¾
Dom. Coal ..	55¾	N. E. Tel...	135 137
D. Coal pf.	109	West. Elec. ..	.. 55

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Conditions on the Exchange were unchanged to-day. Biscuit common continued to be the only thing on the list that attracted much attention, and trading in that apparently was of an entirely professional nature. The stock opened at 37⅝ and sold to 37¼, closing at 37½. Diamond Match opened at 135, but went off ¼, and closed at 134⅞. Union Traction was slightly lower, the common selling at 12 and the preferred at 49. Metropolitan Elevated common opened off half a point at 27½ and closed at the same figure; the preferred brought 109@110. Strawboard was steady at 33½. Linseed common touched 6, the lowest price for this stock.

	High.	Low.	Close.
300..Linseed	6	6	6
30..Linseed pf	35	35	35
100..Strawboard	33½	33½	33½
200..Chicago Union Tr., com.	13	12	12
475..Chicago Union Tr., pf.	49	49	49
2..Chicago City Ry	257	257	257
100..Chi. B. & M. C. Co. pf.	10	10	10
510..Diamond Match	135	134⅞	134⅞
5..Lake Street L.	10	10	10
150..Metropolitan L. com.	27½	27½	27½
80..Metropolitan L. pf.	80¼	79⅜	80¼
10..Mil. & Chi. L. pf.	18	18	18
1,000..National Biscuit com.	37⅝	37½	37½
65..National Biscuit pf.	93½	93	93¼
10..Northwestern L. com.	20	20	20
80..Northwestern L. pf.	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝
50..Streets W. S. C. Line.	20	20	20
50..South Side L.	98	98	98

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—There was little trading in the Philadelphia market until the last half hour to-day. Then the rise in securities in New York stimulated the market, and it showed strength and activity. There was a persistent demand for Lehigh Valley, and it rose to 32⅝. Asphalt 5s showed decided improvement, said to be based upon reassuring advices from Venezuela. United Gas Improvement stock improved slightly, but little of this stock is now marketed. Lehigh Navigation rose 2 points, to 65, on small transactions, while there was a decided show of interest. The Readings, Philadelphia Electric, Cambria Steel, and Pennsylvania all scored advances. The Choctaws were unaccountably draggy, considering the company's good earnings. Warwick Iron and Steel fell below 7 on the continued rumor that the company is planning to raise capital for improvements.

The close was strong at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Lt.	32½	34	Lehigh Nav.	64¼	65
Cambria	17½	17¾	Lehigh Val..	32¾	32⅞
Citizens' Ry., Ind., 5s....	108½	109	Marsden	6½	6⅝
Chestnut	37½	38	North. Penn.	108	109
Con. Tr., N.J.	61	61½	Penn. Steel.	65	68
C. T., N.J.5s.	105¼	106½	Penn. St. pf.	85	..
C. Tr., Pitts.	26½	27½	Peo. Tr. 4s.	108½	110
El. & P. 4s.	100⅜	101	Phila. & E.	32	33
El. Stge. B.	77	80	Phila. Trac.	99¾	100
El. Stge. A.	31	32	Un. Co.'s N.J.	278	280
El. Co. of A.	8¼	8½	Un. G. & I.	123	124
Hunt. & Bt.	16	18	Welsbach Lt.	40	42
H. & Bt. pf.	48	49½			

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

100 shares National Butchers and Drovers' $25, 99¼ per cent.

100 shares National Butchers and Drovers' $25, 98½ per cent.

28 shares Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Company preferred, $100 each, (State Trust Company receipts,) 21⅝ per cent.

$57.15 Scrip Louisville, Hendersonville and St. Louis Railway Company preferred, 20 per cent.

20 shares Ann Arbor Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 64⅜ per cent.

500 shares Inter-State Oil Company, $50 each, $1 per share.

1 share New York Law Institute, $135.

Mr. Youngs Leaves Oyster Bay Bank.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 22.—William J. Youngs, who was private secretary to Gov. Roosevelt, and who is to be closely affiliated with the Vice President-elect after the latter enters upon his duties at Washington, has resigned as a Director of the Oyster Bay Bank. Mr. Youngs, who has always been identified with public affairs in Oyster Bay, says other duties will prevent him from longer serving as a bank Director.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Varick Bank, which opened for business yesterday, received deposits of over $90,000.

Details will be found in another column of a dividend declared by the Omaha Water Company.

Coupons on certain bonds of the Mexican Mineral Railway Company are to be paid on and after Feb. 1.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A little more life appeared in the outside market yesterday, but in few stocks did the trading amount to much more than the recent averages. Prices, however, were better and several substantial recoveries resulted from the day's operations. There was a little better demand for the copper stocks, and this group showed more activity than it did on Monday. One or two industrials which had been rather weak succeeded in establishing higher prices.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA continued weak, notwithstanding the announcement that the offer of bonds for the purpose of increasing working capital had met with favorable response. The preferred stock sold as low as 25½, the lowest point reached for some time back. A slight improvement showed in the common stock, which closed at 5⅛ bid. It is expected that the future operations of the company will be very materially assisted by the money which has been secured through the sale of the $5,000,000 of bonds, the subscription to which has just closed. The recent decline in the stock is attributed to the fact that the benefits likely to accrue to the company were to a certain extent discounted by the advance in the stock which occurred before the announcement of the bond issue.

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AMERICAN BICYCLE bonds were very dull. They were offered at 71½, with practically no demand for them. It was announced that the company has retired $500,000 of its bonds, thus reducing the amount of bonds outstanding by about 5 per cent.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER, which for several days had been steadily declining, recovered sharply, and soon after the opening sold as high as 19. There was fairly active trading in the stock between 18½ and 19, and it closed at 18⅝ bid, a net gain of 1 point.

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UNION COPPER, which on Monday had sold down to 4¼, recovered to 4½, but trading in the stock was very light.

***

AMERICAN BRIDGE common was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares, all of which sold at 42. The preferred stock sold at 91, but the transactions in this issue were even more limited than in the common. The other steel stocks were entirely neglected.

***

NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE bonds recovered partially from the decline which they suffered recently, but in this market only one or two transactions were reported. They sold at 66⅛ and closed at 66 bid.

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NASSAU ELECTRIC 4s were again in demand, and advanced to 96 on the purchase of $24,000 of the bonds. They were in demand at this price at the close.

***

RUBBER GOODS common shared in the recovery in prices, and sold as high as 27⅞. It closed at 27⅜ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The preferred stock was dull and unchanged.

***

STANDARD OIL sold just at the close at 790, and remained offered at that price. It showed a net loss of 7 points.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were traded in to the extent of about $50,000, which sold between 80½ and 80. They closed with a fractional net loss at 80 bid. The preferred stock was traded in to some slight extent, but St. Louis Transit was neglected.

***

Closing quotations yesterday compared with those of the previous day were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 22. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 21. Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	35	..	35
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105½	106	105½	106
Denver Gas	23½	26	25½	26
Denver Gas 5s	63	66	63	66
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	..	45	..	45
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	93	95	93	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	205	220	205	220
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	100	109½	100	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13	12	13
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	66	68	65	66
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	112½	114	111	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106	105½	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H.L.,H. & P.Co.bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo.G. & E.(Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	38	38	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80	75	80
Standard Gas, New York.	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	148	150	148	150
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	8	10	8	10
Western Gas	94	96	94	96
Western Gas 1st 5s	105	107	105	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17¾	19½	17¾	19½
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94	95	94	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Union Ferry	32½	33	32½	33
Union Ferry bonds	91	92	91	92

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 63½@64½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 15-16d per ounce, and in New York at 62¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 48¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .27, 600 Brunswick at .28, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.75, seller 10; 1,000 Golden Age at .02, 300 Leadville at .07, 50 Ontario at 7, 300 Portland at 3.10, 100 Small Hopes at .70, and 1,000 Work at .19, seller 30.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.45	Potosi	.07
Adams Consol	.20	Quicksilver	1.10
Belcher	.10	Quicksilver pf.	.07
Best & Belcher	.20	Savage	.17
Brunswick	2.00	Sierra Nevada	.20
Bruns., Consol	.27	Standard	4.20
Caledonia, B. H.	3.00	Silver King	.10
Challar	.12	Small Hopes	.68
Crown Point	.10	Union Consol	.24
Chrysolite	.09	Utah	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	Work	.25
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Yellow Jacket	.13
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Argentum Juanita	.26
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Alamo	.11
Crescent	.08	Anaconda	.45
Catalpa	.10	Grip, Ch. Cons.	.10
Dunkin	.09	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.10
Deadwood Terra	.53	Favorite	.03
Daly	1.20	Golden Fleece	.20
Eureka Consol	.15	Isabella	.60
Father De Smet	.55	Mollie Gibson	.20
Gould & Curry	.35	Minton Ross	.35
Hale & Norcross	.16	Pharmacist	.07
Homestake	65.00	Portland	3.00
Horn Silver	1.10	Union	.08
Iron Silver	.65	Work	.19
Julia Consol	.03	Damon	.12
Kingston & Pemb	.18	Elkton	.90
La Crosse	.14	Findlay	.11½
Leadville, Con	.06	Garfield	.06
Little Chief	.16	Jack Pot	.55
Mexican	.30	Pinnacle	.14
Moulton	.39	P. I. W. No. 2	10.50
Ontario	6.75	P. I. W. No. 3	9.75
Ophir	8.50	P. I. W. No. 4	8.75
Occidental	.02	P. I. W., Grey F.	8.75
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amal. Copper	88½	88⅝	88½	88⅝
50	Am. Car & F	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞
7,200	Am. Steel & W.	39⅞	39⅞	38	39½
39,750	Am. Sugar Ref.	134	136⅜	133⅞	135⅝
300	Am. Tobacco	113¼	113¼	112⅝	113
1,500	Am. T. & S.	43⅝	45	43⅝	44⅞
2,810	A., T. & S. F. pf.	84½	85½	84	85
150	Balt. & Ohio	87	88	87	88
50,270	Brook. Rap. Tr.	70	79¾	78½	79¼
150	Ches. & Ohio	37	38	37	38
11,880	Chi., B. & Q.	142½	143¾	142	143¼
70	Chi. Gt. West.	17⅜	17⅝	17	17
49,900	C., M. & St. P.	147¾	151	147	150
700	C., R. I. & P.	119⅜	120⅝	119	120½
90	Col. Fuel	43½	44	43½	44
350	Cont. Tobacco	43½	43⅞	43	43⅞
1,600	Del. & Hud.	175½	178	175½	176¾
730	Erie 1st pf.	62½	63½	62⅜	63¼
21,980	Federal Steel	40⅝	40⅝	44	45⅝
1,100	Louis. & Nash.	88	88¾	87⅝	87⅞
7,810	Manhattan	114⅝	115	113⅞	114⅝
50	Mo., Kan. & T.	16	16	16	16
220	Mo., K. & T. pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
43,500	Mo. Pac.	91	92¾	85⅝	86¼
10	N. Y. Central	142	142	142	142
1,550	N. Y., O. & W.	30⅝	30⅝	30	30⅝
7,870	Northern Pac.	81¾	82⅝	80⅝	82¼
2,100	People's Gas	99	99¾	97¾	98⅝
90	Pressed St. Car	36⅛	36½	36⅛	36½
1,300	Reading	31	31⅝	30⅜	31½
980	Read. 1st pf.	70	70½	69¾	70½
20	Rep. Iron & S.	13⅜	13⅜	13	13
7,840	Southern Pac.	42⅜	43½	42¼	43¼
200	Southern Ry.	19¼	19½	19¼	19¾
20	Southern Ry. pf.	70	70½	70	70½
1,710	Tenn. C. & I.	55⅝	56	54½	55½
1,840	Texas Pac.	28	28⅝	27⅝	28½
4,820	Union Pac.	83¼	83⅞	82½	83½
90	Union Pac. pf.	82⅝	83½	82¾	83¼
1,310	U. S. Leather.	11½	11½	10⅞	11⅜
140	Wabash	14	14	14	14
2,970	Wabash pf.	28⅞	29¼	28½	29
50	Western Union	83	83	83	83
10	Wheel & L. E.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Sales		919,185			

Sales.	Bonds.	First	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	Wabash 2d	110	110	110	110
10,000	Wabash deb. B.	47	47	47	47

277,200 $25,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$136,932,900
Gold	74,565,104
Silver	15,731,056
United States notes	12,859,441
Treasury notes of 1890	130,204
National bank notes	12,246,677
Total receipts this day	1,070,103
Total receipts this month	34,137,188
Total receipts this year	324,979,546
Total expenditures this day	975,000
Total expenditures this month	29,045,000
Total expenditures this year	302,139,155
Deposits in National banks	96,818,183
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	653,177
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	434,853
Customs	612,790
Miscellaneous	22,351

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$270,445,379
Silver dollars	420,164,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,955,223
Silver bullion of 1890	55,053,177
United States notes	1,275,000
Total	$760,493,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$270,445,379
Silver certificates outstanding	429,164,000
Treasury notes outstanding	59,609,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,275,000
Total	$760,493,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$62,024,614
Gold certificates	12,540,490
Silver coin and bullion	7,600,129
Silver certificates	8,131,827
United States notes	12,859,441
Other assets	18,800,091
Total in Treasury	$122,052,194
Deposits in National banks	96,818,183
Total	$218,870,377
Current liabilities	81,937,476
Available cash balance	$136,932,900

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Nicolai Drug Company of Brooklyn; capital, $2,000. Directors—P. F. Lenhart, Paul Nicolai, and A. F. Lenhart, Brooklyn.

International Lever Appliance Company of Buffalo; capital, $2,500. Directors—H. S. White, S. M. Beecher, and J. W. Kelly, Buffalo.

Keene Valley Water Company of Keene Valley; capital, $10,000. Directors—B. B. Estes, J. H. Estes, and G. H. Leach, Keene Valley.

Process Letter Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. G. Wright, R. B. Minis, and H. G. Lewis, New York City.

Vertical Die Shaper Company of Rochester; capital, $6,000. Directors—J. A. Wolford, Victor Holmberg, and D. M. Brickner, Rochester.

Arlington Company of Rome, to deal in real estate; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. C. Reid, A. J. Broughton, and Katherine M. S. Reid, Rome.

Knickerbocker Lighterage Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. W. Brownson, John Anderson, and J. J. Cunningham, Brooklyn.

Charles Lowen Company of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $120,000. Directors—Charles Lowen, R. S. Townsend, and G. W. Odell, New York City.

Barnard-Postley Company of New York City, to manufacture leather goods; capital, $5,000. Directors—Philip Barnard, C. A. Postley, and Harris Barnard, New York City.

George S. Beechwood Company of Utica, to deal in musical instruments; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. S. Beechwood, Mary L. Beechwood, and Edward G. Beechwood, Utica.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
88⅞	89	7,500	Amalgamated Copper	92	92	88¼	89	— ⅛
20¼	20½	320	Am. Car & Found. Co.	20	20¼	19⅝	20½	+ ⅛
67⅜	68	120	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	67⅜	67⅝	67¼	67⅝	....
28	28⅛	2,850	American Cotton Oil	28	29⅛	27¾	29⅛	+2⅜
172	176	125	American Express	172	172	172	172	—3
38½	39	200	American Ice Co	39	39	39	39	+ ½
5½	6	1,375	Am. Linseed Co	6	6	6	6	— ⅞
35	35¼	2,440	Am. Linseed Co. pf	35⅜	36	35¼	35¼	— ⅞
63⅛	63¼	3,350	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	62⅝	63½	62	63¼	+1⅞
98	99	527	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	98¾	98⅞	98	98¼	....
24⅜	25	1,600	Am. Steel Hoop Co	24	25	24	24⅞	+ ⅝
70¾	71½	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	70⅞	70⅞	70¾	70⅞	— ⅛
39½	39⅝	5,400	Am. Steel & Wire	39	39⅝	38	39½	....
135¼	135⅝	46,670	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	134	136	134	135⅝	+1¼
118	119	300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	....
58½	59⅝	1,685	American Tin Plate	59⅞	59⅞	58	58¾	— ¾
113	113½	5,304	American Tobacco	112⅝	113¼	112½	113	+ ¼
43	43½	1,250	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	42½	43	42	43	+ ¾
44½	44⅝	10,650	At., T. & S. F.	44	45	44	44¾	+1⅛
84⅛	84⅝	19,185	At., T. & S. F. pf.	84¼	85⅛	84¼	84⅝	+ ⅛
87⅛	87¾	8,100	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅜	88	86⅞	87⅝	+1⅛
84⅝	85	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	85	85	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅛
79½	79¼	48,750	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	78¼	80	78¼

A NEW THIEVING DODGE.

Police Believe that They Have Made a Discovery in Hirschberg's Case.

Nathan Herman of 264½ Grand Street, a jeweler, was standing in his shop last night when a well-dressed young man entered and asked to be shown some diamond rings for women. A tray of rings was taken out of the case. The customer asked for some lockets, and when Herman got them he found that a ring was missing. He said as much to his customer.

"You accuse me of stealing it?" the customer replied, indignantly. "I demand that you call a policeman and search me." A little boy happened just then to loiter in front of the place.

"Here, little boy, take this nickle and call a policeman," said the customer, handing the boy something. The boy said "Thank you," and disappeared. The customer and Herman waited for some time and finally the latter himself called in Detectives Delaney and Walsh of the Eldridge Street Station. They searched the customer who all the time insisted that they make their search thorough enough to vindicate him. They did so, and noticed that his coat collar was unduly thick. Turning it up they found it filled with little pockets in which were a woman's locket, some pawn tickets for another locket, a diamond ring, &c., all worth about $200. The missing ring was not found. The detectives say the boy worked in collusion with the alleged thief, and that the latter gave the stolen ring to him when he pretended to hand him the five-cent piece.

The prisoner said he was Hirsch Hirschberg, thirty-eight years old, of Montvale, N. J., and his vocation a teacher of modern languages. He declined to volunteer any explanation of the peculiar coat collar arrangement. He was locked up on a charge of larceny and being a suspicious person.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Apartment Houses on Central Park West and Columbus Avenue Sold—Harlem River Water Front at Auction.

John M. Thompson & Co. have sold for Alonzo B. Kight to Isidore M. Bon of Brooklyn for $230,000 the eight-story apartment house, known as the Pamlico, 97 and 99 Central Park West, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets, 50 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for William H. Scott to an investor for about $120,000, the five-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, 50.8½ by 100.

John N. Golding has sold for W. W. & T. M. Hall the lot 2 East Sixty-seventh Street, 50 by 100.5, formerly the site of Wallace C. Andrews's residence, to H. T. Vertheim, who will erect thereon a residence costing about $200,000. Mr. Golding has also sold for D. E. Seybel, to a prominent Wall Street broker, two lots on the west side of Park Avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets, 51 by 80. The broker will build there a private stable.

It is reported that Jacob Bookman has sold the plot on the south side of Ninety-first Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 125 by 100.8.

Rushby & Babcock have sold for Gustavus L. Lawrence to a client for occupancy the three-story dwelling 20 Hamilton Terrace, 16 by 78 by 100.

Greene & Taylor have sold the four-story brick dwelling 515 West End Avenue, 20 by 64.

The purchase of the block front on the east side of Broadway, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, from the various owners by the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company has been completed. Brokers in the deal were William M. Ryan, John N. Golding, and S. Osgood Pell & Co. The plot has frontages of 214.4 feet on Broadway, 175.5 feet on Fifty-sixth Street, and 196.5 feet on Fifty-seventh Street. Pell & Co. were also the brokers in the sale of the Hotel Virginia property for the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. and Howard G. Bradley have sold the two four-story dwellings 340 and 342 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, each 18.9 by 100.11.

Oscar L. Foley has sold for Elias Kempner for $37,000 the new six-story tenement 21 Leroy Street, 25 by 90.

Charles B. Farnolo & Co. have sold for Fuld Brothers to Hollis McAllister of Baltimore for $27,500 the five-story tenements 124 and 126 East Houston Street.

Schneidler & Bachrach are the purchasers of 221 East Eighty-third Street, the sale of which was recently reported.

John B. Davidson has sold for M. C. Baum to a Mrs. Wetherbee for $17,500 the five-story double flat 114 Bradhurst Avenue, 25 by 75.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for Mrs. Friedenburg the twenty-one-foot private dwelling 34 East Seventieth Street to a Mr. Whittel, on private terms.

The Auction Room.

An important offering at auction yesterday was that of the entire block bounded by Third and Lincoln Avenues, the Southern Boulevard, and the Harlem River, including considerable land under water and valuable water-front rights. The property was sold by order of the executors of the estate of the late Bryan Lawrence. Additional interest was given to yesterday's sale through the fact that in April, 1880, the same parcel was offered at auction and was struck down to Flake & Dowling on a bid of $215,000. This purchase, however, was never completed.

The first bid yesterday was $125,000. Competition was confined to two bidders, and dragged along until the price had reached $180,000, at which figure the property was sold by Auctioneer Wells to Henry W. De Forest. The buyer, it is understood, will retain his purchase as an investment. The frontages of the block are 241 feet on Third Avenue, 333.2 feet on the Southern Boulevard, 439 feet on Lincoln Avenue, and 518.3 feet along the bulkhead line of the Harlem River.

Other offerings at auction yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

6 Baxter Street, southwest side, about 90.2 feet northwest of Park Row, 28 by 55, two-story and attic building, with store; executor's sale, to Jacob Finelite.....$13,050

215 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 175 feet east of Third Avenue, 16 by 100.10, three-story brick and stone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to Michael Harrison..... 8,500

512 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 423 feet east of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John C. Moulthrop..... 14,800

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

36 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet east of Madison Avenue, 24.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Elias A. De Lima and others..... 40,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

2,325 Second Avenue, west side, 40.10 feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 80, three-story brick tenement, with store; sale to recover dower, to John Graf..... 8,500

360, 371, and 373 West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 98.8, and 98, respectively, by 100.10, three seven-story brick flats; foreclosure sale; No. 360, to Theodore N. Ripson..... 46,500

No. 371, to the plaintiffs. Marx Ottinger and another..... 60,000

No. 373, to the same plaintiffs..... 59,500

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

243 and 245 West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 31 and 25, respectively, by 98.9, two four-story tenements, with rear buildings; executor's sale, to W. D. Du Bois..... 35,750

208 Rivington Street, northeast corner of Columbia Street, 25 by 70, four-story tenement, with stores; executor's sale, to Max Kirschbaum..... 27,825

By John T. Boyd.

306 East Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 99.9 feet east of Second Avenue, 25.3 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the American Savings Bank..... 14,900

By Thomas C. Smith.

248 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 285 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19.2 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to P. H. Glennon..... 10,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 4 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 110 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 26.3 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 13 West Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Central Park West, 30 by 100.5, five-story brick double apartment house.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., sale to close a partnership, 2,071 to 2,079 Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 20.5, 20, 20, 20, and 20.6, respectively, by 75, five five-story brick stone flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 347 and 349 West Forty-fourth Street, north side, 145.6 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 27 and 27.6, respectively, by 100.5, two five-story brownstone-front flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 254 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 305.8 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick and stone dwelling, with two-story extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 142 Cherry Street, north side, 314.6 feet west of Catharine Street, 25 by 104.10, six-story brick tenement, with five-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $2,262; subject to other mortgages for $22,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 64 Eldridge Street and 105 Hester Street, being the northeast corner, 10.6 by 50.8, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $20,442.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, C. Donohue, referee, 414 to 426 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 250 feet east of First Avenue, 187 by 100.5 and irregular, one-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $14,720.

By Charles A. Berrian, public auction sale, King's Bridge Road, northwest corner of Decatur Avenue, 90.10 by 24.9 by 89.5 by 97.5, two-story and one-story frame buildings.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, southwest corner of New Jersey Avenue, 26 by 82.8 by 25 by 84.7, three-story brick and stone flat, with two stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Rivington Street, southeast corner of Goerck Street, for a seven-story brick loft building, 24 by 72; A. J. Dworsky of 239 East Sixtieth Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

Eighty-third Street, south side, 87.9 feet east of Lexington Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25.6 by 80; Stephen Ball of 20 East Eighty-eighth Street, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $28,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, north side, 100.1 feet east of Third Avenue, for a one-story frame shop, 24 by 15; Teresina Pizzutiello of 789 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, owner; M. R. d'Amore of 2,048 First Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 80 and 82 Allen Street, for two six-story brick tenements, with stores, each 24.11 by 74; Kidansky & Levy of 242 Rivington Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; total cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 166.8 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for a one-story brick weighing house, 9.4 by 15.4; Consolidated Gas Company of 4 Irving Place, owner and architect; cost, $550.

Nos. 210 and 212 West Twenty-first Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 46.8 by 91.7; Nicholas Wernert of 8 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; James E. Ware & Son, architects; cost, $60,000.

Broome Street, southwest corner of Eldridge Street, for a six-story brick flat, 21.11 by 82.10; Goodman & Wallach of 18 Delancey Street, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 256 West Twenty-eighth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 85; Leopold Kaufmann of 2,487 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 20 West Third Street, to a six-story brick warehouse and store; C. T. Harbeck, Islip, L. I., owner; S. E. Gage of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,800.

Park Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-second Street, to a two-story brick office building and stores; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; Samuel Huckel, Jr., of 132 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $1,525.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Tuesday, Jan. 22.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 30 ft s of 181st St, 49.11x100; Frederick W. Hunter to Alice R. Straus; (R S $24.50)..... $1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 181st St, 30x100, new line; Henry Trowbridge to Alice R. Straus, (R S $31)..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 181st 30x100, new line; Frederick W. Hunter to Alice R. Straus, quitclaim..... 1

ALLEN ST, 60 and 62, n s, 100 ft w of Grand St, 40x87.8; Morris Berger to Louis Lippmann, (mtg $31,500, R S $18.50)..... $1

AVENUE A, w s, 50.11 ft s of 119th St, 16.8x87.5; Eva Sondelstein to Daniel Wolkowsky, (R S $8.50, mtg $5,500)..... 8,500

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 145th St, 100.6x98.8x99.11x27.8; Ernest C. Kerl to William Crockett, (R S $30)..... 1

BROADWAY, e s, 91.4 ft s of 33d St, 27x87x17x93.8; Mary Macbeth and others to Mary E. Hanley, ¾ part, (R S $120). 1

BROOK AV, e s, 65.3 ft s of 165th St, 28.8x74.0x27x84.1; Jane G. and Sidney W. Hendrickson, executors, &c., to Julia C. Hendrickson..... 15,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.6 ft n of 69th St, 50x100; Alonzo B. Kight to Isidor M. Bon, (R S $80, mtg $150,000)..... 1

CHARLES ST, 33, n s, 20x35; Sophia Pound to John J. Pound, (R S $3, mtg $5,500)..... 1

CHERRY ST, 112, 24.5x60.1x irregular, with right of way to alley adjoining; Morris Rosenberg to Bernard Golden, ½ part, (mtg $8,000, R S $10)..... 1

CHISHOLM ST, n w corner of Freeman St, runs w 100 x n 126.6 x s e 128.2 x e 56.4 to the centre of the street, x 57.5; Nelson M. Strong to Clara E. Mapes..... 100

COLUMBINE AV, n s, 50 ft e of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Theodore D. Lyons to Julia C. Lyons, (mtg $3,000, R S $2)... 1

EAGLE AV, 711, w s, 18x99.3; Louis Brandt and another to Mary Reilly, (R S $1, mtg $6,750)..... 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 304.11 n s of 156th St, 19.11x90.5x19.11x99.4; William Schussler to Joseph Frering and wife, (mtg $6,500, R S $2)..... 100

GRAND ST, 35, s e corner of Thompson St, 28x72.5; John H. Rogan, referee, to Elizabeth M. Meyer..... 30,000

JACKSON AV, s e corner of Home St, 40x87.6; William Crockett to Ernest C. Kerl, (R S $45)..... 1

KELLY ST, w s, 186.1 n s of Westchester Av, 25x100; Anna Davy to William Nelson, (R S $1)..... 500

KING AV, n w corner of Boone St, City Island, 25x100; Annie C. King and another to Thomas Walsh..... 500

KIRKSIDE AV, s s, 178.7 e of 166th St, 50x111.11x50x110.4; Charlotte J. Donnelly to Henry W. Holtgrewe, (R S $6)..... 5,650

LENOX AV, s e corner of 120th St, 19.8x85; Rebecca Cohn to Max Salat, (R S $1, mtg $25,000)..... 1

LUDLOW ST, w s, Lot 97A, map of N. Gouverneur, 25x87.6; Max Wachsmann to Philip Cohen, (mtg $18,000, R S $5).. 1

LOTS 434 and 435, Block O, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to William Nagle, (R S $1)..... 1

MADISON AV, 2,000 and 2,002, 39.9x—x39.9x35; White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Company to Joseph E. Martinson and another, (R S $6)..... Exchange

OLIVER ST, 60 and 62, n s, also 45½ Oak St, s e corner, 34.3x31.3x35.0x53.5; Bernard Golden to Morris Rosenberg, ½ part, (mtg $50,000, R S $11)..... 1

PARK AV, e s, 220 ft s of 171st St, 20x150; Lillie Begrisch to Maggie Huhn, (R S $54, mtg $4,600)..... 8,500

RIVINGTON ST, 102, 22x80; Pierre A. Siegelstein to Jaques Eliner..... 17,000

RIVINGTON ST, 322 and 324, n e corner of Goerck St, 40x81.3; Louis Lippman to Morris Berger, (R S $23, mtg $42,000).. 1

ROOSEVELT ST, 96.3 ft n of Cherry St, 19.6x81.5; Bernard Golden to Morris Rosenberg, (mtg $7,000, (R S $1,) ½ part..... 1

ROOSEVELT ST, e s, 23.9 ft n of Batavia St, runs e 81.2 ft to s w s of New Chambers St and 36.3x w 56.2 to Roosevelt st x s 27; August Selitzka to Robert L. Shaw, (mtg $45,000, R S $1)..... 1

ROOSEVELT ST, 56 and 58, 53.1x100x irregular; Morris Rosenberg to Bernard Golden, ½ part, (mtg $50,000, R S $10).. 1

STANTON ST, 240, s s, 25x75; Max Gross to Morris Jacobowitz, (R S $9.50, mtg $10,000)..... 27,550

VALENTINE AV, w s, 585.4 ft s of 180th St, 16.8x07x16.8x07.4; Ernest B. Wintersmith to the New York Building-Loan Banking Company, rerecorded, (R S —, mtg $3,350)..... 4,500

WEBSTER AV, e s, 25 ft n of 6th St, 25x170.7x25.2x173.7; Frederick J. Dyer to Amy E. Dyer, (R S $1.50)..... 1,300

WEBSTER AV, s e s, 225 ft n e of Scott Av, 25x173.6x25.1x176.2; Charles J. Dyer to Amy E. Dyer, (mtg $500, R S 50 cents)..... 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e s, Lots 12 and 13 and Lot A on map of Washingtonville; Friedrich Freese to Wilhelmine Reinhardt, (R S $5)..... 1

2D AV, s e corner of 41st St, 24.9x89; Frank J. Colahan and another to John Reilly, (R S $25)..... 25,000

3D AV, n w corner of 176th St, 108.2x93 x108x97; Abner W. Caverly to John H. Schultz, (mtg $3,500)..... Exchange

8TH AV, n w corner of 152d St, 100.10 ft to 153d St x58x—x— to street x90 to beginning; also 8th Av, s e corner of 151st St, runs e 35x s w 41x s e 20.6 to Macomb's Dam Road x w 150.4 to 8th Av x n 181.2; Holland Trust Company of John W. Van Hoesen..... 140,000

9TH ST, s s, Lot 182, map of Unionport, 200x216 to 8th St; Doretta Schaefer to Albert C. Hencken, (R S $6.50)..... 1

13TH ST, 51, 103, 24.11x103.3; Sub-urbania Schmidt to Jacob Kassewitz, (R S $0.50, mtg $16,000)..... 25,500

23D ST, 327 to 331 East, 50x88.9; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $56,000, R S $28)..... 1

24TH ST, Lot 258, map of C. C. Moore, 25x98.1; Sornell Dunlop to May D. Fisher, 1-3 part, (mtg $10,000, R S $2). 1,700

24TH ST, s s, Lot 258, map of C. C. Moore, 25x98.9; Cornell Dunlap to Mary D. Fisher, (R S $2,) 1-3 part..... 1,700

25TH ST, 314 East, 25x98.9; Jacob Kassewitz to Babette Schmidt, (R S $15, mtg $26,000)..... 41,000

38TH ST, s s, 34 ft e of 3d Av, 21x84; John G. Wetzold to Wilhelmine F. Weigold, (mtg $7,000)..... Gift

46TH ST, 221 East, 26x100.5; Elizabeth M. Anstath, widow, to Edward Wilckens, (R S $15)..... 15,000

56TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Nelson D. Stillwell to H. H. True, (R S $8, mtg $16,000)..... 100

57TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Nelson D. Stillwell to H. H. True, (R S $22.50, mtg $40,000)..... 100

75TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Bernard Wragge to Central Spar Verein, (R S $18.50, mtg $16,500)..... 18,500

83D ST, s s, 107 ft e of 3d Av, 19.1x102.2; the Brainerd, Thaler & Hall Quarry Company to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (mtg $4,800, R S $6.50)..... 6,500

83D ST, s s, 196.11 ft e of 3d Av, 19.1 x102.2; Harris Mandelbaum and another to John McLaughlin, (R S $3, mtg $4,800)..... 1

85TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Colonial Building Company to Ormond J. Gale, (mtg $95,000, R S $1).. 1

102D ST, n s, 130 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 30x100; John F. Brennan, referee, to Jane J. Thayer and others, executors, &c..... 19,000

102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 30x100; John F. Brennan, referee, to Jane J. Thayer and others, executors, &c..... 15,000

105TH ST, 314 West, 20x100.11; John C. Umberfield to Berkley R. Merwin, (R S $40)..... 100

121ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Julia D. F. Delafield and others to the Teachers' College, (R S $12.50)..... 1

121ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Julia D. F. Delafield and others to Teachers College, (R S $12.50)... 1

121ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Julia D. F. Delafield and others to Ward Chance, (R S $25)..... 1

122D ST, 431 and 433 East, 50x100.11; John C. Burne to Mary C. Burne, all liens 1

135TH ST, 231 West, 25x99.11; also 135th St, —1 West, 25x100; Charles H. Mead and another to Moses E. Raymond, (mtg $56,000, R S $30)..... 1

145TH ST, n s, 258.6 ft e of Broadway, 33x99.11; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to Jette Heller, executrix, and others... 32,550

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 97; Hannah Baum, as committee, &c., to Max Jokinsky, 5 years.. $2,100

AVENUE C, 11; Aaron Becker to Julius Almour, 4 1-3 years..... 900-1,020

FORSYTH ST, 108; Hyman B. Goldberg and another to Henry Glassman, 4½ years..... 900

MOTT ST, 100; Nicola Yuzzolino to Frank Pennachio, 5 years..... 900

MOTT ST, 297 and 299; Elizabeth Colgan to Rocco M. Marasco and another, 3 5-12 years..... 3,000

PARK AV, s e corner of 86th St; Henry Lussen to Peter Diamond, 4 9-12 years. 1,200

STANTON ST, 24; Gustav Schultz to Samuel A. Dorfmann, 5 years..... 1,020

114TH ST, 329 East; Elisabetta Juliano to Giuseppe Russo and another, 5 years... 1,488

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAIRD, Rebecca, to the Trustees of the Northern Dispensary of the City of New York; 86th St, n s, 121 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... $5,000

BARTON, Louisa, to Albert C. Hencken; 107th St, s s, 81 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BURNE, John C., to Herman Kertscher; Broadway, s s corner of 99th St; also Broadway, e s, 50.11 ft n of 99th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 25,000

BURKE, Coleman J., to the rector, &c., of the Church of the Transfiguration; Prospect Av, s e corner of 155th St, 3 years..... 20,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 8th Av, n e corner of 111th St, 4 years..... 100,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Donald B. Toucey; 8th Av, n e corner of 111th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 37,500

CHANCE, Wade, to Grace Floyd; 121st St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

COHEN, Philip, to Max Wachsman; Ludlow St, w s, Lot 97A, map of N. Gouverneur, 3 years..... 2,900

DAVIS, Samuel, to Adeline Myers; Rivington St, n w corner of Willett St, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

DAVIS, Samuel, and Simon H. Whiteman to Adeline Myers; Madison St, 215, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

DOWNEY, Edward, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 93d St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 9,000

DYER, Charles J., to Jonn Roth; Webster Av, s e s, 225 ft n e of Scott Av, 1 year. 500

DYER, Amy E., to Augusta J. and John Roth; Webster Av, s e s, 250 ft n e of Scott Av, 1 year..... 1,000

FISCHER, William, to the East River Savings Institution; 168th St, 507 West, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

FOX, Julius B., to Real Estate Mortgage Company of New Jersey; 327 East 23d St, 5 years..... 28,000

FOX, Julius B., to Real Estate Mortgage Company of New Jersey; 329 East 23d St, 5 years..... 28,000

GAUZZA, Giambatista, to Berthold Veit; Baxter St, 22, due July 21, 1902, 6 per cent..... 5,000

GILMOUR, Mary and James, to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian; 120th St, 104 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

GLUCK, Ignatz, to Samuel and Jacob Kahn; 6th St, n s, 118 ft w of Avenue D; also, 6th St, n s; 93 ft w of Avenue D, demand..... 1,500

GOLLOMB, Joseph, to Henry De Weekes; Cherry St, 112, due march 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GROSSMAN, Adeline, to Mary H. Ferris; Lot 107, map of Neill estate, 3 years... 2,000

HARPER, Joseph, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 171, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park, 4 years..... 500

HENDRICKSON, Julia C., and another to William S. Hall; Sedgwick Av, n w s, 219.0 ft n e of Perot St, 4 months, 6 per cent..... 1,500

JACOBOWITZ, Morris, to Louis Gross; Stanton St, 240, 7 years, 6 per cent..... 7,500

JUNGMANN, Julius, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 428 Columbus Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 45,000

KAMPING, Henry and Mary J., to Margaret Miller; Eagle Av, 633, 2 years..... 1,000

KERL, Ernst C., and wife to the New York Savings Bank; Jackson Av, s e corner 19 Home St, 1½ years, 4 per cent. 7,000

LIPPMANN, Louis, to Morris Berger; Allen St, 60 and 62, 5 years, 6 per cent.. 8,500

LITTENBERG, Solomon, to Harris Isenberg; Washington Av, w s, 25 ft n of 173d st, demand, 6 per cent..... 875

LITTENBERG, Solomon, to Max Weisner; Washington Av, w s, 25 ft n of 173d St, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,125

LITTENBERG, Solomon, to Joseph A. Farley; Washington Av, w s, 25 ft n of 173d St, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,375

LITTENBERG, Solomon, to Christiane Goenawein; Washington Av, w s, 25 ft n of 173d St, 3 years..... 11,000

MALLAHAN, Edward F., to Maria A. Mallahan; Jerome Av, e s, 26.7 ft s of 196th St, 3 years..... 2,400

MANECK, Claire L., to Adalyn M. Smith; Ogden Av, w s, widened, 225 ft s of 1624 St, 3 years..... 3,000

MAPES, Clara E., to Nelson M. Strang; Freeman St, n w corner of Chisolm St, 3 years..... 1,500

MERWIN, Berkley R., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 105th St, 314 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 20,000

MEZGER, Frank, to Borough Realty Company; Brook Av, w s, 105.3 ft s of Wendover Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

MEYER, Elizabeth M., to Charles Warnecke; 35 Grand St, 5 years..... 14,000

MORTON, Laura M. and Ella C., to Edward Ashforth; 44th St, 112 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,800

MULLER, Ellen, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Brook Av, w s, 100 ft n of 144th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 14,000

MULLER, Clemens, to Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 1224 St, n s, 137.11 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 4,000

NEWMAN, Ada E., to Fanny Ellinger; 71st St, n s, 172 ft e of West End Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,500

O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to Reginald E. Wigham; Washington Av, e s corner of 178th St, new lines, 1 year, 6 per cent... 3,000

PAGE, William R., trustee, &c., to Lillian F. Page; 188 and 190 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

PATON, William S., to David Paton, Sr.; 12th St, s w corner of Bronx Terrace, Wakefield, 5 years, 4 per cent.... 3,500

RAYMOND, Moses E., to Charles H. Mead and another; 135th St, 231 West, 2 years..... 4,500

RAYMOND, Moses E., to Charles H. Mead and another; 135th St, 241 West, 2 years..... 4,500

REINHARDT, Wilhelmina and Charles J., to Christina Sackmann; Lot 13 and Lot A, on map of Washingtonville, 3 years..... 2,500

REILLY, John, to Peter Doelger; 2d Av, n e corner of 41st St, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

REILLY, John, to Frank J. and Walter G. Colahan; 2d Av, n e corner of 41st St, due May 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

REILLY, Mary, to Patrick Reddy; Eagle Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 919

REPPER, Mathilde, to Annie V. Taylor; Franklin Av, e s, 57 ft n of 168th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 535

SCHAEFER, Malwine A., to Mary E. Barron, executrix, &c.; Prospect Av, w s, 42.4 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years..... 3,500

SCHILLING, Henry F., to Maria Klett; 225 Houston St, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

SCHMIDT, Babetta, to Jacob Klingenstein; 314 East 25th St, 5 years..... 5,500

SCHWARZLER, Amelia, to Julius S. Grant, executrix; 173d St, n s, 210 ft e of Webster Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SMITH, John F., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Mitchell Place, n e corner of 1st Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

SMITH, Warren D. W., to Sophia Norman; 47th St, s s, 268.9 ft e of 7th Av, ½ part; also all right, title, &c., to any estate which Benjamin F. Smith, deceased, seized, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 700

STABLER, Walter, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 39th St, 9 and 11 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 270,000

STABLER, Walter, to Cosmopolitan Realty Company; 39th St, 9 and 11 East, 1 year, demand..... 65,000

STABLER, Walter, to Cosmopolitan Realty Company; 39th St, 9 and 11 East, 1 year, demand, 6 per cent..... 30,000

STRAUS, Alice R., to Ida Ehrich; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 181st St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 12,000

STRAUS, Nathan D., Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 181st St, 3 years..... 30,000

STRONG, Lydia C., to Mary R. Fitzpatrick; Park View Terrace, e s, 50 ft n of Wellesley St, 3 years..... 1,000

TOWNSHEND, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 114th St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 6,000

TRUE, Herbert H., to City Mortgage Company; 57th St, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 85,000

TRUE, Herbert H., to City Mortgage Company; 56th St, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 38,500

TRUE, Herbert H., to Nelson D. Stillwell; 5th St, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 50x200.10 to 56th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 30,500

VAN HOESEN, John W., to Holland Trust Company; 8th Av, s w corner of 153d St; also, 151st St, s e corner of 8th Av, demand..... 100,000

WALSH, Thomas, to Annie C. King and another; King Av, n w corner of Bowne St, City Island, 3 years..... 350

WILCKENS, Edward, to Ella W. Mills and another, executors, &c.; 46th St, n s, 334 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

YAGER, Caroline, to Samuel E. Jacobs and others, executors, &c.; Delancey St, 219, due Feb. 1, 1901..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to William P. Douglas, executor, &c..... $10,023

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to William P. Douglas, executor, &c..... 16,111

BARCLAY, Blanche, and others, executors, &c., to John Bussing, Jr..... 15,000

BLODGOOD, Clara S., to American Mortgage Company..... 5,089

BULLWINKEL, Caroline F. A., individually and as executrix, to Philip Lahm... 2,000

BUSSING, John, Jr., to Alice B. Nickels. Nom.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company..... Nom.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company..... Nom.

GAMPEPT, Herman, to New York Produce Exchange Bank..... Nom.

GAREISS, Augustus, to the Congregation Church Building Society..... 5,500

GRAY, Frank H., to James L. Kane..... Nom.

HEILNER, Emanuel, and others to Charles E. Bigelow..... 6,090

HOLLAND TRUST COMPANY to National Park Bank..... Nom.

JACOBS, Mildred E., guardian, &c., to Mildred E. Jacobs..... 11,139

MILLER, Henry F., to Henrietta Samuels. Nom.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND Trust Company, trustee, to Clara S. Bloodgood..... Nom.

PIRSSON, Sarah J., and another, executors, &c., to Eloise Bloodgood..... 3,000

STANCLIFFE, Elizabeth J., to Henry H. Forbes..... 1,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Julius and Joseph G. Wallach... 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Julius and Joseph G. Wallach... 3,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Newburgh Savings Bank..... 12,500

TRUE, Herbert H., to City Mortgage Company..... 100

WIGHAM, Reginald E., to George H. McGuire..... 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 92d St, 100x125; the Batavia and New York Woodworking Company against Michael H. Gillespie, John J. Roberts, and Charles F. Bond, owners and contractors..... $6,096

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 92d St, 100x125; P. M. & W. Schlichter against Michael H. Gillespie, John J. Roberts, and Charles F. Bond, as trustees and contractors..... 4,241

MERCER ST, 71; the Emblem Cornice Works against Robert Smith, owner and contractor..... 40

8TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 144th St, 25x100; Albert Sigel against Gregor G. Hoffman, owner and contractor..... 31

67TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x114; Herman G. Silleck, Jr., against William Bloomfield, owner and contractor; Isabella Bloomfield, owner.. 132

44TH ST, 112 West; Robert W. Treffenberg against Laura M. and Ella C. Marston, owners and contractors..... 4,365

71ST ST, 65 West; T. A. Kneale & Co. against Pauline Sperling, owner; Heinrich Conried, contractor..... 1,435

131ST ST, 43 East; Julius Stoloff against Kate Maul, owner and contractor..... 60

188TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 50x100; Gerhardt Zangenberg against Charles R. Miller, owner; Rudolph Holtmark, contractor 11

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BROOK AV, w s, 105.3 ft s of Wendover Av; the Borough Realty Company with Frank Metzger, demand..... $4,000

39TH ST, 9 and 11 East; the Cosmopolitan Realty Company with Walter Stabler, 9 payments 30,000

Lis Pendens.

SPRING ST, 118; Willis H. Young and another against Babbetta J. Jetter, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. Miehling.

STONE ST, 12, and Bridge St, 29; Department of Buildings against Adelia D. Ireland, (violations of building laws;) attorney, J. D. Quincy.

74TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Kate Johnsen against Francis Hagan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Paskusz & Cohen.

76TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; William G. Wood and another, executors, &c., against John Toelberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Lane.

94TH ST, s e corner of Riverside Drive or Av, 135x100.8x111; the New York Investment and Improvement Company against

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctr

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Tuesday, January 29, 1901,

At 12 o'clock Noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Absolute Trustee's Sale of 43 Parcels,

By order of James S. Herrman, Esq., trustee of the Estate of Philip Herrman, Deceased.

320 West 14th Street,

4-story and basement brick and brownstone trimmed single flat; well rented; size of lot, 24.8½x103.1½.

321 and 323 West 14th St.,

Two 4-story and basement brick and brownstone single flats; size of each, 25x103.1½ and 25 x125.

333 West 14th Street,

4-story and basement brick and stone single flat; size of lot, 25x123.8½.

336 and 338 West 14th St.,

Two 4-story and basement brick and stone private dwellings, with extensions, well rented; size of each, 15x103.3.

340 West 14th Street,

4-story brownstone private dwelling, with extension; size of lot, 19.11x103.3.

405 and 407 West 14th St.,

Two 4-story and basement brick buildings, with extension; used for business and apartments; size of lots, 25x120 each.

404 and 406 West 15th St.,

Two 4-story and basement brick double tenements; size of lots, 25x80.6 each.

425 and 427 West 17th St.,

Two 4-story brick double tenements, with stores; size of lots, 25x92 each.

531 and 533 East 134th St.,

Two 5-story brick and stone double tenements, with stores; size of lots, 24.11x100 and 25x100.

South Side 135th St.,

225.04 Feet East Lincoln Av., Two Choice Lots, 25x100 each.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

26 CHOICE LOTS,

TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

Situated on 13th and 14th Streets, Park and Willow Avenues, Comprising entire block.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Policy of Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. and N. J. Title and Guarantee Co. free of charge.

RICHARD T. GREENE, Esq., Attorney for Trustee, 41 Park Row, New York City.

Maps and further particulars at office of Attorneys, or with Auctioneers, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St., New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.
2071-2073-2075-2077-2079 7TH AVE.,
CORNER 124TH ST.,
five four-story brick single Apartments, with stores; size of plot, 100.11x75.
EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Esq., Atty., 141 B'way.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
Wednesday, January 23, 1901,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
347 AND 349 WEST 44TH ST.,
two five-story brownstone-front brick double apartment houses; four families on a floor; size of each, 27.6 and 27x100.5.
ARTHUR MAYER, Esq., Atty., 320 B'way.
Maps, etc., at Attys.' or at Auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY
in the Bedford-Stuyvesant district will confer a favor by letting me know early in the Spring their offerings for rent.
The renting inquiry begins on Lincoln's Birthday, February 12th, and is fairly under way by Washington's Birthday.
This activity lasts until about March 15th, falling off rapidly thereafter.
Don't wait till the market is over before asking your tenants their intentions. Have it settled with them all the first week of February—or before if you can.
The best business people are early in the field for homes. That's the kind you want for tenants, and will get if you follow my advice.
CHARLES E. HOTALING,
REAL ESTATE BROKER & MANAGER,
441 SUMNER AV., COR. McDONOUGH ST.
Your Patronage and Business Solicited.
(Office Not Open Evenings.)

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and saloon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

CALL ON **HENRY C. VAIL**
at the office of the late **HENRY W. SHERRILL**
13 WILLOUGHBY STREET, BROOKLYN,
for large, handsome house, overlooking Prospect Park South, with all its magnificent improvements; corner plot, 50x100.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $90 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 23th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,505 Broadway.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

6-room house, water in kitchen, in Hackensack; good barn, plot 60x125; in fine order; good street; $1,300; $600 down, balance on mortgage; long term. WILLIAM E TAYLOR, 123 Liberty St., New York.

Choice investments offered in private dwellings, brick flats, with stores, on Jersey City Heights; no brokers. Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St., New York.

FOR SALE.—A house, barn, &c., with about one acre of ground, at Eatontown, N. J. For particulars address J. C. S., Box 648, New York City.

Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent. Weatherby & Co., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Fine 8-room cottage, with stable, lot 305x75—$7,500. Easy terms. Apply to CHAS. H. NOXON, Lawyer, 21 Park Row. Tel. 3681 Cortlandt.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Handsome shore front property, all sizes; easy terms. Write for particulars.
J. S. LEWIS, Northport, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PRIVATE House, between 3d and Madison avs., below 72d, not over $25,000, Principals send particulars A. JUNGBLUT, 257 West 42d.

PRIVATE House, east of 8th av., below 59th; not over $25,000; principals send particulars.

A. JUNGBLUT, 257 West 42d.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED
in exchange for private dwelling, 78th St.; equity $14,000. THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Factory site, with or without buildings, waterfront, near New York. Vernon Miller, 150 Nassau St.

Bromley's latest 1900 Edition, 22d and 24th Wards Atlas for sale, cheap. King, 81 East 125th St.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

Large unfurnished house wanted; good order; 5th, 6th, 6th, Lexington Avs. Address Unquestionable References, Box 190 Times Office.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$5,000 cash and $4,500 mortgage will buy a beautiful home consisting of a large house and barn, also a variety of fruit trees. Size of the plot 25x162. This place is only a short distance from 155th Street "L" station. For full particulars, call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$8,500 cash and $18,000 mortgage will buy a very fine four-family house. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

AGENTS AND BROKERS, NOTICE!
Nos. 51, 53, 55 East 120th St.
Plot 75x99.11, with two good Dwellings, at value of land.
J. L. O'BRIEN, Owner, 217 West 125th St.

MADISON AV. Corner below 42d St.; size 75x100; finest site in the city for apartment hotel. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

$2,000.—William's Bridge; detached seven-room house; every improvement; handsomely decorated; easy terms; also choice corner lot cheap. Address Eckenfelder, owner, 161 West 120th St.

Sacrifice.—Three-story and basement high stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath, suitable two families; perfect condition; $6,500. ANDREWS, 514 East 117th St.

A1 5-story double flat, 2 stores, best location Madison Av.; 4½ per cent. mortgage, bring clear 12 per cent.; sell cheap if sold this week. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av.

Bargain!—5-story corner, Madison Av., near 116th St.; with latest improvements; mortgage 4½ per cent.; brings 12 per cent. net. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

A1 5-story double flat store property, 5th Av., near 116th St.; all improvements; sell cheap this month. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

Small modern brownstone house, 15 West 113th St.; good order; ten rooms; bath; empty; easily rented; positive bargain. Owner, 27 West 84th.

$13,500 only; choice private dwelling, 34th St.; 20 foot front; bargain; possession.
THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

$12,000.—Rare bargain; choice private Dwelling, Manhattan Av.; 20 feet front.
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Lots; Bronx bargains; Tremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs., Fordham Road, Woodlawn corner, others. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

A1 5-story corner, 8th Av., near 116th St.; best investment property; 4½ per cent. mortgage. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

A property about 60x170, strong buildings, near Printing House Square, for sale at a great bargain. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Two very desirable lots, Broadway, near 149th St.; price right; terms to suit. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

Investors, Builders.—Plots on and near Broadway, 14th to 50th St. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 361 West 59th St.

677 East 135th St.—Three-story, private, brick house, 25x100; price, $8,300; easy terms; great sacrifice.

Jerome Av. and 181st St.—34 lots; must be sold. Thorn & Co., Fordham, New York.

Three valuable lots, 75x100, in East 35th St. Gurnee & Hopkins, 134 West 23d St.

An 8th Av. flat, near 116th St., two stores, only $27,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

I have a block of three family Houses, all well rented; my equity in these houses is $150,000; will exchange the same for some free and clear country Property or something free and clear in New York or Brooklyn, or I will sell the same for cash; whatever the deal may be, I must realize $60,000 in cash, as I need this money very much for my business; I will give all brokers full particulars of the property and will pay them full commission if they can carry this deal through for me; everything sent to me will be kept strictly confidential. Address J. HAMER, P. O. Box 1941, New York City.

$10,000 Equity in Private House and $25,000 equity in some very fine lots on Staten Island. What can you offer in exchange for these equities? Send particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$20,000 Equity in Fine Flat House situated on a leading street near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$38,000 Equity in Two Fine Flat houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Avenue. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$40,000 Equity in a Piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$60,000 Equity in Three Fine apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$120,000 Equity in a Gilt Edge corner on Columbus Ave., rents for about $23,000 a year. Whatever you offer me in exchange for this property I must realize about $50,000 in cash to make the deal. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St. Call any evening 5 to 9.

RARE BARGAIN.—Have fine steam-heated flat in elegant location, rented for over $3,200, and paying over $1,800 per year net; mortgage $22,000 at 5%; can sell for $28,500, or $6,500 over mortgage, if sold at once. C. E. HEALD, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

Have elegant 10-family apartment, fine block, actually rented for $3,220. Price, $34,000; mortgage, $22,000, at 5 per cent. Will exchange for good farm, stocked, in good location. C. E. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av.

Have fine corner flat of five lots in Bronx, value $36,000, mortgaged for one-half, at 4%; want Harlem flats. C. E. HEALD, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

$18,000 equity; elegant apartment house; wide; best location; 112th St.; well rented.
THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Want Atlantic Highlands property in exchange for Harlem private house; good opportunity. WELLING, 2 West 125th St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE—ESTATE OF 605 ACRES, RAPPAHANNOCK River, in sight of Chesapeake Bay; heavy timber, fine land, mill, hunting, fishing, sailing, oyster shore, elegant mansion 100 feet long, rooms wainscoted, oak paneling, stables, servants' quarters; steamers daily. Price $18,000, which is about cost of main building. Apply to owner, G. G. TEMPLE, Danville, Va.

Farm on Hudson River; 3,000 acres; stocked; 400 acres tillable; creamery; good buildings. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

Country residence for sale or exchange for city lots or business property. D. A. Clarkson, Newburg, N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The BISHOP BUILDING
S. E. Cor. William & Liberty Sts.

OFFICES

Large and small, single or en suite. All light.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY
APRIL 1ST, 1901.
Elevator now running.
For Plans, Rentals, &c., apply to
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
64 Cedar Street, N. Y.

ST. ANN BUILDING,
3 & 5 West 18th St.,
1 door from 5th Av.
SECOND LOFT.
Modern Fireproof building, with all conveniences.
Passenger & Freight Elevators.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

Attractive up-to-date three-story buildings, adjoining 3d Av., 206-208 East 56th St.; 35x100; finely lighted all sides; open plumbing; extra large elevator; suitable storage, automobile and wine warehouse, bottler, factory, express, stable, laundry, builder, undertaker, dyer, private stable; also fine offices, stores, eight-room residence attached. Apply premises, or Leon S. Altmayer, 11A E. 83d.

Close to 14th St. and Broadway, corner lofts, 50x100, at moderate rentals.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way & 44th.

CORNER 12TH ST. & THIRD AV.—Extra deep store, with large basement.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

A fully equipped stock broker's office, located in the heart of the wholesale dry goods district; reasonable rent. J., Box 200 Times Office.

Desk room, office facilities, separate room; outside windows. American Tract Building, 150 Nassau St., Room 2,020.

320 Canal St.—Third and fourth lofts, 25x55; good light; $40 and $30. Apply to R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

6th Av., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

40th St., 438 and 440 West.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

Brooklyn.

Hicks St., 868, Brooklyn.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

114th St., 228 to 246 West.—Elegant new flats, four rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date. Rents $18 to $20. These flats are the finest in the city for the money.

112th, 257, 259, 261, and 263 W. —Elegant new eight-room apartments, with all the conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply. Rent $36 to $42. These flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

106th St., 21 West.—7 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33 per month. Janitor.

Morningside Park.

Splendid location; six and seven rooms and bath; hot water; steam heat; gas ranges; open plumbing; porcelain bathtubs; $32 to $50. Janitor, 371 W. 119th, or GEO. W. LEE, 2,107 7th Av.

Opposite Central Park, 210 West 59th St., splendid second floor, 8 large rooms; $75 per month.

106th St., 1 West, Corner Central Park.—7 and 8 rooms; all improvements; hall service; rents reasonable. Apply Robert Rankin, 35 Manhattan Av., (102d St.).

90th St., 143 West.—6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; second floor. Apply janitor, or Robert Rankin, 35 Manhattan Av., (102d St.).

4-5 story apartment house, with stores; modern improvements; school in street. Inquire Miss Kate Smith, 205 East 100th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

98th St., 64 West.—Four rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat; new and artistic decorations; picture molding; new shades; pretty entrance; $19.50; janitor.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted to lease by private family for next Summer, a fine furnished country house near R. R. station, with grounds surrounding, near water, ¾ to 1 hour from New York; grounds must be shaded, have growing vegetables, fruit, barn, &c. Address, giving full particulars, J. R., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Nicely painted, papered 4 rooms; all light; halls carpeted. $14 to $15 per mo.; corner building. Janitor, 34 Downing St.

New houses, all improvements, at 304 to 310 East 92d St.; $13 to $16; 4 rooms.
21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26.
New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c.; $15 to $23.

7-room flat, $20; largest, cheapest, lightest flats in Harlem; extra wide; bath; improvements; hardwood finish; good service; one month free. Janitor, 2,593 8th Av., near 138th St.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 118th St.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $32.00; steam-heated.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

Jones St., 7, near West 4th St., 6th Av.—3-4 room apartments; decorated; $8.50 to $14.

Perry St., 56 and 58.—5 fine rooms and bath; hot water supply. Janitor in 56.

Coal and Wood.

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD AT
THEDFORD'S

YARDS:
27TH ST. AND 9TH AVE., Tel. 856—18
70TH ST. & B'WAY., Tel. 717 Riverside
223 W. 42D ST., Tel. 1718—38
55TH ST. & 10TH AVE., Tel. 106 Colu.
85TH ST. AND N. R., Tel. 349 Colu.
88TH ST. AND B'WAY, Tel. 1248 River

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD
30TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
APPLY TO THE
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF
THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
37 LIBERTY ST.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage at Lowest Rates.

APPLY DIRECTLY & SAVE EXPENSE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

To Let.—Large boarding house at New Paltz, N. Y.; fine location. Cochrane, 2 West 125th St.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Knickerbocker
AUCTION ROOMS,
28th St., Bet. B'way and 5th Ave.
C. E. SMITH, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
a grand collection of rare gems of
COLONIAL FURNITURE,
Antiques, Historical China, &c.,
formed by
F. J. HOWE, ESQ.,
OF STAMFORD, CONN.,
comprising
carved high post Bedsteads, high and low Boys, Bookcases, Corner Closets, Cellarettes, Secretaries, Bureaus, Chiffoniers, claw and ball foot Sideboards, Chairs, Card Tables, Sofas, Dining Tables, Tip Tables, Chests, &c.

Included in the above are many fine examples of CHIPPENDALE, SHERATON, EARLY DUTCH, EMPIRE, OLD VENETIAN, AND ENGLISH CARVED OAK; ALSO SEVERAL PIECES OF GOLD LOUIS XV., &c.

Hall Clocks, Colonial Lamps, Sheffield Plate, Brass and Copper Ware, old Crystal, rare old China, Blue and White Historical Plates, &c.
A number of Colonial Mantel and quaint carved framed Mirrors.

All genuine old pieces, in excellent condition.

ALSO, ON EXHIBITION IN UPPER GALLERIES,

Magnificent Modern Furniture,

rich Hangings, Oriental Rugs, Paintings, Art Objects, English Brass Bedsteads, China, Bronzes, &c. Also, by order of an importer,

STOCK OF FURS,

comprising Persian Lamb Jackets, Collarettes, Muffs, Alaska and Russian Sable, Lynx, Mink, Chinchilla, &c.,

at absolute sale.

Commencing Saturday, January 26, and afternoons following,
AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BY VIRTUE OF A CERTAIN CHATTEL mortgage filed on the 2d day of May, 1900, and executed by Schaeffer and Kram to the New England Butt Co., Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells to-day at 10 o'clock, at Number 438 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, all the right, title, and interest in and to the property mentioned in schedule of said mortgage, 01 braiding machines, 3 zigzag machines, 1 gimp and 2 winding and doubling machines, cutting and finishing machines and roller, 1 combination bozie and gimp machine, double singeing machines, 800 wooden washers, shafting, belting, and hangers, bobbins, weights; gears, &c., office fixtures, and all other property mentioned in schedule of said mortgage. By order of THE NEW ENGLAND BUTT CO., Mortgagees.

DAMAGED BOOKS.
At 12 o'clock daily and 6 o'clock evenings, at salesroom, 148 Fulton Street, near B'way, there will be sold, AT AUCTION, a lot of the complete works of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Tyndall; Appleton's "Appued Mechanics"; art books; Encyclopedias; Warner's World's Best Literature; Historic Court Memoirs, edition de grande luxe, published by the Grolier Society, and a great variety of the standard authors, all in good but slightly soiled bindings; interiors intact and perfect; sale positive and without reserve.
"SPOUTER NEVINS," Auctioneer.

George Rudolph, Auctioneer, will sell to-day, 10 A. M., at public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, fixtures and furniture of saloon No. 597 Water Street, Borough of Manhattan. By order of attorneys for mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—A. J. Kaplan, Auctioneer, will sell at 213 East 54th St., this day, at 9 o'clock A. M., contents of liquor store. M. W. Reedy, Atty. for Mortgagee.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residences free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

BRITANNICA ENCYCLOPAEDIA, 25 VOLS., last edition, $22.50; Real Estate Insurance Atlas N. Y. City, 6 vols., $30; bargain; also old books bought. 147 6th Av.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DOG AND CAT HOSPITAL.
New York Canine Infirmary, 146 West 53d St. H. K. MILLER, Veterinarian.—Treatment, board, washing, clipping of Dogs; exercising grounds; accommodations for country boarders; dogs called for and delivered. Telephone, 851—Columbus.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

One pair of bay mares. Height, 15.2; weight, between 2,100 and 2,200. Sound, gentle, family horses. Apply private stable, 148 East 40th St.

Furs.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDed into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a spaciality; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

Furs! Furs! Furs! Assortment jackets, boas, collarettes; no offer refused; retiring; must sell. 50 West 125th St.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Good motor for sale; also tables suitable for rier; any reasonable offer; retiring. Call 89 West 125th St.

Loans.

EMPIRE LOAN CO. (Inc.)
289 4th Av., near 23d St., N. Y. Tel. 2822 18th. $25 and upward loaned on household Furniture, Pianos, &c., without removal day applied for.
Loans for 4 Months 2½% Interest.
Call or write for our agent.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted—An associate in a going and well-established, paying manufacturing and supply business in Western Pennsylvania. Three to four hundred thousand dollars required to control. Senior partner retiring. Closest investigation. Deal only with principals. Address D., Box 194 Times Office.

$1,000.00 OR MORE INVESTED
In a novel manufacturing business can be doubled annually with good salary; bear investigation. AUTO. PIC. CO., 68 Wall St.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY OFFERED TO obtain one-third active interest in staple business netting $20,000 per annum by investing $10,000; amply secured; highest references. Address J., Box 198, Times Office.

A1 ASSETS FURNISHED IMMEDIATELY TO Corporations, firms, and individuals for nominal consideration; strictly confidential; positively gilt edge. Address J., Box 199 Times Office.

Advice Free; Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Company, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Manufacturers and others having goods would like converted into cash at discount write J., Box 201 Times Office.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IT WARMS THE LARGest room in five minutes. The Improved Fire Vase Gas Heater for warming rooms and light cooking; fits on ordinary gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp; requires no pipe or hose; the gas flame is increased 500 per cent.; no explosion, odor; economical. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50; money refunded within twenty-four hours if not found satisfactory. The **KING INCANDESCENT STUDYING LAMP** beats any lamp in the market; burner, 100 candle power; double strength mantle chimney and shade. Introduction price, 75c. Mail orders filled everywhere. Sole agents for the improved Fire Vase Gas Heater, and distributers for the King Incandescent Lamp.

1079 3d Av.,
Between 63d and 64th Sts.

CREDIT TO ALL

DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO., 177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

We make wringers fit stationary tubs; allow something for your crippled wringer if it cannot be put in condition for use in our hospital. Latest improved Bissell carpet sweepers. Send postal and our ambulance will call for wringers or sweepers needing repairs. American Wringer Co., 7-9 East 125th St.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway, Telephone, 1,838 Franklin.

IDEAL CLIP.—Have this clip attached to your eyeglasses and you will agree that it is the only one that gives entire satisfaction. MEYER & ELTING, Opticians, 617 Sixth Av., near 36th St., New York.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St.
Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

CROTON WATER IS PURIFIED THROUGH LINKE'S ACORN SELF-CLEANING STONE FILTER; BEST MADE. LINKE, 1,539 BROADWAY.

Giving up house, offer exceedingly low all elegant new furniture, brilliant upright piano, fine parlor, dining, bedroom sets, folding beds, mirrors, &c.; suitable entering housekeeping; house for sale cheap. 109 East 55th St.

SAFES.
New and second-hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1,428 John.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Special.—Edison Phonographs and Records; CLEVELAND and TRIBUNE BICYCLES; kodak and camera supplies. SCHNABEL BROTHERS, 153 West 125th St.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 205 Broadway.

At Ehle's Art Gallery, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, old jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes. Stores, Offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry delivered; convenient payments accepted; representative will call. Syndicate Watch Co., 11 E. 14th St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPEWRITER CO., 202 Broadway, Telephone, 290 Cortlandt.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1673 Cortlandt.

Safe.—Medium size, burglar and fireproof, with inner and outer doors, key and combination. Prime, Box 193 Times.

Goodyear's Rubber Goods, Mackintoshes, Clothes Wringers, Carpet Sweepers, &c., at lowest prices. Call 105 West 125th St.

For Sale.—Great Republic mining shares, cheap; best on the market for the money. J. P. Johnston, 110 South 12th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address LENOX, 61 West 125th St.

Desks, rolls, bookkeepers; tables, railings, partitions, cabinets for typewriters; low prices. Harburger, 454 Canal St., near Hudson.

Credit, diamonds, watches, all paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing, enameling, taken and delivered. TUXEDO CYCLE COMPANY, 27 West 125th.

An old corner property with stock, liquors, and fixtures; unincumbered; settle estate. Walter T. Elliott, attorney, 206 Broadway, City.

$10.60 Bargains This Week.—Domestic, New Home, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers, Brown, 38 West 125th St.

F. Sorensen, upholsterer, decorator, 2,071 7th Av., near 124th.—Slip covers cut, made; mattresses made over.

Miss I. Rena, superior hair-dressing; face, bust massage; electric scalp treatment; moles, &c. 7 West 125th.

Bargains in first-class, new, slightly used sewing machines from $5 up. 319 9th Av., near 28th St.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Teas.—Choice teas, 25c. per lb.; choice coffees, 15c. per lb. DUNCAN, 110 Wall St.

Stock of Baskets and fixtures in Basement, 231 Washington Street.

All kinds of moving picture machines and supplies at bargain prices. 117 Nassau St., Room 34.

Watches and Jewelry.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS; FINE DIAMONDS, watches; goods guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. WATCH SUPPLY, Three Maiden Lane.

EASY PAYMENTS.—Watches and diamonds; reliable goods only. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND CO., 19 Maiden Lane.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

Detective Agencies.

BAYERS'S INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 717-718; telephone 1031 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

Detectives (Licensed)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential; established 1891. Dunn & Jewesson, 156 Nassau St. Telephone, 2239 John.

Lost and Found.

LOST—DIAMOND SUNBURST, SATURDAY, JAN. 19, AT OR BETWEEN WALDORF-ASTORIA AND MANHATTAN THEATRE. LIBERAL REWARD PAID FOR RETURN TO 282 WEST END AV.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Dress cutting, ladies' tailoring, millinery, thoroughly taught; 25 starts you. McDOWELL SCHOOL, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, Friday. $2.50 starts you.

Winter Resorts.

50c. per line $4.50 per line for 10 times.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, N. J.
The leading hotel of Lakewood.

In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons unsurpassed by any hotel in America. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.

HYDROTHERAPEUTIC BATHS.
Golf. —— Automobiles, —— Driving.
JAMES N. BERRY, MGR.

VICTORIA South Carolina Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Thoroughly renovated, heated by hot water heat, open all year. M. WILLIAMS.

Storage.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO. FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, SILVER VAULTS. PARK AV., 49TH TO 50TH ST. HARLEM WAREHOUSE, 301-303 WEST 125TH ST.

Private compartments in silver vaults; separate rooms; free fire insurance; storage for household goods, pianos, bric-a-brac and works of art; padded vans for household movings. Telephone or write for estimate on your work.

Universal Storage Warehouse Company, 202-206 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage of furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving; city or country. Telephone 25—79th.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 42d St., just off 8th Av. Telephone 2,587 38th St.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

16th St., 129 East.—One small room; southern exposure; third floor, front; with board.

16th St., 118 East.—Beautifully furnished conn

CONFUSION ON THE BRIDGE

Changes at the Manhattan Terminal Cause Great Trouble.

Passengers on Through Trains Restricted to a Certain Space and Compelled to Use the Forward Car.

The patrons of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who are never, it seems, entirely at peace with that corporation, feel that the company is going in a bit too heavy for the mystic maze idea in operating its lines. Having passed many sleepless nights in futile efforts to solve the mysterious intricacies of the locally famous "loop" at East New York, Brooklynites now find themselves confronted with another problem in the shape of the new traffic arrangement on the bridge. What is known as the "razzle dazzle" at the loop affected only travelers from the outlying sections of Brooklyn, but the new maze at the Manhattan end of the bridge is a trouble with which the down-town dwellers in Brooklyn appear to be chiefly concerned.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, in inaugurating a through elevated railroad train service to Park Row made a number of changes at the Manhattan terminal of the bridge, which have caused a great deal of confusion there, particularly during what are known as "rush" hours. The confusion results from the new arrangements for transporting local bridge passengers from Manhattan to Brooklyn. These passengers are allowed to ride only in the forward car of each through train which crosses the bridge. A restricted space is provided for their accommodation on the station platform, to reach which they are obliged to walk to the extreme easterly stairway of the terminal, where is situated the only booth where they may buy bridge tickets. The greater part of the space on the platform, as well as nearly all the ticket booths, are devoted to the through traffic.

It is claimed that in providing for their accommodation, the company miscalculated the number of passengers who use only the local bridge railroad each day. In the middle of the day the local bridge passengers do not appear to be inconvenienced by the new arrangement, although at first it caused them some confusion, but during the busy hours the accommodations provided for them appear to be wholly inadequate, and great crowding on the station platform and the cars results.

Many complaints against the new arrangement have already been made by patrons of the road, but the officials of the company claim that everything is being done that is possible to accommodate passengers. The railroad people say that it is impossible to separate the local from the through passengers in any other way than to carry the bridge passengers in the forward cars of the trains, the local passengers paying only 2½ cents' fare, while the through passengers pay 5 cents. The company claims that the one car on each train set apart for the bridge passengers is ample for this traffic, despite the complaints to the contrary. The officials of the road also declare that it was necessary to place the ticket booths for bridge passengers at the extreme easterly end of the terminal, in order to successfully separate them from the through passengers.

Big Verdict Against Railroad Company.

Mrs. Anne Reilly of 190 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, obtained a verdict of $15,000 yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in a suit brought by her to recover $30,000 for the death of her husband, Patrick Reilly. Reilly was employed as a coachman by John H. Rowland of 466 De Kalb Avenue. He was killed in a collision between his coach and a car of the defendant company at Fulton Street and Clermont Avenue in September last.

MAGISTRATE CRANE'S REVENGE

Heaps Coals of Fire on the Head of the Man Who Cheated Him Fifteen Years Ago.

Magistrate Leroy B. Crane, sitting in the Yorkville Court yesterday had before him a man who had cheated him fifteen years ago. James C. Watkinson, sixty-three years old, giving his occupation as a broker and his residence as the Mills Hotel No. 1, was arraigned in court on suspicion of check kiting. He had been arrested the night before in the corridor of the Broadway Central Hotel by Central Office detectives. In his possession was found a check for $25 on the Knickerbocker Trust Company with the purported signature of Robert C. Williamson.

When Watkinson was arraigned at the bar the Magistrate looked at him for a few minutes and then said:

"Don't you remember me?"

"I do not," said the prisoner.

"I am Leroy B. Crane. I did some work for you about fifteen years ago when I was practicing law. You never paid me. I'll treat you with more consideration now."

"I don't remember that," said the prisoner.

"You were engaged in the real estate business, and had a suit about a skating rink in Harlem, and I won it for you. You fleeced me out of my fee. You are in my power now. I will return good for evil."

The detectives said Watkinson was an old offender, and had just finished a term in prison. His picture is in the Rogues' Gallery.

"Don't be too hard on him," said the Magistrate.

The detectives said they expected to have a number of complainants against the prisoner this morning, and the Magistrate held him for a further hearing.

HE HELD THE BURGLAR.

Fialkoff Only Let Go After He Had Been Dragged Out of a Second-Story Window and Badly Hurt.

Struggling desperately to hold a burglar who had invaded his apartments early yesterday morning, Philip Fialkoff, a cap-maker of 58 Orchard Street, was dragged out of a second-story window and fell to the yard below, still clinging to the burglar. Fialkoff fell underneath, and was seriously hurt, while the burglar, landing on top of his assailant, got up uninjured and ran away, but was subsequently captured by a policeman after another desperate struggle.

Fialkoff, who lived with his wife and two brothers in the rear of the second floor of the tenement at the address given, was awakened shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning by the sound of the window at the rear of the bedroom being opened and a moment later a broad-shouldered man entered through the window.

Fialkoff leaped from his bed and grappled with the intruder, while Mrs. Fialkoff shouted for help. The capmaker's brothers, who were awakened by the uproar, ran to the assistance of their brother, but the burglar was more than a match in strength for all three. He succeeded again and again in throwing off two of the men, but the capmaker, who had secured a grip around the intruder's legs, hung on like grim death.

The burglar finally managed to get a tight hold of Fialkoff, and moving toward the window jumped out. Fialkoff hung on desperately, and both went out of the window together. Fialkoff's scalp was cut, his arms and legs were contused, and he received internal injuries. The shock of the fall released his hold on the burglar, who administered a parting kick to the prostrate man, and then climbed a twenty-foot wall separating the rear yard of the house from the rear of the houses on Grand Street.

Meantime another of the Fialkoff brothers ran to the Eldridge Street Police Station and gave the alarm. A number of policemen ran to the place, but before they arrived Patrolman Murphy had responded to the calls for help. He summoned Policeman Ammon and ran to the yard. They found the injured man groaning on the pavement. Leaving Ammon to care for Fialkoff, Murphy scaled the same wall that the burglar went over, and finally found his man hiding on the rear extension of the Grand Street buildings. The policeman and the housebreaker had a desperate struggle on the roof of the extension, the burglar trying to throw the officer into the yard. He was finally subdued with a night stick and taken to the station house, where he described himself as Thomas Fitzgerald of 35 Division Street. It is believed that he is an old offender. Fialkoff was taken to Gouverneur Hospital in a dangerous condition.

TEN-YEAR-OLD HERO.

Lying in the Hospital His First Concern Was for His Mother.

Victor McCarthy, ten years old, of 713 Cortlandt Street, West Hoboken, yesterday won the hearts of the Sisters at St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken by his concern for his mother. He was picking coal on the Erie Railroad tracks when he was struck by a train. His right arm was broken and mangled.

"Please don't send word to my mother," said the little fellow, regardless of the pain he was suffering. "She loves me very much, and it will break her heart to know that I am hurt."

The Sisters explained that it would be necessary to notify his mother lest his unexplained absence should cause her greater anxiety than the knowledge of his injury. This satisfied him, and Mrs. McCarthy was summoned to the hospital. An affecting meeting between mother and son followed.

DIDN'T WANT TO GO TO EUROPE.

Little Miss Harper Threw Her Doll Away, Ran Down Liner's Gangplank, and Appealed to Policeman.

"Please, Mr. Policeman, don't let them take me with them; I don't want to go to Europe."

The speaker was a pretty girl ten or eleven years old, the scene was the Hamburg-American steamship pier at Hoboken, and the person addressed was Policeman Hammond. Before he could demand an explanation of the child's appeal she was joined by a well-dressed couple who had followed her down the gangplank of the steamship Columbus, just about to sail.

The man said he was John Harper of Newburg, N. Y. He was accompanied by his second wife, and they were about to sail by the Columbus, intending to spend the rest of the Winter in Egypt. The child, Mr. Harper said, was his daughter by his first wife. Her name was Annie. Mr. and Mrs. Harper wished to take the child with them, but she preferred to remain at home with her sisters. It was not until they were on board the steamer that she was told of their intention to take her with them despite her objections. When she was told of this decision she threw away a big doll she carried, ran down the gangplank to the pier, and appealed to Policeman Hammond.

Mr. and Mrs. Harper consulted with several friends who had accompanied them and concluded to send the child back home. Then Mrs. Harper's maid, who is greatly attached to the child, announced that she preferred to return to Newburg with Annie. The upshot of the affair was that the maid and the child had their way and Mrs. Harper sailed on the Columbus with her husband, but minus the maid.

"You see," said Annie, with womanly wisdom to the policeman, as she bade him good-bye, "I don't want to go to Europe, because I have already been there twice and I don't like the country."

NO WATER IN BEDFORD PARK.

Delegation Complains to Mayor Van Wyck, Who Advises Them to Vote.

A delegation of residents of Bedford Park called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and complained that they had "no water to make bread with or to wash in." Alderman Geiger introduced the delegation to Mayor Van Wyck. After a short discussion Mayor Van Wyck said:

"You people better go to the Municipal Assembly for relief. You have as much influence with it as I have. If it will not give you relief, vote against the members who oppose your wishes at the polls and drive them out of office."

The members of the delegation complained that they had no water for any purpose. One of them said:

"There is no water to put out a fire. We have no water to wash, and I am telling you the truth, Mr. Mayor, when I say that we have no water to make bread with."

"Yes, that is the reason why we curse the city officials," said one of the delegation.

"The Municipal Assembly is responsible," said Mayor Van Wyck.

"That is the reason why we curse it," said another resident of Bedford Park.

The delegation left the Mayor's office without forming any plan of action.

ATTACKED BY CAT IN CELLAR.

Saloon Keeper Killed the Animal with a Blow with a Hatchet.

Luke Healey, who keeps a saloon at Grove and Ninth Streets, Jersey City, had an exciting ten minutes in the cellar under his saloon yesterday. He went down stairs to open a barrel. Scarcely had he reached the cellar when a big gray and white cat sprang on his breast and tried to tear him with its claws.

He happened to have a hatchet in his hand. With this he dealt the cat a blow and succeeded in dislodging it. Then he struck a second blow that put an end to all the cat's nine lives at once.

The dead cat proved to be a fine specimen of its kind, and Mr. Healey will have it stuffed and mounted as an ornament for his bar.

LEGAL NOTES.

MECHANIC'S LIEN LAW.—The question when an owner's interest in real property may be subjected to liability for improvements made upon such realty by a lessee was the subject of a recent decision by the Court of Appeals. Mrs. Annie W. Gould, in July, 1892, leased premises in Twenty-second Street to Joseph H. Simpson for twelve years. The lessee, who agreed at his own expense to make specified changes and improvements, afterward organized the firm of Simpsons', which continued in possession till October, 1896, when it was dispossessed by the lessor. Benjamin F. De Klyn, as assignee of Peter T. Brennan, brought an action to foreclose a mechanic's lien, for a balance of $14,300 claimed to be due for improvements, which added $40,000 to the value of the property. The referee before whom the action was tried found in favor of the plaintiff. A reversal of that decision by the Appellate Division, in this city, has been unanimously affirmed by the Court of Appeals in an opinion by Judge Landon. The referee found that while the work on the premises was in progress, Mrs. Gould and her husband were frequently in the street and saw the work getting on, and Mr. Gould was aware of the nature of the work in progress, and mentioned the matter to Mrs. Gould. Judge Landon says that the mere knowledge on the part of the owner that improvements were being made on his premises by the lessee, beyond those called for in the lease, which the lessee was to make at his own expense, was not alone sufficient to subject the owner's interest to a lien in behalf of a contractor. The consent of the owner, which the statute provides shall render him personally liable, could not be implied in the absence of some affirmative act on his part tending to mislead the lessee or contractor. The provision of the mechanics' lien law, that a failure to state in the notice filed the name of the true owner or lessee against whose interest a lien is claimed, shall not impair its validity, will not authorize a lienor, who has inserted the name of the lessee as the person against whose interest he claimed a lien, to afterward proceed, contrary to his original intention, against the interest of the owner.

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FALLING ON ICE ON A CITY SIDEWALK.—Susan S. Morris sued the Village of Saratoga Springs for damages for personal injuries she sustained by falling upon ice which had formed on the sidewalk adjacent to the Town Hall, on Dec. 16, 1898. The evidence given on the trial tended to show that the sidewalk, in the main, was free from ice, but that for ten days prior to the accident, during all of which period the temperature was below the freezing point, the village had permitted to remain on the sidewalk a sheet of ice which began in a ridge from one to three inches in thickness, three feet from the building, and extended two or three feet toward the curbstone. This ice was formed by water dripping from the eaves of the building and through the cracks in the cornice. Such dripping had continued for three or four years prior to the accident, and for a year there had been a hole in the conductor leading from the gutter; and at the time of the accident ice had formed in the conductor. The Trial Justice dismissed the complaint, but the Appellate Division, at Albany, held that this was an error, and, in an opinion by Justice Edwards, said that the question of the defendant's negligence and the plaintiff's freedom from contributory negligence should have been submitted to the jury.

"It goes right to the spot" where the rasping cough hurts, and cures it—Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.:

Gentlemen:—

Bought a suit of you in the early summer. Wore it on ocean steamers, channel steamers, and fishing smacks in Holland. Climbed Swiss mountains on all fours. Went up Vesuvius with its sulphurous dust. Tramped Paris with its "wearing show" and London with its fogs; and here in the dear dirty streets of home, I'm wearing it still, as good as ever, and no Ananias about it either.

No wonder we had to mark some of our best $25, $22 and $20 suits down to $15.

Anyhow we did it, and there are some of the best still on hand.

Overcoats that stand the same strain, also down to $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

TUNNEL ROUTE "HELD UP"

Council Refers Changes in Rapid Transit to Committee.

Board of Aldermen Has Adopted the Recommendations Which Will Save the City $75,000.

The Municipal Assembly has been "holding up" certain plans and changes in the rapid transit tunnel route which the Commissioners and Contractor McDonald are anxious to have passed.

On June 21, 1900, the Rapid Transit Commission passed a resolution amending the original route as follows:

Beginning at the point under Eleventh Avenue on the centre line thereof produced above named—namely, 1,105 feet north of the centre line of One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, and running thence under and over Eleventh Avenue and private property to Naegle Avenue; thence along and over Naegle Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue; thence along and over Amsterdam Avenue to the said point at or near its intersection with King's Bridge Avenue or Broadway, and south of Riverdale Avenue as aforesaid.

On one pretext and another this matter has been "held up" in the Municipal Council. At the meeting held last week the Board of Aldermen passed the authorization, and the matter came before the meeting of the Council yesterday.

Alderman Wise moved that the Rapid Transit Commissioners be given authority to change the route as proposed.

"This is a matter which should receive very careful consideration," said Councilman Cassidy of Queens, who has been active in holding up many ordinances.

"The facts of this matter are well known," said Councilman Wise. "If we pass this resolution there will be a saving to the city of from $50,000 to $75,000. The present plan calls for construction in the shape of an "S" over this part of the route. The change is to make a straight line of the route in this section. The property owners are all anxious to have this matter acted on at once."

Councilman Cassidy insisted that the matter should be referred to the Railroad Committee. This resolution prevailed. The report of the Board of Aldermen adopting the recommendations of the Rapid Transit Commissioners is as follows:

That, having examined the subject, they find that by the adoption of the proposed plan there will be a saving to the city of from $50,000 to $75,000, and that the proposed change will not only straighten the line, doing away with a bad curve, but will shorten the distance about a quarter of a mile, and thus facilitate transit. The reason given by the Rapid Transit Commissioners for this route not being chosen in the first place is that at the time of the approval of the original plans, i. e., namely, in 1897, there was no street laid out where the proposed change is contemplated, and as this part of the road is to be elevated, it was essential that it follow the line of some thoroughfare; consequently the curve in the original plan was adopted. The proposed change is to be along the line of streets since laid out. There is absolutely no objection to this modification of plan by the property-holders in the neighborhood.

How long this matter will be "held up" in the Municipal Council is problematical. There are very few meetings of committees of this board.

The failure of the Municipal Council to approve the change in the route will cause no monetary loss to Contractor McDonald. The extra expense of about $75,000 will be placed on the taxpayers.

There was talk yesterday that the Rapid Transit Commissioners would seek a mandamus to compel the Council to take action on the matter. No application has as yet been made to the courts.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday defeated an ordinance to appropriate $60,000 to save the trees on the Boulevard from destruction because of the building of the rapid transit tunnel. Contractor McDonald and the residents of the district have used every effort to save the trees. It was arranged with a tree-planting association to dig up the trees and replant them after the tunnel was completed at a cost of $60,000, on a guarantee that the trees would thrive.

Alderman McInnes of Brooklyn opposed the appropriation yesterday, and it was defeated.

In a few months other rapid transit matters will come before the Municipal Assembly. The route of the rapid transit tunnel to Brooklyn will have to be fixed, and there are several other proposed changes in the route of the tunnel in Harlem which are being talked over.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS REMOVED.

Undervalued Linen Which Later Was Seized at the Brevoort House.

Following an investigation into alleged irregularities in the appraisement of certain imports, Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman of this port yesterday received a letter from the Treasury Department approving his recommendation for the removal of George H. Laughlin, an examiner in the Appraiser's Stores, and adding that the removal take effect at the date of his suspension some time ago.

Laughlin was the official who examined a number of trunks containing fine table linen seized at the Brevoort House some time ago. A special agent of the Treasury Department suspected that something was wrong about this examination, investigated, and finally seized the trunks. The goods had been appraised at $348, and the duty paid was $174. It was learned after the seizure that the goods were worth between $1,600 and $1,700.

John F. Maroney, a customs Inspector, who was involved in the same case with Examiner Laughlin, has also been removed from the service.

Policeman at Fifth Avenue and 34th St.

President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council has succeeded in his efforts to have a policeman stationed at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street to protect pedestrians who desire to cross the street. Several serious accidents have occurred at this point, and President Guggenheimer appealed to Chief Devery to give the people protection while passing through the crowd of vehicles. Chief Devery took no action, and President Guggenheimer appealed to Mayor Van Wyck, with the result that a policeman has been ordered on duty at the crossing.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Linens.

TABLE CLOTHS.
Fine Double Damask. New, handsome patterns.
2 x 2 yards, . . $2.75, $3.50, $3.75
2 x 2 1-2 yards, . $3.50, $4.25, $4.75
2 x 3 yards, . . $3.75, $4.75, $6.00

NAPKINS to match.
5-8, . $3.00, $3.50, $3 75, $4.00 per doz.
3-4, . $4.50, $5.00, $5.25, $5.50 "

Remaining stock of TABLE CLOTHS,—odd sizes. 3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 and 5 yards long, at one-half usual prices.

LINEN SHEETS,—hemstitched,
Single Bed Size, $3 25 and $4.50 per pair.
Double " " $3 95, $4.25 and $6 50 "

PILLOW CASES. Hemstitched,
75c., 85c. and $1.00 per pair.
Hemstitched and embroidered,
$1.75, $2.00, $2.25 per pair.

TOWELS. Hemmed Huck,
$1.50, $2.00, $3.00 per dozen.
Huck, large size, with wide damask border,
$3.00 per dozen.

Black Silks.

Imported, black TAFFETAS,—pure dye,—fine quality. 22 inches wide,
75, 85 and 95 cents;
Value 95 cents to $1.50.

23 inches wide, . . . $1.25 per yard;
Value $1.65.

Black MOUSSELINE TAFFETAS,—bright finish,—pure dye, recommended for waists, 85 cents per yard.

2000 yards,—black SATIN DUCHESSE,—27 inches wide,
85 cents per yard;
Value $1.15.

Shirt Waists.

Black-and-white striped PERCALE,—white INDIA LAWN, trimmed with insertion, and lace striped MUSLIN WAISTS,
45 cents;
Formerly 75c., 95c. and $1.25.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

French Lace Curtains.

Wed., January 23rd, we will make the following special offerings of Imported Hand-made Curtains.

Renaissance.
4.75 per pair, were 6.25 to 7.25
7.50 " " " 9.50 " 10.50
10.00 " " " 13.00 " 14.00

Point Arabe.
$7.00 per pair, were $10.00
14.00 " " " 20.00
21.00 " " " $25 to 30

Muslin Bed Sets.
Tambour Embroidered Bed Sets, full size, with two shams,
$4.00 a set,
value $7.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

WATERS PIANOS

An elegant new Grand Upright, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 stringed, full iron frame, repeating action, ivory keys, 3 pedals, very rich deep tone with fine singing quality, and containing all the latest improvements, for

$225

cash, or $250 on instalments, only

$7 Monthly;

stool, cover, tuning and delivery free. We also offer a new, large size 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed Chester Piano for

$180

cash, or $200 on instalments,

$5 Monthly.

These pianos are fully warranted for six years and the best value ever offered for the money.

Don't fail to examine our pianos or send postal for new catalogue, with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

MILES McDONNELL ARRAIGNED.

Asks that Courtney Be Examined—Lawyer Levy Withdraws.

Miles McDonnell, the gambler, who is under $7,000 bonds in connection with the death of George Price and the injuries received by Edward Courtney a month ago in a shooting affray in the Onawa Café, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday for examination. This arraignment was on the charge of felonious assault in the shooting of Courtney.

Abraham Levy, who has represented McDonnell all through the prosecution arising out of the shooting, announced to the Court that he was about to withdraw from the case and asked that his name no longer be attached to the records of it.

Detective Meehan then notified Magistrate Zeller that Courtney was at his home paralyzed from the knees down from the effects of his wound, and was unable to be present in court. McDonnell asked the Court to appoint a physician to examine Courtney. The Magistrate agreed to do so and adjourned the case until Jan. 28.

It was said in court that the reason Mr. Levy withdrew from the case was that McDonnell believes that he has plain sailing ahead and objects to paying a lawyer's fee, preferring to manage his own case.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company

53rd Annual Statement United States Branch—Statement 31st Dec., 1900.

REAL ESTATE	$1,911,248 00
U. S. GOVERNMENT 4 PER CENT. BONDS	2,391,895 00
STATE AND CITY BONDS	353,275 00
BOND AND MORTGAGE LOANS	3,194,350 00
BANK BALANCES AND ALL OTHER ASSETS	1,954,134 52
Total Assets	$9,804,902 52
UNEARNED PREMIUMS AND ALL OTHER LIABILITIES	5,100,174 15
Surplus	$4,704,728 37

DIRECTORS IN NEW YORK.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.....Chairman
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, JOHN A. STEWART,
JAMES E. PULSFORD, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH,
HENRY W. EATON, Resident Manager. GEORGE W. HOYT, Deputy Manager.
JNO. J. MARTIN, Agency Superintendent.

500 Black Winter Serge Suits that were $16, never less, NOW $12, also blue Suits (same goods) if you like them better.

Both are the reliable kinds we have always kept season after season. Single or double-breasted as you prefer.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"He Is Well Paid That Is Satisfied." SHAKESPEARE.

Every economical spirit will revel in our artistic galaxy of reduced novelties, both Oriental and Occidental.

Here are rugs—wonderful color blendings from Sunrise Lands, from $5.50. Bagdad Curtains from $3.50. Sets of Armour (shield and two swords for $2.25) for cosey-corners.

Our drapery fabrics we choose from every quarter of the globe—many left-over pieces are now reduced far below their value.

Our designers search both hemispheres for the quaint, unique and beautiful furniture models which we make in the most beautiful and thoroughly acclimated woods, and at this season we give even factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER".

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 43 and 47 WEST 23rd ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
"Decided success."—Herald. Mats. To-day & Sat.
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENSE

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY.
JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Mats. To-day and Saturday. Evening, 8:30.
HERBERT KELCEY | MY LADY DAINTY
EFFIE SHANNON

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Last 2 weeks. Mats. To-day and Sat.
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Mr. E. S. WILLARD. Mat. To-day—TOM PINCH. To-night—THE MIDDLEMAN. Last Matinées To-day & Sat.—Tom Pinch. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Evgs.—The Professor's Love Story.

DALY'S | B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment. 2D MONTH.
FRIDAY, 2:30, DAMROSCH-WAGNER PIANO LECTURE, Siegfried; Jan. 29, Gotterdammerung. Supplementary Feb. 1, Tristan & Isolde.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
.....LAST BUT ONE WEEK.....
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY.
A ROYAL FAMILY.
Feb. 4—HENRY MILLER in "Rich'd Savage."
SEATS ON SALE MONDAY, JAN. 28.

Proctor's | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. | Rose Coghlan, & Louis Massen, Joe Welch, Mlle. Delbosq, Lew Hawkins, &c.
5th Ave. | Marcel's Living Statuary, Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Ralph Johnstone,
58th St. | Russell Bros., Al Leech & 3 Rosebuds,
125th St. | Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Fisher, Lew Sully, &c. Lillian Burkhart, Streator Zouaves, Harry Watson's Comedy Co., Vernon.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Management Sam S. Shubert.
EDNA MAY—POSITIVELY—APPEARS AT—MAT. TO-DAY
with Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. THE GIRL
FROM UP THERE Morton & Kerker's greatest success.
Also To-night, Every Night, Mats. Wed. & Sat.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. & 7th Av. THE NEW PLAY, The Clown & the Locket, TO-DAY & SAT. AFT. AT 3. GOOD RESERVED SEATS, 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK. The London Production. QUO VADIS. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8. Nxt Wk—Barbara Frietchie, with Effie Ellsler.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. New special vaudeville features Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's Successful review, The GIDDY THRONG

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. FLORODORA

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT | In His Greatest Success GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

Koster & Bial's W. 34 Strt. | ½ rate ev'ry nt. cut prices. All orc. | 50c | Daily mat 25c. All orc. Ugo Biondi, Hope Booth, Four Colinis, Florence Bindley, 15 others.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evg., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. Last Week THE BURGOMASTER.

BIJOU AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY
Mat. To-day, 2:15. To-night at 8:15. In Clyde Fitch's Latest Success, THE CLIMBERS.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats Tues., Sat., 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

KEITH'S MARSHALL P. WILDER, Fanny Rice in Nell Gwyn. WAYNE & CALDWELL, Charley Case, Bowker, Clarice Vance.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. A Celebrated Case.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, at 8—DON GIOVANNI, (in Italian.) Mmes. Nordica, Scheff, and Gadski; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 25, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Stahlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 26, at 2—TANNHAUSER. (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 26, at 8, at Popular Prices—MEFISTOFELE, (in Italian.) Mmes. Marcel Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Cremonini and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 27, at 8—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Margaret Macintyre, Fridewell, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Repertoire for Next Week.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 28, at 8...LES HUGUENOTS
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 30, at 8. ROMEO ET JULIETTE
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 1, at 8.....LA TOSCA
WEBER PIANOS USED.

WALTER DAMROSCH DALY'S THEATRE.
2:30 FRIDAY—SIEGFRIED.
Supplementary Feb. 1—TRISTAN & ISOLDE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way
Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mats. at 2:15
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor.
TO-NIGHT First time in America.
RUDOLPH ARONSON'S GRAND PRODUCTION,
VIENNA LIFE.
(Wiener Blut.)
Latest and Merriest Operetta by
JOHANN STRAUSS
Special Cast. Chorus of 70. Augmented Orchestra. Sumptuous Scenic Effects.

CARNEGIE HALL Thursday Evg., Jan. 31, at 8:15.
Major J. B. Pond announces the Last appearance, before sailing for England, of
WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, M. P.
War Correspondent, Author, Soldier, Lecturer, and the youngest member of the British Parliament.
Subject: "The War as I Saw It," including the story of his Capture and Escape. Illustrated with 100 stereopticon pictures taken from photographs of the scenes of Mr. Churchill's exploits in South Africa. Reserved seats $1.50, $1.00, 75c. & 50c. Boxes, Lower Tier, $12.00; Upper Tier, $9.00. For Sale at the Hall & J. B. Pond's, 218 4th Av.

POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, CAVIES, CATS.
ONLY THIS WEEK. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
TWELFTH ANNUAL SHOW
N. Y. Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association, (Ltd.).
All the handsome birds, lots of pigeons, incubators, and little chicks, big ducks, big turkeys, big geese, beautiful pheasants, swans, feathered families of all breeds. A grand display for every one to see. Open 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Adm'n, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

MENDELSSOHN HALL OLITZKA
Thursday Aft., January 24, at 2:30.
SONG RECITAL. Rosa Olitzka
Assisted by Maud Powell, Violin.
Res. seats $1.50, $1.00 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Management .....HENRY WOLFSOHN

MARQUIS DE SOUZA
First appearance in N. Y. Carnegie Hall, Thur. Ev. Jan. 24 with SIEVEKING and Orchestra.
The Phenomenal Portuguese Baritone
Tickets at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Rullman's, box office. Management M. L. Pinkham & Gustav Thalberg.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH ST.
FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP.
Friday, Jan. 25th, afternoon and evening.
ADMISSION, 50 CTS. SKATES FREE.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN "In the Palace of the King."
Fourth Week.

WALLACK'S Evs. at 8:30. Matinées To-day & Saturday, 2:15.
MARY MANNERING IN JANICE MEREDITH

KNICKERBOCKER, N. C. GOODWIN, MAXINE ELLIOTT. B'way & 38th. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. When We Were Twenty-One

SAVOY THEATRE 34th St. and B'way. Seats now on sale.
First Performance Next Saturday Evening.
UNLEAVENED BREAD.

THE JEWEY 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. CITY SPORTS BURLESQUERS. NEW LIVING PICTURES.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE Xtra attractions. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming Concerts.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 2 St., B'way & 7 Av. Evs., 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Adm. 50c.
MATHEWS & BULGER in the New Vaudeville. The Night of the 4th
Big Musical Co., including WALTER JONES

GRAND Opera House. Mat. To-day 25c 50c Charles Frohman's HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—SELL GWYN.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée, Saturday, 2:15. LULU GLASER IN SWEET ANNE PAGE

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat., "A Musical Farce." In 4 acts, in 3d act, "Die Klabriaspartie."

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Hypnotic Dancer; Male Venus; Performing Goats.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow; brisk northeast to southeast winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,927. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

GREAT FIRE IN MONTREAL

Loss of Over $2,500,000 in the Business District.

Board of Trade Building Among the Many Destroyed — Firemen Unable to Cope with Flames for Many Hours.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 24.—One of the most disastrous fires from which this city has ever suffered began at 8 o'clock last night, and notwithstanding the heroic efforts of the entire fire department, the progress of the flames was not checked until 1 o'clock this morning.

At that hour the fire had destroyed property valued at between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000, and was still burning, though the appearance was that the firemen have at last got it under control.

Included in the property burned is the splendid Board of Trade Building, which cost over half a million dollars, with over a hundred tenants and half a dozen large firms and two score of smaller concerns.

The weather was cold and the firemen were greatly hampered in this respect. Outside of the Board of Trade Building there was not a modern structure in those burned.

The narrow streets, antiquated buildings, and the inflammable nature of the stocks they contained, made a combination which the department was powerless to overcome. The fire practically burned until it came to open space, which gave the firemen an opportunity for effective work. For a time it looked as if the flames would spread along Commissioners Street to the Grand Office Building in the course of erection there.

Numerous crowds of people jammed the narow streets, greatly impeding the work of the firemen. The police could not control them. Women fainted and some were slightly injured in rushes for safety.

The following are estimates of the principal losses: Board of Trade, $800,000; insurance, $400,000; tenants, $100,000; M. Saxe & Co., wholesale clothiers, $75,000; H. A. Nelson & Sons' Company, fancy goods, $150,000; Beardmore & Co., tanners, $100,000; Silverman, Boulter & Co., hats, caps, &c., $125,000; Coristine & Co., furs, $300,000; C. Seybold Sons & Co., $80,000; Redmond, Greenlees & Co., hats and furs, $50,000; H. Levy woolens, &c., $60,000; C. A. Chouilliau & Co., commission merchants, $25,000; B. Levin & Co., furs, $50,000; Gilmour Brothers & Co., commission merchants, $30,000; Laporte, Martin & Co., $50,000; J. Cohen & Co., wholesale clothiers, $40,000.

The first fire started at 8:05 o'clock last night in the premises of M. Saxe & Sons, wholesale clothiers, on the corner of Lemoine and St. Peter Streets. The streets in the locality were deserted at the time, and the fire apparently had a good headway before the first alarm was sent in. The firemen on arrival found the building a three-story stone structure, a solid mass of flames, the fire having apparently started in the basement and rushed into the elevator shaft in the rear of the store.

Second and third alarms were sent in immediately on the arrival of the Division Chief, but before the nearest reinforcements reached the scene the flames had leaped across St. Peter Street, which is very narrow at this point, and attacked the big five-story stone building occupied by H. A. Nelson & Sons' Company, fancy goods. Here it spread as rapidly as it had in the Saxe Building. In almost an instant it seemed as if the entire building was a roaring furnace.

When the rear wall of this building fell it was seen that the Board of Trade Building would have to go too. Solid sheets of flame sprang out and up and seized hold of the big building in a dozen different places, driving the firemen back.

The newer and more modern structure burned more slowly than those which already had fallen prey to the flames, but the firemen were apparently paralyzed and could not stay the march of the devouring element. By this time every piece of fire-fighting apparatus the city possesses was in use. Two water powers, which had failed to keep the blaze out of the Board of Trade Building, were shifted around to St. Paul Street, but here again they were too late.

From the north side of St. Paul Street the flames leaped across the street and destroyed the premises of Thomas Davidson & Co., H. Levi, dry goods, and half a dozen other smaller concerns.

On Lemoine Street the extensive wholesale grocery of the firm of Laporte, Martin & Co. took fire. After the firemen had abandoned al hope of saving the Board of Trade Building, they concentrated their efforts mainly on this building, for the spread of the flames in this district would mean the loss of the entire wholesale dry goods section.

COLOR LINE IN WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—By the decisive vote of 175 to 53 the Chicago Woman's Club today expressed itself as favoring the admission of colored women to the General Federation. The resolution adopted expressed regret for the exclusion of Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, the colored representative from the Woman's Era Club of Medford, Mass., to the National Convention of Women's Clubs held at Milwaukee last year. The minority report decried the effort to force upon the Southern clubs a condition that they were struggling to avert. It read:

"Resolved, That the Chicago Woman's Club deprecates at this time any attempt to impose by Northern votes upon Southern women's clubs a semi-social equality with the negro such as must exist in the General Federation, since its constitution states its chief purpose is not philanthropic, but for social, literary, artistic, and scientific culture."

Chicagoan Bequeaths $50,000 to Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Among the bequests contained in the will of Albert Emmett Kent, which was filed for probate to-day, is one devising $50,000 for the purpose of completing the Kent Laboratory at Yale College. The gift is conditioned on the provision that the building be finished without any change of the present designs. The will disposes of an estate valued at $1,256,000, of which $1,146,000 is in realty. Three-fourths of the estate is bequeathed to the widow, the residue being set apart for the decedent's son, William Kent.

Gov. Durbin Has the Grip.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—Gov. Durbin was ordered home from his office to-day by his physician. He has a severe cold and a sore throat and is threatened with grip and is generally run down from receiving so many callers and doing so much work in the last few days.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30½c; cotton, middling, 9⅝c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Right to the Point.
The Pennsylvania Railroad from New York to Chicago.—Adv.

THE GOVERNOR'S FIRST VETO.

Disapproves Bill to Improve Water Supply of Goshen, in Orange, His Home County.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Gov. Odell sent his first veto message to the Legislature today. It was in disapproval of the bill introduced by Assemblyman Bedell, and passed by the House and Senate, empowering the President and the Trustees of the village of Goshen to borrow and issue bonds for $10,000 to improve the present water supply of Goshen, and further empowering them to borrow and issue bonds for an amount not to exceed $2,000 in any one year for the purpose of extending the water system of the town. The Governor's veto was based upon the law relating to villages, which says that when village Trustees wish to borrow a sum greater than $2,000 for local improvements the proposition must first be submitted to a vote of the people and receive their approval.

The veto message had a good deal of significance, and there was considerable comment made upon Goshen is the county seat of Orange County, which is the county in which Gov. Odell resides. Assemblyman Bedell, who introduced the bill, is one of the Governor's close friends. It has been the custom of Republican Governors for some years past to send in as few veto messages as possible. When a bill came to them which they could not approve the man who introduced it was generally sent for and informed of the Chief Executive's views. Usually, in such cases, the objectionable bill was then withdrawn for amendment, as it was stated. That was the last heard of it. The circumstances of the Goshen bill were such as to furnish good reasons for Gov. Odell following precedent. He chose not to do so. He decided to veto the bill.

His veto was put out as a warning that enactments by the Legislature, the purpose of which is to usurp the authority properly resting in the community affected, except in a case where some unusual exigency exists, will not be countenanced by his administration. The Governor thought his position on this question would be emphasized by the veto of a measure affecting the county seat of his own county.

FIVE-CENT FARE BILL.

Proposed Measure Fixes Uniform Rate Between Brooklyn and Manhattan for Continuous Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Senator Wagner today introduced a bill providing for a uniform five-cent fare between all points in Brooklyn and New York. The bill provides as follows:

"Any passenger upon the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Cars, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company cars, and the cars of the Elevated roads of Brooklyn, who has paid five cents for a passage from any point on the said railways shall be entitled to a continuous passage without change of cars on any of the said roads to the terminus within Brooklyn or the City of New York; or in any case where a connection is made to another road, to the terminus of said road without additional fare."

It shall be the duty of companies operating the elevated railroads to run trains on a headway of not less than five minutes between 6 A. M. and 9 A. M., and between 5 P. M. and 8 P. M., and not less than ten minutes the balance of the time each day, excepting the time between 11 P. M. and 5 A. M., when the headway shall be twenty minutes.

OPPOSITION TO THE OIL TRUST.

Independent Well Owners in Texas May Combine to Shut the Standard Out of the State.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 23.—The recent "bringing in" of the great oil gusher near Beaumont and the demonstration that that oil field promises to soon rival any in the United States in point of production, together with the further evidence that the Corsicana district is growing rapidly in the production of the product, has caused a movement by several private individuals and independent companies who have producing oil wells in Texas toward organizing a combine with a view of shutting the Standard Oil Company out of Texas entirely.

Immediately upon the discovery of the great oil well near Beaumont, there was a rush of representatives of the Standard Oil Company to that region, but they found that all the respective oil lands within twenty miles of the gusher had already been leased to representatives of independent companies.

It is asserted that the owners of the Lucas gusher propose to operate independently of the Standard Oil Company, and that it was with that view that the pipe line company was recently organized for the purpose of conducting the oil to Port Arthur, where the product will be loaded on tank boats ready for the markets of the world. An independent company also proposes to build a large oil refinery at Beaumont. The refinery at Corsicana, as well as the pipe lines in the Corsicana district, is owned by the Standard Oil Company, but it is proposed if the present movement looking to consolidation is successful, to also erect a rival refinery in that field.

TRUST BUYS OUT COMPETITORS.

Standard Oil Company Now Alone in the Indiana Field.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Jan. 23.—The Standard Oil Company has purchased the holdings of both the Manhattan and Cudahy Oil Companies, its only pipe-line opposition in the Indiana and Ohio fields. The property was taken possession of yesterday at Montpelier and consists of wells, leases, and a production of 20,000 barrels of oil a month. The property does not include the pipe lines owned by these concerns. The consideration is said to have been $1,000,000.

While the Manhattan will continue to buy oil, it will find its way to the Standard tanks. The Manhattan will continue to operate its pump station, which is south of Montpelier, and force its product through its pipe lines to Kankakee and Chicago. Most of the Manhattan's holdings are in this county, while those of the Cudahy Company are in Watts County, northeast of Montpelier. To-day all the books and leases were transferred to the Standard's office at Montpelier. With these two concerns out of the way, the Standard will have absolute control in the Indiana field.

J. E. GIBSON UNDER ARREST.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 23.—J. E. Gibson, the Evansville (Ind.) building contractor, who is charged with having attempted to bribe the Governor to secure his aid in obtaining the million-dollar State House contract recently let and who jumped his bond last Monday, was arrested to-day in Detroit.

Gibson came to Jackson last November with $15,000 in his pocket. He held a conference with the Governor, and immediately thereafter the Chief Executive swore out a warrant against him charging attempted bribery. Gibson was unable to secure voluntary bondsmen and had to put up $5,000 in cash to secure a bond from the First National Bank officers, which has been forfeited. He also, it is said, paid C. H. Alexander, his attorney, a fee of $1,000. He is therefore out $6,000 on his Mississippi experience in going after contracts.

There is little disposition being shown to insist on his return by the authorities, as they feel that the State has come out well ahead of the game, but Gov. Longino entertains strong views on the subject.

Smallpox in Manhattan.

Board of Health physicians last night found that Joseph Grossa, ten years old, of 329 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, was suffering from smallpox. The child was sent to the Reception Hospital.

Burnett's Vanilla
is pure. Don't let your grocer work off a cheap and dangerous substitute. Insist on having Burnett's.—Adv.

CURRENCY LAW CHANGES.

Bills Providing for an Interchangeable Currency May Be Reported To-day or To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—It begins to look as if the currency law will be amended at this session of the Congress, after all. At the beginning of the session Representative Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.,) the proposer of the act of last session, said that a bill to remedy the chief defect of the law, the neglect to provide for an interchangeable currency, would be introduced and offered for discussion, but owing to the expectation of a great pressure of other business it might not be forced to a passage until next Winter. Mr. Overstreet did not at once introduce a bill, but he brought one to notice yesterday that had been referred to the Banking and Currency Committee, and a sub-committee to-day reported it favorably to the whole committee, which will consider it at a meeting to be held on Saturday.

This afternoon a call for a meeting of the Coinage, Weights and Measures Committee was issued, to be held to-morrow, for the special consideration of the bills introduced by Representatives Levy (Dem., N. Y.,) and Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) the latter a member of the Coinage Committee and also of the Banking Committee. The notice for this meeting advises members that it is important to be present. No one appreciates this better than Mr. Levy. He has been urging that something be done since he introduced a bill on Dec. 20 for the redemption at the Treasury of all demands for exchange by the payment of gold coin, and providing also for the maintenance of the gold reserve.

Mr. Hill soon after introduced another measure for a like purpose, but in different phraseology. Both of these bills went to the Coinage Committee, as they dealt chiefly with a question of coinage. Mr. Overstreet introduced a bill on Jan. 8 providing that "all gold and silver coins of the United States, except subsidiary coins, shall be exchangeable for each other at par at the Treasury of the United States at the demand of the holder."

The latter proposition is substantially the matter that the Senate dropped out of the Currency act, and the dropping of which compelled Mr. Overstreet to express regret in the House when the Currency bill was about to be passed. As the Banking Committee was for the whole bill when it was reported, and has not changed its opinion since, it readily took hold of the attempt to perfect its work. The action of the sub-committee to-day is evidence of its readiness to stand by its former action.

Meantime the Coinage Committee has been inviting hearings and discussion, the last undertaking being the invitation of the Chairman, at the instance of Representative Shafroth, (Sil., Col.,) to have William J. Bryan called as a witness. Right upon what seemed to be desultory work in the Coinage Committee tending to academic discussion merely, the Banking Committee has indicated its determination to report a bill on Saturday. That has changed the feeling in the Coinage Committee, and it may conclude to try and get along without the advice of Mr. Bryan, and perhaps get a bill into the House to-morrow or Friday—possibly a day ahead of the Banking Committee.

This is altogether gratifying to Mr. Levy, who sees that the Republicans are determined to have a bill, and that neither they nor his Democratic brethren are likely to give him any credit for helping on the cause of sound money. Mr. Hill's bill will accomplish just about what Mr. Levy wants to achieve, and its proposer has the advantage of being one of the dominant party.

Mr. Overstreet said to-night that he had changed his belief since the opening of Congress, and is now of the opinion that a bill to amend the Currency act can and will be passed before adjournment. He further said that the men who were afraid, when the bill was passed, to go further and provide an absolutely interchangeable currency were now convinced that it would have been safe then and is perfectly safe now, and there would be no opposition from any one who favored the Currency act to the proposition now about to be reported.

CHICAGO MARRIAGE TANGLE.

Woman Discovers She Is a Bigamist—Victim of Bogus Divorce Decree.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Dollie Brunstrom began proceedings to-day in the Superior Court to have her second marriage set aside. This accomplished, she intends to procure a genuine divorce from her first husband and marry her second over again.

According to the bill filed, Mrs. Brunstrom was swindled by an attorney into believing that she had secured a divorce from her first husband. She was married in Ohio to George Palmerton during the year 1880. Their family relations were not pleasant and she began divorce proceedings. She was informed by her attorney Sept. 4, 1885, that a divorce had been granted by the court. She says that he also presented her with what purported to be a certified copy of the decree.

Later she met Charles Brunstrom. She says: "I told him the history of my previous life, showed him the copy of the decree which I had received, and which led me to believe that I was single. Believing that I was free to contract marriage, he requested my hand and was accepted."

They were married and lived together until a fortnight ago. At that time they were informed that the document which they supposed was a certified copy of a decree of divorce was a forgery.

TRIED HARD TO GET MARRIED.

Two Brooklynites, Both Divorced, Succeed After Several Attempts.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 23.—Charles G. Smith, aged forty, and Alice N. Philip, aged twenty-four, both of Brooklyn, were married here to-night in the parsonage of the First Methodist Church by the rector, after several set-backs in their attempt to be made one. Smith came to Stamford yesterday morning and took out a wedding license in the Town Clerk's office. The license revealed the fact that both he and his intended bride were divorced. He sought out the Rev. Charles Morris Addison, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, and endeavored to arrange an hour for their marriage. When the rector learned that both were divorced, he absolutely refused to marry them in the absence of any witnesses.

From St. John's Mr. Smith went to the Presbyterian parsonage, but Dr. Vail, the rector, was out. He thereupon abandoned the attempt and returned to Brooklyn. The couple came to Stamford to-night on the 6:30 o'clock train and went to the Methodist parsonage. The groom handed his license to the pastor, but made no explanation of their divorce. The pastor did not scrutinize the license, and it was not until the couple had departed that he learned they were divorced persons. The marriage was witnessed by a Mr. Miller of Brooklyn. The couple went to the Hotel Rockland.

OHIO MILLIONAIRE DROPS DEAD.

Apoplexy Kills John H. Thomas, the Springfield Manufacturer.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 23.—John H. Thomas, aged seventy-four, the millionaire manufacturer of this city, who became famous through his contest with the late Calvin Brice for a seat in the United States Senate, dropped dead this afternoon at his home from apoplexy. Mr. Thomas had been in good health and felt better than usual this afternoon, as he himself expressed it. He took lunch, following which he started to an adjoining room, when he fell on the floor dead.

The deceased was one of the pioneers of this city. He started with comparatively nothing, and through energy, thrift, and industry amassed a large fortune. His son, W. S. Thomas, was until recently Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee and is now mentioned for the nomination for Governor.

Ballantine's India Pale Ale is the perfection of a brew—pure, smooth, gently invigorating.—Adv.

THE QUEEN LIES IN STATE

Her Servants at Osborne File Past the Body.

Arrangements for the Funeral to Be Made To-Day—Many Royalties Will Attend It.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 24.—At 11 o'clock this morning the members of the royal family will gather around the body of the Queen. It lies in a simple coffin in the dining room, which has been transformed into a Chapelle Ardente, festooned with red and white hangings. The Bishop of Winchester, standing before an altar removed for the occasion from the private chapel, will read a portion of the service for the dead.

The coffin rests upon a specially erected platform draped with royal purple, the feet lying to the east. All about are exquisite flowers. The head faces the simple altar. Over the features is a thin veil. The Queen is attired in black and her arms are folded. A beautiful gold cross lies on her breast.

Death has softened the Queen's face, and the thin veil conceals no terrible defects. The hand of the Mighty Leveler has dealt with her lovingly.

Outside the room two officers are always on guard. Within two Indian attendants and some of the ladies in waiting keep constant watch. Six candelabra have been sent to Osborne from St. Paul's Cathedral.

For a few hours after the conclusion of to-day's service the public will be admitted to the room and allowed to view the body of the sovereign who so long reigned over them.

The honor of first seeing the body of the Queen was conferred on her personal retinue, and such a simple, pathetic scene as marked yesterday afternoon could hardly have occurred in any other monarchy. All the servants and tenants were admitted. The footmen, housemaids, coachmen, stable lads, and policemen, dressed in their Sunday clothes, filed through the room for four hours. There were no formalities. It might have been the body of any country lady, whose tenants were bidding her a last farewell. Bent old men, children, and families who had grown up on the estate, who regarded Queen Victoria as a friend and patron rather than as a sovereign, took their turn, and their grief was the sorrow of those who had lost a friend.

In the meantime many residents of Cowes and neighboring towns and some prominent people applied at the porter's lodge for admission; but they were told to come to-day.

Nothing has been decided at Osborne regarding the funeral arrangements or the removal of Queen Victoria's body, and nothing will be decided until after the arrival of the King to-day.

It is now thought improbable that the body will be removed before Sunday. It will, unless the King orders otherwise, be taken on board the royal yacht Alberta, for conveyance to Windsor. The coffin will be placed on the main deck, athwartships, just in front of the structure known as the "Queen's canopy," in which her Majesty was in the habit of sitting during her trips on the yacht. The coffin will be placed on a spot marked on the deck with a brass cross, where the coffin of Prince Henry of Battenberg also rested.

Herr Fuchs, the German sculptor, has arrived to take a cast of the dead Queen's face.

It is reported that Emperor William will remain in the Isle of Wight until the removal of the body, even if this should be postponed for a fortnight.

The Kaiser has ordered in London two magnificent wreaths, with broad ribbons bearing the initials of himself and the Empress, which he will personally place on the Queen's coffin at to-day's service.

It is learned that the cause of the Queen's death as officially given is "senile decay." The doctors have adopted this expression as most suitable and truthful. They attribute the paralysis which attacked her Majesty as secondary to the general weakness of her condition, nor is it considered advisable for reasons of State to intimate that her intellect was dimmed by this particular form of the disease.

Details of the dying hours were not obtainable until late last evening. It appears that the Queen was moved on Sunday from her big bed into a small cot specially built with springs, which was surrounded by a screen. This was to enable the doctors to reach the patient easily on both sides, which was impossible when she lay in a bed six feet wide. In this small bed she passed away.

When Emperor William arrived he rushed without taking off his overcoat to the Queen's bedside, and the first words he said were words of regret that his mother was unable to come. "Yes," murmured the Queen, "I wish 'Vicky,' could be here," using a pet name of her eldest daughter.

On Tuesday afternoon all the members of the family were in readiness for the end. At 4 o'clock the Prince of Wales was summoned. Half an hour later he was joined by the other members of the family. At 5 o'clock the Duchess of York arrived, and the Queen kissed her, saying, "I am glad you have come."

The Bishop of Winchester began to pray. The Queen slowly sank into unconsciousness. At 6:15 P. M. the end was thought to have come. The Prince of Wales and several others walked out of the room.

But the vitality of the Queen was not yet extinguished. For another fifteen minutes, with only the Princess of Wales and a few others present, the feeble spark of life was maintained. At 6:30, with Emperor William, the Prince of Wales and the others absent, death actually came.

On Tuesday night neither the King nor his wife would allow their entourage to address them by their correct titles.

The large force of detectives present from London is a precaution against any Anarchist attempt upon the life of Emperor William, and not on account of the new King.

Messages of condolence do not cease to pour in from all quarters of the world. President McKinley's early cablegram created a most favorably impression. It was handed around among the royal personages at breakfast yesterday morning, with the general comment that American sympathy was fitly the first to be received.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—It is understood that the King will return to Osborne this morning to direct the arrangements for the funeral of Queen Victoria.

These were discussed at a meeting of the authorities of the royal household at Buckingham Palace last evening. At the College of Arms it was said that the date of the funeral could not be settled until it was known when the European royalties or their representatives could arrive, but that the function would be held at the earliest possible date, for the convenience of Emperor William.

Buckingham Palace is being made ready for the royal persons who are about to arrive, and Windsor Castle is also being prepared for the reception of many guests. Representatives of all the royal families in Europe will probably be present at the funeral, including the Kings of Italy, Portugal, Belgium, and Greece, the Crown Princes of Germany and Sweden, and Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria. All the European Courts will go into mourning for various periods.

Regarding the cause of the Queen's death The Lancet says:

"Death was due to cerebral failure. Transient but recurring symptoms of apathy and torpor, with aphasic indications, gave great uneasiness to the physicians a few days before the final illness. From Saturday these symptoms grew steadily graver, but the heart's action was maintained throughout and the temperature was normal."

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The imperial yacht Hohenzollern, the cruiser Nymphe, and the tender Sleipner have started for England, taking by order of Emperor William the First Division of Marines and band.

Col. von Rauch and other officers of the First Dragoons will proceed to England.

It is understood that Crown Prince Frederick William will attend Queen Victoria's funeral.

LISBON, Jan. 23.—King Charles intends to attend the funeral of Queen Victoria personally. Court mourning for a month has been ordered.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 23.—Crown Prince Ferdinand will attend the funeral of Queen Victoria, representing the King of Roumania.

UNIVERSAL GRIEF SHOWN.

British Exchanges Closed—London in Mourning Garb.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—All London has donned a garb of mourning. Throughout the West End drawn blinds are seen everywhere, while all the Embassies, Government offices, and public buildings are draped in black, and the flags are half-masted. The members of the Stock Exchanges and all the Produce and Metal Exchanges here throughout the country only assembled yesterday to disperse immediately after the presiding officers had addressed to them a few words of tribute to the dead Queen.

The sorrow felt throughout the empire is described in a constant succession of telegrams arriving from every important town in the colonies, all telling of the suspension of business, the closing of theatres, the display of mourning emblems, and arrangements for memorial services. All the Governors have sent, on behalf of their respective colonies, telegrams of condolence to King Edward and Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received from the German Ambassador a letter on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps in London expressing its sympathy and condolence. The communication says:

"This sad event not only fills the hearts of her late subjects with profound sorrow, but will arouse beyond the limits of the British Empire the regret of those whom her Majesty was known to inspire with respect and admiration. Such sentiments are shared most sincerely by the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who, having had the honor of being received at Court and approaching her Majesty, have also had the opportunity of appreciating those rare and incomparable qualities by which that august sovereign captivated the hearts of all who entered her presence."

The morning papers publish a long tribute from the Poet Laureate, Alfred Austin, to the dead Queen.

The Gazette orders the Court to go into mourning until July 24, and into half mourning until Jan. 24, 1902. Lord Roberts has ordered the army to adopt mourning until March 1.

Memorial services will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral morning and evening daily until the burial. At the first of these, held after the regular evening service yesterday, some 5,000 persons were present. Bishop Barry read the burial service, and the "Dead March" in "Saul" and other funeral music was rendered.

There were exceptionally large congregations yesterday in the churches in all parts of the country. At St. Paul's the prayers for the royal family were altered to read: "For our Sovereign Lord the King and the Queen Consort."

CONTINENTAL SYMPATHY.

Furled Flags Over Paris Public Buildings—The Kaiser's Rescript.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Furled craped flags were hoisted on the Elysée and all the public offices yesterday as a tribute to the memory of Queen Victoria.

The President has countermanded a dinner which was to be given at the Elysée on Jan. 31 in honor of the new Bureaus of the Chamber and Senate, and gave up his intention to be present at functions yesterday and to-day.

A craped standard is fixed over the gateway of the British Embassy, and the register there is filling with the best-known names in France and those of the various Ambassadors. Gen. Dubois and Major Chabaud called at the embassy yesterday and conveyed President Loubet's condolences.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Official Gazette contains the following imperial rescript:

Osborne, Jan. 23.

The death of my beloved, highly honored, and never to be forgotten grandmother, Victoria, has plunged me and my house into deepest mourning. I know my army sincerely shares in the grievous loss I have sustained, and I hereby declare that all officers of my army shall wear mourning for fourteen days.

The First Dragoon Guard Regiment of the Queen shall go into mourning for three weeks.

Flags on all military and public buildings shall be haf-masted. WILHELM, R. I.

The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, addressing the Reichstag to-day, said that during the long reign of Queen Victoria she had always directed her efforts to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations between Germany and Great Britain. He added:

"Not only the near kinship of our imperial house to the English royal family, but also the manifold economic and political interests which bind Germany and England, induce us to share sincerely in the mourning of the British for their venerable ruler. I am certain that it is in consonance with the feelings of the house when I express this sympathy."

The members listened standing.

The President of the House followed in a similar strain, and a resolution was adopted authorizing the President to convey to the Emperor and Dowager Empress Frederick the sympathy of the Reichstag.

All the more important social functions of Berlin official society, including Count von Bülow's dinner in honor of Emperor William's birthday, as well as entertainments planned by other Ministers, have been canceled, and the birthday will be celebrated quietly with a few dinners in military circles.

The Saxon Court will go into mourning for three weeks, and the Court of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha for six weeks.

Orders have been issued that the flags on all warships in domestic waters shall be half-masted until after the funeral.

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—Emperor Francis Joseph went to the British Embassy this morning and personally expressed his sympathy to Lord and Lady Plunkett. He remained there half an hour.

The Duke of Cumberland called at the Embassy, and many of the nobility and Court dignitaries inscribed their names.

LISBON, Jan. 23.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the President of the Chamber proposed adoption of a resolution of sympathy with Great Britain. The proposal was seconded by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the name of the Government and the whole Portuguese people, who, he said, shared in the grief of an allied nation. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Signs of mourning can be seen on all sides in Lisbon. Representatives of the Portuguese royal family and the members of the Diplomatic Corps inscribed their names this morning at the British Legation.

The Cabinet has presented its condolences to the King upon the death of the sovereign of an allied nation.

BRITISH COLONIES MOURN.

Remarkable Manifestation of Sorrow Among the Hindus.

BOMBAY, Jan. 23.—All public functions here have been canceled, the public offices have been closed, and business has been suspended.

The genuine sorrow of the natives over the death of the Queen is extraordinarily marked, even the poorest and most ignorant expressing the utmost regret and profound sorrow. It is a remarkable revelation of sincere loyalty. Special services have been arranged to take place in the native places of worship.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Jan. 23.—Intense grief is felt everywhere here at the death of the Queen. The Government and other offices are closed and the stores are hung with crape.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Jan. 23.—Business is entirely suspended here as a result of the death of Queen Victoria, and the deepest grief is manifested. There are signs of mourning everywhere.

Winter Journey to California.
Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago and St. Louis is the natural route to the Pacific Coast.—Adv.

KING EDWARD VII.'S ACCESSION SPEECH

He Addresses the Privy Council at St. James's.

PROMISE TO THE NATION

Says He Is Determined to be a Constitutional Sovereign.

ASKS PARLIAMENT'S SUPPORT

Why He Takes the Name of Edward—He Wishes His Father's Name, Albert, to Stand Alone.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—King Edward VII. came to London yesterday, and, at a meeting of the Privy Council, took his accession oath, received the oaths of allegiance of the Privy Councilors, and addressed them.

The official form of the King's speech appears in an extraordinary number of The Gazette issued to-day. It is as follows:

"Your Royal Highnesses, My Lords and Gentlemen:

"This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you.

"My first and melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my beloved mother, the Queen; and I know how deeply you and the whole nation, and, I think I may say, the whole world, sympathize with me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained.

"I need hardly say that my constant endeavor will be always to walk in her footsteps.

"In undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me, I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and, so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people.

"I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors.

"In doing so I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever-to-be-lamented, great, and wise father, who by universal consent is, I think, deservedly known by the name of Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone.

"In conclusion, I trust to Parliament and the nation to support me in the arduous duties which now devolve upon me by inheritance, and to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life."

The Gazette of this morning appears with black borders. It announces the death of Queen Victoria, adding:

"The event has caused one universal feeling of regret and sorrow to her late Majesty's faithful subjects, to whom she was endeared by the deep interest in their welfare which she invariably manifested, as well as by the many signal virtues which marked and adorned her character."

Then follows the proclamation of Edward VII., the acknowledgment of allegiance by the Privy Council and the King's speech at his accession.

After giving a list of those who attended the Council, The Gazette announces that the King subscribed the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland.

It concludes with the King's formal proclamation, ordering all officers and persons in authority throughout his dominions to continue to exercise their offices during the royal pleasure and exhorting his subjects to aid and assist such officers in the performance and execution of their duties.

BIG CROWDS GREET THE KING.

Loudly Cheered After the Council Meeting—Details of the Ceremony.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The King entered his capital at 12:35 P. M. yesterday, and proceeded to Marlborough House. Dense crowds, beginning at St. James's Street, had lined the entire route to Victoria Station from an early hour. The Mall and the front of Buckingham Palace were especially thronged. All along the former, from the palace to Marlborough House, carriages filled with women stood as if for a Drawing Room, excepting that the coachmen, footmen, and occupants were all dressed in mourning.

The police precautions were unusual. Men on foot and mounted guarded almost every yard of the way.

All present waited patiently for hours to greet the King. Finally, preceded by half a dozen mounted policemen, in a plain brougham, which was driven very rapidly with the coachman and footman in their usual gray liveries, but with mourning bands on their arms, and with an equery seated beside him, the King came into view. He was dressed in the deepest and most simple mourning, and carefully raised his hat in acknowledgment of the silent unbearing of heads, which was more impressive than the most enthusiastic cheers.

The King looked tired and very sad, but very well. Following him came the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, and others. Both the King and the Duke of York looked pathetically up at Buckingham Palace, as they passed it, and acknowledged the salute of the guard of honor drawn up inside the palace grounds. The troops there and elsewhere showed no signs of mourning, except that the bands were not present and that all the officers had crape on their left sleeves.

Later the King drove to St. James's Palace from Marlborough House, to preside at his first Privy Council. He was attended by Lord Suffield, (who has been Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales since 1872,) and was escorted by a Captain's escort of the Horse Guards. The procedure was exactly as on levee days.

By the time the King arrived a great gathering of Privy Councilors, in levee dress, with crape on their left arms, had taken up positions in the Throne Room. The Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, and other members of the royal family, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Lord Mayor of London, and a host of the most prominent personages in the land were there to receive the King's formal oath, binding him to govern the kingdom according to its laws and customs, and to hear him assume the title of Edward VII., King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India. Mingling with the notabilities were a few men in plain clothes to represent the fact that the general public has a nominal right to be present.

The ceremony was according to precedent. The King was in a separate apartment from the Privy Councilors. To the latter the Duke of Devonshire (Lord President of the Council) formally announced the death of Queen Victoria and the succession to the throne of her son, the Prince of Wales. The royal Dukes, with certain Lords of the Council, were then directed to repair to the King's presence to acquaint him with the terms of the Lord President's statement.

Shortly afterward his Majesty entered the room in which the Councilors were assembled and addressed them. He wore a Field Marshal's uniform and the ribbon of the Order of the Garter. When he began his speech, which was extemporaneous, his voice was painfully broken with emotion, but he recovered as he went on and spoke with great earnestness.

The Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) then administered the oath to the King.

Afterward, beginning with the Lords in Council, the Privy Councilors took their respective oaths of allegiance, and they then passed in turn before his Majesty, as at a levee, except that each paused and kissed hands before passing out of the chamber.

The proclamation of the accession of his Majesty was signed by the Princes present, the Duke of York first, then the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Mayor, and the other representatives of the City of London. This brought the ceremony to a close.

At 4:30 P. M. the artillery began firing salutes in St. James's Park to signalize King Edward's accession to the throne.

When his Majesty returned to Marlborough House the crowd in the neighborhood was of immense proportions. The King's prior journey had been accomplished in almost complete silence, but on this occasion he was lustily cheered all along the line of route.

Immediately opposite Marlborough House gates a tall man, in front of the crowd, waved his hat and shouted, "Long live the King!" whereupon the crowd cheered with redoubled vigor.

The King remained in London overnight. He was driven to Buckingham Palace last evening, and dined there with the Duchess of Albany. Subsequently he returned to Marlborough House

was a "distinct coldness" until four years ago, says:

"Repeated meetings and conversations, however, cleared up matters, and their relations are now cordial. King Edward's predilection for France has cooled off in consequence of the Fashoda affair, and it is probable therefore that the new monarch will not throw his influence with France against Germany."

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—A majority of the press comment on the death of Queen Victoria is sympathetic, but the Herold takes the occasion to say:

"The Prince of Wales has passed as a friend of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain—will the same be true of the King? Will the glowing persuasiveness of a Chamberlain, which, up to now, has hypnotized the English masses, also prevail in the palace, or will the new King see that Chamberlain's way is the way of destruction? It would be good for England if Chamberlain's time were ended."

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—The papers all declare that Austria-Hungary sincerely shares Great Britain's sorrow. The Zeitung says:

"Emperor Francis Joseph has lost a faithful friend. At her bier mourns a people who have always been friendly to Austria-Hungary."

The Neue Freie Presse devotes a special article to the new sovereign, declaring that foreign countries have the fullest confidence in him.

The other papers are equally laudatory of Edward VII. The Tageblatt hopes that the world will be the richer for a Prince of Peace.

BRITISH PRESS PLEASED.

Comments on the President's Message to Edward VII.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The morning papers record with the greatest satisfaction that the King has taken the title of Edward VII. They are filled from end to end with descriptions of yesterday's ceremonies and accounts of the reception of the news of the death and the accession throughout the United Kingdom and in all parts of the world. King Edward's first speech is also applauded. The Daily Telegraph says:

"It was admirable, resolute, touching, and breathing deep sincerity. It does equal honor to the monarch and the man, and will carry a fresh sense of hope and confidence to the country in its trouble."

Among the innumerable telegrams of sympathy that continue pouring in from abroad, President McKinley's gives the greatest pleasure. The Daily Chronicle remarks:

"It is believed that President McKinley's dispatch was the first to reach the Prince of Wales under his new title, and, just as Frederick the Great was the first European sovereign to recognize the independence of the United States, so now the President of the great Republic has been the first to acknowledge the Kingship of the great-grandson of the monarch against whose authority the American colonists successfully rebelled.

"This is very touching when one remembers the visit of the Prince of Wales to Washington's tomb. Probably it was some remembrance of that incident which made President McKinley hasten to be the first to salute the Prince of Wales as King; and the compliment, we are told, was most keenly appreciated."

The Standard says: "It is not for mere show that the Americans have received the news of the death of Queen Victoria as a bereavement of their own and commented upon it in terms such as they would employ in the case of an honored President dying in office."

PRAYERS IN CONGRESS.

Chaplains in Both Houses Pay Tributes to the Dead Queen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Chaplain Milburn of the Senate, in his opening invocation, referring to the death of Queen Victoria, said: "For as much as it hath pleased Thee to remove out of the earth the soul of the most illustrious ruler of the earth, after a reign of unexampled length, strength and dignity, power and glory, we come to Thee to pray that Thy grace and heavenly benediction shall rest upon her son who is to succeed her in the eminent position which she had long filled. Grant, we beseech Thee, that his sweet, dignified, and gracious qualities of character, his long experience in the position which he has filled with such eminence, may prepare him to enter upon the higher dignity with all its solemn responsibilities. Grant to him and his admirable wife Thy defense and protection, Thy guidance and support.

"And may the nation which he is called upon to rule rejoice in the benignant and admirable quality of his reign. Prosper the nation, uphold the people in their great sorrow, soothe and cheer them with the sense that their beloved Queen has entered into the rest which remains to the people of God, through Jesus Christ, our Saviour."

The Chaplain of the House, in his prayer, said: "To-day we are called upon as a Nation by ties of kinship and brotherly love to sympathize, yea mourn, with a sister nation bereft of its sovereign, its well-beloved Queen, who in a long and in many respects phenomenal reign has endeared herself not only to her own, but to the people of the civilized world for justice, equity, and purity of both her public and private life. A Queen on her throne, a Queen in her home, a Queen in the hearts of her people, she will live. May the consolations of the Christian religion support and comfort a stricken people, and especially the immediate members of her family. Long live the new King. May the example of his illustrious mother guide him as a Christian man and a sovereign power. Amen."

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Many references are made in the press to the American expressions of sympathy. The St. James's Gazette says:

"The honor paid to the memory of the Queen by the President of the United States is one which should live in the memories of all of us when questions for discussion arise between the two great English-speaking countries. There are hidden blessings, perhaps, even in so great a sorrow as ours of to-day."

VICTORIA'S BOND HOLDINGS.

It Is Not Known that She Owned Any United States Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—From time to time, but particularly some years ago, when the United States was paying high rates of interest on bonds, it was reported that Queen Victoria had invested large amounts of money in our securities. Inquiry at the Treasury did not verify the report at the time, for the reasons given to inquirers to-day. It was admitted by Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, after he had asked for definite information from the proper officer, that it was not known that Queen Victoria was a holder of United States bonds at the time of her death, or that she had ever held them. If she had, and there was any desire manifested by her or her representatives to keep that fact secret, the desire would be respected, as the Government was not expected to divulge to all inquirers the business that private citizens might desire to conceal.

ANGRY DEBATE IN DUBLIN.

Resolution of Condolence Finally Passed by the Corporation.

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—At a meeting of the Corporation of Dublin to-day Lord Mayor Pile moved the following resolution:

"We beg respectfully to tender to the members of the royal family our sincere sympathy with them and our feelings of deep regret at the great affliction that has befallen them in the death of her Majesty Queen Victoria."

The following amendment was proposed by Timothy Harrington, M. P., who is the Lord Mayor-elect:

"Without in any way detracting from the high personal qualities of the deceased, and carefully guarding against any expression of feelings which might seem ungracious or unworthy of the traditions of our nation, this Council must decline in the present political condition of Ireland to take part in any demonstration of loyalty to the English throne."

The introduction of the amendment led to an angry debate. The resolution of condolence was finally passed by a vote of 30 to 22.

Empress Frederick's Condition.

BERLIN, Jan 23.—The Dowager Empress Frederick passed a quiet night, and has had an uneventful day. The Empress has arrived at Homburg and proceeded to the royal castle, in order to be near the Dowager Empress.

Gayety in the Philippines Suspended.

MANILA, Jan. 23.—On account of the death of Queen Victoria, Gen. MacArthur has indefinitely postponed the Governor General's ball, announced for to-morrow, and Rear Admiral Remey has postponed the reception scheduled to take place on the flagship Brooklyn Thursday afternoon.

NEW YORK'S TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD QUEEN

Almost Every Flag in the City Flies at Half Mast.

Messages of Condolence Sent to London by Various Exchanges—Union Memorial Services Planned.

New York mourns the death of the Queen of England. In the busy financial districts, along the river front, out in the harbor aboard merchant craft and ocean liners of almost every nationality under the sun, in the slums and byways, in Fifth Avenue and through the upper west side—everywhere this fact is apparent, for thousands of flags float at half-mast in every section, telling of the sorrow of the New World's metropolis over the loss of the Old World's most beloved ruler.

No sooner had the news of Queen Victoria's death flashed across the seas than manifestations of the high respect in which she was held in this country and city began to show themselves. While the National authorities honored her memory in the National capital, the cosmopolitan population of New York was no less active in showing its sense of bereavement. From all sides were heard eulogies of the dead sovereign. The representatives of foreign lands in the city lowered the pennants of their countries.

The Norwegian bark, anchored far out in the harbor and battered by countless storms, let her torn and faded flag fall to half-mast, and the rugged tramp ship from the southern coasts of South America lowered hers at the same time. The gigantic ocean liner, starting on her long voyage to the other side of the Atlantic, sailed out of the Narrows with her scores of signal banners hung low. Up toward the city skyline showed that the sorrow of the city was as widespread as the city itself. Over the buildings of the foreign Consulates the emblems of the different nations floated conspicuously. The French tricolor, the German flag, with its big black eagle; the brightly tinted banner of Italy, the vivid green one of Brazil, and nearly all the rest of them were there. Everywhere that an English corporation had its offices, and in many places where there was none such, floated the union jack.

To the pedestrian along the down-town streets it seemed as though the ruler of this country might have passed away; instead of a monarch three thousand and more miles over the sea. From windows, from the high doorways of skyscrapers, from the lower projections of the roofs hung the sorrowful streamers at half-mast. Most of them were American flags. From the City Hall to the Battery there was but one flag that had not been lowered, and that one was on the City Hall itself. In Wall Street the sidewalks were fairly canopied over with the pennants of all kinds. There was hardly a building from Trinity Church to the East River but what was decorated more or less, and some of them showed as many as forty or fifty flags, placed close together.

After waiting several hours for orders from Washington to place the Post Office flag at half-mast, Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott finally took the responsibility on himself. Down at the Custom House this ceremony had already been accomplished, and over the Barge Office the United States flag and that of the customs service were lowered side by side.

In the offices of the British Consulate the Vice Consul, C. Clive-Bailey, was busy receiving calls from other Consular representatives during the forenoon. Many private citizens also called to express their sympathy. In the afternoon the Vice Consul said that neither the Consul General of Japan, nor China, nor the Orange Free State had been among the callers. The Japanese Consul General, S. Uchida, whose office is in the Bennett Building, said that he had not yet received from his Government an official notification of the Queen's death, and that he would lower his flag and pay his call as soon as he did receive such notice. The Consul General of the Orange Free State also said that he had received no formal notice.

The New York Stock Exchange took action in regard to the death of the Queen at its meeting yesterday. President Keppler called the meeting to order and said:

"The solemn event by which our great sister nation has suffered the loss of not only her most illustrious sovereign, but of a Queen who was universally beloved and who was the embodiment of the highest type of womanhood, calls for appropriate action on the part of the members of this Exchange."

James D. Smith then offered this resolution: "That the President of the Exchange be requested to send the following cablegram to the London Stock Exchange":

John K. J. Hichens, Esq., Chairman, London Stock Exchange, London, England:

The members of the New York Stock Exchange lament the death of the Queen and tender their profound sympathy.

RUDOLPH KEPPLER, President.

In pursuance of a second resolution to the effect that the Governing Committee should take further action, that committee met later in the day and adopted the following:

Resolved, That as a tribute to the memory of her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, the New York Stock Exchange remain closed from 10 A. M. to 11 A. M. on the day of the funeral.

Chamber of Commerce, London, England:

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange met at noon and drafted resolutions of condolence, copies of which were cabled to the Corn Exchanges of London and Liverpool. Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce, sent the following message to the London Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York tenders its deep sympathy in the loss of your illustrious and beloved Queen, the true friend of America. MORRIS K. JESUP, President.

Joseph Lawrence, Sheriff of London, cabled to a friend in this city expressing, on behalf of the Lord Mayor of London, deep appreciation of the sympathy and sorrow felt in New York over the death of the Queen. He said in his cable:

I have shown message to the Lord Mayor, who desires me to say how touched we all are by so spontaneous a mark of sympathy from your fellow-citizens in New York. Old Trinity's bells never tolled for a nobler Christian than our lamented and beloved Queen.

In response to the message sent by the local Cotton Exchange to the corresponding organization of London, this reply was received yesterday:

Samuel T. Hubbard, President New York Cotton Exchange:

The members of the Liverpool Cotton Association gratefully return thanks for the expression of sympathy received from the New York Cotton Exchange in this hour of the nation's great sorrow.

Plans for a union service in memory of the Queen will be discussed at a meeting of British subjects. The meeting, which was called by the British Consul General, Sir Percy Sanderson, is to be held this afternoon at the rooms of the Down-Town Association, and it is probable that Trinity Church will be chosen for the service.

ACTION BY THE LEGISLATURE.

Resolutions of Regret for the Queen's Death in Both Houses.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—In the Assembly this morning Mr. Lewis of Monroe offered a resolution of regret upon the death of Queen Victoria, which was adopted by a rising vote, after which an adjournment was taken out of respect to her memory.

The resolution was worded as follows:

The death of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, has terminated a long, faithful, and highly prosperous reign. In her domestic life Queen Victoria won the love of all her subjects and the respect of the people of all civilized nations. In her official position her influence has universally been used to promote the best interests of those over whom she has so long reigned.

The United States of America has always enjoyed the friendship and good-will of her Majesty, and in times of national affliction her sympathy has been promptly extended.

Be it further resolved that this Assembly do now adjourn out of respect to her memory.

The Senate adopted the following, offered by Senator White:

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of New York expresses its profound sorrow at the death of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and extends its sincere sympathy to her people in their bereavement.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE ACTS.

Passes Resolutions Which Were Opposed by the Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—Democratic members of the House to-day bitterly opposed the adoption of a resolution of respect to the memory of Queen Victoria. They used every possible method to break a quorum and defeat the resolution, but were unsuccessful. It was passed by a unanimous vote finally, nearly all Democratic members refusing to vote. The resolution was presented just before the House adjourned by Representative Allen of Hoopeston, and was as follows:

Whereas, In the providence of Almighty God, our Creator and all-wise Father, there has passed from life through that portal we call death into that mysterious undiscovered country we speak of as eternity, her Majesty, Queen Victoria of Great Britain, and

Whereas, The news of the decease of this distinguished sovereign, this virtuous lady, and this model mother has called forth from all classes of our fellow-citizens expressions of great sadness and deep regret; and

Whereas, In recognition of her long, memorable, and useful reign, and as a mark of respect to her life and memory, be it

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn.

Representative Cummings of Chicago, Democrat, moved to table the resolution and demanded a roll call. Speaker Sherman ordered one, although the Democratic leaders tried to withraw the request. It showed 1 (Campbell) for tabling, 58 against. A rising vote was then taken on the resolution. All Republicans present save one or two voted for it, and a few Democrats voted with them. When nay votes were called the Democrats opposing the resolution refused to vote, and Speaker Sherman declared it passed unanimously.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY MEETS.

Message of Condolence Sent to Edward VII.—Officers Elected.

St. George's Society held its annual meeting at Delmonico's last evening, and, in addition to the election of officers, took action upon the death of Queen Victoria. There was a large attendance, among others present being Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General; George Gray Ward, President of the society; the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, E. K. Beddall, Thomas Jevons, Cecil Baring, and the Hon. Berkeley Mostyn. All the officers wore crape on their badges. President Ward, in opening the meeting, said:

"All Englishmen mourn the death of their great, good, and beloved Queen. May she rest in peace. Salutations to the King."

The Rev. D. Parker Morgan then offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to send condolences. The resolution was carried.

At the close of the meeting it was announced that it had been decided to send the following cable to King Edward VII.:

His Majesty, King Edward VII., Osborne, Isle of Wight:

We, the members of the St. George's Society of New York, have received with profound grief the news of the death of her Majesty, Queen Victoria. We desire to express to your Majesty the deep sorrow we feel that in the course of nature the time when this beautiful life, so gracious and perfect in its goodness, had to be reached. The great and beloved Queen is dead, but as in life she steadily grew in grace and favor, so will she continue in the hearts and minds of her people a hope and inspiration to the end of time. We salute your Majesty.

GEORGE GRAY WARD, President.

It was also stated that negotiations were in progress with the Rev. Morgan Dix looking to a memorial service in Trinity Church. The details of this service will be taken up at a meeting of English residents to be held this afternoon at the Downtown Club.

Sir Percy Sanderson, after the meeting, stated that yesterday he notified all the foreign Consuls of the death of the Queen, and sent a special messenger with the news to Mayor Van Wyck, who, Sir Percy said, sent him a courteous reply. The Consul General declined to discuss the action of the Mayor in refusing to lower the flag on the City Hall. During the meeting, however, it was harshly criticised by the members.

The following officers were elected at the meeting: Sir Percy Sanderson, President; R. H. Turle and E. K. Beddall, Vice Presidents; John Gault, Treasurer; L. B. Sanderson and George K. Kirkham, Secretaries.

Sir Percy Sanderson informed those present of the action taken by the Consulate upon the death of the Queen. The following cable had been sent through the Consulate to the Foreign Office:

The British community at New York, with myself, desire to express profound sorrow and feelings of most respectful and deep sympathy with the King and royal family on the melancholy occasion of the death of the Queen.

At the collation that was served after the meeting Sir Percy Sanderson proposed a silent toast for the dead Queen and immediately after a toast to the King.

ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY.

Resolutions on the Death of Queen Victoria Adopted.

St. David's Society of New York State, at a special meeting held last evening in the United Charities Building adopted a resolution on the death of the Queen. The resolution was moved by William Miles, who helped to organize the society in 1834, three years before the accession of Queen Victoria, and who has attended every dinner of the society since then. It was as follows:

St. David's Society extends its profound sympathy to the English people in the loss of their well-beloved Sovereign, Queen Victoria. To her and her predecessors our ancestors owed allegiance. The language now spoken in parts of Wales was that our forefathers learned as children and brought with them to this country. We realize that the precious heritage of American citizenship would not be ours but for the contributions of men, principles, laws, and traditions from the motherland. We turn to our cousins across the sea in their hour of bereavement and sorrow, and claim the right to grieve with them as members of one family.

So glorious was the reign of their departed Queen, so high her conception and execution of her exalted duties, so womanly her love and sympathy for her people, so lofty the standards she maintained throughout her prolonged and unspilled life, that those who cannot mourn for her as their Queen must sorrow for her as the woman. Under the sway of no ruler of Great Britain's mighty empire have its boundaries been more extended or its power more consolidated.

None of its Sovereigns have evoked more personal devotion or greater loyalty. Love of her country, love of her people, love of her family, were the controlling forces of her life. As she gave so she received in return, deep affection, profound respect, filial obedience from her subjects and her descendants. Not only all English speaking people, but the myriads of the dark-skinned races owning her as Empress, realize that the world has lost its most exalted personage, and are united in a common sorrow.

A copy of the resolution will be sent to the British Ambassador at Washington, and a cable message will be sent to the United States Ambassador in London, asking him to express the condolences of St. David's Society.

The President was authorized to co-operate with the St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies in arranging for a memorial service, if those societies decided to hold such a service. Julien T. Davies, the President of the society, presided.

SUGGESTS A CHURCH PARADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In commemoration of the death of our beloved Queen I would suggest that a church parade of all British subjects in this district be held next Sunday afternoon. Perhaps Bishop Potter could grant the use of either Trinity or Grace Church for a special memorial service. They could all assemble at some given point and march to church in seven bodies—the naval reserve from the various vessels in port, then past members of the navy, army, and volunteer service, English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish, and Colonials.

I propose this plan as better than the ordinary memorial service, as it affords each man a last opportunity to show his individual devotion to the memory of our noble Queen by falling into the ranks and marching shoulder to shoulder with his fellow-countrymen to do his last respects.

Cannot the British societies take some action? It only wants a start—promptness and energy—to be a notable addition to the National requiem. A SCOT.

New York, Jan. 22, 1901.

SWEET MUST GO TO PRISON.

He Shot and Killed a Man Who Spat Upon His Clothing.

John Sweet, sixty-two years old, of 221 West Houston Street, was yesterday convicted of manslaughter in the first degree by a jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, Justice Fursman presiding. Sweet shot Robert Elkins, a clerk, living in West Hoboken, N. J., on Nov. 3, in Wooster Street, near Fourth Street.

Sweet said that he was passing the place and that Elkins spat on his clothing. He remonstrated with Elkins, and was then chased by the latter and a number of his friends. Sweet said he shot in self-defense.

Magistrate Deuel Was Ill.

Magistrate Deuel was to have made an address on "The City Magistrate" last night to the members of the Central Republican Club, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue. At the last minute the club received a telegram from the Magistrate, stating that he was too ill to keep his engagement. The programme was altered accordingly, and routine business alone was disposed of at the meeting which was held.

FLAGS NOT HALF-MASTED ON CITY BUILDINGS

Mayor Van Wyck Refuses to Honor the Dead Queen, Officially.

Says It Would Be a Violation of Precedent—National Colors Fly as Usual at Grant's Tomb.

The flag on the Grant Tomb at Claremont Heights was at full mast yesterday. The Park Department officials followed the order of Mayor Van Wyck in refusing to order the flags lowered to half-mast on the City Hall as a tribute to the memory of Queen Victoria. Mayor Van Wyck's action caused so much comment yesterday that his Honor called the reporters into his office and dictated a statement explaining his reasons. His interview was filled with pro-Boer sentiments.

Nearly all the flags in the city were at half-mast yesterday, except those on the City Hall, Grant's Tomb, and several other city buildings on which flags are displayed. The Dock Department ignored Mayor Van Wyck's precedent and half-masted their flags.

The following is a stenographic report of the statement made by Mayor Van Wyck yesterday:

"The flag was not ordered to be half-masted over the City Hall yesterday in following out a precedent established by this and a former administration—and, I think, administrations. The flag was not half-masted when President Carnot of the French Republic and the Empress of Austria were assassinated or when the Czar of Russia died, nor when King Humbert was murdered, as I understand it. It is corroborated by a statement in the papers this morning that the President had not ordered the flag at half-mast on the White House when either one of these monarchs died. I followed the precedent established here. You must bear in mind that people come in here all the time about this. When Gen. Joubert, the commander of the Boer Army, died, almost every personal friend I had in New York came here and wanted me to fly the flag at half-mast on the City Hall. Gen. Joubert was a friend of mine. If I had followed the dictates of my heart I would have done it because England was murdering these people and had robbed them of their land, and my personal feeling was to do it, but I could not. There is no precedent established here for me to fly the flag on the City Hall at half-mast when foreign monarchs die, and I simply followed the rule in this case, and I think it is a very good rule."

Later Mayor Van Wyck was informed that the flags on the White House and the Government Buildings in Washington had been lowered to half-mast. From Mayor Van Wyck's office the flag on the Post Office Building at half-mast was plainly visible yesterday. After being informed of the action of President McKinley, Mayor Van Wyck said:

"I am informed that the flags on the White House and Government Buildings were never before placed at half-mast on the death of a foreign ruler. I see that such action has been taken on the death of the Queen. I suppose the present Government is establishing another precedent. I shall follow the established precedents in this city."

"Then you will not give an order to place the flag at half-mast on the City Hall?" was asked.

"No, Sir; I will not," replied Mayor Van Wyck, with emphasis.

The Board of Aldermen was in session on Tuesday afternoon when the news of Queen Victoria's death reached the City Hall. Martin Keyes, who has charge of the City Hall flags, was ready to lower the colors. He started to lower the flags on his own responsibility, but because the flags were not half-masted on the Post Office he decided to wait. After a demand was made on Mayor Van Wyck by a citizen, and his first refusal to lower the flags was given, Janitor Keyes received orders not to lower the flags.

Janitor Keyes claims that the Board of Aldermen has control over the City Hall flags, and a resolution was prepared and offered to six Tammany Aldermen for presentation. The resolutions expressed the sorrow of the Municipal Assembly at learning the news of the death of the Queen and expressed a wish that the down-trodden of Ireland and South Africa would be given better treatment under King Edward VII. The resolution also called for the half-masting of the flags on municipal buildings for a short period.

This resolution was shown to Aldermen Ledwith, Cronin, and several other Tammany members. They refused to offer the resolution after reading the text.

Janitor Keese said yesterday:

"My recollection is that the flags on the City Hall were not placed at half-mast when President Carnot or King Humbert was killed. As long as I can recollect the flags have never been lowered on account of the death of any foreign potentate."

"Did you receive orders not to lower the flags when the news of Queen Victoria's death reached the City Hall?" he was asked.

"I was waiting near the Mayor's office for orders this morning. All I will say is that the flags were not placed at half-mast. There was trouble years ago over the flag matter. All kinds of people were busy making flags and wanting them displayed on the City Hall on occasions. The thing became a nuisance. Then came the trouble over putting the Irish flag on the City Hall on St. Patrick's Day about ten years ago, and a law was passed declaring that no foreign flags should be displayed from the flagpoles of public buildings in this State. Since then no foreign flags have been hauled up. There is an exception when some foreign Ambassador or other high official is on a visit to this country."

Willis Holly, Secretary of the Park Department, when asked as to whether the flag on Grant's Tomb would be half-masted as a tribute to Queen Victoria, said that his department would follow the precedent set by Mayor Van Wyck. He said that in all such demonstrations of sympathy the Park Department followed the rule set at the headquarters of the municipality and obeyed the order of the Mayor or compiled with any resolution of the Municipal Assembly.

The one city department which did not follow Mayor Van Wyck's precedent was the Department of Docks and Ferries. The flag on Pier No. 1, North River, in which are located the offices of the Dock Department, was at half-mast all day yesterday. It was stated that the Dock Commissioners had ordered the colors in mourning as a tribute to Queen Victoria. The President of the Dock Board is J. Sergeant Cram, and one of the Commissioners is Peter F. Meyer, real estate partner of Richard Croker.

ASHAMED OF THE MAYOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American who has always been proud of his birthright and citizenship, I, like many others, am heartily ashamed of the pettiness of Richard Croker's Mayor of New York City in refusing to half-mast the flag as a tribute to the memory of England's Queen. It is perhaps the only note of discord in a world-wide paean of praise and sorrow for the aged mother and ruler.

Victoria was not a Catholic, yet the venerable Roman Pontiff knelt and prayed for her. The Irish people remember many grievances against the British Government, but they cherish none against the Queen who recently visited them. We Americans assuredly have profound reason to think kindly of the good woman who proved to be our steadfast friend when even her own Ministry was hostile toward us during the civil war.

Why did Van Wyck commit this diplomatic blunder, which is worse than a crime? His friends say that he is catering to a pro-Irish and pro-Boer sentiment, as he hopes for "vindication" when his term as Mayor expires. If this be the correct explanation, I venture to say that Mr. Van Wyck is skating on thinner ice than was ever harvested by the Ice Trust. No decent element in the community will sustain his action.

It was my good fortune, many years ago in London, to entertain Mayor Grace of New York, after the expiration of his term, at a banquet which was attended by the then Lord Mayor of London and three ex-Lord Mayors of London. They saluted Old Glory quite as heartily as the Union Jack. It was my privilege also to entertain Lord Mayor Robert Nicholas Fowler, who was London's oldest banker and was London's senior representative and champion in the Imperial Parliament. In consequence of these courtesies, our flag was borne in the Lord Mayor's parade, and Dan Godfrey of the Grenadier Guards Band played our National airs.

In recalling the Lord Mayors of London—and the former Mayors of New York, also—the inclination to be ashamed of Manhattan just now is almost irresistible.

HENRY F. GILLIG.

New York, Jan. 23, 1901.

SAYS IT IS CHARACTERISTIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the people of New York should be mortified at the attitude of Mayor Van Wyck in refusing to half-mast the City Hall flag on the death of Queen Victoria is natural. But the action of Van Wyck is only characteristic of the man, as exemplified in his treatment of the Spanish Captain just before the war with Spain. On that occasion, it will be remembered, Mr. Van Wyck turned his back on the officer who called to pay his respects to the Mayor of New York.

For the second time during his term this man has had an opportunity of bringing the flush of shame to the cheeks of the citizens of this city and laying New York under the imputation of lacking a knowledge of the common rudiments of civilized usages, and he has utilized the opportunity to its fullest extent. In this latter case, however, where has been involved the paying of a tribute of respect to a noble woman and of sympathy with a friendly nation in its hour of sorrow, the citizens of New York have been able to repudiate with unmistakable emphasis the action of their official representative, as is witnessed by the thousands of flags at half-mast over the length and breadth of the city.

And yet, this thing—God made it; let it pass for a man!—has been put in the Mayor's chair by the people of New York! In this supreme hour, when the eyes of countless millions are turned in sorrow toward the bier of the mighty dead, comes this atom to say, "I will not let the people honor her!"

With the name of Victoria on every lip, the great, good Queen-Mother, known and beloved throughout the world, Oh! for the microscope powerful enough to find the little mite, Van Wyck! H. PHILLIPS.

New York, Jan. 23, 1901.

A New Yorker's Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While nearly every flag in New York is at half-mast and many buildings draped out of respect for a good woman and a good Queen, it remains for the Aldermen of this city to alone show their hatred and lack of decency by keeping the flag that floats over the City Hall at the top of the staff. The question will arise in the minds of all citizens, Are we Americans, and is this great Empire City American, or is it Irish?

Have we got to put up with the class hatred of a certain nation, and be made to subscribe to their ideas and feelings, or will we be able to maintain our dignity, our sense of right, courtesy, and decent feeling, and be assured we may do so without their permission or sanction? God speed the day when we may know and feel we govern as Americans—for Americans. As a New Yorker bred and born, I blush for this insult to a noble woman. H. J. B.

New York, Jan. 23, 1901.

Southern Chivalry Then and Now.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Stonewall Jackson died after Chancellorsville, the Federal bands went to the banks of the Rappahannock and played dirges and "Dixie." Mayor Van Wyck, who is akin to the Boers, if not a boor himself, is conspicuous among the people of the United States in refusing to lower the City Hall flags in honor of the good woman who was always a friend to this country, sometimes when we needed friends, and to whose son, forty years ago, New York did all possible honor. A "chivalrous" Southerner administers the first snub to King Edward VII.! POTOMAC.

New York, Jan. 23, 1901.

Wants to Know the Reason.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On going up Broadway this morning I noticed that the City Hall flag was the only one not at half-mast, out of due respect on account of the death of the Queen. Was it on account of ignorance or spite on the part of the person, who, unfortunately, is Mayor of this city?

H. MARTYN.

New York, Jan. 23, 1901.

FOR SELLING OLEOMARGARINE.

A Penalty of $100 Inflicted on a First Avenue Dealer.

Justice Jerome, in Special Sessions, yesterday fined William McGowan of 1,405 First Avenue $100 for selling oleomargarine, and took occasion to advise the representative of the Agricultural Department in court to stop arraigning small dealers and boarding house keepers for selling "oleo" and go after the wholesalers and manufacturers.

McGowan testified that he was only a clerk and not the proprietor of the store where he was arrested. The oleomargarine was bought from a wagon, he said, which called around once and sometimes twice a week, and came from New Jersey.

"It appears to the Court," said Justice Jerome, "that these men who make this stuff should be arrested. It would be easy to station men at the ferries and watch the wagons or follow them to Jersey. I don't see why the manufacturers are not apprehended."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain or snow, brisk northeast to southeast winds.

Occasional rains or snows are indicated for the New England and Middle Atlantic States and lake regions, occasional rains in the East Gulf States, clearing weather in the eastern portion of the West Gulf States, fair weather in the western portion of the West Gulf States, and clearing weather in the Ohio Valley, with lower temperatures in the northern portion of the Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, the lake regions, Mississippi Valley, Central and Lower Missouri Valley, and the Middle and Southern Slope regions. Brisk to high northeast to east winds are indicated for the New England coast, and brisk to high northeast to northwest winds on the Middle Atlantic and North Carolina coasts; and vessels leaving ports along these coasts may expect to encounter severe gales during the next day or two. Fresh to brisk winds, becoming southerly, are indicated for the South Atlantic Coast. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau—TIMES.		
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	39	29	30
6 A. M.	38	28	28
9 A. M.	38	28	32
12 M.	47	33	34
4 P. M.	52	36	35
6 P. M.	50	34	36
9 P. M.	42	36	36
12 P. M.	40	34	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....33½
Weather Bureau.....33
Corresponding date 1900.....44
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.29

The maximum temperature yesterday was 36 degrees at 6 P. M.; the minimum temperature was 26 degrees at 5:50 A. M. The barometer registered 30.37 inches at 8 A. M.; at 8 P. M. it registered 30.13 inches. At 8 A. M. the humidity was 76 per cent.; at 8 P. M. it was 65 per cent.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Boys' Furnishings
Advance Spring Styles

Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Blouses, Gloves, Hosiery and Underwear, as well as every other requisite for the complete outfitting of Boys. We make the clothing of Children our sole business and you can always find at our establishment correct styles in the largest variety and at the lowest prices.

Novelties in Every Department—Goods Not Found Elsewhere.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Davis Collamore & Co. Ltd.

Respectfully call the attention of their Customers and the public to the OPENING OF THEIR NEW STORE

FIFTH AVENUE and 37th ST.,

where with increased space, they are enabled to greatly enlarge and display their collection of FINE TABLE and ORNAMENTAL CHINA, RICH CUT and GILT GLASSWARE, POTTERY and ARTISTIC LAMPS.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Judge W. B. Sanders, Cleveland; ex-Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus, St. Louis; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; George D. Widener, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND.—W. R. Merriam, St. Paul.

IMPERIAL.—Spencer Borden, Jr., Fall River; F. Nazawa, Japanese Imperial Delegate, Tokio, Japan.

VICTORIA.—C. E. Strong, Cleveland; F. Van Deusen, Pittsburg; John Sullivan, M. P., Liverpool.

ALBEMARLE.—Major P. C. Haines, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE.—F. I. Hopkinson, London.

CAMBRIDGE.—Baron Lucius, Berlin; N. H. Swayne, Toledo; Major C. C. MacConnell, United States Army.

EMPIRE.—Alton Faunce, Boston; P. J. Bonner, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Harsh, carpets and upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; O. J. Griffith, carpets; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Rowe, C. H., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. W. Greene, cloaks, underwear, corsets, and furnishing goods; 266 West Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; D. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kuhn & Co., Vicksburg, Miss.; A. S. Kuhn, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Byrne, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Baer, Daniel, & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Graff & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; L. A. Graff, carpets; Hoffman House.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. Henderson, dry goods; E. Hutzler, notions and fancy goods; 45 Mercer Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman, D. J., Washington, D. C., dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Weil, M., & Brother, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Weil, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens and furnishing goods; 45 Mercer Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Baer & Brothers, Vicksburg, Miss.; I. Baer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Ross Brothers, Rutland, Vt.; E. Ross, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. H. Milliken, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Heyman, S., & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; S. Heyman, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Cincinnati Woolen Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. A. Grever, woolens; Hotel Cadillac.

Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, silks, laces, ribbons, and cotton underwear; Hotel Vendome.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; Miss A. Lambert, fancy goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. E. Jones, dry goods, 236 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

McDougall & Southwick, Seattle, Washington; A. A. Crasin, ladies' and infants' wear, 487 Bro

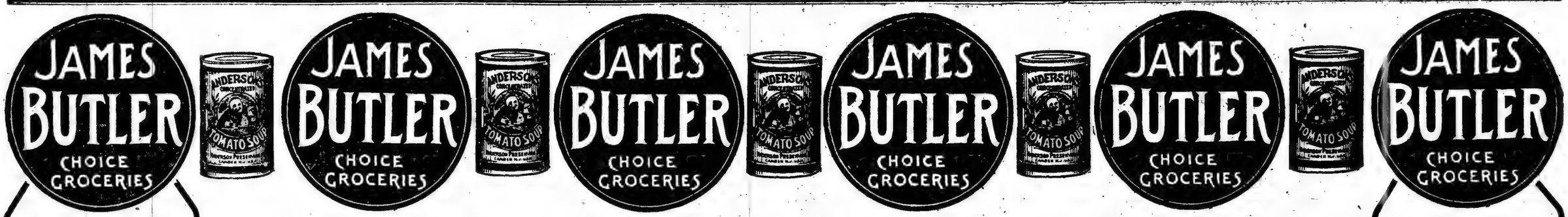

VERY BEST CREAMERY BUTTER.

SPECIAL 23 CENTS A POUND.

Remember we are direct receivers of the finest Butter coming to this market, having our own connections with all the leading creameries throughout the country.

To the great army of careful, economical and appreciative housekeepers throughout this great city we desire to offer our thanks and congratulations. Thanks for the hearty response to all of our special advertised sales and congratulations that by the aid of our great system of stores living has been made better and economy made possible. Look over the items quoted to-day, and if you are not dealing with us don't think that possibly the quality is not there because of the low prices. The Butler guarantee as to quality is back of every package or ounce of goods sold. That should be enough. This sale for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday:

Potatoes

We pride ourselves on the quality of our Potatoes. Every lot is carefully inspected. In other words, they are the best to be had. For this sale.

A BASKET,

12c

ANDERSON'S SOUPS.

We know and we want every one of our customers to know that Anderson's is the finest Concentrated Soup made and we sell it at this low price to induce a trial.

A CAN, **7c**

CHICKEN, TOMATO, CONSOMME, OX TAIL, VEGETABLE, TOMATO OKRA, ASPARAGUS, OYSTER, CELERY, BEAN, POTATO, BEEF, MOCK TURTLE, CHICKEN GUMBO, CLAM CHOWDER, LENTIL.

3 Cans for **20c**

TRIUMPH BAKED BEANS, our best grade, plain or in sauce, a can..... 9c

FRENCH PEAS, genuine imported Petit Pois, a can... 12c

ESSIE PEACHES OR PEARS, finest California, a can..... 18c

ESSIE CHERRIES, finest California, a can..... 20c

ESSIE APRICOTS, finest California, a can..... 17c

PATAPSCO PEACHES, Baltimore pack, a can..... 10c

ROYAL BELLE PEARS, Baltimore pack, a can..... 9c

ESSIE CORN, smallest, tender, Maine pack, a can..... 10c

ESSIE TOMATOES, fancy Jerseys, extra large can..... 10c

BALL BLUE, electric brand, ¼-pound box 7c

STARCH, very best laundry, 3-pound box 12c

WASHING POWDER, Clenewel brand, 4-lb. carton, 13c.; 1 lb., 4c.; 6 oz..... 2c

SCOURING SOAP, Famous brand, regular 5c. cake for.... 3c

MATCHES, Triumph brand, 200 in a box, pkge. of 12 boxes. 16c

CHEESE, best New York State full cream, a pound... 13c

LIBERTY BRAND JAM, all fruit flavors, a jar..... 8c

SOUSED MACKEREL, National brand, ¾ can..... 13c

JELLY OR APPLE BUTTER, new goods, 4-lb. crock. 14c

PRESERVES, very fine, 4-pound crock, all flavors..... 18c

FIG NEWTON CRACKERS, special, a pound..... 13c

CURRANT FRUIT CRACKERS, special, a pound..... 12c

GOLDEN CRISP CRACKERS, special, a pound..... 11c

KENNEDY'S OYSTERETTES, the latest cracker, special, a pkge..... 5c

ORANGE OR LEMON PEEL, new goods, finest glace, a pound..... 12c

CORN STARCH, Peerless brand, our best 1-lb. carton.. 5c

ORANGES, large California navel, doz. 27c.; good, sweet oranges, a dozen..... 14c

LEMONS, best juicy Messina, a dozen..... 10c

FARINA, made of finest wheat, Cataract brand, 1-lb. package..... 6c

PREPARED FLOUR, Triumph brand, our best, 3-lb. package..... 12c

GOLDEN DRIP SYRUP, our best bottling, a quart.... 10c

SALAD OIL, very fine, a pint bottle..... 8c

CATSUP, Liberty brand, a pint bottle..... 9c

AMMONIA, extra strength, large bottle..... 5c

BLUE RIBBON BAKING POWDER, finest cream of tartar, 1-lb. can, 29c.; ½-lb. can, 15c.; ¼-lb. can..... 8c

LIBERTY BRAND MILK, large cans, 3 for 25c.; a can..... 9c

BUTLER'S BRAND MILK, 2 cans for 15c.; a can..... 8c

BREAD.

The finest Bread made is sold in our stores, always fresh, two bakings a day.

Home style, 3 loaves for	5c
"Quaker," special value	3c
Vienna, large loaf	3c
Rye Bread, a loaf	3c
Crown Bread, large	5c
Grandmother's Bread	5c
Malt Bread, 2 loaves for	5c
Rye Bread, large	5c

N. Y. Bread Co.'s seal on every loaf.

NEW YORK: Borough of Manhattan,

EAST SIDE.

217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
500 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1403 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
2241 Second Ave., cor. 115th St.
1096 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., cor. 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2606 Eighth Ave., near 142d St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
969 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
851 Tenth Ave., cor. 50th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
26 Amsterdam Ave., near 66th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 67th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 83th St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3363 Third Ave., near 166th St.
240 Willis Ave., cor. 130th St.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

NEW YORK: Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
690 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania Ave.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Ave., near Meserole St.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
132 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
326 Central Ave., cor. Griffith St.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.

167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.

389 Avenue D, cor. Andrew St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Freight Added.

BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES TOMATO SOUP

POLICE BILL IS REPORTED

Two Amendments, Favored by the Governor, Are Made.

The Mayor Is Prohibited from Reappointing a Commissioner Removed by the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The Senate Committee on Cities to-day favorably reported the single-headed police bill for New York City. The bill as reported contains the two amendments which are said to have been suggested by the Governor. One of them provides that the Mayor shall not reappoint as Police Commissioner the man whom the Governor has removed. The other provides for the immediate filling of the vacancy caused by removal. Senators Grady, McCarren, and Ahearn voted against reporting the bill favorably. They wanted an amendment which would necessitate the filing of charges against the Commissioner, which he should have full opportunity of answering before he could be removed.

Senator Grady said he thought a hearing should be accorded on the bill before it was sent to the Senate. Chairman Stranahan said no request for a hearing on the bill had been made. This was a surprise to the Democratic Senators. It has been reported here for days that the vice Committee of Fifteen wanted to be heard on the bill, and would send a delegation to Albany to protest against the clause giving the Governor the power of removal. In view of all that has been printed about their objections to a divided responsibility for the Police Department, and their desire to have the bill amended so as to leave the whole responsibility with the Mayor, it was considered strange that they had not made application to be heard.

While the bill has been reported to the Senate, Chairman Stranahan has announced his willingness to have the bill recommitted to the committee in case any application for a hearing upon it is desired. This can be done without the bill losing its place in the Senate order of business.

The Assembly Cities Committee reported favorably the Bureau of Elections bill for New York City, without amendment.

TO ABANDON RANDALL'S ISLAND

State Board of Charities Favors Removal of House of Refuge to the Country.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The State Board of Charities in a special report to the Legislature recommends that the House of Refuge on Randall's Island be removed to the country, and that the girls' department of the institution be discontinued, the older girls being sent to the new reformatory at Bedford and the younger to the New York Juvenile Asylum and the New York Catholic Protectory or like institutions. Also that this institution be placed under the rules of the State Civil Service Commission. The board in its report says:

"One of the embarrassments of the institution exists in the lack of facilities for classification. The character of the buildings is such that any special classification is difficult. This is a serious defect, and one which is prominent among the reasons for the removal of the institution to the country, where a large tract of land can be secured, which will afford the facilities for the construction of buildings adapted to the actual needs of the institution.

"This institution is a private corporation, and the State civil service laws have not been held to apply to it, but as it is entirely supported by the State this board believes that it should be subject to civil service rules."

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU LICENSES.

Two References of Applicants Must Be Personally Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Senator Martin to-day introduced a bill to regulate the conduct of employment agencies in New York cities of the first and second class, and placing them within the control of the police. Senator Martin says the measure was suggested by the abuses which have been and are now being practiced in the City of New York. The main provisions of the bill are as follows:

Every person conducting an employment bureau shall make application to the Mayor of the city for a license and shall pay a fee of $200 in cities of the first class and a fee of $100 in cities of the second class; all persons conducting such bureaus shall keep a register in which shall be entered in the English language after personal investigation at least two of the references of the applicant for employment, the name and address of the applicant, the name and address of his or her last employer, the address of the person who shall employ such applicant, and the name and address of every person who shall make application for servants. Every proprietor or an employment bureau who shall exact from an applicant for employment any fee must give a receipt for the same, and if employment for the applicant shall not have been obtained in one month from the time of the payment of the fee the fee shall be returned.

In speaking of the necessity for such regulation of employment bureaus as his bill provides, Senator Martin said: "At the present time there is a large number of these employment bureaus in New York which take fees from persons seeking employment and then make little or no effort to secure employment for them. Many of them make a practice of forging references. The result is that persons who go to these agencies to secure servants do not know what sort of characters they are taking into their houses until they learn from sad experience. There have been cases where men and women have sought employment merely for the purpose of getting into a house, so that they might rob it. Not infrequently, too, it happens that a man finds he has taken into his home a woman of the worst moral character.

"If the references given by the proprietor of the employment bureau were investigated these experiences might in many instances be avoided, but they seldom are investigated. The applicant for a servant generally does not want to go to the trouble of hunting up the references given and takes the employment bureau proprietor's word as to the good character of the servant recommended. The conditions as regards these employment bureaus certainly call for legislation."

TO PROVIDE A TAX APPEAL.

Bill to Permit State Board to Pass on City Board's Action.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Assemblyman Hatch of Steuben County has introduced a bill which he claims is to relieve persons in New York City from Tammany oppression. He says that the Tammany Tax Commissioners arbitrarily fix tax rates and "play politics by oppressing Republicans and favoring Democrats."

He suggests an additional section to the tax law providing that any person or corporation aggrieved by the action or determination of the Board of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York may appeal from such action to the State Board of Tax Commissioners. The State Board shall immediately proceed to hear the same and shall make its determination within twenty days after a hearing.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND.

Pension of One-half Salary Proposed—Minimum Is $600.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Assemblyman Bell to-day introduced a bill making provision for a retirement fund for Greater New York teachers. The Board of Education of New York is given the general care and management of the fund created by the act. The Controller of New York is to handle, invest, and pay out the money. The fund is to be derived from all money withheld from teachers' salaries for any cause; all money received from donations or legacies, and all money acquired from such other methods of increment as may be duly authorized.

The Board of Education is given power to retire any female teacher who has taught for thirty years in the New York schools, and any male teacher who has taught for thirty-five years. Each teacher retired shall receive a sum equivalent to one-half the salary which was paid him or her when in active service, but such sum shall not exceed in any case $1,000 or be less than $600.

No provision of the act is to apply to any teacher in Brooklyn who is entitled to any benefit "after removal from said borough."

To Prohibit Fortune Telling.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Senator Wagner to-day introduced a bill amending the Penal Code by inserting a new section which provides as follows: "Any person who practises clairvoyance, palmistry, or fortune telling by any act, device, or method whatsoever, is guilty of a misdemanor." Senator Wagner says his bill was not introduced by request, but simply to prevent the continuance of wholesale swindling. In England palmistry is considered an art, but in New York, Senator Wagner says, it is considered a swindle.

To Report Assembly Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The following bills will be reported favorably to-morrow by the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly:

By Mr. ALLDS—Reorganizing the State Commission of Prisons as to membership. An amendment changes the term of office from three to four years.

Mr. KELSEY—Providing that veterans employed by the State, cities, and villages shall receive pay during their absence from duty on Memorial Day.

Mr. BRYAN—Appropriating $325,000 for the support and maintenance of the several State prisons.

Sale of One Corporation to Another.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—A bill introduced by Assemblyman Fish this morning permits a domestic stock corporation other than a railroad to sell its property and franchises to a foreign corporation, when the consent of 95 per cent. of its stockholders is obtained. Under the existing corporation law, the proposed amendment would have much greater effect than it will should the recently introduced tax bills become laws.

Bill to Remove Banks' Tax Exemption.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Assemblyman Sanders of New York, introduced a taxation bill to-day to remove the exemption from taxation which savings banks and insurance companies now enjoy.

For East River Recreation Pier.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Assemblyman Louis Meister of New York City will to-morrow introduce a bill authorizing the Board of Docks to set aside the pier at the foot of East Thirteenth Street, East River, for recreative purposes. Mr. Meister says that the establishment of such a recreation plat is absolutely necessary for the good health of the residents of that vicinity.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator SLATER—Amending New York City Charter relative to contracts for work or supplies, providing that no agreement for work or supplies in excess of the market rate at the time of contract shall be valid and binding. It also provides that a certificate be filed with the Controller from the head of the department making a contract, giving the current market rate of supplies and prevailing rate of wages.

Senator COCKS—Legalizing acts of the Board of Education of Oyster Bay in levying a tax for a school building.

Senator CULLEN—Enabling the New York Police Board to rehear charges against Philip Ryan, a first-grade patrolman, and for his reinstatement.

Senator McEWAN—Incorporating the "Albany County Charity Foundation," and prescribing its objects and powers.

Senator AMBLER—Providing penalties for the violation of the agricultural law. Also, a bill establishing the standard of measures for small fruit packages, a quart containing full 67 cubic inches; packages or baskets not of standard size must be marked "short."

Senator SLATER—For the relief of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Our Saviour, New York City, exempting it from taxes.

Senator RUSSELL—Amending the game law relative to Mongolian and English pheasants, making the close season in Suffolk County from Feb. 1 to Sept. 30.

Senator THORNTON—Making railroad employes liable to persons injured by forest fires adjacent to or remote from railroads through violation of the forest fire laws.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. FISH—Amending the insanitly law by providing that the Governor, at any time on or before June 1, 1901, may fix the salaries of the State Commissioners in Lunacy. Under the present law they may be fixed at any time.

Mr. KEENAN—Fixing the rate of fare for passengers on the Long Island Ferry plying between East Thirty-fourth Street, in Manhattan, and Borden Avenue, in the Borough of Queens, at 1 cent between the hours of 4:30 and 7 in the afternoon and 2 cents at other times.

Mr. ROGERS—Incorporating the Milanville Bridge Company, and authorizing it to construct a bridge over the Delaware River.

Mr. NYE—To authorize the Commissioners of Watkins Glen Reservation to purchase certain lands in the town of Dix for a State park or reservation.

Mr. BURNETT—Incorporating the City of Geneva.

Mr. ELLIS—Amending the railroad law by providing that no locomotive or car shall stop or stand at a railroad crossing for a longer period than five consecutive minutes.

Mr. BURNETT—Fixing the compensation of State Game Protectors at $900 per year. Also, appropriating $15,000 to provide for fishways in the several dams in the Oswego and Seneca Rivers.

Mr. KEENAN—Providing that the bridge authorized to be built by the New York Connecting Railroad Company shall have upon each outer side a pedestrian's footpath not less than five feet wide and a bicycle footpath not less than three feet.

Mr. REMSEN—Providing for the reverting of town burial grounds to the Mayors of municipalities in case of annexation.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Authorizing the Board of Supervisors or Commissioners of Highway in any county adjoining a city of the first class to establish rules or ordinances to regulate and prevent fast driving on roads.

Mr. KNIPP—Amending the general laws in relation to mining by providing that heirs or assignees of an owner of gold or silver mines in the State shall pay a royalty to the State of 1 per cent. of the market value.

Mr. BURNETT—Providing that woodcock, grouse, and quail shall not be sold or offered for sale at any time or place throughout the State.

Mr. BELL—Making the salaries of the Recorder, the City Judge, and the Judges of the Court of General Sessions in the City and County of New York the same as that received by Surrogates, the same to be paid in monthly installments.

Also, giving the Commissioner of Parks of New York the power to authorize and regulate the projections of the line of the curb and the surface construction of all streets and avenues lying within any park, square, or public place in his jurisdiction.

Mr. DOOLING—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure so that the guardian of an infant plaintiff is not liable for costs of action unless charged with misconduct.

Mr. BENNETT—Authorizing the regents to waive the examination of public accountants who have practiced in this State for more than six years. The law at present makes one year the limit.

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $55,000 from the canal debt sinking fund for the payment of the canal debt interest beginning Oct. 1, 1901.

Mr. APGAR—Appropriating $10,000 for the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford.

Mr. BRYAN—Appropriating $318,845.77 for the improvement of the Erie Canal, being the unexpended balance of $5,000,000 appropriated in 1897.

Mr. BAKER—Appropriating $10,000 for the repair of the Skeneateles feeder of the Erie Canal.

Mr. DOOLING—Providing for the same facilities for the transportation of bicycles on steamboats as are afforded on railroads.

Mr. SCHNEIDER—Exempting from the provisions of the civil service law any person who has served as a member of a legislative body in any first class city, or as a member of the Legislature for two years or more.

Mr. FOWLER—Authorizing the Board of Supervisors in a county to make the office of Sheriff a salaried office.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff presided at this morning's session of the Senate.

Senator Krum of the Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill consolidating the three State labor departments and establishing a single-headed commission. The principal amendment was one increasing the term of office of the Commissioner of Labor from three to four years. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Senator Feeter of the Committee on Internal Affairs reported favorably on the nomination of Thomas S. Cheshire to be County Clerk of Nassau.

Senator Higgins of the Finance Committee reported favorably on the nomination of John E. Kraft as State Civil Service Commissioner, and the nomination was confirmed.

Three Charmed Circles of the Ballantine Brew.

years of growth and ip are behind the Pale Ale, Canada Malt Ale, Burton Ale, Brown Porter, Half and Half.

Ask for either if you want the best. On Draught or in Bottles.

P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark, N. J.

The following bills were passed: Senator Stranahan—Authorizing the village of Fulton to repay certain moneys expended in its behalf; Senator Armstrong—An act to amend the primary election law relative to filling vacancies in nominations.

In the Assembly there was no calendar for to-day, and after listening to committee reports and the first reading of bills, an adjournment was taken at 11:20 until Thursday at 11 A. M. out of respect to the memory of Queen Victoria.

Prior to adjournment the Speaker warned the committees that they must get to work during the day and produce a calendar for to-morrow.

CHARTER REVISION REPORT.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Gov. Odell's recommendations sent to the Senate on Monday night as to amendments to the New York City charter did not state all his objections to the report of the commission.

It is learned on undoubted authority that there is objection to certain recommendations which it is believed would add to the powers of Controller Coler. The commission urges the abolition of the East River Bridge Commission, headed by Lewis Nixon, and urges that it be put in the control of Bridge Commissioner Shea. Mr. Shea is the political sponsor of Controller Bird Coler, and it is believed that this move would increase the latter's prestige.

The commission also recommends that the tunnels, other than the rapid transit tunnel, be placed under Mr. Shea's charge. This would give him still more patronage, as it is believed that, besides the East River tunnel, there are several more to be constructed. This section will be opposed also, and will not find a place in the bill to be introduced.

It is said also that the Controller's salary will not be raised as is contemplated by the commission's report. The commission suggested:

The Controller at the present time receives a salary of $10,000, and in addition receives a much larger amount as a percentage upon the collections made under the transfer tax. As a measure of economy, the commission recommends that his salary be fixed at $15,000 and that the transfer tax percentage be paid into the City Treasury. The Mayor's salary remains at $15,000.

It is pointed out that a bill already in the Legislature provides for doing away with the transfer tax fees and transferring them to the State instead of the city Treasury, but even with that deflection from the private purse of the Controller it is not intended to increase his salary. Instead of increasing any salaries in New York City, Gov. Odell is in favor of lowering them, and believes that $10,000 is ample salary for the Controller, especially as the Mayor receives only $15,000.

AGAINST REMSEN CANAL BILL.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Gov. Odell disapproves of the bill introduced by Assemblyman Remsen of Brooklyn repealing Chapter 935 of the Laws of 1896 relating to transportation companies in the State other than railroads. The Governor sent for Mr. Remsen and had a plain talk with him on the subject. When Mr. Remsen put in his bill he said it was for the purpose of aiding commerce on the canals by removing the prohibition against the formation of companies with a capital of more than $50,000 to do business on the State waterways. The day following it was pointed out that his bill repealed the whole act, including the clause which prohibits any railroad company from holding stock in a canal corporation. Mr. Remsen frankly admitted recently his intention to repeal the whole act.

Gov. Odell was somewhat shocked by Mr. Remsen's admission. He sent for the Brooklyn Assemblyman and expressed his views in a straight-out way. "Your bill," he said, "is calculated to do injury to the whole canal system."

Robert Cummings, who has been engaged in work in connection with the revision of the State laws, has drawn up a bill which is in line with the suggestions of the Governor and Superintendent Partridge for the improvement of canal commerce. Mr. Remsen was offered the opportunity of introducing this bill as a substitute for his bill, and has agreed, it is said, to do so.

Men from all over the State interested in canal legislation and the perpetuating and improvement of the present canal gathered here to-day. Among those present were George H. Raymond of Buffalo, Alfred Haines of the Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo, W. F. McConnell of the Merchants' Association, New York; J. D. Kernan of Utica, President of the State Commerce Association; F. E. Bacon, President Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, and Frank Brainerd of the New York Produce Exchange.

Together with the legislators known to favor canal legislation, they had a long secret conference on the subject. It is known that they will endeavor to kill every Constitutional amendment so far introduced because, if any of them were to pass, the proposed canal amendment could not be submitted.

E. ARDEN NOBLETT CONVICTED.

Edwin Arden Noblett, many times arrested for alleged swindling operations in the financial district, and as many times escaping punishment therefor, was yesterday convicted in General Sessions of the larceny of $10,000 from Edward H. Watson of 115 Broadway.

Noblett had an office in Nassau Street some time ago, where he ostensibly did a banking and brokerage business. To Watson he represented that he was making $50,000 a year clear profits; that he was worth $100,000 in stocks, bonds, and gilt-edged securities; that he had an option on a valuable rubber concession in Brazil, and that Watson for a paltry $10,000 could have a half interest in his remunerative and growing business. Watson jumped at the offer. The money was paid, and Watson soon found out that Noblett's only assets were unsigned and worthless bonds and other stock certificates. The extreme penalty for Noblett's offense is ten years in State prison.

Southern Car Company Moves Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 23.—The general offices of the Southern Car and Foundry Company were moved to-day from Gadsden, Ala., to this city. The offices moved are those of President J. M. Eliot, Auditor C. E. Conner, General Manager C. W. Prosser, and Treasurer W. G. Brockway. The company has staked off the site of the pressed steel car works to be built at Ensley, and will commence work on the buildings in the immediate future. The plant is to be completed and in operation by next Fall.

Manager of Alabama Company Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 23.—The Alabama Industrial field was surprised to-day when it learned that Fred M. Jackson, General Manager of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, had resigned and that the office had been abolished. Mr. Jackson at the recent meeting of the Directors in New York suggested a certain line of policy with the understanding that if it was not agreeable to the Directors he would retire. The result was his resignation.

Alabama Furnaces to Resume.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 23.—Arrangements have been perfected for the resumption of operations at the three blast furnaces of the Woodstock Iron Company, at Anniston, and the furnaces are now being repaired. A. H. Quinn, agent of the company, is in the Birmingham district for the purpose of securing a supply of coke. This will be difficult, perhaps, as not as much coke is made as is needed in the Birmingham district itself. There is nothing else in the way of resumption of operations.

New Furnace for Birmingham.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 23.—The Tutwiler Coal and Iron Company, which bought the Decatur blast furnace, belonging to Eugene Zimmerman, is moving the furnace to Birmingham, where it will become consolidated with the Vanderbilt blast furnace. The two furnaces combined will make a 150-ton stack. The Vanderbilt furnace has just been repaired and is to resume operations in the immediate future.

Santa Fe's Plans in Louisiana.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—There is a strong belief here and in Southwest Louisiana, based apparently on good evidence, that the building of the recently chartered Lake Charles and Rice Belt Railroad will be part of a plan of the Santa Fé system to get a line into New Orleans. It is understood that the road now being surveyed from Orange to Jasper, Texas, is to be extended to the Santa Fé at Marshall, Texas, and the Lake Charles and Rice Belt will be extended parallel with the Southern Pacific to New Orleans.

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DICKERMANS DURABLE DESKS

Am. Store Stool Co., Howard St., just east of 434 B way

FRANK HOFFMAN A SUICIDE.

He Was a Son of Capt. Henry Hoffman, the Well-Known Horseman.

Frank Hoffman, the twenty-four-year-old son of Capt. Henry Hoffman, the well-known horseman of 83 Linden Boulevard, Flatbush, Brooklyn, committed suicide last night by drinking carbolic acid. His family is unable to assign any cause for the deed except that he was temporarily insane.

Capt. Hoffman, who is of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company of 1 Broadway, called Capt. Knight of the Flatbush Police Station shortly before 8 o'clock and told him that his son had been found dead in bed. According to the story, young Hoffman left home about 6 o'clock in the evening to take a walk in Prospect Park with his two bulldogs. He returned an hour later, bringing with him two friends, and together all repaired to the young man's room, where they talked and smoked until at 7 o'clock the visitors departed.

About 8 o'clock a servant went to Hoffman's room to call him as he had not come down to supper. She knocked at the door, but receiving no response, entered. She saw Hoffman lying on his bed, and becoming suspicious, called the coachman, Herman Moser. The latter examined the prostrate form more closely, and found Hoffman undressed and lying on his bed. He tried to arouse him, and failing in this, at once gave an alarm to the family. Drs. Gallegher and Lazarus who live in the neighborhood were hastily summoned, but pronounced the young man dead. Beside the bed stood a two ounce bottle of carbolic acid emptied.

Capt. Hoffman said that he could not imagine a cause for the suicide, and thought that his son must have been temporarily insane. Capt. Hoffman became prominent last Summer when, during the time the church he belonged to was undergoing repairs, he invited the entire congregation out on board one of his steamers to sail up the Hudson and to spend the day in worship aboard the boat. About six months ago the Captain advertised in a Brooklyn paper that he would not hold himself responsible for any debts contracted by any of his sons.

German Warship at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—German warships rarely come to New Orleans, but a battleship has arrived in front of this city, and on Friday morning the local German population, which is large, will make up for past lost opportunities. Several banquets of prominence have been arranged for the officers, and all the German societies will entertain German officers and men in one form or another. If Commandant Wollheim does not order otherwise there will be a great festival aboard the Vine a on Sunday, in honor of the Emperor's birthday. Baron Von Meysenbug will be master of ceremonies.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

"I Never Knew Money to Be So Hard To Hold on to, as It Is this January"

SO said a woman who watches the merchandise movements in the Wanamaker Store. And why is it so hard to keep money?

Simply because things of more use than money are being offered for so much less than an equal amount of money ever bought before. The fur sale was the culminating aggravation that brought forth the above remark. What beauty-loving woman that had saved up fifty dollars for her own use, could hold on to it, when a hundred-dollar fur jacket such as she had set her heart on was offered for fifty dollars? How quickly that fifty-dollar fund was doubled to a hundred by the magic of January offerings at Wanamaker's.

But the whole month has been a series of offerings of merchandise that was far more valuable than the money. The Sale of White was the first aggressor, The Sale of Hurt Books, The Sale of China and Glass (yet a better offering, in a smaller way, is told of to-day), The Carpet Sale, The Sale of Parlor Furniture, The Silver Sale, The Hosiery and Underwear Sale; then The Fur Sale, hinted of above, The Silk Sale, as well as smaller offerings of Men's, Women's, Boys' and Girls' Clothing at most remarkable savings.

Hasn't it been a wonderful month? And splendid merchandise in every offering. But there is another week yet, and some startling news is still coming. To-day's announcements show stirring offerings. The news is below. Read on:

Wanamaker Musicale

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the

Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

. . . Soloist . . .

DR. CARL E. DUFFT, Baritone.

MR. JOHN CHESHIRE,

Harpist to H. R. H., the late Duke of Edinburgh.

PROGRAM

Wedding March	*Mendelssohn*
Harp, Hymnolia and Pipe Organ.	
(*a*) Hungarian Dance	*Brahms*
(*b*) Polka de la Reine	*Raff*
Angelus.	
(*a*) When Love Is Done	*Alling*
(*b*) Gipsy John	*Clay*
Dr. DUFFT.	
Grand Chorus in D	*Guilmant*
Symphony.	
(*a*) Star Song—"Tannhauser"	*Wagner*
(*b*) Spanish Dance	*Cheshire*
Mr. CHESHIRE.	
(*a*) Mexican Dance	*Ariles*
(*b*) If I Were a Bird	*Henselt*
(*c*) Snowflakes	*Newland*
Angelus.	
The Lost Chord	*Sullivan*
Dr. DUFFT.	

With Piano, Harp and Hymnolia Accompaniment.

More FUR NEWS

This of prices reduced a third to a half on furs from our own stocks. The selling of the other man's stock, which we took at a very low figure, was a brief, though interesting incident in this fur store's history. We told of those furs one day, and the close of the next selling day saw but a few stragglers still in our hands. Not enough to mention here. There are bargains below, however, than which there are rarely any better offered, and though there's wide choosing, there is in many instances only one garment of a kind still remaining:

$17 50—Short electric seal capes; were $35.

$30—Electric Eton jackets; collar and revers of blended mink; were $45.

$35—Plain Astrakhan coats; were $60.

$50—Short Persian lamb capes; were $85.

$50—Plain chinchilla collarettes; were $125.

$50—Seal collarette, with border of cross fox; was $110.

$60—Plain Persian lamb coats; were $90.

$75—Short seal capes; were $125.

$150—Seal coat, with collar and revers of blended Baum marten; was $300.

$200—Handsome broadtail coat; collar and revers of real chinchilla; was $350.

$225—Seal coat, with collar and revers of chinchilla; was $355.

$15 to $37.50—Capes of Irkuts sable; were $30 to $75, according to length.

Second floor, Broadway.

OPERA CAPES Half Price

From the smartest makers in Paris. Elegant, exclusive wraps that must have wearers for this season; and chiefest wearing time is still ahead. *But selling time is now!*

The light pastel shades for evening wear, as well as many in more sober colorings for street service.

Prices were $46 to $95; now

$23 to $47.50

Real elegance at the usual cost of the commonplace.

Second floor, Broadway

GOLF CAPES, $6

Before this lot came you'd have done well to get so good a cape for $10. But we bought the cloth from a mill that couldn't find a jobber or a manufacturer willing to buy so big a lot. Got it at our own price. Had the capes made up after our best model; and you can buy an all-wool cape, as smart and stylish as you could wish, for $6. Enough for prompt mail orders. Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Early Spring NECKWEAR

Paris, Berlin, London, Manhattan Island—the best of the newest ideas from manufacturers anywhere. An unusually extensive showing of imported neckwear is now ready. Numerous effective styles that are attracting admiring glances from all women, who pass the exhibition cases, and not a few pleased purchasers, even though it be a bit early. The daintiest effects are French, of course. But the German makers send some very handsome pieces, too, and they're quite as original, though in lines hardly so elegant:

Lawn Stocks, with bow, trimmed with lace and embroidery. $2.50 to $6.50.

Lawn Ties, with hand-embroidery, and drawn work. $1.10 to $6.75.

Lawn Sailor Collars and Revers; some are plain hemstitched with embroidery, others trimmed with lace. $2 to $8.50.

Ruffs, made of taffeta silk, edged with chenille and chenille ends. $2; value $3.

Broadway.

Children's Dresses

Of ginghams and percales. Pretty, tastefully and carefully made gowns, for the tots of 2, 3 and 4 years of age. Though attractive and desirable, still far from expensive:

50c—Of gingham, in large and small checks; blue and pink; pointed yoke trimmed with ruffle; neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched ruffle; 2 and 3 years.

85c—Of gingham, in pink-and-white and blue-and-white stripes; round yoke; row of hemstitching and 2 clusters of plaits, finished with ruffle, edged with embroidery; 2 and 3 years.

$1.25—Of percale, pink and blue grounds, with small dark polka-dots; made with waist; shield of white pique; finished with round collar, trimmed with white braid; 2 to 4 years. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Candy Store Handy for Men

Just inside the door at Broadway and Ninth, in the Annex store, across Ninth street from the Wanamaker store. Here we have a complete assortment of all kinds of Wanamaker candies—20c, 25c, 30c, 60c a pound.

The freshest, purest, most delicious candies made. Serve you in a jiffy, too.

770 Broadway.

CHINA and GLASS Lowest Prices Yet Reached

Every piece of China or Cut Glass in to-day's offering is new and perfect—refined in style, and of highest quality in its grade; yet the prices of many of the lots are lower than have ever been known, even on our best previous occasions.

That means that the price-news below is the best that thrifty and tasteful housekeepers have ever read.

But the offering is only promised for a single day. We shall do well to supply all demands to-day, as we have planned; but even this we cannot promise, for such news as this should bring wide and prompt response from shrewd housekeepers everywhere, who love beautiful china and cut glass.

One counter is filled with

Fine Plates at 15c Each

You've admired them and thousands have bought them rapidly at 25c each. Austrian china Tea and Bread-and-Butter Plates, with dainty decoration of festoon of flowers, with colored band and gilt edge. No other store has matched them at 25c. To-day's price is simply unheard-of until now. 15c each.

But the rest of the story is just as emphatic. Read on:

Cut Glass—

Cut Glass Water Tumblers, $2.40 a dozen, from $3.

Cut Glass Water Caraffes, $1.75 each, from $2.25.

Bowls, 8 in., rich cutting, $3, from $3.50; a good $5 value.

Nappies, 8 in., rich cutting, $3; a good $5 value.

Celery Trays, rich cutting, $3.25; a good $5 value.

Nappies, 7 in., rich cutting, $2.85, from $3.25.

Nappies, 10 in., rich cutting, $5, from $7.50.

Flower Vases, 10 in., rich cutting, $2.25.

Flower Vases, 12 in., rich cutting, $3.25.

Bowls, 8 in., rich cutting, $4.25, from $5; a good $7 value.

Water Caraffes, rich cutting, $4.50; a good $7 value.

Decanters, handled, quart size, rich cutting, $3, from $4.

Syrup Jugs, plated tops, 45c each, from 60c.

Mustard Jars, 70c each, from $1.

Oil Bottles, cut stoppers, 85c each, from $1.

Salts and Peppers, cut glass with sterling tops, 25c each, from 35c; worth 50c. Main aisle.

German Novelties—

In animal form, mainly—some figures. Many of these we imported to sell for 50c, and pumbers have been sold at this price. To-day, **20c each.** Elevator counter, Tenth street.

Richly Decorated Plates—

These offerings will probably not be duplicated this year—all of the finest china, and the decorations all of the highest order. The sizes are dinner, breakfast, tea and bread-and-butter. A variety of decorations to choose from. The price to-day

$1 each

Yesterday's prices were $16 to $24 a dozen.

Decorated China Cups and Saucers—

A fine fluted shape, decorated in flowers and gold, tea size—

15c each

Yesterday, were 25c each.

Fine Fancy China—

Mostly Austrian china; reduced one-third to one-half; prettily decorated in colors and gold; some on colored tinted grounds:

Salads, 40c each, from 75c. Salads, 65c each, from $1.25.

Cake Plates, 75c each, from $1.25.

Celery Trays, 55c each, from 85c. Olive Trays, 50c each, from 75c.

Olive Trays, 35c each, from 55c.

All of above on Main Aisle.

Do You Want a Share of These Handsome White Garments Before Prices Go Up?

You must be prompt, if you do. These lots are the only ones of equal quality that can be sold for so little. So low were the prices offered to us last summer that some manufacturers have sold the goods for much better prices to other stores and sold their reputation for the pottage of profit. Their dealings with Wanamaker's are ended; but our sale is that much briefer.

No other store plans six months ahead; hence none bought so cheaply. These lots are not matched, except in spots, by any other sale. And nowhere is such variety as here.

Night Gowns—

75c—Of cambric; yoke of 3 rows of insertion; V neck; neck and sleeves trimmed with torchon lace. Were 85c.

85c—Of cambric; square neck trimmed with lawn ruffle and torchon lace.

$1—Of cambric; yoke of cambric in cluster of fine plaits; square neck front and high back; trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and ribbon.

$1.25—Of cambric; high neck; yoke of lawn with cluster of plaits and 4 rows of insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with neat embroidery.

Petticoats—

$1—Of muslin, with umbrella ruffle of cambric, trimmed with neat embroidery and plaits.

$1.25—Of muslin, with deep cambric ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace and 2 rows of insertion.

$1.50—Of muslin, with deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with embroidery and cluster of fine plaits.

Second floor.

Short Petticoats—

30c—Of cambric, with cambric ruffle, hemstitched.

50c—Of muslin; trimmed with embroidery ruffle and plaits above.

75c—Of cambric, with deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

Drawers—

15c—Of muslin or cambric; deep hem and plaits above. No more than three to a buyer.

18c—Of muslin, with cambric hemstitched ruffle.

30c—Of cambric, with cambric ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace.

50c—Of muslin or cambric; trimmed with neat embroidery ruffle and plaits above.

Chemises—

25c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with lace.

35c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and insertion of embroidery.

60c—Of nainsook; round neck trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

A Post-Holiday Sale of Handsome LAMPS

This is an announcement that always awakens considerable interest. It's a notice of our readiness to close out certain lots remaining from our special holiday purchases. There are several hundred specimens of artistic lamp-making in this clear-up. Metal lamps in the oddest of shapes; plain pottery pieces, and some that are elegantly decorated; lamps of wrought iron, brass, copper or bronze, in combination with exquisite ceramics. The Japanese vases that have been built into lamps are greatly admired.

The price range is as wide as the assortment of styles. But this is the really important fact: Whatever the price now marked on any lamp in this offering, it represents half its former price, or near it—often much less.

For Fifteen Dollars—Choice among a splendid gathering of high-grade lamps that sold at $25, $30, $35, $37.50 and $40.

For Seven Dollars and a Half—Choice among $13.50, $15 and $18 lamps.

For Five Dollars—Choice among good $10 and $12 values.

And Three Dollars buys any one of the many $5 and $6 kinds.

Smart, Perfect-fitting SHIRTS to Order

The craft of shirt-making in America has advanced marvelously in the last few years. National pride made us jealous of those Parisian shirt-makers who made shirts for Americans. We took the matter seriously and said that better shirts should be made in America. We went to school to Paris to get ideas—now Paris might well go to school to us for skill in cutting and fitting; and for variety of materials shown.

Wanamaker determination for mastery brought together the brains, facilities, skill and materials. But it will be years before some of you find out what superb shirts we are making; for faith is necessary, for us to get the chance to fit you; after that we know we'll always make your shirts.

The new materials are now on show. Come to the store if convenient; if not, write or 'phone us and we'll send a capable man to your home or office to show samples and measure you at your convenience.

These are the prices of shirts made to order from the various stuffs:

Percale from France, $3
Madras from Glasgow, $3.50
Satin broche from France, $3.50
Batiste from France, $10
Silk from France, $12

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Overcoats

Here's a lot of heavy, stylish, comfortable coats—some swell Raglans among them, at $10 each. They are kinds that sold—and very moderately priced, at that—as high as $15.

And then there's this round-up of overcoats at $15. A fair proportion of these, too, are the very stylish Raglans. Fabrics are rough-faced cheviots, in Oxford gray and brown, and of Kerseys, in blue and black. There's not a garment in this lot that was not very reasonable when priced $18, and many in this group are good $25 values.

Choice at Fifteen Dollars

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

The last little lingering lots come to the front to-day. House-cleaning days are now about over in the Boys' Clothing Store. The stocks are all properly adjusted. Superior clothing in unmatched assortment, at most moderate prices—that's the offer here always.

Excellent grades, but only a limited variety at littlest of prices—that's the proposition for to-day.

Fifty Vestee suits—all in 3-year sizes—and fifty sailor suits in 11 and 12-year sizes. Values up to $7. Price, $2.50.

Seventy-five two-piece double-breasted jacket suits, in 12 to 16-year sizes. Values $5 and $6. Price, $3.25.

Several hundred very good corduroy trousers, strong and exceptionally serviceable; 3 to 16-year sizes. Price, 95c. Second floor, Ninth street.

LINENS

To-day's word relates of goods that though originally marked very moderately are now offered at still lower prices. A lot of German drill table linen, 56 in. wide, the price of which was 50c a yard yesterday, is to-day 38c. About 800 yards of this.

200 dozen napkins, of Scotch double damask: 24 in. square, regularly $3.75 a dozen. Now a dollar less—$2.75.

90 dozen bleached huckaback towels, Irish; hemmed ends; all white; damask borders; regularly 37½c.; now 25c.

140 dozen bleached damask towels, with knotted fringe; assorted colored borders; 24x50 in.; were 25c yesterday. Price, 18c. Fourth avenue.

Rhinestone Combs

They seem to be growing still more popular for evening wear. New shapes and designs are being wrought in wide variety. We have gathered extensively of the prettiest, most tasteful kinds. And priced them all fairly. The assortment includes:

Side Combs, plain and fancy settings, at 85c, $1, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.50 and $4.75 a pair.

Real Shell Combs, with silver mountings, at $11.50, $12.75.

Empire Combs, at $1, $1.50, $2.25, $3, $3.75 and $4.75.

Real Shell Empire Combs, with silver mountings, at $9.50, $10.50, $14 and $17.25.

Chignon Combs, plain and fancy settings, at $1, $1.50, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $3 and $3.25.

Broadway and Tenth street.

The Under-price Store

Hardly a selling day that does not bring a new quota of unusually low-priced offerings for this basement store. Half a dozen new lots are added to-day. Many others previously mentioned are still in good supply, or will be replenished. Of particular interest are the silverware offerings.

$1.25 Rugs at $1—

Some dealers have thought $1.50 a fair price for these. They are Persian Wilton rugs—jute, though closely resembling pure wool rugs. Various good patterns and colorings. Size 27x54.

Embroideries and Insertions—

About 5,000 yards of nainsook and cambric edgings and insertions, at 12½c a yard—values up to 30c. Insertions at 5c. Many kinds in this lot are worth double.

Women's Handkerchiefs—

Initial Handkerchiefs, unlaundered, at 75c a dozen. They sell usually at a dollar or more. Some lace trimmed handkerchiefs at 10c each. These are worth 20c.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas—

The price is $1.75 each for either kind, though none is worth less than $2.50, and many would be properly priced up to $3.25. The men's umbrellas are of union taffeta, and have stylish handles of natural wood, with silver trimmings. Those for women are of either pure silk in dark blue and garnet, or of excellent black union taffeta; all with natural wood handles.

Desk Blotters—

They have board backs and leather corners. Size 19x24 in., at 50c, instead of 60c; Size 12x24., at 35c, instead of 50c.

$1 Corsets at 65c—

Three good brands—Globe, P. N., and J. B. Shown in white, drab and black; short hips and long over hips; low bust; 65c for choice. Value $1.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. VEST ATTACKS THE SHIPPING BILL

Missouri Senator Says It Is Meant for the Few.

CONDEMNS ITS PROVISIONS

Declares They Will Benefit the Corporations, and Believes a Trust to Control American Shipping Will Get All the Subsidy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Consideration of the Shipping bill was resumed this afternoon by the Senate. At the instance of Mr. Frye of Maine, who relinquished the chair temporarily to take charge of the measure on the floor, it was made the unfinished business of the Senate, thus restoring it to its privileged position. Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) took the floor immediately in a characteristically brilliant, forceful, and interesting speech lasting nearly three hours. He advocated free ships and vigorously attacked the navigation laws of the United States, holding that they were responsible for the decadence of the merchant marine of America. He was accorded close attention by his colleagues on both sides of the Chamber. As a member of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Vest said, the pending measure came before the Senate ostensibly from the Committee on Commerce, but had come really from a Committee on Promotion, composed of twenty-five prominent and intelligent men appointed by the junior Senator from Maine, Mr. Frye.

"The Chairman of this Committee of Promotion," said the Missouri Senator, "is Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company, a man of high character, of great intelligence, and of indefatigable energy. The company which he represents is by far the largest beneficiary under this bill.

"I must express my surprise and regret that not one member of that Committee of Promotion is in favor of an American buying his ships where he can buy them cheapest and then sailing them under the flag of his country. In other words, to use the language of the Senator from Maine, (Mr. Frye,) the members of that committee are unanimously in favor of the obsolete, infamous, and outrageous navigation laws of the United States, which are a stain on the statutes of the United States, and which for fifty years have been riding to death the merchant marine of this country as the old man of the sea rode to exhaustion Sinbad, the Sailor."

CONTRADICTS MR. HANNA.

Mr. Vest referred to the advocacy of the measure by Eugene Chamberlain, the present Commissioner of Navigation, who, he said, had been appointed to his present office by Mr. Cleveland, and had signalized the assumption of his duties by his advocacy of free ships. He declared that Mr. Chamberlain had seen "the smoke drifting toward the Republican camp and had drifted with it." Now, he said, Mr. Chamberlain was in favor of the subsidy legislation and had said that for $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 scientifically administered, the American merchant marine could be made second to none, except Great Britain's, in the world. He intimated that this was the opinion of a man only who drifted with the current.

Then Mr. Vest controverted the position taken by Mr. Hanna (Rep., Ohio,) in his speech in support of the present bill; that the decline of the merchant marine had begun with the outbreak of the civil war.

Adverting to the control of the seas by Great Britain, Mr. Vest said that when he visited Hamburg a few years ago he saw in the harbor 152 ships flying the British flag, and not a single one carrying the Stars and Stripes. England, he said, had been wise enough to do what this country, in its stolidity and stupidity, had failed to do. She had maintained her supremacy on the ocean by purchasing her fast clipper ships from the United States. Continuing, Mr. Vest said that our merchant marine had continued to decline since 1855. Germany, too, had suffered from British competition until the people of that empire had begun to purchase their ships from Great Britain.

Mr. Vest said he took no stock in the dramatic prophecies of Messrs. Frye and Hanna, that in case of war between any two of the great powers, our merchant marine would be destroyed if free ships were allowed. He declared that the navigation laws were a relic of barbarism. "But" he said, "they never will be repealed so long as New England dominates the politics and policies of this country."

"Has there not in the Senator's time been a time when the Democratic Party could have repealed these laws?" asked Mr Hanna.

"Never, never, never," replied Mr. Vest with great earnestness.

"Is it not true that in that time the Democratic Party has had both the Executive and Congress at once?" Mr. Hanna then asked, and Mr. Vest replied that it was so, but that the worst Democrats had voted with the Republicans. "They were dominated by local interests," he said, "as Gen. Hancock said was the case in all tariff matters. Indeed," Mr. Vest went on, "the whole tariff system is an interdependent mutuality of greed, as this bill is only a part of that system." He declared that the policy proposed by the pending bill was one of "barbaric exclusion." He thought the people at large had done enough for the north-eastern coast without contributing $150,000,000 more to build up its ship industry.

NO AID TO THE NAVY.

The Senator ridiculed the claim that the bill is intended to provide auxiliary cruisers in time of war. Even the fastest ocean-going merchant vessels would not suffice for that purpose in view of the revolution in the construction of naval vessels. Speaking in this connection of Dewey's victory at Manila, he said the Spanish fleet had been annihilated like "eggshells struck by a thunderbolt." He contended that bounties are unconstitutional, and quoted a letter from ex-Senator Edmunds, the author of the pending bill, to Senator Frye, in support of this view. Mr. Vest found in this view the reason for the contention that the bill is intended to strengthen the navy. If bounties were justifiable, why not give a bounty to farmers and stock growers in dry years? Why not give it to miners?

Concluding a discussion of Mr. Frye's argument in favor of the bill, that its operation would afford the Government auxiliary cruisers, in time of war, Mr. Vest said: "All this talk of auxiliary cruisers is a subterfuge, a mere glamour, and an appeal to patriotism and the old flag. This is not a question of rhetoric; it is not a question of sentiment."

Referring to the peroration of Mr. Frye in his speech upon the pending bill, Mr. Vest said he was reminded of an actor whom Henry Watterson was fond of telling about.

"At the conclusion of the play," said Mr. Vest, "the actor, wrapping himself in the American flag, while the orchestra, consisting of a fiddle and a bass drum, played 'Yankee Doodle,' rushed to the front of the stage, fired off a horse pistol, and screamed like an American eagle."

In his opinion, to give a subsidy to anybody was unjustifiable and unconstitutional, but to give it to great corporations was "naked robbery under the guise of law."

WHO GETS THE MONEY?

Discussing the participation of various lines of ships in the proposed subsidy, Mr. Vest said that the vessels of what is known as the American Line, (the International Navigation Company,) in the course of the twenty years the subsidy was to run, would receive at least $42,000,000 of the total which would be paid out.

Mr. Frye called attention to the fact that an amendment proposed excluded the American Line Company from any participation beyond a period of ten years.

Continuing, Mr. Vest discussed the intimate relations which he said existed between the railroads of the country and great steamship lines, and asserted in that connection that the International Navigation Company's ships were being operated at a profit.

Again Mr. Frye interrupted to direct attention to President Griscom's statement that every one of the four ships of the American Line under the American flag had lost money continuously since it had hoisted the Stars and Stripes.

Mr. Vest admitted that was true, but urged that the company made a profit on its entire plant. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, he said, would be the next beneficiary under the bill. With its present ships and the two vessels it was building now it would receive $550,000 a year of the subsidy.

"The next poor, emaciated, starving corporation which will receive a subsidy under this bill," said Mr. Vest sarcastically, "is the Standard Oil Company." [Laughter.] It was, he said, trembling with emaciation and hungry for the necessaries of life; its shares of stock being worth only $830 each. He had endeavored to ascertain how much of the subsidy the Standard Oil Company would receive, but the company had declined to supply any information as to its ships.

Mr. Frye here interjected a statement that nearly all oil tank steamers were built abroad. They would receive only one-quarter of the regular subsidy, as they could bring no returning freight. It was not likely, therefore, that they would be brought under the American flag. Mr. Vest hoped they would not be brought under the Stars and Stripes. They did not deserve, he maintained, any of the subsidy, and their owners ought not to have any of the tax money of the United States.

LOOKS FOR SHIPPING TRUST.

After having read at the desk several extracts from the reports of Mr. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation, to show the change in his attitude toward subsidies, Mr. Vest said it was evident, despite the assertions of Mr. Chamberlain, that the whole amount of the subsidy—$9,000,000 a year—would be taken up practically immediately. He referred to the reported formation of syndicates to control the vessels on the Great Lakes and on the Pacific Coast. He believed a trust would be formed for the control of all this American shipping—a trust that would get every dollar of the subsidy.

"Everything in the country is under a trust," said the Missouri Senator, "from the cradle to the grave."

He declared that the anti-trust bill passed by the House last session was sleeping the sleep of death in a pigeon hole of the Committee on Judiciary of the Senate. The Republicans, he asserted, dare not raise the black flag against the trusts before the last campaign, and now in gratitude for their financial assistance they would not raise their hands against them.

"This bill," continued Mr. Vest, "will pass the Senate. It is a part of the protective system sacred to the Republican Party, especially in New England. Drunk with victory, the Republican Party now will stop at nothing."

Mr. Vest closed with the following quotation from Tennyson, which he said should be taken to heart by the Republicans:

The wind blew east and the wind blew west,
And the blue eggs in the robin's nest
Will soon have wings and beak and breast
And flutter and fly away.

When Mr. Vest concluded he was congratulated by numerous Senators from both sides of the Chamber.

NEW ARMY BILL COMPLETE.

Conferrees Agree on a Measure Which Will Be Reported Saturday—Many Amendments Incorporated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The conferrees on the Army Reorganization bill reached a final agreement on the bill late to-day, but the measure is so complicated and the amendments so numerous that it will probably not be reported before Saturday.

The Senate receded from its amendment providing for a regimental rather than a corps organization of the artillery arm of the service. That was considered the most important difference, and when a settlement was reached on that point no great amount of time was necessary to come to an agreement upon other points. On the next most important controversy, that concerning the detail of officers to staff duty, the Senate won most of its contentions, its amendments being agreed to practically as they passed the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Passes with an Amendment Providing for More Lawyers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—At the conclusion of routine business to-day, the Senate resumed consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, the pending question being the amendment of Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) providing for the appointment of an Assistant Attorney General to represent the Government in all matters of claims pending before Congress.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) who opposed the amendment, offered an amendment providing that the Assistant Attorney General should have an office in the Capitol, an assistant at a salary of $2,500 per annum, and be assigned two clerks, who should assist him in the work of his office. Mr. Chandler ridiculed Mr. Jones's proposition and indicated that he held in reserve another amendment which would provide for the appointment of a similar Attorney for other departments of the Government.

After an extended discussion of the amendment offered by Mr. Jones, Mr. Chandler withdrew his amendment to the amendment and offered as a substitute a provision enabling the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior each to appoint a competent lawyer to represent the United States before committees of Congress when requested by the committees to do so, concerning claims against the Government, the salary of each to be $4,000.

The substitute amendment was agreed to without further debate. No other amendments being offered, the bill as amended was passed.

TROOPS SENT TO MUSKOGEE.

Body of Cavalry Dispatched to the Scene of the Snake Indian Outbreak.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—At the instance of the Attorney General the War Department to-day took steps for the preservation of law and order at Muskogee, Indian Territory, where the Snake Indians are making trouble for the authorities. An account of the situation is contained in the following telegram received by the Attorney General from United States Marshal Bennett, dated at Muskogee yesterday:

"The Snake band of outlaws has organized into several sections, with about fifty well-armed men in each. They are traveling in the country between Eufaula and Wetumka, and between the Deep Fork and South Canadian Rivers, intimidating the people. They have publicly whipped several, have killed at least one, and generally are terrorizing the people. They have organized in open rebellion against the constituted authorities, and have destroyed several hundred allotment certificates issued to Creek Indians by the Dawes Commission. They threaten death to all who oppose them, and it is not possible by ordinary means to serve warrants now in the hands of my deputies.

The War Department has telegraphed Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commander of the Department of the Missouri, at Omaha, authorizing him to act in his own discretion in the matter of sending troops. Marshal Bennett's telegram was repeated to him.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Jan. 23.—John Coffee, one of the Creek band which has been terrorizing peaceable Indians, was arrested to-day by Marshal Bennett and will be tried before Commissioner Sanson. It is feared his friends will attempt to rescue him, and the feeling of insecurity has been intensified.

News was brought in to-day of the killing of Dick King, a full-blood Creek, because of his refusal to join the marauders.

HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION

Ninth Annual Meeting Held at the Educational Alliance.

More than 1,000 Hebrews of the east side, together with many wealthier persons actively interested in charitable works, attended the ninth annual meeting of the Hebrew Gemilath Chassodian, or Free Loan Association, held last evening at the Educational Alliance in East Broadway. The Rev. Dr. L. Zinsler, the President, in his address reported the present capital of the association as $32,560 and the membership more than 1,000. During the last year loans aggregating $153,450 have been made, showing that the entire capital has been turned over nearly five times. The absolute loss has been only about three-quarters of 1 per cent.

The society was formed on lines laid down by the late Baroness de Hirsch, and lends money to the worthy poor in sums of from $10 to $100 on notes made by themselves and indorsed by a responsible party, making no charge for this service. Dr. Zinsler announced that hereafter the funds of the society will be open to all persons producing satisfactory evidence of worthiness regardless of their race or religion.

During the year the society gained 500 new members, and thirteen patrons and life members, among them being Oscar S. Straus. Among the donations received were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, $3,000; Leonard Lewison, $2,000; the Baroness de Hirsch Fund, $2,000; Marcus Goldman, $1,000, and William Soloman, $500.

Following are the Directors for the coming year: Abram K. Seitel, I. Allshul, the Rev. Dr. Drachman, S. Enstein, L. Grossman, S. Konigsberg, H. Kulok, N. Lubetkin, L. Sunshine, M. Turkeitach, and K. Seltel.

After the formal reports had been heard, addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman of the Temple Beth-El, who asked for prayers for Queen Victoria, Prof. Felix Adler, and the Rev. H. Masliansky, the last speaking in Hebrew.

NAVAL BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The Democratic Leader Objects to the Yearly Increase in the Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The House today, after passing the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, considered the Naval Appropriation bill in committee of the whole. It was agreed that general debate should be limited to one hour. Mr. Foss, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Naval Committee, who was in charge of the measure, explained its salient features. In answer to a question, Mr. Foss said that our navy was larger than the German Navy and was keeping a little ahead of it. Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) took exception to this remark, which he considered unfortunate and capable of misconstruction. We were friendly with Germany, and there was no reason why that country should be singled out for the purposes of comparison.

Mr. Foss disclaimed any idea that we were directing our energies toward keeping ahead of Germany. He had simply stated a fact. He believed in a strong and efficient navy, not so large as England's, but of moderate size, built on conservative lines, and capable of upholding the honor of the country and the flag.

Mr. Foss said the controverted question as to armor plate had been happily settled by the action of the Secretary of the Navy in accepting bids for 36,810 tons of armor at $420 per ton and $24.32 royalty for Krupp and $11.20 per ton for Harvey armor. He declared that at that price the United States would obtain armor at 25 per cent. below the price paid by other countries.

"Is this the same sort of armor," asked Mr. Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.,) "which the Naval Committee last year said should be purchased for $545 per ton?"

Mr. Foss explained the controversy last year, which Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.,) excepted to, intimating that the Chairman of the Naval Committee was disingenuous.

Mr. Foss insisted that if any credit was due for the provision under which the Secretary had been enabled to procure armor at the reduced price it belonged to the House conferrees.

Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) the minority leader, called attention to the large amount the bill appropriated.

"Does the gentleman desire to go on record as opposed to the policy of building up the navy?" asked Mr. Foss.

"The gentleman can take care of the policy," responded Mr. Richardson. "I am now stating facts. The bill carries an increase of $12,000,000 in time of profound peace."

"This bill carries $9,000,000 for carrying on work previously authorized," interposed Mr. Dayton, (Rep., West Va.,) "and $3,000,000 for rehabilitation of the Naval Academy."

"That may be," answered Mr. Richardson, "but last year the bill carried $13,000,000 more than the bill for the previous year. Last year the size of the bill was apologized for. What I desire to emphasize is that year by year there come these great increases for the navy. The present bill is $20,000,000 larger than the bill of two years ago."

At the conclusion of the general debate the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. The provision giving warrant officers the commutation of quarters allowed Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps was stricken out on a point of order made by Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.) Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.,) moved to increase the number of Chaplains from 23 to 34. With the increase of 5,000 men in the navy he thought it proper that the number of the spiritual advisers of the men should be proportionately increased. Mr. Foss said the Navy Department had not asked for an increase in the corps of Chaplains, and he therefore made a point of order against the amendment. His point was sustained.

The provision for an Inspector of Naval Accounts, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, also went out on a point of order.

THINK MILES WILL WIN.

His Supporters Confident That He Will Be Appointed Lieutenant General by the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Friends of Gen. Brooke and Gen. Otis, who yesterday felt their respective charges had more than a good chance to become Lieutenant General before Gen. Miles attained that rank, are not so confident to-night. While Gen. Miles is away from town and has not moved a hand in the matter, a number of his friends in Congress interested themselves, and to-night his supporters seem to have won a complete victory. They took the ground that when the bill was passed no one who voted for it had any idea that the Lieutenant General would be anybody but Miles, and that the clause providing for the creation of the office was put in that he might be appointed to it. It was argued that it would be tricky and in bad faith to take advantage of an ambiguous phrase to appoint some one else.

The conferrees on the Army bill were prepared to put an end to all doubt on the question by inserting a clause which would put it out of the President's power to appoint anybody but Miles, but they learned from a high quarter that such action would be unnecessary. Gen. Miles's friends, therefore, desisted from their efforts to amend the wording of the bill, and appear to be entirely satisfied that he will receive the commission.

The army officers who were so sure of the President's willingness to displace Miles based their opinions on nothing but the friction which in times past has existed between the Administration and Gen. Miles, and on their belief that the President would welcome any way of getting rid of the latter. In their exultation over Miles's approaching fall, they allowed the news that Brooke or Otis would get the place to leak out, and it became known to Miles's friends in the Senate.

It is understood that Brooke had the backing of some of the most influential officers in the staff, and that their precipitation led to the scheme becoming known. Their hopes were all based on the fact that the new bill creates the position of Lieutenant General without specifying that the officer now enjoying the rank shall be entitled to the commission.

ASPHALT WAR IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. Greene Offers Arbitration, It Is Said; Mr. Hiscock Refuses—State Department to be Neutral.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Ex-Senator Hiscock's vigorous presentation of the Warner-Quinlan side of the asphalt trouble brought the representatives of the Asphalt Trust into the field again to-day. Mr. Hiscock went down to the Capitol and saw a number of Senators. The trust has had the backing of a number of the most powerful men in the Senate, but after Mr. Hiscock's visit it was reported that the Warner-Quinlan side of the case was getting more of a hearing. The upshot of it is that, according to reports generally accepted, Gen. Francis V. Greene has made a proposal that the questions at issue between the two companies be arbitrated and that Mr. Hiscock has declined the proposal. The Warner-Quinlan people, it is stated, will accept nothing but a judicial decision of the whole question and are determined to force the trust to accept this solution.

Ex-Senator Hiscock and Gen. Greene appeared to-day before Solicitor Penfield of the State Department. The two indulged in a colloquy characterized by some warmth of expression, the outcome of which was a disclosure of the purpose of the Warner-Quinlan people to reject any offers of compromise and to go on working their concession in defiance of even forcible measures on the part of the opposition.

The State Department has decided to maintain an attitude of exact neutrality as between the claims of the two asphalt companies in Venezuela. Accordingly Mr. Loomis has been instructed not to adopt any threatening tone in his representations to the Venezuelan Government on this subject; not to indicate a purpose to employ military or naval force in the interests of either party to the controversy, but simply to ask in the usual diplomatic manner that the parties be allowed to settle their quarrels before the judicial tribunals of Venezuela. He will protest, by direction of the State Department, against any abridgment by the Venezuelan Executive of the rights of these American claimants, but this protest simply will be for the purpose of basing future reclamations.

Not a word was received from Minister Loomis to-day. The fact came out that the Scorpion did not go to Curacao, in spite of Commander Sargent's report that he was going there to coal. She is still at La Guayra, and it is said that she has been ordered not to leave that port for the present.

New Fire Department Chaplain.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday appointed the Rev. Charles Thomas Walkley, one of the assistant rectors of Grace Church, honorary Chaplain of the Fire Department. The appointment was made on the recommendation of Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church. The Rev. Mr. Walkley takes the place formerly occupied by Chaplain J. Le Baron Johnson.

OPPOSED TO THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Reform Club Issues a Statement Making Grave Charges.

THE POST OFFICE ATTACKED

Claim that the Department Is Preferring Slow Steamships to Faster Ones for Transatlantic Mails.

An article on the subject of ship subsidies, and in opposition to the bill relating thereto that is now before Congress, has been issued by the Committee on Tariff Reform of the Reform Club. It is claimed by the committee that "the article discloses an interesting state of affairs in connection with the transmission of our foreign mails, and shows the absurdity of subsidizing our relatively slow steamships for carrying mail, which our business men properly insist shall be carried by the fastest ships available."

That the proposed bill will not help the foreign mail service of this country is evident, it is claimed, from the fact that "the bill is so drafted as to discourage the building of really fast steamers by American shipyards." It is stated that the boats of the International Navigation Company, (American Line,) while they were the fastest ten years ago, when the Government made a contract with the company to carry mails, are soon to be reckoned among what are known as slow liners.

Regarding the claim that the proposed bill "will even double this enormous subsidy for ten years to come," (referring to the money received by the International Navigation Company for the transportation of mails,) this statement is made:

Indeed a scandal has already risen in this connection. At Page 13 of the report of the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, dated October 24, 1900, appears the following: "The rules under which the mails for transatlantic destinations were for many years assigned to the fastest vessels available for their conveyance, that is to say, in the case of two steamers leaving New York for Great Britain at or about the same time, the mails were assigned to the steamer which, according to the record of its three voyages just preceding the assignment, delivered the mails in the shortest time in London—has not been rigidly adhered to during the year just closed, preference having been given to vessels flying the flag of the United States." It is not here specifically stated what American vessels were thus favored, but on the next page is given a schedule of all ships whose records were kept in this connection. This includes no other American ships than the International's St. Paul, St. Louis, and New York, (the Paris now being rebuilt,) and shows that for the mail service between New York and London their average records for the last three months noted (April-June, 1900,) were:

	Hours.
St. Paul	178.2
St. Louis	185.6
New York	185.8

as compared with the time for similar carriage by other steamers as follows:

	Hours.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (North German Lloyd)	162.2
Lucania, (Cunard)	169.5
Campania (Cunard)	172.8
Oceanic (White Star)	171.1
Kaiser Friedrich (Hamburg-American)	174.1
Fuerst Bismarck (Hamburg-American)	176.0

In other words, Mr. McKinley's Post Office Department is deliberately preferring slow ships to faster ones for transatlantic mails.

How grave is the favoritism thus shown the International can be best appreciated by an instance:

According to Bullinger's Guide, the steamers advertised to convey the United States mails from New York to the United Kingdom and the Continent on Nov. 7, 1900, were the St. Paul, scheduled to leave at 10 A. M., and the Teutonic, scheduled to sail at noon.

On the voyage from Southampton to New York the St. Paul of the International Navigation Company (American Line) met with an accident to one of her propellers, on account of which she only reached New York on Nov. 4, and, after the extent of the damage had been ascertained, she was withdrawn from the service, to be laid up for several months on account of repairs. Upon the withdrawal of the St. Paul of the American Line it was naturally understood that the mails to be dispatched on Nov. 7 would be sent by the Teutonic of the White Star Line. On Thursday, Nov. 8, it was, however, ascertained to be the fact that the mails on Wednesday, Nov. 7, were not dispatched by the Teutonic of the White Star Line, but were sent instead by the International's slow steamer Friesland—normally some two or three days slower than the Teutonic, and in fact arriving this time about a week later.

As to non-contract mails, it is stated that United States vessels are paid $1.60 per pound for letters and 5 cents per pound for other articles, while vessels of foreign registry receive about 44 cents per pound for letters and about 4½ cents per pound for other matter, "so that every time a Post Office official employs an International steamer to carry mails, which might be carried more promptly by a foreign steamer, he not merely delays the mail, but, in effect, steals for the International's pocket the greater part (nearly three-fourths in the case of letters) of the total amount which the Government is charged therefor." The article closes as follows:

Moreover, the Government has lately been forced, notwithstanding its predilections, to hire carried by the foreign lines mentioned, the greater part of its foreign mails. From Mr. Chamberlain's report, treating, as it does, only of the amount of compensation paid, it might be supposed that this was merely incidental. Upon looking, however, at the figures for the transatlantic service at New York, given at Page 6 of the Superintendent's report, we find that, though the International received two-thirds of all amounts paid for transmission of mails from New York, in fact it carried only about one-fifth of the letters and one-third of the other mail.

So far as concerns relative economy of service, leaving time entirely out of the question—the figures of its compensation in connection with New York mails, and the amount of service it rendered therefor, when compared with those of its chief rival, were, respectively:

	Grams.	
International Navigation Company, for carrying letters	72,011,000	
For carrying prints	752,728,773	
Compensation		$947,278.40
Cunard, for carrying letters	118,287,735	
For carrying prints	731,330,378	
Total	849,618,113	
Compensation		$184,721.04

—that is, the Cunard Line alone does much more of our fast mail service than does the International, and this for little over one-fourth of its compensation; or, if the greater cost of letter as compared with print service is considered, at probably not to exceed one-fifth of the rate at which our Government pays the International for similar service.

THEY PAINTED HIM BLACK.

A case which seemed to eclipse the Booz hazing incident at West Point came to light in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday, when Joseph Matt, a saloon keeper at 68 North Eighth Street, was arraigned on complaint of Charles Harris, thirty-eight years old, of 80 Kent Avenue, who charged Matt with disorderly conduct. Harris went into the saloon early Monday morning for a pint of beer, and, according to Harris, five Poles who were in the place seized him and held him a captive for more than an hour, while they painted his body black after taking off his clothes, scratched a cross on his chest with a pin, painted a black skeleton on his brow, and then forced him to kneel down and kiss a black cross.

After this had been done he was told that he was a full-fledged member of the club of which his assailants were members. Harris went to his home and it took him four hours to get the paint from his body. It was only yesterday that Harris was able to leave his home to go to the Lee Avenue Police Court, where he obtained a summons for the saloon keeper, who was at once brought to court. Matt denied participating in the assault. The police are now looking for five Poles whom Harris also accused of taking part in the affair.

Harris was scarcely able to stand in court on account of the scraping he was subjected to in the effort of his friends to get the paint from his body.

"They just slapped it on," said Harris to the Magistrate. "They had a large brush and plied it with vigor. Then when they used the pin on my chest to make the cross they punctured the skin so deeply that I cried with pain. They disregarded my cries and kept right on pricking me. Then, to add to my humiliation, they painted a big skeleton across my temples, gave me a kick, and told me I was a member of their club."

The police of the Bedford Avenue Station expect to have the Poles in custody before morning.

Brill Brothers Association.

The Brill Brothers' Employes' Mutual Benefit Association has planned a professional vaudeville and reception for next Thursday evening, Jan. 31, at the Lexington Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. The association is desirous of making this the pleasantest gathering it has yet given. Tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, $1, can be purchased at any of Brill Brothers' stores.

VENEZUELAN NAVY HERE

Receives a Belated International Salute from Castle Williams.

It Is the Old Gould Yacht Atalanta Which Has Been Converted Into the Cruiser Restaurader.

The firing of the international salute of twenty-one guns from Castle Williams, on Governors Island, yesterday morning caused every body in hearing distance to wonder for whom the courtesy was intended. There was no foreign man-of-war in port, it was not the anniversary of any great historical event, so far as any one could ascertain, and there was no person of a rank to entitle him to the honor in the neighborhood. As was to be expected, the surmises were many and varied and the most palpable reason was the ascension of King Edward VII. to the throne of England, which event was the cause finally assigned for the salute.

It was not in honor of England's new ruler, though, but as a mark of respect to a little republic with whom this country is at present said to be engaged in a war of words over the privileges of certain Americans to the asphalt claims that the guns boomed forth. But where was the flag of Venezuela? It was nowhere to be seen, and as far as most people know, that country has no navy, and if President Castro was in New York, he had slipped in in a most unexpected manner. "Then why is Venezuela honored?" everybody asked everybody else once more. But Venezuela has a navy, and all of it was in the harbor of New York yesterday, and will be until 9 o'clock this morning, when it expects to sail for La Guayra.

The old Gould yacht Atalanta, which has been transformed into a neat and trim little cruiser, at present constitutes the naval force of the South American country. The Restaurader, which is the fighting name of the Atalanta, went to sea Tuesday afternoon to test her guns, and when returning later in the afternoon her Captain spied the magnificent new battleship Alabama, which is now anchored off Tompkinsville, and decided to give the new fighter a special salute. He accordingly ordered his gunners to fire the international mark of courtesy.

The noise was heard at Fort Wadsworth, and the commander of that station immediately decided that the salute was in his honor, and communicated with the saluting station on Governors Island, to watch out for the incoming vessel and return the salute. But it was after saluting hours when the Restaurader passed Castle Williams and the honor was accordingly deferred till morning, when the salute was fired and a polite note to that effect sent to the Venezuelan Consul informing him that the flag of his country had been duly honored.

Capt. Jeremiah Merithew, an American, commands the Restaurader. He was formerly chief officer of the transport McClellan, and with a crew of forty all told he will sail for South America to-day to turn the converted vessel over to her new owner. Capt. Merithew was seen yesterday afternoon and talked enthusiastically of his ship.

"She is all right," he said, "and there is no doubt of that. You know she's about all the navy that Venezuela's got, and I guess her welcome will be a warm one. As to whether I am going to retain command of her I don't know. I am open to reason, though, and if the Government will accept my terms I'll turn Venezuelan and give them the best I have got in the shop."

When it was suggested that he might receive a very warm reception from the Scorpion, which is now at La Guayra owing to the troubles of the Asphalt Company, the Captain laughingly suggested, "It would be a pretty scrap, though, wouldn't it?"

The Restaurader carries one three-inch gun, four Hotchkiss six-pounders, and two rapid-firing two-pounders.

KEARNS SENATOR FROM UTAH.

Elected on First Ballot—Mr. Rawlins in the Senate Says Mormon Church Rules State Politics.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 23.—Thomas Kearns was to-day elected United States Senator by the joint Assembly. He received the unanimous support of the Republican members. The Democrats voted for A. W. McCune. Only one ballot was taken, which resulted: Kearns, 37; McCune, 25.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) who had endeavored vainly to discuss the Senatorial situation in Utah under a question of personal privilege at the opening of the Senate, was recognized, and within the latitude afforded by the Senate rules, read some articles from Salt Lake and Washington newspapers dealing with the Senatorial situation, and discussed them. The article in the Salt Lake newspaper, Republican in political affiliation, was in effect that a deal had been entered into between certain Republicans and the Mormon Church to bring about the election of Thomas Kearns.

The dispatch in the Washington newspaper reported that Mr. Kearns had been nominated by the Republican caucus for the Senatorship. This, Mr. Rawlins said, seemed to convey the idea that a "deal" had been carried out, but he always had been reluctant to believe the charges that had been made, and had ignored them. He thought that a voice ought to go out from Washington admonishing the Legislature of Utah that the eyes of the Senate and of the people were upon it.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) inquired what the Senate could do.

Mr. Rawlins replied that perhaps the Senate itself could do nothing. He had not asked that any action be taken by the Senate.

Mr. Hale insisted that there would be no end of the controversy invited by Mr. Rawlins. No such question ever had been brought to the Senate's attention before, and he hoped none such ever would be brought into the Senate again.

Mr. Rawlins said he had directed attention to the matter because he wanted the Legislature of Utah and the people of Utah to know they were on trial before the American people.

"I bring up this matter now," said Mr. Rawlins, "in order to call the attention of my people to it, that they may thwart the conspiracy if such a conspiracy exists. To-morrow it may be too late."

He urged that he was justified in calling attention to this question because, if it were true that such a "deal" had been made, it would cast infamy and disgrace upon his State. He would not sit in the Senate under the charge that the Mormon Church was dominating the politics of his State.

Mr. Hale maintained that it was not fitting or in accord with the traditions of the Senate that it should inquire into Senatorial contests in the various States before an election was effected. Quoting Mr. Rawlins's words, Mr. Hale said there ought to be no "voice from Washington" that might influence the election of a Senator one way or another. The States needed no monitions from Washington as to their conduct of Senatorial elections. He declared that Mr. Rawlins was forcing this matter before the Senate in an endeavor to influence the Senatorial election in Utah, for what reason he did not know.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) dealt briefly with the question which had been raised by Mr. Rawlins, referring facetiously in his remarks to his own defeat ten days ago. He maintained it would be highly unbecoming in the Senate to take the slightest notice of the developments in the Senatorial contest in Utah, and intimated that Mr. Rawlins was merely advertising personal views regarding the contest.

In reply Mr. Rawlins adverted sarcastically to the recent New Hampshire Senatorial election which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Chandler, indicating that Mr. Chandler had been caught in the cogs of a conspiracy similar to that which seemed to be operating in Utah at the present time.

"I have to confirm what the Senator has said about the recent New Hampshire election," said Mr. Chandler, good-naturedly. "It was a horrible result. But during the contest my colleague did not rise in this body and advert to the atrocious character of the proceedings. [Great laughter.]

"If the conditions are as wicked as the Senator paints them in Utah and as I believe they were in New Hampshire, they are very bad, but they are not at this stage a proper subject for consideration by this Senate."

In conclusion Mr. Rawlins, after disclaiming any intention of committing the Senate upon the Utah Senatorial election, said: "If there has been such a bargain as has been charged, I hope to God what has occurred here will defeat it."

No Result in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 23.—The vote on United States Senators to-day resulted as follows: Allen, (Fusionist,) 54; Thompson, (Fusionist,) 50; Crounse, 7; Currie, 20; Hainer, 5; Hinshaw, 15; Melklejohn, 28; Rosewater, 16; Martin, 7; Harrington, (Fusionist,) 5; scattering, 15. Necessary to elect, 65.

Another Ballot in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 23.—The eighth day's joint session of the Legislature failed to elect two United States Senators for Delaware. The vote showed little change and was as follows: For the long term: Kenney, (Dem.,) 20; Addicks, (Union Rep.,) 15; Du Pont, (Rep.,) 8. Scattering, Republicans, 4. Absent, Democrats, 8; Republicans, 1. For the short term: Saulsbury, (Dem.,) 20; Addicks, 15; Richards, (Reg. Rep.,) 11. Scattering, Republicans, 2. Absent, Democrats, 8; Republicans, 1.

Tillman South Carolina's Choice.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 23.—In joint session to-day the two houses of the Legislature unanimously re-elected Benjamin Ryan Tillman to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1901. The same thing was done last week, but it was found the action then was one week earlier than the law requires, and in order to avoid complications, the formality was again gone through with.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Ralph P. Brower, Third Artillery, will report to Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Third Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Otho B. Rosenbaum, Seventh Infantry, is detailed as Recorder of the examining board appointed Oct. 24, 1899, to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, to examine officers for promotion, vice Second Lieut. Ralph P. Brower, Third Artillery, who is relieved for the time he may be before the board for examination only.

First Lieut. Ralph Harrison, Second Cavalry, will report to Col. William A. Rafferty, Fifth Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Virginia, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Capt. David A. Irwin is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, at the call of the President of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major Charles G. Penney, Twenty-second Infantry; Capt. Joseph Garrard, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. Reuben B. Turner, Sixth Infantry; First Lieut. Sanford H. Wadhams, Assistant Surgeon; Acting Assistant Surgeon Dwight B. Taylor, First Lieut. Courtland Nixon, Second Infantry, Recorder. The following-named officers will report to Major Penney, President of the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Frank J. Morrow, Seventeenth Infantry, Second Lieuts. Ward B. Pershing, Fourth Cavalry; William H. Waldron, Ninth Infantry, and Richard P. Rifenberick, Jr., Sixteenth Infantry.

First Lieut. Robert C. Davis, Seventeenth Infantry, will report to Major David J

REPORT ON CITY SCHOOLS

Superintendent William H. Maxwell Makes Many Suggestions.

Would Extend the Course of Study in Manhattan and Bronx to Eight Years.

The annual report of City Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell was presented to the Board of Education last night. The report made last year reflected somewhat severely on the management of the Brooklyn schools. As a result the report was not printed for some time after it was made. That there was no such feeling this year was apparent from the fact that when the report was submitted last night 3,000 copies had already been printed under orders from the board.

There was, however, a slight tinge of the old feeling shown. When the President of the board, Miles M. O'Brien, said, "I have before me the second annual report of the Superintendent of Schools," Thaddeus Moriarty at once moved that the report be printed in full in the minutes of the board. Abraham Stern objected to this on the ground that it would place an extra expense on the board. Mr. Moriarty vigorously defended his position and said that it had always been customary to print the report of the City Superintendent in the minutes of the board.

"All except last year," cried out one of the Brooklyn members of the board. After a cross-fire for nearly thirty minutes it was decided that the report should not regularly go into the minutes of the board. The report is a most elaborate affair, covering 224 printed pages. The chief recommendations presented by Superintendent Maxwell are as follows:

1. All children under six years of age should be excluded from the grades, and those whose parents desire them to attend public school should be organized in kindergarten classes, in the public school buildings when possible, in rented buildings when necessary.
2. The course of study in Manhattan and the Bronx should be extended to eight years.
3. The methods of teaching the language arts and form study and drawing in Manhattan and the Bronx and in Richmond should be reformed.
4. A more liberal use of text-books is desirable.
5. A larger number of special teachers of music, of manual training, and of physical culture is needed in Manhattan and the Bronx, and also in Richmond.
6. The courses of study in the several boroughs should be harmonized.
7. Greater attention should be given to commercial subjects and to the mechanic arts in our high school system.
8. Trade schools to take the place of the last two years of work in the elementary schools should be established in tenement-house neighborhoods.
9. A uniform test for graduation from all the high schools in the city should be established.
10. The course of study in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers should be extended immediately to a year and a half and afterward to two years.
11. The Board of Education should employ physicians under its own direction to inspect the sanitary condition of schools, to inquire into the health of pupils, to certify to the condition of teachers who are absent on sick leave, to examine the physical condition of teachers who apply for retirement on pension on the ground of physical disability, and to conduct the physical part of the examinations for teachers' licenses.
12. Classes for defective children should be established in schools in several locations.
13. Branches of the public libraries should be established in schools in several locations.
14. Individual teaching, along with class teaching, but as a supplement to it, should be encouraged in all grades, and departmental teaching should be established in the last two years of the elementary course, to the ends that each pupil may receive the help he specially needs, and that each teacher may have an opportunity of doing that work which he can do best.
15. A complete reference and pedagogical library, open to all the teachers in the city, should be established in the Hall of the Board of Education.

As to the Davis law, the Superintendent says:

"No measure regarding teachers' salaries, so sweeping and so liberal in its provisions, has ever before passed by any Legislature. Not unnaturally, therefore, it may be inferred that there must have been something extraordinary in the local conditions to call for the enactment of this statute by the Legislature and the Governor—in spite of the veto of the Mayor and the strenuous opposition of the Comptroller, and in opposition to the majority of the members of the School Boards of Manhattan and the Bronx, and of Brooklyn. Such indeed was the case. Stated briefly, the most obvious reason why the teachers had the support of the press and the public and the sympathy and cooperation of the Governor was that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had failed to provide the funds necessary to carry into full effect a comparatively mild measure regarding teachers' salaries which the Legislature had passed in 1899. This statement is the exact truth, and it was this truth that appealed so strongly to the press, the public, and the legislative authorities."

The report also deals with the fact that there is an excess of supervising officers, and the Superintendent recommends a reduction in the number of Associate Superintendents, which he believes would save $200,000 a year to the city.

SUBWAY FOREMAN ASSAULTED.

Mark Salisbury Holds Union Iron Workers Responsible for His Injuries.

Mark Salisbury, a foreman for the tunnel sub-contracting firm of Holbrook, Cabot & Daly, was assaulted Tuesday. He asserts that his assailants were union ironworkers who have a grievance against the firm over the employment of workmen. Salisbury was walking on Fourth Avenue near one of the subway pits when he was suddenly set upon by four men. The four men then ran away, leaving Salisbury bruised and bleeding on the sidewalk. His eyes were blackened and a part of his nose was missing.

The assault is the third upon Holbrook, Cabot & Daly's men since they began the ironwork on their section two months ago. The trouble, according to the statement yesterday of H. B. Seaman, engineer in charge for Holbrook, Cabot & Daly, was started by Walking Delegate Parks of the Bridgemakers' Union. Mr. Seaman said yesterday that Parks came to the firm and requested that they put members of his union at work to the exclusion of all others.

Holbrook, Cabot & Daly refused to give him a definite answer, but went ahead and employed a gang comprising one-half union men and one-half non-union. When Parks learned of this, Mr. Seaman said, he went to the firm and said to them that they had promised to employ none but union men and pay union wages.

"We did nothing of the kind," Mr. Seaman said, "and resented such interference from the Bridgemakers' Union, inasmuch as we were and are paying the prevailing rate of wages. But when the union assumes to say whom we shall hire and whom we shall not hire, that is going too far. Parks threatened me, and then called off his men, saying he would make trouble."

The Degnon-McLean Company, whose section adjoins Holbrook, Cabot & Daly's on the south, have had similar trouble lately. About ten days ago their foreman, Moran, was attacked near his home, in Little West Twelfth Street, and left unconscious on the street. He is slowly recovering from his injuries.

DOELGER'S "BURGLARS" GO FREE.

Miller and Brown Discharged, as the Brewer's Son Failed to Appear.

William Miller and William Brown, who were arrested Tuesday night in the office of the Doelger & Sons Brewery, at 234 East Fifty-fourth Street, were arraigned yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court and discharged because Peter Doelger, Jr., who made the complaint, failed to appear against them.

Doelger had told the police that the men were burglars he had discovered robbing the brewery. Miller, who is employed as a clerk in the Clearing House, said that his arrest on Doelger's charge was due to a bad dream.

"Doelger is an old friend of mine," he said, "and I met him last night on Third Avenue with Brown. We had two or three drinks together, and after a while Doelger invited us to go around to the office of the brewery to have another drink.

"He lit the gas, and we sat there for a while drinking. I noticed that Doelger was sleepy, and then I fell asleep myself. When I woke up again I saw that Doelger was standing over me flourishing a machete which he had taken down from the wall. It seems that he had a nightmare when he was asleep and thought that the brewery was being robbed. He believed Brown and myself to be the burglars, and telephoned for the police. The police wouldn't listen to our explanation, and Doelger was too bewildered to make any, so we were locked up all night. I knew that Doelger would never appear against us in court."

WATCHMAN SAVES A LIFE.

Woman Pulled from the River Says a Man Robbed Her and Threw Her In.

Jesse Matchen, a night watchman in the lumber yard at the foot of Eighth Street, on the East River, was sitting in his shanty with his dog "Mac" about 1 o'clock yesterday morning when he heard a woman's scream which seemed to come from the direction of the river. He had heard that cry many times before during a lifetime of watching by the stream, and it roused both him and his dog to instant action. They worked their way along the stringpiece of the pier and about half-way down they met an elderly man.

"What's all this noise about?" asked the stranger. "Is there anybody overboard?"

"I think there's a woman under the dock," said the watchman, casting his eye about for a piece of rope. He went to the end of the pier and called out, but got no answer except the swash of the swiftly flowing water underneath.

The watchman, with the aid of his lantern, found a piece of rope on the pier and dropped one end of it into the river. It floated under the pier. To the other end he attached his lantern, which he lowered until it almost touched the water, and then swung it back and forth. Pretty soon he felt a feeble jerk on the end of his line and pulled in hand over hand until the form of a woman appeared clinging desperately to the life line. She had nothing on but a wrapper and was suffering terribly from the icy water, but she had not lost her nerve and aided the rescuer in every way in getting her out.

Then she and the watchman walked to the Union Market Police Station, where, through an interpreter, she said she was Annie Shafra, thirty-five years old, a Hungarian servant, and had arrived on Tuesday from Pennsylvania, where she had worked in a miners' boarding house. She said she had come to this city with one of the miners, an Austrian, and that she had brought all her savings, $200. Her companion, she said, had induced her to go down to the pier, and when they got there he took her money from her and threw her overboard. She could give but a meagre description of the man.

An ambulance, which had been summoned, arrived before the police succeeded in learning from the woman where she and the man had been living since coming to the city or why she went to the pier on so cold a night with nothing on but a thin wrapper.

DEWEY FAILS TO LAND.

Applied for a Post Office Job, but, Being Only a Yellow Dog, He Finds Nothing but Trouble.

A yellow dog with a perpetual motion tail and a determined mien, wearing a tag about his neck with his name—Dewey—marked on it, applied for a position at the General Post Office about a week ago, arriving there at the early hour of 2 o'clock in the morning.

Nobody noticed him for a time, and, there not seeming to be anything for him to do, the newcomer proceeded to regale himself with a dinner of meat scraps which had been left for one of the big cats employed in the rat-catching department. The cat resented it, and the attention of the mail clerks was first attracted by the cat and Dewey doing some fancy jumping and vaulting over the tables and mail sacks with Dewey acting as the pursued. The newcomer was finally ejected, but soon came back again. This time he contented himself with a light lunch of a number of pasteboard boxes and a couple of postal cards, topping off with a small pot of paste which had been left conveniently to him.

He hung around for a day or two, and, although he seemed willing to do anything, there was no opening for him, and it was ordered that he be put out. He was shoved out, kicked out, thrown out through windows, and ejected in many other ways, but he always showed up again ready for any odd job that might turn up in his line. He seemed to think that he was cut out for the postal service. He developed a remarkable appetite for discarded mail matter, and now and then made a meal of a clerk's apron. Always thin, he grew thinner on this light diet, but he stuck to the Post Office.

One of the clerks took Dewey to the Battery yesterday thinking he wouldn't come back, but Dewey showed up all right last evening ready for work. Accidentally he fell against a can of canceling ink, so his color is black and yellow now, but he seems satisfied. It is feared that his fondness for paste boxes may develope into a taste for high-class mail matter, and the authorities are thinking of sending for the dog catcher and having Dewey arrested for vagrancy.

CRAZED COOK RUNS AMUCK.

He Assaults a Schooner's Crew and Fires Six Bullets Into His Head.

With six bullet holes in his head, A. H. Reponali, the West Indian cook of the schooner Martha S. Bement, lies at the point of death in the Hudson Street Hospital. The cause of all the wounds was an attempt to end his life yesterday morning on board his ship, which was bound in from Brunswick, laden with lumber. About 9 o'clock, while the crew was putting the vessel in shipshape, the cook suddenly went insane and dashing among them began to assault them.

The crew seized capstan bars and succeeded in chasing the lunatic into the galley and finally into a berth, where he barricaded himself and dared them to attack him. Being unable to capture him, and not knowing what he would do next, Mate Jackson reversed the schooner's ensign as a signal of distress. The revenue cutter Hudson answered the appeal.

When the Hudson reached the side of the schooner the crazed cook, as soon as he saw her, opened fire on the officers and crew. Pilot Bradley then decided that it was a case for the police rather than for the Customs Service, and put about and steamed back to Pier A, where he notified the harbor police of the trouble. Sergt. Jesser with a detail of extra men went to the schooner, where, after a desperate struggle, Reponali was finally overpowered, but not until he had fired six shots into his head.

At the hospital it was said last night that Reponali was still living, but that he would probably die before morning. Reponali lived in Brooklyn, and according to his Captain was an exemplary hand.

ELECTRIC REDUCTION OF ORES.

New Process Under Consideration by Guggenheim's Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 23.—Charles E. Finney, manager of M. Guggenheim's Sons of New York, the smelters; Charles S. Gleed of Topeka, a Director of the Santa Fé Railroad, and Lucien V. Blake, head of the electrical department of the University of Kansas, met at the Hotel Baltimore to-day to discuss a proposition that may produce most important results to smelters and owners of mines of precious metals.

Prof. Blake has been experimenting for some time in his laboratory on an electrical process by which metal may be obtained from ore cheaper than by any process now in use. The purpose of the method was particularly to get a cheap process for separating the metal from a low grade of ore, and in this way increasing the value of low-grade ore. If the proposition discussed to-day is carried out the test will be made in a Denver mill to be furnished by Mr. Gleed, while Mr. Finney supplies the ore.

The laboratory tests already made have gone far enough to show the possibility, if not the probability, of the use of electricity in the separation of metals from their ores. This method, if it proves successful, will be much cheaper than the methods now in use in smelters.

Verdict of $12,000 Against a Road.

Miss Florence Freestone, twenty years old, of 2,410 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, yesterday obtained a verdict of $12,000 in the Supreme Court, that borough, in a suit brought by her against the Third Avenue Railroad Company of Manhattan to recover $35,000 for personal injuries. Miss Freestone was run down by a car of the defendant company in March last on the Bowery and her left leg was injured so that she lost the use of the member. A motion for a new trial in the case was denied by Justice Gaynor.

Against Railway Ticket Manipulators.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—A National Protective Bureau is to be formed by the railroads of the United States with the object of quickly detecting manipulations of tickets and securing evidence for the punishment of those guilty of forging them. A meeting of the Chairmen of the seven traffic organizations of the country has been called for Feb. 6 in Chicago to formulate some definite plan for a detective bureau and to arrange for putting the same in operation.

W. J. BRYAN'S PAPER APPEARS.

He Explains Why He Chose the Name The Commoner—To Represent the Common People.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 23.—The first number of The Commoner, the weekly paper published by William J. Bryan, was issued this afternoon. It is a neat-appearing sheet, typographically. The following is the salutatory:

"Webster defines a commoner as 'one of the common people.' The name has been selected for this paper because The Commoner will endeavor to aid the common people in the protection of their rights, the advancement of their interests, and the realization of their aspirations.

"It is not necessary to apologize for the use of a term which distinguishes the great body of the population from the comparatively few, who, for one reason or another, withdraw themselves from sympathetic connection with their fellows. Among the Greeks 'Hoi polloi' was used to describe the many, while among the Romans the word 'plebs' was employed for the same purpose. These appellations, like 'the common people,' have been assumed with pride by those to whom they were applied, while they have been used as terms of reproach by those who counted themselves among the aristocratic classes. Within recent years there has been a growing tendency in some quarters to denounce as demagogic any reference to, or praise of, the common people.

"One editor in a late issue of his paper takes exception to the phrase, and says:

"This expression is an ill-chosen one and should have no lougment in the vocabulary of an American patriot and statesman. If we sought its origin, we would look for it in that specious demagogy which has evolved the professional politician, arrayed country against town—the farmer and his sons and daughters against the business and professional men and their sons and daughters—capital against labor, and built up against neighbors the impregnable barriers of party lines and hate.

"This quotation is reproduced because it fairly represents the views of those who criticise the expression. It has, however, an eminently respectable origin. In the same chapter in which Christ condensed man's duty to His fellows into the commandment, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself;' in the same chapter in which He denounced those who devour widows' houses and for a pretense make long prayers—in this same chapter it is said of Him: 'The common people heard Him gladly.' No higher compliment was ever paid to any class.

"The term, the common people, is properly used to describe the large majority of the people—those who earn their living and give to society a fair return for the benefits bestowed by society—those who in their daily lives recognize the ties which bind together the mass of the people who have a common lot and a common hope. Sometimes they are called 'the middle classes,' because paupers and criminals are excluded on the one hand, while on the other hand some exclude themselves because of wealth or position or pride of birth. The common people form the industrious, intelligent, and patriotic element of our population; they produce the Nation's wealth in time of peace and fight the Nation's battles in time of war. They are self-reliant and independent; they ask of the Government nothing but justice, and will not be satisfied with less. They are not seeking to get their hands into other people's pockets, but are content if they can keep other people's hands out of their pockets.

"The common people do not constitute an exclusive society—they are not of the four hundred; any one can become a member if he is willing to contribute by brain or muscle to the Nation's strength and greatness. Only those are barred—and they are barred by their own choice—who imagine themselves made of a superior kind of clay and who deny the equality of all before the law.

"A rich man, who has honestly acquired his wealth and who is not afraid to intrust its care to laws made by his fellows, can count himself among the common people, while a poor man is not really not one of them if he fawns before a plutocrat and has no higher ambition than to be a courtier or a sycophant.

"The Commoner will be satisfied if, by fidelity to the common people, it proves its right to the name which it has chosen."

19-YEAR-OLD BOY A SUICIDE.

Burmeister Announced that a Girl Friend Also Agreed to Die, but This Proved False.

Just why Harry Burmeister, a nineteen-year-old lad, should tire of life practically at the beginning of it, is a puzzle to all who knew him, but he evidently did, for he ended it some time during Tuesday night by hanging himself to a rafter in the shop of his employers, Wirth & Fyfe, gilders, at 4 East Thirty-first Street, where he was learning the trade. A strange part of the tragedy is that on Tuesday afternoon he mentioned to his incredulous shopmates that he would be dead before morning, and that he had agreed with Katie Strauss, a fifteen-year-old schoolgirl, of 537 East Eighty-second Street, to commit suicide. Those who knew the lad paid not the slightest attention to these remarks at the time, always having known him to be of the brightest and most cheerful disposition.

Young Burmeister carried the keys to the shop, and it was his duty to lock up the place at night and open it in the morning. The other employes remembered having left them there Tuesday night when they went home. When they reached the building yesterday morning they could not get in, and had to wait until one of the members of the firm arrived. Burmeister was found hanging by a rope to one of the rafters. On a card in his pocket was found the following, written to his father:

"Don't consider my action an unjust one. Good-bye forever, father. This is my last night. Harry."

The Burmeister boy lived with his father and grandmother at 535 East Eighty-second Street. Neither can account for the suicide. They waited up for him nearly all Tuesday night, as it was the first time he had ever remained away from home.

At the home of the Strausses it was said that the idea of Katie and the lad agreeing to commit suicide was absurd. Katie herself said that she had only met Burmeister twice, and that he had never mentioned suicide to her.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.

Directors Declare a Quarterly Dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on Preferred Stock.

There were a number of meetings in Jersey City and at 71 Broadway yesterday of the stockholders and Directors of the Pressed Steel Car Company, and great efforts were made to shroud the proceedings with mystery, or to at least issue only such statements as suited the officers, who refused in any instance to explain the statements they gave out.

At the stockholders' meeting in Jersey City there were many complaints when it was anncunced that no financial statement of the company's affairs was to be issued. Mr. Hoffstot, the Chairman of the meeting, said considerable about the complexity of the New Jersey laws, and finally promised the stockholders that there would be a financial statement ready for them at the next annual meeting a year hence.

If there was anything done concerning the alleged issue of $5,000,000 of bonds, Mr. Hoffstot refused to make it public. The official declaration was made to the stockholders, however, that the Directors had the power to mortgage the property of the company without the stockholders' consent. The earnings for 1900 show a decrease over the figures of the preceding year of more than $200,000.

The Directors met late in the afternoon and when the meeting was over hurriedly dispersed. To the reporters the following statement was given:

A quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock and 1 per cent. on the common stock was declared. The report of President Schoen, stating that the company sold $22,640,-115.68 of equipment during 1900, making a net profit of $2,075,180.99, was read, and his report and that of the Treasurer were ordered to be printed and mailed to the stockholders of record as soon as verified by the Audit Company of New York, who now have the examination of the company's accounts in hand.

Hebrew Orphan Asylum Ball.

The annual ball in aid of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn took place last night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Montague Street. As usual with this event, the attendance was large. The decorations of the ballroom were artistic. Preceding the dancing there was a concert by the boys' band of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Benjamin Croner was Chairman of the Ball Committee, A. Abraham of the Entertainment Committee, Congressman Mitchell May of the Floor Committee, Frank Pentlarge of the Reception Committee, and L. Firuski of the Press Committee.

MANUFACTURERS' DINNER

Ex-Gov. Black a Guest at Their Annual Banquet.

Corruption in New York, He Says, Is Bound to Affect the State at Large —Job Hedges on Statesmen.

Three hundred or more members and guests of the Manufacturers' Association of New York assembled last night at the eighth annual banquet, which was given at the Union League Club in Brooklyn.

Senator Mark Hanna was down on the programme as the first speaker of the evening to respond to the toast, "The American Merchant Marine," but did not appear. Ludwig Nissen, President of the association, said that he was absent because his speech on the merchant marine would be of more use in Washington in connection with the Subsidy bill than in Brooklyn, and read the following telegram from Mr. Hanna:

The situation here makes it utterly impossible for me to leave this week. Am very sorry to miss your banquet, but cannot prevent it now.

Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, who was the first speaker, in responding to the toast, "New York State, Its Past, Present, and Future," said that, in spite of the great prosperity of the State, it had many evils which must be overcome.

"These evils are confined mainly to the city," he said. "It is only a part of the State, but it is so large a part that a healthy State with a corrupted city is as impossible as a healthy body with a poisoned stomach.

"The recent revelations in the City of New York indicate a condition of moral atmosphere which cannot continue if the public is to retain its health. It indicates the saddest of all forms of slavery, that which involves personal degradation. Self-respect cannot exist where such a condition prevails."

In concluding, Mr. Black spoke of the death of Queen Victoria.

"The rivalries of the two great English-speaking nations," he said, "could have no higher aim than to foster those qualities of sobriety, toleration, and virtue as exemplified by that gracious sovereign whose long reign has enhanced their common glory and whose serene departure has invoked their common sympathy."

Ludwig Nissen in his speech referred to corruption in large cities.

"There is one stain," he said, "which we have been unable to blot out. That stain is the abominable character of the governments of our large municipalities. Practically every large city of this country is or has a little hell of its own from which to supply itself with the most devilish elements for the purpose of carrying on its home government.

"The blame for this lies with the business men, who are so blind to the affairs of the community that they stick to their own little private affairs like leeches, while they allow the scum of society to attend for them to the affairs of the Government."

Job Hedges, who made the last speech, said that he differed with ex-Speaker Reed's definition of a statesman as a politician who had been dead for six months, and added smilingly that in his opinion people in general were divided into two classes—statesmen who knew just what was wrong but never did anything to remedy matters, and politicians who did not know so much, but who did what they could to improve affairs. He exhorted his hearers to be of the second class.

Assemblyman John Hill Morgan of Brooklyn, who was not on the list of speakers, was called on, and made a speech of five minutes' duration on the bills he had introduced in regard to the water supply of New York and Brooklyn.

Among the other speakers were ex-Commissioner of Immigration John B. Weber, now Commissioner General of the Pan-American Exposition, who delivered a eulogy on the exposition; Dr. Truman J. Backus, President of the Packer Institute of Brooklyn, and Assistant District Attorney Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn.

MRS. NATION AT WORK AGAIN.

Destroys a Saloon at Enterprise—State W. C. T. U. Not in Sympathy with Her Procedure.

ENTERPRISE, Kan., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Carrie Nation began her crusade here to-day, demolishing a saloon and delivering a street lecture. She arrived on an early morning train from Wichita and went at once to the home of C. B. Hoffman, a well-known Populist leader. A temperance meeting was held at the house at 2 o'clock, attended by a dozen or more women. After perfecting her plans, Mrs. Nation secured a hatchet and started for the business part of the town, accompanied by Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. L. A. Case, a leading Women's Christian Temperance Union worker, and another woman, who was veiled. The two saloonkeepers had locked their places and were in hiding.

Mrs. Nation went to Schilling's place and attacked the glass doors. She smashed the glass out of the frames and stepped into the deserted place, leaving the others outside. She smashed the big mirror, chopped gashes in the bar, and broke all the glasses and bottles on the shelves. Then she went to the refrigerator and commenced bringing out cases of beer. She handled them easily, and, lifting them high into the air, dropped them on the floor, cracking each bottle left solid after the fall. The floor was soon covered with a mixture of drinkables. She kept up the work until Marshal W. R. Benham finally entered and, taking her by the sleeve, told he she must get out.

"What are you," she demanded, "but a murderer and a perjurer in protecting this unholy traffic? Either let me alone or take off your star." But she followed him out, and, calling her companions, proceeded to give the Marshal a blistering arraignment in the presence of the crowd. She then started for the other saloon, but it was well barricaded and offered no plate-glass for her to attack.

The Marshal refused to allow her to chop down the doors and she finally went home. She said she had only begun her work, and expects to clean out many more places. It is reported that she will move on Abilene to-morrow and the Abilene saloonkeepers are preparing for her coming.

ABILENE, Kan., Jan. 23.—The news that Mrs. Nation was within six miles on her saloon-smashing crusade and had demolished one at Enterprise caused a state of panic at the Abilene dispensaries, and all sorts of plans were discussed for handling her if she comes here. One of the saloons has prepared a heavy oak barricade to fit the stairway and expects to slide it into place when the scouts announce the approach of Mrs. Nation. There is no doubt that she will be here to-morrow.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 23.—Mrs. A. M. Hutchinson, State President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, says that organization is not in favor of the tactics employed by Mrs. Nation in her warfare against the saloons: "Loyalty to Mrs. Nation demands that we procure for her a fair trial, but we do not favor her methods. All our interest in her raid is to find out whether the property of the saloonkeepers can be protected under the law. It is the general opinion that no such thing as justice can be obtained in Wichita courts on the temperance question."

CLERK PORGES IS REMOVED.

F. J. Martin, Appointed During Mayor Strong's Term, Is Reinstated.

A Tammany official lost his position yesterday and a man appointed under the administration of Mayor Strong was restored to his official place, and will receive a large sum in back salary for which he performed no duty.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court ordered this shift. The man to lose his place is Max Porges, a son of Alderman Porges, who was appointed Reading Clerk of the Board of Aldermen at $1,800 a year. Frank J. Martin was removed to make room for the Tammany man. On appeal to the courts the claims set up by Mr. Martin to his eighteen-hundred-dollar place were sustained and Corporation Counsel Whalen directed City Clerk Scully yesterday to reinstate Martin.

Will Educate a Student at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23.—The Philadelphia Alumni Association of Yale has decided to give $500 a year for four years for the education at the university of a student of high character and morals who passes the best competitive examination for entrance to Yale. As a condition of receiving this assistance, the student must be one who could not otherwise attend the university.

No Waste in the Kitchen

No waste of time or materials, for with a small quantity of extract, remnants which by themselves would be insipid and useless can be made into a delicate soup, or savory dish.

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF for IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY

CAPTAIN HERLIHY'S TRIAL.

Several Witnesses from the Uniformed Force Appear in His Defense.

When the trial of Capt. John D. Herlihy was resumed at Police Headquarters yesterday only two of the Commissioners—President York and Mr. Abell—were present. Mr. Hess came in about an hour later.

Capt. John F. Flood testified to the visit of the Rev. Mr. Paddock to Inspector Cross's office on the morning of April 27. He related that after Mr. Paddock said that Capt. Herlihy had called him a liar the Inspector asked him if that was the exact word used.

"Mr. Paddock then said that Capt. Herlihy had said he was 'untruthful,' and that is equivalent to calling me a liar.'"

"Now, Captain," said Mr. Grant, "it is charged that at that interview Capt. Herlihy used threatening and insulting language. Did any such thing take place?"

"No."

Mr. Olcott asked what was done with the report, and Capt. Flood said that it had been put in the vault.

"Isn't it customary to send such reports to the board?" asked Mr. York.

"Yes, Sir. I do not know why this was not sent."

"Mr. Paddock was recognized in the department as a nuisance, wasn't he?" asked Mr. Olcott.

"I never heard anything of the sort."

Mr. Grant then questioned the witness and brought out the fact that it was not customary to send reports to the board when there were no complaints made.

Sergt. Max J. Steinbruck, after relating in detail what had taken place in Inspector Cross's office, admitted that from where he sat he could not see Mr. Paddock.

"You have said several times," remarked Mr. Olcott, "that 'Mr. Paddock said, with a smile.' How did you know he smiled?"

"Oh, I could tell by the intonation."

"Oh, then you know the intonation that goes with a smile, eh?"

"Of course," interrupted Mr. Grant. "Why, he'd know you were smiling now if he didn't see your face."

"No one could listen to the witness's testimony without smiling," said Mr. Olcott.

At this point everybody smiled—audibly.

Capt. Herlihy was next called. Mr. Grant said that he called the Captain only in regard to the second charge.

Mr. Olcott insisted that he would refuse to cross-examine the witness until Mr. Grant had exhausted his examination. Mr. York agreed that his point was well taken.

Finally, it was decided to postpone further hearing until to-day at 2 o'clock.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

Conference of Charitable and Reform Organizations to Consider Co-operation.

Representatives of various philanthropic, reform, and charitable organizations attended the weekly meeting of the Committee of Fifteen at the Charities Building yesterday afternoon and conferred with them on the subject of co-operation. The session was a long one, continuing until after nightfall, and before the doors closed William H. Baldwin, Jr., the Chairman, said he expected important matters would be made public at the close, but before the end Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of the Sub-Committee on Investigation came out and dismissed the waiting reporters, saying that nothing could be revealed of what had occurred that would not be useful to the enemy.

He declined even to give a list of the societies represented before the committee, saying that to do so might cause jealousy among others who had not been invited to come before the committee, but whose presence might be desired later.

Robert Grier Monroe attended this meeting of the committee for the first time as its counsel, and Prof. Seligman admitted that a considerable amount of evidence already secured by the committee's detectives had been considered.

COMMISSIONER ABELL'S DINNER.

He Entertains His Friends of the Police Department.

Police Commissioner Henry E. Abell gave his much talked of dinner to the officials of the Police Department at his home, 434 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, last night. There was a large attendance, the house being well filled, but the gathering seemed to be composed entirely of those who have been on Mr. Abell's side in the recent reported clash at Police Headquarters between him and the other Commissioners. He stated, however, that no distinction had been made when the invitations were sent out.

Among those present were Chief Devery and Deputy Chief Cortright of Manhattan, Deputy Chief Clayton of Queens, several Inspectors from Manhattan and Brooklyn, and about thirty Captains. Among those who were not there were President Bernard J. York of the Police Board, all the other Commissioners, and Deputy Chief Patrick H. McLaughlin of Brooklyn. Commissioner Abell gave a similar dinner at his home last year, and while the festivities were at their height last night he said that this, like the other, was purely a social assemblage.

Dead Cat in the Street.

For three days, ending at noon yesterday, the dead body of a cat has been lying in the roadway alongside the crossing at the northeast corner of Seventy-third Street and Columbus Avenue.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:17	Sun sets...5:08	Moon sets..10:11

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:17	Gov. Isl'd..10:35	H. Gate..12:31
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..10:51	Gov. Isl'd..11:14	Hell Gate...1:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 24.

Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Dorado, New Orleans.	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Jeanne, Curacao, Trinidad, Venezuela, &c....10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Karlsruhe, Bremen	.....
L'Aquitaine, Havre..... 7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mozart, Manchester	.....
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti ..... 9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago .....12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 25.	
Afghanistan, Melbourne, &c	.....
Colorado, Brunswick	3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Northern Brazil .....12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ellerie, South Africa.....	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Yucatan .....12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jersey City, Bristol	3:00 P. M.
Ydun, Tampico .....12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 26.	
Alps, Haiti .....10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.
Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c .....10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anna, Havre, &c.....	.....
British Trader, Antwerp.	.....
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool .....6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caracas, San Juan, Venezuela, and Curacao... 9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	*9:30 A. M.
Concho, Galveston	3:00 P. M.
Coronda, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay .....12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hohenzollern, Genoa and Naples ..... 8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Herlan, Liverpool	.....
Jefferson, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Lowther Castle, China, Japan, and Manila.....	.....
Massapequa, Havre, &c..	.....
Mexico, Havana ..... 10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nicolai II., Christiania, &c	.....
Olinda, Matanzas, &c...12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	9:30 A. M.
Pegu, Liverpool, Marseilles, &c	.....
Proteus, New Orleans...	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam .. 7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston....*10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda ..... 8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, JAN. 28.	
Princess Anne, Norfolk..	3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores, &c.....	.....
TUESDAY, JAN. 29.	
Algonquin, Charleston...	.....
Alliance, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.

Jefferson, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen ..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $28, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. $19 and up to Feb. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Feb. $3.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe.) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. $3 up to Feb. $9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Feb. $9, for dispatch per steamer Sierra.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 24.

Alexandra, Stettin, Jan. 8.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Jan. 16.
British Trader, Antwerp, Jan. 9.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Jan. 9.
Citta di Palermo, Gibraltar, Jan. 3.
Clavendon, Gibraltar, Jan. 7.
Colorado, Hull, Jan. 12.
Edenbridge, Shields, Jan. 4.
El Rio, New Orleans, Jan. 19.
Glenesk, St. Michael's, Jan. 13.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 23.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, Jan. 13.
John Bright, St. Michael's, Jan. 13.
Lahn, Bremen, Jan. 15.
Lemnos, Rotterdam, Jan. 6.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Jan. 19.
Maraval, Port Spain, Jan. 16.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Jan. 16.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Jan. 10.
Victoria, Queenstown, Jan. 4.

PRIZE BIRDS NOW ON VIEW

Domestic and Fancy Poultry in Madison Square Garden.

RARE DISPLAY OF PHEASANTS

Many Blue-Blooded Cats Are Also Shown—Barnyard Music Resounds All Day Long.

Madison Square Garden was transformed yesterday into a mammoth barnyard, and from early morning until late at night the music of song birds was peculiarly mingled with the more guttural and often shrill notes of the turkey gobblers, roosters, bantams, ducks, geese; and even the two big black Australian swans occasionally took a hand in contributing to the loud chorus of the day. There was never a silent moment, and the twelfth exhibition of the New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association, which will be continued through Saturday night, was opened under most successful auspices.

In many classes the entries are much larger than ever before, and at a conservative estimate 5,000 birds, including caged birds, as canaries and parrots, and domestic and fancy fowls, are displayed in hundreds of wire cages for the edification of the curious and the instruction of the poultry raiser, either for profit or fun.

The general poultry classes are so numerous that the pigeons have been placed in one end of the gallery, and the proud little bantams occupy the opposite side. Thirty or forty cats, some of whom trace their pedigrees to Persia, India, and other distant lands, have a little space in the gallery all to themselves, to the left of the main entrance. Miss L. C. Moeran and Mrs. Mary B. Thurston are the chief cat exhibitors. The latter has six, all prize winners, and fresh from blue ribbon victories this month at the Boston and Rochester shows.

One of the finest was recently brought to this country by Mrs. Thurston from the home of English royalty. It is a magnificent Persian, smoke-colored, long-haired cat, known as Tessed, and for several years belonged to Lady Marcus Beresford, sister-in-law of the late Lord Beresford.

Belgian hares and guinea pigs are in the restaurant room, and there is also a complete show of incubators, brooders, and other appliances for raising and caring for poultry, beginning from the very moment the egg is laid.

The large variety of chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys that occupy the greater part of the main floor will be a revelation to the city resident who spends about one month or less in the country each year. The ordinary scratching hen, which lays most of the eggs on the farm, will be found developed almost to an aristocratic standpoint. Many of these fowls, with their rich and well-combed plumage, actually carry themselves as though they were lords of their feathered tribe, and more than one proudly strutting rooster acted as though he fully understood the meaning of the blue ribbon on his cage.

The judges got to work early, and before evening hundreds of cages were adorned with blue, red, and yellow ribbons. The classes finished were the canaries, pigeons, black, white, buff, and partridge cochins, golden and silver Wyandottes, white Plymouth Rocks, and Brahmas. Harry W. Graves of Higgarum, Conn., won all the first prizes, four in white Plymouth Rocks; George W. Mitchell of Bristol, Conn., won nearly everything in the partridge Cochins, while the seventeen special prizes offered for canaries by the Ornithological Society were about equally divided between James McCartney, W. W. Hill, Dr. F. F. Howser, Jules Ferond, John Vogel, Albert Couzen, and M. McEnearny.

Two of the most attractive fancy displays occupy a wide section of the centre of the floor. They include about twenty-five rare varieties of pheasants, shown by Homer Davenport, the artist and cartoonist, and some rare swans and ducks exhibited by G. D. Tilley of Darien, Conn. Old-timers at the Poultry Show say that this collection of pheasants is the finest ever shown. Mr. Davenport won a special prize for his display last year, but he has increased his varieties this season. A wild Java peacock, with rich, iridescent plumage, is among the new ones. The peacock is one of the handsomest birds in the show. Its plumage is brilliantly rich, and its magnificent tail, with perfectly colored feathers, is nearly four feet long. An unusually large cage is needed to show this native of Java jungles to advantage, and a beautiful crown of tufted feathers adorns its proud head.

In length of tail, there is only one pheasant that can rival the Java peacock. That is a Reeves pheasant, whose mottled tail of yellow, brown, and white feathers is fully one yard long. Some of these pheasants possess nearly all the colors of the rainbow in their plumage. One of the richest is a Himalayan bird, whose neck is the color of golden bronze and sparkles like the changing colors of a chameleon with every turn of its graceful head.

Mr. Tilley shows four swans, two of them black Australian swans, the first that have been seen in a poultry show for ten years. The last ones exhibited were purchased by the late Judge Hilton and taken to his country place in Saratoga. There are also two pure white swans, one being from Egypt. His collection of wood and mandarin ducks is the prettiest exhibit of gaudily plumaged ducks in the show.

In the turkey classes there are some tremendous gobblers, but most conspicuous among them is a cage of five Holland white turkeys. They are rarely seen in this country, and the blue ribbon emblem of first prize now adorns their cage. These white turkeys are owned by A. J. Kreutter of Fayette, N. Y.

The Garden is handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, and the birds are conveniently arranged for inspection. Unlike dog shows, there is no bustle, for the constant din of cackling and crowing made by the fowls would put a good-sized orchestra out of tune every three minutes.

WORK ON THE BOSTON YACHT.

Bronze Shell for the Keel Will Be Cast To-day.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The pattern of the bronze shell of the Lawson yacht has been forwarded to the East Braintree foundry, and to-morrow the shell which will hold the bulb lead keel will be cast. The patterns for the stem and stern pieces are not yet completed at Lawley's, but will be sent to East Braintree as soon as made.

Work was begun to-day on a hollow gaff for the boat. It is being made from a stick of Oregon pine about eighty-five feet long, but when completed will be a little more than ten feet shorter. It is now being shaped to a rough resemblance of its finished condition and will be split and hollowed after the same method as obtains in the case of the boom. The stick for the mast was hauled up into the west shop at high tide to-day and was left on the floor to dry.

At the tip it is thirty inches in diameter. In the rough it cost about $600. The workmen were busy to-day on the floor-plate, which is to be used to hold the frames amidships together when each pair is set up. It is first punched for the rivets, and then dished, and slots cut, into which the flanges of the bulbed steel angles will fit. No frames are here, as the scrive board is still at Lawley's. The board is twenty-eight feet long and twenty-five feet wide, in three sections, and will be transported in a padded van.

Sailmaker Wilson has completed three jibtopsails and a trysail, and is at work cutting a balloon jib. The sails will be ready long before the launching. Designer Crownshield, C. E. Hodges, and Mr. Lawson had a long conference to-day, but would make no statement after it was finished.

Freshmen Must Support Themselves.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—There was quite a bomb thrown into the University of Pennsylvania rowing camp to-day when it was announced that hereafter freshmen crews should be to a great extent self-supporting. The Rowing Committee decided that as this is the practice at other colleges, there is no reason why Pennsylvania should be an exception. Harvard's crew is entirely self-supporting, the freshmen even purchasing their own boat. This year the first-year men at Pennsylvania will be expected to pay for their suits, traveling expenses, and board while training at Poughkeepsie. This means an obligation of almost $500, and it does not seem unreasonable to any of the authorities that such an amount should be asked of a class of almost 150. A subscription of $3.50 per man would solve the question. Different members of the class, when seen to-day, did not think there would be any difficulty in raising the money. This year Pennsylvania has one of the strongest freshmen classes in her history, and it was for this reason that the plan was proposed.

CURLERS AT VAN CORTLANDT.

Local Club Wins the Mitchell Championship Medal for the Second Time.

Curlers practically took possession of Van Cortlandt Park Lake yesterday to witness the competition of one of their most important contests. This was the championship Mitchell Gold Medal match, which is emblematic of the club championship of the Grand National Curling Club of America. The medal, which is the finest prize in the entire series of curling trophies played for in America, was presented to the National curling body in 1884 by the late Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, who, in his day, was one of the most devoted admirers of the famous Scotch Winter sport.

The medal has been played for fourteen times, occasionally skipping a year on account of the weather or other causes leading to forced postponements. This was the case last year, when it was not played for, but in 1899, the date of its last previous competition, the trophy was won by the rink of the Van Cortlandt Club. It was that club's first victory, and yesterday it had the honor of capturing the coveted prize again.

Four clubs entered for the contest, each playing two rinks. Van Cortlandt, Yonkers, Manhattan, and St. Andrew's were the rivals. The Van Cortlandt and Yonkers factions met in the first contest, and the former had almost a walk-over, rolling up the high score of 42 points to 17. Pratt and George Frazier were the skips for the Van Cortlandt rinks, and their skillful swing of the curling stones contributed in a marked degree to the second championship victory of their club. Frazier is one of the most noted curlers in America, and he is one of the oldest players who still keeps active in the game. He is about sixty-eight years old, and has won prizes innumerable; yet his swing is as strong and accurate as it was in his more youthful days.

The winners only played three men on a rink instead of four, one of the men in that case being compelled to play two sets of stones. In the final match Van Cortlandt beat the Manhattans by 36 to 27. President Pratt's team scored an easy victory over D. G. Morrison's team, but to the surprise of the experts Frazier's team was beaten by two points by David Ballantyne's rink, but the advantage was not sufficient to gain a victory. The players in the respective matches and scores are:

VAN CORTLANDT NO. 1.		YONKERS NO. 1.	
J. P. Morosini, Jr.,		R. L. Stewart,	
W. G. Frazier,		T. McVickar,	
Isaiah Frazier,	16	F. Stewart,	
A. Pratt, skip.		R. Kelloch, skip.	10
VAN CORTLANDT NO. 2.		**YONKERS NO. 2.**	
John Pepper,		S. A. Penoe,	
C. S. Otten,		Thomas Wigley,	
F. F. Gilmartin,		J. Kelloch,	
Geo. Frazier, skip.	26	Joseph Brown, skip.	7
Total	42	Total	17
MANHATTAN NO. 1.		**ST. ANDREW'S NO. 1.**	
J. McGregor,		F. MacNee,	
W. Stewart,		J. Rennie,	
T. G. Morrison, skip.	23	W. H. Smith,	
MANHATTAN NO. 2.		Robert Boyd, skip.	8
Walter Low,		**ST. ANDREW'S NO. 2**	
		W. G. Reid,	
William Stalker,		Andrew Gillies,	
D. Ballantyne, skip.	10	Frank Dykes,	
		John Leslie, skip.	20
Total	33	Total	28

The Van Cortlandt and Manhattan rinks then met in the final round. The same rinks competed as previously, and the scores are, the skip being mentioned for each team:

Van Cortlandt No. 1.		Manhattan No. 1.	
A. Pratt, skip.	21	D. G. Morrison, skip.	10
Van Cortlandt No. 2.		Manhattan No. 2.	
George Frazier, skip.	15	D. Ballantyne, skip.	17
Total	36	Total	27

Referee—William Hogg. President Conley and Secretary David Hinks were judges.

On Saturday the Gordon medal, emblematic of the rink championship, will be played for.

SHOOTING ON ARMORY RANGES.

Company C Teams Assume the Lead in Seventh Regiment Trophy Matches.

In the annual competition for the Edward Kemp and the Col. Emmons Clark trophies of the Seventh Regiment, which was continued on the armory ranges last night, the teams of Company C made the highest scores yet made in the competition. For the Kemp trophy for teams of twenty-five men the Third Company marksmen scored a total of 1,084, which is 15 points better than the previous best score of the series of 1,069, made by Company G, and is within 5 points of Company B's winning score of 1,089 last year.

For the Clark trophy for teams of fifty men, Company C scored a total of 2,081, which is 68 points better than the previous leading score of 2,013, made by Company G, and is 45 points better than Company B's winning score of 2,036 last year. But two more companies have yet to shoot, Company B, the present holder of the trophy, to-night, and Company A to-morrow night, and consequently Company C's chances of winning the trophy appear very bright. The scores follow:

COMPANY C—KEMP TROPHY.

Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private O. Werz	23	25	48
Private D. C. Meyer	24	23	47
Private W. A. Bavier	23	24	47
Private E. S. Munson	23	24	47
Corp. C. J. Austin	23	23	46
Lance Corp. W. B. Hart, Jr.	23	23	46
Corp. G. A. Sacchi	22	23	45
Private H. Hesse	22	22	44
Sergt. F. S. O'Connor	21	23	44
Private C. F. Berg	23	21	44
Private C. Stein	20	24	44
Corp. R. A. Stewart	21	22	43
Private E. Osterholt	21	22	43
Lance Corp. E. Steiger, Jr.	20	23	43
Private C. Halliday	22	20	42
Private E. F. Blair	22	20	42
Private W. H. Hanley	22	20	42
Private H. Dunkak	22	20	42
First Sergt. O. W. Uhl	19	23	42
Lance Corp. E. A. Herb	21	20	41
Private F. W. Wessell	20	21	41
Private I. R. Pierson	20	21	41
Private C. G. Hanft	18	23	41
Corp. H. S. Lyons	22	18	40
Private M. L. G. Hadley	19	20	39
Team. total	533	551	1,084

COL. EMMONS CLARK TROPHY.

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private R. Sheldrick	21	24	45
Private J. J. Brogan, Jr.	21	23	44
Private R. Wuerz	22	21	43
Private J. J. Little	22	21	43
Private W. B. Wilson	21	22	43
Private A. Finck, Jr.	20	23	43
Capt. J. S. McDougall	19	24	43
Private A. R. Thoman	22	20	42
Private H. G. Austuettel	20	22	42
Private W. L. King	19	23	42
Lance Corp. L. C. Raecke	22	19	41
Private F. W. Karsch	21	20	41
Private N. B. Bean	20	21	41
Private J. Seigel	19	22	41
Private P. Loeser, Jr.	21	19	40
Private W. Wuerz, Jr.	20	20	40
Corp. R. G. Sherman	18	22	40
Sergt. J. P. Sherman	20	18	38
Private O. Meurer, Jr.	19	19	38
Private N. D. Thomson	19	19	38
Private A. H. Liebenau, Jr.	16	22	38
Private W. H. Schwegler	19	18	37
Private R. M. Bavier	18	19	37
Private F. Kennedy	16	14	30
Private J. R. Adams	19	8	27
Team total	494	503	997
Kemp Trophy total	533	551	1,084
Clark Trophy total	1,027	1,054	2,081

Crescent Athletic Club Officers.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors, recently elected, of the Crescent Athletic Club, held at the city clubhouse last night, the following officers for the coming year were re-elected: President—William H. Ford; Vice President—S. E. Vernon; Treasurer—H. L. Langhaar; Secretary—A. W. Higgins.

Committees were elected as follows: House Committee—Carl G. Rasmus, Howard Horton, and H. B. Ketcham. Athletic Committee—G. C. Maguire, J. Herbert Bagg, E. D. Bushnell, Cornelius B. Van Brunt, and Howard Drakeley. Membership Committee—Charles M. Bull, F. S. Parker, and C. A. Morse, Jr. Finance Committee—Campbell C. Brown and James H. Oliphant. Investigating Committee—H. L. Langhaar, S. E. Vernon, and G. C. Adams.

Golf on Florida Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 23.—Sunshine was welcomed by the golfers to-day after a day of rain, and the links were well patronized. A subscription tournament, to last three days, has been opened and there are now twenty entries. Play will begin in the morning for three prizes, first a subscription cup, second a consolation cup, and third a "lobster" cup. Handicaps and mixed foursomes will conclude the programme Saturday.

To-day, Devereaux Emmet of the Garden City Club played the best ball of Sidney Carpenter of the Philadelphia Country Club and A. W. Black of Lakewood. Devereaux won, four up. The best work of the day was done by Charles B. Cory of the Oakley Club, when he went around in a match with G. E. Barnard of the same club. He lowered the amateur record for 18 holes one point. His score was:

In	4	5	4	3	3	3	4	5	—35
Out	5	4	4	4	5	2	5	4	3—37—72

LIVELY SPEEDWAY SPORT

Amateur Drivers Take Advantage of the Moderate Weather.

TROTTERS AND PACERS BRUSH

Edward W. Won a Three-Cornered Tilt with Barney Kirkland and Kirschner—George Wallace in Form.

The Speedway brigade turned out in full force yesterday afternoon, and for a couple of hours before sunset made things very lively on the macadam roadway north of Dyckman Street, which was in excellent condition and seemed to suit the trotters to perfection. Among the first to reach the drive was A. B. Gwathmey, behind his favorite pair, Tiverton, 2.23¼, and Salient. There was no other team out that was a match for the pair, and they were started with single horses, making an unusually good showing with some and distancing others. George Coleman, driving the handsome bay pacer Edward W., 2:21¼, was in about every brush that was started, and when Edward W. was turned homeward he had almost a clean record to his credit.

About the fastest and most interesting three-cornered brush of the day was between the pacer Barney Kirkland, 2:23¾, driven by M. Fluckinger; Edward W., 2:21¼, and Kirschner, driven by J. L. Dodge. All three horses got away on fairly even terms, and at the first quarter a blanket would have covered them, so evenly were they pacing. A touch of the whip encouraged Barney Kirkland to make a spurt and gain a half length. Edward W., however, was equal to the occasion, and the spurt that he made carried him so far ahead that Barney Kirkland was unable to recover the lost ground, Edward W. winning by a short length. In a second heat between the three horses Edward W. won by a narrow margin after a hard race with Kirschner, who took second place, Barney Kirkland breaking near the finishing post.

The old Speedway favorite, Commodore Porter, 2:13, driven by Hugh Reilly, was in fine condition, but did not seem to have quite enough speed for Edward W., with whom he was started in several brushes.

The black trotter Mahlon, 2:14¾, one of the fastest animals that frequents the Speedway, did some fast work with her owner, Charles Avilly, handling the reins. One of the most exciting of her encounters was with the trotter Wildwood, 2:22½, driven by John Quinn, who said that he had no chance of winning, yet was willing to try a brush for the sake of a little sport. On the start Wildwood got away first and gained a lead of several lengths, which he held until Mahlon reached his gait, when the black trotter closed the gap and passed her opponent like a shot, winning by a couple of lengths.

Among the many who watched the sport was Louis Kahn, driving the pacer George Wallace, 2:17¾; A. R. Newman, driving a team of bay pacers; David Goodman, driving Freeland, 2:17¾, who also won a brush from Commodore Porter, 2:13; George W. Grote, behind the chestnut gelding Mike, 2:27¾, and C. B. Hartman, driving the brown trotter Mattie.

Trotting Mares Change Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 23.—John E. Madden, proprietor of Hamburg Place, has sold to R. A. Fairbairn of West Fairfield, N.J., the two highly bred trotting mares Alma Wilton and Sierra Madre for $1,000 each. Alma Wilton is a six-year-old brown mare by Wilton, 2:19¼, dam Alma Mater, the dam of a long list of fast ones. Sierra Madre is an eight-year-old mare by Baron Wilkes, 2:18, and has a record of 2:28¼ over a half-mile track.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—After consideration of Jockey May's lease the stewards have decided to continue his suspension from all turf privileges indefinitely. Elsmore and Don Clarencio were the winning favorites to-day. The weather was fine, and the track fast. Summaries: One mile—Elsmore, 100, (Dale,) 1; Faithward, 94, 2; Tom Gilmore, 99, 3. Time—1:43¾. Seven furlongs—W. J. Deboe, 102, (Walsh,) 1; Miss Hanover, 108, 2; Lady Callahan, 103, 3. Time—1:28¼. Steeplechase, Handicap, short course—Don Clarencio, 142, (Pines,) 1; Miss Ransom, 132, 2; Isen, 161, 3. Time—3:12. One mile, handicap—Callear, 111, (Cochran,) 1; Egyptian Prince, 92, 2; Tea Gown, 107, 3. Time—1:43. One mile—Eous, 101, (Wonderly,) 1; Tillie W., 104, 2; Col. Cassidy, 105, 3. Time—1:43⅘. One mile—Beana, 101, (Cochran,) 1; Petit Maitre, 98, 2; Little Boy Blue, 95, 3. Time—1:43.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Seven furlongs—Duckoy, 101 pounds, (Coburn,) 1; Tenny Belle, 103, 2; Parmenion, 105, 3. Time—1:32. Mile—Nansen, 116, (Henry,) 1; George Dewey, 101, 2; Sam Howard, 116, 3. Time—1:50. Two miles, hurdles—Lomo, 155, (Cairns,) 1; Granger, 150, 2; Yestor, 150, 3. Time—4:12. Coney Island Handicap, six furlongs—Ordnung, 115, (Miller,) 1; Scotch Plaid, 105, 2; Rolling Boer, 108, 3. Time—1:16. One mile and an eighth, handicap—Eddie Jones, 113, (Jenkins,) 1; The Lady, 106, 2; Bathos, 95, 3. Time—1:59½. Six and a half furlongs—Maresa, 117, (Mounce,) 1; Phil Archibald, 122, 2; Courtier, 111, 3. Time—1:26.

Horse Racing on the Ice.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The first day's meeting of the annual ice races at Lake Placid opened auspiciously to-day. The attendance was good and the races over the ice were never excelled. May Smith, the favorite, won in the 2:20 class in three straight heats, and Golden Rod won in the second race, the 2:40 class. Summary:

2:20 Class.

May Smith, John Porter, Glens Falls	1	1	1
May McGregor, George Biggart, Glens Falls	2	2	4
Trilby, W. S. Dudley, Ticonderoga	4	3	2
Daisy, W. Flinn, Plattsburg	3	4	3
Tommy Canter, J. Dilliveti, Plattsburg	5	5	dr

Time—2:24½; 2:20½; 2:31¼.

2:40 Class.

Golden Rod, T. H. Moon, Plattsburg	1	1	1
Lady Matt, A. M. Rathbun, Glens Falls	4	2	2
Clay Lambert, John A. Stevens, Lake Placid	3	3	5
Kitty Hunter, N. Barnett, Ticonderoga	2	5	4
Alice B., A. F. Obrian, Saranac Lake	5	6	6
Fahis Girl, S. P. Suthard, Glens Falls	6	4	3

Time—2:25; 2:26; 2:26½.

Loates Will Not Ride Here.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Samuel Loates, the English jockey, has arrived here and will spend a couple of weeks in this city, going from here to Los Angeles. He says he has no intention of riding while on the coast.

Sale of Lord Beresford's Horses.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The late Lord William Beresford's horses were sold at auction, at Newmarket, to-day. Caiman fetched 2,500 guineas, Jolly Tar, 2,200 guineas, and Democrat, 910 guineas.

Directors for Racing Association.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—A certificate of increase of membership of the Board of Directors of the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses, from five to thirteen, was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The certificate is signed by William C. Whitney as President and Andrew Miller as Secretary of the association.

Brooklyn Society on the Tan Bark.

Brooklyn society was in evidence last night at the clubhouse of the Riding and Driving Club on the Park Circle, where the regular music ride of the organization, which was to be followed by sports on horseback, attracted one of the largest and most representative throngs of the season. Under the leadership of Riding Master Harry Taylor, the men and women of the club went through many well-formed and finely executed evolutions singly, by twos, fours, sixes, and finally concluded by riding down the ring sixteen abreast. The ride was led by Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop M. Tuttle. Among those who participated in the event were Miss Kate Hodges, M. H. Bearns, Arlando Marine, Edwin A. Ames, Rulodph Erbsloh, Alexander McElway, Thomas F. Rocheford, Allan Pinkerton, and Miss Duin.

This was followed by a relay pony race, the first heat of which was won by J. Derland Lund, on Bristol and Caprice; Howard Corlies, second, on Jessie and Alice. The second heat was won by Frank W. Duryea, on Jessie and Caprice, with Allan Pinkerton, riding Corporal and Alice, second. The final heat was hotly contested. Mr. Pinkerton won, with Frank W. Duryea second, and J. Derland Lund third. The riders rode two laps, then changed horses and saddles, and rode three laps to the end.

AMATEUR BILLIARD GAMES.

Arthur Townsend Made the Season's Record in the Hanover Club Tournament.

Arthur Townsend, the Hanover Club billiard champion, and J. Byron Stark of Wilkesbarre, Penn., were the winners last night in the two games played at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, for the championship of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. Townsend defeated Edward Gardner of the Passaic Club, New Jersey, in the first game by 300 points to 281, while Stark defeated Ferdinand Poggenburg, the Liederkranz Club champion, in the second match of the evening by 300 points to 218. The games, as usual, were fourteen-inch balk line. This was the third successive game in which Poggenburg has met defeat.

The Townsend-Gardner game was the closest of the series, and its great feature was the run of 69 points made by Townsend in the second inning. When he passed the fifty mark the crowd applauded generously, but it was not a marker to the enthusiastic ovation which burst forth as the local champion closed his run with 69. Delicately nursed balls were responsible for more than half of the score, while draw shots and fine cushion carroms made up most of the remainder. It was a grand exhibition, and at the close of the sixth inning Townsend had 110 points, the quickest that the hundred-mark has been passed since the tournament began.

Gardner did not reach 100 until the thirteenth inning, when a run of 21, following a good one of 27, gave him 107. At that time Townsend was nearly 70 points ahead, but Gardner never lost his nerve and by some substantial, although not long, runs toward the finish he was only left behind by 19 points when the game ended at the thirty-seventh inning. Each man made thirteen runs of 10 points and over, Gardner's highest being 30.

Townsend's average was a fraction over 8, the best that has been shown since Poggenburg averaged a trifle over 9½ in a thirty-one-inning game last week. Townsend's big run of 69 puts him in the lead for the special prize offered for the highest single run in the tournament. It is the highest run made in an amateur fourteen-inch balk-line game this season. Stark and Frank Gardner previously held the honor with 50 each.

The scores were:

Arthur Townsend—6 69 14 0 4 17 2 2 1 19 29 10 0 2 3 1 12 16 17 1 3 3 2 3 1 11 12 12 3 0 2 6 0 0 0 0 26 1. Total, 300; average, 8 4-37. high runs, 69, 29, 20, 19, 17, 17, 16, 14, 12, 12, 12, 11, 10.

Edward Gardner—10 1 12 1 0 0 19 0 5 1 27 21 30 16 0 1 27 7 13 19 0 7 2 0 19 1 0 13 7 0 2 7 0 3 0 0. Total, 281; average, 7 22-37; high runs, 30, 27, 27, 21, 19, 19, 19, 16, 13, 13, 12, 10.

The Stark-Poggenburg game was a good exhibition, but it did not rise to the heights of brilliancy that many had predicted. Stark made a bid for a long-run record when he got 45 points in one inning, but missed an easy cushion carrom to continue. Poggenburg had a slight lead for a dozen innings, but Stark's continued steadiness, with six runs of 20 points and over, gave the Pennsylvania man a clean lead before half the game was over, and he won by 82 points. The scores are:

Byron Stark—0 1 0 9 3 2 7 1 7 7 0 26 18 0 1 8 10 6 6 0 10 0 10 45 1 11 2 21 28 9 23 1 20 0 1 1 1 2 1 1. Total, 300; average, 7 20-40. High runs, 45, 28, 26, 23, 21, 20, 18.

Ferdinand Poggenburg—1 0 9 22 1 0 8 12 3 1 2 11 2 0 0 11 15 24 27 2 1 1 0 15 1 9 0 22 1 1 8 0 0 3 2 0 0 2. Total, 218; average, 5 23-39; high runs, 27, 24, 22, 22, 15, 12, 11, 11.

The tournament will be continued to-night.

DEER HUNTING SEASON.

Reports of the Killings Made in the Province of Ontario.

The deer-hunting season in the Province of Ontario is considerably shorter in duration than that of the Adirondacks or the Maine woods, including only the first fifteen days of November, while the open season for moose was opened last Fall for the first time in five years and is now closed for three years.

The official returns have not yet been issued, but the officials of the railroad company, which reaches all the principal hunting grounds in the province, have given out figures based upon data in their possession which are probably very close to the actual totals. The returns to date show that 88 licenses were issued to non-residents and 4,200 to residents of the Province of Ontario; also 105 moose licenses, making a total of 4,393, but the probabilities are that at least 5,000 licenses were issued.

There were taken out during the open season by the express companies alone 1,521 deer, weighing in the aggregate 176,312 pounds. Chief Game Warden Tinsley states that not less than 5,000 deer were taken out of the northern country during the open season, as the number carried by the express companies (large as it may be) cannot be taken as a criterion of the total number killed, as those killed by the settlers are not shipped, and a large number of hunters from towns and villages adjacent to the hunting grounds have the deer killed by them taken to their respective homes by teams and other conveyances.

The hunters during the 1900 season have not been quite as successful as those that went up into these districts in previous years, which was accounted for by reason of the bad weather that was experienced during the last open season and does not mean that there is a diminution of deer, as they are increasing in numbers each successive year, owing to the very stringent regulations which the Government enforces.

BAXTER BARRED BY PENN.

University Faculty Committee Refused to Legislate Against Tewksbury.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 23.—When the fact was made known that the Faculty Committee of the University of Pennsylvania had taken final action in the case of Baxter and Tewksbury, the crack track men, there was considerable surprise among both graduates and undergraduates of that institution.

The students as a whole were glad that some definite news was finally announced, as there has been considerable dissatisfaction with the mystery with which all the transactions of the Faculty Committee are surrounded. It was also a matter of grave surprise that the Board of Directors should recommend that both candidates be debarred by the committee, and that the committee should refuse to act against them. The Faculty Committee, it is understood from good source, decided the matter on technical grounds, and refused to declare Tewksbury ineligible, while Baxter, who broke the technical rules, was debarred.

Baxter is ineligible technically, and his case closed. Tewksbury is technically eligible, but opposed by many on the ground of having before been a year out of college. The action of the Board of Directors points to graver reasons. It is known that only four men of the whole board voted in favor of Tewksbury and Baxter, and that every undergraduate member voted against them. It is also known that the Faculty Committee refused to consider any but technical grounds in their sittings, and that their action is seriously condemned by many undergraduates and alumni. It is also perfectly well known that many students, graduates, professors, and prominent officers of the university are decidedly opposed to Tewksbury representing the university.

Yale May Force Baseball Quarrel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23.—If the Yale Baseball Club plays Baltimore, as planned, it may make trouble between the National League teams and the university. Yale makes an innovation in accepting a date with Baltimore, and takes the stand that a quarrel between the two leagues is of no consequence to a college team. National League friends here predict trouble with Boston and New York.

Capt. Robertson of the Yale Varsity baseball team to-day announced the itinerary of the Easter trip of the team. The trip will as usual occupy the week of the Easter vacation, and the team will go as far south as Charlottesville, Va. There will be two games with Georgetown, one with Baltimore, and one with the New York National League team. The schedule is as follows:

April 3—Fordham at Fordham, N. Y.; 4—Georgetown at Washington, D. C.; 5—Baltimore Baseball Club at Baltimore, Md.; 6—Boston National League at Newport News, Va.; 8—University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.; 9—Georgetown at Washington, D. C.; 10—New York National League team at New York City.

Cutler School Won at Basket Ball.

Cutler School's basket ball team defeated Berkeley yesterday in the latter's gymnasium by the score of 13 to 6. Line-up:

Cutler, 13.	Position.	Berkeley, 6.
Edgell	Right forward	Roome
M. Cornell	Left forward	Basaves
Wood	Centre	Smith
Feltner, J. Cornell	Right guard	H. Roome
Lefferts	Left guard	Gordon

Goals—Edgell, 3; M. Cornell, 3; Smith, 2; Basaves. Time—Fifteen-minute halves. Referee—Bonner, Berkeley. Umpire—Salmon, Cutler.

COLUMBIA RUNNERS WON

They Gained a Signal Victory in 47th Regiment Relay Race.

ATHLETES IN JOINT GAMES

Amateurs from Many Clubs Engaged in Interesting Open Contests in Brooklyn Armory.

With twelve teams ready when the call for the start was made, the one-mile relay race, the last event of importance on the programme, was decidedly the feature of the joint games held last night in the Forty-seventh Regiment's armory, Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street, Brooklyn, by the Forty-seventh Regiment's Athletic Union and the Brooklyn Athletic Club. The race fully justified the expectation of the crowd in attendance, for it made as pretty a spectacle as the most enthusiastic athlete could have desired, and the spectators were tumultuously demonstrative when the Columbia representative, in the second relay, sprinted to the front, and, slipping away from the field, gained an advantage of about fifteen yards. This the men who relieved him increased steadily, the blue and white reaching the tape for the finish a full quarter of a lap, on the 220-yard track, in front of the nearest competitor.

The games drew a remarkably large and excellent entry list, the open events having in them picked men from every prominent athletic organization in the vicinity of New York. The attendance, too, was something remarkable, considering that the Forty-seventh Regiment's Armory is in one of the most inaccessible parts of Brooklyn. The galleries were crowded and the seating accommodations of the large building were taxed to the limit when the first event on the programme was called. The officials for the athletic events were: Referee—Col. J. G. Eddy of the Forty-seventh Regiment; Judges at the finish—James E. Sullivan, K. A. C.; J. J. Frawley, I. A. A. C.; J. E. Bausch, B. A. C.; John J. Bradley, B. A. C.; B. S. Weeks, N. Y. A. C., and J. Boice Smith, Jr.; Timers—Charles Dieges, Pastime A. C.; L. W. McIntyre. Twenty-third Regiment; Major W. Durpin, Thirteenth Regiment; C. C. Hughes, K. A. C.; M. Bishop, N. Y. A. C.; Sam See, National Skating Association; Starter—Chris Kenny, B. A. C.; Clerk of the Course—John J. Dixon, Forty-seventh Regiment A. A.; Umpire—Bicycling Capt. C. P. Staubach, Eighth Regiment; Handicapper—T. F. O'Brien.

There were a number of faults of management, the responsibility for which no one seemed able to fix, and there were numerous delays in carrying out the programme, but in spite of all this, the athletic exhibition was a singularly good one, and there were no complaints from the spectators. All the track events were decided on a course, eight laps to a mile, on the floor of the big drill room, with turns that even on the level floor permitted the bicycle racers to carry speed unusual on a flat indoor course.

There were forty men engaged in the opening event, the one-hundred-yard run, handicap, and the trial heats were hardly less stirring than the final, the winners finishing in such close order that the judges only could pick out the winners. In this, with a handicap of eight and a half yards, J. S. Brennan of the Xavier Athletic Club, in winning the final heat, was timed in 10 seconds, and the announcement of the time caused the athletes present to express much doubt as to the accuracy of the timers' watches. Brennan had to make one turn to cover the distance, and considering that the performance was on a board floor, the time, though announced as official, will be regarded with doubt.

Next to the relay race the most stirring contest of the night was the one-mile handicap run. In this a dozen men hung close together in the front group, to the last turn, where James Farrell led by hardly more than a foot. On the stretch, in the struggle home, Charles Brady moved after him from second place, these two finishing hardly an inch apart, Brady first, with the third man, Peter Sufar, less than a foot away. In the 220-yard run, handicap, A. Burlingame of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, after winning his trial heat so easily that he seemed certain of a victory in the event, became mixed up in a jostle in the final, and received a severe fall, J. Compiglio of the Xavier Athletic Club then winning from a handicap of twenty yards.

For the relay race at one mile, the Columbia team was entered late, and the names of the team did not appear on the programme. Columbia, with the other entries, made a field of twelve to compete for this event, and at the start, the twelve men first on the track made a rush for positions and all went around the course in close order for the first lap, Earl, the first representative of Columbia, taking third place and holding it to the finish of the second lap. Then he was relieved by Van Cise, who held the place for nearly one lap, and then at a signal from Ernest Hjerberg, trainer of the Columbia track athletes, made a spurt for the lead, passing the two men ahead of him in a half dozen yards. He slipped further and further away, and led to the end of the lap by about fifteen yards. Marshall then relieving him, and sprinting from end to end of his turn, increasing the advantage for Columbia by nearly thirty yards.

Then Bishop took up the finish of the race, and, with a winning l

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 24, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
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MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

FALSE IN PRINCIPLE.

Nothing but the wretched condition of the City Government under the present Mayor could make any reasonable man listen for a moment to an argument in favor of giving to the Governor of the State as well as to the Mayor of the city the power to remove the head of the Police Department. Gov. ODELL defends this evil provision of the Stranahan bill on the ground that we shall look in vain for a reformation of the department, even under a single Commissioner, so long as the power of appointment and removal is vested solely in a Tammany Mayor. And this argument makes its impression on the minds of men who would at once perceive and condemn the absurd, makeshift, and vicious device of a dual power of removal if the shocking corruption that has made the police authorities protectors of criminals and lawbreakers did not overshadow the safe considerations of principle to which we ordinarily give heed.

The bill has been favorably reported by the Cities Committee of the Senate, and as the Governor undoubtedly speaks for the Republican organization when he defends the dual power of removal clause, we may expect to see it become a law in that form. It is deplorable that temporary conditions should give a colorable justification to the doing of evil that good may come. The replacement of the bi-partisan commission by a single Commissioner will correct an ancient evil. Some defect of principle may be overlooked when so much good is done. But it is not mere academic devotion to principle that prompts criticism of the provision that gives the Governor the right to interfere in the Police Department. The underlying motive of this provision is believed to be wholly partisan. The Republican organization now enjoys the privilege of naming one-half of the Police Commission. It is unwilling to surrender its privilege and put the entire power of selection into Democratic control. Perhaps the chiefs of the party doubt their ability to get such a bill passed by the Legislature. But it ought to be evident to everybody that the taint of partisanship upon a reform measure greatly endangers its permanency as a statute. A sound police law would work so well that even a Democratic Legislature would be restrained by public opinion from attempting its repeal. But whenever the Democrats regain control of the Legislature and of the executive power, which they may do at the next election, they will to a certainty amend the police law by striking out the dual power provision. The influence of the city members would be sufficient to accomplish that, and a Democratic Governor would have no motive to retain a power already intrusted to a member of his own party. The danger is that in the remaking of the law new vices might be engrafted upon it, or by one of the accustomed "deals" between the two machines the four-headed commission might be restored.

For a possible temporary advantage the permanency of the reform is put in jeopardy. And when it also appears, as it must appear to those who attempt to reason out the working of the Stranahan bill, that even this advantage is illusory, the perfect witlessness of the proceeding becomes manifest. The Governor of New York cannot confer upon this city the blessing of honest and capable police administration merely by removing officials whom the Mayor appoints. If that were the real object sought, it could have been attained only by giving to the Governor the power of appointment. Even the Republican organization, which is not squeamish, did not have the hardihood to go to that length.

BREAKING DOWN THE MERIT SYSTEM.

It looks as if the majority in Congress had determined to break down the system of appointments for merit instead of for political favoritism.

That system was established legally in the act of 1883 under the Presidency and with the co-operation of President ARTHUR. The act placed the extension of the principle as well as its application and enforcement substantially in the hands of the President, and every President since, until Mr. MCKINLEY, has extended the scope of the principle and strengthened its hold on the administration of the service. This is the more remarkable and the more creditable because there has been since the passage of the law, at every election for President until the latest, a change of the party in power. During this long period of steady advance toward a rational and business-like conduct of the civil service the general feeling of Congress has not been friendly. Time and again the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission has been voted down in the House in Committee of the Whole, when the vote was not recorded; and though it has been restored when the members of the House had to go on record, the refusal of it expressed the real sentiment of the majority of the Representatives. They simply did not dare to face the indignation which they knew their action would arouse in the people.

This is not to be wondered at. It is not at all a matter of party. It is a matter of the personal convenience and greed of the individual members. Every sensible and experienced politician knows that patronage does not help a party win victories. As Mr. SEWARD put it very shrewdly a half century since, "The appointments do not count as much as the disappointments." But patronage does help a Congressman win nominations, and it helps a Senator sometimes still more. It is for "use in their business" that these gentlemen have tried to get all the places they could out from under the merit system and within their own control. During the past three years they have been employing a scheme that has been most effective; if allowed to go on, it will in a very short time uproot the merit system altogether and throw the whole service back into the hands of the spoilsmen.

The scheme was started at the opening of the Spanish war. At that time, under the pretext that large additions were needed in the various departments to meet the emergencies growing out of the war, and that the Civil Service Commission could not furnish applicants from the eligible list in time—which was wholly untrue—a great number of "temporary" appointments were authorized without competitive examination. This was a direct authorization of appointments on the recommendation of Congressmen, and such appointments were actually made. The term was originally limited to one year, but it has been extended each year. Now comes the plan to do away with the pretext of temporary selections, and secure the permanent employment of these Congressmen's favorites and henchmen. The Senate Committee has reported an amendment to the chief appropriation bill as follows: "Provided, That such temporary clerks who have been in the service of the Government for two years, and who have demonstrated their efficiency may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the department in which they are employed, be appointed to fill vacancies in the classified service whenever such vacancies occur."

If this is allowed to become law, there is practically an end of the merit system. All appointments required by the growth of the service will first be made as temporary emergency appointments—on the recommendation of Congressmen or politicians—will be extended for another year, and will then be incorporated in the classified service. There will in a brief time be no appointments for merit tested by open competition, and the pernicious and corrupt spoils system will gradually be restored. We sincerely trust that this amendment will be defeated. It would be as disgraceful to the Republican Party, pledged as it is to the maintenance and extension of the reform, as it would be mischievous to the service and demoralizing to our politics.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE KING.

The British Constitution is so sure a reliance against any jar incident to the succession to the throne that the world will look with a more eager interest for evidences of King EDWARD'S influence upon the foreign relations of his Government than for any exercise of his power in its domestic concerns. The influence of VICTORIA as Queen and woman in maintaining relations of friendship and advantage with the Continental powers is known to all the world. Sharing her peaceful wish and disposition, as he undoubtedly does, and, like her, having kinsmen and kinswomen in almost every Court of Europe, among them that chief man of power, his nephew, the German Kaiser, King EDWARD VII. may be expected to continue the traditions of her wonderful reign, occasionally supplementing by his personal influence the resources of British statesmen and the persuasions of British Ambassadors.

The relations of Germany with England have not been made less securely friendly by the succession. We may even hazard the conjecture that if, in the vicissitudes of politics, misunderstandings should arise, the King might succeed with the strong-willed Emperor where the Queen would not have prevailed.

But the two Continental powers with which it is for the interests of peace that England should be on a more assured footing than she has been in recent years are Russia and France. Between the Government of Great Britain and these two Governments there is no present evidence of any strain of relations. But we cannot speak with equal confidence of the feeling of the English people, and in particular of the feeling of the French people. The Russophobia so industriously cultivated by BEACONSFIELD has been by no means the dominant note of British public opinion of late, but the two empires have too many adverse interests in the East to permit the fear of a possible collision to be put altogether outside the range of practical politics. The influence of BEACONSFIELD upon the late Queen and the prominence which he adroitly gave to the affairs and the integrity of the Indian Empire in her thoughts may be supposed to have impressed her mind with views and aspirations calculated to impair in some degree her efficiency as a peacemaker in any emergency involving Asian frontiers. We may be sure that her son, the King, so far as he has to do with matters of policy, will be a not less firm guardian of the Indian possessions from which he derives one of his great titles. But his sentiments as Emperor of India will be less likely to stand in the way of wise adjustments than the sentiments of the woman who first received that fine title.

The Prince of WALES used to be a popular personage in the French capital. The sentiments of the people of that city toward all things English have of late been unpleasant in their nature and their manifestations. There is no political or national reason why the French and the English should not be as friendly as they were in the days when NAPOLEON III. paid ostentatious hospitality to the Queen and the shops of Paris reflected the disposition of the Emperor by blossoming out with English fashions. It has not been pleasant to read of Englishmen insulted and almost mobbed in the streets and cafés of Paris. It was a regrettable incident of the Exposition last Summer to observe the scant attendance of the English. There is manifest peril in unfriendly feeling between powerful neighbor nations. If the influence of the King shall count for something in restoring the old cordiality he will have contributed substantially to the security of the world's peace.

THE QUEEN CONSORT.

It takes a very daring memory indeed to go back to the time when VICTORIA became Queen of England. Whoever avows to remember it by the avowal makes himself a man of extreme old age. And even to recall the marriage of the Prince of WALES is become a proof of that venerability which, in the eyes of a younger generation, is with great difficulty to be distinguished from senility.

It was, by the almanac, thirty-eight years ago, almost, that the eldest daughter of King CHRISTIAN of Denmark came to England to be wedded to the eldest son of the Queen of England. It takes a man of advanced middle age to remember that marriage, the first achievement in the way of dynastic alliances of the then middle-aged and since then very venerable monarch whose first success was in the line that has since won for him the reputation of "the most successful father-in-law in Europe." With one daughter the wife of the heir apparent to the throne of the United Kingdom and the British Empire, and another the wife of the Czar of Russia, and with a son upon the throne of Greece, King CHRISTIAN might many years ago have already sung his "Nunc Dimittis."

Without doubt the King of Denmark cultivated his royal garden with great thrift and success. And his daughters got the benefit of the thrift that was early instilled upon them. The British Court, since the death of the Prince Consort, has never been a splendid Court, and loud have been the laments of the London tradesmen on that account, especially at the beginning of the period. But the circumstances of the British Court have never been anything like so "angust" as the circumstances of the Danish Court when the Princess of WALES, as we have so long been calling her, when the Queen of England, as we are henceforth to call her, was a girl.

The tributes that were paid to her on her arrival in England were purely perfunctory, or "loyal," even including the best-remembered of them, the official utterance of the Laureate:

Sea-king's daughter from over the sea,
Alexandra!
Saxon and Norman and Dane are we,
But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee,
Alexandra!

But it was not long before she made very good her welcome. And she has been making it more real and hearty every year since. There is something very winning in the Scandinavian character at its best, the simplicity and purity which are the ideal of the Scandinavian poets and romancers. And it has been seen at its very best, in all these years, in the Princess of WALES. Scarcely had she been married when her mother-in-law went into retirement on account of her widowhood. Since then it has been upon the Princess that have devolved a great part of all the social duties that are so large a part of the duties of Queen regnant, in a Constitutional monarchy, and almost the whole of the duties of a Queen Consort. The duties which the Queen will have to discharge are those which the Princess has so long been discharging, and so discharging as to endear herself to all those who have been brought into relations with her. That "tact" which we so rightly praise as the best possession that "royalty" can have, proceeds far more from kindness than from policy, is in fact "the wisdom of the heart." That the new Queen is largely endowed with it all the English-speaking world knows. The kindness and helpfulness which are among the best qualities of human nature are the indispensable qualities of a Queen. The new Queen has long ago proved her possession of them. She has already found her reward in the affection of the British people. She has found it also in that possession of perpetual youth which it is so apt to confer and which she so abundantly has. Since the influence of a Constitutional King must be mainly indirect and social, he could not have a more useful helpmeet than the new King of England has in the new Queen.

THE MAYOR AND THE CITY HALL FLAG.

The present Mayor of New York is a singular character. There is something, little as he may like to think so, far more British than American in his obstinate singularity.

It is quite true, as he says, that there is no precedent for half-masting the flag on the City Hall on account of the death of a foreign ruler. Wherefore he kept it flying all day yesterday mast-head high, when every other flag that was visible was half-masted. And every citizen of New York who marked the contrast was filled with shame.

But the Mayor, from his own point of view, was in the right. He was entirely in the right. There is no precedent for half-masting the American flag on account of the death of any foreigner. There is no precedent for so half-masting the flags on the buildings of the United States Government. And in ordering them to be half-masted on this occasion the Government has safeguarded itself by explaining that the order was unprecedented, and was not to be taken for a precedent.

It was the case that was unprecedented. The Mayor seems to have been under some impression that such a tribute as was involved in half-masting the City Hall flag might be construed into some approbation of the Anglo-American "understanding," or even some approbation of the course of England in South Africa. He might have dismissed that fear. The significance of the tribute, as paid by the Government of the United States, as paid by the owner of almost every flag that has flown in the City of New York except that which flew from the staff of the municipality, mast-headed, was that it was a tribute which every son of an English-speaking mother throughout the world, excepting only the Mayor of New York, felt bound to pay to the motherly virtues of the most conspicuous and highly placed woman who used our English speech. The Mayor of New York has the unique distinction of being the one person among the countless millions of sons of English-speaking mothers who refuses to see that the case is one, not for following precedents, but for making them. It is, we think, a pity, on his own account, that he took his singular view.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If the people of Cincinnati are to be judged by the fraction of them that made such a remarkable display of coolness and courage in a burning theatre Tuesday evening that city's population must be appreciably superior in at least one respect to the common run of humanity, and the origin and exact nature of their superiority ought immediately to be investigated. The building was crowded, and the fact, so soon to receive practical demonstration, that it was not fire-proof or even slow-burning was probably known to all present, yet when smoke began to pour up through the floor the terrible spectacle caused only a prompt but entirely calm and orderly movement toward the doors in front and rear. That Mr. Sothern and his associates on the stage kept their heads, while highly creditable to them, has many precedents and was therefore to be expected. The behavior of the audience, on the other hand, was little less than amazing. All the excuses for and incitements to a panic were present in combination, but nobody was maddened by fear, not a cry of terror was raised, and the things done were precisely the things which it was best to do. The first explanation that suggests itself is that, the play being "Hamlet," the audience attracted was composed in very large part of persons more than ordinarily intelligent, but it can hardly be maintained that intelligence gives immunity from panic fears, or even safely asserted that all whom "Hamlet" attracts are of more than average mental strength. And, curiously enough, on the night before, the audience that assembled in another Cincinnati theatre to hear "The Span of Life," a play not at all Shakespearean, had its self-possession tested almost as severely as this one by a fire in an adjoining building, and it, too, behaved itself with equally admirable composure. There really must be something peculiar to Cincinnati, or perhaps to Ohio, that tends to the preservation of calmness of mind in trying situations. What is it? The common hope of attaining the Presidency?

—Sufficient notice has hardly been taken of the fact that, in renouncing the joys of making life more or less beneficially miserable for under-class men, the West Point cadets proved themselves as well equipped with strategetical ability as they are with the soldierly courage which nobody in his senses thinks of denying to them. They chose for the adoption and publication of their renunciatory resolution exactly the psychological moment when it would produce the best results—when it would not only get them out of a really serious trouble, but when it would at the same time raise them to a position higher than they had ever held before in the popular estimation. Had they declared the intention of abolishing hazing while investigation only threatened, or even after it was well under way, the proceeding would have been ascribed to a desire to conceal the misdeeds of the past; had they waited until after the reports were in and Congress was on the eve of meting out punishment, with some incidental justice, their course would have seemed like a weak attempt on the part of convicted misdemeanants to evade the worst of what they deserved. The cadets made neither of these mistakes. Instead, they frankly told the whole truth, thus helping the inquisitors to a full knowledge of the exact situation, and then, by condemning the past and giving adequate assurances that all would be right in the future, they left their would-be judges and executioners absolutely nothing to do. Following this adroit plan of campaign, they could even maintain with some show of credibility that they had erred rather than sinned, and that their intentions had always been good. It was very neatly done, and the episode can be viewed with satisfaction as showing that these fighting-men-to-be of ours will never make the mistake of certain other fighting men and trust exclusively to "frontal attacks" for overcoming an intrenched antagonist. Of course they will charge straight ahead up the hill when need arises, but they are also able, when opportunity offers, to execute flank movements and so keep down the lists of killed and wounded on their own side. And that is a valuable talent.

—Capt. HERLIHY'S trial seems to have come down to a simple question of veracity between himself and his witnesses, mostly policemen, on the one side, and Mr. PADDOCK and a much smaller number of witnesses, all of them persons in private life, on the other. The only thing that would be quite certain to an observer who knew none of the parties concerned, and had never followed the course of similar trials in the past, is that somebody, to be explicit, is lying. The now historic interview between the Captain and the clergymen took place. They both admit that much. Then their evidence diverges. One of them declares on oath that the conversation was marked throughout with courtly suavity; the other, also after the uplifting of his hand, says that a respectful and proper demand was met with brutal insolence and a wordless, but none the less intelligible, threat of physical violence. Each is supported by evidence as good as his own, and there, for the moment, the case stands. It isn't complex enough to be very interesting, and as for deciding it, well, help in that may be obtained by weighing motives, and surely will be obtained from comparing records and associations.

OLD STYLE AND NEW STYLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With much surprise I read in this morning's TIMES an editorial headed "A Confusion of Dates," and the more I have thought over it the more certain I am that the writer is in error. He says: "The anniversary of George Washington's birth falls on the 24th of February, not on the 22d. George Washington was born on Feb. 11, 1732, and in the present year and century the difference of time is thirteen days."

Your editorial correctly states the history of the calendar, and admits that in 1732, Feb. 11, Old Style, was the same day as Feb. 22, New Style.

But then the reasoning takes a violent leap. It is true Feb. 11, 1901, Old Style, is thirteen days behind Feb. 11, 1901, New Style. But although Feb. 11, 1901, Old Style, is the same day as Feb. 24, 1901, that does not prove that Feb. 24, 1901, is the anniversary of Washington's birth. It simply proves that Feb. 9, Old Style, is the anniversary in the Old Style. It is the Old Style that is losing and making the error, not the New Style, which is correct.

The reason why the difference between New Style and Old Style is thirteen days this century and only eleven in 1732 is because the Old Style is now two days further wrong than it was then, but the New Style is right now as it was then.

The name Feb. 11, Old Style, does not exactly correspond to any fixed day, but laps over, so that the name Feb. 11 now corresponds to and describes not the same day it did in 1732, but a day two days later.

In order therefore to get the New Style anniversary of Washington's birthday from the Old Style as it is to-day, we must first ascertain what day in the Old Style is the anniversary. This we find to be the 9th of February. Adding the thirteen days correction for this year, we get Feb. 22, 1901.

If Russia were on Feb. 11, 1901, to adopt the New Style, Feb. 11 would be Feb. 24 and Feb. 22 would be left out, and it would seem that Washington were cheated out of a birthday. But this is not so, for his birthday had already passed two days, having occurred on the 9th, and had been celebrated in America on the same day which we call the 22d. It is not a question of the name, but of the identity of the day.

To put it logically, first discard from your mind all thoughts of the Old Style, and, considering only the New Style, ask yourself:

1. Is not Feb. 22, 1901, the anniversary of every Feb. 22 which has preceded it in the New Style? A.—Yes; because the New Style is accurate.

2. Is not Feb. 22, 1732, New Style, the correct day of Washington's birth? A.—Yes.

Ergo. Feb. 22, 1901, is the anniversary of Washington's birth.

I do not see any way to avoid the conclusion. The mistake of your editorial arises from considering Feb. 11, 1901, Old Style, as the anniversary of Washington's birth, and I think I prove the error. Your contributor will give the matter a little thought I think he will agree with me.

HENRY S. J. FLYNN.

New York, Jan. 22, 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read with some interest that astronomical vagary which appears on your editorial page to-day under the heading "A Confusion of Dates." Your contention is that inasmuch as Washington's birthday occurred on Feb. 11, according to the Old Style calendar, we ought now to celebrate the anniversary on Feb. 24, instead of Feb. 22. If you are correct, we must hold the celebration later and later in February as the centuries roll on. After the lapse of sufficient time we shall pass over into March, and so on until at last we shall have the anniversary in midsummer. When that occurs your astronomical editor will probably give us an article on "The Times Out of Joint."

As a matter of fact, Washington's birth should be celebrated at an instant of time following the instant when he was born by an exact multiple of the quantity of time in a year. This condition is very nearly satisfied by holding the celebration always on Feb. 22, according to the calendar now in force. Our calendar was devised for the express purpose of satisfying that condition and preventing such dates as Washington's Birthday and Christmas Day from occurring in the Summer.

HAROLD JACOBY.

Columbia University, Jan. 22, 1901.

If Catherine II. of Russia had been born on the same day as Washington, Feb. 11, 1732, (Old Style,) and if the Russians had continued to celebrate her birthday, the observance this year would fall on Feb. 11 according to their calendar. If, having at length concluded to adopt the Gregorian calendar this year, they should drop out thirteen days, decreeing that Feb. 11 should become Feb. 24, the celebration of Catherine's birthday would not thereby be transferred to the latter date, for, as our correspondent correctly says, the true anniversary of her birth and of Washington's would already have come and gone two days before, on Feb. 9 of their old calendar, corresponding to Feb. 22 of the new, which has become a fixed point not only in the civil year, but also in the solar year. The error in the article referred to arose from applying the correction indicated for this century, thirteen days, to an event occurring in the eighteenth century, when the two calendars were only eleven days apart.

A CLUB FOR PLAYGOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the letters of "A Theatregoer," "A Lover of the Play," and "A Bohemian," and although the object of their letters is good, the method by which they seek to redress their grievances is doomed to failure, judging by past experience, for the wail of their woes is likely to fall upon deaf ears so far as the theatrical managers are concerned. I had occasion recently to avail myself of the courtesy of your columns to make a complaint concerning the Criterion Theatre management, pointing out the unfairness of Mr. Frohman in permitting his officials to accept money from playgoers at a time that the theatre was already full, and when he was not in a position to give money's worth—a view of the play—when a spectator was compelled to stand. A copy of this complaint was sent to Mr. Frohman. What was the result? Was the grievance inquired into or remedied? No. It was simply ignored as complaints of the public through the press usually are treated by theatrical managers.

The only satisfactory and practical way of bringing theatrical managers to their senses and to lead them to consider public interests and to convince them that the public has some rights is to form a body for the protection of playgoers' interests, and for the exchange of views upon theatrical subjects—in fact, to organize. I suggested in my former letter the formation of a club for this object similar to the Playgoers' Club of London.

This London club, to which I refer, is very influential in theatrical affairs, and is a recognized institution. It has a membership, I believe, of over a thousand, consisting of actors, journalists, theatrical managers, and gentlemen of other professions or of commercial pursuits; in short—of playgoers. They have a clubhouse of their own, where all the usual social advantages of clublife are afforded. Meetings are held periodically, at which debates take place on the subject of new productions of plays of interest, and on all subjects connected with the stage of moment to playgoers, and grievances are thrashed out and action taken thereon to approach the managers with a view to a remedy, where it is feasible. Lectures are delivered by well-known public men and women. Smoking concerts are given at which the leading professionals and amateurs generally tender their services to the club. Ladies and children's entertainments are arranged. Dances are given in the Winter and Summer trips during the off season, and many other social features introduced. Once a year a public banquet is held at some prominent hotel, and among the men who have taken part in these events at one time or the other have been Sir Henry Irving, Beerbohm Tree, Anthony Hope, I. Zangwill, George Alexander, Wilson Barrett, Cecil Raleigh, and many other leading lights too numerous to mention. The annual subscription is kept as low as one guinea.

Why not form such a club in New York? I should be pleased to co-operate with "Theatregoer," "Lover of the Play," "Bohemian," and any others in establishing such an organization. But don't let the thing end in mere talking—let us be up and doing, and then we shall get practical results. A PATRON OF THE PLAY.

New York, Jan. 22, 1901.

An Insolent Box Office Clerk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read the letters concerning the box office Czar, &c., I should like to add my mite of protest. I am a lover of the theatre, but have been deterred from going as often as I would like by the insolent treatment of most box office clerks. It must be an attraction indeed to counteract the disagreeable experiences one has to encounter.

One example I would like to cite. During the late engagement of a star I bought a ticket three weeks ahead, paying a higher price than at first intended, to make sure of a really good seat. When I asked at the box office to be shown the diagram of seats the clerk told me impatiently he had no time, but that the seat was in front, in the middle, near the aisle. When I reached my seat on the day of the performance I found that it was so much round the side that I could scarcely see the stage.

I went down to the box office and explained or tried to explain the error. The clerk told me in a most insolent manner that he had nothing to do with it, that the man who had sold me the ticket had left, and then turned his back upon me and took no further notice of my protest. I had to be satisfied with seeing what I could standing up.

A LOVER OF FAIR PLAY.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1901.

WEST POINT CADETS' TRAINING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be almost impossible to devise a system for securing in a National school a better average representation of the young manhood of the country than that by which the classes at West Point are filled. Formerly the cadets were appointed solely by the Representatives in Congress and a few by the President, but by last year's law Senators also join in the selection, and there are 480 cadets altogether. The cadets, therefore, come from every district in the whole United States, and as they are now usually chosen from the upper classes in the high schools by competitive examination, the very best material from every grade of life, the sons of workingmen, farmers, business men, professional men, and wealthy men, are all represented at the academy, and pursue their studies under exactly the same conditions.

Unlike the manner of other colleges, the cadets are quartered in the barest of rooms, without any but the simplest comforts, have little time for recreation, and no money whatever to spend. As a rule, very few faces are found in the ranks of the cadets but those of manly, bright boys, of evident high intelligence and gentlemanly bearing, an exhibition of physical and mental excellence gratifying to all visitors and the cause always of enthusiastic applause when they parade now and then in New York City.

That the National product of boys from Maine to Texas and from Washington to Florida is of pretty good average is conclusively shown at West Point, and there is no chance for snobbishness there, either. The stiff military training gives the cadets such chests and shoulders that a good many women visitors think they are padded beneath their smart uniforms, but they are not. The terrific work in the riding hall, at cavalry drill, and in the artillery work brings serious and even stern faces, however, to many cadets, that don't relax much even during a dance. But the business of the soldier is not play, after all, and it must always be borne in mind that upon these young hearts and brains must some day come part of the burden of upholding the National honor and leading, according to our National habit, not only the trained troops of the regular army, but the thousands of untrained brave volunteers who flock to the flag in time of war.

With them in the army half their brother officers will be those who have learned their stern duties in the ranks and at Fort Leavenworth, while others have become officers from the bitter schooling of actual war. Upon these men we depend for military success, for in these days of scientific war it is the well disciplined, thoroughly trained handful that wins against the untrained host. We never seem to learn this lesson here, though. We put down disorders nowadays with disciplined police forces in the cities, we put out fires with finely trained firemen, we choose specialists and experts for every great undertaking in our progress, but we still continue to try to put out wars with raw recruits and trust to heaven for good luck.

Cincinnati, Jan. 18, 1901. READER.

LANDS FOR OLD SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to many letters from old soldiers in all parts of the Union, who misunderstand the special privileges granted them in regard to obtaining land in the Comanche-Kiowa Reservation, I would make the following statement if you will allow me space in your columns:

Soldiers or sailors who served at least ninety days in the United States Army during the war of the rebellion may file declaratory statement. This declaratory statement must be accompanied by the oath of the soldier or sailor setting forth: (1) His residence and Post Office address, (2) that the claim is made for his exclusive benefit and not for the benefit of any other person either directly or indirectly, (3) that he has not previous to that time made a homestead entry or filed a declaratory statement, (4) that he is not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land elsewhere, (5) that since Aug. 30, 1890, he has not filed on a tract of land which, with the tract applied for, would make more than 320 acres.

This statement may be filed by the soldier or sailor in person or by attorney authorized by power of attorney. After filing statement he is allowed six months in which to make entry. The time he served in the army is deducted from period of five years' residence required by homestead law, but he must remain on the land at least one year. If soldier or sailor entitled to file statement is dead, his wife, if living and unmarried, is entitled to file statement, but if she be dead or married, his minor orphan children by proper guardian are entitled.

If by this article I shall be of benefit to any veteran I shall feel more than paid for my trouble. C. R. MOSS.

Comanche, Indian Territory, Jan. 18, 1901.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY DINNER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite evident that your correspondent, Mr. Findlay Sackett, is misinformed in regard to Mr. Cleveland's reception at the Holland Society dinner. The members of the society did not express dissent from anything that the ex-President said. At one point there were three or four persons who hissed; but the noise was so slight that one who sat beside me did not hear it at all. It is not even known that the "hissers" belonged to the society. One of the newspapers reported that the hissing was an expression of disapproval of the Administration's Philippine policy and not of Mr. Cleveland's dissent from it.

Nobody has a right to say how the majority of the members of the Holland Society regard the war on the Filipinos, for nobody knows their sentiments.

THEODORE M. BANTA.

New York, Jan. 19, 1901.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are a long-suffering people on the Hudson River, but sometimes "the worm will turn"! This stage of our endurance has been reached at last by the irregularity of the Hudson River Railroad in the delivery of our newspapers. Barely one hour from town, we have patiently endured the endless delay on trains, and have accepted our fate with the courage born of despair, well knowing how useless it would be to plead our broken engagements with such an unreliable railroad as the one we live on.

And now comes another grievance. Day after day our morning paper does not appear until a late hour, (sometimes 3 P. M.!) although pledged to arrive at 7 A. M. This is probably the fault of some railroad employe who has failed to do his duty, but who attends to the mistake, ferrets out the offender, and sees that it does not happen again? Certainly not the officials of the road, who regard this inconvenience with the same indifference that they do the failure of the trains to run on schedule time.

Only last Saturday I witnessed the disappointment of an entire school at the delay for over an hour of the train that was scheduled to take them down in time for a matinée, and called (bitter irony!) the "matinée train." Upon inquiry, I found that the Peekskill local had been one hour late in leaving New York on its northbound trip, and, instead of substituting a Croton local to take its place on the southbound trip, they compelled us to wait for an hour and a quarter, until the belated train appeared.

This happens all the time, and where is the remedy to be found? They say that "corporations have no souls," but they ought to have some sense of honor, and it is only by airing our grievances in the newspapers that we can hope to shame them into doing their duty to the public. For over thirty years I have lived on this railroad, and for over thirty years I have been a subscriber to THE TIMES; may I therefore ask for a place in your columns to put forth this plea for justice?

I. R. B.

Irvington-on-Hudson, Jan. 21, 1901.

Conductors Violate the Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it any wonder that the public pays so little attention to the laws prohibiting spitting in public conveyances when the employes of the transportation companies not only pay no attention to offenders but do not regard the law themselves?

One night this Winter I was waiting for a car at the corner of Fifty-first Street and Sixth Avenue. On a side track stood a car occupied by a dozen or so conductors, and when presently a car came along the passengers were transferred to the one in which the conductors were sitting. The latter of course got out. I got in with the others, and to my astonishment and disgust I found the whole front half of the floor of the car covered with the expectorations of the conductors, who had been sitting there. Let a child stand on the seat and how quickly the conductor pounces upon it, but a man can deposit a pool of liquid filth upon the floor with perfect impunity. O. E.

New York, Jan. 22, 1901.

A Good Time for Safe Business.

From The Troy Times.

In its Annual Financial Review, a comprehensive and ably written publication, THE NEW YORK TIMES collates the views of experienced men on the business conditions in the United States at the entrance of the new century. In these contributions it is noticeable that the admiration of recent progress and the prediction of continued prosperity are tempered with the caution that push must not go faster than prudence. Secretary of the Treasury Gage has a place of honor in the Review. He speaks as one having authority of the financial conditions of the United States as a Government and as a commercial people. The splendid results of the last few years show how expansion of opportunity for America has meant expansion of American trade. There is no halt, and no indication of halting, in it is progress. To use Secretary Gage's figure, the horse must be kept to his gait, but not pressed beyond it. The opening century is a good time for business—for business that combines enterprise and safety.

The Times's Financial Review.

From The Newspaper Maker.

The Annual Financial Review of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a noticeable supplement to that enterprising paper. It thoroughly covered the field of finance in every detail, and is so complete and comprehensive as to make it a necessary handbook for every editor who desires to keep posted on the wonderful achievements of the money world in the closing year of the century.

The Times's Century Review.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

THE NEW YORK TIMES maintains its reputation as a paper that still relies upon its editorial page for the entertainment and instruction of the public by printing a ten-column editorial on the century that has just closed. It is an excellently prepared article.

From The Dixon (Ill.) Telegraph.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of New Year's Day comes to us with an editorial review of the century just closed that is the work of a master mind, trained in the art of thought condensing. The editorial occupies a page and a half of that great newspaper, but in that space the editor has covered the history, progress in the sciences, religion, ethics, &c. This one issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES is worth ten times the subscription price paid for that paper for an entire year. THE TIMES has a treat of some sort intellectually every day.

The Truth Should Be Told.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is a pretty strong imperialist organ, wants more light on the Philippine situation. There is a growing demand in this direction. A plain and unvarnished statement of the exact facts from the Taft Commission would do good.

NUGGETS.

False Colors.

"Occasionally there is a man," moralized the professor, "who acquires the reputation of being a mystic when he is merely pessimistic."—Chicago Tribune.

Still Actively Engaged.

"By the way, old Gotrox is not in active business now, is he?"

"I should call it active. He is dodging taxes at a more lively rate than any other man in town."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Lost Patience.

"We cannot consider your story serious-ly," wrote an editor to an author. "You have killed your hero in the middle of it." To which the author replied: "I killed him because he made me tired!"—Atlanta Constitution.

He Felt the Same Way.

Mrs. Henpeque—They say when a tiger has its prey in its power the victim feels neither fear nor pain—only a dreamy easy.

Mr. Henpeque—I don't doubt it. The night you accepted me I felt the same way.—Judge.

Just Like a Man.

"Oh, no; she's not at all what you would call a really feminine woman. She affects masculine ways."

"How?"

"Well, for instance, yesterday I saw her give a street car conductor a nickel when she had five pennies in her purse."—Chicago Post.

THE GOLDEN DREAM.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

One vision was of Summer, with roses on her brow—
The memory of her beauty is fragrant to me now.
Her lips were buds of roses, and where she trod, the grass
Grew velvet in that moment for her rose-feet to pass!

Another was of glory and shock and shard of war,
With sabres flashing over the crimson reek and roar;
Blown bugles sounded charges and heroes in that gleam
Rode down to deeds of valor beyond the gates of Dream.

The next arose 'mid thunder of elements at strife,
And in the throes of traffic, the moil and toil of life,
A worker swung the hammer, another builded high,
Till cities rose in splendor against the golden sky.

Beyond this dream, another, with dance and song and wine—
Joy led the festal thousands beneath the fig and vine;
The Muses leaned and languished beside the palace door,
As in the Roman radiance of days that are no more.

But sweeter than all visions of pomp and pageantry,
One dream of gold most golden was granted unto me;
The lanes of life were pleasant, with laughter and with light,
And one sweet face was shining upon me through the night;

The baby lips were parted with smiles that love had lit,
The baby arms were dimpled with lines that love had writ,
And when I leaned to clasp them—Ah! dream that last for aye!
She came to walk beside me adown the sweetheart way.

From out the holy vision, from out the dreamland quest,
Her little hand of love in mine to clasp and cling and rest,
She rose with God's "good morning!" upon her little face,
And all my world is sweeter for gift of her sweet grace!

CHINA'S REQUEST REFUSED

Foreign Ministers, It Is Said, Will Not Explain Joint Note.

Chinese Must Prove by Their Acts They Intend to Give Satisfaction and Inflict Punishment.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The Havas Agency has received the following dispatch from Peking, under date of Jan. 22:

"The Ministers have decided not to reply to the request for explanations of the joint note until the Chinese shall have proved by their acts that they intend to give satisfaction, and the conditions shall have been accepted as to the primary question of punishment.

"The Ministers intend to discuss with Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang the conditions under which the chief of the guilty shall be punished."

PEKING, Jan. 20.—The agreement was delivered by the Chinese plenipotentaries last Wednesday afternoon, thus relieving the anxiety of the foreign envoys, who had begun to fear that, in spite of the promises made, something might occur to prevent delivery.

There is a general feeling of satisfaction among the foreigners and soldiers. Most of the latter look anxiously forward to leaving China this year. Although no orders have been received, the Australians expect to be the first British troops to go, presumably as soon as the river opens, which is usually during the first week of March.

Prince Ching has visited the Russian Minister, M. De Giers, remaining with him two hours. It is supposed that the interview had to do with the agreement. It is well understood here that M. De Giers has all along had more influence with Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang than all the other Ministers combined; and he has invariably known sooner than the others what the Chinese plenipotentiaries were about to do.

Friends of Emperor Kwang-Su have informed M. De Giers that the Emperor desires to return as speedily as possible to the capital, and will do so as soon as he is assured that the foreign troops will leave. His Majesty would like to start for Peking immediately after Feb. 20, when the Chinese New Year begins. The journey will probably take six weeks.

Last Saturday Prince Ching said he considered the Chinese requests reasonable. "The question of indemnity," he added, "has two sides. Some of the allies have conducted warfare in a fashion unparalleled in the history of civilization. Chinese merchants and private citizens assert that valuables have been looted amounting to immense sums, and it would not be fair to fail to take these largely into consideration when the question of indemnities is discussed.

"Tien-Tsin, Peking, and all the cities and towns between have been absolutely stripped, while priceless treasures belonging to private individuals have been confiscated, irrespective of all ideas of modern warfare. I feel confident that the good feeling of the allies will make a due allowance, and I look forward to getting a satisfactory reply to the questions we have asked when we meet the foreign envoys Monday, (Jan. 21.) We will then consider the other points."

LAWLESSNESS IN CHINA.

American and Other Troops Are Depredators—French Soldiers Are Truculent.

TIEN-TSIN, Jan. 18.—The United States transport Sumner, which has arrived at Taku, brought 150 troops to replace Americans who had been invalided.

Two deserters from the American troops, with an American flag, have recently committed acts of depredation in the surrounding country and have blackmailed the villagers. Both were captured, but one succeeded in making his escape and is still at large. It is probable that they will be shot. Three Sikhs, who were found guilty of smaller acts, were taken to the scene of their depredations to-day and given fifty lashes each. Many lawless acts are being committed.

A French soldier has been sentenced to a term of five years in prison for drawing his bayonet upon an Australian policeman. Two Frenchmen have been shot and an American has been stabbed in saloon brawls. The French soldiers draw their bayonets upon the slightest provocation.

GREAT FORCE TO BALK BOERS.

Kitchener's Left Rests on the Sea—De Wet's Appearance in Cape Colony a Great Danger.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 23.—Gen. Kitchener is disposing great forces semicircularly, his extreme left resting on the sea, to circumvent the Boers. The columns move simultaneously, in touch with each other.

The greatest danger of the situation is the possibility of Gen. De Wet's appearance in Cape Colony. It is believed that none of the Dutch would resist his personal call to arms. They think the fame of Napoleon and Wellington pales in the presence of his military genius.

Among a number of captured letters is one from Gen. Hertzog to President Steyn asking for 1,000 unmarried young men to enter Cape Colony and beat up recruits.

CASTELLANE SUITS DECIDED.

French Court Acts in the Litigation with Wertheimer.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The First Civil Tribunal of the Seine has decided the counter suits of the Count and Countess de Castellane and Wertheimer, the bric-à-brac dealer, by dividing the affair into three series. In the first it is declared that the exchanges and purchases were freely agreed to, and in good faith, and therefore could not now be modified.

The second series, comprising the exchanges, is regarded as liable to the suspicion of usury, and the court therefore has appointed three experts to appraise the articles, final judgment being given after their report.

In the third series, concerning the art works belonging to Count Boni de Castellane, sold by Wertheimer, the Court declares the transaction holds good, but calls on Wertheimer to submit proof of the sale in order to show he did not realize illegitimate profit."

Countess's Book to be Confiscated.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Berlin courts have rendered an adverse decision against the divorced Countess von Wedel-Berard, whose book entitled "My Relations with His Majesty Emperor William II., Revelations About the Regicide in Italy, and the Dreyfus Affair in the Light of Truth," made a great sensation last year. The decision is that the book shall be confiscated and the plates destroyed. The whereabouts of the Countess is unknown.

THE 69TH'S NEW ARMORY.

A meeting of the Armory Board was held yesterday, at which the plans for the new Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory prepared by Horgan & Slattery were approved. The architects were directed to prepare the specifications and the more minute plans for construction.

The armory will be situated at Twenty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, and will occupy nearly half a block. The building is to be of rough stone. The design is similar to several of the armories built in recent years.

Ten bids for a new armory for the Naval Militia of the Second Battalion in Brooklyn were opened. The appropriation for the building is $60,000. It was found that all the bids were above the appropriation. The lowest bid was that of Thomas G. Carlin for $63,491. There will be a readvertisement of the contract.

Bloomingdale Brothers' Employes' Ball.

Arrangements have been nearly completed for a great promenade concert and ball to be held by Bloomingdale Brothers' Employes' Mutual Aid Society at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 2, and a large attendance is hoped for, as the drains upon the fund of the organization have been unusually heavy of late. The society has attained a membership of more than 2,000 since 1881, when the members could be counted on one hand. Joseph H. Myers is the President of the society, and A. Weigner of Bloomingdale Brothers is in charge of the details of the coming entertainment.

AN OPERETTA BY STRAUSS.

"Wiener Blut" Performed in an English Dress at the Broadway Theatre.

"Wiener Blut" is one of the later operettas of Johann Strauss, in which many of the unrelated waltz tunes of the famous Vienna composer were finally "rounded up" and branded. No apology is required, surely, for using cattle-ranch terms in describing a modern operetta.

"Vienna Life," as they call the English version of this piece, which was produced with really magnificent pictorial accessories and performed with an abundance of vim at the Broadway Theatre last night, was received with tumultuous applause. The dozen or more inspiriting waltz and march movements, some of them long familiar, but not the less welcome on that account, greatly pleased the large audience, which was quite undiscriminating in its applause.

The ensemble was generally good enough to deserve warm approval, however, while Ernest Albert's marble, gilt, and tapestry ballroom, in which all the coloring is harmoniously toned to the canary satin dresses of the principal group of dancers, is a fairly splendid picture. The moonlit fête of the last act is also handsome, and in the matters of scenery and costume the production leaves nothing to be desired. The orchestra, under Selli Simonson, is efficient. Glen Macdonough adapted to the supposedly infantile taste of this metropolis the original libretto of Herren Leon and Stein, which, with its antique and tedious matrimonial imbroglio and its clumsily contrived web of mistaken identity, could not have been very promising to begin with. It must be said of Mr. Macdonough, though, that he has generally made his words, however lacking in fancy they may be, fit the music. Most of the story, such as it is, is told in song, and it is all intelligible.

The dances and the stirring finales and the beautiful pictures must save "Vienna Life" if it is to be saved. They were tremendously potent with last night's friendly audience. But that assemblage also encored nearly every solo, duet, and trio, and therefore its judgment is not to be relied upon. The sextet of principals is weak, both vocally and dramatically. There is often better singing in musical farce, and there is generally much better acting. Raymond Hitchcock, the principal comedian, is droll enough, but the fun in "Vienna Life" is not its best quality. The cast follows:

Count Zedlau	Thomas H. Persse
Prince Gindelbach	Charles H. Drew
Rudolph Kaegler	Raymond Hitchcock
Prince Bitowski	Maude Thomas
Josef	William Blaisdell
Captain of Gendarmes	E. B. Knight
Franziska Stuhlhart	Amelia Stone
Countess Zedlau	Ethel Jackson
Pepi	Octavie Barbe
Betty	Rosemary Glosz

MOZART AT THE OPERA.

"Don Giovanni" Sung Last Night at the Metropolitan.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Mozart had his first hearing this season. He was represented by his noble masterwork, "Don Giovanni." The audience was not a large one, and this must be attributed to the fact that without the factitious aid of a sensational cast a work of the pure and chaste classic style has but little favor with the present public. This is a state of things which should not exist. Last night's performance was a good one, spirited and musical, and the cast was competent. The audience ought to have been much larger. We need to be educated up to Mozart in these days. It is no longer true that education in music is essential to an enjoyment of Wagner. That was true while the old guard occupied the front rows. But now children drink in the Wagner dramas with their milk, and out of the mouths of babes and sucklings cometh forth learned talk about the absence of the melismus, the fundamental rhythms of "word-tone-speech" and false relations. These children are fed on spiced foods, and the white bread of Mozartian music is not rich enough for their peppered palates.

There is a beautiful suavity of eloquence in the Mozartian music, and in the more tragic scenes a variety of expressiveness attained by simple means quite unknown to the modern composer. Mozart's melodic numbers are so lofty, so chaste in style, that their very clearness of Doric outline misleads the unskilled listener. These things sound so facile that the perfection of their art too often escapes notice. One waits in vain for the thunder of contemporaneous climaxes. Mozart's are reached in another way. He reaches his climaxes melodically and contrapuntally. Witness the splendid finale in the ballroom scene. But that scene always awakens questionings. It is seldom done as it should be. In this matter there have been improvements at the Metropolitan in recent years. More might be done, but let us be thankful for what we get. Mr. Grau is by no means averse to supplying artistic demands when he feels their existence.

The performance last night had high merits, and it introduced some new impersonations of leading rôles. Mme. Gadski, for instance, came forward for the first time here as Donna Elvira. This conscientious singer has shown a most commendable ambition to widen her sphere of usefulness. She has studied parts in French and Italian and has added to her stature by doing so. Her Donna Elvira will increase the general respect felt for her. She showed an understanding of the part, and she sang the music with intelligence and taste. Miss Fritzi Scheff appeared as Zerlina, following a long line of eminent predecessors in this fascinating part. The young lady was less successful in her delivery of Mozart's music than in her acting. Her voice is too thin and acid in quality to do justice to the melodious measures. But she acted with chic and spirit. Perhaps she might have done more to convey the real nature of the innocent girl.

Mme. Nordica was an admirable Donna Anna. Her interpretation of the part is so familiar that it does not call for extended comment. It was up to its standard last night. Two members of the company appeared for the first time this season. These were Mr. Salignac as Don Ottavio and Mr. Pini-Corsi as Masetto. The former sang his few melodies tolerably. Mr. Pini-Corsi was excellent in his buffo rôle. He is a genuine comedian, and his voice is out of all proportion to his diminutive stature. Mr. Scotti was the familiar Don Giovanni of last year. He sang the music vigorously, but not always with clean rhythm. He added a beard to his make-up, and it did not become him. Mr. Edouard de Reszke was again a capital Leporello. He is a man of infinite humor, and he delights both himself and his audience in such rôles as this. Mr. Journet was excellent as the Commendatore. Mr. Mancinelli conducted with enthusiasm.

E. H. SOTHERN UNDISMAYED.

Will Appear in Production of "Hamlet" at Cincinnati To-night.

The ill-fortune which has persistently followed E. H. Sothern this season has not in the least daunted him. With the temporary use of improvised scenery he will be enabled to continue his performance of "Hamlet" in the Cincinnati Music Hall to-night.

Immediately after the fire in the Grand Opera House, where he was playing and which resulted in the loss of all his stage appointments excepting a few costumes, he set to work to arrange so that he might continue his engagement.

Mr. Sothern communicated the facts regarding the disastrous fire to his manager, Daniel Frohman, but the information arrived here so late Tuesday night that Mr. Frohman could not offer his star any suggestion.

After several telephonic interviews between Mr. Sothern, Mr. Frohman, and Mr. A. H. Hayman yesterday it was finally decided to transfer the attraction to the Cincinnati Music Hall, with improvised scenery and properties which will be loaned Mr. Sothern in the latter city, and to-day new sets of scenery will be forwarded.

An elaborate setting for an intended production of "Hamlet" was found stored in this city

THE MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION.

Lincoln J. Carter Explains Its Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Of the Managers' Association of America, incorporated at Albany, the President, Lincoln J. Carter, says: "This is an attempt to put our business on a proper basis, to protect the traveling manager from the injustices and oppression he suffers from theatre managers on the one hand and from the irresponsible acts of employes on the other. Our principal office will be in New York, though a second office will probably be established eventually in Chicago. There it is purposed to do our booking and hold our conferences.

"One of the evils we hope to correct first is that of overcrowding theatres. Some one-night stands are booked by their managers for every night in the week, when lucrative business can only be done, say, twice a week. A manager traveling with a production that costs, for example, $150 a night, thus plays to a house yielding $80. The local manager takes his percentage, which is more than enough to pay his small running expenses, and the traveling manager pockets a big loss. As the local manager pays his help by the week, he can better afford to keep his house open to small audiences every night in the week than to have two performances to large audiences.

"Then the association will act as an information bureau, and traveling managers will be able to learn the exact condition of every circuit."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Wednesday is generally devoted to bridge whist classes and luncheon and small affairs. Yesterday there was very little indeed going on for a day in the season. The dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., 8 East Thirty-third Street, was quite a small affair. The reception of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital, which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria, attracted many of the Roman Catholics and their friends, and a number went there after the opera, which was extremely well patronized, last evening. This evening, of course, there is the Assembly, which overshadows any other entertainments. But the other affairs of to-day are principally at homes, and there is a faint warning of Lent in the first meeting of the Knickerbocker Riding Club, which takes place at Durland's.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Randolph Snowden of Philadelphia have gone to Lakewood to visit Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, who have been holding a large house party there and who have also run up to town in the interim.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have taken the Alfred M. Coates villa at Newport for next Season. They are arranging to go abroad for a tour of the Continent, and will probably sail with William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., in the Valiant on Feb. 13. They returned from Newport late yesterday.

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One of the largest receptions of the future will be given on Saturday next by Mrs. Potts, Mrs. William Brevoort Potts, and Miss Potts at 39 East Thirty-ninth Street Mrs. William Brevoort Potts was Miss Barnes and was one of the Autumn brides.

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The breakfast which Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood will give for Miss De Neuville on Saturday, Feb. 2, will be one entirely for débutantes. There will be eighteen covers and some exquisite floral decorations, and a musical surprise has been arranged.

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Mr. Thomas Colston Kinney of Virginia led the Wednesday cotillion last evening at Delmonico's, dancing with Miss Anabel Gardner Van Nostrand. Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. John W. Boothby, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, and Mrs. J. Burling Lawrence were among the receiving party. There was an extremely large attendance, and the Misses Church, Lawrence, Beekman, Jones, Kane, Harrison, Arthur G. Morris, Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., H. C. Adams, and Heth Lorton.

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The St. Nicholas Club will hold a ladies' day on Saturday afternoon at its clubhouse, 7 West Forty-fourth Street. Among the patronesses who will receive will be Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay, Mrs. Henry Wardwell, Mrs. Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, Mrs. Charles H. Street, Mrs. Henry F. S. Davis, Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin, and Mrs. Walden Pell.

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Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson of 11 West Thirty-eighth Street gave a luncheon yesterday. Her guests included Mrs. Oliver P. Wells, Mrs. Louis Ogden, Mrs. William Perry, Mrs. I. Stephens, Mrs. George Gillespie, Mrs. Louis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, Mrs. Oscar Livingston, Mrs. E. O. Anderson, Mrs. Robert Thompson, Mrs. W. P. Anderson, and Miss Stanton. The table was decorated with bridesmaid roses and ferns arranged in silver bowls and vases.

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Among last night's dinner givers were Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, whose guests included Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. John Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Yulee, Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, and Matthew Astor Wilkes.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Baldwin Newell (Miss Julia Pomeroy) sailed on the Columbia for Alexandria and Cairo, where they intend remaining until April, for which month they have taken an apartment at Monte Carlo. From Monte Carlo they will go to London and Paris, and from there to Homburg, when the season at the latter resort begins. Mr. and Mrs. Newell have already spent several Winters in Cairo. The wedding of Mrs. Newell's sister, Miss Josephine Pomeroy, and Mr. Klimke will take place in London in May or June. Mr. Klimke was the chief mining engineer of the Transvaal Government and developed the Kernd gold mines.

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Mme. Nordica is to give a tea at Sherry's Friday. Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson of 11 West Thirty-eighth Street has invitations out for a tea on Wednesday, Jan. 30, in honor of her sister, Mrs. George T. Linsley.

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Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Gurnee, Jr., (Miss Belle Barney,) gave a small dance at their residence, 8 East Thirty-third Street, last night for their daughters, the Misses Belle Lucy, and Mary Gurnee. The house was decorated with cut flowers and palms. The guests were received by Mrs. Gurnee and her daughters. Dancing was general until after midnight, when supper was served by Sherry at small tables simply decorated. The tables were placed in the dining and adjoining rooms. After the supper there was a cotillion. The favors were the usual trinkets, with several novel and handsome trifles.

The wedding of Miss Alice B. Mitton of Boston and Mr. George N. Gardiner, Jr., of 348 West End Avenue, this city, will take place on the evening of Feb. 2 at the home or the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Mitton of Corey Hill, Brookline, Mass., and the ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Arundel Mahoney Addison, rector of All Saints' Church of Boston. Miss Mitton will be attended by her sister, Miss Elsie G. Mitton, as maid of honor, and Mr. Gardiner's best man will be his brother, Bentley Gardiner. The ushers will be the Messrs. Arthur S. Bennink of Cambridge, Hugh Miller, Edmund J. Scheider, Thomas C. Havens, Alfred E. Toussaint of New York, and Philip P. Gardiner of Baltimore. Mr. Gardiner, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Gardiner, Sr., (Miss Elsie Crane,) is a member of the Calumet and other clubs, and of Company K, Seventh Regiment.

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The New York University Glee Club will give its fifteenth annual concert in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom on Saturday evening. Miss Anna E. Otten, the violinist, is to play, and Miss Shannal Cumming, soprano, and Victor Carroll, baritone, will be the soloists.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 23.—The report which has been in circulation for some little time regarding the opening of the Marble House was revived again to-day, when it became known that a new set of boilers was being installed and other improvements were being made. It would seem from all outward appearances as if the Marble House was to be opened again next season.

James J. Van Alen has changed his plans for the Winter and will, with his daughters, sail for Europe next month to remain at his London house until the Spring, when they will return to Wakehurst for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth B. French will take a cottage here for next season.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard and Miss Florence Lyman have gone to New York.

Gen. and Mrs. H. F. Eaton, accompanied by Mrs. F. O. French, will go to New York to-morrow.

Mrs. Kane, wife of Col. De Lancey Kane, paid $56,000 for the Arthur Astor Carey estate, in Narragansett Avenue.

Mrs. Hunker, wife of Capt. J. J. Hunker of the training station, has returned from Europe.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—All the ladies of the Cabinet received this afternoon, with the exception of Mrs. Hay, wife of the Secretary of State, and Mrs. Long, wife of the Secretary of the Navy. Mrs. Gage, whose receptions are always particularly pleasant, had assisting her Miss Vanderlip, sister of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Miss Lucy Page.

Mrs. Root had as her assistants her daughter, Miss Hagner, and Miss Sheridan. Mrs. Griggs, wife of the Attorney General, gave one of the largest receptions of the day. She was assisted by her young stepdaughters, the Misses Griggs, and Miss Harriet Winslow. Mrs. Charles Emory Smith had with her Mrs. Cornell, Miss McKenna, and Miss Miller. Mrs. Hitchcock had with her the Misses Hitchcock, Miss Day, and Mrs. George Corning Frazer.

THE MISSES FORAKER TO WED.

Engagement of Two of Senator's Daughters Announced Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator and Mrs. Foraker this evening announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Florence Foraker, to Randolph Matthews of Cincinnati, and that of their youngest daughter, Miss Julia Foraker, to Francis King Wainwright of Philadelphia. Although the large circle of friends of the young people have been prepared for the announcement of Miss Julia Foraker's engagement, that of her eldest sister comes as something of a surprise, it having been the desire of Miss Foraker to keep her proposed marriage a secret until a short time before the date set for it.

Both young women are popular in society, handsome, clever, and accomplished, and with their sister, Miss Louise Foraker, have enjoyed undisputed claims to belleship. Mr. Matthews is the son of the late C. Bentley Matthews of Cincinnati, and nephew of the late Justice Stanley Matthews of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Wainwright is the son of Joseph Reeves Wainwright of Philadelphia, well known in the club and social life of that city. He was graduated from Princeton in the class of '98, and has many friends in Washington. But date has been fixed for either wedding.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Thomson—Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 23.—The wedding of John W. Thomson of Lenox and New York to Miss Agnes Brown of this city took place to-day at the residence of Mrs. Abbie C. Brown, the bride's mother. The Rev. T. W. Nickerson of St. Stephen's Church officiated, using the full Episcopal service with exchange of rings. Only the members of the two families were present, and after a wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Thomson took an early afternoon train for a trip to the South. Upon their return they will reside in New York and Pittsfield. Mr. Thomson is the owner of Fannie Kemble's old home in Lenox, known as "The Perch," but has already sold a large part of the property for about $100,000 to Giraud Foster.

Deleon—Moise.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 23.—Edwin W. Deleon, manager of the Maryland Casualty Company of New York, and Miss Fanny Emma Moise of Kansas City were married at the home of the bride's brother, Lionel Moise, to-day. They left to-night for Jacksonville, Fla. After spending a short time there they will go to Porto Rico, where they will be the guests of Chief Justice Sulzbacher of the Porto Rican Supreme Court. They will then go to Havana, where they will spend five weeks of their wedding tour, after which they will return to New York.

Holmes—Gregory.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 23.—The marriage of Miss Lulu F. Gregory, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Gregory, to Charles Lyman Holmes, son of the Rev. L. W. Holmes, pastor of the Westport Methodist Church, took place this afternoon at the Norwalk Congregational Church. The ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's father, assisted by the Rev. G. D. Egbert.

MONEY FOR HOSPITALS.

Charles Lanier, 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the collection now in progress:

William Salomon	$250	James L. Bishop	25
Crockery and China Trade	170	H. C. de Rham	25
		F. G. d'Hautville & A. M.	25
Two Friends, East Orange	150	Mt. Neboh Lodge, F.	25
Mrs. D. W. James	100	Mrs. J. Lecompte	25
Mrs. W. F.	100	N. W. Harris & Co.	25
J. B. Haggin	100	Mrs. W. S. Kemeys	25
J. J. McComb	100	Mrs. B. M. Hyman	25
W. G. Langdon	100	Mrs. W. H. Townsend	20
"A Hopeful"	100	Mrs. F. F. Gerrish	10
Oelbermann & Domerich & Co., additional	50	Elizabeth C. Laidlaw	10
C. A. Starbuck	50	Mrs. C. H. Eagle	10
Mrs. B. Brewster, additional	50	Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hyde	10
George Coppell	50	F. A. Le Roy, Jr.	10
Herbert L. Griggs	50	Alfred Borden	10
J. H. B.	50	S. F. Johnson	10
F. Gallatin, addi'l.	50	H. Wunderlich & Co.	10
A. W. Colgate	50	Robert S. Minturn	10
A. A. Cowles	25	Charles Macdonald	10
Noah Davis	25	Alex. C. Morgan	10
Abram S. Hewitt	25	David M. Look	10
John B. Lawrence	25	M. D. Lyman	10
Thos. F. Rowland	25	William Littauer	10
Tower & Sherwood	25	"G."	10
J. H. Hoyt	25	Lancaster Morgan	10
John Magee	25	David Lapsley	10
Newbold Edgar	25	R. G. Leytzdad	10
Justin L. Bulkley	25	J. Amundson	10
Theodore Cooper	25	Willard P. Butler	10
M. L. Delafield, additional	25	Doubleday, Page & Co.	10
		Dick & Fitzgerald	10

THE "WOMAN'S FUND."

Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the association, reports the following additional contributions to the "Woman's Fund" of the association:

Mrs. E. Herrman	$100	Mrs. F. J. de Peyster	5
Miss Augusta Bliss	25	Mrs. W. B. McVickar	5
Mrs. W. Atwill	25	Mrs. C. Evans	5
Miss E. D.	25	Mrs. William Jay	5
Mrs. G. T. Bliss	25	Mrs. J. Le B. Johnson	5
Mrs. S. J. Pennihan	20	Mrs. Stanford White	10
Mrs. N. Chandler	10	son	5
Mrs. B. Rhodes	10	Miss M. Miller	5
A Friend	10	Mrs. C. H. Ludington	5
Mrs. G. P. Williams	10	Mrs. R. W. De Forest	5
Mrs. Duncan McKim	10	Mrs. M. C. Addoms	5
Mrs. N. Hess	10	Mrs. E. E. Poor	5
Mrs. Carle Schefer	10	Mrs. R. W. De Forest	5
Mrs. Jas. A. Burden	10	Mrs. J. W. Castree	5
Mrs. C. T. Barney	10	Mrs. T. Glyphant	5
Mrs. S. M. Jarvis	10	Mrs. F. J. Meigs	5
Mrs. W. L. Detmold	10	Mrs. John D. Jones	5
Mrs. A. M. Dodge	10		
Mrs. A. Heckscher	10		

LUNCHEON ON A NEW YACHT.

Mr. Boas Entertains a Party on the Prinzessin Victoria Luise.

Emil L. Boas, General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line, entertained a number of his friends at a luncheon on board the company's new twin screw cruising yacht, the Prinzessin Victoria Luise, at the Hoboken terminal of the line, yesterday afternoon. During the luncheon speeches were made by Mr. Boas, Mayor Fagan of Hoboken, Capt. Sauermann, who commands the new vessel, and Mr. Whittemore of the engineering department of the line. Mr. Whittemore gave details of the new pier that is to be erected on the site of Pier I. Contracts for the pier were let last Saturday.

After the luncheon the guests were shown through the Prinzessin, and its many comfortable and elegant apartments and appointments were much admired. The first cruise of the vessel, which will be to the West Indies and the Spanish Main, will begin Saturday. The itinerary will be as follows: Port au Prince, Haiti; Domingo City, Santo Domingo; San Juan, Porto Rico; St. Thomas, Danish West Indies; St. Pierre, Martinique; Port of Spain, Trinidad; La Guayra, Venezuela; Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; Curacao, British West Indies; Kingston, Jamaica; Santiago, Cienfuegos, and Havana, Cuba, and Nassau, New Providence, arriving back in New York about March 2. On March 9 a cruise of fifty-seven days in the Mediterranean and Black Seas will be begun by the vessel.

Aid for a Consumptive.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $1 from "K. D. F.," $1 from "S. M.," and $1 from "A. C. H.," in aid of the consumptive young man in whose behalf an appeal was made by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

Bjornsen's New Play a Success.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Bjornstjorne Bjornsen's play, "Beyond Our Power," (Part II.,) which the censorship has finally allowed to be produced, scored an enormous success at its première in the Berliner Theatre.

EDWARD FLOYD-JONES DEAD.

Stricken Suddenly Tuesday Night After Retiring.

Ex-State Senator Edward Floyd-Jones died suddenly yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Condé R. Thorn, 35 East Sixty-third Street. He was a member of a family that has been very prominent in Long Island's history for more than two centuries, and within the past two years six of its members have passed away.

Edward Floyd-Jones was born at South Oyster Bay, Jan. 26, 1823. Both his parents were native Americans. He was educated at the Union Academy at Jamaica, and early in life entered commercial pursuits, but soon abandoned them to manage a big farm at Seaford.

He was always a Democrat, and his first official position was that of Supervisor of the town of Oyster Bay. He was elected to the State Senate in 1891, serving for one term.

Mr. Floyd-Jones was one of the many who went to California in 1849. He organized the firm of Jones & Hewlett at Stockton. The business was a general one, and included the importing and sale of agricultural implements of all kinds.

The ancestors of the Floyd-Jones family acquired the greater portion of Long Island under a grant from Queen Anne of England, and he owned a mansion at Oyster Bay, which was surrounded by about five square miles of land belonging to him. It was the largest single possession on Long Island. He also owned property at other points on Long Island.

His villa was destroyed by fire on May 29, 1900, and Mr. Floyd-Jones and the servants barely escaped with their lives. Then he took up his residence on property he owned at Amityville, and that was damaged by fire on June 15, 1900.

Mr. Floyd-Jones was a great sportsman, and for several years was the champion shot of the West. He was passionately fond of hunting, and was the crack shot of the Carroll Island Gun Club. He was very generous, and the baymen along the shore of Long Island held him in the highest regard for his many charities.

Mrs. Edward Floyd-Jones, who was a Miss Lord, died several years ago. Two children, Edward H. Floyd-Jones of 10 East Sixteenth Street, and Mrs. Condé R. Thorn, survive.

Mr. Floyd-Jones was apparently in excellent health on Tuesday night and played cards before retiring. At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning he was dead. Death was attributed to heart disease.

DIED AT 105 YEARS.

Isaac Laudy, Whose Brother Lived to be 122, Passes Away at His Home.

Isaac Laudy, 105 years old, died yesterday in the home of his son Isaac, at 31 Orchard Street, Laudy came from a long-lived family. One of his brothers, in the family's native home, in Kiev, Russia, lived to be 122 years old.

Laudy up to eleven years ago was a dealer in flour in the city where he was born. One by one he saw his family dying, until his brothers and his sons had gone, and at the age of 94 he found himself alone in the world. He decided that he was feeling too old to continue without some one near him, and when his son Isaac wrote to him to come and live with him he crossed the ocean and came here to live.

The son is the driver for one of the Vienna Bakery wagons, and he decided that he could afford to give the old man all he might wish to make him happy. Accordingly old Laudy took up his new home and spent the remaining years of his life playing with his grandchildren and taking a keen interest in his son's affairs.

He retained all his faculties to the end, and when he died yesterday morning, just because the poor old mechanism was run down, he passed away peacefully that no one knew for some time that he was dead. He suffered from no illness. About a week ago he began to have trouble in catching his breath. He was therefore put to bed for fear he might catch cold. He declined to lie down, however, and when his daughter-in-law came to him yesterday morning to bring him his breakfast she found the old man dead. The body was buried in Mount Sinai Cemetery.

WARREN LELAND, JR., BURIED.

Services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest Largely Attended.

Funeral services for Warren Leland, Jr., proprietor of the Hotel Grenoble, who died at the hotel last Monday, were held yesterday at noon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. John Williams, assistant rector. There was a profusion of floral tributes, one of the noticeable pieces being a cross ten feet high of white roses, the tribute from the employes of the Hotel Grenoble. Another was a wreath six feet in diameter of lilies of the valley and violets from the Hotel Men's Association.

Among those in attendance at the services were the proprietors and managers of all the leading hotels of the city. Considerable comment was made on the fact that this is the third funeral of prominent hotel men in this city this year. Proprietors Allen of the Astor House and Hitchcock of the Fifth Avenue being the other two. The burial took place at Woodlawn.

DIED WHILE PRAYING.

Alfred A. Dunham Stricken with Apoplexy at Home of a Minister.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 23.—Alfred A. Dunham, fifty-five years old, of 452 Washington Street, died in the house of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Whitney Allen, 41 Spruce Street, yesterday afternoon while kneeling in prayer for his wife and listening to the invocation of the minister. Death was caused by a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Dunham and his family have been friends of Mr. Allen for a long time. He came to Newark from New York City to live near his daughter, Mrs. W. L. Brown of 104 Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. Dunham, with his wife, went yesterday afternoon to his daughter's home partly to cheer up Mrs. Dunham.

She had been in poor health for some time, and at times she became downhearted. It was proposed that Mr. and Mrs. Dunham call on Mr. Allen. Upon reaching Mr. Allen's house they talked on religious subjects. Mr. Allen then proposed that they all join in prayer. It was offered by Mr. Allen, who particularly petitioned God to restore Mrs. Dunham's health. Toward the end of the prayer Mr. Dunham fell to one side unconscious. Mrs. Dunham and Dr. Allen immediately hastened to his side and a physician was sent for. Dr. L. E. Hollister, when he arrived, found Mr. Dunham dead.

SPANISH WAR VETERAN DEAD.

Alfred Rosetky, Who Was at San Juan Hill, Succumbs to Fever.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 23.—Alfred Rosetsky, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, died at St. Michael's Hospital on Monday night, after suffering from fever for over two years. The funeral will be held to-morrow at the hospital. The interment will be held in the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre.

Rosetsky was born in Austria about twenty-three years ago. When the Spanish war broke out he determined to enlist.

On May 13, 1898, he went to Trenton and enlisted in Troop C, Sixth Cavalry. Troop C got into Cuba on June 22. Rosetsky participated in several engagements previous to the battle of San Juan Hill and took part in the storming of the hill. During an engagement a Mauser bullet clipped his blue flannel shirt on the shoulder, while another tore through the sole of his foot and buried itself in his leggins. His campaign hat also had a bullet mark. Rosetsky claimed the honor of being the first American soldier to ford the San Juan Creek.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. Morris R. Hamilton.

Col. Morris R. Hamilton, formerly State Librarian, died at his home, in Trenton, yesterday after a long illness. Col. Hamilton was born May 24, 1820, just one year later than Queen Victoria. He always made it a boast that the two had the same birthday. Col. Hamilton was graduated from Princeton in 1839, and three years later was admitted to the bar. In 1849 he took up newspaper work as editor of The Trenton True American. He was elected State Librarian in 1884 and held the position for fifteen years.

Col. Hamilton was born at Oxford Furnace, Sussex County, N. J., May 24, 1820, and was the son of Gen. Samuel R. Hamilton of Trenton, who was

CHARITY WORKERS OBJECT

Meet to Consider Bill for Reorganizing the State Board.

United in Opposition to the Measure Now Pending at Albany—Resolutions Adopted.

Representatives of every important charitable organization in this city and vicinity met last evening in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building and gave expression to their indignation over the proposed reorganization of the State Board of Charities. The most important action of the meeting was the adoption of resolutions condemning the bill now pending in the Legislature which provides for the reorganization of the State Board of Charities, and providing for the appointment of a committee to oppose the passage of the bill. The resolution, offered by Thomas M. Mulry, President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul of New York, is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the passage of the bill providing for the reorganization of the State board of Charities (Senate Bill No. 111, Assembly Bill No. 169) would be detrimental to the best interests of the public and private charitable institutions for the following reasons:

1. There is no economy in the proposed plan.

2. The measure destroys the non political character of the board, and would tend to introduce partisan politics in the management of the public and semi-public institutions of the State.

3. The present system has protected these institutions from the influences of partisan politics for the reason that the present board is slowly changing and is practically unpaid.

4. The present system has resulted in important economies in the construction and management of State and local institutions and in other ways.

5. The proposed plan would endanger religious liberties, and destroy the practical safeguards now surrounding the enforcement of vital provisions of various State laws.

6. The measure is apparently unconstitutional.

7. The proposed plan is a subterfuge. It virtually proposes to substitute a single Commissioner for a board of twelve members.

8. The composition of the board is vicious. The single Commissioner, who might be an expert, could be outvoted by the two other members of the board, who are elected to devote their time and energies to other matters.

9. The board should remain a deliberate body

10. The experience of other States proves that the present system is the best. To change it would be a step backward.

11. The State should be slow to do away with the services of a body of twelve public-spirited citizens who have shown an intelligent, sympathetic, and painstaking interest in the charities of the State.

The following resolution, introduced by Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the temporary committee which called this meeting be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint a committee of twenty, with power to add to its members, of which committee he shall be a member and Chairman, which committee shall be authorized and empowered to take such action as it may deem advisable in opposition to the proposed reorganization of the State Board of Charities.

About seventy-five charitable organizations were represented at the meeting. Among the more prominent were the following: The Catholic Protectory, the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, the Catholic Home and Bureau for Dependent Children, the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, the State Charities Aid Association, the United Hebrew Charities, and several Day Nurseries.

R. Fulton Cutting acted as Chairman of the meeting, and introduced the first speaker, George B. Canfield of the State Charities Aid Society. Mr. Canfield said:

"The present system is a good one and that proposed is a bad one. It has been reported in the press that Gov. Odell is irrevocably committed to this measure. I can say to you that this is untrue. Only a few days ago I saw the Governor and talked with him about the bill. He told me that he was not committed to the measure and that his mind was open on the matter. I am sure that if we unite here this evening in expressing our opposition to the bill and acquaint the Governor with our feelings, the bill will not be passed."

Prof. Felix Adler made a speech indorsing the remarks of Mr. Canfield. Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, who was a member of the State Board of Charities for thirteen years, and Father D. J. MacMahon, Superintendent of Catholic Charities, spoke in a similar vein.

Lee K. Frankel of the United Hebrew Charities also attacked the bill and questioned whether it would effect the economy that was claimed as the chief virtue of the measure.

Among those present were the Rev. Father D. J. MacMahon, Superintendent of the Catholic Charities; Jacob H. Schiff of the Committee of Fifteen, George B. Robinson of the Catholic Protectory, Thomas M. Mulry of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, E. J. Butler of the Catholic Home and Bureau for Dependent Children, George F. Canfield, President of the State Charities Aid Society; Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Society; Nathan Bijur, and Lee K. Frankel of the United Hebrew Charities; Prof. Felix Adler, and Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell.

HONORS FOR BRAVE POLICEMEN.

Police Commissioners Dispense Medals and Praise to Three.

A rather unusual and refreshing episode for these troublous days took place yesterday when the Board of Police Commissioners made honorable mention of one policeman and commended two others for personal bravery, besides giving medals to them.

George May, a member of the bicycle squad, was commended for bravery in stopping a runaway at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue on Dec. 6 last. Policeman David J. Goss of the Fifth Street Station received honorable mention and a medal for jumping into the East River at the foot of East Thirty-second Street on Nov. 12 last and rescuing Capt. John Anslow of the tug Henry A. Beck from drowning. Policeman W. H. Ahrens of the East Twenty-second Street Station receive d a medal and honorable mention for stopping a runaway team at the corner of Irving Place and Fifteenth Street on Aug. 27 last.

WARRANT FOR NEELY HERE.

The Alleged Embezzler Will Be Taken to Cuba on Saturday.

Charles F. W. Neely, who is charged with embezzling the funds of the Cuban Post Office, will sail for Havana on Saturday on the Ward Line steamer Mexico to stand trial for his alleged crime. United States Marshal Henkel yesterday received the warrant for Neely's extradition from Secretary of State Hay, and he at once ordered Deputy Marshals Daly and Adler to be in readiness to take the prisoner to Cuba.

Accompanying the warrant was a letter to Marshal Henkel from Secretary of War Root directing him to take the first available vessel sailing for Havana. Neely, who is now in Ludlow Street Jail, takes the whole matter philosophically, and declares that he will be acquitted when the case comes to trial. He will be tried under the old Spanish law, which is quite different from that of the United States.

"THE LORD WOULD PROVIDE."

So Said Blewitt, but His Wife Invoked the Law for Non-Support.

Possessing an abiding faith that "the Lord would provide" for his wife, Charles J. Blewitt of 87 Fourth Street failed to do so himself, and as a result Mrs. Blewitt had her husband arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to see what the law had to say about it. The wife said that her husband was a "preacher of the Gospel," that he sold soap, and that he compelled her to live in Manhattan, but said the "Lord had told him he must live in Brooklyn." She also said that when she asked him for money to defray her living expenses he invariably replied that "the Lord would provide."

Blewitt told the Court that he was "going about his Father's business."

"The Lord says His children shall take no thought unto themselves what they shall wear or wherewith shall they be fed," continued Blewitt impressively, "and I am trying to keep the letter of the law."

Magistrate Deuel told him that it was the duty of a good Christian to provide for his wife and family, and adjourned the case for one week.

Jersey Live Stock Burned.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Arthur M. Hamblen's barn, one mile south of this place, the largest structure of its kind in the county, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Four horses, eighteen cows, and seventeen hogs perished. The loss will exceed $10,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"It's a dangerous proposition to take a tip from a drunken man. No sane man would ever think of doing it. But I wish I had taken one that was bawled all about the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel a couple of weeks ago when American Steel and Wire common stock reached 48 or thereabouts." The speaker was one of the men-about-town class who takes an occasional flier in Wall Street, and who was engaged in conversation about the situation in the steel and wire trades as seen through Wall Street spectacles.

"On the night I speak of there fairly blew into the hotel a well-dressed man who declared he was from Colorado. I reckon he was. He certainly had all the symptoms. His 'jag' was of the Wild Western type. He had all sorts of money, and he produced it from all sorts of pockets. He was good-naturedly drunk, and as he rolled down the corridor toward the café he bellowed at the top of his voice, 'I want to give everybody a real good thing. Sell Steel and Wire at the opening to-morrow morning. There's millions in it, if you press my tip.' No one seemed to know the man, and no one paid much attention to him as he bowled along like a ten-pin with the blind staggers after a hard 'spare.' He continued to declare himself until the porters and the clerks thought him worthy of their attention as a common nuisance who was disturbing the somnolence of the corridors and the politicians. Spoken to, he declared himself to be a millionaire and a mine owner, and produced a roll of bills, fat and of large denominations. This was after he had noisily ordered a case of wine and had invited every one in the house to have a drink with him. He expatiated on his Steel and Wire tip all the time. He was bubbling over with good nature, whisky, and a desire to benefit mankind in general. He was sad when he found the sitters would neither accept his invitation to drink nor pay attention to his tip. He was finally suppressed when invited to leave the hotel by several who didn't like their peace of mind disturbed in this fashion. They suggested to the porters that he was not a guest of the hotel, and was disturbing people who were. This the tipster confessed. Then he attempted to remedy that trouble by going to the desk and asking for a room. From a hip pocket he extracted a roll of bills as big around as John L. Sullivan's biceps in his palmiest days. After much trouble he found a one-dollar note and pushed that over to the clerk in payment for a room. Told that there were no dollar rooms in the house he declined to register, remarking, 'Dollar's 'nuff to pay f'r a room to sleep in anywheres.' As he was gently but politely shown to the door he continued to urge his hearers to sell Steel and Wire, assuring them that it was the good thing of the week.

"The next day Steel and Wire tumbled 4 points, and it has been tumbling ever since, but no one, so far as I know, took advantage of the tip the man with the skate had in his possession. Yet it was about a hundred per cent. better than most tips that are floating about. I, for one, have been clubbing myself ever since for not taking the advice of a man who knew what he was talking about. Appearances, except for the great wads of money he had, were all against his maudlin talk being good for anything. If he hadn't kicked about paying more than a dollar for a room perhaps I should have taken a chance on the speculation. But that bit of seeming parsimony steered me off."

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"Speaking about taking drunken men's tips reminds me of an incident in the career of that once spectacular person, Count Mitkiewicz," remarked one of the party who occasionally bets on the ponies. "It was at the Sheepshead Bay track a number of years ago, and I went down on the same train with the Count. He was a reckless sort of fellow, as you know. Just at the entrance gate we met a young fellow connected with one of the newspapers, who had taken on about a week's load of rum in one morning, and showed it. The Count had done him some sort of a favor in the interviewing line, and the newspaper man declared that he proposed to make good for the favor by giving the Count some good things in a racing way that afternoon. It rather pleased the Count. But I didn't want any of it. On the newspaperman's advice Mitkiewicz made a fairly liberal bet on the first race and won. I don't remember the names of the horses that ran on that day, except in two instances. Those were 'old Bill' Daly's Count and Florence M. The first, I remember, was at 40 to 1 and the latter at 20 to 1, and both won. Mitkiewicz backed both, still on the tip of his drunken friend. To make a long story short, the Count, trusting implicitly to the advice of his muddled associate, beat every race on the card and two or three horses in some of them, and left the track with $30,000 of the bookmakers' money in his pocket. That's another instance where it paid to follow the advice of a drunken man. I didn't do it, because I was too wise, and I left the track about $500 loser, when I might have made a fortune. Mitkiewicz remembered his newspaper friend by making him a present of $2,500 when the young man got sobered up. With it the writer bought some real estate down Bensonhurst way that now stands him in a good tidy sum. How the reporter with the jag could pick out such good things that afternoon is a mystery I never could solve. But it was just the sort of thing that would catch the fancy of such a fellow as Mitkiewicz. He would have played that Steel and Wire tip to a certainty. But he was the only man I ever knew who would take such chances and win at them."

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That St. Valentine's Day is approaching begins to be manifest by the displays in the windows of the little shops on the side streets all over town. Wherever they may be seen to the best advantage dealers show the love tokens with punctured hearts, naked cupids, and maudlin sentiment in bright lettering amid gay colored flowers and bits of lace paper. Children stand about gazing covetously and admiringly at the tokens of affection. Young men and maidens have begun that delicious shopping among these bits of tawdry finery that always precedes the purchase of the one they will finally send to the person the buyer happens to be in love with at the moment. One observant person noted that the forerunner of the mass of these tokens had been displayed even before the call for the New Year's cards was yet over. He shrewdly guessed the makers have now combined the New Year's card and the Valentine in one. Most of these combination affairs are of German or Bavarian make, and are imported in large quantities during November. It is to the foreign origin of most of these lace-like affairs that the weird spelling of the love verses is traceable. Your foreign workman as a rule knows little of either English spelling or lettering. He comes as near as he can to the shape of the sentiment. As he knows nothing as to the meaning of the words the result is sometimes very laughable. But that detracts nothing from their merits in the tenement districts where they are chiefly sold, providing there are enough bleeding hearts, flaming torches, and well-winged Cupids mixed up in the paper lace and sentiment. One of the large dealers in this sort of stuff says they are now very largely sold among the negroes of the South. They are, in fact, the next best customers to the foreign population of the great Northwestern States, where the customs of the old country are ever kept green in the memory of the immigrants.

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"Do you know," asked the young lady in the manicure establishment, "that during the run of 'The Gay Lord Quex' we could directly trace business at this establishment to people who had seen the play and there learned for the first time that there were such things as manicure establishments in town? Fact, I assure you. They were not all strangers in New York, either. Many of them were so, visitors at the hotels who had gone to see Mr. Hare, and then came to see us to see if there were any such goings on in these establishments as were represented on the stage. Some men, old enough and gray enough to know better, eyed us as if we were all Sophie Fulgarneys, ready to flirt on the slightest provocation. I had a dozen women customers, if I had one, who looked about the place as if they expected to find a window leading to a corridor and admitting to the room just such another palmist as came to visit Sophie in the story of the stage. One fussy old woman who tried hard to be girlish actually asked me if there was a palmist connected with our parlors. Just imagine! It was really trying, for it brought here a lot of old fellows who wanted to be thought of the Gay Lord Quex type, who tried in their idiotic fashion to be gay with our young ladies. My, but didn't they get a turning down! Some of them got tongue-lashings they will never forget after their smirking and insolent advances. Of course we have a few of the types here every week, people who come to have their nails and hands manicured just to see what it is like. They are all strangers in town. It is plain, however, that they are mere curiosity seekers and not of the type that such plays as 'Lord Quex' brought to the front. As for me, I do hope the play will never be put on at the popular price houses. If it should be there would be an influx of customers that would be simply awful. Imagine turning loose in the manicure parlors all the cheap swells and the giddy romantic girls of the tenement section of town. Horrors!"

TAXES IN BROOKLYN.

President Feitner Makes Known the Assessments Levied on Personal Property.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments made public yesterday the assessments levied in 1901 on personal property owned by many well-known residents of the Borough of Brooklyn. The highest assessment is for $100,000. The highest levied in the Borough of Manhattan was for $5,000,000. The tax officials are making efforts to collect a larger sum in taxes on personal property this year in Brooklyn. The official list follows:

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
A. Abraham	$100,000	E. F. Luckenbach	5,000
Geo. B. Abbott	15,000	John McCarty	10,000
H. E. Abell	10,000	H. McLaughlin	20,000
Dean Alvord	5,000	P. H. McCarren	10,000
R. R. Appleton	25,000	J. R. Maxwell	50,000
John Arbuckle	100,000	B. W. Maxwell	20,000
Frank Bailey	25,000	C. A. Moore	40,000
A. D. Baird	25,000	W. Mynderse	5,000
H. Batterman	40,000	J. A. Mollenbauer	50,000
E. G. Blackford	50,000	Mrs. J. McGarry	10,000
Frank Beard	100,000	P. H. McNulty	5,000
Beard estate	750,000	Moses May	50,000
E. W. Bliss	60,000	L. M. Meeker	10,000
Wm. Berri	25,000	J. V. Meserole	5,000
David A. Boody	50,000	J. Mollenhauer	50,000
W. C. Bryant	10,000	L. Moody	50,000
W. J. Buttling	25,000	F. Middendorf	10,000
E. D. Bushnell	5,000	J. S. McKeon	10,000
T. G. Bergen	25,000	J. Matthews	40,000
A. C. Barnes	100,000	John Notman	5,000
Thos. T. Barr	50,000	L. Nissen	50,000
F. L. Babbott	5,000	J. L. Nostrand	25,000
H. L. Bartlett	25,000	A. J. Newton	50,000
J. A. Burr	5,000	A. F. Orr	100,000
Felix Campbell	50,000	W. L. Ogden	50,000
Fred Cochen	5,000	H. J. Oldrig	30,000
Sturgis Coffin	10,000	T. J. Patterson	10,000
G. W. Chauncey	5,000	G. F. Peabody	40,000
Bird S. Coler	20,000	G. A. Price	15,000
C. T. Christensen	25,000	H. E. Pierrepont	50,000
F. Creamer	25,000	D. B. Powell	25,000
I. H. Cary	5,000	G. H. Prentiss	50,000
J. J. Dady	20,000	Mrs. C. Pratt estate	250,000
H. C. Duval	50,000	Charles Pratt	100,000
S. Doughty	5,000	F. Pratt	30,000
N. S. Dike	50,000	J. T. Pierpont	40,000
C. H. De Silver	25,000	L. M. Palmer	50,000
S. W. Driggs	50,000	F. H. Parsons	50,000
M. S. Driggs	50,000	C. L. Rossiter	50,000
Claus Doscher	40,000	C. H. Reynolds, Jr.	30,000
J. D. Fairchild	50,000	Salomon	10,000
L. A. Fish	20,000	O'Hara	3,000
P. H. Flynn	50,000	Smith	50,000
F. A. Gould	10,000	Seaman	50,000
John Gibb	50,000	G. Smith	50,000
W. W. Goodrich	10,000	A. Schieren	20,000
S. M. Griswold	50,000	E. M. Shepard	20,000
Nelson J. Gates	25,000	Searles	100,000
J. Giscoine	30,000	J. Studwell estate	20,000
W. F. Garrison	20,000	M. F. Smith	50,000
B. Gallagher	25,000	H. K. Sheldon	50,000
A. A. Healy	10,000	James Shevlin	10,000
Harry Heintz	50,000	John L. Shea	10,000
John Hanan	50,000	H. Shults	100,000
Mrs. C. N. Haagland	4,400	H. M. Smith	25,000
John L. Helms	25,000	H. B. Scharmann	25,000
Henry P. Hatch	5,000	Frank Squier	10,000
H. E. Hutchinson	70,000	J. Thompson	25,000
Wm. Harkness	20,000	M. L. Towns	5,000
F. W. Hilrichs	20,000	E. Teale	15,000
J. R. Howe	50,000	Hubert Taylor	5,000
Crowell Hadden	20,000	D. H. Valentine	20,000
A. F. Jenks	10,000	W. C. Wallace	20,000
F. S. Jones	5,000	F. W. Wurster	25,000
Martin Joost	5,000	E. L. Woodruff	50,000
James Jourdan	5,000	S. L. Woodford	25,000
J. G. Jenkins	50,000	A. T. White	40,000
Ditmas Jewell	50,000	W. A. White	25,000
D. R. James	50,000	William Walton	20,000
J. C. Kelsey	30,000	S. V. White	25,000
A. A. Low	100,000	W. H. Wallace	25,000
W. G. Low	40,000	Jacob Worth	30,000
E. H. Litchfield	8,500	G. W. White	50,000
Frank Lyman	130,000	E. D. White	25,000
J. Loughran	25,000	C. T. Young	25,000
C. Lockitt	10,000	Wm. Ziegler	100,000

UPSET COURT'S DIGNITY.

Kloberg Also Tipped Over Witness Chair in Describing a Fight.

A witness in the City Court yesterday not only overturned the witness chair, but also upset the dignity of the Court in his efforts to demonstrate "just how it happened." George Kloberg was the excited and demonstrative witness. He was suing John Von der Born for $2,000 damages for injuries received from an alleged assault which occurred last June. In showing the Court how Von der Born struck him Kloberg succeeded in throwing the witness chair from the stand and incidentally causing Justice Conlan and the jury to smile.

The trouble between Kloberg and Von der Born dates back to December, 1897, when the first assault occurred. The two men occupy the same premises for business purposes at Seventh Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

It was during the cross-examination of Mr. Kloberg that he made the demonstration. He had testified that Von der Born had knocked him down, and when asked to be more specific as to the details arose from the chair, struck himself a blow behind the right ear, kicked over the witness chair, and then fell full length on the floor.

"That was how he did it," cried the witness as he still lay on the floor. Jury, spectators, and even the Justice were laughing at the performance. Kloberg got up and was about to repeat the performance when Justice Conlan restrained him.

During the examination the Justice took exception to some of the questions of counsel, saying, "This is not an action for loss of services."

"No, it is not," interjected Kloberg; "it is a suit for a blow," and as he said this he began to rub his head.

Von der Born in his defense denied the first assault, but as to the trouble which occurred last June he said that Kloberg had started it. A sealed verdict was ordered to be returned this morning.

IS A CAKEWALK A DANCE?

Justices Decide that It Is, and Fine Two "Sacred Concert" Performers.

Actors and actresses of high and low degree, some employed and some not, walked into the Court of General Sessions yesterday to listen to the trial of Edward Marsh and Rose Sartella, two vaudeville artists charged with offending public morals and decency, religious liberty, and conscience by dancing a clog dance and singing a few songs at one of "Ted" Marks's Sunday night sacred concerts at the Grand Opera House on Nov. 18 last. Police Capt. Moynihan, acting under orders from headquarters, had witnessed the "turn" which was in violation, he thought, of the Penal Code.

Representatives of the White Rats of America, the Actors' Church Alliance, the Elks, the Grand Opera House Protective Association, and a delegation of the "Domestic Circle Club," attracted by the bright galaxy of histrionic talent assembled, sat gingerly on the court benches beside hardened hangers-on and "pullers-in" for various lawyers. Capt. Moynihan on the stand stated that Miss Sartella had danced a clog dance with Mr. Marsh, and that both sang songs. The actors denied the allegation relating to the dance.

Manager Springer thought the pedal actions of the pair were not in a clog dance, nor yet quite a cakewalk. It was just a motion of the feet keeping tune with the music, he declared. A cakewalk, in his opinion, had less motion than a dance, and in the latter, he said, the parties thereto swayed and glided more. The Justices looked interested.

"I've always wanted to know," said Justice Jerome as "Ted" Marks took the stand, "if these Sunday concerts really had anything sacred in their composition."

"Why, it was as much a sacred concert as any of the others given in town on Sunday nights," said Mr. Marks, equivocally.

"Were there any sacred songs sung by Miss Sartella?" inquired Justice Jerome.

"Why, yes," returned Mr. Marks. "She sang 'Beyond the Gates of Paradise' and 'Way Down South in Dixie.' This answer convulsed the courtroom and "Big Abe," the police man, rapped in vain for order.

The Justices, after conferring together, decided that a cakewalk was close enough to a dance to warrant them in fining both defendants $10. The fines were paid.

HELENA, ARK., IS VINDICATED.

Jury Says the Town Is Healthy and Mrs. Marshall Loses Her Suit.

Twelve men of New York City have, after due deliberation, decided that Helena, Ark., is a healthy town and that Mrs. Susie A. Marshall is not entitled to $5,000 damages from Simon Seelig of the firm of Seelig, Bruen & Co., because he induced her to go to Helena and take charge of the dressmaking department of the store.

The jury did not reach this verdict until it had discussed all the testimony in the case, and even then some of the members of the jury were inclined to award Mrs. Marshall some damages on account of the fact that she testified that she had suffered from malaria as a result of her trip South.

The case has been a most bitterly contested one and the end is not yet. It went to the Appellate Division once on an appeal from the decision of a Justice as to the pleadings and it is probable that it will go to the higher courts again as a result of the verdict which was given before Justice O'Gorman yesterday.

DRESS CAUGHT ON HOOK.

Aged Woman Falls Out of the Window, but Escapes Injury.

BAYONNE, N. J., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Helen Hayes, seventy years of age, of 218 Avenue B, Bayonne, went to a window at 3 o'clock this morning to get fresh air. She leaned out and fell part way out of the window, but her dress caught on a hook. She was discovered by Mrs. Mary Bamon of 222 Avenue B and rescued, being little the worse for her exposure to the night air.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Supreme Court of the United States:

156—William Moore et al., appellants, vs. Alaskan and Northwestern Territories Trading Company et al.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

526—S. D. Hatfield et al., appellants, vs. Henry C. King.—Leave granted to file brief herein on behalf of certain interested parties, on motion of Holmes Conrad for said parties.

146—The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, petitioners, vs. the Cambria Iron Company.—Argument continued by Francis T. Chambers and James I. Kay for the respondent and concluded by Thomas B. Reed for the petitioner.

7—Charles M. Cotting et al., appellants, vs. A. A. Godard, as Attorney General, &c., et al.—Reargument commenced by William D. Guthrie for the appellants.

Call for Thursday: 7, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, (and 185,) 153, 155, 158, 159.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 24.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

16—Racine vs. U. S.
42—In re Lesser Bros.
10—Antilo vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
50—U. S. vs. Hills Bros. & Co.
52—U. S. vs. Loeb & Schoenfeld.
61—Durchman vs. Dun.
66—In re Wilder.
72—In re Rome Planing Mill.
73—U. S. vs. Hahn.
74—U. S. vs. Hahn & Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Calendar called in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day Calendar. Jury.

163—Rothbard vs. Met. St. Ry.
165—Krausz vs. 3d Av. R. R.
166—Richardson vs.
169—Donato vs. 3d Av. R. R.
112—Simpson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
132—Reilly vs. same.
132—Davis vs. same.
139—Hayes vs. same.
143—Smith vs. same.
145—Blundell vs. same.
1½—United States vs. Walsh.
171—Wheeler vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
172—Ferguson vs. same.
231—Hess vs. Blen & Co.
78—Childs vs. N. Y. Times.
181—Bay Shoe Co. vs. Mayburry.
19—Barton vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
197—Moban vs. Dixon.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 78, 40, 66, 89, 90, 93, 96, 103.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

33—Hand vs. Miller.
52—Hasbrouck vs. Marks.
47—Fries vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
74—Michel vs. Ellwanger.
40—Home Bank vs. Garver.
50—Mackintosh vs. Thompson.
94—Harris vs. New Amsterdam Gas Co.
63—Eagan vs. Eagan.
93—Merritt vs. Merritt.
89—Eggstein vs. Southern Tier Masonic Relief Assn.
97—Hamerschlag vs. Duryea.
98—W. P. Fuller & Co. vs. Schrenk et al.
99—Baylis vs. Bullock Elec. Mfg. Co.
100—Pritchard vs. Kirsch.
101—Herman vs. N. Y. Elec. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Stark vs. Cantwell-Wengard.
3—Cartwright vs. Fitzgerald.
4—Butler vs. same.
5—Byrd vs. Sander.
6—City of New York vs. Schnugg.
7—Stewart vs. Smith.
8—Heath vs. Koch.
9—In re E. 210th St.
10—Lowitz vs. West Side Brotherly Love Cong. Ben. Society.
11—Blumenthal vs. Earl.
12—Lyman vs. Dietzel.
13—Lyman vs. Crowley.
14—German-Am. Provision Co. vs. Garrone.
15—Gobber vs. N. Y. Tel. Co.
16—Freeman vs. Parker.
17—In re Luft.
18—In re Homer.
19—Berger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
20—Gallagher vs. Baird.
21—Rogers vs. Associated Press Co.
22—Renwick vs. Man. Ry. Co.
23—Lippincott vs. Lippincott.
24—Richards vs. Zwisler
25—Sease vs. Sease.
26—In re Hamm.
27—Ruess vs. Ewen.
28—Bunn vs. Bacon.
29—Garrison vs. Holme.
30—Tighe vs. Brenner.
31—Hirsch vs. Norton.
32—Selnick vs. Selnick.
33—In re Home Book Co.
34—People, &c., vs. Hall.
35—Daily vs. Cody.
36—Mayer vs. Vorndran.
37—Liebmann vs. Hachtman.
38—Harlem Sav. Bank vs. Hartley.
39—Beach vs. Spitzer.
40—Brady vs. Kennedy.
41—Hatch vs. Norton.
42—Williams vs. Fox.
43—Kelban vs. Bosin.
44—Kennedy vs. Nichols
45—Offenheimer vs. City of New York.
46—Rankin vs. McFarland.
47—Boyle vs. Murphy.
48—Marks vs. Deliaglio.
49—In re S. Klein & Co.
50—Popper vs. Order of Chosen Friends.
51—Hazard Mfg. Co. vs. J. L. Eccles Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Day calendar. Motions.

56—Martling vs. Wagner.
167—Tucker vs. Tucker.
170—In re Rose St.
171—In re Exterior St.
172—In re Belmont Av.
176—Herrmann vs. Herrmann.
176—Kernaghan vs. Kernaghan.
177—In re Dunn.
181—Simons vs. Poerslike.
182—Nearing vs. Backus.
183—In re E. 169th St.
Demurrers.
1535—Holland Trust Co. vs. Sutherland.
1524—Black vs. Vanderbilt.
1545—Richards vs. Willard.
Preferred causes.
2626—Crosby vs. McNeice.
2198—De Witt Wirecloth Co. vs. Feltner.
2375—Henel vs. Stein.
2619—Lowenfeld vs. Isaacs.
2174—Barker vs. Franklin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated Railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbiere and Garvan for the People.

1—Arnold Hunger.
2—Frank Brienzi.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

8344—Wolfe vs. Robinson.
6341—Wood vs. Ballin.
7704—Pell vs. McKay.
7826—Levering vs. City of New York.
8181—Schreiter vs. Lehman.
7292—Eichner vs. 12th Ward Bank.
8204—Cahen vs. Everett.
8300—Pfotenhauer vs. Noble.
8639—Kreilsheimer vs. Blumenthal.
8570—Kinzig vs. Stolz.
8676—Saracens vs. Gramesi.
8313—Fleitman vs. Bunn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III, Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

663—Stokes vs. Stokes.
7208—Nadel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6311—Feigan vs. same.
7470—Kay vs. same.
6619—Dillon vs. same.
7913—Zimerszpitz vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1236—Casponigri vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8671—Fleischer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7285—Wasserman vs. King.
6902—Vogler vs. Vogler.
1647—Loftus vs. Bennett.
7065—Sheehan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7245—Grossman vs. same.
7334—Shoe Lasting Machine Co. vs. Western Nat. Bank.
7258—O'Shea vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6788—Olney vs. Eno.
7928—Hopkins vs. Nelson.
7445—Abbott vs. Engel.
7117—Lax vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7172—Keseman vs. same.
7696—Blum vs. same.
7816—Stone vs. same.
7725—Brennan vs. same.
7777—Williams vs. Underhill.
5357—Hoes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
2375—Murphy vs. Parsons.
7606—Goldberg vs. Walker.
7610—Williams vs. Met. Tobacco Co.
7643—Trachtman vs. Erster Brodyr B'nai B'rith Cong.
7701—Goldman vs. Goldstein.
7302—Handy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7820—Cosgrove vs. same.
7624—O'Karst vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2406.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room, at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

6596—Lifshitz vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
2216—Keim vs. Tannenbaum.
6810—Garvin vs. Rheinfrank.
6536—D'Andrea vs. Press Pub. Co.
8404—Schwarzbaum vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6767—Connor vs. Koch.
6796—Warner vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
7416—Rogers vs. Bennett
8396—Riverside Bank vs. Davis.
3397—Same vs. same.
3536—Same vs. Maginnis
3320—Thomae vs. Satterlee.
3836—Riverside Bank vs. Corbin.
3837—Same vs. Maginnis
3058—McCormick vs. Chamberlyn.
3843—Hookey vs. Langer.
8396—Riverside Bank vs. Davis.
3397—Same vs. same.
3536—Same vs. Maginnis
3320—Thomae vs. Satterlee.
3836—Riverside Bank vs. Corbin.
3837—Same vs. Maginnis
3058—McCormick vs. Chamberlyn.
3843—Hookey vs. Langer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2099—Scheindelman vs. Carberry.
2106—Hamilton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2107—Holzman vs. same
2137—Gazzetta vs. Navigazione Gen. Italien.
2316—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2318—Tishman vs. Havana-Am. Co.
2148—Lawrence vs. Foley.
2408—Watriss vs. Dougherty.
2237—Kaebler vs. Wallach.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2626.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gordon for the People.

1—David Marks.
2—Peter Steuerwald.
3—Waitsy Mills.
4—Joseph Gustus.
5—Clarence Brown.
6—Joseph Kassheimer.
7—John R. Sayers.
8—William Connors.
9—James Laurita.
10—Edward Rodgers.
11—Ignatz Sinnenscheim
Pleadings.
1—William Mason, Victor Vanderbeck.
2—Thomas Wise.
3—Frank Callahan.
4—John Dailey, Thomas McHugh, Frank James.
5—Joseph Spiegel, George Lewis, Oscar Freeman, Michael Harris.
6—William O'Brien, John Murphy.
7—Robert Fair, al

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red 80¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed 46¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed 30½
Flour, Minnesota patents $4.10
Cotton, middling 09¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio 07¼
Sugar, granulated 5.50
Molasses, O. K., prime 40
Beef, family 11.00
Beef hams 20.00
Tallow, prime 05
Pork, mess 14.00
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb. 07
Lard, prime 7.70
Butter, Western creamery 22

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and easy. No. 2 Spring wheat, 65@66¾c; No. 3 red, 73@c; No. 2 corn, 37@37¼c; No. 2 yellow, 37@37¼c; No. 2 oats, 24¾c; No. 2 white, 27¼c; No. 3 white, 26¾@28¼c; No. 2 rye, 50c; fair to choice malting barley, 50@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.73; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.75; prime timothy seed, $4.00; mess pork, per bbl., $14@$14.10; lard, per 100 lb, $7.22½@$7.32½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.35; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—The timidity of the local cotton trade was increased yesterday by an absence of news or business from England, due to the fact that the Liverpool cotton market was closed out of respect to the memory of the dead Queen. There was a sharp bulge in the last half hour on urgent demand from a leading local export house with Philadelphia and Boston connections. At the close the market was steady, with prices net 2 to 9 points higher. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9¾c for middling upland and 10¼c for middling Gulf. Sales, 2,300 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, easy, and unchanged at 9¾c; Mobile dull, 1-16c decline, at 9 5-16c; Savannah easy and unchanged at 9 7-16c; Charleston steady and unchanged at 9¾c; Wilmington firm and unchanged at 9¼c; Norfolk dull and unchanged at 9 9-16c; Baltimore nominal and unchanged at 9¾c; Augusta steady and unchanged at 9⅝c; St. Louis quiet and unchanged at 9¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	9.75	9.78	9.70	9.77@9.78
February	9.38	9.44	9.34	9.45@9.46
March	9.29	9.35	9.25	9.34@9.35
April	9.24	9.26	9.24	9.31@9.33
May	9.27	9.33	9.24	9.32@9.33
June	9.25	9.29	9.22	9.26@9.31
July	9.25	9.30	9.29	9.30@9.31
August	8.95	9.00	8.92	8.99@9.00
September				8.50@8.52
October	8.21	8.25	8.21	8.28@8.28
November				8.17@8.20

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market yesterday was a quiet affair throughout, having only a narrow range of prices, but a steadiness of undertone that resulted in the close being ¼@¾c higher than the previous night. Except for a little foreign selling at the start, operations were mostly for local account. Sentiment did not appear to have any influence, except one way or the other, waiting on news from the English markets, which adjourned for the day immediately after the opening. Northwest receipts amounted to 254 cars, including 236 cars at Minneapolis. Of the latter 30 per cent. was either no grade or rejected wheat. At Spring wheat points arrivals for the day were 397,000 bushels, and at Winter wheat points 156,000 bushels, a total of 553,000 bushels, against a total on the same day last year of 380,000 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 85¾c, nominal; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¾c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 83¾c; No. 2 red, New York, 79¾c, store; No. 2 red, New York, 80¾c, afloat; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 80¾c, to arrive; No. 2 hard, New York, 79¾c, scarce.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71¾@72c; January, 71¾c; May, 73c; July, 72¾c; No. 2 hard, 68¾@70c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 36c; January, 36c; May, 37½@37¾c; July, 38c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 25¼c; January, 25¼c; May, 25¾c; No. 2 white, 28c.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 74¾c; to arrive, 75¾c; May, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 72¾c; to arrive, 73¾c; May, 76¾c; July, 77¾c; No. 2 Northern, 62@68c; No. 3 Spring, 58¾@61¾c. Corn, 36¼c. Oats, 26@27¾.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23.—Wheat—Quiet. No. 1 Northern, 74@74½c; No. 2 Northern, 70@72c. Rye—Steady. No. 1, 51c. Barley—Steady. No. 2, 56@59c; sample, 46@56c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—Wheat—Cash, 73¾c; May, 74¾@74¾c; July, 75¾@76¼c. On track—No. 1 hard, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾@71¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.95@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.65@3.60; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.30@$2.90; no grade, $18.00@$19.25, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.15@$2.20. Rye Flour—Steady; fair to good, $2.90@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.60. Cornmeal—Quiet; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40, as to brand. Bagmeal—Steady; fine white and yellow, $16@$1.05; coarse, 90@91c. Feed—Barely steady. Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, $16.50@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.75@$18; city bran, $17.50@$18; cornmeal, $25; linseed oilcake, $27.75; corn oilcake, $19; hominy chop, $17.25; oilmeal, $28.25.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January				79
March	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
May	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
July	78¾	79¼	78¾	79¼
Corn—				
January				40¾
March				45¼
May	44 1-16	44¾	44 1-16	44¾
July				44
Lard—				
January				$7.50

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January	71 15-16	72¾	71¾	72¾
February	71 15-16	72¾	71¾	72¾
May	74¾	74¾	73 15-16	74¾
Corn—				
January	36¾	37	36¾	37
February	36¾	37¼	36¾	37¼
May	38¼	38¾	38¾	38¾
Oats—				
January	23 13-16	23 13-16	23 11-16	23¾
May	24¾	25	24¾	25
Lard—				
January				$7.32½
May	$7.32½	$7.42½	$7.32½	7.42½
Ribs—				
January				6.95
May	6.95	7.05	6.95	7.05
Pork—				
January				13.92½
May	13.80	14.00	13.80	13.95

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $13.25@$14.50; family, $15@$15.75; short clear, $13.75@$16.50. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—Quiet, $19.50@$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 7c; 100 lb, 7c; pigs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, firmer; smoking, 8½c; 16 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 8c; 14 lb, 7¾c; pickled shoulders, steady, 5½@6c; pickled hams, dull, 8¾@9c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 5c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—Firm, $7.70; city lard, steady, $7.25; refined lard, firm; South America, $8.50; Continent, $7.85; Brazil, kegs, $9.50; compound, quiet; city, 5¼@5¾c; Western, 5¾@5¾c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 7¾c; city lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
February				5.45@5.50
March	5.55	5.55	5.50	5.45@5.50
April				5.50@5.55
May	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.55@5.60
June	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.65
July	5.70	5.70	5.65	5.60@5.65
August				5.65@5.70
September	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.75
October	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.70@5.75
November	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80
December	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.80@5.85

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $28; pig iron warrants, $10; lake copper, ingot, $17; tin, $27; Exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.07½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 13-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3 9-16c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.80; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.40, and in bulk, $4.85; refined, cases, New York, $8.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 27½c, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 31½c; off Summer yellow, 30½c; prime white, 34@35c; prime Winter yellow, 36c; linseed, American, raw, 56c; linseed, American, boiled, 58c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted at 2c under city brands; lard oil, 63@65c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $4; spirits of turpentine, 40¼@41c; rosin, common to good, strained, $1.70; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $1.95; K, $2; M, $2.15; N, $2.35; W G, $2.85, and W W, $3.10.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 23.—Spirits of turpentine—Nothing doing; unchanged; receipts, 47 casks. Resin firm, $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 343 barrels. Crude turpentine steady, $1.30@$2.30; receipts, 11 casks. Tar firm, $1.30; receipts, 572 barrels.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.50@$5.50; tail ends, $4; oxen, $3@$4.25; bulls, $2.75@$4.25; cows, $2@$3.75; extra fat cows, $4.20. CALVES—Veals, $4.75@$8.75; tops, $9; little calves, $4@$4.75; barnyard calves, $3.25@$3.55; yearlings, $2.50@$3. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.75; culls, $2@$2.50; lambs, $5@$6.15; 1 car, $6.20; culls, $4@$4.50; Canada lambs, $5.80@$6.15. HOGS—Lower at $5.50@$5.75; pigs steady at $5.75@$5.85.

Surrogate Notices.

HOFF, IGNATZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IGNATZ HOFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 42 West 61st Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1901.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1900.

ANDREW WEIS,
LAWRENCE SCHLOSSER,
Executors.

JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Executors, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d13-1aw6mTh

HODGINS, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HODGINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bilger & Nixon, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on or before the 10th day of March, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of August, 1900. DANIEL DONOVAN, Executor. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 7 Beekman Street, No. 1, City, (Borough of Manhattan.)

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—ELLEN BLACKBURNE, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. FURBER, and Emma B. Furber, his wife; Amthelo J. Furber; Amelia F. Dykman, if living, and if she be dead, John Doe and Richard Roe, and all other persons having or claiming to have as legatees, legal representatives, executors, administrators, or assigns of Amelia F. Dykman, or otherwise, any interest in a certain mortgage made to Amelia F. Dykman by Charles W. Furber and Emma A. Furber, dated September 9th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,692 of Mortgages, Page 14, said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, and the said John Doe and Richard Roe and all other persons having any interest in said mortgage being unknown to this plaintiff; George W. Proctor Knott; Eleanor Knott; New York Telephone Company; Robert B. Nooney, Commissioner of Jurors in the City of New York; Patrick Curry; the Sunlight Oil and Gasoline Company; Laura Landgraff, executrix of the last will and testament of Henry A. Landgraff, deceased, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated December 17th, 1900.

JOHN J. BRADY, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Amelia F. Dykman, if living, and if she be dead, John Doe and Richard Roe, and all other persons having or claiming to have as legatees, legal representatives, executors, administrators, or assigns of Amelia F. Dykman, or otherwise, any interest in a certain mortgage made to Amelia F. Dykman by Charles W. Furber and Emma A. Furber, dated September 9th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,692 of Mortgages, Page 14, said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, and the said John Doe and Richard Roe and all other persons having any interest in said mortgage being unknown to this plaintiff: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, dated the 24th day of December, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1900.

JOHN J. BRADY, Attorney for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d27-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RICHARD H. DEEVES, Adolph G. F. Hasslacher, Louis F. Hasslacher, Otto T. Hasslacher, and Emma Jackson, plaintiffs, against CHARLES A. RAE and Amanda Rae, his wife; Barbara Rae Simpson, Thomas Rae, Mary E. Rae, George Watson, husband of Margaret Watson, deceased; Edward Watson, James Watson, Mary Watson, Gertrude Watson, Francis Watson, and Margaret Rae Watson, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 29, 1900. DAVID THORNTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Thomas Rae, Barbara Rae Simpson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. DAVID THORNTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d27-1aw6wTh

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—JEANNETTE W. RYER, plaintiff, against CHARLES A. RAE and Amanda Rae, his wife; Barbara Rae Simpson, Thomas Rae, Mary E. Rae, George Watson, husband of Margaret Watson, deceased; Edward Watson, James Watson, Mary Watson, Gertrude Watson, Francis Watson, and Margaret Rae Watson, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 22d, 1900. GEORGE WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, 54 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

To Thomas Rae, Barbara Rae Simpson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. GEORGE WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 54 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. d27-1aw6wTh

Surrogate Notices.

COLLINS, WILLIAM.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COLLINS, deceased, late of the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Rollins & Rollins, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of January, 1901. MARY P. COLLINS, WILLIAM P. COLLINS, FREDERICK P. COLLINS, executors. ROLLINS & ROLLINS, attorneys for executors, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GIBIER, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL GIBIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of J. J. Karbry O'Kennedy, their attorney, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated September 5th, 1900. EMIL A. NERESHEIMER, CHRISTINE DE R. COEURET, Executors. J. KARBRY O'KENNEDY, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. s6-1aw6mTh

PEARSE, AUGUSTUS F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY L. PEARSE, Martha W. Hedden, Augustus F. Pearse, Lura Hollenbeck, Edwin A. Hollenbeck, Martha Wilkinson, George A. Pearse, Ann Lucretia Burt, Laura Augusta Smith, Charles F. Hedden, George A. Hedden, William H. Hedden, Edward Hedden, Florence Laughlin, Nelson Stuart Smith, Anna Cole Smith, Yanka Ura M. Gorman, Carrie V. Rooney, George A. Pearse, Junior, Frederick W. Pearse, Edward H. Pearse, and Pauline Pearse, and to all persons interested in the estate of AUGUSTUS F. PEARSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, 1901, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles B. Pearse and Edward Tillou as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and each of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GURDON S. BUCK, Attorney for Executors, No. 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ÜBELHOR, JOHANN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Übelhor, Sophie Hasselbacher, Elisabeth Übelhor, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of Johann Übelhor, otherwise called Johann Uebelhoer, John Übelhor, and John Uebelhor, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles Übelhor, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said JOHANN ÜBELHOR, otherwise called Johann Uebelhoer, John Übelhor, and John Uebelhor, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ja10-1aw6wTh&f23

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER, MADE BY Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1901, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ELIZABETH MOORS, lately doing business in the City and County of New York under the name of "Moore Company," that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefore, duly certified, to the subscriber, Anthony Moors, the duly appointed assignee of said Elizabeth Moors, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place for transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, his attorneys, No. 29 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 31st day of March, 1901.

Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1901.
ANTHONY MOORS, Assignee.

RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Assignee, 27-29 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Ja24-1aw6wTh

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT TOWER & WALLACE, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part II., thereof to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, and County of New York, on the 11th day of March, 1901, at 10:30 in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to ASHLEY P. TOWER, a corporation.

TOWER & WALLACE,
by Ashley P. Tower, President.
Dated New York, January 22, 1901.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, against SOLOMON B. TOPLITZ and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Sixtieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-seven feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of First Avenue and Sixtieth Street, running thence westwardly along the south line of Sixtieth Street one hundred and eighty-seven feet, thence southwardly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly along said centre line fifty-nine feet to land formerly of the estate of Thomas C. Pearsall, deceased, thence northeastwardly along said last mentioned forty-four feet, thence northeastwardly still along said last mentioned land one hundred and thirty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, being the northerly part of lots known on map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., surveyed September 5th, 1826, by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor," by the numbers 26 and 17, being the same premises conveyed by William G. Lathrop, Jr., referee, to said Lippman Toplitz, by deed dated December 26th, 1894.—Dated, New York, December 31st, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

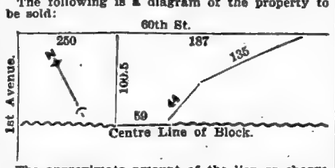

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $14,308.47, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1900, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $411.86, with interest from the 24th day of December, 1900, and the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $491.79, and interest.—Dated, New York, December 31st, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to February 6th, 1901, at the same hour and place.
Dated January 23rd, 1901.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—ALMIRA J. BROWN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM DUSENBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the sixteenth day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street distant two hundred and ninety-three feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street with the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street fifty-seven feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street fifty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the defendants, William Dusenbury and George W. Dusenbury, by Timothy Donovan and wife by deed of conveyance, bearing date the first day of May, 1900, and recorded the same day in New York County Register's office.

Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 533 and 535 West 24th Street:

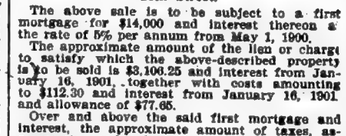

The above sale is to be subject to a first mortgage for $14,000 and interest thereon a the rate of 5% per annum from May 1, 1900.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,106.25 and interest from January 16, 1901, together with costs amounting to $112.30 and interest from January 16, 1901, and allowance of $77.65.

Over and above the said first mortgage and interest, the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $333.44, besides interest.

Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.
ja24-2aw3wTh&Mf14.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY PLUNKETT, plaintiff, against HJALMAR ERICSSON, et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in above-entitled action, bearing date January 23, 1901, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street distant two hundred and ninety-three feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street with the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street fifty-seven feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street fifty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the defendants, William Dusenbury and George W. Dusenbury, by Timothy Donovan and wife by deed of conveyance, bearing date the first day of May, 1900, and recorded the same day in New York County Register's office.

Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

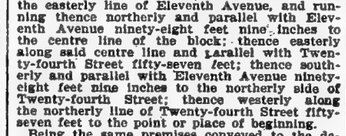

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $14,308.47, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1900, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $411.86, with interest from the 24th day of December, 1900, and the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $491.79, and interest.—Dated, New York, December 31st, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to February 6th, 1901, at the same hour and place.
Dated January 23rd, 1901.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY PLUNKETT, plaintiff, against HJALMAR ERICSSON, et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date January 23, 1901, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises described by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street distant two hundred and ninety-three feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street with the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street fifty-seven feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street fifty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the defendants, William Dusenbury and George W. Dusenbury, by Timothy Donovan and wife by deed of conveyance, bearing date the first day of May, 1900, and recorded the same day in New York County Register's office.

Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The above sale is to be subject to a first mortgage for $14,000 and interest thereon a the rate of 5% per annum from May 1, 1900.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,106.25 and interest from January 16, 1901, together with costs amounting to $112.30 and interest from January 16, 1901, and allowance of $77.65.

Over and above the said first mortgage and interest, the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $333.44, besides interest.

Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.
ja24-2aw3wTh&Mf14.

Surrogate Notices.

COLLINS, WILLIAM.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COLLINS, deceased, late of the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Rollins & Rollins, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of January, 1901. MARY P. COLLINS, WILLIAM P. COLLINS, FREDERICK P. COLLINS, executors. ROLLINS & ROLLINS, attorneys for executors, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GIBIER, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL GIBIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of J. J. Karbry O'Kennedy, their attorney, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated September 5th, 1900. EMIL A. NERESHEIMER, CHRISTINE DE R. COEURET, Executors. J. KARBRY O'KENNEDY, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. s6-1aw6mTh

PEARSE, AUGUSTUS F.—The People of the State of New York, by the gr

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Investment Securities.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 12, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
22 W 33d St., op. Waldorf. 202 5th Av., cor. 28th St. 667 B'way, 50th Bk. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas Sts. 37 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

Henry L. Wardwell. Edward L. Adams.
Telephone 3245 Broad.
WARDWELL & ADAMS,
STOCK BROKERS.
16 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

New York Telephone. 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone. 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. F. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
28 WALL STREET.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1805.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
A commission house working in the interest of clients, executing all orders upon the exchange and giving names of Brokers with whom transaction is made in every instance. We issue upon request a book describing accurately the above markets and influences governing them. Also monthly fluctuation sheets and market reports. COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Telephone, 3,078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
MEMBERS CONSOLID'TD STOCK EXCHANGE
Execute Commission Orders.
PURCHASE OR SALE.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT, COTTON.
MARKET LETTER & POCKET INVESTMENT GUIDE FREE UPON APPLICATION.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Trustees in Dissolution of the AMERICAN LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANY will sell at public auction, by Frank Stevens, Auctioneer, on Thursday, January 24th, 1901, at 12:30 P. M., in the Jersey City Board of Trade Room, No. 65 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey:
200 shares Preferred Capital Stock of Sing Sing Gas Manufacturing Company.
700 shares Common Capital Stock of Sing Sing Gas Manufacturing Company.
1,281 shares Capital Stock Brockton Gaslight Company.
Terms and conditions of sale made known at time of sale, or may be had on application to the undersigned attorneys.
AMERICAN LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANY,
by SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE, President.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

BOSTON UNITED GAS BONDS.
FIRST SERIES.
Notice is hereby given that $90,000 is now on deposit with The Mercantile Company to meet the requirements of the Sinking Fund for the year 1900 provided for in the Trust Agreement of January 1st, 1880, and that sealed proposals for the sale of Trust certificates (Boston United Gas Bonds) will be received at the office of the Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on or before 1st day of March, 1901, noon, at a price not exceeding 5% premium and accrued interest.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Dated Jany. 15th, 1901.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President, Thomas F. Ryan, V.-Pres. James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P. H. H. Francis, Sec. W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that seventy-nine (79) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

11	1505	1868	2152	2624	2874	3176
20	1630	1875	2243	2632	2906	3201
1275	1646	1880	2244	2651	2909	3248
1277	1648	1905	2290	2716	2918	3277
1295	1689	1914	2292	2733	2962	3309
1341	1693	1920	2372	2787	3073	3362
1374	1744	1928	2387	2791	3110	3372
1378	1750	1938	2422	2813	3114	3430
1380	1781	1967	2435	2821	3124	3449
1387	1800	2020	2462	2827	3145	3462
1435	1808	2114	2591	2846	3162	3499
1441	1831					

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases January 29, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, January 17th, 1901.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-nine (79) bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY, Asst. Sec'y,
Of Duluth, Missabe & Northern R'y Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
(Seal.) Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 29th of January, 1901, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,054.07 per bond.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

AN ASSURED 7% INVESTMENT
(Interest January and July)
Positive Certainty of Large Additional Dividends.

An exceptional opportunity for safe and unusually profitable investment, in the shares of a Corporation which at present controls prosperous Western properties, and which has extraordinary opportunities for increasing its holdings and earnings, and do so upon an absolutely safe basis.
The investment offered contemplates the purchase of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock at par, and with it, full paid and non-assessable common stock, as a part of the same consideration. The payment of the dividends on the preferred stock, when and as stipulated, and commencing with the current year, is fully assured and definitely provided for.
Such Company has the active co-operation and support of one of the most important railway systems of the country, and by recent arrangements is assured of controlling interests in a large number of important dividend earning properties.
The sale of these shares is to enable the Company to acquire the above interests and extend its operations. As the industries upon industries already under such company's control will provide ample income to pay dividends on the preferred stock, any earnings from these additional properties will go to the common stock, which, it is expected, will commence to earn liberal dividends at a very early day.
A careful investigation will satisfy conservative investors that the Preferred shares offered afford an absolutely safe investment, and that the common shares promise to, very soon, become very valuable.
Full information furnished on application to
AMERICAN FINANCE AND TRUST CO.,
Park Row Bldg., New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Refunding Gold Bonds of 1948
OF
The Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R.R.Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company has exercised the option reserved to it in its First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Refunding Gold Bonds secured by its First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Refunding Gold Bond Mortgage, dated October 1, A. D. 1898, to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, and Joseph D. Oliver, Trustees, to redeem said bonds and each of them at any time, at its option, by paying to the Trust Company, Trustee in said Mortgage, or to the lawful holders of said bonds, par and ten per centum premium thereon and accrued interest, and that it intends to redeem all of said bonds then outstanding, **on the First (1st) day of February, A. D. 1901**, by paying therefor on said date to the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, or to the lawful holders thereof, at the office of the said Trust Company, Number 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, par and ten per centum premium thereon and accrued interest.
Thereupon, under the provisions of said mortgage and the bonds secured thereby, **INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON AND SAID BONDS WILL BE FULLY PAID.**
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company,
By T. P. SHONTS, President.
R. P. AHRENS, Secretary.

KANSAS CITY, MO., GAS COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

In accordance with the sinking fund provisions of the Mortgage to the undersigned as Trustee, offerings of above bonds are invited up to January 31st, 1901, in amount sufficient to absorb the sum of $83,085.28.
Envelopes should be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Kansas City, Mo., Gas Company Sinking Fund."
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
By GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice President.

TEMPLE IRON COMPANY
Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds.

In accordance with the sinking fund provisions of the Mortgage to the undersigned as Trustee, offerings of above bonds are invited up to January 31st, 1901, in amount sufficient to absorb the sum of $87,984.52.
Envelopes should be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Temple Iron Company Sinking Fund."
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee,
By GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice President.

BROKERS,
MANAGER OR CASHIER.
Fifteen years in Wall St. Stock runner to number of N. Y. Stock Exchange firms. Understands every detail of business. Firm dissolves Feb. 1st. Connection with good house more desirable than salary. Address CASHIER, Box 135 Times.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR
$3,125,000.00 of 3% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until
WEDNESDAY THE 30TH DAY OF ANUARY, 1901,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE PER CENT per annum, to wit
$1,500,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAPID-TRANSIT RAILROAD. Principal payable November 1, 1950.
$150,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE EXTENSION OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE TO THE BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
$100,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOLHOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
$150,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOLHOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
$375,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR POLICE DEPARTMENT PURPOSES. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
$850,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR LAYING WATER-MAINS

FINANCIAL.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.
New York, January 22d, 1901.
The Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1900:

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1900, to 31st December, 1900		$3,278,413.54
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1900		828,796.25
Total Marine Premiums		$4,107,209.79
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1900, to 31st December, 1900		$3,407,886.18
Interest received during the year	$346,023.89	
Rent received during the year	23,833.36	$369,862.25
Losses paid during the year which were estimated in 1899 and previous years	$416,202.81	
Occurred and were estimated and paid in 1900	1,101,744.24	
	$1,517,947.05	
Less salvages	150,307.00	$1,367,640.05
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$399,096.13	
The Company has the following Assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks		$5,537,024.00
Loans secured by Stocks and special deposits in Banks and Trust Company		1,693,805.82
Real estate, corner Wall and William Streets, cost	$1,050,000.00	
Paid toward erection of new building	022,873.59	
Other Real Estate and Claims due the Company	75,000.00	1,747,873.59
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		4,156,783.60
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries		195,818.81
Cash in Bank		183,434.83
Amount		$10,514,740.65

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next.
The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1895 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.
A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1900, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the seventh of May next.
By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.

Gustav Amsinck,	Leander N. Lovell,
Francis M. Bacon,	Clifford A. Hand,
Vernon H. Brown,	Anson W. Hard,
Watson P. Brown,	John D. Hewlett,
William S. Boulton,	Charles D. Leverich,
George Coppell,	Levi P. Morton,
Joseph H. Chapman,	W. H. H. Moore,
George C. Clark,	Charles H. Marshall,
James G. De Forest,	George H. Macy,
James H. Dunham,	Frederic A. Parsons,
William E. Dodge,	George W. Quintard,
Cornelius Eldert,	John L. Riker,
Ewald Fleitmann,	A. A. Raven,
Edward Floyd-Jones,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Horace Gray,	William C. Sturges.
Clement A. Griscom,	

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice Pres't.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial to be had in New York County.—JAMES L. DAWES and Louis Strasburger, on behalf of holders of certificates of interest in securities of The Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railway Company, plaintiffs, against GEORGE R. SHELDON, Frederic P. Olcott, and Frederick W. Whitridge, as Trustees for the reorganization of The Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railway Company, and The Central Trust Company of New York and unknown parties, John Doe and Richard Roe, loaners of money to the Reorganization Committee of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railway Company, defendants. Supplemental summons.
To the above-named defendants, unknown parties, John Doe and Richard Roe, loaners of money to the Reorganization Committee of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railway Company:
You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer, on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated January 22, 1901.
ANDERSON PRICE,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, office address, No. 80 Broadway, New York City.
To unknown parties, John Doe and Richard Roe, loaners of money to the Reorganization Committee of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railway Company, defendants:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 22, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
ANDERSON PRICE,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 80 Broadway, New York City.
j24-1saw6wThf&mh7

POSITION WANTED.
By a person thoroughly competent to take charge of the Bond Department of a large Stock and Bond house; party has had twenty years' experience in forming of corporations, building of railroads, and the issuing of securities on same; also the reorganization of corporations. In addition, he is thoroughly familiar with the customs and rules governing the listing and dealing in securities on the New York Stock Exchange. Address BONDSMAN, Box 136 Times Office.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction Thursday, Jan. 24, 1901, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern:
20 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., $100 each.

Copartnership Notices.

St. James Building, Broadway and 26th St., Room 1,411 to 1,423.
New York, Jan. 23, 1901.
I have this day purchased all the rights and interests of WM. B. NISBET, in the firm of BRAMHALL & NISBET, and will assume the liabilities and carry out all contracts of said firm. All amounts due said firm are to be paid to the undersigned, who is alone authorized to receive and receipt for same.
A. D. BRAMHALL.
Referring to the above notice we wish to state that we have this day formed a copartnership to succeed to and carry on the business of the above mentioned concern, under the firm name of BRAMHALL & CO.
A. D. BRAMHALL,
F. H. SOUTHWICK.
New York, Jan. 18, 1901.
Mr. ERNEST J. H. AMY has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
H. AMY & CO.

Proposals.

The Midland Terminal Railway Co.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage dated the 1st of December, 1895, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $19,996.77 of the Sinking Fund.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 29th day of January, 1901, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York."
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY as TRUSTEE.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 19, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.
Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Company's Office in Chicago, Illinois, on Saturday, January, 26, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of acting on these five propositions and transacting such other business as may, in connection therewith, come before the meeting.
FIRST—That in order to provide necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks, and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 60,000 new shares of $100 each, from 700,000 shares to 060,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $66,000,000.
SECOND—That each shareholder shall have the privilege of subscribing at par on or before March 4, 1901, for one share of such new stock, for every ten shares of stock registered in his name on the transfer books of the Company at the close of business on December 29, 1900, and for fractions of shares in like proportion—payment for the new stock to be made in full at the Company's office in the City of New York, on or before Monday, March 4, 1901.
THIRD—That stockholders entitled to subscribe for fractions of shares shall, upon payment therefor, receive scrip convertible into full-paid stock when presented in sums of $100 or multiples thereof, but such scrip shall not draw dividends.
FOURTH—That the shares, or fractions of shares, of the new issue, if any, not subscribed and paid for on or before March 4, 1901, may be disposed of by the Board of Directors at such price, (not less than par, as may be approved by them.
FIFTH—That the new shares shall be entitled to participate in all dividends which may be declared payable after March 4, 1901.
For the purposes of this meeting, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Thursday, December 20, 1900, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, January 7, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
November 21, 1900.

Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL AND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company, which will be the annual meeting for 1901, and also a special meeting for each of the purposes hereinafter specified, will be held at the office of the company, 100 Broadway, New York City, at 12 M. on Thursday, the 31st day of January, 1901, for the following purposes, to wit:
1. To reduce the number of Directors from twenty-five to fifteen.
2. To adopt by-laws providing as follows, viz.: (a) That one-third in number of the Directors shall be elected annually, and that the term of office of Directors elected after the present year shall be three years.
(b) That the date of the annual meeting of the stockholders be changed from the second Tuesday in June each year, as now fixed by the by-laws of the company, to the Thursday in January next preceding the first day of February in each year.
3. To make any other alterations in the company's by-laws that may seem desirable to the stockholders assembled at the meeting.
4. To elect a Board of fifteen Directors, of whom one-third shall hold office for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years from the 31st day of January, 1901, and until their successors shall have qualified to take the place of the present Board of Directors, all of whom have presented their resignations to take effect upon the election of their successors in the manner indicated in this notice.
5. To transact any other business that may come before an annual meeting of the stockholders.
6. To pass any votes or take any proceedings with respect to any of the foregoing matters.
By order of the President.
CHARLES J. GLIDDEN, President.
GEORGE B. PERHAM, Secretary.
Dated Albany, N. Y., January 14th, 1901.
New York, January 12th, 1901.

Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.
New York, January 12, 1901.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Thuringia American Fire Insurance Company,
100 William Street, New York City.
January 17, 1901.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Thuringia American Fire Insurance Company will be held at its office, No. 100 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1901, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting. The polls will remain open one hour.
Transfer books will be closed from January 17th to January 31st, 1901.
JOHN M. SMITH, Secretary.

The New York Clearing House Building Company,
77 Cedar Street,
New York, January 7th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The New York Clearing House Building Company, for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 77 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 31st, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
WM. SHERER, Secretary.

Notice.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Fiske Brothers Refining Company will be held at the office, 59 Water Street, New York, on TUESDAY, February 5, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing trustees to serve for the ensuing year and transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. FIELD, Secretary.

Dividends.

Ninety-second Semi-annual Cash Dividend.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. in cash, payable March 1st, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business February 1st, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from February 1st until February 23d, 1901.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 16, 1901.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St., and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 9, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-half Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 14th, and reopened on Saturday, February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Central Fireworks Company.
Office of the Treasurer.
Preferred Stock dividend No. 6.
Common Stock dividend No. 2.
The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Common Stock have been declared, both payable February 9th to stockholders of record February 2d, 1901. Transfer Books will be closed February 1st and re-opened February 11th, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
GEO. T. EGBERT, Treasurer.

Office of Phenix Insurance Company,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 21, 1901.
89TH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%,) payable on demand at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record on this date.
WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 22, 1901.
The coupons due Feb. 1st, 1901, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Co., and the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

NATIONAL SALT COMPANY.
26 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1901.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 7.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. has been declared, payable February 1st, 1901, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record Jan. 24th, 1901. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. Jan. 24th, and reopen at 9 A. M. Feb. 1st. Dividend checks will be mailed.

Common Stock Dividend No. 3.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. has been declared, payable Feb. 1st, 1901, to the holders of Common Stock of record Jan. 24, 1901. Transfer books of the Common Stock will close at 3 P. M. Jan. 24, and reopen at 9 A. M. Feb. 1st. Dividend checks will be mailed.
C. L. PAAR, Asst. Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 SOUTH STREET,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 18th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars Per Share on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1901. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., January 25th, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 2d, 1901.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.
Denver, Colorado, January 19th, 1901.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 17.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) be declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the six months ending December 31st, 1900, such dividend to be payable February 15th, 1901, in cash to stockholders of record January 26th, 1901. Transfer books will close at 12 noon January 26th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. February 16th.
JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company.
GRAND CENTRAL STATION.
New York, Jan. 17, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the First Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of two per cent. upon the Second Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st of March next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 24th of January. The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, Jan. 23, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day it was
RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of 1½% upon the assenting stock of the company be declared payable to stockholders of record February 15th, 1901, and that the transfer books for the assenting stock be closed on February 5th, 1901, at three o'clock P. M., and opened on February 21st, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M.
T. W. SIEMON, Assistant Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, February 9th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened March 2d.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

BIG FOUR DECLARES DIVIDEND.

Rumors of an Increase Have No Foundation at Present.

The usual semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared yesterday by the Board of Directors of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad at a meeting held in the Grand Central Station. There have been some rumors of an increase in the dividend rate. Speaking of these reports M. E. Ingalls, President of the company, said: "There is no probability of any increase in the Big Four dividends this year, but should the earnings continue in the present volume, something of the kind may be looked for in years to come." Mr. Ingalls also declared that there was no truth in the reports of the absorption of his company by the New York Central or the Lake Shore, as there were legal obstacles in the way of such a plan. A comparative statement of the earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1900, and 1900, shows:

	1900.	1899.
Gross	$9,272,550	$8,676,709
Expenses	6,448,454	5,866,613
Net	$2,824,095	$2,810,096
Fixed charges	1,468,478	1,437,846
Balance	$1,355,617	$1,372,250
Preferred dividend	250,000	250,000
Balance	$1,105,617	$1,122,250

Russian Bonds Exempt from Tax.

It was announced yesterday that the Russian Government had voluntarily exempted the holders of its securities in this country from any income tax charges levied on the basis of the Russian bond holdings. Several million dollars' worth of these securities were placed in the United States recently, of which the New York Life Insurance Company took a large block. The news of the Government's action is confirmed by the New York Life Insurance Company. The arrangements provide that hereafter coupons presented to the National City Bank or to J. P. Morgan & Co., in this city, will be paid without the 5 per cent. deduction for income-tax charges. The provision applies only to American holders and will, it is believed, have an important bearing on future sales of Russian bonds in this country.

Brooklyn Life Insurance Company.

The thirty-seventh annual statement of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company shows that the company during the year has made material increases in its assets and surplus. The former aggregate $1,819,610, and the surplus by New York standard of 4 per cent. is $210,522. The Directorate of the company is made up of men prominent in the business world in Brooklyn, and the conservative character of the company is well known.

Increase in Its Insurance.

The fifty-sixth annual statement of the affairs of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., of which Amzi Dodd is President, shows assets of $72,958,022 and a surplus of $4,771,918. During the year the policies issued and revived insured $35,000,000, and the whole number in force on Jan. 1 last insured $278,000,000. The amount received for premiums during the past year was $10,411,362, showing an increase in business in all departments of the company.

$4,000,000 in Gold to be Shipped.

The largest gold shipment for some months, aggregating $4,000,000, was arranged yesterday for shipment on L'Aquitaine to-day. Of this amount, Lazard Frères will send $1,400,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $1,000,000; Goldman, Sachs & Co., $900,000, and the National City Bank, $700,000. The gold is in the form of bars and was delivered to the shippers yesterday at the Assay Office. The gold is sent on the triangular basis.

Provident Savings Life Report.

The twenty-sixth annual statement of the Provident Savings Life, just issued, shows income in 1900, $3,590,367; an excess of income over disbursements of $690,961; total liabilities are stated at $3,417,736, and assets at $4,025,335. It also appears that it has paid to policy holders since organization, and now holds for their benefit, over $22,500,000.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Utica Real Estate Company of Utica; capital, $2,500. Directors—J. A. Breen and E. D. Roberts, Utica; W. D. Clark, Clayton.
Masonic Temple Association of Sandy Hill; capital, $25,000. Directors—M. C. Allen, J. E. Howland, and J. P. Monty, Sandy Hill.
Nason Publishing Company of New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—L. A. Leopard, G. N. Mills, and T. R. Noyes, New York City.
People's Real Estate Company of Rochester; capital, $3,000. Directors—R. S. Post, Newark; R. C. Barker and A. B. Stevens, Rochester.
Davidge Mercantile Agency of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—E. B. Page, W. H. Davidge, and W. L. Ferber, New York City.
Cayadutta Knitting Company of Fonda; capital, $30,000. Directors—H. S. Hilton and Kelton C. Radliff,

of four very large boats with a Delaware shipyard holds out the promise of further large tonnage. Among the large structural contracts placed is one of about 8,000 tons for a bridge at Pittsburg. A number of smaller orders have also been taken. Everything points to a very large consumption by the building trade this year. The amount of municipal work, too, is likely to be large. The opinion is expressed in the cast-iron pipe trade that this will be the banner year for production.

The leading interest in the wire industry reports that the volume of business is very large and that all the plants are running full.

So far as the exports of iron and steel are concerned, the reports of a number of the large producers indicate that a heavy falling off must be looked forward to. The unsettled financial condition in Great Britain and in Germany has cut off a large number of new enterprises, and inquiries, even for export, have almost disappeared. The letters of leading foreign producers received recently here are very blue as to the outlook.

In the metal trades copper is softening somewhat. What will probably need close watching is the German demand, which developed in such a phenomenal manner in recent years. The zinc miners of the Joplin-Galena district propose to clear the atmosphere by heroic exports of ore to Europe.

NEW SECURITIES LISTED.

The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday listed the following new securities:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway Company—$1,000,000 fifty-year 5 per cent. coupon debenture bonds of 1947, for $1,000 each, No. 1 to 1,000 inclusive.

Union Pacific Railroad Company—$3,043,000 additional first mortgage railroad and land grant 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1947, for $1,000 each, No. M86,501 to M89,543 inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $89,543,000, No. M1 to M89,543 inclusive for $1,000 each, and No. D1 to D20,000 inclusive for $500 each. The committee further recommends that it be empowered to add to the list from time to time $457,000 additional bonds as and when officially notified that they have been issued in exchange for Oregon Short Line Railroad Company 5 per cent. Series A. Income bonds. The amount of bonds to be listed, including such additional issues, shall not exceed in the aggregate $100,000,000.

The St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company—$800,000 first mortgage gold 5 per cent. 100-year coupon bonds of 1996 for $1,000 each, No. 1 to 800 inclusive, $400,000 second mortgage gold 6 per cent. 100-year coupon bonds of 1996, for $1,000, No. 1 to 400 inclusive, and $1,300,000 common capital stock.

Southern Pacific Company—$10,000,000 two-five year 4½ per cent. collateral trust mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1905, for $1,000 each, No. 1 to 10,000 inclusive.

MR. KEENE NOT SICK.

Reports of the serious illness of James R. Keene were circulated in the financial district late yesterday afternoon. At the office of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., 30 Broad Street, where Mr. Keene makes his headquarters, it was stated that Mr. Keene was not ill. He had suffered somewhat from an attack of grip, but was feeling very much better.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement that a change in the charter of the American Bicycle Company is to be made to prohibit it from buying its own stock.

According to Chicago dispatches, proxies for the annual meeting of the National Biscuit Company, on Feb. 16, are asking for on the names of B. F. Crawford, A. W. Green, and Norman B. Ream.

Exchange of the coupon sheets of the Atchison adjustment bonds into the semi-annual form, without expense to the holder, not to be made until some time after Feb. 1.

Special meeting of the Lake Street Elevator Company of Chicago called for next Monday to vote on the purchase of the Chicago and Harlem line, the Western extension of the Lake Street Road.

After providing for the payment of the interest on the $300,000 first mortgage bonds, Directors of the Roanoke Railway and Electric Company have authorized a payment of 3 per cent. on the issue of $2,000,000 of the income bonds of the company.

Admission to dealings on the Boston Stock Exchange of Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company stock trust certificates.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 250 shares of Phenix Bank stock at 100.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¾@2½ per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $282,302,181; balances, $13,270,352; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,051,275.

Money on call in London nominal, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4 per cent. for short and 4@4⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅞; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88@$4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.82⅛@$4.83⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: France, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18⅛ and 5.15 less 1-16@5.15⅝; reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95⅛@95 5-16, and guilders, 40⅛@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par @5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1/8c discount; selling, par; Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

Bar silver dull at 28⅜d per ounce, a decline of 5-16d, due to forced sales.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Prices opened somewhat animated and firm on the Bourse to-day. Home Funds were good, on the rumor that the English bank rate would be reduced to-morrow. Rio Tintos were firm. Kafirs improved. At the close the general firmness was maintained, but the market was inactive.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 5c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 72.15.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The rate for settlement money to-day was 3¾@4 per cent. On the Boerse Americans and Canadian Pacifics improved. Internationals were good, especially Italians and Chinese. Home funds were harder. Locals were firm, but later fluctuated. At the close there was a recovery in prices.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom:

10 shares Brooklyn Union Gas Company, $100 each, 172½.

7 shares Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, $100 each, 792.

30 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, $100 each, 191¾.

100 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $50 each, 145½.

10 shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 188⅞.

50 shares Union Pacific Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 84.

20 shares Northern Pacific Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 86.

4 shares Peru and La Salle Gas Company, $100 each, $7 lot.

32 shares Louisville and Nashville Railway Company, $100 each, 88¾.

82 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $10 each, 238½.

33 shares American Express Company, $100 each, 171¾.

26 shares New York Rubber Company, $100 each, 130¾.

40 shares Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, $100 each, 31.

16 shares Savings Investment and Trust Company of East Orange, N. J., (65 per cent. paid in,) $100 each, 80½.

33 shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, $100 each, 143¾.

$4,000 Canada Southern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due January, 1908, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 107.

$2,000 Corrigan Street Railway Company of Kansas City, first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due July, 1916, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 106¾.

$4,000 Reading Company general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1997, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 93¾.

$2,000 Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad first mortgage consolidated 6 per cent. bonds, due January, 1926, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 106.

$2,000 Rio Grande and Western Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1939, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 90¾.

$2,000 Wisconsin Central Railroad first series 5 per cent. bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1879, due January, 1909, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 117.

$4,000 Newark Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1944, coupons January, April, July, and October, $1,000 each, 141¾.

$1,000 Peru and La Salle Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due February, 1928, coupons February and August, $500 each, 50.

$2,000 Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due February, 1921, coupons February and August, $1,000 each, 130¾.

$2,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad consolidated sinking fund 7 per cent. bonds, due February, 1915, coupons February, May, August, and November, $1,000 each, 141¾.

$2,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company convertible 5 per cent. bonds, due 1903, coupons March and September, $1,000 each, 143⅞.

$3,000 New York, Rutherford and Suburban Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due March, 1911, coupons March and September, $500 each, 104⅝.

$2,000 Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due October, 1934, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 136⅝.

$2,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (Southwestern Division) 3½ per cent. bonds, due 1925, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 88¼.

$240 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (Southwestern Division) 3½ per cent. bonds, due 1925, coupons January and July, bond scrip, 89¼.

2 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 88.

$25 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company preferred, stock scrip, 81.

$200 New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad 4 per cent. convertible debenture bonds, due 1908, coupons April and October, $100 each, 109.

$9,000 St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due April, 1919, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 131⅜.

$2,000 Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due October, 1927, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 50.

$2,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad third mortgage income 7 per cent. bonds, due 1912, 2 of $500 each and 1 of $1,000, 132⅝.

$2,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1945, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 117¼.

$2,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due May, 1921, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 137.

$7,000 St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1989, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 95¾.

$2,000 Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due June, 1930, coupons June and December, $1,000 each, 135¼.

$6,000 Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds, due December, 1907, coupons June and December, $1,000 each, 112⅝.

$2,000 Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company 6 per cent. bonds, due December, 1927, coupons June and December, $1,000 each, 129.

$6,000 Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad first mortgage consolidated 6 per cent. bonds, due December, 1922, coupons June and December, $1,000 each, 129¼.

$2,000 International Silver Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due December, 1948, coupons June and December, $1,000 each, 97¼.

$10,000 Hudson County Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1949, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 104.

$3,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1918, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 135½.

$3,000 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due July, 1913, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 128¼.

$2,000 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, (McM., Win. and Ala. Div.,) due January, 1917, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 116¾.

Membership certificate Metropolitan Museum of Art, (Fellowship in Perpetuity,) $750.

300 shares New York and Texas Land Company, $50 each, $42 per share.

130 shares Texas Land Syndicate No. 1, $10 per share.

157 shares Texas Land Syndicate No. 2, 70 cents per share.

65 shares A. Haug Company preferred, $100 each, 75.

60 shares A. Haug Company common, $100 each, $103 for lot.

250 shares Independence Gold and Silver Mining Company of Arizona, $1 each, $10 for lot.

By Order of the Executors Estate of Thomas Egleston, Deceased.

10 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 247½.

22 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 180¼.

5 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., $100 each, 346.

8 shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each, 601.

By Order of Trustees.

50 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1,510.

12½ shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 220¼.

By Order of Administratrix.

17 shares Scarsdale Water Company, $100 each, $4 per share.

66 shares Montauk Sanitary Improvement Company, $100 each, $16 for lot.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

6 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 235½.

10 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 535.

10 shares Kings County Trust Company, $100 each, 414.

5 shares Bowery Bank, $100 each, 310½.

31 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each, 215¾.

50 shares Shelter Island Heights Association, (hypothecated,) 61.

$3,000 Berkeley Oval Swimming Bath and Gymnasium first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds; due 1905; June, 1901, coupons, $500 each, 8.

20 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 377½.

10 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each, 220.

10 shares New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, $100 each, 176.

2 shares Guaranty Trust Company, $100 each, 640.

100 shares Inter-State Oil Company, $1.50 per share.

30 shares National Citizens' Bank, $25 each, 150.

96 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 232.

10 shares Bowery Bank, $100 each, 311.

10 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 535¾.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 478.

1 share Bank of America, $100, 495.

$1,000 City of Milwaukee 5 per cent. bond, due Jan. 1, 1906, coupon January and July, 108¾.

20 shares Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company of Yukon, $10 each, $24 lot.

6 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 225.

20 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 220¾.

$32,000 Citizens' Gas Company of Bridgeport, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1935, Nos. 691 to 705, inclusive, and 753 to 769, inclusive, 10.

$32,000 Citizens' Gas Company of Bridgeport first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1935, Nos. 706 to 720, inclusive, and 770 to 780, inclusive, 10.

$52,000 Citizens' Gas Company of Bridgeport, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1935, Nos. 633 to 690, inclusive, and 787 to 800, inclusive, 10.

$32,000 Citizens' Gas Company of Bridgeport, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1935, Nos. 721, 736, 737, 738, and 661 to 538, inclusive, 10.

200 shares Consolidated Rubber Tire Company preferred, $100 each, 21½ to 22.

100 shares United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, preferred, $100 each, 30¼.

25 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 232.

41 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 381.

37 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 218.

25 shares Union Trust Company, $100 each, 1,406.

100 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 325.

5 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 532.

50 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, $100 each, 183¼.

$3,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, general mortgage, 4 per cent. gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1940, interest May and Nov., 65.

$2,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, general mortgage, 4 per cent. gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1940, interest May and Nov., 65

133 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 229.

100 shares Federal Steel Company, common, $100 each, 47½.

200 shares United States Leather Company, common, $100 each, 113¼.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$136,735,662
Gold	73,399,269
Silver	16,594,032
United States notes	12,525,593
Treasury notes of 1890	137,700
National banknotes	12,373,149
Total receipts this day	1,826,418
Total receipts this month	34,963,603
Total receipts this year	326,805,465
Total expenditures this day	1,645,000
Total expenditures this month	30,690,000
Total expenditures this year	303,784,155
Deposits in National banks	97,414,192
National banknotes received for redemption	493,265
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	890,620
Customs	846,736
Miscellaneous	87,060

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$272,205,879
Silver dollars	429,185,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,845,060
Silver bullion of 1890	55,949,906
United States notes	1,275,000
Total	$762,160,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$272,205,379
Silver certificates outstanding	429,185,000
Treasury notes outstanding	59,496,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,275,000
Total	$762,160,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$80,980,829
Gold certificates	12,418,440
Silver coin and bullion	7,600,901
Silver certificates	5,903,131
United States notes	12,525,593
Other assets	10,034,690
Total in Treasury	$121,553,587
Deposits in National banks	97,414,192
Total	$218,967,780
Current liabilities	82,232,117
Available cash balance	$136,735,662

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A few stocks in the outside market yesterday showed greater activity than was the rule on the earlier days of the week, but the list as a whole did not develop any new life. Further improvement in prices appeared in some parts of the list, a few substantial advances appearing in the final quotations. The day brought very little news to affect prices, which were more influenced by the general advance in the Stock Exchange market than by any other cause.

***

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER again advanced sharply, and at the close showed a net gain of one point. Apparently not much stock was offered for sale, as this advance was made on the purchase of only 300 shares. The highest sale was made at 19⅞, and the stock closed at 19⅝ bid.

***

UNION COPPER was fairly active and strong. On transactions in over 1,000 shares it sold up to 4¾ and closed at 4¾ bid. A block of stock that was pressing on the market and which caused the recent decline in this stock seemed yesterday to have all been taken, and the stock closed firm at the best price of the day.

***

DISTILLING OF AMERICA, after declining for several days, yesterday recovered part of the recent loss. The preferred stock closed at 26¾ bid, a gain of 1¼ points over the best bid of Tuesday's close. The common stock was also firmer. Neither issue showed very much activity.

***

GENERAL CARRIAGE was actively traded in, and on buying by insiders, followed by purchases by traders, advanced to 3½. It closed with a substantial gain at 3¼ bid. In explanation of the company's position with regard to the purchase of its Sixth Avenue property it was said at the office of the company yesterday that the extension of time obtained by the company covers the present year, and that arrangements have already been made to take up the mortgage at the end of that time, if necessary. It is further stated that the General Carriage Company paid on the property $200,000 in cash, which was one-fifth of the purchase price.

***

AMERICAN BRIDGE, in common with the rest of the steel stocks, was extremely dull. Neither of the Bridge stocks showed any net change for the day, but one or two of the other issues of this group showed some slight improvement.

***

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT showed a further slight gain in price, but the trading in the stock was very light. It closed at 11⅝ bid.

***

ELECTRIC BOAT preferred closed at 50½ bid, a substantial advance over the previous day's price. The common stock was also in better demand, but in neither issue was there much trading.

***

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS securities shared in the general dullness, but the bonds and the preferred stock closed with net gains, the former at 89¼ bid and the latter at 71⅞ bid. The only sale of the preferred stock was made at 72.

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Closing quotations yesterday compared with those of the previous day were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 22. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	28	30	28	30
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80½	81	80½	81
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	5¾	6	5⅞	6¼
American Bicycle pf.	25½	26¼	24	26
American Bicycle bonds	70	71½	..	71¼
American Bridge	42	42½	42	42½
Am. Bridge pf.	91	91¼	91	91¼
American Chicle	79	83	79	83
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10	11	10	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	32	35	32	35
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	89½	90	90	90½
*American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
Am. Typefounders'	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	8	8½	8	8½
Aberdeen Copper	11¾	12	11½	11¾
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	19⅝	20	18⅝	19
British Exch. 3s	98	98½	98	98¼
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	4½	5	4½	5
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	31½	34½	31½	34½
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	106	103	106
Central Fireworks	23	27	23	27
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Compressed Air	35	37½	37	38
Consolidated Equipment	11⅛	11½	11¼	11½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3	2¼	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	28	32	28	32
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106	104	106
Crucible Steel	22	22¼	22	22½
Crucible Steel pf.	79	81	79	81
Cramps' Shipyard	80	82	80	82
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5¼	5¾	6⅛	5¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pr. tr. rcts	26¼	26¾	25	26½
Electric Boat	27½	28½	27	28½
Electric Boat pf.	50½	51¼	49	51
Electric Vehicle	17	18	17	17
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Empire Steel	6	7	6	7
Empire Steel pf.	39	48	39	48
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23	20	23
General Carriage	3¼	3½	2¾	3¼
General Chemical	60	65	60	62
General Chemical pf.	97	98½	97	98½
German Treasury 4s	100⅜	100½	100¼	100⅝
Havana Commercial	9¼	11	9¼	11
Havana Commercial pf.	47	49	44½	46
Hudson River Tel.	117	119	117	119
Illinois Transportation	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf.	42	47	42	47
Inter-State Oil	1	5	1	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	½	1
Lorillard pf.	100	105	100	105
†Markeen Copper	1½	3	1½	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	13½	14¾	13½	14¾
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	84	90	84	90
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	2¾	3	2¾	3
N. Y. Transportation	4½	5¼	4¾	5¼
Otis Elevator	27½	28¾	28	28¾
Otis Elevator pf.	90½	91½	90½	91½
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	¾	1	⅞	⅞
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	30	30½	30	30¼
Retsof	32	..	32	..
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95	94	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	28	27¾	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77	79	77	79
Safety Car Heat. & Light.	123½	125¼	123	125½
St. Louis Transit	19	19⅞	19¼	19⅝
Seaboard Air Line 4s	69½	70½	68½	70½
Seaboard Air Line	10	10¼	10	10¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	25½	26	25½	26
Sheet Steel pf.	73	74	72	74
Singer Mfg.	250	275	250	275
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125	120	125¼
Standard Oil of N. J.	787	790	785	790
Sterling Copper	6	6¼	6	6¼
Storage Power	..	12	..	12
Tennessee Copper	..	17¼	..	18
Tel., Tel. & Co. of A.	$15 paid	..	5	..	6
Trenton Potteries	..	5	8	..	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	..	4¾	5	4¼	4½
Union Typewriter	..	40½	41	40¼	41
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	..	110	114	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	..	114	115	113	114
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89¼	89⅝	89	89¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	71⅞	72¼	71	72½
Va. Coal, I. & C.	..	3½	4	3¼	4¼
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	33	35	33	35
Westinghouse Air Brake.	178	185	178	185
Worthington Pump pf.	111	114	111	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102½	102½	102½	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	235	240	235	240
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	101¼	102	101¼	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105¾
Columbus Railway	34	37	34	37
Columbus Railway pf.	90	92	90	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	1st 113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. A.	2d 99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	82½	80	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & P.	20	21¼	20	21¼
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	50	51	50	51
Nassau Electric 4s	96	..	96	..
New Orleans Traction	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R.	195	205	195	205
North Jersey St. R. R.	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	25	23	25
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R.Co. 1st 6s	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Tran., pf.	87	43	39	43
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113¼	115	113¼	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34	36	34	36
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	106	108	106	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	74	76	74	75
Central Union Gas	103½	105¼	103½	105¼
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	53	..	55
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Consu'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	23½	26	23½	26
Denver Gas 5s	63	68	68	68
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	..	45	..	45
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s	93	95	95	98
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	108½	109	109	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13	12	12
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	65½	67½	65	66

	Jan. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 22. Bid.	Asked.
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	112½	114	111	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106	105½	106
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co. 5s	56	56	55	56
Nor. H.L.,H. & P.Co.bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo.G. & E.(Os.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	31	38	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80	75	80
Standard Gas, New York.	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	148	150	148	150
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	8	10	8	10
Western Gas	94	96	94	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	105	107	105	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17⅝	19½	17⅝	19½
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94	95	94	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Union Ferry	32½	33	32½	33
Union Ferry bonds	94½	96	94	96

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Boston had a steady market to-day with some increase in interest among the copper shares and a general feeling, noticed everywhere on the street, that the long-hoped-for broadening of activity in coppers was near at hand. The belief is that the Montana troubles in which the Standard Oil is involved are near settlement. Copper shares were firm to-day. Osceola gained 2½ to 82, Old Dominion ⅜, to 31½; Quincy, 4, to 168; Wolverine, 1, to 49; Copper Range, 1, to 38; Isle Royale, 1, to 36. The buying of American Telephone was less pronounced. Erie Telephone trust certificates appeared in the unlisted department at 62. Sugar, Federal Steel, and Tube were much less active than usual, but Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was prominent, as were also Union Pacific and Atchison. Butte eased ½ to 78, and Tri-Mountain, 1 to 20. Mohawk improved 1⅜, to 3¼, and Parrot 1, to 48½. Trading was quiet in the afternoon, with unimportant variations in prices.

Money was offered to-day at the Clearing House at 2 per cent., but few loans were made. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium.

On call, loans at 3 per cent. are increasing. The strongest borrowers are not paying over 3 per cent. now. There is a good supply at 2½ per cent. Time money is quoted at 3½@4 per cent. for all dates, according to the character of the collateral. Mercantile paper sells from 3½@4 per cent. for the best names.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	½	2	Old Colony	3	3½
Allouez	2½	2⅝	Old Domin.	31	31¼
Arcadian	18	18½	Osceola	82	83
Arnold	..	4	Parrot	48	49
Ash Bed	26	50	Quincy	164	167
Atlantic	27½	28½	Rhode Island	4½	4⅝
Baltic	34½	34⅝	Santa Fe	5½	6½
Bost. & Mon.	312	315	Santa Ysabel	2	2½
Butte & Bos.	77	80	Shoe	31½	31¾
Cal. & Hec.	848	855	Tan-arack

TRUST COMPANIES' REPORTS.

All Concerns in the State Have Resources of $797,983,512—Business Done in Greater New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The State Banking Department to-day announced aggregate statistics compiled from the reports of the fifty-seven trust companies filed on Dec. 31, 1900, which operate in this State. The aggregate total resources of $797,983,512 is greater than the aggregate on Jan. 1, 1900, by $125,702,841. Of this grand total the trust companies of Greater New York are credited with $754,282,811.

While the profits of the New York City trust companies show $900,000 increase, those in the rest of the State had in the aggregate receipts a falling off, for the profits of the companies for the State were but $340,057 greater than the previous year. The dividends in the entire State show a smaller amount by $9,451 than by the last reports.

The total resources and liabilities and the transactions for the year of all trust companies in the State are follows:

Resources—Bonds and mortgages, $40,730,575,391; stock investments, $186,852,582.60; loaned on collateral, $387,911,414.91; loaned on personal securities, $49,840,066.05; overdrafts, $39,106.64; due from banks, $2,829,376.91; real estate, $9,456,991.85; cash on deposit, $91,337,244.90; cash on hand, $9,365,171.20; other assets, $14,629,981.76. Total resources, $797,983,512.84.

Liabilities—Capital stock, $47,150,000; surplus fund, $70,125,783.70; undivided profits, $17,470,321.08; deposits in trust, $245,367,995.45; general deposits, $392,753,774.03; other liabilities, $10,108,637.12. Total liabilities, $797,983,512.84.

Transactions of the Year 1900—Debts guaranteed, $580; interest received, $23,902,377.27; interest paid, $16,544,490.90; expenses, $5,060,319.11; dividends declared, $3,525,938.10; taxes paid, $697,362.04; deposits by court order, $2,923,967.38; deposits on which interest was allowed, $578,020,831.97; mortgages purchased, $12,782,225.03; mortgages sold, $31,187,675.48.

Following are the statements taken from the reports submitted Jan. 1, 1901, by the companies in Greater New York:

NEW YORK.

United States Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$4,362,000
Stock investments, (market value)	22,028,580
Amount loaned on collaterals	33,490,405
Amount loaned on personal securities	7,701,195
Real estate	1,000,000
Cash on deposit	5,396,426
Other assets	1,084,813
Total	$76,063,429

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	10,000,000
Undivided profits	1,048,485
Deposits in trust and general deposits payable on demand	61,217,885
Other liabilities	1,197,058
Total	$76,063,429

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$3,048,887
Interest credited depositors	1,549,017
Expenses of institution	140,328
Dividends declared	1,000,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	60,559,239
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3½

Colonial Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$161,750
Stock investments, (market value)	2,407,441
Amount loaned on collaterals	12,320,753
Amount loaned on personal securities	1,013,939
Cash on hand	82,999
Cash on deposit	3,048,243
Overdrafts	174
Other assets	278,295
Total	$19,401,610

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	569,959
Deposits in trust	34,379
General deposits payable on demand	17,171,160
Other liabilities	124,163
Total	$19,401,610

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$715,823
Interest credited depositors	439,852
Expenses of institution	127,236
Dividends declared	100,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	16,827,950
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

American Deposit & Loan Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$811,300
Stock investments, (market value)	2,566,159
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,771,881
Amount loaned on personal securities	101,741
Real estate	55,826
Cash on hand	2,029
Cash on deposit	1,041,024
Other assets	148,046
Total	$11,097,014

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	19,854
Deposits in trust	52,328
General deposits payable on demand	8,566,283
Other liabilities	27,549
Total	$11,097,014

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$304,290
Interest credited depositors	129,842
Expenses of institution	15,954
Dividends declared	15,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	8,145,000

*Bowling Green Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$4,449,019
Amount loaned on collaterals	6,631,259
Amount loaned on personal securities	170,047
Cash on hand	39,030
Cash on deposit	1,738,001
Overdrafts	400
Other assets	88,811
Total	$13,403,676

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,500,000
Surplus fund	2,500,000
Undivided profits	132,748
Deposits in trust	6,338
General deposits payable on demand	8,245,339
Other liabilities	19,251
Total	$13,403,676

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$294,845
Interest credited depositors	163,768
Expenses of institution	240,585
Deposits on which interest is allowed	7,361,589
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3

*Formerly Produce Exchange.

Central Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$79,757
Stock investments, (market value)	17,094,707
Amount loaned on collaterals	20,611,925
Amount loaned on personal securities	183,000
Real estate	998,894
Cash on hand	21,315
Cash on deposit	3,808,227
Other assets	587,420
Total	$52,995,254

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	10,881,416
Deposits in trust	2,145,371
General deposits payable on demand	38,067,951
Other liabilities	320,516
Total	$52,995,254

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$2,634,522
Interest credited depositors	966,639
Expenses of institution	205,859
Dividends declared	600,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	35,113,300

Fifth Avenue Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$149,000
Stock investments, (market value)	2,088,375
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,901,043
Amount loaned on personal securities	581,325
Cash on hand	41,421
Cash on deposit	509,466
Other assets	98,317
Total	$9,979,453

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	384,579
General deposits payable on demand	8,594,874
Total	$9,979,453

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$411,222
Interest credited depositors	146,036
Expenses of institution	58,001
Dividends declared	30,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	8,490,000
Rate of interest	1½ to 3

Guaranty Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$9,751,516
Amount loaned on collaterals	11,196,344
Amount loaned on personal securities	1,423,008
Real estate	150,906
Cash on hand	19,341
Cash on deposit	3,454,286
Overdrafts	12,939
Due from banks	2,191,342
Other assets	396,387
Total	$28,596,070

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	4,000,000
Undivided profits	232,852
Deposits in trust	1,390,365
General deposits payable on demand	20,589,324
Other liabilities	383,528
Total	$28,596,070

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$1,432,455
Interest credited depositors	553,363
Expenses of institution	199,475
Dividends declared	320,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	19,917,150
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Holland Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$11,659
Stock investments, (market value)	628,146
Amount loaned on collaterals	178,500
Real estate	240,467
Cash on hand	40,074
Cash on deposit	1,110
Overdrafts	427
Other assets	23,584
Total	$1,123,777

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	69,625
Deposits in trust	48,219
General deposits payable on demand	115,018
Other liabilities	390,914
Total	$1,123,777

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$56,106
Interest credited depositors	3,589
Expenses of institution	26,587
Deposits on which interest is allowed	98,470
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3

Mercantile Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$196,731
Stock investments, (market value)	8,902,581
Amount loaned on collaterals	35,470,524
Amount loaned on personal securities	3,300
Real estate	38,846
Cash on hand	8,147
Cash on deposit	8,600,811
Other assets	97,904
Total	$53,318,845

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	4,000,000
Undivided profits	595,682
Deposits in trust	2,053,214
General deposits payable on demand	44,214,061
Other liabilities	455,907
Total	$53,318,845

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$1,819,746
Interest credited depositors	862,113
Expenses of institution	192,726
Dividends declared	400,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	39,893,026
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3½

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,257,287
Stock investments, (market value)	10,584,808
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,671,042
Amount loaned on personal securities	9,257,822
Real estate	468,849
Cash on hand	2,000,000
Cash on deposit	535,101
Other assets	2,348,060
Total	$34,112,670

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	3,745,745
Undivided profits	87,966
Deposits in trust	27,071,619
Other liabilities	2,257,242
Total	$34,112,670

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$1,582,837
Interest credited depositors	989,356
Expenses of institution	162,748
Dividends declared	400,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	27,071,618
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 5

North American Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$4,861,448
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,188,518
Amount loaned on personal securities	1,768,812
Real estate, (estimated value)	38,847
Cash on hand	2,667,190
Cash on deposit	1,147,281
Overdrafts	7,199
Due from banks	161,360
Other assets	716,632
Total	$16,477,895

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	2,500,000
Undivided profits	189,959
General deposits payable on demand	11,782,386
Other liabilities	5,040
Total	$16,477,895

SUPPLEMENTARY.

profits during the year	$315,202
Interest credited depositors	69,595
Expenses of institution	191,758
Dividends declared	100,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	5,761,857
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3½

Real Estate Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$295,000
Stock investments, (market value)	1,506,675
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,861,375
Amount loaned on personal securities	12,500
Cash on hand	29,914
Cash on deposit	1,091,789
Overdrafts	5,890
Other assets	29,718
Total	$6,833,860

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	250,000
Undivided profits	280,472
Deposits in trust	5,517,813
Other liabilities	275,574
Total	$6,833,860

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$274,799
Interest credited depositors	143,313
Expenses of institution	46,673
Dividends declared	40,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	5,428,632
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3

Title Guarantee & Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$9,272,700
Stock investments, (market value)	1,551,250
Real estate, (company's building in Brooklyn)	200,000
Cash on hand	23,399
Cash on deposit	986,358
Plant, (copy of real estate and tax records)	450,000
Other assets	200,570
Total	$9,684,287

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,500,000
Surplus fund	2,500,000
Undivided profits	782,200
Deposits in trust	26,052
General deposits payable on demand	2,558,437
Other liabilities	1,316,697
Total	$9,684,287

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$1,418,858
Interest credited to depositors	68,848
Expenses of institution	644,123
Dividends declared	262,500
Deposits on which interest is allowed	3,419,628
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4½

BROOKLYN.

The People's Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$839,870
Stock investments, (market value)	2,830,347
Amount loaned on collaterals	7,672,455
Amount loaned on personal securities	407,008
Real estate	149,500
Cash on hand	143,508
Cash on deposit	1,411,371
Other assets	172,319
Total	$13,726,376

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	508,509
Deposits in trust	301,554
General deposits payable on demand	10,422,600
Other liabilities	493,712
Total	$13,726,376

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$570,103
Interest credited depositors	250,883
Expenses of institution	69,704
Dividends declared	120,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	10,004,504
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

YONKERS.

Westchester Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$110,993
Stock investments (market value)	235,405
Amount loaned on collaterals	213,456
Amount loaned on personal securities	231,253
Cash on hand	16,547
Cash on deposit	77,048
Overdrafts	11
Due from banks	4,740
Other assets	14,013
Total	$903,467

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000
Surplus fund	100,000
Undivided profits	29,640
Deposits in trust	121,661
General deposits payable on demand	412,582
Other liabilities	39,583
Total	$903,467

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$37,042
Interest credited depositors	13,316
Expenses of institution	16,128
Dividends declared	4,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	534,243
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

At the twentieth annual meeting of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association held yesterday the former Board of Directors and officers were unanimously re-elected. The association ended a prosperous year, and the statement presented showed an increase in assets, income, surplus, and insurance in force.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Lines Centring at Buffalo Fail to Agree on Exposition Rates.

Representatives of the various railroads which enter Buffalo met yesterday in this city to make rates for the Pan-American Exposition. The object of the meeting was not accomplished, and after a session lasting all day an adjournment was taken until to-day. At the time of the World's Fair at Chicago meetings for the purpose of fixing rates were held every week for nearly four months before an agreement was reached. While at the meetings this year a greater number of rates will have to be considered, it is not believed that the passenger agents will take as much time as they did then.

The passenger agents of lines in the Central Passenger Association came to the meeting yesterday with a schedule of rates already mapped out, but the representatives of the Trunk Line Association were not satisfied with the suggestions. The conference was also attended by James V. Mahoney, Superintendent of the transportation department of the Pan-American Exposition.

On account of the adjournment until to-day the meeting of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee to consider the readjustment of the differentials to Chicago will not be held. At a meeting on Tuesday of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee a rate was adopted of one fare for the round trip to Washington for the inauguration ceremonies on March 4.

The Pennsylvania's New Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day elected Lewis Neilson Secretary to succeed the late John C. Sims. A. J. County was chosen Assistant Secretary to succeed Mr. Neilson, and Kane S. Green succeeded Mr. County as assistant to the Secretary. Mr. Neilson, the new Secretary, was born in Florence, N. J., in 1860, and has been in the employ of the company since 1881, when he entered the service as a weighing clerk.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Lackawanna Railroad will open a new office on the southwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street on May 1. It will be under the general direction of T. W. Lee, General Passenger Agent of the company.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Southern Pacific Company held yesterday, John D. Probst was re-elected a Director of the company. Mr. Probst recently resigned to make way for the new President of the company, Charles W. Hays. At a recent meeting of the stockholders an additional Directorship was created, and Mr. Probst was elected to fill it.

A committee of Cincinnati grain merchants has made a report regarding the proposed lease of the Cincinnati Southern. This report advocates the insertion in the lease of a clause requiring the lessees to place and keep the Cincinnati shippers on the same footing with shippers of other Ohio River points. The report also demands a rental of at least 3 per cent. of the cost of the road, and that the offices of the lessee company should be maintained at Cincinnati during the full term of the lease.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Ninetieth Street Lots Sold for Apartment House Site—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Plummer & Shurman have sold for A. Page Smith and others the plot on the south side of Ninetieth Street, 175 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 100 by 100. The buyer is Thomas J. McLaughlin, who will erect an eight-story apartment house on the site.

David Stewart has sold for Jacob D. Butler to Isaac H. Clothier the plot on the west side of West End Avenue, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 125 by 100.

Greene & Taylor have sold for Jeremiah C. Lyons, for $80,000, the new five-story American basement dwelling 44 East Fiftieth Street, 21 by 100.

William Rockefeller is the buyer of the two dwellings 3 and 5 East Fifty-fourth Street. The properties adjoin Mr. Rockefeller's residence at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, and it is understood that the purchase has been made to prevent the possibility of undesirable improvement of the two lots.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. have sold for the estate of Henry A. Smith the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 458 and 460 West Forty-fourth Street, on a plot 50 by 100.5. It is reported the purchaser of the property is the Young Women's Christian Association.

William J. Roome has sold for B. A. Hegeman the three-story dwelling 202 West Twenty-fourth Street, 16.8 by 100.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold, through J. E. Tennson & Co., the two four-story double flat 1,510 and 1,512 Brook Avenue, each 25 by 75 by 100.

Irving I. Kempner has bought from Eliza Amstapp the five-story flat 221 East Forty-sixth Street, 26 by 100.

Tuoti & Co. have sold for Louis Lippmann the six-story tenement 406 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 95.

David Stewart has sold for Peter J. McCoy the plot at the northwest corner of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 50 by 74.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. represented the Thacher estate of Boston in the recent sale of 1,764 to 1,768 Broadway to the Central Realty, Bond & Trust Company.

The General Carriage Company, against which corporation foreclosure proceedings were recently begun affecting the block front on the east side of Sixth Avenue between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, has mortgaged that property to Alexis P. Bartlett in the sum of $35,000, due April 12, 1901.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

4 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 110 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 26.3 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to Rudolph Schalk..$71,600

347 and 349 West Forty-fourth Street, north side, 145.6 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 27 and 27.6, respectively, by 100.5, two five-story brownstone-front flats; public auction sale, to William Baumann 67,500

254 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 205.8 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick and stone dwelling, with two-story extension; public auction sale, to Benjamin A. Jackson 29,600

142 Cherry Street, north side, 314.9 feet east of Catharine Street, 25 by 104.10, six-story brick tenement, with five-story brick tenement at the rear; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Siegfried Wittner 25,063

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, running through to West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 178 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 200 by 199.10, twenty five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $200,257; subject to other mortgages for $145,600.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Adler, referee, 4 Washington Place, southeast corner of Mercer Street, 100 by 49.9, five-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $136,847.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph C. Levi, referee, 181 Chrystie Street, west side, 75 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 92, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $12,317; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 54 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,554.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, 532 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 341.8 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 235 West One Hundred and Third Street, northwest corner of Broadway, 77 by 101.9 by 63.7 by 100.11, eight-story apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,235; subject to other mortgages for $163,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, King's Bridge Road, east side, 265.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 108.10 by 71 by 102.5, two two-story brick dwellings and vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $37,563; on the latter, $16,042.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 534 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 358.4 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,785.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sampson F. Woinhandler, referee, 23 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 221.9 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 17 by 76.11, four-story brick dwelling; 25 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 328.3 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18.6 by 84.7, three-story brick dwelling; 27 Hamilton Terrace, east side, 346.9 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18 by 85.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on each, $18,010.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of Walter B. Boice, as trustee, 195 Reade Street, running through to 203 Chambers Street, 37.10 feet east of West Street, 23 by 55.5 by 24.9 by 46.6, five-story brick building.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighth Street, south side, 330 feet west of White Plains, William's Bridge, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; S. M. De Pasquell, owner; Pringle & Buckhout of 63 William Street, architects; cost, $9,000.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street, for a two-story brick office building, 15.11 by 34.1; Plaza Bank, owner; G. B. Post, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 333 West Nineteenth Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 79.4; W. Fernbach of 156 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 503 East Fourteenth Street, to a five-story brick parsonage; Church of the Immaculate Conception, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architect; cost, $1,000.

Broad Street, southwest corner of Exchange Place, to a sixteen-story brick and stone office building; John T. Johnson estate, premises, owner; James B. Baker of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 709 and 711 Third Avenue, to a three and four story brick dwelling; William Law of 227 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; L. F. Heinecke of 192 Bowery, architect; cost, $500.

Melrose Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a three-story frame tenement and store; Charles H. Voorhees of 16 Central Park West, owner; W. E. Bloodgood of 149 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Matilda Street, west side, 100 feet south of Kossuth Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling; William B. Wordman, premises, owner; William T. Mapes, architect; cost, $750.

Boston Road, east side, 160 feet south of Woodruff Street, to a frame hotel; Henry Hunneke, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,901 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $1,700.

No. 203 East Eighty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick factory; John H. Gray of 1,571 Third Avenue, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 39 Wooster Street, to a three-story brick store and salesroom; estate of William Collins, owner; Hugh Getty of 276 Ninth Avenue, builder; cost, $75.

Marion Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Dennis Quinn of 71 Broadway, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $200.

Edgecombe Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, to a four-and-a-half-story brick school; city, owner; C. M. Morgan, architect; cost, $125.

Nos. 192½ to 200 Greene Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Sonneborn & Guggenheim of 57 West Eighty-sixth Street, owners; N. Anderson of 68 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $8,500.

No. 93 Canal Street, to a four-story brick shop and store; Louis Rubenstein of 258 Canal Street, owner; T. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

BANK ST, s s, 175 ft e of Bleecker St, 25x90; Mary E. Ackerman to Adaline G. Skinner, (R S $1) $1

BATHGATE AV, e s, 81 ft s of 179th St, old line, 35.8x89; Harry W. Gilbert to Walter Seaman, (mtg $9,000; R S $25) 1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 25 ft s of 148th St, 25x75; Max C. Baum to Susan J. Witherell, (mtg $13,600, R S $4) 1

BURNSIDE AV, n e corner of Anthony Av, 54.7x103.7x50x82; Isaac L. Dunn to Joseph O'Donnell, (R S $4, mtg $4,000) 1

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484, 83.8x50; Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, to Abraham Eydenberg, (mtg $15,000, R S $50) 100

JACKSON AV, n e corner of 163d St, run n 80.4x e 87.6x s 18x e 33.6x s 68.4 to street x w 121 to beginning; Richard H. Clarke, referee, to Walter Seaman, (all liens, R S $5) 5,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 75th St, 18x85; Annie Isaacs to Maxwell S. Mannes, (R S $10) 1

LOTS 32 to 37, inclusive, Map of Neill Estate; E. M. Neill and another, administrators, to Ezekiel W. Vance, (R S $7) 7,000

PARK AV WEST, w s, 227.6 ft s of 132d St, 18x91.6x18x90.10; Charles A. Bernhardt to the Northern Improvement Company, (mtg $2,500) 1

STANTON ST, n s, 50 ft e of Attorney St, 25x100; Ignatz Gluck to Isaac Cohen, (R S $6.50, mtg $25,500) 100

VIRGINIA ST, w s, 50x120x50x122; Thebout Av, s e s, 450 ft n e of Clark St, 50x149.8x50.7x142; Josephine Cosgrove to Dennis Quinn, (R S $8.50,) all liens 1

WALNUT ST, n s, 75 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100; Mary A. Byars to Robert Byars, (R S 50 cents) 1

WASHINGTON AV, widened, e s, 30.2 ft s of 179th St, 20x93.2; Marbelle E. Blair to Mary A. Cassidy, (mtg $10,000, R S $2) 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 112 ft n e of Marble St, 50x150; George Doutney and another to Herman A. Koenig, (R S $8.50) 100

38TH ST, n s, 354.3 ft w of 9th Av, 27x98.9; Jacob Kirsch, heir, &c., to Anna Langenfelt 1

38TH ST; n s, 354.3 ft w of 9th Av, 27x98.9; Katharine Kirsch, executrix, to Anna Langenfelt 1

46TH ST, 221 East, 20x100.5; Edward Wickens to Sarah G. Bloomberg, (mtg $13,000, R S $6) 1

56TH ST, s s, 172.7 ft e of Broadway, 75x110.2x75.3x116.2; Elizabeth S. Clark to Robert S. Clark, (R S 50 cents) 1

58TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x100.5; Jamie Sterns to Solon L. Frank and another, (R S $20) 1

58TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x100.5; Solon L. Frank and another to Ada S. Moore, (mtg $50,000) 100

77TH ST, 232 East, 25x102.2; Emma W. Haag and another, executors, to Michael Lapp, (R S $2, mtg $14,500) 16,500

77TH ST, 234 East, 25x102.2; Emma W. Haag and another, executors, to George Lapp, (R S $2, mtg $14,500) 16,500

109TH ST, 320 East, 25x100.11; Jonas Weil to Leopold Kaufmann, (R S $9, mtg $11,000) 1

105TH ST, 170 and 172 East, 45x100.11; Joseph Rosenzweig to Francis J. Schnugg 18,000

117TH ST, 420 to 424 East, 3 lots, each 18.8x100.11; Charles J. Krohle and another, executors, &c., to Anna Boettner 20,000

122D ST, 320 East, 21x100.11; Gerard Beekman to Matthew Walsh, all title, quitclaim 1

122D ST, 329 East, 21x100.11; Charles S. Simpson to Matthew Walsh, all title, quitclaim 50

122D ST, 329 East, 21x100.11; Matthew Walsh to Annie F. Smith, (mtg $7,500, R S $1.50) 1

148TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Brook Av, 16.8x100; Caroline J. Sanguinetti to Rasmus A. Sanguinetti, (mtg $2,000, R S $5.50) 1

175TH ST, s s, 185.2 ft e of Clinton Av, new line, 25x138; Joseph P. O'Donnell to Isaac L. Dunn, (R S $3, mtg $5,000) 1

234TH ST, n e cor of Verlo Av, 125.4x100x79.2x110.2; Emma J. Burlingame to Anna A. Burton, (R S 50 cents) 1

235TH ST, n w corner of Verlo Av, 84.11x100x181.1x110.2; Emma J. Burlingame to Anna A. Burton, (R S 50 cents) 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE C, 125; Winnifred O'Connor, executrix, to Patrick Connolly, 3-8-12 years $900

BROADWAY, 2,245; Julia Schwarz to Seth Wilks and another, 4 9-12 years..720-900

MONROE ST, 244, Rosie Lewis to Herman H. Friedman, 5 years 2,448

7TH AV, 158, Amelia Schachtel to Charles Moewes, 5 years 1,020

26TH ST, 443 West; Veronica Muller to Frederick Schmidt, 10 years 480

75TH ST, 422 East; Vaclav Hemecock to John Hora, 2 years 282

80TH ST, 249 West; Julia Schwarz to Seth Wilks and another, 5 years 1,150

84TH ST, 612 and 614 East; 84th St, 616 East; A. M. Peffer to George W. Meyer, Jr., 5 years, re-recorded 750-900

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ARENFRED, William, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Bowery, 74, 5 years, 4 per cent. $10,000

BENSON, John A., and wife to Mary Hammond; 10th Av, s s, 330 ft e of 4th St, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent. 400

BIRKE, Coleman J., and Elizabeth A., to Max Borck; Prospect Av, s e corner of 156th St, 1 year 2,000

BURTON, Anna A., to Edgar Logan; 234th St, n e corner of Verlo Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,500

BURTON, Anna A., to Edgar Logan; 234th St, n e corner og Verlo Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,500

CHISHOLM, Ellen M., to James B. Blossom; Prospect Av, e s, Lots 71 and 72 and part of Lot 70, map of Woodstock, demand, 6 per cent. 9,000

COHEN, Isaac, to David Neuburger; Stanton St, n s, 50 ft e of Attorney St, installments, 6 per cent. 5,000

COHN, Rebecca, to the Sea Beach Avenue, n e corner of 5th St; also, 7th St, n w corner of Lewis St, demand, 6 per cent. 15,000

CONNOLLY, Patrick, to George Ehret; Avenue C, 125, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 2,000

DUDDERSING, Richard, jr., to Carl Fischer; Madison Av, s e corner of 100th St, 9 years 20,000

FRANKEL, Simon, to Isaac Wallach and others, trustees, &c.; 72d St, 147 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 15,000

GERLICH, Catharine and Charles, to James C. Gulick; 22d St, 447 West, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

GERLICH, Catharine and Charles, to James C. Gulick; 22d St, 447 West, 3 years 10,000

HAMILTON, Joseph, to Mary F. Moore; 119th St,

SAVED VESSEL BECOMES SALVOR.

Court Decision Favors Steamship for Services to Tug That Helped Her.

The very unusual nautical case of a saved vessel becoming salvor was adjudicated by Judge Brown in the United States Circuit Court yesterday when he handed down a decision awarding salvage to the German steamship St. George for services rendered the steam tug I. J. Merritt last October. The St. George ran aground at Daiquiri, Cuba, last September, and a contract was made with the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company to get her off for 90 per cent. of the value recovered. The St. George was floated and taken to Santiago for repairs. She was then taken in tow by the Merritt and started for New York.

On the way the Merritt met with an accident, losing her smoke stack and wrecking her boilers. Then the rejuvenated St. George turned salvor and towed the Merritt into Nuevitas. The St. George afterward came to New York by other means and sued for $15,000, the value of the Merritt being about $40,000.

Judge Brown decides that the steamship is entitled to $835 for salvage.

St. Louis Newspaper Loses in Court.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 23.—The Supreme Court to-day overruled a motion for a rehearing in the case of The St. Louis Star against The Associated Press, in which a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the latter to furnish its report to The Star had been denied.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$5,000 cash and $4,500 mort-

gage wil buy a beautiful home consisting of a large house and barn, also a variety of fruit trees. Size of the plot 25x162. This place is only a short distance from 155th Street "L" station. For full particulars, call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$8,500 cash and $18,000

mortgage will buy a very fine four-family house. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

FOR SALE FROM FIRST HANDS; DESIRABLE PROPERTY SUITABLE FOR INVESTMENT AND OTHERS SUITABLE FOR IMPROVEMENT; A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 BROADWAY.

Rare Bargain.—Have fine steam-heated flat in elegant location, rented for over $3,200, and paying over $1,300 per year net; mortgage $22,000 at 5%; can sell for $28,500, or $6,500 over mortgage, if sold at once. C. E. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

AGENTS AND BROKERS, NOTICE!
Nos. 51, 53, 55 East 129th St.,
Plot 75x99.11, with two good Dwellings,
at value of land.
J. L. O'BRIEN, Owner, 217 West 125th St.

MADISON AV. Corner below 42d St.; size 75x100; finest site in the city for apartment hotel. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

Sacrifice.—Three-story and basement high stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath, suitable two families; perfect condition; $6,500. ANDREWS, 514 East 117th St.

A1 5-story double flat, 2 stores, best location Madison Av.; 4½ per cent. mortgage, bring clear 12 per cent.; sell cheap if sold this week. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av.

Bargain!—5-story corner, Madison Av., near 116th St.; with latest improvements; mortgage 4½ per cent.; brings 12 per cent. net. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

A1 5-story double flat store property, 5th Av., near 116th St.; all improvements; sell cheap this month. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

At a Bargain!—Northwest corner residence, Madison Av.; cannot be equaled at the price, $65,000. Henry D. Winans & May, Fifth Avenue, Corner 52d Street.

Small modern brownstone house, 15 West 115th St.; good order; ten rooms; bath; empty; easily rented; positive bargain. Owner, 27 West 44th.

$13,500 only; choice private dwelling, 34th St.; 20 foot front; bargain; possession.
THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

$12,000.—Rare bargain; choice private Dwelling, Manhattan Av.; 20 feet front.
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Lots; Bronx bargains; Tremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Ave., Fordham Road, Woodlawn corner, others. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

A1 5-story corner, 8th Av., near 116th St.; best investment property; 4½ per cent. mortgage. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

110th St., 15 West.—Private dwelling; four stories fine condition; exposed plumbing; chandeliers, shades, $2,500 cash; bargain.

Bronx, two lots to lease; terms of years; one block from Silver St. Junction. WARD, 324 East 108th St.

Two very desirable lots, Broadway, near 149th St.; price right; terms to suit. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

Jerome Av. and 181st St.—34 lots; must be sold. Thorn & Co., Fordham, New York.

Three valuable lots, 75x100, in East 35th St. Gurnee & Hopkins, 134 West 23d St.

An 8th Av. flat, near 110th St., two stores, only $27,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1313-15 Third Ave.,

Between 75th and 76th Sts.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

Two 5-story brick tenements, with stores; four families to floor in each house; fully rented. Rare opportunity to buy cheap, speculation or investment.

Will be sold at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Thomas F. Donnelly, Esq., Referee, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, at

Real-Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,
on
MONDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon.

Further particulars of Geo. Burnham, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY

in the Bedford-Stuyvesant district will confer a favor by letting me know early in the Spring their offerings for rent.

The renting inquiry begins on Lincoln's Birthday, (February 12th,) and is fairly under way by Washington's Birthday.

This activity lasts until about March 15th, falling off rapidly thereafter.

Don't wait till the market is over before asking your tenants their intentions. Have it settled with them all the first week of February—or before if you can.

The best business people are early in the field for homes. That's the kind you want for tenants, and will get if you follow my advice.

CHARLES E. HOTALING,
REAL ESTATE BROKER & MANAGER,
441 SUMNER AV., COR. McDONOUGH ST.
Your Patronage and Business Solicited.
(Office Not Open Evenings.)

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and saloon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

CALL ON **HENRY C. VAIL**
at the office of the late HENRY W. SHERRILL
18 WILLOUGHBY STREET, BROOKLYN,
for large, handsome house, overlooking Prospect Park South, with all its magnificent improvements; corner plot, 50x100.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L. and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,560 Broadway.

Madison St., near Lewis Av., 2½-story bay stone; same as new house; price low. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Fine 8-room cottage, with stable, lot 305x75—$7,500. Easy terms. Apply to CHAS. H. NOXON, Lawyer, 21 Park Row. Tel. 3681 Cortlandt.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale—At Roslyn, L. I., half-mile from depot, large house and stable, with three acres; plenty of fruit and shade trees.
T. S. PRIOR, 83 Chambers St., New York.

Handsome shore front property, all sizes; easy terms. Write for particulars.
J. S. LEWIS, Northport, L. I.

Must Sell—38 lots, free and clear, Queens Borough; worth $7,000; assessed $4,000. Price $3,500. A., Box 128 Times Office.

Real Estate for Exchange.

I have a block of three family Houses, all well rented; my equity in these houses is $150,000; will exchange the same for some free and clear country Property or something free and clear in New York or Brooklyn, or I will sell the same for cash; whatever the deal may be, I must realize $60,000 in cash, as I need this money very much for my business; I will give all brokers full particulars of the property and will pay them full commission if they can carry this deal through for me; everything sent to me will be kept strictly confidential. Address J. HAMER, P. O. Box 1941, New York City.

$10,000 Equity in Private House

and $25,000 equity in some very fine lots on Staten Island. What can you offer in exchange for these equities? Send particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$20,000 Equity in Fine Flat House

situated on a leading street near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$120,000 Equity in a Gilt Edge

corner on Columbus Ave., rents for about $23,000 a year. Whatever you offer me in exchange for this property I must realize about $50,000 in cash to make the deal. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St. Call any evening 5 to 9.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR

Apartment House; what can you offer in exchange for same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$38,000 Equity in Two Fine Flat

houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Avenue. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$40,000 Equity in a Piece of

manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$60,000 Equity in Three Fine

apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

RARE BARGAIN.—Have fine steam-heated flat in elegant location, rented for over $3,200, and paying over $1,300 per year net; mortgage $22,000 at 5%; can sell for $28,500, or $6,500 over mortgage, if sold at once. C. E. HEALD, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

Have elegant 10-family apartment, fine block, actually rented for $3,220. Price, $34,000; mortgage, $22,000, at 5 per cent. Will exchange for good farm, stocked, in good location. C. E. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av.

Have fine corner plot of five lots in Bronx, value $30,000, mortgaged for one-half, at 4%; want Harlem flats. C. E. HEALD, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

$18,000 equity; elegant apartment house; wide; best location; 112th St.; well rented.
THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Want Atlantic Highlands property in exchange for Harlem private house; good opportunity. WELLING, 2 West 125th St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO RENT in Orange, N. J., corner Commerce St. and D., L. & W. R. R.; lot 205x130 feet; one four-story building 60 feet square; one building 1½ stories, 25x100 feet; one fireproof two-story brick building for storage, 24 feet square; a one-story building 20 feet square, and over 1,000 feet of enclosed shed room, which can be used for various purposes; two 60-horse-power boilers, one engine 75-horse power, and one 15-horse power, belting, shafting, &c., &c. Apply to Joseph P. McGovern, 193 and 195 Greene St., New York.

6-room house, water in kitchen, in Hackensack; good barn; plot, 40x125; in fine order; good street; $1,500; $600 down, balance on mortgage; long term. WILLIAM E. TAYLOR, 123 Liberty St., New York.

Choice investments offered in private dwellings, brick flats, with stores, on Jersey City Heights; no brokers. Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent. Weatherby & Co., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PRIVATE House, between 3d and Madison avs., below 72d, not over $25,000, Principals send particulars A. JUNGBLUT, 257 West 42d.

PRIVATE House, east of 8th av., below 59th; not over $25,000; principals send particulars.

A. JUNGBLUT, 257 West 42d.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 & 5 loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED
in exchange for private dwelling, 78th St.; equity $14,000. THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Factory site, with or without buildings, water-front, near New York. Vernon Miller, 150 Nassau St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

Attractive up-to-date three-story buildings, adjoining 3d Av., 206-208 East 56th St.; 35x100; finely lighted all sides; open plumbing; extra large elevator; suitable storage, automobile and wine warehouse, bottler, factory, express, stable, laundry, builder, undertaker, dyer, private stable; also fine offices, stores, eight-room residence attached. Apply premises, or Leon S. Altmayer, 11A E. 83d.

Close to 14th St. and Broadway, corner lofts, 50x100, at moderate rentals.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way & 44th.

CORNER 12TH ST. & THIRD AV.—Extra deep store, with large basement.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN NEARLY ALL DOWN-TOWN STS. RULAND & WHITING, 5 BEEKMAN ST.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 401 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

Desk room, office facilities, separate room; outside windows. American Tract Building, 150 Nassau St. Room 2,020.

326 Canal St.—Third and fourth lofts, 25x55; good light; $40 and $50. Apply to R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

6th Av., 344.—First floor rooms, front or rear, suitable dentist, hairdresser, dressmaking. Apply Room 4.

6th Av., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

40th St., 438 and 440 West.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $16.

Brooklyn.

Hicks St., 368, Brooklyn.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

Farm on Hudson River; 3,000 acres; stocked; 400 acres tillable; creamery; good buildings. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

Splendid manufacturing site near Stamford, Conn.; sacrifice; 2,000 feet on railroad. Gerald La Mont, 208 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

114th St., 228 to 246 West.—

Elegant new flats, four rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date. Rents $18 to $20. These flats are the finest in the city for the money.

112th, 257, 259, 261, and 263 W.

—Elegant new eight-room apartments, with all the conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply. Rent $36 to $42. These flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

106th St., 21 West.—7 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33 per month. Janitor.

Opposite Central Park, 210 West 59th St., splendid second floor, 8 large rooms; $75 per month.

106th St., 1 West, Corner Central Park.—7 and 8 rooms; all improvements; hall service; rents reasonable. Apply Robert Rankin, 35 Manhattan Av., (102d St.)

96th St., 143 West.—6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; second floor. Apply janitor, or Robert Rankin, 35 Manhattan Av., (102d St.)

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Nicely painted, papered 4 rooms; all light; halls carpeted. $14 to $15 per mo.; corner building. Janitor, 34 Downing St.

New houses, all improvements, at 304 to 310 East 82d St.; $13 to $16; 4 rooms.
21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26.
New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th and Madison Av., 5 and 6 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c.; $15 to $23.

A 7-room flat, $20; largest, cheapest, lightest flats in Harlem; extra wide; bath; improvements; hardwood finish; good service; one month free. Janitor, 2,593 8th Av., near 138th St.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 118th St.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $32.00; steam-heated.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

120th St., 223 East.—Newly painted and decorated flats to let; rents reasonable.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

Jones St., 7, near West 4th St., 6th Av.—3-4 room apartments; decorated; $8.50 to $14.

Corner flat, five rooms, bath, $22.00, $24.00. 267 West 16th Street, corner 8th Avenue.

A new fireproof building; 6 rooms; suitable for bachelor or small family. 75 East 81st St.

Perry St., 56 and 58.—5 fine rooms and bath; hot water supply. Janitor in 56.

Coal and Wood.

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD AT

THEDFORD'S

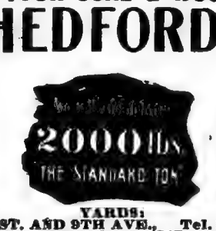

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27TH ST. AND 9TH AVE., Tel. 386—18
79TH ST. & B'WAY., Tel. 717 Riverside.
223 W. 42D ST., Tel. 1715—38
55TH ST. & 10TH AVE., Tel. 166 Cols.
55TH ST. AND N. R., Tel. 249 Cols.
88TH ST. AND B'WAY, Tel. 125 River

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD

38TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Instruction.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,
Broadway and 131st St., New York City.
NAVAL ARCHITECTURE
Studies to begin in February leading to B. S. in Naval Architecture. Growing demand for this course. Regents of the University and Bureau of Construction U. S. N. approve the course.
For Syllabus apply to the Secretary.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY,
Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic and commercial course; athletics, military drill; terms moderate; 2nd term begins Feb'y 1st. Address BROTHER AUGUST, West Chester, N.Y.

PRIVATE SELTMAN'S SCHOOL
Stenography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping.
624 MADISON AV., 59TH.
Private instruction day and evening.

REGENTS' Examinations. Central Preparatory School, 18 E. 42D ST. SEND FOR HANDBOOK.

ISAAC PITMAN SHORTHAND; PRIVATE and class lessons; best instruction; reasonable rates. METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, 289 4th Av.

French, Spanish, Italian Instruction; best method; expert teachers; terms moderate. Prof. J. M. PELLERIN, 207 West 25th St.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 112 EAST 18TH ST.....
.....The ONLY
N. Y. CONSERVATORY, 112 East 18th,
...BETWEEN 4TH AV. and IRVING PLACE.
The FAMOUS MUSIC SCHOOL.....
.....The FIRST in the COUNTRY.
Lessons DAY and EVENING...Years on 14th St.
...GRADUATES PROVIDED with POSITIONS.

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Highest instruction given by John E. Webster, English Song composer, at his Studios or pupils' residences in New York or Brooklyn. Fees extremely moderate. Salaried Positions guaranteed to clever Vocal pupils. Address 299 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

VIOLIN ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT, EITHER residence; terms reasonable; not payable in advance; references exchanged. CHADWICK, 2 Chambers St.

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GUSTAV REHN! PIANIST! DESIRES A FEW more pupils; terms moderate; old established. Studio, 1 East 113th St.

A.—Piano lessons, German method; terms reasonable; either house. JOHN JOSEPH, Music Professor, 15 West 119th St.

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Apply to the Music Exchange for everything appertaining to music. Miller Building Broadway and 65th St.

Banjo, Mandolin instruction 10 weeks private lessons free, for annual concert. Dobson, 17 East 125th St.

Dancing.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lanciers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

GEORGE W. WALLACE,
Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d Street;
Ellerslie Rooms, 80-82 West 125th St.
Class and private tuition. See circular.

Harvard Dancing Academy, 158-162 West 125th. —Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lanciers, waltz quadrille guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av., 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY,
59th and 6th Av.—Classes forming; 4 lessons, $1; 24, $5; private, (any hour,) $1. Prof. S. Warner.

Lester's Colonial Academy, 101st and Columbus Av.—Class and private lessons daily; receptions Wednesday and Saturday.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Professional or business man, with large New York acquaintance among people who have money to invest, can become connected with a reliable firm and make from $5,000 to $25,000 a year. The services required will not materially interfere with your regular business. The best of New York city bank reference furnished and closest business investigation asked. We want to make good acquaintances. M., Park Avenue Hotel, city.

Wanted—An associate in a going and well-established, paying manufacturing and supply business in Western Pennsylvania. Three to four hundred thousand dollars required to control. Senior partner retiring. Closest investigation. Deal only with principals. Address D., Box 194 Times Office.

A1 ASSETS FURNISHED IMMEDIATELY TO Corporations, firms, and individuals for nominal consideration; strictly confidential; positively gilt edge. Address J., Box 196 Times Office.

Advice Free; Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Company, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Partner wanted, with some capital in cigar business. Address A. H., Box 140 Times Office.

For Sale.

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IT WARMS THE LARGest room in five minutes. The Improved Fire Vase Gas Heater for warming rooms and light cooking; fits on ordinary gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp; requires no pipe or hose; the gas flame is increased 500 per cent.; no explosion, odor; economical. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50; money refunded within twenty-four hours if not found satisfactory. The KING INCANDESCENT STUDYING LAMP beats any lamp in the market; burner, 100 candle power; double strength mantle chimney and shade. Introduction price, 75c. Mail orders filled everywhere. Sole agents for the improved Fire Vase Gas Heater, and distributers for the King Incandescent Lamp.

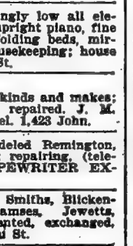

1079 3d Av.,
Between 63d and 64th Sts.

Eye Classes Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours, 8 to 6.

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DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO.,
177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

IDEAL CLIP.—Have this clip attached to your eyeglasses and you will agree that it is the only one that gives entire satisfaction. MEYER & ELTING, Opticians, 617 Sixth Av., near 36th St., New York.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St.
Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

CROTON WATER IS PURIFIED THROUGH LINKE'S ACORN SELF-CLEANING STONE FILTER; BEST MADE. LINKE, 1,559 BROADWAY.

Giving up house, offer exceedingly low all elegant new furniture, brilliant upright piano, fine parlor, dining, bedroom sets, folding beds, mirrors, &c.; suitable entering housekeeping; house for sale cheap. 109 East 55th St.

SAFES.
New and second-hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1,423 John.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Special.—Edison Phonographs and Records; CLEVELAND and TRIBUNE BICYCLES; kodak and camera supplies. SCHNABEL BROTHERS, 153 West 125th St.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

At Ehle's Art Gallery, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, old jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 25-32 Centre St.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry delivered; convenient payments accepted; representative will call. Syndicate Watch Co., 11 E. 14th St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD; expert repairing. R. & G. TYPEWRITER CO., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 899 Cortlandt.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1578 Cortlandt.

Goodyear's Rubber Goods, Mackintoshes, Clothes Wringers, Carpet Sweepers, &c., at lowest prices. Call 105 West 125th St.

For Sale.—Great Republic mining shares, cheap; best on the market for the money. J. P. Johnston, 110 South 12th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address LENOX, 61 West 125th St.

Desks, rolls, bookkeepers; tables, railings, partitions, cabinets for typewriters; low prices. Harburger, 454 Canal St., near Hudson.

Credit, diamonds, watches, oil paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 87 Maiden Lane.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing, enameling, taken and delivered. TUXEDO CYCLE COMPANY, 27 West 125th.

An old corner property with stock, liquors, and fixtures; unincumbered; settle estate. Walter T. Elliott, attorney, 206 Broadway, City.

$10.00 Bargains This Week.—Domestic, New Home, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers. Brown, 39 West 125th St.

P. Sorensen, upholsterer, decorator, 2,071 7th Av., near 124th.—Slip covers cut, made; mattresses made over.

Miss I. Reid, superior hair-dressing; face, bust massage; electric scalp treatment; moles. 54 West 125th.

Bargains in first-class, new, slightly used sewing machines from $5 up. 819 9th Av., near 28th St.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Teas.—Choice teas, 25c. per lb.; choice coffees, 15c. per lb. DUNCAN, 110 Wall St.

Stock of Baskets and fixtures in Basement, 231 Washington Street.

All kinds of moving picture machines and supplies at bargain prices. 117 Nassau St., Room 34.

Watches and Jewelry.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS; FINE DIAMONDS, watches; goods guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. WATCH SUPPLY, Three Maiden Lane.

EASY PAYMENTS.—Watches and diamonds; reliable goods only. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND CO., 19 Maiden Lane.

Detective Agencies.

BAYERS'S INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 717-718; telephone 1631 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

Detectives (Licensed)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential; established 1891. Dunn & Jewesson, 150 Nassau St. Telephone, 2239 John.

Old gold and silver bought; highest prices paid; send or bring; cash returned; bank references. R. KOPLIK, 105 West 125th St.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

Large unfurnished house wanted; good order; 9th, 50th, 6th, Lexington Avs. Address Unquestionable References, Box 190 Times Office.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished

To Let.—Large boarding house at New Paltz, N. Y.; fine location. Cochrane, 3 West 125th St.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DAMAGED BOOKS.
At 12 o'clock daily and 6 o'clock evenings, at salesroom, 143 Fulton Street, near B'way, there will be sold, AT AUCTION, a lot of the complete works of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Tyndall; Appleton's "Applied Mechanics"; art books; Encyclopedias; Warner's World's Best Literature; Historic Court Memoirs, edition de grande luxe, published by the Groller Society, and a great variety of the standard authors, all in good but slightly soiled bindings; interiors intact and perfect; sale positive and without reserve.
"SPOUTER NEVINS," Auctioneer.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of W. TESCHNER'S SON & CO., bankrupts. Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., Jos. Shongood & Sons, United States Marshal's auctioneers, will sell on Monday, Jan. 28, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., 190-192 Greene St., all the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of sewing machines, fixtures, complete garments, ladies' underwear, and unmade goods stock.
Order of WM. FORD UPSON, Receiver.

George Rudolph, Auctioneer, will sell to-day, 9:30 A. M., at public auction by virtue of a chattel mortgage, fixtures and furniture of Saloon No. 510 Brook Av., Borough of the Bronx. By order of mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, sells today, at 8:30 o'clock, Number 422 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, saloon fixtures, by order of Attorneys for Mortgagees.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Dogs and Birds.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DOG AND CAT HOSPITAL.
New York Canine Infirmary, 146 West 53d St., H. K. MILLER, Veterinarian.—Treatment, board, washing, clipping of Dogs; exercising grounds; accommodations for country boarders; dogs called for and delivered. Telephone, 851—Columbus.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Bank Book No. 882,168 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 22d day of Feb., 1901, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

16th St., 129 East.—One small room; southern exposure; third floor, front; with board.

18th St., 118 East.—Beautifully furnished connecting or separate rooms, parlor floor; all conveniences; excellent table; reasonable.

33d St., 221 West.—Large, desirable room; all conveniences; small room, with or without board.

34th St., 144 East.—Beautiful large and small rooms; excellent table.

41st St., 5 East.—Central location; parlor dining room; superior cuisine; dinners or table board; for gentlemen.

56th St., 148 East, near Lexington Av.—Nice, large rooms with board; private family.

65th St., 50 West.—Furnished room, with board, in steam-heated flat; ample closet. A. S. Clarke.

112th St., 509 West, Near Amsterdam Av.—Outside sunny rooms, with board; river view; elevator; reasonable. Wheeler.

117th St., 149 East.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; good table; moderate; convenient to cars.

128th St., 10 West.—Very desirable large, double room; first-class table; American family; references.

Gramercy Park, 36.—Family hotel; suites, single rooms; steam heat; excellent table; pleasant, central location.

Madison Av., 69.—Single rooms with board; steam heat; parlor dining room.

The Park 101 Waverley Place.—Desirable rooms, large and single, steam heat; parlor dining room.

WEALTHY BACHELOR, TIRED OF LIVING ALONE, DESIRES ANOTHER BACHELOR SIMILARLY SITUATED, OR CONGENIAL COUPLE TO SHARE HIS HOME; NEW MODERN RESIDENCE, LOWER WEST SIDE, NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE; THIS IS NO BOARDING HOUSE ADVERTISEMENT, BUT A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE LUXURIOUS AND COMFORTABLE HOME. ONLY THOSE WHO WILL MODERATELY SHARE EXPENSES NEED ADDRESS P. O. BOX 699, NEW YORK CITY.

Brooklyn.

Henry St., 354.—Single room; first-class board; well-heated house; moderate price. Near South Ferry.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2d Av., 317, near 18th St.—Large and single rooms; strictly private house; privilege light housekeeping.

6th Av., 690, Near 40th St.—Furnished parlor, bedroom adjoining, for respectable party. Hoerle.

11th St., 64 West.—Large room, suitable for two gentlemen; reference.

13th St., 131 West.—Superb quarters few refined gentlemen; heated; improvements; family two (owners;) choice neighborhood; reference.

15th St., 327 West.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy House.)—$3.00 upward weekly; steam heated; 50c., $1.00 daily; restaurant; reasonable prices; hotel service.

43d St., 114 West.—Attractive sunny back parlor; also hall room; terms moderate; central location.

44th St., 210 West.—Newly furnished; best kept; single, en suite; gentlemen preferred; private family; refined surroundings.

45th St., 331 West.—Single room, with closet; house quiet and homelike; comfortable; $2.50 weekly; good neighborhood.

46th St., 7 and 9 East.—Newly furnished, attractive single rooms, or suites, for bachelors; two blocks from Sherry's, Delmonico's, Lotos and Democratic Clubs; telephone; reasonable rates. Mr. F. A. Blackmer, manager.

46th St., 343 West.—Large front alcove room; furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences; also smaller room.

47th St., 125 West.—Nicely furnished large front room; running water; bath on same floor; gentlemen only.

50th St., 233 East.—Large and small rooms; ladies, gentlemen; houseke

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

-Absolutely Pure-

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—containing over 800 most practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address.

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

CALLS WITNESS A SPY

Lawyer in Whitehead Divorce Suit Attacks "Farmer" Scott.

Scores Him for Accepting Mrs. Whitehead's Hospitality and Selling Information.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Whitehead applied to Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday for $1,500 counsel fees and $150 a week alimony pending the trial of an action for an absolute divorce brought against her by her husband, Lydell Whitehead, President of Whitehead Brothers' Company, a corporation which deals in sand. Counsel for Mrs. Whitehead criticised Mr. Whitehead and his methods of starting the action for divorce.

The couple were married about four years ago. At that time Mr. Whitehead had two children by his first wife and the second Mrs. Whitehead looked after these children. According to the lawyer, the family lived at the rate of $25,000 a year, spending their summers at Saratoga. It was in August last that Mr. Whitehead accused his wife of wrongdoing. She denied the accusation. "Some time later the plaintiff," said the lawyer, "served his wife with a summons and complaint in this suit; and, probably believing that this innocent and unsophisticated woman would act upon his advice, told her it would not be necessary for her to retain a lawyer, intimating that everything would be arranged without her appearance in the action at all."

The lawyer further said that Mrs. Whitehead, accompanied by her stepdaughter, who was nineteen years old, came to New York, and then Mrs. Whitehead went to live with some of her own relatives.

Counsel for Mr. Whitehead declared that the papers in the case had been served regularly, and that ever since the separation Mrs. Whitehead had been receiving $25 a week from her husband. He argued that the papers in the case showed that John Frederick Thomas was the co-respondent, and that the very best of evidence was obtainable to show the wrongdoing of Mrs. Whitehead. He cited as his best witness "Farmer" Scott, who was a campaign orator. Mr. Scott was a friend of the Whitehead family. Mrs. Whitehead's counsel grew angry at the close of the argument of his opponent.

"These cultured people, these charming friends of Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead, are worthy of having their testimony relied upon," he cried. "We have 'Farmer' Scott, the Bryan orator, acting the spy and then, Judaslike, jingling in his pockets the thirty pieces of silver he has obtained for his information. These are the people of charming, refined, and humane instincts who partake of the hospitality of this defendant, associate with her for months after they say they have noticed her wrongdoing, and then come here with their untrue affidavits. Why, they are a disgrace even to the Arabs, for the Arabs will not eat a person's salt and then stab him in the back. I say their affidavits are not to be weighed in the balance with that of this innocent woman, whose character has been so grossly attacked."

The application for the alimony was based on the declaration that Mr. Whitehead's income was $50,000 a year. Justice Truax reserved his decision.

SAYS SHE WAS HYPNOTIZED.

Charles N. Shaw Charged with Alienating the Affections of Richard K. Stewart's Wife.

Charles N. Shaw, employed as a clerk in the office of Controller Robert S. Jordan, at Jersey City, was yesterday arrested by Sheriff Ruempler, at whose office he gave bail bonds in $4,000. Mr. Shaw is defendant in a suit for $10,000 damages brought in the Supreme Court at Trenton by Richard K. Stewart of 16 Rector Street, Newark. Shaw is charged with alienating the affections of Sarah Day Stewart, wife of the complainant. The case was sent to Supreme Court Commissioner Bigelow at Newark, who issued the order of arrest.

In the affidavit supporting the application Stewart alleges that he first became aware of his wife's infatuation for Shaw in April last. He left her at once and began suit for divorce on April 20. A few days later his wife appealed to him, saying that Shaw had exercised over her a hypnotic influence which she could not resist. She promised, however, to be a true wife to him in future. He believed and forgave her, and discontinued his divorce suit.

They lived happily until December last, when he found that his wife was again meeting Shaw. On Dec. 29 his wife left home and he, with his friends, George H. Odell and Alfred Short, followed her. They traced her to a hotel at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, where she was met by Shaw. They registered as "E. J. Roberts and wife."

Odell and Short corroborated this by affidavits, further alleging that they had great difficulty in preventing Stewart from shooting Shaw at the interview with Mrs. Stewart and Shaw, which followed. Shaw refused to talk of the matter or say what his defense would be.

THE BATHGATE DIVORCE SUIT.

Vice Chancellor Emery Advises that It Shall Be Refused.

It was announced in Jersey City yesterday that Vice Chancellor Emery of Newark, who heard the testimony in the divorce suit brought by James N. Bathgate of Hackensack, a clerk in the Park National Bank, Manhattan, against Grace, his wife, had filed an opinion advising Chancellor Magie to refuse the decree asked for.

The Vice Chancellor vindicates Leland M. Atwood, the alleged co-respondent, from all wrong in the matter. He also holds that the testimony given by Avice Carter, Mrs. Bathgate's companion, should be thrown out. He advises that the custody of the three-year-old daughter of the couple shall be awarded to Mrs. Bathgate, and that Bathgate shall be required to provide for the child's support.

THE WITTHAUS DIVORCE CASE.

Professor's Wife Obtains an Order from Court Opening the Decree.

Supreme Court Justice Dickey granted to Mrs. Blye F. Witthaus yesterday through her counsel, Howe & Hummel, an order opening the decree of divorce obtained by Mrs. Witthaus from her husband, Prof. Rudolph A. Witthaus, the well-known toxicologist and chemical expert, in 1898, and granting to the lawyers permission to inspect the testimony given at the hearing before the referee and all other papers in the case they may desire to see. Justice Dickey's order was filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Westchester County at White Plains yesterday.

It is granted upon affidavit of Mrs. Witthaus's counsel, who allege that the decree was obtained contrary to their client's expressed instructions to her attorney, and that at the time of the hearing she was under the influence of narcotics and drugs to such an extent that she was not responsible for her actions. Mrs. Witthaus, say Howe & Hummel, is in ignorance of what testimony she gave at the hearing before the Referee, and does not know upon what ground the decree was granted her.

Mrs. Witthaus, it is understood, has instructed her lawyers to apply to the Supreme Court for an order setting aside or modifying the decree of absolute divorce obtained by her April 7, 1898. Mrs. Witthaus is now receiving no alimony from her husband, having accepted from him, after the decree of absolute divorce was granted, two life insurance policies for $5,000 each and $1,000 in cash in full settlement of all claims for alimony. Mrs. Witthaus alleges that at the time she agreed to this arrangement she was incapable of properly understanding the contents or effects of the documents she signed. She expresses her willingness to bring into court the sum she received in case the Court should decide to entertain her proposed motion.

David May of Howe & Hummel, who has Mrs. Witthaus's case in charge, refused to discuss it last night. "I can say nothing at the present time," said he, "and until we read the Justice's order and examine the testimony, I cannot say what line of action we will pursue."

"Were the drugs Mrs. Witthaus says she was suffering from self administered?"

"I can't say whether they were taken upon advice of a physician, at the present time, or not."

Prof. Witthaus, at his apartments, 45 West Thirty-second Street, would make no comment on the matter.

The Witthaus domestic troubles began in 1896, when Prof. and Mrs. Witthaus separated. Dec. 8, 1896, Prof. Witthaus brought suit for divorce. His wife brought a counter-suit, and after both were discontinued, at various times brought three other suits, obtaining an absolute decree two years ago.

In 1898 she charged in an affidavit that Prof. Witthaus tried to poison her with medicine, which he said was for malaria, on the occasion of her departure for Europe. Prof. Witthaus pronounced his wife's statement a tissue of lies.

THE BIRLEY DIVORCE SUIT.

"Ed A." Is Named by the Husband in His Petition.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 23.—Vice Chancellor Emery heard testimony to-day in the divorce suit brought by Frank J. Birley of Hackensack against his wife Hattie, on statutory grounds. "Ed A." is named in the suit. That is the signature on letters sent from Dobbs Ferry to "M. Hilton," which is alleged to be the fictitious name under which Mrs. Birley hired a mail box.

The Vice Chancellor refused to admit in evidence several letters addressed to M. Hilton, which had been found in the letter box, until they should be shown to belong to the defendant.

"It must be shown," said the Court, "that these letters belong to the defendant before they can be admitted as valid evidence. There is nothing to show that they were intended for Mrs. Birley."

The plaintiff is a son of Edward Birley, a wealthy contractor, who is an officer of the First Methodist Church at Hackensack. The defendant was prominent in church work in Hackensack, and was the editor of the Church Advocate, a publication issued in the interests of the church and church society.

TAKES UP HUSBAND'S PRACTICE.

Mrs. Franklin Pierce Now in Charge of His Private Law Business.

While Franklin Pierce is acting as an assistant under District Attorney Philbin Mr. Pierce's wife is conducting his regular law business at his office, 31 Nassau Street. Mrs. Pierce will not appear in the courts to argue cases, but she will prepare briefs and look after the office practice. This is one of the first cases in the memory of New York lawyers where a man's wife was able to go into his office and look after his legal business.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce were married some seven years ago, and it was at the suggestion of Mr. Pierce that his wife took up the study of law. Mrs. Pierce was graduated from the New York University Law School in 1897, and took the Post Graduate course and her Master's degree the next year. For two years she was one of the regular lecturers before the Women's Legal Educational Society. Mrs. Pierce has regularly been in her husband's office ever since she was admitted to the bar.

Amherst Alumni Dinner.

The Amherst Association of New York will hold its annual dinner at Sherry's this evening. The college will be represented by its President, George Harris, and there will also be addresses by Thomas B. Reed, the Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald of Boston, and others. The Rev. Dr. H. P. Dewey will speak for the Williams College alumni.

Gov. Odell at Dartmouth's Dinner.

Gov. Odell has accepted an invitation to speak at the thirty-seventh annual meeting and dinner of the Dartmouth College Association at Delmonico's to-morrow evening. Other speakers will be Dr. Tucker, President of Dartmouth; Judge Edward W. Hatch, John H. Wright of Harvard, Charles D. Adams of Dartmouth, Representative Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, and Representative David J. Foster of Vermont.

ACTION FOR LIBEL FAILS.

Emil Loewenthal Loses His Suit Against The New York Times.

The case of Emil Loewenthal against THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which the plaintiff sought to recover $10,000 damages for the publication of alleged libelous matter, was heard yesterday in Part III. of the Supreme Court before Justice Scott and a jury. The jury after a few minutes' deliberation brought in a verdict for the defendant.

The alleged libelous article appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 10, 1900, and was occasioned by the fact that on June 7 Loewenthal at an auction sale of real estate in the Trinity Building Salesroom made a bid of $103,000 for a piece of property and left the salesroom without paying the 10 per cent. cash required under the terms of sale or taking other steps to complete his purchase.

Peter F. Meyer in commenting upon this and other instances of default by auction bidders said that he thought it might have a wholesome effect upon auction dealings if "a couple of such bidders could be landed in jail." This remark was quoted in THE TIMES, and, while it did not refer specifically to Loewenthal, he complained that it had been made the basis of inferences which had damaged his standing and reputation to the extent of $10,000.

At yesterday's trial Loewenthal endeavored to justify his default by saying that he had been bidding for a client, who had failed to stand by his agreement to take the property. THE NEW YORK TIMES, through its counsel, Wallach & Cook, showed that the published account was an exact statement of what had taken place, and Peter F. Meyer on the witness stand said that he had made the remark attributed to him, and that it represented his views on the subject correctly. Under cross-examination by Mr. Wallach relative to the business standing of the plaintiff, the latter admitted that several judgments had been recorded against him.

MORE OF MURRAY H. HALL.

Mr. Unger Recalls the Time When "He" Served as a Juror.

Murray H. Hall, the Tammany politician, bondsman, and man-about-town, whose recent death revealed the fact that for twenty-five years she had successfully posed as a man, also enjoyed, according to ex-Assistant District Attorney Unger, who knew her well, the unique distinction of serving on a petit jury in General Sessions.

Mr. Unger does not recall the case nor the exact time, but has a distinct recollection that Hall served during one term of court several years ago as a juror. Unless the jury disagreed in the case in which she served, her presence on the jury it is said would invalidate the verdict.

Mr. Unger in cleaning out his desk yesterday brought to light a letter from Hall written to him between 1895 and 1898, in which Hall expresses "his" gratitude for Mr. Unger's kindness for service rendered. Hall also speaks of a time when "he" was drugged and robbed and taken to Mr. Unger's office by the man who made the attack and "made a show of."

Mr. Unger said that the letter referred to either an occasion when Hall had gotten into trouble with a policeman during a "slight jag" when through Mr. Unger's intervention the case was dismissed in the Police Court, or to the arrest of Hall for perjury in 1895. He inclined to the latter idea. Hall had given bail for several persons to the Bail Clerk of General Sessions, pledging property on Van Cortlandt Avenue, near St. George's Crescent. This property was found to stand in "his" wife's name, and Hall was brought before Recorder Goff Nov. 22, 1895, on a charge of perjury. In default of bail, Hall was committed to the Tombs, and remained in prison a week before securing a bondsman.

Recorder Goff recollected the incident and recalled Hall as a wrinkled old man with a notorious reputation for giving straw bail in Police Courts and elsewhere.

LEGAL NOTES.

STEPS TO BASEMENT UNPROTECTED.—Michael Walsh fell to his death, in the night time, down the steps of an entrance to the basement of the premises in this city owned at the time by one Duncan. The latter had leased the store and basement to John H. Hanan, and others, who in turn had leased the basement to Abramson. Johanna Brogan, as administratrix of Walsh, in her suit against Hanan and others for damages for the death of her intestate, complained that the defendants negligently and unlawfully failed to protect the entrance by gates, or by chains, or by "burning light over the steps," as required by a city ordinance. It appeared that these safeguards had never been installed. Judgment rendered in favor of the defendants on the trial was affirmed by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn. The defendants pleaded that the plaintiff had released Duncan, under seal, from all liability. The Court of Appeals held, by Justice Jenks, that at the time of the accident the basement and store were leased to tenants who, in turn, sublet the basement, the owner and the tenants were joint feasors, and the general release of the owner operated to discharge the tenants from liability, although the release in terms assumed to preserve such liability. A covenant by the tenants to repair, contained in the release, even if construed to extend to the defect in question, was held not to inure to the benefit of the injured person.

***

COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSEMAN.—Isaac P. Sutherland, and another, in the Spring of 1894, without an express contract, temporarily stored 778 crates of eggs in the cold storage warehouse of the Albany Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, in the City of Albany, to be taken out at any time when the market might warrant. The owners had access to the warehouse at all times, and from time to time inspected and handled the eggs, and were aware of the daily temperature of the storage room and of the facilities of the plant and its capacities as to temperature. In a suit by Sutherland against the company for damages to the eggs because of the rise in temperature in the storage department, the Referee found that this rise in temperature was solely attributable to natural causes—the melting of the ice. A judgment dismissing the complaint was affirmed by the Appellate Division, in Albany, which held, by Justice Kellogg, that the warehouseman was not liable for damages to the eggs caused by his failure to maintain a uniform or certain degree of temperature in the storage room, where in order to do so, he would be required to refill his ice house with ice during the Summer months.

CIVIL SERVICE EVASIONS

May Result in Charges Against City Department Heads.

Mr. McAneny Makes Public Some Discoveries of the Civil Service Reform Association.

The Civil Service Reform Association has discovered evasions of the civil service laws which are likely to lead to important developments. Secretary McAneny made public yesterday a statement of the abuses which have been discovered in the municipal service. About the only places now exempt from civil service examinations are for laborers. Secretary McAneny asserts that the Tammany officials have been appointing men as "laborers" and then evading the law by "promoting a laborer" to a position of responsibility at a higher salary.

With the monthly pay rolls of each department it is required that the head shall swear that each employe has been engaged wholly in the duties of the position for which he was appointed. It was said yesterday that the irregularities found by the Civil Service Reform Association may lead to serious charges against some heads of departments.

Secretary McAneny's public statement is in part as follows:

Owing to the difficulty in discovering these illegal assignments, and the failure of the Civil Service Commission as yet to provide any adequate remedy when cases have been brought to its attention, this practice, unless soon checked, is likely to spread seriously.

In the Summer of 1900, for instance, it was pointed out to the Municipal Commission that its roster, as well as that published by the Department of Docks and Ferries, showed but two male attendants at the recreation piers who had come in through civil service examination. The rest were evidently borne on the rolls as "cement workers." But beyond docking one laborer's pay for one week, and that of five others for a fortnight, the commission in this case did practically nothing. Curiously enough, an investigation shows that this state of affairs in regard to the recreation piers has been brought to the attention of the commission each Summer for the past three years, generally through some person who went to the trouble to pass an examination for the position, and then found that he was never to be called upon because some laborer, appointed for an entirely different purpose, was occupying the place.

A case of assignment in the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, involving three of the best positions of janitor in the city, has just reached a final conclusion, which shows how slight a restraint is placed on the abuse to-day. A complaint was made to the commission on June 26 last, through the Civil Service Reform Association, that three "foremen laborers," Edward Coppers, Thomas P. McGlynn, and Edward A. Schneer, were acting as janitors of the Criminal Courts Building, the Jefferson Market Court, and the Essex Market Court. Coppers not only received a salary of $1,200, but occupied the janitor's quarters in the Criminal Courts Building. The commission hesitated to use its power to withhold the pay of these three men—its only effective method of enforcing the rules—but referred the complaint to Commissioner Kearney, and his reply back to the association, for consideration.

No appointments were made, however, and, presumably, Coppers, McGlynn, and Schneer continue to act as janitors without pay. Much to the surprise of those interested in the case, the commission advertised a new examination for janitors, to be held on Oct. 22, although the existing list still contained some forty names. Coppers and Schneer both made application to enter the examination, and on the resulting list, published Dec. 17, Coppers, as a veteran, stood fourth, and Schneer forty-sixth.

Three janitors, including Coppers, have been appointed from this list at an annual salary of $800 each. Coppers has been assigned to the position he had illegally held in the Criminal Courts Building, and the two others to the Essex and Jefferson Market Courts. But neither McGlynn nor Schneer has, at last reports, been displaced at these courts, each remaining as "foreman;" Schneer receives more salary than the janitor placed over him.

Ohio Society to Have a "Ladies' Night"

Distinguished Ohioans will act as entertainers at an informal "ladies' night" to be held by the Ohio Society of New York at its rooms in the Waldorf-Astoria Monday evening. There will be musical and literary features, and the evening will close with a collation. Among those whose names appear on the programme are Mrs. Ida Eckert Lawrence, the authoress, of Toledo; Mrs. Eliza Archard Conger, formerly of Cincinnati, who has recently returned from extensive travels, and Miss Clara Bernetta, a native of the same city, who has completed a European course of training for the operatic stage.

Amusements.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 29th, at 2:30 P. M. Piano Recital by HATTIE SCHOLDER, (9 years,) assisted by Mr. PAUL WIALLARD, Baritone, and Samuel Eppinger, accompanist. Seats, $1.00. Admission, 50c., at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. CITY SPORTS BURLESQUERS. NEW LIVING PICTURES. This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., 1t west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN Fourth Week. "In the Palace of the King."

WALLACK'S Eves. at 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. MARY MANNERING —IN— JANICE MEREDITH

HARLEM Op. House. LILLIAN GLASER In "Sweet Anne Page." Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Next week ANNA HELD, in "Papa's Wife."

Koster & Bial's W. 34 St. Ev'ry nt. 50c cut prices All orc. Daily mat 25c All orc. Ugo Biondi, Hope Booth, Four Colbits, Florence Bindley, 15 others.

GRAND Chas. Frohman's $40,000 Prod'n. Opera House. HEARTS ARE TRUMPS

Mats. Wed. and Sat. HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. The Behman Show, including The Four Cohens.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. A Celebrated Case.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat. "A Musical Farce" in 4 acts, in 3d act "Die Kiabriasaarthie."

Amusements.

TO-NIGHT at Carnegie Hall, the Phenomenal Portuguese Baritone, MARQUIS DE SOUZA, with Stevenking and Grand Orchestra. Tickets 50c. to $1.50. On sale at box office.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. "Decided success."—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENSE

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St. EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY. JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Mats. Wed. & Saturday. Evening, 8:30. HERBERT KELCEY EFFIE SHANNON | MY LADY DAINTY

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Last 2 weeks. Mats. Wed. and Sat. WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Mr. E. S. WILLARD. To-night, Fri., & Sat. Evg. The Professor's Love Story Last Matinée Saturday—TOM PINCH. Feb. 4.—UNDER TWO FLAGS.

BIJOU AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY To-night at 8:15. Matinée Sat. 2:15 in Clyde Fitch's Latest Success, THE CLIMBERS.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evg., 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat. Last Week THE BURGOMASTER.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs., 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK. QUO VADIS Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15. Nxt Wk—Barbara Frietchie, with Effie Ellsler.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. Evs., 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Adm. 50c. MATHEWS & BULGER in the New Vaudeville, The Night of the 4th Big Musical Co., including WALTER JONES

SAVOY THEATRE 34th St. and B'way. Seats now on sale. First Performance Next Saturday Evening. UNLEAVENED BREAD.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in His Greatest Success GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

KEITH'S MARSHALL P. WILDER, Fanny Rice in Nell Gwyn. WAYNE & CALDWELL. Charley Case, Bowker, Clarice Vance.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—NELL GWYN.

Still harping on overcoats and suits, for we can't find a more inspiring tune in the key of $15 to play. Now can we?

Suits that were $25, $22 and $20—the very pick of our best, marked down to $15.

Good looking, good wearing kersey overcoats, the $20, $22 and $25 sort, down to the same price, $15.

It's your play.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Muslin Underwear.

Cambric and Nainsook, Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers, Gowns and Skirts,—trimmed with finest lace and embroideries.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
ECONOMICAL LUXURY.
Our Richest Carpet Fabrics Now Greatly Reduced.
VELVET CARPET
85 cts. a yd.
(Regular price $1.25.)
The most fashionable colorings caught and caged in the "soft" pure wool—durability and beauty combined.
Odd lots of furniture, rugs and curtains now reduced and "Long Credit" to allow your own time for payment.
CASH OR CREDIT.
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NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

USE BRUMMELL'S
CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS.
Positively relieve Coughs and Colds and all irritation of the throat. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Ev'g, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 26, at 2—TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 26, at 8, at Popular Prices—MEFISTOFELE, (in Italian.) Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Cremonini and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 27, at 8—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Margaret Macintyre, Bridewell, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 28, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS, (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Louise Homer; MM. Saléza, Plançon, Sizes, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 30, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mmes. Mejba, Bridewell; Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Sizes, and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 1, at 8—First performance in America of LA TOSCA, (in Italian.) Miss Ternina; MM. Cremonini and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

WALTER DAMROSCH DALY'S THEATRE.
Explanatory PIANO LECTURE Recitals.
2:30 Friday, Siegfried. Jan. 29, Gotterdammerung Supplementary Feb. 1—TRISTAN & ISOLDE.

DALY'S | B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment. 2D MONTH.
FRIDAY, 2:30, DAMROSCH-WAGNER PIANO LECTURE, Siegfried: Jan. 29, Gotterdammerung Supplementary Feb. 1, Tristan & Isolde.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
.....LAST BUT ONE WEEK.....
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY.
Feb. 4—HENRY MILLER in "Rich'd Savage."
SEATS ON SALE NEXT MONDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2:15.
AN INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS.
Enthusiastic approval of an immense audience. Johann Strauss' latest and merriest operetta,
VIENNA LIFE
(Weiner Blut.)

Proctor's | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St., 5th Ave., 58th St., 125th St. | Rose Coghlan, & Louis Massen. Joe Welch, Mlle. Delbesq, Lew Hawkins, &c. Marcel's Living Statuary, Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Ralph Johnstone, Russell Bros., Al Leech & 5 Rosebuds, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Fisher, Lew Sully, &c. Lillian Burkhart, Streator Zouaves, Harry Watson's Comedy Co., Vernon.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATINEES AT 2. EVGS. AT 8.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY
"Best of all Girls."
THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
MISS MAY WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
New special vaudeville features
Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's Successful review, The GIDDY THRONG

O'Neill's.
Will Offer To-day, Thursday,
Exceptional Values in Cloaks and Furs.
WOMEN'S BOX COATS 27 inches long, with high storm collars and large stitched reveres. Lined throughout with Satin,
7.98 Each.
AUTOMOBILE COATS of fine kersey in black, tan and Castor, high collars and reveres, lined throughout with Satin,
13.98 Each.
Fur Coats and Capes
ELECTRIC SEAL COATS, 22 inches long, high collars and reveres, perfect shape, skins well matched, full Satin lined,
25.00 Each.
ELECTRIC SEAL CAPES, 27 inches long, full sweep and Satin lined,
25.00 Each.
DOUBLE SCARFS of SABLE FOX, finished with tails and claws,
9.98 Each.
Sale of Eiderdown Robes
A special lot of Eiderdown Robes, full length, collar and cuffs bound with Satin; finished with girdle,
1.98 Each.
The New Cotton Shirtwaists
We are now showing a choice assortment of the latest novelties at exceptionally moderate prices.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.
Men's Shirts.
250 dozen, MADRAS SHIRTS,—blue, pink, heliotrope, and black and white fancy stripes.
Cuffs attached and detached.
Open front and back. Hand laundered,
95 cents each,
Value $1.50.
THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF
Furs.
At about one-half usual prices.
Electric Seal, Persian Lamb, Mink, Alaska Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Wolf, Lynx, Fox, Sealskin, Stone Marten, etc.
MUFFS, ... $2.00 to $25.00
SCARFS, ... $5.00 to $35.00
COLLARETTES, ... $5.00 to $135.00
BOAS, ... $10.00 to $50.00
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
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SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
$3.50 per pair.
Among the latest models is the "Rough Rider" storm or skating boot,—high cut; with extension sole.
Made of calf skin.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third St.
Broadway and 11th Street.

Amusements.

POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, CAVIES, CATS.
ONLY THIS WEEK. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
TWELFTH ANNUAL SHOW
N. Y. Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association, (Ltd.)
All the handsome birds, lots of pigeons, incubators, and little chicks, big ducks, big turkeys, big geese, beautiful pheasants, swans, feathered families of all breeds. A grand display for every one to see
Open 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Adm'n, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

MENDELSSOHN HALL OLITZKA
THIS (THURSDAY) AFT. AT 2:30.
SONG RECITAL Rosa Olitzka
Assisted by Maud Powell, Violin.
Res. seats $1.50, $1.00 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Management .....HENRY WOLFSOHN

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH ST.
FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP.
Friday, Jan. 25th, afternoon and evening.
ADMISSION, 50 CTS. SKATES FREE.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th St. and 19 W. 56th St.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
Xtra attractions. Charming Concerts.

KNICKERBOCKER, N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT
B'way & 38th. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
When We Were Twenty-One

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Clearing and colder; high northwesterly winds.

VOL. L...NO. 15,928. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

SENATE TAX REDUCTION BILL

Measure Reported Lowers War Revenue by $40,000,000.

Removes Telegraph and Express Receipt Tax, Retains Stamps on Checks, and Fixes the Charge on Beer at $1.50 per Barrel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.) Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, to-day reported the War Revenue Reduction bill back to the Senate. The committee reports a complete substitute for the bill as it passed the House. Senator Aldrich made a statement explaining the changes, which are as follows:

Stamp Taxes Repealed—Promissory notes, mortgages, bills of lading for export, powers of attorney, protest, charter party, certificates of all kinds, leases, warehouse receipts, telegraphic dispatches, telephone messages, passage tickets costing less than $30, express receipts, freight receipts, bonds, except bonds of indemnity, and legacies to religious, charitable, literary, or educational institutions.

Special Taxes Repealed—Commercial brokers.

Taxes Reduced—Conveyances, insurance, bankers' capital, proprietary medicines, cigars, tobacco, and beer.

The statement says:

"Having always in view the revenue requirements of the Government, the purpose of the committee has been to repeal such of the taxes imposed by the War Revenue act of 1898 as are most annoying and burdensome to taxpayers, to retain such as should be kept as a permanent part of our revenue system, or at least retained until all war taxes can be repealed, and to reduce all others as fairly and equitably as possible by some general plan of reduction. Pursuing this general plan, it has been possible to reduce the taxes affected approximately one-half.

"Taking the estimates of the Treasury Department as a basis, the reduction of revenue effected by the bill will be nearly $40,000,000, a reduction somewhat less than was produced by the bill as it passed the House of Representatives."

The committee's substitute provisions in regard to cigars, tobacco, beer, &c., are as follows:

That on and after July 1, 1901, the internal revenue tax on cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000 shall be $3.50 per 1,000.

That on and after July 1, 1901, there shall be allowed a discount of 25 per centum on all sales by Collectors of brewers and manufacturers of tobacco and snuff upon the stamps provided for the payment of internal revenue taxes upon beer and manufactured tobacco and snuff, provided that the discount allowed to brewers upon beer stamps shall be in lieu of the discount of 7½ per centum allowed by the act of June 13, 1898. The effect is to reduce the beer tax to $1.50 per barrel, and on snuff and tobacco to 9 cents a pound.

There is a general reduction of the tax on insurance policies and renewals, and it is provided that, in lieu of the present taxes, special taxes shall be imposed to be paid by the insurance companies, as follows: Life insurance companies, 4 cents on the amount insured for each $100 or fraction of every policy. This provision is modified by the following proviso:

That in all policies for life insurance only, issued on the industrial or other weekly or monthly payment plan of insurance, the tax to be paid shall be 2½ per centum of the amount of the first weekly premium, or 5 per centum of the amount of the first monthly premium. And, provided further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any fraternal, beneficial society, or order, or farmers' purely local cooperative company or association or employes' relief association operated on a lodge system or local co-operative plan, organized and conducted solely by the members thereof for the exclusive benefit of its members and not for profit.

Marine inland, fire, casualty, fidelity, and guaranty insurance companies, one-fourth of 1 per cent of the gross premium receipts, purely co-operative or mutual fire insurance companies, to be exempted.

All insurance companies are to be required to make annual returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the returns required being such as will enable the Commissioner to levy and collect from the companies the taxes required to be paid by them. In case of the non-payment of the special taxes levied against insurance companies, it is provided that the delinquent company shall, besides being liable for the payment of double the amount of such special tax, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon prosecution thereof shall pay a fine of not more than $500. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to examine books and accounts of companies he suspects are making false returns.

The rate on conveyances, including deeds to land, is materially reduced. In the existing law all deeds covering values exceeding $100 are taxed at the rate of 50 cents. The Senate committee removes the tax on all deeds where valuations are below $2,500, and makes the tax rate 25, instead of 50 cents. For each additional $500 above $3,000 the tax is to be 25 cents.

The tax on bankers is fixed at the rate of $1 on each $1,000 of capital and surplus used by them.

Section 29 of the existing law, pertaining to proprietary articles, including drugs, perfumeries, &c., is practically rewritten. The language of the first portion of the section is allowed to stand, except that perfumeries and cosmetics are eliminated. The proviso, as reported, provides:

No stamp tax shall be imposed upon any uncompounded drug or chemical wherein the person making, uttering, or vending the same does not have, or claim to have, an exclusive right to the making or preparing of the same, or does not have, or claim to have, any proprietary right in the exclusive or special use of the name or title thereof, or upon any uncompounded drug or chemical not made, uttered, or vended under any letters patent issued in this or any foreign country. And provided, further, that no stamp tax shall be imposed upon any medicine or medicinal preparation compounded according to a formula in the United States Pharmacopoeia or the National Formulary of an edition not earlier than the year eighteen hundred and ninety, when such medicine or preparation is designated on the package or inclosure thereof by its true and correct name or title as denomination and page of such Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary as aforesaid, and when the edition and page of such Pharmacopoeia or Formulary containing the formula of such preparation or medicine is conspicuously given on the package thereof.

Nor shall any stamp tax be imposed upon any medicine or medicinal preparation which bears conspicuously upon the package or label thereof proprietors as a remedy or specific for any disease or ailment.

Further provision is made that no taxes shall be imposed on physicians' prescriptions for individuals.

In the rates of taxation on proprietary articles, as fixed in Schedule B of the existing law, there are material reductions, and various other changes, including the elimination from the tax list of all perfumeries and cosmetics, chewing gum and substitutes therefor, and sparkling or other bottled wines. On patent medicines the tax is reduced to one-tenth of 1 cent on articles the retail price of which does not exceed 10 cents. An additional tax of one-twentieth of 1 cent is fixed on each additional 5 cents' value or fractional part thereof.

A separate section exempts bequests or legacies for uses of religious, literary, charitable, or educational purposes from taxation under this law, and it makes the provision retroactive on all such legacies on which the tax has not been collected.

The discount of 1 percentum on sales of adhesive stamps, authorized by Section 25 of the present law, is made applicable to imprinted stamps on bank checks, drafts, or other instruments.

Most of the articles upon which the existing tax is repealed were included in the House list, the difference being that the Senate committee's list is not so long or numerous as that of the House. Among the taxes which the House removed entirely, but upon which the Senate committee did not act, and which therefore remain, are the following:

Custom House brokers, proprietors of theatres, circuses, and other places of amusement, bank checks, drafts or bills of exchange, both inland and foreign, money orders, brokers' contracts, and manifests for Custom House entry. All these taxes are left as in the existing law. The Senate provision in regard to steamship passage tickets leaves the existing tax upon all tickets costing more than $30. The House repealed the entire tax. The House removed all proprietary medicines and other proprietary articles, including perfumery, cosmetics, and chewing gum, from the taxable list. The Senate modified this action with reference to medicines only.

RUIN THREATENS A TOWN.

Parsons (Penn.) Stands Over a Mine Which Is Caving In.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 24.—The town of Parsons, near here, is in danger of suffering severe damage as well as having its chief industry destroyed. It has been discovered that the Laurel Run Mine, over the workings of which is the business part of the town, is going to cave in soon, and there is apparently no way of preventing it. The officials made the discovery a few days ago, and are now getting out the cars, the rails, and everything they can that is of value. The affected portion of the mine is in its central part, and it is believed to be impossible to prevent it caving by even the most elaborate propping.

The mine is now squeezing so vigorously that the cave-in is feared at any time. It is a very old working, and some years ago was abandoned by its owners. Then it was leased by the Laurel Run Company and a lot of coal has been mined. This has weakened the pillars and has resulted in the danger of the cave-in. The veins are near the surface, and if the cave occurs the surface will doubtless go down also, and if it does it is feared there will be great damage to property. The mine will probably be abandoned, and most of the residents of the town will be without work.

VENEZUELA STATES HER CASE.

Officially Says the Asphalt Dispute Is an Issue Solely Between the Rival Companies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senor Don Augusto F. Pulido, the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires, was asked to-day as to the reported impending arrival in Washington of Fabricio Conde, stated in the press dispatches to be an accredited official envoy from the Venezuelan Government, bearing representations relative to the asphalt dispute, to be presented to the State Department. He said he had not been advised officially as to the fact of Mr. Conde's mission. Naturally, if such an envoy makes his appearance in this city, he will be presented to Secretary Hay by Mr. Pulido, but as yet the latter has had no word as to Mr. Conde's reported mission to the United States.

The steamship Caracas, which arrived in this country Tuesday from La Guayra, brought official communications from Dr. E. Blanco, the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Charge Pulido. They make strong representations as to the strict neutrality which the Venezuelan Government has observed all through the asphalt controversy, which is set forth as being solely an issue between the rival companies themselves, and not one involving the Government.

Dr. Blanco's letters also comment upon the appearance of the American warships at La Guayra, and while expressing surprise at this threatening attitude of the United States Government, presume that the action was brought about by the too vigorous statements of the asphalt companies, and, as he believed, a misrepresentation of the facts.

Mr. Pulido to-day received a letter from the Venezuelan Consul General at New York, saying that the latest reports from Venezuela indicate a very peaceful condition throughout the entire country.

A brief cablegram from Commander Sargent of the gunboat Scorpion, announces that he sailed yesterday from La Guayra for Curacao. It is his purpose to take on a supply of coal at the latter port, and it is probable that he will return to La Guayra The Commander makes no reference to the existence of any trouble at La Guayra, hence it is inferred that conditions in Venezuela are quieter.

DECISION IN ICE TRUST CASE.

Appellate Division Grants Application of Attorney General for Review by the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Appellate Division has handed down a decision in the matter of the application of Attorney General Davies to have the Court of Appeals review the decision of the lower court in the Ice Trust matter. It decides that the Attorney General can go to the upper court and appeal from the adverse decision given in the lower court.

The Court of Appeals will decide whether the proceedings instituted against the American Ice Company for alleged violations of the anti-trust laws of the State shall be continued, and will decide incidentally whether or not the Donnelly anti-trust law is constitutional.

The proceedings were instituted against the American Ice Company in May, 1900, when Justice Chase of the Third Judicial District, on the application of Mr. Davies, issued an order appointing Mr. Nussbaum as referee to examine Charles W. Morse and other officials of the American Ice Company for the purpose of obtaining testimony as to whether the company is an illegal trust in restraint of trade.

The first question submitted to the Court of Appeals relates to that act. The Attorney General has held that the act of Justice Chase was one of judicial discretion, while the attorneys for the trust maintained that it was ministerial, thus claiming that it was a non-judicial duty, and that the provisions of the Donnelly anti-trust law which authorized it were unconstitutional. The Appellate Division, when the case was before that tribunal, decided that the law was unconstitutional for that reason.

Attorney General Davies will take the case to the Court of Appeals at once, but it is probable that it will not be argued before that tribunal until the March Term.

MRS. THOMAS C. PLATT ILL.

Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, wife of the Senator, is quite ill at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and her condition causes much anxiety. Mrs. Platt suffers from heart trouble, and was very seriously ill some months ago.

Senator Platt arrived from Washington last night. He declined to talk with reporters, excusing himself on the ground that he was very much fatigued.

When a message was sent to his rooms later inquiring as to the condition of Mrs. Platt he returned the missive with the message, "No answer."

Harry B. Platt said over the telephone that he had not seen his mother during the day, but expected her to be about in a few days.

Electricity Never Sleeps.

Therefore it is utilized to operate the automatic protective switches and signals in use on the Pennsylvania Railroad's line to Chicago.—Adv.

CALLS SHAMROCK II. A SURE WINNER

Mr. Barrie, Fresh from England, Asserts Sir Thomas's Belief.

WORK ON THE CHALLENGER

Secrecy Maintained as to Her Progress—Kaiser Wilhelm May Be Here to See the Cup Races.

That Shamrock II. will recapture the America's Cup, that there is a possibility of the Kaiser coming over to view the races, and that Sir Thomas Lipton is leaving no stone unturned in his efforts to get a boat that will carry back across the Atlantic the coveted trophy of American yachting supremacy were a few of the things that David Barrie, Sir Thomas's American representative, discussed when he landed from the White Star liner Oceanic yesterday morning. Mr. Barrie sailed from New York the day after Christmas in answer to a request from Sir Thomas to come over for a consultation in reference to matters that are at present, and will so remain for a few months to come, uppermost in that popular sportsman's mind.

When Mr. Barrie landed yesterday he lost no time in informing his many friends who greeted him at the pier that this time the America's Cup will return to England, after so many years of defeat.

"Well, I guess Sir Thomas thinks he has got a mortgage on the cup this time, sure," suggested a friend to Mr. Barrie soon after he landed from the Oceanic.

"Well, I suppose he has some very strong presentiments in that line, as this little message to his friend on this side will indicate." And, reaching into his pocket, Mr. Barrie produced the following telegram that had been handed him at Queenstown when the Oceanic touched at that port en route. The message read:

Wish you bon voyage, pleasant company, and safe return to America's hospitable shores. Remember me kindly to all my friends and say that I will be over later for that little piece of family plate.

Referring to the work on the new challenger, which has been reported as being somewhat behind, he said that he was not at liberty to talk on that subject, adding:

"I may say, though, that Ratsey has the sails all finished, but I am not privileged to talk as to how far the construction of Shamrock II. has progressed. I did not see the racer, and I may add that Sir Thomas has not had a view of her himself so far as I know

GREAT SECRECY MAINTAINED.

"Naturally the greatest secrecy is being maintained by Mr. Watson, her designer, and no one is permitted within the inclosure where she is building without the highest credentials. Watson has learned some lessons through past experiences, and he is in consequence proceeding with great caution. As for the spars of the new boat they will, of course, be built of steel plates. Saturday a week ago I went to Glasgow to represent Sir Thomas at a dinner. At that time I met Mr. Watson and Capt. Sycamore, who is to command her. Mr. Watson said that the boat was getting along all right, and that he considered that she had a good chance to win. The interests of Shamrock II. on this side will be looked after by William Jamison. This fact is positively settled."

In answer to the question as to whom he considered the superior designer, Watson or Fife, Mr. Barrie replied:

"That is a pretty broad question, and one that I do not care to decide. Sir Thomas seems to think very highly of Watson, though, for he substituted him for Fife."

Referring to the crew which will man the challenger, Mr. Barrie said that it will practically be an entirely different one from the crew that manned the first challenger, although a few of the old men may possibly be retained.

"There was no dissatisfaction with the old crew," he said, "but it was selected by Hogarth, and, as he is not to be in any way identified with the new Shamrock, Capt. Sycamore, his successor, will probably select his own men. The number of men in the crew will be fifty-five, and they will be picked principally from England and Scotland, with a few Irishmen added. The men will be housed on this side in a steamboat that I am going to charter, and which will be larger than the one used the last time."

"Will the new Shamrock be tested before she is brought over?" Mr. Barrie was asked.

"She most assuredly will be," he replied. "Not only will she be tried over there, but she will be thoroughly tested on her arrival here, as well. The other Shamrock was not thoroughly tested on either side, but that mistake will not be made this time. When the new boat sails, we expect to know all about her, and the old Shamrock will probably be brought over to use in the trials that will be made prior to the races. This is as yet unsettled, however. I am going to charter a forty-foot launch this week to act as a tender and dispatch boat, which will be in addition to the regular fleet of tugs and tenders that I have been commissioned to charter."

When Mr. Barrie was told it had been reported that the work on Shamrock II. was being done at night, he said that the report was untrue.

"While the work, as I have said, is being done in secret," he replied, "it is not carried to such an extent as that. You may rest assured that she is being built in the daytime. No, there is nothing in that rumor."

SIR THOMAS IS SURE THIS TIME.

"When is Sir Thomas coming over, and does he believe he will be able to win the cup this time?" was another question which Mr. Barrie was asked to answer.

"Those who are in a position to know are pretty certain that the cup is going back across the water this time," he said, "and the most confident of all in respect to this belief is Sir Thomas Lipton. As to when Sir Thomas will come over, he has not yet decided when he will leave England. When he does come, though, it will be on one of the transatlantic liners, and among those who will accompany him will be Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. Pirrie of Belfast, and William Gibson. There was a chance of the Prince of Wales coming over, but now that he has ascended the throne there is, of course, no such probability. But there is a very strong probability that Kaiser Wilhelm will come over. He is being urged to make the trip, and those who should know would not be surprised if he should decide to come.

"The Kaiser is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and this, coupled with the fact that he wishes to see this country, may induce him to take the trip. He has loaned Sir Thomas his yacht, the Meteor, as a trial boat against Shamrock II., and is among those who hope to see the boat win."

The Erin will convoy the challenger over and will tow her more or less all the way, Mr. Barrie said. The Erin, he added, will not be discarded in favor of a new boat, as has been reported, as she is now being entirely overhauled, especial attention being paid to embellishing her already beautiful interior.

Finally Mr. Barrie said he was glad to learn the idea of building a centreboard yacht in Boston had been abandoned.

"The centreboard yacht, so far as defending the cup is concerned," said he, "is played out. A craft of that type cannot defeat the Columbia, and, of course, could not win from Shamrock II. She could not carry sails enough to successfully defend the cup."

Once more speaking for his chief, and reasserting that sportsman's belief of at last winning the cup that for so many years has remained on this side of the Atlantic, Mr. Barrie said that, as he had so much business in reference to the lifting of that trophy this year, he would have to forego any further talk on the new Shamrock for the time being. He then left the pier.

WOMAN'S MUNICIPAL LEAGUE MASS MEETING

Question of City Government Discussed at Cooper Union.

Criticism of Mayor's Action in Not Lowering City Hall Flag Gives Rise to an Incident.

The Woman's Municipal League held a mass meeting at Cooper Union last evening to discuss the recommendations of the Charter Revision Commission. Several speakers addressed the meeting, among others being Controller Bird S. Coler, James L. Wells, Edward M. Shepard, and Prof. Frank J. Goodnow. James McKeen, a member of the commission, presided.

An unlooked-for incident occurred during the speech of Mr. Wells, who remarked that had he been Mayor he would have lowered the City Hall flag out of respect to the memory of Queen Victoria. This sentiment seemed to please everybody in the hall except one man near the platform, who began hissing vigorously. The rest of the audience at once drowned the hiss with applause, but the solitary objector was not discouraged. He continued to hiss for several moments, interrupting the proceedings. Finally, after another round of applause appeared to have crushed him for good, Mr. Wells remarked from the platform, looking in the direction of the disturber:

"Only snakes and geese hiss. The man who would hiss at any suggestion to honor the memory of a good woman who lies dead is surely unfit to come here and take part in this movement for municipal reform."

This remark was greeted with laughter and applause.

Controller Coler said that if a city of 3,500,000 of not only the most wealthy, but the most intelligent, people in the world was not able to govern itself, then civilization itself was a failure. The only practical way to secure good city government was to go ahead and secure home rule in our own affairs.

Referring to the reform movement the Controller said:

"Now is the time for citizens to exercise sober judgment. There is tremendous excitement going on regarding the city, and it thus takes people's attention away from the legislation regarding the charter at Albany. It is surely better to wait until revision is secured before taking up other matters. New York is not the worst city in the world. I do not believe in reform on the 'Jim' Fisk principle of smashing everything. Let us fight every corrupt individual, but do not let us defame the fairest of cities while trying to make it better. Crowd out all the bad and vicious in the city, and put in its place something better. Let people who want good government in New York get to work and turn out the other fellows."

Edward M. Shepard said that the press, when trying to illustrate any evil in the city Government, always represented Father Knickerbocker aghast at the modern conditions, but he would point out that the average condition in New York to-day were far better than in the Knickerbocker days. The city had grown better by the organized efforts of its citizens, and this reform must go on in the direction of home rule. The test of a good charter was a test of good Government, whether National, State, or municipal.

"We shall never have good government," said Mr. Shepard, "until the Mayor has the same power of removal as the President. If anything goes wrong in the Federal Government they go after the responsible man. The present city system, however, induces and protects stupidity, incompetency, and dishonor, for the man who holds office knows he is independent of the Mayor. How can the Mayor hold himself responsible for wrongdoing if he is unable to remedy it by removing the wrongdoer? We shall have no good government until we can go and say: 'Thou art the man. You in the City Hall are responsible, because you have the power to remove that man.'"

Mr. Wells, referring to remarks on the City Aldermen by Controller Coler, said there were good Aldermen as well as bad Aldermen. He was afraid Mr. Coler had met only the bad Aldermen. They must not forget that Peter Cooper, who had presented the city with the institution in which they were seated, was an Alderman. Who, asked Mr. Wells, had brought about the condition that had made the name Alderman a byword? It was the people, because they had deprived the Aldermen of their power.

The followed resolution was adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the citizens of New York, assembled in mass meeting on Jan. 24, 1901, request their representatives in the Legislature to adopt the report of the Charter Revision Commission as presented, with the understanding that such amendments as are deemed desirable shall be subsequently considered.

Resolved, That the following citizens are requested to act as delegates of this meeting on the Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty, to further the adoption of the charter revision: Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Manhattan; William F. Ogden, Brooklyn; Matthew Anderson, Esq., the Bronx; W. F. Wyckoff, Queens, and Arthur Hallock, Richmond.

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized to fill any vacancies which may occur in the above delegation.

MRS. NATION HORSEWHIPPED.

ENTERPRISE, Kan., Jan. 24.—A street fight occurred here to-day between women, led on one side by Mrs. Carrie Nation, the saloon wrecker, and on the other by Mrs. John Schilling, wife of the manager of the saloon wrecked yesterday. Mrs. Schilling was backed by a dozen female friends. As a result of the fight, Mrs. Nation swore out warrants against Mrs. Schilling and her husband and Mrs. William Bittner, charging them with assault, and Mayor Hoffman swore out a warrant against Mrs. Nation, charging her with disturbing the peace. All were arrested and taken before Judge Nolt. The case was concluded promptly. Mrs. Nation was found not guilty of disturbing the peace and was released. The cases of those arrested on complaint of Mrs. Nation were continued until to-morrow. Mrs. Nation returned to the home of Mrs. Hoffman to doctor her wounds, and, as she declared, "prepare for to-morrow."

Much excitement prevailed over the affair, and business practically was suspended this afternoon.

Before the fight, Mrs. Nation, in company with Mrs. Hoffman and other members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, entered a store near William Shook's saloon. Mrs. Nation, apparently to give him warning that she would attack his place, sent for Shook. He replied to the summons in person, and while talking to Mrs. Nation she was assaulted by a crowd of women organized since last night's raid, and who had been awaiting to-day's threatened destruction of saloon property.

A general fight between the women ensued, during which a woman, heavily veiled, rained blow after blow upon Mrs. Nation with a horsewhip. Male spectators offered no aid to either side, and quiet was restored only when the police interfered. Mrs. Nation was badly bruised.

It is asserted that while the attack on Mrs. Nation was made there were cries of "Kill her! Kill her!"

Mrs. Nation left Enterprise to-night for Hope, Kan., where she will hold a meeting of the temperance women to-morrow afternoon. From there she will go to Kansas City, Kan., Saturday and will begin the usual operations there. There are two saloons in Hope, a small village twenty miles south of Enterprise, and the liquor people there are terror-stricken at the knowledge of her coming

Mrs. Nation has had Mrs. Schilling, the woman who assaulted her to-day, arrested on a county warrant. She told Mrs. Schilling she would forgive her if she begged her pardon. The latter refused, whereupon Mrs. Nation said she would send her to the penitentiary. Mrs. Nation has sent for County Attorney Smith to bring criminal proceedings against Mrs. Schilling, and says she will prosecute her to the utmost.

"I am receiving many invitations to visit towns," said Mrs. Nation to-night, "and I am much encouraged. The work must go on in every State, and I am confident that we can do it that way.

LIVELY RIOT ON BROADWAY.

Fight Started by Four Men Taken Up by a Big Crowd of Bystanders and Cabmen.

A little after midnight this morning there was a free fight at Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway which kept all the policemen in the neighborhood working hard for over half an hour before order was restored. A long line of cabs are generally drawn up along Twenty-ninth Street, and it was near one of these that the fight started.

Four men were observed arguing together, and they were soon surrounded by a crowd of curious people. A moment later the four men began to fight. They finally struggled over toward the cab, and one of them fell inside it. Several bystanders had commenced to take sides in the fight by this time, and in a few moments it became general.

By the time the policeman on post appeared on the scene there was a crowd of over 500 people, most of them fighting and shouting as loudly as they could. The policemen in front of Daly's Theatre hurried around the corner to join in the affray, and those cabmen who had not been taking an active part up to this time saw a good opportunity to get in a few blows at their enemies, the police, and did not neglect it.

After several other policemen and detectives had arrived on the scene, the crowd was finally scattered, and the four men who had started the disturbance were dragged off to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

They described themselves as James McKenna, a cab driver, of 60 East Houston Street; John Donin, a blacksmith, of 135 McDougal Street; Joseph P. Kelly, a porter, of 59 East Nineteenth Street, and William Barry of 920 Park Avenue.

Barry says he is a day laborer, but is believed by the police to be a traveling salesman for a jewelry firm. According to his story, he had been robbed of a scarf pin by the other three men after leaving the Cairo, which is on Twenty-ninth Street, near Broadway. He remonstrated with them, he said, and they attacked him and tried to hustle him into McKenna's cab, which was standing in front of the Cairo.

The other three prisoners denied this story and said that Barry had attacked them without any provocation. All four were locked up on charges of disorderly conduct.

BANISHED FROM MANILA.

Gen. MacArthur Orders the Deportation of an American Editor.

MANILA, Jan. 24.—Gen. MacArthur has ordered the deportation to the United States of George T. Rice, editor of The Daily Bulletin, a marine journal. Rice will sail on the Pennsylvania next Monday. The order characterizes him as a "dangerous incendiary and a menace to the military situation."

Rice's offense was the publication of allegations that Lieut. Commander William Braunersreuther, Captain of the Port, had charged excessive pilotage and moorage fees, a percentage of which he had kept for himself.

The report of Major Mills, Inspector General, who investigated the allegations, completely exonerated the Captain of the Port and indicted the editor and the merchants who had given him information, and who had been misled by figuring the rates upon the net instead of the gross tonnage, the latter being specified under the Spanish law.

Rice was summoned to the office of the Governor General's Military Secretary and was called upon to promise that he would publish no more such articles. He declined to give such a pledge, but insisted that the article was truthful and assumed a defiant attitude when threatened with deportation.

The deportation order was then issued, and Rice is now awaiting the departure of the Pennsylvania. When seen in jail to-day he reiterated his statement that the charges were true and declared that, in any event, the severity of the sentence was unmerited.

Rice came originally from Red Wing, Minn., and was formerly a member of the Minnesota Volunteers.

INDIANS THREATEN A TOWN.

Armed Creeks Numbering 600 May Attack Bristow, I. T.—Indians Prohibit Leases to Whites.

Special to The New York Times.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Jan. 24.—Marshal Bennet has just received a telegram from Bristow, Indian Territory, announcing that 1,000 armed Creeks, stationed two miles from there, are preparing to attack the town, and pleading for protection. Marshal Bennet and Agent Shoffet are swearing in large numbers of deputies, whom they are forwarding to the scene of the trouble. It is now feared they will reach the town too late, and the Mayor of Bristow has been instructed to swear in all the men necessary to protect the town. The Snake band is within three miles of Bristow.

Troop A of the Eighth Cavalry of the United States Army will arrive at Henrietta or Wetumka to-night from Fort Reno, proceeding under orders from Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Department of Missouri. The soldiers will be joined by the United States Marshal and his deputies and Indian Agent Shoffet and his police from this place later, and will proceed against the Snake band of Indians now on the warpath.

Bateman Polk and Joseph Starfey, the two Creek light horsemen or Sheriffs, who were arrested at Checotah yesterday by the United States Marshals, were remanded to jail here to-day after examination, and will be held. They stated they were posting the notices under the direction of the Secretary, John Timothy, and also Latah Micco, principal chief of the Snake band of Creeks. The towns of Checotah and Eufaula have established pickets and have armed citizens, and are ready for an onslaught of the full-bloods, should they swoop down on those places.

All white families are leaving the disturbed districts rapidly. Three hundred warriors held a general meeting at Eufaula yesterday, and held another meeting at Hickory Town to-day, where they whipped six men. One man received 100 lashes and the others 50 lashes each for employing white labor. Notices are now being posted that he who employs white labor or rents to white men shall be fined $100 and receive fifty lashes on his bare back, and he who leases land to white men shall be fined $250 and receive 100 lashes.

One man who was whipped a few days ago is at the point of death, and no physician is allowed to treat him except the medicine men of the Snakes. Members of the regular Creek Council are affiliating with the Snake bands and sitting in their councils of war.

The Dawes Commission is fearful for the safety of its party of appraisers, headed by Representative Hackbust of Leavenworth, Kan., who are in the Wetumka district. Nothing has been heard from them for two days.

United States Marshal Bennett has issued, through ex-Chief McIntosh, a proclamation declaring the depredators are in open rebellion against the constituted authorities, and are thereby violating the laws of this country. He notifies them that "The time has now come when force will be used against force, and the warrants I now have and may receive for members of this band will be served, no matter what the cost to them."

NEW YORK'S NEW POST OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day reported favorably through Senator Fairbanks a bill appropriating $2,500,000 for the erection of a Post Office building in New York City.

The committee says the inadequate conditions there threaten the service, and the clerks have to work twenty-five feet under ground.

It is proposed in the new building to provide for one sub-station, the pension agency, and the internal revenue office, saving in rentals to the Government $46,350 per year.

Solid as a Rock.

The ballasted roadbed of the Pennsylvania Railroad insures a smooth and rapid journey to the great West.—Adv.

ENGLAND'S NEW KING PROCLAIMED IN LONDON

Gorgeous Ceremony, According to the Ancient Precedent.

Heralds Met at the Site of Old Temple Bar by the City Officials—Crowds Sing "God Save the King."

LONDON, Jan. 25.—London yesterday witnessed a sight the like of which only a very few people now living had ever seen before. King Edward VII. was proclaimed at various points of the metropolis with ceremonies exactly following ancient precedence.

The officials purposely arranged the function an hour ahead of the time given in the published announcement, and the inhabitants, when they awoke, were surprised to find the entire way between St. James's Palace and the city lined with troops. About 10,000 soldiers, Life Guards, Horse Guards, Foot Guards, and other cavalry and infantry regiments, had been brought from Aldershot and London barracks after midnight. All the officers had crape on their arms, and the drums and brass instruments were shrouded with crape. The troops in themselves made an imposing sight, but they were entirely eclipsed by the strange spectacle presented by the officials of the College of Arms.

The ceremony began at St. James's Palace, where, at 9 o'clock, Edward VII. was proclaimed King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India. The proclamation, which was read by William Henry Weldon, Norroy King of Arms, was as follows:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our late Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward,

We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of her late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of London, do now, hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward is now, by the death of our late Sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, Edward VII., by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection; beseeching God, by whom all Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince Edward VII. with long and happy years to reign over us.

The King was not present. The members of his household witnessed the ceremony from Marlborough House. On the balcony overlooking Friary Court, from which the proclamation was read, were the Duke of Norfolk and other officers of State. The balcony was draped in crimson cloth. Beside the officials were the State trumpeters in resplendent uniforms.

In the yard of Marlborough House and Friary Court were stationed a large number of police, soldiers, and Foot Guards. The Foot Guards acted as a guard of honor, and they were posted immediately beneath the balcony. The spectators began to assemble at an early hour. The troops arrived at 8 o'clock, and shortly before 9 o'clock a brilliant cavalcade passed down the Mall and entered Friary Court. It consisted of the headquarters' staff, headed by Earl Roberts, the Commander in Chief, in full uniform, and carrying a Marshal's baton, and Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, the Adjutant General.

At 9 o'clock the Court dignitaries, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl Marshal, appeared on the balcony. Then the heralds blew a fanfare and the Norroy King of Arms, in the midst of dead silence, read the proclamation. All heads were bared. As the reading was concluded, Norroy King of Arms, raising his gilded helmet hat, cried loudly, "God save the King"! The crowd took up the cry, while the cheers, the fanfares of the trumpets, and the band playing a national anthem made a curious medley. Mr. Weldon read the proclamation in clear tones, which were distinctly heard at a great distance. A third fanfare of trumpets ended the ceremony.

A PICTURESQUE PROCESSION.

The officials then marched in procession through the palace to Ambassadors' Court, where a number of royal carriages had been placed by the direction of the King of the disposal of the Earl Marshal. These took the officials to the city, escorted by a detachment of Horse Guards, forming a picturesque and gorgeous procession.

The contingent from the College of Arms was composed of three Kings of Arms, four Heralds, and eight Pursuivants. The costumes of the twelve latter were gorgeous beyond compare. They wore tabards, a garment resembling the costume of Kings as depicted on playing cards. These tabards were beautifully and heavily embroidered with gold lions, the royal coat of arms, and flowers in bewildering confusion.

A blare of trumpets announced the progress of the cavalcade as it proceeded through Trafalgar Square and the Strand.

The chief interest of the morning centred in the entrance of the procession into the City at Temple Bar. The gray minarets of the Law Courts and the tall spires of the Strand churches loomed, phantomlike, out of the fog, while a long, double line of overcoated troops stood, chilled and motionless, along the half-deserted streets. The clocks of the Law Courts and St. Dunstan's tolled out mournfully the quarter hours till 9:15, when, out of the gray mist, from within the City boundary, appeared a procession of carriages containing the Lord Mayor and his entourage.

It was here that the two processions were to merge in kaleidoscopic grandeur. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Mace Bearers, in scarlet, fur-trimmed robes, cocked hats, ruffled shirts, silk knee breeches, and low, buckled shoes, peered out from the Cinderella-like coaches. Overhead, in the midst of the pageant, the great griffin which marks the City boundary spread its wide, fantastic wings, like some great Hindu god. In their gold liveries the white-wigged coachmen of the Lord Mayor looked down contemptuously upon soldier, Herald, and peer.

In the olden days a veritable bar, or gate, separated the City from without. To-day ten strong policemen stretched a red silken rope across the thoroughfare, as a mark of the City's ancient privileges.

SCENE AT THE CITY "BAR."

As the clock struck the time the officer in command of the troops cried "Attention!" The rifle stocks came down with a click upon the asphalt pavement, and two gold-laced trumpeters appeared at the griffin's side. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Mace Bearers, Chaplain, Remembrancer, and the white-wigged Judges of the City courts left their carriages and grouped themselves together between the lines of drawn-up troops. Then the City Marshal, who was on horseback, wearing a uniform of scarlet, gold laced, with scarlet plumes, rode up to the barrier, and Norroy King of Arms, whose green and gold tabard outshone those of his colleagues, appeared at the imaginary bar. His trumpeter blew a shrill blast, which the Lord Mayor's trumpeters answered, and then the City Marshal rode up to the barrier and demanded:

"Who goes there?"

Norroy King replied:

"The King's Herald to read the proclamation."

"Enter, Herald," said the Marshal, and conducted him to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who were still grouped in the street.

"The Herald read the proclamation, to which the Mayor and Aldermen replied:

"We, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, pledge allegiance to King Edward VII."

The trumpeters blew a blast while the wondering crowd stood bareheaded and silenced, not knowing what to do, till a military band in the procession struck up "God Save the King." This familiar air has still but one meaning in England, and the crowd took up the words feebly, with "God Save the King" on the tongue, but with "God Save the Queen" in mind.

AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

A few streets further on the proclamation was again read, and the procession then advanced to the Royal Exchange. The final proclamation was made in front of the Exchange. The square before the Exchange, with the prisonlike walls of the Bank of England on one side and the massive official residence of the Lord Mayor on the other, was a stage-setting of an age and solidity befitting the ceremony. There were no decorations except flags, all half-masted, save the city's red cross on a white field over the Mansion House. The royal standard hung above the Exchange, and over the surrounding building hung the union jack.

Soldiers and policemen formed an almost solid lane down Cheapside, where the pageant passed. The people behind them, crowding for a sight over their shoulders, were of

water-color sketch of the dead Queen yesterday afternoon at the King's desire.

Several officials arrived from Windsor yesterday, bringing the state regalia. It was carried in a baize bag.

The elaborate decorations necessary in turning the dining room in Osborne House into a Chapelle Ardente occupied so much time that, although the royal household waited hour after hour for the first private service, it was found impossible to hold this yesterday. All being well, however, the solemn function will be performed this morning by the Bishop of Winchester, in the presence of King Edward, Emperor William, and almost every other member of the royal family.

THE CHAPELLE ARDENTE.

The dining room is now hung with deep red purple. The dais is wreathed with the royal standard, and on each side are great candles. Madonnas by famous painters hang from the draped walls. In one corner magnificent wreaths from all parts of the world crush their blossoms one against the other. Among these the most beautiful are from Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria. Around the coffin chairs are arranged for the royal mourners.

The new Queen moved ceaselessly around yesterday seeing that everything should be done in good order. She refused to allow herself to be called Queen. "Your Majesty," said one of the entourage. "Your Royal Highness you mean," was the immediate interruption.

It was chiefly due to Queen Alexandra's desire to carefully design the minutest detail of the death chapel that the first funeral service was not held yesterday.

A statement, attributed to the Deputy Governor of the island, that the body of the Queen would be viewed yesterday, drew a great crowd of people from all parts of the island to the gates of Osborne House, but they were told that admission was out of the question.

An official announcement that there will be no public lying in state causes great disappointment, especially as some privileged persons, including a squad of gold badge men from the royal yachts, have received permission to view the body. A large number of people have already arrived in the island, hoping to get a last glimpse of the Queen.

THE KING ARRIVES AT COWES.

An expectant crowd lined Trinity Pier here yesterday afternoon as the royal yacht Alberta, with King Edward on board, turned the point and the first gun of the royal salute thundered from the British warship Australia. All the flags hitherto half-masted were hauled down, marking the suspension of mourning till the King had landed. The depressing surroundings were somewhat lightened by the presence of the naval and military staffs in brilliant uniforms.

The King landed at 2:45 P. M. In acknowledgment of the silent greetings of the people he frequently raised his hat. He came ashore with the Duke of Connaught and drove to Osborne House, where Emperor William met him at the gates and warmly greeted him.

Immediately after the King landed the flags were again half-masted.

His Majesty looked somewhat careworn, but otherwise appeared to be in excellent health. During the crossing he was busily engaged in reading State dispatches and telegrams of sympathy and in dictating replies.

Yesterday King Edward replied to thousands of messages he has received. To those from rulers and great personages he replied personally. To those from other dignitaries his command to his equerry to return thanks. A particularly grateful message went to President McKinley.

Considerable restriction is now being placed upon the public's access to the landing place here, owing to attempts to kodak Emperor William.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—It is understood that the body of Queen Victoria will arrive in London on the morning of Feb. 2, and be taken across the metropolis to Paddington. Troops will line the streets. The coffin will be placed on a gun carriage and draped with flags. On arriving at Paddington station it will be transferred to a train for Windsor, finally reaching St. George's Chapel about noon, where a magnificent funeral service will take place.

It is stated that the progress of the body of the Queen through London will be an imposing military pageant, and that members of the Houses of Lords and Commons will be invited to follow the procession. At the same time there seems to be some apprehension lest a change of decision should omit the London portion of the programme.

The Daily Telegraph editorially claims for London a right to share in the obsequies, and declares that nothing but Queen Victoria's own wishes, if she ever expressed them, should prevent this.

The funeral has been delayed to enable all the foreign representatives to arrive at Windsor in time for it.

It is announced that Grand Duke Sergius and the Grand Duchess will come from Russia to be present at the ceremony.

The Duc de Chartres arrived last evening from Paris, and will remain to attend the funeral. Prince Henri d'Orleans is expected.

The following Princes from Germany will attend the funeral: Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Prince Arnulf of Bavaria, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and the Prince of Hohenzollern.

LISBON, Jan. 24.—King Charles starts on Saturday for London to attend the funeral of Queen Victoria.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—The Spanish Cabinet has appointed the Duke de Mandas, the Spanish Ambassador at London, and Rear Admiral Cervera to be the delegates of Spain at the funeral of Queen Victoria.

Admiral Cervera's reported illness is, apparently, proved to have been not serious.

COURT TO MOURN A YEAR.

Public Expected to Wear Black—Duke of York's New Title.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Court will go into mourning for one year.

An extraordinary Gazette publishes the following order in council:

"It is expected that all persons upon the present occasion, the death of her Majesty of blessed and glorious memory, will put themselves into deepest mourning."

Another order in council substitutes "King" for "Queen" and "Edward" for "Victoria" in the Prayer Book. It also inserts "Our Gracious Queen, Alexandra; George, Duke of Cornwall and York, and the Duchess of Cornwall and York."

The fact that the Court goes into mourning for a year and the further fact that the public is enjoined to go into the "deepest" mourning lead to the supposition that the coronation will not take place until 1902.

Cardinal Vaughan sends word that he will bring from Rome a special message from the Pope to the King.

The announcement regarding the new title of the Duke of York bears out the statement made in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 23. Although the succession to the British Crown is automatic, this is not the case with the transference of the title of Prince of Wales, which is conferred by royal letters patent. However, there is said to be not the slightest doubt that the title will be conferred upon the King's eldest son in a very short time.

Meanwhile, the Duke of York becomes the Duke of Cornwall, which latter title descends automatically to the eldest son of the sovereign. It carries with it the income from the Duchy, which amounts to about £50,000 a year.

NO CHANGE OF PREMIERS.

Rumor that Lord Salisbury Is to Resign Declared Unfounded.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—"There is no truth in the rumor that a change in the Premiership is contemplated," says The Daily Mail. "Mr. Balfour's presence at Osborne House is due to the King's kindly desire to spare Lord Salisbury fatigue and trouble."

When Parliament meets next month it will be necessary to grant a new royal civil list, the old list expiring with the death of the Queen. Probably the Radicals will endeavor to reduce the amount, but the general feeling leans toward an increase, in view of the increased value of the surrendered royal estates.

Renewed allowances will also have to be made for the Duke of Cornwall and York.

SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES

Mrs. George Cornwallis-West's Tribute to Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Mrs. George Cornwallis-West, (who was Lady Randolph Churchill and, previous to her marriage, Miss Jennie Jerome, of New York City,) who had several unusual opportunities of meeting Queen Victoria, has written the following:

"I have been asked to give my personal reminiscenses of Queen Victoria. So much has been written about Her Majesty—such a hymn of praise has burst forth from the whole civilized world—that even out of the fullness of one's heart, and had I one of the most eloquent of pens, it would be difficult to be anything but an echo. Still, it may be interesting to my countrymen to hear even my small note joining in this harmonious paean to her goodness—a goodness that was felt by all her people, as her greatness was apparent to all nations. To the American, whose pulse beats quickly, and whose brain works in unison, the fulfillment of a high ideal, a noble life, must appeal with irresistible force. I am sure it is no exaggeration to say that the American people have placed Queen Victoria on as high a pedestal of virtue as their imagination can build.

"It is not for me to dilate on the qualities of her unique greatness. These will be immortalized by history. Still, I cannot refrain from saying that the great theme of all was her knowledge of and sympathy with human nature. When Col. Towse recently went to Windsor to receive the Victoria Cross for a valorous deed by which he lost his eyesight, those present have since told me that as he advanced, led by his wife, toward the Queen, tears poured down her aged cheeks, and it was in a broken voice that she spoke to him. Few at eighty-one could forget their own dim and failing eyes for the blind ones of others.

"The Queen may be counted as one of the victims of the war. Every defeat, every unsuccessful skirmish, the loss or wounding of any brave soldier, was personal to her. When I had the honor of seeing Her Majesty at Windsor, in December, 1899, before leaving for South Africa in the American hospital ship Maine, she evinced the greatest interest in all the details and fittings of the ship, and particularly as to the history of the hospital staff, doctors, and nurses, whom she had received a few days previously. Several times she repeated to me:

"'It is very good of the American people to subscribe for this ship, and I am most grateful to them for coming over and helping to take care of my sick and wounded.'

"I had not seen her for some years, and the melody of her wonderful voice and the fascination of her marvelous smile again came as a revelation to me. The most commanding presence and regal beauty could not have had a more thrilling effect upon one than this small figure bowed down with sorrow and age.

"Some years ago I was bidden to Windsor to receive from the Queen the Order of the Crown of India. It was a memorable day. The Queen, with one of the Princesses and a lady in waiting, received me in a small room. She addressed a few kind words to me, to which, in my embarrassment, I made some inaudible answer, and then she proceeded to pin the order on my left shoulder. I remember that, my dress being thickly embroidered with jet, the pin could find no hold, and at last she stuck it straight into me. I could not hide what I felt, and the Queen was much concerned. But eventually the pin was put right, and I courtesied myself out. As I reached the door, she called out: 'You have forgotten the case,' and held it out to me. I afterward said to the lady in waiting that I was afraid I had not comported myself properly, and she answered:

"'You need not be troubled. I know the Queen felt more shy than you did.'

"At the opening of the Imperial Institute, about ten years ago, the Queen sat on a throne in the middle of the huge hall, filled to overflowing, with a look of intense anxiety on her face; she had to make a speech. But when she did so her voice, soft and gentle as it was, never wavered, and it could be heard by all. Only great moral courage and capacity could have carried her through this ordeal.

"Once again I remember the Queen, at her first jubilee, sitting alone in the middle of the great nave in Westminster Abbey, a small, pathetic figure, surrounded by a vast assembly, their gaze riveted on her, while silent tears dropped one by one on her folded hands. What must have been the weight of her memory!

"High and low, rich and poor, the whole English-speaking race realize that they have lost in Queen Victoria the greatest of their sovereigns and the best of friends.

"JENNIE CORNWALLIS-WEST."

LUNATIC CAUSES EXCITEMENT.

He Tried to Hand a Letter to the King at Victoria Station.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—King Edward, escorted by a squadron of the Horse Guards and accompanied by the Duke of Cornwall and York, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and others, left Marlborough House at 11 o'clock yesterday morning to take the train for Osborne.

The crowds thronged the streets through which his Majesty passed, and the great cheering was in strong contrast with the silence which greeted his arrival in London.

The vagaries of an apparently harmless lunatic occasioned some excitement at Victoria Station. While the King was entering the train a well-dressed individual, bearing a letter addressed to his Majesty, was permitted to pass the barriers. He hurried to an equerry and said he wished to present the letter to the King personally. The man was handed over to the police.

The envelope contained a telegraph form, on which were the words: "I wish to see my beloved Queen."

BURGHERS SUGGEST AMNESTY.

Think It Would Greatly Hasten the Return of Peace.

PRETORIA, Jan. 24.—Signs of sorrow over the death of the Queen are everywhere visible. Even the burghers show a respectful sympathy.

It has been suggested by influential burghers that an amnesty proposal would have the effect of greatly hastening the return of peace.

Sultan Wires Condolences.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 24.—The Sultan, who is much affected by the death of Queen Victoria, has wired to King Edward VII. expressions of sympathy at his loss and felicitations on his accession. Signs of mourning are general here. The heads of the various faiths have telegraphed condolences to the Archbishop of Canterbury, notably the Armenian Patriarch, who wired that the Queen's name was immortal. The newspapers deplore her Majesty's death as that of a sincere friend of Turkey.

Memorial Service at Craig-y-Nos.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—At the suggestion of Mme. Adelina Patti, (Baroness Rolf Cederstrom,) a memorial service in honor of Queen Victoria, conducted by Father Bernard Vaughan, took place last evening at Craig-y-Nos Castle, Wales. The music was arranged by Mme. Patti, and was extremely beautiful. She and the tenor Santley sang.

Empress Frederick No Worse.

HOMBURG, Jan. 24.—The condition of the Dowager Empress Frederick continues satisfactory. Lately she has not suffered any pain, but this does not imply improvement. However, her Majesty's sorrow and personal loss owing to the death of Queen Victoria have been borne with comparative fortitude.

Czar Starts for St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—The Czar left Livadia yesterday on the royal yacht, taking a train for Sebastopol, whence he started in the evening for St. Petersburg. The Court goes into mourning for Queen Victoria on its arrival here.

SYRACUSE GETS NEW LIBRARY.

Mayor J. K. McGuire of Syracuse had an interview with Andrew Carnegie yesterday relative to the latter's proposition to erect a library in the Salt City. At the Hoffman House last night Mayor McGuire said:

"Syracuse has long needed a new library building, but lacked the funds to build one. The site at Onondaga, Montgomery, and Jefferson Streets, owned by the city, is worth $75,000, and Mr. Carnegie has kindly consented to provide $200,000 for a building. Work will be begun at once.

"I called to-day upon Mr. Carnegie, by invitation, and found about fifty other professional beggars like myself there. I finally saw Mr. Carnegie and stated my case. His reply was: 'Go ahead and build your library and draw on me in installments of $50,000 as you need it. I will go as far as $200,000. Good morning.'

"Then I left him. Now I am going to look for some philanthropist who will aid us in the erection of a new art gallery."

FIRE ON LOWER BROADWAY.

The twelve-story building at 648 Broadway, occupied by the Trautmann Importing Company, dealers in millinery and feathers, was damaged by fire and water last night to the extent of $15,000.

The fire was discovered by a member of the firm and two employes who were at work in the basement. They ran to the street and gave the alarm. The firemen had much difficulty in getting a stream of water on the blaze, which was in the cellar. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The damaged building is situated next to the Manhattan Savings Institution, corner of Bleecker Street and Broadway.

GRIEF AT QUEEN'S DEATH VOICED IN THIS CITY

Mr. Carnegie's Tribute at St. Andrew's Society Gathering.

Memorial Services to be Held in Trinity Church and Metropolitan Opera House—Messages of Condolence.

Grief over the death of Queen Victoria was voiced at several meetings of societies of this city held yesterday afternoon, and eloquent tributes were paid to the virtues of the dead sovereign. The British residents have sent a cablegram to King Edward VII. expressing their loyalty and patriotism, and it has been decided to hold memorial services on the day of the Queen's funeral.

One of the most important meetings was that of the St. Andrew's Society, which was held in the banquet hall of the Equitable Life Assurance Building. Andrew Carnegie, President of the society, was the Chairman of the meeting, which was attended by many men prominent in social and business life. Among those present were Sir Percy Sanderson, Consul General of Great Britain; J. Kennedy Tod, John S. Kennedy, George Austin Morrison, John A. Stewart, William Lyall, the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, George Thomson Wilson, Charles K. Morrison, A. M. Stewart, George Davies, George Morrison, Jr., the Rev. David Wylie, and David Ogilvie.

Mr. Carnegie, his voice trembling with emotion, said:

"Too well you know the cause of this summons. We meet here to-day to contribute our share to the universal grief that is agitating not only the English people, but people all over the world. The great Queen, the great woman, who has just passed away is more deeply mourned than any other human being that has appeared in this world. I can think of no words to express what I am sure you will feel.

"Queen Victoria had occupied a position never before occupied by any ruler, or, I may say, by any individual. Nor was she great only as a ruler. Among rulers she occupied a foremost position, but as a woman, wife, mother, grandmother, counselor, I know of no name equal to hers. She stood for everything a woman ought to stand for. First of all, she stood for that greatest of all womanly virtues—purity. Secondly, she stood for honesty. I have been told that it was utterly impossible for her to deceive anybody. She also stood for peace. On no occasion did she counsel war. On the other hand, she often advocated peace.

"We have reason to remember this and be thankful for the conduct of this great, this good, Queen during one of our own National crises. When this Republic was in hard straits a warlike Secretary had already prepared a message that would have meant war between us and the mother land, but she tore that dispatch with her own hands and thus averted such a calamity. Standing, as we almost can be said to stand, at her bier, we should take the lesson of her life, and, as her successor has announced he will, strive to follow in her footsteps. Let us resolve at this hour that her great example will not go for naught. Let us resolve to lead better lives. Let us resolve to stand always as she did, for purity, honesty, and peace."

Others who made speeches were the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, the Rev. David Wylie, Chaplain of the society, and David Ogilvie.

The President was authorized to appoint a committee to prepare suitable resolutions on the death of the Queen. These resolutions will be engrossed and forwarded to King Edward VII. when he is crowned.

On a motion by Sir Percy Sanderson, the President was authorized to dispatch the following cablegram to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary for Foreign Affairs:

The oldest society of New York, the Saint Andrew's, composed of Scotsmen and their descendants, in meeting assembled, desires to express its deep sympathy with his Majesty King Edward the Seventh in his great loss and sorrow through the death of his revered mother, Queen Victoria, a loss and a sorrow shared by the people of all lands to a degree never before equaled upon the passing away of any individual who has appeared upon the earth, but by none more keenly than by those dwelling in this Republic who are of the land of her heart, her own beloved Scotland.

The society also desires to express its earnest hope that following in his mother's footsteps according to his announced intention, a continuance of the blessings which her reign brought to her people may be vouchsafed to his own.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, President.
GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Secretary.

Sir Percy Sanderson later presided at the mass meeting of British subjects, held at the Downtown Club. The meeting was attended by about 400 men and women from all walks of life. Among the societies represented at the meeting were the St. Andrew's Society, the Sons of St. George, St. David's Society, St. George's Society, the Canadian and Australian Societies, and several Irish societies.

It was decided to hold special memorial services in Trinity Church at 3 o'clock on the day of the funeral of the Queen. As all the British residents of this city cannot attend these services, a public meeting will be held in the evening, and Sir Percy Sanderson was authorized to appoint a committee to make arrangements for holding such a meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House or some other suitable place. It was resolved to cable an expression of loyalty to King Edward VII., and Sir Percy Sanderson was authorized to send the following:

The British community of New York desire, with myself, to give expression to their loyal and patriotic feelings on the occasion of the accession of his Majesty King Edward VII. to the throne.

It was also resolved to send an address to King Edward VII. The following resolution, introduced by Dr. J. A. Irwin, was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chairman to draft a suitable address to his Majesty King Edward VII., the number of such committee to be at the discretion of the Chair.

During the meeting a man proposed that those present join in singing "God Save the King." This proposition somewhat disconcerted Sir Percy Sanderson, and he bent over and consulted with those nearest to the chair. As a result of the conference Sir Percy arose and said:

"In spite of all our loyalty, this occasion is one that demands silence, and I do not think that we should sing."

It is likely that another mass meeting of British residents will be held to complete arrangements for the memorial services. All applications for seats at the official services in Trinity Church must be made to Sir Percy Sanderson. The services will be conducted in a manner approximating as nearly as possible the services in London.

Among the cablegrams of condolence sent to King Edward VII. yesterday was the following:

St. David's Society of the State of New York has instructed me to express its deep sorrow, and to tender to the King and the royal family its profound sympathy at the loss to the King and the family, to the nation, and to the world, in the death of the well-beloved Queen.

JULIEN T. DAVIES, President.

The Actors' Church Alliance has passed the following resolution on the death of the Queen:

Resolved, That the members of the Actors' Church Alliance assembled for their monthly reception desire to express their deep sympathy with His Royal and Imperial Majesty, Edward VII., the Queen Consort, the royal family, and the whole British Nation in the irreparable loss that has fallen upon them in the death of the beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria, a kindly patron of the drama.

The resolution will be forwarded by the British Consul General.

The American Society of Civil Engineers, which was entertained by the Queen at Windsor last Summer, has sent the following to the Institute of Civil Engineers of London:

The American Society of Civil Engineers desires to express its grief and sympathy at the death of her Majesty the Queen.

CROSS, President.
HUNT, Secretary.

The London Stock Exchange has replied to the cable of condolence sent by the New York Stock Exchange as follows:

To the President of the New York Stock Exchange:

On behalf of the members of the Stock Exchange I beg to thank you for your most kind message of sympathy on the death of our beloved Queen.

J. K. K. HICHENS, Chairman.

The answer to the message of condolence sent by the New York Chamber of Commerce to the London Chamber of Commerce has been received and reads:

London Chamber of Commerce greatly appreciates kind and sympathetic message of your country to British people in loss of their Queen so much beloved in both countries.

ALBERT G. SANDEMAN, President.

The New York Produce Exchange has received replies to its messages of condolence from the London and Liverpool Corn Trade Associations as follows:

The London Corn Trade Association returns sincere thanks to the members of the New York Produce Exchange for their kind sympathy in the bereavement which the British Empire has sustained by the death of its beloved Queen.

The members of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association warmly appreciate the expression of sympathy sent by fellow traders in New York. In this time of great national sorrow we are consoled by the veneration and affection shown toward the great Queen by other countries, and especially by your kinsmen, the people of the United States.

It is thought that a petition will be presented to the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange requesting that business be suspended for the entire day on the day of the Queen's funeral, as it has been announced that the Queen will be buried on Saturday, Feb. 2. The members of the Cotton Exchange have petitioned the Board of Managers to close the Exchange on that day. The New Orleans, Houston, and Liverpool Exchanges will be closed on the day of the funeral.

The flag on the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Building has been flying from the top of the flagpole since the death of Queen Victoria. Presiding Justice Van Brunt has not given any orders to fly the flag at half-mast.

WOULD NOT LOWER THE FLAG.

Mayor McGuire Agrees with Van Wyck on the Subject—Not Here on Political Mission.

Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse visited the City Hall yesterday and called upon Mayor Van Wyck. Mayor McGuire declared that his visit had no political significance, and that he was not at all interested in New York City politics.

"Let the people of New York City take care of their own politics," said Mayor McGuire to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. "The people above the Harlem River should be allowed to attend to their political matters, and the people of New York are perfectly capable in political matters to look out for themselves."

This denial was made by Mayor McGuire because statements have been circulated that an opportunity has been given him to move to New York and take an active part in the coming mayoralty campaign. When asked as to whether the flag on the Syracuse City Hall was at half-mast as a tribute to Queen Victoria, Mayor McGuire said:

"No; the flag on the Syracuse City Hall will not be lowered on account of the death of any potentate, foreign ruler, or any member of a royal family."

Mayor McGuire will stay in New York a few days on private business.

THE FLAG AND THE MAYOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date appeared an editorial under the caption "The Mayor and the City Hall Flag," in the course of which you say: "The Mayor of New York has the unique distinction of being the one person among the countless millions of sons of English-speaking mothers who refuses to see that the case is one, not for following precedents, but for making them."

In view of the fact that I think the Mayor did right in the matter referred to, and as you say that he is the only "person" who thinks so "among the countless millions of sons of English-speaking mothers," I presume your statement debars me from personality, and compels me to speak as one of those microscopical "mites" with which your hysterical correspondent, Mr. H. Phillips, compares Mayor Van Wyck.

It seems to me that the question at issue is not one of personal preference at all, but one of custom, and it is the desire of the people of this city to have the flag officially put at half mast upon the occasion of the death of a foreign ruler, let it be so enacted, and such custom will be followed by every responsible official. Up to this time, however, you admit that the custom has been wholly the other way, and Mayor Van Wyck simply did right in acting as he did. If every President and every Mayor is to be permitted to determine when such action shall be taken and when not, there will be a constant turmoil over the matter.

Your statement that the President "safeguarded" his action in setting aside all precedent in this case, begs the question, as future Presidents will be guided by what he did rather than what he said. From my standpoint it is quite refreshing, in these days, to find an official who has the desire and the courage, even once in a while, to keep strictly within the reasonable limitations of his official position. I have no partisan bias in the matter, but am interested in it solely as an official act.

W. W. CATLIN.

New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

A British Subject's Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To me as a British subject, and to most Englishmen to whom I have spoken on the subject, it seems the height of folly to give Mayor Van Wyck the "bold advertisement" of which for the sake of the faction he represents he is so ardently enamored. That he intended to insult England and slight the memory of the late Queen there can be no doubt. But, then, that is the dirty work expected of him by the gang who foisted him upon the City of New York (through its own fault) for its sins, and if the man does not do something to earn his keep he will soon lose caste in the eyes of those whose hireling he is. Englishmen, however, both in this country and at home, know precisely how to take Mayor Van Wyck's conduct. He has already been so thoroughly exploited as a cad, the significance of which word few but Britishers understand and appreciate, that the exhibition of a little more or less caddishness on his part hardly concerns them at all. He is known as one who makes it his business to insult nine out of every ten deputations that wait upon him, and his treatment of the Captain of the Spanish warship, who before the war with Spain had broken out was courteous enough to come up all the way to the City Hall to pay his respects to him as the municipal head of the metropolis of the Western world, while it stirred up no little talk in Europe, was looked upon simply as a piece of Van Wyckian boorishness, and not as typical of the American Nation. In the same way the universal sympathy spontaneously shown Great Britain and Ireland and the whole British Empire in its present sorrow, and its objective display at Washington and in New York City, are sufficient proofs of the gentler manners and the finer feelings of the American Nation—proofs so strong that we, as Englishmen, can well afford to look upon Mayor Van Wyck's conduct as a mere outpouring of personal spite against a people which has taught and is teaching his racial affinities the Boers that they also must march with the times and fall in with the civilization of the age. The only regret we feel is that it was the National flag, and that of the city which was employed by Mayor Van Wyck as his instrument in his cowardly attempt to insult a dead woman, and over her dead body a friendly nation. It is the first time in the history of "Old Glory" that it has ever been so abused by one of those who profess to love and honor it. But neither the flag nor the American people are to blame for Mayor Van Wyck's ebullition of spleen.

ED. R.

New York, Jan. 24, 1900.

The Mayor Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been exceedingly consoled by letters in your paper from citizens of New York protesting against the action of the Mayor, who became such through no fault of its worthy citizens, but through the good fortune of his personal acquaintance with Dick Croker.

If ever there was any positive and direct evidence of a politician catering for the votes of a lower element it is Van Wyck. The citizens of New York must needs feel disgraced at the action of this puppet, or as he has been more properly termed, "The Pepper Box," in his direct insult not so much to the people of England, but to the people of this community.

Queen Victoria has passed away, and in the words of Shakespeare:

Death lies on her life an untimely frost
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field.

The people of England should know that the citizens of New York do not sanction the action of the Mayor. They heartily disapprove of the same, and the best evidence is the exhibition of the flags in the City of New York, all of which are at half-mast except those under the supervision of the Mayor, whose proper sphere and surroundings are at French balls.

Emerson very truthfully said: "Honor and fortune exist for him who always recognizes the neighborhood of the great, always feels himself in the presence of high causes."

H. B. D.

New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

Approves of the Mayor's Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to express my opinion also in regard to the controversy of raising or not raising the flag on the City Hall at half-mast. I am a plain citizen here, and I would like to know for what we should raise our flag half-mast on account of a foreign potentate?

Why, in the world's name, didn't they lower the flag at the time when the good Queen of Austria got murdered in Switzerland? Or when King Humbert died? Or when the German Emperor died? Not one even thought of this, and now they come and make such a big fuss about Queen Victoria's death. I give credit to our Mayor for not listening to this talk at all and leave the flag where it belongs.

It is a real shame that the free Americans should make so much fuss over a foreign King or Queen. What have we got to do with it?

A. BROWN.

New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

Thinks the Action Was Caddish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one among the many millions of people who feel some sympathy for our cousins across the water at this sad time. I regret to see a report of the refusal of the Mayor to place our glorious flag at half-mast as a token of sympathy and respect to a woman who was admired the world through for her long and peaceful reign.

I blush to think that the people should elect a man who is evidently without a gentlemanly instinct. I am sure there are many who will accord with me that the action and stand he took was a "cad's" way of crawling out of it. His so-called friend, Joubert, if alive, would scorn to have such as him for a friend.

JAMES B. VINTON.

New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

COMMITTED SUICIDE IN PARIS.

Body of Langrel Harys, Who Was T. L. Harris in Kansas City, Found in the Seine.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The body of a young man of refined features, which has been in the Morgue since Jan. 12, when it was found floating in the Seine, has been identified as that of a man who called himself Langrel Harys, an artist, well known in the American colony. The United States Consulate officials are attempting to locate his relatives. His father is supposed to be Henry Harys of Kansas City. He had not lived with his parents for some time, an aunt having adopted him.

Harys lived here at the Hotel de France and at Cholseul. He was only able to make a precarious living by the brush, and debts began to annoy him. Recently he had been asking assistance from friends. He owed a bill of 1,200 francs, which was pressed for payment. It is believed discouragement and financial distress were the motives for his suicide. He was last seen alive at midnight Jan. 11.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 24.—Thomas Langrel Harris, the young artist whose name appears as Langrel Harys in the dispatches from Paris, was the son of Harry Harris, manager of the Laning-Harris Coal and Grain Company. Mr. Harris received a letter from his son from Paris a month ago, and at that time the boy was well. Thomas Harris was twenty-four years old, and had been in Paris for a year and a half. He created rather a sensation among Americans in London by his bold bids for fame and fortune, and his extraordinary ability to meet noted persons in the literary and artistic world.

Young Harris left Kansas City about 1898, and went first to Canada. In Kansas City he worked as an illustrator. In Canada he taught portrait painting. Next he was heard of in London as a painter of miniature portraits for persons of fashion. How he continued to live as he did was a marvel to those who knew he had no fortune.

SUPPOSED DEAD MAN ALIVE.

His Wife Has Collected $7,000 Insurance Money—He Is a Car Conductor in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—Albert C. Johnson, who was supposed to be dead in a lonely Brazilian grave, remote from civilization, is a very sturdy conductor on a St. Louis "owl" car. After a long search Johnson has located his wife at Belding, Mich., and to-night the long-distance telephone convinced her that he was still alive, despite the fact that she has collected $7,000 life insurance money.

Johnson was married to Jennie J. Lounsburg in Batavia, N. Y., in 1896. Two years later, with $10,000 in his pockets, he went to Joplin, Mo., to invest in zinc mines, contrary to his wife's wishes. From there he went to Brazil with Jasper Harrey, an acquaintance. Far in the interior he caught brain fever and his companion gave him up for dead, and wrote to his wife that he had died. His companion then left the country. On recovering, six months later, Johnson learned in a letter from his mother that he was supposed to be dead.

Johnson came to Port Arthur, then to St. Louis at the time of the street railway strike, and, while attempting to locate his wife, acted as conductor. He finally got trace of her at Belding, Mich., and the telephone conversation, the first in three years, occurred to-night.

$2,100 FOR A CONSCIENCE FUND.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—Gazzam Gano, who was President of the Amazon Insurance Company, which wound up its business in 1893, received a mysterious letter as he sat at his desk in the Central Trust Office, 115 East Fourth Street, this morning. The missave was postmarked Kansas City, and is as follows:

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 22.

Amazon Insurance Company, Cincinnati:

Dear Sirs: I send to-day, Pacific express, $2,100 to reimburse you for a loss which, perhaps, you should not have paid. Please acknowledge receipt, care General Delivery, this city.

Yours,

Mr. Gano withholds the name. The letter was written on Baltimore Hotel paper. The recipient thought little more of the missive and laid it aside on his desk, but at noon an express wagon halted at the door and a messenger brought in a package containing one $1,000 gold bond, two $500 United States bonds, and a $100 bank note. All was done in a businesslike manner, and Mr. Gano believes the records will show up the loss when they are hauled out of their vault and examined. The money will go into the conscience fund to the credit of the stockholders of the old company.

AMHERST FUND COMPLETED.

Donations of $25,000 and $10,000 Announced at the Annual Dinner of the Association.

The Amherst Association of New York held its annual dinner last night at Sherry's with 100 graduates of Amherst College present. William R. Mead presided. The President of Amherst College, George Harris, spoke. Others on the list of speakers were Thomas B. Reed, Dr. Truman J. Backus, Franklin Pierce, and W. H. Lewis of Boston.

President Harris evoked great enthusiasm by announcing that he had just secured the final subscription which insured the receipt of a special endowment fund of $100,000, which will be used in increasing the salaries of the members of the Faculty, so that full professors will get $3,000 each.

D. Willis James offered $50,000, on condition that an equal amount be raised for the fund. A gentleman who had been prominent in the athletic field had offered $25,000, and yesterday the last subscription needed was announced. Dr. Harris did not give the names of these subscribers, but it was generally said, among the diners, that it was C. M. Pratt who gave the $25,000. The last subscription was for $10,000, and it was said that the subscriber was J. W. Simpson of Mr. Reed's law firm.

Dr. Backus, the first speaker, said the day has gone by for colleges "which teach only Greek, Latin, and self-conceit," that men of different education and type were needed to-day.

Thomas B. Reed then made an address. He spoke in defense of the small colleges, declaring that it is general education, the education of the world, that is wanted to-day. The education of the few amounts to very little.

Franklin Pierce also spoke for the small college. He declared that there is, if anything, too much of the utilitarian spirit abroad, and he did not favor having the colleges yield any more to it than is necessary.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY REPORT.

President Arthur von Briesen of the Legal Aid Society yesterday read his annual report during the Directors' meeting of the organization, which was held at 229 Broadway. It showed that during the year 14,365 cases have been adjusted by the society, which is an increase of 5,000 over 1899, and nearly three times as many as were attended to in 1898.

The annual meeting of the society will be held in the United Charities Building, on Feb. 19, at 8 P. M. At this meeting new Directors will be elected. The annual banquet of the society will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria on March 23.

THE CHURCH CLUB DINNER

Bishop Potter Talks on the Subject of Municipal Reform.

Americans Should Develop the Habit of Noticing and Organizing—Silent Toast to Victoria.

The means by which municipal reform might be accomplished were touched upon by Bishop Potter in a speech at the fourteenth annual banquet of the Church Club at Sherry's last evening. George Macculloch Miller presided, and at the guests' table were the Rev. Charles T. Olmstead, vicar of St. Agnes Chapel; the Rev. William Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation; Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, Capt. Stockton, United States Navy; Burton Mansfield, Charles M. Curtis, Dr. Francis H. Miller, and Bishop Potter. Before introducing Bishop Potter, Mr. Miller requested that the guests raise their glasses to their lips in a silent toast to Queen Victoria. A toast to King Edward the Seventh was then drunk.

"It is especially gratifying to have our Bishop here," said Mr. Miller. "We were afraid that his duties with the east side might cause him to forget us—his poor little lambs of the Tenderloin."

Bishop Potter, on rising, proposed a toast to the President, which was drunk standing. He then said:

"I desire to emphasize to-night the great and undeveloped power for good along educational and reformatory lines of an organization like the Church Club. It might be made a school of education in the higher politics of the world. This era is the most portentous in the history of Christendom, if not the world. What has happened in China, what happened in India, long ago, is typical of what is happening all over the world. The question of the conditions of civilization in the Far East and of our relations to the rest of the world seems to me important for discussion by such a club. My friends of the clergy might well take a lesson from the apostle on Mars Hill, where he saw the altar dedicated to the unknown God, and apply it to the missionary situation of the day.

"I wonder if you have read the agreement being made by the commission in the Philippines in regard to education. Those are questions concerning which you ought to have opinions, and in which you and I must help form public opinion. Then, again, there are reform movements and the relation of the individual here at home. Until we have recognized our responsibility to observe infractions of municipal law—until you get into the life of the individual citizen that which makes him note wrong and report it—you will not do much for reform.

"When a man suffers a wrong in England, he writes a letter to The Times. The result is that it makes the official sensible to the fact that he is under the public eye. Until you get out of the habit of the American—who in his haste and greed lets all business go but his own—you will not make much progress.

"It isn't likely that if Mr. Miller complains, because a lot of building material has been dumped on his sidewalk he is going to be suspected of having made the complaint because he couldn't make a deal."

Bishop Potter told a story of a Jerseyman who brought some greens to the city at Christmas time. He placed them on the sidewalk and the policeman told him that he would have to pay $25 if he allowed them to remain there. The man said that he had the permission of the owner of the store in front of whose place the greens were, but the policeman made him remove them.

"What is the tragedy of such an incident?" asked Bishop Potter. "It is that nothing is done about it. The police force, that ought to be representative of law and order, has been described by somebody as a 'brass-buttoned banditti.' Vigilance is needed. The laity of this city have a great opportunity, and it is my prayer day and night that we will rise to the height of the responsibility."

Gen. Greene said:

"The great question of the coming century is going to be how our civilization will affect the civilization of the East. The end of the century in England marked the end of the Victorian era; with us it marked the end of our devotion exclusively to internal development and the date at which we take our place among the nations of the earth."

Speaking of Gen. MacArthur's reports, he said that in the records of 420 stations in the Philippines he found, identified with them, the names of men that the American people have never heard of before. Our army carries with it civilization. "Your army is in the Philippines, and there it will stay for years to come, the advance guard of civilization."

Capt. Stockton said that the charge that the clergy incited a spirit of imperialism and war is baseless. War, he said, is created by the people.

Other speakers were the Rev. Charles T. Olstead, the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, and Dr. Francis H. Miller

BILLS TO TAX BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES

Two Additional Tax Measures Introduced at Albany.

THE RATE FIXED IS 1 PER CENT.

Banks Are to Collect that Charge on Value of Shares as Determined Annually by the Controller.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Two additional tax bills, which, it is understood, have the approval of the Governor, were introduced to-day by Mr. Lewis of Monroe. One covers the proposed tax of one per cent. on trust companies and the other applies to shares of stock in banks, which are made to pay one per cent. on their value.

It has been computed by experts on taxation that an exaction of this kind upon the capital of banks and trust companies will bring into the State Treasury between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. The total amount of the capitalization, undivided profits, and surplus of banks amounts to $385,133,329, of which about $55,000,000 is in real estate, leaving about $330,000,000 in personal property in such capital and surplus. The text of the Trust Company Tax bill is as follows:

Every trust company incorporated, organized, or formed under, by, or pursuant to a law of this State, shall pay to the State annually for the privilege of exercising its corporate franchise or carrying on its business in such corporate or organized capacity, an annual tax which shall be equal to 1 per centum on the amount of its capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits.

Every trust company liable to pay a tax under Section 187 A of this chapter shall, on or before Aug. 1 in each year, make a written report to the Controller of its condition at the close of business on June 30 preceding, separately stating the amount of its capital stock, the amount of its surplus, and the amount of its undivided profits, and containing such other data, information, or matter as the Controller may require.

A tax imposed by Sections 182 of this chapter shall be due and payable into the State Treasury on or before the 15th day of January in each year. A tax imposed by Section 184 of this chapter on a transportation or transmission corporation, or by Section 185, on elevated railroads or surface railroads not operated by steam, or Section 187 of this chapter, on an insurance corporation, shall be due and payable into the State Treasury on or before the 1st day of August in each year. A tax imposed by Sections 187 A, 187 B, or 187 C, shall be due and payable into the State Treasury on or before the 1st day of September in each year. A tax imposed by Section 186 of this chapter, on a foreign banker, shall be due and payable into the State Treasury on or before Feb. 1 in each year; if such tax in any case is not paid within thirty days after the same becomes due, or if the report of any such corporation is not made within the time required by this article, the corporation, association, joint stock company, person, or partnership liable to pay the tax shall pay into the State Treasury, in addition to the amount of such tax, a sum equal to 5 per centum thereof, and 1 per centum additional for each month the tax remains unpaid, which sum shall be added to the tax and paid or collected therewith.

Every corporation, association, joint stock company, person or partnership failing to make the annual report required by this article, or failing to make any special report required by the Controller, within any reasonable time to be specified by him, shall forfeit to the people of the State the sum of $100 for every such failure, and the additional sum of $10 for each day that such failure continues. Such tax shall be a lien upon and bind all the real and personal property of the corporation, joint stock company, or association liable to pay the same from the time when it is payable until the same is paid in full.

The Banking Tax bill provides:

An annual tax for the use of the State of 1 per centum of the actual value of the shares of stock of every bank and banking association having capital stock and authorized to do business in this State and incorporated, organized, or formed under, by or pursuant to a law of this State or of the United States is hereby imposed upon such shares in the city or town where the principal place of business of such bank or banking association is located. The actual value of each share of stock of each such bank or banking association shall be ascertained and fixed by the Controller as of the 1st day of July in each year, by adding together the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of such bank or banking association, and dividing the result by the number of outstanding shares thereof. No deduction shall be made for indebtedness of any shareholder.

Every bank and banking association the shares of which are subject to a tax under Section 187 C of this chapter, shall, between the 1st and 5th days of July in each year make a written report to the Controller of its condition at the close of business on June 30 preceding, separately stating the amount of its capital, surplus, and undivided profits and the number of its shares issued and outstanding, together with such other data, information, or matter as the Controller may require.

On or before July 20 in each year the Controller shall make a provisional estimate of the capital, surplus, undivided profits, number of shares issued, and the value of each share as provided by Section 187 C of this chapter, as the same existed on the 1st day of July preceding, of each bank and banking association, and shall mail a copy of such estimate to each such bank and banking association, which shall give notice thereof to its shareholders by posting the same conspicuously at its principal place of business, and by mailing to each of them whose Post Office address is known a notice that such estimate has been so posted.

Such estimate of the Controller shall also specify a day not less than fifteen days after the mailing thereof, when he will give an oral public hearing of any objections thereto. The Controller shall consider any objections to such estimate filed in his office on any day prior to the day specified in the estimate for the public hearing, and on such day shall hear any objections that may be made thereto. On or before the 15th day of August in each year the Controller shall finally fix and determine the gross amount of tax due from the owners of the shares of stock of each bank and banking association, and shall mail a notice thereof to such bank or banking association and to the State Treasurer.

Each bank and banking association, the shares of which are assessed as provided by this article, shall collect the amount of the taxes so fixed and determined from the several owners of its shares of stock and pay the same to the Treasurer of the State on or before the 1st day of September in each year, and any bank or banking association failing so to do, or failing in any other duty required by this article, shall be personally liable by way of penalty, to the State for the gross amount of the taxes due from all the owners of its shares of stock, and for the additional amount of $100 for every day of delay. Every bank and banking association paying to the State, on or before the 1st day of September in each year, the taxes due upon the shares of its stock, shall have a lien on the shares of stock and on all property of the several share owners in its hands, or which may at any time come into its hands for reimbursement of the taxes so paid on account of the several shareholders, with legal interest.

The personal property of every corporation, company, association, or partnership taxable under this article, other than for an organization tax, shall be exempt from assessment and taxation upon its personal property for State purposes, if all taxes due and payable under this article have been paid thereby, and the owners of the shares of stock of bank and banking associations liable to a tax under Section 187 C of this chapter, shall not be liable to taxation for State purposes in the tax district in which such bank or banking association is located, but shall in no other respect be relieved from assessment and taxation by reason of the provisions of this article.

The personal property of a private or individual banker, actually employed in his business as such banker, shall be exempt from taxation for State purposes, if such private or individual banker shall have paid all taxes due and payable under this article. Such corporation and private or individual banker shall in no other respect be relieved from assessment and taxation by reason of the provisions of this article.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—In the Senate this morning Senator Wilcox of the Committee on Penal Institutions reported favorably on the bill for the appointment of a State Commissioner of Prisons and abolishing the State Prison Commission. It fixes the term of office of the Commissioner at four years instead of three.

Senator Raines of the Committee on Railroads reported favorably on the bill giving further jurisdiction to the Buffalo Grade Crossing Commissioner relative to grade crossings. It was ordered to a third reading.

In Committee of the Whole Senator Grady attacked the Wilcox bill legalizing the action of the Board of Supervisors, which is Republican, in changing the time of holding town meetings from Spring to Fall. He said there was no way to stop the bill, but there was a way to proclaim to the people its unfairness. Seneca County is Democratic, but by chance, and with the aid of "boodle" a Republican Board of Supervisors has been elected. Now the Republican leaders are endeavoring to change its political complexion. A mean political advantage is being sought for and above the wishes of the people.

Senator Wilcox declared the bill was simply an economical measure, designed to save the expenses of too many elections.

Senator Raines repelled the insinuation that "the sinews of war" had anything to do with the influencing of voters in Seneca County. It was nothing unusual to seek such relief as the Supervisors of Seneca County were doing. If Tammany Hall had asked to legalize the votes of its female workers and voters [laughter] there might be a reasonable objection made, but the people of Seneca County desired the enactment of this bill because it would save the expenses of Spring elections. The bill was advanced to third reading.

Senator Stranahan of the Cities Committee reported favorably on the bills for the acquisition of certain lands in Syracuse for park purposes; and authorizing the Elmira Common Council to award damages for the changing of Walnut Street grading.

These bills were passed: Senator Snyder's, authorizing the City of Kingston to issue bonds in aid of the Wallkill Valley Railroad, falling due Feb. 1, 1901; Assemblyman Cooley's, to limit the territory of Hastings-on-the-Hudson, by exempting from village limits property required for State highways.

To-day's calendar in the Assembly consisted of sixteen bills on the order of second reading.

Mr. Remsen's Bedford Avenue Improvement bill, for Brooklyn, was recommitted for a hearing.

Mr. H. Wilson of Brooklyn endeavored to have his bill, ceding certain lands under water at Governors Island to the United States Government, reported by the Revision Committee, advanced to a third reading. Messrs. Van Name of Richmond and Harburger of New York objected. The bill will take the usual course.

REMSEN'S NEW CANAL BILL.

Introduces a Measure Conforming to Gov. Odell's Wishes—Governor Likely to Support It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Assemblyman Remsen to-day introduced the canal bill which was drawn up at the suggestion of Gov. Odell and Superintendent of Public Works Partridge. He will substitute it for his own bill, to which Gov. Odell and Superintendent Partridge took exception. The bill which Mr. Remsen put in to-day is the same as the existing law except that it removes the $50,000 capitalization limit upon corporations formed to do business upon the canals. It differs from the bill which he introduced a week ago in that it contains the provision that "no railroad corporation shall have, own, or hold any stock in any such corporation," meaning canal corporations.

The action of the Governor in having Mr. Remsen change his original bill is indicative of his strong purpose to improve the commerce of the canals if it is possible to do so by removing what Superintendent Partridge has repeatedly urged is the barrier in the way of an increased volume of business upon the State's waterways. In view of the circumstances connected with the introduction of Mr. Remsen's second canal bill it may be taken for granted that the influence of the Administration will be exerted to pass the measure at this session. The passage of the bill will mean without doubt the formation of a company with a large capitalization to do business upon the canals. If the results which Gov. Odell and Superintendent Partridge so confidently expect to follow the operation of such a company are realized, sentiment in favor of the further improvement of the canals is sure to grow. A powerful argument will have been created for additional expenditure to make the State's waterways all that it was contemplated they should be.

The incident in connection with the Remsen bill has confirmed in the minds of canal improvement advocates the impression which they received from the Governor's message that his faith in benefits to flow from the improvement of the canals was strong. They are now entertaining high hopes of seeing the canals brought to such a stage of development under Gov. Odell's administration as to furnish the competition with railroad transportation for which they were designed.

POLICE AND ELECTION BILLS.

Both Advanced in the Senate—To be Discussed Next Week—No Delay in the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The New York City Police bill and Bureau of Elections bill were both advanced a legislative notch to-day. In the Senate Chairman Stranahan of the Committee on Cities, not having received any word from New York respecting a hearing upon the bill, decided to push it along without further delay. He moved that the bill be taken up by the Senate.

Senator Grady asked that the bill be laid aside until next Tuesday. The purpose of his request, he said, was to secure time to frame and place on record all of the amendments to the bill which his party favored. Most important of these amendments were those which vest the sole power of removal in the Mayor and prevent the removal of the Commissioner except upon charges which have been sustained upon a hearing. When these two amendments and any others which he may have are submitted by Senator Grady next Tuesday the bill will then be discussed by the Senate.

The time to be allowed for debate upon the bill has not yet been agreed upon. The probability seems to be that Senator Grady will be given such time as he desires in opposition to the bill. Chairman Stranahan will make the principal argument in its favor. Senator Grady said to-day he had no hope of defeating the bill or of securing its amendment in any material way.

As soon as the bill is passed by the Senate it will go over to the Assembly, and there is every prospect that its consideration by the Assembly will be speedy. The bill as originally introduced in the Assembly and reported by the Assembly Committee on Cities has been laid aside in order that the amended Senate bill might be acted upon and time saved. Unless good reason develops why the Assembly Committee on Cities should hold it for a while, it is likely to be reported back to the Assembly favorably at once and a vote demanded.

In the Assembly to-day Chairman Kelsey of the Committee on Cities called up the Bureau of Elections bill, which is the same as the measure introduced in the Senate by Chairman Stranahan. Mr. Kelsey asked that the bill have its third reading. This leads to the conclusion that the party programme is to shelve the Raines Bureau of Elections bill. When Mr. Kelsey made his motion for the third reading of the bill Assemblyman McKeown of Brooklyn said he had understood that the bill was to be temporarily laid aside. Mr. Kelsey said he had no such understanding. Mr. McKeown said he had a number of amendments which he desired to introduce. Speaker Nixon informed Mr. McKeown that he would have a chance to present amendments desired when the bill came up on its final passage.

BILLS TO FIX HALF FARES.

One Measure for Workmen, Another for School Children.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Assemblyman Dempsey to-day introduced a blanket bill with regard to charges upon street railways, elevated railways, and ferries of New York City during what he designates as "workers' hours." Mr. Dempsey's bill provides as follows:

On all street railways, both surface and elevated, operating in the City of New York between the hours of 5:30 A. M. and 7:30 A. M., hereby designated "workers' hours," there shall be given to each passenger on payment of one fare a return or excursion ticket, good only for the day on which it is issued; and to be used between the hours of 5 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On all ferries operating between different parts of the City of New York and all ferries operating between the City of New York and New Jersey, excepting all ferries that now charge half-rate fares during working hours,) between the hours of 5:30 A. M. and 7:30 A. M., hereby designated as "workers' hours," there shall be given to each passenger on payment of one fare, a return excursion ticket, good only for the day on which it is issued, and to be used between the hours of 5 P. M. and 6 p. m.

This act shall in no way curtail or abridge the existing system of transfers. This act shall be operative every day in the year, except Sundays and legal holidays.

Assemblyman Juengst of Kings introduced a bill which provides for a five-cent fare for round trips for school children on street, surface, and elevated railroads in cities of the first-class between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning, 12 noon, and 1 in the afternoon and 3 and 4 in the afternoon. Coupon tickets are to be issued by the companies, and the teachers and Principals are to issue them to the pupils. Any Principal or teacher who shall furnish the tickets to others than pupils, or who shall attempt to use such tickets, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

FIFTY-NINTH STREET CIRCLE.

Senator Elsberg Withdraws His Extension Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Senator Elsberg today stated that he had withdrawn the Fifty-ninth Street circle extension bill because he had been misinformed by the person for whom he had introduced the measure. He said:

"A gentleman came to me with a letter of introduction written by a personal friend of mine, and requested me to introduce the circle extension bill. He told me that the property owners in the neighborhood, including the Paulist Fathers, desired the bill because it would wipe out a hotel which had not borne a very good reputation.

"Subsequent to the introduction of the bill I was informed that the bill was the outgrowth of a scheme on the part of property owners to sell their property. I at once wrote to the Paulist Fathers and they officially informed me that they had never heard of the bill and had no interest in it. I saw that I had been deceived by the gentleman for whom I had introduced the measure, and I have done the only proper thing I could do—withdraw it."

BUFFALO FAIR LIQUOR BILL.

Exposition Management Takes No Part in Fight for a Wide-Open Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Pan-American Exposition management is keeping hands off in the fight for a wide-open town during the period of the Exposition. The saloonkeepers now have a bill before the Legislature allowing them to keep open at all times except between the hours of midnight Saturday and 1 P. M. Sunday. For this privilege they are willing to pay $25 additional license. The liberal element in Buffalo is backing the bill, but the church-going element is against it.

The Exposition management does not want to offend either one of the elements, and has announced that it will take no action one way or the other, as regards the proposed legislation. Petitions upon both sides of the question are pouring in upon Speaker Nixon. He received one to-day from church people, in which it was said: "The bill is an outrage on civilization, and its passage will be followed by swift retribution."

Tax on Street Car Advertising.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Assemblyman Juengst to-day introduced a bill the purpose of which is to derive revenue from corporations or persons who use public conveyances for the display of advertising. The bill provides that any corporation or person operating for revenue any steam railroad, street surface railway, or other public conveyance the motive power of which is steam, electricity, horse power, or compressed air, shall pay yearly to the State Treasurer an annual tax of $10 for each and every car or vehicle in or upon which a business advertisement is displayed. Mr. Juengst has no figures upon the amount of revenue which his bill would yield the State, but he says the returns would be very large, especially from New York City.

Separate Trade Schools for Girls.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Senator William Willets Cocks of Old Westbury this morning introduced a bill, which authorizes the Boards of Education of first and second class cities to establish and maintain separate schools of instruction for girls in trades and industries, and for giving systematic industrial training in all branches of domestic science, whenever the authorities of such cities authorized by law to raise money for school purposes by taxation shall make provisions for the establishment and maintenance of such schools.

Special Juries in Criminal Cases.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Kelsey bill, providing for abolishing special juries in criminal cases and a special jury Commissioner in New York City, which embodies one of the many recommendations suggested by Gov. Odell in his first annual message, will be reported favorably to-morrow by the Cities Committee of the Assembly. The Senate Cities Committee will give a hearing on the bill which was introduced by Senator Elsberg on Tuesday of next week.

To Regulate Barbers' Shops.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The bill fostered by the State Barbers' Association providing for the sanitary inspection of barbers' shops and the registration of barbers, introduced last year by Assemblyman Brennan of Kings, was reintroduced to-day by Assemblyman Ruehl of Erie. The bill provides for the creation of a State Board of Examiners.

To Close Butchers' Shops on Sundays.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—By request of the State Retail Butchers' Association and some 15,000 journeymen butchers, Assemblyman O'Connell of New York City to-day introduced a bill to compel the closing of butchers' shops throughout the State on Sundays. Mr. O'Connell feels assured that his bill will become a law.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—These bills have been introduced in the Senate:

Senator WHITE—Amending the labor law, increasing the salary of Mining Inspectors from $1,200 to $1,800; prohibiting the working of two or more mines in the same vein, within ten feet of boundary lines between such mines.

Senator COCKS—Providing for the establishing of a public park in Edgemere, Queens County.

Senator MARSHALL—Amending Chapter 583 of the Laws of 1888, relating to parks in Brooklyn; permitting the erection of churches or schools near the park at Union and Degraw Streets.

Senator AHEARN—Requiring the written approval of the New York Fire Commissioner before any claims are paid to volunteer fire companies.

Senator McKINNEY—Making trespassing on private parks a misdemeanor.

Senator AMBLER—Prohibiting the use of name or initials of any milk dealer by other dealers in milk and removing the requirement that cans are to be branded with the name of the county.

Senator FOLEY—Adding a new section to the "domestic relations law," requiring that persons to be joined in marriage shall obtain a license from the County Clerk in the county where said marriage is performed, a fee of $1 is to be charged for issuing the license.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. GALBRAITH—Amending the election law so as to provide for an additional ballot box for "town propositions."

Mr. REMSEN—Requiring New York City to pay assessments for the grading and paving of Seabreeze Avenue, in Gravesend.

Mr. PECKES—The Fallows anti-gambling bill of last year.

Mr R. GARDINER—Appropriating $35,000 for the construction of a lift bridge over the Erie Canal at Rochester.

Mr. LEWIS—Authorizing the Regents to admit to practice physicians heretofore admitted by State examining boards in other States of the United States.

Mr. PRINCE—Amending the Civil Code by providing that in actions brought by the Municipal Court of New York City by wage earners to recover for services rendered, if the plaintiff recovers a judgment not exceeding $50, exclusive of costs and the action shall have been brought within three months after the cause of action accrued, no property of the defendant is exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution against property issued thereupon.

Mr. HAMMOND—Amending the election law by providing that County Boards of Canvassers of a county containing a city of the second class shall be the City Board of Canvassers of such city.

Mr. PLATT—Appropriating $96,600 for the completion, construction, and improvements to grounds and repair of certain buildings of the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath.

Mr. BRYAN—Providing that the punishment for murder in the first degree shall be death or imprisonment for life, and for murder in the second degree imprisonment for life or a term of thirty years. The choice of penalty is to be left to the jury trying the case.

135th Street Improvement.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Ex-Senator Ford appeared before the Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon in advocacy of the bill to widen and improve One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, west of St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City. The total estimated cost of such improvement is $225,000. Mr. Ford contended that the city had not the power to make the improvement because the street had been closed by legislative enactment, and the only remedy was through the Legislature.

Hearing in Eighth District Contest.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Committee on Privileges and Election of the Assembly will sit in New York City to-morrow at the Hotel Cadillac to take testimony in the matter of the contest of Isidor Cohn for the seat of Assemblyman Charles S. Adler, representing the Eighth Assembly District. The contestant alleges an irregular count of the ballots. Assemblyman Adler's interests will be looked after by Frank Platt and Otto A. Rosalsky. G. A. Rogers will appear for Mr. Cohn.

John E. Kraft Takes Office.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—John E. Kraft of Kingston, the newly appointed State Civil Service Commissioner, to-day filed with the Secretary of State his oath of office. The State Civil Service Commission will meet on Thursday of next week and reorganize by electing a President in place of Silas W. Burt, who has retired from membership on the board.

Major Washington Content Retired.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Gov. Odell has retired Major Washington Content of the Twelfth Regiment of New York City. Major Content has served nineteen years, and is retired at his own request.

State Senator Parsons Very Ill.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—It is announced here that Senator Parsons of Rochester is very low at his home, and is not expected to recover. Little could be learned of the nature of his illness here this evening. It is known, however, that Senator Parsons has for the past year suffered considerably from stomach trouble, which lately has become chronic.

Clarence King Ill in London.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Clarence King, the geologist, is ill. He is widely known in this country, as well as in the United States, as an author and as the first Director of the United States Geological Survey, in 1878.

TO FIGHT CHARITIES PLAN.

Bishop Potter, Archbishop Corrigan, and Others Protest—State Board of Health to Fight Also.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—A protest against the bill to abolish the State Board of Charities and substitute therefor a single Commissioner, signed by Bishop H. C. Potter, Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, Father Lavelle, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, and others will reach Gov. Odell to-morrow. The protest is said to be a vigorous criticism of the Governor's recommendation for the abolishment of the existing board. The signers of the protest are said to make it clear to the Governor that, in their view, the proposed change would work great harm to the State's charitable institutions.

At the hearing on the bill now before the Senate and Assembly some interesting figures will be presented to show that the administration of State charities under the existing system has been most economical as compared with the expenditure made in other States. The total expenditure for the New York State Board last year was $80,000. Massachusetts expended $600,000 last year for its administration of State charities. Those who have asked for the hearing are also prepared to show the committees having charge of the bill that in nearly every State where State charity work is being done on progressive lines a commission has been found to give the best administration.

It is understood to-day that the influential friends of members of the present State Board of Charities and State Board of Health will pool issues and do all in their power to defeat both bills. As in the case of the State Board of Charities, the State Board of Health is composed of one member from each of the eight judicial districts in the State. With the appointment of a single-headed Commissioner all these men are legislated out of office. The Secretaryship, held by Dr. Baxter L. Smelzer, is also abolished, and the high-salaried office is that of Commissioner, who must be a man of ten years' experience as a medical practitioner.

To-day the Senate Committee on Public Health held a meeting, Senator Audett presiding. Dr. Smelzer appeared and made formal application for a hearing on the single-headed Health Commission bill. He said that a number of friends of the present board wanted to be heard on the subject. The committee decided to hold a hearing next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LEGISLATURE IS SLOW.

Opposition to Some of the Governor's Plans May Be the Cause—Gov. Odell Satisfied.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Legislature is not making that advance in its work which was expected at the opening of the session. Speaker Nixon has already warned the Assembly committees that they were not showing proper diligence in reporting bills. He said an early adjournment would be impossible unless more haste was made. There are some who see in the Legislature's slowness the manifestation of a disposition to break away from the programme of work set for the Legislature by the Governor. It is asserted in some quarters that the unpopularity of some of the measures advocated by the Governor is responsible for the Legislature's failure to proceed with the big burst of speed which it gave promise of at the start.

It can be stated authoritatively that the Governor is quite satisfied with the progress being made. If there is any decided antagonism within his party to any of his important recommendations, he is unaware of it. He regards the progress which has thus far been made by the Legislature as normal. Already four of the bills embodying his recommendations for single-headed commissions have come back from the committees without encountering opposition, but a hard fight is expected on the bill for the abolishment of the State Board of Charities.

The biggest fights of the session will come on the tax bills. The Governor can do all in his power to have these bills passed, but he realizes thoroughly the opposition which must be overcome, and is none too sanguine of the results.

HOME RULE FOR QUEENS.

Citizens Object to Men Who Live in Manhattan and Go Over to Queens Every Morning to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Assemblyman Keenan said to-day, in discussing his bill providing for "the submission of the question of the separation of certain territory in the City of Greater New York under a single municipal administration to be known as the City of Queens, to a vote of the people":

"The people of Queens are tired of the existing arrangement. They want to have a government of their own. Under the existing system Queens is nothing more than an appanage to Greater New York, and is subjected to the rule of New Yorkers. Fully two-thirds of the officeholders in Queens are residents of Manhattan. They come over on the ferries to Queens every morning and go back every evening. The citizens of Queens are tired of the sight of Manhattanites coming over to Queens every day and running its affairs. They want home rule.

"Another cause of complaint is that Queens does not receive its just apportionment of funds under the present system. Last year we received but $75,000, while the Bronx got $200,000. I think those are the figures. We think we ought to have as much, or at least, nearly as much, as the Bronx."

DINNER TO WALTER S. CARTER.

A dinner was given at the University Club last night to Walter S. Carter by his former and present associates, in testimony of his long and continued interest in the younger members of the bar. Sixty covers were laid. Paul D. Cravath presided and delivered an address. William R. Hornblower responded to the toast "The Guest of the Evening," and his remarks were mainly a personal tribute to Mr. Carter.

The latter, in responding, dealt largely in reminiscences. Sixty lawyers now in practice graduated from his office, and in twenty-five years he has assisted in the graduation of about a thousand young lawyers from Columbia University and the University of New York.

Remarks were also made by Louis Vandes of Boston, John E. Searles of Brooklyn, Col. Robert Grier Monroe, Assistant District Attorney George W. Schurman, Prof. Keener of the Columbia Law School, and others.

Letters regretting their inability to attend were received from President Eliot of Harvard College, Prof. Schurman of Cornell, Lloyd W. Bowers of Chicago, United States Judge Brewer, Justice Vann, ex-Chief Justice Andrews, and others.

Lindsay Russell, Louis D. Bright, and George O. Redington comprised the Committee of Arrangements.

HAD DRUGGIST ARRESTED.

Mrs. Elleson Received a Bad Check in a Drug Store Transaction, She Says.

Ichabod C. Bryant, a druggist, employed at 152 Broadway, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Laura Leake Ellison of 645 Madison Avenue, and was later arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court on a charge of grand larceny.

Mrs. Ellison, in her complaint, says that on or about Dec. 12, 1900, she sold to Bryant the stock and fixtures of a drug store owned by her at 649 Madison Avenue, for $4,000. She accepted promissory notes in payment. These notes were indorsed by a person whose name is being withheld by the police at present, but who, it is said, will be arrested in connection with the case. This person was represented to her as being the owner of considerable real estate. Believing the representations to be true, Mrs. Ellison accepted the notes without question and surrendered the store to Bryant and the alleged accomplice.

Twelve days after the transfer, Mrs. Ellison swears, Bryant disposed of about $200 worth of the contents of the store, and a day or two later he informed her that the promissory notes given her were not worth the paper they were written on, as the indorser had no real or personal property whatever. She was asked to return the notes, which she did, receiving a check on the First National Bank of Bound Brook, N. J., for $233.33 in settlement of all claims. This check turned out to be worthless. Mrs. Ellison, to whom the drug store reverted after Bryant had vacated, has since been trying to collect the amount of this check.

At the hearing yesterday Magistrate Pool, at the suggestion of counsel on both sides, adjourned the case to Jan. 28 and admitted Bryant to $1,500 bail. It is expected that the alleged accomplice will be arrested before the date of the examination.

GUILFOYLE CALLS MR. CUTTING

Tenement Commission President Asked to Explain Alleged Violations of Law in His Own Buildings.

W. Bayard Cutting, President of the Tenement House Commission, was yesterday summoned before Deputy Commissioner of Buildings John Guilfoyle in Brooklyn, and asked to explain several alleged violations of the law discovered in the tenement buildings owned by the Cutting estate on Thirty-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, Brooklyn.

Some time ago Mr. Cutting decided to alter the interior of the tenements, thirty-three in number, so that each house would accommodate three families. It is alleged that the work was done without the consent of the Department of Buildings.

When an application to put in plumbing in the houses was made later, the Department of Buildings, it is asserted, found that the buildings had not been constructed so as to permit of each of them being occupied by three families, according to the provisions of the tenement house law. Permits were then granted for the putting in of only two sinks, for two families, instead of three sinks for three families, in each of the houses. A third sink, however, it is alleged, was put in each of the tenements without a permit from the Department of Buildings.

At the hearing yesterday the Building Inspector of the district and a plumber who reported the alleged violations of the law, testified. Mr. Cutting will probably be heard in the matter next Thursday, when the hearing will be resumed.

FIRE IN TIFFANY'S CELLAR.

A curious sort of a fire bothered Tiffany & Co. during the greatest portion of yesterday. It was a fire which started among the anthracite coal which the firm had placed in its coal vaults under the Fifteenth Street side of the Tiffany building. When a hole was finally dug into the asphalt pavement to get at the seat of the trouble it was found to be in a spot perhaps thirty feet removed from the Union Square front of the building.

There were 102 tons of coal in the vaults. The fire was discovered some time between 7:30 and 8 o'clock. It made itself known to the Tiffany employes by a strong odor of coal gas, which was more plainly discernible on the sidewalk in front of the building than in the interior. Engineer Charles Knight soon satisfied himself that the coal in the bunkers was ablaze.

An alarm of fire was sent in. The firemen found, on delving among the coal vaults filled with gas, a trying task, and several of them were overcome by the fumes, but were quickly resuscitated when they reached the sidewalk.

There was much speculation as to the cause of the blaze until Chief Croker arrived. He discovered a gas pipe running horizontally against the northern wall of the vault. He was impressed with the belief that somebody had allowed the gas from that gas jet to burn, or that coal had been piled up around it near enough to set it on fire.

CUBANS BURN CANE FIELDS.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 24.—Fifteen hundred acres of sugarcane were burned yesterday, as the result of political friction, on Joseph Rigney's plantation, Celbahueca, near Manzanillo, the richest plantation in this province. During the war against Spain Mr. Rigney refused to pay tribute to the Cubans. For two years he supported a Spanish garrison, but ultimately the Cubans destroyed the property, with the exception of the mill, valued at $1,000,000. This year the plantation was fully equipped to produce sugar to the full capacity of the mill.

WANTS HER BODY EXHUMED.

District Attorney Philbin yesterday received from Lawyer David Newburger a letter requesting the exhumation of the body of Mabel Charlotte Kreizer, sixteen years old, who died Nov. 19 last in the House of the Good Shepherd ostensibly of pneumonia, and is buried in New Calvary Cemetery.

Mr. Newburger states that Mrs. Letitia Kreizer, the girl's mother, has made affidavit that, in her belief, her daughter's death was caused by violence or poison.

Mr. Philbin assigned one of his staff to investigate Mr. Newburger's statements. Permission will be granted to exhume the body if the District Attorney is satisfied a crime was committed.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:16	Sun sets...5:09	Moon sets..11:21

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:08	Gov. Isl'd..11:25	H. Gate...1:21
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..11:47	Gov. Isl'd.....	Hell Gate....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 25.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Afghanistan, Melbourne, &c	.....	.....
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ellerie, South Africa	.....	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ircquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Yucatan	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jersey City, Bristol	.....	.....
Ydun, Tampico	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26.

Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anna, Havre, &c	.....	.....
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caracas, San Juan, Venezuela, and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Coronda, Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hohenzollern, Genoa and Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iberian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lowther Castle, China, Japan, and Manila	.....	.....
Massapequa, Havre, &c	.....	.....
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nicolai II., Christiania, &c	.....	.....
Olinda, Matanzas, &c	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Pegu, Liverpool, Marseilles, &c	.....	.....
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	*10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Eastern Prince, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores, &c	.....	.....

TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	.....
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lohn	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $28, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji Islands, via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. $19 and up to Feb. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Feb. $3.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. $3 up to Feb. $9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Feb. $9, for dispatch per steamer Sierra.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. [Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan, which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Victoria, were dispatched east Jan. 23, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Jan. 28.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 25.

Alexandra, Stettin, Jan. 8.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Jan. 16.
British Trader, Antwerp, Jan. 9.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Jan. 9.
Citta di Palermo, Gibraltar, Jan. 3.
Clavendon, G

The Wanamaker Store

Here's a Hurried Good-bye to *Odd Lots of* GLOVES

THIS radical clean-up sale is the safety valve of this very particular Glove Store. The chiefest virtue of a kid glove is its freshness—the soft elasticity of the new kidskin. No other store in America gets new supplies so frequently as we do. Our manufacturer over in Grenoble, France, is working for us all the time; and new supplies of Princess May, Royale and Victoria gloves are coming as fast as he gets enough made up for a shipment. Now comes clean-up time. We want the whole stock fresh and new. We have gone through the stocks and culled out those that have been here too long, as well as odd lots, less popular colorings, or styles to be discontinued. Then we have brought out the gloves that have been tried on, or exchanged. Everything but the newest, latest-comers is brought out for prompt selling to-day; so that men and women who come next week can't find in this store anything but the freshest and most immaculate gloves. That's why the present loss pays *us*.

It pays *you* because all sizes, and 'most all colorings of Men's, Women's and Children's Gloves in a large variety of sorts are to-day marked at

65 cents a pair
from $1, $1.50 and $1.85

There are *Women's Clasp, Button, Pique and Suede Gloves, and Mousquetaire Gloves, in opera shades, that were $1 to $1.85*

Men's Clasp, Castor, Suede, Pique and P. X. M. Gloves, that were $1 to $2 *Children's Button, Clasp, Pique and Suede Gloves, that were $1 to $1.50*

It is an occasion not to be met again in a twelve-month, and thrifty men and women will pick the gloves out by the dozen or half-dozen. Counters will be arranged by glove sizes so that selection will be convenient. The selling occupies the Main Aisle and other parts of the Main floor.

Progress of the Sale of UNDER-MUSLINS

This has been a most trying week in the stocks, ample though they were. There are indications now that certain lots will not last through to-day. These corset covers, for instance. That is, the 25c and 35c grades. There are fifteen styles at these two prices, but hardly any one is complete in sizes. Hence a new price to-day—

Eighteen Cents for Choice

All sizes in one style or another.

Then there's been a very noticeable shrinkage in White Petticoats—the $1 and $1.25 kinds. They're all made with deep ruffles and trimmed with dainty laces and embroideries. Only four styles, and not all sizes in either, but yours is here in one of the pretty styles.

Choice Seventy-five Cents

Still good supply of all other kinds. All highest-grade muslin underwear—all very moderately priced. Second floor, Cross Aisle.

HOUSE GOWNS

Women's warm wrappers of flannelette. Cozy, attractive—both in making and pricing. There are two popular styles. One with the newest dress sleeves, the other with the very effective Kimono sleeve. Of prettily striped flannelette, with solid colored border.

Values in the two groups up to $2.25. None is less than a good $1.50 house-gown. All at one price now,

One Dollar Each

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dressing Sacques

Choice of two neat and excellent kinds, at a price considerably lower than the regular moderate marking. One lot is of ribbon-trimmed, solid colored elderdowns. The other, of braid-trimmed, neatly striped flannelette. Both made in full front, fitted back styles. Were good values at 85c each.

Choose at Fifty Cents

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A NEW CANDY

"Nougatine Butter Crisp"—one-inch squares made of pure sugar, best butter and ground nuts. A very good candy, fully qualified to become a member of our list of *invented* candies. Twenty cents a pound. Basement.

Under-price Store

There's an unusually comprehensive collection of goods here now, all priced very much under value. These are the new groups:

Sterling Silver Toilet Ware—

Perfect goods. Desirable designs. These reduced prices tell all the rest: Handled Mirrors, $4.25, were $5.75; Hair Brushes, $2, were $3; $2.75, were $3.75; Military Brushes, $1.75, were $2.50; Cloth Brushes, $1.75, were $2.50; Combs, 50c, were 75c; Hooks, Flies, etc., 50c, were 75c to $1.25; Puff Boxes, $1, were $1.65; $1.35, were $2; Salve Jars, 50c, were 75c to $1.50.

Extracts and Toilet Waters—

Various high-grade perfumes by the ounce, and priced less that way than if bought in regular bottles. All the Queen Mary Extracts at 25c an ounce—regularly about 40c. The Queen Mary Toilet Waters at 5c instead of 10c. All of the well-known Paris extracts, at 10c to 20c an ounce cheaper than regularly when sold in bottles put up by the makers. We furnish bottles.

Upholstery Remnants and Squares—

Cretonnes, denims, tapestries, damasks, velours—prices a third to a half less than they were for goods off the piece. There is a wide variety of them. Particularly of the plain and figured velours, tapestries and armures. These are in 1 to 6-yard lengths, and the prices range from 50c to $2.25. They were 75c to $3.50.

Eureka Suit Hangers—

These are very clever contrivances for keeping in shape either men's or women's clothing. About 700 of these are now priced at 10c each. Regularly 15c.

Children's Lawn Aprons—

Four lots, for children 2 to 12 years of age. All trimmed with lace or embroidery. Mostly perfect goods—a few a bit soiled. 50c for the 75c kind, 65c for the $1.10, 75c for $1.35, and $1 for $1.85 quality.

Fancy Corded GINGHAMS
At Half Price

These are crisp, bright ginghams, made up for this coming season; and will be sold in good stores all over the land at double to-day's price. But the manufacturers are about through selling to jobbers now, and, finding a surplus on their hands, they sought an opportunity for distribution where the selling would not hurt regular trade.

Naturally the ginghams were offered to Wanamaker's.

The lot includes more than sixty entirely new designs, in attractive corded patterns in combinations of light and dark blue, red, pink, heliotrope and black, each with white, in handsome stripes and plaids. Sixty thousand yards are ready this morning at

12½c a yard, instead of 25c

Special Counters in the Rotunda.

Two Offerings of Men's TROUSERS

This store has a broad reputation for the trousers it sells every day in the year. Quality and prices are unmatched in every regular line. Of course we never sell any but absolutely pure wool fabrics—don't compete with cotton-mixed goods; but to-day's news tells of a price on pure wool trousers that will scarcely be matched by even cotton-mixtures.

Odds and ends of stock—but every pair good, stylishly cut and substantially made—of blue, black and fancy cheviots; and some neat worsteds. Two hundred and sixty pairs, to-day at

$2.50 EACH. *Worth $3.50 to $5*

All sizes, too—though not in every style.

Then here's another lot—

Five hundred pure worsted trousers—new, tasteful patterns, all—at $5. They are excellent $7.50 values. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOOK Bargains

The big yearly event is drawing to a close. Yet many splendid offerings remain for to-day—perhaps for a few days more. Especially rich choosing among the sets. And here also is a partial list of always-wanted single volumes. Prices are a half to two-thirds regular:

Sets of Books—

Charles Dickens' Works; 15 vols., $2.60
Bulwer Lytton's Novels, 13 vols. $2.25
Lew Wallace's Fair God, illustrated edition, 2 vols., $3.25
House of the Seven Gables, illustrated edition. Nathaniel Hawthorne. 2 vols., $1.35
Encyclopedia Britannica, with supplements. 25 vols., cloth $28.50; half morocco, $40
Shakespeare's Works. 12 vols., handy volume edition, $1.50
Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales. 5 vols., good edition, $1.75
Rudyard Kipling's Selected Works. 6 vols., $1.50
Saracinesca. F. Marion Crawford. Illustrated edition, 2 vols., $1.75

Sets of Books—

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Alice. Bulwer Lytton. Byron's Poems.
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Book Store, Ninth street.

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Made in all popular styles. Among those in most frequent demand are these: High cut box calf skating shoes, stout kidskin shoes for walking, patent leather shoes for calling or evening wear. Shoes for every occasion in the best shapes.

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One hundred suits of all-wool cheviots, with single or double-breasted coats, sizes 8 to 16 years, that were already low-priced at $7 to $10,

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Reefers of kersey and cheviots, sizes 3 to 10 years, values up to $10. Price, $5.

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Every style of every-day headwear for every sort of weather. A particularly wide assortment of boys' hats—though you'll hardly find fault with the variety shown for girls.

Some are reduced in price. Odd sizes of Alpines and Golf Caps. Regularly 50c to $1.50—now 10c for golf caps and 35c for the Alpines. Other styles at regular moderate prices:

Children's woolen Toques, plain and mixed colors, at 25c to $1.25.
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Camel's-hair Toques, at 50c and $1.
Golf Caps, double band, plain blue and mixed colors, at 65c to $1.25.
Polo Caps, plush, 75c to $1.50.
Polo Caps, chinchilla, $1.25.
Boys' Cap-sign Hats; the new Alpine shape, for little fellows; broad, unbound rim; pearl, black, stone gray. $1.50.
Boys' Derbys, black and brown, at $1.75 and $2.

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Renaissance Linens and Lace Scarfs, 20x54 in., in an assortment of very handsome designs, are newly priced at $3.50 each, whereas they formerly were $5 to $7.50. An excellent opportunity to secure these decorative pieces at much less than usual.

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Drinking Glasses, securely and attractively protected by a wicker case resembling a miniature hamper, are 25c each. Small bottles, with patent stopper, wicker covered, are 25c and 35c.

Chickering Grand Pianos. Lovers of beautiful woods will be interested in the specimens of Branch Mahogany shown in the veneering of some Chickering Grands, just received. The richness and warmth of this beautifully grained wood makes it a fitting case for the nobility of tone of the instrument it contains.

Chinchilla Reefers. The recent Arctic blasts that swept the city admonished many a mother of shortcomings in her little boy's wardrobe. Seems a good time to suggest reefers. These are warmly lined with red flannel; have velvet collar; button to neck. Sizes 4 to 12 years. $6 each.

The Furnished Apartment. Safe to say that no ten-room flat in New York city is so admirably arranged, or so brimful of suggestion. Complete in every detail, lavishly, yet suitably furnished, it is a veritable delight to the lover of the newest and most beautiful in art as applied to house decoration.

Toilet Requisites. Imported puff-boxes, handsomely and strongly made of nickel, are 75c each. Rough handling, and the wear and tear of travel will not dent them.

Curious Weapons. Our Oriental expert has picked up some odd swords and scimetars of Persian and Afghan origin. Some have hilts decorated with gold and silver of elaborate design, and curiously shaped blades. Others, less expensive, are suitable for wall ornaments. Battle axes, maces and spears, reproductions of old weapons, are also included in the collection.

Framing. Carefully and well done, of course, in the Picture Store. Equally important is the price. You'll find that extremely moderate. Expert advice is freely given as to how to obtain best effects.

Powder Puffs. A dainty combination of fluffy powder-puff, to which is attached, by a ribbon, a pretty pin-cushion, is priced at $1 a set.

Comfortables at $1.75. They're filled with clean white cotton, covered with attractive printed cambric, and tied with ribbon. They were formerly sold at $2.25 each.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

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NAVAL BILL IN THE HOUSE

Consideration of the Measure Practically Completed.

Proposed Appropriations Make Total for the "New Navy" $310,000,000—Time to Stop, Cannon Says.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The House today continued consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, and practically completed it before adjournment. One small matter went over until to-morrow. The debate upon the present bill has lacked the interesting and sensational features of recent years. The fight which the appropriation committee waged against hydrographic surveys under the auspices of the navy was abandoned this year by the committee, and several other questions, including armor plate, which usually entail much discussion, occasioned no comment whatever.

The provision for the increase of the navy was made the occasion of an interesting debate upon the length to which the building up of the navy was to go, and drew from Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, a notable statement to the effect that when ships now authorized and to be authorized had been completed, $320,000,000 would have been spent upon the new navy, and that, in his opinion, the time to stop will then have arrived. An amendment offered by Mr. Rixey, (Dem., Va.,) a member of the Naval Committee, to strike out the provision in the bill for two battleships and two cruisers, was defeated, 46 to 90.

Mr. Rixey, in opposing the provision in the bill for the increase of the navy, on the ground that the recent contracts let would for the present absorb the capabilities of our shipyards, became involved in a sharp dispute with Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.,) who announced yesterday that he was in favor of the biggest navy in the world.

"I am not only in favor of my country," said Mr. Rixey, "when it is right, but I am in favor of it right or wrong."

"I am not in favor of following my country," replied Mr. Wheeler, "where to follow it means to indorse the subjection of a people and the crushing of their liberties."

Mr. Rixey said that if the building of the navy was rushed along at an inordinate rate, in a few years new inventions might make many of our new ships obsolete. He was in favor of going slower. Mr. Wheeler, in replying to Mr. Rixey, again contended, as on yesterday, that the Democratic Party always had been in favor of a strong navy.

"Is the gentleman aware," interposed Mr. Foss, (Rep., Ill.,) "that William J. Bryan, on the floor of this House in 1890, opposed the further construction of ships?"

"William Jennings Bryan," retorted Mr. Wheeler, "is a great, pure, and able Democrat, but he is not the Democratic Party." (Republican laughter and cries of "We thought he was.")

"That statement excites merriment on the Republican side of the House," continued Mr. Wheeler, "because men who recognize as their party shibboleth and mainspring of action the will of one man, Marcus Aurelius Hanna, cannot understand how Democrats can recognize a great and distinguished citizen and leader and at the same time differ from him on questions of policy."

Mr. Rixey offered an amendment to strike out the entire provision for the increase of the navy. Mr. Dayton (Rep., West Va.,) vigorously opposed the amendment, contending that if the Government abandoned the naval programme it would disappoint the generous sentiment manifested by the country toward the building up of the new navy.

Mr. Cannon, speaking to the amendment, said that in considering the amendment it was necessary to ascertain "where we were at." He was for a sufficient navy. But when it was sufficient, he was in favor of stopping. Since 1883, when the new navy began to be built, $227,000,000 had been appropriated for ships, (including the provision in the bill,) but not including $83,000,000 still due on contracts. To Mr. Wheeler, who interrupted him to inquire to whom the credit for the inauguration of the new navy was due, Mr. Cannon replied rather impatiently that the country at large did not care "three hurrahs in a hot place to whom the credit belonged." It was interested in results.

Mr. Cannon said he did not think Congress had appropriated too much for the navy, but he wanted the House to proceed with a full knowledge of what had been done. He did not think the United States needed the largest navy in the world. We would not be called upon to fight England. Her American possessions along our northern border constituted a bond of peace. But we needed a strong navy. We had the Philippines, and we were going to keep them. We could not get rid of them if we desired to. But we did not want a larger navy than was needed. "After we have enacted this bill," said he, "we will have gone as far as we should go, and should stop.

"With $753,000,000 of appropriations, including provision for the sinking fund, now in sight for the coming fiscal year," said he, in conclusion, "and as we are to reduce taxation, we should inquire diligently into all these matters, and not go beyond that which is necessary for the protection, glory, and honor of the country."

Mr. Foss defended the action of the committee, pointing out the various recommendations of the bureau chiefs and the Secretary of the Navy, ranging from thirty-two vessels by one of the former to eleven vessels by the Secretary. Under these circumstances, Mr. Foss submitted, the action of the committee recommending the authorization of four was both moderate and conservative. The Rixey amendment was lost on a rising vote—49 to 90.

Mr. Vandiver (Dem., Mo.,) moved to strike out the provision for the construction of the two armored cruisers. This amendment also was lost. Mr. Fitzgerald offered an amendment providing the ships might be built in the Government navy yards. The motion was lost. After completing the bill, with the exception of a single paragraph, the House adjourned.

VEST AND THE SHIPPING BILL.

Wants to Pass It Because of the Harm It Would Do Republicans—Depew to Speak To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Vest's prediction that the Ship Subsidy bill will be passed by the Senate was discussed to-day at the Capitol with some astonishment by those who have held the opinion that the bill was to be talked to death by Democrats and Populists. But it was ascertained that Mr. Vest and other Democrats in the Senate and the House desire that the bill shall be passed, not because they approve of it and want to see it imposed on the taxpayers of the country, but for reasons diametrically opposite to those entertained by the Republicans. Mr. Vest believes that if it is enacted into law it will result in a scandal as great as that following the Pacific Mail corruption of years ago, and that it will contribute much in the public estimation to a renewal of that confidence in the Democratic Party which has been so studiously withheld since it went into partnership with Populism.

Mr. Vest scarcely conceals his wish that the bill shall pass. Senator Jones is said to share his opinion about the load of trouble that it carries for the Republicans. But Mr. Frye and Mr. Hanna regard this as mere "bluffing," and try to understand why it is, if the Democrats are so anxious the Republicans shall do themselves political harm, they do not keep off the speaking lists, which now carry at least a dozen names of Democrats who intend to be heard against the Subsidy bill.

More than all the other opponents of the bill together, Mr. Pettigrew bothers the promoters of subsidies, and he is willing to be pacified. "If they will amend the bill," he says, "by limiting the subsidy to ships making not more than fifteen knots an hour, and say that the subsidy rates shall be paid on actual cargoes carried, my opposition will be pretty nearly done away with." But if those amendments were adopted about all that the promoters of the bill were contending for would be abandoned. When it was suggested that Mr. Pettigrew was preparing to abandon his opposition, he simply answered, "Wait and see."

Senator Depew gave notice to-day that to-morrow he would address the Senate on the Ship Subsidy bill. Mr. Frye, in charge of the bill, said he recognized the necessity of early action upon appropriation bills, and, while he was intensely interested in the shipping bill, he desired no delay of the appropriation measures. He said that if the Indian Appropriation bill was not disposed of by 2 o'clock to-morrow he would ask that it be laid aside until Mr. Depew could deliver his address upon the shipping bill. After that he would again yield to the Appropriation bill.

PROVISIONS OF NEW ARMY BILL.

The Measure as It Comes from the Hands of the Conferrees.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Chairman Hull of the House Military Committee sums up the essential points of the agreement on the Army Reorganization bill, reached yesterday by the conferrees of the two houses:

The Artillery Corps organization is adopted, with a Chief of Artillery, who will serve on the staff of the General commanding the army. The battery becomes the unit of artillery organization. The strength of the Staff Corps is left as the two houses provided, except the Quartermaster's Department, in which a compromise is made by adding two Majors and six Captains, and providing for retaining twenty-five volunteer Quartermasters as long as their services are needed. In the Nurses' Corps provision is made that the head shall be a graduate of a hospital training school of two years' service.

The Senate provision on veterinary surgeons is retained. The Pay Corps is left as provided by the Senate, with the exception that the number of Majors is to be twenty instead of nine, as provided by the Senate. The Signal Corps is finally fixed to include one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, four Majors, fourteen Captains, and fourteen First Lieutenants, with authority to retain five First and five Second Lieutenants of Volunteers as long as required.

The detail system of the staff is accepted, with provision that all appointments to original vacancies created by this act shall form part of the permanent staff, and not be subject to detail. All details to the staff are to be for four years, the words "unless sooner removed" being struck out. Instead of the present system of Chiefs of Staffs they are to be appointed by the President and be confirmed by the Senate for a term of four years, and as long as the permanent staffs remain the chiefs shall be chosen from the staffs. Lieutenants appointed to the line are to be chosen from First and Second Lieutenants under forty years old, and enlisted men of the regulars or volunteers may be appointed subject to the laws now in force, except that one year's service qualifies instead of two, as now required.

The advance and retirement of Gens. Shafter, Lee, and Wilson is assured by the retention of the provision for two Brigadier Generals, retired, and one Major General.

Mr. Hull expects to get the conference agreement before the House at once.

CRITICISES INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Senator Butler Says Many of the Pupils Are White.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—To-day's session of the Senate was devoted to the Indian Appropriation bill. During the consideration of the appropriation for Indian schools Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) said he had visited such schools, and observed that there were present taking advantage of the benefits children who were not Indians, and he asked what proportion of Indian blood was necessary to secure admission to such schools.

Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) answered that no children are received unless they are regarded as Indians by the tribes, no matter how slight the admixture of Indian blood. He had, he said, seen in a tepee with a woman, evidently an Indian squaw, children of her own who had red hair. It was impossible, he said, to exclude children from the schools merely because they might have red hair or a light skin.

Mr. Butler insisted that many of the children who were attending Indian schools were white, and that the abuse of the Indian school appropriation was flagrant and notorious.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) said he was satisfied Mr. Butler was mistaken. He knew personally, he said, that children were not admitted to the Indian schools whose parents did not maintain their tribal relations.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) made a vigorous attack upon the Dawes Indian Commission, asserting that there was no more corrupt or extravagant body in the service of the United States than that commission. He believed the work done by the appraisers of the Indian lands could be done for 10 per cent. of what the Government was paying for it. Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) maintained that the criticism by Mr. Pettigrew of the Dawes Commission was not well founded in any respect. Its work, Mr. Jones said, was being done economically and thoroughly.

Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment providing that the commission should file an itemized statement of its expenditures to Jan. 1, 1901, and annually thereafter. The amendment was accepted. The bill had not been disposed of when the Senate adjourned.

INVITE THE PRESIDENT.

California Templars Send Him a "Card" Made of Gold—Y. M. C. A. Desires His Presence at Boston.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Among the callers at the White House to-day was Capt. O. J. Humphrey of San Francisco, who was presented to the President by Senator Perkins. Capt. Humphrey visited the Executive Mansion as the special envoy of California Commandery No. 1, Knights Templars, of San Francisco, to personally present to President McKinley an invitation from the commandery to meet with it upon his visit to the Pacific Coast the coming Spring.

The card of invitation which he handed to Sir Knight McKinley perhaps rivals in splendor anything of the kind that was ever presented to a President. It is a solid gold plate 3½ by 5½ inches and about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. In the upper right-hand corner is an enameled Maltese cross, with the usual insignia of the order, having in the centre a fine diamond of about one karat in weight. The "card" is beautifully engraved with the following inscription:

Sir William McKinley.

Dear Sir and Frater: California Commandery No. 1, Knights Templars, requests the honor of your presence at a stated assembly of our commandery, Friday evening, May 17, 1901. Yours fraternally, W. H. FRANK TITUS, Eminent Commander.

HIRAM T. GRAVES, Recorder.

It is probable that the President will accept the invitation, and he may hold a reception in the commandery asylum.

Another caller was John J. McCook of New York, who on behalf of the National Young Men's Christian Association, invited the President to attend the grand jubilee celebration commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the organization, which will be held in Boston June 11 to 14, 1901. The President said that if he returned from his California trip in time he would be very glad to attend the celebration.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The resignation by Capt. Alexander M. Davis, Commissary of Subsistence, of his commission as First Lieutenant of Cavalry has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 14.

First Lieut. Mathew E. Saville, Tenth Infantry, upon the completion of his examination for promotion, will report to Major Thomas F. Davis, Twelfth Infantry, recruiting officer at St. Louis, for recruiting duty.

First Lieut. Frank D. Ely, Second Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. William P. Hall, Assistant Adjutant General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, Ordnance Department, will proceed to New York City and take charge of the office of Inspector of Powder in that city during the absence, on account of sickness, of Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department.

Capt. James K. Thompson, Fifteenth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at the United States Military Academy, to examine officers for promotion, vice Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein, hereby relieved.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, (Assistant Surgeon General;) Major John Van R. Hoff, (Surgeon,) and Major Louis A. La Garde, (Surgeon,) is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, at the earliest date practicable, for the examination of such officers of the Medical Department as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. The following-named officers of the Medical Department will report to Col. Woodhull, President of the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capts. (Assistant Surgeons) Charles M. Gandy, Jefferson R. Kean, Henry I. Raymond, Edward F. Morris, Leonard Wood, Jefferson D. Poindexter, and Charles E. Woodruff.

Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, upon his arrival in New York City, will proceed at once to San Francisco, and report, not later than Jan. 31, to the general superintendent of the army transport service for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the transport Lawton.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The training ships Hartford and Monongahela arrived at Barbados to-day.

The Vicksburg has sailed from Singapore for Manila.

The Lancaster has arrived at St. Vincent.

The Essex has arrived at New London.

The Wheeling went out of commission yesterday, and the Mohican was commissioned to replace her.

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL

House Committee Will Report Measure to Maintain Parity.

If Passed It Will Practically Abolish the Silver Dollar—Mr. Overstreet Discusses His Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—As indicated last night, when the House Coinage Committee issued its hasty call for a meeting of the committee to-day, the promised extension of debate in that committee was suddenly brought to a stop to-day by the order for a favorable report of the bill introduced by Representative Hill of Connecticut, which practically abolishes the silver dollar as a coin by providing that it shall be no longer coined, and that the silver dollars now in existence shall, from time to time, be recoined into fractional coins at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. The vote of the committee in favor of the Hill bill was 9 to 6, the negative votes being cast by Democrats.

This action of the committee was taken after the committee had refused to defer action on the pending bills to permit the minority members of the committee to be heard, and a communication from William J. Bryan to be received. This, however, was without purpose to exclude Mr. Bryan's communication, which will be received and printed as a part of the hearings.

In voting on the bills the Hill measure was substituted for that of Representative Levy, 12 to 3. The bill as agreed upon and reported is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as he may deem necessary to meet public requirements, and thereafter as public necessities may demand, to recoin silver dollars into subsidiary coin, and so much of any act as fixes a limit to the aggregate of subsidiary silver coin outstanding and as much of any act as directs the coinage of any portion of the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, into standard silver dollars is hereby repealed.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to maintain at all times at parity with gold the legal tender silver dollars remaining outstanding, and to that end he is hereby directed to exchange gold for legal tender silver dollars when presented to the Treasury in the sum of $5 or any multiple thereof, and all provisions of law for the use or maintenance of the reserve fund in the Treasury relating to the United States notes are in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury hereby made applicable to the exchange of legal-tender silver dollars.

The impression had been created by members of the Coinage Committee that prompt action on either the Hill or the Levy bill would in some way render unnecessary the passage of the bill in the Banking Committee, proposed by Mr. Overstreet, and that a race had been made in which the Coinage Committee was determined to win the advantage to be derived from making the earliest report. Mr. Overstreet said to-night that he did not desire to have that idea attributed to him.

"My bill," he said, "is a broad, general measure, making all money good for gold when presented at the Treasury. We tried to get that into the law and failed, and now we believe it can be done. It has been suggested that the Hill bill presents a question that may cause prolonged controversy and not command agreement after all the discussion is over. I do not say that it will create an endless chain, but it has struck me that it does not check the silver dollars as they go into the Treasury or prevent their reissue for gold. If the bill which I introduced is made law, it will make the silver dollars good for gold at the Treasury, but also good as gold when they are to be taken out.

"I have not yet quite come to believe that the way to get rid of the silver dollars is to convert them into fractional coins, and I am not sure that the whole country is educated up to that idea.

"The Banking Committee will not hurry in consequence of this report of the Hill bill. It will meet on Saturday and consider my bill, and if it is ordered reported, we will take the first chance to bring it to the consideration and favor of the House."

BOOZ TESTIMONY ALL IN.

Last Witness in Washington Describes Hazing at West Point as Nothing Short of Exquisite Torture.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The committee which is investigating the hazing of Cadet Booz had before it to-day the last witness who will be called on to testify. He was F. H. Cunningham, a teacher at the Hamilton Institute, New York City, who formerly was a cadet at West Point. He was the tent-mate of Cadet MacArthur, a son of Gen. MacArthur, who was severely hazed, according to the testimony adduced at West Point. In the course of his testimony his attention was directed to a statement by Gen. Ludlow that "college hazing and West Point hazing" were the same. The witness said:

"I refute that statement. I went through college before I went to West Point, and I know there is nothing in the colleges like the hazing at West Point." He described hazing as nothing short of torture, exquisite torture. He gave a graphic account of the agony suffered in certain forms of hazing, which fairly sent a shudder through the listeners. Men were hung on bars, their feet up, so that when they dropped from exhaustion the knees struck on the wooden floor several feet below. The fainting man was again hoisted up, and again repeatedly dropped from exhaustion, striking on his knees. He gave in detail the horrors of the sweatbath, and related the sufferings of MacArthur from this form of torture.

Mr. Cunningham said the object of "calling out" was to place a trained upper class man against an untrained lower class man. The result was inevitable. In conducting a fight the purpose was to cut up the face of the lower class man before knocking him out. An upper class man had said to the witness that a certain fight was not correct because the lower class man's face was not cut up sufficiently. He was told also of a lower class man being in hospital for a week after a fight, and then his face was said to be a "sight to see."

The witness said cadets from foreign countries, admitted by act of Congress, were "bulled" and bothered" in the same way. He mentioned Cadet Iglesias, related to President Iglesias of Costa Rica, as an instance, and also a Venezuelan cadet. Cunningham said he wrote to the papers concerning hazing, in part because he expected remuneration for the articles. When the witness said he had not narrated the facts through indignation, Mr. Wanger said:

"Then you are to be congratulated on maintaining a serenity of mind while narrating facts which cannot fail to arouse the indignation of any one who hears them."

Cunningham's testimony appeared to produce a deep impression.

To Investigate Hazing at Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representative Sherman of New York to-day introduced a resolution which was referred to the Naval Committee, providing for the appointment of a select committee of five members of the House to investigate hazing at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The resolution sets forth that the published accounts of the investigation of hazing at West Point have aroused universal indignation at the widespread prevalence of hazing, and that it is believed similar practices are in vogue at Annapolis. The committee is to make a report to Congress as soon as practicable.

SMALLPOX AT BELLEVUE.

Patient at First Believed to Have Grip—Two New Cases in Brooklyn.

There have been several suspected cases of smallpox in Bellevue Hospital since the outbreak of the epidemic in this city, but the first genuine case of the disease was discovered there yesterday morning. The patient is Frank Arose, a stonecutter, twenty years old, of 327 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street. He was received in the hospital about 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, his case being diagnosed at the time as grip. Yesterday morning the case was diagnosed as smallpox, and the patient was transferred with all speed to North Brother Island. Assistant Sanitary Inspector Dillingham of the Board of Health said he thought there was no danger of the disease spreading in the hospital.

Two new cases of smallpox were reported yesterday. They are both from Brooklyn—William W. Reynolds of 489 Third Street and James McElroy, four years old, of 23 State Street.

ALLEGED POOLROOM RAIDED.

Proprietress of the Hotel Holborn, Astonished at Police Action, Says She Will Seek Redress.

Inspector Thompson's men, Heinatz and Friede, acting under instructions from "higher up," descended upon an alleged poolroom at 43 West Twenty-fourth Street late yesterday afternoon, within a stone's throw of the reputed location of one of the largest betting establishments in the city, capturing one half-sick woman, the alleged proprietress of the place, and three large white placards with the New Orleans entries printed thereon. The place is known as the Hotel Holborn.

The detectives, according to the story of the clerk of the house, crept up the front steps about dinner time, pushed open the front door leading into the dining room, and ignoring two obsequious waiters, proffering seats at tables, said:

"You've got a poolroom here. We know it. There's no use in making a row now, see! We're dead next. It's on the top floor. You'd best submit without a struggle."

The clerk, thinking the two were footpads, demanded that they show their shields. Several men dining in the rear part of the restaurant on the first floor, looked up in astonishment.

The clerk permitted the detectives to go to the top floor and to poke into all the corners of the rooms and under the beds on each floor, but no poolroom could be discovered.

"I guess we've made a mistake," finally admitted one sleuth in a crestfallen manner to the clerk. "Somebody's blundered."

"Ha," suddenly cried his side partner, catching sight of the white placards with names of horses printed on them. "'Tis it. Very incriminating evidence, very. Gentlemen, you are under arrest"—this to the open-eyed diners over whose heads this damaging evidence hung.

"Where's the proprietor?" he continued. "Produce her."

"Here I am," broke in Mrs. Philomena Schultz, who owns the place. "What do you want with me?"

"You're under arrest for keeping a poolroom," said both men simultaneously, gathering up the percentage cards.

Mrs. Schultz, protesting her innocence, was taken to the station house and subsequently released in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Meade. The men were not detained.

Mrs. Schultz, when seen, was highly indignant at her arrest.

"I poolroom, indeed," said she. "I don't know what one is. Those cards have been in that restaurant every day for thirteen years just as they have in any other restaurant. The gentlemen in the room when the detectives came were dining here. I'm under a doctor's care now, half sick, and I don't know what I was arrested for, but I'll see if lawyers can't find out."

The West Thirtieth Street Station police knew nothing of the raid until Mrs. Schultz was brought in. She will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Court to-day.

RESCUED GIRL BY FORCE.

Men Formed Flying Wedge and Got Rachel Mutchnick Out of a House in Chrystie Street.

In General Sessions, before Judge Foster, yesterday the premises 140 Chrystie Street were declared by two witnesses under oath to be a place of ill-repute. Seventeen-year-old Rachel Mutchnick swore that she was detained in this house for weeks against her will, her clothes taken away from her, and that she was rescued after many days and with much difficulty by her brother-in-law, the husband of her sister, Mrs. Sarah Jagendorf, and his friends.

The testimony was given during the trial of Abraham Magid of 114 Allen Street, who is under four indictments, charging him, among other offenses, with abducting the girl Rachel.

Samuel Walkoff of 61 Rivington Street swore that he had seen Rachel in the place, clad in a gaudy wrapper, entreating Magid, who had taken her there under promise of employment, to permit her to return to her sister's house. The girl was in tears. Magid replied to her entreaties, says Walkoff, with threats that he would kill her if she attempted to communicate with her relatives and that she would have to stay in the resort as long as he chose. Benjamin Levy of Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue and Israel Lerner learned of the girl's plight, and, with Jagendorf, managed to effect an entrance to the place, form a flying wedge, and forcibly rescue Rachel, who was overjoyed at her escape.

The girl testified similarly. The proprietor of the place, she said, stood at the door and gave out tickets to all comers. He was a short, fat, pudgy man, she said, who could be found at the house named at any time.

Judge Foster was intensely interested in the testimony.

"Can you tell me his name?" he asked, reaching for a pile of blank warrants.

"No, but you can find him any time," replied the girl.

Judge Foster regretted that he could not at once issue warrants for the man's arrest.

The matter will be brought to the attention of the District Attorney.

The case of the State against Magid ended with the girl's testimony. The trial will be continued to-day.

REPLY TO MAYOR'S CRITICISM.

The New East River Bridge Commission met behind closed doors yesterday. A reply to Mayor Van Wyck's criticism of the dilatory action of the commission in acquiring lands for the new bridge was the matter considered.

The reply given out after the meeting contained an elaborate defense of the commission's work. Mayor Van Wyck had said that if the Commissioners would stop running around trying to buy small pieces of property the bridge would be completed "some time." The reply said in effect that condemnation proceedings are slow and expensive, and the Bridge Commissioners sought to purchase property promptly at private sale.

The Bridge Commissioners assert that on July 10 the Board of Estimate approved the commencement of condemnation proceedings, and it was Oct. 16 before the Corporation Counsel applied to the courts for the appointment of Commissioners in the Borough of Manhattan. The last paragraph of the reply is as follows:

"This commission desires it to be distinctly understood that from Jan. 15, 1898, when the original commission as constituted by his Honor the Mayor took office, until the present moment no delay of any kind in the construction of the bridge or in preparing for its construction has happened through any of its acts either of omission or commission."

Controller Coler said yesterday that the trouble between the Board of Estimate and the Bridge Commissioners was a "tempest in a teapot," He said:

"Under the law the Controller, as the financial officer of the city, has to pay out the warrants for property taken for bridge purposes. It might be advisable if a poor woman or a widow wanted to sell her property needed for bridge purposes at a fair price for the Bridge Commissioners to decide to take the land without action of the courts in condemnation. When the matter comes to my office the responsibility as to whether the price paid for the property is a fair one is placed on me. I do not think it would be right for me to take this responsibility. The matter should be settled by the courts, and there need be no delay. It would not expedite matters to take a few pieces of property, provided you had to condemn many other plots. Besides the prices paid under agreement with the commission could be used to get higher prices from the city for land taken by condemnation. I think now that as the matter is fully understood there will be no delay. The differences arose entirely over the question of the price to be paid for property, and I refused to give my consent to proposed purchases."

BOY CHLOROFORMS HIMSELF.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 24.—A young, well-dressed boy was found seated outside the Central Vermont railroad station about 9 o'clock to-night apparently asleep, and beside him was a large piece of absorbent cotton saturated with chloroform. The lad was awakened by an officer and taken to the police station, where he gave his name as Samuel Kingsford Goodman, the son of Assistant Traffic Manager Goodman of the New York Central Railroad.

Young Goodman said that he had left New York at 1 o'clock to-day to visit relatives in Pomfret, and while on the train had been seized with a violent toothache. At Willimantic, the boy said, he had left the train and purchased some chloroform which he applied to the tooth, this act being the last that he remembered until awakened at the Norwich station.

On his person were found several cards and letters bearing the name that he gave to the local authorities, as well as passes over the New York Central Road, all of which tend to confirm his story as to his identity. He had no money when found, although he said that he was well supplied with funds when he left New York. It is supposed that Goodman became dazed by the anaesthetic and took the wrong train at Willimantic, leaving it at Norwich. His parents will be notified to-morrow.

CAMPAIGN TO OUST CROKER

Organization Forming to Depose Him in Tammany Hall.

John C. Sheehan a Leader of the Movement—Belief that Croker Mayoralty Candidate Would Be Defeated.

There is an organization now forming to fight the leadership of Richard Croker in Tammany Hall. One of the leaders of the new movement is John C. Sheehan, who was leader of Tammany Hall after the abdication of Richard Croker, several years ago. When Mr. Croker came back to this country Mr. Sheehan was ousted from the leadership, and he has been making a fight to keep control of the Ninth Assembly District organization since.

It was said yesterday that John C. Sheehan purposed to make his fight against Croker inside of Tammany Hall and that, as several Tammany leaders were of the opinion that the Democratic candidate for Mayor, if named by Richard Croker, would be defeated, it would be well to be "outside the breastworks" this year. Bridge Commissioner James W. Boyle is likely to take a hand in the new organization.

The plans of the organizers have only been partly developed. In about two weeks a meeting will be held and a round-up of the men interested will show what force the organization can muster. John C. Sheehan said last evening:

"Whether the fight against the present leadership of Tammany Hall will be made inside or outside of the organization has not been decided as yet. In the Ninth District, with the police and every effort of the organization against me, I honestly won out in the last primaries. There were 400 repeaters at least who voted in the primaries under police protection, and yet my friends were only defeated by less than eighty votes. If the primary election had been conducted honestly I would have won.

"I have my own opinions as to how the fight should be carried on this Fall. I am not at liberty to go into particulars now, but in a short time the men in this movement will be ready to discuss it. There are many districts in which successful fights could be carried on and we are organizing quietly for the contests."

The friends of Mr Sheehan in the Pequod Club claim that if Richard Croker attempts to dominate the Mayoralty convention this Fall the anti-Tammany ticket will win at the municipal election.

PLATT FAVORS CRIMMINS.

Thinks He Would Be a Good Anti-Tammany Nominee for Mayor.

Senator Thomas C. Platt, who arrived from Washington last night, regards with much favor the proposition to make John D. Crimmins the anti-Tammany nominee for Mayor.

Mr. Crimmins, when questioned about the matter, did not commit himself with regard to accepting a nomination if tendered him. He spoke very highly of Seth Low and George L. Rives in connection with the place, and expressed the opinion that a business man should be chosen Mayor of New York.

Delaware Dead-lock Continues.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 24.—To-day's ballots for United States Senators showed no change in the situation. The ballot for the full term resulted: Kenney, (Dem.,) 21; Addicks, (Union Rep.,) 16; Du Pont, (Reg. Rep.,) 8; Hilles, (Reg. Rep.,) 2; Spruance, Byrd, and Higgins, 1 each. For the short term: Saulsbury, (Dem.,) 20; Addicks, 16; Richards, (Reg. Rep.,) 11; Nields and Hilles, 1 each; Gray, (Dem.,) 1; absent, 2.

Nebraskans Ballot Again.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 24.—There was little change in the Senatorial contest to-day. The seventh ballot resulted: Allen, (Fus.,) 55; W. H. Thompson, (Fus.,) 53; Crounse, 6; Currie, 1; Hainer, 4; Hinshaw, 15; Hitchcock, (Fus.,) 4; Melkiejohn, 31; Martin, 7; Rosewater, 15; D. E. Thompson, 35; scattering, 12.

The Vote in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 24.—The following was the vote for United States Senator to-day: Mantle, Rep., 31; Frank, 20; Cooper, 11; Maginnis, 9; remainder scattering.

CLUB FOR MILLIONAIRES.

The hard tolling folk of Brownsville, a picturesque, if not beautiful, section of Brooklyn, were somewhat staggered yesterday to learn that there was a big bunch of coupon-clipping millionaires "in their midst." This came to light through an application to Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, yesterday morning for the incorporation of the "Millionaires' Club." It has all along been the prevailing impression in Brownsville that nothing resembling a millionaire could be found in that locality even with the aid of a "jimmy" and a dark lantern. If one should be unearthed there, it was felt, he could multiply his riches by raising a tent over himself and charging admission to see him.

Naturally, therefore, Brownsville was astonished yesterday that millionaires were really as plentiful in the district as on Murray Hill, and that they were seeking to form themselves into a club, that they might the better pursue their luxurious tastes for pleasure after the wearing work of lugging money to the bank all day.

The papers accompanying the application for the incorporation of the "Millionaires' Club" showed that its objects were to promote social intercourse and recreative enjoyment, and to unite in bonds of friendship all persons in sympathy with the objects of the club. As about everybody in Brownsville is known to be heartily in favor of "recreative enjoyment," it was felt that the club would have an easy time of it accomplishing its object of uniting them in bonds of friendship. It was predicted that, if the club got its papers of incorporation, pretty nearly every one in Brownsville would be making desperate efforts to break into it as members, in order to use its stationery in corresponding with their friends. The expressive legend "The Millionaires' Club," it was felt, would be a thing to conjure with when appearing on note paper used in either business or social correspondence.

The lawyer who made the application to Justice Dickey did not appear to be a bit nervous, despite the responsibility of representing such a vast aggregation of wealth. The club being composed of about forty members. Several of the members were in court. Justice Dickey has considerable knowledge of millionaires, and he looked his visitors over carefully to see if they bore the usual markings indicating the species. He was somewhat doubtful after his survey.

"I don't think I can approve of these papers unless the gentlemen qualify," he said finally. "They may be sure enough millionaires, but one can't determine that at a glance. I must have some proof that the name is a proper one for the club before I can approve of it."

The club, however, failed to come forward with the bank and stock books of its members to prove that they were all the glad owners of fortunes in not less than seven figures.

"I was on the golf links when I heard about it," remarked "Abe" Levy, a local philosopher, speaking of the matter, "an' it jarred me so I foozled. I've lived here a long time, but the only millionaire I ever seen in Brownsville was in a hearse going through to Cypress Hills Cemetery."

Most of the members of the club live in the neighborhood of Pitkins and Thatford Avenues, and are said to work as tailors and bakers.

LEGACY TO WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

The treasury of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association is about to be enriched by a bequest of $8,000. This is from the estate of Henriette M. Banker of Essex County, N. Y., who at her death a year ago made the association and the town of Keene, in the Adirondacks, her residuary legatees.

The association is in a flourishing financial condition. The Treasurer of the recent bazaar has turned over to the general treasury the net receipts of over $8,000. The disbursements for the past year were $14,000. The association begins the new century free from debt, one of $2,000, of several years' standing, having been wiped out. During the past year more new members have been enrolled than in any one year in the history of the association.

BOERS LOOKING FOR AID.

It Is Said European Filibusters Will Land Arms and Ammunition—Traitors in Cape Forces.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 24.—It is believed that the presence of invading Boers in proximity to the western coast is due to preconcerted plans with European filibusters to land a large consignment of arms and ammunition at some point between Port Nolloth and Lambert's Bay.

Many traitors have succeeded in enlisting in the local forces, and there have been numerous arrests.

The sale of Reynolds's Weekly Newspaper of London and The Review of Reviews and Truth has been prohibited here, as it was found that they have been circulating among the Dutch.

Operation on Krueger's Eyes Successful

UTRECHT, Jan. 24.—An operation was performed on Mr. Krüger's eyes this morning by Profs. Nellen and Dhreymans. The operation was perfectly successful.

THE CHINESE REQUESTS.

Objections Accompanying the Agreement to the Joint Note.

PEKING, Jan. 16 (Delayed in Transmission.)—The note which accompanied the agreement delivered by the Chinese plenipotentiaries reiterated the Chinese objections already published, adding thereto a request for the immediate return of the public buildings, and the total cessation of military expeditions, the desire for a definition of the limits of the legations, also a desire for the removal of the troops as early as possible.

The German and French officials seem to think it unwise for the troops to leave Peking for several months. The French especially object to what they call "the cowardly behavior of other nations in not protecting the Chinese Christians." For that reason they believe it will be necessary to keep the troops at least another year. The British, Americans, and Russians seemingly think a gradual withdrawal can be made as soon as the river opens, about the beginning of March.

The Chinese are anxious to have the indemnities payable to the different nations adjudged before an international committee. A majority of the Ministers here seem to think that their Governments may make separate arrangements with China. The Ministers will shortly hold a meeting to consider the next step to be taken. No formal reply will be sent to the Chinese objections, but they will be considered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The State Department had had no recent advices from Minister Conger, so it has no knowledge of the latest phase of the negotiations at Peking, as reported in the press dispatches.

This Government has by no means abandoned hope of preserving the concert between the powers at Peking, at least until the minor points to be adjusted under the agreement with the Chinese officials have been disposed of. It has anticipated a serious divergence of views among the powers respecting the wisdom or propriety of indemnity and the permanent maintenance of armed forces in China, but it is not informed that those topics have yet seriously engaged the attention of the Ministers at Peking.

RUSSIANS CLAIM TERRITORY.

Admiral Alexieff Calls Attention to British Operations at the Blonde Islands.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 20.—As a result of the sending of the British gunboat Plover to Blonde Islands, eastward of Lictung, to suppress the pirates, whose depredations upon native craft were becoming serious, the expedition succeeded in destroying the offending piratical junks.

In connection with this matter, Vice Admiral Alexieff, the Russian commander, has written to Vice Admiral Seymour, in command of the English naval forces, claiming that inasmuch as the islands are in Russian territory the British action was unwarranted. He expressed a hope that Admiral Seymour would view the matter in the same light. Admiral Seymour replied to the effect that though he knew Port Arthur and Talienwan were in Russian territory, he did not know that this was the case regarding these islands, and that he was therefore unable to coincide with Vice Admiral Alexieff's views, and that he could only refer the question to his Government.

Admiral Seymour thinks that the Russian pretensions to islands ninety miles from Port Arthur ought not to be allowed. If admitted, it is the opinion of the British naval commander it would almost naturally follow that Russia would claim the Niaotao group, lying much nearer and extending across the Gulf of Pechili, thus giving Russ

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: F. Drehmann, Librairie-Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month.....$0.50
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....7.50
SUNDAY, per Year.....1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year.....1.00
For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES

THE QUEEN'S PART IN THE TRENT AFFAIR.

It has been many times recalled that Queen VICTORIA once manifested her love of peace and did a friendly service to this Nation by tempering the rigor of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S demand for the surrender of the rebel Commissioners, MASON and SLIDELL. The story of that good deed, characteristic of the late Queen, both as an act of wise policy and as an exhibition of woman's tact and consideration, furnishes one of the many reasons why Americans have held in high respect the sovereign whose death they now deplore.

We had put ourselves in the wrong, dreadfully in the wrong, and the Queen made it easier for us to get out of the inexcusable situation. Greater service can no man or woman render another. It will be remembered that the Confederate Government appointed two Commissioners, Mr. JAMES M. MASON to England and Mr. JOHN SLIDELL to France, with the purpose of securing, if possible, the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and the intervention in their behalf of England and France. The Royal Mail packet Trent, sailing from Havana on Nov. 7, 1861, with these gentlemen on board, was stopped at sea two days later by the United States war steamer San Jacinto, commanded by Capt. CHARLES WILKES, and the Confederate Commissioners and their secretaries were taken off, after which the Trent was allowed to proceed. This was simply a high-handed outrage, not sanctioned by any theory of international law, and constituted an affront to Great Britain of which she was bound to take immediate notice. Later on when Capt. WILKES, who acted wholly on his own responsibility, had learned that envoys sailing under a neutral flag were inviolable, although dispatches from the enemy might lawfully have been seized, made some sort of excuse that the Commissioners were "living dispatches." MASON and SLIDELL were shut up in Fort Warren, and dinners were given in honor of Capt. WILKES. The country's blood was up with the fervor of the war, and it had been incensed by too many evidences of English sympathy for the cause of the Confederacy. It did not stop to weigh points of international law, and the Government at Washington, which must have perceived that a terrible blunder had been made, did not attempt to set public opinion right. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, even sent a letter of congratulation to WILKES. The people of the North were full of exultation over the Confederates and of defiance of England. Meanwhile Great Britain was swiftly preparing for war with us. There was no cable, and the arrival of the English mails gave us the first intimation that the fun was not all on our side. Capt. WILLIAMS of the Trent, who was a foolish braggart, had aroused the British public by the picturesque inventions with which he adorned his description of the unbearable insolence of the American commander in committing the trespass. The Government, with PALMERSTON at its head and Lord JOHN RUSSELL as Foreign Secretary, was moving troops and giving orders that kept the shipyards busy. The two nations seemed to stand upon the verge of war. The English people, with some notable exceptions, like JOHN BRIGHT, did actually sympathize with the rebellion, and the people of the North were too highly wrought up with the passions of civil conflict to perceive that another war would at that moment be highly inconvenient.

It was on Nov. 29 that Lord PALMERSTON informed the Queen by a note of the proceedings of a Council of the Ministers held that day, and inclosed a copy of the letter to be sent by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, the British Minister at Washington, demanding the release of the prisoners and a disavowal of the act. If this was refused the Minister was to retire from the United States. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort examined with great care the proposed dispatch. The Queen disapproved of the harsh language used, particularly of the charge that a "wanton insult" had been put upon England by the United States. Prince ALBERT prepared a memorandum for the Ministry, which she afterward amended with her own hand. This memorandum is given in MARTIN'S "Life of the Prince Consort":

> The Queen returns these important drafts, which, upon the whole, she approves, but she cannot help feeling that the main draft—that for communication to the American Government—is somewhat meagre. She would have liked to have seen the expression of a hope that the American Captain did not act under instructions, or, if he did, that he misapprehended—that the United States Government must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow its flag to be insulted and the security of its mail communication to be placed in jeopardy, and her Majesty's Government are unwilling to believe that the United States Government intended wantonly to put an insult upon this country and to add to their many distressing complications by forcing a question of dispute upon us; and that we are therefore glad to believe that upon a full consideration of the circumstances of the undoubted breach of international law committed, they would spontaneously offer such redress as alone would satisfy this country, viz., the restoration of the unfortunate passengers and a suitable apology.

In this generous and considerate spirit the dispatch was prepared and forwarded to Lord LYONS. It is deserving of notice that the Queen's memorandum contains a hint of what our Government ought to have done the instant it learned of Capt. WILKES'S escapade, that is, spontaneously offer redress. We should have disavowed the act without waiting to be reminded of its lawlessness, and have put the prisoners into British hands with a suitable apology for their unwarranted detention. But the North would have gone wild in angry protest had Mr. SEWARD done that.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL could not forbear to inclose a private note to Lord LYONS giving full instructions how he was to threaten Mr. SEWARD in case compliance with the British demands was refused, but the unpleasant affair ended as the Queen had desired. The Confederate Commissioners were surrendered, and Secretary SEWARD was thought to have come off not entirely without honors in the controversy by basing the act of compliance upon the long established doctrine and uniform practice of the American Government, which he was now gratified to observe, after repeated denials had been adopted by Her Majesty's Government. The British Ministers had been quite too eager to seize upon the cause of quarrel which our wrongful action gave them. Their sovereign, with her sense of justice, her real friendship for the American people, and her unfailing preference for peace, prevailed over their inconsiderate policy with her moderate counsels and imposed upon us a sense of grateful obligation of which we have never been unmindful.

THE SENATE AND THE CURRENCY.

The sudden revival of interest in the improvement of the currency which has sprung up in the two committees of the House of Representatives is certainly a good thing. If a rational bill could be passed at this late date in the session, it would have an excellent effect on the sentiment of the Senate, and with the active support of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the President, it is barely possible that it might reach the statute book. But it is not probable that it would do so before the next Congress.

The basis of the proposed action in the House is the fact that there can be no complete establishment of the gold standard until all the forms of money issued by the Government can be exchanged for gold at par at the Treasury at the option of the holder. Of this fact there is no sort of doubt in the minds of reasonable men. It was clearly understood by the House a year ago, and provision was made in accordance with it in the House bill, with the cordial approval of Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. GAGE. The Senate would not have it. The venerable financiers and politicians of the Republican side had been so long occupied with compromising and equivocating on this subject that it came very hard for them to take the straight and narrow path that the House had pointed out for them. They contrived an elaborate plan which will probably accomplish the maintenance of the gold standard when the Treasury is full and when the Administration is in the hands of men firmly determined to maintain it, as is the case at present. But they would not enact a law that would work necessarily of itself, and leave nothing to the discretion of the Executive for the time being. It is the essential characteristic of a standard, and especially of a standard of value and of payments, that it shall stand, and not be held up or allowed to fall at the will of a merely executive officer of the Government.

We have no right to assume motives for the Senators engaged in this not very creditable business, but it is a fact that the loophole they deliberately cut in the House bill made a good reason for supporting Mr. MCKINLEY in the campaign that followed and for refusing to support Mr. BRYAN. The latter gentleman undoubtedly understood what was the defect in the law, and that it left much to the discretion of his Secretary of the Treasury, should he be elected, for he refused stubbornly to say how he would act in the premises. He would obey the law until it was changed. That is all that he would say. Nor would he utter a word as to what he thought the law required. All this fell in well with the presumption that the Republican Senators did not intend so to bind him that he could do nothing. Had they done that, the currency issue would have had less importance in the last canvass than it had in fact, and less, no doubt, than they intended it should have.

For this wretched manoeuvring in a matter that required the utmost candor and good faith the President was not in the least responsible. He constantly urged that the bill should be made as strong as possible. He would undoubtedly be glad now to have it so strengthened. Perhaps as there is no possible political advantage to be got from delay, the Senate might be induced to act even at this session, but it is not very likely. It is only too probable that we shall be obliged to wait another year for the clear, unequivocal law that we ought to have had a year ago.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries have been printing speculations which show a very curious conception of the nature of constitutional monarchies in general, and of the British Constitution in particular. Some of them have even informed their readers that King EDWARD is likely to dismiss Lord SALISBURY, because Lord SALISBURY once lectured him in a way that displeased him, and to put Lord ROSEBERY in his place, because he has met Lord ROSEBERY on the turf and elsewhere, and likes him!

Doubtless, to any one who knows what he supposes every one knows, this is very wonderful. It reminds him of one of BAGEHOT'S imaginary conversations between two Somersetshire peasants on the workings of the British Constitution. The notion that the Constitutional advisers of the Crown are the personal selections of the monarch shows a conception of the British Government which is very quaint. Nothing is better known about Queen VICTORIA than that she disliked Mr. GLADSTONE and liked Mr. DISRAELI. But, the Government of Great Britain being "government by a committee of the House of Commons," the Queen had to take Mr. GLADSTONE, and to turn out Mr. DISRAELI, as often as the former was chosen and the latter rejected by the House. The only occasion on which her personal wishes are known to have prevailed in the formation of a Cabinet was in the exclusion of Mr. LABOUCHERE. Mr. LABOUCHERE himself complained of this as unconstitutional. And so it was. It was simply a piece of personal deference to the desire of an aged and honored sovereign. But, if Mr. LABOUCHERE had been a few shades more important as a politician, Mr. GLADSTONE would not have ventured to abandon him, even at the royal request.

But we need not take too much shame for the ignorance of the British Constitution which is shown in New York, considering the display of the same quality which has just been made in London. One of our esteemed London contemporaries rather ungraciously criticised the expression of condolence on the part of the President of the United States on the death of the Queen as "premature," seeing that it was addressed to "His Majesty the King." To whom else should it have been addressed? The Constitutional theory of our esteemed London contemporary appears to be that a sovereign of Great Britain is not authentically so until he has been so publicly proclaimed. In other words, there was an interregnum in England between the Queen's death and the public announcement of the accession of her successor.

This theory of the British Constitution is quite as wild as that of any of our esteemed yellow contemporaries in New York, and it might conceivably give rise to even more serious practical consequences. If the President of the United States had addressed the dispatch of condolence upon the death of the Queen, which was at once personal and official, to her successor under the title of the Prince of WALES, he would not only have been guilty of a breach of etiquette. He would have shown himself ignorant of the doctrine, which would have made such an address a breach of etiquette; the doctrine, namely, that the sovereignty of England can never be in abeyance. For the Chief Magistrate of a foreign country to betray any doubt upon that point would be equivalent to a declaration, on his part, that there was a dispute about the succession, upon which he reserved the opinion and the action of his Government. The "demise" of the sovereignty of England happened at the moment of the Queen's death. For a foreign Government not to recognize that fact would have been either a blunder or an affront.

MR. BRYAN AND "THE COMMONER."

The announcement that Mr. BRYAN has started a newspaper does not at first sight go with the announcement that he is about to undertake a trip around the world. Either project is defensible. But nobody has heretofore tried to combine them. When a man starts a newspaper, it is his invariable custom to "hang around," at least for a few weeks, to verify his expectations about how it is going to go. But Mr. BRYAN, having started his newspaper, concludes that he will choose this occasion for a look around the planet. That decision of itself settles the controversy, of which he has himself apprised us, whether in a country where it is an article of faith that "all men are created equal" a newspaper should assume to set up invidious distinctions by calling itself The Commoner. Without question, the starter of a newspaper who thus treats his backers and his enterprise is an Uncommoner.

We repeat that his enterprise is justified. The outlook for The Commoner is rosy. Its editor has had some newspaper experience and has proved himself to be worth at least thirty dollars a week. Say fifty, and on a gold basis. There may be some who get more. There are certainly more who get less. And you can, as we are informed, live and respectably bring up a family in Lincoln, Neb., even on the smaller of the sums we have mentioned. And the projector of The Commoner has the advantages of "a first-class newspaper send-off." We do not recall an enterprise of the kind which has had so much free advertising in advance.

And Mr. BRYAN'S other project is more than unblamable. It is commendable, especially when he announces that he is going to devote himself particularly to the study of colonial dependencies and imperialism. At the end of the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," one of the cycle of dramatic works of which Mr. BRYAN'S career has so often reminded his thoughtful countrymen, the hero asks the Duchess to appoint him a schoolmaster. "But can you read and write?" "No; it is to learn." Perhaps it had been better that Mr. BRYAN had informed himself about these subjects before he began to inform his countrymen about them. But he has really been very busy with other things. And certainly it were better that he should take them up seriously late than not at all.

It is thus neither of Mr. BRYAN'S schemes, but only both, that may excite apprehension and alarm. A man who can combine starting a newspaper with globe-trotting is entitled to be called the Great Uncommoner.

The principle of the law on which Gov. ODELL bases his veto of the bill for extending the water supply of Goshen, Orange County, is a sound one. It is, in effect, that a matter of considerable importance to the citizens and taxpayers of the town shall be submitted to them for approval. Is this principle any more sound because it happens to be embodied in a statute? Does it not apply in reason and fairness to the right of the people of the City of New York to have their wishes consulted in a matter so important as the removal of the head of their police force by the Executive at Albany? Gov. ODELL undoubtedly knows that the great majority of the citizens of New York are entirely opposed to lodging this power of removal outside of their own agents. It relates not only to property interests far greater than the $10,000 of bonds for Goshen, but to the efficiency of the police force in the maintenance of order and the enforcement of law—matters far more important than all merely property interests. We wish the Governor could find it in his heart to be as just to us poor New Yorkers as he is to the dwellers in the hills of Goshen.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Unmoved by the instant and practically unanimous condemnation of his refusal to give official expression to the feelings with which the vast majority of his unfortunate fellow-citizens heard of the death of Queen VICTORIA, Mayor VAN WYCK persists in keeping the City Hall flag at the top of its mast, with the result that, yesterday as the day before, no reputable New Yorker could pass within sight of the building without experiencing a thrill of angry humiliation as he noted the contrast between the city's flag and the hundreds of others that met the eye all along the neighboring streets. The responsibility for this wanton display of brutal discourtesy would naturally be divided by an indignant public between the Mayor and the Municipal Assembly, since either, by yielding to a rare impulse toward common decency, could have saved the city, as distinguished from its people, from the inevitable disgrace incidental to an exhibition of bad manners, but Mr. VAN WYCK, whose only ambition seems to be to add to his already unrivaled reputation for boorishness, has broken his rule of stolid silence under criticism long enough to say that his will determined the position of the flag, and that he is quite content to take all the responsibility. Let him have it, therefore, the whole of it, and let the Council and Aldermen for once escape denunciation. Of course he is entirely without defense except that which he has as a pachyderm. The "precedents" about which he talks are utterly irrelevant, the most of them, and the rest have but slight and oblique bearing on action to be taken by Americans on the death of Queen VICTORIA. In the past occasional annoyance has been felt when the City Hall flag evidenced no recognition of foreign events that justified, even if they did not specially demand, an expression of official sympathy or respect, but on the whole the failure to express any emotion at all was regarded with satisfaction, since it rendered less likely on other occasions any manifestations of regard for unworthy or questionable objects. Now the case is lamentably different. New York unites with the rest of the civilized world in lamenting the death of the Queen, and yet this Mayor of ours says the city's flag shall not be lowered, because, forsooth, it was not done when one of his personal friends died while fighting for a cause concerning the justice of which there is, to say the least, much difference of opinion.

—By the exercise of an ingenuity the workings of which are utterly incomprehensible on this side of the water, The London Chronicle has been enabled to discover that "the flogging and shooting of peace envoys in DE WET'S camp recalls one of the most striking and pathetic incidents of the war waged between the mother country and her American colonies." The "incident" thus "recalled" is the execution of Major ANDRE, concerning which The Chronicle expatiates in this remarkable manner: "In 1780 a gloom was cast over the English Army and Nation by the sad fate of a most gallant officer, Major ANDRE, who had been ordered to negotiate with BENEDICT ARNOLD, an American General, who offered to desert his countrymen. ANDRE had gone at night to the American lines in uniform, but when day broke he was persuaded to change his clothes, and, being captured within the American lines without his uniform, was hanged as a spy. Nothing cast such a shadow over the fair fame of WASHINGTON as the execution of ANDRE." Now, thanks to the severity of Gen. KITCHENER'S censorship, nothing very definite is yet known either here or in London as to the credentials carried by the so-called peace envoys who were maltreated by the Boer commander. They certainly were not accredited agents of the British military authorities, but had been sent out by a self-created "Peace Committee," composed in part of civilian Englishmen and in part of Boers tired of war and eager for the re-establishment of peace. The London papers make much of the possibility that the envoys wanted to exercise their persuasive powers on Gen. DE WET himself, but the probabilities are that they were on a secret mission, the purpose of which was to incite desertions from the Boer army and to prevent its reinforcement by burghers not then in arms. On no theory in the slightest degree tenable did their status bear even the most remote resemblance to that of Major ANDRE, and whether Gen. DE WET did well or ill in shooting one of them—an Englishman—and flogging the other two, who were Boers, how does his action "recall" that of Gen. WASHINGTON? The latter permitted, after a trial conducted in strict accord with the laws of war, the execution of a British spy who had been captured while treating with an American traitor. The spy was an amiable gentleman, engaged in the performance of a military duty, but he did not question the justice of his own condemnation, and to say that his death shadows the fame of WASHINGTON is to descend to the level of those who say that PAUL JONES was a pirate.

—A picture which appears this week on the first page of Harper's Weekly gives a highly humorous but entirely accurate presentation of the chase after vice in which the Tammany Committee of Five is engaged. The artist has portrayed Mr. NIXON and his associates, mounted in a row on the back of the symbolical tiger. The animal is in rapid motion—so rapid that his riders have obvious difficulty in maintaining their positions—and the direct object of his pursuit is his own tail. The chance that he will overtake it is not great, of course—about as great, a student of probabilities might say, as is the chance that he would do the appendage any serious damage even if he did succeed in shortening the circle in which he runs enough to give the threatening jaws something to do; but the men on the tiger's back, to judge by the expressions of their faces, have suddenly awakened to a realization of the fact that though the tail may be moderately safe, they are themselves in danger, at least of a terrible tumble, in case they do not soon bring the excited creature to a standstill. So they are pulling back with desperate energy, and from one to another passes the exclamation, "Suppose we should catch up with ourselves!" The situation is certainly a trying one. The members of the committee might easily have anticipated its terrors, however, for there are numberless books on tiger-hunting, and every one of them—by clear implication—condemns the hopeless folly of expecting the tiger to assist, voluntarily and knowingly, in his own destruction. If this particular tiger does catch up with himself, it is not his tail that will suffer, but the frightened group of riders. And they know it, somewhat late, but thoroughly. The picture is a triumph of political caricature, and both Mr. ROGERS and Harper's Weekly are to be congratulated on its production at just this time.

—There is something distinctly amusing in the suddenness with which the departmental authorities at Washington have discovered that perhaps there are two sides to the story about the Venezuela asphalt deposits. The public has not been even yet put in possession of anything like enough facts to justify it in deciding, or even guessing, as to which side of the story it likes best, but many indications hint that possibly, just possibly, the Venezuelan Government is not made up entirely of raving maniacs, eager for a war with the United States, and that possibly, just possibly, the version of the situation presented by the Asphalt Trust was not an altogether adequate excuse for ordering out large herds of warships. It doesn't take long to wait a minute in cases of this sort, and happily, though the waiting in this particular case was not done at exactly the right time, still it has been done before any great harm resulted from premature activity. Irreverent outsiders are laughing at us a little, but we can stand that. Meanwhile, it is to be presumed, the merits of the controversy are receiving consideration, and we can all hope with confidence that everybody, in or out of the Asphalt Trust, who has any rights to maintain will succeed in maintaining them. As for Venezuela, her firmness, though just a bit funny, was none the less admirable—provided, of course, Venezuela was firm, which has not yet been proved.

CHOICE SEATS AT THE THEATRES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing in to-day's "Topics of the Times" advice to intending theatregoers to complain to the managers of our playhouses about discourtesy at the box office instead of writing to the newspapers, I take the liberty of telling my own experience in this direction.

Last season at two different theatres which were presenting successes I applied three weeks in advance for seats. The box office clerk took out a big bunch of tickets for the date desired and, although I saw with my own eyes better seats among the lot than the ones offered me, he asserted insolently it was that location or none. The two cases were so alike in detail that a description of one covers the other exactly. In each instance I wrote to the management stating exactly what I have stated here and received a very courteous reply, in which the manager said that the treasurer was instructed to offer only the best seats; that his attraction was very, very popular and people were securing seats a month or two in advance; that of course certain seats had to be reserved for the hotels, &c., and further argument that I didn't want to sit in the first two rows.

As both replies were practically the same, I decided it was useless to complain further and haven't tried it since. It was a singular coincidence that the newsstands two or three days before the performance had the same seats I saw in the hands of the box office clerk three weeks before.

A SPECULATOR'S VICTIM.

New York, Jan. 23, 1901.

THE EXPECTORATION HABIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are two things which the guards on the elevated cars and on the platforms do that should cause the discharge of every one of the offenders. They permit men to expectorate all about them, and never utter a word of protest. I have watched dozens of such cases, and know what I am talking about.

They permit men to smoke from one end of the station platform to the other, and never open their heads. I have seen men on the One Hundred and Fourth Street station of the Ninth Avenue line blow cigar, pipe, and cigarette smoke into the face of the big guard who stands there to watch the moving trains, and he acted as if he liked it. At the same time, other men would be blowing cigarette smoke into the faces of women who were standing waiting for trains. Does the guard stop them? I have seen scores of such cases, and he never lifted a finger.

Where is President Murphy of the Health Board? Why doesn't he make an example of a few of these guards?

A SUFFERER.

New York, Jan. 23, 1901.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the tone of your articles on Brooklyn Rapid Transit one would suppose that you were stockholders in the concern. Of course, they (the Brooklyn Rapid Transit) are mightily pleased with any change that brings in nickels. Under the present capitalization of the road it is necessary to make these changes to obtain extra nickels enough to pay dividends.

C. R. STEVENS.

62 Georgia Avenue, Brooklyn.

NUGGETS.

Necessities of the Season.

"What are your heaviest expenses in Winter?"

"Coal and cough drops."—Chicago Record.

Appreciation.

"Why did you buy all those fine sets of the standard authors?"

"Because they were cheap."

"Cheap?"

"Yes, cheap at any price."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Annoyingly Precise.

"Imitation," remarked the wise man, "is the sincerest flattery."

"Indeed," answered the cold-blooded iconoclast. "I wasn't aware that any flattery could be 'sincere.' James, pass the dictionary."—Washington Star.

Would Have It Right.

"Give me," said the man at the telephone, "South 4200."

"Four two double ought South?" queried the sweet-voiced girl at the central office.

"No," he responded, savagely. "Four two double naught, young woman, if you insist on correcting me!"—Chicago Tribune.

The Need Removed.

Towne—Newgold used to be very anxious to impress people with the idea that he was immensely wealthy.

Browne—Yes, but he doesn't any more.

Towne—Ah! Got more sense now, eh?

Browne—No, more dollars. He really is immensely wealthy now.—Philadelphia Press.

THE SAD CASE OF A FOOL.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

A fool sat down beside the road
Where people hurried by
And grinned at men who trudged along
Without demanding why.

At last a woman passed that way,
And presently returned
To ask the fool what pleased him so,
For she was much concerned.

Thereat the fool forgot to smile,
And sadly bowed his head:
"I thought I was the greatest fool
God ever made," he said.

"And oh, it pleased me well to be
Supreme in some one way,
E'en though that way were foolish, but
My joy ends here, to-day!"

The woman, eager to know all,
Remained to ask him, "Why?"
"Because you are," he answered her,
"A greater fool than I."

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS

Specimens of the Humor in Current Operetta and Musical Farce.

Mr. Sothern's Remarkably Eventful Season—Return of Effie Ellsler—Gossip of the Stage.

Euphrosyne is having a hard time of it in the current comic stage plays. The quality of the humor in "Vienna Life," which is musically and pictorially charming, is best illustrated in one of the showiest remarks of the funny man, to wit: "I may look wealthy, but I am not. All is not Gould that glitters."

This funny man is the keeper of a "merry-go-round." He is mistaken for the owner of large racing stable. "Do not your horses give you a great deal of trouble?" some one asks him.

"Oh, no," he replies; "I only have to rub them off with a damp cloth every morning and give them a coat of paint once a year."

Later in the play he is asked which one of his horses is likely to come in first in the races. "The yellow one with the green spots," he replies. "It has to, for its built that way." This same humorist remarks that he wears medals because he fought, bled, and nearly died for his country, not on the battlefield, but in a four years' course as a cadet.

But, after all, comic operetta is still more humorous than "musical comedy" like "The Night of the Fourth." The verbal jokes in that piece are all ancient, and its very funniest ones are pantomimic, as when the principal comedian, about to pass through one door and directed to "take the other door," literally "takes" the other door, lifting it from its hinges and carrying it away. This same humorist fills a cellar with fireworks. Then he goes into the cellar. A bad boy throws in a property bomb. Explosion, red fire, and reappearance of the comedian with a red nose, a black eye, and his clothes torn in ribbons. Such is the popular stage humor at the dawn of the twentieth century.

Mr. Sothern has had an eventful and exciting season, in which much encouragement has been offset by many discouragements. But the result of it will be increased fame. Everybody will sympathize with him in his mishaps. It is hard to lose the most precious weeks of the forty through an accident like that which happened in the fencing scene of "Hamlet" early in the season. It is hard, too, to be driven out of a theatre by fire and to lose an expensive equipment of scenery and dresses. But in the end talk, much talk, ceaseless iteration, serves the public performer so well that he can afford to pay for it. Mr. Sothern, if he keeps his health and pluck, will more than make up for his losses.

Another curious fact about Sothern is his lately developed habit of replying sharply and publicly to hostile and even to amiable dissenting criticism. An actor who does this may temporarily increase his vogue, but he is in a way to lose the respect of the better part of the community. He eagerly invites criticism of his performances. He knows well enough that all of it, taken as it comes, good and bad, is the very breath of professional life; that the kindliest is only one man's opinion of another's work, that the harshest cannot hurt him in the least if his cause is good. Mr. Sothern's wrathful dispute with some critics in Chicago, who were only stating their own opinions and showing that they had the courage of them, looked, from this distance, like an ancient advertising scheme. Probably it was not, though. Probably another actor has given way to needless irritability.

One of the documents circulated by the "press agents" lately has been the report of an interview with Mr. A. M. Palmer, in which that suave and experienced manager expressed his belief in the recent improvement in the art of acting, (a belief which many other close observers of the stage share with him,) and blew Mr. Sothern's trumpet, though not without a passing reference to Mr. Mansfield's greatness. Is this to be taken as a "sign" of a coming change? It surely will be so regarded by the alert paragraphers.

The revival of Fitch's best play, "Barbara Frietchie," on a big pictorial scale at the Academy next week will bring back to town one of the best American actresses who has been too rarely seen here since the now remote era of "Hazel Kirke." The reason Effie Elisler has not been often in town, however, is that she has always been a star and has failed to provide herself with plays suitable to the metropolis. Her ventures here with Clinton Stuart's version of "Antoinette Rigaud," called "The Keepsake" and with a dreadful Minnie-Palmer-like farce, in which she wore a sunbonnet and was "cunning," are all but forgotten.

But the insight, vigor, and finish of her acting are well remembered. She should well fit the title rôle in "Barbara Frietchie," and easily lend it the semblance of life. The recurrence of the play, too, will be most welcome, though it is as yet doubtful how well it will lend itself to cartoon treatment on the Academy's big stage after its notable success on one of the smallest stages in this city.

After an exceedingly long and encouragingly profitable run, "A Royal Family" will leave the Lyceum and go on the road. It is a rather delicate piece for Winter travel and the rigors of "one-night stands," and doubtless we shall hear anon from some of the farmers' lads whose vanity is tickled by having their names frequently printed in a wily trade weekly as rural dramatic critics of celebrity, how "corrupt" the press of New York is which praised this pretty, fanciful, and witty piece.

But the production of "A Royal Family" will be remembered as one of the most noteworthy and gratifying incidents of the dramatic season. The manner of production, too, could scarcely be surpassed. Annie Russell has done nothing better than the Princess, while Mrs. Gilbert as the Dowager Queen has been just in her element and Mr. Thompson's admirable portrayal of the diplomatic and patient Cardinal, one of the most delightfully humorous characters in the wholy repertory of modern comedy, has measurably increased his artistic repute.

The local managers seem to prefer to have their first nights conflict. In London it is considered almost a breach of courtesy for one manager to produce a new play on a night pre-empted by another manager for the same purpose. But here we often have as many as five new productions on the same night with no thought of the worry and bother entailed upon the professional playgoers. To be sure, the survival of the "combination system" here partly explains, if it does not excuse, the managerial custom. But in the case of the announced first performance of "Under Two Flags," to conflict, Feb. 4, with the productions of "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" at the Garrick and "Richard Savage" at the Lyceum, there is surely not that excuse, for the Garden Theatre will be unused all next week, and surely "Under Two Flags" could be got ready for a first performance by next Friday or Saturday night. All the regular first nighters will want to see Ethel Barrymore in Fitch's new piece, and Henry Miller as Savage. But they will also want to see Blanche Bates in her new rôle. Such expostulations as this, however, do no good, any more than the protests about extortions and rudeness in the sale of theatre tickets.

Pinero's long-promised new comedy is belated. He seems to work slowly nowadays, and the production of one new piece in two years is his limit. Haddon Chambers's piece, "The Awakening," postponed at the St. James's Theatre this week on account of the death of the Queen, is the only new English play of consequence actually in sight in London. Some of the newspapers are complaining of the overdoing of revivals. Shakespeare by Irving, Tree, and Lewis Waller is all very well, but the well-worn and out-of-date "Masks and Faces" threatened for production in two theatres at once, with Winifred Emery and Marie Tempest as the rival Peg Woffingtons, and the promised recurrence of the old and played-out "Peril" ("Nos Intimes") are not encouraging.

King Edward VII., in his forty-eight visits to London theatres in the year 1900, went fourteen times to hear grand opera at Covent Garden and showed himself most catholic in the choice of nights. He sat through three works of the Wagner cycle, missing only "Siegfried," and was at the premiere of Puccini's "La Tasca." He went to the Alhambra once and was also once at the Hippodrome. He liked both "Miss Hobbs" and "San Toy" so much that he saw them twice.

MISS OLITZKA'S CONCERT.

A Song and Violin Recital at Mendelssohn Hall.

Rosa Olitzka, one of the contraltos of the Metropolitan Opera House company, gave a concert at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. She had the assistance of Maud Powell, the violinist; Louis Saar as accompanist, and Robert Thallon at the organ for one number. The songs which Miss Olitzka elected to sing were Marcello's "Quella Fiametta," Durante's "Danza, Danza," Schubert's "Der Wanderer" and "Geheimniss," Jensen's "Murmelndes Lüftchen," Schumann's "Frühlingsnacht," Brahms's "Von ewiger Liebe," Grieg's "Zwei Braune Augen," Saar's "Sterne" and "Liebesquelle," Mackenzie's "Old Corsican Ballad," d'Albert's "Mädchen mit dem Schmetterling," and Bizet's "Agnus Dei." Miss Powell played Tartini's sonata "Di due Abbandonata" and Hubay's "Scenes de la Czarda."

It appears to be necessary to the satisfaction of some of the singers of the Metropolitan company that they should give song recitals. It is certainly not essential to the happiness of the general public. Miss Olitzka is evidently a well-meaning person, quite incapable of understanding why she cannot be accepted here as a great singer. She has a good voice and she could sing with it if she only knew how. But her method of vocal emission—in which all the tones, with a few exceptions, are placed too far forward, in which there is a ceaseless strain of the muscles of the throat, and a constant mismanagement of the breath—produces a quality of tone unpleasant enough on the operatic stage, but doubly so in the concert hall, where all of its peculiarities are more clearly heard. Yesterday Miss Olitzka was apparently suffering from a slight cold, but if she had not been the results would not have been markedly different. No singer who breathes so spasmodically as she does can hope to bring forth that smooth, solid, trustworthy tone, with which the interpretation of the intimacies of songs can be successfully attempted.

Miss Powell lent the dignity of her art to an entertainment which without it would have seemed more than dull. Her performance of the Tartini sonata was distinguished by lovely purity of tone, impeccable technic, and high dignity of style. It was good, solid, musical violin playing, and was a genuine delight to hear. The audience was large and of a very friendly constitution

A MARQUIS IN CONCERT.

At Carnegie Hall last night a concert of the most curious nature took place. It was announced with much blazonry in the preliminary heraldings, and the expectations raised by these announcements were realized in a peculiar fashion. The concert was given for the purpose of introducing to this public the Marquis de Souza Continuno, a near relative of the King of Portugal. Rumor had preceded the advent of the Marquis with the news that he was a gentleman of extraordinary physical and vocal proportions. For once rumor proved to be true. The Marquis is a very large man and he has a very large voice. Furthermore, it is a very good voice, and in the hands of an artist would be of immeasurable value. But the Marquis de Souza apparently has no respect for anything but the size of his voice. At any rate, last night, in his singing of the prologue from "Pagliacci," and in the everlasting Torreador song from "Carmen," it was the enormous volume of his tones and his ability to make contrasts by singing piano that he chose to exhibit. Of refinement and beauty of style, or poetry of interpretation, he was apparently quite ignorant, or quite careless. His delivery of the "Carmen" excerpt was the most ludicrous ever heard in this town. The audience, which was there for the purpose, cheered the vociferations of the noble Portuguese as if they had been the revelations of a new era in art.

Mr. Martinus Sieveking, pianist, played with the orchestra the concerto of Rachmaninoff. The work was a disappointment. The first movement is made of Schumann, Tschaikowsky and water. The second employs the water alone. The third is chiefly wind. Such an empty, foolish, cheap piece of piano writing has not been heard in this city in many moons. Mr. Sieveking's performance was entirely worthy of the composition. It was hard, inflexible, stolid, and unmusical. But, of course, he had to be encored, and then he played the Rachmaninoff étude, which Siloti introduced here, and which made its composer a subject of interest. After last night, however, most music lovers will suspect that he was a "single-speech Harrison." Mr Victor Harris conducted a scratch orchestra in a scratch manner.

GIFT TO BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

Movement Started to Purchase a Picture by William Keith.

The art department of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is likely to have a new picture presented to it—a landscape by William Keith, the California artist. The picture is valued at $400. It is entitled "Springtime in the Valley of Napa." The picture was presented to the National American Woman's Suffrage Association by Mr. Keith, and was in the California booth at its bazaar in December. The price on the picture being prohibitive it remained in the possession of the association.

A number of Brooklyn people at the close of the bazaar expressed a desire to purchase the picture by subscription for the Brooklyn Art Museum. A notice to this effect was sent to Prof. Hooper, Director of the Brooklyn Institute, asking if such a gift would be acceptable. Carll H. De Silver, one of the Vice Presidents of the institute and Chairman of the Committee on Museum, and Prof. Goodyear, Curator of Finance, examined the picture at the association rooms, reported favorably, and notice has been sent to the association officers that the institute will accept the picture if it is presented to it.

Subscriptions are now being received at the headquarters of the Suffrage Association, American Tract Society Building, Nassau Street.

BRUCE ISMAY HERE.

White Star Steamship Owner Says Racers Have Played Out.

Bruce Ismay of Ismay, Imrie & Co. of Liverpool, the owners of the White Star Steamship Line, was among those who arrived in New York on the Oceanic yesterday. Mr. Ismay comes to New York on business, the nature of which he would not disclose. He said though that the company had placed an order with Harland & Wolf, the Belfast ship builders, for the construction of another ocean liner.

The new vessel will have a displacement of 3,000 tons in excess of the Oceanic, he said, and have seven feet more beam, but would probably not be any longer. She would not be any faster than the Oceanic, and would not come under the head of a racer, which type of vessel, Mr. Ismay said, had played out. The line was so well pleased with the success of the Oceanic that it would not build boats any faster than that vessel.

THE NEW RAILWAY IN LONDON.

Mr. Legare Here to Interest the Johnson Brothers in Its Purchase.

B. Peyton Legare of London is at the Gilsey House. His visit is for the purpose of seeing Tom L. and Albert Johnson with reference to the purchase of the Baker Street and Waterloo underground railway, in the English capital. The road runs from the Elephant and Castle at Islington under the River Thames and Trafalgar Square to Paddington. It is something over five miles long, and is considered an excellent artery to relieve the congestion of traffic.

Mr. Legare said last night that an American named Willoughby, who is in the real estate business in London, has an option on the property for $2,500,000. The road is about half completed, and the Johnsons can have it for the sum named at its completion. Mr. Legare will see one of the Johnson brothers to-day, and hopes to get his business transacted so that he can return to Europe by the Oceanic next Wednesday.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER'S PUBLIC BEQUESTS

Will of Staats-Zeitung's Proprietor Offered for Probate.

Over $200,000 Given to Charitable and Educational Institutions—$50,000 for Employes of His Newspaper.

The will of Oswald Ottendorfer, editor and proprietor of The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, was offered for probate in the Surrogates' office late yesterday. The testator leaves over $200,000 to charitable and educational institutions. He also remembers the employes on the Staats-Zeitung by giving $50,000, to be divided among them.

Mr. Ottendorfer died on Dec. 15 last, and the delay in probating his will gave rise to some rumors that there would be a contest over his estate. He left no direct heirs who are in a position to make a contest, and he has liberally provided for his stepchildren. Those who are in a position to know, declare that the large estate will be amicably divided. The will, with its three codicils, made a most voluminous document when it was presented to the Surrogate. The petition accompanying the will says the estate is worth "over $10,000." Those who know estimate the value of the real and personal property left by Mr. Ottendorfer at over $2,000,000.

The will is dated May 22, 1891. The three codicils were executed in 1892, 1897, and 1900. Lewis Cass Ledyard, who drew the will and is one of the executors, prepared a summary last night of all the bequests made by Mr. Ottendorfer. The New York Free Circulating Library gets $20,000, the United Relief Work of the Society for Ethical Culture $10,000, the Charity Organization Society $20,000, Cooper Union and the German Hospital and Dispensary each get $20,000. To the Isabella Heimath, which was founded by the testator's wife, is given $100,000. The German Ladies' Society for the Relief of Destitute Widows and Orphans receives $10,000, and the American Museum of Natural History gets $25,000.

The provisions for the employes of the Staats-Zeitung are as follows:

I give and bequeath unto my executors the sum of $50,000, in trust, to divide, distribute, and pay over the same unto such of the employes of the corporation known as The New Yorker Staats Zeitung of the City of New York as shall come within the category and fulfill the requirements following; that is to say: Such as shall at the time of my death be, and shall have been continuously for the period of at least one year, devoting and contributing their whole time, labor, and services to the said New Yorker Staats Zeitung, to the exclusion of any and all other profession, business, and calling, and who shall at my death be, and shall then for at least one year next preceding have been, receiving for such services certain salaries or wages, which shall have been voluntarily fixed and adjusted by the Trustees of said corporation; provided, however, that no person shall be deemed to come within the said category or shall be entitled to any interest in this bequest unless the Trustees of said New Yorker Staats Zeitung shall so certify in writing to my said executors. The said sum shall be divided among the persons entitled thereto in proportion to the aggregate salaries or wages received by them respectively during the year next preceding my death.

The personal bequests made by Mr. Ottendorfer include $20,000 to Mrs. Eleanora Stabler, who for a number of years was his housekeeper. His servant, Patrick Gaffigan, is to receive $5,000.

The balance of his estate Mr. Ottendorfer divides among the children of his wife and their children. He first provides that all the household furniture, silverware, and pictures shall be given to his stepchildren, Edward Uhl, Emma Schalk, Mathilda Riedl von Riedenstein, and Anna Woerishoffer. One share of stock in The New Yorker Staats Zeitung is given outright to Mrs. Woerishoffer, and all the other shares owned by the testator are to be equally divided between his three stepdaughters, Emma Schalk, Mathilda Riedl von Riedenstein, and Anna Woerishoffer.

To his step granddaughters Annibel, Baroness von Leitenberger, and Antoinette, Countess Seilern, Mr. Ottendorfer leaves $30,000 each, and to his step granddaughter Emma Carola Woerishoffer he gives $80,000. All the residue of the estate, both real and personal, is to be divided among the testator's three stepdaughters.

The last codicil to the will revokes a bequest of $50,000 to the testator's native city of Zwittau, Austria, as well as a large number of legacies to relatives in Austria. In explanation of this the testator says: "I have already, since the making of my said will, made such provisions as I deem proper for the several legatees to whom the same were given."

Mr. Ottendorfer, in order to anticipate any possible contest of his will, adds the following clause:

Since I have made that disposition of my property which in my judgment, after mature consideration, is the wisest and best, I do further direct and it is my will, that in case any person to whom any legacy is given by this will, or for whose benefit any provision is made by this will, or any person who, if I had died intestate, would be entitled to any share or interest in my property or estate, shall under any pretense, or for any reason whatever, institute, share, or participate in any action or proceeding to oppose the probate of this my last will and testament, or to impeach or impair or to set aside or invalidate any of its provisions, any and every devise or legacy to such person, and any and every provision of my will for the benefit of such person is hereby revoked, and such person is excluded from any participation in, and shall not have any share or portion of my property or estate, and I give and bequeath unto my stepchildren Edward Uhl, Emma Schalk, Mathilda Riedl von Riedenstein, and Anna Woerishoffer all legacies and benefits given to or conferred upon such person by any provision of this will; and also I give, devise, and bequeath unto the said Edward Uhl, Emma Schalk, Mathilda Riedl von Riedenstein, and Anna Woerishoffer any portion or share in my estate to which, had I died intestate, such person would have been entitled.

The executors, who are not required to give bonds, are Anna Woerishoffer, Julius W. Brunn, and Lewis Cass Ledyard.

The announcement was made last night that the will would in no way change the present policy of the Staats Zeitung, and that the profit-sharing arrangement with the employes on that paper would continue as heretofore. The giving of $50,000 to the employes by the testator was really complying with the request of the testator's wife. Mrs. Ottendorfer was the widow of Jacob Uhl, who owned the Staats Zeitung before Mr. Ottendorfer came to the United States. After Mr. Uhl's death Mr. Ottendorfer married the widow, and when she died, some twelve years ago, she made a request that he distribute by his will at least $25,000 among the employes.

Herman Ridder, the publisher of the Staats Zeitung, announced last night that he would not take any share of this bequest, preferring to have it divided among the other persons connected with the paper.

Mr. Ottendorfer practically retransferred by his will all of the interest in the Staats Zeitung back to the direct heirs of Jacob Uhl, who was his first employer in newspaper work. Edward Uhl, Mr. Ottendorfer's stepson, already has an interest in the paper, and as a result he received very little under the will.

None of those interested in the probate of the will would discuss the value of the estate or the provisions of the will when seen last night. Mr. Ledyard in explaining the delay in filing the will said that it was due to the fact that several of the heirs lived abroad, and they had to be communicated with before the will could be filed.

YEAR'S WORK AT ST. MARY'S.

Money Is Needed for Carrying on the Institution.

The twenty-third annual report of St. Mary's, a charitable organization at 143 West Fourteenth Street, which has just been made public, gives statistics in regard to the work done during the year. Meals have been given to 45,937 people, while 20,427 others have been sheltered and fed.

A feature of the institution is the Night Refuge for Women, which it maintains at 144 West Fifteenth Street. This house is open at all hours of the day and night, and applicants for shelter are never turned away. It is the only refuge in the city where a homeless woman may find food and shelter without being questioned as to her antecedents. No attempt is made to investigate the circumstances or character of the applicants. Besides this refuge, St. Mary's supports a Summer cottage at Long Branch, where women and children are cared for during the hot weather.

Susan M. Osborne, the President, says in her report that money is urgently needed for carrying on the work of the institution. Contributions will be received at 143 West Fourteenth Street.

Aid for a Consumption Sufferer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $5 from "E. D. T." and $2 from "Mrs. E. J. A." in aid of the young man suffering from consumption, for whom the Brooklyn Bureau has made an appeal.

Paintings, Water Colors, and Crayons at the Montross Gallery.

The play of color round the walls of the Montross Gallery, a small gallery on Fifth Avenue, at Thirty-fifth Street, tells at first glance the presence of one of the great color wizards of the age, the man who taught the world a new lesson in stained glass, after the masters of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries were supposed to have uttered in that medium the last and conclusive word, the man who took mosaic and made it translucent, and has filled window after window in cathedral, in church, and in mansion with poems of color such as no century before our own has known.

Here is a mere handful from the total work of John La Farge, a few oil paintings, many water colors, studies in crayon or color for decorations never shown to the public, or for stained glass windows which must be hunted for in New York and Buffalo, Boston and Stockbridge, or wherever else they have been placed. A few records of travel in the South Pacific and Japan, part of the large body of work he has produced in memory of his impressions of the Orient, repeat the story of the colorist. Looking about the gallery as these come one by one in view, one thinks of the way the East strikes a writer who has made the Orient his happy hunting ground these many years, a word painter such as Lafcadio Hearn, for example, who describes a Japanese night: "There was no wind, but the sea, far as the sight could reach, was running in ripples of fire—a vision of infernal beauty. Only the ripplings were brilliant, (between them was blackness absolute,) and the luminosity was amazing. Most of the undulations were yellow like candle flame; but there were crimson lampings here and there—and azure, and orange and emerald." Similar feasts of color will greet one here in a daylight scene: "Bridle path in Tahiti," where the embayed waters on the right, with the hills beyond in different shades of dark and blue and mauve seem in excellent tone with the great palm tree in the middle distance and the nude native to the left, with a wine-red loincloth about him, who rides his horse away from the spectator along the bridle path. Such is the coloring of a view from the Great Pation Hawaii, with its many-colored hills and seas and its promontory fading down into the ocean.

"Mauna Loa, Hawaii, Sunrise," "Crater of Kilauea and Dana Lake, Evening," and "Kilauea, Hawaii, Looking at Cone of Crater," are further landscapes. Then there are the pictures that show the Samoan natives seated cross-legged at the Siva dance; files of natives bringing presents of food, women dancing by daylight and at night; scenes in Tahiti and Fiji; a view of a courtship in Samoa, the courting couple peeping at each other around the bole of a tree; recollections of Ceylon, such as a Cinghalese girl posing as Lakshmi, the Goddess of Love, and a landscape showing one of the reservoirs at Kandy; dancing girls at Garoet, Java, and "Tokyo Geishas Dancing in the House of Our Neighbor the Priest."

What may surprise those who think of La Farge as a maker of glass windows is the excellence of his early work in oils. Here is a painting of camellias and other flowers lent by Mr. J. J. Higginson, and a study of Bayou Teche, Louisiana, the latter painted in 1869 and the former probably before 1870. There is a splendid, mellow view of Bishop Berkeley's Rock at Paradise, near Newport, with the red-brown salt marshes below and the sea beyond the marshes, dated 1867. The strength and richness of these oils testify to the loss we have suffered in the matter of easel pictures because La Farge gave himself up to stained glass and mural painting. There are decorative panels in wax medium and witnesses of his exquisite feeling for flowers in "Nocturne," a single blossom of the morning glory, and in "Roses in Antique White Bowl," in "Hollyhocks," and "Waterlily," and "Apple Blossoms." Mr. Higginson's water-color "Irises" is one of the finest flower pieces here, strong and cool and suggestive. And among the marines none is better than the Newport sketch with splendid clouds over a dark-blue sea, lent by Mr. C. T. Barney.

There are bits from every portion of La Farge's life as an artist. "The Last Arrow of Will of Cloudeslee" seems to hark back to the time when the British Pre-Raphs had their day; but their methods are not strongly apparent. Will, in kirtle green, kneels forward to shoot; a woman, around whose knees clings a frightened child, stands just beyond him in dismay; she wears the pale red gown one often sees on La Farge's studies for church windows.

"The Little Choir Boy," oil painting, dated 1859; "Adoration," water color, more than life size, admirable for the drapery in the standing female figure, both hands up in prayer; "The Angel Stirring the Pool," and a color study for an adoring angel, help represent his religious pictures and stained glass. All these pencil sketches, crayons, water colors, and oils, to the number of 150, together with others which may be added later as loans, will remain at the Montross Gallery for a month.

RESENTS JUSTICE'S CRITICISM.

State Agricultural Department Official Talks of Oleomargarine.

F. H. J. Kracke, Assistant Commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture, said yesterday:

"My attention has been called to the statement made by Justice Jerome in the Court of Special Sessions in which he criticised this department for not prosecuting manufacturers and wholesalers of oleomargarine instead of the storekeepers and restaurants. There are no manufacturers or wholesalers of oleomargarine in this State. As this is a State law, we have no jurisdiction outside of the State of New York, and whatever oleomargarine is found has been brought from another State through the medium of the railroad or express. As such the latter are common carriers, and we have no jurisdiction over these goods until they are delivered here. Wherever this department has been able to secure evidence that any expressman was acting as an agent he has been prosecuted in the Court of Special Sessions, all of which was fully explained to Justice Jerome some time ago when I called upon him.

"It therefore looks to me as though the statement of Justice Jerome, if he has been reported correctly, amounts to nothing short of an abnormal desire to criticise."

Lincoln's Birthday Celebration.

The elaborate preparations for the public celebration of Lincoln's Birthday at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Feb. 11, are now about complete. On the platform will be seated the committee in charge, the orator, Henry Watterson; the presiding officer, Mark Twain, and guests. Besides President McKinley those invited are Robert T. Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln; Secretary of State John Hay, ex-President Grover Cleveland, ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, President Patten of Princeton University, and Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff. Seats at $2 and $1 are already selling well at the box office of the Musical Art Society, 388 Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-sixth Street.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The opening of the new Clyde Fitch play "Lover's Lane," at the Manhattan Theatre, has been postponed until Tuesday, Feb. 5. The theatre will be closed the coming week for night and day rehearsals.

Theo F. Morse and Vincent P. Bryan are writing a new set of lyrics for Marie Dressler for her play "Miss Printt." Two of their songs, "Uly" and "Johnnie in the Army," have already been introduced into the farce and proved quite successful.

Maurice Grau announces that, owing to the unfinished condition of the opera "Tosca," the initial performance will be postponed from Feb. 1 to Feb. 8, and in its place will be substituted a performance of "Aida," with Margaret MacIntyre in the leading soprano rôle.

Sickness has again made its appearance in the Empire Stock Company, and has caused the retirement of Miss Jessie Millward, who plays the part of Lady Eastney. Miss Ethel Hornick will play her rôle until she is well enough to return to the company.

Henry Bergman, whose last appearance in this city was with the "Springhtly Romance of Marsac" company, has arranged to present a sketch called "A Case of Divorce" at the New York Theatre, beginning next Monday night. He will be assisted by Miss Nina Farrington.

In consequence of the success attending the Damrosch Wagner lectures at Daly's Theatre, Daniel Frohman has arranged for a supplementary recital, to be given by Mr. Damrosch on Friday, Feb. 1, on the subject of "Tristan and Isolde." On Feb. 14 a final lecture will be given on the subject of Tschaikowsky, with musical illustrations by Mr. Damrosch and William Henderson. For this afternoon's lecture Wagner's "Siegfried" will be the subject.

"La Tragédie de la Morte," (The Tragedy of Death,) a new symbolic drama by M. Réné Peter, the French poet, will be presented at the Empire Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 29, at the fourth performance of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. The English version of this drama has been made by Edwin Star Belknap. A comedy in three tableaux from the French of Octave Feuillet, and a one-act farce from Molière entitled "The Jealousy of Barbouille," will also be included in the programme.

BENJ. D. SILLIMAN DEAD

New York Lawyer Was the Oldest Graduate of Yale.

Owned the Most Valuable Piece of Real Estate, Dimensions Considered, in America.

Benjamin D. Silliman died yesterday morning at his home, corner of Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn. He was ninety-five years old. Mr. Silliman had been ill about a week with bronchial pneumonia. Despite his extreme age, it had been thought on Wednesday that he had a chance of recovery, but a change for the worse in his condition took place early yesterday morning, and he sank rapidly.

Mr. Silliman was the oldest practicing lawyer in the State, and was also the oldest living graduate of Yale University. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed, but the services will probably be held at the Church of the Pilgrims, Remsen and Henry Streets, on Monday. Mr. Silliman never married, and his nearest relatives living are his sister, Mrs. Laura S. Blagden of Washington; two nieces, Miss Caroline Taylor, who was his housekeeper for years, and Mrs. Samuel Carey of Manhattan; another niece, Mrs. Harriet Silliman Matherson of Brooklyn, and two nephews.

It is expected that the greater part of Mr. Silliman's estate will go to these relatives. No estimate of the value of the estate could be obtained yesterday, but it is known to be very large. Mr. Silliman inherited a fortune from an aunt, and was also left part of the estate of his brother. He owned the valuable piece of property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Wall Street, Manhattan; his residence in Brooklyn, also a valuable property; a country seat at Babylon, L. I., and other real and personal estate. It could not be learned yesterday whether Mr. Silliman had left any directions for disposing of the important business property at Wall Street and Broadway. Yale University will receive at least $50,000 from the estate of Mr. Silliman. This amount was left to Mr. Silliman in trust for the university by his brother, the trust expiring at the death of Mr. Silliman. It is believed that Mr. Silliman has himself also handsomely remembered the university in his will.

Benjamin Douglas Silliman came of an old New England family. Among his ancestors were the John Alden and Priscilla Mullins made famous by Longfellow. Ebenezer Silliman, a great-grandfather, graduated in 1727 from Yale. Gen. Gold S. Silliman, who played a prominent part in the Revolutionary War, also studied at Yale, and his father, Gold S. Silliman, who in Colonial days was Crown Attorney for Fairfield County, Conn., was graduated in 1796. Benjamin Silliman's uncle, Benjamin Silliman, was Yale's first Professor of Science.

The class of '24, in which the last Benjamin Silliman graduated, contained many other distinguished men. In it were the young men who later in life became Chief Justice Origen S. Seymour of Connecticut, Willis Hall, formerly Attorney General of New York State; Gen. Elias W. Leavenworth, formerly Secretary of State of New York, and the Rev. Richard F. Cleveland, father of ex-President Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Silliman was born in Newport on Sept. 14, 1805. When he was ten years old his father moved to New York to take up mercantile pursuits, and the greater part of his boyhood was spent in an old house in Greenwich village, which stood on the ground now occupied by the Jefferson Market Police Court. While he was at Yale his father moved to Brooklyn, and he spent the greater part of his life there, having lived for over fifty years in the house at 56 Clinton Street.

After leaving Yale, young Silliman studied law in the office of Chancellor Kent, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. Since then he was an active member of the legal profession up to a few years before his death. His last public appearance as a pleader in a lawsuit was a little over three years ago, when he appeared as counsel for the Bank of Commerce in an action against the New York Clearing House. Joseph H. Choate, now Ambassador to England, was the opposing counsel.

In 1838 Mr. Silliman began his political career as a member of the Assembly from Brooklyn. The first measure he introduced was the bill incorporating Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn. The next year he was a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, which nominated Gen. Harrison for President, and in the following campaign he ran for Congress in the Second District, which then included Long and Staten Islands as well as Rockland County, and was defeated by 200 votes. Mr. Silliman became an ardent Republican at the formation of that party. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, and in 1872 he was an active member of the convention which revised the State Constitution. In 1873 he was unsuccessful as a candidate for the office of Attorney General of the State. In that year he received the honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia College, and in the following year Yale—his Alma Mater—conferred a similar honor upon him.

Although Mr. Silliman was a property owner, Mr. Silliman was well known in real estate circles through his ownership of the southeast corner of Broadway and Wall Street. This little corner, about thirty by forty feet in size, enjoys the reputation of being the most valuable piece of ground in this city, if not in the world. Its little four-story brick building has been overshadowed by the skyscrapers on all sides of it. Mr. Silliman has persistently refused all offers to buy the property. At one time, it is said, he was offered $540,000 for it. This would be at the rate of $450 a square foot. The property was bequeathed to Mr. Silliman by his aunt, Mary McGregor, whose will was probated in 1871. John McGregor had acquired the parcel in May, 1827, for a consideration of $18,275.

The corner is next to the tall building erected and owned by W. Wheeler Smith. When Mr. Smith put up his building he made to Mr. Silliman what was considered a very liberal offer for the little corner, and as this was not accepted it became the general opinion among real estate men that Mr. Silliman refrained from selling from sentimental rather than financial reasons. In fact, a well-known downtown real estate broker, who heard of Mr. Silliman's death yesterday afternoon, recalled an interview which he had had with him three or four years ago. In the conversation, the Broadway corner was mentioned incidentally, and the broker said:

"Mr. Silliman, don't you take considerable pride in owning the most valuable piece of real estate on the American continent?"

"Well," replied Mr. Silliman, "perhaps that is so. I think with me there may be something about the property aside from its absolute value."

Mr. Smith's building could be readily extended to include the corner, and it is not unlikely that negotiations to this end will be opened with Mr. Silliman's heirs, or that Mr. Smith will acquire the parcel if it is sold at auction under partition proceedings.

Mr. Silliman was one of the founders of the Bar Association. For over twenty years he had been President of the Brooklyn Club. From the organization of the New England Society of New York State until 1886 he was its President. He had also been President of the Yale Alumni Association of Long Island, and a Director of the Long Island Historical Society and a Trustee of the Greenwood Cemetery.

Bedford Park's Water Supply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of your paper an article appears, headed, "No Water in Bedford Park." While this is the condition of the water supply in the hilly districts, it does not apply to the whole of Bedford Park. Such an impression would tend to injure this place in the eyes of prospective buyers of real estate, notwithstanding the fact that it is one of the most healthful and beautiful settlements in the environs of New York City.

The object of the delegation which called on Mayor Van Wyck was to obtain some temporary relief until such time as the Board of Aldermen was ready to vote favorably on a measure appropriating $80,000 for a pumping station in the vicinity, and which should be available immediately.

The resolution is now in committee, but Alderman Geiger promises that a meeting will be held on Friday and the report signed, and it will be submitted to the Board on Tuesday next.

We have submitted several propositions for temporary relief to Commissioner of Water Supply William Dalton and his Chief Engineer, Mr. Birdsall, who rejected them as not being feasible, and would now, through the instrumentality of your estimable paper, request that the above named gentlemen make arrangements to send sprinkling carts through the district, thereby relieving the present distress.

DANIEL A. M'CORMICK,
Secretary of the Bedford Park Taxpayers' Association.
New York, Jan. 23, 1901.

Society has so much to amuse it these days that the twenty-four hours pass with almost lightning-like rapidity. The mornings are devoted to all kinds of pursuits, and the afternoons to luncheons, receptions, and bridge whist, while the evenings are divided between dinners and dances. Last evening the Assembly ball was possibly the largest gathering of society's forces. Those who cared for more serious pursuits went to the meeting of the Thursday Evening Club, which was held at the residence of John Bigelow, in Gramercy Park, while the Poultry Show had a large number of visitors, many of whom have personal interest in the exhibits. The Old Guard ball hardly comes under the head of fashionable events, but at all large public balls in New York you may meet many people who go to see the tableaus and to enjoy themselves incog.

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This evening, at the residence of Heber R. Bishop, who has a very sumptuous ballroom, designed after one in the Palace at Fontainebleau, there will take place another private ball. Mr. Bishop usually gives an entertainment of this kind every year. The ball will be very late, on account of the dinners which will precede it, notably one which is to be given by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, with a vaudeville entertainment. The opera also will attract many of those who are going to the Bishop ball.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd, (Miss Jennet M. Belknap,) who were obliged to recall the invitations for the dance in honor of Miss Eleanor R. Morris, scheduled for Jan. 17, owing to the death of a relative of Miss Morris, have cards out for a dance to be given on Tuesday, Feb. 19, at which G. Beekman Hoppin will lead the cotillion, dancing with Mrs. Lloyd. The dance will be preceded by a dinner.

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A number of dinners not yet announced include those of Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, who has cards out for a dinner to be given on Saturday, Feb. 2, and Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd, who has invitations out for a dinner of twenty-four covers, to be given on Tuesday evening, Feb. 12.

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Coleman Drayton and his daughter, Miss Drayton, granddaughter of Mrs. Astor, who were expected to arrive here from England, have postponed their coming until a later date. They have remained over for the ceremonies attendant upon the death of the Queen and the installation of the King.

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Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., has cards out for a small dance for Miss Therese Iselin, on Feb. 15. This is the first entertainment of the season at the Adrian Iselins. Last year they were abroad in the Engadine.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are in Ottawa. They are expected in New York early next week. They will go to Newport for a short visit to Mrs. French, and if present plans are followed they will sail early in February.

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The Oceanic brought a number of very well-known people, including Mrs. Arthur Paget. Among her passengers were Goold Hoyt, Frank Dugdale and Lady Eva Dugdale, Sir William and Lady Orr Ewing, Sydney Paget, Sir Weetman D. Pearson and Lady Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, Gerald Lowther of the English Embassy at Washington, the Marquis Don Carlos Eizaguerre, and William Carson Kane. Mr. and Mrs. F. Marion Crawford were on board the Hohenzollern.

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To-morrow will be quite a busy day. Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, who arrived here on the Oceanic yesterday, will be given a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin. Mrs. Ismay is to remain here about two months. Mrs. Cadwalader Jones of 21 East Eleventh Street will have a tea for Mrs. F. Marion Crawford, and the St. Nicholas Club a reception. There will be a large reception, also, in honor of Mrs. F. D. Millet and Miss Millet, the wife and daughter of F. D. Millet, which will be given at the new residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Lexington Avenue and Gramercy Park.

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The first ride this season of the Knickerbocker Riding Club took place last evening at Durland's. This is the eleventh season of the club. The Rev. Mr. Braddin Hamilton is President, and Mr. Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer the Vice President. Mr. Irving McKesson is Secretary and Mr. Harold Matthews is Treasurer. Among the members who were present last evening were the Misses de Peyster, Miss Edith Livingston Mason, Miss Fanny Roosevelt, Miss Lulu Dudley, Miss Louise Peck, Mr. C. Waterbury Clark, Mr. Walter H. Powers, Mr. E. Ormonde Powers, Mr. Harry Center, and Mr. Schuyler Schieffelin.

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John Bigelow and his daughter, Miss Grace Bigelow, were the host and hostess at the meeting last night of the Thursday Evening Club, which took place at their residence on Gramercy Park. William Barclay Parsons gave an unusually interesting description of the underground railway system, and this was illustrated with stereopticon views. Later a supper was served. The invitations to this affair were confined almost exclusively to the members of the club, whose names are well known and have been published a number of times in this column.

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Luncheons were given yesterday by Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Mrs. Albert V. de Goicouria. Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster gave the third of her January "at homes," at which she was assisted in receiving by the Misses de Peyster, and Mrs. Charles A. Post of Washington Square gave a dinner, from which she and her guests went to the Assembly.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who gave a dinner on Wednesday night, will give a supper and larger one to-night, which is to be followed by a vaudeville entertainment. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant will give a theatre party for their daughter, Miss Amy Gordon Olyphant, to be followed by a supper and dancing in the annex of the Metropolitan Club. Mrs. Charles M. Lea of 18 West Tenth Street will give this afternoon the second of two coming-out receptions for her daughter, Miss Marjorie Lea. Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow will give the second of two "at homes." Mrs. W. Storrs Wells and Miss Wells, Mrs. Maitland Armstrong and Miss Armstrong, and Mrs. William Beekman and the Misses Beekman will also all receive during the afternoon, and in the evening Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster will give a dinner. Mme. Nordica will also entertain in the afternoon, when she will give a tea at Sherry's. Mrs. J. West Roosevelt is to give a tea for Mrs. F. Marion Crawford, and there will be at Sherry's in the evening a meeting of Mrs. Church's dancing class.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget, who arrived from Europe yesterday on the Oceanic, was given a tea at late afternoon in the palm garden of the Waldorf by Frederick Townsend Martin, brother of Bradley Martin. The tables at the west end of the palm garden were reserved, and were decorated with large wreaths of pink carnations. Mrs. Paget was gowned in a princesse robe of black panne velvet, with white chiffon around her neck, relieved by a band of pale blue panne velvet close to the throat, the chiffon falling in rather short bowed loops. She wore a large hat of black velvet, jetted, and with black ostrich plumes laid on the brim at the front and sides. This was worn well forward, and shaded her face. There was just a glint of a diamond or two to fasten the chiffon, and the only other jewels worn were large pearls in her ears. She looked extremely well and very youthful. Among those who came to greet her were Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, in a beautiful costume, ribbed gray velvet and hat to match, trimmed with fur; Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Potter Palmer, whose gown was dark purple velvet, the bodice picked out in black; her small toque was of dull cloth of gold, with touches of velvet to match the costume; Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, Lady Cunard, Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Mrs. James Speyer, in blue cloth, trimmed with chinchilla; Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Miss Annie Leary, in black velvet and black satin, with bodice of white, and a black and white bonnet; Mrs. Davies, the Misses Davies, Mme. Nordica, and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, whose charming gown was of bluish gray velvet, cut en princesse. Mrs. Paget intends remaining at the Waldorf-Astoria while in New York.

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The second Assembly Ball took place at the Astoria last evening. The second Assembly is always deemed by many to be more enjoyable than the first. It is not so crowded, and the débutantes, having made there is less jostling and far less worry in the minds of anxious mammas. The Assembly last evening was a very charming ball. It was not too uncomfortably packed, so that dancing became a pleasure. The cotillion at all Assemblies is more or less perfunctory. It did not begin until very late last evening, or rather this morning, and as there was only one favor figure, after supper had been served at small tables in the Astor Gallery, the favors for which were Japanese fans and bouttonnières, it was not long before it was danced. The ball itself, after the whim of the hour, was very late, and the hour before midnight was passed in the reception and general dancing. From the entrance on Thirty-third Street up the stairway, and through the corridors, down to the foyer, the guests passed through an arched way of towering palms and ferns. The foyer, where Mrs. Baylies, Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Cutting, and Mrs. Cryder received, was banked with Boston ferns, palms, and immense bunches of Marguerites, and the group of statuary in the centre was half buried in the same decorations; here and there vases of American Beauty roses were placed. The railing about the opening at the top of the foyer was draped with Southern clematis, and a canopy of this vine filled the open space and was starred by Small with yellow daffodils, jonquils, and red tulips. The ballroom itself had its boxes draped with green vines, and many of them were filled with palms. The already established guests were received by Mrs. Duncan Cryder, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. William D. Sloane, and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies. Mrs. Cryder was gowned in black chiffon over white satin, and the bodice and skirt were thickly embroidered with jet butterflies. Mrs. Sloane wore a delicate mauve velvet, paletted, and pearl and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Cutting was in light green satin and lace, and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies was in black satin trimmed with steel and pink roses, and wore diamonds.

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The special guests of the evening at the Assembly were Sir William and Lady Forwood, Arthur Whitney of Morristown, and the Hon. George Burns and Lady Burns of England, the guests of Miss Whitney; Maud Fleming of Quebec, the guest of Mrs. Robert Minturn; George Armstrong of New Haven and Mr. and Mrs. Landon Rives, guests of Mrs. Soley; Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, guests of Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting; Mr. Gore of Philadelphia, the guest of Mrs. Coster; the Rev. W. G. Thayer of Southboro, Mass., guest of Mrs. F. McN. Bacon; Mr. and Mrs. F. Marion Crawford, and Henry des Voeux of England, guests of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones; R. Coleman Drayton and Mrs. Drayton of Philadelphia, guests of Mrs. Brockholst Cutting; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dickey, guests of Mrs. William Street; Don Enrico Ruspoli of Rome and Charles Sampson of Boston, guests of Mrs. Thacher Adams; Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Lea and Miss Marjorie Lea, guests of Mrs. Luther Kountze; Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord and Prince Henri de Croy, guests of Mrs. Charles A. Post, and Mr. and Mrs. Rollinson of East Orange, guests of Miss Stephen Van Rensselaer. Among those here were present Gen. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Bryce, the Misses Bryce, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss May Goelet, Mrs. Henry I. Barbey and the Misses Barbey, Mrs. Thacher M. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Miss Therese Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Miss Nora Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Miss Kountze, Miss Ward McAllister, Miss de Peyster, Mrs. J. R. Soley, Miss Soley, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. William Street, Miss Street, Miss Matilde Van Rensselaer, Miss Caroline de Saulles, Mrs. E. T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and Miss Beatrix Jones, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, the Misses Nathelle Schenk, the Misses Cryder, Miss Katharine Pratt, Miss Sophie Langdon, May Gallatin, Nathalie Henderson, Nathalie Wells, Sarah Van Alen, Miss Florence Twombly, Miss Lila Sloane, Catharine Dix, Kathleen Nielson, Frederica V. Webb, and the Messrs. Craig Wadsworth, Munson Morris, Barclay Kountze, R. L. Gerry, Blair Fairchild, Duncan Gibert Harris, Joseph Jenkins Lee, Kenneth Robinson, Roderick Terry, Rawlins Cottenet and Chreighton Webb.

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Muriel Vanderbilt was the name given yesterday afternoon to the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, born on Nov. 23. The christening took place in the private chapel on the top floor of Archbishop Corrigan's residence. The Rev. Thomas E. Murphy, who officiated, has been Mrs. Vanderbilt's spiritual advisor ever since she was a schoolgirl at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, and performed the ceremony at her marriage to Mr. Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, with the baby and its nurse, was met at the Archbishop's residence by William K. Vanderbilt, Clarence Mackay, and Miss Isabel Kemp, who were all present at the ceremony. Miss Kemp, the godmother, carried the child to the font.

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Mrs. Peter W. Lynch and two daughters arrived on the Oceanic from Paris yesterday. They were guests at the residence of Perry Belmont, 24 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. Lynch is Mrs. Belmont's sister.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root entertained at a large dinner party this evening, at which the guests of honor were the Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Aspiroz, who are not included in the general mourning for Queen Victoria now prevailing in diplomatic society. Other guests were Justice and Mrs. Brown, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator Hale, Senator Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Cassatt of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Sheridan, Rear Admiral Kenna, Miss McKenna, Miss Patten, and Miss Root.

Mrs. Auden ried entertained to-day in honor of Miss Paulding and Lieut. John R. Edie, whose engagement has recently been announced. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. Olmsted, Miss Kean, Miss Ernst, Mr. Woodhull, and Dr. Kindleberger.

Miss MacVeagh entertained at luncheon to-day. Her guests included Miss Root, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Griggs, Miss McKenna, Miss McMillan, Miss Jones, Miss Lovering, Miss Wallach, Miss Alice Ward, and Miss Hagner.

NEWPORT SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 24.—Gen. and Mrs. Herbert F. Eaton, accompanied by their two sons, went to New York this afternoon. The Eatons will remain in New York for a few weeks and then visit Mr. and Mrs. A. T. French at Lenox, afterward sailing for England. Mrs. French remains at Harbourview to receive Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who will remain for a week before sailing for Europe.

Mrs. French, in appreciation of the work of the police detail at Harbourview during the recent wedding, to-day sent Chief of Police Richards a check for $100.

Mrs. Paget, daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, is expected here in a few days to look over her estate, known as Marietta Villa.

Crawford—Owen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Miss Kathleen Beale Owen of this city and William Gordon Crawford of New York were married at noon to-day at St. John's, in the presence of a large company of guests. The ushers were Acosta Nichols, Albert Fairfax, and J. D. Crawford of New York; Walter Davidge, Jr., William S. Reyburn, Robert E. Lee, and Newton C. Adams of Washington, and John Bergland of Baltimore. In the absence of her elder brother, Lieut. Albert Crosby Ow

N.Y.A.C. HOCKEY TEAM WON

Crescent A. C. Beaten by Score of Two Goals to One.

EXTRA HALF WAS NECESSARY

Score Stood at One Goal All at the End of Second Half—Rare Hockey Displayed.

Hockey was played with rare agility and amid intense enthusiasm last night in the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink, Brooklyn. The hockey teams of the New York Athletic Club and the Crescent Athletic Club met in the championship series of the Hockey League, and, after a desperately fought game, the New Yorks won by the close margin of 2 goals to 1.

The Crescents won the match last year, and inter-borough rivalry naturally ran high when the opponents faced each other for this season's match. Considerable credit is due to Capt. Wall of the Crescent team for his plucky part in the game, for his left foot had not healed from the cut it sustained in a recent game, and the wound was still swathed in bandages. For a maimed Captain, he put up a strong game, and he never failed to encourage his men to maintain dashing play.

Hornfeck, the crack New York Athletic Club man, and Kennedy, for the Crescents, had the honor of beginning the tussle. As they darted forward for the puck the New Yorker was the speedier, and in a twinkling the implement was skimming down the ice toward his forward line. Then ensued the usual mêlée for possession, and the scene presented an animated mass of flying skates and swiftly moving sticks. The friends of the opposing factions, who literally crowded the rink to its utmost capacity of standing room, cheered lustily, and the enthusiasm, beginning early, continued with uninterrupted ardor to the end.

For over five minutes the fight went on. Howard, the New York Captain, and who was recently reinstated in good hockey standing, kept his men working like beavers, while Kennedy, Dobby, and Shiebler were constantly alert to gain every advantage for the Crescents. Wonham, one of the Mercury-foot forwards, finally got the rubber all to himself and quickly passed it to Howard, and cleverly assisted by O'Donnell, he made the first count, and the New York Athletic contingent went wild with joy.

The remainder of the twenty-minute half resulted in no more scoring, but the playing was fast on both sides.

When the second half began it was at once apparent that the contest would be no easier than before. Kennedy was determined to win back the goal for the Crescents, and he beat Hornfeck in a lively rush for the puck. Wall took it, but the usual mix-up occurred again. Finally there was free play, and the forwards kept the rubber flying up and down the ice for nearly ten minutes. Wonham, Hornfeck, Howard, Shiebler, Kennedy, and Dobby doing the major part of the work. The goal defenders, O'Donnell and Hallock, were wellnigh perfect in their play and stopped the ball at many a critical point.

Shiebler got a chance as the puck bounded from one side of the rink directly in front of the goal line, and he shot it through in a twinkling. This tied the game.

Then followed the extra play for the decision. It took eight minutes of the liveliest sort of play, but little Hornfeck, who never showed to better advantage, at last made the deciding goal and the New York crowd cheered itself hoarse. It was the first time the Crescents have been defeated in two years. Line-up:

Crescent A. C.,	Positions.	N. Y. A. C.
Hallock	Goal	O'Donnell
Randall	Point	Hunt
Drakeley	Cover point	Fenwick
Dobby	Forward	Howard
Wall	Forward	Frey
Kennedy	Forward	Hornfeck
Shiebler	Forward	Wonham

Referee—Charles MacKenzie, Skating Club of Brooklyn.

Goal umpires—C. H. Ayres, St. Nicholas Skating Club, for the New York Athletic Club, and H. L. Jennison Skating Club of Brooklyn, for the Crescent Athletic Club. Timekeeper—J. Allen Smith, Clermont Hockey Club.

Goals—Howard, 1; Hornfeck, 1; Shiebler, 1.

Figure Skating Championship.

The entries for the figure skating championship of America, to be held this afternoon at the St. Nicholas Rink, are: Dr. A. G. Kenne, N. Y. A. C.; Irving Brokaw, St. Nicholas Skating Club; W. W. Arnold, Pawtucket, R. I.; R. Loewenberg, and W. F. Duffy, N. A. S. A. The judges will be L. Rubenstein of Montreal, Frank P. Good, Brooklyn; R. J. Schaefer, and George D. Phillips.

GOLF ON FLORIDA LINKS.

Subscription Tournament Indulged in by Twenty-four Enthusiasts.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 24.—There were twenty-four entries in the golf subscription tournament here to-day, but several did not hand in cards. The lowest score was made by George Dutton of the Oakley Club. List of medal play as follows:

George Dutton, Oakley Club, 76; Sidney Carpenter, Philadelphia C. C., 78; C. B. Cory, Oakley, 79; E. A. Mulliken, Wallston, 79; Sidney Maddock, Crescent, 81; A. W. Black, Lakewood, 82; H. S. Smith, 83; Devereaux Emmet, Garden City, 85.

Consolation Eight.—E. Pendleton, Bar Harbor, 87; J. B. Johnson, Ardsley, 87; C. Livingston, Jr., Westchester, 89; J. M. Rumsey, Onwentsia, Chicago, 91; W. W. Jefferson, 92; G. E. Barnard, Oakley, 93; G. Farintosh, Hot Springs, 93; R. A. Farrelly, Westchester, 94.

Lobster Cup Eight.—J. C. Salter, 96; H. W. Dodge, 97; J. H. Moore, Lake Geneva and Onwentsia, 97; R. L. Titus, 100; C. D. Boice, 102; H. M. Stevenson, Washington Park, Chicago, 102.

In the match play this afternoon Mulliken defeated Dutton 4 and 3. Maddock defeated Black 1 up on 19 holes. Carpenter defeated Emmet 1 up. Cory defeated Smith 5 and 4. Consolation—Johnson defeated Farintosh 6 and 4. Pendleton defeated Jefferson 4 and 3. Barnard defeated Farrelly 2 up. Livingston defeated Rumsey 2 up. For the lobster cup Titus defeated Moore 3 and 2. Salter won by default, and Boice drew the bye.

Jennings to Stay at Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Hugh Jennings, who came here from the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club for the purpose of taking a collegiate course and incidentally coaching the Cornell baseball team, took occasion to-day to publicly stamp all rumors to the effect that he was going back into professional baseball as a manager as false. He emphatically said: "I have no intention of managing a team in any league."

Vigilant Cycle Club Elects Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Vigilant Cycle Club, held at the clubhouse, 324 Lenox Avenue, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Edward C. Peterson; Vice President—E. Osterman; Treasurer—Gabe Cohn; Financial Secretary—Sim De Young; Recording Secretary—L. Stone; Corresponding Secretary—Edward Klein; Captain—M. Rosenstraus; Senior Lieutenant—L. B. Morris; Lieutenants—D. Stone, Edward Klein; First Sergeant—G. Rosenthal; Second Sergeant—L. Sultan; Color Bearer—D. Schoenauer; Bugler—G. Cohn; Chairman of House Committee—H. Levy; Board of Directors—E. C. Peterson, E. Osterman, G. Cohn, Sim De Young, L. Sultan, B. Lang, J. D. Cantor, L. B. Morris, D. Stone, C. Barnett, M. Grotta, M. Rosenstraus, M. Triedheim, H. Levy, P. Ablowitz.

The Entertainment Committee has arranged a series of receptions for the season, the first of which will be held on Sunday. The pool tournament now in progress is being hotly contested for the three prizes offered by the club.

Century Wheelmen's New Officers.

At the annual election of the Century Wheelmen of New York the result was as follows:

President—W. H. Mackey; Vice President—Joseph P. Walsh; Recording Secretary—E. A. Whitney; Financial Secretary—Lester W. Palmer; Corresponding Secretary—H. V. Brill; Treasurer—Willis E. Frost; Captain—Charles A. Lehritter; First Lieutenant—D. McLean Mount; Second Lieutenant—T. Lewis; First Sergeant—J. T. Wenzel; Second Sergeant—Edward Mackey; Third Sergeant—W. E. Manning; Color Bearers—W. F. Herkness, G. Keil; Buglers—H. Rockefeller, W. Wolf; Surgeons—E. V. Brendon, M. D., G. H. Richtmyer, M. D.; Board of Directors—Joseph Byrnes, William A. Coulter, W. R. Crane, J. Howe, E. J. Hughes, W. H. Klinker, L. Mulligan, Jr., Frank Schmidt, Jr., and Frank Wilson.

CATS WIN BLUE RIBBONS.

Gen. Collis's Coco Beats Lord Bobs at the Poultry Show—The Havemeyers' Fine Pigeons.

Cats, rabbits, and guinea pigs received the blue-ribbon badge of high-class merit yesterday at the poultry show in the Madison Square Garden, as well as several hundred additional birds and other members of the feathered tribe. The attendance was much larger than on the opening day, and all the birds looked in the prime of condition.

The judging of cats attracted considerable attention, and, after it was all over, there was scarcely a cage that did not have either a blue, red, or yellow ribbon fastened upon it. One of the fattest and handsomest looking cats is a long-haired blue cat, owned by Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, and is known by the name of "Coco." It is a great rival of another blue cat, known as "Lord Bobs," owned by J. Robins of this city. Only a critical judge could detect their superior merits, and when "Coco" received the blue ribbon, he maintained the picture of comfort and aristocratic bearing for the remainder of the day.

Miss L. C. Moeran of this city is the largest cat exhibitor, having eighteen different ones, and she captured five first prizes. Miss Mary B. Thurston of Newport won the same number of firsts with her six long-haired cats. Miss M. Hays and H. T. Draper of this city each won two awards.

The pigeons this year are unusually fine. Every variety is shown, and some rare colored birds are among them. In the fantails, the Havemeyer brothers fairly carried every thing before them in the prize winning line. These pigeons are raised on the Havemeyer farm at Mahwah, N. J., and their magnificent tails stand out straight and graceful like an enormous fan. In some cases the tails have fallen flat over the back, and, while this is not the proper way for a first prize, the appearance is very odd, as it gives the idea of a huge umbrella covering the pigeon, the ends extending some times an inch beyond the head. The Havemeyers have over fifty of these graceful and proud-looking fantails in their collection, the chief colors being white, buff, black, and blue.

Horace Havemeyer made one of the prize purchases of the day when he secured five white Wyandottes, first prize winners, from James Cheston, Jr., of Philadelphia. The price was not stated, but not long ago the former owner refused $400 for them.

August D. Arnold and the Elmwood Rabbitry secured most of the prizes for hares. H. J. Rosenburg of Eastport, N. Y., took the honors for wild and bronze turkeys. William A. Pease of Middletown, Conn., led the field with his dark Brahmas and white Cochins. In the fancy duck classes, A. J. Hallock of Speonk, L. I., won a prize for his Pekin duck, and a Brazil duck, owned by Philip Sampter of Ridgewood, N. J., took a blue ribbon.

One of the dead features of the show that created considerable amusement was a large black bear labeled, "Teddy's latest." It was shot a few days ago in Minnesota, and weighs 300 pounds. The incubators began yesterday to hatch out several hundred fluffy little chicks, and to-day they will be advanced enough to go into the brooders and take their first regular baby food. They are left in the incubators without feeding for about twenty-four hours.

SHOOTING ON ARMORY RANGES.

Company B of the Seventh Regiment Loses Clark Trophy Contest.

The teams of Company B of the Seventh Regiment, which shot for the Kemp and Clark Trophies on the armory ranges last night, failed to repeat their double victory of last year, and consequently will lose one of the prizes to Company C, and perhaps both. For the Clark Trophy Company B scored only 1,904 to Company C's 2,081, and for the Kemp Trophy tied at 1,084, which gives them another chance next week. The scores follow:

COMPANY B—KEMP TROPHY.

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private J. D. Thees, Jr.	23	23	46
Private H. Pinner	23	23	46
Private F. B. Ware	22	24	46
Corp. G. H. Gilman	21	25	46
Corp. H. S. Young	21	25	46
Corp. G. H. Fraser	22	23	45
Sergt. E. P. Fowler	22	23	45
Lieut. H. V. D. Black	21	24	45
First Sergt. J. R. Stewart	21	24	45
Private E. Wanty	20	25	45
Lance Corp. E. McK. Froment	22	22	44
Private F. E. Hayward	22	22	44
Sergt. W. M. Halsted	21	23	44
Private C. L. McClave	21	23	44
Sergt. A. Geery	21	23	44
Lance Corp. C. M. Benedict	20	24	44
Capt. J. E. Schuyler	19	25	44
Private W. T. Mason	22	20	42
Private C. L. Acker	21	20	41
Private C. H. Plump	20	21	41
Q. M. Sergt. R. F. Kennelly	19	22	41
Private N. M. Pattison	16	25	41
Lance Corp. C. E. Snedecor	16	24	40
Private F. J. Clarkson	20	18	38
Private J. W. Clearman	19	18	37
Team total	515	569	1,084

COL. EMMONS CLARK TROPHY.

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private J. W. Lawrence	24	23	47
Private C. L. Drummond	21	24	45
Private C. V. V. Hurd	19	23	42
Private E. A. Ware	18	24	42
Private R. T. Lyons	22	19	41
Corp. H. B. Kyle	22	19	41
Private P. L. Schuyler	21	20	41
Private F. W. Cobb	19	22	41
Private J. H. Clarkson	19	21	40
Private C. McDougall	20	19	39
Private R. I. Smythe	19	20	39
Corp. F. I. Brown	18	21	39
Private F. W. Brown, Jr.	18	21	39
Private J. J. Finlay	17	22	39
Private C. Y. Judson	21	17	38
Private J. P. Atkinson	20	18	38
Private W. D. Anderson	20	17	37
Private P. M. Sneckner	14	21	35
Private E. Bloomer	19	15	34
Private C. A. Miller	18	15	33
Private A. Ware	14	16	30
Private W. P. Taylor	12	15	27
Private C. H. Sparry	13	12	25
Private H. Parker	17	7	24
Private F. L. Lent	14	5	19
Team total	459	456	915
Kemp Trophy scores	515	569	1,084
Clark Trophy score	974	1,025	1,999

UNION SETTLEMENT A. C. GAMES.

Tug of War Contests the Feature of the Sports.

Tug-of-war competitions had the place of honor in the competitions of the Union Settlement Athletic Club in the club's gymnasium, 207 East One Hundred and First Street, last night, the club's regular tug-of-war team, which claims the championship of New York, taking the opportunity to try thoroughly its strength in preparation for the challenge contest with the team of the Danish Athletic Club, claimant to the world's championship, at the open games of Company K of the Eighth Regiment March 9. In one contest the members of the regular team were divided between two teams of five—married men against single men—the bachelors winning after a very even struggle. In another trial the club's regular four hauled the cable out of the hands of five of the best and strongest men the club could produce, the five finding themselves beaten and giving up half a minute before the time for the trial expired. A novelty was introduced in the obstacle race, in the shape of a mattress, heavily weighted with dumbbells, under which the competitors had to crawl. By agreement, no decisions were rendered in the boxing bouts, which were last on the programme. The summary follows:

Obstacle Race—Won by James T. Wynn, B. Buckenburg second, James J. Hopkins third. Eleven starters.

Tug-of-War—Married men against bachelors.—Married men: J. Bradshaw, anchor; C. Burney, J. L. Cluney, T. Hopkins, and James J. Hopkins; bachelors: E. Payne, anchor; A. Casten, P. Shea, F. Falke, and E. Johnson. First trial tie, neither side gaining half an inch. Second trial won by bachelors by two inches. Final trial won by bachelors by five inches. Heats of three minutes each.

Tug-of-War, Handicap—Union Settlement A. C. four against five picked men. U. S. A. C. team: E. Payne, anchor; J. Bradshaw, E. Johnson, and C. Burney. Picked team: A. Benford, anchor; P. Shea, P. McGowan, John Hopkins, and James J. Hopkins. Won in one trial by U. S. A. C. team, with a gain of fifteen inches, in 4½ minutes.

Boxing, at 85 Pounds.—Ed Oates and Kid O'Connor, three rounds, no decision; at 90 pounds, Kid Timmons and Kid Barnes, three rounds, no decision.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

7:50 A. M.—22 East Fifteenth Street; Charles Tiffany; damage, $50.

8:20 A. M.—137 East Broadway; Charles Heston; damage, $100.

9:05 A. M.—825 Seventh Avenue; Jundt Maes; damage, $50.

10 A. M.—35 Columbus Avenue; Samuel Zucker; damage, slight.

10:50 A. M.—46 Sheriff Street; Israel Kronek; damage, $800.

12:40 P. M.—2,662 Second Avenue; Simon Blake; damage, $200.

1:30 P. M.—226 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; John Marani; damage, $5.

6:30 P. M.—232 West Eighteenth Street; Charles Hoffman; damage, $700.

8:46 P. M.—12 East One Hundred and Third Street; Charles Huest; damage, $25.

10:45 P. M.—648 Broadway; Trautman Im-

KEENEY BEATS POGGENBURG.

He Now Ties with Townsend for Amateur Billiard Players' Championship.

Arthur Townsend, who has been showing up in brilliant style in the billiard championship tournament for the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, which has been in progress for nearly two weeks at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, continued his good work last night by defeating J. Bryan Stark, 300 points to 137, at fourteen-inch balk line. That was the first game of the evening, and the second was between Ferdinand Poggenburg and Frank A. Keeney. The latter won in a forty-four-inning game, scoring his 300 points to 225 for Poggenburg.

Townsend is the Hanover Club champion and his game was the last one for him in the series, as well as for Stark. Townsend has only been beaten once, and then by Keeney, in the opening contest. The local champion's friends have always had strong faith in his billiard ability, but scarcely one in a hundred believed he would come out of the tournament with four victories to his credit. Poggenburg and Stark were considered the strong men. The latter won three games and lost two, while Poggenburg has proved a serious disappointment, and his defeat last night finished his part in the struggle with a record of only one victory and four lost.

Keeney and Edward Gardner will meet in the final match to-night. If Keeney wins he will have the championship by a clean score of five victories, as he has not yet been beaten, but if he loses it will be a tie between Keeney and Townsend.

Frank Gardner, the Crescent Athletic Club champion, was the only competitor who did not win a game.

Townsend fairly electrified the gallery last night by the magnificent steadiness of his play. He defeated Stark in a short game of 37 innings, and 10 of those were runs of 10 points and over. His high mark was 33, and he had a 32 and two of 31. Stark got one run of 31, but only had 4 innings in which he scored double figures. He was lamentably off his game, while Townsend seemed to have perfect control over the ivory spheres. He ran out with 31 points, and had the balls in good shape to continue counting.

The scores were:

Arthur Townsend—18 7 0 8 3 0 11 1 0 15 1 10 7 7 32 31 13 2 0 0 5 3 2 1 13 22 4 0 4 0 0 3 4 33 31. Total, 300. Average, 8 4-27. High runs, 33 32 31 31 22 18 13 13 11 10

J. Byron Stark—0 3 0 0 4 0 1 2 4 1 2 7 4 6 3 4 31 19 0 18 0 4 19 0 0 5 3 0 3 4 7 0 0 0 2 0. Total, 137. Average, 3 26-37. High runs, 31, 19, 19, 16.

In the Keeney-Poggenburg game, the former began to lead from the start, and throughout he gave a clear-cut exhibition of well-played billiards, with excellent accuracy of judgment and a nicety of touch that never deserted him. Poggenburg rose once to a brilliant standpoint by a run of 50, but his small runs were surprisingly numerous for a former victor of many important games. The scores were:

Frank A. Keeney—8 10 8 0 13 1 6 1 4 6 5 2 2 4 2 11 1 0 0 3 2 11 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 0 1 0 15 0 16 2 2 10 23. Total, 300. Average, 6 36-44. High runs, 46, 23, 22, 22, 16, 15, 14.

Ferdinand Poggenburg—10 5 0 4 2 7 0 6 0 8 3 0 1 9 1 19 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 11 1 0 28 5 0 3 0 1 0 1 0 0 16 1 0 1 16 7 2. Total, 225. Average, 5 10-43. High runs, 50, 28, 19, 16, 16, 10.

Edward McLaughlin was referee.

Knickerbocker A. C. Billiards.

The handicap billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club resulted last night in the peculiar finish of a three-cornered tie for the all-around club handicap honors. The Class X, Y, and Z series came to an end with Dr. F. W. Andress winner in Class X, Joseph Steiner in Class Y, and H. W. Hewitt in Class Z. Handicap allowances figured in the play last night. Steiner beat Andress by 100 points to 98 actual, and Steiner and Hewitt will meet in the final to-night. Previous to that game Hewitt beat Andress by 80 to 119 actual, but Hewitt had 80 handicap, and that gave him the lead.

TROTTERS TO BE MATCHED.

Fred Noble is willing to match Fred Gerken's trotter, The Monk, that has been familiar to patrons of the Speedway, against E. E. Smathers's trotter, Alice Barnes, on the following conditions:

Match to be for $5,000 a side, best three in five, National Trotting Association rules to govern; $1,000 to be deposited as forfeit at time of drawing articles of agreement, the remaining $4,000 a side to be put up day before the race; the race to be trotted over the Cleveland track during the Grand Circuit meeting of 1901, and judged by the regular judges of that meeting, the officials of the association to fix the day and hour of said race on their programme. The judges of the meeting at Cleveland shall be empowered to select a veterinary surgeon to examine both horses on the day preceding the race, and if either horse is found to be lame or otherwise unfit to race the owner shall have the privilege to withdraw said horse, also his $1,000 forfeit money. If one of the horses fails to appear for examination on the day before the race, as above specified, the owner shall forfeit the deposit of $1,000, or, if either owner fails to put up the additional $4,000 after the horses have been decided fit to race, the party failing shall forfeit the $1,000. If on the day appointed for the race either horse fails to start, the owner shall forfeit the entire stake of $5,000. If the track on the day selected for the match is unfit to race on, said match shall go with the regular programme according to the decision of the judges.

Mr. Noble has notified E. E. Smathers and his representative, George Spear, that he would like to make the match as above specified, and has already deposited his $1,000 forfeit with George Putney, and will meet E. E. Smathers, or his representative, at the Rossmore Hotel Monday evening, Jan. 28, at 8 P. M., to consummate said match.

Sydney Paget Back from England.

Sydney Paget, formerly manager of the stable of racehorses owned and campaigned by William C. Whitney in Mr. Paget's name, was among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Oceanic from Liverpool. Mr. Paget was Mr. Whitney's adviser and representative when the American millionaire first engaged in racing three years ago. When war was declared between Great Britain and the South African republics Mr. Paget immediately gave up his connection with the Whitney stable and returned to England to volunteer for service with the English forces in South Africa. Mr. Whitney then for the first time running his horses in his own name, retaining the Paget colors. While associated with Mr. Whitney's racing establishment Mr. Paget rode in many races for amateur riders and earned a prominent place among the gentleman jockeys by victories achieved chiefly on Sir Vassar and Buela. Mr. Paget said that he expected to remain in the United States until some time in the Summer.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—Mile and seventy yards—Prince Real, 107 pounds, (Dale,) 1; Hood's Brigade, 109, 2; Belle Simpson, 102, 3. Time—1:48½. Seven furlongs—Syncopated Sandy, 109, (Mitchell,) 1; Athara, 109, 2; Lamina, 98, 3. Time—1:29½. Mile and an eighth—Major Mansir, 108, (Cochran,) 1; Pat Garrett, 108, 2; Waterhouse, 106, 3. Time—1:57. Seven furlongs, handicap—Andes, 98, (Cochran,) 1; Sir Florian, 107, 2; Charlie O'Brien, 109, 3. Time—1:27⅘. Mile—Sempire, 110, (Alario,) 1; Scorpolette, 105, 2; John Bull, 102, 3. Time—1:44. Six furlongs—Fair Deceiver, 99, (Wonderly,) 1; Laureata, 103, 2; Four Leaf C., 103. Time—1:15½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Six and a half furlongs, Theory, 106, (Bullman,) 1; Ada N., 83, 2; Tuthill, 106, 3. Time—1:24. Mile and a sixteenth, purse—Advance Guard, 119, (T. Burns,) 1; Greenock, 104, 2; Billy Moore, 101, 3. Time—1:54. Seven furlongs—Silurian, 107, (O'Connor,) 1; Bernota, 112, 2; Tony Lepping, 110, 3. Time—1:32. Six furlongs—Boundless, 101, (O'Connor,) 1; Astor, 107, 2; Sybaris, 104, 3. Time—1:17½. One mile—Wyoming, 111, (O'Connor,) 1; Vulcain, 109, 2; Vesuvian, 109, 3. Time—1:46¾. Six furlongs—Florinel II., 101, (Mounce,) 1; Sad Sam, 86, 2; Esprando, 104, 3. Time—1:16.

Columbia's Gymnastic Schedule.

The following schedule has been arranged for the Columbia University gymnastic team: Jan. 25, exhibition with the Newark Academy at Newark; Feb. 16, exhibition with Haverford at Philadelphia; March 1, dual meet with Yale at the Columbia gymnasium; March 9, exhibition with Rutgers at New Brunswick; March 21, intercollegiate meet at Philadelphia.

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS SHOW.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—One of the most important trade meetings and expositions ever held in the Middle West will be held in Chicago next week, the occasion being the first annual convention and exposition of the National Carriage and Harness Dealers' Association. It will commence Monday morning and continue each day until Saturday night.

For eleven years this association has been holding its meetings twice a year in New York, one in the Spring and one in the Fall, the latter being accompanied by an exposition comprising a display of all the latest designs in vehicles, material, and appointments. With each succeeding year the importance of these meetings has increased, and an urgent demand for a more central point has brought about the movement to hold a yearly meeting in Chicago, at which time the exposition will be given as at the October meeting in New York.

The expositions, which will be arranged in the Coliseum, will be thrown open to the public on next Tuesday and Wednes-

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Opening Games Rolled in New York Inter-Club Bowling League Tournament.

The opening games of the New York Inter-Club Bowling League, which is composed of the New York Athletic Club, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, the Catholic Club, the Harlem Wheelmen, the West Side Republican Club, and the Harlem Republican Club, were rolled last night on the alleys of three of the clubs. The New York Athletic Club won three games from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on the Knickerbocker alleys, the West Side Republican Club won two of three matches with the Harlem Republican Club on the West Side alleys, and the Catholic Club won two of three games with the Harlem Wheelmen, losing the third by only two pins. The scores follow:

AT KNICKERBOCKER ATHLETIC CLUB.

NEW YORK A. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	KNICKERB'KER A. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Carter	150	153	179	Wilson	150	167	147
Lyons	178	225	184	Headley	204	197	157
Martin	209	149	148	Fletcher	179	132	177
Bell	168	170	199	Connolly	157	189	140
Toussaint	168	211	159	Ross	172	183	181
Total	873	908	889	Total	862	868	802

AT WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB.

WEST SIDE REP. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	HARLEM REP. CLUB. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Brown	198	175	135	Merritt	130	151	133
Olt	122	161	209	Howland	157	191	145
Wilson	145	143	155	Martin	147	180	125
Trafton	136	147	162	McCoun	171	140	168
Belberhase	212	167	168	Safford	142	153	174
Total	811	793	82	Total	747	822	743

AT CATHOLIC CLUB.

CATHOLIC CLUB. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	HARLEM WHEELMEN Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Fagan	140	132	132	Dumahaut	168	139	140
Brady	155	163	165	Haigh	156	128	131
Cun'gham	142	144	144	Fulle	110	159	123
O'Brien	153	188	136	Shaw	150	146	162
Donovan	138	178	164	Duff	132	156	187
Total	728	805	741	Total	717	728	743

The Morris Wheelmen lost two games to the Hookers in the North Side League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace alleys last night, and in consequence the Knickerbockers now tie them for first place in the series. Ronner made a new high individual score of 241. The scores:

MORRIS WHEELMEN. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	HOOKER B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
McDonald	173	170	157	Junge	171	125	181
Schreiber	139	163	165	Stelloh	166	170	150
Briggs	136	141	195	Heins	130	160	140
O'Neill	181	199	111	Ronner	176	241	196
Thompson	172	210	139	Pump	225	171	202
Total	801	883	867	Total	868	867	871

Yonkers Council defeated New York Council and Our Council team No. 1 in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night, and Our Council beat New York. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Yonkers Council—Barnes, 155; Brewer, 182; C. Lawrence, 161; A. Lawrence, 148; Kellock, 159. Total, 805.

Our Council Team No. 1—Bullwinkle, 180; Schroeder, 186; Cantrell, 158; Miles, (six frames,) 74; Dent, (four frames,) 43; Wilcken, 150. Total, 789.

SECOND GAME.—Our Council Team No. 1—Bullwinkle, 215; Schroeder, 213; Cantrell, 187; Dent, 136; Wilcken, 147. Total, 898.

New York Council—Kitchelt, 168; Snover, 175; Young, 135; Gruninger, 147; Cashau, 142. Total, 765.

THIRD GAME.—New York Council—Kitchelt, 195; Snover, 150; Young, 109; Gruninger, 165; Cashau, 177. Total, 746.

Yonkers Council—Barnes, 205; Brewer, 152; C. Lawrence, 160; A. Lawrence, 139; Kellock, 176. Total, 828.

In the tournament of the Fire Insurance Bowling League on Reid's Church Street alleys last night, the New York Underwriters' team won two games, the Caledonian team won one and lost one, the Liverpool and London and Globe team won one, the Norwich-Union team lost one game and the Lancashire team forfeited two games. The games with the Northern team were postponed. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Newman, 159; Bartley, 117; Toombs, 145; Chrystal, 137; O'Connell, 161. Total, 719.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.—New York Underwriters' Agency—Keeler, 145; Clark, 184; Enderly, 138; Rasmussen, 156; Block, 136. Total, 759.

Caledonian Fire Insurance Company—Franck, 123; Newman, 198; Toombs, 147; Fritzel, 151; O'Connell, 153. Total, 780.

THIRD GAME.—New York Underwriters' Agency—Keeler, 154; Clark, 163; Enderly, 136; Rasmussen, 175; Block, 126. Total, 754.

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company—Forfeited.

FOURTH GAME.—Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company—Lewis, 187; Wildey, 143; Constant, 153; Gardner, 183; Walker, 144. Total, 810.

Norwich-Union Fire Insurance Company—Phillips, 155; Olmstead, 145; Johnson, 113; Porter, 136; Ohl, 163. Total, 702.

The Century Wheelmen defeated the Audubon and Lafayette teams, and the Lafayettes beat the Audubons, in the Harlem League tournament, on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 146; Coulter, 194; Wilson, 146; Mulford, 158; Dumble, 144. Total, 788.

Audubon Bowling Club—Liebler, 134; Bagge, 105; Apt, 116; Buckley, 141; Farley, 172. Total, 728.

SECOND GAME.—Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 200; Dieckmann, 174; Silverstein, 175; Wanderer, 161; Darrell, 189. Total, 899.

Audubon Bowling Club—Liebler, 144; Bagge, 149; Apt, 223; Buckley, 168; Farley, 158. Total, 842.

THIRD GAME.—Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 193; Coulter, 189; Wilson, 125; Mulford, 191; Dumble, 171. Total, 819.

Lafayette Bowling Club—Davis, 135; Dieckmann, 139; Silverstein, 144; Wanderer, 164; Darrell, 166. Total, 748.

The Rosedale bowlers outrolled the Phoenix and the Lotus teams in the Columbia League tournament, on Schlusing's Columbia Alleys, last night, and the Lotus team beat the Phoenix five. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Lotus Bowling Club—Munsie, 166; Fleming, 190; Keyes, 185; Davison, 149; Little, 182. Total, 862.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 141; Hunt, 147; Haviland, 188; McLean, 130; Clute, 224. Total, 810.

SECOND GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Moynahan, 187; Hunt, 187; Haviland, 135; McLean, 137; Clute, 175. Total, 801.

Rosedale Bowling Club—C. Sievers, 179; H. Bellmer, 170; Mesloh, 152; Kessler, 166; A. Sievers, 196. Total, 863.

THIRD GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—C. Sievers, 168; H. Bellmer, 161; Mesloh, 175; Kessler, 202; A. Sievers, 169. Total, 875.

Lotus Bowling Club—Munsie, 134; Fleming, 157; Keyes, 162; Davison, 152; Little, 175. Total, 780.

The Brooklyn Bicycle Club five outrolled the Greater New York and the Orient Wheelmen teams, and the Orients defeated the Greater New Yorks in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The Brooklyn team made a new high team score of 997 and Egelhoff averaged 233 in the two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Greater New York Wheelmen—Hanse, 166; Grote, 184; Smith, 131; Grauer, 171; Ehler, 172. Total, 824.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Worth, 225; Kline, 142; Urquhart, 223; Kennedy, 175; Egelhart, 232. Total, 997.

SECOND GAME.—Orient Wheelmen—Cramer, 180; Mullins, 147; Moller, 214; Smith, 164; Meht, 192. Total, 897.

Greater New York Wheelmen—Hanse, 145; Grote, 163; Smith, 192; Grauer, 156; Ehler, 147. Total, 803.

THIRD GAME.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Worth, 173; Kline, 172; Urquhart, 193; Kennedy, 161; Egelhoff, 234. Total, 933.

Orient Wheelmen—Cramer, 192; Mullins, 178; Moller, 182; Smith, 192; Meht, 156. Total, 900.

In the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night, the Fidelia team made a score of 1,030, the highest ever rolled on the alleys, and won two games. The Monarch five won one game and lost one, and the I. D. K. team lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Kroninga, 159; Walters, 201; Boemermann, 177; Arps, 195; Schwartje, 178. Total, 909.

I. D. K. Bowling Club—Norwich, 154; Bauman, 160; Droster, 171; Hoffman, 184; Spink, 187. Total, 816.

SECOND GAME.—I. D. K. Bowling Club—Norwich, 115; Bauman, 153; Droster, 175; Hoffman, 136; Spink, 162. Total, 741.

Fidelia Bowling Club—Timm, 181; Koster, 205; Rothermel, 234; Foege, 202; Amann, 208. Total, 1,030.

THIRD GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Timm, 148; Koster, 196; Rothermel, 198; Foege, 200; Amann, 170. Total, 910.

Monarch Bowling Club—Kroninga,

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CAROLINE F. BUTTERFIELD and Edward A. Price, as surviving executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Frederick Butterfield, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRED C. BLISS, Winona C. Edson, Reed McIlvaine, Theodore E. Baldwin, Joseph S. Decker, as surviving executor of and under the last will and testament of Elie Charlier, deceased; Jeanette V. D. Charlier and Annie Bryant, defendants. Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 10th, 1900.

JAMES W. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, Nos. 135 and 137 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan.

To the above-named defendants, Jeanette V. D. Charlier and Winona C. Edson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable C. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1900. JAMES W. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office Address, Nos. 135 and 137 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja25-law6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ALICE E. SHOENBERGER, plaintiff, against GEORGE B. HICKOK and ELLA L. HICKOK, wife of defendant, GEORGE B. HICKOK; GEORGE E. FOSTER and FLORENCE A. FOSTER, wife of defendant, GEORGE E. FOSTER, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 14th day of January, 1901.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address No. 11 William Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, George B. Hickok, Ella L. Hickok, and George E. Foster:

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable C. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, January 23d, 1901.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address No. 11 William Street, New York City.

ja25-law6wF

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the final accounting of THORNLEY DICKSON, as assignee of the estate of Henry M. Anthony under a general assignment for the benefit of creditors.

The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by Henry M. Anthony, to Thornley Dickson, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at Part 1, thereof, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of said Thornley Dickson, assignee of the above-named Henry M. Anthony, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court, in the City and County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of said Court, this 3d day of January, 1901.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

H. B. BRADBURY, Attorney for Assignee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, made by Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices thereof, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 23d day of January, 1901, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HUGGINS BOOT & SHOE COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, lately doing business at 314 Duane Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Maurice Nagler, the duly appointed assignee of said Huggins Boot & Shoe Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his place for transacting business, at the office of his Attorney, Laurence G. Goodhart, No. 17 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 4th day of April, 1901.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1901.

MAURICE NAGLER, Assignee.

LAURENCE G. GOODHART, 17 Park Row, New York City, Attorney for Assignee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1900, I am directed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said day, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOSEPH COHN, formerly doing business at No. 739 Second Avenue, Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Joseph Cohn, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 90 Nassau Street, Manhatten, New York City, on or before the 15th day of March, 1901.

Dated, New York, December 27th, 1900.

WILLIAM F. SCHOEN, Assignee.

LEWKOWITZ & SCHAAP, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 20th day of December, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FREDERICK W. DAVEY, CHARLES F. BURT, CHARLES W. BURT, and GEORGE H. DAVEY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Davey, Burt and Company, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Frederic E. Dickinson, the duly appointed assignee of said Davey, Burt and Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place for transacting business, at the office of George Bell, his attorney, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of March, 1901. FREDERIC E. DICKINSON, assignee. GEORGE BELL, Attorney for Assignee, 302 Broadway, New York City.

HUGGINS BOOT & SHOE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Take notice that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on February 5th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 314 Duane Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, pursuant to an order of the New York Supreme Court, made by Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices thereof, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1901, all of the stock, consisting of boots, shoes, and rubbers, and the fixtures and office stationery of Huggins Boot & Shoe Company above named, assignor for the benefit of its creditors to me.—Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

MAURICE NAGLER, Assignee.

LAURENCE G. GOODHART, Attorney for Assignee, Office and P. O. address, No. 17 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of THE VANCE ELECTRIC COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that I will render an account of my proceedings as receiver of The Vance Electric Company, and will present the same and apply for an order directing a referee to take, state, and settle said account and discharging me, as said receiver, from further liability at Special Term, Part One of the Supreme Court, County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.—Dated New York, January 8th, 1901.

JOHN H. CHEEVER, Receiver, of the Vance Electric Company.

WALTER L. McCORKLE, Attorney for Receiver, 29 Wall Street, City and County of New York.

Surrogate Notices.

ABBE, SARAH FULLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH FULLER ABBE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of B. W. B. Brown, their attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1900.

WALDO F. ABBE, SUSIE A. MORSE, Executors.

B. W. B. BROWN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace, their attorneys, at No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1900. J. SINCLAIR ARMSTRONG, ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, Executors. RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CLENDENIN, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL CLENDENIN, late of Santiago de Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 3-5, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1900. HARRIET OSGOOD CLENDENIN, Administratrix. WILLIAM C. WILSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 35 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au10-law6mF

Surrogate Notices.

DAVOREN, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK DAVOREN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Victor J. Dowling, her attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1900. MARGARET DAVOREN, Executrix. VICTOR J. DOWLING, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d14-law6mF

JAMES McCONNELL.—The people of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, to Caroline Bailey, Annie M. Edwards, Virginia Adair, Mary Ellen Doll, Alexander McConnell, Martha Denny, Edward E. McConnell, Carrie Schaffer, William McConnell, Washington A. McConnell, James B. McConnell, Alexander McConnell, son of Washington McConnell, a deceased brother of deceased, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot, after diligent inquiry, be ascertained, and if the said Alexander McConnell, the said son of Washington McConnell, a deceased brother of deceased, be dead, then to the person or persons who would be entitled to share in the personal estate of the said deceased, if he had died intestate, as heirs or next of kin, or otherwise, in consequence of the death of the said Alexander McConnell, the names of such persons, if any, cannot be ascertained. The heirs and next of kin of JAMES McCONNELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary L. Edwards, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of James McConnell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our said County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja25-law7wF

ROGERS, ANDREW J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW J. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hitchings, Palliser & Moen, No. 100 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of June (1901) next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of November, 1900. FRANK LITCHENHEIM, MARY E. ROGERS, Executors. HITCHINGS, PALLISER & MOEN, Att'ys for Executors, 100 William Street, New York City.

n30-law6mFri

TRUSDELL, SAMUEL G.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John G. Trusdell, Warren N. Trusdell, George C. Trusdell, Abram K. Trusdell, Bernard H. Trusdell, Jane Wisner, Florence De Graw, Lucretia Brink, Manda Sayer, and Christiana J. De Kay, the heirs and next of kin of SAMUEL G. TRUSDELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Phebe J. Trusdell of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 9th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Samuel G. Trusdell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 3d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ja11-law6wF

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELIZABETH MYERS, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BREDER, as administrator, etc., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 27th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, (not including the buildings thereon erected,) being twenty-five (25) feet in breadth in front, situate, lying, and being in the late Tenth Ward, now Seventeenth Ward, of the City of New York, and on the westerly side of Chrystie Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, and known and distinguished on the map of the Delancey Estate as number two hundred and forty, (240,) which said lot is now known and distinguished as number One Hundred and Eighty-one, (181) Chrystie street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, together with all the rights to the alley or passage way in the rear thereof, now belonging to the party of the first part. Being the same premises heretofore conveyed to Anna Breder, by deed of Angus Ross and Eliza Ross, his wife, bearing date the 5th day of January, 1884, and which said deed is recorded in the office of the Register of New York County in Liber 1,763 of Conveyances, Page 497, on the 9th day of January, 1884.—Dated New York, December 31, 1900.

JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.

HUGO S. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 7 Beekman Street, New York City.

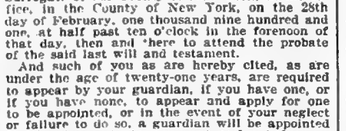

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,621.66, with interest thereon from 14th day of December, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $695.90, with interest from December 29th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,276.58 and interest, and said premises are to be said subject to a mortgage for $5,000, with interest at five per cent. per annum from July 1, 1900.—Dated New York, December 31, 1900.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 30th, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

HUGO S. MACK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 7 Beekman St., New York, N. Y.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. JACOB LAWSON, plaintiff, against AQUILA W. WANMAKER and others, defendants.—Actions Nos. 1 and 11.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in each of the above entitled actions, bearing date respectively the 30th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment in No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street with the westerly side of Broadway, formerly called the Boulevard, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-seven feet; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block sixty-three feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to the westerly side of Broadway, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Broadway one hundred and one feet nine and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is as follows: In action No. 1, $10,193.78, and in Action No. 2, $11,332.35, amounting together to $21,526.14, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, together with costs and allowance in both actions amounting to $709.70, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1900, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,100 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, the first being for $73,000, which sum is due thereon, with interest to be computed from March 27th, 1899, to the time of closing the sale, at six per cent. per annum, and the second being for $90,000, which sum is due thereon, with interest at six per cent. per annum, which, computed to the day of sale herein provided, will amount to $6,187.24, and the interest to accrue thereafter until the time of closing the sale.—Dated October 31, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby adjourned to the twenty-eighth day of November, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 22, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the fifth day of December, 1500, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 28, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the twenty-seventh day of December, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated December 5th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the tenth day of January, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated December 27th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the 24th day of January, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated January 10th, 1901.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the property above described is hereby further adjourned to the first day of February, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated January 24th, 1901.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, against SOLOMON B. TOPLITZ and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Sixtieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-seven feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of First Avenue and Sixtieth Street, running thence westwardly along the south line of Sixtieth Street one hundred and eighty-seven feet, thence southwardly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly along said centre line fifty-nine feet to land formerly of the estate of Thomas C. Pearsall, deceased, thence northeastwardly along said last mentioned land forty-four feet, thence northeastwardly still along said last mentioned land one hundred and thirty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, being the northerly part of lots known on map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., surveyed September 5th, 1826, by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor," by the numbers 26 and 17, being the same premises conveyed by William C. Lahey, Jr., referee, to said Lippman Toplitz, by deed dated December 26th, 1894.—Dated, New York, December 31st, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

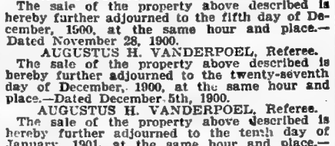

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $14,308.47, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1900, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $411.86, with interest from the 24th day of December, 1900, and the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $491.73, and interest.—Dated, New York, December 31st, 1900.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to February 6th, 1901, at the same hour and place. Dated January 23rd, 1901.

C. DONOHUE, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ROBERT W. STUART, as sole surviving Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against GEORGE WALTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2,260, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue distant twenty-five feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue with the southerly side of the Southern Boulevard, running thence westerly parallel with the Southern Boulevard and partly through a party wall, seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with St. Ann's Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly again parallel with the Southern Boulevard and partly through another party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue aforesaid, and thence northerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 14, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

E. H. MOERAS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 64 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge including costs and allowance, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Thirteen thousand eight hundred and nine 78-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 11th day of January, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $530.67 and interest.—Dated New York, January 14th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

The above-described premises consist of an almost new five-story modern apartment house in good order. Of above amount $12,000 will be allowed to remain with interest at 5 per cent. per annum on an approved bond. ja15-2awdwT&F&f3

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EDWIN W. GREENBOWE, plaintiff, against ALICE M. BODINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 18th day of December, 1900, and recorded by order of this court entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described in said judgment and decree as follows: All and singular the lands and premises mentioned and described as follows, to wit:

Parcel No. 1: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue distant twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, and running thence easterly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty (80) feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Sixty-eighth S reet and part of the distance through another party wall eighty (80) feet to said easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel No. 2: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue distant fifty (50) feet and five (5) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, and running thence easterly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty (80) feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street and part of the distance through another party wall eighty (80) feet to said easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel No. 3: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and known as No. 68 West End Avenue, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Avenue distant seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches southwardly from the southwesterly corner of West End Avenue and West Sixty-eighth Street; running thence eastwardly parallel with West Sixty-eighth Street and part of the way through a party wall eighty (80) feet; thence southwardly parallel with West End Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and three-quarter (8¾) inches; thence westwardly, again parallel with West Sixty-eighth Street, eighty (80) feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northwardly along West End Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and three-quarter (8¾) inches to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being located in Block Number 1,150, Section No. 4, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Each of said parcels subject to the reservations as to lights and windows contained in the deed made by Charles Horn and wife to Alexander A. Jordan, dated November 29th, 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Section 4, Liber 45 of Conveyances, at Page 126, on December 3d, 1895.

Together with all the estate, right, title, and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants to this action therein and thereto; whether present or future, vested or contingent; and together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.—Dated New York, January 16, 1901.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRANKLIN D. PEALE, Esq., Attorney for Alice M. Bodine and Louis A. S. Bodine, and Winifred H. Bodine.

Messrs. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for James H. Aldrich and Robert L. Harrison, trustees, &c., and Mary B. Ceccorini.

Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for William Brown Lord.

I. I. GAINSBURG, Esq., Attorney for Edwin W. Greenbowe, as executor of the Last Will and Testament of Clothilde Bodine Greenbowe.

The following are diagrams of the premises or plots of land to be sold, pursuant to the foregoing notice of sale:

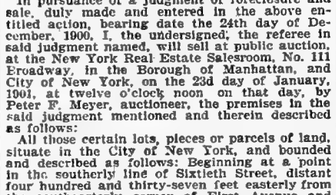

Said plots or parcels of land will be sold separately, free and clear of incumbrances, except as to the reservations as to lights and windows above mentioned.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on said premises, is $330.32 on each parcel, making a total on the three parcels of $990.96.

The approximate amount of mortgages against each of said parcels is $16,000, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the 28th day of June, 1900, to be paid by the referee out of the purchase money.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in New York City bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, distant one hundred feet west of Amsterdam Avenue; and running thence northerly, and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, fifty feet; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street; and thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to certain agreements contained in instrument recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 993 of Conveyances, Page 196.—Dated New York, January 16th, 1901. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

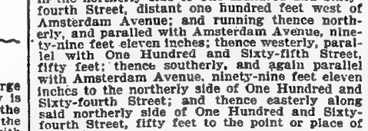

164th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $15,095.84, with interest thereon from the 5th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $747.06, with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $390.90 and interest.—Dated New York, 16th day of January, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

ja17-2aw3wTh&F&f7

NOS. 500 EAST 11TH STREET, 172 AVENUE A.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN M. BOWERS, as executor, etc., plaintiff, against BLINA BILLETT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3rd day of January, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 1st day of February, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the southeasterly corner of Avenue A and Eleventh Street, in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York.

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Avenue A and Eleventh Street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of Eleventh Street seventy-five feet six inches; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue A twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Eleventh Street, seventy-five feet six inches to the easterly side of Avenue A, and thence northerly along the said easterly side of Avenue A twenty feet, to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 10th, 1901.

ROBERT W. THOMPSON, Jr., Referee.

FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

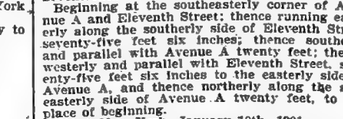

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $18,727.68, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $685.70.

FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff. ja11-2aw3wF&Wf1

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against CHARLES TANGE, George Stark, Marie Toelberg, and others, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, being parts of lots Numbers 19 and 18, in Block Number 488, on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1882, as Map Number 890, and entitled "Map of subdivision of the property of Isabel Tiffany Perry, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, being part of the 'Fox estate,'" &c. The premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Kelly Street, distant one hundred and fifty-two feet and 92-100 of a foot southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Kelly and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, and running thence easterly, at right angles to said Kelly

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
List of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 1201 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

C. H. VAN BUREN & CO.,
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President
HUGH J. GRANT. T. STALKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau.

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING CO.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.
A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at its office, No. 82 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of February, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to take action upon an amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation of said Company, which has been declared advisable by its Board of Directors, increasing the capital stock of said Company from the present authorized capital of sixty-five million dollars ($65,000,000) to an authorized capital of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000), one-half of such increase to be preferred stock and one-half thereof common stock.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on January 26th, 1901, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on February 18th, 1901.
Dated New York City January 19th, 1901.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 19th day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote such stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

LOUIS MUSSEL, Auctioneer.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1901.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW RWAY CO.
41,980 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. Consolidation.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R.R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1894. Coupons on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 30-year Gold Bonds.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
3, 154, 315, 718, 1005, 1045, 1125, 1201, 1251, 1266, 1317, 1546, 1617, 1630, 1795, 2224, 2285, 2284, 2644, 2827, 3630, 3708;
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, Nos. 16-26 William Street, New York City, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 9th day of February, 1901, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 17, 1901.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

BROKERS,
MANAGER OR CASHIER.
Fifteen years in Wall St. Stock runner to member of N. Y. Stock Exchange firms. Understands every detail of business. Firm dissolves Feb. 1st. Connection with good house more desirable than salary. Address CASHIER, Box 135 Times.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that seventy-nine (79) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

11	1505	1868	2152	2624	2874	3176
29	1630	1875	2240	2633	2906	3201
1275	1646	1886	2241	2651	2909	3248
1277	1648	1905	2290	2716	2918	3277
1295	1689	1914	2292	2733	2962	3309
1341	1693	1929	2372	2787	3075	3362
1374	1744	1928	2387	2791	3110	3372
1378	1750	1938	2422	2813	3114	3430
1380	1781	1967	2435	2821	3124	3449
1387	1800	2020	2462	2827	3145	3462
1435	1808	2114	2591	2846	3162	3499
1441	1831					

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases January 29, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, January 17th, 1901.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-nine (79) bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY, Asst. Sec'y.
Of Duluth, Missabe & Northern R'y Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT.
[Seal.] Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 29th of January, 1901, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,054.67 per bond.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE
Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company.

The interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, which, by agreement of October 12th, 1895, between a Committee of the Bondholders and the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company and its Receiver, was reduced for a time to four per cent., will, after December 1, 1900, merge and be payable at the original rate of six per cent.
The control of the Company through stock ownership is in the Colorado and Southern Railway Company, and it appears from published reports that the present earnings of the property are not sufficient to pay the full interest on the bonds. Under these circumstances it becomes essential that the bondholders unite in securing all the consideration to which they are entitled, and, if need be, enforcing their rights under the mortgages and otherwise protecting their interests.
The undersigned have been requested by the principal bondholders to act as a bondholders' committee, and in order to confer upon the committee necessary authority, the bondholders are respectfully urged to deposit their bonds at once with the United States Trust Company under a bondholders' agreement lodged with it.
Engraved certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Company, and application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the same.
Copies of the agreement can be obtained either from the Trust Company or from the Committee.
HENRY K. McHARG, 40 Wall Street.
SIDELL TILGHMAN, 40 Wall Street.
FRANKLIN B. LORD, 120 Broadway.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Counsel.

New Jersey Zinc Company.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustee under the mortgage made by the New Jersey Zinc Company dated February 1, 1897, hereby gives notice of its intention to redeem the bonds secured by said mortgage bearing the numbers hereinafter mentioned, at 105 and accrued interest, which bonds have been drawn for redemption in accordance with the provisions of said mortgage, viz., Eighty-one bonds, numbered 4, 39, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 122, 124, 130, 185, 198, 240, 275, 290, 306, 314, 319, 321, 335, 338, 392, 422, 424, 428, 436, 451, 455, 456, 474, 485, 498, 521, 525, 526, 557, 565, 575, 627, 653, 661, 662, 667, 668, 673, 714, 738, 778, 786, 788, 791, 800, 858, 939, 948, 976, 986, 1009, 1010, 1012, 1033, 1055, 1073, 1075, 1079, 1098, 1125, 1150, 1178, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1212, 1213, 1250 1228, 1229, and 1230, for $1,000 each.
Said bonds will be redeemed upon the terms above mentioned upon presentation and surrender thereof and all unmatured coupons to the said The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, on the 1st day of February, 1901. No further interest on the bonds so designated will be payable from and after the said date if not then presented.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co as Trustee,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 19th, 1900.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.
Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, both SIX AND FIVE PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1901, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest to absorb the sum of $144,302.50, deposited in the Sinking Fund with The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1901, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.
December 31st, 1900.

Meetings and Elections.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.
Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Company's Office in Chicago, Illinois, on Saturday, January 26, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of acting on these five propositions and transacting such other business as may, in connection therewith, come before the meeting.
FIRST—That in order to provide necessary moneys for the purchase of additional cars and locomotive engines needed for the accommodation of the growing traffic on the Company's lines of railway; the construction of additional second tracks, side tracks, and station and terminal facilities; the reduction of grades; the elimination of grade crossings at different places along said railway lines, and other improvements of a permanent character, some of which purchases, additions and improvements have already been undertaken, and for other corporate purposes, the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be increased by an issue of 60,000 new shares of $100 each, from 500,000 shares to 560,000 shares of $100 each, thus making the whole capital stock of the Company $56,000,000.
SECOND—That each shareholder shall have the privilege of subscribing at par on or before March 4, 1901, for one share of such new stock, for every ten shares of stock registered in his name on the transfer books of the Company at the close of business on December 25, 1900, and for fractions of shares in like proportion—payment for the new stock to be made in full at the Company's office in the City of New York, on or before Monday, March 4, 1901.
THIRD—That stockholders entitled to subscribe for fractions of shares shall, upon payment therefor, receive scrip convertible into full-paid stock when presented in sums of $100 or multiples thereof, but such scrip shall not draw dividends.
FOURTH—That the shares, or fractions of shares, of the new issue, if any, not subscribed and paid for on or before March 4, 1901, may be disposed of by the Board of Directors at such price, or prices, not less than par, as may be approved by them.
FIFTH—That the new shares shall be entitled to participate in all dividends which may be declared payable after March 4, 1901.
For the purposes of this meeting, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Thursday, December 20, 1900, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, January 7, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
November 21, 1900.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.
(of Chicago.)
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, on Monday, February 11th, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed, in accordance with the by-laws, at the close of business on Saturday, January 19th, and will reopen Wednesday, February 13th, 1901. C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 9, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its Preferred Stock for the quarter ending March 1, 1901, payable March 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on February 15, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on February 15, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 26, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 9, 1901.
On and after March 5, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. among the parties entitled thereto upon presentation of their Stock Trust Certificates at our offices for stamping.
After February 15, when the Railway Company closes its transfer books, and until March 5, when it pays the dividend, a due bill will be given for dividends upon shares represented by Stock Trust Certificates deposited for conversion.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

Oregon Short Line Railway Company
First Mortgage 6% Bonds
Coupons due February 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, Jan. 28, 1901.
OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

American Car & Foundry Co.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2, 1901.
Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 3.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of One-Half Per Cent. (½%) on the common capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Friday, Feb. 1, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Jan. 10, 1901. Transfer books will close Thursday, Jan. 10, 1901, and reopen Saturday, Feb. 2, 1901.
WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

American Car & Foundry Co.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2, 1901.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 7.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Friday, Feb. 1, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Jan. 10, 1901. Transfer books will close Thursday, Jan. 10, 1901, and reopen Saturday, Feb. 2, 1901.
WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St., and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 9, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-half Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 14th, and reopened on Saturday, February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Office of the American Ice Company,
125 East 24th St.
New York, Jan. 24th, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared and will be payable Feb. 15th, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Feb. 1st, 1901.
The Transfer Books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. Feb. 1st, 1901, until Feb. 16, 1901. E. D. HALEY, Treasurer.

Henderson Bridge Company.
The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the first prox.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 21st inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the second day of February.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., January 15th, 1901.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 15th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th. The transfer books will be closed from February 1st to February 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

MRS. HANCOX'S DEBTS.

She Asks to be Declared a Bankrupt, and Tells of Her Obligations.

The hearing of the petition of Mrs. Catharine Hancox, who asks to be declared a bankrupt, was begun before Referee George C. Holt, at his office, 34 Pine Street, yesterday afternoon. According to the schedule which was submitted to the referee, Mrs. Hancox's liabilities have been fixed at $10,344.01. The largest creditor is Henry T. Cutter of 781 Lexington Avenue, who has a judgment for $5,792.75, which represents money loaned to Mrs. Hancox.
At a meeting of the creditors Mr. Cutter was appointed trustee for the other creditors.
Mrs. Hancox during her examination stated that she was a beneficiary under the will of her father, William Wall, to an income of about $4,000 a year. She occupies apartments at the Hotel Beresford, Eighty-first Street and Central Park West, for which she pays $1,300 per annum. Mrs. Hancox has two daughters, who, she said, spent, approximately, $300 a year for clothes.
Attorney Michael Jacobs, who appeared for the creditors and trustees, elicited the information from Mrs. Hancox that she and her daughters always went to the country in Summer, but, added the petitioner: "inexpensively, of course." Pressed to explain what she considered inexpensively, Mrs. Hancox said that her and her daughters' expenses, all told, amounted to about $50 per week. She admitted that the rent of her city apartments went on meanwhile.
When Mr. Jacobs reached an item for carriage hire, Mrs. Hancox said that she regarded carriages as a necessity, as the carriage rides they took were for the benefit of their health.

Birkbeck Loan Company's Trustees.
At the annual meeting of the Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America, held yesterday, the following Trustees were elected: Charles S. Fairchild, Abram S. Hewitt, Isidor Straus, William L. Brown, Gustav H. Schwab, A. Augustus Healy, A. Abraham, William G. Park, Orlando H. Parker, Robbins B. Smith, William H. Yale, and Samuel E. Kilner.

Pressed Steel Car Co.'s New President.
Charles T. Schoen, who was one of the founders of the Pressed Steel Car Company, resigned as President of the company yesterday, and his place was filled by F. N. Hoffstat of Pittsburg. Mr. Schoen remains with the company, however, as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Bishop Warehouse Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—S. C. Williams, W. S. Bishop, and Hiram Williams, Brooklyn.

Pan-American Souvenir Card Company of Buffalo; capital, $8,000. Directors—P. J. Barrett, W. L. Gleason, and G. F. Clark, Buffalo.

Jenkinson Apartment House Company of Rochester; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. B. Stevens, R. C. Barker, and H. A. Mock, Rochester.

Thomas Foundry and Metal Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. A. Thomas, J. V. Whiting, and A. Coccaro, New York City.

New York Machine Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. F. Van Loon, S. B. Howes, and David Thomson, New York City.

New Work Laundry Company of Brooklyn; capital, $15,000. Directors—A. A. Noxson, Brooklyn; H. C. Mason and C. V. D. Peek, New York City.

Home and Office Cleaning Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. A. Sanchez, F. S. Schlesinger, and R. H. Beddish, New York City.

Webbs Bacon Company of New York City, to deal in hardware; capital, $25,000. Directors—B. R. Bacon, South Orange, N. J.; T. R. Sully and H. H. Meyer, New York City.

Ladue-Tate Manufacturing Company of Buffalo, to manufacture wearing apparel; capital, $150,000. Directors—James Tate and F. W. Plato, Buffalo; J. H. Gardner, Ridgway, Penn.

H. Krantz Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, to deal in switchboards and electrical appliances; capital, $150,000. Directors—H. T.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weaker.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 24	737,669
To date this year	25,112,851
Corresponding date last year	8,134,501

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 24	$3,603,000
To date this year	$68,023,650
Corresponding date last year	$40,512,600

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1@2 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	1	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
Am. Express	½	National Biscuit pf	⅛
Am. Ice pf	1½	National Lead pf	1½
Am. Woolen	½	National Salt	⅛
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	2	National Tube	⅜
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	⅛	Nat. Tube pf	1½
Int. Paper	½	Pacific Mail	1
Lake Erie & W	½	Twin City R. T.	⅝
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½	Union Bag & Paper	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	¾	Illinois Central	1
Am. Linseed pf	½	Int. Paper pf	⅝
Am. S. & R. pf	½	Int. Pump pf	2½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Kan. & Mich	⅜
Am. Steel & Wire	2⅜	Kan. City South	½
Aug. Sugar Ref	2	Man. Beach	2
Am. Tin Plate	1	Manhattan	1⅞
Am. Tin Plate pf	⅜	Met. Street Ry	⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅜	Mexican Central	⅜
Anaconda Copper	1½	Nat. Steel	⅝
Atl., T. & S. F.	1½	N. Y. Central	1¼
Atl., T. & S. F. pf	⅜	N. Y., O. & W	1
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	Norf. & West	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	⅜	Northern Pac	2
Brkyn R. T.	3⅜	North. Pac. pf	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	People's Gas	⅜
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Pere Marquette	3
Chi. & Alton pf	1	Pressed Steel Car	2½
Chi., R. & Q	1½	Pressed S. C. pf	2½
Chi., M. & St. P	2⅜	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Chi., T. & Pac	1½	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans	⅜	Rep. Steel pf	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	St. L. & S. F	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	⅝
Col. Fuel, & Iron	1½	St. L. S. W	1
Consol. Gas	1⅛	Southern Pacific	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	1	Southern Railway	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1	Southern Ry. pf	1½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Erie	1	Texas & Pacific	⅜
Erie 1st pf	1½	Third Avenue	⅜
Erie 2d pf	1	Union Pacific	1⅜
Federal Steel	2⅜	Union Pacific pf	1
Federal Steel pf	⅝	U. S. Leather pf	½
Glucose Sugar	1	U. S. Rubber pf	1½
Great North. pf	1½	Wabash pf	1⅛
Hocking Valley	⅝	West. Union Tel	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. City R. R. 1st	1	Mob. & O., Mont. D. 5s	1
Gen. El. deb. 5s	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	1½
Ky. Cent. 4s	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	1½
Kan. & Mich. 4s	3½	St. P., M. & M., 2d C. 6s	1
L., N. A. & Chi. 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Mo. Pac. Cal. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1	Det., M. & M. 1 g. 3½s	1½
Chi. & Erie 1st	3½	St. P. City C. 1st	1
		Tor., Ham. & B. 1st	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday was the dullest day the Stock Exchange has had for several months. For the first time since election transactions fell much below the million mark, barely 750,000 shares being traded in all day. It was rather a novelty in its way when the tape actually stood still, sometimes failing for several minutes to record a single transaction. The dullness, nevertheless, was a relief to many of the brokers on the floor, who in past weeks have been so rushed with business that they had little rest—business that so burdened the tape that in the press many transactions were forced to go unrecorded. The dullness resulted in a general sagging of prices, though in few issues was there actual weakness.

The selling of St. Paul was attributed to the non-appearance of the expected and promised announcement from Chicago telling of the completion of the Northern Pacific-Great Northern deal.

The manipulation in the steel stocks came to a halt and with the halt came declining prices. Buying on the decline by interests altogether free from the stigma of stock jobbing was regarded on the Street as not without significance.

The rumormonger was again busy, principally engaging himself with the Erie stocks, on the first preferred stock of which, it was declared, a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. is to be declared "next month." It was from the same sources that some time ago came the assurance that a meeting of the Erie Directors would be held about the 15th of January, and that the dividend would then be declared. The meeting was never held, and the dividend was never declared.
On the other hand, it is practically officially admitted that at the next meeting of the Directors of Reading the first preferred dividend will be increased to a 4 per cent. rate. Any such assurance is altogether lacking in respect to Erie, and there seems to be an impression that even some of the unissued Erie first preferred stock was sold by insiders at the recent high figures, the present stock being borrowed for delivery.

The "Western contingent," which on Wednesday was declaring that the steel stocks were in for a big rise, going even so far, after the market's close, as to bid a half point or more above the closing figures for certain stocks, were little in evidence as buyers yesterday to help on the boom. Instead, there was quiet selling from the opening from sources close to these interests. Good independent buying, however, appeared.
In respect to Press Steel Car the opinion in the Street was that the omission of the word "quarterly" in the declaration of the common stock dividend was intentional, particularly as the preferred stock dividend was explicitly set out as quarterly. On this theory and the belief that no other dividend will be declared this year there was selling of the stock all day.

The selling of St. Paul was regarded as primarily due to the fact that the announcement promised from Chicago in respect to the Northern Pacific-Great Northern deal did not materialize. As a matter of fact, in well-informed quarters no such announcement at this time was expected.

The local railway shares were for the greater part of the day weak. Brooklyn Rapid Transit especially so. Bear traders made much of the bill introduced in Albany by State Senator Wagner seeking to prevent the company from charging more than a five-cent fare in any part of Long Island. There was some selling, also, on the belief that there may be disappointment at to-day's meeting, some statements being that expected and promised changes in the board will not be forthcoming.

The heaviness of Manhattan and Metropolitan was not explained by any news developments.

According to the Street gossip on Wednesday, a leading operator was in charge of the Southern Pacific movement, and hence the rise to above 44. Yesterday when the security dropped more than a point the gossipers were at a loss to explain who the responsible party was, though the decline itself was declared to be "only a healthy reaction."

There was more selling of Sugar Trust stock by purchasers who had been induced to buy on Tuesday on the strength of "tips" that the stock was in for a substantial rise. Yesterday the "rise" was represented by a further drop of 2 points.

The report of the American District Telegraph Company for the year ended Dec. 31, made public yesterday, shows net earnings of $80,400, as compared with $104,180 a year ago. The company has 1,537 miles of wire miles. At a meeting held during the day the retiring Board of Directors and officers were re-elected.

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Both in Burlington and in Rock Island the buying was pronounced in the Street to be much better than the selling, though no endeavor was made in either case to bid up prices.

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People's Gas was sold by Chicago houses, the advices from there being to the effect that many bills against the company in one form or another were before the City Council, or were contemplated to be introduced in the State Legislature.

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London was not much of a factor in this market during the day, arbitrage houses having relatively few orders, buying on balance. It is insisted that for some time there have been large direct orders from London, almost all on the selling side.

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Pool selling was held responsible for the decline in the Atchisons, Union Pacific, and Missouri Pacific. The "corner" in this last-named stock seems entirely to have disappeared.

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Commission houses reported yesterday the quietest day in weeks. Commission business was purely nominal.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

B. W. Folger, Jr., Appointed Superintendent of the Elevated System.

It is officially announced that B. W. Folger, Jr., of Kingston, Ontario, has been appointed Superintendent of the elevated system of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and will assume his duties on Feb. 1. The Brooklyn officials have for some time been looking for a suitable man for the place, and now believe that they have found him.
For so responsible a position Mr. Folger is a very young man, having just passed his twenty-sixth year. He is a son of Henry Folger, President of the St. Lawrence River and Thousand Island Steamboat Company, and is himself a large stockholder in that company, as well as in the Kingston Street Railway.
Mr. Folger is a younger brother of Harry Folger, who was private secretary of the late Gov. Flower.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Statement, on what is said to be good authority, that the Directors of the International Silver Company will hold a meeting March 12 next, at which date dividends on the preferred stock will be resumed.

Chicago Telephone Company to issue $1,000,000 new stock on April 8 at par to shareholders of record March 27.

According to Boston dispatches the Directors of the Père Marquette will at their meeting on Jan. 29 declare a dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable out of the earnings for the year ended Dec. 31.

Entire trading in wheat in Chicago yesterday within a range of ⅝ cents.

Incorporation in New Hampshire of the Manchester Traction, Light and Power Company, with a capital of $1,500,000.

Purchase by the United States Tube Company, incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, of eleven acres of land in the Kensington district of Buffalo, on which it will build a big steel tube plant.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.
Time money 3½ per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.
Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $250,506,853; balances, $14,394,774; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,226,195.
Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4 per cent. for short and 4@4⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.
Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83⅝.
Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95¼, and guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅝.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14⅛@15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Money was in quiet demand to-day. New York's exports of gold are expected to benefit London only indirectly.
The tone of the Stock Exchange was good, but business was inactive. The general impression is that little will be done for the next week or so. Recent events prevent the public from coming in. Consols and first-class securities hardened. Argentines and Brazilians were in demand. Chinese were higher.
Americans opened good and above parity, remained steady a while and closed easier. Grand Trunks improved on the traffic returns. Kafirs were better.
On the street Americans were weak. There were considerable declines on New York selling orders, especially in St. Paul.
Consols for money, 96⅝; consols for the account, 96 11-16; Atchison, 46⅞; Canadian, 91½; St. Paul, 154⅛; Illinois Central, 133½. Louisville, 90⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 85½; New York Central, 145½; Erie, 29⅜; Pennsylvania, 74½; Reading, 16⅝; Erie first preferred, 65¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 88½; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 8⅝; Rand Mines, 37⅛.
Money, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills 3⅞@4 per cent., and for three months' bills 4@4 1-16 per cent.
Spanish 4s, 71⅝.
Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132; Madrid, 36.65; Lisbon, 43; Rome, 3.85.
Bar silver closed steadier at 28 9-16d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—On the Bourse to-day prices opened firm, but later were easier on disappointment that the Bank rate in London was not reduced, and owing to the Shanghai message indicating a difference between the Russian and British Admirals, which caused an unfavorable impression. At the close business was dull all around.
Three per cent. rentes, 101f 97½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12½c for checks.
Spanish 4s closed at 71.92½.
The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 75,050,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 33,725,000f, gold in hand increased 7,400,000f, bills discounted decreased 82,975,000f, silver on hand increased 4,450,000f.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Prices opened weaker on the Boerse to-day, owing to the unsatisfactory December returns of the Harpener and Hibernia Companies. Industrials were maintained. Home funds were in good demand. Americans were steady. Canadian Pacifics fluctuated.
Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfenings for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 3-8 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 24, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	151	25	Adams Express	149½	149½	149½	149½	.....
88½	88¾	3,200	Amalgamated Copper	89½	89½	87¾	88½	— ¾
20¾	20⅞	295	Am. Car & Found. Co.	21	21	20½	20¾	— ¼
66¾	67	725	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	68¾	68¾	67	67	.....
30¾	30⅞	3,985	American Cotton Oil	31	31¼	30½	30½	— ⅝
88	90	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	89	89	89	89	+1
172½	176	150	American Express	172½	172½	172½	172½	+ ½
38½	39	100	American Ice Co	39	39	39	39	.....
69¾	70	200	American Ice Co. pf	69½	69⅝	69½	69¾	+1¼
5¾	5⅞	500	American Linseed Co	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
31½	32¼	2,140	Am. Linseed Co. pf	33¾	33¾	31	31½	—2¼
62⅞	63	3,550	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	63½	63½	62½	62⅞	— ⅝
97⅝	98½	310	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	97¾	98	97¾	98	— ⅛
28	28½	2,400	Am. Steel Hoop Co	27¼	27⅝	28¼	28¼	—1
72	75	30	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	74	74	74	74	.....
39½	39⅝	21,750	Am. Steel & Wire	42	42	39½	39⅝	—2⅝
84	84½	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf	85	85	85	85	.....
132½	132⅝	35,150	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	134½	134½	132½	132¼	—2
50	50⅛	1,910	American Tin Plate	60¾	60¾	59	59	—1
88	89	200	Am. Tin Plate pf	88	88	87¾	87¾	—.⅝
113½	114	6,220	American Tobacco	114½	114½	112¾	113⅝	—.¾
165¾	167¾	150	American Woolen	165¾	168¾	165¾	167¾	+ 1½
42⅝	42⅞	900	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43	43	42	42½	—1½
44⅜	44⅝	27,000	At., T. & S. F.	46¾	46⅞	44⅜	44⅝	—1¼
84½	84⅝	13,800	At., T. & S. F. pf	85⅜	85⅜	84½	84½	— ⅛
86½	86⅝	16,100	Baltimore & Ohio	88	88	86	86½	—1½
84½	85	600	Baltimore & Ohio pf	85	85	84½	84¾	— ⅛
76¾	76⅝	49,257	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	79⅜	79⅝	75¾	76½	—3⅝
56⅝	57¼	200	Canada Southern	57⅝	57⅝	56½	56⅝	— ⅛
38¼	38½	2,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	39	39	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
38	38¼	800	Chicago & Alton	38⅜	38⅜	38	38	— ⅛
73¼	73½	1,900	Chicago & Alton pf	74¼	74½	73½	73½	—1
141¾	141¾	17,550	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	143	143	141⅞	141⅞	—1½
122	124½	240	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	124	124	124	124	+2
171¾	172⅜	900	Chicago Great West	174½	174½	171¼	171½	+ ¼
24	25	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
147⅜	147½	82,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	150½	150⅝	146¼	147¼	—2⅝
187	188	345	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	188	189	188	188¼	.....
170	171½	300	Chicago & Northw	172	172	172	172	.....
118⅝	119¼	5,150	Chi. R. I. & Pac	120	120¼	118½	118⅝	—1¼
11¾	12	1,100	Chi. Term. Trans	12½	12⅝	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
35¾	36	1,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	36	36	35	35	— ⅛
75	75½	700	C., C., C. & St. L	75¾	76	75¼	75½	—1½
44⅝	44⅞	3,650	Colorado Fuel & Iron	46¾	46¾	44½	44½	—1¼
7	8	800	Colorado Southern	7¼	7¾	6¾	7	— ⅛
189	190	1,971	Consolidated Gas	190⅞	190⅞	189	189	—1½
43¾	43⅝	10,870	Con. Tobacco Co	44½	44½	42⅝	43½	—1
94	94½	400	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	94	94	94	94	.....
150	151	1,200	Del. & Hudson	150	150¼	150	150	—1
191	193	50	Del., Lack. & West	192	192	192	192	.....
30½	30⅝	1,000	Denver & R. G	30½	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ¼
81¼	81⅝	100	Denver & R. G. pf	82	82	82	82	— ½
28	28¼	57,900	Erie	29¼	29¼	28	28⅛	—1
62⅝	63	9,250	Erie 1st pf	64	64	62⅝	62⅝	—1¼
41	42	1,000	Erie 2d pf	42½	42½	41	41	—1
41⅜	43	40	Evans. & T. H.	41½	41½	41½	41½	.....
47¾	47½	28,170	Federal Steel	49¾	49¾	47¼	47½	—2⅝
69¾	69¾	2,000	Federal Steel pf	70¾	70⅝	69¼	69⅝	— ⅝
17⅝		100	Ft. Worth & D. C	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
77½		200	Gas & El. Bergen Co.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
187	188	184	General Electric	187	187	187	187	.....
47	47½	500	Glucose Sugar Ref	48	48	48	47½	—1
96	97	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	96	96	96	96	— ¼
192	193	1,000	Great Northern pf	193	193	192	192½	—1½
110	111	10	H. B. Claflin Co	109½	109½	109½	109½	.....
42⅝	42⅝	100	Hocking Valley	42⅝	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅜
70⅜	70⅝	65	Hocking Valley pf	71⅝	71⅝	71	71	.....
129⅝	130½	800	Illinois Central	130½	131	129½	130	—1
22	22½	700	International Paper	22	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
71	71½	145	Internat. Paper pf	71	71	70¼	70¼	—2⅝
58	58½	400	Internat. Power Co	58¼	58⅞	58	58	— ⅜
7	8	50	International Silver	7	7	7	7	.....
23½	24	400	Iowa Central	24	24	23½	23½	— ¼
74	75	120	Inter. Steam Pump pf	74	74	74	74	—2½
23	25	400	Kanawha & Michigan	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅝
14	14¾	100	Kansas City Southern	14	14	14	14	— ½
42½	43¼	500	Lake Erie & West	42½	43	42½	42½	+ ⅛
67	70	10	Long Island	70	70	70	70	.....
88¼	88¼	5,605	Louisville & Nashville	88½	88½	87⅝	88½	— ⅝
10	14	100	Manhattan Beach	12	12	12	12	—2
113½	113⅝	11,900	Manhattan Elevated	116	116	113⅜	113⅝	—1⅞
161⅝	162	2,650	Met. Street Railway	162½	162½	161	161⅝	— ⅝
133	133	200	Mexican Central	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	— ⅛
38¼	38⅝	200	Mexican National ctfs.	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
67⅜	68	200	Minn. & St. Louis	68	68	67⅜	67⅜	— ¼
16⅜	17¼	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	16⅞	17¼	16½	16⅝	
48¾	49	19,550	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	48½	49⅜	48½	48⅞	+ ⅛
85	85¼	12,100	Missouri Pacific	85¾	85¾	84⅞	85	+ ⅛
45¾	46⅛	810	Mobile & Ohio	46	46	46	46	— ⅝
38	38¼	400	National Biscuit Co	38	38½	38	38	.....
92	93½	130	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	93½	93½	93½	93¼	+ ⅛
163½	165	100	National Lead Co	165	165	163	163½	—1½
86½	86¾	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	86½	86¾	86½	86½	+1¼
43¾	43⅝	800	Nat. Salt Co., ex div	43⅝	43⅝	42½	43¼	+ ⅛
39	39½	1,300	National Steel Co	40½	40½	39	39	— ⅝
90	91	200	Nat. Steel Co. pf	91	91	91	91	— ⅝
58¼	58½	4,555	National Tube Co	59¼	59½	58	58½	+ ⅝
97	98	785	Nat. Tube Co. pf	97	98	97	98	+1½
140½	141	850	New York Central	141¼	141½	140¾	140⅝	—1¼
19	19⅛	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	19	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
99	101	500	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	.....
50½	51	500	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf., ex div	51	51	51	51	— ⅛
30⅝	31	11,850	N. Y., Ont. & Western	31⅝	31⅞	30⅝	30⅞	—1
44	44½	1,950	Norfolk & Western	44½	44¾	43⅞	44	— ⅛
19⅝	20	500	North American	20¼	20¼	19½	20⅛	— ⅛
80⅞	81	71,910	Northern Pacific	83¼	83⅜	80⅝	80⅞	—2
85¼	85⅜	1,970	Northern Pacific pf	86¼	86¼	85¼	85⅜	—1
42⅜	43	1,000	Pacific Mail	42½	43	42¼	42¾	+1
144¾	145	10,300	Pennsylvania R. R	145¾	145¾	144½	145	— ⅜
98¼	98½	8,160	People's Gas, Chicago	99¼	99⅜	98	98⅝	—1
40	42	200	Pere Marquette	40	40	40	40	—3
92	92½	50	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	— ⅛
37⅝	38½	2,000	Pressed Steel Car	39	39	37½	38	—2½
78½	80	400	Pressed Steel Car pf	78	79¼	78	79¼	—2½
31½	31⅝	10,160	Reading	32½	32⅝	31⅜	32	— ⅝
70½	70⅝	13,520	Reading 1st pf	71⅞	71⅞	70¼	70⅝	— ⅝
41⅜	42	9,500	Reading 2d pf	43	43	41½	42	— ⅝
13½	14	1,000	Republic Iron & Steel	14	14	13¾	13⅝	.....
57	58	750	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	58	58	57½	57½	— ½
26¼	26½	2,100	St. L. & San Fran	26⅝	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ⅛
70	71½	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	— ⅛
56⅝	57	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	57⅜	57⅜	56⅝	57	— ⅝
22¼	22½	1,200	St. Louis Southw	22⅞	22⅞	22	22	—1
50⅜	50⅝	1,200	St. Louis Southw. pf	50	50½	50	50⅜	— ⅛
43¾	43¾	43,350	Southern Pacific	43⅝	44	42⅝	43½	— ⅝
19¼	19½	4,875	Southern Railway	19⅞	19⅞	19¼	19⅜	— ⅝
69⅜	69⅞	7,600	Southern Railway pf	71½	71½	69¾	69⅝	—1½
56¾	57	2,900	Tenn. Coal & Iron	58	58	56½	56⅞	—1½
26¾	27	5,800	Texas Pacific	28¼	28¾	26⅞	27	— ⅝
121	122	100	Third Avenue	121	121	121	121	—1
67½	68	100	Twin City R. T.	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
13⅜	14	900	Union Pacific	14	14½	13⅝	14	— ⅛
69½	70½	100	Un'n Bag & Paper Co	70	70	70	70	— ⅝
82¾	82¾	45,450	Union Elevated, Chi	83¾	83¾	81⅞	82¼	—1⅝
82⅝	82⅞	2,800	Union Pacific	83¼	83½	82⅜	82⅝	—1
11⅞	12	3,050	United States Leather	12⅜	12⅝	11⅞	12	— ⅛
73¼	73¾	400	U. S. Leather pf	73¼	73¾	73¼	73½	— ½
20⅝	21⅛	700	United States Rubber	21	21¼	21	21	.....
60½	63	700	U. S. Rubber pf	63¼	64½	60	61¾	—1½
12⅞	13	2,900	Wabash	13½	13⅝	12⅝	13	— ⅛
26¾	27	6,300	Wabash pf	27¾	28	26¾	26⅝	—1⅜
82¾	83¼	2,000	Western Union Tel	84	84	82½	83	— ⅛
11¾	12	1,500	Wheel. & Lake Erie	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
28¾	28⅞	1,000	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	28½	29⅜	28½	28¾	— ¼
Sales		737,869						

*Ex dividend.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105¾	105¾	Joliet & Chi.	172	175
2s, c., 1930	105¾	105¾	K. C. So. pf.	38½	39
5s, r., 1918	109¾	110¾	K. & D. M.	5	6
5s, c., 1918	110½	111½	K. & D. M. pf.	20	25
3s, 1918, sm.	110	111½	King. & P. M.	80	85
4s, r., 1907	113½	114½	Lex. & Chi.	15	20
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114½	Lac. C. Co.	47	59½
4s, r., 1925	136¾	137¾	Lac. K. C., pf.	72	74
4s, c., 1925	137¾	138½	Lacl. G. pf.	92	96
5s, r., 1904	110¾	111¾	L. E. & W.	10	15
5s, c., 1904	111¾	112¾	L. E. & W. pf.	50	52
D. C. 3-65s	125	..	Lake Shore	210¼	250
			Md. C. pf.	70	77
Ala. & Sus.	108	..	M. W. S. El.	..	..
Alle. & W.	120	17	Chi.	20½	28
Am. Coal	180	200	M. W. S. El. pf.	..	..
Am. D. Tel.	32	35	Chi. pf.	79	81
Am. M. Co. pf.	4½	5	Milch. Cent.	15	20
A. M. Co. pf.	24½	25½	M. & St. L.	..	..
Am. Sp. Mfg.	2	3			
A. S. R. pf.	118½	119½	M. St. P. & S. M.	105	107
A. T. & C.	94½	96	M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	18	21
Am. Tob. pf.	140	145	M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	51	55
Am. W. pf.	70	74	Mor. & Es.	192	196
Ann Arbor	23	28	Nat. Salt pf.	..	..
Ann A. pf.	51	58	ex div.	77	78½
At. A. L. pf.	108	..	New C. Coal	32	37
B. Un. Gas	175	178	N. J. Cent.	145	150
Bruns. City	9¾	10	N. Y. & Harlem	148	155
B., R. & P.	84	87	N. Y. & N. H.	..	..
B., R. & P. pf.	..	..	N. Y., L. & W.	212	214
B., C. R. & N.	121	130	N. Y., L. & W. pf.	135	137
Can. Pac.	88½	89¼	N. & W. pf.	83	84
Cap. Tract.	104¾	..	O. & I. G.	25	33
C. & E. Ill.	92	95	Ont. Mining	7½	7¾
C. G. W. pf.	..	..	Pac. Coast	54	57½
A.	78¾	78¾	P. C. 1st pf.	87	91
C. G. W. pf.	..	..	P. C. 2d pf.	63	67
B.	14¾	15	Penn. Coal	750	..
C. G. W. d.	91¾	92	Peo. & E.	19	21
C. I. & L.	..	..	Pore M.	72	74
pf.	60	61	P., C., C. & St. L.	54	60
C. St. P., M. & Om.	130	137	P., Ft. W. & C.	102	..
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	180	190	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	188	..
C., C. & St. L. pf.	116½	117½	Pullman Co.	196	198
C., L. & W.	27½	28	Rens. & Sar.	202	..
C., L. & W. pf.	69	70	R., W. & O.	136	..
Clev. & P.	187	..	Rio Gr. W.	66	68
C., R. & I.	..	..	R. G. W. 1st pf.	92	96
pf.	120	122	St. J. & G. I.	7½	8
C. S. 1st pf.	41	42	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	..	..
C. & E. I.	16	17	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	57	60
C. & H. C. & I.	11½	15	St. L. & S. F.	18	21
Com. Cable	165	170	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63	64
Consol. Coal	58	..	Sixth Av.	200	225
D. M. & Ft. D.	19	19½	Sloss-Shef.	19	23
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	110	125	Sloss-S. pf.	65	67
Eighth Av.	375	425	Sta. R. & S.	35	41
Ev. & T. H.	..	..	St. L. & T. R.	19½	21
pf.	82	83	T. P. & W.	85	90
Homestake	76	80	W. & L. E.	..	..
Ill. C., L. I.	102	..	1st pf.	54	56
Int. Pump	26	27	Wis. Cent.	14	16
Iowa C. pf.	49	50	Wis. C. pf.	36	39

New Telephone Company's Plans Secret

Stayton & Campbell of 30 Broad Street, who are attorneys for as well as stockholders in the Atlantic Telephone Company, which was incorporated in Albany on Wednesday, with a capital of $5,000,000, refused yesterday to make known any details concerning the company's plans. "We have been asked," they said, "by the people behind the company not to say anything about its plans, and until we are released from that injunction we must remain quiet." The incorporators named in the papers, which include Mr. Stayton and Mr. Campbell, each own but one share of stock, so that the persons really at interest are kept in the background.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.08	.08
Belcher	.08	.08
Best & Belcher	.23	.23
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.65	.65
Challenge Con.	.17	.18
Chollar	.11	.10
Confidence	.52	.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.44	.45
Hale & Norcross	.17	.16
Julia	.02	.03
Justice	.06	.07
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.01
Mexican	.28	.29
Occidental Con.	.02	.01
Ophir	.63	.64
Overman	.13	.13
Potosi	.09	.08
Savage	.10	.10
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.20	.21
Standard	4.00	4.00
Syndicate	.10	.10
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con.	.25	.27
Utah Con.	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.15	.15
Silver bars	61¾	62
Mexican dollars	50½	50½
Drafts, sight	17½	17½
Telegraph	.20	.20

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	25½	26	24¾	24¾
Alamo	11¾	12	11¾	12
Argentum	28	28½	29	30
Anaconda	45½	47	42½	44½
Butterfly-Terrible	31½	32½	31	32
Battle Mountain	24	24¾	24	24½
Blue Bell	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
C. C. Cons.	10¾	11¼	11	11½
C. C. & M.	9	9¼	9	9¼
Columbine Victor	10	11	10	11
Coriolanus	18	18½	18	18½
Dants	8	9¼	8¾	9
Damon	13	15	13	13½
Doctor Jackpot Con.	88	90	88	89½
Elkton	185	186	184	185
El Paso	52	53	51	52½
Findlay	11	12	11	12
Golden Fleece	30	30	25	30
Gibson	21	23	21	25
Gold King	106	115	102	112
Gold Knob	10	10½	10	10½
Gold Coin	325	600	350	600
Gold Dollar	23½	24	22¾	24
Gold Sovereign	6¾	6¾	6½	7
Gould	25	27	25	27
Hart	10	12	10	12½
Ingham	21	22	19	21
Isabella	68	69½	65	66¼
Independence	20	30	22	30
Jackpot	57½	60	58	60
Keystone	12½	13	12½	13
Last Dollar	68	70	66	67
Lexington	10	10¼	10¾	10½
Mount Rosa	40	45	40	45
Mary Cashen	11½	12	12	13
Moon Anchor	30	37	30	35
National	10¾	10½	9¾	10
New Haven	7½	7¾	7½	7½
Nugget	20	22	19	21
Ophir	31	35	31	34
Orphan	16	18	16	18
Pharmacist	7¾	8½	7¾	8¼
Pinnacle	15	18	15	16
Portland	324½	327	324	326
Pointer	18¼	19¾	..	..
Rose Nicol	10	10½	10¾	10¾
Rawlings	12	18	15	30
Sedar	15½	16	14¾	14¾
Vindicator	125	135	124	140
Work	19¼	19¾	19	19½
Zoe	21¾	22	21¾	21¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		Mob & O new 6s	
6,000	106	6,000	129
Am Cotton Oil 4½s		Mobile & O, Montg Div 5s	
20,000	99¾	10,000	112
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		N Y Cent & Hud Riv gen 3½s	
1,000	95¾	6,000	109½
1,000	95½	Lake Sh col 3½s	
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		18,000	98⅞
18,000	103½	10,000	98⅝
500	103⅝	N Y Gas, El L. H & P col tr 5s	
25,000	103½	5,000	110
1,500	103¾	Pur money 4s	
2,000	103⅞	2,000	95⅞
Adjustment 4s		4,000	96¼
2,000	89¾	10,000	96
25,000	89⅞	10,000	96¼
20,000	89⅝	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
18,500	89¾	8,000	107⅞
10,000	89½	Nor & W con 4s	
Balt & Ohio 4s		1,000	100½
35,000	102¼	North Pac 4s	
Balt & Ohio 3½s		5,000	105
3,000	96	8,000	104⅞
500	96¼	11,000	105
245,000	96	10,000	105¼
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s		500	104¾
7,000	89½	8,000	105
4,000	89¾	North Pac gen 3s	
B'klyn City 1st		3,000	70¾
5,000	112	35,000	70½
B'klyn Ferry 5s		10,000	70¾
1,000	107½	50,000	70¾
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s		10,000	70½
2,000	108	Oregon Sh Line 1st con 5s	
B'klyn Un Gas 5s		5,000	116½
10,000	117¾	6,000	116
Bur, C R & N 1st		Pac Coast 1st 5s	
4,000	107	5,000	108½
Canada So 2d		Penn gtd 4½s	
11,000	111	3,000	114½
Cent. Pac. U. P. 1st		Peoria, D. & E Inc 4s	
10,000	108¾	10,000	46
Cent of Ga con 5s		Reading gen 4s	
15,000	99⅜	1,000	83¾
1,000	99	22,000	93⅞
2,000	99¼	23,000	93⅝
3,000	99⅜	15,000	96⅜
Cent Pac gtd 4s		Rich & Dany con 6s	
17,000	101½	5,000	122½
15,000	101⅜	Rio Gr West 1st	
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		10,000	99½
60,000	84½	10,000	99⅝
Ches & O con 5s		20,000	99½
12,000	120⅞	St J & G I 3-4s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		2,000	90
25,000	105	2,000	90¼
C & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s		1,000	90¾
4,000	105¼	2,000	90⅝
Chi & Alton 3½s		St L, I M & So gen 5s	
45,000	84	2,000	115¼
53,000	84½	3,000	114¾
10,000	84¾	Unif & ref 4s	
40,000	84⅝	5,000	86
14,000	84½	24,000	86¼
60,000	84⅞	50,000	86½
Chi & Alton 3s, certificates		7,000	86½
5,000	93	32,000	86¾
1,000	92⅝	St L & S F 2d 6s, Class B	
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		10,000	112
4,000	111	2d 6s, Class C	
Chi & Erie 1st 5s		3,000	112
1,000	116¾	St L & S F gen 6s	
Chi Gas Light & C 1st 5s		10,000	113½
5,000	108¾	St Paul, M & M, Mon Cent 6s	
Chi, Mil & St Paul con 7s		5,000	133
3,000	182½	St Paul Cy Ry Cable con 5s	
Chi, Mil & St Paul, C & P W Div 5s		4,000	111½
1,000	120¼	St L S'w'n 1st	
H & D Div 7s		24,000	95⅞
5,000	125½	60,000	96⅛
2,000	125⅜	52,000	96
Chi & N'w'n sinkg fund 5s		15,000	96¼
1,000	108¼	2,000	96¼
Chi & N'w'n 5s		5,000	96
deb 5s, 1933		5,000	96⅜
1,000	121	4,000	96¼
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		4,000	96⅛
42,000	108¾	8,000	96¼
25,000	109	1,000	96⅜
Chi Term Tran 4s		18,000	96⅝
28,000	92½	15,000	96½
5,000	92⅝	10,000	96¾
23,000	93	5,000	96⅞
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		43,000	97
5,000	102¼	5,000	96¾
Col F & I gen 5s		5,000	96⅝
40,000	98	20,000	97
Col Mid 1st 3-4s		10,000	97¼
30,000	78	10,000	97¼
Col & So 1st 4s		5,000	97
1,000	85	5,000	97½
36,000	84¾	45,000	97½
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s		St L S'w'n 2d 15,000	72¾
5,000	100¾	16,000	72⅞
5,000	100½	10,000	73
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s		1,000	73½
20,000	29½	10,000	73¾
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s		5,000	73¾
10,000	119	10,000b3	73½
10,000	118¾	10,000	73½
Erie 1st ext 4s		15,000	73
35,000	83½	25,000c20F	73½
Erie 1st con 4s		10,000	73⅜
4,000	90⅞	Scioto V & N E 4s	
Flint & P M, Ft Huron Div 5

THE TUNNEL TO BROOKLYN

Work Upon It Likely to be Started Within a Year.

Rapid Transit Board Provides for Increased Express Service Beyond 103d Street Station.

By the action of the Rapid Transit Board yesterday resolutions were readopted providing for the underground extension to Brooklyn. Plans are to be forwarded at once to the Municipal Assembly and to the Park Board for approval, and if there are no unusual delays on the part of the city authorities, actual construction on the extension is likely to begin not later than next January, and possibly before.

Several weeks ago Chief Engineer Parsons started in to make some slight alterations as seemed best from an engineering point of view. The only change in the plans as adopted yesterday is that the tracks will proceed down State Street instead of down Whitehall, as originally contemplated, and extend under East River at a point in South Street. In Manhattan the route lies down Park Row from the Post Office; thence down Broadway. At Exchange Place the tracks will begin to drop and pass under the Bowling Breen and Battery Park loop, continuing to the river. The change simply involves the tearing up of one street instead of two, and less of a curve at the lower end of the island. The cost of construction will be about the same.

The Battery Park loop is for Manhattan trains only. The Brooklyn route is the same as originally planned, striking in at Jerolomon Street, going to the City Hall, out Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue, with a terminus at Flatbush station.

The board also provided for an increased express service beyond One Hundred and Third Street by extra tracks at the stations at One Hundred and Third, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets and across the viaduct from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. The plans formerly proposed an express service to begin and end at One Hundred and Third Street, but with the new trackage such a service to One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street is practically made possible.

The tracks authorized are simply turnouts at the stations named, allowing express trains to pass the locals without stopping. The extra cost will be about $100,000, and will be paid to Contractor John B. McDonald under the head of "extra work," legally allowed.

The board also approved the fifth requisition from the contractor for work and materials furnished to the amount of $528,000, making the total amount to date paid to Mr. McDonald $1,035,000.

So far as could be ascertained yesterday, nothing was done by the Commissioners at their meeting in reference to the "hold-up" on the part of the Municipal Council of the proposed change of route between Fort George and Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

Recent action has made it possible for the Degnon-McLean Company to start on the City Hall loop of their section. The papers providing for sureties on the contract are ready for signature, and it is expected that the sub-contracting firm will soon begin the trench through the park and Mail Street.

SICK MAN LOWERED BY ROPES.

Sebastian Dieser Could Not Be Taken to Street by Ordinary Means.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 24.—Sebastian Dieser, a saloonkeeper, weighing over 200 pounds, while going up to his bed last night slipped and fell backward. A doctor was called, who found Dieser was badly hurt, and it was decided to remove him to the General Hospital. When the attendants went to carry the injured man down they found they could not take him down the stairs, and the only way it could be done was to lower him from the window.

The ambulance men went to a firehouse in the neighborhood and secured ropes. These were fastened to the stretcher and the man was lowered.

CONSUMPTION AT SING SING.

Dr. Lewis Says Prison Is an Unfit Place for Human Habitation.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 24.—A hundred and fifty cases of consumption in the prison, added to between thirty and forty cases of typhoid fever, together with such bad plumbing and sewerage that every time the tide rises in the Hudson River noxious gases are backed up into the prison buildings, are what caused Dr. Daniel Lewis, President of the State Board of Health, to condemn that institution as an unfit place in which to pen up human creatures who have not the death penalty already passed upon them.

There have been hundreds of cases of consumption in the prison, but they are shipped away as rapidly as possible to Clinton and Auburn prisons. A cell that has been for some time inhabited by a consumptive gets contaminated with the germs of the disease and fresh driminals who come and happen to get one of these cells virtually receive the death penalty, for they are sure to become victims of consumption.

DOG CAUSES A $15,000 FIRE.

Tips Over a Lamp in the Lackawanna Railway Station.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Jan. 24.—A $15,000 fire was caused by a harmless appearing little dog in the express office of the Erie Station at Lackawaxen, Penn., early this morning. The animal was being transported over the Erie, and during the night was placed in the Lackawaxen Station. While the night station agent was temporarily absent the dog escaped from his cage and knocked over a lamp that was resting on the table. The explosion that followed set fire to the building, and, despite the efforts of a large number of the residents of Lackawaxen, the building was rapidly consumed. After the fire was extinguished the remains of the dog were found burned to a crisp.

DEAN DIVORCE CASE ENDED.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 24.—Mrs. Adele Oakley Dean has won her suit for divorce against her husband, Arthur Dean, a member of the banking firm of John A. Dean & Co., of Exchange Place, New York, so far as the recommendation of the Master in Chancery goes.

Mrs. Dean has two children, one sixteen years old and the other twelve. She is the daughter of F. Loomis Stott, a manufacturer of Stottville, N. Y., and has a large private fortune. The Deans were married in Stottsville Oct. 17, 1882. In 1897 there was a separation. Suit for divorce on statutory grounds was started last year by Mrs. Dean, and testimony in the case has just been concluded before Special Master in Chancery Washington B. Williams, in Jersey City.

Major Smith Again Loses in Court.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Appellate Division, Third Department, to-day denied a motion of Major Clinton H. Smith, late of the Seventy-first Regiment of New York City, that he be permitted to take certain questions before the Court of Appeals in connection with his removal from the Majorship in that regiment. His conduct as an officer of the regiment at the battle of Santiago de Cuba was investigated by a board of inquiry appointed by Gov. Roosevelt. Major Smith was removed by the Governor. His fight in the courts was for a review of the action, but they decided they had no jurisdiction.

New Jersey Masons Elect Officers.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24.—The New Jersey Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in session here to-day elected the following officers: Grand Master—Joseph P. Moore, Jersey City; Deputy Grand Master—W. Holt Apgar, Trenton; Senior Grand Warden—John H. Wilkins, Newark; Junior Grand Warden—Benjamin F. Wakefield, Jersey City; Grand Treasurer—Charles [illegible], Trenton; Grand Secretary—Thomas

THE MONTREAL FIRE.

Thirty Buildings Destroyed—Insurance Companies Involved.

MONTREAL, Jan. 24.—To-day business is practically stagnated in Montreal as a consequence of the disastrous fire which took place in the centre portion of the city, and crowds of thousands of people throng the narrow streets around the burned district, which is a scene of desolation. The burned district is bounded on the north by St. Sacrament, thence south along St. Peter, and westward on Lemoine to Fisk & Co.'s building; on the east by St. Nicholas Street to Commissioners, on the south by Foundling, facing St. Anne's Market Square to St. Peter, thence north to St. Paul.

Altogether about thirty buildings, chiefly wholesale warehouses, occupied by some of the leading firms of Montreal, were destroyed, together with their valuable stocks. Official reports as to losses cannot be obtained owing to the fact that the offices and papers of the Canadian Fire Underwriters have been burned in the Board of Trade. It is now feared that two men have perished.

The latest estimates place the total loss at $2,750,000. The following is a revised list of the heaviest individual losses:

Board of Trade Building, $400,000, fully insured; Silverman, Boulter & Co., wholesale furriers, $125,000; Beardmore & Co., tanners, $80,000, insured for $48,000; H. A. Nelson & Sons, fancy goods, loss $150,000; James Coristine & Co., furs, loss $450,000, fully insured; Gilmour Bros. & Co., commission agents, $50,000, covered by insurance; E. A. Cholileau & Co., commission merchants, loss $25,000; J. Cohen & Co., wholesale clothiers, $40,000; B. L. Levin & Co., wholesale furs, loss $100,000; H. W. Decourtenay & Co., iron and steel, loss $25,000; Seybold, Son & Co., loss $100,000, fully insured; Cortelyi Silk Company, loss $60,000; M. Suxe & Co., wholesale clothiers, loss $100,000, insurance $60,000.

The insurance companies involved are as follows: Aetna, $66,000; American, $21,000; Atlas, $36,000; Alliance, $55,000; British America, $5,000; Caledonia, $50,000; Commercial Union, $75,000; Connecticut, $7,000; Guardian, $120,000; Hartford, $10,000; Imperial, $50,000; Lancashire, $42,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $10,000; Phoenix of London, $180,000; Phoenix of Brooklyn, $75,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $97,000; London and Lancashire, $45,000; Law, Union and Crown, $3,000; London Assurance, $50,000; Manchester, $61,000; North British and Mercantile, $285,000; Northern, $66,000; Norwich Union, $60,000; North America, $25,000; National of Ireland, $18,000; Quebec, $35,000; Queen, $60,000; Royal, $140,000; Scottish Union, $60,000; Sun, $31,000; Union, $70,000; Western, $75,000; Ottawa, $20,000; total, $2,025,000.

FAITH CURISTS DIDN'T CURE.

So the District Attorney at Binghamton Will Investigate.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 24.—After investigating the death of Stephen Post, who had been under the care of Christian Scientists, Coroner Smith to-day said the man had died of pneumonia and had been neglected. He will bring the matter to the attention of the District Attorney. Post died yesterday. A physician was called at the last moment, but the man had died before he arrived. The affair is causing a sensation here, as the Christian Scientists implicated are prominent persons.

DISPUTE OVER REWARD.

Man Who Found Capt. Munsey's Skeleton Not Yet Paid.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 24.—Charles Lawrence of Lindenhurst threatens to sue the Board of Supervisors for the $200 reward offered by District Attorney Smith for the finding of the body of Jesse Munsey, the Babylon man who disappeared about a year ago. District Attorney Smith disputes the claim, upon the ground that Lawrence produced only the skeleton of Capt. Munsey, and not the body. This is the position taken by the District Attorney, according to Supervisor Daily, who had communicated with him about the matter.

The District Attorney says his object in offering the reward was to satisfy the friends of Capt. Munsey, who believed he had met with foul play. The skeleton was found in the woods, and was not a body, and he objects to paying the reward.

District Attorney Smith offered $200 reward for the production of the body of Jesse Munsey and $300 for evidence leading to the conviction of persons who caused his death.

Eleven months after the old man's disappearance his remains were found in the woods near Lindenhurst by Lawrence. The identification was complete, and the circumstances left no room for further belief in foul play.

There was also a reward of $100 offered by the family, but this has not been paid, as the other companions of Lawrence on that day protest.

Home for Friendless Quakers.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 24.—Mrs. Margaret Dietrich, an aged Quakeress who died here on Monday, has in her will bequeathed stocks, bonds, mortgages, &c., to the value of $50,000, to the trustees of the New York Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, to establish and maintain a home for friendless members of the Quaker society. The will provides the home shall be in the house occupied for many years by Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich, at the corner of Arlington Place and Arlington Avenue, which is given for the purpose. She also leaves $500 to the Plainfield Society of Friends for the use of the Sunday school.

Fatally Hurt Going to a Wedding.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 24.—Two sisters, a brother, and a niece of Miss Margaret Lyons were being driven to church to-day to attend her wedding, when the breaking of a whiffletree bolt in the hack started a runaway, and the vehicle was demolished by striking a trust at the side of the street. The occupants were picked up unconscious. Both the sisters were so severely injured that it is feared they will die. The brother suffered a fracture of the arm, and was cut about the head. The niece was less seriously hurt.

Drink-Crazed Woman Shoots Husband.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 24.—While crazed with drink this morning Mrs. William Mitchell of Groton shot her husband in the forehead with a .32-calibre revolver, inflicting a dangerous wound, the ball lodging in the brain. The woman was arrested. Mitchell recently inherited a large estate from his uncle, Col. William Mitchell of Groton.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fair Volume of Dealing in Small Properties—The Day's Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Max M. Stern to Maximilian Morgenthau the three-story dwelling 105 East Seventy-eighth Street, 18.9 by 102.2.

Ernest Thebelhorn has sold for C. Lindheim, for $20,000, the three-story dwelling 1,275 Madison Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Ninety-first Street, 17 by 68.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold to Nicholas Brunn the three-story dwelling 113 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 20 by 99.11. The same brokers have also sold to David Cohen the two-story stable 404 Madison Street, 25 by 150.

J. Allen Townsend is the buyer of the five lots on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the transaction, and also in the sale of a plot of about sixteen lots at the northeast corner of the Boulevard Lafayette and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, if extended. The seller of the latter parcel was J. H. Lockwood, and the price about $17,000.

C. E. Haskell has sold for Mead & Taft, for $38,000 each, the two five-story flats 231 and 241 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

Louis Lese has purchased from A. Abramson the five-story brick flat 626 East Fourteenth Street, 33 by 103.3; also, from Mary J. Mound, 430 and 432 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a plot 39 by 100.11, now occupied by a three-story dwelling and stable.

J. Edgar Leaycraft and Howard G. Badgley have sold the plot at the northeast corner of the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 115.7 by 140.8 by 100 by 82.11.

Jonas & Co. have sold for a client to F. Levinstein the four-story frame building, with store, 842 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 22 by 100.

Freeman & Steger report the following purchases by Cohen & Glauber: Nos. 1,785 and 1,787 Madison Avenue, 311 Henry Street, 308 Henry Street, 99 East First Street, 120 East Eighty-fifth Street, 1,275 Madison Avenue, 1,277 Madison Avenue, 1,279 Madison Avenue, 1,281 Madison Avenue, 1,283 Madison Avenue, 1,285 Madison Avenue, 1,287 Madison Avenue, 1,289 Madison Avenue, 1,291 Madison Avenue, 1,293 Madison Avenue, 1,295 Madison Avenue, 1,297 Madison Avenue, 1,299 Madison Avenue,

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

967 Fifth Ave.

Between 77th and 78th Streets.

MAGNIFICENT NEW RESIDENCE

51 x 90 x 100

Highest Class Fireproof Construction.

Plans and Photographs on application to

PEASE & ELLIMAN,

532 5th Ave., near 34th St.

$5,000 cash and $4,500 mort-gage wil buy a beautiful home consisting of a large house and barn, also a variety of fruit trees. Size of the plot 25x162. This place is only a short distance from 155th Street "L" station. For full particulars, call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$8,500 cash and $18,000 mortgage will buy a very fine four-family house. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

FOR SALE.

Below 65th St., bet. 5th and Madison Aves.

A full-size four-story dwelling, in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation. Will sell to prompt purchaser at value of lot.
Further particulars of (8390)

GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St., or 60 Cedar St.

A Cash Offer.—29 per cent. balance to suit, will take one of the new, elegant bluestone swell front houses, St. Nicholas Av., and 138th St.; 30 per cent. less than present cost to build; fine view; only value for price on Heights; high stoop; three story, basement, cellar; hard wood throughout. E. B. TREAT, Owner, on premises, or 241 West 23d St.

Rare Bargain.—Have fine steam-heated flat in elegant location, rented for over $3,200, and paying over $1,300 per year net; mortgage $22,000 at 5%; can sell for $28,500, or $6,500 over mortgage, if sold at once. C. E. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

AGENTS AND BROKERS, NOTICE!
Nos. 51, 53, 55 East 129th St.,
Plot 75x99.11, with two good Dwellings,
at value of land.
J. L. O'BRIEN, Owner, 217 West 125th St.

MADISON AV. Corner below 42d St.; size 75x100; finest site in the city for apartment hotel. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

Sacrifice.—Three-story and basement high stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath; suitable two families; perfect condition; $6,500. ANDREWS, 514 East 117th St.

ENTIRE BLOCK OF ABOUT 33 LOTS, near Bronx Park, Harlem R.R., and trolley lines. High and dry, improving locality, great future value, cheap. T. KEATING, 156 5th Av., N. Y.

A1 5-story double flat, 2 stores, best location Madison Av.; 4½ per cent. mortgage, bring clear 12 per cent.; sell cheap if sold this week. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av.

Bargain!—5-story corner, Madison Av., near 116th St.; with latest improvements; mortgage 4½ per cent.; brings 12 per cent. net. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

A1 5-story double flat store property, 5th Av., near 110th St.; all improvements; sell cheap this month. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

Small modern brownstone house, 15 West 113th St.; good order; ten rooms; bath; empty; easily rented; positive bargain. Owner, 27 West 84th.

$13,500 only; choice private dwelling, 34th St.; 20 foot front; bargain; possession.
THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

$12,000.—Rare bargain; choice private Dwelling, Manhattan Av.; 20 feet front.
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Dock with water front, near the East River, in 24th Ward, for sale, very low price. George Niner, 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

Lots: Bronx bargains; Tremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs., Fordham Road, Woodlawn corner, others. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

A1 5-story corner, 8th Av., near 116th St.; best investment property; 4½ per cent. mortgage. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

119th St., 15 West.—Private dwelling; four stories fine condition; exposed plumbing; chandeliers, shades, $2,500 cash; bargain.

Two very desirable lots, Broadway, near 149th St.; price right; terms to suit. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

Jerome Av and 181st St.—34 lots; must be sold. Thorn & Co., Fordham, New York.

Three valuable lots, 75x100, in East 35th St. Gurnee & Hopkins, 154 West 23d St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY
in the Bedford-Stuyvesant district will confer a favor by letting me know early in the Spring their offerings for rent.
The renting inquiry begins on Lincoln's Birthday, (February 12th,) and is fairly under way by Washington's Birthday.
This activity lasts until about March 15th, falling off rapidly thereafter.
Don't wait till the market is over before asking your tenants their intentions. Have it settled with them all the first week of February—or before if you can.
The best business people are early in the field for homes. That's the kind you want for tenants, and will get if you follow my advice.
CHARLES E HOTALING,
REAL ESTATE BROKER & MANAGER,
441 SUMNER AV., COR. McDONOUGH ST.
Your Patronage and Business Solicited.
(Office Not Open Evenings.)

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and saloon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, Brooklyn, 883 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

CALL ON **HENRY C. VAIL**
at the office of the late HENRY W. SHERRILL
13 WILLOUGHBY STREET, BROOKLYN,
for large, handsome house, overlooking Prospect Park South, with all its magnificent improvements; corner plot, 50x100.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
Fulton St., n. w. corner Ashland Pl., second block above Flatbush Av., junction having frontage 210 feet, if improved will yield large income; sold to close an estate; low value and small payment. TREDWELL, 108 West 43d St., N. Y.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway.

Madison St., near Lewis Av., 2½-story bas. stone; same as new house; price low. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Fine brownstone house; best location; good opening for homemaker. Hague, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Fine 8-room cottage, with stable, lot 305x75—$7,800. Easy terms. Apply to CHAS. H. NOXON, Lawyer, 21 Park Row. Tel. 3681 Cortlandt.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FACTORY SITES, BOROUGH OF QUEENS. RAILROAD AND WATER FRONT COMBINED. NEW YORK FREIGHT RATE. CENTRE, GREATER NEW YORK. VALUES NOW MODERATE—ADVANCING. SINGLE LOT OR ACREAGE AS DESIRED. One piece with 4,000 feet dockage—deep water. ADDRESS, NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE CO., 82 Borden Av., Long Island City.

For Sale—At Roslyn, L. I., half-mile from depot, large house and stable, with three acres; plenty of fruit and shade trees.
T. S. PRIOR, 83 Chambers St., New York.

Must Sell—81 lots, free and clear, Queens Borough; worth $7,000; assessed $4,600. Price $3,800. A., Box 138 Times Office.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished

For Sale or to Rent for the Summer.—An attractive home, ten minutes from station on Harlem R. R. For particulars address Box 80, Annonia, N. Y.

To Let.—Large boarding house at New Paltz, N. Y.; fine location. Cochrane, 2 West 125th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$10,000 Equity in Private House and $25,000 equity in some very fine lots on Staten Island. What can you offer in exchange for these equities? Send particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$20,000 Equity in Fine Flat House situated on a leading street near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$38,000 Equity in Two Fine Flat houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Avenue. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$40,000 Equity in a Piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$60,000 Equity in Three Fine apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$120,000 Equity in a Gilt Edge corner on Columbus Ave., rents for about $23,000 a year. Whatever you offer me in exchange for this property I must realize about $50,000 in cash to make the deal. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St. Call any evening 5 to 9.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR Apartment House; what can you offer in exchange for same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Have elegant 10-family apartment, fine block, actually rented for $3,220. Price, $34,000; mortgage, $22,000, at 5 per cent. Will exchange for good farm, stocked, in good location. C. E. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av.

Have fine corner plot of five lots in Bronx, value $36,000, mortgaged for one-half, at 4%; want Harlem flats. C. E. HEALD, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

CASH and several FREE and CLEAR cold water tenements for good paying business property. Only full particulars noticed. Owner, P. O. Box 1,960.

$18,000 equity; elegant apartment house; wide; best location; 112th St.; well rented.
THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Two double flats, East 89th St.; equity $20,000; price, $48,000. What can you offer in exchange?
SHINDLER & LIEBERS, 1,361 3d Av.

Want Atlantic Highlands property in exchange for Harlem private house; good opportunity. WELLING, 2 West 125th St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO RENT in Orange, N. J., corner Commerce St. and D., L. & W. R. R.; lot 205x130 feet; one four-story building 60 feet square; one building 1½ stories, 25x100 feet; one fireproof two-story brick building for storage, 24 feet square; a one-story building 20 feet square, and over 1,000 feet of enclosed shed room, which can be used for various purposes; two 60-horse-power boilers, one engine 25-horse power, and one 15-horse power, belting, shafting, &c., &c. Apply to Joseph P. McGovern, 193 and 195 Greene St., New York.

WATER FRONTS, MANUFACTURING SITES, large or small, railroad, trolley, and canal connections. Upland or meadow. Spring of pure water. Within 25 minutes of New York. Westerly side Jersey City. Advantageous location, low priced.
T. KEATING, 156 5th Av., N. Y.

6-room house, water in kitchen, in Hackensack; good barn; plot, 40x125; in fine order; good street; $1,500; $600 down, balance on mortgage; long term. WILLIAM E. TAYLOR, 123 Liberty St., New York.

Choice investments offered in private dwellings, brick flats, with stores, on Jersey City Heights; no brokers. Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent. Weatherby & Co., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED
In exchange for private dwelling, 78th St.; equity $14,000.
THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Factory site, with or without buildings, water-front, near New York. Vernon Miller, 150 Nassau St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE—ESTATE OF 605 ACRES, Rappahannock River, in sight of Chesapeake Bay; heavy timber, fine land, mill, hunting, fishing, sailing, oyster shore, elegant mansion 100 feet long, rooms wainscoted, oak paneling, stables, servants' quarters; steamers daily. Price $18,000, which is about cost of main building. Apply to owner, G. G. TEMPLE, Danville, Va.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

Farm on Hudson River; 3,000 acres; stocked; 400 acres tillable; creamery; good buildings. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

Winter Resorts.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, N. J.

The leading hotel of Lakewood.

In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons unsurpassed by any hotel in America. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.

HYDROTHERAPEUTIC BATHS.
Golf. —— Automobiles. —— Driving.
JAMES N. BERRY, MGR.

VICTORIA South Carolina Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Thoroughly renovated, heated by hot water heat, open all year. M. WILLIAMS.

Real Estate.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.

Under its system doubtful points in titles are submitted to its Committee of Counsel, consisting of well-known real estate buyers. This protection makes its policies the strongest issued.

Losses in fourteen years of business, $27,323.21.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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WINDSOR ARCADE,
Fifth Avenue, 46th St. to 47th St.
Magnificent corner store to lease, 44 feet by 94 feet, or deeper if desired.
Also a few choice second floor offices.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
141 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

Attractive up-to-date three-story buildings, adjoining 3d Av., 206-208 East 56th St.; 35x100; finely lighted all sides; open plumbing; extra large elevator; suitable storage, automobile and wine warehouse, bottler, factory, express, stable, laundry, builder, undertaker, dyer, private stable; also fine offices, stores, eight-room residence attached. Apply premises, or Leon S. Altmayer, 11A E. 83d.

Close to 14th St. and Broadway, corner lofts, 60x100, at moderate rentals.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way & 44th.

CORNER 12TH ST. & THIRD AV.—Extra deep store, with large basement.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

27 Mercer St.—Large store and basement; low rent; suitable for any business. Morris B. Baer, 15 Cortlandt St.

326 Canal St.—Third and fourth lofts, 25x55; good light; $40 and $30. Apply to R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

6th Av., 344.—First floor rooms, front or rear, suitable dentist, hairdresser, dressmaking. Apply Room 4.

Desk, desk room modern office building; all improvements, $10. 203 Broadway, Room 306. Call after three.

6th Av., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

40th St., 438 and 440 West.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

Brooklyn.

Hicks St., 368, Brooklyn.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

114th St., 228 to 246 West.—Elegant new flats, four rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date. Rents $18 to $20. These flats are the finest in the city for the money.

112th, 257, 259, 261, and 263 W.—Elegant new eight-room apartments, with all the conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply. Rent $36 to $42. These flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

106th St., 21 West.—7 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33 per month. Janitor.

MARGUERITE.
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator—Hot water—Open plumbing. Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
1 apartment, 4 rooms and bath.....$33
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Opposite Central Park, 210 West 59th St., splendid second floor, 8 large rooms; $75 per month.

106th St., 1 West, Corner Central Park.—7 and 8 rooms; all improvements; hall service; rents reasonable. Apply Robert Rankin, 35 Manhattan Av., (102d St.)

96th St., 142 West.—6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; second floor. Apply janitor, or Robert Rankin, 35 Manhattan Av., (102d St.)

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Nicely painted, papered 4 rooms; all light; halls carpeted. $14 to $15 per mo.; corner building. Janitor, 34 Downing St.

New houses, all improvements, at 304 to 310 East 92d St.: $13 to $16; 4 rooms.
21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26.
New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c.; $15 to $23.

A 7-room flat, $20; largest, cheapest, lightest flats in Harlem; extra wide; bath; improvements; hardwood finish; good service; one month free. Janitor, 2,593 8th Av., near 138th St.

98th St., 64 West.—Four rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat; new and artistic decorations, picture moulding, new shades, pretty entrance; $19.50 Janitor.

101 LEXINGTON AV.
Six rooms and bath; all light; steam heat, hot water supplied; gas ranges; rent $36.
CHAS. HIBSON, corner 34th St. and Lexington Av

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 118th St.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $32.00; steam-heated.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

Jones St., 7, near West 4th St., 6th Av.—3-4 room apartments; decorated; $8.50 to $14.

A new fireproof building; 6 rooms; suitable for bachelor or small family. 75 East 81st St.

Perry St., 58 and 58.—5 fine rooms and bath; hot water supply. Janitor in 56.

Coal and Wood.

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD AT
THEDFORD'S

YARDS:
27TH ST. AND 9TH AVE., Tel. 286—18
79TH ST. & B'WAY., Tel. 717 Riverside.
223 W. 42D ST., Tel. 1715—38
55TH ST. & 10TH AVE., Tel. 166 Cols.
55TH ST. AND N. R., Tel. 249 Cols.
88TH ST. AND B'WAY, Tel. 125 River

MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD
36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons.
Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, fall one piece, porcelain on platinum, are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A1 ASSETS FURNISHED IMMEDIATELY TO Corporations, firms, and individuals for nominal consideration; strictly confidential; positively gilt edge. Address J., Box 199 Times Office.

Advice Free; Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Company, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Business men with mercantile rating requiring indorsers or discounts can secure accommodations from Confidential, Times Office.

Safes bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing. Julius Geyer, Madison Avenue and 187th Street. Tel. 28 Harlem.

Manufacturers and others having goods would like converted into cash at discount write J., Box 201 Times Office.

Partner wanted, with some capital in cigar business. Address A. H., Box 140 Times Office.

Printers.—Pony cylinder for sale, 22x28. Hoe drum; $275. 198 William St.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IT WARMS THE LARGEst room in five minutes. The Improved Fire Vase Gas Heater for warming rooms and light cooking; fits on ordinary gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp; requires no pipe or hose; the gas flame is increased 500 per cent.; no explosion, odor; economical. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50; money refunded within twenty-four hours if not found satisfactory. The KING INCANDESCENT STUDYING LAMP

beats any lamp in the market; burner, 100 candle power; double strength mantle chimney and shade. Introduction price, 75c. Mail orders filled everywhere. Sole agents for the improved Fire Vase Gas Heater, and distributers for the King Incandescent Lamp.
1079 3d Av.,
Between 63d and 64th Sts.

CREDIT TO ALL

DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO.,
177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

IDEAL CLIP.—Have this clip attached to your eyeglasses and you will agree that it is the one that gives entire satisfaction. MEYER & ELTING, Opticians, 617 Sixth Av., near 36th St., New York.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St.
Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

CROTON WATER IS PURIFIED THROUGH LINKE'S ACORN SELF-CLEANING STONE FILTER; BEST MADE. LINKE, 1,559 BROADWAY.

SAFES.
New and second-hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1,423 John.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Special.—Edison Phonographs and Records; CLEVELAND and TRIBUNE BICYCLES; kodak and camera supplies. SCHNABEL BROTHERS, 163 West 125th St.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

At Eble's Art Gallery, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, old jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry delivered; convenient payments accepted; representative will call. Syndicate Watch Co., 11 E. 14th St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

For Sale.—Great Republic mining shares, cheap; best on the market for the money. J. P. Johnston, 110 South 12th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes: guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address LENOX, 61 West 125th St.

Desks, rolls, bookkeepers; tables, railings, partitions, cabinets for typewriters; low prices. Harburger, 454 Canal St., near Hudson.

Credit, diamonds, watches, oil paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. MANHATTAN DIAMOND CO., 37 Maiden Lane.

Special sale of human hair goods, switches, pompadours, bangs, &c.; manicuring, 25c. Blume & Hyams, 160 West 125th St.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing, enameling, taken and delivered. TUXEDO CYCLE COMPANY, 27 West 125th.

An old corner property with stock, liquors, and fixtures; unincumbered; settle estate. Walter T. Elliott, attorney, 206 Broadway, City.

$10.00 Bargains This Week.—Domestic, New Home, Singer Sewing Machines. Cash buyers. Brown, 39 West 125th St.

P. Sorensen, upholsterer, decorator, 2,071 7th Av., near 124th.—Slip covers cut, made; mattresses made over.

Miss I. Reid, superior hair-dressing; face, bust massage; electric scalp treatment; moles. 54 West 125th.

Bargains in first-class, new, slightly used sewing machines from $5 up. 319 9th Av., near 28th St.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Teas.—Choice teas, 25c. per lb.; choice coffees, 15c. per lb. DUNCAN, 110 Wall St.

Stock of Baskets and fixtures in Basement, 231 Washington Street.

All kinds of moving picture machines and supplies at bargain prices. 117 Nassau St., Room 34.

Watches and Jewelry.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS: FINE DIAMONDS, watches; goods guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. WATCH SUPPLY, Three Maiden Lane.

EASY PAYMENTS.—Watches and diamonds; reliable goods only. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND CO., 10 Maiden Lane.

Old gold and silver bought; highest prices paid; send or bring; cash returned; bank references. R. KOPLIK, 106 West 125th St.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

Dancing.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Remey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (54th St.)—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lanciers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

GEORGE W. WALLACE,
Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d Street;
Ellerslie Rooms, 80-82 West 126th St.
Class and private tuition. See circular.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

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COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY,
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Books of every description bought, sold, and exchanged; small parcels or libraries purchased; highest cash prices paid; call at residences free; send postal. Lovering's New York Book Exchange, 823 Broadway, near 12th St. Open evenings.

Household furniture, contents of houses and flats, pianos, carpets, &c. J. L., 113 University Place.

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DOG AND CAT HOSPITAL.
New York Canine Infirmary, 146 West 53d St., H. K. MILLER, Veterinarian.—Treatment, board, washing, clipping of Dogs; exercising grounds; accommodations for country boarders; dogs called for and delivered. Telephone, 861—Columbus.

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will be interested in this week's opportunities at . . . . . .

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PIANO WAREROOMS,
Fifth Ave. and 16th St.

A number of slightly used and second-hand Pianos, comprising instruments of some of the best known makers, can be purchased at very low figures.
Inspection Invited.
Correspondence Solicited.
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BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125, Grands, $175—$300.

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ANDERSON & CO., 470 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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For 53 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufacturers. Easy terms. Good used pianos different makes $125 up. Write for catalogue.

BUY DIRECT FROM FACTORY
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The Big West Side Piano House
A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool and scarf; delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments; rents $4 up.
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SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
Rich, powerful tone, latest improvements; rents, $4 up. Several bargains, including Chickering Grand, Steinway Upright.
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THE OLD RELIABLE
Tone and workmanship unsurpassed. Several new Steck Upright Pianos, odd styles, at greatly reduced prices. Also other makes taken in exchange. A rare opportunity for careful buyers. 11 E. 14TH ST.

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BARGAINS.—Upright pianos, $100 upward; more value for money than elsewhere guaranteed; square, $20 upward; rented, exchanged; easy payments. CHRISTMAN, 21 East 14th St.

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Large assortment slightly used uprights; squares taken in exchange; "Weber" bargain. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Sacrifices.—Magnificent cabinet upright piano, nearly new, for $110; cost $625; need money. 124 East 25th.

Call and examine our four and five pedal pianos; something entirely new. Weser Bros., 524 West 43d St.

$3.00 to $5.00 per month rent, pianos with mandolin attachment. Weser Bros., 524 W. 43d St.

Elegant Estey Parlor Organ, little used, for sale, third cost. Address 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

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French, Spanish, Italian Instruction; best method; expert teachers; terms moderate. Prof. J. M. PELLERIN, 207 West 25th St.

Isaac Pitman Shorthand; private and class lessons; best instruction; reasonable rates. Metropolitan School, 289 4th Av.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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Violin Instruction.—Thorough, systematic, comprehensive method, either residence. Joseph Goldstein, 250 Sixth Av., Brooklyn. Terms moderate.

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Good motor for sale; also tables suitable furrier; any reasonable offer; retiring. Call 50 West 125th St.

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30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

18th St., 118 East.—Beautifully furnished connecting or separate rooms, parlor floor; all conveniences; excellent table; reasonable.

33d St., 321 West.—Large, desirable room; all conveniences; small room, with or without board.

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65th St., 50 West.—Furnished room, with board, in steam-heated fl

TAMMANY EVIDENCE GOES TO GRAND JURY

Inquisitors to Devote Next Week to Investigation of Vice.

Committee of Five's Counsel Consults with Recorder Goff—Jury's Inquiry Into Conditions at Bellevue Ended.

Consideration of the evidence submitted by the Tammany Committee of Five to the District Attorney, and understood to be against police officials in whose districts the committee has unearthed vicious and disorderly resorts, will be begun by the Grand Jury Monday, or the early part of next week. Pursuant to Judge Cowing's instructions when the January Grand Jury was sworn in, Maynard Hollister, the foreman, desires to devote the last week of the inquisitorial body's sitting to the vicious conditions referred to by the Judge, and also to the evidence of the Committee of Five, which Assistant District Attorney Scharman has been investigating and getting into proper legal shape before asking for indictments.

The decision to consider vice evidence was arrived at during a conference yesterday between District Attorney Philbin and Foreman Hollister.

Another conference regarded as highly significant was that of Robert Grier Monroe, counsel for the Committee of Five, with Recorder Goff, in the latter's chambers. The consultation lasted an hour, after which neither would talk for publication. Mr. Monroe has not yet called on District Attorney Philbin, although Chairman Baldwin some time ago arranged with the District Attorney for the presentation to the Grand Jury of any evidence that might be submitted by his committee.

It is the belief of the District Attorney, who has not yet received any evidence from the Committee of Fifteen, that Mr. Monroe, the committee's counsel, unlike the Tammany Committee of Five, is carefully weighing the evidence collected by its agents before submitting it to the Public Prosecutor, so that there will be no doubt of its legality, or of indictments eventuating.

The work of investigating the mass of matter submitted to the District Attorney by the Tammany purifiers, and of weighing its legal value devolved upon the members of the former's staff. Mr. Scharman's examination of the statutes resulted in the statement emanating from the District Attorney's office that the evidence was practically valueless. This statement was purely inferential. Mr. Platzek of the Committee of Five made known, however, his committee's intention of supplementing the matter already in Mr. Philbin's hands.

Judge Cowing, in charging the Grand Jury, directed its especial attention to the existence of vice, and the general belief that the police were willfully blind and deaf to violations of the criminal laws. Those laws, he said, should be enforced and the offenders properly punished.

The Grand Jury has been holding two sessions almost every day since the first of the month, and has disposed of a large number of urgent prison cases and other routine business, as well as investigating conditions at Bellevue Hospital. This latter investigation was completed yesterday, and a presentment will probably be made within a week. This leaves the Grand Jury free to devote the remainder of its session to evidence against disorderly and illegal resorts, their proprietors, and the police officials under whose authority the complained of conditions flourish.

ESTATE OF C. VANDERBILT.

Official Appraisement Shows the Gross Personal Property to be $52,099,867.96.

The official schedule of the value of Cornelius Vanderbilt's estate has been filed in the Controller's office. The report of the appraiser of the estate, Charles D. O'Connell, does not differ materially from the valuation of the stocks, bonds, and insurance printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 12, 1900. The figures printed on that date showed that Cornelius Vanderbilt had left $52,099,867 in stocks, bonds, cash, and other personal property. The real estate brought the estimate of the wealth of Cornelius Vanderbilt up to $70,000,000. In order to save the interest on the inheritance tax, Senator Depew, Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck, and the attorneys for the Vanderbilts made the first estimate on the property and $320,000 was paid to the State.

The official appraisement shows the gross personal estate left by Mr. Vanderbilt to be $52,099,867.96, divided as follows:

Railroad stocks	$31,904,834.50
Railroad bonds	16,929,122.00
Real estate mortgages	1,447,759.03
Cash	1,213,571.03
Furniture	558,156.50
Insurance	25,000.00
Horses	19,924.00
Promissory notes	2,400.00
Total	$52,099,867.96

The above table shows the value of the stocks and bonds on the date the appraisement was made. The fluctuations in the stock market are not considered in this official appraisement.

Under the Inheritance Tax law, 1 per cent. of the personal estate, or about $520,000, will have to be paid into the State Treasury. Controller Coler receives 1 per cent. of the inheritance tax, or about $5,200, for collecting the tax and transmitting the money to the State Treasurer.

Appraiser O'Connell's official report shows the principal holdings of the Vanderbilt estate to be as follows: $1,100,000 West Shore first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, $1,080,000 Black Creek first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, $4,875,000 New York Central-Lake Shore collateral trust 3½ per cent. bonds, $4,875,000 New York Central-Michigan Central collateral trust 3½ per cent. bonds, 20,000 shares New York Central and Hudson River at 137, 40,468 shares New York and Harlem at 380, 16,250 shares Chicago and Northwestern at 204, 20,000 shares Wagner Palace Car Company at 188½, 33,500 shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis at 66½, and 1,372 shares Union Trust Company at 1400.

GIRL DODGED THE TRUTH.

Told Police She Was an Orphan, While Parents Were Looking for Her.

Hattie Hunt, fourteen years old, whose parents live at 101 Jackson Street, Brooklyn, entered the Bedford Avenue Police Station early yesterday and told Desk Sergt. Black that she was cold and hungry. "I am an orphan," said the girl, "and have been from the age of two years. For several years relatives looked after me and then discarded me, so I decided to appeal to the police for shelter and food."

The girl's story had the desired effect on the Sergeant, who sat her down in a chair beside a fire and ordered the doorman to purchase some food. While she was seated in the station house the girl's uncle happened along. When told of the girl's story he declared that it was false and that she had a good home with her parents. Hattie, when confronted by her uncle, admitted she had told a story and then declared that her parents treated her cruelly.

This story also proved to be false. The police learned that the girl had left her home on Wednesday morning without any cause, and at the time she appeared in the station house her parents were making a diligent search for her. The police held the girl, and when she was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court the parents were present. They denied that they had ever treated her cruelly, and told the Magistrate that the girl of late was inclined to be wild. She was turned over to her parents.

NEW HOME FOR MONKEYS.

Contract for Bronx Park Building Awarded to Thomas Cockerell.

The Park Commissioners yesterday opened bids for the construction of the new monkey house in Bronx Park. There were three bids opened: William Henderson, $64,197; George Hilderbrandt, $64,747, and Thomas Cockerell, $59,700. The contract was awarded to Cockerell.

The monkey house will be the first of a group of buildings to be erected in Baird's Court, and will be the central attraction of the "Zoo." It will be one story in height, 130 feet long, and constructed of limestone, brick, and terra cotta. On the eastern side along the entire length of the building will be the outdoor cages, in which the monkeys will receive during warm weather. Inside there will be a pavilion at each end, connected by a long central pavilion. The building will be fire-proof and well lighted.

JUROR FAINTS IN COURT.

Benjamin Donaldson Falls Unconscious While Listening to Judge's Charge.

A commotion was caused in Judge Garretson's court in Long Island City yesterday when a juryman fell in a dead faint while the Judge was delivering his charge. The case, which was that of Kenworth against Bogart, which had occupied all Wednesday afternoon and almost all yesterday morning. The jurymen had arisen and were listening to the Judge's charge, when Benjamin Donaldson, a jeweler of Elmhurst, staggered and fell to the floor. His fellow-jurors and court officers went to his assistance, and he was carried into one of the side rooms, where restoratives were given and he soon regained consciousness. It was some time, however, before he was in condition to be removed to his home.

The case has been put over until Monday, and unless Mr. Donaldson is able to resume his place in the jury box, it will have to be re-tried.

"BILLY BRYAN'S" FATAL FEAST.

He Easily Digested Silver Certificates, but Fringed Paper and Broken Bottle Necks Killed Him.

"Billy Bryan," the Jersey City goat, so named because he ate seven one-dollar silver certificates belonging to his owner, Michael J. Kenny, is dead. It was not the silver certificates that killed him, however. Mr. Kenny says the goat's digestion would have carried him over that episode, even if he had eaten double the amount.

After he ate the notes "Billy" was banished to a farm owned by Mr. Kenny's brother, but Mr. Kenny's young son, for whom the goat was bought, mourned so over his pet's absence that Mr. Kenny finally notified his brother to send "Billy" back. The expressman delivered the goat at Mr. Kenny's saloon, at Grove Street and Pavonia Avenue, where the certificate-eating feat was performed. That was late Wednesday afternoon, and, as it was not convenient for Mr. Kenny to drive "Billy" home that night, the animal was tied in a rear room and left there overnight. When the saloon was opened yesterday morning "Billy" was found dead on the floor behind the bar. Several broken bottles, parts of which were missing, lay around him.

A veterinary surgeon, who was called to view the remains, found that "Billy" had secured his liberty by gnawing the rope he was tied with. Then he had wandered behind the bar, and began tearing down the fringed paper with which the shelves were decorated. In doing so he had pulled over the bottles, and had eaten the necks of four of them. That was too much for his digestion, but whether the broken glass caused internal hemorrhage or acute gastritis the surgeon would not undertake to decide.

WINTERS WINS WILL CONTEST.

Justice Bischoff Takes the Case from the Jury—Thirteen a Lucky Number for the Young Man.

The contest over the will of Anna Maria Dooley-Hunt-Winters came to a sudden termination in the Supreme Court yesterday by reason of the decision given by Justice Bischoff, which took the case from the jury. As a result of this decision Byram L. Winters, the young husband of the testatrix, comes into an estate worth over a million dollars. He was thirty and she was seventy-four years old when they were married, in 1894. Mrs. Winters was then Mrs. Hunt. He was earning $15 a week as a law clerk and she had the property which has been in litigation ever since her death.

The number "thirteen" figures largely in the fortunes of Mr. Winters. It was on the thirteenth day of the hearing before the Surrogate that the will was originally admitted to probate. Again on the thirteenth day of the trial before the Justice and a jury Mr. Winters becomes the victor.

The contest was carried on by a number of heirs at law, who alleged that Mrs. Winters was not of sound mind, and that her husband had used undue influence in getting her to execute the will which gave him property worth $1,100,000. Mrs. Winters obtained her wealth through the will of her first husband, Alderman William A. Dooley. She died four years after her marriage to Mr. Winters, and then nearly a score of nephews and nieces instituted a contest. The will was, however, admitted to probate, and then, to make himself doubly sure of his inheritance, Mr. Winters caused the matter to be carried into the Supreme Court.

Some fifty witnesses were called to prove that Mrs. Winters was decidedly eccentric. After those interested in proving Mrs. Winters not competent to make a will had presented their testimony, Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman, who was one of the witnesses to the will, was called, and he declared that Mrs. Winters was perfectly sane at the time of executing the instrument. Yesterday a motion was made asking Justice Bischoff to instruct the jury to find for Mr. Winters. In a lengthy opinion the Justice so instructed. He said, in part:

"Nothing in the expressed wishes of the testatrix lends color to the view that she failed to follow her natural inclinations in the disposal of her property. She had no relatives of blood, and, apparently none of those connected with her held a place in her affections which could be a substitute for parental regard. Marrying the plaintiff in the last few years of her life, she evidently formed an attachment for him whereby her relatives were displaced, and it is difficult to perceive anything violent in the change.

"Such a marriage, in view of the great disparity between the ages of the parties, may have been a very unusual thing, and it may be that the plaintiff's motives were mercenary, but this has to do merely with the situation which resulted in the final wish of the testatrix to leave him her property, and has no bearing upon the validity of the will, if she was of sufficiently sound mind to express that wish."

MRS. DEAN NOT INSANE.

Justice Blanchard Denies Application for a Commission of Inquiry.

Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of Jotham Osborne for a commission to inquire into the sanity of Mr. Osborne's aunt, Mrs. Anna Dean of 409 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. The application made in December last asserted that Mrs. Dean, who is quite old, owned property worth $250,000.

Among other things the application said that Mrs. Dean imagined herself to be the Queen of England, and that she would array herself in all sorts of garments and bedeck herself with jewelry. Several nephews and nieces opposed the application, and Justice Blanchard decided that their affidavits showed that Mrs. Dean was not insane.

MILLIE CHRISTINE'S FARE.

Two-Headed Woman Causes Agent to Wire for Instructions.

The General Passenger Agent of a Southern line was puzzled for an answer to a "rush" dispatch which he received from a ticket agent at a small station on the line. The telegram read:

"What shall I do about fare in case of Millie Christine, the two-headed, two-bodied woman? She claims that hitherto she has been traveling for one fare. Shall I charge her one or two fares? Please rush answer." After some hurried thinking, the following answer was sent to the agent: "If Millie Christine is one and the same woman, charge her one fare; if she is two women under one attire, charge her two fares." The agent has not yet reported how many fares he collected.

STUDENTS VISIT THE MAYOR.

Sophomore Class of Muhlenberg College Here for an Outing.

The sophomore class of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Penn., called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday with a letter from Mayor Brandt of the college town. Mayor Van Wyck treated the collegians cordially. He said:

"I am always glad to see college boys. I congratulate you on this excursion from the dormitories and college rooms, and I know in observing our metropolitan life in New York you will be satisfied that no man can labor for himself alone—each helps to mold the universe. If you will bear that in mind, you will make kind citizens and able men. If you get into any trouble while you are here, let me know and I will get you out of it."

Mayor Van Wyck then directed Secretary Downes to give the collegians letters of introduction to officials at the navy yard and Governors Island. The students will attend a dinner of the alumni of Muhlenberg College on Friday night.

Just a little time and trouble, a little poking and groping and you'll be repaid twenty-fold.

Hardly a day passes but a few from our very choicest and highest priced are dropped into the $15 pile. Not enough for us to "holler" about, but enough to be interesting.

Suits and overcoats, $15.

OTHER MAGNETS:

Men's half-hose, 25 cents—doesn't sound low-priced perhaps, but it's half-priced.

Neckwear: 32nd and Warren Street stores, Ascots, 55 cents; Prince Street store, four-in-hands, 25 cents.

The Ascots came out of the dollar boxes, the four-in-hands from off the 50 cent shelf.

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569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
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HERLIHY TRIAL SQUABBLES

Wordy Encounters Between Lawyers Olcott and Grant.

Police Commissioners Also Get Into Argument with Counsel—Testimony of Policemen.

Wordy encounters between counsel and Commissioners marked the progress of the trial of Capt. Herlihy at Police Headquarters yesterday.

President York and Louis J. Grant got into the first encounter, and, incidentally, ex-Judge Olcott was mixed up in it. It was while Sergt. James J. Norton of the Twelfth Precinct was on the stand. He said that he had met the Rev. Mr. Paddock in the station house on Feb. 12, 1900.

"What did he say to you?" asked Mr. Grant.

"Objected to," said Mr. Olcott, "on the ground that the question is irrelevant and incompetent."

A long argument followed between President York and Mr. Grant, the lawyer saying that he proposed to show that Mr. Paddock had sent his thanks to Capt. Herlihy for the improved conditions in the district. Mr. York held that testimony as to the general conditions had already been excluded in the case of the prosecution.

"We limited the prosecution to specific facts regarding the houses mentioned in the specifications," said Mr. York.

"It's hearsay evidence," said Mr. Olcott.

Pointing his finger at the attorney for the prosecution, Mr. Grant remarked that that might be Mr. Olcott's opinion, but he himself held differently.

"Well, consider my remark unsaid—I don't want to prolong the discussion."

"No, I will consider it," said Mr. Grant. "Several times you have called my questions foolish. Now I hold that in this you are foolish."

"That merely signalizes your knowledge of the law," retorted Mr. Olcott.

The Commissioners ruled the question out.

Then Mr. Grant asked the witness a question designed to bring out that Mr. Paddock had long had an animus against Capt. Herlihy.

Again Mr. Olcott objected, saying that the inadmissibility of the question would have been obvious to him in his first year in law school.

"Oh, of course," said Mr. Grant, "anything you don't like is obvious."

Mr. York said that the only way the question could be admitted was as showing a motive. "Even then, I'm very doubtful about it," he added, "but I'll admit it."

Mr. Grant then asked the witness to relate what Mr. Paddock had said.

"Mr. Paddock told me to ask Capt. Herlihy to come to his study in the morning at 9 o'clock. He said that the Captain should report to him, or else he would have his head."

In cross-examining the witness, Mr. Olcott asked:

"What did you say when Mr. Paddock made tha remark about your Captain?"

"I told him I would deliver his message."

"What did Capt. Herlihy say when you delivered the message?"

"He said he'd see about it."

"Was that all—he didn't call him any names?"

"No."

Daniel P. Sullivan, Assistant Clerk in the Magistrates' Courts, who was assigned to Essex Market Court on April 27, 1900, testified to writing out the affidavit sworn to by Mr. Paddock.

Michael Haggerty, a policeman of the Twelfth Precinct Station, produced a long list of women he had arrested and houses raided and visited. This, he said, was done under specific orders from Capt. Herlihy.

Under cross-examination, Haggerty told of a visit to a house where he had a conversation with the landlady, who remarked that she "would fix matters."

Mr. York questioned the witness sharply as to the meaning of the expression. Haggerty insisted that she meant she would fix the rooms.

During Haggerty's examination there was another sharp tilt between President York and Mr. Grant. A few moments later Mr. Olcott asked the witness what caused him to think that a boy he arrested for warning a woman knew him.

"Oh, you can't be in the precinct long before them people know you," explained Haggerty.

"That's a conclusion," said Mr. Abell.

"It's sworn evidence," said Mr. Olcott.

"I know that," retorted Mr. Abell, angrily.

"I merely wanted to remind you," said Mr. Olcott.

"You don't need to remind me," returned Mr. Abell, with increased emphasis.

George W. Stevenson, another policeman, also told of arrests made pursuant to Capt. Herlihy's instructions. He did plain-clothes work.

"Don't you think it's difficult to get men to do this kind of work?" asked Mr. Grant.

"Don't answer," interrupted Mr. York. "What right has this man to reflect on the force? A policeman is expected to do what he is ordered."

The hearing will be resumed at 11 o'clock to-day.

POLICEMAN SENT TO PRISON.

Second Time McManus Has Been Punished for Non-Support of Family.

Policeman Michael McManus of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, living at 267 Tenth Avenue, was yesterday sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the penitentiary by Justice Jerome, in Special Sessions, for the non-support of his wife and three children. The children are now in charitable institutions, and the policeman's wife is with friends. Pronouncing sentence, Justice Jerome said:

"You have disgraced your uniform and yourself. You have drawn $1,400 from the city in the past two years, and paid only $68 toward the support of your wife and children. We think you deserve punishment, and the strictest we can mete out to you will serve to sever you from the force you have dishonored. For that we congratulate ourselves."

McManus was sent to prison for six months in 1897 on a similar charge, and was also dismissed from the Police Department. Afterward he was reinstated.

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JAMES McCREERY & CO.

TWENTY-THOUSAND YARDS OF

Fine Laces.

At one-half usual prices.

English Thread Lace,—handsome designs of Point Alençon, Breton and Marquise. White and cream,—Edgings and Insertions.

ENTIRE WINTER STOCK,

Jackets and Long Coats.

Various Models and Materials.

Jackets,
$6.50, $9.50, $13.00;
Formerly $10.00 to $25.00.

Three quarter and full length Coats,
$17.50 to $55.00;
Formerly $30.00 to $85.00.

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ONE HUNDRED DOZEN PAIRS.

Black and colored, Mercerized Cotton and Lisle Thread,
19 cents per pair;
Usual price 35 cents.

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JAMES McCREERY & CO.

LEGAL NOTES.

USURIOUS DISCOUNT BY PRIVATE BANKS.—A suit involving an interpretation of the General Banking Law of 1892, brought by one Italian against two others, which was recently finally decided by the Court of Appeals, has probably been the subject of judicial consideration by a greater number of Judges than any other case in this State. Pasquale Caponigri, a private banker, brought an action in the City Court, about six years ago, against Pasquale and Pietro Altieri, on a note for $1,000, made by the former and indorsed by the latter. The defendants claimed that the note was part of a $3,000 note given in December, 1891, which was usurious, and for forbearance upon which they made six payments of $150 each, and five payments of $50 each, over the legal interest. The defendants set up these transactions, and sought to recover back double the sum thus paid. A verdict rendered in favor of the defendants on the trial was affirmed by the General Term of the City Court, held by Judges Schuchman, Conlan, and Fitzsimons. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, on further appeal, also ordered an affirmance, Justice Bischoff giving the opinion, which was concurred in by Justices Daly and McAdam. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, ordered a reversal, and that decision, after reargument, has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. That tribunal holds, unanimously, in an opinion by Judge Martin, that the penalty prescribed by the banking law, for taking more than the legal rate of interest, that is, a forfeiture of twice the amount paid, to be recovered by the party paying it, cannot be enforced as a counterclaim in an action brought by an individual banker upon a promissory note. Such a forfeiture can only be recovered in a penal action brought for that purpose.

***

BAILEE FOR HIRE.—James Rutherford, whose team was hired by Leopold Krause and others, sued them in the Supreme Court, in Delaware County, for injury done to his property. After proving the hiring, and that the property was returned in a badly damaged condition, the plaintiff rested, and was thereupon nonsuited. The Appellate Division, at Albany, granted a new trial. Justice Smith, giving the opinion, held that in such an action against one of the bailees, the proof created, prima facie, a liability on the part of the defendant. The fact that it was one of the others of the party who drove the team, the Court held, did not relieve Krause from liability, in the absence of proof that he was free from negligence in permitting the injury. Presiding Justice Parker and Justice Edwards dissented.

THE WEISBARD MURDER.

Jewish Peddlers Will Raise a Reward for the Murderer's Arrest.

More than 250 Jewish peddlers met Wednesday night in the Golden Rule Hall, at 125 Rivington Street, to take steps toward offering a reward for the capture of the murderer of Meyer Weisbard, who was found in a trunk with his throat cut on Pier 11 East River, ten days ago. The meeting was called by Adolph Tietelbaum of 37 Clinton Street. As a result all of the Jewish peddler organizations will hold special meetings to consider what steps shall be taken to raise $500 reward which it is the intention to advertise in the Italian papers for the arrest of the murderer.

Speeches were made setting forth the necessity of protecting the lives of the peddlers, who in the course of their work among the Italians are often threatened for causing the arrest of delinquent purchasers. At the end of the meeting a collection amounting to $250 was taken up.

The police are still working on the Weisbard mystery, but up to this morning had found nothing which they thought worth giving to the public. Among the many rumors that continue to flood the office of Chief of Detectives Titus was one to the effect that the housekeeper of 56 James Street had reported to Headquarters that she had reason to suspect a former woman tenant of being implicated in the murder.

The housekeeper asserted, it was said, that the woman had had dealings with a Hebrew jewelry peddler, and that she mysteriously moved away from her rooms without serving notice or making explanation on the Friday after the murder. Capt. Titus says he will investigate the rumor.

CAPT. GRAHAM WINS HIS SUIT.

Gets $1,500 for Being Put Off a Steamboat and Assaulted.

Capt. John Graham of Jersey City, who brought suit in the Hudson County Supreme Court against the Iron Steamboat Company of New York for $10,000, was yesterday awarded $1,500. Capt. Graham alleged that he went to Long Branch on Aug. 11, 1900. He had a ticket issued by the Russell Line, which was absorbed by the Iron Steamboat Company in May, 1900. When he presented it he says he was told that the ticket was not good, and was finally put off the boat and brutally beaten by the deckhands. Notwithstanding this he says he jumped over the guard rail just as the boat started. He was not further molested, nor was he asked to pay his fare.

The company's defense was that the ticket offered by Capt. Graham had been issued in 1898, and the Iron Steamboat Company had given public notice that tickets issued by the Russell Company would not be accepted. Capt. Wyse, who was in command of the boat, testified that none of the deckhands struck Capt. Graham. Wyse said he was standing on the gangplank when Capt. Graham made a rush to get on the boat. Witness said Graham ran against him and was thrown down by the force of the impact. This, counsel for Graham claimed, was impossible as Graham weighs 295.

The company will appeal on the ground that the verdict was not warranted by the evidence.

Capt. Graham is a noted local politician, and was Sergeant at Arms of the Republican Senate Committee that unearthed the great Democratic frauds in Hudson County in November, 1889.

JOHN G. CARLISLE SUED.

Cabman He Had Arrested Wants $2,000 Damages—Service on the ex-Secretary Was Difficult.

John G. Carlisle, who was Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, has been sued by an indignant cab driver for $2,000 damages. The cab driver alleges that Mr. Carlisle falsely caused his arrest and compelled him to remain in the Tombs prison for three weeks. The papers in the case were prepared some weeks ago, but, owing to the difficulty of getting at Mr. Carlisle, he was not served until this week, and then the service was made by one of the plaintiff's attorneys, instead of by a regular process server. Mr. Carlisle was so busy with his work in preparing his brief in the Porto Rico case before the United States Supreme Court that the process server could not reach him. Finally M. H. Elliott of the law firm of Stern & Elliott, which is handling the case, decided that he would have to take personal charge of the service of the papers. Both Mr. Elliott and the ex-Secretary are members of the Bar Association. Mr. Elliott went to the house of the association and "camped out" there until Mr. Carlisle came in. Then he served the papers.

Richard F. Leake is the cabman suing for damages. According to his complaint, on the night of Dec. 22, 1898, Mrs. Carlisle returned to New York City from Washington and engaged a cabman at the Twenty-third Street ferry to take her to her home. After she entered the house, she discovered that a sealskin cape, valued at $300, was missing. The next night Mr. Carlisle, who had a description of Leake, went with a policeman to the ferry entrance and there pointed him out as the man who had taken the cape. Leake was arrested, and the next day was held by Magistrate Crane to await the action of the Grand Jury. An indictment was found against him, and in default of bail he was committed to the Tombs. He was tried before Judge Cowing in General Sessions on Jan. 13, 1899, and was acquitted. His defense was that he was on theatre duty the night the cape was supposed to have been stolen, and that he had not been near the ferry. He declares, in his complaint, that he was made ill by his confinement in the Tombs.

The case will come up for trial in the City Court, and Mr. Carlisle will fight it. He has already entered an appearance through his counsel, Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, but has not filed his answer. When he was served with the summons and complaint in the case he remarked to the lawyer serving them: "Leake ought to be in the penitentiary now."

DIVORCE FOR MRS. McGUINNESS.

Her Allegations of Cruelty Not Disproved by Her Husband's Counsel.

Washington B. Williams, the Jersey City Master in Chancery who took testimony in the divorce suit brought on July 8, 1899, by Mrs. Mary E. McGuinness against Thomas McGuinness, on the grounds of cruelty, yesterday filed, at Trenton, a report advising Chancellor Magie to grant the decree asked. McGuinness, who was a wealthy contractor, disposed of his business as soon as the suit was brought and went to Philadelphia. He has not since been within the jurisdiction of the court. He defended the suit, however, through Brinkerhoff & Fielder, his counsel.

Mrs. McGuinness testified that she was married to McGuinness at Newark on July 26, 1879, and that her husband's alleged cruelty began on their wedding trip, which included a tour of Europe, and that instead of returning in three months, as arranged, McGuinness compelled her to remain in Europe for two years. When they did return, he left her when her baby was born and did not return for six months. During that time she lived with her parents, having no means of her own. After his return he denied her proper nourishment, she alleged, when she was ill, but when his favorite St. Bernard dog was ill he called in two veterinary surgeons to look after it. He also kept her a prisoner in his house and refused to let her friends see her. On one occasion, she alleged, he threw a kettle of boiling water over her arm, scalding her so badly that she was unable to leave her room for three weeks.

None of these allegations was disproved by McGuinness's counsel.

Amusements.

THE DEWEY, E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. CITY SPORTS BURLESQUERS. NEW LIVING PICTURES. This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

BIJOU AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY To-night at 8:15. Mat. T'mw, 2:15. In Clyde Fitch's Latest Success, THE CLIMBERS.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. Evg. 8:15. Mats. 33d & B'way. Wed & Sat. Last 3 Times, THE BURGOMASTER.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In His Greatest Success GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

KEITH'S MARSHALL P. WILDER, Fanny Rice in Nell Gwyn. WAYNE & CALDWELL. Charley Case, Bowker, Clarice Vance.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE. Xtra attractions. Charming Concerts.

O'Neill's.

Girls' and Misses' Coats.

GIRLS' FINE KERSEY REEFERS, button to neck, rolling cuffs, finished with rows of stitching and lined throughout with satin.

Formerly 9.98. **5.98** each.

MISSES' BOX COATS of fine Kersey, velvet collars, lapels over pockets, lined throughout with satin of good quality.

Formerly 15.00. **9.98** each.

MISSES' BOX COATS of Venetian cloth, velvet collars, satin lined.

Formerly 9.98. **4.98** each.

Women's Swiss Ribbed Underwear.

Closing out balance of a large purchase of Swiss Ribbed Underwear at

25c., 50c. and 98c. each.

Value 50c. to 2.75 each.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

You will be convinced when you see the make-up and material, of their real worth, and our sacrifice. Suits and Overcoats—this season's.

$15.00 for Overcoats, were $25 & $22.

$15.00 for Suits, were $28, $25, $22 & $20.

$12.00 for Black or Blue Winter Serge Suits, were $16.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ODD THINGS REDUCED.

The little pieces that put the finishing touches to the room.

Small tables and etageres in such graceful shapes and such artistic tops as are not often seen. Mahogany and Vernis Martin curio tables, with sunken glass inclosed tops. Handy music cabinets, pedestals—Oriental rugs—hand-woven rarities which artists rave over. Picturesque chairs—high-backed pieces ornamented with old Dutch turning—the "stool with arms"—crossed legs, hollowed seat—no back.

Abundance of styles from which to choose now at reduced factory prices.

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FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.

TO-NIGHT, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.

Sat. Aft., Jan. 26, at 2—LOHENGRIN. (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 26, at 8, at Popular Prices—MEFISTOFELE, (in Italian.) Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Cremonini and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 27, at 8—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Margaret Macintyre, Bridewell, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.

Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 28, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS, (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Louise Homer; MM. Saléza, Plançon, Sizes, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Flon.

Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 30, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Sizes, and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 30, at 8—AIDA, (in Italian.) Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Saléza, Plancon, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

Proctor's — Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. {Rose Coghlan, & Louis Massen, Joe Welch, Mlle. Delboeq, Lew Hawkins, &c.
5th Ave. {Marcel's Living Statuary. Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Ralph Johnstone,
58th St. {Russell Bros., Al Leech & 3 Rosebuds,
125th St. {Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Fisher, Lew Sully, &c. Lillian Burkhart, Breslin Zouaves, Harry Watson's Comedy Co., Vernon.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2. Lady Huntworth's Experiment. 2D MONTH.
TO-DAY, 2:30, DAMROSCH-WAGNER PIANO LECTURE, Siegfried; Jan. 29, Gotterdammerung Supplementary Feb. 1, Tristan & Isolde.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
***Extra Matinee Next Tuesday.
.....LAST BUT ONE WEEK.....
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY. A ROYAL FAMILY.
Feb. 4—HENRY MILLER in "Rich'd Savage."
SEATS ON SALE NEXT MONDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2:15. The Biggest and Best Comic Opera Produced in New York in Years. Johann Strauss' latest and merriest operetta, VIENNA LIFE (Weiner Blut.)

Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Cavies, Cats. Close To-morrow Night. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. TWELFTH ANNUAL SHOW N. Y. Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. (Ltd.)
All the handsome birds, lots of pigeons, incubators, and little chicks, big ducks, big turkeys, big geese, beautiful pheasants, swans, feathered families of all breeds. A grand display for every one to see. Open 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Adm'n, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.....BOXALL
THIS (FRIDAY) AFT. AT 3:30.
HARP RECITAL BOXALL
assisted by Gwilym Miles, Vocalist.
Res. seats $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Management.....Henry Wolfsohn

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
69 WEST 66TH ST.
FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP.
This Afternoon and Evening.
ADMISSION, 50 CTS. SKATES FREE.

WALTER DAMROSCH DALY'S THEATRE.
Explanatory PIANO LECTURE Recitals. To-day, 2:30, Siegfried. Jan. 29, Gotterdammerung Supplementary Feb. 1—TRISTAN & ISOLDE.

The New York Times Saturday Review.

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy ORDER TO-DAY.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. "Decided success."—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENSE

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 45th St. EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY. JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Mats. Wed. & Saturday. Evening, 8:30. HERBERT KELCEY EFFIE SHANNON | MY LADY DAINTY

GARRICK THEATRE. 25th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Last 2 weeks. Mats. Wed. and Sat. WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Mr. E. S. Willard. To-Night & Saturday Night. "The Professor's Love Story." Last Matinée Saturday—TOM PINCH. Feb. 4.—UNDER TWO FLAGS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATINEES AT 2:15. EVGS. AT 8:15. Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY "Best of all Girls." THE GIRL FROM UP THERE. Mats. Wed. & To-mor. MISS MAY APPEARS at EVERY performance.

THE CHARITY BALL for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA. Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. T

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; brisk northwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,929. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

ANOTHER WARSHIP ORDERED TO VENEZUELA

The Lancaster Sent to La Guayra, the Scorpion to Trinidad.

Official Documents Made Public at Caracas Throw Light on Status of Rival Asphalt Claimants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The United States naval force in Venezuelan waters will be increased by the addition of the Lancaster as soon as that vessel has had time to coal at Santa Lucia and sail to La Guayra. Orders to that effect were issued to-day to the Lancaster, which is at St. Vincent. She will go somewhat out of her way to reach Santa Lucia, and will not reach La Guayra, therefore, for three or four days.

The Scorpion, which arrived yesterday at Curaçao, has been ordered to proceed to Trinidad, which is near the mouth of the Orinoco. This will bring the Scorpion much nearer to the scene of the asphalt trouble, but it is asserted at the Navy Department that she is going there for surveying purposes.

The Lancaster is one of the vessels whose whereabouts were reported by the Navy Department, at the request of the State Department, when the Scorpion first received her orders to sail to Guanoco, which were subsequently countermanded. She is a training ship of 3,250 tons, 1,000 horse power, and twelve guns in main battery and a complement of landsmen three times as large as the company on the Scorpion.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 12.—The Venezuelan Herald of this date prints an article, under the heading of "Asphalt in Venezuela," which includes two documents that throw light on the situation; both are official papers, the first relating to the concession to the New York and Bermudez Company and the other to the rival grant.

Ministry of Fomento.

I, Dr. Guillermo Tell Villegas Pulido, Minister of Fomento of the United States of Venezuela, having considered the petition dated the 4th day of the present month, which Mr. A. Howard Carner, Managing Director of the New York and Bermudez Company, has addressed to this department, and having seen the favorable report of the Director of Territorial Wealth on the said petition, and having carefully examined the records in the archives of this Ministry relating to the said company, certify:

That the New York and Bermudez Company has fulfilled up to date the engagements and obligations of which it is cessionary, entered into with the executive power on the 15th of September, 1883, to which additions were made on the 19th of October following, approved by National Congress by law of the 6th of June, 1884, and confirmed by the High Federal Court, by sentence of Aug. 29, 1898, and that therefore the said contract is in full legal force and effect.

On the petition of the interested parties I issue this certificate at Caracas, July 23, 1900. Year ninetieth of the independence and forty-second of the federation.

G. T. VILLEGAS PULIDO.

United States of Venezuela, Ministry of Encouragement, Department of Territorial Wealth, Caracas, Dec. 10, 1900.

Resolved, On the 17th of July of the present year Mr. A. H. Carner, as Director of the New York and Bermudez Company presented a petition to this Ministry praying that the definitive title of ownership of an asphalt mine called Felicidad, which was granted by the National Government on the 30th of November, 1897, be declared void, and also objecting that the definitive title be granted of another asphalt mine called Venezuela, of which Messrs. Julio Figuero, Eduardo Capecchi, and Antonio Vicentelli Santelli had obtained the provisional title having been granted by the Provisional President of the State of Sucre. Both mines, Felicidad and Venezuela, are situated to the southeast of the village of Guariquen, in the municipality of Union, in the Zenith District of the State of Sucre.

The New York and Bermudez Company allege, as the basis of their petition, that both mines, Felicidad and Venezuela, are situated within the limits of the mining concession and the plot of lands of which it is the owner, under titles granted the 7th and 14th of December, 1888, and that the contract entered into by the National Government on the 15th of September, 1883, of which the company is cessionary, grants to it the exclusive right to exploit the asphalt in the former State of Bermudez.

To clear up the matter the Supreme Chief of the Republic, through this Ministry, and by resolution dated the 8th of September last past, ordered a commission composed of three engineers, named, one by the National Government, one by the New York and Bermudez Company, and the other by the respresentative of the owners of the mine Felicidad, to repair to the lands in dispute and to make plans thereof. This commission consisted of Drs. Julio Blanco, Jesus Munoz Tebar, and Lieman Jiminez. The two latter have each presented a plan of the entire lands in dispute and their topographical correctness is certified by Dr. Julio Blanco.

In virtue thereof and considering that the contract entered into by the National Government with Horatio R. Hamilton on the 15th of September, 1883, does not grant to the New York and Bermudez Company the exclusive right to exploit the asphalt existing in the former State of Bermudez, since in the contract of which this company is cessionary, the like monopoly is not stipulated and cannot be presumed, but must be clearly and precisely expressed, and in case of doubt all presumption must be in favor of liberty; considering that the definitive title granted by the National Government on the 7th of December, 1888, concedes to A. H. Carner, Secretary of the New York and Bermudez Company, the ownership of a mine situated at twenty kilometers from the village of Guariquen, at an elevation of 1,800 meters above the level of the sea; that the title granted on the 14th of December, 1888, grants a portion of lands of the superficies of the said mining concession, situated also at twenty kilometers from the village of Guariquen; considering that from the study of the plans presented by the Commission of Engineers the asphalt lake which the New York and Bermudez Company is exploiting is situated at ten to twelve kilometers from the Village of Guariquen and at an elevation of from five to six meters above the sea level, that is to say, eight kilometers above the plane shown by the title deeds of their mining concession; considering that, according to the said plan, the mines Felicidad and Venezuela are situated at less than seven kilometers from the said Village of Guariquen and are not therefore included within the mining concession which belongs to the New York and Bermudez Company, according to the title deeds produced by the said company; considering that even if the situation of the asphalt lake which the New York and Bermudez Company is exploiting were the same as that shown in their title deeds it could not oppose the rights of third parties, because in its deeds no boundaries are given and these are essential to determine the ownership of real estate; considering that, in conformity with Clause 18, No. 15, of the National Constitution of 1881, corresponding to Clause 13, No. 16, of the Constitution now in force, mines are the property of the States of the Union, which transfer the administration thereof to the Federal Government in order that they should be administered under a uniform system of exploitation, in accordance with the law in that behalf, and that consequently monopoly of the exploitation of asphalt could not be comprehended in the said contract with Horatio R. Hamilton because for that purpose it would be necessary that the law in force at that date should have been repealed; and considering that in the proceedings lodged in this Ministry by Messrs. Julio Figuera, Eduardo Capecchi, and Antonio Vincentelli Santelli for the purpose of obtaining the final adjudication of an asphalt mine called Venezuela in the municipality of Union, in the Benitez District of the State of Sucre, it appears that the requirements of the Mining Code now in force have been complied with. In consideration of the propositions above set forth, the Supreme Chief of the Republic,

Resolved: First—The said petition of the New York and Bermudez Company, dated the 17th of July last past, praying that the definitive title of the mine "Felicidad" be declared null and opposing the grant of the definitive title of the mine "Venezuela" to Messrs. Julio Figuera, Eduardo Capecchi, and Antonio Vicentelli Santelli, who have obtained the provisional title thereof, subject to the provisions of law in that behalf, is without standing.

Second—Messrs. C. M. Warner and P. R. Quinlan remain entitled to the full enjoyment of their rights as owners of the mine "Felicidad," of which the definitive title was granted by the National Executive on the 30th of November, 1897.

Third—Let the title of ownership be granted to Messrs. Julio Figuera, Eduardo Capecchi, and Antonio Vicentelli Santelli for the mine called "Venezuela," situated in the municipality of "Union," in the District of Benitez, in the State of Sucre.

Let it be communicated and published.

For the National Executive.

RAMON AYALA.

ERIE'S MEN MAY STRIKE.

Boiler Makers' Fruitless Demands May Lead to Big Shop Tie-Up.

A general strike of the boiler makers in all the shops of the Erie Railroad, it was stated yesterday, is likely to occur at any moment. Delegate Ostrander of the New York District of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers reported yesterday that President McNeill of the brotherhood had been here, and had a conference with the officers of the company about the demands of the boiler makers, but his mission was fruitless.

The principal demands of the boiler makers are the abolition of piecework altogether, and higher wages for those who are on salary. The machinists also say they have grievances, and may strike in sympathy in all the shops in case of a general strike of boiler makers, which is now believed to be inevitable.

In response to an advertisement in a morning paper, in which Horace V. Green promised steady work to all competent boilermakers who called to see him at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Pearl Streets, a number of boilermakers called there yesterday. They were told that they were wanted to take the places of strikers some place "between New York and Chicago," and those who were engaged were told to be in readiness to be sent off at any moment. Mr. Green yesterday afternoon would neither admit nor deny that the men are wanted in case the boilermakers go out at the Erie shops.

Some of the union men who went to the United States Hotel, but refused to take the places of strikers, said yesterday they believed that the men engaged were intended for the Erie shops in event of a strike.

INSURANCE COMPANY FOR SALE.

The American of Baltimore Is Seeking a Purchaser Here.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—A. R. Cathcart, President of the American Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, is in New York in connection with the proposed sale of the concern, the Directors having decided to recommend to the stockholders a sale if a satisfactory price can be secured.

Offers have already been received from home companies as well as from a New York concern, but none of them is considered satisfactory, as, in the opinion of the Directors, a better price can be obtained. The capital stock is $200,000, the par value being $5 a share, and there is a surplus of about $45,000, making a value of about $6 a share.

For some time there has been friction in the Board of Directors. President Cathcart suomitted his resignation recently, and it is reported that it was the break in the harmony in the board that hastened the resignation. He was willing to continue as President under certain conditions, which evidently could not be pledged. In view of all the circumstances, it was decided to sell. The statement is made by a Director that the company is doing a good business and that it is in a satisfactory condition.

CELEBRATES 104TH BIRTHDAY.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 25.—William Earl Cook of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, one of the oldest men in the United States and the oldest living Freemason in the world, celebrated to-day his one hundred and fourth birthday at his home.

Mr. Cook was born in Portsmouth in 1797. He was by trade a blacksmith, and up to the time of his retirement, about four years ago, could swing a hammer with men many years his junior. His wife died in 1830 at the age of ninety-one, their wedded life having lasted seventy years.

Mr. Cook has eight grandchildren living, nineteen great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild. He is now very feeble.

TO BUILD A MEDIÆVAL CASTLE.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Jan 25.—R. W. Patterson of New York, who lately purchased the Doerr property in Lenox, has had plans made for a large Summer residence on a slight eminence overlooking the Housatonic River. It is to be built of native gray stone, which will be taken from a near-by quarry. In style it will be like an old Scotch mediaeval castle, Mr. Patterson being of Scotch descent.

There will be a great hall extending through the house and a large court. The exterior of the building will have many towers and turrets. The plans for the castle have been made by Architect Robertson of New York, who designed the Seward Webb country house in Vermont. It is not yet known who will have charge of the building, but it is thought it will be Clifford Brothers. Mr. Patterson is a friend of John Sloane, who owns the adjoining property.

It is understood that work will be begun early in the Spring. It will take about two years to complete the building ready for occupancy.

ROBBED OF A $4,500 CHECK.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Michael Delaney, a ranch owner of Butte, Mont., was victimized out of a certified check for $4,500 on Wednesday by a man whose acquaintance he formed a week ago in New York. Detective Flaherty arrested R. J. Hayes today, and he was identified by Delaney. Hayes sent the check through the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank for collection, and its owner will secure it.

Delaney met Hayes a week ago in New York. They came here Monday last. On Wednesday Delaney expressed a desire to buy some mining machinery, and produced a certified check for $4,500 on the Greenwich Bank of New York. Hayes took it to be cashed, telling Delaney to wait until he returned. When he failed to appear Delaney became suspicious and reported the loss to the police.

Inauguration of "Florida and Atlanta Fast Mail."

On January 26th, Seaboard Air Line Railway will inaugurate fastest schedule between the East and Atlanta, leaving daily from 23d St. Ferry, Pennsylvania R. R., at 12:10 midnight, Debrosses and Cortlandt Streets 12:15 midnight, arriving Atlanta 5:25 A. M. second morning, with Pullman Sleeping-car service, making connection for New Orleans, Nashville, and points Southwest. This new train will also carry Pullman Drawing-room sleeping-car to Jacksonville, arriving 7:30 A. M. second day, and connecting for all Florida and Cuban points. "Florida and Metropolitan Limited" leaves daily from 23d St. 12:55 P. M., and Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 1:00 P. M.

OFFICE, 1,200 BROADWAY.—Adv.

TO-DAY.

SIXTEEN PAGES

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Stocks firm, Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No 2 red, 82c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30½c; cotton, middling, 10¾c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 14.
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All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made at the Farm in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to the choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINES

The President Urges Action by Congress at Once.

MAY REQUIRE EXTRA SESSION

Philippine Commission Believes Civil Control Now Would Be Better than Military—Asks Passage of the Spooner Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a report of the Secretary of War, inclosing a report of the Taft Philippine Commission. In his message of transmittal the President says that the report includes not only the reports of the commission, but its act of legislation, "and other important information relating to the conditions and immediate wants of the Philippine Islands."

Concluding, the President says: "I earnestly recommend legislation under which the government of the islands may have authority to assist in their peaceful industrial development in the directions indicated by the Secretary of War."

The brief recommendation in the message of the President caused general surprise among Senators, and occasioned speculation upon the probability of an extra session of Congress immediately after March 4. Senators generally say they have had no intimation from the White House that a special session of the entire Congress may be desirable, but they unite as one man in saying that no Philippine legislation is possible during the remaining five weeks of the present session. The Spooner bill, vesting all power for the government of the Philippine Archipelago in the President, is the only Philippine general bill. It is believed that whenever an earnest effort is made to secure legislation bearing upon this subject, much time will be required.

SECRETARY ROOT'S VIEWS.

Secretary Root's letter of transmissal is dated Jan. 24, addressed to the President, and is, in part, as follows:

"I beg leave to supplement my annual report of Nov. 30, 1900, by transmitting a report made by the Philippine Commission on that date, but only recently received at the War Department. At the same time I wish to call attention to some conditions existing in the Philippine Islands which indicate that the development of that country along the lines of peaceful industrial progress now requires the exercise of powers of civil government not vested in this department, or in you, as Military Commander, but requiring a grant of authority from the Congress.

"The commission gives a gratifying account of the progress made in the pacification of the country and the gradual subsidence of guerrilla warfare. Information received since the date of the report confirms the favorable anticipation of the commission. A personal letter received by me from Judge Taft, dated Dec. 14, 1900, says:

Since writing you about 3,000 insurgents in Ilocos Norte have surrendered and 10,000 persons who were not well affected toward us in Panay have taken the oath of allegiance. I have already received two papers from native priests, eighteen in number, and I am told that there will be a great many other papers signed by a great many more native priests, tendering their allegiance to the United States and promising fidelity without mental reserve. The native priests are those who have held out longest in favor of the insurgents and against the Americans, and I deem this action as of great importance.

The army is hitting small but hard knocks against the insurgents everywhere. Since the election there has been a great falling off in the activity of the insurgents in aggressiveness, and their whole activity is displayed in avoiding the fights which small detachments of our troops have brought about.

URGE PASSAGE OF SPOONER BILL.

On the 2d of January the commission, as a body, reinforced the views contained in their report by the following dispatch from Manila:

"If you approve we ask transmission to proper Senators and Representatives of the following: Speedy passage of the Spooner bill at the present session is greatly needed to secure the best result from improving conditions. Until its passage no purely central civil Government can be established, no public franchises of any kind granted, and no substantial investment of private capital in internal improvement is possible. All are needed as most important steps in complete pacification.

A strong peace party has been organized, with the defined purpose of securing civil government under the United States, and they reasonably expect civil government and relief from the inexitable but annoying restraints of military rule long before the subject can be taken up by the new Congress. The time is near at hand, in our opinion, when the disturbance existing can better be suppressed by the native police of a civil Government, with the army as an auxiliary force, than by a continuance of complete military control.

The power to make the change should be put in the hands of the President, to act promptly when the time arrives to give the Filipino people an object lesson in the advantages of peace. A quasi-civil Government is under way, but its power is most restricted and unsatisfying. The commission is embarrassed in securing good material for judicial and other service by the necessarily provisional character of the military Government and its uncertainty of tenure.

The sale of public lands and allowance of mining claims is impossible until the Spooner bill is passed. Hundreds of American miners are on the ground awaiting a law to perfect their claims. More are coming. This is a good element in pacification. We urgently recommend an amendment to the Spooner bill so that its operation be not postponed until the complete suppression of all insurrection, but as to which, in the President's judgment, civil government may be safely established. The conditions are rapidly improving to a point where the civil Government with the aid of the army will be more efficient to secure peace than military control. COMMISSION.

CONDITIONS IMPROVING RAPIDLY.

A dispatch from Judge Taft, dated Jan. 9, 1901, says:

Conditions are rapidly improving. Rifles, besides officers and privates, are being captured or surrendered daily in considerable numbers in North and South Luzon. The same conditions prevail in Panay, where more than 35,000 have taken the oath of allegiance. The insurgent forces are completely scattered, and the leader Delgado is negotiating for surrender.

Work in Samar is slower, because of an insurgent band's long uncontested occupation of the interior and the swollen streams early in the campaign. The campaign in Samar has driven bands into Leyte, producing disturbance, but information is that conditions there are favorable. There is a favorable party for peace, the direct result of the election. It is well organized and rapidly increasing in Manila, and is preparing to extend its organization to many provinces on pressing and numerous invitations from leading citizens.

"The report shows that the islands are estimated to contain about 73,000,000 acres of land, of which less than 5,000,000 are held in private ownership. More permanent laws than the military government can supply are needed.

"The section of the report on the liquor traffic in Manila indicates that the powers of the commission are ample to deal with that subject and that the success which they have attained will compare favorably with the results in this country. Many false and misleading statements have been made regarding the use of intoxicating liquors in Manila. The fact is that this traffic is more rigidly and effectively regulated and kept within bounds in the City of Manila than in any city of similar or greater size in the United States.

"Acting upon that clause of your instructions which vests in the Philippine commission authority to exercise, subject to your approval through the War Department, that part of your military authority which is legislative in its character, the commission has adopted regular methods of legislative procedure. * * * I venture to express the hope that an examination of these acts, as well as the reading of the report, will carry to your mind, as it has to mine, the conviction that the commission are proceeding in accordance with the high spirit of your instructions and with zeal and discretion are pressing forward with all practicable speed the establishment of civil government in conformity to American institutions and in fulfillment of our duty to the people of the Philippine Islands."

Appended to the Secretary's report are the cablegram sent to the commission on Jan. 15 last inquiring about the prevalence of drunkenness and immoral practices in the army and the reply of the commission. These were made public last Saturday. The Commissioners add that immoral women, when known, were not permitted to land at Manila, and a number of them were deported. Continuing, they say:

General moral condition of the city has been greatly maligned. Crimes of violence are now comparatively few. Gambling has greatly decreased. Native wine shops in Manila in August, 1898, 4,000, now reduced to 400; American saloons, including hotels and restaurants, reduced from 224 in February, 1900, to 88 now. Of these only 48 are licensed to sell spirituous liquors.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The report itself is a very voluminous production, divided into many heads, exhibiting the progress made by the commission in carrying out its plans for the Americanization of the island. A particularly interesting section of the report, introducing the whole subject of Philippine relations, deals with military and political conditions, the effect of the American elections and Legislative procedure and acts. The commission says that examinations of many witnesses as to the form of Government best adapted to these islands and satisfactory to the people show that the masses of the people are ignorant, credulous, and childlike, and that under any Government the electoral franchise must be much limited because the large majority will not, for a long time, be capable of intelligently exercising it.

The commission says also that conditions in Ilocos, supposed to be free from insurgents, became unsettled between August and November last, owing to the activity of Tinio the missionary work of certain Tagalogs, and the impetus furnished by the report of the American Electoral campaign. The unfortunate reverses of the United States troops at Sinoloan and Marinduque served to render the insurgent leaders more defiant and boastful and, adds the commission, "possibly to postpone the collapse of the insurrection predicted in our dispatch as likely to occur within sixty days after the election, for a somewhat longer period.

"From all the information we can get, it seems clear that a great majority of the people long for peace and are entirely willing to accept the establishment of a Government under the supremacy of the United States. They are, however, restrained by fear from taking any action to assist the suppression of the insurrection. Any one suspected of giving information to the Americans concerning the insurgents is immediately marked for assassination. The ramifications of the conspiracy are so wide that it has effected the terrorism of an entire people. It is a Mafia on a very large scale."

In Southern Luzon the conditions have improved in the Provinces of Cavite, Batangas, and Laguna during the last month. The Province of Tayabas is peaceful. In the Camarines and Albay the conditions are not so satisfactory, but they are growing better. In the Visayans and Mindanao the conditions are much the same as reported Aug. 21, except that in Leyte much improvement has been made. The report adds:

"Any statement of the conditions prevailing in the islands during the last six months which ignores the effect of the American election as a controlling element in the situation is necessarily inadequate. Since the result was announced there has been a great decrease in insurgent activity. The intensest interest was felt by the insurgents before the election in the issue, and the intensest disappointment since, which will certainly effect the collapse of the insurrection in the near future. From now on, conditions in these islands will grow steadily better."

THE PROBLEM OF THE FRIARS.

One of the longest chapters in the report and one of the most absorbing interest concerns the friars in the Philippines. The commission handles this subject in the greatest detail, and with the utmost freedom. It gives the history of the expulsion of these friars from their places by the rebels and declares that the burning question agitating the Filipinos is whether they shall be permitted to return.

The commission listened to all sides, including the Archbishop of Manila, himself a friar, and the churchmen brought forward by him. Laymen, officers, newspaper correspondents, and others had their choice to testify on this subject. The commission says that the friar was the embodiment of all authority, governmental as well as religious in his locality, and that not a single function of government could be performed without his assistance and participation.

As to the mooted question of the immorality of the friars, the commission says that the evidence on this point is so strong that it seems to establish clearly that there were enough instances in each province to give considerable ground for the general report. That such immorality should exist among the friars, it says, is, however, not strange, in view of the fact that many of them came from the ignorant peasantry of Andalusia, and were not by training fitted to resist temptation. But immorality on the part of the friars, it is held, was not the principal ground for the hostility toward them of the people.

The commission says: "It did not shock the common people or arouse their indignation to see their curate establish illicit relations with a woman and have children by her. The woman did not lose caste on that account, but often prided herself on the relation to the chief authority in the village. * * * Of course there may have been instances in which a friar used his autocratic power to establish a relation of this kind against the will of the woman and her relatives, and these cases have lent themselves to deepen the colors of the lurid and somewhat overdrawn pictures painted by the anti-friar writers."

The report shows that the total amount of land in the islands owned by the Augustinians, the Dominicans, the Franciscans, and the Recolletos is approximately 403,000 acres, besides which they have large sums of money to loan. Most of this property has been transferred by the Dominicans to a man named Andrews and by the Augustinians and by the Recolletos to English corporations, but the commission says that these transfers are not genuine and the friars remain the owners. It declares, however, that the United States Government is bound by treaty to protect these interests, and suggests that they be purchased for public lands out of the island revenues and by condemnation if need be, though the orders have expressed a willingness to sell at a satisfactory price.

Regarding the return of the friars, the commission says that the deep-seated hatred of the people must be reckoned with. It would be of assistance to the American cause if the Catholic Church were to substitute American priests, but this is a question of Church policy, with which the commission has nothing to do. Says the report: "It is enough to say that the political question will be eliminated if the friars are not sent back."

Reference is made to the subject of religious exercises in schools, which has since been decided in favor of the Church, on the basis of the Faribault plan. The commission says: "It is not certain that this would completely meet the views of the Catholic hierarchy, but it is likely it will avoid that active hostility to a public-school system which might be a formidable obstacle in spreading education among these Catholic people."

The question of establishing adequate means of communication between and throughout the islands is deemed secondary in importance only to the primary schools as an educator of the people. The commission states that it has no authority to grant franchises for the construction of railways, and advises this Government to empower it with this right, believing that the construction of a number of roads, backed by foreign capital, would ensue immediately.

The report says that all the courts are performing their regular functions, though in a provisional way. In the Supreme Court the Justices are nearly all Filipinos, and the Justices of the Peace are all natives. The commission says that the judicial salaries are miserably inadequate, and it is not surprising, therefore, that charges of bribery and corruption have arisen. The commission hopes to reorganize the judiciary early this year, but declares that the establishment of a Federal court is not within its jurisdiction. The Civil Code is stated to be adequate for the solution of commercial controversies and the regulation of all civil conduct.

Quick Service to St. Louis.

The Pennsylvania Limited covers the distance between New York and St. Louis in 23 hours. No extra fare.—Adv.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract

is the best. The grocers know it. Insist on having it. It is for your food. Pure and wholesome.—Adv.

CHANGE IN GOV. ODELL'S PLAN FOR COMMISSIONS

Assembly Leader Allds Offers Radical Amendments.

Proposed Single-Headed Boards Must Be Modified—New Bill Prevents Removal Except on Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Leader Allds, during the session of the Assembly to-day, offered some amendments to the Governor's Prison Commission bill, by way, as it was said, of compromise, which, if they are to stand, will necessitate the revision of all the single-headed commission bills advocated by Gov. Odell. One of the amendments which Mr. Allds offered was a provision that the Commissioners can only be removed upon charges. The other amendment is designed to meet the objection that the Governor had no right to appoint to places on the commission for a term of four years State officers who are elected for two years. The bill as amended provides for the appointment of a commission of three members, one of whom shall be the President, with a salary, and the others to serve without pay. In case the other two are State officers their term shall expire with the expiration of their term as State officers.

In all the other single-headed commission bills it is provided as in the Prison Commission bill that State officers can be appointed to fill out the commission so as to make it technically plural in order to meet the requirements of the Constitution. If the term of State officers upon the prisons' commission is to be limited to the duration of their term as State officers, a like limitation will have to be put into the other State Commission bills for consistency's sake.

But the most important concession made by Leader Allds was the amendment that the Commissioner cannot be removed except upon charges. In this concession the Democratic members find an argument in support of their contention that the Governor ought not to have the right to remove the Police Commissioner of New York except upon charges.

STUDENTS HAZE SULTAN'S WARD

Philadelphia Medical College Boys Cut Off Young Turk's Mustache and Inflict Other Indignities.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Six students of the Medico-Chirurgical College to-day pounced upon John Loutfain, a ward of the Sultan of Turkey, and cut off his mustache.

It seemed very funny to the students, but it promises to become a very serious matter. Loutfain is a millionaire, and was sent here by the Sultan in return for financial favors rendered his Majesty by the house of Ben Amoor Ali Loutfain Bey.

Loutfain is taking a post-graduate course at the college, and his career is watched with great interest by his royal master. Thus the young man directly represents the Sultan, whose Minister at Washington will be officially advised regarding what the young Turk considers an outrage. He says:

"In spite of my protest I was blindfolded after class yesterday and overpowered. My mustache was shaved and my face washed with an offensive solution. To-day I am badly bruised from the treatment.

"It is such a disgrace for a Turk to be without a mustache that I can go nowhere among my Turkish friends now. I cannot even go to see my sister. Americans cannot understand this, but it is so. A foreigner like me is under a disadvantage here that no one can comprehend until he has been through it. The language is difficult. He has no friends and no influence."

COTTON SPINNERS' NEW MOVE.

Committee of Southern Association Advises Formation of Mercantile and Commission Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 25.—The Concentration Committee of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association dropped another bombshell to-night by advising the establishment of a mercantile and commission company, with headquarters at Charlotte and branch offices in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. This scheme will, it is proposed, be carried out on the same basis as that originally contemplated, namely, on the basis of 4 per cent. The company will be formed as any other company, with the exception that the mill men will have the preference in subscribing for stock.

The special committee was continued to-night at a meeting of the Board of Governors, with orders to formulate plans for organization and to take such steps as will be necessary to place the matter before the members of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association. It was expected that the meeting to-night would carefully consider the question of a curtailment of the output of the mills, but no action was taken on this line. A recent circular on the same question, issued by the Philadelphia yarn merchants, was, according to the sentiment of the meeting, ill-timed.

The new step taken to-night was entirely unexpected on the part of outsiders, and it was believed that this matter would not even be considered at the meeting. The committee indicate as their reason for the new scheme the lack of co-operation on the part of the commission houses of Philadelphia and New York.

TRAINS BLOCKED BY SNOW.

Baltimore and Ohio and Other Railroads Suffer from Storm.

Special to The New York Times.

FREDERICK CITY, Md., Jan. 25.—For the first time this Winter, the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroad lines are blockaded by huge snow drifts. Two locomotives and a dozen cars are in the drifts on the Baltimore and Ohio main line, between this city and Washington Junction. One car is badly damaged.

The electric road between Frederick and Middletown is tied up. Trains on all the steam lines running over the mountains are delayed. The storm on the Blue Ridge assumed the proportions of a blizzard, the drifts in the cuts being enormous.

Lost $11,000 at Poker in One Sitting.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 25.—Bookmaker Donald Mitchell, well known on Eastern tracks, on Wednesday night, is said to have lost $11,000 at poker in one sitting with Joe Harlan, formerly of Chicago, and Billy Shannon, both bookmakers. Mitchell sat down to a little game after dinner in an up-town resort. The click of the checks was heard all night long. The ante was $25, but this was a small item compared with some of the bets made while the cards were being turned. When dawn broke and the account was settled, Mitchell, it is said, was $11,000 in debt. He is reported to have paid the debt at Tanforan yesterday. Harlan has had remarkable luck at poker in the last few weeks. In three days this week, the story runs, he cleared up $15,000.

There is snap, vigor, life, inspiration in Ballantine's India Pale Ale.—Adv.

COMPOSER VERDI DEAD.

He Had Been Suffering in Milan from Congestion of the Brain.

ROME, Jan. 26.—A special dispatch to Patria announces that Verdi the composer is dead. He had been ill in Milan with congestion of the brain.

Giuseppe Verdi was born in Roncole, near Busetto, in the Duchy of Parma, Oct. 9, 1814. His father was an innkeeper and his first instruction in music was given him by an obscure organist. In 1833 he was placed under the instruction of Lavigna, a member of the orchestra of La Scala. After studying operatic composition for six years Verdi produced, in 1839, his first work, "Oberto di San Bonifazio." "Un Giorno di Regno," written in 1841, was his next work. A year later he produced "Nabucco," which established his fame.

In 1843 he produced "Lombardi," and in 1844-5 he wrote four grand operas—"Ernani," "I due Foscari," "Giovanna d'Arco," and "Alzira." For a time "Ernani" was the most popular of his works. It was first presented in Venice, in March, 1844.

"Attila" was produced in Venice in 1846 and "Macbeth" in Florence in 1847. The same year he visited London and produced there "I Masnadieri." "Il Trovatore" was written in 1853 for production in Rome, and the same year he brought forward "La Traviata." Other of his well-known works are "Un Ballo in Maschera," "Don Carlos," "Aida," "Otello," and "Falstaff." Verdi in 1859 was a member of the National Assembly of Parma and in 1861 of the Italian Parliament. In November, 1874, the King made him a Senator.

SPANISH QUEEN SHOT AT.

Bullet Penetrates the Boat While Her Majesty Is on the Royal Park Lake.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—While the Queen Regent and her children were boating in the Royal Park on the outskirts of Madrid today, says the Madrid correspondent of The Daily Express, a shot was fired from the bank and penetrated the gunwale of the boat.

The park was searched, but the assailant was not discovered.

The Queen Regent was considerably alarmed.

LAKE SHIPS FOR OCEAN TRADE.

American Shipbuilding Company Contracts to Deliver Two Big Vessels to Eastern Owners.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan., 25.—Steps have actually been taken under which lake shipyards will enter into competition with the yards of the Atlantic Coast.

The American Shipbuilding Company has taken a contract with a syndicate of Eastern ship owners represented by Charles E. and W. F. Peck of New York, under which they will deliver at New York next Fall two great ships for the ocean trade. These will not be combined lake and ocean boats, such as are now being turned out at lake yards, and limited in size to the length of the Canadian canals, but ships that will carry 7,000 tons each, of 450 feet length, 43 feet beam, and 35 feet depth, a very different model from what is accepted on the lakes. They will cost $450,000 each.

These ships will be built in two parts, each part launched separately on the lakes, and then the hinder part, containing the machinery, will take the forward part in tow and pass down the lakes and through the canals to Montreal or Quebec, where the two parts will be joined, and the ship will proceed on her way to New York. Each vessel will have the lake improvements combined with the ocean structure, will have a double bottom five feet high, triple expansion engines of 3,000-horse power, and will be able to move 10 knots an hour loaded, with a draught of less than 26 feet. They have a coal capacity for 1,000 tons.

This is the first time the lakes have ever competed directly with ocean shipyards for vessels for ocean trade exclusively, except in an isolated and unconclusive case years ago. It is the claim of the lake builders that they can build ships at less cost than the ocean yards of America, and this would appear to indicate as much. The lake company will push into this ocean trade as fast as it has room at its yards. These two ships will make thirty-five steel vessels the lake combine is building.

One of the Messrs. Peck was seen yesterday at the office of the firm, 58 William Street, in regard to the above dispatch. He declined to verify the story or to discuss the project of building ocean vessels on the great lakes.

"We are not ready to talk about the matter now," he said. "In fact, nothing on the subject is likely to be given out for some time."

STANDARD OIL ENTERS TEXAS.

Corporation Leases an Extensive Tract in the New Oil Region.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 25.—The Southern Pacific Company owns nearly 100,000 acres of land situated in the new oil region of East Texas. A deal has just been concluded between this company and the representatives of the Standard Oil Company, whereby the whole tract is leased to the latter corporation.

This is the first foothold that the Standard Oil Company has obtained in the new oil field, and it is a severe blow to the movement that was recently inaugurated by the independent oil producers to form a combination with a view of keeping the Standard Oil Company out of the State of Texas. A large number of prospect wells will be immediately put down on the land leased by this corporation.

The charter of the Gulf Oil and Pipe Line Company of Beaumont, with a capital stock of $500,000, was filed in the Secretary of State's Office here to-day. Its object is to build pipe lines, oil tanks, and drill oil wells in the new oil fields. The incorporators are W. E. Brice and G. A. Emery of Mason City, Iowa; W. E. J. Stratford, W. B. Stratford, and L. L. Emery of Beaumont.

BIG OIL PROPERTY SOLD.

Special to The New York Times.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Jan. 25.—This afternoon the Bettman, Watson, and Bernheimer oil property, situated in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, West Virginia, and New York, was sold, under the order of the United States court here, to Max Drey for $270,000.

The Drey syndicate is one in which G. L. Watson is interested. Otto Horwitz of New York was the bidder for the Drey combine.

CINCINNATI-CHICAGO SHORT LINE.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 25.—The report was given currency here that the Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie Railroad, the new Cincinnati and Chicago short line, now under construction through this city, is backed by the Illinois Central system.

It is an open secret that this system has long sought an entrance into Cincinnati, which the construction of this line would furnish it, and these facts are taken to lend color to the report. It has always been a matter of conjecture as to who is back of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie, which is agreed will have traffic arrangements with one of the trunk lines.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton denies any connection with the new line.

It Has Set the Pace.

The Pennsylvania Railroad IS the Standard Railroad of America.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.

Aristocratic, old and fine.—Adv.

QUEEN'S COF

proceed to Spithead and participate in the naval display on the occasion of the obsequies of Queen Victoria.

The squadron will probably be composed of the coast-defense battleships Hagen and Odin, the second-class cruiser Victoria Luise, and a flotilla of torpedo boats. It will be commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Vice Admiral Bienaimé will head the French delegation at the funeral of Queen Victoria, Admiral de Lajaille having declined to do so for personal reasons.

SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour Eulogize Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Both houses of Parliament yesterday afternoon received identical messages from the King and voted condolence with his Majesty on his bereavement and congratulation on his accession to the throne.

In the House of Commons, the Speaker (the Right Hon. William Court Gully) read the message from the King. It was as follows:

"The King is fully assured that the House of Commons will share the deep sorrow which has befallen his Majesty and the nation by the lamentable death of his mother, the late Queen. Her devotion to the welfare of her country and her people and her wise and beneficent rule during the sixty-four years of her glorious reign will ever be held in affectionate memory by her loyal and devoted subjects throughout the dominions of the British Empire.

"EDWARD REX."

The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, in moving the address in reply to the message, said the House, in all its long history, had never met under sadder circumstances or with a clearer duty to express the universal sorrow extending from end to end of the Empire. The sorrow was felt not only as a national, but also as an irreparable personal, loss. It was hard yet to realize the magnitude of the blow which had fallen on the country. In the whole history of the British monarchy there had never been a case in which the national grief had been so deeply seated. The end of a great epoch had come—an epoch more crowded with important changes and great developments than any period of like length in the history of the world.

Mr. Balfour went on to declare that the influence of the Crown in the British Constitution was not a diminishing, but an increasing, factor, and must continue to increase with the growth and development of the self-governing communities over the sea, which were founded by Great Britain, though the personality of the sovereign was a living symbol of the unity of the empire. This cumulative result of a great ideal, of the great example of Queen Victoria, was the greatest the world had ever seen. Her position threw upon the Queen a life of continuous labor. Short as was the interval between her final signature of a public document and her final rest, it was yet long enough to clog the wheels of the administration, as the vast masses of untouched documents awaiting the hand of the sovereign witnessed.

In moving a double response of condolence and congratulation, Mr. Balfour said they all had unfailing confidence that the great interests committed to the new sovereign were safe in his keeping. They assured him of the ungrudging support of his loyal subjects, and wished him the honor of a long life and the greatest of all blessings—to reign happily, contented people, and that in the eyes of posterity his reign might fitly compare with and form an appropriate sequel to the great epoch which had just drawn to a close.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, seconded the motion, which was adopted, the members standing.

The House then adjourned until Feb. 11.

In the House of Lords, the King's message was read by the Lord Chancellor, (Lord Halsbury.)

Lord Salisbury moved the reply in a speech full of emotion. He said that in performing the saddest duty that had ever befallen him he was only echoing the accents of sorrow deeper than he had ever known of the nation, which had been called forth by the singular loss, which, under the dispensation of Providence, they had suffered, and their admiration of the glorious reign and splendid character of the sovereign they had lost. Being a constitutional monarch, with restricted powers, Queen Victoria had reigned by sheer force of character, by the loveableness of her disposition, and by her hold on the hearts of her subjects. The example which she set of devotion to duty, she would never be forgotten, nor how much she assisted in the elevation of her people by their simple contemplation of her brilliant qualities as wife, mother, and woman. Her wonderful powers of observing with absolute straightness the limits of her powers as a constitutional sovereign and at the same time maintaining steady and persistent influence over the actions of her Ministers inspired the greatest admiration.

Lord Salisbury said Queen Victoria always maintained a rigorous supervision over public affairs, giving her Ministers the benefit of her advice, and warning them of dangers. No Minister could disregard her views or press her to disregard them without feeling that he had incurred a great danger. She had brought the country peacefully through a great change, from old to new England. She possessed extraordinary knowledge of what people would think. He (Lord Salisbury) had always said that when he knew what the Queen thought he knew for a certainty what her subjects would think, especially the middle classes.

The King, the Premier added, came to the throne with the one great advantage of having before him the greatest example possible. He had been familiar for a generation with political and social life. He enjoyed enormous popularity, and was almost as much beloved in foreign Courts and countries. Congratulations could be tendered to him with earnest sincerity, and in the belief that he would adorn the throne and be no unworthy successor of the Queen.

Lord Kimberley, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, and the Archbishop of Canterbury seconded the address.

Lord Kimberley said he desired to echo every word of the noble Marquis. His access to the sovereign dated back to an even earlier period than the Marquis. He had always been struck with the extraordinary consideration and kindness which marked her Majesty's conduct toward all who came in contact with her. He was simply amazed at the sound, real knowledge she possessed of all important affairs.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said the Queen's influence as a truly religious woman was far greater than the influence exercised by the wisest statesman or cleverest administrator.

The House then adjourned.

In both houses the galleries were filled with notable gatherings. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador; Henry White, the Secretary of the United States Embassy, and John R. Carter, the Second Secretary, were in the galleries of the House of Lords.

KING THANKS THE PRESIDENT.

Replies Personally to Mr. McKinley's Message of Condolence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Following is the text of the reply which the President has received from King Edward VII. in answer to his message of condolence on the death of Queen Victoria:

Osborne, Jan. 24, 1901.

The President, White House, Washington, D. C.:

Am most grateful for your kind sympathy in the irreparable loss which the nation and I have sustained. I felt convinced that it would be shared by you and the American people. EDWARD, R.

ACTION BY CUBAN CONVENTION.

Resolution of Sympathy Passed by a Narrow Majority.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—At to-day's session of the Cuban Constitutional Convention a resolution expressing sympathy with Great Britain on the death of Queen Victoria was introduced. It led to an animated discussion and to some bitter remarks. The resolution, which was signed by five delegates, and presented by Gen. Sanguily, requested Governor General Wood to forward to King Edward VII. an expression of the sympathy of the Cuban people.

Señor Llorente said that while personally he sympathized deeply with England it was no part of the work of the convention to adopt resolutions of sympathy.

Gen. Sanguily replied that a resolution was adopted by the convention thanking President McKinley, that another had been offered thanking Gen. Lee, and that the same procedure could be followed in this instance.

Gen. Rivera, who said that Gen. Lee was "far more deserving of a resolution than Great Britain," referred to what he called "England's acts of inhumanity in the Boer war," and said he doubted whether Great Britain would recognize the Cubans as a nation, and that the convention by adopting the resolution might lay the Cuban people open to a slight.

tude during the Spanish-American war, as that attitude had helped to free Cuba.

The convention voted the resolution of sympathy by 13 to 10.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S WILL.

It Probably Will Not Be Opened Till After the Funeral.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 26.—It is stated that Queen Victoria's will has not been opened and that, according to present arrangements, it will not be opened until after the funeral, its details being known to the royal family.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Morning Leader says that the executors of Queen Victoria's will are Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and Lieut. Col. Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards, who was Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse from 1895, and extra Equerry to the Queen from 1888.

NOT TO FORM A PRECEDENT.

American Honors to Queen's Memory Intended to be Exceptional.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Reports are current that some of the foreign diplomats look with jealous eye on the honors paid to Queen Victoria in the half masting of the White House and department flags. It is rumored that some of them will in future expect that similar honors shall be paid to any other sovereign who may die and that it will be considered as a ground for offense if such honors are not paid.

The currency of these rumors led to-day to a statement from an official quarter that the honors paid to Queen Victoria are not to constitute a precedent and that it is not to be expected that any such honors will be paid to any other sovereign in the lifetime of the present generation. The talk about the diplomats taking offense if the honors are not repeated when occasion arises is dismissed as absurd, and it is pointed out that to take such a position would be to make mourning compulsory on the part of the United States and dictate to it when it shall feel grieved.

The honors paid to Queen Victoria were exceptional and unprecedented, and were intended to be so. A high official is quoted as saying, when it was asserted that the United States had now established a precedent:

"Let it then stand as a precedent. When another woman has reigned for over sixty years and is as universally beloved for her goodness as Queen Victoria, let this be invoked as a precedent, but it will not be one until then."

The statement that the Mexican Legation is not in mourning for Queen Victoria is erroneous. It is in mourning, like the other legations, and will so remain until the funeral. Minister Azpiroz, therefore, did not attend the dinner at Secretary Root's house last evening, and also remained away from the dinner at Secretary Hitchcock's, although invited. He will not attend any official dinners until the period of mourning is past.

LONDON PRESS ON MR. VAN WYCK

The Globe Thinks Ignoring by Him of Queen's Death a Compliment.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Globe, reviewing American sympathy with Great Britain, adds on the death of Queen Victoria, (referring to the refusal of Mayor Van Wyck of New York City to lower the flag over the City Hall:)

"The solitary exception to this attitude of sympathy and respect is to be regarded as a matter of congratulation rather than of regret. It is a high compliment that the memory of the good and pure Queen should be unsullied by any recognition on the part of Tammany Hall and its creatures."

The St. James's Gazette says Mr. Van Wyck "so grossly misrepresents the generous feelings of Americans as to refuse to show in New York official respect to the memory of Queen Victoria, which his countrymen are everywhere and by all means in their power displaying to the world."

Cardinal Vaughan's Tribute.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, in the course of a very sympathetic letter to be read in the Catholic churches in London, pays an eloquent tribute to Queen Victoria, who, he says, was "an object of the greatest reverence on the part of all Catholics, from the Pope downward." He continues: "We fully and acutely share in the national sorrow, and trust and pray that the noble traditions established by the mother may be carried on and perfected by the son. The attachment of Catholics to the throne and the dynasty are beyond suspicion."

Visit to Australia Not Abandoned.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Cowes correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says he learns that the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York will proceed to Australia as originally arranged, the King being unwilling to allow private sorrows to interfere with an undertaking of such imperial significance.

The Canadian Children's Gift.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—It is believed that one of the last acts of Queen Victoria was to signify a wish that the testimonial sent by the children of Canada should be handed over to the Royal Patriotic Commissioners, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in South Africa. This desire was communicated to the Commissioners in a letter from the Colonial Office, dated the day of her Majesty's death. The testimonial consisted of the sum of £3,399, which Mr. Chamberlain forwarded to the Royal Patrotic Commissioners.

New Designation for the King?

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 26.—According to a rumor circulating at Osborne, King Edward desires himself to be styled "His Imperial Majesty," in order to emphasize the fact that he is Emperor as well as King.

An Englishman Approves Mayor's Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Doubtless many besides the especially observant members of the Christian Endeavor Society or of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, who were received by Queen Victoria, and certainly any one who has dined with her Majesty and spent the night at Windsor, will readily admit that the atmosphere they found themselves in then forcefully indicated how thoroughly the late and justly lamented British sovereign would appreciate Mayor Van Wyck's adhesion to precedent and conservatism in the matter of flag-raising, being full of thought for others and well aware New York has not finished digesting the various foreign ingredients that help so materially to swell the population of the cosmopolitan centre of the New World, which, as the metropolis of a Republic, naturally lacks the element of royalty which tends to foster cohesiveness and unanimity of sentiment in a monarchical capital.

Anyway, the scurrilous tone of your correspondents' communications makes it abundantly clear that they, at any rate, are utterly devoid of a sense of propriety, and personally I have no doubt that, if the Mayor had thought it right to have the City Hall flag half masted, they, or some one else, would have risen up and blackguarded him for doing so.

The trouble with people of this kind seems to lie in their ignorance of conventional modes of procedure and their inability to differentiate between the official and the individual.

This lack of discrimination, of a sense of the fitness of things, of proportion, crops out in so many directions that it might almost be cited as a National characteristic. During the war with Spain, for instance, I came across a young Corporal in a volunteer regiment, who had been educated at Harvard and thought himself a very much more important person in the army than the Captain of his company, who happened to have been, if I remember aright, a Boston butcher. The only-a-butcher-don'tcherknow idea seemed to stick so tight in this youngster's gullet that it took some time to make him understand that the amount of Latin and Greek and mathematics, &c., he had absorbed at his Alma Mater had not served to build up and round out his character and give him that proper poise. It is now very generally conceded that we "slopped over" in our glorification of Admiral Dewey, and that his estimate of his achievement at Manila was infinitely saner and juster than the general public's. Therefore, let us try and steer clear of hysterical sympathy with England.

Possibly you publish the letters abusing the Mayor which appear in your issue of

but is it wise to forget that in giving space to such communications you are abetting and encouraging—shall we say?—the twin brother of the despicable bounder who lays for a chance to insult a man when he is escorting his women folks to a theatre and can't resent the affront, any more than the Chief Magistrate of this city can mud impudently thrown at him wrapped up in a letter to a newspaper?

We live in such a rum world that, after what I've written, I suppose it's as well to mention for the edification of some people that I was born in England, not Ireland, and take pleasure in adding that I'm thankful to say I know lots of Americans—native-born and also of Irish, Scotch, Welsh, German, French, Italian, Russian, Spanish, and English extraction—who greatly admired the self-restraint Mayor Van Wyck displayed during the dastardly attack made upon him in connection with the American Ice Company and who keenly regret that the people who vilified him then have not had the decency to apologize since they found out they were in the wrong—which is putting it very mildly.

GERALD GAIR.

New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

Thinks the Flag Should Fly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to enter my protest against the impertinent writer of the first paragraph of the Topics of the Times in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES. I consider myself a "reputable" member of this community and I warmly indorse the action of the Mayor in keeping the flag at the top of the flagstaff. The one who wrote that paragraph is the "disreputable New Yorker," for he is giving utterance to what is not the truth when he says that "no reputable New Yorker could pass within sight of the building without experiencing a thrill of angry humiliation."

When THE TIMES begins to indulge in such billingsgate as that what becomes of its boasted motto? I am a political opponent of the Mayor, but I believe he did exactly right in this matter. There are many, I know, who think otherwise. That is their privilege. Let us hope Americans can have an honest difference of opinion without resorting to opprobrious epithets.

I am proud of the Americanism that keeps the flag right up to the top.

The flag was not lowered on the death of the President of France, our sister republic, without the aid of whose gallant people we would never have achieved our National liberties, but it is to be lowered in mourning for the monarch who ruled over our old-time foe? When these things come to pass, and we find Bishop Potter and the members of the Church Club drinking a toast "To the honor of the King," while Sir John Hay toadies to British opinion, many thinking Americans are beginning to wonder "where we are at," and if the love of republicanism and republican institutions is suffering any impairment. In the light of what we know of the immorality of those who bleed their people under "the divine right of kings," Queen Victoria was an admirable woman, but let us not forget that she represented a class government and inherited rights over the people, and with these stalwart Americanism can have no sympathy. A. C.

Orange, N. J., Jan. 24, 1901.

Ought Not to Have Been Expected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the many letters from your readers censuring the Mayor for his persistent refusal to half-mast the flag on the City Hall as a mark of respect to a great and good woman, it seems to me that they are doing Mr. Van Wyck an injustice. It is unfair to expect even such a slight thing as an act of courtesy from one who has no knowledge of its meaning. If this matter, however, had been within the scope of his official duty, we have no reason to doubt that our Mayor (of whom we are so proud) would have risen to the occasion; provided, of course, that he had received his instructions from Mr. Croker.

CHARLES E. FORDEN.

New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

Thinks This Allusion Might Apply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of Mayor Van Wyck and his bull-headed refusal to half-mast the American flag on the City Hall of New York—thank God, the only place in the country to form an exception to the rule—does not James Russell Lowell's allusion, under great provocation, to the name of the first King of Sparta, also apply? The first King of Sparta was Eudamidas.

WILLIAM APLIN.

Brooklyn, Jan. 24, 1901.

Draws the Line at the Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "Potomac" in the paper of to-day is not accurate. While we are proud to claim Augustus Van Wyck on account of his education at the University of North Carolina, his long residence in the South, and his Southern wife, we beg to be excused from any responsibility for the Mayor. SOUTHERNER.

New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

Thinks the Mayor Right.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let us rejoice that for once our Mayor is right! To be sure, he is only technically right! To be sure, every one of the million of people who have looked at that flag in the last few days would have been glad to have seen the flag at half-mast! But for once he is right! That is something!

J. R. SMALL.

New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"HISTORY": The true style and title of King Edward VII. is "Edward, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." The belief that the rulers of Great Britain also claim to be rulers of France and Navarre is a very common one. Why the "Navarre" ever crept into the legend is a mystery, but the Kings of England wrote themselves as Kings of France up to Jan. 1, 1801, when the reference to France was discontinued by royal proclamation. William the Conqueror, curiously enough, had for style and title only the words "Willielmus [sic] Rex Anglorum." His immediate successors styled themselves Kings of England and Aquitaine, while Edward III. first laid claim in his title to the rulership of France. Henry V. adopted the title of "Rex Angliae Haeres et Regens Franciae," while James I. was "King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland." It is possible that the idea that Navarre was included in the Kings' titles may have resulted from the merging of the actual crowns of France and Navarre when Henri IV. succeeded to the throne of Henri III.

Englishwoman Scores the Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We Englishwomen are so angry at the refusal of Mayor Van Wyck to place the flags on the New York Municipal Buildings at half-mast on the death of our beloved Queen Victoria that no words can be found strong enough to aptly express our indignation.

After the splendid manner in which America has behaved to her sister country in her great bereavement, after the prompt and sincere message of condolence sent by the President, and the marks of respect shown by nearly every large city in the United States, Mr. Van Wyck's action (notwithstanding his reasons given) can only be regarded as a direct insult from an individual, not only to the memory of a woman who was acknowledged by every civilized nation in the world to be one of the best women and one of the most illustrious sovereigns who ever occupied a throne, but as a personal insult to every loyal English man and woman in the United States!

I trust that you will kindly make room for these few lines in your valuable paper that Mayor Van Wyck may know what opinion the British Nation has of him.

AN INDIGNANT ENGLISHWOMAN.

New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

PLANS FOR BIG CHICAGO HOTEL.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Chicago may have within the next two years a new and immense hotel, which in size and luxurious appointments will rival New York's famous Waldorf-Astoria. Plans, which have not yet been brought to a focus, provide for the building and equipping of such a structure by a syndicate of wealthy men who think that Chicago has "not the sort of hotel that appeals to the extremely wealthy."

Rumors concerning the new hostelry have it that it will be of greater size than the Waldorf-Astoria. The structure is to be erected upon land owned or controlled by Gen. Henry Strong, and, while it is expected to surpass the New York hotel in many respects, the prices to be charged for accommodations will not be so large.

Had it not been for the labor troubles in Chicago the syndicate having the scheme in hand would have pushed it before this. The membership of the syndicate is

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE ALUMNI BANQUET

Gov. Odell Among the Guests and Speakers.

Ex-Judge Cohen Talks of the Value of the Tuck School—Dr. Tucker Discusses Modern Education.

The New York alumni of Dartmouth College gave their thirty-seventh annual dinner last night in Delmonico's. The dinner was one of the most successful and largely attended in the history of the association, and the guests drank to the health of Alma Mater, applauded the speakers' praise of Daniel Webster, the college's greatest alumnus, and told reminiscences of their college days till the morning hours.

Ex-Judge William N. Cohen, President of the association, was the toastmaster. Above his head, tastefully draped on the dark-red wall, was an enormous United States flag, under which hung an oil painting of Webster. With Judge Cohen at table were Gov. Odell, Congressman Samuel W. McCall, Judge Edward W. Hatch, Prof. Charles Darwin Adams, Thomas L. Greene, Dr. William J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College; Congressman David J. Foster of Vermont, ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Jefferson Clark, and Prof. John H. Wright of Harvard University. Among the other members of the association present were Dr. Josiah W. Barstow, Major James C. Cooley, Gilman H. Tucker, Horace Russell, Dr. Charles L. Dana, Bishop Leonard of Utah, Dr. Henry L. Silver, Charles R. Miller, Thomas W. Proctor of Boston, and Frank S. Streeter of Concord.

Gov. Odell made his appearance just as the speechmaking was about to begin. The alumni rose and gave him the Dartmouth yell.

In his introductory speech Mr. Cohen referred to the new Tuck School of Administration and Finance at the college. Its first year, he said, marks a new course in college training. "As a Nation," he continued, "we have grown so great in industry and enterprise that it becomes necessary to place the business education of young men on a high plane and scientific basis; this we have been enabled to do by the sure judgment and princely munificence of our generous alumnus, Edward A. Tuck."

At the conclusion of his address the President introduced Gov. Odell as follows:

"For nearly forty years we have met together in the Empire State to eat, drink, and be merry over our college days. And in all that time we have never paid any corporation or other tax to the State Controller. Our appreciation of such hospitality and protection could not be better shown than by making the head of the State the chief guest of the evening. We modestly assert that we always do the 'correct thing.' For proof, I point to that fine specimen of manhood at my right, who awoke the morning after his inauguration to find himself famous as a statesman of original and sound ideas, who could indicate to the Legislature in vigorous English simple means to accomplish the ends in view. He will speak to us of the State and education, and we are sure to hear words of wisdom."

THE GOVERNOR'S REMARKS.

The Governor said that it was the course of a wise man to refrain from doing what he was incapable of, and, therefore, having declined numerous other invitations to speak, he would not make a speech on this occasion, even though he were down to respond to the toast "The State of New York and Education."

"Ex-Judge Cohen," said the Governor, "is by appointment the legal adviser to the Republican Party, and in that capacity he has brought me here. He has also drafted all sorts of bills, some good and some bad." [Cries of, "Mostly good."]

"That may be the fact," went on the Governor, "but one in particular has gotten me into a whole lot of trouble. But as the Judge usually succeeds in what he undertakes, I have found it to be in the regular line to be here to-night and respond with an address to the 'taffy' he has lavished upon me.

"I have just left a dinner where the toastmaster excused me by saying that I had never made a speech before. But, knowing that I had to make one here, I looked up the encyclopedia to find out something about Dartmouth. I am learning a whole lot about education. I have learned that we have more scholars and also more lunatics in the State, and that it costs about twice as much to maintain the latter as the former. And as Judge Cohen has told me, that I would meet here many prominent bankers and business men, I hope that I may be able to impress upon them some of my ideas in regard to taxation, and to show them that there seems to have been extraordinary lavishness in the care of the insane and extraordinary parsimony in regard to education.

"What little I learned and what little I know of college life I gained in Columbia, so you will pardon me if I say that Columbia is ahead of Dartmouth. But you have a great alumni. Your Ambassador to England—" [Shouts of "Oh, oh, you mean Rufus Choate!"] "Ah," Gov. Odell continued, with a smile, "that is it, is it? Well, you must pardon me. That comes of my not reading my encyclopaedia carefully. But the only Choate I ever knew is the present Choate.

"Now, I have not talked much about education. I am going to leave that to Mr. Black, who knows more about it than I do."

The President of Dartmouth College, Dr. Tucker, responded to the toast. "The College in the New Century." After the guests had toasted his health in a long draught, he talked about the endeavor to make modern education a manageable process. Three facts were cited as marking the present educational era—the sudden increase of the intellectual wealth of the world, the advance in the standard of work in all departments, and the growing freedom of the individual.

Modern education, the speaker said, could not afford to ignore a single one of these points. It must be remembered, too, that there has been a great advance in the requirements for success in business and affairs, and that "every great business has plenty of idle money to invest in the trained mind, if it can find it." When education was a routine to which the individual subjected himself, or was subjected, the process was simple, but now it was to be held in mind that the individual must be reckoned with, estimated as to his capacity and tendency, stimulated and trusted.

"The individual," said the President, "must be honorably consulted, even if his opinion is not complete and final. In view of this fact, I believe in the need of a certain maturity in college students. Choice is a matter of judgment, and judgment is not a product of immaturity. The art of education is the same that it has always been—only more difficult under the conditions to which I have referred, namely, the art of helping men 'to see straight and to think clear.'"

The next speaker was ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, in introducing whom ex-Judge Cohen became reminiscent.

"About four years ago," he said, "I made an effort to secure Gov. Black's attendance at our annual dinner. He did not come. That was one mistake of that year. Another and a greater was that he forfeited the respect of this community by one appointment to the Supreme Court. But with time even deep wounds are healed and grave errors forgotten. I ventured again and again to bring our distinguished alumnus to our board, and at last, from sheer exhaustion, he confessed to the cause of his unwillingness. 'Cohen,' said the Governor, 'I must really tell you why I do not come. From the time I am invited to speak at a dinner until the time my speech is delivered, my appetite is steadily on the decline, my usually sound sleep becomes insomnia, my wife and children observe my restlessness, and ask me anxiously the cause of my distress, and I tell them what I now tell you. It is the terror and the stage fright of making a speech of any kind.'"

The toastmaster also made a comparison between the ex-Governor and Daniel Webster, after which Mr. Black talked for a few minutes. His speech consisted wholly of a eulogy on the character and ability of Webster.

STUDENTS AND THE FACULTY.

Prof. Charles Darwin Adams of the Greek department of the college followed Mr. Black. His subject was "The Faculty." He spoke of the increase of responsibility that had come to the Faculty through the recent growth of the college, but said that the introduction of the elective system had served to bring the teacher and the taught closer together, despite the increase in the number of students, for the reason that the wider pursuance of higher studies had made the pupils and the Faculty better friends by means of an increasing number of common interests.

Jefferson Clark, an alumnus of Amherst College, was the speaker who, according to talk from the standpoint of other institutions than Dartmouth. He said that, if he were asked to compare Dartmouth and Amherst, he would say that Dartmouth was Webster and Amherst was Beecher. "The differences and similarities between the two colleges and the two men are the same." Referring to Dartmouth's new School of Administration and Finance, he said:

"This new enterprise will be watched with interest. One of its objects is the preparation for the administering of municipal government. If that object is attained it is safe to say that New York City can use the whole product of the school for some time, provided only that Dartmouth will provide a scheme for getting hold of the offices. This may reconcile Dartmouth to the dual power of removal."

Congressman McCall, introduced as the man who wanted to reduce the Porto Rican tariff to nothing, said that he had not come here to talk politics, but simply to get away from them. He told how many of Dartmouth's graduates had attained prominent positions in the Nation's affairs, mentioning particularly Webster, Choate, Stevens, and Chase.

Congressman David J. Foster talked about "The College Man in Public Life."

"The college man," he said, "lives for four years in a miniature democracy. He becomes grounded in its principles, permeated with its spirit. And aside from the positive instructions of the college, no better training can be found for the young man whose ambition is to lead the way toward 'the Parliament of man, the federation of the world.'"

After referring to the glories of the past century and of the one to come, Mr. Foster said that the duty of the college man was "to hold aloft the torch of human freedom, as seen in this land in the past century, as a light to every American citizen." He continued:

"So long as he does this, we need have no fear for the future, no apprehension of danger, even should we find that the letter of the Constitution does not follow the flag. For wherever that proud banner floats there will be found the spirit of the Constitution, the spirit of true democracy, and government by and for the people."

Prof. John A. Wright, class of '73, spoke to "The College Professor as a Working Man." Prof. Wright, who during his term at Dartmouth College was a great favorite among the students, and whose house was a social centre, was received with great acclaim by the alumni. He rehearsed the demands made upon the college professor.

"He must," said the speaker, "besides discharging his functions as a teacher, serve his college in many capacities—as a minister to perplexed souls, as a judge and jury in cases of discipline, as a legislator, and as an employment agent. If ambitious and alert, he attempts authorship or editorship, and by making additions to his science seeks to prove his title to his portion.

"Administrative and committee duties consume his spare hours. Too great a demand is made on his time; he should not be called upon for more than ten hours a week of teaching. Such a reduction would enhance the efficiency of his work. The college aims to make men thorough scholars, and the ideal college professor should possess stainless character, broad and productive scholarship, skill in teaching, tact in dealing with men as individuals. He should have good morals, judgment, sympathies with various types of mind and characters, and above all a sense of humor. Dartmouth has many such men on her roll."

Before the alumni sat down to table there was a business meeting, at which officers for the following year were elected. They were: Charles M. Hough, President; Dr. Henry M. Silver, Benjamin S. Harmon, and Jordan J. Rollins, Vice Presidents; Albert A. Wheat, Secretary; Hamilton Gibson, Corresponding Secretary; Herbert R. Thurston, Treasurer; Addison F. Andrews, Musical Director.

Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity.

The Alumni of Mu Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity of the College of the City of New York gave a dinner at the Chapter House, 9 West Thirty-first Street, last evening. At the conclusion of the dinner, Roswell D. Burchard, yachting editor of Outing, favored those present with a description of his travels through Egypt and up the Nile, giving special attention to the description of the temples of Karnak and Lusor at Thebes.

Alpha Chi Omega Fraternity.

The sixth annual dinner of the Alpha Chi Omega Fraternity was held at the Royalton, on West Fifty-fourth Street, last evening. Among those present were the members of the new chapter recently instituted at Columbia, John H. Thompson, Irving Bachelier, T. B. Phillips, and the Rev. Charles H. Fenn.

BIG SHEET STEEL DEAL.

American Combine Said to be Negotiating with Carnegie for Large Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 25.—Negotiations are nearly concluded between the American Sheet Steel combine and the Carnegie Steel Company for a large contract for steel, a consideration being that the Carnegie Company will abandon its plans for the erection of a great sheet mill, preparations for which have reached an advanced stage. Little could be learned of the negotiations to-day further than that action had been taken.

None of the officials of the Carnegie Company could be seen, but the information was verified by an official of the Sheet Trust. If such a contract is made it will run for a period of not less than five years, and will be of sufficient magnitude to take most of the product of the steel company in sheet bars. This would be to the extent of $4,000,000 a year, and perhaps more. It is said a contract involving at least $25,000,000 will be made.

TO ARBITRATE LAND DISPUTE.

Litigation in Alabama Between University and Sloss-Sheffield Co. May Be Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 25.—The litigation between the State University and the Sloss-Sheffield Iron and Steel Company over 4,000 acres of university coal lands in Walker County, sold to the Sloss-Sheffield Company by Gov. Johnston for $60,000 last year, is about to be settled, a board of arbitration having been named by the two parties to suggest a basis of settlement.

The plan proposed is this: The Sloss-Sheffield Company to give back the lands, and the State of Alabama to return the purchase money; then both parties are to exchange contiguous lands so as to "body up" the possessions of each. This plan will probably carry. The sale to the Sloss-Sheffield Company was declared illegal by the Trustees, and action filed to have it declared void. This action will remain in abeyance pending the arbitration.

COL. A. M. SHOOK RETIRED.

Was Second Vice President of Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 25.—Col. A. M. Shook, Second Vice President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, has been retired, his office being abolished by the Board of Directors at a meeting held in New York on Monday. Col. Shook himself to-day confirmed the report. It created quite a sensation in industrial circles, Col. Shook being very wealthy and strongly identified with the Tennessee Company in its latest venture in steel-making at Ensley.

It is reported that the Directors are not altogether pleased with the construction of the Ensley steel plant, but whether this had anything to do with Col. Shook's retirement is not known.

$1,000,000 Tube Plant for Zanesville, O.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 25.—Turner A. Beall of New York, representing the Eastern Tube Company, to-day signed a contract for the erection of a million-dollar tube plant in this city. The plant is to have a capacity of 900 tons of finished product a day, and will give employment to 1,500 men. It is to be in operation by next June.

Chicago Street Railway Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Shareholders of the West and North Chicago Street Railroad Companies met this morning for the election of Directors. As the two companies named are under lease to the Union Traction Company, the meetings were purely formal and the elections as well, the traction company virtually naming the officials. North Chicago Directors are John A. Rose, Harry F. Kegan, Markham B. Orde, Carlos E. Cook, and Frederick E. Smith. West Chicago elected as Directors the five who fill the same positions for North Chicago, and in addition Lewis R. Altemus. Mr. Rose will be elected Presi-

WATER FAMINE IN BRONX

Residents Say the Situation Is Becoming Desperate.

Not Enough Water Available at the Hebrew Infant Asylum to Bathe the Children.

The Borough of the Bronx is face to face with a water famine that promises to be more serious and far reaching than the one its residents had to contend with several months ago, when Croton water was almost at a premium. In the majority of the flat-houses north of the Harlem River water cannot be obtained from the faucets above the second floor, and then only in very small quantities at certain hours of the day and night. Pumps are necessary to force the water above the second floors and even then at times there is not enough water to pump.

The hospitals and institutions are particular sufferers from the famine, and in one instance, which shows clearly the condition of affairs and just how serious the matter is, sufficient water could not be obtained on several occasions of late to give the inmates of the Hebrew Infant Asylum, at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue, their daily bath. That water is as scarce in the north end of the borough as it is in the south and middle sections is shown by the fact that a delegation of property owners from Bedford Park waited upon Mayor Van Wyck and stated that at times they had hard work getting enough water to wash themselves with or to make bread.

Any number of complaints have been received from residents along Boston, Trinity, and Forest Avenues, which are particularly high ground. At the five-story flat houses 1,195-97-99 Boston Avenue, the janitor stated that it was necessary to pump every drop of water used by the tenants, otherwise none could be obtained from the faucets above the first floor. Mrs. Muller, who is in charge of the row of flats from 1,150 to 1,168 Boston Avenue, stated yesterday that she had no end of trouble about the water, that none could be obtained above the third floor, it being necessary to carry it to the floors above.

Mrs. J. Abarbanell, Superintendent of the Hebrew Infant Asylum, at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue, when interviewed yesterday, said:

"The water question has become a very serious one with us, for on several occasions of late we have found it impossible to obtain enough water, even by pumping it, to give the children their daily bath. We have 150 of them here, whose ages range from several months up to five years, and one of the strictest rules laid down by the Board of Managers is that every child shall have a bath daily. But if we can't get the water we can't give them a bath.

"Of late we have been forced to use the water from the fire tank, but this is dangerous, for at times we cannot pump enough water to fill it. Another bad feature is that if a child is taken with a convulsion or any sickness that requires the immediate use of water in any part of the upper floors we are obliged to rush down one, two, or three flights of stairs, as the case may be, to obtain it. This should not be, especially in an institution of this kind. Another thing, we are obliged to keep the gas engine going continually to pump water, which is a heavy added expense, and even then we can't get enough water."

Matthew Anderson, a prominent member of the North Side Board of Trade, said: "The complaint about the scarcity of water is general throughout the borough. Water is growing scarcer in this district every day, for the reason that the supply is nowhere equal to the demand. We are getting only a trifle more water than was supplied in 1875, when the population was only 36,104, while to-day it is over 200,000.

"There is also a great waste of water at this time of the year, owing to the fact that many persons let the water run all night from the faucets in order to keep the pipes from freezing. Some action should be taken at once by the authorities to meet this emergency, as it is becoming more serious every hour."

Daniel A. McCormick, Secretary of the Bedford Park Taxpayers' Association, says that in the hilly parts of the section water is very scarce and that the object of the delegation which called on Mayor Van Wyck was to obtain some temporary relief until such time as the Board of Aldermen was ready to vote favorably on a measure appropriating $80,000 for a pumping station in the vicinity. He also stated that the property owners had submitted several propositions for temporary relief to Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton and his chief engineer, Mr. Birdsall, who rejected them as not being feasible.

PRAISE FOR HENRY W. HARDON.

Many Persons Thank Him for Causing the Arrest of a Spitter in a Car.

Henry W. Hardon of 56 Wall Street, who recently caused the arrest of Henry Nearman of 240 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on a charge of expectorating in an elevated train, in violation of the health laws, has been warmly commended for his action by many residents of this city who have written to Mr. Hardon indorsing the stand that he has taken in the case.

A physician writes thanking him for his courage and public spirit, wishing him success and many imitators. A member of the clergy has written a similar letter, in which he says: "You have earned the gratitude of all decent people."

Another letter is from a banker, who says that he wishes to add his thanks and acknowledgment to the many who have recognized the public benefit Mr. Hardon has conferred, which he thinks will have a widespread influence toward abating the evil.

The President of a bank has written to Mr. Hardon saying that he deserves the thanks of every man and woman in the land, and he believes that if others would emulate his excellent example the vulgar and dangerous nuisance of public spitting would

WEST SIDE REPUBLICANS

Gov. Odell a Guest of Honor at the Annual Meeting.

Executive Talks of the Great Responsibility That Rests Upon Him—Queen's Memory Honored.

The annual dinner of the West Side Republican Club, which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening, partook of the nature of a Republican love-feast. About 400 members of the club were present. The guests of honor were Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Judge Henry Howland, Curtis Guild, the Rev. G. E. Strobridge, Samuel T. Maddox, Robert G. Morris, Edward B. Thomas, William H. Douglas, George R. Bidwell, George W. Clarke, William S. Bennet, John Elderkin, Major H. K. Bird, Judge James A. Blanchard, Julius H. Seymour, C. B. McLaughlin, John C. Coleman, and J. W. Houghton. The Astor Gallery, where the tables were set, was beautifully decorated with smilax and bunting. In the boxes looking down on the scene were many parties of ladies, who were interested spectators of the events of the evening.

Justice John Proctor Clarke was the toastmaster. In his introductory speech he referred to the recent Democratic campaign as one of sneers and criticism. He quoted ex-President Cleveland's statement that "the Republic would never be what it was," and provoked much laughter. His statement that the schoolhouse would follow the flag, whether the Constitution did or not, was much applauded.

In conclusion the toastmaster proposed the health of President McKinley and of Vice President-elect Roosevelt. These toasts were drunk standing. While the diners were on their feet Justice Clarke asked them to drink to the memory of that good woman, Queen Victoria.

The first speaker of the evening, Gov. Odell, was then introduced. When Gov. Odell rose to address the assembly he was greeted with cheers. He spoke as follows:

"When I came here this evening I was asked if I had ever suffered with stage fright, and the gentleman on my left [Justice Clarke] replied that I had never made a speech before. This is about true. It was this West Side Republican Club that opened the campaign after the Saratoga Convention. It was done in a businesslike manner. We fought the battle and we won because we had with us men who broke away from their old party affiliations because they believed that we represented the principles that were right.

"We owe to them something more than empty promises. We owe to them what I am trying to give them at Albany—an economical, efficient, honest Government. You have before you here in New York City a greater battle. You have against you an army united, composed of men who do not easily sunder their party affiliations, who are held together by spoils and office.

"If we are to beat them we must meet them not only with a solid party, but with the union of all who believe in honest administration. I have no sympathy with those who hope to win a victory through the faults of their opponents. I believe that the Republican Party should fight its battle on a higher plane, that we should give better government to this city by legislative enactment, rather than rely on the mistakes of our opponents.

"There are men who come to me and say, 'Under this Police bill you will make yourself a Police Commissioner of New York City.' I reply, 'I do not so regard the situation.' I am willing to assume any responsibility that my friends the Republican majority in the Legislature choose to put upon me. I am not looking for an easy job. I am looking to administer the laws as I find them on the statute books and as they may be amended by such action as may be wise by the Republicans in the Legislature.

"I fear I am worrying you by my expression of the great responsibility which I feel as the Governor of this great State of New York. I feel a great interest in everything that interests you here in this city, and I believe in and wish to give this city as great a measure of home rule as is consistent with the proper administration of the laws, as applied to the whole State."

The next speaker was Curtis Guild of Boston. That portion of his speech which was received with the greatest enthusiasm was a reference to the political position of ex-President Grover Cleveland and ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney. He said in part:

"Certain honorable gentlemen, Mr. Olney, who believes we were mistaken in promising Cuba her independence, Mr. Cleveland, whose courage and patriotism were so well displayed in the Venezuela message and the prompt repression of arson and murder in the Chicago riots, are appealing to the 'rank and file' of the Democratic Party to renounce Bryanism and to return to them.

"The vision even of the best of men may be obscured by old association and early prejudice. The Democratic Party has changed its candidates and the wording of its platform, not its principles. Democracy, genuine Democracy, as expressed by votes in Congress, has not deserted Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland has deserted Democracy. The great mass of his party never supported Mr. Cleveland as a legislator, only as a distributor of patronage.

"Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney logically belong with the political party to which they were forced again and again to turn for support when they were in power, and who gave that support without patronage because decency and good government demanded it. Has not the time come when these two statesmen (and they are statesmen) and men like them can squarely recognize that the place for their activity is not outside but inside the Republican Party?"

The Rev. G. E. Strobridge of Stamford, Conn., followed. He recited the history of the Republican Party during the past year, and in regard to the issues of the day, he said:

"We ought never to have signed the Declaration of Independence unless we were willing to take the consequences. The United States is by virtue of that document a world power. The shafts of ridicule aimed at William McKinley fall at his feet like bouquets of admiration." Referring to the prediction of Macaulay that universal suffrage would wreck the United States during the twentieth century, he said that this prediction was made twenty-five years before the Republican Party came into existence.

One of the most stirring speeches of the evening was made by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, who was loudly cheered when he rose to speak. Gen. Woodford began by saying that Queen Victoria had done more than all the statesmen in England to keep peace between that country and the United States during the civil war. In regard to the Philippine Islands he said:

"Whether the Constitution follows the flag or not, or whatever the Supreme Court may decide, the civilization and the progress for which the flag stands will remain. I know not whether the flag by the rules of logic ought to have gone to Hawaii or not. Gen. Harrison can tell you more about that.

"I know not whether our troops ought to have gone to the Philippines or not, but if they had not gone there they could not have gone to Peking in time to effect the rescue of the legationers and the United States would not stand to-day as the exemplar of Christian patriotism."

At the conclusion of Gen. Woodford's speech the diners gave three cheers for him, and then three cheers for the Republican Party.

BIRMINGHAM REALTY CLAIM.

Settlement of Morris-Elyton Case Clears All Dispute to the Title.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 25.—The settlement of the case of Morris vs. Elyton Land Company yesterday removes all shadow from the title of the Birmingham Realty Company to its $4,000,000 worth of Birmingham property.

The realty company is the successor of the Elyton Company, and the latter the successor of the Elyton Land Company, the founder of Birmingham and the original company. Morris was the last of the holders of stock in the original company not consenting to the transfer to the Elyton Company, and was of that class of security holders with reference to whom the Alabama Supreme Court decided that the transfer was null and void.

The compromise of this case makes the various transfers legal and enables the realty company to forward, develop, and dispose of its properties after troublesome litigation of seven to eight years.

ELECTION BILL MUDDLE.

Senator Raines to Modify His Measure and Remove Some Defects.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Senator Raines will attempt on Monday night to clear up the muddle on the elections bills. The bills are now two in number, one introduced by Senator Stranahan and the other amendments to the general election law introduced by Senator Raines. Senator Stranahan's bill provided for appointment of an election board by the Mayor of New York, the board to be bi-partisan, but the objection raised to that bill was that it was not drawn closely enough to compel the Mayor to appoint from the Republican and Democratic Parties.

To Senator Raines's bill the objection was raised that, in addition to providing for an election bureau, it also contemplated changing the election districts by compelling redistricting whenever a district showed over 400 votes.

That feature of Senator Raines's bill which provided for election of the bi-partisan board was commended, because it took the matter out of the Mayor's hands, but a question arose as to the constitutionality of declaring two minority party men elected to the office. Senator Raines has prepared amendments to the bill which it is believed will meet all objections.

The amendment regarding re-districting will provide that on or before the first day of July in every year the Board of Elections of the City of New York shall divide the election districts in such cities which contain more than 600 electors, as shown by the registration of electors for the preceding year into election districts which shall be compact in form and shall contain as near as possible 500 electors, as shown by the registration of electors the preceding year.

Such election districts so established in the City of New York shall not again be changed until at some general election the number of registered electors therein shall exceed 600, except where changes are made necessary by a change in the boundaries of Congressional, Senate, or Assembly districts or ward lines, provided, however, that when the number of registered electors in any election district shall for two consecutive years be less than 250, such district may be consolidated with contiguous election districts in the discretion of the Board of Elections.

In order to meet the objection that a person receiving a minority vote cannot be declared elected, Senator Raines provides that each political party, as defined by the election law, shall have the right to nominate two qualified persons as candidates for Commissioners of Elections, and the two persons so nominated by the political party who shall receive the greatest number of votes shall be the Commissioners of Elections. The two electors receiving the second highest number of votes, as shown by the official canvass, shall be appointed by the city Board of Canvassers to be the other two members of the Board of Elections. No elector shall vote for more than two candidates for the office of Commissioner of Elections, and any ballot that shall contain more than two votes for such office shall be void as to that office, and shall not be counted.

TO EXTEND PAROLE SYSTEM.

Bill Proposed to Apply It to the State Prisons—A Convict's View.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—A bill will be introduced in the Legislature within a few days extending the parole system to the State prisons. The bill will provide for a State Parole Board, and will amend the present parole law so that all prisoners committed to State prisons for terms other than for life shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole; that the board shall be authorized to parole such convicts in its discretion under proper restrictions; and providing that in the execution of this law the definite term for which the convict has been sentenced shall be treated as the maximum term for which he can be imprisoned.

The proposed legislation is indorsed by the State Superintendent of Prisons and the State Prison Commission. The convicts confined in the State prisons are taking a deep interest in the parole question. Hundreds of letters have been written by them on it. Convict No. 25,673 of Auburn has written a long letter, from which the following is an extract:

"The man under parole is given a chance to fight destiny and conquer fate, better equipped for the contest than before he entered prison. To be eligible for parole it is necessary, day after day, for a stipulated length of time, to exercise the strictest surveillance over actions, and even thoughts. This is imperative, or else there is danger of an unthinking action leading to an unintentional infraction of the rules of discipline.

"This constant watchfulness over self promotes the growth of qualities of character that once developed stamp the man for what he is, not for what he has been. The incentive to persistent efforts along these lines is the same as influences the purposes of men in many of life's affairs—the prospect of a reward."

TO STOP EXORBITANT CHARGES.

Bill to Enable the Controller to Cut Rates Above Market Price.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Morgan to-day introduced a bill the purpose of which is to shut off the perquisites which certain New York office holders are said to enjoy from the making of agreements for work or for furnishing supplies involving an amount for which no contract is required. The bill is the outgrowth of a recommendation of Controller Coler, who has shown that the city is out many thousands of dollars every year through the payment of excessive wages upon work or for supplies for which officials of the city are allowed to make private agreements.

Some of the bills which have been turned in under these private agreements have been so excessive upon their face that the Controller has at various times held them up, but he was finally forced to pay them because the law authorized the making of the agreements by the officials without any check upon them.

The bill introduced by Mr. Morgan to-day provides that no agreement for work or supplies, involving an amount for which no contract is required; for the payment of wages or of prices in excess of the current market rates at the time of the agreement, shall be valid or binding; provided, that all such agreements shall be subject to revision or reduction by the Controller, and when reduced by him to the existing market price that they shall be valid and binding.

The bill gives to Controller Coler the power to see to it that the city is not charged exorbitant rates for supplies in order that a dishonest official who has the purchasing power may get a "rake-off" from the dealer.

THE STEVENS PURE BEER BILL.

Examination of Breweries and Bottling Works Is Provided For.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Stevens of Franklin to-day re-introduced his Pure Beer bill of last year, which caused a deadlock and an all-night session of the Senate last Winter. The bill differs in some respects from the Burnett bill, which includes corn and wheat as ingredients in the manufacture of pure beer.

The Stevens bill provides that the ingredients to be used in the manufacture of beer, ale, or porter must not be other than pure hops, pure extract of hops, pure barley, pure yeast, pure water, and pure rice. In case of other substances being used, the casks, kegs, barrels, bottles, packages, or other receptacles containing such product shall be labeled with the word "inferior."

A new feature of the bill makes it the duty of the State Excise Commissioner, or his deputies, agents, or employes, to make periodical visits and examinations of all breweries, manufactories, or bottling works where beer, ale, or porter is brewed, manufactured, or bottled, and also examine the books. For this purpose an appropriation of $5,000 is asked for.

Senator Maiby will introduce the bill in the Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The following bills were introduced to-day in the Assembly:

Mr. T. P. SULLIVAN—Repealing the act which permits the teaching of physiology, hygiene, and narcotics in the public schools; also providing for the election of School Directors in towns and prescribing their powers and duties.

Mr. M. E. LEWIS—Appropriating $25,000 for a lift bridge over the Erie Canal at the village of Fairport.

Mr. VACHERON—Amending the code of criminal procedure by providing that counsel assigned by the Court to defend prisoners charged with murder, first degree, shall not charge more than $500 for services, and not more than $50 in any other case.

Mr. PLANK—Prescribing the qualifications of persons eligible for the office of School Commissioner, who must hold either a college certificate, a State certificate, Normal School diploma, or a Commissioner's first grade certificate.

Mr. VACHERON—Repealing the act which provides for the appointment of a Clerk in the Surrogate's Office of Queens County, whose duties are to look after the collateral inheritance tax.

Mr. BRILL—Providing that water companies in small villages not incorporated under the laws of the State shall be exempt from all assessments and taxes, where the expenses of the water system are defrayed by an assessment and tax upon all of the taxable property within the bonds of said incorporated village.

Mr. HATCH—Exempting laundry corporations from taxation under the general taxation law.

Mr. DE GRAW—Repealing Section 41 of the penal code relating to candidates filing election expenses.

These bills were introduced in the Senate:

FOREST, FISH, AND GAME COMMISSION—Adding a section to the fish and game law "that whenever possession of fish or game is prohibited, reference is made equally to fish and game taken without the State."

Senator MALBY—Amending the highway law to remove from Commissioners of Highways power to rebuild and repair highways and bridges where such repairs or work costs more than $2,000; the power in that case shall be vested in town boards.

To Regulate Installment Insurance.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Juengst to-day introduced a bill which adds a new section to the existing law relating to insurance companies. It provides that any company issuing policies the premiums on which are paid or collected in weekly installments shall not withhold from any agent any money due him as commission or salary nor charge against his account any lapse of forfeiture of any policy that has been in effect for one year, or on which premium dues have been paid for one year. Nor shall any such company withhold money due an agent because of the failure of any person to pay such agent money due as premiums upon any policy. No such company shall declare forfeited any such policy by reason of non-payment of premiums until such holder or assignee has been notified to that effect. The failure of an agent to turn in money which he has collected as a premium shall not justify forfeiture without notice.

For Free Textbooks in Schools.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman T. P. Sullivan to-day introduced a bill providing for free textbooks in the schools of this State. The bill provides that the Boards of Education may purchase textbooks and other necessary school supplies out of the school fund of the district, and, when so procured, the necessary books and school supplies shall be furnished free of cost for use in the schools. Such textbooks shall not be superseded by the purchase of any other book within a period of five years from the time of such purchase, except upon a three-fourths vote of the Board of Education. After Sept. 1, 1901, all textbooks and necessary school supplies shall be purchased by the State from money annually appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose.

Wants Action on 75-Cent Gas Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Senator Patrick F. Trainor this morning called on Senator Goodsell, Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, and demanded immediate consideration of his bill establishing the price of gas in cities of the first class at not more than 75 cents per thousand cubic feet. Senator Trainor said that he wished to have a hearing on the bill, and Senator Goodsell has issued a call for a special meeting of the committee next Tuesday afternoon for the consideration of the gas bill.

Assembly Bills Passed.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The following bills were passed in the Assembly this morning:

Mr. VACHERON—Removing the exemption for the construction of railroads on Broadway in Jamaica.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Fixing the bond of the Receiver of Taxes of the Town of Hempstead at not less than $50,000 and providing for his salary.

Mr. BURNETT—Legalizing certain deeds of conveyance arising out of tax sales heretofore made by the Treasurer of Ontario County.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Raines Wants Report on United States Deposit Fund.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The usual serenity of the Friday morning session of the Senate was disturbed to-day by the breeze created by the introduction by Senator Raines of a resolution calling on the Controller to report as soon as possible all facts concerning the United States Deposit Fund.

The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Controller be respectfully requested to report to the Senate at the earliest moment possible the amount of United States Deposit Fund in the hands of Loan Commissioners for each year since and including 1880, the amount of losses and expenses incurred for each year by the Loan Commissioners, and the interest received each year on said fund.

Also, to report for the same period the amount of United States Deposit Fund in the hands of the Controller, the commission's premiums, clerical and other expenses incurred in the investment thereof each year, and the amount of interest received thereon.

Also, the net rate of interest received from the funds in the hands of the Loan Commissioners for the period and the net rate of interest received on the fund in the hands of the Controller for the same term.

Senator Grady, leader of the Democratic minority, immediately entered objection, expressing the opinion that the resolution should be printed before it was voted on.

Senator Raines arose to explain and said that a bill had been introduced in the Assembly providing for the transfer of the United States Deposit Fund, which amounts to several million dollars, from the Loan Commissioner to the Controller. He wished that the Senate should be in possession of the full facts of the matter before it was called on to pass on the merits of the bill introduced at the suggestion of and favored by the Controller.

"I think," said Senator Raines, "that this report from the Controller will show that the earnings and interest on the deposit funds have been greater while they have been in the control of the Loan Commissioners than while they were handled by the Controller."

Mr. Raines's resolution was adopted.

Senator Maiby of the Committee on Codes reported favorably on the Donnelly bill relative to the powers of a temporary administrator as to real property in Surrogates' Courts; also the Elisberg bill relative to the issuance of letters of administration with will annexed.

Senator Krum introduced bills taxing the surplus of trust companies and banks' shares identical with those introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Lewis.

In the Assembly several bills were passed, after which adjournment was taken until Monday at 8:30 P. M.

LOCAL CLERGYMEN PROTEST.

Oppose the Pending Bill Reorganizing the State Board of Charities.

The clergy of New York, representing all creeds have forwarded to Gov. Odell a protest against the enactment of the proposed bill reorganizing the State Board of Charities in such a way that instead of twelve unpaid Commissioners there shall be one salaried Commissioner, aided by two Constitutional officers elected for other duties, and to be appointed by the Governor as nominal associates for the acting Commissioner.

The protest is as follows:

New York, Jan. 16, 1901.

To the Governor of the State of New York:

We, the undersigned, ministers of religion in the City of New York, having at heart not only the wellbeing of the private charities with which we happen to be connected, but the public good as well, venture to remonstrate against any material change in the present organization of the State Board of Charities.

It is our belief that a body of men sufficiently numerous to represent the different portions of the State, and men, moreover, chosen with special reference to their fitness as experts to handle questions of poor relief, are more likely than a solitary Commissioner would be to do justice to the large interests involved, even though, to satisfy the requirements of the Constitution, such Commissioner were to be given two or more nominal associates.

The present board represents eight judicial districts, and is thoroughly non-partisan as respects both politics and religion. To legislate such a board out of existence at a time when more insistently than ever before the community is crying out for competent men who will serve it from high motives, looking to no compensation other than public approval, would seem to us a course of action unwise, uncalled-for, short-sighted, and, in the true sense of the word, impolitic.

Henry C. Potter,	M. A. Corrigan,
Edward G. Andrews,	John M. Farley,
A. N. Littlejohn,	C. E. McDonnell,
Howard Duffield,	John Edwards,
George T. Purves,	Charles H. Colton,
W. R. Huntington,	M. J. Lavelle,
Donald Sage Mackay,	D. J. McMahon,
Lyman Abbott,	K. Kohler,
Frank E. Ramsdell,	Joseph Silverman,
William M. Grosvenor,	Samuel Schulman,
Maltbie D. Babcock,	Edward B. Coe;
Percy S. Grant,	Frank Mason North.

SALARIES OF COMMISSIONERS.

Attempt May Be Made to Raise That of Head of Charities Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Those who believe in the continuance of the existing system of administering the State's charities are hopeful of defeating the bill providing for the abolishment of the State Board and the substitution of a single Commissioner. But if they find they cannot bring influence enough to bear to have the Governor's recommendations ignored, they will then insist that the salary to be paid the single Commissioner be raised to a figure which will be an incentive to a man of standing to take the place.

The Commissioner of Charities will have the distribution of millions of dollars annually. To pay such a small salary as $2,500 for the exercise of such a great responsibility would be, it is asserted, a temptation to wrongdoing.

The seeming absurdity of providing that the single-headed Commissioner of State Prisons shall receive a salary of $2,500, and that his secretary shall receive a salary of $3,000, has caused no little comment. No one appears to be able to advance a satisfactory reason for the disproportion. The present Secretary of the Prison Board is George McLaughlin of Sullivan County. Mr. McLaughlin is the Republican leader in his county, and is a warm friend of Senator Platt's.

STATE PRISON COMMISSION.

Proposition to Abolish It Meets with Strong Opposition.

The Prison Association of New York is opposed to action which would abolish the State Commission of Prisons as at present constituted, and the views of its Executive Committee on the subject, as set forth in the fifty-sixth annual report of the association, advocates the retention of the board of eight Commissioners, who serve with but nominal compensation, and reject the proposition to have a single-headed paid commission.

The report advocates the enlargement of the powers and duties of the commission to give it not only the authority to discover abuses, but the power to correct them. The whole prison system, it is claimed, needs to be more thoroughly co-ordinated in the interest of uniformity, efficiency, and economy. As to the economy of a single-headed commission, it is maintained that the economy of any prison system depends much more upon how it is organized and administered than upon saving a few thousand dollars from the traveling expenses and per diem allowance of a commission of citizens chosen for their public spirit, business experience, administrative capacity, and familiarity with the problems of charity and crime. Such a commission as the present one, the committe claims, is a check on extravagant and corrupt administration.

The existing commission, it is urged, has made recommendations to the Legislature in regard to prison industries which, if adopted, would save thousands of dollars by employing prisoners now idle. A single Commissioner would have to do the work of eight in inspecting prisons and jails. His work would be so multifarious that his inspections would not be adequate. The employment of salaried Inspectors would make this service more costly than at present. In carrying out its work the Prison Association has been hampered by the cost of making inspections, which is defrayed by private contributions, and the lack of any power beyond that of recommendation, while the creation of the existing commission led to the expectation that it might furnish the nucleus for a much-needed concentration of power in the management of the State's penal institutions.

The recommendations of the association to the Legislature are: All State penal institutions to be under the control of the commission, a new classification of prisoners, extension of the indeterminate sentence to misdemeanants, in connection with a reformatory sytem for all who may be fit subjects; adoption of a probation law, with probation officers; removal of all restrictions on prison labor, and the consideration of detailed suggestions made by the association's committees of inspection in regard to penal institutions.

SLOT MACHINE MEN FINED $500.

Judge's Punishment Startles New Jersey Saloon Keepers.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Jan. 25.—Judge Shipman at Belvidere to-day threw consternation into the ranks of the saloon keepers of this town when he sentenced those indicted for keeping slot machines in their places of business.

Fifteen of them were fined $500 each, eight of whom paid the fine. The others are in the custody of the Sheriff and will be sent to jail unless they pay to-day.

HID PLUNDER IN BIBLES.

Milkman Burglar of Chicago Caught After Many Thefts.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—With the plunder of a score of burglaries hidden in hollow Bibles and other books, Charles Ohman, a milkman, was detected and arrested last night. The thefts cover a period of three months and were committed when Ohman was delivering milk in the early hours of the morning.

The books in which the plunder was found had each been reduced to a shell by cutting away the inner part of the leaves. In these supposed books were found money, watches, chains, gold rings, numbers of pairs of cuff buttons, and other articles of jewelry.

THE VICE CRUSADE IN NEWARK.

Mayor Seymour Orders His Subordinates to Take Vigorous Action.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 25.—Mayor Seymour, in the crusade against vice in this city, and after a conference with the Excise Commissioners, License Inspectors, and Chief of Police, gave orders that these departments must work in harmony to stamp out vice in concert halls and cafés where women are employed as waitresses.

Chief Hopper coincided with the Mayor, but added that there are other saloons run by persons convicted of being disorderly characters, which should also be stamped out. Such places the police have complained of frequently and tried to have licenses refused, but the Excise Board ignored the objections and the places were permitted to continue. Excise Commissioner Dimond suggested that the only way to do was to treat all these people alike.

WANTED TO HALF-MAST FLAG.

Inebriated Newarker Arrested and Fined $5.

Policeman Bradley of the City Hall Station caught sight of a man trying to shin up one of the white pillars of the City Hall at an early hour yesterday morning.

"Hi, there, young fellow," he shouted, shaking his night stick; "whatcher tryin' to do? Steal the cupola?"

"Just wanted half-mast the flag," hiccoughed the "young feller," good-naturedly, as he was hauled back to the ground; "don't yer know Queen Victoria is dead? Shame flag's not at half-mast."

To Magistrate Pool in Centre Street Court the prisoner said his name was Herman Skinner of Newark, and that he was a British subject. He imbibed too much "Jersey lightning," he said, and didn't remember trying to haul down the flag that Mayor Van Wyck refused to lower. He was fined $5.

Charge Against a Bookkeeper.

Theodore Neiteler of 343 East Forty-ninth Street was held in $1,000 bail for trial in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon on the technical charge of retaining $19.12, collected from John Harre of 874 Third Avenue on Dec. 10. It is alleged that Neiteler, who was bookkeeper and cashier for the New York Consolidated Drug Company branch at 178 Avenue A, has been misappropriating collections for the last two years, and that he has kept $2,000 a year.

Statuary for Buffalo Exposition.

Carl Bitter, the sculptor, yesterday shipped from Hoboken two carloads of statuary for the Pan-American Exposition grounds at Buffalo. Among the statuary was "The Age of Enlightenment," designed by Herbert Adams, consisting of six figures, which had to be taken apart on account of the size of the group, and "Mineral Wealth," a group of seven figures, designed by Charles Niehaus.

One New Smallpox Case.

Eldridge Whitfield, thirty-seven years old, a colored cook, living at 332 West Thirty-seventh Street, was removed to the Reception Hospital yesterday afternoon, suffering from smallpox.

REGISTER HOWE'S GIFT

Statue of Washington for Brooklyn from His Office Fees.

The Monument, a Duplicate of the Mills Statue at the Capital, Will Cost $50,000.

When James R. Howe took the office of Register of Kings County a year ago he surprised the politicians and Brooklynites generally by announcing that he would devote the surplus fees of his office to some public purpose. Mr. Howe, however, declined to make known just what he proposed to do with the money and his intentions in the matter remained an interesting secret. Yesterday the secret was revealed by Mr. Howe in a public statement announcing that it was his intention to give Brooklyn what it now has not—a statue of George Washington. He proposes to have erected at the junction of Bedford and Division Avenues, in the Eastern District, where Mr. Howe lives, a duplicate of the fine statue of the first President now standing in Washington Circle, at the west end of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. This statue was erected by an act of Congress in 1858, $50,000 being appropriated for the purpose. The statue to be erected by the Register will cost at least as much.

Mr. Howe made a statement a short time ago in which he said that besides giving $8,000 to a hospital, he had accumulated more than $45,000 in fees during his first year in office. He could have made much more out of the office, he declared, had he run it on less liberal lines. To build the statue, it is regarded as apparent that Mr. Howe will have to devote at least a year's earnings of his office to the purpose.

Mr. Howe, after speaking of the disposition of his fees for the purchase and referring to the location of the statue, says:

The statue will be patterned after the one now standing in Washington Circle, at the west end of Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, D. C.

This statue is the work of the late famous sculptor, Clark Mills, and was erected by act of Congress in 1858. Washington is represented as he appeared at the battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777, when he checked the retreat of Mercer's wavering forces of militia and turned defeat into victory. The portrait is from Houdon's bust made from life. The horse was modeled from one captured from a wild herd on the prairie, near Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

An imposing statue of Gen. George Washington will be an inspiration to our school children as they pass the square and also to those who come to our land from foreign shores, seeking the freedom and the opportunities which this grand and glorious country holds out to all law-abiding humanity.

In order to properly perfect the building of the statue I have appointed and respectfully request the following prominent citizens of Brooklyn to act as a committee to begin this work at once and carry it forward to completion with as little delay as possible.

The entire cost of this statue to be paid by me. I respectfully and earnestly request the following to act as a committee:

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Joseph W. Kay, Dr. St. Clair McKelway, Dr. Thomas H. Hull, Borough President Edward M. Grout, Charles A. Schieren, Francis H. Wilson, Thomas P. Peters, ex-Senator George Brush, E. Dwight Church, Henry Tiebout Hibbert, B. Masters, Col. D. Baird, William Berri, Bert Reiss, Henry E. Roehr, Hubert G. Taylor, I. F. Fischer, and David S. Gifting.

It has not been decided as yet when the work will be begun. Mr. Howe intends to leave further details to the discretion of the committee he has named to act for him.

OLD BANK CASHIER A FORGER.

James Lascelle, Now Homeless, Admits His Guilt.

James Lascelle, sixty-three years old and homeless, who was once cashier of the Keystone Bank of Philadelphia, which failed sensationally some time ago, pleaded guilty yesterday to three indictments alleging forgery in the second degree, in General Sessions.

Lascelle was arrested last week with Charles H. Gardner charged with disposing of spurious notes to which the name of Edward Rafter, a wholesale grocer, was signed. The men are said to have in their possession worthless paper calling for several thousand dollars.

Gardner is still in the Tombs.

NEW DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Bronx Tammany Men Are Now Engaged in Forming One.

Tammany Hall Democrats in the Borough of the Bronx are forming a new Democratic Club in that section of the city. More than one hundred well-known Democrats and business men of the district have already signified their willingness to become members. A meeting of those interested was held yesterday in the office of Thomas Farley, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Boston Road.

"The formation of this club," said Mr. Farley, "has been under advisement for some time. It is our intention in time to make this club the headquarters of the Democracy not only of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, but of the entire Borough of the Bronx. The present district headquarters are situated on Third Avenue, are inconvenient to a majority of the members of the organization, and are entirely unsuited for club purposes.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and colder, brisk northwesterly winds.

The storm yesterday morning, central off the New Jersey Coast, moved to the eastward of southern New England. Other disturbances were central north of North Dakota, over eastern Colorado, and off the South Pacific Coast. Generally fair weather is indicated in the Atlantic and east Gulf States and southern portion of the west Gulf States, and occasional rains in the northern portion of the west Gulf States, the Ohio, Lower Missouri, and Central and Lower Mississippi Valleys; rain or snow in the lake regions, and snow or rain in the Upper Missouri Valley and middle slope. Lower temperatures are indicated for New England, and the Middle Atlantic States, the northern portion of the west Gulf States, and the slope and plateau regions, and higher temperatures in central and upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lake regions. Brisk to high northwesterly winds, diminishing in force, are indicated for the New England and Middle Atlantic and North Carolina Coasts, and fresh to brisk north to west winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	36	38	37
6 A. M.	36	35	38
9 A. M.	37	35	39
12 M.	39	36	41
4 P. M.	41	40	42
6 P. M.	41	40	40
9 P. M.	39	34	37
12 P. M.	39	34	36

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38¾
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1900	39
Corresponding date for last 25 years	29

The maximum temperature yesterday was 42 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum was 33 degrees at 10:10 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 29.44, and at 8 P. M. it registered 29.64. There was 88 per cent. of humidity at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOW VITALITY,

weakness, and a lingering cough, which nearly always results from the Grippe, is helped by SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil. It is the natural remedy for those conditions. It will heal the inflammation of the bronchial tubes, give strength and vitality to the sufferers, and restore them to their usual health.

Send for trial bottle free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

B. Altman & Co.

NECKWEAR DEP'T. TO-DAY, SATURDAY.

ECRU LACE TIES, . . . 9c. 28c. and 55c.
SILK EMBROIDERED STOCKS, to tie, . . 33c.
SILK or EMBROIDERY TURN-OVER COLLARS, 15c.
ECRU LACE COLLARS, ... 95c.
1,000 lengths of FANCY TUCKED ORGANDIES, ⅓ to ½ yard each, ... 22c. and 38c.

The wine-like fragrance and delicate flavour of

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

make a highball, cocktail, toddy, or any drink in which whisky is used, indescribably delicious and satisfying. "CANADIAN CLUB" in any form is highly grateful to the appreciative palate.

74

Wheatena

A COMPLETE FOOD

For the morning meal—ready in two minutes. The cheapest Cereal Food, pound for pound, of any on the market.

Wheatena is sold by leading grocers. Wheatena recipes free on postal request.

SAMPLE FREE. No. 999
Enough for a breakfast on receipt of this coupon with 4 cents in stamps to help pay postage.

THE HEALTH FOOD CO., Dept. T 61 Fifth Ave., New York.

CHIEF JUSTICE DEPUE RESIGNS.

Has Been Nearly Thirty-five Years on the New Jersey Supreme Court Bench.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—Chief Justice Depue of the Supreme Court, who was re-appointed last week, will retire from the bench on Nov. 16 next, when he will have completed thirty-five years on the bench. His resignation, which was filed with Gov. Voorhees yesterday, will enable the Governor, before he retires from office, to appoint another Republican as Chief Justice. Justice Gilbert Collins of Jersey City is regarded as the most likely candidate for the position.

Chief Justice David A. Depue was born at Mount Bethel, in Northampton County, Penn., Oct. 27, 1826. His family comes of Huguenot ancestors, and were among the early settlers and founders of Pasquarry, in Warren County, this State. When the present Chief Justice was fourteen years old his parents decided to leave Mount Bethel, and returned to Warren County, whose history their forefathers had helped to make, settling in Belvidere.

He entered Princeton College when but seventeen years of age, and was graduated with the class of '46. Three years later he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Belvidere. He prepared for the bar examinations in the office of John M. Sherrerd.

In 1896 he received his appointment to the Supreme bench, being named by Gov. Ward to succeed Justice Haynes. He was reappointed at the expiration of his term in 1873 by Gov. Parker, in 1880 by Gov. McClellan, in 1887 by Gov. Green, and in 1894 by Gov. Werts. On May 20 of last year he was appointed Chief Justice to succeed Chief Justice Magie, who was elevated to the Chancellorship. The appointment was made ad interim and was confirmed last Tuesday by the Senate for the full term of seven years.

He has twice received the honorary degree of LL. D., from Rutgers College in 1874 and from Princeton University in 1890.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

9:00 A. M.—91 Amsterdam Avenue; Thomas Cahill; damage, $50.

10:15 A. M.—476 Third Avenue; Felix Brown; damage, $10.

1:10 P. M.—35 West Twelfth Street; Astor estate; damage slight.

3:00 P. M.—36 East Sixty-first Street; Henry Lenessky; damage, $20.

5:20 P. M.—200 West Sixty-fourth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

6:20 P. M.—1,700 Third Avenue; D. Wright; damage, $200.

6:20 P. M.—128 William Street; Fink & Co. and others; damage, $131,000.

6:30 P. M.—256 East Tenth Street; Frederick Offerman; damage slight.

7:35 P. M.—305 West Ninety-ninth Street; Patter & Co.; damage, $180.

9:15 P. M.—3 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Isaac Klaus; damage slight.

10:15 P. M.—79 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; S. Veigh; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Fire last night totally destroyed a residence and large stable on the Dr. Whitney farm at Unadilla. Nine head of blooded cattle and a team of valuable horses perished. The loss will be large.

BUFFALO, Jan. 25.—The building at Ellicott and Carroll Streets, owned by A. Judson Wells and occupied by the Chase Medical Company, Kaufman & Stengel, agents for the Crescent Steel Company; Fred N. Burt, printer and

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Saturday OFFERINGS for MEN

CLOTHING

For Large and Small Men Medium-size Men and Boys

Large men seem to be scarce and at a premium. We're willing to pay our share to bring them to this store to-day; and here is news enough to make it a very profitable trip for all who come. Read on:

SUITS in sizes 42 to 46 in. chest measure—
Of all-wool blue and black cheviot, with sack coat; regular size men had to pay $12 and $15, and couldn't match them elsewhere for that. Large men share them to-day for

Ten Dollars a Suit

OVERCOATS in sizes 40 to 46 in. chest measure—
Heavy winter weights, of blue and black kersey, and Oxford-mixed cheviot; made up in faultless manner. Regular $15 kinds at

Ten Dollars Each

And the big man gets more than the little man got for a half more.

OVERCOATS for all sizes of Men—
Winter Overcoats and Raglans—two hundred in all—in popular Oxford mixtures. Regular $20 and $25 kinds at

Fifteen Dollars Each

Sizes for all sorts of men.

CUTAWAY FROCK SUITS—All sizes.
Of all-wool black Thibet, and rough-faced cheviot; lots are broken, but complete selection of sizes, in the group. Regular prices, $12 to $20; ***now $10.***

BOYS' LONG-TROUSER SUITS—
For boys of 13 to 19 years, and *small men*. About a hundred and fifty suits in all; of all-wool fancy cheviots; reasonable at $10 to $15; now ***at $7.50 a suit.***

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

COLLARS and NECKWEAR

Two offerings of constant needs of men, that have been matched previously in this store, but not outside of it. Men who missed the previous chance, as well as those who wish additional supplies will find the opportunity to-day.

LINEN COLLARS, 55c a half dozen—
Best styles—we dictated just what we wanted, and had five thousand dozens made to our order. There are high turndowns, straight standing collars and Piccadillies. The sizes are accurate, and we guarantee the linen. Shapes and looks you can judge of for yourself. All fresh and perfect; put up in boxes of a half dozen of a size, and sold only by the box. Six for 55c.

MEN'S $1 and $1.50 SCARFS at 50c—
Most of these have just come from a manufacturer who selects only silks of elegance and refined taste. The most particular men will find that they can be perfectly pleased for half a dollar. Just 60 dozens in the lot, in imperials, squares and Tecks.

The GLOVE SALE

Was the price too low—the bargain too great? More people came yesterday than long aisle counters could serve comfortably—and we don't like to make you uncomfortable even when buying bargains.

Still quite a quantity to pick from to-day. Men's Gloves still complete in all sizes, mostly in the dollar value. Women's Gloves badly broken in sizes in many sorts; still good quantities in all but sizes 6¼ and 6½.

65c a pair

Men's Gloves, Ninth street aisle. Women's Gloves, Main aisle.

SILK WAISTS
Under-Price

Over two hundred Silk Waists are in to-day's offering. They are in pretty styles, made of excellent taffeta, in black and various desirable solid colors; with full front corded in clusters and trimmed with gold-mixed braid; fitted back with two clusters of cording; bishop sleeves. Regular value $4.75; to-day at

$2.75 Each

All sizes.

Second floor, Tenth street.

SHIRT WAISTS

A display of new spring styles that will be of wide interest. A fair proportion of this gathering is of imported waists—very effective styles and wholly different from anything yet shown. Handsome effects—both Paris and New York products—in lace and embroidery trimming.

The new white lawn—many dainty, elegant styles, at 85c to $10.50.

Colored lawns, madras, percales, dimities, all the light summery fabrics are represented—in a wide variety—though the task of collecting the best styles has just begun. 75c to $12, for these new colored waists.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Muslin Underwear

Twenty-one busy selling days had cut down these mountains of snow-white garments tremendously; yet even to-day there is such variety here as is unmatched elsewhere; and at prices that even we must battle hard to duplicate again.

Night Gowns—
75c—Of cambric; 2 styles: V neck trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or neat embroidery and hemstitched lawn ruffle.
85c—Of muslin or cambric; 2 styles: High neck trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion, and fine plaits in cluster, or square neck trimmed with lawn ruffle and torchon lace.
$1—Of cambric or muslin; 3 styles: Empire or V neck trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or hemstitched lawn ruffle and insertion.

Chemises—
25c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with lace.
35c—Of cambric; square neck trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and insertion.
40c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with torchon lace; cambric ruffle on skirt.

Petticoats—
35c—Of muslin, with gathered ruffle and plaits above.
50c—Of muslin; two styles: Umbrella ruffle of cambric, deep hem and small plaits, or cambric with deep ruffle, and trimmed with lace.
75c—Of muslin; deep ruffle of cambric, hemstitched hem and plaits.
85c—Of muslin or cambric; two styles: Deep ruffle trimmed with embroidery or 2 gathered ruffles of lawn; trimmed with lace.

Drawers—
15c—Of muslin or cambric; deep hem and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
18c—Of muslin; deep hem hemstitched and hemstitched plaits. Were 25c.
30c—Of cambric, with cambric ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace.

Last Lots of the Underwear Sale

There's no hosiery left to tell about; but among the women's and children's underwear there is still a collection of splendid values that are well worth this particular word. Sizes are broken, of course. We've had time to straighten out the odd lots, and this is what we have to offer to-day:

Women's Underwear

50c, were 75c to $1.25—
Corset covers of lisle thread and merino.
Vests of silk-and-cotton, silk, merino-and-wool.
Drawers of merino.
Suits of cotton and lisle thread.

75c, were $1.25—
Corset covers of silk-and-cotton or wool.
Vests of silk or merino.
Drawers of merino.

$1, were $1.50 to $2.50—
Corset covers of silk-and-wool.
Vests of merino.
Drawers of cotton, lisle thread, merino wool.
Suits of lisle thread or merino.

Women's Underwear

$1.50, were $2.25 to $3.50—
Vests of silk.
Suits of silk-and-cotton, merino or wool.

$2, were $3 to $4.50—
Vests of silk.
Drawers of silk or silk-and-wool.
Suits of silk-and-cotton or merino.

Children's Underwear

25c, were 50c—
Vests or drawers of cotton or merino.
Union suits of cotton.

50c, were 95c to $1.70—
Vests, drawers and suits of merino.

Broadway.

Sheet MUSIC

We print below only a few of the extremely popular pieces of to-day. Our full list of titles runs well up into the hundreds. And, please note carefully, the price is 18c. Not for to-day only, *but every day.*

Vocal—
In the House of Too Much Trouble. Heelan & Heif.
The Old Postmaster. Stern.
Spider and the Fly. Von Tilzer.
I Ain't Gwine To Work No More. Johnson.
When I Am with You. Carter.
Game of Eyes. Brill.
My Dinah. Ferris.
My Little Lady Rug. Bratton.
Dear Old Pals and I. Chattaway.
The Less I Love. Chauncey Olcott.
When Sousa Leads the Band. Bowers.
Something Money Can't Buy. Bowers.
I've a Longing in My Heart for You, Louise. Harris.
Tale of a Kangaroo. Luders.

Instrumental—
Hunky-Dory (cakewalk and two-step). Holsman.
Ragtime Reveries (cakewalk and two-step). Carter.
Lion Tamers (march and two-step). Berliner.
Follow the Band (march and two-step). Mitling.
Dance of the White Rats (march and two-step). Pryor.
Mississippi Side Step, (cakewalk.) Berliner.

Book Store, Ninth street.

LACE CURTAINS
Sale Should End With the Day

They're priced with that purpose—to distribute them quickly. And the curtains are all, of whatever class, so desirable in every respect, that priced as they are there's little doubt as to the results. Fresh, clean, worthy, and in tasteful designs. And there's so wide a variety—you can't fail to find just the pattern you like. In many of the styles there are but single pairs---take them at half price. The two-pair lots are reduced a third in price. Can't give a full list of the styles and prices. This summary, however, will give an idea of the extent of assortment, and the savings offered early choosers.

White Irish Point Lace Curtains—
There are 9 styles of these, mostly in two-pair lots, at $3.25 to $7.75, instead of $5 to $11.50.
And 9 styles, of which there are only one pair in each style. These are exactly half price. $2 to $6.25, instead of $4 to $12.50.

Ivory Irish Point—
Two-pair lots in 10 styles—$4 to $9 a pair now. They were $6 to $13.50.
Single pairs in 10 styles—half price. $1.85 to $6.65; were $3.65 to $13.75.

Renaissance—
Eight styles, and in few are there more than two pairs of a style. Handsome patterns—there'll hardly be any more beautiful this season. $6 to $19.50 a pair now—were $9 to $29.
A few single pairs at $2.65 to $12.50—were just double.

Point de Arabe—
Exquisite designs, 7 styles, all two-pair lots. Priced now at $7 to $53 a pair. Were priced very moderately at $10.50 to $80.
Half dozen styles of which there are only one pair each. $2.85 to $13.35. Were just double.

Tambour Lace Curtains—
Two-pair lots in 6 styles. $3 to $7 a pair; were $4.50 to $10.50.

Ruffled Muslin—
One lot of 7 patterns, at 80c a pair, instead of $1.10. And another group comprising 6 patterns, at 95c a pair, instead of $1.25.

Ruffled Net—
Some almost brand new curtains are $1.20 a pair, though $1.65 was a very fair price. Five other styles, up to $2, though they were good values when priced up to $2.75.

Third floor.

The GINGHAMS
At Half Price

These are bright Novelty Corded Ginghams, of a quality equal to the imported goods; fine and soft in texture, and in beautiful colorings. Then they are 32 inches. All were made for this present season; and will be sold in good stores everywhere at double to-day's price. Now—

12½c a yard, instead of 25c

The selling was rapid yesterday in spite of the weather; but we had 60,000 yards; and each of the sixty different patterns is here in ample supply to-day.

This is one of the most remarkable offerings of fine new Cottons we have ever made. A really wonderful fabric to buy at 12½c a yard.

Rotunda.

"Curiosities of Courage"

***By* RICHARD HARDING DAVIS**

This is just one of the many bright interesting stories and articles in the FEBRUARY NUMBER of

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

Now on our own, and all other News-stands.

10c a Copy $1 a Year

A Busy Saturday in the Under-price Store

Plans are all laid for such an occasion to-day. It will be strange, indeed, if they go agley. Preparations are noted below—that is, some of them. These are only the very newest lots of merchandise sent to the Under-price Store. Numerous other interesting offerings will be found.

An Important Sale of Silks—
Numerous weaves and qualities and colorings go to make up this basement offering of silks. There's the opportunity in this sale of procuring silk for a new gown or waist at *one-third* original price. In no case will the price be more than two-thirds. And they're all good, desirable kinds, in 20 to 24 in. widths, among which will be found fancy Louisines, colored Satin Mousselines and Duchesse, Peau de Soie, Satin Regence, Brocaded Paillet de Soie and French Poplins. Values 75c to $1.50 a yard. Now 50c a yard for any sort you choose.
Besides the above, there's a lot of remnants of pretty silks, in 1 to 12 yard lengths. Only a few hundred ends. Half prices on all of these.

Dress Trimmings Sharply Reduced—
They are wanted styles, perfect, too, and are only sent to this Under-price Store because the quantities have become too small to bother with upstairs. Among the various lots are black and colored silk mohair and velvet guimps, colored bead guimps, colored spangled guimps, and black and colored braids. The prices are now 3c to 50c a yard—regularly 9c to $1.50.

Boys' Waists and Blouses—
They are of opera and twilled flannel, in sizes for children of 2½ to 14 years. One lot contains waists and blouses in blue, red, brown and gray, that were regularly priced $1 to $1.35. Prices now are 50c and 75c. Another lot of higher grade garments, in same sizes, values $1.75 to $2.25, all now at one price—choice at $1.25.

Couch Covers Again Reduced—
All that we have on hand now of these brilliantly colored Italian silk couch covers, or slumber robes, as they're also called, at just half price. Some show the handling they've received. Not enough, however, to warrant a change in price like this: $1, instead of $2.

Little Books at a Little Price—
All good reading and in good binding. The printing is likewise good. Size about 4¼ x 6½ in. There are about 75 titles in this lot, some of which are Hamlet, Elizabeth and Her German Garden, Idle Thoughts of An Idle Fellow, Paradise Lost. 20c was a little price. 15c each now.

Women's COATS

Ten Dollars for choice of all that remain now of the $15 to $26 winter coats. They comprise some of the handsomest styles of the season. All the best and most favored fashions are represented in this collection, but there are only a few of a kind. Numerous jaunty short jackets, a fair proportion in the popular three-quarter length and some of the very stylish box coats. Of kersey, ottoman, melton and cheviots, in various desirable colorings,—the majority, however, are in black.

Many are imported garments. The remainder are the best of domestic makes. The lowest regular priced coats are those that were very reasonably priced at $15. From that they range up to good $26 values.

Choice Now at $10

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girls' COATS

These are warm and stylish winter coats for girls of 6 to 16 years. Each garment is refined in style and beautifully made. There are none better shown to-day; but it is time for them to be in service, so we remove all obstacles in the matter of price, as these details tell.

At $4.50—Box reefers of boucle and pebble cheviot, in most wanted shades. Some have velvet collars, others trimmed with braid. Sizes 6 to 12 years. Values $6 to $8.50.
At $7.50—Three-quarter military reefers of chinchilla and kersey, in navy blue; lined with guaranteed satin. Sizes 6 to 12 years. Value $15.
At $12.50—Imported box coats of handsome, soft, warm, plaid-back cloth, in black, red, navy blue, tan and gray. Sizes 14 and 16 years. Values, $20 to $25.

Second floor, Ninth street.

UMBRELLAS

Very exceptional bargains in high-grade umbrellas for men and women. They are various lots of finest kinds that remain from stocks specially gathered for the holiday trade. Duplicates in a few kinds—though mostly in only one-of-a-kind styles.

The women's umbrellas are all of pure silk. A splendid assortment of beautiful handles. Ivory-and-silver, pearl-and-silver, pearl-and-gold plate, horn, shell and gun metal, and some with tiger-eye and crystal settings. $5 to $12 were the reasonable prices.

Choice at $3.50 and $5

The men's umbrellas are also all of fine silk, and these have stylish handles of ivory, shell and horn, and silver-trimmed natural wood. Values at $5 to $12.

Choice at $3.50 and $5

A few fine specimens of carved ivory cane handles remain. $5 each now—they were $10 to $15.

Broadway.

Boys' CLOTHING

Some values better than others, but this store is full of good ones. These four mentioned below belong to the better-than-others class. They're not full lines, else these absurdly little prices could not be offered at this time:

Boys' Reefers, at $3.50—Of all-wool frieze, in tan, gray and brown; stylish, serviceable; sizes 3 to 8 years. Value $6.50.

Boys' Double-Breasted Suits, at $3.25—Just 80 of these, mostly all sizes from 12 to 16 years. Values $5 and $6.

Boys' Three-piece Suits, at $5—Of all-wool blue cheviot; sizes 11 to 16 years. Value $7.

Boys' Cheviot Trousers, 75c—Several hundred of these. Excellent values. Sizes 3 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

All Around the Store

Sofa Pillows Reduced. Attractively covered with tapestry of pretty designs and colorings, from the past season's stock; with good down filling; newly priced at $1.75, though $2.50, $2.75 and $3 have been their prices until now. Other pillows with covering of Java prints, ruffled, filled with floss, are now 85c; formerly $1.25.

Men's Trousers. Excellent kinds, of black or blue cheviot, which have been left over from suits, are now priced at $2.50, instead of $3.50 to $5, as usually.

Vose Pianos. The Piano Store has just received some splendid specimens of these excellent pianos, in handsome cases.

Light Dress-suit Cases. Both men and women appreciate the comfort of a stiff, staunch traveling bag, that is, withal, lightly built. These dress-suit cases are especially designed to meet this combination of requirements. They are 22, 24 and 26 in., of strong cowhide leather, with stiff steel frame, sewed corners, brass locks, and straps with glove button snap on inside of case and cover. $7.25, $8 and $8.75.

The Picture Gallery. Those who know this quiet resting place on the Fifth floor, with its well-chosen representatives of modern art, will be interested in the new accessions to the collection. Those who haven't made its acquaintance will find it worth while to do so.

Silk-covered Eiderdown Comfortables, one side plain, the other figured, are reduced to $9 each, from $12. These luxurious bed coverings were exceptionally good value at their former price, and are now particularly attractive.

Turkish Bath Sheets. Here is a remarkably interesting offering of these comfortable accessories to the bath. They are of snowy white cotton, 50x80 in., and, though fully worth $1.50, a fortunate purchase enables us to price them at $1 each.

Boys' Ulsters. These eminently seasonable coats are of blue or Oxford frieze, with hood and belt, and are snugly lined throughout with red flannel. Sizes 4 to 12 years. $8.50.

Shirt Cases. A new and most convenient idea for the benefit of the man, who, when traveling, wishes to keep his linens in proper condition. They are of red, tan or green morocco, handsomely lined with moire silk, and will carry a supply of shirts, collars, cuffs, handkerchief and gloves, for all of which there are separate receptacles. Prices are from $9.75 upwards.

Writing Portfolios. These are foreign fancies—the cover is of figured velvet, the lining of brocade silk. Price, $1 each. Some children's writing sets comprise a desk pad, blotter, paper rack, ink-stand and other accessories, in green, red and blue leather, sterling silver mounted. Price, $3.75.

Lace Paper Mats. Perhaps you didn't know that the Candy Store has a rich assortment of these decorative aids to the dainty serving of a dinner—in a variety of designs in round, square and oval shapes. Sizes range from 3½ in. to 20 in.; prices from 3c to 35c a dozen.

Travelers' Soap-boxes. Handsomely finished soap-boxes, of quadruple plate, with beaded edges, are $1 each. A useful addition to one's traveling outfit.

Parlor Chairs Reduced. Some pretty parlor chairs are priced much below regular. Frames are of mahogany or with veneer of mahogany, inlaid; French legs; full spring seats; upholstered in the best manner; covers of tapestry or damask. Prices range from $8, reduced from $12, to $16.50, reduced from $33. There are only one or two of a pattern.

The Embroidery Sale. There's still good choosing among the embroideries—an importer's sample lots—the 25c to 30c kinds, at 12½c yard and the 35c to 45c kinds at 15c a yard, in particular.

Refrigerators. The re-arrangement of space has made it possible for the refrigerators to descend from their former isolation on the fifth floor to a dwelling in the basement worthy of the extensive variety that we show of them. Among them are the Puritan, the Eddy and the beautiful Wilkie Tile Refrigerators.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE NAVY IS AFTER BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Secretary Long's Suggestion for a Park and Parade Ground.

Capt. Taylor and Chaplain Chidwick Lay the Proposition Before Mayor Van Wyck.

Secretary Long wants the city to cede to the United States Government a part of Blackwell's Island to be used as a parade and drill ground for marines and sailors. The promise of the Navy Department is to maintain a marine band, build docks, and establish on the island a National park to be used by the people the same as other parks, except the limitations as to the drill ground.

A personal request was made on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday by Capt. H. H. Taylor of the receiving ship Vermont and the Rev. Father Chidwick, Chaplain in the navy. The navy officials came to the City Hall yesterday, accompanied by Corporation Counsel Whalen. Capt. Taylor said to Mayor Van Wyck:

"The authorities in the Navy Department have been for some time looking for a place in New York City suitable for the uses of the navy so that the enlisted men stationed here could have a drill ground. We have looked at many places, but have finally decided on one place. This is Blackwell's Island. We are told that the northern portion of the island is to be vacated in April, and that by May 1 the buildings will be vacant. It is extremely necessary that the navy should have a place for the sailors to drill. The Cob Dock, in the navy yard, is becoming smaller and smaller as buildings are being erected, and we must look for a larger place. Such a park would benefit the citizens of this great metropolitan city more than it would the navy.

"The portion referred to would eventually be turned into a beautiful park, the primary use, of course, being for the navy, but the citizens would have free access to it. We would guarantee that no storehouses or unsightly buildings would be erected upon the island. The idea of the authorities is to beautify this portion of the island and to eventually erect monuments and other objects which would make it beautiful. There are now 800 enlisted men in the navy yard who must be drilled. Besides the drills there would always be stationed there the Marine Band of the navy yard, and concerts would be given. Other plans would probably be thought of to make it both a National and municipal park."

Chaplain Chidwick said the Navy Department would be responsible for all expenses and would pay for all improvements. He said if the institutions now on the island were to be removed and the inmates transferred to other reformatories, the wish of the Navy Department was to acquire all of Blackwell's Island and make of it a noteworthy National park which would be a delight to the navy and to the citizens of New York as well.

The following is the letter of Secretary Long presented to Mayor Van Wyck:

Having learned that the northern part of Blackwell's Island will be vacated in a few months and the patients now quartered there removed to another portion of New York City, I beg to inquire whether the Navy Department may be permitted to make use of that portion of the island temporarily as a place for the recreation, exercising, and drilling of the seamen and recruits at present quartered aboard the recruiting ship Vermont at the Navy Yard.

The area so presently available is the Cob Dock for the purpose of a recruiting and receiving station will soon in a great measure be occupied by the new structure necessary for Navy Yard purposes, and it is probable that the receiving and recruiting service must soon be moved to some other point in New York or its immediate vicinity.

In case this privilege is granted the Navy Department would look upon the island, or that part of it which would thus be temporarily occupied, as a naval park, to be kept in order by the navy, and would have at that point a naval band of music in connection with the Vermont and allow the public to be freely admitted, subject to such restrictions only as are customary in the other parks of New York. The present receiving ship Vermont would in that case be moored alongside the sea wall of the island at a convenient point and continue, as at present, to be the quarters for the men and officers.

I understand that similar use for drilling and exercise was made by certain of the Government troops of the Kings County Parade Ground, which falls under the Park Department.

This request of the navy is for the temporary use of the north end of Blackwell's Island when it shall be available next Spring, pending the selection by the department of a permanent location for the recruiting and receiving stations. If, however, the city should favor the idea of a distinctly naval park in Blackwell's Island at some future time, I do not doubt that your Honor will agree that it is a most suitable place for the use hereinbefore referred to, and for naval monuments, commemorating important events in our country's history, and for a naval museum to contain naval relics, models of ships, and other objects of interest to the people of the great maritime city of the United States.

Mayor Van Wyck at the close of the talk said that he would give the matter his immediate consideration.

Capt. Taylor was commander of the Indiana during the war with Spain and Father Chidwick was Chaplain on the Maine when she was destroyed in Havana Harbor.

VETERAN MASONS MAKE MERRY

Celebrate the Twenty-ninth Anniversary of Their Association—Their Average Age and Weight.

Old-time Masons gathered in great numbers at the twenty-ninth annual banquet of the Masonic Veteran Association at the Hotel Marlborough last night. Not one of them had been a Mason for less than twenty-one years, for that is an inexorable condition of membership in the association. Joseph Lichtenstein, the oldest man in the room, has seen his ninety-first birthday, while Abraham Lyon, with fifty-eight years of Masonry, was the man of longest standing in the order. According to statistics carefully compiled and presented to the diners by Brother Stephen D. Afflick, the average age of those present was fifty-seven years, while their weights, taken before dinner, ranged from 108 to 275 pounds, the average being 170.

President George W. Arnold presided over the dinner. Many late applicants for places at the tables had to be turned away, as the room would only accommodate 240, and the membership now exceeds 900. Brief addresses were made by P. W. James of the Philadelphia Association, Charles A. Shaw of Brooklyn, and James Milligan of Boston, and then William Sherer, manager of the Clearing House, spoke to the toast, "The Veteran in Purple."

"Masonry is on a higher plane and doing more good than it ever did before," he said. "Our past is something to be proud of, but I believe the time will come when the historian will write that, of all that went to make for the best interests of the Republic, no greater moral influence was ever exerted than that of the Masonic body."

Ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton playfully objected to the title "venerable" applied to the members of the association, saying that he believed in the philosophy of the youth of old age, and Derrick Brown of Poughkeepsie told of the condition of Masonry in the Orient, where he has traveled extensively, and suggested that the Masons of the United States subscribe $12,000 to build a temple in Jerusalem, where the order is supposed to have originated. The Rev. Cornelius R. Twing spoke on "The Ladies," and referred to the whole city as mourning for Queen Victoria, "except a small section down town."

MRS. NATION SPARES SALOONS.

HOPE, Kan., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, whose crusade of destruction against the saloons has made her the terror of the Kansas "jointists," arrived at midnight from Enterprise, determined to attack the two saloons in Hope as she had those in Wichita and Enterprise. Mrs. Nation apparently was much disappointed at the failure of local support, and this morning announced that she had decided not to damage the saloons here because she was alone. She refused to eat breakfast because she feared being poisoned, and instead talked temperance to a crowd in front of the hotel.

At 1 o'clock Mrs. Nation left for Ottawa, saying she will visit friends there and rest a few days.

ABILENE, Kan., Jan. 25.—All Mrs. Nation's assailants at Enterprise were tried today, found guilty, and fined $1 each. The saloons reopened and did a big business. Injunction suits were begun against eight saloonkeepers of the county to close their places. The owners of the buildings are included in the action. The county temperance union has begun a crusade to close all saloons in the county.

Old Butler Killed by Train.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 25.—John H. O'Fake, colored, eighty-five years old, who for half a century was butler for the family of Col. F. H. Wright of this city, was struck at the Avon Street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad here to-night and instantly killed.

"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE."

Wagner's Canticle of Love at the Metropolitan.

When the saddening rumors that Jean de Reszke had lost his voice came from London the lovers of the most poetic of all dramas, the most passionate of all love songs, the most subtle of all musical expressions of the human heart, said one to another, "Who will be our Tristan now?" But, fortunately for them, the evil hour was not yet, and their beloved singer came back still able to sing Faust and Tristan with equal beauty, an achievement in which he has surpassed all singers of time. It was not till last night, however, that the wonderful drama was brought forward this season. Then it was sung with Jean de Reszke as Tristan, Edouard de Reszke as Mark, David Bispham as Kurvenal, Mühlmann as Melot, Jacques Bars as the sailor, Mr. Hubbenet as the shepherd, Miss Ternina as Isolde, and Mme. Schumann-Heink as Brangäne.

This is an admirable cast and could not be equaled in any other opera house in the world. It is worthy of note at this time that the silly prejudices of Baireuth have prevented such a cast from being known there, while the opposition to the employment of the German text has up to the present time made Mr. de Reszke's plan to give the work in Paris impracticable. Berlin has never heard such a cast, and we can find no record of such another anywhere. With the Tristan of Mr. Jean de Reszke we are obliged to compare those of Ludwig Schnorr and Albert Niemann. Schnorr's we must accept chiefly on the word of Wagner, who declared that it realized his ideal. We may be pardoned for doubting, however, that Schnorr, a singer trained in the German school, ever brought out the marvelous witchery of the melody as Mr. de Reszke does. Niemann's splendid dramatic impersonation will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. But it, too, was weak just where Mr. de Reszke's is strongest. King Mark has never had such a representative as the big Polish bass. The other members of the cast have had their equals, but so far as the principals are concerned few superiors.

The performance last night was pitched at the outset in a high key by the superb work of Miss Ternina in the first act. And she sustained the level on which she set out. Her interpretation of Isolde last night was deficient perhaps in power of voice, but the glorious amplitude with which it filled every other requirement more than atoned for that. In pose, gesture, and especially in facial expression Miss Ternina's acting was noble. Added to that was a vocal delivery which was ravishing in its depths of expression, the plasticity of its style, and in the loveliness of its moods. It needed only the Tristan of Mr. Jean de Reszke to provide the proper companionship for such a piece of work. The great artist was in splendid form, and he gave us one of his warmest and most beautiful interpretations of his favorite part. To praise adequately the singing of the great duet by him and Miss Ternina would be to seem to indulge in hyperbole.

The other members of the cast followed the lead of the two central figures in their sincerity. Mr. Edouard de Reszke's King Mark was as imposing as usual. Mr. Bispham's Kurvenal has always been distinguished by its expression of the affection and fidelity of the esquire, and it did not fall behind its usual effectiveness last night. Mme. Schumann-Heink's Brangäne is a performance of more than ordinary merit at all times, and last night the contralto sang with better tone and juster intonation than she has of late. Mr. Damrosch's conducting showed the same great forward strides as it has shown in other Wagner works this season. His reading of the vorspiel and the performance of it by the orchestra were notably fine. At times in the drama the enthusiasm of the strings was a little too great, and there was too much tone, and there was a want of languorous mood in the love scene of the second act but on the whole the orchestral part of last night's representation deserves warm praise along with the rest of it. The audience was one of the largest of the season, and its enthusiasm was great. There were many calls for all the artists after each act.

STUART ROBSON IN NEW HAVEN.

Appears Before a Large Audience in "She Stoops to Conquer."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25.—Stuart Robson was seen here to-night for the first time as Tony Lumpkin in "She Stoops to Conquer."

Mr. Robson was greeted by the largest audience of the season, composed largely of university men, who frequently applauded the comedian.

The supporting cast included Maud White, Ellen Mortimer, Beaumont Smith, Harry A. Weaver, V. E. Hallam, and Stephen Grattan. To-night the New England tour of the company closes.

MISS BOXALL'S RECITAL.

Miss Avise Boxall, harpist, gave a recital at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon, assisted by Gwilym Miles, baritone, and Bruno S. Huhn at the piano. Miss Boxall played Spohr's fantasia in C minor, an air with variations, by Mozart; a reverie and "The Spinning Wheel," by John Thomas, and several traditional Welsh melodies. Mr. Miles sang Tschaikowsky's "No Tidings Came from Thee," "Pilgrim's Song," and "Don Juan Serenade"; Korbay's "Where the Tisga's Torrents" and "Shepherd, See Thy Horse's Foaming Mane," and four traditional Welsh songs, with harp accompaniment.

Miss Boxall's technic is fairly well developed, but she seemed anxious at times yesterday to extract an inordinately large tone from her bass strings. But after all it is not a serious matter. The harp is a pretty instrument, and it affords a woman opportunity to appear in a graceful pose, but the orchestra is the best place for it. As a solo instrument it lacks the vital qualities of a singing tone, and no cleverness on the part of writers for the instrument has ever been able to cover up this defect. Certainly Spohr, who was animated by affection for his wife and pride in her harp playing, tried hard enough to accomplish this end, but he failed, and no one else can be said to have succeeded. In accompaniments the harp is useful, but it cannot replace the piano. Nevertheless there are persons who enjoy the glassy tinkling of the harp, and many of these were present yesterday to applaud Miss Boxall.

Mr. Miles is a familiar singer, and his songs, with the exception of the Welsh melodies, were also not unknown. He sang with plenty of voice, which he sometimes pressed too hard, and with intelligence. The Welsh music had an antiquarian interest, and some of it was worth hearing for its own sake.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The first of the Wednesday matinées at the Casino will take place Wednesday next, when the entire Weber & Fields' stock company will attend the performance.

Eliaine Terriss and Seymour Hicks will appear in New York next Autumn as Alice and the Mad Hatter in the merry dramatization of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland."

"A Message from Mars," Richard Ganthony's fanciful comedy, which has had a two-years' run in London, will be acted in New York next season by Charles Hawtrey and his company.

Irma Hinton Perry, wife of the well-known sculptor, Roland Hinton Perry, will be in the cast of "La du Barry" when David Belasco produces that historical pageant next September, with Mrs. Leslie Carter in the title rôle.

The negotiations which have been pending between the management of the Herald Square Theatre and Klaw & Erlanger were closed yesterday, through which Joseph Haworth and his play "Robert of Sicily" will be presented at the Herald Square on March 4.

The scenery for "Hamlet," to replace the set destroyed at the Grand Opera House fire in Cincinnati, loaned by Henry Miller, was forwarded to Detroit yesterday, where the tour will be continued next week. A telegram to Daniel Frohman from Mr. Sothern yesterday said:

Sir Henry Irving and Miss Terry will begin their next American tour at the Knickerbocker Theatre in September of this year. Their first play will be Shakespeare's "Coriolanus," with Irving as the proud Roman and Miss Terry as his mother, Volumnia.

"My Lady," which will be produced at the Victoria under the management of A. H. Chamberlayne, after the short run of "The Night of the Fourth," is a travesty of the various dramatizations of "The Three Musketeers." Charles Ross will be the d'Artagnan. The piece is said to be amusing and to contain some very pretty music.

If possible, express through press my thanks and those of Mrs. Sothern to the great number of people who have sent us offers of assistance and sympathy. It would take me a week to reply to them all. One philosophic friend soothingly declares that such disasters as we have met with this year are "merely milestones on the path of glory," while another assures me that "ill luck is the name applied by the ignorant to matters beyond their comprehension," two phrases which should dissipate the conviction that fortune is frowning upon us. We are all well and happy. Escape from fatalities makes loss quite insignificant.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT'S LECTURE.

He Discusses Rights of Man, Touching Single Tax, Isthmian Canal, Subsidy Bill, and Other Topics.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Dr. Lyman Abbott delivered the fourth of his Lowell Institute lectures on "The Rights of Man" to-night. His evening topic was "Industrial Rights," and he held his big audience closely for an hour and a quarter.

He came out in favor of the single tax, American public control of the Isthmian Canal, strongly against the Subsidy Shipping bill and centralization of capital. He insisted that special legislation for special classes of whatever sort is unjust. Speaking of the Subsidy bill, he said:

"The Subsidy Shipping bill is a form of special legislation. It has some argument in a monarchy. If the United States people are children and Congress is a wise father there may be some excuse for Congress to take care of our earnings. Then let us subsidize theatres, the press, authors, and the like. This bill is a relic of the old time when the Government took care of the people instead of the people the Government."

Concerning the Nicaragua Canal Dr. Abbott said:

"To-day we are confronting the question of the isthmian canal, and I hope it will be owned, controlled, and operated by the United States alone. [Applause.] I hope it will belong to no corporation, no private company, but to the United States, as the Mississippi River belongs to the whole Nation."

Dr. Abbott scored the action of labor unions in preventing a man working when, where, for whom, and for what wages he chooses. He said: "Not for an instant in a free State would the people tolerate legislation allowing this thing. But it is much worse when enforced by the laws of labor guilds. Thus it is the first duty of society to protect every man in his natural right to labor and enjoy the product of his labor."

Dr. Abbott then explained the single tax theory and advocated it strongly, because he said it taxes only unimproved land, not the fruits of a man's own labor. "It takes nothing from industry, nor does it involve confiscation; for it will not come about, if at all, by instant action."

"We should levy taxes on income and possessions rather than on expenditure," he went on. "Levying taxes on expenditure means that those of moderate means pay the taxes. The millionaire can wear but one suit of clothes at a time."

KILLED IN SHOOTING PLACE.

Tragedy in a Bowery Gallery Believed to Have Been Accidental.

George Dressel, thirty-five years old, of 35 Bowery, was shot through the heart and killed instantly last night in Lane's shooting gallery, at 21 Bowery. Walter J. Kelly, thirty-five years old, of 11 Chatham Square, who held the rifle from which the bullet was discharged, is a prisoner at the Eldridge Street Police Station. He is charged with murder, notwithstanding the expressed belief of the police that the shooting was purely accidental.

Dressel was the pointer in the place. A moment before his death he was standing six feet from the counter, painting on the side wall the sign: "Come and Shoot Three Birds for Five Cents."

Kelly was the acting manager of the place. His work consisted in handing the guns to customers, taking the money, &c. A customer asked for a rifle to shoot at one of the clay birds and Kelly picked up a .38-calibre weapon. He stood sideways adjusting and trying the mechanism as he had done thousands of times before. Then he inserted the cartridges and turned to hand it to the patron. As he turned the rifle was discharged. Kelly looked to see what had happened and saw Dressel throw up his hands and heard him cry:

"My God! O God! I'm dying!" He sank to the floor and expired.

Kelly's shouts could be heard two blocks down the Bowery. The man was frantic at the result of his clumsiness. A policeman heard him calling for aid and ran to him. A great crowd gathered. Some insisted that it was a case of wanton murder. Others took Kelly's part, particularly the man who had seen how it all happened. Kelly was so unstrung that he could give little or no information. He protested that he had not pulled the trigger, and thought it must have caught his coat sleeve. That seemed probable enough, as his coat was ragged and old.

Policeman Beyer placed Kelly under arrest, and had the body taken to Eldridge Street Station. Detective Delaney went to work on the case at once. Both men were found to have been on friendly terms, and no sound cause for trouble could be discovered.

PRISONER OBJECTS TO ELMIRA.

Gives Temper as an Excuse and Makes a Plea for State Prison.

Cornelius Kelly, alias Henry Tobias, convicted of stealing a trunk containing $3,600 worth of dresses and other apparel from Mrs. Cordelia Terrell of 10 West Thirtieth Street, has served one term in the Elmira Reformatory, and for reasons best known to himself objected vigorously to returning when Recorder Goff was about to send him there yesterday.

"I've got such a bad temper, your Honor," said he, "that I don't think I could get along well at Elmira. I'd rather have you send me to State prison."

"Elmira," said the Recorder, ending the prisoner's plea.

When taken to the Tombs Kelly made a last attempt to be sent to State prison by sending word to the Recorder that he had lied in giving his pedigree, and that he was already a convict.

"I've already been sent up for felony Judge," he said, "and if you send me to Elmira I'll have to stay the whole five years."

He said that the Recorder himself had sent him to prison in 1895 for three and a half years. This time his sentence is four years and six months.

NO RISING AMONG INDIANS.

Lieut. Dixon Reporting to Gen. Lee Says Reports Are Exaggerated.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 25.—Gen. Lee to-night received a telegraphic report from Lieut. Dixon, commanding the troop of cavalry sent to the scene of the Greek Indian troubles. He states that he has not yet made a full investigation, but has learned enough to warrant his saying that the reports of an uprising have been greatly exaggerated. Thus far he has encountered no Indians, and from civilians he learns there has been no violence on the part of the Indians, and he anticipates none. The report from Lieut. Dixon comes from Henrietta, which place he reached during the forenoon.

CHECOTAH, I. T., Jan. 25.—H. G. Turner of Brush Hill, where the Snake band of Indians are supposed to be in camp, was in Checotah this morning, and says there is no truth in the report from Eufalfa of an Indian uprising. The Indians, he says, who are supposed to be indulging in the war dance are at work. It is true that a few Indians are attempting to enforce some of their old laws wherein members of their own tribe are concerned. Checotah is in no danger of attack.

Leak in a Watermain.

The discovery that a twelve-inch pipe leading from the thirty-six-inch water main was open, and that Croton water was flowing into the sewer, by men employed in the rapid transit tunnel at Lafayette Place and Fourth Avenue, yesterday, created a great deal of talk. It was thought at first that the leak had been going on for a year or more, and that a great deal of water had been wasted. Upon inquiry, however, several of the officials of the Water Supply Department denied that the leak had continued long.

An Elderly Man's Long Sentence.

John Sweet, sixty-two years old, who pleaded guilty Wednesday to killing Robert Elkins in Wooster Street in November last for spitting on the prisoner's shoes, was yesterday sentenced by Justice Fursman to twenty years' imprisonment in State prison.

A Two-Year Sentence for Williams.

Joseph Williams, also known as "Scarfaced Hennessy," an ex-boxer, convicted in General Sessions recently of aiding and abetting false registration in the Twentieth Assembly District during the recent election was sentenced yesterday by Judge Newburger to two years in State prison.

"SIR RICHARD CROKER" SCORED

City Democracy Expresses Distrust of His Committee of Five in a Series of Resolutions.

There was an enthusiastic meeting of the City Democracy last evening in the headquarters, 1,481 Broadway. Henry Mann presided. Resolutions denouncing Richard Croker were passed. The speakers were applauded whenever they spoke of mismanagement in the City Government. The resolutions adopted follow:

Whereas, On Nov. 15, 1900, just seventy-one days ago, the long-distance reformer of Tammany Hall, Sir Richard Croker of Wantage, England, appointed a special committee of five to act with any citizens or body of citizens for the purpose of investigating the moral conditions of the city and for receiving and suggesting remedies for the correction of abuses; and

Whereas, The people of this city have all along doubted the sincerity of the motive of Sir Richard Croker and have no faith whatever in the labors of a committee named to divert the honest movement for reform from its true purpose; and

Whereas, The members of the Tammany Hall Committee of Angels cannot look each other in the face without smiling when their Chairman works himself into the hypnotic belief that he and his colleagues are "on the level," and

Whereas, The Tammany Hall Committee of reformers and informers have been hunting for something they do not wish to find, are discredited by all decent citizens, have been rightly repudiated by reform organizations, have had their worthless evidence rejected by the new and honest District Attorney; therefore be it

Resolved, That the attention of the Tammany Hall Purity Committee is called to the fact that corrupt politics have fostered wide-open vice and that the committee has an opportunity to prove the sincerity of its mission by investigating the leadership and the inside workings of a political machine which is directly responsible for our demoralized municipal government and the blackmailing of corporations and law-breakers. The suggestion is hereby made to the Committee of Five that the only way to have a clean government, clean politics, and to clean out vice is to have clean rulers, whether they rule over the City Government or over political organizations. The Committee of Five is reminded of the action of the English Jockey Club in examining the betting books of Sir Richard Croker. Perhaps the committee should follow this foreign precedent and examine the accounts of the Chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall. Why should not the committee go to the top to get at the bottom facts in the search for the responsibility for vice and immorality?

Resolved, That it is the belief of the New York City Democracy that no moral reform is possible excepting through political reform. Moral reform depends upon political reform, and this idea is respectfully submitted to all good citizens and reform organizations and committees. Resolutions and speeches will never defeat Tammany Hall. Organization, unity, and a determination to redeem our great city from the control of political brigands will meet with overwhelming success. All foes of corruption and all friends of honesty must get together to elect the next Mayor of Greater New York.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien made a speech declaring that the Tammany Mayoralty ticket would be defeated this Fall.

It was decided to establish Harlem headquarters of the City Democracy at 50 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

ANTI-CROKER CAMPAIGN.

Brooklyn Democrats Organizing Under ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey.

The Brooklyn branch of the anti-Croker Democratic organization which is being formed in Manhattan is getting ready to make its bow across the bridge.

Ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey, who broke with Willoughby Street in the Fall of 1899 because of the nomination of J. Morissey Gray for County Register, is the leading spirit in the movement in Brooklyn. Otto Kempner, who made a stand for the nomination of Controller Coler for Governor at the Saratoga Convention; Warden Patrick Hayes, and other local Democrats of prominence who are opposed to Willoughby Street will join with Mr. Coffey on the theory that if Tammany is overthrown the Kings County machine will go down also.

A meeting of those interested in the movement in Brooklyn will be held in a few days. It was said yesterday, at which a committee of twenty-one, one member from each Assembly district, will be chosen to raise a fund for starting campaign work and perfecting an organization.

PLATT AND THE MAYORALTY.

Reiterates His Liking for J. D. Crimmins as an Acceptable Candidate.

Senator Thomas C. Platt again declared last night his belief that John D. Crimmins would prove a most acceptable anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York. The Senator spent a few minutes in the rotunda of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and a reporter remarked:

"I see, Senator, that you are throwing bouquets at John D. Crimmins."

"Why shouldn't I?" the Senator replied. "Mr. Crimmins is a very good man. He is a loyal and independent citizen, and enjoys the respect of everybody."

"Will you see Gov. Odell to-night?" the Senator was asked.

"I don't think so," was Mr. Platt's answer. "He has two dinners on hand, and I shall retire early."

"The fact," suggested a reporter, "that the Governor did not call on you this evening will probably be used by some as indicative that there is a serious break between you and Mr. Odell."

"Oh," replied Senator Platt, with a smile, "Let people who so will hug that delusive idea to their hearts."

CALIFORNIA'S ELECTORAL VOTE

Deposited with Much Ceremony in a Gold-Mounted Box of Native Woods.

The ceremonies at the meeting of the Electors of California, at Sacramento, were unique. The programme was very elaborate, and the ballots were printed in red and blue on white paper. The box in which the ballots were deposited was constructed of California woods mounted with 14-karat gold. Rising from each of the four corners was a column of manzanita, with base and capital of heavily chased gold. Resting upon these columns forming the top was a combination of California buckeye, madrone, and manzanita, the upper part opening as a lid, hinged, and fastened with a gold padlock, the key of which was secured by a chain.

On the front face of the base, in gold, was a reproduction of the great seal of California, and on either side was an American flag enameled in colors, entwined with laurel leaves in relief. On the sides of the box were gold shields suitably inscribed. The whole was placed in a rich morocco case, the bottom of which, when the cover is removed, serves as a pedestal.

Before and after the casting of the ballots there were speeches by notable individuals, vocal and instrumental music, the ceremonies concluding with the singing of "America."

THE SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 25.—The Senatorial vote to-day resulted as follows: Corbett, 28; McBride, 18; Herman, 6; Fulton, 2; Smith, 26; F. A. Moore, 2; Lowell, 2; Williams, 2. Paired, 2; absent, 2.

Both houses adjourned until Monday.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 25.—To-day's ballots for two United States Senators in the deadlocked Legislature showed no material change from those of previous days.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 25.—The vote for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: Mantle, (Rep.,) 32; Frank, 22; J. J. Quinn of Silver Bow, 11; Maginnis, 10; scattering, 19.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 25.—The eighth joint ballot on Senator to-day resulted: Allen, (Fusionist,) 55; W. H. Thompson, (Fusionist,) 41; Hitchcock, (Fusionist,) 17; Crounse, 6; Currie, 21; Hainer, 4; Hinshaw, 15; Melklejohn, 32; Martin, 6; Rosewater, 16; D. E. Thompson, 36; scattering, 12.

Gov. Odell May See Platt To-day.

Gov. Odell came to the city yesterday. He said there was no truth in the published statements that he would while here give the Committee of Fifteen a hearing on the single-headed Police Commission bill. No such request had been made to him. It is expected that Gov. Odell will have a talk with Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day.

The Prairie's Cargo in Good Condition.

Commander William Smith of the cruiser Prairie, which arrived from Havre Thursday night, reported to Admiral Barker, commandant of the navy yard, yesterday that the Prairie's cargo, which consists of the Government exhibit at the Paris Exposition, is in good condition, notwithstanding a very rough passage across the Atlantic. Included in the exhibit are some of the finest of the Government paintings, the models of the warships, the New York Yacht Club models, and many other of the American exhibits at the exposition. It is said that a considerable portion will be taken to Buffalo for the coming Pan-American Exposition in that city.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS

New York Scots Celebrate Robert Burns's Birthday.

Their Mirth Tempered by Sorrow at the Death of Victoria—A Message and Toast to Edward VII.

In bumpers of wine and with speech and song the Associated Scottish Clans of New York last evening celebrated at the Marlborough Hotel the one hundred and forty-second anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, Scotland's immortal bard. But in the midst of their expressed loving loyalty to their poet the Scotsmen did not forget the gloom that hangs over all English subjects.

Frequently during the speaking the Queen's memory was referred to. At the conclusion of the banquet the following cablegram was sent to the Home Secretary of England:

The Associated Clans of New York respectfully convey to His Majesty Edward VII. the sincere sympathy of all Scotchmen in New York in the great loss they have sustained in the death of their beloved Queen.

Dr. FARQUHAR FERGUSON, Chairman.

King Edward VII. was also toasted during the evening.

Nearly 200 clansmen, representing the four big societies in this city were present. A dozen pipers in the costumes of the clans were a feature of the evening. Dr. Farquhar Ferguson acted as Chairman.

Among the toasts and those who responded to them were "The Ruler of Great Britain and the President of the United States," Mayor Leslie Sutherland of Yonkers; "The Genius of Burns, the Poet of Humanity," the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay; "America, the Land We Live In," Bird S. Coler; "Scotland, the Land We Left," James Kennedy; "Order of Scottish Clans," Peter Kerr, and "Kindred Societies," Donald B. Cameron.

In responding to the toast, "America—the Land We Live In," Controller Coler said:

"Recently we had the funeral of an Alderman in this city. When the Board of Aldermen got through with that funeral they put in a bill to the city for $1,000 expenses. The bill was sent to me, and before I got through with it I had cut it in half.

"Then the committee from the Board of Aldermen waited on me and protested. I told them that $1,000 was too much for the funeral of one Alderman, but if they would go back and bury the whole lot I would raise the price.

"We have almost too much government. As matters stand, it is now impossible to place the responsibility for errors in municipal government. If the new charter goes through, this will be remedied and we will be better off."

Mayor Sutherland, in responding to his toast, said that under the circumstances it would be unfitting to propose a toast to the late lamented Queen. He proposed, however, that the Scottish song, "Flowers of the Forest," be played by the pipers in honor of Victoria. Mr. Sutherland said that this country could learn a lot in government from the old country.

He said that President of the United States was the head and front of the greatest Government yet constructed by mankind; a Government entirely in the hands of the people. In years to come a republican form of Government would rule the world and uplift the human race.

The Rev. Dr. Mackay said: "It is a great thing to be a Scotchman to-night, but it is a better thing to be a Scotch-American." Of Scotland he said that no nation possesses national songs that are so pathetic, so romantic, so touching.

"In the great constellation of bards," he continued, "we find there the man who passed through life's tempest a fixed and settled polar star. That man was Robert Burns. His is not the memory of departing genius, but the memory of an everleading power. He was the poet of humanity."

Besides the speaking, Scottish songs were sung by Donald E. Cameron, James Thomson, W. S. Royle, P. Campbell Donald, George Fleming, and John Dick.

ESCAPED PRISONER CRUSHED.

Fatally Hurt While Stealing a Ride on New York Central Train.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 25.—William F. Kelly, a patient in the Hudson River State Hospital, twenty-eight years old, escaped from the institution last night.

As Kelly was considered harmless by the doctors he was assigned to the infirmary, where he acted as a helper. He forced a bar off one of the windows and jumped to the ground. He made his way to the New York Central Railroad, and boarded a south-bound freight train, riding on the bumpers between two cars.

At Fishkill the train stopped to put on a car and the jolting caused by the coupling knocked Kelly from his perch and the train passed over him. The flagman in the caboose heard him scream and stopped the train. Kelly was found, horribly mangled, but alive. He was carried to the Fishkill Hospital, where he begged for a revolver to end his suffering. At midnight he died, and an examination of his clothing revealed his identity.

Kelly was committed from Albany Aug. 15, 1899. He had been a tramp and was arrested in Albany, where it was found that he was insane. So far as the authorities know he had no friends.

Boys Kicks a Mule; Four Mines Close.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSTON, Penn., Jan. 25.—Because little Tommy Jones kicked a mule to-day, four collieries of the Pennsylvania Coal Company are obliged to shut down, and 2,000 men are idle. Tommy was discharged, sought sympathy, and got it. Every other breaker boy struck, demanding that Tommy be reinstated. The request was refused, and as the collieries cannot be operated without the boys they were closed.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:15	Sun sets...5:10	Moon sets...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:04	Gov. Isl'd...12:08	H. Gate..2:04
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd...12:20	H. Gate...2:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alta, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anna, Havre, &c	.....	.....
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caracas, San Juan, Venezuela, and Curacao	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Coronda, Argentine Republic, Uraguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Northern Brazil, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hohenzollern, Genoa and Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iberian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lowther Castle, China, Japan, and Manila	.....	.....
Massapequa, Havre, &c	.....	.....
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nicolai II., Christiania, &c	.....	.....
Olinda, Matanzas, &c	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Pegu, Liverpool, Marseilles, &c	.....	.....
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, West Indies	.....	.....
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	*10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	.....
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prima, Yucatan, via Progreso	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Thomas, Leeward and Windward Islands, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Spartan Prince, Azores	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
United States transport McClellan, Porto Rico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

Antilla, Nassau	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Barbados and Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grangense, North Brazil	.....	.....
New York, Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Oceanic, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

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THE CUBAN CONSTITUTION

As Submitted by the Central Committee to the Convention.

No Mention of the United States—Native Congress Can Declare War and President Arrange Treaties.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—The text of the Cuban Constitution, as submitted by the Central Committee to the convention, at public meeting yesterday, has the following preamble:

We, the delegates of the Cuban people, having met in assembly for the purpose of agreeing upon the adoption of a fundamental law, which, at the same time that it provides for the Constitution into a sovereign and independent nation of the people of Cuba, establishes a solid and permanent form of government, capable of complying with its international obligations, insuring domestic tranquillity, establishing justice, promoting the general welfare, and securing the blessings of liberty to its inhabitants; we do agree upon and adopt the following Constitution in pursuance of the said purpose, invoking the protection of the Almighty and prompted by the dictates of our own conscience.

The first section, which relates to the form of government and national territory, is as follows:

1. The People of Cuba shall be constituted into a sovereign and independent State, under a republican form of government.

2. The territory of the republic comprises the Island of Cuba and the islands and keys adjacent thereto which were under the jurisdiction and control of the General Government of the Island of Cuba while it was a Spanish possession.

3. The territory of the republic shall be divided into six provinces, the boundaries and names of which shall be those of the present provinces as long as not modified by the laws.

The second section relates to requirements for citizenship, methods of losing and regaining it, and the duties of citizens. It is as follows:

The following are Cuban citizens:

1. All persons born within or outside Cuban territory of Cuban parents.

2. The children of foreign parents born in the territory of the republic, who, after arriving at their majority, inscribe themselves as Cubans in the proper register.

3. Those persons who were born outside of Cuban territory of Cuban parents who had lost Cuban citizenship, provided that on attaining their majority they inscribe in the proper register.

4. Those foreigners who have belonged to the liberating army, and who, residing in Cuba, claim Cuban citizenship within six months following the promulgation of the Constitution.

5. Those Africans who may have been slaves in Cuba, and also those who were emancipated and referred to in Article III of the treaty between Spain and England, June 28, 1835.

6. The Spaniards residing in Cuban territory on April 11, 1899, who shall not have inscribed themselves as Spaniards up to April 11, 1900.

7. Foreigners who have been domiciled in Cuba since Jan. 1, 1899, provided they demand Cuban citizenship within six months following the promulgation of the Constitution, or, in case of minors, within six months after attaining majority.

8. Foreigners after five years' residence in the territory of the republic who obtain naturalization papers in accordance with the laws.

Grounds for Forfeiting Cuban Citizenship:

1. By securing naturalization papers in a foreign country.

2. By accepting a position under another Government without the consent of Congress.

3. By entering into the military or naval service of any foreign power without the aforesaid consent.

Cuban citizenship may be regained in accordance with the provisions which the law may establish.

Duties of all Cuban Citizens:

1. To service in arms according to the requirements of the law.

2. To contribute to public expenses in the manner established by the laws.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

The third section deals with rights guaranteed by the constitution and is as follows:

1. All Cubans shall have equal rights under the law.

2. No law can have a retroactive effect, except in penal matters, when the new law is favorable to the delinquent.

3. Obligations of a civil character which spring from contracts or from the acts or omissions which produce them cannot be altered or annulled by any posterior act, neither by the Legislature nor the Executive.

4. No person shall be arrested, except in the cases and manner prescribed by law.

5. All persons arrested shall be either placed at liberty or delivered to the judicial authorities within twenty-four hours after their arrest.

6. All persons arrested shall either be placed at liberty or committed to prison within seventy-two hours after having been delivered to the competent Judge or tribunal. The party interested shall be notified of the order for discharge or commitment within the same period.

7. No person shall be arrested, except by virtue of a warrant from a competent Judge; the writ directing the issuance of the warrant of arrest shall be ratified or amended after the accused shall have been given a hearing, within seventy-two hours following his imprisonment.

8. All persons arrested or in prison without due legal formalities, or in cases not provided for in the Constitution and the laws, shall be placed at liberty at their own request, or at that of any citizen. The law shall determine the method of prompt action in such cases.

9. No person shall be tried or sentenced, except by a competent Judge or tribunal, in consequence of laws existing prior to the commission of the crime, and in the manner that the latter prescribe.

10. No person shall be required to testify against a wife or husband or against relatives within the fourth degree of consanguinity or second degree of affinity.

11. The privacy of correspondence and of other private documents shall not be violated; and the same shall be suspended, except by orders of a competent authority and with the formalities prescribed by the laws, and in this case all points therein not relating to the matter under investigation shall be kept secret.

12. The expression of thought shall be free, be it either by word of mouth, by writing, by means of the public press, or by any other method whatsoever, without being subject to any prior censorship, and under the responsibility determined or specified by the laws.

13. No person shall be molested by reason of his religious opinion nor for engaging in his special method of worship. The Church and State shall be separate.

14. Every individual or association will have the right of petition.

15. The inhabitants of the republic shall have the right to meet and combine peacefully without arms for all licit purposes.

16. All persons shall have the right to enter and leave the republic, travel throughout its territory, and change their residence without requiring a safeguard, passport, or any other like equivalent, except what may be required in the laws governing immigration and by the rights of the administrative or judicial authorities in cases of criminal responsibility.

17. The penalty of confiscating of properties shall not be inflicted, and no person shall be deprived of his property except by the competent authority for the justified reason of public benefit and after having paid the proper indemnity therefor. Should this latter requirement not have been complied with, the Judges shall give due protection, and should the case so demand, they shall restore possession of the property to the person who may have been deprived thereof.

18. Private dwellings shall be held inviolate, and no person may enter therein at night without the consent of the occupants, excepting for the purpose of taking aid to victims of crime or disaster, nor in the day time, excepting in the cases and manner prescribed by law.

19. No person shall be obliged to change his place of dwelling except by orders of competent authority.

20. No person shall be obliged to pay any tax or contribution of any kind whatsoever, the collection of which has not previously been legally decided upon.

21. Every author or inventor shall possess the ownership of his work or invention for the time and in the manner as may be determined by the laws.

22. Every man shall be free to learn or teach whatever science, profession, industry, or work that he may deem fit. The law will determine what professions need proper degrees or qualifications and how such degrees and qualifications shall be granted.

23. The guarantees mentioned in Paragraphs 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 18, and 19 of this section cannot be suspended in any part of the Republic except when the safety of the State requires this suspension, in case of the invasion of the State, territory or grave perturbations of order so as to threaten the public peace.

24. The territory in which the said guarantees may be suspended will be ruled, during the suspension, by the laws relating to public order, dictated in former times. But neither in the law relating to public order, nor in any other law, can other guarantees but those mentioned be suspended. Only those acts characterized as crimes by the formerly existing penal laws can be considered crimes during said suspension, neither can new punishments be inflicted save those provided by said laws, nor can the executive power be authorized to banish or transport citizens, nor to remove them more than twenty kilometers from their place of dwelling, nor to arrest citizens except for the purpose of delivering them to the judicial authority; but no citizen can remain so arrested for more than fifteen days, nor can they be so arrested more than once during the suspension of the said guarantees, nor shall citizens be confined elsewhere than in special departments of public establishments designed for the detention of those accused of common misdemeanors.

25. The suspension of said guarantees can only be ordered by means of a law; or by means of a decree of the President of the republic if Congress be not sitting. The President cannot decree such suspension for more than thirty days or for an indefinite space of time without convoking Congress in the same decree, and in every case he must give an account to Congress of the suspensions ordered, in order that Congress may resolve what it thinks of it.

RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS.

The fourth section deals with the rights of foreigners. It is as follows:

1. Foreigners residing in the territory of the republic have equal rights with Cubans in regard to the following matters: Protection of their persons and property; enjoyment of all rights mentioned in the preceding section, with the exception of those referring exclusively to native Cubans; exercise of civil rights; observance of laws and decrees; being bound by decisions of the courts and other authorities; obligations contributing to public expenses.

The fifth section declares that the national sovereignty shall be vested in the people of Cuba, from whom shall emanate the public powers.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

The sixth section declares that the legislative power shall be exercised by two elective bodies, to be named "House of Representatives" and "Senate," and conjointly known as "Congress."

The seventh section relates to the Senate, its members, and inherent powers. It is as follows:

1. The Senate shall be composed of six Senators from each of the six departments of the republic, elected for a period of six years by Electors, whom the Ayuntamientos shall name in the manner prescribed by law.

2. One-third of the Senators shall be elected every two years.

3. To become a Senator the following qualifications are necessary: To be a native-born or naturalized Cuban citizen, the naturalized citizen to have been such for a period of not less than eight years, to have attained the age of thirty years, and to be in the full enjoyment of civil and political rights.

4. The inherent powers of the Senate shall be as follows:

First—To try, after they have been accused by the House of Representatives, the President of the republic and the Governors of the departments, for which purpose it shall constitute itself into a court of law, to be presided over by the President of the Supreme Court, without the right in this case of imposing any other penalty than that of removal from or disqualification to hold office. After the charges have been filed with the Senate the latter shall order forthwith the suspension of the President from office. Should the President be proved criminally responsible, he shall at once be placed at the disposal of the Supreme Court. In any case whatsoever, except infraction of the Constitution, to impeach him the consent of the Senate shall be necessary.

Second—To confirm or not the appointments that the President of the republic may make, of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, of diplomatic representatives and Consular agents, and of such other functionaries required by law.

Third—To authorize Cubans to accept employment or honors from another Government.

Fourth—To judge the Governors of the provinces, when accused by the Provincial Assemblies or by the President of the republic. When the accusation is made before the Senate, the Senate can order the suspension of the Governor, but cannot impose any other penalty but dismissal from office.

The eighth section, "The House of Representatives and Its Inherent Powers," follows:

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of one Representative for every 25,000 inhabitants or fraction of more than 12,000, elected for a period of four years by direct vote and in the manner prescribed by law.

2. One-half of the House of Representatives shall be elected every two years.

3. To be a Representative the following qualifications are required: To be a native born or a naturalized Cuban citizen, the naturalized citizen to have been such for a period of not less than eight years, to have obtained the age of twenty-five years, and to be in the full enjoyment of all civil and political rights.

4. The inherent powers of the House of Representatives shall be as follows:

First—To file an accusation before the Senate against the President of the republic for violation of the Constitution or of the laws committed in the exercise of his duties, provided that two-thirds of the Representatives so resolve in secret session.

The ninth section, dealing with regulations common to both co-legislative bodies, is as follows:

1. The positions of Representatives and Senators shall be incompatible with the holding of any paid position and appointment of the Government.

2. The Representatives and Senators shall receive from the nation a pecuniary remuneration, alike for all, which shall not be increased nor diminished during the period of their representation.

3. The Representatives and Senators shall not be held responsible for the opinions that they may express in the exercise of their duties.

4. Representatives and Senators shall not be arrested nor tried without the consent of the body to which they belong, except in the case of being discovered in the act of committing some crime, in which case and in that of their being arrested or tried when Congress is not in session, report thereof shall be made there as quickly as possible to the body to which they belong for its information and proper action.

5. Congress shall meet and organize at their own option; both houses shall open and close their sessions on the same day; they shall be established at the same place, and neither of them shall move to any other place nor suspend its sessions for more than three days without the consent of the other; neither shall they commence their sessions without two-thirds of the total numbe. of their members being present, nor shall they be allowed to continue their sessions without an absolute majority of the members being present.

6. Congress shall decide as to the validity of elections and as to the resignation of its members; and none of the latter shall be expelled except by vote of two-thirds of the members at least of the respective legislative bodies, in which case it shall be decided in a like manner whether the expulsion is temporary or final, and if therefore the position should be declared vacant or not.

7. The houses of Congress shall adopt their respective rules and regulations and elect their Presidents. But the Senate President will only occupy the position in the absence of the Vice President of the republic or when the latter is discharging the duties of President of the same.

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

The tenth section is headed "Congress and Its Powers." It reads:

1. Congress shall meet in regular session every year on the first Monday in November and shall remain in session for at least ninety consecutive days, excepting holidays and Sundays. And it shall meet in special session whenever the President may issue a call therefor in accordance with this Constitution, in which case it shall solely treat of the express object or objects of the call.

2. Congress shall meet in joint session to proclaim, after rectifying and counting the electoral vote, the President and Vice President of the Republic, at which act the President and Vice President of Congress, respectively, shall be the President of the Senate and the President of the House of Representatives.

3. The powers of Congress shall be as follows:

First—To examine into and approve annually of the general budget of the Nation. Should a vote not be able to be taken prior to the first day of the fiscal year, the preceding budget shall continue in force.

Second—To decide as to the issue of loans, at the same time voting the necessary permanent incomes for the payment of interest thereon and for its redemption.

Third—To regulate domestic and foreign commerce, postal and telegraphic services, and railroads.

Fourth—To declare war and to make treaties of peace.

Fifth—To coin money, specifying the weight, value, and denomination of the same, and to regulate the system of weights and measures.

Sixth—Establish rules or procedures for naturalization of citizens.

Seventh—To grant amnesties.

Eighth—To organize naval and military forces.

Ninth—Establish taxes, duties, and contributions of National character.

Tenth—To regulate the establishment and service of roads, canals, and ports.

Eleventh—To decide who shall be President in case the President and Vice President should be removed, dead, resigned, or incapacitated.

Twelfth—To prepare the National codes, to establish the electoral for the election of Congress, Governors, Governors of provinces, and the provincial and municipal corporations; to dictate laws for the guidance of the general administration.

The eleventh section, "The Preparation, the Sanction, and Promulgation of the Law," is as follows:

1. The initiative action of all laws pertains to either of the two co-legislative bodies, except in the cases specified in the Constitution.

2. Every project of law that may have received the approval of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be, before it becomes a law, presented to the President of the republic. Should the latter approve the same he will sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections to the co-legislative body that recommended it, which body shall, in turn, spread the same objections in full upon the minutes and will again discuss the project. If, after this second discussion, two-thirds of the members of the co-legislative body should vote in favor of the project, it shall be sent, together with the objections of the President, to the other body, which shall discuss it in a like manner, and if the latter should approve it by a like majority it shall become a law. In every case the vote shall be taken by recording the names of members. If within ten days (excluding holidays) the President shall not have returned the project of the law presented to him, the same shall become a law, in like manner as if the President had signed it. Whenever Congress should take a vote upon any law within the last ten days of its sessions and the President should have objections to sanction the same, he shall be under obligations to immediately notify Congress thereof, in order that the latter may remain in session until the aforesaid period has expired, and should he not do so, the law shall be considered as sanctioned.

3. No project of law after being wholly rejected by one of the co-legislative bodies may be again presented at the sessions of that year.

4. Every law shall be promulgated within five days immediately following its approval.

THE PRESIDENT.

Section 12 is entitled "The Executive Power. The President of the Republic. His Powers and Duties." It follows:

1. The executive power shall be exercised by the President of the Republic.

2. To become President of the Republic the following qualifications are required: To be a Cuban citizen by birth or naturalization, and, in this latter case, to have served with the Cuban army in its wars for independence, ten years at least; to have attained the age of forty years, and to be in the full enjoyment of all civil and political rights.

3. The President shall be elected to serve a term of four years. No one can be elected President for three consecutive terms.

4. The President shall be elected by direct votes, and an absolute majority thereof cast on one single day in accordance with the provisions of the law.

5. The President, on taking possession of office, shall swear or affirm before the Supreme Court to faithfully discharge the duties thereof, complying with and causing to be enforced the Constitution and laws.

6. The President shall receive from the public a pecuniary remuneration which will be fixed by law, and which shall not be increased or diminished during the Presidential term.

7. The powers and the duties of the President shall be as follows:

First—To promulgate the laws and execute the same.

Second—To issue calls for special sessions of Congress.

Third—To suspend the sessions of Congress when, in the matter relating to their suspension, no agreement is possible between the co-legislative bodies.

Fourth—To present to Congress at the commencement of each session and as often as he may deem proper a message referring to the acts of the Administration and to the general state of the Republic, recommending the adoption of measures that he may deem necessary and useful for the country.

Fifth—To send to Congress all the necessary data of all kinds for the preparation of the budgets and furnish the information that said Congress might ask for concerning matters or business that do not require secrecy.

Sixth—To direct diplomatic negotiations and make treaties with foreign powers, submitting them for confirmation to the approval of Congress.

Seventh—To appoint, with the approval of the Senate, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Justice, diplomatic representatives, and Consular agents of the Republic, he having the right to make provisional appointments of said representatives and agents when the Senate is not in session and vacancies occur.

Eighth—To freely appoint and remove his consulting secretaries that the law may provide him with, reporting actions in the premises to Congress.

Ninth—To appoint to positions established by law all other functionaries whose appointment does not specially pertain to other functionaries and corporations.

Tenth—To command and direct, as Commander in Chief, the naval and military forces of the Republic, being under obligations in case of invasion of the territory, or sudden attack thereon, to forthwith adopt the necessary means of defense and call Congress to session without delay to inform it of the facts.

Eleventh—To receive diplomatic representatives and admit Consular agents.

Twelfth—To pardon convicts in accordance with the laws.

Thirteenth—To suspend the action of Departmental Assemblies and of Ayuntamientos, in the cases specified by the Constitution.

8. The President shall not be allowed to leave the territory of the Republic without the express consent of Congress.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

The thirteenth section deals with the Vice President and is as follows:

1. There shall be one Vice President of the republic, who shall be elected in the same manner as the President, conjointly with the latter, and for a like term.

2. To become Vice President the same qualifications as those established by the Constitution for President are necessary.

3. The Vice President shall be President of the Senate, but shall not vote except in cases of a tie.

4. Through accidental absence of the President of the republic, the executive power shall be exercised by the Vice President. In case of an absolute vacancy in the office of the President, the Vice President shall assume charge thereof until the termination of the current term.

5. The Vice President shall receive from the republic a pecuniary remuneration which shall be decided by law, and which shall not be increased nor diminished during the period of his administration.

THE JUDICIARY.

The fourteenth section deals with judicial power and provides that it shall be exercised by the Supreme Court of Justice and such other courts as may be established by law, which shall regulate their respective organization, their rights, methods of exercising the same, and qualifications that the individuals composing them shall possess.

The fifteenth section, dealing with the Supreme Court of Justice, details the qualifications for the associate Justices and provides that it shall be the inherent right of the Supreme Court of Justice:

First—To have cognizance of appeals in conformity with the laws.

Second—To settle questions that may arise between the courts of law immediately inferior to it as to their relative rights and jurisdiction.

Third—To have cognizance of interadministrative suits concerning the nation or which are litigation between the departments or the municipalities.

Fourth—Decide as to the constitutionality of legislative acts that may have been objected to as unconstitutional.

Fifth—Decide as to the validity or nullity of decisions of Departmental Assemblies or Ayuntamientos that may have been suspended by the Government or complained of by private individuals in such cases as the Constitution laws establish.

The Sixteenth Section is devoted to "General Dispositions Concerning the Administration of Justice." It provides that:

1. Justice shall be administered gratuitously.

2. The courts shall have cognizance of all civil and criminal and inter-administrative suits. They shall also have cognizance in cases, specified by the laws, of the questions relating to the exercise and possession of political rights.

3. No judicial commissions nor extraordinary courts of justice of whatever kind shall be created.

4. All hearings shall be public, unless in the opinion of the Court and for special reasons they should be private.

5. No judicial functionary shall be suspended from nor deprived of his position except for crime or other serious cause duly proved after his defense shall have been heard.

6. Judicial functionaries shall be personally responsible for all violations of the law that they may commit.

7. The remuneration of judicial functionaries shall not be changed within a period of less than five years, a general law being necessary for the purpose.

8. Courts having cognisance of maritime and land matters shall be governed by their special organic law.

The seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second sections refer respectively to the departmental régime, the departmental assemblies, the Governors, the municipal régime, the Ayuntamientos, and the Mayors.

REVOLUTIONARY DEBTS.

The twenty-third section is headed "The National Treasury, Its Properties and Duties." It reads:

1. The Republic of Cuba does not recognize nor will not recognize any debts or compromises contracted prior to the promulgation of the Constitution. From the said prohibition are excepted the debts and compromises legitimately contracted for in behalf of the revolution, from and after the 24th day of February, 1895, by corps commanders of the Liberating Army until the ——, on which the Constitution of Jimaguayi was promulgated, and those which the revolutionary Governments contracted, either by themselves or by their legitimate representatives in foreign countries, which debts and compromises shall be classified by Congress, and which body shall decide as to the payment of those which in its judgment are legitimate.

The twenty-fourth section, dealing with constitutional amendments, reads:

The Constitution cannot be changed in whole or part except by two-thirds vote of both legislative bodies. Six months after deciding on the reform a Constitutional Assembly shall be elected, which shall confine itself to the approval or disapproval of the reform voted by the legislative bodies, which will continue in their functions independently of the Constitutional Assembly. The members in this Assembly shall be equal to the number of the members in the two legislative bodies together.

The twenty-fifth and last section is entitled "Concerning Transitory Dispositions." It is as follows:

1. The Senate on being organized for the first time, the Senators shall be divided into three classes. The terms of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year. Lots shall decide which Senators shall belong to each class for each one of the departments.

2. Ninety days after the promulgation of the electoral law that may be prepared and adopted by the convention the election of the functionaries provided for in the Constitution shall be proceeded with for the transfer of the Government of Cuba to those who may be elected, in conformity with Order No. 301 from the headquarters of the Division of Cuba of July 25, 1900.

3. All laws, regulations, orders, and decrees which may be in force at the time of the promulgation of the Constitution shall continue to be observed until they are replaced by others.

PIKE HEIRS' INDIAN CLAIM.

Debate in the Senate on Amendment to the Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—There was considerable debate in the Senate to-day on a committee amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill providing for the payment to the heirs of Gen. Albert Pike of $75,000 by the Choctaw Nation for services rendered in the collection of about $3,000,000 from the United States.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) brough out the fact that already the Choctaw Nation had paid $900,000 as attorneys' fees in the collection of its claim of $3,000,000 against the Government. He declared there ought to be a law against such rapacity as that, and denounced it as "outrageous and villainous in the extreme."

Mr. Jones (Ark.) maintained that the claim of Gen. Pike's heirs was perfectly just and reasonable.

Mr. Gallinger finally withdrew the point of order he had proposed against the amendment, and it was agreed to.

Mr. McKinley Makes Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Army—Cavalry: Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—William Kelly, Second Cavalry; G. T. Summerlin, Eighth Cavalry.

Treasury—Henry T. Powell of Maryland to be a Second Assistant Engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House to-day passed the Naval Appropriation bill after striking out the item appropriating $18,000 for new buildings at the Naval Observatory.

SENATOR DEPEW TALKS ON THE SUBSIDY BILL

Defends the Measure in a Speech in the Senate.

The Only Thing, He Says, that Will Aid the Merchant Marine—Slow Boats Get Most Help.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew delivered a set address in the Senate to-day in favor of the Shipping Subsidy bill, which, he said, "is the only remedy for the present stagnation in the merchant marine.

Senator Depew began with a survey of the country's first century of development, pointing out the immense material progress that had been made in agriculture and manufactures, how American exports had grown to $1,500,000,000 annually in excess of imports, and how the internal lines of communication had been developed into the most comprehensive in the world. But he insisted that the development of the country had been one-sided. While prepared to feed and clothe half of the world outside the United States, the country had developed its transportation system only to its own coast line, and had allowed the merchant marine to remain undeveloped, so that there was actually a greater tonnage of American vessels built in this country for the foreign trade in 1807 than in 1900.

Looking to the remedy for the present stagnation in the American merchant marine, Mr. Depew said the cry of "free ships" had long ago been discounted. It was not to be considered as a remedy, for it left out of the question the development of an American shipbuilding industry. The plan of discriminating duties, he said, was also impracticable. France had tried it and been forced to repeal her law within a year. No nation would submit to discriminating duties without retaliating, and no nation like this one, which is more of a seller than a buyer, can afford to provoke such retaliation and thus stimulate production in Russia, India, Egypt, and Asia against American cotton and American corn. The speaker's conclusion was that there remained only the subsidy as a practical solution of the problem. He continued:

"All nations are agreed that their merchant marine can be built up only by bounties. The bounties paid last year by the different maritime nations were $26,000,000 in round numbers, against $1,000,000 in round numbers by the United States. Within the past few years the German Government has been increasing directly its subsidies, has indirectly been giving rebates to the steamships over the State railways, and has lent every possible Government encouragement to the enlargement of German shipyards and the construction and operation of German steamships. The result has been that Germany has stepped into the second place among maritime nations, although she has so little coast and so few ports. The advance of Japan by the same processes has been almost incredible, in fact, so great that she is now reaching out for the control of the commerce of the Pacific.

"The present Subsidy bill creates no favors, it fosters no interests, but it lays down universal rules by which the capital and enterprise of the people can demand their share of the subsidy. It is restricted to no class of vessels, but is given upon a scale adjusted after most careful consideration to every kind and every tonnage of steamship, to the sailing ships, and to the fostering and encouragement of our fisheries, which are the nurseries of our seamen.

"Of the three principal objections raised against the bill, the first is that the existing lines will get all the money. Of the $9,000,000 per annum, the amount which the American Line can earn is $1,100,000, being the sum which passed the Senate in the original Postal Subsidy bill. The amount which can be received by the ships of that company and all other 21-knot steamers hereafter built combined can not exceed $2,000,000 a year.

"Another objection is that the bill does not give sufficient encouragement to the tramp steamer; in other words, to the slow or ten-knot or eleven-knot steamship. Figures show that the excess of compensation under this bill to the ten-knot or eleven-knot steamship over the cost of operation and maintenance is greater than for the high-speed steamer. It costs eight times as much to run a twenty-one-knot steamer as it does a ten-knot steamer. It is the middle-class steamer of from fourteen to seventeen knots speed which builds up commerce. It carries few passengers. Its main cargo is freight—cereals from the farm and the heavy machinery from the factory.

"We must not forget in this discussion the fact which it is almost impossible for an American to comprehend, that while the sea power is acknowledged now by all statesmen to be the controlling element in the world's affairs, we must build ours up from the bottom. We have no ships; we have totally inadequate shipyards; we have no routes of commerce; we have no banking facilities in foreign ports; we have few agents in foreign countries for promoting the sale and advocating the merits of American productions.

"It is estimated that there is paid by American producers to foreign shipowners in freight charges at least $175,000,000 a year. Four per cent. upon this would give us an American merchant marine and the expenditure of the greater part of this money in our own country. It is estimated that if our tonnage was carried in American bottoms, and the money paid to American ships and American shipyards enlarged to meet the demands of American construction, there would be direct employment given to nearly 200,000 men.

"While we were isolated geographically, diplomatically, and commercially we could have sentimental relations, useful for international compliment and laudatory addresses on festive occasions, but now we have no friends. National sentiment of enmity or friendship speedily makes its way to citizens or subjects. The officers of foreign ships, the bankers and agents, also foreigners, who now conduct our export business will grow more and more hostile with advancing years in their feelings, and feelings are reflected in actions.

"With the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, which will be completed within the next few years, the necessity for an auxiliary fleet and a merchant marine becomes still greater. Whether we look at this question as a matter of National defense in time of war or consider it as one of the factors in the solution of our industrial problems as they arise from time to time, or sum up the possibilities for the American farm and factory and mine in the wants present and potential of the millions in the Orient, the beneficent influence of this measure becomes more real."

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Depew's speech he was the recipient of cordial congratulations from many Senators.

HOUSE ADOPTS ARMY BILL.

Accepts the Conference Report by Vote of 133 to 100—Two Democrats with Majority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House to-day adopted the conference report on the Army Reorganization bill. The report was submitted by Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Richardson, (Tenn.,) the minority leader, requested that the report be allowed to lie over until to-morrow. The report had not been printed, he said, and members should have an opportunity to examine it. Mr. Hull would not agree to this. He said the conference had been full and fair in the presence of the minority representatives, and while they did not agree to the principle of increasing the standing army they had agreed to the result. The Army bill, he said, should have been a law three weeks ago. It had been held up.

"It has not been held up here," observed Mr. Richardson.

"Not here," replied Mr. Hull, "but it has been outrageously delayed in the Congress of the United States." Proceeding, Mr. Hull explained in detail the concessions of the two houses on the various items. In the course of his statement he had a sharp exchange with Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Hull made a strong appeal to both sides of the House in favor of the provisions designed to retire Gen. Shafter as a Major General and Gens. Lee and Wilson as Brigadier Generals, provisions which the House had stricken out. He passed a glowing eulogy upon Gen. Shafter, whose Santiago campaign, he declared, would pass into history as one of the greatest planned and fought in any age. He was closely questioned about various features of the conference report. In reply to Mr. Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) he said the House conferees had made every little effort to retain the House provision for a veterinary corps.

Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.,) explained that he had not favored a number of provisions agreed to by the conferees, but he had been voted down. Upon the advice of a Democratic Senator who had served twenty years that it was his duty to do so he had signed the report.

The previous question was then demanded, and the roll was called, upon the adoption of the conference report. It was adopted, 133 to 100. Two Democrats, Clayton (N. Y.) and Livingston, (Ga.,) voted for the report.

In the Senate Mr. Hawley, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, stated that an agreement had been reached by the conferees upon the Army Reorganization bill, and he requested that the bill be printed for the use of Senators. After a brief colloquy the request was agreed to with the understanding that the report was not presented formally to the Senate.

FILIPINOS WANT SPOONER BILL.

Federal Party Says It Is an Urgent Necessity—Others Urge Passage of the Measure.

MANILA, Jan. 25.—The Executive Committee of the Federal Party has filed a petition requesting the Philippine Commission to urge upon President McKinley that the passage of the Spooner bill by Congress is an urgent necessity. The reasons given for this step are that the progress of the archipelago demands an authority which can legislate and control the incorporation of concerns, regulate mining claims, dispose of public lands, and perform other functions not vested in either the military or legislative authorities.

The petitioners state that the time is ripe for a general civil government, the establishment of which will win over those favoring the insurrection, while, at the same time, it will encourage the natives who are subscribing in favor of a settled government in the Philippines under American sovereignty. Therefore, they urge that the Spooner bill, which empowers President McKinley, in his discretion, to declare the insurrection ended and to establish a civil government, be passed by the present Congress.

The officials of the Manila Chamber of Commerce and other persons express their intention of cabling to President McKinley to the same effect.

Secretary Root has advised the commission to inform inquirers that the ports in the southern islands will not be closed.

WANTS FIGHTING TO STOP.

Senator Towne's Resolution Demands Cessation of Hostilities in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Towne (Minn.) offered the following joint resolution:

"That justice, the public welfare, and the National honor demand the immediate cessation of hostilities in the Philippine Islands, upon terms recognizing the independence of the Philippine people and conserving and guaranteeing the interests of the United States."

Mr. Towne asked that the resolution lie on the table and gave notice that on Monday next he would address the Senate upon it.

OPPOSES DOCK PURCHASE.

Admiral Endicott Pronounces Against Accepting Spain's Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Spain offered to sell to the United States the floating steel dry dock at Havana, the price fixed being $250,000. Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has now reported adversely to the purchase.

He finds that the dock needs repairs, which will cost $220,000. If it is desired to bring the dock to the United States it will cost $60,000 more to get it ready for a sea trip, bringing up the cost to $280,000, in addition to the $250,000 asked by the Spanish Government. Admiral Endicott reports that a new dock can be built for less than that. He has therefore reported that the purchase should not be made, and Secretary Long to-day approved the recommendation.

Consular and Diplomatic Salaries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, carrying something over $1,700,000, was completed to-day by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and reported by Chairman Hitt. It provides $20,000 for purchasing land at Peking for the United States Legation there, Minister Conger having advised the extension. Other changes made by the bill are: Salary of Minister to Bolivia increased from $5,000 to $7,500; Consulate established at Niu-Chwang, China, at $3,000, and at Moscow, Russia, at $1,500; Consulate at Chung-King, China, abolished; Consul General at Constantinople made United States Agent at Sofia, Bulgaria, and salary raised from $2,500 to $3,000. Several of the minor Consulates receive a slight increase in salary.

Lieut. Col. Ingalls Retired.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Lieut. Col. James M. Ingalls, Third Artillery, was placed on the retired list to-day. He joined the army in 1864 as a private, and was promoted gradually until May, 1865, when he was made Lieutenant. In 1872 he was transferred to the artillery arm, becoming a Captain in 1880 and Major in 1897. He was made Lieutenant Colonel last year.

His retirement results in the promotion of Major E. Van Arsdale Andruss, Fourth Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Third; Capt. Frank Thorp of the Fifth Artillery to be Major of the Fourth; First Lieut. J. E. McMahon of the Fourth to be Captain of the Fifth; Second Lieut. Fox Conner, Second Artillery, to be First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.

War Revenue Reduction Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The report that the Senate committee in the amendments it suggested to the War Revenue Reduction bill removed the tax from cosmetics, perfumeries, chewing gum, and sparkling wines is erroneous. The committee reduced the tax on some medicinal preparations and removed it from others, but left it on the articles mentioned as in the existing law.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill to establish, at an expense of $10,000, a lobster hatchery in the State of Maine.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported favorably the bill for the creation of a Court of Appeals for the final adjudication of pension cases.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill granting to the employes of naval stations, navy yards, arsenals, and gun factories fifteen days' leave of absence each year.

The President pro tem. of the Senate has appointed Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) to read Washington's Farewell Address in the Senate on Washington's Birthday.

The House yesterday passed seventy-seven private pension bills. One of the bills aroused the ire of Mr. Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) who declared it was an outrage that men who deserted their flag should have their records cleared. He served notice that if he could prevent it, no other bill to remove the charge of desertion should pass so long as he was a member of the House.

Representative H. O. Smith of Michigan yesterday introduced a bill for a "National Freight Commission" to fix, adjust, and regulate freight rates. The commission is to be composed of twelve members, appointed for life, who are to have general supervision, regulation, and classification of freight, and to determine how freight rates shall be divided between railroads, &c.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, at the call of the President of the board, for the examination of such officers of the Ordnance Department as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Joseph P. Farley, Lieut. Col. Frank H. Phipps, and Lieut. Col. James W. Reilly of the Ordnance Department; Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon; Capt. William D. Crosby, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Charles W. Whipple, Ordnance Department, and First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, will report to Col. Farley, President of the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

Capt. Alexander D. Schenck, Second Artillery, will report to Col. Francis L. Guenther, Fourth Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, for examination to his fitness for promotion.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the War Department, at the call of the President of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General; Majors Charles S. Smith, Ordnance Department; Thomas T. Knox, Inspector General, and Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps. Capt. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, will report to Col. Bache, President of the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, Second Artillery, is detailed as a member of the board of officers at Fort Monroe, Virginia, for examination of officers for promotion, vice Major E. Van Arsdale Andruss, Fourth Artillery, relieved. Major Henry W. Hubbell, Fourth Artillery, is detailed as a member of the same board, vice Capt. John P. Wisser, Seventh Artillery, who is relieved as a member of the board during the examination of Capt. Alexander D. Schenck, Second Artillery, only.

Transfers: Capt. Henry E. Robinson from the Fourth Infantry to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Company G; Capt. Paul A. Wolf from the Twenty-fourth Infantry to the Fourth Infantry, Company E.

A board of officers to consist of Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon, and First Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham, Sixth Artillery, is appointed to meet at Camp McKinley, Honolulu, March 1, for the examination of candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy, West Point.

Navy.

Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle is detached from the Naval Station at Honolulu and ordered before the retiring board of Mare Island Yard Feb. 11; thence home to wait orders.

Changes of officers of the Asiatic Station:

Assistant Surgeon M. V. Stone is transferred from the Solace to the Isla de Luzon.

Assistant Surgeon H. H. Haas is transferred from the Isla de Luzon to the

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

New York Churches Will Honor Queen Victoria.

State Convention of the Y. M. C. A. to be Held in Sections—Evangelizing City Prisons.

In almost every church in New York tomorrow some ceremony, more or less formal, according to the church, will be observed in commemoration of the death of Queen Victoria. In the majority of the churches these services will be very slight, and will consist of little more than a reference to the life of the Queen in the prayers and in the sermon. In the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches the services will be more elaborate than in the churches of other denominations. A special memorial service will be held in the Metropolitan Temple, at Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, to-morrow afternoon at 4. The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman and other members of the parish staff will deliver addresses. In St. James's Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, special mention will be made in the service to-morrow of the Queen's death.

Prayers will be said for her and for King Edward VII. Special prayers will also be said in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, at Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, and in Grace Church, at Broadway and Tenth Street. Plans have been made for further commemorative services at St. James's and the Scotch Presbyterian Churches, to be attended by British societies. Announcements of the services will be made to-morrow. A service may be held in St. George's, but at present the rector is absent and nothing is known of the details. A week from to-day a requiem for the especial benefit of the English members of the parish will be held in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, at Forty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue. The service in Trinity Church, at Broadway and Wall Street, which will occur at about the same hour as the Queen's funeral in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, will be probably the most impressive of any of the services to be held in this city.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this State will hold its State convention this year in three sections. The first section will be at Watervliet, from Feb. 8 to Feb. 10; the second will be at Lockport, from Feb. 15 to Feb. 17, and the third will be at Utica, from Feb. 22 to Feb. 24. Mr. S. M. Sayford, the evangelist, will preside at each of the meetings. Special conferences will be held for the student and railroad delegates, and the whole convention will be a business men's gathering for the discussion of practical topics in the various departments of the association.

The Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will observe its twenty-ninth anniversary to-morrow.

A popular meeting of the Gospel Mission to the Tombs, at which the Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., President of the mission, will preside, will take place to-morrow evening at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church will speak on the importance of evangelizing our city prisons.

PROF. JACKSON GOES TO INDIA.

Will Act as Arbiter on Religious Questions Between Parsees and English.

On the Cunard steamship Lucania, which sails for Europe to-day, will be Prof. A. D. W. Jackson of Columbia University, who goes to India on six months' leave of absence to engage in original research in connection with the ancient sources of Zend and Sanskrit literature. While in India Prof. Jackson will incidentally settle a question in dispute between the Parsees of Bombay and the Government of Great Britain.

In Bombay Prof. Jackson will be the guest of the Parsees, at whose invitation it is said he has undertaken to decide the several religious questions that will fix definitely the relations between their Church and the English Government. The reason for the selection of Prof. Jackson as arbiter is his wide reputation as one of the foremost Sanskrit scholars of the world. Indeed, his published work on Zoroaster, which is regarded as a standard, has caused him to be recognized as the highest authority on the religion of that founder.

A farewell supper was given Prof. Jackson at the University Club on Thursday evening, at which a number of professors and graduates were present. Among these were Profs. Woodbury, Price, Pupin, Butler, Peck, and Crucker, the Rev. John Peters of St. Michael's Church, and John Kendrick Bangs of Harper's Weekly. Prof. Hopkins of Yale University, who is to occupy the chair of the late Prof. Whitney, and is himself an eminent Sanskrit scholar, was also present.

Prof. Jackson is now thirty-eight years of age. He is a graduate of Columbia, having taken his degree from that institution in 1886. He was a classmate and is a brother-in-law of Prof. Pupin, the inventor of ocean telephony.

At the New Jerusalem Church.

"The Report of the Spies" will be the subject of the Rev. Julian K. Smyth's sermon to-morrow morning at the New Jerusalem Church, Thirty-fifth Street, east of Park Avenue.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Feb. 3, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—Parable of the Ten Virgins.—Matthew, xxv., 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Watch, therefore; for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh.—Matthew, xxv., 13.

The incident of this lesson occurred, probably, on the same day as the one which we considered last week—on our Tuesday, in the afternoon. But the instruction was not given in the same place, or addressed to the same people. That was in the Temple, and was spoken particularly to the chief priests, scribes, and Pharisees, with the multitude and the disciples standing by. This was spoken on Mount Olivet, and when Jesus was alone with His disciples. It was addressed especially to them. This is an important key to its understanding.

When Jesus had met the questions of the Herodians, the Sadducees, and the Pharisees that day, so completely silencing them that "after that they durst not ask Him any questions at all," (Luke, xx., 40.) He turned from them, and speaking "to the multitude, and to His disciples," He said, "The Scribes and the Pharisees sit in Moses' seat; but all their works they do for to be seen of men. They make broad their phylacteries, and love the chief seats in the synagogues, and greetings in the markets, and to be called of men, Rabbi, Rabbi." (Matthew, xxiii., 1-7.)

Then apparently turning from "the multitude" and addressing Himself particularly "to His disciples," He said to them, "But be not ye called Rabbi, for One is your Master—even Christ; and all ye are brethren." (Matthew, xxiii., 8-12.)

Having given them this admonition, He again addressed Himself to the whole company and depicted the "woes" that should come upon the "Scribes and Pharisees," and all "hypocrites." (Matthew, xxiii., 13-39.) There is perhaps no passage in the Gospel narratives more sorrowful, more solemn, and at the same time more terrible than this, and it is the more terrible because it is so sorrowful. Many, however, have looked upon it as not being at all a sad lament, but only a bitter and righteous denunciation of the most deadly and damning form of evil prevailing in His age, or that can prevail in any age—religious hypocrisy—and as such it forms a necessary part of the Righteous One's witness-bearing in behalf of the truth." (Bruce.)

THE MISSION OF JESUS.

All this and probably much more is undoubtedly true, and would be a perfectly satisfactory explanation, if Jesus' mission was simply intended to make men better in their relations to one another. This is a very common, but a very low and insufficient view to take of His work. For He was far more than a mere man, and His work a far more important one than a life-long protest against the hypocrisy, the selfishness, the pride, and all the forms of unrighteousness which we see in men. He was the Son of God, and His work was to bring men into right relations to God and His law

He was, in fact, in Jerusalem at that time, on purpose to complete this work by giving Himself as a sacrifice for our sins. He knew and realized as no man could possibly know everything involved in that completion, not only in regard to Himself, but in regard to all others. But as our Sin-Bearer, His great thought was not for Himself. It was for those whom He came to redeem. It was so all through His ministry, but it was especially so during these "six days." So when He entered Jerusalem, we do not find Him rejoicing with those that rejoiced, for He knew how mistaken they were, but His whole heart went out toward those who were rejecting Him, saying, even with tears, "If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong to thy peace! But now they are hid from thine eyes." (Luke, xix., 42.)

All of His teaching at this time was pitched in this same minor key. It was a sorrowful setting forth of this rejection, and it was illustrated by the parables of "The Two Sons," (Matthew, xxi., 28-32.) "The Wicked Husbandmen," (Mark, xii., 1-12.) and "The Marriage of the King's Son," (Matthew, xxii., 1, 14.) When they answered Him, therefore, with their petty questions concerning taxes, and marriage, and quibbles about the law, how very significant was His inquiry, "What think ye of Christ? Whose Son is He?" That was the all-important question.

This they would not answer, for they were not willing to confess Him, and He saw clearly the fearful doom that awaited them in consequence. It must have filled Him with unutterable sadness. They had persistently failed to meet the expectations which were warranted by their privileges, and now—like the fig tree in the way—He saw them doomed to be "dried up from the roots" by the judicial sentence of God's judgment. As He contemplated the results of their rejection of Him, it must have been a fearful sight that presented itself to His mind, and we cannot conceive how He could say "Woe unto you Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites," in any but the tender tones of unrequited love. Evidently it was in such tones that He closed the discourse and said, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not! Behold, your house is left unto you desolate." (Matthew xxiii., 38, 39.) The whole discourse must have been in the same tone. It was not a denunciation, but a lamentation, as sorrowful and as loving as that of David over Absalom. (Second Samuel xviii., 33.)

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

As He finished His discourse and turned to leave, His attention was arrested by seeing "a certain poor widow casting two mites" into the treasury, while the rich cast in but little from their abundance. (Luke, xxi., 1-4.) Pausing for a moment to commend her, He left the Temple and never entered it again. Neither did He ever again address the chief priest, and Scribes, and Pharisees," or even "the multitude," in any other place. Henceforth His instructions were confined entirely to His disciples.

As He went out of the Temple, His disciples, filled with the admiration for it, common to all Jews, called His attention to its magnificence, "how it was adorned with goodly stones and gifts." (Luke, xxi., 5.)

Master," said one of them, "see what manner of stones these great buildings?" (Mark.) Jesus sadly replied, "Behold, the days will come in the which there shall not be left one stone upon another that shall not be thrown down." (Luke.)

That Jerusalem might be destroyed, they could understand and appreciate, but such a catastrophe as the destruction of the Temple was an impossibility. It was utterly beyond their comprehension. For the Temple was the dwelling place of God, and to their minds it was as eternal as He. So they walked on in silence.

Crossing the brook Kedron, they slowly ascended the Mount of Olives. When opposite the Temple (Mark xiii., 3,) they sat down to rest. The last rays of the setting sun were lighting up its golden roof, and they were wrapt in the contemplation of the panorama spread before them. But the strange words of their Master still greatly troubled them. "Peter and James, and John and Andrew," (Mark,) especially could not restrain themselves. So they "came unto Him privately," (Matthew,) "and they asked Him" (Luke) "privately" (Mark) "saying, Master, but when shall these things be? And what sign will there be when these things shall come to pass?" (Luke.) "Tell us, when shall these things be?" (Matthew.) "And what shall be the sign when all these things shall be fulfilled?" (Mark.) "And what shall be the sign of Thy coming and of the end of the world?" (Matthew.)

To their minds, the fulfillment of Daniel's vision, when he saw that "One like the Son of Man came with the clouds of Heaven"—(Daniel, vii., 13)—the end of the world—and the destruction of the Temple—would be all at one and the same time. It would be when "the great and terrible day of the Lord," spoken of by the prophet, should come. (Joel ii., 31.)

So Jesus, accommodating Himself to their ignorance, answered their questions as they themselves understood them. It has always, therefore, been a difficult matter to determine with any exactness, the particular application of each part of His answer. Every part of it, however, related to a coming judgment which was altogether uncertain as to time, but absolutely and certainly as a fact. It was associated with His coming again. For this judgment, whatever it might be, and whenever it might come, He bade them to be prepared. "For The Son of Man," He said, "is as a man taking a far journey, who left his house, and gave authority to his servants, and to every man his work, and commanded the porter to watch." (Mark, xiii., 34-37.) "Watch ye, therefore, and pray always, that you may be accounted worthy to escape all these things that shall come to pass, and to stand before The Son of Man." (Luke, xxi., 36.)

To enforce and illustrate this exhortation "to watch" that they might be ready at any time "to stand before the Son of Man," He used the three very striking and significant parables recorded in the twenty-fifth chapter of St. Matthew. They are as striking and significant and as connected as the three which mark the fifteenth chapter of St. Luke. Those were addressed to the unbelieving multitude, and set forth the riches of God's grace in seeking and saving the lost. These, however, are addressed to His believing disciples, and set forth the conditions, and obligations, resting upon them. They are the parables of "The Ten Virgins," "The Talents," "The Sheep and Goats," or "The Judgment." They declare of God's children that:

All are now waiting.
All should be working.
All must be judged.

The first of these three connected truths is set forth in the parable of "The Ten Virgins." In this parable, the number "ten," as we saw in the parable of "The Pounds," does not refer to any small group, but to all who are enrolled as the disciples of Christ. The term is not specific, but general, and implies—complete—fullness. The instruction, therefore, is not only addressed to all who have named the name of Christ, but it is needed by all, for "he is not a Jew," neither is he a Christian, "which is one outwardly. But he is a Jew," and he is a Christian, "which is one inwardly, whose praise is not of men, but of God." (Romans ii., 28, 29.)

THE JUDGMENT SEAT.

While it is perfectly true, therefore, that "when the Son of Man shall come in His glory, before Him shall be gathered all nations," (Matthew, xxv., 31, 32,) it is particularly true that "before Him shall be gathered all" professed believers. This the Apostle declares with emphasis when he says of himself and his brethren, "We shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ," and "then every one of us shall give account of himself to God." (Romans, xiv., 10-12.) Then it will be clearly and forever revealed whether we have been His "inwardly" or "outwardly." And this parable—and those with which it stands connected—were all told by our Lord to admonish those who profess to be His disciples, lest the same judgment should come upon them as upon the openly rebellious, whose end He had just set before them with so much sorrow. If He grieved over them, how much more would He grieve over those who had once called themselves His, and were not!

Thus, in this company of His disciples there are always found those who are "wise" and those who are "foolish," those who build "upon a rock," and those who build "upon the sand." (Matthew, vii., 24, 27.) For a profession of faith in Christ is such a mark of social respectability, and has such beautiful moral attractions, and is such a balm for a troubled conscience, that it is made by very many, especially in our day, who have never truly realized either the holiness and justice of God, or the exceeding sinfulness of sin, or the need of an atoning Saviour, or experienced the renewing of the Holy Ghost. Even in the little company called "the twelve" there was one who made a fair appearance at the first, but who in the end was found to be "a thief" (John, xii., 6,) and "a devil." John, vi., 70.)

How and when the discovery is made as to who are "wise," and who are "foolish," is the emphatic point in this parable. It is very graphically presented to us under the conditions of Oriental weddings. These marriage festivals lasted sometimes several days, but the period of greatest public interest was that when the bridegroom conducted his bride from her parents' house to her future home. This was usually done at night when the parties, accompanied by their respective friends, joined in a glad procession, and the scene, lit up by countless torches, and enlivened by choral songs, or instrumental music, was peculiarly exciting and delightful." (Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens.) To fittingly receive this procession and to give the bridegroom a glad welcome into his own house with his bride, some of his friends, with their lamps in their hands, waited his coming and all who were prepared entered with him into the joy of the marriage supper.

So the professed friends of the true Bridegroom—the true, and the nominal friends of Christ—go forth. To the outward eye there is no difference between them; no one can tell who are "wise" and who are "foolish."

Both are called by the same name.
Both go forth with the same expectations.
Both make the same professions.
Both await the coming of the Bridegroom.
Both fall asleep in death.
Both awake at the resurrection.
Both appear to be ready for His coming.

But now a difference is seen.

The "wise" have an abundance of the "oil" of divine grace.
The "foolish" have none.
The "wise" are filled with light and joy.
The "foolish" are in darkness and are confounded.
The "wise" go in to "The Marriage Supper of the Lamb."
The "foolish" go away.
The "wise" are shut in, and are forever safe.
The "foolish" are shut out, and are forever lost.

Thus, as in the figure, these "Foolish Virgins" said, "Lord, Lord, open to us," and he replied, "I know you not," so, in fact, our Lord Himself says—"Many will say to Me in that day—Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in Thy name? and in Thy name have cast out devils? and in Thy name done many wonderful works? And then will I profess unto them—I never knew you; depart from Me, ye that work iniquity." (Matthew, vii., 22-23.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

When was the instruction of this lesson given, and to whom was it addressed?

What did Jesus say of the Scribes and Pharisees, and what admonition did He give His disciples?

How is it shown that the "woes" He pronounced upon "the Scribes and Pharisees" was a lament, and not a denunciation?

What was Jesus' last act in the Temple, and what is said in connection with it?

What did He say concerning the Temple, and how did it affect the disciples?

What questions did they ask on the Mount of Olives, and what is said of Jesus' reply?

How did He enforce and illustrate His exhortation to watch, and what did His three parables declare?

What truth is set forth in the parable of "The Ten Virgins," and to what does the number "ten" refer?

What is particularly true of Jesus' disciples, and what is said of it?

Why is it that there are the "foolish" as well as the "wise" among Jesus' disciples?

What is the emphatic point in this parable, and how is it illustrated?

How are the "wise" and the "foolish" contrasted, and when will the difference between them be clearly revealed?

SAYS LAWYER OVERCHARGED.

Referee Recommends that Edward Devoe Be Ordered to Make Restitution.

Ex-Judge Nelson Smith, as referee, filed a report in the County Clerk's office yesterday which is liable to cause a most bitter legal fight. His report finds that a lawyer of this city has taken over $2,000 in addition to the fees allowed him by the Court, and he recommends that the lawyer be ordered to return these fees at once. The lawyers has announced his intention to fight the case clear up to the Court of Appeals.

The case in which this complication arises is that of Matilda Davies of Mountain Grove, Mo., against Edward Devoe.

Some time ago Miss Davies found out that she was one of the heirs to the estate of Henry Van Axte, who died in this city some thirty years ago. She retained Mr. Devoe, and he caused a partition of the estate, and under this partition Miss Davies was entitled to $12,486.72, but she received $2,186.72 less than this amount. Mr. Devoe claiming that he had a percentage agreement with Miss Davies.

She later retained Robert P. Noah to look after her interests, and he instituted the present proceedings. The referee found that there was no agreement between Miss Davies and Mr. Devoe, and, as he had received $2,000 special allowance from the Van Axte estate as his fees, he was not entitled to anything further.

Mr. Devoe still claims his rights to the money retained from the sum recovered for Miss Davies, and declares he will fight the case all the way through to the highest courts. Meanwhile Miss Davies's lawyers are not idle, and they will make a motion in the Supreme Court to-day demanding that Mr. Devoe pay the costs of the reference and take up the report for final confirmation.

$260,000 FIRE IN MONTREAL.

Insurance Rates on Business Buildings Increased One-half Owing to Many Fires.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 25.—D. A. McPherson and Hodgson Brothers, dealers in butter and cheese, were burned out this morning. About 25,000 boxes of cheese are said to have been destroyed. McPherson's loss is about $250,000; insurance, $232,000. Hodgson Brothers' loss is about $10,000, fully covered by insurance. William Johnston and Nicholas Pitt, two other dealers, also suffered a small loss.

Owing to the recent fires, it is announced that insurance rates will be advanced at once. The rates on all risks on buildings and contents, except dwellings, is increased by one-half. On dwelling houses in the general part of the city the rate is increased by one-fourth. The average first-class commercial risk throughout the business portion of Montreal has been 75 cents for every $100 of value up till now.

Colored Mission's New Building.

A new five-story building will be erected on the lots 225 and 227 West Thirtieth Street, for the New York Colored Mission, by which organization the property has just been purchased. The mission is now located at 135 West Thirtieth Street. The President of the mission is Dr. Joshua L. Barton, and it receives substantial support from the Society of Friends. The site for the new building was bought from Mandelbaum & Lewine, real estate operators, through Brokers Collins & Collins.

Morning Newspaper Advertising.

From Printers' Ink.

"The pre-eminent success of the Wanamaker business," said Mr. Hotchkin of the New York branch to a reporter of a Printers' Ink contemporary, "is due to the fact that the most masterful methods of merchandising have been constantly coupled with the highest order of advertising." Talking of morning and evening papers, Mr. Hotchkin said:

"The question of preference for morning or evening papers is one of opinion and price. Few homes in these days of penny papers are without papers in the morning. The statement that a woman will allow her husband to carry off the paper when he goes down town is an insult to her intelligence as well as his interest in his family. Men are called 'lords of creation,' but I should be loath to believe that American men are so selfish and utterly lacking in regard for their wives as such an argument suggests. My personal belief is that papers bought on the way down town are additional to those left at home. When you consider that, on a conservative estimate, two morning papers are published for every family in Greater New York, this should indicate that two copies are provided for the majority of homes, after allowing the necessary percentage for foreign circulation. This theory is the only way of accounting for their distribution. Thus the evening papers become an additional proposition, duplicating as they do and probably exceeding the combined morning circulation—providing four or five papers for every house, flat, and apartment in the entire greater city. If at times evening papers of a certain class seem to bring most spontaneous returns for special offerings, the morning papers contribute an influence of more permanent value, on a clientele less fickle and spasmodic. I should say that a broad store that appeals so fully to all classes, as does the Wanamaker store, cannot afford to ignore either media for its announcements of merchandise news."

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

It is a funny little tempest in a teapot that is agitating Boston. There has been a theory—in the newspapers at least—that the Queen of Boston's social world was Mrs. "Jack" Gardner. Whether with or without reason, the world at large has come to believe that her social position was assured and akin to that of Mrs. William Astor in this city. Yet the Boston Skating Club has recently, and for the second time, rejected Mrs. Gardner's application for membership. Coming as it does on the heels of her announcement that she was to give to Boston as an art museum the Italian palace she has imported and re-erected in the swamps of the Back Bay district, this affront to Mrs. Gardner's position as a social leader has created a lot of talk. New Yorkers seem as much interested, perhaps more so, than do the residents of the Hub, who for a fact have come to be a little tired of the exploitation of Mrs. Gardner in the sensational journals of their town as a patroness of musicians and animals in the traveling "zoos." Mrs. "Nat." Thayer is one of the leading spirits of the Boston Skating Club, and it is said that she and her friends have decided that there has been almost too much attention paid to Mrs. "Jack," and that it is time to call a halt. Whether the following of the much-exploited Boston social lioness will now taboo the skating rink is the question uppermost in the minds of the socially elect of that town. The latest gossip from there, as noised about in this city, is that there will be two factions hereafter in Boston—"Mrs. Jacks" and the antis. Blood, grandfathers, and incidental wealth will rule in the latter set, while the "Mrs. Jacks" will depend on their wealth and ability to entertain lavishly as the means for sustaining their leadership. Here seems at last a chance for "Copper" Lawson and his family to get into the swim with the latter crowd. If he does so, he will turn up his nose at the Cohasset set, who would not permit him to get a cottage site among them, and give them the merry ha! ha! while waving the pennant of an America's Cup defender under their noses, and casting the perfume of the Lawson pink all about the interior of the sacred home of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. With Lawson's millions and her old following back of her, it is thought by the onlookers here that Mrs. Gardner is sure to have none the worst of it in the long run. But there will first be a tremendous social upheaval such as Boston has never before known.

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Dealers in tobacco leaf have as an interesting bit of speculation just now the possibility of growing Sumatra tobacco in the Connecticut River district, where for several years past a lot of Havana wrappers have been raised. Sumatra tobacco has never been grown with any marked degree of success in this country save in one district in Florida. In the extreme northwestern part of the State, in and about Gadsden County, there has been a rather successful production of that leaf, but that has been practically controlled by one firm of manufacturers having headquarters in this city. The bulk of the Sumatra tobacco used here for cigar wrappers is just what it has pretended to be. Last season, under Government supervision, tobacco from the Sumatra seed was grown in Connecticut on quite a stretch of territory. It was raised under cover, the simulation of the conditions of the torrid zone being attained by the use of cotton sheeting rigged on poles and making a long tent about six feet in height. Artificial irrigation, constant attention, and the quality of the soil in the location experimented on in the attaining of a leaf that at least looked well, and, so far as handlers can tell now, promises to make a fair substitute for the Sumatra leaf. How well it will stand the test cannot be told until the leaf has been made up into cigars and subjected to the only actual test—smoking. So well satisfied is one large tobacco grower in the district, Ariel Mitchelson of Tariffville, that he has announced that he is going into the experiment of raising the Sumatra leaf on a large scale. Experts have decided that he has the right sort of soil in one of his fields. So he has placed an order for 15,000 yards of the strongest sort of cotton cloth from which the protecting tents will be constructed. Under these tents several acres of plants will be set when the weather permits, and a serious attempt be made to see how the experiment will turn out from a practical point. Dealers here have little faith in a successful result, as there are so many natural conditions operating against the grower, though they would be pleased to have success crown his efforts. That would open up a new and a possibly cheaper source of supply for the sort of leaf most cigarmakers must have in order to supply light-colored cigars.

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A letter from a New York attendant at the races in California speaks in very glowing terms of Lester Reiff, the American jockey who has been riding with such marked success in England during the past two years. Of him he says: "Reiff has less trouble from a 'swelled head' than any jockey I remember who has met with such success as he has had. He still remains a modest, self-contained chap with a lot of good, sound common sense, though he has certainly had success enough to turn his head. But he seems made of different stuff from most of them. Last week he went down to the San José district and bought an orange ranch for which he paid a little upward of $20,000 in cash. This he has made over to his father and mother as a home for them for the rest of their days. They tell me there are about forty acres in the ranch, with a good lot of orange, lemon, and olive trees in bearing, and some pecan trees that will soon be ready to shed a good yearly crop. Reiff has bought a few cattle and a couple of horses for the old man, and his parents will be installed in their new home before he starts back to Europe. Lester says he wants to be sure that his folks are cared for, as he cannot tell what may happen him. Now that shows up the character of the boy, just as he is. No one knew what he was up to until the whole deal was completed, and then the story leaked out by accident. It is a shame that we are not able to keep such a gentlemanly level-headed chap as he is here in this country. A few of his sort would do a lot to raise the standard of the whole bunch of jockeys, for he is a living example to the rest of them of how well it pays to be honest and keep shy of that gang in the ring that raises the deuce with most of the boys. Racing out here is of the very 'doggy' sort; form is at a discount, and things have a frequent smell of jobbery. Old man Caldwell is starting, and doing some of the worst work with the flag that ever happened. If any of the boys have any intention of coming on here tell them to stay at home. The game is hard to beat, worse than it used to be at 'The Gut,' and it is as safe to play them in the rooms as it is here with the best of information."

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Enforcement of the game laws and preservation of game are always live topics when a party of men interested in hunting and fishing get together. "Now, what in thunder is the use of a close season," said one of them yesterday, "when you can pick up a paper from any of the game districts and read a paragraph about like this: 'Mr. Frank S. Harrison, a sportsman widely known throughout the country, was at his father's home, in Cocoa, Fla., last week, and, in company with his worthy sire, killed 125 fine ducks in a couple of days'? I don't happen to know Frank S. Harrison, I am happy to say, but I deny that he is a sportsman. He strikes me as being what your newspaper men occasionally refer to as 'a game hog.' There is an utter absurdity in passing laws to protect game for men who like to hunt a little without turning the woods or waters into slaughter pens, when a couple of men can go out and kill such a lot of ducks as these two are reported to have done. It is impossible for them to eat such a lot of game, and, from what I happen to know about Cocoa, there are not people enough there to make way with such a string before the birds spoil. I suppose Frank S. Harrison would object to being called a pot hunter and a merciless destroyer of game simply for the sport of killing, but that is the way the thing looks here in New York. It is such people who call themselves 'sportsmen' who need to be suppressed. If these slaughterers could be reached, we would need no Lacey law to prevent you and me from getting a bit of game from a market if we want it. Think of a flock of ducks being exterminated by men who had no use for the birds and no possible way of disposing of them away down there in the wilds of Florida! The Southern papers will give you a hundred such incidents as the one I have read every week, I feel certain, from the few that I see. Yet we wonder why there is a scarcity of ducks and howl for legislation to protect them. Florida would not enforce a good game law if it had it. It has always been a slaughter house for visitors and feather hunters, and there are not many more egrets, herons, or alligators there now than there are in Central Park, just because the woods are full of men from the North of the Frank S. Harrison type."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RAILROAD DISCHARGES MEN.

Scores of New Haven and Hartford Employes Fail in Examination.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 25.—During the past few weeks the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has discharged scores of employes, among the number some of their oldest and most reliable hands, because of their failure to pass examinations required by the company.

Engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, station agents, section foremen, gatemen, and others have either been dismissed outright or reduced to the ranks because of poor vision, inability to distinguish and read writing, and defective hearing.

Brief Railroad Items.

The question of adjusting differential passenger rates between New York and Chicago will be taken up at the next meeting of the Trunk Line Passenger Association.

The Grand Trunk Railway is adding one new passenger coach a week to its equipment. These cars are of the vestibule order, 68 feet long and weigh 72,100 pounds. Each car is fitted with a large smoking room, and has the latest improvements.

The anthracite coal roads are suffering from a scarcity of cars which seriously hampers the transportation of the output of the mines. It is not, therefore, expected that the anthracite tonnage for January will be as large as in December, when it aggregated 5,075,089 tons.

The report of the Central Passenger Association, just issued, for the year 1900, indicates great prosperity among the railroads, members of that organization. The number of interchangeable mileage books was 188,318, a large increase over 1899, when 156,974 books were sold.

Announcement was made yesterday of the resignation of Henry Budge from the Directory of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company, as well as from the Executive Committee of that road.

MUST RETURN MONEY TO STATE.

Question of Fees of State Officials Decided by New Jersey Courts.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals to-day affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court which held that ex-Secretary of State Henry C. Kalsey should return to the State about $20,000 which he had collected in fees, and which he claimed on the ground that the law gave him the fees in addition to his salary. The fees were collected for Mr. Kalsey's services as Clerk of the Prerogative Court, a duty which the State Constitution imposes upon the Secretary of State.

The Supreme Court this morning in another case decided that the estate of George S. Duryea should return to the State $12,000 which Mr. Duryea while Bank and Insurance Commissioner collected for fees from insurance companies and retained on the ground that the law give him the fees in addition to his salary.

The law in both cases provided for the collection of the fees by the officials named and the question was purely a legal one as to whether the fees belonged to the officials or to the State.

$30,000 Gift for Library in Lewiston.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 25.—It is announced here that Senator Frye has received a thirty-thousand-dollar gift for a public library building in Lewiston from a philanthropist, whose name is not yet announced.

Religious Notices.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH STREET.—Dr. MacArthur preaches in the morning at 11 and evening at 8. "The Real Religion of China," fourth in course of "The Ethnic Masters and the Divine Master." Morning subject, "The Greatest of Queens."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A.M., "The New Birth"; 7:45 P. M., J. Q. A. Henry on "The Saloon"; baptism at night; everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by Rev. Thomas Trotter, D. D., of Wolfville, Canada; prayer meeting Monday and Friday evenings at 8.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach at both services; morning, 11; evening, 8.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square.—Morning, Dr. Judson. Evening, Mr. MacMurray.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST 119th St., Bet. Lenox and Fifth Avs.
J. M. Philputt, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Faith Tested and Crowned." 7:45 P. M., "Queen Victoria—the Influence of a Great Life." Special music.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (CHRISTIAN.)
REV. B. Q. DENHAM, Pastor, 323 W. 56th St.
10:45 A. M.—"New Century Ideals."
8 P. M.—"Little Big Men."

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Prof. William N. Clarke, D. D., of Colgate University. All are welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., will preach. 5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by William H. Thompson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, S. W. Corner Broadway and 83d St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 12:15.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 121ST ST. AND MADISON Av.—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, **REV. FRANK E. RAMSDELL.** Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The pastor, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, will preach in the morning. Subject, "The Logical Consequences of Rejecting Christ."

There will be two addresses in the evening. The pastor will give a brief review of the character and career of Queen Victoria. Dr. R. W. Raymond will give his second lecture on the Life of Christ: "How He Came to His Own; a Study of the Jewish and the Christian Messiah."

Sunday Afternoon Praise Service.
4 o'clock—Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway, cor. 34th St. Address by **Rev. Percy S. Grant,** Rector Church of the Ascension. Come and bring your friends.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 4.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNity, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "Queen Victoria"; evening, "Tolstoi's 'Resurrection'; How May New York Be Made a Pure City?"

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 W. 46th St.—Masses for communion 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon 10:45; Solemn evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Av. and 10th Street,
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Musical service, 4 P. M.
Anthem, "From Thy Love as a Father".....Gounod
Offertory, "Gallia".....Gounod
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Sittings in this church are free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Av., above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the Rev. Dr. Douglas on behalf of the P. E. City Mission; 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. Choral CELEBRATION 10:30. Choral EVENSONG, 4 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, (HARLEM,) 5TH Av. and 127th St.—Dr. Van De Water will preach; 11 A. M., "Salvation for the city"; 7:45 P. M., Rev. W. Emory Henkell.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Services in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Dr. Greer will preach.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL.
Parish House, 211 and 213 East 42d St.
Rev. LESLIE E. LEARNED, Pastor.
Morning service.....11:00 A. M.
Evening service.....8 P. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 71st Street.—Sunday, January 27, at 11 P. M. Missionary meeting in interest of City Mission Society. Brief addresses. Bishop Worthington will preside.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick St., Below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

AN INTERESTING MUSICAL EVENT

SPECIAL PIANOLA RECITAL
Wednesday, January 30th, at 3:30 P. M.

GUSTAV DANNREUTHER, Violinist
EMIL SCHENCK, Violoncellist.

For fifteen years Mr. Dannreuther and his associates have given annually a series of concerts in New York, in which they have had the assistance of pianists of international reputation, and the programmes have invaded the entire field of chamber music.

That the Pianola is capable of being played satisfactorily in such a programme as the one given below, and that its performance in this rôle is acceptable to artists of such standing as Messrs. Dannreuther and Schenck, are subjects for the serious consideration of all music lovers.

The Pianola allows every one to play the piano at will, irrespective of musical training.

PROGRAM:

Sonata, Op. 100,
For Pianoforte and Violin .....Brahms

Celebrated Largo .....Handel
Pianoforte, Organ, Violin, and Violoncello.

Sonata in D Major, Op. 18
For Violoncello and Pianoforte....Rubinstein

Trio in C Minor, Op. 66
For Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello
Mendelssohn

NOTE—Admission will be by ticket, which can be obtained without charge by letter, enclosing a two-cent stamp for return postage, or by calling in person at the Aeolian Company's Warerooms, 18 West 23d Street.

As the entertainment will be one of great popularity, the number of tickets issued can supply but a small part of the demand. Those who do not wish to run the risk of being disappointed are advised to send in their application as soon as possible.

AEOLIAN HALL, 18 West 23d St.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: F. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

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LIGHT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The President has sent to Congress a special message on the Philippine situation.

It submits a report of Secretary ROOT and a report of the Taft Commission under date of Nov. 30 last. The substance of the report of the commission is that the condition of the islands is such that in many parts civil government may now be established with advantage, and the general preservation of order be turned over to the agents of such government with the co-operation of the army instead of the present substantially complete military control.

For this purpose, however, legislation is necessary. The recommendation is made that the Spooner bill, with one valuable amendment, be adopted. The Spooner bill practically delegates to the President the authority to legislate as soon as insurrection ceases. The amendment suggested is that this delegation of authority shall take place as soon as the President shall decide that in any portion of the islands the conditions warrant the establishment of civil government.

Of course, the answer of the anti-imperialists to this suggestion will be that there is no authority in Congress to delegate the power to legislate to the President or to any other department of the Government. In theory that proposition is not without force. It has lately been examined with much care by a former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and we shall take an early opportunity to discuss his conclusions. In the meanwhile the country will be thankful for the more detailed information communicated in the President's message on a matter of such grave importance as to which it has not felt itself at all clear.

LOOT AND INDEMNITY IN CHINA.

The more one blames the Chinese Government the more he must pity the Chinese people. That is almost an axiomatic statement of the case of any human people whatever which has been betrayed by evil rulers into an untenable position of which enemies have taken advantage. Experts report that Chinese are somewhat more stolid and apathetic, in their calm contemplation of any human suffering not their own, than the inhabitants of the Western World. It is possible that they may even be more stolid than the Russians. But ordinary human experience convinces ordinary human beings that some sympathy is necessary to keep any framework of human society in operation, or even in existence. Mohammedans have not a very good name for humanity. But one of the most impressive statements of the universality of kindness in the human race is nevertheless that of the Koran: "He made you having compassion on one another."

Assuming that the Chinese are human beings, we must admit that they have themselves been far worse treated than the Western missionaries and their Chinese converts have been treated by them. The Russians in their massacres in Manchuria; the Europeans, under the command of Field Marshal the Count VON WALDERSEE, in their various unprovoked and unpunished acts of murder, arson, robbery, and rape, do not shine by the contrast with the Boxers. It is rather the Boxers who shine by contrast with them. That the Russians and the Europeans who have taken part in the punitive expeditions should assume such a superiority for their religion, or their civilization, as entitles them to demand that China should consent to receive without remonstrance the missionaries of that civilization, is one of those grim jokes which amuse or sicken the beholder, according to his individual temperament. The point of it is heightened by the fact that the Christian missionaries themselves are understood to be the most vociferous plauditors of the operations, the most implacable demanders of Chinese blood.

The Chinese plenipotentiaries have not taken this view. All that they have thus far demanded is that the murders and other crimes committed under the direction of the Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces in China shall be allowed as a set-off against the murders of Christian ministers and converts. That seems an entirely fair proposition, since it does not include the necessary hostilities and homicides which were permitted in the endeavor to rescue the beleaguered legations, and which were, on account of their objects, legitimate acts of war. They also demand that the various buildings and articles wantonly destroyed or looted by the allied forces shall be allowed as a set-off against the claim for pecuniary indemnity. That also must strike the impartial mind as a fair proposition, the more because all the accounts that have reached us have represented the missionaries as having been as active in the looting of Chinese property as they had been in instigating the promiscuous taking of Chinese lives.

It will be interesting to see what the associated representatives at Peking of the kind of Christian civilization which has been illustrated by the allied forces will do with these propositions. The propositions themselves are undeniably fair. But the acceptance of them would apparently entail the disagreeable practical consequence that, upon the whole account, China owes the Western World no indemnity, but that the Western World has collected its damages and very much more, as it went along, inasmuch that the balance is against it, and that it owes China something. That is really not the case, because the Western World was forced to interfere for the protection of its missionary and diplomatic representatives who were endangered by the perfidious action of the Chinese Government. "Security for the future" the Western World is entitled to seek. But as for "indemnity for the past" it should moderate its demands, inasmuch as it has already done China, in lives and property, immensely more damage than was done to it by China. At any rate, every citizen of the United States who has any humanity, to say nothing of Christianity, must by this time be inclined to be grateful for the wisdom of his Government, which has kept him out of the frightful predicament into which greed of blood and greed of money have plunged the nations which continue to adhere to the "concert," after the legations had been rescued, and after the Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces had arrived in China and taken charge of operations.

THE PEOPLE AND THE SUBSIDY.

A Boston correspondent, in a most courteous spirit, sets forth the evidence which convinces him that we were in error in saying that the Ship Subsidy bill has no serious popular support and is not demanded by the shippers. We gladly call attention to his letter and the facts cited by him.

That the bill, even in its first and most offensive form, did obtain the indorsement of a considerable number of commercial organizations, is true. That in the case of some of these, as the one in Boston, referred to especially by our correspondent, this indorsement was given after discussion, is also true. But we cannot see that the action of such organizations is conclusive evidence of serious popular support. Our correspondent refers to the analogy between the action of these bodies in this matter and their advocacy of the gold standard. But surely it will not be claimed that there is anything like the same popular opinion aroused for this particular subsidy scheme as for that by which the gold standard was sustained. The mere mention of the two movements shows on what different bases they rest. The one was broad and just and without the slightest taint of favoritism for any class, much less for selected individuals. It was designed to establish and promote the rights and interests of all equally and permanently, and the richest man or corporation in the land could not derive a particle of unfair advantage from it. The ship subsidy certainly cannot so be described. Even its most enthusiastic admirers concede that whatever its ultimate benefits may be for the many, they go first and exclusively to the few.

In saying that the subsidy scheme was not demanded by the shippers, we did not have in mind solely those engaged directly in the shipping business, though this important class includes many opponents of the scheme. We referred chiefly to those whose commodities are shipped to foreign markets, the farmers and manufacturers of the country. Of these, and particularly the former, there is only a very small proportion in favor of the Hanna plan, for the simple and conclusive reason that it is impossible to see how they are to get any substantial benefit from it. It is not designed to promote the cheap shipment of freight. If it were, the bounties would be paid on freight. They are instead to be paid on the mere capacity to carry freight, whether the thing is there or not, and they are to be paid still more liberally on speed with only the slightest reference to freight-bearing capacity, and still less to actual carriage of freight. It is for this reason that many who are not opposed, as we are, to bounties for any class, are opposed to these bounties for the further enrichment of selected individuals.

THE CUBAN CONSTITUTION.

In the first draft of the Constitution by which it is proposed to establish the Island of Cuba as a free, independent, and sovereign nation, it will be observed that the federal system provided for is only in form comparable to ours. There is a central Government, with its President, Congress, and judiciary, and there are department Governments, with their Assemblies and Governors, corresponding to our States with their Legislatures and Governors. But the sovereignty resides in the whole people, not in the departments. There is nothing corresponding to our original sovereign States, which still retain all powers not surrendered to the Federal Government in the adoption of the Constitution.

The impress of Spanish forms of law and of the Spanish public system is visible throughout the instrument. There is much that we should say does not belong at all to the organic law, but should be left to legislative enactment. The liberty of the citizen seems to be protected by reasonable guarantees modeled on our own Bill of Rights, but with no such admirable compactness of expression.

It is evidently the intention of the convention that Cuba shall enjoy all the attributes of sovereignty, including the receiving and sending of diplomatic representatives and the concluding of treaties. There is apparently no thought of intrusting the foreign relations of the new republic to the supervision of the United States. If it is the intention to establish its relations with us upon a basis differing from that established for other nations, that intention is not foreshadowed in the provisional draft. The call for the convention authorized the delegates to determine that matter, however.

BRITISH TACT.

The individual Briton has not approved himself, except to himself, as a man of tact. The landlords and servants and fellow-travelers of the Continent of Europe, whose undying hatred it is his pride and pleasure to deserve, would not admit his sensibility at all. Throughout Europe, in fact, the British tourist is in the position of HORACE'S miser, whose consolation it was, when the populace hissed him, to applaud himself. And it must be admitted that, on this side of the Atlantic, the British tourist has been known to give rise to the same class of emotions with which he is regarded in Europe.

But, on the other hand, we have to admit that the proceedings in the public life of England, on grave occasions, are characterized by the exemplary dignity and moderation which in such matters are only other names for tact. The new sovereign has long been known and distinguished as a man of tact, even in circles in which that is a general possession. But he has never made this possession clearer than within these last few trying days. Nothing could have been in better taste than his speech to the Privy Council. Nothing could have been in better taste than his reply to the condolences of the President, as we have also on our part the satisfaction of knowing that nothing could have been in better taste than the matter and manner of the President's message to him. And yesterday the proceedings in the House of Commons were very edifying.

Mr. BALFOUR had a particularly difficult task to express what was in all men's minds, and to do it without approaching a hysterical or even an extravagant expression. It is not less important, upon such an occasion, that a tribute shall be measured and guarded than that it shall be sincere. In fact, we may say that the whole official proceedings taken since the death of Queen VICTORIA and in relation to it have been appropriate and dignified. That is only another way of saying that they have amounted, so far as they went, to a vindication, and even a triumph, of British tact.

GERMAN AND AMERICAN CITIES.

We published Sunday morning an interesting table of the cities of the German Empire having a population in 1900 of more than 100,000, with the increase since 1895, when the last census was taken. They were 32 in number and the increase varied from 7 per cent. to as high as 60 per cent. in the five years. The smallest city in population was Cassel, with 105,055, and the largest was Berlin, with 1,884,345. The total population of the 32 cities was in round numbers 9,000,000.

Considering that the total population of the empire is only a little over 52,000,000, and that its area is only 211,000 square miles, this is a remarkable showing. It will be better understood by a brief comparison with the United States. This country had a population in 1900 of 78,000,000 and an area of nearly 4,000,000 square miles. It had 38 cities of more than 100,000 each. The total population of these cities was in round numbers 14,250,000. It will be seen that the difference in total population and in population of cities of this size bears about the same proportion as in Germany. In each case we have some 50 per cent. more than Germany.

The tendency in the United States, however, toward larger cities is much more pronounced than in Germany. The number of cities in each country having a population of less than 500,000 is about the same; but the United States has three cities between 500,000 and 1,000,000 and three cities of over 1,000,000, while Germany has but one of each class. The six cities of the United States of over half a million have a total population of 8,000,000, while the two cities of the same class in Germany have a total of only 2,588,000. It would seem that the tendency of native population in each country toward urban life is of about the same force.

THE LAW AND THE SPITTERS.

There is a very general impression that the ordinance of the Health Board against spitting in a public conveyance cannot be enforced, because no penalty is affixed by law to the commission of the offense. This impression is a mistaken one. There is a definite and pretty severe penalty provided by law, quite sufficient, if applied, to check all but the most reckless, and sufficient to deter even them from a second offense. If the case is tried in Special Sessions, the penalty is $50 fine or six months' imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment. If the accused is indicted by the Grand Jury and convicted the penalty is a fine of $500 or imprisonment for one year, or both the fine and imprisonment.

Undoubtedly the notices posted in the public conveyances would have much greater effect if they contained a statement in plain letters of the legal penalty. It is made the duty of the companies operating the railway lines to post notices of the ordinance in a conspicuous place in each car. We have already called attention to the fact that the Metropolitan Company has taken out the notices from some of its cars, or else is running cars in which the notice is not posted. This is the more remarkable because its are the lines in which the largest proportion of the passengers would desire the enforcement of the ordinance, and the smallest proportion would object to it. The company should be the first and most careful to use all the power it has to do away with this most disagreeable and dangerous nuisance. We trust that on all the lines of this and of all the other companies notices will promptly be displayed, giving the terms of the ordinance and the legal penalty for its violation.

Nor should the action of the companies stop there. The violation of an ordinance of the Health Board is a misdemeanor. A person guilty of such violation cannot be arrested by a private citizen, but can be proceeded against on complaint. It would be well if the railway companies should direct their servants, conductors or guards, as the case may be, to ask the name and address of each person violating the ordinance and also the names and addresses of two or three witnesses, in order that complaint may be made and prosecution be secured. If this simple precaution were taken, after the full notice with the penalty named had been posted, it would not be a month before the offense would become as rare as breaking the windows of the cars. The number of persons now offending willfully is not large; the offenders are for the most part either ignorant or careless; a few cases of prosecution would put an end to the practice.

Meanwhile we publish in another column a few of the many letters received by Mr. HARDON, who caused the arrest of an offender a few days since. The case is being prosecuted by the Health Board, and will come up in the Court of Special Sessions next Monday.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Several of our correspondents express doubts as to the utility of following our advice to make immediate, direct, and explicit complaint to the manager of any theatre where they have been treated with discourtesy by the ticket seller, and they support their doubts by detailing particular instances in which letters to managers have either gone unanswered or have only elicited replies that were in effect refusals to take any action on the grievances presented. This would be good evidence that we were wrong were it not for the fact that in each of the particular cases described the grievance seems to have been against some deliberately adopted policy of the theatre rather than against the manners of the man hired to carry that policy out; in other words, the manager was criticised, and not the ticket seller. It is in no sense the fault of the latter, for instance, if tickets are sold to more people than the theatre can provide with places from which the stage can be seen, nor is he to blame if he sends the tickets for all the best seats in the house to outside agencies and refuses to sell them to would-be purchasers at the box office—and at box-office prices. In matters of this sort the ticket seller merely carries out the manager's orders, and it is not at all remarkable that he is neither censured nor discharged for doing so. But no manager wants, and it is not possible that many will endure if they know of it, any insolent or impertinent treatment of the public by box-office employés. If there are any such managers, the theatregoer has the easiest of ways to bring them to their senses, yes, and to their knees. It is only necessary to refrain from patronizing those theatres and to announce in unmistakable terms the intention of spending no more money in them until the possibility of further insult is permanently removed. This remedy would be not less effectual for managerial sins than for those of the underlings, and the theatregoer can apply it without subjecting himself to any serious loss, or even to any appreciable inconvenience. And, by the way, are the sellers of theatre tickets any more unmannerly, as a class, than the receiving and paying tellers of banks, particularly of savings banks?

—Searching as they are in all directions for light on England's failure to keep the lead in the industrial procession, the London papers are making every now and then discoveries that are not less surprising to outsiders than painful to themselves. One of the most curious of these revelations is that of a London Mail investigator, who started out to ascertain why almost all the typewriters on sale in the English markets are of foreign make—of American make, to be explicit. The explanation he secured was that the British workman simply could not construct a good typewriter. A man familiar with the business is quoted as saying that some years ago an American firm making one of the standard machines endeavored to introduce the typewriter industry into England. Premises were opened at Coventry, and thousands of pounds were spent in endeavoring to produce a satisfactory machine, but in spite of the fact that the best American tools and materials were used it was found, after several years' work, that it was impossible to produce a good machine. In addition to being unsatisfactory, the machines that were made cost 20 per cent. more than those from America, even after paying freight and charges. It is also said that the late Col. NORTH spent much time and money in trying to get the public to take an interest in an English machine; but it is only recently that the machine has "caught on." Col. NORTH had great difficulty in training his mechanics, as only the best-skilled men, such as were used to clockmaking or had been apprenticed to scientific instrument makers, could be employed. This attempt to put the blame for Great Britain's industrial misfortunes on her workmen is just a bit suspicious. English artisans are regarded as competent enough when they secure employment in American shops and fall into American ways of using heads as well as hands in the performance of their duties. The British manufacturer is fond of telling his men that he pays them to work, not to think, and too careful in seeing that they do not get any recompense for the second form of activity. Thinking results in progress, and progress involves expensive changes. In this, probably, and not in the natural incompetence of the British workman lies the explanation of the American typewriter in English markets.

—A bill recently introduced in the Assembly prohibits gas companies in this city, under a penalty of $200, from making the deposition of a sum of money the only condition on which they will supply gas to a customer not already on their books. Judging merely from a brief statement of this bill's character and object, it is one thoroughly deserving enactment into law. This insistence upon advance deposits by the gas companies is a commercial anomaly without justification or excuse. Whenever there has been any real competition between different companies, that is, whenever the companies did not have the power to withhold from the would-be consumer what is practically one of the necessities of urban life, the system has been practically abandoned, only to be revived again at the end of each recurring "war." The pretense that the deposit is security for the meter is an absurd one; the real object is to secure advance payment for the gas used, and so to avoid to a considerable extent the possibility of making any bad debts. Incidentally, the companies get the use of an amount of money in the aggregate of no small size, and though they do pay interest when the deposit is called for, as a matter of fact, but little such interest has to be paid, because many of the deposits are forgotten, and the consumer who lives for many years in the same house does not, as a rule, think in all that time about either the deposit or the product. The gas companies, by treating, whenever they can, all their customers as persons who would dodge their debts if they could, simply ascribe to the general public the standard of morals which is, by common agreement, illustrated by the average gas bill. These bills being, as they are, remotely, if at all, related to actual amounts of gas consumed, it is no wonder that the companies will not, if they can help it, allow themselves to fall into the position occupied by the vendors of other merchandise. They see the vital necessity of making themselves preferred creditors, knowing well that the man who has already paid will not put up anything like so good a fight against extortion, or even against robbery, as he would if the payment were still to be made.

—People with a tendency toward skepticism are likely to search for a relation between these new condemnations of Sing Sing Prison as a place as unhealthful as it is unpleasant and the eager desire of the town's unconfined residents to rid themselves of their most famous institution. The suspicion is probably unjust, for the information in regard to the sanitary condition of the prison comes from a source that guarantees its accuracy, and it is of a nature at once so serious and so credible that it would receive attention whether the Sing Singers exploited it or not. The news that the old buildings are nests of infection, and that imprisonment in them is little less than a sentence of death by typhoid or consumption, gives the people living in their neighborhood an argument better than any they have used in the past, and possibly they will attain their desire at last, since it will probably be cheaper and easier to build a new prison somewhere else than it would be to put the old one in a fit state for habitation by human beings, even criminals.

THE TARIFF AND GERMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a remarkable article that was in yesterday's TIMES—"German Protection against America!" You do not seem to know, or you do not want to admit, that Germany has no protection against America in any way comparable to the protection America has against Germany.

The German duty is about 17 per cent. on an average, while the American is 55 per cent.! American imports into Germany become from year to year larger, while German imports into America become from year to year proportionately smaller on account of our enormous, well-nigh prohibitive and altogether unjust import duty. The exports of America to Germany in 1899 amounted to 907,000,000 marks in value, while the German exports to America were only 377,000,000 marks in value.

And yet you say: "There is a possibility that the United States will endeavor to emphasize the economic lesson to be thus learned by discriminating duties against German manufacturers." What, in the name of justice, do you want? Is it not enough that our brutal tariff law has closed our markets to a large lot of excellent foreign goods, and is compelling our people to pay excessive, discriminating prices for American goods which are sold in foreign markets, thanks to our unjust tariff, at a much lower figure than at home? Why not prohibit importation entirely and be done with it? This would, at least, in a very short time, also stop exportation and make our deluded people understand how they are deceived and robbed by a masquerading lot of manufacturers and monopolists, who quickly absorb the wealth of the country under a tariff that only benefits them at the expense of the hard-working people.

A friend of mine in Germany wrote to me a short time ago to buy for him here a certain typewriting machine if I could buy it here at $60. I went to the office of the manufacturers and was informed that the machine cost $100 net. An exporter, whom I interviewed in the matter, told me that he could buy the machine in question at a discount of 25 per cent. for export to South America, but that he was not permitted to buy it for, or export to Germany, as the manufacturers had a contract for that country, selling the machine there probably even at a lower figure than for South America, but certainly not higher than $75 against the $100 which Americans have to pay for it here.

And thus it is with hundreds of other articles that are "protected" by our monstrous tariff, which enables the manufacturers to undersell the comparatively unprotected German and the non-protected English manufacturers at the cost of the American consumer, who is quite defenseless against the ever-increasing greed of our pampered "baby industries" which have been overdoing this "baby act" to the infinite disgust of every impartial and just observer.

You say: "Germany is naturally a poor country. Much of her soil is sterile. * * * Her material resources are strictly limited." And yet you have not a word to say against the absurdity, yes, brutality, of a protective tariff against such a country by the United States, with its enormous, unlimited resources, with its unsurpassed natural wealth, and with the all-conquering ingenuity and industrial ability of its citizens. Truly, this is remarkable! And when you say: "The German people are our good friends, after all," you will permit me to say that this sounds strange to me, a close reader of THE TIMES for some fifteen years, and rather sophisticated. At least, I have been unable in the last two or three years to find in the editorial columns anything that I could construe to be friendly toward Germany.

F. C. THEO. KRUEGER.
New York, Jan. 23, 1901.

TWO RELIGIONS COMPARED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur raises the issue of the superiority of Christianity over Confucianism. He cites the superiority of the treatment of women. Does the reverend gentleman refer to the theory or to the practice of Christianity? If the former, he is perfectly correct; if the latter, he errs to an unpardonable extent.

Wu Ting-fang takes the ground that Confucianism is more practiced in China than Christianity is in the West. Herein he is perfectly correct, for although Christianity demands a much higher standard of morals than Confucianism, the most simple child can point out that the Christianity of the lowly Jesus is a perfectly dead letter today.

In its place we have a reaching out for temporalities by a very large portion of the Christian church, accompanied by an autocratic domination by the clergy as far removed from what was taught by Christ as the East is from the West. Let any one study the Testament and then visit the churches and see how much of the true spirit of Jesus is taught.

Let him go into the world and try and practice it in a moderate degree, and it will not be long before he is put down as one of unsound mind. The church litany is a travesty upon Jesus' condemnation of long prayers and being religious overmuch. The accumulation of riches, so bitterly condemned by Him, is the one absorbing thought of Christendom to-day.

The full and just and heaping up measure advocated by Him is conspicuous by its absence. The doing unto others as you would be done by is literally changed to Do others or they will do you.

There is not a precept laid down by this greatest of moral teachers that is not more respected in the breach than in the observance. His command that every one shall work out his own salvation with fear and trembling is entirely set aside by the clergy, who tell you you can do nothing, as Jesus has done everything for you.

Consequently people gladly accept such manifest absurdity just because their daily life is such that morality is at a discount and second conditions force them into a wrong attitude whether they will it or not. The grave responsibility of the whole Christian clergy is immeasurable. They uphold a social system that engenders everything that is bad, condemning the criminal poor and passing by the criminal rich, in whom they stand in mortal fear. They substitute immeasurable prayers and hymns for the teachings of justice and righteousness. They deal in generalities and platitudes, and repudiate any responsibility for the building up of the rotten social system, ungodly from top to bottom, under which we are living, and of all men are the fiercest rejectors of economic truths, the knowledge of which to their millions of hearers would open their minds to a better order of things whereby it would be possible to try and be a Christian.

I think nothing in China will be found as bad as the vile sweaters' dens, that drive thousands of women and girls to destruction. Has China anything to equal the east side bakeries or the slave pens of North Carolina, where children of tender years work the live long night through for ten cents? What have the clergy done to stand between the poor and their oppressors?

Yet He whom they are pleased to call the Master, single handed drove the gamblers and usurers out of the temple. We shall get Christianity some day, but not through its present representatives. In the mean time if we had some of the Confucian morality to go on with, it would not be at all amiss.

Emotionalism is not religion; praying and hymn singing are not religion; forms and ceremonies are not religion. The Scripture has defined it again and again.

This one little passage covers the whole ground: What doth the Lord require of thee? To do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly before thy God.

WILLIAM SAUL.
11 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, Jan. 15, 1901.

JUSTICE FOR THE CRIMINAL'S FAMILY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The verdict of murder in the second degree for the Paterson men who "done to death" Jennie Bosschieter is certainly good Jersey justice, and will afford general satisfaction. Society is obliged to protect itself, and it is the instrument of God to punish offenders and protect the innocent; but if, in so doing, it also injures the wife and children of the criminal, is it not bound in equity to see that innocent sufferers are compensated for the loss incurred while it is punishing the enemy? It is true that the Nation, or community, should punish the guilty. Should it not also, in equity, recognize the loss or misery of those who have been deprived of the support on which they depended for a living?

A railroad company pays a man as damages $5,000 for the loss of a limb, or the wife of one killed the same amount, because she is bereft of her means of support in that husband's death. Where, then, is the equity for the wife and children who are deprived of a husband's support when he is sent to prison for twenty years at "hard labor"? Who gets the benefit of this "hard labor"? Is it the State? There is always complaint against "convict labor," but would there be ground for complaint if one-half the result of such labor went to the support of the criminal's wife and family? And would not the criminal work harder and behave better if he knew he was still able to assist the loved ones in the home he had dishonored but had not forgotten for an hour since his incarceration? Of course this only applies to married men. When a man steals, it may be not that he is greedy of gain or too lazy to work, but that he may provide a loaf for his hungry family. The law cannot take into consideration motives and morals, although it sometimes does in petty offenses, which are left entirely in the hands of the Justice; but when a man, to put it straight, is at hard labor for years in a State penitentiary, is it right, or just, or wise to deprive his family of any share in that man's earnings?

It may be said that a man loses all his rights when he becomes a criminal. Well, if he does, he also gains some rights. The State contracts to feed and lodge him for ten or twenty years, and if he proves a good criminal he can shorten his sentence. The State has him in safe keeping, and he is assured of food, drink, and shelter. This is what the State does for the criminal. It arranges that he may have suitable labor for his exercise and diversion, and then complacently pockets the results of his hard labor to pay for his keep. But does this end the story? Is there no other factor in the equation? The State does not recognize a penny. Public opinion sees no incongruity or wrong in the matter as it stands. And yet there is the lone, dishonored wife, the crying, shame-faced, hungry children. This is the other side of the equation. These have lost their head and their support, and there is no man to pity them or to have compassion on the worse than fatherless children.

The criminal is cared for, sheltered, and fed, but the wife is forgotten in her degradation and poverty. Can any one find justice in her being deprived of half of her husband's earnings by his "hard labor"? I may be in the wrong, but is there not a shade of injustice in things as they are? And if a shade or tinge dim the whiteness of the ermine, ought it not to be removed?

The State sets out to avenge its broken laws, and succeeds in running the criminal down and caging him for twenty years; but in doing this it deprives a family of its support. It allows the criminal to work and earn money to pay his own way, but has no thought for the sufferings of the innocent. It really punishes the innocent party more than the criminal. If wrong in my conclusion, will THE NEW YORK TIMES give me light? EQUITY.
New York, Jan. 21, 1901.

THE SUPPORT FOR THE FRYE BILL

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an earnest and able free trade newspaper, THE NEW YORK TIMES is naturally opposed to the Administration bill for the protection of American shipping, even though the American subsidy is in part offset for foreign subsidy. But is it fair to assert, as you do editorially, that there is "no real popular demand" for this measure—that the shippers of the United States "do not support" it?

Since the Frye bill was introduced two years ago it has been formally indorsed not once but again by mercantile associations whose influence THE NEW YORK TIMES has not been in the habit of flouting. The United States Export Association, made up of merchants in the foreign trade, has approved it. So has the National Association of Manufacturers, both at its annual meeting of 1899 in Cincinnati and its annual meeting of 1900 in Boston, its action in the latter case, at least, having been unanimous. The Frye bill has also been indorsed in formal resolution by the National Board of Trade, in session in Washington.

Nor need THE TIMES assume that this was a mere perfunctory procedure, which means nothing because the Board of Trade heard only one side. It heard both sides at that January meeting last year. Mr. Peabody and other gentlemen who are charterers of foreign ships, or interested in European shipping that will not be benefited by this bill, very bitterly opposed it. They set forth the same arguments which THE TIMES presents so lucidly against the protection of the American marine. They were listened to patiently, but they were voted down, and the resolution in behalf of the American ship was adopted.

On Feb. 1, 1900, the New York Chamber of Commerce, after a debate in which both sides were ably represented, passed a resolution indorsing the principle of the Subsidy bill. On Feb. 14 the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, also after debate, approved its general provisions. On Jan. 8 the bill had been formally indorsed at the one hundred and thirtieth annual meeting of the Marine Society of the City of New York.

Are not these New York merchants and shipmasters qualified to speak on the Shipping bill? And is not their testimony worthy of recognition by a New York newspaper?

Nor are New York shippers the only business men who have declared themselves. This proposed legislation has been approved by the Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and Maritime Exchanges of nearly every important American port between Bath, Me., and San Francisco. On May 11, 1900, the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association, in session at Charlotte, indorsed the Subsidy bill; on Dec. 6, the Southern Industrial Convention at New Orleans did the same thing. On Nov. 24, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore moved to take advantage of this bill. On Dec. 11 the Fall River Board of Trade approved it. On Dec. 17 the Executive Council of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade recorded its second indorsement. On Jan. 17 the bill was approved by resolution by the Trustees of the Boston Marine Society, and on the same day by the New England Shipowners' Association.

This list is very incomplete, but THE TIMES will discern in most of these associations an interest of these men forces that worked hard in 1896-1900 for the success of gold standard legislation. They are working for the ship now, as they worked for gold then, not for mere selfish advantage, but for what they believe to be the welfare of the whole Nation. It was Mr. Bryan's sneer last year that the men of business, the bankers, the capitalists, the manufacturers, the traders, were merely seeking class legislation for their own enrichment. Will THE TIMES take Mr. Bryan's sneer and apply it to American merchants and shipowners? NEW ENGLANDER.
Boston, Jan. 22, 1901.

PROBLEM OF EQUAL TAXATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the many letters you print from people who object to the taxing of savings banks do not show the proper spirit that should animate a citizen of so great a State as New York. Many depositors in the savings banks escape taxation entirely, and as most of said banks accumulate surplus constantly which is never distributed and also retain large sums which are never demanded, it would seem eminently wise and proper that there should accrue to the State some little portion of such apparently needless accumulations that there is no use for. There are some institutions in this country where funds are on deposit and allowed to accumulate beyond all possibility of use and whose depositors cannot be found; neither can any disposition be made of them to benefit either individuals or the public. Let these immense accumulations bear this tax, and not charge it upon the depositor, and no one will have cause to complain.

This is within the province of bank officials surely, as is the power to contribute from the funds of the depositors for any charitable or social purpose. Therefore a small assessment upon such large accumulations would appear to be amply justified, especially when one considers what a small portion of all taxation falls upon "vested interests." If a graded system of general taxation could be devised, so that the burden would fall but lightly upon the shoulders of the poor and frugal wage earner, increasing as means to pay became larger, and the use of conveniences for which the public are taxed is availed of to a greater extent, there would be far less complaint.

When the owner of a small dwelling on a poor street is compelled to pay a tax upon a valuation representing more than its actual market value, in meeting which the closest economy is forced upon him, taxpaying is a hardship. But in the case of an extensive real estate owner, whose income is such that the payment of a tax bill requires no more effort than to draw a check upon an overgrown balance of surplus cash, there is no such hardship presented.

Let each individual owner of a dwelling of moderate cost in which he resides be taxed on a valuation of not more than half its real selling value. Then tax the speculative operator and wealthy landowner up to the full earning value of his property, capitalized at ruling rates of interest. Let mortgages held by individuals, estates, religious corporations, and financial institutions, and all other personal property stand on the same general basis, and the problem of equal taxation is solved.

A. W. LYMAN.
Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1901.

THE ANGLO-SAXON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After its editorials, the most interesting feature of THE TIMES is its correspondence. The letters that appear in its columns from day to day are fair specimens of a very intelligent public opinion. Of course, these letters do not cover every region of thought or every field of endeavor. There is time enough for all this, however. I wish some one, for instance, would tell us something about ethnology. Hardly a day passes that this fascinating branch of science is not touched upon in one way or the other, but that is all. No one tells us to which branch of the Caucasian race we belong, but almost every one who is obliged to refer to militant Americanism informs us, incidentally, that we are Anglo-Saxons. Now, are we? And what on earth did this great and fearfully constructed race have to do with Richard A. Zerega's defense of ex-President Cleveland? Why did he lug it in? If you will pardon the rude expression.

Is it that Mr. or Señor or Signor Zerega is an Anglo-Saxon himself and would therefore imply that he is a superior being? And if he is a superior being, what then are we poor Celts and Hebrews and Scandanavians and Latins and Teutons, and where on earth do we stand? And our nine million or so of our colored brethren who speak English with such a soft, musical accent—should there be any room for them in this country? One paper said yesterday that the expected "tragedy" (meaning Queen Victoria's death) would plunge the two great Anglo-Saxon peoples into profound grief. Shall the Highlanders then—Victoria's favorites—remain unmoved because they are Celts?

While in England not many years ago, I was struck with the difference in face and complexion and general appearance between the English and the Americans. The Englishman is fairer as a rule, and smaller, and the nose of the average Englishman was not beautiful. The average American has rather a well-carved nose, and he is aggressive and alert of countenance. The average American is, in fact, is a composite man and the European is his ancestor.

Why, then, agitate the air with this Anglo-Saxon humbug? Why not give us a rest, or at all events why does not Herr or Mynheer Zerega explain to us why and how we came to be Anglo-Saxons?

JOHN C. FLEMING.
New York, Jan. 23, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Ready with Information.

Pedestrian—Do you go to school, little boy?

Little Boy—Yep; what do you wish to know?—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

The Artist's Wife.

What his wife said: "Lovely, dear, lovely! But I think those sheep look too much like clouds—er—that is—of course—darling—unless they are clouds."—Boston Christian Register.

Feminine Apprehensions.

Every woman knows how a burglar could climb up a certain tree, push open a certain window by getting hold of the frame a certain way, enter her house, and rob and kill every one in it.—Atchison Globe.

Unusual Predicament.

"He insulted me!" exclaimed the Parisian, "and he refused to apologize."

"Did you fight?"

"Yes. And I wounded him so badly by accident that now I have to apologize to him!"—Washington Star.

The Sultan Not Peculiar.

"I understand a State official has to first taste every dish eaten by the Sultan of Turkey."

"What's the reason?"

"Like a good many people who are not Sultans, it seems he's afraid of his cook."—Philadelphia Times.

AN IRISHMAN TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

Mr. Mayor Van Wick,
It is you makes me sick!
No rispict for a Queen,
Just the best iver seen,
I see her there now
With a Crown on her brow—
The grandest e'er seen
On the head of a Queen.

And ye'd not lower the flag,
Though there's never a rag
Of bunting mast-high
But this flag that ye fly;
And if ye asked "Why?"
"Don't you know," they'd all said,
"That the good Queen is dead?"

It's not she was Queen,
For a many we've seen,
But as wife and as mother
We'll look long and have bother
To show me such another.

Home rule's not a question
Just now for digestion,
But it's well understood
That her home life was good;
And though Irish, ye wot,
From my head to my foot,
Though all tyrants I'd kill,
And I'd Parliament spill
And the Lords I'd all strew
From Westminster to Kew,
And think it no sin—
Where I'd end, you'd begin:
For, though Fenian through,
I'll tell 'ye as true,
I've still the good sinse,
And the right riverince
No half-mast my head
For the Woman that's dead,
And to pray the saints rest her—
For the good God has blest her;
And her troubles are through—
Which I'll not say for you;
But only, Van Wick,
It is you makes me sick!

JOHN PAUL.

SITE FOR WOMAN'S HOTEL

Structure to be Erected on House of Industry Property.

Agreed Price Reported to be $200,000—The Twelve-Story Building Will House 500.

A site has been selected for the Woman's Hotel, and work on that structure will, it is believed, be carried forward at an early date. The property decided upon is that now occupied by the House of Industry, conducted by the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, a plot running through from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth Street, just east of Madison Avenue, and having a frontage of 75 feet on either street. The purchase price agreed upon is said to be about $200,000.

The sale of a property of this character by a charitable institution must receive confirmation by the court, and this fact, together with arrangement of minor details, doubtless accounts for the unwillingness of interested parties to discuss the deal. That the site will be purchased, however, was learned yesterday from reliable authority.

The hotel itself, according to plans already announced, will be twelve stories in height. Designed especially with a view to affording accommodations for self-supporting women in artistic, literary, educational, and kindred pursuits, special features in the shape of studios, music rooms, sewing rooms, and tea rooms will be provided. The general equipment of the hotel will be the most modern in every particular, including a roof garden, sun parlors, and Turkish and Russian baths. The building has been planned to accommodate 500 persons.

The Woman's Hotel Company was incorporated on March 10, 1900, with a capital stock of $400,000. The building operation, including the cost of the ground, building, and furnishings, will involve about $800,000, of which amount one-half will be borrowed on bond and mortgage. In a prospectus issued soon after the incorporation of the company the yearly profit of the enterprise was estimated at $86,114. Out of this $16,000 would be paid as interest on the $400,000 mortgage and $20,000 as a 5 per cent. dividend on the $400,000 capital stock. After charging off $15,000 for the depreciation of the property, there would remain, according to this estimate, a surplus of $35,114.

The officers of the company are: President—Lucien C. Warner, M. D.; Vice President—Charles E. Cox; Treasurer—Charles S. Fairchild; Secretary—Charles D. Kellogg. Besides these, the Board of Directors includes W. Lanman Bull, I. D. Crawford, and Herbert B. Turner.

The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, by which the hotel site will be sold, is one of the city's oldest charitable institutions, having been organized in 1834. The property on Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets is known as the Home School, but there are also maintained throughout the city twelve other branch schools. The property has been in the market for some time, those at the head of the organization realizing that with the proceeds of the sale a modern building can be erected on less valuable ground further up town. So far as can be learned, the society has not yet determined upon its new site.

KAISER'S LAND HOLDINGS.

Emperor Owns Eighty-three Estates in Prussia Yielding 651,631 Marks.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—From the Prussian Diet budget it appears that Emperor William now owns eighty-three estates in Prussia, aggregating 98,740 hectares and yielding 651,631 marks net.

Next in order in Prussia is the Prince of Pless, with 51,112 hectares. The King of Saxony has 31,000 hectares, the Duke of Ratibor 24,096 hectares, and the Duke of Ujest 39,742 hectares.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUITIES.

German Babylon Expedition Makes Important Finds.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The German Babylon expedition under Prof. Kaldewey, the noted Assyriologist, reports two important discoveries.

It has unearthed a street procession of Bel Merodach, the tutelary divinity of Babylon, and the great Merodach Temple of Esagila, containing a large number of very interesting antiquities.

ROYAL BETROTHAL ANNOUNCED.

Hague Town Officials Notified of Queen Wilhelmina's Coming Marriage.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 25.—An official of the Ministry of Justice at 11 o'clock this morning delivered at the Town Hall a formal deed, signed by Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, declaring their desire to be united in matrimony.

Flags were immediately hoisted on the Town Hall, churches, and other buildings. The royal banns will be read for the first time Sunday, Jan. 27.

MISS DAY TO BE MARRIED.

Resigns as Agent of the New Jersey Board of Children's Guardians.

Miss Frances Day, agent of the New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians, who is also one of the officials of the Whittier House, where she makes her home, has sent her resignation to the board. It is to take effect May 15. Miss Day gave as a reason that she is to be married on June 5 to Albert E. Tuck, also of Jersey City.

The wedding will take place at the home of Mrs. Emily E. Wilkinson, Secretary of the board, at Elizabeth. The bride will be given away by Mrs. Harriet McFadden, Miss Day's foster-mother, who resides at Providence, R. I.

Hooker—Ferry.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 25.—At noon today Miss Blanche Ferry, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Ferry, was married to Elon Huntington Hooker of Albany at the Ferry home, on Woodward Avenue, in this city.

WILL GIVE COLLEGE $200,000.

John D. Rockefeller Offers to Contribute to Oberlin's Endowment Fund.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Jan. 25.—It was announced in chapel this afternoon that John D. Rockefeller had signified, through J. W. Cowles of Cleveland, a Trustee of Oberlin College, his willingness to give $200,000 toward an endowment fund of $500,000 now being raised for the college, provided the entire amount shall be raised by the first of next year.

Mrs. Platt Is Much Better.

There was a marked improvement yesterday in the condition of Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, wife of the United States Senator, and members of the family expressed the hope that she will be about again in a few days. The Senator and his sons Edward and Frank joined in the statement that Mrs. Platt is not so ill as she was at Washington a year ago. Hundreds called at the hotel yesterday to inquire about her. One of her callers was Bishop Worthington of Nebraska.

Reception of the Knights Templar.

The reception and ball of the Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday next, promises to be an unusually large affair. Among the guests will be Gov. Odell, who will attend on invitation of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who is a member of the commandery; A. Cole Veloni, who was the first Commander of the commandery some fifty years ago will also be present. There will be an exhibition by the drill corps and a reception of the officers.

Big Euchre Party for a Hospital.

Arrangements have been completed by the Women's Auxiliary of the Homeopathic Hospital of Harlem for the series of progressive euchre which they have given annually for the last five years. The first of the series will take place at the Ellersile, 82 and 84 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Monday, Feb. 4, at 2:30 P. M. It is expected that at least 300 women will participate.

Homes for Foundlings Wanted.

Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department says there are 200 foundling children in the Blackwell's Island Home for whom he wishes private homes. All are under two years of age and are in very good health. The Foundling Asylum is so crowded that it has been more difficult than usual to get places for the children.

BRITISH MAY NEED GERMAN AID.

London Paper Hopes Emperor William Will Be Made a British Field Marshal.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Daily Chronicle, in the course of an editorial on the "Threatening Aspect of Russian Policy in China," refers to the report that Emperor William will be appointed a Field Marshal of the British Army, and says:

"We hope the report is correct. A German alliance is one we cannot afford to throw away. Who can tell how soon we may need its prestige, if not its active cooperation?"

NO OBJECTION TO MISSIONS.

Prince Ching Says There Is No Desire to Restrict Them.

PEKING, Jan. 24.—The foreign Ministers have sent a note to the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the lines previously stated.

Prince Ching yesterday assured a committee of missionaries that there was no intention or desire on the part of the Chinese Government to place restrictions upon the missions, and that the Government itself never had had in the past any objections to the missionaries or to their methods. The missionaries are greatly pleased with Prince Ching's frankly expressed assurance.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions yesterday received a cablegram from the Rev. W. O. Elterich, Secretary of the East Shan-Tung Mission. The message, which was from Che-Foo, was as follows:

Governor suggests missionaries return to stations. Promises full protection. Re-establishes legal status of native Christians.

Dr. Brown said that this is altogether the most cheering news that has come from China in a long time. It was in the great Province of Shan-Tung that the Boxers' movement originated. It has a population of 35,000,000, and there have been many extensive missionary interests in the province. A large number of missionaries who have been in this country on furlough will return to Shantung Province at once.

POWERS DEMAND DEATH PENALTY

PARIS, Jan. 25.—A Havas agency dispatch from Shanghai says the diplomats have decided unanimously to notify the Chinese plenipotentiaries that the military arrangements of the powers depend on the promptitude with which China executes her engagements.

They will also demand that the death penalty be imposed on four Chinese functionaries, including Chouang Ying Nien (?) A posthumous death penalty will also be demanded for Prince Kang Yi, (Assistant Grand Secretary and President of the Civil Board, who committed suicide.) Finally, they will ask that the death penalty be decreed in the case of Gen. Tung Fuh Siang, and that it be carried out when he is captured.

COST OF GERMAN EXPEDITION.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—It is semi-officially announced that 197,000,000 marks is the estimated amount required for the China expedition during the financial year of 1901.

The amount of the imperial loan and the date of issue are uncertain, but there is no question of negotiating it in the United States or Great Britain.

BOERS ATTACK KITCHENER.

Appear in Force and Derail His Train with Dynamite, but Are Driven Off.

PRETORIA, Jan. 24.—Yesterday a train, with Lord Kitchener and a body of troops, proceeded toward Middelburg, an armored pilot engine preceding. It was derailed by dynamite near Balmoral.

The Boers, who were in force, opened fire, and the British replied heavily.

Ultimately the Boers were driven off. The British sustained no casualties.

Boers Unpopular in Cape Colony.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch received at the War Office from Gen. Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Jan. 24, mentions unimportant contacts with Delarey's and Haasbroek's commands. A score of Boers have been captured. Gen. Methuen has cleared Griqualand and Kuruman. The invaders have done little harm in Cape Colony. They have not been joined by the inhabitants, with whom they are daily becoming more unpopular.

American Claims in South Africa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Acting upon instructions from Washington, Ambassador Choate has presented to the British Government the claims of several American citizens for reimbursement on account of damages sustained through the war operations in South Africa, including cases of loss of property, arbitrary detention, and expulsion. The cases are now under investigation.

German Guns Arrive at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, Jan. 25.—Eighteen of the most modern field guns of German manufacture, with their carriages, ammunition wagons, and equipment, have arrived here from Germany for service with the British Army in South Africa.

Arrested for Aiding the Boers.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Lotter and his son have been arrested and jailed at Ultenhage, charged with aiding the Boers. It is alleged that dynamite was found in Mr. Lotter's house.

JULIAN ARNOLD SENTENCED.

Son of the Editor Gets Ten Years' Penal Servitude.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—At the Old Bailey today Julian Arnold (son of Sir Edwin Arnold,) who was extradited from the United States in October last charged with misappropriating trust funds, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

FAMINE AGAIN MENACES INDIA.

Viceroy Reports Grave Conditions Owing to the Absence of Rain.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Secretary of State for India has received the following dispatch from the Viceroy, Lord Curzon:

"A grave condition of affairs exists in Guzerat, the Deccan, and the Garnatic Districts of Bombay, owing to the early cessation of the monsoon in September, and the absence of rain. Heavy relief expenditure is entailed for the coming financial year. The affected area also includes Baroda and a part of Hyderabad."

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Returns for 1900 Show Big Increase Over 1899.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Official returns of the German foreign trade for 1900 show the imports to be 5,833,312,000 marks, an increase over 1899 of 50,084,000 marks, and the exports, 4,355,291,000 marks, an increase of 186,382,000 marks over the previous year, largely agricultural products.

Germany's pig-iron output for 1900 was 8,422,342 tons, an increase of 393,537 tons for the preceding year. The December output was 720,700 tons.

LORD ROSSLYN WANTS DIVORCE.

Actor Earl Begins a Suit Against His Wife.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 25.—The Earl of Rosslyn to-day began a suit for divorce against his wife.

Lord Rosslyn has been an actor, his stage name being James Erskine. His full name is James Francis Harry St. Clair-Erskine. He has also served in South Africa with Thornycroft's Horse, and was a war correspondent for The London Daily Mail. Lately he has been editor of Scottish Life. The Earl of Rosslyn was born in 1869, and in 1890 married Violet, daughter of Robert Charles de Grey Vyner of Gautby Hall, Lincolnshire. They have two children, a son and a daughter. The son's title is Lord Loughborough. He was born in 1892.

Turkish Grand Vizier Very Ill.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.—The Grand Vizier, Halil Rifat Pasha, is ill with pneumonia, and it is expected that the disease will terminate fatally.

Ex-Mayor Zelle of Berlin Dead.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Herr Zelle, ex-Mayor of Berlin, is dead.

Archbishop of Ravenna Dead.

ROME, Jan. 26.—Cardinal Sebastiano Galeati, Archbishop of Ravenna, is dead. He was born in 1822 and was raised to the Cardinalate in 1890.

LOAN COLLECTION AT THE LOTOS.

Specimens of Color Masters from the Gallery of the Late I. T. Williams.

Mr. I. T. Williams was a collector of paintings without regard to the nationality of their authors. He was a friend of the late Daniel Cottier, who introduced to New York a great many modern painters, especially Dutch and French painters, so that his taste in the fine arts was naturally to a large extent influenced in their direction. It is only to be expected, therefore, that his gallery should contain specimens of Michel and Monticelli, Rousseau and Corot, Marilhat, Couture, and Roybet, Millet and Bonvin, as well as works by Mauve and the brothers Maris. Now and then he bought an old master. But he also saw merit in American painters, especially in those who are colorists. He was an admirer of the late George Fuller, and was among the earliest patrons of Albert Ryder.

The paintings from Mr. I. T. Williams's gallery which Mr. Evans has brought together in the dining room of the Lotos Club are only part of the treasures that used to be visible to Mr. Williams's friends. He shows the "Gipsy Girl," by George Fuller, a maiden who gazes with dusky eyes from an evening landscape, and "Led Through the Meadow," by the same painter, a half-grown girl with bare arms and neck who passes through a desolate landscape with a stray calf by her side. These figures tell no certain story, but attract by their suggestiveness and the fine color scheme. The gypsy by Roybet differs not a little from her, according to Fuller. The former is the gypsy of the opera with tambourine, rich complexion, and furtive air, while behind her a man in a cloak and soft felt hat suggests Spain. There is a dark, cloudy sky. The little picture has the strong impasto we generally find in Roybet.

Somewhat similar is the handling by Bonvin of the old woman in mob cap with dark red ribbon and ivory-white shawl and apron, who sits by a table with her knitting on her lap and regales herself with a pinch of snuff. Rarely do we see over here a good specimen of Marilhat, but there is one in the Williams collection—a ruinous castle of Syria with camel and seated Turks, over which is a finely graded sky, white to blue. The specimen of Michel is a particularly fine one that frequenters of loan exhibitions will be apt to recall, a grand sweeping view from Montmartre as it was a century ago, with some figures in the foreground and the distant plain darkened in places by clouds. The latter accompany, without exactly agreeing with, the line of the hills on the right of the scene. The Corot is a view of a wooded region with a small house directly in the middle distance and gatherers of fagots nearer the eye. Rousseau is represented by a very dark sketch in oils and Diaz by "The Sun Worshippers," a small canvas with many figures, more interesting for its subject than its workmanship, and by a small "Lovers and Dog," in which just the reverse is the case, for the relation of the man and woman to each other is unimportant, withstanding the dictum that in the world loves a lover, while the workmanship, and more especially the color scheme, is fascinating in the extreme.

The Netherlanders include a darkish interior by Mathieu Maris, with Dutch maiden seen with shadowed profile against the curtain of a casement and a plowman by Jacob Maris plowing sturdily with white and a dark horse in the dusk of the evening. A remarkable Millet is the scene of quarrymen prying heavy rocks apart; this again is a picture well known here. And so is the Couture, the head and bust of a dark-braided woman turning her face away. The carnations, if carnations there ever were in the cheek and shoulders, are not to be seen, but the ear is still pink below the swart hair.

The only specimen of Mauve shows a white-capped, blue-skirted peasant girl leading home her cows. Of the Monticellis two are especially good, one being a scene from Boccaccio, perhaps, showing fair ladies wandering about a garden, and the other a view in a back yard with poultry on the left, a little boy on steps to the right, and a stable in the rear. Through the open door of the stable one sees the head of a donkey. This simple scene is treated with a breadth and a choice of colors that give it a dignity quite beyond its subject. In fact, the subject recedes to nothing, owing to the overpowering witchery of the colors.

NOTES ON MATTERS OF THE FINE ARTS.

Sketches by a man who won fame in his day as an illustrator of books, designer of bank notes, and draughtsman for publishers and the press may be seen at Bouton's, in West Twenty-Eighth Street. Here are careful pencil sketches by F. O. C. Darley, made for an edition of Cooper's novels, illustrations from Shakespeare's plays for Darley's "Shakespeare Gallery," scenes from Goethe's "Faust," Indians on horseback, and other crayon and pencil pieces, all wrought in Darley's minute methodical way. Among them is a portrait of a charlatan in the medical profession, who once lived in New York, which mercifully bears no name save "The Quack Doctor." Artists do not need to preserve specimens of this breed nowadays, because the latter publish their own portraits in the newspapers, and thus unconsciously satirize themselves.

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The collection of pastels by Everitt Shinn at the galleries of Boussod, Valadon & Co. has been increased by further sketches made in Paris and London during William Shinn's trip abroad last Summer. The ballet girl has in Degas no keener and more interested observer than Mr. Shinn. He manages to draw her with a little more mercy than does Degas, as a fleeting form, which is not angles, splay feet, and stiff petticoats, but suggests the curves of the reasonably youthful human figure. It is in scenes of café and cabaret and other public life, especially at night, that Shinn has caught best the impression Paris leaves on unjaded eyes. His schooling at Philadelphia and as a draughtsman for an architect seems to give him a particularly happy hand at glimpses of streets, at squares, and parks surrounded by buildings. And he understands the necessity of making use of the advantages in the way of color that pastels afford. Some of his "Paris Types" border on caricature, but there is nothing savage in his hasty portrait of that detested being, a concierge. In his "Bal Bullier," however, the bald-headed man and his companions, seated profile in front, while the dancers are seen beyond them, are types of sensualists. Most of these pastels are agitated. The artist has tried to reproduce the movement in great crowds, and has succeeded well. Paris has exercised her fascination on him.

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The American Art Association announces the sale of furniture, tapestries, rugs, and draperies belonging to Herts Brothers, Broadway and Twentieth Street. The sale will be held next week at the warerooms of Herts Brothers. On Feb. 8 the old Spanish and Italian brocades, embroideries, and laces belonging to Vitall Benguiat of London, who has a shop on East Thirty-fourth Street, will be on view in the galleries of the association, the sales taking place on the afternoons of Feb. 11 to 15.

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In commemoration of "Marshall" day, Feb. 4, Klackner is publishing a portrait of Chief Justice Marshall, a profile bust, the size of life, engraved after the crayon taken by Saint-Mémin in 1808, when the famous jurist was fifty-two. Février de Saint-Mémin, a native of Dijon, was a successful portrait maker, who, in advance of the daguerreotype and the photograph, employed mechanical means to obtain exact likenesses, and then finished the outlines with crayon. The portrait in question descended to a great-grandson of the Chief Justice, Mr. Thomas Marshall Smith, of Baltimore.

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A Mexican bullfighter named Alarcon, who is performing on the stage in various parts of the United States, is possessed of a peculiar knack at modeling, such as one sometimes finds in those popular artists in Berlin who take your portrait "while you wait." Bulls and elephants modeled by Alarcon by a surprisingly rapid method, but on a miniature scale, are in the current exhibition at the National Arts Club, the January exhibition of Beasts and Birds in Art. At the ivory workshops of Kaldenburg, on Fifth Avenue, this toreador has copies of Frémiet's group, "Spanish Serenader on Muleback," and original designs of bulls and bullfighters modeled minutely in wax. He colors the wax in the usual way in order to make the little figures more lifelike. As Alarcon has had no education in art, his case seems to be one of a natural gift neglected in youth.

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The marine painter F. K. M. Rehn has a score or more canvases at the Clausen Galleries, where they may be seen until Feb. 2. Gloucester, Mass., is one of his favorite spots for shore scenes. Mr. Rehn's "Missing Vessel" is in the Art Museum of Detroit, and his "Close of a Summer's Day," in that of Buffalo.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Friday is always a busy day in society. It is a day chosen by so many hostesses for the "at home," which may be either informal or a very elaborate entertainment. There were so many of these yesterday that Fifth Avenue was crowded all day with handsome equipages, in which were beautifully gowned women, who were on a round of visits. One of the principal affairs of the day was the reception or tea given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. F. Marion Crawford by Mrs. J. West Roosevelt. It has been some years since Mrs. Crawford was in New York. She was a Miss Berdan of Washington. Her cousin, Miss Susie Leigh, who was a great belle, is Mrs. Thomas Wharton, and Mrs. Crawford is also distantly related to the Mortons.

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This afternoon Mrs. Cadwalader Jones of 21 East Eleventh Street will give a reception for Mrs. F. Marion Crawford. Mrs. David Oliphant Haynes will have a tea at 11 West Ninety-fourth Street for the members of the Cinderella dance, which meets at Dodworth's, and the St. Nicholas Club an evening reception. Besides these entertainments, there will be the reception for Mrs. Millet and Miss Millet, to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor of 1 Lexington Avenue, and the dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ismay at the residence of Mrs. Ismay's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin.

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Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Vatable are sailing to-day for Italy on the Hohenzollern. Mrs. W. W. Phelps will also go abroad on the same ship. The Prinzessin Victoria, which will make a short trip to the West Indies, has booked Mrs. G. Stuyvesant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Waldo Smith, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Howard C. Brokaw, and Lambert Suydam.

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It is reported that James J. Van Alen and the Misses Van Alen will sail for Europe about the same time as Mrs. Astor. They will go direct to London, where they will remain until the Newport season. They will then return to this country.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who, as announced in this column some weeks ago, is to give a dance on the evening of Feb. 6, also has cards out for a large dinner, to be followed by a novel entertainment, on the evening of Feb. 12. At one time Mrs. Fish meditated changing the dates and having the dance on the 12th, but the cards are now out for both affairs. She was also to have given a large dinner on Jan. 28, but this is off the books. The dance will be for Miss Marian Fish, and will include the débutantes and younger set, while the dinner and entertainment will be for Mrs. Fish's older friends. Harry Lehr will lead the cotillion, probably dancing with Miss Fish.

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Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster has cards out for two luncheons, which are to be given on Thursday, Feb. 7, and Thursday, Feb. 14, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley of 1,030 Fifth Avenue have issued invitations for a dinner to be given on Saturday, Feb. 2.

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Mme. Nordica gave a reception at Sherry's yesterday afternoon, using the ballroom suite of three rooms, which was fitted up for that purpose, and decorated with palms and pink and white cut flowers. Tea was served in the green room. Mme. Nordica wore a pale gray satin gown, entirely covered by delicate black lace. She sang several selections during the afternoon. Among those present were Mrs. Astor, Miss Gerry, who came with Mrs. Astor; Mrs. William Jay, the Misses Van Alen, Mrs. C. T. Barney, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. W. J. Sloane, Mrs. H. McK Twombly, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss Blight, Miss Twombly, Miss Sloane, Mme. Chartran, Mrs. J. T. Davies, the Misses Davies, Mrs. Child, Miss Field, Mrs. Stickney, Mrs. Burden, and Peter Marié. Worthington Whitehouse, R. T. Wilson, Sr., Henry T. Bull, C. T. Barney, J. J. Van Alen, and others.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster gave a small dinner at their residence last night. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. George Kingsland, and John E. Parsons.

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Mrs. Church's dancing class met at Sherry's, as usual, last night. Charles Eustace Kneeland led the cotillion. Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mrs. J. C. Wolfe, Mrs. Edward Curtis, and Mrs. Wolcott Robbins received. Mrs. Church, owing to the death of a relative, was not present. The favors were very pretty, and included fancy baskets, tied with ribbons; picture and photograph frames in leather and gilt, tape measures, paper knives, watch stands, and ash trays. There was a large attendance and a jolly time generally.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave a large dinner last night, which was followed by a vaudeville entertainment. Covers were laid for thirty-six guests. Mrs. Charles M. Lea and Miss Marjorie Lea of 18 West Tenth Street gave the second of two receptions yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Winston and Miss Angelica Schuyler Church assisted in receiving and pouring tea.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant of 3 East Sixty-ninth Street, who had cards out for a theatre party, to be followed by a supper and dance at the Metropolitan Club Annex, for their daughter, Miss Amy Gordon Olyphant, and which was scheduled for last night, were obliged to recall the invitations, owing to Miss Olyphant's serious attack of grip.

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Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop (Mary Cunningham) gave a dance last night at their Fifth Avenue residence which was a large and handsomely appointed affair. Mrs. Bishop and Miss Bishop received the guests, who began to arrive about 11 o'clock, in the drawing room. Orchestras played in the hall and ballroom, and there was general dancing until after supper, which was served at about forty small tables scattered through the hall and in the dining room. These tables were most of them decorated with centrepieces of bridesmaid roses and asparagus ferns, but a few had begonias instead, the color scheme of the decorations throughout being pink and green. It was nearly 2 o'clock before the cotillion, in which some sixty-five to seventy couples took part, was begun. Worthington Whitehouse led, dancing with Mrs. Bishop. There were a number of favor figures, the favors for which were many of them imported, while Mrs. Collins supplied others. They included a large variety of pretty trifles, among them being card cases and ribbons, Louis XV. hats for the men, fans in bags for the girls, silver-gilt pencils for the men, Louis XV. staves done in pink for the girls, hand-painted satin sachets for the girls, and flowers for the men, feather boas, &c. The dancing was, of course, in the superb Louis XV. ballroom, the mantel of which had the mirrors on each side of the exquisitely carved ivory figures that ornament it banked by Siebrecht with ferns and the delicate mauve-pink sprays of the East Indian orchid. The halls were decorated with a profusion of palms and ferns. After the cotillion there was a supper, or what might better be called a breakfast, as it was 5 o'clock before the guests departed.

Among the three hundred guests present there were Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Miss Potter, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Lady Cunard, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Egerton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, the Misses Mary Harriman, Frederica V. Webb, Marian Fish, Nora Iselin, Helen Barney, Helen Kountze, Caroline Wilmerding, Justine Cutting, Marion Whittaker, Therese Iselin, Eleanor Jay, Pauline Whittier, Natalie Wells, Nathalie Schenck, Anne Potter, Edith Post, Lila Sloane, Rosamond Street, May Gallatin, the Misses Olin, Sibyl Douglas, and the Messrs. Kane, Van Alen, Gerry, Dix, Haven, Moran, Hunt, Brooks, Cryder, Bryce, Draper, and H. M. Bull, F. V. Grand d'Hauteville, Bradish Johnson, Barclay Kountze, Alexander Hadden, Munson Morris, Creighton Webb, Craig Wadsworth, Gilbert Franckiyn, George Griswold, Meredith Howland, Jr., Archibald Cary Harrison, Francis Otis, R. L. Gerry, Elliot Gregory, Richard Peters, Arden Robbins, De Lancey Kane, Jr., Barton Willing, Ernest Iselin, and the Messrs. Kernochan, Bishop, Livingston, Kinnicutt, Lehr, Munn, Cross, Neeser, Cushing, Draper, Gallatin, Don Enrico Ruspoli, and Prince Henri de Croy.

Mrs. Ogden Mills wore white satin, with a long court train. The gown was heavily embroidered in silver. She had a large collar and diadem of diamonds.

Miss Beatrice Mills was in white suisse, with a wreath of blue flowers in her hair.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore pale mauve and silver. Parure of diamonds.

Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, silver gray, embroidered in silver bullion.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, white satin, with necklace and diadem of diamonds.

Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., claret colored velvet, with pearls and strands of pearls in her hair.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, white satin and diamonds.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget was at the opera last evening as the guest of Mrs. Ogden Goelet. Mrs. Paget wore a black velvet gown with superb diamonds. Mrs. Goelet was in blue satin and diamonds.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 25.—As soon as the frost leaves the ground the new memorial church which Mrs. Brown is to erect to the memory of her husband, John Nicholas Brown, for Emmanuel Parish will be started.

The structure will be one of the handsomest in Newport. While the new church is being built the services will be held in Bowery Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence and Miss Lawrence have gone to New York for a brief visit.

For some time a report has been current that a syndicate of Boston capitalists were contemplating the erection of a large hotel in the vicinity of Easton's Beach. To-day four of the men mentioned inspected eight sites in that location.

Deblois & Eldridge have rented for George L. Rives his cottage on Narragansett Avenue, known as Rosevale, to Mrs. John S. and Miss Stella D. Hayes of Allegheny City, Penn., for the coming season.

LONGFELLOW'S SISTER DEAD.

Passes Away at Portland, Me., Aged 90 Years and 10 Months.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 25.—Anne Longfellow Pierce, sister of the poet Longfellow and wife of the late George W. Pierce, is dead here, aged ninety years and ten months. She lived in the old Longfellow house, on Congress Street, all her life. The house now goes to the Maine Historical Society.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Samuel Hicks Seaman.

Samuel Hicks Seaman, who was the chief owner, President, and General Manager of the Cromwell Steamship Company up to the time of its sale to the Southern Pacific Railway Company in 1891, died last night at his home, 156 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Mr. Seaman was sixty-three years old. He was born in this city and was a direct descendant of Elias Hicks, founder of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends.

When sixteen years old he became a clerk in a shipping warehouse. In 1861 he was employed by Henry B. Cromwell of the Cromwell Steamship Company, afterward becoming the head owner and official of that company.

Mr. Seaman was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, Rembrandt, and Lawyers' Club, and the Society of Friends. He was a Trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank and of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn. A widow, one son, and three daughters survive him.

Horace M. Warren.

Horace M. Warren, Vice President of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, died at his home, 167 Washington Park, Brooklyn, on Thursday. His death resulted from a stroke of cerebral apoplexy. Mr. Warren had returned to his home from posting a letter and was looking over a map when he was stricken. He died in a few minutes.

Mr. Warren was born in Waltham, Mass., eighty-four years ago and came of pioneer New England stock. He came to New York in 1838 and engaged in the leather manufacturing business. He retired from this business twenty years ago. He had been Vice President of the Williamsburg Savings Bank for twelve years and a Director of the bank since 1852. He was a member of the New England Society of Brooklyn, a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, and was an attendant at Plymouth Church. He leaves two sons.

Major A. J. McGonnigle.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 25.—Major Andrew J. McGonnigle, a retired officer of the United States Army, died here last night. He entered the regular army as a Captain in the Quartermaster's Department in 1865, his appointment being based on his brilliant services as a volunteer in the civil war. He became a Major in 1882 and was retired March 4, 1893.

He had some trouble in 1875 with Capt. Charles P. Eagan, who afterward became Commissary General. This conflict resulted in his trial by court-martial on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. It was specified in the charge that he had sworn at Capt. Eagan and threatened to cane him. The judgment of the court did not materially affect Capt. McGonnigle's standing in the army.

Christopher Yates Wemple.

Christopher Yates Wemple, who was for many years manager for the calico manufacturing firm of Garner & Co., died yesterday at his residence, 152 West Seventy-seventh Street. His death was due to pneumonia, following an attack of the grip. Mr. Wemple was born in the Mohawk Valley and received his early education in Utica. When he was seventeen years old he came to this city and secured a position with the firm of Garner & Co. He remained with the firm until his death. He leaves a wife and two sons. He was a member of the Colonial, New York Athletic, and Lambs' Clubs.

Obituary Notes.

SILAS L. SNYDER of Taberg, N. Y., a noted member of the bar of Oneida County, and member of the Assembly in 1866, died Thursday night, aged seventy-four years.

Ex-Assemblyman HARVEY J. HURD died at his home, in Elma, N. Y., yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hurd at one time was prominent in the affairs of the Republican Party in the county and the State.

SIMON HASSLER, Musical Director of the Chestnut Street Opera House, died yesterday afternoon in Philadelphia from a complication of diseases. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1832, and came to this country in 1848. He was known as a violinist and composer of merit.

Ex-Judge R. N. AUSTIN, for half a century a resident of Milwaukee, Wis., died yesterday evening, aged seventy-nine years. Judge Austin was well known in the law profession throughout the State. He was City Attorney in 1890, and later Judge of the Superior Court and Court Commissioner.

AUGUSTUS J. BURBANK, a widely known real estate man of Chicago and prominent in Grand Army circles, died suddenly in that city yesterday of heart disease. During the civil war Mr. Burbank was Captain in the cavalry, but his health failed and he resigned and returned home. Three years ago he was Quartermaster General in the Grand Army. He was an ex-member of the Loyal Legion.

Ex-Assemblyman BENEDICT ULRICH died yesterday afternoon of pneumonia at his home, 6 Belmont Avenue, Newark. He had been complaining for three weeks, but was at his place of business Thursday. Mr. Ulrich, who was one of the best-known Democrats in Newark, was forty-two years old. He served two years in the Board of Aldermen and one term in the New Jersey Legislature.

HARRISON S. FAIRCHILD, a veteran of the civil war, aged eighty years, died at the City Hospital in Rochester yesterday morning. Two children, Miss Harriett A. Fairchild of Rochester and Henry Fairchild of Dayton, Ohio, survive. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon. Mr. Fairchild commanded a brigade in Burnside's Ninth Army Corps, and for a gallant charge at Antietam Bridge was made Brigadier General.

The Rev. PHILETUS B. SPEAR, D. D., died at Hamilton, N. Y., yesterday. He was born in Palmyra, N. Y., in 1811, and was ordained to the ministry in 1838, becoming pastor of the First Baptist Church in Palmyra. He was made Professor of Latin in Madison University in 1842 and in 1850 he became Professor of Hebrew. He was Treasurer of the university from 1854 to 1889. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Colby University. He is survived by two sons, F. B. Spear and J. W. Spear, both of Marquette, Mich., and by a daughter, Mrs. H. H. Keith of Sioux Falls, S. D. Interment will be in the college cemetery, Hamilton.

Mrs. MARY A. SEAMAN, widow of Gideon Seaman, who was a well-known hotel keeper and a former Collector of the town of Huntington, N. Y., died suddenly Thursday at her home in Deer Park, L. I. She was seventy-eight years of age. She had been in poor health for several years, but Thursday she was seized with an acute att

KEENEY LOST TO GARDNER

Latter Blocks Former's Championship Billiard Victory.

TIE FOR FIRST HONORS

Townsend and Keeney Will Meet in the Final of the Amateur Billiard Players' Tourney.

With but one more victory to gain to possess the billiard championship of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, Frank A. Keeney of the Oxford Club, Brooklyn, encountered his first defeat last night in the tournament that has been in progress for two weeks at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn. He now will have to play Arthur Townsend, the Hanover billiard champion, in the play-off for the championship this evening.

The game last night was between Keeney and Edward Gardner of the Passaic (N. J.) Club. The latter caused a decided surprise to the crowd, and it was a large one, over 500 enthusiasts packing the hall to its limit, with every available inch of standing room occupied. Gardner beat Keeney by 300 points to 139 at fourteen-inch balk line. It should be stated, however, that keen-eyed billiardists who have watched Gardner's imperturbable coolness and his mastery of the open table game were not so amazed at the outcome as were many other spectators.

The game was one of the most brilliant of the tournament, from Gardner's standpoint. He finished in thirty-six innings, the shortest game, with the exception of Poggenburg's thirty-one-inning game. It ought to have been about two innings less, for after a magnificent run of 52 in the thirty-third inning it then took Gardner three innings to score his final four points. Keeney disappointed his friends by unexpected slowness in play, but Gardner continued to gain in brilliant style, and in the tenth inning passed the hundred mark by a magnificent run of 42. Several of Gardner's shots in this run called for appreciative applause. The points were fairly divided between nursed balls, draw shots, and some difficult open table runs. The close of the tenth inning gave him the total of 101 points, while Keeney only had 42.

Gardner's big run, however, seemed to act as a spur upon Keeney, for in the very next inning he gave his friends their first real heart warming by an excellent run of 40 points, chiefly on nursed balls. To the disappointment of the Oxford Club competitor's friends, this indication of regained good form was not fulfilled, and it was not until the twenty-seventh inning was reached that Keeney again showed a run in double figures. In this interval there was one veritable desert, when Keeney made six blanks in succession. Occasionally he would make a brilliant open table shot, but he seemed unable to make the ivory spheres run his way, as had been a marked characteristic in his previous games.

One of those dreary periods of non-scoring brought out the first ludicrous phase of the evening. Gardner had made 8 points in the twenty-third inning, and then, failing to get the ivories out of balk on the required shot he lost his next shot. The balls lay temptingly together in a triangle the hypothenuse of which was barely eight inches in length. Keeney stepped up to play, counted, and the referee called one. Gardner then arose and remarked that it was his turn to play, as Keeney had shot with the wrong ball. To the consternation of both the referee and Keeney this was discovered to be a fact, and the crowd broke forth into uproarious laughter. The balls were then replaced exactly as they were when Gardner lost his play through failure to get the balls out of balk.

The only feature after that was Gardner's fifty-two-point run toward the finish. One grand bank shot the entire length of the table down the cushion called for loud shouts of appreciation. He missed his fifty-third shot while trying a massé, failing to hit the first ball. Keeney, seeing it was against him, fell lamentably in the rear, his game being almost a parody of his previous exhibitions.

The scores were:

Edward Gardner—0 2 20 3 0 18 0 0 16 42 14 15 0 28 0 0 4 5 0 4 0 1 8 6 4 21 2 0 0 3 2 17 52 1 1 2. Total, 300; average, 8 12-36; high runs, 52, 42, 28, 21, 20, 18, 17, 16, 15, and 14.

Frank A. Keeney—8 0 9 8 0 10 4 0 0 5 4 0 1 2 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 14 0 0 0 8 0 5 0 2. Total, 139; average, 3 34-35; high runs, 40, 14, and 10.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

The standing of the competitors at the virtual close of the tournament last night was.

	Won.	Lost.
Frank A. Keeney, Oxford	4	1
Arthur Townsend, Hanover	4	1
J. Byron Stark, Wilkesbarre	3	2
Edward Gardner, Passaic	3	2
Fer. Poggenburg, Leidlerkranz	1	4
Frank Gardner, Crescent	0	5

After Keeney and Townsend finish the championship tie to-night, Stark and Edward Gardner will play off their tie for third prize next week.

MAMMOTH TURKEYS AT THE SHOW

One First Prize Winner Weighs Forty-three Pounds.

Turkey lovers will find some rare birds and of rare size in the Poultry Show at the Madison Square Garden. Several of the prize bronze gobblers are literally mammoths in the turkey world, some being large enough to supply a Thanksgiving dinner for half a dozen families. The biggest turkey in the show is a magnificent specimen of the bronze variety and weighs forty-three pounds. It was raised by George Wolf of Seneca Falls, N. Y., and its cage is now adorned with the blue ribbon of first-prize merit. It is a notable prize winner, for it captured first honors last month in a show at Princeton, Ill., and a month or two earlier at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mr. Wolf has had good fortune in taking prizes for big turkeys, for out of nine entries he has secured four firsts.

"I had one in the show last year," he said, "that weighed forty-four pounds, and a few years ago I raised the largest turkey I ever saw. It weighed forty-seven pounds, and was sent to England."

Oke and McNeil almost had a monopoly in several classes of the poultry prizes yesterday. They won twenty-one firsts and divided between white cochins, golden and silver Seabright bantams, Japanese white and black bantams, and the Polish classes. In game bantams, the Havemeyer Brothers, with their fine display from their Mahwah farm, N. J., came out well, getting eleven first prizes. A. J. Hallock of Speonk, L. I., took all the firsts there were for his Pekin ducks.

The attendance yesterday was the largest of the week, and the newly hatched chickens in the incubators attracted lots of attention.

MOTOR AND CYCLE SHOW IN PARIS

Exhibition Attracts a Fashionable Crowd to the Grand Palais.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Grand Palais, one of the few prominent buildings of the exposition, and the structure in which the art exhibits, including the United States section, were located, was reopened to-day with an automobile and cycle show.

The vast glass-roofed edifice lends itself admirably to the purpose of an exhibition hall, to which it is now devoted. A large and fashionable assemblage attended the opening. Several American firms are represented among the exhibitors.

Adelphi Basket Ball Team Won.

The junior basket ball team of Pratt Institute was beaten by the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn yesterday, in the Adelphi Gymnasium, St. James and Clifton Place, Brooklyn, in a challenge match. The teams lined up as follows:

Adelphi, (21.)	Positions.	Pratt, (10.)
Cassamajor	Right forward	Bowie
Humpstone	Left forward	Griffiths
Mason	Centre	Richardson
Jelliffe	Right guard	Kirkman
Spinney	Left guard	Nexson

Referee—Robert E. Salter, Adelphi Academy. Umpires—Messrs. Bronson and Fish. Goals—Bowie, (2.) Richardson, Griffiths, Kirkman, Mason, (6.) Cassamajor, (4.) Humpstone, (2.) Goals from fouls—Mason, (2.)

Skating Championships Postponed.

MONTREAL, Jan. 25.—Mr. W. J. Ross, President of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada, announced to-day that the amalgamated skating races for the championships of the United States and Canada, set for the 2d of February, the day of the Queen's funeral, will be postponed until either the 9th or 16th of February. The date will be announced Monday.

WOMEN GOLFERS MEET.

Changes Made in Rules for the Metropolitan Team Championship—Officers Elected.

Twenty-two delegates, representing twelve clubs in the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, met yesterday at 6 East Ninth Street for their second annual meeting. The business resolved itself into the election of officers for the coming year and the adoption of some changes in rules which it is expected will contribute wider interest to the competitions held by the association this year.

The officers elected were: President—Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J.; Vice President—Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J.; Secretary—Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I.; Treasurer—Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley Club. Extra member of the Executive Committee—Miss Mabel Park, Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island.

All of the officers except Miss Park were re-elected for a second term. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the former woman champion of the United States, was the additional Executive Committee member last year, representing Shinnecock, but she declined a renomination.

The month of June was selected as the most favorable time for the next woman's metropolitan championship. It was played at Morris County in June last year, but the exact date for the second tournament was left to the Executive Committee to arrange later. No formal applications for the tournament have yet been made, and it was suggested that those clubs willing to give the use of their links to the association for the contest should notify the Secretary, Miss Ruth Underhill, before April 1.

It also was decided that all entries from clubs for the team championship games should be made by April 1. The Executive Committe will meet early in that month and arrange the schedule of competitions, and will announce the time and place for the individual championship. The championship now is held by Miss Genevieve Hecker of the Wee Burn Club, Noroton, Conn.

The most radical change was made in the rule for the team competitive series. It was voted to make four players the team limit in the future, instead of six. The latter number was found too unwieldy last season, some clubs being unable to put a strong team of six women golfers in the field, and rather than encounter ignominious defeat they took no part in the team championship event. Others found it impossible to get the required six together for every scheduled game, and an absence of one player meant a forfeit of three holes to the team that presented its full force. As the policy of the association is to encourage the game in all clubs, it was deemed that with the more convenient number of four more clubs will enter.

Provided that ten or more teams enter for this year's championship, the Executive Committee was authorized to divide them into Class A and Class B groups, and then to hold two inter-club competitions for those respective championships. Eleven teams originally entered last year, but in view of the recent modifications that number should be considerably increased this year. The association has a membership of twenty-three clubs. The Morris County women won the team championship last year.

The twelve clubs represented at the meeting, with their delegates, were:

Ardsley—Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane and Miss C. D. Elditz.

Baltusrol—Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan and Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr.

Englewood—Mrs. John A. Wells.

Essex County—Mrs. B. F. Sanford and Miss Georgiana Wilmerding.

Montclair—Mrs. B. Pickman and Miss L. Daniels.

Morris County—Mrs. William Shippen and Miss Cornelia G. Willis.

Nassau Country—Miss Ruth Underhill and Mrs. H. N. Whitney.

North Jersey—Miss E. D. Hoxsey and Miss B. Graham.

Powelton—Mrs. Homer S. Damsdell and Miss Grace Jenkins.

Richmond County—Miss Mabel Park and Miss F. Van Rensselaer.

Shinnecock—Mrs. Charles S. Brown.

Wee Burn—Mrs. H. L. Williams and Mrs. L. M. Jones.

The President stated that any clubs desiring to put the cup offered last Fall by Clement A. Griscom on exhibition might secure it for two weeks at a time. The cup was won by the metropolitan women in their first team competition with Philadelphia.

WINTER GOLF IN FLORIDA.

Charles B. Cory Won the Palm Beach Subscription Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 25.—Charles B. Cory of the Oakley and Ardsley Clubs carried off the subscription cup this afternoon by doing some good work and defeating both Sidney Carpenter of the Philadelphia C. C. A. in the morning and winning the finals against E. A. Mulliken of Boston in the afternoon. As Mr. Cory holds the amateur record of 72, made Wednesday morning, the present quality of his game speaks for itself. The consolation cup was won by J. B. Johnson of Ardsley, and the "lobster" cup, a trophy in silver, with lobster designs, went to C. D. Bolce. In the semi-finals Mulliken defeated Maddock, and Cory defeated Carpenter. In the finals Cory defeated Carpenter 3 up.

In the semi-finals for consolation Johnson defeated Pendleton 1 up, and Livingston defeated Barnard 6 up and 4 to play. Johnson defeated Livingston 4 up and 2 to play in the final. For third prize Titus defeated Salter 1 up, and lost in the finals with Bolce. Scores of Cory and Mulliken in the finals were:

Cory—Out	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	7—36
In	5	4	6	4	5	4	5	6	4—43
Mulliken—Out	4	3	3	3	5	5	4	4	6—37
In	6	4	5	4	6	3	5	6	5—44

An eighteen-hole handicap will be played in the morning, and a mixed foursome in the afternoon.

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY.

Columbia and Princeton Meet To-night in Championship Game.

Columbia's reorganized hockey team will make its initial appearance on the ice at the St. Nicholas Rink this evening in playing Princeton in the third of the intercollegiate championship games. Much interest in the contest has been awakened among Columbia students, for they are curious to see what can be done by a team that is the result of ten days' work. If Columbia can win it will be an added triumph, whereas if the Tigers prove victorious the edge of their success will be dulled by the fact that the team is not really representative of the best players at the university.

The last practice game between the former Columbia 'Varsity and the present first team resulted in a victory for the older players by a score of 6—2. This showing is not discouraging, however, the players feel, because the last year's team defeated Princeton last season by an approximately equal score. The line-up to-night as announced by the two Captains:

Columbia.	Position.	Princeton.
Von Bermuth	Goal	Paull
Benedict	Point	Sheffield
Eakin	Cover point	Little, (Capt.)
Eyer, (Capt.)	Forward	Homans
McKee	Forward	Furnell
De Witt	Forward	Alexander
Akin	Forward	Poe

Adelphi's Interclass Games.

Good sport was enjoyed yesterday in an all-round programme by the students of the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn in the regular interclass games. There was an abundance of enthusiasm, and the records made were all meritorious. The summary:

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Lito Law, Fourth Sub-Collegiate Grade, with 4 feet 10 inches; Roger Mason, Third Sub-Collegiate Grade, and Crosbey Spinney, Third Sub-Collegiate Grade, tied for second, clearing 4 feet 3 inches.

Dips on the Parallel Bars.—Won by E. Howe, Fourth Sub-Collegiate Grade; Lito Law, Fourth Sub-Collegiate Grade, second, and F. Leslie, First Sub-Collegiate Grade, third.

Pull Ups on Horizontal Bar.—Won by Roger Mason, Third Sub-Collegiate Grade; Crosbey Spinney, Third Sub-Collegiate Grade, second, and E. Leslie, First Sub-Collegiate Grade, third.

Relay Race.—Won by Fourth Sub-Collegiate Grade, Law and Ryan; Second Sub-Collegiate Grade, Worcester and Gabriel, second; First Sub-Collegiate Grade, Catlin and Hoschke, third. Time—0:17 1-5.

Presentation of Cricketers' Pennant.

The annual presentation of the pennant of the Metropolitan District Cricket League and the distribution of individual prizes won during the past year will take place to-night at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. The presentation will be followed by a "smoker," to which all cricketers, members of clubs affiliated with either the Metropolitan District Cricket League or the New York Cricket Association, have been invited. The team of the Knickerbockers, the champion club of the year, will receive the pennant, and will retain the Metropolitan Cup for another year.

SHOOTING ON ARMORY RANGE.

Company C Won Seventh Regiment Competition for Kemp and Clark Trophies.

The annual competition of the company teams of the Seventh Regiment for the Edward Kemp and the Col. Emmons Clark trophies, which has been in progress on the armory range for the past two weeks, was concluded last night with the shooting of the teams of Company A. Both trophies were won by Company C, which scored 1,084 for the Kemp trophy for teams of twenty-five men, and 2,081 for the Clark trophy, for teams of fifty men. Company B, last year's winner of the trophies, tied with Company C in the total score for the Kemp trophy, but lost it because beaten on the score at 200 yards, at which Company C scored 533 to Company B's 515. The rules provide that a tie on the total shall be decided by the score at the lesser distance, which is the more difficult to make because shot from the shoulder.

Last night's scores and the summary of the entire competition follow:

COMPANY A—KEMP TROPHY.

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private T. K. Green	23	25	48
Sergt. G. W. Roosevelt, Jr.	22	25	47
Private F. C. Wightman	21	24	45
Private C. D. Smith	24	20	44
Sergt. H. L. Natsawaid	22	22	44
Corp. H. H. Meeder	20	24	44
Private W. W. Scriven	20	23	43
Sergt. W. H. Ford	21	20	41
Private B. C. Lockwood	21	20	41
Private W. A. Cassard, Jr.	18	23	41
Corp. J. A. Swinnerton	21	19	40
Lance Corp. J. K. Morgan	19	21	40
Corp. E. A. Wilson	17	23	40
Private W. E. Schasty	21	17	38
Private W. G. Happy	20	18	38
Sergt. C. S. M. Hook	19	19	38
Private J. B. Marshall	17	21	38
Private J. D. Miner, Jr.	19	18	37
Private F. O'Byrne	19	18	37
Private E. C. Hopkins	17	19	36
Private W. D. Sands	16	20	36
Private C. A. J. Queckberner	15	19	34
Private A. T. Babcock	13	17	30
Capt. G. A. Schasty	15	11	26
Lance Corp. H. S. Hull	10	7	17
Team total	470	493	963

COMPANY A—CLARK TROPHY.

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. J. L. Jordan	19	22	41
Private C. B. Thomas	19	22	41
Private W. H. Schanck	16	24	40
Private H. M. Moore	21	17	38
Private G. C. Dillard	18	20	38
Private F. W. Le Porin	16	22	38
Private W. W. Bryant	24	13	37
Q. M. Sergt. M. W. Scriven	19	18	37
Lieut. P. R. Towne	18	17	35
Private W. R. Pike	19	14	33
Corp. W. D. Bigelow	15	18	33
Private C. P. Dougherty	18	14	32
Private E. A. Weber	17	15	32
Corp. G. B. Bullwinkle	17	15	32
Private P. W. Maguire	15	17	32
Corp. T. Budenbach	18	12	30
Private J. T. Rohe	17	13	30
Private H. L. Bray	16	14	30
First Sergt. L. O. Fisk	15	15	30
Private D. W. Kearney	14	15	29
Private H. L. Leach, Jr.	15	13	28
Private C. R. Neidlinger	17	9	26
Private D. Nicol, Jr.	16	10	26
Private R. T. Cartwright, Jr.	12	11	23
Private G. Moller	14	7	21
Team total	410	393	812
Kemp Trophy score	470	493	963
Clark Trophy score	889	886	1,775

SUMMARY.

	Kemp Trophy.	Clark Trophy.
Best records	1,124	2,144
Winning scores last year, (Co. B)	1,080	2,086
Company C	1,084	2,081
Company B	1,084	1,999
Company D	1,041	2,033
Company F	1,067	2,005
Company K	1,061	2,007
Company I	1,066	1,914
Company H	1,048	1,991
Company G	1,060	2,013
Company E	1,032	1,867
Company A	963	1,775

TWO MATCHES AT THE TRAPS.

Steffens Defeats Dr. O'Connell and Then Ties Loeble.

A large crowd of enthusiastic patrons of trap shooting made the journey out to Dexter Park, Jamaica Avenue and Enfield Street, Brooklyn, yesterday to witness two important live-bird matches. There were three gunners engaged in the contests, Dr. Louis H. O'Connell of this city meeting Charles Steffens in a 100-bird race, and then Steffens shooting against G. E. Loeble of the Jeanette Rod and Gun Club, in a fifty-bird contest. The light was good and the birds were fast.

In his first twenty-five, Steffens scored 19 kills and missed 6. Dr. O'Connell missed 4 and killed 21. In the second quarter Steffens missed but one, and Dr. O'Connell got a tally of 23 kills. At this stage a high wind was blowing and sending the birds off like rockets. In the third quarter, Steffens made 23 kills and Dr. O'Connell got 21. Steffens killed "straight" in his last quarter and finished with a total of 91 kills, winning the match.

The summaries:

Challenge match, $100 a side, American Association rules, 100 live birds per man, 30 yards rise:

Charles Steffens, New York City:

					K.	M.
1111*	22222	21102	2202*	02202—19		6
11221	22021	22122	12211	21211—24		1
22112	22211	12210	11221	21112—23		3
21122	21212	22121	21221	21221—25		0
Total					91	9

Dr. Louis H. O'Connell, New York City—

					K.	M.
12*02	22220	22222	20222	22222—21		4
20022	22222	22222	22222	22222—23		2
22222	*2222	22022	0*202	22222—21		4
22222	0*222	22222	22222	22222—23		2
Total					88	12

Referee—Thomas W. Morfey, Queens, L. I.

G. E. Loeble and Charles Steffens next met in a fifty-bird race. It was a hot contest, the men finishing in a tie, with 41 kills each. The coming of dark prevented a shoot-off, which will take place later, probably after the Sportsmen's Show. The summaries:

Challenge match, 50 live birds per man, handicap:

G. E. Loeble, New York, 28 yards rise—

					K.	M.
02222	2*22	22202	21202	12122—21		4
22002	1*212	1122*	01121	21212—20		5
Total					41	9

Charles Steffens, New York, 30 yards rise—

					K.	M.
02222	11121	01021	02012	21212—20		5
20111	21121	12221	20101	21102—21		4
Total					41	9

Referee—John H. Wellbrock, New York German Gun Club.

MORRIS PARK'S LIST OF STAKES.

Nineteen Events, for Spring and Fall, Announced by the Club.

The Westchester Racing Association has announced a list of nineteen stake events for the Spring and Fall meetings of the present year, the list including all the popular events that have become recognized as fixtures of the racing at Morris Park, and in addition to these two important new races, which are to be known respectively as the Jockey Club and Morris Park Autumn Weight for Age Stakes. These new events are put on the programme in conformity with the Jockey Club rule, providing for weight-for-age races. Both races are for three-year-olds and upward, one at one mile and a furlong and the other at two miles and a quarter, with $1,500 and $3,000 added. To the Metropolitan Handicap this year the added money is $6,000.

The other races opened for the Spring meeting are for two-year-olds, the Gaiety, four and a half furlongs, and Bouquet and Laureate, five furlongs each; for three-year-olds, the Larchmont, seven furlongs; Bay-chester, one mile; Inn West, six and a half furlongs, and Pocantico, one mile and a sixteenth; for three-year-olds and upward, the Metropolitan Handicap, one mile, weights to be announced March 1; the Harlem, one mile; the Toboggan Handicap, six furlongs; New Rochelle Handicap, seven furlongs; Crotona, six furlongs; Claremont, six and a half furlongs; Van Cortlandt, seven furlongs, and Amateur Cup, for gentlemen riders, one mile, and for steeplechasers and hurdle races; the St. Nicholas and Knickerbocker Hurdle races, and New York and International Steeplechases.

For the Fall meeting the stakes for two-year-olds are the Nursery Handicap, six furlongs; the Champagne, seven furlongs, and the White Plains Handicap, six furlongs; for three-year-olds, the Jerome Handicap, one mile and a quarter, and for three-year-olds and upward, the Municipal Handicap, one mile and three-quarters, and the Morris Park Autumn Weight for Age Stakes, two miles and a quarter. The added money for each of the nineteen stakes opened varies from $1,000 up to the $6,000 added to the Metropolitan. All the stakes will close on Tuesday, Feb. 12, with a supplementary closing for some of them in May.

N. Y. Y. C. Ladies' Reception.

A ladies' reception will be held by the New York Yacht Club on the afternoons of Thursday, Jan. 31, and Friday, Feb. 1, from 2 to 6 o'clock, in the new clubhouse, 37 West Forty-fourth Street.

SKATER KEANE CHAMPION

New York A. C. Title Holder Again Victor in Figure Competition.

HIS SCORE A PERFECT ONE

Irving Brokaw of the St. Nicholas Club Finished Second, Closely Followed by Duffy.

For the fourth consecutive year Arthur K. Keane of the New York Athletic Club yesterday won the figure skating championship of the National Amateur Skating Associations of the United States and Canada, contested at the St. Nicholas Rink. Keane, in the opinion of the three judges, was perfect in his work compared with the other competitors, and he gained a perfectly clean score, never making a misplay or trifling error. Keane's easy victory was due largely to his wonderful power of balance, his great strength, and splendid control. In all the technical portions of his art he was unapproachable, and excepting certain of the figures he far outshone the other men. In ease and grace, however, he was lacking, and his skating, apart from the admiration it provoked, on account of its power and technique, was not of the sort to be entertaining. Keane is but 24 years old, and has been skating in championships for six years, in four of which he gained first honors. This record of consecutive victories has never been equaled, though George D. Phillips won the championship for five years with a year's lapse.

Irving Brokaw captured second place, with 69 points, 21 tallies behind the champion. Duffy followed Brokaw closely, with 64 points. Loewenherz finished fourth, while Arnold brought up the rear, with 26 points.

The skating began at 2:30 P. M. in a roped-off portion of the rink 125 by 40 feet. These men were entered in the competition: Dr. A. G. Keane, New York A. C.; Irving Brokaw, St. Nicholas S. C.; W. W. Arnold, Pawtucket, R. I.; W. F. Duffy, N. A. S. A.; R. Loewenherz, New York City. All afternoon the skaters confined themselves to different variations of the roll. Keane easily distanced the other men, while Duffy, who is regarded as a coming man, and Brokaw were having a close competition for second honors.

The movements were originally twenty-one in number, but owing to the slowness with which they were run off three of these were cut out. The object of the programme was to set forth the movements of figure skating so as best to test the proficiency of the skaters. The movements were arranged under comprehensive fundamental heads, designed to include everything appertaining to the art. The judging was done on a scale of points running from the number of contestants down to 0. The highest point winner received 5 in each figure, and the other skaters were rated at 4, 3, &c., according to their merits.

The summaries:

Plain forward and backward skating in various ways.—Keane, 5; Brokaw, 3; Duffy, 2; Arnold, 1; Loewenherz, 3.

Outside edge, roll forward.—Keane, 5; Brokaw, 4; Duffy, 2; Arnold, 1; Loewenherz, 4.

Outside edge roll backward.—Keane, 5; Brokaw, 4; Duffy, 3; Arnold, 2; Loewenherz, 2.

Inside edge, roll forward.—Keane, 5; Brokaw, 4; Duffy, 4; Arnold, 2; Loewenherz, 2.

Inside edge, roll backward.—Keane, 5; Brokaw, 4; Duffy, 4; Arnold, 1; Loewenherz, 2.

Figure eight on one foot forward.—Keane, 5; Brokaw, 4; Duffy, 5; Arnold, 1; Loewenherz, 2.

Figure eight on one foot backward.—Keane, 5; Brokaw, 4; Duffy, 5; Arnold, 1; Loewenberg, 2.

Cross roll forward in field and eights, single and double circle.—Keane, 5; Brokaw, 4; Duffy, 3; Arnold, 2; Loewenherz, 3.

Change of edge roll forward, beginning on either outside or inside edge.—Keane, 5; Brokaw, 4; Duffy, 4; Arnold, 2; Loewenherz, 3.

Change of edge roll backward, beginning on either outside or inside edge.—Keane, 5; Brokaw, 3; Duffy, 4; Arnold, 1; Loewenherz, 2.

Cross roll backward in field and eights, single and double circle.—Keane, 5; Brokaw, 4; Duffy, 3; Arnold, 2; Loewenherz, 3.

Curved angles, threes, singles, double, chain, and flying, beginning on inside or outside edge.—Keane, 5; Brokaw, 3; Duffy, 4; Arnold, 1; Loewenherz, 2.

Curved angles, rocking turns from outside edge to outside edge or inside edge to inside edge, forward and backward.—Keane, 5; Brokaw, 3; Duffy, 4; Arnold, 1; Loewenherz, 2.

Curved angles, cross cuts, or anvils.—Keane, 5; Brokaw, 4; Duffy, 3; Arnold, 2; Loewenherz, 1.

Grapevines, including Philadelphia twist.—Keane, 5; Brokaw, 3; Duffy, 5; Arnold, 1; Loewenherz, 2.

Toe and heel movements embracing pivot circling, toe spins, (pirouettes,) and movements on both toes.—Keane, 5; Brokaw, 3; Duffy, 4; Arnold, 2; Loewenherz, 1.

Single and double flat-foot spins, cross-foot, and two-foot whirls.—Keane, 5; Brokaw, 4; Duffy, 3; Arnold, 2; Loewenherz, 1.

Loops and ringlets on inside and outside edges, single and in combination.—Keane, 5; Brokaw, 4; Duffy, 3; Arnold, 2; Loewenherz, 1.

Of a possible 90 points Keane secured 90. The other individual scores follow:

Dr. A. G. Keane	90	R. Loewenherz	57
Irving Brokaw	69	W. W. Arnold	26
W. F. Duffy	64		

$5,000 MATCH FOR TROTTERS.

Forfeit Up for Race, the Monk Against Alice Barnes.

The harness match race between Fred Gerken's noted Speedway horse, The Monk, 2:08½, and E. E. Smathers's fast mare, Alice Barnes, 2:11½, which was proposed last week and which apparently had failed through the non-appearance of Mr. Gerken or any one representing him at the Rossmore Hotel Wednesday, when the owners were to have met and agreed upon terms, has been revived and now there is every promise that the race will be made. When Mr. Gerken failed to appear, George Spear, trainer for Mr. Smathers, who was present to represent his employer, talked rather boastfully of a certified check for $5,000 he had brought to post as a forfeit for a race for $10,000 a side. His remarks seem to have nettled Mr. Gerken.

The talked-of match came up again Thursday, with the result that Mr. Gerken's trainer, Fred Noble, made a visit to the Rossmore and there deposited with George Putney, proprietor of the hotel, a check for $1,000 as a forfeit, with a challenge to Mr. Smathers for a match for $5,000 a side. With the posting of the forfeit, Noble stipulated that the race shall be at mile heats, three in five, under the rules of the National Trotting Association, to be trotted on a day to be agreed upon by the owners at the grand circuit race meeting in Cleveland this coming season. Mr. Smathers's readiness to make the race, as indicated when he sent Spears to post his check to bind the match on Wednesday, leaves no doubt that he will accept the terms proposed by The Monk's owner, and the patrons of harness racing regard the race as a certainty.

Notice has been sent to Mr. Smathers of the challenge from Mr. Gerken, and it has been agreed between the owners of the horses that they or their representatives shall meet at the Rossmore on Monday evening to complete the match. As Mr. Gerken had decided to campaign The Monk through the Grand Circuit this year, the horse will go into training whether or not the match is made. The Cleveland meeting will be held about midsummer.

Trotting Races on the Ice.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The attendance at the last day's races on Lake Placid was the largest of the three. The weather was clear and warm. In the last heat of the 2:25 class, W. H. Adsit was thrown and his horse fell on top of him. Adsit was cut about the face and head, but not seriously injured. Summary:

Free For All.—Mile heats.

May Smith, John Porter, Ticonderoga	1	1	1
Golden Rod, Tom Moon, Plattsburg	3	2	2
Clay Lambert, John A. Stevens, Lake Placid	2	3	3

Time—2:21; 2:25; 2:24.

2:25 Class.

Fahls Girl, S. B. Southard, Glens Falls	2	1	1
Lady Natt, C. H. Green, Lake Placid	1	4	2
Kitty Hunter, N. Barnett, Ticonderoga	3	2	3
Director's Maid, W. H. Adsit, Essex	4	3	4
Daisy H., F. L. Finn, Plattsburg	5	dr.	

Time—2:28; 2:28½; 2:31; 2:20.

Results on Winter Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—Weather fine, track fast. Summaries: Mile—Admetus, 128, (Caywood,) 1; Locust Blossom, 123, 2; Grey Forge, 117, 3. Time—1:45. Mile and an eighth —Kanova, 103, (Walsh,) 1; Scorpolette, 98, 2; Cogswell, 110, 3. Time—1:57½. Mile and a sixteenth—Domadge, 97, (Wonderly,) 1; Henry of Franstamar, 104, 2; Heroics, 105, 3. Time—1:49. Mile—Cluster, 98, (Wonderly,) 1; Varro, 109, 2; Tea Gown, 104, 3. Time—1:41¾. Seven furlongs —Fleuron, 104, (Walsh,) 1; Jockey Joe, 106, 2; Iris, 108, 3. Time—1:20¾. Mile and a sixteenth —Eugenia S., 97, (Cochran,) 1; Bequeath, 99, 2; Helen Paxton, 104, 3. Time—1:49¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Crusados, at 30 to 1, made his first appearance in the two-year-old race at Tanforan Park to-day, and won handily. He is by Emperor of Norfolk, and is owned by "Lucky" Baldwin. The Winter Handicap, worth $6,000, will be decided to-morrow. Results: Seven furlongs—Impromptu, 112, (Henry,) 1; Thrasis, 107, 2; George Dewey, 109, 3. Time—1:31. Three furlongs, two-year-olds—Crusados, 111, (Alexander,) 1; Dr. Scharff, 111, 2; Rosewar, 108, 3. Time—0:35¾. Mile and a half—Topmast, 112 (Henry,) 1; Vinctor, 118, 2; Formero, 119, 3. Time—2:37¾. Vernal Stakes, seven furlongs—Janice, 117, (Mounce,) 1; Maresa, 110, 2; Bab, 110, 3. Time—1:29. Five and one-half furlongs—Josephine B., 117, (O'Connor,) 1; Necklace, 117, 2; Almonor, 119, 3. Time—1:22½. One mile—Theory, 112, (Jenkins,) 1; Bogus Bill, 104, 2; Racetto, 104, 3. Time—1:43¾.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Bronx Council Wins Three Games in Bronx Royal Arcanum League Series.

In the tournament of the Royal Arcanum Bowling League of the Borough of the Bronx on Pump's North Side Palace alleys, the Bronx Council team won three games from the Morrisania Council five. The scores:

MOR'SANIA COUNCIL.				BRONX COUNCIL.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Zorn	112	145	163	Finks	155	152	227
Hanlon	128	162	187	O'Neil	126	127	132
Valentine	181	92	139	Ballard	133	135	106
Holden	117	139	121	Healey	174	158	155
Chave	137	170	113	Turner	191	142	140
Total	675	708	713	Total	809	714	760

Company H of the Twelfth Regiment won three games from Company E in the regimental bowling tournament on the armory alleys last night. The scores:

COMPANY H.				COMPANY E.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Harris	118	111	145	Shearer	85	94	143
Morrison	133	122	105	Dix	108	95	98
Shiebail	129	158	138	Lamb	104	73	90
Nichols	126	123	144	McKenna	91	87	75
Wrede	159	137	140	Hyland	142	118	128
Total	665	651	691	Total	540	467	532

Colfax Council outrolled Knickerbocker and Benevolent Councils and Knickerbocker also defeated Benevolent in the tournament of the New York Royal

JUDGES WAR ON CRIMES AGAINST MORALS

Will Inflict the Heaviest Punishment in Their Power.

No More Fines in Gambling Cases, Says Judge Cowing—Offenders Against Girls to Get the Limit.

The unusually large number of cases of crimes against public morals, decency, and other violations of the Penal Code prohibiting the existence of disorderly houses, poolrooms, and gambling houses, on the calendars of the Courts of General Sessions have moved the Judges now sitting in the four parts to inflict the maximum penalties in all cases coming before them and to express in unmeasured terms their condemnation of the conditions of the "red-light" district which two reform committees are endeavoring to clean up.

Judges Cowing, Newburger, Foster, and McMahon, Recorder Goff, and the District Attorney are particularly vigorous in their denunciations of the individuals who lure young girls under age to resorts of the vilest character on the east side and keep them there, virtually prisoners. The Judges deem the time ripe when more publicity should be given to these crimes in order that the severe penalties imposed may act as a deterrent.

Judges Cowing and Foster yesterday, from the bench, gave notice that the maximum penalties would be imposed by them upon all gambling house keepers and abductors of young girls who came before them.

Judge Cowing's remarks were prompted by the conviction of John D. Frank and William Black for running a policy shop at 285 Mulberry Street, within a few doors of Police Headquarters. These men are but two of many arrested at the instance of Capt. F. Norton Goddard's agents, who collected the evidence, and whose testimony obtained the conviction. Admitting that the men brought to trial were but tools of "bigger men" "higher up," Judge Cowing said:

"It seems impossible to deal out justice in these gambling cases by imposing fines. When this is done, the big men come forward and pay them, and justice is frustrated. It seems unjust to punish severely the tools of these big men, but unless an example is made of some, vice will continue to flourish with impunity.

"I wish to say from the bench, and I wish the statement to go broadcast and reach all those engaged in this nefarious business, that hereafter this Court will impose the extreme penalty of two years' imprisonment at hard labor upon all such convicted criminals. This will effectually prevent the release of the petty offender being effected by the big men who pay the fines imposed."

The two men received sentences of two months in the penitentiary.

Joseph Kassheimer, a married salesman of 100 East Broadway Street, was convicted of luring Mary Zinsmeister to 66 Avenue A, and was remanded for sentence by Judge Cowing.

"Crimes against young girls," said Judge Cowing, "are very prevalent. Two cases of the ill-use of twelve and thirteen year old girls have come before me in the last few months. The evidence has been well prepared, the juries have been intelligent, no mistakes have been made, and convictions have resulted. The severest penalties possible to be inflicted were decreed by the Court."

Before Judge Foster, Abraham Magid was convicted of abducting seventeen-year-old Rachel Mutchnick, taking her to a disorderly house and keeping her there against her will. The girl's relatives rescued her by forcing an entrance into the house at 140 Chrystie Street. Magid wished to be sentenced at once, and said in his own behalf that if he could talk with the girl for a few moments he was sure she would say he was innocent. This plea was ignored by the Judge, who said:

"Your statement is not worthy of consideration, because this young girl on the stand gave evidence against you that was convincing to every one who heard it.

"I wish to say to you and all like offenders from the Red Light District who come before me that you need nexpect no more mercy, when convicted, than you show to the helpless victims you sell to lives of shame in order to profit by their degradation." Under false pretenses you wronged an innocent girl, and I know of no offense more despicable and worthy of severe punishment. I will therefore inflict upon you the severest punishment it is in my power to impose, and the sentence of this Court is that you be imprisoned in State Prison for the term of ten years."

Michael McElmuno, before Judge Newburger, was convicted of criminally assaulting his twelve-year-old stepdaughter. He will be sentenced next week. Commenting on the large number of such cases on the court calendars, Judge Newburger said:

"Publicity will, in my opinion, act as a considerable deterrent upon the infamous beings who commit these crimes, from, I believe, in many instances a total lack of moral sense. The publication of the heavy sentences imposed would be translated into the foreign newspapers published in the city, and when read by the foreigners in the city, particularly on the east side, would have a beneficial effect. The conviction of such offenders before me has caused many others of a similar character to plead to offenses where the penalties for such practices are not so severe."

There are thirty cases of crimes of like nature to that Magid was convicted of, and even worse, pending in the Courts of General Sessions. Twenty-three were disposed of during the last months of last year.

Mildred Hamilton of 235 West Forty-third Street was fined $50 in Special Sessions for keeping a disorderly house. She was accused by Policemen O'Donnell and McMahon of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. The woman stated in the West Side Court three weeks ago when arrested that she had been arrested because she had ceased paying hush money to the police.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIVE.

It Submits Additional Evidence to the Grand Jury.

The Tammany Committee of Five has submitted more evidence to District Attorney Philbin, as a result of the statement emanating from his office that the first batch of matter turned over to the Public Prosecutor was insufficient from a legal standpoint to warrant any indictments being asked for. Assistant District Attorney Schurman, who has all matters relating to vice in charge, went over the supplementary evidence submitted and reported to Mr. Philbin that it was satisfactory in quality, but lacking in quantity.

Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the Commitee of Five, when told of this statement, made known his determination if necessary to submit still more evidence, as the committee he contended had plenty of the same kind.

The evidence already submitted is understood to be against police officials in whose precincts vicious conditions have been found by the committee. This evidence, if the District Attorney deems it sufficient, will go before the Grand Jury Monday or the early part of next week, as was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. The Grand Jury will be prepared to devote all of next week, the last week of their session, to vice conditions, and several indictments are expected to result. Superintendent Stewart of Bellevue Hospital, ex-Superintendent O'Rourke, and Thomas J. Monnock were again summoned before the Grand Jury yesterday, that body holding the longest afternoon session it has yet held.

BROKER CHARGED WITH LARCENY

Charles E. Wellborn Arrested on Mrs. Elleson's Complaint.

Charles E. Wellborn, who says he is a broker, living at 150 West Eightieth Street, was arrested by Detective O'Connor of the Centre Street Court Squad yesterday at 130 Broadway, on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Mrs. Laura Leake Elleson of 635 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Elleson caused the arrest of Ichabod C. Bryant, a druggist at 152 Broadway, on a similar charge yesterday. She alleges in an affidavit that she sold to Bryant last year a drug store at 649 Madison Avenue for $4,000. Payment was given, she says, in notes indorsed by Wellborn, who claimed to be worth several thousand dollars in real estate. The notes were returned by Mrs. Elleson to Bryant, upon his representation that they were worthless.

A check on the First National Bank of Bound Brook, N. J., was given in settlement of all claims by Bryant, and this also proved valueless. The latter disposed of the majority of the contents of the store, and Mrs. Elleson caused his arrest and that of Wellborn. Both were held by Magistrate Pool in $1,500 bail for examination.

POLICE TESTIFY FOR HERLIHY.

Say They Had Great Difficulty in Securing Convictions of Persons Arrested in "Red-Light" District.

The difficulty of securing convictions of disorderly persons arrested in the Red Light district was testified to by a number of policemen at the trial of Capt. John D. Herlihy yesterday. Several of the witnesses declared that they had been reprimanded by Magistrates for bringing such prisoners before them unless they knew just what had been said by the prisoners to persons they accosted.

All of the policemen came into court with long lists of the arrests they had made while working under Capt. Herlihy in the Twelfth Precinct. The witnesses testified that they reported to the Captain each night such violations as they saw, and each night he instructed them to continue their vigilance.

In cross-examining Joseph Bush, the first witness, who had done plain-clothes duty in the precinct, ex-Judge Olcott asked about his visits to 241 Allen Street, kept by a Mrs. Weiner.

"Did you ever take anything to eat or drink in the house?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you ever take a five-dollar bill?"

"Never."

John Lang, a policeman of the Sixth Precinct, and Abe Cohen of the Thirteenth Precinct testified along similar lines.

Mr. Grant asked Cohen if women were discharged by whom he had been personally solicited.

"No," said the witness, "but in other cases the women put up a good game of talk. I knew they were disreputable, but the Magistrate said they had a right to talk to men if they liked."

The witness added that it was difficult to get citizens to make complaints.

Ernest Peters, another policeman, said that a Magistrate had "called him down" for not having sufficient evidence.

"I remember," he said, "the Magistrate telling me that his sister or wife might be arrested for speaking to a man on the street. He said I had no right to arrest the woman unless I heard what she said."

Peters said that he disguised himself while hunting for evidence.

"How?" asked Mr. Olcott.

"By changing my clothes. Sometimes I wore overalls, sometimes rags."

"Ever wear a false beard?"

"No. But I shaved off my mustache several times."

Daniel Kerr said that when he arraigned a "watchboy" before Magistrate Crane the Magistrate told him not to bring such cases before him. "He said they were helping us in our work," said the witness.

William F. Sheenan, another policeman, said that Magistrate Crane had told him either to get evidence of conversation or be personally solicited before making an arrest. In answer to questions by Mr. Olcott, he said that he never heard women complain of being arrested after paying for protection.

Stephen J. Reagan, a wardman, was recalled by the prosecution, and testified that on some occasions Capt. Herlihy had accompanied him on visits to suspected houses. He also told of the eviction of disorderly persons in pursuance of orders from the Captain.

The hearing will be resumed on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Cigarette Smoker Sent to Asylum.

Jacob Felz, twenty-three years old, of 67 Morris Street, Jersey City, was sent to the Morris Plains Asylum yesterday. His father says that his insanity, which was of a homicidal nature, was caused by cigarette smoking.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LEO POPPER, Edwin S. Popper, and Emil L. Popper, plaintiffs, against JOHN M. BRODY, Charles A. Runnette, Thomas D. Collins, Oliver W. Proper, Thomas J. Bowman, Thomas J. Cullen, and John C. Bowman, doing business under the name and style of Tionesta Mantel Manufacturing Company, defendants.—Summons, with notice.—Place of trial to be had in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, December 1st, 1900.

MAX ALTMAYER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear and answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of Twelve Hundred and Thirty-five and 74-100 dollars, with interest on $985.74 from October 6, 1900, and interest on $250 from November 28th, 1900, and with costs of this action.

MAX ALTMAYER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

P. O. and office address, No. 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To the defendants John M. Brody, Charles A. Runnette, Thomas D. Collins, Oliver W. Proper, Thomas J. Bowman, Thomas J. Cullen, and John C. Bowman, doing business under the name and style of Tionesta Mantel Manufacturing Company:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of December, 1900, and filed with the compliant in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on December 21st, 1900.

Dated New York City, December 21st, 1900.

MAX ALTMAYER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

d22-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, agaainst EMMA IDA TOPLITZ; Harry L. Toplitz, individually and as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Lipman Toplitz, deceased; Lillie Toplitz, wife of said Harry L. Toplitz; Solomon B. Toplitz, and Belle L. Toplitz, his wife; Samson L. Toplitz, and Millie G. Toplitz, his wife; Berthold L. Toplitz, and Jennie Toplitz, his wife; Edgar M. Toplitz, Betty M. Hilborn, Martha Palmer, Florence Rose Doctor, Charles A. Brodek, Mitchell C. Harrison, Claudia B. Stone, William Carroll, William Burtenshaw, Charles H. Watson, Joshua Sheldon, Manhattan Straw Board Company, George W. Middleton, Edward B. Spaulding, Charles J. Quinn, Joseph Diaz, Celia Lyon, William W. Kimmey, "John Doe," and "Richard Roe," the names "John Doe" and "Richard Roe" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 21st, 1900.

EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To the defendant, Belle L. Toplitz:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on January 25th, 1901.—Dated January 25th, 1901.

EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

ja26-1aw6wSa

Legal Notices.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. E. Henry Lacombe, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, all creditors of the GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, are hereby notified to file verified proofs, in writing, of their claims with the undersigned, the ancillary receiver of said corporation in the Southern District of New York, at the office of his solicitors, Seward, Guthrie & Steele, No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before February 10, 1901. By the terms of said order creditors failing to file such proofs of claim will be barred from the right to share in the assets of said defendant corporation in the possession of the undersigned.—Dated New York, December 22, 1900. FRANCIS M. BLACK, Ancillary Receiver. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Solicitors for Ancillary Receiver, 40 Wall Street, New York.

d22-1aw6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1900, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY E. BROWN, lately carrying on business at No. 50 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, Rufus W. Sprague, Jr., who has been duly appointed assignee of said Henry E. Brown for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Alexander & Colby, No. 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City, on or before the 9th day of March, 1901.

Dated New York, December 26th, 1900.

RUFUS W. SPRAGUE, Jr., Assignee.

ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d29-1aw6wSa

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM GRAHAME ROSS, individually, &c., plaintiff, against TATTERSALLS (of New York), Limited, et al., defendants.—In the matter of the judicial settlement of the account of Julius F. Workum, as Receiver of Tattersalls (of New York), Limited, &c.

All creditors and persons having claims against Tattersalls of New York, Limited, and Julius F. Workum, Receiver thereof, or either of them, are notified that the accounts of said Receivor have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, New York County, pursuant to an order entered in the office of said Clerk, on the 20th day of December, 1900, and that by said order they and each of them are required to show cause, at a Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the Sixth day of February, 1901, at the opening of Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be entered, appointing a Referee to pass upon the accounts of said Receiver, and upon the validity and priority of all claims against said Company and said Receiver, or either of them, and granting such other and further relief in the premises as may be just.

JULIUS F. WORKUM,
Receiver of Tattersalls (of New York, Limited.

REED, SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM,
Attorneys for Receiver, 10 Wall St., New York.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE NEW YORK TRUCKMEN'S ASSOCIATION, a domestic corporation, having its principal office and conducting its affairs in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the sixth day of February, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the NEW YORK TRUCK OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK TRUCKMEN'S ASSOCIATION,
By JOHN H. WILKS,
President.

Dated New York, Dec. 27th, 1900.

HAWES & JUDGE,
Attorneys for Petitioner,
Office and Post Office Address,
No. 120 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.

d29-1aw6wS

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,415.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HOOPER C. BARRETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hooper C. Barrett of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Hooper C. Barrett was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 25th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARNOLD COHN, bankrupt.—No. 3,413.

To the creditors of Arnold Cohn, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Arnold Cohn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 5th day of February, A. D., 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York January 24th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRANK K. FAIRCHILD, Joseph C. Harris, and Charles I. Patterson, individually and as copartners of the firm of F. K. FAIRCHILD & CO., and the firm of F. K. FAIRCHILD & CO., bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Frank K. Fairchild, Joseph C. Harris, Charles I. Patterson, and F. K. Fairchild & Co., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 23d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 25th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BERNHARD LIBERMAN and SAUL LIBERMAN, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Liberman and Saul Liberman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 22, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 25th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BERNHARD LIBERMAN and SAUL LIBERMAN, bankrupts,

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Liberman and Saul Liberman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 22, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also atetnd the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 25th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BERNHARD LIBERMAN and SAUL LIBERMAN, bankrupts,

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Liberman and Saul Liberman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 22, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also atetnd the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 25th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID F. MANN, individually and as a member of the firm of Mann & Co., Bankrupt.—No. 3,159.

Notice is hereby given that David F. Mann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 24th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 25th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. FLETCHER SHERA, bankrupt.—No. 3,194.

To the creditors of J. Fletcher Shera of the county of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1901, the said J. Fletcher Shera was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of February, A. D., 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 22d, 1901.

NO. 3,370.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN RADU'S, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nathan Radue of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Nathan Radus was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 25th, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—EDWARD MORLEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Morley, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 22d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 6th, 1901, at .. A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 25th, 1901.

NO. 3,384.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JASPER H. SINGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jasper H. Singer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Jasper H. Singer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 25th, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—PATRICK TWOMEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Patrick Twomey, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 24th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 6th, 1901, at .. A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 25th, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—GUSTAVE VEIT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Gustave Veit, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 22d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 6th, 1901, at .. A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 25th, 1901.

NO. 3,429.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDOR V. WITTENBERG, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isidor V. Wittenberg of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Isidor V. Wittenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 25, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

CHALMERS, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. CHALMERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Hamlin & Ingersoll, No. 16-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of May next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1900.

SOPHIA A. CHALMERS, Administratrix.

MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DUNLAP, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DUNLAP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clarke & Culver, Esqs., attorneys, No. 137 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1900. AMELIA N. DUNLAP, Executrix. CHARLES C. HENRY ARTHUR H. LAMSON, Executors. CLARKE & CULVER, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, office and P. O. address, 137 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

o6-1aw6mS

GEORGI, COSSUTH L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Doe and Richard Roe and all persons beneficially interested in the estate of Cossuth L. Georgi, deceased, the name and identity of which persons being unknown to the petitioner herein, and cannot be ascertained by said petitioner, the said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, and used herein to designate and describe the said unknown persons hereby intended to be cited, being all unknown creditors of said deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1901, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree of the said Surrogates' Court should not be made directing the disposition by mortgage or sale of the real property late of Cossuth L. Georgi, deceased, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debts and funeral expenses of the said deceased, agreeably to the prayer of the petition of, Otto H. Georgi, administrator, etc., of said Cossuth L. Georgi, deceased, filed in the office of said Surrogate on the 18th day of February, 1883, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOHN AITKEN, Petitioner's Attorney, 239 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

ja26-1aw6wS

HOWARD, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN HOWARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Shearman & Sterling, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, Nov. 17, 1900. WILLIAM W. S. THORNE, ALFRED M. TOWNSEND, Executors. SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Executors.

LENIHAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES LENIHAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John J. O'Grady, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1901.—Dated New York, the 27th day of December, 1900.

MICHAEL J. PHELAN, Executor.

JOHN J. O'GRADY, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, New York. 429-1aw6mSa

MELCHER, JOHN L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. MELCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 27 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1901.

JOHN S. MELCHER, Administrator.

ja12-1aw6m8

PAGE, LOUISE N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE N. PAGE, late of the County of New York, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 23rd day of November, 1900. ABRAHAM GRUBER, Executor. WILLIAM H. BONYNGE, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADELINE DRAKE, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL A. S. WILKS and JOHN W. WILKS, individually and as trustees under the last will and testament of Seth Wilks, deceased, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and premises, together with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, City of New York, and State of New York, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Thirty-second Street, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on said northerly side of Thirty-second Street, distant one hundred and eighty (180) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Thirty-second Street and the Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Eighth Avenue, through the middle of a party wall erected as to half of the width thereof upon the premises herein described and as to the other half of the width thereof on the premises next easterly adjoining, ninety-eight (98) feet five and three-fourths (5¾) inches to a line equal distant, or nearly so, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets; thence westerly, along said line, nineteen (19) feet and nine (9) inches, or thereabouts; thence southerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Eighth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet five and one-half (5½) inches to the northerly side of Thirty-second Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly side of Thirty-second Street, twenty (20) feet to the place of beginning; be said distances and dimensions more or less.

Together with the benefits and subject to the terms of a certain agreement relating to nuisances and to the location, character, and height of buildings thereon recorded in the Register's office of New York County June 9, 1851, in Liber 578 of Conveyances, page 333; and a further agreement bearing date April 2, 1856, and recorded in said Register's office July 8, 1856, in Liber 706 of Conveyances, page 354, whereby the owner of said premises, his heirs and assigns, was and are permitted to enter and insert into the easterly wall of the house adjoining said premises on the west to the extent of four (4) inches the ends of the beams of the dwelling house built on the said premises until the said easterly wall shall be destroyed by fire or otherwise; said premises being now known as No. 317 West Thirty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and being the same premises conveyed to Seth Wilks by deed of James Boorman and Mary W., his wife, dated August 1, 1856, and recorded in said Register's office August 13, 1856, in Liber 714 of Conveyances, page 415.—Dated New York City, Borough of Manhattan, January 23d, 1901.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street number is 317 West Thirty-second Street:

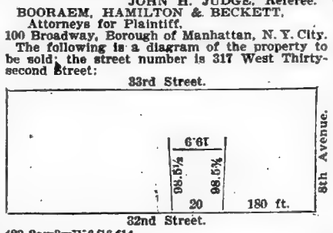

j23-2aw3wW&S&f14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against JULIUS A. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

New York Telephone, 3700 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.

I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
85 WALL STREET.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Lauterbach, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William H. Grace, Hugh Kelly Porter, Charles W. Morse, Henry O. Havemeyer, Homer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William L. Strong, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank E. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF
The Mechanical Rubber Co.

The undersigned Trustees, under the mortgage above referred to, desire, under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of twelve thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-four cents ($12,231.74) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the **KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY**, 66 Broadway, New York, addressed to the undersigned, on or before February 1st, 1901. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids not in accordance with the above announcement.

CHAS. T. BARNEY, JOHN McANERNEY, } Trustees.
New York, Jan. 17, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
PREFERRED STOCK.
23 WALL STREET.
January 11th, 1901.

Holders of Northern Pacific Preferred Stock TRUST CERTIFICATES are urged to present the same for exchange for stock before **FEBRUARY 15TH, 1901**, after which date all Preferred Stock Trust Certificates that have not been exchanged will have to be presented for stamping before the dividend, payable March 5th can be paid.

To facilitate this exchange we rescind our notice limiting the number of schedules to be received to 100 per diem for the Preferred Stock.

J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
Fiscal Agents.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 47, 55, 119, 152, 179, 195, 284, 297, 318, 370, 434, 439, 483, 517, 624, 646, 651, 660, 676, 692, 714, 866, 867, 883, 940, 997, 1008, 1029, 1060, 1125, 1157, 1171, 1241, 1252, 1301, 1376, 1407, 1495, 1561, 1578, 1665, 1672, 1675, 1685, have been drawn in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of May, 1901, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

GUARANTEED INVESTMENTS.
THE HARBOR AND SUBURBAN
BUILDINGS AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,
34 and 36 Wall Street, New York,

With assets of $825,000 and a Guarantee Fund and Surplus of $106,000, offers a limited amount of its Guaranteed 5% and 6% Stock. All transactions of this Corporation are based on Metropolitan Realty.

NOTHING IS BETTER.
NOTHING IS SAFER.

Allotments will be made in order of subscription.

Office of
The North American Company.
30 Broad Street.
New York, January 21, 1901.

To the Stockholders of The North American Company:

To afford opportunity to complete the formalities on the New York Stock Exchange, incident to the reduction of the capital stock of The North American Company, its stock transfer books will remain closed until Monday, the 11th day of February, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SILAS W. BURT,
Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COMPOSITE TYPE BAR STOCK
DEALT IN
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE ACCOUNTS RECONciled by third teller. Box 188 Times Office.

Copartnership Notices.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting as FRIEDMAN & ROSENTHAL has been dissolved by limitation. ROBT. FRIEDMAN, S. L. ROSENTHAL.
New York, Jan. 10, 1901.

Proposals. Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR

$3,125,000.00 of 3% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

WEDNESDAY THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1901,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE PER CENT per annum, to wit

$1,500,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAPID-TRANSIT RAILROAD. Principal payable November 1, 1950.

$150,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE EXTENSION OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE TO THE BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE. Principal payable November 1, 1941.

$100,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOLHOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS. Principal payable November 1, 1941.

$150,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOLHOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND. Principal payable November 1, 1941.

$375,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR POLICE DEPARTMENT PURPOSES. Principal payable November 1, 1941.

$650,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR LAYING WATER-MAINS IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Principal payable November 1, 1920.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 16TH, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30TH, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$6,000 City of New York 3 p. c. Consld. stock. (Police Department Bds.) due Nov., 1925.
5 shs. 2d Natl. Bank of Hoboken, N. J.
102 shs. United Shoe Machinery Co. common.
102 shs. United Shoe Machinery Co. Prefd.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
$1,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. 100 yr. Bds., 2361.
$1,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1919.
$3,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$1,000 Chic. & West R. R. (Madison Extn.) 1st 7 p. c. Bd., 1911.
$1,000 Winona & St. Peter R. R. 2d Mtge. (now 1st) 7 p. c. Bd., 1907.
$1,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R. R. 2d Mtge. (now 1st) 6 p. c. Bd., 1909.
$100 United States 2 p. c. Bd., 1918.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$5,000 Consolidated Lehigh Slate Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Novr., 1899, Coups.
340 shs. Ohio & Indiana Gas Co.
39 shs. Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
17 shs. Germania Fire Insurance Co.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
20 shs. B'klyn Academy of Music, (with tickets.)
20 shs. Bank of New Amsterdam.
50 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
30 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
12 shs. National City Bank.
31 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
$1,500 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
118 shs. Ohio & Indiana Gas Co.
5 shs. Home Insurance Co.
9 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. 2d Avenue R. R. Co.
19 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Mt. Morris Bank.
22 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Brooklyn Hills Improvement Co. (Hypd.)
$5,000 Ohio Mining & Man'fg Co. 5 p. c. Inc. Bds.
15 shs. Mt. Morris Bank.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
224 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
40 shs. Natl. City Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$4,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.

BOND OFFERINGS.

Chicago, Burl. & Quincy R. R.
Illinois Division 3½s, 1949.

Evansville & Terre Haute R. R.
First Consolidated 6s, 1921.

Clev. & Marietta R'y Company
1st Mtg. S. F. 4½s, 1993.

Galv., Harrisb. & San Antonio R'y
Mex. & Pacif. Exten. 1st 5s, 1931.

Western Union Tel. Co.
Real Estate 4½s, 1947.

Rio Grande Western R'y Company
First Mtg. 4s, 1939.

Complete list upon application.

Spencer Trask & Co.
27-29 Pine Street,
65 State St., Albany. New York.

Meetings and Elections.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 6, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon and 2 o'clock P. M., respectively. The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, January 30, 1901, and reopen on Thursday, February 21, 1901.

HY. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Ala., January 14, 1901.

Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Co. for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close February 1st, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 14, 1901.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Dividends.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 22, 1901.
The coupons due Feb. 1st, 1901, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Co., and the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The German-American Bank,
New York, Jan. 18, 1901.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 1. The transfer books will be closed from January 25 to February 2.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid Feb. 5, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on December 24, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend, and for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of stock for voting trust certificates, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 24, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 10, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Dec. 24, 1900.

On Feb. 5, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

The Voting Trustees having dissolved the Voting Trust, to take effect January 2d, 1901, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will not be reopened.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

OFFICE OF
THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 SOUTH STREET,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars Per Share on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1901. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., January 26th, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 2d, 1901.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, Jan. 26th, 1901.
A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after February 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31st, 1901.

GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Preferred Dividend No. 8.
PITTSBURG, PA., JANUARY 23, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company, February 25, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 4, 1901. Checks will be mailed from the office of the Company. The transfer books will close at three (3) P. M., February 4, 1901, and reopen at ten (10) A. M., February 25, 1901.

A. R. FRASER, Treasurer.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Common Dividend No. 2.
PITTSBURG, PA., JANUARY 23, 1901.
A dividend of One (1) Per Cent. will be paid on the Common Stock of this Company, February 28, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 7, 1901. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the Company. The transfer books will close at three (3) P. M., February 7, 1901, and reopen at ten (10) A. M., February 28, 1901.

A. R. FRASER, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, February 9th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened March 2d.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St., and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 9, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-half Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 14th, and reopened on Saturday, February 2nd.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 136.

A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared payable Feb. 15th to stockholders of record at close of business Feb. 1st, 1901. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books close February 1st and reopen February 16th, 1901.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, January 17th, 1901.

Office of the American Ice Company,
133 East 23d St.
New York, Jan. 24th, 1901.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared and will be payable Feb. 15th, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Feb. 1st, 1901.

The Transfer Books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. Feb. 1st, 1901, until Feb. 16, 1901.

E. D. HALEY, Treasurer.

New York, January 22, 1901.
A dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and One (1) Per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the OMAHA WATER COMPANY, will be paid by the undersigned on February 15, 1901, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock, of record on the books of the undersigned February 1, 1901.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Agent.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, No. 23 Broad Street, (Mills Building.)—Coupons due Feb. 1, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office: CENTRAL PACIFIC 1st refunding mortgage; TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS R. R. CO. 1st mortgage 7 per cent., Main Line; GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RY. CO. 1st mortgage 6 per cent., Eastern Division.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

H. Batterman Corporation Election.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the corporation of H. Batterman, Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn, was held yesterday, at which the following officers and Directors were elected for the ensuing year: President and Treasurer—H. Batterman; Vice President—George F. Moger; Secretary—H. L. Batterman.

Gen. Alger Gets $281,014.97 Judgment.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 25.—A decree has been entered in the United States Circuit Court in the case of Gen. Russell A. Alger vs. T. R. Anderson and others, upon a mandate from the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth District, whereby Gen. Alger is given a personal judgment for $281,014.97. The litigation grew out of the purchase of several tracts of coal and mineral lands in Franklin County, Tenn.

Cotton Exchange to Close Feb. 2.

The Cotton Exchange will be closed on the day of Queen Victoria's funeral.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Pressed Steel Car Company.

It is announced that coupons on certain bonds will be paid on and after Feb. 1 by the Southern Pacific Company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 25	631,981
To date this year	25,744,832
Corresponding date last year	8,304,272

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 25	$5,875,300
To date this year	$73,898,050
Corresponding date last year	$42,051,100

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	3½	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Amal. Copper	½	Manhattan	⅞
Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Met. Street Railway	1¾
Am. C. & F. Pf.	2	Minn. & St. L.	1⅝
Am. Steel & W.	1	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1⅜
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	3
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Am. Tin Plate pf.	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	1
Am. Tobacco	1¼	National Lead	½
At., T. & S. F.	1	Nat. Steel	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nat. Tube	1½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅜	Nor. & West. pf.	1
Chi., B. & Q.	1¼	Northern Pacific	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	2¼	North. Pac. pf.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¼	People's Gas	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Pere Marq. pf.	1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	4
Consol. Gas	3½	Pullman Co.	3½
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. & S. F.	⅞
Den. & Rio Grande	1¼	St. L. S. W.	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¾
Federal Steel	⅞	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Gas & El., Ber., Co.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
General Electric	⅜	Texas & Pacific	1
Glucose Sugar	½	Twin City R. T.	⅜
Illinois Central	1⅜	Union Pacific	⅜
Int. Power	½	Wabash	½
Int. Pump pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	1¼
Iowa Central	1⅝	Wis. Central pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	½	Lake Erie & W.	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Am. Woolen	½	N. J. Central	1½
Anaconda Copper	⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1		
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Hocking Valley	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
Hock. Valley pf.	½	U. S. Express	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., R. & P. gen.	1½	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	2⅝
Col. F. & I. 1st	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	2⅝
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1¼	St. L. S. W. 2d	2⅝
G. V., Globe & N. 5s	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1⅝		

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	Ky. Cent. 4s	1½
Int. & G. N. 1st 6s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Dullness approaching that which ruled in midsummer prevailed in the stock market yesterday. Little more than 600,000 shares of stock were traded in all day, barely one-fourth of the high record day of a few weeks ago. As on Thursday the tape sometimes failed to record a transaction for several minutes at a time, while general commission business fell off to merely nominal proportions. Professionalism was the dominant factor in the market, but whereas on the day previous sentiment was bearish, yesterday there was a decided change for the better, optimism showing strongly. This, however, is considered not surprising in view of the fact that even on declines little liquidation now appears, while on the other hand there are evidences in more ways than one that the larger financial interests continue quietly to increase their holdings.

Notwithstanding the fact that London sent over lower prices, the opening here, though irregular, was steady, and thus prices were maintained, though inclining to advance, until the last half hour when, under the leadership of St. Paul, the whole list moved up, with the close showing substantial strength.

The only disappointing feature of the market was the failure of the Directors of Brooklyn Rapid Transit to make any of the promised changes in the board at the Directors' meeting held during the day. Less than two weeks ago Wall Street was given actual official assurance that Pennsylvania and New York Central interests would appear in the Directorate, while it was even proclaimed that Metropolitan interests had accumulated so much of the stock of the Brooklyn company that they, too, would be represented—might, in fact, appear in control.

The steel stocks received better support than on recent days. In Steel and Wire the principal buying came from a house close to the so-called "Chicago contingent," and there were all sorts of interesting though unauthenticated rumors in relation to the probable developments at the Directors' meeting on Monday. Federal Steel moved erratically, being first depressed and then strong. The buying was declared to be better than the selling. Colorado Fuel was bought on the good earnings of the company and the expectations of an early dividend declaration on the common stock.

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Wall Street yesterday gave not so much heed to the talk of "the St. Paul deal" as to the actual condition of the road itself and the outlook for its future. At the same time, the position of the other Grangers, as well as the Pacifics, came in for more attention, with the result that of a sudden sentiment seemed to crystallize into the belief that, viewed from the actual and possible dividend standpoint, many of the securities were selling, at present figures, on too low a basis. Hence the appearance of buying orders in many of the shares and a resultant advance all through the list, under the leadership of St. Paul.

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Disappointment because the promised changes in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit board did not materialize led to selling of the Brooklyn stock yesterday, breaking the price at one time below 75, and in the Street causing not a little unfavorable comment. The only support forthcoming was in the nature of short covering, and every time this ceased the stock declined. Manhattan and Metropolitan, on the other hand, were well bought and closed strong.

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The only one of the coal stocks that seemed to drag was Erie, and this in spite of buying by a bull pool just formed. Inside selling was in evidence, and it was declared that it was due to a specific statement by Mr. Morgan to his friends that there was no reason to hope for any dividend on the first preferred stock at any time in the near future. This could not be substantiated.

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The buying of the Tobacco stocks was on the announcement of the action at Washington looking to a reduction in the tax on tobacco. Friends of both the American and Continental Companies said that the saving to each of the companies by the reduction would be not less than $2,000,000 a year.

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Missouri, Kansas and Texas stocks were among the strongest on the list, on the continuing talk of railroad consolidation in the Southwest, in which Missouri and Kansas would be included.

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The pool in the St. Louis and San Francisco issues in furtherance of its efforts to lift quotations and induce a public following is putting out a lot of bullish literature, in which talk of the probability of an increase in dividends plays an important part. None of the officials of the company can be found to verify the report.

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The movement in the Wabash securities was unattended by any news developments, though again there was the old talk of "closer relations" with some system, the name of which was not disclosed.

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A number of railway statements were put out during the day. They included Missouri Pacific, which for the third week of January showed an increase of $89,000; St. Louis Southwestern, which for the same time showed an increase of $41,470, and for December a surplus, after all improvement and expenses, of $398,000, a gain of $154,220; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, with a gain of $102,600 in the third week of January, and Norfolk and Western, which in the same time gained $30,000.

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Commission houses again reported a dull day, with business probably less active even than on the preceding day. The sentiment seemed to be that until the market settles itself, it is the part of wisdom for the outside public to leave it alone.

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A fact that has not escaped comment is the continuing strength of the bond market, the more noticeable in view of the hesitation and heaviness of the stock market. Yesterday, as indeed on all the preceding days this week, there was a good demand for bonds, and the volume of business, relatively speaking, was large.

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Though nominal quotations for call money did not fall below 1¾ per cent., a number of loans were nevertheless made at 1½ per cent.

TO-DAY'S BANK STATEMENT.

More than usual interest attaches to the showing to be made by the bank statement to-day, because of the unexpected figures disclosed in last week's statement when the loan account showed a large increase. This increase was popularly attributed to the payments in respect to the Pennsylvania Coal Company transfer, now completed, and it is heretofore generally expected that to-day the loan account will show little change. In some certain quarters, however, it is hinted that another increase may appear—not because of borrowing for speculative purposes, but by reason of loans abroad.

The known movements of money, allowing for the gold exported and including gold deposited at San Francisco, shows an apparent net gain to the banks of probably $4,500,000 during the week, largely due to the continued inflow of money from the interior.

REFUSED TO SELL.

A Broker Offers a Large Block of Stock, Only Later to Repudiate the Offer.

According to gossip in Wall Street, some interesting developments may grow out of a happening on the floor of the Stock Exchange in the late afternoon yesterday, in which two prominent members played the leading parts. While neither of the men concerned will talk on the matter, the story is that one of the two members, noted last Summer for being practically the only bull in the market, made an offer to sell 7,000 shares of Northern Pacific common stock in one block at going prices—being reputed to be a bear on the stock. At the time there were few brokers around the trading post, but announcement of the offer attracted in an instant a goodly number, one of whom—prominent for some recent activity in Missouri Pacific—offered, within perhaps thirty seconds after the offer, to take the stock as proffered. Instead, however, of getting the stock he was met with the reply that the offer did not hold good—that it should have been accepted instanter. A dispute thereupon arose as to the rights in the case, and it is declared that as a result the matter may be carried to the Governing Committee.

In any event, one result of the affair was that the market, influenced by the failure to sell and the willingness to buy, took on a much stronger tone, the workers for higher prices taking the view that the bulls felt much more secure in their position than did the bears.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co. have just issued their 1901 (pocket edition) "Statistical Tables." The current number, which completes two decades of publication, is a most comprehensive and useful booklet for ready reference. It contains a concise statement of the principal railroads of the United States, covering gross and net earnings and fixed charges; the aggregate of stock and bonded indebtedness, as well as per mile of road, and other important data, compiled from original sources and presented in attractive form. Valuable information upon various industrial corporations is also included, and the entire publication bespeaks research and painstaking care in its production. The issue, which is copyrighted, has many distinctive features, and has grown to a wide circulation. A limited number of copies will be mailed upon request.

EARNINGS OF RAILROADS.

Further increases in railroad earnings are this week reported, as will appear from the following figures, to be published today by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

2d Week January.	1901.	Inc.	Dec.
Alabama Gt. South.	$46,581	$5,948	
Ann Arbor	28,149		4,201
Buffalo, Roch. & P.	62,530	5,425	
Bur., Ced. Rap. & N.	100,111	17,585	
Canadian Pacific	549,000		38,000
Central of Georgia	136,535	23,411	
Chattanooga South.	1,389		274
Chesapeake & Ohio	283,522	30,541	
Chicago & East. Ill.	117,491	8,286	
Chicago Gt. Western	110,216		5,627
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	72,565		1,912
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	792,152	75,668	
Chicago Term. Trans.	26,700	2,308	
Cin., N. O. & T. P.	83,528		5,740
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	300,965	20,300	
Peoria & Eastern	50,185	3,746	
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	31,226		7,059
Col., Sand. & Hock.	17,942		1,390
Denver & Rio Gr.	182,000		6,000
Duluth, So. S. & At.	34,940		872
Evans. & Indianap.	4,976		1,535
Evans. & Ter. Haute	26,640	1,427	
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	15,269	8,965	
Georgia	41,845	10,836	
Grand Trunk—			
Grand Trunk West.			
Det., Gr. H. & M.	489,569		41,585
Hocking Valley	85,350	5,049	
Internat. & Gt. Nor.	87,412	4,778	
Iowa Central	49,212	10,769	
Kanawha & Mich.	16,393	2,663	
Kan. C., Pt. S. & M.	116,685	24,227	
K. C., Mem. & Bir.	41,065	8,858	
Louisville & Nash.	584,310	51,650	
Mexican Central	338,785		8,250
Mexican National	130,914	326	
Minn. & St. Louis	55,542	7,400	
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	264,059		17,840
Mo., Kan. & Texas.	279,998

967 Fifth Ave.

Between 77th and 78th Streets.

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532 5th Ave., near 34th St.

$5,000 cash and $4,500 mortgage

will buy a beautiful home consisting of a large house and barn, also a variety of fruit trees. Size of the plot 25x162. This place is only a short distance from 155th Street "L" station. For full particulars, call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$8,500 cash and $18,000

mortgage will buy a very fine four-family house. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

FOR SALE.

Below 65th St., bet. 5th and Madison Aves.

A full-size four-story dwelling, in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation. Will sell to prompt purchaser at value of lot.
Further particulars of (8390)

GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St., or 60 Cedar St.

A Cash Offer.—20 per cent. balance to suit, will take one of the new, elegant bluestone swell front houses, St. Nicholas Av. and 158th St.; 20 per cent. less than present cost to build; fine view; best value for price on Heights; high cellar; three story basement, cellar; hard wood throughout. E. B. TREAT, Owner on premises, or 241 West 23d St.

Rare Bargain.—Have fine steam-heated flat in elegant location, rented for over $1,200, and paying over $1,300 per year net; mortgage $22,000 at 5%; can sell for $28,500, or $6,500 over mortgage, if sold at once. C. E. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

AGENTS AND BROKERS, NOTICE!
Nos. 51, 53, 55 East 129th St.,
Plot 75x99.11, with two good Dwellings,
at value of land.
J. L. O'BRIEN, Owner, 217 West 125th St.

MADISON AV. Corner below 42d St.; size 75x100; finest site in the city for apartment hotel. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

Sacrifice.—Three-story and basement high stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath, suitable two families; perfect condition; $6,500. ANDREWS, 514 East 117th St.

ENTIRE BLOCK OF ABOUT 33 LOTS, near Bronx Park, Harlem R. R., and trolley lines. High and dry, improving locality, great future value, cheap. T. KEATING, 156 5th Av., N. Y.

A1 5-story double flat, 2 stores, best location Madison Av.; 4½ per cent. mortgage, bring clear 12 per cent.; sell cheap if sold this week. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av.

Bargain!—5-story corner, Madison Av., near 116th St.; with latest improvements; mortgage 4½ per cent.; brings 12 per cent. net. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

A1 5-story double flat store property, 5th Av., near 116th St.; all improvements; sell cheap this month. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

Small modern brownstone house, 15 West 113th St.; good order; ten rooms; bath; empty; easily rented; positive bargain. Owner, 27 West 84th.

$13,500 only; choice private dwelling, 34th St.; 20 foot front; bargain; possession.
THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

$12,000.—Rare bargain; choice private Dwelling, Manhattan Av.; 20 feet front.
THOMAS P. PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Dock with water front, near the East River, in 24th Ward, for sale, very low price. George Niner, 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

Lots: Bronx bargains; Tremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Avs., Fordham Road, Woodlawn corner, others. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

A1 5-story corner, 8th Av., near 116th St.; best investment property; 4½ per cent. mortgage. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

119th St., 15 West.—Private dwelling; four stories fine condition; exposed plumbing; chandeliers, shades, $2,500 cash; bargain.

Two very desirable lots, Broadway, near 149th St.; price right; terms to suit. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

Jerome Av. and 181st St.—34 lots; must be sold. Thorn & Co., Fordham, New York.

Three valuable lots, 75x100, in East 35th St. Gurnee & Hopkins, 134 West 23d St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY
in the Bedford-Stuyvesant district will confer a favor by letting me know early in the Spring their offerings for rent.
The renting inquiry begins on Lincoln's Birthday, (February 12th,) and is fairly under way by Washington's Birthday.
This activity lasts until about March 15th, falling off rapidly thereafter.
Don't wait till the market is over before asking your tenants their intentions. Have it settled with them all the first week of February—or before if you can.
The best business people are early in the field for homes. That's the kind you want for tenants, and will get if you follow my advice.
CHARLES E. HOTALING,
REAL ESTATE BROKER & MANAGER,
441 SUMNER AV., COR. McDONOUGH ST.
Your Patronage and Business Solicited.
(Office Not Open Evenings.)

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and saloon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

CALL ON **HENRY C. VAIL**
at the office of the late **HENRY W. SHERRILL**
13 WILLOUGHBY STREET, BROOKLYN,
for large, handsome house, overlooking Prospect Park South, with all its magnificent improvements; corner plot, 50x100.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
Fulton St., n. w. corner Ashland Pl., second block above Flatbush Av., junction having frontage 219 feet; if improved will yield large income; sold to close an estate; low value and small payment. TREDWELL, 108 West 43d St., N. Y.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,505 Broadway.

Madison St., near Lewis Av., 2½-story basstone; same as new house; price low. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Fine brownstone house; best location; good opening for homemaker. Hague, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

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Fine 8-room cottage, with stable, lot 305x75—$7,500. Easy terms. Apply to CHAS. H. NOXON, Lawyer, 21 Park Row. Tel. 3681 Cortlandt.

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FACTORY SITES, BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
RAILROAD AND WATER FRONT COMBINED.
NEW YORK FREIGHT RATE.
CENTRE GREATER NEW YORK.
VALUES NOW MODERATE—ADVANCING.
SINGLE LOT OR ACREAGE AS DESIRED.
One piece with 4,000 feet dockage—deep water.
ADDRESS,
NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE CO.,
85 Borden Av., Long Island City.

For Sale—At Roslyn, L. I., half-mile from depot, large house and stable, with three acres; plenty of fruit and shade trees.
T. S. PRIOR, 83 Chambers St., New York.

Must Sell—83 lots, free and clear, Queens Borough; worth $7,000, assessed $4,000. Price $3,500. A., Box 138 Times Office.

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For Sale or to Rent for the Summer.—An attractive home, ten minutes from station on Harlem R. R. For particulars address Box 80, Amenia, N. Y.

To Let.—Large boarding house at New Paltz, N. Y.; fine location. Cochrane, 2 West 125th St.

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$10,000 Equity in Private House

and $25,000 equity in some very fine lots on Staten Island. What can you offer in exchange for these equities? Send particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$20,000 Equity in Fine Flat House

situated on a leading street near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$38,000 Equity in Two Fine Flat

houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Avenue. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$40,000 Equity in a Piece of

manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$60,000 Equity in Three Fine

apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$120,000 Equity in a Gilt Edge

corner on Columbus Ave., rents for about $23,000 a year. Whatever you offer me in exchange for this property I must realize about $50,000 in cash to make the deal. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St. Call any evening 5 to 9.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR

Apartment House; what can you offer in exchange for same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d St., or call any evening from 5 to 9.

Have elegant 10-family apartment, fine block, actually rented for $3,220. Price, $34,000; mortgage $22,000, at 5 per cent. Will exchange for good farm, stocked, in good location. C. E. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av.

Have fine corner plot of five lots in Bronx, value $36,000, mortgaged for one-half, at 4%; want Harlem flats. C. E. HEALD, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

CASH and several FREE and CLEAR cold water tenements for good paying business property. Only full particulars noticed. Owner, P. O. Box 1,960.

$18,000 equity; elegant apartment house; wide; best location; 112th St.; well rented.
THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Two double flats, East 89th St.; equity $20,000; price, $48,000. What can you offer in exchange? SCHINDLER & LIEBLER, 1,361 3d Av.

Want Atlantic Highlands property in exchange for Harlem private house; good opportunity. WELLING, 2 West 125th St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

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A FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO RENT
in Orange, N. J., corner Commerce St. and D., L. & W. R. R.; lot 205x130 feet; one four-story building 60 feet square; one building 1½ stories, 25x100 feet; one fireproof two-story brick building for storage, 24 feet square; a one-story building 20 feet square, and over 1,000 feet of enclosed shed room, which can be used for various purposes; two 60-horse-power boilers, one engine 25-horse power, and one 15-horse power, belting, shafting, &c., &c. Apply to Joseph P. McGovern, 193 and 195 Greene St., New York.

WATER FRONTS, MANUFACTURING SITES, large or small, railroad, trolley, and canal connections. Upland or meadow. Spring of pure water. Within 25 minutes of New York. Westerly side Jersey City. Advantageous location, low priced.
T. KEATING, 156 5th Av., N. Y.

6-room house, water in kitchen, in Hackensack; good barn, plot, 40x125; in fine order; good street; $1,500; $600 down, balance on mortgage; long term. WILLIAM E. TAYLOR, 123 Liberty St., New York.

Choice investments offered in private dwellings, brick flats, with stores, on Jersey City Heights; no brokers. Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent. Weatherby & Co., opp. station, Englewood, N. J.

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All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED
in exchange for private dwelling, 78th St.; equity $14,000.
THOMAS PAYNE, 96 Broadway.

Factory site, with or without buildings, waterfront, near New York. Vernon Miller, 150 Nassau St.

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FOR SALE—ESTATE OF 605 ACRES, RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, in sight of Chesapeake Bay; heavy timber, fine land, mill, hunting, fishing, sailing, oyster shore, elegant mansion 100 feet long, rooms wainscoted, oak paneling, stables, servants' quarters; steamers daily. Price $18,000, which is about cost of main building. Apply to owner, G. G. TEMPLE, Danville, Va.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

Farm on Hudson River; 3,000 acres; stocked; 400 acres tillable; creamery; good buildings. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

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30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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Lakewood, N. J.

The leading hotel of Lakewood.

In luxurious accommodations for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of patrons unsurpassed by any hotel in America. The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.

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Magnificent corner store to lease, 44 feet by 94 feet, or deeper if desired.
Also a few choice second floor offices.
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UNION SQUARE NORTH,
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LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has
entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
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Attractive up-to-date three-story buildings, adjoining 3d Av., 206-208 East 56th St.; 35x100; finely lighted all sides; open plumbing; extra large elevator; suitable storage, automobile and wine warehouse, bottler, factory, express, stable, laundry, builder, undertaker, dyer, private stable; also fine offices, stores, eight-room residence attached. Apply premises, or Leon S. Altmayer, 11A E. 83d.

Close to 14th St. and Broadway, corner lofts, 50x100, at moderate rentals.
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CORNER 12TH ST. & THIRD AV.—Extra deep store, with large basement.
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TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

27 Mercer St.—Large store and basement; low rent; suitable for any business. Morris B. Baer, 15 Cortlandt St.

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Desk, desk room modern office building; all improvements, $10. 203 Broadway, Room 306. Call after three.

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Hicks St., 368, Brooklyn.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

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114th St., 228 to 246 West.—

Elegant new flats, four rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date. Rents $18 to $20. These flats are the finest in the city for the money.

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—Elegant new eight-room apartments, with all the conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply. Rent $36 to $42. These flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

106th St., 21 West.—

7 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33 per month. Janitor.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.

Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator.—Hot water.—Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
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Opposite Central Park, 210 West 59th St., splendid second floor, 8 large rooms; $75 per month.

106th St., 1 West, Corner Central Park.—7 and 8 rooms; all improvements; hall service; rents reasonable. Apply Robert Rankin, 35 Manhattan Av., (102d St.)

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Nicely painted, papered 4 rooms; all light; halls carpeted. $14 to $15 per mo.; corner building. Janitor, 34 Downing St.

New houses, all improvements, at 304 to 310 East 92d St.; $13 to $16; 4 rooms.
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A 7-room flat, $20; largest, cheapest, lightest flats in Harlem; extra wide; bath; improvements; hardwood finish; good service; one month free. Janitor, 2,593 8th Av., near 138th St.

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101 LEXINGTON AV.
Six rooms and bath; all light; steam heat, hot water supplied; gas ranges; rent $36.
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St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 118th St.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath; $32.00; steam-heated.

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A new fireproof building; 6 rooms; suitable for bachelor or small family. 75 East 81st St.

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Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons.
Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain or platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 46th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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Advice Free: Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Company, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

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IT WARMS THE LARGEST room in five minutes. The Improved Fire Vase Gas Heater for warming rooms and light cooking; fits on ordinary gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp; requires no pipe or hose; the gas flame is increased 500 per cent.; no explosion, odor; economical. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50; money refunded within twenty-four hours if not found satisfactory. The

KING INCANDESCENT STUDYING LAMP beats any lamp in the market; burner, 100 candle power; double strength mantle chimney and shade. Introduction price, 75c. Mail orders filled everywhere. Sole agents for the improved Fire Vase Gas Heater, and distributers for the King Incandescent Lamp.

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Between 63d and 64th Sts.

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DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
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An old corner property with stock, liquors, and fixtures; unincumbered; settle estate. Walter T. Elliott, attorney, 206 Broadway, City.

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Stock of Baskets and fixtures in Basement, 231 Washington Street.

All kinds of moving picture machines and supplies at bargain prices. 117 Nassau St., Room 34.

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WEEKLY PAYMENTS; FINE DIAMONDS, watches; goods guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. WATCH SUPPLY, Three Maiden Lane.

EASY PAYMENTS.—Watches and diamonds; reliable goods only. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND CO., 19 Maiden Lane.

Old gold and silver bought; highest prices paid; send or bring; cash returned; bank references. R. KOPLIK, 106 West 125th St.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

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Class and private tuition. Spe circular.

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BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av., 135-137 West 125th St. **WALTZ**

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY,
59th and 6th Av.—Classes forming: 4 lessons, $1; 24, $5; private, (any hour,) $1. Prof. S. Warner.

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Good motor for sale; also tables suitable furrier; any reasonable offer; retiring. Call 50 West 125th St.

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18th St., 118 East.—Beautifully furnished connecting or separate rooms, parlor floor; all conveniences; excellent table; reasonable.

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34th St., 144 East

TAMMANY EVIDENCE GOES TO GRAND JURY

Inquisitors to Devote Next Week to Investigation of Vice.

Committee of Five's Counsel Consults with Recorder Goff—Jury's Inquiry Into Conditions at Bellevue Ended.

Consideration of the evidence submitted by the Tammany Committee of Five to the District Attorney, and understood to be against police officials in whose districts the committee has unearthed vicious and disorderly resorts, will be begun by the Grand Jury Monday, or the early part of next week. Pursuant to Judge Cowing's instructions when the January Grand Jury was sworn in, Maynard Hollister, the foreman, desires to devote the last week of the inquisitorial body's sitting to the vicious conditions referred to by the Judge, and also to the evidence of the Committee of Five, which Assistant District Attorney Schurman has been investigating and getting into proper legal shape before asking for indictments.

The decision to consider vice evidence was arrived at during a conference yesterday between District Attorney Philbin and Foreman Hollister.

Another conference regarded as highly significant was that of Robert Grier Monroe, counsel for the Committee of Five, with Recorder Goff, in the latter's chambers. The consultation lasted an hour, after which neither would talk for publication. Mr. Monroe has not yet called on District Attorney Philbin, although Chairman Baldwin some time ago arranged with the District Attorney for the presentation to the Grand Jury of any evidence that might be submitted by his committee.

It is the belief of the District Attorney, who has not yet received any evidence from the Committee of Fifteen, that Mr. Monroe, the committee's counsel, unlike the Tammany Committee of Five, is carefully weighing the evidence collected by its agents before submitting it to the Public Prosecutor, so that there will be no doubt of its legality, or of indictments eventuating.

The work of investigating the mass of matter submitted to the District Attorney by the Tammany purifiers, and of weighing its legal value devolved upon the members of the former's staff. Mr. Schurman's examination of the statutes resulted in the statement emanating from the District Attorney's office that the evidence was practically valueless. This statement was purely inferential. Mr. Platzek of the Committee of Five made known, however, his committee's intention of supplementing the matter already in Mr. Philbin's hands.

Judge Cowing, in charging the Grand Jury, directed its especial attention to the existence of vice, and the general belief that the police were willfully blind and deaf to violations of the criminal laws. Those laws, he said, should be enforced and the offenders properly punished.

The Grand Jury has been holding two sessions almost every day since the first of the month, and has disposed of a large number of urgent prison cases and other routine business, as well as investigating conditions at Bellevue Hospital. This latter investigation was completed yesterday, and a presentment will probably be up within a week. This leaves the Grand Jury free to devote the remainder of its session to evidence against disorderly and illegal resorts, their proprietors, and the police officials under whose authority the complained of conditions flourish.

ESTATE OF C. VANDERBILT.

Official Appraisement Shows the Gross Personal Property to be $52,099,867.96.

The official schedule of the value of Cornelius Vanderbilt's estate has been filed in the Controller's office. The report of the appraiser of the estate, Charles D. O'Connell, does not differ materially from the valuation of the stocks, bonds, and insurance printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 12, 1900. The figures printed on that date showed that Cornelius Vanderbilt had left $52,000,867 in stocks, bonds, cash, and other personal property. The real estate brought the estimate of the wealth of Cornelius Vanderbilt up to $70,000,000. In order to save the interest on the inheritance tax, Senator Depew, Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck, and the attorneys for the Vanderbilts made the first estimate on the property and $320,000 was paid to the State.

The official appraisement shows the gross personal estate left by Mr. Vanderbilt to be $52,099,867.96, divided as follows:

Railroad stocks	$31,994,834.50
Railroad bonds	16,920,122.90
Real estate mortgages	1,447,759.03
Cash	1,213,571.03
Furniture	558,156.50
Insurance	25,000.00
Horses	10,024.00
Promissory notes	2,400.00
Total	$52,099,867.96

The above table shows the value of the stocks and bonds on the date the appraisement was made. The fluctuations in the stock market are not considered in this official appraisement.

Under the Inheritance Tax law, 1 per cent. of the personal estate, or about $520,000, will have to be paid into the State Treasury. Controller Coler receives 1 per cent. of the inheritance tax, or about $5,200, for collecting the tax and transmitting the money to the State Treasurer.

Appraiser O'Connell's official report shows the principal holdings of the Vanderbilt estate to be as follows: $1,100,000 West Shore first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, $1,080,000 Black Creek first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, $4,875,000 New York Central-Lake Shore collateral trust 3½ per cent. bonds, $4,875,000 New York Central-Michigan Central collateral trust 3½ per cent. bonds, 20,000 shares New York Central and Hudson River at 137, 40,468 shares New York and Harlem at 380, 16,250 shares Chicago and Northwestern at 204, 20,000 shares Wagner Palace Car Company at 188½, 33,500 shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis at 66½, and 1,372 shares Union Trust Company at 1400.

GIRL DODGED THE TRUTH.

Told Police She Was an Orphan, While Parents Were Looking for Her.

Hattie Hunt, fourteen years old, whose parents live at 101 Jackson Street, Brooklyn, entered the Bedford Avenue Police Station early yesterday and told Desk Sergt. Black that she was cold and hungry. "I am an orphan," said the girl, "and have been from the age of two years. For several years relatives looked after me and then discarded me, so I decided to appeal to the police for shelter and food."

The girl's story had the desired effect on the Sergeant, who sat her down in a chair beside a fire and ordered the doorman to purchase some food. While she was seated in the station house the girl's uncle happened along. When told of the girl's story he declared that it was false and that she had a good home with her parents. Hattie, who confronted by her uncle, admitted she had told a story and then declared that her parents treated her cruelly.

This story also proved to be false. The police learned that the girl had left her home on Wednesday morning without any cause, and at the time she appeared in the station house her parents were making a diligent search for her. The police held the girl, and when she was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court the parents were present. They denied that they had ever treated her cruelly, and told the Magistrate that the girl of late was inclined to be wild. She was turned over to her parents.

NEW HOME FOR MONKEYS.

Contract for Bronx Park Building Awarded to Thomas Cockerell.

The Park Commissioners yesterday opened bids for the construction of the new monkey house in Bronx Park. There were three bids opened: William Henderson, $64,197; George Hilderbrandt, $64,747, and Thomas Cockerell, $59,700. The contract was awarded to Cockerell.

The monkey house will be the first of a group of buildings to be erected in Baird's Court, and will be the central attraction of the "Zoo." It will be one story in height, 130 feet long, and constructed of limestone, brick, and terra cotta. On the eastern side along the entire length of the building will be the outdoor cages, in which the monkeys will receive during warm weather. Inside there will be a pavilion at each end, connected by a long central pavilion. The building will be fire-proof and well lighted.

JUROR FAINTS IN COURT.

Benjamin Donaldson Falls Unconscious While Listening to Judge's Charge.

A commotion was caused in Judge Garretson's court in Long Island City yesterday when a juryman fell in a dead faint while the Judge was delivering his charge. The case, which was that of Kenworth against Bogart, which had occupied all Wednesday afternoon and almost all yesterday morning. The jurymen had arisen and were listening to the Judge's charge, when Benjamin Donaldson, a jeweler of Elmhurst, staggered and fell to the floor. His fellow-jurors and court officers went to his assistance, and he was carried into one of the side rooms, where restoratives were given and he soon regained consciousness. It was some time, however, before he was in condition to be removed to his home.

The case has been put over until Monday, and unless Mr. Donaldson is able to resume his place in the jury box, it will have to be re-tried.

"BILLY BRYAN'S" FATAL FEAST.

He Easily Digested Silver Certificates, but Fringed Paper and Broken Bottle Necks Killed Him.

"Billy Bryan," the Jersey City goat, so named because he ate seven one-dollar silver certificates belonging to his owner, Michael J. Kenny, is dead. It was not the silver certificates that killed him, however. Mr. Kenny says the goat's digestion would have carried him over that episode, even if he had eaten double the amount.

After he ate the notes "Billy" was banished to a farm owned by Mr. Kenny's brother, but Mr. Kenny's young son, for whom the goat was bought, mourned so over his pet's absence that Mr. Kenny finally notified his brother to send "Billy" back. The expressman delivered the goat at Mr. Kenny's saloon, at Grove Street and Pavonia Avenue, where the certificate-eating feat was performed. That was late Wednesday afternoon, and, as it was not convenient for Mr. Kenny to drive "Billy" home that night, the animal was tied in a rear room and left there overnight. When the saloon was opened yesterday morning "Billy" was found dead on the floor behind the bar. Several broken bottles, parts of which were missing, lay around him.

A veterinary surgeon, who was called to view the remains, found that "Billy" had secured his liberty by gnawing the rope he was tied with. Then he had wandered behind the bar, and began tearing down the fringed paper with which the shelves were decorated. In doing so he had pulled over the bottles, and had eaten the necks of four of them. That was too much for his digestion, but whether the broken glass caused internal hemorrhage or acute gastritis the surgeon would not undertake to decide.

WINTERS WINS WILL CONTEST.

Justice Bischoff Takes the Case from the Jury—Thirteen a Lucky Number for the Young Man.

The contest over the will of Anna Maria Dooley-Hunt-Winters came to a sudden termination in the Supreme Court yesterday by reason of the decision given by Justice Bischoff, which took the case from the jury. As a result of this decision Byram L. Winters, the young husband of the testatrix, comes into an estate worth over a million dollars. He was thirty and she was seventy-four years old when they were married, in 1894. Mrs. Winters was then Mrs. Hunt. He was earning $15 a week as a law clerk and she had the property which has been in litigation ever since her death.

The number "thirteen" figures largely in the fortunes of Mr. Winters. It was on the thirteenth day of the hearing before the Surrogate that the will was originally admitted to probate. Again on the thirteenth day of the trial before the Justice and a jury Mr. Winters becomes the victor.

The contest was carried on by a number of heirs at law, who alleged that Mrs. Winters was not of sound mind, and that her husband had used undue influence in getting her to execute the will which gave him property worth $1,100,000. Mrs. Winters obtained her wealth through the will of her first husband, Alderman William A. Dooley. She died four years after her marriage to Mr. Winters, and then nearly a score of nephews and nieces instituted a contest. The will was, however, admitted to probate, and then to make himself doubly sure of his inheritance, Mr. Winters caused the matter to be carried into the Supreme Court.

Some fifty witnesses were called to prove that Mrs. Winters was decidedly eccentric. After those interested in proving Mrs. Winters not competent to make a will had presented their testimony, Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman, who was one of the witnesses to the will, was called, and he declared that Mrs. Winters was perfectly sane at the time of executing the instrument. Yesterday a motion was made asking Justice Bischoff to instruct the jury to find for Mr. Winters. In a lengthy opinion the Justice so instructed. He said, in part:

"Nothing in the expressed wishes of the testatrix lends color to the view that she failed to follow her natural inclinations in the disposal of her property. She had no relatives of that blood, and, apparently, none of those connected with her held a place in her affections which could be a substitute for parental regard. Marrying the plaintiff in the last few years of her life, she evidently formed an attachment for him whereby her relatives were displaced, and it is difficult to perceive anything violent in the change.

"Such a marriage, in view of the great disparity between the ages of the parties, may have been a very unusual thing, and it may be that the plaintiff's motives were mercenary, but this has to do merely with the situation which resulted in the final wish of the testatrix to leave him her property, and has no bearing upon the validity of the will, if she was of sufficiently sound mind to express that wish."

MRS. DEAN NOT INSANE.

Justice Blanchard Denies Application for a Commission of Inquiry.

Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of Jotham Osborne for a commission to inquire into the sanity of Mr. Osborne's aunt, Mrs. Anna Dean of 400 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. The application made in December last asserted that Mrs. Dean, who is quite old, owned property worth $250,000.

Among other things the application said that Mrs. Dean imagined herself to be the Queen of England, and that she would array herself in all sorts of garments and bedeck herself with jewelry. Several nephews and nieces opposed the application, and Justice Blanchard decided that their affidavits showed that Mrs. Dean was not insane.

MILLIE CHRISTINE'S FARE.

Two-Headed Woman Causes Agent to Wire for Instructions.

The General Passenger Agent of a Southern line was puzzled for an answer to a "rush" dispatch which he received from a ticket agent at a small station on the line. The telegram read:

"What shall I do about fare in case of Millie Christine, the two-headed, two-bodied woman? She claims that hitherto she has been traveling for one fare. Shall I charge her one or two fares? Please rush answer."

After some hurried thinking, the following answer was sent to the agent: "If Millie Christine is one and the same woman, charge her one fare; if she is two women under one attire, charge her two fares." The agent has not yet reported how many fares he collected.

STUDENTS VISIT THE MAYOR.

Sophomore Class of Muhlenberg College Here for an Outing.

The sophomore class of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Penn., called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday with a letter from Mayor Brandt of the college town. Mayor Van Wyck treated the collegians cordially. He said:

"I am always glad to see college boys. I congratulate you on this excursion from the dormitories and college rooms, and I know in observing our metropolitan life in New York you will be satisfied that no man can labor for himself alone—each helps to mold the universe. If you will bear that in mind, you will make kind citizens and able men. If you get into any trouble while you are here, let me know and I will get you out of it."

Mayor Van Wyck then directed Secretary Downes to give the collegians letters of introduction to officials at the navy yard and Governors Island. The students will attend a dinner of the alumni of Muhlenberg College on Friday night.

Just a little time and trouble, a little poking and groping and you'll be repaid twenty-fold.

Hardly a day passes but a few from our very choicest and highest priced are dropped into the $15 pile. Not enough for us to "holler" about, but enough to be interesting.

Suits and overcoats, $15.

OTHER MAGNETS:

Men's half-hose, 25 cents—doesn't sound low-priced perhaps, but it's half-priced.

Neckwear: 32nd and Warren Street stores, Ascots, 55 cents; Prince Street store, four-in-hands, 25 cents.

The Ascots came out of the dollar boxes, the four-in-hands from off the 50 cent shelf.

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569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

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HERLIHY TRIAL SQUABBLES

Wordy Encounters Between Lawyers Olcott and Grant.

Police Commissioners Also Get Into Argument with Counsel—Testimony of Policemen.

Wordy encounters between counsel and Commissioners marked the progress of the trial of Capt. Herlihy at Police Headquarters yesterday.

President York and Louis J. Grant got into the first encounter, and, incidentally, ex-Judge Olcott was mixed up in it. It was while Sergt. James J. Norton of the Twelfth Precinct was on the stand. He said that he had met the Rev. Mr. Paddock in the station house on Feb. 12, 1900.

"What did he say to you?" asked Mr. Grant.

"Objected to," said Mr. Olcott, "on the ground that the question is irrelevant and incompetent."

A long argument followed between President York and Mr. Grant, the lawyer saying that he proposed to show that Mr. Paddock had sent his thanks to Capt. Herlihy for the improved conditions in the district. Mr. York held that testimony as to the general conditions had already been excluded in the case of the prosecution.

"We limited the prosecution to specific facts regarding the houses mentioned in the specifications," said Mr. York.

"It's hearsay evidence," said Mr. Olcott.

Pointing his finger at the attorney for the prosecution, Mr. Grant remarked that that might be Mr. Olcott's opinion, but he himself held differently.

"Well, consider my remark unsaid—I don't want to prolong the discussion."

"No, I will consider it," said Mr. Grant. "Several times you have called my questions foolish. Now I hold that in this you are foolish."

"That merely signalizes your knowledge of the law," retorted Mr. Olcott.

The Commissioners ruled the question out.

Then Mr. Grant asked the witness a question designed to bring out that Mr. Paddock had long had an animus against Capt. Herlihy.

Again Mr. Olcott objected, saying that the inadmissibility of the question would have been obvious to him in his first year in law school.

"Oh, of course," said Mr. Grant, "anything you don't like is obvious."

Mr. York said that the only way the question could be admitted was as showing a motive. "Even then, I'm very doubtful about it," he added, "but I'll admit it."

Mr. Grant then asked the witness to relate what Mr. Paddock had said.

"Mr. Paddock told me to ask Capt. Herlihy to come to his study in the morning at 9 o'clock. He said that the Captain should report to him, or else he would have his head."

In cross-examining the witness, Mr. Olcott asked:

"What did you say when Mr. Paddock made that remark about your Captain?"

"I told him I would deliver his message."

"What did Capt. Herlihy say when you delivered the message?"

"He said he'd see about it."

"Was that all—he didn't call him any names?"

"No."

Daniel P. Sullivan, Assistant Clerk in the Magistrates' Courts, who was assigned to Essex Market Court on April 27, 1900, testified to writing out the affidavit sworn to by Mr. Paddock.

Michael Haggerty, a policeman of the Twelfth Precinct Station, produced a long list of women he had arrested and houses raided and visited. This, he said, was done under specific orders from Capt. Herlihy.

Under cross-examination, Haggerty told of a visit to a house where he had a conversation with the landlady, who remarked that she "would fix matters."

Mr. York questioned the witness sharply as to the meaning of the expression. Haggerty insisted that she meant she would fix the rooms.

During Haggerty's examination there was another sharp tilt between President York and Mr. Grant. A few moments later Mr. Olcott asked the witness what caused him to think that a boy he arrested for warning a woman knew him.

"Oh, you can't be in the precinct long before them people know you," explained Haggerty.

"That's a conclusion," said Mr. Abell.

"It's sworn evidence," said Mr. Olcott.

"I know that," retorted Mr. Abell, angrily.

"I merely wanted to remind you," said Mr. Olcott.

"You don't need to remind me," returned Mr. Abell, with increased emphasis.

George W. Stevenson, another policeman, also told of arrests made pursuant to Capt. Herlihy's instructions. He did plain-clothes work.

"Don't you think it's difficult to get men to do this kind of work?" asked Mr. Grant.

"Don't answer," interrupted Mr. York. "What right has this man to reflect on the force? A policeman is expected to do what he is ordered."

The hearing will be resumed at 11 o'clock to-day.

POLICEMAN SENT TO PRISON.

Second Time McManus Has Been Punished for Non-Support of Family.

Policeman Michael McManus of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, living at 267 Tenth Avenue, was yestenday sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the penitentiary by Justice Jerome, in Special Sessions, for the non-support of his wife and three children. The children are now in charitable institutions, and the policeman's wife is with friends. Pronouncing sentence, Justice Jerome said:

"You have disgraced your uniform and yourself. You have drawn $1,400 from the city in the past two years, and paid only $68 toward the support of your wife and children. We think you deserve punishment, and the strictest we can mete out to you will serve to sever you from the force you have dishonored. For that we congratulate ourselves."

McManus was sent to prison for six months in 1897 on a similar charge, and was also dismissed from the Police Department. Afterward he was reinstated.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

TWENTY-THOUSAND YARDS OF

Fine Laces.

At one-half usual prices.

English Thread Lace,—handsome designs of Point Alençon, Breton and Marquise. White and cream,—Edgings and Insertions.

ENTIRE WINTER STOCK,

Jackets and Long Coats.

Various Models and Materials.

Jackets,
$6.50, $9.50, $13.00;
Formerly $10.00 to $25.00.

Three quarter and full length Coats,
$17.50 to $55.00;
Formerly $30.00 to $85.00.

Sale of Men's Half Hose.

ONE HUNDRED DOZEN PAIRS.

Black and colored, Mercerized Cotton and Lisle Thread,

19 cents per pair;
Usual price 35 cents.

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LEGAL NOTES.

USURIOUS DISCOUNT BY PRIVATE BANKS.—A suit involving an interpretation of the General Banking Law of 1892, brought by one Italian against two others, which was recently finally decided by the Court of Appeals, has probably been the subject of judicial consideration by a greater number of Judges than any other case in this State. Pasquale Caponigri, a private banker, brought an action in the City Court, about six years ago, against Pasquale and Pietro Altieri, on a note for $1,000, made by the former and indorsed by the latter. The defendants claimed that the note was part of a $3,000 note given in December, 1891, which was usurious, and for forbearance upon which they made six payments of $150 each, and five payments of $50 each, over the legal interest. The defendants set up these transactions, and sought to recover back double the sum thus paid. A verdict rendered in favor of the defendants on the trial, was affirmed by the General Term of the City Court, held by Judges Schuchman, Conlan, and Fitzsimons. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, on further appeal, also ordered an affirmance. Justice Bischoff giving the opinion, which was concurred in by Justices Daly and McAdam. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, ordered a reversal, and that decision, after reargument, has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. That tribunal holds, unanimously, in an opinion by Judge Martin, that the penalty prescribed by the banking law, for taking more than the legal rate of interest, that is, a forfeiture of twice the amount paid, to be recovered by the party paying it, cannot be enforced as a counterclaim in an action brought by an individual banker upon a promissory note. Such a forfeiture can only be recovered in a penal action brought for that purpose.

***

BAILEE FOR HIRE.—James Rutherford, whose team was hired by Leopold Krause and others, sued them in the Supreme Court, in Delaware County, for injury done to his property. After proving the hiring, and that the property was returned in a badly damaged condition, the plaintiff rested, and was thereupon nonsuited. The Appellate Division, at Albany, granted a new trial. Justice Smith, giving the opinion, held that in such an action against one of the bailees, the proof created prima facie a liability on the part of the defendant. The fact that he was one of the others of the party who drove the team, the Court held, did not relieve Krause from liability, in the absence of proof that he was free from negligence in permitting the injury. Presiding Justice Parker and Justice Edwards dissented.

THE WEISBARD MURDER.

Jewish Peddlers Will Raise a Reward for the Murderer's Arrest.

More than 250 Jewish peddlers met Wednesday night in the Golden Rule Hall, at 125 Rivington Street, to take steps toward offering a reward for the capture of the murderer of Meyer Weisbard, who was found in a trunk with his throat cut on Pier 11 East River, ten days ago. The meeting was called by Adolph Tietelbaum of 37 Clinton Street. As a result all of the Jewish peddler organizations will hold special meetings to consider what steps shall be taken to raise $500 reward which it is the intention to advertise in the Italian papers for the arrest of the murderer.

Speeches were made setting forth the necessity of protecting the lives of the peddlers, who in the course of their work among the Italians are often threatened for causing the arrest of delinquent purchasers. At the end of the meeting a collection amounting to $250 was taken up.

The police are still working on the Weisbard mystery, but up to this morning had found nothing which they thought worth giving to the public. Among the many rumors that continue to flood the office of Chief of Detectives Titus was one to the effect that the housekeeper of 56 James Street had reported to Headquarters that she had reason to suspect a former woman tenant of being implicated in the murder.

The housekeeper asserted, it was said, that the woman had had dealings with a Hebrew jewelry peddler, and that she mysteriously moved away from her rooms without serving notice or making explanation on the Friday after the murder. Capt. Titus says he will investigate the rumor.

CAPT. GRAHAM WINS HIS SUIT.

Gets $1,500 for Being Put Off a Steamboat and Assaulted.

Capt. John Graham of Jersey City, who brought suit in the Hudson County Supreme Court against the Iron Steamboat Company of New York for $10,000, was yesterday awarded $1,500. Capt. Graham alleged that he went to Long Branch on Aug. 11, 1900. He had a ticket issued by the Russell Line, which was absorbed by the Iron Steamboat Company in May, 1900. When he presented it he says he was told that the ticket was not good, and was finally put off the boat and brutally beaten by the deckhands. Notwithstanding this he says he jumped over the guard rail just as the boat started. He was not further molested, nor was he asked to pay his fare.

The company's defense was that the ticket offered by Capt. Graham had been issued in 1898, and the Iron Steamboat Company had given public notice that tickets issued by the Russell Company would not be accepted. Capt. Wyse, who was in command of the boat, testified that none of the deckhands struck Capt. Graham. Wyse said he was standing on the gangplank when Capt. Graham made a rush to get on the boat. Witness said Graham ran against him and was thrown down by the force of the impact. This, counsel for Graham claimed, was impossible as Graham weighs 295.

The company will appeal on the ground that the verdict was not warranted by the evidence.

Capt. Graham is a noted local politician, and was Sergeant at Arms of the Republican Senate Committee that unearthed the great Democratic frauds in Hudson County in November, 1899.

JOHN G. CARLISLE SUED.

Cabman He Had Arrested Wants $2,000 Damages—Service on the ex-Secretary Was Difficult.

John G. Carlisle, who was Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, has been sued by an indignant cab driver for $2,000 damages. The cab driver alleges that Mr. Carlisle falsely caused his arrest and compelled him to remain in the Tombs prison for three weeks. The papers in the case were prepared some weeks ago, but, owing to the difficulty of getting at Mr. Carlisle, he was not served until this week, and then the service was made by one of the plaintiff's attorneys, instead of by a regular process server. Mr. Carlisle was so busy with his work in preparing his brief in the Porto Rico case before the United States Supreme Court that the process server could not reach him. Finally M. H. Elliott of the law firm of Stern & Elliott, which is handling the case, decided that he would have to take personal charge of the service of the papers. Both Mr. Elliott and the ex-Secretary are members of the Bar Association. Mr. Elliott went to the house of the association and "camped out" there until Mr. Carlisle came in. Then he served the papers.

Richard F. Leake is the cabman suing for damages. According to his complaint, on the night of Dec. 22, 1898, Mrs. Carlisle returned to New York City from Washington and engaged a cabman at the Twenty-third Street ferry to take her to her home. After she entered the house, she discovered that a sealskin cape, valued at $300, was missing. The next night Mr. Carlisle, who had a description of Leake, went with a policeman to the ferry entrance and there pointed him out as the man who had taken the cape. Leake was arrested, and the next day was held by Magistrate Crane to await the action of the Grand Jury. An indictment was found against him, and in default of bail he was committed to the Tombs. He was tried before Judge Cowing in General Sessions on Jan. 13, 1899, and was acquitted. His defense was that he was on theatre duty the night the cape was supposed to have been stolen, and that he had not been near the ferry. He declares, in his complaint, that he was made ill by his confinement in the Tombs.

The case will come up for trial in the City Court, and Mr. Carlisle will fight it. He has already entered an appearance through his counsel, Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, but has not filed his answer. When he was served with the summons and complaint in the case he remarked to the lawyer serving them: "Leake ought to be in the penitentiary now."

DIVORCE FOR MRS. McGUINNESS.

Her Allegations of Cruelty Not Disproved by Her Husband's Counsel.

Washington B. Williams, the Jersey City Master in Chancery who took testimony in the divorce suit brought on July 8, 1899, by Mrs. Mary E. McGuinness against Thomas McGuinness, on the grounds of cruelty, yesterday filed, at Trenton, a report advising Chancellor Magie to grant the decree asked. McGuinness, who was a wealthy contractor, disposed of his business as soon as the suit was brought and went to Philadelphia. He has not since been within the jurisdiction of the court. He defended the suit, however, through Brinkerhoff & Fielder, his counsel.

Mrs. McGuinness testified that she was married to McGuinness at Newark on July 26, 1879, and that her husband's alleged cruelty began on their wedding trip, which included a tour of Europe, and that instead of returning in three months, as arranged McGuinness compelled her to remain in Europe for two years. When they did return, he left her when her baby was born and did not return for six months. During that time she lived with her parents, having no means of her own. After his return he denied her proper nourishment, she alleged, when she was ill, but when his favorite St. Bernard dog was ill he called in two veterinary surgeons to look after it. He also kept her a prisoner in his house and refused to let her friends see her. On one occasion, she alleged, he threw a kettle of boiling water over her arm, scalding her so badly that she was unable to leave her room for three weeks.

None of these allegations was disproved by McGuinness's counsel.

Amusements.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY. CITY SPORTS BURLESQUERS. NEW LIVING PICTURES. This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

BIJOU | AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY To-night at 8:15.. | In Clyde Fitch's Latest Success, Mat. T'mw, 2:15. | THE CLIMBERS.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat. Last 3 Times. THE BURGOMASTER

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT | In His Greatest Success GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

KEITH'S MARSHALL P. WILDER. Fanny Rice in Nell Gwyn. WAYNE & CALDWELL. Charley Case, Bowker, Clarice Vance.

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O'Neill's.

Girls' and Misses' Coats.

GIRLS' FINE KERSEY REEFERS, button to neck, rolling cuffs, finished with rows of stitching and lined throughout with satin.

Formerly 9.98. 5.98 each.

MISSES' BOX COATS of fine Kersey, velvet collars, lapels over pockets, lined throughout with satin of good quality.

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Women's Swiss Ribbed Underwear.

Closing out balance of a large purchase of Swiss Ribbed Underwear at

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Value 50c. to 2.75 each.

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You will be convinced

when you see the make-up and material, of their rea worth, and our sacrifice. Suits and Overcoats—this season's.

$15.00 for Overcoats, were $25 & $22.

$15.00 for Suits, were $28, $25, $22 & $20.

$12.00 for Black or Blue Winter Serge Suits, were $16.

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GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlmann, and Bispham. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 26, at 2—TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 26, at 8, at Popular Prices—MEFISTOFELE, (in Italian.) Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Cremonini and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 27, at 8—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Margaret Macintyre, Bridewell, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 28, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS, (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval and Louise Homer; MM. Saléza, Plançon, Sizes, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 30, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Sizes, and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 30, at 8—AIDA, (in Italian.) Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Saléza, Plançon, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Proctor's | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
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DALY'S | B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2. 2D MONTH
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
TO-DAY, 2:30, DAMROSCH-WAGNER PIANO LECTURE, Siegfried: Jan. 29, Gotterdammerung Supplementary Feb. 1, Tristan & Isolde.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
**Extra Matinee Next Tuesday.
.....LAST BUT ONE WEEK.....
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY.
Feb. 4—HENRY MILLER in "Rich'd Savage."
SEATS ON SALE NEXT MONDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2:15
The Biggest and Best Comic Opera Produced in New York in Years.
Johann Strauss' latest and merriest operetta.
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(Weiner Blut.)

Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Cavies, Cats. | Close To-morrow Night. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. TWELFTH ANNUAL SHOW N. Y. Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, (Ltd.)
All the handsome birds, lots of pigeons, incubators, and little chicks, big ducks, big turkeys, big geese, beautiful pheasants, swans, feathered families of all breeds. A grand display for every one to see. Open 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Adm'n, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.....BOXALL
THIS (FRIDAY) AFT. AT 3:30.
HARP RECITAL | BOXALL
assisted by Gwilym Miles, Vocalist.
Res. seats $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Management.....Henry Wolfsohn

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This Afternoon and Evening.
ADMISSION, 50 CTS. SKATES FREE.

WALTER DAMROSCH DALY'S THEATRE.
Explanatory PIANO LECTURE Recitals.
To-day, 2:30, Siegfried. Jan. 28, Gotterdammerung Supplementary Feb. 1—TRISTAN & ISOLDE.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
"Decided success."—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Empire Theatre's Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENSE

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EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY.
JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

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HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON | MY LADY DAINTY

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Last 2 weeks. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Mr. E. S. Willard. To-Night & Saturday Night.
WILLARD. The Professor's Love Story.
Last Matinee Saturday—TOM PINCH.
Feb. 4.—UNDER TWO FLAGS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATINEES AT 2:15. EVGS. AT 8:15.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY
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THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
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gage will buy a beautiful home consisting of a large house and barn, also a variety of fruit trees. Size of the plot 25x162. This place is only a short distance from 155th Street "L" station. For full particulars, call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

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A Cash Offer.—20 per cent. balance to suit, will take one of the new, elegant bluestone swell front houses, St. Nicholas Av. and 158th St.; 30 per cent. less than present cost to build; fine view; best value for price on Heights; high stoop; three story, basement, cellar; hard wood throughout. E. B. TREAT, Owner, on premises, or 241 West 23d St.

A five-story 8th Av. store property, near 125th, $30,000; five-story double flat, 152d, near Lenox Av., $29,000; five-story triple flat, near 5th Av., $26,000; rent, $1,200; three-story, basement, 130th, near 7th Av., private block, $15,000; might trade. Corner 119th, Madison Av. Call only.

Rare Bargain.—Have fine steam-heated flat in elegant location, rented for over $3,200, and paying over $1,300 per year net; mortgage $22,000 at 5%; can sell for $28,500, or $6,500 over mortgage, if sold at once. C. E. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

MADISON AV. Corner below 42d St.; size 75x100; finest site in the city for apartment hotel. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

4-story 28-foot double flat, with stores; fully rented, $130. Price $15,500. Bronx junction centre, rapidly developing. H., 3,476 Park Av., near 167th St.

Sacrifice.—Three-story and basement high stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath, suitable two families; perfect condition; $6,500. ANDREWS, 514 East 117th St.

A1 5-story double flat, 2 stores, best location Madison Av.; 4½ per cent. mortgage, bring clear 12 per cent.; sell cheap if sold this week. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av.

Bargain!—5-story corner, Madison Av., near 110th St., with latest improvements; mortgage 4½ per cent.; brings 12 per cent. net. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

A1 5-story double flat store property, 5th Av., near 110th St.; all improvements; sell cheap this month. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av. Tel. 1319 Harlem.

Small modern brownstone house, 15 West 115th St.; good order; ten rooms; bath; empty; easily rented; positive bargain. Owner, 27 West 84th.

Lots: Bronx bargains; Tremont, Woodycrest, Aqueduct Ave., Fordham Road, Woodlawn corner, others. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

A1 5-story corner, 6th Av., near 116th St.; best investment property; 4½ per cent. mortgage. Levor, 1,705 Madison Av., Tel. 1319 Harlem.

119th St., 15 West.—Private dwelling; four stories fine condition; exposed plumbing; chandeliers, shades, $2,500 cash; bargain.

Two very desirable lots, Broadway, near 140th St.; price right; terms to suit. George Purvis, 156 Broadway.

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All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

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This activity lasts until about March 15th, falling off rapidly thereafter.

Don't wait till the market is over before asking your tenants their intentions. Have it settled with them all the first week of February—or before if you can.

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For sale or lease.—880 feet water front, foot 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn, 200x240; yard and building; 22 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. Pierson & Wolffe, 35 Nassau St. Tel 583 Cort.

Fulton St., n. w. cor. Ashland Pl., 219 feet street frontage, offered at valuation that will net 9% over taxes on present two-story old buildings covering less than half the lot. Tredwell, 108 West 43d St., New York.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$1,700, House and stable, $1,700.—Chauncey St., near Patchen Av.; buildings in poor condition; must be sold; offer wanted; bargain. H. J. Miller, 378 Reid Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway.

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Fine brownstone house; best location; good opening for homemaker. Hague, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

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Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
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Nicely painted, papered 4 rooms; all light; halls carpeted. $14 to $15 per mo.; corner building. Janitor, 34 Downing St.

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Safes bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing. Julius Geyer, Madison Avenue and 137th Street. Tel. 28 Harlem.

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IT WARMS THE LARGest room in five minutes. The Improved Fire Vase Gas Heater for warming rooms and light cooking; fits on ordinary gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp; requires no pipe or hose; the gas flame is increased 500 per cent.; no explosion, odor or economical. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50; money refunded within twenty-four hours if not found satisfactory. The

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For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

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Typewriters.—Call and examine the Manhattan, nearly a fac-simile of the No. 6 Remington. We are selling a limited number, brand new, at $40 spot cash, saving you $60; also, few slightly used Caligraphs, $15 each, to close them out. All machines covered by our year's guarantee. F. S. Webster Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

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LIVELY DOWN-TOWN FIRE

Drug House Blaze Spreads to Surrounding Property.

STARTS IN LEAHN & FINK'S

Water Deluge from Big Fire Force Ruins Much Stock—Two Firemen Hurt—Loss, $131,000.

The four-story drug house at 128 William Street of Albert and Joseph Plaut, who with several special partners do business as Leahn & Fink, was wrecked last night by fire and water, and two-thirds of the stock, worth $150,000, was destroyed. Thurston & Braidish, drug merchants, at 130 William Street, suffered by water and smoke damage to their stock of drugs, and in the Excelsior Power Building, at 33 Gold Street, several firm sustained losses by fire and water. During the fire two members of the Fire Department were injured.

The fire was an awkward one to fight because of the narrowness of William and Gold Streets, between Fulton and John Streets, and made many anxious on account of rumors that dangerous drugs were in the building where the fire started, and that another Tarrant Building disaster was possible, and the nearness of several old structures, which if on fire could carry the flames to Fulton Street.

The fire was first discovered at a few minutes to 6 o'clock, when the employes of Leahn & Fink were preparing to close up the place. In the office were the Messrs. Plaut and clerks. A department foreman rushed in and announced a fire in the subcellar. A hurried investigation prompted all to leave as quickly as possible, but the safes were closed and some papers of value were taken to the street. There was no delay in sending an alarm. Three others followed, and soon the streets in the neighborhood of the fire were congested with the apparatus of the department. Chief Croker took command, and reserves of police from several precincts were needed to keep back the vast crowds which delayed their going home to watch operations.

The flames ran up the rear of the Lehn & Fink Building and set fire to some printing and bookbinding stock in the Excelsior Building before a plan of attack had been developed. A water tower was stationed in front of the Gold Street building, six lines of hose were run into the Excelsior Building, and as many into 92 Fulton Street, and four lines were hauled up to roofs in Fulton and Gold Streets. Engine No. 1, with the powerful dynamo searchlights, was stationed at Gold and Fulton Streets, and the beams thrown on the Lehn & Fink structure helped the water tower men greatly. In the rear of Lehn & Fink was a yard in which was stored a variety of goods in cases and barrels. As soon as the flames leaped from the cellar windows these caught and blazed up, making peril for all the buildings overlooking the yards, as brands from the fire here were carried in all directions.

At 7 o'clock the result of the fire was in doubt, in spite of the immense deluge poured into the Lehn & Fink Building by the water tower and its platform pipes and fifteen lines of hose, but at 7:30 o'clock control was announced by Chief Croker.

Lehn & Fink's stock was worth about $150,000, and was insured for $140,000. The firm carried a large and complete stock of crude, manufactured, and imported drugs and its own specialties. It had no dangerous drugs in any quantity, but may have carried a small stock of chlorate of potash, which was stored with great care and remote from anything which would cause it to explode. Two-thirds of the stock was destroyed or ruined, three-quarters of the loss being by water. The building was damaged $15,000. The firm is specially fortunate in having its new building, 120 William Street, nearly ready for occupation. About $10,000 damage was done to the stock of Thurston & Braidich, at 130 William Street, and the losses in the Excelsior Building, in Gold Street, aggregate $4,000. At 92 Fulton Street $2,000 damage was done by water and smoke to the stock of the Upjohn Pill and Granule Company and other concerns. The total of loss is $131,000.

Fireman J. J. O'Connell of Engine Company No. 6 was so severely injured by falling from an extension roof in the rear of 125 William Street that he was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. A glass gauge on Engine No. 12, which was at Ann and Gold Streets, burst and severely cut the face of Engineer Henry Volk. He remained on duty.

WAS A NOVICE AT EUCHRE.

But Members of the Party Allege Stowinski Made Up for It by Purloining the Cash Box.

A card party was given Thursday evening at the home of Miss Josephine Budzeski, who lives at 318 Warren Street, Jersey City. For some reason or other each of the male members in attendance was assessed 50 cents upon his arrival. All the young men paid promptly, although it was noticed that Peter Stowinski parted with his half dollar as if he was suffering intense pain. Not a groan escaped him, however, and soon the party was in full swing, with Stowinski swallowed up in a seething vortex of euchre, femininity, and small talk.

It soon developed that Stowinski as a card player was possessed of about as much skill as a new-born babe. He trumped his partner's aces with distressing frequency, renigged upon the slightest provocation, and in various ways injured the chances of many a partner of winning the bright, new paper knife constituting the first prize. His mind did not seem to be on the game. He appeared to be thinking of something far away, and it was remarked that he did not seem to be "getting his money's worth."

At the close of the series of games it was found that he had easily beaten his field for the "booby" prize, and then, while the refreshments were being served he quietly stole away. A little later the cash box containing the fifty-cent assessments, which amounted to $7.50, was missed. Suspicion fell on the missing Stowinski and the police were notified. Stowinski was soon found and arrested and yesterday morning he was arraigned in the Gregory Street Police Court. As Miss Budzeski was not in court, the case was postponed until she could appear against the prisoner.

KILLED BY EXPLODING LAMP.

Child Burned to Death and His Mother Seriously Injured.

Mrs. Josephine Offerman was seriously, and her eight months' old son, Frederick, fatally, burned last evening by an explosion of an oil lamp at their home, in the basement of the six-story tenement house 256 East Tenth Street. Mother and son were taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the latter died a few hours later.

Mrs. Offerman was preparing supper. Her son was sitting at a table in a high chair. The lamp was on the table when it exploded. The burning oil ignited the child's clothing. Mrs. Offerman attempted to extinguish the flames, and in doing so was severely burned about the breast, face, and hands. Neighbors summoned an ambulance.

MURRAY HALL STILL IN DEMAND.

Colored Prisoner Wanted to Send for Her to Act as Bondsman.

Murray H. Hall, the woman who posed for many years as a man and was a prominent member of Tammany Hall, is still in demand as a bondsman. Patrick H. White, colored, doorkeeper for the Democratic State Committee, and his cousin, Richard Hall of Boston, were talking over family matters as they walked along yesterday afternoon, and gradually drifted into a fight. They were arrested and arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with disorderly conduct. White said he wanted a bondsman, and he asked the messenger to get Murray Hall for him.

When White was arraigned the Magistrate asked him if his name was "Patrick H. White."

"No, Sah. 'Deed it is not. Ma name's P. Hampton White, and I's de do'keepah fo' de Democratic State Committee. So long's Dick Crokah is rinnin' dis town I gets anything I wants."

"Get Mr. Croker to lend you $5," said the Magistrate as he fined both men $5 each.

To all intents and purposes, you have the doctor's advice, and his best prescription for Lung and Throat diseases in Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTES.

CHILDREN SENT WEST FROM JUVENILE ASYLUM.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, by a divided vote, held that an order of the Special Term erred in directing that the authorities of the New York Juvenile Asylum restore to Giuseppe Billotti, his three children, James, Rosie, and Annie, which he in 1898 gave into its possession. The children were at that time surrendered upon the agreement that they should be retained for two years. In June, 1898, contrary to the father's protest, the asylum bound the children out to residents of Illinois. In March, 1900, after the expiration of the two years, Billotti got a writ of habeas corpus, claiming he was illegally deprived of his children's custody. The two visitors of the asylum then called upon the persons in Illinois who had charge of these children, and asked that they be sent back to New York. That request was positively refused, and the boy James, the eldest son, absolutely declined to go back. Affidavits were also presented on the hearing from the persons to whom the other two children were indentured, that they would not surrender them. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion of the Court, which is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice McLaughlin, said it was quite evident that these children did not want to come back, and that the persons with whom they were indentured intended to keep them.

As the asylum had no control or custody of these children in any way, Justice Rumsey says, issuance of the order to produce them could only lay the asylum open to a charge of contempt of court for refusing to obey an order which it must have been known at the time it was issued could not be obeyed. Justice Patterson gave a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice O'Brien, saying it was "not satisfactorily shown that the authorities of the asylum could not produce the children in court by paying to the persons to whom they were bound that small indemnity ($7) which those persons seemed to have been willing to accept for the surrender of the children. It is true that if the children had been produced in obedience to the writ, it would have been for the Court to determine whether it was for their best interest that they should be delivered into the custody of their father. If they were of a proper age to determine the matter for themselves, or to have their wishes consulted, it would have been the duty of the Court to give full consideration to their wishes."

***

THE HEALTH LAW AND COLORED COFFEE.—An action involving the question of colored coffee, which has been before the Supreme Court for many years, was yesterday the subject of adjudication for the third time by the Appellate Division in this city. The suit was brought by George W. Crossman and Herman Sielcken, composing the firm of W. H. Crossman & Brother, to recover damages from Theodore G. Lurman and others because of their refusal to complete a contract made in July, 1894, for the sale of 600 bags of sound Rio, in grade about standard 8 and 9 of the Coffee Exchange. Arbitrators to whom the matter was referred decided that the coffee was of the grade which the contract called for. Acceptance was refused on the ground that it was colored in such a way as to be adulterated within the provisions of Section 41 of the Public Health Law of this State. A judgment given in favor of the plaintiffs on the trial was reversed in October, 1898. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, held that the defendants, to justify their refusal to accept this coffee because it was adulterated, were bound to show not only that it was artificially colored, but that the effect of the coloring was to conceal damage or make the coffee appear better than it really was, or of greater value. A judgment given for the plaintiff on the second trial was reversed because of the erroneous admission of evidence. Judgment given for the defendants upon the last trial has now been unanimously affirmed. The Court charged the jury on the trial that it was for them to say whether, upon the proof given, the full extent of the damage was, after the beans had been colored, just as apparent to the ordinary untrained observer as it would have been had the coffee not been colored. The Appellate tribunal holds that this was precisely the question in the case which the jury were bound to pass upon, and it was properly submitted to them.

***

MR. BROWN FAILED TO RECOVER.—The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed a judgment setting aside a verdict for Ernest C. Brown, in his suit against Robert M. Snyder to recover for services in introducing the latter to and bringing him into pleasant relations with Randell Morgan of Philadelphia. Mr. Brown claimed that Mr. Snyder agreed to pay him $10,000 if he (Snyder) should succeed in either buying up the interests of Mr. Morgan in the Kansas City Gas Company or in selling to Mr. Morgan the Missouri Gas Company, which was a rival of the Kansas City concern. The parties met, but there never was a sale of either company to the other. There was, however, a consolidation effected of the two rival gas companies, and, with the expenditure of over $1,000,000 by the defendant and his associates, the whole situation concerning the properties changed. Justice Patterson, giving the Court's opinion, holds that the purpose of the plaintiff's employment failed. The fact that a year afterward an entirely different transaction, under changed conditions, was entered into between Mr Morgan and the defendant, the Court holds, did not entitle the plaintiff to recover upon the prior agreement, relating as it did to a special object, which was not attained.

***

CONVICTION WITHOUT RECORD EVIDENCE.—The City Magistrates, in order to render valid their judgments, must keep the minutes of testimony given in each case. This was so held by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, in reversing a judgment of a City Magistrate convicting Charles W. Hines of the crime of vagrancy, and sentencing him to a term of six months in prison. This judgment had been affirmed by the Court of General Sessions. "It cannot be," Justice McLaughlin says, in giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, "that the Legislature intended that a Magistrate should be invested with power to deprive a citizen of his liberty, without keeping any record of the evidence upon which the judgment is based. If one can be deprived of his liberty in this way, then it does not require a vivid imagination to see how insecure personal liberty is. But this is not law, and public policy forbids it should be. When one is deprived either of his property or his liberty, the Court depriving him of it must have record evidence justifying the action taken, which can be produced when called for, in order that a review may be had by an appellate tribunal."

Charity Organization Society Warning.

The Charity Organization Society has information that one John Humphries, who claims to live in Macdougal Street and solicits aid for himself and mother, is a fraud. He claims that he has recently recovered from a severe illness in Bellevue Hospital and that he is still unable to work. He bears a letter of recommendation signed Charles Buchanan, medical missionary, Bellevue Hospital, and cites as reference a pastor in an Italian church in Bleecker Street. Humphries is unknown to the latter, and neither he nor Buchanan lives at the addresses in Macdougal Street given as their homes.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,
Gentlemen:
I need a suit, an overcoat, some neckwear, socks and a few other odds and ends. What can you do for me?

Lucky man!

Overcoat	$15.00	instead of	$25.00
Suit	15.00	"	25.00
6 pr. socks	1.50	"	3.00
3 ascots	1.65	"	3.00
3 four-in-hands	.75	"	1.50
	$33.90		$57.50

$23.50 saved without taking in the odds and ends.

Have you seen our "English traveling overcoat"—in America they're worn when traveling on your feet. Big long rough fancy overcoats.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

UPHOLSTERIES FOR ANY SCHEME.

Though our parlor floor is like a great color-box in its variety of rich and delicate hues shown in woods and upholsteries, frequently people like to play artist themselves and mix the tints of wood and coverings to suit their special tastes and surroundings.

For all such we have a sort of decorator's palette, where samples of upholstery stuffs of every artistic period, tone, and texture are shown for combining—and many beautiful fabrics—brocades, silks, tapestries, etc., are now reduced. Odd lengths for sofa pillows, etc., $1.50 to $3.50 a yd. (Former prices $3.00 to $7.00 per yd.)

Attractive furniture now below even factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Still hewing away prices on our NEW Winter "fashionables":—

Our new broad-shouldered loose-fitting Oxford Raglans and Long Overcoats are $15, instead of $22 to $30.

$4.50 to $8 Trousers are now $3, $4 and $5.

Figures on our Little Gentlemen's fine togs have been cut, too—almost out of sight.

In all our stores.

Smith Gray & Co.,

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton st. & Flatbush Ave.

USE BRUMMELL'S
CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS.
Positively relieve Coughs and Colds and all irritation of the throat. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900—1901
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2—TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Blass, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
TO-NIGHT at 8, at Popular Prices—MEFISTOFELE, (in Italian.) Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Louise Homer. MM. Cremonini, Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 27, at 8—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Margaret Macintyre, Bridewell, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saligmac, Journet, and Scotti. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 28, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS, (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval, Louise Homer, and Melba; MM. Saléza, Plançon, Sizes, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 30, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Sizes, and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 1, at 8—AIDA, (in Italian.) Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Saléza, Plançon, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

WALTER DAMROSCH DALY'S THEATRE.
Explanatory PIANO LECTURE Recitals.
Next Tuesday, 2:30—Gotterdammerung.
FRIDAY, 2:30—Last recital Wagner's great music love-drama,
TRISTAN AND ISOLDE.

CARNEGIE HALL Thursday Evg. Jan. 31, at 8:15.
Major J. B. Pond announces the Last appearance, before sailing for England, of
WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, M. P.
War Correspondent, Author, Soldier, Lecturer, and the youngest member of the British Parliament.
Subject: "The War As I Saw It." Including the story of his Capture and Escape. Illustrated with 100 stereopticon pictures taken from photographs of the scenes of Mr. Churchill's exploits in South Africa. Reserved seats $1.50, $1.00, 75c. & 50c. Boxes, Lower Tier, $12.00; Upper Tier, $9.00. For Sale at the Hall and J. B. Pond's, 218 4th Av.

Proctor's | Continuous Performances. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudevills.
23d St. | Rose Coghlan, & Louis Massen, Joe Welch, Mlle. Delbosq, Lew Hawkins, &c.
5th Ave. | Marcel's Living Statuary, Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Ralph Johnstone,
58th St. | Russell Bros., Al Leach & 3 Rosebuds,
125th St. | Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Fisher, Lew Sully, &c. Lillian Burkhart, Streator Zouaves, Harry Watson's Comedy Co., Vernon.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
76TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
American Fine Arts Galleries, 215 West 57th St.
CLOSES FEB. 2, AT 10 P. M.
9 A. M. TO 6 P. M. 8 TO 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

DALY'S | B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
TUESDAY, 2:30, DAMROSCH-WAGNER PIANO LECTURE. DIE GOTTERDAMMERUNG.
NEXT FRIDAY, Feb. 1, 2:30—TRISTAN & ISOLDE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15
***Extra Matinee Next Tuesday.
.....LAST BUT ONE WEEK.....
ANNIE RUSSELL in A ROYAL FAMILY.
A ROYAL FAMILY.
Feb. 4—HENRY MILLER in "Rich'd Savage."
SEATS ON SALE NEXT MONDAY.

Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Cavies, Cats. | CLOSES TO-NIGHT! MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. TWELFTH ANNUAL SHOW N. Y. Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, (Ltd.)
All the handsome birds, lots of pigeons, incubators, and little chicks, big ducks, big turkeys, big geese, beautiful pheasants, swans, feathered families of all breeds. A grand display for every one to see. Open 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Adm'n, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
"Decided success."—Herald. Mats. T'dy & Wed.
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENSE

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
JULIA MARLOWE | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way.
Mats. To-day and Wed. Evening, 8:30.
HERBERT KELCEY / EFFIE SHANNON | MY LADY DAINTY

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way
Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Last 2 weeks. Mats. To-day & Wed.
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Mr. E. S. WILLARD. | LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.
Matinée To-day—TOM PINCH.
To-night, Farewell—The Professor's Love Story.
Feb. 4—UNDER TWO FLAGS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Evs. at 8:15. Mat. T'dy at 2:15.
The Biggest and Best Comic Opera Produced in New York in Years.
Johann Strauss' latest and merriest operetta,
VIENNA LIFE
(Weiner Blut.)

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th St. and 19 W. 50th St.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. | MAT. TO-DAY.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co. with EDNA MAY | "Best of all Girls." THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
Miss May appears at both performances to-day.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY. CITY SPORTS BURLESQUERS. NEW LIVING PICTURES.
To-morrow Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Mat. T'dy 2:15. Gen. Adm. 30c.
MATHEWS & BULGER in the New Vaudeville, Big Musical Co., including WALTER JONES

BIJOU AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY
Mat. T'dy, 2:15. | In Clyde Fitch's Latest Success,
To-night at 8:15. | THE CLIMBERS.

KNICKERBOCKER, N. C. GOODWIN / MAXINE ELLIOTT | Evs. 8:25. Mat. To-day. B'way & 38th. When We Were Twenty-One.

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., 1 west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & T'dy, 2:15.
DAVID ALLEN. Fourth Week. "In the Palace of the King."

Amusements.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. & 7th Ave. | The New Play, The Clown and the Locket. THIS Afternoon, at 3. Good Reserved Seat, 50c.

WALLACK'S Evs. at 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & To-day, 2:15.
MARY MANNERING —IN— JANICE MEREDITH

SAVOY THEATRE 34th Street and Broadway
First Performance—TO-NIGHT.
UNLEAVENED BREAD.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev., 8:15. Mat. To-day & Wed. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST 2 TIMES, QUO VADIS To-day, 2. To-night, 8. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
Nxt Wk—Barbara Frietchie, with Effie Ellsler.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT | In His Greatest Success GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE. CINEMATOGRAPH.
Xtra attractions. Charming Concerts.

The New York B'y, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
New specl. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng." LADY HOPE will positively appear each perf'e.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

Koster & Bial's W. 34 St. | ½ rate cut prices | Ev'ry nt. All orc. 50c | Daily mat All orc. 25c
Ugo Biondi, Hope Booth, Four Collins, Florence Bindley, 15 others.

KEITH'S MARSHALL P. WILDER, Fanny Rice in Nell Gwyn. WAYNE & CALDWELL. Charley Case, Bowker, Clarice Vance.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. Evg., 8:15. Mats. 33d & B'way. Wed. & To-day.
Last 2 Times, THE BURGOMASTER.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. Evgs., 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. A Celebrated Case.

HARLEM Op. House. LULU GLASER In "Sweet Evgs. 8:15. Mat. T'dy. Next week—ANNA HELD, in "Papa's Wife."

GRAND Opera House. HEARTS are TRUMPS Mat. T'dy. Nxt Wk—New "Still Alarm."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—NELL GWYN.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Eve. last times "A Musical Farce," in 4 acts, and "Die Klabriasparthie."

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Men's Gloves.

Fine Kid Gloves,—1-clasp and The "St. James" 2-button,—for street dress. Tans, slate and deep grey,
$1.10 per pair;
Value $1.50 and $1.85.

Ladies' Silk Underwear.

REMAINING STOCK
of pure thread Silk Vests and Drawers,—ribbed and plain. Odd sizes,—light, medium and heavy weight,
$1.50 to $7.50 each;
Value $2.50 to $11.00.

French Flannels.

Stripes and figured designs.
In waist lengths of 2 1-2 and 3 yards,
$1.25 and $1.50 per length;
Formerly 75 cents and 80 cents per yard.

Fine French Flannels, tucked weave,—plain colors or Persian designs,
75 cents per yard;
Formerly $1.25.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

We solve the problem with you where to obtain the greatest values for your money.

Overcoats for $15.00, originally $25 and $22.
Suits for $15.00, were as high as $28, $25, $22 and $20.
Trousers $5.00, reduced from $7.00 and $6.
Blue and Black Winter Serge Suits $12.00, regular price $16.00.
Another attraction added—$7.50, $7, $6.50 & $6. Fancy Vests, both Cashmere and Tattersall goods for $3.50.
Winter Underwear Selling 20 per cent. off regular prices.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.
Stores Open This Evening.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

None genuine without the Sorosis label.
Sold in New York exclusively by

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th Street.
Twenty-third Street.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

The Great White Sale

For To-day, Saturday, January 26th,

MANY OFFERINGS at MANY PRICES
All New—All Below Value!

Boys' High Class Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits

Velvet, Corduroy, and finest cloths, with and without silk or pique collars and shields.

Value $12.00	Now 7.98
Value 10.00	Now 6.98
Value 9.00	Now 5.98
Value 8.00	Now 4.98

Combinations are this season's handsomest.

Boys' Finest Double Breast Suits

Mixtures and Plain Navy and Black.

That Were	Now	That Were	Now
12.00	7.98	7.98	4.98
10.00	5.98	5.98	3.98

Not an undesirable style among them.

Flannel Waists and Blouses

Best colors—Best Shapes—All New—Many with handsome braid and emb'y.

That Were	Now	That Were	Now
2.98	1.49	1.49	.69
1.98	.98	.60	.39

The greatest values of the year.

Boys' Knee Pants

Best fabrics—Best shapes—Full cut.

Were	Now	Were	Now
1.50	.98	.60	.39
.98	.59	.49	.25

Boys' Laundered Shirts

Fancy Percales—Stripes and Figures.

That Were	Are Now
10 to 16 years— .69 and .89	.49
10 to 16 years— .49	.29
4 to 9 years— .49	.19

Boys' Hats and Caps

Clearing Prices.
This Season's Shapes for Boys 4 to 15 years.

Were	Now	Were	Now
1.98	.98	.60	.39
1.49	.69	.49	.29
.98	.49	.39	.19

JEWELRY
THIRD and HALF OFF

Every year we have a clearing sale. We never carry goods from year to year. At any cost we sell. THEREFORE—

DIAMOND COLLAR BUTTONS.
Were 6.98 Now 4.98 | Were 3.98 Now 2.98

DIAMOND EARRINGS.

Were	16.98	14.98	8.98
Now	9.98	6.98	4.98

DIAMOND SCARF PINS AND STUDS.

Were	12.98	6.98	5.98	4.98	3.98
Now	7.98	5.69	4.49	3.69	2.98

BRACELETS—Sterling and Rolled Gold.

Were	11.98	4.98	3.98	2.25	1.69	.98
Now	8.98	3.98	2.98	1.69	.98	.69

BROOCHES—Solid and Rolled Gold.

Were	13.98	7.98	4.98	1.98	1.49	.98
Now	9.98	5.98	3.98	1.49	.98	.69

RHINESTONE BROOCHES.
Majority sterling silver mounted.

Were	8.98	6.98	5.49	3.98	2.98	1.69
Now	5.98	3.98	3.69	2.69	1.69	.98

RHINESTONE COMBS, Empire, Side and Pompadour.

Were	4.49	3.49	2.49	1.98	1.49	1.25	.98
Now	3.49	2.69	1.69	1.25	.98	.79	.49

ROLLED GOLD WATCH CHAINS.

Were	6.98	4.98	3.98	2.98	1.69
Now	4.98	3.98	2.98	1.98	.98

NECK AND OPERA CHAINS.

Were	13.98	9.98	6.49	4.24	3.25	2.25
Now	10.98	7.98	5.69	3.49	2.49	1.69

SOLID GOLD EARRINGS.
Rhinestone, Turquoise and Real Pearl set.

Were	3.98	3.49	2.49	1.69
Now	2.98	2.69	1.98	.89

DIAMOND RINGS.

Were	29.50	13.98	9.98	7.98	5.98
Now	14.98	9.98	7.98	5.98	4.98

All other Jewelry, including Watches, AT CORRESPONDING REDUCTIONS.

Scholars' Supplies
HALF and THIRD Regular Prices

Pencil Sharpeners—2 for	1	Stenographers' Note Books—2 sizes	2
School Knives—nickel or col'd handles	6	Crayons—box of 12, with holder	2
Large Blotters—white and colored	3	Double Slates—bound	13
Fibré Lunch Boxes	5	6-inch Globes	17
12-inch Rulers	1	Sponges—2 for	1
Brass edge do	4	Mucilage	2½
Black Ink	2½	Typewriters' Erasers	2½
Composition Books—double and single lined—paper or canvas covers	2½	Students' Note Books—paper or canvas covered	2½
Quire Legal or Foolscap Paper	10	Writing Tablets—Ink or Pencil	2½
Linen or Satin Finished Tablets	5	Spencerian or Gillott's Pens—dozen	5
Fancy Col'd Pencils or Penholders	2	Japanese Pencil Boxes	9
Chalk—144 pieces	5	Blackboard Erasers	4
Ink and Pencil Erasers	3	Lead Pencils—dozen	4
Lead Pencils—with erasers—dozen	7	Paper Pencils—with erasers—dozen	10
School Compasses	13	Steel Pens or Penholders—dozen	02

Trunk and Suit Cases

Reliable Goods at Lowest Prices.
Saturday's Specials include:
LEATHER SUIT CASES
Cloth lined—steel frame—
22 and 24 inch—value Four dollars..2.98
LADIES' LIGHT WEIGHT SUIT CASES
Russet and Olive—strongly made—
steel lock and catches—brass plated, .98
Canvas Cov'd Dress Trunks—
28 inch—heavy brassed, iron corners—
Excelsior lock—two sole leather straps—value $4.50 .....3.49

Misses' Golf Suits

For School, Skating and general wear
Double face Cloths—
deep pointed stitched skirt, and bodies yoke Russian Blouse or Eton——14 to 18 years
Value 15.98....Saturday, 7.98

Misses' Kersey Coats

Black, Castor, Brown and Blue—6 to 14 yrs.
Half length——were 9.98..... 5.98
Full length——were 14.98..... 7.98
The latter have L'Aiglon Capes with stitched velvet straps.

Girls' Reefer and Box Coats

Best Cloths—Best Colors—6 to 14 years were 4.98.....Now 1.98

Children's Cloth Coats

With and without fancy collars—2 to 5 yrs, were 6.98 to 9.98.....Now 4.98

Millinery
Interesting Offerings.

Novelty Chiffon Taffeta Hats—for evening and street wear—
Black and Colors.....2.25 to 6.98
Ladies' Trim'd Hats—new stylish effects——were 4.98..... 1.98
New Roses and Foliage..... .19 to .98
New Styles in Mourning Hats and Bonnets—dressy effects..... 2.98 to 9.98
Black Fur Felt Hats—were .98..... .59

Corset and Corset Waists
Half-Yearly Clearance!

Ferris Waists—extra fine—full corded—patent fasteners—odd sizes—reg. .29. .12
Misses' Corset Waists—lace back—patent fasteners—value .49..... .29
Misses' Corsets—fine sateen—Dr. Warner's "Seconds" (Dollar quality) .59
Ladies' Corded Waists—button or claps—H. & W. "Seconds"—Dollar quality. .59
Ladies' Sateen Corsets—short hip and other styles—lace trim—were .59..... .39
Ladies' Fine Corsets—Manufacturers' Samples—Empire, straight front and other styles—
usually .98 and 1.25..... .69
usually 1.50..... .98
usually 2.50..... 1.49
Ladies' Fancy Figured Corsets—straight front—full lace trim..... 1.75
Ladies' Silk Corsets—straight front—fancy colors—ribbon run—lace trim.. 2.75

Babies' Wear
A great list for Saturday.

Emb'd, Tucked and Corded Silk Bonnets—full pleated and ruffle pokes—value 1.49..... .98
Emb'd Silk Caps—graduated lace ruche—value .59..... .39
Bengaline and Elderdown—lace ruches or fur trim—value .39..... .19
Balance of Babies' 2.98 Bonnets and Caps..... 1.49
Babies' 3.98 Bonnets and Caps..... 1.98
Babies' 4.98 Bonnets and Caps..... 2.98
Long Bedford Cord Coats—double capes—fancy trim—were 2.98..... 1.98
Short Coats—All wool Bedford Cord—fancy capes and collars—were 3.98... 2.98
Babies' Short Dresses—Nainsook and Lawn—full lace or emb'y—value 1.49.. .98
Cashmere Shirts—long sleeves—sizes to 3 years—value .39..... .19
Leggin Drawers—Black or White—all sizes—value .39..... .19
Handmade Leggin Drawers—with and without feet—value 1.10..... .79

AFTERNOON TEA
Served in Restaurant Annex
3 to 5:45 o'Clock.
Fragrant Tea, with Cake and Jelly, or Ice Cream with Cake, 5 cts
Tea Fresh Made for Each Patron.
Daintily Served in Individual Tea Sets of Decorated China.

Novelties in Neckwear
at "White Sale" Special prices.

Venetian Lace Collars—square or round—with Revers—value 1.39..... .98
Chiffon Fichus—double ruffle—lace trim'd—value 1.39..... .98
Velvet and Satin Stock Collars—gold braid and button trim..... .49
Silk and Chenille Neck Ruffs—Long chenille ends—value 1.79..... 1.25
Pleated Satin Stocks—Silk Jabot—colors and Black—value .69..... .39

Toilet Articles
Articles of standard makes At prices that cannot be bettered.

Pure Witch Hazel—pint—value .21	.12
Violet Ammonia—quart—value .21	.12
4-oz. Petroleum Jelly—screw top jar—value .5	3
¼-lb.-bars Glycerine Soap—value .9	6
Toilet Soaps—3 cakes—value .10	6
Dupont Rose Cold Cream—value .19	.10
All Bristle Nail Brushes—value .15	.10

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1901.
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1901. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

A new novel by Henry James will be published in the early Spring by Charles Scribner's Sons. It will be called "The Sacred Fount." Nothing it is believed that Mr. James has contributed to that small yet important class of literary erudite fiction presents in more explicit and definite form the traits that mark the latest development of his mature talent than the forthcoming story, which deals with a group of personages gathered for a week's stay at an English country house. As is usual with Mr. James the dramatis personae are mentally well equipped, whatever they may be from a cultured or a moral point of view, and the web of the tale is part and parcel of the reciprocal relations of the various sharply contrasted characters whose fate it is to be depicted by the pen of "the novelist who writes like a psychologist."

Mr. James Wilford Garner, Fellow in Political Science at Columbia University, has in preparation at The Macmillan Company a detailed study of "Reconstruction in Mississippi." The author defines the so-called Presidential and Congressional policies of reconstruction and follows out the latter to the logical results as they appeared in the period of negro and "carpet-bag" domination. Also he discusses in detail the establishment of martial law, conflicts between the military and civil authorities, legislation in relation to freedmen, the enfranchisement of the blacks and the disfranchisement of the whites, &c. There is also considerable space devoted to the Ku-Klux Klan troubles and the election campaign of 1873.

A book of memoirs has just appeared in Paris which should not long lack an American publisher ready to present it in a good English version. This is the biography, including many intimate letters, of Pasteur, written and compiled by his son-in-law, M. Vallery-Radot, who was associated with much of his scientific work. The story of the great scientist's life is simply told, with a fine touch of intimacy, which, when not overdone, is invaluable in a biography. It is not overdone in the book in question. Pasteur's life was spent in the laboratory, hence the biography would have been rather the record of the study were it not that relief is appropriately offered through the glimpses of the many distinguished men of the outside world with whom the savant maintained most pleasant relations.

An elaborate edition of "Ben-Hur," called the Play Edition, will come from the press of Harper & Brothers early in March. The text will be printed from new plates in two colors. There will be 40 illustrations from the play, reproduced from photographs in tints. Paper of a superior quality will be employed, and the white material, pictures and reading matter, will be handsomely bound in covers bearing an appropriate symbolic design. It is a curious coincidence that the first appearance of Gen. Lew Wallace's novel the sales for the last twelve months are greater than those of any similar period since its publication.

We hear from London that Sir John Tenniel, who lately retired from the staff of Punch, has in preparation a book of reminiscences. Such a volume as Sir John should have within his power to write would be extremely good reading for Americans as well as Englishmen. In the first place, Sir John is about the only man of any prominence in the United Kingdom who has dared to say that he was never authoritatively interviewed. And, although this reticence to talk about other people's business or his own might not in some cases indicate that there was anything worth hearing concealed, yet in the case of Sir John the very fact that he was connected with the staff of Punch for half a century makes the idea of the forthcoming volume teem with delightful possibilities.

The extraordinary success of "Alice of Old Vincennes" has evidently made its author a very much sought after man from the publisher's point of view. Two of Mr. Maurice Thompson's novels will probably appear in the Spring from separate New York houses. G. W. Dillingham & Co. are to publish "The King of Honey Island," the scenes of which are laid near New Orleans in the closing days of the war of 1812. The other forthcoming book is "Milly: At Love's Extremes," being a romance of Southland, which will appear from the press of the New Amsterdam Book Company. It is possible, however, that publication in each case may be delayed, owing to the protracted ill-health of the author.

For reasons best known to themselves, the French owners of the Balzac copyrights never saw fit to bring out an edition of the works of "the father of realism" worthy of his renown. While éditions de luxe of the "Human Comedy" might almost be said to have multiplied in England and America, Frenchmen were obliged to read the master in unadorned and miserably printed volumes. The expiration of the Balzac copyrights, however, has given the opportunity to an American firm to bring out in France, as well as in America, the French text, with the illustrations which were employed in the translation issued by George Barrie & Son, Philadelphia. Evidently this will be a boon to French Balzacians, for, as one of them said the other day: "There was not a fine edition of Balzac in France! Only Americans had dared to expend hundreds of thousands of francs in publishing a superb Balzac—and that in English." (Il n'y avait pas une belle édition de Balzac en France! Seuls, les Américains avaient osé dépenser des centaines de mille francs pour éditer superbement Balzac—en anglais.)

A new psychic-sociological study from the pen of M. Paul Bourget will come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons in a fortnight. It is entitled "The Disciple," and is said to be in the author's most characteristic style. M. Bourget's scheme is believed to be comprised of the telling of a dramatic and tragical tale, which, from beginning to end, has as its motif the subtle demoralization involved in the philosophy of utter skepticism, carrying with it an implied moral of great force.

John Oliver Hobbes's new novel, concerning which some data have already appeared in these columns, will be published in this country in the early Spring by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, who have secured the American rights to it after an unusual lively competition among certain publishers here. The story, as has been said, will be called "Love; or, The Soul Hunters."

What is believed to be a story of unusual human interest will make its appearance in McClure's Magazine, beginning with the February number. The author, whose name is Josephine Dodge Daskam, has called her tale "The Heart of a Child," and through it are laid bare the vagaries and jostling dreams of childhood, with much sympathy and literary art. It may be remarked that this story bears no relation to that of a similar title which appeared a few years ago in the pages of La Revue des Deux Mondes, with an extraordinary note of praise by the editor, M. Brunetière, extolling its originality, but which later proved to have been taken page for page from Balzac's "Le Lys dans la Vallée."

Annie Trumbull Slosson, well known as the author of "Fishin' Jimmy," has just completed one of her characteristic New England stories, which will be published in a few days by James Pott & Co., under the title of "White Christopher," in which several of the characters to be found in the former book will "have their say." Christopher was a native of Pinkerton, a valley among the northern New England hills, and the story tells of the way in which the great men came on Mount Lafayette, started its reputation as a summer resort, built the hotel, and how this hitherto lonely retreat became famous.

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

His Life and Letters in Two Volumes by Alexander V. G. Allen.*

In an essay on biography, Phillips Brooks, after saying that he would rather have written a great biography than a great book of any other sort, just as he would rather have painted a great portrait than any other kind of picture, gave as the essential to success in the work "a large vital imagination, the power of conceiving life as a whole." This passage might be taken as the text not only of his life, but of the book which with marvelous fidelity sets forth that life, until the reader seems almost to lose himself in its events and even more in its thoughts, and to become for the time being a part of that wondrous personality.

The outward life of Phillips Brooks is easily divided into three parts—preparatory, including his course of study at Alexandria; his ministry at Philadelphia, and his ministry at Boston. His Bishopric was so short and so closely identified with his rectorship as scarcely to call for separate mention. In his personal development, however, there are two subdivisions to be noted—his life at Alexandria stands out apart, and his visit to Europe and India marks a change in his type of thought if not in his method of work. In each, however, we see the same man, apparently complex yet very simple, attracting everybody to him by his personality, yet reserved, allowing no one to come into the inner life. Genial, kindly, sympathetic toward every one, yet often lonely, intensely lonely. Popular as few men have been, receiving praises which would have dazed a lesser character, he accepted it all without a thought that it was for himself, looking at it simply as his opportunity for service, and it made not the slightest difference to him whether the service were in Westminster Abbey or in the poorly furnished room of a needy parishioner. Many tried repeatedly to gain the secret of his power, but it always eluded them when they thought of it as power. It was only when they entered into his sympathy and service that they caught the secret of his life. Of the many characterizations quoted we select a portion of that by Dr. Richard Salter Storrs, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims (Congregational) of Brooklyn:

> There was in him a majesty and strength of spirit, as of person, which all had to recognize, and were glad to recognize; but with this was the utmost, loveliest gentleness and tenderness which made a sunshine in the shadiest places, among the humblest families whom he visited. There was that unsurpassed affluence of nature and of culture, but with it there was the beautiful simplicity of spirit, as of the vital air, as of the sunshine which irradiates and bathes the earth—a simplicity as childlike as one ever saw in a human soul. There was his utter devotion to the highest ideals of duty and of truth, and his keenest apprehension of the beauty and authority of these ideals; and yet there was with this the most sympathetic interest, habitual and spontaneous, in humble persons, and in the common affairs of life, his own or others.
>
> There was that marvelous eloquence, yet consecrated always, in its utmost reach and rush, to the service of the Master, to the giving of the message which the Master had given him for the souls of men. And with all the self-respecting consciousness which he could not but possess, and with all the admiration and love and honor which have surrounded him as almost no other of his time, there was that marvelous modesty, which shrank from anything of self-assertion or assumption over others, and which showed to the last no more of either of these than when he had been a boy in school or a freshman in college. It was this combination of qualities, interblending with each other, representing the golden hemispheres of the perfect globe, which gave a something unique and mystical to the spirit of Phillips Brooks.
>
> The foundation of this character is undoubtedly to be found in considerable degree in his ancestry and early training. There is a beautiful sketch of the lines of Puritan ancestry: the Phillips family, dear to the New England heart, identified with its best ideals of educated thought, coming to its flower in the mother, "of intense emotional nature, deep spiritual life, the temperament of genius, the saintly character;" the Brooks family, illustrating that solid, upright, unimaginative, unemotional good sense and executive ability, which laid the foundation of New England business prosperity. The account of the experience which led the mother, inheriting the very spirit of Puritan evangelical ideas, and the father, strongly in sympathy with the reaction against the hard Puritan theology, which resulted in the Unitarian movement, to unite in hearty loyalty to the Protestant Episcopal Church, is not only interesting as an exposition of the times, but significant of the influences that molded the son. A glimpse of these influences is found in the testimony of a friend:
>
> It has always seemed to me that Phillips owed to his father the clear common sense and realization of the right and, so to speak, the personality of others, which kept him from jarring and made him able not to try for the result of the impulsively. I remember his father's remark, with amusement at the difference between his son and himself, "Phillips," he said, "always has to be convinced that he is not right at once. Anything

wrong roused her to appeal, "William, aren't you going to do something about it? Why don't you talk, then?" And then father with his quizzical smile would say, "But it is none of my business."

Now, it seems to me that it was just that capacity to see what was his business, and how in the prosecution of it he yet must regard other men's views and peculiarities, and could help them only by sympathy and honest respect—in that lay Phillips's great exceptional power. We have had many fanatics, whom we have honored for their single-mindedness, but few men of such breadth of mind that ye could be sure they understood those who differed from them. And one such does more for the unity of the Church universal than all the others.

Turning now to the development so far as it depended upon himself, we find a wealth of material which is almost overwhelming. The whole biography is in a sense the exposition of this phase of his life. He is spoken of as a genius, but, apart from his wondrous power of perception, it must have been surely under Carlyle's definition, the "capacity for hard work." The record of his reading, whether in college or in seminary, would appall the average student. It covered the entire range of history and literature of every form, classical and modern. He never took anything for granted. His preparation of everything he did was thorough. His written sermons and sermon plans showed the rigidity with which he kept his rule to leave nothing to chance. Even his most brilliant extempore utterances were for the most part the outcome of hard study and careful thought.

In his intellectual processes he was exacting in the extreme. After he became Bishop he was to preach a convention sermon. His secretary, not seeing any preparation, grew a little anxious and offered a suggestion as to the importance of the event, but was met with the smiling assurance that the subject was on his mind. In fact, the manuscript was already complete. He was in the habit of making copious notes, and his notebook ought to furnish material for compilers of anthologies, year books, &c., innumerable. Numerous extracts from these notes are given in the pages of these volumes, collected principally from those made during his seminary course. But he kept up the habit throughout his life. "He had great faith in the possibility of turning conviction and belief into axioms," and no sooner did he receive a thought than he occupied himself with the form it must take.

Closely akin to this was his habit of observation. Nothing seemed to escape his notice, whether in the world of nature, of which he was very fond, or in the realm of thought. It was, however, the human soul that was his most profound study, and he made a constant effort to enter into the lives of others, not critically, passing judgment upon them, but sympathetically, with a view to helping them. In the course of this development there became manifest certain changes both in thought and speech as he entered more fully into the meaning of life, came to feel its terrible intensity, and understand the significance of the movements in the world, not only of religion, but of science and political development. These changes Prof. Allen has described quite clearly in speaking of his return from his year in Europe and India.

In the first period, which included his ministry in Philadelphia, he had written, perhaps, his most beautiful sermons, full of the poetry of life, disclosing the hidden significance of the Divine allegory of human history—a great artist, himself unmoved as he unrolled the panorama of man. In the second period he had been at war with the forces which were undermining faith, and not without suffering, his own soul being torn with the conflict; yet in those dark days always appearing like a tower of strength. That period was over now. He had felt while abroad that another subtle imponderable change in the atmosphere of human existence was modifying the situation.

The tendency was toward theism, not yet, perhaps, distinctly toward Christianity, but there was improvement visible from the highest outlook. The mechanical theory of the world was yielding to the evidences of faith. He had still the same message for those who were feeling the action of the storm as it subsided. He met with his old force those belated travelers who had not noted the new signs on the spiritual horizon. But to speak to the new age was now his distinctive mission. His preaching changed to correspond to the change within. He addressed himself in his totality as a man to the common humanity, doing greatly whatever he did, and assuming the greatness of those to whom he spoke. He fell back upon the simplest issues of life; the simplest truths were the main themes of his teaching. But in all this he illustrated the truth of Goethe's remark, "Whatever a man doth greatly, he does with his whole nature." In his earlier years, as in his "Lectures on Preaching," he had said that "the thought of rescue has monopolized our religion and often crowded out the thought of culture." Now, the idea of rescue became more prominent, but it was the rescue of men from the danger of losing the great opportunity of life—the chance which was given of making the most of the Divine privilege of the children of God.

Yet, deeply interesting as is the study of the character of Phillips Brooks, it is, after all, the man himself that stands most clearly in these pages. The story of the life is simple. Educated at the Latin School and Harvard College, he tried teaching, but failed, and then scarcely knowing what to do, made an experiment of a year at the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va. After the first year he had no hesitancy as to his duty. Prompt on his graduation came the call to the Church of the Advent, in Philadelphia. He was then twenty-three years of age, and from that moment his life was a record of popularity and success almost unexampled. He remained in Philadelphia ten years, and counted those in some respects the happiest of his life. He was free from the restraints of later years, and threw himself with his whole soul into whatever interested him. It was the period of the civil war, and he entered into the contest vigorously. There, too, he formed his most intimate friendships, and in later years, when heavier and more engrossing duties pressed upon him, and the solemnity of life rested on his soul, he looked back to the Philadelphia days with great affection, even longing. Philadelphia loved him, and he responded to the love.

His acceptance of the call to Boston brought a change. He became still more a minister and distinctively a parish minister, devoting himself to the work at Trinity Church with absolute devotion. Once only he came near making a change when called to the position of preacher to Harvard University and Professor of Christian Ethics. It was a position most congenial to him. For a long time the battle, for so it must be termed, went on. No greater tribute could possibly have been given to his power and influence than the efforts that were made to secure his acceptance and declination of the call. If he had ever doubted his success at Trinity Church, such doubt must have been dispelled by the appeals from men and women in every walk of life to stay and help them. When he decided to remain it was at first with hesitancy and just a tinge of the "blues," but he threw himself into the work before him, and before long it became evident that he was doing as much for Harvard as if he had accepted the invitation, while he was also helping others, as he could not have done in the university city.

It was a foregone conclusion that Phillips Brooks should be Bishop. More than once he had been nominated, but had steadfastly declined. When, however, the Bishopric of Massachusetts was vacant the demand for his acceptance was universal, and even Trinity Church was silent. The country looked on with approval at the nomination, then waited with astonishment and almost indignation at the delay in confirmation. It seemed impossible that there could be two opinions, yet the voice of warning was raised against the man who was friendly with Unitarians, was willing to exchange pulpits with his fellow-ministers of other denominations, and made light of apostolic succession. He triumphed, and in that triumph strengthened the Church he loved, and when he died, worn out by the strain which even his mighty frame and iron strength could not endure, there was not a company of earnest Christian workers in the world that did not feel the loss. England and India, Germany and Japan, united with the United States in the expression of grief.

Any general characterization of Phillips Brooks is impossible. Prof. Allen, with excellent judgment, makes no attempt at it, but lets the life speak for itself through his own story. It is a book that cannot be skimmed; it must be read, and few will begin to read who will not keep on to the end. It is less a biography than a life lived out on the printed page, forcing its way into every life. We are the better for reading it, just as all were the better for seeing, hearing, feeling it.

College Verse from Columbia.*

This little volume of nonsense verse by Melville Henry Cane has just made its appearance at Columbia University. The style is that of Oliver Herford, and the execution reminds one of A. B. Frost in his golf verse. The different phases of college life are portrayed, and the metre carries with it the inevitable throb of the undergraduate heart. Were it not for the local illustrations of Will H. Schanck, the verses, with a few exceptions, might be merely typical of American college life in general, but the black and white representations of President Low and the library on the hill bring the subject matter peculiarly home to New Yorkers, and Columbia men in particular. The last stanza in the book illustrates the lightness of touch of the entire volume:

Z—I'm like Longfellow's hero,
Scaling Morningside Heights when it's zero.
It's absurd, days like these,
To work hard for degrees,
For there are no degrees when it's zero.

Perhaps the most popular stanza to college men should be the "F" effusion:

F stands for Freshman and Frat,
The Faculty, Flunks, and a' that.
If you don't like these four
The exams will bring more,
Which I'll serve to you hot off the bat.

The author is well known to Columbia men as the former editor of The Columbia Literary Monthly and Columbian, and as a recent contributor to Life.

"The Science of the Tides," being a study in physical geography, by Alexander Brownlie, is published as Bulletin No. 5, Vol. XXXII. of the American Geographical Society's publications. The author discusses the theories of Prof. George Howard Darwin, and presents much valuable and interesting material. He is, however, obliged to state at the end that "At the dawn of the twentieth century, after a guardianship of two centuries, the masters of the science confess that the actual tides of nature are insoluble by mathematics."

*COLUMBIA A. B. ABS. A Pictorial Primer. New York: W. S. Sterling & Co. 1900. $1.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

Mr. Mumford's Elaborate Volume—Superb Colored Plates.*

Perhaps one's first feeling upon finishing a careful reading of Mr. John Kimberly Mumford's large octavo volume of nearly 300 pages, not including its illustrations, maps, &c., is one of extreme pleasure in all its mechanical details. When so large a volume, whose pages measure 8x12 inches, is yet so light, and so easily opened and handled, it speaks much for the care and skill bestowed by printer and binder upon its preparation. The selection of its paper, soft and well made—the illustrations necessarily being on a smooth-finished paper—the beauty of the type and the well-proportioned page reflect upon the printer. The title-page is very good, its plain, bold lettering and inclosing lines being printed in rug colors, while its centre ornament is a small but beautifully made reproduction of a prayer rug, its black and white showing the design with unusual clearness.

The illustrations consist chiefly of reproductions of rare and typical rugs, sixteen of which are beautifully done in colors made by a new and secret process carried on in Detroit. It is said that after some of the best New York color printers had given up in despair the task of reproducing the color, texture, quality, and sheen of old Oriental rugs, the present reproductions were undertaken and carried into successful operation, the illustrations being the most marvelously fine specimens of color work the present writer has ever seen, not forgetting the reproductions of Chinese porcelain by the Prangs, shown at the Grolier Club a few years ago. It has been said that the preparation of a single plate by this new process takes at least three months, the illustrations having been in course of preparation for about a year. The artotypes, eight in number, are equally well made, the designs coming out even better than in the color plates. There have also been added a number of photo-engravings illustrating different phases of the rug industry. The text of this book is so closely connected with its illustrations that it is unusually satisfactory to find these reproductions so successfully carried out.

The binding is particularly well done, the book opening freely and without the slightest strain upon its back, and lying open easily upon the table without the necessity for holding it in place, this being a most unusual and noteworthy feature of so large a volume and reflecting credit upon its makers. The cover is in dark wine colored cloth, the lettering being in old cream color, the texture of the cloth closely suggesting the warp of a rug.

Mr. Mumford's book is the first to cover his chosen field easily obtainable; there having been one or two very expensive foreign books on the subject. The present volume, which is the work of a rug collector who is a graduate of Princeton and entirely an amateur, who has traveled widely in search of both rugs and information, will be found of the greatest interest and value. Purdon Clarke, Assistant Director of the South Kensington Museum, has said that, although carpet weaving probably dates from the beginning of history, there is no industry of which we know so little bibliographically, not only as to old products, but as to those of our own time. Mr. Mumford states his aims in the preparation of the present book to have been as follows:

First, to consider the deep and enjoyable meaning of Oriental floor coverings; second, to throw light upon the life and work of the weavers; third, to dispel, so far as lies within the power of the author, the obscurity in which the subject has hitherto been involved, and place the reader in possession of such information regarding the rugs, both genuine and spurious, now generally offered for sale in American markets, as shall, in a measure at least, deliver him from the mercy of the decorator, the salesman, and the auctioneer; fourth, to emphasize the superiority of the old vegetable dyes, the true Oriental coloring; finally, to give an idea of what constitutes true value, of the comparative worth of the various Oriental weavings, and the means of distinguishing them.

Mr. Mumford says there are rugs in every trade collection absolutely impossible to identify. The people engaged in rugmaking number millions, all with individuality and aims and inspirations of their own; otherwise conformity to local traditions, both of texture and design, would at once establish a rug's origin. A weaver belonging to a tribe which for centuries has used wool both for warp and weft, may either from necessity or for a whim substitute cotton or goat's hair either for one or both. Or, Mr. Mumford says, some wild leader in the north may one day order the thousands of his clan to abandon old designs and weave their rugs after some new pattern of his own devising; so that when these bales come to market the finished rugs will be found to differ from the customary products of the tribe. And, since manufacture for market has become the rule, numberless European and American designs have been sent to Oriental weavers for patterns, so that while the old types are not entirely lost, patterns, figures, and designs can no longer be depended upon for identification. The designs are jumbled together to suit trade demands; some of the rugs made in East Indian jails showing Turkish, Persian, and Caucasian elements wrought into one and the same design. Many patterns, too, are used over a wide extent of territory, so that in a Persian bazaar two Hamadanlis were heard disputing for a long time as to whether certain "runners" came from Kara Genz or Kengawar.

As to the deterioration of Oriental fabrics, this decadence is shown in design and color, as well as in execution. The weavers in many instances have learned the demoralizing lessons of haste, with its attendant evil of carelessness; patterns are being rapidly Occidentalized, the colors used being the product of the laboratory instead of being vegetable dyes. So that in every way the chief characteristics of Eastern rugs—beauty and strength—are fast disappearing. The evil at the root of the whole matter seems to lie in the fact that it is impossible for the Oriental races, mere remnants of the millions who once peopled these countries, with their old, slow methods and high standard of production, to meet the trade demands of the present day.

For the purposes of a collector, an "antique," as applied to Oriental rugs and carpets, has been defined as a fabric not less than fifty years of actual age; but so few veritable antiques ever reach this country, while so many artificial methods are resorted to to give the appearance of age, that for business purposes all rugs which in regard to dyes, materials, patterns, and textures are at all similar to the rugs of half a century ago are counted as antiques. There are still neighborhoods where the standards of design and workmanship are still maintained, but it is said that the dealers in the East and many in our own country take advantage of every defect in a rug and employ all sorts of chemical devices to turn a year-old rug into a veritable antique:

It may have been treated with lemon juice and oxalic acid, for example, to change its flaming reds into old shades, or with coffee to give it the yellow of years. Its lustre may be born of glycerine. It may have been singed with hot irons. Its hues have perhaps been dulled by smoke. It may have been buried in the ground and then renovated, sand-papered back and front to give the thinness of old age; and for the sheer decrepitude of an almost sacred and invaluable antiquity, hammered and combed at the sides and ends and on spots over its surface.

On the whole, Mr. Mumford advises all but the wealthiest collectors to give up the search for genuine antiques, purchasing instead fabrics confessedly new, but conforming exactly to the highest standards. Rugs "which have the requisite number of knots to the square inch, the colors of which will not run when attacked by water, the patterns of which are precisely the patterns of the East," the purchase of which will secure for their owners heirlooms which will outlast their buyers by generations; remembering that desirable Oriental rugs can seldom be bought cheap, it being generally safe to assume that "who sells an Oriental rug very cheap is selling a very cheap Oriental rug as well."

The chapters on the history of Oriental rugs and carpets, and on "The Rug-Weaving Peoples," are most fascinating. Mr. Mumford seems to have fallen very completely under the glamour of the East—to have come under the spell of Eastern weavings—to have lived so thoroughly with his rugs that they have become prose poems to him; much of the fascination this subject has exercised upon the author will be found transmitted to us through his written page:

It is hard not to put questions to an Oriental rug when you are alone with it. What of this little web, which in its gay Eastern colorings seems so much more like a silent, smiling guest than a property? Was it born in a shepherd's hut in the piloried mountains of Central Asia, with the snow whirling about the door and the sheep and camels huddled without? Or did the birds sing among the roses of a Persian village to the weaver as he tied the stitches in? From what far defile in Afghanistan did it journey on camel back to the sea, swept by the sand storms of the desert, scorched by the Orient heat? Was it paid to a mollah for prayers at the shrine of Mecca or Meshhad? Did it change hands in fair barter in the market place or did it pass over the dead body of its rightful owner to the keeping of the swarthy man who sold it to the dealers from Stamboul?

The chapter on materials is very good, but far better is the delightful essay upon dyes and dye workers, Mr. Mumford telling us that "color is the Orient's secret and its glory." This is as true as is the fact that the introduction of aniline dyes is working havoc in all parts of the East. The dignity pertaining to the dye worker is almost akin to that of the priesthood; in proportion as his skill in color is valued, so is his estimation with his fellows. In great rug-weaving towns the dyers are very numerous; in Oushak, for instance, the carpet centre of Asia Minor, there are at least 150, each with his specialty. The beauty of Eastern colors depends largely upon the quality of the water used, the pureness of the water being an even more vital quality in the mixing of dyes than in the washing and scouring of the wool. The art of dyeing is a hereditary profession in the East, its secrets being handed down verbally and as almost sacred legacies from father to son; each family having some peculiar and secret method for producing different tints. The dye worker carries all his formulas in his head, nothing being written down. In a frame in an outer room are displayed the various tints he is master of, it being not unusual to be skilled in producing, at a moment's notice and with unfailing success, some hundreds of shades of red, for instance.

Mr. Mumford's chapter on "Design" is almost as fascinating. "Rugs are written pages," he tells us. "In their maze of design is a symbol language; * * * the variations of its forms in the different classes of fabrics may be looked upon as dialectic." One would like to follow in some detail this entire chapter on design, as well as that upon weaving. The latter is particularly valuable in that it describes minutely, in the various countries, the differences in warp, the weaver's tools and their uses, and the different knots in which the pile yarn is tied. The latter are usually the Ghiordes, or Turkish, knot, used through Asia Minor, the Caucasus, Kurdistan, and in some more eastern countries; while the second, the

*ORIENTAL RUGS. By John Kimberly Mumford. Large 8vo. (8x11½ inches.) Pp. xvi.-278. Frontispiece. Illustrations in colors, artotypes and photo-engravings. Index, tables, and maps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1900. The Gilliss Press. Bound by Robert Rutter & Son. $7.50 net.

A Novel of Character.

UNLEAVENED BREAD.

By ROBERT GRANT. *12mo, $1.50.*

The dramatic version of Robert Grant's "Unleavened Bread" will have its first production to-night. The portrayal of the character of the ambitious wife successively of Messrs. Babcock, Littleton and Lyons will naturally arouse curiosity. If you have not read this striking novel, this is your opportunity.

William Dean Howells says, in the "Easy Chair" of Harper's Magazine, "Mr. Robert Grant, in his 'Unleavened Bread,' has made a success worthy of the signal quality of one of the truest studies of our civilization."

LONDON

The Spectator says:

"Viewed in the light of a study of character, it would be difficult to find a modern novel cleverer than *Unleavened Bread*. . . . . It is impossible within the narrow lines of a paragraph to give any idea of the extreme cleverness with which Selma's character is drawn. Readers, however, who are prepared to enjoy an interesting study of American life had better send at once for *Unleavened Bread*. The book is a great deal more than readable."

NEW YORK

The Bookman says:

"A very careful reading of it compels us at the outset to say that no American writer for many years has wrought out a work of fiction so full of meaning, so admirable in its literary quality, and so large and comprehensive as this book of Mr. Grant's. . . . *Unleavened Bread* has the rare merit of growing more and more absorbingly interesting as it nears the end."

CHICAGO

The Interior says:

"There are very few men in this country who could have written such a survey of a great class. It is the common resort of the reviewer to characterize any novel of social delineation and big scope and fair ability as Thackerayan, but it is no idle comment to say that only that adjective can fit Judge Grant's novel until it shall have created an adjective for itself and become in itself a standard of description for other novels of its kind."

"In depicting Selma Mr. Grant has produced a work of art so symmetrical and sincere that it deserves also to be called a work of science."—The Academy (London.)

Ready

February 9th.

Henry James's

THE SACRED FOUNT

A New Novel

12mo,

$1.50.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers, New York.

Persian, or Sehna, knot, which can be tied either on the right or on the left hand systems, produces a closer, finer, more even, and velvety surface, but which has been abandoned in some parts of Persia for the Ghiordes knot, which is easier to tie.

After the knot is tied, the weaver cuts the yarn with a knife, and one of the greatest tests of skill is to cut so nearly to the proper length of the pile that very little material will be lost in trimming with scissors, which is done as soon as a row is competed; after which the threads of weft are thrown across from one side of the warp to the other, and back again. The next step is the beating down of both knots and weft with a comb or "batten," in Turkish countries of wood, in Persia of steel; only a skillful use of the comb producing evenness in a completed rug. This knotting, clipping, trimming, and inweaving of the weft threads is repeated to the end of the design, only the finishing of the sides and ends remaining to be accomplished, the method of which differs widely in various localities, and so helps greatly in the identification of types.

Mr. Mumford takes up one by one, in the chapters which follow, the principal types of Oriental rugs, classified, with many subdivisions, under the heads of Caucasian, Turkish, Persian, and Turkomans; while no tabular classification of Indian rugs is given, "nor is any attempt made to set forth the details of their construction in the textile tables, for the reason that as now woven they are not the original products, but are made in grades arranged merely upon a trade basis. The details, therefore, are much alike in all. The chapter on Indian carpets contains a sufficient indication of the nature and comparative merits of the staple output." The illustrations, it may be added, are mostly from fine specimens owned by private collectors, W. C. Whitney, J. W. Ellsworth, and M. Hardman among others.

Current Prices of Rare Books.*

In glancing over the latest volume of "American Book Prices Current" the most conspicuous feature appears to be that only the Daly sale prevented a general depreciation of auction prices of books during the year 1899-1900. Daly's name appears almost on every page of the volume, which contains records of 9,662 items. Opening it at random, we find, on Page 198, that a copy of the édition de luxe of "Trilby" brought at the Daly sale $6, while a month before, at Libbie's, in Boston, the same was disposed of for $3.50. And this example is characteristic of most items in the Daly collection, and indicates the immense amount of personal interest that surrounded the breaking up of the great private library.

The author of the valuable book before us has done his work in his usual thorough manner. His records are taken from the great sales of private libraries that took place during last year and those of Bangs & Co., John Anderson, Jr., of New York; C. F. Libbie & Co. of Boston, and Davis & Harvey's auction rooms, Philadelphia. The Daly sale, it will be recalled, was held at The American Art Galleries, in East Twenty-third Street, this city. Two valuable aids to locating an item are to be found in the chronological list of sales and in the index, where the books are classified by subjects.

Mr. Livingston's preface this year is of more than ordinary interest, for he places the value of the extra-illustrated book in an aspect which is beyond dispute. He says: "The prices brought by some of these masterpieces of extra-illustration seem stupendous to the uninitiated, but they were generally, probably in every case, much less than the original cost." Hence the oft heard inquiry: Does it pay to expand a book with valuable material? is emphatically answered. The great Bible sold at the Daly auction for $5,544, yet it is a fact well known to the friends of Mr. Daly that the collection therein represented cost more than twice as much, without computing the time and the worth of the special knowledge expended.

In the preface, too, we find brief descriptions of the private libraries disposed of in the period covered. In speaking of the Daly sale, the author lays particular stress upon the prices achieved by extra-illustrated volumes and first editions of English classics. The library, aside from the separate value of individual items, was a "mixed" one; at the same time "the collection of material relating to the English stage, particularly as exemplified in the lines of its great players, was remarkable." In speaking of the autographs collected by Mr. Daly, he says:

A wonderful series of original autograph letters and drawings by Thackeray, including the correspondence with Mrs. Brookfield, with many additions, was the highest priced item in the sale. The material had been mixed and made up into two folio volumes, handsomely bound by Stikeman. It brought $16,200. There were also remarkable collections of original letters by Dickens and Lamb and some autograph manuscripts of Sir Walter Scott.

Mr. Livingston also calls attention to the "increasing interest in those single-sheet publications known as 'broadsides,' especially those relating to American history." A careful examination of "American Book Prices Current" will show a marked increase of interest in Americana in general, many of the items in this department reaching record prices.

*"AMERICAN BOOK PRICES CURRENT. Being a Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, from Sept. 1, 1899, to Sept. 1, 1900, with the prices realized. Compiled from the auctioneers' catalogues by Luther S. Livingston. 8vo, pp. 718, with illustrations. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $5.

Rembrandt's "Mennonite Preacher."

American art lovers will remember the large amount of interest which the announcement, five years ago, that the Royal Gallery of Berlin had purchased one of the finest Rembrandts in existence created. Interest was all the more keen because the picture had until that time been very little known, even to Rembrandt specialists. It was in the Ashburnham collection, and the owner of that splendid gallery of old masters did not encourage visitors to view the treasures.

Ever since the painting passed into the possession of the Berlin gallery its reputation as one of the artist's masterpieces has continued to rise, until now it takes rank with "The Night Watch" and "The Anatomy Lesson." Experts have been able to determine the correct title of the work, which had been variously known as "Reinier Ansio and His Mother" and "Reinier Ansio and His Wife." The picture really represents the famous Mennonite preacher Cornelis Claesz Anslo in conversation with a woman of his flock, to whom he is evidently expounding Holy Writ. The identity of Anslo, which has escaped Emile Michel and others, has been clearly established by a pen drawing heightened by bistre in the possession of Baron Edmond de Rothschild at Paris, and also from a sketch in the British Museum. The latter is a study for the etching of Anslo, which is dated 1641, the same year as the portrait.

Strangely enough, this great work, the public exhibition of which has caused what can only be described as a furor among Rembrandt admirers in Europe, has not been available for purposes of study in this country, either through the medium of engraving or photography. However, soon after the painting was taken to Berlin Karl Koepping, the etcher of "The Syndics" and of Frans Hals's "The Archers of St. George," set to work upon a large plate, which has just been completed. Some of the prints have been imported by Carl Hipkemann, the Rembrandt specialist, at 14 East Forty-fifth Street, and Mr. Hipkemann declares that he considers the etching a masterpiece equally with the original. It is hard to please Mr. Hipkemann with an etching after Rembrandt, and Waltner's reproduction of "The Night Watch" left him cold, but he has nothing but admiration for Koepping's latest work.

The etching is very successful in simulating the brush work of the original, and also its rich color, a Smyrna rug, used as a table cover, relieving the somberness of the attire of Anslo and his parishioner. Of course, it is only a very few Americans who will be able to possess one of the etchings, for the large publishers have followed the new custom of striking off a few proofs and then destroying the plate. But it is to be hoped that other reproductions of the picture may soon be available, and at present even the little photogravure of the etching issued by the publishers in their circular is of value to the student.

"The True Value of Bartlett."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been much interested in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW article by Mr. Loomis on "The True Value of Bartlett," as I have a little book which has been constructed upon the theory he happily advocates. The title is "In Maiden Meditation," by "E. V. A.," and it was published in 1894 by A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago.

There is a reminiscent air about the whole thing, and it seems to be a good test of one's memory, for passage after passage is strangely familiar, and it is with distinct mental pleasure that one locates the "borrowed jewels," which are not distinguished by quotation marks.

The first quotation I recognise is from "The Pilgrimage," by Charles Dudley Warner. On the next page begins a long excerpt from "The Mill on the Floss," followed by three pages from "Adam Bede." Further along is half a page from "Reveries of a Bachelor," followed by liberal quotation from "The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," by Jerome K. Jerome. The last two pages of the first chapter are taken from "Prue and I," by George William Curtis.

In the second "Meditation" I find passages from "The Heavenly Twins," Ruskin, Blanche Willis Howard, and Ik Marvel, in addition to three pages from Emerson.

In the third I have found quotations from Ruskin, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ik Marvel, and five pages from the favorite "Prue and I."

In the next is a page from "Adam Bede," and further tribute is levied upon Emerson and Ik Marvel.

In the fourth and last "Meditation" I have discovered two more pages from "The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," many a paragraph from Emerson, one from Mr. Warner's "A Little Journey in the World," another from Mr. Crawford's "Saracinesca," and a little one from "The Anglomaniacs," by Mrs. Burton Harrison.

I have no doubt that the book would yield still further evidences of liberal appropriation to those more widely read than I, but I must differ from Mr. Loomis as to the emotions thus aroused, for it is well calculated to make one feel the need of a drastic copyright law which should enforce strict honesty in letters.

MYRTLE REED.

Chicago, Jan. 7, 1901.

AMERICAN AUTHORS.

Estimates by Barrett Wendell in His "Literary History of America."*

In this the new volume in the Library of Literary History Prof. Barrett Wendell has produced an exhaustive work on American. The volume is divided into six books, entitled "The Seventeenth Century," "The Eighteenth Century," "The Nineteenth Century," "Literature in the Middle States from 1798 to 1857," "The Renaissance of New England," and "The Rest of the Story." He dates the real beginnings of American letters from a time soon after Shakespeare's death. A review of the work, by Joel Benton, has already appeared in these columns. But the reader will probably be glad to have a few extracts dealing with prominent authors in the way of characterization and making estimates.

FRANKLIN.—The Boston where this boy staid away from church to teach himself to write was the very town where Increase and Cotton Mather are still preaching the dogmas of Puritan theocracy and a few days' journey westward Jonathan Edwards, only three years older than Franklin, was beginning his lifelong study of the relation of mankind to eternity. * * * Yet in this provincial town Franklin, a man of the plain people, exposed to no influences but those of his own day and country, was coolly preferring the study of earthly accomplishments to any question that concerned matters beyond human life. * * *

In Jonathan Edwards we found theoretical Puritanism divorced from life, proclaiming more uncompromisingly than ever, that human nature is damnable. In such temper we find, on a grand scale, something akin to the petty enthusiasm of our own day, which now and again proclaims that whoever takes a glass of wine shall sleep in a drunkard's grave, or that whoever smokes a cigarette shall smoke for it in hell. All the while we see about us godly smokers, the better for rational stimulant. And all the while, when Edwards was preaching his unflinching Calvinism, Franklin, by living as well and as sensibly as he could, was demonstrating that, at least in America, unaided human nature could develop into an earthly shape which looked quite as far from damnable as that of any Puritan parson.

IRVING.—When we were considering the work of Franklin we found in his letter to a London newspaper concerning the state of the American colonies a grave mixture of fact and nonsense, remarkably like the American humor of our later days. In Irving's "Knickerbocker History" one finds something very similar. The fun of the thing lies in frequent and often imperceptible lapses from sense to nonsense and back again. Something of the same kind, expressed in a far less gracious manner than Irving's, underlies Mark Twain's comic work and that of our latest journalistic humorist, Mr. Dooley. This deliberate confusion of sense and nonsense, in short, proves generally characteristic of American humor; and although the formal amenity of Irving's style often makes him seem rather an imitator of the eighteenth century English writers than a native American, one can feel that if the "Knickerbocker History" and Franklin's letter could be reduced to algebraic formulae, these formulae would pretty nearly coincide with one another and with that of the "Innocents Abroad."

No doubt a great deal of English work contemporary with Irving's is of deeper value. Our hasty glance at his literary career has perhaps shown what this first of our recognized men of letters—the first American who in his own lifetime established a lasting European reputation—really accomplished. His greatest merits, which nothing can abate, are pervasive artistic conscience, admirable and persistent sense of form, and constant devotion to his literary ideals. If we ask ourselves, however, what he used his admirable style to express, we find in the first place a quaintly extravagant sort of humor, growing more delicate with the years; next we find romantic sentiment set forth in the beautifully polished phrases of a past English generation whose native temper had been rather classical than romantic; then we find a deeply lasting delight in the splendors of an unfathomably romantic past; and finally we come to pleasantly vivid romantic biographies. One thing here is pretty clear; the man had no message. From beginning to end he was animated by no profound sense of the mystery of existence.

COOPER.—Great as was his success at home and in England, indeed, it is sometimes said to have been exceeded by that which he enjoyed throughout Continental Europe. For this there has been a reason that has been little remarked. The mere number and bulk of Cooper's works bear evidence to the fact that he must have written with careless haste. He had small literary training and little more tact in the matter of style than he displayed in his personal relations with people who did not enjoy his respect. Cooper's English, then, is often ponderous and generally clumsy. An odd result follows. His style is frequently such as could hardly be altered except for the better. A translator into whatever language can often say what Cooper said in a form more readable and agreeable than Cooper's own. Many of the minor passages in his writings seem more felicitous in French translations than in his own words.

Yet, after all, now that he has been half a century in his grave, little memory is left of his foibles or his troubles. The Cooper who persists and who will persist in popular memory is the author of those wholesome novels of sea and of forest which were the first American writings to win and to keep a truly wide popularity. In touching on them a little while ago, we remarked the extraordinary truthfulness of their background, and this, probably, is the trait which gives them their highest positive value. It is hardly to so unusual a quality, however, that they have owed their popular vitality. Their plots, though conventional, are put together with considerable skill. In spite of prolixity one constantly feels curious to know what is coming next. In spite even of lifeless characters, this skillful handling of plot makes one again and again feel unexpected interest concerning what these personages are going to do or what is going to happen to them.

BRYANT.—Always simple and always luminous, then, tenderly sentimental, melancholy and sweet, given to commonplace didactic moralizing and coolly careful metre and rhyme, Bryant, a far from prolific poet, had done, when he came to New York at the age of thirty-one, as good work as he was ever destined to do. In New York he lived for fifty-three years, and during those years most of what is now called American literature came into existence. His life, indeed, is really coeval with the letters of his country. As a matter of fact, the chief development of these letters centred in Boston. Had Bryant yielded to his first impulse, and gone not to New York but to the chief city of his native New England, the chances are that his eminence would have suffered. * * * Whatever one thought of his literary merit—and the great changes in literary fashion which occurred during his lifetime often made his younger contemporaries deem him less of a poet than calm reflection makes him seem now—there can be no question that his aspect was remarkably distinguished. * * * Partly, of course, this was a matter of mere personal appearance. * * * One does not remember his manner as in the least assertive. Rather to those who, without knowing him, saw him at a distance, his aspect was gentle, kindly, calmly venerable. But it had not the simplicity of unconsciousness. Whatever he really felt, he looked like a man who felt himself considerable; and certainly the qualities for which he most valued himself were not those which, as journalist and man of business, had made him a man of fortune. The thing for which he most respected himself was his work as a poet; and beyond question it was his work as a poet which the public most willingly recognized. * * *

In the nature of things he was never widely popular; and in the course of a century whose poetry has been chiefly marked by romantic passion, he has tended to seem more and more commonplace. But those of us who used to think him commonplace forgot his historical significance; we forgot that his work was really the first which proved to England what native American poetry might be. The Old World was looking for some wild manifestation of this new, hardly apprehended Western democracy. Instead, what it found in Bryant, the one contemporary of Irving and Cooper, whose writings have lasted, was fastidious overrefinement, tender sentimentality, and pervasive luminosity. Refinement, in short, and conscious refinement, groups Bryant and Irving with Cooper and with Brockden Brown.

POE.—Between Poe's work and Marlowe's there is another analogy, which has historically proved more characteristic of literature in America than in England. Marlowe's life, like Poe's, was ugly, sinful, and sordid; yet hardly a line of Marlowe's tragedies is corrupt. * * * In the case of Poe a similar contrast between life and work appears. * * * The very fact that Poe's work has been eagerly welcomed by Continental Europe is evidence enough, if one needed evidence, that his temper was such as the cant of the present day calls decadent. Now, the decadent literature which has prevailed in recent England, and far more that which has prevailed elsewhere in Europe, is pruriently foul, obscenely alive with nameless figures and incidents, and with germlike suggestions of such decay as must permeate a civilization past its prime. In Poe's work, on the other hand, for all the decadent quality of his temper, there is a singular cleanness—something which, for all the thousand errors of his personal life, seems like the instinctive purity of a child. He is not only free from any taint of indecency; he seems remote from fleshliness of mental habit. * * * Intensely individual, then, and paradoxically sincere in all his histrionic malady of temper, Poe set forth a peculiar range of mysterious, though not significant, emotion.

EMERSON.—To say that Emerson's lifelong heroism won us what moral and intellectual freedom we now possess would be to confuse the man with the movement of which he is the great exemplar. As the years pass, however, we begin to understand that no other American writings record that movement half so vitally as his. As our individual freedom becomes more and more surely established, we may delight in Emerson more or less. According as our individuality responds or not to the idealism which touched him, we may find him repellent or sympathetic; and, although it may hardly be asserted, it may fairly be surmised that even in Emerson's most memorable utterances the future may find no considerable truth better phrased by others. For his effort to express truth, just as in his whole knowledge of life, he was limited by the National inexperience which throughout his time still protected New England. Yet, whether or no, in generations to come, Emerson shall prove to have made lasting contributions to human wisdom, one thing which will remain true of him should commend him to the regard of all his countrymen who love spiritual freedom. We may not care for the things he said, we may not find sympathetic the temper in which he uttered them, but we cannot deny that when, for 200 years, intellectual tyranny had kept the native American mind cramped within the limits of traditions, Emerson fearlessly stood as the chief representative of that movement which asserted the right of every individual to think, to feel, to speak, to act for himself, confident that, so far as each acts in sincerity, good shall ensue.

Whoever believes in individualism, then, must always respect in Emerson a living prophet, and just as surely those who find respect of salvation only in obedience to authority must lament the defection from their ranks of a spirit which, whatever its errors, even they must admit to have been brave, honest, serene, and essentially pure with all that purity which is the deepest grace of ancestral New England.

LOWELL.—The man was really at his best when he let himself be most fantastic, and this because of that whimsical instability of temper which he rarely managed quite to control. Beneath his wildest vagaries you will often feel a deep earnestness. But he lacked the power generally to sustain either mood quite long enough to express it with complete effect. The merit of his verses generally lies in admirable single phrases, single lines, or, at most, single stanzas. These flashing felicities never have quite the power which should fuse a whole poem into congruous unity. Like Lowell's personality, his most characteristic verse seems a bewildering collection of disjointed fragments, each admirable because of its sincere humanity. * * * For all the oddities of temper which kept him from popularity, the man was always true to his intensely human self. In his nature there were constant struggles between pure taste and perverse extravagance. As a man of letters, then, he was most himself when he permitted himself forms of expression in which these struggles needed no concealment. But through it all there persists just such wholesome purity of feeling and purpose as we love to think characteristic of New England. Throughout, despite whimsical extravagance of phrase, you may finally discern a nature at once manly and human.

HAWTHORNE.—Some critics, then, have lamented the accident which confined Hawthorne's experience for almost fifty years to isolated, aesthetically starved New England. In this opinion there is considerable justice. The extreme localism of Hawthorne's life, until his maturity was passing into age, may very likely have made world literature poorer. "The Marble Faun" is our only indication of what he might have done if his sensitive youth had been exposed to the unfathomably human influence of Europe. * * * * * *

He was not, like Emerson, a prophet, striving to glean truths from unexplored fields of eternity; he was not, like Whittier, a patient limner of simple nature, or a passionate advocate of moral reform; he was not, like Longfellow or Lowell, a loving student of world literature, moved by erudition to the expression of what meaning he had found in the records of a wonderful foreign past; he was not, like Holmes, a combatant, who, with all the vivacity of lifelong wit, and all the method of scientific training, rationally attacked the problems of his time; he was an artist, who lived for nearly fifty years only in his native country, daily stirred to attempt expressions of what our Yankee life meant. Of all our men of letters he was the most indigenous; of all, the least imitative. * * *

It is hard to sum up the impression which such a writer makes. He was ideal, of course, in temper; he was introspective, with all the self-searching instinct of his ancestry; he was solitary, he was permeated with a sense of the mysteries of life and sin; and by pondering of them he tended to exaggerate them more and more. In a dozen aspects, then, he seems typically Puritan. His artistic conscience, however, as alert as that of any pagan, impelled him constantly to realize in his work those forms of beauty which should most beautifully embody the ideals of his incessantly creative imagination. Thus he grew to be of our writers the least imitative, the most surely individual. The circumstances of his life combined with the sensitiveness of his nature to make his individuality indigenous.

WALT WHITMAN.—In temper, then, Walt Whitman seems less American than any other of our conspicuous writers. It does not follow that in some aspects he was very American indeed. Almost as certainly as Hawthorne, though very differently he had the true artistic temperament; life moved him to moods which could find relief only in expression. Such a temperament would have expressed itself anywhere; and Whitman would probably have found the most congenial material for expression in those European regions which have been most disturbed by French revolutionary excess.

Despite his eccentric insolence both of phrase and of temper, you feel that in a region where another eye would have seen only unspeakable vileness, he has found impulses which prove it, like every other region on earth, a fragment of the divine eternities. The glories and beauties of the universe are really perceptible everywhere; and into what seemed utterly sordid Whitman has breathed ennobling imaginative fervor. Cultured and academic folk are disposed to shrink from what they call base, to ignore it, to sneer at it; looking closer, Whitman tells us that even amid these base things you cannot wander so far as to lose sight of the heavens, with all their fountains of glorious emotion. * * * Whitman's style, then, is as little characteristic of America as his temper is of traditional American democracy. One can see why the decadent taste of modern Europe has welcomed him so much more ardently than he has ever been welcomed at home; in temper and in style he was an exotic member of that sterile brotherhood which eagerly greeted him abroad. In America his oddities were more eccentric than they would have been anywhere else.

*A LITERARY HISTORY OF AMERICA. By Barrett Wendell, Professor of English at Harvard University. 8vo. Pp. 575. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

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PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Enormous Development Within a Quarter of a Century—Herbert Putnam's Recent Article.

"A century of achievement" is the ruling phrase of the hour, and every enterprise is having its advancement during a hundred years set forth by picture and chronicle, until it is a question whether anything that has less than a hundred years to its credit can gain admission to the new century. Yet during the last quarter of the old century various movements originated which, by reason of the fullness of time and the enthusiasm of their promoters, have developed within a few years to the magnitude and attainments of those of a hundred years.

Prominent among these undertakings is what is known as the public library movement. Public libraries are so closely in touch with every phase of modern life; and already so great a necessity, that it is difficult to believe that they have existed by law only fifty years, in the public understanding only twenty-five years, and in popular usage only ten years. The current number of The International Monthly publishes an article by Mr. Herbert Putnam of the Congressional Library, in which he very ably sets forth the rapid progress in American library development, and discusses at length the reasons for this phenomenal growth—for libraries have come into being and attained maturity with the rapidity of the mushroom, yet with the stability and strength of the giant oak.

Mr. Putnam touches first on the establishment of libraries, showing that from the first their inception was democratic; originating as a proper auxiliary and complement to the public school, progressing with the advance of education, and becoming so generally useful that it was but a step for the community to adopt them as a means for recreation and self-improvement. An institution so eminently active and touching so many lives and interests appealed at once to men of wealth, who sought to pass on to others their own success or to perpetuate their name and memory among the people; and their gifts of $24,000,000 within the past ten years have made free public libraries a power in the land, which they never could have become had they been like that of Alexandria, a mere accumulation of books. The State has been quick to encourage libraries, recognizing in them a means to carry higher education and better morals to every locality. Seventeen States have even considered it worth while to establish library commissions whose province is to promote library interests, and by direct appeal to local effort, by offering State aid and sending traveling libraries, by all kinds of counsel, suggestion, and illustration, to arouse and interest every community to organize a library.

It is true that with the community, the individual, and the State enlisted in their behalf, there has been every reason for the wonderful growth of libraries; few public enterprises have ever been so eagerly received, so willingly supported, as this institution without social bounds, which seeks to reach out to all humanity. Mr. Putnam gives some statistics which are astonishing evidence of the place the library has so quickly made for itself.

The total number of libraries established between 1875 and 1896 was 3,546, as against 2,240 established between 1850 and 1875. In 1876 the number reporting 300 volumes or more each was 2,039; in 1896 they had become 4,026, and their contents had in the meantime nearly trebled. The total number of volumes reported in 1876, by 3,647 libraries having 300 or more each, was 12,276,964; the total number reported in 1896, by 7,191 libraries, was 34,596,258; 567 of them reported in 1896 realty owned to the value of $33,000,000, and 605 of them endowments exceeding $17,000,000, aggregates both of which must have enlarged considerably since that time.

In the past decade alone, he reminds us, there have been erected or begun five library buildings—Library of Congress, the public libraries of Boston, Chicago, New York, and Pittsburg—costing more than $1,000,000 each, whose aggregate cost will exceed $15,000,000. It will be noted that these libraries stand for National, popular or local, and individual expenditure, and that the great sums involved are conferring irestimable benefit upon hundreds of thousands of people. The vast amounts that were invested on mediaeval institutions availed only the learned few, and because of this distinction brought about their own destruction. No greater proof of the advance of democracy and humanitarianism is needed than the ready support given by the people and the State to the public library.

The palaces for books in the large cities of our land are not the only ones to be considered, for, turning to the statistics again, we read that there are various other library buildings representing an expenditure of from $100,000 to $200,000 each, while buildings, very largely the result of private gift, costing from $5,000 to $100,000, are scattered throughout the land. These small libraries have a far-reaching influence, and are not the least vital part of the movement; for a stately building, with appropriate and pleasing surroundings and artistic decorations, often with some art treasure or historical collection, in a community that has few or no other attractions, stands for culture, education, recreation, perhaps for all that makes life worth living in a place where ideas and ideals were before quite wanting. It serves, besides, as a centre of inspiration for the entire region, and its fame brings visitors from many miles around to see for themselves what a library really is. Who can estimate the silent influence of the Richardson library buildings in those New England towns that are so fortunate as to possess them, as well as the buildings of later model scattered throughout the Middle and Western States?

Mr. Putnam dwells at greatest length on what has occasioned this remarkable development, touching upon every phase, yet with the master hand so succinctly that there is small opportunity to speak of it in review without quoting the whole. He emphasizes the prodigious activity of the library, which is extending its service by branch libraries and delivery stations, by the use of the press, by public lectures, and by various advertising methods that every man, woman, and child may know of his heritage, for it is not enough that the library has books, these books must be used, and the demand for them must come not only from those who already appreciate their value and seek them eagerly, but from those who must first have urged upon them their need of books and the delights of their use. To this end books in English are not enough, but books in all languages are needed. A circulation for home use reaching 40,000,000 books a year from the libraries as a whole shows that this democratic institution is truly reaching out to all sorts and conditions of men.

And the children have a large share in this popular institution, with special rooms and a librarian for their own in many libraries, special books, special attention, and always a friendly welcome. They are to be the readers of the future, and if trained to an understanding use of books in their youth, the future of the library, the future of the land in a higher culture and broader civilization, cannot be reckoned.

Improvements in methods of administration, increased facilities for the greater variety of service, better organization and equipment have been promptly forthcoming as the needs demanded, making this educational institution a model business house, some of whose devices have been eagerly copied in business circles.

A new type of librarian has arisen to administer the affairs of this wonderful new institution, one who knows art and literature, philosophy, and science not as a scholar, but as a teacher; one who has wisdom and skill in practical affairs, great public spirit, and a readiness to help and serve his fellow-men. An administrator, a man of letters, yet a man of the world, a friend, a patriot, is the professional librarian of to-day, ruling with equal zeal the small library and the great. Library assistants are now trained in special technical schools, which are tending to establish a standard of qualification for library service as definite as that in other professional careers.

It is not the attainment of the individual library that is the glory of the movement which has achieved a century's growth in less than a quarter of that century, but it is the esprit de corps, the co-operation of all the libraries, conferring in their various associations and through their professional journals, on every subject and method that will increase their usefulness and extend their domain throughout the land.

This placing the book in the reach of all, this popularization of learning, is undoubtedly not to the liking of the scholar, for whom alone the library of former times was designed, and with a naïve reference to the student, who sees his old-time haunts invaded by the hurrying, eager public, Mr. Putnam brings his comprehensive review to a close.

But there are compensations even for the student, who has yet the university, the National and State, and the few remaining proprietary libraries, besides the rare special collections in various of the despised popular libraries, for his particular use. He has the increased advantage of inter-library loans, the use of better catalogues and improved bibliographic service. And, above all, he is assured of greater public sympathy and appreciation, since the world, too, is becoming scholarly and is more ready to receive the work of the thinker.

M. E. H.

The Authorship of "Dies Irae."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 19 there are several ironical and acrimonious letters regarding my article on Major André. To these I shall give no reply. I tried to write fairly, and to give my impressions on this subject. So let it go. One of these letters, however, by Mr. Louis F. Benson, editor of the "Hymnal" of the Presbyterian Church, is so different from the others and so kind in its tone, that I ask a little space in which to reply.

Mr. Benson says, regarding the author of the "Dies Irae," that in ascribing that wonderful hymn to Bernard de Cluny, "Mr. Stone probably made a slip of the pen." Now, as Mr. Benson has so kindly written to correct my error, let me give an extract from the preface to the admirable translation of this hymn by Mr. Eduard Slosson. Mr. Slosson writes:

"The 'Dies Irae' at once took rank as the first of the hymns of the Middle Ages, and has ever since maintained its place. * * * Dr. Johnson could never repeat the seventh stanza without tears. Scott's spirited version of a portion of it is well known. The Requiem of Mozart was founded upon it. The greatest composers have set it to music; and every European language has contributed its scores of translators.

"The authorship has been attributed by some to Bernard de Cluny, and by others to Thomas di Celano, both Franciscan monks. It is, however, a question of little moment. There is enough of poetic grandeur in the depth and sublimity of the hymn itself to furnish fame for both."

In conclusion, I merely submit this to the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and to my carping critics that they may see that I was not alone in ascribing the hymn to Bernard de Cluny.

WILLIAM L. STONE.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1901.

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

ROBERT BRIDGES TWO TIMES.—The appearance in The January Scribner of a poem entitled "A Prayer of Old Age," by Robert Bridges, has caused several London literary paragraphers to reproduce some of the verses, and to give its author no mean praise for his graceful and sympathetic lines. This is all right. The poem is worthy of all the praise that it has thus received. Unfortunately, however, the London critics by scraps of internal evidence show that they are mistaken as to the identity of the author. The poem was not written, as they imagine, by Dr. Robert Bridges, the well-known English poet and essayist, but by Mr. Robert Bridges, assistant editor of Scribner's Magazine, a gentleman who is best known to a large American reading public by the pseudonym of "Droch," under which he contributed literary articles to Life during several years. "Droch" is also the author of "Overheard in Arcady" and "Suppressed Chapters," besides occasional verse. He received his master's degree at Princeton in 1882. The English Robert Bridges is nearly fifteen years his senior, and a Fellow of Oxford on the honorary list. He studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's, and after filling several posts in London hospitals, retired from active work in his profession in the very year that the American Robert Bridges was made M. A. at Princeton. The former is the author of various plays, poems, and essays, and is the manipulator of a cultured and erudite style. Possibly his best-known publications are his essays on Milton and Keats, "The Growth of Love," "Prometheus, the Firegiver," "Eros and Psyche," and a series of plays with ancient Greek and Latin background.

A LIFE OF BENEDICT AND MARGARET ARNOLD.—The Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, who is at present engaged in writing a life of the traitor Arnold and his second wife, has appealed to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW in the hope that some of our readers may be acquainted with unpublished material which may aid him in his work. We cheerfully comply with his request. His address is 6347 Woodbine Avenue, Philadelphia. He asks that "any persons who may have documents, letters, manuscripts, or other matter which has not been published, which they are willing to allow me to make use of, would kindly send their names to me? I am especially anxious for matter bearing on Arnold's pre and post Revolutionary life, and also upon the life and character of Margaret Shippen Arnold, his second wife." We have no doubt that the local historical societies of Norwich and New Haven could be of great assistance to Mr. Brady. In fact, at the former place, where Arnold was born in 1741, grew up to be an unruly youth, burned a barn, and became a druggist's clerk, the "oldest inhabitant" is always ready to relate stories of the traitor's boyhood, handed down through three or four generations. In New Haven Arnold sold drugs and books and acquired considerable property. There he married his first wife, a daughter of Samuel Mansfield. She died in 1775. Arnold's second wife was a daughter of Chief Justice Shippen of Philadelphia. J. N. Arnold's and Sparks's life of Arnold indicate that few difficulties will be encountered while tracing the career of Arnold in America. The London end, however, which has too often been made the subject for fiction and poetry, will be filled with obstacles for the biographer, particularly as the early historians strove to establish a moral by making the traitor's last days as dark and dismal as possible.

Sir EDWIN ARNOLD.—Major Pond recently received a letter from the author of "The Light of Asia," which goes far toward contradicting recent paragraphs in London literary journals saying that Sir Edwin Arnold has practically given up writing on account of ill-health, and that his signed column in The Daily Telegraph was merely inspired but not executed by him. The letter, which seems to be full of hope and a fine enthusiasm, if not absolutely reassuring, is as follows:

My Dear Old Friend: My long silence has been due to a long illness. Three years and a half ago a mysterious affection seized me, hindering my walking, causing me much pain at intervals, with other inconveniences. After two or three months the specialists called in declared it to be "ataxia," and since then I have fought the battle of life with a broken sword. Latterly the troublesome malady has fastened on my eyes. At present my right eye is useless, and my left has very imperfect vision. I cannot read or write myself, and my doctor, in hope of arresting the mischief and preserving or amending what sight remains, is injecting into me daily strychnia. I have not, however, given up work, and finished the year with some really triumphant literary labors.

THE ELSTON PRESS "PHILOBIBLON."—The second publication of the Elston Press, now nearly ready for delivery, is to be the "Philobiblon" of Richard de Bury; the text of which is that of the translation made in 1832 by John Bellingham Inglis, from the original edition printed at Cologne in 1473, the copy for which is thought to have been De Bury's original manuscript, finished by him in 1345. The printing of this edition is to be done entirely on a hand press, from a new font of Chaucer type, cut on pica body, and specially cast for this book; all the typographical details of the volume being an embodiment of Mr. Clark Conwell's ideas as to fitness and relationship between text and mechanical details. The blocks for the numerous initial letters, as well as the individual line-endings, have been cut on wood by hand directly from drawings made by H. M. O'Kane. The paper used is of the same quality and texture as that used in "The Sonnets From the Portuguese," having been made in Holland, entirely by hand, the edition in Holland paper being limited to 465 copies, numbered in manuscript, and stoutly bound in specially prepared boards, with vellum back. This edition is published at $5 net, while a few tall copies, on Japan vellum, bound in full English vellum, gold lettered, with silk ties, are to be had at $15 per volume. The specimen pages of this "treatise upon the love of books," given in Mr. Conwell's prospectus, show a most attractive page, with beautifully cut type set solid, the book as a whole being one to delight the collector and booklover. Subscriptions and remittances may be sent to Mr. Clark Conwell, 139 Fifth Avenue, New York City, the subscriptions being entered and numbered as received.

SOME MODERN AMERICAN BOOKPLATES.—The January number of The Optimist contains a bright article on bookplates, a rapid survey of the subject, which its author, Jay Chambers, calls "a thumbnail history." The most attractive feature of the article, however, will be found to lie in its illustrations, process reproductions of about a dozen modern plates by some of the younger artists. Hayden Jones is represented by two charming plates, one for Randolph Lewis, showing a seated figure in Colonial dress, poring over the pages of an open book—all the accessories being of that period; while one for Angus Shaw is even more interesting—a Colonial interior with an old man standing by a table examining a pile of books, which the boy in the foreground, three-cornered hat under arm, has evidently just brought. The plate for Mary Elizabeth Weir, by E. J. Burrows, shows a charming stretch of road fading away into the distance, while one or two trees in the foreground aid in making a charming composition. Best of all, however, is one by Jay Chambers, which shows a wide stretch of landscape, as carefully finished, down to its smallest detail, as might be a miniature. In the foreground, behind a curiously clipped hedge, is a man in Colonial costume, three-cornered hat, powdered hair, queue and all, walking along intent upon a folio volume, while in the middle distance is a quaint old house, with gabled roof and leaded panes, trees and fields showing in the distance—all being remarkably attractive specimens of modern work.

THE PORTRAITS OF T. E. BROWN.—Readers to whom T. E. Brown's poetry was either little known or practically unknown before the recent appearance of his delightful "Letters," will be surprised at the amount of work, between 700 and 800 pages, contained in the "Collected Edition" recently published by Macmillan & Co., which was prepared on behalf of Mr. Brown's daughters by his old friends, Mr. F. H. Brown, Mr. H. G. Dakyns, and Mr. W. E. Henley, to the first two of whom, and especially to Mr. Dakyns, so many of the letters are addressed. The "Collected Poems" contains a delightfully made portrait of the poet, in cap and gown, taken nearly full face, which shows a most attractive personality, in which humor is at once discoverable. But Mr. Sidney T. Irwin of Clifton College, Clifton, Bristol, Brown's friend and the editor of the "Letters," to which he contributed a good biographical introduction, says that he does not like any of Mr. Brown's portraits, which was probably the reason none was added to the "Letters." A portrait made in 1886, a side-face view, which exists only in a poor reproduction, is the least unsatisfactory of any, while the one in the "Collected Poems" is a fine reproduction of a likeness he thinks far from good. His chief criticism is that Mr. Brown's pictures are all too common for the man. A glance at the known portraits of Brown reveals the apparent truth of this criticism. They show an attractive face, it is true, but rather that of the country squire than that of the writer of charming poems, which their author felt some day would win their way, as well as of some of the most delightful letters of the age.

MRS. WARD'S HERO AS BUNTHORNE.—Miss Hulbert, writing of "Eleanor" in the January Book Buyer, says of the hero: "Had Mrs. Ward given the faintest suggestion that her point of view regarding Manisty was humorous, scornful, or even that of righteous indignation, he would undoubtedly stand forth as one of the finest specimens of character delineation in recent fiction. But as a hero he is not convincing. One thing at least, however, can be said on his behalf. He was not, in Matthew Arnold's sense of the term, a Philistine, and this, doubtless, is why Mrs. Ward likes him. But he will seem to many to be one of the most objectionable Bunthornes ever hatched."

BOOKS OF THE VICTORIAN ERA.—For some reason or other English literature took a wonderful bound forward with the beginning of the reign of England's late Queen. According to the old "London Catalogue" there were less than 600 new books published annually in London during the first twenty-seven years of the last century. The English Catalogue, however, issued by Sampson Low & Co., tells a different story. Here we find that there has been a yearly average of about 5,000 new books during Victoria's reign. The English Catalogue contains the entries of more than 300,000 volumes published in English during the last sixty-five years. To every one interested in the serious study of English literature and history, Sampson Low & Co.'s Catalogue, which may be ordered through Charles Scribner's Sons, is almost invaluable. The British Museum Catalogue is, of course, the greatest help of all, and the most wonderful performance of its kind in the world. But there are 900 volumes of it, and the sets of it in circulation are few and highly priced—not, by any means, too highly for their worth, but for the pockets of book-buyers, even if there are persons who would care to buy a catalogue in 600 huge folio volumes in which 40,000 new entries must be made every year. It will be recalled that the compilation of a Subject Index is to be the next great undertaking at the library of the British Museum. If it be taken in hand shortly, the public of the year 1915, or thereabouts, will see its completion.

"ALICE OF OLD VINCENNES," AND ITS AUTHOR.—When the manuscript of Maurice Thompson's new novel first came to the publishers there was much uncertainty as to whether the title should be "Alice Roussilon" or "Alice of Old Vincennes." The determining factor was the belief that Vincennes is more easily pronounced than Roussillon. But now, to the publisher's surprise, there comes from Boston, where everybody seems to be reading the story, many inquiries how to pronounce the name of the old Indiana town. Mr. Thompson, who was recently reported to be quite ill, was born in Indiana, near Brookville, Sept. 9, 1844, and was taken to Kentucky and thence to North Georgia when a child. He was educated by private tutors on his father's plantation with a view to becoming a civil engineer. He went to Indiana in 1868, a little later took charge of the construction of a railroad, married and settled at Crawfordsville, where he soon opened a law office, and, in partnership with his brother, Will H. Thompson, who is now attorney of the Great Northern Railway at Seattle, pursued the practice successfully for some years. His first literary success was his novel, "A Tallahassee Girl," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1881, which is still popular. Since then his books and contributions to leading magazines have been very numerous and widely successful. He is considered to be an authority in natural science, Greek poetry, and old French. From 1885 to 1889 he was State Geologist of Indiana. In 1890 he accepted a call to the staff of The New York Independent as one of its literary editors, with a roving commission to do his work wherever he chose. Since then he has devoted his time wholly and successfully to literature, residing at his beautiful old home, Sherwood Place, in Crawfordsville, during the Summer, and on the Gulf Coast of the South in Winter.

"QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER."—Apparently the custom, so conspicuous in New York, of decorating a shop window with interesting relics of a popular book has been transmitted to Boston, for we hear that the window of the Old Corner Bookstore, at School and Washington Streets, has thus been made attractive to readers of "Quincy Adams Sawyer," by Charles Felton Pidgin. The artist's water-color sketches of some of the principal characters and incidents of the book are shown there and are attracting much attention. One sketch shows Silas Putnam mounted on the ridgepole of his barn, in his night clothes, on a cold night, blowing his trumpet for Gabriel's call in anticipation of the end of the world. Another shows Quincy and Alice Pettengill singing a love song. There is Obadiah Strout, the village singing master, in his extraordinary rig when he led the chorus in singing his "immortal" composition, "Hark and Hear the Eagle Scream." The best of the collection is that showing Zekiel Pettengill and Huldy Mason sitting before the fireplace in loving embrace, with their backs to the observer, with the faces of the old folks looking in the door reflected in the mirror over the mantelpiece. There is also a pretty country picture of Hiram Maxwell and Mandy Skinner drawing water at the old-fashioned well. The C. M. Clark Publishing Company finds from the reports of some of the leading booksellers that though their first publication, "Quincy Adams Sawyer," has been out only since Nov. 5, in some stores their novel was first and in some second in the list of best-selling books in December. The great popularity of the book is shown by the fact that, after disposing of the first edition of 5,000 and the second edition of 10,000, the publishers are now selling the third edition, the extraordinary demand for which necessitated an issue of 50,000 copies.

Librarian Bostwick in New York.

The Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library received on Monday a communication from the Librarian, Arthur E. Bostwick, announcing his resignation. He had accepted the position of Superintendent of Circulation in the New York Public Library. Mr. Bostwick said:

The authorities of the New York Public Library wish me expressly to state that it is their desire not to hamper the work of the Brooklyn Public Library in any way, and I shall be glad, after Feb. 1, to devote to the Brooklyn work such part of my time—say, one-half—as may be necessary to carry it forward without delay until my successor shall be appointed.

Mr. Bostwick's place is a new one. It was recently created as a result of the consolidation of the New York Free Circulating Library with the New York Public Library. The salary will be $4,000, the same that he received in Brooklyn. Mr. Bostwick, before going to Brooklyn, had been for several years the Librarian of the Free Circulating Library. He was succeeded by J. Norris Wing, who died several weeks ago, to the deep regret of his wide circle of friends. Mr. Bostwick is quoted as having said on Monday:

My work in Brooklyn has not been just what I expected; the conditions have been far from what I anticipated, and at no time during the two years I have been here have I been able to do my best. This offer came to me last Saturday, and I accepted it almost immediately.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

FOR FEBRUARY

Mrs. Gilbert's Stage Reminiscences

In introducing these interesting memoirs, the editor, Mrs. Charlotte M. Martin, says: "Those who have been so fortunate as to know Mrs. Gilbert well must have been placed often in the position so familiar to the editor of these pages, of listening to a delightful flow of reminiscence, anecdote and 'good talk.' To repeated requests that she write her autobiography, Mrs. Gilbert finally answered, 'I have never done it for anybody, but I will do it for you,' and these delightful reminiscences of fifty years of the American stage are the result. The articles are profusely illustrated from rare photographs.

Russia of To-Day

"Mr. Henry Norman is revealing Russia as few writers have done," says the Chicago *Advance*. The fourth of his notable Russian articles describes the romantic region of Turkestan, going through such strange cities as Merv, Bokhara and Samarkand. Mr. Norman's account of the picturesque people and their unusual industries furnishes one of his most interesting chapters. The illustrations are mostly from his own photographs.

The Amateur Cracksman

Raffle reappears in a new and ingenious enterprise, this time invading the halls of the British Museum itself. "Shrewd as Sherlock Holmes," the inexhaustible Raffles has been pronounced by many of the readers of his earlier adventures, and his new enterprises, as described by Mr. E. W. Hornung in *Scribner's*, offer fresh cause for surprise. The stories are fully illustrated by F. C. Yohn.

Mrs. Edith Wharton

has a new story entitled "The Angel at the Grave." It is a fresh revelation of the author's skill, a brilliantly told story which no reader of her former works can afford to miss.

Mr. Arthur Colton

in "The Place of the Abandoned Gods" tells a genuine *Golden Age* story, a charming romance written from the standpoint of the young; the chief actors being a group of boys in a Connecticut town.

Punishment and Revenge in China

Thomas F. Millard, the war correspondent, sends from China a remarkable summary of the international conditions prevailing there at present, and a very shrewd analysis of the part played by the various armies and the representatives of their governments.

Modern Athens

The description of Modern Athens is completed by George Horton, recently United States Consul there, who gives an intimate account of housekeeping in Athens, with details of the life of the streets and cafés. It is fully illustrated with paintings by Corwin Knapp Linson.

The Sense of Nonsense

Under this title Carolyn Wells gathers together with interesting comment many of the classics of nonsense literature, including examples of the poetry of Lewis Carroll, Edward Lear, W. S. Gilbert.

E. C. Peixotto

exhibits his skill as an artist in pen and ink in a continuation of his series of picturesque sketches made from old French architecture—this time in the towns of Carcassonne and Albi. He also writes the text.

Poems

by George Cabot Lodge, Joseph Russell Taylor, Josephine Dodge Daskam and Marie Van Vorst.

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NEW BOOKS OF VERSE.*

Poets in partnership, even from the time of Beaumont and Fletcher, have not been numerous, since the close sympathy of two imaginative minds, intimate enough for jointly creative work, must always be a somewhat rare event to look for either in prose or in verse. If the poet then, like the sacerdotal Delphic oracle, is usually a solitary medium on which the interior inspiration beats with its celestial breathings—the message which emanates having been imbibed in secrecy and mystery—it must be a powerful spiritual kinship that brings two poets to blend their inspiration and utterance in a single seamless fabric. Occasionally, however, we must take account of this union.

In the "Last Songs from Vagabondia," by Bliss Carman and Richard Hovey, we have their third attempt to bring us in yoke fellowship, from some unknown fairy land, a bundle of poetic fancies—in this instance made somewhat pathetic by the recent lamented extinguishment of one of these musical voices. Each of these writers has held the technique of his art high, with a notable intolerance of unmelodious singing, and an aspiration for graceful, unhackneyed forms, that contribute in their combination to flawless and pleasing expression. Yet there is this to be noted with respect to the Vagabondia lyrics—that their individuality in the three volumes seems one. You can separate, to some extent, Beaumont and Fletcher, and even the personal authorship in the Tennysonian "Poems of Two Brothers," but whose is each poem here, or whether the lines and stanzas are of intermingled creation, or whether one sometimes plotted and the other poetized, neither the text nor an introduction tells us.

It would be called prophetic indeed if Mr. Hovey happens to be the author of the following lines—having a spiritual touch which recalls a few lines by Whitman—entitled

"AT LAST, O DEATH": A FRAGMENT.

At last O Death!
Not with the sick-room fever and weary heart
And slow subsidence of diminished breath—
But strong and free
With the great tumult of the living sea.
Behold, I have loved.
And though I wept for the long sundering,
I did not fear thee, Death, nor, then nor now.
I girded up my loins and sought my kind,
And did a man's work in a world of men,
And looked upon my work and called it good.
Now come, then, in the shape I love the best.
In the salt, sturdy wrestling of the sea,
I give thee welcome.

Without blamable borrowing from Whitman's manner—for they are more musically lyricized—a few of the lines in the poem entitled "Day and Night," some of which are given below, repeat the Whitman mold:

Night of the clasped hands of comrades!
Night of the kiss
Of lovers trembling at love's mysteries!
Night of desire!
Night of the gaslight-necklaced city! Night of revel and laughter and delight!
Night of the starlight Sea!
Night of the waves shot with strange witch-fire!
Night of sleep!
Night of dream!
Night of the lonely soul under the stars!
* * * * * * *
Night!
The masked, mysterious Night!
The infinite unriddled beautiful Witch!
The Sibyl of the universal Doom!

There are very many delicate fancies in this volume that seem to appeal for quotation, but the bit of nature presented below—having a flavor like Emily Dickinson—must suffice:

MARIGOLDS.

The marigolds are nodding;
I wonder what they know.
Go, listen very gently;
You may persuade them so.

Go, be their little brother,
As humble as the grass.
And lean upon the hill-wind.
And watch the shadows pass.

Put off the pride of knowledge,
Put by the fear of pain;
You may be counted worthy
To live with them again.

Be Darwin in your patience,
Be Chaucer in your love;
They may relent and tell you
What they are thinking of.

Where "Vagabondia" is, and whether it may not be found in the maps that mark the geography of Bohemia and Arcadia, and give a peep into Philistia also, may be safely left to the reader of these poems to guess.

In "The Masque of Judgment," a masque-drama, Mr. William Vaughn Moody selects a theme made of the stern elements which inspired Dante's "Divine Comedy" and Milton's "Paradise Lost." Mr. Moody has lately gained considerable notice for two or three exceptionally virile lyrics, which show no ordinary power of imagination and are marked by an execution every way worthy of his fine fancies. While these pieces are quite above the average plane of magazine verse in merit, the present dramatic effort is distinctly ambitious on the lines that distinguish some of the later work of Swinburne and the newly acclaimed poetry of Stephen Phillips.

The action in this drama begins immediately before the incarnation, and ends with the judgment. The chief characters, entering with the versed prelude to the five acts, which for the most part are divided into various earthly scenes, are the archangels—notably Raphael, Uriel, and Michael. In conversation with them and with each other are shepherds, youths, and maidens, various angels, and women and men. While the great drama, based on human sinfulness, is going on, Raphael seems touched with tenderest pity, almost becomes truant to his office and calling, and is chided therefor by the sterner guardians of paradise, especially by Uriel. Raphael says:

Another night like this would change my blood
To human: the soft tumult of the sea
Under the moon, the panting of the stars,
The notes of querulous love from pool and clod,
In earth and air the dreamy under-hum
Of hived hearts swarming—such another night
Would quite unsphere me from my angelhood!
* * * * *
With song I shelter me, who else were left
Defenseless amid God's infinitudes,
Bruised by the unshod trample of his hours.

Again he says:

My heart makes question which were worthier state
For a free soul to choose—angelic calm,
Angelic vision, ebbless, increscent,
Or earth-life with its reachings and recoils,
Its lewd harsh blood so swift to change and flower
At the least touch of love, its shell of sense
So subtly made to minister them delight,
So frail, so piteously contrived for pain.

Here Uriel speaks:

Brother, thou dost not well to wander here.
If thou wilt roam, choose some less troubled star.
The roaring midst of the insatiate sun
Where God has set my watch, is peace to this!
Of all the bitter drops that dewed His brow
In His old agony, this earth-drop fell
Most bitter salt, and ever since hath been
Fuller of travailing than other worlds.

But Raphael finds his speech confusing and dark, and lingers for pity, uttering, among other things, this description of man:

O Dreamer! O Desirer! Goer down
Unto untraveled seas in untried ships!
O crusher of the unimagined grape
On unconceived lips!
O player upon a lordly instrument
No man or god hath had in mind to invent;
O cunning how to shape
Effulgent Heaven and scoop out bitter Hell
From the little shine and saltness of a tear;
Sieger and harrier,
Beyond the moon, of thine own builded town,
Each morning won each eve impregnable,
Each noon evanished sheer!

The crucifixion at length happens, and the tragedy of earth goes relentlessly on until Michael, by violence, grasping Raphael, bears him from the Valley of Judgment to heights near Heaven. The inscrutable purpose of the Infinite with reference to this earth and man is fulfilled:

The moon smolders; and naked from their seats
The stars arise with lifted hands, and wait.

Mr. W. J. Lampton, who has had a various experience in journalism, and who avoids for the most part serious topics and artistic expression, has collected in a volume of fair size his newspaper verse, of more or less perpendicular prose, built up in short layers, and crooked at times, in the similitude of a Virginia rail fence. In both his preface and poem he disarms criticism by pretending not to be a poet, but merely "a Yawpist" and devoted to "Yawpery." Of his work he says:

No POET, I,
Who sings about a sapphire sky,
Or silver sanded streams,
Or dim delicious dreams,
Or birds,
Or lowing herds,
Or flowers fair
Upon the fragrant air,
Or hearts that throb,
Or souls that sob,
Or forty dozen other things
Of which the poetry poet sings
Out of his soulful sufferings.

Mr. Lampton's topics are, therefore, mostly selected from daily news events, and the lines improvised in ragged fashion for the next morning's use, or, they are some apothesis of "pie," or an "owed to the ground hog" on Candlemas Day, or almost anything that can furnish food for chaffing and levity. The critical reader of these pieces cannot well apply a standard to their author that he has deliberately chosen to disrespect, and must simply say that he has accomplished his rollicking purpose with much happy characterization, marked by a decidedly ludicrous spirit. Some of these poems are written in normal form, but those fashioned otherwise are not—as he probably supposes—an exemplification of a new type. Both Shakespeare and Emerson have written short, irregular, rhymeless lines, though not for a hilarious or humorous purpose.

There is a pleasing, gentle quality in the simple verse-making of Charles Elmer Jenney that atones for any lack of deep-furrowed thought, or lofty expression. You feel about it as the squirrel felt of himself in his colloquy with the Mountain, as reported in Emerson's tender lyric thereof, and admit at once that there is room for the unpretentious, no less than for the large, and therefore for this light, low treatment of familiar and ever-endearing themes which Mr. Jenney has put forth. His first three titles—"The Orchard," "The Meadow," and "The Deep Tangled Wildwood"—show, without necessity of specific description, just what it is that this author's muse is concerned about, and they are topics that force their way into every mature and retrospective mind.

Mr. Jenney writes chiefly of old-fashioned things:

The way they used to do when we were young;
The tales our fathers told, the well-sweep high
From which the moss-grown oaken bucket hung,
The blazing back-log's hospitality,
The spinning wheel, the songs our mother sung,
The worn blue China plates—and you and I.

The following brief description of a May spectacle is all that we have space to quote further from this book, which is pictorially adorned with typical subjects, in the best process style:

APPLE BLOSSOMS.

At Mid-May noon the old trees bask and doze,
Soothed by the tolling bees' low droning hum,
And visions of long-vanished Winter snows
To their pleased dreaming fancy softly come,
Yet half awake, stirred by a passing breeze,
That melts their fluttering snowflakes, one by one,
They stretch and sigh, and then as drowsy-land flops,
Blush at the ardent wooing of the sun.

JOEL BENTON.

*LAST SONGS FROM VAGABONDIA. By Bliss, Carman and Richard Hovey. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 1901. Pp. 79. $1.

THE MASQUE OF JUDGMENT. A Masque-Drama in Five Acts, and a Prelude. By William Vaughn Moody. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. Pp. 137. Price, $1.50.

YAWPS AND OTHER THINGS. By William J. Lampton. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company. Pp. 192.

SCENES OF MY CHILDHOOD. By Charles Elmer Jenney. Fresno, Cal.: Fresno Independent Publishing Company. 1900. Pp. 134.

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The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1901.

VICTORIAN LITERATURE.

When we speak of the Victorian age of literature we probably do not always measure the significance of our words. It is not discernible that the good Queen who has just passed away had any direct influence on the literary product of her reign. Indeed, she has been quoted as speaking in terms of admiration of Marie Corelli, a fact which might indicate that she was not of the purest taste in letters. But there can be no doubt that the simplicity of her character, the loftiness of her nature, and the aspirations of her reign have had an indirect and yet potent influence upon the literary output of her time. At any rate she is one of three female sovereigns of England whose names have been applied to distinct eras in the literature of their country.

The Elizabethan era was one of dramatic poetry, and its one great name in letters is that of Shakespeare. The names of Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and the rest are of minor import. It is to the everlasting credit of Elizabeth that she was interested in Shakespeare and was acquainted with his works. But it did not occur to her to ennoble any author on account of his writings, for the social status of the writer in her day was low. With the familiar literary term, "The wits of the reign of Queen Anne," we are all acquainted. But they have dwindled into comparative insignificance. Pope and Swift and Addison are the names which at once rise in mind when this particular group of writers is mentioned. But it is unlikely that many besides students of the history of English literature read their works in these days. In this respect the Elizabethan era has the advantage. It has given us at least one living name.

What will be the future of the numerous distinguished writers of the Victorian era no one can now predict. But the reign of Victoria was notable for the royal official recognition of men of letters. The ennoblement of such men as Macaulay and Tennyson was as creditable to the monarch as it was gratifying to the guild of writers. And in the character of their work the writers of the Victorian age showed a natural advance over their predecessors. While the era produced no such poet as Shakespeare, it did bring forth a host of literary workers whose ambition was to penetrate to the heart of the spirit of their age and embody its philosophy and its ideals in their works. If the three ages were to be judged by their literature alone, the Victorian era would certainly be distinguished for purity of thought, for chastity of feeling, and for largeness of ideals.

THE COSMOPOLITAN NOTE.

The other evening the Society of Colonial Wars of this city met to celebrate the one hundred and eighty-seventh anniversary of the founding of Manhattan. Its usually cheerful President, Mr. de Peyster, in the course of some remarks on the comparatively small space that the city is given in the great volume of American history, gently scolded our first distinguished writer, Washington Irving, for having held up to the smiling gaze of posterity the Knickerbockers, of whom Mr. de Peyster and all who really know them are and ought to be proud. To this Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, who has the advantage or disadvantage of not being by birth or descent a New Yorker, but one of the multitude that have come from outside to build up and extend the mighty town, took exception. He declared that Irving's merry play with the memory of the Knickerbockers was but a proof of the "cosmopolitan note" which has always characterized New York, and has never been reached by any other city. And he hinted that it was quite as serious a failing not to be proud of this note as it was not to be familiar with and proud of the early history of New York.

Undoubtedly Mr. Mabie is right. It is the cosmopolitanism of New York that is at once its distinction and the cause of its relatively modest place in the annals of the country. It is not quite true that the city has done more and talked less than its neighbors on the Eastern coast, though there is some truth in that. It is not what it has done, though unquestionably important, has not been as interesting to its own people as in the case of other cities. There has never been in New York, and could not be, with its varied population, the same unity and sympathy of action, sentiment, and prejudice that existed elsewhere. Then its rapid growth has relieved its citizens of the need and prevented them from feeling the desire to promote that growth, or to secure for their town the reputation of superiority which every one acknowledged. What the people of other cities did for those cities was largely a means to an end which New York, by the fortune of its situation and its trade, reached without special effort.

Doubtless New York has suffered in some regards from this fact. It is not so beautiful, or so healthful, or so civilized as it would have been had there been stronger motives for its people to exert themselves. It lacks some things which smaller cities have derived from the local pride of their citizens. But so far as the intellectual and literary life is affected by the "cosmopolitan note," we think that the effect has been almost wholly good. The essential condition of cosmopolitanism is freedom. In a community where it prevails, a man may do pretty much what he wishes and has the talent to do. He is not hampered by local prejudice. He is not tempted by local petting. The only obstacle he has to fear is indifference, and from the dawn of time it has been the task set for talent by the Fates to overcome indifference. It is never easy, but it is wholesome. And it is this task, with all its difficulties, delights, and rewards, that has drawn the most active and the strongest minds to the great cities. The benefits of cosmopolitan freedom to this big town of ours have, on the whole, been far greater than the disadvantages to which we have referred. We do not say that it is a matter for pride, for mere local pride, no matter how big the place in which it is nourished, is not the highest motive for the action of citizens. But it is something to be recognized, not without reasonable satisfaction and gratitude.

AUTHOR AND ILLUSTRATOR.

In discussing the modern magazine and its audience with a well-known illustrator recently, he remarked that "the writer owed a large debt to his illustrator." It is indeed the "picture magazines" that attain the large circulations. Those that deal with literature alone have to be content with a comparatively small sale. In spite of pictures, however, there is no reason to depreciate the literary quality of our illustrated leading periodicals. Their general average is pretty high.

No one will deny the very great attractive power of illustrations, and now, with every mechanical facility for reproduction, we are getting the work of many able artists. Pictures were before writing, and it was by the addition of the illuminations and woodcuts to the early printed books that they were made to appeal to a wider audience. It was with books as with the old moralities and miracle plays. They were made objective, the one by drawings, the other by action.

The history of illustration has yet to be written, but we may easily trace its influence here in America within recent years by a reference to the growth of our periodicals. Beginning with Harper's Magazine in 1850, there has been a steady progress in illustrative art. In 1870 Scribner's Monthly followed, and it has continued to carry on the best traditions as The Century The new Scribner's Magazine began in 1887, just about the time that the halftone and the line plate were asserting their full value and the wood engraver beginning his swan song.

There is a most interesting field of study in the pages of these and other magazines. American illustrative art in any broad sense had its beginning in them, and they have, more than anything else, contributed to its widespread appreciation and popularity.

Paintings are for the few. A man may win distinction and money by his mere pictures, but if he cares for fame in its widest sense and a larger market for his work, there is no better introduction than through the pages of a magazine. The illustrator was, not many years ago, almost without recognition as an artist among his fellow-practitioners, who either would not or could not draw for reproduction.

The artist illustrator has his audience now, quite as much as the author, and his drawings that appear in the periodicals have for them and him a large commercial value. Men like Frost, Abbey, Reinhart, Smedley, Kemble, Clarke, Remington, Castaigne, Gibson, Christy, Yohn, and a host of others have given lasting fame to many characters in story. They have indeed made them known in the flesh, as it were. Not every reader can see in his mind's eye a favorite character; the artist brings him out of obscurity and stands him up for our inspection. Then, too, he dramatizes scenes and gives us action; makes them more real than the author can hope for by words alone.

How much we should miss if Du Maurier had not drawn Trilby or Frost shown us the tenants of "Rudder Grange"! Abbey has made Herrick's and Shakespeare's England bloom again, and Vierge has given us a host of unforgetable people and types.

The art of the world is brought to us in the magazines, and the names of the men who create it are household words. With the advent of the ten-cent magazines the value of "pictures" as such was made evident in a surprising way. They deal in literature, it is true, but the "reading matter" is more or less a minor consideration and their illustrations of about everything and everybody under the sun would seem to give them first claim upon their audience.

MORRIS'S BOOKS AND RICH COLLECTORS.

Commenting upon the artistic printing which is being done by the London Guild of Handicraft, who have acquired the presses of the late William Morris, and hope to "continue the traditions" of good printing established by the Kelmscott Press, a recent short newspaper article continues in the too familiar strain so often heard, that William Morris and his followers put forth books which are inaccessible to all but a few wealthy collectors. The other side of this question has been set forth more than once, and yet as the caviling at Morris and his successors still remains unabated, it is perhaps permissible once more to take up the side of those who issue fine hand-made books in small editions.

As far as the Kelmscottt Press issues are concerned, one of the finest and most attractive of its smaller books, "Gothic Architecture," could be had in London for two shillings and sixpence for some little time after its issue, while a copy was secured from one of the best of the New York bookshops two years after its publication at the price at which it was first held here—a dollar and a half per copy. That, of course, is an extreme instance, but it would be possible to particularize issue after issue from that press which could have been secured in the leading New York shops at from three to four or six dollars per copy. For instance, "Child Christopher," in two volumes, was offered at the latter sum for quite a long time after its publication.

Indeed, at one time the New York shops were so full of Kelmscott books at low prices as to be almost overstocked, and those who either entirely lack specimens of William Morris's beautiful work or lament the fact that their Kelmscott treasures are few should be quite willing to allow it was not their prohibitive price, but lack of appreciation of their fine craftsmanship and good judgment which lost them the chance of securing such books at about their issue price, which, except in the case of large folio editions, was always extremely low for the beauty of the volumes and the actual expense attendant upon their issue. And in fact it was not until after the death of William Morris and the subsequent suspension of the press that the world in general began to realize the importance of his work and the great artistic beauty of the Kelmscott issues. We might also add that it was not until these books began to fetch high prices at auction that a full realization of their beauty and value dawned upon the world at large.

The Vale Press books attracted comparatively little notice for a considerable period after the press was established, and the rapidity with which the small editions of books published by Messrs. Hacon & Ricketts are now exhausted is partly due to the fact that collectors and book lovers have become better educated in the appreciation of fine work, and partly because the purchase of these books has been recognized as being a good investment by dealers and others.

Mr. William Loring Andrews's books, to come nearer home, are perfect specimens of fine bookmaking, which are often offered at the time of their publication at remarkably low prices, and especially when we consider the beauty of the volumes and the expense attendant upon their preparation. One such volume, "A Stray Leaf from the Correspondence of Washington Irving and Charles Dickens," which sells at from $35 to $40 at auction, was on sale at the time of its issue—on Japan paper, with beautiful illustrations be it remembered—at $5 per copy, while one of Andrew's books, which issues not last year was to be had at $4 per copy.

The beautiful privately printed issues of the Marion Press, delicate in every way, being equally notable for the interest of their text, their fine typography, paper, and binding, as well as for the perfection of their presswork, were in many instances issued as low as $1 or $2 per copy, as, for instance, "The Counting of Black Sheep: A Contribution to a Bibliography of Rudyard Kipling," originally issued at $3 per copy, although now selling at a considerable premium, and the equally beautiful "Two Poems of Sea Fights with Spain," on Holland hand-made paper, which was originally sold at $2 per copy, although the issue in both cases was restricted to 120 copies. So that the assertion made in the article above alluded to, "It is time for the édition de luxe to come down into the market place as a no less beautiful, but much cheaper institution," and the equally ill-founded suggestion that it would be well to "treble the edition and halve the price," seems sufficiently well met.

It must also be remembered that the books of ordinary commercial issue, "the specimens of the highest class of bookmaking at a reasonable price and in fairly large editions," for which the aforesaid writer is crying, the article being fairly representative of the popular view of this matter, are being constantly issued in increasing numbers by the best of our city's publishers. On how much good commercial work do we now see the imprint of the De Vinne, the Gilliss, the Merrymount, and the Marion Press, in the cheap, unlimited editions for which appeal is made, and yet which will be found thoroughly artistic from beginning to end! Nothing could be finer than the folio edition of the Knickerbocker "History of New York," lately issued in this city, which, although published at a comparatively low price, may be said to fairly represent the best work of the Merrymount Press, while perhaps the most extreme instance of artistic workmanship in ordinary issues will be found in the fact that the catalogue made for the sale of the collection of American first editions, formed by Mr. William Harris Arnold, which may be had free upon application to the auctioneers, is in the fine typography of the Marion Press.

Quite outside of the beauty and desirability of the fine limited editions of books from the Kelmscott Press and its successors, 's the educative value and influence exerted by William Morris and the Kelmscott Press upon printers, publishers, collectors, and book lovers in equal measure.

It is hard, indeed, at this late day, when we see around us in all directions the result of such influence—Morris's example being sometimes blindly and not too wisely followed, it is true, and yet his influence always leading us in a forward direction—to realize the conditions existing when the idea of the establishment of a private press first suggested itself to him. The plan, it will be remembered, presented itself largely to William Morris because, try as he might, he could find no printers capable of carrying into successful operation his ideas as to the printing and other mechanical details involved in the preparation and publication of his own books.

Had William Morris been content to give us well-made commercial issues in the trebled editions and lowered prices before alluded to, the world would have lost, not only the beautiful issues of the Kelmscott Press, (which, by the way, could hardly have been a money-making investment,) but also the influence exerted by these beautiful models, upon all the world of bookmakers and bookbuyers for all time.

IS THE LITERARY TEMPERAMENT TOMMYISH?

It has been proclaimed from a literary housetop of good standing and whispered in confidence in the more secluded alleys of Inkdom that Barrie's Tommy is a study of the literary temperament.

Remembering the long line of mighty dead, who, living, were literary, but never Tommyish; remembering also the noble band of living authors who are literary, but never Tommyish, shall not some loyal, grateful reader gently but firmly throttle this random charge in its irresponsible infancy ere it waxes to a base and slanderous maturity?

In attempting such virtuous violence, it will first be necessary to determine the precise nature of Tommyishness and the essential qualities of the literary temperament; for it is to be demonstrated that they are no more identical than the blossoms of the thistle and the rose. As it is written in the book of Barrie, the distinguishing marks of Tommyishness are an abnormally developed imagination—whose excess is balanced by a defect of common sense—and a hopeless sponginess of fibre and feeling. In other words, Tommy had too small a boat for the spread of his sail, or too many blossoms in proportion to his foliage and stalk.

On the other hand, the distinguishing characteristics of the literary temperament—as it has been exemplified in the lives of the majority of authors, living and dead—are imagination and common sense in such proportions that the world is given assurance of a man—or woman—along with the parallel assurance of genius. Without going abroad, this statement may be verified from the biographies of American authors, living and dead. Was there anything Tommyish about Franklin, Irving, Cooper, Emerson, Whitman, Lowell, Hawthorne, Holmes, Whittier, Bryant, Longfellow, Thoreau, Bancroft, Parkman, Prescott, Bayard Taylor, George William Curtis, Charles Dudley Warner, Eugene Field, or Sidney Lanier? Is there anything Tommyish about Howells, James, Crawford, Cable, Eggleston, Mark Twain, Bret Harte,

Stockton, James Lane Allen, Joel Chandler Harris, Thomas Nelson Page, Aldrich, Stedman, James Whitcomb Riley, John Burroughs, John Fiske, E. E. Hale, Lyman Abbott, Henry Van Dyke, Edwin Markham—not to mention a host of younger writers—men and women—now in the field, who are equally free from any taint of Tommyishness?

From what other class of men, professional, business, or idle, can one select a random list of forty men among whom imagination is more uniformly ballasted by solid worth and character? Can any of us so juggle our fancies that we can imagine Emerson, Whittier, Bryant, (or any other man here mentioned,) capering after some vacuous Lady Pippinworth or dislocating his ankle for histrionic effect, or inadvertently proposing marriage to fill a pause in a conversation?

In the identification of Tommyishness and the literary temperament injustice is done not only to the reputation of an honored calling—and to those who honor it—but also to one of the highest faculties with which man is endowed—the imagination itself, the parent of discovery, invention, science, and art. Nor do the good offices of the imagination end in the higher callings to which it lends its aid. Wherever it is found sympathy, and every gentle deed which sympathy prompts, would be almost impossible without the imaginative power which enables a man to put himself in another's place. The most heroic feats of Tommy's life were performed at the suggestion of an imagination whose excessive exercise made him foolish and false. Not less dependent upon the imagination for its existence is tact, that sage and gracious quality which foresees and forefeels the words that will give pleasure or pain. Nay, more, are not those goodly Biblical graces, faith, hope, and charity, the very goddaughters of an imagination bred in the heart and head?

The Tommy-literary fallacy under consideration, like many other conclusions, rests upon a very well-known form of argument, which runs like this:

Tommy is an author;
Tommy is inordinately imaginative and sentimental;
Authors are generally Tommies.

With the same simple logic we may draw a conclusion concerning bankers:

Silas Greene is a banker;
Silas Greene has red hair and wears a blue tie;
Bankers are generally Silas Greenes.

The late lamented query, "Is marriage a failure?" was deduced by a similar process of reasoning. Exceptional cases that were made conspicuous in divorce courts were used as data for drawing conclusions which ignored the thousands and thousands of unobtrusively happy couples whose experiments had been successful. In like manner, the public is periodically warned that the Skiddaddle College students are notoriously depraved young gentlemen, because, forsooth, a few unruly members of Skiddaddle have won a bad eminence which casts a damaging shadow upon all the rest. Nor can the public be convinced of the incorrectness of such a statement by the most careful statistics, which show that the percentage of really depraved young men in the institution mentioned is far less than among an equal number of non-collegiate men of the same age in the miscellaneous walks and callings of life.

Of course, it is much easier to draw an inference from one or two exceptional cases than from a careful and exhaustive examination of a majority of cases. To this easy style of logic nearly all superstitions owe their origin. The tippler who sees the new moon over his left shoulder makes the fact responsible for his undignified repose in the gutter, although the same berth may have served him under every other phase of the moon. Like his logic, too, was the reasoning of a beggar who once confided to the writer that she had never had any luck since the overthrow of the Greenback Party. But the post-hoc argument is—and always will be—as dear to some people as an automatic interest computer. If ten or eleven different qualities in combination make a man a fool, why take account of them all, says the post-hoc reasoner, when one or two may as well take the responsibility and share the odium with some class conspicuous for those two qualities?

In Tommy's case a good many qualities and a lack of other qualities worked together for the making of a fool. That these disaster-working qualities are the peculiar property of the literary man is a groundless assumption, which history disproves. Pity him as we must, Tommy by any other name than author would still have been a fool, for he had a weak chin, which is a most unliterary mark, and "the accursed thing which is in all of us" (according to Barrie himself) in Tommy was so strong that it finally wrought his ruin.

Tommy, then, is not a study of the literary temperament, but a study of an abnormal type, by no means confined to any color, calling, or condition. There are butchers, bakers, candlestick makers, farmers, clerks, artists, musicians, scientists, inventors, doctors, lawyers—aye, and high-browed clergymen, who are also Tommies. But the Tommy who happens to be a literary man—like the city that is set upon a hill—cannot be hid, wherein he is more to be pitied than his brother Tommy, concealed by the kindlier folds of obscurity.

HORACE SMITH'S POEM ON THE DEATH OF GEORGE III.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The sad event that has just stunned the British Nation in sorrow and awakened the deepest sympathy in the hearts of our own people—the death of Queen Victoria—has brought back to my recollection a few verses, written by an unknown hand, on the death of King George III., which came under my eye more than sixty-five years ago in one of the souvenirs of that day, long since destroyed. There may be some mistakes due to lapse of memory, but I think they are few.

George III., as all your readers know, was the paternal grandfather of Victoria, who was the daughter of the Duke of Kent. The reign of George III. was, next to that of Victoria, the longest in the annals of England, but during its last twenty years the country was governed by a Regent. The monarch's mind was a blank, yet his people loved him, and I think the verses fairly represent the beating of the public pulse of that day.

G. H. HANSELL.

New York, Jan. 25, 1901.

I.

I saw him last on this terrace proud,
Walking in health and gladness,
Begirt with his Court, and in all the crowd,
Not a single look of sadness.

II.

I've stood with the crowd beside his bier,
When not a word was spoken,
But every eye was dim with a tear,
And the silence by sobs was broken.

III.

From the time that he walked in his glory thus,
To the grave 'till I saw him carried,
Was an age of the mightiest change to us,
But to him, a night unvaried.

IV.

A daughter beloved, a Queen, a son,
And a son's sole child had perished,
And sad was each heart save his alone
By whom they were fondly cherished.

V.

By the force of our arms from his lofty throne
The foe of our land we've tumbled;
And glad was each heart save his alone,
For whom that foe we humbled.

VI.

His silver beard o'er a bosom spread,
Unvexed by life's commotion,
Like a yearly length'ning snowdrift shed
On the calm of a frozen ocean.

VII.

His mind benumbed and dark,
He sat in his age's lateness,
Like a vision throned, a solemn mark
Of the frailty of human greatness.

When the above letter and poem reached this office, we already had put into type for use in this number the complete poem reprinted from a collection by the brothers Horace and James Smith, authors of "The Rejected Addresses." Mr. Hansell's copy, however, furnishes such a remarkable example of tenacity of memory—a matter of sixty-five years in this instance—that we have thought readers would be interested in seeing Mr. Hansell's letter and the poem as he remembers it, followed by the correct text of the poem as written by the author, Horace Smith. Accordingly we print it below in full:

THE CONTRAST.

Written under Windsor Terrace the day after the funeral of George III.

I saw him last on this terrace proud,
Walking in health and gladness,
Begirt with his Court; and in all the crowd
Not a single look of sadness.

Bright was the sun, and the leaves were green,
Blithely the birds were singing,
The cymbal replied to the tambourine,
And the bells were merrily ringing.

I have stood with the crowd beside his bier,
When not a word was spoken;
But every eye was dim with a tear,
And the silence by sobs was broken.

I have heard the earth on his coffin pour
To the muffled drum's deep rolling,
While the minute gun with its solemn roar,
Drowned the death-bell's tolling.

The time since he walked in his glory thus,
To the grave till I saw him carried,
Was an age of the mightiest change to us,
But to him a night unvaried.

We have fought the fight—from his lofty throne
The foe of our land we have tumbled;
And it gladdened each eye, save his alone,
For whom the foe was humbled.

A daughter beloved—a Queen—a son—
And a son's sole child have perished;
And sad was each heart, save the only one
By which they were fondest cherished.

For his eyes were sealed, and his mind was dark,
And he sat in his age's lateness,
Like a vision throned, as a solemn mark
Of the frailty of human greatness.

His silver beard o'er his bosom spread,
Unvexed by life's commotion,
Like a yearly lengthening snowdrift shed
On the calm of a frozen ocean.

O'er him oblivion's waters boomed,
As the stream of time kept flowing;
And we only heard of our King when doomed
To know that his strength was going.

At intervals thus the waves disgorge,
By weakness rent asunder,
A part of the wreck of the Royal George,
For the people's pity and wonder.

HORACE SMITH.

ETCHINGS BY THE QUEEN'S OWN HAND.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Now that so many millions of people throughout the civilized world are bearing affectionate testimony to the memory of Queen Victoria, the following little story may be of interest to your readers as showing an unexpected broad-mindedness on the part of a monarch who had been accustomed to flattery all her life.

Two years ago I got possession of a collection of thirty-four etchings done by the Queen's own hand. I made an exhibition of this collection in my gallery, but knowing that, while interesting, they were in no respect great works of art, I said as much in the short introduction which I wrote for the catalogue of the exhibition.

When in London, a few weeks later, I met the official keeper of the Queen's pictures, Sir Charles Robinson. After greeting me, he asked if the report could possibly be true that I had held a public exhibition in New York of her Majesty's etchings. He explained that very few proofs had ever been given away, and that these had only been given to distinguished persons who would never dream of parting with them. Where had I found them? From whom had I bought them?" My answer was: "Sir Charles, I will tell you all I can. The Queen's etchings were bought here in England, and I came by them honestly. That is all I will tell you." He then asked me to send him a copy of the catalogue, which I promised to do. In leaving me he added, "I shall lay the catalogue before her Majesty." I detained him to say that I was very glad he had mentioned this, because the introduction which I had written was not meant for the eyes of royalty, and that it would never do to have the Queen see such a thing. Sir Charles said that he would use his own discretion in the matter, and so we parted, I assuring him that he would never show it to her Majesty. Here is what I had printed:

The name of Queen Victoria is about as certain to remain a great name in history as that of any individual of the nineteenth century, but it is not through her work as an original etcher that she will be immortalized. And yet these etchings of hers come distinctly nearer to being works of art than do those of some more pretentious amateurs. They are not very far from being as good as the etchings of Thackeray—although that great man of letters was at one time in treaty with Charles Dickens to illustrate the works of the latter with etchings such as those of "Vanity Fair."

These etchings by Queen Victoria and her husband are intimate souvenirs of her happy young wifehood and motherhood. The dates run from 1836 to 1846. The Queen took lessons from Sir Edwin Landseer, whose father, John Landseer, was a good etcher. These etchings were, of course, never published; she sometimes gave proofs of them to her near friends, and these are the only ones in existence—so that at least this exhibition shows prints of extreme rarity. While many of the plates are both designed and etched by the Queen, others are done by her from drawings by her husband. Prince Albert is represented by etchings after his wife's drawings as well as by some which were designed by himself.

On this occasion we cannot invite the public to view a collection of masterpieces, but if Martha Washington had etched some plates we would all have been curious to see them. We know that the latter lady had some taste, because a letter of hers expresses strong disapproval of the practice of some of the "Whigga," who had the reprehensible habit of leaning their heads back against the immaculate walls of her parlors.

A circumstance may illustrate the kind feeling of Americans toward her Majesty, Queen Victoria: It is our custom to speak of the Emperor of Russia, or the Queen of Holland, or the King of Italy—but when it comes to the mention of Victoria, we simply call her "the Queen."

Shortly afterward I was astonished to receive the following letter from Sir Fleetwood Edwards, one of Queen Victoria's private secretaries:

Dear Sir: I am commanded by the Queen to thank you for a copy of the catalogue of the exhibition, made in New York, of her etchings. Her Majesty has perused this catalogue with much interest.

FREDERICK KEPPEL.

New York, Jan. 21, 1901.

CRITICS WHO WENT WRONG.

A history of literary criticism would contain many striking examples of critics famous in their days who, in writing of books afterward to become celebrated, went wrong. In the Jan. 12 issue of Literature, the periodical published by The London Times, are reprinted several notices that appeared in British reviews sixty, seventy, and even eighty years ago, which afford interesting illustrations of this fact. We copy them below:

WORDSWORTH.

[From a Review of "The Excursion" by Jeffreys, in The Edinburgh Review for November, 1814.]

Did Mr. Wordsworth really imagine that his favorite doctrines were likely to gain anything in point of effect or authority by being put into the mouth of a person accustomed to higgle about tape or brass sleeve buttons? Or is it not plain that, independent of the ridicule and disgust which such a personification must give to many of his readers, its adoption exposes his work throughout to the charge of revolting incongruity and utter disregard of probability or nature? For, after he has thus willfully debased his moral teacher by a low occupation, is there one word that he puts into his mouth, or one sentiment of which he makes him the organ, that has the most remote reference to that occupation? Is there anything in his learned, abstracted, and logical harangues that savors of the calling that is ascribed to him? * * * A man who went about selling flannel and pocket handkerchiefs in this lofty diction would soon frighten away all his customers, and would infallibly pass either for a madman or for some learned and affected gentleman who in a frolic had taken up a character which he was peculiarly ill-qualified for supporting.

KEATS.

[From a Review of "Endymion" by John Wilson Croker, in The Quarterly Review for April, 1818.]

This author is a copyist of Mr. Hunt, but he is more unintelligible, almost as rugged, twice as diffuse, and ten times more tiresome and absurd than his prototype, who, though he impudently presumed to seat himself in the chair of criticism, and to measure his own poetry by his own standard, yet generally had a meaning. But Mr. Keats had advanced no dogmas which he was bound to support by examples; his nonsense therefore is quite gratuitous; he writes it for its own sake, and, being bitten by Mr. Leigh Hunt's insane criticism, more than rivals the insanity of his poetry.

TENNYSON.

[From a Review of "Poems Chiefly Lyrical," by Christopher North in Blackwood's Magazine, 1832.]

One of the saddest misfortunes that can befall a young poet is to be the Pet of a Coterie; and the very saddest of all, if in Cockneydom. Such has been the unlucky lot of Alfred Tennyson. He has been elevated to the throne of Little Britain, and sonnets were showered over his coronation from the most remote regions of the empire, even from Hampstead Hill. Eulogies more elaborate than the confectioner's of the prettiest Shakerbread have been built up into panegyrical piles in commemoration of

THE WORLD'S WORK

for February is the best number yet published. It is for sale on all newsstands everywhere. 25 cents a number and 3.00 a year, and well worth it. This letter from a far-west subscriber has just come:

Last Camp Ranch, Napa, Cal.,
January 15, 1901.

To the Editor and Publishers of "The World's Work":

Dear Sirs:

I congratulate you on your splendid achievement—the conception and creation of a magazine for the workers of America—the workers of the world. With the writer who has already addressed you, "I thank heaven that one magazine has been bold enough—ORIGINAL enough—to emancipate itself from 'literature,'" FROM TRASH. The shelves of my closets are piled high with magazines, half of whose pages are uncut. At last I have a magazine which I can read from cover to cover, and find food instead of foam; a magazine which seeks partnership with those who WORK—and not with those who DREAM in hammocks and verandah chairs.

I know your FIELD, the widest and best on earth. My friends OCCUPY it. You are on the right track. Don't let any one turn you from your course. I hope and believe the workers of America will support you generously.

Very truly yours,
D. J. BROWN.

P. S.—For gracious sake don't let any one dictate to you or change your plans.

We are glad to be able to inform Mr. Brown that The World's Work is doing well.

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The second part of "The Furniture of Our Fore-Fathers" is ready. It is more beautiful and more interesting even than the first part, coming down as it does to the time of the fine mahogany pieces used and loved by our American ancestors.

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34 Union Square East, New York.

Please send me particulars concerning your book on antique furniture.

.....

.....

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Wordsworth Rehearsing for the Queen's Ball.

From the Memoirs of Georgiana, Lady Chatterton.

I called * * * at Rogers's house to ask permission for some friends, who are coming to town for the day, to see his house and pictures to-morrow afternoon. He was at home, and sent word that he particularly wished to see me. I got out of the carriage and was shown into the drawing room, where, to my great surprise, I found him and dear old Wordsworth in Court dress, with swords and cocked hats, dancing the minuet de la cour. Wordsworth said he was rehearsing his bows for the Queen's ball, and getting a lesson from Rogers about it. Wordsworth drank the very well, except his thick, gray, woollen stockings, which we all exclaimed against. He declared that he could not wear silk or fine hose, as I recommended him to put a blank into his next Poem. They solved the difficulty; he consented, and we had the satisfaction of seeing the dear old poet in

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HINTS FROM THE MAIL BAG.

The Roycroft Edition of Emerson.

R. A. DIX, New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "A year or so ago, Hubbard of Roycroft fame issued an edition of Emerson's essay on 'Friendship' bound with his usual care. A copy was sent to a friend in Massachusetts who recently wrote as follows: 'Some friends came over one evening with their Emerson, and we read "Friendship" together, I using your Roycroft. You would be surprised to know how different the texts are. In my copy there were words, phrases, and even whole sentences added, so that we were filled with wonderment. Sometimes the addition sounded more like Hubbard than like Emerson, and yet it does not seem that a man would dare "improve" upon a man so nearly contemporary as Emerson. There can be no more approved edition than that of Houghton & Mifflin. Can you explain it?' Did Hubbard actually add to or 'substract' from Emerson, and no one before notice the same? If so, it leads to a long train of reflection. How, in the future are we to tell where Emerson or Plato or Herbert Spencer leaves off and Hubbard begins? This is worth looking into further."

Orthoepical Sins of the Pulpit.

"ERA," Sharon Springs, N. Y., referring to Mr. J. D. Champlin's remarks in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 29, writes: "Poor dear old pulpit! It surely must be worth something—as also its occupant—else it and they could not survive the 'flings' so many indulge in at the expense of both. It is generally deemed undignified and unworthy to notice these flings, and this silence may perhaps be thought by the critics justification 'by default.' Would Mr. Champlin kindly look up the 'classical derivation' of the one 'proper name—Jacob—of the Scripture,' and let your readers know if he does not think that to pronounce it as he claims the eminent and respected Bishop advocates would be promptly condemned as 'intolerable impertinence' in the extreme?

Methinks your correspondent has all unintentionally put a very opposite interpretation upon Bishop Potter's criticism by failing to quote the context. Perhaps, therefore, he would favor us with chapter and verse for the strictures he quotes from, or, better still, give us a more generous excerpt."

"C. E. H.," Brooklyn, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "I want, through the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, to thank Mr. Champlin for his communication 'Orthoepical Sins in the Pulpit,' in your issue of Dec. 29. I hope it will bear fruit. I wonder if Mr. Champlin's eye will catch this phrase, 'run south along the sea incarnadined by the blood of the drowned Pharaoh,' and, if so, what he will think about it. It is in Mr. Warner's review of 'Arabia, the Cradle of Islam.' Is not Mr. Warner letting his fancy run very loosely? I wish some authority would give us, in your columns, an article on the curiosities of words. For instance, I would like to know about these three words, 'broth,' 'brother,' 'brothel'—so similar, and yet so very dissimilar. The dictionaries tell me nothing."

The Rev. Samuel Dunlop and the Cherry Valley Massacre.

HENRY U. SWINNERTON, Cherry Valley, N. Y.: "The Presbyterian Church at this place contemplates the erection of a memorial to its first pastor, the Rev. Samuel Dunlop, one of the few survivors of the massacre of 1778. After that event Mr. Dunlop, whose wife had been murdered by the invaders, went to New York City, and is understood to have died in or near that city or in Newark. But the exact places of his death and burial are unknown. Can any reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW give me this information?"

Mr. Dunlop had been one of the founders of the Cherry Valley settlement in 1740, and was the pastor of its church until the massacre. He owed his escape and that of his daughter to Little Aaron, the chief of the Oghwaga branch of the Mohawks. Campbell describes the incident as follows: "Little Aaron led him out from the house tottering with age, and stood beside him to protect him. An Indian passing by pulled his hat from his head and ran away with it; the Chief pursued him and regained it. On his return another Indian had carried away Mr. Dunlop's wig; the rain was falling upon his bare head, while his whole system shook like an aspen under the continued influences of age, fear, and cold. He died about a year after; his death was hastened by his misfortunes."

Washington's Newburg Headquarters.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN of New York writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "A review of 'Rambles in Colonial Byways' in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 12 retells from that book the story of the graceful act of François Marbois in reproducing in Paris the dining room of Washington's headquarters on the Hudson as a pleasant surprise for Gen. Lafayette and other French and American veterans of our Revolution.

"I am afraid that the author has erred in stating that the chamber thus reproduced was one in the old house at Newburg, for Washington did not establish himself there until March 31, 1781, and although the old Hasbrouck House undoubtedly contains the famous room of 'the seven doors and one window,' Lafayette returned to France in December, 1781, two months after the surrender of Cornwallis, and therefore hardly could have dined there with his beloved General. I am loath to abandon a fine tradition, and it may be that the mess room of the commander's headquarters, in the Ellison House, at New Windsor, two miles southwest of Newburg, where Lafayette is known to have spent part of the Winter of 1780-81, was imitated by the French Minister.

"Marbois (his title, by the way, was not Count Marbois, but Marquis de Barbé) was Secretary of the French Legation in America during the Revolution, and in 1803 increased his claim to our regard by concluding the treaty by which the Louisiana territory was ceded to the United States. His unique banquet was probably the last at which Lafayette appeared, as the old General died soon afterward. Among the American guests were Edward Livingston, former Mayor of New York, United States Senator from Louisiana, and at the time (1834) Minister Plenipotentiary to France, and Col. Nicholas Fish, who was with Lafayette in the storming of a redoubt at Yorktown."

Gen. Shields and Stonewall Jackson.

F. W. PAGE of the University of Virginia writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 15 the following sentence occurs in a notice of the life of Major Gen. James Shields by the Hon. W. H. Condon: 'The author gives much space and care to the narration of the battle of Winchester during the civil war, in which the Mexican veteran was pitted against Stonewall Jackson, and succeeded in wringing a victory from that redoubtable warrior.'

"The following is from the official records of 'The War of the Rebellion,' Volume XII., Series I., Page 701:

Manchester, May 26, 1862.

General S. Cooper: During the last three days God has blessed our arms with brilliant success. On Friday the Federals at Front Royal were routed, and one section of artillery, in addition to many prisoners, captured. On Saturday Banks's main column while retreating from Strasburg to Winchester was pierced, the rear part retreating toward Strasburg. On Sunday the other part was routed at this place. * * *

T. J. JACKSON,
Major General Commanding.

"I have looked in vain through the operations in the Shenandoah Valley, as reported in Volume XII., and do not find that Gen. Shields claimed a victory over Gen. Jackson at any time."

A Few Schoolboys' Ideas.

CLASSICUS, Brooklyn, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "It may not be uninteresting to your patrons to read the inclosed schoolboy 'howlers' which I have recently run across and for the authenticity of which I can vouch:

"'While Caesar was leaning against a pole he was attacked; he put his hands above his head and then he fell dead. They all say Brutus stabbed him.'

"'The enemies of Pericles charged him with cheating the government out of money and so they tried to oxidize him.'

"'The Greek drama developed from a number of people who used to dress and sing to entertain their gods.'

"'The last heard of Alcibiades was his death.'

"'Athens treated her allies with imperialism.'

"'Greek religion was very queer, and they believed that the people would lead a better life when in their graves.'

"'The Greeks never believed in idols, but they did believe in gods, and they always thought it was a very great shame if a man died.'

"'When the Greeks thought of death they would grow cold and would do anything than to die.'

"'Each family had a different god, and thought that the body was still alive and the soul took a walk.'"

In Northern Georgia.*

Ethnologically, the cracker of Northern Georgia springs from the same stock as the mountaineer of Tennessee, only the Georgian is very much less crude. The reason is because the Georgian has not been isolated. The Georgian living in the upper tiers of counties may be rough in manner, entirely ignorant of the amenities of life, but nevertheless he has many sterling qualities. Certainly since 1880, the period when the episodes in the story under notice take place, education has very much improved in Northern Georgia.

The fiction has to do with the redemption of a small settlement in and around Walesca. It may have been that the author has taken the traits of certain individuals, peculiar of their kind, and by no means prepossessing, as typical of the cracker. The particular idiom of the people is represented. The "we-uns" and "you-uns" are, however, common to several of the States adjacent to Georgia. This is descriptive of a cracker marriage. Bill takes Becky for a wife. "The young girl with slat bonnet, blue calico dress, and bare feet, emerged from the bushes. The minister tried to persuade them to go to his house, but they stubbornly refused. He told them witnesses were necessary, and with some difficulty succeeded in persuading them to allow him to go for two of his schoolboys. They were married, and both bride and bridegroom thanked him for his services." The "schoolboys" who acted as witnesses with the groom were of course of age. Ten cents' worth of candy, so the author has it, would often be the gift which would win a cracker bride. Moonshiners were common, and the consumption of strong drink universal. Something must be said about the good intentions of the author. Ramla is a philanthropist, bent on bringing the Walesca settlement out of darkness into light. For this laudable end no obstacle remains long in his way. Bill, who at the opening of the story is a braggart, not overtruthful, and inclined to that ugly trait of the Boers which is designated as "slimness," turns out at the conclusion to be a paragon of excellence.

Outing for February will contain an article on "American Figure Skating," from the pen of George H. Browne. Margaret N. Barry revives the glories of old-time "Fox Hunting in Virginia," Stanley Waterloo writes about "Coon Hunting in Michigan," and Clifton Johnson contributes a sympathetic study of "John Burroughs," as a naturalist.

*DOWN AMONG THE CRACKERS. By Rose Pendleton Chiles. 8vo. 328 pp. Cincinnati: The Editor Publishing Company.

New Fiction.

THE MOVING FINGER WRITES.

By GRACE DENIO LITCHFIELD, author of "In the Crucible," "The Knight of the Black Forest," "Little Venice," etc. 12mo, $1.25

"Miss Litchfield has ideals, and she is not afraid to write up to them. Her book is uplifting in the purity of its love and in the strength and nobility of its main characters. . . . She writes nothing hurriedly, and this story is a finished piece of work. . . . The book might be called a study in character, if one might add a footnote to the effect that it is not a morbid study, for there can not be morbidity where there is so much beauty. . . . Miss Litchfield is one of the few women of to-day who have written a sex novel without morbidity and without the questionable psychology which stamps the work of many women novelists."—Commercial Advertiser.

"The title of Grace Denio Litchfield's book 'The Moving Finger Writes' is an evidence of the permeating influence of Khayyam. The author's pen as planchette, guided by the 'moving finger,' has written an interesting story."—Chicago Evening Post.

MAYA:

A Story of Yucatan.

By WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE, author of "Slav or Saxon." Illustrated. 12mo, $1.25.

"A new romance by William Dudley Foulke, written on entirely new lines, has just been published by Putnam's Sons.

"It deals with the life and adventures of a crew of castaways who were shipwrecked on the shores of Yucatan and taken prisoners by the half-clad savages of that country. Their sufferings and experiences among these aborigines are portrayed graphically by Mr. Foulke, as is also the dainty love story of Maya and Sandoval. The descriptive part of Mr. Foulke's book is striking and it can be seen at a glance that the author has traveled extensively over the ground he describes. The chapter of legends which Maya relates to her lover, Sandoval, is beautiful in the extreme, and were the rest of the romance common-place this one would raise it to a high standard of descriptive writing.

"Mr. Foulke has written intelligently, entertainingly, and poetically, and his narrative unquestionably will delight the cultivated reader."—New York Press, Dec. 13, 1900.

"The story throughout is unlike anything in modern fiction; it is more like a legend than a novel. It is very evident, too, that the author has not got the facts set down here from books, but has walked amid this mystery, seen the ruins, and has traveled over the places where once the fierce tribal battles were fought. In places the story reminds one of 'Paul and Virginia,' very simple and charming, healthful; breathing the story of a great love."—The Indianapolis News.

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EDWARD VII.

The Private Life of the Late Prince of Wales by a Member of the Royal Household.*

This sketch of the intimate life of England's new sovereign is presented with much sympathy and with great discretion. It brings the reader into close relationship with the man, showing him where he has touched the public heart, recounting at close range his life at Sandringham, in the country, at Marlborough House, as a student, observer, and churchman; as a husband and father, as the arbiter of fashion and the patron of the race track. From this volume, which is said to be written by "a member of the royal household," we make a few extracts which cannot fail to have wide interest at this time:

It is difficult to say whether the Prince is at his best among the people or in society. Those of the humbler classes who have come in contact with his Royal Highness are invariably brought to regard him with the deepest affection and respect. They feel, when they are talking to him, that they are laying their troubles before a man who is absolutely sympathetic and genuinely anxious to alleviate them. It has been the Prince's lot to receive many scores of deputations of workingmen, and he will show their representatives as much courtesy as he would an assembly of crowned heads. He makes it a rule to enter fully into the subjects of such addresses, and frequently by his influence will achieve for a little band of workers the end that they themselves are unable to bring about. When this is impossible, he will assure them in the kindest way that their wishes have his fullest sympathy, and that he will see them again at any time. More than once the excellent advice that he has given the working classes has proved of infinite use and advantage to them.

* * * * * * *

Meanwhile the owner of Sandringham has all the cares of his estate upon him. Every morning he spends at least an hour in a small business room just off the saloon. Here, in company with the controller of his household, and his secretary, Sir Francis Knollys, the Prince receives reports of all kinds. Mr. Jackson, the head gamekeeper, has a word to say about the hatching out or rearing of young pheasants. The stock keepers give advice as to what should be fattened for show and what should be killed. One man has heard of new machinery, another reports on the advisability of building more glasshouses. Every detail of the management of the estate is laid before his Royal Highness, and is duly considered, weighed, and commented upon. No complaint is neglected and no reasonable request refused. The room in which all this work takes place is severely plain, with its writing tables and desks and half a dozen chairs. The walls are simply painted, and their surface is only broken by a few portraits and Vanity Fair caricatures, the most striking being a sketch of the Prince's old racing friend, Admiral Rous.

* * * * * * *

As the Prince chats and smokes he paces to and fro, now moving to the high writing desk, to which he alone can obtain access with a little gold key he always wears, and where his private correspondence is answered and kept; then over to a larger table, where books, papers, and memoranda concerning the fixtures for the current day are strewn. While discussing the morning's news the Prince from time to time presses one of the half dozen knobs set in a movable frame that communicate with the controller or private secretary in their offices below. Sir Dighton Probyn and Sir Francis Knollys answer questions through call pipes, and messages are constantly being brought and sent, without, however, disturbing in the least Vennie, the late Prince Eddy's Irish terrier, or Peter, a well-bred French bulldog, which lie soft and warm on the Oriental carpet, and take the place in the Prince's affection of a green parrot of many attainments.

* * * * * * *

The same touching affection which exists between the Prince and Princess of Wales was again displayed during his own illness, when her Royal Highness scarcely ever left her husband's bedside. Other trials, that must come to all people who undertake to journey through life together, be they Princes or peasants, have only served to draw closer the bonds of affection that unite the royal pair.

Further proof, if such were needed, of the Prince's claim to be considered a thoroughly domesticated man, is the wonderful love and respect that from the very first his children have shown him. Boys are very quick to see holes in their fathers' armor when they exist; but the Prince's two sons have always regarded him as the beau ideal of all that a father, a man, and a Prince should be. They rightly considered that in points of etiquette, tact, and knowledge of the Prince could do little wrong, and in all ways they have regarded his taste as a reliable model.

The Prince's marriage was a romance savoring of the most poetical traditions of the Middle Ages.

When his position and the exigencies of his life are taken into consideration it cannot be said that the Prince is extravagant with his clothes, and perhaps it is the fact that he possesses the largest wardrobe in the world of uniforms and State robes that induces him to restrict himself in the matter of what may be called mufti. But what is wise economy in a Prince might be considered undue extravagance in a subject. It must be remembered that, as a matter of course, the Prince's wardrobe includes every variety of attire for ordinary and for special use, so that suits for wear in town, or adapted for smart and quiet race meetings, are in abundance. His valets have charge of all shades and makes of tweeds, checks, shooting, fishing, and riding equipment, and Norfolk suits, which the Prince's example has made so popular for country use. There also are clothes used only for traveling, light, cool suits for wear at foreign watering places the Prince visits annually, besides fine furs and overcoats of every pattern and texture.

* * * * * * *

His sympathy for others has always been singularly acute. When an accident occurred to a sailor on the Serapis he was as deeply grieved as if it had injured one of his own relatives, and failed to shake off the shock he had sustained for several days. While visiting Holland in his yacht he went over from Flushing to Middleburg and made some purchases at a bric-a-brac shop. When the old Jew who kept the shop came on board with the goods it was apparent that he had discovered who his new customer was. He was dressed in his best clothes, and seemed loath to part with his goods except as the purchaser. The Prince very soon saw what the case wanted, and good-naturedly extending his hand greeted the old fellow with: "I am the Prince of Wales. This is my brother, Prince Leopold. We are both very glad to see you. Will you have a drink?"

* THE PRIVATE LIFE OF KING EDWARD VII. (Prince of Wales.) By a Member of the Royal Household. 12mo. pp. 316. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Walt Whitman as a Young Man.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The paper, in your recent issue, on Walt Whitman, from the pen of my old and respected friend, Joel Benton, (for several years a favorite contributor to The Mercury newspaper, of which I was for many years editor and proprietor,) brought to mind my acquaintance with Mr. Whitman, when, a youth of seventeen or thereabout, I set type for The Sunday Atlas on the same floor of 162 Nassau Street (where The Tribune Building now is) on which he, as editor of The Daily Aurora, wrote editorials for that journal. The Aurora was the New York organ for the John Tyler Administration and was published by Herrick, West & Ropes, the proprietors of The Sunday Atlas. When the successor of the deceased President, William Henry Harrison, in 1841, sundered his relations with the Whig Party, which had elected him, and antagonized its policy by his veto of Henry Clay's bill for a National bank, he desired an organ to help him ingratiate himself with the Democracy and with the hope of promoting his chances for a second term; hence The Daily Aurora.

Thomas L. Nichols, who had been educated for the medical profession, but who had so strong an inclination for journalism that he took his chances as a "penny-a-line" contributor to the journals of that day, was the first or original editor of The Daily Aurora, until he married a lady physician, the widow of Dr. Gore, when he retired from journalism and was succeeded as editor of The Aurora by Walt Whitman.

Mr. Whitman was at that time, I should think, about twenty-five years of age, tall and graceful in appearance, neat in attire, and possessed a very pleasing and impressive eye and a cheerful, happy-looking countenance. He usually wore a frock coat and a high hat, carried a small cane, and the lapel of his coat was almost invariably ornamented with a boutonnière. This was some years before he indulged in "Leaves of Grass."

Mr. Whitman, for some reason, took a fancy to me, and always accorded me a cheery greeting, and, notwithstanding the difference in our ages, we became quite chummy. Frequently, while I was engaged in sticking type, he would ask me to let him take my case for a little while, and he seemed to enjoy the few moments' recreation. If I remember correctly, I think he informed me that he had spent a year or two in a printing office.

After he looked over the daily and exchange papers, (reaching the den he occupied usually between 11 and 12 o'clock,) it was Mr. Whitman's daily habit to stroll down Broadway to the Battery, spending an hour or two amid the trees and enjoying the water view, returning to the office location at about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon to have an interview with Anson Herrick, the senior partner of the concern, who, as a supporter of the Administration, held a position as Custom House weigher under the Collector of the Port. Mr. Herrick got his "inspiration" for the conduct of the paper, The Aurora, from the Collector, and Herrick, in turn, sought to "inspire" Whitman," but in this he had a tough job; for often, after a heated discussion, the conference between the two grinders of the party "organ" ended in Whitman picking up his hat and cane and marching out of the office in high dudgeon. Soon, however, his good nature got the better of his temper, and he would return and take his medicine with as few wry faces as possible. According to agreement, as I could understand, Whitman was to have full swing to write just what he chose in any other part of the paper, (of course not antagonistic to its politics,) but the senior proprietor, Herrick, who ran the political crank, was to have the toning of its leaders. "If you want such stuff in The Aurora write it yourself," Whitman more than once said to Herrick, and in reply Herrick would denounce Whitman as "the laziest fellow who ever undertook to edit a city paper."

After the expiration of the term for which Whitman had engaged he had had, as he said, enough of editing a party "organ," and he sundered his relations with The Aurora. Then, according to my recollection, some of his friends helped him to start a paper of his own in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.

New York, Dec. 20, 1900.

Anachronisms in Literature.

S. J. SHIELDS, Vernon, Ala., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "While reading THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 5 I came upon an article in the 'Hints from the Mail Bag,' entitled 'Anachronisms in Literature,' which afforded me much amusement in observing the absurdity of the writer's blunders in the very same respect in which he criticises others. He very gravely brings Conan Doyle to judgment as 'The very worst offender in his novel "The White Company."' This story relates to the time when Edward the Black Prince invaded Spain in the interest of Pedro the Cruel, about the year 1368. Your critic takes the author to task for making a young monk, the principal character in the book, 'claim that he had read the great work of St. Thomas Aquinas, when, in fact, at that time, if born at all, that great theologian was in his cradle.' The dullest student of history could inform the learned critic that St. Thomas Aquinas died in 1274, nearly a century before the incidents narrated in 'The White Company.'

"Again, he charges Dr. Doyle with anachronism, and in doing so displays an ignorance of history only equaled by the temerity of his assertion, that the author had misrepresented the great French Captain, Bertrand Guesclin. Then, to have to tournay and joust before the same Black Prince! Now, the chronicles of that period show that Bertrand Du Guesclin was captured in this same expedition, described in 'The White Company,' at the battle of Navarette, having espoused the cause of Henry the Bastard. History will further show that the Black Prince was in his grave four years before the death of Bertrand Du Guesclin. (See Froissart's Chronicles.)

"Lastly, your critic hath suggested himself in a dungeon castle of some unfriendly baronage that the smashing of it with a little pebble would be a feat worthy of Noble Roderick."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY.

As you go by your news stand to-day stop and turn over the cover of the February number of Harper's Magazine. Look at the Table of Contents, and you will probably want to take it home with you. There are eighteen titles on this Table of Contents—no long, tiresome aricles, but many short, good ones. There are stories by **Edith Wharton, Frederic Remington, W. W. Jacobs, Grace King, Hayden Carruth** and **George Bird Grinnell,** all illustrated by well known artists.

There is an extremely practical article by Professor Brander Matthews on

Questions of Usage in Words

which settles some points that come up every day in our conversation and reading. The question of the split-infinitive, for example.

A notable art feature of the Magazine is Sidney Whitman's paper on

Franz von Lenbach

the great portrait painter, illustrated with many splendid reproductions of his most famous works.

An article of uncommon interest is that on

Prince Bismarck's Love Letters

which shows the influence that changed him from a wild, pleasure-loving boy into the strong, forceful man who became the real creator of German unity. The illustrations are from early photographs of Bismarck and his fiancee and are very interesting.

Paul Meurice, the literary executor of Victor Hugo, contributes his second delightful article on

Victor Hugo, Artist

The reproductions of Hugo's hitherto unpublished drawings and paintings give us a new idea of the great man who wrote "Les Miserables."

Booth Tarkington's

dainty romantic story, Cherry, is concluded, there is a tremendously dramatic instalment of Gilbert Parker's wonderful new romance,

The Right of Way

and a continuation of Professor Woodrow Wilson's charmingly written history,

Colonies and Nation

THE EASY CHAIR, THE EDITOR'S STUDY and THE DRAWER conclude a notable number of the Magazine.

Harper's Magazine,
Price 25c.

A Good Book of Travel.

Few travelers of the present day write literature that can be permanent; they depend too much upon personal observation, which while it adds a vitality and freshness to their pages, goes a short way toward establishing a criterion of actuality. The old travelers, although less interesting perhaps, wrote with more judgment and less impression. Yet, most of our contemporary globe trotters who put pen to paper believe that what they so entertainingly set down will in time become serious literature. It is a relief, therefore, to come upon an observing tourist who entertains no delusions in regard to his work. Mr. Jerome Hart writes in the preface to one of the most fascinating books of foreign travel and sojourn that we have seen for some time:

No one better than the writer knows how ephemeral are these pages. No one better than he knows that they are not literature because they are bound in boards. They are merely newspaper jottings of travel during some pleasant months abroad. Their only right to be is the desire which many readers have expressed to obtain them in permanent form. To that desire the writer has yielded.

We do not go so far as to say that Mr. Hart is mistaken, but we certainly are in accord with the readers he mentioned who desired to have "Argonaut Letters" "in permanent form." We cheerfully subscribe to their good taste. Mr. Hart saw much that was interesting abroad, and he writes of it as it impressed him at the moment. He writes, too, like an American who is judiciously confident and who is able to draw a fine distinction, not altogether free from irony, between the culture that is dying and that which is living. He has great respect for the monuments of the past, but he pins his faith on those which will arise in the future. His practical way of regarding things is everywhere displayed. In writing about the "Passion Play" at Oberammergau, he dispassionately makes up a list covering several pages regarding what not to write about, then he discusses the play in the light of modern histrionic art, and adds:

I have already said that actors can play peasants better than peasants can. I will go further—irreligious actors can play a religious drama better than religious peasants can. I saw the "Passion Play" when it was put upon the American stage by Salvin Morse years ago. James O'Neill, a good actor and a good Roman Catholic, played the Christ. He played the difficult rôle reverently and well—far better, in my opinion, than any peasant could—even Josef Mayer. * * * This train of thought suggested to me the idea: How would Edwin Booth have played the Christus? As there rose up before me the recollection of his magnetic person, his handsome, haunting face, his melancholy eyes, I could not help but think that in his early manhood no one could have played the Saviour better than Edwin Booth, player.

Mr. Hart takes his readers through the Mediterranean, to the cities of Italy, to Egypt, to Lombardy, and to Savoy, and his impressions of all that he sees and experiences make delightful reading, which is pleasantly enhanced by many fine reproductions of photographs of unusual and interesting scenes.

Death of Hamlet and His Mother.

E. S. B., Litchfield, Conn., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "As a near connection and sincere admirer of the late Senator C. K. Davis, I beg to protest against a paragraph in the letter entitled 'Appleton Morgan's Appreciation of Senator Davis,' printed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 29. Mr. Morgan ascribes to Senator Davis an inconceivable blunder in regard to the death of Hamlet. He says that in a discussion on the question of Hamlet's madness, he (Senator Davis) replied that if Hamlet had not been mad he would not have killed himself as well as the King and Queen, but would have himself seized the succession instead of leaving it to Fortinbras. No man ever knew his Shakespeare better than Cushman K. Davis, and to believe for a moment that such a report of his expressed opinion is correct does him a serious injustice, for every child who has read or seen the play of 'Hamlet' knows that Hamlet did not kill himself, but was slain by the poisoned weapon in the hands of Laertes in the duel, and that Hamlet did not kill the King until after he knew that he himself was dying; neither did he kill the Queen at all, because she died just before in consequence of drinking the poisoned wine prepared for Hamlet.

"To permit this mistake to remain unnoticed and to pass as a true statement of Senator Davis's remarks would be to leave the memory of one of the closest and deepest students of Shakespeare that ever lived under the imputation of gross ignorance of even the plain story of a play that is familiar to all 'as household words.'"

A New Law Review.

The Columbia Law School has just issued through the Macmillan Company the first number of a new law periodical which takes the title of Columbia Law Review. Publication will be monthly. Each number will include articles dealing with problems of higher jurisprudence, together with a collection of current notes, recent decisions, and book reviews. The January issue has for its principal features "The Burden of Loss as an Incident of the Right to the Specific Performance of a Contract," by William A. Keener; "The History of the Law of Nature; a Preliminary Study," by Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.; "Another Philippine Constitutional Question—Delegation of Legislative Power to the President," by Edward B. Whitney. The Review is small folio in form, of about seventy-five pages, and attractively bound in heavy, parchment-like paper. At this time Mr. Whitney's article may be said to have much general interest.

*ARGONAUT LETTERS. By Jerome Hart. 8vo. Profusely illustrated from photographs. Pp. 414. San Francisco: Payot, Upham & Co.

NOTES AND NEWS.

What is probably the most intimate life of the late Queen ever published was presented "by royal authority" through the Century Company in 1897, at the time of the Diamond Jubilee. The work was prepared by the Queen's librarian at Windsor, Richard R. Holmes, F. S. A. It is a royal quarto of 200 pages printed from types, with frontispiece in colors and forty photogravures. Of the Japan-paper edition there were 475 copies, 25 of which were reserved for presentation by Queen Victoria and 100 were disposed of in this country. Of the less elaborate edition only 50 copies remained unsold at the time of Victoria's death.

"A Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," being part of a diary kept for many years by Queen Victoria, is about to be issued in a new cloth edition by Harper & Brothers.

Harper & Brothers have so arranged that their two important books of sentimental as well as of historical interest, "The Love Letters of Bismarck" and "The Love Letters of Victor Hugo," will be published simultaneously about the 1st of February.

Robert Grant's "Unleavened Bread" will make its début in dramatic form this evening at the Savoy Theatre, when the rôle of Selma White will be portrayed by Elizabeth Tyree. Whether there is a moral to be found in the "hard" career of the heroine still remains to be seen. There are many people who believe that the book simply reveals the success of unrevealed insincerity. The stage version may throw some light on the subject. The adapter is Leo Ditrichstein. The call for the book is now as great as at any time since publication. About 40,000 copies have seen sold to date.

The G. W. Dillingham Company has in preparation for early publication three novels which it considers of more than usual interest. The first is a story of New York life by R. H. P. Miles, which will be presented under the title "Three Men and a Woman"; the second, by John P. Ritter, has its scene laid in the romantic surroundings of the chivalry of the fifteenth century, and is called "The Cross Roads of Destiny," and the third, which is "One American Girl," by Virginia Webb, discusses the much-mooted question, Should American girls of wealth wed foreign rank and title?

Sir Martin Conway's long-expected book of travel in South America, "Climbing and Exploration in the Bolivian Andes," will be published by Harper & Brothers March 31.

A book which contains much interest and information for boys and girls has been published by the Abbey Press under the title of "The New Swiss Family Robinson." The author, Miss Helen Pomeroy, is said to have a good knowledge of the scenery and natural products of the country of which she writes, which is the Amazon region of South America. The tale deals with the experiences of the Armitage family in looking up an abandoned heritage in that little-known part of Brazil.

Major Pond's "Eccentricities of Genius," being a collection of memories of famous men and women of the platform and stage, published by the G. W. Dillingham Company, is now in its fourth edition.

A new edition is announced of Ralph Connor's "The Sky Pilot," published by the Fleming H. Revell Company. Miss Katharine E. Oliver has been giving readings from this book with conspicuous success.

The Macmillan Company is publishing Reginald Blomfield's "A Short History of Renaissance Architecture in England, 1500-1800," with drawings by the author and other illustrations; "Essays from De Quincey," edited by J. H. Fowler; Harbottle and Dalbiac's "Dictionary of French and Italian Quotations," and John La Farge's "Considerations on Painting" in a new $1.25 edition.

It may interest those of our readers who have followed the West Point investigation to know that a good description of the hazing formerly carried on at that institution is presented in "Cadet Days," by Capt. Charles King, United States Army, which, with illustrations by R. F. Zogbaum, is being published by Harper & Brothers.

Mrs. Gilbert will begin her stage reminiscences in the February number of Scribner's. The same issue will also contain a new story by Edith Wharton, entitled "An Angel at the Grave." There is too a long poem by George Cabot Lodge, son of the Senator, in which the life of a Greek galley is said to be pictured in fine movement.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are publishing a new edition of Schouler's "History of the United States of America under the Constitution," which includes a supplementary volume covering the civil war. Of this volume alone three editions have already been issued.

A volume of short lyric poems by Charles D. Platt is in active preparation by the A. Wessels Company. The main theme of the book is domestic life, not so much in what it leads up to as in its outgoing and consummation. It may be recalled that in 1896 Mr. Platt published at Morristown a little volume entitled "Ballads of New Jersey in the Revolution," which received a considerable amount of commendation.

The prize winners in The Smart Set competition are announced in the February number of that periodical. As has already been said, John D. Barry, with his novelette, "The Congressman's Wife," took the first prize of $2,000. The other awards are as follows: Second prize of $1,000 for a novelette, "The Middle Course," by Mrs. Poultney Bigelow; first prize of $500 for a short story of not more than 12,000 words, story unnamed, by Henry Goelet McVickar; second prize of $250 for a short story, "In Palace Gardens," by Julien Gordon, (Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger;) a prize of $100 for a short story, "In My Wife's Eye," by John Regnault Ellyson; a prize of $100 for a short story, story unnamed, by Kate Jordan, (Mrs. F. M. Vermilye;) a prize of $100 for a short story, story unnamed, by J. A. Ritchie; a prize of $100 for a short story, story unnamed, by Beulah Downey Hanks; a prize of $100 for a short story, "According to Gibson," by Erin Graham; a prize of $250 for a poem of about 100 lines, "The King's Chamber," by Theodosia Garrison, and a second prize of $100 for a poem of about 100 lines, "The Dancing of Suleima," by Clinton Scollard. By reason of the fact that the jokes and witticisms entered in the competition number many thousands, announcement of the prize winners will be delayed until the next issue of The Smart Set.

In the current number of Harper's Bazar Margaret Deland, in her "Studies of Great Women," treats of "Queen Elizabeth." Among the other features are "Holiday Happenings in Paris," by Catherine de Forest, and the "Children's Theatre," by John J. a'Becket.

Lord Rosebery's "Napoleon, the Last Phase," published in this country by Harper & Brothers, is now in its sixth edition here.

The true story of "Prince Charley" is now available in a little volume just published by the New Amsterdam Book Company, and entitled "The Rising of 1745." It is compiled from contemporary State papers and correspondence, by Charles Sanford Terry of the University of Aberdeen, and contains also a bibliography of Jacobite history from 1689 to 1788.

Mr. Phillpotts's new novel, "Johnnie Fortnight," will be issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. on March 15.

With the current month the Hudson Library (series of novels) issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons becomes a monthly publication. The January number contains a new edition of Ambrose Bierce's "In the Midst of Life," formerly called "Soldiers and Civilians." The February one will contain Miss Anna Katherine Green's detective story, "Marked Personal"; March, Ethel Mumford's "Dupes," and April, Miss Green's "Hand and Ring."

BRIEF PERSONALS.—Charles G. D. Roberts is hard at work upon a new novel, called "The Counsels of Princes," which he hopes to finish before Spring. There is also the prospect of a volume of his collected poems.

——The cheaper edition of "Madame," being the life and letters of Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans and daughter of Charles I., which E. P. Dutton & Co. are publishing in this country, contains the transcript of a letter lately discovered in the Record Office written by Charles I. to the Queen on the day after the battle of Trepsedy Bridge, in which he describes the fight as "the ugliest" that he had ever witnessed and rejoices to hear of the birth of his "youngest and prettiest daughter." The author of "Madame," it will be recalled, is Mrs. Julia M. Ady.

——Mr. Poultney Bigelow's forthcoming book, which will be presented through McClure, Phillips & Co., will bear the title of "Colonization and Its Problems." Its scope has already been defined in these columns.

——We hear that D. Appleton & Co. have delayed the publication of George Moore's new novel, "Sister Theresa," in order that "Evelyn Innes" might be retouched, so that a continued story might be presented in the two books. The author has not simply "retouched" his earlier work, however, but has completely rewritten it; the plot is changed, the characters walk differently through the pages, and these are shorter by a hundred.

——We have been requested to state that the taking over of The Anglo-Saxon Review by G. P. Putnam's Sons will not be followed by a reduction in the price of the periodical, which will remain as formerly, $6 a volume.

——Rudyard Kipling will contribute to the next number of The Fortnightly a satire, in the form of a story, entitled, "Railway Reform in Britain."

——The death of C. V. Nasarjev is announced from St. Petersburg. She was in her fifty-second year, and was the author of over fifty novels, sketches, and dramas.

——Mr. Frederick C. Conybeare, who wrote "The Dreyfus Case," published in this country by Dodd, Mead & Co., has just presented, through Messrs. Skeffington of London, a controversialist work on "Roman Catholicism as a Factor in European Politics," which has particular significance just now, owing to the debate in the French Chamber over the Associations bill.

Boston Announcements.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—"Doing the chambered nautilus act," declared an irreverent clerk who had forsaken his desk to pack and pile books and convince porters that occasional obedience to orders is better than uniform perversity. "The more stately mansions are builded next door, and we are going into them; going to have separate offices and lots of room, six times as much room as we have here, but moving 500,000 books is no joke," and he turned to become part of the apparent confusion in which Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are, changing their quarters for others providing the greater space which they have long needed. Once settled, they can begin to think of 1901.

In the same building Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. are quietly taking the annual account of stock and postponing much

COL. HILARY A. HERBERT, of Alabama, ex-Secretary of the Navy, continues the *Atlantic Monthly's* series on Southern Reconstruction in the February number. He deals with the Conditions of the Problem,—goes back to the cessation of hostilities in 1865, and shows how Southern soldiers and civilians faced the new political issues that resulted from the downfall of the Confederacy. Other contributions are:

Reminiscences of Huxley, John Fiske
A Plea for New York, J. K. Paulding
The Last Phase of Napoleon, Goldwin Smith
The New Industrial Revolution, Brooks Adams

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thought of the future until next month, being well contented with the past.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. make no announcements for any date earlier than Feb. 16, and their first book will be "Murillo," in the Riverside Art Series, with the Spencer portrait for a frontispiece, and fifteen other pictures. The lovely St. Anthony, the purely Spanish St. Roderick, the Holy Family from the Louvre with its wonderful St. Elizabeth presenting St. John the Baptist to Our Lord; the Education of the Virgin, with Mary as the most demure and earnest of little Spanish maidens; the Dice Players, the Fruit Vendors, are among the other pictures which are equally divided between those too great to be omitted and others less lofty in thought, but as pure in art.

With the Murillo will come "An Epoch for Faith," by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon; "The Turn of the Road," by Miss Frothingham; "Sam Lovell's Boy," by the late Rowland E. Robinson, from manuscript placed in the publishers' hands not long before his lamented death; one of Col. Theodore Ayrault Dodge's books about riding and riders; and three new Riverside Biographies: "Cooper," by Mr. Rossiter W. Raymond; "Jefferson," by Mr. H. C. Merwin, and "Penn," by Dean Hodges. Meanwhile, the public having discovered during the reign of "To Have and To Hold," that the Atlantic stories are none the less interesting because of the austerity of its cover, requires large editions that it may read "The Tory Lover," and wants to know, you know, whether the life refers to the girl who loved the Tory, or to the Tory who loved the girl.

At Messrs. Lee & Shepard's the demand for "Uncle Terry," for which the Northwest has just begun to make a vigorous call, keeps the force fairly busy in spite of theoretical "resting after holidays." As the book was almost the first planned in every detail from acceptance to cover decoration by the new management, its success gives no small satisfaction, but the compliment which came to it in the holidays rather amazed the publishers. The manager of the book department in a "store," a man with no apparent sentiment about anything, came and bought two copies, for gifts, saying "I know it's a little crude, but it takes hold of my heartstrings," articles which as an especially hard-headed person, doing business with both eyes on his employer's interests, he had never been suspected of possessing.

The liberal expenditure on the dress of "Uncle Terry" has proved to be so wise an investment that the same policy is to be followed with "A Boy in Old Japan," by G. Van Bergen, a book nominally for children, but containing in the history of the youth whose growth was coincident with the awakening of his motherland a much more vivid conception of the change than is possessed by most adults. The pictures are even better than the text, and are worthy of collection by themselves.

With the Lothrop Company conversation is not confined to "Eben Holden," although when St. Stephen's Day, the dullest in all the year, as it immediately follows Christmas, brings New York booksellers' orders for 25,000, a few remarks may very well be made.

One great service which the book has performed for its publishers is to reveal it to authors as a house not entirely devoted to Pepper books, quite independent of the author of the Pepper books, and ready to give excellent terms for a good novel, and to use every legitimate means to advance it. In consequence, mail and express no longer bring it tons of perfectly impracticable little tales from minister's sons and deacon's daughters, but the neat manuscript of the practiced author, and the typewritten folios of the new author, who flatters himself that modern improvements are an equivalent for genius.

Among those soon to be published is a novel by Mrs. Burton Harrison; "A Carolina Cavalier," by Mr. George Cary Eggleston, a Revolutionary story introducing many historical personages, and "The Potter and the Clay," by Miss Maud Howard Peterson, a story of America, Scotland, and India, will come later.

Miss Francesca Alexander's "Hidden Servants" has the very uncommon good fortune of being a success volume of poetry, and is now in its fourth edition and selling steadily. Another book issued by the same publishers, Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., after selling moderately for some time, finds itself suddenly brought into a conspicuous position. This is "The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics," by Mr. William L. Scruggs, whose twenty-seven years in South America give him authority to speak of the countries which have made some instructive experiments in self-government, and in one of which the United States has been profoundly interested. The history of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty also figures in the latter, so that the book practically meets the demand of those Americans who have discovered that there is something nearer than China. The book contains maps of Colombia, Venezuela, and Guayana, and reviews the history of the Monroe doctrine, so that it contains exactly what is sought by those interested either in the canal or in South American matters.

Mrs. Myra Sawyer Hamlin, the author of "Chicopee Children" and "Nan's Sunshine at Chicopee," finds herself called Miss Hamlin in paper after paper, and is rather disposed to resent it. She is the wife of Mr. Charles Hamlin, and her first book, a novel, was published some thirteen years ago by Messrs. Appleton & Co.

The Newton Club seems to be recovering from Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's remarks about "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Is truth, when the audience left the hall after hearing that "'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was the most vicious book ever placed between cov-

ers," there were many who agreed with him. As for the war, did not Mr. Lincoln himself greet Mrs. Stowe as "the little woman who made the war?"

Besieged in Peking.*

When Dr. W. A. P. Martin, D. D., LL. D., and President of the Chinese Imperial University, after his most trying experiences in Peking, landed in New York, he carried a rifle in his hand. There was a lad who met the author of "The Siege of Peking," and the boy remarked: "You must have been hunting somewhere?" Dr. Martin's answer was: "Yes, in Asia; beyond the sea." "What kind of game?" inquired the boy. "Tigers," replied the doctor. He adds: "I ought to have said hyenas." Sentimentalism and the preaching of it may be a very nice thing for those who have never faced a cruel, a vindictive, and a stupid foe, but as far as the governing class of the Chinese are to be considered, namely the Manchus, all such fine talk, Dr. Martin thinks, is wasted energy and likely to do more harm than good.

The present troubles in China, the author believes, are due to three causes. "Political jealousy, religious antagonism, and industrial competition." Some kind of respect might be accorded to this Manchu dynasty, inasmuch as it seems to be in ignorance of when it is beaten. Stubbornness may be considered in certain respects as near to heroism, only according to European and American ideas there is nothing approaching to the grandiose in either the Chinese or the Tartars. Is it not strange that up to the present time the Manchus have failed to learn the futility of their attempt to expel the hated foreigner. "They have been beaten by England, later by England and France together; then by Japan unaided by other powers." The author compares these Manchus to a bull, stupid enough to charge a locomotive.

Particularly interesting are Dr. Martin's own experiences, having to do with the education of the present Emperor. When Tung Chi, the only son of the Dowager Empress, died at the age of eighteen, (1874,) the Empress selected a child of three years old, the son of the Dowager's sister. Kwang Su is now in the twenty-sixth year of his reign. "During one-half of that period she exercised a regency on the ground of his immaturity, and now for a third time she assumes to exercise it on the ground of his incapacity." Dr. Martin thinks that at the beginning of her regency the Empress was not the enemy of reform.

As a proof of liberal tendencies, may we not cite the fact that the young Emperor was early set to the study of the English language "Two of my students were selected as his instructors. Special lessons were compiled by them for his Majesty's use, and in order to be sure of their correctness these lessons were submitted to me. I might, therefore, plead guilty of having given some bias to the imperial mind. Nothing is more probable than that he derived his first impulse inthe direction of progress from his study of English."

How much confidence can there be placed in the affirmations of the Chinese Government as to the first movement of the Boxers? The mandarins assured the Europeans in Peking that the Boxers were "innocent gymnasts," and that the Empress with a word would issue orders and the Boxers would all go home. "As to the comparative safety of Peking, I myself was as much astray as any of the Ministers, for I wrote to my relations that I thought the capital in no danger, as it was patrolled by a well-organized military force. 'Peking,' I said, 'is the safest place in China.'"

By this time we have become fairly familiar with the wonderful defense of Peking. It will always be considered as one of the proudest achievements of our times. It would be invidious to cite any particular nationality as having been more distinguished than another in the terrible strife. No one questions to-day Dr. Martin's statement that there were two stages during the siege. For ten days it was the Boxers who attacked the legations, the Chinese Government keeping itself in the background. "In the second stage, which lasted eight weeks, the Government and its soldiers come prominently forward, and the Boxers almost disappear." At last there was the day of deliverance. Out scurried the Empress Dowager and her Court, and more than half the population of Peking abandoned their dwellings. Dr. Martin has something to say about looting. "In their haste they left behind them their wardrobes filled with costly furs, their floors were strewn with the richest silks, and in some cases the whole ground was covered with nuggets of silver. What a temptation to plunder! The punishment of the guilty city would not have been too severe had it been given up to be sacked by the soldiers. Certainly the commanders of the allied forces, the Americans excepted, must have winked at the plundering. Suppose you had been starved and wanted something to appease your hunger, what would you do? There were the missionaries with their army of famished converts. What is mine or what is yours may hardly be considered in a case of this precise kind. So, when Dr. Martin found a deserted grain shop and helped himself to the wheat and the millet, never was there looting of a more justifiable character. After the entrance of the allies and the discomfiture of the Manchus, the peculiar quality of the Chinese shone forth. "The eight banners of the Manchus were nowhere to be seen, but in their stead floated from innumerable private dwellings small copies of those foreign flags, inscribed with Chinese letters, indicating that their occupants "were faithful subjects of the great Sunrise Empire," or "Submissive to the sway of the Russian Czar," or, "Humble subjects of the Great United States." On some of them might be read an inscription in "pidgin'" English, or bad French: "We be good people—no makee robbery. Please don't shoot."

In a final chapter the author devotes his attention to the most difficult subject of reconstruction. At the best predisposed to give those who have spent their lives in China a certain authority, we must deem all such proposed arrangements as purely speculative. That jellyfish China is still a force, indeterminate, and what is in the future no man can tell.

*THE SIEGE OF PEKING. CHINA AGAINST THE WORLD. By an Eye Witness. W. A. P. Martin, D. D., LL. D., President of the Chinese Imperial University. Author of Cycle of Cathay. 8vo. Decorated cover, 366 pages. Illustrated. New York, Chicago, Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

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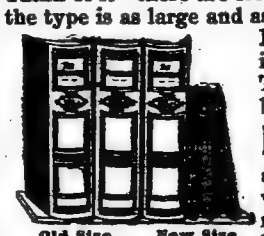

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

V. O. TAYLOR, Providence, R. I.: "I have an old book in a fairly good state of preservation, entitled 'The Punishments of China,' illustrated by twenty-two engravings, with explanations in English and French; this book was published in London in the year 1808. I would like to know the value of the book, and the best place to offer it for sale."

The value of this book is slight.

"X.," New York City: "In answer to 'A. B. S.' I would say that Putnam's 'Pocket Gazetteer of the World,' a directory of general geography, would be useful to him. About 25,000 places are located and described in it."

"QUO VADIS," New York City: "Will you be kind enough to tell us through your paper who is the author of 'The Love Letters of an English Woman'?"

The author's name, as yet, has not been made known.

FRANCES S. DAY, Westport, Conn.: "Will you kindly give me some information regarding Lafcadio Hearn? I have looked in a number of encyclopedias with no success, further than a short biography. It has been my pleasure of late to read a number of his works, and his charming, graceful style, together with his pure English, must always be a delight to the intelligent reader. Would more people read his 'In Ghostly Japan,' I doubt very much if we should consider it our 'bounden duty' to Christianize Japan."

Lafcadio Hearn was born at Leucadia, Santa Mauria, Ionian Islands. His father was an Irish officer, and his mother a Greek. His early years were passed in Wales, Ireland, England, and France, and he was educated at a private school and at various Roman Catholic schools and colleges. His guardian, a grandaunt, losing her property, young Hearn was sent to this country when nineteen to make his way. He learned the printer's trade in Cincinnati, and later became a newspaper writer there. He then went to New Orleans, where he remained for ten years as an editorial writer. In 1887 he went to the West Indies. Two years later he came to New York, and then went to Japan, where he found employment as a teacher. He married a Japanese wife, and became a subject of the empire, taking the name of Y. Koizumi. He has made himself very familiar with the inner life of the Japanese. In 1896 he was appointed a lecturer on English literature in the Imperial University of Tokio. He is the author of the following books: "One of Cleopatra's Nights, and Other Fantastic Romances," by Théophile Gautier, (translated by Hearn,) New York, 1882; "Stray Leaves from Strange Literature," Boston, 1884; "Gombo Zhébes," (a dictionary of Creole proverbs,) New York, 1885; "Some Chinese Ghosts," Boston, 1887; "Chita," New York, 1889; "Youma," New York, 1890; "The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard," by Anatole France, (translated by Hearn,) New York, 1890; "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," Boston, 1894; "Out of the East: Reveries and Studies in New Japan," Boston, 1895; "Kokoro: Hints and Echoes of Japanese Inner Life," Boston, 1896; "Gleanings in Buddha Fields," Boston, 1897; "Exotics and Retrospectives," Boston, 1898; "In Ghostly Japan," Boston, 1899, and "Shadowings," Boston, 1900.

LEO E. FIRTH, Stapleton, N. Y.: "Will you kindly, through THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, give me some information about David Ker, the boys' author, and give a list of his books?"

David Ker was born in England. He was long engaged in newspaper and literary work as a traveling correspondent. He wrote for many years for THE NEW YORK TIMES. Among his books of adventure are the following: "From The Hudson to the Neva," "Into Unknown Seas," "Lost Among White Africans," "The Lost City," "O'er Tartar Deserts," "A Prisoner Among Pirates," "Swept Out to Sea," and "The Wizard King." He can be addressed in care of Lippincott & Co., publishers, Philadelphia.

"A TIMES READER," 206 Henry Street, New York City: "Would you kindly inform me through your paper whether Count Tolstoi is classed as a poet? If not, what sort of an author is he?"

Count Tolstoi is a novelist and a profound and earnest student of life and character.

"A CONSTANT READER," New York: "Will you please publish in the Supplement or inform me where I may find out something concerning J. A. Altsheler, a comparatively new author?"

Joseph Alexander Altsheler was born at Three Springs, Ky., on April 29, 1862. He attended Liberty College, at Glasgow, Ky., and also Vanderbilt University. Since leaving college he has been on the editorial staff of The Louisville Courier-Journal and The New York World, with which latter paper he is, we believe, at present connected. He is the author of a number of historical novels, "The Sun of Saratoga," "A Knight of Philadelphia," "A Soldier of Manhattan," "The Last Rebel," "A Herald of the West," "My Captive," and two books for boys, "The Rainbow of Gold" and "The Hidden Mine."

J. S. M., New York: "Who is the author of the verses beginning:

"'The time has come, the Walrus said,
To talk of many things.'

I saw a quotation from them in Booth Tarkington's 'The Gentleman from Indiana.'"

Lewis Carroll, who wrote "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass," is the author of the lines referred to.

Wanted and to Exchange.

H. F. HUNTINGTON, Gainesville, Ga.: "I would like to exchange a copy of the 1839 edition of Mrs. Hemans's 'Poems,' complete in one edition, pocket size, bound in red morocco, in good condition, for either of the following novels: 'The Cardinal's Snuff Box,' 'Alice of Old Vincennes,' or 'The Conquerors.'"

"E. F.," 58 Chestnut Street, East Orange, N. J.: "I want to secure a new or second-hand copy of 'Essays and Reviews,' written by several clergymen of Oxford, England. The first essay is on 'The Education of the World,' and is by Frederick Temple, now Archbishop of Canterbury."

J. E. D. SHIPP, Americus, Ga.: "I want to secure the following books: The Rev. J. Mercer's 'History of Georgia Baptist Association,' 1838; Richard Henry Wilde's 'Love and Madness of Tasso,' New York, 1842; E. R. Cotton's 'Life of Macon,' Baltimore, 1840; 'Our Forefathers: Their Homes and Churches,' Charleston, 1860; Thomas Palmer's 'Nine Years of Democratic Rule in Mississippi,' Jackson, Miss., 1847, and 'Memoirs of Col. Johnson Fry,' professor in William and Mary's College, Richmond, Va., 1800. I will give in exchange for these the first nineteen (bound) volumes of 'The Southern Literary Messenger,' with contributions by Poe, or bound volumes of 'The Athenæum,' or will pay cash. I would be glad to hear from dealers in Americana who issue catalogues."

JOHN SKINNER, 44 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.: "I am desirous of obtaining the following books: Moore's 'Diary of the American Revolution,' Willett's 'Narrative,' 'Life of Philip Schuyler,' two volumes; Morse's 'Gazetteer and Geography,' Palmer's 'Epic Constellation,' 'Letters of Mercutio,' 'New York State Marriages,' 'Colonial History of New York,' Volume XIV., Documentary History of New Netherland,' two volumes; O'Callaghan's 'History of New Netherland,' Darby's 'Tours,' 1818; Schoolcraft's 'Narrative,' 1820, and 'Remonstrance of New Netherland,' 1856."

MISS MARY CLEBER, Rockton, N. Y.: "I wish to dispose of the following magazines: Several years of Munsey's, Cosmopolitan, McClure's, Scribner's, and odd numbers of other publications. Also, I have complete nine years of The Ladies' Home Journal, 1887-95, and three later years, 1896-1900, inclusive. In addition, I have some odd numbers of the years 1896 and 1897."

F. H. BARR, 786 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio: "A large number of old Colonial prints, suitable for framing, for sale or exchange for rare books or early valentines."

L. D. CARMAN, 1,851 Q Street, Washington, D. C.: "Wanted, Neef on 'Education,' Philadelphia, 1808; Neef's 'Teaching,' Philadelphia, 1813; and a copy of the privately printed hand-illuminated edition of Eugene Field's 'Little Willie.'"

"E. T.," Box 124, Archbald, Penn.: "I wish to dispose of the following: 'The Illustrator,' (monthly and quarterly,) five volumes; Saturday Evening Post, from July, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1901; World Almanacs, 1890 to 1899; Cooper's 'Naval History,' Cooperstown, 1846; Duyckinck's 'National Portrait Gallery,' two volumes; 'Reports American Historical Association,' 1894 to 1898. I would like to get a good second-hand copy of the second volume of Edward John Payne's 'History of America.'"

LEON MEAD, Binghamton, N. Y.: "I will pay a good price for a copy of Shute's 'Manual of Anglo-Saxon'; also for a copy of the 'Memoires of Chevalier d'Eon,' edited by François Gaillardet, Paris, 1836. Both books must be in good condition."

E. F. DELAHANTE, 75 Princeton Street, Cleveland, Ohio: "I have three 'Book Lovers, No. 1'; three 'Cornhill Booklets, No. 1,' first edition; 'Lyrics,' by John B. Tabb, first edition; 'Rosemary and Rue,' by Ambar; 'Sea Mark: A Threnody,' by Bliss Carman, limited edition on hand-made paper, which I can spare for best offer, cash or exchange."

W. E. FINDLEY, 10 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York City: "Wanted, Bolton's 'History of Westchester County,' and 'The Townsends.'"

R. G. TAUSSIG, 119 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York City: "I want to purchase the September 'Bibelot' of 1900, published by Thomas B. Mosher."

MAX EMMANUEL, 178 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, New York City: "I have a set of 'The Crystal Palace,' 1851, with about 200 steel engravings, and will exchange it for Bartlett's 'Views of Canada,' or other works with steel plates."

M. GOING, 392 Pine Avenue, Montreal, Canada: "I would like to purchase, in good second-hand condition, Prof. Hermann Maller's 'Fertilization of Flowers,' London, 1883. The preface is by Charles Darwin."

S. C. BECKLEY, 346 Broadway, wants to buy a copy of "The Swiss Republic," by Winchester, published by Lippincott.

J. FRANCIS RUGGLES, Bronson, Mich.: "I want to purchase the following books: Arrington's 'Desperadoes of the Northwest,' also portrait of Judge Arrington; Cora Montgomery's 'Presidents of Texas,' Wickes's 'Exposition of the Apocalypse,' Thompson's 'Satires and Profanities,' Carruther's 'Knights of the Horseshoe,' La Roy Sunderland's 'Mormonism Exposed,' 'Anti-Mormon Almanack,' 1842, and 'Magnet,' Vol. II., 1843; Maximilian's 'Travels in North America,' London, 1843; Cobbett's 'Life of Paine,' Dr. Cooper's 'Political Economy,' with the portrait; Mary Wollstonecraft's 'Rights of Man' and 'Stories from Real Life,' William Ray's 'Poems,' Lee's 'Three Years Among Comanches,' Albany, 1859; Mrs. Horn's 'Captivity,' Cincinnati, 1851; Call's 'Scenes in Texas,' 'Memoirs of Lafitte,' Providence, 1826; Leslie's Popular Monthly, November, 1880; Vasari's 'Painters,' large paper edition; Cooper's 'Purgatory of Suicides,' Lippard's 'Quaker City,' periodical, and portraits and autographs of M. and S. F. Austin, Gen. Lang, G. W. Kendall, Bowie, Jones, Fanning, Bonham, Travis, Burnett, H. Smith, Gen. J. Wilkinson, E. P. Gaines, Col. M. Edwards, James Gaines, Gen. Lallemand, J. Gregg, R. S. Neighbors, and other early Texans."

A. K. GIBSON, 28 North Union Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.: "I have three copies of 'A Few Choice Words with Original Poems,' by Julia A. Moore, (Sweet Singer of Michigan,) first edition, 1878. Will sell or exchange for copies of Thoreau's 'Thoughts,' first edition, and Richard Jeffries's 'Field and Hedgerow.'"

Appeals to Readers.

W. A. LINN, Hackensack, N. J.: "Where can I find anything like a detailed account of the giving to the monk Cyril of the copper plates, by an angel, from which Abbot Joachim was said to have derived his Everlasting Gospel?"

E. M. LOW, 79 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In 'Patience Sparkhawk and Her Times,' on Page 16, is a reference to the capture of Monterey, Cal., by the United States fleet in 1846. I knew that Monterey, Mexico, was captured in 1846, but not by a fleet, as it is far inland. Was Monterey, Cal., ever the scene of a battle during the Mexican war?"

D. M. CURTIN, 10 Monroe Street, New York City: "Can any one tell me who wrote the following lines?

'Friend of my soul, this goblet sip,
It will chase thy pensive tear.
'Tis not as sweet as woman's lips,
But it is more sincere.
Like her delusive beam,
It will chase away the mind,
And, like affection's dream,
It will leave no trace behind.'

"The person I heard recite them is a lover of Byron, but does not recall where he found them."

M. D. B. BRINTON, 59 West Sixty-fifth Street, New York City: "Can any of your readers kindly tell me where I may find the concluding verses of these lines?

"'You, that know the reader tell me,
Why it is that instinct still
Prompts the heart to like or like not
At its own capricious will.'"

M. E. HARDIMAN, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.: "If possible, will you or any of your readers, kindly inform me who wrote the following lines, and in what work they appear?

"'Then I took a pencil and wrote
On the mossy stone as I lay:
"Here lies the body of Eleanor Dare
And the heart of Edward Gray."'"

MARY E. PHILLIPS, Nottingham Hotel, Copley Square, Boston, Mass.: "Can any one tell me where I can secure a copy of the Rev. Edward E. Hale's 'Story of a Day,' as illustrated under the copyright of L. Prang? For a number of years I have been trying to find a picture of the infamous famous Gol. Percy Kirke, who flourished as a contemporary of Lord Chief Justice Jeffries during the reign of James II. of England. If such a portrait of any description is in existence I would like to find its whereabouts."

Mrs. KATHERINE D. CURLEY, 1,911 Seventh Avenue, Troy, N. Y.: "I am anxious to get information regarding a John Dowell, mentioned in some biographical dictionary as having written a book of 1663, an author born in Ross County, Ireland, on an estate there known as the 'Mantus estate.' Also, a relative of his, contemporary with him, named Felix Dowell or McDewell: a professor of theology in Paris and Rome; died in Dublin in 1701. I would be pleased to hear from any of their descendants."

J. FRANCIS RUGGLES, Bronson, Mich.: "Who is the author of a poem beginning: 'There was a tumult in the city?' What is the title of a novel having for its principal character Louis von Brinker, who goes to Hohenstauffer, where he is mistaken for Lorenz von Becker, and

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The silver sword in highly decorated scabbard presented to Lord Byron in recognition of his services to the Greek Nation, with dedication in Greek. A small travelling case of knife, fork, spoon, etc., in leather case, with initial B and coronet. A pair of small pistols marked B and coronet. A gold seal with musical box engraved with arms of Lord Byron. A gold bracelet, containing miniature of Lord Byron, also a lock of his hair, together with other locks of Sophia Maria Byron, Francis Leigh, and Sir Peter Parker, Bart. An ivory spill holder on stand, engraved "To my dear son George Gordon Byron, 1795." A large traveling flask, silver mounted, engraved arms, initial and coronet of Lord Byron, carried by him at the time of his death, when it passed into the possession of his cousin, Captain Hay. It was formerly the property of Lord Byron's sister, Mrs. Leigh. A silver traveling inkstand, initial B and coronet, constantly used by Lord Byron. A miniature, unmounted in leather case, of Lord Byron's mother. A carved horn snuff box, with miniature of Lord Byron at the age of seven. Lord Byron's marriage certificate. A miniature of Allegra, supposed daughter of Lord Byron, with hair at back. Portrait of "Ada" by Millard, signed and dated 1836, in pencil and water colours. The marriage settlement by Lord Byron, executed by him, dated 30th December 1814. A letter from Mrs. Byron to John Hanson, dated October 30th, 1803, complaining that she cannot get Lord Byron to go back to Harrow, that he is in love with Miss Chaworth. A letter from Augusta Byron (Lord Byron's sister) to Mr. Hanson, dated November 18th, 1804, as to what had best be done for the benefit of Lord Byron, and deploring the influence of Mrs. Byron. A letter from Lady Holland to Mr. Hayward, dated September 28th, 1869, having reference to the Leigh and Byron scandal. A letter from Pandra to Dimitri with reference to the sword presented to Lord Byron; mentioned above. And many other items of value and importance but too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

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MEMORIAL WINDOWS

fights Rudolf the Wolf Count and Red Otto, &c.? Also, who is the author of 'Methought I wandered through the low-browed caverns wherein dwelt my ancestors'? What one of Peter Parley's works contains 'I am an old man,' and ends with a story of Columbus in verse?"

Miss V. V. WHITING, Abingdon, Harford County, Md.: "Will any one who has read the magazine The World's Work for January, 1901, and does not wish to keep it, kindly send it to me?"

Mrs. R. H. BENARY, 7 Third Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.: "Where can I get an old-fashioned, genuine copy of 'The Boys' Own Book' and 'Mother Goose'? This last was published, I think, in the latter part of the eighteenth century or very early in the nineteenth. I do not know when 'The Boys' Own Book' was published. Both books were sent to me from London, England, when I was a little child, forty-five years ago. If any of your readers can help me in my search I would be very grateful. Also, can you tell me if a book published somewhere in the early seventies called 'Ingemisco' is to be published now? It bore a strange little couplet, 'When "ingemisco" not "all's well" was the watchword of the Rhine.'"

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE LAST YEARS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. 12mo. Pp. 345. New York and Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.50.

CHINA AND THE BOXERS. A Short History on the Boxer Outbreak, with two chapters on the Sufferings of Missionaries and a closing one on the Outlook. By the Rev. Z. Charles Beals. 12mo. Pp. 158. New York: M. E. Munson. Paper, 30 cents; cloth, 60 cents.

OPERATIONS OF GEN. GURKO'S ADVANCE GUARD IN 1877. By Col. Epauchin. Translated by H. Havelock. Forming the seventh volume of the Wolseley Series, edited by Capt. Walter H. James. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-310. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

THE TIMES HISTORY OF THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. 1899-1900. Edited by L. S. Amery. Photogravures, maps, portraits, &c. Vol. I. 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-392. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

THE INHABITANTS OF THE PHILIPPINES. By Frederic H. Sawyer. 12mo. Pp. xxviii.-422. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

SCHOOL HISTORY OF MISSISSIPPI. For use in public and private schools. 12mo. Pp. 362-32. viii. Richmond, Va.: B. F. Johnston Publishing Company.

THE PHILIPPINES; THE WAR AND THE PEOPLE. A record of personal observations and experiences. By Albert G. Robinson. 8vo. Pp. 407. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

GEORGE H. MACGREGOR, M. A. A biography. By the Rev. Duncan Campbell Macgregor, M. A. Wimbledon. With portrait. 12mo. Pp. xi.-298. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

PHILIP VICKERS FITHIAN. Journal and letters. 1767-74. Student at Princeton College 1770-72. Tutor at Nomini Hall in Virginia 1773-74. Edited for the Princeton Historical Society by John Rogers Williams. 8vo. Pp. vii.-320. Princeton, N. J.: The University Library. $3.

LORD NONBODDO, AND SOME OF HIS CONTEMPORARIES. By William Knight. 8vo. Pp. xv.-314. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

WILLIAM CONYNGHAM PLUNKET. Fourth Baron Plunket and Sixty-first Archbishop of Dublin. A Memoir. By Frederick Douglas How. 8vo. Pp. viii.-382. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

PANDITA RAMABAI: THE STORY OF HER LIFE. By Helen S. Dyer. 12mo. Pp. 170. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

THE GERMAN IMMIGRATION INTO PENNSYLVANIA THROUGH THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1700 TO 1775. Part II. The Redemptioners. By Frank Reid Diffenderffer. 8vo. Pp. ix.-330. Lancaster, Penn.: Published by the Author. $3.

ECHOES OF FLORENCE. Her Palaces and Those Who Have Lived In Them. By Leader Scott. 12mo. Pp. viii.-260. Florence: Flor & Findel.

LITERATURE, POETRY, &c.

WHITTIER AS A POLITICIAN. Illustrated by His Letters to Prof. Elisur Wright, Jr. Now first published. Edited with explanatory text by Samuel T. Pickard. 8vo. Pp. 53. Boston: Charles E. Goodspeed.

A HISTORY OF CHINESE LITERATURE. By Herbert A. Giles. 12mo. Pp. viii.-448. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

ARCHITECTS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. Biographical Sketches of Great Writers from Shakespeare to Tennyson. By R. Farquharson Sharp. 12mo. Pp. 326. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

ENGLISH SATIRES. With an introduction by Oliphant Smeaton. 12mo. Pp. lii.-288. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY. Illustrated. By John Leyland. Folio. Pp. 102. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

POEMS. By Alexander Blair Thaw. 12mo. Pp. 115. New York: John Lane.

TITUS AND LYSANDER. A Comedy in Five Acts. 12mo. Pp. 125. London: Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row, E. C.

THE POEMS (CANTI) OF LEOPARDI. Done into English by J. M. Morrison. 16mo. Pp. viii.-140. London: 22 Bedford Street, Strand; Gay & Bird.

FICTION.

GWYNETT OF THORNHAUGH. A Romance. By Frederick W. Hayes. Illustrated. In two volumes. 12mo. Pp. about 442 per volume. New York: The F. M. Lupton Publishing Company. $1.25 per volume.

MRS. CLYDE. The Story of a Social Career. By Julien Gordon. 12mo. Pp. 362. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

A HERO IN HOMESPUN. A Tale of the Loyal South. By William E. Barton. New edition. 12mo. Pp. xii.-400. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

THE STORY OF VALENTINE AND HIS BROTHER. By Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant. Paraphrased by Susannah Bay. 12mo. Pp. 20. New York: William R. Jenkins, 851 Sixth Avenue.

SANDS OF SAHARA. By Maxwell Sommerville. 32 Illustrations. 8vo. Pp. 162. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

JACK AND JILL'S JOURNEY. A Tour Through the Plant Kingdom. By Phoebe Allen. Illustrated by Dr. Henry Godfrey. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-198. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

AUTHENTIC EDITION OF DICKENS. In twenty-one volumes. Six volumes received. "Oliver Twist." "Martin Chuzzlewit." "The Old Curiosity Shop." "Nicholas Nickleby." "The Pickwick Papers." "A Tale of Two Cities." 12mo. Pp. about vi.-512 per volume. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 per volume.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONS. By Edward F. Merriam. 12mo. Pp. xxviii.-360. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $1.25.

THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF JUSTIFICATION AND RECONCILIATION. By Albrecht Ritschl. The positive development of the doctrine. English translation, edited by H. R. Mackintosh and A. B. Macaulay. 8vo. Pp. xii.-672. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

THE FACT OF CHRIST. A Series of Lectures. By J. Campbell Gibson. 12mo. Pp. xii.-184. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF METHODISM. The Story of the Origin and Progress of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from John Wesley to the Present Day. By the Rev. James W. Lee, the Rev. Herbert Welch, and Nolan Best. 8vo. Pp. [illegible]. St. Louis and New York: The Methodist Book Concern. [illegible].

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS IN MADAGASCAR; or, From Darkness to Light. By J. J. Kilpin Fletcher. 12mo. Pp. 300. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEW TESTAMENT. A Translation into modern English made from the original Greek. In Three Parts. Part II., Paul's Letters to the Churches. 12mo. Pp. 380. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO MODERN CHEMISTRY. In the Form of Popular Lectures Suited for University Extension Students and General Readers. By Dr. Lassas-Cohn. Translated from Second German Edition by M. M. Pattison. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. viii.-348. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PLAIN EXAMINATION OF SOCIALISM. By Gustav Simonson. 12mo. Pp. xii.-155. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

BRIDGE WHIST. Its Whys and Wherefores. A progressive and clear method of explanation of the game, and how to play it successfully. By C. J. Melrose. Illustrated hands printed in color. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-224. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

NORTON'S COMPLETE HANDBOOK OF HAVANA AND CUBA. Containing Full Information for the Tourist, Settler, and Investor; also an Account of the American Military Occupation. Illustrations and a Map of Havana. By Albert J. Norton. 12mo. Pp. 324. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PORTO RICO, 1899. War Department. 8vo. Pp. 417. Washington: Government Printing Office.

GARDENS OLD AND NEW. The Country House and Its Garden Environment. Large folio. Illustrated. Pp. xxiv.-296. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE THEORY OF STOCK SPECULATION. By Arthur Crump. Edited by S. A. Nelson. 16mo. Pp. 114. New York: S. A. Nelson. $1.

WHERE BLACK RULES WHITE. A Journey Across and About Hayti. By Hesketh Prichard. Folio. Pp. 268. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

A NOAH'S ARK GEOGRAPHY. A True Account of the Travels and Adventures of Kit, Jum-Jum, and the Cockyolly Bird. Faithfully set forth and pictured by Mabel Dearmer and published by Macmillan & Co., Limited, London and New York. Folio. Pp. 221. Illustrated. $1.75.

AD ASTRA. By Charles Whitworth Wynne. Folio. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

THE NEW DISPENSATION. At the Dawn of the Twentieth Century. By J. Wilson. 8vo. Pp. 320. New York: Lemcke & Buechner.

HOME EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. Bulletin 32, December, 1900. Traveling Libraries and Collections, Pictures and Schoolroom Decorations. Prepared by Myrtilla Avery. 8vo. Pp. 430. Albany: University of the State of New York. Price 50 cents, (paper.)

THE ART OF TRANSLATING. With Especial Reference to Cauer's "Die Kunst des Uebersetzens." By Herbert Cushing Tolman. 12mo. Pp. vi.-78. Boston: Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co.

THE EXPANSION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. Social and Territorial. By Edwin Erle Sparks. 12mo. Pp. 461. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co.

A STUDY OF SHAKESPEARE. An Instructive Game. Copyrighted and compiled by the Shakespeare Club, Camden, Me., 1897.

The Duerer Society.

The Honorary Secretaries of the Dürer Society of London, Campbell Dodgson, and S. Montague Peartree, 9 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, announce the publication of the society's third portfolio of reproductions of fine originals by Albert Dürer.

The plates contained in this portfolio, thirty-one in number, are, except in one or two instances, the size of the original engravings, woodcuts, and drawings, a few paintings, a portrait of Dürer from the Felix collection, Leipsic, and the "Adoration of the Magi," Florence, are reproduced in photogravure, and measure, respectively, 11 by 8 inches and 10 by 12 inches, while the "Calumny of Apelles," from a pen-and-ink drawing in the Albertina, Vienna, has been considerably reduced in size. These reproductions are all mounted upon white boards, and inclosed in an imperial folio case, cloth backed, and accompanied by descriptive, historical, and critical text by Campbell Dodgson, M. A., assistant in the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum.

The scope of the society's work includes the reproduction of rare original drawings contained in public and private collections in England, France, Italy, and Russia; reproductions of engravings and woodcuts from proofs belonging to the British Museum, the Berlin Kupferstichkabinet, G. Mauer, Esq., and other well-known Dürer collectors, as well as of medals by, attributed to, or connected with, Albert Dürer.

The edition consists of 300 copies, 250 of which are supplied to members of the society, at an annual subscription of 1 guinea, the remaining 50 copies being reserved for public institutions, libraries, art schools, &c., the prices of which may be ascertained upon application. A small number of the first and second portfolios, issued respectively in 1898 and 1899, are in the possession of the society, and are reserved for candidate members, by whom they may be obtained at £2 5s. and £1 11s. 6d., respectively, the committee reserving the right to increase these prices without further notice. The publications of the society can only be obtained by its members, and no subjects can be furnished separately.

Subscriptions are now invited for their fourth portfolio, which will be published early in the Autumn of 1901. This issue will contain from thirty to thirty-five plates. The committee, both through the favorable reception of its earlier issues, in Great Britain, America, France, and Germany, and owing to the friendly co-operation of well-known photographic process workers and publishers, notably, such houses as Messrs. Braun, Clément et Cie. of Dornach and Paris, and the Swan Engraving Company, has been able to exceed the promises contained in its original prospectus, and at the same time to keep up the high artistic level of its reproductions. Applications for membership, remittances, or any further inquiries may be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries, at the above address.

The Town of the Conqueror.*

*FALAISE, THE TOWN OF THE CONQUEROR. By Anna Bowman Dodd. Illustrated. Pages xiv.-280. 12mo, cloth. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

Readers who delight in a well-written book of travel will make no mistake if they select Anna Bowman Dodd's "Falaise, the Tour of the Conqueror," as a volume which will furnish a full measure of attractive reading and be a valuable addition to the library shelf. Those who are familiar with Mrs. Dodd's former volumes, "Cathedral Days" and "In and Out of Three Normandy Inns," will need no urging to induce them to read this work. Her range of vision is not limited to the features that are commonly noted by tourists, but includes many fascinating details that only an experienced and observing traveler would notice. She is also gifted with a peculiarly charming style and a well-stocked vocabulary, which enable her to describe all she sees in an unusually fascinating manner.

In this volume the author gives an account of a driving trip which started at the famous old inn Guillaume le Conquérant at Dives, the second described in her volume "In and Out of Three Normandy Inns," and ended at Falaise, the town of William the Conqueror, which is undoubtedly one town in a thousand. The journey was made in a Normandy char-à-bancs, certainly a novel vehicle, and, aside from the gratification of a sentimental longing for the picturesque and historical, the peasant's cart had its advantages which the reader appreciates as the story progresses. After leaving Dives, the cool, moist Caen plains were crossed, a section of the marvelous Normandy province which is replete with beautiful landscapes and furnishes for the man or woman in love with nature a completed sense of perfect enjoyment.

Falaise, the end of the journey, is one of the most interesting places in France. Its chateaux and churches are among the most exquisite architectural monuments that remain from the days of Norman supremacy. Here was born and lived the great Norman conqueror, the foremost man of his time, the victor at Hastings, and the man whose influence was greatest in securing for England the harmonized beginnings of a great nation. A large part of this volume is devoted to a history of the town and the conquests of William. The famous Falaise horse fair, an institution dating from the eleventh century, and which has drawn audiences from all over the world, is one of the sights which Mrs. Dodd dwells upon at length, and makes one hunger for a chance to see all the sights which she so brilliantly pictures. The volume is profusely illustrated with excellent half-tone reproductions from recent French photographs, is printed on heavy calendered paper, and is bound in a handsome decorated cover.

Reform Apparently Hopeless.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I desire most heartily to commend your editorial article in the issue of Jan. 5, "Concerning 'Higher' Education." It expressed in a large degree the thoughts that have been in my mind for years. Often I have been tempted to give them wider utterance than among my friends, but the apparent hopelessness of a reform movement in the direction indicated deterred me. I hope your exploitation of the important ideas referred to will result in not only encouraging Mr. Coler, but arousing others to a sense of the vital importance of the reform suggested.

JAMES CHAMBERS.

Sherburne, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1901.

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SAMPLE COPIES ON APPLICATION.

JOHN PAUL.

He Gives a Few Interesting Incidents in His Career as an Author.

Turning over the leaves of Mr. Stedman's "New American Anthology" to see how many new poets he had turned up, I came on a bit of verse entitled "Little Wild Baby," that seemed to me out of the common, to which the name of Margaret Thomson Janvier was attached. Wondering if this were a sister or cousin of our late Ambassador to Provence, I turned to the "Biographical Notes," where I found that she was a sister—and this "note":

"The beautiful dramatic lyric given in this volume has been refused publication in The Century, Atlantic, Harper's, and other leading periodicals—on what grounds of either criticism or policy it would be difficult for a lover of genuine poetry to determine. (E. C. S.)"

For one—and I'm rather a lover of good poetry—I couldn't determine even after a second reading. One always suspects the presence of the microbe of immorality, or at least of impropriety, in what one doesn't exactly understand. But I found not a sign nor a wiggle of a microbe in this. Could it be because the baby was a Little Wild? Possibly. In any event I've given up the idea of writing a book I had in mind, to be entitled "Wild Babies I Have Known." As I've never known any really tame babies I couldn't change the title, and literature suffers in consequence.

A queer lot, they are, these editors—as the devil said of the Ten Commandments. But such thin partitions do the bounds divide between propriety and impropriety that one cannot blame editors for being careful. As an illustration of how innocently one may transgress and get called down from his supposed innocent heights, I wrote several years ago one of those dreamy, delicious, little bits of verse that poets from the day of Homer down have been wont to write when the family's out of postage stamps and washing soda. I entitled it, "Minerva's Bird." It ran thus:

"I wooed in a wood:
But the birds understood.
When I said, 'I'll be true
Forever to you!'
An owl cried, 'To who?'
And I fled from the wood—
That bird understood!"

That the jingle was open to criticism on the score of intellectuality I was prepared to admit, but that in it I had written what could bring a blush to the cheek of even the most aged sinner never entered my mind. However, I sent it to a magazine edited by an Advisory Committee, and to me it came back with the following comment:

"Minerva's Bird" is witty, but Mr. So-and-so thinks the moral ambiguous, and certainly it has that flavor. The owl should have said 'To whom?' Perhaps you considered the propriety of doing this, but thought you would shatter grammar for rhyme. Think of this before sending it elsewhere."

I did "think of this"—and seriously—before sending it to the editress of a ladies' paper, who took it and printed it with a promptness which has made me ever since suspicious of her right to sit among the truly good. Yet she to this day stands before the world as a synonym of what is good in woman, and her pure verses unsuspected of taint trickle to the popular heart through various channels. But to my friend the editor I simply wrote that while I might mend the nocturnal habits of owls with a shotgun, their morals and grammar were beyond me. A fragmentary line from Pope seemed pat, "Answer him, ye owls."

In the main I've found editors kind and appreciative—even generous. But it seems to me that too much is expected of them. They are neither infallible nor omniscient. When one considers the multitude of manuscripts that they read every day—are compelled to read—it is a wonder that they do not oftener err. Tea tasters, I'm told, take a bite of cheese between tastings to distinctly separate flavors. Why would it not be a good idea for the editor to read something distinctive between each manuscript? A bit of Walt Whitman, for instance, between two Spring poems? I don't suggest the editor's taking a bit of mine in his mouth, not that he might run away with it, but lest he might shy.

But because one's an editor, it doesn't follow that he knows everything, notwithstanding a popular opinion to the contrary. In the Long Ago I myself was for several years an editor, and I knew much less then than now. Yet then my opinion on anything, from the merit of a poem to that of an invention for picking the fleas off a dog, carried ponderous weight. My voice was that of a clergyman with the sounding board of the pulpit behind him—it carried conviction to and through the chancel, nave, and aisles. In those days I was positive in my opinions. I'm less so now that I know more.

As a curious illustration of the fallibility of editorial criticism, (all these illustrations seem to resolve themselves into a sort of personal panorama,) I once addressed to a popular poet and friend some verses on finding him domiciled directly opposite the late Mr. Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth. In them occurred this couplet:

And Jumbo answers from his cotton shroud
Back to the joyous Apes that call to him aloud.

This I sent to the editor of a critical journal, who returned it kindly with the remark that it seemed rather long for his short columns, and, in any event, he didn't pay enough for poetry to make it worth while for any one to send verses to him. But he would call my attention to the faulty metre of one of the lines—the second one of the couplet quoted. I then sent the verses unchanged to the editor of a leading magazine, himself an eminent poet, and to the full as generous as appreciative. In accepting them he called my attention to something to which his attention had been directed by one of his assistants—a faulty line in one of the couplets; still the second one of the above couplet.

I could not forbear replying by sending the original couplet which I had boldly and almost bodily borrowed from "Childe Harold," and which I supposed was familiar to every schoolboy—for under the title of "A Storm Among the Alps" it runs in most of the school books from which we selected pieces "to speak":

And Jura answers from her misty shroud
Back to the joyous Alps that call to her aloud.

This, however, was a different case from that of the owls. Byron's morals one might mend. But his metre and versification I dared not meddle with.

But if one is occasionally astonished at what editors refuse, is not one equally at times surprised by what they accept? Authors are, in any event. I dare to say that scarcely a mail arrives at editorial rooms that does not contain an inquiry from some indignant and injured author as to how the editor can in justice accept and print such a bungling piece of work as that or this in his last number—(not infrequently mentioning something of mine)—and yet refuse the writer's really clever and infinitely better contribution? It never seems to enter the writer's mind that "availability" has a definite meaning. The piece, though good enough, may be too long—rarely too short. It may not be in the tone of the magazine to which it is offered. Radical faults of style (especially if it be verse and in Byronic metre) which the editor has not time to correct may prevent its acceptance. Or, and not an infrequent reason, there may already be in the safe, perhaps in proof—and have been there in patient waiting for months, if not for years—an article on the same subject and treating it in a nearly identical—of course it would be impossible to treat it in a better—manner.

That the personal equation enters so largely as is supposed into the acceptance or rejection of manuscript I do not believe. Indeed, I sometimes think it is a misfortune, if not a fault, to know editors. In a desire to be impartial and dismiss personal feeling altogether, the editor may err on the other side—as in an endeavor to stand up very straight one may fall over backward.

When I was advertising a machine no end of newspapers were sent me. My attention was once attracted by finding a little poem that pleased me occurrent in very many of them. I wrote the author, whom I well knew, my congratulations. He was a popular man and well liked by the editorial fraternity, most of whom he was acquainted with. To my surprise, he replied that the piece in question was refused by every editor of his acquaintance to whom he offered it. In despair he finally sent it to The American Agriculturist, and it was accepted. He did not get much for it—beyond getting copied. But he felt vindicated. Fertile of brain and fruitful of resource was that friend of mine! But why did not the Man with the Hoe find his way to The Agriculturist—which I suppose is printed on a Hoe press?

JOHN PAUL.

The Religion of Confucius.

WILLIAM C. DORNIN, Jr., New York, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: "In reading Minister Wu's recent lay sermon on the teachings of Confucius, one cannot fail to be struck by its significance with reference to a tendency of modern religious thought. This is the direction of one's efforts toward the perfection of this life, a concern more of ethics, perhaps, than of religion in the stricter sense. It is the religion which the writings of out-of-door men reflect, and has been called the natural religion.

"It has been attacked as being atheistic in its tendency, but most unjustly, it seems to me. It condemns those unnatural forms of religion which left no room for the development of the entire community by 'sweetness and light'; the selfish doctrines of the Epicureans and Stoics, as well as the asceticism which drove the Brahmins into the wilderness and the mediaeval Christians into the monastic cell. Nor does it recommend the materialism of Omar's advice to 'take the cash and let the credit go.'

"It has its most dignified expression, perhaps, in Tennyson's 'In Memoriam,' where the poet is content to live consistently in this life, in the trust that 'all things work together for good' and 'toward one far-off divine event to which the whole creation moves.'"

The late D. D. Wells gave us those two amusing books "Her Ladyship's Elephant" and "His Lordship's Leopard," and it now seems a bit like a diminuendo to see the announcement of "His Lordship's Puppy," by Theodora C. Elmslie, presented by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia. The coincidence—or whatever else it may be—recalls to mind the circumstance of a sequel to Ibsen's "Doll's House," written by an Englishman, under the title of "The Doll's Home." Ibsen and his active English translator, Mr. William Archer, most vehemently protested. But, alas! under somewhat similar circumstances, Wells cannot.

JULIA MARLOWE

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in Flower.

Will appear on the stage as Pepeeta, the gypsy girl, the heroine in Charles Frederic Goss's stirring American mid-century novel, "The Redemption of David Corson," when she finishes with the role of Mary Tudor in "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

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"The public is so appreciative of 'When Knighthood Was in Flower' that a long 'run' of it is assured, and I should not be thinking of another play at this time, but 'The Redemption of David Corson' is such a splendid novel and presents such strong possibilities for a beautiful and unusual play, that I felt I must secure it at once."

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Occasional snow or rain; wind northwesterly, becoming southerly.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,929. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1901.—TWENTY-SIX PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TALK OF AN EXTRA SESSION

Many Senators and Representatives Call at the White House.

PRESIDENT NON - COMMITTAL

Friends of the Subsidy Bill Believed to Favor the Plan—Philippine Debate Would Be Lengthy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Diligent inquiry at the Capitol to-day fails to discover any strong expectation there that there is to be an extra session of Congress, and no understanding that the President has intimated that he looks for an extra session. The talk about an extra session is always heard just before the close of a short session, but, as a leading Republican Senator said this evening: "There is never an extra session of Congress except to meet some highly important political emergency." That emergency, he declared, did not appear to have presented itself.

"If," he continued, "such action is made necessary because of the failure of some particular bill now before Congress, there will be many other reasons for calling the special session, for, as now planned, there will be no more important legislation except the appropriation bills."

Quite a crowd of Senators and Representatives visited the White House this morning, and many of them endeavored to ascertain whether the report of the intention of the President to call an extra session was founded on fact. The President did not refer to the report, and to suggestions that he might ask the Fifty-seventh Congress to convene immediately after the departure of the Fifty-sixth he made no response that could be construed into assent.

All the appropriation bills will get through, although some of them may be hanging by the edge even on the morning of adjournment. That has happened before, and will happen every two years.

Senator Frye, who evidently had gained the impression that the President expected legislation on the Philippines resolution before adjournment, or by another Congress as soon as possible, admitted that if such legislation was imperative "at once" an extra session was indispensable. That, too, is the feeling of Senator Hanna; but hope that the Subsidy bill might get through at an extra session, if it were not restricted to a line of work, may inspire him with the hope that the extra session will be called by the President.

What was spoken of by a few persons as evidence that an extra session is to be called was the sending out by the Joint Committee on Printing, which practically controls the Congressional Directory, of requests to members-elect of the Fifty-seventh Congress to forward their biographical sketches to the committee for use in the Directory. Such requests are commonly not sent out until late in the Fall before a regular meeting of the new Congress, but it was explained by a member of the Committee on Printing that the requests had nothing to do with the respect about a special session, but was made simply to guard against any contingency that might arise.

There was a diversity of opinion as to whether the Spooner resolution could be passed if it were presented now, but there was no doubt that time for the consideration of it could not be secured after next week.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—That Senators regard seriously the prospect of an extra session of Congress in view of the President's urgent recommendation of legislation concerning the Philippine Islands was evidenced to-day by the activity of those who desire to avoid an extra session. The speculation concerning the probability of a called session was rendered more definite by the fact that Senators known to be generally well informed concerning the President's plans joined in the discussion of the outlook.

Careful inquiry also developed the fact that the President has canvassed the subject with a few Senators. He does not appear to have indicated any fixed determination of issuing a call, but rather to have consulted them as to the advisability of such a proceeding. In all such instances he seems to have had the necessity of Philippine legislation in view, and Senators generally express the opinion that, in case a meeting is called, the Philippine question will receive the lion's share of attention.

The urgency of the Administration on this point is due to the importunity of the Taft Commission, the members of which appear to have supplemented their official recommendations for early action with private letters, not only to the President, but to members of the Cabinet and Senators as well. They insist upon the necessity of early recognition of the civil rights of the Filipinos, and of a government for them other than military in form.

Senators who have concerned themselves with these matters have canvassed the Senate somewhat to-day as to the possibility of getting legislation before the 4th of March in the line of that contemplated by the Spooner bill, but they have received little encouragement. One Senator, who has given much attention to the Philippine question, said that any legislation attempted on the subject of a government for the Philippines necessarily would cause prolonged debate. "The Senate would talk a month on a resolution declaring that the Philippines are the Philippines," he said, as an illustration of his idea of the hopelessness of securing legislation before the conclusion of the present session.

The Senators who are not in favor of the Ship Subsidy bill are especially opposed to an extraordinary session, and will do all they can to prevent the calling of one. Upon the whole, the most that can be said is that both the Executive and the Congress are discussing the wisdom of an extra session, and that no conclusion has been reached on the point. They admit the urgency of a number of questions which they know cannot be disposed of at this session. At the same time they hesitate seriously before the responsibility of a called session, which it is generally believed would continue, if called at all, until well into the Summer.

THE CUBAN CONSTITUTION.

Washington Officials and Congressman Not Ready Yet to Comment on the Instrument.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Very few members of the Senate or the House have yet read the Cuban Constitution. It has been looked over in a general and curious way, without attempt at analysis, and no member of either committee having Cuban affairs under consideration would venture a critical opinion of its provisions. Several Senators contend that Congress will not be called upon to act in any way upon the Constitution. Others admit the correctness of this view to the extent of saying that Congressional action will not be compulsory, but they advance the idea that the President will desire to have Congress share the responsibility of whatever step may be taken with reference to the Cuban Government. They also suggest the possibility of some things in the Cuban Constitution which may require close scrutiny.

"The Cubans have been using the better part of three months in the preparation of their Constitution," said a member of the Insular Affairs Committee of the House, "and may be assumed to have put some thought into it. We have not yet had a day to read it, or to find out why it is just what it is. It would be presumptuous in me, and I believe I utter the opinions of other members of the committee, to pretend to gain an opinion worth expressing on so important a matter in half a day."

A Republican Senator said he did not care to be quoted as holding an opinion about the Cuban Constitution until he knew more about it. He did not believe that the President expected the present Congress to act upon it. That would look too much like acting upon impulse, and no one who knew the President believed for a moment that he was impulsive or that he desired the Congress to dispose of the Cuban Constitution in an impulsive manner.

Secretary Root said that he had received something from Gen. Wood on the subject, but that he was not ready to express any opinion about it. He could not even say whether or not he would, when he transmitted it to Congress, send a memorandum with it. War Department officials say that it is impossible for them to express opinions on a document which is simply a subject for analysis and future discussion.

The Secretary of War is anxious to have the Cuban question out of the way, and would be glad to have the Constitution passed on at this session; but he evidently has no expectation that it will be. Even if it could be, it will be a long time before the United States can remove its troops and take its hands off.

A War Department official recalled the fact to-day that when the municipal elections were held in Cuba the date had to be postponed after the American Government had fixed it, because the Cubans were not ready. An election so important as this one will certainly not take place without considerable delay, even should the Constitution be approved, and the United States will undoubtedly wait until the new Government is installed and in working order before withdrawing.

ERIE ROAD EXPECTS A STRIKE.

Agencies Opened in This City to Engage Machinists and Boilermakers in Case of Emergency.

The reports of an impending general strike in the shops of the Erie Railroad obtained more confirmation yesterday by the opening of another agency in this city for the employment of men to take the places of strikers. This agency is on the first floor of 62 Greenwich Street, where two or three men were employed all day taking names of men who wanted to work as machinists. The machinists as well as the boilermakers are expected to strike in all the shops of the Erie Railroad. Every applicant for work was told that a strike was expected "between New York and Chicago," and that the men were wanted to take the places of strikers. Preparations had evidently been made by the agents to spend their nights in the office so as to be ready for work at a minute's notice, as a double bed and several cots were erected.

The principal agent, to whom every one was referred, refused to give his name or say anything to reporters. He would neither admit nor deny that the men were wanted on account of the threatened strike on the Erie Railroad.

Business Agent Ostrander of the New York District of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers made public the demands of the men yesterday. They were prepared by the Brotherhood, and are as follows:

To the officers of the Erie Railroad Company:

Dear Sirs: We, the boilermakers and flue setters, desire the following grievances adjusted:

First—The abolition of piece work.

Second—That the standard wages be established at 27½ cents per hour.

Third—That time and a half be allowed for all overtime. Sundays and holidays, central standard time, to run from 6 P. M. to 5 P. M.; sun time from 7 P. M. to 6 A. M.

Fourth—That there be one apprentice for every five boilermakers, exclusive of rivet boys.

Fifth—That the Erie Railroad Company shall not discriminate in any way against any one who may represent his fellow-workmen, acting on a committee to adjust grievances or any other unsettled matter pertaining to the boilermakers and the company.

Business Agent Ostrander said that, including machinists, about 3,000 people altogether would be affected by the strike in the shops. As soon as the boilermakers quit work the machinists are likely to go out, he said.

Horace V. Green, who is engaging boilermakers to take the places of strikers at an agency he has established in the United States Hotel, Fulton and Pearl Streets, was as uncommunicative yesterday as he was on Friday as to where the strike would take place, but would neither admit nor deny that the men were wanted for the Erie Railroad shops. He was taking no men, he said, except those who were competent and ready to start work if necessary at a moment's notice.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE BURNED.

E. H. Peck and Family Narrowly Escape from Flames at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 26.—The handsome Colonial cottage of Edward H. Peck, a New York real estate broker, was burned at an early hour this morning. The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock by a colored servant girl, who was awakened by the stifling smoke. She aroused Mr. Peck, who in turn awakened his wife and their three children, together with Mrs. Peck's sister and her daughter and Bertie Hall, a friend, all of whom were asleep in the house.

They had no time to dress, and were glad to escape with their lives. Adjoining houses and underbrush took fire, but resolute work by Mr. Peck and his coachman and a number of Stamford firemen prevented the flames spreading. The loss is approximated at $150,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

HEAVY GALE AT CAPE COD.

Huge Waves Tear Out Large Sections of the High Bluff.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The storm which passed over this section yesterday kicked up one of the worst seas on record on the Cape Cod coast, and incidentally tore away large sections of shore. A dispatch from Chatham says that in some places many feet of the high bluffs were washed away by a single wave, and in other places the sand dunes were undermined and are tumbling down this morning, the whole basement waste showing signs in many places that it was at times entirely submerged.

The members of the life-saving crews had great difficulty in covering their patrols last night, and much danger was experienced by them. At times they were waist deep in the rushing water, and again would be driven high up on the mainland to save their own lives. The millions of particles of fine sand which were hurled by the blast into their faces served to make the night more hideous.

BOSTONIAN WEDS A MARQUISE.

Major E. H. Eldredge Brings Home His Bride from Italy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Major Edward H. Eldredge has returned to Boston from Italy with his bride, the Marquise Peruzzi di Medici. They arrived to-day and went immediately to their home at 23 West Cedar Street. It was three months ago that Major Eldredge sailed for Italy, and soon after his departure the news of his approaching marriage produced a sensation in Boston society. The wedding occurred on Nov. 29, their being two ceremonies as is customary in Italy. Afterward the couple traveled over the southern part of Italy, and on Jan. 10 sailed from Genoa for New York.

Mrs. Eldredge is a descendant of a very old and famous Florentine family. Her mother was a daughter of W. W. Story, the sculptor. A year ago she visited Boston, and it was then that the Major lost his heart to her. While she was in Boston her father, the Marquis Peruzzi di Medici, who was a distinguished member of the Italian Court, died, and it was Major Eldredge who broke the news to the Marquise. Mrs. Eldredge, who is destined to occupy a high position in Boston society, is a very beautiful woman.

Quick Time New York to St. Augustine, Palm Beach, and Miami, via Pennsylvania and Southern Ry. The route of the Florida Limited. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

DR. W. L. SIMPSON A SUICIDE

A Physician Shoots Himself in the Hotel Gerard.

He Was Well-to-Do, but Is Said to Have Suffered from a Chronic Ailment.

Dr. William L. Simpson, a specialist in obstetrics, and who was associated with Dr. H. F. Harvey in the medical firm of Harvey & Simpson, the office of which is at 22 West Twenty-seventh Street, committed suicide at noon yesterday in his apartments at the Hotel Gerard. The carriage was waiting at the door of the hotel at the time, ready to take him and his wife out for a drive.

His wife had finished dressing for the trip earlier than Dr. Simpson, and she was waiting for her husband in the reception room of their apartments, when she heard the pistol shot in her husband's room. When she hurried to ascertain what had happened she found Dr. Simpson lying on his bed, fully dressed, save for his coat, with a bullet wound in his right temple and the revolver still in his hand.

Dr. Alexander Abrahams, the house physician, was hurriedly called. He found that nothing could be done for the wounded man. Word reached the police about 2 o'clock that a man had shot himself in the Hotel Gerard, and Detective Lyons of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station took possession of several letters found in the apartment. Coroner Zucca says there were four of these, in which Dr. Simpson gives the reasons for his act, and also gives instructions regarding the adjustment of his affairs.

The Coroner would not reveal the contents of the letters. It is known, however, that three of them were directed to his wife, Mabelle O. Simpson, and the fourth to Dr. Harvey, his business associate. The letters were unsealed, and in some way several persons connected with the case got a glimpse of them. Two of them were merely notes left in the room, calling attention to the two others, and indicating that they would give the information which would be desired because of his act.

The most significant statement in the letters is that which speaks of the insurance on Dr. Simpson's life. He is said to have been heavily insured in several companies, but speaks of a five-thousand-dollar policy which he held in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and which he desired to go to his wife, Mabelle Simpson.

He gives a reason for his desire, and this reason hints at a woman in the case. Several of those who saw the letters asserted last evening that this woman had greatly annoyed Dr. Simpson and that he seemed fearful that she might make some claim upon his estate. Coroner Zucca, when confronted with these facts, said:

"Yes, Dr. Simpson did speak of a woman in one of the letters, but I don't think she amounted to very much."

The letter to Dr. Harvey, according to those who saw it, points at financial trouble. Dr. Simpson claims to have been in. At the Hotel Gerard, however, an entirely different story regarding the Simpsons is told. Their apartments on the seventh floor are the most expensive in the house.

The present management of the house took charge about a year ago, but the Simpsons had been there about a year at that time. For a year past Dr. Simpsons has been a sufferer from sciatica, and was not practicing his profession very actively. He was believed to have an income which enabled him and his wife to live in easy circumstances.

This is borne out by the statement of several persons who rushed into the room in which Dr. Simpson shot himself, and who claim that, during her lamentations because of her husband's act, she referred to the fact that he had no financial reasons for committing suicide, as he was in receipt of an income of between $1,000 to $1,500 per month.

The Simpsons came to New York from Boston. They are both said to be well connected there. They have no children, and were believed last evening not to have any near relatives in this city. The relatives in Boston were notified of Dr. Simpson's death.

Dr. Harvey, associated with Dr. Simpson, said that his partner was about thirty-eight years old. He said that Dr. Simpson's wife was Mabelle Stinney of Boston, before her marriage, and that she, as well as her husband, were well-to-do.

Dr. Harvey corroborated the alleged assertion of Mrs. Simpson regarding her husband's income. He said that the deceased had been during the years he knew him the recipient of an income of about $1,000 a month, or more, and that it came from Bangor, Me. He said that Dr. Simpson's ailment was appendicitis.

Dr. Simpson, he said, had secretly complained very much, and he had heard him say within the last few days after complaining of severe pains:

"I wish I were dead."

Through a misunderstanding, Coroner's Physician Williams, who was assigned to the case, did not reach the Hotel Gerard to make his investigations until about 7 o'clock. Before that time Mrs. Joseph J. Curran, an undertaker with an office at 464 West Fifty-fifth Street, had been given permission to embalm the body, and waited for the Coroner to complete his investigations so that the body could be removed from the hotel.

One of Mrs. Curran's employes said that the wound was in the right temple, and that the revolver which Dr. Simpson used was lying beside the body, and was of rather small calibre.

Manager Hamblen of the Hotel Gerard spoke highly of Dr. Simpson's deportment as a guest. He said that he was of a very quiet disposition, and talked little with the other guests in the house.

Detective Lyons and those of the hotel attachés who rushed into Dr. Simpson's room after he had shot himself said that a mirror had been used by the suicide to insure correct aim.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Dr. Simpson was the proprietor at one time of five lying-in hospitals in various parts of the city. The returns from his profession were very large, his own estimate placing them at over $25,000 yearly. Some four years ago he was forced to leave Boston under circumstances which are said to have precluded his continuance in practice here.

The doctor was a regular physician, being a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society for many years. He was born in Vassalborough, Me., forty-two years ago, and was graduated from the medical department of Bowdoin College in 1879.

DEATH RATE OF G. A. R.

Department of Illinois Lost 3 Per Cent. of Membership in 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—More members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Illinois died in 1900 than in any other year since the organization was founded. All records in the mortuary line were broken, and the ranks of the veterans were materially thinned. Assistant Adjt. Gen. Partridge has just completed the death roll of the Department of Illinois for 1900, and the statistics show that 720 members died during the year. This is a death rate of 3 per cent., and the largest in the history of the organization.

The largest number of deaths occurred in George H. Thomas Post, No. 51, and U. S. Grant Post, No. 206, each having 26. Outside of Chicago, the post with the largest death rate was Post No. 101, of Rockford, which lost 21 of its members. In Cook County there were 125 deaths among the different posts.

Inauguration of "Florida and Atlanta Fast Mail."

On January 26th the Seaboard Air Line Railway inaugurated the fastest schedule between the East and Atlanta and Florida, leaving daily from 23d St. Ferry, Pennsylvania R. R., at 12:10 midnight, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 12:15 midnight, arriving Southern Pines, N. C., 6:57 P. M.; Camden, S. C., 10:12 P. M.; Columbia, S. C., 10:30 P. M.; Savannah, Ga., 3:00 A. M.; Jacksonville, Fla., 7:30 A. M., making connection for all Florida points, Cuba, and Nassau, with through Pullman drawing room, sleeping car New York to Jacksonville. This train also carries a Pullman drawing room, sleeping car New York to Atlanta, arriving there 3:25 the second morning, making close connection for New Orleans, Nashville, Tenn., and points Southwest. The "Florida and Metropolitan Limited" leaves daily from 23d St. 12:55 P. M. and Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 1:00 P. M.

OFFICE, 1200 BROADWAY.—Adv.

MOB THREATENS MRS. NATION.

Her Evening in Topeka a Lively One—Beaten by a Woman with a Broomstick.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Carrie Nation caused a great flurry among the saloon keepers of Topeka to-night, and as a result was roughly handled by a mob. Mrs. Nation arrived in Topeka at 6:40 o'clock this evening and immediately hunted up a newspaper reporter with a request that she be shown some of the leading saloons of the city. Two newspaper men volunteered to pilot her around. She said she did not wish to begin a smashing crusade, but wanted to talk to the liquor sellers.

The keepers of the saloons had been apprised of her intentions, and when she arrived at Ed Myers's place, on Kansas Avenue, she was confronted by the wife of the proprietor, who rained blow after blow on her head with a broomstick, while Myers stood by and encouraged the effort. By this time a large crowd had gathered, among whom were numerous sympathizers with Mrs. Nation. Nobody attempted to interfere, and soon Mrs. Myers stopped her assault.

Mrs. Nation said she was not hurt by her experience in the least. "What does a broomstick amount to?" she inquired, "to one who has been used to rawhides, rocks, and rotten eggs? That woman should be immediately arrested, though. Where is an officer?" A policeman then appeared on the scene for the purpose of protecting Mrs. Nation. He commanded the mob to stand back and started up the street with Mrs. Nation, followed by hooting, jeering rowdies, who were sympathizers with the joint keepers.

Mrs. Nation at last found refuge in the editorial rooms of The Topeka Capital, where the crowd was not allowed to enter. Here she detailed the story of her experience, and gave her plans for the future. She asked how many "joints" there were in Topeka. On being informed that there were more than a hundred, she threw up her hands in horror, and said the condition must not last any longer. She added: "I would go out against these 'joints' to-night if I had some women to go with me. But I will rest for a day or two. Something will be done here yet. You may count on that."

Mrs. Nation then inquired where she could go to swear out a warrant against the woman who assaulted her. Policeman Luster, who was present, volunteered to take her to the City attorney's office. Mrs. Nation readily consented to accompany the officer on his assurance that he would protect her.

As Mrs. Nation and the policeman stepped from the front door of The Capital Building, the crowd which had been waiting in the street surged toward her. The policeman instantly drew his pistol and shouted above the uproar: "I am here to protect this woman, and I will shoot the first man who makes a move toward her. Stand back, you villains!"

The crowd fell over each other in getting out of the way, and Mrs. Nation proceeded to the office of the Assistant City Attorney, where the warrant was sworn out. The crowd attempted to enter the office building, but was kept away by the police with drawn pistols.

Mrs. Nation addressed the mob for a few moments and then gave her attention. She gave an explanation of her action and said she was a law-abiding citizen whenever she raided a joint, as a joint had no rights.

Chief of Police Stahl is an ardent temperance worker and he will order his officers to protect Mrs. Nation from mob violence whenever necessary. She will deliver an address to-morrow night in one of the largest churches of the city.

IMITATED MRS. NATION.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 26.—Shortly before noon to-day six roughs entered the saloon kept by Michael Schwartz, at the corner of Goodwin and Washington Streets. They called for dinner, but before Schwartz served them one of the men suddenly said:

"Let's imitate Mrs. Nation."

Without another word the six men started in at once to demolish the place. They hurled pool balls through windows and against mirrors, smashed glassware with the cues, and threw chairs and other fixtures about. The proprietor and Louis Goldstein and Harris Garrison tried to stop the row. A pool ball hit Goldstein in the eye and laid him out. Garrison was hit on the head with a chair.

The noise of the fight caused a crowd to gather and the street was blocked when the patrol wagon dashed up with a half dozen officers. Paul and Barnet Setron and Sol Epner were arrested, but the others escaped. Goldstein and Garrison made charges of atrocious assault and battery against the prisoners and they were committed to jail.

THE CZAR AT ST. PETERSBURG.

His Return Signalized by Great Rejoicing on the Part of the Populace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 26.—The Czar and Czarina reached St. Petersburg to-day. Their arrival was made the occasion for great public rejoicings. The city was decorated profusely with flags and evergreens, and an arch had been erected in front of the railway station, where the Dowager Empress, the Czarovitch, the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses, and officials greeted their Majesties.

Amid the cheers of the populace the Czar and Czarina proceeded to the Kazan Cathedral, where they were received by the Metropolitan and clergy. Thence they drove through the Newski Prospect, which was lined with troops, to the palace, in front of which students and school children were grouped. Throughout their progress to the palace the bells of the various churches were rung.

Later their Majesties visited the tomb of Alexander III. To-night the palace and the city are splendidly illuminated.

KILLED FRIEND WHILE BOXING.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 26.—As the result of a friendly boxing match between George R. Ainsworth, a Harvard student, and Curtiss L. Crane of Brookline, Mass., his most intimate friend, the latter is lying dead at the Cambridge morgue. The accident occurred in Ainsworth's room, in Craigie Hall, Harvard College, at 3:30 o'clock. Crane had been invited over from his home in Brookline, to give his chum lessons in boxing, and the two were sparring in the presence of four of Ainsworth's college friends. After they had been at it about three minutes, in which the Harvard man had received by far the worst treatment, he struck Crane a blow on the face, and the boy fell back against the mantel unconscious. His arm dropped limply to his side and he sank quickly to the floor. Dr. Bailey, the college physician, was called, but when he arrived, nine minutes later, the man was dead.

Ainsworth and Crane lived side by side in Brookline and had been chums from their earliest boyhood days. Both come from wealthy families. Crane was a tall, handsome fellow, and his friends say they never knew that he had had trouble with his heart. He was quite an expert in boxing, and had given Ainsworth frequent lessons in boxing before to-day. That his death was not caused by the blow given him by his friend is loudly asserted by all the men who witnessed the accident and by Dr. Bailey, who was the first to arrive after the young man's death. Dr. Bailey says that he does not believe that the blow was sufficient even to have thrown Crane to the floor.

Ainsworth has not been held by the police, but he has given to them the following statement:

"At about 3:30 o'clock I was sparring with Mr. Crane, and we had sparred about three minutes, when I struck him with the back of my gloved hand across the face. He sank against the mantel, and then to the hearth. He was unconscious. A doctor was sent for, and we worked over him for half an hour. Another doctor came, and they both pronounced him dead. Then the police were notified."

Ten years ago a man was killed while boxing in the Harvard gymnasium. The college authorities prohibiting boxing for a number of years.

Mardi Gras, New Orleans, La.

Southern Ry. will sell round trip tickets from Washington $27.50. Tickets on sale February 12 to 18, inclusive, good to return until March 7th. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

GOV. ODELL CONFERS WITH SENATOR PLATT

His Legislative Programme to be Carried Out.

POLICE BILL TO BE PASSED

Says that the Legislature Will Enact the Measure if Mayor Van Wyck Should Veto It.

Gov. Odell was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and held conferences with the Republican leaders of the Legislature and Senator Platt.

The legislative programme, as outlined by Gov. Odell in his message, is to be carried out, although several important measures will probably be amended as a result of the talks held yesterday. At the end of the political talks, Gov. Odell said:

"I am satisfied that all of the more important recommendations in my message to the Legislature will be adopted. Some of them, perhaps, are not vitally important, and it would make no difference if they were not made into laws. The important recommendations in the message will become laws."

When asked about police legislation, Gov. Odell said that there had been no change in the situation, and that the Single-headed Police bill would be passed.

"When will the bill probably become a law?" was asked.

"As soon as the Legislature passes the bill I will sign it, and it then goes to Mayor Van Wyck. He can hold the bill for fifteen days or he can approve it at once."

"If Mayor Van Wyck vetoes the bill, what then?" was asked.

"The Legislature would be very likely to pass the bill over the veto of Mayor Van Wyck," said Gov. Odell with a smile.

The Republican politicians about headquarters yesterday were discussing means by which the appointment of the Police Commissioner under the new law would be taken out of Mayor Van Wyck's hands. It was decided yesterday, however, that no feasible plan could be settled on to accomplish this object.

In his talks with the Republican politicians yesterday Gov. Odell made it plain that his recommendations for the reorganization of the Charities, Prisons, Labor, and Forest, Fish and Game Commissions would have to be passed promptly, and that it was in the intertst of the party to pass these bills without delay. There were efforts made to have Gov. Odell retreat from the stand he has taken in regard to the bill to reorganize the State Charities system.

A petition is being circulated throughout the State opposing the proposed reorganization plan.

"Does the petition circulated protesting against the reorganization of the State Charities Department change your views on the subject?" was asked.

Gov. Odell said decisively:

"I guess I won't discuss that."

The question of the repeal of the special jury law was also asked of yesterday. Many New York lawyers favor the retention of the Special Commissioner of Jurors, and it was brought to the attention of Gov. Odell that Recorder Goff and W. M. K. Olcott held firmly to the opinion that the special jury law was necessary to obtain highly intelligent jurors to try difficult murder cases like that of Molineux, and also for political cases like those against the New York bucket shops, which prosecutions were carried on by Mr. Olcott.

The lawyers who saw Gov. Odell yesterday said that the reason why the Special Commissioner of Jurors had not more work to do was because the constitutionality of the law had been established only about eighteen months. Gov. Odell holds that the place is a sinecure and should be abolished. It was stated to Gov. Odell that seven or eight panels of jurors had been drawn under this special law in New York city.

"Do you still favor wiping out the Special Jury Commission?" was asked of Gov. Odell.

"I am still of the opinion that this commission can be done away with without impairing the efficiency of the courts."

Opposition developed yesterday to Gov. Odell's bill imposing a 1 per cent. tax on the actual value of the shares of National, State, and private banks, and also the bill placing a 1 per cent. tax on the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of trust companies.

Gov. Odell would not discuss this matter yesterday.

Senator Platt, when asked yesterday afternoon about the Mayoralty situation, said: "I think very well of several of the men who have been mentioned as possible candidates for Mayor, but to say that I have settled on any one man in particular is absurd. I will agree to support any man who is named by the anti-Tammany caucus."

The members of the Legislature from New York County met yesterday afternoon and had another conference regarding pending legislation. Executive Chairman Ten Eyck was asked about the conference, and said:

"We met to look after the interests of this city, and to see that objectionable measures are not put through. One thing we oppose is that feature of the Raines Bureau of Elections bill which provides for redistricting the city. It would cost the city $60,000 and the Republican organization $17,000, and would not do a bit of good. We favor the idea of making the Election Commissioners elective instead of appointive, but that's the only good feature of the Raines bill.

Gov. Odell will return to Albany to-day.

SENATOR DAVID MARTIN ILL.

Philadelphia Republican Leader Suffering from Pneumonia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—State Senator David Martin, leader of the insurgent Republicans in this city, is seriously ill at his home, in Torresdale, with pneumonia, the result of an attack of the grip. When at Harrisburg recently he contracted a cold, which resulted in the grip. He remained in his home, on the advice of his physician, and it was thought that he would be able to attend to his legislative duties in about a week or ten days.

Early this morning, however, he had a relapse, and his physician told the members of the Senator's family that he was sufering from an attack of pneumonia. his left lung being affected.

OPPOSE NEW WATER SCHEME.

Connecticut People Up in Arms Against Plan to Dam Ten Mile River.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 26.—According to information received here to-day from Gaylordsville, near the New York State line, Connecticut people will strenuously oppose the plan to dam the Ten Mile River, which flows into this State and is a tributary of the Housatonic River, in order to give New York City an additional water supply. For weeks sixteen surveyors have been at work getting out a detailed map.

The scheme is to construct a huge dam above the mouth of the Ten Mile River of sufficient height to flood an area eighteen miles long by four wide, and to build a dam at Bull's Bridge, in this county, to carry the waters of the Housatonic through a canal into the large reservoir. If the concern, which is said to be in opposition to the Ramapo Water Company, is allowed to do this, Weatuck, and part of Wassaic, N. Y., will be submerged, and the New York Central Railroad will be obliged to change the tracks of its Harlem Division.

Manufacturers and others deriving power from these rivers are up in arms against the project, which, if carried out, will cost many millions of dollars.

Florida, Cuba, and Nassau.

Florida Limited, the standard train of the world. Lv. New York daily, except Sunday, 12:40 noon, via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. Gives earliest arrival St. Augustine following afternoon. Connections at Jacksonville for Port Tampa. Two other fast trains daily, 3:25 P. M. and 12:10 night. Perfect dining and sleeping cars service. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

FROM 46 CENTS TO $120 A WEEK

Remarkable Success of a Harvard Student in Increasing His Income—All from a Tub of Butter.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—An evening paper tells this romantic story of one of the most promising young business men of Boston, who achieved all his remarkable success while a student at Harvard. Clarence Bush came to Harvard from a farm in Western New York four years ago. He had no money. For a time he lived in an attic and boarded himself on 46 cents a week. To-day he is earning a salary of upward of $7,000, lives in Ware Hall, the millionaires' dormitory, and is rapidly becoming recognized as one of the leading produce men in Boston.

When Bush came to Harvard he had only a strong body to depend upon. His family had money, but was opposed to his getting an education, and a wealthy uncle, who had at first promised to see his nephew through college, went back on his bargain after Bush had been here a few weeks, because he thought the young man would become lasy and lose his grit.

He took an attic which cost him 50 cents a week. He lived on gruel, sugar, and hot water, and his total expenses for that year, outside of his term bill, amounted to only $75.

One day an old aunt, hearing that he was boarding himself, sent him a tub of butter. It was too expensive to eat, he thought, so he sold it.

That was the beginning of his success. Within three months after he had begun his canvass he had nearly 1,000 customers. At first he had delivered the butter himself in a basket thrown over his shoulder; now he sent for his ponies from home, and six months after he had five teams busy at work.

In January, 1900, when he had a business that amounted in some months to $10,000 and $12,000, he sold out to Brigham of Cambridge and became the New England agent of a New York butter company.

His work in every department has always been of a high grade, and, in spite of the vast amount of work which he has done, he has kept in the best of health.

PALISADE PLANS IN DANGER.

Most New Jersey Legislators Manifest Lack of Interest, and Some Are Hostile.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 26.—A canvass of the legislators, particularly those from Central and Southern New Jersey, shows that there is need of an aggressive campaign of education, if the New York and New Jersey Joint Commission on the Palisades expects to get a particle of support, either morally or financially.

The prejudice that exists is as fixed as the rocks of the Palisades are now, and worse still, there is a widespread disinclination to be informed on the subject. The newspapers in the lower part of the State have treated the proposition flippantly and have prepared the legislators to resist any attempt that will be made to secure an appropriation for the Palisade scheme.

Scarcely any of the legislators here seem to understand, or even care to understand, just what the Joint State Commission will ask for. It is known that they are coming for something, for Gov. Voorhees, in his message, has commended the work of the commission and praised its cause.

A lack of sentiment is at the bottom of the disinterestedness. Others fear that New Jersey will be entrapped by New York into a scheme that will be a perpetual drain on the Treasury. Many think that it is purely a local matter and belongs more to individuals than to the whole State, making the argument that people in Cape May and Salem Counties get no good out of the Palisades and have no interest one way or the other, whether they stand or go into stone roads. Nearly all the legislators south of Middlesex were canvassed, and there was not a favorable expression, while one-half of them were opposed to the scheme.

There is a good feeling among the Democratic members from Hudson, but the Essex delegation is divided, both as to sentiment and as to the wisdom of spending any money for such a project at a time when all expenditures are critically considered and have a political value. Union is indifferent, so is Morris and all down the line. Bergen has only three votes in the two branches, and this is regarded as the Palisade county. Out of the eighty-one votes in the two branches, not more than twenty could be considered safe at this stage of the legislative session for the most modest kind of a Palisade bill.

THE DELPIT DIVORCE CASE.

Attorneys for the Woman Hold that Ecclesiastical Court's Ruling is Void.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 26.—The Delpit divorce case has advanced another stage. The counsel for Mme. Delpit have filed their answer in law to the allegations of the petition filed by Delpit before the Superior Court for ratification of the ecclesiastical court's judgment declaring the marriage null and void. They ask that the petition be rejected for the following reasons:

First—Because, even if the parties were Catholic at the date of said marriage, according to law the marriage of two Catholics can be validly solemnized by a Protestant minister.

Second—Because, according to law, the sentence of the ecclesiastical tribunal alleged in the declaration is null and of no effect, inasmuch as it pretends to nullify the lien of said marriage.

Third—Because, according to law, no ecclesiastical tribunal is competent or has a jurisdiction to pronounce the annulment of marriage as to the lien.

Fourth—Because the conclusions of the declaration do not flow from the allegations of such declaration.

MORMON INSTRUCTOR INSANE.

He Had Fasted and Prayed for Three Days, Hoping for Divine Aid in Solving a Mechanical Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 26.—While hearing a class in manual training, Alfred T. Bond, an instructor in the normal department of the University of Utah, became violently insane. He had fasted and prayed for three days. His prayers were for help to solve a perplexing mechanical problem on which he was working. He is a Mormon, and he was confident of Divine aid if he fasted and prayed enough.

It was noticed that Mr. Bond acted rather strangely, and finally he spent an entire night in the manual training shop on his knees. This brought on the climax. He heard several classes in an abstracted manner, and finally broke into ravings which frightened the students and broke up the class.

SOUVENIR FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Ballot Box Used by California Electors Presented to Mr. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The members of the California delegation in Congress, accompanied by S. M. Shortridge and Col. George Stone of California, called at the White House to-day and presented to the President a unique and richly ornamented ballot box, the gift of the California Electors. It was used by them in casting the vote of the State. On the back of the base is a shield inscribed:

"Presented to the Hon. William McKinley by the Electors, Samuel M. Shortridge, William J. Barrett, John W. Ryan, Harold T. Power, William R. Davis, Christian B. Rode, Frank McGowan, Warren R. Porter, and James McFadden."

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ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL OF THE QUEEN

The Pageant in London Is to be a Splendid One.

KING TO LEAD THE PROCESSION

The Great Functionaries of the Kingdom and a Large Body of Troops to Take Part in It.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The preparations for Queen Victoria's funeral are gradually assuming definite form. It promises to be the most tremendous pageant of the generation. The influx of members of royal families and representatives of foreign countries will be so wholly unprecedented that the Court officials are finding it difficult to procure suitable accommodation, the royal palaces being totally inadequate. Accommodation will, it is expected, occupy two days in traversing London from Victoria Station to Paddington Station, whence the funeral train will depart at 11:15 A. M. reaching Windsor at 11:50. The coffin will be conveyed in the Queen's special saloon carriage, attached to the royal train built especially for the diamond jubilee, by which the King

berta, to visit Portsmouth and meet Crown Prince Frederick William.

The Emperor drove in a closed carriage, before the town was astir, and only half a dozen persons witnessed his departure from Trinity Pier.

On the return of the Alberta, at 11:20 A. M., His Majesty and the Crown Prince were standing on the bridge of the boat. The Duke of Connaught boarded the yacht and welcomed them.

So soon as Emperor William debarked his flag at the masthead was lowered. Carriages were in waiting for the party. Emperor William, who looked decidedly pale and careworn, and the Crown Prince sat side by side in the leading landau, with the Duke of Connaught vis-a-vis. The party drove to Osborne House, returning the silent salutes of the bareheaded groups along the route.

The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern arrived here yesterday. The suite of Emperor William and the crew of the Hohenzollern viewed the Queen's coffin in the afternoon. His German Majesty's suite reside on the Hohenzollern, which is now connected with Osborne House by telephone.

John R. Drexel's steam yacht Sultana, with her flags half-masted, arrived off Cowes at 3:50 P. M. She dipped the Stars and Stripes to the British craft and the Hohenzollern, and anchored near the royal yacht.

THE KING TO THE FORCES.

His Messages Thought to Bear Some Resemblance to the Kaiser's.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The King in his message to the navy, which, it is ordered, shall be read upon all ships, thanks the navy for its renowned services during his mother's reign. The message concludes with an expression of confident reliance upon the unfailing loyalty of the navy to him.

Similar sentiments are promulgated in an army order.

It is suggested by some observers that the King in these communications is taking somewhat the tone of Emperor William.

TRADE GREATLY AFFECTED.

Chance for American Exporters of Black Materials.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The after effect of Queen Victoria's death on business is vital and remarkably widespread. It particularly affects dealers in all sorts of clothing and furnishings and all goods connected with amusements, festivities, theatricals, and dinners. Black is the only color displayed in the shop windows throughout the empire. The milliners' stores are filled with black bonnets, and other establishments have a funereal show of black clothes, gloves, neckties, and hats.

In London every Englishman who can afford it is wearing black clothes, a black necktie, and black gloves. The women are all attired in black, and the officers of the army and navy have crape bands on their arms. All army flags are draped with black.

Naturally there will be loss on stocks of colored goods, particularly in the case of London firms accustomed to depend on Court and society business. On the other hand, dealers in black goods will be able to sell their entire stocks at a very great profit. In fact, a famine in black goods threatens the British markets and offers an opportunity for American enterprise. British orders are already exhausting the resources of the French and German manufacturers. It is said that Lyons, Dresden, and other Continental centres are already refusing more orders. One of the principal wholesale firms in London has, it is announced, already declined 2,000 orders. The same story comes from other factories, which are running night and day to supply demands. Says one wholesale dealer:

"It is difficult to say how and where the demand will end. Assuming that the period of mourning will be prolonged for whole seasons, trade will be revolutionized and some branches will be paralyzed."

AUTHORS OF "FAKES" PUNISHED.

Court Officials Secure Recall of Two Reporters from Cowes.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Court officials have been exceedingly active in running to earth false reports regarding the events at Osborne House, like the fictitious deathbed scenes, and have already secured the recall of two correspondents. They are now investigating the sources of a premature announcement of her Majesty's death, published in America, for the purpose of acting against the authors. Having access to all the telegraph and telephone messages they have discovered that no report was sent from Cowes before the Queen's death, therefore it must have been "faked" in London or America.

Sober English journalism was shocked at the display around Osborne House, on the part of the correspondents of the new English sheets, of what The Times terms "American methods." The scene before the lodge gate, following the solemn announcement of the Queen's death certainly did not fit the occasion. A crowd of reporters assembled with cabs, horses, and bicycles. Hardly had the words, "Her Majesty has passed away," fallen from the official's lips when the reporters and messengers, with a wild whoop, started to race down the steep hill, half a mile, to the telegraph, some of them bawling to their assistants below: "The Queen is dead."

One English reporter sent a rival sprawling from his bicycle, whereupon the other man knocked down the aggressor.

American Mothers Wire Condolence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The following cablegram was forwarded to-day: "To the King and Queen of England: The mothers of America extend sympathy for the loss of a mother whose nobility and purity of character added dignity to motherhood and strength to the homes of all nations. Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, President National Congress of Mothers."

Mr. Austin's Poem a Poor One.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The genius of the Poet Laureate, Aufred Austin, is regarded as having fallen to the lowest ebb in the hastily turned out poem which appeared the day after the Queen's death. It was long, commonplace, and of faulty metre. A great outburst of poetry is flooding the papers, in which the effort of Mr. Austin is the only conspicuous poem yet printed.

Kaiser May Make the King an Admiral.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The Vossische Zeitung announces that Emperor William has offered to King Edward VII. the dignity of Admiral of the German Navy.

The Flag Over City Hall.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos to the agitation as to the flag on the City Hall, I would modestly make a suggestion which I have had in mind ever since Mayor Strong instituted the custom of flying the National flag as an indication of the Mayor's presence in his office. Would it not be more appropriate to run up the municipal colors for the purpose indicated? B.

New York, Jan. 26, 1901.

MASS MEETING FOR THE QUEEN

Committee Appointed to Arrange Details—The Service at Trinity.

The general committee, appointed at the meeting of English residents at the Down-town Club, met yesterday afternoon at the British Consulate to arrange for a mass meeting in honor of the memory of Queen Victoria.

A committee was appointed to arrange the details. This committee is composed of the following members: The Rev. Parker Morgan, E. K. Beddall, J. Pierpont Morgan, Alexander E. Orr, G. A. Morrison, William L. Dodge, and Sir Percy Sanderson. This committee, which will determine time and place as well as arrange other details, will report at the earliest opportunity.

The mass meeting will be entirely apart from the memorial service which will be held in Trinity Church at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of the church, called upon Sir Percy Sanderson yesterday and tendered him the use of his church. Bishop Potter will officiate at the service. Dr. Dix said that he would be able to give out the details on Tuesday. Admission will be by ticket only. To obtain tickets written application must be made to the Consulate. Tickets are being sent to the foreign Consuls in this city. A certain number are also distributed among the different British societies.

St. George's Society, it was said yesterday, would probably arrange a special memorial service in some other church, it was thought at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church.

THE MAYOR AND THE FLAG

He Erred in Saying There Was No Precedent for Half-Masting It.

It Was Lowered in Pursuance of a Resolution of the Aldermen When Carnot Was Assassinated.

That Mayor Van Wyck was mistaken in his statement that the flag on the City Hall had never been half-masted on account of the death of a foreign ruler was brought to light by The World yesterday morning. There was printed therein a copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen on June 26, 1894, two days after the assassination of President Sadi Carnot of France. The text of this resolution was as follows:

Whereas, The death of M. Sadi Carnot, President of our sister Republic of France, at the hands of an assassin, has caused profound sorrow throughout the civilized world, whose whole people mourn the loss of an upright man, a pure patriot, and a sincere lover of his country; and,

Whereas, The amicable relations between the Republics of the United States and France have continued almost uninterruptedly from the dawn of American independence, the people of the United States must regard the death of President Carnot as a bereavement not confined to one nation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New York, representing the citizens of the American metropolis, deeply deplore the untimely death of the patriotic President of the French Republic. His death at the hands of enemies of social order warns the civilized world against the promoters of Anarchy. They are a menace to peace and prosperity, against whom the forces of law and order should be united all over the world; and, be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely commiserate with the people of France and of the world in this bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That as a token of our sincere sympathy, the National, State, and municipal flags be displayed on the flagstaffs of the City Hall at half mast on the day of the funeral; and, be it further

Resolved, That, as an additional mark of respect, the Board do now adjourn.

An effort was made to see the Mayor yesterday in regard to the apparent inconsistency between his reasons why the flag was not lowered at the death of Queen Victoria and this action on the part of the Board of Aldermen six years ago. He left the City Hall early in the day, nor was he to be found at his home in East Forty-sixth Street.

An examination of the files of the daily papers published on the day after the funeral of President Carnot showed that the flags on both the City Hall and the Post Office were lowered in deference to the occasion.

What the Mayor said in explanation of his failure to lower the City Hall flag the other day was issued in typewritten form. It was as follows:

"The flag was not ordered to be half-masted over the City Hall in following out a precedent established by this and a former administration—and, I think, administrations. The flag was not half-masted when President Carnot of the French Republic and the Empress of Austria were assassinated, or when the Czar of Russia died, nor when King Humbert was murdered, as I understand it. It is corroborated by a statement in the papers this morning that the President had not ordered the flag at half-mast on the White House when either one of these monarchs died. I followed the precedent established here.

"You must bear in mind that people come in here all the time about this. When Gen. Joubert, the commander of the Boer army, died, almost every personal friend I had in New York came here and wanted me to fly the flag at half-mast on the City Hall. Gen. Joubert was a friend of mine. If I had followed the dictates of my heart, I would have done it, because England was murdering these people and had robbed them of their land, and my personal feeling was to do it, but I could not. There is a precedent established here not to fly the flag on the City Hall at half-mast when foreign monarchs die, and I simply followed the rule in this case, and I think it is a very good rule."

When, several hours after making this statement, the Mayor heard that the flags of the Government in Washington had been half-masted, he said:

"I am informed that the flags on the White House and Government buildings were never before placed at half-mast on the death of a foreign ruler. I see that such action has been taken at the death of the Queen. I suppose that the present Government is establishing another precedent. I shall follow the established precedents in this city."

CALLS IT A HUMILIATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Shame on the Mayor of New York for refusing to half-mast the flags of the chief city of America as a becoming and proper tribute to the honored memory of the great Queen and noble woman whom the whole world—except Tammany Hall—unites in mourning! But it is only what might have been expected from such a source. Does he imagine it beneath his petty dignity to show respect to a "foreign monarch"—still the "bugbear of little minds" on this side of the Atlantic? But no one can fathom the thoughts of the Mayor of New York. His indecent insult would be beneath notice did it not bring shame on his high office and his city. Even Paris—hostile to Englishmen—has furled her official flags in crêpe, and yet the largest English-speaking city of the world (except London) is placed by her Mayor in the ignoble position of churlishly skulking behind "precedent" as an excuse for an action quite akin to the boorish sympathies of the Chief Magistrate.

Evidently the Mayor's mind cannot grasp the fact that there are times and events above and beyond precedent, and "customs more honored in the breach than the observance." The only comfort is the fact that he alone it is who stands before the nations a unique byword of shame and reproach. The municipal buildings are the inglorious exceptions in a forest of flags at half-mast, by means of which the people of New York have proved to the world—in spite of him who should have done so—that they sincerely mourn the loss of the queenly woman who was America's best friend in adversity and prosperity, and to whom every loving and reverent tribute is being paid, regardless of politics, by the Governments and peoples of the earth. May it be universally understood that New York sharply resents this most characteristic action of her unspeakable Mayor, and that all right-feeling Americans are covered with shame at such caddish deeds done in their name.

It is a bitter humiliation to see the flag put to such dishonorable use as the refusal to honor a great and good woman who lies dead amid sorrowing millions. And as for the Mayor's precious "precedents," where, except in that which he calls his mind, is the parallelism between Humbert of Italy, the Empress of Austria, all the Czars of all the Russias, (good men and women though they may have been,) Gen. Joubert, forsooth, and Queen Victoria? The grace in lowering our flag now lies in its absolute lack of precedent. But how can the Mayor of New York understand that?

ELIZABETH C. BARNEY BUEL.

Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 25, 1901.

An Englishman's Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an Englishman, allow me to state my reason for concurring with Mayor Van Wyck in his refusal to allow the City Hall flag to be half-masted on the present occasion of the death of Queen Victoria. That reason, no doubt, differs somewhat from the considerations which have prompted the Mayor's action in the matter, and is such as may not find acceptance with the majority of Americans; nevertheless, the conclusion being the same, I venture to hope it is not a waste of time to state it.

Whatever else may be said about the Victorian era, which, as a striking coincidence, has passed into history with the close of the nineteenth century, that era has been characterized in the domain of religion, which is the highest domain of all, by the surrender of distinctive ethical tenets to a principle of broad comprehension—so broad, indeed, as to involve the obliteration, in great degree, of every characteristic truth of Protestant Christianity as established at the Reformation in the sixteenth century. This means the accession of a strong refluent wave from the high-water mark of Protestant Reformation principles, and, of course, meets with the approval of the Pope of Rome and of all others who, like him, are at heart opposed to the revealed truth of the Bible. But it also means retrogression and incipient decay in any nation where such a condition prevails, and, if not arrested, it means for England the loss of her position as head of the Protestant nations of the earth.

The Boer war, which has entailed the greatest loss of military prestige that England has sustained in modern times, is, if rightly viewed, nothing more nor less than a Providential retribution, through the instrumentality of a small nation—faithful to the light which God had given them—upon the greatest and most powerful empire upon earth, and that for the latter's defection from those God-given principles inherited from Puritan ancestors.

It is hard for an Englishman, whose convictions are such as the writer's, to keep silence on such an occasion as the present, nor does it appear incumbent upon him to do so, painful as it is to me to write in the above strain. I feel impelled, however, to place on record my deep sympathy with a small nation, who I regard as witnesses for the truth as it was given to them—imperfectly though this may have been—to hold it. C. W. MULLIN.

Brooklyn, Jan. 25, 1901.

In Its Proper Place, He Thinks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The Queen is dead; long live the King!"

Let the mortal remains of the departed ruler of a mighty empire be laid at rest amid all the pomp that her exalted rank requires, and let history take care of her memory. It may be that in two or three generations the students of the world's civilization will give her an important place among the benefactors of humanity, but the passions and hatreds of the present epoch are too fresh and too strong to enable us to judge her and her Government with the impartiality that such a judgment requires. We are all entitled to our opinion in the matter; we are living in a country and at a time where and when a man should not be branded as a blackguard, a corrupt politician, or a man without principle and education, because, being at the head of a city like New York, he refuses to lower the flag at half-mast in honor of a dead sovereign.

Do you not think that it is time that all the "indignant Britons" and the "indignant English women," who advertise their lack of self-respect in the columns of your "topics," should be reminded that, if they wish to show their dissatisfaction at the municipal act of our chosen Mayor, they ought first of all to become American citizens, and at the next election vote for a man who possesses all the requisites of an Anglo-American candidate? We are in "American soil, and not an English territory," and, while it is well that private individuals should honor the memory of one who was a good woman and an ideal mother, we cannot help thinking that our actions in public life cannot be dictated by all the "indignant" and tactless Britons in the world.

Patrick Henry, Washington, Henry Clay, and Perry would have lived useless lives if we had already forgotten that England is the foe, and that it is only owing to our love for freedom and republicanism that the Star Spangled Banner has replaced the union jack at the top of the flagpole. The flag of the City of New York is in its proper place, and should forever float there, Britain and the Britons notwithstanding.

PAUL J. ESQUERRE.

116 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, New York, Jan. 26, 1901.

Admires the Mayor's Courage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Queen Victoria undoubtedly was one of the best monarchs not only that England ever had, but that ever ruled a country. Yet she was a monarch, not chosen by the will of the people, and, as such, to a truly republican mind, she is not and ought not to be the object of such almost Divine veneration as is tendered her in the greatest Republic of the world.

From the point of view of the republican it is really disgusting to observe that the American people have been thrown into the most violent hysterics by the natural death of an aged monarch, while the highly lamentable assassination of a worthy President of a great sister republic scarcely called forth a greater interest than any common sensational news. On this sad occasion public flags were nowhere lowered in this country, and nobody raised a voice against this contempt of the spirit of republicanism.

But now the only man who had the courage to maintain his spirit, by forbidding to lower our city flags for a monarch, has been overwhelmed with a shower of insults and abuses, not by the common people, but by the so-called "better classes"—by editors of our leading newspapers. This alone is sufficient to show that men are not yet worthy of and ripe for the republican form of government; it is not necessary to prove this assertion by the fact that in republics corruption is more prevalent and the man without means less protected than in monarchies.

MAX TALMEY.

232 East Seventy-eighth Street, New York, Jan. 25, 1901.

Suggests Honor for Humble Virtue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"De mortuis nil nisi bonum."

I readily grant at the outset that nothing but good can be said of the long life of the old lady who died a few days ago at Cowes.

But what, in the name of common sense, was there so remarkable about this goodness that we should go into hysterics because our City Hall flag was not half-masted on her account? Born and reared in luxury, living all her life amid greatest pomp and affluence, where was the incentive for her to lead the reverse of a good life?

Almost the same hour and day a woman died in the miserable rooms of a rear tenement in the poorest quarter of our city, virtually from overwork and under-nourishment.

Compelled to provide for a sick husband and five children, her life was an unceasing daily heroic struggle from early dawn to midnight to procure the plainest food for the hungry mouths clamoring for it. Being a woman of refinement and culture, she also devotedly watched over and directed their moral as well as mental growth. In spite of her incessant work, the scarcity of mere bread was such that she, frequently and secretly, went hungry from her exhaustive toil of needlework to her few hours of nightly rest, and yet, in the early bleak and dismal mornings she would wake her children with a merry song and encourage them to do likewise, in order to counteract as much as possible the gray and melancholy conditions of their existence. Completely vanquished in this cruel struggle with adversity, but with a cheerful hope in a better future for her children, she finally passed away.

To those who are eager to pay their mournful tribute to actual womanly worth and greatness, who have surplus tears of sympathy for womanly self-sacrifice and a surcharge of admiration for real womanly virtue, goodness, and heroism, I would humbly suggest they need not search for it thousands of miles away, but with honest and rational eyes and mind will they find it in close proximity.

As a citizen of our Republic, however, I emphatically protest against our flag recognizing monarchical mummery and clothes merely, even if they consist of purple and crown.

GEORGE BRUNSWICK.

New York, Jan. 26, 1901.

Trent Affair and Flag Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are the American people not giving altogether too much prominence to the lowering or not lowering of the City Hall flag to half-mast in honor of Queen Victoria?

In the first place, the Mayor is entirely within his rights in refusing to recognize royalty on American soil. If we must lower the flag let us do it to Victoria the woman. Even then, what was she more than thousands of our mothers, wives, and sisters? We will concede that she was a virtuous woman, but what gives her prominence in that sense? Is it because Queens generally are not virtuous? As a mother she certainly was a success, inasmuch as she managed to accumulate $100,000,000 for her children.

But do you blame the Mayor that, like thousands of other men in this country, he cannot forget that Victoria, the Queen, honored the brute by whose orders old women, young women, and women in the travails of maternity were torn from their beds and their homes burned over their heads? Were these women any less women than Victoria?

It is argued by others that we should lower our flags if for nothing else than that she was the means of averting war because of the Trent affair. If she wrote that document, then, by all means, lower the flag. If we may believe Justin McCarthy's description of the Queen, she must have been a very mediocre woman intelectually, hence incapable of writing such a document. No doubt her husband, a Dutchman, wrote it, but let us give her the benefit of the doubt and lower the flag by all means on that account.

JAMES MARSHALL.

Paterson, Jan. 26, 1901.

An Epitaph for the Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a good American citizen I ask just a word or two on this Mayor Van Wyck flag controversy, in which the great majority are in condemnation. All who condone Mr. Van Wyck's action are as narrow and small minded as he has shown himself to be. His subterfuge of precedent is too flimsy to hide the spite that prompted him; one need scarcely be surprised, judging from the source from which he sprung into prominence and power, for scarcely anything else could be looked for.

The noble virtues of Queen Victoria, the most illustrious woman that ever lived, are of less interest to him than Ice Trust tactics and the Tammany vice rule of the city, which has been thrown up so much of late. He has placed an official blot on the fair name of the Empire City of the New World, with which his name will be associated, and the contempt it merits, for a generation to come.

When the Tammany funeral takes place next November, and the official body of Mayor Van Wyck is laid to rest, let the following be his

EPITAPH:

"He was a man in stature, but of little mind;
Possessed of small sense, and bad of its kind."

SUB-JUDICE.

New York, Jan. 26, 1901.

Thinks Van Wyck Pro-Boer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a humble citizen of the United States and also a daily reader of your paper, I should like to make a few comments upon the action of the Mayor of this city in not lowering the flag over the City Hall in respect to the death of Queen Victoria.

The lame excuses he offers for not doing so and the names he mentions show his ignorance. The fact of the matter is he is pro-Boer—hence the spirit shown in connection with the Queen's death. But his private feelings should not be allowed to have anything to do with the matter. The lives of the people he refers to cannot for an instant compare with the life of Queen Victoria, and when we think that during the last fifty or sixty years some of the largest institutions in New York have grown to the proportions they now enjoy, we must realize that a very large degree of this prosperity is due to the conditions existing during the Queen's reign, and which were largely attributable to her influence. Therefore, the noble-minded citizens of this country have shown their respect for a sovereign never equaled, and who I believe will never be excelled. It seems to me that after the sympathy shown by the representative citizens of this city, the Mayor of New York should be compelled to place the flag at half-mast out of respect for the wishes of the better class of our people.

When the time comes, I hope to see a Mayor elected whom we may be proud of, and not a man who panders to that element of the community which is responsible for the conditions of vice in this city. I heard an American gentleman, who had lived in New York all his life, say that Mayor Van Wyck's position proved one of two things: Either that the people were afraid to take measures in their own hands, or else they preferred that style of politics which made him Mayor. Can this be true?

In Europe a man holding a position such as he occupies, who repeatedly outraged public opinion as he has done, would be dragged from his office by the mob and pitched into the gutter.

EDWARD C. J. FINCH.

New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

Lincoln Contrasted with Van Wyck.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue is so forceful yet moderate that it leaves little to be said in relation to the Mayor's refusal to half mast the City Hall flag as a tribute to the dead English sovereign.

Some persons, however, harbor the erroneous idea that Mayor Van Wyck is merely following a precedent set by Mayor Hewitt. The latter refused to hoist any foreign flags over the City Hall; and, when his attitude was rightly understood, the sentiment of the whole community was substantially with him. Mr. Van Wyck was not asked or expected to hang out the British ensign. It was thought that he would have half-masted the American flag in honor of a sovereign who proved her friendship for us at a trying juncture.

Mr. Van Wyck now talks of precedent. If he had none, the time was propitious to establish one. "Why do you raise your hat to that negro, Mr. Lincoln?" inquired the Martyr President's companion as they walked along Pennsylvania Avenue.

"I return his salute," responded Lincoln. "Do you think I should permit a lately liberated slave to set the precedent of outdoing me in politeness?"

But Lincoln was Lincoln, big of heart and big of brain, knowing how to do the right thing at the right time. New York's present Mayor had the ill-fortune to be cast in a decidedly different mold. Luckily, the independent press will save our city from being condemned as sharing or indorsing his peculiar ideas of courtesy or propriety.

HENRY F. GILLIG.

New York, Jan. 24, 1900.

Says Mayor Shows Pro-Boer Sympathy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a pity that the only discordant note at this time of universal mourning should be caused by the Mayor of this great city.

What a difference between his conduct and the action of President McKinley, whose letter of sympathy has touched the hearts of all sorrowing Britishers? But I suppose the Mayor of New York considers himself a bigger man than the President of the United States.

There will be few regrets when the present Mayor leaves office. During his whole term he has done nothing to enhance the honored position given him by the people, and has taken every opportunity to show his pro-Boer sympathies to the people.

Insulting the dead Queen, who was a friend of this country, will not help the cause of the Boers; neither will it bring them supporters, because it was by such narrow-minded, biased views that they have lost their country forever. Throughout the city flags are at half-mast, and some of the buildings are draped in crape. It is done as a mark of respect to one who lived a pure, God-fearing life; who was the friend of the black race as well as the white race, and who used her power and influence in behalf of right and justice to all her subjects.

ROBERT S. BEATON.

284 First Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1901.

He Pities Mayor Van Wyck.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pity rather than censure is due to the arrogant and imperious despot, Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of our noble city by virtue of his servility to a gang known as the "Croker-Carroll Company." His indirect insult to all good citizens of New York and his direct insult to all American-Englishmen, and particularly to her whose eyes are now closed in death, is despicable, outrageous, cowardly, and degrading.

The suggestion of a church parade by "A Scot" of all citizens and non-citizens born under the Union Jack and of their families is an excellent one, but let us have it on the day of the funeral of our late esteemed and much-beloved Queen. Let us organize at once for such parade. I implore my brother citizens, especially American-Englishmen, to resent such an insult by Tammany's puppet in November next. American-Englishmen, carry it in your breasts. Purge the city of such a gang. Drive them to the confines of the desert.

WALTER WEBB.

New York, Jan. 25, 1901.

Approves of Mayor's Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one always Republican in local and National elections, and especially so as against Tammany rule, I notice in your paper many hard and unwarranted communications against the Mayor of this city for not half-masting our flag in respect to the death of Queen Victoria.

Not disputing anything that has and can be said of the good qualities of the departed Queen, your correspondents give vent to their feelings in language that shows they are very intemperate in their expressions. The interview with the Mayor, as you publish it, is in nowise out of place as I can see it. He certainly shows his reasons with good common sense—precedents—but comments on his action pound him without showing in any way why he should honor in the city's name one dead monarch more than any other who died before this one.

Those that wish to do such honor no one will prevent in any way they may wish, but the few, or the many, must not think to the extent of publicly having the special privilege of determining whether the Mayor is at fault because he did not mourn with them over a dead monarch, when no such thing was ever done before. Mayor Van Wyck's argument is a good one and well expressed.

A REPUBLICAN, PROTESTANT, ENGLISH-AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Brooklyn, Jan. 24, 1901.

The Mayor and Precedent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inasmuch as the present incumbent of the Mayoralty of this city possesses in every respect a temperament and character entirely unprecedented, would it not be possible for the people of this city to establish a precedent by ousting him from the office he has so disgraced since his incumbency, and which he promises to disgrace so long as he occupies it? Let us lose no time, fellow-citizens, in establishing a precedent to be followed by future generations whenever public officers become contemptible, insulting, overbearing, bulldozing, undignified, narrow-minded, and deficient in all the instincts of true manhood. M.

New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

Calls It Hysteria.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to be one of those who believe that Mayor Van Wyck was right in not half-masting the flag of the City of New York when the Queen of England died. It is so easy to be a mob; so easy to make a virtue of being abject before royalty, that he could have saved himself much annoyance by falling in with the prevailing snobbery that begins for Americans in the State Department and waggles its many tails in the daily press. I am sure the Mayor must feel "dreadful" when he sees that Mr. Gillig disapproves his attitude on the flag question—Gillig, an international Buzz-fuss, who has backed and filled between Trafalgar Square and the Fifth Avenue Hotel until he cannot for the life of him tell whether he is heading for the Bowling Green or St. Martin's le Grand.

But is not the Victorian half-masting mania altogether hysterical? The Queen of England did not stand for our ideal of government. "Oh, no! but think of her royal virtues," is the answer. Now, what were her "royal" virtues? Alas! there were tangibly none. The late Queen was reputed to have been sometimes in favor of peace when her Ministers and people were in favor of war. Is that virtuous? If it is, did it prevent a single war or soften the atrocity of any war once waged? No not at all. Did the late Queen favor a single popular reform or believe in reformers? The great electoral reform battle had been fought before her time; her greatest favor was always for the greatest Conservatives—Disraeli she almost idolized; Salisbury she blindly trusted. These surely were not signs of enlightenment.

There was no streak of "royal" mercy in the late Queen. Women were hanged quite freely during Victoria's reign. She had virtues other than royal, as most good women have. In fact, her possession of the "bourgeois" virtues and her being allowed fourscore years to exercise them so high up in the world, "in the white light," as some demented symbolist has said, has been the chief factor in her fame. To have saved $30,000,000 for sixty years shows a "virtue" that would please any broker in the world; but I am sure that every right-minded royalist and imperialist is ashamed to hear of such unqueenly thrift.

Then that large family, ramifying through all the little and big German Courts till they are overrun with grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and what not! That counted for much, as it counted for many. All the rest I declare to be simply the hysterical effect of excited men and women on each other, trying to justify the abnormal and ridiculous by uttering ceaselessly such phrases as "Oh, the dear Queen!" or "Just fancy, the dear Queen is over eighty."

A French poet recently began a poem to Wilhelmina of Holland with "O Queen of twenty years!" as if that was a statement of meritorious fact. One is no more absurd than the other as showing "virtue." It is all the hysteria of snobbery; it makes against self-respect and common sense; it is beneath the dignity of republican peoples. Let Mr. Gillig half mast himself freely at the loss of his English Sovereign. It will be observed that he is the same thing backward as forward, but when he "deplores" the Mayor's inability to take a Charing Cross view of the royal demise, he makes merry at his own expense. Mayor Van Wyck has the best republican sentiment of the town back of him in his refusal to half mast the flag for the late Queen Victoria. CIVIS.

New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

Thinks Mayor's Action Boorish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suppose Mayor Van Wyck enjoys his ill-gotten notoriety. As a rule, the ill-bred acts of such a politician should be ignored, but in a case like this, public disapproval is indeed hard to restrain. I doubt if even the lowest Irishman in Tammany Hall, or the most "boorish" Dutchman in this country would approve of such disrespect being shown to so noble a character as that of Queen Victoria. To excuse Mr. Van Wyck's pandering to the lower classes on the ground that he had no authority to establish a precedent is ridiculous, after the Capitol of the United States, as well as the majority of cities throughout the country, showed their esteem for England's late Queen by lowering the Stars and Stripes to half mast.

The City Hall should be representative of the prevailing sentiment on a point of this nature, and as nearly all the large public and private buildings in New York were courteous enough to place flags at half mast, it was only proper that the Mayor should have done likewise at the headquarters of the city, as an official, instead of showing his "saddish" spite as a citizen. There is only one thing to complete Mayor Van Wyck's happiness, and that is the opportunity, should Oom Paul decide to give up the ghost, of placing the flag at half mast on the City Hall in his honor.

Apropos of Krüger, there is nothing strange in the fact that Mr. Van Wyck finds in this "patriot" (?) all that is emblematic of freedom, truth, and justice, for, sad though it be, our Mayor is so used to despotic and corrupt government (for which he is mainly responsible) that he makes but a poor judge of these virtues, although he is the cause of much "righteous" indignation. Well, he may find the ice business his proper place very soon. GREGONITUS.

New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

The Irish and the Queen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In looking over your paper I find the letter from "H. J. B.," protesting against Mayor Van Wyck's not having the flag at half mast over the City Hall. "H. J. B." says: "Are we Americans or Irish?'

"H. J. B." is unconsciously displaying the same spirit which Van Wyck has displayed—bitterness. He is in sympathy with the Boers, which accounts for it all. "H. J. B." would do some such thing toward the Irish, should the opportunity present itself.

I am Irish, and I am wearing a miniature of "Victoria, the Good Queen," to-day, with its little box of crape. It was sent me from Ireland last week. Mayor Van Wyck is Dutch!—not Irish. We love the Queen, and politicians in Ireland are the cause of all the misrepresentations and misunderstandings, just as they are here. If corrupt politicians in the New York, it does not follow that "the people" are corrupt or disloyal. "H. J. B.s" to one side for a moment.

The Irish loved and served their Queen, and none knew it so well as the Queen herself. Her Chief Justice—Lord Russell of Killowen, an Irishman and a Catholic—and many others at home and "in the war"—who can number them?—Generals, officers, and privates. So, "H. J. Bs," when protesting against the actions of Dutch Mayors, should not lay the blame on the Irish, who have always loved and served their "Good Queen." AN IRISH-AMERICAN.

New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

He Says No! No! No!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although you sympathize with these mistaken Americans and English subjects in regard to the Mayor's action, I must say they acted as genuine Americans. For what else was the late Queen to the Republic of the United States than a monarch of a friendly nation? The same as the late Czar. Did anybody then expect the official flags to be lowered? And did the Russians feel insulted at that?

I say no, no, and no again. It is only the English, with their unequalled boundless arrogance, who feel insulted at us Americans for not officially mourning their late monarch, which would mean the first exception in our Constitutional traditions on their account.

But it is very hard to swim against the tide, and George Washington would turn in his grave if he could see how his once great and independent Republic is fast becoming an English colony. It is a very sickening sight to any true American, indeed.

WILLIAM C. WAKEWOOD.

182 Park Place, Brooklyn, Jan. 25, 1901.

MAN KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Engineer Says Elizabeth Resident Deliberately Stepped in Front of It.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 26.—Charles A. Huffnagle, thirty-eight years old, of 15 Crane Street, was instantly killed at 8 o'clock this morning by a west-bound Philadelphia express at the Madison Avenue crossing in this city.

From the statement made by the engineer of the train it would appear that Huffnagle committed suicide. He was walking beside the tracks, and when the train came along, the engineer says, Huffnagle deliberately stepped in front of the locomotive. He was hurled fifty feet through the air, and his skull was crushed. When picked up he was dead. He leaves a wife and four children.

A RABBI'S EULOGY OF VICTORIA.

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes Tells Why Jews Mourn for Her.

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, in the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue yesterday, delivered an eloquent eulogy of Queen Victoria. He said in part:

"The life of the Queen mourned to-day was the fruition of womanly character born, nourished, strengthened, and crowned by religion as taught by the Book of Books which the Jew hath given the world—the Book whose tribute of honor, unequaled and matchless, paid to womanhood, proclaims Victoria's worth. She spent her strength for duties while strength she had. She stretched forth her hand to the poor; strength and honor were her clothing; she opened her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue was the law of kindness. She looked well to the ways of her household; her children arise and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praised her. Many daughters have done well, but thou excellest them all. The woman that feareth the Lord shall be praised.'

"And yet other reason why the Jew today should render tribute to her who has passed away is because her heart, so large that it took in nations and embraced the myriads with love, had nevertheless no room in it for religious prejudice or antipathy. But for her countenancing Jewish advancement to honor in her Government and in society, which took its tone from her, never would the Jew in the great British Empire have attained that eminence in political and in social life which makes us to-day bid all other nations look at England as an object lesson and learn that toleration and justice for the Jew go hand in hand with the true and lasting greatness of a nation.

"Well may we mourn. But in our tears is born the rainbow of hope that her illustrious successor, who as Prince honored our race, will as Emperor-King continue to honor the race to which the world owes its best and most ennobling thoughts."

RABBI SILVERMAN'S TRIBUTE.

"The Lesson from the Life of the Late Queen Victoria—the Royalty of True Womanhood," was the subject of the sermon delivered by Rabbi Joseph Silverman at the Temple Emanu-El yesterday morning.

"Victoria was the uncrowned queen of the whole world," said the speaker. "Ascending the throne in her teens, she then displayed the qualities which have marked her entire reign—the simplicity, modesty, graciousness, and veracity of true womanhood. Victoria never forgot the woman in the Queen. She presented in her life not the royalty of a monarch, but the royalty of true womanhood."

At the time of her marriage, the speaker went on to say, an incident occurred which was illustrative of her whole life. The Archbishop of Canterbury approached her just before the marriage service and suggested that in view of her position it might be well to omit the word "obey" from the ceremony. "My Lord, omit nothing," she replied; "I wish to be married as a woman—not as a Queen."

"There are three types of women," continued the speaker. "One is the brilliant woman, who shines through her intellect. Another is the masculine woman, who wields power through the possession of manly qualities. The third is the womanly woman, possessing those qualities of feminine virtue that rule not by the force of intellect, but through the heart. Such women were Ruth, Esther, and Queen Victoria.

"As Jews we owe a special debt to her. By her fairness in favoring equally all religions it was possible during her reign to remove the last civil disabilities against Jews in England. Now the world loses an uncrowned Queen and in this generation it will not look upon her like again."

MESSAGE SENT TO EDWARD VII.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at last night's meeting of the British Schools and Universities Club of New York the following cablegram was sent to the King of England:

The British Schools and Universities' Club of New York, whose membership represents the entire English speaking world, in general meeting assembled, respectfully assure your Majesty of their profoundest sorrow at the death of your Majesty's illustrious and beloved mother, Queen Victoria, and they pray that your Majesty may long reign over a prosperous and happy people.

J. A. IRWIN, President.

It was decided that the memorial services which the club plans in honor of the Queen shall be held in the Church of the Heavenly Rest at 4 P. M. on Feb. 3. They will be conducted by the Rev. Drs. D. Parker Morgan and E. Walpole Warren.

At last night's meeting, which was held in the Holland House, there were about sixty members present, the total registration of the club being 200. Not only are there native Englishmen in the organization, but Americans or others who have been trained at an English school or university. It was due to this fact that the cable message contained the statement that the membership of the club represented "the entire English-speaking world."

BROADWAY CARS BLOCKED.

A wagon filled with kindling wood caused a great deal of trouble to those who were riding down town in Broadway cable cars soon after noon yesterday. The wagon, piled up as high as

CREEK INDIAN "UPRISING"

Believed Now that Earlier Reports Were Exaggerated.

Soldiers and United States Deputy Marshals Will Arrest Unruly Bucks —Choctaws Are Quiet.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 26.—A staff correspondent of The Star, sent into the Creek country to investigate the trouble among the Indians, wires to-day as follows:

"That the situation regarding the Creek Indian uprising has been somewhat exaggerated there can be no doubt. It is true the Indians are restless, but so far no violence has been done, and it is questionable if a shot will be fired. However, the Snake band is well organized, and if whisky should get among them or some deputy should become indiscreet there might be some trouble. But a general uprising at the present time is out of the question. The presence of the United States troops at Henrietta is bound to have a good effect; not that they necessarily will be needed to do any actual fighting, but by being there the Indians who have taken Crazy Snake's word as gospel will be convinced that the President of the United States has not given the Crazy Snake authority to make Creek laws, as he has been claiming.

"Probably the most important feature of the situation to-day is the rumor regarding William A. Jones, a Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington. Crazy Snake contends that when he was last in Washington he called upon Mr. Jones and asked him for relief from the alleged unjust terms of the Curtis act. He asserts Commissioner Jones told him to return home, and that the Creeks might make their own laws as heretofore. Snake not only insists that this is true, but asserts he has signed letters from Jones to prove his claims. However, no one is known to have seen these letters.

"United States Marshal Bennett was busy to-day getting provisions and supplies together preparatory to starting to-morrow with about twenty deputies to join the soldiers at Henrietta. Bennett says his mission is to fight if necessary, but principally to convince the Indians that Snake has no authority from the Federal Government to make laws and that Snake and his followers are violating the laws of the United States when they attempt to enforce the old laws of the Creeks.

"Marshal Bennett, Indian Agent J. B. Shoenfeldt, and J. W. Zevely of the Interior Department, are in constant consultation. All agree in saying they do not anticipate any serious trouble, but add that they are prepared for any emergency that may arise." Mr. Shoenfeldt added:

"Many of the reports have been exaggerated, although there is no disguising the fact that the Indians are restless. Some of the young bucks have said that they will not submit to the Government's plan of land allotment. At the same time they have the most intense feeling against the railroads. They say that the roads have no right to run through their lands and are threatening to burn bridges and tear up tracks. They say they will murder all Indians who have white tenants on their lands. The particular object of Marshal Bennett's party and the soldiers is to arrest those who have been making threats. With the party will be Thomas A. Sanson, United States Commissioner, and J. H. Huckleberry, Assistant United States Attorney. The offenders will be arrested. I expect the Marshal's party and soldiers will be out a week or ten days."

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Jan. 26.—Whatever may be the justice or the injustice of the Curtis act, it is certain that this law is lately entirely responsible for the threatened uprising of the Creek Indians in this part of the Indian Territory.

The Curtis act was passed in 1898. Its principal points, so far as the Creek and Chickasaws are at present concerned, is that it abolishes all tribal laws of these tribes and says that all their members shall be governed by and be punished by the laws of the United States, just the same as any other citizens of the United States. It was at this the Creeks rebelled from the start, and two years ago, or directly after the passage of the act, there was an insignificant rebellion, which was promptly suppressed.

Ever since then the Creeks have been surly and dissatisfied. They immediately began to organize, and carried on their efforts constantly, determined sooner or later to show the Federal Government that they were all powerful.

In their midst, not far from Eufaula, lives the full-blood Chitto Harjo, or Crazy Snake. He is an organizer whose power among his countrymen is apparently unlimited. The real chief of the tribe is Lah Tah Mekko. He it is who signs all official documents, but the leadership, the brainwork, comes from Crazy Snake. No sooner had the former uprising been reported than Crazy Snake outlined a plan of organization. He gathered about him warriors who were dissatisfied, and they took his name, "The Snake Band." To-day he has about 800 men armed and most of them mounted. He appointed what is known to the whites as Deputy Sheriffs, but to the Indians as Light Horse.

The Light Horse are those Indians who are supposed to keep order, but have in reality been riding about the country doing Crazy Snake's bidding and assisting in the organization.

The banding together of the Snake band went on quietly, although the United States authorities had a suspicion that something of the kind was in progress. These actions were reported at Washington, but no authority was given to act. It was not until last October that the Creeks showed their hand. On the morning of Jan. 11 a notice against the land lessees or renters was posted. The effect of this notice was that the Creeks openly defied the Curtis act and stated the Creeks were still governed by their own laws. It was in direct defiance to the plan of land allotment adopted by Congress. The Government has said that the lands shall be allotted to them in a certain way.

The Creek says that if they want forty acres worth, say $400, no one has a right to compel him to take another tract worth twice as much if he insists on having the first, which has probably been his home since he could remember.

The Curtis act says he is violating the law when he rebels. The Lah Tah Mekko notice, or proclamation, saying that the Indian should own and control only his home place, and that all adjacent property which he might be cultivating should be confiscated by the Nation, was against the law and caused the authorities to act.

Leo E. Bennett, United States Marshal, sent word that the Curtis act was the law and must be obeyed, else he would take extreme measures to enforce it. The Marshal's warning was not heeded, as there were some attempts to punish Creek offenders by the so-called Creek Government. And so the matter stands to-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Secretary of the Interior has received a dispatch from Acting Chairman Bixby of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, stating that the newspaper reports relative to the Creek uprising are believed by the commission to be exaggerated. He says that the United States Marshal and deputies expect to join at once the troop of cavalry at Henrietta and proceed to Council Ground, near Senora Mission.

He anticipates immediate subsidence of the apparent insurrectionary spirit and return of settled conditions. He states that reports of Creek lawlessness have stimulated discordant elements in the Choctaw Nation, and some difficulty may be experienced there, curable by the remedy now being applied in the Creek Nation.

SOUTH McALESTER, I. T., Jan. 26.—There were no new developments among the Choctaw Indians to-day. Gov. Duke says he can maintain order without the help of the Federal Government. It is not believed the Indians made the threats credited to them. They say they will not destroy or injure railway property or molest the whites in any way. A report that Choctaw Indians had donned war paint and feathers is not true.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 26.—Lieut. Dixon, in command of Troop A, Eighth Cavalry, sent to the Indian Territory to quiet the Creek Indian disturbance, made a second report to headquarters to-day. He states he found no trouble at Henrietta, and has been unable to find any civil officer who needs the assistance of United States troops in controlling the Indians.

WARREN, Ohio, Jan. 26.—A telegram from Alex Campbell, a cousin of President McKinley, says the Dawes Commission of Land Appraisers in Indian Territory are safe from the Snake Indians and well protected. Mr. Campbell says the reports of the uprising are exaggerated.

TOMPKINS DEFIES LENTZ.

Says If Congressman Has Information Against Administration Republicans He Should Use It.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Congressman-elect Emmett Tompkins of the Twelfth Ohio District to-day sent to Congressman John L. Lentz his answer to the notice of contest served upon him by Mr. Lentz some weeks ago. Mr. Tompkins enters general and specific denial to all the charges made by Mr. Lentz that corrupt methods and means were used to secure his election. He also prefers countercharges, twelve cases being cited where it is alleged votes were cast illegally for Lentz or where alleged irregularities occurred in the election procedure and upon the strength of which Mr. Tompkins claims many votes could be thrown out, materially reducing the total vote credited to his opponent.

In reply to Mr. Lentz's charge that the campaign carried on in behalf of the Republican candidate for Congress was systematic and a part of a plan projected and carried on by "leaders and political speculators connected with the National Administration at Washington," Mr. Tompkins says:

"Well, what if it was? How does that fact, if it is a fact, affect my right to a seat in the House? Besides, did they not have the privilege to retire you from Congress if they wanted to? Mr. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President, came here and spoke in behalf of your candidacy, although he said that if he was elected President he wanted you to be 'at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue.' If Mr. Bryan had the right to speak for you, and he did, did not others, no matter who, have the right to speak for me?"

Continuing, Mr. Tompkins says:

"You say in substance that a large corruption fund was raised outside of the district and sent in here to defeat you because certain Republican leaders connected with the National Administration feared the effect of certain exposures you would make. I deny that any sum was procured in any manner and sent into this district to corrupt voters against you, and I deny that anybody is afraid of you. If you have such information why do you not yield it? You are still a member of Congress. You do not quit until the 4th of March. Congress is in session and has been in session continuously, except during the holiday recess, since Dec. 3, 1900. Why are you not there on the floor revealing the all-important and exclusive information with which you are so heavily charged? You owe it to the people to make a revelation."

QUIGG'S ANTI-TAMMANY PLAN.

Wants the Republican Party to Support Any Man for Mayor Who Can Beat the Wigwam.

Ex-Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg spoke last night on "How to Win the Next Municipal Election," as a guest at a complimentary dinner tendered to George D. Roberts, ex-Chairman of the Republican City Committee, by his political associates and friends, at the Union League Club, Brooklyn. Mr. Quigg attacked Tammany Hall, which, he declared, stood for all that was "wicked, base, and foul."

"Tammany Hall," he said, "lifts its foul front and dares the common decency of the city to mortal combat. I move we accept the challenge and unite the common decency of New York and go for them. Mr. Nixon said, 'It didn't go up.' But Mr. Nixon wouldn't tell the gamblers it didn't go up. What would have been the use of it if it hadn't gone up? How could an honest man, who had never done an honest day's work in his life, get rich if it hadn't gone up?

"My programme for 1901 is the same that I had for 1897, but we couldn't do it then. We now know why; because nobody would shake hands with anybody else until he had first slapped him in the face. It is different now. They're not talking now about excluding the Republican Party. They're talking about union. It is the duty of every decent, respectable man to help smash Tammany Hall. I say, as one Republican, that I will vote for anybody for Mayor whom proper sentiment and common sense may name, who can beat Tammany Hall.

"Let us see who is that man that the sentiment of the independent Republicans and Democrats crystallizes around. Find out whom they'll vote for, and let us vote for him. Let us try their way once. Let us say, 'Take the nomination, only keep it out of Tammany Hall. We'll back you once to see what kind of a fist you make of it.' In that spirit we may win."

FOLEY FIGHTING DIVVER.

Begins Campaign for Leadership of the Second Assembly District.

Councilman Thomas J. Foley, better known as "Big Tom Foley," has decided to fight Patrick Divver for the leadership of the Second Assembly District. He made a start yesterday by fitting up three floors at 1 Chambers Street as campaign headquarters, and threw the gauntlet down to the Divverites by causing it to be made known in all the Tammany headquarters in the district that the fight was on.

Mr. Foley said yesterday that he is going to organize along with Congressman Daniel J. Riordan, who was turned down by Mr. Croker for renomination on the ground that he was too young. Mr. Croker chose Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer, who is twice Riordan's age, and he was renominated and elected Congressman. Mr. Riordan will use all his power and influence on behalf of Mr. Foley, who has always been his friend.

Mr. Foley's organization will be known as the Tammany Club of the Second Assembly District.

CLERGYMAN GETS A DIVORCE.

Suit of Superintendent of De Peyster Home for Girls Is Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The Rev. Elwood Rufus Ackerly, Superintendent of the Watts De Peyster Industrial Home for Girls at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, to-day secured an absolute divorce from his wife, Hattie Louise Ackerly, through his attorney, William D. Brinnier of this city. The Rev. Mr. Ackerly is one of the most widely known Methodist clergymen in this part of the State, and before he was appointed Superintendent of the De Peyster Home he was pastor of several large churches.

Mrs. Ackerly is young and vivacious. When she first came to Tivoli she made the social hit of the season. She attended all the social functions, and was well liked by the wealthy ladies who have their Summer homes in and around Tivoli, and was constantly in society. She is highly educated, and has a love for music. When R. Cortland Potts, a young plumber from Brooklyn, appeared at the home early last Summer, and it was learned that in addition to his qualifications in the plumbing business he was a musician of considerable ability, Mrs. Ackerly was not long in making his acquaintance.

They cultivated each other's acquaintance, and on different occasions they visited Kingston Point Park and other places, where they were photographed together. Later they extended the territory of their visits and Brooklyn and Ocean Grove are named by Mr. Ackerly as the places where his wife's conduct gave him grounds for applying for a divorce.

MINTURN HOSPITAL ROBBED.

Dr. Kellogg Reports the Loss of $790 in Cash and Checks.

The robbery of $790 in cash and checks was reported to the police of the East Twenty-second Street Station last night by Dr. Edward L. Kellogg, Superintendent of the Minturn Hospital for Contagious Diseases at the foot of East Sixteenth Street. Dr. Kellogg told the police that a drawer in his roll-top desk had been broken open.

Detectives Kane, Burns, and Robinson of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station were detailed on the case, and announced later that they suspected a boy employed in the institution. Dr. Kellogg declined to be seen.

It was rumored that a well-dressed woman who had called at the hospital to see a patient was suspected. The woman, it was said, had been left in the office alone while a nurse went to ascertain if she could see the patient she inquired for. When the nurse returned, it is said, the woman had disappeared and the drawer was found open. The rumor could not be verified.

Sons of St. George's Ball Postponed.

The united lodges of the Sons of St. George, who intended to hold their annual ball in Terrace Garden next Tuesday evening, decided last night to postpone the function until March 25, out of respect to the memory of Queen Victoria. This action was taken at a meeting in the rooms of the St. George Wheelmen, 1,775 Broadway. The wheelmen also passed resolutions of condolence and regret.

OPERA STARS SING AT CITY COLLEGE BANQUET

Gov. Odell and His Father Among the Guests of Honor.

The Governor Refers in Touching Terms to His Parent, and Both Are Enthusiastically Applauded.

The dinner at the Hotel Savoy last night of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York was attended by more than two hundred graduates of the college and their guests, prominent among the latter being Gov. Odell, who, before dinner, held a reception in the parlors adjoining the banquet hall.

Ferdinand Shack presided, and with him at table were Gov. Odell, B. B. Odell, Sr., the Governor's father; ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, President Miles M. O'Brien of the Board of Education, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia, the inventor of the ocean telephone; Prof. Compton, Fordham Morris, President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College, Prof. Johnson, Prof. Robert F. Weir, Prof. Herbermann, Senator Elsberg, Prof. Fabregou, and Townsend Wandell.

Prominent among the alumni was Maurice Grau, through whose courtesy the diners were enabled to listen to some excellent singing by Signor Campanari and M. Journet of the Grand Opera. Signor Campanari sang "Ecstacy," "My Bride Will Be My Flag," and the Toreador song from "Carmen," while M. Journet sang arias from "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" and from Gounod's "Philémon et Baucis.

Gov. Odell received an ovation when he was introduced by Mr. Shack to respond to the toast "The State of New York."

"A short time ago," said the Governor, "when occasions like this were less frequent in my life I was in the habit of devoting many hours to the preparation of impromptu speeches, but between the cares of office and many invitations I find it impossible now to do much else than eat.

"I am reminded in this connection of the story of a well-known up-State member of the bar, who was counsel for the defense in a murder trial. His eloquent appeal to the jury got his client acquitted, and when some of his friends congratulated his wife, who was present, on her husband's success, she said that she was glad it was over, as she was tired of being addressed by her husband as 'Gentlemen of the jury.' I think it must be much the same way with the lady who graces the Executive Mansion in Albany, who must be tired of being addressed as 'Mr. Toastmaster and gentlemen.'

"I believe in colleges. I believe in the college of your day and of mine, when a man had to walk up and take his medicine without an elective proposition. I believe that a college education is essential to a successful business life. [Cheers and applause.]

"I see before me among the alumni here some of my lifelong friends. Men prominent in business, in the legal profession, and one at least who is an authority on water." There was a great laugh at this sally, and all eyes were turned toward Edward Lauterbach, who seemed to enjoy the joke as much as any one. Then, referring to the late struggle in the Republican Club between ex-Judge Olcott and Henry E. Tremain, who were both present, Gov. Odell said: "You have also among you men anxious to lead the Republican hosts, and who, although pitted against each other two or three nights ago, meet here as happy as if both had won.

"Your college deserves all the support that the city and State can give it. It is part of your great school system, and should be upheld in all its great works. While reserving to myself all the constitutional rights which are part of the Governor's prerogative, I will say that should it ever be necessary I will stretch my conscience to the utmost to further any measure that may be introduced for the benefit of your Alma Mater." [Cheers and applause.]

"I am also glad," said the Governor in conclusion, "that this occasion has afforded me the opportunity of sitting at the table with one whom I love and revere, my good, old father."

There was tremendous applause when the Governor thus referred to his father, and as the diners arose and waved their handkerchiefs enthusiastically there were loud calls for a speech. Mr. Odell looked at the Governor, and the latter winked and nodded his head approvingly, whereat the old gentleman arose and said:

"I'll be sorry to disappoint you, but speechmaking is entirely out of my line. I thank you, however, for the privilege of being here to-night and for the honor that you have done me and my son."

A toast to the health of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, the President of the college, who was absent because of illness in his family, was then drunk, as well as a toast to the President of the United States and one in memory of Queen Victoria.

Prof. Pupin did not allude to his discovery beyond complimenting the College of the City of New York on its mechanical laboratory. This, he said, was the largest and best equipped in the country, and he had frequently, through the kindness of Prof. Doremus, been allowed to make use of it in his experiments.

The other speakers were Louis F. Gratacap, R. R. Bowker, Prof. Weir, Senator Elsberg, Prof. Alfred G. Compton, and Miles M. O'Brien.

THE WEISBARD MURDER.

Committee of 25 Votes a Reward for the Murderer's Apprehension—Italians' Treatment of Peddlers.

The Committee of Twenty-five representing the New York Protective Peddlars' Union, the East Side Business Men's Association, the American Protective Peddlers' Union, the Independent Peddlers' Association, and the East Side Furniture Association, comprising in all a membership of over 2,000, met last night in Golden Rule Hall, 125 Rivington Street, and took action on the murder of Meyer Weisbard, the peddler whose body was found in a trunk on Jan. 16.

The committee was appointed at a meeting of representatives held at the same place last Wednesday. A. Tietelbaum, Chairman of the Committee of Twenty-five, presided. Earnest speeches were made by nearly all present on the necessity of apprehending the murderer and sparing neither effort nor expense to bring him to justice.

The committee voted to pay $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer of Weisbard; to pay $200 to the person who will lead to the identity of the owner of the trunk in which the body was found, and to pay $500 to the family of Weisbard. For the purpose of raising the money a mass meeting is to be held next Friday night at some hall to be determined upon.

A committee of three, comprising Meyer Ellenbogen, M. Lederman, and Sigmund Samodowitz, was appointed to call upon Capt. Titus and ask his permission to have the trunk taken from the police and placed on a truck or open wagon and paraded about the Italian quarter. A large sign, offering $200 for any one giving the information as to whom the trunk belonged, will be placed near the trunk, if Capt. Titus allows the parade, and circulars printed in Italian will be scattered broadcast.

A communication was read from two Italian newspapers, offering half rates for advertising in bringing to the notice of the Italians the work of the committee. The offer was rejected. A committee of nine was appointed to call on the various associations and ask their co-operation, as associations and individually, in detecting the murderer and assisting in raising funds.

Before the meeting adjourned those present were instructed to make inquiries everywhere in the Italian district, and that each one of the 2,000 and over peddlers should do detective work. Weisbard's movements, through this committee, have been traced to Moore Street as late as 3 o'clock of Jan. 15, the day he disappeared. Many stories were told by peddlers last night of the ill treatment of their members by Italians. One man named Galler said he was kept a prisoner for nearly two hours in a Mulberry Street house and forced to sign a contract releasing his customer from all obligations.

It was said last night that besides the money the committee will raise over $1,500 will be raised by various lodges and courts to which peddlers belong.

The meeting adjourned to meet Tuesday night at the same place. There will be a meeting of peddlers and collectors of a different organization to take steps on the apprehension of Weisbard's murderer to-morrow night at 58 Orchard Street.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

While the mystery of the telephone is as yet but imperfectly understood, two women were recently made to feel how great a comfort to femininity it may be made. A few days ago a thoughtful husband decided to give his wife a novel surprise on her birthday. He arranged that at a certain moment her mother, whom she had not seen for a couple of years, should be at the long-distance telephone office in Philadelphia, and should "ring up" her daughter in this city. The husband answered the telephone bell when it rang in his house and answered the prearranged call. Turning from the instrument he said to his wife:

"Helen, here's your mother on the wire in Philadelphia."

The wife seated herself at the instrument and heard the familiar voice of her mother. It uttered one word, "Daughter." The young matron gripped the instrument and poured out her heart in the response: "Oh, mother, mother!"

Then, as she heard the sob of her mother that came over the wire, she answered in kind, still keeping the receiver at her ear. Until the tolls amounted to $5 these two women cried to each other in true woman fashion. Later both said it was the sweetest experience they had known since their long separation began.

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City Magistrate Pool delights in such humorous situations as occasionally come up in police courts to contrast with the many others that are pathetic. In the Essex Market Police Court the other day, the prisoner was a small boy, who had stolen a turkey from an east side butcher. The boy had been caught by the market man with the turkey in his hands. After the complainant had told his story, which appeared to make out a clear case against the urchin, and the turkey had been produced in court as an exhibit, Magistrate Pool asked the market man if the turkey in question was a hen or a "rooster" turkey.

"I cannot tell about that," responded the astonished poultry vender.

"You mean to say you cannot tell the sex of the bird?" the Magistrate queried. "Then the case is dismissed and the prisoner discharged because the complainant cannot identify his property."

It was hard for the market man to believe the case was settled, even after another had been called, for the boy, frightened and trembling, had apparently pleaded guilty. In his hurry to get away when told he had been discharged, the boy had altogether forgotten about the turkey, which, according to the Magistrate's ruling, was his property.

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It was the steward at one of the fashionable restaurants who has had abundant opportunity to observe the sort of thing he was talking about, who remarked: "Rather funny, this talk they are making about the revivifying and rejuvenating effect of salt on the human system, don't you think? It may be new to some of the doctors, but it's older than I am to the high livers and hard drinkers of this town. Reckon the doctors must have been observing the appetites of some of their patients who have dropped in to get the latest thing in a medicinal way in the shape of a 'pick-me-up.' Salt! Why, it has been the saver of all the old rounders of this and most every other city for more years than there is any record of. Take a man who has been out all night with the boys, and who wakes with a brown velvet taste in his mouth, no appetite, and a knowledge that he must eat something. What does he do? After his bracer of brandy and soda he orders something that is salt, very salt, the salter the better. Salt mackerel, bacon, salt ham, picked-up salt codfish, any little tid-bit of that sort, so long as it is salt. He doesn't need any doctor with hypodermic injections of brine to tell him what he wants as a revivifier. He calls his favorite waiter and pours into his ear the fact that he wants a lot of salt stimulant. That waiter, who knows his business, goes to the chef and sees that all the salt the house can spare is served in that one dish for the man who is looking for rejuvenation. From the relish with which the old rounder eats his salty meal, it is certain that the stuff hits the right spot, and after a bit he goes away much steadier on his pins. Men have been doing this sort of thing for generations, and yet the Chicago doctors and scientists have pounced on it as a new thing. The principle is the same, whether you get the salt in a meat or by hypodermic injection, it strikes me, though I'm neither physicist or physician."

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Hockey on the streets has come again to be the bright particular nuisance on the upper west side of town. Armed with their crooked sticks boys flock to the streets and drive from one block to another, with all the force they can command, little balls of wood or hard rubber. Broken lamps on the streets, broken windows in the houses, and an occasional broken head are the marks of the triumphs of the urchins. Some of these are the results of accident, others of malice on the part of the players who have spotted men who have complained of them as nuisances to the police. Sorry the lot of the man who complains, if the boys find it out. They have him under espionage, trace him to the house where he lives, and if there are basement windows he may be sure the boys will find and break them with their hockey balls. Woe to the pedestrian who gets in the way of a lot of the lads engaged in a lively game with their sticks. He must pay heed to their cries of "out of the way," or he will be a victim of the flying balls unless he is skilled in the dodging of such missiles.

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"Fortune's tides run queerly," said a lawyer who had just returned from Providence. "After I had finished the business that took me to Rhode Island I went out for a stroll toward the new State House, and on the way passed ex-Gov. William Sprague, a mere wreck of the former "war Governor" of the little State. Less than a generation ago everybody in the State bowed before the Sprague family, and people were simply awed by their wealth and power. Gov. Sprague was a social as well as a business despot. Now no one seems lowly enough to do him reverence. Fortune gone, fame forgotten, social caste lost, Gov. Sprague is a pitiable object when his former position is remembered. So wasted are the fortunes of the Governor and his brother that both will soon figure in the courts of the State as contestants of the will of their sister, widow of former Mayor Doyle, in order to get at least a share of her estate of about $25,000, all of which had been left to a niece of Mrs. Doyle, at present a resident of this city. Neither the Governor nor his brother, Amasa, who, like the Governor, was a one-time power in the State, were remembered by this sister. I was told that the old men actually need the money, so poorly off are they in this world's goods. Therefore the contest of the will, which has already been begun. A generation ago either of the men would have looked on $25,000 as a matter not worth their consideration. Yet to-day they are forced to go into the courts to get a share of that amount. Jointly, they squandered millions. Now they are fighting for the necessities of life. As they were never overpopular in their State and city, I failed to find that they had many sympathizers in this contest for a few thousands."

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Columbia University has a little war of the sexes that is making a lot of talk among the students, though the matter has not yet reached the public ear. It all grows out of the fact that the young women at Barnard College have been granted the use of the swimming tank in the gymnasium at certain hours of the day. Heretofore this has been an exclusive privilege of the male students. Some of these who have been in the habit of going to the tank for a plunge at such times as best suited their convenience are growling because they now have to wait the pleasure of the girls on certain days and at certain hours. It doesn't set at all well. So far they have done their growling among their fellows, but the grumblings are growing louder and louder. The young ladies are not at all pleased at some of the rumors that reach their ears, and are preparing to stand their ground in case the matter comes to any issue before the Faculty. This is not deemed probable at present, for the young men will likely be content to make their hours for a bath suit those of the girls, who have few of the privileges of the university, from their point of view. As the girls have also had certain hours set aside for the use of the gymnasium and its paraphernalia, they argue that they have the right to the use of the swimming tank as well. So they are prepared to make a strong argument for the continuance of the privilege.

ARREST IN FOSBURG CASE

Brother of the Murdered Girl Indicted for the Crime.

Family Gave Out Story of a Desperate Encounter with Burglars—Bail Fixed at $12,000.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 26.—Robert S. Fosburg was placed under arrest here this forenoon, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Miss May L. Fosburg, daughter of a prominent Buffalo (N. Y.) contractor, here on Aug. 20 last. The prisoner, who is a brother of the victim, was indicted at the recent sitting of the Berkshire County Grand Jury. The arrest, while not altogether unexpected in some quarters, was a surprise to a majority of the people, many of whom accepted the theory prevalent at the time that Miss Fosburg had been shot by burglars. Bail has been fixed at $12,000.

The authorities state that they have been unable to find evidence that burglars entered the Fosburg house, and it is generally believed that the police were driven to the belief that the shooting was the result of a family quarrel, but whether it occurred by accident or design they are unable to determine.

Since the murder of Miss Fosburg last August this community has not been so deeply stirred as it was this afternoon when the news spread that the brother, into whose arms it was reported that the girl had fallen after being shot, and who had bravely grappled with her slayer until beaten off by another burglar, was under arrest, charged with killing the young woman.

It was announced on the morning after the shooting that three burglars, who had made masks out of pillow cases, had entered the Fosburg home, and that Robert L. Fosburg, the father, having attacked the intruders, knocked a revolver from the hand of one of them. He was beaten off, the family said, just as Miss Fosburg came to his assistance. At that instant, it was stated, one of the burglars recovered the revolver, and, placing the muzzle almost against the young woman's breast, fired.

The girl fell into the arms of her brother Robert, who, it was said, taking in the situation, quickly laid her on the floor and attacked the man who had done the shooting. A blow with a sandbag caused the young man to loosen his hold, and the three masked men made their escape.

The police found that the shooting had been done with a revolver which belonged to a member of the family, and which had been found in a dresser in the house. They began at once to search for clues to the robbers, and they have followed many rumors, but each has been run out without apparent result.

Miss Fosburg was prominent in church and social circles in Buffalo, and for a time was a singer in the choir of a leading church there. The Fosburg family offered large rewards for the capture of the guilty persons and similar action was taken by the City Government.

It develops that at the Coroner's inquest held on the death of Mary L. Fosburg, which has never been closed so far as known, Miss Bertha Sheldon of Providence, R. I., who was at the house on the night of the murder, failed to put in an appearance. The murder is supposed to have occurred about 1 A. M., and at about 9 o'clock that same morning Miss Sheldon left for her home. Since then every effort has failed to bring her here to testify at the inquest. She is the only one whose story as far as known has not been secured.

MR. BACKUS'S LIVELY TIME.

He Attempts to Arrest a Crap Shooter and Is Bombarded with Missiles.

Erastus Backus, a detective attached to the Kings County Court, had a jarring experience last night with the strenuous life as it is lived in the "Darktown" section of Brooklyn, in the neighborhood of Raymond Street Jail. Mr. Backus, who is a brother of ex-District Attorney Foster L. Backus, is a philanthropist. His specialty in that line is reclaiming small boys who have fallen into evil ways. He devotes much of his time and a good part of his salary to this work. Mr. Backus is a sworn foe to the game of craps, and has confiscated several bushels of dice left behind on sidewalks by juvenile players who have fled at his approach.

The detective had occasion to visit Raymond Street Jail early last evening. Coming out, he was shocked to behold a group of pickaninnies, most of them only about knee high, earnestly shooting craps on the sidewalk near the jail.

"Come, seben; come, eleben," a fat fitthe derky with the "bones" was pleading.

That was enough for the devoted crusader against juvenile wickedness. He made a dash for the crap players, and they fled, darting like rats into the hivelike tenements nearby. Mr. Backus singled out one of them and gave chase. The boy ran into the dark hallway of one of the tenements, and the sprinting philanthropist followed.

Once inside the building Mr. Backus found things coming his way. The first of these was a soda water bottle. It performed an inshoot from the hand of a dusky lady who appeared at the other end of the hall, and carromed off the vice chaser's left eye. In its wake followed a battered tin coffee pot, hurled by another negress. In less than six seconds the air was filled with all manner of household utensils, all in flight to a common goal, the anatomy of the philanthropist.

When the ladies tired of throwing things at Mr. Backus they started in to mop up the hall floor with him. Mr. Backus explained that he was an officer of the law. The women retorted that they were glad to hear it, and proceeded to pommel him more cheerfully than before. Mr. Backus finally succeeded in getting out of the house and dragged one of the women with him. He took her to the Classon Avenue Police Station, where he charged her with being one of his assailants. The woman, who described herself as Lucy Reden, thirty years old, was locked up. Mr. Backus didn't return for the boy.

RUSSIAN SEAMAN'S FUNERAL.

Crews of Two Warships Follow the Body to the Grave.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Many thousand people lined the route over which 600 subjects of the Czar followed one of their number to his grave to-day. A band of 100 pieces, over 50 carriages, and a hearse led the procession and the sailors followed the body over six miles, chanting the requiem odes of the Greek Church. By order of the Czar, Timotheus Tschuparinoff, an able-bodied seaman, one of the crew of the Russian cruiser Variag, was buried with full honors and a spectacular and impressive ceremony resulted.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Petroff Malenski, the cruiser's Chaplain, in the chapel of the German Hospital. The body of the dead sailor lay in a white coffin. On his breast was a picture of the Saviour and a cross of carnations, and there were fern leaves at his feet. Three candles were beside the bier. A temporary altar had been erected, and the mass of the Greek Church was sung; a choir of twelve sailors, each holding a lighted candle, chanted the responses. The whole effect of the lights and the gorgeous vestments of the priest was very impressive.

As the last words of the mass were said Capt. Vladimar Behr of the Variag, stepped up to the coffin, and leaning over reverently kissed the picture of Christ and the face of the dead man. He was followed by the Captain of the battleship Retvizan, and by William B. Tucker, Russian Vice Consul in this city, and then one after another the sailors filed by.

A squad of mounted men led the way to Greenwood Cemetery, where a ritualistic ceremony not unlike that of the Masonic fraternity was conducted by the Greek priests and the officers of the Russian Navy.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia, and J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira.

CAMBRIDGE—Major C. C. MacConnell, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Prescott Lawrence, Newport, and R. R. McCormick, Chicago.

GRAND—Gen. J. F. Weston, United States Army; Capt. T. A. Adams, United States Army, and Capt. C. P. Echols, United States Army.

VICTORIA—S. Wyeth, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Judge Charles L. Long, Springfield, and ex-Senator W. D. Washburne, Minnesota.

MANHATTAN—Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, United States Army, and Martin A. Knapp, Washington.

NETHERLAND—Maurice Hutin, Washington.

ASTOR—Col. J. A. Woodruff, United States Army.

EMPIRE—Dr. George Munro, London, and W. J. Bryant, Philadelphia.

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Spring Neckwear—Boys' and Youths' Imperials, Four-in-Hands, Tecks, Windsors, Bat and Butterfly Ties; colors especially adapted to this season.

60-62 West 23d Street.

PHILIP STERNBACH'S SUICIDE.

Relative of a Member of a Large Broadway Firm Shoots Himself.

Philip Sternbach, up to the first of the year in the employe of H. Herrman, Sternbach & Co., a large importing house at 508 Broadway, shot himself dead on the sidewalk on West Eighty-sixth Street, near Central Park West, last night. He was within a block of the home of his brother Morris, a member of the firm. The cause of the suicide is not known. The family is very wealthy. Morris Sternbach refused to talk of the matter last night.

Policeman Toomey of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station discovered the suicide. He was at Eighty-fifth Street and Central Park West early in the evening, when he heard a pistol shot. He ran in the direction it came from and, 200 feet down Eighty-sixth Street from the avenue, he came upon the body of a well-dressed man about thirty-seven years old, with a revolver in his right hand.

The man had a bullet hole in his right temple. He was already dead, but Toomey thinking some life might be still in the body, sent to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance to come quickly. Dr. Brown arrived hastily in an ambulance, and he said the man had undoubtedly died the instant the bullet entered his head. Toomey had the body removed to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station House, and a search was made of the clothing. Papers showed the man to be Philip Sternbach, and Morris Sternbach of 146 West Eighty-sixth Street was notified. He identified the body as that of his brother.

Morris Sternbach said his brother was employed as a salesman by the firm on Broadway. He came from Germany about ten years ago, where their mother still lives, and he entered the employ of the house. He complained recently of illness and gave up his place. He lived for a time, Morris Sternbach said, at his house, on West Eighty-sixth Street. Then he went to Atlantic City. Upon returning, he lived at the Hotel Navarre, Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue. He was a single man.

A letter was found in the possession of the dead man which was addressed to Morris Sternbach. The latter read it when it was given to him in the station house, but he refused to disclose its contents. It was conjectured that the letter must have been written after a meeting of the brothers in the afternoon.

TREE PLANTING IN THIS CITY.

Over Four Thousand Set Out in the Five Boroughs Last Year.

It is shown in the annual report of the Tree Planting Association of New York City that during last year 4,072 trees were planted in the five boroughs of the city, the number of the preceding twelve months having been only 1,623. Two bills drawn up by members of the association were passed by the Legislatures of 1899 and 1900, respectively, empowering the Park Commissioners to take entire charge of street tree planting in order that such work might be carried on systematically. Both the bills, however, failed to become laws on account of the disapproval of the Mayor, although the Governor had signified his intention to sign them.

At the end of the report it is stated that "nurserymen have become more familiar with the requirements, and the vast majority of trees that are properly planted not only live but thrive even under what we consider the adverse circumstances of asphalted streets and flagged sidewalks. If in the past we have considered utility more than beauty, there is no reason why we should continue to do so when beauty pays."

23D REGIMENT REVIEW.

Col. Albert L. Mills, Commandant of West Point Military Academy, reviewed the Twenty-third Regiment at its armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, last night. For the review the regiment was equalized in ten companies of twenty files each. Lieut. Col. Jasper Ewing Brady was in command. Following the review the ceremonies of guard mount and evening parade were had.

At parade regimental long service medals were presented to those who had served ten years or more. One of the recipients of the long-service medal was Capt. Frederick A. Wells, commanding officer of Company D, who has served twenty-five years with the regiment.

DOC

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

The Various Phases of Mourning for the Queen Characterized.

HER CHARITY AND SIMPLICITY

Grief of the Masses Contrasted with the Eulogies of the Aristocracy.

England Easily Pleased in Kings—Edward VII.'s Qualities, His Debts, and His Mother's Estate—Peculiar Functions of the Heralds' College and the House of Commons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Events have moved so swiftly this week that we cannot yet realize the change the Queen's death has brought. The word King is unfamiliar in people's mouths and memories linger around the name of the deceased monarch. Thanks to the world-girdling electric telegraph volumes of expressions of sorrow have poured in upon the country unprecedented since time began. From every dependency England's flag waves over as well as from utmost India and from all parts of the two continents of America sympathetic tributes of respect have come and met with most grateful reception, yours by no means the least. At home we have been overwhelmed with hyperbolic eulogy on the life of the Queen until the appetite cloys and people begin to sigh for a change of theme. It has been falsetto in excelsis and in crescendo with the great majority of our organs of public opinion, the least reputable often weeping and groaning in print the loudest and most servilely.

When all is said, however, in deprecation of redundant language in the praise employed, it remains true that Queen Victoria possessed a wonderfully binding influence over the various badly jointed portions of England's dominion, and it is interesting to inquire whence this influence came.

For thirty-nine years she wore widow's weeds and eschewed all pomps and ceremonies of a monarch's Court. Society knew nothing of her visits to the metropolis, which were few and far between, transitory also when they did occur, and all her connection with the side show of kingship lay in the performance of public functions mostly, during late years at least, in regard to the celebration of England's naval and military prowess. As the spirit of militarism grew in the country so was the Queen compelled to act at more frequent intervals the part of Bellona in the blood-stained drama of our imperial expansion. And now even her funeral is to be utilized for the same purpose, not as an opportunity given the nation to express for the last time in an active way its feelings of veneration and respect for a noble lady's memory, but as a great pageant in the glorification of our fighting appliances. This is a pity were it for no other reason than because in this show the real reason of the Queen's hold over the nation will not be symbolized. It lay in the reticent simplicity of her life.

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THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS.

I remember many years ago accompanying my father to call upon the widow of a former Chief Forester of Balmoral, a gray-haired old lady possessed of a certain statelliness of mien, by no means uncommon among the mixed population to be found around Lochnagar, a population neither wholly Celtic nor wholly Saxon. The room into which we were ushered was small, and in former days it might have been unattractive, but we found it full of mementoes which the Queen had given by her own hand, photographs with autograph signatures, not only of the Queen herself, but of every member of the royal family, and tokens of regard and affection. "Her Majesty," our hostess said, "takes tea with me in this room at least once every year, and she never misses coming to call on me when at Balmoral."

This was her conduct always in her Highland home, not only with that particular retainer, but toward humble people all around the castle domains. As long as she was able to walk she used to wander about on foot among the cottagers, accompanied by her faithful retainer, the late John Brown, entering their lowly dwellings, inquiring into their well-being, and furthering the education and advancement in life of their children, and generally interesting herself in their affairs. This spectacle caught the hearts of the nation at large far more than anything else in her life, and explains the peculiarly reverent and affectionate attitude which the masses of the people of all classes undoubtedly displayed toward her throughout her closing years. In this direction the sentiment evoked by her death is unquestionably genuine.

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IN PLUTOCRATIC CIRCLES.

It was not so amid the upper classes, among the plutocratic circles of the West End, or the ranks of impoverished aristocracy. There the Queen has been the object of calumny and derision ever since I can remember. Her parsimony has been sneered at quite unjustly, her foibles have been exaggerated, and every incident in her life that malicious gossip could turn to evil account has been seized upon and magnified. Therefore I regard the fulsome language of eulogy employed unstintedly in these quarters over our dead Queen as something little better than an insult to her memory. Society with a big S not only mocked at the Queen's life in words, but in its actions likewise, and never in the history of this or any other country has wasteful luxury risen to such corrupt and morally enervating heights as it has attained in London to-day. No wonder, therefore, that the people who indulge in such habits should look askance upon the Queen, whose Court was severely homely, and whose mode of life was unostentatious and who systematically throughout her reign displayed an uncompromising hostility toward every woman who leaned in her rigidly correct standard of moral conduct. Quite a number of individuals, grandees before the world, were forbidden to attend the Court ceremonials held in her Majesty's name because they had compromised themselves, and she did her best at all times to discountenance the rush of the upper classes into ruinous habits of gambling and luxury. The people as a whole knew and understood this, and all the foreign dependencies embraced within her empire were kept in touch with her Majesty in other ways.

She followed the course of public affairs attentively, and no calamity could occur in any part of the empire, or the world almost, without drawing from her a message of sympathy, and frequently of substantial help for the distressed. These ways, therefore, became, in time, legends of beneficence and grew up around her Majesty's name so strong as to make it the binding force of holding the empire's disjointed fragments together, as it were, and keeping populations infinitely diversified in character and circumstances in touch with the imperial sentiment.

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STATUS OF ROYAL INFLUENCE.

Look how the Dutch Huguenot people of South Africa, whom Milner branded as rebels, received the news of her death, draping their churches in black, our very Boer prisoners suspending their amusements until after the funeral to show their respect and grief. Hardly a burgher homestead in all South Africa was without its portrait of the Queen in some place of honor until this war broke out.

It is more and more coming to be known that the Queen bitterly opposed the South African war, but I touch this baleful subject merely to illustrate the contrast between her position and that of her grandfather George III. in the years of the War of Independence. In spite of the cult of pomp and the language of servile adulation applied nowadays to a British monarch, power has passed from the Throne in a remarkable degree since George III. forced on and kept going the Colonial war, which ended in emancipation. He was the mainspring of the party of coercion, and the guiding spirit of the Ministry that existed only to do his bidding. He formed a power alongside of but sometimes above Parliament. With the late Queen how different! She might privately remonstrate with her Ministers, might indirectly sway them by letting her views leak out, though that was often perilous. But never a word could be uttered by her in her capacity of monarch indicative of the slightest opposition to the wish of the nation as expressed through Parliament and its responsible Ministers. Our monarchy, a Parliamentary one, was so in George III.'s time, but since then insensibly the power inherent in the kingly office has been undermined until now it is but a shadow, and the only real influence a sovereign can exercise is social and sentimental.

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THE NEW KING.

With quaint and ancient ceremonies Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, now nearly sixty years old, has been converted into Edward VII., King of England and Emperor of India. He will be Edward I. of Scotland, by the way, and there among a rigid sort of patriots his name will fall of grateful acceptance. On the whole, however, his new Majesty will be well received and have a fair chance. He has many good qualities of a kind necessary to his situation, is affable when he likes, prompt in expressing sympathy, tactful with the tact of his mother, so that if he keeps his private life in better order than it has been, he may do very well. We are easily pleased in Kings, it must be admitted, and always have been.

One of Edward's first troubles may arise from the unbridled license in his life when heir to the throne. Gossip, of the malicious society kind, puts the accumulation of his debts at £5,000,000, and the more radical section among politicians is already roundly declaring that the money left by his mother ought to be utilized to pay these debts up. "She left £40,000,000," chatter runs, "and in such circumstances the nation ought not to be called upon to furnish a penny. We do not want a repetition of George IV.'s story, whose debts were at least twice paid by the taxpayers."

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AMOUNT OF DEBTS EXAGGERATED.

This is all very well, but I think that both the above totals are exaggerated. It does not seem possible that the King can owe £5,000,000, judging from the evidence that has come before me from time to time. He might owe half the amount, and, again, he might not owe much more than one-fifth of it. What I am sure is that his West End tradesmen have in many instances never seen the color of his money since the day they first began to supply him. His debts are, therefore, unquestionably considerable, possible £1,000,000, unless the parvenu plutocrats have written their loans off, which is probable; but there was no £40,000,000 fortune left by his mother to pay them.

The old lady was thrifty, but not parsimonious, and she had many poor relations to provide for, as well as many of their spendthrift debts to cover. Her income was by no means excessive when measured by what great monarchs are supposed to possess, and I shall not be surprised to learn that she left less than half the amount her estate is alleged to be. We can get no details of an authoritative kind, because royal wills are exempt from probate, and therefore inaccessible to public scrutiny, but the truth will come out indirectly before long, and if her Majesty has left whatever money and estate she possessed largely away from the new King, Parliament may have to be approached to see whether it will consent to pay his accumulated debts. The present, though, is not the favorable moment for broaching the subject. We are getting hard up, and income tax payments are exercising an inevitable effect in stimulating the disposition to grumble at departmental extravagance, at the cost of the African war; in fact, at everything the Government does.

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THE POMP OF HERALDRY.

An amusing letter might be written upon the functions of Heralds and knights at arms when new sovereigns come upon the scene. They appear in gorgeous figured garments that the most exalted Chinese mandarin could not possibly rival, and are altogether curious and picturesque, if somewhat a survival of the dead past. The Heralds' College will, I believe, find any man's pedigree for sufficient money down, and it does not surprise me to hear that some day our new British citizen, William Waldorf Astor, had been at his inevitable ennoblement endowed with a pedigree, tracing his descent from King Canute. The Heralds' College can do mostly anything, as it has to live by its wits, and possessing no State income, its wits are sharp.

More interesting, as indicating the curious nature of our Constitution, is the way Parliament meets on the death of a monarch. It does not wait to be summoned, but comes on its own motion nominally to swear allegiance to the new official head of the State, but concealed in this function lies the assertion of the nation's right to say who nominally shall rule it. Although kept rigorously within ancient forms in all of its movements, the House of Commons is perfectly competent at its meeting to raise any public question it thinks fit and pronounce, if need be, upon the right of the claimant to the throne to ascend it.

A. J. W.

American Consul's Arrival at Harpoot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Department of State has received a dispatch from Thomas H. Norton, United States Consul at Harpoot, announcing his arrival there on Dec. 21. The Governor General sent out his carriage with a cavalry escort some nine miles to meet Mr. Norton. The American colony at Harpoot also went on horseback to meet him. On Dec. 24 Mr. Norton called upon the Governor General and the military commander. His reception was friendly and satisfactory.

The Anglo-Saxon Review.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The latest issue of Mrs. Cornwallis-West's Anglo-Saxon Review contains an appreciation of Lincoln by Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador. Arnold White, inquiring "Why are England and America strangers yet?" answers, "Lack of understanding," and declares that Americans regard England as becoming a "back number."

THE BOERS VERY ACTIVE

Capture a Train with Troops and Supplies Near Kimberley.

Also Take Soldiers and Police Prisoners at Other Points—De Wet Reported to be Near Standerton.

KIMBERLEY, Jan. 25.—A train with troops and military stores on board was waylaid and captured by the Boers at Slypklip (north of Kimberley) this morning.

The Republicans captured a small post of Dublin Fusiliers, then blew up a culvert and waited for the train.

An armored train has gone in pursuit of the Boers.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 26.—Twenty Cape police surrendered to the Boers at Devondale, north of Vryburg, on Jan. 21, without firing a shot.

CLANWILLIAM, Cape Colony, Jan. 26.—The Boer invaders are roaming over the country between Calvinia and Lambert's Bay.

STANDERTON, Jan. 25.—The Boers today blew up a culvert near Greylingstad.

De Wet is reported to be in this district, and is said to be supplied with dynamite.

PRETORIA, Jan. 26.—The Boers have summarily expelled all the British, numbering seventy, from Petersburg, giving no reason for doing so. The refugees have arrived here.

PEACE PARTY SOUNDS BOTHA.

PRETORIA, Jan. 26.—The Burghers' Peace Committee has sent to Louis Botha, Commander in Chief of the Boer forces, to ascertain if he will receive delegates to discuss the question of peace.

Boers to Trek Into German Territory.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The conditions imposed by the German Government upon Dr. Hendrik Muller, who is negotiating for the emigration of Boers to German Southwest Africa, include the defense of the territory against internal and external foes, the sending of the Boers' children to schools where German is taught, and that children born to them in Southwest Africa must become Germans politically. These conditions have been accepted, and there will be a number of treks after this, the first, a small one, next Tuesday.

Gen. Prinsloo Reported Wounded.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 26.—It is reported that Gen. Prinsloo was wounded in the fighting of Jan. 16.

CHINESE REQUEST REFUSED.

Foreign Envoys at Peking Decline to Give Up Possession of the Forbidden City.

PEKING, Jan. 26.—The request of Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang for the transfer of the Forbidden City to the Chinese, in order that preparations may be made for the Emperor's return, was referred by the Generals to the Ministers, who have replied that they see no reason to alter the previous determination.

They declare that the Chinese must show deeds proving their desire to comply with the demands of the joint note before any concessions will be granted.

United States Minister Conger called upon Prince Ching to-day. The visit was mainly a social one. Prince Ching expressed regret at the refusal of the Ministers to give the Chinese the Forbidden City, saying that it was impossible for the Emperor to return to Peking until a place shall have been prepared for his residence.

Prince Ching also stated that he had informed the missionaries that the Chinese Government had no objection to their remaining in the country and continuing their work, which was often beneficial to the country. He considered many of them good men.

Conger Did Not Demand Death Penalty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In view of recent publications touching the insistence of the Ministers at Peking on the imposition of the death penalty upon the Chinese concerned in the Boxer uprising, this statement is made by authority: "The reports which come from Peking representing Mr. Conger as demanding the imposition of the death penalty on all the Princes and Generals mentioned in the dispatches are untrue."

DUTCH ALL ON SKATES.

Arrival of the Ice Leads to General Cheerfulness—Picturesque Scenes.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 15.—The ice is here, and in consequence all Holland is on skates. Even the approaching great event, the Queen's wedding, seems for a brief space forgotten. For some time past the Hollander of the south has been envying the Hollander of the north, for the newspapers were full of the splendid skating in Groningen, Zwolle-Hoorn, and Leeuwarden. At last "the fog" came to us—a freezing, thick fog—so that windows of your opposite neighbor could no more be seen. For two days and nights there was the continued music of horns, then the fog fled away as it had come—suddenly—and a bright sun came smiling over the peaked roofs and crooked chimney tops and showed us what the fog had done. The woods were fringed with soft silken threads on every leaf and branch. Even the trunks of the huge trees were completely wrapped in white. It had decked the bushes in diamond robes, and built fairy abodes out of some torn old box or basket that was caught fast in the "sloot," (a small canal,) or forgotten along the roadside.

When this freezing fog appears the Hollander begins to smile and forthwith to shine up his skates, the small boy to sigh over lessons, and the old man to regret his years. The good mother of a growing family looks up the big iron pot for pea soup—a Dutch pea soup that possesseth many things valuable, unknown to the land where skating is not a national sport. The tired skater looks to find a dish of Dutch pea soup, with a big sausage in it. There is not an inn to be found where pea soup is not, when the ice comes, and all along the skating "ban" of long distances are booths with steaming pots of it.

Off they all go now—"Meester" and "Knecht," "Vrouw" and "Juffrouw," side-flying on to Leiden, or down the sloot that leads to Wassenaer, along the Schenk to the Rhine, their bright ribbons—at this time orange—flying from their skating poles. Pater familias is out, with his long skating pole, which will safely carry along with him his five daughters, to go, perhaps, to take luncheon with friends who live thirty miles away. On they all go, from all classes, from all sides. A change comes over the spirit of the Hollander's dream when the ice comes. The lines of soberness so marked in the Dutchman's face seem to disappear; the stiff bows with which men usually greet each other in the streets break forth into a cheery hallo. The woods, always so silent with only the whir of the "wheelers" as they fly past you, ring with the cries of the merry crowds as they hurry on to the frozen vijvers, marching to the music of their clanging skates. The school children, always let loose for a brief holiday by the authorities, shriek as wildly as the Winter crows that circle over the town.

Everywhere the newspapers announce the places where no danger threatens; and warnings are given all along the "ban" where danger is by the sweepers in charge. The ice clubs of the whole of Holland are, in a sense, one. The membership is one gulden a year. This admits the member to all the slooten, canaals, and river ways, and just now one can go to Friesland on skates.

Parties are made up to join friends for the splendid fêtes that are given in the North, where less chance of a thaw setting in can occur, and where the people work for championships in fast and fancy skating. They all wear the fancy dress that belongs to each club, and those belonging to the old Fries families, who no longer in everyday life wear the costume of their particular State, put it on for such occasions. All the peasants still wear it. So throughout our land to-day is holiday attire, and brightness greets you everywhere, for the ice has come and bids fair to remain a long time.

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

The Philadelphia Sails for Callao.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Navy Department is advised that the cruiser Philadelphia, which has been lying at Panama for several weeks past, pending the return of a more quiet aspect of affairs among the revolutionists in Colombia, sailed today for Callao.

Delay in Action on Canal Treaty.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty amendments, among the portentous events of the week, were lost sight of, and the Cabinet may be unable to reconsider the treaty for some time, owing to the important business incidental to the accession of King Edward VII.

RUSSIA'S GROWING POWER

Sweden to Raise a Large Army, Fearing a Muscovite Invasion.

Czar Likely to Rule Over 200,000,000 Subjects in Another Quarter of a Century.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—Great importance is attached here to the army reorganization plan which is about to be submitted by the Swedish Government to the Rigsdag at Stockholm.

For some time past the St. Petersburg press has been attacking the Swedish people and their Government, which they accuse of harboring hostile sentiments toward Russia. The Novoe Vremya recently sent a special correspondent to Sweden and Norway to ascertain the state of public opinion in Scandinavia concerning Russia. The correspondent lays much stress upon the hostility of the Swedes to the Russian Government. But, as a matter of fact, it has been well known here that since the violation of the Finnish Constitution by Gen. Bobrikoff two years ago, the Swedes have become alarmed at the danger by which they are threatened from the north. The Grand Duchy of Finland, which formerly constituted a kind of buffer State between Russia and Sweden, will shortly be transformed into a Russian province. The invasion of Scandinavia by the Muscovite forces would then be an easy matter.

It is for the purpose of resisting such an invasion, inasmuch as it is possible, that the Swedish Government has elaborated a plan for the radical reorganization of the existing system of national defense.

That Russia may invade Sweden some day is certainly more than an idle supposition, and is well within the range of probability. It has long been known that the War Department here has a carefully drawn up plan of campaign for the invasion of Sweden and Norway. The officers of the Russian General Staff are of the opinion that an army of 120,000 men would be sufficient to compel Sweden and Norway to accept the conqueror's terms. It is, likewise, well known that numerous Russian spies have recently been sent to Scandinavia, and that the Swedish language is now studied by many Russian officers. The apprehensions of the Swedes are, therefore, well grounded, particularly as the Russians have made no secret of the fact that they want an outlet on the open sea; and where could they find better ports than on the Norwegian coast, where the sea never freezes, even in the coldest Winters? But to reach the Norwegian coast the Russians must pass through Sweden; in other words, they must conquer a great portion of the Scandinavian peninsula to attain their purpose.

Hence the great importance attached here to the proposed reorganization of the Swedish Army. In all probability the Rigsdag will adopt the Government's proposal, and will grant the necessary sum, which is a considerable one, for its realization.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

The Government proposes to introduce compulsory military service for all Swedes, the term of service being a year instead of three months, as at present. The army will consist of six divisions, each with four regiments of infantry, consisting of three battalions of 1,000 men, with a considerable force of cavalry, and particularly of artillery. Four regiments will, besides, be formed to constitute a permanent garrison for the three fortified cities of the kingdom and the Island of Gothland. The total strength of these twenty-eight regiments will be about 100,000 men and 20,000 horses. To these active forces will be added the reserve troops, consisting of 150,000 men between the ages of thirty-three and thirty-eight, and the "landsturm," the strength of which has been estimated at 250,000 men, between the ages of thirty-nine and fifty. Of these 500,000 men one-half will form the active army, properly speaking, consisting of six army corps, while the "landsturm" will be used to reinforce the garrisons of the fortified towns. A special corps of from 8,000 to 9,000 men will be formed for the protection of the seaboard.

The Swedish Navy consists of twelve ironclads and of numerous cruisers, gunboats, and torpedo boats.

The army budget in Sweden will henceforth amount to over 60,000,000 crowns a year, (about $17,000,000.) This sum does not include the expenses for the construction of new fortifications near Boden, in the north, work on which has already begun.

As a result of the army reorganization as planned by the Government Russia will in a few years be confronted on the Scandinavian frontier with an army of no mean size, made up of men famed for their bravery and still animated with that martial spirit which for so many years enabled Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. to march onward from victory to victory.

The Russian Admiralty has just decided that the last remaining wooden vessels in the navy shall be destroyed. Among these vessels are four frigates—the Ascold, the Bayan, the Ghihak, and the Bagatyr—which will be replaced by new vessels of the same name, two of which have been built in Germany and two in France. Among the new Russian men-of-war worthy of mention are the first-class cruiser the Gromobol, armed with 16 rapid-firing guns, with a tonnage of 12,400 and a speed of 20 knots an hour; an iron-clad, the Prince Souvoroff, of 13,600 tons, which will shortly be launched, and a cruiser now building at Sebastopol, for which the Admiralty recently granted a sum of 7,000,000 rubles. The Government has latterly established new shipbuilding yards at Vladivistok similar to those at Sebastopol, Nicolaieff, and St. Petersburg.

The press here has taken advantage of the advent of a new century to publish various articles dealing with the rapid growth of the Russian Empire in the past 100 years. All due allowances being made for the exaggerations of the Chauvinist newspapers, some of the articles in question are not without interest. The exact area of the Muscovite empire is to-day 18,350,000 square miles, or about forty-three times the size of France. Nicholas II. rules over one-sixth of the inhabitable portion of the earth, with a total population of 136,000,000.

RUSSIA'S RAPID GROWTH.

The first census in Russia was taken in 1724 and showed a population of 14,000,000. On the accession of Catherine II., in 1762, the population of the empire was 19,000,000, at the time of her death in 1796, 36,000,000; in 1815, under Alexander I, 45,000,000; under Nicholas I., in 1835, 60,000,000; under Alexander II., in 1858, 74,000,000; under Alexander III., (1893,) 127,000,000, and, to-day, 136,000,000, including the Grand Duchy of Finland. As the population now increases at the rate of nearly 2,000,000 a year, in a quarter of a century Russia will number 200,000,000 inhabitants. The average ratio of inhabitants in the empire is but six per square kilometer, (whereas in Belgium, the most densely populated country in the world, it is upward of 200.) The population of Russia is, however, very unequally distributed. In the Province of the Vistula, it averages 75 inhabitants per square kilometer, (which figure is superior to the average in France, 71 per square kilometer.) The region of the Southwest (Kiew) has 58 inhabitants per kilometer, the Province of Moscow 43 inhabitants, Lithuania 40, the Baltic provinces 26, Southern New Russia 24, the Volga Basin 17. Finland has but seven inhabitants per kilometer, and Archangel but one inhabitant per kilometer. In the regions of the Amur the proportion of inhabitants is but four per 100 kilometers.

The population of Russia, which was for centuries almost exclusively rural, tends more and more to become "urban." Thus, in 1724, the urban element was but 3 per cent. of the entire population, while, today, it forms 13 per cent. of the whole. In 1724 the total population of the Russian cities was hardly more than 300,000. To-day it is nearly 17,000,000. Thirty years ago Russia contained only four cities, the population of which was upward of 100,000. To-day there are twenty-two cities of this kind. St. Petersburg and Moscow each have over 1,000,000 inhabitants; and Odessa, which was founded only 105 years ago, already has a population of 420,000. Lodj, which had 32,000 inhabitants thirty years ago, now has a population of 325,000; Bakou has, in the same space of time, increased from 13,000 to 115,000, and Kiew from 68,000 to 225,000. Thirty years ago Russia had exactly sixteen cities with a population of 50,000 and over. To-day there are sixty cities of the kind.

It is curious to note into what social classes the population of the empire is divided. The great majority of the Czar's subjects are peasants, (81 per cent.) The class known in France under the general name of petite bourgeoisie only represents 9 per cent. of the population. The military element, including their families, represent 6½ per cent., the nobility and their families 1 per cent., and the clergy 1 per cent.

The number of Christians in the empire is 87 per cent. of the population, the great majority being members of the Orthodox Church. The Roman Catholics form about 9 per cent. and the Protestants 5 per cent. As for the non-Christian sects they are represented by 9 per cent. Musulmans, 5 per cent. Jews, and about 1 per cent. Buddhists.

The number of emigrants who leave Russia every year, without the intention of returning, is but 95,000 on an average. These emigrants are mostly Jews, Poles, and Tartars. On the other hand, many Slav immigrants (for the most part Czechs, Ruthenians, Moravians, Servians, Croatians, and Slovaks) enter Russia every year from Austria, Hungary, and the Balkan peninsula.

B. C. DE W.

BELGIAN GOVERNOR MURDERED

M. de Xivry of Luxembourg Province Assassinated by a Government Employe.

ARLON, Belgian Luxembourg, Jan. 26.—Orban de Xivry, Governor of the Province of Luxembourg, was assassinated here this morning by a man named Schneider, who afterward committed suicide.

Schneider asked for an audience of the Governor, and immediately after he had been admitted he drew a revolver and shot M. de Xivry. He then blew out his own brains.

Schneider, who was an employe of the Provincial Government, recently showed signs of incipient madness.

HIGHER DUTIES IN PRUSSIA.

Count von Buelow Announces that the Government Favors More Protection for Agriculture.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—In the lower House of the Diet to-day, in the debate on the Agriculture Estimates, the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, made an important announcement on the subject of the protection of agriculture, as follows:

"Fully recognizing the present difficult conditions of agriculture, and animated by a desire to effectually improve them, the Prussian Government has resolved to endeavor to secure adequate protective duties for agricultural products and, therefore, an increase in the present rates sufficient to attain that end. The Government is also anxious to expedite in every way the introduction of a new Tariff bill."

The announcement was greeted with loud cheers.

A motion of Count von Linburg-Stirum, demanding increased protection for agriculture, was afterward adopted by 238 to 43 votes.

Preceding the vote, Dr. Barth, the Freisinnige leader, said that whoever agreed with the motion favored an increase of the customs duties at the risk of no new commercial treaties being secured with other nations, in which latter question the vital interests of millions of working people were involved.

Count von Zedlitz denied it would prevent new treaties being negotiated, especially with Russia.

Herr Richter said the Radicals would place themselves in line with the Social Democrats in order to combat Social Democracy, increased duties being fertile soil in which Socialistic ideas thrive.

The Baldwin Polar Expedition.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Evelyn B. Baldwin sailed for home on the American liner New York to-day, having practically completed arrangements for his coming arctic expedition. Mr. Baldwin returned to England this week from Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, having chartered the steamer Frithjof of Christiania, which last year was used by a Swedish polar expedition. As now planned, the Frithjof will leave Christiania about June 20 and Tromsoe July 1, taking to Franz Josef Land the equipment and provisions for the expedition. The steamer America, which Mr. Baldwin bought at Dundee, will proceed to some point off the north coast of Russia, for the purpose of taking on board dogs and other equipment. The America will proceed thence to a designated point off Franz Josef Land, where the Frithjof is expected to meet her.

Heavy Sentences for English Lawyers.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The courts have administered a striking lesson for honesty in handling trust funds, dealing severe sentences to three defaulting lawyers, the discovery of whose crimes a few months ago greatly disturbed the people's confidence in the profession. Benjamin Tako, President of the Law Society, whose firm swallowed £170,000 of its clients' money, was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment. His only defense was that he left the details of the business to his nephew. Two minor lawyers were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each for similar embezzlements.

SMALLPOX IN CHICAGO.

Health Commissioner Has Had to Call for More Help.

Special to The New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Commissioner Reynolds has made a requisition for eight more men in the Health Department. The prevalence of smallpox, he says, demands the extra help. The department needs four extra doctors and the same number of expert disinfectors. Five new cases have been reported since yesterday.

Daily there are scores of reports that reach the health office of cases thought to be smallpox, though only a small percentage proves to be the dread disease.

Officers at the headquarters of the Department of the Lakes, in the Pullman Building, are not alarmed over the appearance of smallpox at Fort Sheridan. Col. Hall, Adjutant General, said: "Every man at Fort Sheridan is vaccinated, and there is no danger of the disease getting a foothold. The first thing a soldier does when he enlists and joins the army is to get vaccinated."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:15	Sun sets...5:11	Moon sets..12:32

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:43	Gov. Isl'd...1:10	H. Gate...3:06
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:06	Gov. Isl'd...1:23	H. Gate...3:18

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jamestown, Norfolk.....	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

Algonquin, Charleston...	.....	.....
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prima, Yucatan, via Progreso	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Thomas, Leeward and Windward Islands, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
United States transport McClellan, Porto Rico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

Antilla, Nassau	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Ipagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Barbados and Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grangense, North Brazil	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Mexico, Yucatan, via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vaderland, Southampton.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

La Gascogne, Havre....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	.....
Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo and Santiago.	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

Comanche, Charleston....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 28, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru. (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 19, and up to Feb. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Feb. 4.) Mails for Papeiti, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 3 for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 3 up to Feb. 10, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Feb. 9, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan, which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Victoria, were dispatched east Jan. 23, and are due in New York to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 27.

Alexandra, Stettin, Jan. 8.
Bellarden, St. Lucia, Jan. 20.
British Trader, Antwerp, Jan. 9.
Clavendon, Gibraltar, Jan. 7.
Colorado, Hull, Jan. 12.
Critic, Dundee, Jan. 13.
Cuffe, Liverpool, Jan. 15.
Edenbridge, Shields, Jan. 4.
El Norte, New Orleans, Jan. 22.
Etruria, Liverpool, Jan. 19.
Glenesk, St. Michael's, Jan. 13.
Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, Jan. 17.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 28.
John Bright, St. Michael's, Jan. 13.
Kansas City, Savannah, Jan. 24.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Jan. 12.
La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 19.
Lemnos, Rotterdam, Jan. 6.
Maraval, Port Spain, Jan. 16.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Jan. 23.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Jan. 10.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Jan. 11.
San Marcos, Galveston, Jan. 19.
Vala, St. Lucia, Jan. 20.
Wells City, Swansea, Jan. 12.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 17.
Comus, New Orleans, Jan. 23.
Glengarry, Gibraltar, Jan. 14.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 27.
Mesaba, London, Jan. 18.
Prins Fred. Hendrik, Port au Prince, Jan. 22.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Jan. 25.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Jan. 15.
Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 19.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

Aller, Gibraltar, Jan. 20.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 17.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 24.
Finance, Colon, Jan. 22.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Jan. 28.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Jan. 17.
Masconomo, Swansea, Jan. 14.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 23.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

Pontiac, Gibraltar, Jan. 16.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 29.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 23.

Arrived.

SS New York, Staples, San Domingo City, &c., Jan. 10, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M., 25th.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) McKeer, Dunkirk, &c., Dec. 14, with sugar to H. Vogemann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M., 25th.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Larsen, Malmo, &c., Jan. 3, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 6:55 P. M.

SS Bechuana, (Br.,) Renwicke, Cardiff, Jan. 10, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 A. M.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg, Jan. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Off the Lightship at 5:45 P. M.

SS Teresa, (Aus.,) Brelich, Ferrol, &c., Jan. 1

GRIDIRON CLUB'S DINNER

Washington Correspondents Entertain Distinguished Guests.

Serious Side of Life Temporarily in Eclipse—A Menu in Rhyme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The annual dinner of the Gridiron Club, composed of Washington correspondents, was given to-night at the Arlington Hotel. About 200 guests and members were at the handsomely decorated tables. Among the guests were distinguished men in all walks of public life—Cabinet officers, members of the Supreme bench, Senators, Representatives, army and navy officers, and Ministers of foreign countries. The reputation of the club was sustained in the matter of unique features, burlesques of public affairs, roasts on public men who were guests, new "stunts," all being interspersed with bright speeches, songs, and choruses. President Arthur W. Dunn gave the keynote in welcoming the guests, saying the "serious side was in eclipse" during Gridiron dinners, and from the flashing of the Gridiron until the end there was abundant merriment.

The menu was an old style primer, both in printing and illustrations, being the alphabet with a rhyme for each letter which hit off some public man or passing event. The inauguration of the President furnished an opportunity for the Vice President to protest vigorously, because he was not in the procession, and finally to appear with a mountain lion and assert he would have an inauguration of his own.

Early in the dinner several members of the club came into the dining room singing "Benny Havens, O," and asserted that there were fourth-class men present who had not "qualified." Whereupon the army officers present were brought forward, duly "hazed," and notified that as soon as the present investigation was over they would be "called out."

Many men were present who are either editors or business managers of large newspapers. These were called up, but when all the names had been read, a member of the club noted the absence of a distinguished editor, and immediately presented another member, representing W. J. Bryan. The latest arrival began immediately to grind out copy, and when five banners with nominations from 1904 to 1920 had been presented, he declined, but another member immediately came in and accepted. He looked like Cleveland, and bade the band "strike up a following him, and as the procession marched out, the club sang "Four Years More of Grover."

Congressional guests received attention in a "Senate Press Gallery Symposium," where good stories on some were told, while songs burlesqued others. The "Dead Ducks," those who fell in the November battle, or since in the Senatorial elections, were duly remembered. "Uncle Joe" Cannon was remembered by the following song, to the tune of "Baby Mine," alleged to be his latest effusion:

From the land of suckers, many,
Illinois, Illinois,
But of statesmen few, if any,
Illinois, Illinois.
For two years there'll be a pause,
Then we'll have Young Charley Dawes,
And won't that be a corker
On us poor old boys?

Gen. Grosvenor was declared to be handicapped for 1904. Senator Chandler was presented with a toy railroad train and admonished to begin over again. These, with other quips and jokes, were enjoyed by the guests, even those who were on the gridiron.

Speeches were made by Secretary Root, Justice Brown, Senators Chandler, Depew, and Carter; ex-Senator Gorman, ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri, the Chinese Minister, the Turkish Minister, and others.

Among the guests present were:

Secretary Root,	Ernest Von Halle.
Secretary Long,	George B. Cortelyou.
Secretary Hitchcock,	Arthur P. Gorman.
Postmaster General Smith,	Thomas F. Walsh.
	David R. Francis.
Justice Brown,	James D. Yeomans.
Wu Ting Fang,	Frank B. Noyes.
Ali Ferrough Bey,	H. Clay Evans.
Senator Carter,	E. T. Postlethwaite.
Senator Chandler,	Melville E. Stone.
Senator Depew,	W. E. Quinby.
Senator Hanna,	H. H. Kohlsaat.
Senator Platt, (Conn.)	George Ade.
Senator Scott,	Scott C. Bone.
Senator Spooner,	J. H. Madly.
Senator Wolcott,	Frank A. Vanderlip.
Representative Allen,	George M. Daniels.
Representative Cannon,	Huntley.
Representative Groavenor,	Henry E. Davis.
	J. J. McDowell.
Representative Joy,	Theodore W. Noyes.
Representative Kehoe,	George P. Rowell.
Representative Littlefield,	Victor Kaufmann.
	Hammond Lamont.
Representative Morrell,	Robert S. McCormick.
Representative Richardson,	Charles G. Dawes.
	Prof. Willis L. Moore.
Gen. H. C. Corbin	Nathan Frank.
Gen. John M. Wilson.	Seth W. Cobb.
Major Richard L. Hoxie,	George W. Boyd.
Major J. M. Carson, Jr.,	W. A. Turk.
Capt. Lansing H. Beach,	Richard C. Kerens.
Rear Admiral Hichborn, U. S. N.	S. S. Hardwick.
	S. C. Wells.
Gen. George H. Harries.	Henry L. Stoddard.
	Solomon S. Griffin.
Consul General Goodnow.	John Thomas J. Feeney.
	H. E. L. Bunch.

PARITY OF THE SILVER DOLLAR.

House Committee Votes to Report the Overstreet Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day voted, 6 to 4, in favor of reporting the Overstreet bill, maintaining at all times the parity of the standard silver dollar with gold. Two Democrats, Driggs of New York and Thayer of Massachusetts, voted with the Republicans in favor of the bill. As reported, the bill is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to maintain at all times at parity with gold the standard silver dollars of the United States, and to that end he is hereby authorized and required at the demand of the holder to exchange gold coin for standard silver dollars when presented to the Treasury of the United States in sums not less than $50.

That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the Secretary of the Treasury, when in his judgment there is not sufficient gold coin in the general fund of the Treasury to justify a further use of it for exchange for standard silver dollars, shall be authorized and required to employ any part of the reserve fund of gold coin established by Section 2 of the act of March 14, 1900, and the standard silver dollars received in the reserve fund in exchange for gold coin under the provisions of this act shall be held in said reserve fund and not paid out except in the manner provided in regard to United States notes in said Section 2 of the act of March 14, 1900, and all provisions of law for the maintenance of said reserve fund relating to United States notes are hereby made applicable to standard silver dollars in said reserve fund.

That this act shall take effect upon its passage.

The report on the Overstreet bill places two gold redemption bills on the House calendar, the committee on coinage having previously reported the Hill bill. The measures differ, however, the Hill bill providing for turning the silver dollar into small coin, while the Overstreet bill establishes a parity by making the silver dollar exchangeable for gold on demand at the Treasury.

Chairman Southard of the House Committee on Coinage to-day introduced a resolution making the Hill bill a special order in the House with two days for debate. The resolution goes to the Committee on Rules, which will determine whether the measure is to be brought to the front as a special order. Before this is done the advocates of the measure will canvass the sentiment of Senators with a view to assuring Speaker Henderson that the consideration given to the measure in the House will not be fruitless.

ASK $750,000 FOR BUFFALO FAIR.

Exposition Representatives Argue for Aid from the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Representatives of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, including President J. J. Melbourne, Director General Buchanan, Norman E. Mack, and other citizens of Buffalo, were before the House Committee on Appropriations in behalf of Federal participation in that enterprise. Many of the New York representatives in Congress accompanied the delegation.

The purpose of the hearing was to set forth the magnitude and progress of the work being done, and to urge an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill giving Government aid to the extent of $750,000. This is not expected to be an outright contribution, as the stock of the exposition to the amount of $750,000 is to be issued to the Government. The financial estimates of the enterprise were explained at length indicating that there would be a considerable surplus after discharging the debt to the Government and all other obligations.

The action of the committee will not be known until the sundry civil bill is reported, but the delegation is encouraged to believe that it will be favorable.

POSTAL CODIFICATION DEBATE.

Several Attempts to Amend the Loud Bill Are Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The House today proceeded with the consideration of the bill to revise and codify the postal laws which was interrupted by the consideration of appropriation bills. An amendment offered by Mr. Latimer (Dem., S. C.,) to provide that no star route contract should be let to any one not a resident of the county in which the route was located aroused a great deal of opposition from the immediate friends of the bill, who argued that the injection of such amendments into a bill to codify the postal laws would result in loading the measure down and make its ultimate defeat certain. The amendment was supported by Mr. Tate (Dem., Ga.,) and Mr. Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.,) Mr. Stephens, (Dem., Texas,) Mr. Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) and others.

They argued that the amendment would result in breaking up the present sub-letting system. Mr. Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) in charge of the bill, reiterated the statement that if the amendment were adopted the bill would fail. More than that he believed the amendment unwise. There were many star routes, he said, where no one lived who could or would bid for the contract of carrying the mails. The amendment was lost—38 to 47.

Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.,) discussed the advisability of placing upon the bill as an amendment his bill for the reclassification of the railway mail clerks.

Mr. Loud appealed to Mr. Tawney not to offer the amendment on the ground that, if adopted, it would sound the death knell of the bill. If the bill contained any provision which could not pass the Senate by unanimous consent, it must fail.

Mr. Tawney pointed out the fact that substantially the bill which he offered as an amendment already had passed the Senate three times. He did not think the incorporation of this reclassification scheme into the bill would jeopardize it.

Mr. Loud replied that, in the face of general elections, one house of Congress frequently passed measures, knowing that they would be held up by the other house, and he insisted that if the amendment went on the bill, all chance of its passage would disappear.

Mr. Tawney declined to be convinced, and offered the amendment. It classified railway mail clerks into ten classes, with salaries ranging from $800 to $1,800 per annum. In support of the amendment, he recalled that its provisions had received the pledged support of 260 members of the House at the last session. After some further debate by Messrs. Sperry (Rep., Conn.,) and Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) in favor of the adoption of the amendment, and Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio,) against it, the amendment was lost, 48 to 49.

After completing 193 pages of the bill the committee rose.

OLEOMARGARINE BILL REPORTED.

The Minority Calls the Measure Dangerous Class Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Proctor, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, to-day presented to the Senate the report of that committee on the oleomargarine bill. The report is favorable to the bill, but Senator Heitfield presented a minority report adverse to it. The majority in their report say:

The bill appears to be unanimously desired by the farmers of the country who are engaged in dairying, and has the earnest approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. Your committee has listened with interest to the representatives of the live stock interests and the cottonseed oil manufacturers, and is unable to see in this measure anything that can greatly injure either.

The Secretary expressed the opinion before the committee that the dairy cow was a necessity to the restoration of the exhausted cotton lands of the South. We have heard some objection to this measure from organized labor, and, while it is true that some laboring men may prefer, as a matter of pride, to consume oleomargarine that is yellow instead of white, yet your committee believes that, while the pride of some may suffer under this measure, which will raise the tax on the colored and reduce it on the uncolored, a far greater number are now being deceived through the sale of oleomargarine as butter and at butter prices.

The minority report is signed by Senators Heitfield (Pop., Idaho,) and Money, (Dem., Miss.,) and Senator Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) concurs in their conclusions. They present a substitute bill providing more stringent restrictions upon the retail dealer and for proper marking of oleomargarine, but removing the restriction as to coloring.

The minority take the position that oleomargarine is a legitimate article of commerce, and quote the United States Supreme Court to substantiate this position. They find that most of the frauds in connection with the oleomargarine trade are committed by the retail dealers and say that the makers of butter cannot rightfully claim an exclusive right to use coloring matter. They continue:

The object of the bill is to prevent competition between two home industries by building up the one and destroying the other. Such use of the taxing power of the Government is an abuse which should not be encouraged or even tolerated for a moment. The bill is class legislation of the most dangerous character. It is not demanded by any economic conditions in this country, and its passage would be not only a perversion of the taxing power of the Government, but a violation of the Constitution both in its letter and spirit.

TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Table Showing Exports and Imports During the Year 1900.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The detailed tables of the imports and exports for the calendar year 1900 have been completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. They show the imports and exports of the year by great classes, compared with the preceding year, as follows:

	IMPORTS. 1899.	1900.
Articles of food and live animals	$220,977,787	$219,329,295
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	267,567,860	280,359,404
Articles manufactured for use in mechanic arts	75,357,687	84,785,196
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	118,364,400	132,443,646
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.	107,609,676	112,101,886
Total imports	$790,967,410	$829,019,337
DOMESTIC EXPORTS.		
Products of agriculture	$762,132,405	$904,658,958
Products of manufacture	380,787,801	441,406,942
Products of the mines.	35,279,187	59,222,902
Products of the forest.	47,562,121	54,491,146
Products of the fisheries	5,637,077	8,074,684
Miscellaneous	3,532,663	5,169,027
Total domestic exports	$1,252,932,344	$1,453,013,659
Foreign goods re-exported	22,535,627	24,936,007
Total exports	$1,275,467,971	$1,477,949,666

Hawaii Cost America $3,447,535.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Gage has sent to the House a full statement of the indebtedness incurred by the annexation of Hawaii, with a request for appropriations to cancel the indebtedness, aggregating $3,447,535.

The President Commutes Sentences.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The President to-day commuted the sentences of two men now serving time for offenses against the postal laws. They were D. G. Dumas, who pleaded guilty Sept. 5, 1900, to stealing a letter from the mails while employed as a railway postal clerk in Texas, and George E. Shippey, convicted in Chicago April 5, 1900, of using the mails to defraud.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Postmasters: New Jersey—Andrew Girsham, Gutenberg; William S. Kelley, Smithville; Henry Graham, Bridgeton; William T. Corliss, Red Bank; E. F. Ferris, Chatham; P. H. Charlock, Elizabeth; H. V. Locke, Swedesborough.

New York—R. C. Bullock, Cherry Creek; D. L. Jamieson, New York Mills; C. W. Clark, Oriskany Falls; J. F. Stephens, Highland Falls; M. N. Martin, Honeoye Falls; Ernest J. Robinson, Plattsburg; Fratz Murray, Dolgeville; L. J. Townley, Groton; George W. Armstrong, Manlius.

Pennsylvania—E. L. Riley, Ashley; James Barnes, Barnesborough; A. M. Aurand, Beaver Springs; H. H. Nichols, Girard; George R. Walton, Malvern; M. K. Bergey, Souderton; E. W. Haseltine, Swissvale; F. A. Howe, Waterford; Henry Feindt, Lykens; Ed S. Holcomb, Westfield; Robert A. Todd, Ellwood City; S. Clay Miller, Lancaster; James H. Patterson, Sharpsburg.

George D. Corson of Wyoming was appointed agent for the Indians of the San Carlos Agency in Arizona; Melvin A. Deering of Colorado, Register of the Land Office at Gunnison, Col.; Benjamin K. Kimberly of Colorado, Receiver of Public Moneys at Denver, Col.; the Rev. Oliver C. Miller of California, Chaplain in the United States Army.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New York—Thayer Corners, Robert Johnston; The Vly, Aaron Bush.

Pennsylvania—Lehigh Tannery, C. W. Miller; Maron, S. E. Barratt.

NEELY SAILS FOR HAVANA

Alleged Embezzler Leaves Here Apparently in Fine Spirits.

Has Confidence that He Can Clear Himself and Be Acquitted—Deputy Marshals Will Watch Him Closely.

Charles F. W. Neely, the ex-Chief of the Bureau of Finance of the Cuban Post Office Department, who was arrested in Rochester last May charged with embezzling $36,000 of the department funds, sailed yesterday for Havana in custody of two United States Marshals on the Ward Line steamship Mexico. Since May 22 last he has been in Ludlow Street Jail, where he has awaited the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the question of the legality of his extradition. The decision, rendered on the 14th of this month was adverse to him.

Neely was up early yesterday morning, and when United States Marshal Henkel arrived at the jail he found him ready for the trip. Just before 11 o'clock Deputy Marshals Frank H. Daley and Abraham Adler, who are taking him back to Havana, came to the jail. No time was lost, and all three immediately started for the pier in a cab.

As the prisoner left the jail he bade Warden Pickett good-bye, saying: "I am glad that I am going back to Cuba, for I am certain that I can explain everything and will be acquitted."

The prisoner was dressed in a dark suit, a light overcoat, and a light derby hat. In his hand he carried a small valise. He was not handcuffed, and appeared to be in excellent spirits.

He chatted pleasantly with his custodians and gave no indication that he was thinking of the seriousness of the charges to which he will have to answer when he arrives in Havana.

When the party arrived at the pier Neely was the first one out of the cab, being followed closely by Adler and Daley. All at once boarded the ship, where Neely was greeted pleasantly by the officers. To them he said:

"Once more I say that I am glad to take this trip."

Meanwhile there were many people on the pier who were looking curiously at the prisoner, commenting on how carelessly he appeared to look upon his situation. The Marshal would not allow any one to communicate with him. A relative of Neely was at the pier, but he would not give his name. Neely's stateroom is on the port side, amidships, and one of the Marshals will always be with him during the voyage in order to guard against any attempt on his part to commit suicide or to escape by jumping overboard.

The Mexico is due in Havana next Wednesday. There the Marshals will turn their prisoner over to the local authorities, after which they will return home.

$7,500,000 CONTRACTS SIGNED.

Newport News Company Agrees to Build the Warships.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Contracts for naval work, aggregating no less than $7,500,000, were signed at the Navy Department to-day by President Orcutt and Judge Payson, representing the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Company. The contracts were for one sheathed armored cruiser of 14,500 tons, to cost $3,885,000, and for a similar cruiser unsheathed to cost $3,715,000.

Capt. Converse, now inspector of the Illinois, and the future Commander of the big battleship which is building at Newport News, reported at the Navy Department to-day that the battleship will be ready for her preliminary trial about the middle of next month, and that she will be ready to go into commission in July.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Mobile, Ala., at the call of the President of the board, for the examination of such officers of the Corps of Engineers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major William T. Rossell, Corps of Engineers; Major George McC. Derby, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Cassius E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Surgeon; Acting Assistant Surgeon Lawrence A. Felder, Second Lieut. Edward M. Adams and additional Second Lieuts. Gustave R. Lukesh and Edmund M. Blunt, Corps of Engineers, will report to Major Rossell, President of the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at San Francisco, at the call of the President of the board, for the examination of such officers of the Corps of Engineers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Jared A. Smith, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Deputy Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Girard, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Charles E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers, Second Lieut. George B. Pillsbury, Corps of Engineers, will report to Col. Smith, President of the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook, Fourth Cavalry, will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty with recruits.

Second Lieut. Charles B. Turner, Forty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the volunteer service, to take effect Feb. 4, his services being no longer required.

The retirement from active service, Jan. 25, of Lieut. Col. James M. Ingalls, Third Artillery, by operation of law, is announced.

First Lieuts. John S. Sewell, James F. McIndoe, and Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, will report to Col. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Totten, New York, at the call of the President of the board, for the examination of such officers of the Corps of Engineers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major John G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers; Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, Surgeon; Capt. Francis R. Shunk, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Henry Jervey, Corps of Engineers; acting Assistant Surgeon Roy A. Wilson. Second Lieuts. Earl I. Brown, Amos A. Fries, James A. Woodruff, Edward M. Markham, and Thomas H. Jackson, Corps of Engineers, will report to Major Knight, President of the board for examination, as to their fitness for promotion.

Navy.

F. M. Bostwick is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from July 1, 1900.

R. K. Crank is commissioned Lieutenant from Aug. 19, 1900.

F. R. Payne is commissioned Lieutenant from July 23, 1900.

E. F. Eckhardt is commissioned Lieutenant (junior grade) from July 1, 1900.

W. A. McClurg is commissioned Medical Inspector from Nov. 19, 1900.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Kearsarge, Massachusetts, and the Potomac left Pensacola today for the Gulf of Florida.

The Bancroft arrived at Colon yesterday, where she will coal.

The Uncas has arrived at San Juan.

The training ship Topeka has left St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, for Barbados.

The watership Arethusa arrived at Manila today.

The Essex has left New Haven for Point Pitre.

Chisholmn Lease Transferred.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 26.—The American Steel and Wire Company has secured the Chisholm Iron Company's lease to its lands on the Mesaba range. By the terms of the lease the Steel and Wire Company pays the Chisholm Company a bonus of $75,000 and 10 per cent. annual royalty, and in addition pays to the fee owners 25 per cent. annual royalty. The terms call for a minimum annual production of 100,000 tons. The property is a valuable one, having shown up more than 7,000,000 tons of ore, mostly high-grade bessemer. The Steel and Wire Company now controls four Mesaba Range mines.

German Poliklinik Election.

Edward Benneche was elected President of the German Poliklinik at the annual meeting of that organization on Thursday. Other officers chosen were: Dr. S. Kohn, Vice President; Dr. H. Schmid, Treasurer, and Dr. C. A. Von Ramdohr, Secretary. It was reported that during the last fiscal year the institution gave free medical attendance to 16,846 patients, the total number of prescriptions furnished being 46,774. A resolution to establish evening classes, beginning to-morrow, was adopted, and it was decided that the Poliklinik, situated at 78 East Seventh Street, should in future remain open in the evening from 7:30 to 9 o'clock.

Gov. Odell Elected a Director.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 26.—At the annual meeting of the Orange County Horse and Road Improvement Association, just held at Goshen, Gov. Odell was chosen as one of the Directors for the ensuing year.

IRRIGATION PLAN ATTACKED.

Debate in the Senate on Proposed Amendment to Indian Bill for Experimental Dam.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—National irrigation was discussed in the Senate for three hours to-day, the text being an amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill providing for surveys looking to the construction of an irrigation dam and ditch for the watering of the reservation of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, at San Carlos, on the Gila River, Arizona.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) led the opposition and was assisted by Mr. Quarles, (Rep., Wis.,) Mr. Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,) Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) and Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) argued for the experiment.

The amendment concerning town-site appraisements was considered, Mr. Pettigrew renewing his opposition to the town site commission. After some debate the town site amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) opposed the appropriation of $100,000 for investigation and survey of proposed irrigation dams and canals on the Gila River in the San Carlos Reservation, Ariz. He said he was opposed to the plan as it was one which would commit the Government to a new policy which would be one of immense cost before it was carried out. Mr. Platt explained that settlers at the head of the Gila River had taken up water rights at the head of the stream, and thus cut down the supply. The amendment, he said, was framed in reality to commit the Government to a policy of National irrigation.

The National Irrigation Congress and the Geological Survey, he said, had combined those who believed that humanitarian principles dictated that the Indians should be supplied with irrigation that they might be self-supporting, and the irrigation forces so that they were almost irresistible. The scheme, he said, would commit the Government to the expense of some $4,000,000. He criticised the reports of the Geological Survey.

Mr. Platt added that all the irrigation needed for the Indians could be secured for $100,000, but that the irrigation advocates favored this scheme because it would foist the burden of irrigation of the arid lands inevitably upon the Government.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nevada,) contended that the amendment contemplated only the completion of the surveys already under way, and that nothing would follow but a submission of the complete plan to Congress. He maintained that every other method of providing water for the Indians had been exhausted, leaving only that proposed by this amendment. He made a general argument favoring the irrigation of the arid lands.

Mr. Quarles (Rep., Wis.,) discussed the general irrigation proposition, indorsing it, but deploring what he called the guerrilla tactics which attempted to secure legislation upon appropriation bills rather than bringing forward a bill contemplating the whole scheme of watering the arid regions. He said that what he opposed was the method, and not the scheme. He said the States and Nation must act in harmony to preserve water rights, and that action must be taken quickly to secure all rights for the people.

Mr. Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Chairman of the Indian Committee, resented the imputation that the committee was moving by indirection, or was endeavoring to secure by unfair means any advantage to the irrigation advocates. He went over the legal phases of the storage of water by such a dam as is proposed. Then, taking up the general features, he said the site for the proposed dam was the most favorable that might be chosen for an irrigation experiment. He protested that there was always objection when a small appropriation was asked for the West, while Western men were ready to vote for coast improvements.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) caustically replied to the strictures on New England by Mr. Thurston, reviewing the history of irrigation legislation, and saying he favored a comprehensive plan of irrigation and hoped some such scheme would be reported.

Mr. Thurston, referring to the East, said moss seemed to grow not only upon the houses, but upon some of the citizens. Against this expression, Mr. Platt (Conn.) put himself on record as against any classification of the East as against the West or any other section. He had always, he said, endeavored faithfully to represent the entire country, and he was favorable to an irrigation scheme when carefully prepared. He asserted that there is a lobby in the interest of irrigation, and declared that feeling had been worked up without any reference to the merits of the work.

Amendments were agreed to appropriating $11,000 for light, heat, and water supplies at Klamath Agency, Oregon; permitting the Secretary of the Interior to expend not more than $150,000 for purchase of water rights for the Southern Utes; appropriating $25,000 for the purpose of investigating the mineral character of lands in Indian reservations, and to withhold from such reservation all mineral lands; providing for an investigation as to whether or not a personal tax may be levied in the Indian Territory to maintain a free school system; permitting the sale of 20,000,000 feet of timber from the Jicarillo Apache Indian reservation.

The Senate adjourned with the irrigation amendment pending.

THE CONVENTION AT HAVANA.

Animated Debate on the Article in the Constitution Referring to Religion.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The third section of the Cuban Constitution, as submitted by the Central Committee to the Constitutional Convention, on Monday, relative to rights guaranteed by the Constitution, was discussed by the convention to-day. The first twelve articles of the section were accepted without debate, and it looked as though much work would be accomplished at this sitting.

Article XIII., however, regarding religion and the separation of Church and State, brought out a flood of talk, lasting nearly four hours, and several amendments were offered, one by Señor Cisneros proposing to strike out the word "religion." Señor Cisneros objected to any reference to religion in the Constitution.

Señor Llorente made a hot retort, and said the Cubans were not atheists. The amendment was defeated.

A general discussion ensued upon the motion of Juan Gualberto Gomez to strike out the words "the Church and State shall be separate." Señors Nunez, Zayas, and Sangully did not want the union of Church and State, and said they believed in guarding against any possibility of it in the future Government.

Señors Gomez and Giberga argued that the future Government might want a union, and that it would be best to leave the Constitution so that such an arrangement might be made. It might be politic, they claimed, to have a union with such a strong organization, and it was not necessarily an uncivilized movement, as the opposition intimated. The speakers cited the union of Church and State in France and England.

The motion was defeated, and the article remains the same as in the original project, with the exception of a stipulation that the State shall pay no money for the support of the Church.

It was voted to hold night sessions of the convention, beginning next Monday.

MR. DADY SELLS HIS RIGHTS.

To Receive $250,000 from the Havana Government—May Enter the Competition for the Contract.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The Government has made arrangements with Mr. Dady, the American contractor, to purchase all his rights in law and equity in the project for sewering and paving Havana, for $250,000. This sum will be reimbursed to the State by the successful bidder for the contract.

The Ayuntamiento has been instructed in a letter from Gov. Wood to prepare an advertisement for bids. According to the plans of Mr. Gray, bidders will be obliged to deposit 5 per cent. of the amount of the contract, and the successful bidder must deposit 5 per cent. more before commencing the work.

Mr. Dady under the new conditions, has no more rights than other bidders. He is reported to have said that he is satisfied with the awards, and will enter the competition for the contract.

Reported Carnegie Deal Denied.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 26.—The Chronicle Telegraph says: "It can be stated on the highest authority that the story of the absorption of the Pressed Steel Car Company by the Carnegie interests is entirely without foundation. The relations between the two companies are at present of the most intimate character, the Carnegie Company having practically the command of the supply of raw material to the Pressed Steel Car Company, but no union of interests has taken place, nor is any such thing contemplated at the present time."

Our clothing confers a fine distinction on its wearers—fashionable, faultless. We can do you a good turn at our Remnant Sale. Suits and Overcoats worth double.

Suit to order, $14; coat and vest, $10 50; trousers, $4. Overcoat, satin lined, $20. All fancy silk vestings, $6; former cost from $10 to $15.

Full Dress and Tuxedo, silk trimmed throughout, no better made anywhere at any price, to order, $30.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

BOLOMEN SWEAR ALLEGIANCE.

Details of the Ceremony in Santa Maria When 1,900 of Them Took the Oath.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The last mail from the Philippines includes a brief report made by Gen. Young of an important event in Santa Maria on Dec. 2, when 2,180 Katipunans voluntarily renounced connection with the insurrection and swore allegiance to the United States Government. This number includes 1,900 sworn bolomen. The oath of allegiance was administered by a padre in the church at Santa Maria and was followed by a Te Deum and benediction. The ceremonies lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, and included an address by Gen. Young, interpreted by the President, and an earnest exhortation by the padre.

Gen. Young says that the natives who have sworn allegiance to the United States include about all the men capable of bearing arms within the jurisdiction of Santa Maria, which, he says, was considered the worst town in that district.

"I believe," says he, "my action to-day to be in the best interests of our cause. Three reasons seem to have brought about this condition of affairs, viz: First, the re-election of McKinley; second, and stronger, the arrival of more troops in the district; third, and strongest, the vigorous enforcement of war measures and deportation of prisoners.

"It will be necessary to occupy all pueblos and patrol all the barrios to protect these people against the vengeance of Tagalo leaders. This I have promised them, as far as lies in my power. This action in the jurisdiction of Santa Maria will have a good effect on the adjoining jurisdiction of Narvacan."

Over 50,000 Filipinos Have Taken Oath.

ILOILO, Island of Panay, Jan. 26.—Upward of 50,000 Filipinos have sworn allegiance to the United States in Iloilo Province. Thirty insurrectos surrendered at Santa Barbara yesterday.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION ACTS.

Men in Arms After March Next Ineligible to Hold Office.

MANILA, Jan. 26.—The Philippine Commission has passed the act declaring persons in arms against the United States authority or aiding and abetting the insurrectionists after March next ineligible to hold office.

A bill has been enacted regulating the hours of labor and leaves of absence of civil service appointees. The measure requires six hours' work daily, and provides free transportation for American employes from San Francisco, with half salary from the day of embarkation.

Gen. Funston reports that thirty of his men near San Isidro yesterday killed five insurgents. Later the same detachment engaged thirty insurgents under Tagunton, the notorious leader and assassin. Tagunton was killed while trying to escape.

The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Regiments have been ordered to Manila from the Vigan region, preparatory to returning to the United States.

The Twentieth Regiment, which has been constantly on provost duty in Manila, has been ordered to Vigan.

The Thirtieth Regiment will be brought to Manila shortly.

PORTO RICAN LEGISLATION.

Tax Rate Cut Down One-half—Land Leased to French Railroad.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Jan. 26.—The House yesterday passed Hollander's bill (to provide revenue for the people of Porto Rico and for other purposes) by a vote of 22 to 14. There were many amendments, the most important cutting down the real and personal taxes from 1 to ½ per cent. The excise and liquors taxes were reduced, but the tax on tobacco was raised.

The Assembly has passed the bill leasing to the French Railroad Company for ninety-nine years a water front on Government lands at San Juan, valued at $100,000. The company will build a terminal there and plans to spend considerable money on completing the road, though it has not succeeded in obtaining a Government guarantee.

THE LANCASTER AT LA GUAYRA.

Was Due There To-day to Await the Return of the Scorpion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Navy Department was informed this morning that the Lancaster sailed yesterday from Santa Lucia for La Guayra, having filled her bunkers at the former point for her trip down to Venezuela. She should arrive at La Guayra by to-morrow, and will there await the return of the gunboat Scorpion, which is keeping a temporary watch over affairs in the eastern portion of Venezuela, having left Curaçao for Trinidad yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Saturday Review, as might be expected, jeers at the United States concerning Venezuela. It declares "two of the greatest problems of the century are the future of China and South America. In the United States the politicians have formulated a creed for South America, for in South America the protecting hand of the United States is regarded with more apprehension than affection," and the paper suggests that Great Britain, "as a Central American power," protect South America against its "would-be champion."

Perfunctory Ballots for Senator.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 26.—The ballots for United States Senators were merely perfunctory to-day, only two Senators and two Representatives participating. All the others were paired. For the full term Kenney received two votes and Addicks two. For the short term, Saulsbury two and Addicks two.

Vote for Senator in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 26.—The vote on United States Senator to-day was: Allen, (Fusion,) 46; W. H. Thompson, (Fusion,) 25; Crounse, 6; Currie, 18; Hainer, 4; Hinshaw, 16; Hitchcock, (Fusion,) 25; Meiklejohn, 29; Martin, 6; Rosewater, 15; D. E. Thompson, 34; Berge, (Fusion,) 4; scattering 8; absentees, 22.

Frank Gains Two Votes.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 26.—Frank gained two more votes to-day on joint ballot for short-term United States Senator. The labor vote to-day went to MacGinnis. Following is the vote: Mantle, Rep., 28; Frank, 24; MacGinnis, 12; Cooper, 8; Conrad, 5; Hoffman, 2.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

"The same goods for less money or better goods for the same money."

Another Case in Point.

The retail druggists have formed a combination to prevent price cutting. Druggists are brought up on the big profit plan—that's the only way they are thought to do business—that's the only way they know.

The agreement—which, as we hear, has received the signatures of 99 per cent. of all the druggists in Greater New York—compels each member to adhere strictly to a certain arbitrary percentage of profits, and expects you to submit peacefully.

You would have to, were it not for the Big Store and a few other up-to-date establishments—and to give you an idea of what these differences between our prices and the retail druggists amount to we name a few goods covered by their new agreement:

	Makers' List Price.	Druggists' Low Price.	The Big Store's Price
Carter's Little Liver Pills,	.25	.10	.13
Ayer's Hair Vigor,	1.00	.35	.74
Paine's Celery Compound,	1.00	.35	.72
Lydia Pinkham's Compound,	1.00	.35	.69
Gude's Pepto-Mangan,	1.00	.35	.74
Wampole's Cod-Liver Oil,	1.00	.35	.71
Scott's Emulsion, small bottle,	.50	.15	.35
Scott's Emulsion, large bottle,	1.00	.35	.65
Syrup of Figs,	.50	.15	.34
Omega Oil,	.50	.15	.37

Of course, this is but a fragmentary list. There are hundreds of other articles equally affected and on all of which you will save money by coming here for them.

Final Price Reductions in

Women's Winter Garments, Suits, Waists and Furs.

Not an article in the entire vast department has been spared. The very best has been cut in price to find immediate purchasers.

Several Hund

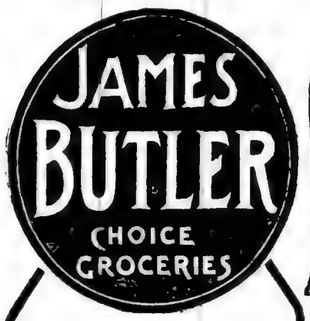

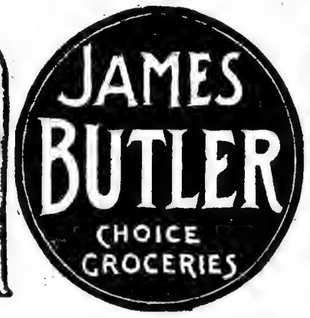

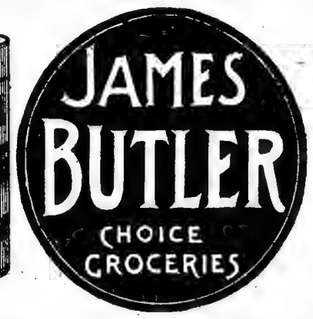

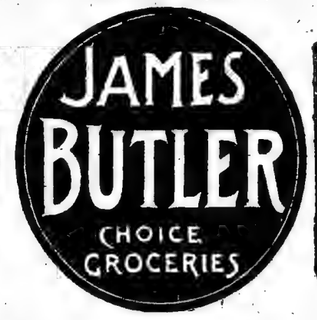

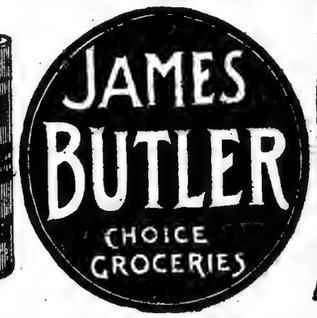

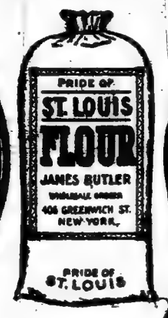

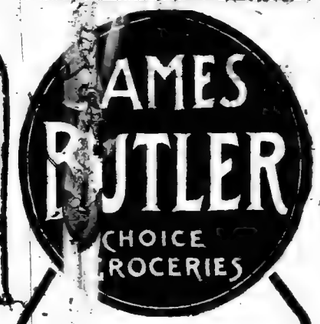

NEW YORK:
Borough of Manhattan,

EAST SIDE.

217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
2241 Second Ave., cor. 116th St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., cor. 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2666 Eighth Ave., near 142d St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 25th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
851 Tenth Ave., cor. 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
26 Amsterdam Ave., near 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

2756 Third Ave., cor. 149th St.
3363 Third Ave., near 166th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY—ANOTHER GREAT SPECIAL SALE!

A recent purchase of 20,000 barrels of flour (bought at the time the milling price was at its lowest point) happily enables us to announce this important sale—important in point of quantity, quality and price.

PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS FLOUR.

This brand on a bag or barrel of flour stands for perfection; it means the best flour made; and we back this statement up by guaranteeing every pound sold. Look at these prices, and we think you will conclude to purchase your requirements for weeks, yes months, to come.

A BARREL, $4.25. **A BAG, (24½ lb.,) 53c.** **A BAG, (7 lbs. muslin,) 17c.**

FREIGHT ADDED AT SUBURBAN STORES.

SPECIAL.

2 Pounds Best Combination Coffee
3½ " Standard Granulated Sugar

Both for **39c**

VERY BEST MOCHA & JAVA COFFEE, Bean or Ground, 2 pounds for 49c
BEST CAROLINA RICE, Fancy Head, 3½ pounds for 23c., a pound.. 7c
BEST YELLOW CORNMEAL, 3½ pounds for 8c
CORN STARCH, XLCR Brand, 1 pound package 4c
PREPARED BUCKWHEAT, Peerless Brand, 3 pound package 9c
HECKER'S BUCKWHEAT, 3 pound package 14c
PETTYJOHN'S BREAKFAST FOOD, a package 12c

BLUE RIBBON BAKING POWDER.

Here is a Powder guaranteed to be made of absolutely Pure Cream of Tartar.

To induce a trial we make this special offer to all purchasers of Pride of St. Louis flour during this sale.

¼-pound can, regular price 10c., with St. Louis Flour at . 8c
½ " " " " 18c., " " 15c
1 " " " " 35c. " " 28c

FRENCH SARDINES, Rolland or Clement, ⅛s, with key 9c
BAKED BEANS, Plain or in Tomato Sauce, a can 8c
CHELSEA JELLY POWDER, makes delicious jelly, a pkge 8c
LIBERTY JAM, very fine, all fruits, 3 jars 23c.; a jar 8c
PRUNES, Large Santa Clara; 2 pounds 15c.; a pound 8c
PRUNES, fine meaty fruit; 3 pounds 15c.; a pound 6c
EVAPORATED APPLES, new goods, loose, a pound 7c

STANDARD TOMATOES, very fine, 3-lb.; 3 cans for 20c.; a can 7c
ESSIE TOMATOES, finest cold packed, 3 cans for 29c.; a can 10c
STANDARD STATE CORN, fine quality, 3 cans for 23c.; a can 8c
ESSIE CORN OR SUCCOTASH, best Maine, 3 cans for 29c.; a can ... 10c
CONDENSED MILK, Butler's brand, 2 cans for 15c.; a can 8c
BELLE PEACHES, fine Baltimore pack, a can 14c
DEFENSE PEARS, fine Baltimore pack, a can 14c
ASPARAGUS, Mattituck, Long Island, a can 24c

ENGLISH SPICED PICKLES, Gherkins or Chow-Chow, large bottle. 10c
SALT, VACUM PROCESS, a 2-pound bag 2c, or 3 bags for 5c
MATCHES, Swift & Courtney's, a box of 500 for 5c, or 2 boxes for 9c
CODFISH THREADS, Arion Brand, a package 5c
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Lea & Perrin's ½ pint, 19c; Peerless Sauce, pint 8c
CATSUP, Peerless Brand, special pint bottle 12c
MOLASSES, New Orleans, very fine, a quart bottle 10c

CRACKERS

UNEEDA BISCUITS OR
KENNEDY'S OYSTERETTES

A Package **3½c**

KIRKMAN'S BORAX SOAP, special, 6 cakes for ..... 21c.
BUTLER'S CONEY ISLAND SOAP, special, 10 cakes for ..... 15c.
BALL BLUE, Azure Brand, ¼-lb boxes, 2 boxes for 9c., a box ..... 5c.
OLENEWEL WASHING POWDER, the Best, six p'kges, 6-oz. size, for ..... 10c.
LAUNDRY STARCH, Finest made, 2 pounds for ..... 7c.
STERLING SILVER POLISH, none better, a box ..... 4c.

EW YORK:
B ugh of Brooklyn.

126 [illegible]ge St., near Prospect St.
110 [illegible]h St., cor. Pacific St.
242 [illegible]th St., cor. Douglass St.
306 C[illegible]mbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 [illegible] Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 [illegible]rt St., cor. 9th St.
1185 [illegible]d Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 [illegible]d Ave., cor. 58th St.
97 A[illegible]ntic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 [illegible]h Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 [illegible]h Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 [illegible]h Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 [illegible]h Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 [illegible]h Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 [illegible]tle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 [illegible]tle Ave., cor. Division St.
402 [illegible]tle Ave., cor. Washington.
698 [illegible]tle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 [illegible]on St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 [illegible]on St., cor. Ormand Place.
3848 A[illegible]ntic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania Ave.
268 C[illegible]nd St., cor. Roebling St.
720 M[illegible]nhattan Ave., near Meserole
803 [illegible]nhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 [illegible]n St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 [illegible]non Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 [illegible]in St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

52 [illegible]stleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 [illegible]wark Ave., near Grove St.
222 [illegible]wark Ave., near Coles St.
636 [illegible]wark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 [illegible]onia Ave., cor. Grove St.
132 [illegible]ckson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
325 [illegible]ntral Ave., cor. Griffith St.
148 [illegible]an Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.

167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.

Freight Added.

389 Avenue D, cor. Andrew St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 [illegible]st St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 [illegible]in St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
3 [illegible]in St., Yonkers, N. Y.
137 [illegible]th Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 [illegible]chard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 [illegible]in St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 [illegible]ilroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

CHOICE GROCERIES
PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS
CHOICE GROCERIES
Baking Powder
CHOICE GROCERIES
CHOICE GROCERIES
Baking Powder
CHOICE GROCERIES
PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS
CHOICE GROCERIES

TRAINING POLICE HORSES

Great Care Taken to Get the Mounted Squad in Trim.

THE ANIMALS LEARN QUICKLY

Their Average Service Is Five Years, but Some Last Longer—Story of Chief Devery and "Bullet."

Of all the horses bought in New York City there are none more difficult to select than those ridden by the mounted police. The horses must possess not only most of the virtues known to horse flesh, but must resemble each other as closely as twins. It would be an easy matter with two horses, but when it comes to 400 which must look so nearly alike that only their riders can tell them apart, it is a task.

The greater number of the horses used in the mounted police force come from the West, though occasionally there may be a horse from Virginia. The order to purchase comes from the Police Commissioners. Three at a time are purchased, and when the order comes the market is watched, and when the right horses are found they are taken. They are supplied by New York dealers. Chief Devery and Sergt. Egan, drill instructor of the mounted squad and in charge of all the horses of the department, make the selections.

The animals belonging to the police force must be bays with black manes and tails, between five and seven years of age, sixteen hands high, and weigh 1,100 pounds. They must have short backs for strength, strong limbs, and even tempers.

As soon as a satisfactory animal is found he is taken to the training stable in Central Park to be broken. He is what is called a green horse, and work begins at once. The horse is kept at the stable for ten days on trial, and if in that time he is proved not to be sound or has not all the virtues required for a police mount, he is taken back and another horse takes his place. The period of training is usually ten days. The stronger horses do best, and sometimes a horse will require a month's work in the stable before he is ready to go on duty. When they are ready they are gentle, docile, and obedient, and ready to respond to the lightest touch, a necessary qualification in a horse used for this work.

To obtain this result they require careful handling and riding. Policemen John J. Doolady and Bernard Doyle, graduates of the Central Park Squad and expert horsemen, have immediate charge of training the animals. A "dumb" jockey is put on the horse's back, and a cavesson on his head. There is nothing that can break if the animal behaves badly and throws himself, and there are elastic lines from the gutta percha arms of the jockey to the horse's head, which is held in position, but without unnecessary constraint. The horse is driven around the ring within a radius of 20 feet from the man in the centre, who controls him, while another man with a whip follows the horse to keep him in line. He is driven first one way and then the other, half an hour's exercise morning and afternoon, and is also ridden for half an hour.

THE ANIMALS LEARN QUICKLY.

The new horse does not understand this. He frequently kicks, rares, and makes himself generally unpleasant. After a few days he is ready to accommodate himself to circumstances, and apparently begins to enjoy his new position. At the end of ten days or a month he is assigned to the precinct where he is to go and becomes a part of the mounted squad. Not 1 per cent. of the horses trained prove inefficient. But the work is hard, and the service of the horse of a mounted policeman averages five years. There are some who give good service for ten and twelve years, and some live to be a good old age.

Policeman Joseph Miller of the Thirty-sixth Precinct has a horse, Georgie, bought in 1886, when he was six years old. Now Georgie is old enough to be twenty-one, and still doing good service. Shiner, ridden by the Sergeant of the precinct, is also an old horse. When a horse, after doing duty as a mount, grows too heavy for good work, he is put on the patrol wagons, or if not strong enough is driven to a buggy. When their days of service in the department are over there is an auction sale and the horses step down and out of police service.

The length of service a horse will give depends to some extent on the rider. Some riders are harder on their horses than others. It is certain when a horse gives a long time of good service that he has a careful driver, although it does not prove because a horse gives out that the rider is careless. This may occur to any one. An effort is always made to secure horses with even tempers, but they are not all alike. A nervous horse is given to a rider not easily excited, and the more phlegmatic animals go to the men of an opposite tendency. This equalizes matters with good results.

The strongest and swiftest horses are put to detailed work in the parks and speedways, where there is only day work, but the most difficult and dangerous. Central Park is considered the most dangerous post. It is up and down hill, the roads are hard and slippery, and the curves short, which adds to the danger in case of runaways. There are exciting runaways on the Speedway, but the roads are wide and straight and there is less chance of accident. A horse is sometimes used up on a single hard run on the slippery roads of the Park. The most dangerous runaways are those with carriages, though there are more runaways on the bridle paths among the riders.

In reaching a runaway horse, the first things is the runaway alarm, three whistles, which may be blown by a policeman on foot to notify the mounted men, by another not within easy distance of the runaway, or by the policeman who is after it, to notify his fellow-officers to be on the lookout. As the runaway approaches, the policeman regulates the speed of his mount to that of the coming horse, and when that animal's head is on a line with his leg he crowds in on it and reaches for the bridle. He is careful at the same time to keep well ahead of the runaway and the wheels of the carriage off the heels of his own horse. A runaway it is expected will be stopped within a distance of 200 feet, and the policeman who does not succeed in doing this is not happy. But it seldom occurs. As a reward for his skill and bravery—though the officer looks upon it as a simple matter of duty—the gratitude of the people rescued may lead them to notify Police Headquarters, and the officer receives honorable mention, and often promotion.

The horses take to this work with great zest, and the officer has not a thought for his own mount while he is at work. The horses are frequently injured as well as the men in runaways or in the course of regular duty. One policeman, whose horse fell with him last Sunday, received a scalp wound in which twenty-eight stitches were taken, and there are always horses laid up for one cause or another.

GETTING ACCLIMATED.

The department has four veterinary surgeons to look after the welfare of the horses. The horses seldom escape without illness of more or less importance during the first part of their work. That is the time in which they are not only becoming accustomed to their duties, but to the climate. They are not in their best condition until they have had this illness; they are then counted acclimated. The horses doing regular mounted duty take their turns with the policemen on night and day duty, and it is a hard service.

Four hundred horses are used in the Police Department of New York; 250 are for mounted duty and 150 for patrol wagons and buggies. In the Borough of Manhattan there are 107 horses, 39 ridden by patrolmen, 4 by Roundsmen, and 2 by Sergeants. The others are used for patrol wagons and buggies. In Brooklyn there are 111 horses, 52 ridden by patrolmen, 3 by Roundsmen, and 5 by Sergeants; the others are used for buggies and patrol wagons. The number of mounted men is greatest where there is a wide expanse of open country, and in the Borough of the Bronx there are 145 horses, 102 ridden by patrolmen, 19 by Roundsmen, 5 by Sergeants, and the remaining 19 are in patrol wagons and buggies. In the Borough of Richmond there are 15 horses, 10 ridden by patrolmen, 1 by a Roundsman, 3 are in patrol wagons, and the other is driven by Capt. Blake. In the Borough of Queens there are 6 horses, 3 used in patrol wagons, and 3 in buggies. This makes a total of 384 horses at the present time, 16 short of the number usually kept on hand.

The respective Captains of the different mounted squads doing detail work each considers that he has the finest squad and best horses and men to be found in the city. There are twenty-four mounted patrolmen, two Roundsmen, and one Sergeant in the Central Park squad in the Twenty-seventh Precinct, under command of Capt. England. They are men of experience, and the Captain has reason to be proud of them. There are nine patrolmen on the Speedway in the Thirty-third Precinct, and Capt. Kirshner believes they can catch any runaway going, and they have pretty good experience in the fine horses to be found on the Speedway. In the Thirty-fourth Precinct there are ten mounted patrolmen and one Roundsman, commanded by Capt. Gannon, doing duty on Seventh Avenue, which has had a record since the days when it was a speedway. It was then one of the liveliest thoroughfares in the city, and reckless young men made the work of the squad exciting. Some of the men have belonged to the squad since that time.

There are seven mounted patrolmen and one Roundsman in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and seven mounted patrolmen on the Ocean Driveway, under Capt. McNamara, who asserts that his Brooklyn men are the cream of the mounted force. The horses for this squad are stabled in Prospect Park. All told, there are fifty-four patrolmen, four Roundsmen, and one Sergeant doing detailed work and day duty only.

SOME PET NAMES.

All the horses belonging to the force are named and numbered, the numbers running up to 404, four numbers more than there are horses. Every name is different, and the horses are registered in alphabetical order by their names, and no name is duplicated. A careful record is kept from the date of purchase, with the different transfers, the purposes for which the horses are used, and finally the date on which they are condemned and sold.

The department keeps up to date in the names of its horses, which are frequently those of prominent people in whom public interest centres at the time. There are the Generals of the late war, and there is McKinley, called "Kinley" for short; there is Oom Paul Krüger, and Schley is one of the horses, and Dewey another. Another name known to fame is that of "Cissy," named by "Cissy" Fitzgerald herself, who admired the horse, seeing it as Sergt. Egan was one day riding through the Park. "Cissy" is now driven by Capt. Kirshner of the Thirty-third Precinct. Sergt. Egan's present horse is Gen. MacArthur, and Chief Devery rides a horse named "Bullet," who knows his master as far as he can see him. They tell a pretty story about this.

It was at the time of Bryan's presence in the city, in November, and a mounted squad was escorting him, Sergt. Egan riding Bullet while the Chief drove. The party had stopped on Broadway, in Brooklyn, near the Twenty-third Street ferry, the men dismounting. The Chief was standing on the sidewalk when a horse walked up to him and gently pressed against him with its nose.

"What is this?" cried the Chief, but immediately recognized Bullet, who had seen and come to him immediately. Bullet received a lump of sugar for his cleverness, and it is possible that he has an honorable mention on the books. Many of the horses have been taught clever tricks, and "Pompey," who is ridden by Policeman Keresy of the Seventh Avenue Squad, has learned to count and tell time. There is some skepticism among the members of the force as to how much Pompey really knows about these matters, but he always lifts one foot in the air and paws a certain number of times to indicate the count or the time. Most of the horses have learned to follow when the policemen dismount.

Special drilling for horses and men comes in the Spring to prepare them for the annual parade. In March, April, and May the mounted squad are drilled once a week. The men assemble in their different precincts at a convenient point and are drilled thoroughly until they understand the school of the trooper. After that all the men of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx are drilled together, and all the men of Brooklyn together three or four times previous to the parade.

Mallory Mill at Paterson Burned.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 26.—The Mallory Mill, the oldest structure of the kind in the city, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The first floor was occupied by H. C. Hopping, wool scourer, and the second by Jacob Dime, silk throwster. The loss is in the neighborhood of $40,000, and is partially covered by insurance. The building was a brick structure, 150 by 50 feet. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Fire at the Bogota Paper Mills.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 26.—A fire started this morning in the engine room of the mills of the Bogota Paper Company, at Bogota, near this place. A high wind prevailed at the time, and the flames spread rapidly. A large portion of the plant was destroyed, and the loss is estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000. The building, stock, and machinery are partly insured.

EXCITING DUMP CART CHASE.

Policeman Seizes Private Vehicle and Races After an Offending Driver.

Pedestrians on upper Second Avenue yesterday afternoon witnessed an exciting brush between a dirt cart driven by John Riordon of 211 East Fourteenth Street and Policeman Price of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station in a light wagon. The speedway extended from First Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street to Second Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, the dirt cart badly distancing the road wagon in the first part of the race.

Riordon had persistently dumped dirt into a lot in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street against the owner's wishes, and complaint had been made about it at the police station. The truckman was in the act of dumping in the forbidden lot when he caught sight of Policeman Price bearing down upon him. Riordon drove off at a rapid gait and Price, jumping into a light road wagon he found standing at the curb, gave chase.

The dirt cart had only a few yards start, but sped up First Avenue at a tremendous pace, followed by the road wagon, which was rocking from side to side and jolting up the excited policeman in a discouraging manner. Price tried to yell to Riordon to stop, but the words were jolted out of his mouth in a half-uttered state, and the inhabitants gathered on the curb and cheered on the contestants.

Up First Avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and up that street to Second Avenue the dirt cart madly sped, with the light road wagon tearing along behind. At the corner of Second Avenue the policeman lost his helmet, but gave no heed, urging on his horse with sundry vegetables which he found in the bottom of the wagon. Several times he was thrown over to the side of the vehicle and hung there desperately until a jolt in the opposite direction flung him violently over to the other side, but he managed to cling on in some manner, while the excited spectators held their breath.

Several well-meaning individuals, thinking Price's turnout a runaway, flung themselves into the street in an attempt to stop the fleeing animal, necessitating the policeman's driving them away with decayed vegetables. Riordon paid no heed to the storm and stress behind him, but tore down the smooth asphalt of Second Avenue at a breakneck pace. Women and children scurried out of the way.

At One Hundred and Nineteenth Street Policeman Price dropped his club and at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street Riordon ran over a dog, but the race went madly on. The heavy dirt cart, in fact, forged ahead at this point and was five blocks to the good. After this street had been left behind, however, the horse before the dirt cart began to tire and slackened speed gradually until overhauled by the sorely exasperated Price and his outfit.

Riordon was roughly taken to the Harlem Police Court, where he was fined $3 and warned against illegal dumping. The possible charge of fast driving was overlooked.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

3:25 A. M.—150 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Abe Hahn; damage, $1,000.

5:50 A. M.—149 West Twenty-eighth Street; William J. Clark; damage slight.

9:50 A. M.—285 East Twenty-ninth Street; Albert Wilson; damage, $15.

2 P. M.—217 Division Street; G. Bengan; damage, $15.

2:41 P. M.—42 Willis Avenue; Dominick Staniston; damage slight.

5:30 P. M.—314 East Seventy-fifth Street; Weisinstein; damage, $50.

6:05 P. M.—242 Clinton Street; Michael Sandouisky; damage, $150.

6:15 P. M.—419 West Broadway; Adolph Ode; damage, $75,000.

6:50 P. M.—38 East Eighth Street; Warner & Muller; damage, $8,000.

Postal Clerks Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Postmaster General to-day dismissed Charles Hardin and R. C. Walton, clerks in the Dead Letter Office, on charges of having purchased packages at the dead letter sale Dec. 17 last, knowing in advance their contents. After an investigation the department several days ago called upon four clerks in the Dead Letter Office to answer the charges. The other two clerks, Mrs. Lillian Browne and Charles Abert, were not found guilty.

FELLED IN HER HOME BY THIEF.

Suave Stranger Was Caught by Mrs. Robinson In the Act of Plundering a Doctor's Office.

Capt. Titus, Chief of the Detective Bureau, and Capt. Martin of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, are trying to find a fashionably dressed young man who calls himself "Dr. Moore" and claims to be connected with the J. Hood Wright Hospital. There is a warrant out for his arrest on a charge of assault and battery, and the officers think they have several more cases against him.

Last Monday morning an elegantly dressed young man of most suave manners called at the office of Dr. T. L. Ward, in the apartment house kept by Mrs. Worthington Robinson, 2,146 Seventh Avenue. The young man asked for Dr. Ward, and Mrs. Robinson, who answered the bell, told him that the doctor was out. He said that he was Dr. Moore of the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and that he had called to see Dr. Ward in regard to a patient whom he had placed in the hospital.

Mrs. Robinson knew that Dr. Ward was one of the consulting surgeons at the J. Hood Wright Hospital, so she asked the young man to step into Dr. Ward's office, and, after conversing with him for a few moments, left him alone, and went back into one of the rear rooms. About fifteen minutes later she had occasion to return to the front of the house, and while passing the door of the doctor's office looked in and was surprised to see the stranger ransacking the place and packing up surgical instruments.

When the young man saw Mrs. Robinson he leaped at her and struck her with his fist over the left eye. Mrs. Robinson was knocked down by the blow and her head struck against the staircase, rendering her unconscious. When she regained consciousness she called the janitor of the house, William McEwan, who searched the building, but was unable to find any trace of the stranger.

When the office of Dr. Ward was inspected it was found that tin boxes containing about $300 worth of jewelry belonging to a deceased relative of the doctor's had been stolen, together with $20 in money and about $200 worth of surgical instruments.

Mrs. Robinson describes the thief as about 5 feet 11 inches in height, is clean shaven, and has dark brown hair and dark brown eyes. He wore an Oxford raglan overcoat, a silk hat, and patent leather shoes. He is apparently about twenty-eight years of age.

Investigation shows that there was a Dr. Moore connected with the J. Hood Wright Hospital several years ago, and it is supposed that the chief assumed his name.

VACCINATION DISPUTE ENDED.

Health Board Doctors in Queens Must Do Duty in Long Island City.

A controversy between the officials of Queens as to who should have charge of the vaccination of the public in that borough was settled yesterday by President Murphy of the Board of Health.

Up to a month ago and before the spread of the smallpox epidemic made wholesale vaccination necessary, it had been the custom of the physicians of the Health Board to report at the office of Borough President Bowley in Long Island City twice a week. A month ago Dr. O. L. Lusk, Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health in Queens, whose office is in Jamaica, instructed the physicians connected with his department to abandon this practice and vaccinate the public only at the office in Jamaica.

President Bowley held that this was unnecessary hardship on the public. He pointed out that persons residing in Long Island City who wished to be vaccinated would have to make at least two trips to Jamaica at a cost of 90 cents, and that this was an important matter to poor people.

Dr. Lusk insisted on having all applicants go to Jamaica, however, and yesterday President Bowley visited President Murphy and explained the matter to him. President Murphy said he did not know that any change had been made, and at once notified Dr. Lusk that in the future the physicians must be present at President Bowley's office on the regular days each week prepared to attend to all who might apply for vaccination.

COMMISSION PLAN NOT NEW.

Project Suggested by Gov. Odell Was Advocated by David B. Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The recommendation of Gov. Odell for the abolishment of certain of the State boards and the substitution of single Commissioners to take the place of each board done away with is not a new proposition. When David B. Hill was Governor, he made a similar suggestion. It was because of this suggestion that the State Board of Charities and other of the boards marked by him for extinction had themselves engrafted upon the Constitution.

The reason given by Gov. Hill for the abolishment of these boards was not that of economy, but their uselessness. He believed that the responsibility vested in the boards could be better discharged by a single Commissioner. His suggestion proved unpopular, as is attested by the fact that the boards whose abolishment he recommended were not only continued, but the members exerted influence enough to have their official existence made independent of the will of the Governor and Legislature, as they believed, by Constitutional amendment.

Ex-Gov. Hill has not changed his opinion as to the worthlessness of these boards. He still believes that a better administration could be secured under the single Commissioner system. He is in entire accord with Gov. Odell on that point. But there is a question in his mind as to whether the boards which are now provided for in the Constitution can be lawfully abolished by the legislation which is proposed.

The concessions made by Leader Aldis with regard to the Prison Commission bill indicate that even the Republican leaders are not convinced of the constitutionality of the single-headed commission bills as they came from the Governor. If all the single-headed commission bills are amended in the same way as the Prison Commission bill was yesterday in the Assembly, they will fall short of accomplishing the radical reform which the Governor recommended.

TOWNSEND IS CHAMPION.

He Defeats Keeney for First Honors of Amateur Billiard Players' Association.

Arthur Townsend, the billiard champion of the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, was greeted with loud cheers last night as the champion of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. The defeat of Frank A. Keeney on the previous night by Edward Gardner caused a tie for championship honors between Townsend and Keeney, with a record of four games won by each in the two weeks of billiard competitions in the Hanover Club for the National honors of the association. The concluding match, played last evening, brought out a large delegation of enthusiasts. The game was at fourteen-inch balk-line, and fulfilled the promise of a championship final thoroughly, for the new champion only won his honors by the narrow margin of 15 points, the score being 300 for Townsend to 285 for Keeney.

Townsend was the favorite, for Keeney's poor showing of the previous night had made even his friends skeptical of his staying powers when coolness and steadiness were needed for a hard-fought finish. Townsend began well and held the lead for twelve innings. Then five blank periods gave Keeney an opportunity to creep up. The latter was the first to score 100, which he did at the close of the sixteenth inning. He did not hold his advantage long, for substantial runs in the twenties put Townsend in the lead at the twenty-second inning. Keeney appeared dangerous, but once after that, when he made a run of 42 in the twenty-sixth inning, and immediately followed with one of 29. He could not keep the pace, however, and Townsend gradually forged ahead, winning in forty-eight innings.

The game was much longer than many of the preceding ones had been. Townsend also wins the prize for the longest single run in the tournament, 69 points. Keeney gets second honors, and J. Byron Stark and Edward Gardner, who won three games each, will play off for third prize to-morrow night.

The score:

Arthur Townsend—16 1 12 4 9 1 0 9 2 13 6 7 0 0 0 0 3 9 22 16 1 20 6 2 12 2 0 12 0 18 4 1 0 4 3 8 1 9 4 6 0 0 24 8 2. Total, 300; high runs, 24, 22, 20, 18, 17, 16, 15, 18, 12.

Frank A. Keeney—9 0 0 5 0 0 2 9 2 16 12 0 0 0 24 24 6 0 1 3 4 0 1 4 2 29 1 0 0 19 17 2 1 3 4 0 0 1 1 10 1 1 27 0 0 27. Total, 285; average, 5 40-48; high runs, 42, 29, 27, 27, 24, 24, 19, 17, 16.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

YALE TEAM BEAT HARVARD.

Victors Rolled Up 41 Points in a Basket Ball Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26.—The Yale basket ball five defeated the Harvard team to-night by the score of 41 to 16. From the start Yale outplayed Harvard. There was a large attendance of students at the game. Clark of Yale distinguished himself by scoring 25 points, earning 12 field goals. He is a brother of Capt. Clark of the Harvard team, who acted as referee, preferring to remain out of the game because he is a Yale alumnus. The summary:

Yale.	Position.	Harvard.
Clark	Right Forward	Lehmann
Hyatt	Left Forward	Hannon
Sharpe	Centre	Pennock
Lockwood	Right Guard	Underwood
Rogers	Left Guard	Gilles

Score—Yale, 41; Harvard, 16. Field goals—Clark, 12; Lehmann, 2; Hyatt, 2; Lockwood, 1; Pennock, 1; Underwood, 2; Gilles, 3. Goal from foul—Clark, 1. Referee—John A. Clark, Harvard. Umpires—George May, Yale, and Dixon [illegible], Hartford Y. M. C. A.

Regimental Indoor Baseball.

The Twelfth Regiment's indoor baseball team last night defeated the team of the Forty-seventh Regiment, considered the best in Brooklyn, in the latter's armory. The game was practically between the pitchers; Donohue of the Twelfth far outclassed his opponent, and materially aided in defeating the Brooklyn team. Because of non-appearance of their players, the Forty-seventh was forced to play with only eight men. The game, which the Seventy-fifth Regiment was to play with that of the Eighth was postponed.

The score:

12TH REGIMENT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	47TH REGIMENT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, lf	2	0	1	1		Costello, ss	2	1	1	6	0
Ritter, 3b	1	2	2	2		Sweet'n, 2b	3	4	2	0	0
Leish'n, 1b	4	11	0	1		Kerash, p	1	1	1	4	0
Collins, ss	4	0	3	1		Mason, 1b	1	1	10	1	1
Wagner, 2b	2	2	2	0		Toot, 3b	1	0	1	2	1
Fagan, rf	1	0	0	0		Murphy, c	0	0	10	3	0
Harney, c	2	9	0	0		Cunn'm, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Donohue, p	2	0	1	0		Welfon, lf	1	1	0	0	0
						Drown, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Total	24	8	8	5		Total	10	8	27	16	1

12th Regiment	3	0	4	1	1	2	5	0	...		16
47th Regiment	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	2	0		10

Two-base hits—Collins, Fagan, Harney, Sweetman. Three-base hits—Collins, Wagner. Home runs—Wagner. First base on balls—Off Collins, Costello, (on passed balls) balls—Off Donohue, 6; off Kerash, 5. Struck out—By Donohue, 17; by Kerash, 3. Time of game—2 hours and 10 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Pash.

An interesting exhibition game of indoor baseball, resulting in a tie, was played last night in the Ninth Regiment's armory, between the teams of the Ninth and Fourteenth Regiments. Two of the Fourteenth Regiment's men being absent, their places were filled by substituting First Baseman Enright of the Sixty-ninth, and Left Fielder Gangs of the Ninth. The Second Naval Battalion team forfeited a game to the Ninth Regiment by failing to appear. The score:

14TH REGIMENT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NINTH REGIMENT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
G.McCabe, rf	2	2	1	2	0	Falk, 3b	4	3	2	2	1
Burrill, 2b	1	1	3	1		Deegan, p	1	2	1	2	0
Dixon, p	1	1	4	0		Ettlinger, 2b	1	3	1	1	
Perine, ss	0	1	2	0		Thompson, cf	1	1	1	0	
Enright, 1b	2	2	12	1	0	Warrell, lf	1	1	0	1	0
Capt. W. McCabe, cf	1	1	0	0	0	Smith, ss	1	2	1	3	0
Thorne, c	2	2	3	1		Winter, cf	1	1	0	2	0
Skoge, 3b	3	3	2	1		Rangers, c	1	2	2	3	0
Gangs, lf	3	1	1	0		Capt. Fritchman, 1b	2	1	8	2	0
Total	14	22	18	3		Total	14	15	20	17	4

Fourteenth Regiment	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	5	1	2	14
Ninth Regiment	2	0	0	1	3	1	5	1	3	0	14

Two-base hits—Deegan, (1,) Skoge, (1.) First base on balls—By Dixon, 5; by Deegan, 6. Struck out—By Dixon, 6; by Deegan, 4. Stolen bases—W. McCabe, (2,) Fritchman, (4,) Enright, (2,) Skoge, (2,) Thompson, (2.) Passed balls—Thorne, 3; Rangers, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. J. Cullagh.

Seventy Degrees Below Zero at Dawson.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 25.—The steamer Tees arrived to-day from Skaguay. On Jan. 17 the thermometer at Dawson registered 70 degrees below zero.

GIUSEPPE VERDI IS DEAD

He Passed Away at Milan Early This Morning.

ROME REPORT WAS PREMATURE

The Famous Composer Astonished the Doctors by His Vitality—Story of His Career.

MILAN, Jan. 27.—Giuseppe Verdi died at 2:50 o'clock this morning. The dispatch printed in the Patria of Rome announcing his death yesterday morning was premature.

The doctors were astounded that Verdi lived as long as he did. Several times yesterday a suspension of breathing gave the impression that he had expired, but animation slowly returned, and Verdi lifted his arm as though he wished to unbutton his shirt-collar.

The Pope telegraphed to inquire whether Verdi had received the last sacraments.

Intense interest has been shown throughout Italy in the condition of the composer, and crowds have been assembling to read the bulletins, which were posted in music stores in most of the towns.

The death of Giuseppe Verdi comes like the echo of a vast historical event out of a past epoch. For nearly sixty years Verdi has reigned over the domain of Italian opera. He was the leader and the representative man. He was the rejuvenator of an old style, the creator of a new one. He led Italian opera out of its dull and witless routine, and even when he sent into the world the score of "Ernani" made the human ear hum with a new musical life. In his later years, yet a quarter of a century ago, he hurled into the arena of art a new work, a new style, an utterly new creation. Men shook their heads and said that he had drunk of the virus of Wagnerism and gone mad. But he was still beautifully, serenely sane, purely and voluptuously Italian, a musician of musicians, a master of masters. He sang with all the buoyant power of his first period, but with a new and more glorious purpose. And with his new song he founded a new school, for the children of his fancy are Mascagni and Leoncavallo, and Puccini. But a few days ago our Opera House rang with the pulsating rhythmic measures of his "Trovatore" and his "Aida," the choicest blossoms of his old and his new fruitfulness. Both of these works throb with power, and the day is far distant when the threadbare melodies of the former will cease to stir the multitudes. As for the latter, it will live its threescore years and ten and go the way of all operas, for the fashions of the Opera House change with the passing of centuries, and only Mozart lives forever.

All estimates of the position of Verdi as an artist based upon the works produced before "Aida" and "Otello" were rendered null and void by those two splendid achievements. Before writing these operas Verdi was essentially a popular composer. He wrote for the masses according to the formulas handed down to him by his predecessors in the field of Italian opera. It is undeniable, however, that he infused into these forms a new and masculine spirit in striking contrast to the dreamy lullabies with which Rossini soothed war-weary Europe to rest.

Verdi was called, after the brilliant works of his transition period, the "most nervous, theatric, sensuous composer of the nineteenth century," and the description was far from being unjust. He exhibited in the works of this time a singular misuse of power, coupled with a master's fund of melodic inventiveness. He gave the familiar elementary rhythms of the Neapolitan school a fresh and inviting aspect. He infused into the vocal score new dramatic energy, not always truthfully significant, but rich in theatrical effectiveness. The orchestral score under his treatment became more varied in tone color and more startling in inexplicable climaxes of sound. His operas abounded in tunefulness, and at one time the entire musical forces of the world, from the concert orchestra down to the hand organ, were engaged in the publication of his arias and the celebration of his glory.

His style in the works of this period was often sadly meretricious, and his melodies of the cheapest kind, while sensationalism and violent outbreaks of meaningless noise were frequent in his scores. He astonished and overwhelmed the shallow, while he perplexed and grieved the judicious. If he had left it to posterity to award him his place among the immortals on the merits of "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," and "La Traviata," the frequency of false and pretentious conceits would probably have outweighed the influence of the few gleams of real genius—the air in the first, the death scene of the second, Azucena's narrative, the "Miserere" of the third—and Verdi might have been relegated to a secondary position.

But in "Aida" the great Italian revealed the existence of a genuine dramatic power, untrammeled by any subservience to old forms. It is true that he did not abandon the entire apparatus of his school, but he molded the traditions to his purpose and infused into the set arias and duets a new soul. He constructed his melodies with an unexpected breadth and a convincing significance, occasionally—in spite of a tendency to pomposity—approaching the "grand simplicity" which Gluck sought to attain. The work was begun and sustained on a lofty level. Its dignity never flagged, and its coherency, elevation, and depth of feeling as a whole revealed not only novel methods, but a new purpose. Verdi had at last striven to give the world a rounded, symmetrical art work, and had cast aside forever the trumpery tunes, simple dance rhythms, and empty orchestral hubbub of his transition period. The instrumentation alone, with its ingenious and appropriate combinations and expressive color, shows how thoroughly Verdi had entered into the spirit of his mature enterprise.

VALUE OF "OTELLO" AND "FALSTAFF."

If these things are true of "Aida," how much more praise is due "Otello." The former is probably the more inspired work of the two, but the latter is unquestionably the more sincere. It makes known in every scene an honest desire on the part of Verdi to produce something of universal worth. In this effort, throwing over all the restrictive formulas of an ultra-artificial school, and accepting with the generous acknowledgment of a true artist the theories of the new romantic writers, the aged composer was conspicuously successful in demonstrating that he possessed not only "a conviction of duty toward art that has few parallels," but unsuspected resources of eloquence and pathos. The scope, the vigor, and the vitality of his genius were revealed as they never had been before; and, while it is true that Verdi in "Otello" frankly admitted the conquest of Teutonic ideas in music, he sacrificed not a jot of his individuality. Preserving a style distinctly Verdian, "Otello," by the eloquence of its orchestration, the rich harmony of its choral passages, the continued loftiness of its style, the genuine earnestness of the music in its entirety, together with the forcible exposition of the composer's design to make every part of his work subservient to the dramatic purpose of the whole, impresses the unprejudiced hearer with the belief that it is one of the masterpieces of our time.

In his "Falstaff" Verdi departed still further from the hard and fast formulae of modern Italian opera, yet, without losing either his nationality or his individuality. All vestiges of the old set forms disappeared in this work, and the composer wrote brisk, vivacious, eloquent musical dialogue, built mostly of the melodious arioso style of his last period, yet containing purely lyric fragments of exquisite beauty. The orchestral part is composed of a series of picturesque and significant phrases that illuminate the text and at times comment on it with irresistible humor. Grace, elegance, and subtlety alternate with brilliancy, abandon, and resistless vigor in this wonderful work, and it is safe to say that in writing it Verdi lifted himself out of the ranks of Italian opera composers and placed himself fairly beside Mozart and Wagner as one of the greatest lyric dramatists the world has known.

The probable influence of Verdi's last works on the future of Italian music cannot now be measured; but their effect on posterity's estimate of his genius may be surmised. They may be expected to live when Verdi's less sincere works are forgotten, and to establish for him a lasting fame as the foremost operatic composer produced by Italy and as the one who in the degenerate post-Rossinian period did the most to restore to the lyric drama of his native land the high spirit in which Jacopo Peri and his enthusiastic friends conceived and brought it forth.

HIS PLACE AS A MASTER.

In the history of Italian opera there is no figure comparable to Verdi except Alessandro Scarlatti, but he possesses now only a historical importance. France has never produced a master who equaled Verdi in brilliancy and power, in passionate intensity, in dramatic vitality. She has given us his superiors in grace, elegance, refinement, but never his equal in masterful originality or glowing virility. We are forced to go to Germany to find his compeers, and there we can count but two, or at best three. The names of Mozart, Weber, and Wagner alone may stand on the page of musical history beside that of Verdi. And of these three we of to-day dare name but one as that of the master of all. The immortal Mozart, whose artistic children in certain senses both Verdi and Wagner were, alone is entitled to stand in the centre of this trio and lead the others by the hands. With Verdi there passes from the world one of the Titans of music, one of the true geniuses. To us, the contemporaries of his later years, he has presented a beautiful and inspiring spectacle, that of a man of genius still laboring to advance, still seeking higher and chaster slopes of sunlit glory. We have seen him snap the rusted shackles of convention, drive the faller fashion with the whip of sharp invention, and

"Burst all links of habit—there to wander far away
On from island unto island at the gateways of the day."

We have seen him, already honored and adored through all the world, seek for its own sake the nobler path of a truer art, and, having laid at the feet of humanity the choicest fruit of his ripest imagination, retire to his home and the peaceful exercise of a benignant charity to his fellows. Well might his departing spirit sing to us:

"I have touched the highest point of all my greatness;
And from that full meridian of my glory,
I haste now to my setting; I shall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more."

INCIDENTS OF HIS CAREER.

One of the most singular incidents narrated in connection with Verdi's career is the rejection of his application for admission to the Conservatory of Milan. A few hours after reaching the capital of Lombardy he waited upon Francesco Basily, the aged musician then in charge of the conservatory. Basily was accounted an admirable theorist and a learned professor, but if any doubt prevailed as to his complete lack of intuition, his treatment of Verdi must soon have set it at rest. After an examination of the applicant, Basily decided to refuse him admittance to the conservatory, on the ground that he revealed no musical aptitude. Fétis, who seems inclined to excuse Basily's lack of judgment, recounts Verdi's experience, and says that the older musician, having gauged the newcomer by his appearance, was not to be too severely censured. He adds: "Whoever has seen the composer of 'Rigoletto' will admit that never was countenance less fitted to disclose talent. An icy exterior, impassive features and attitude, thin lips, and a steely ensemble may admirably indicate intelligence; a diplomat might be conceited of their disguise, but no one can detect beneath them those impassioned movements of the soul which can alone accompany the creation of beautiful works of the most emotional of arts."

The principal incidents attending the production of Verdi's operas would, if recounted ever so briefly, fill a small volume. Hence the need of referring to the most noteworthy only, and in the most succinct manner. Eleven months after the performance of "Nabuco" Verdi completed "I Lombardi," which was received by the Milanese public with equal favor. "I Lombardi" was not successful in Paris, where it was sung under the title of "Jerusalem." His next achievement, "Ernani," was done in Venice on March 9, 1844, and his fifth opera, "I Due Foscari," at the Teatro dell' Argentina, in Rome, on Nov. 3 in the same year. "I Due Foscari" was only partially successful. "Giovanna d'Arco," subsequently given at La Scala, fared better, but "Alzira," brought out at the San Carlo, in Naples, and "Attila," produced at La Fenice, in Venice, were rather coolly received. Nor did "Macbeth," first sung at La Pergola, in Florence, in 1847, and given at the Paris Théâtre Lyrique, in 1865, produce a very marked impression.

Verdi was now on the point of attaining his greatest popularity and celebrity; the three best-known and best-liked works of his transition period, "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," and "La Traviata," were to be made known within the following three years. The production of "Rigoletto," which is founded on Hugo's "Le Roi s'Amuse," was somewhat delayed by the Austrian censors, who insisted upon changing the characters and local color of the libretto. It was at length produced at La Fenice, in Venice, on March 11, 1851, with overwhelming success. On Jan. 10, 1853, "Il Trovatore" was sung at the Apollo, in Rome, amid the wildest enthusiasm. A month and a half later "La Traviata" was heard in Venice. Strange to say, "La Traviata" proved a complete failure. On the day following its production Verdi wrote to Emmanuel Muzio, his friend and pupil: "'La Traviata' last evening, fiasco."

After bringing forth "La Traviata," Verdi produced no new work for a period of two years. In 1855 "Les Vêpres Siciliennes," written to order for the Grand Opera House in Paris, was represented with success, and subsequently transferred to the boards of the principal Italian theatres. "Simone Boccanegra" was his next opera, and it was sung in Venice with little or no encouragement. "Un Ballo in Maschera," produced in Rome, was more attractive. "La Forza del Destino," composed to order for the St Petersburg Opera House, never became popular, nor did "Don Carlos," composed for the Parisian Grand Opéra, and produced in 1867, achieve immediate success. This work was better liked in Italy. In December, 1871, Verdi's "Aida" was given in Cairo amid great demonstrations of delight. "Aida," written to a libretto supplied, as the characters and subject, by Marlette Bey, and upon a commission from the Khédive of Egypt, has since been sung all over the world.

HIS LAST GREAT WORKS.

"Otello" was produced at La Scala, Milan, Feb. 5, 1887. It was received with tumultuous applause and with serious approbation by the critics. It was produced at the Academy of Music here on April 16, 1888. It was believed that this would be the great master's last work, but with indomitable energy and the courage of genius he devoted himself at once to the fulfillment of a long-cherished ambition to write a second comic opera. Again Boito supplied the libretto, selecting the materials from "The Merry Wives of Windsor," with the additions of "Henry IV." from "Henry V." The news of the new undertaking was disclosed to the surprised and delighted publisher Ricordi at a little dinner in the latter part of 1890, and speedily spread through the civilized world, which looked forward with eagerness to another opera from this grand old man. The question whether the fertility of his genius had been exhausted was triumphantly answered when the work was produced at La Scala, Milan, Feb. 9, 1893, with Maurel in the title rôle, Falstaff. It was first performed in America on Monday evening, Feb. 4, 1895, at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Verdi had for nearly four years devoted himself particularly to the completion of his home for indigent Italian artists, which is outside the gate of Magenta at Milan, and which he calls the Casa di Riposo, (House of Rest.) It is designed to accommodate sixty men and forty women, and is provided with individual rooms instead of dormitories. To provide an endowment fund he was accustomed to set aside a part of his income from copyrights. He stipulated, however, in entering upon this philanthropic project that the home was not to be opened until after his death. He amused himself in his leisure by returning to his early study of Palestrina, and had composed an "Ave Maria," which was produced here at the concert of the Musical Art Society on Dec. 21, 1899.

All rumors as to Verdi's being at work on new compositions have received emphatic denials at the Villa St. Agatha. He was recently asked to write a national hymn for Italy, but sensibly answered that such things could not be written to order.

It should be added that Verdi was concerned in the political life of Italy. In 1859, when the revolutionary movement was on foot, the young Italians took as a rallying cry the words, "Viva Verdi," for the composer's name supplies the initial letters of Victor Emmanuel, "Re d'Italia." When the Duchy of Parma was admitted to the new kingdom Verdi was elected Deputy for Bussetto. Afterward at Cavour's request he entered the Italian Parliament and the King made him a Senator. But he was never an ardent politician.

He wintered in Genoa and summered at his villa St. Agatha. He was a practical farmer, and in the conduct of his affairs generally showed himself an excellent business man, with a decided tendency to what is familiarly termed closeness. He rose early, walked in his garden, inspected daily every part of his little domain, indulged now and then in a game of billiards with a friend, and retired betimes. He composed at the piano, reading the libretto, the subject of which he habitually chose and the design of which was fashioned to his will, striking forth the themes as the perusal of the scenes suggested them, and changing and enriching them as he progressed. In person Verdi was rather tall, with a full beard, mustache, and whiskers, a deeply furrowed brow, a Roman nose, and a stern and somewhat expressionless countenance.

W. J. HENDERSON.

Mrs. Platt's Condition.

It was said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that Mrs. Thomas C. Platt was somewhat improved.

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION.

A Discussion of What Has Already Been Done and an Inquiry as to What May Be Done.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—There is reason to think that a happier outcome to the controversy over the Nicaragua Canal is probable than appears on the surface. The reason is that the considerations which most influence public opinion are least influential in guiding official decisions. "We will build the canal in spite of our engagement not to," shout the canal boomers. "We will never submit to such insult; we will reject the amendments," chorus back the London editors. The officials of neither country will pay any attention to this exchange of insults and threats. They are not on record, and the record will control the course of events. The Englishmen now have the pleadings, so to speak, and upon examination of them, together with other sources of official knowledge, they will or can discover:

1. The most eminent Anglophobes were defeated. There were only eighteen nays in the vote to ratify the treaty, and among them were the very élite of the professional tailtwisters to the British lion. Upon the other hand, the average of the Senate's whole character and ability is certainly below that of the average of the Senators voting aye. Perhaps all the Anglophile sentiment of the Senate was not confined to the ayes, but most of it was.

2. All the proposals intentionally hostile to England were therefore defeated. The proposal to "abrogate" the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by the sole act of the United States was defeated. So were the amendment authorizing discriminating tolls against British commerce, the amendment for forts independent of the necessity of defense of the canal or of the United States, and a long list of others. Some were withdrawn in despair or disgust; some were beaten viva voce; not one succeeded which was not dictated by regard for American interests as the Senate viewed them.

3. Instead of the "abrogation" of the Clayton-Bulwer convention—what the British press calls the unilateral violation of a bilateral obligation—was substituted supersession by mutual agreement. If the agreement be mutual there is no more to be said. If it be not mutual, the status is unaltered. The proposal to substitute one mutual agreement for another may be unacceptable, but it is not any one or all of the other things alleged by the English press following a cue set by its enemies.

4. The treaty itself is proof of the United States willingness to enter into reciprocal obligations with England upon a subject which it will not even discuss with any other nation. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is the sole and regretted exception to Monroe's rule against permitting any alien power to have any share in the regulation of American affairs. There were reasons for the exception, and the exception is repeated in the Hay-Pauncefote convention. But the invitation to the world to adhere is struck out. Perhaps it is an excess of caution not to permit "abroad" to promise to be neutral and not interfere in cisatlantic affairs. However that may be, readiness to repeat with England a bargain from which all others are excluded is a singular way of beginning a quarrel with England. The compliment is more appreciated by those making than by those receiving it.

5. We yield everything and receive nothing, says the chorus of the English press. The United States proposes to give English commerce the largest share in the usufruct of $200,000,000. This seems to the United States the cost of a little war, the ransom of a Prince, or a province. It is true that tolls are to be charged, but the promise is made to England that they shall be the same to her vessels as to American. There is no promise that the canal shall ever be free, but it will approach nearer to freedom in proportion as the American policy of regarding canals as water highways can be realized. The canal, as a money-making enterprise, is most strongly criticised in the English press, which fails to show a corresponding appreciation of the sacrifice made by the United States in giving this great work of humanity to the world.

6. The canal is deneutralized, complain the British. That is as you may look at it. Shall the great public work, built at such cost, of any nation be neutralized by international guarantee? As a rule, nations protect their own property, even when internationally used. It is true that the obligation for joint maintenance of neutrality falls with the fall of the joint obligation respecting the cost. Should it not do so? Secretary Hay thought, and the weight of opinion outside the Senate supported him in thinking, that a universal guarantee of neutrality should replace the joint guarantee. But the Senate substituted guarantee by the builder alone, to wit, by the United States. Is there anything in this alarming to England or the world? Is there a nation more stalwart? Is there one with higher repute for liberality toward neutrals? Under the treaty of 1846 the United States guaranteed the neutrality and security of transit at Panama. The United States has used force for this purpose more than once, and is doing so at this time. Has there ever been any complaint of the manner in which the United States has executed this right and duty? Are not Americans better pleased that this function is being executed now by American vessels and marines than they would be at hearing that German, or Russian, or even English cruisers had been ordered to the scene where the American cruiser Philadelphia will shortly arrive. When the United States says that the canal shall be neutral toward all commerce, at all times, and to all warships similarly, except those making war against the United States, is there any ground for discounting the obligation assumed or the good faith with which it will be discharged? What nation is offering to put a dollar into the pool as a qualification for joining in the guarantee? None of them has any business interest in the enterprise, does not ordinary commercial common sense exclude them from sharing in any aspect of the management as effectually as the Monroe doctrine excludes them for political reasons? Is it indeed true that the United States is insulting and betraying the universe by proposing to give to all and sundry a share in the use of an enterprise which is beyond any other nation's resources or desire to create, and upon the sole condition that it shall not be used as a means to facilitate attack upon the builder?

A WAY OUT, PERHAPS.

These are some of the reasons why Americans think the treaty is fit to be offered to England. Whether or not England can or should accept the treaty is another question fitter to be discussed in London. Nothing can be said here to affect that result. Her Majesty's Ministers and British editors are the proper advisers regarding the British interests and in proportion as the treaty is more strenuously urged by others upon Englishmen they will fear the Greeks bearing gifts. This is strictly according to human nature and American precedent, for nothing said in London regarding what the United States ought to do has any effect except that resembling a boomerang's. Nevertheless, too much hope should not be based on these facts. It does not follow because Americans think their procedure correct, and know it was not malevolent, that England will therefore forthwith approve it. It may be said that the Senate is asking of England more than it should, even if it be conceded that the Senate was correct in its amendments generally. The Senate's amendments were motived more than anything else, apparently, upon inability to appreciate the theory of neutrality to an enemy's warships in time of war. To put it concretely, if the Spaniards had beaten Dewey, and the canal had been existing under Secretary Hay's arrangement, the Spanish cruisers would have had a right to sail through the canal to attack New York. The United States could not have honorably prevented them; and if it had tried to do so in violence of treaty engagements it would thereby have aggrieved every signatory which had adhered. But what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

If the United States may properly be influenced by strategic considerations respecting the Philippines, why may not England properly be so influenced by regard for her Oriental and Australasian responsibilities? Is it not to the interest of the United States that England should be facilitated in defense of the "open door"? Is it to the interest of the United States that England should be impeded in access, in war or peace, to her over-sea colonies? Under the Clayton Convention the position was one of equality. Under the Senate's amendments those powers which are excluded from pledging neutrality are, of course, free to attack under the risks and responsibilities of war. But England is asked to sign a document which gives the United States belligerent rights where it now possesses none, and yet places England in a position inferior to those who do not sign. England might well enough prefer abrogation with freedom to adapt herself to circumstances, with freedom to blockade, for example, to joining in an engagement which frees the hands of the United States and non-signatories while tying England's.

If the United States has to think of New York and San Francisco, so also has England to think of Vancouver and Quebec; and of that northern half of the Continent which Sir Wilfrid Laurier recently glowingly declared to be superior to the United States portion. The future security of these vast regions is dependent strategically upon the Isthmian transit just as truly as is the American portion. It is true that England has no financial interest in the canal, but she has a vested interest in Isthmian affairs through the Clayton treaty, which in a way may be said to be the English complement to the American Monroe doctrine. If that prevents all the world, including England, from enlarging their spheres upon this side of the ocean, so does the Clayton convention bind the United States against enlarging its sphere upon the Isthmus. If this obstacle is to be waived, England has clear rights firstly to compensation, and secondly that no more damage be done to the existing status than necessary. Why should any more of the Clayton convention be superseded than will suffice to permit construction of the canal? There was and is no agitation to disturb the settled status there; let sleeping dogs lie is a good maxim for the occasion. If England were to ask for its compensations in kind for releasing the United States from the obligation which prevents it from utilizing the canal strategically it would be feasible to permit the passage of England's warships when at war and to prevent the passage of the ships of England's enemies. The Clayton convention specifically stipulated that in the event of war between England and the United States neither should impede the passage of the other's warships. England may ask more, and in other directions. But if she were to ask this and the preservation of the remnants of the Clayton convention it would be embarrassing to deny the validity of motives which actuate ourselves. It would, of course, enormously increase the complications of the canal's future, but that cannot be helped—it is the logical result of the Senate's action. Secretary Hay had entirely removed the canal from consideration in any war. The Senate decided it must be available to ourselves and forbidden to our enemies. England's claim for similar consideration is the same in kind and little less in degree, and is backed by the honor of the United States to reach some friendly agreement. There was a hint in London about the forcible maintenance of the Clayton convention. Let it rest there. There should be no talk here about forcible abrogation in the manner of the Senate's minority. The suggestion was rebuked in the Senate, and the President's hands would be upheld in further resistance in the same direction. Americans would indeed blush to be in fact guilty of the things already alleged against them in the British press.

IF ENGLAND WHOLLY REFUSES.

The United States is perhaps warned to consider its recourse in the event that the English Government does as the British press advises and wholly refuses to consider any solution whatever, resting stubbornly upon a blank assertion of its contractual right of veto. Could the canal never be built? The United States have observed this prohibition for fifty years, practically during the Clayton convention's life, for it was regretted almost as soon as made. There are those who think Americans have observed the obligation better than England, and that the contract is voidable for England's fault. There is no disposition to repeat here the errors charged against the English press, and the point is waived. There is distinguished English authority for the right to dissolve obligations unlimited in time and which have lost their virtue through alteration of conditions constituting the consideration upon which they were based originally. J. S. Mill recognizes a right superior to the faith of engagements. If engagements are thus lawlessly violated, "it does not entitle those who imposed the conditions to consider the lawlessness only, and to dismiss the more important consideration whether, even if it was wrong to throw off the obligation, it would not be still more wrong to persist in enforcing it. If though not fit to be perpetual, it has been imposed in perpetuity the question when it becomes right to throw it off is but a question of time." If this disposition of the United States were, in fact, such as the British press assumes in its implacable refusal even to consider the merits of the American proposal, would there not be haste to cite these and other authorities as to when and how treaties may be annulled? But, in fact, we find that the American press chiefly confines itself to discussing annulment by mutual procedure. Only a small portion discusses annulment unilaterally, and acts by distinguish ing the present case from cases justified by Mill. This is not a treaty imposed by force after a war, it is argued, but a free assumption of obligations, upon an exchange of considerations, and should be observed punctiliously. If the United States were to denounce the Clayton convention, as some Senators propose so free and easily, the right would doubtless cease to be a law of the United States, but it would not cease to be effective in international law, and the obligation would survive to a perhaps untimely settlement. Even if the case for abrogation be as complete as the Senate thinks, it is not proper that the United States should assume to be judge and jury in its own case. A decent regard for the opinion of mankind, no less becoming now than previously, would dictate that some impartial opinion should be taken, as by arbitration before The Hague tribunal, or otherwise. In proportion as this is distasteful, it behooves all concerned to agree with the party of the other part, if, in fact, officials, unlike some editors, are disposed to do business in good temper. Let the English answer be received in the same manner as we wish our own to be. If the negative be unqualified, it need not be final, and success in another attempt will be promoted by courteous acceptance for the present, and a better presentation of a stronger case next time. If the acceptance be qualified and upon terms, let their merits be weighed. It may turn out that the British Foreign Office may have more to say for itself than despondent British editors have imagined. Americans who have already supported Secretary Hay's work would not be surprised to find their arguments reinforced in manner to make dissentients thoughtful. Perhaps, after all, reversion to the Hay-Pauncefote convention, with less sweeping modifications, may satisfy all parties. The only thing which ought to be quite certain is that mutual agreement should be reached, even though England misunderstands the United States, and the London press has therefore taken up an attitude perhaps susceptible of reconsideration, despite rather uncompromising utterances. Americans are scarcely aware of how prudently they should proceed. For example, Americans are unaware that they are in the midst of another Venezuela crisis. Englishmen know better, for they are assured by their secular Bible that all the evil passions they then suffered by are again aroused, and her friends upon the Continent are advising her to prepare a Fashoda for the United States. Let Senators then be prudent as well as patriotic, for susceptibilities have been aroused which have nothing to do with the merits of the case.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Schull—Edson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Miss Loraine Edson, daughter of Joseph R. Edson of this city, and Lieut. Herman Walter Schull of the Second United States Artillery, now stationed in Cuba, were married this evening at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Elliott officiating. The bridegroom and his best man, Lieut. Herbert W. Wigmore, and the ten ushers all wore the full uniform of their rank and corps. The ushers were Lieut. Foley, Lieut. Arnold, and Lieut. Comley, all of the cavalry, and Lieut. Gallup of the artillery, Lieut. Ansell, Lieut. Wells, Lieut. Mirdrey, Lieut. Johnson, and Lieut. Dorey, all of the infantry.

The bridesmaids were Miss Marion Townsend of New York, and Miss Elizabeth Edson of this city, both cousins of the bride; Miss Elizabeth Jenkins of Chicago, Miss Mabel Fry of Pittsburg, Miss Alice Clark of Orange, N. J.; Miss Clare Johnson of Cleveland, all classmates of the bride at Vassar; Miss Mary Parker Warner, Miss Sue Reed Tunstall, Miss Mary Pierce, and Miss Mary Lyman, all of Washington. The maid of honor was the schoolgirl sister of the bride, Miss Florelle Edson.

Among the relatives and friends in the specially reserved pews were Mrs. Marion Goodall, the grandmother of the bride, and Mrs. Henry C. Townsend, both of New York. The reception and supper at the home of the bride's parents on Q Street, which followed the ceremony, was confined entirely to the bridal party and immediate relatives, with some few young friends of the bride.

Lieut. and Mrs. Schull left for a short honeymoon trip, but will return to Washington for a visit before sailing for Cuba, Feb. 13.

Corey—Stevenson.

The marriage of Miss Carolyn Stevenson, only daughter of Mrs. B. and the late Benjamin F. Stevenson, to Charles H. Corey, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Corey of Richmond, Va., took place Wednesday at the bride's home, on One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street. Owing to recent deaths, only near relatives were present. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. W. H. Hodder of the Sixteenth Baptist Church.

"UNLEAVENED BREAD."

An Ironical Comedy Made Out of the Novel Well Acted.

"Unleavened Bread," a dramatization of Robert Grant's much talked-of novel, by Leo Ditrichstein, was remarkably well acted in the Savoy Theatre last night, and is likely to be a live theatrical topic for a few weeks at least. It was received with abundant applause by an uncommonly friendly and appreciative audience.

After the spirited "scene of two" in which Selma White and Flossie Williams come to an "understanding" in Act. III., there was a prolonged demonstration, and both Judge Grant and Mr. Ditrichstein were compelled to try to make speeches. The principal actors were summoned again and again, and, in the circumstances, they deserved all the praise they got. Not a single rôle was badly acted, while both Elizabeth Tyree and Eleanor Robson achieved veritable triumphs, the former in the cruelly satirical personification of crude and vulgar feminine ambition and selfishness yclept Selma White; the latter as the gay, self-poised, well-equipped, and successful young aspirant for social distinction, Flossie Williams.

If, in this first hasty notice of the play, one is impelled to lay most stress on Miss Robson's acting it is only because she is the younger actress and the least familiar to our playgoers. The sensibility, delicacy, finish, and charm of her work are rare.

But Miss Tyree falls at no point in her denotement of the inherent selfishness, smartness, boundless ambition to be talked of, excessive love of praise, and cruelty of Selma; her purposeful nature, and her utter lack of the saving grace of humor.

Judge Grant intimated, in his brief remarks, that she represented his own idea of his character, and probably the personage of the novel could not more vividly depicted on the theatrical stage.

Selma White may be a caricature, and she is certainly not, in the truest sense, a "type." She is rather a conglomerate of traits, some of them at least very familiar, which the novelist has observed in his studies of contemporary American life. The "eternal womanly" is distinguishable in her composition. She is sometimes amusing, sometimes (as when she eagerly grasps the chance to free herself from the legal companionship of the "average sensual man," her first husband,) absorbingly, almost appallingly, interesting in her deadly earnestness, her disregard for sentiment, her cruelty and her wonderful power of self-deception. As a general thing, however, she is intensely disagreeable. That fact may tell against her and the play with the multitude of playgoers.

The play is in four episodes, called acts. The action is not dramatically cumulative or logical. That would have been impossible in dramatizing the book. The same faults, too, may be found frequently in reasonably popular and profitable stage pieces.

Selma is revealed after her triumph in the Woman's Convention, in her earliest mood of aspiration and self-delusion. Then she is shown denouncing her pitiful first husband and abandoning him. In Acts II. and III. she is the wife of the foolish young architect, driving him to despair and death. In the last act she is on the eve of her third marriage with the easy-going, successful politician, who is a suitable mate for her. The representation of the traits and moods of Selma on the stage might, if prolonged, lead to a revival of the old and once tolerated domestic custom of wife beating.

For two acts the piece is light and fairly smart comedy, with an infusion of bitterness, and at least one deplorably painful scene. Thereafter the interest grows more steadily serious, but the detached scenes are all "natural" and realistic, until the stirring war of words between Selma and the fair woman she envies, which forms the penultimate climax. This is "literary," theatrical, and even (in the broadest sense) "poetical." Perhaps on that very account it is the best scene in the play.

Edward Morgan deserves a word of special commendation for his careful portrayal of the fool architect. The character excites pity. But the man is, nevertheless, a fool. If he gave the female person he recklessly married a good shaking and a vigorous slap or two he might live happily.

The fellow is not typical, either. Man has not yet sunk to that estate. But, on the whole, the play is a rather notable production.

Wilbur Littleton	E. J. Morgan
Gregory Williams	Morton Selten
Governor Lyons	George Fawcett
Silas Parsons	George Woodward
Lewis Babcock	Malcolm Williams
Dr. Page	Lawrence Marston
Ed Baker	Harry Hanlon
Dr. Miller	Charles Barkus
Selma White	Elizabeth Tyree
Flossie Williams	Eleanor Robson
Mrs. Stark	Alice Fischer
Pauline Littleton	Margaret Fuller
Mrs. Silas Parsons	Virginia Buchanan
Miss Parsons	Florida Pier
Luella Bailey	Geneva Ingersoll
Lizzie	Vivian Townsend
Mary	Alice Rogers

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"Tannhaeuser" at the Matinee and "Faust" in the Evening.

The customary two performances took place at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday. Those who went in the evening with the expectation of hearing Boito's "Mefistofele" were disappointed. Miss Macintyre, who was to have sung Margherita in that version of Goethe's immortal poem, was indisposed, and so the other setting of the tale, Gounod's "Faust," was offered. The audience was a very small one, but, as is the case always on Saturday nights, it was in a receptive spirit and determined to enjoy everything. The performance was of a respectable sort, but its most distinguished merit had to be sought in the elegant representation of the arch fiend by the benevolent Mr. Plançon. It is a curious fact that this eminent basso, who is so sardonic in the Boito opera, is a mildly sarcastic and extremely polished embodiment of evil in "Faust." That he sings the music well goes without saying. Vocally he was admirable last night, and he won plenty of warm applause.

Miss Adams was the Marguerite, and her presentation of the rôle did not vary in any respect from those which have been observed heretofore. Mr. Cremonini sang Faust as if he were not deeply interested except in his most favorable numbers. Mr. Sizes sang Valentine with a plentiful exhibition of French tone production. Miss Brieweil was the Siebel and Miss Bauermeister the Martha, Mr. Plon conducted, and the orchestra and chorus seemed to be tired, as no doubt they were.

In the afternoon an excellent performance of "Tannhäuser" was given to an audience of very large size. The matinées at the opera are even more generously patronized this season than they were in previous Winters. These afternoon entertainments afford opportunities to suburban music lovers, who cannot easily return home after the late evening performances. It matters little what the opera is in the afternoon so long as the cast embraces several of the prominent singers. This was the case yesterday. Mme. Gadski was the Elizabeth, and she repeated an impersonation which has already won high praise for its womanly dignity and sweetness and its musical excellences. The Venus was Mme. Nordica, who was in fine voice, and sang with a glowing splendor of tone and with her unfailing intelligence.

Mr. Van Dyck, who is singing better this season than ever before, once more interpreted the title rôle with notable dramatic power. Mr. Van Dyck is a great actor, and his composition of the character of Tannhäuser is a brilliant exhibition of dramatic ability. Mr. Bertram was once more an acceptable Wolfram, and his singing won him warm applause. Mr. Blass sang the music of the Landgrave well, but there is abundant room for improvement in his acting. His bearing is not noble, his action is stilted, and he has no command of facial expression. Hermann of Thuringia, an enlightened and liberal patron of courtly poesy, was a large figure in his day, and he should have more nobility of appearance on the stage. The chorus sang very badly, indeed, yesterday afternoon, but these people do not always deserve censure. They are a hard-working set, and are subject, like other people, to weariness of the flesh. Mr. Damrosch conducted admirably.

Willie Edouin Sails.

Willie Edouin, who has been playing a leading rôle in "Fiorodora" at the Casino, sailed for Liverpool on the Cunard liner Campania yesterday. His part in the piece has been taken by W. J. Ferguson. Mr. Edouin's daughter May, who is one of the principals in the extravaganza, was at the pier to see him off.

NEWPORT SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 26.—De Blois & Eldridge have rented for Bishop H. C. Potter his cottage, in Rhode Island Avenue, to Gould H. Redmond of New York for the season of 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, who have been visiting in New York, have returned to their cottage, in Chastellux Avenue.

The Breakers has been closed.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frank A. Wilkinson.

Frank A. Wilkinson, Treasurer of Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co., died Friday night in Newark from pneumonia. He was born in Newark and was forty-seven years old. Mr. Wilkinson was a veteran of the civil war, having served with Battery B, First New Jersey Volunteer Artillery. Mr. Wilkinson was a Director of the Essex County National Bank and of the Security Savings Institution, President of the Orville Milling Company of Orville, Ohio; Secretary of the North Bangor Slate Company, and a Director in the Brooklyn Slate Mantel Company. He was also President of the Board of Trustees of St. Luke's Church, a member of the Board of Trade, of the Essex Club, and of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Wilkinson leaves a wife, three daughters, and two sons. The funeral will be held at St. Luke's Church at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Burial will be in Evergreen Cemetery.

The Rev. Eugene P. Mahony.

The Rev. Eugene P. Mahony, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, on Putnam Avenue near Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at the rectory adjoining the church. His death was due to pneumonia and pleurisy. Father Mahony was a cousin of Monsignor Barrett, Bishop McDonnell's secretary, and was ordained a priest twenty-four years ago. He was rector of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel for fifteen years. He was born in Ireland, fifty years ago, and was brought to this country by his parents when a boy. He was educated in the public schools of New York, and subsequently studied in St. Francis Xavier's College.

Charles H. Coffin.

Charles H. Coffin died last night at his home, New Rochelle, after a brief illness. He was in the sixty-first year of his age. As a manufacturer of machinery, with his headquarters at 13 Astor Place, and

DAMAGE SUITS AGAINST THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Records Show Many Queer Causes of Litigation.

Only About 2½ Per Cent. of the Claims, on an Average, Are Ever Collected.

A man was walking along a street in Harlem attired in a full-dress suit. He fell into a muddy trench. The full-dress suit was ruined and his feelings were hurt. He is suing the city for $3,000 damages.

A Bryan banner fell down during the last campaign, a man was killed, and now his relatives want the city to pay $10,000 damages.

A woman fell over a stump in the Borough of the Bronx and the city is asked to pay $5,000 for that fall.

A horse, driven by a woman, shied at a red lantern on a pile of paving blocks and ran away. The woman lost both legs through the accident. She obtained a verdict against the city for $12,000. If the red lantern had not been on the pile of paving blocks and the woman had been hurt, the city would have also had to pay a large sum for damages.

A man was in the line of fire when a garbage can was thrown from a cart of the Street Cleaning Department. He was struck on the head, lacerated, and begrimed. He wants a big sum of money from the city.

A man walking over a bridge to Coney Island at 2 o'clock one Summer morning fell into the muddy waters of Sheepshead Bay, and he thinks that the injury to his person and feelings is worth $5,000.

As Washington Irving says, the most certain part of law is uncertainty, and so it is with the thousands of lawsuits started against the city. Lawyers by the hundred are on watch to take up cases for damages. A few hours spent in looking over the legal papers filed in the office of Corporation Counsel Whalen reveals the manysided life of the Greater New York.

Rich and poor alike are looking to mulct the city in large sums of money. Some of the people receive only fancied injuries and want large sums of money for wounded feelings and startled nerves. The comic and the tragic are mixed up indiscriminately in the city's law business. THE TIMES has procured from the original papers in the Corporation Counsel's office a record of queer and interesting litigations.

There are hundreds of miles of streets, opened and unopened, in the City of New York, and during the year there is not a mile of them that is not the basis for a suit against the city on one allegation or another. Bicycles, automobiles, brass bands, itinerant musicians, falling trees, falling barber's poles, defective pavement, are all mixed up in the legal papers. Lawyers, in high-sounding phrases, cover hundreds of pages with affidavits about women who stub their toes on a sidewalk, and they claim big damages. Cases of this latter class were very numerous up to a short time ago. Here is the legal story of the last trial of a case of this kind:

Mrs. Gretzoff was walking along Ludlow Street and stubbed her toe against a broken flagstone. She fell and dislocated her shoulder. The flagstone which caused the accident was two or three inches above the rest of the sidewalk. The case was carried to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The majority of the Justices held that "no one could reasonably anticipate any danger from the existence of such an irregularity, and that a prudent person could not have anticipated that an injury would happen from such a condition of the sidewalk. The defendant, as a municipal corporation, was not negligent in guarding against an accident that a prudent and careful person would not have anticipated."

This opinion sustained the contention of the Corporation Counsel's office that the city is not liable for every small crack or crevice in the flagstones, but only for those which are large enough to attract attention.

A FEW SPECIMENS.

A man is suing the city because his horse, which was standing at One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was, according to his allegation, frightened so that he ran away because of a blast at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. This man wants $5,000.

An Italian child was taken by his mother to a concert in Mulberry Park. While the mother was listening to the concert the child managed to crawl over the barricade of benches which were put around a manhole, the cover of which was removed. The child fell into the manhole and was drowned. His father now wants the city to pay $10,000 damages.

A man who alleges that he was struck by a falling barber's pole is suing the city instead of the barber, for $10,000.

A man who was a patient in the City Hospital has filed notice of a suit for $25,000 for an alleged careless operation performed on his eyes.

One claimant in Brooklyn wants $5,000 because he was walking on the sidewalk which was turned into a bicycle path along the fence on Flatbush Avenue, Prospect Park. He was run down by a bicycle and slightly injured.

An odd case is that of Vincenzo Adamo against Patrick Regan. The city is made a party defendant in this suit, although no reasons for suing the city are stated. The plaintiff claims that he was battered by Patrick Regan at the Battery, and he wants the city to pay $1,000, supposedly because he was not protected from assault.

An exhibition of fireworks was going on at Bedford Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn. The fireworks were being exploded by private parties. A woman was injured and she wants the city to pay $10,000 damages, claiming that the city had no right to give permission to set off explosives, and if such permission was given the city is responsible for the injuries to people and property. A man fell in a Brooklyn Bridge car while a train was rounding the sharp curve into the Brooklyn terminal. He wants $5,000 damages for injuries received.

Harris Baratz, who lives on Allen Street, had a child. The child was left to roam in the streets. She was very young and small. The little one crawled into a sewer and was killed. The father wants $25,000 for the loss of services of his daughter. An action for $10,000 is based on a collision between a horse and cart of the Street Cleaning Department and a horse and wagon of a private party. A firm of brewers want $700 for the loss of a team of horses, which they allege fell into a trench on Morris Avenue, and were injured so that they had to be shot.

Some mischievous boys on Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, took a grocer's wagon and started it rolling. It struck and knocked down a woman in its course, and the woman is now suing the city for $10,000 damages. One plaintiff claims that he was deprived of the use of the alleyway at Liberty and Nassau Streets, and he wants $5,000 for injuries to his business.

A LARGE CLAIM.

One of the largest claims against the city is for $50,000 for personal injuries alleged to have been caused by an explosion in the Litchfield mansion, in Prospect Park. A woman is suing the city for alleged assault and battery and false imprisonment by employes of the Street Cleaning Department. She does not name the sum she wants in damages.

A man was walking along a Brooklyn Street near a school building. Ice and snow in an avalanche slid from the roof of the school and fell on the man. He wants $5,000 for injuries received.

A man was thrown from a wagon between Schenck and Filkins Avenues, in the Borough of Queens. The driver received personal injuries, and wants $10,000, setting up the claim that defective pavement was the cause of his being injured.

Here are a few of the other causes of action against the city:

Falling into excavations, being thrown off an ice wagon, assault and battery by policemen, slander by policemen, defects in bridges, alleged trespass in tearing down fences, (three cases of this kind aggregating $45,000,) fall of awning causig death, (one suit for $20,000,) fall from a bicycle, for alleged defective pavement, for personal injuries from falling due to the alleged careless conduct of a court officer in assisting the plaintiff to take the witness stand in a court.

During the past two months, by reason of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Forbell case, hundreds of farmers in Queens County, Long Island, have begun suits against the city, alleging that the city has drained water from their lands for the water supply of Brooklyn and injured their farms and crops. Farmer Forbell got a verdict of $5,000. Hundreds of other farmers want large sums. There are a dozen private water companies operating in the same territory, but they are never sued by the farmers, although they are obtaining water in the same manner as the city.

One of the strangest cases entered on the books of the Corporation Counsel's office is that of a young man who fell into a trench in Harlem and wants damages for the full-dress suit ruined and the shock to his system. He claims that he was on his way to a theatre, with a young lady by his side. The streets were torn up at the time, and on each side of the car tracks was a trench, which was part of the construction of the Eighth Avenue Railroad system. It had been raining all day, and in the storm he slipped into the trench, while the young lady laughed at him from the embankment.

Motor vehicles have during the past few months begun to figure in the city lawsuits. A man who was so unfortunate as to guide one into a trench at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Columbus Avenue wants the city to pay him $10,000 damages for what happened to him and his machine.

The accident cases against the city at the present time are numbered in the thousands, and the aggregate amount claimed is $2,500,000. The average victories against the city is now about 2½ per cent. of the claims.

CURED OF GAMBLING BY ALWAYS GAMBLING.

Young Men, Constant Losers, Found a New Idea.

This is the story of two confirmed young gamblers who seemed beyond redemption, but who struck a system whereby they continued and yet ceased gambling and eventually acquired wealth.

They were a pair of young Southerners from the same town and friends almost from babyhood. Therefore what one did the other was almost sure to do. They made up their minds that they needed to go out and see the world and be happy, and that it was not the proper thing to live on their fathers. They came to New York to make their own way and to see things, and in order to see them better became newspaper reporters. Then they saw things good and bad and indifferent, and among them were introduced to a thing named "wheel."

Unfortunately, in the first attempt one of them won $300 and the other $200, and thereafter they devoted their young lives and hundreds of dollars trying to repeat the run.

When the "wheel" proved faithless they went to horse racing, which is more dangerous, because it includes not mere luck, but an element of personal vanity about one's knowledge of Sunshine and Spindrift and weights up and hard and soft tracks. Poker and the other diversions were added to the list, until the spirit of gambling entered their daily lives and they gambled with each other and threw dice to see who would pay the week's board and matched each other to see who paid for breakfasts.

Things went on splendidly until on pay days it was simply a matter of an hour to run from the office to a "joint" or a poolroom and to return dead broke ready and cheerful for another week's work. They owed money, restaurant bills, and money borrowed outright, which they hoped to pay some day when they made a big strike. Meanwhile they made little strikes, enough to lead them on. In time they got to the point when their faces no longer showed whether they had lost or won. Therefore they were "full-fledged" sports." Therefore, also, hard lines were digging into their faces about their mouths and eyes, and if their families down in the land of sunshine could have seen them parading arm in arm up Park Row there would have been tears or rebuffs, according to sex.

As both of the young men had the same first Christian names, it is necessary to call one of them "Bill" and the other "Billy." Bill and Billy were in for a crisis. The Summer and the greater part of Autumn had gone, when it dawned on them that in the name of decency, if not in the name of comfort, it was about time to buy overcoats. They had spent nights shivering on assignments for the want of a proper covering, but on pay days it seemed folly to invest money in clothing when there was a fortune to be made by the turn of a wheel. As both men were pretty good in their line of business, they made enough each week to buy three or four overcoats if they had been able to let the wheel alone. They realized this one morning, and left the office together with their salaries in their pockets bound for a tailor's shop, and they returned two hours later without a cent or an overcoat and with watches gone.

As they were game to the core they sat down in their seats in the office at desks facing each other, and like true sports began to write the stories of their assignments as if nothing had happened. Presently, without stopping his writing, Bill remarked:

"Billy, your'e a d——n fool."

"Just what I was thinking of you," Billy returned, likewise disdaining to halt in his work.

"Guess we're both It," Bill said as before.

"Maybe; but I know you are," said Billy, and then for the first time both put down their pencils.

"If I'll tell you, I'll match you to see who is the biggest d—n fool; that's about all I've got left," said Bill.

"That's all right; I'll bet you a fiver if I wanted to I could save more money in a month than you could at that," the other said.

"I'll go you on that. It's five up that at the end of the month I show a fatter bank account than you do."

And that is all that was said until at the end of the month Bill produced a bank book with $80 in it, and Billy one with $120 credited to him. Therefore Bill paid Billy the $5 and said:

"I'll go you again on that."

"All right, make it every month if you like."

"Suits me, my son," said Billy; but look here, sport is sport; I don't think I ought to have taken that fiver. I borrowed fifty from the governor to add to the account and swamp you. That leaves $70 which I really saved against your $80, so here is your $5 back and $5 more which I owe."

But Bill hesitated, then he said: "Well, is this thing meant only for legitimate saving?"

"So I supposed."

"Then here is the ten back. You see I was behind and had only $40 in bank. I had everything to gain and nothing to lose, I figured, so I drew the $40 and played Esmeralda, seven money, and banked the $80."

"Then we will call the thing off for this month, but hereafter it is five a month that I show a fatter account than you do, and no more funny business about it."

Neither Bill nor Billy knew what he was doing that day—or he would not have done it—but the excitement of the chase was on, and that was four years ago. The last time Bill won with $4,200 to Billy's $4,170, and Billy swore he would get the next fiver if he had to do the Isabella act and pawn his jewels. Some day a pair of fine girls will get hold of Bill and Billy, and will put on the finishing touches of civilization, and thereafter they will confine themselves to laying odds on their wives, which is legitimate.

YALE LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

Large Number of Books Added—Prof. Marsh's Report.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26.—The annual report of Prof. Addison Van Name, Librarian of Yale University, became public to-day. It covers a period of nineteen months. It is announced that during that time 12,237 volumes were added to the library by purchase, and 10,275 by gift. Some of the donors were:

By the will of Prof. O. C. Marsh, 5,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets on scientific subjects; from the executors of the estate of Prof. J. D. Dana, 2,000 volumes from his scientific library; Charleton T. Lewis, New York, 197 volumes on classical philology; Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States, 14 volumes of British documents on the Guiana case.

Dr. Timothy Dwight, ex-President of the university has created a fund of $1,000, to be known as the James Dwight Fund, in honor of a deceased brother.

Prof. E. E. Salisbury has added $1,195 to the funds, for the famous Salisbury Oriental collection.

For a Trolley Line in the Berkshires.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 26.—A company to build a trolley line from Adams, Mass., through the entire length of Berkshire County to the Connecticut State line, passing through Lenox and Stockbridge and other Summer resorts, has been formed, with a capital of $1,000,000. Among the stockholders in Lenox are Thomas Post, William D. Curts, Capt. John S. Barnes, David Lydig, and Mrs. Anna A. Bradford.

MAIL CLERKS' TROUBLES

Tribulations Brought by Careless Post Office Patrons.

Strange Objects That Some Senders Throw Upon the Care of Post Office Employes.

"There is an increase each year in the Post Office of about 8 or 10 per cent. in the volume of mail matter, and there is a large increase in our foreign mail," says the man in that part of the Post Office where misdirected letters and packages are sent. "The last two years has brought larger mails from Cuba, the Philippines, and China, and the advance in our commercial interests abroad has made a vast change.

"We are just now beginning to get in loot from China, and we have coming through the mails any number of the little shoes of the Chinese women, Chinese books, and Chinese pictures. As soon as our men got to China a Post Office was opened on one of the vessels, and that Post Office has followed the men along up to Peking, and they get their mails as they would if they were at home. From the Philippines we get all sorts of things—flowers and dried leaves, giving an idea of the tropical vegetation, all sorts of things according to the special hobby of the sender; small knives, spears, and spear heads used by the natives, and quantities of photographs of our men taken in many ways, in the native huts and hammocks, sometimes with the native girls and sometimes sitting in the centre of a group of natives, who are gazing at them as if they were gods.

"We had an amusing letter from one man who had inquired for a package he had sent, and which had never reached its destination. We had written to ask him to describe the contents, and he wrote back, saying: 'In the package was a beautiful picture of myself in soldier uniform.

"Two years ago we were receiving all sorts of things from Cuba, bullets and cartridges, pieces of guns, and gun locks from Mauser rifles, and I suppose if we should send men to the north pole they would send back little chunks of ice through the mails. These things that come to us have, most of them, been carelessly put up in thin paper wrappers, and usually have nothing about them by which they can be identified. We compare such wrappers as are found with the different packages, and if there is any way to identify them, do so. If not, we put the different articles in envelopes, and on the outside is written a description, and they are put up, ready to be handed over to the applicant who writes and identifies them. It takes some knowledge of a large variety of things to give accurate descriptions, for we have odds and ends of all kinds here, and if they are not accurately described on the outside of the package the owner will never get them. Those which are not called for, we send to Washington, and after being kept there unclaimed for two years they are put up in packages, two or three articles in a package, and sold at auction. There is an annual sale. There are inquiries made for about 40 per cent. of the packages and letters. If there were more inquiries, more articles would reach their destinations. When there are no addresses, the only thing we can do is to hold the goods ready for delivery. The majority of people seem to make up their minds that a package that is lost will never be found, and make no effort to trace it.

PACKAGES BADLY WRAPPED.

"Packages should be wrapped in heavy paper, and when they are tagged the package should be directed as well, and there is no harm done if the article inside is also directed. It is in many ways satisfactory to use tags. When the package is stamped the stamping is then on the tag, but occasionally these will be torn off, and if the package is not directed there is no way of identifying it. It is remarkable that with the variety of things that go into a mailbag, and the careless sending, more things are not lost. We cannot prohibit articles within certain limits, and up to four pounds, going into the mails. If any one puts a little, frail package into the Post Office box and some one comes immediately after and drops in a heavy article which weighs up to the limit, the first, very likely, will suffer.

"It is a strange collection of articles which comes to us. Here is a photograph of a man in a little gold frame, and in another package is one of two children. Here is a little pair of jean trousers with sand paper upon them for scratching matches, and in another package is a small pair of boy's navy blue trousers; there are some crocheted bean bags, a rubber doll, a rosary, and next a pack of cards, the things come in an incongruous lot. There are a lot of fancy pins that have come out of their papers. Those are good things to flash out of a mailbag. Brass drawer pulls are in another package, and an animal's skin in another, a vest pocket prayer book, and a lace-edged handkerchief marked 'for Lotta,' and there are two black-bordered handkerchiefs.

"At Christmas we had a large number of Christmas cards without wrappers, but nothing to the number we had a few years ago. Here are some photographs, among them one from New Zealand, the photograph giving an idea of the vegetation of the country. Here is a photograph of a man standing before an easel on which there is a picture, which looks like an excellent likeness. That is an amateur photograph evidently. Then here is another unmounted photograph of the Basilica at St. Peter's, Rome, and an enamel vase that would be likely to suffer from rough neighbors.

"We get the greatest volume of mail in New York, and it is forwarded from here over a large stretch of country. Two steamers that came in one day brought us 2,000 sacks of mail. People do not realize what a vast amount that is. We average 400 tons of mail matter a year. We have already two big lots of packages that have been misdirected and came in this morning, and it is only 11 o'clock. Those that have the names of business firms on the outside may find owners, but there is not much to do with many of the others. One is directed to North Liberty Street, America; another to Elyria, America. Another, with no city address, is for 42 Mulberry Street. One is addressed to 99 Front Street, Cuman, and one from Birmingham, England, is addressed to 32½ Emmet Street, United States of America.

"While there are a good many people who do not make inquiries for packages they might find, there are some people who ask assistance in ways that we cannot give it. One woman wanted us to look up her husband. He had left her about four months before, and she had an idea that he had come to New York. She said she would give a reward of $25 if he was found. She would give more than that but for one reason, she could not afford it, and for another her husband was not worth it.

MISDIRECTED LETTERS.

"The misdirected letter department has one regular correspondent. He has been sending letters for the past two years, on an average of one or two a day. He is an Italian, and sometimes there is the word "Monseignor" on the envelope, but usually it is covered with unintelligible scratches. Sometimes there are good stamps on the letters, sometimes canceled ones, but more frequently none at all. On our letters that come from Italy there are many that have the appearance at first glance of having no stamps, for if there is one it is more likely than not to be put on the wrong side of the envelope, on the flap, to answer for a seal as well. But the greater number of Italian letters come with no stamps at all. The Italians are a thrifty people and they think, evidently, that if they have relatives who are doing well over here, there is no reason why they should not pay the postage. But the Italians on this side have a different opinion, and when one is notified that there is a letter waiting for him, he promptly refuses it when he finds there are a few cents to pay. We have about 150 letters refused in this way every week.

"Much of the work in the Post Office is simplified because the men in the different departments have been here for so many years. One man in the office has been here fifty-two years. The woman who has been longest in the service has been here twenty-four years, and putting the different men together in groups of three, almost any combination of those longest in the service will cover a century. This simplifies matters greatly in misdirected letters. There must be a certain natural talent for the work as well. Some men can read bad writing easily, and though practice is a help, there are others who never do it well. Take the man who handles the misdirected letters. He has a great amount of geography in his head. When a letter is directed to a certain street in a certain State with no city address, he knows immediately that such and such a town has such a street, and turns immediately to the directory of that city, and if he finds the name sends on the letter. It would take an endless time for a man for whom it was all guess work.

"That there are so many towns and cities of the same name makes matters more confusing. There is only one name of a kind in a State, but we have many States now, and almost everyone has a Greenfield, Springfield, and a Middletown. There is a constantly increasing number of Post Office towns also. When I came into the service twenty years ago there were only 30,000 Post Offices, and now there are 70,000. Where the street is given without the town, the letters that are directed to persons living on Main Street are less likely to find their owners than are any others. Almost every town and city in the country has its Main Street. The Post Office conditions are much more difficult here than on the other side of the water, where the same old roads and streets have been in existence, some of them from the time of the Romans, while ours sprung up in a night. One method that is in use in determining the proper direction for a letter is to examine the postmark, learn the place from which the letter was sent, and it is very likely that it was intended for some one living in a town within a certain radius of that place. For instance, if a letter was mailed in Poughkeepsie and directed to a street of which there were many in the country, by looking up the name in the directory of a nearby town there is a chance of finding it.

"One of the things that we have to look out for in the mails are matches. Children sometimes throw them into the boxes, and people who have friends in prison like to send them tobacco and matches once a month. When we find them we take them out. A package of matches setting fire to a mail bag on a fast mail train could do a large amount of damage."

RELIC OF HAMILTON DUEL.

Tablet Which Marked Spot Where He Fell Presented to New York Historical Society.

A rare and interesting relic, which is the only memorial extant of the fatal duel in 1804 between Hamilton and Burr, recently has been presented to the New York Historical Society by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, whose novels and historical writings regarding old New York are well known. This is the marble slab bearing the inscription of Hamilton's death, which was placed upon the little monument erected a few months after the duel by the St. Andrew's Society of this city on the historic dueling ground at Weehawken. The marking of the exact spot of the duel has now been obliterated, as the tracks of the West Shore Railroad pass directly over the place, which for many years was the favorite meeting ground for combatants under the code of honor.

A peculiar and interesting history is attached to the Hamilton monument, and for a long time the marble slab now reposing in the Historical Society's rooms, at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, was actually lost. It finally was discovered in a barroom in this city. The inscription on the memorial slab reads as follows:

On this spot fell July 11, 1804, Major General Alexander Hamilton. As an expression of their affectionate regard to his memory and of their deep regret for his loss, the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York have erected this monument.

Curious as it may seem, the monument was not favorably regarded by a large body of citizens and particularly by the inhabitants of Weehawken and the vicinity. It was looked upon as an incentive to dueling by hot-headed individuals, who took a morbid interest in fighting, and failing, if need be, on the sport hallowed by Hamilton's death. As a result of this increasing feeling the monument only stood a little over a dozen years, when it was torn down. A letter, published in The New York Columbian on July 15, 1815, by a writer signed "Hoboken," voices the hostile sentiment clearly, and it was shortly after the publication of this letter that the destruction occurred. The letter was as follows:

It is a subject of complaint to the citizens in the vicinity and a standing absurdity and outrage on the morals, manners, and feelings of society. By the pernicious effect of a conspicuous example, the young and chivalrous are invited to combat and feel a degree of vain glory in measuring ground on the spot where that great man fell from all his glory and usefulness, and furnished a bloody beacon to posterity, which should be, at least, shrouded from the light of day. Nowadays the boats arrive from your island in broad daylight, the combatants take their stand on each side of the ominous monument, and before the inhabitants can reach the spot the mischief is done, and the unfortunate survivor hurried off too soon to be arrested in the gathering neighborhood. Such is the sensation, I understand, excited by the use of this modern Acelama, that it is not to be expected the pillar will long retain its station, it being a baleful nuisance, not a vestige of which should be suffered to remain on the earth. But for the eminent cause of virtue I should be almost as willing to have a gallows near my house.

Capt. James Deas was the owner of the property at that time. He was bitterly opposed to dueling, and is said to have rushed from his house on more than one occasion when he saw combatants appearing, and by force of argument prevailed upon them to desist from their bloodthirsty methods of satisfying honor. He is credited with having removed the monument himself, as a means of stopping the practice of visiting the spot for dueling purposes, and taking the slab bearing the inscription to his house. By some means he lost possession of it, and for a long time every vestige of the monument had disappeared. Meanwhile, James Gore King, the famous banker, purchased the property, and his country home there, known as Highwood, for many years was one of the finest suburban places in the vicinity of New York.

Hugh Maxwell, who was President of the St. Andrew's Society in this city about 1850, accidentally discovered in a saloon the marble slab that had graced the monument. He purchased it and presented it to Mr. King, and it remained in the possession of the family until its recent presentation to the New York Historical Society by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, who owned it as one of the heirs of the late Archibald Gracie King.

The tablet is in excellent condition, considering the various changes of fortune through which it has passed. One corner is badly chipped, but the inscription is intact, and as the only visible memorial of the duel in existence, it forms an interesting relic for an American historical museum.

THE DEWEY THEATRE LICENSE.

New York Sabbath Committee Wants It Revoked by the Police Board.

The New York Sabbath Committee, which recently got from Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court an order revoking the license of the Dewey Theatre, issued last May for last year, after the license had already expired, has renewed its attack on the theatre. It has sent a communication to the Police Board demanding that the present license be revoked under a charter provision which makes it illegal to issue a license to any person or corporation whose license has been revoked for cause. President York of the Police Board has sent in turn a letter to Corporation Counsel Whalen asking for an opinion as to the requirements of the law in this case.

Several circumstances have conspired to put the case in a muddle all round. Over a year ago the Sabbath Committee began proceedings in court to have the license of the theatre revoked on the ground that the Sabbath laws were being violated by the Sunday night concerts at the place, and that time the Sabbatarians were foiled by the proprietors, who averred that the Kraus served with the complaint was not the Kraus who owned a part of the existing license.

Another and a similar proceeding was then begun, in which the other Kraus was named. In the meantime the license had expired, and the Police Board granted a renewal. This was in April. A week ago Justice Bischoff decided the old case, annulling the license that expired in May last. The Sabbath Committee holds that the decision of the Court practically makes the present license illegal.

But to further muddle the case, the Police Board has been served with due notice before the Court's decision was handed down, that the license of the theatre has been transferred to other owners than the ones holding it to when the violations of the law occurred. The notices were served first in September, and early in this month it was stated that Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and George J. Kraus, the former owners, had disposed of their holdings to another Sullivan and another Kraus.

The law explicitly states that the license applies to the place, and not to the owners conducting a theatre, and just as explicitly states that is the person and not the place that loses a license after a court annulment, and who cannot get a new license. So that, even if it is decided that the original "Sullivan & Kraus" should lose their license under the court ruling, it is still a question whether the present "Sullivan & Kraus" can be deprived of a license they have acquired before the court gave its decision.

The Corporation Counsel will have to decide in the matter.

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHY IN PLANT LIFE

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Van Brunt's Rare Skill in Development.

As Honorary Floral Photographer of the Botanical Garden Mr. Van Brunt Began the Work in 1886.

In the list of officers of the New York Botanical Garden there is one whose name attracts the attention of the outsider, from the unusual nature of the office. It is that of Honorary Floral Photographer. This title is given to Cornelius Van Brunt, whose colored photographs of flowers have become widely known within the last few years. The office is a unique one, and was created for Mr. Van Brunt. His work is educational, in line with that of the garden, and as an officer he is one of the regular lecturers of the garden. His lantern slides are also loaned to the garden at other times. Mr. Van Brunt has the privilege of the fine collections of the garden, and in his collection of slides its flowers bloom and plants grow perpetually.

Mr. Van Brunt's work is known by the public more from a popular standpoint. His photographs are beautiful in themselves, and marvelously true to nature, as they are colored by Mrs. Van Brunt, who has developed great skill with the colors. Together they have covered very thoroughly the floral kingdom of the State, showing a richness which to the uninitiated is surprising. This is what the public has seen and admired chiefly. But the more truly educational part of the work has been in the expansion of the flowers, as Mr. Van Brunt calls it, a branch of the work which he has undertaken more recently. This is to produce the plants first entire, then the blossoms, and then component parts. This is particularly in plants with composite flowers, where the real blossoms are clustered together, miniature things forming what is popularly called the blossom.

In addition to this Mr. Van Brunt is now photographing plants in their various stages of growth, a complete circle of plant life in stages from the seed as it sprouts back again to the seed as it falls from the mature plant. It is this branch of the work which is of the most real scientific value. An interesting bit of Mr. Van Brunt's photographic observations has been with the sundew, the droseras, which grows in great abundance in the marshes and feeds upon insects. Plants were transplanted from the marshes to the house and photographed at meal time, showing the entire process of feeding. The little plants apparently appreciated the value of the efforts to reproduce their peculiarities, and displayed healthy appetites, taking insects, pieces of meat, and other things fed to them voraciously, and were photographed in various stages of the feasts. They are seen in some plates about to take a dainty morsel, and at others when an unfortunate insect is disappearing from view, only the legs remaining to be seen.

It is a surprise to the ordinary observer to learn the great beauty of many common flowers when shown by means of Mr. Van Brunt's expansion process. There is a goldenrod show in the long stalk, the featherly blossom, and then one of the tiny blossoms which form the entire flower. There is less surprise in this than in other less beautiful flowers. Burdock burs are a revelation, the motherwort discovers a millinery shop of pretty little flower bonnets, and the iron weed becomes a thing of beauty. No microscope is so fine but that it can magnify any part of a flower into anything but beauty. It is not possible to go beyond a stage of beauty in a plant. Only nature will bear minute inspection. Mr. Van Brunt says:

The beginning of his work in this line was almost accidental. His eyes had given out in doing microscopical work, and it was suggested that he should take up photography for a temporary amusement. Being an enthusiastic botanist, his work took the form of flower photography. That was in 1886, in a little camp in the mountains. There was no thought at first of coloring the photographs or putting them to practical use. Then the experiment of colored plates was tried, and slides were exhibited for the pleasure of friends. Outsiders soon became interested, explanations were demanded with the pictures, and the work has developed into a profession. The botanical department of the Brooklyn Institute had the first public lecture.

In the course of the work Mrs. Van Brunt undertook the coloring of the slides, and has developed a genuine talent for it. Her memory for colors is marvelous. In some cases she paints directly from nature, in others makes color sketches, and again with flowers with which she is familiar carries the colors in her mind. The coloring of a blossom is frequently not done until a long time after the photographic work has been completed. The aniline colors are used, and Mrs. Van Brunt has found it most satisfactory to mix her own.

It might be supposed that after a number of years of work it would be necessary to find new fields, but the reverse is the case. The more study Mr. and Mrs. Van Brunt give to the flowers the more beauties worthy of illustration they find at home.

"Why should we go away," Mr. Van Brunt asks, "when we can find so much at our very doors?"

Flowers will and do grow in most untoward places. An illustration is given of a pretty little pink wild flower, the sea pink geradia purpurea, which was found growing in the rubbish heaps back of one of the Coney Island hotels. It was not only growing, but flourishing and sending out fine, beautiful blossoms. Not only the plants and flowers are given in a collection of pictures, but the landscape and immediate surroundings of the plants, to give an idea of their habitat. This is, perhaps, omitted in cases like that of the Geradia at Coney Island.

The photographic work is done either in the fields or in the house. When possible it is done in the house. Special plates are used, and screens of different colors in photographing different blossoms. These equalize the colors and produce more satisfactory results. The photographs are taken without regard to cost of plates. To use a box of plates on a single flower is nothing. It is the satisfactory result which is the only aim, and sometimes fifty negatives are taken before one is satisfactory. Of the thousands of satisfactory negatives that have now accumulated a voluminous index has been kept, and any one plate can be found at a moment's notice. There are between 4,000 and 5,000 colored slides and 15,000 negatives. In addition to the work of securing the flowers, there is the necessary data to be obtained and put away for reference.

There are many exigencies in the work. A florist will send to the house a beautiful orchid which has already been sold, and the plant will remain only two hours. In that time all the necessary photographs are taken. Sometimes there is a beautiful cluster of blossoms on a single plant in the woods, and the camera is taken to it, and if it is a low plant it is photographed with the camera above, and as it appears in the colored negative plate it is a beautiful plant growing from a background of earth on the side of a wall. With these surrounding dun tones it is very beautiful.

The flower pictures are arranged in series. Orchids, wild and cultivated, form one group. Narcissus and early flowers of parks and gardens form another, roses and Summer flowers another, wild flowers in and about New York City, another. The range is infinite. Prof. Bickmore uses many of Mr. Van Brunt's slides in his lectures, and many have been made for the lectures of the Department of Public Instruction.

In searching for the beautiful flowers of the marshes of Long Island and New Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Van Brunt have made a discovery. Only on still moist days are the mosquitoes unduly troublesome. This is not because there are not there, but that after the first inoculation early in the season the mosquito bite ceases to annoy, and the floral photographer works comfortably without regard to them, and without annoyance.

A Sequel to "Quo Vadis."

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Jeremiah Curtin of the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, widely known as the translator of "Quo Vadis," has arrived here on his way to Washington, after a tour of the world, during which he closely studied an interesting Mongol tribe, known as the Buriats, who, to the number of 200,000, inhabit the country to the west of Lake Baikal. Mr. Curtin says Sienkiewicz will soon issue in English a sequel to "Quo Vadis."

Mayor Hall of Fanwood, N. J., Resigns.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 26.—Mayor Harry Hall of Fanwood, who has been in ill-health for some time, has resigned as the Chief Executive of the town. Mr. Hall is a New York business man. Until his successor is selected Councilman John Stevens will act as Mayor.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE 59TH ST & 6 M ST

Our Annual Sale o

Handsome Stamped A t Linens.

Our foreign as well as New York corps of buyers have had this sale in preparation for months. Whenever worthy merchandise in this line was to be had at suitable price concessions, we have been free buyers, no matter how large the quantities. To-morrow morning the entire collection, larger in quantity and assortments, with prices markedly lower than the low ones of our former sales, will greet you our centre counters at the 59th St Section. The prices are from ¼ to ½ under actual value. To this sale we have added some handsome linens, many plain, some partly embroidered, at exactly half off marked prices.

Hemstitched Linens.

At 19c.—Tray Covers, size 18x27 inches; also Squares, size 15x15; fine drawn work designs; value 25c. to 39c.

At 25c.—Squares, size 18x18 and 20x20; also Tray Covers, size 18x27; both with fine drawn designs; value 35c. to 39c. each.

At 39c.—Squares, size 30x30; also Scarfs, 18x54; both with plain and drawn work designs; value 49c. to 98c.

Heavy Union Linens.

At 19c.—Tray Cloths, size 18x27; value 29c.

At 15c.—Squares, size 18x18; value 23c.

At 19c.—Squares, size 20x20; value 29c.

At 29c.—Squares, size 24x24; value 39c.

At 39c.—Squares, size 30x30; value 59c.

At 39c.—Scarfs, size 18x54; value 49c.

At 49c.—Squares, size 36x36; value 69c.

Linen Momie Scarfs.

At 15c.—Size 16x45, plain and open work designs, value 21c. to 23c. each.

At 19c.—Size 16x50, plain and open work designs, value 29c. to 35c. each.

At 29c.—Size 16x70, plain and open work designs, value 35c. and 39c.

At 25c.—Size 16x50, elaborate open work designs, value 35c. to 39c.

At 35c.—Size 16x70, elaborate designs, value 49c. to 59c.

At 9c.—Linen Momie Tray Cloths, size 18x26, open work, value 15c.

At 2c.—Linen Momie Doilies, open work and knotted, value 5c.

Miscellaneous.

Hemstitched Pillow Shams, 19c. per pair.—Stamped in appropriate designs.

Laundry Bags, 15c.—In art colors, value 25c.

Extra large Laundry Bags, 39c.—Of art denims with the word "Laundry" embroidered in large design; value 59c.

Cushion Tops, 19c.—Our entire stock of Cushion Tops, including many of the designs formerly sold at from 29c. to 59c. We want to make room for our new lines, and we make this price to clear them quickly.

Stamping Outfits, 15c.—Complete outfits: 9 sheets of Bond Paper, size 14x22, with choice floral and conventional designs and three sets of alphabets.

Renaissance and Duchesse and Arabian Lace Patterns—Squares, 4c. —Sizes 1 to 24, Ties and Handkerchiefs.

Stock and Turn-Down Collars, 2c. each.

Sailor Collars and Revers, 2c. each.

Boleros and Waists, 25c.

Battenberg Lace Duchesse and Renaissance—Battenberg Braids, 19c.—All numbers, 36-yard pieces.

Linen Arabian Braids, 23c. per doz. yards.

Duchesse Braids in cream and white, 2c. per yard, 4c. per yd.—6 patterns; usually 3 and

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Table Linen, 35c. Yd.

One special lot of German table linen, damask patterns, soft finish, all pure linen; worth regularly 50c. yard.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts. BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

SHIP SUBSIDIES IN FRANCE

Deputy Thierry's Plan for Improving the Merchant Marine.

Finds American Naval Success in the Spanish War Due to the Organization of an Auxiliary Fleet.

The résumé of a report dealing with the problems of bettering the condition of the French merchant marine, made by M. Thierry, Deputy from Marseilles, in the name of the Budget Committee of 1900 of the French Chamber of Deputies, has been sent to Washington by A. M. Thackard, United States Consul at Havre. A copy of Mr. Thierry's report has been recently furnished to each Deputy, and it will form the basis of the discussion which is about to take place in the lower chamber of the French Legislature.

M. Thierry advocates the diminution of the advantages enjoyed by the sailing fleet under the law of 1893, the increase of bounties granted to steamers, and the rejuvenation of the material composing the merchant fleet. "When the commercial fleet will have obtained a greater number of well-equipped vessels," says M. Thierry, "then it will be of the greatest service to the fighting navy when the ocasion arises."

M. Thierry calls attention to the difficulties which the French Government experienced every time it was necessary to transport troops to Tonkin, Madagascar, Dahomey, and China. He speaks of the great services rendered by English shipowners during the Transvaal campaign. He gives interesting details of the part which the American auxiliary fleet took in the naval operations

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

$40,000 Worth of the Finest Furs for $16,000

So many similar announcements have recently been made that upon investigation proved disappointing that there is much justice in the public's skepticism. Patrons of this establishment, however, are familiar with our careful and exacting methods and know from experience and close observation that we never make a statement which an examination does not fully verify.

This sale comprises $40,000.00 worth of the newest and finest Furs in existence to-day, every garment manufactured for this season's wear, every garment made of the choicest skins and finished in the best possible manner. The maker found himself with a large stock on hand owing to the open Winter and we took the entire amount from him at forty cents on the dollar. The garments go to you in the same way—

At a Saving of Sixty Per Cent. on Every Garment.

There are Jackets of seal, baby lamb, Persian lamb, broadtail and moire astrachan; Capes, Wraps, Paletots, Collarettes and a very large assortment of Neckpieces of Russian and Hudson Bay sables, chinchilla, mink and Alaska sable and other fine furs, as well as Muffs of all the furs mentioned. Many of the pieces are gems of the furriers' art and all are up to date and commendable in every way. It is an opportunity that every wise woman will turn to her advantage, for February and March promise to bring the severest weather of the year and one doesn't buy furs for a single season, anyway. Now some hint of the prices—a hint merely—the sale is too vast for a full telling. Rare fur Sets of cross fox, Russian sable, Hudson Bay sable, chinchilla and ermine, not spoken of to-day, will go on sale Tuesday and Wednesday.

Neckwear.

Blended Baum Marten Cluster Scarfs, trimmed with cluster of eight natural Baum Marten tails and paws, worth $25.00, at $17.74
Blue Fox Animal Shape Scarfs, extra long, with full size head and brush, worth $45.00, at..... $17.74
Muffs to match, worth $20.00, at..... $11.49
Alaska Sable Fox, animal shape, with full size head, brush and paws, worth $21.50, at..... $8.74
Sable Fox Double Scarf, with natural brush and paws, at each end, worth $15.00, at $6.49
Sable Fox Muff to match, full size, worth $15.50, at $5.74
Sable dyed Opossum Cluster Scarfs, with 8 tails to match, worth $8.50, at..... $3.34
Manchuria Bear Russian Shawl Collars, satin lined, worth $18.00, at $7.49
Manchuria Bear Boas, 3 yards long, worth $15.00, at $5.74
Manchuria Bear Muffs to match, full size, down bed, worth $5.95, at..... $2.50
Astrakhan Cluster Scarfs, with cluster of eight dyed coon tails, worth $5.50, at..... $2.74
Astrakhan Muffs to match, full size, down bed, worth $6.50, at..... $2.97
Fine dark Mink Scarfs, trimmed with cluster of 8 wolverine tails, worth $15.00, at..... $6.24
Two stripe Mink Muffs to match, full size, down bed, worth $15.00, at $6.24
Extra fine Chinchilla Muffs, made from 9 skins, down bed, worth $42.50, at..... $15.74
Extra fine Chinchilla Muffs for Misses, with down bed, worth $18.00, at..... $7.89
Persian Muffs, very fine even curl, full size, down bed, worth $20.00, at..... $8.24
Nearseal Muffs, full size, down bed, worth $5.00 at..... $2.24

Fur Coats.

Very fine moire baby lamb automobile Coat, trimmed collar and revers of broad tail Persian, "brocade satin lined," worth $325.00, at..... $127.50
Seal Jacket, Russian sable trimmed, large full collar and wide revers, with Russian sable muff to match, worth $450.00, at..... $192.50
Seal Eton Jackets, with chinchilla collar and large revers and cuffs, brocade satin lined, worth $350.00, at..... $156.50
Persian Eton Jacket, trimmed with chinchilla layer, full collar and revers, with long tabs of chinchilla and Persian, worth $345.00, at..... $124.50

Cluster Scarfs Reduced.

These sharp reductions from our own fine stocks.

Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, made from selected skins, very fine in fur, trimmed with eight 12 inch Alaska sable tails, value $16.50, at..... $12.25
Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, trimmed with eight Alaska sable tails, with chain attached, value $14.50, at..... $10.25
Alaska Sable Scarfs, trimmed with cluster of eight Alaska sable tails, chains attached, value $10.45, at..... $8.95
Alaska Sable Cluster Scarf, trimmed with eight dye sable tails, with chains, value $6.95, at..... $5.74

100,000 Yards of New Carpets and Rugs.

A Quarter to a Third Below Usual Pricing.

The January opening in the Carpet Store, the event toward which every effort has been bent for months, the greatest sale of Carpetings ever attempted in this vicinity, begins to-morrow. All roads should lead to Abraham & Straus. No one with present or prospective Carpet need can afford to stay away. In the first place:

It Isn't a Clear-up---There Are 307 New Patterns in Carpets Alone.

The clear-up sale is over and done with to make room for these very Carpets. Every yard is fresh, new patterned, well made—nobody but the best makers can make Carpets for us. We ordered months ago when prices were lower than they are now. Contracts were so large that makers were willing to take a slice off usual profits to get them. Finally we have taken a big slice out of the usual profits here to make this opening sale of the season the biggest and best in our history.

Buy now and you save a quarter to a third. When these stocks are gone you must pay regular prices. Choose.

The Carpets.

3,500 yds. of Ingrain Stair Carpets, 18 inches wide, 9 patterns, value 25c. yd., at..... 19c
22½ inches wide, 14 patterns, value 30c. yd., at..... 22c
27 inches wide, 5 patterns, value 35c. yd., at..... 27c
2,500 yds. of extra super all wool filling, cotton warp Ingrains, 10 patterns, value 60c., at..... 39c
5,000 yds. of extra super all wool, the best made Ingrains, such celebrated makes as Lowell's, Fernbrook's and Gold Medals, 35 patterns, value 75c., at..... 45c and 49c
2,000 yds. of the best quality of all wool three ply Ingrains, 7 patterns, value $1.10, at..... 79c
10,000 yds. of Alex. Smith's Sons and Sanford's Tapestry Brussels Carpets, one of the best moderate priced carpets made, 15 patterns, value 65c., at..... 39c and 49c
15,000 yds. of Smith's, Sanford's, Higgins' and Stinson's best Tapestry Carpets, 35 patterns, value 75c., 85c. and 90c. yd., at..... 55c. and 65c
3,500 yds. of extra quality mottled Tapestry Carpet, with a ¾ and ⅝ Stair to match, value 75c. a yard, at..... 49c
2,500 yds. of extra quality mottled velvet Carpet, value $1.00 yd., at..... 65c
2,500 yds. of the celebrated Smith, Sanford-Higgins Velvets and Smith's Axminsters, a most desirable and beautiful assortment of 42 patterns in this lot; value $1.10 and $1.35, at..... 75c., 85c. and 95c
5,000 yds. of the best 5 frame body Brussels Carpets, such renowned makes as the Lowell, Whittall & Hartford, in a choice of 25 patterns; value $1.25 and $1.35 yd., at..... 85c., 95c. and $1.05
10,000 yds. of the beautiful Bigelow and Savonnerie Axminsters and Wilton Velvet Carpets, in 43 patterns, in all the variations between the most dainty patterns for parlor to the dark rich and lustrous designs and colorings for library, dining-room, hall and stairs, den or office, value $1.35 to $1.65, at..... $1.05, $1.15, $1.25
3,500 yds. of Imperial Bigelow Axminsters, Royal Wilton best makers in the world, the best and most beautiful Carpets from one of the quisite patterns, value $2.00 and $2.75 yd., at..... $1.50 and $1.75

Linoleums.

7,500 yards of best makes of printed and inlaid Linoleum well seasoned and perfect goods, in 50 patterns.
Our regular 50c. to 60c. goods at..... 40c
Our regular 70c. goods at..... 55c
Our regular 85c. goods at..... 65c
Our regular $1.50 goods at..... $1.25

The Rugs.

Wilton Rugs, the most desirable, serviceable and beautiful of Rugs made, designs and colorings are unsurpassed in any Rug, domestic Oriental, and hundreds to choose from:

18 in. x 36 in.; value $1.75, at ... $1.35
27 in. x 54 in.; value $3.50, at... $2.65
36 in. x 63 in.; value $5.75, at... $4.25
4 ft. 6x7 ft. 6; value $12.75, at ... $9.45
6x9 ft. value $17.35 and $20, at. $15.25
8.3x10.6; value $26.50 & $31.25. $23.50
9x12; value $32.00 & $35.00.... $28.50
9x14.6; value $41.50 & $45.85.. $30.25
10.6x13.6; value $44.00 & $51.25. $38.75
Hall Runners.
2.3x9; value $7.50, at..... $5.65
3x9; value $10.... $7.65
3.3x12; value $... $7.35
3x12; value $13... $9.85
2.3x15; value $... $9.00
3x15; value $16... $12.10
And another lot of the beautiful Smith Axminsters.
8.3x10.6; value... $14.98
9x12; value $25... $16.85
Third floor, East Building.

80,000 Yds. New Embroideries---Half.

In many cases **three yards for the price of one.**

The crowning achievement of a wonderful January—best the Embroidery Store has ever been able to do.

The importer to whom these Embroideries were consigned is most particular, chose them with the utmost care from the best of foreign productions. The ship that brought them had a stormy passage and they were wet. It is impossible to see any evidence of the wetting now, but the importer recovered his insurance, and took that, his profit and a little more off the price of the Embroideries on condition that we relieve him of the entire quantity.

It is a splendid collection, neat baby patterns in edgings, insertions and beadings and showy patterns in open work, Carrick-ma-Cross, Irish Point and Guipure effects.

Values are 5c. to $1.50 a yard—Prices 2c. to 49c.

Other offerings of Embroideries are quite as exceptional:

Flouncings, hemstitched and scalloped edges, values 50c. to $1.98, at 25c. to 98c. a yard.
Allovers, suitable for dresses, waists, sleeves and guimpes, tucked, embroidered, lace, hemstitched and combination effects; values 50c. to $1.98 a yard, at 29c. to 98c. a yard.
Main floor, centre, Central Building.

Underwear Store's Special Savings.

Not alone in the cheapest garments does the January White Sale offer notable savings, but in the finer wear on which prices can seldom be reduced, on which prices are certain to be much higher when these are gone. Bargains come naturally to this Underwear Store—every maker likes to share in a success—and for to-morrow three short stories are specially worth the telling.

Muslin Underwear—Third Under Price.

Walking Skirts. The overstock of a prominent manufacturer, all prettily trimmed with handsome embroideries, some with insertions and ruffle, others tucked, with full umbrella ruffle embroidered; priced a full third less than value at **$1.98, $2.48, $2.69 and $2.98**

Night Gowns. Masonville muslin, with yoke of hemstitched tucks; fine lawn hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves; very little priced at..... 59c

Corsets—Half Priced.

600 imported "P. D." Corsets—made in Belgium—of fine French coutil, in white and gray; trimmed with embroidery and flossed with silk; sizes 18 to 30; value $2.25, at..... 98c

Petticoats at Little Prices.

Colored Petticoats of imported mercerized moreen; they include all the newest colorings, made with full umbrella ruffle; value $2.48..... $1.25

Taffeta Silk Petticoats in plain and changeable effects, one style with two deep accordion plaited ruffles, trimmed with ruche, another with graduated accordion plaited ruffle, finished with ruche, also dust ruffle, value $8.50..... $5.98

Second floor, East Building.

Women's Shoes Reduced.

$3.50 to $4.40 Shoes Are $2.48.

Broken Sizes at $1.85.

The Shoe Store's January clearance of winter weights. Prices are cut now with months of wear time ahead—good business reasons here and notable savings for you. They are the regular stock of the Shoe Store, fine footgear for now and later.

Six lines of high cut Boots from the regular stock of $3.50 to $4.40 grades. Ten inches high—a most desirable Boot for street wear. Enamel and box calf and vici kid; Goodyear welted extension soles..... $2.48

Broken sizes of lace and button Shoes—not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the lot. Put on a table for easy choosing. Just about half the usual pricing in most cases at... $1.85 a pair

Second floor, rear, West Building.

A Stirring Sale of Stockings.

Men's, women's and children's—among the best news the Hosiery Store has had to tell. Gatherings from various sources make special price interest to-morrow—styles and qualities are the most desirable. Details of the Stocking story thus:

Women's Stockings.

Fast black cotton, ribbed and plain; double heel and toe..... 11c. pair
Fast black, fine gauged cotton; also black with unbleached split soles and plain colors; all have double sole, heel and toe.... 19c. pair
Fast black lisle thread, very fine quality, in plain Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed; white tipped heel and toe, double sole.... 29c. pair
Fancy lisle thread, black and plain colors, with open work and embroidered lace ankle; also entire open work in black, values up to $1.25, at..... 39c. pair

Children's Stockings.

Fast black ribbed cotton; double knee, heel and toe..... 9c. pair

Men's Stockings.

Fast black and unbleached cotton; also black, with unbleached mill imperfection a few have slight least affect the which will not in the wear value 15c., at 9c. a pair
Fast black cotton in colors, also unbleached cotton double sole; heel and toe..... 12½c. pair
Fast black lisle thread cotton; also tan and unbleached on and black, with embroidered stripes figures, 19c. pair
Fast black lisle thread also white sole, very fine quality, also lisle thread in embroidered figures stripes... 24c. pair
Fancy lisle thread and plain colors with silk clocks embroidered and open work insteps..... 33 1-3c. pair
Main floor, East Building.

SOLDIERS' CYCLE RACES

Frank, Eighth Regiment Champion, Won the Two-Mile Event.

RUNNERS IN FOUR CONTESTS

Finals in the Competitions of Company E Decided Before a Great Crowd in Regimental Armory.

W. G. Frank, the champion indoor bicycle rider of the Eighth Regiment, won the two-mile bicycle handicap race last night, but lost the one-mile event at the conclusion of the bicycle races held in the Eighth Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. The events were held under the auspices of Company E of the regiment and the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York. The trial heats in the bicycle races were decided on the previous Saturday night, and only the finals were left for last evening, while in addition there were four running events, at 60 yards, 300 yards, half a mile, and one mile.

Six men started in the one-mile bicycle race, Frank being the only man on the scratch line. The handicaps which he had to give to his opponents proved too great to cut down, and, although he spurted desperately at the finish, the best he could do was to get fourth place. T. A. McCahill of the Seventy-first Regiment won in 2:28 2-5. H. R. Brown, Jr., of the King's County Wheelmen, fell near the finish while sure of third place.

In the two-mile bicycle event, Frank took the lead shortly after the first mile was passed. J. H. Kaskella led at the mile, but he fell among the rear guard toward the finish. H. R. Brown gave Frank a hot finish. The latter won by about twelve feet. Brown second, and Charles Martin third.

In the final of the 300-yard run, handicap, P. J. Walsh of the New York Athletic Club was disqualified from third place for cutting across a corner on the last lap. It was a spirited race, the runners setting a lively pace from the start. Harry Hillman of Battery E won by about two feet, with H. Arnold of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association second. The winner's time was announced as 0:32 1-5.

Charles McCarthy of the Pastime Athletic Club beat his club mate, E. J. Fagan, after a pretty race in the half-mile novice run. McCarthy led by ten yards, and finished in the very good time of 2:17 1-5 for a twelve-lap track.

The sixty-yard dash was run off in six heats, and won by H. Arnold, with thirteen feet handicap. W. Delgado, one of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association crack runners, was the only scratch competitor. He won one heat in 0:06 3-5, but the handicaps were too much for him to get a place in the finals. The mile run brought out a big field. James J. Lynch and Peter Sautor, both of the Pastime Athletic Club, had a hard fight on the last lap, with honors falling to Lynch by four feet. His time was 4:36 4-5. Fred W. Burns was the announcer, and the games were run off in excellent order. Summaries:

Sixty-yard Dash, Handicap.—First heat won by P. T. Walsh, N. Y. A. C., (8 feet;) James P. Cook, West Side Y. M. C. A., (12 feet.) second. Time—0:06 2-5. Second heat won by W. Delgado, West Side Y. M. C. A., (scratch;) Harry Fried, New York, (11 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Third heat won by A. H. Kent, Pastime A. C., (8 feet,) second. Time—0:06 2-5. Fourth heat won by Charles Knickerbocker, (scratch;) William D. McCormick, Battery E A. A., (18 feet;) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Fifth heat won by Samuel May, New West Side A. C., (18 feet;) P. A. Sayles, Knickerbocker A. C., (11 feet,) second. Time—0:06 2-5. Sixth heat won by H. Arnold, West Side Y. M. C. A., (13 feet;) George H. McGraham, Knickerbocker A. C., (10 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by H. Arnold, West Side Y. M. C. A.; W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., second; P. J. Walsh, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—0:06 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by Charles J. McCarthy, Pastime A. C.; E. J. Fagan, Pastime A. C., second; Nicholas Adam, De La Salle School, third. Time—2:17 1-5.

One-Mile Bicycle, Novice, Final.—Won by F. T. Satterfield, L. C. C.; Louis Meyer, Eagle Cycling Club, second; Peter J. Volkmann, C. A. C., third. Time—2:44 2-5.

800-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by W. F. McLaughlin, Knickerbocker A. C., (24 yards;) F. J. Walsh, New York A. C., (14 yards,) second. Time—0:37 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Albert Cellar, H. M. H. S., (30 yards;) Harry Hillman, Battery E A. A., (25 yards,) second. Time—0:37. Third Heat—Won by H. Arnold, West Side Y. M. C. A., (18 yards;) G. W. Rullson, Knickerbocker A. C., (30 yards,) second. Time—0:32 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (12 yards;) George H. McGraham, Knickerbocker A. C., (24 yards,) second. Time—0:32 4-5.

First Heat—Won by Harry Hillman, Battery E A. A., (25 yards;) H. Arnold, West Side Y. M. C. A., (18 yards,) second; G. W. Rullson, Knickerbocker A. C., (30 yards,) third. Time—0:32 1-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by T. A. McCahill, Seventy-first Regiment, (60 yards;) Louis Meyer, Eagle Cycling Club, (105 yards,) second; Charles Martin, Eagle Cycling Club, (15 yards,) third. Time—2:28 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by James J. Lynch, Pastime A. C., (95 yards;) Peter Santar, Jr., Pastime A. C., (95 yards,) second; C. J. Foran, Xavier A. C., (80 yards,) third. Time—4:36 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by W. G. Frank, Eighth Regiment A. A., (scratch;) H. H. Brown, Jr., Kings County W., (60 yards,) second; Charles Martin, Eagle Cycling Club, (20 yards,) third. Time—5:11.

K. A. C. SWIMMING RACES.

Secret Handicaps Kept Contestants Moving at the Finishes.

The trial heats of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's swimming races were decided last night in the swimming tank in the clubhouse, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. A large number of spectators witnessed the competitions. The closest race of the night was the 400-foot handicap, in which L. A. Goodwin barely succeeded in winning from W. C. Miller.

A new method of equalizing the chances of the men, by secret handicapping, was adopted for these races, thus preventing any loafing at the finish. The contestants were divided into three classes; those who were able to swim the length of the tank (100 feet in 22 seconds, were put in Class A; those who could swim the same distance in 26 seconds in Class B, and those of average ability in Class C. The finals will be decided next Saturday night. Summaries:

Class A, 400-Feet Handicap.—First heat won by L. A. Goodman, (0:03;) W. C. Miller second, (scratch.) Time—1:43 3-5. Second heat won by L. de Handley, (0:09;) C. A. Callahan, (0:10.) Time—1:50 3-5.

Class B, 100-Yards, Handicap.—First heat won by J. H. Bracken, (scratch;) J. S. Snope, (0:04.) second; R. W. Bunton, (0:10,) third. Time—1:38 3-5. Second heat won by J. A. Patterson, (scratch;) Dr. A. Altschure, (0:10,) second; E. E. Larendon, (0:12,) third. Time—1:31 1-5. Third heat won by C. A. Greenhorn, (scratch;) A. G. Sivori, (0:03,) second. Time—1:27.

Class C, 50-Yards, Handicap.—First heat won by W. G. Higgins, (scratch;) A. G. Gaugler, (0:06,) second. Time—0:48 3-5. Second heat won by R. Walker, (scratch;) C. C. Osborne, (scratch,) second. Time—1:07.

Starter—H. A. King. Timers—F. Staylor and J. K. Church. Referee—William Reuss.

SPEEDWAY HORSES OUT AGAIN.

Road Was in Good Condition After Two Weeks' Disuse.

The upper stretch of the Harlem River Speedway, between Washington Bridge and Dyckman Street, was in good condition yesterday afternoon for the first time in two weeks, and the frequenters of the road and their fast steppers made good use of it. The brushing was of an unusually good order, close finishes marking the majority of the events, which were witnessed by a large crowd. There were several new animals on the stretch, whose trials were watched with much interest. Among them were a handsome bay trotter, driven by Charles Reilly, and a gray pacer that won several very creditable brushes, driven by F. C. Harrington.

About the first to arrive on the stretch was George Coleman, driving the mare Hattie Walters, (2:22¼.) The mare was turned to a good start with the pacer Red Echo, (2:25¼,) driven by E. C. Kirkland. The first quarter was covered nose and nose at a furious gait. Then Red Echo gained a half length with a spurt, but was not able to hold the advantage, and nearing the finish point Hattie Walters passed her opponent and won by almost a length. Freeland, (2:17¾,) driven by D. Goodman, had a pretty trial with the gelding Harry Davis, and won by an open length, gained within 300 yards of the finish. One of the pretty races of the afternoon was between Johnny Agan, (2:05¾,) driven by A. C. Bostwick, and Crystal Chimes, driven by her trainer, M. Cleary. First one horse led and then the other. Johnny Agan, within a short distance of the post, made a spurt and was first by an open length. Harry Davis led Anheuser, driven by George Huber, in a lively half-mile go, and Johnny Agan beat Freeland, (2:17¼,) after a sharp contest. Among the many who witnessed the sport was H. O. Armour, driving his team of trotters; J. W. Cornish, driving the trotter David B., (2:09½;) Otto Kahn, driving the famous pacer George Wallace, (2:17¼;) Dr. Moore, driving the brown trotter Querist, (2:12½;) Hugh Reilly, driving Commodore Porter, (2:13;) M. Fluchinger, driving Barney Kirkland, (2:23¼;) A. B. Gwathmay, driving his favorite team, Sallent and Louise Mac, and A. L. Newton, driving the pacer Hamilton.

There is every prospect of several hours' fine sport on the stretch this morning, as the roadbed, which was good yesterday, should be perfection to-day.

CHAPMAN WON C. A. C. CUP.

Trap Shooters in Close Contests at Clay Birds.

H. C. Chapman received the congratulations of his clubmates on the Owl's Head grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club, at the conclusion of the trap-shooting tournament of the club last night, when computation of the highest scores of the month showed that he had won the January Cup. Capt. J. N. Borland led the shooters for the day, with a total of 50. Dr. J. J. Keyes was second, and Frank B. Stephenson was third. The shooting conditions yesterday were good. Chapman captured the fifteen-bird sweepstake event, in addition to getting the cup, and after a tie with Dr. Keyes, in a sweepstakes at fifteen birds, won the shoot-off. The summaries:

Sweepstakes, 15 birds per man.—Capt. J. N. Borland, 11; Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 11; W. W. Marshall, 9; W. J. McConville, 3.
Match, 10 birds.—Marshall, 7; McConville, 6.
Match, 10 birds, expert traps.—Dr. O'Brien, 3; Chapman, 4.
Trophy Shoot, 15 birds per man, expert traps.—Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 3, 15; W. K. Fowler, 5, 15; W. W. Marshall, 4, 14; Dr. J. J. Keyes, 4, 13; Capt. J. N. Borland, 6, 13; Luke C. Hopkins, 4, 12; H. M. Brigham, 1, 11; McConville, 7, 9. Shoot off—Fowler, 5, 15; Dr. O'Brien, 3, 12.
Sweepstakes, 15 birds per man, expert traps.—Chapman, 7, 15; Capt. Borland, 6, 14; Dr. Keyes, 4, 12; Thomas W. Stake, 2, 11; Dr. O'Brien, 3, 11; H. M. Brigham, 1, 10; Hopkins, 4, 10; Marshall, 4, 9; Fowler, 5, 6.
Renewal same conditions.—Chapman, 7, 14; Dr. Keyes, 4, 14; Dr. O'Brien, 8, 13; Marshall, 4, 12; Capt. Borland, 6, 11; Stake, 2, 10; Hopkins, 4, 10; Fowler, 5, 9; Brigham, 1, 8. Shoot off—Chapman, 7, 15; Keyes, 4, 13.
Twenty-five birds per man, Magau traps, and twenty-five expert traps, final contest, January Cup.

	Expert.			Magau Trap.			Grand
	H.	K.	T.	H.	K.	T.	Total.
Capt. J. N. Borland..	9	18	25	8	17	25	50
Dr. J. J. Keyes.....	7	16	23	5	16	21	44
H. C. Chapman.....	12	12	24	10	8	18	42
Thomas W. Stake....	4	17	21	3	14	17	38
Luke C. Hopkins....	7	13	20	6	10	16	36
Dr. H. L. O'Brien...	5	17	22	4	8	12	36
H. M. Brigham.....	2	17	19	2	15	17	36
W. W. Marshall.....	6	11	17	5	11	16	33

SIX GUNNERS IN A TIE.

Miss and Out Decided Class Race by New Utrecht Club.

QUEENS, L. I., Jan. 26.—A number of expert trap shots met to-day on the Inter-State Park grounds at the regular shoot of the New Utrecht Rod and Gun Club. Stephen M. Van Allen, the well-known pigeon shooter from Jamaica, L. I., won the club event with a clear score of ten kills. In the contest for the Monthly Average Cup J. C. Chapman, John E. Gaughen, and Capt. J. H. Jack tied with ten straight kills, and in the miss and out, shooting off the tie, Gaughen won. Six men in a sweepstakes event at seven birds each killed the same number of birds, six, and all shot again, miss and out, Chapman winning. The scores:

Club Shoot, Handicap Rise, Ten Live Birds.—Stephen M. Van Allen, Jamaica, N. Y., (30 yards rise,) 10; Charles M. Lincoln, Queens, N. Y., (28 yards,) 9; Walter F. Sykes, New York, (29 yards,) 9; C. A. Lockwood, Jamaica, N. Y., (30 yards,) 9; G. H. Shepherd, (28 yards,) 8; F. James, (28 yards,) 8; Dr. William Wynne, (28 yards,) 8; F. G. King, (28 yards,) 5.
Monthly Average Trophy Shoot, Handicap Rise, Ten Live Birds Per Man.—Chapman, (28 yards,) 10; Capt. J. H. Jack, (28 yards,) 10; John E. Gaughen, (29 yards,) 10; J. A. Bennett, (28 yards,) 7; A. A. Hegemen, (28 yards,) 8, withdrew; P. Ray, (28 yards,) 0. Shoot Off, Miss and Out—Gaughen, 2; Jack, 1; Chapman, 0.
Sweepstakes, Seven Live Birds Per Man, High Guns.—Capt. J. H. Jack, (28 yards,) 7; J. A. Bennett, (28 yards,) 6; Dr. William Wynne, (28 yards,) 5; F. Splett, (28 yards,) 4; Thomas W. Morfey, (30 yards,) 3; Walter F. Sykes, (28 yards,) 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes, Seven Live Birds Per Man.—J. H. Jack, (28 yards,) 6; J. A. Bennett, (28 yards,) 6; F. Splett, (28 yards,) 6; Thomas W. Morfey, (30 yards,) 6; J. M. Chapman, (30 yards,) 6; C. A. Lockwood, (28 yards,) 6. Shoot Off, Miss and Out—Chapman, 12; Jack, 11; Bennett, 9; Lockwood, 6; Morfey, 1; Splett, 0.

INTERCITY RACQUET MATCH

New York Players Beaten by the Philadelphia Team.

MACKEY AND HUNTINGDON WON

Racquet and Tennis Club Team, Le Montague and Paton, Beaten in Four of Seven Games.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 26.—In a series of racquet matches brimful of brilliant play at the Philadelphia Racquet Club to-day, a quartet of local crack players met four of the experts of the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York, and after some remarkable skill, volleying, strategic playing, and general all-round good work, honors were even at the end. Barclay H. Warburton and Edgar G. Scott of the home club defeated Maurice Le Montague and M. G. Paton, the visitors, in the first match, after six most exciting games, the conditions being best four in seven. Clarence H. Mackey and F. Huntingdon of the Gotham organization turned the tables on George H. Brooke and Hugh Scott, the Quaker City players, in the second match, winning four of the seven games, by the scores of 15—5, 15—4, 11—15, 12—15, 10—15, 15—8, and 17—15.

Interest centred in the first match, for the reason that the four contestants represented the best skill of both clubs. The outcome was not only a great surprise to the visitors, but also to the home talent, as little did the clubmen who crowded the gallery dream that Warburton and Scott would beat all previous records of inter-city racquet matches here and come out victorious. Each game was a study to the initiated spectator, and the rapidity of the play and the incessant volleying before an ace was scored seemed to bewilder the crowd, and as each coveted point was made it was greeted with unstinted applause. Good work was quickly noticed and received the approbation it deserved.

The sixth and deciding game was one of the finest displays of racquets ever witnessed in the local court. "Eight all" was called by the marker after five attempts by each team. The spell was then soon broken by the local players, who scored five aces before the Gotham cracks had their inning. This resulted four aces, when Warburton and Scott added the necessary two and won the game and match.

Paton and Le Montague gave a wonderful exhibition in the fifth game, when they piled up 12 points. They fought hard against the skill of Scott and Warburton and ran the score up, the game being won by 18 to 13. The summary follows:

First Game.—Warburton and Scott—1, 3, 7, 1, 3—15. Le Montague and Paton—1, 2, 1, 0, 0—4.
Second Game.—Warburton and Scott—0, 2, 0, 13—15. Le Montague and Paton—0, 6, 2, x—8.
Third Game.—Warburton and Scott—2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 2, 3—12. Le Montague and Paton—1, 4, 2, 0, 3, 4, 0, 1—15.
Fourth Game.—Warburton and Scott—5, 0, 4, 4, 2—15. Le Montague and Paton—0, 3, 1, 1, 0—5.
Fifth Game.—Warburton and Scott—0, 0, 0, 1, 4, 0, 2, 1—13. Le Montague and Paton—2, 3, 0, 3, 2, 2, 1, 0, 5—18.
Sixth Game.—Warburton and Scott—2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 5, 2—15. Le Montague and Paton—2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 4, 0—12.

George Standing did not come over with the New York team, and the game between him and Alfred Ellis was declared off.

Skater Woods Won Three Races.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 26.—Mott Woods proved his title as the champion skater of Monmouth County at the annual skating races on the South Shrewsbury River this afternoon by winning the one-mile county championship race, and finishing first in three of the four events in which he contested. The ice was rough and of a most miserable quality. A crowd of 500 saw the contests, and in the course of the afternoon several persons broke through the ice. One of these, Harry Coleman, was rescued after three others broke through in their efforts to save him. Miss Elsie Mitchell was among these. Summary of the races:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Dell Fisher of Red Bank; John Woods, Long Branch, second. Time—0:10¼.
One Mile, Monmouth County Championship.—Won by Mott Woods, Long Branch; Ollie Slocum, Loyalton, second; Charles Woods, Long Branch, third. Time—3:24.
Half-Mile Race for Boys under Sixteen Years.—Won by Woodward Sutphen, Loyalton; Charles Allaire, Red Bank, second. Time—2:54.
One-half-Mile Handicap.—Won by Mott Woods, (scratch;) Ollie Slocum, (50 yards,) second; Chandler Woods, (75 yards,) third. Time—2:48 2-5.
One-Mile Handicap.—Won by Mott Woods, (scratch;) Slocum, (150 yards,) second; Charles Woods, (165 yards,) third. Time—3:59.

Ice Palace Ready for Carnival.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The fourth annual Winter ice carnival takes place here the last three days and evenings of this month, Jan. 29, 30, and 31. The ice palace, which was designed by a New York architect, and built under his supervision, is now completed, and is much larger and handsomer than any of the ice palaces built here in previous years.

At 1:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the first day will take place the grand parade of floats and decorated sleighs, headed by the Saranac Lake cornet band. Hockey matches, skating races for local championships, fancy skating by John F. Nilsson of Minneapolis, Minn., and a fancy dress ball will be some of the features of the carnival.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—There was a general shifting of jockeys in the steeplechase to-day. The Stewards canceled Lawless's engagement to ride Don Clarencio, and put Adams, who had been engaged to ride Isen, up. Finnegan was selected to ride Isen, and her race showed marked improvement. Haydon met a lot of newcomers in the second race, but disposed easily of their pretensions despite the fact that he turned wide into the stretch, and lost ground, while Aretas saved it but weakened at the end. Tom Kingsley was always favorite in the stake, the Cotton Selling, being backed from evens to four to five. He made his own running, won as he pleased, and after the race was run up $400 and bought in. Haydon, Tom Kingsley, and Sir Gallan were the winning favorites. Summaries: One mile—Hardly, 90 pounds, (Line,) 1; Blitheful, 96, 2; Faith Wand, 96, 3. Time—1:41¼. Two-year-olds, three furlongs—Haydon, 113, (Dale,) 1; Endita, 108, 2; Bacci, 113, 3. Time—0:36⅗. Steeplechase Handicap, short course—Miss Ransom, 132, (Porter, 1; Isen, 159, 2; Harve B., 134, 3. Time—3:09. Cotton Stakes, $1,000, seven furlongs—Tom Kingsley, 104, (Dale,) 1; Shut Up, 96, 2; Kohnwreath, 82. Time—1:27⅘. One mile and an eighth, handicap—Gatin, 105, (Dale,) 1; Hod's Brigade, 97, 2; Major Mansor, 103, 3. Time—1:54⅖. One mile—Elsmore, 106, (Walsh,) 1; Pat Garrett, 103, 2; General Magruder, 103, 3. Time—1:41.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The $5,000 Winter Handicap at Tanforan Park to-day resulted in the best contest of the season. Eddie Jones, with Jenkins up, won the race by a head from The Lady, ridden by Tod Sloan, in the fast time of 2:04¾, breaking the coast record. Results: Seven furlongs—Loneliness, 102 pounds, (Coburn,) 1; Darlene, 102, 2; King Stella, 105, 3. Time—1:28½. Mile and seventy yards—Tuthill, 100, (Burns,) 1; MacGyle, 105, 2; Torsios, 119, 3. Time—1:45⅘. San Francisco Champion Hurdle, two miles—Lothian, 163, (Sutherland,) 1; Credo, 168, 2; Can't Dance, 144, 3. Time—3:49⅘. Winter Handicap, mile and a quarter—Eddie Jones, 118, (Jenkins,) 1; The Lady, 111, 2; Advance Guard, 121, 3. Time—2:04⅘. Six and a half furlongs—Dollie Weithoff, 105, (Jenkins,) 1; Dandy Jim, 92, and Grand Sachem, 108, dead heat for place. Time—1:21⅘. One mile—Scotch Plaid, 111, (Jenkins,) 1; Joe Ripley, 114, 2; Faunette, 109, 3. Time—1:43.

Amateur Athlete Maguire Dead.

Charles J. Maguire, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Crescent Athletic Club, and one of the best known amateur athletes in America in his prime, died at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, at an early hour yesterday morning. Mr. Maguire was thirty-seven years of age, and remained at his desk in his office up to Monday evening. On that day he complained of feeling ill, and on Tuesday decided to remain at his home. He was scheduled to play on the Crescent Athletic Club team in the interclub bowling series that night, but had to send word that he would be unable to get down to the Clinton Street house through illness. It was determined by the doctor later that he was suffering from appendicitis, and was accordingly taken to St. Mary's Hospital and passed through the operation successfully. He was convalescing nicely when pneumonia stepped in and developed so rapidly that on Friday night all hope for his recovery was gone. He sank calmly away early the next morning.

It was in amateur baseball that Charles J. Maguire made his mark, and he was noted as an all-round player.

MORE ACTIVITY IN GOLF

Metropolitan Association Will Meet This Week.

PERCY CHUBB FO

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn—Prices Always the Lowest.

Great Clearing Sales.

Fine Furs, Suits and Jackets at About Half of Regular Prices.

100 high class Fur Neck Scarfs, Clusters, Boas and Collars—Mink, Sable Fox, Alaska Sable, Baum Marten, Blue Fox and Stone Marten—all rich, glossy furs, with clusters of large, fluffy tails:

$40.00 grades for $25.00. | $20.00 grades for $13.95.
$27.50 grades for $18.00. | $15.00 grades for $9.95.
$25.00 grades for $16.50. | $12.00 grades for $7.95.
$8.00 grades for $4.95.

Sable Fox Muffs, the best $25.00 qualities for **$16.50**, and the best $20.00 qualities for **$13.50.**

200 Jackets of fine kersey cloths, made with storm collars, black and colors, regular $15.00 Jackets, for **$7.75.**

60 Suits, various styles, colors and black, with flare skirts; most of them regular $25.00 suits, for **$12.50.**

45 Suits, principally in dark colors, not a suit in the lot worth less than $15.00, for **$8.95.**

75 Rainy-day Suits, made of heavy double faced materials, in Oxfords only, with double-breasted Eton Jackets and skirts nicely stitched, **$8.50,** instead of $15.00.

Wonderful Sale of Fine Silks.

5,000 yards of Guaranteed Black Taffeta, 23 inches wide, regular $1.00 Silk, at **68** cts. per yard.

6,000 yards of Colored Silks, fine qualities, including NEW FOULARDS, CRYSTAL SILKS, in evening tints and whites; Paillet de Soie, Peau Mignon, Peau de Soie, Flannel Silk, Etc., regular 85 ct., $1.10 and $1.25 goods, to be sold for **48** cts., **58** cts. and **68** cts. per yard.

The colors in this lot are violets, cerise, browns, automobile, navy, serpent, cardinal, lavender, tan, gray, yellows, ashes of rose, bluet, pink and national. Among this beautiful lot of silks will be found exceptionally handsome qualities suitable for gowns, waists, etc.

Main aisle, center counter.

Fine All Wool Zibeline, 53 Cts.

2,000 yards of Black Zibeline, 50 inches wide, fine all wool goods, regular $1.00 quality, at **53** cts. per yard. In Black Goods Department.

Broken Lines of Household Linens Reduced.

All the odds and ends and broken lines of Household Linens, accumulated during our recent special sales, have been reduced to quick clearing prices for to-morrow.

Table Cloths, 2 yards wide by 2, 2½, 3 and 3½ yards long, from **$1.55** to **$12.00** each; 2½ yards wide by 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 yards long, from **$2.25** to **$13.50** each—one third and one-half less than regular prices.

Odd Napkins, breakfast size, **$1.75** to **$3.25** per dozen; dinner size, **$2.50** to **$5.00** per dozen, one-third less than regular prices.

Three special lots of Towels:

Lot 1—Towels with hemstitched and hemmed ends, damask and plain borders, **25** cts each; worth 30 to 37½ cts.

Lot 2—Hemmed huckaback Towels, 20x40 inches, **19** cts. each; worth 25 cts.

Lot 3—Hemmed and hemstitched huckaback Towels, 19x37 inches, **12½** cts. each; worth 15 cts.

REMNANTS OF TABLE DAMASK, double and single, bleached and unbleached, in lengths of 1¾ to 4 yards, desirable for dining and kitchen tables, **70** cts. to **$6.00** each—one-third and one-half less than regular prices.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

Changes in Standing as a Result of the Week's Games.

ORIENTS SCORED AGAINST

New York Underwriters' Agency Leads in Fire Insurance League Series—Standing of the Clubs.

Several important changes in the standing of the clubs in some of the local bowling leagues were made during the past week. In the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island the Orient Wheelmen met their first defeat, but still retain first place, and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, by winning two games, advanced from seventh to second place, making at the same time a new high team score of 997 for the tournament.

In the North Side League tournament the Morris Wheelmen lost two games, in consequence of which the Knickerbockers now tie them for first place. In the Fire Insurance League the Underwriters' Agency took the lead during the week.

The Greater New York series is now completed, except for the ties, and these will be decided this afternoon on the Palace alleys, Brooklyn. Several postponed games are yet to be rolled in the North Side, American National, Columbia, and Harlem tournaments.

The New York Inter-Club Bowling League made a good start during the week, the New York Athletic Club winning three games and taking the lead. The standing of the clubs in the principal local tournaments follows:

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Corinthian	19	1	Empire City	9	11
Delando	16	4	Yonkers Council..	9	11
Bank Clerks	15	5	Grove Hill	8	12
Belvidere	14	6	Enterprise	7	13
Royal Arcanum	14	6	Owl	6	14
Cyclone	13	7	Audubon	6	14
Rosedale	13	7	Friendship	6	14
Phoenix	11	9	Linwood	5	15
Oriental	11	9	Century	5	15
Standard	10	10	Wang	4	16
Lotus	9	11			

High Team Score—Phoenix Bowling Club, 1,038. High Individual Score—P. A. Moynahan, Phoenix Bowling Club, 253.

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Belvidere	14	2	Central Park	9	11
Empire	13	3	Audubon	7	11
Knickerbocker	11	4	Eclipse	7	11
Lotus	15	5	Hyperion	7	11
Phoenix	12	4	Cyclone	7	13
Corinthian	13	5	New Rochelle	8	12
Standard	13	5	Grove Hill	5	13
Morris Club	12	7	Harlem	5	15
Lafayette	11	9	Premier	4	16
Century W.	10	10	Colonial	6	20
Friendship	9	11			

High Team Score—Phoenix Bowling Club, 988. High Individual Score—Koehler, Standard Bowling Club, 256. High Spare Score—Kahlsdorf, Standard Bowling Club, 98. (18 games.)

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Metropolitan	16	2	Palace	9	11
Columbia	16	2	Germania	8	10
Fidelia	16	4	Central	7	11
Monarch	12	4	Golden Rod	7	13
Corinthian	12	4	Orchard	6	12
Manhattan	11	5	Bank Clerks	5	11
Rosedale	14	8	Empire	6	14
Spartan	12	8	Surprise	5	15
Arlington	12	8	E. M.	5	15
Bleecker	9	9	Glendale	4	14
American Owl	9	9			

High team score—Monarch Bowling Club, 1,013; high individual score, John Koster, Fidelia Bowling Club, 277.

NORTH SIDE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Morris W.	19	8	Bronxdale	15	12
Knickerbocker	19	8	Claremont	12	12
Hyperion	16	8	Home City	9	18
Prospect	18	11	Liberty	7	20
Hooker	14	10	Tremont	4	23

High team score—Knickerbocker Bowling Club, 967; high individual score, Roonner, Hooker Bowling Club, 243.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
De Vinne	4	0	Knickerbocker	2	2
Colfax	4	0	Ogden	2	2
Colonial	4	0	Metropolitan	2	2
Yonkers	4	0	Stanley	1	3
Our No. 2	2	0	Lenox	0	2
New York	2	0	Citizen	0	2
Americus	3	1	Harlem	0	2
Guardant	2	2	Samaritan	0	4
Our No. 1	2	2	Defendam	0	4
Empire City	1	1	Benevolent	0	4
Morningside	1	1			

High team score—De Vinne Council, 912.

ROYAL ARCANUM TOURNAMENT, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Suburban	6	0	Morrisania	3	6
Bronx	6	3	Claremont	1	8
Fordham	5	4			

High team score—Suburban Council, 825.

BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Chase National	3	2	Continental	3	2
Manhattan Co.	6	2	Mech. & Trades'	4	4
National Republic	8	3	J. P. Morgan & Co.	3	4
Kountze Brothers	5	2	Plaza	3	6
Sub-Treasury	5	2	Seaboard National	2	5
Mercantile	6	3	Impor. & Traders'	2	5
American Exch.	5	4	Hanover National	2	6
Ladenburg	4	3	Mount Morris	1	5
National Park	4	3	Hudson River	1	6

High team score—National Bank of the Republic, 864.

FIRE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Underwriters'	12	2	Lloyds P. G.	6	6
German-American	10	2	Caledonian	7	8
Phenix	8	5	Northern	5	7
L. & L. & G.	8	6	Lancashire	5	10
Home	7	6	Greenwich	3	8
Norwich Un.	7	7	Hahover	2	11

High team score—Liverpool and London and Globe, 888; high individual score, Elston, (German-American,) 244.

LIFE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Mutual No. 2	2	1	Fidelity and Cas.	9	5
Mutual No. 1	10	6	Metropolitan	7	7
Prudential	7	4	Germania	6	9
Mutual Benefit	7	4	Equitable	1	9

High team score—Fidelity and Casualty Company, 868.

ARCHDIOCESAN UNION LEAGUE BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Cathedral No. 1	8	0	Holy Cross No. 1	3	3
Spalding No. 1	6	0	St. Monica	4	6
Cathedral No. 2	8	2	Holy Cross No. 2	4	8
Columbus No. 1	6	2	Leo	2	6
Spalding No. 2	5	5	Loyola	1	7
Columbus No. 2	4	4	Holy Rosary	0	8

NEW YORK INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
New York A. C.	3	0	Harlem Rep.	1	2
West Side Rep.	2	1	Harlem W.	1	2
Catholic	2	1	Knickerb'r A. C.	0	3

High team score—New York Athletic Club, 908. High individual score—Lyons, (N. Y. A. C.,) 225.

MORNING NEWSPAPER BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Bulletin	3	1	World	3	3
Journal	4	2	TIMES	1	3
Herald	4	2	Tribune	1	5

High team score, (eight men)—Journal, 1,379; high individual score, Nutzhorn, (Herald,) 204.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

CLASS A.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Orient Wheelmen	7	1	26th Ward	4	4
Bushwick W'men	6	2	Logan Wheelmen	4	3
Brooklyn B. C.	5	3	Mutual W'men	2	6
Greater N. Y. W.	4	4	Unknown W'men	0	8
Tamaqua W'men	4	4			

High team score—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 997.

CLASS B.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Carroll Park W.	6	1	Orford Wheelmen	3	3
Macon Wheelmen	4	1	Williamsburg W.	3	4
South Brooklyn	5	2	Montauk W.	1	6
Royal Arcan'm W.	3	3	Defender W.	1	6

High team score—Carroll Park Wheelmen, 940.

GREATER NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Palace	10	4	Metropolitan	7	7
Queer	10	4	Manhattan	7	7
Empire	10	4	Pin Knight	7	7
Imperial	8	5	Spartan	4	10
Arlington	9	5	Pontiac	3	11
Monarch	9	6	Amersfort	2	10
East New York	8	6	Echo	2	12
Bushwick Council	7	7			

High team score—Imperial Bowling Club, 1,087; high individual score—George Dickson, Palace Bowling Club, 278.

INTERCLUB BOWLING LEAGUE, BROOKLYN.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Crescent A. C.	9	1	Knickerb'k'r F. C.	4	6
Carleton Club	7	3	Columbian	3	7
Brooklyn B. C.	5	5	Aurora Grata	3	8

High team score—Carleton Club, 5,236.

BROOKLYN BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Williamsburg Sav.	13	3	People's	7	11
Franklin Trust Co.	12	4	Hamilton Tr. Co.	5	13
Broadway	11	5	Queens County	4	12
Mfrs.' Trust Co.	10	6	Mfrs.' National	4	12
Sprague Nat.	9	9			

High team score—Broadway Bank, 861.

COMMERCIAL BOWLING LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
J. Wild & Co.	9	1	Borgfeld & Co.	2	2
Passavant & Co.	8	2	Rogers, Peet & Co.	2	2
Calhoun, R. & Co.	3	1	Mason & Hanson.	3	5
Edison Elec. Co.	4	2	H. & Curtis	1	7
Manning, M. & M.	4	2	Schaefer, S., & V.	0	2
R. G. Dun & Co.	5	3	Niles Tool Works.	0	2
Victor & Achells.	4	4	S. Oppenheim & L.	0	6
Am. Woolen Co.	4	4			

High team score—Manning, Maxwell, and Moore, 940.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

Club.	W.	L.	Club.	W.	L.
Seabury & Johnson	9	1	Colgate & Co.	8	6
Johnson & Johnson	10	4	Parke, D. & Co.	7	7
Dodge & Olcott	10	4	Merck & Co.	4	10
Nat. Lead Co.	8	6	Church, D. & Co.	5	9
			Lanman & Kemp.	6	10
			Gen. Chem. Co.	2	12

High team score—Dodge & Olcott, 887.

Last Night's Bowling Games.

In the tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Association on Reid's Church Street alleys last night, teams of Colgate & Co. and Church, Dwight & Co. each won two games, the teams of the National Lead Company and Seabury & Johnson each won one game and lost one; and the teams of Merck & Co. and Lanman & Kemp each lost two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Merck & Co.—Darius, 120; Gable, 115; Sammis, 134; Heins, 149; Robertson, 136. Total, 654.

Church, Dwight & Co.—Smith, 126; Schierenbeck, 165; Parker, 138; Hahn, 168; Brock, 131. Total, 778.

SECOND GAME.—Church, Dwight & Co.—Church, 127; Schierenbeck, 153; Parker, 207; Hahn, 130; Brock, 135. Total, 758.

National Lead Company—Townley, 162; Saunders, 121; Meek, 136; Sedford, 140; Kendall, 167. Total, 726.

THIRD GAME.—National Lead Company—Townley, 153; Saunders, 142; Meek, 143; Sedford, 142; Kendall, 160. Total, 740.

Merck & Co.—Darius, 109; Gable, 146; Sammis, 133; Heins, 189; Robertson, 112. Total, 689.

FOURTH GAME.—Lanman & Kemp—Kampf, 179; Merrill, 128; McGibbon, 178; Thomas, 131; Stevens, 167. Total, 783.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 168; Chrystal, 157; Brush, 153; Faulkner, 170; Colgate, 168. Total, 836.

FIFTH GAME.—Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 134; Witkers, 148; Caughey, 156; Scrimshar. 172; Judge, 185. Total, 793.

Lanman & Kemp—Kampf, 157; Merrill, 154; McGibbon, 127; Thomas, 126; Stevens, 173. Total, 737.

SIXTH GAME.—Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 154; Chrystal, 178; Brush, 178; Faulkner, 152; Colgate, 119. Total, 781.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 156; Withers, 147; Caughey, 114; Scrimshaw, 147; Judge, 143. Total, 707.

REGATTA STEWARDS MEET.

July 2 Chosen for the Intercollegiate Boat Races at Poughkeepsie.

At a meeting of the Stewards of the Intercollegiate Regatta, held in this city last night, it was decided to hold the regatta this year on July 2. A single sculls race, for which entries have been received from Georgetown, Syracuse, and Cornell, will be rowed in the morning, and in the afternoon the races for freshmen eights, 'Varsity fours, and 'Varsity eights will be decided.

It was authoritatively stated after the meeting that no negotiations to secure the entry in the regatta of any foreign 'Varsity crew had been or would be entered into and that no invitation to any such crew to compete would be sent. As one of the Stewards stated last night: "We hold this regatta for the crews of Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania, and we invite certain others, such as Wisconsin and Georgetown, to take part, and that is all there is to it."

The date of the regatta this year is later than usual, on account of the tidal conditions. The Stewards select a day when the races can be rowed in the afternoon with a strong ebb tide. They have found that the official tide tables for Poughkeepsie are about two hours behind the actual time of the tides, and the hour set for the races is figured accordingly.

One of the stewards stated last night that it was unlikely that invitations to compete in the regatta will be sent to any colleges but Wisconsin and Georgetown. These will be notified of the date chosen and informed that their entries will be welcomed.

CURLERS OUT IN FORCE.

Edwards Family Defeats Thistles for Gordon Medal—Final Match To-morrow.

Eight clubs of curlers were represented at Van Cortlandt Lake yesterday in the annual competition for the Gordon Medal, offered for the rink championship. The clubs were paired off in four-rink matches, the victors being Jersey City, St. Andrews, Manhattan, and Van Cortlandt. The Manhattan and Yonkers clubs had the closest contest, the game finishing in a tie, but Manhattan got the play-off.

Jersey City and the Thistle Club curlers had a hot game, and the victory of Jersey City was somewhat of a surprise, as the Thistle curlers won the championship last year. The Jersey City rink, however, was composed of the famous Edwards family of curlers, and was skipped by W. D. Edwards, a former State Senator. They won by 23 to 19.

When winners met winners in the semi-final round Jersey City beat the Manhattans; and Van Cortlandt fairly swamped the St. Andrews curlers by the unusually high score of 25 to 3. Jersey City and Van Cortlandt will meet to-morrow in the final match for the Gordon Medal, which has been in competition since 1884. The clubs and players were:

JERSEY CITY.	THISTLE.
D. F. Edwards.	A. McKay.
E. I. Edwards.	C. McKenzie.
C. F. Edwards.	R. Lauder.
W. D. Edwards, skip.	23 J. Thaw, skip. 19
EMPIRE CITY.	**ST. ANDREWS.**
S. Manwell.	F. MacMee.
A. Wilson.	J. Rennie.
W. Manwell.	I. Leslie.
A. Manwell, skip.	10 A. Gillies, skip. 20
MANHATTAN.	**YONKERS.**
W. McGregor.	S. Plene.
	F. McVickar.
D. S. Morrison.	R. Stewart.
W. Stewart, skip.	12 R. Kelloch, skip. 12
CALEDONIAN.	**VAN CORTLANDT.**
William Archibald.	C. Ogden.
	William Frazier.
Harry Archibald.	James Frazier.
T. T. Archibald, skip.	6 A. Pratt, skip. 21

SEMI-FINAL.

JERSEY CITY.	MANHATTAN.
W. D. Edwards, skip.	16 Wm. Stewart, skip. 12
VAN CORTLANDT.	**ST. ANDREWS.**
A. Pratt, skip. 25	Andrew Gillies, skip. 3

The first competition for the Morosini point medal will be played next Saturday.

Vassar College's Ice Carnival.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The annual ice carnival at Vassar College was held by the students to-night on Vassar Lake. It was an impromptu affair, but about 300 young women took part. The skaters wore fancy costumes and the festivities opened with a grand march to the music of an orchestra stationed on the bank. Over the lake were suspended hundreds of Chinese and Japanese lanterns, and a number of large flags. A large crowd of spectators viewed the spectacle. The ice was in perfect condition.

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A. D. Matthews Sons

Masterful Movements These.

The work of weeding out still in progress. Tremendous price concessions for Monday, of which not the least among them is the French Lingerie Sale.

Exhibition and Sale of Oriental Vases.

A peculiar circumstance of an Eastern Dealer has brought us a lot of ORIENTAL VASES and BRIC-A-BRAC. Some rare pieces of Art will be found among the lot and the prices we have marked at one-quarter less than what you would expect to pay for such goods.

Another Underwear Occasion.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR has been the drawing card for JANUARY SALES, and to end this month most fittingly have brought forth our entire stock of FRENCH LINGERIE, whose becomingness and daintiness are sure to capture the woman for a purchaser who delights in these fascinating garments.

Simply irresistible are they, and, well the same may be said about the prices. We enumerate prices on domestic gowns only, the French wear must be seen to be appreciated.

Muslin Gowns, yoke of fine tucks and embroidered insertings, ruffles on neck and sleeves 38c
Muslin Gowns, V neck, high, empire and round yoke, with lace and embroideries, good values, special 49c
Cambric Gowns, empire style, lace, embroidery and hemstitching, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves 79c
Cambric and Muslin Gowns, high, V and empire style, lace, embroidery and tucks, 97c

DRAWERS

Cambric Drawers, umbrella ruffle with wide lace edge, also cambric ruffle with lace insertion and edge, extra good value at ..39c
Muslin Drawers, wide cambric ruffle, with fine embroidered edge on ruffle, special 49c

CHEMISE.

Cambric Chemise, with lace inserting and edging round yoke 48c

APRONS.

White Lawn Aprons, deep hem, with strings, 9c each
White Lawn Aprons, with lace inserting, 12½c
Waitress Aprons, plain hem, satin stripes and tucks 19c
Women's Aprons, prettily tucked, some with wide inserting of embroidery ... 25c

INFANTS' WEAR.

Short White Dresses, several styles, with lace, embroidery and hemstitch 38c
Short White Dresses, with cluster tucks and wide embroidery, inserting, hem stitch ruffle 25c
Domet flannel Barrows and Infants' Long Skirts 19c
Infants' Cambric Slips, box plait in front, ruffle on neck and sleeves 15c
Infants' Cambric Slips, with fine tucks, ruffles on neck and sleeves 25c
Infants' Short Bedford Cord Coats, with ruffles, ribbon and braid, also short white eiderdown Coats, with braid, special .$1.68
Children's colored Coats, in a variety of styles, marked to close, $2.98 and $3.98
Children's White French Eiderdown Caps, with fur and ribbons, to close, 78c., 98c. and $1.48
Clearing sale of Children's Colored Caps and Bonnets—all styles—to be sold at half Price. All desirable styles and colors.

WRAPPERS.

Good quality Flannelette Wrappers, medium colors, also mourning patterns, yokes prettily trimmed and full width skirts, with flounce 97c
Fine quality Flannelette Wrappers in a variety of styles and patterns, yokes braid; velvet and ribbon trimmed, also extra full skirts, special, $1.49, $1.78 and $1.98

COLORED PETTICOATS.

Black Mercerized Sateen Petticoats, with full umbrella ruffle, finished with knife plaiting ruffle, finished with four bands, special 79c
Colored and Black Sateen Petticoats, plaited ruffles, also striped percale, two plaited ruffles, with ruche 97c
Imported and Domestic Silk Skirts, colored and black, in the newest styles, from $5.95 up
Fancy Striped Moreen Petticoats, 97c., $1.79 and $2.98
Striped Percales, all colors, at a clearing price 39c

Z. Z. CORSET CLEARANCE.

3 styles of the Imported Z. Z. Corsets, worthy of note.

Some are short lengths, 12-inch steel, good quality sateen, white and drab, special at $1.39
Another style in black only, made of the finest Italian cloth, well boned, medium length, perfect fitting, good value at $4.00; special $1.98
Others are odd sizes, in white, drab and black, various lengths, all good styles and SPECIAL PRICES.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Machine Torchon Laces, were 8c. to 12c. per yard, now, per yard .. 5c
Machine Torchon Laces, were 12½c. to 18c., now, per yard . 8c. and 18c
Extra fine Val. Laces and insertions, in matched sets, special per yard, 8c. to 73c
Venise applique insertions, per yd ..... 8c. to $1.98
Venise all-overs, white, cream and natural shades, per yard, 75c. to $3.98
Mousseline de soie, black, white and colors, 42 inches wide, value 39c, a yd., special, per yd 25c
Venise all-overs, white, cream and natural shades per yard, 89c. to $3.50

EMBROIDERIES.

Manufacturers' sample strips (4½ to 6 yds. each) value from 5c. to 45c per yd., special, per yd ..... 3c. to 12½c
Embroidered all-overs, from ..... 49c. to $3.84 per yd.

A MOVE IN BLACK SILKS.

Black taffeta silk, regular 60c. quality ..... 49c. a yard
Black satin Duchess, regular $1.10 quality 88c
Black peau de sole, $1.00 quality, at 85c
Black taffeta, 27 in. wide ..... 59c., 69c. and 75c
Black taffeta, full yard wide ..... 88c. yard
Black peau de seine, $1.25 grade $1.00
Black satin serge, 27 inches wide, 58c. grade 39c
An assortment of colored and black taffetalines, 39c. quality 29c

Sheet Music at 15c.

The Annual Sale of Sheet Music still continues.

When the Harvest Days Are Over 15c
McKinley and Roosevelt's March 15c
Psyche Waltz 15c
Just Because She Made Dem Goo Goo Eyes 15c
Lam, Lam, Lam 15c
Goody, Dolly Gray 15c
My Charcoal Charmer 15c
Mosquito Parade 15c
My Sunflower Sue 15c
When We Were Sweet Sixteen 15c
When the Birds Fly North 15c
Absence Makes the Heart Grow Fonder 15c
My Butterfly 15c
Song of the Sunny South 15c
Also a fine assortment of Folios, at 39c and 48c
Paul Dresser's latest Song Album 48c

BOOKS.

A splendid opportunity to procure fine Illustrated Books at unusually low price.

The titles and prices as follows, in two volumes:

Silver Wedding Journey, by William Dean Howells, publishers' price 5.00; our price $1.69
Rienzi, publisher's price $6.00; our price, $1.98
Romola, publisher's price, $3.00; our price, 98c
Janice Meredith, publisher's price $3.00; our price $1.89
Half Leather Standard Books, in single volumes, usually sold for 60c.; special ... 35c

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

PRINCETON WON AT HOCKEY.

Columbia Seven Completely Outclassed in Intercollegiate Championship Contest.

With a team of former substitutes and a valueless goal keeper, Columbia, though contesting bravely to the end, could accomplish nothing against the Princeton hockey seven in a championship game at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. It was the Blue and White's opening contest, and many supporters and well wishers turned out, only to see Columbia finally go down in defeat by a score of 8—1. The only alleviation Columbia had was that the team was not representative of the best hockey material at the university, for the former 'Varsity seven was debarred from playing for violating the Faculty Committee's rules. The reorganized seven was composed of substitutes, who, with the exception of Eyer and De Witt, were inexperienced. Columbia's defeat by so large a score was due to the incapacity of the goal keeper, who was unable to stop even the easiest shoots. He was by all odds the weakest member of the seven. Columbia had little team work, but the forward line often did well, and would have scored but for Princeton's splendid defense.

On the attack Princeton was a bit faster than Columbia, but she had very little team play, and gained the greater part of her goals through the poor work of Von Bernuth.

McKee and McAlpin faced off, Princeton rushed the puck down the ice, but Benedict sent it back on a return. Princeton showed superiority over Columbia from the start, for the puck hovered around the blue and white goal almost continually, and during the opening part of the contest Paull had no chance to stop any shots. Duden at point, although he was clumsy, did some effective work in lifting the puck toward the Tiger goal. Play was getting very rough, as Columbia was obeying her Captain's orders to rush the game. The eight forwards, with a cover point or so thrown in, were constantly tumbling and sent sprawling on the ice by the tripping tactics of all the players. Hockey sticks were flying in the air, and some speedy blows were directed at ankles and shins. The game at this period was not scientific, and resolved itself into a question of who could best swing his stick and knock down the other players. De Witt carried the puck near the Princeton goal, but Ogden and Alexander recaptured it safely. The puck went sidewinding back to Little, who, by a well-directed and speedy lift, sent the disk sailing through the air. Von Bernuth stood nonchalantly between the Columbia goal posts, with his thoughts on anything but the game, when he was suddenly awakened by the puck landing at his feet. It slid slowly into the net, bringing Princeton's first score on an unusually easy shot.

Eyer and De Witt, the only two members of the seven who had played against a college team before, were doing the greater part of the work. They were in every play and accomplished much on the defense. McAlpin apparently became annoyed at Eyer's clever work and rapped him smartly over the shins, for which Referee Callender ruled him off the ice temporarily. Alexander by a mighty drive sent the rubber into the net for the second score. Columbia after Nassau's second score got her first shot for goal on Akin's pretty lift. Sheffield neatly turned it inside.

Just a little while before time was up Poe went down the ice, and smashed the puck to Benedict. It struck his skate, and again slid slowly by the unconscious goalkeeper, who was interested in something going on at the other end of the rink.

Alexander scored twice in quick succession during the fore part of the second half. Columbia was striving desperately to keep from being shut out, and after Ogden got the sixth point for his team, rallied desperately. Akin gained the puck down in a corner by the Blue and White goal, and, dodging cleverly, carried it down the ice where from the centre of the rink he made a long clean lift straight to Paull, who at first stopped the disk, but could not keep it quite out of the net. Columbia tallied, and short sharp cheers echoed forth from every part of the rink. Columbia was grateful for even this meagre score. Play grew very rough again, and Eyer and McAlpin were ruled off. Ogden gained the seventh goal on an easy shoot past Von Bernuth. The last score came through Alexander's shoot after a spectacular scurry down the rink by Ogden. Line up:

Princeton, 8.	Position.	Columbia, 1.
Paull	Goal	Von Bernuth
Sheffield	Point	Benedict
Little	Cover point	Duden
McAlpin	Forward	McKee
Alexander	Forward	Akin
Ogden	Forward	Eyer
Poe	Forward	De Witt

Goals scored—Alexander, (4,) Ogden, (2,) Little, Poe, Akin. Referee—F. W. Callender, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Columbia's defeat by Princeton last night showed decisively that her reorganized seven cannot figure very well in the race for the intercollegiate championship this week. It appears as if Yale, having already defeated Princeton, would repeat her performance of the last two years by again winning first honors.

Each of the five teams have now played a game and the sevens rank as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Yale	1	0
Brown	1	0
Princeton	1	1
Columbia	0	1
Pennsylvania	0	1

GOOD SKATING AT VERONA LAKE.

McDonald, Wray, and Sinnlarud Carry Off the Honors.

Skaters flocked to Verona Lake, near Montclair, N. J., yesterday, not only for the excellent sport which the crisp weather allowed, but to see some of the fastest local skaters in competition for medals and honor. Harry McDonald, the speedy young racer, who beat Leroy See at the same place three weeks ago, had things all his own way in the half-mile scratch event, winning with a splendid spurt in 1:28 2-5. He was going so fast that, as he crossed the line, he continued at top speed for over thirty yards, and ran pell-mell into a photographer who was engaged in the pleasant pastime of snapping his camera at McDonald as the latter finished. The skater, photographer, and camera went down in a bunch, and that picture will never be seen.

Peter Sinnlarud, the young Swedish skater, competed in three of the four events, and got first from the scratch mark in the one-mile handicap in the good time of 3:03 3-5. Sinnlarud is now a student in Heffley School, Brooklyn, from which McDonald also enters. James Wray, the West Farms skater, made an excellent showing in the three-mile race from 50 yards handicap. Sinnlarud gave him a tight finish, but the latter could not get the lead. Wray's time was 6:29 2-5. A. Y. Sarony was third.

The summaries are:

Half-Mile Race, Scratch.—Won by Harry McDonald, Heffley School, Brooklyn; James Wray, West Farms, second; Peter Sinnlarud, Heffley School, third. Time—1:28 2-5.

One-Mile Race, Novice.—Won by Warren Lyon, Montclair, N. J.; John Barry, New York, second; W. E. Mosher, Harlem Wheelmen, third. Time—3:38 4-5.

One-Mile Race, Handicap.—Won by Peter Sinnlarud, Heffley School, (scratch;) Barrett Smith, New York, (60 yards,) second; James Wray, West Farms, (25 yards,) third. Time—3:03 3-5.

Three-Mile Race, Handicap.—Won by James Wray, West Farms, 50 yards; Peter Sinnlarud, Heffley School, (scratch,) second; A. Y. Sarony, New York A. C., (130 yards,) third. Time—6:29 2-5.

The next races at Verona Lake will be on Feb. 12.

Valiant Sails for Florida.

The Valiant, William K. Vanderbilt's steam yacht, left for Palm Beach, Fla., yesterday. Mr. Vanderbilt left New York last Thursday, and will board the yacht when she arrives at Palm Beach. He will cruise in West Indian waters, returning to this city some time in February.

Orange Lake Ice Yacht Regatta.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The first regatta of the season of the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club was sailed this afternoon over the club course of ten miles. The ice was good, and a fair breeze was blow

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business Much Better than Is Shown by Surface Indications.

VACANT PROPERTY IN DEMAND

Sales by Brokers—Several Attractive Auction Offerings Ahead—Complete Schedule for the Week.

Last week was hardly to be compared with the one immediately preceding it in the matter of large deals, but it may be confidently asserted that published reports, as is not infrequently the case, have afforded during the last few days a far from adequate idea of the amount of business that is being transacted. Much of the present activity is of a purely speculative character; deals are made with perhaps other deals of greater magnitude depending upon them, and it is for this reason that the facts regarding them are so carefully guarded by the interested parties.

But in spite of this condition, those transactions which have become public, although none can be said to be of the first magnitude, make in the aggregate a showing that is far from discreditable. Vacant property continues to command the larger share of attention. The Schieffelin estate's lots at West End Avenue and Ninety-second Street were sold to Henry Oppenheimer. Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia, who has been a heavy buyer in the upper Fifth Avenue section, and more recently on Washington Heights, bought last week five West End Avenue lots, just north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, from Jacob D. Butler. Plots were acquired for apartment house sites on the north side of Ninetieth Street, east of Columbus Avenue, and on One Hundred and First Street, east of Broadway, the former by Thomas J. McLaughlin and the latter by William Hennessey.

The purchase of the Home for the Friendless property, on East Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, by the Woman's Hotel Company was in many ways the most significant of the week's deals, meaning that the carrying forward of that enterprise is assured. The selection of a site has been a troublesome problem, made so by the facts that it had been decided to locate the hotel between Madison Square and Thirty-fourth Street, Broadway, and Fourth Avenue, and that in this territory there were few available plots the prices of which were not prohibitive.

The Hotel Virginia property, at Eighth Avenue and the Circle, manages to keep itself in the public eye through the sudden introduction in the Legislature of a bill affecting it, and its equally sudden withdrawal. The resale of the property last week to Mrs. Mary A. Fitzgerald of Litchfield, Conn., seems to leave its future as much a matter of doubt as ever.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Plummer & Shurman have sold for Flake & Dowling the plot on the north side of One Hundred and First Street, 100 feet east of Broadway, 54.9 by 100.11. The buyer will erect a seven-story apartment house on the lots.

Henry L. Felt has bought from the Watts estate, for improvement, the block front on Morningside Avenue East, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third Streets, 201.10 by 100.

Alexander McDowell has sold to Justice Henry Bischoff, through Jesse C. Bennett & Co., the new apartment house at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for V. Everit Macy the five-story flat, 58 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 27.6 by 100; also, for the same seller, the five-story flat 2,207 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

W. P. Mangam has sold for the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 170 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100, together with an abutting plot on the north side of One Hundred and Third Street, 87.6 by 100. The purchaser, S. Willershausen, will improve the property.

P. D. Benson has sold for Edward Magher, for $42,000, the five-story flat with stores, 173 and 175 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 34.1 by 100.11.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. have sold for the Franklin Savings Bank to Charles W. Hoffman the five-story brick factory, 223 West Twenty-eighth Street, 23 by 98.9.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. have sold for Helen S. Ogilvie to Louis Lese the plot on the west side of Park Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 100 by 90.

S. Greenfield has sold, through A. Satzman, to Henry Krengel, for $25,000, the two four-story buildings, 48 and 50 Pitt Street, 46 by 76 and irregular.

I. N. Natkins & Co. report that they have sold for George Stepney a plot on the west side of Stebbins Avenue, 129 feet south of Chisholm Street.

Charles E. Durose has leased to the Street Cleaning Department the lots 408 and 410 West Fifteenth Street, upon which a stable will be erected.

The second floor of the building at Sixteenth Street and Union Square East has been leased, through Alexander J. Roux, to the Citizens' Union for their offices and headquarters.

The Auction Room.

This week brings the first large offering of the season in the shape of the holdings of the estate of Philip Herrman, to be sold on Tuesday by Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly. A glance at the schedule printed below shows that the majority of the properties are flats and dwellings on West Fourteenth Street, near Eighth and Ninth Avenues. There are also parcels on West Fifty-seventh and Seventeenth Streets, while the Bronx is represented by the two tenements 531 and 533 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, just east of Lincoln Avenue. Twenty-six lots in Hoboken—the entire block bounded by Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, Park and Willow Avenues—are also included in the offering.

Although the sale will not take place until Feb. 14, an announcement by Auctioneer Sherman that is already attracting attention has to do with properties belonging to the estate of Joel Wolfe and including 805 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Thirty-first Street, 28 by 150.

Business last week was of the conventional sort, although the sale of 4 West Twenty-second Street for $71,000 and of several smaller parcels, offered voluntarily, indicate that properties the character of which warrants attention will not have to wait long for bidders. The sale of the block bounded by Third and Lincoln Avenues, the Southern Boulevard, and the Harlem River, owner by the estate of Bryan Lawrence, developed a surprise in that the price did not approach expectations, of course, the appraisal of such a property is made extremely difficult in that its waterfront rights give to it a special utility so that it would be either extremely valuable to the right owner, or, on the other hand, the worst sort of an "elephant" in another's possession. But with due regard for these conditions, last Tuesday's price, $181,000, seemed low, when it was remembered that less than two years ago Flake & Dowling bid $213,000 for the property.

There were recorded last week 281 mortgages, for $4,634,694; of which 90, for $1,410,515, were at 5 per cent.; 121, for $1,710,190, were at more, and 70, for $1,473,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 251 mortgages, for $3,283,809; of which 80, for $939,400, were at 5 per cent.; 112 for $744,767, were at more, and 59, for $1,599,642, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Jan. 28.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 59 Seventh Street, north side, 425 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $19,968; subject to other mortgages for $27,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William H. Smith, referee, 101 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,736.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Mortimer C. Addoms, referee, 233 West Sixty-second Street, north side, 200 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,585.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 1,313 and 1,315 Third Avenue, east side, 27.2 feet north of Seventy-fifth Street, each 24.1 by 105, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $83,806.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 533 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Broadway, 33.8 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $31,628.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 534 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 288.4 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,793.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph Steiner, referee, Anthony Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Minerva Place, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,190.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., trustee's sale, 320 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 275.3 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.8 by 103.1, four-story brick single flat; also,

No. 321 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 103.1, four-story brick and brownstone single flat; 323 West Fourteenth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 125, four-story brick and brownstone single flat; also,

No. 333 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 450 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 125, four-story brick and brownstone single flat; also,

Nos. 336 and 338 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 211.3 feet east of Hudson Street, each 15 by 103.3, two four-story brick and stone dwellings, with extensions; also,

No. 340 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 191.4 feet east of Hudson Street, 19.11 by 103.3, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension; also,

Nos. 405 and 407 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 125, two four-story brick flats, with stores; also,

Nos. 404 and 406 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 126 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 86.6, two four-story brick double tenements; also,

Nos. 425 and 427 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 290.8 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 92, two four-story brick double tenements, with stores; also,

Nos. 531 and 533 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 225.1 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, 24.11 and 25, respectively, by 100, two five-story brick and stone double tenements, with stores; also,

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100; also,

Park and Willow Avenues, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, Hoboken, the block, containing twenty-six lots, which will be sold separately.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, John S. Wise, Jr., referee, 226 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 369 feet east of Third Avenue, 22 by 100.8, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,154.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene Seligman, referee, 513 East Seventieth Street, north side, 248 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick four-family tenement. Due on judgment, $15,813.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 49 Laight Street, south side, 100 feet west of Hudson Street, 18 by 76 and irregular, three-story brick tenement.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $33,988.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, Gramercy Park East and Twentieth Street, being Section A of the third floor plan of the Gramercy Apartment House; together with 38 shares of the Gramercy Company. Due on judgment, $5,344.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Vincent Victory, referee, 233 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 240.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; Teller Avenue, west side, 688.3 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 58.4 by 93.10 by 44 by 84.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,208; subject to other mortgages, on the former parcel, $6,500; on the latter, $1,270.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 277 Church Street, east side, 50.2 feet south of White Street, 25 by 75, four-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $32,109.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 155 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 155.8 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20.2 by 98.9, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,291.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin N. Cardozo, referee, 45 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 435 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,654.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 7 Livingston Place, east side, 34.9 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 17 by 84, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,852.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 1,756 Madison Avenue, west side, 40.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 20 by 85, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,357; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samuel Cohn, referee, 141 West Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 17.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,196.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph C. Levi, referee, 181 Chrystie Street, west side, 75 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 92, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $12,317; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Strong, referee, 146 and 148 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $21,175.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, David Steckler, referee, Manhattan Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, 17.7 by 82, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,455.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Leo Levy, referee, Fordham Road, or High Bridge Road, northwest side, 129.10 feet east of Valentine Avenue, 43 by 67 by 115.2 by 153.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,440.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, C. S. Simpkins, referee, 68 East Eighty-third Street, south side, 90 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,244; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell, referee, 371 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, northeast corner of Morningside Avenue East, 40 by 100, five-story brick flat; 59 Morningside Avenue East, 40 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 37.11 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $70,059; on the latter, $47,223.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hardridge, referee, 62 Leroy Street, south side, 225.5 feet west of Bedford Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with store; 64 Leroy Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 25.5 by 90 by 49.11 by 93.3, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, on 62, $16,598; on 64, $18,702.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert W. Thompson, Jr., referee, 500 East Eleventh Street, southeast corner of Avenue A, 20 by 75.6, four-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $18,727.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 431 Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 103.7 by 87 by 100.11 by 110.6, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,-027; subject to other mortgages for $70,000.

By Herbert A. Barnet & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 235 West One Hundred and Third Street, northwest corner of Broadway, 77 by 101.9 by 63.7 by 100.11, eight-story apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,235; subject to other mortgages for $163,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter Zucker, referee, 560 and 562 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 133.6 feet east of Broadway, each 33.4 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $28,561; subject to prior mortgages for $34,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 232 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 368 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Minnie E. or Mary E. Williams on Dec. 6, 1890.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 73 East Fourth Street, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 25 by 88.2; Samuel Makransky of 230 East Eighty-sixth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $25,000.

Sixth Street, north side, 280 feet east of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, for a one-story and basement frame dwelling, 19 by 27; John Jagelsky, owner; Emil Leske, architect; cost, $800.

No. 238 East Eighteenth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 22 by 15 by 12; Peter J. Clancy, premises, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $50.

Alterations.

No. 131 to 137 Spring Street, to a six-story brick store; Margaret W. Folsom, owner; the Rusling Company of 26 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 1 and 3 Union Square, to a nine-story brick office building and stores; William Crawford, lessee; William H. Hume & Son, 1 and 3 Union Square, architects; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 75 and 77 Worth Street, to a five-story brick store; Aldrich estate of 29 Broadway, owner; J. C. Hoes & Sons, builders; cost, $500.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-seventh Street, to a seven-story brick flat; George Storm, Hotel Savoy, owner; S. W. Gussow, architect; cost, $500.

Main Street, west side, 50 feet north of Cross Street, to a one and two story frame dwelling; William G Burke, City Island, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 270 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick store; Henry Morgenthau of 35 Nassau Street, owner; A. W. Nelson of 314 East Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 133 East Thirteenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Samuel E. Jacobs, owner; Henry Klein of 191 East Third Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 116 Henry Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $100.

No. 565 First Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; T. Lewis, premises, owner; A. G. Rechlin of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,400.

MR. CARNEGIE'S ALLEGED PURCHASE

The report that Andrew Carnegie has bought the apartment house at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-first Street was revived yesterday. Title to the property stands in the name of Wolf Kroenthal, and rumors of its sale to Mr. Carnegie have been frequent ever since the latter began to acquire the land on the north side of Ninety-first Street, at the rear of his mansion on the Fifth Avenue front of that block.

The broker who has represented Mr. Carnegie in all of his real estate purchases in that neighborhood said yesterday that he had not heard of the acquisition of the Madison Avenue corner referred to, and from what he knew of Mr. Carnegie's intentions he did not believe that the property had been bought.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Saturday, Jan. 26.

ARTHUR AV, widened, w s, 110.3 ft n of 188th St, new line, 25x111.11x25x112; William De Hart to Pasquale Gargiulo.. 1,100

AVENUE A, n w corner of 7th St, 24.6x100; Samuel E. Jacobs and another to Anna M. Fronmuller, ½ part, rerecorded, (mtg $12,500, R S $15.50)..... 28,000

AVENUE A, n w corner of 7th St, 24.6x100; Bertha and Samuel E. Jacobs and another, executors, &c., to Anna M. Fronmuller, ½ part, rerecorded, (mtg $12,500, R S $15.50)..... 28,000

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Pelham Bay Park lands, extend to Bronx and Pelham Parkway and contains 11 547-1000 acres; also Bronx and Pelham Parkway, or Fordham and Pelham Av, n w corner of Pelham Bay Park lands, contains 7 489-1000 acres; also parcel of about 13 1-5 acres, begins at n line of right of way of New Rochelle Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, being 1,104.3 ft from intersection of s line of Bronx and Pelham Parkway with the w line of Pelham Bay Park lands, &c.; Frank J. Southwell to Philip A. Smyth, (mtg $36,000, R S $15)..... 1

LENOX AV, n e corner of 120th St, 21 x80; Louis Budell to Henry Von Minden. 28,000

PARK AV, s e corner of 85th St, 25.6x82.2; Dorothea T. S. Pope, executrix, &c., to Dorothea T. S. Pope and another, trustees..... 1

SIMPSON ST, w s, 559.10 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Mary Lally to Anna A. Weber to Philip A. J. Wiedersum, (mtg $7,000, R S 50 cents)..... 1

25TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 125x98.9; John H. Judge, referee, to Robert Hartshorne and others..... 75,000

36TH ST, n e s, 117.5 ft s e of 8th Av, 16.10x98.9; Sallie Greenthal to William S. Harden, quitclaim, (R S $1)..... 1

53D ST, n s, 157.6 ft e of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5, with adjoining strips; Louisa and Jacob Wolff to Sallie Greenthal, all title, &c., (mtg $12,000, R S $2)..... 1

81ST ST, s s, 151 East, n s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; 81st St, n s, 250.6 ft w of 3d Av, 18.10x102.2; Annie Simon to Morris Monsky, all liens, (R S $3.50)..... 1

82D ST, 225 East, 25.10x102.2; Annie Simon to Morris Monsky, all liens, (R S $2)..... 1

115TH ST, 55 East, 26x100.10; Henry Von Minden to Elizabeth H. Budell. (mtg $12,000, R S $14.50)..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 16x100; Josefine Dieter to Lulu Mason, (mtg $33,000, R S $5)..... 1

149TH ST, s s, part of Lots 21 and 22, map of East Ward, village of Melrose, runs s 6.10x e 100x n 51.9 to street x w 109.7; also 149th St, n s, part of Lot 23, map of East Ward, village of Melrose, 17.1x7x15.7, gore; Retreat Av, s s, 100 ft e of Henry St, runs s 242 to Mill Brook x e 102x n 261 to avenue x w 100 to beginning; Frederick Folz to Albert Rothermel, (mtg $18,000, R S $18)..... 1

162D ST, n s, 53.6 ft e of Brook Av, 27x100; Daniel W. Sisson to Lillian Turner, (R S 50 cents,) exchange..... 1

182D ST, n w corner of Grand Av, runs w 106 to e s of old Croton Aqueduct x s 60 x e 106 to avenue x n 60 to beginning; Elmer A. Allen to City of New York..In trust

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,400; Sophie K. Spitzer to Mary Foraft, 1 month from July 1, 1901..... $58

MADISON ST, 176, all; Gussie Kleinbaum to Barnet Fish, 5 years..... 2,200

SHERIFF ST, 97, store, &c.; Barned Geller to Samuel Weisberger, 2 years..... 430

1ST AV, 425, store, &c.; Isaac Steigerwald to P. J. Grace and another, 3 years..... 900

2D AV, 1,982, store, &c.; Albert J. Adams to John J. McDonald, 4 3-12 years..... 1,200

7TH AV, 758 and 760, all; Louise Livingston to Laurence Fitzgerald, 5 years. 5,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BLUMENTHAL, Clara, to Henrietta Lippmann; 18th St, n s, 340 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 11,000

COOPER, James W., to Joseph L. O'Brien; Washington Av, w s, old line, 400 ft n of 180th St, old line; also Washington Av, new, w s, 125 ft n of 181st St, month, 6 per cent..... 5,250

FITZGERALD, Lawrence, to Emmanuel & Schmid; 7th Av, 758 and 760, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,400

GRACE, Patrick J., and another to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1st Av, 428, s e corner of 25th St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

IHLSENG, Axel O., to Daniel Murray; 151 East 33d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,200

KANN, Karoltna, to Maimonides Benevolent Society of the City of New York; Bernard Kann et al, 98 ft s of 50th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 5,000

LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to Henry Raabe & Sons; 112th St, s s, 266.8 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,300

LANGE, Johann B. W., and wife to the North Side Co-operative Building and Loan Association; College Av, s e s, 50 ft s w of 143d St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

LYONS, Mary, to the Germania Fire Insurance Company; Jackson Av, w s, 161.5 ft n of 163d St, 3 years..... 9,000

McDONALD, John J., to the Karsch Brewing Company; 2d Av, 1,982, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MELSS, Frederick, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 138th St, 243 East, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,200

MILLER, Albert, and wife to William P. Sandford; Dawson St, 979, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

MONSKY, Morris, to Annie Simon; 225 East 83d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,500

MONSKY, Morris, to Annie Simon; 151 East 81st St; also 81st St, n s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 9,000

O'BRIEN, John J., to Frank C. Miller; 154th St, s e corner of Melrose Av, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

RIME, Charles F., to Henry Frohwitter, trustee; 3d Av, 2,332, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,500

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Frederick Folz; 149th St, s s, part of Lots 21 and 22, map of East Ward, village of Melrose, &c.; also 149th St, s s, being Lot 23 on said map; Retreat Av, s s, 100 ft e of Henry St, 100x261 to Mill Brook x102x 242, ½ year, 6 per cent..... 27,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Irving W. Dimsdale; 150th St, s s, part of Lots 21 and 22, map of East Ward, village of Melrose, &c.; also 149th St, s s, being Lot 23 on said map; Retreat Av, s s, 100 ft e of Henry St, 100x261 to Mill Brook x102x242, ½ demand, 6 per cent..... 30,000

SEWARDS, Sophia, and Samuel D., to Lederer Realty Corporation of Providence, R. I.; Convent Av, new line, n w corner of 139th St, 1 year, 6 per cent... 5,000

SOTSCHECK, Carl, to John W. McCarthy; Westchester Av, n w s, begins at e corner of land conveyed by Clark to Campen, runs n w 143x n e 40.6x s e 171 to avenue x s w 30; also Teller Av, n w s, 203.7 ft s w of 171st St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BECK, Amy S., to Rollo W. Browne..... 5,000

BLAU, Joseph, to Mary T. Greenthal and others..... 5,000

BROWNE, Rollo W., to Gertie Weil..... 5,000

GARTLAND, George E., to Thomas W. Thorne..... 5,000

GREENBERG, Abraham, to Frederick Herrmann..... 1,800

McLAUGHLIN, John, to Edward and Theodore Jantzen..... 2,800

McLAUGHLIN, John, to Edward and Theodore Jantzen..... 2,800

REISMAN, M., to Daniel Doran..... 1,000

THORNE, Grace D., and others, executors, &c., to Lydia W. Thorne..... 10,000

THORNE, Grace D., and others, executors, &c., to Grace D. Thorne..... 10,000

THORNE, Grace D., and others, executors, &c., to Thomas W. Thorne..... 8,000

THORNE, Grace D., and others, executors, &c., to George E. Gartland..... 5,000

THORNE, Grace D., and others, executors, &c., to Newberry D. Thorne..... 10,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company..... 100

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, w s, 125 ft s of 144th St, 25x90; also 342 Brook Av, 085 East 142d St, 749 East 143d St, and 158th St, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 25x199.10 to 159th St; Central Union Gas Company against Ellen McLaughlin, (action to enforce payment of money due;) attorney, F. B. Chedsey.

LYMAN PLACE, n w s, 31.11 ft s w of Freeman St, 24.1x47.6x34.4x38.6; M. L. Ida Bierling and another against David W. Laing and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnow & Cryer.

1ST AV, w s, 100.10 ft s of 112th St, 25x100; irregular; Henry Von Sergen against Davis Karp and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Graff & Blauvelt.

61ST ST, s s, 181.6 ft e of 9th Av, 18.6x100.5; G. Emily Reynolds, as executrix, &c., against Alice M. Wood and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gillender, Fixman & Mamford.

62D ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Miriam Fisher against Theodore Von Ganther and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Whitehead.

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 92d St, 100.8x125; the Commonwealth Roofing Company against Michael H. Gillespie, owner and contractor..... 931

11TH AV, s w corner of 34th St, 100x—x 40x100; Pasquale Grillo against John Doe and others, owners; Antonio Bonagurra, contractor..... 24

11TH AV, s w corner of 34th St, 100x—x 40x100; Antonio Ferrara against John Doe and others, owners; Antonio Bonagurra, contractor..... 20

11TH AV, s w corner of 34th St, 100x—x 40x100; Raffaele Giordano against John Doe and others, owners; Antonio Bonagurra, contractor..... 24

11TH AV, s w corner of 34th St, 100x—x 40x100; Gaetano Adessa against John Doe and others, owners; Antonio Bonagurra, contractor..... 20

116TH ST, 100 West; Max Schwartz against Jennie Hussey, owner and contractor... 10

116TH ST, 308 West; Max Schwartz against Jennie Hussey, owner and contractor..... 45

166TH ST, n w corner of Trinity Av, 75x100; Landon & Co. against Sarah McLaughlin, owner; Walter L. McLaughlin.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BERGEN AV, s e corner of 149th St; Irving W. Dimelow with Albert Rothermel, 5 payments..... 30,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 71st St, runs n 110.5x w 102.2 x w 150 to Amsterdam Av x s w 4.6 to Broadway x e 109.5 to beginning; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Hamilton M. Weed, 5 payments..... 725,000

Says Lien Is Unjust.

Thomas P. Sinnott has written to THE TIMES to say that the mechanics' liens for $725, filed on Friday against his property on Fifth Avenue, just south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, are unjust. He says that he is not indebted to the lienor, Thomas R. Calder, and that he shall take the necessary steps to have the lien removed at once.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2	.82¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.10⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	19.75
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	14.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07
Lard, prime	7.75
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.80; straights, $3.20@$3.55; clears, $2.70@$3.30; Spring specials, $4.40@$4.50; patents, $3.80@$3.90; straights, $3.10@$3.40; bakers', $2.20@$2.60; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@73c; No. 2 red, 75½@77c; No. 2 corn, 37½@37¾c; No. 2 yellow, 37½@37¾c; No. 2 oats, 24¾@25c; No. 2 white, 27¾@28c; No. 3 white, 26½@27½c; No. 2 rye, 52c; fair to choice malting, 52@59c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.74; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.74@1.75; prime timothy seed, $4.65; mess pork, per barrel, $13.85@13.95; lard, per 100-lb, $7.32½@7.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.90@$7.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.35; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—January had precedence in yesterday's trading in cotton, and alone showed a net gain for the day. The rest of the list was sluggishly influenced by legitimate conditions which were of bearish average. On the opening call prices were 5 points higher on January, over 26 points lower on the rest of the list. A hurried drive for cover soon carried January to 10.25, or 19 points above the closing figure of yesterday. Thereafter that contract kept within a range of 5 points, with shorts badly frightened by stories that next week would see 11 cents in force. The better minds in the trade predicted continued slack speculation so long as the market was dominated by a strong clique, as was now the case. The commission houses declared their constituents were flatly refusing to take hold, and were fearful of an extension of the manipulation to March, May, and even July, made possible by the relatively lower prices in New York than in any other market. Conservative estimates placed the amount to be brought into sight this week at 200,000 to 205,000 bales, as compared with 209,000 last week, 229,000 this week last year, 257,000 bales in 1899, and 272,000 bales in 1898. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations ¼c advance on the basis of 10⅝c for middling uplands and 10¾c for middling Gulf; no sales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady, unchanged, at 9½c; Mobile dull and nominal, unchanged at 9 5-16c. Savannah steady, unchanged at 9 7-16c; Charleston firm, unchanged at 9⅝c; Wilmington firm, ⅛c up, at 9⅜c; Norfolk steady, unchanged at 9⅝c; Baltimore steady, unchanged at 9⅞c; Memphis quiet, unchanged at 9½c; Augusta steady, unchanged to 1-16c off, at 9⅝c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged at 9½c. Estimated receipts Monday at New Orleans are 11,000 to 13,000 bales, against 12,316 bales a week ago, and 4,956 bales last year. At Houston, 5,000 to 6,000 bales, as compared with 4,779 bales last week and 7,663 bales last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	10.11	10.25	10.11	10.20@10.22
February	9.46	9.46	9.43	9.43@ 9.45
March	9.37	9.37	9.34	9.34@ 9.35
April	....	....	....	9.29@ 9.30
May	9.31	9.32	9.29	9.29@ 9.30
June	9.25	9.29	9.25	9.26@ 9.28
July	9.28	9.30	9.26	9.26@ 9.27
August	8.97	8.98	8.94	8.96@ 8.97
September	8.49	8.49	8.49	8.46@ 8.48
October	8.27	8.27	8.25	8.26@ 8.25
November	....	....	....	8.15@ 8.18

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—Spot Cotton—Limited demand; prices barely steady; American middling, 5½d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 200 bales were for speculation and export, and included 3,900 bales American. Receipts, 40,000 bales, including 36,000 bales American. Futures opened quiet, but steady, and closed easy; American middling, low middling clause, January, 5 24-64@5 25-64d value; January-February, 5 23-64d buyers; February-March, 5 20-64d value; March-April, 5 18-64d buyers; April-May, 5 16-64d buyers; May-June, 5 14-64d buyers; June-July, 5 11-64@5 12-64d buyers; July-August, 5 9-64d buyers; August-September, 4 59-64@4 60-64d buyers; September, 4 59-64@4 60-64d sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 38-64d nominal; October-November, good ordinary clause, 4 31-64d nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—Further strength and activity was a feature in the wheat market yesterday, being most prominent during the last hour of the regular market and on the curb between 12 and 1 o'clock. At the regular closing May wheat was ⅝c higher than Friday, and at 1 o'clock ⅝c higher. The important influence at the opening of the market and a feature all day as well was the strength of cables, together with small Northwest receipts and adverse news regarding the Indian crop prospects. At Liverpool and London closing prices showed ½@⅝d advance, and Paris markets were from 5 to 10 points higher. Broomhall is estim

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, February 14, 1901,
at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TRUSTEES' SALE.
By order of the Trustees of the Estate of William Henry Gunther, deceased.
THE FOLLOWING
Choice & Valuable Property,
6-story and basement brick, stone, and iron business buildings, with plot of land,
Nos. 469, 471, 473 & 475 Broome St.
AND
No. 55 Greene Street,
Southwest Corner.
ALSO
VALUABLE WATER FRONT,
and large plot of land on
Kill Von Kull,
Ingham, Brighton, & East Avenues,
3d, 4th, 5th & Oak Streets,
BERGEN POINT,
City of Bayonne, New Jersey
Adjoining Babcock & Wilcox Co., Central R. R. of New Jersey, and near Standard Oil Works and Constable's Point.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneers', 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Thursday, February 7th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF THE ESTATE OF
JOSEPH W. HAMBURGER, DECEASED,
the following
CHOICE AND VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,
41, 43, 45 & 47 Elizabeth Street,
94, 96 & 98 Mott Street,
103 & 105 Mott Street,
and
118, 120 & 122 Baxter Street,
THE ABOVE PROPERTIES ARE SITUATE BETWEEN CANAL AND HESTER STREETS.
For maps, etc., apply to DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Thursday, February 7th, 1901,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE
ESTATE OF VINCENT C. KING,
the
Choice and Valuable Property
NO. 238 WEST 14TH STREET,
NO. 214 WEST 15TH STREET,
and
NO. 131 EAST 15TH STREET.
TO PER CENT. ON BOND & MORTGAGE FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS AT 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Maps, &c., of WILLIAM A. BOYD, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 146 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctr
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Tuesday, January 29, 1901,
At 12 o'clock Noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.
Absolute Trustee's Sale of 43 Parcels,
By order of James S. Herrman, Esq., trustee of the Estate of Philip Herrman, Deceased.
320 West 14th Street,
4-story and basement brick and brownstone trimmed single flat; well rented; size of lot, 24 8½x103.1½.
321 and 323 West 14th St.,
Two 4-story and basement brick and brownstone single flats; size of each, 25x103.1½ and 25 x125.
333 West 14th Street,
4-story and basement brick and stone single flat; size of lot, 25x125.
336 and 338 West 14th St.,
Two 4-story and basement brick and stone private dwellings, with extensions, well rented; size of each, 15x103.3.
340 West 14th Street,
4-story brownstone private dwelling, with extension; size of lot, 19.11x103.3.
405 and 407 West 14th St.,
Two 4-story and basement brick buildings, with extension; used for business and apartments; size of lots, 25x120 each.
404 and 406 West 15th St.,
Two 4-story and basement brick double tenements; size of lots, 25x86.6 each.
425 and 427 West 17th St.,
Two 4-story brick double tenements, with stores; size of lots, 25x92 each.
531 and 533 East 134th St.,
Two 5-story brick and stone double tenements, with stores; size of lots, 21.11x100 and 25x100.
South Side 135th St.,
225 Feet East Lincoln Av.
Two Choice Lots, 25x100 each.
HOBOKEN, N. J.
26 CHOICE LOTS,
TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.
Situated on 13th and 14th Streets, Park and Willow Avenues. Comprising entire block.
70% of the purchase money may remain at 4½% for 1 or 3 years.
Policy of Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. and N. J. Title and Guarantee Co. furnished free of charge.
RICHARD T. GREENE, Esq., Attorney for Trustee, 41 Park Row, New York City.
Maps and further particulars at office of Attorneys, or with Auctioneers, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St., New York City.

1313-15 Third Ave.,
Between 75th and 76th Sts.
FORECLOSURE SALE.
Two 3-story brick tenements, with stores; four families to floor in each house; fully rented. Rare opportunity to buy cheap, speculation or investment.
Will be sold at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Thomas F. Donnelly, Esq., Referee, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, at
Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,
on
MONDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon.
Further particulars of Geo. Burnham, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer,
No. 155 Broadway, N. Y.
Executors' sale to close the estates of
EDWARD TRACY &
JAMES RUSSELL Deceased.
THE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY,
Nos. 3 & 5 RANK STREET, and
No. 95 GREENWICH AVENUE.
Two 5-story brick and stone SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT APARTMENTS will be sold at auction on Thursday, February 14th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For maps and further particulars as to terms of ground lease, etc., apply to Messrs. PHILBIN, EEKMAN & MINNIKEN, 111 Broadway, attorneys for executors, or the auctioneer, 155 Broadway.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY JANUARY 29TH, 1901,
49 LAIGHT ST.,
between Hudson and Greenwich Sts.,
three-story brick tenement; size 18x50x irregular
Maps at Auctioneer's Office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1901,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
FOR PARTITION.
Estate of JOEL WOLFE, Deceased.
No. 305 Fifth Ave.
28.9 feet north of 31st Street; 4-story, basement and cellar brownstone store building, with one-story extension; 2-story stable on rear of lot. Lot 28x150 feet, together with right of way over alley to 31st Street.
No. 121 West Houston St.
Near Sullivan Street, 4-story building, with one-story extension; lot 25x95 feet.
No. 124 West Houston St.
Near Sullivan Street, 6-story building and lot 25x100 feet.
Village of Wakefield,
In the Borough of Bronx, 11th and 12th Avs., near 3d St.
SIX LOTS.
Staten Island.
Richmond County. Farm at Princes Bay, **Town of Westfield,** about
Eighty-one Acres.
All titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Company, free of charge to purchaser.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage, for three years, at 4%, or seventy per cent. at 4½%.
SHEARMAN & STERLING, 44 Wall St.;
EDWARD W. SHELDON, No. 45 Wall Street;
GEORGE E. GARTLAND, 11 Wall Street;
A. E. ACKERMAN, 140 Nassau Street, Attorneys.
For Maps and further particulars apply to **SHEARMAN & STERLING,** Attys., 44 Wall St., or
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer, 9 Pine Street.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!
Fine corner plot, suitable for seven story apartment houses. One of the finest sites in New York City. Can be sold with a liberal loan to a responsible builder on easy terms. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$5,000 cash and $4,500 mortgage will buy a beautiful home consisting of a large house and barn, also a variety of fruit trees. Size of the plot 25x162. This place is only a short distance from 155th Street "L" station. For full particulars, call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$8,500 cash and $18,000 mortgage will buy a very fine four-family house. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$6,000 cash and $21,000 mortgage will buy a very fine 4-family house. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

WILLIAM B. DAVIS,
1,423 LEXINGTON AV.
A fine three-story Dwelling, between Madison and 5th Avs., in the Nineties.....$27,000
Investors may do well to inquire into the following: Corner Tenement, sixteen families and stores.....$35,000
A three-story Dwelling House, in an attractive neighborhood, west of Lexington Av.....$15,500
Three or one five-story Flats, on Lexington Av., in the Nineties, ripe for alteration.....Sacrifice
Elegant 18-foot Queen Anne House, butler's pantry extension, on most perfect block in Yorkville.....$17,500
Investors' attention is called to high-class corner Apartment House, with elevator, yearly tenants, to be sold on 10 per cent. basis; rents.....$12,000
A private Dwelling, three-story and basement, 10 rooms and bath; easy terms.....$10,000
A five-story double Flat, between 2d and 3d Avs., in the Eighties.....$22,500

FOR SALE.
A beautiful new 20-foot five-story American Basement House,
NO. 310 WEST 107TH STREET,
close to Riverside, on the highest ground and in the choicest restricted location of the upper west side, has reception hall, basement billiard room, drawing, music, and dining-rooms and library; six family bed rooms, three bathrooms, and servants' stairs; select and convenient location, with fine view of the river. Particulars on premises or of
CHARLES BUEK OWNER AND BUILDER, 109 West 42d Street.

$6 Per Week Total Cost.—A model house, meeting every requirement for refined people; splendid neighborhood, in the city; with all conveniences; but above all, low in price and offered on terms which will interest you, costing to carry less than rent; these are new; eight or ten rooms; gas, electricity, running water; only 30 minutes from Manhattan business centre; they are out of the common and worthy of your consideration. Write for particulars to L., P. O. Box 2,078, N. Y. City.

A Cash Offer.—20 per cent. balance to suit, will take one of the new, elegant bluestone swell front houses, St. Nicholas Av. and 158th St.; 30 per cent. less than present cost to build; fine view; best value for price on Heights; high stoop; three story, basement, cellar; hard wood throughout. E. B. TREAT, Owner, on premises, or 241 West 23d St.

Bargain If Sold at Once.—A 5-story double flat store property; all improvements, on prominent business avenue, near 138th St. L station; brings over 10 per cent. net; price, $23,000, mortgage suitable; no exchange. For further particulars address Lehman Friet, 257 East 71st St. No brokers.

A five-story 8th Av. store property, near 125th, $30,000; five-story double flat, 132d, near Lenox Av., $29,000; five-story triple flat, near 8th Av., $26,000; rent, $3,200; three-story, basement, 130th, near 7th Av., private block, $15,000; might trade. Corner 119th, Madison Av. Call only.

53D ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.,
4 and 5 story bldgs., 53 front, adapted for light manufacturing; carriage lift, driveway.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

ENTIRE BLOCK OF ABOUT 33 LOTS, near Bronx Park, Harlem R.R., and trolley lines. High and dry, improving locality, great future value cheap. T. KEATING, 156 5th Av., N. Y.

Three-story and basement high-stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath; suitable for two families; perfect condition; price, $6,500. ANDREWS, 514 East 117th St.

Near 116th St., between 2d and Lexington Avs., private house, 22x45x100; 3-story brick and stone; 15 rooms and two baths. Goldman, 180 East 116th St.

Small modern brownstone house, 15 West 113th St.; good order; ten rooms; bath; empty; easily rented; positive bargain. Owner, 27 West 84th.

For sale or to let, with immediate possession, 417, 419, and 429 West 117th St.; Amsterdam Av. cars. Inquire for particulars and keys at 421.

Exceptionally fine corner plot, 5th Av., near 23d St., 61x146; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable plots and lots in choice location, with building loans; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive residences in Murray Hill section; prices ranging from $15,000 to $75,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Actual Bargain.—Full lot, 40th St., near 10th Av., $6,500; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Modern four-story house, 30th St., near 4th Av., $22,500; offers wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Cosey 3-story high-stoop basement brownstone house, 9 rooms, &c.; 145 East 62d; fine neighborhood; must be sold. ESTATE, 34 West 94th.

Attention.—Desirable plot, 48x103.3; 11th St., near 5th, $55,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

48th St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Three-story 25-foot private house; reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

G. NICHOLAS,
537 5TH AVE.
FOR SALE.

PARK AVE., west side, bet. 36th & 40th Sts.
4-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 24.5 x55x80.

57TH ST., SOUTH SIDE,
9TH AND 10TH AVES., 5-STORY BRICK, STONE FRONT, APARTMENT HOUSE, 33.4x85x100.5.

46TH ST., SOUTH SIDE,
BROADWAY AND 8TH AV.—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, BROWNSTONE FRONT DWELLING, 18.8x50x100.5.
Three single apartment houses, central location; or will exchange for one large apartment house; equity, $65,000. Full commission paid to brokers.
REAL ESTATE WANTED.
Property for sale or to rent in the vicinity of this office.
Private dwelling for purchaser, 17 to 19 feet front, 72nd to 92nd Sts., 5th and Madison, near either avenue, or Madison Ave., west side.
3-story private dwelling, between 4TH and 6TH AVES., 34TH to 59TH STS.; price about $40,000.
For a cash purchaser, 50 to 80 feet, between 5TH AND 6TH AVES., 42ND to 59TH STS.
FOR RENT,
5th Ave., 537, 44th and 45th Sts.,
Two large, light rooms, steam heated, electric elevator and light; hall service.

35TH ST., SOUTH SIDE,
Madison and Park Aves., 4-story brownstone dwelling, 20.10x98.9.

45th St., north side, Broadway and 6th Ave.
5-story and basement, brick dwelling, furnished, 17.1¾x100.5.
FOR SALE.

Below 65th St., bet. 5th and Madison Aves.
A full-size four-story dwelling, in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation. Will sell to prompt purchaser at value of lot.
Further particulars of
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St., or 60 Cedar Street.

NEAR METROPOLITAN CLUB,
A full-size house, suitable for modernizing, can be bought at a reasonable figure; possession. (840.)
Permit and Particulars,
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
1 Madison Av. 60 Cedar St.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANIES
desiring to decrease expenses, we will erect for you factories suitable for your purpose in convenient localities in the Borough of the Bronx, with water front and railroad siding, if desired, and will lease to you on long terms at low percentage of the cost of land and building.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES & CO.,
3d Av. and 149th St.

I have 500 dwellings, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Long Island, Mt. Vernon, Yonkers, from $2,000 up; will sell any one for $100 cash and upward and balance monthly payments or bond and mortgage. FRANK JEROLD, 111 5th Ave., New York City.

Rare Bargain.—Have fine steam-heated flat in elegant location, rented for over $3,200, and paying over $1,300 per year net; mortgage $22,000 at 5%; can sell for $28,500, or $6,500 over mortgage, if sold at once. C. E. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

On one of the most select streets, Washington Heights; convenient to elevated and Amsterdam Av. cars; modern stone and brick dwelling of 10 rooms; hardwood trim; immediate sale desired. Owner, Post Office Box 972, New York.

Ten-room house, with two lots, Morris Av., Bronx Borough, worth $7,500; will sell at a great bargain to quick purchaser; terms to suit. Harbor and Suburban Building and Savings Assn., 34-6 Wall St.

Best investment on Manhattan Island; good plain tenements, with stores, two full lots, 19th Ward, near 3d Av.; rent, $3,800; to quick buyer for $32,000. H. Bernhardt, 110 East 125th St., Room 12.

Chance; Madison Avenue residence; eleven rooms, improvements; hot water heating; $14,000. Dickson, 120 Broadway, Room 36.

If you have any house or building lots for sale down town, Italian neighborhood, send full particulars, P. Francolini, 60 Spring St.

119th St., 15 West.—Private dwelling; four stories fine condition; exposed plumbing; chandeliers, shades, $2,500 cash; bargain.

A large, strong warehouse, downtown, (a vacant lot alongside,) to rent low or for sale cheap. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman.

A corner property on Beekman Street for sale, to close an estate. Ruland & Whiting, No. 5 Beekman St.

$100,000 to loan in small amounts on bond and mortgage. INVESTOR, Box A167 Times Office.

Jerome Av. and 181st St.—34 lots; must be sold. Thorn & Co., Fordham, New York.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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FIRM OF
Leonard J. Carpenter,
41 Liberty St. and 1181 3d Ave.
Makes a specialty of the collection of rents and the entire management of property.

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NEW HOUSES IN OLD FLUSHING'S
best neighborhood, only 30 minutes to Manhattan's business centres. These are finely built, low in price, and offered on EXCEPTIONAL TERMS. Are homes for conservative people of refinement who at a moderate monthly cost desire something out of the common run.
Call or write for full particulars. Realty Trust 60 and 62 Liberty St

FACTORY SITES, BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
RAILROAD AND WATER FRONT COMBINED.
NEW YORK FREIGHT RATE.
CENTRE, GREATER NEW YORK.
VALUES NOW MODERATE—ADVANCING.
SINGLE LOT OR ACREAGE AS DESIRED.
One piece with 4,900 feet dockage—deep water.
ADDRESS,
NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE CO.,
85 Borden Av., Long Island City.

Two choice plots of 52 and 58 acres, at East Meadow, Nassau County, L. I.; good tillable soil; large frontage on main roads; large orchard; about 15 acres woodland on each; first-class railroad facilities; most desirable location on Long Island; delightfully situated; well suited for country residence; price asked, $200 per acre; make offer to Steingut & Co., 68 2d Av.

For sale for private or factory purposes, valuable river front property, 4 acres ground and various buildings, Wollcott Av. and Shore Road, Astoria, L. I. T. Goetze, 127 Pearl St., New York.

Hicksville, Long Island.—2½-story frame dwelling; lot, 25x100; $2,500. Eugene Goodwin, 154 West 23d St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO RENT in Orange, N. J., corner Commerce St. and D., L. & W. R. R.; lot 205x130 feet; one four-story building 60 feet square; one building 1½ stories, 25x100 feet; one fireproof two-story brick building for storage, 24 feet square; a one-story building 20 feet square, and over 1,000 feet of enclosed shed room, which can be used for various purposes; two 60-horse-power boilers, one engine 25-horse power, and one 15-horse power, belting, shafting, &c., &c. Apply to Joseph P. McGovern, 193 and 195 Greene St., New York.

50c. a week
Will pay for and $85.00 is the price of plot containing five lots adjoining Lakewood, N. J., the famous Winter resort. Ticket and particulars, R. HALEY & CO., 2 East 125th St.

WATER FRONTS, MANUFACTURING SITES, large or small, railroad, trolley, and canal connections. Upland or meadow. Spring of pure water. Within 25 minutes of New York. Westerly side Jersey City. Advantageous location, low priced.
T. KEATING, 156 5th Av., N. Y.

For tenements or flats, pretty cottage, 8 rooms and bath, (furnished complete,) at Arlington; also one 8 rooms and bath, and large house, 18 rooms, (improvements,) stable, 40 lots, 4 blocks from depot; also splendid building sites, (all free,) at Rutherford, N. J. E. D. Cordts, 235 Broadway, N. Y.

Greatest Bargains of the Age.—Full size lots, some of them corners, close to depot, in Hackensack, N. J., $150; no money down, $1.00 a week until paid for; no taxes or interest. House built for you to suit when lots are paid for. William E. Taylor, No. 123 Liberty Street, New York.

4-Room house, small barn, and two lots, $800. Two minutes from depot. Upper part rented for $5.00 per month. Only $90 cash required, balance on mortgage, six years, or monthly payments. William E. Taylor, 123 Liberty Street, New York.

$5 BUYS RIVER FRONT
building lot; some near river only $2 each; wide in commuting distance New York; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Apleby, 10 Wall St.

$200 cash, $2.50 weekly, buys a nice, cozy 6-room house; handy to all ferries; 15 minutes trolley; healthiest section of Jersey City Heights. Call or write, A. A. Sleefried, 203 Broadway.

Fine Factory Sites, 2 to 200 acres; three railroads; within the industrial district of New York; sewers, electricity, trolleys, &c. G. W. Thomas, Cranford, N. J.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

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2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,
all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and saloon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

Bargains.—3-story flat, with all improvements; rented $480 per annum; price $4,000; and corner property, one block from Prospect Park, 65x100, with 10-room dwelling; all improvements; price $4,300. Open Sunday. OHNEWALD & KENNEDY, Ocean Parkway and Prospect Av.

CALL ON HENRY C. VAIL
at the office of the late
HENRY W. SHERRILL,
13 Willoughby St., for cottage within 1,000 feet of Prospect Park; 8 rooms; all improvements; plot 52x130; on Lincoln Road.

For sale or lease.—680 feet water front, foot 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn, 200x240; yard and building; 32 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. Pierson & Wolffe, 35 Nassau St. Tel 583 Cort.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$1,700, House and stable, $1,700.—Chauncey St., near Patchen Av.; buildings in poor condition; must be sold; offer wanted; bargain. H. J. Miller, 378 Reid Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

Wanted—Lots in exchange for first-class store property; have also a few one and two family houses. Send particulars or call afternoons. MOE & CO., 3d Av. and 56th St., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Two-family dwelling, convenient to Smith St. cars; price, $1,850; easy terms. OHNEWALD & KENNEDY, 204 Montague St., and Ocean Parkway and Prospect Av., Brooklyn.

Corner store property, three and four story; good location; exchange for good lots or private dwelling. MOE & CO., 3d Av. and 56th St., Brooklyn.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 26th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway.

Madison St., near Lewis Av., 2¼-story bas. stone; same as new house; price low. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate Wanted.

Farm about 30 acres wanted; also small country residence; will give in exchange good building lots. MOE & CO., 3d Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

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Residence and business property for sale, exchange, or rent; also vacant plots; entire charge of estates, with satisfaction guaranteed. La Mont & Moran, 165 Broadway.

Economical, efficient, and honest management are the inducements we offer owners to place their property in our charge. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

Wanted to meet parties that are interested in low lands and properties that are under tide water. Cudner, 201 West 130th St.

Good apartment house, flats, lots, for sale or exchange, Manhattan or Bronx. Herrman, 604 Melrose Av.

Wanted.—Private houses, either for sale or rent, below 59th; owners only.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country residence property, farms, and water front for sale, rent, exchange. La Mont & Moran, 165 Broadway.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

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At Fairview, Yonkers.—Well-built house; hardwood finish and floors; nickel plumbing, electric lighting, etc.; large lot; close station; fine suburban location; resiricted neighborhood; $5,500; easy terms; send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d St.

Does this grand offer interest you? On the line of trolley in Mount Vernon we offer full lots, 25x100, for $400.00; all improvements. We take small payments of $1.00 a week. R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St., open evenings.

Bronxville, Harlem Railroad, 28 minutes from 42d St., lots near station, $100 upward; city improvements, no assessments; title insured; easy payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Farm Buyers.—This is an opportunity that seldom occurs; inspection invited; 132 acre farm in heart of Berkshire Hills; high state of cultivation, producing large crops; grand views in every direction; 12-room house, several rooms heated, in hard wood; good order throughout; perfect water system, piped from mountain spring, which never fails; two trout brooks well stocked; barns accommodate 30 head of stock; large variety fruit; for business reasons must sacrifice before March. Address Immediate, Box 227 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

For Sale.—On the shore at Byram Point, 2½ acres, with a Colonial style house, all improvements, stable; an excellent dock, 50-foot boathouse, beach; grounds beautifully laid out; on New Haven Railroad; 39 minutes from Grand Central Depot, 7 minutes from station. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Call or address Thomas N. Cooke, P. O. Building, Greenwich, Conn.

FOR SALE—ESTATE OF 605 ACRES, Rappahannock River, in sight of Chesapeake Bay; heavy timber, fine land, mill, hunting, fishing, sailing, oyster shore, elegant mansion 100 feet long, rooms wainscoted, oak panneling, stables, servants' quarters; steamers daily. Price $18,000, which is about cost of main building. Apply to owner, G. G. TEMPLE, Danville, Va.

For Sale or Rent, at Princeton, N. J.—Small farm, 20 acres; delightfully situated on macadam road; high; new rustic cottage, with modern improvements; good water conveniences; suitable for country home, horticulture or poultry raising. Address Box 538, Lyons, N. Y.

For Sale.—Fine country home, 26 acres, large, French roof house; improvements, outbuildings, and land A1; sell part of furniture and farm implements; one mile from depot, one hour from New York; photo of house at my office. J. Faulkney, 18 Jacob St., New York.

Splendid 10-room house, all improvements, five minutes New Rochelle Yacht Club anchorage; perfect location; $7,500. Apply to The Noxon N. Y. Law and Realty Co., incorporated, 21 Park Row. Telephone 3081 Cortlandt.

For sale—Farm, 325 acres, fine farming land, in Fairfax Co., Va.; nine miles n. w. Washington; six miles from Alexandria, by Little River turnpike. For particulars address C. M. Smith, 582 Throop Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Beautiful Md. salt-water front, 470 acres, rich, well improved; worth $20,000; sacrifice, with stock, implements, crops, $7,200; easy terms; no triflers; stamp for particulars. Kennard, 102 East Lexington, Baltimore, Md.

Water-front for sale; over ten acres; splendidly located for gentleman's country home; neighborhood unsurpassed; convenient to city; deep water; one of the finest Sound properties. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

A Colorado fruit farm, 181 acres; large house; in town of 5,000 inhabitants; near large factories; four railroads; elegantly located; price, $8,000; free and clear; further details, Steingut & Co., 68 2d Av.

Fine Factory Sites, 2 to 200 acres; three railroads; within the industrial district of New York; sewers, electricity, trolleys, &c. G. W. Thomas, Cranford, N. J.

West End and Elberon, Ocean Av.; two desirable furnished cottages for sale, $22,000, $25,000; others on Cedar Av., $20,000, $25,000. **WILLIAM LANE,** Long Branch.

Sale, Rent—Allenhurst, Elberon, Hollywood, Monmouth Beach, Rumsen Road; desirable furnished cottages. **WILLIAM LANE,** Long Branch.

MONTCLAIR, on easy terms; or for rent; MODERN house, all conveniences on MOUNTAIN AVE., J. R. ANDERSON, 97 Cedar St.

For Sale—Shore property and country seats; state your wants. Call or address THOMAS N. COOKE, P. O. Building, Greenwich, Conn.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

$3,000—292-acre farm, Pennsylvania; good buildings; all stock, crops, and tools. Kipp, 30 Broad St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR RENT.
64th St., N.W. Cor. Madison Ave.
Very desirable corner house, 20 feet wide, 3 rooms deep; sanitary plumbing. Newly decorated.
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St., or 60 Cedar Street.

236 East 68th St.—Three-story high-stoop residence, just put in thorough order and new exposed plumbing; rent, $1,100.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable location; $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

An attractive new house, modern in all details, just completed.
De Bois & Eldridge,
No. 1 West 38th St.

An established boarding house, 25th St., near Broadway, to let to responsible party; reasonable terms. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$120,000 Equity in a Gilt Edge corner on Columbus Ave., rents for about $23,000 a year. Whatever you offer me in exchange for this property I must realize about $50,000 in cash to make the deal. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St. Call any evening 5 to 9.

$10,000 Equity in Private House and $25,000 equity in some very fine lots on Staten Island. What can you offer in exchange for these equities? Send particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$20,000 Equity in Fine Flat House situated on a leading street near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$38,000 Equity in Two Fine Flat houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Avenue. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$40,000 Equity in a Piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$60,000 Equity in Three Fine apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$120,000 Equity in a Gilt Edge corner on Columbus Ave., rents for about $23,000 a year. Whatever you offer me in exchange for this property I must realize about $50,000 in cash to make the deal. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103rd St. Call any evening 5 to 9.

EXCHANGES EXCLUSIVELY.
Owners of Real Estate; please send full description, price, mortgage, and rents of any of your property you wish to exchange, stating what kind of property you want in return.
H. RAPP, 156 Broadway.

AT GREAT SACRIFICE.
beautiful Residence and Lots near New Haven, let, equity $85,000, for income or cash offer.
PERCY WINTHROP MEAD, 47 Cedar St.

Magnificent apartment house, (near West 81st St. Station;) one mortgage, $65,000; equity with cash for property 34th, 45th Sts., Madison, 7th Avs. Gibson, 55 Liberty.

Have fine corner plot of five lots in Bronx, value $36,000, mortgaged for one-half, at 4%; want Harlem flats. C. E. HEALD, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

CASH and several FREE and CLEAR cold water tenements for good paying business property. Only full particulars noticed. Owner, P. O. Box 1,960.

Lawyer offers his services in drawing contracts, examining titles, and other legal work on shares to real estate agents. Schleler, 212 East 85th St.

Narragansett Pier.—Fine modern, shingled cottage opposite the Casino; free and clear, for city property. Geo. Miner, 20 Broad St.

20 Acres, 24th Ward, adjoining Bronx and Pelham Parkway, for improved income property. Owner, 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

ELEGANT INCOME property to exchange for Bronx lots, small houses. GHAMES-LOSERE, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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FACTORY BUILDINGS.
Complete 4-story, with power, shafting, belting, good order, 13,000 sq. ft. Rent, $2,500.
Choice 3-story, 35x100, no power, hand elevator, 9x15, all modern improvements, new and clean, concrete floor, model factory.
Four-story brick, 25x40, 10 H. P. B., 6 H. P. E. Rent, $750.
Other buildings and lofts.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel. 795-38. 116 West 42d St.

CHOICE OFFICES TO LET
IN
TEMPLE COURT,
3 TO 9 BEEKMAN ST.,
119 TO 129 NASSAU ST.
APPLY TO
RULAND & WHITING.
AGENTS ON PREMISES.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

Doctor's Office, Madison Av. Corner.—Two splendid rooms, ground floor, 44 East 79th St., southeast corner Madison Av.; thoroughly renovated; can be seen at any time. Apply to janitor or JOHN P. DOYLE & SONS, 45 William St. Telephone No. 2508 John.

144 PARK ROW,
THREE-STORY BUILDING, $1,500.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Close to 14th St. and Broadway, corner lofts, 50x100, at moderate rentals.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way & 44th.

Attractive, excellently lighted, modern, model factory, business, stable, or storage buildings, 206-208 East 58th. Large elevator; stores, offices. Apply premises, 10-12 or 3-6 or Leon Altmayer, 11A East 83d St.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES,
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.—Exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Suitable for tailor or any business; parlor floor store, 20 West 27th St; good show window. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

At 53 West 24th St.—Modern building; elevator, heat, electric light; two small offices; rent, $15. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

27 Mercer St.—Large store and basement; low rent; suitable for any business. Morris B. Baer, 15 Cortlandt St.

Desk room, office facilities, separate room; outside windows. American Tract Building, 150 Nassau St., Room 2,020.

226 Canal St.—

Instruction.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 50 times.

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24th St., 257 West.—Well-furnished parlors; also other large rooms for gentlemen; private house; all conveniences.

33d St., 142 West, (Quincy House.)—$3.00 upward weekly; steam heated; 50c., $1.00 daily; restaurant; reasonable prices; hotel service.

33d St., 31 West, near Waldorf-Astoria.—Suites; private bath; choice table; transients accommodated.

34th St., 156 East.—Home comforts, large and hall rooms, private house, $2 upward; transients; board optional.

35th St., 11 West.—Medium and small rooms; reasonable; ample closet room; Japanese attendant; gentlemen preferred.

36th St., 67 West.—Second story back rooms, adjoining bath; also two small rooms.

46th St., 343 West.—Large, newly furnished room; all conveniences; also smaller room.

47th St., 112 East.—Large neatly furnished hall room, with bath; gentleman. Doyle's bell.

48th St., 244 West.—Beautiful large and small rooms; all conveniences; with br without French cuisine; references.

48th St., 242 West.—Newly furnished house; clean as a pin; several choice rooms; very reasonable; want filled.

48th St., 117 West.—Large, also small, nicely furnished room; gentlemen only.

49th St., 242 East.—Square sunny room, well furnished; private house; reasonable to right party.

54th St., 233 West.—Large front room, second story; southern exposure; heated; nicely furnished; $6.

54th St., 115 East.—Private family; well furnished rooms; back parlor, suitable for physician; breakfast if desired; references.

64th St., 138 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite; private bath; suitable doctor or dentist; references.

65th St., 138 East.—Nicely furnished hall room in private house; for gentlemen only; references.

82d St., 129 West.—Large sunny furnished room, second floor; private house; to a gentleman.

82d St., 214 West.—Parlor and bedroom of second apartment west; handsomely furnished.

83d St., 137 West.—Comfortable heated room, one flight up; bath; all conveniences. Philip.

93d St., 19 West.—Nicely furnished large alcove room, $5; Southern exposure; private house; hot water; bath.

96th St., 111 West.—Sunny parlor and bedroom; steam heated; every convenience; terms reasonable. Clarke.

101st St., 81 W.—Parlor and bedroom, heated; reasonable to lady or gentleman employed. Fry.

102d St., 7 West.—Handsomely furnished, light parlor and alcove, steam heat, tiled bath; very reasonable. Parker.

114th St., 46 West.—Nicely furnished front room; all conveniences; private house; references; moderate.

118th St., 221 East.—Large heated front room; hot, cold water, gas, bath; 1 or 2 men.

122d, 121 East.—Furnished rooms with running water; all conveniences; private house; moderate.

128th St., 126 West.—Largest pleasant rooms, with southern exposure; well heated; board optional.

131 East 31st St.—Finely furnished rooms, with or without heat.

163 West 48th St.—Newly furnished front parlor, suitable for two; other small rooms; 4th floor, west.

Greenwich St., 205, Near Fulton.—Rooms for men, nicely furnished; $1.75 weekly and up.

Handsomely furnished room, small private family; strictly private; no other boarders. Address V., Box 118, Times.

Irving Place, 14.—Heated front rooms; tiled baths; absolute cleanliness; next block Academy of Music; corner building.

Lexington Av., 605.—Large, warm, cheerfully furnished room; bath; convenient; breakfast optional; large closets; moderate; references.

Lexington Av., 106.—Two sunny front rooms in new modern house; all conveniences; reasonable. Brown.

Lexington Av., 341.—Large, square room, all conveniences; gentlemen.

Madison Av., 343, Near 44th St.—Bachelor accommodations; sunny, large room; gentleman only; telephone; references.

Morningside Park, 52, Cor. 119th St.—Hall room, heat, gas, closet, bath; $2.50; gentlemen. Dismore.

Perry St., 59.—Large furnished rooms, light housekeeping; also nice large room for two gentlemen.

Park Av., 969, Near 82d St.—Large square room; steam heated; second apartment; board optional. Mullan.

Laundry Work.—Your sheets, pillow cases, and towels laundered for thirty cents per dozen; any part of city. Wood's Laundry, 348 West St.

Winter Resorts.

10c. per line $4.50 per line for 50 times.

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Walnut Inn, Pleasant Av., Montclair.—Exceptionally high, phenomenally healthful; large, pleasant rooms; steam heat; billiard and pool table free; 40 minutes city; reasonable terms.

An invalid may obtain board and care in physician's family. Box 247, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

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DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

75 horse power horizontal tubular boiler, complete fixtures; large compound pump, 3 safety power engines, tanks, &c. J. F. Hanley, 437 East 23d St.

Wanted—Second-hand kerosene or gas engine about two-horse power; grindstone; shafting, hangers, &c. Schwartz, 833 Amsterdam Av.

Good motor for sale; also tables suitable furnier; any reasonable offer; retiring. Call 50 West 125th St.

Rider & Ericcson pump for sale; pumps bought and repaired. George Crumplen, 1,437 3

Horner's Furniture.

THE best and the most fashionable of everything in the Furniture and Upholstery arts is represented in our vast stock. And not only this, but the assortments are more varied and complete in all lines than can be seen elsewhere, whether wanted for the Parlor, Drawing Room, Dining Room or Bedroom, and whether in suites or single pieces. Prices convincingly moderate.

To make room for incoming goods we have reduced the prices on many pieces in all lines, which are well worthy the attention of those who wish to secure fine Furniture away below regular figures.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musée.)

$50,000 WORTH OF FINE CANDY BURNED

Ode & Gerbereux's Factory in West Broadway Destroyed.

STREET CAR LINES BLOCKED

Tenements Filled with People Emptied by Orders of the Police—Many Exciting Scenes.

Carefully prepared and dainty bonbons and chocolates resolved themselves into smoke and dissolved altogether last night in the seven-story brick building at 419 West Broadway, after three hours of fire. A stock of $50,000 worth of fine candies was burned up, and a $25,000 building was badly damaged. The total loss was about $75,000.

The fire caused much trouble. People riding up town in the elevated cars to theatres were detained an hour by the blocking of the train, and down-town cars with people bound home were stalled for the same time. Tenements filled with people were emptied by order of the police and Building Department officials and firemen, electric cars were stalled for about two hours, and minor incidents made the fire an exciting one. Only one person was hurt, a fireman, William J. Flynn of Engine No. 30, who was overcome by smoke, but returned to work. The building was occupied and owned by Ode & Gerbereux, one of the largest candy making firms in the country.

No one knows the cause of the fire, which was discovered on the third floor by Policeman Crosby. He sent in an alarm, and notified Mr. Gerbereux, who was in a nearby café with a friend. Mr. Gerbereux ran out and became so excited that he tried to rush into the burning building, but was restrained. The 200 employes of the firm had left at 5 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock, when the fire started, no one was in the place.

Another alarm, and then a third were quickly sent in by the firemen. The fire burned hotly, broke through the great iron shutters in front, and was roaring madly in a few minutes, while a crowd of firemen were vainly trying to raise Water Tower No. 3, in spite of the elevated structure. They had to give it up after wasting some twenty minutes. They were then sent to the rear, where the terrible flames which had broken through the iron shutters on all floors above the third, of which it had taken complete possession, were threatening the five-story factory of D. Sichter & Co., underwear manufacturers at 105, 107, 109, and 111 Wooster Street, separated from the burning building by only a five-foot alley. Very hard work there by the firemen for two hours saved the building.

Firemen of Engines Nos. 30, 13, and 27 were working on the front fire-escape of the building, suffering not a little from the intense heat, spattering water, and showers of broken glass. Flynn was overcome re and had to be carried down. A St. Vincent's Hospital ambulance was summoned and Drs. Ren, Hughes, and Levy came along with it. Flynn had been revived by the time it arrived and he insisted on going back to work.

To take the place of the loss of the water tower's hoisting powers the firemen ran hose lines up the elevated road structure and "Siamesed" lines, a term for running two hose lines together, to send water through one nozzle. This made several effective streams to pour water into the upper floors. The fire stopped the elevated trains, to the disgust of the crowds of passengers bound up town for theatres, who had to sit in the cars, as there was no way for them to walk back or forward to the station. The people in down-town trains were in a similar state, and no passengers on these trains cared much about the fire. They were detained over an hour, and when the trains started on the engineers in the cabs blew their whistles in defiance.

The people in the electric cars stood the block for some minutes and then got out and went on in other ways. The surface cars were blocked twice as long as the "L" trains.

No. 421 West Broadway, next to the burning building, is a two-story frame structure, formerly owned by Frank Brunner, who is dead, and whose estate is in litigation of some kind, so that the building has not been occupied for several years. It is boarded up. That was in danger, but the firemen saved it. There are four tenements in the rear, and the families in these were frightened when the big fire started. They rushed out with their children and such of their effects as they could gather. No. 417, a five-story tenement, had to be cleared of its inmates on account of the danger, and No. 421, another tenement, was ordered cleared by Superintendent John Dooner of the Building Department, who feared the side wall of the big candy factory might fall on it. This did not happen, however.

While the fire was at its height a single-horse United States mail wagon was driven past the fire lines by the driver, who drove over some hose lines and worked his way up in front of the burning building, to the annoyance of firemen and police.

Chief Croker jumped out and grasped the horse by the bridle. He turned him around and made the driver go back. He and the driver had a hot argument. Chief Croker said the man had no right to go past as he did, and that such drivers must go around the block at fires. He said he would report the driver, who had Wagon No. 65.

Superintendent of the Building Department Dooner wears a gold badge and tried to get past the fire lines with it, but was refused admittance and pushed out by a policeman. Another policeman who knew him escorted him in.

The fire started at 6 o'clock and was declared under control at 8:45. Mr. Gerbereux said they had made up a large stock in anticipation of shutting down as they wished to put in new boilers.

FIRE ON EAST EIGHTH STREET.

$10,000 Damage Done to Building Occupied by Several Firms.

While the fire on West Broadway was burning, another blaze started at 38 East Eighth Street. All engines but one for that call were at the West Broadway fire, and when the firemen got to the Eighth Street fire, they had to send in a second alarm to bring out the requisite engines for a one-alarm. They could not extinguish the flames before $10,000 damage was done, much of it by water.

The top floor is occupied by Weiner Brothers & Miller, clothiers. H. Gottfried, neckwear, is on the fourth floor; G. Wyner, ostrich feathers, on the third floor; the Standard Embroidery Works on the second floor, and Scherer Brothers, restaurant, on the first floor.

During the excitement of these fires an alarm was sent in from the box at Congress and Houston Streets. It was found to be a false alarm. This box has the record of having had more false alarms rung in from it than any other box in the city. The work is not mischievous, the firemen say, but people there get scared easily, and sometimes get so frightened as to send in needless alarms of fire at this boy

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ORIENTALISTS & JEWELLERS.
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Very Fine Bokarahs — From 2x4 to 4x5.6 ft. Exceptional value. — $8.00 to $14.00

Fine Silky Beloochistans — In soft, golden browns, 3x4 to 4x6 ft. — $9, $10, $12 up

Choice Cashmeres — From 3.6x5 to 5.6x7 ft. — $15 to $22

Extra Fine Persian Iran Senna and Shiraz Rugs — Averaging 4x6 ft. Worth $60 to $75. — $22 to $40

Large Kiskelims, Portieres and Couch Covers — $16, $18 and $20

Fourth Floor

Offering: Oriental Carpets
At Savings of $15 to $35 each

India,	Red and Blue,	6.4 x10.5 feet	$30.00
India,	Blue and Red,	9.1 x 9.2	35.00
Oriental,	Blue and Red,	7.6 x10.6	40.00
India,	Red and Blue,	8.3 x10.3	42.00
Turkish,	Gold and White,	9.10x12.5	65.00
Turkish,	Red and Green,	10.3 x11.3	70.00
Turkish,	Green and Red,	10.4 x13.7	80.00

Others up to $90—all materially reduced.

Note Price Reductions on Delayed Imports of
JAPANESE SCREENS — ORIENTAL RUGS
DIVAN CUSHIONS — TABLE PORCELAINS

WANTS SING SING PRISON PULLED DOWN

Prison Association Committee Calls It a Hotbed of Disease.

Walls Drip with Moisture, Cells Are Dark and Dirty, and Plumbing Arrangements Are Inadequate.

Old Sing Sing Prison, whose name for sixty-seven years has been linked with the punishment of violators, big and little, of the criminal statutes of the State, has been pronounced an altogether inadequate and unfit abode, even for convicts, principally on account of its dangerously unsanitary condition, by a committee of the Prison Association, who will recommend to the State Health Board its condemnation and demolition.

Should this be done the destruction of the Tombs and the abandonment of Sing Sing would effect the passing of the two most famous penal institutions of the country and those which have sheltered the greatest number of the notorious criminals.

The Prison Association of New York, moved by the recent typhoid epidemic and the alarming increase of tuberculosis among the convicts, delegated J. G. Phelps Stokes, Alexander M. Hadden, Henry E. Gregory, J. Seely Ward, Jr., Charleton T. Lewis, Eugene Smith, and Samuel J. Barrows, to make a thorough investigation of the conditions at Sing Sing from a sanitary standpoint. This committee, with Charles F. Wingate, a sanitary engineer, thoroughly inspected the prison on Jan. 19. The committee's report will be submitted to the Legislature at an early date and will condemn the inadequacy and insufficiency of proper drainage, ventilation, and absence of sunlight of the old institution.

Mr. Wingate found that the location of the prison, only five feet above tidewater, near the Hudson River, caused the frowning stone walls to drip with moisture at all times. Sunlight, he says, never penetrates to the prisoners' cells and fresh air strays in through miniature windows. The interior atmosphere, he says, is polluted by improper drainage and plumbing, combined with the exhalations from the 1,550 convicts "doubled up" in 1,200 cells.

Deeming the need of urgent action imperative, the committee will appear before the State Board of Health Wednesday and make the following recommendations:

"In view of all the facts, there is but one conclusion open to the committee, and that is to recommend the immediate condemnation and abolition of Sing Sing Prison. An entirely new prison, built on modern principles in a more favorable locality, should be constructed as soon as possible. For this purpose convict labor can be profitably employed.

"As an immediate palliative of bad ventilation, we recommend the installation of an electric fan for changing the air and the improvements in plumbing suggested by Mr. Wingate. These changes can only mitigate bad conditions growing out of the structure and location of the prison. They ought not to be made any excuse for delaying the only thorough and absolute remedy—the removal of the prison itself."

The present prison was erected in 1838. Owing to the damp and moist conditions of the cells, the lack of fresh air, and the inadequate and out-of-date plumbing facilities, typhoid, grip, and consumption have attacked large numbers of prisoners soon after their incarceration.

"No one," says Mr. Wingate, "would deny a prisoner sufficient food and drink, yet it is no less inhuman to refuse him an ample supply of sunlight and fresh air. Public sentiment would rebel at the thought of condemning a convict to half rations, yet the space provided for each convict at Sing Sing is less than one-third the normal amount. The cell structure is simply a huge box of masonry set on a polluted soil, and containing an inner box of 1,200 cells, occupied for sixteen hours as sleeping places. Each cell has a capacity of 145 cubic feet of air, while in some cells where there are two men the air supply amounts to 71½ cubic feet per head. This doubling up is necessitated by the constant scraping and whitewashing of all the cells to destroy vermin. This is very much like lung starvation, and the consequences are and will continue to be serious. One can readily imagine the effect of confining men, not naturally, in such a cramped space, with straw beds that rapidly absorb impurities; blankets that are seldom washed, and with no possible escape for the products of respiration and exhalations from their persons.'

"The twelve hundred cells in the six tiers of the prison, says Mr. Wingate, measure 6 feet 3 inches in height, are 7 feet long, while the entrance is only 28 inches wide, with a heavy iron grating, set on the outside of a two-foot wall, like the neck of a bottle. Narrow slits some 10 feet distant admit a modicum of light. Even in the brightest sunshine it is difficult to read in any of the cells, and a twilight gloom constantly prevails.

"The site of the prison, says the expert, is most unfortunate from a sanitary point of view, and its selection was a gross error of judgment. Lying in a hollow, on made ground, between a sloping hillside and the Hudson, it receives the surface drainage of the land above, and the sewage of the village discharges into the river only a short distance above the prison, tending to pollute the stream and the entire surroundings. The condition of the interior of the prison, built only with a regard for strength and security, is most severely condemned by Mr. Wingate.

"The prevalence of grip, which has affected nearly every prisoner," says Mr. Wingate, "the constant complaints of headache, pains, and constipation, together with the recent epidemic of typhoid and consumption, the latter attacking the younger and most robust convicts, point unmistakably to the presence of conditions not conducive to health. Where vermin breed so abundantly as to defy whitewash, sulphur fumes, and other destructive agencies, disease germs will flourish, and no better laboratory for their propagation and diffusion could be devised. There is no fresh air in the cells except that entering by small windows closed in inclement weather. The area of the building is such that nothing but forced ventilation would serve any practical purpose.

"The plumbing in the cell building is limited to one closet on the ground floor and a sink for draining water on each tier above. The waste pipe does not extend through the roof to the outer air, and foul odors from the slime-coated interiors have free vent into the building, and are one more source of pollution. The air ducts being inaccessible form admirable nesting places for vermin and germs, and should be sealed up rather than retained in the present condition.

"I must, therefore, condemn the entire sanitary arrangements in the most unqualified manner, and urge their radical renovation, or, better still, that the prison buildings be condemned and new ones constructed in their place."

PRINTERS IN A PANIC.

Jones Fired at Two Fellow-Employes and Severely Wounded One.

Arthur Glenn, employed by the American Press Association, at 45 Park Place, was shot and severely wounded yesterday afternoon by William Jones, also employed there. Forty printers were at work in the rooms at the time, and Glenn was wounded after Jones had shot at Henry Hawkins, another employe. Jones escaped to Brooklyn, where he lives, but was caught last night by Detectives Mooney and Connor of the Church Street Station and locked up there.

According to the story of the police and some of the printers, Jones had a grudge against the men he tried to shoot, believing they were trying to bring about his discharge. Yesterday morning at about 11 o'clock he struck Hawkins in the eye after a dispute with him and Glenn, and then left the place. At 5 o'clock he returned, intoxicated, and, after renewing the dispute, pulled a revolver and fired at Hawkins. Foreman Pollard knocked the revolver upward and the second shot struck the ceiling. In the meantime Glenn had tried to hide behind a form, and the printers fled in every direction. Jones, however, fired a third shot, aiming at Glenn, and the bullet struck him in the leg, near the thigh. After this Jones fled. Glenn is in Hudson Street Hospital.

Jones, the printers say, was once a policeman, serving during Theodore Roosevelt's administration. One night he went to his precinct station and laying his club, badge, and belt on the Sergeant's desk, said he was through with the force for all time. He then went back to the printing trade, which he had deserted to become a policeman.

Adelphi College Endowment Fund.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Adelphi College, in Brooklyn, held recently, it was decided that all founders and benefactors who contribute the sum of $50,000 or upward toward the support of the college may endow a professorship, which will be designated by the name of the benefactor. The sum of $3,000 will be accepted as a founding for a scholarship. This decision is only part of a plan in operation for raising a fund for the endowment of the college. Dr. William W. Shoare, Professor of Chemistry in the college, has given up charge of his department for a year in order to give his whole time to the work of raising the fund.

Review by Secretary Root.

Gen. John R. Brooke, Commander of the Department of the East, United States Army, yesterday informed Col. David E. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment Heavy Artillery, N. G. N. Y., that he will be present with his staff at the Sumner Avenue Armory, Brooklyn, next Wednesday evening to receive Secretary of War Root, who will review the Thirteenth on that date. Col. Dechert of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania will also be present at the review with his staff.

Commander Booth-Tucker Sails.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army sailed for England on the Cunard liner Campania yesterday. He is hastening to Torquay, in Devonshire, where his father, Frederick Tucker, an old official of the British Government in India, is dying. Commander Booth-Tucker received a cablegram a few days ago announcing his father's serious illness.

Stern Brothers

will exhibit to-morrow
New and Exclusive Models of
Ladies' Tailor-made Suits
For Early Spring Wear

From which orders will be taken, at prices ranging from $39.50 to 65.00

Annual January Sale
in their
Infants' Outfitting Dep'ts

Short Dresses sizes 6 mos. to 3 yrs.,	at	32c, 48, 75, 97
Long Slips of Nainsook,	"	33c, 50, 65, 98
Misses' Aprons sizes 2 to 10 yrs.,	"	50c, 65, 89, 95
Nurses' and Maids' Aprons	"	15c, 23, 39, 48

Another collection of
High-cost Genuine
French Hand-made Corsets
at
Specially Reduced Prices

Straight front models, of sateen in the most desirable colors,	Regular value $1.75	at 98c
of White and Gray Coutil or Black Sateen,	Regular value $2.75	at $1.45
of White and Fancy Broche Coutil in new effects, straight front, handsomely trimmed with lace,	Value $3.95	$1.98

Dress Goods Sections
Unusual Reductions for To-morrow

2500 Yds. High class French and Scotch Fancy Dress Goods,	Former price from $1.95 to 3.50 yd.	at 59c
2000 Yds. Black Cheviots, 50 inches wide, sponged and shrunk,	Value 85c yd,	55c
1600 Yds. All-wool Black Albatross, Double Width,		at 43c

Exceptional Values in
Lace, Muslin & Net Curtains

Irish Point	Pr.	$3.50, 4.50, 5.95
Ruffled Net	Pr.	$1.50, 1.95, 2.35
Fluted Muslin Curtains in dots, figures and stripes,	Pr.	$1.15, 1.35, 1.75
Tambour Muslins	Value 15c, 25 & 30c yd.	12c, 17, 20

West Twenty-third Street

PROF. PUPIN'S ODD CAREER

From a Turkish Bath Attendant to a Columbia Professorship.

WAS A SERVIAN IMMIGRANT

Discoverer of Ocean Telephony Landed in This Country Almost Penniless —Now a Millionaire.

College professors who are incidentally millionaires are the exception, even in these roseate days of the twentieth century. Learning and wealth never were the best of friends, and it is not many days ago that a prominent light of the Faculty of Princeton publicly lamented that so many of his professorial brethren had to endure the slings and arrows of knowing that they were more impecunious than most of those whom they had to teach.

Prof. Michael J. Pupin of Columbia University, discoverer of ocean telephony, to use a popular phrase, is one of the few professor-millionaires, or millionaire-professors, who has succeeded in making his studies and his lectures in the classroom lead the way to wealth. Prof. Pupin twenty years ago was an employe at a very small salary in Dr. Shepard's Turkish baths establishment at 81 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Between that time and the present, and before it, lies a very interesting story of his life.

It was in 1874 that Prof. Pupin—he was not "Prof." then—came to this country. He was born in 1858 on that portion of the military frontier of Austria which is the most southern part of Hungary, extending from the Iron Gate of the Danube to the Adriatic. The dwellers of that district are of pure Serb race, who took up their habitation there about 250 years ago, at the special invitation of the Emperor of Austria. There were 500 families all told, and they came over from old Servia with their venerable patriarch, whose name was spelled Csarnoyebich and pronounced something else.

These Servians were granted absolute autonomy, in return for which concession they undertook to defend the frontier against the Turks. It thus happened that most of the population became devoted to military pursuits, and many of the best Austrian commanders were furnished by the little band in the southern frontier.

The Pupins were among the most distinguished of these settlers, and the future inventor of the ocean telephone was educated with a view to fitting him for military service. Young Pupin, however, found the discipline of the parade ground irksome, and his remonstrances on the subject not meeting the sympathetic consideration of the elder Pupin, he took matters into his own hands and came to America.

LANDS IN NEW YORK.

At the age of fifteen years he landed in New York and started out to make his way in the world as best he might. His education had been by no means neglected in the home land, and he combined a quick intelligence with a keen disposition to succeed. He had also a good knowledge of several languages.

Still, even with these desirable qualities, fortune seemed to hold aloof. Young Pupin even found difficulty in getting enough work to keep him from sometimes being hungry, and finally one day, after spending a night without shelter and partaking of a very light supper and a still more modest breakfast, he presented himself at Dr. Shepard's Turkish baths and asked for employment as a shampooer. There was a vacancy, and Pupin was engaged.

He remained there for three years, and it was the beginning which led to his ultimate success. At the baths the intellectual young Servian met many distinguished people, and his intelligent conversation and evident powers of original thought made an impression on more than one who frequented the establishment at that time.

Among the latter was the Rev. Dr. Homer, pastor of a Protestant Episcopal church of Brooklyn, who was so taken with him and impressed with the fact that something different from the work at which he was then engaged should occupy his energies that he got the young shampooer a scholarship at the Adelphi Academy, now Adelphi College. Pupin then gave up his situation at the baths as a regular employe, but still worked on Saturdays and Sundays, thus providing himself with a little money to pay his board for the rest of the week. At the end of two years he was graduated with honors, and was soon afterward made the recipient of a scholarship at Columbia University, which institution he entered in 1879.

In Columbia he distinguished himself by capturing a number of prizes, which added a few hundred dollars to his cash in hand. He also became a sort of leader of his class in a physical as well as intellectual sense, his fine physique and muscular development giving him the same prowess on the campus that his mental capacity yielded him in the classroom. In 1883 he graduated at the head of his class, and delivered the Greek salutatory. Among his most admiring friends who attended the commencement exercises on that occasion was his former patron, Dr. Shepard.

Pupin was next accorded a Fellowship in Columbia, and this enabled him to take a post-graduate course at Cambridge University, England, and at the University of Berlin, Germany. At the latter institution he studied under Prof. Bunsen and Prof. Kirchoff, the latter the discoverer of spectrum analysis. He received the degree of Ph. D., his course having been marked by high honors. In 1889 Prof. Pupin returned to Columbia and was appointed instructor of mathematical physics in the department of electrical engineering, which was then for the first time established.

RESEARCHES IN ELECTRICITY.

While Prof. Pupin's lectures have dealt with mathematics and physics in general, his researches have been chiefly in the domain of electricity, particularly in the matter of electrical wave propagation. The invention which has been so widely discussed during the past few days, and which will have its commercial application in ocean and long-distance telephony, is a practical application of a general theory of wave propagation on which he has been working for more than six years, and on which he intends to continue study for some time to come. The ultimate object of this theory is the investigation of the laws of the propagation of light through molecular complexes.

The method by which Prof. Pupin has solved the problem of long-distance telephony has already been described and is generally known to newspaper readers. In brief, it overcomes the natural dissipation of the electrical current by the insertion at regular intervals of induction coils, by which the current is renewed and strengthened and the volume of energy transmitted unimpaired over distances which, without such coils, it would be impossible to traverse by wire or cable.

The problem thus solved is one which has occupied electricians for a long time. As far back as 1854, when the first Atlantic cable was laid, it was found that signaling through cables must be conducted very slowly, otherwise the current sent in at one end was dissipated before it had reached the other end. Twenty words a minute was the best that could be done, and telephone over a cable or a distance exceeding thirty miles was out of the question.

A large number of mathematicians and electrical engineers have since devoted time and study to this subject, but, until Prof. Pupin's recent discovery, without success. The same difficulty which existed in the case of the Atlantic cable existed equally in ordinary telephone cables and in long-distance air lines, though with regard to the latter, of course, the difficulty was not quite so serious. Still, it was found by experience that telephony over air lines for a distance beyond 1,000 miles was a commercial impossibility.

The results of Prof. Pupin's investigations have given a complete mathematical solution of the problem, and also contain elaborate and careful scientific experimental investigations demonstrating that the methods suggested by the mathematical theory can be easily carried out in practice. This certainty has been further proved by the series of careful tests to which the theory was subjected by the Bell Telephone Company before its purchase of the United States patents.

Prof. Pupin is receiving applications from all over Europe and from Canada for the purchase of his patents in various foreign countries. He received $500,000 and a handsome royalty for the rights to the use of his appliances in the United States. He expects to receive several hundred thousand more for the rights elsewhere. A few years ago Prof. Pupin married the sister of his old classmate and now fellow-Professor at Columbia, Prof. A. D. W. Jackson. She was then a widow, and it is understood that when she died, recently, she left Prof. Pupin a fortune of $1,000,000. Prof. Pupin is an enthusiastic golfer, and has a country preserve of several acres of rather stony land near Yonkers.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

LACE DEPARTMENT.

1,000 yards Lierre Laces, fine quality, 3 to 6 inches wide at 22c., 25c., 30c. & 38c. yd.; worth fully one-third more.
45 inch white and colored Pt. d'Esprit Net at . 38c. yd.
72 inch white Pt. d'Esprit Net at . . . 48c. & 69c. yd
72 inch white Canopy Net at . . . . . 35c. yd

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

1,500 yds. Edgings and Insertions—sample pieces—at 12½c. yd—value 15 to 20c.

WHITE GOODS.

Fancy white Lawns at . . . . . 10c., 12½c. & 15c. yd
Figured and dotted Swiss, 36 inch, at . . . . 13c. yd
2,000 yds. 32 inch Organdies in pink, sky, cardinal, gray nile, mais, helio or black at . 17c. yd.—regular 25c. quality

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Lyons Silks.

SPRING IMPORTATION.

Rich Chené Louisine, Brocades, Damas, Moires,
for Dinner Gowns.

Printed Satins, Brocaded Crêpes, Gazes and Grenadines,
for Evening Wear.

White Silks and Satins
for Wedding Gowns.

Novelties for Bridesmaid's Dresses.

Foulards.

Panne Satins.

Broadway & 19th Street.

CHANGES IN GRACE CHURCH

The Property to Have Several New Buildings and Alterations.

Dr. Huntington, in Outlining Parish Plans, Says the Cost Will Be $118,000—Transformation of Fourth Avenue Front.

In his "Intorductory Notes" to the Year Book of Grace Parish for 1901, which was distributed among its parishioners yesterday, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of the church, dwells at considerable length upon proposed changes in the edifice itself and in adjacent property which it owns. These changes, if carried out in detail as described by Dr. Huntington, will result in a complete transformation of the Fourth Avenue frontage of the church and in a substantial enlargement at the chancel end of the main building. The rector believes that if the suggested alterations are prosecuted to their completion Grace Church will be the best-equipped parish church anywhere to be found.

In discussing the details of the proposed improvement, Dr. Huntington first refers to the enlargement of the chancel, and says that if made the change will give fifteen feet of additional length, and will also provide for two more clere-story windows, one on each side.

"Years ago," he adds, "at the same time when the present chancel window was put in place, the late Miss Wolfe presented to Grace Church lot No. 90 Fourth Avenue, having it in mind to safeguard the window from possible obscuration. The lot thus acquired was, however, just too narrow to allow the deepening of the chancel, and it was not until last year, when, through the public spirit of a few parishioners, lots No. 88 and No. 92 were acquired, that such plans as we have now matured became feasible."

Dr. Huntington explains that the new scheme on the Fourth Avenue side calls for a building on No. 88, to be known as the Choir House, intended as a home for the boys of the choir, most of whose homes are out of the city. On No. 90 is to be erected a stone structure, of one story, to serve the purpose of a choir vestry and music room, connecting with the choir house and the church. On No. 92 the architect has drawn plans for a clergy house, with accommodations for three assistant ministers. For the work thus described the architect's figures are as follows:

Choir house	$43,000
Clergy house	27,000
Choir, vestry, and music room	16,000
Chancel	12,000
Heating, lighting, &c.	10,000
Architect's fees and contingencies	10,000
Total	$118,000

"Of these items two, namely, the chancel extension and the choir vestry," Dr. Huntington adds, "are already provided for; the former by the fund contributed for the purpose a year ago last Easter and the latter by a memorial contribution from one of our Grace Church families."

The rector then makes an appeal for the increase of the Sustentation Fund, which was begun last Easter with contributions of $20,000, to the sum of $200,000.

"This, humanly speaking," he continues, "would insure that Grace Church, as at present administered, should stand where it does, at the turn of Broadway—that is to say, almost exactly at the centre of Greater New York, for an indefinite period, independently of the accident of the wealth or poverty of its frequenters."

To all intents and purposes, you have the doctor's advice, and his best prescription for Lung and Throat diseases in Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TRUE FURNITURE BEAUTY,

as in jewelry, a vase, or a piece of bric-à-brac, depends upon the artistic supervision exercised in its manufacture. You will see it in these reduced drawing-room designs—Mahogany Dutch Marquetry Suites, 3 pcs., $68.00 (reduced from $87.00—covered with figured haircloth.) Our odd divans and chairs contribute an artistic air of Orientalism to an apartment and add to it a certain grace of their own. Some show the true Eastern Luxuriousness and others are of the plainer Chippendale variety, with spindle legs and straight severe lines. Every taste can be suited below even factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

NEGRO BURGLAR CAPTURED.

Policeman Joined in the Chase by More than 200 Persons.

Policeman Flath of the Vernon Avenue Station, Williamsburg, had an exciting chase and encounter with a burglar early yesterday afternoon. Flath was joined in the chase by over 200 persons. The fugitive, who was a negro, was finally captured, and fought the officer before he would submit to arrest. He described himself as Louis Scott, eighteen years old, and said his home was at 19 Fleet Place.

Scott was discovered in the apartments of Mrs. Margaret Smythe, on the third floor of 53 Nostrand Avenue, ransacking a bureau drawer. Mrs. Smythe at the time was cleaning the front room of her apartments, while her husband was sitting in the kitchen. A noise made by the negro attracted Mrs. Smythe's attention, and when she hastened to the bedroom Scott tried to escape. Mrs. Smythe saw this movement and sprang in the doorway, barring his exit, while she screamed for help. The negro aimed a blow with his fist at Mrs. Smythe's head, but the woman dodged it and seized the man by the neck.

After a brief struggle the negro freed himself and darted down the stairs to the street. The screams of Mrs. Smythe were heard by her husband, and he started after the fugitive. The negro turned from Nostrand Avenue into Myrtle Avenue and ran in the direction of Marcy Avenue. Smythe's cries of "Stop, thief!" attracted a crowd of people, who joined in the chase. Among them was Policeman Flath. In his anxiety to escape the negro threw away a bunch of brass keys, which were picked up and turned over to the police.

After an exciting chase for several blocks the negro was captured. The prisoner was taken back to the Smythes' apartments, followed by several hundred people, and later to the Vernon Avenue Police Station, where he was locked up on a charge of burglary. He refused to answer any questions. The police believe that in the arrest of the negro they have cleared up many flat robberies of late. An entrance to the Smythe flat was secured by false keys.

GARRETT A. HOBART'S ESTATE.

Late Vice President's Personal Property in This State Valued at $397,963.

When Vice President Garrett A. Hobart died in November, 1899, leaving an estate worth in the neighborhood of $2,000,000, a considerable part of his property consisted of personal estate in this State. Surrogate Fitzgerald appointed Charles S. Page an appraiser of this latter part of the estate to assess its value for the purpose of levying the inheritance tax.

The report of Mr. Page, which has been filed in the Controller's office, shows that the value of the personal property left by Mr. Hobart in this State amount to $397,963, chiefly in stocks and securities.

Sunday
January 27, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-26

Buy China and Glass Right

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA

RICH CUT GLASS.

We announce for this week, commencing January 28th,

A SPECIAL SALE OF CUPS AND SAUCERS

There are in all some two or three thousand dozen. They come from all parts of the world, especially collected for this Cup and Saucer Sale of 1901. There are hundreds of different decorations, shapes, sizes, etc. There are all kinds; tea cups and saucers, coffee cups and saucers, bouillon cups and saucers, and after dinner cups and saucers. To describe them would be impossible. You must see them, or if ordering by mail we will make a careful selection, and in the event that they are not perfectly satisfactory they can be returned and money refunded.

THE ARRANGEMENT FOR SELLING. For the convenience of selling and to facilitate selecting, we have arranged these cups and saucers in several lots at

10c., 15c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00.

Any cup in any lot is worth more than double the price asked.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT. Also, in addition to the special lots as above, we will offer as a special inducement for this week only, a discount of 10% from our entire stock (excepting dinner ware patterns) of rich cups and saucers. Not a single cup from our magnificent line will be excepted. This will be a veritable Cup and Saucer week. Many of our customers have been waiting for this sale, and we would suggest as early attention as possible.

50-54 WEST 22D STREET

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Advance Display of Imported Models in Silk Waists---A Prelude to Spring

PARIS, maker of Fashions, rests high claims to authority upon Silk Waists. In early January artists plan and produce exquisite styles that six weeks later the smart world hastens to endorse. We do not wait for later verdicts. Our Paris House secures and forwards these masterpieces at once. So, to-morrow, gems of beauty, smartest novelties and richest creations may be seen, admired and enjoyed, simultaneously with their appearance in the Capital City of France.

Fulness of bust, wide shoulders, unusual waist length will at once be noted--much simple severity of line in Tailored Waists—a strong tendency to blend many colors and elaborate with Laces in the very ornate Reception types. We especially feature new high neck Models for demi-dress (Carriage and Tailor Gowns), and introduce a Special Paquin design, almost Oriental in fulness, giving greatest freedom to the arms, gored, embroidered all round, opening over a smart little Vest.

NEW YORK'S GROWING RESTAURANT LIFE

Calls for a compromise between ultra-ornate and simply plain. These Tailored effects meet that need and will receive instant welcome.

Soft Finished Silks Predominate—Alencon, Brabant, Guipure Laces, Persian effects, faint flashes and touches of color are characteristics' Louis XV. effects suggest the glories of the Empire period, and Embroidering takes new forms that no writing can depict.

Postscript.—Advantage of Separate Waists—All the colors of Cloths now hinge upon these garments. Ladies can combine a rich, smart Silk Waist with plain Skirt, and be gowned at all hours with perfect propriety. They allow many variations of attire—are always correct, indoors and out, morning, noon and night.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS WILL BE---

Highest art Individual Models by Paquin, Callot, Doucet and other chiefs of style, with the distinction and smartness always found in their creations—in net, lace and silks; richest embroiderings and jetted effects; best combinations and newest color ideas. Choice of a superb variety..... **57.00**

Plainer Models by the same makers, "tailor-mades," and evening Waists..... **25.00**

Magnificent offering in Louisine Silks of our own adaptations, incorporating the cleverest points of Parisian Waists harmonized to American tastes—our leading group.. **12.50**

Copies and adaptations of foreign originals—two-toned effects, contrasted hemstitchings in deeper tones than the fabric; yoke effects with tucks, handsome tailored styles, all colors, all kinds, suggested by Paquin and Doucet..... **5.00**

Regular tailor-made effects in peau de soie, most modern cut strapped yokes and cuffs, new sleeves, all the new shadings..... **3.95**

For this sale only—2 styles in good black Taffeta, pretty effects..... **2.95**

Black India Silk Waists..... **1.90**

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY IS OVER

MANY ODD LOTS ARE CONSEQUENTLY SACRIFICED.

The Store Soiled **UNDERWEAR** in nainsook, cambric and muslin, comprising the latest in Gowns, Chemise, Drawers, Skirt and Corset Covers, up to 1.50 values, placed in 2 lots for a quick one-day sale..... **50c and 79c**

Closing out all the season's remaining **NECKPIECES for WOMEN**; stocks and bows, stocks and jabots, stocks and ties, berthas, barbes, scarfs and fronts, in silk, chiffon and laces, very handsome and effective. It is the greatest opportunity imaginable. Values average three times our prices, and the goods are only very slightly handled. Monday the whole collection will be offered in lots—sold from 50c. to $12.00—from..... **15c to 4.98**

The last remaining **TRIMMED HATS** upon the Second Floor will be found reduced to the lowest prices known.

The remaining **BLACK SILK AND VELVET FLOWERS**, of a recent purchase—strongest 75c. values—at..... **33c**

The last remaining $3.75 to $5.50 **STIFF TRIMMED HATS**, velvets and felts, choice styles of trimmings, now offered to close at..... **1.95**

The regular $1.00 to $1.50 **FLOWER MONTURES**, pre-eminently choice grades and effects, will be closed out at..... **78c**
(Last three items on Main Floor.)

Seventy-five $15.00 to $25.00 **TAILORED COATS**, all high grade, in black and colors, finally close out at..... **10.00**

A lot of **LONG GARMENTS**, three-quarter and full length, plain or Raglan sleeves, black, tan and oxford, previously $30.00 to $45.00; all reduced to.. **18.75**

Good selection of choice $8.75 **GOLF CAPES** now..... **5.00**

25 pieces of 89c. **BLACK VENETIANS**, 50 inches wide, always desirable; will now be sold at..... **68c**

30 pieces of $1.00 **CAMEL'S HAIR HOMESPUNS**, 52 inches wide, in leading colors; now priced to close at..... **55c**

The last pieces, cut and uncut, of **SILK EMBROIDERED FRENCH FLANNELS**, reduced respectively from $1.25 to $1.00 per yard, in fleur de lis, bow knot and ring effects; and from $1.00, in dots, to..... **75c**

200 dozen 54x90 **SHEETS** (left from a recent purchase); offered to finally close them at..... **29c**

200 dozen 90x90 **SHEETS** (companions to above), are each to go Monday at..... **48c**

PILLOW CASES of desirable muslin, measuring respectively 42, 45, 54 by 36; will be sold at..... **11c, 12c, 13c**

The 25c **MOTHER'S FRIEND WAISTS** for boys are reinforced by another 100 dozen from regular stocks, with Byron Collars. This to make sizes good after last week's immense selling. All sizes now (except 9 and 10)..... **25c**

The regular 50c to 98c **KNEE PANTS** for boys—dressy mixtures—all-wool fabrics—superior workmanship. Choice of one great lot, in sizes 4 to 15 years, Monday **39c**

IN STATIONERY.

Fine Writing Papers manufactured by Whiting Paper Co. and George B. Hurd & Co. usually selling at from 10c. to 18c. quire; now..... **5c**

Can match several styles with Envelopes at same price.

Paper Weights and Stationery Novelties, were 15, 25 and 35c.; now.. **10c**

Chessmen, were 50 to 75c..... **25c**
Enamel Paints, formerly 18c..... **5c**
Cribbage Boards, were 25c..... **15c**
Rocking Blotters, were 35c..... **15c**
Desk Blotters.....35c and **55c**
Poker Chips, odd colors, per box..... **10c**
Office Ink Stands, were 45 to 60c..... **25c**
Composition Books, were 5c. each; now 6 for..... **10c**
Stamp Albums, were 25 to 40c..... **10c**
Leather Memo. Books..... **12c**

S. C. & S. Writing Tablets, Irish Linen, and Satin Finish, made out of finest stock.
Small size..... **10c**
Medium size..... **12c**
Large size..... **15c**
usually 13c, 17c and 23c.

Pen Wipers, Choice Novelties, usually 25 and 35c, to clear..... **15c**

In Toilet Articles.

White Glycerine Soap; formerly 20c, box of 3 cakes, at..... **12½c**

Triple Essence, 2 oz. 15c 4 oz. 25c

Sponges, 6 for..... **10c**

Real Ebony Hair Brushes, former price 68c..... **39c**

Sterling Mounted Tooth Powder Bottles, Cream Jars, etc..... **25c**

Ebonized Whisks, sterling mounted..... **19c**

Sterling Silver Combs, Vinaigrettes, Whisk Brooms, Cream Jars, etc.. **95c**

Atomizers, 38c. to 50c lines, at..... **25c**

White's Tooth Powder 10c

English Tooth Powder, large.....15c

Bath Brushes,
Curved Handles....18c
Adjustable " 35c

Ebonized Hand Mirrors..... 19c

Hot Water Bags, 2, 3, and 4 qts..... 49c

New Suits and Skirts.

TAILOR SUITS in medium weight all wool Cheviot, made double-breasted, tight-fitting, beautifully tailored and perfect fitting; coat silk lined; skirts on percaline; for present wear. Three different styles at the exceptionally low prices,

16.50, 18.00, 19.50.

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

WHITE SALE---Last Week

LET THIS ADVERTISEMENT

Simply Tell the Specials

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Great Offering—value 17.98..... 9.98
Black Pebble Cheviot—silk lined throughout. New Dip Eton—sizes 32 to 44.

ALSO IN SUIT DEPARTMENT:

Walking Suits—double face cloth....14.98
Tailor-made Suits—Homespun and Cheviot—Black and Oxford—silk lined Jacket. 7.98
Pedestrian Skirts—double face cloth. 2.89
Pedestrian Skirts—were 5.98..... 3.98
Dress Skirts—stitched satin bands.. 3.98

"Fair words enough a man shall find:
They be good cheap, they cost right nought,
Their substance is but only wind."

TALK'S CHEAP——VALUE COUNTS

Ladies' Jackets

Fly, Reefer and Box—Black Castor and Oxford—All sizes—were $15 to $20... 9.98

ALSO, IN CLOAK DEPARTMENT:

Persian Curl Reefers—Sable Collar and Revers—value $15..... 8.98
Kersey Jackets—were $6 and $8..... 3.98
Near Seal Eton Jackets and Reefers—with and without contrasting collars; value $33.00..... 21.98
Golf Capes—extra long—worth $7.98. 3.98
Long Persian Curl Capes—fur trim.. 3.98
Extra long Plush Capes—fur trim—all sizes—were $10.98..... 6.98
Finest Plush Box Coats (rainproof), Sable or Persian Lamb Collar and Revers; were $34.98 and $38.98.....19.98
Magnificent Jetted and Appliqued Plush Capes—were $75.00.....45.98

Ladies' Underwear

Where can you equal these values?

NIGHT DRESSES.

16 hemstitch tucks—hemstitch ruffles. .59
Empire—2 insertings—H. S. ruffle..... .59
Nainsook—4 val. insertings—fancy rev's .67
Solid tucks—pointed insertings..... .79
Empire—val. lace tucks and emb'y..... .98
Entire front and revers of emb'y..... .98
Nainsook—wide, elaborate emb'y:.....1.49

DRAWERS.

Fine Muslin—lawn ruffle—6 tucks..... .29
Cambric—flounce—3 H. S. tucks..... .39
Umbrella styles—fancy lace effects..... .59
Finer and handsomer.....79, .98, 1.49

Have you seen department since enlarged? Do know of any other as spacious, as well equipped?

CHEMISES.

Extra quality—fancy yokes—10 styles. .49
Extra length—trim'd skirt—two ribbon run insertings—lace edge ruffles..... .79
Marguerite—elaborate trim—worth 1.69 1.25

BARON MUNCHAUSEN

was a great authority in his day, but the progress of the Nineteenth Century left him far behind....What can be hoped for in the Twentieth Century under inspiration of "Modern Advertising"?

HERE ARE A FEW PROSAIC FACTS in which the imagination takes no part:

Infants' Outfits

40 Pieces—Special—$8.24.

3 Cambric Slips	.17	.51
3 Cambric Slips	.27	.81
1 Trimmed Dress		.95
1 Trimmed Skirt		.65
2 Cambric Skirts	.27	.54
2 Flannel Skirts	.55	1.10
1 Stitched Flannel Skirt		.95
2 Flannel Barrows	.37	.74
3 Flannel Bands	.11	.33
4 Cambric Shirts	9	.36
2 Fancy Sacques	.15	.30
4 Pairs Bootees	7	.28
6 Honeycomb Bibs	2	.12
12 Diapers		.60
46 pieces .....for.....		8.24

Single articles not sold at above prices. Quotations are for Outfit only!

Novelties in Chiffon Hats.

Turbans, Plateaus and Pompadours. Full shirred or tucked—Black, White and Evening tints complete to wear

1.98 and 2.98

real values $3.00 and $4.00

"MANY WORDS bewilder, not direct, the mind!"

Few Words Are Best Therefore THESE SHORT DESCRIPTIONS

Dress Goods Offerings

All Wool Homespuns.....value	.49	.29
46 inch All Wool Serges...value	.65	.49
54 inch All Wool Homespuns, value	.65	.49
45 inch Imperial Serges...value	.79	.49
44 inch Cashmeres.....value	.49	.29
46 inch Snowflake Suitings.value	.69	.39
All Wool Albatross.....value	.59	.44
50 inch All Wool Granites..value	1.20	.89
44 inch All Wool Poplins—ex. heavy cord—best colors.value	1.00	.75

Silk Offerings

Fancy braid stripe Taffetas..value	.59	.39
Lace stripe Taffetas.....value	.69	.49
Fig'd satin stripe Taffetas..value	.79	.59
Satin Brocades—ev'g shades.value	.50	.39
Black Taffetas—lace stripe..value	.98	.75
45-inch Black Grenadines—all silk—fancy stripes.....value.	98	.79

Dress Linings

AT NINETEEN CENTS

Colored Silk Moires and Lustres—were .49 and .35.

AT NINE CENTS.

Moirelines, Mercerized Sateens, Contilles, Glosse, Skirt canvas and collar canvas, were .15 to .25.

AT FIVE CENTS.

Silesias and Percalines—odd shades—were .12½.

Great Sale of Embroideries

This Season's Best Patterns, in widths from Baby Edgings to Skirt Flouncings.

Main Aisle——Centre Tables.

At 4 cts., 125 styles——value 6 and 8
At 6 cts., 150 styles——value .10 and .12
At 9 cts., 150 styles——value .15 and .19
At 12½ cts., 100 styles——value .20 and .25
Skirtings—with and without tucks and hemstitching—worth $1.00..... .49
Allovers—Best Styles—25 designs—worth 1.49 and 1.98..... .59

There is no mistake about above figures!

VALUE OF CONFIDENCE.

Those who know us pay more attention to our short notice than to pages of rodomontade.

Muslins

	Value.	Here.
Yard wide Bleached.....	8¾	5¾
Wamsuttas—old Medal.....	.12½	.8¾
Extra Heavy Unbleached.....	9	6¾
Dwight Anchor Sheets—90x90..	.65	.49

PILLOW CASES.
Firm quality——no dressing.

54x36.....	.11½	45x36.....	9
50x36.....	.10½	42x36.....	8

SHEETS.
Firm quality——no dressing.

90x90.....	.45	63x90.....	.32
81x90.....	.41	54x90.....	.28
72x90.....	.37		

ALSO IN SAME DEPARTMENT.

Sateen Tickings—value .19..... .15
Surgical Cotton—absorbent, pound..... .21
Cheese Cloth—bleached and unbleached 3½

While Fallacies in Argument and Balderdash in Language may mislead, nevertheless, in so far as they deceive, They are not honest.

HERE ARE SHORT, PLAIN STATEMENTS That every one can understand.

New Wash Dress Fabrics

Scotch Ginghams—lace and emb'd—32 inch—elsewhere .35..... .19
Finest Scotch Zephyrs—mercerized ribbon stripes and lace and fancy cord effects..... .22 to .45
Double Tinted French Ginghams..... .32
Black and White Novelty Ginghams..... .32 to .39
French Mercerized Chambrays—solid colors—all tints..... .22 to .32
French Grenadines—Black and Colored—Chenille, Satin Brocade, and Feathered Stripes..... .39 to .59
French Lace Ginghams..... .29 to .39
German Dress Linens..... .27 and .32
Gingham Cushion Checks..... 8¾
Dresden Batistes and Satin Stripe Mousselines..... .39
Hemstitch and Rosebud Muslins..... .35
Taffeta Batistes in Foulard Patterns. .29
Black and White Striped Pineapple Mohairs—wiry, silky, extremely strong .45
Two-toned all over Organdies..... .39
Silk Dress Mulls—Satin emb'd figures. .39
Like Silks that ARE Silks in feel, look and design..... .29
Irish Dimities—the finest..... .23
Titania Organdies..... .33
French Sateens—equal in effect to finest Silks.. .24 to .39
Fine American Sateens..... 7¾ to .17
Mercerized Foulard Sateens, value .19. .15
Mercerized Surah Sateens—colors and Black—better than elsewhere at .24.. .12½
Tinted Plumetis—Emb'd stripes with printed dots, figures and blossoms.... .14
New Emb'd Swisses—stripes and flowers—equal in effect to 35-cent imported.... .14
Cluster Cord Batistes—worth .18..... .12½
Cable Cord Batistes—150 styles..... 9¾

ALSO,

FINE FANCY DIMITIES—All-overs, Polka Dots and Dresdens.. .12½
FINE CORDED ZEPHYRS—200 styles—choicest shades—12½-cent quality..... 8¾
NOVELTY GINGHAMS—Scotch Plaids, Hairlines and Seersucker Stripes—Pinhead, Block and Fancy Checks—all colors—elsewhere .10 and .12½.... 6¼
MERCERIZED SATEENS—Silk Styles—all colors—Better than elsewhere offered under another name at .29..... .12½

No last year's goods.
No last year's patterns.
Although prices are lower than others ask, GOODS ARE NEWEST OF THE NEW.

While Rodomontade Is the Order of the Day, We Shall Still Endeavor to Make Statements Short and Clear.

Scotch Lace Curtains

Great Offering Under Value

This Season's Best Styles—White and Ecru Overlock Edge.

20 styles—3 and 3½ yds——value 1.25.. .79
24 styles—3½ yards——value 2.49.. 1.49
40 styles—Real lace designs and combination effects——value 2.98.. 1.98
Triple thread combinations—effective designs—3½ and 4 yards—value 4.98.. 2.98
Finest Weaves—high-class designs—value 5.98..... 3.98

Smyrna Rugs

Strictly all wool—best colors—10 styles.

6x9 ft..... 7.98
7.6x10.6 ft..... 11.98
9x12 ft..... 14.98

Two to six dollars saving on each!

"A mist of words,
Like halos 'round the moon, though they enlarge
The seeming size of thoughts, make the light less."

TIMELY TOPICS IN CHICAGO

Politicians Active as Municipal Election Day Approaches.

MONEY FOR NEW SCHOOLS

Town of Lake Becomes an Object of Ridicule—The Clergy's Crusade Against Vice.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The new redistricting ordinance is causing a great deal of embarrassment to both Republicans and Democrats. A conference was held, in which it was decided that, if possible, the primary elections and city conventions of both parties will be held under the old ward divisions. Should it be found that the new ward lines must be followed, the Spring campaign will be the shortest ever known in municipal politics. The Republican leaders have planned to hold their primaries on Feb. 15, and the Democrats expect to fix a date later in the month. But at the conference it was found that unless the new ward lines can be disregarded the primary elections cannot be held till March 10, or even later.

The trouble arises over the fact that the Board of Election Commissioners will be unable to transfer the names of voters and rearrange the polling lists according to the new division of the wards before March 10.

Alderman Frank T. Fowler, Republican, is to make a determined fight for the Mayoralty. John M. Harlan has made no motion, but may give a dramatic surprise to his friends and enemies. Fred E. Coyne has gone to Washington to consult with friends, and may set his candidacy formally under way on his return. Sixty leading Republicans are propagating a boom for John R. Thompson, and Lorin C. Collins has been mentioned.

Urgent demands for the immediate construction of the proposed deep waterway from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico by connecting the drainage canal with the Illinois River, and with the Mississippi, have been made to the Sanitary Board. J. L. Matthews, who presented the report upon which the proposal was based, made the trip from the lakes to the Gulf by houseboat, and his statistics are based on a careful survey of conditions. He submits that a channel fourteen feet deep from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico would be a giant impetus to every manufacturing and farming industry of Illinois, the Mississippi Valley, and the Southwest. Such a channel, he believes, would mean a saving of from one-half to two-thirds over current transportation rates. He points out that the Illinois grain crop last year, valued at $129,718,235—five times the cost of providing such a waterway—would pass through this channel to the Eastern seaboard and the consumers of the East. It also contends that such a waterway would develop the Illinois coal fields until they would supply the big iron manufacturing plants of the South, which now draw their fuel from Pennsylvania. The annual saving in freight rates on the cotton crop of the Southwest is placed at $283,031. Plants on the Mississippi would be able to dominate the sheet zinc markets of the world.

Mr. Matthews points out that there has been an unbroken line of water communication between Chicago and the Gulf for more than half a century. In the old Illinois and Michigan Canal, which extends from Bridgeport to La Salle, 288 boats plied in 1895, and carried 616,140 tons of merchandise to Mississippi River points. During 1899, however, only one packet plied the Illinois River owing to the fact that it was possible for vessels drawing only four feet eight inches of water to sail the canal, and that the water was no deeper than this at certain points on the Mississippi.

MONEY FOR NEW SCHOOLS.

A resolution providing for the issuance of $2,500,000 of twenty-year 4 per cent. bonds was introduced at the last meeting of the Board of Education, and referred to the Committee on Finance with prospects that it would fail of adoption. The money is needed for new school buildings, there being 30,000 children unprovided with school accommodations. A brief outline of estimated appropriations for 1902 was submitted as follows:

New buildings, $2,500,000; educational purposes, $7,200,000; to pay bonded indebtedness, $134,000. The plan of borrowing the $2,500,000 was based upon these figures.

An injunction has been granted by Judge Dunne, on petition of August Tridholm, acting for the Citizens' Association, which prohibits the officials of the town of Lake—the southern township of this city—from drawing or paying their official salaries. The town of Lake offices are never opened, it is said, except to pay salaries, although $900 annual rental is paid for them. Several months ago the township officials met and appropriated $900 for rent, $1,800 for attorney's salary, $11,500 for collectors' hire, Supervisor and clerks' salaries. The township clerk, named Smolka, who expected to get $2,000 for his year's salary can neither read nor write English, it is said, and is a cigarmaker. The town of Lake government has been the laughing stock of that section of the city for years. Few residents know where its offices are situated. There was a rumor in circulation a few months ago that the officials had a meeting, opened the safe, found it empty, and adjourned. If there are any records, no one has seen them.

The ministers of the city have invited a large number of business and professional men to co-operate with them in an anti-vice crusade, but the gentlemen so honored are somewhat timid about entering upon work which may be impracticable or ineffective, and add greatly to their responsibilities. They wish to understand definitely what is expected of them before entering upon such a crusade, and are inclined to think that at this time it would be apt to take to itself the complexion of a political move. They urge that they pay officials to see that the law is inforced, that the laws are good, and that private or public detective work is hardly in their line. But they have not refused to co-operate—they have not gone beyond stating their diffidence in acting as active watchdogs for the city. It appears to be the opinion of some of them that if the people want honest officials they will elect them. The persecution of women—which form the crusade is likely to take—leaving dishonest men strongly intrenched behind their political barricades, does not seem to appeal to their sense of justice or chivalry.

SCHEME FOR SMOKE PREVENTION.

A comprehensive scheme for smoke prevention, carrying with it the abolition of the Smoke Inspector's office, and the reorganization of the Board of Examining Engineers, is under consideration by a self-constituted committee on the abatement of smoke nuisances. The self-elected committee consists of Alderman Walter Nelson, Peter B. Wight of the Municipal Art League, Engineer Charles Naylor of Marshall Field & Co., Prof. Carr of the Armour Institute, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur. Whatever results the committee reaches will be incorporated in an ordinance to be introduced in the council as a new method of the abatement of the smoke nuisance. It is proposed that the heating plant of a building shall be examined as well as its building plans when a permit is sought by a builder.

If it be apparent that the proposed plan is one which could not prevent smoke, on account of its faulty construction, the permit will be refused. For buildings now up, authority will be granted to condemn plants which produce smoke, and to demand the substitution of proper equipment. It would be proved that the boiler inspector and all his assistants should be graduates of technical schools and expert mechanical engineers.

R. B. P.

PAN-HELLENIC CLUB SCHEME.

Greek Letter Fraternity Men Interested in a New Movement Among College Alumni in This City.

Greek letter fraternity men throughout the city are interested in the movement set on foot last night at the monthly smoker of the New York alumni of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, at the Arena, looking toward the formation among the college men of the city of a Pan Hellenic Club.

The formulated plans contemplate a club for the graduate fraternity men in New York on the same lines as the University Club, but which is not intended as a rival organization. The former club has a waiting list several years' long at present and the number of Greek letter graduates without club affiliations is increasing in the city each year.

Promotion of social intercourse among the college men, unconnected with alumni associations, with those graduates of their Alma Maters who have preceded them to the metropolis and the resident graduates is hoped for.

The new club will be an innovation in the college club life of New York. Among the proposed features of the clubhouse, besides the grillroom, restaurant, billiard and smoking rooms, are a large ballroom, a common meeting room, gymnasium, and swimming pool. Membership will in all probability be restricted to a certain contingent representing each fraternity according to its numbers in New York. Entrance into the secret orgnizations at the various colleges is attained only by candidates acceptable to all members, and the standard of membership is kept very high.

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, with whose local alumni association the idea was broached last night, is one of the strongest in the country, standing third in point of active chapters and membership.

President McKinley, ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, the late William L. Wilson, Samuel Spenser, many Governors, Congressmen, and other prominent men are on its roll.

Champe S. Andrews of 52 William Street, President of the local alumni association, heads a committee to confer with representatives of other fraternities interested in the movement, with a view to successfully accomplishing the organization of the Pan-Hellenic Club.

No Pardon for Wife Murderer Hill.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—The Board of Pardons to-day unanimously refused to commute the sentence of Robert Hill, who is to be hanged at Camden Feb. 5 for the murder of his wife. Affidavits were presented to show that Hill's wife had been unfaithful to him. It was argued that this had worked on his mind and rendered him in a measure irresponsible for his act. The court considered the alleged wrongdoing of Hill's wife had nothing to do with the question of his guilt. Gov. Voorhees has issued a death warrant for Hill's execution on the date mentioned.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

Deputy Controller M. F. Daly announced the following appointments to positions in the Department of Finance yesterday:

Richard M. Chapman, 150 Nassau Street, expert accountant, with compensation at the rate of $15 per diem.

Arthur F. Curtis, 228 Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, assistant to expert accountant, at $5 per diem.

Edwin E. Grapes, 72 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, bookkeeper, fourth grade, Bureau of Collection of Assessments and Arrears, Brooklyn, $1,200 per annum.

John J. Kelly, 16 Third Place, Brooklyn, bookkeeper, fifth grade, Controller's Office, $1,800 per annum.

William Sauer, assistant chief clerk in the Department of Buildings, has had his salary increased by Commissioner Brady from $1,800 to $2,000 per annum.

Commodore Henderson's Will.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The will of Commodore Alexander Henderson, United States Navy, of Yonkers, was filed to-day in the Surrogate's Court for probate. He left $60,000 in personal property to his widow, Kate, whom he makes his executrix.

Fatal Explosion in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Charles Murkey, Patrick Downey, Timothy Chisham, and Frank Martin were fatally and William Peters and George Kirkwood seriously injured to-day by an explosion at the works of the Baltimore Copper Smelting and Rolling Company. The men were pouring molten copper into molds, when the contents of one of the large ladles was accidentally poured into the water trough beneath, causing the explosion.

LONG CHASE AFTER THIEVES.

They Fled Across the Passaic River Bridge, but Were Caught.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 26.—Judson Parliment of 18 Clay Street and Michael Hobart of Ogden Street were held in $500 bail each to-day in the Second Criminal Court on a charge of having broken into the paint shop of Cawley, Clark & Co., on Ogden Street, early this morning, and stolen some gold leaf. Joseph Garrison, who saw the men leave the place notified Policeman Delancy. He rapped for assistance, and several other officers joined him. They chased the thieves to the Fourth Avenue Bridge of the Passaic River, and across it the burglars fled to Kearny.

The officers were too much out of breath to follow on the narrow plank used as a footpath, but they made so much noise that they attracted the attention of several Kearny policemen, who caught sight of the burglars as they were leaving the bridge. The chase then continued through Kearny for some time until the thieves doubled and reached the bridge again.

The Newark officers had gone from the bridge entrance and were over a block away when the thieves returned. They caught sight of them, however, and after a short chase captured them. They were badly used up by the chase.

H. G. WEIL MUST APPEAR.

Much against his will, Henry Goodman Weil, the millionaire stock broker, whose wife Mary Evangeline Weil in December last secured a verdict in the Supreme Court, finding him guilty of marital infidelity, will have to appear and submit to an examination as to his personal and real property. The jury in Mrs. Weil's suit found that Weil had been guilty of misconduct with Gerome Edwardy and Clarisse Agnew, two actresses, a month after his marriage.

Justice Blanchard yesterday denied a motion made by Mrs. Weil's counsel to vacate an order granted by himself directing Weil to appear and submit to examination as to his income and its sources, prior to an application to the Court to confirm the findings of the jury, and grant Mrs. Weil an absolute divorce and permanent alimony.

Miss Agnew, one of the co-respondents in the case, is now the wife of Daniel B. Reed, the millionaire President of the American Tin Plate Company.

Mrs. Weil, in her affidavit asking for her husband's examination, said her husband was a rich man, a member of the Stock Exchange, and that after their marriage their household expenses averaged about $25,000 a year. Weil, in asking that the order for his examination be vacated, said it would be a great hardship and injustice to him, as it would make public his financial transactions, and would seriously embarrass him in many ways. A. H. Hummel, Weil's counsel, said he would appeal from Justice Blanchard's decision.

MOURNING IN WASHINGTON

The President's Dispatch on the Queen's Death Not a Hasty One.

PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT

Oddities of the Naval Register—The New "Cliff Dwellers' Park"—The Inauguration Preparations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Queen Victoria's death, although it had been anticipated, made a profound impression upon Washington, official and social. The impulse to express regret over it, and to convey to the English people some idea of the sorrow that was felt in the United States found expression without remonstrance from anybody, so far as known. The readiness with which the Senate deplored the death of the Queen, immediately upon the receipt of the announcement by telegraph, without waiting for any official information, and by agreement between the leading Senators on both sides, fairly represented the general feeling of sympathy with the bereaved nation.

The reports from London of the reception of the President's dispatch to the King, with the explanation that it was the first received from any ruler, may have given the impression that there was haste in its sending. There was none. But it was known at the Department of State that the Queen was not expected to recover. It was also known that when she died it would be proper for the President to send an expression of sorrow for the nation upon the receipt of such sad news. Some attention was given to the drafting of a dispatch, in order that it should be free from the defects that might result from hurried preparation. The message was not extemporized, but studied. Not until an interval of about two hours had elapsed after the arrival of the news was the President's dispatch sent to London. It should have reached Cowes, with fair dispatch, before 9 o'clock. It had gone before the President knew from Minister Choate that the Queen was dead, but he had no doubt of the absolute correctness of the press dispatches.

So about the half-masting of the flags. There was very little consideration of the question whether it was proper to do it or not, or any search for a precedent. There was really no perceptible interval between the receipt of the news of the Queen's death and the half-masting of the White House flag. The other buildings followed the example of the White House. The official flags were only half-masted for the day; upon the foreign legations they are still displayed in mourning, and over many hotels and private houses they have been kept at half-mast since Tuesday. The British Embassy, almost smothered in mourning, with the Ambassador and his family in strict retirement, will keep alive the memory of the good Queen for many days among neighbors who share with Lord Pauncefote a sense of personal bereavement.

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Forty-one years ago, when James Buchanan was President, and occupying just the rooms, and no more, that are now at the service of President McKinley, King Edward of England, then the Prince of Wales, on a tour of the United States with a suite of distinguished gentlemen, made a visit to Washington and was the guest of President Buchanan. Tradition gives some account of the difficulty that Mr. Buchanan had in providing for his guests in a manner befitting their estate. There were not rooms enough to give each gentleman of the party a bedchamber to himself, even after all persons who usually lived at the White House had been sent out to find quarters elsewhere. Mr. Buchanan is said to have been a good host, and he personally had known many of the Prince's suite while he was Minister to Great Britain. No one at the White House can tell of his own knowledge just how President Buchanan entertained the Prince for five days, for none of the persons then employed remains in service. He arrived in October, in the midst of an exciting political campaign, and when there was no Congress here to be studied.

The incident of his visit that is best remembered is his trip to Mount Vernon, his placing of a wreath on the tomb of the first President, and his planting of a chestnut tree. To a young gentleman disposed to favor a lively community, Washington must have seemed a very dull place in those days, for there were no fine hotels then, no "Northwest" section crowded with fine houses, only bad pavements, or no pavements, and facilities for getting here and getting away were comparatively wretched. From Washington he went to Richmond, later to Philadelphia, and to New York on Oct. 11. Old residents of Washington, or Cassandras who will admit that they can remember back as far as 1860, say that the people here were so much more concerned about the imminence of a civil war that the visit of England's future King made a slighter impression than it would have made if he had come when the country was not feeling so strong a political strain. There has been much speculation, on the part of those who have known of the difficulties met with by successive Presidential families in getting along in the White House, to know how President Buchanan ever entertained a Prince and his suite in that mansion for five days.

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There are some interesting features in the new Naval Register. The first notable change that the editor has tried to effect, and which the person who is acquainted with former registers will detect at once, is the presentation of the full name of every officer whose full name could be obtained. Last year the list of Rear Admirals gave Farquhar as Norman H. Farquhar. In the new register he is Norman Von Heldreich Farquhar—a curious compounding of Scotch and German. Then there is William Thomas Sampson and Charles Stanhope Cotton, who has jumped from the next lower grade with three others. There has been a great increase of the list of retired Rear Admirals. Last year there were of all sorts thirty-seven Rear Admirals on the retired list. Now there are sixty-seven. This came about through the personnel law, which invited Captains to accept retirement with the next grade above that held by them at retirement.

The Marine Corps Register invites remark for some odd reasons that suggest themselves after a reading of the pages given up to that body. Brig. Gen. Heywood and ten of his staff are without sea service to their record since they received their present commissions. The commandant has eight years and seven months of sea service to his credit and thirty-three years and two months of shore duty. Each of the ten staff officers has served an average of four years at sea. Assistant Quartermaster McCauley has been four months at sea since he entered the service, in August, 1898. Capt. Eaunt Le Roy has not yet found out whether he has any "sea legs," for he has never been to sea as an officer of marines. Capt. Lemly has had two months of sea service. This aggregation of "sea dogs" includes three Colonels, four Majors, and three Captains. That marines do go to sea, if they are not on the "general staff," is discovered by looking at the list of Colonels and other officers not on staff duty and showing sea service of from seven to fifteen years. One of the officers of the "general staff" is a most accomplished introducer of guests at the White House on great occasions. The book is only two pages shorter than it was a year ago.

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Every Congress has its quota of members who make some mark, not fully enjoyed here, but presumably acceptable at home, by attempting to deprive the District of Columbia of some of the advantages it enjoys by sharing its tax bill with the United States. Missouri has monopolized this distinction recently, and since Mr. De Armond has chosen to rest his weapons a Missouri member named Rucker has taken up a club against the District, and particularly its bathing beach. The bathing beach is not a luxurious affair, like the bathing facilities afforded at the House for Representatives from Missouri and other States, but a margin of the Potomac River rescued from mud and kept in good condition, with bathing houses and watchmen for the people who do not have bathtubs in their houses, and for some who desire to get that knowledge of swimming that cannot be acquired in bathtubs. But the bathing beach was only used as a convenient landing place.

The object of all attacks upon the method of divided expense is to lift the whole District tax over upon the District. That this would be unjust, as well as unlawful, is admitted by those who look into the history of the District, which for three-quarters of a century carried the whole load of taxation, contrary to the understanding when the Government established the District. Washington is an attractive place because its tax burdens seem light, but few cities in the country tax themselves more heavily than does this one. While the per capita tax levy, a few years ago, was $10.69, being greater than Omaha, Allegheny, or Indianapolis, and only slightly less than Cleveland, Newark and Milwaukee, the per capita of indebtedness was $85.86, or many times as large as that of any of the cities named except Newark. The tax levy, per capita, in the same year, in St. Louis was $11.84, with a per capita indebtedness of $47.87, while with a per capita tax levy of $12.80 Chicago's per capita indebtedness was $11.98. The assessed value of Washington, which, of course, does not include the Government's exempt half, is $123,110,219, while Rochester and Syracuse together, having at the time 30,000 more population than this city, only reported $124,000,600 of real estate taxables.

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The demand upon Congress for new public parks, National in character, has been increased by one that will strike many persons as possessing peculiar attractiveness. Mr. Lacey has reported a bill to provide for the setting aside of a "Cliff Dwellers' National Park," in New Mexico. The nearest railroad station to this proposed park is at Espanola, on the Rio Grande Railway, 34 miles north of the city of Santa Fé. Here, on a plateau raised from 6,000 to 9,000 feet above the sea, are the cave dwellings or lodges, in the faces of the cliffs, 2,000 entrances being visible from a single eminence on the Pajarito Mesa, and the number in the district will reach to tens of thousands. There is much variety of dwellings, some being large communal houses evidently constructed to have from one to two thousand rooms each.

It is estimated by the students who have explored these dwellings that they furnish shelter for from 100,000 to 200,000 people. Investigation of some of them has disclosed articles in stone, clay, wood; human figures, animal designs, conventional designs, and many evidences of taste and skill. Hitherto the fact of inaccessibility has saved these ancient relics from the vandal, but reports are now coming in of instances of reckless vandalism, and the bill, having the approval of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior, is intended to set aside and mark the boundaries of a park that shall inclose the cave dwellings and provide persons to protect them from despoilers. Few of the graves have as yet been disturbed, but it is learned that already unauthorized parties have been organized to conduct explorations of them. The land is not barren in the section where the cave dwellings are found, and one argument submitted to induce the Congress to assent to the setting aside of the lands, mostly owned by the Government, is that the reservation of 240 square miles would conserve the water supply of the tributaries of the Rio Grande del Norte.

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A victory has been won over the enterprising speculators, usually the rough youths of all colors in the city who have been in the habit of squatting on the curbs when there is any parade of importance about to move, and to sell these preferred places and the boxes or barrels that go with them, for the whole length of Pennsylvania Avenue, on inauguration day, is to be free from this annoyance. The District Commissioners have given authority to the police to confiscate every box found on the curb or near it on the great day, and to see that the spectators have an uninterrupted view of all that passes. Hitherto it has been customary for anybody who could get permits to erect stands for spectators and to put them up irregularly on both sides of the avenue. That practice is to be changed. All the viewing stands are to be on the south side of the avenue, and no public or private stands are to be allowed except those erected along the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite the White House, and within the Court of Honor. That regulation will afford opportunity to a much larger crowd to move along Pennsylvania Avenue between the Treasury and the Capitol, and will keep the stands on the side that is not preferred by pedestrians.

All the plans of the committees are not yet completed, but the activity of the people having the inauguration in charge has plainly stimulated interest in Mr. McKinley's second installation in office, for the proprietors of two leading hotels said to-day that they could have taken twice the number of guests their houses will hold if they could have given favorable responses to all applications for rooms during the 4th of March ceremonies. Many visitors are securing quarters in private houses through friends in Washington, and will only be put to trouble about getting their meals, for which demand there is plenty of preparation by houses that furnish food to transient visitors.

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An explanation of the decision of the House of Representatives not to take up the question of apportioning Southern representation in the Fifty-eighth Congress has been given by a Republican member of the Census Committee. It seems that discussion brought out the fact that if an attempt was made to show that Southern Democrats were to be punished for depriving black people of their votes, the Republicans would be called upon to explain how it was that in order to get rid of black voters in the District of Columbia, where they had come to be an intolerable burden, the entire population had to be deprived of the right of suffrage. That was way back in 1873, but there has been no demand from the taxpaying population of Washington for the restoration of the voting privilege, if it must be enjoyed by everybody. Champ Clark made a speech on this subject while the Apportionment bill was before the House, and he touched very closely upon the proposed line of Democratic opposition to reduce Southern representation when he asked whether a black vote in Washington for a Representative in Congress was any more objectionable than a black vote against him in the State of Missouri.

E. G. D.

MR. OTTENDORFER'S GIFT.

He Privately Presented $100,000 in Railroad Bonds to the Isabella Heimath.

The Isabella Heimath, for the care of aged persons, chronic invalids, and convalescents, to which the late Oswald Ottendorfer bequeathed the sum of $100,000 in his will, received another gift of $100,000 in railroad bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest from Mr. Ottendorfer about a fortnight before he died. Nothing was known of this handsome gift until yesterday, when Edward Uhl, President of the institution, and stepson of the deceased, made the fact public. In speaking of the matter Mr. Uhl said:

"Mr. Ottendorfer was not in the habit of proclaiming his charities from the housetops. The gift of $100,000 in railroad bonds to the Isabella Heimath was made secretly by Mr. Ottendorfer about two weeks before he died, and the bonds were turned over to the Treasurer of the home by Mr. Ottendorfer in person. Neither I nor my sister knew that Mr. Ottendorfer had made this gift to the home until several days after, although we were both aware that he intended to leave $100,000 to it in his will. Mr. Ottendorfer liked to surprise us with his charities, and he was always averse to having any publicity made of them."

The Isabella Heimath was organized in 1875, and was incorporated in 1889. The present site of the home, at One Hundred and Ninetith Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was the gift of Mr. Ottendorfer. The institution was established in memory of a daughter of Mrs. Ottendorfer. In addition to being a home for the care of the aged of both sexes there is a hospital for chronic invalids and a temporary home for convalescent patients. As yet it has not been decided how the money recently given by Mr. Ottendorfer to the home will be used. The gifts were made without any conditions attached, and the Trustees are at liberty to use them as they choose. Mr. Uhl believes that the work that the home is doing, in caring for convalescent patients who are discharged from public hospitals before they are able to go to work, is of great value, and it is likely that some of the money will be used to increase the accommodations for this class of patients.

August Belmont Goes South.

August Belmont, who has been seriously ill at his country place at Hempstead, L. I., for some weeks, left for Palm Beach, Fla., yesterday afternoon in his private car.

THE LATE QUEEN.

For a good many years I was in the habit of seeing the Queen very often. Secretaries of Legation, it is hardly necessary to say, did not ordinarily get an opportunity of talking with her. For that matter, the conversation with which she favored chiefs, and other important persons, was usually limited, I fancy, to the barest commonplaces. But it is the custom for diplomats to remain in the audience room in which she holds her courts during the ceremony, and, of course, one got one's impressions of her. There was great dignity and even grace in her curtsey, and her walk was dignified, this in spite of her stout figure and short stature. Her expression of countenance was sometimes, when things did not please her, cross, if I may use the word. There must have been much in the circumstances of her situation to try the temper, but it has not been said, even by those who saw her intimately, that she was not a good-tempered person. Her dignity has been a universal subject of comment. The English were very proud of it. I have often heard them compare her with the Empress Eugénie in this respect. They said that when the Empress at the time of her visit to London, during the Second Empire, sat at the opera in the same box with the Queen, the Empress was very beautifully dressed, and the Queen not at all so, but that the latter was "every inch a Queen." They remarked that when the Empress sat down she first looked to see if the chair was there. The Queen, however, did not do this, knowing that the chair would be there, of course.

She had in truth every element of dignity. She shared with the German royalties, to which she belonged, the feeling they are said to have that they are made of different clay from other people. She had become the head of the greatest modern empire at a time when England had a sense of greatness such as she never had before. Her name itself was significant of that sentiment of victory so strong in England after the battle of Waterloo. She became to Englishmen the image and embodiment of their national pride, and the symbol was all the more attractive and lovable because it existed in the person of a young girl. Thus, when in a review of troops in Windsor Park, she rode between the lines in the Windsor uniform riding habit, with the blue ribbon of the Garter and a smart chacot trimmed with gold lace, "returning the salutes of her troops by raising her hand to her cap in true military fashion," old officers declared that it was the most fascinating thing ever seen.

Her exalted personal character was, I suppose, her chief element of dignity. There is universal testimony upon this point from all who have known her. Much of this talk has indeed an exaggerated sound, and the air of being written for royal ears. But there is other testimony that does not impress one so. There is a little sketch by a lady who was one of her bridesmaids, and who was still living at the time of the jubilee of 1897, the simplicity and sincerity of which are very evident. She had had, of course, the best opportunities of knowing the Queen. Their acquaintance began at six years of age, when, on the occasion of their first meeting, the young Princess said to her, referring to some of her toys scattered around: "You must not touch those—they are mine; and I may call you Jane, but you must not call me Victoria." This lady's account of the wedding gives one an interesting glimpse of that far-away world. When she was appointed to be one of the Queen's twelve bridesmaids, and she went with her mother from Berkshire to London to take her part in the ceremony, they had their first experience of railroad travel. After posting to Reading "we joined," she says, "the Great Western line, not, however, entering the public carriage." To have done this would have startled their friends. "On this occasion our own carriage was placed on a truck; in this we sat, and so steamed to town." The little sketch shows the contrast, in point of simplicity, of the manners of those days to those of our own. After the ceremony the bridesmaids found themselves in a room alone with Queen and Prince, who were standing by a table. An attendant brought in a cloth bag and gave it to the Queen, who drew out of it one at a time little dark blue velvet cases, giving one to each of them. The cases contained brooches. The bridesmaids afterward received permission to wear them in a white rosette on the shoulder as a kind of bridesmaids' order, a privilege the use of which gradually died out. The writer hazards the suggestion that under similar circumstances in these days the gifts would have been brought in with much more state and ceremony.

But what is particularly interesting in this sketch is the sincerity of the writer's admiration for the character of her illustrious friend. Of the marriage ceremony she says: "Like our attire, all was simple and plain in the chapel. There were no ballroomlike decorations, no glitter or pomp, ecclesiastical or otherwise; no light but that from heaven. And there were calm seriousness, deep, tender interest, and a reverent hush, save the reading of the Prayer Book service. The great lady—the very great lady—knelt, visibly trembling, before the communion rail."

In the Queen's old age she had not, of course, the attractive and winning qualities which she had as a girl, but she had claims upon the love of the people of different and of a more substantial kind. She had the reverence due to age. From long experience, the people had come to have a profound confidence in her goodness. They had become so accustomed to a sense of her exalted character as to consider that character as almost a part of the British Constitution. There is no quality that people love and admire so much in a ruler as goodness. George III., for instance, was a King who made a great many mistakes, and these mistakes were very harmful to his country, because, unlike Victoria, he had real kingly power and not the shadow of it, which was all she had. And yet he was very much loved by the English people, and the chief reason of this popularity was that the people believed him to be a good man.

But the old Queen had still other grounds of popularity. Victoria, when she grew old, besides being the symbol of the nation, had become also a symbol of the individual English life. To the old she was a symbol of their youth, and such she will remain to the young of this generation when they grow old. Men love these great public symbols of their youth. Some of the literary expressions of this truth have passed into proverbs. "In my hot youth, when George the Third was King," exclaimed Byron. And we know from Horace what a smart fellow he was "when Plancus was Consul."

The recent political circumstances of England are also a part of the unprecedented position obtained by the aged Queen. As has been said, England was very great when she was young, and had pride in that greatness, and she herself was the charming symbol of the victorious nation. England is not less great now, but has a different kind of greatness. London is now in a social, if not in a political, sense, the capital of the world, and England the central country of the world. When the Queen's reign began, if any city was the world's capital, it was Paris. If there was a central country, it was France. It is to the rise of the United States more than to any other one cause that this change has been due. Slowly but surely social and commercial ties are strengthening and increasing between England and America, and, as a result, there is growing up a solidarity, a moral unification between the two peoples. There is thus assured to England the protection of this country, unless she should herself do some rash thing to postpone this increasing unification or unless some exaction of our own or an overweening sense of our own strength should have this result. Now the world knows that this unification is in progress, and this knowledge is the chief cause of the greatness that England has now. If there is to be a great moral confederation of the English-speaking peoples, (of course it is needhardly be said that this unification can only be a moral one, and must in the nature of things be vague and general rather than explicit,) England and London must be the centre of this community. Into this position we have ourselves pushed the English. The social leadership of the world which London society enjoys is thus due largely to ourselves. The Queen's exalted position was in part due to the fact that she was the most illustrious personage of the English-speaking world.

But to the strength of that support which she received from this great democratic community, she added elements of dignity that were more picturesque, the ancient throne that had known the duration of a thousand years, and her lordship over the remote millions of India and other vast and populous lands. A certain Indian tribe worshipped her as a goddess. A certain Sergeant Atkinson, an Inspector of roads or police officer, reported to The Indian Spectator, a native paper published in English, that a tribe in Orissa has adopted Queen Victoria as a deity. According to the Brahminical theory, the Universal may express himself in any form he chooses; in Queen Victoria, for instance, as well as in any other. And the belief of the Orissa tribe was that it had done so. In the same way a silver dish she had presented to a regiment came to be worshipped. It is the Indian belief that God may take any object, such as a stone or silver dish, for a symbol. The silver dish in question was an épergne, presented to a Ghurka regiment by Queen Victoria, which was accepted as an object of worship. It had a voluntary guard, and officers dismounted as it was carried before them. This is one of the many examples of the splendor of that position which the Queen had throughout the world.

The fact that the Queen was not a person of genius or of marked originality was no doubt one cause of her great success. To this cause it may be in part due that she has always spoken with such uniform good taste and moderation. She has spoken very often, but has never, so far as we know, said anything she ought not to have said. It is quite evident, of course, that she could not have been a person of marked originality, for it would have been impossible for her to have written as much as she has done without giving some indication of it. Besides being probably by nature of a plain cast of mind, she has had a great deal of schooling in self-effacement, in subjection, one might say. There have been so few things in which she could have her way. She was early inured to giving up her own will. Devoted as she was to her first mentor, Melbourne, she had to give him up and accept Peel, whom at first she seems not to have liked. Later, in the same way, against her own preference and that of Prince Albert, she had to take Palmerston, and she grew to like him. Palmerston was a type of man antipathetic to the Prince Consort, who was in character the sort of man we should now describe as a mugwump. The Prince detested Disraeli, and the Queen may be supposed to have had a wifely sympathy with his views, but she became ultimately very fond of him. Gladstone, however, it is well understood, she never liked.

The unoriginal character of the Queen's mind had this further advantage. It assisted the mystery of the Queen's personality, mystery being always a source of dignity. Clever people are, as a rule, not mysterious; we see them too clearly. Her energetic and clever young grandson of Germany, for instance, everybody knows. The world at large has that familiarity with him which breeds disrespect. But the Queen's mind was very hard to get hold of. She herself seemed to wish to maintain this remoteness, which was no doubt one of the reasons of the greatness of her position. She was one of the few personalities out of the reach of a yellow journal's interviewer. Perhaps I am wrong to speak of the Queen as "unoriginal," for she may have had, and probably did have, a strength of mind and will very remote from the commonplace.

There was something no doubt trying to the temper in the Queen's position. She was the representative of monarchy in the midst of a society growing daily more democratic. These two ideas are as remote from one another and as irreconcilable as can be. She may have thought that the observance of a rigorous etiquette was necessary to maintain the dignity of royalty. Hence the compelling of ladies who read to her to stand up. When Carlyle was introduced to her, she did not ask him to sit down, and Carlyle, saying that he was an old man, asked permission to do so. He had already violated usage by inquiring after her health, Queens not being supposed to have any health. It may be that she considered it necessary to insist upon this etiquette as a protection to royalty in a democracy. In other countries, in which monarchy is strong, royalty can perhaps afford to be more indulgent. In Russia, where the Crown is absolute, it is said to be not uncommon at Court to see young officers sitting about a room when the Czar is standing. It is possible that the Queen felt it to be difficult to maintain the dignity of royalty in the world of to-day, and it was on that account perhaps that her bearing seemed to express the sense of a right to greatness. One might have been reminded of Shakespeare's Queen Katharine. Some of us will remember how well that characteristic was represented by Charlotte Cushman. We might fancy Gladstone in the place of Wolsey.

Sir,
I am about to weep; but thinking that
We are a Queen—or long have dreamed so—
certain
The daughter of a King, my drops of tears
I'll burn to sparks of fire.

In her old age the Queen may perhaps have missed the peculiar sort of devotion which she inspired as a young woman, for, even with Queens, I dare say, it is still true that life does not grow pleasanter as it progresses. And the men and the society which in her youthful days made an idol of her were different from those of the present time. In 1870, when I first made acquaintance with London, there were still living persons who had been contemporaneous with those men and with that society. At the risk of being considered a laudator temporis acti, I will say that they had a different look from the men of the present day. In modern England everything has become more splendid except the men, and they have become less so. That is no doubt a condition of democratic advance. If the many gain, the few must lose. Some of those men, the survivors of an earlier period, had besides that beauty which is never rare among Englishmen, a look of station that is now scarcely possible and a gayety and sprightliness altogether inconsistent with the duller and colder and more pretical character of our time. From them I could guess the type of the men who surrounded the Queen in her young days. Such was Melbourne, who to his great ability, knowledge, and wisdom added wit, a majestic presence, and every grace that could please a woman. I sometimes wondered what she thought of our latter-day world. No doubt she had her views, but was too prudent to express them.

E. S. NADAL.

MOTOR-DRIVEN AMBULANCES.

They Cannot Get the Right of Way Over Other Vehicles in the Streets.

Automobile ambulances, of which there are several already in use by the large hospitals in the city, have met with a drawback which was not considered before they were introduced, and which detracts greatly from their efficiency, particularly when traversing busy thoroughfares.

They cannot get the right of way over other vehicles which the law allows them because drivers fail to recognize them for what they are. All automobiles, or almost all, carry gongs, and therefore the ambulance bells do not inspire the respect which a bell on any horse-drawn vehicle does. Self-propelling business wagons are multiplying at a great rate, too, and most of them are built on lines similar to those of an ambulance, and the average truck driver, hearing a gong ringing furiously behind him, glances over his shoulder, and, seeing no horses attached to the square, boxlike vehicle bearing down upon him, jumps to the conclusion that it is the delivery wagon of some department store with an impatient motorman in charge, and calmly reverts to his meditations, but if he sees a plunging horse before the wagon on which the bell is ringing, he knows that it belongs to the ambulance service or Fire or Police Department, and as such has rights which he must respect or go to the nearest police station.

Compressed-air whistles or larger gongs have been suggested as a remedy, but with these the advantage to patients of the smoother and quicker progress of the electric ambulance would in a large measure disappear. The trouble does not exist at night, and in going through the empty streets the horseless ambulance has demonstrated its superiority over and over again, but the hospital authorities would welcome any suggestion by which they could make the same speed as the old style ambulances in the broad light of day.

KRUEGER'S REAL APPEARANCE.

Correspondent Says His Photographs Libel Him.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 15.—It has been often said that photographs lie, and since I have had the honor of being introduced to President Krüger I am at least convinced that attractive individuals are often made the opposite in a photograph.

The photographs taken in South Africa make Mr. Krüger look almost a "wild man" dressed in the clothes of the present day. In reality he is much like other gentlemen, has quite the same manners, and to my mind is much better looking than Lord Salisbury.

The people of The Hague are rejoicing over the recovery of Mr. Krüger from the severe attack of bronchitis. The cold weather has been hard on the old man, as strong and rugged as he appears. For his years I have never seen a more vigorous man, though his countenance expresses great sadness, and one sees he is in deep and continued thought.

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

THE SHOOTING GALLERY MYSTERY

No One Can Be Found to Tell Who Fired the Fatal Shot.

Walter J. Kelly, who is employed in the shooting gallery at 21 Bowery, in which George Dressel, a scenery artist, was mysteriously shot and killed on Friday night, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning and held to await the action of the Coroner. Dressel was painting a sign in the rear of the gallery when he was shot, the bullet entering the base of the brain and causing death in a few minutes.

Although there were thirty or forty persons in the place at the time of the shooting, no one can be found who is positive as to who fired the fatal shot. Many declared that Kelly did not. Kelly says the shot was fired by some one who rushed from the place as soon as it was done. Yesterday's examination before the Magistrate was merely formal, no new evidence being adduced.

LAWS TO GOVERN INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS

Bills Affecting Corporations to be Introduced at Albany.

They Will Be Modeled Upon the English Act to Enforce the Duties of Directors.

The indications are that the session of the Legislature this year will see introduced many measures which will directly concern the industrial corporations doing business in this State. The message of the Governor and the recommendations of the State Controller contain many suggestions, which, if they find expression in bills introduced into the Senate and the Assembly, will need careful watching from several standpoints.

One of the suggestions for an important reform originated in what is called the "New English Companies act," a law recently enacted in England to govern corporations and compel the compliance of Directors' duties to their stockholders. The principal feature of the new law has to do with the appointment of an auditor by the stockholders instead of the Directors. Under the present system an auditor appointed by Directors was practically the servant of the very persons he was supposed to prevent from committing irregularities. If he refused to do as ordered by the Directors his position was endangered, and if he sanctioned a misrepresentation of a report no penalty was there to punish the fraud.

The new law, however, provides that the auditor be appointed by the stockholders, and that he is not removable by the Directors. The auditor's report is final. He signs it and submits it to his employers, the stockholders, and if he fails in his duties a heavy penalty is provided and he loses the right to pursue his line of business.

The English law provides that every company shall, at the annual meeting of shareholders, elect auditors for the ensuing year. If any company fails to do this, the Board of Trade may, on application of any member of the company, appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration. No Director or officer of a company can be its auditor. The auditors shall at all times have access to the books and accounts, and the right to call for any information or explanation. They shall append to their certificate as to the accounts a statement whether, in their opinion, the balance sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the condition of the company. If any person, in any report, balance sheet, or statement to shareholders, wilfully makes a statement false in any material particular, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years.

With regard to companies already in existence, where auditors have already been appointed, these continue in office under the new act until the next ordinary general meeting; but in future every company will be obliged to have auditors, whether or not any have been appointed up to the present time.

This English law has interested expert accountants throughout the country in view of the fact that the auditor of a corporation should be a duly qualified official. According to one of the most noted expert accountants in this city, one whose name for evident reasons may not be mentioned, were a law passed compelling an honest audit of accounts, the financial condition of hundreds of well-known and supposedly safe investments would be appalling. Such a condition of affairs as led to the wrecking of several companies would, under the English act, have been impossible.

"The misrepresentations which Directors demand of expert accountants in order to hush up their dealings are in many cases equivalent to insults," said the expert. "I had one case where, as auditor, I was told to certify that a 6 per cent. dividend was to be paid.

"'But how can you pay your dividend when you have not earned anything?' I asked.

"I was informed that the reserve would help out of the difficulty. I declined to certify to any such report and was discharged as auditor. The unearned dividend was paid in due time and the stocks were kept properly up."

In general, the law as it is in operation in England, according to this same authority, is widely open to improvement.

"The compulsory audit is undoubtedly a step in the right direction," he said, "but, as no provision whatever is made for qualified persons being appointed auditors, or for receiving anything like an adequate remuneration, the improvement is more apparent than real. The more so, as Directors have in all cases the power to fill any vacancy caused by the resignation of an auditor. Besides, the fact that the appointment is still an annual one, makes the continuance of the auditor in office very largely depending upon his continuing to please the Directors—the very ones he is expected to supervise."

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD.

Yield for 1900 Below That of 1899—Source of Germany's Breadstuff Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Consul Henry W. Diederich, writing from Berlin to the State Department, under date of Dec. 14, says:

"According to the various authorities, the crop of wheat for the year 1900, when compared with that of 1899, shows a decrease ranging between 1,300,000 and 1,900,000 bushels. As to the different countries, the estimates for the year's crops are reported as follows:

Exporting Country.	1899. Bushels.	1900. Bushels.
Russia	454,108,400	415,288,000
United States	552,895,093	497,123,811
Hungary	139,633,067	134,818,1
Roumania	26,301,573	64,520,107
Bulgaria	24,014,490	31,718,373
Servia	9,990,987	11,977,147
Turkey in Europe	31,959,120	31,959,120
Turkey in Asia	39,963,947	39,963,947
Persia	20,062,253	22,385,365
British India	232,934,437	179,693,312
Canada	60,626,029	45,471,027
Mexico	12,518,827	12,458,040
Chile	12,518,827	12,518,827
Argentine Republic	95,877,393	95,877,393
Uruguay	12,440,584	16,627,725
Algiers	12,037,333	16,250,400
Tunis	5,597,393	7,824,267
Egypt	11,471,578	12,904,021
Cape Colony	4,303,947	4,014,451
Australia	58,778,299	55,624,517
England	66,237,261	51,611,496
Norway	312,980	312,980
Sweden	4,463,937	4,583,018
Denmark	4,213,183	4,213,183
Holland	5,019,977	4,303,486
Belgium	15,978,430	17,630,152
France	364,882,223	308,242,511
Spain	100,333,952	108,958,940
Portugal	4,586,224	5,164,016
Italy	139,350,190	114,358,350
Switzerland	2,912,133	4,514,000
Germany	141,368,480	115,877,390
Austria	50,316,053	42,251,040
Greece	4,778,821	5,145,960

"Nor did the year's crops of rye all the world over equal those of last year, as the following table will show:

Country.	1899. Bushels.	1900. Bushels.
France	67,194,114	63,989,328
Austria	85,443,571	66,936,171
Italy	2,579,426	2,579,426
Germany	341,516,343	305,081,914
Spain	21,409,257	19,087,771
Belgium	17,153,200	16,766,285
Holland	10,317,714	10,317,714
Sweden and Norway	22,247,571	24,762,514
Denmark	17,153,200	17,540,114
Russia	911,634,543	886,678,571
Hungary	47,428,743	37,401,714
Roumania	1,870,085	4,127,085
Bulgaria	12,937,142	6,771,000
United States	23,343,828	23,859,714
Servia	1,805,600	1,612,143
Turkey	15,152,357	6,706,514

"The importation of the five leading grains into Germany in 1899 amounted to:

Whence Imported.	Wheat. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.
Russia	12,209,810	18,123,175
United States	26,093,790	2,771,497
Argentine Republic	1,286,669	.....
Roumania	1,491,779	598,391
Australia	514,407	.....

Whence Imported.	Barley. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.
Russia	26,468,978	9,025,061	4,972,160
United States	2,521,511	6,510,459	48,091,718
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	4,987,401
Roumania	1,763,930	1,047,185	3,700,578
Austria-Hungary	172,601,847	.....	.....
Denmark	1,685,600	.....	.....

"From the foregoing it will be seen that Russia and the United States are the two countries from which Germany draws her main supplies of breadstuffs. It is also interesting to note that, while Russia took the lead in 1898 in selling grain to Germany, the importations from the United States during the year 1899 exceeded those of Russia by about 19,861,600 bushels."

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Who on account of Removal and Hereafter Confining Their Business to Architectural and Order Work Exclusively, Have Authorized us to sell

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6 East 23d St., Madison Square.

MR. BRYAN'S ALARMING JOB.

Mr. William J. Bryan of Nebraska is now "in front of a big job"—a trying, terrifying, and dangerous job—as editor of The Commoner. At first, he will certainly be pleased to see the piles of letters in his publication office, each of them containing a dollar bill for a year's subscription to his paper, and some of them bearing words of flattery for the editor himself. It would not be possible for him to get too many such letters, even though the whole of the more than six million men who voted for him last November and all of the women who favored his election were to send them to him, thus giving The Commoner a bigger circulation than any other paper on earth—bigger even than that of any of those New York papers which boast of their weekly millions. Where is the editor who would not be made cheerful, or even jolly, by seeing a long line of letter carriers bending under their burdens while tramping toward his business office?

It is not the rush of subscribers that is alarming to Mr. Bryan. It is—if our latest advices from Nebraska are correct—the sight of the loads of manuscript for print that have already been unloaded in his sanctum. It is reported that a Nebraska copy sharp looked at some of the manuscripts as they came in, but he was overcome in less than two days, and the doctor said it was a case of St. Vitus's dance. In the piles there were "articles" about sixteen to one, the money question, the true key to finance, the silver policy, the circulating medium, the redemption of the greenbacks, the best monetary system, a new method of banking, the private use of public funds, bimetallism, paper as currency, the Sub-Treasury evils, the plain fiscal law, the mathematics of finance, the money of account, and the crime of 1873.

The copy sharp had long been aware that every member

THE EASY LIFE OF THE FOREIGNERS IN CHINA

Absence of Worry and Abundance of Comfort at Small Price.

HOME TRIPS UNSATISFACTORY

Few Americans Care to Come Back to This Country More than Once—Social Life in Chinese Cities.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 8.—Foreigners in China may not have had the best time in their lives in the last year, but it is not noticed that they have gone away in large numbers, or that they have the slightest wish to go. There are many worse places in which to live, and few better according to the experience of the majority who have settled here. Longing for home naturally possesses every newcomer, and it stands until he has a chance to gratify it. Then he almost wishes he had not done it, and is more than content to return where he can get nearly everything worth having without very hard work or much worry. The visit home has the effect of looking in upon childhood scenes after a long absence, and it seems a pity to spoil anticipations by contact with things that might better have remained a pleasure of memory; and it is a rude, cold, heart-shutting ordeal otherwise. Few care to try a second home trip.

Fleming D. Cheshire, the interpreter at the American Legation at Peking, comes under the category of those of whom it is said that they have been twenty years in China, learned the language, and gone mad. When insanity takes the form exemplified in Mr. Cheshire, one might wish the world full of lunatics. He has the quiet manners and gentle voice of one given to study, and the kindly greeting that beams through his spectacles shows how well he regards his kind. All Peking reciprocates this feeling. For a long time Mr. Cheshire wished to go home, but something seemed always to interfere until he had been here twenty-nine years. He tells the story of his visit, first among his relatives and then among the friends of his youth. He soon felt that they belonged to different worlds, for they knew nothing of China, and he knew less of current affairs in America than perhaps he ought, and all they could find to talk about was of people who had died, or married, or had children, or moved away. As these things had happened years before, they made stale gossip, and Mr. Cheshire felt like one resurrected, to the evident annoyance of his friends.

He decided on a trip to New York, confident that there he would encounter stirring American life, meet people who were posted on things he knew, and with abundant leisure to give him a congenial visit. Having lived for twenty-nine years in an unchanging city, he was somewhat startled on arrival to find that New York in that time had undergone a transformation, and for the worse, in his opinion.

"I had the hardest work," he says, "to hunt up people that I knew, and when I found them there were not half as glad to see me as I was to see them. Whenever I tried to cross Broadway a policeman would rush at me and seize me by the coat collar, and while he was yanking me in one direction a second one would come up and begin to pull me the opposite way, until I was lifted off my feet, and was in mortal terror every instant that a cable car or truck or carriage or something would run me down. I can never remember how I got across.

"One day, at about 4 o'clock, when I usually have a cup of tea, I was near the office of a friend and I thought if I dropped in I would find him at leisure and he would offer me a cup and we could then sit and have a quiet and congenial chat. I found him buried in papers. He greeted me pleasantly enough, but as I settled back to talk with him I noticed that he kept looking toward his papers as if he wished to return to them. In a little while he offered me a cigar, which would have been very nice after tea, but for which I had no taste then; and he said he was sorry that he had no time to go out for a drink. Then I saw that no tea was coming and that I was in the way. I had a good visit, but I must say that the place that I call home and myself had drifted far apart, and that I was not sorry to return where life is simpler and less hurried, and where one may have rational enjoyment without risk to life or limb or peace of mind."

John Dickinson came here young as a junior clerk and worked himself up to a senior partnership in one of the best firms in Tientsin. His residence, the finest in the foreign settlement, was destroyed in last Summer's bombardment, and as business came to a standstill in that region, he decided that at last he had time to pay a visit to his home and friends in England. He came here and took passage, but when he reached home, life there had undergone such changes in his absence and he was so much disappointed with what he found, that he re-engaged the stateroom that he occupied in the outward voyage and came back by the same steamer. He is quite content now with rooms over his office in the dismantled town, and will occupy them happily until he can rebuild his residence.

Experiences are common of those who have gone home and found conditions uninviting. No one feels satisfied until he has had one of them. As five years' contracts here provide for a vacation of four months, men usually go home at first leave, and thrift not being common, they often have to pawn or sell their possessions in order to go and cut a swell at the best hotels, to encourage the delusion that they have become nabobs out here; and when funds run out, including the vacation advance, they come back, hire a hall room, and do their own cooking.

COMFORTS IN EASTERN LIFE.

One need not be here long to get a fair insight into the attractions of China for foreign residents. The aptitude of the natives for service of all kinds leaves the outsider no occasion to fret over the drudgeries and petty cares that wear down the nerves in Western lands. Natives attend to every detail of business, they look thoroughly after household affairs, and they perform those services not only to the pecuniary advantage of the foreigners, but with the most cheerful disposition. It may be that they consider themselves superior to those whom they serve; if so, it is a superiority so exalted that it can put up with the whims and vagaries of the employers, and, in many instances, in this part of China and northward, with habitual abuse, making no complaint and seldom a sign of resentment. In Japan, a servant shows that he thinks himself better than his master by insolence. A Chinese servant obeys implicitly without a murmur, and this applies to service of all kinds. In business relations the foreigner, having acquired a footing, need give himself little concern beyond keeping his home lines in order. He may oversee and supervise and guide and suggest, but the Chinese part of his trade is done for him by the Chinese. Every business house has a comprador, who is the buyer and seller for the house and pushes its connections. He is under bonds, and if customers go wrong his sureties make good the loss without fuss or question. If the merchant can keep home lines lined out, the compradore will bring trade at this end.

The merchant who reaches his office by 10 o'clock in the morning does as well as may be expected of him. His compradore and clerks have been engaged for an hour or so before that time. From noon until 2 o'clock business rests, enabling everybody to indulge in a full-course dinner, known as tiffin, and to enjoy, if so inclined, a short nap afterward. In the North, where Winter cold is as extreme as is Summer heat, every one who can afford a horse goes driving at noon at this time of year, a high sun being essential to outdoor comfort there for several months. If business is not ready to close at 4 o'clock, all hands lay by for a cup of tea, with toast and cake and a little leisurely chat. By 5 o'clock there is an end to the day's labors. No one works on Saturday after midday at any time of the year and there are holidays for race meetings and other affairs of general interest.

A merchant and his chief assistants may afford large, comfortable residences, built of gray stone and as well appointed as may be found in the small cities at home. Boarding house or mess life for those of humbler station is much better than they could afford if similarly employed in the large cities of America or Europe. A large business concern likes to have in its employ several men trained in Western business methods. Those who come are usually brought from positions yielding them at home $25 or $30 per week, under engagement at $200 per month. The two sums are about the same in bank exchange but $200 in silver here will go much further than $100 in gold at home and it is used to buy comfortable living.

In the lowlier walks of business life, Portuguese and natives are employed in great numbers, and at low rates of pay, $50 per month being probably a high average. The Portuguese are excellent bookkeepers and junior clerks, and a Chinaman with an abacus can compute figures more rapidly than a European with a pen and seemingly never make a mistake. Where notes and drafts are streaming into an office in pounds, dollars, marks, rubles and yens, and provincial discounts and exchange must be reckoned several times a day for all kinds of currency in every market, computers save the foreigners many a headache. Then as messengers, handlers of cargoes, warehouse overseers, and for minor functions about an office, the Chinese are perfectly trustworthy, and their services cost little money.

CLUB AND SOCIETY LIFE.

Life in the East being mainly social, with no regular evening entertainment to engage public interest, the usual dinner hour is 8 o'clock. Between the close of business and that hour walking, driving, and calling occupy the time. Five o'clock is not an unusual hour for entertainments to be advertised, although 9 o'clock seems to be preferred. There are enough affairs of this kind, including dancing, to diversify social life. Indeed, Shanghai is dancing mad. There was no suitable place for it until last year, when the Municipal Council voted to relay the floor of the Town Hall. The resolution provided that a fine, polished floor be laid, in order to provide a drillroom for the Shanghai Volunteers, an organization that sprang into being when it was feared that there might be an uprising in this region, and has since been moribund. After the floor had been laid, care was taken that it should be covered with heavy cocoa matting whenever the volunteers assembled there. So there are no stratches or bruises, and the floor takes a beautiful polish at every dance.

Social life follows English customs, which means that one may stay in Shanghai until doomsday without making desirable acquaintances unless he or she takes the initiative. Hence it is permissible for a stranger to call anywhere. If a card is returned, with an invitation to dinner, the acquaintance may be improved; otherwise, that ends it.

Every foreign settlement has at least one club, where there is a general assembly of the male population twice daily—at noon and after the offices close. There one may hear all that is happening and do the other things that a club permits. The main club is so English that one engaged in a retail business cannot hope to become a member. His bookkeepers or clerks may join, not having degraded themselves by putting shop signs bearing their names on street exhibition, and from that connection they are socially entitled to look down on their employer.

The custom that keeps a retailer out of a club, however well-to-do or desirable he may be as an acquaintance, also closes the doors of society to him. He is never invited to any of the high-caste dinners, although at functions of that kind one may usually find an auctioneer and horse doctor among the guests.

The part that a club plays in Eastern life is illustrated in the Hankow correspondence of one of the newspapers here, which began a recent letter as follows: "No one talks any more of politics in Hankow; even the training for the coming races ceases to interest. All minor interests are temporarily in abeyance; the great event of the week is the opening of the new bar at the Hankow Club." At the club bar affairs of the settlement take shape. There is no better place to get acquainted and to arrange plans for business or pleasure. Race lotteries are sold there. One may as well be out of the world as to absent himself from the Spring and Fall races that occur at all the important settlements. Hunting and fishing parties fix their programmes at the club. There is a general exodus by houseboat at the holiday season on this kind of pleasure. It is the place to organize cross-country riding, paper chases, polo, and other varieties of sport, of which there is great abundance. With a climate like that of Washington, Shanghai and the ports southward admit of outdoor recreation well into the Winter. Business houses are most indulgent in allowing their employes to get away for that purpose.

Here is a life without hurry or worry, and with enough money in it to enable it to be said that no poor Europeans, meaning also Americans, are ever seen in China. If one is reasonably busy for about seven hours a day, he does as much as is expected of him, and he can live well, enjoy frequent holidays, and escape most of the drudgeries of life at home by having nearly everything done for him by willing helpers. As elsewhere, great fortune favors only the few, but those who are content to be merely comfortable find that in spite of distance from home, of separation from kindred, and of instinctive longing for other scenes and faces and associations, they will be more than compensated, on the whole, for the disadvantages of expatriation.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

MAY SAVE CITY MILLIONS.

Contractors Not Authorized to Abandon Work and Sue for Profits.

An important decision affecting the interests of the city was made public yesterday. According to Controller Coler, between two and three million dollars are involved.

Charles Jones sued the city for $86,000 because, when the Greater New York was formed by the consolidation of the different municipalities, Controller Coler ordered work stopped on many city contracts so that he could inquire into the financial condition of the city. Controller Coler was afraid that the debt limit would be exceeded. Contractor Jones claimed that the delay in the work and the payments made by the Controller caused him a loss of $86,000, and he claimed that the delay authorized the abandonment of the contract and damages not only for work done, but for profits which the contract would have made if the work had been completed.

The Appellate Division, by a unanimous vote, decided that the action of the city in temporarily suspending payments pending an examination as to the finances of the city was not such a breach of the contract as authorized contractors to abandon work and recover future profits.

There were hundreds of contracts on which work was ordered stopped by the city officials soon after consolidation. The saving to the city by this decision will amount up in the millions.

TENEMENT REFORM MOVEMENT.

Public Meeting Announced—Bill to be Sent to the Legislature.

The first public meeting in connection with a new tenement reform movement started by the Social Reform Club, it was announced yesterday, will be held in the rooms of the Social Reform Club, 45 University Place, on Feb. 19. The principal speaker will be Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the Tenement House Commission, who will exhibit stereopticon views of the results of his investigation of the tenements.

Charles F. Wingate, Chairman of a special committee appointed by the Social Reform Club to carry on the movement, made a statement yesterday as to the work of the committee, in which he said:

"We are getting experts to investigate the tenements in a list we have prepared, with a view to submitting a bill before the Legislature providing for more light and air space in tenements. We also want to limit the height of buildings, so as to conserve as much of the light as possible. Wider air shafts are needed. I may remark that, bad as some of the old tenements are, the rents charged for apartments in them are absurdly high. There is no district in the city where rents are so high as in the tenement districts. We cannot, of course, fix the rents by law, but we can bring about legislation by which the owners of tenements must give better accommodations for the money."

NEW LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION.

Planned by Socialists—How Man Who Differed from Them Was Treated.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, composed of the trades unions in the Socialist-Labor Party, organized a union of 'longshoremen at a rather exciting meeting in 407 Canal Street, beginning on Friday night and ending after midnight yesterday morning.

Some time ago the 'longshoremen in New York and several other large cities were organized by Edward McHugh, who was sent here from London by the National Association of Dock Laborers of Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose. After he returned to London, his union went to pieces and another union was formed, which is also beginning to break up.

A member of the latter attended the meeting in 407 Canal Street and began to debate matters with the Socialists. The union man did not have a pleasant time, as all his remarks were hissed and all the remarks of the Socialists vigorously applauded. The union man tried to get a chance of making an argument, but the meeting became uproarious, and he finally left in disgust.

In a statement made yesterday, their leaders say they are going to rescue the 'longshoremen "from the political leeches that have long fattened on their misery and woe."

"CIVILIZATION" OF CHINA

The Allies' Way Makes the Horrors of War Seem Merciful.

RAVAGES OF FIRE AND SWORD

Thirst for Blood Gives License to Murder, Pillage, and Attacks Upon Women.

In The Contemporary Review for this month, under the title of "The Chinese Wolf and the European Lamb," Mr. E. J. Dillon presents in harrowing details an account of the massacres of the Chinese by the so-called allied European soldiery. For want of humanity the writer accuses the Russians, the French, and the Germans. "The doings of some of these apostles of culture," writes Mr. Dillon, "were so heinous that even the plea of their having been perpetrated upon wild savages would not rid them from the nature of crimes." This is the description of a scene at the bar of the Taku, toward the mouth of the Pei-ho.

"Dead bodies of Chinamen were floating seaward, some with eyes agape and aghast, others with brainless skulls and eyeless sockets, and nearly all of them wearing their blue blouses, baggy trousers, and black glossy pigtails. Many of them looked as if they were merely swimming on their backs. Hovering over each was a dense cloud of flies, and higher still, in the hot, heavy air, unclean birds of prey wheeling round and round, but never once descending. They had long been battening on shore, and had grown squeamish. The sky was stagnate with heat; the air quickened to fire, and quivered till its vibrations were visible to the eye; there was not a breath of wind to stir the leafage of the willows on the distant banks. Away out in the offing one could descry the heads of men swaying from side to side with a motion very different from drifting. On drawing nearer and looking through the glasses, I became aware that scores of Chinamen scattered over the space of many miles were up to their necks in water. Each and every one of these toilers of the sea was standing upon stilts fishing for soles, and holding a net which he worked with both hands. Their heads were imperfectly shielded from the sun's blistering rays by the coils of their plaited hair, and their bodies, up to their necks, had been soaking thus in brine since early morning. These men were working for the surviving members of their families. Far as they were from each other, they were still more distant from the shore, the nearest stretch of which was some three miles off. Now, none of these busy fishermen ever moved away from the bodies of their townsmen, which kept floating shoreward past, each one spanked by its black cloud of flies, and infecting the air for many a rood around. Those wretched helots who thus left the dead to bury their dead had little of the magic power that excites fellow feeling. And it would have stood them in poor stead if they had possessed it. Yet they sorely needed solace; for their souls were as completely steeped in misery as their bodies were in water. 'Funny fellows, the Chinese; heartless brutes,' was the only comment I heard as we sailed past and other scenes gradually unrolled themselves to our eager gaze."

After having left Tien-Tsin Mr. Dillon went by river into the neighboring country.

RAVAGES OF FIRE AND SWORD.

"Fire and sword had put their marks upon this entire country. The untrampled corn was rotting in the fields, the pastures were herdless, roofless the ruins of houses, the hamlets devoid of inhabitants. In all the villages we passed the desolation was the same. Day after day, hour after hour, sometimes minute after minute, bloated corpses, pillowed on the crass ooze, drifted down the current, now getting entangled in the ropes, now caught by an obstacle near the shore. Three livid corpses were thus held fast on a fisher's net in midstream, and the shallow around kept me a few yards to the lee of them for not less than six hours of a scorchingly hot day. Hard by a spot named Koh So, I saw two bodies on a low-lying ledge of the shore. Accustomed by this time to behold in the broad light of day some of the horrors which the soil of the graveyard hides from all living things but the worm, I should have glided carelessly past them had not the pathos of their story, which needed no articulate voice to tell. A father and his boy of eight had been shot down in the name of civilization while holding each other's hands and praying for mercy. And there they lay, hand still holding hand, while a brown dog was slowly eating one of the arms of the father. To Europeans at home such a sight would appeal with force; to Chinamen it is the embodiment of spiritual as well as physical misery, for the son who should have kept his father's memory alive in this world, and been helpful to him in the world to come, had been cut down as well as himself. It was like killing a man in his sins as to insure his eternal damnation, which was one of the many forms of assassination in mediaeval Italy. I looked at the faces of the little boy and his father, and I can see them still, as clearly and almost as concretely as I saw them on the day. Truly it is not 'sickly sentimentality' that marks the attitude of European culture-bearers toward China."

The terrible conditions in Tung-Tschau are thus described:

"I speak as an eye witness when I say, for example, that over and over again the gutters of the City of Tung-Tschau ran red with blood, and I sometimes found it impossible to go my way without getting my boots bespattered with human gore. There were few shops, private houses, and courtyards without dead bodies and pools of dark blood. Amid a native population whose very souls quaked with fear at sight of a rifle, revolver, or military uniform, a reign of red terror was inaugurated for which there seems no adequate motive. Even if all the Chinese within the city walls had risen in revolt against the foreigners, the latter would have quelled it almost without an effort. Yet they were kept with a Damocles' sword continually falling on their heads. No native's life or property was safe for an hour. What had been speaking to before lunch were in their graves by sundown, and no mortal will ever know the reason why. The thirst of blood had made men mad. The pettiest and most despicable whipper-snapper who happened to have seen the light of day in Europe or Japan had uncontrolled power over the life and limbs, the body and soul, of the most highly-cultured Chinaman in the city. From his decision there was no appeal. A Chinaman never knew what might betide him an hour hence, if the European lost his temper. He might lie down to rest after having worked like a beast of burden for twelve or fourteen hours only to be suddenly awakened out of his sleep, marched a few paces from his hard couch, and shot dead. He was never told, and probably seldom guessed, the reason why. I saw an old man and woman who were thus hurriedly hustled out of existence. Their day's work done they were walking home, when a fire broke out on a little barge on the river. They were the only living beings found out of bed at the time, and in the pockets of the woman a candle and some matches were stowed away. Nobody, not even the boat watchman, had seen them on or near the boat. They were pounced upon, taken to the river's edge, shot and buried. It was the work of fifteen minutes or less. Short shrift was given to any native. Europeans had their own business to attend to, and adjudicating matters of this kind could be but an interlude. Executions were too frequent to have much precious time wasted on the preliminaries. No fire ever broke out to my knowledge without a number of Chinamen being immolated next day on the altar of justice or vengeance. The Chinese were treated as Christians were in the reign of Nero."

TREATMENT OF WOMEN.

If at the beginning there may have been some isolated cases of Japanese cruelty, Mr. Dilion writes, "the Japanese Generals very sternly set their faces against this species of devilry, visiting the offenders brought before them with such terrible punishment that among their troops the practice died suddenly out, and the Japs succeeded in setting an example of political wisdom to all the foreign allies." A further compliment is paid to the Japanese:

"'In battle fearless and fierce, they were wont to spare the lives of harmless people in all towns and cities, and to post up notices on the doors within which such protected citizens dwelt, calling upon all their allies to spare and 'not to molest the inmates, who are good, loyal people.' In worldly wisdom, as in their commissariat and hospital organization, the Japs were considerably ahead of the best of the Christian allies."

To the lust for blood was added the horrible treatment of the women. Mr. Dillon writes:

"So far as I have been able to make out, and I have been at some pains to investigate the subject, no officers or soldiers of English or German-speaking nationalities have been guilty of these abominations against defenseless women. And the crimes of this nature which were committed in the cities, towns, and villages in which I was staying were numerous. It cannot be gainsaid, and should be openly affirmed, that after a time severe measures were proclaimed against offenders, and I remember that on the 1st of September a Russian soldier was arrested by some Indian troops in the act of violating a woman, and was duly handed over to his military superiors for punishment. But it would be unfair to pass over in silence the fact that only two days previously a Sikh had been pounced upon by the Russians and delivered up to the British for condign punishment for a similar offense; and, two days earlier still, two other Indians had been shot dead by American soldiers for violating a Chinawoman. To compare nationalities in respect of the guilt of their representatives would be at once misleading to the historian and prejudicial to the cause of humanity. It is enough to know that outrages against female honor were heinous and many; together with the taking of unprotected lives and property, they were the crimes most frequently commited by the allied troops."

As to the Boxers, at first utter extermination seems to have been the rule of action.

"Down to the beginning of November the British were the only troops which, to my knowledge, gave quarter to Boxers, taking the wounded members into hospital and caring for them as for their own men. They also refused, more than once, to shoot in cold blood Chinamen who had fought against them in battle, but were taken weeks later without arms in their hands. On the other hand, the Japanese, who, throughout this invasion of China, have been on their Sunday behavior, were the only power among the allies who understood the natives, gained their confidence, restored perfect order, and re-established the reign of law. The Japanese districts of Tien-Tsin and Peking, for instance, were model cities quite apart from all others. They were crowded with Chinamen who had returned, and were going about their ordinary business without fear for life or property. Markets were held here every day, and victuals bought and sold at the time that all the other wards of these cities were in a state of chaos and without vegetables or meat. The Japanese were animated by a desire to show Europe that if a thorough reorganization of China be desirable, they, and they alone, can affect it. And this they have gone far toward proving to Europe and the world in the most convincing way. Looting was first put down in the Japanese wards of Peking."

THE RIOT OF LOOT.

Looting may be said to have been general. The richest harvest was that gleaned by the Japanese. They helped themselves freely to the silver in the Mint and Treasury at Peking. The Russians showed the greatest ability in plundering. "The lawless looting which the rules of war against barbarians were said to warrant was continued until there was nothing left worth carrying off." As to the plundering of the apartments in the Forbidden City, Mr. Dillon declares there was a satanic humor about it worthy of a modern Hogarth. Everybody wanted a "souvenir."

"The civilizers burst into the imperial chambers, despite the respectful requests of the Mandarins present; but it was only, forsooth, to have a look or take a photograph. Then they handled the furniture, but merely in order to ascertain the nature of the metals and the hardness of the wood. Then drawers were pulled out and cases opened, just that they might glance at and admire the barbaric splendor of the Chinese Court. And then there was a pause, during which the intruders looked less at the valuables and more at each other. One man would lift up a costly jade ornament or a fine piece of silverwork, study it, glance furtively around, re-examine it with a blush, lay it down in a half-shamefaced, half-regretful way, and move on to another drawer. Then he would return to the first and begin these rites over again. One gentleman had only just turned his back for a second on a most artistic and ancient piece of jade work, and was coming back to—admire it once more, when he saw it disappear in the side pocket of another, who remarked with a diplomatist's euphemism: 'One cannot go without a souvenir.' That word souvenir was the formula which every one had been seeking for. Once found, they all breathed and plundered freely. Each one wanted a souvenir, and, as there was little time to pick and choose, he took a number of articles home for inspection. The full tide of looting had now set in and could no longer be stemmed, even by the sturdiest of those who were wont to be 'honest in the daylight and virtuous in the presence of a crowd.' An officer of high rank, coming in, shook his head sadly, but exclaimed hopefully enough: 'Gentlemen, no looting, please. Each one may take a little souvenir, but nothing more.' But couplies carrying coals to steamers in Hongkong could not be more expeditious than was this respectable gathering of military and civil officials in stowing away the most unwieldy vessels, images, and ornaments between their coats and their skins. It was very comical to see self-respecting individuals, their features serious and solemn, while their bodies were so monstrously misshapen that even as gargoyles they would have been impossible. One officer left with what many fancied must be a ladies' tournure, expanded by the heat to alarming dimensions. His friends explained afterward that the protuberance was caused by a magnificent vessel of old china, which he in some mysterious way secreted on his person.

The peculiar horrors of this war the author certainly does not exaggerate. It may be questioned, however, whether he does not see the Manchu dynasty and the Chinese in a more amiable light than they deserve. The matter resolves itself into this: If China does not respect the lives of the foreign representatives or of the Americans or Europeans who dwell within her confines, she must be made to do so. This general rule holds good for Dahomey or China. The conclusion of this remarkable article is as follows:

"China has never meddled in European affairs, never given the powers any just cause of complaint. In fact, her chief sin consists in her obstinate refusal to put herself in a state to do either. She is not encroaching upon the territory of others, although her population has become too numerous for her area. Her only desire is to be left as she leaves others, in peace. She has a right to this isolation. Russia allows no foreign missionaries to convert her people. To induce a Russian subject to abandon his Church for Protestantism or Catholicism is a crime, punishable by law. Why should a similar act not be similarly labeled and treated in China? It is, of course, useless to expect the powers to change their line of action. But it is hardly too much to ask that the press should modify its language describing it. Why should cultured and more or less truth-loving people persist in speaking of the glorious work of civilizing China, when it is evident that they are ruining her people and demoralizing their own troops besides? The future historian will find it difficult to explain how it came about that the free Christian peoples, whost generous blood boiled with indignation against the high-handed action of the British in South Africa, were at the very same time enthusiastic in their praise of the 'good work done' by the brave troops in China.

"The policy of the powers is a sowing of the wind, and the harvest reaped will surely be the whirlwind. But that belongs to the 'music of the future.'"

A LAWYER DENOUNCED.

Magistrate Crane Says that His Conduct Was Heartless.

When in March last Mrs. Mary Hunt had her husband, an agent in a life insurance company, arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court before Magistrate Crane, charged with non-support, and the recreant one was placed under $500 bonds to pay his wife $8 a week, Lawyer Charles E. Lansing of 171 Broadway asked that his client be paroled in his custody until the next day, when he would furnish the bonds.

On the following day all appeared in court except Hunt. Lansing stated that Hunt had disappeared, but that he would have him back as soon as he could get him, and in the meantime he would look out for the interests of Mrs. Hunt.

Mrs. Hunt yesterday had Lansing appear before Magistrate Crane, in the same court, on a summons. She said that the lawyer has made frequent promises to her, none of which he had kept. She says she is in a destitute condition. Magistrate Crane, who has taken an interest in the case, referred to the promises made ten months ago by the lawyer to Mrs. Hunt, and characterized the lawyer's conduct as "heartless"—and of the sort that did not reflect credit on him or his profession. Magistrate Crane said he would see to it that Lansing was punished.

Clothiers' Association Convention.

The Clothiers' Association of New York, which is the representative body in this city of the National Clothiers' Association, has completed arrangements for the annual convention and banquet, to be held at Sherry's on Wednesday, Feb. 6. Delegates from all the important clothing manufacturing centres will attend the convention, at which matters of vital importance to the trade will be discussed. The banquet arrangements are in charge of an Entertainment Committee, of which Sol Heller is Chairman.

RICH POLITICAL KLONDIKE

Efforts to Do Away with the Fee System in Brooklyn.

Three Offices from Which Incumbents Are Said to Have Derived from $60,000 to $100,000 Annually.

If the efforts of certain Republican legislators at Albany to get into law three particular bills now in the Senate and Assembly obtain, a rich political Klondike—the fee offices of Kings County—will soon be exhausted and three of the richest political plums in the State will no longer lend interest to politics in the borough across the big bridge. It is proposed to make these offices salaried ones, and to do away with the fee system entirely. It is believed that the measures will become law, and there are a certain happy few political gentlemen in Brooklyn, with plethoric bank accounts, who, when they think of this, blithely clipping their coupons, or stirring up the dust down the road with a 2:10 stepper, chuckle with glee that their day in these particular offices has been and gone.

There was once a famous statesman who declared that he would rather be right than be President. And there are politicians in Kings County who would rather be Sheriff of that county than President. Not that, as in the case of the famous statesman referred to, there is any question of right involved in the choice; merely that there is "more in it" financially. The President of these United States draws an annual salary of $50,000 as head of the Nation. One man who has held the office of Sheriff of Kings County pulled out in one year more than twice that sum in fees. This amounts to more than $800 for each working day of the week. At 5 per cent., this would be the income from $2,000,000 invested.

With very few exceptions, the men who have held the office of Sheriff, County Clerk, and County Register of Kings County have retired independently rich. The few men who have not gone out of office wealthy men got rid of most of their money before retirement. Among the wealthiest politicians of Brooklyn to-day are men who have held these county offices. One man retired from the office of Sheriff with a fortune of nearly $400,000. When elected to the office he was earning $25 a week in a mercantile establishment in Manhattan.

Now the continuation of these three richest political offices in the gift of the people of Kings County is threatened by the local Republican leaders, who are behind the bills now at Albany. It is provided in these measures that the three offices in question shall be salaried. An annual allowance of $34,000 is made to the Register's office for salaries, which includes the Register's own salary, fixed at $8,000. The bills provide that the County Clerk's office shall be allowed $36,000 a year for salaries, the County Clerk himself to get a salary of $8,000. The Sheriff's office is allowed $40,000 annually for salaries, including the Sheriff's salary of $15,000. The bills calling for these changes have been introduced in the Assembly and Senate, respectively, by Assemblyman Wilson and Senator Marshall, both of Brooklyn.

If the bills become law, the present incumbents of the offices will not be affected, as the change will not go into effect until the expiration of their terms.

It has always been a matter of speculation among Brooklyn politicians as to just how much money in fees has been taken out of the offices of Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register by the men who have successively filled them. A man who has held the office of Sheriff, and is familiar with the workings of the other offices mentioned, said yesterday that exact figures in this connection were not obtainable. The incumbents of these offices, he said, received many fees which they were not required to make a record of, and, as they took their cash accounts with them when they left office, they alone knew what were the exact emoluments of their office.

It can be said, however, that the office of Sheriff of Kings County pays its incumbent on the average $75,000 a year. Not infrequently it pays much more. William J. Buttling, who was Sheriff from 1893 to 1897, holds the record in the matter of fees received while filling the office. When Mr. Buttling was elected the term of office was three years. Legislative action made the term in the Sheriff's office uniform with those of the other county officers—two years. This action, however, was taken after Mr. Buttling's election for three years, and, as his term could not be reduced, he was continued in office for four years, or until the next general election of county officers. Mr. Buttling's fees during these four years amounted to between $350,000 and $400,000. In the year 1896 his office paid him $106,000, which is the largest amount ever received by a Sheriff of Kings County during a like period. During the other years of his incumbency of the office Mr. Buttling's fees are said to have amounted respectively to $90,000, $80,000 and $85,000.

John Courtney, whom Buttling succeeded in office, and who was a Democrat, Buttling being a Republican, is said to have averaged between $75,000 and $80,000 in the amount of fees he received yearly. This would mean something like $225,000 during the three years that he held office.

Frank D. Creamer, a Democrat, who succeeded Buttling, drew out between $150,000 and $175,000 in his term of two years as Sheriff. William Wardell, who is Creamer's successor and who has been in office about a year, is said to have maintained the average of income from the position.

The offices of Register and County Clerk have for the past ten years at least paid their incumbents an average amount in fees of from $50,000 to $60,000 annually. Ex-Senator Jacob Worth, who was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Henry C. Saffen as County Clerk after Saffen's death, is said to have received $60,000 in fees during the year that he held office. William P. Wuest, a Democrat, who succeeded Worth, fared equally well, and Peter P. Huberty, another Democrat, and the present incumbent of the office, is said not to be falling behind as to the average in respect to fees.

Granville W. Harmon, a Republican, was enriched by fees to the extent of about $150,000 during his two years incumbency of the office of County Registrar. About the same amount was received in fees by Henry H. Haggerty, a Democrat, who succeeded Harman in office.

James R. Howe, a Republican, the present Register and successor to Haggerty, startled the political world of Brooklyn when he took office by announcing that he did not believe in the fee system, and that he intended to reserve to himself only what he deemed a reasonable share of the fees of his office. The balance, he declared, he would devote to some public purpose. This purpose has been announced by Mr. Howe as that of presenting an equestrian statue of George Washington to the Borough of Brooklyn.

YALE'S OLDEST GRADUATE.

Judge Cutler of Connecticut the Successor to the Title.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 26.—By the death of Benjamin D. Silliman, the title of Yale's oldest living graduate falls to Leman Woodward Cutler of the class of 1829. The announcement of Mr. Cutler's succession to the title is made to-day by the university authorities.

Judge Cutler has been for years looked upon as one of the most remarkable men of his class. He was born Dec. 12, 1807, in Watertown, Conn., and lived in his native town all of his life. He is ninety-three years old at the present time and in vigorous health. Judge Cutler was educated for college privately and at Rudd's School, in Huntington, Conn., and entered Yale in 1826, the year after Silliman graduated. He took his B. A. degree in 1829, and for the next twenty years engaged in practical farming in Watertown. He never studied for a professional career, but was engaged during his whole life in public affairs. In 1845, Judge Cutler was elected to the State Senate, and served again in that capacity in 1856. He was a member of the House of Representatives at Hartford for five terms, from 1861 to 1865, and again in 1866, to fill a vacancy. His public life has been, however, mostly connected with Watertown. He acted as Judge of the Probate Court of the town for twenty-four consecutive years, and retired only because of the Constitutional provision limiting such service to the age of seventy. He was Controller of Public Accounts of the State for five terms, Town Clerk of Watertown for thirty-nine consecutive years, Town Treasurer for ten years, and County Commissioner for six years.

Judge Cutler was the son of Youngiove and Anna (Woodward) Cutler, and was descended from two old Connecticut families. He was a Whig in politics, and later became a Republican. He was married Oct. 31, 1831, but has had no children.

The nearest competitor for the honor with Judge Cutler is Prof. Samuel Porter, also of the class of 1829, but three years younger.

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IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

This is a sad tale of a Grand Butler, a bottle of excellent Claret, and a Tablecloth, one of the finest products of the looms. The Cloth is the central figure, being the most valued; the Claret a misused accomplice of the Grand Butler, who is the villain of the story. It will wring the hearts of all lovers of fine linen to hear the tale, but, the villain being punished in the end, it is worth while. Many of the details are missing, but the principal facts remain. These were, to be brief, that the Butler was about to send the Claret to the table when by some misfortune he broke the bottle, the unfortunate Claret being dispersed in deep red streams in all directions. The Butler, with what he thought undoubtedly was presence of mind, but what other interested people considered to be absence of wit, flew to the Fine Linen Tablecloth, clutched it hastily, and sopped up the Claret, thereby transferring all the deep red stains to the Cloth in a fashion which the application of a whole bag, box, or barrel of salt would not be likely to remove. That is the story, which ends with the dismissal of the Grand Butler on the spot, and no more said of the Cloth, which probably went the way of good tablecloths which have been able to finish their days in states of happy usefulness. The real sadness of the tale lies in the thought that there are undoubtedly many Grand Butlers who sop up Good Claret with Fine Tablecloths and no one is any the wiser.

***

The man of music met the musical young woman upon the street. He saw her first at a distance, and at once his heart was filled with misgivings. Could this be the airy, fairy musical lady of his acquaintance, whose every movement was the poetry of motion? Stub along, stub along she was going with no more grace than is to be found in an old pegleg. With every step one foot came down, peg, peg, peg, peg. Something surely had happened, and the man of music approached the young woman, his face full of sympathy.

"My dear child, what is it?" he cried. "Are you ill, have you had a fall?" The young woman turned upon him a look of virtuous indignation:

"I am a pianist, Sir, and I have been vaccinated," she cried with asperity.

***

Burr McIntosh, the actor-photographer, says that the prettier a woman is the easier she is to photograph. A very pretty woman is charming in whatever pose she may take, and she is satisfied. A woman less attractive expects exactly the same results, and the end is unhappiness. But the woman who knows how to pose for a photograph has to be born; she cannot be made entirely. The best sitter is the professional model, who is always graceful. The woman of the stage may do well, and so may the society woman, but the professional model is best of them all.

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A cashier who has business dealings with many women says that it is interesting to read the history of the times in the checks which are presented to him. It does not require a knowledge of the people to pick out the checks of the older women from those of the younger. These older women, wives of millionaires and millionaires some of them, were all educated in the same school and in the times when plain, old-fashioned names were given to women. There is Mary Ann and Euphemia, Hannah Maria, Sarah Jane, Phoebe Ann, Rebecca, Martha Ann, and numerous others seldom to be found now outside old-fashioned books. And the checks of the Phoebe Anns and Euphemias it is possible to pick out at a glance from all the others without reading because of the writing. It is as old-fashioned as the names. The signatures are written with a fine pen, in a delicate, fine hand, small letters, each standing out distinctly and all perfectly legible. It is different with the checks of the daughters of the Mary Janes and Phoebe Anns. Their names cover most of the space on the lower edge of the checks—a big, bold, up-and-down hand, so sprawled that it is almost impossible to decipher, slashed over the paper, though the names are short in themselves, Saras and Maries who represent another generation.

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He is a kind and considerate man, but at the same time he realizes that business is business and that one never knows what may happen. The woman was the man's tenant, and she paid her rent always with notes which her brother indorsed. The notes were good, and the arrangement was satisfactory on all sides. But time went on and the brother died. Then the landlord, realizing that the woman had been his tenant for some years, thought to himself that it would be only cour

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY.

The days and nights roll on, and Winter is getting a bit aged and perilously near that stage when lingering in the lap of Spring describes the decay of the season. Ash Wednesday takes place on Feb. 20, now only a few weeks off, and by that time the gayeties of the year will be practically over. But although a great deal has passed, there is still a great deal to come. For nearly every evening in February there is a dinner, or rather there are dinners, a dance, or an entertainment of some kind, and the cards still are pouring in. Even with those of strict English proclivities, mourning for the Queen will not be attempted outside of diplomatic circles. Indeed, it would be very ridiculous and out of place. The few English visitors over on this side will enjoy all the hospitalities offered them. For the moment, possibly, they will not go to any very large affair, although Mrs. Arthur Paget, who dines with Mrs. Richard P. Lounsberry on Tuesday next, is expected to visit afterward the Charity Ball. This, however, is simply done with a charitable intent and to increase the revenues of the evening and add to its attractiveness.

***

The week which has passed into history witnessed many dances. The most notable of these were the ball given by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, the Assembly, and the small dance at the residence of Mr. Heber R. Bishop. The opera has been very well patronized, and the parterre boxes are a study of combinations of fashionable people. There is not much visiting done this year, and the hostess of the evening endeavors to bring as many young men as can conveniently crowd into the back of the box. The costumes have been very rich and there has been a brave showing of jewels, although many of the women prefer to have their hair dressed with flowers, or fillets, or tinsel ornaments. The return to the simplicity of the Greeks and Romans and the wearing of laurel wreaths of gold and silver foil, such as are sometimes yet given to children at schools for prizes are among the new fashions. This style of coiffure is much affected by very young women. Miss Beatrice Mills, the twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills; the Misses Gerry, Miss Leila Sloane, and Miss Twombly have worn these wreaths at various times. Friday evening was really the most brilliant of the three subscription evening performances of the week. Monday was also an excellent night, and many of the audience went afterward to the Sloane ball.

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The week will commence with the large reception and ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. This entertainment is one of yearly occurrence. One of the distinctive characteristics of any large affair at the residence of Mr. Gerry is the entire supplying of all the accessories by the household. The supper is cooked by the chefs, and all the delicacies are either obtained in this country or abroad especially for Mr. Gerry, who takes a special pride and interest in this branch of his household. The evening, as usual, will end with a large cotillion, for which some very handsome favors have been selected.

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Tuesday is the date of the Charity Ball, which takes place as usual at the Astoria. The Charity Ball is an institution about which New York is familiar, and which hardly needs any additional description. There are some details as to the affair, which will be given in the proper column. There is a widespread and general interest in the Charity this year, and it promises to be one of the best attended balls in the history of its organization.

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Another dance for Miss Frederica Webb will take place on Wednesday. This will be given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb. It will be a small affair for debutantes, with a cotillion. It is the second in a series.

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The second Cinderella dance will be held Thursday evening at Sherry's. The Cinderella is always a very popular organization, especially with the young people. It gives them the opportunity of dancing and getting home early, and it is therefore quite a boon to the chaperons. There have been so many dances this Winter, and they have all been so late in beginning and so early, so to speak, in ending, that the young women who have been going out are looking pale and haggard. The men have, many of them, to be in business houses at 9 in the morning, and the rest of Sunday—such rest as it is—does not compensate for the turning of night into day.

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There is much curiosity about the dinner dance which will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay on Friday evening at the Astoria. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay have done very little entertaining on a large scale. Their house, which is leased from Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, is adapted for dinners and affairs of that kind, but it could not meet the modern requirements for a ball. A dinner dance is practically a continuous performance. At this special affair there will be over 300 guests and a number of extra men have been asked in to the dance afterward. There will be the usual cotillion and the favors have been personally selected by Mrs. Mackay, who is renowned for her charming originality. The guests will be nearly all the younger married set, with a few of the more prominent débutantes. It is said that this Winter the girls of several years' standing have but little show, and that they are not asked out as much as formerly. At several of the recent very large dances there were almost altogether young married couples and débutantes.

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The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. F. Marion Crawford has been the signal for a number of luncheons and dinners. Mrs. Cadwalader Jones gave a tea for Mrs. Crawford yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Francis D. Millet and Miss Millet have also been the recipients of much attention, and Mrs. Arthur Paget has, of course, been in great demand. She will go to Newport for a few days, and in that time the ultimate fate of Marietta Villa may be decided. Last year it was used as a restaurant, and the year before as a conservatory and flower warehouse. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ismay are also being entertained. Mrs. Bruce Ismay has not been here for several years. Her sister, a younger Miss Schieffelin, Miss Matilda, married C. Bower Ismay, and she has been visiting her father and mother. Dinners will be given to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ismay by Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor, and Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, and others of the family connection during their stay in this country.

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Mrs. George Cornwallis West is yet undecided about coming over to America. At present she is in London. In fact, the plans of most English people and many Americans have been entirely upset by the events of the past week. As already announced, Mr. Coleman Drayton and Miss Drayton will remain in London until after the funeral of the Queen. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are at their London house and will have some friends with them for the ceremonies. Mrs. Ronalds has stopped her afternoon musicales for the present. There has been a sudden influx of English people in Paris, where Consuelo, the Duchess of Manchester; Lady Lister Kaye, and Mr. and Mrs. Shaw Safe have lately arrived.

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Mrs. Robert Goelet will shortly sail for Europe, and will take a cruise on the Riviera in her yacht, the Nahma. Her departure has been hastened by the death of her mother, Mrs. George Henry Warren. Gen. and Mrs. Herbert Eaton will sail for England in a fortnight, and Mr. and Mrs. Hary Payne Whitney are expected to leave on Jan. 30.

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The heavy travel to Florida has not yet commenced, but the little colonies there are very gay. Jekyl Island has also its contingent and Aiken has a few more cottagers. Mr. J. H. Alexandre and family have taken a large house there, and will be at Aiken all the Spring. Mrs. John Jacob Astor will not arrive at Aiken for a permanent stay until the middle of February.

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The carnival at New Orleans promises to be one of the attractions in the South this year, as usual. Rex arrives on Feb. 18, and the festivities culminate on Mardi Gras evening, the 19th. There have been many débutantes in New Orleans society this Winter. Miss Myrthe Stauffer, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Stauffer, the great-granddaughter of the late Zachary Taylor and a niece of Mrs. George Spencer Eastwick, has been the most notable débutante of the Winter. A great many entertainments have been given in her honor, and her grandfather, Mr. I. H. Stauffer, gives a large cotillion at the Athenæum for her on the 29th. Miss Stauffer has as guest Miss Petronela del Valle of New York, a cousin of the Duke of Manchester, and Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer gave a luncheon in honor of the Duke and Duchess last week, while they were visiting New Orleans.

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In Boston Miss Katherine Thayer, the niece of Mrs. J. Hampden Robb of this city, has made her début, and she will come over to New York for a few days before the season is over. The ball which was given for her by her father and mother was one of the handsomest which has ever taken place in Boston. A novel idea was the bringing in of the favors by a little girl drawing an illuminated spinning wheel. As is the peculiar custom of Boston society, a number of young men were made ushers. Mr. E. V. R. Thayer, Jr., being the chief. These young men are decorated with small white ribbon bows on the lapels of their coats, and their duties are to see that all the young girls and men have partners and enjoy themselves. To those who went over to Boston for the Thayer ball, and who were paying their first visit there, this was an absolute novelty, and quite a contrast from the go-as-you-please indifference of a fashionable New York ballroom.

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From late mail accounts, the famous ball at Cliveden which took place directly after the new year was a boy-and-girl affair. It began and it ended quite early. The floral decorations were mauve orchids, which were used in the greatest profusion throughout the house. Miss Astor, who received with her father, wore white and gold.

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A few days later occurred the meet and the hunt ball. The Astors brought to the county seat a large delegation from Cliveden. Mr. and Mrs. Henry White were also to have brought a party of friends, but the death of Lewis Rutherfurd, Mrs. White's brother, at Davos Platz changed her plans.

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Wednesday will bring three weddings; those of Robert Chetwood Beatty and Miss Jean Burlingame, of Edward Somerville Jaffray, and Miss Marie C. Hewitt, and of William H. Dixon and Miss Josephine T. Williams.

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The wedding of William H. Dixon and Miss Josephine T. Williams will be celebrated in Grace Church. Miss Williams, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Williams, (Miss Sarah W. Peters,) will have her cousin, Miss Louisine A. Peters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Peters, as maid of honor, and her bridesmaids are to be her cousin, Miss Taggert, who with her mother has come over from England especially for the wedding, and the Misses Marion Fish, Florence V. Twombly, Anna Dodge, and Evelyn Parsons. Mr. Dixon's best man will be his cousin, Woodward Babcock, and his ushers are to be Searle Barclay, Jr., Richard T. Williams, Jr., a brother of the bride; H. H. Hollister, Jr., Bradish Johnson, Jr., Samuel F. Babcock, Jr., a cousin of the bridegroom; Maxwell Stevenson, Frederick Kernochan, and William Stevens.

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The wedding of Edward Somerville Jaffray and Miss Marie Ceballos Hewitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hewitt, will be celebrated at 22 West Fortieth Street, which house Mr. Hewitt has leased for the season. This will be a small wedding, as only relatives and a few intimate friends have been invited to witness the ceremony. Mr. Jaffray is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Jaffray (Miss Emma Harris) of Willowbrook, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and a grandson of the late Edward S. Jaffray.

***

Robert Chetwood Beatty and Miss Jean Burlingame will be married in St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, at 4 o'clock by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, and there will be a reception afterward at the residence of the bride's parents, 22 East Seventy-eighth Street. Mr. Beatty is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Beatty (Miss Hetty Bull) of 3 East Ninth Street, and Miss Burlingame is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Burlingame, (Miss Ella F. Badger.) Miss Constance Burlingame will be her sister's maid of honor.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have cards out for a dinner on Tuesday next. This is the sixth and last of the series of large dinners they have been giving this season at their town house, 13 West Fifty-first Street. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are going South on Feb. 15, to their plantation, on the North Carolina coast, and will entertain a number of house parties there. As they have good golf links, a covered tennis court, &c., on their estate, their New York friends who receive invitations to these house parties are to be envied.

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Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster has cards out for two luncheons in February—on Wednesday, Feb. 6, (instead of Feb. 7, as announced yesterday,) and on Thursday, Feb. 14. Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks has invitations out for two large dinners on Tuesday and Thursday of next week. Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Dodge, and others have cards out for dinners to be given on Tuesday, Feb. 5.

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Mrs. E. S. Auchincloss is to take a number of friends to the theatre on Monday evening, Feb. 4, and afterward there will be a supper. Mrs. H. Holbrooke Curtis will be one of next Tuesday's dinner givers, and Mrs. Robert Hoe will also give a dinner on that night, from which her guests will go to the Charity Ball.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will give a dinner this evening at their residence, 15 Washington Square North, and Mrs. Seth Barton French and the Misses Callender and de Forest will have receptions with music this afternoon.

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Miss Grace Dobson, who made her début as a professional entertainer with such brilliant success at the Waldorf under the patronage of many fashionable New York women in December last, has been the guest in Albany of Bishop William Croswell Doane and Mrs. Doane, and while there gave a recital on Thursday last for the benefit of the cathedral organ fund. The Albany papers are most enthusiastic in their commendation of Miss Dobson's cleverness in her musical monologues, and her French-Canadian recitations. She also recited Van Tassel Sutphen's "Special Delivery," which he wrote for her. Miss Dobson was assisted by Miss Florence Eoeso and Dr. Tipton, and the affair was given under the patronage of Mrs. William Croswell Doane, Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, and Mrs. George Evans.

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Cable dispatches from Mrs. Livingston Lee, at home, state that Miss Margaret Lee, one of the most brilliant riders of the Roman hunting set, is recovering from her recent injury. Miss Lee was thrown at a recent hunt, and it was thought that her chances for recovery were small.

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Mrs. Henry W. Poor (Miss Constance Brandon) gave a reception last night from 9 till 11 in honor of Mrs. Francis D. Millet and Miss Millet, the wife and daughter of F. D. Millet, the artist. Mrs. Millet and Miss Millet are at present the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Poor at their residence in Gramercy Park. Mrs. Poor, who was gowned in white panne velvet, embroidered in silver, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Millet, who was in yellow moire, and Miss Millet, who wore a rose-colored satin frock, trimmed with chiffon. The house was decorated with palms and Southern smilax, and pots of white azaleas were placed in the greens that decorated the halls. Hungarian and mandolin orchestras played alternately during the evening. A buffet supper began at 11 o'clock. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Palmer, Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler and Miss Butler, Mr. Olin and the Misses Olin, Mrs. Charles Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Stockton, Miss Furniss, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Barney and Miss Barney, Dr. Kinnicutt and Mrs. Kinnicutt, Mr. and Mrs. John Auchincloss, Dr. Holbrooke Curtis and Mrs. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Dimock, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Marlé, Peter Marlé, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Marquand, Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff, Miss Eloise Breese, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Alfred Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Kernochan, Miss Kernochan, Miss Whitney, Miss Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Twombly and Miss Twombly, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. Roger Bacon, Mrs. William Douglas and Miss Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Elsie De Wolfe, Miss Bessie Marbury, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, Miss Susan Strong, Mrs. Thacher Adams, Miss Remsen, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cooper.

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The kirmess which the Society of Decorative Art is to give, as announced in this column last Tuesday, in the Astoria ball room on the evening of March 14 will, it is said, be far more brilliant than that given last year, as there will be more time for preparation and other dances will be added. In the afternoon there will be a children's kirmess, preceded by the pantomime of "Cinderella," and in the evening there will be the National dances, &c., of last year, with many additional features. Miss Leila Stewart, who had it in charge last season, will also manage this year's affair.

***

There will be numerous bridge whist parties this coming week. The Southampton Club, organized by Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, will meet on Wednesday, and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman's will meet on Friday. Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie of Madison Square North has invitations out for a euchre party on Wednesday next, and Mrs. Maturin Livingston has a meeting of her bridge whist class on the first of the week.

***

Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd will, as announced in this column on Friday, give a dance for young people at her residence, 5 Gramercy Park, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, at which G. Beekman Hoppin will lead the cotillion dancing with the hostess. It will be remembered that Mrs. Lloyd was obliged to recall the invitations she had issued for a dance on Jan. 17 for Miss Eleanor Russell Morris, because of the death of a relative of Miss Morris. The dance will be preceded by a large dinner.

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On the Campania, which sailed yesterday, were Mr. Tompkins McIlvaine, Mr. J. Newlands Thomson, Mr. C. B. Waite, and Senator Fulford, Mrs. Fulford, and Miss Fulford. On the Augusta Victoria, which arrived on Friday, were Mrs. Carlos de Garmendia, Mrs. F. F. Stephens, and Miss Marianne Stephens. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing were among the passengers on the Prinzessin Victoria Louise.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt has gone South, and will cruise in the Valiant for two weeks before going abroad. He sails for Europe in February.

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The English newspapers and a few Americans have announced the engagement of Miss Leila Paget to Lord Athlumney, an officer of the Coldstream Guards, who has an estate in County Meath, Ireland, of 11,000 acres and is the owner of Somerville Castle. Mrs. Paget has made, as yet, no formal announcement of this engagement to her friends here. Miss Leila Paget has not yet made her début in society. Last year she was quite an invalid. She is at present yachting with Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel.

***

Lady Eva Dugdale and Mr. Frank Dugdale, her husband, have been in New York since last Tuesday. They came over for a trip to Australia and Canada. The trip has been abandoned on account of the death of the Queen. Lady Eva Dugdale is the principal lady in waiting to the Duchess of Cornwall and York, and the sister of the Earl of Warwick. Lady Dugdale will return to England.

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Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger will sail Jan. 31 from Genoa to pass the Winter with Mrs. James P. Kernochan at Washington.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Frederick Foote will receive on Wednesdays, 120 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Mr. A. Walpole Craigie will give a reception on Friday, Feb. 8, 57 West Forty-sixth Street, to meet Mr. Henry Waller.

Mrs. Herbert Jerome Davis, 255 West Seventy-first Street, gave a large reception yesterday. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. George Perkins Lawton and Mrs. Austen Dyatt.

The Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York will give a euchre party for the Valley Forge Memorial fund at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday, Jan. 28, during the afternoon. The game will commence at 2:30 o'clock.

Miss Harriette Cady, the pianiste, who has just returned from Canada, will give a small reception on Tuesday afternoon next after 4 o'clock at 253 West Forty-second Street in honor of the Earl of Drogheda, who is about to sail for Europe.

The engagement is announced of Isidor Chuck and Miss Bertha Simon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Simon. The young couple will receive to-day at the residence of Miss Simon's parents, 114 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Miss Carroll Bradshaw of 65 Central Park West will give the last of her studio teas for January to-morrow afternoon, Jan. 28. One of the soloists will be Miss Amy Roble, the young violinist, lately of Brussels.

The Sin Som Club will have a theatre party at the Criterion to-morrow evening. The members will assemble at the residences of Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, 116 West Seventy-second Street; Mrs. Richard B. Hartshorn, 9 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, 126 East Thirtieth Street. After the play supper will be served at the residence of Mrs. Henry B. Lockwood.

PLEASANT TIMES AT LAKEWOOD

Golf Links Little Affected by Rain—Amusements at the Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 26.—To one who does not know how quickly Lakewood recovers from a spell of bad weather, it will seem incredible that within three or four hours after a severe rainstorm—a storm that has flooded links and turned the roads into rivers of mud—scarcely a trace of water can be seen. Only a week ago it was thought that the handicap tournaments at the Lakewood Golf Club and the Country Club would have to be postponed, but no fewer than seventeen players turned in good cards at the golf club and eighteen at the country club before 5 o'clock. It is this wonderful absorbent faculty of the soil that makes Lakewood the healthy spot it is.

Socially it has been very quiet here. Many of the cottagers run up to New York for the opera, and come back to rest. At the hotels time passes pleasantly, if uneventfully. The Lakewood is well filled, and its guests when forced to stay indoors find abundant pastime in cards, billiards, pool, and promenading. The orchestra is also a potent attraction. Well-arranged programmes with popular as well as classic selections find favor with the music lovers who sit in the foyer or promenade along the covered verandas. Thursday night, Krieger, the magician, delightfully entertained them, and won much applause. Registered from New York are Mrs. W. T. Bull, Miss Hentse, Master James G. Blaine, third, Master W. T. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Makley, Miss Makley, Mrs. W. L. Lascelles, Mrs. T. W. Woodford, Miss M. Connell, Mr. and Mrs. I. Sattan, J. Westervelt, H. Mooyer, A. B. Hart, J. W. Gilbert, J. J. Colton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Openhyme and maid, Master George Openhyme, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nordlinger, child, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gomprecht, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Burbridge, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. George, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Anthon, Mrs. G. B. Glover, Mrs. H. L. Williamson, Mrs. Alfred Wagner, Mrs. M. Hindskopf, from Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. M. Minden, R. Robins, A. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cohen, W. D. Rockefeller, Allenhurst; H. B. Manning, New Brunswick; Dr. and Mrs. Charles Hermon Thomas, Miss Champion, Philadelphia; I. Fox, Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gilman, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. E. Mandel, and Miss Wampold, Chicago.

The Laurel-in-the-Pines continues winning new friends and holding old ones. During the past week it has entertained several celebrities—Mrs. C. M. Raymond, who as Anna Louise Cary, was one of the greatest contraltos of her day; Miss Minnie Ashley, whom New York applauded in "The Greek Slave" and "San Toy," and Miss Edna May, who came down to recover from the grip. Ericsson Bushnell, the basso, has also been a guest at the Pines. Other New Yorkers registered there are Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Foster, Miss Wells, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Vreeland and three children and maid, J. A. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Woerz, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ceballos, Master Ceballos, F. H. Sargent, J. T. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, Miss Eleanor Steele, James B. Vredenberg, Mrs. Winthrop Howard Barnes, Walter H. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Clifford, L. B. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. S. Hyde, Miss J. McLean, Miss A. McLean, Jacob Halstead, and Mr. and Mrs. Amory G. Hodges. Brooklyn is represented by Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Smith, Miss Alice Smith, Miss L. B. Cromwell, Mrs. C. E. Warren, Miss M. L. Warren, Thomas J. Patterson, George Patterson, Miss Agnes Patterson, and Miss Mary Patterson; Washington by Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Noyes, N. Noyes, and Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Noyes; Philadelphia by Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Huston, W. Newbold Ely, Dr. G. I. Ring, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Sharp; Boston by Miss M. L. Williams, Miss K. H. Holden, and Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Herrick.

The regular Winter colony has arrived and settled at the Laurel House. The latest additions are Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Nones, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Haas, Mrs. William C. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Byrne, Mrs. Charles H. Post, Miss Post, James M. Montgomery, Willis D. Wood, Miss Bowers, W. A. Warburton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Hastings, Miss Hastings, Miss Foote, N. M. McCawley, Alfred Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Mann, Mrs. C. F. Foote, Mr. and Mrs. R. Endicott, Mrs. M. L. Delafield, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Holman of New York; Mrs. W. H. Gammon, Miss Gammon, Mr. and Mrs. H. De Haven, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rowe, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Bacchus of Brooklyn; Mrs. C. H. Converse, Andrew Blume, Mr. and Mrs. J. Crane, Jr., of Boston; Walter T. D. Howe, C. J. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Busch of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Carrington of Chicago.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Post Master General and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner this evening. Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs, ex-Gov. and Mrs. Cornell of New York, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Miss Miller, and Representative Robert Adams were the guests.

Gen. and Mrs. Miles entertained a large dinner company, at which the guests of honor were the Speaker and Mrs. Henderson.

Senator and Mrs. Foraker entertained a company of twenty-four young people in honor of Miss Wallace of Philadelphia, who is the guest of the Misses Foraker.

PURIM ASSOCIATION BALL.

Proceeds of This Year's Entertainment to Go to United Hebrew Charities.

The Charity Ball of the Purim Association will be held on Thursday, Feb. 14, at the Metropolitan Opera House. This association, which was organized in 1861, has given annual entertainments for forty years for charitable purposes. The United Hebrew Charities will be benefited by the proceeds of this year's ball. The boxes have nearly all been disposed of. Among the patrons, a number of whom have secured boxes, are:

Mrs. Henry S. Allen,	Mrs. Morris Mayer,
Mrs. Henry Budge,	Mrs. M. H. Moses,
Mrs. J. N. Bloom,	Mrs. Lewis May,
Mrs. Simon Borg,	Mrs. Charles H. May,
Mrs. Julius Beer,	Mrs. Frederick Nathan,
Mrs. Jules S. Bache,	Miss Blanche T. Newman,
Miss Rosie Bernheimer,	Mrs. R. Offenbach,
Mrs. Jacob A. Cantor,	Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips,
Mrs. Emelie E. Dreyfous,	Mrs. Henry Rice,
Mrs. William Einstein,	Mrs. H. C. Rosenbaum,
Mrs. Arnold Falk,	Mrs. Simon Schafer,
Miss M. Fisher,	Mrs. Jesse Seligman.
Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim,	Mrs. Sol. B. Solomon,
Mrs. Daniel P. Hays,	Mrs. Felix Samson,
Mrs. Joel E. Hyman,	Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff,
Mrs. Isaac H. Herts,	Mrs. Isaac Stern,
Mrs. Joseph E. Hoffman,	Mrs. Leo Speyer,
Mrs. Edwin Heidelberg,	Mrs. Henry Seligman,
Miss Minnie Isaacs,	Mrs. Oscar S. Straus,
Mrs. Laurens Joseph,	Mrs. Gustave H. Simon,
Mrs. Philip Kleeberg,	Miss Dollie Stiner,
Mrs. Solomon Loeb,	Mrs. Leopold Wallach,
Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn,	Mrs. M. S. Wormser,
Mrs. L. Napoleon Levy,	Miss C. Wise,
Miss Harry Lyon,	Mrs. L. Zeckendorf,
	Mrs. Alfred Nathan.

Splendors of the Arion Ball.

The Carnival of Venice, which will be one of the artistic features of the Arion Ball, to be held at Madison Square Garden on Monday night, Feb. 11, will contain five magnificent floats. The second float represents "The Golden Age of Venice." Upon this float will be Titian and Raphael, with female models; Michael Angelo at work on a bust, and a number of pupils and models. Constituting the retinue of followers of the third float will be characters from Shakespeare's works, among them Othello and Desdemona, Shylock and Jessica, Portia, Juliet, and eight young women dressed in the costume of Rosalind.

TO DEVELOP FLAX CULTURE.

Minnesota Woman to Establish a Fibre Industry with Aid of a Belgian Expert.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 26.—A new industry is developing in Minnesota which will revolutionize flax culture, in the production of flax fibre for linen manufacture. This new departure is due to the energy of a woman, Mrs. Oscar N. Olberg, who has spent the past six months in Europe making an investigation of flax fibre culture.

She has just returned, and announces that there will be established at her home town, Albert Lea, Minn., shortly, a flax fibre industry, and that the farmers will be offered and paid good prices for their flax straw. Mrs. Olberg has engaged the services of G. Loppens of Neerpelt, Belgium, who will come to America and show the farmers how to raise flax. Two or three inventions for breaking and retting have been secured, and the patents are controlled by those interested in the enterprise. Finally, and most important of all, Mrs. Olberg has interested one of the heaviest and best-known capitalists of the East to finance the enterprise.

Mrs. Olberg learned that in Belgium an annual rental of $50 an acre is paid for the flax franchise. In Minnesota thousands of acres better adapted to flax culture than the foreign soil can be purchased for less than the annual rental in Belgium.

The crop in this country is cultivated solely for the seed, which is sold to linseed oil manufacturers, while the most valuable part of the flax fabric is wasted. Thousands of tons are burned annually in Minnesota. If saved at all, it is sold for packing at a price so low that it does not pay for handling. During the early nineties, after several samples of Minnesota flax had been sent to the linen mills of Ireland and Brussels, and had been pronounced first-class, there was considerable activity toward the establishment of linen factories in the Northwest. Plants were put in operation in Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Appleton. Expensive machinery was purchased abroad, and the home-made product of these mills was unsurpassed by the goods from Belfast. But there was a dearth of raw material. The farmers would not, or could not, get the flax fibre into condition for the looms.

Within two years after the linen mills mentioned had started every one of them had ceased operations. For they found that in order to keep the spindles moving, they would be compelled to import retted flax fibre, while our own flax straw was either going to waste or being burned up. The Western linen mills, therefore, were compelled to suspend operations, while those of the older cities in the East only maintained themselves by purchasing a portion of their raw material from across the sea.

The new Coiffure par excellence for 1901.

"Transformation"

is the most beautiful Coiffure ever introduced. Its many advantages as to comfort and style will be realized upon inspection.

The Newport Coil as made and patented by me is made only of long, natural, wavy hair, with absolutely no stems, thus being incomparably superior in style and comfort to the old fashioned braid or switch.

Wigs and Toupees for ladies or gentlemen. None are allowed to leave my establishment which are not perfect in every way. Wigs when made by me are perfection as to fit, comfort, and illusive appearance.

Hair Ornaments of choicest and most fashionable designs in real tortoise shell, amber, rhinestones, velvets, laces, etc. In fact I have

EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.

No Branch Stores. A. Simonson No Agents.

933 BROADWAY. 21—22 STREETS.

OLD COLONIAL FURNITURE

Genuine Pieces Are Hard to Find, a Dealer Says.

Reproductions Are Really Better than Originals—Hand Work and Machine Work.

There is a rather shabby little shop on a rather shabby street not far up town, where a business is done that would not be suspected from outside appearances. It is from this shop that many of the wealthy residents of the city get their fine furniture in old designs, either the genuine article or a superior reproduction. The proprietor of the shop is a German, who learned his trade as a cabinet maker over a half century ago, when a man was taught his business in its entirety. When he started on a piece of furniture he made it every bit himself. A man like that knew his business from A to Z, and following it from the first half of the last century, gives a knowledge of general conditions not often found. The German cabinet maker has not changed his business as other workers of his time have done, and still makes single pieces of furniture and repairs old ones. The trend of the business is, however, quite different. Only the wealthiest families can afford to buy hand-made furniture, and the prices for handwork in these days of factory made furniture of all kinds seem fabulous.

Repairing and putting in order the old pieces of furniture is also expensive, and costs often more than an entire new piece. A desk will not be put into condition for less than $100, and it will cost $40, at the lowest estimate, to make an old bureau presentable. But when the pieces are finished they can stand the test of American steam-heated houses which are ruinous to furniture made in the days of open fire places or stoves. Much of the furniture called Colonial does not date back to open fireplace days.

"Nowadays," says the veteran furniture maker, "everything is called Colonial, but there is only the smallest proportion of the pieces that sell for it that date back further than to 1825 or 1835. Here is an old sideboard that is called Colonial"—it was a tall, square affair, with mahogany doors and claw feet—"but there is nothing Colonial about it. People think that all this carved and claw-footed furniture is Colonial, but that is where they are mistaken. Take those old sofas, with elaborately carved ends and legs that curve in and claw feet, and every woman who has one will tell you that it is a Colonial piece, but it does not date back probably later than 1835 or 1825.

"Here is a goose-neck rocker, the arms carved in the shape of the curved neck and head of a goose. That is a good chair, though they were not all as comfortable, but they were being made when I was an apprentice in 1846.

"It is not only that a piece of furniture is old that should make it valuable. It must be a good piece. But the good old pieces are getting more and more difficult to find. It is impossible almost to find anything in a place anywhere near a railroad, though you may find them occasionally in little towns off the regular lines of travel.

"Still we have an old sideboard here that came from the negro quarter over on Staten Island eleven years ago. That is a genuine old Colonial piece, and it is beautifully inlaid. That was put in order and sold originally to a wealthy man, one who was well known here in New York. He had it for ten years, and then, leaving town, we bought it back from him in as good condition as when he took it. There are a good many stories of interest with these old pieces of furniture. We always try to get them when we can. But it would not do to tell them, for the furniture has gone into very many houses of prominent and wealthy people in the city.

"We had one settee of which we learned the history in some detail. Occasionally these old pieces have been given to servants by their employers, as possibly the old piece in Staten Island may have been. This settee was given by Mrs. Rhinelander many years ago to a seamstress whom she employed. This seamstress was married afterward, and had a daughter, to whom at her death she left her personal property. The daughter, then a woman of about fifty, sold the settee, with a melodion, for $3 to an auctioneer. We bought the settee at auction. The framework was of mahogany and the seat caned. It had experienced many vicissitudes. The framework had been gilded, then painted white, and then brown. The seat had been covered with paper, and over that some boards had been tacked to make a firm seat. The settee now is a more satisfactory piece of furniture than when it was new, and has gone into one of the handsomest houses in the city.

"We buy old tables frequently to make the tops for large pieces of furniture. People have an idea that old parlor doors of mahogany can be had for furniture, but they are good for nothing for our work. They are filled with grooves and screw holes, mortised, and cut up in too many ways to be useful.

"One hears a great deal of Santo Domingo mahogany, which is supposed to be in all old pieces of furniture. That can only be obtained now in small logs that cannot be used to any advantage. The mahogany that goes into the general run of mahogany furniture nowadays is the Mexican mahogany, and it is nearly as soft as pine. The best mahogany to be found is the Cuban mahogany, from Santiago, which is much heavier and darker. The Santiago mahogany weighs six pounds to the square foot and the Mexican only two and one-half pounds. The latter is easy to work, and for certain purposes very satisfactory. Practically the only purpose for which it cannot be used is for chairs, and it is not heavy enough for those. It is so light in color that it is always stained. The Cuban mahogany, while it is darker, is also slightly stained. People do not live long enough to see it change color from age. The Mexican mahogany never grows dark. We use the Cuban mahogany for the most conspicuous parts of the furniture, where it appears in large plain pieces, as in table tops. For many pieces, bedsteads, for instance, it would be too heavy and could not be moved without difficulty.

"For table tops we simply oil the mahogany. In old times the mahogany was all waxed. There were two ways of doing this—with the hard wax and with the soft. We have some old books giving a description of the different methods. For the hard wax with which table tops were finished, the wax was put on and ironed in with a hot iron, while for other parts of the furniture the wax was dissolved in turpentine and rubbed on with a cloth. There is a lighter colored mahogany on this side of the Island of Cuba and there is a Honduras mahogany that is softer than the Mexican and has a coarse grain.

MODERN WORK THE BEST.

"Many reproductions of old furniture are much better than the genuine old pieces. They did not do as good work in the old day as we do now, for they did not have the tools. There is none of the old furniture that will stand our houses with the cellar heat. It will all fall to pieces unless first put in a good up-to-date condition. It is not the work that was done that we admire in the furniture of the old days, but the fine lines. I like a genuine old piece when it is good and has been put in proper condition, but otherwise it is much better to go over on Fourteenth or Twenty-third Street and get good factory made furniture.

"The sides of old bureaus and old desks always warp and split. They were made of a single piece of wood, and they will not stand the changes of temperature. Now we have

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

PROCTOR'S

Five Beautiful Theatres Devoted to High Class Continuous Vaudeville—Proctor's 23d St., Proctor's 5th Ave., Proctor's Palace, Proctor's 58th St., Proctor's 125th St., Proctor's Albany. Under the Direction and Management of F. F. Proctor. Sole Proprietor and Manager. Play Houses, Vaudeville—A Polley Established in 1883. J. Austin Fynes, General Manager.

23D ST.

12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK.
The Irish Comedy Star,
TOM NAWN
& Co., in "Pat and the Genii."
GENARO & BAILEY, LEW SIMMONS & FRANK WHITE.
HARRY WATSON'S
Comedy Co. in "Two Flats."
NAOMI THEARDO, CLAUDIUS & CORBIN, GASPARD BROS.
3 MASCAGNOS.
Sensational Acrobats.
MR. & MRS. PERKINS D. FISHER, FORRESTER & FLOYD, TOM MACK, the KALATECHNOSCOPE.
PRICES ALWAYS: 50c., 25c. & 15c. Box Seats, $1.00.
Continuous Concert To-day, 1 to 10:45 P. M.

5TH AVE.

Broadway and 28th St.
12:30 SHARP to 10:45 P. M.
TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK.
First Appearance Here
AL LEECH & 3 ROSEBUDS,
in "Examination Day at School."
First Appearance on Any Stage,
FLORENCE REED
(Daughter of Roland Reed.)
in a Monologue by Geo. M. Cohan.
MAX WALDON, SPENSER KELYY, FRANK CUSHMAN.
Sensational Triumph
MLLE. DELBOSQ,
Latest Parisian Novelty in Wire Balancing.
RALPH JOHNSTONE, MAY EVANS, THE GOOLMANS.
Sensational Triumph
8th Big Week of the Great
JEAN MARCEL'S LIVING STATUARY & BAS-RELIEFS.
MADDOX & WAYNE, THREE BARRETS, the KALATECHNOSCOPE, etc.
BROADWAY'S LOWEST PRICES: 25c. & 50c. Box Seats, $1.00.
Continuous Concert To-day, 2 to 10:45 P. M.

PALACE.

58th St. and 3d Av.
2 to 10:45 P. M.
TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK.
CHAS. R. SWEET,
Popular Burglar Musician.
CUSHMAN, HOLCOMBE & CURTIS, VERA KING, the KALATECHNOSCOPE.
First Appearance This Season
LILLIAN BURKHART
in "Capt. Suzanne." (First New York Production.)
HANLEY, M'GOWAN & HANLEY, GILBERT SARONY.
LEW HAWKINS,
Jocular Monologist.
MONTAGUE & WEST, PROUTY BROS., CASTELLAT & HALL, etc.
BARGAIN PRICES: Afternoons, 15 & 25c. to all parts of house. Evenings, 15, 25 & 50c.
Continuous Concert To-day, 2 to 10:45 P. M.

125TH ST.

2 to 10:45 P. M.
TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK.
First Harlem Engagement
CLAYTON WHITE. MARIE STUART
& Co. in "Dickey."
DICK & ALICE M'AVOY, DOHERTY'S POODLES, the KALATECHNOSCOPE.
American Reappearance
HILL & HULL.
European Grotesques.
LIZZIE B. RAYMOND, HOWARD BROS., HORNMANN.
CARROLL JOHNSON,
Adonis of Minstrels.
MARTINE BROS., TRASK & GLADDEN, etc.
HARLEM'S LOWEST PRICES: Afternoons, 15 & 25c. to all parts of house. Evenings, 15, 25 & 50c.
Continuous Concert To-day, 2 to 10:45 P. M.

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street. SHEA BROS., ... Mgrs. Every Eve. at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
FLORODORA
TWELFTH BIG WEEK of MERRY
Best Of All Musical Comedies.
Great Star Cast:
EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER, W. J. FERGUSON, CYRIL SCOTT, FANNIE JOHNSTON, R. E. GRAHAM, MAY EDOUIN.
100th Performance Feb. 19—Souvenirs.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lexington Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:00.
One Block East of Grand Central Depot
3d YEAR, 4th YEAR, 5th YEAR, 6th YEAR, 7th YEAR — MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
THIS WEEK. **A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN** By MARY T. STONE. THIS WEEK.
EVENING PRICES—25, 35, 50. WEEK OF FEB. 4TH, **THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL**

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
3D MONTH OF THE GREAT SUCCESS.
Frid., Feb. 15th, 100th Time. Beautiful Souvenirs
MARY MANNERING.
Special Mats. Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays.
—IN—
"JANICE MEREDITH."

KNICKERBOCKER, N. C. GOODWIN, MAXINE ELLIOTT THEATRE. B'way & 38th. Evs. 8.25. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
When We Were Twenty-One
EXTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

Broadway THEATRE. 41st St. & Broadway. Evgs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2:15.
Jacob Litt.....Proprietor
THE MUSICAL SUCCESS OF THE YEAR.
Rudolph Aronson's sumptuous production of Johann Strauss's latest and merriest operetta,
VIENNA LIFE (WIENER BLUT.)
SPLENDID CAST—CHORUS OF 70.
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.
Gorgeous Costumes and Scenic Effects.

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The AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE DRAMATIC ARTS and EMPIRE THEATRE DRAMATIC SCHOOL.
Franklin H. Sargent, President. A practical training school in connection with Mr. CHARLES FROHMAN'S Empire Theatre and traveling companies. Apply to E. P. STEPHENSON, Gen'l Mgr., Room 145, Carnegie Hall.

GRAND Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
Evgs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
Pop. Wed. Mat., 25c., 50c.
MARY LACY In an Elaborate Production of **THE NEW STILL ALARM**
To-night Big Concert! 10c., 25c., 50c. Empire Comedy 4, Loney Haskell, others.

BIJOU THIRD WEEK. CONTINUED SUCCESS.
AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY
in Clyde Fitch's latest play **THE CLIMBERS** "The best play of the year."
Evgs., 8:15 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
Holiday Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's Birthdays

HARLEM Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
Evgs., 8:15. **ANNA HELD** IN "PAPA'S WIFE."
Original Co., Including CHAS. A. BIGELOW.
Feby. 4th—MAUDE ADAMS as L'AIGLON.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Matinee Daily HELD BY THE ENEMY
except Mon., 25c. Nt.wk—Mr. Barnes of New York

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Management Sam'l Shubert.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
FOURTH CAPACITY HOUSE WEEK.
"Will carry everything before it."—Herald. "A whooping success."—Sun. "Best of all girls."—Evg. World.
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Company, Presenting Morton & Kerker's
THE GIRL FROM UP THERE.
WITH **EDNA MAY**
and the Gigantic Army of Funmakers and Joy Distributors in a Big Tremendous Whirl of Fun

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Tele. 3940-38. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
Second Month. Seats selling 4 weeks in advance.
VIOLA ALLEN
in Lorimer Stoddard & F. Marion Crawford's Play,
IN THE PALACE OF THE KING

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
French Cooks' Ball
Tuesday, February 5.
Grand Afternoon Display of Pieces de Fantasie from 2:30 to 6.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TUESDAY EVE., FEB. 5,
The New Clyde Fitch Play,
LOVERS' LANE.
SALE OF SEATS OPENS TO-MORROW. ENTIRE ORCHESTRA, $1.50.

SAVOY THE ATRE, 34th St. & Broadway
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Alf. E. Aarons, Mgr.
Liebler & Co.'s production of
UNLEAVENED BREAD
By Leo Ditrichstein and Robert Grant.
Cast includes: Elizabeth Tyree, E. J. Morgan, Eleanor Robson, Geo. Fawcett, Geo. Woodward, Alice Fischer, Malcolm Williams, Margaret Fuller, Morton Selten, Virginia Buchanan.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
"Decided success."—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Empire Theatre Company in **MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE**

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
LAST 6 NIGHTS. MATS. WED. AND SAT.
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM
Feb. 4—Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S **CRITERION THEATRE** B'way and 44th St.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEES SATURDAY.
Julia Marlowe | **WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.**

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St., near B'way.
Last 2 weeks. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Evgs. 8:30.
HERBERT KELCEY EFFIE SHANNON. | **My Lady Dainty**

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av.
Closed this week. **TUESDAY, FEB. 5,** with Blanche Bates as Cigarette.
Under Two Flags
SEAT SALE THURSDAY 9 A. M.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.
Daniel Frohman's Co. SECOND MONTH.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
TUESDAY, 2:30, DAMROSCH-WAGNER PIANO LECTURE, DIE GOTTERDAMMERUNG.
FRIDAY, 2:30—TRISTAN AND ISOLDE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
***Extra Matinee Next Tuesday.
LAST WEEK.
ANNIE RUSSELL IN **A ROYAL FAMILY.**
A ROYAL FAMILY.
MONDAY, Feb. 4.

HENRY MILLER'S RICHARD SAVAGE.
Messrs. Wagenhals and Kemper present Mr. Henry Miller in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's new play, "Richard Savage," on above date.
The cast will include:—Jennie Eustace, Florence Rockwell, Mrs. Bouclcault, Joseph Wheelock, Sr., Arthur Elliott, Owen Fawcett, H. S. Northrup.
SEATS ON SALE TO-MORROW.

GERMAN CHARITY BALL,
Given Under the Auspices of the
Bachelor Societies of the
"German Liederkranz"
"ARION"
BEETHOVEN MÆNNERCHOR,
AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA,
JAN. 31, 1901.

CARNEGIE HALL Jan. 31, at 8:15.
Major J. B. Pond announces the Last appearance, before sailing for England, of
WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, M. P.
War Correspondent, Author, Soldier, Lecturer, and the youngest member of the British Parliament.
Subject: "The War As I Saw It," Including the story of his Capture and Escape. Illustrated with 100 stereopticon pictures taken from photographs of the scenes of Mr. Churchill's exploits in South Africa. Reserved seats $1.50, $1.00, 75c. & 50c., Boxes, Lower Tier, $12.00; Upper Tier, $9.00. For Sale at the Hall and J. B. Pond's, 218 4th Av.

METROPOLIS THEATRE, 142d St. & 3d Ave. Ev'gs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"LOST IN THE DESERT."

KEITH'S

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. E. F. ALBEE - - - General Manager.
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
MAY DE SOUSA will sing "DEAR MIDNIGHT OF LOVE," by Alderman John J. Coughlin of Chicago, (popularly known as "BATHHOUSE JOHN,") with orchestra and chorus.
EVA WILLIAMS & JAC TUCKER in the slang classic, "SKINNY'S FINISH."
JAS. O. BARROWS, JOHN LANCASTER and company in "A THOROUGHBRED."
PRESS ELDRIDGE, SMITH & CAMPBELL, RAY L. ROYCE, BELLE DAVIS AND HER PICKANINNIES, and a big bill of acrobatic comedy, music, dancing, and performing dogs.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th Street and Irving Place.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
CHARLES FROHMAN'S BIG SPECTACULAR PRODUCTION of Clyde Fitch's Great American Play,
BARBARA FRIETCHIE
with **EFFIE ELLSLER** and a Great Company of Over **250 PEOPLE.**
GRANDER AND GREATER THAN EVER.
PRICES: 25, 50, 75c., $1.00.
MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2. EV'G, 8:15.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM 10c. TO ALL.
Something new daily. Big Continuous Show.
20—BIG STAR FEATURES—20

McGOVERN GANS FIGHT,
Showing Great Battle, with Knockout.
THE FAVORITE AMERICAN ACTORS,
LEONZO BROS. in DES MONTE,
THE PRIDE OF THE VALLEY,
with their famous canine actors, Duke and Dan.
Theatre. 2 Co.'s. Sunday Concerts.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
THE PATERSON SENSATION.
McALLISTER, DEATH, CAMPBELL.
QUEEN VICTORIA
LYING IN STATE.
KING EDWARD VII.,
England's New Ruler.
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS
This Afternoon and Evening.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. BETWEEN 3D & 4TH AVES.
TO-NIGHT | GREAT SHOW
25c. & 50c.
JAMES THORNTON, W. H. Windom & Quartette, THE DONOVANS, CLARICE VANCE, JENNY EDDY TRIO, JULIAN ROSE, MAXWELL & DUDLEY, GILBERT GIRARD, & CHARLEY FALKE, Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow, Mon. Mat. & all week
MERRY MAIDENS BURLESQUERS | "A NIGHT AT THE FRENCH BALL." | NEW LIVING PICTURES

14TH ST. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. cir. or bal., 50c.
4TH ENORMOUS WEEK.
Mr. Chauncey **OLCOTT** In his greatest success, **GARRETT O'MAGH** All new songs,
"As the hero in his new play he is seen at his best, and his songs are many and new."—Journal.

Hammerstein's, 42d & B'way & 7th Av. **VICTORIA** Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Adm. 50c.
2D WEEK of Gratifying SUCCESS.
Dunne & Ryley Present **MATHEWS AND BULGER'S** Latest Vaudeville.
"The Night OF THE 4th." Splendid Supporting Comp'y of 60, including WALTER JONES.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th St. and 19 W. 56th St.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15 o'clock.
SIXTH GRAND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Mmes. Sembrich, Eames, Adams, Maryll, and Bridewell; MM. Salignac, Journet, and Scotti. Entire Opera Orchestra, Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.

Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 28, (in French.) Mmes. Bréval, Louise Homer, and Melba; MM. Salignac and Ed. de Reszke. **3—LES HUGUENOTS,** Lucienne Bréval, Louise Homer, Salèza, Plançon, Sizes, and Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 30 **8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE,** (in French) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Sizes, and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 1 **8—AIDA,** (in Italian.) Mmes. Margaret Matzenauer and Louise Homer; MM. Saléza, Plançon, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 2 **1:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE,** (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlman and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 2 at 8, at Popular Prices—**DON GIOVANNI** (in Italian.) Mmes. Susan Strong, Scheff, and Gadski; MM. Pini-Corsi, Salignac, Journet, Gilbert, and Scotti. Conductor Mancinelli.
Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 4 at 8—First performance in America of **LA TOSCA,** (in Italian.) Miss Ternina; MM. Cremonini, Dufriche, Gilibert, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

WALTER DAMROSCH DALY'S THEATRE.
Explanatory Pl... TO LECTURE Recitals, 2:30—Gotterdammerung.
Next TUESDAY, FRIDAY, 2:30 last recital Wagner's TRISTAN AND ISOLDE.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1900—Fifth Season—1901
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, February 1, at 8 P. M.
SATURDAY, February 2, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM:
Overture, "Iphigenia in Aulis,".....Gluck
"Hungarian" and "Tigers Morgenlied".....R. Strauss
MR. DAVID BISPHAM.
Menuet and Finale, from Quartet in C, op. 59,...Beethoven
Songs.....by Schumann, Schubert, and Loewe
MR. DAVID BISPHAM.
Symphony, "MANFRED" op. 58..Tschaikowsky
Tickets now on sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's. Seats, 75c. to $2; boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THURSDAY AFT., Feb. 14, at 3.
Piano Recital **Bloomfield-Zeisler**
Res. seats, $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

Kreisler
THE GREAT VIOLINIST.
Hugo Becker
THE MASTER OF THE 'CELLO.
Available January and February.
Address WOLFSOHN, 131 East 17th St.

MENDELSSOHN HALL Thursday, Jan. 31, at 3.
Second Piano Recital.
TOSELLI
Seats $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
KNABE PIANO USED.
Management.....Bernhard Ulrich

WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 28, at 8:30. **BENDIX QUARTET** Tickets at the Waldorf and Schuberth's.
Assisted by MR. HOWARD BROCKWAY.
Steinertone Piano Used.

LION PALACE, B'way & 110th St. High-class Vaudeville. Sunday Sacred Concerts aft. & eve.

Weber & Fields' FIDDLE-DEE-DEE MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15. Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL.
Madison Square Garden
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1901.
Tickets, $10 for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5. Boxes and reserved seats for sale at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av.; Hanft Bros., corner Madison Av. and 58th St.; Ogden & Katzenmayer, 19 Liberty St.; Wm. Barthman, 174 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane; Schmer & Co., 170 5th Av., cor. 22d St.; Chas. Lurch, 353 4th Av. and 118 East 23d St.; Tyson & Co., 5th Av. Hotel; McBride, 71 Broadway, and at all principal hotels.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
SUNDAY CONCERTS
Daily Mats., 25c.
This afternoon and night:—Ugo Biondi, Hope Booth, Florence Bindley, Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, Artie Hall, Tenley & Simonds, Clover Trio, Jordan & Crouch, Edna Murillo, 9 Toozoo-in Arabs, Tsujimoto, Others. New Big Bill To-morrow. See Newspapers.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S
MUSIC HALL 125TH ST. & 7TH AVE. MATS. WED. & SAT.
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-MORROW, TO-MORROW, TO-MORROW, TO-MORROW, TO-MORROW, TO-MORROW, TO-MORROW | THE BEHMAN SHOW. The FOUR COHANS. 10 others. **MAUDE RAYMOND,** Geo. Evans, Alcide Capitaine, Binns & Binns, McCale & Daniels, Bixford Bros, Bickel & Watson. GEO. FULLER GOLDEN, etc.

THE NEW YORK THIS AFT'N AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
IMMENSE CONCERT SUNDAY CONCERT. ALL SEATS (NO HIGHER) 50c
BIG ALL-STAR BILL!!
To-morrow Night and Mats. Wed. & Sat.
New Special Features, Ballet & Vaudeville. Followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's STAR CAST.
Review & Burlesque, **THE GIDDY THRONG.**

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 29th, at 2:30 P. M.
Piano recital, by **HATTIE SCHOLDER,** (9 years,) assisted by Mr. JOHN DEMPSEY, Baritone, and Samuel Eppinger, accompanist.
Seats, $1.00; admission, 50c., at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square. Steinway Piano used.

SPEED IN YACHT'S LINES

Frame of Bristol-Built Cup Defender Pleases Experts.

WORK IS PROGRESSING FAST

Boat Gives Promise of Developing Many Qualities Not Possessed by the Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Jan. 26.—As the Bristol boat takes shape in being framed out, it is seen more and more plainly that there is no danger but that the America's Cup will be strongly defended this year, and that no matter what speed Shamrock II. may attain she will meet a vessel worthy of her next August.

The outside of the forebody of the Belmont defender, as presented by the frame shapes of the section, shows marks not only of a fine and powerful fabric in carrying her canvas, but also that of an out-and-out seaworthy craft that should sail with comparative ease in a heavy sea. As recently described by yachtsmen, indications point to the craft making graceful progress in racing, no matter how hard she is driven. From this it is learned that her forward lines are such as to be much easier driven than any of the cup defenders preceding her, regardless of type or size. The placing of the ballast bulb so far forward, and the rather rounded form in the forefunderbody to a few feet beyond the water line, and then the finely drawn out end without too much of a cut away at the forefoot should render the craft a marvel in holding on to windward. This is all the more convincing when a person in touch with such matters after careful scrutiny at various times fails to observe resistance unless it is in the forward end of the lead keel. Her indications of buoyancy forward are asserted to be a study for the yachting experts. With a greater sail spread than has Columbia, the new boat will not "bury" in the waves as she is driven, but rather will have a tendency to tilt upward, showing her specified water line, no matter how rough the sea.

The impression prevails at Bristol, from what is known of the craft, that it will be years before another boat so light, and yet as strong, will be built in other shops. The past week was one of general hustle in the south construction shop, as marked by the timbering out of the new craft from the midship section toward both ends. There were some few delays in receiving material for framing, but the time was so well utilized in preparing other parts of the craft that nothing will be lost in the end. Everything is now so well advanced that an early launching will be the programme. The metal work on the new craft is in a well advanced stage. With nearly every frame bent and trued and with a good number of the frames joined to the deck beams and set up, it will be but a brief time before the work of plating will begin on the new boat. Some of the frames were easily obtained, but they were not the ones most needed, so a wait was necessary until other frame material could be received. Now all the important bulbed angles are in the shop here, making plain sailing.

The half dozen platers have not been idle since the Tobin bronze plates were received, as noted by the stack of punched and trimmed plates in the south construction shed. The floor plates to join at the butts of the frames at the midship section are quite deep and a quarter of an inch in thickness.

From amidships the floor plates taper in depth to both ends, the plates in the latter places being no more than four inches in depth. On top they are flanged an inch in width. The lower skin plates are fitted with tie plates of nickel steel 18 inches in depth amidships and tapering out toward both ends to 8 and 10 inches in depth. These plates are flanged at the bottom, the flange pointing inboard, giving much strength to the first turn of the frames into the bilge. The frames and the deck beams are connected with one rivet at each end, aided by the bracing of a nickel steel plate 8 inches in width extending 2 feet along the frame and a like number of feet inboard of the deck beam. Triple rivets are the fastenings at each end of this three-sixteenth-inch plate. Near the berth of the mast the deck beams are strengthened by webbed plates nearly a foot deep riveted to them.

DIMENSIONS OF LAWSON'S BOAT.

Figures Show the Yacht to be Larger than the Columbia.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The dimensions of the Lawson cup defender were made public this afternoon by Designer Crowninshield. The figures show the boat to be somewhat larger and more powerful than the Columbia, and although no data are furnished as to sail area, the increase in wetted surface of 238 square feet over the 1899 defender indicates that the Boston boat will probably carry considerably more canvas. The dimensions as furnished to-day are as follows:

Length over all, 140 feet 10½ inches; length on water line, 90 feet; overhang forward, 27 feet 5 inches; overhang aft, 23 feet 5 inches; beam extreme, 23 feet 11½ inches; beam on water line, 23 feet 5 inches; draught, extreme, 20 feet. Freeboard at stemhead, 6 feet 11 inches; freeboard, least, 4 feet; freeboard at stern, 4 feet 8 inches; beam at forward end water line, 15 feet; beam at after end water line, 18 feet 9 inches; beam at stern, 11 feet 8 inches; centre lateral plane aft, load water line, 51 feet 5 inches. Centre buoyancy aft load water line, 47.25 per cent. Area lateral plane, 772.6 square feet; area, midship section, 117.9 square feet; area load water line plane, 1,771.5 square feet. Wetted surface, 2,913.5 square feet.

PLAN TO LEASE SOUTH FIELD.

Dr. Sayre's Proposition to Provide Athletic Grounds for Columbia.

The topic that most interests Columbia's undergraduates just now is the question of what will be done by the athletic authorities toward securing a suitable athletic field. The matter is being considered by the graduates also. The graduate view of the situation was stated by Dr. R. H. Sayre, President of the American Revolver Association and a graduate of the university, in a letter, in which he wrote as follows:

If football is to stay at Columbia, and all signs point to its being desired by the Trustees, faculty, and graduates, as well as by the students, where is it to stay? We have had to pay $15,000 a year for the rent of grounds, and so have at the beginning of the season to bear a burden which is not put on the shoulders of any other team. We may be told that the university owns grounds at William's Bridge, but they are so far away that it is impossible for a man to train there and at the same time pursue his studies, the very reason why athletics have languished at Columbia during the past ten years.

Educators, at least those who are abreast of the times, have recognized that young men require physical as well as mental training, and that institution which fails to provide both cannot hope to maintain its position in the front rank. While on a visit to Cambridge, I was much impressed by seeing how vastly superior Harvard was to Columbia in this respect. Not five minutes' walk from the recitation rooms and dormitories was a field suitable for 100 men to take healthy exercise. Where can we go to do this at Columbia? Nowhere, unless some one will buy South Field and give it to the university. If there is one thing above all others that will keep Columbia in the lead it is the possession of enough ground in which to grow. This lack of space in which to expand has been our drawback for fifty years and will continue to be so unless we become possessed of South Field.

The effect of this letter has been to cause the general conviction among the students that South Field must become the property of the university. The last seventeen issues of The Spectator, the undergraduate publication, have contained editorials urging upon the university the necessity of adding South Field to Columbia's athletic equipment. The price asked for the field is $2,000,000. This makes the purchase of the property appear impossible at present. It is hoped, however, that it may be leased for a long term or until funds for its purchase can be secured. This plan is approved by many of those interested in Columbia's athletics, and it is probable that action soon will be taken urging the idea on the authorities of the college.

Yale's New Football Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26.—Charles D. Francis, 1902, of Winchester, Tenn., was to-night chosen President and manager of the Yale Football Association for next year, succeeding R. B. Hixon, 1901. Mr Francis was elected by all the element in the university combine, the factional fight of last year having disappeared. Mr. Francis was assistant business manager last year, and made a successful showing in his office. The Vice President, elected to-night, is Charles Ellicott of Nyack, N. Y., 1902; the Secretary and Assistant Manager is Alexander Fox, 1903, of Warren, Penn. The meeting was largely attended by undergraduates and football men, as it is the most important election of the year.

TROTTING AT LONG BRANCH.

Grand Circuit Meeting and Matinee Racing Planned by Monmouth County Drivers' Club.

All details of the organization of the Gentlemen's Driving and Field Club of Monmouth County, N. J., have been completed, and the association, with an office at the West End Hotel, Long Branch, and headquarters in New York at the Rossmore Hotel, Broadway and Forty-second Street, has announced a promising programme for the coming Summer season. The new club's officers include a number of the amateur reinsmen identified with the New York Road Drivers' Association, and the relations between the two are very close. For the Monmouth County Club these are Dr. H. H. Kane, President; Randolph Guggenheimer, Andrew Freedman, and Walter E. Hildreth, Vice Presidents; P. J. Casey, Secretary and Treasurer, and Andrew Freedman, Dr. H. H. Kane, Thomas Byrnes, J. B. Doerr, George T. Putney, Walter E. Hildreth, and P. J. Casey, Executive Committee.

The rules of the New York Road Drivers' Association will govern the matinée racing of the new club where there is no conflict with the rules of the National Trotting Association. Every effort will be made to promote amateur sport, and, with a view to this, provision has been made for a number of prizes for amateur drivers, chief of which will be trophies for the respective owners of the trotter and the pacer winning the greatest number of races in the season and for the driver who drives the greatest number of winners.

The new club has completed a five years' lease of the Elkwood Park track and grounds at Long Branch and will utilize all the equipment, which includes the trap-shooting grounds, golf course, and arrangements for other sports, with a conveniently arranged clubhouse, grand stands, and other buildings suitable for the driving association's purposes. There are abundant facilities for harness racing, the full mile track giving an excellent training and racing course, while the stabling provides seventy-two loose boxes for horses.

It is proposed by the officers and Executive Committee of the club to give matinée races every Saturday in the Summer, beginning the middle of June or the first of July, such races to be made up partly of amateur events to wagon and partly of professional events, with purses. Later in the season a Grand Circuit meeting, lasting from four to five days, will be held. The officers of the club are so confident of the prospects for high-class harness racing that they have decided practically to announce one $5,000 purse and three $1,000 purses for open races at the Grand Circuit meeting, which will be held about the end of August.

Plans for other sports and recreations include provisions for tennis and handball courts, a croquet lawn, an artificial lake for fly casting, and improvements and additions to the golf links.

Trotters and Pacers.

The Road Drivers' Association of New York City has decided to increase the membership of its Executive Committee to fifty and nominations will be made at the next meeting. The object of this is to bring a number of the more prominent road drivers of this city in closer contact with the work of the organization.

Two new horses have been added to the Speedway brigade that promise to make things very lively in the green class this Spring. They were purchased in Windsor, Vt., Wednesday by F. S. Fisher for W. J. Davis, a well-known light harness horseman of this city, and arrived in town yesterday. Mr. Fisher says that if they do as well on the Speedway as they did in the roads about Windsor they will make some of the Speedway favorites step lively.

There is great need of an infield or paddock at some point along the Speedway where horses can be blanketed and left standing for an hour or so. There are many who drive to the Speedway simply for the purpose of watching the brushes, and who would, if a proper place was afforded, stable their horses and join the sidewalk brigade about the finish post. This would make more room for the fast steppers, and many accidents would be avoided.

Fred Gerken has been repeatedly quoted as anxious to back The Abbot (2:03¾) against Creaceus (2:04) for a large sum of money. Had Mr. Gerken put in an appearance at the Rossmore Wednesday the opportunity would have been provided, as there was a gentleman present ready to propose a three-cornered race between The Abbot, Creaceus, and Charley Herr (2:07) for $10,000 a corner, the entire $30,000 to go to the winner. The race was to be trotted either at Lexington or Terre Haute, in mile heats, three in five.

A call has been issued for a special meeting of the Road Drivers' Association of New York to be held at the Rossmore Hotel on Saturday evening, Feb. 2. At this meeting there will come up for discussion Clause 5, Article III., of the by-laws concerning the amount of annual dues: Clause 1, Article IV., increase of officers by the addition of three honorary Vice Presidents and the enlarging of the Executive Committee from fifteen to fifty members. Article VI., the question of paying the Secretary a salary. Other matters for discussion will be the parade and the proposed open air horse show.

SWORDSMAN'S OPEN CHALLENGE.

Fencing Master Senac Wants a Match for the Championship.

An open challenge to all aspirants to the fencing championship of the United States has been issued by Louis Senac, the fencing master, and with it a proposition for a five-hundred-dollar match in public for the title.

Senac, who has been an instructor in swordsmanship in New York for some years, asserts that he has been impelled to the action he has taken by the belief that, while fencing has been growing steadily in popularity in the past few years, a mistake has been made in surrounding the exercise and contests for prizes with too much privacy. He argues that it would be better for all concerned and for swordsmanship itself if the competitions had more publicity, as he believes the public then might become interested generally in sword play, while the fencers themselves would have their ambition stimulated and would acquire greater skill.

STANDING OF HOCKEY CLUBS.

St. Nicholas Skating Club Holds First Position in the League Table.

Hockey last week was remarkable for the splendid game on Thursday night between the sevens of the New York Athletic Club and the Crescent Athletic Club. There was general surprise that the wearers of the Mercury foot managed to defeat the Brooklynites, for last year the Crescents twice beat the local seven and maintained an uninterrupted series of ten victories.

It is curious to note that the St. Nicholas Skating Club's seven, recently defeated by Princeton, should lead the other sevens. This is due to the fact that St. Nicholas has finished only one game, which it won, and every other team has at least one defeat in its record. As soon as St. Nicholas begins to play off the contested and tie games, however, the Crescent and New York Athletic Club players will likely forge to the front.

The Hockey Club of New York has sustained a loss in "Benny" Phillips, Captain and forward, who has given up playing the game on account of heart trouble. He has gone to Florida. Standing of the teams:

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
St. Nicholas Skating Club	1	0	2
Crescent Athletic Club	3	1	0
New York Athletic Club	2	1	0
Brooklyn Skating Club	2	1	1
Hockey Club of New York	1	2	1
Quaker City Hockey Club	0	4	0

THE GERMAN CHARITY BALL.

It Will Take Place at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 31.

The German Charity Ball will take place this year at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 31. As on previous occasions, it will be given under the auspices of the Bachelor Circle, (German Liederkranz,) Jung Arion, (Arion,) and Beethoven Bachelors, (Beethoven Maennerchor.)

The success of the past eleven balls has been so great that nearly $80,000 have been distributed among the deserving German societies. The societies that will receive the results of this year's ball will be the German Hospital and Dispensary, German Society, German Poliklinik, Isabella Heimath, Wartburg Orphan Farm School, St. Mark's Hospital, St. Francis's Hospital, and the German Ladies' Society for the Support of Needy Widows and Orphans.

The ball will be opened by Mrs. Edward Burghard and Julius Rohe. The dance music will be furnished by Mr. Lander, and the promenade will be supplied by Prof. Frank of the Twelfth Regiment Band. Max Jantzen will act as floor manager.

The following is a list of some of the box holders for the German Charity Ball:

R. F. Amend, Louis Bossert, E. Bennecke, H. W. Boetger, E. L. Boas, E. M. Burghard, George C. Boldt, W. Barthmann, Beethoven Bachelors, George H. Chatillon, German Hospital, German Poliklinik, Peter Doelger, Fred De Bary &

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 27, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: F. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

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TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

WHAT POWER CAN THE CONGRESS GIVE THE PRESIDENT?

The message of the President on the condition of the Philippines, with the reports of the Secretary of War and the Civil Commission, presents a very plain and an immensely important problem to Congress. This is succinctly stated by Secretary ROOT:

> I wish to call attention to some conditions existing in the Philippine Islands which indicate that the development of that country along the lines of peaceful industrial progress now requires the exercise of powers of civil government not vested in this department, or in you, as Military Commander, but requiring a grant of authority from the Congress.

Of this the President says:

> I earnestly recommend legislation under which the government of the islands may have authority to assist in their peaceful industrial development in the directions indicated by the Secretary of War.

The only general legislation as to the Philippines now before Congress is the bill introduced by Senator SPOONER in the last session, and which has—not to the credit of the Senate—been displaced since the first day of the session by the Hanna Ship Subsidy bill. The Spooner bill delegates to the President and his appointees the entire legislative and judicial power so far as necessary to govern the islands, and, if passed, is to go into effect when the insurrection shall be completely suppressed. Its object plainly is to provide some adequate authority for the administration of the affairs of the islands when the authority growing out of a state of war and insurrection shall have lapsed with the suppression of the insurrection. The proposition of the Secretary of War is, not to await the complete suppression of the insurrection, but to extend the authority of the President for peaceful legislation gradually when and where it becomes, in his judgment, practicable to introduce civil government. It is a sagacious and efficient plan. The question will, however, be immediately raised: Can the Congress delegate to the President the powers of legislation reposed in the Congress itself by the Constitution, and intrusted to it by the votes of the people?

This question is examined in the most searching manner in the current number of The Columbia Law Review by EDWARD B. WHITNEY, Assistant Attorney General under Mr. CLEVELAND. His general conclusion is that in theory such delegation has been condemned by the courts and the leading writers, but that in practice the Supreme Court has not applied to any case actually before the court the principle that legislative authority cannot be delegated. Nor does Mr. WHITNEY find any distinct legislative precedents for the Spooner bill, and he is of the opinion that if the constitutionality of the bill should come before the court it would be treated as an original question. There are, however, cases in which the court has approved acts of Congress authorizing the Executive to "use that kind of discretion which ordinarily is the basis of legislative action." Mr. WHITNEY makes the following summary statement, which appears to us conclusive:

> It seems to me that the courts, while repeating indeed the old maxim that legislative power cannot be delegated, have very nearly overthrown it, and have done so because it was not based on sound reasoning, and has always been impracticable in application. The maxim is, in fact, a restriction upon legislative power. If Congress believes that the practical limitations upon its own time and upon its own means of information are such that all legislation upon one subject or upon all subjects in the Philippine Islands could be better provided by the President through resident Commissioners or otherwise than by itself, why should Congress not have the power to make such an arrangement? If it has not the power to delegate a part of its functions when such a delegation is in accordance with public interest, and in accordance with its own wishes, then it seems to me that there is a most serious defect in its authority.

If, as we believe will come about, the Congress finds it necessary to intrust to the President and his appointees a large degree of legislative authority, we are clearly of the opinion that it should define plainly the principles by which he should be guided and the end that he shall seek. The principle is that all power must be used solely for the advancement of the just interests of the inhabitants of the islands, and the end to be sought is the establishment, as fast and as far as possible, of self-government in the islands. As a corollary to this proposition, it is proper that the Congress should reserve the usual requirement of the consent of the Senate in the chief appointments through which the power delegated to the Executive would be exercised, and it would always have the right to restrict, regulate, or withdraw any authority delegated. The main point is that it should be made manifest to all concerned, and especially to the people of the islands, that the goal toward which all administration in the islands shall be directed is the establishment of the same kind and degree of freedom for the people there as exists for the people here. That is the only goal we have a right to seek. If we do not seek it honorably and practically, there is no limit to the confusion, disaster, and disgrace to which we shall be exposed.

STREET CARS IN NEW YORK.

In the year that ended with last June the Metropolitan Street Railway Company ran 9,812,000 horse-car miles in New York City. This was but 800,000 miles less than the total service of the cable cars and it was 40 per cent. of the total service of the electric cars. This covered the working of the Metropolitan system alone and did not take in the lines of the Third Avenue system, now owned and worked by the Metropolitan. Perhaps few citizens of New York realize the large amount of work still done in this town by horse cars. The service on the great avenues of travel is by electric and cable power, and, being on these great avenues, it is visible to all. But the figures show that the inconspicuous horse cars are still serving, in their way, a great number of our people. It is not necessary to say that they are slow, dirty, and even squalid, compared with the electric and cable cars. Indeed, it is probably quite within bounds to say that the best of the service in New York is the best street car service in the world, all elements considered.

The horse cars are costly, too. If the 9,812,000 horse-car miles had been run at the cost per car mile of the electric-car work in the same year, the company would have saved $568,000, or 4 per cent. on $14,200,000. Obviously the pressure to change from horse to power traction is considerable, and the advantages of a change are thoroughly understood by the acute gentlemen who control the street-car system of the town.

The serious obstacle in the way of a change is its cost. The overhead trolley is out of the question, and the underground construction is so expensive that many of the minor lines would not earn interest after maintenance and working are provided for. The cost of the underground work is heavily increased by every crossing of tracks and by every turn-out. Furthermore, the important lines along the river fronts lie so low that the conduits would occasionally be flooded.

One need not be an engineer or an expert in transportation to see that the situation in New York presents an inviting opportunity to the man who can bring forward a motor car carrying its own power, and able to go anywhere that rails are laid, without disturbing the ground beneath the pavement or occupying space overhead. Such cars, of two different kinds, are now running in regular service on Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets and on Thirty-fourth Street.

This is not the time and place to compare their performance, for important and opposing commercial interests are involved; but several hundred thousand citizens of New York and of its suburbs are hoping that one of these systems, at least, will speedily prove itself efficient, trustworthy, and altogether acceptable to the company and the public.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY.

We have already had occasion to refer to some amazing views of the English Constitution entertained and expressed by some of our esteemed contemporaries here in New York, and by at least one of our esteemed contemporaries in London. The fact is, that unless one has taken the trouble to make himself historically clear about the British monarchy, it is idle and misleading to guess about it. It is matter for information, not for conjecture. And those who guess at it are almost as likely to go wrong in underestimating the power of the British crown as in overestimating it. The theory that the King of England is able to dismiss one Prime Minister because he does not like him, and to put in another because he likes him, to which some of our esteemed yellow contemporaries have delivered themselves, is not so very much more absurd than the theory that his only function, as CARLYLE said of the British aristocracy, is to "keep quiet and eat his victuals."

It would be hard to expound the functions of the titular ruler of Great Britain without simply paraphrasing BAGEHOT'S chapters on "The Monarchy" in his book on the "English Constitution." These chapters, from which we have already quoted, do not leave much to be said about the theory or the "rationale" of the British monarchy. Rather they combine the theory and the rationale in a wonderfully illuminating way, as was the wont of their author, and, as was also his wont, they abound in illustrations drawn from practice. But, after all, these were recorded and literary examples. It is most edifying to find them confirmed by the testimony of actual politicians and administrators, whose business it is to know exactly how the literary theory of the British Constitution and of the British Government works out in practice.

We have just had that kind of confirmation, and it is remarkable how strong a confirmation it is. When King EDWARD the other day made his speech to the Privy Council, a speech which evidently was not perfunctory, but had in it the note of personal perception as well as of personal emotion, he said: "I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the words." Very likely this remark puzzled a great many readers on both sides of the ocean. Some may have thought it meaningless, although that supposition was perfectly incompatible with the evident sincerity of the speech. It was not meaningless. Nor is it necessary to lay invidious emphasis either upon the adjective or the substantive of the phrase he employed. He meant to be "constitutional," but equally he meant to be the "sovereign."

Lord SALISBURY'S remarks in the House of Lords upon the public services of the Queen furnish a most instructive commentary upon the declaration of her successor. The speaker was the most influential and experienced of her servants in Parliament. He had been several times her Prime Minister. He testified avowedly as an expert: "We who have had the opportunity of seeing close the working of her character in the discharge of our duty to her":

> She always maintained and practiced a rigorous supervision over public affairs, giving her Ministers the privilege of her advice, and warning them of dangers, she saw dangers ahead. She left on my mind that it was always dangerous to take any step of any great importance of the wisdom of which she was not thoroughly convinced. Without going into details, I may say with confidence that no Minister, during her long reign, ever disregarded her advice, or pressed her to disregard it, without always feeling that he had incurred a dangerous responsibility and frequently running into danger. * * * She spared no effort; I might also say that she shrank from no sacrifice, to make the task of conducting this difficult Government easier to her advisers than it might otherwise have been.

This is, of course, a eulogy of the Queen. But it is also a showing that a constitutional sovereign is by no means necessarily a figurehead, but that there is an important career open to him if he is able and disposed to fill it, without at all seeking to enlarge the constitutional bounds of his authority. In fact, Lord SALISBURY'S speech reads almost like an annotation of BAGEHOT by a statesman of long practical experience, and a confirmation of the literary theorist and outside observer. Quite apart from the break in the succession to the English throne, the doctrine of Ministerial power is a corollary of the doctrine of Ministerial responsibility, and this in turn is a corollary from the doctrine of royal irresponsibility, which is as strongly laid down by the Tory BLACKSTONE as by any later writer. It comes to the same thing as BAGEHOT'S praise of the Ministerial as opposed to the Presidential form of representative government. And, as we have suggested, Lord SALISBURY'S eulogy of the Queen sheds new and striking light upon BAGEHOT'S exposition, of which the following passage comes as near as any to being a summing up:

> A sagacious and original constitutional monarch might go to his grave in peace if any man could. He would know that his best laws were in harmony with his age; that they suited the people who were to work them, the people who were to be benefited by them. And he would have passed a happy life. He would have passed a life in which he could always get his arguments heard, in which he could always make those who had the responsibility of action think before they acted; in which he could know that the schemes he set at work in the world were not the casual accidents of an individual idiosyncrasy, which are mostly much wrong, but the likeliest of all things to be right—the ideas of one very intelligent man at last accepted and acted on by the ordinary intelligent many.

Such a constitutional sovereign was Queen VICTORIA, according to the most competent of living witnesses. It is true that such a phenomenon is not commonly to be looked for. But it is also true that a constitutional sovereign need not be a nullity unless he is one, or prefers to be one—that the "King business," as some humorists call it, may be a very useful trade.

REFORMING WILD CUBS.

The death at the Central Park Zoo of the infant grizzly bear is greatly to be regretted. The infant grizzly was removed from its mother's care, and its nourishment and education were undertaken by an amiable fox terrier with a temperament as antithetical to the ursunine as could well be imagined. It is, we think, an accepted fact that the adult grizzly cannot be tamed, and that his naturally surly and intractable disposition is not amenable to good influences of any kind. It might have been different with a cub which had never known the demoralizing exigencies of winning its own living in the only way open to a grizzly in the state of nature. It was innocent of the lust of conquest, and had never known what it meant to satisfy its appetite with the warm blood and quivering flesh of a newly killed victim. The evil lessons of a struggle for existence under adverse conditions it would never have learned. Whether it was a hereditary degenerate, with a congenital incapacity to assimilate an education tending toward moral development, could not be determined until it was old enough to contemplate its foster mother, the amiable fox terrier, in the light of food more desirable than that served in the daily meat ration at the Zoo, or it felt called upon to resent discipline of the kind adapted to the correction of an infant terrier. So far as can be learned by naturalists, the grizzly has never had a friend not of his own immediate family—and not many of those. In temperament he reminds one of his Honor Mayor VAN WYCK, but there the resemblance ends. The grizzly has the reputation of being wholly devoid of kindly and generous impulses, but he has always been brave. He hunts alone, disdaining assistance, and refusing to share the trophies of the chase. There is nothing of the wolf or coyote about him. He is generally at home to callers, is afraid of nobody, never shirks a challenge or excuses an affront, is always ready to engage in mortal combat, and never leaves the field alive with discredit. Many men who helped to make history and, in their time, did great things for humanity in reducing barbarism to an orderly system of government and social organization, had much the same characteristics. Very dangerous and generally disagreeable, they fitted their environment, were nation builders, and left descendants entirely conformable to changed and bettered conditions.

There was an element of human interest in the Zoo experiment which warrants regret at its untimely and unsatisfactory ending. If the cub of the grizzly could be tamed to make it a well-behaved and right-minded bear, with no ungovernable carnal appetites and no homicidal impulses toward its keepers, it might very well encourage the hope that the progeny of the Tammany tiger could be educated to the standards of good citizenship. Unfortunately, the tiger as we know him locally has tastes and appetites which are destructive of public morals and private honor. He fattens on the unspeakable carrion of protected vice, and instead of being a brave and open enemy of whatever is worthy and of good repute, he skulks in the jungle and prowls by night, willing to take anything that comes his way, however unclean. To reform him is impossible; to cage or kill him is the duty, and should be the pleasure, of every good citizen. But this will profit little if the cubs of his populous lair cannot be made amenable to good influences and diverted from the ways in which the tendencies of heredity would naturally lead them. Our tiger once had a useful function. Probably he was needed to organize, restrain, and educate the hordes of illiterate voters brought here by an unrestricted immigration and congested at this port. Even in this, however, he has outlived his usefulness. To perforate his striped hide with ballots is only half the problem. The tiger's cubs are an anxious responsibility, and one which will occupy the attention of good citizens until the ravening instincts of their blood and breeding are modified, or, better still, eradicated. If the tiger's lair can be broken up the succeeding task will probably be much simpler and easier of accomplishment than it now appears.

GENERAL NOTES.

A little more than $16,000 has already been contributed for the proposed memorial in Boston of the late Gov. Roger Wolcott. Many of the contributions are in small amounts, and children seem to be eager to aid.

* * *

The State of Oregon has issued warrants for over $100,000 within a year past for bounties for predatory wild animals killed within its limits. The bounty is paid on scalps of coyotes, wildcats, mountain lions, panthers, cougars, gray wolves, and timber wolves.

* * *

Among the articles offered at a ladies' "rummage sale" in Jacksonville, Fla., one day last week, was an old hearse which a stable-keeping firm had contributed. The ladies were appalled at its appearance, but accepted it with good grace.

* * *

Surprise is expressed over in Hartford, Conn., that citizens should ask for land desired as a site for a fire-engine house several times the price that they have previously declared the land was worth when the tax assessor made his annual valuation tour.

* * *

A member of the Indiana Legislature has introduced a bill to deny policemen the privilege of practicing law in the courts of that State. At present any one of good moral character can practice law in the State, if he knows enough, but one member of the Legislature seemingly thinks the line ought to be drawn at policemen.

* * *

Marylanders are so much dissatisfied with the recent Federal census of their State that they are urging that a new census be taken forthwith by State authority. They want it especially that what they call manifest errors may be corrected before the reapportionment for representation of the counties is made.

* * *

The relatives of Lafayette residing in Paris, France, who are understood to be in need of money, are seeking to find in this country a purchaser of his famous collection of relics and souvenirs. They place its value at $100,000. The collection includes the great rose vase presented to Lafayette by the French Republic and many gifts from friends in this country, including Washington, Franklin, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Thomas Jefferson.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Llewellyn Powers of Maine is an avowed candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress to fill the vacancy in the Fourth District to be caused by the resignation of Congressman Charles A. Boutelle. He says Penobscot County has had the member twenty-two years, and that Washington and Piscataquis Counties now seem not indisposed to waive any claims to the seat they may have in favor of his own (Aroostook) county.

* * *

The Legislature of Missouri is to have for its consideration and, it is hoped, favorable action, a bill appropriating a sufficient sum, $5,000 or more, to erect a monument over the grave of the late United States Senator Thomas H. Benton, "Old Bullion," in Bellefontaine County, that State. There is now only a small, plain marble slab on the grave, and it bears only the inscription of his name, Thomas H. Benton.

* * *

There are now sixteen prisoners in solitary confinement in the Massachusetts State Prison, at Charlestown, the most dangerous of the lot being Jesse Pomeroy, "the boy murderer." He is constantly laying plans to escape and keeps the guards ever on the alert to thwart them. He once pulled down the ventilator over his cell door and made a saw of a portion of the material. Then the place was walled up and fresh air introduced into his cell in other ways. He has now been imprisoned on a life sentence twenty-seven years.

NON-ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been greatly interested in the debate going on in your columns as to why more people do not go to church, especially in the letters of "Workingman" and Mr. Thomas Conyngton. Mr. Conyngton says the best evidence of the attitude of the Church is to be found in the books written on social problems and the pages of the representative periodicals. I dispute that, and claim that the best evidence of the attitude of the Church is to be found in the daily life and practice of her representatives, and that daily life and practice is not generally in accordance with the spirit of the Church Founder.

"Workingman" said so also, and said it most emphatically, but Mr. Conyngton, with great adroitness, dodged the issue. He knows "Workingman" is right. He also knows that the crying scandals of the Church to which "Workingman" has pointed with honest scorn exist, and Mr. Conyngton makes a poor showing when "Workingman" forces him to take refuge behind such subterfuges as "probably are," "may be," and "all these may be." What does Mr. Conyngton think of Tuesday's dispatch in THE TIMES headed "Workingmen and the Church"? It contains a startling confirmation of "Workingman's" claims, couched almost in the same words, and comes from the far-distant city of St. Louis. In that dispatch the Rev. Charles Stelzle gives the substance of 100 letters sent to him by labor leaders in answer to the question, "What is the chief fault that workingmen find with the Church?" They all attacked that institution. Unlike Mr. Conyngton and the writer of the two-page editorial attack on "Workingman" in the columns of The Independent, the St. Louis clergyman admits the truth of the charges. Let me give the exact words of this part of the dispatch:

> He says that many of the complaints, he feels, are well founded. Nearly every labor leader who has replied has argued that the Church is not for the poor man; that he is not made welcome within its walls; that, in fact, it is a rich man's club. They have written him that many who go to church on Sundays are employers who squeeze their men six days in the week, and they almost all go on to say that the Church is a hypocrisy.

All the replies distinguish between the Church and the religion of Jesus Christ. The majority profess a reverence for the Saviour, though ranging in their estimate of Him from humanitarianism to theophany. But they write that the religion taught by the Apostles is not to be found to-day in any religious organization, and they had rather read their Bibles, when so inclined, for themselves.

When "Workingman" calls attention to the spectacle of men whose calling is a spiritual one prostituting their sacred office to partisan political purposes, instead of severely condemning those reverend gentlemen as they richly deserved, Mr. Conyngton calls their speeches "rather perfervid partisan oratory," and says that the outrageous practices of the missionaries in China, about which the Rev. Dr. Ellenwood boasted in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, are "open to criticism." Open to criticism! They call for the righteous indignation and the virtuous scorn of every one who pretends to a sense of fair dealing—how much more so when the perpetrators of the outrages are alleged missionaries of good tidings and great joy? One may well ask, in the words of the admirable letter of Senex in the issue of Jan. 13, "Whose missionaries are they?"

T. J. M.

New York, Jan. 23, 1901.

THE POSTAL TUBE SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You urge Congress to replace the appropriation for the pneumatic postal service and quote the favorable report of the commission which investigated the subject. You should have stated, however, that while the commission approved of postal tubes in cities and advocated their further extended use, they expressly refrained from indorsing the company that is giving the present service in New York, whose lobbying methods have made them so obnoxious to Mr. Loud, the Chairman, and the other members of the Postal Committee of the House of Representatives. You quote the approval of the "Merchants' Association," as if that body were the Chamber of Commerce, while the Secretary takes upon himself to send messages to Congress without calling the association together.

Certainly, in these days of progress, a means of expediting the mails is not to be thrown aside, but it should be after investigation and competition, and not by legislation so special in its nature that only one company is allowed to receive the appropriation.

Mr. Loud says that this company has no assets except its contract with the Government. It pays nothing for its valuable New York franchise, because it is a "post road," and its lobbying was so successful that it even made the Government pay for its experimental lines.

Let competition be open. Let tubes be laid in the cable road conduits and in the new tunnels, and let the Government pay on a basis of the cost of the service, and not on a basis of paying dividends on the stock of a company that has so much "pull."

JOSEPH D. HOLMES.

New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Multum in Parvo.

"God, save King Edward VII."

Less than twenty years ago the area of the three kingdoms was given, including the islands, as 120,892 square miles. Of this area 666 privileged persons owned 30,70[illegible] square miles, or nearly 25½ per cent. of the entire kingdom!

By a proclamation of Jan. 25, 1901, I read as follows: "Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our late Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria," &c., which may or may not have been written by the "Lord's Spiritual," who may be presumed, with all reverence be it spoken, to know somewhat of the pleasure of the Infinite, seeing that their office and profession is in its aim spiritual. However, it would seem to one, a common dissenter, that language after this order would have been more truthful, if not more apropos to the occasion: Whereas, it has pleased—or otherwise—Death, the common enemy and destroyer of the human race, to summon to his kingdom of silence, Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, in the like manner and form as he summons all other his liege subjects, without let or hindrance, it, therefore, behooves us at once to proceed with all our ancient customs, zeal, and ceremonies to appoint her most august successor to the throne, to wit: Albert Edward, her son, our King, Edward VII. God save the King! God save the feudal Barons! God save the Bishops, arch and not arch! But as to who saves the people? God is not once invoked! The people, it would seem, must save themselves, or, as perchance is fit, utterly perish. The King counts, the peers count, the Commons count, the Lords spiritual count, and why should they not, seeing that out of the 666 above named, 366 of their number are credited with having 5,070 church livings to bestow as vicarial gifts to 5,070 clergymen? Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen." For lack of something to say, original and apposite, I will parody Shenstone, and conclude:

> "Let the gull'd fools the toils of life pursue,
> Where bleed the many to enrich the few."

WALTER MUNFORD.

Jersey City, Jan. 25, 1901.

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The remarks of Representative Otey of Virginia in the lower house of Congress during the passage of the bill to reapportion the representation to the same and his wild harangue against the "Olmstead resolution" prompt me to answer him. Every one knows that if Mr. Olmstead's resolution had become law it would not have increased the political standing of the negro in the South or elevated him to a more favorable position to dominate his white constituents than that which exists at the present time in the several States which have passed laws for his disfranchisement.

I am willing to admit that the remarks of Mr. Otey, though false, are shrewd ones, as they have a tendency to mislead those who do not take the trouble to investigate this great issue for themselves. It is not negro domination that Mr. Otey and his colleagues in the South fear; it is the loss of political prestige and the power to dictate legislation, as has been their custom in the past, which would occur if their representation was reduced to an honest basis, in accordance with the legal number of votes cast and honestly counted.

When the Democrats were in the majority in the House and Senate, the Southern Representatives of that party dictated and controlled all legislation. Northern Democrats, for the sake of loyalty to their party, have fallen in line, and, in some instances, made to support legislation which was sectional and unpopular. The party's advocacy of "sixteen to one," the initiative and referendum, direct legislation, and the curtailment of the powers of the Supreme Court, preventing that body from passing upon the constitutionality of any laws passed, &c., is a fair sample of legislation the people of the United States would have had thrust upon them if the Democratic Party had been placed in power, dictated wholly and solely by the Southern members of that party.

Through fear of losing political prestige and power, Mr. Otey et al., present the ancient bugaboo with greater vehemence, and make the negro the paramount cause to fight against a reduction in Southern representation, knowing that the people of this country would sympathize sooner with such a plea than if the real cause was truthfully known. The "poor negro" has been accused of all crimes commitable by man or beast, and suffered the penalty by being lynched by different methods, such as hanging from tree limbs, shot, burned at the stake, and other barbarous means of punishment indulged in as a pastime by our Southern civilizers. And now we must still further run the gantlet to prevent a reduction in Southern representation. Is it not enough to make one cry out, "O Lord, how long before the people of this country will awake to a true realization of the facts and accord us a portion of the justice that is our due?"

It has been said that the political training of the negro has been the chief cause of the dissatisfaction manifested against him. His close adherence to one political party and his continually voting against the so-called interests of the South, &c., have made him "persona non grata" to the same. Now, we are willing to admit we have our faults, and some very serious ones, but does the disease merit the remedy administered? I claim not, especially when the disease has been forced upon us by those who have always tried to take away the liberties given us by the Constitution. It has been a very long time since the negro stood in fear of the Democratic Party, except that portion which comes from the South, and in some instances would espouse the cause of that party when portions of their State or National platforms have seemed beneficial to the masses. We have become thinkers, and have the interest of our country at heart, and would divide on the different political issues along with other citizens of our country if we did not fear the legislation emanating from the Southern members of that party. Past experience forces us to remain in the Republican Party, especially when we recognize the fact that no Republican State or National legislators or Governors have advocated disfranchisement of the negro or passed laws providing a separate, or "Jim Crow," car for his accommodation.

If the people of this country would have us change our politics, remove the cause that forces these conditions upon us by reducing the representation from the South. Then if the Democratic Party should be placed in power we will have nothing to fear, as legislation will be dictated and controlled by the Northern and Western members of that party. From past observations Northern Democrats' ideas are above passing laws against a certain class of our citizens or for the benefit of any special section of our country. The same can be said of free trade, free silver, income tax, and other legislation that Northern Democracy has learned not to advocate, because it would not be beneficial to the whole country. The past peaceful record of the negro, his ability to adapt himself to all conditions without a serious opposition or murmur, is unprecedented in the history of man. The historians still have to record that ten or more negroes have banded themselves together for the purpose of taking revenge on any one for the many wrongs imposed upon him. On this record alone, if there was no other, we are willing to submit our cause to the fair-minded people of this country, believing that when the real issue is truthfully known they will refuse to be a party to the wrongs committed against us and against the people of our country by that portion of the Democratic Party which hails from the South.

WILLIAM O. MURPHY.

111 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, New York.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 22d inst. an article headed "Rural Free Mail Delivery" and signed C. E. S. deserves a little airing.

The writer of this article I can see sitting in a high revolving chair in a warm, comfortable office, where his mail is brought to him by Government employes at least a half dozen times during the day, fretting over and ridiculing the rural idiots, who have just a faint wish to share the convenience which he enjoys to such a great extent every week day of the year. With presumptuous overbearance he comments on the mental and social status of the benighted toiler of the soil. I cannot help but scent the fume of cigarettes, which befog sound judgment; his observations can only emanate from that class, who in Summer time run through the country on their wheels in fantastic dress and manner with the never-wanting cigarette in evidence—aimlessly killing time.

No wonder such human species consider the idiot along the roadside a degraded being, who, by hard work, forces from the bare soil the maintenance of life for himself and his fellow-men. This nature's nobleman cares little for such shallow, heartless criticism, but he wants his share of privileges, to which he is entitled and which are begrudged to him for fear of the individual extra expense of 2 cents for a tax stamp. Therein lies the motive of C. E. S.'s long-winded article.

He mentions early efforts in Canada in connection with this subject, but is probably not aware that the rural free mail delivery in most of the countries in Europe has been an established fact over fifty years. In our progressive country the old colonial service is practically still in vogue.

The hardships, especially in Winter time, endured by those who have to travel miles for their mail is not known to those in their cozy offices in the cities. This could be minimized by employing one person, properly equipped for the purpose. The extra outlay would be balanced by saving of time, which in the busy season is quite an important factor with the farming community all over the country. C. E. S. may be assured that the average farmer has no need to replenish his stock of knowledge in country stores. The battle for life exercises his brains sufficiently to keep him from the lunatic asylum. C. E. S.'s statement to the contrary I declare false.

In answer to his hallucinations regarding expectant trolleys and public buildings at Government expense, I give an illustration to show to what extent Uncle Sam has showered his bounties on the rural districts. In my immediate vicinity we have two United States mail routes, which carry the mail from the railroad to the Post Office. One contractor receives for a round trip of fifteen miles less than 50 cents per day. The other drives nine miles for about 33 cents daily. C. E. S., will this statement allay your nightmares?

J. G. D.

Middle Island, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1901.

Responsibility for Unclean Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is evident, even to the most casual observer, that the streets of New York are in a very disgraceful and filthy condition. The late Col. Waring showed us that it was possible to keep the streets of our great city clean; he also showed us that it was possible to keep trucks from being stabled in the streets. His successors have done neither. Mr. MacCartney, at least, made a pretense of keeping Fifth Avenue and the better class of residential streets clean, but the present holder of the office does not even try to do that.

On the blocks between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues and between Eleventh Avenue and the river, where there is a dense population, and where Col. Waring had from ten to twelve men at work on each block, Mr. McCartney and his successor have had none. This condition of affairs also prevails on the lower east side.

It is needless to say that this accumulated filth and dust of the streets is especially on those paved with asphalt and in thickly populated districts, a breeder of disease. A large number of cases of grip in the recent epidemic, and many cases of phthisis and of diseases of the eye, can without doubt be traced to this cause.

The streets of New York are dirtier at the present time than those of any other city of the civilized world. It is not so in Boston, in Philadelphia, or in Washington. It is not so in the great European centres—London, Berlin, and Paris. Why is it so here? Because Tammany Hall puts ignorant and incompetent men into office. Let us hope that Tammany will be ousted at the next election, and that a man who has had the training of a civil and sanitary engineer be chosen for the important office of Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

H. STEWARD FRUITNIGHT.

New York, Jan. 25, 1901.

Commends an Immigration Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very glad to have read in your Sunday edition of the 13th inst. that the Knights of Labor have prepared a bill to be brought before Congress to amend the immigration law. It is a very important matter. Immigrants have arrived here this year to the number of nearly half a million. Most of these people are of a very poor class, having little or no money, and they all, or nearly all, remain in the large cities. That is not the place for them, as the large cities are overpopulated with that class at the present time.

The proposed bill is wisely worded, as it provides that any immigrant arriving without the certificate of our foreign Consul shall be deported. It also gives authority to the Commissioner General of Immigration to take charge of all aliens entitled to admission, and to distribute them to those parts of the country where there is a demand for their labor, and not allow them to remain in the large cities.

MORRISANIA.

Brooklyn, Jan. 21, 1901.

He Favors John D. Crimmins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice a statement in this morning's TIMES that "Senator Thomas C. Platt, who arrived from Washington last night, regards with much favor the proposition to make John D. Crimmins the anti-Tammany nominee for Mayor."

If this statement is correct, it is certainly a very significant and hopeful sign that the leader of the Republican machine recognizes the force of the reform movement which is under way in this city.

Mr. Coler has been and is generally considered the "logical candidate" of those who are opposed to Tammany Hall. If Mr. Platt and his machine will not accept Mr. Coler, but will honestly support the candidacy of Mr. Crimmins, the friends of municipal reform in this city will, I believe, be perfectly satisfied.

I know nothing of Mr. Crimmins's views in this matter, or whether he would accept the nomination. Doubtless he could do so only at great personal sacrifice. But he certainly would be as strong an anti-Tammany candidate as could be selected. Possessing the qualifications most essential to the office, unquestioned integrity, undoubted ability, and ripe experience, he would make a model Mayor. All things considered, I do not think a stronger or better man could be named than John D. Crimmins.

F. D. H.

New York, Jan. 25, 1901.

Bryan as a Biblical Scholar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your able editorial, "Mr. Bryan and The Commoner," you are commending Mr. Bryan's intention of taking a trip around the world in order "to devote himself particularly to the study of colonial dependencies and imperialism." I would suggest that he would better remain in Nebraska and begin to study the Bible, for he seems to be a very poor biblical scholar. In his announcement of The Commoner, as quoted in yesterday's issue of THE TIMES, Mr. Bryan attributes the sentence, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," to Christ, while, in fact, the author of it is Moses. (Leviticus, xix., 18.)

How about getting Oom Paul, who is presently out of a job, to instruct his good friend, Mr. Bryan, in the mysteries of the Holy Scriptures, colonial dependencies, and imperialism!

H. B. SHEFFIELD, M. D.

New York, Jan. 25, 1901.

Metropolitan's New Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Up to the present day the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had its cars on the Tenth Avenue line run directly up the Boulevard to Harlem. But now they have a new plan whereby persons who use this line are compelled to get out at Tenth Avenue and Seventy-first Street and transfer to another car if they desire to go north of this point. These cars are so crowded that passengers have all they can do to hang on to the straps, let alone get a seat. Will you use your influence with the railroad company and get them if possible to run a Tenth Avenue car through to Harlem, say every second car, north and south on the Boulevard via Tenth Avenue to Forty-second Street? By so doing you will oblige a good many who live north of Seventy-first Street and are compelled to use the Tenth Avenue branch.

W. J. S.

New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

Sun Spots and Winter Cold.

Letter to the Editor of The London Standard.

Sir: There are some simple rules about Winter cold which it seems desirable to draw attention to as being possibly of some practical use. It is known that the spotted surface of the sun waxes and wanes in a cycle of about eleven years. The time of growth of the spots is usually less than that of decline, (say four years to seven.) Now, our Winter cold shows a striking contrast on either side of the maximum. Measuring our Winters (at Greenwich) by the number of frost days from September to May we find this state of things in the last sixty years:

1. The group of four Winters after a minimum sun-spot year always has an excess of frost days, (over the average number in four Winters.)
2. The group of three Winters after a maximum always has a deficiency.
3. At least two out of the three Winters after a maximum are always mild.

These three rules are without exception so far, and we may add the following:

4. At least two out of three Winters after a minimum are usually severe, (four cases out of five.)

While these facts may not be adequate to warrant confident affirmation of sun-spot influence, they seem to afford some degree of presumption as to the future. In any case it will be interesting to note whether the above relations are maintained as time goes on. There are several other ways in which the contrast referred to might be put. At present we are near a sun-spot minimum, but it would be premature, I suppose, to say that the true minium has been passed.

ALEX. B. MAC DOWALL.

Eastbourne, Jan. 7.

NUGGETS.

Distractions.

A certain Atchison man would amount to more if he had fewer pigeonholes in his mind filled with resolutions to "get even."—Atchison Globe.

Entitled to Half Rates.

Beggar—Please give a poor old blind man a dime.

Citizen—Why, you can see out of one eye.

Beggar—Well, then, give me a nickel.—Chicago News.

A Writer's Aspirations.

They were looking through the library.

"If you had the divine gift what would you rather write?" asked the romantic young woman.

"Checks," replied the sordid young man.—Philadelphia Record.

As the Boy Remembered It.

A Melrose boy who is devoted to the Sunday school had as a golden text not long ago the words, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard." Upon reaching home his father asked him what the text was. The parent was surprised to know that the text was "Go to your aunt, and get slugged."—Boston Journal.

Fate of a Bad Little Boy.

Tuesday his rubbers he would not wear,
Wednesday he played in the cold night air;
Thursday he had such an aching head;
Friday he spent in his trundle bed;
Saturday found him very low;
Sunday there came a fall of snow;
Monday came coasting, but he couldn't go.

—Portland Oregonian.

MRS. NATION AT THE BAR.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

Dame Nation of red Kansas
By all her ribbons swore
That her bewhiskered neighbors
Should quench their thirst no more!
She smashed a glass and chewed it,
And spat the pieces out
And tore out bunches of her hair
And flung them to upon the air
And fiercely danced about.

East and West and North and South
She ran with all her might,
And never did a maddened cow
Present so fierce a sight!
Shame on the Kansas woman
Who sits at home and croons
A lullaby when she might be
Demolishing saloons!

The bourbon and the lager
Are pouring out amain
From "Frank's Buffet" and "George's Place,"
To irrigate the plain;
And many a costly mirror
Is cracked in forty ways,
And all her actions are designed
To frighten and amaze.

Decrepit folk on crutches
And laughing maids and men
Behold her smash the windows,
And cry: "Go in again!"
She grasps the shameful painting
That hangs above the bar
And tears it into little bits
And scatters them afar.

And, screaming in her anger,
She spies a demijohn,
And, as the fearful tiger
Springs on the helpless fawn,
She takes it in her clutches
And bites it full of holes!
The man who tends the bar and he
That owns the institution she
Knocks down with bricks and things and leaps
Across their cowering forms and heaps
Her curses on their souls.

The Sheriff hurries forward
And bids her cease a space:
She pulls his ears and tweaks his nose
And roughly slaps his face!
She rips the bar to pieces
And knocks out all the bungs
And, round about, five hundred men
Stand with protruding

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

BLUEBIRDS IN WINTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning a notice of the bluebirds in January at Mount Vernon, it might also be of interest to your readers to know that in New Windsor, N. Y., sixty miles north of the City of New York we have bluebirds all the Winter months; they sing, too, on the milder sunny days, and can be seen flitting about even in the coldest weather, if the sun shines.

There are six of them, three males and three females, and even now, while I am writing, there is one, a female, which is always more intelligent than the male, picking off the juniper berries tied on a little branch directly in front of my window, so close I can almost reach it with my hand.

These six bluebirds have been coming to out piazza roof where I keep a saucer of water for them, almost every day, and often three or four times a day, to drink, since October.

Three Winters ago, in the latter part of January or the 1st of February, I noticed six bluebirds drinking from the roof gutter, where the snow had slightly melted in the sunshine. Any one wishing to relieve the tedium of a long country Winter and also do a good work for the birds can enjoy an endless source of amusement by feeding and watering these charming little songsters on their balconies and piazza roofs, where they can readily be coaxed by supplying them with their great needs, food and water.

Besides the juniper berries I have tied on my little tree (which is a branch stuck in a hole on a platform so as to be upright) lumps of beef and mutton suet, which receive hourly visits from the beautiful little downy woodpeckers, the males with bright crimson crescents on their heads, the chickadee, lovely little, sprightly birds, always greeting you with their merry chic-a-dee-dee-dee, and the more sedate though equally tame and pretty white-breasted nuthatches. The song of these latter is like the often-repeated words "she-did-she-did-she-did."

With the exception of the downy woodpecker, these birds will also eat nuts, walnuts, hickory, butternuts, &c., cracked and scattered about, with small lumps of suet, and will grow so tame they will sit on the edge of the roof while I scatter their food on the platform, scarcely waiting until the window is closed before they are carrying off the nuts, which they relish more than anything which I provide for them.

The snowbirds are also very fond of nuts, but they love canary, hemp seeds, and bread crumbs, with occasional bits of the fat, though they will rarely peck it off like the other birds; if they are supplied with their other dainties.

Sometimes large flocks of wax wings will come and drink from the roof gutter, and, fluttering over the juniper berries like humming birds, will pick off one or two, but they are very shy and rarely come up to the saucers unless driven thereto by having everything frozen up or dry.

I should add the saucers are large (No. 4) flower pot saucers, from which the chickadees and nuthatches drink and drink all day long. Even at times when the saucers are frozen over these birds will hammer a hole in the ice, though, except on excessively cold days, I can keep the water from freezing by warming and frequent changing of the saucers.

The very beautiful high-holers, or flickers, are also Winter residents with us, as well as the lovely yellow birds, or goldfinches, which latter, however, lose their yellow coats in Winter, changing to an olive green. The yellow birds will sometimes pick a seed from the larch cones which are also tied on the little tree, but I have never yet found any food for the high-holers, and would esteem it a favor if any one could enlighten me as to the Winter food of these interesting birds.

EMILY L. MORTON.
New Windsor, Orange County, Jan. 22, 1901.

PEACE EMISSARIES AND WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If The London Chronicle is desirous of finding an actual Revolutionary parallel of the treatment said to have been accorded to the peace envoys in De Wet's camp, an incident of the revolt of the Pennsylvania line in 1781 will apply far more closely than the execution of Major André. In the year named the greater part of six Pennsylvania regiments quartered near Morristown, N. J., under the command of "Mad" Anthony Wayne, justly feeling aggrieved at a crafty misinterpretation of their term of enlistment, revolted and started on an orderly march toward Philadelphia to demand redress of the Congress.

Misinterpreting the temper of the men, Sir Henry Clinton sent two emissaries to the camp with seductive proposals to induce the mutineers to desert to the British side. The emissaries were promptly seized, by order of the Board of Sergeants in command, and delivered to Gen. Wayne, and, after the difficulty with the troops had been amicably adjusted, were tried by court-martial, sentenced, and hanged at the crossroads near Trenton. The men instrumental in their capture declined a reward of 100 guineas, saying:

"It was not for the sake or through any expectation of reward, but for the love of our country, that we sent the spies immediately to Gen. Wayne; we therefore do not consider ourselves entitled to any other reward but the love of our country, and do jointly agree to accept of no other."

As you well say, Gen. Kitchener's severe censorship keeps us in the dark as to the circumstances attending the alleged flogging and shooting of the peace envoys; but it seems to me that in this instance the presumption should be in favor of the Boer commander. ARTHUR GUITERMAN.
New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

A COLOR LINE IN CRIMINALITY?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please allow me space for a few remarks concerning the remarkable trial just ended in Paterson, N. J. When we consider the hideousness of the deed for which these three men have been convicted, a deed which caused the almost entire annihilation of the tribe of Benjamin, we close our eyes and shudder as we picture the scenes that we have every reason to believe would have followed its commission had the perpetrators been negroes. As in a recent proposed religious revival in that State the attitude toward the brother in black could not have been more narrow, selfish, and bigoted in Georgia, we earnestly believe that, like Georgia, Arkansas, and Colorado, New Jersey could and would have given to the world an exhibition of savagery uneclipsed in the dark ages of Saxon civilization.

While deep down in our souls we pity the bereaved kindred of this weak woman, we breathe a prayer of thankfulness that her murderers were not of that race that would have been a pretext for a crime more revolting. The verdict of that jury was a lesson to those inclined to be hasty in judgment and a stern rebuke to lynch law, it matters not how revolting the crime may appear. The apparent bravado of the prisoners and their conflicting stories did not prevent these jurymen from thoroughly weighing the evidence to see what was the real intent. If an impartial jury had been allowed to sift and weigh evidence in other like cases such disgraceful scenes as have been witnessed and performed by our so-called best people would not have occurred. But Sam Hose's piteous protest, the stolid indifference of the doomed boy in Colorado, the intelligent appeals of that poor, innocent wretch in Leavenworth, could not check a howling mob bent upon witnessing a weird and revolting exhibition of barbarism—not because a crime unusually brutal had been committed, but because the one suspected was of a hated race.

Have we not every reason to believe that the aspect of a crime is viewed entirely by the appearance or the race of the one who commits it? Is there a color line in criminality? We have every reason to believe that there is a strong sentiment that there is a color line in religion, in the higher walks of life, a "Jim Crow car" in Heaven, and if so, there is the same belief that there is a color line in shame and sin, in jails and penitentiaries, and that the white man, if he goes to hell at all, must occupy the region nearest the refrigerator. These things have a disheartening effect upon the millions of black citizens of this great Nation, whose blood is mingled with the cement that holds it together. The negro advancing in wisdom and intelligence is watching with disgust the antics of a people whose prejudice stimulates them into committing so many unreasonable things.

It is no wonder that our influence for good is weakening among the heathen when the Fiji Islander can read that "in Arkansas a few days ago, 5,000 cultured heathen of the Saxon race shouted around a burning victim and tore off pieces of his flesh as relics ere his agonized body lapsed into unconsciousness."

Thou must be true thyself
If thou the truth wouldst teach;
Thy soul must flow
If thou another's soul wouldst roach.

JACK THORNE.
Brooklyn, Jan. 23, 1901.

THE PROBLEM OF POPULATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With a great many apparently able thinkers agreed that human wretchedness is caused in the main by overpopulation, it seems rather novel that your correspondent, "Henry Nelson," in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 22d inst., should look on a decreasing population as a "serious thing." Yet, even more surprising than novel is the cause which he ascribes for the decrease in this country and in France—that both we and the French "do not love children enough, and will not for their sake give up the ease and comfort of life." I think an intelligent analysis of the matter will show that Mr. Nelson's "cause" is seldom the real one, and that the philoprogenitiveness of the Nation is suffering no diminution.

It is well known that as a class the rich have very small families; the middle classes are more prolific, and the poorer classes are blessed (?) with an abundance of children. If any class is evading the responsibility of parenthood, "sacrificing the ease and comfort of life," it is not the poor, by any means. Not only do they make the sacrifice, but they seriously interfere with the chances for the ease and comfort of the very children produced by the mere fact of their increase. Does this show any great love for children? Is it not a fact that every child born to a poor man makes that man for a time more of a slave? Does not the increase of the workers also intensify the competition among them for work—make more bitter the struggle for existence?

On the other hand, were the rich to be more prolific and the poor less so, there would be a distinct gain for the working class, but the intelligence of the one and the ignorance of the other form a barrier to such a result. That is false as the Malthusian theory is, it is but the legitimate child of false social conditions, and yet every false condition, every false theory, rests in part upon a truth. It is no doubt true that it is not impossible to crowd too many people on the earth, if the growth of population were not restricted. It is also true that under present conditions, viewed as a personal problem, a poor man can have too many children. But this does not prove that a decrease in population proceeds from a diminishing love for children. It remains to be proved that love of children is the main factor in their production, and that the reproduction of the species is a process not capable of regulation and improved results by the use of the human will and intellect. Political and religious fetichism will continue to ignore the problem, and pseudo-philosophers and well-fed optimists will dismiss it with superficial remarks, but in some form or other the population problem will worry humanity. We can't expect the ideal until material conditions are made just and rational.

H. W. PALMER.
Brooklyn, Jan. 22, 1901.

THE SCARCITY OF SERVANTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your valuable paper of Jan. 6 we noticed, under the above heading, a more sensibly written article than usually appears upon this vexed question. As the "so-called question" is put in the form of an ever-present difficulty to those who employ servants, might they not try a very simple remedy, which we will suggest?

The article referred to states some of the grievances servants justly complain of. Their working hours average from sixteen to eighteen in the twenty-four. This is hard, steady work with brain and hand. The services required from an ordinary servant now are almost professional. No wonder the hospitals have a full share of broken-down women from this constant strain on head and weary hand.

The working hours of the stronger sex are limited mostly to one-half of those employed by the weaker sex. Moreover, the ladies who overwork these servants will interest themselves in shop girls and salesladies in the big stores all over the city, will see that they are not overworked, that they are seated when not employed, and even blacklist the stores which comply not with their wishes in the matter. May it not occur to these well-meaning dames that charity might begin at home and in a matter for which they are far more accountable? The poor girls or women in their employ do not sit, we will not say in their presence—that is a crime, and not tolerated in the present day—but if the mistress be within sight or hearing they tear to be found resting a moment, no matter how weary.

Where men are employed as butlers, &c., their lot is comparatively easy. They take afternoons and evenings off alternately with each other. Where women alone are kept, they are utterly at the mercy of the employer. No afternoon, no evening, for them unless by mere chance the family is out for dinner. It is a pitiful fact that the fashionable lady of to-day makes the lot of her servant a hard one. Not only does she exact so many hours of work, but it would seem that the more she can make her servant feel responsibility and realize the immeasurable distance between them, the more she succeeds in lessening her sense of freedom, the more satisfied she is.

We see no necessity for this in the business relation which simply connects the two. We suggest that the lady allow her servant to live; in other words, let her feel that life is worth living. Shorten the working hours, speak a kind word, as she knows how, throw in a little of the milk of human kindness; it will solve the difficulty as sure as Alexander's sword cut the Gordian knot. M. M.
New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

MR. CLEVELAND AND THE FILIPINOS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This view is that of an expansionist who thinks the anti-imperialists are neglecting really rational argument for platitudes, and who believes in our present opportunities as the means of reviving the old school of American statesmen, also to furnish better object lessons for the voter than another century of old conditions or arguments could do.

To-day you say: "We have never tolerated oppressive laws or unjust administration at home." "Never" is too strong. You should say, "not as a rule," for have not many of our lapses or exceptions been gross and glaring? Does either Quay or Croker doubt this in his heart? By saying "never" you in one word completely play into the hands of opponents, most of all so rational a man as Mr. Cleveland. You well know that the one unknown quantity in our national life is how much the long suffering patience of Americans will tolerate for a time. Were not many justified in fearing that it would at first tolerate government of the new possesions by the spoils system? Was not the chance great enough for even Mr. Cleveland to have such fears even at this time; by no means too far advanced to dispel them? Of the aforesaid "unknown quantity" is not our life strewn with glaring illustrations? To establish proper rule in our new dependencies requires a change of national habits. The American people, having risen to the occasion so well as they have and so promptly, is one of the most wonderful spectacles of modern times. Will they continue to thus adapt themselves? Is there not some danger of a discouraging lapse for a time? As the national conscience has been stirred by need of the greatest vigilance about our new territory one need not fear the answer to these questions. An overstrained self-confidence has made us at home very careless. In the new lands we feel the exact reverse, and act accordingly, with excellent results not only in Cuba and Porto Rico, but even in portions of the Philippines in spite of the present war.

Such is the simple fact. It is this fact and the ones given immediately before that the anti-expansionist does not grasp. Failing to grasp it, he might well base elaborate argument upon the dangers spoken of, instead of wasting so much time and ink as he does on visions of "imperialism, militarism, sordid materialism, despotism, conquest's lust," &c., of which there is not the least danger. Mr. Cleveland clearly fears the long suffering patience of the American people of abuses at home, getting to our dependencies, rather than the Americans themselves, as his trust in their common sense while in office plainly shows. He is not the man to forget that, which fact must be allowed for criticism of his views.

Let us look from another point of view. There are in Manila many educated Filipinos who are well versed in American matters. Many of these were encountered by the J. G. Schurman Commission, and some could give our Commissioners points about our Constitution. Might not many of these urge the Tagals not to trust a people who trust Quay, Croker, Platt, and their kind? Would they not have a protent argument against us here? If not, why not? We often hear that the anti-imperialist crusade keeps up the Philippine rebellion. If the said agitation per se could not do so, might it not be a potent means for such Filipinos as spoken of to act upon?

Anyhow, the Filipinos, or letting them alone, many here, have ample reason to distrust us if they must do so. Some indeed must, with human nature as it is.

JAMES H. BATES.
Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 20, 1901.

DUTY OF EX-PRESIDENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your criticisms in your editorial of the 19th inst., "Untried Paths," upon the recent utterances of ex-President Cleveland and of ex-President Harrison seem to me neither discriminating nor judicious. You say: "We expect our wise men to tell us not merely that we are in a bad way, but what we ought to do to set ourselves right."

This appears to me to be a most unreasonable expectation. Neither of those gentlemen is employed or recognized by the Government to work out its intricate problems. We employ a Chief Magistrate, with liberal compensation, aided by a large staff of expert officials, whose duty it is to find and to recommend the best methods of government—at least Constitutional ones. We have also a Congress of men picked from every State whose duty it is to initiate and legislate such methods. Now, if either of the gentlemen named were to presume to particularize such, the same people who now find fault with them because they do not propose such detailed methods would blame them still more if they should.

"Who are you," those officials would ask, "who presume to tell us what to do?" The eminent ex-Presidents are likely to share the fate of the wife of Epes Sergeant's inebriate, who at intervals between the lampposts hiccoughed: "When I get home, if I find my wife up I'll whip her. What business has she to be up burning wood and candle late as this? And if I find her abed I'll surely whip her. What right has she to let me fumble about without fire or light this time o' night?"

But you do not credit them with their constructive work. They not only try to restrain from a wrong path, but they—especially Mr. Harrison—point out the right one—the path of the Constitution.

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that you are a shining example of the quality which you deprecate, viz., of pessimistic criticism instead of constructive appreciation. When men of authority and experience, so circumstanced as to be as nearly impartial and genuinely patriotic as poor human nature can hope for—men of perhaps greater information and wider experience in the conduct of government than any other in our country—when such men are kind enough to show the Administration and Congress that they are on the wrong path—and even to point in the direction of the right one, that of the Constitution—would it not be wiser and less pessimistic to seriously consider and wisely utilize what they do suggest than to feebly cavil at their omission to suggest more?

Such men, so doing, deserve well, and are not to be set at the detailed performance of tasks which hundreds of others are elected to do and compensated for doing.

Such service of such men is in line with the historic instances. Socrates's genius told him when not, never when, to.

It is the law of the mind and of the conscience that people set in place and in power should answer for the exercise of their individual effort, judgment, and moral sense, not for that of other folks.

It is childish for persons accepting such responsibility, or for any one in their behalf, to cry out against those who are kind enough to dehort from wrongdoing and to exhort to follow the beacon light of the Constitution, because they do not lead the responsible officials step by step over the right path.

There are a good many plain people, Mr. Editor, including not a few Republicans, who think and feel more deeply and correctly than your editorial expresses.

FRANK J. MATHER.
Summit, N. J., Jan. 19, 1901.

THE BOX-OFFICE BOOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me add my quota of grievances against the superlative insolence of the ticket sellers at the box offices of the majority of New York theatres. I cannot see that Wallack's or Daly's are losing anything through the courtesy of their employes, and, in consequence, we patronize these theatres; also the Empire, for this very reason.

Here is an example of a not infrequent occurrence at other theatres. I inquire for seats in the third or fourth row for "any evening next week." Am gruffly answered "all sold." Then I ask "for any evening the following week." Another growl of "all sold." Finally I say, "well then, give them to me for the first evening you have them." This remark invokes the wrath of the cad behind the window, and in his most insolent manner ejects the following words: "Can't have 'em for any night. Next!"

Now, I claim that even if theatres are in league with speculators and sell tickets through them at advanced prices for the best seats, said theatres have no right to insult patrons of the box office. Let me remind these autocrats of the box office that there have been several occasions when the would-be purchaser of tickets, becoming exasperated beyond endurance, has reached within the sacred precincts of the box office and caught the impertinent seller a blow in the region where his brains ought to be, that cured him temporarily of his gross insolence. I accidentally omitted the Broadway Theatre where I have invariably been treated with most commendable courtesy. "A THREE-NIGHTER."
Tarrytown, Jan. 24, 1901.

THE BOX-OFFICE NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue you printed a very interesting letter by "A Patron of the Play," in which he states that although my object was good in writing my previous letter, the method was doomed to failure. If he will but refer to my previous letter he will find that in writing it I was merely adding my protest to that of "A Theatregoer"; and in my letter I commented upon the fact that Mr. Theatregoer suggested no remedy, and that I knew of none; and I only held out tentatively what I knew, and stated at the time to be a very unsatisfactory way of ending the box office evils.

The plan of Mr. "Patron of the Play," although impracticable, is a splendid one. If he has any means of carrying it through, he can most certainly rely on my help. If he cares to apply to your office kindly give him my name and address.

The plan is, however, impracticable in America, although successful in England. Let us take the representative cities—London and New York. In London the plays are produced for the sake of art; players, managers, and even box office hirelings are imbued with a certain amount of respect and even reverence for the traditions, the awe-inspiring memories, so redolent in the atmosphere pervading most of the London houses. Insolence, disrespect, and anything akin thereto are almost crimes in such places. Even our managers are different when they take charge of those theatres, as is so commonly done.

Where is that feeling to be found in New York? Here the opposite conditions prevail. Everything is done for money. Even the foreign players, when performing here, think less of art than of dollars and cents. The Players' Club could do little if anything to change these conditions unless all the people would unite. So that, as with all American evils, the fault lies primarily with the people.

In London the managers thrive or fail to thrive at the will of the sovereign. They must produce plays and conduct their theatrical affairs in a manner satisfactory to the royal censor. Such evils as exist here and about which we are protesting would not be tolerated there.

In New York, with a club or without one, the people will still rush to the various theatres and pay exorbitant prices. Thus "Our Club" would have little influence.

Unless we can reach the managers' pockets "the wail of our woes" will undoubtedly fall upon deaf ears so far as they are concerned. A BOHEMIAN.
New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

COURTESY AT THESE THEATRES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why don't the complainers of treatment at box offices give the theatres' names and sign their own to the articles? By so doing some faults might be corrected at those offices. Permit me to reverse the style of letters you are often in receipt of and call attention to the always polite and careful attention received at the box offices of the Broadway, Empire, Lyceum, and Knickerbocker Theatres.

WALTER B. BROWN,
Franklin Savings Bank.
New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

THE SPITTING NUISANCE.

THE LAW AGAINST SPITTING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ripple of decent sentiment against spitting in public conveyances is bringing to the surface many facts of interest, among which an important case is that of spitting car conductors. Permit me to add another instance of official disregard for law by spitting policemen.

For a year and a half I was a daily passenger on the Third Avenue elevated line. My trips were made in the early afternoon, at which time scarcely a day passed when there were not from one to five "bluecoats" in the car in which I was riding. My attention was soon attracted to the reckless infraction by many of these officers of the rule placarded before their eyes by the Board of Health. At first I was inclined to excuse the offenders on the ground that possibly they might not comprehend the meaning of the terms used in the posted order. The board, with a fine sense of propriety, had inserted the word "expectorate" instead of its more common, if not "more tenderer," synonym "spit." My interest, however, increased as the transgressions continued, and I took care to follow the "cops" and to select the car in which they rode. During nearly eighteen months I kept count, with the result that four-fifths of these officers were observed to break the law.

The subject is a serious one, not only in its aesthetic aspect, but in its broader correlations. The habit of spitting in public places has been written down as peculiarly an American habit. It is nearly seventy years since Mrs. Trollope, in her caustic "Domestic Manners of the Americans," rendered, as the result of her observations, the following indictment: "I hardly know any annoyance so deeply repugnant to English feeling as the incessant, remorseless spitting of Americans." The habit perhaps originated in the once prevalent practice of chewing tobacco. To protect against the depredations of this vice it has been noticed that in the West and South some legislative halls have been provided with large cast-iron cuspidores—one at the desk of each member—which serve the double purpose of receiving streams of diluted nicotine and of furnishing, in their rattling covers, a means of expressing disapprobation of occasional oratorical bores. But any one whose observation has extended over a few decades must be convinced that this "American" custom has rapidly declined as public decency has become more sensitive.

Thus far the recent references to this lingering offense have mostly treated it as "filthy" and "disgusting," which it surely is; but there is a higher, more momentous, and dangerous aspect of the subject, and one which should especially impress car conductors and officers of the law. The order of the Board of Health is backed by the imperative mandate of medical science. The contents of the mouth and throat are in many cases the home of disease germs, the voiding of which in public places is dangerous to public health. Decency proscribes the practice and suggests an extended use of the pocket handkerchief, but regard for public health pronounces the habit a crime and invokes the protection of law. So grave is the evil that places of resort for consumptives have been rendered useless for sanitary purposes by reason of the expectoration of the invalids themselves.

Recently State and municipal authorities in Southern California have found it necessary to adopt stringent measures against what was formerly regarded as a harmless indulgence to the afflicted.

The subject has a wider bearing, which relates to the evolution and progress of city government under constantly changing conditions. Were Jefferson now living—he who advocated as little governing as possible and dreamed of the "agricultural State"—I am sure his wise statesmanship and his rare common sense would indorse the doctrine that the great masses of people concentrated in large cities must be much governed. There is no other way in which business can be expedited, social life run smoothly, and public calamities be averted. Municipal laws must not only restrain and punish offensive conduct, but they must educate and train citizens in the practice of such conduct as will render the application of the harsher remedies unnecessary. Just here a case in point.

While sojourning in the City of Munich I had frequent occasion to visit the old Pinakothek. On one morning, as soon as the doors were opened, knowing that I was the only visitor at that moment, I felt an inward moving of my American instinct for personal freedom, and started up the flight of stairs to the left. Instantly the guard called me back. "Go to the right," he said. "Do you not see the sign, (rechts gehen)?" "Yes," I replied, "but I thought that rule would be enforced only when many people are going up and down." I have never forgotten his remark as I turned back on my sinful course: "No, no! That is not so; it is not the rule to go to the right when you are alone, how can we be sure that you will obey the rule when many people are going up and down?"

The spitting nuisance cannot be successfully opposed on the ground of decency alone. It is an offense against public health and safety. This is why the order against it issues from the Board of Health. But this particular grievance is but one of a thousand details in city management which from time to time arise to prove that municipal government is both a science and an art. It cannot be intrusted to political cabals and party politics, with which it has no more natural relation than has the Weather Bureau. The City Government must educate as well as control. Its officers must set an example of as well as compel obedience. Upon this solid ground must all citizens stand, act, and vote if they desire social comfort and business prosperity.

Since the present municipal administration came into power heralding a "wide-open" era, any man with his eyes open must have observed a decided letting down in every department of public order—a decadence which will go on from bad to worse until voting citizens recover their sense of responsibility and act as a unit, independently of political party influence. J. M.
New York, Jan. 25, 1901.

Suggests the Use of Spittoons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read the many articles in THE TIMES recently on the spitting nuisance in the street cars, and while heartily condemning the same, I would suggest that the car companies be obliged to furnish small spittoons, the same to be attached beneath each seat, and when required for use by a passenger to be released by touching a spring. Such a convenience I am sure would be highly appreciated and used by all cleanly persons especially, who, if the unfortunate victims of catarrh, in default of such a necessity would of course expectorate on the floor rather than swallow and take into their stomach the abominable stuff, and I don't believe there is any law that can stop them. A man doesn't like to fill his handkerchief with phlegm, and he might, sometimes get caught out without one. WILLIAM A. BRADISH.
New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

An Anti-Spitting Crusader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad that you are giving space in your columns for letters regarding spitting in public conveyances. This abominable nuisance has become a very serious matter, and if every breaker of the health ordinance in regard thereto could be punished it would prove a great public benefaction. I am a daily traveler, and have made it a rule to call the attention of the conductor to persons committing this offense, and if he does not give the matter proper attention I write to the Superintendent of his company, just giving the facts—number of the car, number of the conductor, time, &c. I notice that I never have to complain of the same conductor twice. J. O. N.
New York, Jan. 23, 1901.

Hoggish Detectives on Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see F. says he was insulted trying to stop spitting in the cars. I saw a detective throw his whole weight on an old gentleman and nearly kill him. You see this Metropolitan Railroad Company, that owns and runs New York City, has spotters and detectives on all its cars, and they all chew tobacco like hogs, and, of course, they have to spit. The conductors are afraid to say anything, and if anybody else does, they will find it too hot to stay on the car. I have seen these detectives in plain clothes deliberately spit on people they didn't fancy as they got off or on the car. JOHN THOMAS.
New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

An "L" Guard on Spitting Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to numerous complaints of passengers on surface and elevated cars about the non-enforcement of the anti-spitting law, I would respectfully submit that when they make a complaint to a guard they would also give him their names and addresses. The enforcement of the rule often leads to squabbles with the pigs, and in such cases a report is required by the company, with the names and addresses of two or more witnesses. I am a guard and do not wish to be discharged, as "A Sufferer," in yesterday's issue, suggests. If he, and a few more like him, had the courage to stand by him there would be no need of writing to the papers. As soon as the guard gets in trouble they turn their backs on him, and, as they do not dare to send in a report to the company without the necessary names, they shirk the responsibility. Please give both sides a show by publishing the above. AN "L" GUARD.
New York, Jan. 26, 1901.

POTENT, OR IMPOTENT?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The very grave questions lately argued before the Supreme Court concerning the power of the United States to acquire and govern new territory are reducible to the single issue of National potency or impotency. The United States is either potent or impotent in that regard. Only the most compelling reasons could make a lover of his country admit that she was cursed with impotency as to any vital power. And yet we see thousands eager in asserting a fatal weakness. This is as if a man should boast that he lacked virility. The most blatant in this boast are those whose opposition to the present Administration shows the "ultimate extremity" of rancor. Such men attack anything favored by the President, simply because he favors it. And the infirmity of human reason is such that words may be collocated and styled "arguments" in favor of any conceivable question. If this Administration had held, as these men now hold, that all Constitutional provisions attach themselves to new territory as soon as sovereignty obtains, with equal ingenuity they would have taken the position they now assail. Their arguments are but weapons against the Administration.

Another class are those who ignorantly believe, as extreme sentimentalists, that it is practicable to treat every Porto Rican and Filipino, from the very instant the treaty was ratified, as full-fledged citizens who enjoy all the political privileges that belong to citizens of one of our States. A large and dangerous class—all the more dangerous because their real object is concealed—are those whose timidity makes them insular. They radically object to all "expansion." If by their clamorous arguments the Supreme Court can be led to declare that the United States is impotent to acquire and govern territory except under all the provisions of the Constitution, then they see clearly that the United States would not only never make such acquisitions, but would promptly give up all those lately acquired. For it is clear that the whole body of sane men would not tolerate the instant gift of suffrage and all Constitutional political privileges to all the islanders. They all see and mourn the sudden gift of the suffrage to the Southern negroes without preparation.

Another class believes, in the Porto Rico case, that it was "inexpedient" to levy any tariff. But expediency is a question wholly within the domain of the political department, and cannot be considered by any court. This class assembles sentimental ideas as to the inexpediency, or the "meanness," of taxing a small territory, and loosely hope that such notions should affect the Supreme Court in its action upon a question of Constitutional law. Almost every great cause is dominated by a single and simple vital issue. In this, the most important cause ever before the Supreme Court, that issue is this: Has the United States Constitutional power to acquire, dispose of, and govern territory acquired by war or treaty, by and under the authority of the Congress, until admission to Statehood is granted?

Dismissing idle sentimentality, partisan opposition, and silly objection to expansion per se, the answer may be stated thus in a few words: Under the written Constitution the United States has the express power of waging war and making treaties. It had and exercised these two great National powers under its unwritten Constitution for a number of years before the written instrument of 1787 was signed.

The power of making war is wholly useless unless, in case of success, we can exact indemnity—in money, or in land, if money cannot be paid. It is therefore a power, by clear implication, to take territory for war indemnity. And when so taken, the power to govern is also implied. The written Constitution expressly confers upon the Congress plenary power to "dispose of" and regulate the "territory" of the United States. The power to "dispose of"—to sell or to give away—is the broadest conceivable power, and includes all lesser powers.

The precedents of a hundred years show that every Territory acquired has been first governed by the Executive, as Commander in Chief, and then in various ways by the Congress, for long periods of pupilage, and then, when it seemed proper, in the judgment of the Congress, admission to Statehood and full membership to the Union was granted. Until that great honor was accorded the inhabitants of no Territory had, or could have, the high privilege of all the immunities and rights of that American citizenship which accrues only to those who are not only citizens of the "United States," but also citizens of some one particular State.

The Union is composed of States. The Territories are not States—they are domain, land, or property; their inhabitants have all the rights which under our system inhere in territorial domain; not until as States they are admitted to the Union can they have the additional rights that inhere in Statehood. The Constitutional clause forbidding discrimination in tariff duties is confined to the States. If it had been the intent to forbid imposts from territories, that word should have followed the word States, but it did not!

Surely, surely, if the Congress (as above shown) had the power to "dispose of" Porto Rico, it had the infinitely less power to lay an impost tax. Each State is "foreign" to every other State. Porto Rico is foreign to each State, and therefore to all the States united. If immediately upon the acquisition of Porto Rico she ceased to be foreign as to the tariff, and there was no need to extend or modify the tariff, then she ceased to be foreign as to our postal system, as to our judicial system, bankrupt system, patent system, and our Senatorial and Representative systems, which is reductio ad absurdum. These systems can be extended to new territory only by specific act of Congress. In all earlier Territories they have been so extended.

Much harm has arisen from the misleading use of two epigrams: "The Constitution follows the flag." "The Constitution does not follow the flag." Almost every epigram is inexact—only a half truth. Both expressions are partly true and partly false. In the sense that the flag symbolizes international sovereignty, it is true that the Constitution follows the flag, en proprio vigore; for it is only by and under the Constitution (written and unwritten) that we have any sovereignty—"United States" sovereignty is the creature of the Constitution. But that very Constitution which ordained our National sovereignty distinctly marks the grave differences between "States" and "Territories"—too numerous now to mention. Chiefly this: Each State is an organized, self-governing body politic, while a Territory is unorganized National property or domain, governable only by the Congress. When the flag is planted as an emblem of sovereignty, under the sanctity of a treaty, those provisions of the Constitution which relate to "territory" at once do "follow," or attach themselves. But those provisions which relate to States do not follow; they await Statehood. Is not this distinction perfectly clear?

These suggestions, I trust, may brush away some of the cobwebs that hang in many mistaken, prejudiced, partisan, or ill-informed minds. JOSEPH CULBERTSON CLAYTON.
New York, Jan. 22, 1901.

MUNICIPAL CONDITIONS.

STREET SIGNS ON CORNERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Guggenheimer ordinance recently passed by the Municipal Assembly requiring corner property owners to place street signs on their dwellings made with "five-inch porcelain letters set on a blue ground," was doubtless in the interest of the Trenton potteries, and would, if placed, give the street corners the appearance of a full-fledged crockery shop. Just why a red border was left off, thus preventing a patriotic exhibit of our National colors as well, can only be accounted for on the ground that the patriotic intuition of this august body had deteriorated since the election.

The absurdity of the proposition is fairly demonstrated on Amsterdam Avenue, where the regulation sign would have to be 34 inches in length by 8 inches wide—thus requiring for the whole avenue over 10,000 running feet of lumber and about 275 pounds of pottery. Considering that in this borough and the Bronx there are something like 2,332 corners, each requiring two signs, it appears to be evident that this ordinance if enforced would be likely to put up the price of building materials as well as dinner plates. This alone ought to condemn it with the Mayor, but whether it does or not the city has no power to enforce it.

Of course the signs ought to go up, but they should be of such a character as to make improvement to the appearance of the city and not a disfigurement as proposed. Mr. Guggenheimer's signs would make the city the laughing stock of all other cities and the clown of newspaperdom throughout the country.

But why should the corner owner be saddled with the trouble and expense of putting up these signs, when every owner on the block, every tenant, and the general public as well would be equally benefited? The proposition as now presented is unjust. CITIZEN.
New York, Jan. 23, 1901.

TAMMANY ISLAND PARADISE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note two able suggestions touching Governors Island. One of these suggestions is from a picturesque Sunday contemporary of yours, and is that the island be surrendered to the city by the United States Government and converted into a place of residence, with fine apartment houses, a co-operative store like Tuxedo, &c. The other suggestion happens to come from the army, now in possession, that something more than $1,500,000 be spent in new quarters for the officers, new storehouses, new wharves, a new sea wall, and such like improvements. Inasmuch as Secretary Root asked for a report on such improvements, I am inclined to the view that the matter will take that reference.

At the same time I have a valuable suggestion to make in regard to Governors Island myself which deserves the serious attention of mankind. Looking at the matter calmly, I am convinced that the island should be turned over to Mr. Croker and his immediate friends in order that it may be converted into a sort of Island of Capri, such as the Roman Emperors maintained in the Bay of Naples. Tiberius, Nero, and a few of their statesmen had some high old times in this luxurious retreat, far from the madding crowd, and they were not much better provided with the means or inclination for enjoying the pleasures of life than are some of my rich and riotous friends in Tammany Hall.

Some great goings-on are reported to have enlivened Capri, but I feel sure that under proper conditions Tammany could duplicate and even exceed them, particularly if it had some sacred and secluded Capri down the bay as a base of operations.

The painstaking Mr. Suetonius relates that on one occasion when Caesar Augustus visited Capri certain decayed branches of an old ilex took on life at his approach and lifted themselves exultingly from the ground. One can easily imagine any decayed matter which might be on Governors Island bursting into life and fragrance and full bloom at the approach of Mr. Croker, Mr. Carroll, the Hon. T. Sullivan, his Honor P. Diver, or the Prefect of Police, Devery. In such companionship the trees would life up their branches and rejoice and dead fish, whipped by the waves against the sea wall, would come to life and once more cut with their golden oars the silver sea.

It was on Capri that Tiberius invested himself with the office of reforming the morality of the people, but he did not allow this noble work to interfere in the least with his own chaste pleasures or those of his friends. All the more reason that we should have an Island of Capri for our modern Caesar and his Court, including his Committee of Five, from which they could direct their heaven-born project of reforming New York. R. W. C.
New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES of two or three weeks ago there appeared an excellent article on the situation as regards the tenement house question, in which regret was expressed that the plumbing, light, and ventilation of new tenements has been removed from under the watchful supervision of the Health Department. If I remember aright, it was suggested that it would be in the interest of the community to have that department again placed in control.

The creation of the Building Department, which was advocated and engineered by the architects of the city, seemed at the time to have been a necessity, and the transfer of the plumbing and ventilation to its control was supposed to have been, at the time, a move in the right direction. Experience, however, has shown to the contrary, but it is questionable if at the present time—and supposing no change to have been made seven or eight years ago—things would be in a condition which would give the satisfaction expected.

The organization of the Health Department was the work of Prof. Chandler, in 1883. He formulated rules for plumbing and drainage, light and ventilation, and while he was in office he succeeded tolerably well in maintaining the system, although the time he could give to the business of the department was too limited to produce all the good effects intended.

In the hands of Gen. Shaler it is a matter of record that the Health Department was not a shining light among the various branches of the City Government. He was removed from the position of President in 1857 by Mayor Hewitt, who appointed Mr. James C. Bayles to the vacated Presidency. Under President Bayles the most far-reaching and beneficent reforms were introduced, the rules were enforced, and the fullest benefit to the community was secured, and to such an extent that the humblest tenement building was as safely plumbed and as well provided in the proportion of light and ventilation as the most expensive building on Fifth Avenue. In fact, the difference lay only in the expensive character of the sanitary appliances in use in the latter. His successor, President Charles C. Wilson, followed the lines laid down by Mr. Bayles, and we had a renewal under his management of the active zealous administration of the latter gentleman.

In an evil hour the department passed under Tammany domination, and there it sticks. A very respectable man, Col. Michael C. Murphy, is at the head, but good Lord deliver us, what

AT THE THEATRES

Need of New Invention in Farce and Burletta—Plan for an Ideal Theatre.

One of the lessons of this season is that new blood is sadly needed in the manufacture of light comic and musical pieces for the entertainment of the multitude. Farce and burletta in various forms have always been conspicuous in the theatrical repertory since the afterpieces of Garrick, Foote, and Fielding. But inventive geniuses have arisen, from time to time, to modify and improve the prevailing forms and give to the minor drama some sort of new life.

After the great vogue of Planché and the men of his hour on the London stage, for instance, came the punning travesties of the Brothers Brough, which, having declined to the inanity of H. J. Byron and the later work of Burnand, gave place in turn to the really artistic operettas of Gilbert, in which fresh humor, sparkling wit, and the true dramatist's comprehension of human nature were so happily commingled. Planché and the lesser writers of "pantomime" and extravaganza in his day treated the old themes, familiar nursery tales and folk legends, if not quite seriously, at least politely and with some show of poetic fancy. The succeeding school of burlesque writers were ribald jesters who deliberately turned history and romance topsy-turvy and, indeed, there was no lasting value in anything they produced.

Nobody would laugh to-day at their puns. Wamba, in "Ivanhoe," asking the household of Cedric, to whom he enters out of a rainstorm, "Why am I fat?" and, answering his own conundrum, "Because I'm dripping," would be thought as melancholy now as any of the funereal buffoons of our "farce comedy." And even the elaborate verbal ingenuity in the declaration of bluff King Hal in "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," that he will not cross the Channel on Sunday because the sick transit spoils the glory o' Monday, represents a kind of fun long since played out.

The Brothers Brough were not greater experts at this sort of literary foolery than John Brougham, whose American career as a concocter of comic plays and a stage humorist began after the vogue of the rude early travesty of Mitchell's Olympic had passed. Nor were the Broughs or any of their contemporaries in the English playmarket cleverer in the mere construction of travesty than Brougham, whose "Pocahontas," which survived a whole theatrical generation, was as bright and original as any burlesque play of its class ever was.

But that sort of burlesque, though it had a fitful revival in de Walden travesties of "Hamlet" and "Richelieu," in which George L. Fox gravely burlesqued Booth, gave way before the new influences exerted by the importation of the Offenbach opéra bouffe, on the one hand, and the absolute literary inanity, but measurable terpsichorean and musical skill, in the burlesques brought from the London of the sixties by Lydia Thompson and her contemporary blondes. Offenbach in French could never be anything here but an exotic, of course, and Offenbach in English, under the best possible conditions, was still lacking in the essential opéra bouffe, but there was enough fun in the "books" of Meilhac and Halevy, nevertheless, to defy the ravages of translators. Quite apart from the innumerable English versions of the French opera bouffe, from "La Grand Duchess" to "La Jolie Parfumeuse" and "Mme. l'Archiduc," and some of these were good shows," in which sensible folks could find their money's worth of fun, the humorous influence of Offenbach and his colaborers did actually have an appreciable effect for a time on the stage fdivol of that hour, even upon the Lydia Thompson kind of burlesque.

A little later Edward Harrigan, taking the negro minstrel sketch and the "sidewalk conversations" of the variety theatres as his starting point, invented and breathed the very breath of life into a new form of native comic drama, deriving his personages and their very language from life itself; while from Harrigan's beginning all the species of later "farce comedy," as the illiterate press agents call it, more or less directly grew, even Charles Hoyt's sufficiently original nonsense plays, in which there was, however, abundant observation of life and humor of a distinctly New England and rural type to contrast with the Irish-American and purely urban fun of Harrigan.

The advent here of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta created a taste for light opera, and for a long while the Vienna operetta satisfied the demand, after its fun had been worked over by native and English adapters. But that passed, and every other kind of stage fun of that era seems to be played out now. The long reign of "acrobatic farce" is surely finished. Nothing could be drearier than the examples of this sort of stage piece lately exhibited here.

In the beginning of the consulship of energetic Lederer at the Casino, Morton and Kerker's "Tenderloin" burletta, with all its audacity and paganism, was at least vital and exhilarating. Half a dozen of the George Edwardes brand of "musical comedy," exported from London, where it took the place of Gaiety burlesque, (and none too soon,) were entertaining, and the latest, "San Toy," proved comparatively diverting this season, though its merit is almost wholly musical and pictorial, and its humor is small.

Weber and Fields seemed to be engineering the development of a new sort of funny entertainment, for a while, and they are still the best friends of Euphrosyne and Momus in New York, but they have succeeded this season by main strength, as it were, and the matter in their entertainments is not up to their standard.

Dullness reigns in the land, and the folks who want to laugh find as hard scraping for fun in the theatres as they do in the colored "comic" journals circulated exclusively in the barbers' shops. There is sad need for a new inventor of farcical stage pieces. Operetta, "musical comedy," extravaganza and burlesque need reviving.

It really seems as if something might come of the latest plan to establish a theatre in London for the production of plays believed to be worthy yet disregarded by the commercial theatre. Even if such a theatre, once firmly established, did nothing more than to prove conclusively that there are no such plays, it would be serviceable. In that case it would silence the discordant voices of one set of enthusiasts for a time.

Beerbohm Tree seems to be the instigator but he was goaded to it by Cecil Raleigh, who complained, without the slightest show of reason or fairness, that theatrical managers who produced old plays, on which there are no royalties to pay, were unjust to the contemporary dramatists. Mr. Tree has now publicly suggested that every manager producing a Shakespeare or other classical play shall pay 2½ per cent. of the gross receipts into a general fund for the foundation and maintenance of such a theatre as the enthusiasts think they want. The suggestion is being made so much of that, if the other managers agree to Tree's proposition, the scheme is likely to be pushed.

In the absence of positive novelty in the shift of "attractions" in the popular theatres this week students of the drama may derive some sort of aesthetic satisfaction from the performance at the Empire Theatre Thursday afternoon, by Mr. Sargent's pupils, of "The Tragedy of Death," a symbolic drama in one act and three tableaus, by René Peter, translated by E. S. Belknap, and provided with illustrative music by Harvey Worthington Loomis. This work is soon to be done at the Théâtre Antoine in Paris, but this will be its first performance on any stage. Judging by an analysis printed in the announcements it will be a precious thing, if rather bewildering to mere wayfarers. "The Portraits of the Marquise," taken from Octave Feuillet by Mrs. Burton Harrison will be acted the same afternoon. E. A. D.

THE VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

In the perpetual hunting after every new thing, B. F. Keith has captured for the Union Square Theatre one of the most striking attractions of a purely ephemeral nature that the amusement world has known for some time. "Bathhouse John" of Chicago, known more soberly as the Hon. John J. Coughlin, Alderman in that city, is the author of the words and music of "Dear Midnight of Love," and May de Sousa will sing it with a large chorus and an orchestra this week. The bill will include also a number of first-class vaudeville attractions. Eva Williams and Jack Tucker will present their picture of low life, "Skinny's Finish"; James O. Barrows and his company will produce a new sketch, "A Thoroughbred," and Press Eldridge, Smith and Campbell, Ray L. Hoyce, Belle Davis, and others are in the programme.

At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week's bill contains plenty of laughing dialect acts in Tom Nawn's newest Irish farce, "Pat and the Genii"; Perkins D. Fisher's "Rube" farce, "The Half-Way House," and Dutch Harry Watson's Company in "The Two Flats." The specialty features are the Three Mascagnos, European acrobats; Genaro and Bailey, cakewalkers; Naomi Ethardo, hand balancer; Frank White and Lew Simmons, blackface comedians; Gaspard Brothers, Claudius and Corbin, and the Kalatechnoscope.

These are the closing weeks of Jean Marcel's living art reproductions of statuary, paintings, and bas-reliefs at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. The new-comers this week are Mlle. Delbosq, the wire performer; Al Leech and Three Rosebuds, in Joseph Hart's latest musical farce; Max Waldron, female impersonator; Ralph Johnstone, who is retained for a second week in his bicycle act; Frank Cushman, "the twentieth century minstrel"; Spenser Kelly, baritone; Maddox and Wayne, comedy duo; three Farrets, club jugglers, and a dozen more.

Charles R. Sweet will make his first appearance this season at Proctor's East Fifty-eighth Street Palace, and present his funny burglar musical specialty. Lillian Burkhart is the dramatic headliner and will play "Capt. Zusanne" for the first time in this city. Others who will appear are Lew Hawkins, minstrel monologist; Cushman, Holcombe, and Curtis in the musical farce, "The New Teacher"; Montague and West, refined musical act; Gilbert Sarony, the old maid; Vera King, vocalist, and Hanley, McGowan, and Hanley, comedy trio.

Clayton White and Marie Stuart are the stars at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre in the farce "Dickey." Hill and Hull, grotesque acrobats, just from Europe, will make their first appearance in America in five years. The other features include Carroll Johnson, black-faced comedian; Martine brothers, grotesque acrobats, on the rebounding table; Doherty's poodles, a clever troupe of dogs; Howard brothers, banjoists; Hornmann, magician; Trask and Gladden, singers and dancers.

An attractive bill is offered at Huber's Museum. It includes the Tyrolean Quintet; R. A. Strudell, the "electral" marvel; Harry Harrison, the human ostrich; Gray and Lavinia, magicians, and their Japanese cabinet; Lala Coolah; Sam Furst, the sailor whittler, and Allen's Punch. In the theatre the principal attractions will be shown in a reproduction of the McGovern-Gans fight, giving the battle from start to finish, and the Leonzo brothers in their two-act drama, "Del Monte," in which they introduce their acting dogs, Dan and Duke.

What was intended as a bit of burlesque in "Fiddle-Dee-Dee," at Weber & Fields's Music Hall, has turned out to be one of the many successes of this organization. Something new is seen and heard at every performance of "Fiddle-Dee-Dee" and the burlesque of "The Gay Lord Quex" and "A Royal Family."

A programme of unusual excellence has been arranged for this week at the New York. Besides the new spectacular ballet, "The Devil's Dance" and "The Giddy Throng," an olio, including a number of popular performers will be seen. To-night Nina Farrington and Henry Bergman will make their first appearnce in vaudeville in a sketch entitled "A Case of Divorce."

Maud Raymond and George Fuller Golden will be the leading features of Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall. Among the others in the programme are George Evans, Alice Captaine, Binns and Binns, Rosford brothers, McCale and Daniels, and Bickel and Watson. The Merry Maiden Burlesquers will be the attraction at the Dewey Theatre. A long list of attractions is offered by the Hashim management at Koster & Bial's, commencing to-morrow afternoon. Prof. Lorie, a celebrated European sharpshooter, assisted by Mlle. Atalina, heads the list. The rifleman's feats are varied and daring, the William Tell legend of the apple shot from the head of a companion being included in the list. Clifford and Huth, Sam Kitty, and Clara Morton, Hope Booth, and Artie Hall are also in the new bill. Others include Smith and Fuller, musiques; the Mimic Four, comedians and singers; the Clemense sisters, singers and dancers; Zazelle and Vernon, horizontal bar gymnasts; Lawrence Crane, comic Irish magician; St. Onge brothers, trick bicyclists; Budd brothers, eccentric comedians, and Dixon, Bowers, and Dixon.

THIS WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

Two leading theatres—the Garden and Manhattan—which had scheduled new productions for to-morrow night, will be closed for the week owing to the unfinished condition of the new pieces. There will be a revival of "Barbara Frietchie" at the Academy of Music on an enlarged scale, with Miss Effie Elisler in the title rôle. For to-morrow night, as well as Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Manager Conried will offer his patrons at the Irving Place Theatre Sudermann's play entitled "Sodom's Ende." A farce comedy called "Behind Papa's Back" will have its first presentation on Thursday night, and repeated Friday and Saturday evenings, and for Saturday matinée "Minna Von Barnhelm" will be repeated.

The unchanged bills for the week will include not only plays that have been filling long engagements and are compelled to bring them to an end on Saturday night on account of engagements made outside of this city, but also several that have started their season quite recently. Miss Annie Russell will terminate her season with "The Royal Family" this week at the Lyceum, and in order to fulfill the demands made by those who are desirous of seeing the play three matinées will be given on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. William H. Crane, with his "David Harum" at the Garrick Theatre, also brings his long and successful season in this city to an end this week. He will then start upon a tour which will cover a period of two years. "Mrs. Dane's Defence" continues to maintain its popularity, and during the past week Mr. Frohman was in receipt of a letter of congratulation from Henry Arthur Jones, the author of the play, in which he states that he is so delighted over its success that he is already at work on a new piece for the Empire company. Miss Edna May's return to the cast of "The Girl From Up There" at the Herald Square Theatre caused an increase in the attendance. A number of new songs have been introduced and new lines are being constantly added. H. V. Esmond's comedy "When We Were Twenty-one," with Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, has proved as popular with the public as it was last season.

"Lady Huntworth's Experiment" will be the dramatic attraction for the remaining part of the season at Daly's Theatre. Miss Julia Marlowe has won a personal success as Mary Tudor, Princess of England, in "When Knighthood Was in Flower" at the Criterion Theatre. Mary Mannering as Janice Meredith at Wallack's Theatre continues to play to large attendance, as does also Miss Viola Allen at the Theatre Republic with "In the Palace of the King." Only two weeks more remain of "My Lady Dainty's" engagement at the Madison Square Theatre. Miss Amelia Bingham's first venture as a manager with "The Climbers" at the Bijou Theatre has proved successful, and "Fiorodora" continues prosperously at the Casino. A new duet entitled "Somebody" has been introduced in the first act for Miss Fannie Johnston and Sidney Deane. The musical farce, "The Night of the Fourth," is continued at the Victoria. New groups have been placed on exhibition at the Eden Musée, one of Queen Victoria lying in state and another of Edward VII. Several changes in the cast of "Vienna Life," the new Strauss opera, which was presented at the Broadway Theatre last week, result in a smoother performance being given.

The changed bills of the week return some of the plays and players to stages upon which they are already familiar. That is the case at the Harlem Opera House, where Anna Held's only New York appearance this season in "Papa's Wife" will be made. Harry Lacy who is well known to west side theatre-goers, will be seen at the Grand Opera House in "The Still Alarm." "A Social Highwayman," adapted from the novel of Elizabeth Phipps Train by Mary T. Stone, will be the offering of the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre. William Bramwell and Walter Allen will assume the characters of Courtice Jaffray and Jenkins Hornby—originally played by Joseph and E. M. Holland. Dorothy Donnelly, Mrs. Thomas Barry, Laura Hope Crews, Thomas L. Coleman, and William Redmond will also be in the cast. "Held by the Enemy" will be revived at the American Theatre, with Ralph Stuart as Colonel Prescott and Miss Jane Kennark as Rachel Macreery. Chauncey Olcott at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, with his "Garrett O'Magh," still proves popular. "Lost in the Desert" will be seen at the Metropolis Theatre, and the melodrama "The City of New York" at the Third Avenue Theatre.

M. Le Roux's New Play.

M. Hughes le Roux, who will be the 1902 lecturer of the Cercle Française of Harvard University, is the originator of a play which has just been put on the stage at the Ambigu Theatre of Paris. It was adapted by Pierre Decourselle from le Roux's "Le Maitre de l'Heure," the title being changed to "L'Autre France," as being better adapted to the stage.

It is an episode of the Algerian insurrection of 1870, and, according to the opinion of the Parisian critics, is one of the best-staged plays Paris has seen for many years. It is said to be a decided success.

M. le Roux is now on his way to the Court of Menelik, King of Abyssinia, where he has been sent by the French Government on an official mission.

FASHIONS FOR LITTLE ONES.

Pretty things in the way of children's clothes are now coming to the fore, clothes for little ones who will accompany their parents in a late Winter or early Spring trip to the South or that will be worn during the Summer. There are Russian blouses still for the little ones, and these are made in all colors and in various pretty and strong wash materials—piques, linens, and galatea in different colors, all white or white trimmed with colors, and each more attractive than the other.

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Little Russian blouse suits are made for both little boys and little girls with little trousers under the long blouse, for seashore and mountains, or anywhere the little ones are to have the comfort of playing in the dirt and amusing themselves out of doors. The sailor suit is also in evidence, for there is nothing prettier for the half-grown boy and girl. There is a variety of devices for them, each satisfactorily nautical, which are put on at the regular naval supply stores, to be sure that they are exactly accurate.

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The waists are as long as heretofore in all sorts of little frocks. The Woman's Exchange, on Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, which has an opening in its children department to-morrow, has very pretty little dancing frocks in white which show this long-waisted effect in pretty designs. One charming little frock for a little maiden of perhaps three or four is of white pique, cut, as many of the little frocks now are, with low neck and short sleeves. The little skirt is perfectly plain, the waist set loosely in box plaits and the edge of the neck and sleeves with a little cap, which is formed by the sleeve, finished with an embroidered edge of small scallops. The flounce has the effect of being square, and the little dress is exceedingly pretty. The thin white gowns are of French nainsook, with insertions and ruffles of lace. Not a large collection of children's garments is kept on hand at the Exchange, for orders are filled at the same prices as ready-made goods, and the majority of people prefer to order.

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The Russian blouses are finished with straight bands at the neck or with little turned-over collars. One pretty little blouse is finished with bands of pink in the centre of which are bands of white Hamburg, the pink showing through. The band up the side of the blouse, the belt and collar band are made in this way. One pretty little suit that is to be made to order is to be of a moss green for a wash suit for the mountains. Brown linen is one of the most serviceable materials used for children and one of the most popular. Little sunbonnets or hats are made to match the little suits for mothers who like to see a certain uniformity in dress. A little maiden in a pink gown and pink sunbonnet is fetching. So she is too in serviceable dark blue or brown.

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Some mothers put their children, girls as well as boys, in quiet country or seaside places in little pajamalike garments, made on the principle of the bifurcated garments used for some children for night gowns. Creeping suits are made in this way for small children.

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Smocking, which is not new, but which will never grow old, is one of the prettiest ways of finishing children's little frocks. This is to be found on around the neck and sleeves of the little low-necked and short-sleeved frocks, and forms tiny yokes in the high-necked frocks. There is always a suggestion of home work about it that is charming aside from its real beauty.

AMERICAN FURNITURE POPULAR.

Consul at Mannheim, Germany, Says the Field Is Inviting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—According to Consul Harris at Mannheim, Germany, that Consular district offers a desirable market for American household and kitchen furniture, especially medium-grade oak chairs, with and without rockers, tables, and book cases. Rocking chairs, almost unknown in many parts of Germany, are steadily growing in favor in that country, and American desks and other office furniture find an excellent and constantly growing market in that country.

Many of the processes of carving and otherwise decorating sideboards, mantels, and chairs, effected in the United States by machinery, are worked out by hand in Germany at greatly increased cost. The German market, the Consul adds, is no place in which to sell shoddy goods, and certainly not shoddy furniture.

Three Children Burned to Death.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 26.—Three children of R. McCarthy were cremated today in a fire that destroyed their home, in an eastern suburb. They were Edith, aged eighteen years; Melissa, fourteen, and Kenneth, ten. The parents occupied a room on the lower floor, and were awakened to find the entire building in flames. All escape for the children, who slept above, was cut off.

Electric Light Plant Taken Over.

LYONS, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Charles A. Lux of Clyde, representing the Elkins-Widener Electric Light Syndicate, has secured control of the stock of the Lyons Electric Light and Power Company and will assume the management of that company. The company is now building a new electric plant in Clyde.

A Politician Commits Suicide.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 26.—William L. Warner, a prominent Democratic politician, Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for this district under the Cleveland Administration, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head in his office this morning.

AMONG MUSICIANS

Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" and the Sources of the Poem.

It is a pity that the general public will not take opera as an art, but is contented to look upon it as a mere pastime, the chief pleasure of which is a sort of hysteria about singers. Little sympathy for that feeling will be found here. Occasionally some singer realizes a beautiful ideal, as Jean de Reszke does when he enacts the rôle of Tristan, but usually the centre of interest is the work itself. Many persons labor under the delusion that "Tristan und Isolde" is a new fancy of Wagner's; they do not know that the tale is one of the famous old legends of the Arthurian cycle and that it ranks as one of the great epics of mediaeval Europe. First of all, however, this story belonged to the great Arthurian cycle of legends, which have supplied material to so many poets down to Tennyson and Swinburne. The latter wrote a version of this very tale under the title of "Tristram of Lyonnesse," which is only a modern adaptation of the earliest known title, "Tristam de Leonois," a poem dating from 1190.

The story is of Celtic origin, yet we find that it first took definite shape in France. The Arthurian cycle consists of the "Romance of the Holy Grail," "Merlin," "Launcelot," "The Quest of the Saint Graal," and "The Mort Artus." From the last was drawn the beautiful "Morte d'Arthur" of Sir Thomas Mallory, a story of which about one-third is devoted to the life and adventures of Tristram, not properly told in this version. How was it that the French romantic poets were engaged in celebrating the doings of English heroes? In the heart of the Midi the forerunners of the Troubadours sang the deeds of Arthur and Launcelot and Merlin, just as Tennyson did in the latter half of the nineteenth century. As far as we can ascertain at this time the exploits of Arthur, which had been narrated in scattered song and story for many a long year through all the vales of England, were compiled by Geoffrey of Monmouth. He died in 1154, the year in which Henry II. ascended the throne of England. Henry was of the house of Anjou, and united the crowns of England and Normandy under his sceptre. At about the same period, according to Prof. Morley, Walter Map, an Archdeacon of Oxford, (1154-89,) is believed to have introduced the Holy Grail into the romances which existed before his time.

The conditions were now precisely right for the introduction of the Arthurian legends and the Grail into the romantic literature of France. The Norman Court took great delight in the English tales. The French poets were only too glad to find new material which was sure of favor in high places. And their own blood was not averse to the nature of the poetry. The French of the Middle Ages were a wonderfully cosmopolitan people. Near Tours, far to the north of the sunny land of the Troubadour, Charles Martel crushed and scattered the army of the Prophet, and for centuries after that the Saracen trod the valleys of the Midi. Long before that the Greeks had sent settlers into the region, and the old nature-loving Hellenic spirit found its expression and its means of preservation in the folk songs and dances of the people. But the inhabitants of the Midi were, nevertheless, Celts. Matthew Arnold says: "Gaul was Latinized in language, manners, and laws, and yet her people remained essentially Celtic." And so we need not be astonished at finding the Celtic Arthurian legends taking root in the literature of mediaeval France. Robert de Borron, a Trouvere, born near Meaux, wrote about 1170 or 1180 the Provençal version of the Grail legend. Chrétien de Troyes, another of the French romancists, wrote a version of the Grail legend about the same time as Borron.

Of the oldest versions of the Tristram tale, two are known: M. Gaston Paris and Dr. Golther have put forth in their books on the Tristram legend studies of what is called the minstrel version of the story. It is said to be the work of one Berol, of whom practically nothing is known. There was also a very early German version by Eilhart von Oberge, and from this indirectly originated the unsatisfactory version given by Mallory. The other old French one was that of Thomas of Brittany, an Anglo-Norman. This poem was the previously mentioned "Tristam de Leonois," and from it, about 1210, Gottfried of Strassbourg, a German, drew the great mediaeval Teutonic form of the tale.

The French versions of the Arthurian legends found their way into Germany. It was from the poem of a Frenchman, Kiot of Provence, that Wolfram von Eschenbach said he obtained the material for his "Parzival," originally part of one of the Arthurian legends. From this poem of Wolfram Wagner became acquainted with the materials of his "Lohengrin" and "Parsifal," and from further researches into the Arthurian tales he obtained his "Tristan und Isolde." The direct source of his book was the version of Gottfried von Strassbourg, but in making his drama Wagner, as usual, departed in some of the most significant incidents from his original.

It was not for the purpose of entering into this, however, that I began these cursory remarks. They were suggested to me by a hint thrown out by my confrère H. E. Krehbiel in a recent article in the Etude, a musical monthly published in Philadelphia. He declared that Wagner study was confined too much to the handbooks and that there was not enough independence in it. The public is notably indolent in regard to art, but there should be a chosen few who would get great pleasure out of studying the variants of these old legends and the manner in which Wagner has employed his materials with surpassing dramatic skill. As a beginning in this line, let me recommend Prof. George Dippold's "Great Epics of Mediaeval Germany," Jessie L. Weston's "Legends of the Wagner Drama," and the same lady's translation of Wolfram's "Parzival."

W. J. HENDERSON.

Ballroom Scene in "Vienna Life."

When Ernest Albert was commissioned to design and paint the scene for the second act of "Vienna Life" he was given carte blanche and could indulge his fancy untrammeled; the result is the magnificent stage effect which is now being talked of all over New York. The architecture is in the rococo style of Louis XV., not exactly pure, but fanciful. The entire scheme of the scene is to represent dancing; in fact, it is called "The Apotheosis of the Dance." The size of the full scene is 36 feet deep and 45 feet wide, with 45 life-size figures, all dancing, over 100 cupids to imitate stucco work, and two splendid representations of dancing alabaster nymphs, on the staircases in the interstices of the fretwork. Two magnificent staircases and a gallery run around the back of the hall forming an eccentric ellipse at the back of the stage. A magnificent frieze is painted on the walls in splendid panels, and this is the only color work that breaks the white and gold effect of the scene. The panels on the rear are 8 feet by 24 feet and represent "The Dance of the Bacchantes." The right hand panel is "The Minuet," the left hand "A Country Dance," and at the extreme back centre is "The Waltz," as a tribute to Johann Strauss, the "Waltz King," in whose honor the whole scene has been designed. Behind the fretwork drops is a border of pure gold laid on in sheets loosely, so that it trembles and shimmers in the lime light, giving a fairylike and sumptuous effect. On the staircases are four splendid candelabra, which intensify the purity of the lines of the staircases and landings. This magnificent scene was designed, painted, and built in three weeks and cost nearly $2,700.

American School of Opera.

The American School of Opera will give a performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and scenes from "Faust" at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, with the following cast: Santuzza, Maria Strakosch; Lola, Frances Golden; Lucia, Helen Kerr; Turiddu, Iver Anderson; Alfio, Andreas Schneider. In "Faust": Marguerite, Katherine Colvin; Siebel, Jean L. Cooper; Faust, Walter H. Wheatley; Mephisto, Allen C. Hinckley. Much interest is being manifested in this first appearance of Miss Maria Strakosch, the daughter of the late impresario, Max Strakosch. This will also be the first appearance of Mr. Allen C. Hinckley, a basso, from Philadelphia.

The Week at the Opera.

The programme for the week at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows:

Monday Evening—"Les Huguenots," Miss Breval, Mme. Homer, Mme. Melba, Messrs. Saleza, Plançon, and Edouard de Reszke.

Wednesday—"Romeo et Juliette," Mme. Melba, Miss Bridewell, Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, and Mr. Plançon.

Friday—"Aida," Miss Macintyre, Mme. Homer, Messrs, Saleza, Plançon, Campanari, and Journet.

Saturday Afternoon—"Tristan und Isolde," Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink, Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke and Bertram.

Saturday Night—"Don Giovanni," Misses Strong and Scheff, Mme. Gadski, Messrs. Salignac, Pini-Corsi, Journet, and Scotti.

The usual concert will take place to-night. The solo singers will be Misses Macintyre and Adams, Messrs. Salignac, Journet, and Scotti.

The Philharmonic Society.

The fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place at Carnegie Hall next Saturday night, preceded by the customary public rehearsal on Friday afternoon. The programme is as follows:

Overture, "Iphigenie en Aulide".....Gluck
"Hymnus,"
"Pilger's Morgenlied".....Brahms
Mr. David Bispham.
Minuetto and finale from C major quartet, Opus 59.....Beethoven
String orchestra.
Songs: "My Soul Is Dark".....Schumann
"Hark, hark the lark".....Schubert
"Edward".....Lowe
Mr. Bispham.
Symphony after Byron's "Manfred"...
Tschaikowsky

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, is to give a second violin recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 13.

Hugo Becker, the 'cello virtuoso, whose successful début with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at its last concert, is still the talk of the musicians, is to give a recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 12.

Harold Bauer has recently given recitals in Chicago and Indianapolis with the same success that marked his appearances in New York and Boston. He will probably be heard in concert here again before his departure for Paris early in March.

Adele Aus Der Ohe, the pianist, arrived in New York on the North German Lloyd liner Lahn yesterday. She is to make a three months' tour of the country, and will make her first appearance in Boston with the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Friday, Feb. 15, appearing in this city the following Thursday.

The second pianoforte recital by the young Italian pianist Toselli is announced for the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 31, at 3 o'clock. Signor Toselli has again placed upon his programme a number of novelties, including pieces by Sgambati, Martucci, and Leoncavallo. Other numbers on the programme are from Schumann, Beethoven, and Chopin.

Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, the pianist, is to give New Yorkers an opportunity to hear her in a piano recital on the afternoon of Feb. 14, in Mendelssohn Hall, under the management of Mr. Henry Wolfsohn. It is some five years since Mrs. Zeisler was last heard here, and then with orchestra, under the direction of Anton Seidl, and the impression which she created at that time still lingers in the minds of many who heard her.

Mr. Harry Rowe Shelley's "Santa Claus Overture," which is to receive its first performance at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday, under Mr. Walter Damrosch's direction, is intended to depict the essence of Christmas feeling, the jollification, the children's games, the singing of carols—in short, all that savors of sincere regard as well as ardent admiration for the joyous holiday season. Incidentally, Santa Claus may be imagined in his night ride, during which the goodies are deposited in the manifold little stockings, to slacken the pace of his "eight tiny reindeer" that he may listen to the singing of nuns celebrating midnight mass in a far-away convent, while the convent bell chimes in concord with the singing.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE RUSSIAN PROGRAMME IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN ASIA.—Owing to certain communications that have recently been exchanged between the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Russian Ambassador in Paris, it is believed that Russia has an elaborate military programme in regard to Central and Eastern Asia which will be carried out during the present year. It is a well-known fact in diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg that the Russian Minister of War, Gen. Kuropatkin, even before the Boers invaded Natal, took a pessimistic view of the dangerous potentialities underlying the European entanglement in China, and the British entanglement in South Africa, and that he now holds that Great Britain is drifting into a crippled and helpless condition, favorable to certain political rectifications which some of her neighbors may deem it both expedient and opportune to take.

Gen. Kuropatkin, therefore, has devised a scheme which will apply both to Turkestan and Northern China. An entire extra division of troops is to be drafted, by a closely conservative series of details, into the former territory. It is believed that this part of the scheme will attract little attention, as nearly all the recruits needed were dispatched beyond the Black Sea and the Caspian early last Fall, and that these instead of being ordered further east will remain where they are and be united with the usual contingent of regular troops which it is customary to send into Turkestan at the end of every Winter. It is also learned that the regular garrisons in that region as far as Kushk on the Afghan frontier, have already more than their full complements of all arms.

As far as the Far Eastern question is concerned, there will be twenty-three voyages made during the present year by the cruisers of the Russian volunteer fleet between Odessa and certain ports in China, Port Arthur, and Vladivostok. Among these voyages the transportation of from 35,000 and 40,000 will be divided. From official figures recently published in St. Petersburg it is shown that the Russian force in the Far East now numbers more than 175,000 men, and it is also deemed worthy of notice that, in addition to the above reinforcements which will be dispatched by sea, a large but hitherto unestimated force will be sent overland during the coming Summer.

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REVELATIONS MADE BY THE PRUSSIAN INCOME TAX.—The published returns of the Prussian income tax for the last year of the century are regarded in Berlin as showing the rapid growth of prosperity in the kingdom. The total of the taxable incomes amounted to 7,841.3 million marks, which is an increase of 37 per cent., or 2,117 million marks, since 1892, the first year in which the present tax laws came into force, and of 583 millions as compared with 1890. Four hundred and thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight persons paid taxes on an income of more than 3,000, as against 39,937 who paid them in 1890. Of the number who paid last year 318,583 were town residents, while 95,295 were settled in rural districts.

A statistical feature which is attributed to the rise of wages, chiefly in towns, is that the number of persons in the enjoyment of the higher category of income is lower in regard to the total number of taxpayers. Here are the figures in detail, showing the rapid growth of the lower categories of taxable incomes:

The number of persons with incomes ranging from 900 to 3,000 marks has advanced from 2,701,209 in 1899 to 2,963,213 in 1900, so that they now make 87.74 per cent. of the total taxpayers. Incomes varying between 3,000 and 6,000 marks have risen from 251,169 to 265,591; those from 6,000 to 9,500 marks from 57,232 to 60,840; from 30,500 to 100,000 marks from 11,629 to 12,580; while incomes of more than 100,000 marks have increased from 2,331 to 2,652.

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ENGLISH CATHOLICS AND THE VATICAN.—In regard to the recent address made by the Duke of Norfolk to the Pope, the Italian press have shown that it was not so ignorant concerning the real status of the Duke as had been feared by certain London newspapers. Most of the non-clerical Italian papers treat the affair as simply a personal matter, one of incoherence, bad taste, and ignorance of international etiquette on the part of the representative of English Catholics, and concur in believing that the chief organs of public opinion in England will promptly disavow an utterance tantamount to a wanton attack both upon the institutions of a friendly State and upon the principle of religious freedom, "in virtue of which Catholics in England and Protestants in Italy enjoy full liberty."

The Italie says simply: "We deeply regret the conduct of the Duke of Norfolk, who, forgetful of the hospitality of a country friendly to Great Britain, expressed a desire for the re-establishment of the temporal power and attacked religious liberty."

The Popolo Romano says: "When the Clerical press, inspired by the Vatican, sympathized with the Boers, the Duke of Norfolk protested against this attitude, which hurt the feelings of his countrymen. The Duke has changed his views on coming to Rome, and wounds the feelings of the Italian nation."

La Tribuna di Roma is believed to have indicated the true explanation of the Duke of Norfolk's attitude. It publishes the full text of a letter addressed to its editor by the Duke, in which the statement is made that the reason of the presence of the English pilgrims in Rome was solely that of "doing honor to the Pope, and being by his side in maintaining the rights of Holy Church." La Tribuna, by a careful comparison of the Duke's address with the reply made by Leo XIII., suggests that the Pope was not only fully acquainted with what the Duke was going to say, but that the latter's speech was inspired or dictated directly by the Roman Curia, as is abundantly revealed by internal evidence. Hence the conclusion is reached that the Duke of Norfolk, in making his indiscreet address, did not speak so much as an Englishman as the mouthpiece of the Roman Curia.

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THE FRENCH SHORE QUESTION, AS VIEWED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—What is believed to indicate that the French Government has no intention of giving up its shore rights in Newfoundland is found in a certain passage in a speech recently delivered by the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, in the Senate, in response to an interpellation made by Senator Gafreau on the foreign policy of France. He said:

"It is impossible for me, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, to speak on any particular point of our foreign policy every time that the press chooses to open a controversy. The procedure would be only a too convenient method of ascertaining the ideas of the Government. As to Newfoundland, I can only repeat what I have previously said in the Chamber—in Newfoundland our rights are unquestioned; nothing prevents their being exercised. I do not think any indication of a possible abandonment of our rights can be seen in this."

On the following day after the reply in the Senate, Le Temps, in what is believed to be an inspired article, went into further details in refuting the idea that France would give up her shore rights in exchange for Gambia. "The truth is," said Le Temps, "no one in France dreams of Gambia. The trade of this colony is, for the most part, in our hands already. On the West Coast of Africa, in Gambia and Sierra Leone, we are bearing the English on their own ground, and we have our doubts whether our traders would much care to see this region become French territory. * * * There is no Gambia question for any one in France; nor is there a French shore question, for, as M. Delcassé has said, 'Our rights there are incontestable and uncontested,' and there is nothing to prevent their being exercised."

Nevertheless, Le Temps shows that it fully understands the English point of view, for it adds: "We feel, therefore, that it behooves France to show herself conciliatory if she is asked to accept an agreement in order to correct what the progress of time has made abnormal. But the rôles must not be inverted. We feel no necessity for a change, and no one, therefore, should suppose that it is we who intend to pay the piper."

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THE CONSUMPTION OF MILK IN PARIS.—Several of the Paris papers have lately commented upon the local increase of what they term "the milk habit"; that is, the drinking of a glass or two of milk at the period before dinner known as the "apéritif" hour. The change that has gradually been wrought in substituting milk for absinthe is said to be owing to the increase in open-air exercise among Frenchmen which produces a "craving for milk rather than for liquer." Most of the cafés, particularly those on the way to the Bois, are now supplied with sealed bottles of milk, and in some places a cow is kept in the window, with a sign informing the thirsty bicyclist or automobilist that "milk made on the premises is the purest in Paris."

The subject of milk adulteration is just now receiving the attention of the health authorities of Paris, and Dr. H. de Rothschild has recommended that special inspectors be employed to examine all milk sold, although he deems that the danger of tuberculous infection from milk drinking is really less than is commonly imagined. On the other hand, he shows

SPARKS FROM THE MAGAZINES

EXCERPTS IN PROSE AND VERSE FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

Winter Sleep.

The ancient Earth is still
Heavy with Winter sleep;
And as a man grown rich
Delights in memories
Of his old poverty,
He sees him off, in dream,
In tattered gabardine,
Bereft of all his wealth,
Naked before the stars,
Asking an alms of Heaven.

And, masquerading thus,
He thinks with secret joy
Of his rich treasure-house
Heaped up with precious ore
Of yet unmined leaves,
Where, worked by willing slaves,
The urgent shuttles fly,
Shedding from unseen looms
The wondrous woven webs
And stainless vestments
For which are dyes distilled
In crucibles occult
From sunset blazonries;
And where have hushed increase
The unbreathed melodies,
The uncensed incenses,
The wild unburgeoned pomp
And pageantry of Spring.

Thus, as a King disguised
In garb of beggary,
His unsuspected robes
Concealed by piteous rags,
He threads the ways of space;
And naked are his arms,
And empty are his hands;
While oft he hides his mirth
When alms are thrown to him,
And ruth is moved by sight
Of his great poverty.
—W. G. HOLE in The Spectator.

Great Britain, France, and War.

W. Laird Clowes in The Nineteenth Century.

In the event of war between Great Britain and France the first and most important part of the struggle would be for the command of the sea. Should Great Britain succeed in retaining the command of the sea, France would thereby be reduced to a condition of impotence so far as offensive operations are concerned, and would sooner or later be obliged to submit to the will of her rival, although, it is true, the war might last for a long time. If, on the other hand, France should succeed in wresting from Great Britain the command of the sea, and in keeping it, Great Britain would be so much more hopeless and impotent than France in similar plight would be, that the war would terminate quickly. In a word, France, even without the command of the sea or anything approaching to it, remains capable of prolonged resistance, firstly, because she is a self-supporting country; secondly, because the French national sentiment and strength are already concentrated within her borders, and, thirdly, because she stands among the best equipped of the military powers, while Great Britain, deprived of the command of the sea, would collapse with relative rapidity, firstly, because she is in no sense a self-supporting country; secondly, because her national sentiment and strength are scattered over the world and cannot be concentrated, save by way of the sea, and, thirdly, because she is not a military power, according to the standard set up by Germany, France, Russia, and Austria-Hungary.

The Athenian of To-day.

From Scribner's.

The Athenians dine late the year round, and, whenever the weather will permit, in the open air. As the heated season advances, the dinner hour is set later and later, until in August 9:30 or 10 becomes the common thing. Fancy going to the theatre after that! Yet the open-air performances are liberally patronized, and they do not begin, of course, until after dinner. The legend "curtain rises promptly at 9" is a snare and a delusion, as many a foreigner has found to his extreme annoyance.

The out-of-door dining and the sky-roofed theatres are so typically Greek that they serve as a link between modern and classical times. The old Greek, as everybody knows, was an outdoor man, his house serving as little more than a sleeping place and storeroom. The Athenian of to-day dines in a garden, on his terrace, or in a park. If he is too poor to possess any of these accessories, he sets his table upon the sidewalk. Many of the cheap restaurants appropriate the walks for dining rooms. One is often compelled, when taking an evening stroll, to dodge in and out among dozens of tables covered with reasonably clean linen and lighted by means of candles, whose flames are protected from the wind by means of glass globes.

Besieged in Peking.

Miss Cecilie E. Payen in The Century.

Aug. 14—10 A. M.—We passed the most dreadful night of the whole siege. We were grouped together as closely as possible, and had to yell at the top of our voices to make ourselves heard. It is one of the mysteries of the siege that we are still of this world. We had our five cannon going, and many large guns were being fired upon us from the Imperial wall. At 2 o'clock everybody was up. There was a welcome sound far off, making us feel that relief was near, or many would have collapsed at this terrible moment. One German was killed, and Mitchell, our crack gunner, was badly wounded during the night. Poor fellow! he has been so brave, and we are so proud of him, that it is too bad that he should become disabled just when relief is at hand.

As I write this the cannon of our troops can be distinctly heard; it is like a distant roar of continual thunder. Everybody in this compound is so excited that we hardly know what we are doing.

Aug. 15—7 A. M.—Joy, joy! Saved at last! Our relief came yesterday at 3 P. M. The Sikhs, 4,000 East Indians, under the British, were the first to march into the compound. I do not know who was the happier, the relievers or the relieved, for they hurraned more than we and seemed so proud and happy to find any of us still alive. Oh, what a sight! Such wild excitement, such shouting, and such mad joy among the people! Never were soldiers more welcome. Following the Sikhs came the British, them 1,800 Americans under Gen. Chaffee. How tired and worn our poor fellows did look! Hearing the dreadful firing upon us last night, they thought it would be impossible for us to hold out, so they forced the marching.

Mary Caton Patterson.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

The Americans read with wondering eyes the stories which came from Ireland of the regal magnificence with which one of their countrywomen was dazzling the British people; how she had become the wife of the brother of the Duke of Wellington, and how the Court of the newly wedded pair at Dublin Castle rivaled the brilliancy of royalty itself. She was called "The American Queen of the Irish Court," and in no capital of Europe would her flatterers allow that there was a woman who surpassed her in the elegance of her bearing and in the accomplishments of a sovereign. Indeed, she was only one of a group of sisters whom Europeans hailed as "The American Graces." Their mother, a daughter of Charles Carroll, had married Richard Caton, a poor English gentleman of handsome face and presence, who settled in Baltimore. Mary, the most famous of the three daughters, married Robert Patterson, a brother of Betsy Patterson, the first wife of Jerome Bonaparte. After the death of her husband, in 1822, the Baltimore belle revisited Europe. Hardly less eminent than the Duke of Wellington before the battle of Waterloo had been his brother, the Marquis of Wellesley. In the Spring of 1825 it was announced in Ireland, where Wellesley was Lord Lieutenant, that he was engaged to her, and it was noted in the United States as a curious coincidence that while one American girl had married the brother of Napoleon, another, and she her sister-in-law, should marry the brother of Napoleon's conqueror.

What China Might Do.

From The American Catholic Quarterly Review.

The part which China itself may take in the struggle is still harder to anticipate. At the present her people seem hopeless against modern war, with its scientific weapons and careful discipline; but France seemed scarcely more likely to successfully resist the armies of Europe when Brunswick issued his famous proclamation. The last twenty-five years have given ample illustration that in war the unexpected is always liable to happen. Modern discipline and arms did not save the Italian Army from crushing defeat by the warriors of Abyssinia nor the British-led Egyptians under Hicks Pasha from annihilation by the Dervishes. The Boer war, where 200,000 British soldiers have been needed to conquer a population of 300,000 all told, is a still more striking instance of the uncertainties of war, even under modern conditions. The possibilities latent in the 400,000,000 of Chinese are enormously greater than were those in the 25,000,000 of revolutionary France. That the people have little of the military spirit of Western nations at present is true, but it is no guarantee that it may not be awakened in them as in other men by aggression carried too far. The Taiping rebellion and the Black Flags of Southern China are hints that the fighting spirit is not wholly absent from Chinese nature. The Russians to the time of Peter the Great were as little regarded as soldiers by their European neighbors as the Chinese to-day. A King of Sweden, in the eighteenth century, scattered 50,000 of Peter's best troops with 8,000 Swedes at Narva. The same monarch traversed the whole of Russia as a conqueror with 40,000 men. The Russian peasantry to-day are as peaceable and scarcely more advanced in civilization than in the days of Peter, but the best soldiers of the world, from Frederick of Prussia to Napoleon, have found conquerors in the once despised Russian armies. The Mongol tribes, now a part of the Chinese Empire, have entered Europe as conquerors at least three times in modern history. The dominion of Kublai Khan and his successors for two centuries reached from the Yellow Sea to the Dnieper, and the Princes of Russia had to seek their investiture with power in a Tartar camp. It seems not impossible that the descendants of the old conquerors may learn the use of arms again as readily, at least, as the Russians have done already.

Education in Berlin.

From Harper's Bazar.

Berlin has conceived a novel plan of furthering the right development of children. This provides for an interchange of city and country children. Thus the poorer classes of Berlin, who cannot afford family outings, are enabled to send their children to the country, and in exchange they receive the children from the country home, who thus are provided with the liberal education town life affords. Reciprocal selfish interest in their own prompts considerate treatment of the visiting children in each home. The plan works so successfully the intention now is to extend it, and make it international, establishing an exchange of children between different countries. The question arises in the American mind, Why have homes at all under this system? Turn children over to State institutions, and let the work of modern education merrily proceed without the slightest obstacle which preservation of the family ideal imposes.

The Deep Sea Pearl.

The love of my life came not
As love unto others is cast;
For mine was a secret wound—
But the wound grew a pearl, at last.

The divers may come and go.
The tides, they arise and fall;
The pearl in its shell lies sealed,
And the Deep Sea covers all.
—EDITH M. THOMAS in Harper's Bazar.

Napoleon En Route for St. Helena.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Tuesday, 15.—Napoleon's birthday. The Admiral complimented him on the occasion, and his attendants appeared in dress uniforms.

After dinner a long conversation took place which turned on the intended invasion of England. He asserted that it was always his intention to have attempted it. For this purpose he sent Villeneuve with his fleet to the West Indies, with orders to refresh at one of the French isles, to return without loss of time, and immediately to push up the Channel, taking with him the Brest fleet as he passed. It was supposed that this trip would have withdrawn the attention of our fleets. Twenty thousand men were ready at Boulogne to embark at a moment's notice. Under cover of this fleet he calculated he could have debarked this army in twenty-four hours.

The landing was to have taken place as near London as possible; he was to have put himself at the head of it, and have made a push for the capital. He added: "I put all to the hazard; I entered into no calculation as to the manner in which I was to return; I trusted all to the impression the occupation of the capital would have occasioned. Conceive then my disappointment when I found that Villeneuve, after a drawn battle with Calder, had stood for Cadiz—he might as well have gone back to the West Indies. I made one further attempt to get my fleet into the Channel, but Nelson destroyed it at the battle of Trafalgar, and I then, as you know, fell with my whole force on Austria, who was unprepared for this sudden attack, and you remember how well I succeeded."

At cards this evening he was successful, winning nearly 80 napoleons; he evidently tried to lose it again. He was in good spirits at the idea of success on his birthday, having been always of an opinion that some days are more fortunate than others. It was nearly 11 o'clock when he left the card table.

A Boer Marksman.

From "Shadows of the War."—Dosia Baghot.

The Boer officer, who was observed by others that day picking out our officers, was for some time within a few yards of him. Fraser saw no less than five officers fall to his unerring aim, and so long as they showed the slightest signs of life, he continued to fire at them. In the intervals the Boer marksman walked perfectly leisurely about, pipe in mouth, then stopped again, knocked out the ashes of his pipe, picked out another victim, and aimed long and deliberately at him. With the rank and file he did not concern himself at all, he only shot at our officers. He seemed to feel no fear at all. A lyddite shell fell just a little way behind him and burst. He turned his head and calmly watched it, then moved on with a contemptuous shrug of his shoulders. Fraser thought he must be a German; he was smartly dressed in long boots and breeches, his coat was off, and he wore a silk shirt with diamonds gleaming in his sleeve links.

To Saint Valentine.

Saint Valentine, though wide your fame
You don't deserve your pious name,
And this the reason of my plaint—
Your conduct misbefits a saint.

From youthtime up to middle age
I've catered for your patronage,
But ever since we've been acquaint
You haven't acted like a saint.

For when comes around, as fixed as fate,
The day which you appropriate,
You give me cause for new complaint
In manner most unlike a saint.

I long have sued for Mabel's smiles
And yielded to her costly wiles,
But ardent lines or bauble quaint
Alike are spurned—ungrateful saint!

Your halo's rimmed with many a dart;
Your symbol is a wounded heart;
Fond swains you lure with artful feint,
Such actions don't become a saint.

Your name no longer should appear
In saintly calendar, 'tis clear,
For I affirm, without restraint,
You're more a sinner than a saint.
—JENNIE BETTS HARTSWICK in The "New" Lippincott.

Pain and Its Service.

From The Contemporary Review.

The wounded oyster mends its pain by making pearls out of it, but only in the medium of sun and sea. Pain draws out hidden virtues from our nature when we receive the environment of the infinite as devout men, like Aeschylus and Hosea in the ancient world. Deeper and more hidden virtues have been drawn out in the modern world by the environment of Christ crucified. We find ourselves greater than we had thought. We have awakened to a sympathy with the eternal and a sympathy with humanity in which we have become martyrs, missionaries, philanthropists. We find this body not worthy of us, and we have been assured of a worthier; we feel the world too narrow, and have found a larger. We reconcile the sorrow and the splendor that are here, and these with the splendor that is to be. We take our education calmly, patiently, hopefully.

We are qualified for service by suffering. The man who carries the rankling memory of a great sickness, who has stood on the edge of the mire in which so many have sunk, on whom has fallen the shadow of the grave, in whose years a tragedy is set which he wished had not been, who has struggled against denial and hindrance, whose theology has been human with heresy—he is the man whose voice has the notes which touch the troubled and shaded soul. The clergyman who goes into cottage and villa with healing words and a sunny face carries a wounded heart; the physician whose prescription has a virtue goes into the sickroom carrying our sicknesses; he who can be trusted in need has known misery. He who will lead others must have lost his way some time among the hills and glens. Resignation easily passes into an arid fatalism, but when suffering has produced this ministry of service it is sweetened.

The Tearful Mr. Stead.

From Blackwood.

Mr. Stead's documents have a kind of psychological value. They reveal a character happily rare in the world's experience—a character of arrogant sentimentality. With nothing but a sanguine temper and a flood of tears to back him, Mr. Stead is ready and anxious to rule the world. He would establish himself as an amateur Providence; he would interfere with all men's business, and brook no interference himself. Many years ago he defined government as a glorified eavesdropping. He would have an ear—his own as often as possible—at every keyhole, and by adroitly using the information thus collected he would compel even his enemies acquiescence. Wherefore his friends have called him "good," and truly he is "good" with a "goodness" which most men would avoid. For instance, he does not count among his virtues the faculty of sifting truth from falsehood. He thinks it not improper to bring charges which he cannot substantiate, and when, with an active printing press to aid him, he would calumniate large classes of valiant, self-sacrificing men, he does not shrink from anonymous slander.

Prussia, Bavaria, Wuertemberg.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

With the acceptance of the imperial title at Versailles in 1871, on the very day when, 170 years before, Frederick I. had adopted the royal name at Königsberg, it might have seemed that the separate history of Prussia had merged in that of the German Empire. But such is not altogether the case. People scarcely realize even now outside of Germany that the German Empire is really a federation of sovereign States, and that the Emperor—be it observed "German Emperor," not "Emperor of Germany" or "of the Germans"—is merely the hereditary President of that federation. The separate Parliaments co-exist in the component States together with the Imperial Parliament, in which they are each represented in proportion to population, and with the Federal Council, in which they are each represented as States. That Prussia, which embraces nearly 67 per cent. of the total area, and nearly 61 per cent. of the whole population of Germany, should have the largest individual number of voters in both these two imperial bodies, and should have an actual majority in the former of them, is only fair. But there have been times when the smaller States have been able to carry their way against Prussian wishes in the Federal Council, while in the separate State Legislatures, and especially in that of Bavaria, there is still a considerable amount of local, as opposed to national, feeling. In spite of considerable pressure, Bavaria and Würtemberg still cling to their own postage stamps, and such incidents as the prompt repudiation of the tactless remark that the non-Prussian Princes who went in 1898 with Prince Henry to the coronation festivities of the present Czar were his "suite," and the resentment felt by the smaller States at the Emperor's more recent intervention in the Lippe-Detmold succession, are proofs that "particularism" is not dead, even after thirty years of empire. On the other hand, the appointment of a former Bavarian Premier as Chancellor in the person of Prince Hohenlohe, and of a Badener as Minister for Foreign Affairs in that of Baron von Marschall, showed that the very highest posts in the empire are not regarded as the prerogatives of "the predominant partner."

A Strolling Singer.

"He sang along the woodland paths
When all the world was warm and gay,
The birds half mocked him overhead,
The shadows cooled his greenlit way.

"The earth was sweet with growing things,
The vintage promised full and fair;
And one with eyes like larkspur buds,
And garnered sunshine in her hair

"Stood watching by the ilex trees,
A glow, a welcome in her eyes.
He sank, too tired, at her feet
And smiled through wistful little sighs.

"'Dear love,' he said, 'I cannot live,
I shall not see the morrow's sun,
But I am fortunate to die
While yet my loving is not done.

"'And weep no foolish tears for me,
But when the vines with gold are hung—
Think "Life was very good to him,
For he had lived, and loved, and sung."'"
—CHARLOTTE BECKER in Ainslee's Magazine.

Ugly English Electioneering Ways.

From Good Words.

Mr. Bouverie, who sat for the Kilmarnock burghs and was a well-known figure in the House of Commons, referring in later years to such occasions, said that he remembered many exciting hustings scenes, but he thought that the Ayrshire nomination of 1852 was the greatest scene of tumult that he had ever witnessed. At Kidderminster, in 1857, such was the violence of the crowd at the declaration of the poll that Mr. Lowe narrowly escaped death from stoning, and only found safety by the circumstance that the master of the grammar school, whose house was close by, unlocked a garden door, which the newly elected member hastily entered, his head streaming with blood.

There will be those who can recall the altercation time after time between Lord Palmerston and a butcher, on the hustings at Tiverton, when the aged statesman, ever ready with reply, effectually discomfited his opponent. At the nomination at Rothesay in 1868 the mill girls were, according to custom, set free from work, and maintained a continuous uproar, which prevented speakers from being heard. A piece of iron was flung at the hustings, and must have killed any one whom it had chanced to strike. At the declaration of the poll on a later day, a well-known inhabitant jerked the arm of a reporter all the time that the newly elected member was speaking, so that not one word could be taken down, and at the close of the ceremony the member and the reporter retired to a hotel, where the speech was redelivered in peace. At a nomination at Heddington, when Lord Elcho (now Lord Wemyss) and Mr. George Hope of Fenton Barns contested the county, a great disturbance prevented Lord Elcho from being heard on the hustings. He jocularly declared that he was in no hurry, as he was not going to London till night, and that he would meanwhile smoke a cigar. Having lit up, he threw the contents of his cigar case among the crowd, and a shower of stones was the response to his ill-timed generosity.

Lucrative Patents.

From The Century.

One of the old examiners in the Patent Office estimates that about one invention in twenty-five repays the cost of taking out a patent. Yet inventors as a class are sanguine men, and no knowledge of the enormous percentage of chances against them will deter them from multiplying ingenious devices. Every one expects a fortune from his particular piece of mechanism. Every one has heard not only of the enormous sums realized from the great inventions of the last half century, but also of the large returns yielded by things apparently trifling which have struck the public fancy or met a public need. The toy called the returning ball, a small ball attached to an elastic string, is said to have produced a profit of $50,000 a year; the rubber tip on lead pencils has yielded a competence to the inventor; more than $1,000,000 has been earned by the gimlet-pointed screw, the inventor of which was so poor that he trudged on foot from Philadelphia to Washington to get his patent; the roller skate has yielded $1,000,000 after the patentee spent $125,000 in England fighting infringements; the dancing Jim Crow is set down for $75,000, and the copper tip for children's shoes at $2,000,000; the spring window roller pays $100,000 a year, the needle threader $10,000 a year; from the drive well $3,000,000 has been realized; the stylographic pen is credited with $100,000 a year; and the egg beater, the rubber stamp, and the marking pan for shading different colors with large sums. These are only a few examples among hundreds that might be cited. No wonder inventors are hopeful when they reflect that comfort for life and fortune for their children may come from a single fortunate idea.

Coal Exports.

Louis Windmueller in The North American Review.

The annual exports of coal and coke from Great Britain aggregate nearly 50,000,000 tons. Our exports probably will reach 8,000,000 tons for 1900, against 5,000,000 tons for 1899. We exported in the first nine months of 1900, to Europe alone, some 500,000 tons of coal, against 19,316 tons during the same period in 1899. In 1900 the cost of our coal was about $2.50, and the freight to the Mediterranean ports, where we have begun to compete with England, amounts to $5—in some cases to $5.75—per ton. These freights have been especially high, because the demand for steamers to carry coal has been greater than the supply. If a sufficient number of vessels could be found gradually to reduce the freight to normal rates, not only could we, in all probability, satisfy the urgent demand which prevails now, but the export of coal, which we can mine for less money than English operators, might permanently be extended to countries which heretofore have been supplied by England, and which England now finds it difficult to supply, since the demand for English coal by English manufacturers has increased. The price for English coal has gradually advanced in consequence.

Upward.

Far off the mountaintops glimmer, the
gloom of the storm-cloud gathers—
Slowly we rise from the lower, hardly
the higher attain;
Were it not better to linger here on the
hills of our fathers?
On the green slopes, won by our fathers,
were it not well to remain?

Nay, 'tis the counsel of laggards, sighing
for ease without ending,
Slothful of soul and ignoble, less kin to
the peak than the plain—
Shall it be told that we halted, fain to be
done with ascending,
Inglorious sons of our fathers, content to
inherit their gain?

Let us, with stout hearts daunted by the
arduous heights no longer,
Climb toward the distant summit nor
faint on the upward way;
Thro' the toils we are now enduring our
children will spring the stronger,
They will win triumphs to-morrow, if
stanch we have striven to-day.
—A. C. MARTIN in Good Words.

The Dwarfs, Uganda.

From The Geographical Journal.

The Dwarfs are of two types—blackskinned, with a good deal of stiff, curling black hair about the body, and red or yellow skinned, with a tendency to redness in the hair of the head and yellowish-gray in the hair growing on the body. Some of the Dwarfs, especially when young, had quite hairy bodies, and the women not infrequently had incipient whiskers. Sir H. Johnston arrived at the conclusion that these Congo Dwarfs no longer speak an original language of their own, but talk in a slightly corrupted form the language of the taller negroes, in whose vicinity they dwell. All the Dwarfs examined by him spoke either the Mbuba or the Kibira language. The Kibira is a very debased form of Bantu speech, which is widely spoken by the forest tribes from near the Semliki River to the vicinity of the Congo. The Mbuba language, on the other hand, is not Bantu, but approximates more to the Soudan languages spoken to the north of the Bantu language field. But in speaking either language the Dwarfs introduce curious "hiatuses" into their pronunciation, which bear a strong resemblance to the clicks in Bushman and Hottentot. They also speak in a curious and very marked sing-song. Among physical features which specially distinguish them from their neighbors is the large size and flatness of the nose. This organ has scarcely any bridge, and the wings of the nose are very large. The Dwarfs also have a very long upper lip, which is scarcely, if at all, everted. In many other points they exhibit apelike features, but their intelligence is as a rule well developed, and though hideously ugly and often very apelike in appearance, they are usually of a winning and cheerful disposition, while their dances are so frolicsome and gay and full of pretty movements as to distinguish them markedly in that respect from the average negro. They also have a good idea of singing, and form themselves into little companies of minstrels, bearing a far-off resemblance to those of St. James's Hall. In these performances they generally prefer to remain seated, and in this position they dance with their arms and legs and backs and stomachs in the drollest fashion, singing loudly at the same time chants of a more or less pleasing nature.

"So On."

From Chambers's Journal.

Lady Dorothy Nevill, one of the wittiest women in London society, is well known to most Americans who visit London during the season. Some time ago there was a rich and ambitious man in society who went in for entertaining largely, and especially for making his parties interesting and representative. A marked falling off began to take place after a while in the quality of his guests. Lady Dorothy, commenting on this deterioration, said, "Once we used to meet Browning and Whistler and Henry James, and so on, there; but now we only meet—so on."

An Epitaph.

From Notes and Queries.

In the churchyard of Leigh, near Bolton, will be found a tombstone bearing the following amazing sentence: "A virtuous woman is 5s. to her husband." The explanation seems to be that space prevented "a crown" being cut in full, and the stonemason argued that a crown equals 5s.

The Doukhobortsi.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Like most of the Russian sectarians, the Doukhobortsi commit little or nothing to writing; indeed, it is related of them that until recently the only book dealing with their faith was a bitter satire written by an Orthodox professor of the University of Kief, which they in their simplicity accepted in all good faith as a concise statement of their doctrine, indeed as their Thirty-nine Articles, and were duly thankful for. When the press censor had prohibited the further sale of the pamphlet, on the ground that it was calculated to spread the heresy, they managed secretly to buy up all the unissued copies at a high premium, and so brought much grist to the mill of the man who had but tried to hold up their creed to ridicule. This absence of matter written by themselves of themselves renders it difficult for writers—even such as Leroy-Beaulieu, to whose "Empire of the Tsars" I am much indebted for many of the facts here given—to arrive at the origin of the sect; but it is generally held that the main ideas which underlie their simple faith were imported from Western Europe about 160 years ago, but by whom or from what country authorities differ. Perhaps the most probable of all the origins suggested is that which assumes the teaching of Moravian or Puritan prisoners of war, who undoubtedly settled in the hamlets of Southeastern Tsarland. In his "Russian Peasantry" M. Dragomanov tells us that on the official discovery of the sect, in 1757, its leaders were asked by the police master how they came by their belief, and replied, from a certain military man who staid with them at Okhochee, in the Government of Kharkov, for many years, but had then gone away no one knew whither. Name, nor creed, nor nationality of this stranger was ever disclosed, but he is thought by many to have been a Quaker taken during the Seven Years' campaign.

The Hindu and Christianity.

Protap Chunder Mozoomdar in The Nineteenth Century.

During the last twenty-five years a great change is observable in the attitude of our people toward Christianity. They have certainly great reverence for the life and teachings of Christ; they have largely outgrown the old prejudice against studying the Bible. They do not, indeed, accept the Christ of popular theology, but they believe in the spirit of Christ. We hold that by worshipping God Christ teaches us how to worship, by loving God he teaches us the love of God and man, by devoutly suffering and dying he teaches us the great truth of resignation to the will of God. In no country as in India has there been such an apotheosis of great men. The warrior, the King, the saint—nay, whoever has shown any great excellence—is set down as divine, as the incarnation of God. The divinity of man therefore does not startle the Hindu mind. We believe, in the Brahmo Somaj, that the divinity of Christ is only an intensified form of that doctrine. If God's excellence dwells in every man more or less, the greatest human excellence, as it dwelt in Christ, is nothing more than the incarnation of the Deity in the highest sense. But every teacher is not the same as every other, and the divine humanity of Christ as the Son of God is not the same as the divine humanity of every other teacher, and God dwells in him as He dwelt in no other. Yet Christ is our kith and kin, very different in the degree of his perfection, but always imitable and attainable. We believe that the uniqueness of Christ does not lie in his being the Almighty Eternal Creator, but in his identification with what is deepest and divinest in every man and woman. The wisdom of the wise is strange to the ignorance of the foolish, the holiness of the saint repudiates the impurity of the sinner, but the light and love of Christ include the foolish and the fallen if they are only willing to receive His love. The Jew excluded the Gentile, the Hindu excluded the Mlechha, the Greek excluded the barbarian, but the Christ ideal embraces all races and all creeds alike. To many of us in the Brahmo Somaj the Christ ideal is the type of all human excellence. Nor do we believe Christ to be an abstract ideal only, but a historical and personal life. This life is the presence and force of God in the actual manhood of the world. It existed in men before Christ was born, and it has entered into men after Christ's death.

Victor Hugo, Artist.

Paul Meurice in Harper's Magazine.

Victor Hugo never learned how to draw. In 1825, at the time of his tour through Switzerland, he had taken on his album a few sketches, which he himself characterized as "naifs," but these of course were merely souvenirs of travel.

He was more than thirty years old when, strolling one day with a friend toward the environs of Paris—to Monfort l'Amaury, I think—he stopped suddenly before a superb old crumbling tower.

"What a magnificent ruin!" he exclaimed. "It ought to be transferred to paper. I am going to sketch it this minute."

Seating himself on a stone, he took out his pencil.

"You know, then, how to draw?" asked the friend.

"My faith, no! Nevertheless, I shall make an attempt just the same."

The essay proved not altogether successful; in fact, it was decidedly naïf, wavering, and crude. The friend, who was looking over the amateur artist's shoulder, burst out laughing. Victor Hugo smiled himself as he destroyed the leaf containing the scrawl.

"You perceive that one must learn how," said the friend. "Without having been taught, how can you draw the lines correctly, place the light and shade, determine the plans, establish the perspective?"

"Very good," replied Victor Hugo. "But when one learns the art by himself it suffices to simply observe. Nature is, after all, the best teacher. It is necessary that I should draw; I will draw."

He possessed a strong will, as well as the gift of perception. In succeeding excursions he produced further drawings, that grew less and less imperfect and uncertain. After the tenth he no longer destroyed his sketch; after the twentieth he was sure of his point of view and sure of his hand. In short, he knew how to draw; he did draw.

The Unprepared Wife.

From The Woman's Home Companion.

The normal girl naturally looks forward to the time when she will have the care of home, husband, and children, yet sad to say, she is often wholly unprepared to assume the responsibilities when they come to her. To presume to make a home and care for a family without preparation is parallel to a physician attempting the practice of medicine without study, and with the expectation of gaining knowledge from experiments on his patients. We would be horrified at the temerity of such a physician, and yet we complacently leave our girls without instruction in reference to the highest, holiest duty of womanhood. Under these circumstances can we wonder that many homes are absolute failures?

One of the first things a girl should be taught is that wealth and social position count for nothing unless united with purity of thought and life and honesty of purpose. Until such standards are required by young women in choosing their husbands the marriage relation cannot be what God intended it to be—the highest type of earthly happiness.

Points for the Twentieth Century.

From The Saturday Review.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was as wise as he was humorous and modest when he said recently, in reply to a question as to what he thought the most dangerous tendency of the future, that he had not the slightest idea. In his New Year's sermon, however, he showed that his reticence in speaking of future evils, apprehended by some dispirited persons, was due to the fact that he himself is impressed much more by the promise and potency of active conscious efforts in changing present conditions in the direction of good, than he is by any prospect of an unconscious degradation into evil, or of an outbreak of purely destructive nihilism. He spoke of the hoped-for cessation of the conflict between science and religion, and of the approach of the time when the claims of Christianity on all the nations of the earth would have actually been presented by Christian missionaries. The thought seems to be this. During the past century in England, a progressive nation where scientific thought and all forms of speculation are free, Christianity has passed through one of the most serious conflicts between science and religion that it has ever encountered. In that conflict many extraneous ideas which were thought to be of the essence of the faith have disappeared, and merely vulgar and popular superstitions have perished. Christianity has no longer to act on the defensive against attacks supposed to be subversive of the very foundations of her system of doctrine. Probably for an indefinite period the energies of the Church will be relieved from the paralysis consequent on confirmed skepticism. It would follow from this that, as the Church in her ages of faith has always measured her faith by the fervor of her missionary spirit, now at the beginning of the twentieth century we should look for a great extension of missionary enterprise.

Inopportune.

I had Jane in the sleigh,
But the time was ill-fated.
She would go that day;
I had Jane in the sleigh,
One arm driving the gray,
T'other arm vaccinated.
I had Jane in the sleigh,
But the time was ill-fated.
—From The Smart Set.

German Teachers.

From The National Review.

The German man is often a "teacher by the grace of God," and when he brings all his patience, pedagogical training, and innate sympathy with children to bear upon his task of teaching he is undoubtedly a success. I have been told by educational authorities in Germany—men, of course; the German women are not authorities—that women have neither the ability nor the necessary knowledge to rank with men in the teaching profession, and one often looks in vain for women teachers in the schools until one penetrates into the needlework classes. This practice of having men teachers in girls' schools has probably largely influenced the girls' answers. German men have conspired to discourage in every way female aspirations beyond the four walls of her own home, and to exalt, as the ideal of womanhood, the meek and docile housewife.

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Rental	**$285,000**	
4 per cent. interest on $2,500,000 mortgage	**$100,000**	
5 per cent interest on $2,250,000 stock	**112,500**	
	$212,500	
Surplus	**$72,500**	

"Or, the Directors may, if in their judgment it seems advisable, make a mortgage for $3,000,000 at 4 1-2 per cent., in which case the plan will be as follows:

Total investment, land, buildings, &c		**$4,750,000**
Mortgage, $3,000,000 at 4 1-2 per cent.		
Stock, 1,750,000		
Net rental	**$285,000**	
Interest on mortgage	**$135,000**	
Interest on stock, 5 per cent	**87,500**	
	$222,500	**222,500**
Surplus	**$62,500**	

Inasmuch as the tenant pays all expenses except the administration of the Company, the net surplus can be applied to a sinking fund that will probably retire the mortgage in less than twenty years, according to the first financial plan, and a few years longer by the second plan.

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The Directors reserve the right to reject any Subscription, and in the event that the stock be over-subscribed, to allot to any subscriber less than the amount of his subscription.

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TO THE HOLDERS OF First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Refunding Gold Bonds of 1948 OF The Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R.R.Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company has exercised the option reserved to it in its First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Refunding Gold Bonds secured by its First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Refunding Gold Bond Mortgage, dated October 1, A. D. 1898, to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, and Joseph D. Oliver, Trustees, to redeem said bonds and each of them at any time, at its option, by paying to the Trust Company, Trustee in said Mortgage, or to the lawful holders of said bonds, par and ten per centum premium thereon and accrued interest, and that it intends to redeem all of said bonds then outstanding, **on the First (1st) day of February, A. D. 1901,** by paying therefor on said date to the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, or to the lawful holders thereof, at the office of the said Trust Company, Number 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, par and ten per centum premium thereon and accrued interest.

Thereupon, under the provisions of said mortgage and the bonds secured thereby, **INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON AND SAID BONDS WILL BE FULLY PAID.**

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company,
By T. P. RHONTS, President.
R. P. AHRENS, Secretary.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 19th day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.

Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.

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Coparthership Notices.

New York, Jan. 16, 1901.
Mr. ERNEST J. H. AMY has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
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BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Boston trading was quiet; a feature was strong buying of Dominion Iron and Steel, carrying it up 1, to 23, while Dominion Coal rose 1, to 35½. The general market, while quiet, was firm. National Tube was bought well, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was in good request. Père Marquette preferred rose 1, to 77, and Boston Elevated 1½, to 164. Baltic Mining touched 34, rallying to 35, and Massachusetts Electric was strong at 24⅞.

Money loaned at the local Clearing House to-day at 2 per cent., with more offering than could be placed. New York funds sold at 5 and 8 cents premium. On call, money is easy at 3 per cent. to the best borrowers and 3½ per cent. to others. Time money ranged from 3½ to 4 per cent. on acceptable collateral for all dates. Year money is freely offered at 4 per cent., and the very choicest loans could be placed at 3½ per cent. for a year. In commercial paper the demand far exceeds the supply. Rates at 3¼@4 per cent.

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	9½	10	Old Colony..	3	3½
Allouez	2½	2¾	Old Domin..	30½	30¾
Arcadian ...	17½	..	Osceola	81½	82½
Arnold	3½	4	Parrot	47	..
Ash Bed	.50	.50	Quincy	166	168
Atlantic	..	28	Rhode Isl'd..	4	4½
Baltic	34¾	35	Santa Fe....	6	6½
Bos. & Mon.	310	315	Santa Ysabel	..	2½
Butte & Bos.	77	80	Shoe	31¼	31½
Cal. & Hec..	842	848	Tamarack ..	330	335
Centennial...	21½	22½	Utah Cons..	32¾	33
Franklin ..	16	16½	Washington.	.50	1
Humboldt ..	..	.50	Winona	5	5¼
Isle Royale..	35	37	Wolverine ..	48	48½
Mohawk	23	24			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	254	255	C. Mass. pf..	62	..
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	141	142
Bost. & Me..	194½	195	N. Y. & N.		
Bos. & Prov.	302	..	E. 6s	109¼	..
Bost. Elev..	164	166	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. Gas 5s.	80	81	E. 7s	113¾	..
Cent. Mass..	16	16½	West End ..	93¾	93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. T. & T.	161	161½	N. Eng. Tel.	137	..
Chi. Sk. Yds.	..	144½	U. S. Oil....	12½	13
Dom. Coal..	35¾	36	West. Elec..	54½	55¼
D. Coal pf..	108¾	109	West. El. pf.	69¾	70
Mex. Tel....	2½	2¾			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The tone of the market to-day was moderately bullish save for a decline in Asphalt first fives to 60¼ near the end. Philadelphia Company common was the feature, advancing a point to 45, in anticipation of a 6 per cent. dividend rate. Marsden was firm, with a ¼ advance, the strength being attributed to the belief that new interests in the board and personnel of officers would result in much improvement. Philadelphia Electric held good around 7⅞. The Readings and Lehigh Valley were fractionally higher. Choctaw common was up to 38½, and Bethlehem Iron sold at 60 for the first time in months.

As on yesterday the bond corner was in evidence, both firmness and activity being exhibited. Rates for money are ruling low, some loans for call money being made at 3½; 4 per cent. is the lowest quotation for time loans. The market's close was strong at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Lt.	31½	33	H. & B. pf.	48	49
Balt. Trac..	17⅝	17⅞	Lehigh Nav.	63½	64½
Cambria	108¾	109¼	Lehigh Val..	32⅜	32⅝
Citizens' Ry..	..	..	Marsden	1½	1⅝
Ind., 5s	108¾	109¼	New'k P. 5s.	117	120
Choctaw	38½	39	North. Penn.	108	110
Con. T., N.J.	61	61½	Penn. Steel..	66	70
Con. T., N.			Penn. St. pf.	90	98
J., 5s	109¼	109½	Peo. Tr. 4s..	108½	110
Con. T., Pitt.	27¼	28	Phil. & Erie.	32¼	33½
Ft. & P. 4s..	101	101¼	Phila. Trac..	100	100¼
Ft. St. Bat..	77	80	Union Trac..	33¾	34¼
Ft. S. B. pf.	77	82	U. Co.'s N.J.	277	280
Ft. Co. of A.	8¼	8¾	U. Gas Imp..	123	123½
Hunt. & St.	16	18	Welsbach Lt.	40	44

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Biscuit, common, was firmer to-day, ranging from 88 to 88⅝, and closing at 88⅜. The preferred brought 93⅝@93½. Metropolitan Elevated preferred sold at 80. Other prices were about the same as yesterday. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
80..	Linseed	6¼	5⅞	6¼
220..	Linseed pf.....	32	31¼	31¾
10..	Tin Plate pf.....	57	57	57
100..	Chicago Union Traction...	12	12	12
470..	Chicago Union Trac. pf....	48	49	49
85..	Diamond Match.....	135	135	135
20..	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	80	80	80
810..	National Biscuit	38⅝	38	38⅛
50..	National Biscuit pf.....	93½	93⅝	93½
120..	National Carbon	16	15⅞	15⅞
100..	Northwestern Elevated pf.	91	91	91
25..	Street's W. S. C. Line....	20	20	20
5..	Union Elevated Railway..	89	89	89
56..	West Chicago Railway....	99¾	99¾	99¾

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The security market is irregular. During the past week it has not been active. The professional talent of the Stock Exchange, including the regiment of lesser traders, hammered quotations vigorously, but they accomplished little. In so far as a market movement is concerned, no discernible influence has counted for much. The really big interests of the financial world seem content for a time to stay in repose, content to watch a laggard market for a while, content to see quotations see-saw over a slight range.

Wall Street has not lacked opportunities to interest itself, however, in matters of much consequence—each day having been abundantly supplied with sensational tales of impending deals of magnitude sandwiched 'twixt sensational representations of conflict between all the solvent interests of the country. J. P. Morgan, Mr. James J. Hill, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Carnegie—and on through the list—have all been on the warpath during the recent romance days of the Street. It has chiefly pleased the rumor mongers to engage themselves with the iron and steel situation, and they have been able to exploit phenomenal collisions there—it being certain (if but one-half the current tales be true) that nothing like a profit could ever be hoped for in any branch of the iron and steel business from this time forward. Nine out of ten of these reports have been so ridiculous that it seems curious that any sane man in or out of Wall Street could give attention to the stuff; but there has been attention and there have been stock market effects, however much such results may seem strange.

The truth about the iron trade situation seems to be this: Some of the big iron and steel corporations have been treading upon one another's toes, and not at all unnaturally their managers have been awake each to his own interest, and under such circumstances there never yet was a time when competitors have not been disposed to swagger a little and make threats. Mr. Andrew Carnegie's intrusion upon this situation is in some ways exceptional. Strong enough to extend as he may choose in the iron and steel trade, he has suggested plans of development whose success would mean early bankruptcy for a number of lesser manufacturing corporations—and in some of the latter there are millions invested by eminent Wall Street financiers. Thus there has been hurried conclusion that Mr. Carnegie upon one side and Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller upon the other were about to engage in a bitter trade contest. Truthfully summarized, the fact is that all three of these gentlemen have from the start amply understood one another and have throughout been upon most amicable terms. Not one of them has ever made a penny fighting. All of them have fortunes made through co-operation, through the elimination of quarrelsome and conflicting factors, through the concentration of capital's opportunities. But from the stock market standpoint it has been just as well—so important financiers argue—for modifying theories to pass current, and we have had from no quarter any official denial of the foolish tales of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller willing to hurt themselves if only they could hurt one another.

Intrinsically the iron and steel trade has not at any time in the history of this country been in a condition so healthful as it is now.

Anthracite coal trade developments come slowly, but there is progress. Arrangements for a central selling agency are practically completed, and a net gain of thirty or fifty cents per ton can be added to the revenues of the coal properties—without the imposition of a single extra cent upon the price of coal to consumers.

Much Wall Street interest attaches to those negotiations which but recently were so much in evidence, but which later seemed wholly to disappear—having to do with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. St. Paul stock rose above 160 on Wall Street's belief that the common was to be benefited by a financial "deal," wherein Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller, and Mr. Hill were to bring the St. Paul and Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads, and probably two of the Eastern trunk lines, into one combination. Various reports were vouched for in Wall Street as to what was in prospect, the most popular representation having it that St. Paul common stock was to have a guarantee of six or seven per cent. dividends. But of a sudden "insiders" announced that no such deal had been undertaken, or had even been broached; and St. Paul stock fell twenty points. It has since recovered about half of its decline. The deal which was on at New Year's, and off a fortnight later, seems to be going again. Some official acknowledgment may be expected during the coming week.

What in this connection is of especial consequence would seem, however, to be this: That St. Paul stock has warrant for its rise in its own earnings. It is showing over ten per cent. upon its common stock. It does not need the Great Northern, or the Northern Pacific, or the Erie, to guarantee its dividends—it earns more than any of them, more than all of them. And in an important sense what is true of St. Paul is true of most of the other standard railway properties. If they enjoy advanced market values, there is the warrant of what they are earning, what on a dividend basis they actually stand for.

No record in business improvement has at any time in the history of this country ever approached the phenomenal exhibit of American railway earnings for the past year and more.

In the money market no adverse development is discoverable. Gold shipments occasion no distrubance, no anxiety.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

Announcement is made of the appointment to the Vice Presidency of the Central National Bank of William M. Woods, at present cashier of the National Citizens' Bank of this city and for some twenty years in the credit department of the Importers and Traders' National Bank. On the matter of credits Mr. Woods is said to be one of the best informed men in New York City. It is expected that he will relieve the President of the Central National Bank of many of the details that the growing business of that institution has added to the President's work.

The Vice Presidency to which Mr. Woods is appointed has been vacant since the retirement of the late William L. Strong when he was nominated for Mayor.

SATURDAY.

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 26	545,879
To date this year	26,290,876
Corresponding date last year	8,414,980

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 26	$3,120,500
To date this year	$77,054,450
Corresponding date last year	$41,786,600

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	½	Hock. Valley pf.	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	⅜	Kan. City South.	1
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Steel Hoop.	⅜	Manhattan	1⅜
Am. S. H. pf.	1	Minn. & St. L. pf.	½
Am. Steel & W.	⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅝
Am. Tin Plate.	⅞	Mobile & Ohio.	1
Am. Woolen.	⅜	National Steel.	⅜
Anaconda Copper.	⅞	Nat. Tube pf.	¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅜	N. J. Central.	2
Balt. & Ohio.	1½	Norf. & West.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio. pf.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	1½	Northern Pac.	1½
B'klyn Union Gas.	⅜	North. Pac. pf.	1¼
Chi. & Alton.	½	Pacific Mail.	1¼
Chi., B. & Q.	1	Penn. R. R.	⅜
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Peoria & East.	⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	6¼	Pere Marq. pf.	2½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2¼	Pressed S. Car.	½
Chi. & N. W.	¾	Pullman Co.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2½	St. L. & S. F.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	St. L. S. West.	½
Consol. Gas.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	½
Cent. Tobacco pf.	½	Southern Pacific.	¾
Del. & Hudson.	1	Southern Railway.	1¼
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Twin City R. T.	1¼
Federal Steel.	1½	Union Pacific.	1
Glucose Sugar.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Great North. pf.	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. S. & R.	1⅜	Int. Steam Pump.	1
Am. Tel. & Cable.	½	Man. Beach.	2
Am. Tobacco.	½	Nat. Salt pf.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Del., Lack. & W.	1⅜		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., I. & L. ref. 6s.	2	Gas & El., Ber. Co., 5s	2½
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	2½	Int. & G. N. 2d	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s.	2½	Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	1
Chi. G. Chi. 1st.	1½	Tol. & O. C. 1st.	1½
Erie 3d ext. 4½s.	7½	Wabash deb., A.	1

Bonds Declined.

Tenn. C. & I. De B. 6s	1	Tenn. C. & I. B. 6s.	1
		Texas Pac. 2d, inc.	2

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Decided strength showed in the stock market yesterday under the leadership of St. Paul, which was bought aggressively throughout the morning by leading financial interests, who insist that the deal with the Northern Pacific-Great Northern is now practically completed, every obstacle being overcome. At the same time the continuing ease in money and the very favorable bank statement contributed to improve sentiment, while the evidences that the larger financial interests were again in the market had stimulating effect.

The opening was strong, notwithstanding the irregularity of the prices sent over by London, this strength gradually growing greater as the day progressed, until at the close buoyancy appeared, most of the final figures being the high for the day.

According to the gossip on the Street, the St. Paul deal was perfected on Friday afternoon by President Hill of Great Northern, the plan proposed including an exchange of the stock for bonds, though on what terms does not seem clear.

There was good buying of the local railway shares, though in Brooklyn Rapid Transit the rise seemed to be due largely to short covering, the Street continuing to show disappointment because the promised changes in the board were not made.

The steel stocks received better support than for some time, and it was declared that there was every possibility that the threatened trade war will be averted. Federal Steel was bought on the theory that, selling ex dividend of 5 per cent. to-morrow, it will look cheap.

All the Grangers and Pacifics were strong, largely, however, in sympathy with the six-point advance in St. Paul, for there were no news developments.

Operations of the pools in Missouri, Kansas and Texas and St. Louis and San Francisco were responsible for the advance in those securities.

As on recent previous days the bond market was very active and strong; the demand for good bonds being reported heavy.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was about what had been expected. Surplus reserves increased $3,522,850, specie $7,057,400, and legal tenders $394,400, this gain in cash, in the face of the gold exports during the week, being largely due to the continued inflow of money from the interior. Loans showed an increase of $10,493,900, an enormous gain considering the exceptionally large increase of the week previous. Deposits gained $15,635,800.

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The stock market, which had been strong preceding the publication of the figures, showed even greater strength subsequently, the statement generally being construed as favorable.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$841,367,300	$688,332,800	$726,372,200
Deposits	937,423,000	780,526,100	861,677,500
Circulation ..	31,233,200	16,637,100	14,700,000
Specie	191,710,200	157,762,500	193,484,500
Legal tenders	73,445,000	66,647,000	61,156,500
Total res..	$265,155,200	$224,409,500	$254,641,000
Reserve req'd	234,355,750	195,131,525	215,409,375
Surplus res.	$30,799,450	$29,277,975	$39,231,625

MORE GOLD EXPORTS LIKELY.

Foreign exchange bankers generally look for further gold exports, in continuation of the movement begun last week. The strength of the exchange market, indeed, is such that it may be that this week alone several large shipments will be made to Paris, no profit as yet showing in any shipment that might be made to London.

Of the general situation G. Schumacher says:

"The exchange market ceased to be of any interest during the past week, owing to the fact that the market remains at the gold-export point, and demand for exchange in payment of returning stocks and bonds from abroad is met by the exports of gold.

"It looks as though foreign exchange will remain close to the gold-export point for a long time to come. Cotton and grain are being held back, therefore the supply of commercial bills grows less and less.

"Also, it looks to us as though there would be quite a number of new foreign loans, and as this country is the only country in the world that has abundance of gold, naturally these loans will be floated here, and consequently the demand for exchange will continue for a long time to come, and as our supply of commercial bills is inadequate, gold exports must continue indefinitely."

OBJECTING TO SOLICITING.

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange is again after those brokers who employ agents to solicit business. At a meeting on Friday the committee ratified this resolution:

That the employment of a clerk or clerks in a nominal position because of the business obtained by such clerk or clerks for their employer, is a violation of Articles 42 and 43 of the Constitution.

Some two months ago a resolution much along the same lines, warning members against employing solicitors in any form, was adopted, but so far as can be learned it has done little good. That resolution provided, among other things, not only against soliciting but against the payment of salaries regulated by the amount of business brought in by any employe of the firm.

The opinion on the Street seems to be that it is next to an impossibility to work any of the reforms or enforce any of the rules such as the committee seeks to do.

STRENGTH OF WALL STREET

Financial Outlook Not Affected by the Queen's Death.

Views on the Situation and Tributes to the Dead Sovereign and to Edward VII. by Bankers.

During the illness of Queen Victoria pessimists in Wall Street took delight in parading before the public all sorts of gruesome predictions as to the results, marketwise, that would surely follow upon the announcement of her death. When the announcement was made, the market continuing in the even tenor of its way, the same pessimists, not confounded, declared that the lull was but the calm before the storm—that prices would surely break in a day or two, because of the fears and possibilities of international complications. Instead, prices have actually developed buoyancy, and, according to predictions, are likely to do even better. Some opinions on the subject are herewith presented:

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HENRY CLEWS—The first effect of the sickness of Queen Victoria was to impose a check on buying both at London and New York. Her decease, however, has been followed by renewed activity. The loss to the world of its noblest character and greatest monarch has had a remarkably sobering effect on political passion at the moment when it has risen to a pitch of unusual danger. Such an appeal to the higher sentiments, at a period of international jealousy inflamed to the verge of outburst, is invaluable as a restorer of public amities, and men feel that the unprecedented exhibition of sympathy which the Queen's death has evoked is worth no little for the cause of the world's peace and hope that it may initiate a reaction from the high political tension now prevailing among the leading powers. Many who had feared that the Queen's removal would mean an outbreak of international animosities now see in it a possible basis for the healing of political enmities. Under these circumstances, the great event has rather contributed to the consolidation of confidence in financial circles than to its unsettlement. I remember the financial effect produced by Abraham Lincoln's death and others of the world's rulers since, because I have very good reasons to remember most of them. The death of Lincoln had practically no effect on the stock market, because it occurred during a bear period, and only made conditions a little duller. The deaths of the Czar of Russia, of Emperors William and Frederick, and of President Carnot, and more recently the King of Italy, had no effect whatever. It was different in the case of President Garfield. Prices went tumbling down and down and down after his death, and we had a very good imitation of panicky times. The assassination of the President, however, was only the excuse for the decline in prices. Prices of all securities were too high and away beyond reason. A decline had to come some time, and the assassination of the President offered the occasion.

But the death of no one of the world's great rulers, including our own, caused anything like the depression in Wall Street which the threatened war with England over the Venezuelan trouble brought about. Cleveland did all that with his little hatchet, and it cost the people of this country at least $3,000,000,000, a sum equal to our National debt at the close of the civil war. I doubt very much if the death of any sovereign or chief magistrate in the world, should the death be either sudden or following an illness, would have any material effect in the United States upon the securities of the United States. In the first place, American securities are held in large amounts chiefly in England and in Germany

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The stronger tone that showed in the market for outside securities on Friday was continued yesterday, and net gains were made in a number of issues. The market was not quite as active as on the previous day, but business was relatively large compared with the first days of the week. The general strength of the Stock Exchange market was a favorable influence, and helped to bring about the advances on the curb.

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AMERICAN BRIDGE, for the first time in some days, was in fairly large demand, and ended the day with net gains. The common stock sold as high as 42½, and closed at 42⅜ bid, while the preferred advanced to 91¼. Both issues were more active than on any day recently.

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AMERICAN SHEET STEEL suffered a reaction from the previous day's price, declining to 75½. It closed with a net loss of 1 point, at 75 bid. Trading in the stock was relatively small.

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CRUCIBLE STEEL, though not very active, showed a considerable net gain. The common stock closed at 23¾ bid, an advance of more than a point. The preferred stock was not traded in.

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HAVANA COMMERCIAL continued its advance of Friday, and scored net gains of 2 points or more on very light transactions. The common stock sold up to 14, and closed at 14 bid, a net gain of 1½ points. The preferred stock, which had closed at 49¾ bid, advanced to 53½ on the purchase of 200 shares, closing at the latter price. The new strength of these stocks does not seem to be due to any recent change in the condition of the company. The floating debt of the company, which it was announced last Summer amounted to about $1,500,000, was provided for last December by funds secured from stockholders of the company, but since that time it is stated no change has occurred in the affairs of the company. Its earnings are said to be satisfactory, but it is not believed that dividends on the preferred stock will be resumed until the debt referred to has been wiped out.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred was traded in to the extent of only a few hundred shares, all of which sold at 30. At the close the stock was offered at this price, with 29 the best bid, a decline of 1 point. The common stock remained unchanged.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS securities showed considerable strength, and all the issues made net gains for the day. Trading, however, was not as heavy as on recent days.

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STANDARD OIL sold up to 799½ and odd lots changed hands as high as 800. It closed at 797 bid, a net gain of 2 points.

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GENERAL CARRIAGE was again very active. After selling up to nearly 5, it declined again to 4¼, and closed at 4⅛ bid, a slight net loss.

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Closing quotations yesterday compared with those of the previous day were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 25. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	28	30	28	30
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80½	81	80½	81
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6	6½	6	6½
American Bicycle pf.	25	26½	25½	26½
American Bicycle bonds	70	71	70	71
American Bridge	42⅜	43	42	42⅞
Am. Bridge pf.	91¼	91½	91	91½
American Chicle	79	83	79	83
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10	9½	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	32	35	32	35
*American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
Am. Typefounders'	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal				85½
Aberdeen Copper	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	20½	21	20¼	21
British Exch. 3s	98	99½	98	99½
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5¼	4½	6
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	31	33	31	33
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	106	103	106
Central Fireworks	24	28	24	28
Central Fireworks pf.	74	76	74	76
Compressed Air	35	36	34	35
Consolidated Equipment	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	25	26		
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½		104½	
Crucible Steel	23¾	24½	22½	
Crucible Steel pf.	79	81	79	81
Cramps' Shipyard	80	82	80	82
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	29	30	30	30¾
Electric Boat	29	29½	29½	30
Electric Boat pf.	53	54½	52½	57
Electric Vehicle	15¾	18	15½	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Empire Steel	6	7	6	7
Empire Steel pf.	39	48	39	48
Flemington Coal & Coke	17	23	17	23
General Carriage	4⅛	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
General Chemical	60	65	60	62
General Chemical pf.	98½	99	97	98½
General Creamery	100¾	106	100¾	106
Havana Commercial	14	15	12¾	12⅞
Havana Commercial pf.	53½		49¾	
Hudson River Tel.	117	122	117	122
Illinois Transportation	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf.	42	47	42	47
Inter-State Oil	1	5	1	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	½	1	½	1
Lorillard pf.	105		105	
Markeen Copper	1¾	3	1¾	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.		13½		13½
Nat. Enamel & Stamp. pf.	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	2¾	3	2¾	3
N. Y. Transportation	5	5	5	5
Otis Elevator	27½	28¾	27½	28¾
Otis Elevator pf.	90½	91½	90½	91½
Pco., Dec & Evans	½	1	½	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	30	30¾	30	30¾
Retsof	32	32	32	
Retsof bonds	85	86	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94½	95	94½	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27¼	28	27	28
Rubber Goods Mfg pf.	77	79	77	79
Safety Car Heat & Light.	123½	125½	123½	125½
St. Louis Transit	19¼	19¾	19	19¾
Seaboard Air Line	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	24¾	25¼	24	25¼
Seaboard Air Line bonds	93	101¼	10	10¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	24¾	25¼	24	25¼
Sheet Steel pf.	76	76¾	75¾	76
Singer Mfg	270	300	270	300
Southern Light & Trac.	32	38	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	797	800	795	797½
Sterling Copper	6¾	6¾	6¼	6½
Storage Power	9¾	11½		12
Tennessee Copper	16	17	16¾	17
Tel. Tel. & Co. of A.	3½			
paid	4½	6	4½	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	4¾	5	4¾	4¾
Union Typewriter	41	42	41	42
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	111½	113	111½	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	114½	116	114½	116
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89¾	90	89½	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	73¾	74	73½	73¾
Va. Coal & I.	3¾	4¼	3½	4¼
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	31	35	31	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	183	185	183	185
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	116	116	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102⅜	103½	102⅜	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	235	240	235	240
Brooklyn B. & W. 1st 5s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	36	40	34	37
Columbus Railway pf.	91½	93½	90	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	60	65	58	60
Con. Traction 5s	108	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115	113½	115
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80½	82½	80	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	98		96	
New Orleans Traction	22		22	
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23	25	23	25
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	37	43	39	43
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906.	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac. Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34	36	34	36
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	74	76	74	76
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108½	109½	108½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55		55	
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	103	106	103	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'd Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	21	23	23½	26
Denver Gas 5s	65	68	65	68
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	45	55		45
Indianapolis Gas bds. 5s	93	95	93	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	299	295	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	108½	109	109	109½
N. E. Gas & Coke	12	13	12	13
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	96½	97¼	66½	67½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112¾	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	105½	106	105¼	106
Nor. Med. L., H. & P. Co.	56	56	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks showed an increase in the surplus reserve of $3,542,850. The banks now hold a surplus of $30,799,450 above the legal requirement.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Jan. 19.	Jan. 26.	Increase.
Loans	$836,873,400	$841,367,300	$10,493,900
Deposits	921,787,200	937,423,000	15,635,800
Circulation	30,073,200	31,253,200	280,000
Legal tenders	73,050,600	73,445,000	394,400
Specie	184,652,800	191,710,200	7,057,400
Reserve	$257,703,400	$265,155,200	$7,451,800
Reserve req'd	230,446,800	234,355,750	3,908,950
Surplus	$27,256,600	$30,799,450	$3,542,850

The following table shows the surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,159,075	$11,757,725	$23,539,375
Jan. 12	27,202,050	10,757,350	28,283,075
Jan. 19	27,256,090	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$30,799,450	1896	$39,629,400
1900	29,277,975	1895	45,880,450
1899	39,232,025	1894	10,904,300
1898	35,909,459	1893	23,143,300
1897	59,148,250	1892	36,020,900

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week Jan.	$43,214	$43,195	$37,113
From July 1	1,228,244	1,221,170	1,025,736
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,428	6,952	6,678
3d week Jan.	448,000	504,000	448,448
From Jan. 1	1,360,000	1,497,000	1,308,448
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO—			
Mileage	1,476	1,443	1,445
3d week Jan.	278,732	252,980	212,632
From July 1	7,837,251	6,069,385	6,865,657
CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	711	648	648
3d week Jan.	132,200	124,000	111,000
From July 1	3,230,584	3,032,415	2,656,885
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
3d week Jan.	88,628	90,014	71,106
From July 1	2,720,695	2,867,407	2,682,977
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
3d week Jan.	94,797	93,994	61,784
From July 1	2,700,880	2,414,493	1,615,680
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,154	3,033	2,983
3d week Jan.	577,125	560,830	456,190
From July 1	15,974,068	15,800,414	13,179,364
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Jan.	9,298	8,630	
From July 1	319,304	301,081	
ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,691	1,402	1,282
3d week Jan.	180,281	150,834	129,477
From July 1	5,460,787	4,438,054	4,026,683
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, (excluding St. Louis Division)—			
Mileage	6,444	6,297	6,285
3d week Jan.	686,156	631,355	529,088
From July 1	18,944,185	17,761,475	15,760,147
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, (St. Louis Division)—			
3d week Jan.	36,678	35,553	
From July 1	1,147,379	1,101,588	
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG for December—	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	439,910	350,867	89,044
Op. expenses	272,967	220,569	52,399
Net earnings	166,943	130,298	36,645
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,935,536	2,278,072	657,464
Op. expenses	1,215,910	880,036	335,874
Net earnings	1,719,626	1,398,036	321,590
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS PACIFIC for December—	1900.	1899.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	412,369	436,286	23,918
Op. ex. and taxes	312,154	334,876	22,722
Net earnings	100,215	101,410	
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,467,552	2,605,274	137,722
Op. ex. and taxes	1,323,072	1,800,027	476,954
Net earnings	654,481	805,247	150,766
*Increase.			
ERIE for December—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	3,187,896	3,186,215	2,738,452
Op. exp. & taxes	2,400,750	2,408,818	2,122,603
Net earnings	787,149	717,397	615,849
Prop. exp. to gross	75⅞	82¾	77½
Gross, 6 months	19,333,938	20,353,815	17,306,111
Net, 6 months	5,422,200	5,797,546	4,991,121
GEORGIA RAILROAD for December—			
Gross earnings	163,807	146,264	154,440
Exp. and taxes	106,625	89,509	113,287
Net earnings	57,182	56,695	41,153
Gross, 6 months	940,940	833,518	858,935
Net, 6 months	324,607	299,193	268,719
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for December—			
Gross earnings	76,496	55,636	20,860
Op. exp. & taxes	62,742	43,176	19,566
Net earnings	13,754	12,460	1,294
Total income	14,321	13,027	1,294
Charges	10,604	8,350	2,314
Surplus	3,657	4,677	1,020
Gross, 6 months	458,131	362,774	95,357
Net, 6 months	85,236	74,074	11,162
Charges, 6 months	63,977	52,290	11,687
Surplus, 6 months	24,659	25,184	525
NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for December—			
Gross earnings	258,661	245,338	221,472
Op. expenses	130,231	117,668	99,779
Net earnings	128,430	127,670	121,693
Gross, 6 months	1,162,130	1,418,137	1,257,439
Net, 6 months	485,463	685,192	634,897
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for December—			
Gross earnings	1,704,292	1,720,556	1,529,495
Expenses	1,345,896	1,148,897	1,122,200
Net earnings	358,396	605,659	407,295
Charges	96,302	607,233	524,813
Surplus	262,094	*41,574	*117,518
Gross, 12 months	18,995,728	18,104,423	16,234,979
Expenses	14,066,535	13,061,234	11,590,883
Net, 12 months	4,929,193	5,043,189	4,644,096
Charges	3,521,501	3,674,763	3,538,493
Surp., 12 months	1,407,692	1,368,426	1,055,627
*Deficit.			
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for December—	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	207,810	203,672	4,138
Op. exp. & taxes	158,225	132,155	26,070
Net earnings	49,585	71,517	*21,932
Total income	49,363	68,344	*18,481
Charges	35,058	39,991	*4,933
Surplus	14,805	28,353	*13,548
Gross, 6 months	1,306,065	1,144,607	161,458
Net, 6 months	341,755	378,593	*36,938
Charges, 6 months	205,861	201,445	*4,584
Surp., 6 months	136,788	181,332	*44,544
*Decrease.			

AN ALABAMA BANK FAILS.

New York Correspondents Refused Its Checks and Suspension Followed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 26.—The Josiah Morris Bank, one of the oldest private banking institutions in Alabama, failed to open its doors for business to-day. The capital stock of the bank is $100,000. Deposits are believed to be heavy. The assets and liabilities are not yet known. At the hour of opening the following announcement was posted on the door:

"Yesterday some of our checks in New York, for which we had made provision, were temporarily refused by our correspondents, though they were afterward paid. This information came to us late after the close of banking hours. Since then a number of inquiries have been made and the apprehension created convinces us that, in justice to creditors, we ought to suspend payment. This condition of affairs has arisen from inability to make quick realization on cash and the shrinkage of assets. It is hoped that the assets prudently arranged will pay creditors in full."

Large crowds assembled around the bank, and much excitement prevailed. No legal steps have yet been taken. This county has about $300,000 deposited in the bank, and the City of Montgomery also was a large depositor. The county is partially secured by the bond of the County Treasurer, made with a Maryland company, for $120,000. The bank itself was surety on the Treasurer's bond. The bank was a depositor for many of the railroads entering Montgomery.

Extradition of Sigmund Hertz.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The State Department has delivered to Mr. Frazee, designated as the agent of the State of New York, the papers to secure the extradition of Sigmund Hertz, a confidential clerk charged with a heavy embezzlement in New York. Hertz is now under detention by the British authorities in London.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $11,100,233. The imports of specie amounted to $131,993, and the exports of specie to $5,316,100.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 26, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
89	89¼	2,050	Amalgamated Copper	88¾	89	88¾	89	.....
21⅜	21½	830	Am. Car & Found. Co.	21⅜	21⅜	21½	21½	+ ⅛
69⅜	70	1,750	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	69½	70	69½	69¾	+ ⅜
30⅝	31	200	American Cotton Oil	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
173	176	10	American Express	174½	174½	174½	174½	.....
38½	38⅝	400	American Ice Co.	38½	38½	37⅝	38⅛	.....
5⅝	5⅞	200	American Linseed Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
31⅜	32	320	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	31½	31½	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅛
60⅞	61	8,335	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	62⅜	62⅜	60¼	61	−1⅜
98½	99	750	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	98¼	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
26½	27	1,000	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	27	27	26½	27	+ ⅝
73	74	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+1
41⅜	41½	11,215	Am. Steel & Wire	40¾	41⅜	40⅞	41⅜	+ ⅝
86½	87	1,350	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	86½	86⅞	86½	86⅞	.....
134¼	134⅝	7,750	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	134½	134⅞	133½	134⅝	.....
118½	119½	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118¾	119	118¾	119	+ ¼
95	96	200	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	96	96	96	96	− ⅛
57⅛	58	2,060	American Tin Plate	57¼	57⅞	57	57⅞	+ ⅛
114½	114⅞	1,960	American Tobacco	115	115	114	114	− ⅛
16⅝	17⅞	200	American Woolen	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
42½	42⅝	2,220	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	41¾	42⅜	41½	42⅜	+ ⅛
46⅛	46½	8,100	At., T. & S. F.	45⅝	46½	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅛
85½	85⅞	5,650	At., T. & S. F. pf.	86	85½	84½	85½	+ ½
88½	88⅝	5,200	Baltimore & Ohio	88	88⅞	87⅝	88⅝	+1⅛
86¼	86½	550	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	86	86½	86	86	+1
77⅞	78	22,945	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	77⅜	78½	76¾	78	+1⅛
177	178	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	177¾	177¾	177¼	177¾	+3¾
57	57½	500	Canada Southern	57⅜	57⅝	57	57	+ ⅛
39½	39⅝	150	Chesapeake & Ohio	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
38½	38⅞	1,100	Chicago & Alton	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+ ½
74	74½	300	Chicago & Alton pf.	74	74½	73¾	74½	.....
142⅞	143⅛	15,150	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	143	143½	142⅜	143⅛	+1
122	124½	90	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	124	124	124	124	.....
17⅜	17½	500	Chicago Great West.	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
24	25	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	25	25	25	25	+ ½
59	61	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	60½		60½	60½	− ½
155⅝	155½	101,175	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	150¼	155⅝	150½	155⅝	+6⅛
190¾	191	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	188½	191	188½	191	+2¾
172½	173	200	Chicago & Northw.	172¾	172⅞	172¾	172⅞	+ ⅛
121½	121⅞	15,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	119⅝	121⅞	119⅝	121⅝	+2⅞
35	35¼	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
75½	78	700	C., C., C. & St. L.	75¼	75½	74⅜	75¼	+1
45⅜	45⅝	1,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	46	46¼	45½	45½	.....
6¾	7⅛	100	Colorado Southern	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
41¼	42⅞	150	Col. Southern 1st pf.	41½	41¾	41½	41½	−1
194	195	14,250	Consolidated Gas	192¾	196⅜	192¾	194	+1½
44½	44⅝	4,583	Con. Tobacco Co.	44⅜	44⅞	44⅞	44½	+ ⅛
94½	95	200	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	94	94½	94	94½	+ ½
151½	152	200	Delaware & Hudson	151½	151½	151½	151½	+1
192	195	100	Del., Lack. & West.	195	195	195	195	−1⅝
32¼	32½	1,400	Denver & Rio Grande.	32	32⅜	32	32¼	+ ⅛
82⅝	83	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
28⅞	29	10,950	Erie	28⅝	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅛
63¼	63⅝	3,000	Erie 1st pf	63⅛	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝	+ ⅛
42¼	42½	1,600	Erie 2d pf	42¼	42½	42	42½	+1⅛
49¼	49¼	15,150	Federal Steel	49¼	49¼	48¼	48¼	+1⅝
70¼	70½	800	Federal Steel pf.	70½	70½	70½	70⅝	+ ⅛
188	189	500	General Electric	188	188	188	188	+ ⅛
49	49½	250	Glucose Sugar Ref.	49	49½	49	49¼	+ ⅛
194½	196	520	Great Northern pf.	195	195	195	195	+2½
42¾	43¾	46	Hocking Valley	43	43	43	43	.....
70⅝	71¼	400	Hocking Valley pf.	70⅞	71	70⅝	71	+ ½
80	80	50	Homestake Mining	80	80	80	80	.....
131½	132¼	500	Illinois Central	132	132	131½	132	+ ½
21¼	21½	100	International Paper	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	− ⅛
70½	70¾	325	Internat. Paper pf.	70½	70¾	70	70	− ⅛
58¼	58⅝	300	Internat. Power Co.	58¼	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	+ ⅛
25	25	200	Int. Steam Pump	25	25	25	25	−1
24⅝	24¾	1,000	Iowa Central	24⅝	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	15	1,200	Kansas City Southern.	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+1
37⅜	37⅝	100	Kansas City South. pf.	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
88⅞	89	9,420	Louisville & Nashville.	89	89	88⅞	89	+1
10	10	200	Manhattan Beach	10	10	10	10	−2
116¼	116⅞	15,800	Manhattan Elevated.	114⅞	116⅝	114⅜	116¼	+1⅝
162½	162⅞	1,950	Met. Street Railway.	162¼	163½	162¼	162¼	+ ¼
13¾	13⅞	100	Mexican Central	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
69¼	69⅝	200	Minn. & St. Louis	69½	69⅝	69½	69⅝	+ ⅛
107	107½	200	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	107	107½	107	107½	+ ⅛
18⅛	18⅜	10,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	18⅛	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
53⅛	53½	33,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	52⅝	54⅛	52⅛	53½	+1⅜
86⅜	86⅝	2,200	Missouri Pacific	86⅜	86⅝	86½	86½	+ ⅛
47⅛	48	300	Mobile & Ohio	47½	48	47½	48	+1
38	38⅛	115	Nat. Biscuit Co.	38	38	38	38	.....
17⅛	17¼	500	National Lead Co.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	.....
85	86	110	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	86	86	86	86	.....
43¼	43½	850	National Salt Co.	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
77¼	79	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	−1¼
39	40¼	700	National Steel Co.	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
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GET-RICH-QUICKLY SCHEME

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He Tells How Anybody Can Own a Newspaper and Get Free Passes from Railroads and Theatres.

Be an editor and secure free passes from railroads, theatres, &c.—I will furnish you a completely printed paper free of charge after you have had ten lessons at $1 each; your name will appear thereon as editor and publisher. Send $1 for first lesson and particulars to George Otis, editor, Room 2, 235 Broadway.

This advertisement appeared a few days ago in one of the morning newspapers. Desirous of learning the "particulars," but unwilling to pay the advance fee of $1, a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, without disclosing his identity, called on "George Otis, editor," and expressed a desire to learn the secret which would make him an editor and open up prospects of unlimited railroad passes and theatre tickets.

On the door of Room 2, 235 Broadway, which is an ante-room to a larger and at that time unoccupied office, appear in plain black letters the words, "The Anti-Department Store Journal" and "George Otis." Within there were a number of desks, at one of which sat a man apparently middle aged, with gray beard and hair and small, sharp eyes. He was well dressed and pleasant mannered. In oily tones he asked the visitor to take a chair.

"I came in regard to an advertisement—" began the reporter.

"Oh, yes," broke in Mr. Otis, "now that's a very attractive proposition. You see, my idea is that there are lots of young men who would like to go into journalism. Now, in order to save them the grind which they would have to go through on a big paper, I am willing to give them my experience in a few lessons and establish them with a paper of their own at a comparatively small cost. My proposition is only to young men in country towns, who might run a paper as an outside undertaking. You see, being an editor and owning a paper gives a man a lot of standing in small communities. Now, this is my proposition. But first look at this," and George Otis, editor, handed his visitor a sixteen-page paper with the heading:

THE ANTI-DEPARTMENT STORE JOURNAL.
Vol. III., No. 5. $2.00 a year.
Boston and New York, January, 1901.

This paper contained on the first and last pages a harangue against the department stores and the outline of a bill to be introduced in the Legislature, both of these ending with an appeal for subscriptions to the paper. The other fourteen pages were filled with various reprints from other papers and a few advertisements. Having watched the impression on the reporter, which seemed favorable, George Otis, editor, began again.

"Now, my proposition is to print for you an exact duplicate of this paper, except that the title will be changed to suit the locality, and your name inserted as editor on these conditions: For each issue of the paper, which is to be monthly, you are to pay me $2 to cover costs. Then I will furnish you with as many copies as you wish, at 5 cents a copy. Once or twice a year, if you want to make a special splurge, I'll make a reduction to 2 cents a copy. You only have to buy enough to hand to your subscribers, but I'll print your circulation at any figure you may want. That's your private business. You are supposed to get subscriptions at $2 a year, of which you give me half. If you want any special local news printed, I'll insert them at 15 cents an inch. For all advertisements you get, you pay me half."

"But where do I come in?" asked the reporter.

"Oh," answered George Otis, editor, magnanimously, "first, you'll get the credit of being an editor, and then you get half the proceeds from advertising and from subscriptions, and besides, you can get all the railroad passes and theatre tickets you want free by sending a copy of your paper with a request. These you can sell at a reduced price. Why, when I started this thing in Boston I got out in three suburban towns three papers identically the same, except the title. Of course, one has to change the title or they would get on to the scheme. Why, I used to get sets of tickets from every theatre in Boston for every one of these papers, and I peddled them at half price, and I made a snug little profit every week," and Mr. George Otis, editor, chuckled at the recollection of the success of his brilliant idea in simple-minded Boston.

"But that isn't all," he continued. "I have another proposition, which can be worked together with the other one or separately, as you please. Now, look at this," and he produced a circular printed on paper bearing "The Anti-Department Store Journal heading, and signed "George Otis, Manager." It is sent to persons who reply to the advertisement, and reads in part as follows:

We have a remarkably profitable business proposition, one among a thousand, and one that will last for a full year at least. We represent an organized movement against department stores, and are going to get half a million signers this year to our petitions in favor of a law against them to present to the Legislature. It is easy to get signers, for every retailer, property owner, real estate and insurance man is crazy to sign, and we allow you 50 cents for each one you can secure. In Brooklyn I have got from thirty to forty a day for the last three months, and you ought to do half as well, which would give you a profit of from $15 to $20 a day.

But before going into further particulars, and thereby giving away my business to possible rivals, I will state that no person's application for an agency will be considered unless he shows interest enough in the cause to become a subscriber to our paper, The Anti-Department Store Journal, at $2 a year. This is intended to and will scare off those who do not know what they want and those who do not know a good thing when they see it.

On receipt of your subscription and $2 we will then write you fully. If you are all right, and the sort of man we suppose you to be, here is the chance for you to make $2,000 to $5,000 before Jan. 1, 1902. You do not want to waste much time on this for there will be lots applicants for each post in that we shall be able to confer.

Many signers desire to have our paper, and we will allow you to take subscriptions from those who sign the petition and allow you one-half, so that you can make at least $5 a day from this source alone.

"The great thing about the petition," explained George Otis, editor, "is that it contains a clause making each signer liable for $3 to pay for the expenses of introducing the bill, payment to be made when the bill is introduced. Most people who sign don't read the whole petition, and if they do notice it it can be cut out if they won't accept an explanation. I have been getting petitions in Brooklyn among the storekeepers on Myrtle Avenue and other streets, and of course they're all good for the amount. I expect to make quite a little money out of it. No, I can't let you have any part of New York City; I've reserved that for myself. But if you want to start in in some country town, all right. You can think it over and let me know. I am going to Boston next week to get out my February number, but I'll be back in two weeks, and I'll be glad to see you. Good day."

With a hearty handshake and a jovial smile, George Otis, editor, bowed his visitor out of the room.

MOVE AGAINST EXPECTORATORS.

The Board of Health Issues a New Notice to be Posted Up.

The Board of Health has renewed with more activity than ever before its crusade against spitters in public places. Yesterday morning President Murphy directed that a copy of a form of notice in respect to expectorating in public be posted in a conspicuous place in all public conveyances and buildings. The form of notice is as follows:

"Spitting on the floor of this car (or ferryboat) is a misdemeanor; $500 fine, or imprisonment, or both, may be the punishment therefor. Section 194 of the Sanitary Code and Section 15 of the Penal Code."

It was announced by the counsel of the board that violations of these laws would be vigorously prosecuted in every case.

YOUNG BRIDEGROOM ARRESTED.

Married but Three Weeks, He Is Charged with Passing a Bad Check.

A young bridegroom was taken yesterday from the side of his bride of a few weeks and arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, on a charge of passing a bad check. The prisoner was John H. Meyerholz, twenty-one years old, of 1,346 St. Mark's Avenue.

August Meier, a manufacturer of paper bags at 1,700 Dean Street, accused Meyerholz of passing a worthless check for $100 upon him. Meyerholz, who is in the real estate business in Montague Street, is said to have been married only three weeks ago. He was at home with his wife when arrested. In court he pleaded not guilty to the charge against him and was held for examination on Feb. 6.

SOUTH CAROLINA EXPOSITION.

Arrangements for Erecting the Buildings and Laying Out the Grounds Completed.

The managers of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, which will be opened at Charleston on Dec. 1 next, have completed arrangements for the erection of the different buildings and the laying out of the grounds.

The site of the exposition will be on the eastern bank of the Ashley River, close to the business centre of the city. The grounds are beautifully situated and should lend themselves to the most artistic treatment. One-half of the grounds will be devoted to the main exposition buildings, the Midway concessions and the Administration offices. The rest of the grounds will be devoted to the buildings and exhibits made by the Government and several States of the Union.

The grounds are divided into two main sections, one consisting of the old Washington racecourse property and the other of the Wagener farm, formerly the Lowndes place. The main buildings surround a grand court at the western extremity of the old racecourse. This court will be in the shape of an elongated horseshoe, with the Cotton Palace occupying the toe of the shoe and the Commerce Palace and Agricultural Palace on either side. These buildings, with their connecting colonnades, will extend for the distance of about a mile. Within the horseshoe there will be a sunken garden, covering several acres, with a lake in the centre.

The Cotton Palace will be the most imposing of all the buildings. It will cover upward of 50,000 feet of floor space, will be 550 feet in length, and at least 100 feet in width. In the centre of the building will rise an imposing dome to a height of more than 150 feet. In the building will be exhibited the products of the cotton mills of the country.

The Palaces of Agriculture and Commerce will each contain about 40,000 square feet of floor area in addition to their connecting arcades, which will contain in all about 20,000 square feet. Each of these buildings will have a central dome and small turrets at the corners.

Other buildings will be the Mining and Forestry buildings, the Auditorium, the Machinery and Transport building, the United States Government building, the Woman's building, the several State and city buildings, and the Negro department.

HIS MEMORY AGAINST HIM.

Professional Beggar Might Have Got a Good Job in a Poolroom, but Couldn't Remember Faces.

It was a rainy day and there was a small group of people gathered about the placard in one corner of the Post Office in which the United States Government sets forth the manifold advantages of being a soldier in its service. The centre of the group was a tall, thin young man, poorly but neatly dressed, who was addressing the rest of the group in a husky voice with a decidedly English accent.

"Yes," he said, waving a long arm toward the picture on the placard in which was depicted a cavalryman with a big mustache and yellow plumes in his helmet talking to a splendid individual on foot with a complicated arrangement of gold braid across his broad chest; "yes, that's what I'm going to be. I ought to have enlisted long ago. I suppose that's all I'm good for. Here I have been struggling along trying to get work for the past eight months, nearly starving."

Here the husky voice of the young man choked with emotion, and he stopped speaking for a moment, while the group waited in sympathetic silence.

"I tell you, gentlemen," he continued, "it's a hard thing for an English gentleman to make his way in this country. I know that they'll be glad to have me in the army, though. I've served through two campaigns as an officer in the Eighth Kings. I know Roberts like a brother. I would write to him now only I'm too proud to let him know how low I have fallen. It's pretty hard for a Sandhurst man to bring himself to enlist as a common private, and that's what I've got to do. If my people in England knew about it, it would break their hearts."

By this time the young man was completely overcome by the mournful picture created by his own eloquence, and his auditors were gazing at him with evident compassion.

"I'm nearly starving," he said, "and I'll have to do something to keep alive."

"Don't worry," said a fat man, with a red nose, who had been scrutinizing the young man with a very peculiar expression of countenance. "You'll get good grub in the army. They'll feed you all right there. You'd look good dressed up like those fellers, too."

"Yes," said the young man, sadly, "I know they'll feed me. But the recruiting station up on the Bowery is shut up now, and I can't enlist till to-morrow. I haven't a cent, and I'll have to spend the night in the street without a bite to eat or any place to sleep. Look how it's raining, too. If any of you gentlemen could spare—"

At this moment the young man was interrupted by a sudden movement in the group gathered about him as his hearers scattered in all directions. The only person who remained near him was the man with the red nose, and he seized him by the arm and drew him to one side.

"Look here, young feller," he said, "I've been in the city for seven years, and I've been knocking up against you a regular every month or so. I want to ask you two questions. The first is, what's the matter with your memory? You've been meeting me every little while for the past seven years, and you don't never seem to know me. A man in your line of business ought to be more careful. The first time I met you, when you told me you was a Church of England clergyman looking for the St. George Society, I thought you was on the level. I give you fifty cents, and I won fifty dollars on a horse the next day; so you give me good luck. You struck me with another yarn the next week, and I remembered you. Some fellers would have plugged you in the jaw then, but I give you another half dollar, because I remembered the good luck you give me the other time. Why don't you learn to remember faces? What's the matter with your memory?"

The young man looked at his questioner with tears in his eyes.

"If you knew how you were hurting my feelings," he said, "you wouldn't talk that way. I never saw you before in my life, and I have never stooped so low as to ask for money until now. You couldn't have seen me seven years ago, for I was in Australia then."

"All right," said the man with the red nose. "I'll leave that without an answer and ask my second question. Where do you learn all the stories you tell? If I was you I would take to writing dime novels. There's more money in it. The first time I saw you you was a minister. Then you was a farmer from Devonshire goin' to a ranch in New Mexico, and had lost your railroad ticket. Then you was a young man who had been disowned by your father, the Earl, and had worked your passage across and wanted to get home again. I can't remember all your yarns, but they was all peaches. How do you come to think of them?"

"You must take me for some one else," said the young man. "I never saw you in my life before."

"All right," said the red-nosed man, throwing away his cigar in disgust, "I asked you civil questions and you lost a good chance by not answerin' them. If you had been on the level I would have given you a job in a poolroom I'm runnin' up town, but there's no use in talkin' to you. I'm disappointed, for I liked your looks."

The man with the red nose turned up his coat collar and went out into the rain, while the young man resumed his station before the placard to wait for another group to collect around him.

SUIT AGAINST POLICE CHIEF.

Effort to Recover for Slot Machines Seized in Jersey City.

Some time ago a number of slot machines offered for sale by George W. Beecher at 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, were seized by the police and destroyed on the allegation that they were gambling devices. Leon Abbett, counsel for Mr. Beecher, yesterday began suit in the Hudson County Supreme Court against Chief Police Benjamin Murphy to recover the value of the machines on the ground that the seizure was illegal, no preliminary complaint having been made and also because the act under which the seizure was made conflicts with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution that no person shall be deprived of his property without due process of law.

Justice Collins, who heard the argument, said that as an appeal would probably be taken, no matter what the result might be, he would at once certify the case to the Supreme Court of the State for review. In this way, he said, the matter could be settled with the least possible delay.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

The Best Restaurant in Brooklyn.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

No Better Candy Made Than Ours

The Truth Will Always Out.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle says: "Frederick Loeser & Co. has always made a specialty of fine laces, and through its European connections this house is enabled to give **the first showing in this vicinity** of these new laces, and they form an uncommonly attractive and beautiful display." An unprejudiced news item on one branch of our business—a notable exhibition of the season's new laces weeks before they are to be seen anywhere else. But every branch of the business of this great store is just as thoroughly in keeping with the most progressive methods of modern merchandising. Of vital importance, too, is this alertness and forehandedness, especially in the matter of dress—for exclusiveness is one of the pleasures if not necessities of every well dressed woman.

Herein comes the true measure of value—for a slaughtered price on an out-of-date article is a simple proposition compared with a genuinely under the market price on something that's known to be the very cream of newness. Thus do our prices (and those of every true meaning merchant) for goods that are the exclusiveness of new, constantly meet the prices of goods that are the exclusiveness of old. Real comparison, article with article, is the safest guide when you wish to be sure you are getting the value you are entitled to.

Boys' Blouses and Waists. 49c., Reduced from 79c. and $1.25.

About thirty dozen sailor blouses for the boys, 3 to 8, of colored pique or white lawn, with colored pique collars and ties; and for the boys 6 to 14 years blouses and laundered King waists and unlaundered white waists, all at 49c. to close.

Boys' Suits, $2.98, Regular $4.98 and $5.98.

Double-breasted suits for boys of 8 to 16 years. New, made of fine all-wool cloths, medium weight, neat plaids and mixtures, suitable for present and early spring; also broken lines of winter suits, worth $4.98 and $5.98, all at $2.98.

$2.98 for Boys' $4.98 Reefers.

Sizes 3 to 8 years, made of fine kersey, navy and royal blue; have velvet storm collars; splendid little coats; were $4.98, at $2.98.

Important Clearing Sale of Curtains.

Sweeping Reductions of ¼ and ½---Monday Only.

Upholstery Store, Third Floor.

This sale takes in lace curtains, portieres, couch covers and table covers, and, in fact, an opportunity to buy goods at really less than the cost of making. It is our annual happening before stocktaking, and necessarily includes all patterns to be discontinued, styles of which we have two or three pairs only, as well as everything in the way of samples which have been slightly soiled through showing. This discount is for Monday only. The following items will give you a little idea of the genuine bargains:

450 pairs Irish point curtains, $3.98 pair, formerly $5.50 to $7.00 pair.

265 pairs Irish point curtains, $5.35 pair, formerly $7.75 to $11.00 pair.

350 pairs Nottingham curtains, $2.35 pair, reduced from $3.25 to $4.25 pair.

275 pairs Nottingham curtains, $3.65 pair, reduced from $4.50 to $6.00 pair.

And all Renaissance, Marie Antoinette, Brussels and Tambour curtains of which we have small quantities will be subject to a discount of 25% from regular prices. All odd pairs lace curtains price cut in two.

Tapestry, silk finished Derby and mercerized portieres, all new patterns.

Lot No. 1, $3.10 pair, were $4.25 and $4.75 pair.

Lot No. 2, $4.95 pair, were $6.75 and $7.75 pair.

Lot No. 3, $8.35 pair, were $10.50 pair.

1 lot 8-4 dining room table covers, $2.98, were $4.25.

1 lot couch covers, $3.25, were $4.50.

1 lot couch covers, $4.98, were $6.75.

Now at 19c. Book Clearance.

Last week it was a great sale of books, all at 29c. This week it is even better—at 19c.—sale continuing in force for the four remaining days of January—just before stock taking. Gilt-top, cloth-bound books, worth from 25c. to 45c., reduced to 19c., and $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 copyright cloth novels for 19c. Many lines of paper books sell for more than this.

Smiles's Self-Help	.19
Stevenson, Master of Ballantrae	.19
Stevenson, Kidnapped	.19
Blackmore, Lorna Doone	.19
Barrie, Window in Thrums	.19
Barrie, Tillyloss Scandal	.19
Helmburg, Misjudged	.19
Dickens, Dombey and Son	.19
Autocrat at the Breakfast Table	.19
Barrie, When a Man's Single	.19
Hugo, Hans of Iceland	.19
Weyman, House of the Wolf	.19
Lytton, Earnest Maltravers	.19
Dickens, David Copperfield	.19
Jerome, Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow	.19
The Silence of Dean Maitland	.19
Marlitt, Second Wife	.19
Reade, Terrible Temptation	.19
Dumas, Edmond Dantes	.19
Hugo, History of a Crime	.19
Dumas, Vicomte de Bragellonne	.19
Doyle, Micah Clarke	.19
Ruskin, Wild Olives	.19
Moore, Valla Rookh	.19
Crockett, The Stickit Minister	.19
Verne, Tour of the World in Eighty Days	.19
Doyle, Study in Scarlet	.19
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend	.19
Dumas, Twenty Years After	.19
Scott, Kenilworth	.19
Helmburg, Gertrude's Marriage	.19
Palmer Cox, Brownie Book	.19
Ingraham, Pillar of Fire	.19
Ingraham, Throne of David	.19
Doyle, Sign of the Four	.19
Harraden, Ships That Pass in the Night	.19
Don Quixote	.19
Cooper, The Pilot	.19
Cooper, Wing and Wing	.19
Cooper, Two Admirals	.19
Eliot, Romola	.19
Eliot, The Spanish Gypsy	.19
Eliot, Theophrastus Such	.19
Nevin, Travels in England and Italy	.19
Allbin, Arctic Discovery	.19
Verne, The Fur Country	.19
Hutson, French Literature	.19
Mitchell, Planetary and Stellar Worlds	.19
Lord Dufferin, Letters from High Latitudes	.19
Undine, Picciola and Paul and Virginia	.19
De Quincey, Opium Eater	.19
Milton's Paradise Regained	.19
Milton, Liberty	.19
Scott, Marmion	.19
Wendt, Transatlantics	1.25 .19
Selvio Pellico, My Prisons	1.00 .19
Jamieson, Story of an Enthusiast	1.50 .19
Letters of Horatio Greenough, (Sculptor)	1.50 .19
O'Connor, Three Tales	1.25 .19
Murfree, Fileefa	1.25 .19
Curtis, Queer Luck	1.25 .19
Jackson, Story of a Prophet	1.25 .19
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, (a play)	1.25 .19
Strachey, Talks at a Country House	1.25 .19
Thickstun, A Mexican Girl	1.25 .19
Brown, The Petrie Estate	1.25 .19
The Guardian	1.25 .19
Dougall, A Question of Faith	1.25 .19
Francis, The Story of Dan	1.25 .19
Crellin, Romance of the Old Seraglio	1.25 .19
Memoirs of Caroline Bauer	1.50 .19
Almost a Duchess	1.00 .19
Marmonte	1.00 .19
Ashenbroedel	1.00 .19
THESE TITLES LEFT FOR THE 29C. SALE.	
Dumas, Company of Jehu	.29
Dumas, Last Vendee	.29
Dumas, First Republic	.29
Oliphant, Makers of Venice	.29
Oliphant, Royal Edinburgh	.29
Ruskin, Sesame and Lilies	.29
Caine, A Shadow of a Crime	.29
Marlitt, Old Mamselle's Secret	.29
Austen, Pride and Prejudice	.29
Yesterday, To-day and Forever	.29
Clara Morris, A Silent Singer	1.25 .29
Zola, The Attack on the Mill	1.25 .29
Mrs. Clifford, A Wild Proxy	1.25 .29
Richebourg, Old Racelot's Millions	1.25 .29
Merriman, Young Mistley	1.25 .29
A Superfluous Woman	1.25 .29
Clemmer, Men, Women, and Things	1.50 .29
Works of Roosevelt, per vol	.29
EVERY ONE OF THESE ITEMS A BARGAIN.	
Harper's History of the Civil War, 2 vols	3.25
Harper's Round Table	2.50 .75
Laura E. Richard Toto's Merry Winter	1.25 .48
Guy de Maupassant, Pierre and Jean, paper	.15
Harper's Franklin Square Library	.08
Edwin Arnold's Discovery	1.00 .15
Browne, Religio Medici	1.00 .13
Twentieth Century Cook Book	.69
Waldorf Cook Book	1.84
Maude Adams, Acting Edition Romeo and Juliet, paper	.25 .05
Mark Twain's Wit and Humor	.48
Peck's Uncle Ike	.55
Samantha at Saratoga	.39
Bill Nye's Remarks	.48
Motley's Dutch Republic, 3 vols	.98
Hugo, Les Miserables, 5 vols	2.20
Dumas, Count of Monte Cristo, 3 vols	1.32
Drummond, Man of His Age	1.25 .48

Guaranteed Black Taffeta Silks

69c. for the Regular 89c. Kinds.

These black Taffeta Silks are bright, strong and serviceable—they are guaranteed—on the edge of every yard "wear guaranteed" is woven and at 69c. they are a decided opportunity.

79c. for Regular $1.00 Crepe de Chines.

All the best evening shades and white, ivory and black.

69c. for Regular $1.00 & $1.25 Printed Foulard Silks.

And they are 27 inches wide. Came to us from Japan by way of Lyons, France, where the designs were chosen and printed. They are very wide, being 27 inches. The silk is twilled and of the very best quality that the clever Japanese can weave. The variety is large—navy and white and Persian effects. Such a bargain in silks will make our silk store more famous than ever. The price, 69c. instead of $1.00 and $1.25.

The Future in Spring Ribbons.

At 12c. and 19c., Regular 19c. to 50c.

Right of Main Entrance.

These are the new spring ribbons a pleasure to see, just because they are new; a pleasure to buy because you save nearly half the regular price on them:

AT 12c. PER YARD, REGULAR 19c.—3¼ inch fancy stripe taffeta patterns are very dainty, 4 of them—and 10 of the most desirable light shades. These ribbons are made from a rich bright silk, soft finish, high lustre—a very economical neck ribbon.

AT 19c. PER YARD, REGULAR 39c. AND 50c.—4 and 5-inch satin and moire stripe, double-face ribbon; fine quality (black only).

AT 19c. PER YARD, REGULAR 45c.—3¼ inch black double-face satin ribbon—the quality exceptionally good.

Just Men's Trousers! But!

2,000 Pairs Less Than Cost.

The clearing out of our entire stock of men's clothing by the phenomenal sale of last week brought us this offer from a prominent maker. We thought it good enough to pass along to you with all its advantages. It's another extraordinary chance for men—thoroughly up-to-date trousers—worsteds and cassimeres of the latest patterns and colorings; also black, suitable for all occasions and plenty of them, 30 to 50 inch waist measure and all lengths, from the shortest to the longest legged man. Just the time for an extra pair of trousers.

$2.50 for the $4.00 and $4.50 trousers.
$3.50 for the $5.00 and $6.00 trousers.
$4.00 for the $6.00 and $7.00 trousers.
$5.00 for the $8.00 and $9.00 trousers.

MAY LEASE NEW HOTEL.

The Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street Syndicate Makes an Offer to Holland House Proprietor.

Gustav Baumann, proprietor of the Holland House, may become the lessee of the new eighteen-story five-million-dollar hotel, with nine hundred rooms, which is to be erected on the site of the Hotel Brunswick, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

"The rumor," said Mr. Baumann last night, "that I have been offered the lease of the new Brunswick Hotel is based on fact. But the real estate deal was only consummated last week, and it is little premature to talk about the matter. The negotiations with me by the interested capitalists have not got beyond the tentative stage of an offer on their part and a promise to consider the matter on mine.

"It is of course very flattering to me to have such an offer made. The gentlemen, too, who came to me said that they did not care to begin business with the hotel ready for guests by experimenting until the right man was found. They told me I was to have free scope, and to have a say in the building of the hotel. All they wanted, they insisted, was the right man, and that's why they came to me."

Mr. Baumann went on to say that he judged from what the capitalists said that they would prefer a long lease to a short one, and that all they expected was a fair return on the investment.

"The proposition," he added, "falls in with my ideas that I would like to have a hotel with larger accommodations than the Holland House; 150 more rooms, at least, for instance. While I have some reason to feel satisfied with the patronage that the Holland House has received and with my prosperity since I took hold of it in 1891, I am convinced that I could do as well with the superb hotel that it is planned to put up. I have eight more years before my present lease expires, but I would hardly care to conduct two hotels at the same time. I will not, however, I believe, have any difficulty in arranging to turn my interests here over to another. There is plenty of time to look after this. At the earliest the New Brunswick could not be opened for guests before the Fall of 1902.

"I am yet a young man, and perhaps I may accept the offer. If I do I guarantee that New York will have another hotel of which she may be proud."

MRS. ANNE LETTAU BURIED.

She Was a Survivor of the Minnesota Indian Massacre of 1862.

Mrs. Anne Lettau, who was a survivor of the Indian massacre of August, 1862, in Minnesota, and who died on Tuesday, was buried yesterday afternoon, in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. She lived at 149 Fourteenth Street, that borough, and was eighty-one years old.

Mrs. Lettau lived in Minnesota, with her husband and children, at the time of the massacre. The Sioux, led by Little Crow, killed hundreds of pioneer white settlers and plundered and burned their homes. Mrs. Lettau saw her husband and two-year-old child murdered in their home. She escaped, and, with her six-months-old child in her arms and her four-year-old daughter by her side, reached Fort Ridgley, forty miles distant, after suffering terrible hardships.

At the fort she found two others of her children—Frederick, twelve years old, and August, fourteen years old—who had also escaped from the Indians and fled to the fort with their dog.

MR. SCANNELL ANGRY.

He Writes a Letter to Controller Coler Condemning His Methods.

A small hole in 100 feet of rubber hose has caused Fire Commissioner Scannell to get angry and write a caustic letter to Controller Coler. Commissioner Scannell has another grievance. Controller Coler wrote to a subordinate in the Fire Department for 100 feet of a 10,000-foot lot of hose to be tested as to quality. Commissioner Scannell claims that Controller Coler should carry on all his corespondence with the head of the Fire Department alone.

The facts are that bids were opened recently for 10,000 feet of hose to be used in the Brooklyn Fire Department. The lowest bidder was the Peerless Rubber Manufacturing Company.

A question arose as to the quality of the hose, and Controller Coler's Inspectors called at the repair shops and presented a letter signed by Controller Coler requesting the loan of a 100-foot length of hose furnished by the successful bidder. The claim made by Commissioner Scannell is that the hose was then submitted to a rival bidder, and was returned in a mutilated condition.

Commissioner Scannell then wrote to Controller Coler in part as follows:

"The procedure on the part of your employe seems to me to be without warrant, unnecessary, and calculated rather to injure than to assist in determining what your department requires, viz., knowledge as to the character and quality of goods furnished under a contract."

Another paragraph of Commissioner Scannell's letter is as follows:

I object to letters addressed to employes of this department asking them to give to Inspectors of the Finance Department samples of goods or information concerning the purchase of same. I, as Fire Commissioner, am the head of the department, and as such am entitled to be the recipient of all correspondence, and it comes in bad grace for the head of a department of the City Government to address a subordinate of any other department requesting from him information, without the knowledge of the head of the department itself, who is the one responsible.

MINISTER FRANCIS'S SEND-OFF.

A Number of His Friends Accompany His Steamer on a Revenue Cutter.

Charles S. Francis, editor of The Troy Times, who was recently appointed Minister to Greece, Roumania, and Servia, was given an enthusiastic send-off by a number of friends when he sailed for his new post on the North German Lloyd liner Hohenzollern, yesterday morning.

In the party who accompanied the Hohenzollern as far as the Narrows on the revenue Cutter Manhattan were ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Mayor Daniel E. Conley of Troy, State Senator Michael Russell, Congressman-elect William H. Draper, M. E. Worden, Chairman of the Rensselaer County Republican Committee; Judge Henry T. Nason, and E. C. Lee, E. A. Fuertes, and H. Morse Stephens, professors in Cornell University, and D. N. Potassi, the Greek Consul General.

Manhattan College Alumni Dinner.

The annual dinner of the alumni of Manhattan College will be held at Sherry's next Wednesday evening. Many persons prominent in Catholic circles will attend.

NOTES OF ART.

The Washington Statue Proposed for Brooklyn—Origin of Berlin's Gallery.

Brooklyn Borough is to be congratulated on a Register who uses the fees of his office to add to the attractions of the Eastern District an equestrian statue of Washington. Such public spirit is rare among millionaires and probably stands alone in the records of office holders. But the committee should labor with the good Register to change his purpose with regard to the monument, so far as relates to a replica of the statue by Clark Mills at Washington. It is not worthy of Brooklyn's art associations and art amateurs; it is not worthy of the great city the borough has become, to erect any other than an original statue. Mr. Howe may not have had time to realize that when people see a copy of a statue both the original and the replica fall in estimation. Moreover, hereafter it will seem a confession that we had no sculptors today as good as Clark Mills, whereas in the history of American sculpture that artist holds a very subordinate rank. He belongs to the artists for whom allowances have to be made, because of the slender advantages of early training he had. As a matter of fact which any foreign expert will corroborate, we have more sculptors of the first class to-day than at any time in our history. So much impressed were the French by this fact that they gave the very best places at the exposition to St. Gaudens, MacMonnies, Trench, Dallin, and other Americans. It would be a matter for regret hereafter on the part of Register Howe if the money so generously offered should be expended on a copy of a monument in Washington, rather than on a fresh exposition representing the marvelous advance that our sculpture has made since the days of Clark Mills.

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The National Gallery at Berlin did not own its origin to the Hohenzollern family, but to a certain Mr. Wagener, Consul for Sweden, who took a great deal of pleasure in painting, more especially the landscapes and anecdote pictures of the Duesseldorf school. Wagner died in 1861 and left the 526 pictures of his collection to the Prussian Crown, asking that the public and especially artists should be permitted to visit them. King William, afterward Emperor William, had them placed in the Academy of Art on the Linden, and hinted broadly that he would be glad of accessions from other sources, whilst turning over his own stock of modern German paintings to swell their number. The greatly augmented collection is now housed by itself in the classical building which bears the name of the National Gallery.

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Elliott Daingerfield will exhibit a number of his paintings at the Kraushaar Gallery, 260 Fifth Avenue, which has been moved over from Broadway. His masterpiece is a "Holy Family." Daingerfield has a strong but limited color sense and for some years has painted religious pictures which are remarkable for the mellow color in which often the figures are bathed.

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A set of those curious and, to our taste, well-nigh impossible drinking vessels, Bristol blackjacks made of leather, are to be seen at Lanthier's old curiosity shop. One might almost as well drink from greasy boots; yet these unsavory, clumsy things of smelly black leather were used for ale. When the pothouse roisterer became pugnacious he could throw his leathern mug about without fear of breaking it or his fellow toper's head.

OPPOSED TO NAVY PLAN.

City Officials Do Not Want a Drill Ground on Blackwell's Island.

Controller Coler, Charities Commissioner Keller, and Commissioner of Corrections Lantry are opposed to the plan of the Navy Department to make a public park and drill ground of the property at the northern end of Blackwell's Island. Controller Coler said yesterday that, instead of a park, a hospital should be established there, as the present institutions under the control of the Charities Department are overcrowded. Controller Coler also said:

"The idea is very nice to have a public park, but at the same time the city is in need of greater hospital facilities. The insane pavilion on Blackwell's Island should be turned into a hospital when it is vacated in April. This could be done very easily."

The question arose yesterday as to how the United States Government could get possession of the property. Deputy Controller Levy said that the matter would have to come before the Sinking Fund Commissioner, or the Municipal Assembly. If the Navy Department wanted the city to cede the property for Government use, an act of the Legislature would be necessary. If the Navy Department wanted to buy the land, an appropriation would have to be approved by Congress.

Commissioner of Corrections Lantry said yesterday:

"The city now needs Blackwell's Island for charitable and correctional institutions. The quarries there are workable for at least twenty years more, and this affords an oportunity to the penitentiary authorities to keep the men employed and give them helpful occupation without interfering with honest labor. The United States Government ought to be satisfied to take Hart's Island or Riker's Island, both of which are larger and more adaptable to their needs. Hart's Island is now only a Potter's Field and Riker's Island is merely a dumping ground."

Mayor Van Wyck did not make known his views about the matter yesterday.

One of the gentlemen interested in the project, in speaking of the proposed use of Blackwell's Island for the Navy Department, said that the article, as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, was satisfactory, excepting where it stated that the request was for this city to cede the property. "The Navy Department," he said, "does not want the city to cede the property, but merely to grant permission for its use for drill and recreation purposes, the island to be under the control of the city and subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Park Department. The whole idea is to make it a park for the benefit of the people, with the advantage of a place of drill for the navy, which will be an additional attraction for the people."

BATTLESHIP ALABAMA SAILS.

She Leaves for Pensacola to Join the North Atlantic Squadron.

The United States battleship Alabama sailed for Pensacola yesterday. On her arrival in Southern waters she will be attached to the North Atlantic Squadron, which is now on its Winter cruise in the South.

Various slight defects in her machinery delayed the battleship's departure some days ago. When Capt. Willard A. Brownson, who commands the Alabama, reports to Admiral Farquhar, commanding the squadron, the fleet will have three first-class battleships, the other two being the Kearsarge, which is the flagship, and the Massachusetts.

MR. BIND AND THE BARKEEPER.

A Question of Barroom Etiquette Touching on False Teeth Puzzles Magistrate Teale.

Magistrate Teale was called upon yesterday in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, to pass upon an interesting question in barroom etiquette. The question was: Is it good form to remove your false teeth and place them on the bar when gorging yourself with smoked herring and pickled pig's knuckles at the free lunch counter?

The settlement of this point affected the disposition of a charge of disorderly conduct preferred against John Bind, a tall, slim darky, by Bryan O'Donnell, a saloon keeper at 620 Fulton Street. According to the complaint, Bind entered O'Donnell's saloon and had a driuk. Then he calmly took out his false teeth, and, depositing them on the bar, made a bee line for the free lunch counter. Several gentlemen with red noses who were holding up the bar looked around, saw the gleaming molars and incisors, and passed their hands over their eyes in a troubled way. O'Donnell contemplated the teeth for a moment with indignation too deep for utterance.

"Hey, you," he ejaculated finally, addressing Bind, "put them bones back in yer face."

Bind, who had tackled a big pig's knuckle and secured a half-Nelson on it, looked around.

"Wha' yo' say?" he asked, with some difficulty of expression, having a mouth full of pickled pig's meat.

"I say chuck them grinders back in yer jowls. We don't want any loan exhibits of dental work here."

"Ah can't eat wif mah teef," protested Bind with an injured air. "Ah'd swallow 'em."

"Well, swallow 'em. Only get 'em off the bar."

This polite repartee continued until the saloon keeper finally had Bind arrested.

"I don't want to press the charge against this man," said O'Donnell in court; "but I don't think it was right for him to be leaving his teeth around on my bar. I'll leave it to your Honor."

Magistrate Teale studied over the matter for some time, realizing the ticklishness of the point at issue, and then decided that Bind had been guilty of a breach of good form. Sentence was suspended.

RELENTLESS AMATEUR SLEUTH.

Has for Two Years Tracked Man Who Robbed Him—Thinks He Has Him.

Charles Schmitt, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, 116 Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Herman We

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow probable, high northwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,930. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1901.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE STARTLES PHYSICIANS

Prayers and Baked Apples Substituted for Their Treatment.

Indignant, They Leave Patient's House —Recalled When Too Late—Will Report to County Medical Society.

The practice of Christian Science is declared to have had much to do with the death of the young wife of Frank L. Hopper of 2,085 Ryer Avenue, Bronx Borough, and the matter is to be brought to the attention of the County Medical Society for investigation. For twenty-four hours during the most critical period of Mrs. Hopper's illness a female member of the Christian Scientists sat at her bedside, prayed, and, it is said, administered baked apples to the patient instead of the medicine and nourishment prescribed by the attending physicians. On finding a Christian Scientist there, both the physicians and the nurses left the house, but were finally induced to return twenty-four hours later, when it was too late to be of any service.

The dead woman, who was twenty-two years of age, was formerly Miss Grace Wall. She married Hopper about seventeen months ago, and as far as her family knows, was never a believer in Christian Science. About two weeks ago she gave birth to a boy. Dr. N. B. Van Etten of Tremont and Anthony Avenues attended the case, and when he discovered that blood poisoning had developed and the woman's condition became alarming he called Dr. Isaac M. Heller and Dr. John Cabot in consultation. Two nurses were engaged, one from New York Hospital and the other from Mount Sinai Hospital, to care for the patient. Notwithstanding the constant attendance of the physicians and nurses, the woman grew rapidly worse.

On the arrival of Dr. Van Etten at the house one morning he was greatly surprised to find a strange woman sitting at Mrs. Hopper's bedside reading from a book containing Biblical quotations. He questioned her and learned that she was a Christian Scientist who had been requested by the family to come to the house and use her good influence in prayer for the recovery of the woman. During the presence of the woman in the house the doctor learned that his orders regarding the administration of medicine and nourishment to the patient had been disregarded entirely, and that nothing, either liquid or solid, except baked apples, had passed her lips. Dr. Van Etten questioned the family, but got no satisfactory explanation, and abandoned the case and left the house. The two nurses followed him, saying that they could not remain, as they did not believe in Christian Science as a healing power. No effort was made to detain them.

For twenty-four hours the stranger remained at Mrs. Hopper's bedside praying and administering the baked apples, it is said. Then the husband went to Dr. Van Etten and begged him to return, saying that his wife's life was in the balance. At first Dr. Van Etten refused, saying that the introduction of a Christian Scientist at a time when the life of his wife hung by a thread was a matter not to be countenanced. Other appeals were made to Dr. Van Etten, who finally resumed the case and found the patient very low. Every possible effort was made to save her life, but in twelve hours she was dead. At first Dr. Van Etten and his colleagues were inclined to report the matter to the Board of Health for investigation, but they finally decided to lay the matter before the County Medical Society and let it take such action as it deemed necessary.

When seen yesterday Dr. Van Elten was reluctant to talk about the case, but said that on several occasions during the young woman's illness members of the family had suggested the calling of a Christian Scientist. He told them that he had had some experience with them and did not think it advisable to have them interfere in such a serious case. In conclusion, he said that he would make a full report of the case to the society.

The husband of the dead woman, who is employed in a jewelry house at Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway, said that his wife was not a Christian Scientist, although she believed in some of its doctrines. When asked about the presence of the Christian Scientist at his wife's bedside, he refused to give the "healer's" name, but said that his wife had requested that she be called in and he, considering it as a dying wish and in view of the fact that the physicians gave little hope for her recovery, could not refuse her. He does not believe that the presence of the woman had anything to do with the death of his wife.

KERR'S FATHER CRITICALLY ILL.

At Point of Death from Typhoid Pneumonia and Worry About His Son.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 27.—Hugh Kerr, the father of George J. Kerr, who is awaiting trial in the county jail on a charge of murder, in connection with the death of Jennie Bosschieter, is at the point of death. The doctors say the chances of his recovery are very slight.

He is suffering from typhoid pneumonia, but the friends of the family insist that the position in which his son has been placed through his connection with McAllister, Death, and Campbell, the three men already convicted in the case, broke Mr. Kerr's heart, that he was slowly wasting away, and was so feeble and weak when attacked by the disease that he was unable to fight against it.

Mr. Kerr is seventy years of age. He has been a resident of the city almost all his life. He is wealthy and influential. His sons, too, were prominent, one of them having attained a considerable reputation as a lawyer and Judge.

Punitive Expeditions in Manchuria.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—"The Russians in Manchuria," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, "continue their punitive expeditions against the 'Hungs,' (brigands,) just as the allies under Count von Waldersee continue them against the Boxers. A new feature of the Manchurian campaign is the engagement of the celebrated Col. Alikhanoff, from the Caucasus, for this work of retribution and the destruction of Chinese banditti."

Elmira Physician Found Dead.

ELMIRA, Jan. 27.—Dr. H. D. Reardon, a prominent physician, was found dead in bed this afternoon. Death was due to an overdose of chloroform, which the physician was in the habit of inhaling.

TO-DAY, TWELVE PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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DENOUNCES TRADERS IN CHINA.

Bishop Potter Says They Caused All the Trouble—It Is the Foreigners Who Should Be Converted.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27.—Bishop Potter of New York City preached in St. Paul's Church this evening on "Missions." While the Bishop spoke highly of the work of Christian missionaries in the Orient, he was outspoken in his condemnation of the tradesmen, bankers, travelers, and promoters who have flocked to the East from Europe and this country. He said, in part:

"If I were to be asked to-night to hold a brief for either of the contestants in the struggle between China and the great powers, I would take the side of China. I say this advisedly and with assurance. The treatment of the Chinese and the Orientals in general by so-called Christian foreigners has been a disgrace to the Christian religion. We have sent men in there who have trampled on the religion of the people, who have ridiculed their finest traditions, who have torn down their temples, who have made light of their ancestor worship, and who have treated the Chinese from the start with a savagery that they have come to associate with Christianity. We ought to be thoroughly ashamed of ourselves.

"Do you wonder that the Chinese have rebelled and risen up against the foreigners? We would do the same thing in their places. While I do not want to bring international politics into this pulpit, yet I want to say that we can never bring the world to a peaceful basis until we put more Christianity into our actions. Before we set out to convert the heathen let us convert our tradesmen and our business men who go into the Orient. It is there that the whole trouble lies. In spite of blunders, our missionaries, every man and woman of them, have gone there to give; our tradesmen and promoters have gone there to get what they could.

"We should set out to create a public sentiment that will lift up the whole treatment of pagan peoples by so-called Christians. Let us treat them as we do not treat them now, as brothers, and then we will be able to bring them to something better. The whole Eastern situation has been brought about by the savagery of so-called Christians. Let us begin at home in our missionary work."

KILLED BY MOONSHINERS.

Deputy Marshal and One of His Posse Shot—Another Man Held as a Prisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 27.—Deputy United States Marshal James Hollifield and Simon Combs of his posse are killed, Rufus Weston is wounded in the arm and leg, and Ambrose Amburgy has flesh wounds in the leg, as the result of an attempt of a posse of five men to capture a gang of moonshiners on Elkhorn Creek, in Pike County, on the edge of the Cumberland Mountains. The battle was one of the fiercest which has ever occurred in the State, the moonshiners firing from ambush on the revenue officers. All but one of the party, Blaine Combs, was either killed or wounded, and he is now in the hands of the illicit distillers.

The battle occurred on the morning of Jan. 25, but on account of the remoteness of the place and the fact that the entire force of revenue men was disabled, the news was not received by revenue officials until to-day. The people of the entire county are wild with excitement, and it is stated that a large posse will be dispatched at once to the scene.

Elkhorn Creek is ten miles from Hindman, and thirty miles from Jackson, the nearest railway station on the Lexington and Eastern Railroad.

DETECTIVE PEARSON DEAD.

Expires from a Fracture of the Skull at the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Detective Everett H. Pearson of 236 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, who was Capt. Moynihan's "wardman," at the West Twentieth Street Station, died last night in the J. Hood Wright Hospital from a fracture of the base of the skull. According to Capt. Moynihan's story Pearson left the West Twentieth Street Station at 11:20 o'clock on the evening of January 19th. It was raining and the streets were slippery. Boarding an Eighth Avenue car for his home, he got as far as One Hundred and Twenty-first Street when, jumping off the moving car, he slipped and fell. His head hit the pavement. Though partly stunned he managed to get up and started for home. He got to the steps of 260 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street where he became unconscious. A policeman found him and removed him to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. His letters and badge identified him. Detective Kehoe from the West Twentieth Street Station went up and had Pearson taken home in a cab. In the meantime a surgeon from the J. Hood Wright Hospital pronounced his injury a trivial scalp wound.

Later, when he did not recover, Mrs. Pearson called in Police Department Surgeon Palmer and her family physician and they found Pearson's skull to be fractured. He was then taken to the hospital. He left a widow and three small children. They are practically destitute, Capt. Moynihan said.

MINERS FEAR A STRIKE.

Think a Demand for Higher Wages Would Result in a Lock-Out.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 27.—The anthracite coal operators and miners of this section were much stirred up to-day by the reports sent out from Indianapolis that the United Mine Workers now holding their National Convention in that city had decided to invite the operators of the anthracite region to meet their miners in conference and decide upon a new wage scale, which would call for an advance of 10 per cent. over the wages paid at present.

Many think that this is a forerunner of another strike in the hard coal regions, as it is believed the operators will not consent to meet the miners in conference. Even if this were the only obstacle, a demand for a further increase in wages would probably be sure to bring about a lock-out.

KNOCKED INTO RIVER BY TRAIN.

Woman Was Fished Out and Taken to Hospital, but Was Not Much Hurt.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Catherine Donovan, thirty-eight years old, of Highland, while walking on the West Shore Railroad track yesterday afternoon was struck by a north-bound freight train. She was hurled into the river. Fortunately the water was shallow, and the railroad men had no difficulty in rescuing her.

She was taken on the same train that struck her to the Kingston Hospital, where it was said to-night that she is only slightly bruised, and will recover in a few days.

BABY KILLED IN FOLDING BED.

William Smith Forgot It Was There and Shut It Up.

Mrs. Thomas Landsberg, living at Lebanon Avenue and West Farms Road, in the Borough of the Bronx, took her three months' old baby Thomas yesterday and went to the home of William Smith, two doors away, for a visit. She was received in the front room, where there was a folding bed. The bed was taken down and the baby deposited in it. The room was rather chilly, and at Mr. Smith's suggestion the party went to the kitchen until he could build a fire. The baby was left on the bed as it was well covered.

After warming up the room Smith forgot all about the baby and shut the bed. A few minutes later he called the others in. When Mrs. Landsberg saw the bed and no trace of the baby she became hysterical. The bed was opened, but the baby was dead from suffocation. Smith was locked up, charged with homicide. The child's father offered bail for him, but the police declined to accept it, the arrest having been ordered by Coroner Burns.

TWO DROWNED WHILE SKATING

Thirty Boys and Girls Precipitated Into the Icy Water.

The Lives of Fifty Persons Imperilled on a Pond Back of Evergreen Cemetery, Near Williamsburg.

Two boys were drowned and the lives of about fifty others were imperilled yesterday afternoon, while skating on a pond back of the Evergreen Cemetery, just over the border line of Williamsburg. The accident was caused by the ice giving way. Of the number, about thirty, including several young girls, were thrown into the icy water and rescued with great difficulty. It is feared that the exposure they were subjected to will result in the deaths of some of them.

One of the drowned boys was William Schwadel, eleven years old, and the other was Philip Fleck, eleven years old, both residing at 355 Linden Street, Brooklyn. Both bodies were removed to Ruoff's morgue, in Queens County.

The pond where the children were skating adjoins the lampblack factory of James Lyons, and is about 200 feet wide, and the same number of feet long. It is a body of water fed from the Ridgewood Reservoir, and in some places it is twelve feet deep. During the recent cold spell there was much skating upon the pond.

Yesterday afternoon, about fifty boys and girls went to the pond to skate. They were advised by some of the men in the lampblack factory not to venture too near the middle of the pond, as the ice was thin. Little or no attention was paid to the warning given. Shortly before 4 o'clock, while the merry crowd were skating about, the ice gave way and precipitated about thirty of the number into the icy water.

The screams of the drowning boys and girls were heard for some distance, and men hurried to the scene from different directions. The first to reach the struggling mass was a number of men employed in the lampblack factory. They secured planks and other articles to rescue them. Word was also telephoned to the Hamburg Avenue Police Station, and Capt. Gaus immediately ordered out the patrol wagon, and, with a dozen policemen, hastened with all possible speed to the pond.

When they reached there, two of the boys had disappeared under the ice, while others had become so benumbed from the icy water that they were fast losing consciousness, and were about to sink when the Captain shouted to them to keep up courage for a few minutes longer. With the aid of hooks the struggling boys and girls were brought from the water, and those who were able hurried to their homes, while the others were assisted there.

The bodies of the two drowned boys were secured and removed to the morgue. The pond was searched, as it was feared that others had been drowned, but no other bodies were found. Those who suffered most severely from exposure were attended by an ambulance surgeon from St. Catherine's Hospital and given stimulants before being sent home.

SKATER FALLS THROUGH.

Nicholas Young Gets a Cold Ducking in Cromwell Creek.

While skating on Cromwell Creek, an outlet of the Harlem River, near One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, yesterday afternoon, a crowd of boys and men were startled by the cracking of the ice. There was a wild scamper for safety, but several of the lads went through.

Only one of them, Nicholas Young, twenty-three years old, of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, disappeared through the ice. The youth struggled to save himself, and Richard Terhune attempted to help him by throwing him one end of his coat.

He would have been lost, however, but for Mrs. J. F. Schafhauser, the wife of the manager of Huber's Hotel, which overlooks the pond. She saw the accident from a window, and threw out a coil of fire escape rope. Young caught it, and was pulled to safety. He was taken into the hotel, and, after being thawed out, went home.

Drowned While "Stealing" a Sailor.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 27.—Joseph Bartlett, a runner for a sailors' boarding house, was drowned in the river before daylight Friday morning. The investigation developed to-day that Bartlett, with a companion, was attempting to "steal" a sailor from the Italian barkentine Letiza. They were in a small boat alongside the vessel. The sailor's kit had been lowered, and the man was about to follow, when the ship's watchman, seeing what was up, dropped a short, heavy piece of iron into the boat. It knocked a hole through the bottom, swamping the frail craft. Bartlett was drowned. His companion swam ashore.

HARVARD MAN EXONERATED.

Autopsy Shows Crane, Who Was Killed in a Boxing Bout, Died of Heart Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 27.—George R. Ainsworth, the young Harvard student, whose blow while boxing yesterday resulted in the death of Curtis L. Crane, was entirely exonorated from any blame in the matter to-day by the autopsy held by Medical Examiner Swan of Cambridge. Chronic heart disease was the cause of the young man's death. It was not brought about by the force of Ainsworth's blow.

Examiner Swan, in his report, says that Crane had chronic valvular trouble of the heart, which caused an obstruction of the aorta. He says the excitement of the exercise may have resulted in Crane's death, but he states emphatically that Ainsworth cannot be blamed. The fact that Crane had been troubled with his heart for some time was brought out by the statement of a Brookline doctor, who said that he had warned the young man frequently against violent exercise, and especially against boxing.

There has been considerable conjecture in Cambridge to-day as to the action Harvard authorities will take in regard to the affair. Ten years ago a similar tragedy resulted in boxing being prohibited at Harvard for a long time. Some similar action may be taken in the present case, but it is extremely doubtful, for Crane was not a Harvard man, and the accident did not occur in a college dormitory. Dean Shaler of the Lawrence Scientific School, in which Ainsworth is a student, was one of the first to reach the scene after the accident, and he also took entire charge of matters following. His explanation will probably be sufficient for the authorities.

Peoria Robbers Got $31,976 in Stamps.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 27.—The exact loss sustained by the revenue office from the visit of the robbers last Friday night has been determined to be $31,976. The plunder taken consists of revenue stamps of various denominations, carried off by the robbers in the original package. The weight of the plunder was nearly 300 pounds. No clue has as yet been discovered that throws the slightest light on the matter. J. W. McGinnis, revenue agent of this district, is here, as well as several of the secret service men from Washington and Chicago, who are at work on the case, but apparently with little hope of success.

HUGE SEAS SWEEP A SHIP.

Hole Knocked in the Deck of La Gascogne and Two Lifeboats Smashed —Passengers in a Panic.

Two terrific seas, mountainous in size and herculean in strength, staggered the French liner La Gascogne, smashed two of her lifeboats, twisted and broke the rails on her starboard quarter, frightened her 400 steerage passengers almost out of their wits, and gave to her saloon passengers a feeling of terror which will cause them to remember for many days to come the transatlantic voyage that ended at the French piers, on North River, yesterday afternoon. When La Gascogne left Havre she had not been headed westward many hours when the first of the bad weather developed. It came in the shape of gales from many points of the compass, and lasted for thirty-five hours.

When the first of the series of gales that were to cross her path during the passage abated, the vessel was found to have weathered it without having sustained any appreciable damage. From this on until she arrived off the Banks last Friday morning shortly after midnight La Gascogne was favored with what may be termed good weather, at least for this season of the year. The only unpleasant thing noticeable was the heavy swells and at times seas of a size above the average that would occasionally cause her to have an uncomfortable kind of roll that was not conducive to the good health of many of the passengers, especially those who were making their maiden trip across the Atlantic.

The first of the gales during the weathering of which a great sea swept across the liner was encountered early Friday morning. It was from the east-southeast, and in a short time after it began to blow its strength had so increased in fury that the vessel was rolled and pitched in making her way through the terrifically high waves. It was shortly before 3 o'clock when the sea that was to inflict considerable damage to the ship swept across her port side forward. Lifeboat No. 1 was caught by the wave as it swept over the decks, the boat tackle of the davits was snapped as if it was made of glass, and a tremor went through the vessel from bow to stern.

When the gale finally abated and all on board were beginning to feel that the rest of the voyage was to be a pleasant one, at noon the following day—Saturday—the wind shifted, and from the west-northwest a second storm began to gather. As in the case of the previous one, the wind rapidly increased in strength, and what the already seasick passengers had hoped was to be only a mild repetition of the other gale was in an incredibly short time blowing almost a hurricane.

When the second of the great seas, the impact of whose fury against the vessel's side nearly frightened the steerage passengers into a panic and made the more favored contingent in the cabin wish they were on terra firma, struck the Gascogne the minute hand of the clock was at 3:45 in the afternoon. The sea struck the liner on the starboard quarter, caught Lifeboat No. 2, wrecking and rendering it useless; smashed the chocks that kept her steady, broke the davits flush with the deck, twisted all the railings on the starboard side out of shape, and, as a finale, managed to knock a hole about four feet square through the turtle deck.

When the gap was made in the turtle deck the water rushed through, and, falling on the spar deck, caused a mighty noise, which drove the steerage passengers almost wild, the women especially being nearly overcome, so terrific was the shock and so terrible the sound that resulted from the havoc played by the furious sea when it swept across the great liner. When the weather abated this time the ship had a clear passage for the few hours necessary to make port, and nothing of an unpleasant nature marred the remainder of the voyage. From Capt. Ponselot to the lowest ranking man in the crew, the passengers had only words of high praise, and did not fail to compliment in every way the seamanship of each of them.

MILWAUKEE'S ACTIVE OLD MAN.

Over 93 Years of Age, but Building Sixteen-Story Business Block.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 27.—Daniel Wells is probably the most enterprising man of his age in the United States. Although past ninety-three, he is building a sixteen-story business block at the corner of Wisconsin and Milwaukee Streets, which is to cover 100 by 120 feet frontage and have walls of pure white glazed terra cotta.

Although carrying the weight of nearly a century on his shoulders, Mr. Wells is giving his personal attention to the great white monument he is erecting to his own memory. The Wells block is "on the hill," where the old Post Office used to stand, and when the walls are inclosed it will be the most conspicuous building in the city.

Daniel Wells came to Milwaukee when it was a trading post, and was the associate of Solomon Juneau. He has watched the city grow from a few log cabins to a great metropolis. His white office building is destined to become famous, as it is believed to be the only one of the kind in the country.

MRS. NATION HESITATES.

Does Not Want to Attack Topeka Saloons Single-Handed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Carrie Nation addressed a large audience at the United Brethren and First Christian Churches in this city to-night. She told the story of her work, and how she had come to start on the crusade.

"It is a pleasure," she said, "to speak here. Usually I am prevented from talking by the proprietors of these murderous whisky shops. This issue in Kansas is 'Down with the Whisky Trust.' The best rocks to throw are votes. We women cannot vote, but you men with your ballots and we women with our hatchets will clean up this awful traffic."

Mrs. Nation will probably address the meeting of the Kansas Women's Christian Temperance Union organization, which will be held here to-morrow. An attempt is also being made to have her speak to the Legislature on the subject of temperance. Mrs. Nation says she will not attempt to break up the saloons in Topeka single-handed, but if the women of the town will aid her she will start out "joint smashing" to-morrow.

DEAL IN SLEEPING CARS.

Syndicate Said to be Negotiating for Control of All Companies.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The Chronicle will say to-morrow:

"It is now rumored that the Harriman-Morgan-Vanderbilt railroad syndicate is planning to buy out the Pullman Car Company and absorb, so far as possible, all the private car companies.

"For some time, it is said, the syndicate has been negotiating for the purchase of a controlling interest in the Pullman Company. Just how far the negotiations for the absorption of the sleeping car concern have progressed cannot be learned, but it is the prevailing opinion that the deal is on.

"The Pullman Company controls the sleeping-car privileges of every railroad in the United States except the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the New York, New Haven and Hartford. In the general plan of consolidation the two companies doing business on these roads will also be purchased."

DASHED FIRE ENGINE INTO ELEVATED PILLAR

Driver Trittenback's Heroic Act Saved Cabman's Life.

Two Men in Rear of the Machine Badly Hurt—Crowd Cheered Firemen and Tried to Lynch Cabman.

Fire Engine No. 8 from East Fifty-first Street, answering an alarm for a fire in the flat house at 980 Third Avenue last night, in an effort to avoid a collision with a hansom cab which got right in the engine's way, was driven into an elevated pillar near Fifty-eighth Street.

Engineer Peter Martin and Lieut. Edward F. Ryan were on the back of the engine. Driver George Trittenback was strapped to the seat. The concussion threw Martin's head against the safety valve and almost tore off his upper lip. Dr. Ramsdell of the Fire Department later had to put ten stitches into it. Lieut. Ryan was jerked against the machinery and severely shaken. The driver escaped with slight injuries.

Almost on top of the engine, and like it going at full speed was a tender driven by Samuel Hague. By some skillful work Hague managed to swerve to the right and ran his vehicle into the curb. He was not hurt.

The fire was in the apartments on the second floor, occupied by Harry L. Holmes and F. W. Shaeffer. The damage was $750. Somebody sent in an alarm from the nearest box. In the meantime a crowd gathered. The hansom cab was near. Policeman Rogers ordered the crowd out of the way as the engines were coming. The driver of the cab swung his horse around rather tardily and just in time to get into Engine 8's way.

It was either hit the cab or elevated pillar. To hit the cab meant probable death to the cab's driver. The alternative meant either a similar fate for Trittenback and his companions or injury. True to the department's traditions, Trittenback decided on risking his own life. The heavy team of three horses were deliberately run into the iron column. The horses, one on one side of the pillar, the two others on the other, crashed to the sidewalk. The pole was smashed into splinters. When his engine stopped, Trittenback's legs were less than six inches from the iron barrier. The crowd saw the accident, and somebody supposing a number of men must have been hurt, sent calls for police reserves and ambulances. The reserves arrived just in time to save the cabman from being lynched. The crowd declared he was drunk, and he was getting mauled when the reserves rescued him. He proved to be John McGrorey, twenty-nine years old, of 360 East Fifty-seventh Street, employed, he said, in a stable at 157 East Fifty-fifth Street. He was locked up on charges of being drunk and driving recklessly. There were several friends at the station later to get him out, but bail was declined. The Sergeant said he was too drunk to let him out.

The heroic act of the fireman was cheered again and again. The engine was put out of commission, but Lieut. Ryan, though injured enough to have put many men in a hospital, scrambled to his feet and, dashing to a 'phone, sent in a second alarm. The fire was easily extinguished.

Several people called at Engine 8's house and complimented the driver on his courage.

DANGER FROM RUMMAGE SALES.

Orange Board of Health Thinks They Have Caused Diphtheria.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 27.—The Orange Board of Health, which some time ago discovered sources of danger from clothing washed in Chinese laundries, has now declared that "rummage sales" are a productive source of contagion. Since the first of these sales of cast-off articles for charity a year ago, there has been a score of such enterprises in the Oranges.

Recently, two cases of diphtheria were discovered in a building where one of these sales had taken place. The health officers could not trace the source of the disease, and finally they concluded that it must have originated from the rummage sale. Hereafter those conducting these sales must have the clothing and other articles fumigated before the sale begins.

STATE CONTROL OF WATER.

Residents of East Orange Have Prepared Such an Act.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 27.—Residents of East Orange, headed by Dr. J. M. W. Kitchen, have begun a movement looking toward State control of the potable waters of the State. They have prepared an act which will be introduced in the Legislature to-morrow, setting forth that the increase in population has occasioned the pollution to a large extent of the waters of the State and that it is necessary that immediate provision be made for the economical storage and proper distribution of the rainfall and for its purification.

The act provides for the appointment of a commission of five citizens to serve without compensation, to make inquiry into the advisability of acquiring by the State a supply of pure water for the use of its inhabitants, and requiring the commission to report to the Legislature what legislation is needed in order to enable the State to procure such a supply and distribute it.

East Orange Rector Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 27.—The Rev. John W. Williams has resigned the rectorship of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, East Orange, to take effect May 1. He will then become associate rector of the Church of the Ascension, Atlantic City. Mr. Williams is a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and of Oxford University. Before he came to East Orange, nine years ago, he was connected with St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish.

Proposed Orange Mountain Borough.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 27.—Residents of Orange Mountain are taking steps to have that portion of the town of West Orange set off as a separate municipality under the name of the Borough of Orange Mountain. The proposed borough would include the residences of many well-known people, including John Crosby Brown, banker; Douglas Robinson, the estate of George V. Hecker, Gen. George B. McClellan's residence, now owned by Judge Gottfried Krueger of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Miss Marian Davis Collamore, besides a considerable portion of Llewellyn Park.

Stand of Colors for Filipino Cavalry.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 27.—On the recommendation of Dr. Maxwell S. Simpson, who left Plainfield two years ago to become a Surgeon with the United States troops in the Philippine Islands, the members of the New Jersey Naval Militia have started a movement to raise funds with which to purchase a stand of colors, including United States flag, regimental standard, and troop guidons, for the Macabebe cavalry, which is composed of native Filipinos. This body of soldiers is commanded by New Jerseymen, Dr. Simpson being Surgeon, with rank of Captain. Major Batson, the commander of the cavalry, is a resident of Newark when in this country.

MATAWAN SWEPT BY FIRE.

Principal Business Section of the New Jersey Village Wiped Out—Incendiarism Suspected.

MATAWAN, N. J., Jan. 27.—Fire wiped out the principal business section of this place last night, causing a loss of over $100,000. The flames would have destroyed the entire village but for the aid given to local firemen by the Keyport brigade.

The fire started in the harness shop of Roland Crawford in Commercial Block, on Main Street. It was discovered about 1 o'clock by Mrs. Mary Mays, a dressmaker living in one of the apartments over the stores which occupied the ground floor. She gave the alarm at once, but so rapidly did the flames spread that the occupants of the living apartments were driven out in their night clothing.

As soon as possible the firemen rallied to the scene, but by that time every part of Commercial Block was blazing. The wind was blowing a stiff gale, and drove the flames in every direction. They leaped across an intervening street and took hold of the Matawan Opera House. This was one of the largest buildings in the village, and was built of brick. It was soon in ruins. Its solid brick wall saved the buildings beyond it from taking fire, but meanwhile the flames were traveling in the other direction and eating their way steadily along the street.

Almost the whole population of the village, reinforced by the farmers for miles around, helped the firemen. When the conflagration was at its worst the only steamer owned in the village, to everybody's dismay, broke down and the firemen were crippled. They and the onlookers formed bucket brigades and fought the advancing flames desperately, but their efforts had little effect. When things looked worst the engine from Keyport came tearing up amid the frantic cheers of the people, and taking station ahead of the fire got several streams at work with the result that the flames were speedily held in check.

While working on the fire William A. Rogers and George Mackey, two firemen, had narrow escapes from being crushed to death under a falling wall. They were directly beneath it when it began to sag, but did not realize their danger until a section of the wall fell to one side of them. Then they ran, and the whole wall fell and piled up where they had been at work.

In all ten buildings were destroyed and several others were damaged. The principal losers are E. J. Brown, who owned four of the buildings in Commercial Block, and the J. D. White estate, which owned the opera house. Among the other losers are E. B. Finston, Benjamin E. Griggs, F. H. Slater, B. Tice, Charles E. Guerin, and Bedell & Son.

The cause of the fire is not known, but it is generally believed the flames were started by an incendiary. There have been a number of fires recently which appeared to be of incendiary origin. This theory is further strengthened by the fact that this morning the house of R. W. Dayton was mysteriously burned. This, following so quickly upon the big fire of a few hours before, has caused much agitation and the authorities are making an investigation.

MR. WOODRUFF HAS A SCARE.

Trained Skunk Jumps from a Pie and Lands in Lieutenant Governor's Lap at a Boston Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—It was an extraordinary pie which was brought into the Hotel Brunswick dining room during the Megantic Fish and Game Club's annual dinner last night and placed in front of the President, A. W. Gleason of New York, and in close proximity to the guests of the evening, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff of New York and Lieut. Gov. Bates of Massachusetts. When, with a fine burst of rhetoric, Mr. Gleason cut open the pie, out jumped a skunk.

The party, that is, the members of the club, were looking for something out of the ordinary to happen, for it is the habit of this association of wealthy Nimrods to "cut up" at its dinners; but the guests were totally unprepared, and when the skunk bolted for Mr. Woodruff's lap, both he and his Bay State confrere were badly scared. But the beast was tame—had been trained for the performance evidently, and as soon as the company had exhausted its laughter and it had been allowed to roam the floor of the dining room as long as it cared to, it was taken down stairs.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was greeted with cheers when called upon to speak. He said he was always glad to come to Boston. He had always recognized Boston as the centre of education. And this was never better illustrated than in the splendid conduct of the skunk.

TENNESSEE'S VOTE IS LATE.

Result of Action of Electors Has Not Yet Reached Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—There has been some rapid-fire telegraphing between the Tennessee delegation in Congress and the State authorities in Tennessee to-night, and as a result a journey at the expense of the United States Government is in prospect for some employe of the State Department. The time in which the Electoral votes of the various States should be sent to Washington expires to-morrow. The votes of all the States except Tennessee are in, and through some unexplained mistake or delay that State has failed to send hers, although her Electors voted Jan. 14.

The President pro tem. of the Senate, Mr. Frye, informed the Tennessee delegation of this to-night, and it has been making herculean efforts to find out the cause of the delay and to ascertain whether the certificate is on its way and will be here to-morrow. So far it has not succeeded. If the certificate is not received to-morrow, Secretary Hay will have to send a special messenger to Tennessee to get the certificate, in order that the Electoral vote of the State may be counted with the rest on Feb. 13. The law does not permit him to wait any longer for the certificate.

SAYS TOWNE IS NOT A SENATOR.

His Term Expired When Mr. Clapp Was Elected, Secretary Bennett Maintains.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Post to-morrow will say that a fine point has been raised over the right of Mr. Towne to continue to hold his seat in the Senate now that Mr. Clapp has been given a certificate of election by the Governor of Minnesota. It says that Mr. Bennett, the Secretary of the Senate, holds that Mr. Towne ceased to draw his salary on Wednesday, Jan. 23, when a certificate of election was given to Mr. Clapp by the Governor.

Mr. Towne on Friday introduced a resolution favorable to the independence of the Filipinos and was recognized by the Chair for that purpose. He gave notice that he would address the Senate on it to-morrow, and as a result of telegraphic correspondence Mr. Clapp agreed not to present his credentials and be sworn in until after the delivery of the speech, but Secretary Bennett has raised a question as to whether Mr. Clapp is not now Senator.

Inauguration of "Florida and Atlanta Fast Mail."

On January 28th the Seaboard Air Line Railway inaugurated the fastest schedule between the East and Atlanta and Florida, leaving daily from 23d St. Ferry, Pennsylvania R. R. at 12:10 midnight, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 12:15 midnight, arriving Southern Pines, N. C., 6:57 P. M.; Camden, S. C., 10:12 P. M.; Columbia, S. C., 10:30 P. M.; Savannah, Ga., 3:00 A. M.; Jacksonville, Fla., 7:30 A. M., making connection for all Florida points, Cuba, and Nassau, with through Pullman drawing room, sleeping car New York to Jacksonville. This train also carries a Pullman drawing room, sleeping car New York to Atlanta, arriving there 5:25 the second morning, making close connection for New Orleans, Nashville, Tenn., and points Southwest.

The "Florida and Metropolitan Limited" leaves daily from 23d St. 12:55 P. M. and Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 1:00 P. M.

OFFICE, 1206 BROADWAY.—Adv.

COLER AFTER THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Has Made an Investigation of the Contracts for Supplies.

"AGENT" MARKS'S BIG FORTUNE

His Close Friendship with Commissioner Scannell—Contracts for a Peculiar Kind of Hose.

A small hole in 100 feet of rubber hose is destined to cause startling exposures of the methods of certain contractors in furnishing supplies in the City of New York.

The hole was placed in the 100 feet of hose by experts to whom the 100-foot length was submitted by investigators of the Finance Department. It was a part of a 10,000-foot lot furnished for the use of the Fire Department in Brooklyn.

The notice of Controller Coler has been called during the past two years to the matter of supplies furnished on special orders without competition from Fire Commissioner Scannell. The Finance Department experts found a man suddenly growing rich. His income was from $40,000 to $50,000 a year. He claimed to have influence with the officials of the Fire Department, and it is alleged that he found it easy to obtain from 10 to 20 per cent. on all contracts for supplies furnished to the department over which John J. Scannell is the head.

The contractor—or agent—as he was known to all the firms in New York dealing in Fire Department supplies, is the man who a year ago gave a dinner at the Democratic Club. His name is William L. Marks, and the business directory shows that he is in the Fire Department supply business at 220 Broadway.

The dinner at the Democratic Club cost $135 a plate. There were twenty people present. Among the number were Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, two Justices of the Supreme Court, and the remainder of the guests were Tammany politicians. The souvenirs of the dinner were most elaborate. Miniature fire engines costing $50 apiece, were given out. The facts of this elaborate dinner given by "Agent" Marks were kept a secret, but the members of the Democratic Club who were not invited talked about the feast and the news was soon out.

The wonder at that time was how a comparatively unknown man in the Democratic Club could give such a magnificent banquet. "Agent" Marks became a well-known character at once. His hand was shaken whenever he came to the club, and he was recognized as one of the most successful members of the organization.

The experts in the Finance Department have been watching the contracts which "Agent" Marks has secured from the city. In addition to acting for many firms in supplying goods to the Fire Department, Mr. Marks organized a company of his own, known as the Powers Manufacturing and Supply Company.

Controller Coler's investigators found that "Agent" Marks had represented to a dozen firms which could supply the Fire Department with materials such as engines, rubber hose, nozzles, and all the paraphernalia for the fire fighters of New York, that the best way to get contracts was to give him the power to negotiate with the Fire Department.

HIS BUSINESS OF $500,000.

"Agent" Marks was most successful for his principals.

Every company he represented got contracts, and during the last two years it has been estimated that his business amounted to over $500,000. Whether "Agent" Marks had any direct influence

said Controller Coler. "I told Commissioner Scannell that such a violation of official etiquette was wrong, and that it would not happen again. It is right that all official communications should be directed to the head of the department."

Controller Coler, when urged to discuss the matter, said:

"I want to say that the New York Fire Department contains the bravest men in the world. They will take their lives in their hands to save others. These men are entitled to the best supplies which the best manufacturers can furnish. The city is paying a very high price for supplies for the Fire Department, and I have become convinced that the city is not getting its money's worth."

It was found that Controller Coler's experts have affidavits and official reports which he refused to make public last night.

DR. SIMPSON'S SUICIDE.

No Cause Yet Discovered to Account for His Act—His Relatives Arrive.

No explanation which was given yesterday concerning the suicide of Dr. William L. Simpson, who shot himself in the head in the Hotel Gerard at noon on Saturday, explained the cause for the act. The body was removed from the hotel to the Curran undertaking establishment, at 464 West Fifty-first Street, late on Saturday night. During the night Mrs. Ida B. Sperry, mother of Mrs. Simpson, arrived from Boston, and late yesterday afternoon Charles Simpson, a brother of the deceased, also reached here. The latter will take charge of the funeral arrangements.

The letters which were written by Dr. Simpson before he shot himself remain undisclosed. They are in the possession of the Coroner, who will turn them over to the persons to whom they are addressed.

The contents of the letters are known to several persons. Immediately after the suicide, Mrs. Simpson read them aloud in the private office of the hotel, where there were at the time the Hamblen brothers, proprietors of the house, and Detective Lyons. Those who heard them read say that they contained principally directions for the disposition of the insurance on Dr. Simpson's life. The Hamblens denied that a woman other than Mrs. Simpson was mentioned in these letters.

Numerous reasons were ascribed for Dr. Simpson's suicide, but none of them could be proved. Dr. W. F. Harvey repeated his assertion that Dr. Simpson had been for a long time past a sufferer from appendicitis, and that the pain caused him to express the wish that he were dead.

GRIP AFFECTED HIS EYESIGHT.

Dr. Nehrbas of Flatbush Nearly Went Blind as a Result.

Dr. Frederick M. Nehrbas of 190 Clarkson Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn, has become partially blind as a result of an attack of the grip. He was taken ill with the disease about a month ago, and a week later his eyesight began to fail. For the past two weeks the doctor's sight has been so affected that he has been unable to read or write, and has had difficulty in distinguishing the faces of the different members of his family.

The physician is being treated by oculists, and he said last night that he was gradually recovering his eyesight. He expected that it would be fully restored to him within two or three weeks. The doctor said that his sight began to fail him on a day when his head felt particularly bad. He has experienced no pain, only a dimness of vision which becomes worse when he attempts to use his eyes, over which he wears a bandage most of the time.

KEPT AFLOAT BY HIS COAT.

Man Had Jumped Into the Harlem After a Quarrel at Home.

John Buchanan, forty-five years old, living at 238 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, quarreled last night with his sister-in-law. Then he walked down to the Madison Avenue Bridge and jumped into the Harlem River. The policeman stationed on the bridge heard the splash, but could see nothing. He called to Engineer Andrew Gibson of the bridge, who put out in his rowboat.

After a search of twenty minutes Allison saw a dark object near by in the water. It was Buchanan. The man had been buoyed by his overcoat. It had spread out parachute-like as he dropped.

He was benumbed. They took him to the Harlem Hospital, where he told why he had jumped, and then sank into coma. The physicians said he would have about one out of a hundred chances of surviving the shock of his long exposure in the icy water.

THREW POTATOES AT HIM.

So the Discharged Chef of the Democratic Club Complains.

Joseph Spettel, chef at the Democratic Club; Robert Denver, who had charge of the oyster counter, and three other employes have been discharged as the result of trouble with Superintendent David Ross in the kitchen last week.

President Randolph Guggenheimer of the City Council was dining a few friends when fault was found by Ross with the potatoes and the oysters. Spettel alleges, and he is corroborated by Denver, that Ross threw the potatoes at Spettel and followed them with the platter, which cut Spettel's nose. Spettel threatens legal proceedings.

Superintendent Ross was reported at the clubhouse last night to have gone out for the evening. One of his friends there denied the version of the affray given by Spettel and Denver.

VANCOUVER WRECK-STREWN.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 27.—The revenue cutter Grant, Capt. D. F. Lozier, will start Monday morning on one of the most perilous voyages ever undertaken in search of missing vessels and distressed mariners. Twenty-five vessels bound for Puget Sound and the coast are missing, supposedly driven north.

Vessels from Alaska report the entire coast of Vancouver Island, 250 miles of rocks and reefs, strewn with wreckage. The Grant will examine every mile of Vancouver coast as far north as Cape Scott in steamboats and launches, and will search over every piece of wreckage for identification. The Treasury Department is highly commended by shipping men for sending the cutter.

Fire in Willard's Hotel in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Fire broke out about 2:30 o'clock this morning in a small room on the first floor of the old portion of the building occupied by Willard's Hotel, and which adjoins the new structure now in course of construction. The flames were confined to this room and the halls immediately adjoining, and the property loss will not exceed $5,000, but a half-hundred guests, including several Congressmen and their wives, were badly frightened. All, however, managed to escape in safety.

Killed by His Own Truck.

John Miller, thirty years old, of 313 East Ninety-third Street, died in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday from injuries received on Saturday when he was run over by the truck he was driving. Miler was driving up Sixth Avenue and was about to turn into One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, when one his horses stumbled. He was pulled from his seat and fell to the pavement, and then one of the wheels pased over his abdomen.

Fell from Car, Fractured Skull.

An unidentified man fell off a car at Broadway and Eightieth Street last night and fractured his skull. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. He is about thirty-five years old. On him were letters addressed to "Dear Dan" and signed "Kate." He had a pawn ticket for a ring on which Pawnbroker Levy of 381 West Forty-second Street advanced him $1. The ticket was made out in the name of "Rafferty."

New York Farmer Mysteriously Shot.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—A special to The Record from Schaghticoke says: "Lebbens Rise, a farmer of this place, was shot through the head this evening while sitting with his family in the parlor and can live only a few hours. The story told by the family is that the bullet was fired through a front window. The assassin stood only a few feet from where Mr. Rise was sitting. The murderer is unknown, but a man by the name of William Clapperton who worked for Rise last October, and who made threats against him, is suspected, and the authorities are searching for him.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 27.—A fire at 3 o'clock this morning in the livery stable of Matthew Talivan destroyed the stable and two horses. The loss will reach $3,000. The house of J. D. Cole, at New Bridge, was damaged by fire late last night to the extent of $5,000. The house was occupied by J. H. Hunt.

GOVERNOR'S TAX BILLS NOT HARD FOUGHT

Surprise at Albany that So Little Opposition Has Developed.

Corporations Were Expected to Make Hard Fight Against the Measures—No Hearing Asked for Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—So far as surface indications go, the corporations seem to be rather indifferent to Gov. Odell's tax measures, designed to put an additional burden of $9,000,000 annually upon them. That they contemplate no resistance to the Governor's plan to abolish the State direct tax by making them furnish the required revenue for the needs of the State is a hope which even the Governor does not entertain. On the night the first batch of the measures went to the Legislature the Governor remarked:

"We will make the best fight we know how to pass them." He expected opposition to the measures, and was prepared to meet it. That this opposition has not developed to the extent which was anticipated has occasioned surprise. Senator Krum, when asked if a day had been set for a hearing upon any of the measures, said that no hearing as yet had been requested. Probably the opposition will show a determined front later, but at present the leaders in the Legislature are puzzled as to the tactics which the corporations intend to pursue with regard to the measures.

The only formal protest which has yet been received here against any of the proposed tax legislation is that of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to the Tax list bill which was introduced by Assemblyman Smith. This is not one of the measures which is embraced in the list of what are known as "the Governor's bills." Nevertheless, it is a bill drawn up to meet the recommendations of the State Controller for legislation which would lead to a more accurate listing of personal property. The bill provides that every taxpayer in the State shall deliver to the Assessors a statement in writing, and in detail, verified by the oath of the person making it of all personal property owned or held by him or her on the first day of May, then next preceding, together with a statement of the value thereof.

These inventories shall be used by the Assessors as a basis for the assessment of personal property, but the Assessors shall themselves assess such property at its full and true value, according to the best information which they can secure. The Assessors are given the power to subpoena the person making the statement, and put him or her upon cross-examination, and they may also subpoena and cross-examine other persons who they believe can furnish information upon the statement in question. In its protest against the passage of this bill the Board of Trade and Transportation says:

"The true title of this bill should be, an act to discourage commerce and manufactures in the State of New York, and such will be its effect. Many of our large manufacturers now find it to their advantage to have their factories in New Jersey. Pass this bill and the number of such will be largely increased."

In his recent report to the Legislature the State Controller said:

"The attention of your honorable body is again called to the great disparity between the assessed valuations of real and personal property, as appears from the returns to the Supervisors last year. The assessed valuation of real property was $4,811,593,659, while the assessed valuation of personal property was but $649,709,683. The assessed valuation of real property has been increased during the year about $400,000,000, which amount it is estimated that $17,000,000 has been added through the working of the special franchise act, so called, while the assessed valuation of personal property has decreased nearly $13,000,000."

The Controller further remarks that while in 1870 personal property bore 22 per cent. of the burden of taxation, which he says was a small proportion, in 1900 it bore but half as much, which, he adds, "is certainly out of all proportion to the known increase in the value of the vast amount of personal property in this State."

As a matter of significance in this connection, the Controller calls attention to the fact that the aggregate deposits, capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits of the fifty-nine trust companies operating in New York were on July 1, 1900, $778,913,113, or over $100,000,000 greater than the total assessed valuation of the personal property in the State. As a further comparison, he mentions the fact that the total deposits, capital stock and surplus of the sixty-three banks in the New York City Clearing House alone, on Nov. 24, 1900, were $1,015,727,900, an amount $400,000,000 more than the total assessed valuation of the personal property of the State.

The Controller's comment upon these figures is that they "show the returns of the personal property of the State for the purpose of assessment to be ridiculously small." His conclusion is that no question can be raised as to the inadequacy of the present taxing statutes to reach all the property of the State which is properly taxable.

THE SWEATSHOP PROBLEM.

Report to the Legislature by State Factory Inspector—16,059 Licenses in Force.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The sweatshop problem, the conditions existing in the tenement houses of New York City, and the effect of the new license law for dwellings in which articles are manufactured are treated at length by State Factory Inspector Williams in his report to the Legislature. Among other things he says:

"The utilization of tenement labor in some branches of manufacture is very extensive, especially in Greater New York. This is undoubtedly due to the cheapness of this form of labor. It is nevertheless a sad commentary upon the spirit of the age that at the dawn of the twentieth century men who hold their heads high in the business world, and presumably some also in the religious world, indirectly traffic in the very lifeblood of their fellow-men.

"Under the tenement house system of manufacture, our beneficent laws restricting the hours of labor for all women and minors and prohibiting the employment of children are set at naught.

"The close of the present report year sees a vastly improved condition in thousands of tenement and dwelling workshops. Every part of this law has been tested and found effective. There is but one drawback of consequence noted at this time, and that is the difficulty of obtaining correct and reliable information from many of those employed in tenements under a license. The law should be amended by adding a provision requiring the owners of articles manufactured in tenements, in whole or in part, to attach to each such article, before it is placed in the tenement apartment, the correct name and address of the owner or his agent, for purposes of identification, until such time as the article is returned to the owner.

"During the year the department carefully investigated 22,601 applications for licenses received from the territory of Greater New York. Our investigations established the right of 16,519 applicants to manufacture in their apartments, workrooms, &c., and licenses were accordingly granted to them, as required by law, while 6,082 were denied the privilege owing to unlawful conditions existing in or about their premises. During the same period 2,354 licenses were revoked; still, we have remaining and in full force at the close of the report year 16,059 licenses.

"Goods were tagged in about 1,100 instances during the year in Greater New York. The value of this provision of the statute, especially in the metropolis, cannot be overestimated. The inspectors have on several occasions taken clothing in process of manufacture from between the folds of unkempt and unclean bedding, and affixed thereto that most feared of all emblems, the 'tenement-made' tag."

Unconscious in Bryant Park.

An unknown man was found unconscious sitting in Bryant Park on a bench facing the site for the new Public Library Building. He was taken to the New York Hospital in an ambulance, but died there shortly after his arrival, showing symptoms of morphine poisoning. The man was about thirty-seven years of age. He had a dark mustache, and was well dressed. No papers were found in the clothing, and the body was sent to the Morgue.

OPPOSED TO PERSONAL PROPERTY LISTING.

Merchants' Association Will Work Against "Assembly Bill 119."

The Merchants' Association is mailing 12,000 copies of a circular to all merchants in the city, calling attention to the dangers of the Personal Property Listing bill, recently introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman S. W. Smith, from Columbia County, and known as Assembly Bill 119. This bill, they claim, is a revival of the old Listing bill in its worst form. Its ostensible object is to ascertain facts for assessment.

The Merchants' Association is also mailing 35,000 copies of a circular to all merchants, manufacturers, and business men generally throughout the entire State of New York, calling their attention to this bill, and requesting them to move against it through the Assemblymen and Senators from their respective districts. The old bill of the same character was fought out in the Legislature about ten years ago by the commercial interests of New York through what was known as the "Wholesale Merchants' Committee," which was the predecessor of the Merchants' Association. The late ex-Mayor W. L. Strong was the Chairman of that committee, and William F. King, now the President of the Merchants' Association, was its Secretary. The fight maintained by that committee in Albany and throughout the State was one of the hardest known in legislative history.

The committee conducted an educational campaign in every county, and organized delegations from all parts of the State to visit Albany and appear before the committees of the Legislature in opposition to the bill. The bill was finally defeated. The same methods will be pursued in this case.

The day upon which the papers noted that this bill had been introduced the Merchants' Association wrote to Albany for a copy of it. As soon as it received the copy it ordered 50,000 copies printed for distribution with its circulars throughout the State and to all merchants in the city.

In a circular the Merchants' Association claims that "the effect of a bill of this kind will be to drive capital out of the State. There are enough vicious laws on the statute books which react upon the commercial interests, and which have already driven hundreds of millions of capital into other States, where the taxes are paid by that capital, but upon which taxes ought to be paid in this State, and which would be paid here if attacks of this kind were not being frequently made. It is impossible to calculate the indirect effect of the vicious legislation which has been aimed at business interests in times past, or to estimate even in a moderate degree the effect that a bill of this character would have should it become a law."

The Merchants' Association further says:

"The bill requires that you shall list all your personal property, place a valuation upon it, verify it by oath, and file it with the Assessors for purposes of taxation. The list must include all stocks and bonds, par value and market value; all mortgages upon property, real and personal, with full details; all promissory notes in detail; all money in hand or in bank; all accounts receivable, and all merchandise and other assets.

"Four distinct and excessive penalties are provided to enforce its provisions. It creates a wholly artificial offense, and in effect proposes to confiscate your property without constitutional right. If this bill becomes law it will inflict enormous harm on the business interests of the entire State."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. A. Folger, London; Dr. W. S. Bigelow, Boston.

GRAND—Capt. H. L. Scott, Seventh United States Cavalry; H. H. Stansbury, Quartermaster's Department, United States Volunteers.

MURRAY HILL—George H. Woolley, Buffalo; E. F. Draper, Boston.

IMPERIAL—Capt. C. P. Craig, Duluth.

VICTORIA—T. E. Clark, Scranton; G. L. Lorillard, Newport; Judge W. J. Martinez, New Orleans; Edmund Christian, Norfolk, Va.; Gen. H. W. Howland, West Superior, Wis.

FIFTH AVENUE—Lionel Willing, Philadelphia; R. H. Plant, Macon, Ga.

NETHERLAND—H. E. Huntington, San Francisco.

SAVOY—J. V. Mathews, Louisville; Milton Ochs, Cincinnati.

HOFFMAN—Dr. Oscar C. De Wolf, London; Edward Murphy, Jr., Troy.

ALBEMARLE—C. Stanhope, M. P., London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits; 450 Broome Street; Holland House.
Mendel, S., & Co., Hot Springs, Ark.; S. Mendel, dry goods; Holland House.
O'Neil Dry Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Murphy, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.
Shillito, John; Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. Schiller, domestics and prints; 346 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Bonart Bros., Galveston, Texas; J. Bonart, dry goods and notions; 576 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Sonneborn, woolens; S. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.
Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Strauss, dry goods; E. Strauss, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. F. Castle, straw goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. Gans, umbrellas; Herald Square Hotel.
Richardson, Roberts-Byrne Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. L. George, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Wyler, clothing and tailors' trimmings; 49 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Frankenthal, A., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Frankenthal, furnishing goods; Plaza Hotel.
Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Strouse Brothers & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; B. Strouse, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Blayney, trimmings, buttons, corsets, yarns, and Japanese goods; W. C. Birkett, silks; H. Loper, dry goods, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; L. Karr, dry goods; C. W. Alline, dry goods, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. W. Smith, dry goods, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Lyons Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; D. Lyons, dry goods; M. Summer, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Fordyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Morgan, domestics and linens, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.
Wolf, N., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Wolf, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Plant, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. Plant, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Adler, S. J., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; J. G. Adler, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Leonhard, L., & Son, New Orleans, La.; E. J. Leonhard, cloaks, 83 Walker Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Thomson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; R. Nichols, cloaks and suits; M. C. Coe, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. L. McCarthy, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, dress goods, cloaks, wash goods, and ribbons, 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Donaldson, Wm., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. J. Amluxen, flannels and white goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. W. Heiss, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; C. C. Belden, domestics, dress goods, and silks; Herald Square Hotel.
Hart Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; N. J. Schmaltz, furnishing goods, 40 Thomas Street; Holland House.
Kuh, Nathan, & Fischer Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. Buxbaum, woolens; Holland House.
Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Postley, housefurnishing goods; Holland House.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; M. Henry, carpets, 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Freund, domestics and linens; L. Legrane, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Gerard House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:10 A. M.—559 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; Elias Norge; damage, $1,000.
2:40 A. M.—2,517 Third Avenue; C. Erdendrasker; damage slight.
11:55 A. M.—432 Fifth Avenue; Joaquin & Co.; damage, $2,000.
12:45 P. M.—200 Eldridge Street; N. Gitser; damage, $1,000.
2:50 P. M.—407 East Sixteenth Street; Mrs. William Downy; damage, none.
4:00 P. M.—206 St. Nicholas Avenue; Samuel Robinowitz; damage, $50.
7:00 P. M.—153 Stanton Street; Adolph Schlesinger; damage slight.
7:30 P. M.—980 Third Avenue; F. W. Schafer; damage, $500.
9:00 P. M.—126 West Street, William Deescher, owner, damage, $100.
10:10 P. M.—67 West Twenty-third Street, Walter Payne, owner, damage, $3,000.

WU REPLIES TO CRITICS

China's Minister Answers Strictures of American Clergy.

Says That in Ridiculing Confucianism They Do Just What They Ask Him Not to Do.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Wu-Ting-Fang, China's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, replied to his critics to-day in the course of a lecture on "Confucius and Mencius" delivered before the Society of Ethical Culture at Horticultural Hall. Every available inch of both seating and standing room was occupied by an audience which, attracted by the protest and criticism raised by Minister Wu's recent utterances in New York City on the subject of Christianity, listened with much interest to the speaker. The Chinese Minister's statements were, however, extremely conservative. S. Burns Weston, Director of the society, introduced Minister Wu, who said:

"Twenty-four centuries have rolled by since Confucius walked this earth. His influence is as great to-day among his countrymen as it ever was before. Never was his name held in greater veneration than it is now. Throughout the length and breadth of the Chinese Empire, everywhere, are temples erected in his memory. Every schoolboy acknowledges him as the supreme teacher of the Chinese race. His spirit pervades a nation of 400,000,000, and his work is recognized as law to the most august Emperor on the throne as well as to the meanest peasant at the plow. Thus is Confucius enthroned in the hearts of his countrymen."

At the close of his address the speaker said: "I find that the address on Confucianism I delivered last month at Carnegie Hall in New York has attracted a great deal of attention. It is a source of gratification to me that the remarks made on that occasion have elecited comments from the American press which are generally very favorable, and also expressions of approval from persons in different parts of the country. But, on the other hand, I have seen in the newspapers some adverse criticism on my address from a number of clergymen. But, lest a false impression may have gone forth in regard to that address, I take this opportunity to say a few words about it by way of explanation."

Minister Wu then quoted an extract from the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt of this city, on Sunday, Dec. 16, in which the latter spoke of Li-Hung-Chang's high tribute to the work of the Christian missionaries in China, and asked what reply the Chinese Minister could make.

"Dr. Hoyt has done me, though doubtless unwittingly, a great injustice," continued Mr. Wu. "Since he wants a reply, I have no hesitation in giving him one. I indorse every word that Earl Li has said on the subject of foreign missionaries, as cited by the doctor. To prove that I am sincere in what I say, I beg to refer the doctor to the address I delivered in December last before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia on the 'Causes of the Unpopularity of Foreigners in China.' I suppose the doctor had not read that address, or if he had read it he has forgotten it. In any case, I would not believe that an eminent divine could be capable of purposely misrepresenting us.

"Again, Dr. Hoyt and some other clergymen, from their addresses, seemed to think that I charged all missionaries with crying out for vengeance. Let me read the exact words I used. 'Love your enemy, is Christ's command, but at this moment some Christian missionaries are crying out for vengeance and bloodshed.' Note that I used the word 'some.'

"I am inclined to think that the reason why some clergymen—and I am glad to say that there are not many—took offense at what I said in my address on 'Confucianism' is that it took the liberty of instituting a comparison between Confucianism and Christianity, which they supposed was done to the disparagement of the latter. There was certainly no intention on my part to make an attack upon Christianity. Surely, it is no discredit to say that Christianity is too high and elevated for frail humanity, and that all Christians are not acting up to its tenets, just as it is no disgrace to acknowledge that the Confucianists in China do not live up to the teachings of Confucius.

"It seems strange that some clergymen should resent any attempt to compare Christianity with other systems of belief, while they themselves do not scruple to attack other religions. In other words, they do just what they do not want others to do. Since my address on 'Confucius' was delivered I have seen Confucianism condemned right and left. It has been called a failure. It has been dubbed 'effete,' 'vague,' 'unworthy of attention,' 'rotten to the core,' 'tottering to its fall,' and the like. I do not, however, quarrel with those who apply such opprobrious epithets to our creed.

"If Confucianism were as bad as its detractors try to make it out to be, it is strange that after twenty-four centuries it should be able to count millions and millions of people as its adherents. The noble and sublime teachings of Christianity need not fear criticism, much less friendly comparison.

"I believe that all religions teach men to be good. If every man would really try to act up to the doctrines enjoined by his religion the world would be far better. It would be well if priests and clergymen of every faith and creed would do their best to promote this desirable end. Thus these words of Confucius will be fulfilled, 'Let us all live in peace as brothers.'"

BOWERY BRANCH Y. M. C. A.

Twenty-ninth Anniversary of the Institution Celebrated—The Report.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated yesterday. There were no special exercises at the headquarters, 153 Bowery, but the annual report of the branch was presented to about fifty of the leading congregations in this city, the pastors making special reference to the work from their pulpits. In some of these churches the Bowery Branch was represented by delegates from its management.

The Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is the oldest organization doing mission and relief work in the city. It was established in 1872, and has since then been the relief station of the organization in New York. Its purpose has been to render temporary assistance to men without a home in the metropolis. Such men are given lodging and two meals a day for two weeks, if necessary, while they at the same time are assisted to obtain employment.

During the last year 3,093 different men have been sheltered and fed as guests of the organization. As many more have received meals and other temporary assistance. In all, 23,159 nights' lodgings have been given, and 86,044 meals supplied. Situations have been secured for 2,533 men.

In addition to this, the annual report shows that other relief has been afforded in a great number of cases. In addition to the relief work, a regular mission work has been carried on. This mission work, according to the report, has been attended with great success. Among those cared for have been many clergymen, lawyers, physicians, professors, and college graduates.

The organization is badly handicapped by the inadequate equipment at its disposal. The demands in the last years have been so great that a building three times the size of the one it occupies at present could be used to advantage. An effort is being made by the organization to raise funds for the purpose of extending its work.

THE GRIPPE.

We don't know the origin of it. Doctors are puzzled about it. If care is taken, it can generally be cured without serious results.

Stay in the house; go to bed; consult your doctor; and after the acute attack, take SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil. It will renew your strength, and prevent Pneumonia or Bronchitis.

Send for trial bottle free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

A WOMAN ON UNIVERSALISM.

What the Rev. Mrs. Nina Vail Said from Her Husband's Pulpit.

The Rev. Mrs. Nina Vail, wife of the Rev. Charles H. Vail, pastor of the First Universalist Church, Jersey City, again occupied the pulpit yesterday in the absence of her husband, who is the Social Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey. Mrs. Vail's sermon was a doctrinal discourse entitled: "The Message of Universalism." Her text was from Luke, ii., 10, "I bring you tidings of great joy which shall be to all people."

"The Universalist Church," said Mrs. Vail, "proclaims the unity of God. We affirm the divine unity as a truth of reason and science. Science reveals absolute unity in God. Regarding Jesus, we do not believe or teach that Jesus was God. We cannot conceive the possibility of a being both man and God. We believe in Jesus as the son of God, but not in any supernatural sense. We believe the human race is an incarnation of the divine spirit. We are God's offspring. For this reason we cannot believe in the total depravity of man.

"Our heredity from God makes us all brothers. This oneness of humanity teaches us the identity of human interests. We teach that the Bible is a revelation from God, but not the only revelation. We reject the theory of the infallibility of the Bible. We look upon it as literature, and we read it in the same way that we read any other book, accepting the wheat and casting out the chaff.

"It is said of us that we teach a loose doctrine in regard to salvation, that we believe all are to be saved. Those who say this either do not or will not understand our teachings. We are the only ones who teach the surety of punishment. We have no scheme whereby a man may live as he pleases and on his deathbed repent, and by confessing Christ enter heaven on an equality with the best of men. The remission of sin is not the remission of punishment. We must bear our own punishment. We must reap as we sow.

"We look upon death as simply an open gateway by which we enter into a larger and higher life. This equality of man, this unity, this brotherhood, based on the Fatherhood of God, will ultimately bring about a universal religion. This is the message of Universalism."

ALLEN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Services Are Held in Celebration of Its Ninetieth Anniversary.

The Allen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, 91 Rivington Street, yesterday celebrated its ninetieth anniversary. The church was dedicated Jan. 1, 1811. The church, which now stands almost in the heart of the "Red Light" District, was, at the time of its dedication, the centre of one of the most exclusive residence portions of the city. Rivington Street, now closely walled on both sides with tenement houses, was then a thoroughfare between two rows of handsome private residences. It was known as the "Old Stone Church" for many years, and had a large congregation.

In 1836, the records show, there was a membership of 600, while the present membership numbers but 78. The church was rebuilt and rededicated in 1837. This was followed by a period of great prosperity, the membership increasing to 1,225 in 1843.

The services yesterday were conducted in the forenoon by the Rev. Dr. Pullmann, Presiding Elder of the New York East District.

TO ROOT OUT CITY'S EVIL.

What Dr. Eaton Said of the West Side of Town.

During the course of a sermon on the means by which New York could be made a morally clean city, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, last evening, delivered a scathing invective against the rich, and made the assertion that the city could only be purified by striking at the root of evil, which he declared lay, not on the east side, but in Fifth Avenue and the upper west side.

Dr. Eaton's sermon was ostensibly a review of the book, "The Resurrection," by Tolstoi, but with a sub-title of "How May New York be Made a Pure City." In speaking of the book and the vice-ridden victims mentioned therein, Dr. Eaton said that as many victims were being sacrificed to Baal in New York to-day as in any city in the olden days.

"This," he said, "is caused by the social evil. You may appoint your committees of fifteen, and do very well; Tammany Hall may appoint its committees, and do equally well; you may change the head of the Police Department and give it either greater or less power, or you may put a new Mayor in the City Hall, but if you go no further you will have accomplished nothing.

"You have not put your hand on the right lever to accomplish anything. The right lever is the individual soul. Every citizen of New York has a solemn obligation to go to the root of this evil and kill it; to begin at the bottom and root it out, and the source of the sensualness of this city is in Fifth Avenue and the west side, where the wealthy and the sons of the wealthy live in idleness.

"They have nothing else to do but follow their sensual inclinations. If they are suppressed the root of the evil will be reached."

SALVATION OF THE CITY.

Permanent Reform Possible Only by Education, Says Dr. Van de Water.

"The Salvation of the City" was the theme of the Rev. Dr. George R. Van de Water's sermon in St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church of Harlem, yesterday morning. In part he said:

"In common with all who make any profession to be good and do right, I have sympathy with anything that is reform, and with any person who is a reasonable reformer. I will do my utmost, as I have ever done, to effect by political methods the betterment of conditions in the community. But anything like a permanent reformation, the suppression of vice, the cessation of plunder by public officials, by any other means than the education of the people is quite impossible.

"The time will come, in my judgment, when Christian people will refuse to rent their property for liquor saloons, when one making any pretense to be refined will not frequent barrooms, when those who wish to be regarded as honest will desist from gambling, when public officials will be ashamed to live in a community where nobody can tell how they became independently rich, when places of ignoble amusement and sinful revel will be patronized only by those who have lost all sense of shame."

Registration by Proxy.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 27.—The Legislative Committee of the Commercial Travelers' National League has prepared a bill which will be introduced in the Legislature this week, providing for the registration for election by proxy.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain or snow probable, high northwesterly winds.

Threatening conditions obtain throughout the Atlantic States, and rain or snow is probable, with brisk and high northwesterly winds and probably gales on the coast. Rain or snow is also indicated for the Upper Ohio Valley and the lake regions; elsewhere generally fair weather will obtain. No decided changes in temperature are indicated. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport, and on the Gulf Coast from Port Eads to Punta Gorda, Fla.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—TIMES.		
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	15	24	28
6 A. M.	16	24	28
9 A. M.	18	26	33
12 M.	22	31	37
3 P. M.	27	33	37
6 P. M.	26	31	35
9 P. M.	26	30	32
12 P. M.	26	29	31

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....32½
Weather Bureau.....29
Corresponding date 1900.....20
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....34

The maximum temperature yesterday was 35 degrees at 2 P. M.; and the minimum was 23 degrees at 6:15 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 29.44, and at 8 P. M. it registered 29.17. There was 74 per cent. of humidity at 8 A. M., and 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

A WOMAN OF MANY IDEAS

Housefurnishing and Shopping Her Chief Delights.

Just Now She Is Washing Down a House—How She Works for Others and What She Can Do.

"Just now," said the woman of all trades, "I am engaged in washing down a house. Cleaning house? No, not a bit of it. That is a favorite work of mine, but I call it by the old name. This house I am putting in order is a handsome brownstone which had become streaked on the outside as such houses will, and I am washing it. Not literally doing this myself, but it is being done under my direction and by my order.

"It is a little aside from my regular work, but then I never hesitate at anything, and when a woman for whom I have done other things asked if I could not find an ordinary man who would do it I said 'Yes' and 'No.' I could find the right man who would do the work well and not charge exorbitantly, but not an ordinary man. Work like that must be done by a stonemason who understands his business. Any one who did not would leave more streaks than he took off, and the last state of that house would be worse than the first. So now I am figuratively washing down a house.

"The way in which I became a Jack-of-all-trades was through the advice of a friend. 'Now,' she said to me, 'when any one asks if you can do anything, don't say that you will try to do it and will do it to the best of your ability, but say you can do it and then keep your promise. You can do anything you will undertake.' I have never forgotten her words, and I find that when I put my mind to it there is not much I cannot do. When I am in doubt as to the first step, I take a walk, stop at a shop window for a minute, or look at a painting, then the idea comes to me and I can't get home fast enough to carry it out.

"I have bought everything that any one could possibly use, from a piano to a shoestring. I love shopping, and I have bought and had made beautiful costumes for women I have never seen. They send me certain directions and an old gown to work by, and I do the rest. Just now I am about to escort a couple of wealthy women from the West around the city. It is surprising how entirely at sea a woman will feel upon coming to New York. She is not familiar with the city or the city ways, and she is afraid to take the initiative in anything and goes home without seeing the things that are best worth seeing in the city. It is the same with shopping, when women wish to make the best use of a short time. The shops are never the same. They change from day to day, and the things that are the attractions one day are gone the next. I make a trip by myself when I am to take a woman shopping, after learning just what she wishes to buy. Going alone, I can get around quickly, and then I am prepared to make the most of the time when we go together.

"But furnishing houses is a delight, and cleaning is one of my greatest pleasures. My work is like that of a housekeeper on a large scale, and one must be resourceful, keep in touch with many different things, and know how everything can be done in the best way.

"In furnishing a house I frequently begin at the first principles, the paperhanging and painting. I show my samples of paper, and we decide what will be the most satisfactory to use if the owner of the house likes to take any individual thought for it. Then I go on with the rest of the work. I buy the furniture, select the rugs, get the curtains, make them, have them put up, and put the house in entire readiness for the occupant. When there is furniture I plan to use it to the best advantage, and where there are carpets I use them as they are or

ENGLAND'S PRELATES LAUD THE DEAD QUEEN

Memorial Services in the Churches of London and Cowes.

Royal Personages Attend at the Latter Place — Immense Throng at St. Paul's and Westminster.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 27.—Lord Roberts and Mr. William St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, were present at morning prayers in Whippingham Church at 11 o'clock to-day. An hour later King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and all the royal personages now at Osborne arrived at the church for the memorial service. This was a simple function, the hymns being sung by an unsurpliced choir of school children. Sir Walter Parratt, private organist to the late Queen and organist to St. George's Chapel Royal, played several funeral excerpts.

The Bishop of Winchester, who was the preacher for the occasion, delivered an eloquent panegyric upon Victoria, and declared that Emperor William's action in coming to her deathbed had touched the hearts of the British people, and cemented the unity and friendship of the two kindred nations.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Yesterday throughout the kingdom all places of worship held services in memory of Queen Victoria. At St. Paul's Cathedral there was an unusual scene. Before 9 o'clock in the morning an enormous crowd attired in black streamed to the vast edifice from all directions, and by 10 o'clock it was packed. Thousands, unable to obtain admission, stood vainly waiting on the steps and around listening to the low organ strains and muffled peal. The service began at 10:30. The Most Rev. Frederick Temple, Primate and Archbishop of Canterbury, preached a most touching sermon.

There was a similar scene at Westminster Abbey, where all the services throughout the day were attended by enormous congregations. The large assemblage in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace included Princess Frederica of Hanover, Prince Francis of Teck, a host of titled people, many members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished persons.

All the Roman Catholic and foreign churches in London held special memorial services. The members of the French Embassy attended the French Church, and very elaborate services were held at the chapel of the Russian Embassy by command of Emperor Nicholas.

Everywhere particular attention was paid to the musical portion of the service. For instance, at Lincoln's Inn Chapel, Brahms's "Requiem" was performed.

The venerable William Macdonald Sinclair, Archdeacon of London and Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, preached a commemorative discourse at Canterbury Cathedral.

Special sermons were preached in St. George's Chapel at Windsor.

Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by the Countess, attended an afternoon service at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin.

Everywhere cathedrals and churches were draped and hung with mourning emblems. Telegrams from the colonies and from all the principal cities abroad where British subjects reside report memorial services. Sir Alfred Milner attended the service at the cathedral in Cape Town.

NAVAL DISPLAY AT SPITHEAD.

Arrangements Attending the Removal of Victoria's Body.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 28.—The programme of the naval display at Spithead has not yet been prepared, but it is now understood that the British fleet will extend in a single line, following the north side of the navigable channel, from Cowes to Spithead, and thence to Portsmouth, while the foreign warships will follow a corresponding line on the south side.

It is believed that the body of Queen Victoria will be removed from Osborne at 8 o'clock Friday afternoon and will be conveyed on board the Alberta, escorted by eight torpedo boats and followed by all the royal yachts and probably the Hohenzollern. The body will remain on the Alberta for the night and be taken to London Saturday morning. It is understood that the Queen left the most detailed instructions regarding the disposal of her body and the attendant ceremonies. She is said to have expressed a wish that Chopin's and Mendelssohn's funeral marches should be performed in reference to the Dead March in "Saul."

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The French Minister of Marine, M. De Lanessen, has ordered the armored cruiser Dupuy de Lôme to represent France at the naval assemblage off Spithead on the occasion of the removal of Queen Victoria's body from Osborne to Portsmouth.

SERVICES IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Queen Victoria's life, reign, and death formed the theme in many Washington pulpits to-day, while in most of the local churches of all denominations fitting reference was made to the demise of the ruler of the British empire. At Epiphany Church an elaborate service in memoriam was celebrated at 11 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, the rector, delivered a sermon on the life and death of the Queen. A special musical programme was arranged for the service.

Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, attended the service, accompanied by Lady Pauncefote and the Misses Pauncefote, Gerard A. Lowther, the First Secretary; H. C. Norman, Third Secretary, and Mr. Burton-Alexander, honorary attaché of the Embassy. Members of the Sons of St. George were conspicuous among the congregation. The service was one of marked solemnity.

BRITISH PRINCE'S EQUERRY HERE.

Col. Larking Learns of Queen's Death on Landing from the St. Louis.

Among the passengers who arrived on the American liner St. Louis yesterday was Col. Cuthbert Larking of the Queen's Household, and who is an Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, third son of Queen Victoria. When he landed a cablegram was handed to him informing him of the Queen's demise.

"I feel the Queen's death most sincerely," said Col. Larking. "I have been of her household for more than twenty years. Every person in the empire, from the highest to the most lowly, has sustained a great personal loss in the death of the great and good woman who for so many years ruled the English nation."

Col. Larking had intended to spend several weeks in America as the guest of friends, among them Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company. The death of the Queen will necessitate his early return, however, and he will only remain about two weeks. He was last in America about ten years ago.

CHURCH PARADE DEPRECATED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion by "A Scot" of a church parade in commemoration of the death of our beloved Queen is a good one, but the writer knows from past experience that Englishmen are not in favor of parades. They consider that they show their devotion quite as much in attending the memorial service.

On Saturday next, Feb. 2, the day our deeply lamented sovereign will be laid to rest in the mausoleum at Frogmore, a memorial service will be held at Trinity Church, but as the church will hold but 800, only a tithe of the number of British residents in New York will be able to gain admission, and a movement is now on foot to hold a special memorial service for the many British societies and others on Sunday, Feb. 3, at St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, by permission of the Rev. Edward Walpole Warren, which, when arrangements are completed, will be duly announced in the daily papers. HENRY JAMES BULL,
Late Secretary Queen's Diamond Jubilee (New York) Celebration.
New York, Jan. 26, 1901.

Memorial Services for the Queen.

At the morning service yesterday at Grace Church the announcement was made that a memorial service will be held there on Saturday, the day of the Queen's funeral, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The service will be coincident with the one to be held in Old Trinity, and the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, will officiate. A memorial service will also be held at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Harlem.

MOURNING FOR VERDI.

Tribute from the King and Queen of Italy—Will Directs That Funeral be "Very Modest."

MILAN, Jan. 27.—Although preceded by a struggle for life that lasted two days, Verdi's death when it came was peaceful. He did not regain consciousness. When he passed away he was surrounded by relatives and intimate friends.

The announcement of his death caused great emotion. Theatres, pleasure resorts, and many stores were closed, and nearly all the prominent residences were draped. To-day the city authorities published a eulogistic proclamation, which was posted throughout Milan.

King Victor Emmanuel sent to the family a telegram of condolence on behalf of himself and Queen Helena, saying:

"We join in the homage, regrets, and admiration offered by Italy and the civilized world to the immortal memory of Verdi. The nation and the glorious art of our country have suffered a loss so serious that it is beyond repair."

In his will Verdi asks that the funeral may be "very modest." He suggests that it take place either at daybreak or eventide, and that the ceremony be without music. "The chanting of two priests, two candles, and a cross will suffice," he wrote.

Many legacies were left to friends.

The date of the funeral has not been fixed, but it probably will be Wednesday or Thursday, and the interment will be in the Chapel of the Retreat for Indigent Musicians, which Verdi established, notwithstanding the fact that the City Council adopted a resolution to-day offering to place the body of the composer in the Municipal Cemetery among the illustrious citizens of Milan there interred. King Victor Emmanuel will be represented at the funeral by the Crown Prince.

The Scala Theatre will reopen after the funeral of Verdi with a performance in aid of the monument fund.

ROME, Jan. 27.—To-day's session of the Italian Senate was devoted to eulogies of Verdi by the President of the Senate and Signor Saracco, the Premier.

"The death of Verdi," said the Premier, "has caused universal sorrow in Italy, a sorrow felt from the royal palace to the lowest cottage in the capital, and from Rome to the humblest hamlet in the country. The Government joins in these sentiments."

Signor Saracco announced that a marble bust of the composer would be placed in the Senate Chamber, and that an official delegation would be sent to attend the funeral.

HORSE TOOK HIM TO HOSPITAL.

Cabman Found in Alcoholic Coma Inside His Cab When the Outfit Entered Bellevue Yard.

Early yesterday morning before break of day a horse drawing a very old and much-dilapidated cab, and without a driver, ambled through Twenty-sixth Street, and as the gates were opened turned into Bellevue Hospital yard and stopped in front of the reception hospital, where ambulances usually discharge their contents.

The horse stood there for some time before it was discovered by Night Policeman McHale. He made inquiries, but nobody knew of any person having been taken from the cab. Then it was discovered that a man in an alcoholic coma was in the vehicle. He was carried into the hospital and placed in the alcoholic ward, while a good feed was given to the horse.

Late last night the man came to his senses and said he was William Charles, thirty-two years old, of 313 West Twenty-first Street. He said he had been in Sixth Avenue twenty-four hours before, but as business was dull he had taken "a drink or two to warm up me insides," and then gone to sleep in the cab.

"I used to work for a cab company," he explained, "but I got tired of that lay and decided to get into business for meself. I bought this old cab at auction, and got me old horse in the same way."

The ambulance men thought they recognized the horse as one used in the Bellevue stables four years ago.

WOMAN'S STRANGE ACT.

She Accuses Two Men of Stealing Her Jewelry.

As the audience which attended the Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House was leaving last night, a well-dressed woman ran up to a man in the crowd and accused him of having robbed her of her jewels. The man was protesting, and a crowd had collected, when another man came out of the opera house and ran after a Broadway cable car.

The woman released her first victim, and dashing after the runner called him to stop. The fugitive heard that he was called and halted. The woman caught up to him and hit him in the face with her fist, and, as before, began screaming that the man had stolen her jewelry.

A policeman came up and took the woman in charge. At the station house in West Thirtieth Street she said her name was Mary Costello, and that she lived at 110 East Nineteenth Street. She was locked up for disorderly conduct.

FIGHT MAY END FATALLY.

Man Found Terribly Injured at Foot of Lodging House Stairs.

William McClellan, a machinist, thirty-nine years old, lives in the lodging house at 300 Bowery. Last night he wandered into the lodging house kept by Frank G. Schirmer at 262 Bowery. He thought he was in his own place. When Schirmer and Tony Giullo, the latter's porter, tried to convince him to the contrary, there was a fight.

Later a policeman found the machinist lying at the foot of the stairs with a fractured skull, several broken ribs, and injuries which at Bellevue Hospital it was said would probably cause his death.

Schirmer and Giullo were locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

RIVERSIDE PARK GRASS AFIRE.

Fire was discovered in the grass in the north end of Riverside Park just before 12 o'clock last night by Policeman Conges of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Stret Station. How the fire started is not known, but it spread through the dry grass, about six inches in length, with great rapidity, and burned from its starting place, near One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, before it could be extinguished by the men of Engine Company No. 37, stationed at Amsterdam Avenue and Lawrence Street.

The burned area is about two acres. The burning grass made a very pretty spectacle and caused a big crowd to gather on the hill near by. The firemen turned most of their attention to keeping the fire from spreading to the stables and outbuildings around the Claremont Hotel, just a short distance north of Grant's Tomb.

FIVE HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.

Heat Drove Back Firemen Who Tried to Rescue the Animals.

Five horses were burned to death in an early morning fire yesterday in a three-story frame stable, at 599 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. The stable was burned to the ground, the total loss being over $1,000. It belonged to Mrs. Eliza Norge, and was in the rear of her residence, at the number given. The animals were kept by grocers and tradesmen with places of business nearby.

The fire was first discovered about 2 o'clock by two men who were passing, and who gave the alarm. The stable doors were broken open by the firemen, and every effort made to get the horses out, but the heat was such that the firemen had to abandon them.

Fire on West Twenty-third Street.

The four-story building at 67 West Twenty-third Street was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $3,000. The tenants in the building were Benjamin Dieu, corset manufacturer, who occupied the first, third, and fourth floors, and with his employes, lived there; Dr. Brandford and his wife, on the second floor, makers of cold creams, and Lyne's Café is in the basement. The fire burned through an airshaft and destroyed the roof, a portion of which fell in.

Woman Dies Suddenly on the Street.

Mrs. Eliza Franklin and her husband, Gabriel, who is a butcher and lives at 1,632 Amsterdam Avenue, got off a One Hundred and Tenth Street car last night on their way home from a visit to their son, at 69 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. While waiting for an Amsterdam Avenue car the woman complained of faintness. She was assisted to a near-by coal box and died almost instantly. A physician from the J. Hood Wright Hospital said heart disease had caused death.

VICTORIA EULOGIZED IN MANY PULPITS

Extolled as an Ideal Woman and a Wise Sovereign.

Mayor Van Wyck Condemned for Failing to Half-Mast the Flag on City Hall.

Glowing eulogies of Queen Victoria were delivered in churches of all denominations throughout the city yesterday, in many of which the pulpits were draped with the British and American flags and mourning emblems. In some churches prayers were offered for King Edward VII. Mayor Van Wyck came in for criticism for failing to half-mast the flag on the City Hall when the news of the Queen's death was received. Following are extracts from some of the addresses:

The Rev. Dr. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church.—Never in human history has the death of a woman struck a note of sympathy so wide or touched a chord of sorrow so universal as this death of Queen Victoria. Humanity becomes a great democracy this morning, as it stands in common sympathy beside her bier. Peoples and Kings, Princes and peasants, rich and poor, the humble and the great, are united in the bonds of their common humanity, as they mourn the death of one of God's true women. And it is from that standpoint, the standpoint of Victoria the woman, wife, and mother, rather than of Victoria Empress and Queen, that outside of her own dominion her name sways the suffrage of the world's respect.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MACARTHUR, Calvary Baptist Church.—New York City has been humiliated in the sight of the civilized world by the refusal of its Mayor to make official recognition to the respect felt by all true citizens and patriotic Americans for the Queen. It is only an instance of the narrowness of the man and the organization whose Mayor he is and over which he presides. Such men are not worth honor. The enthusiastic lovers of republicanism were always ready to utter the prayer song, "God Save the Queen." She was loved not because she wore the crown of the greatest empire of the world, but rather because she wore the crown of a pure, noble, loving, and queenly womanhood.

The Rev. Dr. ABBOTT E. KITTREDGE, Madison Avenue Reformed Church.—The proper inscription for the world's tribute is not "Victoria the Great," but "Victoria the Good." Though she became a Queen by the accident of birth, it was her personal character which was her richest crown. It was her noble womanhood, which united the fear of God, the love of home, and devotion to humanity, which gave strength to the empire and won the warm and undying affection of all the English-speaking people.

The Rev. Dr. MORGAN DIX, Trinity Church.—Never before in history was the passing away of a life so deeply mourned in all countries. The death of the Queen—for that is the way we love to speak of her—speaks volumes for the betterment of man all over the world and for the cementing of the brotherhood of man. Men have become more closely bound together by the death of this noble woman. She had the wisdom of all the changes that had been wrought by time. She did not attempt to go against the tide, but she lost none of her dignity in anything that she did.

Rev. Dr. CHARLES H. EATON, Church of the Divine Paternity.—In all the elements of the higher civilization, in the establishment of religious liberty, in the purifying of Court life, and the establishment of Constitutional government, the services of the Queen have been effective. She has exercised a direct control both external and internal over the kingdom. American and English motives are essentially the same. We have for the most part the same heroes, literature, and laws, for the entire Victorian period both nations have advanced in almost equal strides in national prosperity and the growth of a true democracy, while the sentiments of friendship have waxed strong.

The Rev. Dr. HOWARD DU'FFIELD, Old First Church.—America has shared the benediction of her life. America joins in the universal tribute of affectionate sorrow at her passing away. He who would not lower the flag has lowered himself. We make public and formal record of our loving gratitude that God should have enabled the Queen to build up so noble a character and wield so regal an influence over so many human lives. We bow with sorrow at the thought that such a beneficent life force has been withdrawn from the world. We humbly pray that he who has come to wear the crown, and whose veins throb with her blood, may inherit her spirit of profound reverence for God and loyalty to the highest welfare of his fellow-men.

The Rev. Dr. DAVID G. WYLIE, Scotch Presbyterian Church—Victoria was rich in womanly sympathy, and the world will not soon forget her tenderness toward Empress Eugenie and Mrs. Garfield, who, like the Queen, had felt deep and poignant grief. Then, too, she was interested in everything which tended to elevate woman. She was a queen in her home, and believed that home was pre-eminently woman's real sphere, where she should shine as a queen. We offer our tribute of love and homage to her simplicity and purity of life, to her illustrious virtue, and, to her high Christian character, which will be to coming generations a perpetual benediction and inspiration.

The Rev. Dr. S. P. CADMAN, Central Metropolitan Temple—Many women have done virtuously, but Victoria has excelled them all. Not only was she a good woman, but she was every inch a Queen, with rare funds of sagacity, wisdom, and zeal. Although she was a limited constitutional monarch, she was the greatest factor of the century in the politics of the world. She has stood for more of good and grace and peace than we can picture. In her death true statesmanship has lost its chief and most illustrious figure.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. PHILPUTT, Lenox Avenue Union Church—The Queen's reign was a most remarkable one, one that if we could look back upon a hundred years from now we would do so with wonder, and the chances are with disbelief. Her reign will probably be the most illustrious one in history. Her good influence had much to do with the wonderful strides made in the advancement of the world.

The Rev. DONALD MacDOUGALL, Caledonian Presbyterian Church.—We are mourning in common with the British Empire the loss of the beloved Queen. It is a loss felt not only by 400,000,000 subjects, but by the whole Anglo-Saxon race. The heart of America beats with that of England and with the Continent of Europe and the islands of the sea. Never was a death so greatly felt. Other Queens have done virtuously, but thou, Victoria, ideal wife, ideal mother, ideal widow, ideal woman, hast excelled them all.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM C. STINSON, Bloomingdale Reformed Church—Many changes have come about during the reign of Victoria, and not the least notable is the ascendancy of woman. This is due in very large measure to England's sovereign Queen. She was not, indeed, just the sort of a woman that would be called a woman's rights woman. She did not argue and clamor for equality with men, but she fairly proved woman's ability to rule in the most important affairs of mankind. Victoria was a worthy type and representative of her sex.

The Rev. Dr. P. N. WATTERS, Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.—Victoria was one of the best of Britain's rulers, and ranked high with the world's noble women. Not only is she mourned sincerely by her own subjects, but she passed to her reward cherished by all the peoples of the world. Britain has lost her Queen, but the world has lost one of its best and greatest women.

The Rev. Dr. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church of Harlem—There has passed from us the most noted woman of the last century; noted throughout the world no less for her goodness than her greatness. The Queen was not only in name but in reality the Defender of the Faith. Her character in all respects attested her high principles.

The Rev. Dr. J. F. CARSON, Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn—The qualities of character and the features of rulership which bound Queen Victoria to the people of her own realm have endeared her to the people of the civilized world, and to no people more, if quite as much, as the people of America. Because she possessed those qualities which America recognizes as worthy of admiration, and because her influence was always exerted for the preservation of friendly relations between the two English-speaking nations—peoples one in origin, one in thought, one in language—Queen Victoria is esteemed and respected in the United States. Her name has long been accepted here as a part of that heritage of race which the two Anglo-Saxon peoples share in common.

The Rev. Dr. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn—Other eras have been praised by virtue of their splendor, for art and literature. We speak of the age of Pericles. We have much to say of the Emperors of Rome. We speak in praise and wonder of the Renaissance. But when we have made the most of these eras it remains for us to confess that no era was more glorious than that of Victoria, by virtue of the rise and reign of the common people and the progress of the people in the principles of liberty. The Queen has kept a simple, modest home. She has loved truth and justice, has been full of generosity to the poor, and has stood for the stability of Christian institutions.

Mayor Hissed by Colored Worshippers.

An audience of Afro-Americans which assembled in the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, hissed Mayor Van Wyck, while Dr. H. C. C. Astwood, formerly United States Consul to Santo Domingo and now pastor of the church, denounced the Mayor for his refusal to lower the City Hall flag upon the occasion of the Queen's death. Dr. Astwood declared that by his attitude on the flag matter the Mayor had brought upon him the contempt of all good citizens. At the conclusion of his address resolutions were presented by the official board of the church expressing sympathy with British subjects at the loss of their Queen and praying for "a continuation of her glorious and righteous reign." The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote and they will be forwarded to King Edward VII. through the British Ambassador at Washington.

A BRITISH ROYAL MYSTERY.

Question Whether George IV. Left a Child May Now Be Settled.

One of the interesting questions raised by the death of Queen Victoria is as to what disposition will be made by King Edward VII. of the great English royal mystery. This mystery has now existed for over a century, and, if the new King wishes, it can be cleared up in a few minutes.

All that King Edward has to do, if he wishes to satisfy the curiosity of those of his subjects, and other persons abroad, who are interested in the matter, is to direct that a certain batch of papers lying in Coutts's Bank, in London, be made public. These papers relate to the marriage of George IV. to Mrs. Fitzherbert, and will, it is believed, settle once and for all the question of whether there was issue from that marriage.

Of course, even if a male child were born of the marriage, and if that child had male children in turn, the title of the present King to his Crown would not be threatened. A Prince of the royal blood cannot marry a subject, and even if Mrs. Fitzherbert had herself been of royal blood her marriage would have been legally invalid by reason of the circumstance that she was a Roman Catholic. But, on the other hand, a direct descendant in the male line of George IV. could not but hold a position of some distinction were he to be acknowledged, and it is within the bounds of possibility that were all the documents to be made public a great change in circumstances would await one or more American citizens.

For it has long been reported that there actually was a male child from the marriage of George IV. to the beautiful commoner, and that the child in question emigrated to America, settled in Washington, and died there some years ago. The person in question lived very quietly, but in good style, and the source of his income was a mystery. It was frequently reported of him during his lifetime that he was a son of George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert, and it was declared that the Society of Jesus had proof of his birth. It has even been said that a secret fund exists in London, the interest of which is paid to the descendants of the marriage.

The papers which were placed in Coutts's bank by Mrs. Fitzherbert are, so far as is known, the certificate of the marriage, a letter from George IV. relating to the marriage, a will written by George IV., the mortgage on the palace at Brighton, and a memorandum by Mrs. Fitzherbert. It is the last named which, unless there are other papers of which no memorandum was made, will, it is expected, clear up the mystery.

That there is a mystery behind it all seems certain from the extraordinary amount of caution exercised by those who had it in their power at one time to make public the documents. The papers were placed by Mrs. Fitzherbert in the bank, indorsed as follows:

These papers are placed by Mrs. Fitzherbert at Messrs. Coutts & Co., at the disposal of the Earl of Albemarle and Lord Stourton, according to a memorandum dated the 24th of August, 1833.
WELLINGTON,
ALBEMARLE,
STOURTON.

In 1855 the Hon. Charles Langdale wrote a spirited defense of Mrs. Fitzherbert. He was a brother of the eighteenth Lord Stourton, who had died in 1846, and, the fourth Earl of Albemarle being also dead, Mr. Langdale applied to the Rev. and Hon. E. R. Keppel, his Lordship's fourth son and executor, for permission to make the papers public. This permission Mr. Keppel declined to give, stating as his reason the fact that the making public of the papers would "pander to the bad feelings of the great world, without doing any good." This reason certainly seems altogether insufficient, and the natural conclusion seems to be that there is considerably more than the mere proof of the marriage—which is now admitted to have taken place by almost all historians—to conceal.

If nothing else were needed to prove the marriage, the treatment of Mrs. Fitzherbert by William IV. when he succeeded George IV. would be enough to prove it. William offered to make Mrs. Fitzherbert a Duchess, introduced her to his family, and authorized her to wear mourning for George IV.

It seems certain that the persons who now have the papers in their keeping will not make them public without express authorization from the ruler of the United Kingdom, and that is why the new King's attitude to this vexed question will be awaited with interest.

The position of a descendent of a royal morganatic marriage is an anomalous but a good one. Col. Fitz-George, for instance, who is a son of the Duke of Cambridge, is one of the most popular men in London society. The Duke married an actress, who was afterward known as Mrs. Fitz-George.

TWO HOLIDAYS FOR CANADA.

Empire Day on the Late Queen's Birthday and Thanksgiving on the King's.

From The Toronto (Ont.) Mail and Empire.

The death of the Queen does not cancel the holiday this country always takes on the 24th of May. We have observed it regularly for sixty-four years, a long period in a history so short as ours. Nor is there merely long usage to sanction, and, we might say, hallow it. There is, first, the undying memory of the good Queen whose birthday it was. There is next the pleasant season. The 24th is usually a lively day. Nature has by that date got herself dressed in her most attractive colors, and the world smiles.

Undoubtedly no small part of the popularity the holiday enjoys is due to the time it falls. That time is usually as convenient as it is pleasant, plowing having been finished and haying not yet having been begun. Without the observance of the 24th of May, by sports and gayeties, it would be felt, not only in rural, but also in urban parts, that there was a long blank in the late spring. It is perhaps profitless to attempt to analyze the popularity of the day any further than to say it is dear to the people as Victoria's birthday, and that we have come to have a prescriptive title to it as a holiday. The habit of spending it enjoyably has got deeply rooted in our national life. Of all the people in this country there are few old enough to remember a time when there were no attractions on the 24th of May.

Until the law is changed, the day will continue a bank holiday. Let the law remain unchanged. If it is not considered that there is any remaining raison d'être for a holiday, it will not be difficult to suggest one. A new holiday has been adopted of late—that is, Empire Day. It has been twice observed already, and on both occasions on the 25th of May. Let it be transferred to the 24th, thus perpetuating the observance of the Queen's birthday, and making one holiday serve for two. It is fitting that the day of the late Queen's birth should be lastingly associated with the inculcation of imperial sentiment.

But the birthday of the King must be celebrated. Here we have another chance to economize by merging two holidays in one. His birthday falls on Nov. 7. Could we not also, out of compliment to him, fix that as the date for Thanksgiving, instead of continuing Thanksgiving as a movable feast?

KAISER A FIELD MARSHAL

Raised to an Exalted Rank in the British Army.

CELEBRATES HIS BIRTHDAY

Receives Royalties on His Yacht Hohenzollern at Cowes—Gift from the Late Queen.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 27.—This morning Emperor William received from the hand of the Duke of Connaught his sword on his appointment as a Field Marshal of the British Army. In the presence of the households of King Edward and the dead Queen, as well as a number of British and German naval officers, his Majesty has expressed great delight at the appointment. To-day he celebrated his forty-second birthday at Osborne. Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning the members of the German Embassy, who arrived from London yesterday, proceeded to Osborne and tendered congratulations to Emperor William upon his birthday. The Emperor, accompanied by the Crown Prince, met them in the reception room. There were no formal speeches.

After the memorial service in Whippingham Church Emperor William and the Crown Prince went directly to the Hohenzollern, receiving a salute of twenty-one guns. His Majesty took luncheon there, the guests including Lord Kintone, Col. Carrington, who is attached to his Majesty's staff while in England, the members of the German Embassy, and others.

Crown Prince Frederick William proposed the Emperor's health, which was drunk with "Hochs." The Kaiser then drank the health of King Edward, the entire company standing.

Then his Majesty donned the uniform of a British Admiral to receive visitors who might call to tender congratulations. Among those who came were King Edward, in the uniform of an Admiral, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, and other royal personages and Lord Roberts and Mr. Brodrick, all in full uniforms.

The Emperor received the King at the gangway. The yacht was rolling heavily, owing to the gale, so that the Queen and the royal ladies were prevented from accompanying the King. After tea had been served the royal party returned to Osborne House, Emperor William and the Crown Prince immediately returning the visit and dining with the King.

In addition to the sword of a Field Marshal, King Edward has presented to Emperor William, already a Knight of the Garter, the insignia of the order in diamonds. The fact that this gift was ordered by the late Queen, with the intention of presenting it on the Kaiser's birthday, gave a pathetic interest to the presentation.

Emperor William, on learning of the King's intention to appoint him a Field Marshal, sent the following telegram to Lord Salisbury:

"The King, my august uncle, confers upon me the rank of a Field Marshal in his army and informs me that my appointment will be published on my birthday. I hasten to apprise you of my deep appreciation of so signal a mark of his Majesty's affection for me, and I rejoice to think that I shall be numbered among those of the highest rank in his Majesty's gallant army.

"WILLIAM, R."

The Emperor sent a fac simile of the dispatch to Lord Roberts. Lord Salisbury replied as follows:

"I beg with most profound respect to tender to your Imperial Majesty my thanks for your telegram, and my sincere congratulations upon the anniversary of your Majesty's birthday and upon the appointment to the exalted rank of Field Marshal which my august sovereign, the King, has been pleased to confer upon your Imperial Majesty, and I am convinced that your acceptance of the office will give the liveliest gratification to all classes of the nation, who have been deeply touched by the consideration and kindly feeling exhibited in your gracious visit on this solemn occasion."

Lord Roberts responded in the following terms: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Majesty's gracious telegram, giving me the joyful tidings that his Majesty, King Edward, has conferred upon your Majesty the rank of Field Marshal. I would beg, Sir, that I may be allowed to offer on behalf of myself and the army I have the honor to command, our most heartfelt and respectful congratulations on this mark of our sovereign's affection and appreciation of your Majesty's great and soldierly qualities.

"All ranks will be very proud to think that your Majesty will henceforth be even more closely associated with them than hitherto and will feel that the army is highly honored by your Majesty's name being enrolled among the Field Marshals of Great Britain."

It is stated here that at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, in the presence of Emperor William and the members of the British royal family, King Edward will confer upon Crown Prince Frederick William the Order of the Garter.

The Hohenzollern will take part in the naval display at Spithead.

The Emperor will accompany the King to London and Windsor, and will return to Germany immediately after the funeral.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Most of the Berlin papers, as well as those throughout the empire, utter a few words of eloquent eulogy of Emperor William on the occasion of his birthday. On many buildings, however, the flags are at half-mast in tribute to Queen Victoria. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says:

"Congratulations to the Emperor will be all the more deeply felt by him since he and the Crown Prince are absent from the country, and in mourning for England's Queen."

The Berliner Post, in remarking upon King Edward's knowledge of statecraft, recalls numerous instances, especially in 1864, when Queen Victoria exercised a "great influence for the benefit of Germany," and it says that Germans ought to be grateful for her opposition to the proposed Anglo-French alliance.

There was the usual reveille this morning for Emperor William's birthday, and the troops were given a day's parole. At noon the Military Governor of Berlin celebrated the anniversary at the Zeughaus, or Arsenal.

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

Britons Hope Contact of the Kaiser with British People Will Remove "a Great Misunderstanding."

LONDON, Jan. 28.—All the morning papers comment with keen satisfaction upon the exchange of courtesies between King Edward and Emperor William and the telegraphic correspondence between the Kaiser and Lord Salisbury and Lord Roberts, pointing out that all this will bind more firmly the Anglo-German friendship.

"History is being made with lightning speed in these days," says The Daily Telegraph. "Days crowded with majestic and epoch-making incidents, which can never cease to impress the imagination of the world, and perhaps to affect its fortunes.

"Throughout this rapid process of transforming events it is still the German Emperor's sojourn among us which most impresses the nation. There is not a single Briton but cherishes the hope and the confidence that the close and moving contact into which Emperor William and the British people have been brought will result in the absolute removal of a great misunderstanding."

THE DAY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

A Fountain, the Gift of the Kaiser, Dedicated—Officials Present.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—The special service held at the German Church in Constantinople to-day on the anniversary of the birth of Emperor William was followed by the inauguration in Hippodrome Square of the fountain presented by the Kaiser, the ceremony taking place in the presence of the members of the German Embassy, Tewfik Pasha, Ottoman Minister of Foreign Affairs; other members of the Turkish Cabinet, and many high officials of the Government, as well as deputations from the German training ship Moltke and the German station ship Loreley, formerly the Mohican.

Turkish troops were massed around the square, and there was a large concourse of spectators. The ceremony was imposing. Adbul Hamid sent two silver ewers to be filled with water and sealed, one for Emperor William and the other for himself.

A Permanent Memorial in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The first contributions toward a fund for a permanent memorial in Chicago to Queen Victoria were made to-night at the services held in the Trinity Episcopal Church. A large sum was realized, which will be held by the Treasurer of Trinity Church until the character and the form of the memorial are decided upon.

WHEN a person copies and imitates your habits and manner, you know he is your inferior.

When a tailor copies our signs and methods and ways of doing business, you know he is our inferior.

Don't be misled, but reach the place you start for—the Northwest Corner of Nassau and Ann Streets, where we occupy the entire building.

Suits or Overcoats for $12 made to order.

From strictly all-wool fabrics, carefully tailored, substantially trimmed and properly fitted, and which we at no other time made for less than $15.

Suitings — Vicunas, Thibet, Fancy Worsteds, Heather and Unfinished Worsteds.

Overcoatings—West of England Kersey, Melton, Moule, Oxford, Montagnac and Chinchilla. Included in this sale is the fashionable Lord Raglan, our successful new model overcoat.

Cohen & Co., Tailors,

N. W. Cor. Nassau & Ann Sts.

CAUTION—Look for building which we occupy entirely, covered with flags of all nations and pink signs.

CRAZY SNAKE CAPTURED

Leader of Discontented Creek Indians Taken in His Camp.

Two Men, Noted for Daring, Effected the Seizure—Indians Refused to Confer with a Posse.

HENRIETTA, Indian Territory, Jan. 27.—Deputy Marshal Grant Johnson and Bunnie McIntosh of Eufaula, two men noted for their bravery and daring in hazardous expeditions against outlaws, made a dash upon the encampment of Snake Indians near Eufaula to-day and captured Chitto Harjo, (Crazy Snake.) After an exciting escape from the hostile Creek camp, they managed to land their prisoner at this place this evening, and he is now held captive under a strong guard of soldiers under the command of Lieut. Dixon.

The capture of the central figure of the uprising and the show of force which the troops will make will likely put an end to the threatened outbreak.

Lieut. Dixon and his troops will move out of this place to-morrow, upon the encampment of Snakes, near Eufaula. It is not likely that a forced march will be made, and it will be Tuesday before the Snakes' stronghold is reached. Deprived of their leader, it is not thought probable that they will make any resistance, but will lay down their arms and yield to the inevitable.

BRISTOW, Indian Territory, Jan. 27.—Major G. W. Lilie, "Pawnee Bill," with a posse, including Capt. Edmund Harry of the Creek Light Horsemen, United States Marshals Dean, Hogan, and Churchwell, and Indian Policemen Keyes, Howell, and Saunders, visited the hostile Creeks' camping ground, six miles south of this place, at noon to-day. The Indians, who were holding a big feast, refused the posse admittance and declined to confer with them in any manner.

Many of the full-bloods, who have been in the habit of wearing white man's apparel, were dressed in full Indian regalia. They are most bitter in their denunciation of the Marshals who arrested Tom Tiger, Captain of the insurgent light horsemen, who left at dark in charge of United States Marshals Dean, Hogan, and a posse for Muskogee, as it was feared an attempt would be made during the night to release him if held here. Last night thirty-two citizens of Bristow watched the prisoner, and about as many more guarded the town. At 3 o'clock this morning the weird chant of the Indian dance and beat of the tom-tom were plainly heard by the guards on the south line of town.

Late last night a telegram was received from Marshal Bennett authorizing the Mayor and Council here to arm and swear in all able-bodied citizens to protect their property until soldiers could be sent here from Henrietta.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Jan. 27.—Reports received here at the United States Marshal's office to-day say that the home of John Bartram, a ranchman living sixteen miles east of Bristow, I. T., was burned by belligerent Snake Indians last night. A band of thirty Indians, all drunk, made a demonstration. Bartram ordered them away. This enraged the Indians. The band rode away, and Bartram, fearing violence, moved his family to Bristow. Later his home and all the buildings on the premises were in flames. The report cannot be confirmed. If true, it is the first overt act committed by the Creeks.

UPRISING MAY BE SPREADING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Indian Commissioner Jones has received the following dispatch of yesterday's date from Agent Shoenfelt, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, regarding the Indian troubles:

Marshall Bennett will leave to-morrow with a force of deputies and Indian police. Will meet troops at Henrietta. Late dispatches indicate the uprising in Choctaw Nation is spreading. Disaffected Indians have sworn in 450 light horsemen, and are attempting to carry out their laws and threaten to destroy property. Have just ordered a squad of

50,000 Yards of WOOL CHALLIS
At Twenty-eight Cents a Yard!

WORTH 50c?—yes; and *no.*

They're new this season. Hundreds of thousands of yards that you'll think identical will be sold in the next two or three months at fifty cents a yard. The cloth is exactly the same, and it is perfect. The printing is from the same blocks, with the same dyes; same designs, same color combinations. "Then why not the same?"—you will ask; and you'll still ask it when you see the goods, for you'll find no fault with them. But experts know they are not just like the perfect pieces, and the manufacturer could not mix them with his perfect goods. Neither do we want you to buy them without knowing just what they are, so you can judge them for yourself. Here is the reason for the price: Some of the printings are not exact; some pieces did not take as much of the dye as the model, and came out a less dense shade. If any have worse defects, we have not seen them. But here's the warning; and there is no defect that your own eyes cannot detect. There is no danger of defective cloth at all. They are soft, dainty and beautiful as wool challis are famed to be; and we know you will say we have no real right to call them imperfect.

It just makes a difference of 22c a yard in your favor. Thrifty and tasteful women will take the best part of them in three days, or probably two. We expect to be able to fill all mail orders that are sent to-day. Plenty of polka-dots and the new rings that will be so popular this season, as well as stripes and figures in white and colors on grounds of navy, light and cadet blues, gray, pink, heliotrope and white. Splendid variety—bright and new—a remarkable offering at 28c a yard.

Ample selling space on Main aisle counters and in the Rotunda to display the patterns fully, and make the buying comfortable even with the rapid selling of which they are certain.

Those GINGHAMS

Did you read about them, or see them last week? They're the most beautiful ginghams we ever sold for

12½c a yard

Regular 25c goods of the coming season. Half price on fresh, new goods that have no superiors at their regular price. People were incredulous, and didn't come freely on Friday; they were enthusiastic on Saturday; and to-day enough will tell their neighbors, to storm the counters that hold the ginghams all day long. But we've provided ample space, and there is an abundance of the ginghams for to-day and probably to-morrow. They're bright, new and perfect—fine as the imported goods, with dainty cords in most of them; and some lace stripes; full 32 inches wide; the most desirable colorings and wide variety. Prompt mail orders will be in time.

Rotunda.

Handkerchiefs

"Seconds" of men's and women's handkerchiefs—and "seconds" at Wanamaker's mean goods without real hurts. When really damaged handkerchiefs are found we take them out—as was the case a couple of months ago in such a lot as this, when we discovered a deception, and sold the bad handkerchiefs at 5c, though the "seconds" sold in a jiffy at 12½c. To-day's offering contains these:

100 Dozen Women's Embroidered and Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs—here and there will be a drop stitch in the embroidery or a small pin spot in the linen lawn, so small that they could be easily placed among regular goods. Handkerchiefs easily worth 50c, 75c or $1 each when perfect.

100 Dozen Men's Plain White Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with misweaves only—heavy threads—no holes; assorted widths of hems. Qualities that sell for 35c to 50c each when perfect.

Choose from either lot—Men's or Women's,

At 12½c Each

Broadway.

White APRONS
Under-price

Neatness, protection, or daintiness—all the purposes of these useful articles of attire are expressed by the various sorts in this collection of manufacturers' samples, which we set before you to-day at a little price. Only 720 aprons in all, of white lawn; some with bretelles, some embroidered, plaited, or otherwise trimmed; various sizes. Worth 50c to $1.50. Now at

40c Each

Broadway.

PORTIERES

A dozen qualities, embracing splendid satin, tapestry, moire and mercerized portieres, are all displayed with new price-marks this morning. Reductions of a third, except where they're even more. Handsome patterns and colorings. Some corded, some fringed top and bottom, some plain.

Were $6, $6.25, $9.50, and up to $14.50 a pair. Prices are now $4 to $9.75.

Third floor.

Framed Pictures

Platino prints. Your quick appreciation of a recent similar offering induced us to plan for this. We have secured a large number of these neatly framed and matted prints, and the prices are, as on the previous lot, remarkably little. Chief among this collection are the copies of Boston library's frieze of "The Prophets." They're much sought for just now, and will rarely be obtained for so little as these—45c. They were very reasonably priced at 75c. Size 4x22 in.

Numerous other good subjects. Some 8x10 pictures at 20c, instead of 25c; 10x12 in., at 25c, instead of 40c; 11x14 in., at 25c, instead of 50c; some combinations—3 pictures framed together, at 45c, instead of 65c.

Fifth floor.

The Economy of Luxury in FURS

There have been shown in our Fur Store this season some of the most sumptuous garments possible to produce.

For instance, a full-length coat made from fine pelts of the Russian sable—the little animal, about the size of a cat, that is nature's aristocrat in clothes, having the finest, thickest fur with which any creature is endowed, to brave the cold of its arctic or sub-arctic home, in Russia or Siberia. Not only are the pelts choice; but they have had the most expert treatment all the way through until the garment is so beautifully pieced and matched that it looks like one vast skin. Its original valuation was $5,000; but we do not count in value the usual furrier's protection against carrying such a royal robe until the proper customer appears, and we marked it a fair mercantile price, $4,000. To-day it is offered for $2,500; and is certainly one of the most elegant garments obtainable in America to-day.

Among the other specimens of fur elegance, now offered at great concessions in price, are these:

$800, from $1,200—Russian Sable English Box Coat with velvet revers.
$800, from $1,000—Russian Sable Eton Jackets.
$600, from $1,000—Mink Automobile Coat, made from choice Eastern skins.
$600, from $1,000—Persian Lamb Ulster with bodice of chinchilla.
$300, from $500—Eton Jackets, made from selected chinchilla skins.
$200, from $350—Broadtail Coat with real chinchilla collar and revers.
$150, from $300—Seal Coat with collar and revers of blended baum marten.
$200, from $265 and $275—Seal Coats.
$60, from $90—Persian Lamb Coats.
$35, from $60—Astrakhan Coats.
Capes of Irkutz Sable, $15 to $37.50, according to length; were $30 to $75.

Second floor, Broadway.

Some *Stirring Offerings* of Garments for Women

The regular prices of goods in the White Sale have made busy times for three weeks; and made other dealers wonder how we could make them.

To-day's news tells of radical reductions from the special prices for the sale; for the closing out of certain lots that are to be cleaned up.

Of course they will be bought quickly at these prices. Only prompt folks are certain of sharing them. Read on:

$1 Night Gowns at 50c—
Of muslin or cambric; 2 styles: V neck trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; or of muslin, V neck, trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion.

25c Chemises at 18c—
Of cambric; round neck trimmed with lace.

40c Chemises at 25c—
Of cambric; round neck trimmed with torchon lace; cambric ruffle on skirt.

50c Drawers at 25c—
Of cambric; trimmed with embroidered ruffle, and plaits above.

Corset Covers at 8c—
Of cambric; 2 styles: V neck trimmed with lace or embroidery; sizes 32 to 38. Only 3 to a buyer.

Drawers at 15c—
Of muslin or cambric; deep hem and plaits above. Only 3 to a buyer.

Second floor, Cross aisle.

Eiderdown Robes, Half Price—
Solid Colors in 4 styles: Trimmed with satin ribbon, or applique, of cloth, with fancy stitching on collar and cuffs; some applique down the front.
Were $7.50 to $13.50
Now $3.75 to $6.75

$3.75 to $6 Flannel Waists at $2.50—
Solid colors; 20 styles. Only a few of a kind; some plain, or corded in clusters; others trimmed with braid or ribbon; others silk trimmed; some embroidered in silk figures all over.

Flannel Eton Jackets, Half Price—
Made of flannel in solid colors; 4 styles: Trimmed with fancy braid or taffeta silk; some with sleeves, others sleeveless. Not many in the lot.
Were $2.50 to $6
Now $1.25 to $3

Tenth street.

The Under-price Store

You're bound to get a bargain no matter what you buy in the Under-price Store. Merchandise can't get counter space there if it's ordinary. These, and other items told of before, on sale to-day:

Men's Suspenders at 25c—
Of mercerized cotton webbing, with calfskin ends; nickel or gold-plated buckles, glove-button cast-offs. We sell better goods for 50c; but these are splendid value at to-day's price—25c a pair.

Women's 40c Stockings at 25c a pair—
Entirely new—just opened—extra fine lisle thread, fast black, plain with double soles and toes, and high spliced heels. Also Richelieu ribbed lisle thread.

35c Slip Coverings at 18c a yard—
They are striped denims. Used also as hangings. Three patterns, and all good colorings. 30 in. wide.

25c Tickings at 12½c a yard—
For furniture, mattresses and pillow coverings; also suitable for hangings. Good variety of colorings.

25c Denims at 15c a yard—
Also Hungarian cloths. Some of these fabrics are double-faced. Particularly attractive when used as screen fillings. Suitable also for hangings and coverings. Desirable designs and colorings.

Boys' Waists and Blouses—
Of opera and twilled flannel. Sizes for 2½ to 15 years. Worth $1 to $1.35; now at 50c to 75c.
Same as above, but a better grade. 2½ to 14 years. Worth $1.75, $2 and $2.25; now at $1.25.

Table Linen Remnants and Napkins—
All excellent grades, in assorted lengths—mostly in 2 to 3½ yards, 35c to $1.75 a yard, regularly; now 28c to $1.25.
Napkins, in various good patterns, half dozen lots only, at one-quarter to a third lower than former moderate prices.

OVERCOATS
To Order at Under-price

The most positive bargain a man can buy is this: where the garment is made up fresh, new, and to his measure, at a radical concession in price. Nothing is sacrificed to procure the saving in cost.

We want to keep our tailors busy, dispose of our winter overcoat fabrics, and incidentally show you how well we make clothes for men. You can be sure we shall not slight your overcoat with this object in mind.

The materials to choose from are Oxford-mixed cheviots, blue and black kerseys, brown-mixed and black cheviots; also blue and black chinchilla. The coat to be made up with all-wool body lining, and black satin shoulders—the most serviceable linings made.

Prices have been $30 to $45. To your order to-day for

$25

As good an investment for next year as this.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

LINENS
Under-Price

This offering comes from a stock-taking clean-up of odd lots of excellent linens, that are a little mussed and soiled. The prices make amends:

Napkins, of Scotch double damask, 27 in. square—$8.50 kind at $6.50; $9 kind at $7.50; $15 kind at $12 a dozen.
Dinner Napkins, of same, 24 in. square, $3.75 kind at $2.75 a dozen.

Table Linen—
Half-bleached, 60 in. wide; 60c quality, at 45c.
Cream table linen, almost 2 yds. wide; 50c kind at 40c.
Bleached table linen, full 2 yds. wide, choice patterns. Our usual $1.25 kind at 90c a yard.

Fancy Linens—
400 odd pieces of hemstitched linen; some with drawn work and some with lace edge; nearly all at half price or less. Scarfs, squares, tray covers and center-pieces. $2 pieces for 95c; $3.75 pieces for $1.75; $6.50 pieces for $3.

Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

Five dollars is empowered to do considerably more work than usual in these stocks to-day. Look at this lot of 100 single and double-breasted suits, choice of which is now offered at $5. They are high-grade suits, of all-wool cheviots, for boys of 9 to 16 years, and comprise values up to double present price.

Or this lot of 100 sailor suits—some of them suitable for early spring wear. Sizes for 3 to 12-year old boys. Values up to $7.50. Price $5.

A lot of overcoats—$16.50 to $20 kinds—some of them Raglans—choice at $12.

200 corduroy trousers, 3 to 16-year sizes. Price 95c each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Couch and TABLE COVERS

There are four sizes in each of these two lots of fresh, handsome, perfect table covers. The prices have been changed a bit in your favor, thus:

Tapestry—
1½ yards, were $2.75; now $1.65.
2 yards, were $3; now $2.
2½ yards, were $3.25; now $2.15.
3 yards, were $4.50; now $3.

Mercerized Cotton—
1½ yards, were $3; now $1.85.
2 yards, were $4.25; now $2.85.
2½ yards, were $5.75; now $3.50.
3 yards, were $7.25; now $5.

These very desirable tapestry couch covers have also been repriced in this fashion:

Were $5, $5.25, $5.75 and $6; now $3.25, $3.50, $3.75 and $4.

Third floor.

Furniture Coverings

This is an unusually advantageous period in which to have shabby furniture brightened up. We are exceptionally well equipped just now to handle work of that nature, and here's a big lot of all kinds of desirable fabrics at a third or more below regular prices:

Cotton Tapestries that were $2.25 and $3.75 a yard, are now $1.35 and $2.50
Wool Tapestries that were $4.25 to $9.50 a yard, are now $2.75 to $6.75.
Silk Tapestries that were $3.85 to $30 a yard, are now $2.85 to $18.
Damasks that were $1.25 to $18 a yard, are now 85c to $11.50.
Figured and Striped Velours, 50 in. wide, that sold regularly at $1.50 to $5.50 a yard, are now 95c to $4.25.

Third floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway. Fourth Avenue.
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MANY SPEEDWAY BRUSHES

Runaway Trotter Cleverly Stopped by Mounted Policeman Austen.

ALICE BARNES BEAT ROBERT J.

Bel Esprit Won a Fast Three-Cornered Tilt with Alietta and Barney Kirkland—Cobwebs Was Jogged.

There was a large and representative gathering of New York City's light harness horsemen on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday. The moderate weather brought them out in full force, and they found the roadbed in excellent condition. Several exciting incidents served to vary the regular order of brushes, which became so numerous toward noon that they were hard to keep track of. While the speeding was at its height and the roadway was crowded with vehicles, a shout of "Runaway, clear the road!" was echoed down the line of spectators. Instantly every horse was turned toward the curb in order to give the runaway a clear road. Then when everybody had sought a position of comparative safety a frightened animal was seen rushing down the middle of the stretch with Mounted Policeman McKeon in full chase. It was soon discovered that the runaway was the trotter Ding Dong, 2:26¼, owned by J. Cartwright. The driver sawed at the bit in a vain effort to pull the horse up, and several times McKeon reached out to catch the animal. But the trotter was too fast. Just at the half-mile post McKeon pulled up suddenly, to the great astonishment of the crowd, who thought he had abondoned the chase, but an instant later his manœuvre was explained, for standing in the middle of the road ready to make a dash for the frightened horse was Mounted Policeman Austen. As the horse came almost abreast of him Austen dug the spurs into his own animal, and an instant later he had Ding Dong by the bit. A short, sharp struggle ensued, and the runaway was brought to a standstill, while the crowd gave a rousing cheer in approbation of Austen's good horsemanship.

Among the early arrivals was Nathan Straus, driving the old favorite Cobwebs, 2:12, who, after being given two or three jogs, was found to be somewhat out of condition, and he was sent back to the sheds. Mr. Straus taking the reins behind the pacer Robert J., 2:01½. A few minutes later E. E. Smathers appeared, driving the trotting queen of the Speedway, Alice Barnes, 2:11½, closely followed by George Spear, behind Queen Wilkes, also owned by Mr. Smathers. The crowd clamored for a brush between this trio of cracks, and they were jogged up the stretch and turned to a good start. Alice Barnes at once took the lead, but before a quarter had been covered Robert J. was on even terms with her, and gaining gradually. Queen Wilkes was half a length in the rear. At three came down the stretch under the whip, Mr. Straus leaning over the dashboard, and urging Robert J., who had a lead of half a length, to his utmost speed. Alice Barnes endeavored to recover lost ground by making a spurt, but broke in the attempt, and spoiled her chances of winning. She recovered her footing, however, in time to beat Queen Wilkes by a narrow margin. In a second brush between Robert J. and Alice Barnes, which was as exciting as the first while it lasted, Robert J. broke just at the wrong moment, and lost the race to Alice Barnes by a length.

The crack pacer Edward W., 2:21¼, driven by George Coleman, did some fast work, and carried off the honors in several hot half-mile contests. One remarkably fast brush which the pacer won easily was with the trotter Freeland, 2:17¾, driven by David Goodman, and Sprightly, driven by T. S. Russell. It was either horse's race until the head of the stretch was reached, when Edward W. made a spurt that landed him a head in front of his competitors, and Sprightly in attempting to follow the lead, broke.

One of the liveliest three-cornered brushes of the morning was between the trotter Bel Esprit, 2:12½, driven by his owner, Charles Reilly; Barney Kirkland, 2:22¾, driven by M. Fluckinger, and Alietta, 2:12½. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the three off, but they were finally started on fairly even terms. The first quarter was covered with all close up, each striving for a lead, but apparently unable to gain it. Alietta, on being touched with the whip, gained half a length by making a desperate spurt. Both Barney Kirkland and Bel Esprit were equal to the occasion, and as they reached the head of the stretch a blanket would have covered all three. Within fifty yards of the finish line Bel Esprit took the lead, and won by a head from Alietta.

One of the prettiest and closest brushes of the morning was between Alice Barnes, 2:11½, and her stable mate, Queen Wilkes, who was unusually fast yesterday. Queen Wilkes had the best of the start, and Alice Barnes, in trying to close the gap, made a break. It was a handy one, however, and when she caught she came with a rush that soon brought her on nearly even terms. No Grand Circuit finish was ever better contested, but Queen Wilkes kept her head in front, and won so closely that it looked to many critics on the finish line like a dead heat. On the next trip down the pair were started again, but this time, although Queen Wilkes made a hard race, Alice Barnes had a half length to the good at the finish.

Among the many who witnessed the sport was George Haber, driving the chestnut pacer Prince Altara; J. Childs, driving the trotter Tom Cole, 2:19½; M. Zahn, driving Dundess, 2:23¾; Elmer Stevens, behind Peppina; J. W. Cornish, driking the bay trotter David B., 2:06¾; C. H. Jarvis, behind The Dude, 2:13¾; Hugh Reilly, driving Commodore Porter, 2:13; Louis Kahn, driving the pacer George Wallace, 2:17¼; Dr. H. D. Gill, driving Parkville Prince; G. W. Wilder, driving the pacer Girlie; W. E. Durando, driving the blind pacer Hopeful, 2:21½, Dr. Flagg, with the gray pacer Highland Lassie, 2:13¾; P. Ryan, driving Pearl Jr., 2:20½, and Billy Dwyer, to the pole; John F. Cockerill, driving the bay mare Rival, 2:17¼; Frank J. Newman, behind his pair of black trotters; A. B. Henderson, driving the trotter Hartford, 2:28; George Young, with his show ring trotter Dandy, and E. L. Herman, driving a team of gray pacers.

During the afternoon the crowd of vehicles was greater than that of the morning, but there was little or no brushing on account of the crowded condition of the road, and the fact that the footing had become somewhat uncertain in several spots.

Turfmen Coming to Daly Horse Sale.

All the horses of the Bitter Root Stud, the property of Marcus Daly's estate, to be sold by the Fasig-Tipton Company in Madison Square Garden, beginning Wednesday, are now quartered at the Morris Park race track, where they will remain until just before the sale. The horses of each day's offering will be taken to Madison Square Garden just before each day's sale, thus saving them from worry as much as possible. Extensive preparations have been made by the sales company for the expected great crowd of horsemen and prospective bidders. For the accommodation of the Kentucky breeders and the turfmen who have been wintering in Cincinnati and the vicinity of the Newport and Covington tracks, a special train will leave Lexington, Ky., to-night, and reach New York to-morrow night. The chief public interest in the disposal of the great Montana breeding farm centres in Hamburg, and the guesses at the price he will bring have been many and of wide range. It is known that agents representing both English and French breeders are in New York to bid on the horse, but it is generally believed that Hamburg will be bought by an American.

BOSTON HOCKEY CLUB.

Strong Team Being Formed to Play the N. Y. A. C. Seven.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—A very strong ice hockey team has been formed in this city of ex-college players. It will be known as the Boston Hockey Club. Two of the prospectives are graduates of Harvard, two of Yale, two of Brown, one of Princeton, and one of Colby. Several games with strong local clubs will be played, and the big game will be with the New York Athletic Club, at the St. Nicholas Rink, on Feb. 21. The Captain is Sanford Stoddard, Yale, '99, who will play forward. The other forwards will be F. J. Goodridge, Harvard, '98; L. C. Hunt, Brown, '99, and either G. C. Wallworth, Yale, 1900, or E. Stanwood, Jr., Colby, '98.

The Harvard back field of last year will compose the defense. W. R. Vanderpool, Princeton, '98, who has had two years' experience on the Princeton team and two on Harvard, will play cover point. F. A. Russell, Harvard, '99, will occupy his regular position at point, and A. A. Barrow, Brown, '98, a member of the Brown team for two years and of Harvard for one, will play goal.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Harriers of Local Athletic Organizations Make Good Time Over the Regular Courses.

Some of the most expert trail followers in the metropolitan district participated yesterday in the weekly cross country runs of the various local clubs. The event under the auspices of the Star Athletic Club started from the clubhouse, corner of Vernon Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Long Island City. The usual course was run over, thirty-eight men participating. The full route of eight miles was covered by but one man, C. Brody of the Xavier Athletic Club, who finished strongly alone. His time was 0:59:00.

The main body traveled at a merry clip all the way going over about four and a half miles. J. J. Molloy, Xavier Athletic Club; M. J. McGarry, Pastime Athletic Club; D. Daniel McMahon, Pastime Athletic Club, and Robert W. Kennedy of the Star Athletic Club made most of the pace. The order of the finish follows:

J. J. Molloy, Xavier Athletic Club; M. J. McGarry, Pastime Athletic Club; C. Brady, Xavier Athletic Club; J. H. Kelly, Daniel McMahon, Pastime Athletic Club; T. L. Kelly, Robert W. Kennedy, Star Athletic Club; H. J. Hunjinyer, Xavier Athletic Club; R. Pfortner, Pastime Athletic Club; J. J. Walsh, C. Foran, Xavier Athletic Club; J. J. Lynch, Pastime Athletic Club; Peter McCabe, S. Touhmey, W. H. Hayslop, Star Athletic Club; J. Krauss, Pastime Athletic Club; M. Vandervery, Star Athletic Club; Thomas J. McGirr, New York Athletic Club; L. Markheim, Pastime Athletic Club; T. J. O'Donnell, Star Athletic Club; F. Nolen, Xavier Athletic Club; Daniel J. Brennan, Pastime Athletic Club; Eugene Estoppey, Pastime Athletic Club, and E. F. Visble, Star Athletic Club. Time—0:28:19.

The Williamsburg Athletic Association's event resolved itself into a double event. First match race between the three winners of the former runs held by the club this season, and all of whom started from scratch, and the weekly handicap for medals. The course was about six miles, and took in Berlin Village, Maspeth, East Williamsburg, and old Bushwick, starting from the clubhouse on Withers Street. John Greves, Joseph E. Solan, and Joseph E. Reydell contested the match race for a handsome medal over the course, and after a red-hot contest, Reydell won by ten yards, Solan second.

In the club run over the full course the finish was as follows: Joseph E. Reydell first, Joseph E. Solan second, Joseph Dolley third, John J. Greves fourth, M. Bracken fifth, William H. Bearness sixth, August Strumffler seventh, Samuel Bassett eighth, George A. Berger ninth, and John Reydell tenth. Time—0:46:30.

Frank Neres won the run of the Brooklyn Athletic Club, which was held from the club grounds at Maspeth, L. I. Six miles of the territory in and about Maspeth was covered, and John C. Doyle was second, Bernard W. Dudley third, William H. Classen fourth, and Daniel J. Kane fifth. Time—0.51:00.

ENDURANCE TEST FOR MOTORS.

Long Island Automobile Club Announces Terms for 100-Mile Road Trial.

The conditions which are to govern the hundred-mile endurance test for motor vehicles, to be held by the Long Island Automobile Club, have been completed by the special committee in charge of the matter and approved by the Board of Governors. The time selected for the test is late in March.

The test, under the conditions agreed upon, will be open to the classes of motor vehicles which are propelled by steam, gasolene, and electricity, with prizes offered for each class. Vehicles using other motive power are not absolutely barred, but application for the entry of such must be considered by the club before they will be accepted. Entries will be limited, however, to self-propelled vehicles, made to carry at least two passengers, seated side by side, and carrying the full complement of passengers.

The test will be over macadamized roads on Long Island, which will include all grades and levels on the route laid out. No retracing being permitted. The time limit fixed for the completion of the distance is twelve hours, no vehicle requiring a greater time to cover the course to be considered in the distribution of prizes. The speed limit through villages and towns is fixed at eight miles an hour, the maximum speed to be not more than fifteen miles an hour. In this matter it is specially stipulated that notice of the test shall be sent to all the authorities of all villages through which the line of travel may pass, requesting permission for the trial and their co-operation in carrying it out.

The hill climbing contest, it is provided, shall be held on the grade between Flushing and Jamaica, where there is a grade about a quarter of a mile in length, with a decline of about 20 per cent. All contestants will be required to furnish their own fuel and water, either by arrangement before hand, or by carrying such supplies as they may need. Owners of electric vehicles are to make their own arrangements for battery relays.

In judging the competing vehicles, the best average, taking into consideration the amount of fuel used, the weight of the individual carriages, and the stops, will rule where there is a tie in the matter of time between two or more vehicles. The club has fixed the entrance fee at $10 for each vehicle. For entry blanks and further details of the test, intending competitors may apply to Charles W. Spurr, Secretary of the club, at the club's headquarters, 552 State Street, Brooklyn. The members of the committee in charge of the endurance contest are: L. R. Adams, President of the club, and Chairman of Contests and Exhibitions Committee; H. B. Fullerton, H. S. Chapin, F. W. Tousey, R. E. Jarridge, J. E. Savel, F. G. Webb, C. W. Spurr, Robert Darling, and A. R. Pardington.

AMERICAN LEAGUE BASEBALL.

New Organization Meeting to Make Fight Against National League.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—On the eve of the American League meeting to perfect its organization for the coming baseball season, to formally complete the signing of the ten-year agreement, and to turn over in trust to President Johnson the ground leases and 51 per cent. of the stock of the eight clubs in the league, the American League managers made a public statement to-night. It deals with the causes and conditions which lead to the present strained relations between the American League and the National League.

President Ban Johnson stated to-night that he had written to Nick Young of the National League, telling him why the National League must ask modifications in the National agreement, and gave out a letter sent to the latter enumerating these reasons.

Tuft Duffy, Captain of the Boston National League Club last season, arrived here Saturday night. He will leave the National League to assume the management of the Milwaukee American League team, replacing "Connie" Mack, who is slated for the managership at Philadelphia this season. The Cleveland, Milwaukee, Philadelpnia, Washington, and Baltimore representatives arrived to-night, making a full complement except for Boston, represented by proxy, the names of its backers being withheld for the present.

NATIONAL WATER POLO.

K. A. C. Team Expected to Compete in Tournament in Chicago.

The question of the entry of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's water polo team, holder of the Amateur Athletic Union championship for the past three years, in the water polo tournament to be held at the Coliseum, in Chicago, from Feb. 26 to March 5, for the National amateur championship, will be decided upon by a meeting of the players to be held Wednesday evening in the Knickerbockers' clubhouse. There is but little doubt, however, that the team will accept the special invitation from the managers of the tournament to enter. It is intended to be a championship contest in every sense, and the promised opportunity to meet the best water polo teams in the United States will in all probability induce the Knickerbocker Athletic Club swimmers to make the trip to Chicago.

The managers of the tournament have received assurance that the entries will include the teams of the Chicago Swimming Club, the Montreal Water Polo Club, the St. Louis Athletic Club, the Duquesne Athletic Club; the Boston Athletic Club, and the Brookline Swimming Club of Boston. The officials of the National Swimming Association will have general supervision of the games, and J. H. Sterrett of that organization will be referee. The team that the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will send into the tournament if it is decided to enter will be made up of W. Reuss, H. A. King, G. Neuss, H. H. Reeder, G. W. Van Cleaf, L. Hartley, and D. M. Reeder.

LOCAL AMATEUR BILLIARDS.

Ladies' Night at the Hanover Club—The Class A Tournament at K. A. C.

With the recent conclusion of the championship billiard tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, a few quiet days will follow in big amateur competitions, until the Class A championship renews the activity on Tuesday night, Feb. 5, in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. The final match, however, in the Billiard Players' contest will come this evening, when Edward Gardner and J. Byron Stark will meet for the usual 300 point, fourteen-inch balk line game, to determine the tie for third prize.

Stark, who is one of the most graceful players in the East, entered the tournament handicapped by weakness from a recent attack of the grip. He came very nearly withdrawing, for he realized that he might not be able to do himself justice, but at the earnest solicitation of his friends, he consented to remain in. He said last week that he might have to return to his home in Wilkesbarre, Penn., before the tie could be played off, and if so, Gardner will get the third prize by default this evening.

The Hanover Club, as a fitting close to one of the most successful amateur competitions ever held in Greater New York, has announced a ladies' billiard night for to-morrow evening. It is expected that all of the six contestants in the National Association championship will be present, and they will be paired off into three sets, playing 40 points each. Of course, no criterion of their real ability can be formed from a 40-point match, for a man may readily run out in from one to three innings, but the idea is chiefly to give the ladies and other guests of the club an opportunity to see some of the amateur masters of the game.

As an additional feature of special interest, Prof. Kaarlus and his famous daughter, Miss May Kaarlus, will give an exhibition of fancy shots immediately after the amateur games. Supper will be served after the billiards, and the different club committees have combined to make the evening one of the most enjoyable, from a social standpoint, that has been given for several years. The special billiard committee of the evening consists of James A. Sperry, President of the Hanover Club; John McKee, and Daniel T. Wilson.

The national championship victory of the club's own champion, Arthur Townsend, was particularly gratifying to the members. It is the first big open amateur competition ever won by Townsend, but he showed a rare mastery of the game, and the experts would like to see him matched with some of the Class A cracks who will play in this city next week. None of the players in the Hanover Club tourney, however, will be seen in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club games, as the difference of opinion which arose a few years ago led to the retirement from the ranks of the Amateur Athletic Union of a number of billiardists, and the formation of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. As the latter is not recognized by the former, its members are barred from participating in the Class A or Class B championships.

Among the surprises of the recent tournament was the total eclipse of Ferdinand Poggenburg, who won the championship last year. He only won one game, and that was when he defeated Edward Gardner. He set a record, however, that was not broken, for he ran his 300 points in 31 innings, making the best single average of the tournament, 9.31. Edward Gardner's defeat of Keeney last week in a thirty-six-inning game was the next shortest match.

The tournament was also notable for the high runs made. Townsend won a second prize for his biggest run of 69 points, and by an odd coincidence three men tied at 50 points, Stark, Poggenburg, and Frank Gardner; Edward Gardner got a 52, while Keeney's highest run was 44. The best average for the two weeks was made by Edward Gardner, whose grand total was 6.80, to 6.29 for Townsend. The tournament was well managed by the club's efficient billiard committee. The attendance taxed the seating capacity of the room nearly every night, and Edward McLaughlin made a most capable referee.

That the present Class A champion, Wilson P. Foss, is able to give large odds to most amateur, and even professional billiardists, was visibly demonstrated a few days ago in Charlestown, Mass., when Foss played an exhibition 400-point, 14-inch balkline game with Fred Eames, the New England professional champion. The competition drew a large attendance, and some rare playing was seen. Foss won by 84 points, and scored his 400 to Eames's 316 in twenty innings, getting the unusually high average of 20 points. This is liable to cause some of the hopeful Class A champions this year to do considerable deep thinking. Foss got two blanks and so did Eames. The amateur made one run of 75, while Eames's highest was 69.

UNCERTAINTIES OF GOLF.

Climatic Changes Curtail Northern Activity—Rival Championships on Florida Links.

Golfers in the metropolitan district are beginning to experience the uncertainties and rigors of a New York Winter, and, what with occasional snowfalls, rain, and changes from freezing to thawing weather, the local courses have been for the most part deserted. Up to the middle of this month the weather has been unusually favorable for golf, but even the unceasing popularity of the game at Lakewood has suffered temporary drawbacks for the last few days. For some reason or other, the weekly handicaps in that near-by resort have not brought out so many players as in past years. It may be because some of the cracks have gone to Florida, but with the three-day open tournament of the Country Club set for the week of Washington's Birthday there will probably be a renewal of old-time activity.

With the temporary cessation of out-door sport up North, a corresponding enlivening of golf is noticeable on the Florida links. The rival east and west coasts have both prepared elaborate schedules of events, and the real activity will begin next month. The west coast has secured a triumph over its rival in the promise of a visit from the amateur champion, Walter J. Travis, about Feb. 20, and it goes without saying that he will take part in some of the Belleair and Tampa Bay tournaments, which will be in progress about that time. Travis will make a tour of the links in company with Van Vassel Sutphen of the Morris County Golf Club.

The east coast, however, is liable to retaliate by announcing the presence of America's open champion, Harry Vardon, as its star feature of the year. One of Vardon's assistant managers in this country last year has stated that the foreign golfer will return to the United States next month, and that a tour of the Florida links will immediately follow. With Travis on one side of Florida and Vardon on the other, the links ought fairly to glisten with brilliant plays, and a succession of record-breaking scores.

Palm Beach thus far has been the chief centre of competitive interest in golf, and a large delegation of Boston and New York golfers is already there. Charles B. Cory, the east coast champion, showed that he is going to make a strong bid to retain his honors this season by winning the first big cup of the year at Palm Beach last week.

On the subject of Florida championships, it is amusing as well as ludicrous to see the supreme ignorance which the east and west coast associations profess of the other's existence. In their programme of tournaments each boldly announces Florida championships not only for men, but also for women, and the Palm Beach Club has further complicated matters by announcing a Southern Florida championship. The situation is readily understood when one realizes that the east and west coast associations are combinations of hotel links. Their championships are simply sectional in nature, but possibly, in the near future, some independent club which is a member of the United States Golf Association may be able to give an all-Florida championship, whose title will really mean something.

K. A. C. INDOOR BASEBALL.

Swimmers' Team Beat Regular Players in Opening Game.

The first game of indoor baseball in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's series of Sunday games was played in the gymnasium of the club yesterday afternoon between the regular indoor baseball club and a team representing the Knickerbocker Athletic Club swimmers. Because of limited floor space available for play, a rule has been adopted restricting the teams to seven men each, but the regular baseball organization went into the opening game with but five men, two of the players expected failing to appear. Of those who played, several had to fill positions other than those belonging to them, the makeshift organization giving the swimmers a great advantage and making a rather one-sided contest. At that the regulars made a creditable showing against a strong handicap, and after looking hopelessly beaten, roused the spectators to enthusiasm by piling up 18 runs in the last half of the ninth inning. The rally was too late, however as the swimmers had too great a lead to be overtaken, and the game resulted in a score of 38 to 23 in favor of the swimmers. Players and score by innings:

Swimmers.—H. King, catcher; H. Reeder, pitcher; C. Van Cleaf, first base; Savoy, second base; W. E. Miller, third base; Franklin, centre field; W. Reuss, shortstop.

Regulars.—Lewis Juss, catcher; R. Bernard, pitcher; B. Hoppen, first base; F. Bean, second base; W. G. Higgins, third base.

Swimmers	3	5	3	4	3	7	2	6	5	—38
Baseball Club	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	18	—23

Umpire—James Finnernan.

Columbia Beaten at Basket Ball.

The basket ball team representing Columbia University was badly beaten at Flushing Saturday night by the team of the Seventeenth Separate Company, the final score standing 34 to 3 in favor of the soldiers. Line up:

17th Sep. Co. (34.)	Position.	Columbia. (3.)
Hamilton	Right forward	Elias
Clarke	Left forward	Marston
Hepburn	Centre	Townsend
Wiehe	Right guard	Von Sholly
Hendrickson	Left guard	Benjamin

Referee—Frank P. Lott, Brooklyn, N. Y. Umpire—Theodore H. Allen, Columbia University. Goals from the field—Clarke, 7; Wiehe, 4; Hepburn, 4; Hamilton, 2; Townsend, 1. Goals from foul line—Benjamin, 1. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

HANDICAPS DUE THIS WEEK.

Weights for Great Spring Races Will Be Announced Friday—Horses' Best Records.

The weights for the great Spring handicaps, the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton Beach, are due on Friday of this week, and their announcement will be a strong reminder to turfmen that the opening of the Eastern racing season is very close at hand, for, under Jockey Club rule, the opening has been pushed up a few days each season until nearly a month and a half has been added to the Spring period. Since the announcement of the entries for the three handicaps mentioned, horsemen have interested themselves in figuring on the possibilities of the weights. The unanimity with which they agree on the figures this year seems to indicate that Handicapper Walter S. Vosburgh, for once, has an easy task. In fact, as one expert, a handicapper for betting purposes, put it, the handicaps make themselves.

There is not the slightest question that the top weights will be Ethelbert and Kinley Mack, the only difference of opinion being as to which should head the list. Though Kinley Mack won both Brooklyn and Suburban last year, beating Ethelbert, the latter steed has sufficient excuse for the defeats, and showed class enough through the year to be allotted first place. Ildrim, of the four-year-olds in the Brooklyn, is quite plainly first among those of his age, while Prince of Melbourne in the Suburban quite as positively takes a similar place. One horse who should take up a good share of the handicapper's attention, however, is Banastar. Going back to his four-year-old form, he deserves to be among the top weights, yet last year he could not be got to a race until late Fall, and then was in the very commonest company.

In the coming handicaps it is taken for granted that Mr. Vosburgh will not depart from his custom of the past few years of fixing his top weight for the Brooklyn at about 128 pounds, and for the later events at two or three pounds higher, and scaling down to 90 pounds, giving a range of 40 pounds to bring together the best and worst in the several races. In the first Suburban Handicap there were no less than four horses with 130 pounds or more—George Kinney, four years old, 132; Barnes, four years, 131; Iroquois, six years, 130, and Miss Woodford, four years, 130, being the four. Of these, both George Kinney and Barnes accepted the weights and ran in the race won by Gen. Monroe, a six-year-old, handicapped at 117 pounds, but carrying 124, which included a seven-pound penalty. Five horses that ran carried 120 pounds or more, but four finished unplaced.

The top weight was never raised above George Kinney's limit, but rather has been lowered in recent years, though in early Suburbans it was repeatedly 130 pounds, tradition seeming to approve that limit, notwithstanding the fact that it is a common thing to fix a higher scale in less important races run later in the season, these in some instances being at distances much greater than that of the Suburban. The result has been that in the history of the Suburban, the race, as a rule, has been won by horses in the middle-weight divisions, these almost invariably being horses of high class, favored in the handicaps by the scale adopted.

In seventeen Suburbans, two top weights, Salvatore and Henry of Navarre, have won, while ten have been won by horses weighted with less than 120 pounds. The Brooklyn Handicap record shows a little better for the top weights, three having won in the fourteen years of that event's history. Of these successful, a notable year for the top weights was in 1888, when The Bard and Hanover, each with 125 pounds, were first and second. The extreme light-weights have fared even worse than the top weights, however, as the lightest impost ever carried to victory in either race was 100 pounds, by Castaway, in the Brooklyn of 1890. In anticipation of the results of Handicapper Vosburgh's work on the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton Handicaps, the following table of the best time performances of the horses in the Brooklyn and Suburban will prove interesting to patrons of racing:

Horse.	Distance.	Time.	Wt.	Year.
Alcedo	1¼	2:07	110	1900
All Gold	1 1-16	1:50¼	122	1900
Alsike	1¼	2:06 4-5	108	1900
Approval	1	1:41¾	106	1900
Asquith	1 40 yds.	1:49 2-5	100	1900
Banaster	1¼	2:06¾	110	1899
Bannockburn	1¼	2:06¾	122	1898
Batten	1⅛	2:21 4-5	112	1899
Beau Gallant	1 70 yds.	1:40 1-5	106	1900
Bellario	6½ fur.	1:21 3-5	115	1900
Blues	⅝	1:13 4-5	115	1900
Bonnibert	5½ fur.	1:07¼	126	1900
Box	1⅛	1:53¾	126	1899
Brigadier	1¼	1:52 4-5	91	1900
Charentus	1¼	2:07 3-5	103	1900
Conroy	5½ fur.	1:07 4-5	115	1900
Decanter	1⅛	1:54	110	1900
Ethelbert	1¼	2:07	129	1900
F. W. Brode	1⅛	1:52¼	103	1900
George Arnold	1	1:39	109	1900
Guiden	1¼ fur.	1:08 2-5	118	1899
Herbert	1 1-16	1:47 2-5	111	1900
High Order	⅝	1:01½	112	1899
Ildrim	1⅛	2:21½	126	1900
Jack Point	1½	2:04 3-5	109	1900
John Yerkes	1 1-16	1:46¼	105	1900
Kamara	1 1-16	1:45 1-5	105	1900
Kilogram	⅞	1:27¼	115	1900
King Bramble	1 3-16	2:01¼	109	1900
Kinley Mack	1¼	2:06 4-5	125	1900
McMeekin	1 1-16	1:45½	111	1900
Maximo Gomez	1⅛	1:52	117	1900
Militant	5½ fur.	1:08¼	104	1900
Mischievous	F. C.	1:10 2-5	112	1899
Outlander	⅝	1:01 2-5	112	1900
Potentic	1¼	1:52½	97	1899
Prince of Melbourne	1¼	2:05 1-5	126	1900
Prince McClurg	1 1-16	1:46 1-5	116	1900
Procession	1 1-16	1:50	112	1900
Raffaello	1¼	1:57¾	126	1900
Robert Waddell	⅝	1:14½	110	1900
Sidney Lucas	1 3-16	1:58⅘	118	1900
St. Finan	⅞	1:26 4-5	108	1900
St. Simonian	1 1-16	1:52¼	107	1899
Standing	1¼	1:57	95	1900
Star Bright	1¼	1:51 2-5	106	1900
The Lady	1¼	1:55⅘	102	1900
Toddy	⅝	1:01¼	107	1899
Vassal	1½	2:05¼	104	1894
Watercure	1⅛	1:51 1-5	100	1900
Wilmore	1	1:44	103	1900

A New French Stamp.

From The London News.

France has inaugurated the century with a new stamp, not intended perhaps for a very large issue, but certainly made the occasion of a graceful concession. Soldiers and non-commissioned officers are henceforth to be allowed a certain amount of gratuitous correspondence. The amount will not seriously tax the postal resources of the country, or cause any great drop in the revenue arising from the department. Two letters a month will be allowed the French Tommy, and the new stamp is to cover this correspondence. But, like every issue from the French Post Office, the label is happily designed, and the design explains its purpose. A tri-color stamp naturally suggests to a Frenchman a dedication to the army. There was a time when in this country we looked to find on our stamps the color we still find on our letter boxes and post wagons. The sad colored lavender label was only the adoption for a short time of the revenue stamp till the new postage stamp should be designed and brought out. It never has been brought out. Even the absurd orange color of the halfpenny stamp yielded to the practical green, not for any consideration due to British public opinion, or to improved taste at St. Martin's-le-Grand, but to conform in color to the halfpenny stamp of other foreign countries.

No Business in the Theatre.

Hoax—Nobody has any business in a theatre except the managers and employes.

Joax—I didn't know you were opposed to the theatre.

Hoax—I'm not; but I have no business there. I go for pleasure.—Philadelphia Record.

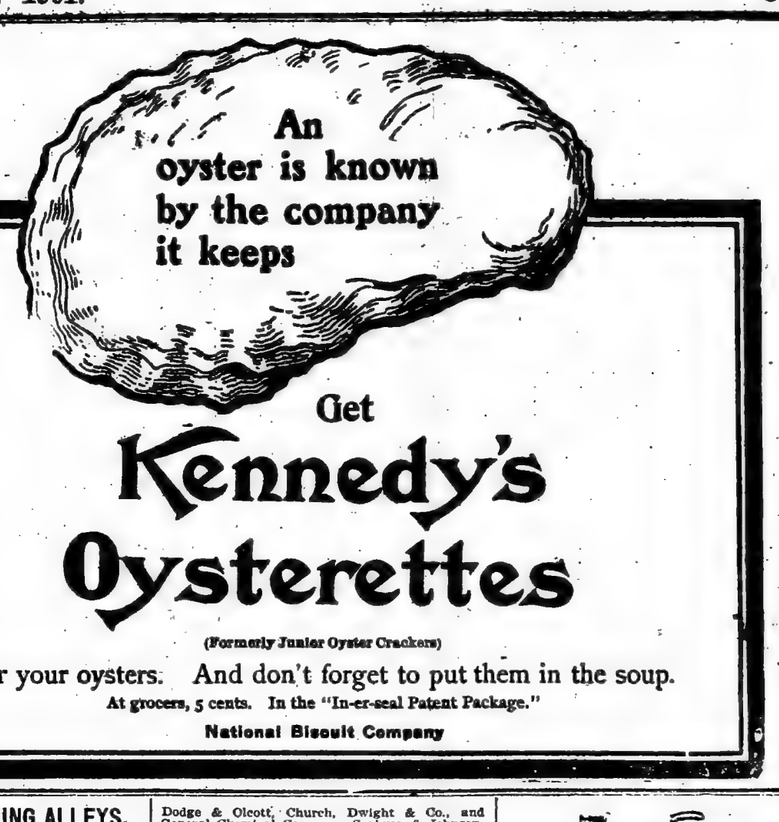

Get

Kennedy's Oysterettes

(Formerly Junior Oyster Crackers)

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At grocers, 5 cents. In the "In-er-seal Patent Package."

National Biscuit Company

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Palace Team Wins First Place In Greater New York Series—Schedule for the Week.

The ties in the Greater New York tournament were decided by a series of six games rolled on the Palace alleys, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. In the first series, to decide the triple tie for first three places, between the Palace, Empire, and Queer Clubs, the Palace bowlers won two games, the Empire team won one and lost one, and the Queer five lost two games, giving them first, second, and third places, respectively, in the order named.

To decide the triple tie for fourth, fifth, and sixth places the Imperial, Arlington, and Monarch teams decided to roll two games each and to count the totals. This arrangement gave the Imperial team fourth place, the Monarchs fifth place, and the Arlingtons sixth place. The Imperial team made a score of 1083 in their second game, which is the highest score made in any local tournament during the present season.

The prizes for the individual averages were awarded as follows: First, Arps, 197; second, Beinert, 193; third, Mebt, 192; fourth, Baker, 191; fifth, Shiman, 191. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 192; Hartzel, 216; Wall, 146; Beinert, 175; Dickson, 193. Total, 922.

Queer Bowling Club—Seyd, 155; Meyer, 157; Holst, 214; Smith, 190; Hueter, 186. Total, 902.

SECOND GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Schaefer, 177; Stoff, 196; Williams, 231; Helles, 222; Sherman, 165. Total, 975.

Queer Bowling Club—Seyd, 133; Meyer, 174; Holst, 231; Smith, 132; Hueter, 238. Total, 908.

THIRD GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Schaefer, 157; Stoff, 195; Williams, 172; Helles, 174; Sherman, 170. Total, 868.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnigan, 180; Hartzel, 150; Wall, 162; Beinert, 195; Dickson, 191. Total, 888.

FOURTH GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 204; Walters, 149; Arps, 200; Schwartje, 224; Maass, 209. Total, 986.

Imperial Bowling Club—Cordes, 235; Dickson, 213; Meyer, 234; Davis, 187; Thyne, 214. Total, 1,083.

FIFTH GAME.—Imperial Bowling Club—Cordes, 213; Dickson, 180; Meyer, 190; Davis, 180; Thyne, 179. Total, 942.

Arlington Bowling Club—Oliver, 180; Harlow, 182; Addicks, 169; Maass, 168; Wilckens, 188. Total, 893.

SIXTH GAME.—Arlington Bowling Club—Oliver, 236; Harlow, 169; Addicks, 124; Maass, 182; Wilckens, 172. Total, 840.

Monarch Bowling Club—Krominga, 160; Walters, 149; Arps, 256; Schwartje, 171; Maass, 162. Total, 898.

Totals—Imperial Bowling Club, 2,025; Monarch Bowling Club, 1,884; Arlington Bowling Club, 1,733.

The schedule for the week in the principal local bowling tournaments follows:

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Lenox, Empire City, and Colonial Councils. Starr's alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Belvidere, Eclipse, and Standard Bowling Clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alley.

North Side Bowling League—Hyperion and Hooker Bowling Clubs. Pump's North Side Palace alleys.

New York Interclub Bowling League—Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Harlem Republican Club. Harlem Republican Club alleys.

Interclub Bowling League of Brooklyn—Knickerbocker Field Club and Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn Bicycle Club, Columbian Club, Aurora Grata Club, and Carleton Club. Club alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruther's National Bowling Tournament—Empire, Adelphi, and I. D. K. Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—Harlem, Metropolitan, and Citizen's Councils. Starr's alleys.

Harlem Bowling League—Empire, Knickerbocker, and Phoenix Bowling clubs. Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Reid's alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—S. Oppenheimer & Levy, Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, and J. Wild & Co. Monarch Palace alleys.

New York Inter-club Bowling League—Catholic Club and New York Athletic Club, at New York Athletic Club alleys; West Side Republican Club and Harlem Wheelmen, at Harlem Wheelmen alleys.

Twelfth Regiment Bowling League—Companies A and K. Armory alleys.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League of Brooklyn—Franklin Trust Company, Manufacturers' National Bank, and Manufacturers' Trust Company. Knubel's, Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn.

Bowling Tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Royal Arcanum, Montauk and South Brooklyn Wheelmen. Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Carruthers National Bowling Tournament—Bushwick Wheelmen and Metropolitan and Arlington Bowling Clubs. Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League—New York, Morningside, and Our Council No. 1. Starr's alleys.

Life Insurance Bowling League—Metropolitan, Mutual, Benefit, Prudential, and Mutual Life Insurance Companies. Ehler's alleys.

Commercial Bowling League—Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Calhoun, Robbins & Co., and Niles Tool Works. Monarch Palace alleys.

Archdiocesan Union League Bowling Tournament—Columbus Catholic Club Team 2, Loyola Catholic Club, Cathedral Catholic Club No. 1, Holy

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 28, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
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THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

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THE BANK TAX BILLS.

We should be glad to know that Gov. ODELL had diligently thought out and truly pictured forth the working of his bills assessing upon banks and trust companies a State tax of 1 per cent. of the amount of their capital, surplus, and undivided profits. There is less cause for disquietude when measures of this nature are proposed with a full understanding of their effect than when they proceed from the mere belief that they are just and equitable. Besides, it would be worth something for the taxpayers to have early information concerning the theories and purposes that will guide the present Governor in the reforms of the tax system which he will attempt and may achieve during his term.

The nature of the bill for the taxation of bank shares can most readily be made plain by concrete illustrations. The bill imposes "an annual tax of 1 per cent. of the actual value of the shares of stock" of all State and National banks in the State, the banks themselves to collect the tax from their shareholders, which they would do, of course, by deducting it from the dividend remittance. "Actual value" is to be determined by adding together the capital, surplus, and undivided profits and dividing the sum by the number of shares outstanding. Let us see how this bill would affect a holder of one share of stock in the Chemical Bank.

The Chemical Bank has $300,000 of share capital, and surplus and undivided profits amounting to $6,881,700, a total of $7,181,700. Dividing this sum by 3,000, the number of shares outstanding, we have $2,393 as the "actual value" of each share. This is, exclusive of real estate, the book value of the shares. The Chemical Bank pays an annual dividend of 150 per cent. upon its shares. Under the mandate of this bill, should it become a law, the bank would deduct from this $150 dividend the State tax of $23.93, being 1 per cent. upon the "actual value" of the share. The shareholder would, therefore, receive only $126.07. The market value of Chemical Bank shares at the most recent quotations is about $4,000. A dividend of $150 per share is 3.75 per cent. of this value. But after the State tax of $23.93 was deducted the dividend would be at the rate of only 3.15 on the present market value. The immediate consequence would be a fall in the market value of the Chemical Bank shares to a figure which at the new dividend rate would yield to the investor the old interest rate of 3.75, since market quotations show that this is about the basis on which investments of this character are made. A dividend of $126.07 is 3.75 per cent. of $3,413, and to that price Chemical shares would fall. This is a shrinkage of $589 per share, or of $1,767,000 in the market value of the bank's entire share capital.

For further illustration we will take a share of the Importers' and Traders' Bank. This bank has a share capital of $1,500,000, and net profits of $6,107,800, a total of $7,607,800. Divided by the number of shares, 15,000, this gives $507 as the "actual value" of one share. The Importers' and Traders' pays 20 per cent. dividends. From the shareholders' dividend of $20 the bank would deduct the State tax of $5.07, equal to 1 per cent. of the "actual value." This would leave $14.93 to the owner of the share. The present market quotation of Importers' and Traders' Bank shares is $530, upon which the dividend of $20 represents a return of 3.77 per cent. To get this return out of a dividend of only $14.93 the investor would have to buy his share at $395.64, to which figure the shares would fall in the market. This is a shrinkage of $135 per share, and of $1,925,000 in the value of the entire share capital of the bank.

In the case of the Chemical Bank this tax would take for the State 16 per cent. of each shareholder's income from his investment. In the case of the Importers' and Traders' Bank it would take a little over 25 per cent.

It would be of high interest to know whether Gov. ODELL intends to impose such taxation as this upon the holders of bank shares, or whether he is ignorant of the confiscatory nature of his bill. It is to be observed that, so far as appears from the text of the bill, this tax of 1 per cent. for State purposes is in addition to local taxes. A 2 per cent. levy for local purposes and 1 per cent. for the State would leave the owners of bank shares very little for the support of their wives and families. We do not see how this tax can be distributed beyond the immediate subject of the levy. The only way to pass any part of it on to the general public would be an increase in the bank rates for money. As no bank can have its entire resources loaned out it would require an addition of something more than 1 per cent. to the usual rates for money to make up for this State tax and maintain the current rate of dividends to shareholders. The effect of such an increase would be to send all borrowers to Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago for their accommodations, and the New York banks would follow them without delay, transferring their business to communities subject to less rigorous tax laws.

It is ungracious to seek for the motive of this astonishing measure, but it seems easily to fall into the familiar category of bills intended to put upon this city a constantly increasing proportion of the burdens of State taxation. The persons responsible for these bills declare that they expect from them a revenue for the State of between three and four million dollars. The total appropriation for the cost of the State Government last year was $24,000,000. It appears to be the intention of Gov. ODELL to assess substantially one-sixth of the entire State expenditure upon the holders of shares of bank stock. There are not many of them—a few thousands out of 7,000,000. Yet they are to pay one-sixth of the whole bill! It is stated that there is $330,000,000 of bank resources in the State subject to the provisions of this tax bill. Probably $300,000,000 of the amount is to be found in this city, including all the boroughs. Of the $132,000,000 of trust company resources, which are included in the above statement, the report of the Superintendent of Banking shows that all but $5,000,000 is in this city.

If it is the wish and intent of the statesmen who are now in charge of the public affairs of the State to assess the largest possible share of taxation for State purposes upon the City of New York we must compliment them upon the skill and boldness with which they have drawn these bills taxing banks and trust companies. Their effect will be to take from 15 to 50 per cent. of the dividends of shareholders, and something like 95 per cent. of the entire product of the levy will be collected in this city.

SENATOR DEPEW'S PLEA FOR SUBSIDIES.

We are not proud of the attitude of the junior Senator from New York on the Ship Subsidy bill.

We did not expect him to oppose it. That would show a degree of independence of party discipline such as he has not shown since he supported HORACE GREELEY for President. The measure of his personal influence on that occasion, when for the last time he acted outside the party lines, discouraged any further experiments in that direction. But we had hoped that he would have the good sense to cast a silent vote along with that of his senior colleague and party superior, Senator PLATT. Mr. DEPEW is a man of very respectable intellect and wide business associations. He has from time to time contracted views of considerable breadth and intelligence in matters of business and finance, and has advocated them with intelligence and force. He has, moreover, had peculiar opportunities to familiarize himself with jobs, and he ought to know one when he sees it, especially if it be as large and impudent a job as this subsidy scheme is. He must be pretty well acquainted with the transportation interests involved in ocean subsidies, and with the keen and capable men composing Mr. HANNA'S "Committee of Promoters" who devised this bill and who will draw a good deal more than half the money to be taken from the public till in pursuance of its provisions. He may be excused for not wishing to subject his now venerable back to the party lash by fighting the job, but at least we had ventured to think that he would not appear as its champion.

He has done so, however, and has expended a good deal of ingenuity and a certain sort of erudition in defending it. We shall not try to follow him in his elaborate pleading, which, for the most part, is on the lines already laid down by Mr. HANNA. But we must point out that, in the mouth of Mr. DEPEW, the argument that in case of European war we must lose all chance of getting our freight carried, is little less than ridiculous. He is old enough to remember distinctly the transfer of a large part of our merchant marine to the British flag during the civil war. He is quite aware that if all Europe were engaged in war the simple repeal of the absurd law that forbids our citizens from buying foreign-built ships and flying the American flag over them would very promptly lead to our acquirement at low prices of a large and profitable fleet of merchant vessels to do our own carrying and that of the rest of the world. His argument is sound for the repeal of that law; for the payment of subsidies it is very, very weak.

"IN THE INTEREST OF THE PARTY."

On Saturday Gov. ODELL was in consultation with Senator PLATT and a number of the leading men in the Republican organization in regard to measures of legislation. It is reported that in his conversation with these gentlemen "Gov. ODELL made it plain that his recommendations for the reorganization of the Charities, Prisons, Labor, and Forest, Fish, and Game Commissions would have to be passed promptly, and that it was in the interest of the party to pass these bills without delay."

This is, of course, not the statement of the Governor himself, but embodies the information to be secured from the other participants in the conference. We think that it may be accepted as substantially correct. The question then occurs in what way does the interest of the Republican Party require the prompt passage of these bills, and especially of the bill for the reorganization of the Charities Commission, against which there has arisen a very strong opposition among those best qualified to give judgment upon its effect? Does the Governor seek only the advantage for his party that is to be had from the advantage of the State? Or is there an especial advantage to be obtained by bringing the control of the patronage of the commission within the control of the party machine?

So far as the purely public and general advantage is involved, we understand the Governor to present only two points of importance. One is that the expenditures can be reduced. That is possible, but it is by no means certain, while it is entirely certain that such reduction at the expense of efficiency would be in reality costly. The other is that under the new plan there will be greater responsibility. This plea we regard as fallacious. We are persuaded that the responsibility will not be so great, for the reason that the majority of the commission will be two State officers elected for duties not connected with the commission. If their duties as members of the commission are unsatisfactorily performed nothing can be done about it. There is no way of bringing it home to them; still less is there any chance of holding them to account at the polls. They will stand or fall with their party, and that will win or lose for reasons quite remote from the management of the Charities.

On the other hand, the "constitutional" members of the commission will be, as the Governor is well aware, the selections of the party organization, probably with the ordinary party view of the use of public employment as party patronage. That view is not the constitutional view, and it is not the practical, businesslike, and honest view. The Constitution requires that all appointments in the civil service of the State shall be made for merit and fitness, to be tested so far as practicable by examinations, which so far as practicable must be competitive. That is not the party standard of selection. It is far from the standard observed by the Governor himself in the replacement of an able and experienced Civil Service Commissioner by an untried partisan. It is only too plain that commissions of which the majority are the successful candidates of the party for elective offices, such men, for instance, as our Lieutenant Governor, are not at all likely to follow the rule of the Constitution and abjure those partisan influences which the law expressly prohibits. If the Governor thinks that it will be the "interest of the party" to have the patronage in the hands of his own party, instead of having all appointments made for fitness alone, then the interest of the party will be in conflict with the public interest, and it is his duty morally and legally to protect the latter, no matter what may become of the former.

PROBLEMS OF TALL BUILDING.

The technical problems of construction, which gave the engineer more or less anxiety a few years ago in connection with very high buildings, seem to have been solved. Apparently there is no more difficulty in going up forty stories than thirty. The development of the structural steel industry and the application to architecture of the principles of bridge construction, seem to have made buildings of this class enduring, stable, and safe. The elevator has rendered the upper stories more conveniently accessible than those nearer the street, and more generally desirable for occupation because having better light and air, and further removed from the street noises. Their fire-resisting qualities have been satisfactorily shown. No building of this class, so far as we recall, has been tried in such a crucible as the Boston or the Chicago fire, but the danger of such conflagrations is steadily diminishing in cities in which more permanent structures are displacing those of an earlier era of local improvement. The opinion of those best qualified to judge seems to be that the modern "skyscraper" would stand the ordeal by fire quite as well as any type of building adapted to the needs of cities. It is not indestructible, and cannot be made so; but it is fire resistent in a high degree. The weak point, of course, is the veneer of stone and brick which incloses it. Those who have watched the construction of buildings of this class understand very well that the external walls have no part in carrying the floors, since such a building may be run up from foundation to roof level before any stone or brick work is done in connection with it. This suggests the only questions, perhaps, which still give anxiety to mathematicians among the engineers and architects. They are, in brief: (1) Is any available material strong enough to permanently resist disintegration under the crushing strains of walls rising 300 to 450 feet like sheets of cardboard standing on edge? (2) Is the attachment between the external walls and the frame sufficient to hold them in place, should a seismic jar or other adequate cause disturb their equilibrium and throw their enormous weight upon the members which fasten them to the frame? We do not think these problems have been studied to a conclusion, and it is not likely they will be until the outward fall of one of these walls focalizes attention upon the safe limitation of dependence upon equilibrium and resistence to crushing strains in thin walls of great height.

Perhaps the aspect of most serious moment to owners is the enormous cost of such buildings when equipped to the standard of modern requirements. Such investments, when wisely made, have been satisfactorily, if not liberally, profitable; when unwisely made, they have been extremely disappointing. This is more true in other cities than it has thus far been in New York, for the reason that buildings of this class have here been erected only in neighborhoods which have attracted tenants carrying on the kind of business demanding office accommodations. Even in New York a departure from this rule is an experiment, the financial results of which cannot be estimated with certainty. It needs more than one, or many, modern office buildings to make a neighborhood suitable for lines of business requiring such accommodations. Nothing illustrates so quickly and forcibly as a building the truth of the proverb that "the fashion of this world passeth away." A thousand influences which cannot be taken into account in a forecast of the future of a neighborhood are at all times at work to change the local requirement in the matter of buildings. It is for this reason that the average life of a building in New York is calculated at twenty-five years. By the end of that time it is found to have outlived its best usefulness, and, generally speaking, ceased to be profitable, and it makes a great deal of difference whether the investment to be written off four times in a century against a given plot of ground is expressed in thousands or millions of dollars. However, with these considerations the investor is the only one who needs to concern himself. What wisdom he acquires will be gained from experience, and when he has it new problems will have arisen which are quite as puzzling as those he is now working out with the assistance of capital eager for investment at low interest in city mortgages, and not very particular as to what sort of improvements the land carries.

A gentleman of the name of SMITH, member of the Assembly from Columbia County, we believe, has introduced a bill at Albany which the Merchants' Association of this city is very properly opposing with all its might. It seems to be, on the whole, the very worst of the batch yet produced by the representatives of the interior. In substance, it compels every man or corporation in the State to make a list under oath of every cent's worth of personal property that he may own, of all the debts due to him, of all the money he has in bank, of the notes of hand he holds, with the date, the rate of interest, and the amount accumulated, and numerous other details. If any one fails to make this list, whether notified by the Assessors or not, he is liable to fine, and the Assessors may proceed to guess how much he ought to pay, and add 50 per cent. thereto. The victim "shall not be permitted thereafter to question the justice of such assessment." This is practically the same scheme that was fought to a finish some ten years since. It is not likely to pass, as it is not on the programme of the Governor, but it is well that it should be opposed systematically and energetically, as the Merchants' Association is opposing it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While there are several imaginable explanations—chief among them, perhaps, lack of the artistic instinct—why a wealthy New Yorker of Scotch descent should conceive the purpose of building at Lenox a Summer home reproducing with some approximation to exactness a Highland castle of the sort constructed in the Middle Ages, it is not easy to understand why a New York architect, if he holds himself to be anything more than a boss of stone masons and carpenters, should peril his professional reputation among the enlightened by encouraging and assisting the wealthy New Yorker of Scotch descent to violate every one of the laws of artistic propriety. The real mediaeval castle, in the Highlands and elsewhere, was built with an eye single to its owner's needs as a member of the society then existing, and with strict regard to his position in that society. Every detail of the building was determined by considerations of intensely practical utility, and in the completed structure, by meeting those considerations simply, directly, and perfectly, the architect produced something that was not only useful, but beautiful as well. His triumph cannot be duplicated at Lenox and in this age—not, that is, by duplicating his product. Why should a modern residence at an American Summer resort show the slightest resemblance to the home of a man who was willing to sacrifice comfort to security from the attacks of armed foes, and to whom a room was pleasant, no matter how damp and dark, so long as its walls were strong and its approaches defensible? Of course the modern architect will avoid both dampness and darkness, but in meeting the requirements of civilization he will cease to be even an imitator, and his castle will become a mere pretense, with such mediaevalism as it retains an obvious and therefore irritating deception, a superficial trimming tacked on with as little taste as reason. A mediaeval castle reproduced at a fair has interest and value; in Lenox, as a house to live in, it will be, not picturesque, but grotesque.

—Considering that the City Hall flag is, after all, only a yard of two of cheap and faded cloth, there is some excuse for a feeling of amazement that its position at the top instead of in the centre of its pole has started an angry discussion of such vast extent. In a single day the talk about that bit of bunting spread all over New York and its vicinity; in the course of the next twenty-four hours it had provided a topic for the earnest comment of practically every daily paper in the United States and England, and for a majority of those in the rest of Europe, which means that it had been debated by no small part of the population of two continents; and before now, doubtless, other millions in India, Australia, China, and many more less important ends of the earth are expressing vehement opinions as to whether the City Hall flag is where it should be or not. Incidentally, the name of our remarkable Mayor and that of the even more remarkable organization—or shall we say man?—he serves with such self-sacrificing devotion have also been carried over land and sea with the same vertiginous rapidity, and, though widely known before, can now be said without much exaggeration to have become words universally familiar. And never before, perhaps, has a proverb come so near to being true as has, in the case of these names, the proverb that "familiarity breeds contempt." It is truly appalling to think of the multitude of people who in the past few days have searched their vocabularies from end to end for harsh epithets and have hurriedly heaped every one they found upon a little man whose claims even to notoriety are few and, as such claims go, insignificant. He is not the only, or the most, ill-mannered person in the world, or in the United States, or in New York, for that matter. The fact is that fate has been terribly cruel to him—has permitted him to display his peculiarities at a point on the earth's surface visible from most other points thereon, and at a moment when everybody was looking. Hence his present dreadful eminence. How he endures it is beyond comprehension. Surely he does not find consolation in the few faint notes of defense that one who listens hard can hear in the deafening chorus of denunciation. And with what emotions must he face the future! Never will his deed be forgotten, for he will get into history with this one display of boorishness as his only record.

—One of our neighbors is loudly and persistently clamoring for reform in the arrangements for getting carriages to the doors of the Metropolitan Opera House at the close of performances. Truly reform is needed, and has been for many a year, but we note with unaffected grief that our neighbor is worried only over the delays and annoyances to which the present method, or lack of method, rather, in bringing up the carriages subjects the would-be riders in those vehicles. It has not a word to say, so far as we have seen, in regard to the perils to limb, yes, and to life itself, nightly encountered by those rather numerous and not wholly unimportant patrons of the opera who from choice or necessity intrust to their own legs the task of taking them to their homes or the street cars. In the opinion of the drivers of carriages, both public and private, these people have no rights whatever, and the person on foot who ventures upon the crosswalks of either Thirty-ninth or Fortieth Street in the critical half hour after the Opera House audience begins to disperse is habitually treated even worse than if he or she were a part of the pavement. For the paving stones over which the drivers do not happen to pass do not get cursed for having been close to hoofs or wheels—which the humble footgoer usually does. And with the sentiments of the coachman the house employes thoroughly agree, while the police at least incline to the same views. To the introduction of a better system for bringing up the carriages we have not the slightest objection, but the betterment certainly should have reference, first, to the natural and legal rights of men and women, as such, to use the streets in any proper way, and only second to the convenience of the part of the public that wants to use them in one particular way.

—While two boys were skating last week on Crum Creek, in Swarthmore, Penn., they heard a cry for help, and, hastening to the place from which it came, they found a girl of their own age who had broken through the ice and was in desperate peril. One of the boys instantly leaped into the water and swam to the girl's assistance, while his companion remained at the edge of the ice, ready to do what he could when the rescue had been effected. The boy in the water reached the girl, and after a long struggle brought her almost within reach of the other boy. The motions of the latter caused the ice to break under him, and he, too, fell into the water. Then a terrible question assailed the first boy. He knew that the second boy, who was his most intimate friend, could not swim. His own strength was almost exhausted, and he could not save both the girl, whose name he hardly knew, and his closest friend. He had to choose, and did choose—the friend. Leaving the girl, he swam to the boy and held him above the surface until they were both pulled out by other boys who at last reached the scene. The girl's dead body was recovered several hours later. The boy who could have saved her at the expense of his friend's life is half mad with doubt as to whether his conduct was right or wrong. The question is not a simple one. Many considerations have to be taken into the account, among them, that the boy to whom the alternative was presented was only sixteen years old.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A. W. Lyman's plan for "equal taxation," which he defines to be the taxation of all mortgages and of all personal property by whomsoever held, and a graded tax on real estate holdings, has always resulted, and will always result, in unequal taxation. The history of taxation in all countries and in all ages shows that all attempts to fairly tax personal property have been failures. Thomas G. Shearman, the greatest authority on taxation in this or any other country, says in his book entitled "The Taxation of Personal Property":

"That which all the tremendous power of Rome in its grandest days failed to accomplish, that which the infernal tortures of Spain could not accomplish, when it beheaded hundreds, burned thousands, and massacred tens of thousands, letting loose a brutal soldiery in the vain struggle to tax the Netherlands, the American people are still apparently convinced that they can accomplish by distributing blank forms, administering long oaths, and threatening penalties of 50 per cent."

In every State in the Union the personal property tax is a huge failure. It almost confiscates the property of the truthful, straightforward, and honest, and permits those who are willing to perjure themselves to go scot free. It is a premium on perjury and a punishment on truthfulness. The law is a disgrace to the State, and it is the duty of all good citizens to help to wipe it off the statute books.

LEONARD TUTTLE.

New York, Jan. 26, 1901.

A THEATRE-TICKET SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read many of the letters appearing in your paper concerning the imposition on the general public by theatre managers. It seems that a great many managers are in league with the speculators, selling their choice seats to these speculators, who resell them to the public at a much higher price than the box office rates.

I believe that matters as they stand at present can be remedied by the Legislature passing a law that the price of each seat must be printed upon each ticket, and make it a misdemeanor to sell any such ticket at a price above that which appears upon the ticket. The law should also read, "that the theatre manager shall keep a printed plan of his theatre for each night of a performance, and that each seat sold shall be marked with an S., and that said plan be shown upon the demand of any purchaser of one or more seats."

I think if such a law were passed, it would drive the speculators out of business, and that the impudent box office clerk would be compelled to follow out the principle of "first come, first served." Any person intending to purchase theatre tickets could ask for the plan, and could then pick his choice of seats not marked with an "S."

F. X. McCARTHY.

New York, Jan. 26, 1901.

VICTORIA REGINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So much has been said, and much more will be said, on the life and career of the Queen, that it seems superfluous to dwell upon those fruitful themes at greater length. Allow me, however, to call attention to the first official title she bore through life.

It was said of a very different royal personage that—

He left the name at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral, or adorn a tale.

The pallor here referred to is that of fear and dismay; the moral pointed, the lust of conquest, the tale adorned indeed by feats of heroism, thrilling episodes, and a tragic ending.

Without altering a single word the quotation is strictly true of the lamented Queen, but with a tremendous difference as to the cause of the pallor. It is the pallor of sympathy and sorrow; the moral pointed is likewise a conquest, and the tale is adorned by romance and ideal womanhood.

The whole of her life illustrates and illuminates the appropriate name she bore. Loathing war, the victories gained in her reign and name did not intoxicate her. The greatest of her victories was the life-long victory of love, and that she did exemplify in a truly marvelous manner to within a few hours of her death even to the fondling of her little Pomeranian pet dog. And how well she reigned as queen of hearts is patent to the world this very hour.

It was said of Charles the Fifth that the sun never set on his dominions, but beyond that and other vainglorious boastings nothing came of his conquests. The sun likewise never set on the dominions of Victoria, but now from every part of the earth come words of sympathy and sorrow, and the world's potentates hasten to her obsequies to testify by their presence their homage to her virtues, and the sincerity of their sorrow at her departure.

The woman who solely by the splendid and forceful example of her noble womanhood caused the most martial of living potentates to weep like a child at her bier is well entitled to the beautiful name of Victoria the Queen.

J. I. MOMBERT.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 26, 1901.

Remembers Victoria's Coronation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your editorials to-day says: "It takes a very daring memory indeed to go back to the time when Victoria became Queen of England." Mine is one of those memories. Victoria being one year my senior, I want to thank you most cordially for all the kind and manly words you have spoken of her character, both as a woman and a Queen. They have been very grateful to one who has watched her career from its beginning. I can look back upon all the wonderful achievements of her reign, and realize to the full the wonders of the telegraph, which brought the news of her death, according to our time, before it had occurred at Osborne.

I remember when her uncle, William IV., died. The event took place in London during the night, and about noon next day a post chaise and four horses drove through the town of Birmingham, with the words "Death of the King" in large black letters, printed on white muslin, on the back of the chaise. During my first visit to London the lunatic Oxford made his attempt to shoot the young Queen, and I remember the indignation caused by the event.

But I must cut short these memories of long ago, and close with again thanking THE TIMES for its just and manly appreciation of one good Queen departed, and also of those who now, Dei gratia, have taken her place.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

Irvington, N. J., Jan. 24, 1901.

Englishmen and American Sympathy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reticent and unemotional Englishman may never make known how deeply he has felt the touching tribute paid by the American people to his late beloved Queen, but the memory of the spontaneous outburst of genuine feeling will be indelibly fixed in his mind.

When the people of the British Empire realize how sincerely and unanimously their cousins have grieved with them, they will feel as grateful as do we who live in America and love the country because at heart it remains always true to the best traditions of the race. FRANCIS H. TABOR.

New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

Objects to Their Being Called "Rebels."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On your editorial page to-day you very rightly criticised The London Chronicle for the prejudice it shows in pretending that the execution of André cast a shadow on the fair name of Washington. Yet are you not inconsistent? On the same page you refer to Commissioners Mason and Slidell as "rebels"—a word which is as distasteful to some of your readers as it is to hear of a "shadow over the fair name of Washington." The people who called Paul Jones a pirate also called Washington a rebel, and, it is because The Chronicle considers both Washington and De Wet as rebels against the sovereign power of Great Britain that it can see no good in them.

It has often been said that the only difference between a revolution and a rebellion is that one is successful and the other is not. Perhaps you used the word in that sense, but "rebel" is a strong word, which always carries some smouch with it, and therefore should be avoided by a journal with the moderation which THE TIMES usually shows. H. L. H.

Brooklyn, Jan. 25, 1901.

Honolulu Banknotes in Kansas.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

A few days ago a note of the First National Bank of Honolulu turned up at Parsons, Kan. On Friday a note for $100, issued by the same bank, made its appearance at Salina, in the same State. The man was right when he spoke of "All Creation, U. S. A."

NUGGETS.

The First Rule.

New Boarder—Can I get my meals on time?

Landlady—No, you will have to pay in advance.—Harlem Life.

A Fellow Feeling.

Hasben—Yes, I'm always interested in perpetual motion ideas. I like 'em.

Tatters—Yer do? What fur?

Hasben—They never work.—Philadelphia Press.

Theatrical Expedient.

"Why are those benches blocking the fire escapes?" the manager was asked.

"They are only there temporarily. To-day's performance is so crowded we took them out to make more standing room."—Philadelphia Times.

Its Good Purpose in Chicago.

Aikson—What are you doing for your grip?

Paynes—Nothing. My wife says it's providential I've got it. Twice since I caught it my coughing and sneezing in the middle of the night have scared burglars away from the house—Chicago Tribune.

No Grounds for Complaint.

"Yes, we are receiving and answering messages from Mars every day," said the Eminent Scientist.

"But, if you cannot understand the messages, how can you answer them?" asked the Obtuse Person.

"Huh!" replied the Eminent Scientist, "they can't understand the answers, either."—Baltimore American.

THE BOYS WHO DROVE ON THE OVERLAND.

From The Denver Post.

Long rails of steel in the sunlight glisten,
The winding trains through the valley roll,
The hardy settlers no longer listen
For Indian yells with a fear of soul!
The Concord kings of the olden highway
Now lie and rot in the storm and sun
In the old corral or the alley byway,
But battered relics of work once done,
And gone is the fearless, intrepid band,
The boys who drove on the Overland.

All dead are the echoes of long whips snapping,
Held firmly in drivers' buckskinned hands,
The great wheels over the boulders rapping
Or biting their way through the drifting sands.
No longer is savage foeman lurking
Behind a rock like a crouching cat,
His facial muscles with hatred jerking,
Near the quiet shores of the shallow Platte,
His strong bow held in a deadly poise
For a shot at one of the Overland boys.

Ah! those were the days that tried men's metal,
That tried the bottom of nervy steeds,
When the mustangs all were in silken fettle,
The wheelers, swings and the dancing leads.
A savage yell and a flight of arrows,
A driver up on the high box dead!
The team, with the speed of frightened sparrows,
Unguided into the station sped
To tell the tale to the relay band
Of one boy less on the Overland!

O'er the lines of steel now the iron horse dashes,
His hot breath blacking the hills and vales;
As eye of giant the headlight flashes
A shaft of light 'long the glimmering rails.
The homes of the settlers in peaceful quiet
Now dot the valley in close array,
And the painted redman no more runs riot
As back in the blood-stained early day.
Sweet peace wields the sceptre on every hand—
And where are the boys of the Overland?

Some lie 'neath the sod of the old Platte Valley
In deathly slumber that knows no dreams,
Near the trail where they oft at an Indian sally
Threw cutting silk to their frightened teams!
Some, bent with age and with hair all whitened
By hand of time, in the cities dream
Of the perilous days when their strong hands tightened
The lines o'er the backs of a flying team
When the reds were waiting on every hand
For the boys who drove on the Overland!

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE TEXT OF THE NEW PRUSSIAN CANAL BILL.—As has already been announced in cable dispatches, the Canal bill which is now being debated in the Prussian Diet, and which is a measure of personal interest to the Kaiser, is, in its scope, a revision and extension of the Canal bill of 1899, which was rejected by the Conservatives combined with a faction of the Agrarians on the ground that it would be too expensive to carry out, and that it favored West Prussia at the expense of the East. The bill of two years ago proposed to connect the Rhine with the Elbe by means of a canal navigable for vessels of considerable tonnage, and to canalize the Weser from Bremen to Minden, where the canal would cross it.

In the new bill, the text of which has just been published, the expenditure involved is nearly one-third larger than that mentioned in the 1899 measure. It, moreover, contains no fewer than seven different schemes, of which the total cost to the State is estimated at 389,010,700 marks, or nearly $93,500,000. These include the Rhine-Elbe Canal, which it is calculated will cost 260,784,700 marks; a ship canal between Berlin and Stettin, to cost 41,500,000 marks; a waterway connecting the Oder and the Vistula, of which the cost, together with that of a channel rendering the Warthe navigable for ships from Posen to the junction of the Netze, is estimated at 22,651,000 marks, and a canal connecting the Province of Silesia with the canal joining the Oder to the Spree. The bill further proposes that the State should participate in the work of improving the flow of water in the Lower Oder and the Upper Havel to the extent of 40,989,000 marks and 2,670,000 marks respectively, and should contribute the sum of 9,336,000 marks toward the canalization of the Spree.

It will thus be seen that the objection to the 1899 measure on the ground that it favored the West at the expense of the East has been overcome in the new bill, while in the latter the objection to expenditure has been rendered capable of still more emphasis.

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IDEAL SUBMARINE NAVIGATION NOW BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ATTAINED BY A FRENCH BOAT.—There were lately conducted in the harbor of the French naval station of Cherbourg a series of experiments with the submarine boat Morse, which are regarded in European naval circles as of the utmost importance, as many believe that the problem of submarine navigation, at any rate so far as the absolute protection of a harbor from an enemy's ships is concerned, has thereby been solved. The experiments, which were held under the auspices of the Ministers of War and Marine, have been graphically described by a staff correspondent of Le Figaro, and his article has been reproduced and commented upon in the papers of every European capital.

It will be recalled that for the last three or four years the French Ministry of Marine, in spite of considerable opposition exercised by conservative naval officers, has given a great deal of attention to the subject of submarine navigation. Four submarine craft were completed last year, and eleven are now under construction, while during the past few months orders have been given for several more vessels of this type. Thirty-eight are provided for in the present naval programme, that is to be spread over the next six years, the total expense of which will be over 25,000,000f.

The Morse, with which the recent successful experiments were made, has a displacement of 146 tons; its length is 120 feet, while its breadth is 9 feet 2 inches. While the article in Le Figaro gives no description of the machinery employed, except to say that full provision had been made for an accident to the electrical appliances, and that "the respiration of the submarine's guests was as perfect as in any drawing room," it leaves no doubt that the writer enjoyed a unique experience. The Morse, on the occasion of which he writes, remained under water during two hours, sometimes sailing close to the surface and again descending to a depth of eighteen feet, while the periscope gave those below shifting views of what was going on above in the harbor.

"Toward midday," he writes, "by means of the periscope, Commandant Terrin shows us the Narval, (another submarine craft,) which is just emerging from the harbor, at the depth at which we are navigating; we follow her most minute movements up to the time when the flag signals from the fort that it is time for us to return. With the two Ministers and their staff, whom the experience has filled with satisfaction, we return to port in one of the Impregnable's boats, while the Narval and the Morse, immersing themselves again, disappear for eight hours into other depths, manoeuvre, and fire their torpedoes at fixed or moving targets with a precision of which our officers anlone have the secret."

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WEALTHY TURKS ALARMED AT THE RESULT OF THE GERMAN-TURKISH AGREEMENT.—The Young Turkish Party is said to have gained many adherents among wealthy and patriotic Turks, who have been shown that the Sultan's permission to Germany to make Asia Minor a field for Teutonic commercial operations is most detrimental to Turkish merchants. They contend that the still incomplete Anatolian railways have so far proved only profitable to German financiers, who are reaping a rich harvest by taking full advantage of the ex-territorial privileges secured by the capitulations, and of the personal support given by their Kaiser, while the national energy of the Turkish citizens is paralyzed and their industrial and other societies are being rigorously suppressed.

As to the projected Damascus-Hijaz Railway, which is a Turkish enterprise, subscriptions to it have been stopped, principally, it is believed, owing to the warnings addressed through the organs of the Young Turkish Party to the Mohammedan public. These warnings have attempted to prove that the Government of Abdul Hamid is utterly incapable of carrying through a work of such extensive proportions, and that after a year or two the right of way would be purchased by the Germans, so that the Turkish subscribers would lose everything they had put into it. Papers of the Young Turkish Party declare that the proposed line is simply another scheme of the Sultan to get money from the wealthy Turks, and that whatever funds are subscribed will go the way that the fund for the reorganization of the Turkish Army did. It was raised three years ago by patriotic Turks all over the world, and its destiny only the Sultan and his entourage know.

In the meantime, the Young Turkish Party organs say, the unpaid soldiers of the Fifth Army Corps are laboring unselfishly on the roadbed of the Damascus-Hijaz line, and the tribes through whose country the road will run have promised to give what assistance they can. Moreover, the Sultan's counselors are sending their own proteges, who have just finished their studies in the College of Civil Engineers, to aid the Vali of Damascus, who although possessing absolutely no knowledge of engineering, has charge of the laying out out of the line. "When the Sultan's Government," the Young Turks say, "finds that no more money is being subscribed, the work will come to an abrupt halt, only to be recommenced under German auspices, to the detriment of Turkish industrial interests."

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THE WORKING OF THE NEW AMNESTY LAW IN FRANCE.—Owing to the loose wording of the recently promulgated French amnesty law, the chief aim of which was to put an end to criminal prosecutions arising out of the Dreyfus case, its benefits are now demanded by almost every lawyer who has a client to defend on a criminal charge the cause of which dates back before the passage of the measure. Men who have been arrested on the charge of burglary claim the protection of the law on the ground that, in committing the crime, they were merely looking for secret documents. Cases have recently been placed on record in which the defendants, accused of attempted murder, craved mercy on the plea that the persons whom they had intended to assault were secret members of the Dreyfus syndicate, while a bank embezzler recently brought before the Ninth Correctional Chamber in Paris declared that he had no intention of robbing his employers, but that his head had been turned by reading about the cause célèbre, and when before an open safe he found it impossible to restrain himself from searching for documents which might clear up several points in the case.

In the Ninth Correctional Chamber alone thirty-three cases of defamation of character which had been pending have, after eloquent addresses by the defendants' counsel, been found to be covered by the amnesty law. In this court the cases arising out of the recent railway accident at Choisy-le-Roi were settled, and M. Fournel, President of the Chamber, found it necessary to anticipate the defense of the railroad authorities by declaring in open court that the authors of the accident would not be permitted to shield themselves behind the amnesty law in any circumstances. The Eleventh Chamber, however, under the Presidency of M. Menier, had already established a precedent by declaring in a similar case that the amnesty law did apply.

EXTRA SESSION OUTLOOK

Some Leading Republican Senators Believe One Unnecessary.

Philippine Problem May Be Settled by Passing the Spooner Bill—Cuban Question a Difficult One.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Two leading Republican Senators, both of whom should be as well-informed and as capable of judging of the probability of an extra session of Congress as any two men in this city, agreed to-night in saying that they did not consider an extra session necessary, but that if one had to be called it would be to provide the authority to enable the President to prescribe rules and regulations for the Philippines until a form of government has been adopted there, and also on account of the necessity for considering the proper course to be pursued toward Cuba.

It is understood that Senator Aldrich is perfectly confident that the Tax Reduction bill will go through as it came from the Finance Committee, by a unanimous vote, and because it possesses the advantage over the House bill of that consideration which the rules of the House prevent. When the House comes to look at the reasons of the Senate for the changes made, it will, he is said to maintain, abandon the attempt to justify a return to the provisions of the House bill. As for the suggestion that a question of principle is involved in the difference of 10 cents a barrel on beer, which is the difference in that tax as it appears in the House and Senate bills, that is regarded as too frivolous to debate.

The expectation of the Senators referred to as having expressed an opinion about an extra session was that if the Spooner resolution, unchanged or modified so as to overcome the opposition of the Democrats, who think that it conveys too much authority to the President, can be adopted, the necessity for an extra session on Cuba may be averted. Just what the Congress is to do with the Cuban Constitution, or about withdrawing the troops in the expectation that Cuba will adopt its Constitution, is a puzzling question. The intimation that Gen. Wood has promised the Constitutional Convention that the Congress will "promptly consider" the Constitution, is apt to prove troublesome, if true, for, as one Senator suggested, "Gen. Wood has a good deal to do to take care of his end of the Cuban business without undertaking to pledge Congress to action, prompt or otherwise."

A Senator who is admitted to be one of the brightest lawyers in the body, but who declined to be quoted by name, said that there were many things to be taken into account before accepting the Constitution of the Cubans as a guarantee of "stable government."

"The power that made this Constitution," he said, "can amend it. What assurance does the present Constitution contain that if it should now meet with the approval of the Congress it would not be changed in a month or a week after our approval had been given to its provisions? If it is approved and we withdraw our troops, are we to send the troops back as soon as its changes so as to incur our disapproval? If it is sent to us, 'for our information and action,' as the language of the President is apt to be, and we amend it, will it be our Constitution or that of Cuba? If we send it back with the assertion that we shall not approve it unless certain changes are made in it to give us assurance that we deem necessary, will that not look like constraint?"

Some concern is felt as to what will be the effect upon the Cubans of the decision to postpone action upon the Constitution of Cuba until next session. The convention at Havana has been hurrying its work with the expectation that the Constitution would be approved or criticised by this session of Congress. This seems to Senators a very unreasonable expectation, betraying an ignorance of the political and legislative situation here.

It cannot be learned that the Democrats desire to force an extra session. They do not see any chance for making political capital out of such a session, unless it is to be for the Subsidy bill. Most of them object to sitting in Washington all Summer to do business here when they could have time to look after private business, and save the money they would be compelled to spend out of their salaries for living here three or four months longer than would otherwise be necessary.

This week, according to a feeling of the Shipping bill who are only nominally for it, will determine whether there is any chance whatever for its passage this session. It is not believed that this can be told before the end of the week or the first of next week. "This is to be a week of settlement," said a member of the Steering Committee of the Senate, "and to venture predictions as to what legislation, other than appropriation bills and the Tax Reduction bill, will be passed would be arrant foolishness. The appropriation bills will be passed. We may get legislation for the Philippines that will remove the necessity for meeting specially to provide such laws. As to Cuba, we have tied ourselves up so badly about that island that it is doubtful whether we shall be able to see our way clear to the right course by the end of a week."

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Senator Towne Will Speak on the Philippine Question To-day—House Will Consider Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A variety of subjects, including appropriation bills, the War Revenue Reduction bill, the Ship Subsidy bill, and, to some extent, the Philippine question, will claim the attention of the Senate the coming week. On Monday Mr. Towne (Pop., Minn.) will speak on the problems involved in the government of the Philippines. There is somewhat more than usual interest in this speech, because not only of Mr. Towne's reputation as an orator and the fact that it will be his only speech in the Senate upon a political subject, but also because of increased interest in the Philippine question aroused by the President's request of the Senate for early legislation on this subject.

It does not appear probable that the Minnesota Senator's speech will call out other speeches immediately upon this subject, because even Senators who would like to see legislation during this session admit the impossibility of taking up the matter seriously until the report of the Taft Commission can be printed, or so long as there are other pressing questions before the Senate. Still, struggling references to the subject are not improbable at any time during the remainder of the session.

Senator Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.) Chairman of the Finance Committee, has given notice that he will ask the Senate to take up the War Revenue bill early in the week. The understanding is that he will press that question to the exclusion of all other bills, except appropriation bills. Being a revenue measure it will take precedence of other questions under the Senate rules. While there is no real opposition to the War Revenue bill it appears probable that there will be some discussion of it as an easy means of delaying consideration of the Subsidy bill.

If there is opportunity the Subsidy bill will be taken up, but it is not expected that anything more definite will occur in this connection during the present week than the making of speeches. The Indian Appropriation bill will continue to receive attention Monday after the conclusion of Mr. Towne's speech.

The week in the House is likely to be monopolized by appropriation bills. Seven of the fourteen general appropriation bills have already passed the House. Three others, the Post Office, Agricultural, and Fortifications bills, have been reported to the House, and the remaining four, the Army, Consular and Diplomatic, Sundry Civil, and General Deficiency, are still in the committees having them in charge.

The three reported to the House, and the Consular and Diplomatic, which is practically completed, probably will be disposed of during the week. Whatever time remains will be occupied with the bill to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service, which has been made a continuing special order, not, however, to interfere with appropriation bills.

The Post Office Appropriation bill is likely to be made the occasion of much debate. All the questions raised by the report of the Joint Postal Commission are likely to be dragged into the arena. An effort undoubtedly will be made to continue the appropriations for pneumatic tube service, which were eliminated from the bill, and there probably will be the usual fight on the appropriations for special mail facilities.

It may be that in the course of the week a special rule will be brought in for the consideration of one of the gold bills reported by the Coinage, Weights, and Measures and Banking and Currency Committees, both of which are struggling for precedence in connection with this legislation. But the Committee on Rules, to which the committee appealed yesterday, has not yet come to any conclusion, and the gold bill's place in the week's programme remains problematical.

CHINESE AID FOR CHRISTIANS.

Imperial Edict Directs Relief for Them as Well as Others in Famine-Stricken District.

PEKING, Jan. 27.—There has been great distress in the Province of Shan-Si, owing to the famine, and thousands have died. The Court has ordered rice relief to be issued in large quantities.

A report reached the foreign envoys that native Christians suffering from the famine were to be discriminated against and to be punished if they even begged for food.

Mr. Conger, Sir Ernest M. Satow, and M. Pichon, the United States, British, and French Ministers, protested to Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang against such discrimination, and the Court issued an edict, dated yesterday, ordering all relief officials and Chinese soldiers to treat Christians exactly the same as others throughout the empire, under penalty of decapitation.

The foreign envoys consider this a most important decree if it is carried out.

BOERS IN NUMEROUS FIGHTS.

Kitchener Reports Minor Engagements with Considerable Losses.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The War Office has received from the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa a dispatch dated Pretoria, Jan. 26, reporting numerous engagements, the following being the most important:

"Cunningham was engaged at Middelfontein and Kopperfontein yesterday, with Delarey's force. Babington while moving north from Ventersdorp, threatened the enemy's flank, whereupon the Boers retired west. Cunningham's casualties were two officers wounded, four men killed and thirty-seven wounded.

"In the engagement at Lichtenberg, Jan. 17, some yeomanry were captured. These have since been released with the exception of a Major and three men. No details are yet at hand.

"Smith-Dorrien had a successful engagement of five hours while on the march from Wonderfontein to Carolina, where the Boers had lately been concentrating. The enemy were in considerable strength, and held the river, but were driven out. Our losses were one officer killed and two officers and thirteen men wounded."

Lord Kitchener confirms the report that a British train with troops and military stores on board was waylaid and captured at Slipklip, near Fourteen Streams, last Friday, but says the Boers retired on the arrival of the armored train sent in pursuit.

FORCED TO BECOME SOLDIERS.

Three Muleteers from South Africa Talk of Press Gang Methods.

Three muleteers—Joseph C. Calgan of Philadelphia, John A. Mandeville of St. Louis, and Samuel Myer of Chicago—returned to America on the American liner St. Louis yesterday, having been furnished transportation by the American Consular authorities in South Africa and Liverpool.

They gave a very dark picture of the conditions in South Africa, saying that it was very hard to get subsistence, and that many of the muleteers who accompanied the transports had been compelled to join the military service. Thirty-five had been impressed into Brabant's Horse and the Cape Town regiment, they said. They were "for our information and action," as the language of the President is apt to be, and we amend it, will it be our Constitution or that of Cuba? If we send it back with the assertion that we shall not approve it unless certain changes are made in it to give us assurance that we deem necessary, will that not look like constraint?"

To Take Horses and Mules to the Cape.

Capt. Seymour Husted and Capt. T. M. Langton of the Twenty-first Lancers and Lieut. I. H. G. White, all officers of the remount department of the British Army, were among the arrivals on the Cunard liner Etruria yesterday. They are en route to New Orleans, where each will be assigned to take charge of one of the transports that are to be used to take some of the 50,000 horses and mules that the English Government has secured in this country for service in South Africa. Many of the animals have already been shipped. The transports soon to sail will each carry about 1,500 horses or mules. Col. De Burgh of the British Army purchased the animals.

SCORES CUBAN CONSTITUTION.

Senor Varona Says It Would Elevate Local Bossism and Lead to Ruin and Chaos.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—In an open letter to La Lucha, Señor Varona says:

"It would be a crime against patriotism not to express one's anxiety and fear regarding the danger of accepting the Constitution which has been submitted in draft to the Constitutional Convention. The damage would be beyond repair, and all who remain silent now are accomplices in an irreparable injury to the country.

"The Constitution submitted is merely an abstract work, a constitutional precept copied from many Constitutions. Some of these precepts are excellent, but even they can only be defended theoretically in some academy of law.

"A characteristic feature of the Constitution is that it would elevate local bossism into the category of a public institution. I must deplore the movement to divide the island into six provinces. Federalism would result in an attempt to get power into the hands of the few. Each province would think itself independent of the central government. Each Mayor would think himself a feudal lord. The big bosses and the little bosses would be lords of all the property in the country.

"With two or three years of provincial autonomy all Cuba would be ruined or else the people would rise against the local bosses. The fiscal authority of a province and the municipality would be delusions, leading us to chaos. All the advance that is possible on that line has been made by Señors Desvernine and Cancio, but with federalism they could not put a check on municipal bodies.

"Cuba is able to govern herself if given a proper regimen, one suited to the country, with its scarce population, the greater part of which is uneducated and divided by great social differences. Provinces fostered and controlled by the central Government would prosper, but the opposite would follow if the central Government undertook to enforce law in self-governing provinces. A rupture would be inevitable."

CUBANS WANT COCKFIGHTING.

Delegation Calls on Gen. Wood to Thank Him for His Work in Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—A mounted delegation of 200 Cubans from the Provinces of Havana and Pinar Del Rio waited upon Governor General Wood at the palace this afternoon, and extended thanks to the military Government for what it had done in Cuba. The delegation also conveyed to Gen. Wood an assurance that their countrymen in the two provinces were in accord with them, and would work in harmony with the United States authority, to whose wise administration the country owed its present prosperous and peaceful condition.

Each horseman carried a flag, and there was a decided preponderance of the Stars and Stripes. Two young Cuban women represented Cuba and America.

The committee of the delegation feelingly explained to Gen. Wood the obligations under which their countrymen felt themselves to be for the good order and harmony prevailing in the country districts, but they begged him to consider that, with returning prosperity, it was only natural for the Cubans to turn again to some of the diversions they had known in former days, several of which—"time-honored amusements" the committee called them—were now prohibited by law.

Gen. Wood asked if they referred to cockfighting, and they admitted that this was one of the amusements they wished to revive. He assured them that he would lay the matter before the Secretaries.

There seems to be a general movement in the country districts of the island to secure the legalization of cockfighting, and many petitions have lately been submitted in aid of it.

CUBA'S TOBACCO EXPORT TAX.

Gen. Wood's Request for 50 Per Cent. Reduction Allowed.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—Governor General Wood has informed the tobacco exporters that the Government at Washington has allowed his petition for a 50 per cent. reduction in the exportation tax.

The lowering of the export duty has been the subject of agitation among the tobacco interests in Cuba for a year.

REFORM CLUB ON THE SUBSIDY BILL

Another Attack Made on the "Hanna-Payne-Frye" Act.

Claim Made that "Its Professed Aims Are Bald Shams to Distract Attention from a Treasury Raid."

Under the title "Hanna-Payne-Frye Subsidy, Profession versus Performance," the Committee on Tariff Reform of the Reform Club has prepared another article on the Subsidy bill now before Congress. The preample of the Senate bill is quoted, following the statement: "That a volunteer 'committee' with an eye single to its own profit should pose as patriots is in accord with settled precedent." The article then takes up the various claims of the friends of the measure, from a point of view expressed in the words: "Experience has also taught us to expect in such cases just what we find here, that the professed aims of the bill are bald shams, set up to distract attention from the Treasury raid just planned."

It is claimed in the article that, although the bill is presented as being intended to help the export trade, the shipping which it is proposed to subsidize carries only one-tenth of our exports, thus leaving freights to depend upon the rate at which the other nine-tenths will carry cargoes, and leaving the subsidized one-tenth, while pocketing the Government subsidy, to charge full freights. Five per cent. of our shipping outward and 30 per cent. of that inward bound, is already running in ballast. Subsidy not on cargo must greatly increase the extent to which ship owners will thus run rather than take unfavorable charters.

The subsidy being given according to the tested speed of the vessel, and not by the rate run, a fourteen-knot ship drifting about at a ten-knot rate could actually run with profit, as compared with waiting for cargo, and would thus be paid by our Government, to lie idle and not carry American exports.

Finally, it is asserted, the highest subsidies are given to ships that not merely do not but can not carry any considerable export cargo—a fast passenger steamer of the "International" for example, receiving eleven times as much subsidy in proportion to cargo as would a standard freighter of the best class.

It is pointed out that the pretense that auxiliary cruisers and transports would thus be provided for Government use is even more absurd. The vessels now building by the Government and others now average above 23 knots, while of all ships in existence, or likely to be induced by this bill, there are only four (of 20 knots) of above 17 knots speed, and none others likely to be built. The usefulness of transports and cruisers that could not fight or run and the fatal effect on fast war vessels of ships to accompany or protect which they must delay their course, are touched upon. Attention is then called to the fact that:

Most ships that the friends of this bill claim to be available for Government use are now getting mail subsidies under the law of 1891, by which they are already expressly reserved for Government use in case it chooses to take them, and in addition compelled to be fitted for such use by requirements more rigid than those proposed by the pending bill, which, giving them a larger subsidy, expressly permits them to cancel their pending contracts. So far, therefore, as concerns use for transports or cruisers, the proposed bill, instead of putting better vessels at the service of the Government, actually releases those now at its disposal from the requirements of fitness therefor to which they are now subject.

That part of the bill that is said to be intended to help the American seaman is characterized as "most contemptible of all." It is argued that the provision that subsidized ships have one-quarter of their crew either citizens or those intending to become such is nullified by the express proviso that if the master cannot secure such a crew he need not do so; the provision that one American boy be employed at seamanship for every thousand tons of shipping is made innocuous by the provision that he need be paid only what his services are worth. With reference to the provision that not less than fishermen ships, unsubsidized for the year at $2 per ton in case they run three months, be given $1 per month during the time they are actually employed, it is pointed out that as no minimum wage is provided, our Government would simply pay $1 per month of the wages fixed by ordinary competition, for which the American fishermen would still work.

Finally, since the ships which would get the most of the subsidy must now, under their mail contracts, have one-half of their crew American, and not merely to employ the same number of American boys, but educate them as petty officers, the net result of the pending bill—which expressly releases these ships from their present contracts—would be to employ fewer American sailors and fewer American boys, and to decrease inducements offered the latter to go to sea.

The claim that American shipowning or American shipbuilding in general will be increased is declared preposterous. It is pointed out that our shipyards are already crowded to their utmost capacity by orders for the classes of ships now most called for, without reference to subsidy. Contracts for two steamers, larger than any heretofore built, have lately been given to an American shipyard whose bid was from $400,000 to $500,000 lower than British shipyards.

In conclusion the article says:

American shipbuilding leads the world to-day, and American shipowning would do so except for our laws. As to this bill, its real character is betrayed by the last committee amendment. That provided in effect—

"Whereas, under the free trade in supplies and materials which our shipyards now enjoy, they are filled with work and successfully compete with the Old World in bidding for new work, they shall hereafter be compelled to use American materials—mainly iron, steel, and machinery."

This would not provide additional market for American materials, since these are now almost exclusively used; but it would put our shipyards at the mercy of our trusts, which must now supply them at comparatively reasonable prices.

STEAMSHIP ADRIFT AT SEA.

ST. VINCENT, C. V., Jan. 27.—An Italian steamer called here to-day and reports having been compelled, after fruitless efforts at towing, to leave the British steamer Cavour, Jan. 24, in latitude 4 degrees north, longitude 29 degrees west, with her engines disabled and irreparable at sea.

The steamer Cavour of the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, (Messrs. Lamport & Holt,) sailed from Liverpool Jan. 4 for Rio Janeiro in command of Capt. Kelly. She is a steel vessel of 3,151 tons net.

French Government Seizes Guns.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Recently Le Petit Sou, a Socialist journal, announced that it was prepared to sell guns to its subscribers at a very moderate figure, being persuaded that an armed nation was indispensable to the welfare of the republic and the country. The Government watched the proceeding for a week, and finally deciding that a depot of arms was not safe in the hands of those who are only too willing to atempt a coup d'état, seized the entire lot.

Gales Sweeping the British Coasts.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Heavy gales are sweeping the British coasts, and many shipping casualties are reported. The mail steamers between Dieppe and Newhaven have ceased running. Great damage has been done in South Wales, and also in Ireland, where the storm is especially fierce and accompanied by hail and sleet. A large school in the course of erection at Londonderry was blown down yesterday.

Two Embezzlements in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Yesterday two embezzlements were reported in Berlin, the Mitteldeutsche Kredit Bank losing 200,000 marks and Herr Ch. Kretschmar, the banker, 80,000 marks.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE.

In a circular addressed to the defenders and friends of protection, C. A. Moore, the newly elected President of the American Protective Tariff League, yesterday announced his acceptance of the office. The circular reads, in part:

In my opinion there was never a time when our foreign competitors were feeling more keenly the loss of their trade equally in our own and in the markets of the world; that never more than now were they determined to use all possible means to break down our protective system and gain a lodgment in our great market for their trade; that now, more than ever, the eternal vigilance, which has been the price of our splendid success, should be unceasingly maintained; that we must continue to be alert if we are to hold on to what we have gained at such great sacrifices of energy, time, and money.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Pictures of the late Queen of England have always been a salable commodity in this town. Collectors and such men as make a fad of extra illustrating volumes had to have them. In some way or other most of the Grangerized books have portraits of the Queen introduced. So for the older and more valuable etchings, engravings, prints, and photographs there has been a sufficient demand to make them scarce enough to command fair prices. Since her death the values of the pictures in the stock of dealers who happen to have them have increased by over 100 per cent. For a couple of years to come the outlook is that the country will be fairly flooded with the books—histories they will probably be termed by the authors and publishers, if by no one else—relating to the life and reign of Victoria. Magazine editors are hurriedly unearthing al the old manuscripts they have in their safes on the subject. Hack writers, as well as those men the use of whose names is worth paying for as an advertisement, are being besieged to write "personal recollections" of the Queen, her son, her family, her coronation, her marriage, her jubilee, and all that sort of thing. Portraits are needed to illustrate this forthcoming flood of reminiscent gossip and gush, and the more uncommon the more valuable they are to magazine publishers. So publishers and the extra-illustraitors are in the market for all the rare pictures of her Majesty. Naturally, then, prices have gone soaring. Next week they will be higher, for belated collectors will be out after the prizes. As the latter are willing to pay any sort of a price for a picture they want or think they need to round out their collections, a harvest is in prospect for those shrewd dealers of the town who, foreseeing the death of the Queen and the demand that would be created for these pictures, have been accumulating them ever since the days of the jubilee. One of this class is said to have put about all the profits of his business for the past three years into Victoria portraits until he has almost cleaned the London market of the most desirable and valuable of the engravings and etchings.

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There are a couple of keys that Martin Keese, the veteran janitor of the City Hall, has not allowed to go out of his possession for an instant since the death of Queen Victoria. These are the keys that admit to the cupola of the building graced by the presence of our Mayor. Without them no one can reach the halyards with which the flag on the City Hall is raised and lowered. So much fuss has been made about that flag being kept at the peak of the staff since Victoria's death that Mr. Keese does not intend to have the flag lowered to half-mast. Some mischievous person might do it if the halyards were within reach. Mr. Keese's watchfulness is due to his recollections of what happened to the flag on St. Patrick's Day a few years ago. There was almost a riot over that incident, and the custodian of the flag does not care for a repetition of that scene. On the occasion referred to, some person, said to be a space writer of one of the daily papers, who was in search of material for a good story, reached the cupola just before the parade of the Irish societies was due at the City Hall. The flag was lowered, reversed, and with the "Jack" down—this the recognized signal of distress—was hoisted at half-mast. Then the halyards were tied fast. The paraders discovered the peculiar display of colors just as the head of the procession swung to the plaza for review by the Mayor. At once there was a howl, cries that the Mayor was insulting the Irish, and a scramble to the roof to set the flag to rights. So securely were the halyards fastened that it was the work of several minutes before the ropes could be cut and the flag restored to its rightful place, at the peak of the staff. It was with difficulty that the police restrained the paraders from storming the City Hall, and the incident was the sensation of the day. It is to prevent a recurrence of anything of this sort that Mr. Keese keeps the only keys leading to the roof of the building in his pockets. He will not allow them out of his possession, nor allow any one on the roof on any pretext, until after the Queen is buried. With so much feeling over the present flag incident it is the only safe thing for him to do.

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Attendants at the skating rink in this city where hockey games are played are grumbling over what they deem a piece of extortion now being practiced by the management. Admission to the rink, with a privilege of witnessing the games from a comfortable seat, last Winter was fixed at 50 cents. Hockey became popular, and the best of the contests attracted considerable crowds. Now if one wants a seat he must pay a half dollar in addition to the admission fee. It is worth a half dollar to see the games and enjoy a short spin on the ice afterward, patrons of the place say, but is worth no more. That charge was satisfactory and the games did much to attract people to the place. What the young men are grumbling about is the demand that they shall pay the extra charge for a seat. Most of them take a young lady with them to see the sport. They are willing to pay a dollar for that privilege. But the unexpected addition of another dollar to their expenditure in order that the two may sit comfortably and watch the game—never exceeding an hour in duration—they deem an imposition. As they are at the mercy of the management in this matter there seems to be no remedy, for there is no other place in the city where the games may be played. The effect of the additional charge on the attendance is already very noticeable, a fact which may result in the restoration of the old scale of prices. Columbia University boys are particularly bitter complainants, as they take a lively interest in the intercollegiate contests, and cannot afford to pay $2 to go to see the games, as they have to if they take a lady with them.

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Edible snails are in the market at from 35 to 50 cents a dozen. All are imported, and dealers say the demand for them is a growing one in this city. One of the funny theories connected with their use is that they are a specific for tuberculous diseases, and persons afflicted with consumption are said to eat them raw. Whether the Christian Scientists introduced the fad, as one Fulton market man claims, is not definitely known.

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A buyer for one of the largest of the furriers of the town discovered a new industry while on a trip through the West last month. In a little Wisconsin town he found a young farmer with capital and ideas who had gone into mink raising as a business. He had been breeding hares, on the theory that there was to be a big demand for their pelts, and thought he saw a fortune in it. But the returns were small, and so he decided to abandon the scheme and go in for minks. For the skins of these little fellows there is an increasing demand with the increasing scarcity of the minks. He hired some of the boys of the town to trap the minks for him, offering to pay twice the value of their skins for the live animals. The offer held good until he had accumulated about 200 of the dark-skinned little fellow. The experimenter has a he has selected his breeding establishment, and furnished an artificial home for them in a series of closely built pens, with fences protected at the tops with the arched wires such as are used at our Zoological Garden, to keep his pets from escaping. The mink is something in the vampire way, and rabbits and artificially hatched chickens are used for food for the voracious little fellows. The experimenter has a theory that the skins will be better if the minks are allowed to feed in their natural way, by sucking the blood from the freshly killed bodies of the rabbits and chickens. There isn't much to a mink, but what there is of him, if the fur is dark and fine enough, is very valuable, from the furrier's standpoint. Whether the minks will breed as rapidly in captivity as they do in their natural surroundings is a question yet to be solved. In fact, the whole scheme is full of mysteries, for, so far as could be learned among breeders of pets at the Chicken Show, this is the first mink farm that has been established. If it should prove a success, there seems to be a new field opened to farmers' boys to earn a little pocket money. It will be easier to breed than to trap minks, which have a deserved reputation for shrewdness, so far as traps are concerned.

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Papinta, who has been dancing at some of the vaudeville theatres in town recently, is owner of a stable of race horses. She races in the name of her trainer, Edward Cassin, and has so far confined her sport to the tracks of the Pacific Coast. Her breeding and training establishment is in California, where she also has a fruit ranch. It is said that next season she will bring a string of horses East for a campaign on the local tracks.

SUPERANNUATION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

Report of the Special Committee of the Reform League.

It Recommends as the Best Remedy a System Requiring Life Insurance on the Deferred Annuity Plan.

The special committee of the Civil Service Reform League—Richard Henry Dana of Boston, William Dudley Foulke of Indiana, and Silas W. Burt of New York—has prepared a report on superannuation in the civil service, in which it unanimously recommends as the best remedy for superannuation a system requiring life insurance on the deferred annuity plan by all employes during probation, as a prerequisite to final appointment. It is proposed to make the policies non-assignable and to be secured by deposits by the insuring companies in Government control.

Those employes still capable and useful at the fixed age are to be allowed to stay in the service at regular salary, on condition that their annuities go to a surplus fund with which to pay annuities to those under that fixed age who have become incapable through no fault of their own.

The report suggests that the exact age at which the annuities would normally be payable, the amount to be paid in various grades, the age and conditions under which the surplus annuities would be paid to those superannuated below the normal age, and all other details necessary to carry out the plan should be fixed by regulations to be drawn by a special commission.

The more radical remedies for superannuation that have been generally proposed are summed up in the report as follows:

A civil pension list.

A retirement fund to be made up by deductions from salaries.

A provision requiring endowment or deferred annuity insurance from all seeking admission to the civil service.

Provision for the forced retirement of a certain percentage of employes each year.

Recurring examinations for promotion, reductions, and dismissals.

A daily record of efficiency for the same purposes.

Fixed terms of office.

Forced retirement at a certain age.

And also certain combinations of these.

It is pointed out that the civil pension system has led to great abuses in England, and is extremely unpopular in America; that there is danger of a civil service lobby in Congress should the system be adopted. In dealing with the subject of a retirement fund it is pointed out that two forms might be used:

(a) A deduction from all salaries for the immediate support of a retired list and (b) annual deductions from the salaries of those hereafter to enter the service, which should be allowed to accumulate at compound interest to form a fund for annuities, payable only to those who have thus contributed.

Objection to the first method is found in the fact that those now in the service include only those who are able to do some work, while the retired list would also include the absolutely helpless. Besides this, a pension at the end of the service tends to increase the number of persons who would stay on for the sake of the pension. Besides other objections, it is pointed out, that this system is unfair to those coming into the service young and remaining for many years, as they would have had deducted from their salaries very much more than would have insured them the same annuity at the same age in any insurance company, and those older and nearer the age of retiring would have paid far less than their share.

Regarding the second plan, the one recommended by the commission, the report says in part:

The average age of entering our classified service is twenty-eight years. Starting with that, it would require annual payments of $27 a year on male lives to pay an annuity of $600 to those who should attain seventy years of age for every year for the rest of their lives. That would be 2.7 per cent. on a salary of $1,000. This cost is based upon information furnished by one of the largest life insurance companies in the United States to cover the special case. They actually issue such policies now, under the name of "deferred annuities." On the basis of paying the same annuity at the age of sixty-five and over, instead of seventy, it would cost $55.20 a year, or a little over twice as much as if payable at seventy years of age and over.

The cost of these deferred annuities includes, of course, expenses and profits of the insurance company. Theoretically the Government could insure at less cost, but on the other hand, it must be assumed that the Government would be limited to investments in United States bonds with very low rates of interest, while insurance companies can secure 4.5 per cent.

The Government might make deductions on the basis of the cost of company insurance, use the fund for its own purposes, and pay the annuities on the same basis as the companies, but this would be making up the difference out of the pockets of the people, and when once the annuities, at least for any considerable length of time, are not strictly confined to a self-sustaining fund, there comes in the old danger of a lobby and claims for special privileges, as in the case of direct pensions.

The advisability of requiring insurance in the way of deferred annuities from all those who enter the service is largely a matter of the cost of this insurance. A deferred annuity payable, for example, at $600 a year every year of life over seventy on male lives beginning at twenty-eight, (the average age of entrance into the classified service,) would require payments of $27 a year, or 2.7 per cent. on an average salary of $1,000. On a larger average salary the proportion would be the same.

METROPOLITAN OPERA CONCERT.

Funeral March Played in Memory of Verdi—A Varied Programme.

The sixth Sunday night concert attracted a large attendance to the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The soloists were Mme. Suzanne Adams, Miss Maryill, and Miss Carrie Bridewell, and Messrs. Salignac, Journet, and Scotti.

Between the first and second numbers on the programme Walter Damrosch, the conductor, made a short speech on the death of Verdi, the composer. As a tribute to him the funeral march from the Götterdämmerung, which was not on the programme, was played by the orchestra and received considerable applause.

Mr. Scotti, who sung the prologue from "I Pagliacci," was repeatedly encored, and finally sang the Toreador's song from "Carmen." The programme follows:

Overture, "Santa Claus"....Harry Rowe Shelley
Aria, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia".....Rossini
Mr. Journet.
Polonaise from "Mignon"....Ambroise Thomas
Mme. Suzanne Adams.
Les Stances.....Fiegler
Mr. Salignac.
Elizabeth's Greeting, ("Tannhaeuser").....Wagner
Miss Maryill.
Adagio from Septet.....Beethoven
Waltz from "Die Puppenfee".....Bayer
Prologue from "I Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo
Mr. Scotti.
Stances de Sapho.....Gounod
Miss Carrie Bridewell.
Aria, "Philemon et Baucis".....Gounod
Mr. Journet.
Arioso .....Delibes
Miss Maryill.
Quartet from "Rigoletto".....Verdi
Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Carrie Bridewell;
MM. Salignac and Scotti.

THEATRE FOR WHITE RATS.

Circle Music Hall Offered to Them—Propositions from Western Managers.

At a meeting yesterday of the association of vaudeville performers known as the White Rats, and organized in opposition to the Vaudeville Trust, Daniel Jackson, representing the Columbia Amusement Company, has offered the Circle Music Hall to the association for a rental which it seems will practically assure the success of the undertaking. The matter was referred to the Board of Directors with the advice that before further steps are taken, the matter of securing the license, which has so far kept the Circle Music Hall dark, should be investigated.

Two other propositions were also submitted concerning theatres. Both come from Western managers, who wish to break into New York. The first was a proposition to open the Theatre Comique, the theatre once owned by Sam T. Jack, on a co-operative basis. The man making the proposal only asked that he might call it the White Rat Theatre, and be assured of the co-operation of the order. The proposition was laid on the table for further consideration.

The third proposition was from a Western vaudeville manager, now affiliated with the Association of Vaudeville Managers. He offers to build a theatre in New York to be called by any name the White Rats shall decide, and to be run in conjunction with the organization on a co-operative basis. Communications have been entered into with him.

ACTOR PREPARES FOR DEATH.

James McDermott, Dying of Consumption in Hospital, Orders His Coffin and Arranges for Funeral.

As the result of a cold contracted while playing the part of one of the Three Musketeers with James O'Neill in Montreal two years ago, James McDermott, for a quarter of a century an actor connected with various road companies, is dying of consumption in St. Joseph's Hospital, One Hundred and Forty-third Street and St. Ann's Avenue. The patient is resigned to his fate, and does not expect to live more than ten days at the most. He has left a will and explicit instructions that his funeral shall not cost more than $125.

McDermott, who is fifty-six years old, was taken from the home of his sister to the hospital several months ago, and has been gradually sinking ever since. From a man of 240 pounds he has fallen away to 150 pounds. Several days ago he sent for Lawyer Kelly of 211 Alexander Avenue and ordered him to draw up his will, in which he directed that the $2,500 accruing from his life insurance policy shall be distributed among his sisters and St. Joseph's Hospital, the institution to receive $1,000. A couple of days ago McDermott called in Undertaker James Hynes of 873 Willis Avenue and discussed with him the details of his funeral with the greatest frankness, ordering the kind of casket he wanted, and making provision for the care and comfort of his friends who would accompany his body to its last resting place.

According to his own statement he caught cold on the last night of James O'Neill's engagement two years ago. After each act the stage doors were opened to remove the scenery, and he, standing in the wings, lightly clad, contracted the cold which has brought him to his death bed.

Pianist Leopold Godowsky Arrives.

Leopold Godowsky, the Russian pianist, arrived in New York on the American liner St. Louis yesterday. He is to make a transcontinental tour, beginning Feb. 3. He has recently toured France and Germany, and his success in those countries is said to have been very pronounced.

Widow of French Academician Dead.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Mme. Pauline Cassin Caro, a well-known woman of letters and widow of M. Elme Caro, the celebrated savant and member of the French Academy, died to-day. She was born in 1834.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL B. KIRBY, aged sixty, a banker, of Marietta, Ohio, died at his home yesterday.

ISAAC MAY, Sr., a retired coal operator, died yesterday at his home, in Shamokin, Penn., aged eighty-two years.

FRANK J. PHILBRICK, proprietor of the Farragut House, at Rye Beach, N. H., died yesterday at his home, aged fifty-one years. He is survived by a widow. He was a native of Rye and had been in the hotel business for many years.

JOHN GILCHRIST, the head of the dry goods firm of Gilchrist & Co. of Boston, died Saturday night at his home in Roxbury. He was born in Scotland forty-nine years ago, and came to this country when nineteen years of age, locating in Boston.

E. S. GARDNER, one of the most successful breeders of running horses in this country, is dead at Avondale, Tenn. He owned Quicklime, Ida Pickwick, Bangle, and other well-known racers. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

Gen. LEONARD A. DICKINSON died of paralysis at his home, in Hartford, Conn., yesterday, after an illness of seven weeks. He was formerly Postmaster of the city and prominent in the fire insurance business, having been local agent for the Aetna Insurance Company for many years. At his death he was Treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, at Noroton, and greatly interested in its welfare. He served in the Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. He was born in New Haven in 1826.

WILLIAM KLOTTE of 9 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, died Saturday night at his home, in the forty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Klotte was born in England. He went to Jamaica when a young man and became a correspondent for the Belmont banking firm. While in the West Indies he gained the friendship of President Hippolyte of the Haitian Republic and was appointed by him Vice Consul to the United States. He filled that office up to two years ago, his business interests in this country being with a number of American houses.

CHARLES J. EVERETT, an advertising man connected with F. H. Leggett & Co., died of pneumonia at his home, 110 St. Nicholas Avenue, on Saturday night. Mr. Everett was born in this city sixty-four years ago. He learned the trade of a machinist in the Detroit locomotive shops. Afterward he was associated with Theodore B. Starr, the jeweler. Mr. Everett organized the New York Rendering Company and also the Pond Manufacturing Company of Tenafly, N. J., the business of the latter firm being to reclaim scrub rubber. He was a resident of Tenafly for thirty-two years, being for six years Assessor of the borough.

OSCAR FRISBIE, who died at his home, 261 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, Friday night, was born at Willsborough, N. Y., in 1831. He was educated at the Bakersfield (Vt.) Academy and the University of Vermont, being graduated in 1856. He studied law at Albany Law School, and after his admission to the bar came to this city, where he had been in practice ever since. Mr. Frisbie was at one time a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, and had been a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn and the Long Island Historical Society. He was a member of the John D. Willard Lodge, F. and A. M.

Business Notices.

PLATT'S CHLORIDES,
The Household Disinfectant.

Instantly destroys foul odors and disease-breeding matter, preventing much sickness.

An odorless, colorless liquid; powerful, safe and economical. Sold in quart bottles only, by Druggists and high-class Grocers.

DIED.

BURDEN.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Jan. 26, 1901, at his residence, 210 East 52d St., Dr. Charles Burden.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CAROLIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 26, 1901, at her residence, 251 West 91st St., Marie Louise Mott Carolin, only daughter of the late Thaddeus P. Mott.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL

Annual Reports Show Increased Prosperity and Progress.

Awards Made for New Buildings—Large Donations to the Funds—Officers for the Current Year.

Congratulations were freely indulged in at the annual meeting of the Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday, the reports presented giving evidence of increased prosperity and progress. The meeting was held in the dispensary building, 199 East Sixty-seventh Street, and was largely attended.

The following officers and Directors were re-elected: President—Isaac Wallach; Vice President—Isaac Stern; Treasurer—E. Asiel; Secretary—Louis M. Josephthal; Directors, for the term of four years—Isaac Blumenthal, Louis Stix, Isaac N. Heidelberg, Adolph Herrmann, and David Wile.

A supplementary report presented by the Building Committee announced that the awards for the new buildings at One Hundred and First Street and Madison Avenue had been made, and that the work would go on speedily. It was learned that of the $1,650,000 required all but $300,000 had been secured up to two weeks ago. Since that time the Board of Directors has subscribed $75,000, leaving only $225,000 lacking, which, it is thought, will be readily secured.

Isaac Wallach, the President, presented the annual report.

The statistics of the hospital showed that the total number of patients treated during the year was 3,752. Of that number 1,963 were discharged cured. Accident cases treated, not included in the above, were 592. The percentage of patients treated gratuitously was 80.60. In the dispensary there were 80,431 consultations, and 77,063 prescriptions were filled. Two hundred and fifty-three patients were treated in the out-door department.

The total expenses of the hospital and dispensary were $136,271.31. The assets include the plot of ground on One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, Fifth and Madison Avenues, for the new buildings, $857,637.57, less mortgage of $80,000, $457,637.57; invested in bond and mortgage on property in City of New York, $142,000; cash in hands of Treasurer, $10,228.09; total, $609,925.66. Also $5,000 in bonds of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, $600 in bonds of the Freundschaft Club, and the hospital and dispensary buildings in use, free from incumbrances; $603,914.51 is held in trust for the building fund. The total receipts for the fiscal year were $136,-659.64, and the disbursements were $135,-272.31, leaving an excess for the support account of $1,264.33.

With regard to the new hospital buildings Mr. Wallach said:

"It has been and is our aim to push this great work with all possible vigor to an early conclusion. The buildings will be begun immediately after the estimates upon the new specifications are accepted. The modifications of our plans and the lower cost of materials at the present time will enable us with some additional aid from our friends to complete a work the fruition of which will be a pride to our city and a glory to our people."

The entire subscriptions to the building fund aggregate the sum of $1,190,831.76. The family of the late Meyer Lehman gave $75,000 and will add as much more as may be required for the dispensary building. Henry L. Einstein has dedicated the children's pavilion, giving $125,000 for its erection. The private hospital will be dedicated in perpetuity to the memory of Barbara Guggenheim for which purpose $200,000 was subscribed by Meyer Guggenheim and his sons. Benjamin Stern has subscribed $20,000 for the equipment of the main operating room, in memory of the late Bernard Stern, and Adolph Lewisohn gives $50,000 and as much more as is necessary for the pathological building. In addition he has offered to equip and maintain that department. Six perpetual beds were dedicated during the year. Legacies and bequests to the amount of $167,121, and donations of $6,078.97 were received. The register of membership shows 3,850 annual contributors.

LUCAS A. STEINAM SCHOOL.

Plans for Hebrew Technical Institute Branch Completed.

Plans for the proposed Lucas A. Steinam School have been completed. The building will be erected at Ninth and Stuyvesant Streets, and the institution will be conducted as a part of the Hebrew Technical Institute, which furnishes technical instruction to boys, and which, although supported entirely from Hebrew sources, is non-sectarian.

The Steinam School will be devoted to metal working, and the $100,000 necessary to erect, equip, and support it was given by Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Steinam of this city as a memorial to their son, who died fifteen years ago.

DR. RODERMUND ESCAPES.

Man Who Caused Smallpox Scare Gets Away from Appleton.

APPLETON, Wis., Jan. 27.—Dr. Rodermund, the physician who, to support his theory that the disease is non-contageous, deliberately exposed himself to the smallpox contagion in this city, broke quarantine tine Saturday evening about 7 o'clock, eluded four officers, and, aided by H. W. Rathbun, Principal of the Appleton School of Business, drove forty miles to Waupaca and boarded a train to Chicago.

Rathbun returned here to-day, was arrested and put in the pest house.

HENRY F. HALL ARRESTED.

Acted Suspiciously at a Railroad Station in Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—A man claiming to be Henry Franklin Hall, residing at the Murray Hill Hotel, in New York, was arrested here late on Saturday night while acting suspiciously at the Clinton Avenue Station. He said he had been put off a train because he could not find his ticket among the papers in his pockets. He said he was on his way to Norfolk, Va., to settle up an estate.

At the Murray Hill Hotel last night it was said that Mr. Hall is a lawyer, who came to this city from Connecticut. He left the hotel last May. It was also said that he was very eccentric.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:14	Sun sets	5:13	Moon sets	1:39

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	1:47	Gov. Isl'd	2:14	H. Gate	4:10
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	2:14	Gov. Isl'd	2:30	H. Gate	4:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

Algonquin, Charleston		
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lahn	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prima, Yucatan, via Progreso	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Thomas, Leeward and Windward Islands, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
United States transport McClellan, Porto Rico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

Antilla, Nassau	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Barbados and Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grangense, North Brazil		
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
New York, Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Mexico, Yucatan, via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vaderland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Minnehaha, London		
Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

Comanche, Charleston	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 28, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. ‡10, and up to Feb. ‡2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Feb. ‡3.) Mails for Papeiti, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. ‡3 for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. ‡4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. ‡3 up to Feb. ‡9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Feb. ‡9, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. ‡10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan, which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Victoria, were dispatched east Jan. 23, and are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 28.

Alexandra, Stettin, Jan. 8.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 17.
Billarden, St. Lucia, Jan. 20.
British Trader, Antwerp, Jan. 9.
Clavendon, Gibraltar, Jan. 7.
Comus, New Orleans, Jan. 23.
Critic, Dundee, Jan. 13.
Cufic, Liverpool, Jan. 15.
Edenbridge, Shields, Jan. 4.
Glenesk, St. Michael's, Jan. 13.
Glengarry, Gibraltar, Jan. 14.
Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, Jan. 17.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 27.
John Bright, St. Michael's, Jan. 13.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Jan. 12.
Lemnos, Rotterdam, Jan. 6.
Matanzas, Havana, Jan. 23.
Mesaba, London, Jan. 18.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Jan. 23.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Jan. 10.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Jan. 11.
Prins Fred Hendrik, Port au Prince, Jan. 22.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Jan. 25.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Jan. 15.
Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 19.
Vala, St. Lucia, Jan. 20.
Wells City, Swansea, Jan. 12.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

Aller, Gibraltar, Jan. 20.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 17.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 26.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 24.
Finance, Colon, Jan. 22.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Jan. 28.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Jan. 17.
Masconomo, Swansea, Jan. 14.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 23.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

Pontiac, Gibraltar, Jan. 16.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 29.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 23.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 26.
Fluminense, Para, Jan. 20.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 30.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

Bulgaria, Boulogne, Jan. 22.
Consuelo, Hull, Jan 20.
Dresden, Bremen, Jan. 20.
Georgian, Liverpool, Jan. 19.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 31.

Arrived.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville, Jan. 24, and Charleston, 25th, with mdse. and passengers to William F. Clyde & Co.

SS San Marcos, Young, Galveston, Jan. 19, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northwest, fresh; clear.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Norte, Gardner, New Orleans, Jan. 23, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Alsenborn, Conway, Philadelphia. Bound to Bridgeport and New Haven, Conn.

SS Agnes, (Nor.,) Irgens, Banes, Jan. 17, in ballast to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Seguranca, Rogers, Campeachy, &c., Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg, Jan. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 P. M., 26th.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Robinson, London, Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:12 P. M., 28th.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool, Jan. 19, and Queenstown, 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:46 A. M.

SS Maraval, (Br.,) Pirdie, Trinidad, &c., Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M., 26th.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Poncelot, Havre, Jan. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS St. George, (Br.,) Pugh, Baltimore, Jan. 26, with mdse. in transit to Norton & Son. Will finish loading for Sydney, N. S. W.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Whitton, Hull, Jan. 12, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah, Jan. 25, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:05 A. M., 28th.

Sailed.

SS Transit, (Nor.,) for Guantanamo.
SS Adria, (Nor.,) for Samana.
SS Puritan, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS Jersey City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Genesee, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Hawaiian, for San Francisco and Honolulu.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Losewitz, from New York for Antwerp, arr. at Southampton at 2:40 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 10:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Pinners Point, (Br.,) Capt. Gladstone, for New York, sld. from Dundee to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Jan. 28.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

52—U. S. vs. Loeb & Schoenfeld.
77—Lamson Store Service Co. vs. Chamberlin.
73—U. S. vs. Volkmann.
79—Pinkwich vs. Peckham, Farmers' L. & T. Co.
80—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Allison.
82—Potter Drug and Chemical Co. vs. Partfield Soap Co.
83—In re Herrmann.
84—U. S. vs. Miller.
85—Foederer vs. Tradesmen's Bank.
86—Morse Iron Works vs. The Roanoke.

Motion calendar.
1—International Nav. Co. vs. B. & T. M. Ins. Co.
2—In re Lorillard.
3—Pine vs. Mayor, &c.
4—Brill vs. Peckham.
5—In re N. Y. Economical Printing Co.
6—Westinghouse vs. N. England Granite Co.
7—Craig vs. The Victoria.
8—Dick vs. Wichelman.
9—Moore vs. Ruckgaber.
10—In re Myers.
11—Cody vs. Acme.
12—In re James West.
13—In re Farjeon.
14—Neall vs. Tug N. & W. No. 2.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Grove vs. Consol. P. T. Co.
2—Am. Mort. Co. vs. Quartner.
3—Gardner vs. Oberly.
4—Mander vs. Kitchell.
5—Bookman vs. Bach.
6½—Fast Litho. & Engraving Co. vs. Mount.
6—Barnes vs. Buckley.
7—Conried vs. Witmark.
8—McCloy vs. McCloy.
9—Henry vs. Henry.
10—Bochow vs. Bochow.
11—In re Rycroft.
12—Drayton vs. Paton.
13—Sire vs. Browning.
14—Hepner vs. Hepner.
15—Cohen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. vs. Erdmann.
16—Metzler vs. same.
17—Taylor vs. same.
18—Castle vs. Marks.
19—People, &c., vs. Family Fund Society.
20—Hooper vs. Oppenheimer.
21—Oriel Cabinet Co. vs. same.
22—City Real Estate Co. vs. Fox.
23—Title G. & T. Co. vs. Mortimer.
24—In re Simon.
25—Hunter vs. Hunter.
26—Mulvey vs. Reilly.
27—Nicholas vs. Midland Hotel Co.
28—Peckham vs. Warner
29—Smith vs. Crosby.
30—Harlem Sav. Bank vs. Entwistle.
31—In re Fruitnight.
32—Baker vs. Cohn.
33—S. Liebmann's Sons Brew. Co. vs. Abrams.
34—State Bank vs. Solomon.
35—Swan vs. Collateral Loan Association.
36—Renner vs. Breese.
37—Heath vs. Koch.
38—Engelking vs. Engelking.
39—Kelban vs. Sosin.
40—Bulkeley vs. Harney.
41—Block vs. Thalmessinger.
42—Schmidt vs. Fink.
43—Patterson vs. Willits
44—Rice vs. Contant.
45—Hardon vs. same.
46—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Erdmann.
47—In re Bradley.
48—Oppenheim vs. Rosenfeld.
49—Aste vs. Fracello.
50—Friedlander vs. Flouman.
51—In re Honig.
52—Martin vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.
53—Croke vs. Long.
54—Gorsenheim vs. Feltner.
55—In re Borges.
56—Garczuski vs. Gilman.
57—Mehlbach vs. Buck.
58—McCabe vs. Hancock
59—Lowitz vs. West Side Brotherly Love Cong. Ben. Society.
60—Skinner vs. Am. De Gres Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Day calendar: Demurrers.

1534—Coulter vs. Oronhyketha, &c., Supreme Court of Foresters.
1543—Same vs. same. Preferred cause.
2554—Schoep vs. Von Manderode. General calendar.
2082—Cowan vs. Walker
1607—Lawlor vs. Bucklin.
1571—Hagmeyer vs. Alten.
1729—Schuss vs. Weisberger.
2284—Sabette vs. Sabotte.
2327—Brooks vs. Greco.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2427.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated Railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier and Garvan for the People.

1—Frank Brienzi. | 2—John Davis.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

8344—Wolfe vs. Robinson.
8823—Howe vs. Gage.
7767—Pruden vs. Lamb.
8766—Sinnott vs. Oppenheimer.
7968—Goetschius vs. Harlow.
4947—Harris vs. Pendleton.
7914—India Rubber Co. vs. Katz.
8255—Beeckman vs. McMillan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

7334—Shoe Lasting Machine Co. vs. Western Nat. Bank.
1750—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6619—Dillon vs. same.
7913—Zimerszpitz vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
6571—Fleischer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7235—Wasserman vs. King.
7258—O'Shea vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7448—Abbott vs. Engel.
7816—Stone vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7725—Brennan vs. same.
6357—Hoes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
7610—Williams vs. Met. Tobacco Co.
7105—Capel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7836—Rosa vs. Silver.
2236—Handweiger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6535—Kemp vs. same.
7182—Kyle vs. same.
5766—Markowitz vs. same.
7733—Nowicke vs. King.
7815—Burstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7019—Spindler vs. Gibson.
7842—Little vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7742—Cohen vs. same.
7749—Stapleton vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
6584—Evans vs. Olmstead.
6311—Feigan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6992—Vogler vs. Vogler.
7063—Sheehan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7245—Grossman vs. same.
7117—Lax vs. same.
7172—Kessman vs. same
7696—Blum vs. same.
7624—O'Kanst vs. same.
7779—Nord vs. Brush Elec. Illum. Co.
7794—Puccini vs. same.
7811—Abevrno vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7832—Goldberger vs. Bennett.
7737—Macklen vs. General Carriage Co.
7542—Winter vs. Heyman.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2405.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII. Room, at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

6799—Warner vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
6891—Mason vs. United Press.
7009—Hubenser vs. Heide
6580—Simon vs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
6583—La Massena vs. Storm.
6304—Citizens' Sav. B'k of Green Bay vs. Ward.
5801—Rudolph vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6053—Barth vs. Ward.
7623—Engelbach vs. Barginsky.
6142—Falleo vs. Atlantic Dredging Co.
7806—Atchison vs. Dalton.
7746—Lichtig vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
7921—Friederick vs. Buse.
7720—Wittman vs. Mandel.
7177—Riordan vs. Am. Tobacco Co.
6967—Tindall vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5651—Palmieri vs. Hogan.
7316—Lyon vs. Slaz.
6857—Syndicate Pub. Co. vs. Green.
5961—Weinshenk vs. City of New York.
5855—Bannon vs. Egan.
7004—Cabelka vs. Keller
6012—Hallihan vs. Haberman.
6630—Burnham vs. Paterson.
6031—Mut. Reserve F'd Life Assn. vs. same.
7581—Harwood vs. Attid —Sheehovsky vs.
6181—Same vs. same.
4735—Mooney vs. Houston.
6312—Meislahn vs. Irving Nat. Bank.
6345—Hewitt vs. Leaycraft.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Marie Wieser, George F. Wilde, Minnie A. Kurzman, Anne Dobson, Ellen Connor, Henry S. Bootie, Frederick Uhl.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1640—Robert Courtright. 1622—Johanna Widmayer.

CITY COURT—General Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.; Conlan and O'Dwyer, JJ.—Held in General Term Room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.)—Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached. Appeals from orders.

1—Papay vs. City of New York.
2—Simon vs. Kugler Syndicate.
3—Union Surety & Guaranty Co. vs. Sire.
4—Farbstein vs. Subia.
5—Hektograph Mfg. Co. vs. Kimbel.
6—Bishop vs. Fuller.
7—Lackey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Appeals from judgements.

1—Coppola vs. Gross.
2—Man. Brick & Pierra Cotta Co. vs. Clark.
3—Hetograph Mfg. Co. vs. Kimbel.
4—Blauner vs. Williams Co.
5—Brown vs. Levy.
6—Klingenstein vs. Blessinger.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and must be placed upon the Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on such motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1862—Marx vs. Ash.
1964—Singer vs. Theiss.
1467—Engel vs. Weisberger.
2029—Liebman vs. Abramson.
2030—Same vs. same.
3954½—Marx vs. Penn. Fire Ins. Co.
913—Same vs. Palatine Ins. Co.
914—Same vs. Mechanics' Ins. Co.
915—Same vs. Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.
7—Smith vs. Hart.
8—Willison vs. Jewelers & Tradesmen's Co.
9—Travers vs. Snyder.
10—Friedman vs. Herter
11—Moreland vs. Chatham Elec. Light Co.
12—Aaronson vs. David Mayer Brew Co.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Kerr vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15—Dierig vs. Callahan.
16—Turner vs. Sheridan.
17—Donnelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
18—Mierisch vs. Mt. Morris Bank.
19—Kendall vs. Clarke.

Motion.

Greenbaum vs. Schulburg.
916—Same vs. Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
2027—Simon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1962—Taylor vs. Miami SS. Co.
2032—Hirschman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1482—Wade vs. same.
1946—Ghetto vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1416—Elmer vs. Mahler.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3229—Ronalds & Johnson Co. vs. Smith.
2932—Colonial Brewery vs. Sire.
3385—Kevilan vs. Bowery Bank.
3889—Ring vs. Wolff.
3296—Ridings vs. Fulgara.
3862—Feldman vs. Parker.
3871—Campbell vs. Hoefler.
3877—Crovat vs. Rosenfeld.
3878—McGrath vs. Von Raltz.
3426—Shonnard vs. MacKnight.
3828—Wilcox vs. Goldberg.
3847—E. H. Ogden Lumber Co. vs. Gottlieb.
3843—Hookey vs. Langer.
3928—Jacobson vs. Stravitz.
3900—Stein vs. Paladini
3855—Howatson vs. Strauss.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2626.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys To wusend and Gordon for the People.

1—David Marks.
2—John Carroll.
3—Adolph Fisher.
4—James M. Sullivan.
5—Edward Katzenberg.
6—Edward Katzenberg.
Charles Portman.
Harry Wasserman.
7—John R. Sayers.
8—William Gale.
9—John Lewis.
10—Thomas Dunn.
11—Harry Hunter.

Pleadings.

1—Rose Lang.
2—Jacob Posner.
3—William F. Kelly, John J. Daly.
4—Lillie Gabriel, Francis Joyce, James Ayers.
5—Michael Steadman.
6—John Sullivan.
7—Bessie Scott.
8—Mary Vandervier.
9—Otto Jander.
10—John Ryan.
11—Robert Cook.
12—Simon Tewel.
13—Isadore Goldstein.
14—John Marno.
15—John Vaughn.
16—Vincenzo Rotunel.
17—Charles Upsher.
18—Frank Callahan.
19—Joseph Florsheim.
20—Richard H. Murphy.
21—James Keenan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Herrman for the People.

1—Louis Rosenberg, Jacob J. Meyers.
2—Jacob Cohen.
3—Walter J. Finn.
4—Samuel Frank.
5—Joseph Kane.
6—Jan Ryan, William Mulligan.
7—Robert Hand, Michael Lowery, Joseph J. Murray.
8—Dominick Passo.
9—Samuel Liff.
10—Albert Perenzi, Ladislas Palga, Zalon Von Pages. Paul L. Lipshay.
11—Frank Herrman.
12—William E. Krise.
13—Christine Marshall.
14—Peter Baker.
15—David Simowitz, Meyer Markowitz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Delany and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Ryan, Henry Weber, John McCarthy, Francis Wilson, Samuel Morse.
2—John McGann.
3—Edward Stiles.
4—Jerry Donovan, William Callahan.
5—Raffealo Massaro.
6—Timothy McCarthy.
7—William Melville.
8—Rudolph Stanislaus.
9—Charles Becker.
10—Samuel Morse.
11—Leo Webber.
12—Frederick W. Buchman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Cowan for the People.

1—Joseph Perito.
2—Fannie Levy.
3—Sadie Weinstein.
4—Stephen J. Connell.
5—Louis Charles.
6—John Dwyer.
7—Edward Lynch.
8—Emma McCarthy, Thomas McCarthy.
9—Francesco Eva.
10—Joseph Loffie.
11—Frank Bennacasi.
12—William Mason, Victor Vanderbeck.
13—Martin Davis.
14—Mary Galgano.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Sewell, JJ.—Court opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated day calendar.

79—Stanley vs. Westchester Ry.
156—Stanley vs. Westchester Ry.
41—Brush vs. City of New York.
93—Collier vs. Collins.
27—De Graw vs. Erie R. R.
21—Matter of Slocum.
25—Bell vs. Con. Gas. Heat & Power Co.
115—Newell vs. Town of Stony Point.
52—Regan vs. Robinson
54—Tucker vs. Mack Paving Co.
106—Dejong vs. Erie R. R.
45—People vs. Luhrs.
26—Stern vs. Brauer.
23—Martin vs. De Forest.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term—Part I., Mareau, J.; Part II., Gaynor, J.; Part III., Houghton, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

8238—Kerrigan vs. Baltic Realty Co.
3623—Larson vs. B. H. R. R.
3765—Ivey vs. same.
7854—Auslander vs. same.
4384—White vs. same.
2446—Montesi vs. Bennett.
8389—McGoldrick vs. Caulfield.
4136—Crocker vs. B. H. R. R.
8244—Kerrigan vs. same.
7951—Greene vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
4352, 4353—Moseley vs. B. H. R. R.
4380—Roden vs. same.
4360—Sarll vs. same.
4366—Fasano vs. same.
4368—Gannon vs. same.
2351—Hogan vs. Arbuckle.
1886—Quirk vs. Nassau R. R.
3799—McClean vs. B. H. R. R.
4371—Bevan vs. same.
4381—O'Leary vs. Edison Elec. Co.
4388, 4389—Roberts vs. B. H. R. R.
4390—Mehr vs. B. Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
4392—Rogers vs. B. H. R. R.
4393—Whitmore vs. same.
4399—Harnes vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
1213—Nagle vs. Union Ry.
981—O'Dea vs. Aldrich.
8753—Hogan vs. Peppard.
4408—Kennedy vs. McEveney.
4410—Lowe vs. Met. St. Ry.
4416—Butcher vs. Grieb.
4419—Boyd vs. Sloane.
7960—Dunnigan vs. Lyons.
8285—Curley vs. B. H. R. R.
7338—Vanderbilt vs. same.
3473—Dilla vs. Rapid Transit Ferry.
3736—Meyer vs. Helmken.
8987—Delmar vs. Delmar.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

4572—Witte vs. Steiner.
4448—Emery vs. Naylor.
3748—Porter vs. McLinden.
4126—Cohen vs B. H. R. R.
6133—Baccio vs. Borden's Con. Milk Co.
4380—Fawdrey vs. B. H. R. R.
8436—Porter vs. same.
2632—Carter vs. Met. St. Ry.
6116—People ex rel. Stone vs. Dalton.
2076—Boohm vs. Walsh.
3729—Riordan vs. Met. St. Ry.
2408—Yap vs. Nassau R. R.
4422—O'Connor vs. B. H. R. R.
4427—McGovern vs. Rutan.
4429—Wormsley vs. City of New York.
4435—Moloney vs. Nassau R. R
4847—Michton vs. Lindenfelsen.
1898—Prendergast vs. Barber.
7851—A

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
92 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Geo. H. Holt & Co., Investment Securities.
10 WALL ST., N.Y.
BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
and Tweddle Building, Albany.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

Established 1868. Tel. Call, 2385 Cortlandt.
FRED. H. SMITH,
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Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

$165,000
Southwestern Coal and Improvement Co.
1ST MTGE. 6% GOLD BONDS.
Date of Issue July 1st, 1889. Due July 1st, 1929.
Coupons payable Jan. 1st and July 1st.
Unconditional guarantee of Principal, Interest, and Sinking Fund
BY THE
Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'way Co.
Is indorsed on each Bond.
Price 102½ and interest, netting 5⅞%.
FOR SALE BY
B. L. SMYTH & CO.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits $2,700,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	Brayton Ives,
Dudley Olcott,	D. O. Mills,
Geo. A. Hardin,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer,	Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas,	Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons,	J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry,	George Coppell,
Henry C. Perkins.	

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1901.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,000 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. pref'd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. 1936. March, 1936. Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bonds.

Wanted.—A Banking House desires in its foreign department a capable correspondent qualified to assist in its management. One familiar with Spanish and German preferred. Address, stating qualifications, previous experience, and salary desired, "Banker," P. O. Box 822.

Office of
The North American Company.
30 Broad Street.
New York, January 21, 1901.
To the Stockholders of The North American Company:
To afford opportunity to complete the formalities on the New York Stock Exchange, incident to the reduction of the published stock of The North American Company, its stock transfer books will remain closed until Monday, the 11th day of February, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
By order of the Board of Directors.
SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, both SIX AND FIVE PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1901, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest to absorb the sum of $144,302.56, deposited in the Sinking Fund with The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1901, upon publication of the numbers designating the bonds drawn, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.
December 31st, 1900.

NOTICE.
On Monday, January 14th, 1901, at 12 M., the following Mobile City Bonds (issue 1884) were drawn for retirement, viz.: 3579, 3520, 3797, 3884, 3472, 3833, 3710, 3645, 3886, 3536, 3655, 3796, 3534.
Holders of these numbers will take notice that on and after the first day of February, 1901, these bonds will be paid in full, with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will not bear interest after said date.
CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer.

J. G. Zachry, BONDS.
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
DEALS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND NEGOTIATES LOANS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNION TYPEWRITER STOCKS.
J. S. STANTON, 16 Broad St.

COMPOSITE TYPE BAR STOCK
DEALT IN
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE ACCOUNTS RECONciled by third teller. Box 198 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

National Salt Company Trust Certificates.

Issued by the American Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio, incident to the purchase of the United Salt Company.

Total issue $2,500,000, divided equally in Preferred and Common Stocks.

Dividends guaranteed for three and one-half years at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the Preferred and ten per cent. per annum on the Common Stock.

The Common Stock Trust Certificates given as a bonus to purchasers of the Preferred Trust Certificates, making the return equivalent to seventeen per cent. per annum.

The National Salt Company of New Jersey acquired the United Salt Company of Ohio in the Fall of 1899, and in payment deposited with the American Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio, its own stock to the amount of $2,500,000, half of the amount in Preferred Stock and half in Common Stock.

The Stock of the United Salt Company was endorsed in blank, and also deposited with the American Trust Company at the same time.

The American Trust Company issued its Certificates representing the Preferred and Common Stocks of the National Salt Company held by it.

To each trust certificate representing 100 shares of the Preferred Stock is attached a certificate of indebtedness of the National Salt Co. for $2,450, and to each Trust Certificate representing 100 shares of the Common Stock is attached a certificate of indebtedness of the National Salt Company for $3,500.00. These Certificates of indebtedness are payable semi-annually so as to provide half yearly dividends on the Preferred Stock Certificates of three and one-half per cent., and on the Common Stock Certificates of five per cent. The dividends are payable in January and July of each year until 1904, when the Trust Certificates are redeemable in the regular Preferred and Common Stocks of the National Salt Co.

The purpose of the agreement was to insure the payment of dividends on the stock in question during the formative period of the Company. The Company is already paying dividends on both classes of its stock, and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to do so indefinitely.

The stock of the United Salt Company was deposited as security for the Certificates of indebtedness. In case of default in any semi-annual payment of the certificates of indebtedness the remaining indebtedness becomes due at once, and the Trust Company is empowered to sell the stock of the United Salt Company to provide funds to meet the payment of all such certificates in full.

The United Salt Company is one of the most valuable items in the Assets of the National Salt Company. There are no bonds or other liens upon the property of the National Salt Company.

We offer a limited amount of the above described Preferred Trust Certificates at 115, and to each purchaser will be given as a bonus an equal amount in the Common Stock Trust Certificates.

Stewart Barr & Co.,
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
96 BROADWAY.
JANUARY 26, 1901.

STATEMENT
North American Trust Company
December 31, 1900.
ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in banks	$3,662,671 40
Foreign Exchange	253,766 43
Loans	6,944,529 62
United States and City Bonds	3,361,834 40
Other Stocks, Bonds and Securities	2,121,902 46
Real Estate	38,847 07
Furniture and Equipment of main office and branches	94,343 69
Total	$16,477,895 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,689,868 91
Deposits	11,788,026 16
Total	$16,477,895 07

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
HEMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, STANLEY L. OONKLIN, Secretary. } Vice-Presidents.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.	

BANKING HOUSE OF
ALFRED M. LAMAR,
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
60 Broadway, New York,
ANNOUNCES
THE OPENING OF AN
UPTOWN OFFICE
AT
12 East 23d Street,
Facing Madison Square Park.
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES.
Every facility for the prompt and efficient execution of orders for
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Brooklyn Office, 350 Fulton St.
Inquiries regarding investment or speculative securities promptly answered.
DAILY MARKET LETTER
ON APPLICATION.

BOSTON UNITED GAS BONDS.
FIRST SERIES.
Notice is hereby given that $90,000 is now on deposit with The Mercantile Company to meet the requirements of the Sinking Fund for the year 1900 provided for in the Trust Agreement of January 1st, 1889, and that sealed proposals for the sale of Trust certificates (Boston United Gas Bonds) will be received at the office of the Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on or before 1st day of March, 1901, noon, at a price not exceeding 5% premium and accrued interest.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Dated Jany. 15th, 1901.

A ten-point move will begin Monday in certain stock. Will let any one in for share of profits. DEAD SURE, Box 193 Times.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the corporation of BENEDICT BROTHERS for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company at No. 171 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, February 4th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
Dated January 21st, 1901.
MULFORD D. SIMONSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 1901, 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed Feb. 2d to Feb. 13th.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Dividends.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, February 9th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened March 2d.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St., and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 9, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-half Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 14th, and reopened on Saturday, February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Ninety-second Semi-annual Cash Dividend.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. in cash, payable March 1st, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business February 1st, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from February 1st until February 23d, 1901.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 16, 1901.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Preferred Dividend No. 8.
PITTSBURG, PA., JANUARY 23, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company, February 25, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 4, 1901. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the Company. The transfer books will close at three (3) P. M., February 4, 1901, and reopen at ten (10) A. M., February 25, 1901.
A. R. FRASER, Treasurer.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Common Dividend No. 2.
PITTSBURG, PA., JANUARY 23, 1901.
A dividend of One (1) Per Cent. will be paid on the Common Stock of this Company, February 28, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 7, 1901. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the Company. The transfer books will close at three (3) P. M., February 7, 1901, and reopen at ten (10) A. M., February 28, 1901.
A. R. FRASER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, No. 23 Broad Street, (Mills Building.)—Coupons due Feb. 1, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office: CENTRAL PACIFIC 1st refunding mortgage; TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS R. R. CO. 1st mortgage 7 per cent., Main Line; GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RY. CO. 1st mortgage 6 per cent., Eastern Division.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

United Breweries Company of Chicago.
Coupons due February 1st, 1901, upon the First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the United Breweries Company will be paid by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York, or by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.
UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY,
By ISIDOR BAUMGARTL, President.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 22, 1901.
The coupons due Feb. 1st, 1901, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Co., and the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The Colorado and Southern Railway Company.
Coupons No. 4, due February 1st, 1901, from the First Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds of the above Company, will be paid on or after that date at the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
HARRY BRONNER, Treasurer.

Standard Rope & Twine Company First Mortgage Bonds.
COUPONS DUE FEBRUARY 1st on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street, New York City.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR Treasurer

Proposals.

The Midland Terminal Railway Co.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage dated the 1st of December, 1895, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $19,996.77 of the Sinking Fund.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of January, 1901, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York."
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY as TRUSTEE.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 19, 1901.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

After several weeks of heaviness the stock market in the closing days of last week took on a tone of decided strength—strength, so expert testimony runs, that is likely to be continued now for some time to come. The market in the days of its recent heaviness went through a process of liquidation only natural after the sustained rise following election. Prices dropped all through the list, in some cases and even in standard stocks, not unsubstantially. It was, however, merely in the nature of a "house-cleaning," and the market is the better for it. Weak holders have been shaken out; accounts, built on the pyramid system, no longer threaten. More: the reaction has enabled the larger interests on the market—men who deal in securities not for a turn of a point or two, but for more enduring results—to accumulate a fresh line of stocks at the lower level of prices.

One clearly developing fact is that the plans and projects of the leading banking interests still are under way, still are being developed toward their final completion. The action of St. Paul stock, on Saturday, for example, is highly suggestive of this. That deal, never abandoned, is likely soon to be perfected. And as in St. Paul, so in the Vanderbilt group, so in the Morgan stocks, are far-reaching developments pending.

More gold exports are predicted, but with call money down to 1¾ per cent., time money relatively as easy, and large gains in cash being shown each week by the banks, it is clear that these exports can well be spared.

IRON STOCKS BENEFITED.

Improvement in iron and steel trade conditions shows not only in the better demand and advancing prices for product, but in the relations between those important financial interests which have been credited with a disposition to engage in corporation fights. Announcements may now be expected of co-operation between conspicuous properties, and in some quarters actual amalgamation.

Tennessee Coal has gained advantages.

Colorado Fuel and Iron is to benefit by pending developments, whose sequel will be 4 or 5 per cent. dividends on the common stock.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

We believe conditions are adjusting themselves for another rise, which will top previous prices. The traffic returns of the third week are marvelous showings, compared with the big earnings of a year ago. It is such material prosperity which is bound to sustain and increase railroad prices. The enormous bond sales at rising prices are significant. Southern Pacific, in a weak market, has been uniformly strong, and looks as if it may soon start on its long-expected advance.

JOHN MUIR & CO.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The news of the death of Queen Victoria affected the German Boerses only slightly, although some realization selling was caused in consequence of the closing of the London Stock Exchange. The stagnation of the previous weeks continued, the only department showing any life last week being the domestic Government funds. In this department the growing abundance of money and the success of the Saxon loan, together with the increasing distrust in industrials and American securities, caused lively buying, and the week was the best these funds had seen for months. Imperial and Prussian 3s rose more than 1 per cent. on the week.

The preference of the public for Government securities is growing, and it affects also the market for American railroad shares. The Frankfurter Zeitung reports much selling of Americans at Frankfort for investment in Government 3s, and it continues to warn the public against buying Americans at the present prices. On the Berlin Boerse, Americans vacillated sharply during the week, the German public continuing to sell.

Foreign railroad bonds showed an increased demand, but Germany continues to sell Italian and Swiss railroad shares, while the Swiss market buys Swiss railroad shares here continuously.

These movements caused large arrivals of foreign money, for which there was little demand, increasing the ease of the money market and depressing the private rate of discount to 3⅛, yesterday's fall being one-fourth of 1 per cent. Such a heavy fall is not usual in the middle of the monthly settlement, but the settlement shows uncommonly light engagements and is passing off most smoothly.

The Reichsbank return published yesterday shows a strong recovery, but, contrary to the expectation of the market, the Central Committee of the bank has decided not to change the official rate of discount. At yesterday's meeting Herr Koch, President of the Reichsbank, pointed out that the Bank of England maintained a 5 per cent. rate.

"The emission of business here," he said, "is very active, the political situation is not fully cleared up, foreign exchange is rather high, even above the gold point, and caution, therefore, demands the maintenance of 5 per cent."

The market, however, believes that a reduction will come by Feb. 10, or earlier if the Bank of England reduces its rate.

Navigation shares were weak, upon the conviction that increases in capital will be made at an early day. Bank stock was strong, upon rumors of better results for 1900 than had been expected, particularly in the management of the Disconto-Gesellschaft Bank.

Iron and coal shares were rather strong early in the week, but they fell off later upon the publication of the December reports of the coal companies, showing reduced profits. Other depressing factors were reports of impending reductions in the price of coal and of slackened production.

The Silesian pig iron dealers are trying to organize a syndicate to check price declines.

Nail and Wire Mills to Start Up.

NEW CASTLE, Penn., Jan. 27.—The nail, wire, and rod mills of this city controlled by the American Steel and Wire Company have received orders to resume work as soon as possible, and a force of men was put to work yesterday getting the three plants in readiness for the resumption of operations. Over 800 men are employed in the three concerns, which have been idle since the middle of last April.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR
$3,125,000.00 of 3% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until
WEDNESDAY THE 30TH DAY OF ANUARY, 1901,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE PER CENT per annum, to wit
$1,500,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAPID-TRANSIT RAILROAD. Principal payable November 1, 1950.
$150,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE EXTENSION OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE TO THE BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
$100,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOLHOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS. Principal payable November 1, 1961.
$150,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOLHOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
$375,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR POLICE DEPARTMENT PURPOSES. Principal payable November 1, 1941.
$850,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR LAYING WATER-MAINS IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Principal payable November 1, 1920.
A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 16TH, 1901.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 3
Boston & Maine pf.	$3	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Feb. 20
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg com.	2	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	3	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North.	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Jan. 25
Bur., C. R. & Northern (extra)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Jan. 25
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Central R. R. of N. J. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Jan. 28
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 15	Feb. 7	Mar. 4
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Dec. 28	Jan. 7
C., St. P., Minn. & O. com. (annual)	6	Feb. 20	Feb. 5	Feb. 11
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 20	Feb. 5	Feb. 11
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 8	Jan. 24	Feb. 9
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com.	1½	Mar. 1	Feb. 9	Mar. 2
Colorado Southern 1st pf.	2	Feb. 14	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Cornwall & Lebanon	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 22	Feb. 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 15	Feb. 27	Mar. 16
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 18	Feb. 2
Green Bay & Western	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 19	Feb. 2
Green Bay & West. deb. A bonds	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 19	Feb. 2
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 23
Kansas C., St. L. & C. pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Louisiana & Missouri River pf.	5	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 24
Louisville & Nash. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 11	Jan. 28	Feb. 11
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 31
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf. (annual)	5	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 24
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	2	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 24
N. Y. & Harlem (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Holders of record	Mar. 16
Northern Pacific (quarter)	1	Feb. 5	Dec. 24	Jan. 10
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Mar. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 26
Pittsburg & Lake Erie	5	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Rome, Water. & Ogden. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Syracuse, Geneva & Corning (quarter)	⅞	Feb. 1	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Cin., Newport & Cov. (quarter)	¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 2
Columbus Railway pf.	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 16
Coney Island & Bklyn. (quarter)	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 2
Coney Island & Brooklyn (extra)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 2
Grand Rapids (Mich.) Ry. pf.	1¼	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 18
Harrisburg (Penn.) Traction	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 1
Twin City Rapid Transit com.	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 9	Feb. 18
Union St., New Bedford, Mass., (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 1
United Traction Co. of Albany (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 22	Feb. 2
West Chicago Street (quarter)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Feb. 16

BANK STOCKS.

Corn Exchange	6	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Feb. 2
German American Bank	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
Lincoln National (quarter)	3	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 24
Pacific (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 18	Feb. 1

TRUST COMPANIES.

Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 1
Nassau (Brooklyn)	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 2
People's, Brooklyn, (month)	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....

FIRE INSURANCE.

Glens Falls Insurance Co. (semi-annual)	15	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Glens Falls Ins. Co. (extra)	20	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Phenix Insurance Co., Brooklyn, (semi-annual)	5	On demand.		

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Albany Safe Deposit & Storage Co. (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 28	Dec. 27	Jan. 29
Amalgamated Copper Co. (extra)	½	Jan. 28	Dec. 27	Jan. 29
American Car & Foundry	½	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
Am. Car & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	Feb. 2
American Glue Co. com.	$2	Jan. 31	Holders of record	Jan. 30
American Glue Co. pf.	$4	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Am. Ice Co. com. (quarter)	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 31	Jan. 16	Feb. 1
Am. Tin Plate Co. com. (quarter)	2	Feb. 15	Jan. 25	Feb. 11
Am. Tin Plate Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 31	Jan. 16	Feb. 1
Am. Tobacco Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
Am. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
Amoskeag Mfg. Co.	$50	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 21
Andover Iron Co. (Phila.)	5	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 15
Atlantic Copper Mining Co.	$2	Feb. 9	Jan. 30	Feb. 9
Bell Telephone Co. (Phila)	2	Jan. 28	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co. (quarter)	2½	Feb. 15	Feb. 7	Feb. 15
Boston & Montana Copper Co.	$5	Feb. 20	Jan. 19	Feb. 4
Boston & Montana C. Co. (extra)	$5	Feb. 20	Jan. 19	Feb. 4
Cambria Steel Co.	50c	Feb. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Central Fireworks Co. com.	1	Feb. 9	Feb. 1	Feb. 11
Central Fireworks Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 9	Feb. 1	Feb. 11
Central Oil (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 24
Chicago Edison Co. (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Feb. 15	Jan. 26	Feb. 16
Columbus Gas Lighting & Heating Co.	3	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Consol. Car Heating	1½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 16
Consol. Car Heating (extra)	1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 16
Consol. Gas pf. (Pittsburg)	3	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 21
Consolidation Coal Co. (Md.)	$2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
Crystal Spring Mfg. Co. (Boston)	50c	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 22
Edison El. Ill. of Boston (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 17
Edison El. Ill. of Boston (extra)	1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 17
Electric Co. of Am. (semi-annual)	50c	Jan. 31	.....	.....
Federal Steel com.	5	Feb. 20	Jan. 28	Feb. 8
Filtrice Co. (Penn.) 2d pf.	$1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 19
Flat Top Land Ass'n com.	½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 12
Flat Top Land Ass'n (extra)	½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 12
Flat Top Land Ass'n pf. (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 12
Franklin Co. of Boston	2	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 17
Gen. Electric Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 31	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Glucose S. Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Harriman Brothers pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 4
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Henderson Bridge Co.	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Hudson River Tel. Co. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Hudson River Tel. Co. (extra)	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
International Steam Pump pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Keystone Watch Case Co. com.	2½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 21
Keystone Watch Case Co. pf.	2½	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 21
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 14	Feb. 2
Lawyers' Title Insurance (extra)	½	Feb. 1	Jan. 14	Feb. 2
Locust Gap Improvement Co. (Philadelphia)	20c	Jan. 30	Holders of record

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ANDERSON PIANOS

$200. 225. 250. 275.

A wonderfully good low priced Piano.
Touch, tone, finish better than ever.
Praised by musicians for its wonderful tone.
Admired by lovers of beautiful furniture
For the beauty of its cases.
Open Saturday evening.

CASH. RENTED INSTALMENTS.

ANDERSON & CO.
470 Fulton St., Elm Place L Station.

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PIANO WAREROOMS,
5th Ave., corner 16th St.

Careful buyers will do well to examine our bargains in second-hand and slightly used pianos of Standard Makers before purchasing elsewhere. Cash or instalments.

WEBER WAREROOMS
5th Ave. and 16th Street.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS; PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL FROM 14 FIFTH AVENUE.
If you are looking for a first-class piano, warranted in every respect, examine my large assortment of different makes. YOU CAN SAVE MONEY. PIANOS RENTED AND SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
JACOB DOLL, MGR.,
144 5th Av., bet. 16th and 25th Sts.
N. Y. Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

PEASE PIANOS

109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.

For 55 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufacturer. Easy terms. Good used pianos different makes $122 up. Write for catalogue.

The Big West Side Piano House

A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool and scarf; delivered, balance on easy monthly payments; rents $4 up.

741-743 8th Ave., near 46th St.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

Rich, powerful tone; latest improvements; rents, $4 up. Several bargains, including Chickering Grand, Steinway Upright.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

WINTERROTH PIANOS. CASH. INSTALMENTS. $125 UPWARD. 105 EAST 14TH ST. & 98 5TH AV. Open Evenings

Elegant mahogany upright piano, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. Tway Piano Co., 94 5th Av.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Sacrifice; magnificent upright cabinet piano, nearly new, for $110; cost, $025; need money, 124 East 25th St.

ELEGANT ESTEY Parlor Organ, little used, for sale, third cost. Address 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

Excursions.

Cook's Winter Trips.

FLORIDA. A pleasant Tourist Party leaves every Friday by **Clyde Line** for Two-Weeks' Tour in **Florida**, visiting ALL principal Resorts. Fare, $65.

HAVANA. Tours to **CUBA** by **Ward Line** Feb. 2, 9, 16, 23, etc. Interesting eleven-day trip, $90.

OLD POINT. Party leaves Feb. 21 for **Old Point Comfort, Washington** and **Richmond**. Pleasant 6-day trip, $25.

WASHINGTON. Next 3-day trip leaves Feb. 21. Fare $12.

All Travelling Expenses Included.
Descriptive Programmes FREE from

THOS. COOK & SON
Downtown:—261 Broadway, (cor. Warren,) N. Y.
Uptown:—1185 Broadway, (cor. 28th St.,) N. Y.
Boston, Phila., Chicago, San Francisco, etc.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DAMAGED BOOKS.

At 12 o'clock daily and 6 o'clock evenings, at salesroom, 148 Fulton Street, near B'way, there will be sold, AT AUCTION, a lot of the complete works of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Tyndall; Appleton's "Applied Mechanics"; art books; Encyclopedias; Warner's World's Best Literature; Historic Court Memoirs, edition de grande luxe, published by the Grolier Society, and a great variety of the standard authors, all in good but slightly soiled bindings; interiors intact and perfect; sale positive and without reserve.
SPOUTER-NEVINS," Auctioneer.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—A. J. Kaplan, auctioneer, will sell on Monday, Jan. 28, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., 432 and 434 East 71st St., tools and machinery of pearl button works. THOS. McGRATH, attorney for mortgagee.

Herbert Gray and Louis J. Abrams, auctioneers, sell daily Japanese goods, 10 to 5, 2 West 14th St., and evenings, 1,217 Broadway.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Furs.

FUR GARMENTS REMADE, REDYED, BLENDED into fashionable shapes. Seal Sacques a specialty; estimates given. THE BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St.

Furs! Furs! Furs! Assortment jackets, boas, collarettes; no offer refused; retiring; must sell. 50 West 125th St.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Good motor for sale; also tables suitable furnier; any reasonable offer; retiring. Call 50 West 125th St.

Religious Notices.

AMERICAN PURITY ALLIANCE WILL HOLD a public meeting in Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue, near 14th Street, Monday evening, Jan. 28th, at 8 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Anna Shaw and others. All are invited.

Winter Resorts.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

VICTORIA South Carolina Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Thoroughly renovated, heated by hot water heat, open all year. M. WILLIAMS.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

New and second-hand hansoms; also second-hand carriages; all styles; bargains; easy terms. 1,706 Broadway, 215-217 West 53d St.

Surrogate Notices.

BUTLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BUTLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereto, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 918 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of June next.—Dated New York, the first day of December, 1900. SARAH BUTLER, Executrix. CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —W. EDGAR PRUDEN, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive or avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly, along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, one hundred and ten feet and six inches; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block eighty-seven feet and one-fourth of an inch to the easterly side of said Riverside Drive or avenue, and thence southerly, along said easterly side of said Riverside Drive or avenue, one hundred and three feet seven and one-fourth inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by James H. Havens and wife by deed bearing even date and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith, (purchase-money mortgage,) this indenture being given to secure a part of the purchase or consideration moneys thereof.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1900.
GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

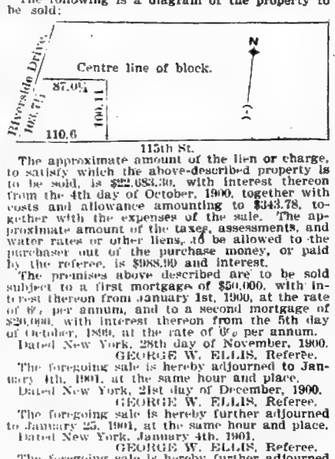

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $22,683.30, with interest thereon from the 4th day of October, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $343.78, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $988.99 and interest.

The premises above described are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $50,000, with interest thereon from January 1st, 1900, at the rate of 6% per annum, and to a second mortgage of $20,000, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1899, at the rate of 6% per annum.

Dated New York, 28th day of November, 1900.
GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to January 4th, 1901, at the same hour and place.
Dated New York, 28th day of December, 1900.
GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to January 25, 1901, at the same hour and place.
Dated New York, January 4th, 1901.
GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Feb. 1st, 1901, at the same hour and place.
GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
Dated New York, Jan. 25th, 1901.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDGAR LOGAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS WOODS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street eight hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue and the northerly side of the Sixty-seventh Street; thence running northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 3d, 1901.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

EDGAR LOGAN, Attorney in Person, 58 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $19,054.26, with interest thereon from the twenty-seventh day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $734.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $269.72 and interest. The said property is to be sold subject to prior mortgages, as follows: One for $20,000, with interest from May 1, 1900, at five per cent. per annum; one for $3,000, with interest from July 1, 1900, at six per cent. per annum, and one for $4,500, on which $4,000 has been advanced, with interest from August 1, 1900, at six per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, 3d day of January, 1901.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

ja7-2aw3wM&Th

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—KALMAN HAAS, plaintiff, against ADELINE R. ASCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate on the southwest corner of Spruce and William Streets, and known as Numbers One Hundred and Eighty-three William Street, in the City and County of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the southerly side of Spruce Street and the westerly side of William Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of William Street twenty-four feet eight and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel, or nearly parallel, with Spruce Street fifty-two feet and five inches; thence northerly twenty-four feet ten inches to a point on the southerly side of Spruce Street forty-seven feet four inches westerly from the southwest corner of Spruce and William Streets; thence easterly along the southerly side of Spruce Street to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, January 25th, 1901.
AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

No. 183 William Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $52,000, with interest from to-day.

Dated New York, January 25th, 1901.
AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.

ja28-2aw3wM&W&f19.

Surrogate Notices.

KOCH, HENRY C. F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. F. KOCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boardman & Boardman, No. 155 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1900. ANNA C. KOCH, SAMUEL SLOAN, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry C. F. Koch, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for executor, 155 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. d10-1aw6mM

KOHN, OTTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Fred K. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO KOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of November, 1900. DAVID KOHN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, city. n26-1aw6mM

MAHER, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE MAHER, late of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ronald K. Brown, Number 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1900. MICHAEL J. FOX, MARY SEARL, Executors. RONALD K. BROWN, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. n16-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Plaintiff, against PHILIP HAUSEMAN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the sixth day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-second Street distant one hundred and two feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street with the westerly side of Broadway, lately known as the Boulevard, and running thence southerly at right angles to Eighty-second Street ninety feet and four inches; thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-second street twenty-seven feet and five inches; thence again southerly at right angles to Eighty-second Street eleven feet and ten inches to the middle line of the block between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets; thence westerly along said middle line of the block twenty-seven feet and seven inches; thence northerly at right angles to Eighty-second Street one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of said street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-second Street fifty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 14th, 1901.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $53,761.15, with interest thereon from the seventh day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $352.45, with interest from January 11th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,380.28 and interest.—Dated New York, January 14th, 1901.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

ja16-2aw3wW&M&f6

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York, THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, plaintiff, against MAY LENOX MOTT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and known as Numbers 15 West 64th Street, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West 64th Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Central Park West, formerly known as Eighth Avenue, and West 64th Street, and from that point running northwardly parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southwardly, again parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of West 64th Street, and thence eastwardly along West 64th Street, twenty-five feet to the point the place of beginning. The easterly wall of such building being a party wall. The said premises being located in Block No. 1,117, Section No. 4, on the Land Map of the City of New York, together with the appurtenances.

Dated New York, Jan. 24, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 36 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 15 West 64th St:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $29,108.34, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $341.50, with interest from January 10th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,380.28 and interest.—Dated New York, January 14th, 1901.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

ja16-2aw3wW&M&f6

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN A. BROWN, Jr., Plaintiff, against MAY LENOX MOTT et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock M. on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece, parcel, or tract of land, together with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at William's Bridge, in the Borough of New York, (Bronx Borough,) being known and designated as a part of the Lot Number 43, (Forty-three,) as the same is laid down on a certain map entitled "Map of Briggs Estate, situate at William's Bridge, in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by King, Carpenter civil engineers," dated Mount Vernon, October 10, 1888, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains, New York, October 28, 1888. The premises hereby conveyed are bounded and described from said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Briggs Avenue, distant four hundred and fifty feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Briggs Avenue and Fourth Street, running thence northerly, at right angles to Briggs Avenue, two hundred and eleven feet five inches, more or less; thence westerly, parallel, or nearly so, to Briggs Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, again at right angles to Briggs Avenue, two hundred and eleven feet, more or less, to the northerly side of Briggs Avenue, and thence easterly, along said northerly side of Briggs Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point and place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

HARRY V. MORGAN, Referee.

ROBT. H. BERGMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 871 Brook Avenue, Bronx Borough, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,266.71, with interest thereon from the 12th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $236.16, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $71.53 and interest.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

HARRY V. MORGAN, Referee.

ja28-2aw3wM&Th&f19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION, Plaintiff, against JOHN CASEY and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 23d day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock M. on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Third Avenue, distant twenty-seven (27) feet and two (2) inches northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street with the easterly side of Third Avenue, and running thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street one hundred and five (105) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue fifty-six (56) feet and three (3) inches; thence westerly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street one hundred and five (105) feet to the easterly side of Third Avenue, and thence southerly, along the easterly line of Third Avenue, fifty-six (56) feet and three (3) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 31st, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 309 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 1,313 and 1,315 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $93,393.75, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $445, with interest from November 23d, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,200 and interest.—Dated New York, December 31st, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

ja7-2aw3wM&Th&ja28

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY E. SMITH against RIENZI A. SECOR and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of June, 1900, and an order dated January 22nd, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the County of New York, described as follows: Beginning on the easterly side of Clinton Street at a point distant one hundred and seventy-five feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Stanton and Clinton Streets, running thence easterly partly through two party walls and parallel with Stanton Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Clinton Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly partly through a party wall and parallel with Stanton Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of Clinton Street, and thence southerly along Clinton Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Being the premises which were conveyed to the said Mary A. Secor by Christian Hammel and Elizabetha Hammel, his wife, by deed dated June 28th, 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 2,282 of Conveyances, page 236, on the first day of July, 1889.

Dated New York, January 23rd, 1901.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

JAMES STIKEMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 18 Broadway, New York City.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Guardian ad litem.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 48 Clinton Street:

ja28-2aw3wM&W&f20

Surrogate Notices.

BURNTON, GEORGE D.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN W. BURNTON, Albert Burnton, Rachel Burnton, Alice Corey, Maria E. Kent, Harriot Uchtmann, Lillian Lippencott, Emma Schontag, Theodore Burnton, Ella Gray, Eben Albert Burnton, Laura B. Gillett, John Woodruff Burnton, Carroll R. Burnton, Harriot B. Wheellhan, Emma E. Tooker, Maurice E. Burnton, and only heirs and next of kin of GEORGE D. BURNTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank B. Corey of Passaic, New Jersey, and Gurdon S. Buck, the latter of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of the said George D. Burnton, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of February, One Thousand Nine Hundred and One, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of out said County of New York, at said County, the 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GURDON S. BUCK, Attorney for Petitioners, No. 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d31-1aw7wM

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY PLUNKETT, plaintiff, against HJALMAR ERICSSON, et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in above-entitled action, bearing date January 23, 1901, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on February 14, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon to be erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, City and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Valentine Avenue as shown on the map or plan of Section 14, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on December 17, 1895, by the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York, distant 491.52 feet northerly from the intersection of said easterly side of Valentine Avenue and the northerly side of 180th Street, as shown on said map or plan, and running thence easterly along a line making on its southerly side an angle of 91 degrees 22 minutes and 50 seconds with the easterly side of said Valentine Avenue, 100 feet; thence northerly, parallel with the easterly side of Valentine Avenue, as shown on said map or plan, 25 feet; thence westerly, parallel with the first course, 100 feet to said easterly side of Valentine Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of said Valentine Avenue, 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated January 23, 1901.

JAMES J. NEALIS, Referee.

GRANT SQUIRES, Plaintiff's Attorney, 41 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan.

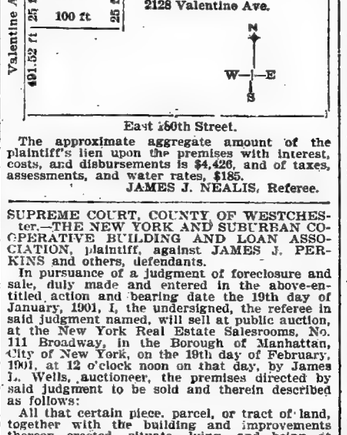

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $4,426, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $185.

JAMES J. NEALIS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.—THE NEW YORK AND SUBURBAN CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, plaintiff, against JAMES J. PERKINS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece, parcel, or tract of land, situate, lying, and being at Williams Bridge, in the Borough of New York, (Bronx Borough,) being known and designated as a part of the Lot Number 43, (Forty-three,) as the same is laid down on a certain map entitled "Map of Briggs Estate, situate at William's Bridge, in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by King, Carpenter civil engineers," dated Mount Vernon, October 10, 1888, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains, New York, October 28, 1888. The premises hereby conveyed are bounded and described from said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Briggs Avenue, distant four hundred and fifty feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Briggs Avenue and Fourth Street, running thence northerly, at right angles to Briggs Avenue, two hundred and eleven feet five inches, more or less; thence westerly, parallel, or nearly so, to Briggs Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, again at right angles to Briggs Avenue, two hundred and eleven feet, more or less, to the northerly side of Briggs Avenue, and thence easterly, along said northerly side of Briggs Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point and place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

HARRY V. MORGAN, Referee.

ROBT. H. BERGMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 871 Brook Avenue, Bronx Borough, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,266.71, with interest thereon from the 12th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $236.16, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $71.53 and interest.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

HARRY V. MORGAN, Referee.

ja28-2aw3wM&Th&f19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION, Plaintiff, against JOHN CASEY and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 23d day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock M. on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Third Avenue, distant twenty-seven (27) feet and two (2) inches northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street with the easterly side of Third Avenue, and running thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street one hundred and five (105) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue fifty-six (56) feet and three (3) inches; thence westerly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street one hundred and five (105) feet to the easterly side of Third Avenue, and thence southerly, along the easterly line of Third Avenue, fifty-six (56) feet and three (3) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 31st, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 309 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 1,313 and 1,315 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan:

The approximate amount of

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 425 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $19,968; subject to other mortgages for $27,000.

By Philip A Smyth, foreclosure sale, William B. Smith, referee, 164 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,736.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Mortimer C. Addoms, referee, 233 West Sixty-second Street, north side, 300 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $35,585.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 1,313 and 1,315 Third Avenue, east side, 27.2 feet north of Seventy-fifth Street, each 28.4 by 105, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $93,896.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 533 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Broadway, 33.8 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $31,628.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 534 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 258.4 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,793.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph Steiner, referee, Anthony Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Minerva Place, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,190.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!

Fine corner plot, suitable for seven story apartment houses. One of the finest sites in New York City. Can be sold with a liberal loan to a responsible builder on easy terms. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$5,000 cash and $4,500 mort- gage will buy a beautiful home consisting of a large house and barn, also a variety of fruit trees. Size of the plot 25x162. This place is only a short distance from 155th Street "L" station. For full particulars, call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$8,500 cash and $18,000 mortgage will buy a very fine four-family house. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$6,000 cash and $21,000 mortgage will buy a very fine 4-family house. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

TO INVESTORS.

Two 5 story brown stone swell fronts; rented to A1 tenants on leases.

Annual rents	$8,460.00
EXPENSES:—	
Taxes	$1,157.00
Insurance	24.00
Gas	100.00
Coal	500.00
Janitor	300.00
2 hall boys	416.00
Interest	2,250.00
	4,747.00
	$3,713.00

$50,000 mortgage 4½ per cent.
JOSEPH A. KEHOE, assignee, 253 Columbus Av.

Bargain If Sold at Once.—A 6-story double flat store property; all improvements, on prominent business avenue, near 138th St. L station; brings over 10 per cent. net; price, $23,000, mortgage suitable; no exchange. For further particulars address Lehman Friet, 257 East 71st St. No brokers.

A five-story 8th Av. store property, near 125th, $30,000; five-story double flat, 132d, near Lenox Av., $29,000; five-story triple flat, near 6th Av., $26,000; rent, $3,200; three-story, basement, 130th, near 7th Av., private block, $15,000; might trade. Corner 119th, Madison Av. Call only.

I have 500 dwellings, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Long Island, Mt. Vernon, Yonkers, from $2,000 up; will sell any one for $100 cash and upward and balance monthly payments or bond and mortgage. FRANK JEROLD, 111 5th Ave., New York City.

Rare Bargain.—Have fine steam-heated flat in elegant location, rented for over $3,200, and paying over $1,300 per year net; mortgage $22,000 at 5%; can sell for $28,500, or $6,500 over mortgage, if sold at once. C. E. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

53D ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.,

4 and 5 story bldgs., 53 front, adapted for light manufacturing; carriage lift, driveway.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

Best investment on Manhattan Island; good, plain tenements, with stores, two full lots, 19th Ward, near 3d Av.; rent, $3,800; to quick buyer for $32,000. H. Bernhardt, 110 East 125th St., Room 12.

Three-story and basement high-stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath; suitable for two families; perfect condition; price, $6,500. ANDREWS, 514 East 117th St.

Small modern brownstone house, 15 West 113th St.; good order; ten rooms; bath; empty; easily rented; positive bargain. Owner, 27 West 84th.

Avenue corner; 4-story, double; 2 stores, $16,000; also 5-story single flat, $10,500; also 5-story double tenement, $15,000; bargains to quick buyer. FOSTER, 1,971 3d Av.

For sale or to let, with immediate possession, 417, 419, and 429 West 117th St.; Amsterdam Av. cars. Inquire for particulars and keys at 421.

4-story 28-foot double flat, with stores; fully rented, $130. Price $15,500. Bronx junction centre, rapidly developing. H., 3,476 Park Av., near 167th St.

Cosey 3-story high-stoop basement brownstone house, 9 rooms, &c.; 145 East 62d; fine neighborhood; must be sold. ESTATE, 54 West 94th.

48th St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Three-story 25-foot private house; reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

110th St., 15 West.—Private dwelling; four stories fine condition; exposed plumbing; chandeliers, shades, $2,500 cash; bargain.

A large, strong warehouse, downtown, (a vacant lot alongside,) to rent low or for sale cheap. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman.

A corner property on Beekman Street for sale, to close an estate. Ruland & Whiting, No. 5 Beekman St.

Jerome Av. and 181st St.—34 lots; must be sold. Thorn & Co., Fordham, New York.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and saloon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 140 Broadway.

FULTON ST., N. W. COR. ASHLAND PL., 219 FEET STREET FRONTAGE, OFFERED AT VALUATION THAT WILL NET 6% OVER TAXES ON PRESENT TWO-STORY OLD BUILDINGS COVERING LESS THAN HALF THE LOT. TREDWELL, 108 WEST 43D ST., NEW YORK.

For sale or lease.—480 feet water front, foot 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn, 200x240; yard and building; 32 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. Pierson & Wolffe, 35 Nassau St. Tel 583 Cort.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$1,700. House and stable, $1,700.—Chauncey St., near Patchen Av.; buildings in poor condition; must be sold; offer wanted; bargain. H. J. Miller, 378 Reid Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway.

Madison St., near Lewis Av., 2½-story bay stone; same as new house; price low. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Detective Agencies.

BAYERS'S INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE Agency, former detective Police Department, licensed and bonded, 320 Broadway, Rooms 717-718; telephone 1611 Franklin; all civil and criminal cases attended to by expert detectives; male and female.

Detectives (Licensed)—Shadowing, investigations; confidential; established 1891. Dunn & Jewett, 150 Nassau St. Telephone, 2239 John.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auct'r,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1901,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

FOR PARTITION.

Estate of JOEL WOLFE, Deceased.

No. 305 Fifth Ave.

28.9 feet north of 31st Street; 4-story, basement and cellar brownstone store building, with one-story extension; 2-story stable on rear of lot. Lot 28x150 feet, together with right of way over alley to 31st Street.

No. 121 West Houston St.

Near Sullivan Street, 4-story building, with one-story extension; lot 25x95 feet.

No. 124 West Houston St.

Near Sullivan Street, 6-story building and lot 25x100 feet.

Village of Wakefield,

In the Borough of Bronx, 11th and 12th Avs., near 3d St.
SIX LOTS.

Staten Island.

Richmond County. Farm at Princes Bay, **Town of Westfield,** about
Eighty-one Acres.

All titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Company, free of charge to purchaser.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage, for three years, at 4%, or seventy per cent. at 4½%.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, 44 Wall St.;
EDWARD W. SHELDON, No. 45 Wall Street;
GEORGE E. GARTLAND, 11 Wall Street;
A. E. ACKERMAN, 140 Nassau Street, Attorneys.

For Maps and further particulars apply to **SHEARMAN & STERLING,** Attys., 44 Wall St., or
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer, 9 Pine Street.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

Thursday, February 7th, 1901,

at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF THE ESTATE OF
JOSEPH W. HAMBURGER, DECEASED,
the following
CHOICE AND VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,
41, 43, 45 & 47 Elizabeth Street,
94, 96 & 98 Mott Street,
103 & 105 Mott Street,
and
118, 120 & 122 Baxter Street,
THE ABOVE PROPERTIES ARE SITUATE BETWEEN CANAL AND HESTER STREETS.
For maps, etc., apply to DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

1313-15 Third Ave.,

Between 75th and 76th Sts.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

Two 5-story brick tenements, with stores; four families to floor in each house; fully rented. Rare opportunity to buy cheap, speculation or investment.

Will be sold at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Thomas F. Donnelly, Esq., Referee, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, at

Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,
on
MONDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1901,
at 12 o'clock noon.

Further particulars of Geo. Burnham, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Does this grand offer interest you? On the line of trolley in Mount Vernon we offer 50 lots, 25x100, for $400.00; all improvements. We take small payments of $1.00 a week. R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St., open evenings.

Wanted—A gentleman of strictest integrity to join me in erecting a double house at White Plains, N. Y., using building loan; excellent site; I will put up all necessary cash. K., 824 Elton Av.

Bronxville, Harlem Railroad, 28 minutes from 42d St., lots near station, $100 upward; city improvements, no assessments; title insured; easy payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO RENT in Orange, N. J., corner Commerce St. and D., L. & W. R. R.; lot 206x130 feet; one four-story building 60 feet square; one building 1½ stories, 25x100 feet; one fireproof two-story brick building for storage, 24 feet square; a one-story building 20 feet square, and over 1,000 feet of enclosed shed room, which can be used for various purposes; two 60-horse-power boilers, one engine 25-horse power, and one 15-horse power, belting, shafting, &c., &c. Apply to Joseph P. McGovern, 193 and 195 Greene St., New York.

50c. a week

Will pay for and $85.00 is the price of plot containing five lots adjoining Lakewood, N. J., the famous Winter resort. Ticket and particulars, R. HALEY & CO., 2 East 125th St.

$5 BUYS RIVER FRONT building lot; some near river only $3 each; within commuting distance New York; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

$200 cash, $3.50 weekly, buys a nice, cozy 6-room house; handy to all ferries; 15 minutes trolley; healthiest section of Jersey City Heights. Call or write. A. A. Siegfried, 203 Broadway.

Fine Factory Sites, 2 to 200 acres; three railroads; within the industrial district of New York; sewers, electricity, trolleys, &c. G. W. Thomas, Cranford, N. J.

Choice investments offered in private dwellings, brick flats, with stores, on Jersey City Heights; no brokers. VERNON J. MILLER, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale or Rent, at Princeton, N. J.—Small farm, 20 acres; delightfully situated on macadam road; high; new rustic cottage, with modern improvements; good water conveniences; suitable for country home, horticulture or poultry raising. Address Box 538, Lyons, N. Y.

Splendid 10-room house, all improvements, five minutes New Rochelle Yacht Club anchorage; perfect location; $7,500. Apply to The Noxon N. Y. Law and Realty Co., incorporated, 21 Park Row. Telephone 3681 Cortlandt.

Beautiful Md. salt-water front, 476 acres, rich, well improved; worth $20,000; sacrifice, with stock, implements, crops, $7,200; easy terms; no triflers; stamp for particulars. Kennard, 102 East Lexington, Baltimore, Md.

Water-front for sale; over ten acres; splendidly located for gentleman's country home; neighborhood unsurpassed; convenient to city; deep water; one of the finest Sound properties. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Fine Factory Sites, 2 to 200 acres; three railroads; within the industrial district of New York; sewers, electricity, trolleys, &c. G. W. Thomas, Cranford, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, on easy terms; or for rent; MODERN house, all conveniences on MOUNTAIN AVE., J. R. ANDERSON, 97 Cedar St.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FACTORY SITES, BOROUGH OF QUEENS. RAILROAD AND WATER FRONT COMBINED. NEW YORK FREIGHT RATE. CENTRE, GREATER NEW YORK. VALUES NOW MODERATE—ADVANCING. SINGLE LOT OR ACREAGE AS DESIRED. One piece with 4,900 feet dockage—deep water. ADDRESS, NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE CO., 85 Borden Av., Long Island City.

Real Estate Wanted.

c. per line times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Residence and business property for sale, exchange, or rent; also vacant plots; entire charge of estates, with satisfaction guaranteed. La Mont & Moran, 165 Broadway.

Economical, efficient, and honest management are the inducements we offer owners to place their property in our charge. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 50th St.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

Good apartment house, flats, lots, for sale or exchange, Manhattan or Bronx. Herrman, 604 Melrose Av.

Country residence property, farms, and water fronts for sale, rent, exchange. La Mont & Moran, 165 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$10,000 Equity in Private House

and $25,000 equity in some very fine lots on Staten Island. What can you offer in exchange for these equities? Send particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$20,000 Equity in Fine Flat House

situated on a leading street near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$38,000 Equity in Two Fine Flat

houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Avenue. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$40,000 Equity in a Piece of

manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$60,000 Equity in Three Fine

apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$120,000 Equity in a Gilt Edge

corner on Columbus Ave., rents for about $23,000 a year. Whatever you offer me in exchange for this property I must realize about $50,000 in cash to make the deal. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St. Call any evening 5 to 9.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR

Apartment House; what can you offer in exchange for same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103rd St., or call any evening 5 to 9.

EXCHANGES EXCLUSIVELY.
Owners of Real Estate, please send full description, price, mortgage, and rents of any of your property you wish to exchange, stating what kind of property you want in return.
H. RAPP, 156 Broadway.

AT GREAT SACRIFICE,
beautiful Residence and Lots near New Haven, let, equity $85,000, for income or cash offer.
PERCY WINTHROP MEAD, 47 Cedar St.

Have fine corner plot of five lots in Bronx, value $36,000, mortgaged for one-half, at 4%; want Harlem flats. C. E. HEALD, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

ELEGANT INCOME property to exchange for Bronx lots, small houses. GHAMES-LOSERE, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

5 choice lots, including corner, Southern Boulevard, near Tremont Av., for improved. Weiss, 1,606 1st Av.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Liberty Street, 41-1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Enables dealers and investors to obtain the opinion of their own lawyers, and furnishes in addition the opinion of the Law Department, and in cases of doubt that of its Committee of Counsel, and a policy of Title insurance. Defends title at its own expense when assailed.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Equitable Building

To rent from May 1st,
a fine suite of offices, arranged for large law firm or corporation;
windows looking south, north, and east.
APPLY TO
Gerald R. Brown,
2d Floor. 120 Broadway.

FACTORY BUILDINGS.
Complete 4-story, with power, shafting, belting, good order, 13,000 sq. ft. Rent, $2,500.

Choice 3-story, 35x100, no power, hand elevator, 8x15, all modern improvements, new and clean, concrete floor, model factory.

Four-story brick, 25x40, 10 H. P. B., 6 H. P. E. Rent, $750.

Other buildings and lofts.
CHAS H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel. 795-38. 116 West 42d St.

UNION SQUARE NORTH, ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

144 PARK ROW,

THREE-STORY BUILDING, $1,500.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Close to 14th St. and Broadway, corner lofts, 50x100, at moderate rentals.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way & 44th.

Attractive, excellently lighted, modern, model factory, business, stable, or storage buildings, 206-208 East 56th. Large elevator; stores, offices. Apply premises, 10-12 or 3-6 or Leon Altmayer, 11A East 83d St.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

Suitable for tailor or any business; parlor floor store, 20 West 27th St; good show window. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

At 53 West 24th St.—Modern building; elevator, heat, electric light; two small offices; rent, $13. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Desk room, office facilities, separate room; outside windows. American Tract Building, 150 Nassau St., Room 2,020.

326 Canal St.—Third and fourth lofts, 25x35; good light; $40 and $30. Apply to R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

6th Av., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

A large number of buildings, stores, lofts, and offices to let. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

40th St., 438 and 440 West.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

Brooklyn.

Hicks St., 308, Brooklyn.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Twelve room house, convenient to Roseville Station, D. L. & W. R. R.; 40 minutes to New York; $50 per month. Address 278 6th Av., Newark, N. J.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

An established boarding house, 29th St., near Broadway, to let to responsible party; reasonable terms. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

236 East 68th St.—Three-story high-stoop residence, just put in thorough order and new exposed plumbing; rent, $1,100.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,131 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

114th St., 228 to 246 West.—

Elegant new flats, four rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date. Rents $18 to $20. These flats are the finest in the city for the money.

112th, 257, 259, 261, and 263 W.

—Elegant new eight-room apartments, with all the conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply. Rent $36 to $42. These flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

106th St., 21 West.—7 rooms and

bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33 per month. Janitor.

MARGUERITE.
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator—Hot water—Open plumbing.
Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
1 apartment, 4 rooms and bath.....$33
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Apartments, housekeeping, non-housekeeping, bachelor, furnished, unfurnished; some especially desirable Central Park West and below Park; we have personally inspected these apartments and request personal application. Bronn & Bronn, 41 Union Square.

107 East 123d St.—Apartments of seven and eight large rooms; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $30 to $38.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,131 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

101 LEXINGTON AV.
Six rooms and bath; all light; steam heat, hot water supplied; gas ranges; rent $36.
Chas. Hibson, corner 34th St. and Lexington Av.

Downtown, elegant apartment, eight rooms and bathroom, single flat, $38. 41 3d Av., near 10th St.

Apartments Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted, in the vicinity of Washington Square or Gramercy Park, a floor in a private house, suitable for light housekeeping; highest references given and required. Address Responsible, F., 185 Times.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Nicely painted, papered 4 rooms all light; halls carpeted. $14 to $15 per mo.; corner building. Janitor, 34 Downing St.

New houses, all improvements, at 304 to 310 East 92d St.; $13 to $18; 4 rooms.
21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26.
New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c.; $15 to $23.

LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 48TH ST.
Desirable apartments, six rooms and bath, all light, elevator, steam heat, hot water, $40 and $45.

A 7-room flat, $20; largest, cheapest, lightest flats in Harlem; extra wide; bath; improvements; hardwood finish; good service; one month free. Janitor, 2,593 8th Av., near 153th St.

22d St., 504 West.—Second floor, five large rooms, all improvements, all opening on the yard adjoining; private house; rent, $25.

Single Flats.—6 and 8 rooms with bath; rent, $26 to $28. William H. Hollister, 1,235 Lexington Av.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, near 117th St.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms, bath, $32.00; steam heated. Janitor.

A new fireproof building; 6 rooms; suitable for bachelor or small family. 75 East 81st St.

183 Reade St.—4 large rooms, one flight up, $14. Apply R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

109th St., 178 East.—Single flat; 6 rooms and bath; 2 hall rooms; rent, $21.

Jones St., 7, near West 4th St., 6th Av.—3-4 room apartments; decorated; $8.50 to $14.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

223 East 120th St.—Newly painted and decorated flats to let; rents reasonable.

Coal and Wood.

BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD AT

THEDFORD'S

2000 lbs. THE STANDARD TON

YARDS:
27TH ST. AND 9TH AVE., Tel. 386—18
79TH ST. & B'WAY., Tel. 717 Riverside.
2223 W. 42D ST., Tel. 1715—38
55TH ST. & 10TH AVE., Tel. 166 Cols.
55TH ST. AND N. R., Tel. 249 Cols.
88TH ST. AND B'WAY, Tel. 125 River

J. RHEINFRANK & CO.
COAL & WOOD.
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Leslie Rooms, 280 West 83d Street;
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Class and private tuition. See circular.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Harvard Dancing Academy, 158-162 West 125th.—Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lanciers, waltz quadrille guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

BRADY'S 1,408 Amsterdam Av., 135-137 West 125th St. WALTZ

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY,
59th and 6th Av.—Classes forming; 4 lessons, $1; 24, $5; private, (any hour,) $1. Prof. S. Warner.

Lester's Colonial Academy, 101st St. and Columbus Av.; class and private lessons daily; receptions Wednesdays and Saturdays.

At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LIBERTY STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO. West side Park Ave., 49th to 50th Sts.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Private compartments in silver vaults; separate steel rooms for storage of household goods, pianos, bric-a-brac, and works of art; padded vans for household movings. Telephone or write for estimate on your work.

Universal Storage Warehouse Company, 202-206 East 88th St., near 3d Av.—Storage of furniture, pianos, &c.; separate compartments; estimates given for packing, shipping, moving, city or country. Telephone 28-79th.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates. Telephone, 687—Melrose.

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A promoter of high standing wanted to float an invention equal to the most important inventions of recent time; no advance fee; first-class references required. Address A. F. Z., Box 192 New York Times.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry delivered; convenient payments accepted; representative will call. Syndicate Watch Co., 11 East 14th St.

Advice Free. Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Company, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Safes bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing. Julius Geyer, Madison Avenue and 137th Street. Tel. 28 Harlem.

$200 and services, what have you? No schemes. Address LEGITIMATE, 817 Warren St., Hudson, N. Y.

Capital wanted manufacture patent dumper; large field and big money in it. Hall, 1,064 Park Av.

For Sale.

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IT WARMS THE LARGEST room in five minutes. The Improved Fire Vase Gas Heater for warming rooms and light cooking; fits on ordinary gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp; requires no pipe or hose; the gas flame is increased 500 per cent.; no explosion, odor, or smoke. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50; money refunded within twenty-four hours if not found satisfactory. The KING INCANDESCENT STUDYING LAMP beats any lamp in the market; burner, 100 candle power; double strength mantle chimney and shade. Introduction price, 75c. Mail orders filled everywhere. Sole agents for the improved Fire Vase Gas Heater, and distributers for the King Incandescent Lamp.

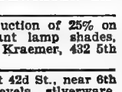

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DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO.
177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

SAFES—New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St.
Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Annual Clearance Sale:—A reduction of 25% on all our unique lamps, elegant lamp shades, Turkish lanterns, &c. Baer & Kraemer, 432 5th Av., near 39th.

At Ehle's Art Gallery, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, old jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

American Electric Vehicle Company's Trap; has been run only 100 miles; for sale cheap. Address AUTOMOBILE, 8 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes. Stores, Offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1573 Cortlandt.

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HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address LENOX, 61 West 125th St.

Desks, rolls, bookkeepers; tables, railings, partitions, cabinets for typewriters; low prices. Harburger, 454 Canal St., near Hudson.

Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing, enameling, taken and delivered. Tuxedo Cycle Company, 27 West 125th.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

Special sale of human hair goods, switches, pompadours, bangs, &c.; manicuring, 25c. Blume & Hyams, 160 West 125th St.

An old corner property with stock, liquors, and fixtures; unincumbered; settle estate. Walter T. Elliott, attorney, 206 Broadway, City.

Typewriters Rented, Bought, Sold; expert repairing, R. & G. Typewriter Co., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

Credit, diamonds, watches, oil paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Augustus F. Braatz, perfumer and ladies' hairdressing parlors. Prof. Braatz's new hair life tonic. 135 West 125th St.

Eyes Examined Free by our Specialist, Dr. Wolf. Eye-glasses and spectacles. Lowest prices. 4 East 125th St.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Bargains in first-class, new, slightly used sewing machines from $5 up. 319 9th Av., near 28th St.

M. Freed, Fine Tailor, 17 East 125th St.—Ladies' and gentlemen's cleaning, repairing; send card; will call.

Teas.—Choice teas, 25c. per lb.; choice coffees, 15c. per lb. DUNCAN, 110 Wall St.

A Sargent's invalid wheeling chair, perfectly new; great reduction. Reed, 758 West End Av.

Eastman's No. 2 and 4 cartridge kodak, good as new, half price. Hurd, 126 West 23d St.

Stock of Baskets and fixtures in Basement, 231 Washington Street.

Watches and Jewelry.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS; FINE DIAMONDS, watches; goods guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. WATCH SUPPLY, Three Maiden Lane.

EASY PAYMENTS.—Watches and diamonds; reliable goods only. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND CO., 19 Maiden Lane.

Old gold and silver bought; highest prices paid; send or bring; cash returned; bank references. R. KOPLIK, 106 West 125th St.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

Good Will and Interest for Sale.

Saloon doing good business; sell account of other business or exchange for flat house. Inquire H. Benson, s. w. corner 140th St., 8th Av.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 112 EAST 18TH ST.....
.....The ONLY N. Y. CONSERVATORY, 112 East 18th,
.....BETWEEN 4TH AV. and IRVING PLACE.
The FAMOUS MUSIC SCHOOL.....
.....The FIRST in the COUNTRY
Lessons DAY and EVENING. Years on 14th St.
GRADUATES PROVIDED with POSITIONS.

VIOLIN ARTISTICALLY TAUGHT, EITHER residence or terms reasonable; not payable in advance; references exchanged. CHADWICK, 2 Chambers St.

VIOLIN INSTRUCT

ALL ANTI-TAMMANY FORCES MAY COMBINE

Republican Leaders Ready to Support Non-Partisan for Mayor.

Senator Platt Favors John D. Crimmins —Ex-Secretary Fairchild and ex-Mayor Gilroy Also Spoken Of.

The coming municipal campaign, in the opinion of politicians, will be one of the most interesting contests in the annals of politics. Although the election does not occur until next November, anti-Tammany material is being generally discussed. The impression seems to prevail that all the forces opposed to Tammany Hall will act in thorough harmony that the Republicans and Independent Democrats will take the initiative and that the Citizens' Union and similar organizations will follow in their wake.

The majority of the local leaders of the Republican machine express the belief that a Democrat of independence and integrity who is opposed to Tammany should be made the fusion candidate. John D. Crimmins, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, and ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild have thus far been suggested by Republican leaders. There is little or no talk of Seth Low this year. Senator Platt has referred to him, but his preference at this time is Mr. Crimmins.

Republican leaders have been interviewed with regard to the Mayoralty nomination by NEW YORK TIMES reporters, and the following are the statements of some of them:

SENATOR PLATT—The Republican organization is very anxious to defeat Mr. Croker and will aid any non-partisan movement that will bring about such a result. If Seth Low is the best and strongest candidate we can get, then I would be in favor of Mr. Low. But there is a Democrat in New York City who possesses many elements of strength, who is a man of high character, who has fought Mr. Croker, and who, in the judgment of many men, would make an excellent Mayor. I refer to John D. Crimmins. On a fusion non-partisan ticket, Mr. Crimmins is being thought of very seriously by Republicans, as well as by Democrats of an independent character.

LEMUEL E. QUIGG—I believe the policy of the Republican Party in the coming municipal campaign will be to support that man who appears to have the confidence of the Independents and Independent Democrats, whether he be a Republican in National politics or a Democrat. The campaign against Tammany Hall will be conducted upon the distinct understanding that the coalition candidate shall administer the city's affairs, if elected, upon an absolutely non-partisan basis. Existing conditions are entirely dissimilar to those of 1897. Independents and Republicans understand that this is a contest to elect a Mayor and to leave him free when elected to conduct the public business without political agreements or understandings. The Independents believe in the sincerity of the Republicans. I do not believe that any man who actively seeks the nomination can hope to be nominated.

Collector GEORGE R. BIDWELL—I fully concur in the views expressed by Mr. Quigg. I believe, too, that the fusion candidate will be elected.

GEORGE W. WANAMAKER—The fusion nominee should be an honest, fair, independent man, one who is fair all along the line all the time. Present indications are opposed to the selection of an organization Republican. But conditions may change.

EDWARD H. HEALY—I am in favor of any one who can beat Tammany. In our clubroom the other night there was a decided preference among the members for Charles S. Fairchild. It is going to be a hot fight, and I think Tammany will be knocked out.

FREDERICK HALDY.—There is quite a sentiment in the Third District for Charles S. Fairchild. There is plenty of good material, and I guess all the anti-Tammany forces will be able to agree upon somebody who will be elected.

ABRAHAM GRUBER—First of all the fusion nominee for Mayor must be a man of independence who is thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the city and who understands what is going on in all parts of it. The fact has been emphasized that the nominee should also be versed in political matters. In my opinion ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy would be an excellent candidate.

CAPT. F. NORTON GODDARD—Tammany must be ousted from power, and I favor the nomination of any man who can bring about such a result, regardless of his political belief. I understand that Senator Platt is very favorably disposed toward John D. Crimmins. He is a very good man. I think that George L. Rives of the Charter Revision Commission or ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott could win.

WILLIAM H. TEN EYCK—I have no personal choice, but if a Republican can be elected, then I am for a Republican. But there is plenty of time yet to find a candidate. Republicans will support the organization in any suggestions it may make.

FREDERICK S. GIEBS—It is too early to talk about candidates. But I am confident there will be a harmonious union of all anti-Tammany forces. It is not for the Republicans to present a candidate for Mayor. Let others do that. Everything will come out all right.

POSTMASTER CORNELIUS VAN COTT—I have heard many names discussed, and any one who has the backing of the organization regardless of his politics, is good enough for me. We must have a candidate who can divide the Tammany vote, and there are plenty of such men. The right one will be found at the proper time. I believe the time is ripe to bring about the defeat of Tammany, but it will not be any child's play.

JOHN REISENWEBER—I have not given the subject of the Mayoralty nomination much thought. It is too early, in my opinion, to discuss candidates. Still, there seems to be a very general idea that there will be a concert of action of all forces opposed to Tammany Hall.

MOSES M. McKEE—I can't say that I have any personal choice, but I am for any one we can win with, and I don't think such a man is going to be so hard to find.

It will be noticed that none of the district leaders considered Controller Bird S. Coler as an anti-Tammany candidate. Among Republican politicians the belief is increasing that Tammany Hall will nominate Mr. Coler as its candidate for Mayor.

The City Central Committee of the Citizens' Union will meet to-night, when one of its acts will be the appointment of a Committee of Seventy to discuss Mayoralty material. The committee will also enlarge its membership and provide for a City Convention in April, at which a platform will be adopted.

JOHN FOX, JR., RETURNS.

Accompanied by His Wife, He Arrives from Europe on the Minnehaha.

John Fox, Jr., son of the President of the Democratic Club, returned to this country yesterday on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha from London. He was accompanied by his wife, who is a daughter of the late Douglas Levien, a well-known editor of this city for many years.

Some weeks ago there were published statements to the effect that young Mr. Fox and his wife had quarreled, that he had abandoned her in foreign parts, and that he had been lost, as far as his family was concerned, for a long time. When Mr. Fox was asked about these reports last night, he replied: "I do not care to say anything about that just now, but will do so later." In answer to a question as to the dissolution of partnership between himself and Nicholas Engel, on which there was much comment last year, he said:

"It is true that Mr. Engel was ahead of me in taking legal action to dissolve the partnership, but before he did that I had informed him that I wished the firm broken up. I took the necessary steps while in London to vest a power of attorney in a friend of mine over here, so that he might represent me in taking action to dissolve the partnership. But my partner had the advantage of me, as I was across the ocean, so he made it appear that he was the one who first wanted the separation."

The Foxes were married at Long Branch in 1895. In 1899 the couple went across the ocean together. Later Mrs. Fox returned alone. During the latter part of last month she went across again, and it was just after this last departure that the stories relative to the alleged quarrel of the two appeared, as well as the statement that Mr. Fox had disappeared from human ken.

BURGLARS MAKE SECOND CALL.

Frank Johnson Chased Thieves Away the Night Previous, but They Returned and Looted the Apartment.

It became known yesterday that the home of Frank Johnson, chief accountant of the Custom House, who lives at 64 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, had been looted by burglars on Friday night last, and $500 worth of jewelry stolen. One extraordinary feature of the robbery was that it had been attempted the night before, presumably by the same burglars, one of whom was surprised in the kitchen by Mr. Johnson, but made his escape.

Mr. Johnson lives with his wife and son, Frank Johnson, Jr., on the second floor of an apartment house. Mr. Johnson attended a meeting of a society of which he is a member on Thursday night, and returned home about 11 o'clock. He found his wife, who was at home alone, in a badly frightened state. Mrs. Johnson told her husband that she thought she had heard some one moving about in the kitchen in the rear. Mr. Johnson went into the kitchen, and saw a man getting out through a window. He rushed toward the fellow, but the thief dropped to the ground, a distance of sixteen feet, and scaling the fence, disappeared. Realizing the uselessness of pursuit under the circumstances, Mr. Johnson did not attempt to follow the thief. As no ladder was in evidence outside the window, Mr. Johnson concluded that the burglar must have come down from above on the fire-escape. He thought it probable that the thief had made his way over the roofs from some nearby house.

Mr. Johnson nailed up the window by the fire-escape, although he hardly expected to receive another visit from the thief. On Friday night, with his wife, he attended a euchre party at the home of a friend. The son was also out during the evening. The three reached home together about midnight. They found that during their absence burglars had entered the place and leisurely ransacked the rooms. The thieves had paused in their work to enjoy themselves at the expense of Mr. Johnson. On the centre table in the parlor was a box of Mr. Johnson's cigars, half of the cigars being gone. The thieves had reclined comfortably in easy chairs and smoked several cigars each, the stubs of which lay on the silk table cover, which had been burned in a number of places.

On the floor of the room were two bundles, one of which contained clothing belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, and the other a quantity of silverware. A search of the rooms showed that the thieves had carried off about $500 worth of jewelry. It is believed that the thieves were frightened away by hearing some one coming up the stairs, and fled without taking the rest of their booty with them.

The younger Mr. Johnson, thinking the thieves might still be in the neighborhood, ran out and searched about in the near-by streets. On Herkimer Place, in the rear, he come upon a man who he thought was acting suspiciously, and grabbed hold of him. The man resisted, but Johnson drew a revolver which he had brought with him and compelled the man to return to the Johnson apartments with him.

Mr. Johnson, the elder, in the meantime had summoned the police. The younger Mr. Johnson's prisoner was turned over to them, and he was taken to the Grand Avenue Station. There, however, he proved his innocence of any connection with the burglary and was allowed to go. The police have not yet gained any trace of the thieves or of the stolen property. In a pocketbook taken by the robbers was a key to the apartments, and Mr. Johnson fears that the possession of this may encourage them to pay him a third visit.

BURGLARS IN TREMONT.

Houses and Stores Robbed, but No Arrests Made.

From the number of burglaries which have occurred during the past week it is evident that Tremont, in the Borough of the Bronx, is being worked by a gang of clever thieves. Not a day goes by but one or more cases are reported to the police. Several nights ago Daniel Lippman's cigar store, which is only a short block from the Tremont Police Station, was robbed without the police knowing anything about it. The place was broken into and ransacked from top to bottom. In all about $100 worth of cigars, pipes, and smokers' articles were carried off.

John Hunnon's hardware store, at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Park Avenue, was broken into Thursday, and $75 worth of goods carried off, including a small stove. The same afternoon the residence of James Thomas, at Ash Street and Anthony Avenue, was entered by burglars. There was nobody at home, and they ransacked the house, taking away with them about $300 worth of jewelry, silverware, clothing, and other valuables.

Only about a month ago Miss Slater of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Vanderbilt Avenue was bound, gagged, and robbed in her own house, and there are other equally daring cases on record, but as yet no arrests have been made by the police.

House Robbed at New Durham, N. J.

Charles K. Hunter, Superintendent of the Peerless Rubber Company, at New Durham, Hudson County, N. J., notified the authorities of that place yesterday that his residence had been ransacked by thieves some time on Saturday night and that $2,000 worth of plate and jewelry had been taken. Mr. Hunter and his family were at Old Point Comfort. The house was closed up, and yesterday morning one of the employes at the factory, noticing an open window, made an investigation, and as a result telegraphed to Mr. Hunter.

SAYS HE WAS ROBBED.

A Railroad Man Declares He Was Badly Treated in Cryan's Saloon.

Thomas J. Cryan, proprietor of the saloon at 2,485 Second Avenue, was held in in $1,000 bail for alleged violation of the excise laws in the Harlem Court yesterday, while his nephew, Patrick Cryan, who was employed in his saloon, was held in $5,000 bail on a charge of robbery and an additional $1,000 for excise violation. The complainant was Daniel McLaughlin, who is the station agent at Simsbury, Conn., on the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road.

McLaughlin's story, as told to Magistrate Zeller, was that he arrived in Harlem on Saturday afternoon to attend the annual celebration of the Trainmen's Protective Association, which was taking place at Sulzer's Harlem River Park.

Leaving the celebration early yesterday morning he visited Cryan's saloon. It was about 3 o'clock when he entered the place, he said. He had not been there more than a minute when several men who were standing at the bar stripped him of his waistcoat containing, he said, a gold watch and chain, $27 in cash, a draft for $1,200, and several railroad passes. Not satisfied with that McLaughlin said the men turned his trousers pockets inside out and relieved him of all his small change and several trinkets.

Proprietor Cryan was in court when his nephew's case came up, but left, seeming to scent trouble. Detective Buckridge caught him a short distance away. He was very indignant when arraigned, but calmed down under the vigorous denunciation of the Court. He was able to furnish bail, but his nephew was paroled in the custody of Detective Buckridge.

VALET ROBBED HIS MASTER.

Letter Sent to Mr. Lohmann Contained Pawn Tickets for Missing Articles.

William Schlismann, twenty-four years old, was arrested yesterday morning at Mills Hotel No. 1 by Central Office detectives on complaint of William Lohmann of 122 West Seventy-fourth Street, who accused him of stealing jewelry valued at $300. Schlismann was engaged by Mr. Lohmann a week ago as valet. On Thursday afternoon he obtained leave of absence for a few hours. He did not return. Then Mr. Lohmann missed his gold watch, but Schlismann was not suspected until an envelope filled with pawn tickets and addressed to Mr. Lohmann was received by him. Who sent the tickets is not yet known, but investigation showed that many small articles of jewelry were missing.

In the West Side Court yesterday morning Schlismann admitted that he had taken the small articles, which had been pawned, but denied that he knew the whereabouts of the more valuable jewelry. He waived examination, and Magistrate Hogan held him in $2,000 bail for trial.

To-day's shoe sale will leave its imprint.

For out of to-day's entire shoe offering, there are only 113 pairs that were marked as little as $3.50; 402 pairs $4.

All the rest were $5 and $6 shoes.

Lots of enamel and patent leathers, also vici kid, russet and black calfskin.

All sizes.

All three stores.

$2.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 84 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

GERMAN FACTIONS IN KINGS

Citizens' League Meeting Nearly Ends in a Riot.

Willoughby Street Men Secede and Form the "German-American Democracy"—League to Fight Tammany.

The attempt of the Willoughby Street organization to capture the German-American Citizens' League of Kings County, elect County Clerk Paul Huberty President, and thwart the reform movement started by Otto Kempner, almost precipitated a riot yesterday afternoon at a meeting in Schwaben Hall. The opposing forces, after leaving the meeting, went to another part of the hall, where they organized the German-American Democracy of Kings County.

Before the meeting of delegates of the league was called together John Feierabend, the Secretary, attempted to keep out of the room men he thought had no right to be there. Among them was Fritz Weidner, a regularly elected delegate. The Secretary narrowly escaped being mobbed. When the meeting began the followers of Huberty constantly interrupted Feierabend while he was reading a new constitution for the league, in which were the following clauses:

1. The separation of municipal from State and National elections.
2. Home rule and freedom from legislative interference in local affairs.
3. Opposition to trusts and monopolies and their subjection to a rigid supervision and control by State authority.
4. Municipal ownership of public franchises, such as railroads, ferries, water supply, lighting, &c.
5. A just system of taxation with a view of lightening the burden resting on labor and the small storekeeper.
6. Government by the people through a system of direct nominations by the voters, instead of the present rule of irresponsible cliques.
7. An honest enforcement of the civil service laws.
8. Economy and honesty in the administration of public affairs.
9. The nomination of candidates whose character and antecedents guarantee a discharge of their public duties in consonance with the principles herein enumerated.

The Huberty men opposed the sixth clause, because it was a dig at Willoughby Street, and, owing to the interuption, Secretary Feierabend was unable to proceed. When Huberty and his followers found that they could get no recognition, they quitted the hall and went into another room, where they organized the German-American Democracy of Kings County. The meeting of the league was then carried on. The constitution was adopted and these officers elected: President—Otto Kempner; First Vice President—Gustav Schweppendick; Second Vice President—Joseph Freumann; Third Vice President—Richard Buettner; Secretary—John Feierabend; Recording Secretary—William Welskopf.

After the election of the officers, President Kempner spoke, in part, as follows:

"The election of a Mayor and of other city and county officials to take the places filled at present by representatives of the Tammany Hall and Willoughby Street Democracy is arousing unusual interest. Preparations for the great battle to be waged next November are now being made by a variety of organizations. It will soon be necessary for us to determine on what side of the political line we will take our position.

"As citizens, we must confess that our Municipal Government has been weak, inefficient, and corrupt. High officials have devoted their energies to self-enrichment through Ice Trust speculations and similar enterprises, while the city's interests were treated with indifference and neglect. Never in the history of any civilized community has the police force been so brazenly dishonest as during Mayor Van Wyck's administration. The police, the paid protectors of law and order, have maintained an outlaw's license bureau at Police Headquarters. Licenses were issued to every conceivable style and grade of crooks to ply their criminal callings on payment of hush money. New York has become the modern Mecca for profesional lawbreakers. The vicious classes have held high carnival in the metropolis of America by special invitation and protection of the public guardians of law.

"English-speaking citizens advocating principles similar to ours have formed a Citizens' Union. They will fight for clean and independent candidates, and be opposed by partisan hacks and puppet officials. This is exactly the course we will have to pursue. Of course, we will await the nomination of a ticket before we decide whom we can support, but the chances are that we will be satisfied with the candidates of the combined independent organizations, and will eventually join our forces in a grand movement for the overthrow of rotten boss rule in New York and Kings Counties. No respectable German-American voter can afford to stand for Tammany's guilty record, and the equally shameful record of Tammany's counterpart in Brooklyn."

The Huberty faction after speeches denouncing Mr. Kempner elected these officers: President—Peter P. Huberty; First Vice President—Louis Melke; Second Vice President—August Schmidt; Third Vice President—Joseph Ruppert; Recording Secretary—Julius Gottschalk; Treasurer—Fritz Weidner. A committee of five was appointed to draw up a Constitution for the new organization.

DANCE HALL MEN DISCHARGED.

Police Fail to Make a Case Against Up-Town Resorts.

Louis Waldron, one of the proprietors of "Waldron's" hotel and dance hall, on West One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Ernest Rorphuro, manager of the Parkway Hotel, at 2,839 Broadway, were arraigned before Magistrate Hogan in the West Side Court yesterday morning, charged with violating Section 277 of the Penal Code by permitting dancing in their places after 12 o'clock Saturday night.

Waldron had already been arrested on the charge and Magistrate Hogan will render a decision in the original case next Saturday. The police, deciding not to wait for the decision, arrested Waldron a second time at 12:30 yesterday morning. Lawyer Levenson, counsel for Waldron, gave to the Magistrate last Saturday a brief, in which he quoted numerous authorities to the effect that public dancing is a "pastime," and is permissible on Sunday, as long as it does not take the nature of a performance or exhibition.

Magistrate Hogan dismissed the complaints against both men yesterday, holding that Section 277 of the Penal Code relating to theatrical shows and performances had not been violated.

O'Neill's.

Exceptional Values in

Women's Coats and Furs.

AUTOMOBILE COATS, castor and tan, high Storm Collars and Reveres, perfect shape, lined throughout with heavy Satin,

12.00 Each, Value 20.00.

ELECTRIC SEAL COLLARETTES with Persian Paw Yokes, lined throughout with colored Satin,

5.98 Each, Value 10.00.

SABLE OPOSSUM NECK SCARFS, finished with six large tails,

3.98 Each, Value 5.75.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Imported Black Silks.

We have purchased from one of the largest French manufacturers of Black Silks, who had an over production, a large quantity of

Paiellet de Soie, Duchesse Satin and Peau de Soie.

These goods were sold to us at a great sacrifice—we now offer them at

$1.05 & $1.38 a yard, actual value $1.35 to $1.85 a yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Dress Goods Department.

550 Remnants of *Plain and Fancy Dress Goods and Corduroy,* will be sold to-day, at

50 cts. a yard, former prices from $1 to $1.50 a yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

MAY JOIN LABOR FEDERATION.

Question of Applying for a Charter Considered by Central Federated Union.

The Central Federated Union, the only central labor body in America which, it is alleged, is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, decided at the meeting yesterday to leave the question of aplying to the federation for a charter to the affiliated unions. This action was the result of the receipt of a letter from President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor on the subject, in which the writer stated that Knights of Labor would receive as fair play as the open unions in the federation. The decision of the central body was only reached, however, after a bitter discussion, in which President Gompers was handled a little roughly.

The first to object was James P. Archibald of the Paper Hangers' Union, because Gompers in his letter advised the paper hangers to form one union along with the painters. Both have separate organizations in this city.

"Every time we had anything to do with the painters," said Delegate Archibald, "it meant the lowering of wages for us. Ten years ago paper hangers earned 50 per cent. more than they are doing now. Then painters took up the work of paper hanging and pulled the wages down."

Other delegates accused Gompers of organizing rival unions of trades which were on strike while the strike was going on. One or two of them said that they had hesitated long before going into the federation, and would hesitate longer.

"When I went with a committee to Mr. Gompers's office, when it was in Clinton Place, in this city, during a strike of our union for $4 a day," said Delegate Murphy of the Encaustic Tilelayers' Union, "we were treated infamously. We wanted Mr. Gompers to support our strike, but were ordered out of the office."

Others brought charges of various kinds against Gompers which fizzled out under discussion. The friends of Gompers then carried the day, to the extent of causing the question of applying to Gompers for a charter to be referred to the affiliated unions, the vote being unanimous.

The Plasterers' Union was directed to recognize the cards of the Modelers' and Wood Carvers' Unions, which it has hitherto refused to do, within two weeks or be suspended. The two delegates of the Plasterers' Union then left the hall.

ANTI-SPITTING LAW OPPOSED.

Central Labor Union to Formally Protest Against Board of Health's Warning Notice in Cars.

The Central Labor Union met yesterday at 139 East Fifty-ninth Street, which is to be its future home, and decided that instead of meeting every week it will meet on the first and third Sunday of every month from this time forward.

The delegates denounced the action of President Murphy of the Board of Health in causing a warning to be posted in all the street and elevated railroad cars, ferryboats, and public buildings that spitters were liable to a heavy fine or imprisonment for each offense. Several delegates said that, while they did not like spitting, there were circumstances under which it was unavoidable.

"In a climate like this," said Delegate Eggerman, "one man out of every three has catarrh. To keep from spitting absolutely is an impossibility."

"Why does the Board of Health not insist on the companies providing cuspidors in the cars?" queried Delegate Bourke. "That would make the violation of the law by overcrowding impossible. A man who has any natural politeness will avoid spitting if he can. Sometimes it is impossible."

Another delegate remarked that at one time cuspidors were placed in churches.

It was decided to send a protest to the Board of Health against the too rigid carrying out of the anti-spitting law and its penalties.

CARPETS

GREAT CLEARING SALE,
PRIOR TO OUR ANNUAL INVENTORY.

Odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, in all the different grades.

Some we have made up into **RUGS** in various sizes, suitable for all kinds of rooms, with Borders, ALL AT REMNANT PRICES. (Bring size of room.)

WE OFFER A PARTICULAR LINE OF
Inlaid Linoleum
at a great reduction.

Also remnants of Oilcloths and Printed Linoleums at about one-half price.

FURNITURE.

3-piece Suits, Chairs, and Divans in gilt; also a large variety of odd Chairs and Rockers in mahogany and oak; Centre Tables, Ladies' Desks, Morris Chairs, &c.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

Infants' Outfitting Dep't.

2nd Floor.

Gingham Dresses,—various models and colors, Sizes 2 to 4 years,

50, 75 and 95 cents.

Fine Nainsook, long and short Slips,

40, 60 and 80 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CHAMELEON-LIKE CORNERS.

In a room without corners there is lack of accent. No spot for the eye to rest on.

But often in a room WITH "corners"—A misfit effect; the new decorations do not blend with the old.

We design nooks and retreats that take the very tone and spirit of their surroundings and become an essential part of the room. We do not make one design do duty for different houses.

Our superb Oriental rugs aid wonderfully in forming a rich color scheme—and many are now reduced.

All the correct furniture accessories, too, below even factory prices now.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

O'Neill's.

Sale of Steamer Trunks and Suit Cases.

Last week we held a trunk sale which was a phenomenal success, closing out every trunk offered at the sale within a few hours. This week we offer a special lot of Steamer Trunks and Suit Cases at equally Attractive Prices.—Read:

SOLE LEATHER SUIT CASES, finest quality, steel frames, protected at the corners, Vienna handles, Yale lock, linen lined and fitted with pocket.

For this sale **4.48** each.

STEAMER TRUNKS of basswood, linen lined and leather bound, brass trimmed, iron bottom, Excelsior lock and sole leather straps, 28 to 40 inch.

For this sale **3.75** to **5.75**

SUIT CASES of excellent quality, with steel frames and brass locks, leather handles, newest shades of oak and tan, 22 and 24 inch.

For this sale **2.88** each.

RAWHIDE BOUND STEAMER TRUNKS, with all modern trimmings, all strictly high grade, 28 to 40 inch.

For this sale **6.39** to **8.59**

Finer quality exhibition samples, goods worth 7.00 to 15.00, **3.98** to **10.00** each.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
SECOND MONTH
*,*TO-NIGHT—Reappearance of Jessie Millward.
"Greatest of A 1 Empire Successes."
" DECIDED SUCCESS."—HERALD.
" BRILLIANT SUCCESS."—SUN.
" DISTINCT SUCCESS."—WORLD.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
Presenting Henry Arthur Jones's New Play,
MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE
"A GREAT PLAY, SPLENDIDLY ACTED, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF L'AIGLON NO PLAY PRODUCED IN THE LAST TWO YEARS HAS APPROACHED IT IN DIGNITY OR POWER."—Evg. Sun.
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Matinées 2:15 Wed & Sat.
Fourth Big Week—"Best of All Girls."
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Co., with **EDNA MAY** Presenting Morton & Kerker's **THE GIRL FROM UP THERE**

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs, 8:15. Mats. 2:15
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
—LAST SIX NIGHTS.—
Last Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
160th to 168th Performance.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WM. H. CRANE
—IN—
DAVID HARUM
LAST 6 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATINEES.
NEXT MONDAY Seats ready Thursday, 9 A. M.
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
Clyde Fitch's New Fantastic Comedy,
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
Cast will include:
ETHEL BARRYMORE.
H. Reeves Smith, Edwin Stevens, and others.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Cor. of Broadway & 44th St.
3RD WEEK
*,*Seats selling 4 weeks in advance. Avoid speculators by booking in advance.
Prices, 25,50,75,$1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
JULIA MARLOWE
Presenting Paul Kester's Dramatization of Charles Major's Famous Novel,
"WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER."
C. B. DILLINGHAM.....Manager
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST TWO WEEKS
"MUCH LIKED, WELL ACTED."—HERALD.
HERBERT KELCEY and EFFIE SHANNON
in Madeline Lucette Ryley's Comedy,
MY LADY DAINTY
"A DISTINCT SUCCESS."—TELEGRAM.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Monday, February 11, WILLIAM COLLIER,
A new play by Augustus Thomas, entitled
"ON THE QUIET."

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
*,*CLOSED THIS WEEK.
TUESDAY, FEB. 5 Seat sale Thursday, 9 A. M.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS,
by arrangement with David Belasco,
Paul M. Potter's Play,
UNDER TWO FLAGS,
with Blanche Bates as Cigarette.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
The Biggest and Best Comic Opera Produced in New York in Years.
Johann Strauss' latest and merriest operetta,
VIENNA LIFE
(Wiener Blut.)
CHORUS of 70. AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. { Tom Nawn & Co., Harry Watson's Co., 3 Mascagnos, Mr. & Mrs. Fisher, Leach & 3 Rosebuds, Florence Reed, Mlle. Delbosq, Marcel's Living Statuary, Chas. B. Sweet, Lillian Burkhardt, L. Hawkins, Cushman, Holcombe & Curtis, Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Hill & Hull, Carroll Johnson, Martine Bros
5th Ave.
58th St.
125th St.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14 St. & Irving Place.
TO-NIGHT
Charles Frohman's big spectacle,
BARBARA FRIETCHIE,
With Effie Ellsler, and over 250 people.
Prices, 25,50,75,$1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
SPECIAL MATINEES FEB. 12TH & 22.
MARY MANNERING
Fri., Feb. 15. 100th Perf. Beautiful Souvenirs. —IN— "JANICE MEREDITH."

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & Broadway. Ev'g. 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
UNLEAVENED BREAD
By Leo Ditrichstein and Robert Grant.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. MERRY MAIDEN BURLESQUERS NEW LIVING PICTURES.

BIJOU.—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY.
To-night, 8:15. Mat. Wed. 2:15, in Clyde Fitch's Great Holiday Mats., Washington & Lincoln's Birthdays. **THE CLIMBERS**

KEITH'S MAY DE SOUSA in "DEAR MIDNIGHT OF LOVE." By Alderman Coughlin.
WILLIAMS & TUCKER. JAS. O. BARROWS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. W. 34 St. 50c. all Orchestra, 25c mats. Daily. Sunday Concerts. Prof. Loris, Clifford & Huth, Hope Booth, 3 Mortons, others.

Irving Place Theatre. Eve., 8:15. To-night, Tues. & Wed., Sudermann's "Sodom's Ende." Thurs., 1st time, "Hinter's Papa's Ruecken."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mt. Daily (expt Mon.) 25c. Held by the Enemy

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN.

Amusements.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....PROPRIETORS
Evenings at 8:25. Saturday Matinée at 2:15.
7TH NEW YORK WEEK.
N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT
In H. V. ESMOND'S EXQUISITE COMEDY,
WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE.
EXTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs., 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. **FLORODORA**

The New York B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Wd. & Sat. New specl. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng." LADY HOPE will positively appear each perf'e.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Ev'gs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. **ANNA HELD** IN "PAPA'S WIFE."

GRAND HARRY LACY THE NEW **STILL ALARM**

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.
Daniel Frohman's Co. SECOND MONTH.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
TUESDAY, 2:30, DAMROSCH-WAGNER PIANO LECTURE, DIE GOTTERDAMMERUNG.
FRIDAY, 2:30—TRISTAN AND ISOLDE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
*,*Extra Matinee Next Tuesday.
.....LAST WEEK.....
ANNIE RUSSELL IN A ROYAL FAMILY.
NEXT MONDAY, Feb. 4, 8:15 Sharp.
HENRY MILLER AS RICHARD SAVAGE.
Messrs. Wagenhals and Kemper present Mr. Henry Miller in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's new play, "Richard Savage," on above date.
The cast will include:—
Jennie Eustace, Florence Rockwell, Mrs. Boucicault, Joseph Wheelock, Sr., Arthur Elliott, Owen Fawcett, H. S. Northrup.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GERMAN CHARITY BALL,
Given Under the Auspices of the
Bachelor Societies of the
"German Liederkranz"
"ARION"
BEETHOVEN MÆNNERCHOR,
AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA,
JAN. 31, 1901.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS, (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Bréval, Louise Homer, and Melba; MM. Saléza, Plançon, Sizes, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 30, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Sizes, and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 1, at 8—AIDA. (in Italian.) Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Saléza, Plançon, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 2, 1:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Muhlman and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 2, at 8, at Popular Prices—DON GIOVANNI. (in Italian.) Mmes. Susan Strong, Scheff, and Gadski; MM. Pini-Corsi, Saligmac, Journet, Gilibert, and Scotti. Conductor Mancinelli.
Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 4, at 8—First performance in America of LA TOSCA. (in Italian.) Miss Ternina; MM. Cremonini, Dufriche, Gilibert, and Scotti. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

WALTER DAMROSCH DALY'S THEATRE,
Explanatory PIANO LECTURE Recitals,
Next TUESDAY, 2:30—Gotterdammerung.
FRIDAY, 2:30—Last recital Wagner's TRISTAN AND ISOLDE.

WORLD IN WAX **EDEN MUSEE**
—NEW TO-DAY—
QUEEN VICTORIA Lying in State.
KING EDWARD VII., England's New Ruler,
McALISTER, DEATH, CAMPBELL, The Paterson Sensation.
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS
CINEMATOGRAPH.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Fri., Feb. 1, at 8. Mat. Sat., Feb. 2, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist.....DAVID BISPHAM.....Baritone
Program:—Overture, "Iphigenia in Aulis," Gluck; "Hymnus" and "Pilgers Morgenlied," R. Strauss; Menuet and Finale from Quartet in C, op. 59, Beethoven; Songs by Schumann, Schubert, and Loewe; Symphony, "MAN

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more.

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	3½	Iowa Central pf.	1
Amal. Copper	1½	Louisville & Nash.	2½
Am. Car & Foundy.	1½	Manhattan Elev.	4½
Am. C. & F. pf.	2½	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Am. Cotton Oil.	3½	Minn. & St. Louis.	2
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	2½
American Ice.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	5½
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Steel Hoop.	2½	Mobile & Ohio	3
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	2½	National Biscuit pf.	1
Am. Steel & Wire.	1⅞	National Salt	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	National Salt pf.	4
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1½	National Steel	2¼
Am. Tobacco.	2½	National Tube	3½
Am. Woolen pf.	1	National Tube pf.	1
At., T. & S. F.	3	N. Y. Central	1⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf.	2½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
Balt. & Ohio.	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
Brook. Rap. Trans.	2½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	2½
Brook. Union Gas.	2⅜	Norfolk & Western.	1½
Ches. & Ohio.	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1⅜	Northern Pacific	3½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	3½	North. Pac. pf.	2¼
Chi. Gt. West.	1⅝	Pacific Mail	3
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	2¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	Pere Marquette	3
Chi., M. & St. P.	9½	Pere Mar. pf.	2½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	5½
Chi. & Northwest.	2⅝	Pullman Car	4
Chi. & Northw. pf.	3	Reading	2
Chi., R. I. & P.	2⅜	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F.	2½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	4
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	St. L. S'w'n	2½
Consol. Gas.	6	St. L. S'w'n pf.	2½
Cont. Tobacco.	2½	Southern Pacific.	2½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	Southern Ry.	1½
Del. & Hudson.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	2½
Del., L. & W.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	2
Den. & Rio G.	2½	Texas Pacific	2¼
Den. & Rio G. pf.	2	Twin City R. T.	3½
Erie	1½	Union Pacific	2½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	2½	U. S. Leather	1½
Federal Steel.	2⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
G. & El. Bergen, Co.	1½	Wabash	1½
General Electric.	2	Wabash pf.	2½
Glucose Sugar Ref.	2	Western Union	1½
Great Northern pf.	4	Wisconsin Central.	1½
Illinois Central.	2	Wis. Cent. pf.	1
International Power.	2½		
Iowa Central	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express.	2½	Long Island.	3
Am. Linseed pf.	3½	Manhattan Beach.	4
Am. Malt. pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	1	N. J. Central.	2½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake.	2
C., L. & W. pf.	1½	Pressed Steel Car.	4
Hocking Valley.	1½	Rep. I. & S. pf.	1½
Int. Paper.	1	U. S. Express.	4
Int. Steam Pump.	1		
Laclede Gas pf.	1		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Express 4s.	1	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	1
A., T. & S. Fe gen.	1½	do., K. & T. of T. 5s.	4½
A., T. & S. Fe adj. 4s.	1	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s.	1¾
Am. Cot. Oil deb. 4s.	1	Mo. Pac. coll. g. 5s.	1
Brook. City Ry 1st.	1	Mob. & Ohio gen.	1½
B., R. & P. gen. 5s.	1½	Mob. & O., Mont. D. 5s.	2
Can. South. 2d 5s.	1¼	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s.	1¼
Cen. Br. U. P. 4s.	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s.	1
Cen. of Ga. con. 5s.	1½	Nor. Pac. gen. 3s.	1½
C. & O. 5s, series A.	1½	Peo. & East. 1st.	1
C. & E. Ill gen.	1	Reading gen. 4s.	1⅛
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s.	3	Rich. & Dan. 6s.	1
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st.	1
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. R. 5s.	1	St. L. & I. M. 4s.	1⅝
C., M. & St. P., D. & Gt. So. 5s.	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	1¼
C., R. I. & P. gen.	1⅛	St. L. S. W. 1st.	2
Chi. T. T. 4s.	2⅝	St. L. S. W. 2d.	4½
C., C., C. & St. L., gen. 4s.	1¾	Southern Pac 4s.	1½
C., W. & M. 4s.	1	So. P., Cent. Pac. 3½s.	1¼
Col. Fuel & I. 5s.	1	Southern Ry. 5s.	1⅝
Jon. Gas, Chi. 5s.	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
D. & Iron R. 1st.	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s.	1¾	Texas Pac. 1st.	1½
Erie 3d ext. 4½s.	7½	Texas Pac. 2d.	6
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s.	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st.	1½
Int. & G. N. 2d.	1¾	Wabash 1st.	1
Kings Co. El. 1st.	1	Wabash 2d.	1
L. & N. unif. 4s.	1½	Wabash deb., A.	2
M. & St. L. 1st & def. 4s.	1	Wabash deb., B.	3
M., K. & T. 1st.	1¾	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	2⅝
M., K. & T. 2d.	3⅝	Wis. Cent. 1st.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s.	1¼	M., L. S. & W. ext. & Imp. 5s.	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	1⅛	Peo. & East. inc.	2
C. & N. W. s. f. deb. 5s, 1933.	1½	St. P. City Cable con. 5s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	1½	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1½
Int. & G. N. 1st.	1		
Lake Erie & W. 2d.	1		

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 26...	5,059,546
Same week last year.	1,314,888
To date this year.	26,290,876
Corresponding date last year.	8,414,980

Bonds for the week.	$27,185,000
Same week last year.	$11,258,100
To date this year.	$77,054,450
Corresponding date last year.	$41,786,600

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1⅝@2½; at three months, 3½; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

FIVE PER CENT. RATE USELESS

Open Money Market in a Worse Plight Since Its Establishment than Before—The New Government Loan—Rates of Interest All Round Will Have to be Raised.

Cable Correspondence.
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LONDON, Jan. 27.—Many of our dealers in credits are actually looking for a reduction in the bank rate this week. I hardly see how this can occur, but should it be advanced to over the 5 per cent. rate made at the new year it will be regarded as a fresh grievance against the present management of the Bank.

Nothing except a sentimental effect has been produced by the 5 per cent. rate. The Continental Exchanges have become slightly less unfavorable, but no rate, whether European, American, or Asiatic, has turned to the extent of enabling gold to be shipped to this country. As for our open money market, it has been in a worse plight often since the 5 per cent. rate was established than it was before, and as recently as Thursday remitted paper was discounted at a shade under 4 per cent. Except for a day or two just after the advance the market never touched 4⅛ per cent. for such paper, and brokers latterly have been glad enough to get 4⅛ per cent. On several occasions recently bankers have been buyers from the brokers at precisely the same rate as brokers themselves could secure upon bills from merchants. A kind of dead-lock therefore existed, and the market simply dragged along from day to day, doing little and wondering what was to come next.

As soon as the Queen's funeral is over, if not before, a new Government loan will be issued, but not for the £50,000,000 really needed, because the powers to create such an amount of debt do not exist. The amount may be £10,000,000, and many urge that it should be either an addition to the Khaki loan or the Goschens. If added to the war loan, and if £10,000,000 or thereabout, I hardly think the stock will sell much above 95.

It is not that we may not possess plenty of resources, but that they are all occupied, and save for the money realised by our continued sales of American railroad securities no fresh free resources of any magnitude are available. The people who subscribe for new securities in the majority of instances pawn old securities to pay for them, and in this way we have rapidly become somewhat choked up. At the same time the floating debt of the Government employs an enormous proportion of the available resources of the money market. That debt is thus the enemy of the Treasury when it wants to issue permanent stock, because the rate of interest paid on it runs from 3½ to 4 per cent. Who is going to invest in permanent stock, to yield little more than 3 per cent., when floating obligations pay so much better?

As I have often said, we have reached a time when rates of interest all round must rule higher than they have done here for many years. Last week, for instance, Liverpool City discounted £500,000 of Treasury bills, and paid 4 per cent. for the money. It could not issue a permanent loan on any acceptable terms. And so are borrowers situated all round.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that Stock Exchange business continues unsatisfactory, all the European markets being in much the same position as ourselves. They just bump or groan along, thankful if the weeks pass without spills.

At the same time the credit position, as expressed by the Bank reserves, is stronger in most countries than it was at this time last year, Russia alone betraying weakness in a steady loss of bullion. Therefore no immediate change for the worse or better appears anywhere probable. The key of the position lies in London, and, if our market holds out against the various adverse influences now bearing upon it, the Continent will probably do likewise. New enterprises will be kept back, many immature ones will disappear, and capital in some lines will be lost, but gradually fresh accumulations and the influence of unremitting human energy may bridge over the chasms.

It all depends on London, and I wish I could look hopefully upon our immediate future. I cannot, because we drift.

This week's Stock Exchange settlement is going to be an anxious one, but not for the dealers in American rails.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 28.

Amalgamated Copper Company—Dividend payable.
Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Federal Steel Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway—Dividend payable.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Books close.
Metropolitan Sterilized Water Company—Annual meeting.
Michigan Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Parrott Silver and Copper Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Quincy Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Missouri Pacific Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
National Tube Company—Books close for dividend on common.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
The Home Safeguard—Annual meeting.
Universal Car Bearing Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Atlantic Copper Mining Company—Books close.
Frankfort-American Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
General Chemical Company—Annual meeting.
Locust Gap Improvement Company—Dividend payable.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Books close for bondholders' meeting.
Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Jan. 31.

American Glue Company—Dividend payable on common.
American Steel Hoop Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Tin Plate Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Amoskeag Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Cambria Steel Company—Dividend payable Feb. 15 to holders of record this date.
Colorado Southern Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Electric Company of America—Dividend payable.
Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company—Annual and special meeting.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Carbon Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Lead Company—Books close for annual meeting.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company—Books close.
New York Clearing House Building Company—Annual meeting.
Procter & Gamble Company—Books close.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Dividend payable Feb. 15 to holders of record this date.
Thuringia American Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
United States Rubber Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Friday, Feb. 1.

Albany Safe Deposit and Storage Company—Dividend payable.
American Car and Foundry Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Glue Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Ice Company—Books closed for dividend on common.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Canada Southern Railway—Dividend payable.
Central Fireworks Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Central Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Chicago Edison Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Street Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company—Dividend payable.
Columbus Railway—Dividend payable.
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Car Heating Company—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
Consolidation Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad—Dividend payable.
Corn Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—Dividend payable.
Finance Company of Pennsylvania—Dividend payable on second preferred.
Flat Top Land Association—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Franklin Company of Boston—Dividend payable.
German-American Bank—Dividend payable.
Glens Falls Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Grand Rapids Street Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Great Northern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Green Bay and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on stock and debenture A.
Hamilton Trust Company—Dividend payable.

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Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 26, 1901.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Sat., Jan. 26. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Jan. 26, 5,059,546.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Jan. 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 26, '01.
140	114	150½	Jan. 25.	147	Jan. 19.	151	156	+ 3½	Adams Express.	$100	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	†4	SA.	150½	150½	150½	150½	115	190
99½	80¾	94⅝	Jan. 2.	85¾	Jan. 21.	89	89½	+ 1½	Amalgamated Copper Company.	100	75,000,000	Jan. 28, 1901.	†2	Q	85¼	92	83¾	89	....	49,210
25½	12½	23⅞	Jan. 3.	19	Jan. 21.	21¾	21½	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	½	Q	19⅝	21¾	19	21½	12¾	5,195
72	57⅛	73½	Jan. 7.	67	Jan. 18.	69¾	70	+ 2½	American Car & Foundry C. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	67	70	67	69¾	60	6,925
37⅛	30	31½	Jan. 8.	26½	Jan. 18.	30¾	31	+ 3½	American Cotton Oil.	100	30,237,100	Dec. 1, 1900.	3½	A	27	31½	27	31	33½	11,765
100	88¾	91½	Jan. 8.	88	Jan. 18.	88	90	+ 1	American Cotton Oil pf.	100	10,198,800	Dec. 1, 1900.	3	SA	88	89	88	89	94¼	250
191	145	189	Jan. 2.	170	Jan. 12.	173	176	— 2½	American Express.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	3	SA	172	172½	172	172½	147	310
49½	27½	41¼	Jan. 9.	37¼	Jan. 21.	38½	38¾	+ ¾	American Ice Company.	100	22,930,100	Nov. 1, 1900.	1	Q	37¼	39	37¼	38½	39¾	1,100
78½	60¾	70	Jan. 5.	68¾	Jan. 2.	68	70	+ 1¾	American Ice Company pf.	100	12,440,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1½	Q	69½	69¾	69¼	69½	75	650
16¾	6	7	Jan. 8.	5¼	Jan. 24.	5¾	5¾	— ⅜	American Linseed Company.	100	16,750,000	....	....	..	6¼	6¼	5¼	5⅝	14½	5,620
60	34½	37	Jan. 2.	31	Jan. 24.	31⅜	32	— 3½	American Linseed Company pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	..	35	36	31	31½	54¾	7,855
7¾	3	5⅝	Jan. 2.	4⅜	Jan. 8.	4½	5	....	American Malting Company.	100	14,500,000	....	....	..	5	5	5	5	6	30
31½	18⅝	27½	Jan. 2.	24¼	Jan. 21.	24¼	26	— 1	American Malting Company pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, 1899.	1¾	..	24½	25	24¼	25	27	200
58⅞	34⅜	65½	Jan. 15.	56½	Jan. 3.	60⅞	61	— ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	27,000,000	....	....	..	61	64¾	60¾	61	55½	60,300
99	85	100	Jan. 16.	95	Jan. 3.	96½	99	+ 1	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	27,000,000	Jan. 8, 1901.	1¾	Q	97½	99	97	98¼	88	6,542
50½	17	23¾	Jan. 2.	22	Jan. 19.	26½	27	+ 2½	American Steel Hoop Company.	100	19,000,000	....	....	..	24	27¾	23½	27	42	12,400
86	64½	78	Jan. 2.	69	Jan. 18.	73	74	+ 2½	American Steel Hoop Company pf.	100	14,000,000	Oct. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	70¾	75½	70¾	73½	81	700
59¾	29½	47½	Jan. 2.	33	Jan. 14.	41¾	41½	+ 1½	American Steel & Wire Company.	100	59,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	Q	39	42½	33	41⅝	69¾	16,005
85	69½	85¾	Jan. 2.	82¾	Jan. 17.	86½	87	....	American Steel & Wire Company pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	Q	86	86½	83¾	86½	96	2,210
149	95¾	147¾	Jan. 2.	131½	Jan. 18.	134½	134¾	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Company.	100	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	Q	132	136¾	131½	134¾	118	150,497
118	107	119	Jan. 26.	117½	Jan. 3.	118½	119¾	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,968,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	118¾	119	118¾	119	114¾	100
99½	89	96	Jan. 26.	56	Jan. 21.	95	96	— ½	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	96	96	96	96	96	205
59¾	18	65½	Jan. 14.	55	Jan. 4.	57½	58	+ ½	American Tin Plate.	100	23,000,000	....	....	..	58	61½	56¾	57½	28½	18,200
92	70⅜	91½	Jan. 14.	87	Jan. 18.	89½	89½	+ 1½	American Tin Plate pf.	100	18,825,000	Oct. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	88¾	88¾	87¾	88½	81½	640
118¾	84½	117½	Jan. 14.	110½	Jan. 21.	114¾	114¾	+ 2¾	American Tobacco.	50	54,500,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	110¾	115½	110¾	114	98¼	44,194
22½	21½	21¾	Jan. 3.	14¾	Jan. 17.	16¾	17¾	....	American Woolen Company.	100	29,501,000	....	....	..	16¾	17	16½	17	....	200
77	73	75	Jan. 2.	72	Jan. 21.	72	73	+ 1	American Woolen Company pf.	100	29,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	73	73	73	73	....	100
47¾	37½	46¾	Jan. 2.	42¾	Jan. 21.	42½	42¾	+ ⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Company.	25	30,000,000	Oct. 27, 1900.	$2	SA	41	44	40¾	42¾	32½	6,700
61	47½	59¾	Jan. 2.	49¾	Jan. 21.	54	55	....	Ann Arbor pf.	100	6,000,000	....	....	..	54	54	54	54	35	100
69¾	49¾	68¾	Jan. 2.	49¾	Jan. 21.	49½	49¾	+ ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	100	103,000,000	....	....	..	48¾	48½	48¾	48½	19¼	242,300
89¾	69¾	87¾	Jan. 2.	69¾	Jan. 21.	85¼	85¾	+ ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	110,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	85¾	85¾	85¾	85½	80	80,300
99¾	89¾	98	Jan. 2.	94¾	Jan. 4.	96¾	97¾	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	45,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	97¾	98	96¾	96¾	87½	1,200

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 26, 1901.—Continued.

Range In 1900. High.	Range In 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Sales Sat. Jan. 26. Bid.	Sales Sat. Jan. 26. Ask'd	Net Change from Past Week	STOCKS.	Par of Shares	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Div-idend.	Week Ended Jan. 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 26, '01.
90	72¾	90 Jan. 7.		84½	Jan. 23.	86¼	86⅝	+ 1	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	84⅝	86½	84⅞	86	75¾	6,700
53¾	47⅛	87¾ Jan. 12.		73½	Jan. 21.	77⅞	78	+ 2⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	74½	82½	73½	78	71¾	298,940
185	140	179 Jan. 8.		125	Jan. 18.	177	178	+ 2⅜	Brooklyn Union Gas.	100	13,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	4	SA	175½	177½	175½	177½	142½	225
16⅝	9¾	16¾ Jan. 9.		9	Jan. 19.	9	10	— ⅛	Brunswick City.	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	100
61¼	47⅜	59 Jan. 9.		54¼	Jan. 4.	57	57½	— ¼	Canada Southern.	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	SA	56⅝	57½	56⅝	57	49¾	3,220
43⅜	24	42¾ Jan. 2.		36¾	Jan. 21.	39¼	39⅝	+ 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	40,000,000	Nov. 28, 1900.	1	..	37½	39¾	36⅞	39⅝	29½	12,270
33	31	41½ Jan. 9.		39¾	Jan. 21.	38½	38¾	+ ⅞	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	37½	39	36½	38½	...	10,050
73¾	66¾	70¾ Jan. 2.		70¾	Jan. 4.	74½	74½	+ ⅜	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	18,544,000	Jan. 10, 1901.	2	SA	72½	75	72	74½	...	2,780
144	119½	149½ Jan. 7.		138¼	Jan. 4.	143½	143⅝	+ 1⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	100	98,991,300	Dec. 14, 1900.	1½	Q	140¾	144½	140¾	143½	121¼	103,320
100	89	99¾ Jan. 7.		91	Jan. 2.	92½	94½	— ¼	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,197,600	Jan. 2, 1901.	2½	SA	92	92½	92	92½	89½	200
125	119¾	124 Jan. 12.		120½	Jan. 3.	122	124½	+ 3½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,630,700	Jan. 2, 1901.	1½	Q	122	124	122	124	...	600
18	9⅝	18⅝ Jan. 17.		16	Jan. 3.	17⅜	17⅝	+ 1⅝	Chicago Great Western.	100	21,311,300	.....	..	..	16⅝	17⅞	16¾	17⅝	12⅝	8,180
72	65½	80¾ Jan. 2.		77	Jan. 19.	78½	79½	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western pf A.	100	11,371,960	July 31, 1900.	2½	SA	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	70½	120
46	30	45¾ Jan. 2.		42	Jan. 3.	44½	45	— ¼	Chicago Great Western pf B.	100	7,489,180	.....	..	..	45	45	45	45	40½	300
84¼	81	88 Jan. 7.		81¾	Jan. 17.	91½	91¾	..	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	21,276,500	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	89½	195
29	14	27¼ Jan. 9.		22	Jan. 21.	24	25	+ 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	10,500,000	.....	..	..	23	25	23	25	20½	1,300
64	45¼	62¾ Jan. 2.		58¾	Jan. 21.	59	61	+ 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1900.	2	..	59¼	61	58¾	60¼	45¾	600
148¼	108½	162 Jan. 5.		142¾	Jan. 21.	155¾	155½	+ 9½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	47,148,800	Oct. 22, 1900.	2½	SA	148¼	155¾	142½	155¾	117½	504,735
188	109½	192 Jan. 9.		1a.	Jan. 4.	190¾	191	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	41,993,920	Oct. 22, 1900.	5%	SA	188	191	187½	191	170	2,238
172¾	150¾	177 Jan. 5.		168½	Jan. 21.	172½	173	+ 2¾	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	Jan. 7, 1901.	3	SA	168¾	173	168¼	172¾	159½	3,168
220	195¾	222¾ Jan. 5.		215	Jan. 17.	...	...	+ 3	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,396,500	Jan. 7, 1901.	3	..	218	218	218	218	198	200
122⅞	102	128⅝ Jan. 7.		117⅛	Jan. 3.	121½	121⅝	+ 2⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	60,776,060	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	119	122⅛	117¼	121⅛	108	76,386
14⅞	8¼	13 Jan. 5.		10⅝	Jan. 19.	11⅝	12	+ 1¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,999,666	.....	..	..	11½	12⅝	11	11⅝	10⅝	5,725
39¾	26½	38 Jan. 23.		33	Jan. 18.	35	35¼	+ 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	33¾	38	33	35	36	7,060
78	55	81 Jan. 14.		73⅜	Jan. 25.	75¼	76	— ⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,080,066	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	76	78	73⅞	75¼	69⅝	7,275
118	103⅛	119 Jan. 14.		115⅝	Jan. 12.	116	117	— 1⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1901.	1¼	Q	117	117	117	117	106⅞	220
72	46	70¼ Jan. 2.		68	Jan. 18.	69	70	— 1⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1895.	1½	..	68½	68½	68½	68½	52½	400
56½	29¼	56½ Jan. 2.		41¾	Jan. 21.	45⅝	45¾	+ 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	44	46½	41⅞	45⅞	42	22,105
121¼	117½	122 Jan. 14.		120¾	Jan. 15.	116	122	+ 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Dec. 20, 1900.	6	..	121	121½	121	121⅜	123	400
8¾	5	8¼ Jan. 12.		6⅝	Jan. 4.	6¾	7¼	..	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	.....	..	..	7⅜	7⅜	6¾	7	5¾	4,975
47¼	36	44¾ Jan. 2.		41	Jan. 19.	41¾	42⅜	..	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	A	43⅞	43⅞	41¼	41¾	44¼	780
20¾	14	18 Jan. 2.		16½	Jan. 4.	16	17	..	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	15⅜	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	15	77
21	11½	18⅝ Jan. 2.		14	Jan. 18.	14½	17	+ 1½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	4,700,660	.....	..	..	16	16	15½	15½	16	200
201	164	196¾ Jan. 2.		187	Jan. 18.	194	195	+ 6	Consolidated Gas.	100	71,614,500	Dec. 13, 1900.	2	Q	187½	196¾	187½	194	192	28,878
49¼	21½	45¾ Jan. 16.		38¾	Jan. 4.	44½	44⅝	+ 2⅛	Continental Tobacco Company.	100	48,845,980	.....	..	..	41⅝	45	41⅞	44½	32	48,128
95	70	96¼ Jan. 10.		93¼	Jan. 2.	94½	95	+ 1	Continental Tobacco Company pf.	100	48,845,700	Jan. 2, 1901.	1¾	Q	93⅝	95	93¾	94½	85	1,730
134½	106½	162¼ Jan. 12.		126¼	Jan. 3.	151½	152	+ 1½	Delaware & Hudson.	100	35,000,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	149	153½	149	151½	115	8,561
194⅜	171½	202 Jan. 8.		185½	Jan. 3.	192	195	+ 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	58,350,000	Jan. 21, 1901.	1½	Q	192	196⅝	192	195	175	1,750
34½	16¾	33⅝ Jan. 2.		29½	Jan. 21.	32¼	32½	+ 2½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,600,000	.....	..	..	29⅜	33⅜	29½	32¼	18	6,240
87½	64½	85½ Jan. 2.		80	Jan. 21.	82¾	83	+ 2	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	25,858,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	80	83	80	83	69¾	1,870
27⅞	10¾	31 Jan. 7.		24⅝	Jan. 4.	26⅞	29	+ 1⅞	Erie.	100	112,347,400	.....	..	..	26⅝	29⅝	26⅝	28⅝	...	218,040
69½	30⅝	69¼ Jan. 5.		59½	Jan. 21.	63½	63¾	+ 1⅞	Erie 1st pf.	100	42,882,850	.....	..	..	61	64⅝	59⅝	63⅝	32⅝	98,400
43¼	15	40½ Jan. 7.		39½	Jan. 4.	42¼	42½	+ 2½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	39¾	42⅞	39½	42⅝	16½	12,025
54⅝	38½	44¾ Jan. 9.		41¼	Jan. 21.	41¾	42½	+ ⅞	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	42½	42½	41¼	42½	44¼	640
58¼	28⅝	59 Jan. 2.		44	Jan. 22.	49¼	49½	+ 2⅜	Federal Steel.	100	48,484,800	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	46	49¾	44	45⅞	50⅜	130,200
73½	60⅜	78 Jan. 2.		68	Jan. 21.	70¾	70½	+ ⅞	Federal Steel pf.	100	53,261,000	Jan. 21, 1901.	1¼	Q	69	70⅝	68	70⅜	73¼	12,425
20	14½	17⅛ Jan. 24.		17	Jan. 18.	...	...	+ ⅛	Fort Worth & Denver City.	100	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	...	100
81	64	78¼ Jan. 25.		72	Jan. 2.	...	...	+ 1¼	Gas & Electric of Bergen County.	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	77¼	78¼	77¼	78¼	...	760
130	120	132¾ Jan. 2.		183½	Jan. 10.	188	189	+ 2	General Electric.	100	21,280,160	Jan.15, 1901.	3	Q	185	188	185	188	123	2,283
60	44	53 Jan. 2.		47	Jan. 21.	49½	50½	+ 2	Glucose Sugar Refining Company.	100	24,627,300	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	47½	49¾	47	49½	53⅝	2,455
103	92	97⅜ Jan. 5.		95½	Jan. 8.	98	98	+ ⅛	Glucose Sugar Refining Company pf.	100	13,638,200	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	96¼	96¼	96	96	98⅝	457
191½	144¾	200 Jan. 9.		188	Jan. 4.	194½	196	+ 4	Great Northern pf.	100	98,417,289	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	188½	195	188½	195	166¾	4,806
47	40	*53 Jan. 17.		*52	Jan. 2.	...	...	..	Green Bay & Western.	100	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2½	A	53	58	53	53	...	11
115½	105	112 Jan. 11.		110	Jan. 10.	...	...	+ ½	H. B. Claflin Company.	100	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	Q	110	110	110	110	113¼	100
42⅝	30	45½ Jan. 15.		41	Jan. 3.	42¾	43¼	— 1½	Hocking Valley.	100	10,381,600	.....	..	..	42⅝	43⅝	42¼	42¼	32¼	3,446
74⅜	58	72½ Jan. 2.		69¾	Jan. 21.	70¾	71¼	+ ⅛	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,270,800	Jan. 16, 1901.	2	SA	70½	71¼	69¾	71	59⅜	2,280
79½	65	75 Jan. 8.		70	Jan. 8.	76	80	..	Homestake Mining.	100	21,060,000	Jan. 25, 1901.	50c	M	80	80	80	80	...	50
133	110	136 Jan. 9.		128¼	Jan. 21.	132	132¼	+ 2	Illinois Central.	100	60,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900.	3	SA	128½	132	128½	132	114	5,821
28½	14½	25⅝ Jan. 5.		20	Jan. 22.	20⅜	21½	— 1	International Paper.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	22	22⅜	20	21½	22½	9,800
75	38	74½ Jan. 3.		69	Jan. 21.	70	70½	..	International Paper pf.	100	22,539,700	Dec. 31, 1900.	1½	Q	70	71	69	70	68	5,125
55⅜	24	58⅝ Jan. 25.		54⅞	Jan. 2.	57⅞	58⅜	+ 2⅛	International Power Company.	100	6,400,000	.....	..	..	56½	58⅝	56½	58⅝	...	3,340
10⅞	3¾	11 Jan. 5.		7⅛	Jan. 21.	7¾	8	— 1	International Silver.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	10	277
29⅜	28	28⅝ Jan. 3.		24½	Jan. 22.	25	26	— 1	International Steam Pump Company.	100	12,282,500	.....	..	..	25	28	24¾	25	...	1,980
77½	76	77 Jan. 2.		74	Jan. 25.	74	76	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	74½	75¾	74	75½	...	1,165
27⅝	11⅞	28 Jan. 2.		21	Jan. 21.	24½	25	+ 2¼	Iowa Central.	100	8,512,900	.....	..	..	21	26	21	24⅞	12¾	4,240
58	39	54 Jan. 5.		48	Jan. 21.	49	51	+ 1	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	48	50	48	50	52	450
35	10	28 Jan. 15.		21	Jan. 8.	23½	25	— ½	Kanawha & Michigan.	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	23	24¼	22⅛	23⅝	12⅛	1,450
17½	7	15 Jan. 7.		13½	Jan. 4.	14⅝	15	+ ⅝	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,999,590	.....	..	..	14	15	14	15	...	1,700
43⅜	27¼	39 Jan. 7.		35	Jan. 4.	37¼	37½	+ ⅛	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	36¼	37½	36¾	37⅜	...	880
100	96	97 Jan. 14.		95	Jan. 21.	90	95	— 1	Laclede Gas pf.	100	2,300,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	2½	SA	95	95	95	95	...	100
62	20⅝	46¾ Jan. 3.		39⅜	Jan. 21.	41	42	..	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	39¾	43	39¾	42	22½	2,160
115	83½	112 Jan. 14.		108½	Jan. 21.	108½	113	— ⅛	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	108¾	109½	108¾	108¾	96⅞	150
88	47½	70 Jan. 8.		67	Jan. 3.	67	70	— 3	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	67	67	67	67	...	550
89½	68¾	91¼ Jan. 9.		84¼	Jan. 4.	89¾	89⅞	+ 2⅛	Louisville & Nashville.	100	52,800,000	Aug. 10, 1900.	2	SA	86⅝	89⅞	86⅝	89⅛	78	47,911
19¾	6¼	14⅜ Jan. 7.		10	Jan. 28.	8	12	— 4	Manhattan Beach.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	12	12	10	10	...	300
117	84	126½ Jan. 12.		111	Jan. 21.	116¼	116⅝	+ 4½	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901.	1	Q	111½	116⅜	111	116¼	93⅜	110,910
182	143¾	174 Jan. 2.		158	Jan. 21.	162½	162⅝	+ 2⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¾	Q	158½	163⅜	158	162½	167⅜	23,107
17⅜	10⅝	16½ Jan. 2.		12⅜	Jan. 21.	13½	13⅝	+ ⅝	Mexican Central.	100	36,000,000	.....	..	..	12⅜	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	11⅜	2,560
6	2⅝	4⅜ Jan. 2.		3⅝	Jan. 18.	3⅝	4	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates.	100	33,350,000	.....	..	..	3⅝	3½	3½	3½	4½	900
71¼	45¼	71⅜ Jan. 12.		67⅜	Jan. 19.	69	69½	+ 2	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	67⅝	69¾	67⅝	69¾	59¾	2,100
104½	87½	110 Jan. 12.		101⅜	Jan. 7.	106	107½	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2½	SA	107	107½	107	107½	92	350
69	47	55½ Jan. 2.		53	Jan. 21.	50	55	— 1	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	53	53	53	53	...	177
37⅞	9	18½ Jan. 26.		15	Jan. 21.	18¾	18⅝	+ 2½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	55,181,000	.....	..	..	15⅛	18½	15	18¾	...	36,890
47½	25⅝	54½ Jan. 26.		44⅜	Jan. 18.	53	53½	+ 8¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	45	54½	45	53¼	32	150,575
72½	38⅜	93 Jan. 23.		69	Jan. 4.	86½	88⅜	+ 1	Missouri Pacific.	100	60,432,150	July 1, '93.	1	..	85¼	93	84⅜	86½	42⅜	168,290
49	35	49 Jan. 9.		44	Jan. 21.	48¼	48½	+ 3	Mobile & Ohio.	100	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	44	48	44	48	40	1,980
40¼	27¾	43 Jan. 5.		37	Jan. 21.	38⅜	38½	..	National Biscuit Company.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1	Q	37½	38½	37	38	36⅞	2,715
96	70½	94 Jan. 3.		91	Jan. 7.	92	93½	+ 1	National Biscuit Company pf.	100	23,900,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	92	93½	92	93½	92½	450
28¼	15⅞	20½ Jan. 2.		16⅝	Jan. 23.	16⅞	17¼	½	National Lead Company.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	A	16⅝	17¾	16⅝	17¼	23½	1,800
106½	83	92 Jan. 2.		82	Jan. 12.	85	86	+ ¾	National Lead Company pf.	100	14,904,000	Dec. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	85½	86¾	85½	86	104¾	418
46	33¼	46 Jan. 14.		40	Jan. 7.	43¼	43½	+ 1¼	National Salt Company.	100	7,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	43½	45	42½	43⅝	...	10,305
76¼	69	79 Jan. 23.		72½	Jan. 3.	77¼	79	+ 4	National Salt Company pf.	100	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	75	79	75	77¾	...	1,475
53½	20	44⅜ Jan. 2.		37	Jan. 21.	40	40¼	+ 2¼	National Steel Company.	100	32,000,000	.....	..	..	38	40¼	37	40¼	40¾	11,225
97	79¾	93¼ Jan. 2.		90	Jan. 18.	91	92	— ½	National Steel Company pf.	100	27,000,006	Dec. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	90	91¾	90	91	82¼	1,650
69⅝	40⅞	70 Jan. 2.		53½	Jan. 14.	59¼	59½	+ 3¼	National Tube Company.	100	40,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	56	60⅝	54	59⅜	...	16,528
105½	98¾	106 Jan. 2.		93	Jan. 9.	98	99½	+ 1	National Tube Company pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901.	1¾	Q	97	99¾	95½	99	...	3,068
150½	115	160 Jan. 5.		145¾	Jan. 4.	148	151	— 2⅜	New Jersey Central.	100	27,150,800	Nov. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	152½	152½	148	150	116¾	1,085
175	112	160 Jan. 2.		150½	Jan. 25.	150	155	— 2½	New York Air Brake.	100	6,250,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	Q	150½	150½	150½	150½	130	100
145⅝	125⅝	146⅝ Jan. 12.		138⅝	Jan. 21.	141⅞	142½	+ 1⅜	New York Central.	100	115,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901.	1¼	Q	139⅝	143	139⅝	142	133½	17,793
215¼	210	213⅛ Jan. 25.		213½	Jan. 22.	212	215	+ 1½	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	53,684,600	Dec. 31, 1900.	2	Q	213½	213½	213½	213½	...	257
24½	17	24½ Jan. 2.		17⅝	Jan. 21.	19	20	+ ⅞	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,600,000	.....	..	..	18	20⅝	17⅝	19	...	2,620
110	75	109 Jan. 10.		105	Jan. 18.	100	101	+ 2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	5	A	106½	107	106	107	84⅞	950
58¼	39	56½ Jan. 2.		49	Jan. 18.	49	51	+ 2½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	.....	..	..	49	54	49	50½	...	2,215
32¼	18¼	35½ Jan. 12.		29⅛	Jan. 21.	31⅝	31⅞	+ 2⅜	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	.....	..	..	28½	32¼	28⅛	31⅜	21⅜	101,725
45⅞	22⅝	46⅜ Jan. 12.		42	Jan. 10.	45¼	45¼	+ 1¼	Norfolk & Western.	100	66,000,000	.....	..	..	43½	45¼	42⅜	45½	24⅝	18,806
83	67	84¼ Jan. 14.		82½	Jan. 23.	83	85	+ 1	Norfolk & Westerp pf.	100	28,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900.	2	SA	82¼	84	82½	84	69⅝	430
22⅜	13⅝	21⅛ Jan. 5.		19¼	Jan. 3.	20¼	20½	+ ⅜	North American.	100	39,776,300	.....	..	..	19½	21	19¾	20⅜	14½	19,400
86⅞	45¾	90 Jan. 5.		77¼	Jan. 21.	83⅜	83⅞	+ 3⅝	Northern Pacific.	100	80,000,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1	..	79½	84½	77¼	83⅞	51	336,170
91½	67	89 Jan. 5.		84¼	Jan. 21.	87¼	87½	+ 2½	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	Sep. 1, 1900.	1	Q	84⅞	87¼	84¼	87¼	73⅜	17,681
9	6	7⅛ Jan. 22.		7	Jan. 8.	6½	7½	+ ½	Ontario Mining.	100	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900.	30c	..	7½	7½	7½	7½	8⅝	100
57	25¾	44 Jan. 26.		40	Jan. 4.	43½	44	+ 3	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	40	44	40	44	42¾	1,800
149½	124⅜	158 Jan. 5.		142¼	Jan. 21.	145¾	146	..	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	151,700,000	Nov. 30, 1900.	1¾	SA	143½	146	142¾	145⅝	129	72,675
111¾	81⅝	106⅝ Jan. 2.		98⅜	Jan. 21.	99½	99¼	+ 2¼	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	28,608,800	Nov. 24, 1900.	1½	Q	96½	101	95⅜	99½	106⅜	51,140
18	5	17½ Jan. 7.		14⅝	Jan. 22.	14	16	— ⅛	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	15	15⅞	14⅝	15⅜	6½	700
35	20	43 Jan. 22.		33⅜	Jan. 9.	35¾	42	+ 3	Pere Marquette.	100	14,145,500	.....	..	..	38	43	38	40	...	1,180
73½	54½	77 Jan. 26.		72	Jan. 2.	76½	79	+ 2¼	Pere Marquette pf.	100	10,512,200	.....	..	..	73	77	73	77	...	360
94	78	95 Jan. 25.		88	Jan. 4.	91	93½	+ 5½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	22,649,200	Jan. 15, 1901.	2	SA	88½	95	88½	93½	92	1,035
58¾	32½	52 Jan. 2.		35	Jan. 22.	37¼	37⅝	— 4	Pressed Steel Car.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 19, 1900.	1½	Q	40	42	35	37½	56	21,200
89½	70¾	83¼ Jan. 2.		76	Jan. 10.	77¾	79	— ½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 26, 1900.	1¾	Q	76⅜	81⅞	78	78	87¾	1,902
204	176	203 Jan. 2.		195½	Jan. 21.	199	201	+ 4	Pullman Company.	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900.	2	Q	195½	200	195½	200	188⅝	990
38	15	36 Jan. 7.		24½	Jan. 4.	32⅜	32½	+ 2	Reading.	50	80,000,000	.....	..	..	29½	33¼	29⅛	32⅛	17⅜	85,722
71⅞	40	77 Jan. 5.		68½	Jan. 4.	71⅝	71⅞	+ 1⅞	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,600,000	Sept. 10, 1900.	1½	SA	69¾	72½	69	71⅝	50¾	49,250
39½	23⅝	47¾ Jan. 7.		38	Jan. 3.	42⅛	42¼	+ 1¾	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	.....	..	..	40	43½	39⅞	42¼	27⅝	44,250
27½	8¾	18½ Jan. 2.		12⅞	Jan. 22.	13¾	14	— ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel.	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	13½	14	12⅞	13⅛	20½	3,885
70¾	49	65½ Jan. 2.		55¼	Jan. 21.	57½	58	— 1¾	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,306,900

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 26, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Jan. 26. $27,185,000

	Week Ended Jan. 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105¾	106	105¼	106	11½
American Cotton Oil 4½s	99	100	99	100	115
American Dock & Improvement 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2
Ann Arbor 4s	96	96	95½	96	14
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s	102½	103½	102⅞	103½	1,071½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	89⅞	90	88½	89¾	583½
Atlantic & Danville 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	5
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95½	96¼	95¼	96¼	423½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	102	102⅝	102	102⅝	208
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	88⅝	89¼	88⅝	89⅛	200
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	89½	89½	89½	89½	1
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	88	87½	87½	11
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108	108	108	108	3
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	99¼	99⅞	99¼	99⅝	23
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117½	117½	117¼	117¼	15
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust receipts	70	70	70	70	3
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	20
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s	107	107	107	107	4
Burling, Cedar Rapids & Nor. coll. trust 5s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	16
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	6
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110⅛	111	110½	111	17
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	98	99¾	98	99¾	257
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	60½	60½	60	60	47
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	20	20	20	20	59
Central of New Jersey general 5s	127¼	127⅝	127	127⅝	58
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	93	94	93	94	70
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	83¼	84½	83½	84½	277½
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101	101¼	100¾	101½	202½
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	98	98	98	98	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	105¼	105½	104¾	105½	17
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	104½	105	104⅞	105	246
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120½	121	120¾	121	54
Chicago & Alton 3½s	83¾	84⅞	83¾	84⅞	440
Chicago & Alton 3s	93½	94	93½	94	15
Chicago & Alton 3s, certfs. of interest	92¼	93	92¼	92¾	30
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	108½	108½	108⅝	108⅝	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy debenture 5s	111	111	111	111	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	116½	117	116¼	117	131
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	120	121	120	121	3
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5
Chicago & Indian. Coal Railway 1st 5s	113½	113½	112¾	113¼	11
Chi., Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	116	118	116	118	19
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	182½	185	182½	185	6
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	122½	122¾	122¼	122¼	5
C., M. & St. P., La Crosse & Davenport 5s	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 7s	125½	125⅝	125⅝	127⅝	19
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	120⅝	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. So. 5s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	1
Chicago & Northwestern debenture 5s, 1909	110	110¼	110	110¼	6
Chicago & Northwestern debenture 5s, 1921	116	116	116	116	1
Chicago & Northwestern sink. fund 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 3½s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	10
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	124	124	124	124	6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	108¼	110	108	110	448
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 6s	130½	130½	130½	130½	4
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	128½	128½	128½	128½	2
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	135	135	135	135	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	92½	95	92¼	95	115
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102	103	101¾	103	38
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & Mich. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½	18
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	97	99	97	96½	178
Colorado Midland 3-4s	78⅝	78⅝	78	78½	61
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	78	78	77	77½	14
Colorado & Southern 4s	84½	85	84⅛	85	142
Consumers' Gas, Chicago, 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100½	101	100	100⅜	96
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s	85	87½	85	87½	21
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	29½	30	29½	30	25
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	111	111½	111	111½	17
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st consol. 5s	118⅝	119½	118⅝	119¼	71
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	109⅜	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝	10
Erie 1st consol. 4s	96⅝	97	96½	97	306
Erie general 4s	82⅝	84	82½	83¼	383
Erie 3d extended 4½s	118	118	118	118	7
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	79¾	80	79	79½	55
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	67	68¼	67	68	17
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	100	100½	100	100½	80
Gal., Houston & Henderson 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Gas & Electric of Bergen Co. 5s	102	102⅝	102	102⅝	20
General Electric debenture 5s	156	156	156	156	25
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 5s	105	106	105	106	39
Grand Rapids & Ind. 1st gtd. 4½s	112½	112½	112½	112½	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	103⅞	104	103⅝	104	150
Houston & Texas Central 4s	86¼	86½	86¼	86½	6
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104½	104½	104	104	5
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼	25
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	97	99¼	97	99¼	174
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	67	67	67	67	1
International Paper Co. 6s	108¾	108⅝	108½	108½	18
Iowa Central 5s	115¾	116	115¼	116	50
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	10
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	6
Kansas City Southern 3s	67¾	67⅞	67½	67⅞	100
Kentucky Central 4s	99	99	98	99	6
Kings County Elevated 4s	89	90	89	90	32
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108	108¼	107¼	108¼	6
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	117	117	117	117	6
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	109½	110	109½	110	12
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s, reg	109½	109½	108½	109½	3
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	103½	103⅝	103	103⅝	46
Long Island unified 4s	98	98	98	98	18
Long Island general 4s	103½	104	103	104	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100¾	101½	100	101½	113
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	119	119	119	119	3
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 4s	99⅞	100½	99⅞	100½	102
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 5s	110½	110⅝	110⅝	110¾	17
Louis. & Nash. St. Louis Div. 6s	126¾	126¼	126¼	126¼	4
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	113	114	113	114	22
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	105½	105¾	105½	105¾	22
Metropolitan Elevated (N. Y.) 1st 6s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	30
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	122	122	121¾	122	14
Met. West Side Elevated (Chicago) 4s	100½	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Mexican Central 1st income	26	26¾	26	26¾	80
Mexican Central 2d income	13	13⅞	13	13⅝	113
Mexican International consol. 4s	84¾	85	84⅝	85	28
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	126	126	126	126	3
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	5
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & refunding 4s	98	99	97¾	99	129
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98¾	98	98⅜	98	219
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	97	98	97	98	164
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	75¾	80	75¼	79⅝	1,168
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	98	100¾	98	100⅝	257
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	119¾	120⅝	119¾	120⅝	14
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	115¾	115¾	115½	115¾	8
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	104½	105	104	105	3
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	102½	103⅝	102½	103⅝	193
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	110⅝	112	110⅝	112	15
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	129	129	129	129	6
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	93	93⅝	93	93⅝	75
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	112	112	111⅝	112	23
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128	128¼	128	128	39
National Starch Mfg. Co. 6s	110	110	109	109	7
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, reg	95½	95½	95½	95½	9
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, coupon	93	93	93	93	64
New York Central debenture 4s	103¼	103¼	102¾	102⅞	3
New York Central general 3½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	3
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	108½	108½	108½	108½	22
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	110⅝	110	109⅝	109⅝	45
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	97½	97	96½	97	223
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	105¾	107⅞	105¾	107¼	20
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	105	105	105	105	9
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	99¾	100⅝	99	100⅝	208
Northern Pacific general 3s, coupon	70	71¾	69½	71¾	450
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, coupon	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¾	253
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	118	118	116	118	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	105¼	105½	105⅜	105¼	21
Oregon Short Line income, A	102	103	102	103	64
Oregon Short Line consol. 6s	115¾	115¾	115	115¾	154
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	130	130	130	130	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109½	109	109½	109	23
Pennsylvania 4½s	114½	114½	114½	114½	3
Pennsylvania 4½s, registered	114½	114½	114½	114½	24
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	78	78	78	78	7
Peoria & Eastern income	50	50	50	50	10
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	10
People's Gas, Chicago, 1st gtd. 5s	104	104	104	104	3

BONDS.

	Week Ended Jan. 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
P., C., C. & St. L. guar. 4½s, Series A	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	5
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s, certfs	98	98	98	98	1
Reading general 4s	93	94¼	93	94¼	517
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	122½	123	122½	123	17
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99½	99⅝	99	99¾	172
St. Joseph & Grand Island 3-4s	90	91	90	91	22
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	85⅝	87½	85⅝	87½	612
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114½	115½	114¾	115½	116
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	93½	93¾	93	93½	79
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	111¾	112	111¾	112	12
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class C	111¾	112	111¾	112	4
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	128½	128½	128	128	7
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	113½	113¾	113½	113½	25
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	95½	96	95½	97¾	344
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	71½	76¼	71½	76	1,781
St. Paul City Cable con. 5s	111½	111¾	111½	111½	4
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	132	133	132	133	8
St. Paul, M. & Man., East. Minn. 1st Div. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	4
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	14
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78	78¾	78	78¾	49
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	100	100	100	100	20
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5
Southern Pacific of California 6s, 1905	108½	108½	108½	108½	54
Southern Pacific 4s	83	85½	83	85	933
Southern Pacific 4½s	98⅝	99¼	98⅝	99¼	310
Southern Railway 5s	112	113¾	112	113¾	285
South. Railway, Memphis Div. 1st 4-4½-5s	109	109	109	109	1
Standard Rope & Twine income	8	9½	8	9½	46
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	65½	66	65	66	32
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	109	109	109	109	5
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bardeleben 6s	104½	104½	103	103	4
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104¾	105½	104¾	105½	92
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	115⅝	116½	115⅝	116½	58
Texas & Pacific 2d income	95	100	95	98	20
Third Avenue 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104½	104½	26
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	106½	106¾	106¾	106½	10
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	86	86	86	86	2
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 4s	98⅝	99⅝	98½	98½	80
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105⅝	106½	105½	106¼	376
Union Pacific 1st 4s, registered	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	5
Virginia Midland general 5s	114	114	114	114	20
Wabash 1st 5s	118¼	119½	118¼	119½	145
Wabash 2d 5s	108½	110	108½	109¾	46
Wabash debenture, Series B	42¾	47½	42¾	47	7,124
Wabash debenture, Series A	98	99	98	99	20
West Shore guaranteed 4s	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	95⅝	98	95⅝	98	45
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	120	121	120	120⅞	66
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	106½	107	106½	107	43
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	90	90⅜	90	90⅜	128
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	4
Wisconsin Central general 4s	86	87	86	87	113
Total sales					$27,109,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 26, 1901.

United States 2s, registered	105½	105½	105½	105½	*502
United States 3s, registered	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	18
United States 3s, coupon	110	110	110	110	5
United States 3s, small	110	110	110	110	*3
Total sales					$73,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 26, 1901.

Tennessee Settlement 3½s	96	96	96	96	1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	96½	96½	96½	96½	1
Total sales					$2,000
Grand total					$27,185,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	105½	Jan. 21	105½	Jan. 21	105½	Jan. 21
United States 2s, coupon	106	Jan. 2	105¼	Jan. 17	105¼	Jan. 17
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114½	Jan. 10	114	Jan. 2	114½	Jan. 10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	Jan. 17	114	Jan. 4	114½	Jan. 17
United States 4s, 1925, registered	138	Jan. 3	137½	Jan. 7	137½	Jan. 7
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	138½	Jan. 12	138½	Jan. 12	138½	Jan. 12
United States 5s, 1904, registered					115	Dec. 28
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Jan. 4	113½	Jan. 4	113½	Jan. 4
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	111	Jan. 3	110	Jan. 21	110	Jan. 21
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	110	Jan. 9	110	Jan. 9	110	Jan. 25
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	110½	Jan. 3	109½	Jan. 10	110¼	Jan. 23
District of Columbia 3-65s					121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	96¾	Jan. 16	96½	Jan. 14	96¾	Jan. 16

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	108½	Jan. 14	108½	Jan. 14	108½	Jan. 14
Alabama, Class B					109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C					102¾	Sept. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s					103	Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s					104	Oct. 4
South Carolina 4½s					120	Mar. 15
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96½	Jan. 16	96	Jan. 17	96	Jan. 21
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small					96¾	Oct. 18
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	8	Jan. 5	8	Jan. 5	8	Jan. 8
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	96¾	Jan. 17	96½	Jan. 3	96½	Jan. 25

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 25, 1901	$11,100,233
Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	9,934,624
From Jan. 1, 1901	43,470,451
From Jan. 1, 1900	39,049,308

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 22, 1901	$12,606,384
Week ended Jan. 23, 1900	12,386,442
From Jan. 1, 1901	34,083,087
From Jan. 1, 1900	37,948,832

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 25, 1901	$26,886
Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	42,776
From Jan. 1, 1901	230,566
From Jan. 1, 1900	183,968

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 25, 1901	$4,067,602
Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	55,859
From Jan. 1, 1901	5,785,215
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,084,346

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 25, 1901	$4,040,716
Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	5,554,649
From Jan. 1, 1901	17,083
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,910,378

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 25, 1901	$106,106
Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	85,587
From Jan. 1, 1901	255,029
From Jan. 1, 1900	267,010

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 25, 1901	$1,348,497
Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	1,660,072
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,771,353
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,847,966

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 25, 1901	$1,242,391
Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	1,574,485
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,516,324
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,580,956

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 25, 1901	$131,992
Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	126,363
From Jan. 1, 1901	476,094
From Jan. 1, 1900	441,578

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 25, 1901	$5,316,100
Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	1,119,931
From Jan. 1, 1901	9,526,468
From Jan. 1, 1900	8,342,302

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 25, 1901	$5,184,107
Week ended Jan. 26, 1900	993,568
From Jan. 1, 1901	9,050,374
From Jan. 1, 1900	7,900,724

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 3@4½ per cent., closing on Saturday at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty days to four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £1,127,795 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 38.89, became 44.53 per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 per cent. The Bank of France gained 7,400,000f gold and 4,450,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.83@$4.83½ for sixty days, $4.87½ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.15¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94½@94 11-16 and 95¾@95 3-16, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40¾.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—5c premium. San Francisco—Eight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, 1 premium.

Quotations of the Chicago Stock Exchange are furnished [illegible]

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Jan. 26, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asʻd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995...Q J	96	Jan 18	95	Jan 7	96	Jan 26	95½	96½
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995..A O	103¾	Jan 22	102¼	Jan 16	103¾	Jan 26	103¼	104¼
Do registered.....A O	102¾	Jan 19	102¾	Jan 19	102¾	Jan 19	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995....Nov.	90	Jan 25	88¾	Jan 4	89¾	Jan 26	89¾	90
Do do registered.....Nov.	..	....	..	....	100	De 11,00	..	..
Do stamped.....Nov.	..	....	..	....	94¼	No 22,00	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North 1st g.5s,1946.J D	..	....	..	....	105	De 4, 00	105	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J	96¾	Jan 2	95	Jan 8	96¼	Jan 26	96¼	96¾
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948.....A O	102¾	Jan 22	101¼	Jan 3	102¾	Jan 26	102¾	103
Do do registered.....J J	102	Jan 16	102	Jan 16	102	Jan 19	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	90¾	Jan 2	89¾	Jan 21	89¾	Jan 26	89¾	90
Do P.J.&M.Div.1st g.3½s,1925.M N*	89¾	Jan 26	89	Jan 11	89¾	Jan 26	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	..	....	..	....	106¼	Oct. 95	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*F A	..	....	..	....	111	My 22,00	..	..
Cen. Ohio, reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 5,99	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.M S*	116½	Jan 25	115	Jan 3	116½	Jan 25	115½	116½
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921....*F A	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	130	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	..	....	..	....	127½	De 21,00	128½	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943.*J J	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	No 18,90	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....*J D	107,	Jan 3	106¾	Jan 4	107	Jan 24	107	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934.*A O	119½	Jan 22	118½	Jan 15	119½	Jan 22	119½	..
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	117	Ne 20,00	113½	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14,97	..	..
C.R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g.5s,1921.A O*	..	....	..	....	113½	De 6, 00	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908....*J J	107⅞	Jan 18	106¾	Jan 5	107	Jan 26	106¾	107½
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	111	Jan 23	109¾	Jan 11	111	Jan 24	110	111½
Do do registered.....*M S	..	....	..	....	104	Ap 24,00	..	..
Cen. Br. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948....*J D	94	Jan 25	92	Jan 8	94	Jan 25	92	..
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937.*M N	98	Jan 5	96½	Jan 3	98	Jan 23	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945.F A	..	....	..	....	120	No 20,00	121	123
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	100½	Jan 2	97½	Jan 18	99¾	Jan 26	99½	99¾
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	..	....	..	....	96	Oc 30,00	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g.5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	62½	Jan 2	60	Jan 9	60	Jan 25	60	62
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	21½	Jan 3	20	Jan 2	20	Jan 22	20	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	9	Jan 4	8	Jan 18	8	Jan 18	7¼	8½
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946...*J J	..	....	..	....	95	De 27,99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947.*J J	..	....	..	....	102	Jne 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946....*J J	..	....	..	....	106	Oc 24,00	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902..M N*	..	....	..	....	106¾	De 4, 00	106½	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908.....*M N	..	....	..	....	130	Jul 25,00	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....J J*	128¾	Jan 11	127	Jan 22	127⅞	Jan 26	127	128
Do do registered.....Q J	127½	Jan 10	127	Jan 17	127	Jan 17	127	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s,Nov.1,1912.Q M	..	....	..	....	105	Au 30,00	..	..
Do consol 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910.....Q March	103¾	Jan 25	103	Jan 4	103¾	Jan 25	103	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921...J J*	113¾	Jan 21	113	Jan 7	113¾	Jan 21	113	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908.A O	116¾	Jan 23	115½	Jan 7	116¾	Jan 23	116	116¾
Do. g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	..	....	..	....	117½	De 6, 00	118	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	121	Jan 7	120½	Jan 19	120¾	Jan 26	120½	121
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	117	Jne 11,00	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	105	Jan 15	104	Jan 4	105	Jan 26	104¾	105¼
Do do registered.....*M S	..	....	..	....	94½	Au 23,00	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	105½	Jan 14	105	Jan 14	105½	Jan 25	..	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	103	Jan 11	100	Jan 7	103	Jan 11	..	101½
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940...J J*	..	....	..	....	103	No 26,00	104	..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941.*M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	Ap 29,99	105	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902....*M S	102¼	Jan 14	102½	Jan 14	102½	Jan 14	103	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	103¾	Jan 9	103¾	Jan 9	105¾	Jan 9	106	..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912.A O*	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949.....A O*	94	Jan 12	93	Jan 3	94	Jan 26	..	..
Do certificates of interest.....	92¾	Jan 26	91¼	Jan 3	92¾	Jan 26	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J*	84¾	Jan 26	83½	Jan 14	84¾	Jan 26	84¼	84¾
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	108½	Jan 22	108⅛	Jan 2	108¾	Jan 23	108¾	109
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	101½	Jan 19	101½	Jan 19	101½	Jan 10	101½	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	111¾	Jan 18	110	Jan 7	111	Jan 24	..	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	145	Jan 11	142¾	Jan 22	142¾	Jan 22	142	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	..	....	..	....	113¾	No 30,00	115½	..
Do do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	..	....	..	....	104⅝	De 7, 00	105½	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102½	Jan 7	102½	Jan 7	102¾	Jan 7	102¾	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S*	..	....	..	....	100½	Oc 15,00	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	..	....	..	....	104¾	Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	103⅝	Jan 3	103½	Jan 10	103½	Jan 22	..	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	112¼	Jan 25	112	Jan 3	112¼	Jan 25	112	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	111⅛	Jne 2,00	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	122¼	Jan 14	122⅛	Jan 12	122½	Jan 14	122	123¼
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	..	....	..	....	114⅝	No 24,00	112½	..
Do 1st con g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	135¼	Jan 11	135¼	Jan 11	135¼	Jan 11	135	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	117	Jan 25	115	Jan 2	117	Jan 26	116½	117
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	115	My 11,00	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	113½	Jan 18	112¾	Jan 23	113¼	Jan 25	112½	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910.J J*	114	Jan 24	113	Jan 21	114	Jan 24	113½	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947....J J*	108½	Jan 26	108½	Jan 16	108½	Jan 16	107	108
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....J J*	118	Jan 26	115	Jan 15	118	Jan 26	116	120
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
C., M. & St.P. 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902.J J*	..	....	..	....	179	De 12,00	..	..
Do 7s, £, 1902.....J J*	..	....	..	....	172½	Ap 10,00	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	..	....	..	....	181	De 18,00	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	186	Jan 4	182½	Jan 2	185	Jan 26	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	185¼	Jan 14	185¼	Jan 14	185¼	Jan 14	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909....J J*	117¼	Jan 14	117	Jan 4	117¼	Jan 14	117¼	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919....J J*	118¼	Jan 23	117⅜	Jan 2	118¼	Jan 23	..	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	118½	Jan 16	117⅜	Jan 3	118½	Jan 19	118½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910...*J J	125¾	Jan 24	125¼	Jan 23	125⅝	Jan 25	124⅝	..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	110¾	Jan 15	110¼	Jan 15	110¼	Jan 15	110¼	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910...*J J	118	Jan 9	118	Jan 9	118	Jan 9	118	..
Do Chi & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	120½	Jan 8	119½	Jan 3	120¼	Jan 26	119½	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 6s, 1926..J J*	122½	Jan 23	122½	Jan 23	122½	Jan 23	122⅜	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910...J J*	110¾	Jan 9	110⅜	Jan 9	110⅝	Jan 9	110⅝	..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*	119⅛	Jan 3	119⅛	Jan 3	119¼	Jan 3	119¼	..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.J J*	..	....	..	....	119	Oc 18,00	119½	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	..	....	..	....	116⅞	De 27,00	113⅞	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.*J J	..	....	..	....	137½	Jul 18,99	135	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	115⅝	Jan 23	115⅝	Jan 23	115⅝	Jan 23	115⅝	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989.J J	112½	Jan 15	112¼	Jan 11	112¼	Jan 16	112¼	..
Do do registered.....Q J	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 19,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	..	....	..	....	118½	De 3, 00	119	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Au 9, 00	120¾	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915..Q F	138¾	Jan 15	139¾	Jan 15	139¾	Jan 15	139½	..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	107½	Jan 12	107¼	Jan 9	107½	Jan 16	107	..
Do do registered.....J D*	107½	Jan 18	107½	Jan 18	107½	Jan 18	107	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	..	....	..	....	116½	De 3, 00	..	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	111	Oc 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	108¼	Jan 24	108¼	Jan 24	108¼	Jan 24	108	..
Do do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	107	De 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	125¼	Jan 8	124	Jan 21	124	Jan 24	..	..
Do do registered.....*M N	122½	Jan 15	122	Jan 11	122½	Jan 15	..	..
Do do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	110¼	Jan 25	108	Jan 7	110¼	Jan 25	109	..
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	105	De 26,99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O 15	116½	Jan 11	116	Jan 18	116	Jan 26	115	..
Do do registered.....A O 15	..	....	..	....	117¾	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926..F A 15	100	Jan 3	109	Jan 3	109	Jan 3	110	..
Do do registered.....F A 15	..	....	..	....	107	Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	109¾	Jan 22	109½	Jan 15	109¾	Jan 22	109½	110½
Do do registered.....Q F	..	....	..	....	103	No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6, 1901.J J*	..	....	..	....	103½	Fe 26,00	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907.M N*	..	....	..	....	120½	No 10,00	120⅝	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	113	Jan 23	113	Jan 23	113	Jan 23	114½	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909.*M S	..	....	..	....	111¼	Ap 24,00	110	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910....*M S	..	....	..	....	112¼	Ap 24,00	111	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921....*M N	136¾	Jan 15	136⅝	Jan 10	136⅝	Jan 15	136¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	..	....	..	....	107½	No 16,00	108¼	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929.*F A	127¼	Jan 17	126	Jan 21	126	Jan 21	125¾	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924...J J*	138⅝	Jan 2	138⅝	Jan 2	138⅝	Jan 2	138⅝	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	..	....	..	....	139½	Ap 17,00	139⅝	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	..	....	..	....	112	No 13,99	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	130¼	Jan 19	130½	Jan 25	130¼	Jan 25	130¼	133
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	130	No 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	110	Jan 25	107¼	Jan 5	110	Jan 26	109¾	110
Do do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	107⅜	No 8, 00	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905.*J J	..	....	..	....	96	My 25,00	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	88¼	Au 25,00	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	..	....	..	....	97	De 19,00	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	111½	Jan 17	111¼	Jan 7	111½	Jan 17	..	112⅞
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15,97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930...*J D	135	Jan 21	134½	Jan 16	135	Jan 21	133	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918..*M N	..	....	..	....	133	No 27,00	..	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919.*J J	130	Jan 5	130	Jan 5	130	Jan 5	130¼	131
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....J J*	..	....	..	....	140	My 31,00	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	95	Jan 26	92	Jan 8	95	Jan 26	94¼	94¾
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s,1910.M N*	..	....	..	....	106	Oc 4, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	..	....	..	....	120	De 14,00	..	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s,1921, coup.off..J D	..	....	..	....	100	Oc 28,99	..	..
Choc.,Okla. & G.gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919.J J	..	....	..	....	103	Ja 17,00	..	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*	..	....	..	....	115	De 14,00	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	..	....	..	....	112½	Oc 10,00	..	..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941.*M N	..	....	..	....	112	De 28,00	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.*J D	103	Jan 26	101	Jan 4	103	Jan 26	101¼	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939..*J J	99	Jan 10	99	Jan 10	99	Jan 10	100	..
Do St.L. Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990.M N*	104¾	Jan 9	104½	Jan 16	104½	Jan 16	102½	104½
Do do registered.....M N*	..	....	..	....	99	My 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.M S*	..	....	..	....	94	Oc 12,00	98	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.J J*	..	....	..	....	83	No 22,95	..	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	99½	Jan 21	98¼	Jan 15	99¼	Jan 21	..	..
C., I., S. L. & C.1st g.4s,Au.,1936.Q F	..	....	..	....	105¼	Ap 5, 00	104	..
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	104	..
C., San. & Clev. con.1st g.5s,1928.*J J	113⅝	Jan 18	113¾	Jan 18	113⅝	Jan 18	113	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	96½	Jan 26	95½	Jan 4	96½	Jan 26	95½	96½
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	49½	Jan 5	45¾	Jan 22	48	Jan 26	..	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	135¼	Jan 9	135¼	Jan 9	135¼	Jan 9	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	..	....	..	....	137	De 28,00	131½	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	..	....	..	....	105¾	No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I., 1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	101¾	De 7, 00	..	..
C., I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933...A O*	..	....	..	....	111	Se 5, 00	110	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947....J J*	79¼	Jan 2	78	Jan 24	78¼	Jan 26	77½	78½
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	79¾	Jan 2	77	Jan 25	77½	Jan 26	77	78½
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929....*F A	85	Jan 2	83	Jan 4	85	Jan 26	84½	85
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asʻd.
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	125½	Jan 8	125¾	Jan 8	125¾	Jan 8	125½	..
Morr. & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.....*M N	..	....	..	....	141	De 27,00	138	..
Do 2s, 1871-1901.....A O*	..	....	..	....	106½	De 31,00	104¼	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	..	....	..	....	128	De 26,00	127½	..
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	140	Oc 26,00	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921..*J J	..	....	..	....	135	Fe 26,00	135	..
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	135	Fe 26,00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	..	....	..	....	114½	Fe 14,00	..	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923..*M N	..	....	..	....	109¾	Oc 15,00	..	..
Del. & H. 1st Pass. Div. 7s, 1917.M S*	..	....	..	....	146¾	My 8, 00	146½	..
Do registered.....M S*	..	....	..	....	141	Oc 22,99	..	..
Ala. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906*A O	..	....	..	....	116⅝	De 5, 00	112½	..
Do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	122	Jne 3,99	..	..
Do g. 4s, 1906.....*A O	..	....	..	....	112	De 4, 00	112¾	..
Do do registered.....*A O	..	....	..	....	113½	Au 27,00	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921..*M N	..	....	..	....	147	De 4, 00	151	..
Do registered.....*M N	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	151	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936..*J J	100¾	Jan 23	100	Jan 23	100¾	Jan 26	100½	101
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	108	Jan 10	108	Jan 10	108	Jan 10	107	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928.....*J D	107½	Jan 5	107	Jan 19	107½	Jan 21	106½	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g.5s,1917.M N*	106¾	Jan 19	106¾	Jan 19	106¾	Jan 19	107	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995..*J D	..	....	..	....	98½	No 20,00	95	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	87½	Jan 23	85	Jan 23	87½	Jan 26	85¼	90
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*	111½	Jan 25	109	Jan 10	111½	Jan 26	111	113
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928.*J J	..	....	..	....	92¼	Fe 11,98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	112½	Jan 12	112	Jan 11	112½	Jan 12	113	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N	..	....	..	....	109¼	De 6, 00	110	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	119¼	Jan 7	119¼	Jan 7	119¼	Jan 7	..	119
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	121	Jan 7	121	Jan 7	121	Jan 7	121½	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	118	Jan 26	118	Jan 26	118	Jan 26	116½	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	..	....	..	....	123½	Mr 30,00	122½	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	..	....	..	....	108½	Ap 14,99	109	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142	Jan 17	142	Jan 17	142	Jan 17	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	..	....	..	....	143	De 30,98	137¼	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	139	Jan 16	138	Jan 17	138	Jan 17	138	140
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 6, 99	..	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909.A O	106	Jan 9	106	Jan 9	106	Jan 9	106	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	121½	Jan 8	120	Jan 8	121	Jan 26	120½	..
N.Y., L.E.& W.D.&I.1st c.6s,1913.J J*	..	....	..	....	118	Fe 17,00	117½	..
N. Y. & G'wood L.gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Oc 27,98	108	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996.*J J	97½	Jan 2	96½	Jan 21	97	Jan 26	96¾	97¼
Do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	93¼	My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.*J J	85¾	Jan 5	82¼	Jan 21	82¼	Jan 25	83	84
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937.*J J	111½	Jan 10	111	Jan 4	111½	Jan 10	113	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	..	....	..	....	99½	Jne 12,00	96½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	106¾	Jan 9	104½	Jan 4	105	Jan 22	104½	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 27,00	114	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g.5s,1942.*J D	107½	Jan 11	107½	Jan 11	107½	Jan 22	107	..
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1910.*A O	117½	Jan 5	117½	Jan 5	117½	Jan 8	..	..
Eureka Spring R. 1st g. 6s, 1933.*F A	..	....	..	....	65	No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	..	....	..	....	124	De 4, 00	122	125
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	..	....	..	....	108¼	De 26,00	..	108
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....*A O	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..	..
Do. Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s,1930..*A O	..	....	..	....	110	Sep., 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s,1928.*J J	..	....	..	....	105	Se 25, 00	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920.A O*	126	Jan 10	126	Jan 10	126	Jan 10	124	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	108	Jan 10	108	Jan 10	108	Jan 10	108	..
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g.5s,1939.*A O	109¾	Jan 9	109	Jan 19	109¾	Jan 24	109	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	..	....	..	....	100	Se 6, 00	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	..	....	..	....	80½	May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g.4½s,1941..J J	..	....	..	....	105	Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft.W. & Den. City 1st g.4-6s,1921.J D*	81¼	Jan 2	76½	Jan 4	79¾	Jan 26	79	80
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g., 3-4s, 1928..J J*	68¾	Jan 12	67	Jan 21	68	Jan 26	67½	68½
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s,1913.*A O	103	Jan 2	102½	Jan 26	102½	Jan 26	102	..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s,1945.A O*	..	....	..	....	106	De 12,98	106	108
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945.J J	..	....	..	....	98½	No 27,00	99¼	99½
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929.J J*	..	....	..	....	99¼	Ja 22,00	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A....	67	Jan 2	65	Jan 2	66½	Jan 4	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.....	8¾	Jan 2	7¾	Jan 7	7¾	Jan 14	..	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con.g.4½s,1999.J J*	104½	Jan 2	103½	Jan 7	104	Jan 26	103¾	104

LIST.

bonds which do
alphabetical or-
Quotation List,"
Opposite each is
em under which
referred to:
ds.

System.
Southern Ry.
, Fla. & Western
elaware & Hudson
Penn. R. R.
ff., Roch. & Pitts.
Central of N. J.
Southern Ry.
Southern Ry.
Southern Pacific
Michigan Central
. Central & Hud.
Illinois Central
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Long Island
uv., Fla. & West.
Erie
Erie
Illinois Central
board & Roanoke
Y. Central & Hud.
Bur., C. R. & N.
Baltimore & Ohio
thern Pacific Co.
Erie
Tol. & Santa Fé
— Illinois Cent.
Penn. Co.
., C., C. & St. L.
., C., C. & St. L.
f., Roch. & Pitts.
Penn. R. R.
Penn. Co.
Southern Railway
Hocking Val. Ry.
Norfolk & Western
C., Mil. & St. P.
o., Kan. & Texas
Penn. R. R.
C. R. I. & Pac.
Chi. & N. W.
L. S. & M. S.
St. P., M. & M.
Southern Ry.
C. & O.
Lehigh Valley
Penn Co.
Chi. & N. W.
Chi., M. & St. P.
St. L. & S. F.
South. Pac. Co.
Southern Railway
South. Pac. Co.
g. 5s— N. W. C.
Penn. Co.
St. L. Southern
C., B. & Quincy
., Y., N. H. & H.
Southern Pacific
Southern Pacific
cago & Northwest
Erie
L. S. & M. S.
do & Ohio Central
uri, Kan. & Texas
& San Francisco
sville & Nashville
C., R. I. & P.
Southern Ry.
— N. Y. C. & H.
al of New Jersey
al of New Jersey
Missouri Valley
Erie
Chicago & Alton
icago, Ind. & Lo.
., S. M. Southern
Y. C. & Hudson
nhattan Railway
entral & Hudson
Erie
Chicago & N. W.
Chicago & N. W.
., Mil. & St. Paul
., Mil. & St. Paul
Bur., C. R. & N
St. P., M. & M.
Chicago & Alton
N. Y. C. & H.
altimore & Ohio
St. P. & Man.
S. Pacific Co.
del., Lack. & W.
ville & Nashville
Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
— Penn. Co.
Long Island
Erie
N. Y. C. & H.
Del., L. & W.
Erie
Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. C. & H.
Long Island
Erie
thern Pacific Co.
& Northwestern
Erie & Western
Southern Pac.
St. P., M. & O.
N. Y. C. & H.
., C., C. & St. L.
— Union Pac.
Southern Pac.
Union Pacific
N. Y. C. & H.
Chi. & N. W.
Missouri Pacific
ouisville & Nash.
., C. & St. Louis
Penn. Co.
Penn. Co.
N. Y. C. & H.
Del. & Hudson
uthern Railway.
outhern Railway
., Roch. & Pitts.
— N. Y. C. & H.
Mobile & Ohio.
Missouri Pac.
e.— Wabash.
R. R. of St. L.
Illinois Central
Southern Pacific.
Northern Pacific.
& P. M. & O.
South. Pac. Co.
rfolk & Western.
., Mo., K. & T.
y., Florida & W.
uthern Railway.
ago & Nashville.
ansylvania R. R.
— Del., L. & W.
Kansas & Texas
thern Pacific Co.
Penn. R. R.
Grande Western.
Union Pacific.
Y. Cent. & Hud.
Missouri Pacific.
outhern Railway.
ack. & Western.
uthern Railway.
orthern Railway.
outhern Railway.
ntral & Hudson.
timore & Ohio.
Erie R. R.
St. P., M. & M.
ichigan & N. W.
ania.
Chi., Iron & R.
R. & C. Co.
Central & Hud.
., G. & C. Co.
Tenn. C. & I.
., N. L., H. & P.
Co. St. L. & P.
., G. & C. Co.
., G. & C. Co.
Western Union.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938 J	113 Jan 8		113 Jan 8		113 Jan 8	113	..
St.L. & I.M. gn.con.t.g.g.8s,1931.*A O	115½ Jan 25		114 Jan 2		115½ Jan 28	115⅛	115⅛
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped,1931.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		112¾ Dec 22,00	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s,1929..J J*	87½ Jan 25		84¼ Jan 4		87¼ Jan 26	87	87½
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s,1945..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		110¾ Fe 20,00	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927 J D*	129 Jan 24		127⅛ Jan 7		129 Jan 24	129	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927 Q J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		120¼ Jul 31,00	125	127
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938 M S*	89¾ Jan 26		87¼ Jan 5		89¾ Jan 26	89	90
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	112 Jan 24		110 Jan 5		112 Jan 24	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931 *J J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		96½ De 3,00	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913.J J*	128¼ Jan 23		128 Jan 22		128 Jan 26	128	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901 *J J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		100 Jul 11,00	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 *A O	112 Jan 3		111 Jan 2		112 Jan 26	..	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917 *J J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		111 De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ald..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		106 Mar., 98	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		113 De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903 *J J	108⅝ Jan 16		106¾ Jan 2		106⅝ Jan 16	106⅝	..
Do registered *J J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		102⅝ De 20,00	106⅝	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904 M S*	106¼ Jan 16		105¼ Jan 4		106½ Jan 16	106¾	..
Do do registered M S*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		105 No 21,00	106¾	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1884-1904 M S*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		108½ Fe 21,98	106¾	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 *J D	102¼ Jan 16		102¼ Jan 16		102¾ Jan 23	102¾	..
Do do registered *J D	102¼ Jan 16		102¼ Jan 16		102¾ Jan 16	102¾	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1995.*M N	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		101 De 6, 00	102¾	..
Do do registered *M N	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		102¾ Au 1, 99	102¾	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997 J J*	109⅞ Jan 7		109 Jan 18		109¼ Jan 24	100	..
Do do registered J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		112¾ Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g.3½s,1998..*F A	97½ Jan 15		97¼ Jan 15		97½ Jan 16	96½	..
Do do registered *F A	95 Jan 11		97 Jan 11		97 Jan 11	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g.3½s,1998.*F A	99 Jan 25		98 Jan 3		99 Jan 25	98¾	99¼
Do do registered *F A	97½ Jan 10		95½ Jan 25		95½ Jan 25	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 *J J	114¾ Jan 15		113½ Jan 4		114½ Jan 25	114	115
Do registered *J J	113¼ Jan 2		112¾ Jan 17		112¾ Jan 17	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		109¼ Au 2, 00	110½	..
Do registered J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.,1940.J J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000 *M N	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		115⅞ My 2, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		102 Fe 3, 00	..	..
R., W.& O.con.1st ext.5s,July,1922.A O	127¾ Jan 18		126¾ Jan 7		127¾ Jan 18	127½	128¾
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918 *M N	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915 *F A	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		113 Ap 13,99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		110 Oc 15,00	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		107½ Jul 6, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927 A O*	121½ Jan 18		121 Jan 18		121½ Jan 18	122	124
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906..F A*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		119 De 7, 00	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903 J D*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		110¼ De 28,00	110	..
Do do registered, 1903 J D*	110¼ Jan 8		110½ Jan 8		110¾ Jan 17	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997 *J D	109¼ Jan 14		109¼ Jan 14		109¾ Jan 18	109	110
Do do registered *J D	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		110½ Mr 17,00	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd.,L.S.&M.S.,1901.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		108¾ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		130 De 17,00	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932.J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		117 Mar., 89	140	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	105½ Jan 16		105¾ Jan 8		105½ Jan 16	105½	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902 *M N	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		102 De 27,00	101½	..
Do 6s, 1909 M S*	119 Jan 3		119 Jan 3		119 Jan 3	..	..
Do 5s, 1931 *M S	127⅝ Jan 9		127⅝ Jan 9		127⅝ Jan 9	129	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		126 Oc 30,00	128½	..
Do 4s, 1940 *J J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		105 Ja 4, 00	105	..
Do do registered *J J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		106¼ No 26,00	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937..A O*	108¾ Jan 14		107½ Jan 8		108½ Jan 26	108½	108½
Do registered A O*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		106¾ De 10,00	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903.*J D	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		104½ Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000 A O*	198 Jan 15		196½ Jan 4		198 Jan 15	196¾	..
Do registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	197 Jan 17		195½ Jan 2		197 Jan 17	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		135½ De 12,00	135	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918 *M N	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		125½ Fe 6, 97	113½	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		114 Ja 5, 00	113	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905 J J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		113 Jul 20,99	109	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992..M S	108 Jan 9		106½ Jan 21		107¼ Jan 25	107	108
Do do registered, $5,000 only...M S	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		101½ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		110¾ De 14,00	..	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931 *M N	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		133 De 13,00	133	..
No New River 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	132¾ Jan 11		132¾ Jan 11		132½ Jan 11	132¾	134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934..*F A	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		131¾ De 18,00	128¾	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		107 No 26,00	107	..
Scl. V. & N. E.1st gtd.g.4s,1989..M N*	102¾ Jan 24		102¾ Jan 11		102¾ Jan 24	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996.A O*	100¾ Jan 2		99½ Jan 21		100¼ Jan 26	..	..
Do registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		97¾ Jul 18,00	..	..
N. P. Ry p.in.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	105¼ Jan 26		104¼ Jan 8		105¼ Jan 26	105	105¼
Do registered Q J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		104⅛ Se 18,00	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F	71⅛ Jan 2		69½ Jan 21		71¼ Jan 26	71	71½
Do do registered Q F	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		70⅜ De 10,00	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923..*F A	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		131¾ No 23,00	130	..
Do registered certificates Q F	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		132 Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948.Q M	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		88¾ My 31,00	80¼	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931 F A*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		130 De 28,00	125½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O*	117 Jan 9		117 Jan 9		117 Jan 9	114½	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 *J D	103 Jan 8		103 Jan 8		103 Jan 8	102½	104
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	116 Jan 21		116 Jan 21		116 Jan 21	..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		110 Jul 24,00	108	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 *A O	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		95 De 12,00	97½	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1991 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		75 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J D	109 Jan 7		108 Jan 9		109 Jan 25	108½	110
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		101 De 15,00	100¾	..
Do do 4½s, 1917 *A O	104 Jan 5		104 Jan 5		104 Jan 5	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 J J*	115 Jan 12		114½ Jan 16		114½ Jan 24	114½	115
Do registered, 1021 J J*	113¾ Jan 23		113¼ Jan 23		113¼ Jan 23	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs., 1937.M S*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		102 No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		124 De 5, 00	123	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942 *J J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		121 Oc 22,00	121½	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		102 No 7, 00	101	..
P.,C.,C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940..A O*	116¾ Jan 15		116¾ Jan 15		116¾ Jan 25	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 *A O	115½ Jan 9		115½ Jan 9		115½ Jan 9	..	..
Do Series C., gtd., 1942 M N*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		113 No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 M N*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		109 Ap 12,00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949 F A*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		99 De 21,00	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		137½ De 6, 00	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		137¾ Nó 27,00	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 A O	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		131 Jul 9, 00	132¼	135
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		108 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen.4s,1944.*M S	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		117 My 1, 00	116	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935.*M N	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	112¼ Jan 25		112¼ Jan 25		112¼ Jan 25	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942..*M S	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		102 No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921.Q F	133½ Jan 28		133¼ Jan 22		133½ Jan 28	..	133⅞
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		101 Oc 31,00	98½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922..A O*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		107½ Oc 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		121 No 26,98	..	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5sSer.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		114 Mar., 93	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		90 Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940 A O*	116¼ Jan 23		116¼ Jan 23		116¼ Jan 23	117	118½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		100½ De 11,00	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	98 Jan 21		98 Jan 21		98 Jan 21	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 *J J	95 Jan 7		92½ Jan 3		94¼ Jan 26	94	94¼
Do registered *J J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		88 No 15,00	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939..J J*	99¾ Jan 24		96½ Jan 4		99¾ Jan 26	99½	100
Utah C.1st gtd.g.l.g.4s,Jan.1,1918.A O	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		88⅝ Se 27,00	00	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		105 No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		78 De 3, 00	..	..
Do guaranteed J J*	92¾ Jan 19		92½ Jan 3		92¾ Jan 19	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947..*J J	91 Jan 26		89½ Jan 11		91 Jan 26	90	..
St. L. & S.F.2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.M N*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		110 No 18,98	111	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906 M N*	113 Jan 2		111¾ Jan 22		112 Jan 24	111	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 M N*	112 Jan 24		111¾ Jan 5		112 Jan 24	111	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919..F A*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		113¾ July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	128 Jan 7		127¼ Jan 3		128 Jan 23	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931 J J*	112¾ Jan 26		112½ Jan 3		113¾ Jan 26	113½	114
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987 A O*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		102½ Oc 17,00	107	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		105 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. 1st g. 4s, 1996..J J*	95½ Jan 8		91¼ Jan 2		93¾ Jan 26	93½	94
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947..A O*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		100 Jne 18,00	..	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929..*A O	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		90¾ De 11,00	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1960.M N*	96 Jan 26		95½ Jan 18		97¾ Jan 26	97½	98
Do 2d g 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	76¼ Jan 26		71 Jan 18		76 Jan 26	75¾	76¼
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 A O*	118¾ Jan 22		118¼ Jan 22		118¾ Jan 26	118¾	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	119¾ Jan 8		119¾ Jan 8		119¾ Jan 8	120	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J*	141½ Jan 5		141 Jan 18		141½ Jan 18	141	141½
Do do registered J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		137¾ Fe 23,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s J J*	114¾ Jan 3		114¾ Jan 3		114¾ Jan 3	115	..
Do do do registered J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		115¾ No 20,00	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937..*J D	103½ Jan 8		103½ Jan 18		103¾ Jan 18	103½	..
Do do registered *J D	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		104 Ja 24,99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J*	132 Jan 16		132 Jan 21		133 Jan 24	..	..
Do registered J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		116 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		118 De 7, 00	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908.*A O	109¾ Jan 25		109 Jan 11		109¾ Jan 25	..	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938..*J D	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		120 Ap 11,99	..	..
Do registered *J D	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		115 Ap 24,99	..	..
S. Fe., P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942..M S*	104 Jan 9		104 Jan 9		104 Jan 9	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *J J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		112 Jne 9, 00	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,1934.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		120¾ Ja 13,00	124¾	..
Do 1st g. 6s, 1934 *A O	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		112 Mr 17,99	..	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		94¾ De 12,00	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928 M N*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		106 De 31,00	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 *J J	87 Jan 12		87 Jan 12		87 Jan 12	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		104½ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Do 2-6 year col. tr. g. 4½s,1905 J D*	99¼ Jan 26		98⅝ Jan 24		99¼ Jan 26	99	99⅛
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.J D	85¼ Jan 26		83 Jan 3		85 Jan 26	85	85¾
Do do registered J D	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		85 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	101¼ Jan 2		100¾ Jan 18		101¼ Jan 26	..	..
Do registered	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		99¾ Jne 1,00	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s,Aug.,1929.J D	84¾ Jan 7		83¾ Jan 18		84¾ Jan 26	84⅜	..
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910..F A*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		110 My 23,00	..	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		105 Au 15,00	..	108⅛
Do H. & T. Div. 1st 7s, 1905..*M N	109¾ Jan 2		109¾ Jan 2		109¾ Jan 26	..	..
Do G. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910 *J D	110 Jan 2		110 Jan 2		110 Jan 26	..	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912...A O*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		110½ No 28,00	111⅛	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921...*A O	86¼ Jan 4		86¼ Jan 22		86½ Jan 26	..	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g.5s,1933.*M N	106 Jan 2		106 Jan 2		106 Jan 26	104	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		120½ Fe 28,00	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918 *A O	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		130 No 22,99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		101¼ De 27,00	..	104
San. A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g.4s,1943..*J J	79 Jan 2		77¾ Jan 3		78¾ Jan 26	78½	79
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905..... F A*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		114¼ De 12,00	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.M S*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		108¼ No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	105½ Jan 28		103¾ Jan 2		105½ Jan 26	..	..
S.P.of Ar.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch.1900-10.J J	111¾ Jan 8		111 Jan 17		111 Jan 17	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A,1905.*A O	109 Jan 16		108½ Jan 21		108½ Jan 21	100	..
Do do Series B	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		110¾ Au 24,00	109¼	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		110¾ No 24,00	111	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912..A O	119 Jan 19		119 Jan 19		119 Jan 19	119	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937..... M N*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		107 No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37 M N	107½ Jan 5		106¾ Jan 4		107½ Jan 8	107	108
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941..J J*	99½ Jan 16		96 Jan 8		99½ Jan 18	..	96
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		116 Au 3, 00	..	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924..M N*	106 Jan 25		105 Jan 9		106 Jan 25	105	107
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938..... A O*	113 Jan 4		111¾ Jan 4		113¾ Jan 4	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994..... J J*	113¾ Jan 26		111¾ Jan 4		113¾ Jan 26	..	..
Do registered J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		108 Au 3, 00	..	..
Do Mem.Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	109 Jan 21		109 Jan 21		109 Jan 21	109	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	113¼ Jan 15		113¼ Jan 15		113¼ Jan 15	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		112¼ Au 17,97	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948..... J J*	93¼ Jan 25		93¼ Jan 25		93¼ Jan 25	92	93½
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916..... J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		115 Ja 31,00	118¾	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g., 5s,1930.J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		119 De 20,00	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956..... M N*	119¼ Jan 25		118 Jan 10		119¼ Jan 26	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922..... J J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		125 No 27,00	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925..... J J*	124½ Jan 24		124½ Jan 24		124½ Jan 24	123½	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915..... *J J	123 Jan 8		122 Jan 7		123 Jan 26	..	124
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909..... M S*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		101¼ Jul 20,00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927..... *A O	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		109¾ De 7, 00	..	110
Rich. & Meckien. 1st g. 4s, 1948.M N*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		93 De 10,00	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936..... *M N	114 Jan 25		114 Jan 25		114 Jan 26	113	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936..... *M N	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		113½ De 14,00	113	..
Do serial, Series D..... A O*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		102 Oc 13,99	..	..
Do serial, Series E..... *A O	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		109 Ja 12,99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		91¼ Se 14,00	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		119 No 17,00	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919..*M N	107½ Jan 9		106 Jan 4		107½ Jan 10	..	..
Spokane Falls & N.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	7	Jan., 1901	475	495
American Exchange	5,000,000	3½	Nov., 1900	210	225
Astor	350,000	.....		500	..
Bowery	250,000	6	Jan., 1901	305	315
Broadway ($25)	1,000,000	6	Jan., 1901	245	..
Butch. & Drov. ($25)	300,000	3	July, 1900	90	..
Central	1,000,000	4	Jan., 1901	175	180
Chase	1,000,000	4	Jan., 1901	475	..
Chatham ($25)	450,000	4	Jan., 1901	300	310
Chemical	300,000	25	Nov., 1900	3950	4000
Citizens' ($25)	600,000	3½	Jan., 1901	140	..
City	10,000,000	3	Nov., 1900	530	538
Colonial	100,000	5	1898	275	..
Columbia	300,000	4	Jan., 1901	215	..
Commerce	10,000,000	4	Jan., 1901	320	330
Continental	1,000,000	3	Jan., 1901	140	..
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	Aug., 1900	3700	..
Domestic Exchange	300,000	.....		100	..
East River ($25)	250,000	4	Jan., 1901	140	..
Eleventh Ward ($25)	100,000	4	Jan., 1901	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Jan., 1901	2800	3200
Fifth National	200,000	6	Jan., 1901	225	..
First National	500,000	25	Jan., 1901	3800	..
Fourteenth Street	100,000	3	Nov., 1900	150	175
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	Jan., 1901	180	..
Gallatin ($50)	1,000,000	6	Oct., 1900	400	420
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	1895	80	..
German Exchange	200,000	12	May, 1900	260	..
Garfield	200,000	15	Dec., 1900	1725	..
German-Amer. ($75)	750,000	3	Aug., 1900	120	..
Germania	200,000	8	Nov., 1900	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	Nov., 1900	165	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	Jan., 1901	150	..
Hanover	3,000,000	5	Jan., 1901	515	525
Hide & Leather	500,000	.....		135	..
Imp. & Traders'	1,500,000	10	Jan., 1901	530	..
Irving ($50)	500,000	4	Jan., 1901	180	185
Leather M'f'r's'	600,000	5	Jan., 1901	225	235
Liberty	500,000	.....		320	..
Lincoln	300,000	9	Nov., 1900	845	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	Aug., 1900	275	285
Market & Fulton	300,000	5	Jan., 1901	240	..
Mechanics' ($25)	2,000,000	4	Jan., 1901	210	220
Mech. & Trad. ($25)	400,000	6	1898	95	105
Mercantile	1,000,000	3	Jan., 1901	225	..
Merchants' ($50)	2,000,000	3½	Jan., 1901	175	..
Merchants' Ex. ($50)	600,000	3	Jan., 1901	130	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	Dec., 1900	620	..
Mount Morris	250,000	6	1894	192	198
Mutual	200,000	.....		150	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	Nov., 1900	180	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	Jan., 1901	725	..
New York	2,000,000	5	Jan., 1901	335	..
New York County	200,000	25	Jan., 1901	1500	..
New York Nat. Exch	300,000	2	1897	130	..
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	3	Oct., 1900	125	..
Ninth National	750,000	2	July, 1900	90	95
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	1897	100	..
North America	1,000,000	3	Jan., 1901	210	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	Jan., 1901	180	195
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Nov., 1900	165	180
Park	2,000,000	6	Jan., 1901	480	490
People's ($25)	200,000	5	Jan., 1901	280	..
Phenix ($20)	1,000,000	3	July., 1900	100	105
Plaza	100,000	.....		475	..
Republic	1,500,000	4	Jan., 1901	225	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Jan., 1901	210	..
Seaboard	500,000	3	Jan., 1901	350	..
Second National	300,000	6	Jan., 1901	625	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	Jan., 1901	180	..
Shoe & Leather	1,000,000	1	Jan., 1901	107	..
State	100,000	8	Jan., 1901	360	..
State of New York	1,200,000	3	Nov., 1900	140	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	July, 1900	100	115
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	2½	Aug., 1900	110	125
Union Square	200,000	3	Dec., 1900	225	..
Western National	2,100,000	3	1894	440	..
West Side	200,000	6	Jan., 1901	375	..
Yorkville	100,000	.....		230	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	1898	215	225
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	1899	175	...
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Jan., 1901	410	420
Central	1,000,000	15	Oct., 1900	1900	2100
Central Realty, Bond & Trust	1,000,000	.....		300	...
City	1,000,000	.....		340	360
Colonial	1,000,000	5	Jan., 1901	350	..
Continental	500,000	1½	Jan., 1901	385	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Nov., 1900	1450	..
Fifth Avenue	500,000	4	Jan., 1901	470	..
Flatbush	200,000	.....		165	...
Franklin	1,000,000	2½	Jan., 1901	275	300
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Jan., 1901	625	675
Hamilton	500,000	2	Nov., 1900	260	270
Kings County	500,000	2½	Nov., 1900	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	Jan., 1901	400	..
Long Island	500,000	2½	Jan., 1901	3	..
Manhattan ($20)	1,000,000	3	Jan., 1901	350	...
Manufacturers'	500,000	4	Jan., 1901	310	320
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Jan., 1901	800	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	Jan., 1901	425	475
Morton	2,000,000	.....		580	..
Nassau	500,000	3	Aug., 1900	185	200
N. Y Life Ins. & Tr.	1,000,000	20	Dec., 1900	1300	1375
N. Y. Security & Tr.	1,000,000	5	Aug., 1900	770	..
North American	2,000,000	2½	July, 1900	225	..
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	Jan., 1901	340	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	Jan., 1901	300	..
Standard	1,000,000	.....		225	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Jan., 1901	470	...
Tr. Co. of America	2,500,000	3½	Jan., 1901	212	215
Trust Co. of N. Y.	1,000,000	.....		..	197
Union	1,000,000	8	Oct., 1900	1400	1415
U. S. Mtge. & Trust	2,000,000	5	July, 1900	420	...
United States	2,000,000	25	Jan., 1901	1605	1650
Washington Trust	500,000	5	Jan., 1901	300	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	Jan., 1901	200	..
Brooklyn Ferry	$6,500,000	.....		17	18

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
East River Ferry	750,000	1½	Dec., 1900	68	71
E. R. Ferry 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	Nov., 1900	95½	97½
Hob'k'n F'y 1st5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	Nov., 1900	110½	112½
N. Y. & Hob'k'n F'y	3,300,000	1½	Dec., 1900	80	81
N.Y.&H.F.con.5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	Dec., 1900	95½	95
10th & 23d Street	1,000,000	2½	Oct., 1900	65	75
10th & 23d St. 1st 5s, 1919	350,000	2½	Dec., 1900	105	107
Union Ferry	3,000,000	½	Jan., 1901	32½	33
Union F'y 1st 5s, 1920	2,200,000	2½	Nov., 1900	95	96

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	.....		1	1¼
Buffalo, City	7,000,000	.....		6	9
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	Oct., 1900	74	76
Cent. Union 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	July, 1900	103¼	107½
Con. Gas. (J. C.) bds.	600,000	3	Nov., 1900	105¾	106
Denver Gas	2,650,000	1½	Sep., 1900	21	23
Denver Gas bonds	2,400,000	2½	Nov., 1900	63	68
Ft. Wayne Gas bds.	2,000,000	3	July, 1900	45	50
Grand Rapids ($50)	1,000,000	3	Nov., 1900	100	105
Grand R. 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	Aug., 1900	103	105
Indianapolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	Jun., 1900	..	45
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	Nov., 1900	94	96
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	Nov., 1900	45	50
Lafayette Gas bds.	1,000,000	3	Nov., 1900	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	Dec., 1900	47	50
Madison (Wis.)	460,000	2½	Jan., 1901	68	71
Mad. (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1928	350,000	3	Oct., 1900	100	..
Mutual	3,500,000	4	Jan., 1901	295	298
New Am'dam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	Jan., 1901	100	100½
N. E. G. & C. 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	Jan., 1901	66½	67½
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	.....		12	13
N.Y.&E.R.1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	Jan., 1901	111	113
Ohio & Ind. Gas bds.	2,000,000	3	Dec., 1900	45	50
St. Joseph (Mo.)	1,000,000	1½	Sep., 1900	31	38
St. Jo. (Mo.) 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	Jan., 1901	91	93
St. Paul (Minn.)	1,500,000	1	Nov., 1900	..	50
St. Paul gn. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	Sep., 1900	75	80
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	Oct., 1899	130	133
Standard pf.	4,295,700	2½	Dec., 1900	150	153
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	Nov., 1900	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	.....		8	10
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	Jan., 1901	88	93
Western (M'waukee)	4,000,000	3	Jan., 1901	94	96
West.col.tr.1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	Nov., 1900	105	107

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ag. Chemical	16,500,000	.....		28	30
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	17,000,000	3	Oct., 1900	80½	81½
Ame. Bank Note ($50)	3,600,000	1	Dec., 1900	*50	58
American Bicycle	20,000,000	.....		6	6½
Amer. Bicycle pf.	10,000,000	.....		17	20
Am. Bicycle 5s, 1919	10,000,000	2½	Sep., 1900	70	71
American Bridge	35,000,000	.....		42¾	43
American Bridge pf.	35,000,000	2½	Jan., 1901	91¼	91½
American Chicle	6,000,000	2½	Dec., 1900	79	83
American Chicle pf.	3,000,000	1½	Dec., 1900	80	82
American Hide & L.	11,000,000	.....		9½	10
Amer. Hide & L. pf.	13,000,000	.....		32	35
Am. Sheet Steel pf.	26,000,000	1¾	Jan., 1901	75	75½
Amer. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	Jan., 1901	*4	5
Am. Type Founders	4,000,000	1	Jan., 1901	58	63
Barney & Smith Car	1,000,000	.....		15	18
B'ney & Smith Car pf.	2,500,000	2	Dec., 1900	115	*118
B'ey & Smith Car bds	1,000,000	3	July, 1900	107	..
Brit. Col. Copper ($5)	1,000,000	.....		*20½	21
British Exchequer 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Oct., 1900	98	98½
Calif. Copper ($10)	$1,000,000	.....		*¾	1
Cast Iron Pipe	12,500,000	.....		5	5¼
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	12,500,000	1¾	Jun., 1900	32	33
Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Jan., 1901	103	106
Central Fireworks	1,406,150	1	Dec., 1900	24	28
Cent. Fireworks pf.	1,287,200	3½	Aug., 1900	74	76
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	6½	Dec., 1900	380	400
Compressed Air	6,158,400	.....		30	34½
Consol. Equipment	16,000,000	.....		11¼	11½
Consol. Fireworks	915,300	.....		14	18
Con. Fireworks pf.	549,000	9	July, 1900	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	.....		2½	4
Cons. Rubber Tire pf.	4,000,000	1½	Dec., 1900	23	25
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Dec., 1900	80	82
Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....		23¾	24½
Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	1¾	Dec., 1900	79	81
Dist. Co. of Amer.	44,202,665	.....		5¾	6½
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	29,283,831	.....		29	30
Electric Boat	4,997,300	.....		20	20½
Electric Boat pf.	1,690,300	.....		53	54½
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	1899	15½	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	9,000,000	2	Apr., 1900	30	40
Electro-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	.....		*1¾	2¼
Flem. Coal & Coke	3,000,000	.....		17	23
General Carriage	10,000,000	.....		4⅛	4⅜
General Chemical	6,500,000	1	Dec., 1900	60½	62
General Chemical pf.	8,000,000	1½	Jan., 1901	95	97
Havana Com'rcial	10,600,000	.....		14	15
Havana Commerc'l pf	6,000,000	1¾	Apr., 1900	53½	..
Hudson River Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Nov., 1900	117	122
Ill. Transp'tion ($10)	2,500,000	.....		*⅝	1
Internat. Silver pf.	5,111,500	1¾	Apr., 1900	42	47
Inter-State Oil ($50)	2,200,000	.....		*1	5
Iron Steamboat ($25)	500,000	.....		*2	5
Iron Steamboat bds	500,000	3	July, 1900	55	65
Lorillard pf	2,000,000	2	Jan., 1901	105	..
Markeen Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	.....		*1¾	3
Mex. Nat. con. pf.	7,000,000	.....		..	13½
Nat. Enameling & Stamping	14,038,100	.....		17	20
Nat. Enam. & St. pf.	7,658,800	1¾	Dec., 1900	80	84
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Jan., 1901	100	102
New Eng. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	.....		*2¾	3
New York Trans.	23,500,000	.....		4½	5
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	2½	Jan., 1901	175	180
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	.....		27¼	28¾
Otis Elevator pf.	4,000,000	1½	Jan., 1901	90½	91½
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	8,400,000	.....		½	1
Pitts., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	.....		*30	30½
Proct. & Gam., new.	4,500,000	6	Aug., 1900	325	..
Proct. & Gamble pf.	$2,250,000	2	Jan., 1901	200	210

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	Jan., 1901	114	..
Commonwealth	500,000	3	Jan., 1901	95	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	Jan., 1901	570	600
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	Oct., 1900	300	320
Empire City	200,000	3	July, 1900	60	..
German-American	1,000,000	15	Jan. 1901	505	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	Jan., 1901	290	300
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	Jan., 1901	150	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	Jan., 1901	85	90
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	Jan., 1901	125	140
Home	3,000,000	6	Jan., 1901	225	250
Kings County ($20)	200,000	5	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	Jan., 1901	160	..
New York	200,000	3	Aug., 1900	80	90
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	Jan., 1901	170	175
North River ($25)	350,000	4	Oct., 1900	135	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	Jan., 1901	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	Aug., 1900	118	..
Phenix, B'klyn ($50)	1,000,000	5	Jan., 1901	165	175
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	July, 1900	60	70
United States ($25)	250,000	4	Jan., 1901	115	125
Westchester ($10)	300,000	8	Aug., 1900	320	..
W'msburg City ($50)	250,000	12	Jan., 1901	450	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue 1st con. 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	Oct., 1900	113	115
Atlantic Av. gen. 5s	2,241,000	2½	Oct., 1900	107	109½
Atlantic Av. imp. 5s	220,000	2½	Jan., 1901	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	Jan., 1901	35	37
B. St. & F. F. ext. 4s	700,000	2	Jan., 1901	99	101
Broadway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Oct., 1900	230	240
B'way & 7th Av. 1st	1,500,000	2½	Dec., 1900	102	103
B'way & 7th Av. 2d	500,000	2½	Jan., 1901	108	110
B'way Surface 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	Jan., 1901	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	1,000,000	2½	Jan., 1901	102	103
B'klyn, B. & W. E. 5s	121,040	2½	Oct., 1900	100	102
B'klyn City R.R.1st 5s	6,000,000	2½	Jan., 1901	113	114
B'klyn C. R. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Oct., 1900	240	242
B'klyn C. & New. 1st	2,000,000	2½	Jan., 1901	115	117
B., Q. C., & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	Nov., 1900	108	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	2,480,000	2½	Nov., 1900	113	116
Central Crosstown	600,000	2½	Oct., 1900	165	180
Cent. Crosst'n 1st 6s	250,000	3	Nov., 1900	122	125
Cent. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Oct., 1900	200	202
Cent. P.,N. & E.R.7s	1,200,000	3½	Jan., 1901	104½	105½
Christopher & 10th St.	650,000	2	Oct., 1900	182½	..
Columbus Railway	3,500,000	.....		38	40
Columbus Ry. pf.	3,500,000	1¼	Nov., 1900	91½	93½
C. I. & B'klyn stock	1,998,000	2½	Nov., 1900	330	340
C. I. & B'klyn 1st 5s	300,000	2½	Jan., 1901	101	103
Con. Trac. of N. J.	15,000,000	1	Jan., 1901	59	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	15,000,000	2½	Dec., 1900	109	110
Dry D.,E.B.&B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Nov., 1900	120	126
Dry D., E. B. & B. 5s	950,000	2½	Dec., 1900	115	118
D.D,E.B.&B.5p.c.scrip	1,100,000	2½	Aug., 1900	101	103
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3½	Oct., 1900	390	410
42d St. & Grand St.	748,000	4½	Nov., 1900	398	405
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	1,200,000	3	Sep., 1900	113	115
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. inc. 6s	1,500,000	.....		99	101
Nas.Elec. 1st 5s, B'lyn.	660,000	2½	Oct., 1900	110	..
Nassau Electric 4s	8,046,960	2	Jan., 1901	96	..
New Orl. City R. R.	5,000,000	.....		22	..
N. O. City R. R. pf.	2,500,000	2½	Jan., 1901	94	98
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Oct., 1900	198	205
North Jersey St. Ry.	5,000,000	.....		23½	24½
N. Jersey St. Ry. 4s	6,500,000	2	Nov., 1900	82½	83½
Rochester Ry	5,000,000	.....		20	23
Roch. Ry. con. 5s	2,200,000	2½	Oct., 1900	106½	108
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	.....		19¼	19¾
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Dec., 1900	203	208
Second Av. con. 5s	3,570,000	2½	Aug., 1900	118	119
Second Av. 1st m. 5s	1,600,000	2½	Nov., 1900	106½	107½
Sixth Avenue stock	2,000,000	1½	Oct., 1900	209	210
So. Boulev. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	Jan., 1901	110½	113½
South Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	Oct., 1900	106	108
Steinway Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	Jan., 1901	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Tran.	2,750,000	.....		15	20
Syracuse R. T. pf.	1,250,000	.....		35	45
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Nov., 1900	395	410
23d St. deb. 5s	150,000	2½	Jan., 1901	102½	103½
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1926	1,500,000	2½	Oct., 1900	112	114
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	Aug., 1900	113½	115½
United Rys. of St.L. pf.	11,565,000	1¼	Dec., 1900	73½	74
United Rys. of St.L. 4s	23,000,000	2	July, 1900	88	90
United Trac., Prov.	8,000,000	1	Dec., 1900	109	111
Un.Tr.,P., 1st 5s, 1933	8,456,000	2½	Sep., 1900	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	500,000	2½	Jan., 1901	105	106
Worcester Traction	3,000,000	.....		34	36
Worcester Trac. pf.	2,000,000	3	Aug., 1900	105	107

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 26, total transactions included 5,059,546 shares of stock, $27,185,000 bonds, including $75,500 Government and $2,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show: -

STOCKS.

	Jan. 27, 1900.	Jan. 26, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	1,314,888	5,059,546	3,744,658
Banks	.....	350	350
Mining	1,200	500	*700

BONDS.

	Jan. 27, 1900.	Jan. 26, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	11,163,000	27,109,500	15,946,500
State	52,000	2,000	*50,000
Government	43,100	73,500	30,400

*Decrease.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. These figures are cabled weekly to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Jan. 24, 1901	£32,207,006	.....
Jan. 23, 1900	35,240,790	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Jan. 24, 1901	93,821,170	£43,916,398
Jan. 23, 1900	75,907,009	45,710,518

BANK OF GERMANY.

Jan. 24, 1901	26,821,000	13,816,000
Jan. 23, 1900	28,085,000	13,901,000

RUSSIA.

Jan. 24, 1901	71,422,000	6,106,000
Jan. 23, 1900	85,730,000	5,515,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Jan. 24, 1901	35,365,000	10,062,000
Jan. 23, 1900	37,811,000	8,871,000

SPAIN.

Jan. 24, 1901	14,001,000	16,482,000
Jan. 23, 1900	13,600,000	14,696,000

ITALY.

Jan. 24, 1901	15,528,000	1,853,000
Jan. 23, 1900	15,412,000	1,506,000

NETHERLANDS.

Jan. 24, 1901	5,018,000	5,593,000
Jan. 23, 1900	4,170,000	5,975,000

BELGIUM.

Jan. 24, 1901	2,986,000	1,493,000
Jan. 23, 1900	2,998,000	1,490,000
Total for week	£300,259,275	£99,821,398
Total preceding week	299,467,380	98,345,113
Corresp. date last year	297,853,790	97,673,518

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
28 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

Harrisburg Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Harrison Brothers Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Henderson Bridge Company—Dividend payable.
Hudson River Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Illinois Central Railroad—Books close.
International Steam Pump Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Keystone Watch Case Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Lincoln National Bank—Dividend payable.
Massachusetts Cotton Mills—Dividend payable.
Merrimac Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Municipal Gas Company of Albany—Dividend payable.
Nassau Trust Company—Dividend payable.
National Salt Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
National Starch Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York and Cuba Steamship Company—Dividend payable.
New York Security and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Omaha Water Company—Dividend payable Feb. 11 on first and second preferred to holders of record this date.
Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Company—Dividend payable on all classes of stock.
People's Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Peoria and Eastern Railway—Books closed for annual meeting.
Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pullman Car Company—Books close.
Rio Grande Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rochester Gas and Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Shamut Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Syracuse, Geneva and Cornwall Railroad—Dividend payable.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Torrington Company—Dividend payable on common Class A.
Union Street Railway, New Bedford, Mass.—Dividend payable.
Union Zinc and Lead Company—Dividend payable.
United Traction Company of Albany—Dividend payable.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Americans, although wabbling throughout the week, seem to have reached a condition of equilibrium Saturday, as no strong tendency either way was discoverable, and fluctuations appeared to be merely the effect of realizations, as the bulls and bears alternately took profits. What trading there was seemed to be purely professional, and the market closed strong at the best figures of the week.

Yesterday's feature was a demand for Southern Pacific, Eries, and Milwaukees, the last-named rising 4 points. Among the other increases were Illinois Central, which rose 2 points; Northern Pacific, 1½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 1½; New York Central and Hudson River, 1½; Wabash preferred, 1½. Several of the stocks showed advances of from ⅛ to 1¼ points.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 27.—After the activity that recently characterized the market to a considerable extent, offers for India and China have become less numerous, the figures obtainable being often unequal to what the manufacturers can accept. India's slow response to the effort to raise the limits to parity with Manchester indicates a lack of confidence in future values. The lesser Eastern outlets are inactive, and there is little prospect of an early improvement.

There was some trade last week with South America and an occasional transaction with the Mediterranean ports.

Home trade made little progress. Yarns were quiet, but firm, buyers being mostly confined to the purchases necessary to cover orders.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 2,010,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 4,088,000 pesetas.

Coming to Inspect American Railways.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Sunday Sun says that the Cunard liner Lucania, which sailed from Liverpool for New York yesterday, has on board the Chief Engineer and other leading officials of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, who are going to inspect the railway systems of the United States with a view to improving English methods of traveling.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Jan. 26. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901 Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..		..		*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000		..		..		*23	Nov. 13, 1900
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1900 1½	77½	Jan. 7	77	Jan. 7	77½	Jan. 7, 1901
160	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1900 4	..		..		175	Dec. 18, 1900
32	34	Am. District Tel.	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1900 1¼	..		..		36½	Dec. 28, 1900
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	..	2	Jan. 10	2	Jan. 10	2	Jan. 10, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	6,905,800	..	..		..		*14	Sept. 20, 1900
..	..	Am. Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1900 2	143	Jan. 16	137	Jan. 2	143	Jan. 16, 1901
20	23	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	*22	Jan. 8	*22	Jan. 8	*22	Jan. 8, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1900 3	..		..		*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Jan., 1901 1	..		..		100	Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1901 2	..		..		106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	..	..		..		21	Feb. 15, 1899
81	89	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	..	85	Jan. 10	83	Jan. 18	83	Jan. 18, 1901
121	130	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900 3	125	Jan. 9	124½	Jan. 8	125	Jan. 9, 1901
120	128	Bur., C. R. & Northern	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1900 4	132	Jan. 8	128	Jan. 8	132	Jan. 8, 1901
88½	90	**Canadian Pacific**	65,000,000	Oct. 1, 1900 2½	91¾	Jan. 3	88¾	Jan. 18	88¾	Jan. 18, 1901
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..		..		20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..		..		39	Apr. 28, 1900
130	137	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1900 5	137	Jan. 11	126	Jan. 2	132	Jan. 11, 1901
180	190	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1900 3½	185	Jan. 11	184½	Jan. 5	185	Jan. 11, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..		..		102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1½	..		..		120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chi. Union Traction	20,000,000	..	12½	Jan. 17	12	Jan. 17	12½	Jan. 17, 1901
27½	28	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	8,000,000	..	29	Jan. 8	27¾	Jan. 7	28½	Jan. 10, 1901
102	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	..		..		*187½	Dec. 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000	..	..		..		1⅝	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	600,000	..	..		..		⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	..	..		..		11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	..	..		..		29	June 12, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	..	..		..		30	June 9, 1899
165	169	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Jan. 2, 1901 2%	..		..		*175	Sept. 20, 1900
58	60	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	..		..		60	Dec. 19, 1900
17½	19½	**Des Moines & Ft. D.**	4,283,100	..	20⅝	Jan. 2	18½	Jan. 4	19	Jan. 19, 1901
110	125	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	763,000	Aug. 1, 1900 7	..		..		110	June 30, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	Nov. 15, 1900 2½	..		..		90¾	Dec. 20, 1900
3	5	Dul., S. S. & At.	12,080,000	..	5	Jan. 9	5	Jan. 9	5	Jan. 9, 1901
12½	15	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	10,000,000	..	15½	Jan. 2	13⅝	Jan. 8	13⅝	Jan. 15, 1901
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1901 3%	..		..		*395	July 5, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901 1¼	..		..		*100	Dec. 20, 1900
80	85	Evans. & T. H. pf.	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1900 2½	81½	Jan. 4	81	Jan. 4	81	Jan. 4, 1901
..	..	**Ft. W. & Rio Grande**	3,108,100	..	26	Jan. 4	25½	Jan. 4	26	Jan. 4, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan., 1901 1½	..		..		*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1900 1¼	..		..		*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1900 1½	..		..		*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	Jan. 25, 1901 50c	..		..		*105	May 20, 1899
103	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1901 2	105	Jan. 11	105	Jan. 11	105	Jan. 11, 1901
5	6	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,400	..	6½	Jan. 2	5¾	Jan. 3	6	Jan. 15, 1901
20	25	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	July 2, 1900 50c	26	Jan. 9	24	Jan. 2	26	Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..		..		*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	8½	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	..	..		..		8¼	Dec. 31, 1900
16	19	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1	18	Jan. 16	12	Jan. 8	17	Jan. 18, 1901
47	50½	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3	..		..		50	Nov. 26, 1900
72	73	**Laclede Gas**	8,014,400	Sep. 15, 1900 2	72¾	Jan. 7	70	Jan. 18	70	Jan. 18, 1901
210¼	250	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 28, 1901 3½	..		..		*235	Dec. 29, 1900
70	78	**Maryland Coal** pf.	1,876,000	Dec. 29, 1900 3	..		..		79	Dec. 4, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1900 5	..		..		*152	May 31, 1899
26½	28	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,498,700	..	30	Jan. 3	27	Jan. 9	28	Jan. 15, 1901
78	81	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900 2	83¼	Jan. 2	79½	Jan. 15	79½	Jan. 15, 1901
106	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, 1901 2	..		..		*105	Dec. 10, 1900
18½	21	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	14,000,000	..	21	Jan. 9	18	Jan. 11	19¾	Jan. 14, 1901
192½	195	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 3½	192	Jan. 12	192	Jan. 12	192	Jan. 12, 1901
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..		..		*50	Dec. 19, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..		..		3½	June 9, 1899
33	38	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900 2	37	Jan. 8	35	Jan. 10	35	Jan. 10, 1901
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901 2½	..		..		*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..		..		413	July 12, 1898
137	139	N. Y., Lack. & West.	16,000,000	Jan., 1901 1¼	*134½	Jan. 15	*134½	Jan. 15	*131½	Jan. 15, 1901
294	295	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1901 4	296	Jan. 12	295	Jan. 12	295	Jan. 12, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1901 1	..		..		88¾	Nov. 14, 1900
25	38	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1	..		..		*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	627,900	..	..		..		7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,356,500	July 2, 1898 1	..		..		*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,146,100	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..		..		75½	Oct. 7, 1899
54	57	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Nov. 1, 1900 1	61¼	Jan. 12	57	Jan. 2	57	Jan. 17, 1901
87	92	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1900 1¼	94¾	Jan. 10	91	Jan. 18	91	Jan. 18, 1901
64	68	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	Nov. 1, 1900 1	68	Jan. 12	63	Jan. 8	66	Jan. 14, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 2	..		..		*95	Sept. 22, 1898
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 1, 1900 1¾	..		..		*110	June 23, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,980	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	..		..		74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 2	..		..		*117	May 16, 1899
55	56	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	24,347,100	..	59¾	Jan. 14	58	Jan. 9	59¾	Jan. 14, 1901
192	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Jan. 2, 1901 1¾	..		..		*185	Nov. 5, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1901 3	..		..		*137	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	..		..		1½	Sept. 5, 1900
..	..	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	July 16, 1900 ½	..		..		9	Nov. 30, 1900
204	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 4	..		..		200	Dec. 10, 1900
65	..	Rio Grande West.	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900 5	65¼	Jan. 4	65¼	Jan. 4	65¼	Jan. 4, 1901
92	95	Rio Grande West. pf.	7,560,000	Nov. 1, 1900 1¼	..		..		95	Dec. 26, 1900
136	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1900 1¼	135	Jan. 5	135	Jan. 5	135	Jan. 5, 1901
63½	65	**Silver Bullion** Certs.	..	..	65½	Jan. 7	64½	Jan. 14	64½	Jan. 14, 1901
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,080,000	Jan. 2, 1901 3½	..		..		*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1901 2½	..		..		100	Feb. 17, 1898
19½	21	**Tex. Pac. Land Trust**	5,340,000	..	21½	Jan. 9	19	Jan. 18	21	Jan. 19, 1901
..	..	Texas Central	2,640,400	..	..		..		*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,509	Jan. 15, 1901 5	..		..		*60	Apr. 9, 1900
8½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,988	..	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 1¾	*144½	Jan. 16	*144½	Jan. 16	*144½	Jan. 16, 1901
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1901 ½	..		..		64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1901 2½	..		..		*266¾	Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	..	..		..		½	Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	..	..		..		*1¾	Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 20, 1900 3½	..		..		165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1901 3½	..		..		*174	Nov. 11, 1898
130	135	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1901 3	137½	Jan. 16	135	Jan. 14	137	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1900 1¼	..		..		120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 21, 1901 3	..		..		*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Warren Railroad, Detroit City Gas, Kingston and Pembroke, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Morris and Essex, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Pennsylvania Coal, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 26th day of January, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$275,949,379	Gold certificates outstanding	$275,949,379
Silver dollars	428,553,000	Silver certificates outstanding	428,553,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,009,713	Treasury notes outstanding	93,382,000
Silver bullion of 1890	85,827,287		
United States notes	1,275,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	1,275,000
Total	$794,739,379	Total	$794,739,379

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$54,284,174.83
Gold certificates	17,009,700.00
Standard silver dollars	5,231,226.00
Silver certificates	9,321,152.00
Silver bullion	1,705,963.00
United States notes	12,719,730.48
Treasury notes of 1890	197,317.00
Currency certificates	390,000.00
National banknotes	42,225,704.00
Subsidiary silver coin	5,382,256.40
Fractional currency	95.40
Minor coin	578,782.10
	$148,324,306.70
In National Bank Depositaries—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$91,273,599.61
To credit of disbursing officers	6,194,412.93
Total	$97,468,012.54
Awaiting Reimbursement—	
Bonds and interest paid	149,430.96
	$245,941,750.20
Total	
Liabilities—	
Treasurer's check & cash'r's check outstanding	$13,199,681.47
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,618,742.53
Disbursing officers' balances	54,034,490.70
Post Office Department account	5,611,876.15
Miscellaneous items	2,605,344.25
	$81,123,450.20
Available cash balance	$138,389,082.78

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$879,611.91	$18,488,463.55	$136,926,845.25
Internal revenue	957,924.13	19,939,479.56	176,983,639.42
Miscellaneous	36,600.06	1,783,258.06	17,967,578.33
Total receipts	$1,874,136.10	$40,086,201.77	$331,878,063.00
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	485,000.00	11,145,080.00	72,982,869.16
War	420,000.00	7,895,080.00	92,236,828.36
Navy	90,000.00	4,585,000.00	34,288,282.80
Indians	20,000.00	755,080.00	8,814,971.17
Pensions	350,000.00	9,140,000.00	81,089,530.70
Interest	50,000.00	1,660,000.00	21,091,724.27
Total expenditures	$1,415,080.00	$35,180,080.00	$305,224,185.96
Excess of receipts over expenditures	459,136.10	4,906,201.77	26,653,907.04
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	998,495.97	18,498,439.52	136,536,990.06
Internal revenue	732,520.63	19,948,117.77	171,740,342.82
Receipts from all sources last year	1,438,800.90	40,922,767.75	325,316,262.60
Expenditures last year	1,020,000.00	34,972,000.00	230,688,980.03
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	61,000.00	986,400.00	9,987,988.70
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	55,910.00	1,203,361.00	11,611,145.70
Notes received for current redemption	708,791.00	16,294,319.00	79,726,167.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1897.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$146,681,016.00	$109,316,484.00	$255,997,500.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$96,772,902.00	$3,000,000.00	$99,772,902.00
This fiscal year	19,443,302.00	902,132.00	20,345,435.00
This month	6,720,412.00	47,000.00	6,767,411.00
This day	32,000.00	.....	32,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	28,172,402.00	3,000,000.00	31,172,402.00
This fiscal year	19,443,302.00	902,132.00	20,345,435.00
This month	6,720,412.00	47,000.00	6,767,411.00
This day	32,000.00	.....	32,000.00

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,

ST. PAUL BUILDING,

222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,000,000

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

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ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

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Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Bessar,
Percival Kuhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtis,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,

W. Seward Webb.

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,152,346

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

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JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
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Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Vietor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles S. Smith,	John S. Kennedy,
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Alexander E. Orr,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,

Marshall Field.

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1828

THE CALLATIN NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS 1,850,000

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THOMAS DENNY,	W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,	CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

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Frank H. Platt,	Homer B. Parsons,
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Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
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Redmond, Kerr & Co.

BANKERS.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.

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Telephone, 3,078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,

Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,337,580.95

ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.

AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all fiduciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.

TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE of Real and Personal Estates.

RENTS SAFES AND stores valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fireproof Vaults.

GUARANTEES TITLES of Real Estate throughout New Jersey.

Acts as Trustee under mortgage, Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds of Corporations.

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JEROME TAYLOR.....
2d Vice-President and Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....
Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

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James W. Alexander,	Charles A. Felch,
James H. Hyde,	Jerome Taylor,
Leslie D. Ward,	J. Herbert Ballantine,
Thomas N. McCarter,	William N. Coler, Jr.,
Edgar B. Ward,	William H. Steake,
William Scheerer,	Forrest F. Dryden,
Schuyler B. Jackson,	Henry S. Redmond,

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New York Life Bld'g. La Salle and Monroe Sts., Chicago.

AN AUDIT BY THIS COMPANY IS A GUARANTEE THAT

1. The books have been closed in a proper manner.
2. Any carelessness or irregularities have been discovered.
3. The simplest modes of book-keeping have been suggested.
4. If the books do not present a true commercial situation the fact will have been pointed out.

Inspections of books are made without charge; for the purpose of quoting prices. Terms are reasonable because of the dispatch with which audits are made and reports are furnished. Managerial oversight is given to all accounting.

$500,000

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Co.

1st Conn. Mtge. 4% Gold Bonds, due 1949

A first mortgage on 202 miles of road in Ohio, and upon maturity or retirement of the outstanding Divisional Bonds, a like amount of Consolidated Mortgage bonds being held in trust to retire same will be a first mortgage on the entire property of about 468 miles. Earnings for 1900 show large increase over previous year, and the net earnings are now at a rate sufficient to pay all interest, a dividend on first preferred stock, and leave a surplus.

At the price we offer these bonds they will yield about 4½ % on the investment. Exact price, which is subject to advance, and full particulars, copy of the mortgage, &c., will be furnished on application.

SPITZER & CO., Bankers,
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Spitzer Bldg., Toledo, O.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.

Henry E. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, Vice Prest. H. W. Reighley, Secretary.

STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1900.

RESOURCES.

United States and New York City stocks	$960,330.00
Other investment securities, market value	559,268.13
Bills receivable	12,500.00
Bonds and mortgages	295,000.00
Loans secured by collateral	3,981,375.51
Cash, in vault and on deposit	1,112,702.04
Overdrafts	5,889.90
Accrued interest receivable	26,793.19
	$6,833,859.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital $500,000.00	
Surplus 250,000.00	
Undivided profits 290,471.87	
	$1,040,471.87
Due depositors	5,517,813.58
Certified checks outstanding	272,503.08
Accrued interest payable	3,071.24
	$6,833,859.77

500 SHARES

Balt. & Cumberland Valley R. R. Extension Co.

7% Guaranteed Stock.

(TAX EXEMPT.)
PRICE ON APPLICATION.

C. H. WHITE & CO.,
BANKERS,
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Floyd & Moore

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Issue Travelers' Letters of Credit Available in all Parts of the World.

Deal in Bonds of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas and Electric Light Companies.

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ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

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FOR TRAVELLERS

Available in all parts of the world

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NEW YORK.

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ESTABLISHED 1886.
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STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.

Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,950,000
Deposits . 29,000,000

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BANKERS,
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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.

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467 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg	56 Worth & 39 Thomas Sts.
97 Hudson St., Merc. Ex.	16 Court St., Brooklyn.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.

Moffat & White,

BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
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KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

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Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK,
BUY AND SELL
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I. F. MEAD & CO.,

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Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.

STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

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Dealers in Investment Securities.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Dominick & Dominick,

BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

WARNER & CO.

52 Broadway.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

High-Class Investment Netting 4½ and 5%.

Loans made on approved collateral.

Stocks and bonds bought for cash or on margin.

TELEPHONE, 1525 BROAD.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; brisk to high northwesterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,931. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

STATE TAX EQUALIZATION

Board Will Increase New York City's Values $150,000,000.

MUST PAY 65 PER CENT. OF TAX

Real and Personal Valuation Here Likely to be $3,866,264,412, and for Rest of State, $1,786,247,603.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—If Gov. Odell's tax bills do not pass and the direct tax is not abolished New York City will have to pay more than 65 per cent. of the entire State tax.

The State Board of Equalization, following the precedent established for the past 15 years, will increase the valuation of real and personal property in New York City by at least $150,000,000. The figures returned by the Assessors to the State Board are sent in by counties and the exact value of the city property is not obtainable, because it is not known here just what proportion of Westchester County's assessed value belongs to New York City. New York, Queens, Kings, and Richmond Counties are entirely within the boundaries of the greater city, and the assessors' returns on real and personal property for this year is distributed as follows:

County.	Real.	Personal.
New York	$2,369,997,504	$429,874,168
Kings	651,363,000	43,937,440
Queens	104,427,872	5,498,031
Richmond	42,123,924	6,204,204
Westchester (est. 1-3)	56,178,813	5,977,906
Total New York City	$3,224,712,013	$491,552,399

The total value of real and personal estate allowing that only one-third of the value of Westchester belongs in New York City, is the enormous sum of $3,716,264,412, to which the State Board, it is understood, figuring on equalization, will add $150,000,000, making it $3,866,264,412. The total value of assessed property in the entire State is $5,652,512,015, and the State outside of New York City will therefore have to pay a tax on but $1,786,247,603 of valuation.

Of this immense tax the Borough of Manhattan pays on $2,050,000,000, or more than one-half of the entire amount upon which the State tax is levied. It has always been the custom to add to New York City's valuation, and there is a table showing that has been added to what is now the Borough of Manhattan tax for the past twenty years:

1881	$141,617,082	1891	116,324,147
1882	126,329,509	1892	80,987,850
1883	172,075,000	1893	67,879,338
1884	25,019,659	1894	67,902,422
1885	112,148,880	1895	40,458,738
1886	48,502,247	1896	74,315,694
1887	110,725,885	1897	85,986,193
1888	118,862,206	1898	188,753,109
1889	119,125,063	1899	165,301,655
1890	122,061,342	1900	123,536,975

The aggregate amount added to the valuation of Manhattan Borough by the State Board in the last twenty years is $2,100,-412,222, or an average each year of $105,-020,611. It will be noticed from the table above that in the past three years very nearly $300,000,000 was arbitrarily added to the assessed valuation.

Section 173 of the Laws of 1896 provides that the State Board of Equalization shall consist of the Commissioners of the Land Office, made up of the Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, State Engineer, the Attorney General, and the three State Tax Commissioners. The boards ordered for the purpose of examining and devising the valuation of real and personal property of the several counties as returned to the Board of Tax Commissioners, and shall fix the aggregate amount of assessment in each county upon which the Controller shall compute the State tax. Such board may increase or diminish the aggregate valuation of real property in any county by adding or deducting such sum as in its opinion may be just and necessary to produce a just relation between the valuations of real property in the State. The State tax is for the maintenance of State schools and the canals, the care of State insane, and for the payment of State officials, &c.

In 1890 the value of New York City property was $2,300,483,345, and its assessed value $1,398,200,007, or 60 per cent. of the true valuation. That year the State Board added to the assessed value $116,524,167, bringing the valuation up to 65 per cent. The average in other counties that year was only about 55 per cent. That showed a discrimination of 10 per cent. against New York City.

Concerning personal property, the showing is that New York is paying the bulk of the taxes. In 1890 the valuation of this class of property in the State was $382,-130,057. New York City paid on $220,450,-708, and the other fifty-nine counties, including Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester, on only $161,688,269—that is to say, Manhattan Borough paid two-thirds of the tax. In 1897 the personal valuations in New York alone amounted to $281,449,-065, or nearly as much as the total in the entire State ten years ago.

This year the assessed valuation of personal property in Manhattan Borough is $429,874,168, or almost two-thirds of the entire personal value of the State.

In 1890 the assessed value of property in Chautauqua County was $51,341,227. It was assessed for $25,300,091, or a little less than 49 per cent. of its true value. From this the State Board deducted $1,807,577. That same year, under the plea that the State was taxed at only 60 per cent., over $116,-000,000 was tacked onto New York, raising it up to 65. The same year Franklin County was taxed at 33 per cent., and received a reduction of $1,072,141; Sullivan County was taxed at 44 per cent., and received a reduction of $390,222; Ulster was taxed at 47½, and allowed $2,038,270; Warren was taxed at 45, and allowed $1,317,954, and several other counties were assessed as low as 23 per cent.

TO CHASE MOONSHINERS AGAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Ky., Jan. 28.—Mail Carrier Richie arrived here to-night, bringing further news of the desperate battle of Marshal Hollifield and posse with the moonshiners on Elkhorn Creek Friday morning. Later developments show that the Marshal was not killed, but made his escape, and, with the exception of a frightful wound on his head, is uninjured. He was knocked senseless, and when Wooten and Amburgy retreated they believed him dead.

It turns out that Simon Combs was the only man killed. Wooten is wounded in the arm and leg, and one of the Newsom boys who were fighting with the moonshiners is dangerously wounded. Amburgy is unhurt, but owing to the serious wounds of Wooten they did not reach Hindman, but sent in a messenger to tell of the battle. Hollifield and Blaine Combs, who was reported captured, rode into Hindman Sunday evening just as a posse was ready to start to the scene.

The moonshiners were led by Jim Kelley, whose still the others were raiding, and after Hollifield and Combs had fallen and Blaine Combs was left a prisoner, Kelley ordered his release. Kelley also went to the Marshal, who soon revived, and the two rode away.

There is general rejoicing among the officials at the good news of Hollifield's escape from death. He had been the hero of many battles, but the fight on Friday was the most desperate ever seen in the mountains. Hollifield says he will organize a posse at Hindman and capture the men who tried to murder his posse.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 81¼c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46¾c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30¼c.; cotton, middling, 12c.; iron, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
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Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

TO GET OIL UNDER THE SEA.

Company Forming to Sink Wells in the Gulf of Mexico, Forty-five Miles from Galveston.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 28.—The oil excitement is increasing throughout Texas. It is conservatively estimated by those who have been keeping in close touch with the movement that fully five millions of acres of prospective oil lands have been leased in different parts of the State since the great gusher near Beaumont was discovered some days ago. The demand for well-drilling rigs is unprecedented. Scores of these outfits are being shipped into the State from Pennsylvania and Indiana. There has been a big jump in land values in the numerous prospective oil districts.

Thomas Harpley, a wealthy rice grower of Louisiana, was here to-day on business in connection with the organization of a company which proposes to put down oil wells in the Gulf of Mexico, about forty-five miles from Galveston. The proposed site of these wells is known to mariners as "Oil Pool," from the fact that the surface of the Gulf at that point is covered with oil. This oil pool covers several hundred acres of water, and is a favorite harbor of refuge for coast craft in time of storm. It is the accepted theory that the oil comes from the bed of the Gulf, and the company now being organized proposes to put down wells on the spot if any anchorage can be secured for the well-drilling machinery.

The company will have a capital stock of $500,000. A number of Cleveland capitalists are associated with Mr. Harpley in the enterprise.

OWNS TRACKS, NOT RAILROAD.

Contractor Cannot Use Right of Way, Nor the Company the Rails.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 28.—As the result of a peculiar combination of circumstances J. T. Patterson of Hartford occupies the unique position of owning the rails and overhead wire for four miles of street railway, without owning the road. He has no right to run cars over his line, as that right is possessed by the Farmington Street Railway Company.

Mr. Patterson, who is a contractor, undertook to construct the Plainville and Farmington Road for the Hartford and West Hartford Railroad several years ago. He laid the rails and the wires, but the company defaulted, and was bought in by the present Farmington Street Railroad Company. The new management offered terms to the builder for his trackage, but as he had exclusive right to the rails laid and the price was not satisfactory the matter was dropped.

Since then Mr. Patterson has owned the road and the trolley company has owned the right of way. Neither could operate the line. Mr. Patterson will appear before the Legislature with a petition asking for charter rights to operate his road, and the Farmington Road will ask that such rights be denied him. The Patterson interests are backed by the Connecticut Lighting and Railway Company, and the fight for rights will be an interesting one.

NEW YORKERS' VISIT TO TEXAS.

Members of Merchants' Club to Look Into the State's Resources.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 28.—Gov. Sayers will soon set a date for the proposed committee to be appointed by the Merchants' Club of New York City to visit Texas and investigate the laws and resources of this Commonwealth with the view of encouraging investments of outside capital in this State. The business element of Texas approve of the plan and the visiting committee will be royally entertained on the occasion of the visit.

In the House of Representatives to-day John L. Little introduced a resolution which will be called up to-morrow and probably adopted unanimously. It indorses the action of the Governor and joins in the invitation. A committee of thirteen, composed of one member from each Congressional district, will be appointed to co-operate with the Governor in showing the committee the various sections of the State.

COLLEGE FRESHMAN SAVES BOYS

Pulls Them Out of a Pond After They Had Broken Through the Ice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 28.—Arthur Smith, aged eleven, son of Mrs. Margaret Smith of this city, broke through the ice on a pond on the Rutgers College farm to-day. Edward Carpenter, a companion, aged about fourteen, saw his peril and tried to save him by holding out a strap. Young Carpenter also broke through, and both boys were struggling in the water when Maurice C. Engle, a college freshman who lives at the farm, heard their cries and, running to the rescue, got both boys safely out.

Smith had a very narrow escape and was unconscious when taken out.

PASSENGERS' NARROW ESCAPE.

Jersey Central Engine Breaks an Axle Pulling Out of Station.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 28.—Rapidly gaining speed as it was leaving the Netherwood station this afternoon at 5 o'clock, Engine 537, drawing an east-bound local passenger train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, snapped an axle supporting two of the driving wheels.

The breaking of the axle caused the driving wheels to collapse and smash into the boiler and firebox, bringing the train to a sudden stop and throwing the passengers about in a terrifying way. All were badly frightened and shaken up, but none seriously hurt.

Engineer Shea of Somerville was in charge of the engine. Had the break occurred two minutes later when the train was under full headway there would have been a serious wreck. The accident blocked the east-bound passenger track until midnight to-night.

A CHICAGO SOCIETY INCIDENT.

Detective Takes University Professors for Burglars.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Dignified and sedate professors in the University of Chicago are smarting under the thought that a Pinkerton detective took them for high society burglars at a recent musicale held at the home of John Morris.

Taking precautions lest some clever thief who works at musicales, balls, and other functions should gain entrance, Mr. Morris had all his valuable jewels and silver plate removed to safety deposit vaults. Then, to protect his visitors from any possible loss, he hired a Pinkerton detective to attend the function and keep his eyes open for suspicious characters. The detective arrived and silently performed his duty without the knowledge of any of the visitors.

During an intermission Profs. James, Sparks, Goodspeed, and Millspaugh were standing apart from the throng, talking quietly, when the detective, noting the low tones, approached them and said that he was "on to their game," and that they had better "hit the pike." The professors were astounded, and asked the intruder to explain himself. This he quickly did, and the incident closed.

Waded River to Catch a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 28.—Cleveland Sanders, a traveling salesman from Hartford, yesterday waded across the Connecticut River to catch a train. He started to walk across the ice. Half way over he found open water, but, nothing daunted, stripped himself, tied his clothes in a bundle over his head, and waded the remainder of the way in icy water up to his neck. Residents along the river bank saw the whole proceeding.

VENEZUELANS TO OUST PRESIDENT CASTRO

Eastern District Wholly in Control of Gen. Rolando.

ANDRADE MAY BE PRESIDENT

Yacht Atalanta Purchased for Use in Aiding Castro's Flight—Actual Situation in the Republic.

It is a revolution, in fact, instead of an asphalt war that exists in Venezuela. There is also good ground for belief that the Washington authorities are well aware of the fact that the disturbances there have for their ultimate purpose the driving of President Castro from power.

It is generally understood among those familiar with Venezuelan affairs here that the purchase of the Gould yacht Atalanta by President Castro was not so much for a fighting machine as to provide himself with a means of escape when he finds he can no longer retain his position as the Chief Executive or Dictator of Venezuela. It will not be a surprise to those acquainted with the details of the revolution to learn at an early day that the Atalanta or "Restaurader," as she is now called, is reported at Curaçao or Trinidad, the usual resorts of Presidential refugees from our sister republic. Gen. Castro is said to have secured a handsome competency in the usual way, and with a speedy ex-yacht can make himself comfortable for a little while at least.

It is believed in many quarters that Gen. Ignacio Andrade, who was driven from the Presidential chair of Venezuela, and who is now at San Juan, Porto Rico, living upon his own plantations, is the coming man, and will be reinstated in the Casa Amarello (the White House of Venezuela) within a few weeks.

Says a gentleman of this city, perhaps more thoroughly conversant with affairs in Venezuela than any others, but whose name for business reasons cannot now be used: "The condition of affairs in Venezuela to-day may be summed up as follows:

"First—The so-called 'asphalt war' will be settled in the Venezuelan courts by the courts affirming their previous rulings, which were eminently proper and strictly legal, and the settlement will be made without the interference of the State Department at Washington. It may be of interest to note just here that Mr. Sullivan of the Warner-Quinlan-Sullivan syndicate, who are the owners of the asphalt mine known as 'La Felicidad,' sailed on the steamer Caracas on Saturday last for La Guayra to obtain verbally the exact status of affairs regarding the property in question, and it is fair to presume on receipt of his cablegram to 'go ahead' the machinery will be put in motion to erect a plant at Guayraquiten and at once begin the shipping of asphalt.

"Second—The revolutionary forces under Gen. Nicholas Rolando have absolute control of all the eastern portion of the Republic of Venezuela, covering Ciudad Bolivar, Maturin, Guiria, Yagaraparo Guayraquien, Carupano, Camana, Guanta, and Barcelona, which Gen. Perraza, who has charge of the revolutionary forces in that section, which includes the principal States and cities lying west of Caracas, is in full swing there, and that the State of Corobobo is being marshaled into line by prominent leaders who are bitterly opposed to Castro. To the southward smaller bands are being assembled, and all are pushing toward the objective point of Caracas.

"Third—Who is to be the choice as the successor to Castro remains unknown and undecided up to the present time, and will be a question until the leaders have massed their forces and come into closer quarters, and can hold their definite conference nearer the capital. From present indications and information Gen. Ignacio Andrade is the man to be selected. Gen. Andrade recently published a pamphlet, 'La Cuestion Autonomica' which has been widely distributed among his people and has created a profound impression. It has been a pronounced factor in the present movement for the overthrow of Gen. Cipriano Castro, whom Andrade pronounces a dictator and usurper.

"Fourth—It may be said that the massing of our men-of-war on the Venezuelan coast has nothing to do with the 'asphalt war,' but is rather a precautionary measure in view of the present unsettled and revolutionary condition of affairs in that country. There can be no question that Mr. Loomis, our Minister at Caracas, is aware of Gen. Rolando's movements and that the State Department, through him, knows of them also. American life and property are absolutely safe in Venezuela, whether it be in piping times of peace or in the hurly-burly of a revolution, and a gunboat in Venezuelan waters to protect Americans is about as useless as a penny dip would be to illuminate the Capitol dome at Washington."

BRITAIN'S OFFENDED "SUBJECTS."

"Referring to the news cables dated Port of Spain, Trinidad, on the 26th and 27th inst., it would seem that the correspondent at that place has been misinformed as to the ownership of the Island of Pato," says a New York man thoroughly informed as to that country. "It is the property of Venezuela, a fact that has never been questioned by the British Government. As to the buildings seized and carried to Guiria, it is safe to say that they were the ordinary West Indian negro, who is in for adventure and dollars always, and doubtless if he was found among the Venezuelan revolutionists was there of his own free will and accord. This class of British subjects in that locality change their allegiance at their own sweet will, and only cry out for the protection of the crown servants when they have gotten into some difficulty from which they are unable to extricate themselves unaided. Hundreds have served in the Venezuelan Army and Navy, but up to this time no complications have arisen from such service between the two nations, and it is very doubtful if any will in the case reported—if the report be true. If it be true, the British sloop Maria Teresa was burned at Guivia last week, as reported, it was because her master and owner had knowingly violated the law of nations in carrying on contraband trade in munitions of war during the time of a rebellion.

"Port of Spain is to Venezuela in times of revolution what Nassau, Bermuda, and other British ports were to the United States during the war of the rebellion, and our naval vessels did not hesitate to sink, burn, and destroy vessels of all classes flying the British flag, or capture and imprison British subjects. Yet no serious complications arose from this legal proceedure on the part of our authorities. Port of Spain would go into bankruptcy in twelve months if smuggling by her merchants was absolutely prevented. She is a people of smugglers, born smuggling, live by smuggling, and will die smuggling. The Isle de Pato incident does not startle the people of Trinidad, and it is a question if the event will ever reach the shores of England in an official report. There is a goodly stock of arms, ammunition, and accoutrements of war in Trinidad to-day for shipment to Venezuela. They go over to the main land largely under the British flag, and if captured the shippers will charge it to the fortunes or misfortunes of war. That will end the matter so far as international complications are concerned. Those who think that the Venezuelans do not understand the code of international laws, will find themselves much mistaken in the character and intelligence of their people. It is very rarely they make any mistakes in these matters. The British merchant is a friend of both sides, whether it be the party in power or the revolutionist, for he does not know how soon the 'ins' may be 'outs,' or vice versa."

THE ISLAND OF PATO.

The Island of Pato (Goose Island) is a small, rocky islet in the Gulf of Paria, lying about two and a half miles a little westerly of south of the extreme eastern end of the Republic of Venezuela, in the territorial boundary of the State of Bermudez, and some seventeen miles west of Port of Spain, Trinidad, and about thirty miles from Guiria, which is the customs port of the district. There is no town, and but few inhabitants, on the island. It is not only Venezuelan territory, but its ownership has never been questioned by Great Britain. All of the small islands lying to the eastward of the Boca Grande (Dragon's Mouth) belong to England. Vessels bound to Guiria, Yagaraparo, Guayraquien, (the port of La Felicedad Company,) Cano Colorado, (in the district in which the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company is situated,) and Guanoco, the seat of the asphalt war, take their departure bearings from the Island of Pato. Otherwise it is an unimportant factor in the history or geography of these waters.

SOME REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS.

Guiria is the most important place in Venezuela on the shores of the Gulf of Paria, and here is situated the Custom House of the district, originally known as the "Departimento del Marina," in the old State of Cumana. It is a town of some 5,000 inhabitants, among whom are some of the best fighting men of the republic, notably the Urbaneja brothers, who are famous in the war history of the country and who now are among the leaders of the present revolution against Gen. Cipriano Castro. These brothers have served terms in the army, in the legislative halls of their native State, as well as being members of the National Congress, and also as Collectors of Customs and various civil offices in their native town. They are men of wealth, much intelligence, and are universally beloved by their countrymen. They have been residing in exile at Trinidad since Castro came into power.

Guiria was occupied by the revolutionists on the 2d of this month by forces under Gen. Nicholas Rolando, ex-President of the State of Bermudez and ex-Minister of Agriculture under President Ignacio Andrade. Gen. Rolando was in this city not long ago, in conference with Gen. Andrade, and left here for Colombia, where he remained for some time; thence to St. Thomas, and is next heard from at Barbados, then at Trinidad. On his arrival at the latter place active steps were taken to begin the work of ousting Castro, and under his direction the minor Generals were given their instructions.

Carupano, the principal eastern port in Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, was occupied by the revolutionists on the 27th of December last. This place is situated in latitude 10 degrees, 40 minutes, 42 seconds north, longitude 63 degrees, 15 seconds west, and is a town of about 9,000 inhabitants, a majority of the leading men being of Corsican extraction. It is 110 miles to the westward of Port of Spain and 210 miles from La Guayra, the port of Caracas. There is no fortifications at the present time, and is an open roadstead, facing due north. In olden times a Spanish two-gun battery was planted on a cliff that overlooks the town and sea, which juts out into the roadstead. The town has a surface railway running through the principal street, which is about one mile in length. A telegraph line connects it with all parts of the country. A telephone line is operated between the near-by villages. The Dutch Line of steamers between New York and Amsterdam calls twice monthly each way. The French and English West India lines also make regular calls, as well as a Venezuelan coasting steamer, which touches there on her trips between Port of Spain and La Guayra. The harbor was surveyed in 1897 by a well-known resident of this city, and the chart of Carupano harbor was published by the United States Hydrographic Office in 1898.

GEN. ROLANDO CONTROLS BERMUDEZ

Barcelona, the capital of the State of Bermudez, was captured by the forces of Gen. Rolando a few days ago. This city was founded in 1637 on the slope of the Cerro Santo, but in 1671 it was transferred to the bank of the River Neveri, where it has grown to be a very beautiful city. Until 1881 it was the capital of the State of Barcelona, at which date the Constitutional Assembly "named the State of Bermudes, and it became its capital. It has broad, straight streets, large public squares, several fine statues, a splendid parish cathedral, a fine theatre, a grand market, and many exceedingly imposing buildings. A railroad connects Barcelona with Guanta, the present seaport of the capital, also a railroad to the Naricual coal mines, which delivers their output at Guanta, where there is a fine wharf and a plant for making coal briquets. Barcelona formerly received its imports and delivered its exports through the port of Guzman Blanco, a few miles to the westward, but the superior advantages of Guanta soon ended its use for these purposes. Barcelona is the home of Gen. Nicholas Rolando, who has always been very popular with his people, so that it is presumed he had but little if any opposition in taking the capital of his State.

Ciudad Bolivar, on the Orinoco River, is also in the hands of the revolutionists, and has been for some time, according to reliable advices, so that, in fact, the entire eastern portion of Venezuela is under the domination of the enemies of Gen. Castro. The State of Corobobo, of which Valencia is the capital, was among the first to give evidence of the coming general uprising, but, lying inland and owing to the censorship ordered by Castro early in December over telegraphic communication, as well as over general correspondence, few of the details of the operations of the revolutionists have yet reached here.

THE REVOLUTIONARY REAR GUARD.

From the reported situation, the revolutionists have succeeded in getting in the rear as well as in front of the Government troops, and the only avenue of escape is along the southern side of the range of mountains on which are situated the Changuaramas Sulphur Mines, and thence toward Cumana, the seaport on the southerly side of the entrance to the Gulf of Carnaco. Cumana is one of the oldest cities in the republic, but, as it lies some distance inland and the water is so shoal off the port, the Government gunboats cannot reach the city, which is already in the hands of the revolutionists, to aid or cover the retreat of the Government troops now being drawn to the westward from the Guiria district. One of the most serious difficulties to be overcome by Castro's army in this section will be to procure rations for the men and the horses and mules used to transport its few field guns and ammunition.

"The conditions noted above," says THE TIMES's informant, "in line with like force to the district lying to the southward, as well as to the immediate neighborhood of Maracaibo. The facts enumerated have been known in this city by a certain few for several days, and by men who are in close touch with the revolutionary party, and who are kept well posted through channels thus far beyond the control and interruption of Castro and his few remaining friends."

DISCLAIMER BY VENEZUELA.

Knows Nothing of Reported Seizure of British Subjects.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 28.—The Venezuelan Government professes to have no information regarding the reported seizure of British subjects in Pato Island by an armed expedition from the Venezuelan gunboat Augusto, or the reported occupation of Guiria, on the Gulf of Paria, by the insurgents. The British and American Legations also assert that they have no definite knowledge on either subject.

FOR A $100,000,000 CANAL.

State Engineer Will Report That Figure, It Is Said—No Legislation Before Feb. 12.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—No canal legislation is likely to receive consideration from the Legislature before Feb. 12, which is the date set by State Engineer Bond for the completion of his report upon the special survey of the canal with estimates. This survey cost the State $200,000, and upon its results the legislators hope to be able to legislate intelligently upon the subject of canals.

It is given out here unofficially that, based upon Engineer Bond's estimates, the probable cost of a 1,000-ton barge canal of a partially new route from Buffalo to Albany, leaving out both Rochester and Syracuse, will be not less than $100,000,000. This estimate, however, includes the cost of a branch canal connecting the main line of the Erie Canal with Syracuse, via Onondaga Lake.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Davis introduced a bill amending the canal law, continuing the Bureau of Canal Affairs in the office of the Controller, and providing that the Chief Clerk of the bureau shall be Secretary to the commissioners of the canal fund and the canal board.

MRS. NATION STIRS UP THE KANSAS OFFICIALS

Calls the Governor a Lawbreaker and Perjurer.

Wants Him to Go with Her and Help Smash Saloons—Sheriff Loses His Temper.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Carrie Nation to-day invaded the office of Gov. William E. Stanley in his chambers in the Capitol Building, and for a solid hour arraigned the Chief Executive of the State for his failure to close the saloons of Kansas. Then in turn she visited the offices of Attorney General Goddard, County Attorney Nichols, and Sheriff Porter S. Cook and demanded of each that he close the saloons.

When Mrs. Nation entered Gov. Stanley's office she was followed by a crowd of newspaper reporters and others. By turns she administered to Gov. Stanley a tongue lashing for his failure to uphold the laws against liquor selling, or begged him for aid to carry on her crusade. She put her questions with fierceness and answered them herself without giving the Governor time to utter a complete sentence in his own defense. Mrs. Nation accused the Governor of branding her as a lawbreaker and demanded to know if he had a better method than she of ridding the State of saloons.

"Do you think my method is right?" she asked.

"No, I don't," replied the Governor.

"Well, Governor, have you a better one?"

As the Governor turned in his chair to make answer every one listened intently.

"No, I don't think I have," he finally replied. Continuing, he managed to edge in a few words more. "What can I do? I am powerless. The law does not allow me to do what I desire. The law gives me no privileges. What can I do?"

"If necessary, call out the militia," was Mrs. Nation's prompt reply. Then the crusader began a philippic that caused Gov. Stanley's anger to rise, and the crowd grouped about his desk to look on in wonder.

"You can close every joint in Kansas if you will, Gov. Stanley," she said with force. "You can do it if you want to, but you won't. You are a lawbreaker yourself if you do not. You took your oath of office to keep the Constitution. You refuse my request. You are not only a lawbreaker, but a perjurer."

As Mrs. Nation proceeded, she became more vehement and her voice quivered. She rose from her chair and looked full in the face of Gov. Stanley, and, pointing her finger at him, called him "lawbreaker" and "perjurer," without the least show of fear. She repeated these words of accusation again and again. He tried to make reply, but she gave him no chance, the words of invective proceeding from her with a rush that would not be stemmed. Finally, his temper gone, Gov. Stanley arose from his seat and shouted back:

"You cannot come here and talk this way to me. You cannot talk to me this way. I say, You are a woman, but I won't stand it. You will have to leave if you cannot—"

"I am a mother. I am a grandmother, and I represent the mothers of the State."

"You don't. You don't represent them," almost shouted the Governor.

The words flew back and forth with such fierceness that it was impossible to distinguish them. The room was in an uproar. Then Mrs. Nation talked more calmly, pleading with the Governor to aid her.

"You come with me and help smash saloons," she urged. And then she added: "If you won't help us—if you won't help me, I'll go around and I'll smash, smash, smash. The devil seems to have a cinch on the men, but he hasn't a cinch on the hatchets and rocks."

Finally Gov. Stanley volunteered: "You get the Prosecuting Attorneys of the different counties to put the joint keepers in jail, and I will use my power as Governor to keep them in. I will see that they are not pardoned out."

This promise instantly transformed Mrs. Nation. She fairly beamed with joy, and, thanking the Governor, started for the office of Attorney General Goddard. The Attorney General was engaged, but she forced her way into his private office and introduced herself with these words:

"We want you to close these joints, these murder shops," She demanded that he remove those officials who neglected their duty in allowing the saloons to run, and when he evaded her direct questions and referred her to the County Attorney, Mrs. Nation asked:

"Mr. Attorney General, you are not dodging, are you? Now, don't dodge."

With a parting injunction to do what he had sworn to do on taking his oath, Mrs. Nation, followed by a crowd of people, with a bodyguard of newspaper men, started for the County Attorney's office.

"The Governor and Attorney General are dodging," she said, "but there's no dodging my hatchet." She had lost her wraps and her veil during her raid on the State House, but she wasted no time looking for them.

To County Attorney Nichols she repeated her demands, and finally said she wished to swear out a warrant for the saloon keeper's wife who had attacked her Saturday night with a broomstick. With a few words of warning Mrs. Nation and her train were again on their way, this time headed for the office of Sheriff Cook.

The Sheriff soon was in a rage, and at last, boiling over with anger under her scorching attacks, he broke away and rushed toward a newspaper man in the crowd who had pointed at him, seized the offender's collar, and made a motion to strike him. Others interfered, and Sheriff Cook returned to Mrs. Nathan's side, and asked her to his private office to continue the argument alone.

The Chief of Police was picked out for the next onslaught, but his office was found locked, and Mrs. Nation harangued a crowd that had gathered in the street near the City Hall.

LEGACIES TO COPARTNERS.

Treasury Department Decides Case Involving Taxes on Them.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—A legacy to a partnership is considered a legacy to each partner comprising the firm. The firm is not to be treated as an entity, according to the decision of the Treasury Department in the case of C. H. Dunton & Co. of this city. In his will Larken Dunton bequeathed to this firm, of which his son C. H. Dunton, was an equal partner with W. J. Gardner, notes amounting to $18,000 and the question arose as to how the legacy should be collected. On the face of the bequest it was taxable under the legacy tax law because it exceeded $10,000. Collector Gill wrote to the department for instructions, and has been notified that it is a legacy to C. H. Dunton and W. J. Gardner. The letter from Washington says, in further explanation:

"A partnership is not as a general rule considered as a body, distinct from the members composing it, although there have been decisions to the effect that a partnership or joint stock company is a distinct entity in the eye of the law, the same as a corporation. In the matter of the legacy to the firm in question, I am of the opinion that the firm should not be treated as an entity, and that no tax accrues unless by the terms of the will these legatees are to receive, in addition, certain other amounts which would bring the aggregate amount of their respective interest to a sum exceeding $10,000."

A lagging appetite gets just the right stimulus from Ballantine's India Pale Ale.—Adv.

MAKE A $25,000,000 CONTRACT.

Carnegie and American Sheet Steel Companies Arrange a Truce—Big Tube Plant May Not Be Built.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 28.—The Carnegie Steel Company and the American Sheet Steel Company have reached an understanding, and Andrew Carnegie will not invade the sheet combine's field. The American made a five-year contract with the Carnegie Company, by which it will take a supply of sheet bars, which will aggregate $5,000,000 a year, or $25,000,000 during the term of the contract, and in return for which the Carnegie Company will abandon its plans for sheet mills at Duquesne. The contract was closed Saturday at a conference held in New York between President Schwab and the officials of the sheet company. President Schwab arrived home from New York to-day.

The conferences of steel manufacturers in that city during the past week were intended to make an agreement defining the trade lines of each large concern and prevent incroachments on these lines.

It was stated here to-day that negotiations are pending in New York at the present time which, if successful, will result in the Carnegie Company abandoning its plan of building a great steel tube plant in Connecut. Rumors of this have been current for some days, but no authoritative statement of any kind could be obtained until last night, when Joshua Rhodes, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Tube Company, admitted that the officials of that company were making overtures to the Carnegie Company for the abandonment of the Conneaut plan.

How far along these negotiations have progressed Mr. Rhodes could not say, but he seemed confident that the $12,000,000 tube mill of the Carnegie Company would not be built.

PASSENGER TRAIN SNOWBOUND

Four Coaches with Many Travelers in Peril Near Bruceville, Md., for Several Hours.

FREDERICK, Md., Jan. 28.—The Frederick and Philadelphia train, leaving here at 3 o'clock this afternoon over the Pennsylvania Road, encountered a snowdrift at Sharrett's Cut, twenty miles north, where it became completely snowbound, and remained so until 7 o'clock this evening, when the four coaches, with their passengers, were extricated from their perilous position.

As the train left Bruceville a furious wind was prevailing, and before proceeding far the wind became of cyclonic force, hurling sheets of blinding snow through the air. The engineer attempted to plow his way through the drift, but before he got far he found he was completely choked up and the rear was rapidly filling up with the drifting snow. Within half an hour the snow was over 7 feet high and the passengers were greatly alarmed, as they could see nothing but huge sheets of snow sweeping down from the mountains and encircling them. A relief crew was sent from Frederick, and after hazardous work the train was reached and brought back to Bruceville.

All the freight and south-bound trains from Philadelphia over the Frederick Division of the Pennsylvania system were side tracked at Taneytown on account of the drifts. The drifts from Bruceville to Taneytown are said to be over a mile long, and cuts which are ten feet deep are filled with over six feet of snow. Double-headed freight engines were put on to-night to plow open the road, but on account of the dryness of the snow and the great velocity of the wind they are making but little headway.

The Frederick and Baltimore trains over the Western Maryland Road are also snowbound between Bruceville and Westminster, and no trains have arrived over either road since morning.

WILL NOT PAY NEELY'S BOND.

Fidelity Company Refuses to Comply with Government's Demand and Courts a Lawsuit.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 28.—President Edwin Warfield of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore went to New York to-night to consult Frank H. Platt, Vice President of the company, concerning the $30,000 bond of Charles F. W. Neely, former Director of Finance of the Cuban postal service. Demand has also been made upon the company for the $10,000 bond of Estes G. Rathbone. President Warfield says that the company has neither admitted nor denied liability in these cases, nor will it do so until fully satisfied that the claims are just.

Mr. Warfield further says that before a settlement is made the charges made by Neely will have to be satisfactorily explained away by the Government. It was further stated here to-day that the company does not propose to settle, except at the end of a lawsuit. The effect of a suit by the Government to collect the amount of Neely's bond will be to throw the merits of the whole case before an American jury, and it appears that one of the grounds on which the company will contend against paying will be that Neely's guilt has not been established.

A point which the company may raise is this: On Neely's preliminary hearing in New York, Capt. George E. Burton, who first made the charges against him, testified that, as far back as January, 1900, he had known of irregularities in the accounts of the Director of Finance of the postal establishment. In all Fidelity Company bonds of the form issued in Neely's case there is contained a clause which reads like this: "This bond will become void as to any claim for which the company is responsible hereunder to the employer, if the employer shall fail to notify the company of the occurrence of such act immediately after it shall have come to the knowledge of the employer."

It is said that if Burton actually knew of the irregularities in January preceding Neely's arrest, this clause of the Neely bond becomes operative because the company was not immediately notified.

While the letter to the company making the claim for Rathbone's bond does not allege any criminality against Rathbone, it asserts that the Government was a loser through him to the extent of $60,000 in "unauthorized payments" which had been disallowed in settling his accounts.

Trial of Neely to be Public.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—Horatio S. Rubens, one of the special counsel for the Government in the Post Office fraud cases, says that C. F. W. Neely, the alleged embezzler, will have a fair trial and every opportunity to establish his innocence. The trial will be in public and before a jury composed of seven Judges.

THE CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

Deal Believed to be on Foot for the Purchase of the System.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—It is the prevailing opinion in local railroad circles that a deal is on foot for the sale of the Chicago Great Western Railway. There is a difference of opinion as to who are figuring for the purchase of the system, but it is believed that it is the Harriman-Vanderbilt-Morgan syndicate which is after the property.

Joan M. McClement of New York, controller of the

with the Fire Department since Commissioner Scannell took hold?"

"During the past two years I have sold probably $200,000 worth of goods to the New York Fire Department."

"You received commissions on all sales?"

"Yes; but I am not getting rich. On special orders I have received small sums in commissions."

"Do you want to tell what commissions you have received?"

"No; that is a personal matter."

Then Mr. Marks said that he was a member of the Democratic Club and of Tammany Hall. Near the end of the interview Mr. Marks said:

"I want to say most emphatically that Mr. Scannell was never directly or indirectly interested or in any way connected with the business enterprises or anything else in business in which I am engaged."

"What companies are you the agent for?"

"The International Fire Engine Company, the B. F. Goodrich Company, the Voorhes Company, and several others."

Mr. Marks also stated that before Commissioner Scannell took charge of the Fire Department there was no competition for fire supplies, and now that Commissioner Scannell is in charge there is competition.

"Yet you receive nearly every contract for supplies from the department?"

"Yes, I guess that's right."

"Did you authorize your partner to say that you had political influence or personal influence with Commissioner Scannell, in order to secure contracts?"

"Any statement of that kind is an unqualified lie. I never made any demand on any man of any kind or description to secure those contracts from the city. I defy the Controller to mention any concern to which I have made such a statement."

Charles B. Castle, former partner of William L. Marks, refused to discuss for publication his business dealings with Mr. Marks on the ground that the matter was now being settled in the courts. Mr. Castle said:

"I deny absolutely that there is any truth in the statement that I wrote a letter or made any allegation that I had political or personal influence with Commissioner Scannell.

"There was a letter which one of my competitors secured from a Chief of a Fire Department of a Western City, claiming that while the International Association of Fire Engineers was in session in St. Louis I stated that Chief Bonner would be dismissed from the service and that I claimed I would control the business of the Fire Department of New York. This letter was false from start to finish.

"So far as Mr. Marks goes, during our business relations I found that I could not approve of his methods and it was absolutely necessary that we should separate, and we did. Further than that I do not care to talk about Mr. Marks."

Commissioner Scannell, when seen at Fire Headquarters, did not seem to be worried over the threatened exposures of Controller Coler about his department. He said:

SCANNELL SAYS IT'S COLER'S FAULT.

"I have heard all about the immense fortunes which are being made through contracts with the Fire Department. All I can say is that I am very sorry for Mr. Coler if he has permitted the department to make such gross expenditures. If the Fire Department has been wasting public moneys, why, the fault lies with those who sanctioned the expenditures. I cannot spend $20 for supplies without it is approved by the Controller."

"Talk about crooked work? Why, I am the sole custodian of $1,500,000 of the Fire Department Relief Fund. I can lend it or do just what I please with it, and my bond is only $20,000. If I wanted to I could step out with $200,000 to-morrow of that fund, and yet I cannot spend $20 for supplies without Controller Coler's approval. I really think the Mayor should have charge of the relief fund, and have suggested that a bill to that effect be drawn.

"My relations with Controller Coler have always been pleasant, but recently three persons have come to me and said that Mr. Coler had stated that a man named Marks was making a pile out of the Fire Department. This agent, Marks, was a friend of mine before I came into the Fire Department, and it is not my policy to desert friends either in or out of office.

"Last Spring I gave so-called reports from Controller Coler's office all the information I possessed. Since then I understand we have been investigated. Mr. Coler, I believe, had and still has friends interested in the hose business. Marks is the agent for nearly every Fire Department supply house in the country. He represents the International Engine Company, which is a combination of all companies. For instance, if I buy an engine from the La France Company, why, Marks is the agent; if I buy an engine from some other company, Marks is the agent.

"As for Marks making $100,000 in two years it is absurd. The expenditure for hose in the department last year was $75,000 in Manhattan and the Bronx and $75,000 for general supplies in Brooklyn about $100,000 was spent. That is $250,000 in one year. I am not making money in this office. I have not as much money now as when I came into this department, but that is my business. It is true that I did buy a fine horse and paid a good sum for him. Who is there in New York that remembers the day I did not own a fine horse?"

Controller Coler said yesterday afternoon:

"If there is a combination supplying the city with Fire Department supplies I guess, if Commissioner Scannell will give his help, the combination will be broken up. I want to say that I have not made any personal reflections on Commissioner Scannell in any way. I think when it is shown that the Fire Department is being supplied with inferior quality of goods at high prices he will give the matter his attention. I have the figures to prove that the department has paid too much for supplies.

"The Fire Department is the best in the world. It has the bravest and most efficient men, but in the purchase of supplies it has not been getting what it paid for. The men who risk their lives fighting fires should have the best material to work with, and Commissioner Scannell may not know how he is being imposed on."

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE.

Secretary Root Has Approved the Plans, Long Island City Committee Says.

A committee of residents of Long Island City interested in the construction of the proposed Blackwell's Island Bridge claimed last evening to have received word from Washington that the plans for the structure had been approved by Secretary of War Root. A delegation of citizens went to Washington a short time ago and made an appeal to the War Department officials for the prompt approval of the plans.

Deputy Commissioner York of the Department of Bridges, when asked about the delay in preparing for the construction of the bridge, said:

"The fault lies wholly with the Government. In December, 1898, this department sent to the War Department at Washington a set of plans for the proposed bridge. We got no reply. On Nov. 15 of last year the Mayor approved the plans and nothing remained but to secure the approval of the Government.

"On Nov. 20 we notified the War Department that such action had been taken by the municipal authorities, and, after stating that the matter was up to the Government, we reminded the War Department that we have received no reply since we sent the plans. But even that letter brought no response. We do not know yet whether the Government has approved or rejected the plans for the new bridge, and we cannot go ahead with the work until after the approval is signed by the Secretary of War."

Deputy Commissioner York said that if the Navy Department acquired the northern portion of Blackwell's Island for a public park and drill ground it would be possible to place an elevator inside the Blackwell's Island tower, but that would involve a large expense to the city.

ACCIDENT TO DR. F. N. DEEMS.

Falls from a Lexington Avenue Car and Breaks His Hip.

Dr. Frank N. Deems, fifty-four years old, of Flushing, L. I., fell off a Lexington Avenue car at Thirty-fourth Street last night and broke his hip. A near-by druggist, it is alleged, declined to allow him to remain in his place until the ambulance came. He was carried out of the store to a private residence near. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, which he attended thirty years ago.

Dr. Deems's mother died last Sunday, aged eighty-four years. His father was the late Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, founder of the Church of the Strangers in Nelson Place. It was in that church that Commodore Vanderbilt worshipped for many years.

Sale of Alabama Furnace Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 28.—The sale of the Trussville Furnace to satisfy judgments against the operators, the Trussville Furnace Mining and Manufacturing Company, set for to-day, was postponed until Feb. 4. Meanwhile an effort is being made to arrange matters so that the furnace may resume operations. The sale has been twice postponed with this end in view, and it is now believed that that object will be accomplished.

KING EDWARD'S THANKS TO EMPEROR WILLIAM

Speech at Investiture of Crown Prince with the Garter.

British Ruler Declares He Hopes His Country and German Will Continue to Work Together.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 29.—The Crown Prince of Germany, Frederick William, was invested with the Order of the Garter yesterday morning by King Edward.

The investiture took place in the Council Chamber of Osborne House. It was a brilliant function. The high officers of the household, military, and civil functionaries, and the Emperor's entourage, including a party from the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern were present, all in full uniform.

It is said that Emperor William will bestow the Order of the Red Eagle on Prince Arthur of Connaught, (the son of the Duke of Connaught.)

The Grand Court Marshal of Prussia, Count von Eulenberg, is on his way here to join the suite of Emperor William. The latter accompanied the Crown Prince on a long ramble through the Osborne House grounds yesterday. His Imperial Majesty afterward boarded the Hohenzollern to transact urgent State business.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—According to The Daily Mail, King Edward, when presenting the insignia of the Order of the Garter to Crown Prince Frederick William, said it had been his mother's wish to confer the Garter, but, that being impossible, the duty and pleasure devolved upon himself.

"His Majesty then dwelt upon the friendly relations between the two royal families," says The Daily Mail, "relations which had been so clearly proved by the present visit of Emperor William, who had arrived in time to be recognized by his royal grandmother, and whose consideration and feeling had so deeply touched the nation, which keenly appreciated his action.

"Then, turning to Emperor William, the King gave expression to his deep feeling for him, saying that he (the King) and the British royal family esteemed him not only in virtue of their blood relationship, but for all the great qualities of the Kaiser, and in particular they valued his long sojourn of consolation in England. The King said he trusted that those friendly relations would always continue, and that the two nations might in a common understanding continue to work together in the cause of peace and the civilization of the world."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FUNERAL.

Business to be Suspended in London Saturday—United States Not to be Specially Represented.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—It was officially announced late last evening that King Edward had ordered Saturday, the day of Queen Victoria's funeral, to be observed as a day of general mourning. All the banks will be closed and business suspended. Only the stores in the poorer quarters will open.

The arrangements for the funeral have been only partially determined. Almost everything thus far is provisional and subject to the approval of the King, who will come to London to-day to look over what has been proposed and to give his decision.

In order to give Londoners a full opportunity to witness the funeral procession, it has, however, been decided to extend the route, which is now fixed to pass Buckingham Palace, through St. James's Park, and past St. James's Palace to Piccadilly, then along Piccadilly to Hyde Park Corner, through Hyde Park, emerging at the Marble Arch, then along Edgeware Road to Paddington Station.

For similar reasons, the route at Windsor has been extended to include High Street, Park Street, and Long Walk.

By order of the King the Office of Works directs that all draperies displayed by citizens shall be of purple.

The route of the funeral procession will be draped with black throughout. The gun carriage bearing the coffin will be drawn by sixty-six bluejackets colored Flemish horses used by Queen Victoria at the time of her diamond jubilee, and the same harness will be used, but it will be covered with crape.

The outermost casket was sent to Osborne last night. The silver and brass inscription plates bear, in old English letters the names and titles of her late Majesty.

The gun carriages to be used at Cowes, London, and Windsor will be painted the color of khaki and fitted with rubber tires.

Emperor William has commanded Count von Wedel, Master of Horse, to bring six of his Majesty's chargers from Berlin, and the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, and the other Germans in official attendance at the funeral will ride in the procession.

The proposed procession from St. George's Chapel Royal, at Windsor, to Frogmore, has been abandoned, and the coffin will remain in the chapel until the day of burial, which will probably be Monday.

The King and Queen, with the Kaiser, will attend a memorial service in St. George's Chapel on Sunday.

King Edward has commanded A. Forestier, the well-known black and white artist, to draw the scene in the Chapelle Ardente at Osborne for him.

According to the present arrangements, the United States is the only great country which will not be specially represented at the funeral. The United States Embassy has received no instructions, so far, and it is supposed that only Ambassador Choate and his staff will be present.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 29.—The funeral procession will leave Osborne House on Friday at 2 P. M. The route to the pier will be lined with troops, and the royal personages will follow the coffin on foot.

An order issued by Admiral Sir Charles Frederick Hotham, Commander in Chief at the Nore, shows that thirty-eight British vessels will take part in the naval display.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary Hay has charged Ambassador Choate to represent the Government of the United States and President McKinley at the funeral of Queen Victoria.

For lack of time a special embassy will not be sent from the United States.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29.—The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway has started for London to attend the funeral of Queen Victoria.

MADRID, Jan. 28.—The Queen Regent has ordered the Spanish cruiser Emperador Carlos V. to proceed to Spithead to-morrow to participate in the naval display.

MOURNING PERIOD CURTAILED.

Manufacturers Had Received with Dismay the Original Order.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A supplement of The Gazette, issued yesterday afternoon, announced that it is not desired that the public wear deep mourning after March 6, but that half mourning should be worn until April 17.

There has been a strong outcry from manufacturers and merchants against a prolonged period of mourning. The dealers regarded the first edict with dismay, and widespread injury to the colored-goods trade, in many cases actual ruin, was anticipated. Following the precedent of 1768, when the City merchants petitioned George III. to curtail the period of mourning, trade circles in the United Kingdom have already started a petition to King Edward, begging him to limit the period of national mourning.

On previous occasions the King, as Prince of Wales, used his influence in this direction, and now he has asserted his well-known opposition to the observance of long periods of official mourning.

SALISBURY NOT TO RESIGN.

His Absence from Osborne Due to the King's Solicitude for His Health.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—It is officially stated that there is not the slightest foundation for the reports that Lord Salisbury will resign.

Further, it is officially set forth that the Premier's absence from Osborne at the time of the death of Queen Victoria was due to the urgent request of King Edward, who feared that Lord Salisbury's health might be impaired by the trying journey, as sea trips go particularly hard with him. Besides, it was bitterly cold at Cowes.

The most cordial relations are declared to prevail between King Edward and Lord Salisbury.

REICHSTAG OFFENDED KAISER?

Report that He Considers It Ought to Have Adjourned Renewed.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—In spite of the emphatic denials given to the statement that Emperor William expressed displeasure at the failure of the Reichstag to adjourn as a tribute of respect to the memory of Queen Victoria, many members of the Reichstag accept the report as genuine. It appears that the decision of the Reichstag was dictated by German and British precedents. The Reichstag did not adjourn upon the death of Alexander II. of Russia, who was a nephew of Emperor William I., and had always been distinguished by particularly friendly sentiments toward Germany. More than this, the British Parliament did not adjourn upon the death of Emperor William I., a consideration which had its influence with the present Reichstag.

It is pointed out that the appearance of Count von Bülow in the Reichstag to make formal announcement of the death of a foreign monarch and to offer a eulogy was an unprecedented mark of respect, and, speaking generally, the members of the Reichstag feel that they did all that the situation called for.

The announcement of the appointment of Emperor William as a Field Marshal in the British Army has been received by the press with comparatively little comment. The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten (Conservative) sees in the compliment "evidence of the friendly personal relations between the Emperor and the King."

The Kolnische Zeitung warmly welcomes the appointment, saying:

"It shows that King Edward is himself disposed to devote his attention to the care of England's foreign relations, and it is a reminder that, in the highest places in both countries, the memory of the former brotherhood in arms is not extinguished."

Notwithstanding the Kaiser's wish that the anniversary of his birth should not be observed, many celebrations took place yesterday in different parts of Germany.

King Proclaimed at Windsor.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The ceremony of proclaiming King Edward VII. as King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India continues in all the centres of the kingdom. An impressive function took place in the royal borough of Windsor at noon yesterday. Thousands witnessed the proceedings. The Mayor read the proclamation from the base of Queen Victoria's statue, on Castle Hill, and the Recorder read it at Henry VIII.'s Gate. Fanfares of trumpets and cheers for his Majesty, in which the Eton boys took a prominent part, closed the ceremony.

Illuminations at The Hague Put Off.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 28.—The illuminations in honor of the marriage of Queen Wilhelmina to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin have been postponed to Feb. 4 on account of the date of Queen Victoria's funeral.

Proclaimed Ruler of the Transvaal.

PRETORIA, Jan. 28.—In the presence of Lord Kitchener and his staff at noon today the Governor General, Sir Alfred Milner, proclaimed Edward VII. to be King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and Supreme Lord of and over the Transvaal.

Mr. Choate to Have New Credentials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—It has been decided that Ambassador Choate shall have new credentials. His old credentials accredited him to Queen Victoria. He will now be accredited as United States Ambassador at the Court of Edward VII. Lord Pauncefote will, it is expected, receive new credentials as Ambassador to the United States, his present commission being signed by Queen Victoria.

Vote of Sympathy Fails in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The Municipal Council to-night failed to pass a resolution of sympathy with the people of the British Empire on the death of Queen Victoria. The resolution was introduced by Alderman George Duddleston. It was necessary to procure a suspension of the Council rules in order to permit the formal presentation of the resolution, and the motion to suspend lacked five votes of the necessary two-thirds required under the rules of the City Council. The matter was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, which will report at a later meeting of the Council.

Service in Washington Feb. 2.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—It has been decided that the funeral service here in memory of Queen Victoria shall take place in St. John's Episcopal Church on Feb. 2, coincident with the service in England. Bishop Satterlee, the Rev. Dr. Mackey-Smith, rector of St. John's, and the Rev. Dr. McKimm, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, will officiate. Lord and Lady Pauncefore are attendants at St. John's Church.

VICTORIA'S REIGN DENOUNCED.

United Irish-American Societies Call It One of Bloodshed, Cruelty, and Cant.

The United Irish-American Societies of New York, at a meeting held on Sunday, adopted the following:

The United Irish-American Societies of New York, in regular meeting assembled, deem it to be their duty to point out at this time the condition of Ireland after sixty-four years of what Englishmen are pleased to call "the beneficent reign of Victoria."

The population of Ireland, a land flowing with milk and honey, and capable, according to the best authorities, of supporting more than 20,000,000 people in ease and comfort, has been reduced from more than 8,500,000 to less than 4,500,000 people; the actual number of Irish people who have died of starvation in the midst of plenty during her reign is more than 1,250,000, according to Mulhall, the eminent statistician; more than 4,000,000 of her people, according to the same authority, have been compelled to emigrate from Ireland to foreign countries; the manufacturing industries of the country have been steadily discouraged, and as far as possible stamped out, the strip of handloom has been tightened upon the land, and cattle and sheep are grazing upon a thousand hills that were formerly covered with the homesteads of a happy people; the Habeas Corpus act has been summarily and arbitrarily suspended times without number, and peaceable and law-abiding Irishmen have been thrown into jail without even being charged with any crime. The right of the people, even under English law, to assemble for the peaceful consideration of grievances has been wantonly denied, and such meetings have, time and again, been proclaimed, and the ordinary government of the country replaced by coercion acts.

In a word, everything which could be done to impoverish and depopulate the country, to root out the people from their native soil and drive them to seek other homes in alien lands, to break their spirit and make of them slaves and outcasts; has been done under Victoria's reign, and with her full connivance and consent.

With these facts in mind, and without referring to the cruelty and barbarity which marked her rule in India, to the forty-odd wars which, during her reign, have been waged by England against weak and defenseless peoples; to the nameless horrors which have characterized the methods employed by the English in warring with the Sepoys and the Soudanese; to the present unjustifiable and indefensible attempt to stamp out the independence and steal the goldfields of the people of South Africa. We denounce the reign of Victoria as one long act of bloodshed, murder, cruelty, and cant, and insist that when its history is truly written, and the influence of snobbery, flunkeyism, and toadyism is removed it will be looked back upon as one in which English wealth and power both properly passed their zenith and entered upon a rapid and permanent decline; as one in which, despite the material progress made by England in the earlier and middle part thereof, greater injustice, more cruelty, grosser wrong, were inflicted upon humanity in general and upon the Irish in particular than in the reign of any other English monarch.

Stock Exchange May Close All Day.

A special meeting of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange is to be held to-morrow, but all information as to the contemplated purpose is withheld by the officials. From an independent source it is learned that the matter to be taken up will probably be the closing of the Exchange all day on Saturday—the date of Queen Victoria's funeral—instead of from 10 to 11 o'clock, as was first intended. Saturday, being a "short" day, it is felt that it would hardly be worth while opening the Exchange from 11 to 12 o'clock.

Queen Victoria Memorial Meeting.

Representatives of ten lodges of the Order of the Sons of St. George, representing 2,000 members, met last night in the Cosmopolitan Hotel and decided to hold a memorial meeting on the death of Queen Victoria. They selected St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, and Sunday evening, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock, as the place and time.

ENVOYS IN CHINA CONFER.

Decide Upon Punishment of Minor Officials—Believed Few Will Be Beheaded.

PEKING, Jan. 28.—A meeting of the foreign envoys was held this morning, which was attended only by those whose fellow-countrymen have been killed in the internal provinces, the object being to decide what punishment should be inflicted upon minor officials. A report will be made to a general meeting of the Ministers, to be held probably after the funeral of Queen Victoria. The Ministers refuse to state the decisions arrived at, but it is believed that few will be beheaded, and certainly not the highest officials.

Hsu Cheng I., son of Hsu Tung, the notorious anti-foreign guardian of the heir apparent, and also Chih Sin, a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen, and the Boxer leaders captured in the Japanese quarter are being held for punishment.

Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching have, on their request, had Sheng and Chou Fu appointed to assist in the negotiations. Chou Fu is the newly appointed Treasurer of Chi-Li, and was formerly Chinese Minister to Korea.

The Germans to-day began building a barracks for their legation guard.

Reports from the Province of Ho-Nan say that the native Christians there are not molested, but that they are boycotted and are suffering considerable distress in consequence.

RUSSIA MAY RESTORE MANCHURIA.

Negotiations with This in View Said to be on Foot.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—"Strong evidence exists," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post, wiring yesterday, "that negotiations are on foot between China and Russia with regard to the cession of the three Eastern provinces."

The Daily News publishes the following from its Shanghai correspondent:

"Sheng, the Taotai, has received a telegram from Li-Hung-Chang saying that the Russian representatives in Manchuria presented to Tseng Chi, the Tartar General, at Shen-King, nine peace conditions, restoring Manchuria to China, but giving Russia absolute control of the province, she undertaking in case of war to support China.

"As Tseng Chi rejected these conditions, Li-Hung-Chang ordered Cho Ha Pau, the new Tartar General at Hai-Lung-Kang, to undertake the negotiations."

Chinese Pirates Attack a Houseboat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following cablegram was received at the State Department to-day from United States Consul McWade at Canton, dated to-day: "Pirates at Samyonkee, near Kamchuk, attacked European houseboat early Sunday. They killed a Chinese boatman and wounded severely Brockhurst and Spalinger, Europeans. Piracies occur daily in the vicinity of Canton."

EARL LI REPORTED VERY ILL.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28.—A dispatch to The North China Daily News of this city from Peking says that Li-Hung-Chang is suffering from fever and is delirious, his life being despaired of.

BRITISH FIRE ON DE WET'S MEN.

VENTERSBURG ROAD, Orange River Colony, Jan. 26.—Gens. De Wet and Paterson, with 500 Boers, crossed the railroad between here and Halfontein Jan. 23. Twenty-five British in ambush killed five of the Boers.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 28.—It is reported that the invaders have reached the Ondtshoorn district, where they had a slight skirmish with the defense forces.

Mr. Krueger in Good Health.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 28.—The secretary of Mr. Krüger telegraphs that the statements about Mr. Krüger being sick are inventions. His health, he adds, is very satisfactory.

British Occupy Carolina.

PRETORIA, Jan. 28.—Gen. Smith-Dorrien has occupied Carolina after a stout resistance.

STORM IN UNITED KINGDOM.

Much Damage Done—Vessel Reported Lost Off Dunaff Head—Hurricane in Holland.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The storm continues along the coast and inland, accompanied by heavy snows. Widespread damage has been done. The telegraph lines are down and roads are blocked with snow.

It is reported from Londonderry that a steam trawler has foundered off Dunaff Head, all hands being lost. A number of minor wrecks are reported.

Dispatches from Holland say that a terrible hurricane is raging along the coast, doing enormous damage.

Several small shipping casualties are reported.

SEVERE STORMS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Hurricane-like snowstorms prevail in many parts of Germany, and during the last twenty-four hours considerable damage has been done. The weather is particularly violent on the East Frisian coast, where the town of Leer and the neighboring districts were struck by a tidal wave.

At Frankfort-on-the-Main snow is falling heavily this evening. Dispatches from Bremen say that a strong northwest wind is driving the water into the Weser until it nearly reaches the edge of the dikes.

A freight train near Dresden was partly hurled from an elevated track on the line from Potschappel to Wilsdruff, and five cars were badly wrecked.

The river Lahn and its tributaries have overflowed, threatening railway traffic, and high water is threatened in the Silesian streams.

Telegraphic communication with England is badly interrupted, cablegrams arriving many hours late.

FENCING MASTERS IN A DUEL.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—A duel between well-known fencing masters, a Sicilian named Baron de San Malato, and a Frenchman, Prof. Damotte, took place this afternoon at the Velodrome, on the Parc des Princes.

The keenest interest in the encounter was displayed in Paris. All stages of the negotiations were published in the newspapers. The seconds on each side were famed masters at arms.

The combat was short. Damotte was pinked in the arm-pit in the third onslaught. The duel was a superb display of skill. San Malato is the son of a celebrated swordsman.

The friction between the two fencing masters, which resulted in yesterday's duel, has been of long standing, and has been the result of professional rivalry. Damotte has one of the best-known schools in Paris, and has trained a large number of expert duelists, among them Paul de Cassagnac, Jr., who is desirous of following in the steps of his famous father, and has already fought several successful duels.

San Malato went to the Riviera recently, whereupon Damotte accused him of running away. This was too much for the Sicilian, and he returned to Paris forthwith and arranged the preliminaries of the duel. He fought a duel some years ago in Tunis with an amateur, which resulted in a pinked arm for the professional. San Malato then declared that he had purposely allowed his rival to wound him, and was apparently believed by his pupils. The duel of yesterday is said to be the first that Damotte has fought.

THE GRIPPE.

seems to be epidemic, attacking both old and young, rich and poor alike. It cannot be prevented. The best thing to do is to go to bed at once, consult your Doctor, and as soon as you get over the acute attack, commence the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION. That will restore the vitality, and prevent Pneumonia or Bronchitis. It is a natural remedy.

Send for trial bottle free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

BURTON DIVORCE CASE

First Wife Kept in Ignorance of the Court's Decree.

Justice Dickey Appoints a Referee to Sift the Conflicting Testimony of the Two Wives.

There was a hearing yesterday before Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on the motion of Mrs. Augusta M. Burton to vacate the judgment of absolute divorce obtained against her by her husband, the late William A. Burton. Justice Dickey took the papers, and said that he would probably appoint a referee to take testimony.

Mr. Burton, who was a lawyer, and who owned considerable property in Brooklyn and on Long Island, obtained a divorce from Augusta M. Burton in 1876 in Queens County. The plaintiff says she did not discover this fact until after her husband's death, in November, 1900, and that she lived with him up to the year 1899. Mr. Burton left all of his estate to Isadora Nichols, who now claims to be his window. She alleges that Mr. Burton married her in June, 1900.

Lawyer Weil, for the plaintiff, said yesterday that the decree of divorce secured in 1876 by Mr. Burton was obtained by fraud. Mrs. Burton claims that she first learned of the divorce when the will of Mr. Burton was filed for probate in Suffolk County last month. A clause in the will read:

"I have no wife. See decree of divorce, 1876."

Mrs. Burton says that she lived with Burton until February, 1899; that he always held her to be his wife, and that she signed deeds and mortgages as his wife. Counsel for Mrs. Burton said that the admission of service of the summons and complaint in the divorce proceedings in the name of the defendant was a forgery.

No summons and complaint was ever served on the defendant, and a letter, presented to the referee, W. H. Onderdonk, to whom the case was sent for trial, purporting to be an admission of guilt by Mrs. Burton of the allegations of her husband, was not in her handwriting, although it was the only evidence on which the decree was granted.

Lawyer Roland Miles of Northport, L. I., represented the woman who is the only legatee under Mr. Burton's will, and who claims to be his widow. He said that two witnesses testified before the referee, although Stephen Childs, whose name appears on the affidavit of service, now swore that he was not present at the trial and knew nothing of the granting of the decree of divorce.

"This matter," said Justice Dickey, "should be probed to the bottom before some one. I think I will send it to a referee. However, I will take the papers and give them a careful reading."

William J. Groo of 111 Broadway, Manhattan, was afterward appointed referee in the case.

PAMPHLETS ON PHILIPPINES.

Information Society with Headquarters in Boston Begins a Propaganda.

The Philippine Information Society, through its Secretary, L. K. Fuller, announced yesterday that it had issued three pamphlets for the purpose of spreading reliable information on the Philippine question, and that the pamphlets might be secured free of charge by any one sending a request for the same, inclosing a two-cent stamp for each pamphlet desired. The members of the society, the Secretary stated, were largely ardent supporters of the Administration, but men "who are impelled by a patriotic desire to know the actual state of affairs in our distant Asiatic possessions."

The pamphlets are compiled from Government reports in Washington.

The first pamphlet, entitled "Aguinaldo. Together With the Authorized Account of the Alleged Spanish Bribe," has collected all the official accounts of the treaty of Biac-na-Bato, which terminated the rebellion of 1896. It also includes a few letters and proclamations issued by Aguinaldo's Government.

The second pamphlet, called "The Insurgent Government of 1898," is in two parts. The first part is taken chiefly from Senate Document 66, being the account indorsed by Admiral Dewey of the two naval officers who traveled into the interior while the Filipino Government was in force. The second part gives a number of opinions with regard to the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government.

The third pamphlet, issued Monday, Jan. 28, is called "Our Relations to the Insurgents Prior to the Fall of Manila—Were Promises Made?" The pamphlet includes all the accessible official evidence with regard to the often repeated assertion that this Government by early recognition of the insurgents, or alliance with them, is bound to grant independence to the Filipinos.

Communications should include the name of the applicant's Congressman, and should be addressed to L. K. Fuller, 12 Otis Place, Boston.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S CUT-RATE.

Makes Lowest Fare on Record for Colonists from Points West of the Missouri.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—President Charles M. Hays of the Southern Pacific made his first great official move when he ordered the rates for colonists from the East to California slashed to a minimum of $25 from all points west of the Missouri River. President Hays says: "If the upbuilding of California can be accomplished in this manner I will bring people here."

The new rates are record-breakers in the history of the Southern Pacific. The colonist rate from Chicago is fixed at $30; from St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, $27.50; from Omaha, Kansas City, Mineola, and Houston, $25. The rates will apply to a series of excursions, and the tickets for these excursions will be sold at the points named every Tuesday morning, beginning Feb. 12, and including April 30. The rates from all points west of the Missouri River previously have been about $50.

The trains will start from each of the points mentioned on Tuesday of each week, and the experiment will extend over a period of two months and a half.

CRUSADE AGAINST NEGROES.

The Rock Pile for Idle Blacks of Ohio River Towns.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 28.—Cities and towns along the Ohio River have begun a crusade against the negroes. The entire trouble dates back to the lynchings of the negroes at Rockport and Booneville for the murder of the white barber Simmons at Rockport last month.

The Board of Safety of this city has ordered the police to arrest all strange negroes and bring them before the City Police Judge. If they cannot give any reason for being here they will be sentenced to the rock pile.

It is estimated there are 2,000 colored men in this city who absolutely refuse to work. They spend their time in the saloons and dives of the city, and live the best way they can. On election day they are in the market for the highest bidder. Other towns in Indiana along the river are taking steps to drive the worst element of negroes away. In some towns no negro is permitted to remain.

Vigilance committees have been appointed at Grandview, Enterprise, Tell City, and Leavenworth. Since the recent trouble at Newburg many of the colored people have left that town.

Methodist Preachers' Tribute.

The Methodist Preachers' Meeting, at 150 Fifth Avenue, yesterday passed the following: "Whereas, in the Providence of God, the great and good Queen Victoria has passed to her reward; therefore, we, the members of the New York Methodist Preachers' Meeting, hereby express our gratitude to God for her long and splendid reign, her pure life, her Christian example before the world, and the blessed legacy she has left to humanity."

Italian Chamber Mourns for Verdi.

ROME, Jan. 28.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded to-day when the President, Signor Villa, the Minister of Education, Signor Gallo, and Deputies of all parties eulogized the late Giuseppe Verdi. It was decided to drape the Chamber in mourning for a week, to send a delegation to the funeral, and to hold a solemn memorial celebration a month after the funeral, which, in accordance with Verdi's request, will be most simple. The session of the House was then suspended.

WHY BALTIMORE LOST TRADE.

President of Chamber of Commerce Says It Was Through Permitting Presence of Garlic in Wheat.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—J. Hume Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, in his annual report, submitted to the Directors to-day, made the frank admission that Baltimore's grain trade is slipping away to Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. He says:

"Baltimore has not held her position in the grain trade. Our wheat business has dwindled to narrow proportions, and we are no longer first in the corn-exporting ports of the United States. In an endeavor to protect the near-by grower Baltimore has besmirched her reputation in the importing countries of Europe, through permitting the presence of garlic in her contract or shipping grade.

This prejudice is as decided as general, so that while to-day there is scarcely any of this detestable pickle in our elevators, our exporters cannot place our wheat to advantage, not a few important parts ostracizing it completely, while others entertain proposals from all others ports before giving consideration to tenders from Baltimore. Small wonder, then, that traffic in this important cereal has declined quite 50 per cent. No other market suffers garlic to be present in its contract grades.

"There was scarcely any demand last year for soft Winter wheat in Europe, the foreign consumer using the native article to the exclusion of the imported, made dearer by the high ocean carriage and restrictive tariffs, and when compelled to buy, giving the preference to hard Winter, which the Gulf supplied, or the hard Spring via Boston and New York. Our market consequently dragged wearily along at an abnormal discount, and, strange as it may seem, found in a competing port—New York—its principal customer.

"In corn no market in the world is comparable with Baltimore among the corn using ports of Europe for absolute reliability. New York and Philadelphia, however, increased their movements, and the former's quota can be furnished by the canal any more than was the latter's. During no small portion of the year our members were compelled to remain in enforced idleness."

ENGINEER SLEPT AT HIS POST.

Result, Five Men Are Killed and Two Freight Trains Are Wrecked on the Baltimore and Ohio.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Jan. 28.—Five persons dead and one severely injured, two engines and ten loaded cars wrecked, is the result of the mistake of a train crew this afternoon between Petroleum and Volcano Junction, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

It was the old story of the engineer being asleep at his post and mistaking the first section of a passing train for the second. Thinking both had passed, he pulled his train into the main track and sped onward to what would seem to have necessarily been his death. All the dead are trainmen.

The scene was indescribable. All the five men pinned under the wreck were dead, and only one of the bodies had been found. He was J. G. Dailey, whose body was crushed so as to be unrecognizable, and could only be identified by his watch, which stopped at 1:05 P. M.

On account of the inaccessibility of the place where the wreck occurred, it was impossible to bring the body to Parkersburg to-night, and it will be held at Petroleum until the trains get through to-morrow.

The accident occurred in a cut on a curve on a heavy down-grade, and at the end of a bridge. That any one was saved at all is almost a miracle. The third section of No. 87 was on the siding at Petroleum, with orders to wait there till the second section of No. 98 passed east.

Engineer Davidson, who escaped with slight injuries, was the engineer of No. 87 and went to sleep on the siding. When the first section went by he thought it was the second section and started out on to the main track. His fireman and forward brakeman, both of whom were killed, must also have been asleep, for they allowed him to take the train out.

The conductor of the first 98, after he passed, saw Davidson pulling out, and tried to wave him to stop, but failed. The conductor of the fourth 87, seeing the third section pull out, ran forward after it as fast as possible, his engineer whistling down brakes.

The conductor of the wrecked train ran over the tops of the cars till he reached the rear car to the last one wrecked in his attempt to stop the engineer, but none of them attracted his attention in time. Conductor Lang managed to jump in time to save himself.

All passengers on the east-bound and west-bound accommodation trains were transferred at the wreck to-night, but the fast trains were sent around by Moundsville and the Ohio River Railroad.

Brakeman Leslie Davis, whose day it was to go on 98, owes his life to the call boy's failure to find him this morning, and Courtney was substituted and went to his death.

NEW HALL AT HAMPTON.

Dedicated Yesterday—Named in Honor of Charles D. Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., Jan. 28.—Hampton Institute concluded its celebration of Founder's Day to-day by the dedication of a new building, which received the name "Cleveland Hall" in honor of Charles Dexter Cleveland.

This new building, which is of brick, 150 feet long by 90 feet wide, and built largely by student labor, adjoins Virginia Hall, and contains a large auditorium on the ground floor, which will be used as a chapel for the daily gathering of the whole school at prayers. The upper floors are dormitories for girls. The increased space for both purposes has become necessary through the growth of the school.

The audience which gathered in the new chapel for the dedication exercises this afternoon included not only the students and Faculty of the school, but also many who had come from a distance to attend. Several members of the school's Board of Trustees were upon the platform. The Right Rev. W. N. McVickar, Bishop of Rhode Island, was the speaker of the occasion. He referred to this additional building as another great step taken in the ever-widening work which Hampton is doing, and pointed out the appropriateness in the choice of the name.

Charles Dexter Cleveland, whose name is thus perpetuated, was a well-known educator and philanthropist, who died in Philadelphia in 1869. He was an early champion of the cause of hig

KERR PLEADS GUILTY OF CRIMINAL ASSAULT

Fourth of the Bosschieter Prisoners Unexpectedly Arraigned.

ALL TO BE SENTENCED TO-DAY

Judge in Accepting Plea of Non Vult Intimates that McAlister, Campbell, and Death Should Have Been Sent to the Gallows.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 28.—George J. Kerr, who was jointly indicted with McAlister, Campbell, and Death on a charge of criminal assault and murder in the first degree, in connection with the death of Jennie Bosschieter, was unexpectedly brought into court this morning before Judge Dixon. He pleaded non vult as to the charge of criminal assault. His plea was accepted, and Judge Dixon announced that he would sentence all four prisoners to-morrow morning.

It is confidently expected that all the prisoners except Kerr will receive the extreme penalty for murder in the second degree, of which they are convicted. The full penalty is thirty years at hard labor. It is also believed that Kerr will be sentenced to the full penalty of the law of the charge to which he has pleaded non vult, which is fifteen years in prison at hard labor, and possibly a fine of $1,000 in addition.

Throughout the proceedings to-day Kerr kept his eyes fixed steadily on the floor, and when his counsel, John W. Harding, in the course of his remarks, referred to the fact that his client's father is dying, the unhappy prisoner showed signs of great nervousness and distress.

There were few people in court when the case was called. Prosecutor Emley arose and said:

"If your Honor pleases, I am informed by Mr. Kerr's counsel that he wishes to retract his plea of not guilty and enter a plea of guilty to the charge of rape.

"Looking at the State's case from a purely legal standpoint I hardly see how I can refuse to accept that plea. The State's case does not differ materially from the case of the State against McAlister and others, and while the facts in that case showed, I think, clearly that there was an arrangement between this defendant and the other defendants upon that night to meet this girl and take her out, and have, as one of the defendants stated in his confession to the police, a good time, yet I am entirely without evidence to show that this plan contemplated any serious physical injury to the girl at all, much less her death.

"I also lack proof which would establish the presence of Kerr in Sahl's saloon when the drug was administered to her, or that he had any previous knowledge of a purpose to administer the same. While my view of the law is that while Kerr, from the time they left the saloon, participated in all that took place after that, and while that undoubtedly makes him guilty of the crime of rape, yet I am not satisfied in my own mind that the charge of murder could be supported, under the law, by these facts. It is in that view of the law as applicable to that particular feature of the State's case that I have consented to entertain the plea. I wish to say I would consider and accept no other plea, I would not even consider a plea of guilty to murder in the second degree, because, if I believed him guilty of murder I would insist upon a conviction for murder in the first degree."

Judge Dixon intimated that he entirely agreed with the view of the law as taken by the Prosecutor, and would accept the plea.

KERR'S PART IN THE CRIME.

Mr. Harding then said, in part:

"Kerr and McAlister were friends; he knew Campbell, and he had met Death once or twice. It was a common thing for Kerr and McAlister to meet at Kent's. Kerr went there that Thursday night. McAlister came in and suggested that he might want him to go out and do something which it had become common for them to do. It was to meet two girls. Kerr asked McAlister who the girls were, and the latter said Kerr would find out when he met them. It was common for McAlister to have two friends, and to let Kerr know when and where to meet them.

"McAlister said he was in a hurry to keep the engagement. He told Kerr he would telephone him if there were any developments. Then Kerr left Kent's and went up Market Street to the Erie depot. He saw Sculthorp, and told him he might want a hack later for four people.

"Kerr then went into Hofgesang's, where he waited until 10 o'clock, when he received a telephone message from McAlister. He went and got Sculthorp and told him to drive to Sahl's saloon. Kerr had no idea that Jennie Bosschieter was there, and he did not even know her. When he reached the saloon he got out on River Street and went into the hallway. Here he met McAlister. He told Kerr that he had been too late to meet the parties. He said there was a girl in the back room who was in trouble, and asked Kerr to send the hack around to the Bridge Street entrance.

"Kerr did so, and then joined McAlister in the barroom. Through the open doors he saw the girl, with Death standing by her side at the table. The girl was in a condition which appeared bad. Kerr did not go into the back room, and Death so swore when he was on the stand. Kerr thought the girl was intoxicated.

"Kerr started to go out of the Bridge Street entrance, and was followed by Campbell, who was telling how Jennie Bosschieter was drunk. Kerr said he was going home, and Campbell consented to accompany him, with the remark, 'Yes, let's sneak.'

"Kerr and Campbell then went up Governor Street to get away from the others. Unfortunately the cab, after the girl had been put in, started along that street also. When he saw them McAlister said, with an oath:

"'Where are you going? Ain't you going to help straighten this girl out?'

"Then Campbell got into the carriage, but Kerr refused; he said he was going home. The others coaxed, and Kerr finally got in because he saw two men coming up the street. The others told him that the girl was drunk, that she had taken a lot of wine and absinthe, but nothing was said to indicate that any drug had been administered.

"Kerr began to be annoyed because he was there. He wanted to go back, because he began to think that the girl was in a bad way, and should be taken to some place where she could be cared for. When he found they couldn't get in Lee's Hotel, Kerr said:

"'For God's sake, let's turn back and take the girl somewhere.'

"They intended to take Jennie around to Pete Goode's for assistance, but when she showed symptoms of illness on the Rock Road, Kerr helped to lift her out of the wagon and carry her to the blanket. Then Kerr left the others and never went back to them. He joined the cabman and paced up and down beside the hack, with his hands to his head. He was wrought up and excited, for he feared the girl might die. Schulthorpe swore that Kerr was half dead with fright.

"This is the defense. Kerr did not actively, or with knowledge, aid or abet in the commission of any crime—if a crime was committed."

JUDGE DIXON'S SPEECH.

At the close of Mr. Harding's address, which ended with a plea for leniency, Justice Dixon said:

"What Mr. Harding has said may perhaps justify me at this point in making a few observations. And first, in regard to the jury which tried the associates of this defendant and convicted them of murder in the second degree. They gave to the hearing of that case the closest and most considerate attention and they rendered a verdict which so far as it was not justified by the evidence, only failed of justification because of its leniency to the men whose lives they had in their keeping.

"My own mind, I can say, was free from any bias, free from any judgment formed upon anything save the testimony adduced in court; and, with this conception of the law and the convictions produced upon my mind by the testimony, my verdict would have sent those men to the gallows; for the crime of which they were guilty was one which, from the beginning of English law to this day, has had fixed to it the penalty of death, not imprisonment. So that I think that jury is not justly to be charged with bias against the prisoners.

"Then, with regard to the defendant's participation in the deeds of that dreadful night, it is because the Prosecutor and the Judge are not able to believe or to have a firm conviction of the matters against this prisoner, beyond those stated by his counsel, the plea can be accepted."

The Judge added that with regard to the witness Sculthorpe there did not arise in his (the Judge's) mind a doubt as to the truth of the narrative which the hackman gave upon the witness stand, and, though Sculthorpe could not have escaped conviction of criminal assault with all the evidence against him, yet his guilt was less than those with whom he was acting, and by coming forward and telling the whole truth, and by the acceptance on the part of the State of his evidence to aid in the conviction of the grosser defendants, he was legally entitled to the immunity which the Prosecutor no doubt would see that he received.

Lawyer John Kerr said this afternoon that he and Mr. Harding were agreed that it was best for Kerr to plead guilty, as he had. The general feeling was, Mr. Kerr said, that the three men who stood trial had gotten off too easily, and there had been some clamor. It was feared that if George Kerr stood trial this might influence some of the jurors, and result in his being returned guilty of murder in the second degree.

Mr. Harding added that on the very afternoon of the day of his arrest George Kerr had gone to his brother John and told him the truth. Had he not been arrested that night George Kerr would have gone to the police the next day, on the advice of his brother, and have told the whole story. Thus Sculthorpe anticipated Kerr by only a few hours in giving the story to the police.

WIFE A GOOD EGG-THROWER.

Dr. Norman Lewis Says She Is a Veritable House Devil, and Appeals to Magistrate Crane.

"I want you to save my life, Judge," said a man whose face showed heavy lines of care, addressing Magistrate Crane in the Yorkville Court yesterday. "I've got a wife who is a veritable house devil. She's a saint to everybody but me. I'm her drudge. She's made a wreck of me physically, and almost mentally."

"That's awful," said the Magistrate, and then the injured one, who gave his name as Dr. Norman Lewis of 224 East Twenty-third Street told a story of marital experiences that made the Magistrate and every court attendant who was married shiver.

"Yes, I've stood it for six years," said the man.

"Six years?" ejaculated his Honor; "what kind of man are you who can't be master in his own house?"

"O, you don't know my wife," said Dr. Lewis, with an air of conviction.

"I never knew a woman who could master me," said the Magistrate, positively.

"Well," said the other wearily, "if you had my wife you wouldn't talk that way. Why she beats me periodically. First it was once a month, then it was once a week, and lately it's once a day. She throws things at me. I'm a good catcher, and used to be able to stop various household articles she flung at me, but lately she's got to using eggs. Now, nobody can stop an egg successfully."

There was such unutterable misery in this man's countenance that the Magistrate looked pained, and a seedy-looking man on the spectator's bench was heard to groan audibly. The doctor then called attention to his hair, which was matted with the remains of several mangled eggs. He then opened his coat and displayed further evidences of Mrs. Lewis's unerring aim. The doctor's waistcoat presented a veritable uncooked omelet of an uncertain age. He further opened a package containing his hat, which was also decorated with impressionistic designs in yellow.

"Look at my condition, Judge," said the doctor with deep pathos. "I had eggs this morning. I'm getting, oh, so tired of eggs. What'll I do?"

"I'll give you a summons," said the Magistrate sympathetically.

"Well," said the man, "You'll get all that's coming to you."

"But how'll I see how I'll handle her," said the Judge confidently. "I suppose she makes you do all the work?"

"Oh, yes," said the doctor dejectedly. "We keep a boarding house. I do the work. She bosses. Only this morning I opened the window to sift some ashes and some blew into the room. Then she banged me with a few eggs. If I leave her, you see, she gets everything. I want something to go and live happily on."

There was a tone of such a passionate yearning in the man's voice that the Magistrate at once gave him a summons returnable this afternoon.

COURT ORDER OVER TELEPHONE

Judge Smith Lent Modifies His Order Late at Night.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Judge Smith Lent made an important ruling over the telephone to-night. He was at his home, in Sing Sing, and was roused out of bed by interested persons in Yonkers.

There was a session of the Yonkers Common Council this evening which was intended to override a veto by Mayor Sutherland, but the purpose was blocked by an injunction. Some time ago Murray & Molloy, contractors, bid $12,253 as the price for which they would do some work in the Park Hill section; J. Riley, another contractor, offered to do the work for $11,989.99. The Council in Committee of the Whole awarded the contract to Murray & Molloy.

Mayor Leslie Sutherland at once vetoed this action on the ground that it was contrary to public policy and also to public interest and to custom and precedent. The Democratic majority of the council decided to override the veto. The matter was not brought to a vote to-night, as Mr. Riley served each of the Aldermen with an order from County Judge Lent forbidding such action.

The rule was returnable on Feb. 2, and as the last day on which the law would allow an overriding of the veto would be Feb. 1 the majority got Judge Lent out of bed in his home at Sing Sing late to-night and over the telephone he modified the order so as to make it returnable to-morrow afternoon at White Plains. The Council then adjourned until to-morrow evening.

OLD MAN'S FIERCE DEFENSE.

Twice Drove a Gang of Burglars from His House, Although Seriously Wounded.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 28.—The story of a desperate encounter with burglars, in which an old man twice fought off his assailants, although dangerously wounded, was learned from the police to-day.

Late Saturday night three men entered the home of Washington Hunter, near Riverside, and started to plunder the house. The only occupants were Hunter, who is seventy-five years old, and his wife, who is his junior by ten years. Hunter desperately protected his property, and, although one of the men cut a terrible gash in his head with a chisel, he drove the intruders from the house.

A short time afterward the three men, with another companion, came back and made another attack on the house. In the meantime Mrs. Hunter had propped her husband up on the floor, and when the burglars broke in the door he opened on them with his revolver. One of the men was hit, but all escaped. They have been traced to this city, but so far no arrests have been made.

Hunter is in a critical condition, and it is feared he will die. Near the Hunter residence this morning a hat was found covered with blood. On the inside band were the initials, "G. A. S." It is supposed to have belonged to the man who was hit by a shot from Hunter's revolver.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Alfred Hunter, Who Has Been Missing, Found in a Hospital.

A general alarm was sent out yesterday by the police for Alfred Hunter, a public accountant, seventy years old, who had been missing from his home since Sunday evening. Mr. Hunter, who for some years has been separated from his wife, resided at a boarding house at 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. On Sunday evening he left the house and did not return, whereupon his relatives notified the police.

He was found last night at midnight in the Harlem Hospital, where he was suffering from paralysis. His left side was entirely paralyzed. His story is that on leaving the boarding house he went to a restaurant at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Third Avenue to get some supper, and while there was stricken with paralysis.

Fire in Riverside Park.

The high wind just before midnight last night sent sparks from an engine on the New York Central line into the grass in Riverside Park and started a fire that burned over a considerable area before it could be put out. The blaze started down near the river bank at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and spread rapidly, burning up to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. A policeman notified the members of the engine company stationed near, and the fire was kept from doing damage to any of the small buildings.

FOX FAMILY'S TROUBLES

Young Man Says There Has Been No Separation.

He and His Wife Shammed in Order to Get Money from His Father.

As a sequel to the many stories that have been circulated between John Fox, Jr., and his father, President of the Democratic Club, the young man himself gave his side of the question for the first time yesterday. His wife sat beside him, and said that it was all true. They said that, when they were apparently separated for a couple of years, they were in reality the best of friends, and that the separation was merely a "bluff," planned for the purpose of causing the elder Mr. Fox to give his disfavored son a start in business. They said, too, that Mrs. Fox, Jr., drew alimony all during the term of the separation, and that while the deceit was in progress the father of the shamming husband took into his charge the child of the couple.

In substance, they told how their scheme had benefitted them in three ways—through the obtaining of a start for the husband, through the acquisition of additional revenue under the name of alimony, and by reason of the fact that their baby was supported in the home of the elder Fox much better than they themselves would have been able to take care of it.

"My father," said John Fox, Jr., "has never treated me at all well. Ever since I was a boy he has seemed to wish me no good."

"Yes, that's so," interposed Mrs. Fox, Jr. "Jack had a hard time even before we were married."

The father, who was thus accused, is an ex-State Senator. The father of young Mrs. Fox was the late Douglas A. Levien. Both of these parents opposed the marriage.

"The reason of my father's objections to the match," said Mrs. John Fox, Jr., "was that he thought Jack would not have means enough to take care of me. He liked Jack personally."

"And my father did not want us to marry," said Mr. Fox, Jr., "just because he did not. He never wanted me to do anything I wanted to do."

According to the story of the young couple, Mr. Fox, Jr., found it necessary, in order to get funds from somewhere. A consultation was held. Then people who knew the family heard that the marriage had resulted in a quarrel. Soon thereafter the elder and the younger Fox were friendly once again. Then there was organized a firm in which the son was a partner. The name of the concern was Fox & Engel, and Mr. Fox, Sr., gave Mr. Fox, Jr., money to put into it as his share of the capital. The new firm was to do business in iron pipes and such materials.

"In September, then, after the firm had gotten under way, my wife and myself," said Mr. Fox, Jr., "now reconciled, went to Europe together. We intended at first to be gone only for a vacation of six weeks. When we reached the other side, however, we met with such a pleasant reception from numerous friends of my wife's father that we continued our stay."

Then Mr. Fox, Jr., told how the firm of Fox & Engel happened to be dissolved last year.

"It was in last April," the husband said, "that I decided to get out of the partnership. So I went to the American Consul in London and took the necessary steps to vest a power of attorney in a friend of mine here. This done, I told my friend to notify Mr. Engel of my purpose. He did so. Meanwhile, having the advantage of me in being on the spot, Mr. Engel forestalled me on taking legal action to bring about the dissolution. He applied to the courts, and the firm ceased to exist, it appearing that he had taken the initiative in furthering the separation of our interests.

"After that another concern was formed with the ostensible purpose of settling up the accounts of the now defunct firm of Fox & Engel. This new concern was called John Fox & Co., and the company consisted of my former partner, Nicholas Engel. But there came no settling of my accounts. I proposed to Mrs. Fox that we should come to this country and try to persuade my father to fix the matter up, but she said that she had better come alone, as she thought she could do more with my father by herself than we could do together."

"That's it," interrupted Mrs. Fox. "I came by myself at my own suggestion, not because Jack said I had had a quarrel. It was when I reached here in the Fall that those stories about our supposed differences were published. It was said that my husband had gone a-fighting the Boers or had died mysteriously, or had deserted me in foreign lands. There was no truth in any of it.

"Well, after I got here, I couldn't do anything. Mr. Fox, Sr., refused to have the books of the firm examined so as to make any accounting. When I had put the matter in a lawyer's hands I sailed for England again, leaving here at Christmas."

Mr. Fox, Jr., took up the story. He said: "That was all rot about my being opposed to my wife's taking to the stage. She is to go on just as soon as we get back to London, and with my full approval."

"Yes, I have already accepted an offer from Mr. F. R. Benson," Mrs. Fox, Jr., said.

An effort was made to see the elder Mr. Fox about his controversy with his son. On day before yesterday it was stated at his home, 10 East Fiftieth Street, that he was ill, and could see no one. He was not at home when a card was sent in yesterday. Neither could Nicholas Engel be seen at the office of the pipe company, 253 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The attorney for the company, James Flynn, was seen in his office in the Staats-Zietung Building. He said:

"Young Mr. Fox did make a motion for a court order for the examination of the firm's accounts, but the order has not been issued. In fact, it is not necessary now that the son is in the city. He can see the books whenever he wishes, and he will get all that is coming to him. The firm was dissolved with the consent of both partners, and later the other firm (John Fox and Co.) was organized to straighten out the accounts of the defunct concern."

When asked as to the son's statements that he had been unfairly treated by his father, the lawyer said: "Not a bit of truth in it. Never was a boy better treated." Mr. Flynn said, in answer to a question, that he did not know of the young man having any independent income.

In regard to the story that his father thought him lost, Mr. Fox, Jr., said: "I can prove that I was in correspondence with his lawyer all the time of my supposed 'disappearance.' There was not a week during which he did not know exactly where to reach me. I was neither fighting the Boers nor wandering in any other faraway land. I was in England or on the Continent all the time."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Thomas Penrose, Pittsburg; D. R. Hanna, Cleveland; Oscar G. Murray, Baltimore and Ohio Railway, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—George W. Johnson, Cincinnati; Herbert A. Maynard, Boston; A. R. Marsh, Boston; Dr. H. Jackson Nelson, Burlington, Vt.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron Von Hengelmuller, Austro-Hungarian Minister, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Dr. Robert Wedekind, Louisville; C. E. Baird, Glasgow; Dana C. Munro, Philadelphia.

GILSEY—Joseph E. Seagram, M. P., Waterloo, Ontario; O. Stettenheim, Offenbach, Germany.

VICTORIA—Judge E. Chestear, Norfolk, Va.; Col. T. C. Phillips, Duluth; C. L. Slocum, Worcester; S. Rice, Rochester.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. M. Rice, London; J. M. Hall, Springfield, Mass.; Henry A. Marsh, Worcester.

ALBEMARLE—S. Barker, Hamilton, Ont.; W. H. Chipman, Boston; W. W. Wheatley, Washington; Judge Gilmor, Baltimore.

HOFFMAN—Guy Carleton Lee, Baltimore; Judge William Barnet, Albany; J. W. Bryant, New Orleans; A. C. Burrage, Boston.

PLAZA—W. A. Bell, Manitou, Col.; A. J. Buffon, North Adams.

SAVOY—James C. Lamm, Chicago; Thomas Blagden, Washington; C. B. Flynn, Durango, Mexico.

NETHERLAND—S. H. Kohn, Chicago; Dr. W. M. Stone, Owego; C. H. Stewart, Cleveland; F. B. Matheys, Montreal.

BUCKINGHAM—St. George Fox Pitt, London; Bartlett Arkell, Canajoharie; A. F. MacArthur, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—C. S. Mullen, St. Paul; A. J. Earling, Chicago; W. B. Owen, Denver.

MURRAY HILL—M. Z. Haven, Syracuse; E. Countryman, Albany; N. D. Arnold, Providence; John Swanson, Liverpool.

GRAND UNION—A. Lytall, Lympstone, England; Lieut. C. W. Parks, United States Navy.

ASTOR—N. R. Middahl, Hamburg; M. V. Richards, Washington; A. L. Bagnall, Yokohama; G. P. Montague, Washington.

EMPIRE—Louis Cohen, Salt Lake City; F. A. Gaylord, Boston.

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Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.
Goldstein & Migel, Waco, Texas; L. Migel, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street.
Shillito, J., Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Johnson, millinery, ribbons, and laces; M. Wickersham, linens and white goods; 346 Broadway.
Thompson, N. J., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; W. S. French, notions, laces, and hosiery; St. George Hotel.
Dannenberg Company, The, Macon, Ga.; M. G. White, furnishing goods; 48 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.
Stewart & Co., Rockford, Iowa; L. Stewart, house furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. M. Lerche, carpets and upholstery goods; 415 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Johnston, dry goods; 443 Broome Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Bloom, Cohn & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloom, woolens; J. M. Cohn, woolens; 53 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Lewis, house furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; S. A. Myers, notions and trimmings; 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. Lowry, wrappers and waists; Herald Square Hotel.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; W. R. Owen, dry goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Cohn, Wampold & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. B. Cohn, woolens; Hotel Netherland.
Mayer, Scheuer, Offner & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; T. Mayer, woolens; Hotel Netherland.
Guiterman Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; L. A. Guiterman, piece goods; Hotel Netherland.
Kuppenheimer, B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Kuppenheimer, woolens; Hotel Savoy.
Friend Brothers Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; D. H. Friend, woolens; J. Friedberg, trimmings; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Savoy.
Shwartz-Newman Company, New Orleans, La.; S. J. Shwartz, domestics, dress goods, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; M. H. Gradwohl, dry goods; Miss M. Grubler, millinery, 43 Leonard Street.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Hengerer, dry goods, G. W. Hengerer, upholstery goods; J. A. Hengerer, woolens; J. T. Ryan, boys' clothing; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods; A. Haming, notions; C. Bechtold, domestics, 377 Broadway.
Wasserman, Kaufman & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; C. Kaufman, dry goods, 260 West Broadway.
McDonald, R. L., & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; J. I. McDonald, furnishing goods, 51 Leonard Street.
Doeplitz, M., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; H. Doeplitz, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. Owen, furnishing goods, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Kline Brothers, Wheeling, West Va.; R. Kline, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Clement, W., Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss E. Loumberg, millinery, 622 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. T. Dole, toys, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; S. C. Brown, crockery, 2 Walker Street.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, laces and embroidery, 2 Walker Street.
Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss L. Richter, muslin underwear, 2 Walker Street.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. M. Haynes, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.
Williams & Shellon Company, Charlotte, N. C.; C. A. Shellon, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Victoria Hotel.
Rice, L. Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Rice, woolens; Hotel Victoria.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, corsets, and muslin underwear, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Victoria.
Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; L. J. Williams, carpets; Hotel Earlington.
Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Kohn, woolens; Holland House.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions and art goods, 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Graff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.
Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.
Nachman & Meertlef, Montgomery, Ala.; J. Wachman, notions and cloaks; 320 Church Street; Hoffman House.
Printz, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Printz, woolens; E. Nathan, woolens; Hoffman House.
Wile Brothers & Weill, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Wile, woolens; Hoffman House.
Richman, N. G., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; N. G. Richman, woolens; Hoffman House.
Kohn Brothers & Heller, Cleveland, Ohio; M. Kohn, woolens; Hoffman House.
Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; 751 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Mildrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; N. Stutzman, dress goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Schloss Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; A. W. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Savoy.
Webber, W. Y., & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks and waists; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress and black goods and linings; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens, and white goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. S. Kent, boys' clothing, 7 Waverley Place; St. Denis Hotel.
Mistrat, H. B., & Co., Waco, Texas; H. B. Mistrat, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Daniells & Fisher, Denver, Col.; G. E. W. Burley, cloaks and suits, 56 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baer, sporting goods, 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Bass Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Joel, dress goods and silks; Herald Square Hotel.
Whitner, C. K., Reading, Penn.; D. H. Whitner, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Reins & Meiss, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Reins, notions and infants' wear, 514 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, carpets and upholstery goods; J. Coatt, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore; Miss Lewisohn, cloaks and suits; B. Kohn, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Levy, R. Z., Nashville, Tenn.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Hammell, L., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; L. Hammell, laces, embroideries, millinery, dress goods, silks, linens, cloaks, and suits; 77 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Elsenberg, notions and fancy goods; Annie Lambert, laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Gerst, B., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; C. Gerst, millinery; 255 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Strong Millinery Company, St. Paul, Minn.; J. Strong, millinery; Miss K. Catlin, millinery; R. A. Hauser, millinery; Hotel Normandie.
Steinbach, J., Asbury Park, N. J.; dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Parker-Lowe Dry Goods Company, Fort Worth, Texas; E. H. Lowe, notions and fancy goods; 70 Franklin Street; Hotel Normandie.
Schwabe & Co., Charleston West Va.; A. Schwabe, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Richardson-Roberts Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. Greene, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; T. H. Kaufman, dry goods; 622 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, fancy goods; Hotel Vendome.
Nachman & Meertlef, Montgomery, Ala.; A. Nachman, dry goods; 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.
Liepold Brothers, Selma, Ala.; J. Liepold, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; 513 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Wurzburg, F. W., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. W. Wurzburg, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Quirk, ladies' wear, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; W. S. Perez, dress goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. A. Heiser, laces and white goods; Hotel Imperial.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. P. Marks, flannels and cottonades, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Lillienthal & Gossenheimer, Montgomery, Ala.; S. Gossenheimer, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Block, William H., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Block, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. A. Hunter, domestics, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Spitz, Landauer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Spitz, clothing, 10 White Street; Hotel Imperial.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; J. Goldsmith, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

RUBBER TRUST A DEFENDANT.

Justice Beach in the Supreme Court yesterday made an order directing Louis Schlichter, the plaintiff in an action against the United States Rubber Company to recover $4,650, which he claims to be due him, to file a bill of particulars, setting out more fully and in greater detail his various grounds of suit against the defendant company, and also to state in what transactions the firm of Reimer & Meyer, commission merchants and importers of crude rubber, were engaged.

Scalichter asserts that he agreed for the sum of $5,000 to divulge to the United States Rubber Company certain information regarding the manner in which the firm of Reimer & Meyer, with which he was employed, had transacted their business. He only received $350, he says, and sues for the balance.

HOWARD PLEADS GUILTY

Bigamist Sent to Sing Sing for Two Years and Ten Months.

Makes a Clean Breast of His Crime in Court and Gives Temporary Insanity as His Excuse.

Within the grim, gray walls of Sing Sing Prison yesterday George W. Howard, confessed and sentenced bigamist, began paying the penalty of having more wives than the law allows. When he walked into the Kings County Court yesterday morning for trial he surprised the crowd of curious spectators gathered there by pleading guilty, without any show of defense whatever. Temporary insanity was the excuse he gave for his crime of marrying Miss Helen Hawkes in Brooklyn last Summer while having a wife and child in Boston. His plea lightened his sentence. Justice Hurd sent him to Sing Sing Prison for two years and ten months. Howard asked for immediate sentence, and when it had been imposed, at his own request, he was taken at once to Sing Sing.

Neither of the two women whom Howard had married was in court. The prosecution was so completely prepared that the testimony was not required by District Attorney Clarke. Twenty-eight witnesses were ready to prove the two marriages of Howard. An interesting exhibit was a piece of the wedding cake of Howard and Miss Anna R. Kay of Red Beach, Me., whom he married in Cambridge in 1890. Another exhibit was a printed card sent out by Howard to his friends about a year after this marriage, announcing the birth of his son, George W. Howard, Jr. Three persons who attended the marriage were in court as witnesses from Boston.

Lawyer Stephen Baldwin, Howard's counsel, made the plea of guilty for him.

"I have to say, your Honor," said Mr. Baldwin, "that the defendant, Howard, withdraws the plea of not guilty, and enters the plea of guilty. I may say for Mr. Howard that, as he views the occurrences surrounding his marriage to the Brooklyn lady when he was already married to another woman, and other occurrences leading up to this indictment, it seems to him that he must have been laboring under some mental aberration.

"He wants me to say that there was an intimation that the lady in Brooklyn whom he married was cognizant of the fact that he had a living wife and son, and that there was also an intimation that the wife in Boston knew of the Brooklyn marriage and was a party to it. He wants everybody to know that both of these propositions are false. Mr. Howard takes upon himself all of the blame. He stands before this jury a truly penitent man and throws himself upon the mercy of the court."

Howard, while his pedigree was being taken by the clerk, sought to inject some bitter humor into the situation. Asked where he lived, he replied with a wan smile:

"In Raymond Street Jail just at present."

Judge Hurd, in pronouncing sentence, spoke of the fact that the Hawkes family had failed to make any investigation into the past life of the man who was to marry Miss Hawkes. If they had done so they would probably have discovered that he already had a wife.

"It must be said in your favor," said the Judge to Howard, "that you have frankly acknowledged your guilt, and done all in your power to atone for the crime. You have acknowledged that the woman in Cambridge is your legal wife, and have established the legitimacy of your son and her son. You have also made it possible for the Brooklyn woman to procure an annulment of her marriage to you."

Mrs. Helen Hawkes-Howard, the Brooklyn wife of Howard, is ill at the home of her father, Henry Hawkes, at 201 Prospect Place. In discussing the outcome of the case, Mr. Hawkes said he was pleased that Howard had pleaded guilty, as it would enable his daughter to regain her freedom. He thought, however, that the sentence was a light one.

REV. DR. PARDINGTON RESIGNS.

Pastor of a Brooklyn Church Gives Up Because of Wife's Ill-Health.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Pardington, pastor of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, surprised his congregation at the close of the Sunday evening's service by reading his resignation, to take effect at the close of the conference year, in April. Many of the congregation were moved to tears, as it was expected that Dr. Pardington would accept the invitation which was extended by the church society for another year at the December meeting.

The action of Dr. Pardington is due to the illness of his wife, who never recovered from injuries sustained in an accident in April last.

Dr. Pardington will continue to fill the pulpit until after the coming conference. During the Summer he intends to take a trip with his wife to either California or Europe in hope that it will benefit her health.

Dr. Pardington will probably not leave Brooklyn, as he has received four calls for the coming year, and there is a possibility that he will take an assistant pastorate.

WANTS NEW PRIMARY LAW.

Wisconsin Legislator Frames a Bill to Abolish Conventions.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 28.—A Primary Election bill was introduced in both branches of the Legislature to-night and referred to Committees on Privileges and Elections. The author of the bill is Assemblyman E. Ray Stevens. Many of the objections that have been made to the provisions of the Minnesota law have been eliminated in the Stevens bill.

Caucuses and conventions are proposed to be entirely abolished by the bill, and all nominations made by the direct vote of the electors. No person can be a nominee unless he has received signatures to a petition with the names of 2 per cent. of the voters of his party, the signers so distributed as not to represent any one locality alone.

Political organiations are not in the least disturbed, though the people by direct vote choose their party leaders. The party platforms are framed by the State and legislative candidates, and must all be made public by a certain day.

Presidential Electors are chosen by the State Central Committees, and National delegates are elected at the Spring election by a direct vote of the people.

The bill tends to perpetuate non-political judicial nominations, all Judges being placed on tickets by petition.

Order for 5,000,000 Bushels of Coal.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 28.—Probably the largest order for coal ever taken for shipment through a single purchaser has just been consummated by the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company selling to a New Orleans agent and shipper 200 coal boats, averaging 25,000 bushels of coal each, which is for export trade. The total amount of 5,000,000 bushels was taken at a price 1 cent a bushel higher than the prevailing price of last year in the New Orleans market. The coal is all to be sent

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Wanamaker Musicale

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the

Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

--SOLOISTS--

MR. PAUL DUFAULT, Tenor.
MR. HANS KRONOLD, Violoncello.

PROGRAM

Andante Religioso . . . . . *Thome*
Violoncello and Hymnolia Pipe Organ.
The Ride of the Walkyries . . . . . *Wagner*
Angelus.
(*a*) Songs of Araby . . . . . *Clay*
(*b*) Open Thy Latrice . . . . . *Gregh*
Mr. DUFAULT.
Omphale's Spinning Wheel . . . . . *Saint-Saens*
Symphony.
(*a*) Reverie . . . . . *Bottesme*
(*b*) Capriccio . . . . . *Goltermann*
(*c*) Valse . . . . . *Fitzenhagen*
Mr. KRONOLD.
(*a*) A Night in Old Mexico . . . . . *Smythe*
(*b*) A Weed and Serenade . . . . . *Mascheroni*
(*c*) La Grace . . . . . *Bohm*
Orchestral Angelus and Crown Piano with Harp effect.
Noel—"Minuit Chretien" . . . . . *Adam*
Mr. DUFAULT.
With Violoncello, Piano and Hymnolia Accompaniment.

Women's CAPES

Midwinter, yet the season's practically ended for us in this line. There's a splendid variety still here, embracing some of the handsomest garments you or we have seen this winter. But they've been re-priced, with the purpose of bringing about a literal ending of their stay here. That should be done in a hurry. The capes have been *half-priced*. All imported. Some of elegant velours, others of light colored cloths. The best efforts of the best Paris makers were put into these fine, exclusive garments. Hardly any two alike. The velour capes

Were $58 to $130—now $29 to $65

Cloth capes, suitable for evening and street wear,

Were $46 to $95—now $23 to $47.50

Opera garments, too, are greatly reduced in price. They are of rich Vicuna Chudda, with luxurious linings of quilted satin or silk.

Were $30 to $65—now $20 to $40

Second floor, Broadway.

Muslin Underwear

This Muslin Underwear looks better and better as it grows scarcer, and we realize how much more we must get for future goods of equal quality. "You never miss the water till the well runs dry." The month is almost out, and the goods are almost gone.

These hints to-day:

Petticoats—
85c—Of cambric, with 2 lawn ruffles, trimmed with lace.
$1—Of cambric, with deep ruffle, trimmed with embroidery and cluster of plaits above.
$1.25—Of cambric, with deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

Drawers—
25c—Of muslin; deep cambric ruffle; plain hem and plaits above.
30c—Of cambric, with cambric ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace.
50c—Of cambric; trimmed with handsome embroidery and plaits above.

Night Gowns—
75c—Of cambric; V-neck trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle, insertion and plaits in yoke.
85c—Of cambric; square neck trimmed with lawn ruffle and torchon lace.
$1—Of cambric; yoke of cluster of plaits; square neck front, high back; trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and ribbon.

Chemises—
35c—Of cambric; square neck trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and insertion.
50c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with neat embroidery; cambric ruffle on skirt.
60c—Of nainsook; round neck trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Lillian CORSETS

We don't know of an equally satisfactory imported corset that is sold so reasonably as the Lillian. It was our choice when we determined to have the best corset made. And we see no reason to revise that opinion after several years of experience. The Lillian is shown in every new model. A perfect-fitting, a perfectly made corset, and *fairly priced*.

$2—Of coutil; medium waist; white and drab.
$2.50—Lillian girdle; of whalebone; coutil, lace trimmed; in white only.
$3—Lillian Petite girdle; of tape; white, pink, blue and lilac.
$3—Corset, with coutil girdle top; long over hips and abdomen.
$3.50—Bias corset: low bust; long over hips and abdomen; white and drab. Same in black sateen, $4.

Second floor, Tenth street.

All Around the Store

Umbrellas. Two attractive items in our well-chosen gathering of umbrellas are: At $1—26 in. union taffeta, of good quality, with natural wood or fancy handles, and worth $1.50. At $1.75—of navy blue or garnet, all silk, or black union taffeta, with handsome natural wood handles; excellent value at $3.

Men's Collars. 55c. for half dozen. It was really a triumph over the manufacturers that enabled us to sell this collar for such a low price. Linen both sides; all sizes from 14 to 17½, in high turn-down, standing, and Piccadilly shape. Sold only by the box of half-a-dozen.

Where size saves money. If you're broad across the chest these suits and overcoats should prove mighty interesting to you. The suits, with sack coats, of blue or black cheviot, 42 to 46 in. chest measurement, are reduced from $12 and $15 to $10. The overcoats of navy blue or black kersey, and Oxford-mixed cheviots, regularly $15, are now $10 each.

Tally Cards. One would scarcely imagine that there could be as many styles as are to be found in our collection of them. In fact, we don't know of any assortment in the city that can equal it. Some of the cards fold like a dance programme, others are in fanciful shapes and colors, prettily decorated or embossed; and the price-range is from 15c to 50c a dozen.

Handkerchief Opportunities. Two noteworthy kinds among our large all-linen stock are men's unlaundered handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered initial—a splendid value at 12½c; and women's unlaundered handkerchiefs, with embroidered initial, cheap at 75c and $1 a dozen.

The "Tinker's Dread." An appropriate name for a very useful household soldering outfit. It contains solder, soldering iron, box of rosin—in fact, all necessary materials for stopping a leaking pipe, or mending a hole in the tin ware. 12c a box.

Women's Jackets. $10 is the leveling price set on all the jackets now remaining, which formerly were marked $15 to $26. There are some of the best imported jackets among them, as well as domestic; in meltons, kerseys and cheviots, the majority black. All sizes are here, but not in each style.

Warm Dresses for Little Children. These cozy and attractive dresses are marked at exactly half-price, with lots of opportunity to wear them still to come. At $3, of cashmere and wool plaid, sizes 2 and 3 years; were $6. At $4.75, of red, dark blue, or tan whipcord; waist made with box plaits in back and front, and plaited skirt; reduced from $9.

Fur Scarfs. The searching winds of nowadays render some warm neck-protection essential. These cluster scarfs, of Alaska sable, with 8 tails, render prudence its ample and immediate reward—at their price, $10 each.

The "Skating Coat." A warm, comfortable reefer for boys of 4 to 16 years. Suggests indulgence in winter sports without being hampered in movement. Of Oxford frieze, with high storm collar. $5.

Hemstitched Decorative Pieces at Half. This is a group of scarfs, squares, tray cloths and center pieces, of plain, fine linen, with drawn work or lace edge. They are odd pieces which we have rounded up previous to stock-taking, and marked at half price or less.

Embroideries Low-priced. Have you inspected this collection of embroidered edgings and insertions, in nainsook and cambric? There is a remarkably attractive display of them—remarkable because of the little price—15c for 25c and 30c values.

Snapping Mottoes. We rather fancy our assortment of these—took a good deal of pains to gather them. Many quaint and original conceits are here shown, that will delight the children, as well as their elders. 8c to $4 a dozen.

DRESSING WELL on a *Limited Income*

In his story, "The Making of a Country Home," in the February number of *Everybody's Magazine*, J. P. M. gives what is probably a very fair estimate of how an income of $2,400 a year is divided among the various expenses of living. He gives to the item of *clothes* an appropriation of $300, which is probably very near the average amount spent by one family.

The problem for the wife—for she undoubtedly does most of the studying—is, how to make the best appearance with the amount that can be spent.

Probably the best suggestion that can be made is: *Do as much buying as possible at Wanamaker's in January.* If all could be done at this time, the $300 would probably buy $500 worth of clothes—enabling the family to dress almost twice as well as is possible by buying each item just when needed.

You can buy dress goods for either the winter or summer, at about half price. The style will be the latest when you make the material up. An overcoat, suit, or jacket, is usually bought for two or three seasons anyhow. Now prices, on splendidly-made sorts, are half or close to half their regular value. Ginghams, challis and other dress goods, also silks, are now obtainable at about half price. Underwear, and other garments for women are much less expensive now than regularly. Clothes for girls and boys are away under price.

Later on, this store will be as busy as it can be selling new goods at regular prices, and neither we nor the manufacturers will have goods to sacrifice.

The opportunity of making almost double the appearance on the amount you can spend for clothes is distinctly a January investment. *Now* is the time to make the most of it.

Black DRESS GOODS *Half Price*

The truest elegance in dress is black. Refined, appropriate to all occasions, suited to all seasons, not dependent on fickle fashion to be in style. And so any offering of Black Dress Goods under-price means very positive economy, with no sacrifice of correctness in style or undesirability of coloring.

To-day's offering consists of about a hundred dress lengths that were imported in only one or two patterns of a kind, so that it is quite out of the range of possibility for anyone you meet ever to have seen the same pattern before. This word of sorts and prices:

At $1.25, from $2—Imported Camel's-hair Cloth.
At $1.50, from $3—Imported Camel's-hair Cloth.
At $1.25, from $2.50—Silk-and-wool Figured Poplins.
At $1.25, from $2.50—Silk-and-wool Figured Crepons.
At $1.50, from $4—Velvet Chenille and Silk Crepon Striped Velour.
At $1.50, from $3.50—Silk Crepon, striped, and Spangled Venetian Cloth.
At $1.50, from $3—Silk-and-wool Crepons, designs in figures and stripes.
At $1.75, from $4—Chenille Figured Silk-and-wool Crepon.
At $2, from $3.75—Silk-and-wool Figured Crepon.
At $2, from $4—Silk-and-wool Bedford Cords.
At $2, from $4.50—All-silk Crepe Figured and Striped Mousseline.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Deserved Prominence to a Lot of ORIENTAL Offerings

One would almost think that the entire Japanese Store had been moved to the Main floor, to view this splendid showing to-day. But only the very best bargains from a storeful have been brought out for this prominent display.

This is distinctly an event in the selling of Japanese decorative goods. It is not the logical outgrowth of long accumulating lots of undesirable stuffs, but an occasion planned and arranged within a few days, having to do with the distribution of comparatively new goods.

This is true of the bronzes especially. We had ordered and hoped to have here for the holiday selling a splendid collection of bronzes. Came too late, and were consequently marked at a lower-than-usual price. Not low enough for this sale, however. *Another third* has been taken off the prices of these new and handsome bronzes.

Vases—the universally admired Moriagi and numerous other beautiful kinds. Some of these at half prices. None at more than three-quarters.

Carved Ivories—exquisite and unique specimens, mostly at half prices.

Then there are Pearl Inlaid Stools at half or less—one at $25 instead of $65. Pearl Inlaid and Teakwood Cabinets, Teakwood Teapoys, beautifully Embroidered Screens, colored Photograph Fans, and so on—mostly at *half prices*. All of these on the Main aisle, Main floor.

On the Ninth street side, towards Broadway, an interesting collection of Bamboo Furniture. Useful goods in attractive shapes, but chiefly interesting through the method of pricing. 35c and upward—many greatly reduced.

Tailor-made SUITS And *Costumes*

This is likely to be our last offering of suits and costumes under-price this season. When these are gone, as they will be quickly, at to-day's prices, we shall have only new goods to tell of.

The new prices are radical, because we wish to have only one telling about them in the papers. Splended investments for women who love good clothes and appreciate a little price.

At $17.50—Dresses of cheviot, homespun and Venetian, that have been priced up to $36.
At $50—Tailor-made suits of broadcloth and cheviot; all trimmed and silk-lined throughout; have been priced up to $105.
Also a number of imported gowns at from **$50** to **$100**, that have been much more.

Second floor, Broadway.

Vnder-price Store

More news to-day—highly interesting to those who have use for the goods on sale. Prices cannot stand in the way of possession.

Dress Trimmings for Very Little—
Perfect, wanted goods, but in reduced lots. Hence reduced prices; 3c to 50c a yard instead of 9c to $1.50. In the offering are black and colored silk, mohair and velvet guimps, colored bead guimps, and black and colored braids.

Hat Pins, Absurdly Low-priced—
Many kinds. All tasteful designs. Comparatively new goods. Prices were 25c to $2. Now 5c to $1.

50c Chenille Pompons at 25c—
Various colors—navy blue, gray, brown and black.

Rugs—Mostly at Half Prices—
There are 200 carpet-sample rugs, 1¼ yards long, with ends neatly bound, at 50c to $1.50; easily worth double.
About 150 Axminster rugs are now $1.50, from $2.25 each.
Only 50 of the Persian Wilton rugs remain. Price, $1. They were $1.25 here—some sold same quality at $1.50.

$1 Corsets at 65c Each—
The well-known "P. N." Shown in white and drab; short hips; low bust.

Basement, Fourth avenue side.

Paris Notes

from the office of

JOHN WANAMAKER

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES,
PARIS, January 11, 1901.

The "mondaines" are all busy making their New Year's visits and, thanks to the biting frost which has been our lot of late, have been able to don the lovely sable Empire coats and seal and broadtail capes that they have prepared in view of these important functions. For these New Year visits are most dressy affairs and every woman who values another's opinion is bound to appear in something absolutely new.

The hats at present worn by the elegantes are still low and flat, protruding over the eyes and very small at the back. The three-cornered or "Marquise" shape is still immensely in vogue, especially in white and in gray, with bunches of pale pink roses on one side. A very becoming hat lately seen on one of the leaders of fashion here was in pale pink felt, almost entirely covered with reddish autumn leaves, the ruddy tints of the foliage harmonizing delightfully with the soft coloring of the felt. Another charming hat was in pale blue mirror velvet, draped in soft shimmering folds about the crown and brim, and simply trimmed at the back with a large black velvet ribbon bow.

The milliners are all very much occupied preparing their creations for the Riviera. The prettiest hats made for wear at Monte Carlo by the great modistes here, are all made of flowers. One very pretty and smart Parisian actress is taking with her a toque of violets, on which she will place each evening an aigrette of natural flowers, orchids, lilies of the valley and so on. This dainty and novel idea will no doubt be widely adopted. A snow-drop toque, wide in shape and ornamented with black velvet bows, is to be worn by a very dressy "grande dame" with lovely white hair. Water lilies as a side trimming are being used by some of the best modistes. Some of the low-draped hats that are being made are very pretty. For instance, one model has a low crown of velvet ribbon, criss-crossed on a tulle foundation. The wide brim is swathed in various layers of tulle and underneath the topmost layer are ermine tails, which make a very original and pretty framework for the face.

Everybody is thinking of the coming festivities in the sunny South and the couturiers are busy evolving their latest creations, that will be donned by their fair customers at Nice and Monte Carlo. The latest novelty is an eruption of cloth Empire wreaths, overlapping each other in groups of three, five and seven, on a taffetas foundation. The Napoleonic emblems are outlined with a narrow gold thread and form a fantastic design by the irregularity in the grouping.

Among some of the elegantes this material will have great success, but the best class of Parisiennes dress quite simply and owe their elegance to the cut of their garments more than to any elaboration of trimming.

For Cannes, white cloth embroidered costumes are being made extensively and will be much worn there, for the tennis and golf parties are all the rage. And then, as most of the people who go to Cannes have carriages of their own, dainty costumes of this kind can be worn with impunity. The gowns being made for Nice are mostly of a different order, for Nice, although it is in the South, is a town where formalities must be observed, not a watering-place like Cannes. For Monte Carlo again, and particularly for evening wear in the rooms, the gowns are gorgeous, as they always are.

Very many of the Monte Carlo gowns now being finished by the couturiers, are in crepe de Chine; several, too, are in panne. An exqnisitely pretty crepe de Chine gown is pale mauve in color; the skirt is flat at the back and crossed over in front as though it were a shawl that the wearer had pinned around herself. It is, moreover, edged where it crosses and at the hem with a deep silken fringe, thus heightening the illusion. The bodice consists of a very short bolero of panne, of the same shade, over a draped and fringed front of the crepe de Chine, and a deep gold belt. The bolero is edged with a narrow band of sable, as are the elbow sleeves, below which come full puffs of mauve chiffon, having ornamentations of lace applique. The toque to be worn with this lovely gown is of mistletoe, and has a branch of mauve orchids at one side.

Men's CLOTHING

Surprisingly disastrous inroads were made on our very liberal stocks, during the early part of the month. We were compelled to plan wholly new lines at once. Though hurriedly done, the planning was well done. They're here—two very exceptional values in men's stylish, desirable military sack suits.

Suits at $16.50—would be cheap if priced $20. These suits are of black rough-faced cheviot.
Others at $12—good $15 values. Of Oxford-mixed cheviot—all wool, of course. Excellent business suits.
Also a lot of men's pure worsted trousers, in a fine variety of stylish patterns. These are $5—though $7.50 would be a very fair price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING

Is the winter suit or overcoat getting somewhat too shabby? Maybe you have a boy in that not uncommon predicament. Clothing too badly worn to attempt to pull through the winter, yet it's too early to buy spring wear. Here's the way out of the difficulty: Seasonable clothing at little more than half price, just because the lots are a bit broken.

Three-piece cheviot suits for boys of 9 to 16 years. Values up to $7. Price, $4.
Boys' reefers of kerseys and cheviots, for boys of 3 to 9 years. Values up to $9. Price, $5.
High-grade Raglans and other overcoats, for boys of 4 to 16 years. Values up to $15. Price, $9.
All-wool trousers for boys of 3 to 16 years. Price, 75c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

LINENS

The housekeeper who is not fully supplied with linens for the next six months, at least, will find rare opportunities in the Linen Store to gratify her taste for pure-flax linens at much less than equal goods cost regularly. Some very remarkable offerings are being made—part have been told of before; these get a particular word to-day:

At 12½c each—Hemmed Huckaback Towels; soft, heavy quality; 17x35 in. Finer and larger Towels, 20x40 in.; usually sold at 25c each, now 20c.
At $1.25 a yard—Flemish Table Linen, full bleached, full two yards wide; one of the best makes. Our regular $1.75 goods.
At $2.50 a dozen—Bleached Irish Denim Napkins; choice patterns; 23½ in. square. Our regular $3 quality.
At $3.25 each—Bleached Irish Damask Dinner Cloths; 2x3 yards. Our regular $4.50 quality.
At $1 each—Turkish Bath Sheets, snow white; 50x80 in. Usually sold at $1.50.

Fourth avenue.

Infants' SLIPS

Even the lowest-priced of these slips show careful and tasteful trimming effect. Neat embroidery edging and dainty laces are plentifully employed on some of the higher-priced sorts. None is really expensive, as the list will show:

25c—Of cambric; 4 clusters of plaits in front; neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched ruffles.
38c—Of nainsook; some with full fronts; others with 3 box plaits in front; neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched ruffles.
65c—Of nainsook; pointed yoke, back and front, of all-over embroidery; neck and sleeves trimmed with neat embroidery edging.
$1—Of cambric; round yoke of embroidery insertion and fine plaits; yoke finished with embroidery ruffle; skirt trimmed with embroidery ruffle and cluster of plaits.

Long Petticoats—
39c—Of nainsook; made with waist.
38c—Of cambric; lawn ruffle edged with lace; made with waist.
85c—Of nainsook; lawn ruffle, hemstitched; edged with lace; made with waist.

WALL PAPERS

The sale is still going on. But the end is not far away. Stocks that formed part of this offering are dwindling fast. The assortment, however, is still remarkably good, considering the extensive selling of last week. Many very desirable patterns here still. And prices are mostly half—some even less than half.

Some attractive papers at only 5c, and up to 75c.

Choice colorings of ingrains at 12½c—formerly 20c. Still a fairly good supply. Also an excellent assortment of borders and friezes.

Third floor, Fourth avenue.

Creams and Lotions

For the skin. Haven't every good kind, perhaps, but every kind we have is good. If it's a preparation that we don't know to be perfectly safe, it can't be one of our exclusive list. Our own make of cold cream—"Queen Mary" is not as high-priced as some of the others. Yet it is thought by many to be just as good as the more expensive sorts.

Here's the list. Take your choice:

Queen Mary Cold Cream, 15c, 25c and 75c.
Guerlain's Cream Blanc, $1.30.
Blackwell's Cream, 25c and 40c.
Blackwell's Complexion Cream, 50c.
Mirabilis Cream, 25c, 50c and $1.
Czarina Liquid Pearl, 50c.
Czarina Skin Tonic, 50c.
Czarina Skin Food, 75c.
Beauty Cream, 45c.
Cream Emollio, 25c.
Royal Pearl, 50c.
Liquid Amandine, 39c.

Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

STATE CHARITIES REPORT

Board Criticises the Governor's Economy Plan.

Says It Will Cripple the Work—Deplores Effects of Court of Appeals Decision Against It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The report of the State Board of Charities went to the Legislature to-night. The most interesting features of it to the members of the Legislature were two indirect references to Gov. Odell's recommendation that the State board be abolished. The Governor's policy for the administration of the State charities, without being named, was severely criticised. The Governor's argument of economy is thus met in the report:

"The attempt to economize by cutting down the board's force of employes and in no other way at any moment can the expenses be reduced) will not only be to cripple a work carried on in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and the laws, but will also be to waste the valuable experience which the employes of the board have gained in prosecuting the State's work. This seems to be an undesirable and injurious policy, and is certainly the reverse of what a successful business house would be likely to adopt."

On the subject of the board's non-partisan policy, and in anticipation of the evils which will flow from a change to an administration in which political considerations will exert an influence, the report says:

No single official act of the board, including the employment of its officers, inspectors, and other employes, has been dictated by any political or personal consideration, all appointments having been made strictly in accordance with the rules of the civil service. The board has, therefore, been under no temptation to increase its force beyond the number necessary to accomplish the work intrusted to it by law.

The non-partisan character of the board has been considered and respected by the Governors of the State since the board was established. The nine members now sitting in its councils who, though Republicans, were appointed by Democratic Governors; and, on the other hand, there are Democrats sitting on the board who were appointed by Republican Governors. All the political districts of the State are represented within its membership, as also are the different forms of religious belief.

With a keen realization of the many serious evils and abuses that are fostered in the administration of public, charitable, and reformatory institutions when their management is controlled or directed by political considerations, this board has not only consistently maintained an absolutely non-partisan attitude in its supervisory relations to such institutions, but has not hesitated to seek to remove them from political influence as whenever possible. So long as the present board remains in office, it will continue to adhere to this non-partisan policy.

Considerable space is devoted in the report to comment upon the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the State against the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The decision of the Court of Appeals, in brief, was that the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities did not extend to any institution not receiving State aid, or money raised by taxation in a county, city, or village. The board's contention in the case before the Court was that the board had the right to inspect and investigate any organized charity, whether or not the charity received public money raised by taxation.

The board has been exercising such jurisdiction up to the time the Court of Appeals decision in the case of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was rendered. While bowing to the authority of the Court, the State Board does not accept the Court's decision as a proper one. Many reasons are given in the report why, in the State Board's judgment, the decision is to be deplored. The report says:

Summarizing the points of the decision as briefly as possible, in the light of the former decision of the Court, the board understands them to mean that the State has no jurisdiction whatever over purely charitable institutions, (as distinguished from reformatory or correctional ones,) unless they are in receipt of public moneys. It has, therefore, notified all such institutions in this category that it would not hereafter seek to visit and inspect them, nor would it require reports of their receipts and expenditures.

The board has never claimed any authority to make rules or regulations for such institutions, except in the case of dispensaries where it is required to do so by law. When evils or abuses have been discovered in the management of these institutions, it has sought to have them corrected by bringing them to the attention of the respective Boards of Managers.

Without intending any disrespect to the Court, the board feels compelled to say that it considers the result of this case most unfortunate for the following reasons:

1. For the first time in a quarter of a century, by preventing the collection of reports from organized charities, it prevents the Legislature and the public from having any definite knowledge as to all of the amount of dependency which exists in the State. For instance, the total number of dependent children in institutions cannot now be definitely known through any official source. It can hardly be believed that the Court intended this, but it is, nevertheless, one of the results of the decision.

2. The State is prevented from having any definite knowledge of the work of many of the charitable corporations it creates, not a few of them having authority to spend in the place of the State the money of dependent children.

3. The protection which the State has hitherto exercised to the inmates of such exempted institutions is removed.

4. The protection to trust funds left by will or otherwise is lessened, for the use of the poor, amounting in some cases to hundreds of thousands of dollars, is also removed.

While it has been said with relation to charitable institutions generally, at times with added force and truth, that the prevention of cruelty to children is the best reformatory agency, the amount of good accomplished by these institutions and the good intent of many of those connected with their management. The State has, however, conferred upon them the most extensive powers and privileges. In the State of New York, no single public officer, or department of government, which has anything approaching the authority over dependent children which is exercised by these societies. This, too, with no Commissioner of the State Government authorized to inspect their work.

In conclusion, the board points out that the State has the right to grant to private individuals extraordinary powers over the children of those in humble station, but is denied the right to see that they are properly exercised. That this is a wrong state of affairs and one requiring remedy must be obvious, the report says.

POLICE BILL UP TO-DAY.

To be Passed by the Senate and Rushed Through the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The New York Police bill will be called up in the Senate to-morrow and passed without being further amended. Senator Grady will offer a number of amendments on behalf of the Democrats, and will speak to them.

There is considerable talk to-night to the effect that the bill will be rushed over to the Assembly as soon as passed in the Senate taken up in the Assembly at once, and passed without debate.

The Republicans are anxious to get the bill into Mayor Van Wyck's hands without further delay, and the Democrats realize the hopelessness of opposition.

FORESTRY SCHOOL IN TROUBLE

May Be Taken from Cornell University Because of Oleomargarine Found There.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The State authorities are indignant over a report that oleomargarine is being supplied to the students in the State School of Forestry in the Adirondacks. The alleged discovery was made by agents of the State Department of Agriculture. Four tubs of oleomargarine were seized. They were consigned to the State School of Forestry, and were seized at the upper lake, where the school is located.

Commissioner of Agriculture Wieting stated to-day that they had been ordered by Superintendent Collins of the school, and the bills have been sent to the State Controller for audit.

Senator Ambler to-night introduced a bill providing that the State Agricultural Department shall have the power to audit the bills of the State School of Forestry. The introduction of the bill is the outcome of the reported discovery that the management of the college has been purchasing oleomargarine. The measure is designed to prevent any recurrence of that condition.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Dr. B. E. Fernow, Director of the State College of Forestry in the Adirondacks, when seen to-night regarding the Albany report that the school may be taken from Cornell University because oleomargarine had been fed to the students of the college, said the report was entirely untrue.

Since November there had been no students in the forest, but they had been in Ithaca and, therefore, no oleomargarine could have been fed to them on the trace within the past week. He stated, however, that lumbering men in the college forest, as in the rest of the Adirondack woods, used oleomargarine, but it was not sold as butter and was plainly labeled "oleomargarine." Against the use of oleomargarine, if labeled as such, and not as butter, Dr. Fernow said that he believed the law did not operate.

GOVERNORS ISLAND PLANS.

Strong Opposition Developed at Albany—Bill is Made Special Order for To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The bill introduced by Assemblyman H. Wilson, giving authority to the Commissioners of the Land Office to grant and convey to the United States certain lands under water in the Harbor of New York, at Governors Island, and to cede jurisdiction to the United States over said lands, came up in the Assembly to-night and was strongly opposed.

Mr. Van Name of Richmond said the bill was improperly entitled. It should be called, he said, "A bill to obstruct navigation in the Harbor of New York and provide quarters for a great standing army in that city." The land which it was proposed to give the Government, Mr. Van Name said, if advertised for sale at public auction, would bring millions of dollars. By the charter of the City of New York the jurisdiction over this land was vested in the city. The island had been ceded to the Government to be used for fortification purposes. No fortifications now exist there, and it would be utterly useless to have any there in these days of long-range guns. The Government, Mr. Van Name continued, did not need the additional land. The reservations at Fort Hamilton, Fort Schuyler, and Fort Wadsworth were more than ample for all of the army's needs in the way of land around New York. The proposed extension of Governors Island would seriously interfere with the project of improvement for Buttermilk Channel, for which a large appropriation had been made by the Government.

"If an additional slip of land, one-half mile long by one-quarter of a mile wide, is added to Governors Island," said the speaker, "Buttermilk Channel will become a veritable Hell Gate."

In closing Mr. Van Name said, after drawing a picture of the prisoners in Fort William gazing out with hopeless eyes upon the Statue of Liberty: "The island should be preserved as a park for the city. Children should laugh and take no heed where men of iron have prepared to shed blood."

Mr. Wilson denied that the proposed extension of the island would in any way interfere with navigation. The Government, he said, would spend $1,500,000 in improving the island, and the improvement would be a great benefit to New York.

Mr. Lynn of New York spoke against the bill. Governors Island, he said, was a picturesque spot, and was not intended for arms or armaments. The waters intended to be filled in would narrow instead of widening the channel as claimed by the introducer. The real truth of the matter was that Mr. Wilson had introduced the bill for the accommodation of contractors who would thereby have a convenient dumping ground.

Mr. McKeown said he had a telegram from Brooklyn ferry companies stating that the proposed extension of Governors Island would interfere with navigation, and expressing a desire for a hearing. He asked that the bill be laid over for a week.

Leader Alds said he hoped this motion would be voted down. It was.

Mr. Van Name asked leave to introduce a resolution in connection with the bill. The Speaker ruled him out. Mr. Van Name's resolution called upon the Senators and Representatives of the State of New York to urge the Federal Government to deed Governors Island to the City of New York that it might be used for a city park and complete tunnel construction from the Borough of Manhattan to South Brooklyn and Staten Island, or, failing in that, to secure an arrangement by which the homely structures on the island would be removed and the island used as a parade ground for the navy.

Mr. Wilson asked that the bill be made a special order for to-morrow. His motion was adopted upon a yea and nay vote.

FOR ANOTHER REFORMATORY.

Bill to Establish One for Males Convicted of Misdemeanors.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—A bill was introduced in the Legislature to-night at the request of the State Prison Commission providing for a State reformatory for males convicted of minor offenses. The bill provides that within ten days after its passage the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint five Commissioners to locate a site for the reformatory.

The institution is to be established "for the care, confinement, discipline, instruction, and reformation of such male criminals between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five years, convicted of misdemeanors, as may be sentenced thereto by the courts of this State. The object of said institution shall be the instruction in letters and trades and habits of industry of such male misdemeanants between said ages, as, in the judgment of the Court passing sentence on said offenders, may be substantially benefited by such discipline and instruction." The bill appropriates $1,000 for the expenses of the commission.

AGAINST POLICE REHEARINGS.

City Club Argues that the Legislature Cannot Judge Such Cases.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The City Club of New York is again preparing to fight the bills to allow the rehearing of charges upon which New York City policemen were dismissed, and the reappointment of the policemen in case of acquittal by the Board of Police, and those empowering the Police Board to reappoint policemen who have resigned. Twenty-four bills calling for rehearings have already been introduced, and fourteen for reinstatement.

The club's memorandum in opposition to the measures says in part:

"If any legislation is necessary upon this subject, it should be in the form of a general amendment to the charter of New York City, giving to the Police Board power to reconsider such cases. The Legislature is not a body fitted to consider the merits of each particular case. Such consideration is a judicial act."

TO CHANGE JURY LAW HERE.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Assemblyman Van Name introduced a bill to amend the act creating a Commissioner of Jurors in the several counties of the State. The amendment applies solely to New York City, and is as follows:

On or before Dec. 1 in each year the Commissioner must return to the County Clerk to be filed in his office certified copies of the lists prepared by him of the persons liable to serve as trial jurors in the courts of record in the ensuing year. Before filing such certified lists, however, he must select therefrom 200 persons for each district of the Municipal Court of the City of New York in his county, if he be a Commissioner for a county in the City of New York, and he must on or before the first day of December in each year file with the respective Justices of said Municipal Court in his county certified lists of persons so selected and struck off by him. The persons so struck off are to be residents of the Municipal Court district for which they are selected.

The lists so filed shall constitute the jury lists for trials in the respective districts where they are filed until a new list shall be filed in accordance with the provisions of this act.

For Five-Cent Fares in This City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Assemblyman Cooley introduced a bill to-night which provides that no surface or elevated roads in New York City shall charge more than 5 cents for a continuous ride. The purpose of the bill, Mr. Cooley explained, is to cut down the rates now charged on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad within the city limits from the maximum charge of 20 cents and the rate of 10 cents now charged on a horse-car line running from Bartow Station to City Island. The bill will also prevent the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from charging two five-cent fares from the Brooklyn Bridge to Coney Island.

For an Additional Judge in Kings.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Senator Fuller of Brooklyn this evening introduced in the Senate a bill "to facilitate the administration of criminal justice in the County of Kings in establishing another additional court for the trial of indictments." The bill will create an additional County Judge, who will preside over "the Kings County auxiliary court." Besides, stenographers, clerks, and other attachés to the number of twelve will be created. The salaries are the same for Judge and attachés as in the present County Court.

No Decision on the Elections Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The Republican leaders have not decided apparently whether the Raines bill as amended or the Stranahan Elections Bureau bill is to receive their support. Their decision probably will be controlled by the sentiment which is developed upon the two bills during the week. The Democrats will not oppose either one of the bills in its entirety. An amendment will be asked for to provide for two clerks at $3,500 per annum, one of whom shall be of one political party and the other of another party.

Eighth District Contest Settled.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Assemblyman Julius Harburger of New York to-night, in the Assembly, submitted a notification of the withdrawal of the petition of ex-Assemblyman Isidor Cohen of New York, who contested the seat of Charles S. Adler, Republican, of the Eighth Assembly District, New York City. This settles the contest, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections will cancel the dates for sittings. Mr. Cohen's claim was that there was an illegal count in the interest of his opponent.

A State Board of Architects.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—A bill favored by the architects of the State was introduced to-night by Mr. Knipp. It provides for a State Board of Architects, to consist of nine persons, to be appointed by the Governor, and to serve without compensation. The board shall hold at least eight examinations a year for the registration of those desiring to practice architecture. The examination fee shall be $5. Registration shall be $15 additional. Architects practicing now shall pay a registration fee of $20.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The following bills were introduced to-night in the Senate:

Senator GOODSELL—Providing for a uniform series of text books in the common schools of the State.

Also a bill amending the law authorizing electric light companies to acquire real estate, so that it does not apply to land belonging to the forest preserve.

Senator RAINES—Providing office and library facilities at the New York Agricultural Experimental Station at Geneva and appropriating $8,500 therefor.

Senator HILL—Appropriating $30,315.49 from Buffalo's treasury to pay assessments for local improvements in the City of Buffalo.

Senator AMBLER—Giving the Commissioner of Agriculture power to audit bills of the College of Forestry.

Senator SULLIVAN—Regulating the price of gas in cities of 400,000 inhabitants and upward at 75 cents per thousand cubic feet.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-night:

Mr. MANSFIELD—Appropriating $10,000 for the construction of a steel bridge over the Champlain Canal at Waterford.

Mr. WEEKES—Including New York and Kings Counties in the provisions of the fish and game law relative to the powers of game protectors.

Mr. WEEKES—Amending the fish and game law by providing that no person shall take more than twenty-five wild fowl in one day.

Mr. BRILL—Providing that the citizens appointed to town Boards of Health shall be appointed biennially instead of annually, and for two years instead of one.

Mr. STEVENS—Amending the highway law by providing that not more than $1,000 shall be expended for the repairing or rebuilding of bridges in towns, unless the State Engineer or a competent engineer appointed by him shall certify that the expenditure of such an amount is reasonable. If $2,000 or more is to be expended the question must be submitted to the voters.

Mr. MORGAN—A resolution urging the New York Representatives of the United States Congress to use their influence in securing the passage of the bill now pending before that body to secure to the widow of Temple Farm in York County, Va., by the United States Government. The Moore House, which is located on the Temple Farm, is where the surrender of Gen. Cornwallis, the English commander, to Gen. Washington occurred.

Mr. STENGEL—Including the real property of a cemetery association in the list of associations subject to taxation.

Mr. RICHTER—Providing that front doors on surface or elevated road cars in New York shall be closed against ingress and egress from Oct. 15 to April 15 each year, under a penalty of $200 for violation of the act.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—In the Senate to-day Assemblyman Snyder's bill providing for the payment of Erie County employes twice a month was received and advanced to a third reading on motion of Senator Davis.

The Senate passed Assemblyman Traub's bill providing for a system of taxation for repairing highways in De Witt, Onondaga County.

Acting as a Committee of the Whole, the Senate considered the Ellsworth bill forming a department of labor, creating a Commissioner of Labor, and consolidating the three labor bureaus. Senator Raines demanded an explanation of the bill, and Senator Ellsworth not giving it, Senator Raines insisted on the reading of the bill in full. The motion to strike out the first section for the purpose of an explanation was voted down, which irritated Mr. Raines, who obliged the Senate to listen to the tedious reading of the whole measure. The bill was then advanced to third reading without objection or comment.

The single-headed State Prison Commission bill was advanced to third reading without debate or objection. The bill has been amended to conform with the Assembly measure on the same subject.

In the Assembly also the Labor Consolidation bill was advanced to third reading. Mr. Costello, introducer of the measure, said it was in the interests of economy and at the same time would better protect the interest of the labor people. The bill was advanced without further debate.

Mr. Geoghan of Erie offered an amendment to the Fancher Tuberculosis bill which caused quite a little debate. The bill places the inspection of animals afflicted with tuberculosis under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Health, the Commissioner to appoint a State appraiser of condemned animals at an annual salary of $1,800. Mr. Geoghan said his amendment provided for the appointment of an experienced cattle man as appraiser instead of a farmer, and that $50 instead of $40 a head be the appraised value of condemned cattle.

Mr. Allds intimated that Mr. Geoghan was trying to sell the members a good-sized gold brick, and that, if his amendment prevailed, diseased cattle would be dumped into the State from all quarters.

The amendments were killed, and the bill was passed, 104 yes, 31 nays.

Mr. Babcock of St. Lawrence offered a resolution urging the New York State members in Congress to use their influence to secure the passage of the Grout Oleomargarine bill, now pending, and upon which a minority report has been made. The resolution was adopted.

ASSEMBLY BILLS PASSED.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The following bills were passed by the Assembly to-night:

Mr. COOLEY—Providing that the Westchester Exempt Firemen's Association of New York City shall receive the tax of 2 per cent. upon the receipts for premiums of foreign fire insurance companies upon the insurance business done by them in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of the Bronx.

Mr. FOWLER—Fixing the number of Trustees in a village of the fourth class at four.

Mr. ADAMS—To settle and adjust an assessment for certain expenses incurred by the City of Brooklyn and New York City in reference to the Jamaica and Brooklyn plank walk road.

Mr. BOEGER—Providing for a municipal garbage plant for the City of Binghamton.

Mr. REMSEN—To provide for the payment of the claim of Kingsley Lloyd for services rendered to the New York City Board of Education.

Mr. SWIFT—Amending the highway law by making it a misdemeanor for any person to throw loose stones in the gutter or the grass adjoining a highway from which they have been removed. The penalty fixed is $10. This bill is introduced in the interests of bicyclists.

ONE DEATH FROM SMALLPOX.

Three New Cases of the Disease Reported to Board of Health.

There were three cases of smallpox reported to the Board of Health yesterday, and one death from the disease. The death was that of George Vogel, one year old, of 344 East Forty-sixth Street, who had been transferred to North Brother Island three days before.

The other cases reported were as follows: Edward Kelly, ten years old, of 156 Third Street, Long Island City; Eleanor Smith, twenty-seven years old, of 725 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Nellie Sullivan, twenty-six years old, a cook, of 127 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Last night Hannah Belleteri, six weeks old, was removed from her home, 2,161 First Avenue, to the Reception Hospital for observation. It is thought she has the smallpox.

ANNOYED LADY FRANCIS HOPE.

A Private Detective Arrested for Watching Her.

William Foley, thirty years old, a private detective living at 215 West Thirty-second Street, was arrested at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway last night by Detectives Dale and Kammer of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, but was not locked up. Complaint has been made to Capt. Denohue of the West Forty-seventh Street Station that a man answering Foley's description had been annoying Lady Francis Hope, who is playing in a Broadway theatre.

Last evening the detectives watched the actress leaving her home at 229 West Thirty-fourth Street and claim that they saw Foley standing near by and watching her. At the station house Foley produced credentials showing he was attached to a private detective agency. He was discharged from custody.

COLLISION IN THE TUNNEL

West Shore Passenger Strikes a Construction Train.

Two Men Killed and Six Seriously Injured—Thought to be Due to Switchman's Error.

Two persons were killed and seven injured in a collision in the east end of the Weehawken Tunnel, between a passenger train and a gravel train on the West Shore Road yesterday morning. The victims were at work on board a construction train at the time and were all employed by the West Shore Railroad Company.

The killed are:

ALLOW, JOSEPH, New York.
DEANRO, JOSEPH, New York.

The injured are:

EVINO PATRICIO, North Ninth Street, Brooklyn.
GEOGHAN, JAMES, Esopus, N. Y.
LABRA, JAMES, 301 Monroe Street, New York.
MONNELL, TONY, 301 Monroe Street, New York.
PAYNE, JOSEPH, Staten Island.
SUMMELL, JAMES, 38 Richardson Street, Brooklyn.
WALKER, DANIEL, Kingston, N. Y.

The bodies of the two men killed were taken from the wreck and placed in a shanty close to the scene of the wreck, where they remained until removed later by an undertaker.

All the injured, except Walker, were placed on a special train and taken to Hoboken, and from there were transferred in an ambulance to St. Mary's Hospital. Geoghan's spine is injured. His condition is critical, but there is hope that he will recover.

Evino's right ear was almost torn off, and he has several scalp wounds. Monnell is also suffering from several scalp wounds. Summell's collar bone was broken. Labra sustained a fracture of the right arm, and he has several contusions on the body. Walker, who was only slightly injured, walked from the scene of the accident and took a train for his home.

The accident happened near the east end of the tunnel, where John Wiedman was stationed to manipulate some switches. Train No. 66, the Haverstraw local, was due at the station in Weehawken at 8 o'clock. On the train emerging from the tunnel the switch was thrown open directly in front of it by Wiedman, it is alleged, with the result that the train was turned off on a wrong track, a side one leading to the freight yards, and upon which the construction train had been run only a few minutes before.

The construction train consisted of a caboose and several flat cars. The caboose was at the end nearest the tunnel. Its proximity and the suddenness of the mistake made by Weidman, it is alleged, rendered it impossible for the engineer of the passenger train, George Madden, to slacken speed. There was no time. He and the fireman stuck to their posts, and were unhjured.

The locomotive of the passenger train crashed into the caboose, which was filled with workmen. It was demolished and was thrown forward over the two flat cars next in front of it, which were also telescoped by the locomotive. A stove fire in the caboose set the wreck on fire. A line of hose was stretched by some railroad employes and the blaze was extinguished. The locomotive was damaged by the crash.

The dead and injured were in the caboose, and as quickly as possible the rescue work was begun. After that a special train, consisting of a car and a locomotive, was quickly put in readiness, and the injured were placed on board and taken to the hospital.

In the collision the passengers in the local train were badly frightened and shaken up. They were thrown from their seats by the shock. Some of them were scratched and otherwise slightly injured. Having recovered from the effects of the shock, they alighted from the train and walked to the ferry through the yards.

County Physician Converse will probably hold an inquest. Superintendent Austin of the West Shore Road said that Weidman, when questioned, said in explanation that he thought the gravel train was going to back out on the main track at once, and he did not think of the passenger train. Mr. Austin said that no blame attached to Engineer Madden, as the miss-set switch could not be seen by him until he was almost upon it.

HEARING ON STREET OPENING.

Friends and Opponents of 135th Street Measure Will Appear Before Legislative Committee.

There will be a final hearing at Albany to-day on the bill which provides for the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, between St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Avenues. The North Manhattan Taxpayers' Association, which has been especially active in its support of the measure, will be represented at the hearing by a committee headed by William Whitehead.

The bill is not altogether a new one, having been introduced at the last session of the Legislature, only to be defeated by a very few votes. Those who were its supporters both then and now, however, believe that the hostile interests have, in large measure, been overcome and feel confident that the improvement will now be authorized.

As matters now are, there is no thoroughfare between Eighth and Amsterdam Avenues, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Forty-first Street. The proposed improvement is simply to complete One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street by means of a cut through Convent Hill, and to make of it a continuous cross-town thoroughfare. The difference in grade between St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Avenues at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street is about 95 feet, but it is asserted that the ascent through the proposed cut will not be so steep as that on One Hundred and Forty-first or One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The estimated cost of the improvement is about $200,000.

Supporters of the bill point out that the proposed change will be one of far-reaching benefit. Communication between the section at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue and that immediately to the eastward beneath the hill is now to be had only by a long detour either to the north or south. Besides its advantages to the immediate neighborhood, the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and the probable extension of the trolley road westerly from its present terminus at Eighth Avenue, will also open up a new and fairly direct line of communication between the entire Washington Heights section and the Bronx.

A representative of large real estate interests in the sections to be affected by the improvement said yesterday: "I think the bill is a very sensible one, and I have heard no really valid objection to it. There is, of course, the usual cry from those who have a chronic fear of extra assessments, but I think that the cost of this work will prove insignificant in comparison with its benefits. Merchants and owners on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street naturally do not view the bill with any great amount of favor, because they fear that some of the business and travel that now has to come their way may be diverted to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. This, however, is a short-sighted policy, and whatever injury may be done in that direction will be more than counteracted by the increased development of Washington Heights."

To Abolish Catharine Market.

Assemblyman Weekes introduced a bill to-night authorizing the Sinking Fund Commission of New York City to discontinue Catharine Market and cause to be removed the market sheds on Catharine Slip preparatory to improving it for slip purposes. The Board of Public Improvement is empowered to institute condemnation proceedings to acquire the property lying between the westerly line of Cherry Street, the easterly line of South Street, the southerly line of Catharine Street, and the northerly line of Catharine Slip.

FOSBURG OUT ON BAIL.

Family Stands by the Man Accused of Killing His Sister.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 28.—Robert S. Fosburg, charged with killing his sister, May Fosburg, was bailed shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. The bonds, which originally were placed at $20,000, but which were reduced to $12,000 on Saturday night, were furnished by James M. Burns and Arthur A. Mills, prominent business men of this city. These two men are secured by a check from the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company, which was given to the young man's father on account, in consideration of his contract with the company for the erection of new buildings.

Young Fosburg went to the Hotel Wellington immediately after his release and there met the members of his family. He refused to make any statement whatever in regard to the case. Ex-District Attorney Charles E. Hibbard has been retained as counsel by the Fosburg family.

COTTON MARKET CORNERED

January Advances 255 Points During the Trading on 'Change.

SQUEEZE WITHOUT PRECEDENT

"Spot" Is Practically Unaffected by the Speculative Fluctuations—Great Excitement Prevails.

A "corner" in the January option caused the greatest excitement on the Cotton Exchange yesterday, and the shorts were badly squeezed. On Saturday January cotton sold at 10.20, and it opened yesterday at 10.30. The quotation was steadily advanced until, at 11 o'clock, an hour after the opening, the remarkable figure of 12.75 was reached, an advance of 255 points from the opening. Afterward the quotation eased off to 11.50 on reports that the corner would be broken.

The corner was managed so well and quietly that the shorts had no idea that the squeeze was on until they were driven to cover. The bulls—known as the New Orleans clique—proceeded with great caution, and at the close of the market on Saturday were in a position to begin operations. As soon as the Exchange opened they showed their hands by marking up the January options to 10.30. A good deal of short selling came in even at this price, and continued on a rising market until the price was 12.25. Then, amid the greatest uproar and excitement, the price leaped between sales to 12.50, and then to 12.75. It was said by old traders that it was the most merciless clique that ever manipulated a market in this city.

From the highest point the price broke to 11.50 on a report that the corner would be broken by large New England houses, who were said to be shipping to New York enough to meet all contracts. A story that what was lacking would be sent from the South was met with jeers of derision, founded on the knowledge that cotton could not get here in time for the settling up, even if shipped by the fastest freight trains running from that section.

Something of a sensation was then sprung by the statement that the cotton was coming by express. The bears maintained that at the present prices express rates could easily be covered. A large amount of cotton changed hands during the excitement. The shorts added 30,000 bales to their liabilities, and covered afterward to the extent of 70,000 bales. The remaining shortage was estimated at 100,000 bales.

The squeeze had been threatened for some time. A week ago there was a very large outstanding short interest in the option, but most of it had been covered Friday and Saturday. That which remained to-day was largely for New England, Chicago, and Southern speculators who had been skeptical of any further advance, and who had been holding off until the last day in the expectation that the deal would collapse.

All the time the squeeze was in progress spot cotton was selling around 10 cents. The game was therefore a speculative one purely in the January option, in which the bulls were enabled to win with ease and carry off a handsome profit. There was light trading in the rest of the options and a slight sympathetic advance of about 7 points in February, March, and May deliveries.

The extraordinary conditions developed by the corner, with the consequent rushing of cotton to this city from the South for delivery on the January contracts, has given the Inspection Bureau of the New York Cotton Exchange a great deal of extra work. Superintendent King issued a notice yesterday requesting the members of the Exchange having samplers and weighers who are disengaged at the present time to notify him at once, so that the help thus offered may be made immediately available by the Inspection Bureau.

Speculators declared at the end of the day that the "squeeze" was without precedent in the history of the present Exchange.

THE "DIVVERS" EAT BEEFSTEAK

Second District Leader's Association Has a Dinner and a Roaring Time Withal.

The members of the Patrick Divver Association met last night at their headquarters, 59 Madison Street, and there was "a little beefsteak dinner" of some 700 pounds of steak, which was distributed freely among 400 solid Tammany Hall men of the Second District. They appeared at 9 o'clock, and they ate, and they stood around the halls and they ate, and they listened to jokes and laughter and song, and they ate, and they ate, and ate till there was nothing left of those 700 pounds but pleasant recollections.

The old hall, the scene of hard-fought political ward battles, was gayly decorated for the occasion. American flags and flags of all nations draped the walls. Gaudy garlands of red, white, and blue paper, weighted with Japanese lanterns, dangled from the ceiling. The stage at the west end of the hall was backed by an American flag, and, in illuminated letters, the name of the association. A picture of "Paddy" Divver himself was on an easel in a corner of the stage, and smiled complacently on the piano player, a man who made a fiddle wail, and through banks of tobacco smoke and on the beer kegs and the beefsteak emporium in the other end of the hall.

Beefsteak floated in the very atmosphere. Its odors came out of the doors of No. 59 in redolent waves and were wafted up and down the street. Within the vestibule it was beefsteak from the word "go," and as each newcomer arrived, before he took time to turn down his coat collar, he lined up at the emporium. The steaks had undergone a special training for the occasion, and were in the hands of experts whose specialty is to prepare beefsteak dinners. For three weeks the steak had been stored on ice to make it tender, and tender it was. Along the length of the hall rows of benches had been placed and these were soon filled. From the seats the diners were within reaching distance of huge bouquets of celery and took handfuls many times and often. For celery was the flower of the night. There was no toast master and there were no set speeches, but there was an announcer and there was "talent" to amuse the crowd.

Meanwhile the audience was enjoying itself drowning the songs and the "character speeches" of the "talent." Down on the bowling alleys of the club two teams, the "Dunns" and the "Dievers" were fighting a friendly duel, between mouthfuls and mugfuls, with the pins. The "Dunns" were up from the Delaware Club. They lost both games to their hosts, but the match will be replayed on a night when there is no beefsteak dinner.

BOY'S SKULL FRACTURED.

Thomas Lafferty, ten year old, is dying at his home at 1,877 Second Avenue from the effects of a fracture of the skull at the base of the brain, received during a game among playmates on the street last Wednesday. The boy who is alleged to have struck the fatal blow is Charles Dresser, fourteen years old, of 1,671 Second Avenue. He is under arrest.

The story told by the dying boy is that he and some other boys were playing a game known as "cops and robbers." He and Louis Vogel, ten years old, of 1,871 Second Avenue, were the "cops" and Ardo Dresser, ten years old, a brother of Charles Dresser, was the "robber." Lafferty and Vogel, in their rôle of officers of the law, chased the robber to the doorway of his home, where he rang the bell. A moment later the two "cops" were upon him, and were trying to arrest him when his brother Charles came out on the stoop. Seeing his brother wrestling with the two boys, it is alleged, he struck young Lafferty a blow between the eyes, knocking him down.

Lafferty went home and told his parents about the matter, but they paid no attention to it. The following day the boy went to school, but on Friday he complained of being ill and began vomiting. A doctor was called in, and said the boy had a concussion of the brain. He gradually grew worse, and on Sunday the physician found that the lad had a fracture of the skull and told the parents to lay the matter before the police.

Detective Reid of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station arrested young Dresser, who stoutly denied that he had struck Lafferty. He was taken before the injured boy, who said that he had struck him, and also before young Vogel, who made the same charge. Then Dresser was committed to the Children's Society to await the result of Lafferty's injuries. The Coroner has been notified to take the injured boy's ante-morten statement.

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ALONE ON DESERT ISLAND

Reported Unhappy Plight of Four American Contract Workmen.

Went to Navassa, in the Caribbean Sea, for the Purpose of Laboring in the Phosphate Beds.

Four Americans, James A. Woodward, William A. Humphrey, John Hill, and John A. Bell, all of Baltimore, Md., were sent to Navassa Island in October last by the Navassa Company and have since been shut out from communication with the outside world.

Navassa is a small island of the Caribbean Sea off the west coast of Haiti at the southwest entrance of the Windward Passage. Its latitude is 18 degrees 25 minutes north, longitude 75 degrees 2 minutes west. It was discovered several years ago by Capt. Coleman of Baltimore, who planted the American flag upon it, and claimed it as his property. He subsequently sold the island to a syndicate for $200,000. This syndicate organized the Navassa Phosphate Company, expecting to reap a rich harvest from the guano deposits on the island.

Three hundred laborers, chiefly negroes, were sent to the island from Baltimore. As the place was destitute of vegetation the laborers were compelled to depend solely upon the company's stores. The first shipment of the guano demonstrated that it was of no great commercial value and the principal shareholders in the syndicate dropped out. The result was that the stores on the island were not replenished, and the laborers, believing that the white men in charge of them were deliberately withholding provisions, attacked and killed every white man on the island. This was in the Summer of 1889. The United States man-of-war Galena stopped at the island shortly afterward and brought the starving laborers back to the United States.

On Sept. 22 last the island, together with its guano deposits and all rights pertaining thereto, were sold at public auction by Peter F. Meyer, at 111 Broadway. John B. H. Jefferson of Baltimore, Md., with offices in the Fidelity Building there, became the purchaser of the island, paying for it the sum of $25,000. He took into partnership Capt. Wyatt Owen, also of Baltimore. James A. Woodward was engaged as Superintendent, and with William A. Humphrey, John Hill, and John A. Bell, was sent to the island. At the time of their departure the Atlas Steamship Company, it is alleged, agreed to take the men back at any time for the sum of $110.

Mr. Jefferson, shortly afterward, realized that there was no money to be made out of the guano, and in order to avoid further liability, he sold the island to Capt. Owen for $1,000, taking the latter's note for that amount, payable in one year, with the privilege of renewing the same at the expiration of that time should Capt. Owen be unable to meet the note. Mr. Jefferson also asked the steamship company to send a ship and take the four men off the island. Capt. Owen, however, countermanded this order, claiming sole proprietorship of the island.

The steamship company is willing to take the men off the island, but hesitates to become involved with Capt. Owen. Mr. Jefferson has retained Lawyer Henry W. Shomas of 31 Nassau Street, this city, to protect his interests. Speaking of the case, Lawyer Shomas said yesterday:

"By the terms of the dissolution agreement of the partnership of Jefferson and Owen, Jefferson was to be absolved from any further liability, except for the return of these men to New York, for which an agreement was made by him with the Atlas Steamship Company of this city for $110, a check for which sum was sent to that company and demand made that they bring back the men unless the men were willing to stay and work for Owen, to which Jefferson had no objection so long as they should have received notice of the dissolution of copartnership which was given to the steamship company to deliver. But when the company was about to perform its contract, Owen

PHILIPPINE QUESTION AS MR. TOWNE SEES IT

Minnesota Senator Makes His First, Last, and Only Speech.

Pleads for Self-Government for the Filipinos—His Successor, Mr. Clapp, Then Presents His Credentials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Senate turned from the grind of appropriation bills to-day to listen to a speech, which partook of the character of an oration, from Senator Towne of Minnesota. As his reputation as an orator had preceded him, there was much interest in his speech to-day, which was in advocacy of his resolution for a cessation of hostilities in the Philippines. The floor was crowded with Senators and members of the House of Representatives, and the galleries, public and private, were crowded to overflowing. The Senators on the Democratic side gave Mr. Towne marked attention. On the Republican side the attention was less noticeable.

In opening his address Mr. Towne referred to the petition presented to the Senate a few days ago by 2,006 Filipinos for a cessation of hostilities and for the granting of independence to the people of the Philippines.

While discussing events which led the United States forces to the Philippines, Mr. Towne referred with particularity to the charge that Aguinaldo had sold his country to the Spaniards for a bribe. He declared the accusation was "gratuitous in the calumny, when we consider that the official publications of our own Government contradict and destroy it." The Senator declared that we were in alliance with the Filipinos, "an alliance sought by ourselves, availed of by us for our own advantage, and finally, to our everlasting shame in the estimation of honorable men, repudiated by us when we found it no longer necessary and when lust of empire had so blunted our moral sensibilities that we could mount from an act of perfidy to the grand larceny of a nation."

Referring to Admiral Dewey's denial that he had ever treated the insurgents as allies, Mr. Towne said sarcastically: "I fear the honest sailor's terminology has suffered from recent contact with the nice discriminations of Administration diplomacy."

Mr. Towne declared that upon the arrival of Gen. Merritt at Manila "a distinct change of tone was observable" between the United States officials and the Filipinos, the altered attitude being so marked as to force the conclusion "that part of Gen. Merritt's prearranged task was to manoeuvre out of an awkward friendliness with Aguinaldo and third to obtain a footing for the convenient development of some secret policy with which he had come fresh-freighted from Washington."

If there was doubt of the prearrangement of the plan it was banished, in Mr. Towne's opinion, by the President himself. The third article of the protocol with Spain read: "The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines."

Yet despite that definite provision, the President, the Senator urged, issued on Dec. 21, 1898, his famous "benevolent assimilation proclamation."

"If we are bent on slaughter," said he, "let it be in open guise. If we lust for this people's land, let us not glaze our enterprise with false and sinister pretense. Rather let us boldly raise the sombre flag of international piracy, whistle scruple down the wind, and then close in upon our feeble victim to the cries 'loot and glory.'"

Senator Towne then argued at length in support of his contention that the Filipinos were capable of governing themselves, pointing out that 80 per cent. of the population of Luzon can read and write and noding that the government established by Aguinaldo was strong, symmetrical, and progressive, even in the difficult and disturbing conditions which surrounded it. He declared that the Filipino statesmen "would creditably meet almost any emergency of administration in even the most advanced government and would have dignified and ornamented the early struggles for nationality of any people known to history."

"There is excellent reason to believe that even at this day the existing Filipino Government, low as it is in estate and migratory to some extent as to location, exercises a wide and respected authority in the Philippine Islands, and is obeyed quite generally by the local authorities in the interior. There is not the slightest ground for believing that any appreciable impression has been made upon the determination of the Philippine people to resist us to the end. There is no evidence that any strong native pro-American element has any existence whatever. As the result of two years of wasting war we occupy about one-five-hundredth part of that archipelago. No district is really 'pacified.' We hold the ground our troops stand on, practically nothing more.

"During the campaign of 1900 it was a favorite accusation against the opponents of the Administration policy that they were keeping alive a smouldering 'rebellion' in the Philippines. The newspapers and magazines made much of this foolish argument, and in many a pulpit where the gospel of the bullet has supplanted the Christianity of the Bible the pious anathema of prudent priesthood rose to Heaven on the wings of prayer."

Mr. Towne then declared that after the elections the resistance in the Philippines increased, and it had been announced in the Senate within a week that 60,000 American soldiers would be needed in the islands for an indefinite period.

It was a habit of the defenders of the American policy to sneer at the term "imperialism," he said, but it could not be scored away.

"The retention of the Philippines will commit us to the whole programme of empire. There is a law among nations, as Hamlet says there is among men, by which a bad appetite grows by what it feeds on. No nation in history has resisted it, and to every nation that has yielded to it it has brought disaster. Are we, with all the lessons of history before us, to prove a victim of this insatiate passion, the greatest, most lamentable, the most gratuitous sacrifice in all human tragedy?

"I do not wish to convey the impression that in my opinion the present policy will at one fell swoop convert this Republic into an empire in fact. But I do say that the seeds of empire lurk in this policy, and that time and favoring environment will and must bring them to their flower and fruit unless we make a seasonable prevention. God speed the day when the American people shall have the moral courage to do their civic duty, and with their sovereign voice declare that this unholy war for greed and empire shall be stopped, and that no soldier of the United States shall ever again in all our history be sent to other lands to war on people fighting for their liberty."

Immediately following Mr. Towne's speech, the credentials of his successor, Mr. Clapp of Minnesota, were presented, and, after being sworn in, the new Senator took his seat and Mr. Towne retired.

NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS.

Consideration of Bill to Extend Them Blocked in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In the House to-day Mr. Brosius, (Rep., Penn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, called up his bill to extend National bank charters for twenty years. Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) the minority leader, demanded an explanation of the bill, and Mr. Brosius explained that the charters of 1,713 National banks would expire July 14, 1902. Mr. Richardson objected.

"Does the gentleman understand," asked Mr. Brosius, "that this bill is absolutely necessary to continue the existence of the National banks?"

"If it is absolutely necessary," replied Mr. Richardson, "why has it not been brought in before this time? I object to its consideration by unanimous consent."

SPANISH WAR CLAIMS BILL.

House Postpones Action on Measure Providing for an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The most interesting feature of the day in the House was an attempt to secure a vote upon the Senate bill to appoint a commission to consider and adjudicate the claims of United States citizens against Spain arising out of the war with Spain, which this Government assumed by Section 7 of the treaty of Paris, and which already aggregate $28,000,000. The House at the last session recommitted a similar bill, with instructions to report back a bill to confer jurisdiction in these cases upon the Court of Claims.

Mr. Haugen (Rep., Iowa,) of the Committee on War Claims secured consideration of a substitute for the bill drawn in accordance with the instructions of the House, and then appealed to the House to vote down the substitute and pass the Senate bill. There was some intimation of sharp practice over this mode of procedure, but the matter was settled temporarily by postponing consideration of the bill until next Monday.

WARM TALK IN THE HOUSE.

Delegate Flynn and Stephens of Texas Have a Wordy War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A rather sensational passage occurred in the House to-day between Mr. Flynn, delegate from Oklahoma, and Mr. Stephens, (Dem., Texas.) It arose out of the refusal of Mr. Stephens, early in the day, to give unanimous consent for the consideration of an Oklahoma bill. Mr. Flynn declared that the proposed legislation was imperative, and if it failed he (Mr. Stephens) would be responsible. He then attacked Mr. Stephens personally, charging that he had surreptitiously placed in the Fort Hall Reservation bill a section which no one knew was in the bill.

"Then," he continued, "he telegraphed a man in Texas that he had gotten the section in the bill, advised him to throw up his job, locate a claim, and said that he (Stephens) was 'in with it.'"

"Any one who makes that statement, no matter who he is," shouted Mr. Stephens, jumping to his feet, "tells a willful falsehood."

"Do you deny that you telegraphed a blacksmith to that effect?" asked Mr. Flynn.

"I reiterate that it is a falsehood."

"I received my information of the man to whom the blacksmith sold out," replied Mr. Flynn, "but, if the gentleman says it is untrue, I will take his word for it."

NIGHT SESSIONS IN THE SENATE.

May Be Necessary to Dispose of the Indian Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Senate to-day considered the Indian Appropriation bill, but made little progress with it. The discussion ran chiefly to the subject of irrigation. Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) gave notice that if the Indian Appropriation bill was not disposed of to-morrow he would ask for night sessions.

Shortly before 6 o'clock the Senate found itself without a quorum. At the same time motions to adjourn were defeated, and the Sergeant at Arms was dispatched to summon absent Senators. After much delay, the Senate finally at 6 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

Postal Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The major portion of the day in the House was occupied in the transaction of District of Columbia business. The bill to revise and codify the postal laws, which has been under consideration at intervals for ten days, was finally passed to-day. Its friends succeeded in confining the measure strictly to the purpose for which it was framed—a codification and revision of existing laws. All attempts to amend it in any vital particular failed.

Hyatt Patent Extension Bill Killed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The House Committee on Patents to-day killed the bill to extend the Hyatt patent. The bill has attracted a great deal of attention, owing to the fact that over 250 cities and towns are paying royalties on the patent in connection with their filtration plants. The bill was vigorously opposed by the municipalities interested. Extended hearings were given. The vote in committee to-day stood 6 to 2 in favor of indefinite postponement. Mr. Sulzer of New York and Mr. Jack of Pennsylvania voted against the motion to postpone.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Daniel B. McCann of Montana, to be Register of the Land Office at Rampart City, Alaska.

Thomas B. Hildebrand of California, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Saint Michael, Alaska.

Army—Artillery promotions: Major E. V. Andruss, Fourth Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. Frank Thorp, Fifth Artillery, to be Major.

First Lieut. John E. McMahon, Fourth Artillery, to be Captain.

Second Lieut. Fox Connor, Second Artillery, to be First Lieutenant.

Federation of Women's Clubs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Hoar from the Committee on Judiciary to-day reported favorably the bill granting a charter to the Federation of Women's Clubs.

BALLOTS FOR SENATORS.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 28.—To-day's vote for two United States Senators by the Legislature in joint session showed no material change over the preceding ballots, each faction of the Republicans still holding its own, and the Democrats still voting as a unit.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 28.—The vote for United States Senator to-day resulted: Mantle, Rep., 29; Frank, Dem., 22; scattering, 34.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 28.—The vote for Senator to-day was as follows: Corbett, 29; Smith, 24; McBride, 18; Herrman, 6; Moore, 2; Williams, 2; Fulton, 4; Lowell, 1; Orton, 1; absent, 2; not voting, 1.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 28.—The vote on United States Senator to-day was as follows: Allen, Fusion, 45; W. N. Thompson, Fusion, 33; Hitchcock, Fusion, 12; Grounse, 5; Currie, 18; Hinshaw, 12; Melklejohn, 25; Martin, 6; Rosewater, 17; D. M. Thompson, 35; scattering, 15.

MR. MAHANY MAY CONTEST.

Defeated Congressman Interested in Reapportionment—He Sees Mr. Platt.

Congressman R. B. Mahany of Erie County is in the city, and had a talk with Senator Platt yesterday. Mr. Mahany was a candidate for re-election last November, and was beaten by 300 votes in a district that gave the Democratic Presidential electors a plurality of 4,600.

It is possible that Mr. Mahany may make a contest. He is very much interested in the reapportionment of the Congressional districts in his county, where the number is to be increased by one.

There is some talk of nominating Mr. Mahany for Mayor of Buffalo.

NEW CONGRESS DISTRICTS.

County Republicans Will Confer with Members of Legislature.

For nearly two hours yesterday the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee discussed the proposed reapportionment of Congressional districts in this State. On general lines the committee favored the creation of one district out of the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-third Assembly Districts and another of the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, and part of the Thirty-first.

It was finally decided to have President Morris and Executive Chairman Ten Eyck confer with the State leaders and members of the Legislature and to prepare a report.

Young Republicans Appoint Committee.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, held in the Johnston Building, on Nevins Street, last night, a committee of three was appointed to confer with committees from other organizations with regard to plans for the coming campaign against Tammany Hall. The committee comprises Judson Wall, John West, and Chester B. Lawrence.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

House Passes Bill Exempting Veterans from Certain Taxes.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—The House to-night passed the bill giving cities the power to establish public baths, and also granting certain tax exemptions to veterans of the Spanish war.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate were these: By Mr. Hutchinson, appropriating $50,000 for the establishment of a sanitarium for consumptives; by Mr. Hutchinson, appropriating $150,000 for an armory in Trenton.

FILIPINOS PETITION FOR CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Directory of the Federal Party Appeals to Congress.

Growing Sentiment for Peace, It Is Said, Will Be Checked If Action Is Not Taken Now.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—When the Senate convened to-day the presiding officer, Mr. Frye, called attention to a dispatch received from the Directory of the Federal Party in the Philippines, praying that action be taken on the measure to enable the President to establish a civil government in the islands. The cablegram, which was read, is as follows:

MANILA, Jan. 27.

President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington:

Accessions to the Federal Party by thousands in all parts of the archipelago. The attitude of the hitherto irreconcible press and general public opinion show that the labors of the party to bring peace will soon be crowned with success. Until now the political parties have attempted formation on plans more or less questioning American sovereignty. Our platform makes the main plank sovereignty of the United States with liberty to each citizen to pursue peacefully his political ideas.

The hour of peace has sounded. On our platform are grouped many Filipinos of hitherto irreconcilable ideas, but some more obstinate decline to join, for, though willing to accept the sovereignty of the United States, the prospect of an indefinite continuance of the military government makes them distrust the purposes of the United States and delays their submission.

An adjournment of the present Congress without giving the President authority to establish a purely civil government, with the usual powers, and a postponement for at least a year of such government until the new Congress, will certainly confirm this distrust. The Directory of the Federal Party believes conferring such authority on the President would inspire confidence, hasten acceptance of the sovereignty of the Union, and the coming of peace. The Directory therefore prays both houses of Congress to authorize President McKinley to establish civil government whenever he believes it opportune.

FRANK H. BOURNS,
DR. PARDO DE TAVERO,
FLORENTINO TORRES,
AMBROSIO FLARES,
JOSE NAR,
TOMAS DEL ROSARIO,
C. S. ARELLANO,
Directory of Federal Party.

MORE FILIPINOS SURRENDER.

MANILA, Jan. 28.—Reports from Southern Luzon say there is much dissaffection in the insurgent camps. A thousand persons swore allegiance to the United States in a church at Malabon Sunday.

Gaille's camp, near San Antonio, was surprised and attacked Friday by a detachment of the Fifteenth Infantry. The insurgents escaped, but a score of houses were destroyed.

Detachments of the Fourth Infantry and Fourth and Sixth Cavalry, with a platoon of Marines, have captured a hundred and forty identified insurgents and ladrones in Cavite Province.

Twenty wire repairers were attacked recently south of San Pablo by 300 insurgents, half of them armed with rifles. Two Americans were wounded and one was captured, but was subsequently rescued by reinforcements of the Forty-ninth Regiment. One native was killed, seven were wounded, and several were captured.

Valles, late Chief of Police of the Island of Cebu, who has been in hiding since August on account of his activity in the insurgents' interests, has taken his family to Hongkong. The other Cebu police have been compelled to swear allegiance or be deported. They have chosen the former.

Minor insurgent activities continue in Cebu and Bohol.

Gen. MacArthur this evening reviewed and addressed the Eleventh Cavalry. He highly complimented the troopers, who are the only cavalry volunteers, prior to their departure for home.

Gen. Funston reports that practically all the organized insurrectos in his district have been dispersed, with the exception of disconnected bands in the mountains.

Sixty-five more rebels in the Island of Panay have surrendered to the United States authorities at Cabatuan.

PHILIPPINE LEGISLATION.

MANILA, Jan. 28.—The Philippine Commission has passed an act annulling that portion of the Spanish Code which disqualified Judges and Magistrates for trying certain cases on account of alleged incompetency. The act declares that the Judges are incompetent only when pecuniarily interested in the litigation or related to a litigant.

The General Criminal and Civil Codes are almost completed.

The hearing on the Municipal Government bill was finished to-day, and the measure will be enacted on Wednesday. Only Nationalists objected to the Church property taxation feature, and no objection was entered on behalf of the Church or other organization.

Manila Editor Is Deported.

MANILA, Jan. 28.—George T. Rice, editor of The Daily Bulletin, who was ordered by Gen. MacArthur to be deported because of the publication in his paper of allegations against Lieut. Commander William Braunersreuther, Captain of the Port, sailed to-day. It was ordered that he be held as a prisoner until his arrival at San Francisco.

POOR PEOPLE THEIR PREY.

Sharpers Fleece Candidates for City Employ, Alleging Influence with Civil Service Examiners.

Chief Examiner F. G. Ireland of the Municipal Civil Service Commission is incensed because poor people are being fleeced by sharpers who go around claiming to have influence with the Civil Service Examiners and exact sums of money on promises that they will certainly pass the examination. Chief Examiner Ireland made public the following letter received by him recently:

Kindly inform me how I can obtain a position in regardless to pass the Civil Service Examination. Can I obtain a position within a year's time from now on? before I commence to prepare for the Exam. I would like to know it plain. If any money is required. No objection whatever, will pay. I am willing to try very hard for the position. Hope to hear an advice from you. Kindly answer.

"I venture to ask the newspapers to publish this letter because its evident sincerity and unconsciousness show that there is among a certain class of persons a fixed belief that bribery is the only path to appointment. It is upon this belief that a particularly contemptible class of swindlers are trading. They fleece these poor wretches out of their scanty pennies on the assurance that they have the requisite pull.

"It is with the hope of interfering to some extent with the industry of these latter gentry that I ask you to publish the fact that when such a communication is received, the writer's name is noted and no application from him for any position whatever is thereafter accepted."

MUST PAY OR GO TO PRISON.

Henry S. Bergman was yesterday adjudged in contempt of court for failure to pay a judgment of $831.38, obtained against him on surety on a mechanic's lien, he having given a bond in proceedings instituted by Franklin L. and Howard R. Sheppard, who put in ranges in a building on West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. He will be sent to prison if he does not satisfy the judgment, and kept there until it is paid.

Bergman testified that he had formerly been in business speculating in real estate, but had been, since April last, a clerk with a cutler in Broome Street at a salary of $10 a week. His real estate, upon which he justified as surety, consisted of a water front at South Beach, and he had not seen it since 1893, when he became involved in an ejectment suit. He had no other property since January, 1896.

Justice Leventritt says it appears that Bergman had given similar worthless bonds in the United States courts to release liens, and that, after judgments had been obtained against him the courts found fraud had been committed by him. This bond he considers equally worthless. He therefore adjudges him in contempt.

The enthusiasm of Pianola owners would indicate that those who have not yet purchased this instrument are depriving themselves of more genuine enjoyment *than they realize.*

The Pianola in England

A concensus of opinion which cannot be explained *except* by the fact that the Pianola affords pleasure to those of culture and refinement. Scarcely a week passes without two or three new names of those prominent in English society being added to the lists of Pianola purchasers.

We publish here a list of some of our patrons in England, with the additions which have been made during the past month:

Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria,
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Fife,
Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria of Wales,
Her Serene Highness Princess Frederick Earl Hohenlohe,
His Royal Highness Prince Bonaparte,
His Grace the Duke of Westminster
Her Grace the Duchess of Buckingham,
His Grace the Duke of Manchester,
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland,
Marquis of Camden,
Marquis d'Hautpool,
Marquis of Headfort,
Earl of Harewood,
Earl Egerton,
Earl of Crawford,
Sir Peter Walker, Bart.,
Lady Barrett Lennard,
Lady Brisco,
Sir Thomas Lipton,
Hon. C. Irby,
Hon. F. St. Clair Erskine,
Sir W. F. Miller, Bart.,
Lady Colebrook,
Lord Cowley,
Marquis of Anglesey,
Viscountess Knutsford,
Earl of Dysart,
The Earl of Hopetoun,
Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth,
Earl of Howe,
Countess of Orford,
Countess of Leitrim,
Earl of Londesborough,
Lord Glenesk,
His Highness the Gaekuar of Baroda, India,
Baron Rudbeck,
Baroness Cederstrom (Madame Adelina Patti);
Lady Ela Russell,
Dowager Lady Hillingdon,
Lady Henry Somerset,
Lord Athlummey,
Hon. A. C. de Rothschild,
Baron de Forest,
Lady Charles Forbes,
Sir Kenneth Matheson, Bart.,
Lady H. M. Stanley,
Lady Bowyer,
Lady Hooker,
Lady Constance Shaw Lefevre,
Lord Pirbright,
Lord Davey,
Lord Mostyn,
Sir Raymond T. Wilson,
Sir John Leng,
Sir Dudley Duckworth King,
Sir Matthew Wood,
Sir F. V. Greene, Bart., M. P.,
Sir Edward Wittenoom, K.C.M.G.,
Lady Gertrude Rolle,
Hon. S. P. Vivian,
Major-Gen. Sir Hugh McCalmont.

Enthusiastic appreciation in England.

Two years ago the Pianola was unknown in England. Today it is found in the homes of a large percentage of the nobility.

The fact that any *one* particular personage of royal or noble birth and cultured taste has purchased a Pianola for his own pleasure does not add to the value of the instrument. When, however, these representatives of culture and refinement, with wealth sufficient to procure whatever they desire, are unanimous in their appreciation of the Pianola, and purchase the instrument for their own homes, it represents a concensus of opinion which it is impossible to ignore.

Enthusiastic appreciation in this country

The popularity of the Pianola in this country is unprecedented in the history of any musical instrument.

While this enthusiasm manifested by the non-professionals is the result of the genuine enjoyment and pleasure derived from this dexterous little piano player, the Pianola has also passed the critical censorship of the musicians. They pronounce its renditions artistic in the true sense of the word. The achievement which most astonishes the musical authorities is the perfect control which the player exercises over expression. This preserves the player's individuality—at the same time he is relieved of the burden of technical execution.

Enthusiastic appreciation among musicians

Pianola in use with Upright Piano. Price $250.

The Pianola is an aid to musical education, as it develops a taste for the higher class of music by making it accessible at all times, but first and foremost *the Pianola is a source of pleasure.*

Pleasure to both novice and skilled musician.

It brings pleasure to both the skilled and the unskilled. To the former by increasing his repertory from perhaps a dozen pieces, which he can play well, to practically everything that has ever been written for the piano. It gives to the novice the enjoyment of actually producing music himself.

PRICE $250

It can be bought by moderate monthly payments if desired.

The **AEOLIAN COMPANY,** 18 West Twenty third Street, New York. 500 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

AGAINST CHICAGO "DITCH"

Demurrers of the State and Sanitary District Overruled.

Court Orders Defendants to Answer Missouri's Plaint that Flow of Sewage Is a Nuisance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The United States Supreme Court rendered an opinion in the case of the Chicago Drainage Canal, overruling the demurrers filed in the case by the State of Illinois and the Chicago Sanitary District. The proceeding was brought by the State of Missouri against the State of Illinois and the Sanitary District, the end sought being to prevent the use of the canal because of its supposed pollution of the drinking water of St. Louis. The effect of the decision is to sustain the contention of the State of Missouri. The opinion was handed down by Justice Shiras. The Chief Justice, and Justices Harlan and White united in a dissenting opinion.

In his opinion Justice Shiras cited the original bill and the demurrer in the case. Then, taking up the case, he said that two questions are presented in it. The first of these was: "Whether the allegations of the bill disclose the case of a controversy between the State of Missouri and the State of Illinois and a citizen thereof within the meaning of the Constitution and the statutes of the United States which create and define the original jurisdiction of this Court," and the second, "whether if it be held that the allegations of the bill do present such a controversy they are sufficient to entitle the State of Missouri to the equitable relief prayed for."

In passing upon the first of these points the Court presented the result of the examination of numerous authorities, saying in conclusion: "An inspection of the bill discloses that the nature of the injury complained of (the pollution of the drinking water of people of Missouri by the deposit of the sewage of Chicago into the Mississippi River through the drainage canal and the Illinois River) is such that an adequate remedy can only be found in this Court at the suit of the State of Missouri. It must surely be conceded that, if the health and comfort of the inhabitants of a State are threatened, the State is the proper party to represent and defend them.

"The health and comfort of large communities inhabiting those parts of the State situated on the Mississippi River are not alone concerned, but contagious and typhoidal diseases introduced into river communities may spread themselves throughout the territory of the State. Moreover, substantial impairment of the health and prosperity of the towns and cities of the State situated on the Mississippi, including its commercial metropolis, would injuriously affect the entire State."

Discussing the contention that the bill does not on its merits entitle the State of Missouri to the relief prayed for, Justice Shiras took up the argument that the drainage complained of is only problematical or contingent, and asked: "Can it be gravely contended that there are no preventive remedies by way of injunction or otherwise against injuries inflicted or experienced, but which would appear to be the natural result of acts of the defendants, which they admit or avow it to be their intention to commit?"

Continuing, he said that the relief prayed for by the bill was not merely against the creation of a nuisance, but also against its maintenance. "Our conclusion therefore is," he went on, "that the demurrers filed by the respective defendants cannot be sustained. The demurrers are overruled and leave is given to the defendants to file answers to the bill."

Chief Justice Fuller read the dissenting opinion, holding that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court could not be invoked in cases in which it appears that States are in direct antagonism and that this is not true in this case. He also said that it was "difficult to conceive what decree could be entered in this case which would bind the State of Illinois or control its action." He added:

"The act complained of is not a nuisance per se and the injury alleged to be threatened is contingent. As the channel has been in operation for a year it is probable that the supposed basis of complaint can now be tested. But it does not follow that the bill in its present shape should be retained. In my opinion both the demurrers should be sustained and the bill dismissed without prejudice to a further application as against the Sanitary District, if authorized by the State of Missouri."

Judge William M. Springer, counsel for the defendants, in speaking of the Court's action, said:

"To-day's decision merely brings the case to a point where it will have to be tried on its merits. The amended pleadings having been submitted, the court probably will appoint a commissioner to take testimony, and the plaintiffs will have to show what actual damages, if any, have been inflicted by the flow of the waters of Lake Michigan through the canal, which has been in operation for about a year.

"Our contention will be that, instead of inflicting damages, the flow of the lake water actually has improved the conditions in the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, both as to navigaton and from a sanitary standpoint. The defendants will have to prove the contrary to the satisfaction of a jury or to the satisfaction of the Court if a jury is waived. This being an original case, each side has a right to a jury trial. There has been but one jury trial heretofore in the United States Supreme Court."

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—President Alexander J. Jones of the Sanitary District, when advised of the Supreme Court's adverse decision in the Chicago Drainage Canal case, said:

"The decision is somewhat of a surprise to us, but, after all, it simply means that the case must now be tried on its merits. Henceforth the inquiry of the court will be directed to the question of whether or not the opening of this channel and the moving of Chicago sewage down the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers has really resulted in the pollution of the St. Louis water supply. If so, equity will justify the grievances of St. Louis and the State of Missouri and the Sanitary District will have to find some remedy to prevent further pollution.

"The Sanitary District of Chicago has expended $34,000,000 in the abiding faith that flowing water purifies by the principle of oxidation, and to dispute this is to dispute what we contend is an acknowledged scientific fact—at least acknowledged by all scientists the world over, except those of St. Louis. The Sanitary District will stand or fall by this principle, and we are prepared to face the issues in the United States courts of equity, which are now opened to the complaints of the citizens of St. Louis and the State of Missouri."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Louis T. Hess, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines.

Majors John Van R. Hoff and Louis A. La Garde, Surgeons, are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed Jan. 24 to meet at the War Department for the examination of officers for promotion, vice Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General, and Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General, relieved.

Orders of Jan. 3, to Capt. Irving W. Rand and Deane C. Howard, Assistant Surgeons, are revoked.

Capt. Samuel G. Larson, Eleventh Cavalry United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Jan. 26.

Navy.

Capt. G. C. Reiter is detached from duty in connection with the Wisconsin and ordered to command the Wisconsin when placed in commission.

Lieut. Commander J. B. Milton is detached from duty in connection with the Wisconsin and ordered to duty as executive officer of the ship when placed in commission.

Lieut. H. T. Mayo is detached from duty in connection with the Wisconsin and ordered to duty as navigator of the ship when placed in commission.

Lieut. G. W. McElroy is detached from duty in connection with the Wisconsin and ordered to duty in charge of the engineering department of the ship when placed in commission.

Paymaster J. C. Sullivan is detached from duty in connection with the Wisconsin and ordered to duty as pay officer on board the ship when placed in commission.

Lieut. Commander T. S. Rodgers is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to duty on the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Assistant Surgeon H. O. Shiffert is ordered to the Franklin Feb. 1.

Maj. C. Davis, United States Marine Corps, is promoted to be Captain from July 23, 1900.

J. M. Salladay, J. S. Turrill, H. C. Snyder, R. M. Cults, M. Babb, H. L. Roosevelt, H. C. Reisinger, L. M. Harding, and G. H. Mather, all of the United States Marine Corps, are promoted to be First Lieutenants from July 23, 1900.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The battleship Kentucky left Singapore to-day for Manila.

The Ajax has left Port Said for Manila.

The torpedo boat Cushing has arrived at New London.

The Eagle has left Key West for Havana.

The Nanshan has sailed from Manila for Nagasaki.

The Bancroft has left Colon for Almirante Bay.

The Nashville left Nagasaki yesterday for Cavite.

The New York to Go Into Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Orders have been given to put the cruiser New York in commission at the New York Navy Yard on Feb. 15. This vessel is undergoing extensive repairs preparatory to her departure for the Asiatic Station, which will be her cruising ground for the next two years. She has been selected as the flagship of Rear Admiral Rodgers, who is to have command of one of the two divisions of the Asiatic fleet, and he will make the trip to China on the New York by way of the Mediterranean and Suez Canal.

Sues the Pennsylvania Road.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Attorney General Sheets to-day instituted in the Circuit Court of Franklin County proceedings in quo warranto to oust the Pennsylvania Railroad from continuing its relief department. The State claims that the company, in violation of law and in abuse of its corporate powers, is engaged in the business of transacting life and accident insurance.

Henri de Bornier, the Poet, Dead.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Viscomte Henri de Bornier, the poet and dramatist, is dead. He was born Dec. 25, 1825, and was a member of the French Academy.

INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA

Talk of Extra Session to Consider Constitution Is Ridiculed.

A Senator Says Cuban Government Will Be Subjected to a Long Period of Probation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—"The talk about an extra session," said a Senator this afternoon, "is very weak when it is found necessary to refer to the importance of approving the Cuban Constitution as a reason for bringing the Fifty-seventh Congress together before the regular meeting day in December next. If that were the best reason for expecting the calling of an extra session, all reports to that effect could be dismissed at once as the feeblest of rumors."

As pointed out, later on, by this Senator, all that is known about the Cuban Constitution is that a draft, prepared by a committee of the Constitutional Convention, has been prepared and submitted to the convention for consideration. To expect Congress to form an opinion or express a belief about what will be done, or how soon anything will be done, under such circumstances, is preposterous, this Senator says. After this draft has been taken up it may be discussed for weeks before it is finally adopted, when a little time may be needed to whip it into style. Before that stage has been reached the fifty-sixth session of the United States Congress will have ended.

Administration Senators who have paid no attention to the extra session report say that when the Cuban Constitution is finished, excepting for the consent of the United States, the President and his Cabinet may desire time to ascertain, by examination, how its provisions will affect the United States as to its responsibilities and opportunities. Great care is bound to be observed, under our own self-imposed responsibility, to see that Cuba has a form of government promising stability and peace. Without stability, capital will be driven from the island, and that would annoy and perhaps ruin some American investors.

With a return to old revolutionary conditions or to new disturbances, the opportunities that the United States expected to secure for the resumption of trade with Cuba would be destroyed, and the intervention invited of powers that might make short work of taking from us the advantages rightfully secured by getting the island from Spain and giving it the chance to stand upon its own feet.

War Department information makes light of the talk about a withdrawal of troops before the Constitution is perfected or until a really stable Government has been in operation long enough to prove its stability and probable permanency. That a selected body of men can get together and make a Constitution is not considered proof that those men would be able to restrain the impulsive population if a revolutionist should stir up the easily agitated part of the people.

While the Administration is fully determined to give the Cubans all the help possible to enable them to assume the full responsibility for the government of the island, it is not blind to the fact that Cuba has been but a short time quite free to discuss problems of government, and that only a very few men have had any experience in administrative work.

"The fact is," said a Senator who has always favored ultimate Cuban independence, "we have been going too fast with this Cuban problem, and we have given the Cubans the impression that they were not to be subject to a prolonged probation. That such should have been the case no one can doubt. Just how to correct our mistake, after having urged the Cubans to prepare to take over the island without assistance, is more than I am prepared to say, but I will say that we must not make the second blunder of permitting a revolutionary outbreak after we have left the island and then accept the distasteful and expensive task of making a new campaign in Cuba with the Cubans as our enemies."

Detroit to Chicago by Trolley.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 28.—The Detroit and Chicago Traction Company filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The company has an authorized capital of $4,000,000, and its object is declared to be the construction of an electric railroad from Detroit to Chicago, as well as lines in various cities and villages of Michigan and Illinois. The incorporators are P. H. Flynn, John McCarty, and F. C. Cocheu of New York, Isaac W. Maclay of Yonkers, N. Y.; George J. Carr of Montclair, N. J.; W. A. Boland of Grass Lake, Mich., and W. A. Foote of Jackson, Mich.

All prices look alike to us now—The final rounding-up of Winter overcoats. Those that used to be $12.50, $14 and $16 are now piled up on big tables—to be handy—and you can take your pick for $8.75.

Sale begins to-day—don't forget that.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Genuine
VICHY
IS IMPORTED
from VICHY, France,
In Bottles.

When you drink so-called Vichy in Siphons you are drinking a cheap imitation which contains no medicinal properties, like that found in the Natural Vichy Water.

Taken with meals
It PREVENTS and CURES Indigestion.
Be SURE the BOTTLE LOOKS LIKE THIS CUT.
For Sale at all Hotels, Cafes and Druggists.
General Agency, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Hemorrhoids and Constipation Cured

by increasing the nutrition of the parts through absorption with the physiological local remedy

ENTONA

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White Wheat Gluten Suppositories

Fifty cents at all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.
THE ENTONA CO.
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61 5th Ave., New York

Free Samples
of "Entona" and full directions on postal request. Write to-day.

Appraisers for Bridge Property.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Senator Bernard F. Martin, John H. Judge, and Philip A. Smyth as Commissioners of Appraisal in the proceedings to acquire the land necessary for the approaches to the new East River Bridge at Grand Street.

Duchess of Manchester Nearly Well.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The Duchess of Manchester, who has been confined to her rooms in the Palace Hotel since Saturday night, owing to an attack of sore throat, has almost entirely recovered and will go to Monterey to-morrow or next day. The Duke expresses his annoyance at the exaggerated reports of her slight illness which have been circulated.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

"Barbara Frietchie" Put Forward on the Big Academy Stage.

Effie Elisler in the Title Role—An Already Old Sudermann Play at the German Theatre.

Clyde Fitch's "Barbara Frietchie" is not essentially a war play or a stirring melodrama. It is rather a domestic tragedy, with love as its dominant and all pervading theme, love overcoming all obstacles and triumphant in death, and it does not lend itself so readily to exhibition on a large stage as plays like "Monte Cristo" and "Quo Vadis." But there is enough of the bustle and panoply of war, and almost enough of melodramatic device in the play to make it acceptable to the Academy's huge and mixed audiences when it is as vigorously acted there as it is now by Effie Elisler and her associates. The piece is reproduced in the Fourteenth Street house with all the pictorial accessories employed last Winter at the Criterion, and it must be admitted that the two street scenes show better on the big stage. The room scenes are less effective.

Few changes have been made in the play. It is noticeable, though, that Barbara does not confess now that in her anger she tore the banner of the brave into strips. That will not do with the Academy's gallery boys. In their patriotic condemnation of that treason they would forget to admire her heroic act of piecing and sewing it all together again.

Miss Elisler, always an uncommonly efficient and sympathetic actress, denotes all of Barbara's traits intelligibly and gracefully, lacking neither power nor pathos in the tragic episodes that lead to the drama's touching pictorial close. She is still the trimmest and daintiest of heroines, but the buoyant charm of Julia Marlowe is not hers, and that charm must ever be associated with the heroine of Fitch's pretty play.

Frank Weston is a rather mature hero, but he, too, is efficient, and the remainder of the cast is at least adequate. So that the general verdict will be that the play is well worth seeing again in its new environment, if only for the sake of the pictures, while those who did not see it last year will doubtless not miss the little subtleties of expression which seemed essential in its performance at the Criterion, but are lost in the big audience room of the Academy. There was plenty of applause last night.

Barbara Frietchie	Effie Elisler
Sally Negley	Carol Arden
Sue Royce	Mary Blyth
Laura Royce	Olive Murray
Mrs. Hunte	Fanny L. Burt
Mammy Lu	Alice Leigh
Captain Trumbull	Frank Weston
Mr. Frietchie	Charles Stedman
Arthur Frietchie	Algernon Tassin
Colonel Negley	Charles Chappelle
Jack Negley	George S. Christie
Fred Gelwix	George W. Mitchell
Tim Green	Fred Hardy
Edgar Strong	Charles Gibson
Dr. Hal Boyd	Byron Ongley
Sergeant James	William Colfax
Corporal Perkins	Richard Warner
Orderly	H. Phillips
A Boy	Charles Ongley

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

Sudermann's "The End of Sodom" Revived for a Few Performances.

In the decade that separates his "Sodom's Ende" from his "Johannisfeuer," Herman Sudermann's technique has developed, but neither his imagination nor his observation has measurably improved. The earlier play was revived for a few performances, and with an efficient cast, last night at the Irving Place Theatre, where, doubtless, his newest and most highly praised drama will shortly have a hearing. As a matter of record, it may be well to recall that "The End of Sodom" was first acted here in the same theatre, then called the Amberg, in March, 1891.

The title relates directly to a painting made by the hero, an artist, for a rich and powerful female patron whose influence has helped him materially. Symbolically, the title refers to the havoc the vanity and weakness of the hero make of his life. He really loves Klärchen, his foster sister. Though he has betrayed and deserted her. He is under the spell of his powerful enchantress, and, at her bidding, is about to marry her niece, Kitty, who is, however, smarter than her amiable aunt takes her to be. The marriage never takes place, though. There is the inevitable marplot in the person of the patient and honest true lover of Klärchen, and he avenges the wrong done to that poor girl after she has killed herself.

The influence of Ibsen is strong in the subject, and drift of the play, if not in its construction, which is rather loose. The talk in the Barszinowski salon is not all essential in the development. Five acts and six tableaus is rather too much of a good thing in a modern prose play, and the "satire" of "Sodom's Ende" is already rather faded.

The cast last night included Hedwige Lange as the enchantress, Ada Barszinowski; Max Hansler as her complacent husband, Adolf Hofmann, who staged the play, as Dr. Weisse; Franz Kierschner and Meta Bunger as the artist's plain old parents, Adolf Zimmerman as the hero, Willy, and Yona Grahn as Klärchen.

"LES HUGUENOTS" ONCE MORE.

Meyerbeer's Favorite Work Sung at the Metropolitan Last Night.

Tradition rides close in the saddle, and it takes a mighty shock to overset it. There is a tradition that Meyerbeer's opera, "Les Huguenots," is one especially adapted to the display of remarkable voices and vocal brilliancy. This tradition is accompanied by a corollary to the effect that the work is always finely sung. Therefore many persons go to any performance of "Les Huguenots" convinced that they are about to hear something out of the ordinary in the way of singing. Last night's audience—or a considerable part of it—appeared to be of this mind, and therefore the applause was of a most enthusiastic kind. It fell alike upon the just and the unjust. The latter screened the former so thoroughly that they had not much joy of the night. The truth is that last evening's presentation of Meyerbeer's work was unfortunate. There was a cast of competent artists, some of them really great, and yet none of them did what they can do in better circumstances. Nearly all of them seemed tired, most of them sang flat or sharp, and at least one was careless. The chorus was palpably weary, and when the women in the beginning of the third scene lost the pitch entirely and sang in four or five different keys, they did only what the principals had previously been doing, but they did it all at once. The effect was gruesome.

It is difficult to report individual merits in such a case, but the honors on the evening went easily to Mr. Plançon, whose art in St. Bris never failed him, though his voice seemed unusually hard. Mme. Melba, who was in good voice, was reprehensibly careless in her garden scene aria, and her singing was not what should be expected from a vocalist of her rank. It ought to be recorded right here that she was applauded and cheered as if she had given a dazzling display of vocal virtuosity. Perhaps in such circumstances she was not altogether to blame for further carelessness. In the finale of the scene she sang out with unusual power, and she was very handsomely attired as the Queen. Mme. Bréval was the Valentine. Her big, full-bodied voice ought to have been well suited to the part, but her peculiarly defective vocal method prevented her from achieving results pleasing to the judicious. She sang stridently at times, and again with choked tones, while occasionally her tremolo was extreme. She aided in the general cacophony by singing out of tune occasionally. Her acquaintance with the routine of the part was not large, and her poses and gestures were deficient in variety. There was warmth in her work, however, and it was that which carried weight with her hearers.

Mr. Saleza as Raoul was also affected by the general depression of the evening. It was a depression in pitch, and he did a good deal of flat singing. His phrasing was however, extraordinarily fine and unique in its breadth. Mr. Edouard de Reszke is always a commanding figure as Marcel, and he sang with judgment. He was not in his best voice. Mr. Sizes was a nasal and tremulous De Nevers. Mme. Louise Homer looked very well indeed as Urbain, the page, but her singing was far from satisfactory. She has no coloruture at all, and this is essential in the music of Urbain. The minor parts were, of course, performed in a perfunctory manner. The orchestra discharged its duties efficiently and Mr. Flon conducted with authority.

Lillian Burkhart Reappears.

Miss Lillian Burkhart, who has long been missed from the local stage, returned last night and won a distinct success at Proctor's Palace Theatre in a charming little playlet, entitled "Captain Suzanne." Miss Burkhart's vivacious comedy talents were never seen to better advantage than in this dainty little play, which has the merit of being full of action. For a climax there is a sword duel, which Miss Burkhart, attired in the uniform of her husband, an officer in the French Army, fights with a Prussian officer, while her husband makes his escape.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Merry Maiden Burlesquers made their appearance, preceding a long olio.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The programme was a long and an entertaining one. It included the projectoscope, reproducing the McGovern-Gans fight; the Leonzo Brothers, Tyrolean Quintet, and an aggregation.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The performance of "Held by the Enemy" by the stock company of this theatre was greeted with generous appreciation by a large audience that attended last night. The play is presented in a manner calculated to please all.

EDEN MUSEE.—The figure of King Edward VII., as well as that of Queen Victoria lying in state, attracted considerable attention. New moving pictures were placed on view last night, and will be shown hourly at the exhibitions throughout the week.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Papa's Wife," that most attractive musical comedy, with Anna Held in the leading rôle, began last evening its first and only engagement in New York this season, to a crowded house, which again laughed at and applauded its many bright things.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—Many new members were introduced in the programme last evening, important among them being Nina Farrington and Henry Bergman, in a sketch entitled "A Case of Divorce." In addition to the sketch, "The Giddy Throng," "The Devil's Dance," and a new olio were presented.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The revival of "A Social Highwayman" yesterday delighted large audiences at both the afternoon and evening performances, and it was again demonstrated that the play meets the approval of the patrons of this house. Some elaborate and artistic stage settings have been provided.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—There is an abundance of funmaking of an excellent order in the long vaudeville entertainment provided at this house. Maud Raymond distinguishes herself, as does George Fuller Golden. Others are George Evans, Alice Capatine, Binns and Binns, Rosford brothers, McCale and Daniels, and Bickel and Watson.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The topliner this week is Charles R. Sweet, the humorous burglar musician, in his comical specialty. The others were Cushman, Holcombe, and Curtis, in "The New Teacher"; Lew Hawkins minstrel jester; Montague and West, musical act; Hanley, McGownan, and Hanley, comedy trio; Gilbert Sarony, the old maid, and Vera King, comedienne.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Harry Lacy received a warm welcome when he made his appearance last evening in the character of Jack Manley in the revival of Joseph Arthur's melodrama, "The Still Alarm." The play seems to have lost none of its old-time attractiveness to theatregoers, and with its many innovations appeared to please the patrons of the house last night, who showed their approval on every possible occasion.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—An interesting and entertaining programme was presented yesterday and was well received by the audience. The entire bill is composed of good acts, many of those taking part being well known in their particular specialties. Prof. Loris, champion sharpshooter; Clifford and Huth, Hope Booth, the Three Mortons, Smith and Fuller, St. Onge brothers, Clemence sisters, and numerous others appeared.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—An unusually pleasing bill was offered yesterday, when Clayton White and Marie Stuart played their amusing farce, "Dickie." The balance of the entertainment included Hill and Hull, European grotesques; Carroll Johnson, clever blackface talker; Doherty's trained poodles, Lizzie B. Raymond, singing comedienne; Martine brothers, on the rebounding table; Howard brothers, banjoists; Hornmann, magician; Trask and Gladden, dancers, and others.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Al Leach, an eccentric comedian, proved successful yesterday in a farce that he appeared in, called "Examination Day at School." Miss Florence Reed, daughter of Roland Reed, delivered a capital monologue, which served admirably to introduce her to vaudeville audiences. The other features were Marcel's living basreliefs and pictures, Mlle. Delbosq, in her wire act with Arabian thoroughbred horses; Ralph Johnstone, the daring cyclist; Max Waldron, female impersonations; Frank Cushman, the up-to-date minstrel; Spencer Kelly, baritone, and Maddox and Wayne, comedians.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—A fairyland farce, entitled "Pat and the Genii," giving Tom Nawn, a clever Irish comedian, a capital opportunity to create considerable laughter yesterday among the patrons of this house. The entire bill was noted for its odd features, which included Harry Watson and his company, in a German dialect farce, "The Two Pints"; Mr. and Mrs. Perkins Fisher, in "The Half-Way House"; Naomi Etherdo, direct from Europe, in a hand-balancing act; Benaro and Bailey, premier cakewalkers; the Three Mascagnos, European acrobats; Lew Simmons and Frank White, two funny black-face men, and Claudius and Corbin, banjoists.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—New acts of the first class and strictly novel are so rare in vaudeville nowadays that when one turns up, as was the case yesterday, it is greeted with acclaim by all. Consequently, a demonstration followed when Maz de Sousa, assisted by a large chorus and orchestra, rendered the ballad entitled, "Dear Midnight of Love," a composition which is credited to the Hon. John J. Coughlin, an Alderman of Chicago. The remaining part of the bill included Eva Williams and Jack Tucker in their talking act entitled, "Skinny's Finish"; James O. Barron and his company in a new sketch called "A Thoroughbred"; Press Eldridge, Smith and Campbell, and others.

GRAND OPERA NEXT SEASON.

Everything Seems to Depend on Jean de Reszke.

To have or not to have grand opera next year at the Metropolitan Opera House is the question which at present is agitating the minds of Maurice Grau, his Directors, and the Directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company. The situation is apparently one which is very much in the balance, and from the best obtainable source it is said that the giving of a season depends to a great extent on what Jean de Reszke decides to do. He may return to this country next season and fill a farewell engagement, and he may remain abroad, and return here for the season of 1902 and 1903, making that his farewell engagement.

This question has not as yet been definitely decided upon by M. de Reszke. He has, however, decided not to sing in London at the conclusion of his season here, as has been his custom for the last three seasons, or ever since Maurice Grau assumed the directorate of Covent Garden.

A conference was held in the Directors' room of the Metropolitan Opera House last evening between some of the prominent Directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company and Maurice Grau, when the subject of next season's opera was discussed. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. G. G. Haven was asked if any definite arrangement had been arrived at with Mr. Grau as to opera for next season. He absolutely refused to discuss the subject, except to say that the meeting was simply of an informal kind.

Mr. Grau was likewise uncommunicative. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon by the Directors of the Metropolitan English Opera Company at the Metropolitan Opera House, when accounts and various other matters of no public interest were gone over. Several of the prominent artists who were identified with the disbanded company, and who claim to have contracts with Maurice Grau, called upon him yesterday to ascertain definitely what he intended to do with them, as they were prepared to fulfill their contracts. They were given no direct promises, and asked to call to-day, when Mr. Grau will inform them whether they will be retained for his organization or not.

"CYRANO DE BERGERAC" DISPUTE.

S. E. Gross Will Not Interfere with Production in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Samuel E. Gross, author of "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," which play, he alleges, Edmond Rostand used as the basis of "Cyrano de Bergerac," declares he will not interfere with the production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" by the Bernhardt-Coquelin company.

"I do not desire to interfere with the pleasures of the citizens of Chicago," said Mr. Gross. "Besides, I want to see the French production myself."

Mr. Gross intimated, however, that as soon as the French company had left off its production of Mr. Rostand's play in Chicago he would again take up his prosecution and carry it to a finish.

Sothern Appears in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 28.—Since last Tuesday night, when the Grand Theatre in Cincinnati was destroyed by fire, E. H. Sothern has secured a complete set of scenery for his production of "Hamlet," and to-night gave a magnificent presentation of the play in the Detroit Opera House before a crowded house. Despite the handicap of incidental music which the company had never before heard, Mr. Sothern scored a great success and was called before the curtain at the end of the second act.

Enjoined from Producing "L'Aiglon."

Samuel Kalisch, counsel for Charles Frohman, late yesterday afternoon applied to Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City, for an injunction to prevent H. R. Jacobs from presenting an English version of "L'Aiglon" at his theatre in Newark. Mr. Jacobs was not represented by counsel, and the Vice Chancellor said that the defendant did not seem to have been properly notified. It would not, therefore, be just to grant an injunction restraining Mr. Jacobs from presenting the play in the evening. He granted a rule to show cause returnable at Chancery Chambers, in Newark, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. to-day.

The Actors' Fund Home.

The Actors' Home Committee of the Actors' Fund of America will meet at the rooms at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon in response to a call from President Louis Aldrich. The meeting is a special one, and has been called for the purpose of definitely deciding on the acceptance or rejection of a site for the proposed home. Although no less than forty sites were offered to the committee when the project was proposed, the choice has now dwindled down to three, within the limits of New York City. The site is to be not less than ten nor more than twenty acres in size.

MORE WOES FOR SCHLISMANN.

Man Accused of Robbing Lohmann Held on Another Charge.

William Schlismann, twenty-four years old, who was employed as a porter by William Lohmann of 122 West Seventy-fourth Street, and who was thought by his employer to be a "jewel" until he and $2,500 worth of jewelry disappeared at the same time, had a fresh complaint of larceny entered against him yesterday.

Mrs. L. A. Waterman, who keeps a boarding house at 241 West Forty-second Street, went to the West Side Court yesterday afternoon and said she believed Schlismann was a young man whom she employed three weeks under similar circumstances. Mrs. Waterman identified the man from a line of other prisoners, and told Magistrate Hogan that Schlismann had taken a serge sack coat valued at $10 belonging to one of her boarders, an overcoat valued at $15, a lady's gold watch valued at $75, and a pocket book containing $3. The pocketbook was returned to her by mail the following morning.

"He was the nicest fellow I ever employed," said Mrs. Waterman; "a perfect gentleman, and always thoughtful. He was just lovely, and I am sorry for him."

Schlisman pleaded not guilty, but then broke down and wept and told Magistrate Hogan he would help Mrs. Waterman recover her property if she came to the prison and saw him privately to-day.

Schlismann pleaded not guilty, but then mann robbery on Saturday. He was held in $2,000 bail for trial on the original complaint, and yesterday he was held in $1,000 for examination to-morrow on Mrs. Waterman's charge.

TWO BOYS BREAK JAIL.

Locked Up in Jersey City on Friday, They Get Away Sunday Night.

Two small boys, prisoners in the Third Precinct Station in Jersey City, had no difficulty in escaping from that institution Sunday night. The names of the diminutive jail breakers are Andrew Turaki, eleven years old, and Matthew Barslie, ten years old. They were arrested last Friday for stealing a lot of brasswork from the Pennsylvania Railroad yards, and were locked up in a cell in the woman's prison, which is in the rear of the Third Precinct Station. Their cell was on the second floor. Yesterday morning one of the keepers discovered the door of the boys' cell open. An investigation showed that they had forced the lock off the door, and had gone through a corridor which leads out upon a platform landing, one flight from the ground.

From the platform there is a stairway to the roof. The boys had mounted to the roof and then dropped to the roof of an adjoining stable, thence dropped to Cook Street, and retired from the scene. This is the second time that Turaki has broken jail.

SIX MONTHS FOR POLICY MAN.

Judge Cowing, in Passing Sentence, Utters a Warning to His Kind.

Benjamin Endes of 565 Eleventh Avenue was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the pentientiary by Judge Cowing in General Sessions, for running a policy game.

"The sooner you men learn that you will be deprived of your liberty," said the Judge, "for this kind of work, the better it will be for you and the community."

TRAIN GUARD FALLS FORTY FEET.

Michael Rothenberg Receives a Fractured Skull and May Die.

Michael Rothenberg, thirty-one years old, a guard on the Broadway Elevated Railroad, Brooklyn, while trying to board a moving train at the Lorimer Street station last night, lost his grip and dropped to the street, a distance of forty feet. His skull was fractured and he received internal injuries. An ambulance removed him to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was said last night that his condition was critical.

The accident was seen by many persons in the street, and several willing hands hurried to the man's assistance. He was carried into a drug store until the arrival of an ambulance. Rothenberg lives at 2,037 Atlantic Avenue.

FURNISHED A BOGUS BOND.

Lawyer and Two Other Men Adjudged in Contempt of Court.

Henry Gottlieb, a lawyer; Louis Aaron, and Herman Reiger were yesterday adjudged in contempt of court for furnishing a bogus bond by Justice Truax in the Supreme Court.

The undertaking was filed by Herman Reiger and a woman named Paula Dalber to cancel a mechanic's lien filed by Domenico Vitello, on Oct. 3, 1899, against property at 19 and 21 East Ninety-eighth Street. Judgment was obtained against the two sureties for $670.30, but could not be realized.

It was shown the woman was a seamstress who died at Bellevue two weeks ago. Reiger is a cigarmaker, who said his wages last week amounted to $6 and that he had no property. He swore he was employed by one Goodman, a brother-in-law of the defendant, Louis Aaron, who once told him he had taken title to property in his (Reiger's) name, and he was then called on to sign the bond. He never saw the property from which he had qualified and had no knowledge of its value.

It was shown further that Gottlieb was the lawyer employed in the transaction, and he was presumably the one who obtained the worthless sureties through Aaron and his agent in the proceedings.

Dinner to Charter Revisers.

A subscription dinner was tendered by the members of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn last night to the members of the Charter Revision Commission at the clubhouse. Ex-Justice Frederic A. Ward presided, and remarks were made by George L. Rives, Henry W. Taft, and Edgar J. Levy. All of the speakers discussed the various features of the charter revision report.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Some of the more rabid Audubonites and opponents of birds' feathers as trimmings for women's hats have gone so far as to claim that the shooting of gulls and terns to secure their feathers for trimmings has resulted in their practical extermination. There are a few score of men and women who can tell them to the contrary. These are they who make the wide cinder path about the upper reservoir at Central Park the place for their daily "constitutionals." Just at this time there is a partial covering of ice on the reservoir. It is well in the centre of the big sheet of water. On this surface there are almost daily conventions of the herring gulls that frequent the waters of the harbor. On any clear morning and during the warmer hours of the afternoon hundreds and possibly over a thousand of the gulls can be seen at a time sitting on the ice and apparently reveling in the delights of a sun bath. In fewer numbers they can be seen most any day taking a swim in the fresh waters. They are most numerous, however, on those days when there is ice for them to stand about on, and when the sun is bright and the weather perfect. The birds are too far from the walks to be disturbed by the promenaders, and seem educated up to the fact that there is here no danger from gunners who do occasionlly take a shot at them when they swim about on the Hudson River. Where the gulls go for the night is a mystery that the strollers about the reservoir are always speculating about and never solving.

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Instructors in languages find that the Paris Exposition gave an unexpected fillip to their business. Last Winter there was the expected increase in the number of students among those who intended going to Paris. They came to get a sufficient smattering of French and German to enable them to get about while in Europe. That was perfectly natural. It was natural, too, perhaps, that those same students, finding how very little they had been able to pick up should have continued their studies. But this number has been materially increased, and teachers of modern languages are at a loss to account for it. That there was a demand for instruction in Spanish from young men who had decided to go to Cuba, Porto Rico, or even to the Philippines in search of a fortune and business opportunity was expected. Society has decreed that one must be able to speak French fluently to be "in the swim." But it is not from this class that the students at the semi-public institutions are made up. One teacher thinks the presence here of Bernhardt and Coquelin, and the appearance of the opera company singing in three foreign languages, have had something to do with the increased number of students wishing to speak foreign tongues. But he also says there is a growing desire among young persons of the middle classes to be able to speak at least one tongue other than that which is native to them. This is to give them a reputation for culture and polish, and enable them to shine as linguists in the sets to which they belong. Young men and women who have to work for a living are among the most attentive and persevering of the students at the night classes at Cooper Union, the schools of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, and at the public night schools. This is attributed to the belief that with even a smattering of one or two foreign languages they can do better for themselves as clerks in the big department stores where there is an increasing demand for help that can speak German, Italian, and French. Certain it is that among such there has been a marked increase this Winter in the number of those who have taken up languages as a study. One instructor believes the growth to be of a character that will, possibly within a couple of generations, result in Americans becoming as good linguists as the Russians now have the repute of being, and that in time no boy or girl will be considered as being properly educated who does not speak two or three of the European languages as well as his own.

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"We are certainly becoming a button and badge wearing Nation," mused a jeweler as he pawed over his collection preparatory to furbishing up his depleted stock. "One reason for it I believe is that our people travel so much and are so fond of company that they wear the little lapel button so that they may be recognized and find friends among strangers who belong to the same organizations. I think it is that rather than the barbaric desire for personal adornment such as urchins show that accounts for the number of buttons of the sort I refer to. Knock about the hotels and you will notice that about one man in four, and the average may be greater, wears a button, badge, or pin of some sort. Less than a decade ago about the only thing of the lapel sort we had were the little bronze buttons of the Grand Army of the Republic, and an occasional colored button that told of membership in the Loyal Legion or the Order of the Cincinnati. Now there are similar badges for the Sons of the American Revolution, the Order of the Foreign Wars, Sons of Veterans, Order of the Colonial War, Royal Arcanum and a dozen other mutual benefit organizations, and fraternity and secret society pins and badges almost without number. It has come to be the case that the man without a button or badge is looked upon as a sort of man without a country. Every jeweler has to carry a stock that is out of all proportion with the profits to be derived from the sale of the trinkets. The stick-pin craze among women is little more universal. There surely has been brought about a sort of comradeship among the wearers of the buttons that is perhaps a good thing for men of all sorts. It certainly is of benefit to the man who travels much and who likes to find companions in a strange city. It is harmless; perhaps it makes us a more companionable people, and it certainly helps the men who make a specialty of manufacturing and selling the buttons."

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"There was a time not so very long ago when 'Family Entrance' over the side door of a saloon meant just exactly what it said," remarked one of the old-timers who was chatting of the changes in New York within the past generation. "Now it means most anything but that. When I lived down on the east side, in the vicinity of St. Mark's Church, that sign over the door meant that it was a private entrance for the owner of the saloon and his family. They generally lived in rooms over the saloon, and this was their only way of getting to their home. After a time women and children who went to the saloons to get a pitcher of beer for home consumption got to using that door, as it was less conspicuous, and saved them from coming into contact with the general loungers about the place. There was nothing wrong in those days to see a woman going in at the 'family entrance,' for you expected she was going to call on the family of the proprietor. Even now there are many places in the German quarter where the sign has its old significance. But at the saloons in other places it is generally a blind for the entrance which may be used by shady women going into the places to have a drink with even shadier men. Generally speaking, it is now the very door that members of one's family would dodge."

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Speaking of the old side-wheel steamer Continental, which has for years run between this city and New Haven, and which is now being dismantled for conversion into a coal barge, an old steamboat man said: "The Continental, which was built just after the close of the civil war, was considered in her day the finest boat on the Sound, and she never cost the New Haven Steamboat Company a cent. It was this way: The Government was hard pressed for transports at a time when the steamboat company was not making very much money with its other side-wheeler, the Elm City. So the company chartered her to the Government for something like $3,000 a day and all expenses and put the old Traveler on in her place. The Government took her South and used her in transporting troops down Hampton Roads way. She was there for several months, until her place could be filled with a Government-owned boat. Old Capt. Peck, who was a shrewd Yankee, pointed out to the managers of the company the need they would have of a new boat when the war was over and traffic came good again, and the money the Elm City earned was put aside on his advice and used for the building of the Continental. So you see, she did not cost her owners anything, for what the Elm City earned as a transport was so much clear and unexpected gain to them. She was a good boat in her day, but she had become so far out of date that when the New Haven road bought out the steamboat company, one of the first things it did was to condemn her. She has been for years a good property as an excursion boat running to the popular resorts all along the Sound."

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ROYAL STABLE'S FUTURE

King Edward's Racing Establishment Likely to be Sold.

EXPECTED TO GIVE UP TURF

For Forty Years He Has Been a Patron of the Sport and Has Twice Won the Derby.

Following promptly on the accession of King Edward VII. to the English throne, the report has gone out that King Edward has already determined to retire from any active participation in racing affairs and that the royal breeding establishment, at Sandringham, which had only come into prominence within the last few years, soon gether with the royal racing stable, soon will be broken up, though whether at private sale or by public auction rumor is silent as yet.

In this connection it is stated as a fact that Lord Sheffield, who managed the racing interests of the Prince of Wales, has begun preparations for the dispersal of the now famous Sandringham Stud, which has been one of the most prominent in England since the Prince of Wales won the Derby and St. Leger with Persimmon, a horse of his own breeding.

England's present sovereign has been an ardent sportsman since his boyhood, and for forty years has taken a keen interest in horse racing, his connection with the turf actually having extended over that length of time, with a few short interruptions. His first racing ventures were in cross-country sport, and he kept and raced steeplechasers until about a dozen years ago, when through friends who acted for him he engaged in flat racing.

So keen a sportsman was the heir to the throne in his early manhood, that he actually rode in a steeplechase under an assumed name, when he first took up cross-country sport. This exploit was in 1861, at the military races, in Curragh, Ireland, then one of the most important racing points in Ireland. Wales then owned a fair steeplechaser in a six-year-old horse named Rupee, who, in the race in question, ran in the name of and was ridden by "Captain Melville," who was, in fact, the Prince of Wales himself. To avoid notoriety, the identity of the royal jockey was kept a secret at the time. Rupee won, and 'Captain Melville" was the recipient of many congratulations for the courage and coolness with which he took his mount over a stiff and rather dangerous course.

The colors then worn were all white, Wales then not having adopted the purple jacket, gold braid, scarlet sleeves, and black velvet cap with gold braid, which have become famous on the English turf since. For several years, Albert Edward raced as "Captain Melville, retaining the same colors. Then, with less cause for concealing his identity, he became a patron of steeplechasing under his own name.

THE PRINCE'S TURF ADVISERS.

His racing counselors at different times have been Sir Frederick Johnstone, Lord Arlington, Sir George Chetwynd, and a Mr. McKenzie, the latest being Lord Sheffield, who for several years has acted in the capacity of manager of the royal racing and breeding establishments. In his steeplechasing he depended largely upon Lord Marcus Beresford.

His open connection with flat racing began in 1868, when he had but indifferent success, winning only a few small races, and capturing the first of these under circumstances that caused much comment. This race was won by Counterpane, a son of Hermit, at Sandown Park, Counterpane starting a favorite at 7 to 4 on in a very ordinary field, and ridden by the celebrated Jockey Fred Archer, winning in a canter.

The betting on the contest was so listless and one-sided and the opposition to Counterpane so weak that gossip would have it that everything had been arranged beforehand, and that the field made no effort to beat the royal favorite; but this has always been denied vigorously by the gentlemen who were then associated with the Prince's racing staple.

Continuing an active patron of racing from that time until the end of last season, the Prince of Wales won races every year, but did not really have a conspicuous place on the turf, aside from the prestige that belonged to him by birth, until in 1895 he produced from his own stud the colt Persimmon, two years old, by St. Simon-Perdita.

Persimmon was a fair performer at two, and his owner had hope of him for the Epsom Derby the next year, 1896; but this was shared by few, as Leopold de Rothschild's St. Frusquin was a warm favorite. The Prince's hopes were realized, however, for Persimmon did win the Derby, beating St. Frusquin in a splendid finish, and this victory did much to increase the popularity of the owner, destined to become King of England.

Persimmon continued his victorious career and later won the St. Leger, taking a high place in the history of English racing and fully justifying, on the score of performance and breeding, the fee of 300 guineas ($1,500) which was fixed on his service when he went to the stud at Sandringham. Among other victories won that year by Persimmon was the fifty-thousand-dollar Jockey Club Stakes.

At four years Persimmon won the Gold Cup at Ascot and the Eclipse Stakes of $50,000 at Sandown Park. Other good horses owned by the Prince of Wales were Florizel and Courtier.

From his first venture in flat racing until the advent of Persimmon, the largest winning made by the Prince's stable was £3,499, in 1894. In 1895, with Persimmon and Florizel as his best horses, he won about £8,000, in 1896 £26,819, and in 1897 about £18,000.

Since then his stable's earnings were less than in the years of Persimmon, until the Prince repeated his Derby victory by winning that race again with Diamond Jubilee. The encouragement he received by the success of these great horses has caused him to breed on a larger scale, and his stud at Sandringham includes about as choice a collection of mares as can be found in the world.

The Prince of Wales was one of the patrons of "Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, Sloan having ridden a few horses for him, the first a filly called Little Dorrit. Sloan's riding so pleased Wales that last year a verbal agreement for the American jockey to ride for him this year was made, but later Sloan's conduct caused the agreement to be broken, and Sloan was released.

The present royal stable contains a number of promising horses, which are extremely well engaged, and had the owner wished to continue racing the King's stable probably would have been one of the most conspicuous of the year.

That King Edward VII. will retire from the turf is generally conceded to be due to kingly dignity in the present age. Other Kings of England have raced, but they lived when customs were very different from those of 1901.

Of the Kings of England who have been patrons of racing were Henry VIII., Charles II., William III., and George IV., while both Queen Elizabeth and Queen Anne took more than a passing interest in horseracing. Even in the days of the Protectorate racing flourished in England, and history has it that Cromwell himself bred and raced horses before he became Protector.

MOTOR CYCLISTS TO CONGRESS.

Efforts Being Made to Obtain Relief Legislation at Washington.

Secretary S. W. Merrihew of the Associated American Motor Cyclists has issued a circular letter to the members of the association in eighteen States, inclosing a copy of the bill now before Congress relating to the carriage of gasoline in the tanks of motor vehicles on passenger boats, and urging them to make every effort to secure the aid of the Congressmen of their respective States in support of the measure. The object of the bill is to rescind those sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States which prohibit the carriage of such inflammable substances on such boats in any form whatsoever. If the bill is passed in its present form, as amended, that prohibition will be withdrawn.

This bill was prepared by the Automobile Club of America and offered in the United States Senate by Senator Platt of New York, and it has already undergone several stages of advancement. So far there has been no opposition to the measure, but this is not in itself sufficient to insure its passage, so great is the number of bills presented to Congress, and, as the present session is a short one, ending March 4, the chances of its being sidetracked are very great.

National Cycling Association Meeting.

Chairman A. G. Batchelder announces that the annual meeting of the National Cycling Association will take place at the Astor House at 10:30 A. M. on Tuesday, Feb. 5.

College Athletes at K. A. C. Games.

The games of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, to be held at the Madison Square Garden on Feb. 4, will be remarkable for the array of college athletes, as Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Georgetown, and New York Universities will each be represented by a large entry list. In the sixty-yard and 300-yard handicap there will be Andrew Walz, New York University; J. P. Watts of Yale, Heywood Shannon of Princeton, and J. Walz of Cornell. Perry of Princeton, winner of last year's half-mile intercollegiate championship, will essay the mile run for the first time, and Bellinger, Hastings, and Lundell of Cornell will start in the 880, 600, and 300 yard, respectively. John S. Spraker, the Yale high jumper, will try to break the indoor record for the running high jump, and will also start in the sixty-yard handicap, in which Arthur Duffy of Georgetown will also run.

CLOTHIER HELD FOR ARSON.

Gordman's Former Clerk Makes Serious Charges Against Him After Getting a Judgment.

Jacob Gordman, a clothing dealer of 279 Delancey Street, was held in $5,000 bail in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday afternoon for examination on a charge of arson. He was arrested in the Municipal Court at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue on the complaint of T. Schweb, a salesman, who was employed by him when he kept a store in the building at 2,290 Third Avenue, which was destroyed by fire on Oct. 14. Schweb sued Gordman for money he claimed was due him and after he had got judgment in the municipal court yesterday had his former employer arrested on the arson charge.

Schweb says that on Oct. 13 Gordman locked up the store for the day, and the two men were walking away together when Gordman said he would go back, as he had forgotten something. At 3 o'clock on the following morning Gordman, he says, appeared at his home and told him there had been a fire at the store. Schweb says he told Gordman that he was not surprised at the news, and he declares Gordman laughed. They went to the store, and he says he told Gordman the fire was started in the wrong place; that it should have been in the basement. Then, according to Schweb, Gordman said:

"Oh, I considered the thing carefully, and figured out that it might be discovered there too quickly."

Schweb also says in his affidavit that Gordman always kept a can of benzine in the extension of the place, and that this can was frequently found uncorked. A few days before the fire he says he was almost suffocated by gas as he entered the store, and found that all the gas jets except one turned on.

Gordman says there is no truth in the affidavit.

CHOICE OF DEATH OR BEGGING.

Prisoner, Apparently a Deaf-Mute, Writes He Chose the Lesser Evil.

Among the prisoners arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday was Arthur Fern, twenty-four years old, who says that he came from Chicago. He is supposed to be deaf and dumb. He was arrested on Saturday at Forty-first Street and Lexington Avenue on a charge of begging. The Magistrate had an idea that the man was only pretending to be unable to hear or speak, and tried in many ways to trap him into exposing his pretense. The Magistrate finally told Fern that he would have to go to prison if he did not answer, and the man turned to go out.

Fern still pretended to be deaf and dumb and was led down stairs. Later he wrote the following note to the Magistrate:

Mr. Judge, Your Honor:

If asking those who are willing to give is a crime, what is suicide? I had my choice. I sought the easier evil. Is it possible men's hearts are made of marble? God be my witness.

The man's case is being investigated.

Sub-Contractors Exonerated.

Coroner Zucca and a jury yesterday exonerated the sub-contractors, George Wellington and William T. Stevenson, arrested after the collapse of the building 125 East Twenty-third Street

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 29, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

CONVENIENT, BUT UNJUST.

In his remarks at the meeting of the Clearing House Committee yesterday Mr. J. EDWARD SIMMONS pointed out that if Gov. ODELL'S bill for the taxation of bank shares becomes a law the banks of New York City will have to pay annual taxes amounting to about 3 per cent. of their capital and net profits. The Lewis bill imposes a tax to be paid by the shareholders of 1 per cent. of the capital, surplus, and undivided profits. The bank is then to be exempted from further taxation for State purposes, but would still be subject to local taxation. Last year the tax rate was 2.24, of which .23 was for State purposes. This leaves a little over 2 per cent. for local taxes and a bank tax for State and local purposes together of 3 per cent.

We should suppose that such a showing as that would cause the Governor to re-examine his bill. A tax of $3 in the hundred upon the resources of an individual or a corporation is manifestly excessive. It is not necessary, and it can not and will not be borne. The inevitable effect of such laws is to drive men and money out of the State where taxation is so exorbitant and oppressive.

If the Tax Assessor consulted nothing but his own convenience he would always levy upon the property of one man or one corporation the entire amount to be raised by taxation. That would be a cheap and easy way to get the money. Mr. ROCKEFELLER, for instance, or the New York Central Railroad would be called upon to pay the whole cost of the City Government and the city's share of the State Government expense. If thereupon Mr. ROCKEFELLER or the railroad, by raising the prices of the commodities or the service in which they deal, should be able to distribute the burden pretty evenly through the community the tax might not prove to be obnoxious either in theory or in practice. It is a sound principle to collect taxes from as few sources as possible, but it is the necessary corollary of that principle that these sources should be of such a nature that the distribution of the burden through the community would be effected easily, automatically, and with substantial uniformity in proportion to ability to pay. The tax on bank shares and trust companies has been planned solely from the point of view of the convenience of Albany and in total disregard of the principle of distribution. The holder of bank shares would pay his 1 per cent. to Albany, while the bank itself pays 2 per cent. to the New York City Tax Collector. Neither the shareholder nor the bank can pass on the burden or any part of it. As bankers they have nothing to sell but bank accommodation. If they attempt to recoup themselves by charging a higher rate of interest for that accommodation their business would be ruined in short order. Borrowers would go elsewhere, as we have already pointed out.

A great part of the personal tax is already paid by bank shares. In the City of Albany it once amounted to 58 per cent. of the total. Gov. ODELL intends to gather in some three millions of additional revenue from two classes of property, bank shares and trust company franchises. That is a convenient way, indeed, but it is not just or uniform taxation. It is outrageous taxation, an unprincipled levy upon property in sight.

The enactment of such a law would be an open confession that the lawmaking power was too ignorant to devise just tax laws or wholly indifferent to the principle of justice so long as it got the money.

THE PHILIPPINE FRIARS.

The report of the Taft commission recently sent to Congress by the President contains the first statement at all full and definite as to the problem of the friars in the Philippines. It is apparently a very candid statement of a complicated and difficult problem, as to which the commission submits only suggestions, not having arrived at a final opinion of the best course to be pursued.

In substance the situation is this: There were in the islands, almost entirely in the Province of Luzon, some 1,150 friars, of the Dominican, Augustinian, and Franciscan Orders, which orders have come into possession of some 400,000 acres of land, mostly agricultural, exempt, under Spanish rule, from taxation, and rented to natives. As these friars remained in their cures practically for life, as their orders and the Church had great influence with the Government of Spain, and as the average tenure of the Spanish officials, civil or military, in the islands was less than four years, the friars managed to secure almost complete control of all affairs in their respective parishes. The commission is convinced that in the exercise of this power the friars have incurred the rooted animosity of the great body of the Filipinos. This animosity is not toward the Catholic Church, for the Filipinos remain attached to that Church; it is in its nature political and personal, and is based on the extortionate policy of the friars, and to some extent on their individual misconduct.

In the insurrections of 1896 and 1898 the friars were dispossessed, some of them were killed, some taken prisoners, and some have left the islands. It is estimated by our commission that less than 500 remain, a large number of whom appear not to be exercising their functions. The United States is bound by the treaty of Paris to protect the property interests of the friars. For the most part these have been transferred to various persons and corporations, but the title remains in the friars. Two questions arise from this state of affairs. One relates to the return of the friars to their cures. Over that the Government of the United States can have no direction, it being a matter solely of the policy of the Church. The second relates to the disposition of the property. It seems to be the view of the commission that if the latter can be adjusted, the former will be treated satisfactorily by the Church. The suggestion is therefore made that the property of the friars be purchased by the Government and sold at fair prices on easy terms to the natives who are or would be tenants.

Unquestionably there are very grave difficulties in the way of the adoption of this suggested plan. The money would have to be advanced by the United States. It would be regarded by a considerable part of the people of the United States as a contribution to the Catholic Church, and would be resented. There is not now any definite authority in any branch of our Government to engage the National credit for such a purpose. All these matters should be carefully studied, and it is to be remembered that the commission does not commit itself wholly to the plan. But if it be feasible, it has certain essential and lasting advantages. It meets the obligation of the United States to deal honorably with the property rights of the Church. It leaves open to the Church the replacement of the obnoxious friars by priests better suited to their task. It will tend to create a class of self-supporting natives owing their prosperity to the policy of the American Government. It will probably associate the American Government intimately in the minds of the natives with all that is most helpful and desirable in their lives. It will promote a class closely bound to the land, needing and wishing order and good administration, and ready to work under American guidance for the establishment of efficient self-government. If it be found on due consideration that these results can be relied on, we do not believe that the American people will refuse approval and support to this policy.

THE SCANDAL IN CHINA.

Bishop POTTER'S remarks on Sunday to the effect that in the conflict of "Christendom" with China, China held the better moral position, would in any case command the concurrence of those who have followed the subject most closely. They have been in effect anticipated by the judgment of Sir ROBERT HART, who knows China as well as any European politician, and who has explained, in a very interesting way, how the Boxers were the product of foreign aggression. They were, in fact, almost a necessary expression in any country, in the circumstances of China, which had any patriotism left in it at all. China has judged Christianity by what she has seen of Christendom. She has seen traders, and she has seen missionaries. The mistakes of the missionaries have been those of zealous and devoted men, who did not know the force of the prejudices they were encountering, and therefore did not allow for them. But the effect upon Chinese sensibilities has been the same, in many cases, as if the violence done to those sensibilities had been intended and deliberate. As for our commercial representatives in the East, they have commonly acted upon a much lower theory of morals, not only than that supplied by the Christian religion, but than that not only professed, but acted upon, by the Chinamen themselves, with whom these recreant Christians came into commercial and social relations.

The Bishop's conclusion is quite justified that, in order to convert China we should begin by converting the representatives we send to China. And our behavior, meaning the behavior of "Christendom" in general, after the resident representatives of Christianity had done their perfect work by bringing about the Boxer uprising, has been of a complete savagery. An intelligent and responsible witness, Mr. THOMAS F. MILLARD, gives testimony, in the current number of Scribner's, to the character of the "punitive expeditions" undertaken either by the Russians on their own account, or by the allied forces under the command of Count VON WALDERSEE. The testimony shows that the expeditions have given themselves to the commission of high crimes. The punishment of China has been simply the perpetration of murder, arson, robbery, and rape on individual and promiscuous Chinamen and Chinawomen. The witness's conclusion is: "Events such as the months of September, October, and November brought to China have carried war back to the Dark Ages, and will leave a taint in the moral atmosphere of the world for a generation to come."

It will be much more than a generation before the Chinese will be as hospitably disposed toward Christianity as they were before the cruel and savage beasts under Count VON WALDERSEE'S command gave them this awful exhibition of applied Christianity. Every American ought to be thankful for the foresight of his Government, which has kept the American name free of any complicity in this great scandal.

NOT FOR THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE.

Gov. ODELL'S former relation to active politics must have given him a large knowledge of the tricks of patronage hunters that will be of use to him in protecting the public service against their forays. A bill to create party patronage would have to be most cunningly drawn, we should say, to elude his experienced eye.

When he comes to examine Senate Bill No. 255, for instance, he will easily detect its purpose. This bill was introduced by Senator BRACKETT. It provides for the continuance of the State Lunacy Commission, to consist of three members, and amends the present law by authorizing the Governor, Secretary of State, and Controller to fix the salaries of the Commissioners "at different amounts than those prescribed" by the law as it now stands. This in itself would put the Governor on his guard. But the moving purpose of the author of this bill is manifested, not in new matter, but in what it strikes out of the present law. It is provided that the President of the Lunacy Commission shall be, as is now required, a reputable physician of not less than ten years' experience in actual practice, but a further highly important requirement of the law as it now stands is abolished by striking out these words: "Who has had five years' actual experience in the care and treatment of the insane and who has had experience in the management of institutions for the insane."

If there was any lack of eligibles under this provision, if the Governor found himself hampered in his choice by the fact that physicians of ten years' practice who have also had qualifying experience in the treatment of the insane were hard to find, it might be contended that the Brackett bill was meant as an unselfish effort to broaden the field of the Executive choice in the interest of the public service. But there must be two hundred physicians in the State who have had the opportunity to acquire in institutions the special knowledge which the law now very properly demands of the President of the Lunacy Commission. Public considerations cannot be urged in justification of this change in the law. We are afraid the real considerations are exceedingly private, and perhaps personal. Some scheming Republican may have a friend who needs a salary but lacks the qualification.

It is consoling to feel that no such bill as this can get by Gov. ODELL without his knowing just what it means.

BRITISH TRADE.

A correspondent of The Sun sends that journal a full report of Lord ROSEBERY'S gloomy remarks at Wolverhampton upon the probable decline of British trade, and follows it up with some observations of his own, tending to confirm Lord ROSEBERY'S views. On the other hand, The Evening Post published yesterday from its London correspondent the report of a leading English man of business, who rather pooh-poohs these doleful vaticinations, and satirically remarks that one of the British staple productions, the output of which is not likely to fail, is "the statesman's speech on a subject of which he knows little." According to this observer, "The trade of the United Kingdom has attained a volume, both in quantity and value, never before reached and scarcely dreamed of." If the foreign trade of Germany and of the United States shows a greater ratio of increase, that is readily explained by the fact that, as manufacturing and trading countries, both these are younger than Great Britain, and are in fact, in this field, mere beginners compared with Great Britain. It does not in the least follow that the business of Great Britain is in danger because other nations are competing for it.

This is a very cheerful view for an Englishman to entertain in the presence in particular of American engineering competition and of German maritime competition. It seems to leave out of sight one or two relevant considerations. For two generations, at least, Great Britain has been in possession of a monopoly in a sphere in which there is now an active competition. That is one. A second is that both Germany and the United States can live without doing business outside their own borders. At least Germany can nearly do so, and we can quite do so. With Great Britain, with a nation that has not at any time more than six weeks' "visible supply" of food on hand, the case is different. As the engineering expert of The London Times said the other day, "We must make and sell, or starve." The competitors are not, in this respect, on equal terms. And that Briton is more to be envied as to his present emotions than as to his future emotions who does not see in the two new competitions that have sprung up to his monopoly any need for a searching of heart or for a rigorous putting of his house in order.

There is one rather curious consequence of the present commercial situation. For forty or fifty years Great Britain has been making "trade wars," wars of which the purpose was to extend the market for British goods. With two eager and active rivals she is not likely to make such wars any more. For that would be to stand the cost of opening markets for them. So we may expect a cessation of the small wars, barring a repeal of free trade, which has not yet by any means become a practical question.

The man arrested at the instance of Mr. HARDON for violation of the Health Board ordinance against spitting in public conveyances was yesterday fined $25 in the Court of Special Sessions, Justice JEROME presiding. The sentence was relatively mild, as was proper in the case of the first offender brought to trial. It was, however, ample to prove to the public that the law is definite and that a serious penalty may be surely expected by those who violate it. It will now depend largely on the transportation companies whether this revolting and dangerous nuisance shall be wholly abated or not. If notices are kept prominently in the cars, setting forth not only the ordinance of the Health Board but the penalty for disobeying it, and if the employés of the companies shall be instructed to ask the name and address of all offenders and of witnesses, the cars of New York will be as fit, in a short time, for decent men and women to ride in as the cars of Boston long have been.

The Filipino petition read by Senator FRYE in the Senate yesterday is extremely interesting, but it would have had greater immediate effect had it been, so to speak, authenticated. That is to say, it would be more satisfactory to know from Judge TAFT, or from Gen. MACARTHUR, who the signers of the petition are, what is their standing in the native community, how far they represent the Federal Party, in the name of which they speak, and the strength and influence of that party. What the petition asks—authority for the President to establish purely civil government, with usual powers—is what the President himself asked last week. It is most encouraging, indeed, if a party the main plank of which is American sovereignty is receiving "accessions by thousands in all parts of the archipelago," but the evidence would have been stronger had it been attested by our own authorities, and had it extended to somewhat more definite statements of fact. We are convinced, nevertheless, that the measure requested by the President and advocated by these petitioners ought to be granted. Whether it will be best to grant it at the heel of a short session, or to defer it to the extraordinary session that bids fair to be required by the Cuban question, is not so easy to decide. Postponement means delay, of course, but it also promises more light.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—New York City's postal facilities, never adequate for the city's needs, are now not far from a complete breakdown. The overworking of the employés, long a cause of just complaint on their part, no longer suffices for the prompt handling of the mountains of mail matter that daily accumulate here, and the congestion formerly characteristic of certain limited seasons of the year now extends over the whole of it. The result is that the delaying of third-class matter is constant, that of second-class matter frequent, and that of first-class matter not unusual. This is a condition of affairs the consequences of which are not limited to New York, but extend all over the country, and create both inconvenience and loss in every part of it. The publishers of the city find that the conduct of their business is seriously hampered, and as the chief sufferers they are especially eager for the adoption of measures of some kind that will provide immediate relief. They rejoice, of course, over the news that Congress has at last consented to give New York a new Post Office Building, but the erection of such a structure will take at least two years, and the continuance of their present difficulties for that length of time is not contemplated by them with composure. The material increase of working force which Postmaster VAN COTT has so often demanded, only to receive scanty and grudging concessions when he received any, is vehemently advocated by the publishers as the only possible means of present relief. At least one firm already contemplates the necessity of expressing its third-class matter to Philadelphia or elsewhere for mailing—a device to which it certainly should not be forced to resort. Mr. VAN COTT, replying to a publisher who wrote to him on this subject recently, admitted the justice of the complaints made, but said that he was doing all he could with the space and force at his command. "In the past," he wrote, "we had a little relief after the holiday rush, but this year, from Jan. 1 to the present day, shows an increase of 18 per cent. in the amount of mail handled in this office." In ten years the amount of second-class matter has increased 107 per cent., and other classes almost as much, but the Postmaster has no more working space than he had twenty-five years ago, and the number of his employés is but slightly increased.

—In nothing more than in the making of new laws does excellence of intention need to be accompanied by practical wisdom and the capacity for taking infinite pains if good results are to be achieved. Striking illustration of this truth is to be found in a bill which the County Medical Society has just had introduced at Albany. Its object—that of getting on the statute book a definition of medical practice broad enough to include, and so render easy the punishment of, all exponents of false and fraudulent systems of cure—is most excellent, but the wording of the measure is so careless, and its breadth of application is so enormous, that its passage is neither possible nor desirable. "Any person," it reads, "shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act who shall prescribe, direct, recommend, or advise, for the use of any other person any remedy or agent whatsoever, whether with or without the use of any medicine, drug, or instrument or other appliance, for the treatment, relief, or cure of any wound, fracture, or bodily injury, infirmity, physical or mental, or other defect or disease." A few exceptions follow, such as the administration of domestic remedies by one member of a family to another, and the treatment of their men by army and navy officers, but the bill as it stands would prevent one from advising a friend to invest in a box of cough drops, and would render it illegal for the manufacturers of proprietary medicines to advertise in the usual way, for an optician or trussmaker to serve customers not provided with a physician's prescription, or for a shoemaker to take into account a patron's corns in providing him with footwear. Some of these consequences might be defended by the doctors, who are naturally opposed to all amateur rivalry, but the general public would never submit to restrictions so drastic, and the bill should and will fail. Yet, as already stated, its object is admirable. The County Medical Society should try again, and accomplish something by not trying to accomplish so much.

—Queen VICTORIA'S death has inspired a vast amount of verse-making by people who are not poets, and just a little by people who, in their more fortunate moments, have some claim to membership in the sacred fraternity, but as yet, at least, it is the worst of the output, and not the best, that is the most notable. Attention fastens most firmly of all upon the production of an ambitious bard, who sings:

> The Queen is dead; long live the King!
> Through domains world encircling,
> The Victorian era's passed,
> Saxe-Coburg rules at last.
> Edward Seventh, hail!
> Victoria vale!

Just possibly the writer of those remarkable lines recognized their absurdity, but the indications are all in favor of the theory that his purpose was serious, and that he regarded his last rhyme as a good one to the ear, whatever it might be to the eye. His mistake is funny, even if it is also pathetic, and it is only by laughing at him that the would-be poet can be taught that one language is about as much as he can hope to handle successfully at his present stage of development. That lesson learned, he might escape falling into pits as deep as this one wherein he now languishes without even knowing that he has met with an accident.

—By admitting that negro labor is a failure in the manufacture of cotton cloth, the proprietors of the Vesta Mills, at Charleston, S. C., have supplied scores of the Southern papers with an opportunity to laud their own prophetic powers, and to remark with slightly derisive emphasis that hereafter Northern capitalists will be more cautious in attempting to teach the South the potentialities latent in the American negro. The experiment at Charleston was thoroughly tried, and the result seems to have been to prove that, though the negro could be a satisfactory employé in a cotton mill if he chose, he lacks the inclination to work steadily, and that, therefore, he is not really a rival of the white artisan in this or similar fields of industry. The Vesta Mills are to be removed to Gainesville, Ga., and there all or chief reliance will be placed on white labor. "The negro," says The Athens (Ga.) Banner, in commenting on the episode, "has been found to need a boss at every step. He has not advanced and expanded into that proud, self-reliant character who feels within himself the necessity of rising to the American standards around him, as was predicted by Northern philanthropists that he would do if left free and untrammeled. As the Vesta Mills owners were Northern men, it is well that they made the experiment. This experience will teach them that Southern views as to the negro are not based entirely on prejudice, and that the Southern people are really the negroes' best friends, because they tell them the truth and wish them to advance with a knowledge of it." The Banner expresses special gratification that the white workers of the South need no longer dread a forced choice between starvation wages and social degradation.

"AT HOMES" A SOCIAL SHAM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I may be allowed to make a prophecy, or, more correctly, a prediction, it is that a very few years more will bring an end to the present concentrated essence of inhospitality known as the afternoon tea, or "at homes."

When people are fully convinced that they are invited more to swell the number of visitors and make a crowd, and to see how much of a "swell" can be made, how many carriages are drawn up in the street, and how many special servants can be afforded for the occasion, they will begin to doubt very much whether there is any compliment in being invited. The following description illustrates the heartless, machine style of these functions as I find them:

Entering the parlor, the hostess greets you and expresses pleasure at seeing you there; then her eye wanders anxiously to the door to see who is coming next. If you do not take the hint, she says, "Alice is in the next room, she will be so glad to see you." You pass on. Alice says she is glad to see you, and immediately points to the refreshments and invites you to move on. In the refreshment room a lady is in charge whom you may not know. Her conversation is strictly business, and brings the waiter to you, if you desire to partake of anything by yourself, for if you do not happen to see some one with whom you are acquainted you are left to yourself; there are no introductions; there is no time to stop for such amenities. If you linger at the refreshments you feel that you are in the way, or may be suspected of not having enough to eat at home. You say good-bye to the hostess and leave. On the street again you note the time—six minutes since you entered the house. Others are arriving; others are leaving; the mill is grinding them through—120 an hour. If you meet other visitors with whom you are acquainted you can prolong your stay by conversing with them until you feel that you are remarked as a wall flower, but your intercourse with the hostess and family amounts to not more than two or three minutes under favorable circumstances.

What hollow mockery and counterfeit of hospitality! What useful purpose is served? People are brought together. Yes, but for what? Not to extend acquaintance among new people, for there are almost no introductions. Not to strengthen or renew old acquaintance, for there is no time. One must pass on; "step lively," as it were. Then what is there to the credit of these empty shows?—for that is all they seem to be. To show "how many people we know," and how much money we can spend to show ourselves to our friends for six minutes each.

I would like to hear the other side, and learn, if possible, why an afternoon tea, as given in New York, is anything more than a high-pressure social sham, and why, as a means of discharging social obligations, it is not far-reaching in detrimental effects.

THREE THIRTY-THREE.
New York, Jan. 27, 1901.

VICTORIA AND THE TRENT AFFAIR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been a matter of some surprise to those of us who lived through the troublous days of our civil war that until the appearance of your historically valuable article relating to the seizure of the British steamer Trent on the high seas by an American man-of-war, no special mention had been made of it by the city press in their voluminous articles upon the life and death of the Queen; for certainly her action in connection with that most momentous episode of our fratricidal conflict was fraught with the most tremendous consequence in its bearing upon the result of the struggle.

The present generation, however, does not seem to realize the great obligations that we are under to Queen Victoria for her decided and friendly attitude during the pendency of the tension produced by that extraordinary episode, more far-reaching, perhaps, in its results than any decision arrived at during her long and illustrious reign, inasmuch as it prevented the disintegration of the United States, which in its entirety during the past half-century has wielded so powerful an influence in international affairs. This decision was maintained in direct opposition to the opinions of her Privy Council, of which Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston were the ruling spirits; also in opposition to those of her nobility and upper lords, spiritual and temporal, and last, but not least, against the policy of that great Liberal leader and anti-slavery champion, Gladstone, who for the nonce put his principles in his pocket and allowed his prejudice to overrule his cherished convictions. Thus, with Church and State arrayed against her, but feeling that the middle classes, the backbone of her realm, were with her, she fought the good fight and won.

Providentially Mr. Lincoln had for his adviser in international affairs at that juncture that astute statesman Mr. Seward as Secretary of State. Level-headed and not influenced by popular clamor, and notwithstanding that his colleagues in the Cabinet upheld the piratical act of Capt. Wilkes, and, stimulated by the Jingoes in Congress, voted him swords and things, Mr. Seward, knowing full well that the British Government would demand the fullest reparation for the outrage upon her flag, at once quietly made arrangements, in advance of the demand, to make the "amende honorable" by a proper apology and the return of the Confederate Commissioners in an American man-of-war. Fortunately there was at that time no cable, so that there was ample time for the Jingoes and hotspurs to realize the predicament in which Wilkes had placed us by his intemperate action, which was in direct contravention of international amity and of the issues established by our war of 1812.

Had the Queen listened to the advice of her Ministry, certain it is that terms so peremptory would have been formulated that no Government would have considered them and war would have ensued, the result of which must have been the disintegration of the United States, for with a million of Confederates on the South of us fully armed and equipped by England, with the powerful British army and navy, and the Canadian forces confronting us, the Federal Government must have been forced to an ignominious peace, resulting probably in the organization of several minor republics in lieu of the great Republic now foremost among nations.

Hence let us pay due respect to the memory of the illustrious lady who came to our aid in the hour of our deepest National distress.

T. ROBINSON WARREN.
New York, Jan. 28, 1901.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why do you say in your editorial to-day on "Loot and Indemnity in China" that "the Christian missionaries are understood to be the most implacable demanders of Chinese blood," referring by that to the dreadful slaughter of the Chinese during the last few months, and also that "the missionaries are as active in the looting of Chinese property as they have been in instigating the promiscuous taking of Chinese lives"? You must know that both these charges are utterly false. The only basis of the first is that the missionaries have demanded the death penalty on the leaders of the Boxer movement for politic reasons, and the only basis of the second is that the missionaries took food and clothing from the deserted houses after the siege to clothe and feed the native converts, who were utterly destitute.

I have read widely in both the English and American papers and magazines the accounts of the operations in China, and nowhere have I found evidence upon which you could justly base your charges. If you have such evidence you ought to publish it, and if you have not you have no right to say such things in your editorials. It is even inherently absurd to suppose that men and women who have left their home country and life behind them and have gone to China with the love of God in their hearts to work among the lowest classes of Chinese people should suddenly transform themselves into implacable demanders of the blood of those same Chinese people.

The greatest force in the world to-day to bring about that great ideal, the brotherhood of the whole human race, is the work of Christian missionaries, whose one great aim is to put into the hearts of men and women in all the lands of the earth the common love for Jesus Christ. In what other way can you bind the races together into a brotherhood than by putting into their hearts a common love for Jesus Christ? And that this is not only the aim but the practical result of missionary work I know to be true from personal acquaintance with native converts from heathen lands. And your attitude toward this great work, as shown in the baseless statements in your editorial, is not at all just nor wise.

Two things should be forever laid aside as settled by the recent events in China. One is that the missionaries are a set of weak and incompetent men of inferior grade, and the other is that the native converts are generally "rice Christians." The missionaries in North China have proved to the world their manhood, their intelligence, and their high-grade common sense. This reputation should be extended to their fellow-missionaries everywhere, for the North China missionaries are only specimens of the average missionary. And shame be to the man who takes again of "rice Christians," unless he specifies and proves his charges in detail! They might better be called "blood Christians," for they have sealed with their blood their fellowship with Jesus Christ!

ARTHUR D. BERRY.
Maplewood, N. J., Jan. 26, 1901.

INGRATITUDE OF SERVANTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in your paper of yesterday, headed "The Scarcity of Servants," seems so one-sided and unfair to the vast number of kind and patient housekeepers that I wish to say a few words in their behalf. Having been brought up to treat all domestics with consideration and courtesy, and having had many years of housekeeping, during which I have always endeavored to be a reasonable mistress, my long experience may be worthy of some regard. Let me say that my family has never been large, and with no children, and that I have always desired the contentment and welfare of those in my employ—tending them in illness, supplying them with books, &c., for their idle hours, and seldom refusing them any request for extra pleasures.

I have also with patient effort trained many an unskilled maid to be an excellent waitress, and with what result? Only that, when at last I was taking a little well-earned satisfaction in their competency, to have them leave me for "higher wages." I have never—with perhaps one or two exceptions—been repaid with the least gratitude or willingness to render an extra service. The very rich, who can afford to be careless and easy-going, have made for their poorer sisters a very difficult and perplexing state of things by giving wages out of all proportion to the work performed and raising false standards which it is hopeless to try to alter.

In the majority of homes in our city the problem of living with any degree of comfort or refinement is becoming more serious each year. With limited income, the wife and mother strives to make the home attractive and keep its wheels running smoothly, and oh, with what cost and self-denial only she can know! And why? Because servants are not willing to be servants these days. There is indeed a "scarcity," and soon I fear the article will be unknown and "lady helps" rule our households!

We have either got to yield and put up with waste and destruction and insolence or keep forever changing, and alas! we all know how the peace of the home goes with such a régime! How will it all end? Where are the old-time respectful and respected servants who found a home with our parents and performed faithfully their duties as part of the family for many years?

The cases are rare indeed where domestics of the present day need pity—they need to be put and kept in their places, and ruled with a firm but kind hand, and the "pity" go to the patient, overburdened mistresses.

M. C. B.
New York, Jan. 28, 1901.

BRYAN AS A BIBLICAL SCHOLAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Sheffield in to-day's TIMES has fallen into error. He evidently did not consult the Bible before writing his advice to Mr. Bryan. If he had he would have found that Mr. Bryan was right in saying: "In the same chapter in which Christ condensed man's duty to his fellows into the Commandment 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself'; in the same chapter in which he denounced those who devour widow's houses and for a pretense make long prayers, in this same chapter it is said of Him, 'The common people heard him gladly.'" Mr. Bryan evidently refers to Mark, xii., and did not intend to attribute the origin of the Commandment referred to to Christ.

Is not the doctor also in error in saying "the author of it is Moses"? If he will refer to Leviticus, xix., he will find that "the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, speak unto all the congregation of the children of Israel and say unto them, * * * Thou shalt not avenge, nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people, but thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself; I am the Lord."

The doctor should go to Lincoln and sit at the feet of Mr. Bryan, and study the Bible.

ARAM ANCAM.
Albany, Jan. 27, 1901.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Assemblyman Bell, introducing a bill in Albany making provisions for a retirement fund for Greater New York teachers, should have more wisely thought out where a permanent fund could be created by the act.

He says, firstly, the fund is to be derived from all money withheld from teachers' salaries from any cause. Secondly, all money received from donations or legacies. Thirdly, all money acquired from such methods of increment as may be duly authorized.

It is well known that the amount of money deducted from teachers' salaries from any cause is a mere bagatelle, and as to legacies, only one thus far is known—of $5,000, from Mr. Thomas Harrison—which is the first and may be the last. As to donations, there is no record of any having been given. There is to the third point a very vague uncertainty as to other methods of increment.

By an act of the State Legislature a fund was created for the retirement, to be derived from the payment of 5 per cent. of the excise money. Why should there be any talk of repealing this act, which would adequately meet the need as it is at present? By the same act of the Legislature 10 per cent. of the excise is applied to a fund for retirement of police and firemen, but no action is taken to repeal this wise provision for them. Are the teachers not entitled to the same consideration and protection as other public servants?

I must believe that Assemblyman Bell has not given this matter the careful consideration to which this important measure is entitled. If our public school is the salvation and safeguard of this country and the bulwark of the Nation, then its teachers are entitled to the supreme consideration of our legislators.

RACHEL H. MENKEN.
New York, Jan. 28, 1901.

AN OPERAGOER'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The valuable criticisms and articles recently published in your paper on grand opera and the great artists whom it is our privilege to hear this Winter embolden me to beg you to enter a plea in your columns in behalf of those who, like myself, are regular subscribers to the opera and reverent listeners at many of the performances, and whose pleasure and instruction is well-nigh spoiled by the continuous chattering of ill-bred and thoughtless persons.

The dress circle was formerly considered sacred from such intrusions; unfortunately such is no longer the case. Even the beautiful music of "Tannhäuser" on Saturday last, as well as the performance of "Le Cid" the week before, failed to impress these people with the fact that "silence is golden," and they were continually whispering or applauding at a time when applause entirely spoiled the artistic continuity of the scene. With shame it may be said that it was not alone the typical "matinée girl" who was to blame for this offense, but those older and wiser, (?) who in this thoughtless way annoyed their neighbors and spoiled their pleasure.

With all the culture and intelligence of the New York public does it not seem strange that so many people attending the opera and theatre cannot be taught when to be silent and when to applaud?

A. P. H.
Cold-Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1901.

THE CINCINNATI FIRE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to say a word about the above. Such as I have to say is borne out by the city editor of The Enquirer. This gentleman, while commending the well-bred coolness of the audience, the nerve of Mr. Sothern, and the endeavors of Mr. Sothern's company and stage hands, agrees with me, that if it had been some one's duty at the first alarm to pour water on the flames, and if the water had been there, and if the fire apparatus was workable and capable of instantaneously throwing water, the fire might have at least been kept under. I have twice previously seen fires in a theatre, but I have never seen any one attempt to put them out.

Now, Sir, let me tell you what I have seen in Berlin, and I hope you will publish my letter, as it may be productive of some good. On the stage of the theatre where we were performing "Hamlet" with Mr. Forbes-Robertson, a fireman stood, like a sentinel on duty, axe at side and with a blanket round his body. In most of the theatres I have been to the fireman wanders about the theatre. I contend that two or three men stationed at hoses, and who could have poured water on the flames, could have saved the building. Since the fire, I am told, hose has been tried in a Cincinnati building and has been found worthless. I have seen hose in theatres so creased by long neglect that I fancy the water would have escaped from every part but the nozzle.

In the theatre I speak of I had occasion to use a cigar. Buckets of water were placed in the entrance and a man told off to watch me. It was amusing, but it was business. There should be in every theatre a man stationed by the fire apparatus; the hose should be easy to handle, and the water should be at the nozzle. We were next door to the fire engines, and it was ten minutes before any attempt was made to throw water on the flames. Firemen were splendid and prompt. Mr. Sothern acted with marvellous coolness, the audience behaved well, Mr. Sothern's company and stage hands did what they could, but the fact remains that water, the only thing needful, wasn't there.

A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Jan. 25, 1901.

Protests Against Ship Subsidy Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest your articles on the Ship Subsidy bill, and want to say that I am utterly opposed to any bill of the kind, and am of the opinion that the general public is also, with the exception of the special few that derive benefit from it. I wish that somebody who had the time would circulate a petition to Congress and the Senate protesting against any such misuse of the public money. I would sign it gladly and think a great many of my friends and acquaintances would do the same. I would take it in hand myself if I could devote the time to it that would be necessary.

CONSTANT READER.
New York, Jan. 26, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Extinct Species.

What has become of the old-fashioned boy who used to say to the other boys who were not behaving, "If you don't look out, you will be taken up!"—Atchison Globe.

The Inconsistent Maiden.

She would not, though I coaxed and teased
And begged of her my bride to be,
She said she'd marry whom she pleased,
Yet—Goodness knows!—she pleases me.—
Philadelphia Catholic Standard Times.

A Lack.

The heroine of the English novel dropped her eyes when she met her lover.
But when she spoke to him she did not drop her h's.
Clearly, the book was sadly lacking in local color.—Baltimore American.

Lost Inheritance.

Suitor—Permit me to say, Miss Flash, that in suing for your hand I am respecting the wish of my late father—
Miss Flash—Beg pardon, Sir; but in this instance you have inherited your father's lateness; I accepted Mr. Foreman last evening.—Richmond Dispatch.

Frightful Example.

"I do wish Roosevelt would come home," said the man with "husband and father" written all over him, as it were.
"What hurt is he doin' you?" asked the man with the aggressive jaw.
"Oh, nothing much; nothing at all—except that that boy of mine has got me into three fights already through his sallying out and slaying the neighbors' pet cats."—Indianapolis Press.

THE TROUBLE BORROWER.

From The Washington Star.

The man who borrows trouble—will he
kindly step this way?
We read so much about him in the papers,
day by day,
That we'd kind of like to see him and to
greet him with a smile.
For we're truly fascinated by his philanthropic style.
He is worried 'most to death for fear the
people up in Mars
Are making vain endeavors to converse
beyond the stars,
And he says the "yellow peril" may destroy our cultured plan
And put us all in serfdom to the sallow
Chinaman.

He's going 'round in sackcloth, for he says
it hurts his pride
To hear the talk of a canal that isn't fortified.
He weeps and says that Cæsar's ghost is
stalking through the town,
And presently the President will wear an
Emperor's crown.
And our financial system, he declares with
dark dismay,
Will land the population in the poorhouse
some fine day.
And we'll get a standing army that delights to terrorize,
And they'll massacre civilians just for fun
and exercise.

Oh, this man who borrows trouble—he is
very, very kind,
To take so many mighty obligations on his
mind,
And leave us to enjoy the passing season,
with its cheer,
And revel in prosperity; so long as it is
here.
We'll let him take these burdens he so
genially invites;
We will give him what he asks for every
time he calls or writes.
We will lend him all our troubles, and his
store shall know no lack,
And he'll be unwelcome only when he tries
to pay them back.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Makes pure blood, and pure blood makes perfect health. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier. Ayer's Pills are the best family cathartic.

CASTELLANES MUST LIVE ON $200,000 A YEAR

Income Fixed by Court Pending Wertheimer Suit Decision.

Whatever Action French Courts May Take Will Be Non-Effective Here, Counsel Contends.

Unless the Court of Appeals reverses the decision handed down yesterday by Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, Anna, Countess de Castellane, and her husband, Count Boni de Castellane, will have to content themselves with an annual income of $200,000 a year instead of the $800,000 they have been accustomed to receive from the estate of Jay Gould. This reduction in income will last until the action of Anton J. Dittmar, as assignee of claims of Asher Wertheimer of London, is decided by a jury trial.

Mr. Wertheimer sold bric-a-brac to the Count and Countess and received acceptances from them to the amount of $377,000. These acceptances, in the form of drafts, were assigned by Mr. Wertheimer to Mr. Dittmar. He at once began proceedings in the Supreme Court here through his counsel, Samuel Untermyer, seeking to restrain George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, and Helen Gould, as trustees under the will of Jay Gould, from paying over to the Countess de Castellane more than $250,000 a year from her father's estate pending the trial of the action to recover the money claimed to be due on the drafts.

The temporary injunction was granted last November, and since then the Countess has only been receiving $250,000 a year. Later, when counsel for the trustees under the will sought to have the injunction set aside, counsel for Mr. Dittmar asked to have the allowance decreased to $100,000 a year. It was on the argument of these motions that the Justice continues the temporary injunction until after the trial and fixes the annual allowance at $200,000.

Counsel for Mr. Dittmar in the present action said yesterday that they had other claims against the Count and Countess, and that they might adopt the same methods as to those claims. They further took the ground that whatever action the French courts might take as to the numerous claims, it would have no influence on the courts here, as the source of income of the Count and Countess was here in New York. Justice Beach, in his decision, says:

The motion at bar seeks the continuance pendente lite of a preliminary writ of injunction heretofore granted in this action, restraining payment of the income of a trust fund created by the last will and testament of Jay Gould to the beneficiary therein, Anna Gould, Countess de Castellane. The objections urged by counsel for the trustees rest upon an alleged lack of jurisdiction in the court, for the reason that the defendants Castellane are non-residents and no judgment has been entered against them in an action at law, and no execution issued thereon has been returned unsatisfied. Further and in addition, that by the terms of the last will and testament of Jay Gould, creating the trust, the income of the fund is beyond the reach of the beneficiary, the Countess de Castellane. Additional objections are urged of less importance on this motion.

The objection to the jurisdiction of the court is not well taken. It was said by Chief Justice Marshall in Russell vs. Clark: "If a claim is to be satisfied out of a fund which is accessible only by the aid of a Court of Chancery, application may be made in the first instance to that court, which will not require that the claim should be first established in a court of law."

"The fifth clause of the first codicil in the will of Jay Gould provides that the income from the trust fund shall not be "liable or chargeable in the hands of the executors and trustees for any debt or liability of such beneficiary."

This declaration has no protective power in this State, although in some others it has been held effective.

This case demands a rigid enforcement of these principles from the facts. For about six years last past the defendants Castellane have purchased from plaintiff's assignor valuable merchandise. The plaintiff holds numbers of their unpaid and oft-renewed bills of exchange. His assignor has failed to secure payment for his property, or even a return thereof after repeated demands. The Countess Castellane receives an income of $900,000 yearly from the trust estate. She resides in Paris, France, while the trustees are residents of this State, and the principal fund is within this jurisdiction. Therefore, unless the injunction and action are upheld, the plaintiff and his assignor, despoiled of their property, will be absolutely remediless, with nothing left but the broken promises and the commercial dishonor of their debtors.

Samuel Untermyer, who represents Mr. Dittmar, when seen yesterday said:

"The effect of the decision will be to tie up in the hands of George Gould and his associate trustees all the income belonging to the Countess since last November except to the extent of $200,000 per year. In our original papers we conceded $250,000 per year for the support of the Countess and her children. At that time we did not know of the extent to which her estate was involved. When this was learned we reduced our concession to $800,000 per year. The Court has now fixed the allowance at $200,000 per year, out of which the Countess will have to pay interest on the numerous mortgages on her various palaces throughout France."

"How about other creditors?" Mr. Untermyer was asked.

"The decision in this case will affect other creditors only indirectly. The accumulated income will go first to pay the claim of Asher Wertheimer, when that has been established. Any other creditors who may want to reach this income will have to begin independent actions. When they establish their claims in the courts here I assume that they will be paid in the order in which they bring their suits. The result of this decision, if sustained by the courts on appeal, as we believe it will be, will be to make absolutely ineffectual all proceedings by the creditors in France, for the reason that the fund will be held here and the creditors will get nothing there with which to pay themselves until after the creditors who sue here have been satisfied."

Mr. Untermyer added that he did not think any adjudication by the French courts would have any effect here.

Asked what other creditors were likely to begin suit here, Mr. Untermyer said that his firm represents some other creditors, who will now begin suit.

Charles A. Gardiner, ex-Judge John F. Dillon, and Col. E. C. James represented the trustees under the will of Jay Gould. They declined to comment on the decision and the possibility of an appeal.

RECEPTION ON THE VADERLAND.

Railroad and American Line Agents Visit the New Steamship.

About 200 local railroad agents and agents of the International Navigation Company from different parts of the country were entertained at a reception on the new American Line steamship Vaderland yesterday. The guests were received by James A. Wright, Second Vice President of the company, assisted by John M. Kirk, manager of the first cabin department; A. Lederer, who is in charge of the second cabin department, and several other officials of the line.

The Vaderland is a twin-screw ship, 580 feet long, of about 12,000 gross tons, driven by quadruple expansion engines. The vessel is fitted with every device for comfort, one novel feature being a promenade of the firemen on the boat deck, where there are sheltered seats for them, in which to rest after their arduous tours of duty in the stokehold.

An elaborate luncheon was served in the main saloon, and upon leaving every guest was presented with a beautifully illustrated volume descriptive of the company's service and particularly of the important part taken by its vessels St. Paul, St. Louis, New York, and Paris, in breaking the power of Spain during the last war.

A similar entertainment will be given this afternoon, when the guests will be steamship agents, and to-morrow the Vaderland sails for Southampton.

STOTT MEMORIAL TROPHY.

Bronze Statuette Presented to Twenty-second Regiment in Memory of the Captain.

When Capt. Frank I. Stott of the Twenty-second Regiment died two weeks ago his death was keenly felt by his associate officers, as well as by the rank and file. His associate officers determined to commemorate his zeal, energy, skill, and personal qualities by presenting a trophy to the regiment that would stimulate the work of recruiting, in which he was so signally successful. One of Tiffany's most beautiful and appropriate bronzes, entitled, "The Volunteer," was selected for the purpose. It was delivered last evening, and bears the following inscription:

The Stott Memorial Prize for the Company Recruiting the Greatest Number During the Year.

The bronze was presented to the Twenty-second Armory at the annual review of the regiment by Col. John T. Camp last evening. It is a notable example of American sculpture by the well-known artist Fitzgerald Peplee.

NOVEL PICTURE EXHIBITION.

Beasts and Birds by American and Foreign Artists at the National Arts Club.

On Thursday night there closes in the galleries of the National Arts Club one of the most unusual and yet generally interesting exhibitions of the season, that of work by men who have studied animals in conditions of wild life.

George Catlin, who went to "the plains" during the fifties, lived with the prairie Indians, and painted hundreds of pictures, is seen in a crude but very effective oil painting as he crawls up to a herd of buffalo along with an Indian comrade. Both are covered with the skins of prairie wolves, of whom in daylight the bulls take very little notice. The Indian has his bow and arrows, but Catlin, whose features were somewhat Indian, with a clearer, sharper cast, is seen with album and pencil in hand under the wolfskin drawing the portraits of the shaggy monarchs of the plains. Audubon's big lithographs of American animals carry one back beyond Catlin.

The modern artists who picture beasts and birds are in curious contrast with these earlier men. Take Ringius, for example. He gives you a really capital landscape and paints a wapiti or moose or antelope with the technique of a man who leaves nothing to chance. Indeed, on the walls are examples of the care with which he has studied the different parts of an antelope, so as to give him mastery of the creature when he comes to paint him in the proper environment. Catlin, whose technique is wretched, hits the dramatic point at the first blow. To persons who know little about the technical side of pictures, his rude but striking paintings are much the more attractive.

Ernest Seton, otherwise known as Seton-Thompson, is seen in black-and-whites which unite careful study with dramatic action, as in his quarrelling otters and hounds retreating before a charge of bears. Then there is Charles R. Knight, whose animals and birds represent the most conscientious studies from life, as well as spirited reconstructions of extinct animals, as, for example, the water color of the mosasaurus pursuing dolphins through the prehistoric sea waves, and his modeled statuette of the Irish elk, incredibly big of horn, found in the peat bogs of the Emerald Isle. A lover of animals has ordered a bronze to be cast from this model. In birds Louis Agassiz Fuertes easily bears off the palm. His sharp-shinned hawk, horned owl, red-winged blackbird, Canada jay, and other familiar birds are painted with the most loving zeal. The head of a sitting rabbit, with his staring eye, is capitally hit off. The various bulls and cows in bronze and wood and plaster in the exhibition, some by Americans, others by foreigners, are in strange contract with the bulls in a series of etchings by Goya, the famous Spaniard, which show bullfighting among the Iberians, Moors, and Spaniards—Charles V. killing his bull, famous toreadors indulging in all kinds of playful antics, grisly accidents, and playful scenes from the bull-ring. Water colors by Ozawa of Tokio, with birds and fish, prove once more the mastery and charm of Japanese workmen, their exquisite sense for grouping and for combination of flowers and plants with birds.

Mr. Charles R. Lamb, who suggested this exhibition, is to be congratulated on the idea.

GEO. N. TYNER'S COLLECTION.

Foreign and American Paintings at the American Art Galleries.

Mr. George N. Tyner of Holyoke has experienced the vicissitudes of most collectors of pictures; while securing a number of good pieces, he has been loaded with not a few daubs, and in several cases has been victimized by the astute person of Paris who knows how to imitate a master in a way that interests experts. The seventy-five canvases vary so much in quality that any one who does not remember how a collector is apt to alter gradually his own taste through a rude awakening to errors of purchase might well marvel how a man could endure the good and the bad on his walls. There is always a closet full of dethroned favorites on the premises of an art dealer, and there are always upper rooms and garrets in a collector's house where the mistakes find lodgment. When it comes to a sale, everything goes to the hammer, and the auctioneer is often put to his trumps to find a good word for the lame ducks which represent the early phases of the collecting fever.

The open-air or "decomposed light" pictures are the best in the gallery. Notably the "Old Church at Vernon," by Claude Monet, carries a message of charm across the widest gallery. The old rule of standing off thrice the width of the canvas in order to see the picture at its best fails entirely with these "luminists." Six times or ten times is a better rule for them. The church of Vernon is seen through the soft haze of a European Springtide, which is not to be found in our climate, not even in our hazy Indian Summer. "Vetheuil," by the same master hand, is only second in beauty. Camille Pisarro is also shown in a capital example, a view of an orchard with buildings beyond the blossoming trees. Alfred Sisley's "Morning on the Banks of the Loing," from the same region on the fringe of Fontainebleau forest, has a finish unusual in his work. The trees suggest Corot. There is a fine "Evening," by Daubigny. Fritz von Uhde has a sorrowful group of women in "Good Friday Morning," but they bear no marks of the Orient, and the surroundings are not those of Palestine. He was intent on the expression of mourning as well through the grief-stricken faces and attitudes of the coarsely clad mourners as by the suggestion of a cemetery wall behind them.

"Les Gorges d'Apremont," by Diaz, is a Fontainebleau forest interior with a red-skirted peasant woman leaning forward in quest of something on the ground. It is not remarkable. The "Virgin and Child" looks like a copy from another hand. There are four Cazins, of which the "Sand Dunes" has some quality. Very stiff and tiresome is Gérôme's "Louis XIV. and His Court in the Park of Versailles," fit only for a historical museum where the sedan chairs, costumes, and coiffures of the period might have documentary value. The impression of intense boredom and vacuity the picture makes may perhaps add to its historical truth, but does not aid it as a work of art. "The Capture of a British Flag at Waterloo," by Detaille, has much the same effect on the observer. The hard ground and the hard shadows under the horse of the successful trooper surprise one in a work by Detaille. It is dated 1889—which perhaps accounts for its lack of the finest quality. A very pleasing example of Charles Jacque is the scene of a shepherdess leaning her elbow on her staff as her flock drinks from a pool near a splendid old oak. The composition is finely distributed. The red and black shepherd dog on the left is alert and capitally given. There are haystacks on the right and a fine distance and sky. Something massive and classical breathes from this picture. Excellent in another way is the poultry yard by Jacque; it has a charming play of color and looks as if it had been painted long subsequently to the idyl of shepherd life.

The marine by Jules Dupré has suffered through time, but the exquisite dull blues and greens of his work during 1870 and 1871 make this picture one of the best in the gallery. Very different is the little landscape called "The Watering Place." May one attribute this to Dupré at all? The specimen of Corot called "Morning" is yet more suspicious looking. Certainly the foreground and middle distance are well painted, but when did Corot ever fail so utterly in painting a sky? It is to be feared that Mr. Tyner has more than once made an investment in a brick none too cleverly gilded.

The figure paintings proper may be said to have their crown in "The Amateur Artist," by L. Loustaunau, dated 1898, a painter who stands between Meissonier and Gérôme. His Cardinal with a taste for painting and the Cardinal's friend who tries hard to be critical as he lolls in front of the prelate's easel are neatly, pleasingly wrought. From Holland comes "Returning from the Boats," a specimen of Israels showing a Dutch fisher boy wading inshore with a baby on his back. "Returning Home," figure by Blommers, is nice in tones, but muddy pointy. Jacquet has an important group in "The Proposal," dated 1878, a cavalier and Roman contadina, very well painted indeed, but merely two models, placed side by side, after all. Ridgeway Knight's "Little Shepherdess" is painted in his well-known Bougereaunian fashion. She, too, is posing for her portrait. More virile is the couple of French farmers on horseback by J. J. Veyrassat; they are dressed in their Sunday best, and are pushing their heavy farm horses toward the fair. "Lola," by Henner, looks better in illustration than in the original, because the color of the lips has been forced into a tone that only a cosmetic can give, while the hair suggests too much a wig. Tastes differ; but "Lola" is just a little too Henneryy. An admirable disciple of Bouguereau is Cavé, whose head of a young girl, dated 1899, need not be disowned by his master; indeed, it is less "licked" and porcelainlike than Bouguereau's head of a young girl in this collection.

Among the American contingent W. S. Macy marks well with a Winter landscape that indicates the soft fluffiness of newly fallen snow and an atmosphere damp with scattered flakes. William M. Chase has an attractive view from Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and Henry W. Ranger a good Autumnal landscape. There are specimens of Henry P. Smith, George McCord, William and James M. Hart, J. G. Brown, M. F. H. De Haas, R. W. Van Boskerck, J. H. Witt, and F. J. Murphy, T. W. Wood, T. J. Guy, and A. T. Bricher. The sale will not be held in the American Art Galleries, but in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on the night of Friday, Feb. 1.

ARMOUR ESTATE, $15,000,000.

Chicago Packer's Son and Widow Are the Legatees—Will Contains No Bequests to Charity.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The will of the millionaire pork packer and grain dealer P. D. Armour disposes of an estate valued at $15,000,000, according to statements made in an application for letters testamentary filed in the Probate Court here to-day by Malvina B. Armour, widow of deceased, and J. Ogden Armour, his son. Mrs. Armour and J. Ogden Armour are made executrix and executor and are named as legatees, each in charge of one-half of the estate.

Of the testator's wealth, $14,900,000 is in personal property and $100,000 in realty. P. D. Armour and Lester Armour, grandchildren of the testator by his son P. D. Armour, Jr., upon attaining the age of twenty-five, shall each receive $1,000,000, half of this from Malvina B. Armour, their grandmother, and half from J. Ogden Armour, their uncle. At thirty years each is to receive a similar amount from the grandmother and uncle. As a reason for not leaving the grandchildren more the writer of the will explains that their father during his life had already received nearly all of his share in the estate. To this the children and their mother are heirs.

The executrix and the executor are given full power to manage the estate without bond. The instrument is dated Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 30, 1900.

Armour Institute, which Mr. Armour founded, is not mentioned in the will. L. C. Krauthoff, an attorney long in the service of Mr. Armour, declared that Mr. Armour had made provision for the institute before drawing his will at Pasadena. In reference to the fact that the will leaves nothing to charity, Mr. Krauthoff said:

"Mr. Armour gave to charity during his life, rather than to hold back the good it would do till after his death. A day never passed during his business career that he did not give liberally to some charity, and the aggregate of his gifts of this character would amount well up into the millions."

The fact that the estate was much below the popular estimate is explained by the assertion that when his health began to fail, following the Leiter wheat deal, Mr. Armour divided $30,000,000 between his sons, Philip D. and J. Ogden, thus relieving himself of considerable responsibility and saving the estate the payment of a large inheritance tax.

WILLIAM RICE'S ESTATE.

Millionaire's Nephew Moves for a Temporary Administrator of the Property.

Surrogate Fitzgerald, sitting in Chambers, will hear a motion to-day which may have an important effect on the disposal of the millions of the late William Marsh Rice. It is not generally known that so far the controversy over the estate of the dead millionaire has been such that the property he left is in somewhat of a chaotic condition. The stocks and bonds he left in safe deposit vaults in this city still remain, and the large holdings of real estate of Mr. Rice in Texas are in such a condition that the tenants are paying no rent.

This complication all grew out of the two wills left by the millionaire. One will, made in 1896, made certain disposal of the estate; the other will, made shortly before the testatot's death, and known as the "Patrick will," makes entirely different bequests. Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter represent the executors under the first will, while Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer now confined in the Tombs on the charge of forging certain checks against the accounts of Mr. Rice, has counsel representing him in connection with the second will.

Davies, Stone & Auerbach have now come into the case as counsel for Charles W. Rice, a nephew of the testator, and it is the motion made by them which will be heard by the Surrogate this morning. Their application is for a temporary administrator. If this administrator is appointed it means that he will take charge of the entire estate pending the litigation over the two wills. As "possession is considered nine points of the law," there will be a lively fight over the appointment of the temporary administrator.

At the time the proceedings are on here, similar motions will be made in Texas, with the view of solving the muddle over the rents on real property there.

The Truth About Mr. Ottendorfer's Will

From The New Yorker Staatz-Zeitung.

The assertion has been made by different parties that Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer had excluded from his legacy of $50,000 given to the employes of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung all those who are members of labor unions. These rumors are founded upon an arbitrary and forced explanation of a certain paragraph of the will. We deem it our duty to state that the wording of the legacy corresponds exactly with the one contained in Mrs. Ottendorfer's will, published some years ago.

Every employe of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung who has workeu there uninterruptedly for one year before the death of Mr. Ottendorfer receives his share of the legacy, whatsoever his occupation may have been. No exceptions whatsoever will be made, and the membership in a labor union or other organizations of any kind does not change the mode of distribution of the legacy. The assertion that Mr. Ottendorfer was inimical to labor organizations is untrue, and could easily be disproved, and the present management of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung follows the ideas of the deceased also in this matter. All rumors attempting to create the belief that members of labor unions would be treated differently from other employes of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung are, as far as they are not made without knowledge of the existing conditions, malicious inventions.

APPOINTED TO THE BENCH.

Governor Names Chief Justice of New Jersey Supreme Court.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—Gov. Voorhees sent to the Senate to-night the name of Judge Charles E. Hendrickson to succeed the late Justice Ludlow as a member of the Supreme Court. The Governor also sent to the Senate the name of Justice William F. Gummere, one of the present members of the Supreme Court to succeed Chief Justice Depue next November.

Judge Hendrickson is one of the special Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. In politics he is a Democrat. It is semi-officially announced that the Governor will nominate ex-Mayor G. D. W. Vroom to succeed Judge Hendrickson as a special Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Mr. Vroom is also a Democrat.

It is generally believed that Gov. Voorhees will nominate Senator Mahlon Pitney of Warren County to succeed Justice Gummere when the latter becomes Chief Justice. Mr. Pitney has been an aspirant for the Republican nomination for Governor, and his accepting a place on the Supreme Court bench would leave an open field for Franklin Murphy.

Preparing for the Solar Eclipse.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 28.—One of the finest equipments ever made for the observation of a total solar eclipse was finished to-day by Prof. John A. Brasher of Allegheny for the Smithsonian Institution and the United States Naval Observatory. The instrument will be shipped to Washington to-morrow, and will be taken to the Island of Sumatra for use on May 17. Probably the most important instruments in the equipment will be four photographing telescopes of four inches diameter and eleven feet focal length, especially designed to assist the effort of Prof. Samuel P. Langley to locate intra-Mercurial planets. The lenses have been made to cover a tremendously large field, plates 24 by 30 inches being possible.

A Rival to the Commoner.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Jan. 28.—It was announced here to-day that Mrs. Grace White of 33 West Sixty-fifth Street, Manhattan, and Frederick Tyrell, the editor of the local newspaper, will shortly issue a new publication to be called The Reasoner. The announced object and purpose of the new publication as made by Mr. Tyrell are to offset and counteract the evil and harm liable to be done by William Jennings Bryan's Commoner.

PLANS OF CITIZENS' UNION

Committee, in Executive Session, Discusses the Next Campaign.

Convention Will Meet and Adopt a Platform in April—Has No Candidate for Mayor.

The City Committee of the Citizens' Union met last night in executive session, and for two hours discussed phases of the coming municipal campaign. Because of the incompleteness of the organization of the union in Brooklyn the selection of ten additional delegates at large was deferred.

A committee of three has been appointed in each of the twenty-one Assembly districts of Kings County, each committee comprising a Republican, a Democrat, and a Labor man. These are to organize a branch of the union in each district and in the coming contest the branches of the Citizens' Union in Kings, Queens, and Richmond will be integral parts of the Citizens' Union of New York. It is believed that Brooklyn will be pretty well organized before the fourth Monday of next month, when the union will meet in the new quarters, on the corner of Sixteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. The organization has been perfected in Richmond and is well under way in Queens.

At the February meeting arrangements will be made for a City Convention in April. Delegates will be elected from all the Assembly districts in Greater New York, the number of delegates being apportioned to the number of enrolled members. No ratio has yet been fixed.

The convention will first adopt a platform. That of 1897 may be modified or amplified, but the managers of the Union feel that the declaration of principles should be made as soon as possible, because many are disinclined to become members until they know just what the Union stands for. At the same time a Committee of Seventy will be appointed. Upon this body will devolve all the details and conferences with other anti-Tammany bodies with reference to the selection of candidates. This committee is expected to report at an adjourned convention to be held late in July or early in August.

After the meeting Secretary Thomas A. Fulton said: "The Union has no candidates for Mayor or any other office. There has been no discussion of that proposition. Any statement that the Union, as a body, favors the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Mayor is erroneous."

"Is there any sentiment for Mr. Coler among members of the Union?" Mr. Fulton was asked.

"That," he replied, "is a difficult question to answer. No poll has been made. Still if members were asked to announce their choice some might favor Controller Coler."

The Citizens' Union of the Eighth Assembly District held a rousing meeting last night at 163 Eldridge Street and elected the following officers for the year 1901: Chairman—Dr. Bernard Lazarus; First Vice President—George Van Dien; Second Vice President—Isaac Marks; Treasurer—Dr. Louis Druskin; Sergeant at Arms—Charles K. Lebeck; Chairman of Executive Board—Arthur A. Goldstein.

Dr. Lazarus says that the main object of the organization is to secure the election of honest and competent representatives for public office, irrespective of party affiliations, in local elections.

The City Committee of the Union repudiates the Lazarus organization in the Eighth District.

DUTCH PASSENGER SHIP SUNK.

Sixteen of Those on Board the Steamer Holland Drowned.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 28.—The steamer Holland, from London, was sunk while entering Nieuwewaterweg (at the entrance of the River Maas) this morning. The vessel parted amidships.

The Captain and six men were saved, but sixteen members of the crew and passengers were drowned.

The vessel referred to in the dispatch from Rotterdam is probably the Dutch steamer Holland, of 521 tons net register, owned by the Nederlandsche Stoomboot Maatschappij of Rotterdam. She was built in 1874 at Fyenoord. She was 223 feet long, had 28 feet 2 inches beam, and was 14 feet 8 inches deep.

The recent movements of the Holland are not given in any of the shipping books available.

CATHOLIC CONVERTS' LEAGUE.

Constitution Adopted at a Meeting in the Catholic Club.

Archbishop Corrigan presided at a meeting of the newly-formed Catholic Converts' League of America, which was held at the Catholic Club last evening. The principal business of the meeting was the adoption of a constitution, which sets forth that one of the objects of the league is to propagate the Catholic faith in America by personal example and social intercourse with non-Catholics.

Dr. B. F. Da Costa, the President of the society, called the meeting to order. Archbishop Corrigan was the first speaker. He said that he approved of the work of the league, and believed that it would accomplish much good. Other speakers were the Rev. Talbot Smith, the Rev. John Hughes, and the Rev. F. Deshon, a graduate of West Point, and a former officer of the United States Army, who said that he had been in the Catholic Church for fifty years and was the oldest convert in America.

Among the converts present were A. R. L. Gunn, ex-rector of Epiphany Church, Brooklyn, and at one time Chaplain in the English Army; L. Stanton Floyd Jones, Stuart Coates, and Miss Elizabeth Miller.

CRAZY SNAKE AT HENRIETTA.

Lieut. Dixon Trying to Make Friends with the Prisoner.

HENRIETTA, Indian Territory, Jan. 28.—Chitto Harjo, or Crazy Snake, leader of the warring Creeks, who is a United States prisoner here, remained sullen to-day and refused to confer with Lieut. Dixon. It is believed, however, that the wily chief will soon show a friendly spirit and that the result will be a prompt ending of the insurrection.

When the chief, mounted and surrounded by four deputies, appeared at the tent of Lieut. Dixon, he was greeted considerately. Fifty soldiers, grouped about a camp fire, sang "The Blue and the Gray," while Lieut. Dixon made friendly overtures to the prisoner. The Indian sat, stolcal and proud, in his saddle.

"Tell him that the officer wishes to shake his hand as a friend," said Lieut. Dixon to the interpreter.

Harjo grunted his response and slipped from his pony. In the meantime soldiers hurriedly prepared a tent for the chief, while others grouped themselves about him.

A reporter pressed the interpreter to get him to talk, but Crazy Snake shook his head and would only say: "Not to-night; maybe to-morrow."

The capture of Crazy Snake is believed here to be the most important move since the outbreak. He has been the agitator and the real leader of the dissatisfied Indians, and now that he is safely in the hands of the Government it is believed his followers will soon be brought to terms.

SOUTH McALESTER, Indian Territory, Jan. 28.—Daniel Bell, chief of the Choctaw Snakes, when interviewed to-day, stated that the Indians are not on the war path and will not molest white people or their property. Railroad property is safe. There is no danger of bridges being burned.

The Indians' organization, as perfected for mutual protection, will be kept up, but not as a menace to the white people. Chief Bell claims to have authority from the President to be governed by the treaty of 1830, and none other is recognized. The Choctaw Snakes want to hold lands in common and are opposed to allotment. No further trouble is expected.

City Magistrates Meet.

The Board of City Magistrates met last night in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court House, Magistrate Deuel presiding. With him were Magistrates Crane, Flammer, Olmsted, Brann, Mott, Hogan, and Zeller. It was arranged to meet at the same place Thursday night to receive for transmission to the Legislature the annual report of the board. Max Rechnitzer and Max Eckstein were selected to go before the municipal civil service examiners for examination to fill one vacancy for a court interpreter. A committee of three was appointed to revise the rules of the courts.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

One notable event and many minor affairs, such as receptions, teas, and at-homes, were characteristic of yesterday, and also will be of to-day. Yesterday it was the Gerry cotillion, and this evening it will be the Charity ball. Other hostesses have kindly put aside whatever arranged dates they might have had, so that the "coast is clear," to use a homely expression.

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The wedding of Mrs. Henri Cutting and J. Lorimer Worden will take place to-day at Palm Beach. It will be a very quiet affair. Mrs. Cutting was to have been married in New York, but the illness of a child prevented her. Mr. and Mrs. Worden will make a trip to New York after their wedding, and then return to Florida late in the Spring.

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August Belmont and party are due to-day at Palm Beach. William K. Vanderbilt, it is supposed, will be there eventually, but he had not arrived at that destination yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will go abroad, and possibly Mr. and Mrs. Whitney will go on Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht, although this is not decided.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt are at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec. They are due at Newport about the end of the week.

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Robert W. Patterson of this city has purchased a large tract of land adjoining that of John Sloane. He will build a Summer residence, which is to be completed within a year.

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The second of the four subscription dances arranged by a number of maids and matrons will take place at Delmonico's on Feb. 7. Among the patronesses are Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Henry Hollins, Miss Josephine Drexel, and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin.

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Among the minor events of last evening was the theatre party of the Sinsom Club, which went to the Criterion. The chaperons were Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. J. Burling Lawrence, and Mrs. John W. Boothby.

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The Knickerbocker Dancing class had its third meeting at Delmonico's last evening. This is the class arranged by Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe. Among the other patronesses are Mrs. Albert Effingham Lawrence, Mrs. James Russell, Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips, and Mrs. Edward Davis Jones.

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Mrs. John Jay White gave a small musicale at her residence, 103 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon. This is the first of two entertainments, the second of which will take place on Monday, Feb. 4.

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Mrs. Frederick Pearson of 3 West Fifty-seventh Street will give a bridge whist party to-day at which handsome prizes will be offered. There will be "at homes" by Mrs. Walter Roberts Gillette and Miss Gillette of 24 West Fortieth Street, Mrs. Louis J. Pooler of 17 East Sixty-fifth Street, Mrs. Charles Belmont de Saulles, and Miss de Saulles of 2 West Thirty-sixth Street, Mrs. W. Lanman Bull of 805 Fifth Avenue, besides many others.

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This evening there will be many large and handsome dinners given, and from most of them the guests will go to the Charity Ball. Mrs. Pembroke Jones of 13 West Fifty-first Street will give a dinner of twenty covers; also Mrs. Richard Lounsbery of 12 East Thirty-fifth Street, Mrs. Robert Hoe of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks of 1 East Forty-fifth Street, Mrs. H. Holbrooke Curtis of 118 Madison Avenue, Mrs. William Constable of 17 West Forty-eighth Street, and others will also give dinners. Mrs. Charles A. Childs (Miss Jennie P. Clark) of 28 East Forty-ninth Street, will take a party of eight or more to the theatre and entertain them afterward at supper.

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Mrs. James H. Stebbins of 80 Madison Avenue has recalled her invitations for Thursday, Jan. 31, owing to her illness.

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The dinner given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., on Sunday evening was a handsome affair. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a gorgeous gown of scarlet panne velvet and diamonds. Her guests included Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson. The dinner was given in honor of Edouard and Jean de Reszke.

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Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop have cards out for three dinners to be given on Friday, Feb. 8; Wednesday, Feb. 13, and Tuesday, Feb. 19. Mrs. F. S. Auchincloss has issued invitations for a theatre party of sixteen on Saturday, Feb. 4.

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Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry (Miss Livingston) gave at their town house, 2 East Sixty-first Street, last night, a small dance for young people. The guests began arriving about 11 o'clock, and were received in the salon by Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry. Supper was served after midnight at small tables placed in the dining room and hall by Mr. Gerry's own chef, and the flowers used for decorating were brought from the Gerry conservatories. The cotillion was danced in the picture gallery, and was led by Craig Wadsworth, assisted by Mr. Baldwin, the leaders dancing with the Misses Angelica and Mabel Gerry, respectively. There were about seventy couples in the cotillion, the favors for which were tulle hats in different shades, filled with flowers, basket fashion, and tied with long ribbons to match; opera glasses, cloisonné, and other trays for pins, ashes, &c., and cigarette cases, &c. The mistaken idea prevailed among many that this dance was the large ball that the Gerrys usually give annually, when, in fact, it was simply a cotillion for young people, and, instead of the 500 to 600 invitations sent out for the larger affairs, only between 200 and 300 were issued for last night's dance. These included a few of Mr. and Mrs. Gerry's older friends and many young married couples.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Annual Charity Ball at the Arlington—Mr. Depew Entertains.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Depew entertained this evening at dinner. The guests of honor were the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Henderson. The company included the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, the Bishop of Washington and Mrs. Satterlee, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Dr. and Mrs. Curry, Dr. and Mrs. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. A. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Merriam, Mr. and Mrs. McAuley, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Postlethwaite, and Mr. Edie. The entire company went later to the Charity Ball.

The annual Charity Ball, which each season becomes more of a social feature in Washington, was held this evening at the Hotel Arlington. Fully 800 guests were in attendance. The Supreme Court, Cabinet, and Senatorial circles were well represented. The beneficiary of the ball was the Children's Hospital. Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan headed the Reception Committee, which included Mrs. Charles Davis, Mrs. John F. Leech, Mrs. William H. Hoeke, and Mrs. Postlethwaite. George Howard was floor manager. The patronesses, nearly all of whom were present, were:

Mrs. Root,	Mrs. Munn,
Mrs. Gage,	Mrs. Leiter,
Mrs. Hitchcock,	Mrs. Ward,
Duchess De Arcos,	Mrs. Townsend,
Mrs. Fuller,	Mrs. Henry May,
Mrs. Gray,	Miss Paulding,
Mrs. White,	Mrs. Wadsworth,
Mrs. McKenna,	Mrs. McClellan,
Mrs. Hale,	Mrs. Newlands,
Mrs. Foraker,	Mrs. Olmstead,
Mrs. Hanna,	Mrs. Thropp,
Mrs. Wetmore,	Miss Lovering,
Mrs. Kean,	Mrs. Miles,
Mrs. Lodge,	Mrs. Audenreid,
Mrs. Hitt,	Mrs. Crowninshield,
Mrs. Story,	Mrs. Robley D. Evans,
Mrs. Slater,	Mrs. Cowles,
Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston,	Mrs. John Davis,
Mrs. Calderon Carlisle,	Mrs. Ashton,
Mrs. J. B. Henderson,	Mrs. N. S. Anderson,
Mrs. Roessle,	Mrs. Arnold Hague,
Miss Patton,	Mrs. Robert McCormick,
Mrs. Wilkins,	Mrs. Wallach.

The Marine Band furnished the music for dancing, and the cavalry band from Fort Myer played in the large salon, where there was a promenade concert.

SIR JOHN W. MACLURE DEAD.

He Was a Leading Manchester Business Man and Philanthropist.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Sir John W. Maclure, Bart., Member of Parliament, died this morning, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

Sir John William Maclure was born in Manchester on April 22, 1835, and was a leader of municipal reform in that city, as well as one of its best-known business men. He founded, with the late Canon Richson, the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association, and labored in various other directions to improve the homes and sanitation of large and overcrowded towns. He was the founder of the well-known Cotton Famine Fund, and was its honorary Secretary from 1862 to 1866. With Lord Derby, who was Premier at that time, he distributed more than £1,500,000 among the unfortunate cotton operatives of the North of England.

It was to Sir John that Manchester chiefly owed the magnificent cathedral that the city now owns. As Churchwarden of Manchester he raised nearly £50,000 toward the restoration of the ancient parish church—a fine specimen of Gothic architecture—and later it became the cathedral of the Diocese of Manchester.

In 1898 a Baronetcy was conferred on Sir John. For twelve years previous to then he had been a member of Parliament, sitting as Conservative member for the Stretford Division of Lancashire. He was again returned for the same division at the election last November. Sir John was a leading Freemason.

The heir to the Baronetcy is Sir John's eldest son, Capt. J. E. S. Maclure, who married, in 1898, Miss Ruth McHardy.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES BASHFORD, father of County Treasurer James D. Bashford, and a brother of ex-Gov. Coles Bash

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

Forest Wilkes Won in Several Fast and Exciting Brushes.

COXEY IN GOOD CONDITION

Many Amateur Drivers Take Advantage of the Present Prime State of Harlem River Course.

There was some lively sport on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon, despite the biting north wind that blew, for the frequenters of the stretch seem anxious to take advantage of the present prime condition of the course while it lasts.

Forest Wilkes, (2:11½) driven by George Coleman, was the favorite of the afternoon, winning about every brush in which he was started. After several warming jogs that showed Forest Wilkes was unusually fast, he was turned with The Dude, (2:13½) driven by C. B. Jarvis. It was a nip-and-tuck race for a quarter, when The Dude gained a lead of a half length. This he held until close to the finish, when Forest Wilkes came upon him with a rush and won by almost a length. Mr. Jarvis at once challenged Mr. Coleman to a return brush, and, the latter accepting, jogged his horse back to the start. After several false starts, the animals were finally got away. Forest Wilkes got only a slight advantage before 200 yards had been covered. A sport placed The Dude on even terms, and then began an exciting contest for a lead. Nearing the finish the animals were nose and nose, and it looked very much like a dead heat until Tee Dude made a desperate spurt that landed him a winner by a narrow margin. A dead heat was, of course, necessary to some matches, and in this the handsome bay mare Ada P., (2:09) driven by David Lamar, joined. The start was a good one, as the first quarter was covered with all on even terms. Ada P. showed in front several times, but was in turn headed by Forest Wilkes and The Dude. Just as the head of the latter was reached both The Dude and Ada P. broke. It was a handy break, however, and both animals caught instantly and were after their opponent like a shot. But Forest Wilkes was not to be caught so easily, for he made excellent use of the opportunity afforded him, and crossed the line a winner by a length. Ada P. took second place, being an open length in front of The Dude.

George Starr had Coxey out for an airline spin, although it could be said he was not going to step the animal, he was finally induced to do so with Percy, (2:17) driven by C. Meyer. For more than half-a-mile down the stretch Percy held a good lead, but it was evident Mr. Meyer did not know Coxey's finishing qualities, for when he brought in had the brush well in hand. Coxey, on being coached with the whip, showed a burst of speed that placed him a half length in front of his opponent, and before Percy could even make an effort to close the gap the line was crossed.

J. Hicks was on the road behind a handsome gelding known as Billy Dodge. The animal has no mark, but covered several quarters in time that would make some of the Speedway favorites work to beat it. F. S. Russell had Sprightly and May Thorn to the pole, and David Lamar worked Tete (2:14) and several times, but found he was not in condition and sent him back to the shed.

Among others on the road were Melville C. Boynton, driving Dufore, (2:13¾); John Timmins, driving Sandy Boy, (2:12); Louis Kuhn, driving George Wallace, (2:17½); A. C. Nerton, driving a team of pacers, and Charles Thornton, driving Estelle and Daisy to the pole.

HARNESS MATCH RACE IS OFF.

Owners Failed to Agree on Terms for Alice Barnes-The Monk Contest.

The match race proposed between the two famous Speedway trotters, Frederick Gerken's The Monk, 2:08¾, and E. E. Smathers's Alice Barnes, 2:11½, after having been talked of for nearly two weeks, finally fell through last night, after a meeting of the owners at the Rossmore Hotel, Broadway and Forty-second Street. Messrs. Gerken and Smathers failing to agree on terms. The first challenge came from Mr. Smathers, for a race for $10,000 a side, and a meeting was arranged for, to be held last Wednesday, but Mr. Gerken's absence at that time gave the impression that he did not wish to make the race. Later, Mr. Gerken, stirred to action by the statement that he had long back, issued a return challenge, and last Friday night posted with Mr. Putney, proprietor of the Rossmore, $1,000 as forfeit to bind a match for $5,000 a side, public or private. The race to be trotted at the Grand Circuit meeting in Cleveland next Summer. He then appointed a meeting, to be held last night, at the Rossmore, when it was expected an agreement would be reached.

Both horse owners were present, and about twenty-five prominent men interested in harness racing were also in attendance. Mr. Gerken repeated his proposition, made when he put up the first $1,000, but Mr. Smathers insisted that he was willing to make the race, but insisted on more positive terms, his proposition being for each owner to post $2,500, play or pay, for a race on a fixed date, the stakes to be increased on the day of the race to $5,000 a side. To this Mr. Gerken would not agree, as he said his horse, The Monk, was more or less a cripple, and he could not be sure that he would be ready to race on any designated day. Mr. Smathers, on the other hand, he said, had a sound horse, and could be reasonably certain of racing at any time, which would give him an unfair advantage in a play or pay match, arranged on the terms proposed. Mr. Gerken held to his original proposition, though he agreed to increase the stakes to $10,000 a side if Mr. Smathers wished it, and stated further that when the time came for the race, he would submit his horse to a veterinary surgeon's examination, and if the horse was found fit to race, he would race or forfeit the money already posted. The discussion lasted long, but as neither owner would recede from the position he had taken, the match was declared off, and Mr. Putney returned to Mr. Gerken the $1,000 that had been deposited with him. The meeting effectually disposed of the chance for a contest between the horses, which horsemen had eagerly looked forward to.

Saratoga Association's New Officials.

The Board of Directors of the reorganized Saratoga Racing Association held a business meeting yesterday afternoon in the rooms of The Jockey Club, Twenty-second Street and Broadway, and made a number of changes in the list of officials governing the affairs of the association. There were present William C. Whitney, Harry K. Knapp, F. R. Hitchcock, Andrew Miller, and Richard T. Wilson, Jr. By resolution the Board of Directors, which originally consisted of five members, was increased to thirteen by the election of Perry Belmont, J. H. Alexander, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., John G. Follansbee, W. W. Worden, Philip J. Dwyer, J. H. Bradford, and John G. Heckscher. Andrew Miller, who originally was elected as Secretary and Treasurer, offered his resignation as Secretary, which, agreeing to continue filling the office as Treasurer, and the meeting elected Harry K. Knapp to the vacant Secretaryship. William C. Whitney, F. R. Hitchcock, H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, and R. T. Wilson, Jr., were elected to serve as an Executive Committee. No announcement has been made yet as to the stake programme for the coming Summer races, though a member of the Board of Governors said that all the well-known stakes, except those that were of a purely advertising character, would be renewed.

Lord Beresford's Trotters Sold.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The American trotters which belonged to the late Lord William Beresford were sold at auction to-day. Piloteer brought 577 guineas, Harry 440 guineas, and Dupree 105 guineas.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 28.—Mile—Egyptian Prince, 107, (Winfield,) 1; Portor B., 105, 2; John Bull, 100, 3. Time—1:43½. Six furlongs—Triaditza, 103, (Slack,) 1; W. J. Deboe, 100, 2; Alex, 105, 3. Time—1:14. One and one-eighth miles—Pat Garrett, 105, (Dale,) 1; Major Mansir, 104, 2; Leon Ferguson, 100, 3. Time—1:55¾. Six and a half furlongs, handicap—Tom Kingsley, 109, (Kane,) 1; Aloha II., 94, 2; Weidemann, 90, 3. Time—1:24½. Seven furlongs—Thurles, 108, (Cochran,) 1; Tillie W., 104, 2; Grey Forge, 102, 3. Time—1:29½. Mile—Joe Collins, 98, (Slack,) 1; Gray Dally, 105, 2; Zack Phelps, 103, 3. Time—1:43.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Favorites scored in only two events, second choices getting the money in the others. Handicapper took the last race from Scotch Plaid by a head. Joe Frey took a quarter of a second off the track record in the first race. Jockey Coburn will be released from his contract with Tom Lottridge to-morrow on payment of $2,500. He will now ride for George Bennett, a Memphis turfman. Results: Six furlongs—Joe Frey, 94, (J. Walsh,) 1; Sad Sam, 91, 2; Frank Bell, 100, 3. Time—1:12¾. Mile—Bab, 117, (Miller,) 1; Tony Lepping, 115, 2; Slap Dash, 119, 3. Time—1:43¾. Steeplechase, two and one-half miles—Credo, 163, (Sutherland,) 1; May Boy, 156, 2; Mostor, 148, 3. Time—4:56. One and one-fourth miles The Bobby, 100, (Dominick,) 1; Formero, 112, 2; Wyoming, 111, 3. Time 2:07¾. Seven and one-half furlongs—Bill Garrett, 111, (Dominick,) 1; Gold Or, 114, 2; Ordnung, 119, 3. Time 1:33¾. One mile and a sixteenth Handicapper, 105, (O'Connor,) 1; Scotch Plaid, 109, 2; Vohicer, 100, 3. Time—1:47¾.

CURLING FOR GORDON MEDAL.

Van Cortlandt Beats Jersey City for the Ring Championship.

Van Cortlandt's strong rink of curlers captured their second important trophy yesterday in the National Curling Clubs' series of games. They defeated the well-known Edwards family rink at Van Cortlandt Lake in the final match for the Gordon medal, emblematic of the rink championship, by 22 points to 9. One week ago they won the important Mitchell medal for the National Club championship. The Thistle Club rink held the Gordon medal last year, but they were put out on Saturday by Jersey City in the first round. Thomas Watt, the strong skip of the Thistle team last year, has been unable to play this season, so the former triumphant team was considerably weakened.

The final match yesterday attracted a number of enthusiasts of the sport, but the one-sided nature of the score was a decided surprise. The opposing players were:

VAN CORTLANDT.	JERSEY CITY.
C. S. Ogden,	D. F. Edwards,
William Fraser,	E. I. Edwards,
Isaiah Frazier,	C. S. Edwards,
A. Pratt, skip 22	W. D. Edwards, skip, 9

Pratt, who is one of the best skips in the local curling world, contributed materially to the victory of the Van Cortlandt rink. He shot his irons true to the mark with scarcely an exception, and in the opinion of many old timers he never played a stronger or more brilliant game. His opponent, ex-State Senator Edwards of New Jersey, was not up to his usual mark, and failed to bring the big round curling irons within the limits on several occasions. The ice was admirable.

An interesting feature in respect to the players was the fact that not one of the curlers was a native-born Scotchman. Pratt is an American for many generations back, and the Edwards family come from Welsh ancestors. Ogden is an American, William Fraser comes from Nova Scotia, while Isaiah Frazier came nearest toward exemplifying the ancient traditions of the game, as his father, George Frazier, is a native of bonnie Scotland. All were of the modern type, younger set of curlers.

A three-rink competition has been arranged for to-morrow between the Van Cortlandt and St. Andrew's Clubs. The opponents are great rivals, and some lively sport is looked for.

President James E. Conley and Secretary David Foulis of the National Curling Club acted as referees in the Gordon medal contest.

AMERICAN LEAGUE MEETING.

Franchises Granted and Circuit Completed with Clubs in Eight Cities.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28.—The meeting of the owners of the baseball clubs of the American League opened at noon to-day, and, with the exception of a short recess in the evening, it continued until midnight.

Those present at the meeting were S. S. Frank, H. Goldman, J. J. McGraw, C. W. Sams, S. Miles Brinkley, from Baltimore; James Burns, Detroit; James Franklin, Buffalo; Connie Mack, Philadelphia; James Manning, Washington; J. F. Killfoyle and C. W. Somers of Cleveland; Matt Killilea, Milwaukee; B. B. Johnson and Charles Comiskey of Chicago.

A new circuit was arranged in accordance with the report of the Circuit Committee. Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston were admitted and Indianapolis, Buffalo, and Minneapolis were dropped.

The new franchises were granted as follows: Baltimore to the new corporation, of which Sidney Franks is President; Philadelphia, Cornelius Mack; Boston, Charles W. Somers.

The discussion over the new constitution took most of the time during the afternoon and early evening. It was arranged so as to cover the ten-year agreement, and provides for placing the practical control of each club in the hands of the league. Each club agreed to deposit with the President of the league, in trust, the leases of all of its plants, and 51 per cent. of its capital stock and uniform figures on the plant and franchise, which gives the league the right to buy any franchise should a club desire to sell out, and the prospective purchasers be considered undesirable to the other members of the league.

It was voted that the championship schedule shall include 140 games, the same as last year. No date was fixed for the opening of the season, but will probably open one week later and close one week later than last year.

A resolution was passed limiting the number of players of each club to fourteen.

Louisville Baseball Franchise.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.—Col. J. F. Whitesides of Louisville, after a long conference with temporary President W. H. Watkins, of the American Baseball Association, has formally signed the agreement binding the clubs' owners and accepted the Louisville franchise in the association. This gives the club satisfactory financial backing.

President Watkins announces the situation in Baltimore and Boston as cleared up. Washington is ready, as is Philadelphia. He expects to hear satisfactory news from Mr. Soden to-day concerning Detroit. This is the only city in which the association has not a park.

Baseball Players for Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The following named are players who have signed contracts with the Rochester Baseball Club: William L. Lush, New Haven, Conn.; Joseph Bean, Cambridgeport, Mass.; George Smith, Allegheny, Penn.; Harry O'Hagan, Newark, N. J.; Edward Greminger, Canton, Ohio; Edward Dixon, Grand Rapids, Mich.; George Barclay, Philadelphia; Frank Bonner, Worcester, Mass.; Thomas Walker, Philadelphia; Frank McPartlin, New York; Edward Murphy, Auburn; "Cy" Bowen, Kingston, Ind.; Edward Phelps, Albany; E. A. Mattern, Rush, Penn.; Charles Morse, Auburn, Me.; Isaac Francis, Homestead, Penn.; John McGraw, Baldwinsville; Al Wagner, Carnegie, Penn.; William Clancy, Marlborough, Mass.; Charles Frisbie, Algen, Iowa, and Edward Householder, Buffalo.

Doings of College Athletes.

The sophomores and freshmen of the University of Chicago will hold a gymnastic meet in February. The first impetus to the coming contest was given last week, when the sophomores defeated the freshmen in a one-mile relay race.

The University of Chicago baseball candidates have had their first taste of outdoor practice and Stagg intends to get the men out on every pleasant day. Two or three of the new men are showing up in fine form, among them being Kirkpatrick, who was formerly catcher for a Missouri college team.

Walter Tewksbury, the sprinter of the University of Pennsylvania, has been a sufferer from the grippe recently and for several days was an inmate of the university hospital. He will probably be unable to go to Boston with the team for the indoor games there on Feb. 16 under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association.

Pennsylvania's baseball candidates are doing regular gymnasium work for their Spring schedule of games, which has been decided that the annual Southern trip will be taken in April and a New England trip will be taken later in the season. A freshman nine will be organized this year and games are being arranged with Harvard, Cornell, and Columbia.

The Lacrosse Association of New York, composed chiefly of Harvard graduates, has offered cups to the Harvard team winning the class championship this year. The regular Harvard lacrosse team will play a series of games next month with Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Lehigh. H. McConaghy, a member of the Crescent Athletic Club and a Canadian player, has been engaged to coach the Harvard team. All of last year's members are back this year.

The seventh annual intercollegiate and interscholastic relay meet will be held on April 27 on Franklin Field in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. The one, two, and four-mile championships will be run as usual, and in addition there will be a number of smaller track events. Invitations have been sent to 70 colleges and to 100 schools to send entries, and of these it is practically certain that the leading Eastern colleges will be represented. Silk banners will be given to the winning teams as college trophies.

From the Georgetown University comes the news that sufficient entries have already been secured for the big indoor meet to insure its complete success. The meet will be held in Convention Hall, under the auspices of the university, on March 9. Long, McGirr, W. E. Edwards, one of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's fast runners; "Dave" Hall, Captain of Brown University's track team; Charles Kiely, and "Jerry" Moynihan are some of the more prominent athletes who have signified their intention to compete. Duffy and Holland are the two strongest Georgetown runners who will be opposed to these outside competitors.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club Team Wins Two Games in New York Inter-Club Series.

In the tournament of the New York Inter-Club Bowling League last night the Knickerbocker Athletic Club five won two of their three games with the Harlem Republican Club team on the alleys of the latter club and lost the third. The scores:

HARLEM REP. CLUB.				KNICKERBOCKER A. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Merritt	152	125	168	Wilson	156	141	120
Wise	144	122	151	Headley	135	154	154
Martin	124	132	126	Fletcher	196	158	125
McCourt	132	150	143	Townley	180	142	172
Safford	196	148	173	Ross	153	147	147
Total	778	705	761	Total	820	742	718

The Hooker five won three games from the Hyperion team in the North Side League tournament on Pump's North Side Palace Alleys last night, completing the regular schedule of the tournament. Several ties remain to be decided during the coming two weeks. The scores:

HYPERION B. C.				HOOKER B. C.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Hermann	181	168	181	Junge	166	137	212
Stiefel	151	157	158	Stelloh	159	141	148
McKenzie	153	160	141	B. Heins	176	170	177
Fecher	124	123	182	Ronner	135	170	181
Loehr	159	166	178	Buck	179	161	167
Total	768	774	840	Total	815	779	885

The Eclipse, Standard, and Belvidere teams tied in the Harlem League tournament on Thurn & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace alleys last night, each winning one game and losing one. Lockwood and Hunken of the Belvideres both rolled in particularly good form. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Eclipse Bowling Club—Thron, 180; Brill, 179; Doelle, 166; Staib, 132; Deicke, 188. Total, 845.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 168; Hunken, 151; Buckbee, 159; Lockwood, 195; Helles, 171. Total, 844.

SECOND GAME. Belvidere Bowling Club—Pearse, 186; Hunken, 205; Buckbee, 158; Lockwood, 206; Helles, 191. Total, 946.

Standard Bowling Club—Koehler, 200; Steves, 179; Olsson, 180; Morrison, 185; Kahlsdorf, 189. Total, 953.

THIRD GAME.—Standard Bowling Club—Koehler, 173; Steves, 208; Olsson, 205; Morrison, 187; Kahlsdorf, 171. Total, 944.

Eclipse Bowling Club—Thron, 154; Brill, 182; Doelle, 137; Staib, 156; Deicke, 208. Total, 837.

Lenox Council defeated Colonial and Empire City Councils and Empire City Council beat Colonial Council in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament on Starr's alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Empire City Council—Mitchell, 172; Naugle, 152; Sullivan, 168; Knubel, 149. Gross, 159. Total, 880.

Lenox Council—Carter, 193; Bell, 158; Howland, 184; G. Young, 155; Clute, 191. Total, 879.

SECOND GAME.—Colonial Council—Davis, 165; Schuck, 153; Brooker, 162; Darrell, 142; Haus, 136. Total, 738.

Empire City Council—Braisted, 172; Naugle, 192; Sullivan, 154; Knubel, 179; Gross, 170. Total, 967.

THIRD GAME.—Lenox Council—Carter, 179; Bell, 138; Howland, 170; G. Young, 214; Clute, 145. Total, 846.

Colonial Council—Davis, 145; Schuck, 148; Brooker, 145; Darrell, 180; Haus, 150. Total, 774.

Only one game was rolled in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night, the Empire bowlers defeating the Adelphi five. The games with the T. D. K. team are postponed. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Schaefer, 156; Guffin, 190; Williamson, 199; Linden, 159; Shiman, 182. Total, 880.

Adelphi Bowling Club—Kimball, 164; Schroeder, 153; Kruse, 168; Anderson, 173; Williams, 195. Total, 853.

On account of the death on Saturday of Charles J. Maguire, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Crescent Athletic Club, the games of the Interclub Bowling League of Brooklyn scheduled for last night were postponed. The matches between the Brooklyn Bicycle Club and the Columbian Club and the Aurora Grata Club and the Carleton Club will be rolled on Friday evening, and that between the Crescent Athletic Club and the Knickerbocker Field Club will be decided on Feb. 9.

The final games of the Columbia League tournament will be rolled this evening, tomorrow evening, and Saturday evening on the Columbia alleys, and on Saturday evening the prizes will be awarded.

At a meeting of the American National Bowling tournament, held at the Germania alleys last night, it was decided that the games forfeited by the Rosedale Bowling Club to the Metropolitan and Germania teams during the absence of the former team at Chicago should be rerolled, and the following schedule of postponed games, which will conclude the tournament, was arranged:

Feb. 7—Corinthian, Bank Clerks', and American Owl Bowling Club; Feb. 8—Central, Bank Clerks, and Metropolitan Bowling Club; Feb. 11—Rosedale, Metropolitan, and Germania Bowling Clubs; Feb. 14—Monarch, Columbia, and Bleecker Bowling Clubs; Feb. 18—Manhattan, Rosedale, and Columbia Bowling Clubs.

CHALLENGE NEW YORK BOWLERS.

Inter-State Club of Erie, Penn., Proposes a Match on Its Alleys.

Capt. Daniel Koster of the Inter-State Bowling Club of Erie, Penn., which obtained third place in the recent National championship bowling tournament at Chicago, is inclined to resent the criticisms made by the New York bowlers of the management of the tournament, and has issued the following challenge to them:

"The New York bowlers say that they were handicapped in the bowling tournament held at Chicago Jan. 7 to 12, 1901, by the tournament not being properly managed, and that the New York bowlers were forced to bowl on No. 1 and 2 alleys. I wish to state that the New York players failed to find any difference in the alleys. Two of Erie's men bowled on No. 1 and 2 alleys and made just as good a showing as they did on No. 3 and 4 alleys. Erie thinks New York's stand is not well taken, and when they say that Chicago and New York bowlers are better bowlers than Erie players, we beg to differ. Erie stands ready and will post a forfeit to bowl any team of five men that bowled as a five-man team in the Chicago tournament aforesaid. Erie to limit itself to Erie bowlers. Erie will post from $200 to $500 to bowl any of those teams mentioned at Erie, guaranteeing the visiting team perfectly level alleys, fifteen-foot runway, free and open, alleys with no handicaps in any way, shape, or manner. Alleys of B. B. and C. Co.'s latest, of pine and maple. Now if the New Yorkers are such inferior bowlers, come and get your money.

DAN KOSTER, Captain,
Erie Inter-State Bowling Club.

Charles K. Starr of the Metropolitan Bowling Club, who, with Voorheis of the same club obtained first place in the two-men team competition at Chicago, said last night when questioned regarding the challenge of the Erie bowlers: "Of course we will not go to Erie to roll those fellows a single match on their alleys. If they will make it a home-and-home match, we will accept for $500 or more. I have been to Erie, and I know what kind of alleys they have there, and it is no wonder they could not tell the difference between good and bad alleys at Chicago. They could roll on the roof or any old place."

Parkway Reinsmen at the Traps.

The members of the Parkway Driving Club participated in the first of a series of trap-shooting tournaments on the grounds of the organization at Parkville L. I., yesterday, and many well-known reinsmen were on hand to witness the fun. James J. Shevlin, the Brooklyn politician, and John Schliemann tied in the main event, the club shoot, at ten live birds per man, each getting eight birds and dividing first money. Frank D. Creamer was the second man, or runner up, with a bird less, and in the subsequent sweepstake races Schliemann, Shevlin, and Creamer divided most of the money. Summary:

Club handicap, ten live birds per man, even distances—James J. Shevlin, (30 yards,) 8; John Schliemann, (30 yards,) 8; Frank D. Creamer, (30 yards,) 7; John H. Dinghee, (30 yards,) 6; Frederick G. Lemmermann, (30 yards,) 6.

Sweepstakes, same conditions—Dinghee, 5; Creamer, 8; Shevlin, 7; Schliemann, 7.

Renewal, same conditions—Shevlin, 8; Creamer, 8; Schliemann, 7; Dinghee, 6; Lemmermann, 5.

Work on the Cup Defender.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 28.—Capt. Nat Herreshoff in deciding about the stiffening for the new Belmont boat, now undergoing the timbering outprocess, elected to have bilge stringers with dimensions considerably less than were arranged for those used the the Columbia's construction. Fitters in the south shop are at present finishing off two sets of bilge stringers of nickel steel bulbed angles 2¾ by 1½ inches, to be rivited to the turn of the bilges inside the boat. It is the opinion that the Columbia was stiffer in form at the bulges than was needed. To preclude the possibility of any bad effect in reducing the size of the bulbed angle stringers, the flanges of every alternate plate of sheating is an eighth of an inch wider than it was in the Columbia's flanged plates.

Date of Skating Championships.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—The United States and Canadian combined skating championships, which were postponed out of respect for the late Queen, will be held on Saturday, Feb. 16.

GOVERNOR OPPOSES THE FIGHT.

Ohio's Chief Executive Declares Against Jeffries-Ruhlin Contest.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Action was taken by Gov. Nash to-day to prevent the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight at Cincinnati on Feb. 15. In a letter to Attorney General Sheets the Governor declares the fight "would be a disgrace to the State of Ohio, as well as a violation of law," and concludes:

"I hereby authorize and request you to take such steps and commence such actions at law, civil or criminal, as may be necessary to prevent this occurrence, and in so doing to use the name of the State."

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—The attorneys who were in consultation with Gov. Nash and Attorney General Sheets at the State Capitol to-day returned here to-night, but too late to file the petition for an injunction. The suit in the name of the State will be brought in one of the local courts to-morrow, but the attorneys and others who are opposing the Jeffries-Ruhlin contest here Feb. 15 will not indicate in what court they will ask for the restraining order. One of the local Judges recently instructed the Grand Jury to bring indictments against the members of the Saengerfest Athletic Association, and the promoters of the fight feel to-night that much depends upon the Judge before whom the petition for an injunction shall be heard.

GOLF NOTES OF INTEREST.

The Newark Athletic Club, which opened its new eighteen-hole course last Fall, has been planning still further improvements, and the course is now being lengthened, so that it will have a playing distance of 6,000 yards when reopened in the Spring. The longest hole will be 590 yards from the tee.

J. Stewart Gilleaple, who has been one of the prominent players for three seasons of the Fairfield County Golf Club, Greenwich, has recently joined the Fox Hills Golf Club, on Staten Island, where his home will be hereafter. A team match between Fox Hills and the Yountakah Country Club of Nutley will be played next month on the latter's course. Louis Livingston, Jr., R. C. Watson, Jr., E. S. Knapp, John M. Wood, and M. M. Singer will play for Fox Hills.

The South Orange Field Club has recently completed arrangements whereby it will devote more attention to golf this season than in the past. An attempt at golf was made two or three years ago, but the course provided at that time did not meet with much favor. Now an additional golf fee of $10 has been ordered, payable only by those who use the links, and sufficient land has been obtained for a good nine-hole course, which will be ready for play in the Spring.

Knowlton L. Ames, better known during his Princeton football days as "Snake" Ames, has taken to golf with his customary enthusiasm in Chicago, and is numbered among the crack players on the Glenview Golf Club. He has just been appointed Captain of the club team for the coming year, and is Chairman of the Handicap Committee. The members are well pleased at his appointment, and predict a stronger team this season than ever before.

The Chicago Golf Club held its annual meeting last week, and elected Robert S. McCormick President, to succeed Charles B. Macdonald, the prime founder of the club, but who came to New York last Spring to reside permanently here. The club also abolished its original share-holding plan, and adopted an initiation fee. The share-holding plan was not successful from a financial basis to the club, and under the new system it is figured that the club will gain about $3,000 a year. Twenty-seven new members were added last year.

The Western collegians are anxious to emulate the example of the Eastern college golfers and form an intercollegiate golf association of their own. As a starter toward this broader view of student golf the University of Wisconsin Golf Club has sent a challenge to the golfers of the University of Chicago for a tournament in May or Spring, either at Chicago or Madison, Wis. Each university has a number of good players. The Wisconsin students have also suggested that a conference be held in the near future for the purpose of forming a college association of the leading Western universities, and plans are already being made for such a meeting.

Thomas S. Fauntleroy, the former President of the Onwentsia Club, near Chicago, has been asked to accept the Secretaryship of the Committee on Sports and Pastimes for the coming year. Mr. Fauntleroy has done much to build the club up to its present successful standpoint, for the Onwentsia Club is one of the most typical country clubs in the West, possessing an excellent eighteen-hole links, a fine polo field, besides tennis courts, and croquet lawns. Mr. Fauntleroy believes that every member of a country club should take an interest in its sports, for he recently said on that subject: "I believe that every member of the club should take a direct interest in what is going on in golfing as well as other lines, and instead of having the members satisfied with playing desultory matches, I would want more of a competitive spirit among them. Each player should know how the other is progressing, and the playing record of every man and woman in the club should be kept."

Disappointing Outlook at Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28.—The Yale crew and track-team season opened today, and was in many respects a disappointment. There were hardly fifty crew candidates at the gymnasium to meet Capt. Blagden, and the track-team candidates numbered less than forty. The season opens with less enthusiasm than in years, and the managers are scouring the college for more men. Mike Murphy is not at all satisfied with the outlook.

Another disappointment came to-night in the announcement that Coach Fred Allen will not come to Yale to take up his work with the crew before the middle of May instead of at Easter, as had been expected. Allen has taken a business position in the West, and his loss during the first part of the season here will be keenly felt.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Supreme Court of the United States:

5 (Original)—The State of Missouri, complainant, vs. the State of Illinois et al.—Demurrer overruled and leave granted to file answer. Opinion by Justice Shiras; dissenting, the Chief Justice, Justice Harlan, and Justice White.

281—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. Ann Warner et al., heirs-at-law of John G. Warner, deceased, et al.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Opinion by Justice Brown. Justice White and Justice Peckham took no part in the decision of the case.

46—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. John Fisher, tutor, &c., et al.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Decree of United States Circuit Court of Appeals modified and affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, with a direction to amend its decree in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller. Justice Peckham and Justice McKenna took no part in the decision of this case.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

29—Emilie Saxlehner, petitioner, vs. Eisner & Mendelson Company, and 30—Emilie Saxlehner, petitioner, vs. Alexander Nielsen.—Motions to recall mandates and reform decrees denied.

201—Thomas F. Farrell et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the West Chicago Park Commissioners.—Motion to postpone preparation of this cause for hearing until after the disposition of No. 160 denied.

257—The Capital City Dairy Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Ohio ex rel. Attorney General.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

463—The Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. W. H. Reynolds, Controller, &c., et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

525—The town of Mount Vernon, petitioner, vs. D. B. Wesson.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

66—Mary Louise Kenaday, executrix, plaintiff in error and appellant, vs. Arabella D. Sinnott et al.—Ordered that decree herein be amended by adding the words, "but without prejudice to further action in respect to unsettled legacies."

5 (Original)—The State of Missouri, complainant, vs. the State of Illinois et al.—Answers filed on motion of William M. Springer for the defendants.

114—The Board of Liquidation of the City Debt, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Louisiana, on the relation of Miss Lucretia B. Wilder et al., and 119—The Drainage Commission of New Orleans, plaintiff in error, vs. Miss Lucretia B. Wilder et al.—Mandate granted on motion of W. W. Howe for the Drainage Commission.

378—Mortimer Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Fargo et al.—Advanced and assigned for argument Feb. 25, with No. 498, &c., as one case, on motion of B. F. Spalding for the plaintiff in error.

550—Shumate, plaintiff in error, vs. August Heman.—Advanced and assigned for argument Feb. 25, with No. 498, &c., as one case, on motion of Joseph Wheless for the plaintiff in error.

538—Christian Schwartz et al., petitioners, vs. John S. Duss et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by George Shiras, 3d, and S. Schoyer, Jr., for the petitioners, and by D. T. Watson and John McCleave for the respondents.

508—Cass Farin Company, Limited, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of Detroit.—Advanced and assigned for argument Feb. 25, with No. 498, &c., on motion of Arthur E. Dowell in behalf of counsel.

35—The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Wirt Adams, State Revenue Agent.—Motion to modify judgment herein submitted by Richard Reid Rogers in behalf of William D. Guthrie, Edward Mayes, J. M. Dickinson, and Noel Gale in support of motion, and by R. C. Beckett, F. A. Critz, and Marcellus Green in opposition thereto.

342—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Frank E. Dingley, administrator, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by Frederic D. McKenney for the petitioner.

150—United States Rubber Company et al., petitioners, vs. American Oak Leather Company et al.—Argument continued by Frederick A. Smith and Jacob Newman for the respondents, and concluded by Henry S. Robbins for the petitioners. Leave granted to counsel for petitioner to file additional brief on or before Friday next.

151—William D. Hale, as receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. L. V. Lewis et al.—Argument commenced by Eugene G. Hay for the plaintiff in error, and continued by John L. Erdall for the defendants in error.

Call for Tuesday: 151, 152, (and 185,) 153, 155, 158, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 29.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

52—U. S. vs. Loeb & Schoenfeld.
80—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Allison.
82—Potter Drug and Chemical Co. vs. Parfield Soap Co.
83—In re Herrmann.
84—U. S. vs. Miller.
85—Foederer vs. Tradesmen's Bank.
86—Morse Iron Works vs. The Roanoke.
87—Penn. R. R. Co. vs. Plover.
88—Hutchings vs. Steam Tug America.
90—Morrison vs. U. S.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 79, 119, 120, 43, 128, 132, 140, 141.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Truax, P. J.; Scott and Dugro, JJ.

Kelly vs. W. J. Merritt Company et al.—Judgment and order reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs, to the appellant, to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Schmidtke vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Order appealed from reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements to appellant, and the motion remitted to the Justice for a rehearing and the entry of a proper order. Opinion per curiam.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Collis vs. Press. P. Co.
2—Keating vs. Hart.
3—Watertown Paper Co. vs. Place.
4—Marbury vs. Mansfield.
5—In re Kaye.
6—Henry vs. Henry.
7—Gross vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—O'Connor vs. same.
9—Levine vs. same.
10—White vs. Friedrich.
11—Martin vs. Gowdey.
12—Ferry vs. Dusenbury
13—Long Island Elec. Gas & Water Co. vs. Kearney.
14—In re McBurney.
15—Meulford Inv. & Imp. Co. vs. O'Brien.
16—In re Atwood.
17—Murphy vs. Pabst Brewing Co.
18—Bach vs. Walton.
19—In re Squire.
20—Renwick vs. Man. Ry. Co.
21—In re Washington Av.
22—Gobber vs. N. Y. Tel. Co.
23—In re Luft.
24—McBride vs. Cross.
25—Harden vs. Constant
26—Hayes vs. Carley.
27—Lippincott vs. Lippincott.
28—Fuller vs. Beyer.
29—Farrington vs. Wunderlich.
30—

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,251.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARY BLEIMAN, individually and as partner of the firm known as L. Sturmdorf & Co., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mary Bleiman, individually and as partner of the firm known as L. Sturmdorf & Co., bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated January 17th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 26th, 1901.

NO. 3,282.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—ASHER DANN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Asher Dann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 24, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 13, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 28, 1901.

NO. 3,416.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIS GORDON, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Harris Gordon of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Harris Gordon was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 28th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KATHARINE H. HALL, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Katharine H. Hall of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Katharine H. Hall was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 27 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 28th, 1901.

NO. 3,420.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH HERBST and ROBERT DAVIS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Herbst and Robert Davis and the firm of J. Herbst & Co. of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Joseph Herbst and Robert Davis were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGHANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 28th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIE S. PENFIELD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Marie S. Penfield, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Marie S. Penfield was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 28, 1901.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES in and for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of STANLEY H. G. STEWART, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,971.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Arthur C. Zimmermann, the trustee, at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, on the 29th day of January, 1901, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. of said day.

A general description of the property is as follows:

A claim against H. P. Campbell for Five Hundred and Seven ($507.00) Dollars.

A claim against American Impalse Wheel Company for Seventeen Hundred and Twenty-four and 95-100 ($1,724.95) Dollars.

On the above claims there has been paid the sum of Four Hundred ($400.00) Dollars.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1901.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
No. 40 Exchange Place, New York City, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN McSWEENEY, Bankrupt.—No. 3,255.

Notice is hereby given that John McSweeney, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 28th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 26, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH E. WILLIAMS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward C. Williams, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 28th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 28th, 1901.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, Trial desired in Westchester County.—WILLIAM N. CLARK, Lawrence Clark, Ernest Howard Crosby, and Sarah M. Schieffelin, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Henry H. Schieffelin, deceased, plaintiffs, against ISABELLA LAWRENCE BEEKMAN; Anna N. Lawrence, Richard Lawrence, Geraldine Marie Lawrence, John Bayley Fish Lawrence, Elizabeth W. Lawrence; Sarah M. Schieffelin, Fanny K. Crosby, Margaret Eleanor Crosby, Maunsell Schieffelin Crosby; William Newton Clark, Henry Schieffelin Clark, Henry Schieffelin Clark, Jr., Frith Douglass Clark, William Lawrence Clark, Harriet A. Ver Planck, Margarita Schuyler Ver Planck, Matilda Schuyler Clark, Maria Theresa Clark, Elizabeth Clark Eaton, Elizabeth Eaton, the younger, Lawrence Clark, Euphemia Stebbins; Eleanor Jay Schieffelin, William Jay Schieffelin, William Jay Schieffelin, Jr., Margaret Louisa Schieffelin, Mary Jay Schieffelin, the younger, John Jay Schieffelin, Alice Holmes Stebbins, Grace Chapin, Grace Chapin, the younger, Beatrice Chapin, S. Schieffelin Stebbins, Mary Theresa Bradhurst Dodge, Charles Stuart Dodge, Lucy Bigelow Dodge, John Bigelow Dodge, Mary Ethel Cleveland Sanger, William Cary Sanger, Jr., Henry Lawrence Sanger, Mary Ethel Sanger; Edith Schieffelin Sabine, Elizabeth Haines Sabine, William T. Sabine, Jr., Philip Schieffelin Sabine, Alice W. Sabine, Gustavus Arthur Sabine, Julia H. T. Sabine, Samuel Schieffelin Sabine, Mary T. Schieffelin Sabine; Caroline Schuyler Nunn, Barbara Winifred Schieffelin Nunn, Helen Hamilton Constanza Nunn, Sidney Schieffelin Smith, Theodore Schuyler Smith, Henry Hamilton Schieffelin, Harriet Augusta Howes, Schuyler Schieffelin; Mary Bradhurst Winslow, Alice Chanler, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Jr., Alida Chanler, William Astor Chanler, Jr., Julia Chanler, Dorothy Chanler, Howard Chamberlain, Julia Robert, Matthew H. Morgan, Helene Mary Morgan, Arthur R. Robert (formerly Arthur R. Morgan), Charles L. Robert (formerly Charles L. Morgan), Dorothy Lee Robert; Laura Gertrude Cushing, Emilie Florence Gries, Elfrieda Laura Lilly Gries; Eugene Schieffelin; Elizabeth W. Lawrence, as sole administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Joseph B. Lawrence, deceased; and Henry S. Clark, as only acting executor of the last will and testament of Mary B. Schieffelin, deceased, defendants.—Supplemental Summons, (No. 3.)—[In partition.]

To the above-named defendants Sarah M. Schieffelin, Fanny K. Crosby, Margaret Eleanor Crosby, Maunsell Schieffelin Crosby; William Newton Clark, Henry Schieffelin Clark, Henry Schieffelin Clark, Jr., Frith Douglass Clark, William Lawrence Clark, Harriet A. Ver Planck, Margarita Schuyler Ver Planck, Matilda Schuyler Clark, Maria Theresa Clark, Elizabeth Clark Eaton, Elizabeth Eaton, the younger, Lawrence Clark, Euphemia Stebbins; Eleanor Jay Schieffelin, William Jay Schieffelin, William Jay Schieffelin, Jr., Margaret Louisa Schieffelin, Mary Jay Schieffelin, the younger, John Jay Schieffelin, Alice Holmes Stebbins, Grace Chapin, Grace Chapin, the younger, Beatrice Chapin, S. Schieffelin Stebbins, Mary Theresa Bradhurst Dodge, Charles Stuart Dodge, Lucy Bigelow Dodge, John Bigelow Dodge, Mary Ethel Cleveland Sanger, William Cary Sanger, Jr., Henry Lawrence Sanger, Mary Ethel Sanger; Edith Schieffelin Sabine, Elizabeth Haines Sabine, William T. Sabine, Jr., Philip Schieffelin Sabine, Alice W. Sabine, Gustavus Arthur Sabine, Julia H. T. Sabine, Samuel Schieffelin Sabine, Mary T. Schieffelin Sabine; Caroline Schuyler Nunn, Barbara Winifred Schieffelin Nunn, Helen Hamilton Constanza Nunn, Sidney Schieffelin Smith, Theodore Schuyler Smith, Henry Hamilton Schieffelin, Harriet Augusta Howes, Schuyler Schieffelin; Mary Bradhurst Winslow, Alice Chanler, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Jr., Alida Chanler, William Astor Chanler, Jr., Julia Chanler, Dorothy Chanler, Howard Chamberlain, Julia Robert, Matthew H. Morgan, Helene Mary Morgan, Arthur R. Robert (formerly Arthur R. Morgan), Charles L. Robert (formerly Charles L. Morgan), Dorothy Lee Robert; Laura Gertrude Cushing, Emilie Florence Gries, Elfrieda Laura Lilly Gries; Eugene Schieffelin; Elizabeth W. Lawrence, as sole administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Joseph B. Lawrence, deceased; and Henry S. Clark, as only acting executor of the last will and testament of Mary B. Schieffelin, deceased; and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the said amended complaint.

Dated, New York, August 30, 1900.

LUDLOW, TOWNSEND, & SEDGWICK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and P. O. Address: No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

To
ELIZABETH EATON, the younger, BEATRICE CHAPIN, CAROLINE SCHUYLER NUNN, BARBARA WINIFRED SCHIEFFELIN NUNN, HELEN HAMILTON CONSTANZA NUNN, MARY BRADHURST WINSLOW, JULIA CHANLER, DOROTHY CHANLER, HOWARD CHAMBERLAIN, JULIA ROBERT, HELENE MARY MORGAN, DOROTHY LEE ROBERT, and ELFRIEDE LAURA LILLY GRIES, *defendants above named:*

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. SAMUEL T. MADDOX, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 2nd, 1901, and filed with the amended complaint in this action, in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, in the village of White Plains, in said county, January 5, 1901.

The original summons and complaint were filed in the office of the said Clerk, January 12, 1898, and the supplemental summons No. 3 and amended complaint, September 8, 1900.

Dated, New York, January 5, 1901.

Yours, etc.,
LUDLOW, TOWNSEND, & SEDGWICK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja8-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM H. EARLE, plaintiff, against SARAH S. DURYEA and Charles H. Duryea, her husband, and Minneapolis Flour Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named denfendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 6th, 1900.

HAMILTON ODELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To the defendant Minneapolis Flour Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. Henry Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 24th, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1901.

HAMILTON ODELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja29-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LYDIA S CUTTING, as executrix of and trustee under the last will and testament of Heyward Cutting, deceased, plaintiff, against ERASMUS D. GARNSEY and Emma F. Garnsey, his wife; William V. Studdiford, George C. Currier, Margaret C. Smith and James W. Appleton, Annie Donnelly, Alexander Spiro, Rosie Schwartz, Rosie Schwartz, as guardian, etc., defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 12th, 1900.

FRANKLIN BARTLETT,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
82 Times Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Rosie Schwartz:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and State of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901.

FRANKLIN BARTLETT,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
82 Times Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MAI'DE H. KIRTLAND, plaintiff, against ADOLPHE MONELL-SAYRE, also known as ADOLPHE MONELL SAYRE, defendant.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Nov. 12, 1900.

HENRY WOLLMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office Address and Office No. 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Adolphe Monell-Sayre, also known as Adolphe Monell Sayre, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 26, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HENRY WOLLMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
New Post Office Address and Office No. 20 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja8-law6wTu

Legal Notices.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, NO. 1, of Philadelphia County, Pa.—June Term, 1900.—No. 40.—ANNA E. ZACKEL vs. PAUL ZACKEL.

To Paul Zackel, the above-named respondent:

Take notice that an application for divorce has been made by Anna E. Zackel in the above case, upon the application that you have willfully and maliciously deserted her, in the County of Philadelphia aforesaid, and have, without any just or reasonable cause, absented yourself from her habitation for and during the term of two years and more—to wit, from the 15th day of July, 1896, and still do persist in such desertion. By reason of your default in not entering an appearance the case has been referred to me as Master. I have appointed Wednesday, the 20th day of February, 1901, at two o'clock P. M., as the time, and my office, No. 1,003 Betz Building, Philadelphia, as the place of taking testimony in the cause, when and where you may attend, either in person or by attorney, and make defense, if any you have.

ja22-law4wTu C. J. HEPBURN, Master.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, COUNTY of New York.—HORACE T. ROWLEY, Plaintiff, against RACHEL FELDMAN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, known by the Street Number 140 West 129th Street, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, southerly side, three hundred (300) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-four (24) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of said One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-four (24) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed by Christiane Krae to the party of the first part hereto by deed recorded May 29th, 1896, in Section 7, Liber 37 of Conveyances, at Page 390.

Dated New York, January 28, 1901.

CHARLES S. GUGGENHEIMER, Referee.
WILLDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 140 West 129th Street:

129th Street.

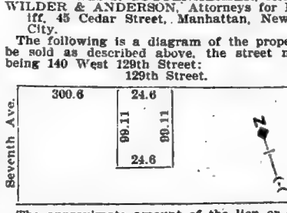

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,999.17-100, with interest thereon from the 24th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $362.24-100, with interest from January 25th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,069.29 and interest.

Dated New York, January 28, 1901.

CHARLES S. GUGGENHEIMER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY E. COE and WILLIAM W. APPLETON, as Trustees, under the last will and testament of Richard L. Campbell, deceased, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR NEUMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, No. 149 Broadway, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, to wit.: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Sixty-second Street with the westerly line of Lexington Avenue, and running from thence southerly along the westerly line of Lexington Avenue, twenty-five feet five inches; thence westerly and on a line parallel with Sixty-second Street, and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-five feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-second Street; thence easterly along the southerly line of Sixty-second Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Subject to a party wall agreement between Sarah A. Robbins and Thomas Kennedy, dated March 5th, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 8th day of April, 1879, in Liber 1,432 of Conveyances, Page 313.—Dated New York, January 26, 1901.

CHARLES W. WEST, Referee.
EDO. E. MERCELIS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 69 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 800 Lexington Avenue:

62d St.

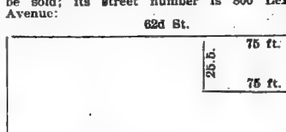

61st St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,359.69, with interest thereon from the 18th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $467.95, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $120.10 and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of January, 1901.

CHARLES W. WEST, Referee.

j29-2aw3wTu&F&f19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FANNIE L. STROUSE, plaintiff, against ISRAEL LEBOWITZ et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William W. Fogg, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, on the southerly side of 113th Street, between the Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and which being taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the said southerly side of 113th Street, distant seventy-five feet easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, as widened, and running thence easterly along the said street fifty feet, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly and parallel with said street fifty feet, and thence northerly and again parallel with said avenue one hundred feet and ten inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 28th, 1901.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.
DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

113th Street.

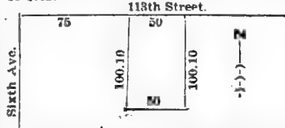

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,659.72, with interest thereon from the 10th day of December, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $220.30, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $250 and interest.

Dated New York, 28th day of January, 1901.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

ja29-2aw3wTu&Th&f20

Surrogate Notices.

McDONALD, ALEXANDER L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William A. Coe, Susan M. Miller, Martha Elizabeth Chipman, Cora Kelly Thomas, Dora Kelly, John J. Isaacs, and to the descendants of Charles M. Coe, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, heirs and next of kin of ALEXANDER L. McDONALD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas George E. Gartland of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alexander L. McDonald, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 8th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, our said county, the 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CHARLES E. SIMMS, Atty. for Petitioners, No. 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja22-law6wTu

MOWER CARO B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARO B. MOWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Pier 25 North River, New York City, on or before the 25th day of April, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1900.

Est. CARO B. MOWER. E. W. BUCK, Ex.

o23-law6mTu

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against CHARLES TANGE, George Stark, Marie Toelberg, and others, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, and being part of Lot Number 19, in Block Number 488 on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1882, as Map Number 890, and entitled "Map of subdivision of the property of Isabel Tiffany Perry, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York," being part of the Fox Estate," &c. The premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Kelly Street, distant one hundred and fifty-two feet and 92-100 of a foot southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Kelly and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, and running thence easterly, at right angles to said Kelly Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Kelly Street, seventeen feet; thence westerly, again at right angles to said Kelly Street, and for part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet to the said easterly side of said Kelly Street, and thence northerly and along said easterly side of said Kelly Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the premises conveyed to said Charles Tange by Marie Toelberg, by deed, dated June 23d, 1898, and on that day recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 18, Section 10, of Conveyances, Page 184.

Dated New York, January 14, 1901.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Referee.
REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

167th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $3,287.50, with interest thereon from January 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $212.08, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $200.48 and interest.

Dated New York, January 14, 1901.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Referee.

ja15-2aw3wT&F&feb5&6

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against CHARLES TANGE, George Stark, and Marie Toelberg, defendants.—Action Number 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, and being part of Lot Number 19, in Block Number 488 on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1882, as Map Number 890, and entitled "Map of subdivision of the property of Isabel Tiffany Perry, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York," being part of the Fox Estate," &c. The premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Kelly Street, distant one hundred and fifty-two feet and 92-100 of a foot southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Kelly and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, and running thence easterly, at right angles to said Kelly Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Kelly Street, seventeen feet; thence westerly, again at right angles to said Kelly Street, and for part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet to the said easterly side of said Kelly Street, and thence northerly and along said easterly side of said Kelly Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the premises conveyed to said Charles Tange by Marie Toelberg, by deed, dated June 23d, 1898, and on that day recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 18, Section 10, of Conveyances, Page 184.

Dated New York, January 14, 1901.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Referee.
REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

167th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $3,287.50, with interest thereon from January 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $191.17, together with the expenses of the sale; the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser, out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $200.48 and interest.

Dated New York, January 14, 1901.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Referee.

ja15-2aw3wTu&F&feb5&6

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EDWIN W. GREENBOWE, plaintiff, against ALICE M. BODINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 18th day of December, 1900, as re-settled by order of this court entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 23 day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment as re-settled by said order to be sold, and described in said judgment and decree as follows: All and singular the lands and, premises mentioned and described as follows, to wit:

Parcel No. 1: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue distant twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, and running thence easterly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty (80) feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street and part of the distance through another party wall eighty (80) feet to said easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel No. 2: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue distant fifty (50) feet and five (5) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, and running thence easterly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty (80) feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Sixty-eighth Street and part of the distance through another party wall eighty (80) feet to said easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel No. 3: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and known as No. 68 West End Avenue, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue distant seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches southwesterly from the southeasterly corner of West End Avenue and West Sixty-eighth Street; running thence eastwardly parallel with West Sixty-eighth Street and part of the way through a party wall eighty (80) feet; thence southwardly parallel with West End Avenue twenty-four (24) feet and three-quarter (¾) inches; thence westwardly, again parallel with West Sixty-eighth Street, eighty (80) feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northwardly along West End Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and three-quarter (8¾) inches to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being located in Block Number 1,159, Section No. 4, on

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL BUILDING, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Investment Securities.

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WARDWELL & ADAMS,
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16 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
A commission house working in the interest of clients, executing all orders upon the exchange and giving names of brokers with whom transaction is made in every instance. We issue upon request a book describing accurately the above markets and influences governing them. Also monthly fluctuation sheets and market reports.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
Execute Commission Orders.
PURCHASE OR SALE.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT, COTTON.
MARKET LETTER & POCKET INVESTMENT GUIDE FREE UPON APPLICATION.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,745,894.13
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, C. L. Hudson,
Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schaefer, Willard Brown,
H. S. Manning, S. C. T. Dodd, Philip Lehman,
Saml. A. Meyer, Jos. T. Brenson, Edwd F. Cragin,
Myron T. Herrick, William A. Spies, Eug. Blumenthal,
Chas. P. Culler, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jaytgould,
James McMillin, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark,
Jno. M. Donald, Jno. R. Bigeman, John W. Griggs.

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING CO.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.
A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at its office, No. 86 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of February, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to take action upon an amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation of said Company, which has been declared advisable by its Board of Directors, increasing the capital stock of said Company from the present authorized capital of sixty-five million dollars ($65,000,000) to an authorized capital of one hundred million dollars, ($100,000,000,) one-half of such increase to be preferred stock and one-half thereof common stock.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on January 26th, 1901, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on February 18th, 1901.
Dated New York City January 19th, 1901.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next anhual meeting to be held on the 19th day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.
Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.
WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

AN ASSURED 7% INVESTMENT
Prompt Payment Semi-Annual Dividends Beginning July 1st, 1901, Definitely Provided for Out of Established Earnings.
Cumulative Preferred Stock at par, and with it full paid and non-assessable common stock, part of same consideration in a company connected in its operations with one of the greatest railway systems in the country.
Through this connection will come immediate increase in holdings that will yield sufficient additional income to assure liberal dividends on the common stock.
For full particulars address
AMERICAN FINANCE AND TRUST CO.,
Park Row Building. - - New York City.

TEMPLE IRON COMPANY
Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds.
In accordance with the sinking fund provisions of the Mortgage to the undersigned as Trustee, offerings of above bonds are invited up to January 31st, 1901, in amount sufficient to absorb the sum of $87,084.52.
Envelopes should be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Temple Iron Company Sinking Fund."
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee,
By GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice President.

KANSAS CITY, MO., GAS COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
In accordance with the sinking fund provisions of the Mortgage to the undersigned as Trustee, offerings of above bonds are invited up to January 31st, 1901, in amount sufficient to absorb the sum of $83,085.28.
Envelopes should be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Kansas City, Mo., Gas Company Sinking Fund."
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
By GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COMPOSITE TYPE BAR STOCK
DEALT IN
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

National Salt Company Trust Certificates.

Issued by the American Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio, incident to the purchase of the United Salt Company.
Total issue $2,500,000, divided equally in Preferred and Common Stocks.
Dividends guaranteed for three and one-half years at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the Preferred and ten per cent. per annum on the Common Stock.
The Common Stock Trust Certificates given as a bonus to purchasers of the Preferred Trust Certificates, making the return equivalent to seventeen per cent. per annum.

The National Salt Company of New Jersey acquired the United Salt Company of Ohio in the Fall of 1899, and in payment deposited with the American Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio, its own stock to the amount of $2,500,000, half of the amount in Preferred Stock and half in Common Stock.
The Stock of the United Salt Company was endorsed in blank, and also deposited with the American Trust Company at the same time.
The American Trust Company issued its Certificates representing the Preferred and Common Stocks of the National Salt Company held by it.
To each trust certificate representing 100 shares of the Preferred Stock is attached a certificate of indebtedness of the National Salt Co. for $2,450.00, and to each Trust Certificate representing 100 shares of the Common Stock is attached a certificate of indebtedness of the National Salt Company for $5,500.00. These Certificates of indebtedness are payable semi-annually so as to provide half yearly dividends on the Preferred Stock Certificates of three and one-half per cent., and on the Common Stock Certificates of five per cent. The dividends are payable in January and July of each year until 1904, when the Trust Certificates are redeemable in the regular Preferred and Common Stocks of the National Salt Co.
The purpose of the agreement was to insure the payment of dividends on the stock in question during the formative period of the Company. The Company is already paying dividends on both classes of its stock, and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to do so indefinitely.
The stock of the United Salt Company was deposited as security for the Certificates of indebtedness. In case of default in any semi-annual payment of the certificates of indebtedness the remaining indebtedness becomes due at once, and the Trust Company is empowered to sell the stock of the United Salt Company to provide funds to meet the payment of all such certificates in full.
The United Salt Company is one of the most valuable items in the Assets of the National Salt Company. There are no bonds or other liens upon the property of the National Salt Company.

We offer a limited amount of the above described Preferred Trust Certificates at 115, and to each purchaser will be given as a bonus an equal amount in the Common Stock Trust Certificates.

Stewart Barr & Co.,
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
96 BROADWAY.
JANUARY 26, 1901.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$6,000 City of New York 3 p. c. Consld. Stock (Police Department Bds.,) due Nov., 1925.
5 shs. 2d Natl. Bank of Hoboken, N. J.
102 shs. United Shoe Machinery Co. common.
102 shs. United Shoe Machinery Co. prefd.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
$1,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., 2361.
$1,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1919.
$3,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$1,000 Chic. & No. West. R. R. (Madison Extn.) 1st 7 p. c. Bd., 1911.
$1,000 Winona & St. Peter R. R. 2d Mtge. (now 1st) 7 p. c. Bd., 1907.
$1,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R. R. 2d Mtge. (now 1st) 6 p. c. Bd., 1909.
$100 United States 3 p. c. Bd., 1918.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$5,000 Consolidated Lehigh Slate Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Nov., 1899, Coups.
349 shs. Ohio & Indiana Gas Co.
39 shs. Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
17 shs. Germania Fire Insurance Co.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
29 shs. B'klyn Academy of Music (with tickets.)
20 shs. Bank of New Amsterdam.
50 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. United States Mortgage and Trust Co.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
12 shs. National City Bank.
33 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
$1,500 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
118 shs. Ohio & Indiana Gas Co.
5 shs. Home Insurance Co.
9 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. 24 Avenue R. R. Co.
19 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Mt. Morris Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Brooklyn Hills Improvement Co. (Hypd.)
$5,000 Ohio Mining & Man'fg Co. 5 p. c. Inc. Bds.
15 shs. Mt. Morris Bank.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
224 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
40 shs. Natl. City Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$4,000 Manhattan Beach Motel & Land Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$10,000 Ohio Mining & Manf'g Co. 5 p. c. Inc. Bds.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
50 shs. Shelter Island Height Association (Hypd.)
15 shs. Ninth National Bank.
10 shs. Kings County Bank of Brooklyn (Hypd.)
20 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Compressed Gas Capsule Co. common.
500 shs. Murphy Safety Third Rail Electric Co. pfd. (Hypd.)
$2,500 Murphy Safety Third Rail Elec. Co. 6 p. c. Certificates of Indebtedness (Hypd.)
10 shs. Market and Fulton Bank.
25 shs. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
20 shs. Union Trust Co.
50 shs. Mercantile National Bank.
300 shs. American Beet-Sugar Co. common.
8 shs. North American Trust Co.
$5,000 Lou., Hend. & St. Louis Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., (Hypd.) 1946.
57 shs. Lou., Hend. & St. Louis Ry. pfd. (Hypd.)
$14.50 Lou., Hend. & St. Louis Ry. scrip (Hypd.)
100 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co. (Hypd.)
2,200 shs. Texas, Sabine Valley and Northwestern Ry. (Hypd.)
217 shs. Bishop Fibre Co. (Hypd.)
900 shs. Lou., St. Louis & Texas Ry. (Hypd.)
15 shs. Alabama and Georgia Iron Co. pfd.
10 shs. Alabama and Georgia Iron Co. common.
50 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
12 shs. Fowler Manufacturing Co., Ltd., New Series, No. 5, (Hypd.)
$78.77 Fowler Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Scrip, New Series, No. 6, (Hypd.)
2 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Gauley Association pref'd.
100 shs. Gauley Association common.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
1 sh. Bowling Green Trust Co.
200 shs. Electric Storage Battery Co. pfd.
10 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
10 sh. Bowery Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
20 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., $100 each.
50 shares Bennington Petroleum Co., $5 each.
200 shares Ulster Company, $5 each.
200 shares Copper King of Arizona, $1 each.
(Executors' Sale, Estate of John Jay Mathews.)
100 shares National Butchers & Drovers' Bank, $25 each.
List at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

New York Free Circulating Library.
In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York Free Circulating Library, held at the Bruce Branch of said Corporation, No. 226 West Forty-second Street, in the City of New York, on January 8th, 1901.
We, the undersigned, President and Secretary of the said New York Free Circulating Library, do hereby give notice of a meeting of the members of the New York Free Circulating Library, to be held at the Bruce Branch of said Corporation, No. 226 West Forty-second Street, on Tuesday, February 19th, 1901, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.
The object of this meeting is to vote upon the question of the ratification by the members of the New York Free Circulating Library of a certain agreement of consolidation made and executed by and between the New York Public Library (Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations) and the New York Free Circulating Library, dated January 11th, 1901.
Dated New York, January 14th, 1901.
J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, President.
FRANCIS C. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 1901, 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed Feb. 2d to Feb. 13th.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1901.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of Wool Exchange will be held at No. 260 West Broadway, New York City, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
D. H. BATES, Secy.

Meetings and Elections.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 53 Duane Street, in the City of New York, at 12 M., on the 12th day of February, 1901, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Transfer books will be closed from February 9th to February 13th, 1901.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
New York, January 29, 1901.

OFFICE OF
The New York Fire Insurance Company,
New York, Jan. 29, 1901.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1901. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PORT Henry Iron Ore Co., for the election of trustees and for any other business that will come before it, will be held at the office of Messrs. Witherbee, Sherman & Co., No. 56 Pine Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February, at 11:00 A. M.
Dated New York, January 21st, 1901.
JOSEPH T. TOWER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Azure Mining Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, at 172 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City, on Thursday, Feb. 14th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
MEYER D. ROTHSCHILD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Barnston Tea Co., Lt'd, will be held at the office of the company, 6 Barclay St., New York City, on Thursday, February 14, at 4 o'clock P. M.
P. A. MAHONY, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute at 19 West 44th St., Thursday, February 7th, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 SOUTH STREET.
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars Per Share on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1901. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., January 26th, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 2d, 1901.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St., and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane, New York, January 9, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-half Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 14th, and reopened on Saturday, February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, Jan. 26, 1901.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and an annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared respectively out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1900, payable at this office on Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1901. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, Feb. 5, and reopen on Monday, Feb. 11, 1901.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
Treasurer's Office, Chicago, January 29th, 1901.
The coupons for interest due February 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four per cent. 40-Year Gold Bonds of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company will be paid in Chicago at the office of the Company, 1001 Royal Insurance Building, and in New York at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., on and after that date.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 15th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th. The transfer books will be closed from February 1st to February 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The German-American Bank,
New York, Jan. 18, 1901.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. payable on and after February 1. The transfer books will be closed from January 25 to February 2.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Standard Rope & Twine Company
First Mortgage Bonds.
COUPONS DUE FEBRUARY 1st on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street, New York City.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 28	1,011,056
To date this year	27,301,932
Corresponding date last year	8,657,019

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 28	$3,078,000
To date this year	$81,032,450
Corresponding date last year	$43,278,600

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2 per cent.; at three months, 3¼ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	1	Manhattan	¼
Am. Tobacco	½	Minn. & St. L. pf	½
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1½
Chi. & East. Ill	½	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	1½	National Tube	½
Chi. & N. W.	1⅝	Nat. Tube pf	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Norfolk & West.	½
Col. So. 1st pf	⅝	Pacific Mail	1⅝
Cent. Tobacco pf	½	Pere Marq. pf	2
Del. & Hudson	1	Pep. Steel pf	¾
Del., L. & W.	1½	Southern Pac.	⅞
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	1	Twin City R. T.	½
General Electric	1½	U. S. Leather	½
Kan. Cy. So. pf	1½	U. S. Leather pf	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf	¼	Int. Power	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	⅝	Man. Beach	1½
Am. Steel & W. pf	1½	Met. Street Ry	½
Am. Tin Plate	⅞	Mexican Central	½
Am. Tin Plate pf	½	Mo. Pacific	1
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	Nat. Lead	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	Nat. Lead pf	¾
B'klyn R. T.	1⅜	Nat. Steel	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	¾	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & Alton	¾	N. Y. Ont. & W.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅛	Northern Pacific	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	1	North. Pac. pf	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Rep. Steel	⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	¾	Southern Railway	½
Erie	⅜	Texas & Pacific	⅓
Erie 2d pf	⅝	Third Avenue	1
Federal Steel	1¼	Union Pacific	⅝
Hock. Valley pf	½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Int. Paper	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P., C. & M. 7s	12½	Gen. Elect. deb. 5s	1¼
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	2	Kan. C. & Pac. 1st	1
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ext. 5s	2⅝	Long Isl. Gnif. 4s	1
Col. F. & I. 1st	2	Mo. Pac. con. 6s	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d 7s	5½
		Ulster & Del. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Kings Co. El. 1st	1	West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1
Stand. R. & T. 6s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The movement of prices on the stock market yesterday developed considerable irregularity. In the early trading following the advance in St. Paul stock and the persistent reports that the deal with Great Northern and Northern Pacific was near to completion, quotations advanced quite generally throughout the list and the undertone gave evidence of substantial strength. On the advance, however, considerable realizing appeared, causing recessions, in some cases rather material, from the high figures. Coincident with the decline came a number of disquieting reports, emanating from bear sources—one declaring that the outcome of the meeting of the Steel and Wire Directors would prove a distinct disappointment to the Street. But a short time later the reports became more encouraging. With the more hopeful view came a change in prices for the better, only again to incline lower when another batch of doleful rumors appeared. In the last fifteen minutes of trading, however, a general rally set in, and rather definite suggestions were then heard that within the next twenty-four hours developments of a favorable nature would appear. It was said that an official statement announcing the completion of the St. Paul deal is likely to be made.

Further evidences of the continued prosperity of the railroads of the country were presented during the day in the publication of a number of statements showed a substantial increase. They included such diverse systems as St. Paul, Atchison, Southern Railway, and St. Louis and San Francisco. In respect to the last-named security there is now semi-official assurance of an increased dividend on the second preferred stock.

Money continues easy, the rate yesterday for call dropping as low as 1¾ per cent.

The St. Paul deal was "on" again yesterday morning, when, following the advance on Saturday of six points, the stock shot up more than three points higher, to within a fraction of 159. It was "off" again—according to the Street's notion—when in the later trading the issue declined to below 154, largely on profit taking. As a matter of fact, the best information is that the deal is merely as it has been for some time—developing, and that the active interests at work in it have now practically perfected their plans. It is said, indeed, that the syndicate to float the collateral trust bonds to be exchanged for St. Paul stock has been formed.
The preferred stock sold up during the day to the highest price on record.
In well-informed quarters it is generally understood that an official statement telling of the actual closing of the deal will be made probably within the next twenty-four hours.

St. Louis and San Francisco shares were strong, being favorably affected by the increased earnings which the system continues to show. For December the net earnings totaled $402,540, an increase of $123,460, while for the six months ended Dec. 31 a surplus of $1,041,570 is reported after all charges, and the payment of the dividend on the first preferred—an increase of $522,500. This, in effect, shows 4 per cent. earned on the common stock. It is now semi-officially admitted that the reports of an increased dividend on the second preferred are likely to be realized, and on the strength of this there is large buying of the common stock in the belief that soon it will be put on a dividend basis.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the weakest of the local railway stocks, not sharing in the early morning advance and in the afternoon selling off easily. There has been steady liquidation in the stock since the meeting last week, when, contrary to promises and expectations, neither Metropolitan nor Pennsylvania interests were elected to the Board of Directors.

Rumors that fresh negotiations were under way for a Manhattan lease by Metropolitan were again heard, but little attention was given them.

Traders and speculators alike were not disposed to deal actively in the steel stocks, pending the result of the meeting of the Directors of Steel and Wire. Generally, sentiment seemed bearish, and there was selling of the Steel and Wire stock in the belief that the dividend action would be disappointing, though in the late trading the stock was run up sharply. In Federal Steel there was selling on the statement that the bond issue of the company will be made in a day or two.

The advance in Pacific Mail was on buying by several houses which were credited with having received private advices from Washington that the chances for the passage of the Ship Subsidy bill were growing better. On the theory that whatever benefited Pacific Mail would also benefit Southern Pacific, which controls Pacific Mail, there was heavy buying of the Southern Pacific stock, in which a new pool is said to be operating.

The strength of the Grangers was apparently in sympathy with the rise in St. Paul, though in Rock Island there was independent buying by houses close to the controlling interests in the property. The argument is that, compared with the other Grangers, Rock Island is selling too low.

With the renewed activity in Leather Trust shares came many fanciful tales, chiefly dealing with the Rockefeller interest in the property. One story has it that young Mr. Rockefeller is to be put at the head of the property. No corroboration of the report can be had.

Some of the interests which recently were heavy buyers of Wabash securities say that it is beyond question that the Lackawanna Railroad is after the property. Lackawanna officials themselves say they have no knowledge of any such desire on their part.

The strength of Norfolk and Western common stock was on the report that a 4 per cent. dividend is to be declared on the stock at the Directors' meeting this week. The report is altogether lacking of official confirmation.

Western houses were reported to be the largest buyers of Atchison, and in this connection the old talk of dividend action on the common stock in the near future was heard. For December the company reports an increase of $269,790 in net income, after the payment of taxes and rentals.

London was not much of a factor in the market, though the irregular prices sent over here at the opening had the effect of checking bullish sentiment somewhat and of preventing the "wild opening" that in some quarters had been predicted. All told London sold on balance during the day about 15,000 shares.

A further avance in sterling exchange yesterday led to renewed discussion as to the probability of gold exports not only to Paris, but to London. General opinion is that about $5,000,000 in gold will go out to Paris this week, and that exchange will so shape itself that within a couple of weeks' time exports to London direct will be made.

Time was when Sugar Trust was regarded as the most variable stock on the list, its movements and fluctuations being decidedly erratic. Now brokers are declaring that St. Paul is easily the market leader in respect of irregularity. Yesterday, after its initial rise above 158, it sold down to 155, then up to 156⅛, then down to 153½, then up to 155, then down to 152½, then up to 154½—and so on until the close of the market. From the trading standpoint it offered excellent opportunity, but many innocent lambs suffered in the attempt to catch the movements.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

All the London Exchanges to remain closed next Saturday.

Chicago officials of American Linseed Company, whose presence is necessary for the transaction of important company matters, summoned to this city

Denial by officials of Eastern lines out of Chicago of the story regarding a reduction in freight rates on flour and provisions for export.

Railroad Advisory Committee asked by several of the Western roads to meet within a few days, when, it is said, an attempt will be made to admit the Canadian Pacific to membership in the Railway Clearing House.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of New York, National Banking Association, to be held Feb. 27, to vote upon making the number of Directors not less than thirteen and not more than fifteen, and if adopted, to vote for one or more additional Directors to the present board.

Increase in the Washburn Wire Company's common stock from $500,000 to $1,250,000 and its 7 per cent. preferred stock from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000.

Surplus of $1,199,025 above the legal requirement shown by last week's statement outside banks, an increase of $782,875 as compared with the previous week.

Shipments of 284,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Payment begun by the Chicago and Northwestern of the interest on its funded debt due on Friday.

Sanction given by the stockholders of the Lake Street Elevated Railroad, Chicago, for the purchase of the Harlem and Batavia line.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.
Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3⅝@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.
Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $185,404; balances, $5,692,540; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $500,081.
Money on call in London, 3½@3¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4 1-16@4⅛ per cent. for short and 4⅛@4¼ per cent. for three months' bills.
Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.81 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84@$4.84⅛; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.82⅝@$4.84.
Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.15 less 1-16@5.15⅝; reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95¼@95 5-16, and guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10@12c premium. Boston—5@10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14½@15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Money was firm and wanted to-day, and discounts were steady. A possible reduction of the bank rate was freely discussed.
Apart from the rise in Americans, the transactions on the Stock Exchange were featureless, operators being busy with the carry-over. Rates generally were stiffer. Telegraphic delays in the provinces, Scotland, and the Continent, owing to the prevailing gale, hampered business. Home rails were mostly fractionally lower.
Americans opened quiet, at parity, and were firm throughout the day, St. Paul leading. Kafirs were firm. Rhodesians rallied smartly.
It is stated that serious difficulties in connection with the settlement have been surmounted, and that no disastrous failures are likely to occur. Owing to threats of lack of carrying-over facilities, many weak bull operators in West Africans were cleared out during the account.
Consols for money, 96⅝; consols for the account, 96⅝; Atchison, 47⅛; Canadian, 90⅜; St. Paul, 161; Illinois Central, 135; Louisville, 92⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 85½; New York Central, 145¼; Erie, 29⅝; Pennsylvania, 75; Reading, 16⅝; Erie first preferred, 66⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 89⅜; Grand Trunk, 6⅞; Anaconda, 8⅝; Rand mines, 36⅞.
Bar silver flat at 28⅞d per ounce.
Money, 3½@3¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 4 1-16 4⅛ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4⅛@4¼ per cent.
Spanish fours, 71½.
All the London Exchanges will be closed Feb. 2.
Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.20; Madrid, 35.30; Lisbon, 43.25; Rome, 5.92½.

The Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were irregular, and business was inanimate. Later, internationals and Kafirs were firmer. Tramways and tractions were freely offered, and were lower.
Three per cent. rentes 101 francs 92½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 13½ centimes for checks.
Spanish fours, 71.95.

BANK TAX LEGISLATION

Clearing House Committee Discusses Pending Bills.

Appoints Delegates to Go to Albany to Oppose Them — J. Edward Simmons's Argument.

At a meeting of the Clearing House Committee yesterday afternoon, the various phases of bank and trust company legislation now before the Legislature in Albany were discussed, and as a result a committee, consisting of Messrs. Tappen, Baker, and Simmons, with Manager Sherer as Secretary, was appointed to go to the capital, if necessary, and to

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

From the opening to the closing of the outside market yesterday trading was carried on on a very small scale and few issues were sufficiently active to attract any attention. Prices showed more irregularity than they did on the closing days of last week, and final quotations showed a number of declines as well as of advances. The falling off in transactions from the totals recorded on Friday and Saturday was marked, and seemed to indicate how limited public interest in the outside market is at present.

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ELECTRIC BOAT was among the stocks that showed considerable strength. The common stock showed no net gain, but the preferred, on the purchase of about 500 shares, sold up 2 points, to 55, and closed at 54½ bid. It is said that in some directions very satisfactory progress has recently been made in the business of the company, but nothing of a very definite or official character has been made known.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA showed further improvement. The common was fairly active at 6 and the preferred at 30. Fractional net gains were made in both issues.

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HAVANA COMMERCIAL preferred sold up to 54½, and then the bid dropped back to 52. The common stock was also weaker, and at the close was offered at 11, showing a net loss of 1 point.

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NEW AMSTERDAM GAS bonds were in good demand. In addition to the smaller transactions there was a sale of $100,000 of the bonds at 109. They closed at 109 bid.

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UNION COPPER, with some of the other copper stocks, showed a little improvement. It sold to the extent of about 500 shares at 4½.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER sold at 21, and closed unchanged at 20½ bid. Sales amounted to 500 shares.

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WORCESTER TRACTION.—A plan is being considered for the liquidation of the Worcester Traction Company of New Jersey, which owns the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company of Massachusetts. Owing to the difficulties of managing the property through a foreign corporation, it is proposed to revert to the older and local charter, doing away entirely with the New Jersey corporation. The consent of the stockholders to the plan is now being sought, and it is expected that announcement of the details of the plan will be made before long. The Worcester Traction Company is capitalized at $5,000,000, represented by $3,000,000 of common stock and $2,000,000 of cumulative 6 per cent. preferred stock, which is subject to retirement at 105. Recently these stocks have shown considerable strength.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS securities were relatively dull, but continued to show strength. The preferred stock closed at 74½ bid, a net gain of nearly a point.

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GENERAL CARRIAGE was fairly active and weaker. It closed with a fractional net loss, at 37¾ bid.

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COMPRESSED AIR was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares, between 33½ and 34½. It closed at 34 bid.

***

STANDARD CHAIN common remained offered at 50. No bid for the stock was reported.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 26. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf	28	30	28	30
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80	82	80½	81
American Banknote	50	53	50	55
American Bicycle	6	6¼	6	6¼
American Bicycle pf.	25	26	25	26
American Bicycle bonds	70	72	70	71
American Bridge	42½	43	42¾	43
Am. Bridge pf.	91¼	91¾	91¼	91½
American Chicle	79	80	79	80
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	10½	11	10½	10
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	52	55	52	55
*American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
Am. Typefounders'	57	62	57	62
Anthracite Coal	.....	.....	81½	.....
Aberdeen Copper	12¾	13	12¾	12¾
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	20½	21	20½	21
British Exch. 3s	98	98½	98	98½
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5¼	5	5¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	31	33	31	33
Central & So. Am. Tel.	105	106	105	106
Central Fireworks	24	28	24	28
Central Fireworks pf.	74	76	74	76
Consolidated Car	34	34½	34	35
Consolidated Equipment	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	20	25	20	25
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	.....	104½	.....
Crucible Steel	23¾	23¾	23¾	24⅛
Crucible Steel pf.	78½	79	78½	81
Cramps' Shipyard	80	82	80	82
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	29¾	30	29¾	30
Electric Boat	52	54½	52	54½
Electric Boat pf.	54½	55	54½	55
Electric Vehicle	15½	18	15½	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Empire Steel	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel pf.	39	44	39	44
Flemington Coal & Coke	17	23	17	23
General Carriage	37¾	40	37¾	40
General Chemical	60	65	60	62
General Chemical pf.	97	98½	97	98½
German Treasury 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅞
Havana Commercial	11	14	11	15
Havana Commercial pf.	52	55	53½	.....
Hudson River Tel.	117	122	117	122
Illinois Transportation	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf.	42	47	42	47
Inter-State Oil	1½	2	1½	2
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1	¾	1
Lorillard pf.	100	.....	100	1
*Markeen Copper	1⅝	3	1⅝	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	12	13½	12	13½
Nat. Enamel & Stamp	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	80	84	80	84
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	2¾	3	2¾	3
N. Y. Transportation	4½	5	4½	5
Otis Elevator	27½	28¾	27½	28¾
Otis Elevator pf.	90½	91½	90½	91½
Peo., Dec. & Evans	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	30½	30½	30	30½
Retsof	2	3	2	3
Retsof bonds	78	85	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94½	95	94½	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27½	28	27½	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77	79	77	79
Safety Car Heat & Light	123½	125½	123½	125½
St. Louis Transit	104	104½	104	104½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68½	70	68½	70
Seaboard Air Line	10½	10¾	10½	10¾
Seaboard Air Line pf.	24½	25¾	24½	25¾
Sheet Steel pf.	74	76	73½	76
Singer Mfg.	270	300	270	300
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J.	795	800	797	800
Sterling Copper	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
Storage Power	16½	17	16	17
Tennessee Copper	16¾	17	16¾	17
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4½	6	4½	6
Trenton Potteries	5	8	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	60	55	60
Union Copper	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
Union Typewriter	41	42	41	42
Union Typewriter pf.	111½	113	111½	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	114	116	114	116
United Cigar Mfrs. of St. L.	89½	90	89½	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	73½	74	73½	74
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3½	4½	3½	4½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	31	35	31	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	183	185	183	185
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	235	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	102½	.....	102½	.....
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	113	115	113	115
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	118	116	118
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	235	240	235	240
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	205	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s	104½	106	104½	107
Columbus Railway	36	40	35	37
Columbus Railway pf.	91½	93½	90	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s	108	108	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. A. 2d	98	100	98	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	30	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	79	81	80	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	90	.....	90	.....
New Orleans Traction	22	.....	22	.....
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	85	82½	85½
North Jersey St. R. R. pf.	25	27	25	27
Second Av. R.R. consols	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116½	118	110½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	37	41	39	45
23th & 26th St. 5s, 1990	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34	36	34	36
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1¼	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	74	76	73	76
Central Union 5s, gtd.	104½	105½	104½	104½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	56	55	56
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	21	23	21	23
Denver Gas 5s	63	68	63	68
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,670	1,540	1,524
3d week Jan.	$149,305	$124,224	$129,829
From July 1	4,059,125	3,513,219	3,503,433
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	537
3d week Jan.	70,227	75,367	57,342
From July 1	2,313,945	2,354,294	1,943,063
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	103	94	93
3d week Jan.	26,980	24,000	22,712
From July 1	794,515	691,841	671,433
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,838	1,838
3d week Jan.	314,267	289,153	231,518
From July 1	10,158,505	9,344,168	8,477,803
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	3,707	3,707	3,707
3d week Jan.	502,558	533,017	.....
From Jan. 1	1,493,767	1,529,455	.....
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week Jan.	25,064	25,814	19,184
From Jan. 1	75,356	74,215	55,155
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	343
3d week Jan.	59,853	62,514	48,856
From July 1	2,041,505	1,987,012	1,564,091
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
3d week Jan.	21,901	18,652	17,995
From July 1	669,957	620,597	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week Jan.	53,649	50,135	43,143
From Jan. 1	158,400	148,156	128,754
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for December—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	7,808	7,706	7,706
Gross earnings	4,760,628	4,142,295	3,886,773
Operating ex.	2,675,724	2,327,195	2,465,022
Net earnings	2,080,904	1,815,070	1,421,750
Charges	191,392	191,392	129,861
Surplus	1,893,568	1,623,778	1,291,889
Prop. ex to gross	56¼	56¼	63¾
Gross, 6 months	26,946,616	23,813,481	21,087,632
Net, 6 months	11,011,272	9,411,299	6,359,241
Surplus, 6 months	10,007,072	8,428,817	5,548,094
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for December—			
Mileage	131	131	131
Gross earnings	1,458,010	1,184,518	973,988
Expenses	867,088	717,427	640,675
Net earnings	590,922	467,091	333,313
Other income	6,354	5,417	5,247
Total net	597,176	472,507	338,560
Charges	346,627	295,659	255,504
Surplus	250,550	206,849	83,056
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for December—			
Gross earnings	3,782,933	3,595,398	3,504,277
Ex. and taxes	2,798,012	2,172,928	1,012,971
Net earnings	1,184,921	1,422,470	1,591,306
Prop. ex to gross	74	60¾	54⅝
Gross, 6 months	22,303,225	22,586,348	20,330,348
Net, 6 months	8,415,599	8,168,052	8,507,240
HOCKING VALLEY for December—			
Gross earnings	398,882	367,405	246,743
Exp. and taxes	238,487	229,428	167,496
Net earnings	160,395	147,977	79,247
Prop. ex to gross	57½	60 1-16	67⅝
Total income	489,267	284,677	.....
Charges	127,152	110,504	.....
Surplus	362,115	174,173	.....
Gross, 6 months	2,433,785	2,143,940	1,439,154
Net, 6 months	1,016,456	881,267	473,941
Surp., 6 months	864,523	571,403	.....
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for December—			
Gross earnings	385,828	365,189	312,150
Expenses	193,071	191,928	221,606
Net earnings	192,757	173,261	90,544
Gross, 12 months	4,703,041	4,069,300	4,263,038
Net, 12 months	2,105,321	2,261,529	1,904,332
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for December—			
Gross earnings	610,926	676,327	607,095
Expenses	508,379	397,250	378,727
Net earnings	402,543	279,077	228,967
Gross, 6 months	5,198,417	5,154,455	3,706,377
Net, 6 months	2,408,115	1,802,534	1,534,444
WABASH for December—			
Gross earnings	1,536,238	1,430,459	1,222,391
Op. expenses	1,147,844	1,041,803	938,411
Net earnings	388,394	388,656	283,980
Prop. exp. to gross	74¾	72¾	76¾
Gross earnings	9,103,815	8,649,096	7,399,120
Net earnings	2,666,884	2,481,919	1,984,329
WISCONSIN CENTRAL for December—			
Gross earnings	412,291	395,937	397,441
Expenses	269,944	263,029	246,409
Net earnings	142,347	132,908	151,032
Other income	1,940	2,305	10,158
Total net	144,287	135,213	161,189
Fixed charges	13,949	128,240	117,599
Surplus	10,244	6,972	43,590
Gross, 6 months	2,744,321	3,037,356	2,618,596
Net, 6 months	1,008,824	1,262,936	1,114,484
Total net	1,017,429	1,273,113	1,177,993
Surp., 6 months	208,497	404,330	377,279

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Amal. Copper	90	90	90	90
40,400	Am. Steel & W.	41¾	43⅝	39½	39½
16,900	Am. Sugar Ref.	134½	135¾	134½	134½
200	Am. Tobacco	114¾	115	114¾	114¾
2,380	At., T. & S. F.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
1,880	A., T. & S. F. pf.	85½	85¾	84¾	85⅛
10	Balt. & Ohio	88	88	88	88
40,600	Brook. R. Tran.	73½	73⅝	70¾	70⅝
20	Ches. & Ohio	39½	39½	39½	39½
4,150	Chi., Bur. & Q.	143¾	145½	143¾	143⅜
20	Chi. Gt. West.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
43,740	C., Mil. & St. P.	155	158⅛	153	154⅞
2,140	C., R. I. & Pac.	122	122⅝	121¼	121½
10	Col. C. & I.	44	44	44	44
500	Cont. Tobacco	45	45¼	44½	44½
380	Erie	28⅞	29	28	28
220	Erie 1st pf.	63⅝	64⅜	63⅜	63½
20,060	Federal Steel	43⅞	44⅞	41⅞	42⅛
1,030	Louis. & Nash.	87¾	88¼	87½	87⅝
34,270	Manhattan	112⅜	113⅝	110⅝	110⅝
100	Mo., K. & T.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18¾
800	Mo., K. & T. pf.	54½	55⅝	53¾	54½
1,810	Mo. Pacific	86⅞	86⅞	85⅝	85⅝
10	N. Y. Central	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
500	N. Y., O. & W.	32⅝	32⅝	31	31½
30	Norf. & West.	45⅝	45⅝	45½	45⅝
8,900	Nor. Pacific	84⅜	85¼	82⅛	82⅝
10	Pacific Mail	47	47	47	47
100	Pennsylvania	140¾	140¾	140¼	140¼
1,120	People's Gas	99⅝	100⅞	99⅝	99⅝
780	Reading	32¾	32¾	31⅜	31⅞
1,160	Read. 1st pf.	71⅜	71⅝	71¼	71⅜
20	Rep. Iron & S.	14	14	14	14
100	St. L. St'hw. pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
5,400	South. Pacific	44½	44¾	44½	44⅝
220	Southern Ry.	20⅝	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛
195	Southern Ry. pf.	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	71¼
250	Tenn. Coal & I.	57½	57½	56½	56⅞
200	Texas Pac	28½	28½	27¾	27¾
12,130	Union Pac.	84	84½	82½	83⅛
4,850	U. S. Leather	12¾	13¼	12¾	13
20	U. S. Rubber	20½	20½	20½	20¼
110	Wabash pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28	28
20	West. Union	84	84	84	84
248,595					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼
2,000	St. L. St'hw. 5s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
4,000	Wabash deb. B	47	47	47	47
$9,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$140,648,198
Gold	70,791,363
Silver	18,885,121
United States notes	12,767,841
Treasury notes of 1890	236,160
National banknotes	13,300,563
Total receipts this day	2,232,394
Total receipts this month	42,268,596
Total receipts this year	334,110,457
Total expenditures this day	1,505,000
Total expenditures this month	36,625,000
Total expenditures this year	309,729,155
Deposits in National banks	97,759,909
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	1,042,705
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	1,460,857
Customs	729,000
Miscellaneous	36,436

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$275,999,379
Silver dollars	428,456,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,549,713
Silver bullion of 1890	55,177,287
United States notes	1,275,000
Total	$764,457,379

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$275,999,379
Silver certificates outstanding	428,456,000
Treasury notes outstanding	58,727,000
Currency certificates outstanding	1,275,000
Total	$764,457,379

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$54,879,723
Gold certificates	15,911,940
Silver coin and bullion	9,652,659
Silver certificates	9,232,472
United States notes	12,767,841
Other assets	20,234,508
Total in Treasury	$122,678,836
Deposits in National banks	97,759,909
Total	$220,438,745
Current liabilities	79,790,547
Available cash balance	$140,648,198

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 28, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
88⅞	89½	3,375	Amal. Copper	89½	90⅛	88⅝	88⅞	— ⅛
21½	21¾	2,875	Am. Car & Fdy. Co.	21½	22¼	21½	21½	.....
69½	69¾	930	Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf.	70	70¼	69½	69½	— ¼
30½	31	300	American Cotton Oil	31	31	31	31	.....
173	175	133	American Express	173½	173½	173½	173½	+1
38	38¾	100	American Ice Co.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	6	600	Amer. Linseed Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
32	32½	442	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	32¼	32½	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
24	26	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ½
60⅜	60⅝	19,120	Am. Sm. & Ref. Co.	61	62	58⅝	60⅝	— ⅛
98¼	98½	1,200	Am. Sm. & Ref. Co. pf.	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝	.....
26	26½	920	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	27	27	26½	26½	— ¼
71	72½	200	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	73½	73½	72½	72½	—1
41	41⅜	48,225	Am. Steel & Wire	41½	42	38⅜	41	— ⅝
84	85⅞	600	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	86½	86¼	85	85	—1½
134½	134½	11,950	Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	135	135⅝	134½	134½	— ½
118⅝	119¼	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	+ ¼
94½	96	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	96	96	96	96	.....
57	57½	650	American Tin Plate	57⅝	57⅝	56⅞	57	— ⅛
87	88⅜	100	Amer. Tin Plate pf.	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
114⅞	114⅞	4,630	American Tobacco	114⅜	115⅛	114¼	114½	— ½
42	42	250	Anac. Cop. Mining Co.	42½	42	42	42	— ⅛
45⅞	46	22,030	Atch., Top. & S. F.	46⅝	46¾	43⅞	46	— ⅞
84⅛	85¼	8,625	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	87⅜	87⅝	84⅜	85	— ½
88¼	88½	5,200	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅜	88⅜	87¾	87⅞	— ⅛
85	86	50	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	86	86	86	86	.....
76½	76⅝	24,840	Brooklyn Rap. Transit.	78⅝	78⅝	76	76⅝	—1⅝
177	178	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	177¾	177¾	177¾	177¾	.....
57¼	57½	500	Canada Southern	57¾	57¾	57¼	57⅝	+ ⅜
38¼	39	2,150	Ches. & Ohio	39½	39½	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅝
37⅜	37⅝	1,700	Chicago & Alton	38¼	38⅝	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
74	74¼	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	74	74	74	74	— ¼
143¾	144	38,300	Chic., Bur. & Quincy	144	145½	143	144	+ ¼
92½	94	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	93	93	93	93	+ ½
17⅜	17½	800	Chicago Great West.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
77½	78	167	Chic. Gt. West. pf. A.	78	78	78	78	+ ¼
91½	91¾	10	Chic. Gt. West. deb.	92	92	92	92	.....
25	26	400	Chic., Ind. & Louisv.	26	26	25½	25½	+ ⅛
59	60¼	100	Chic., Ind. & Louis pf.	60¼	60½	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
154½	154½	245,135	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	155½	158⅝	152¼	154⅝	—1¼
193	194½	2,770	Chic., M. & St. P. pf.	192¼	195¼	192¼	192½	+1½
171	173	250	Chic. & Northwestern	174	174½	174	174½	+1⅝
121⅝	121⅞	26,339	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	122	123½	121⅛	121⅝	— ⅛
12	12¼	300	Chic. Term. Trans.	12	12¼	12	12	+ ¼
30¼	37	900	Chic. Term. Tr. pf.	35¾	36¾	35¾	36⅝	+1½
76½	77	800	C., C., Chi. & St. L.	75⅞	76⅞	75⅞	76⅝	+ ⅞
116	118	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	118	118	118	— ⅛
44⅜	45	2,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45⅜	45⅜	43¼	44¼	—1¼
7⅞	8	300	Colorado Southern	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
42¼	42¾	120	Colorado South. 1st pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¾
193½	194	2,094	Consolidated Gas	196	196	193⅝	193⅞	+ ¼
44⅝	44⅞	10,076	Cont. Tob. Co.	45	45¼	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
96	96	400	Cont. Tob. Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	+ ¼
152½	153	1,400	Delaware & Hudson	152½	153	151	152½	+1
196	197	500	Del., Lack. & West.	195	196½	195	196½	+1½
31¾	32¼	100	Denver & Rio Gr.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
18	18¼	1,900	Des. Moines & Ft. D.	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
29	29¼	14,500	Erie	29	29½	27⅞	28½	+ ⅝
64	64⅝	9,310	Erie 1st pf.	64	64⅝	63½	63¾	+ ⅝
41⅞	42	1,500	Erie 2d pf.	42½	43¼	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅝
43	43¼	22,650	Federal Steel ex div.	44¾	44¾	41⅝	43	—1¼
70½	71¼	1,450	Federal Steel pf.	70½	71	70¼	70¼	— ⅛
78	80	300	G. & El. of Bergen Co.	79	80	79	80	+1
188¾	189½	750	General Electric	188¾	189½	188¼	189½	+1½
195	198	1,385	Great Northern pf.	195	195¼	195	195	.....
70	70¾	758	Hocking Valley pf.	71¼	71¾	70½	70½	— ⅛
2	2	20	Ill. Central rights	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
21	21½	900	Internat. Paper	21	21½	21	21	— ⅛
70¾	70¾	950	Internat. Paper pf.	70¾	70⅞	70	70	.....
57⅝	58	600	Internat. Power Co.	58½	58⅝	58	58	— ⅝
75¾	75¾	100	Int. Ste

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Adjoining Plots on Central Park West Sold.

Other Vacant-Property Deals—Sales of Fine Dwellings—The Day's Business in the Auction Room.

As the result of two deals, entirely independent of each other, the entire block front on Central Park West, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, will change hands in the near future. Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Joseph H. Godwin to the Leopold Kahn Company the plot at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street, 100 feet on the avenue by 125 feet on the street. It is also learned on excellent authority that David H. McAlpin has sold to Joseph Hamershlag the plot of the same size at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Gustavus L. Lawrence the plot 51.8 by 100, on the south side of Eighty-seventh Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue. The buyer will erect high-class residences thereon. This is the second time that these lots have been sold through Broker Sherman within thirty days.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society to a builder, six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

The Purdy estate has sold to Joseph Hamershlag the plot, 100 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-second Street, 425 feet west of West End Avenue and directly opposite the entrance to Riverside Drive.

Blake & Dowling have sold, through Shawson & Hobbs, to James Bradley, the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Second Street, 175 feet east of Broadway, 20 by 100 by 54, on the rear line.

Collins & Collins have sold, in conjunction with E. C. Willard, for Robert C. Ogden, the five-story American basement dwelling at 2 West Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.5.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Mrs. Allen G. Clark to ex-Justice Henry W. Bookstaver the four-story dwelling 14 East Eighty-second Street, 22 by 102.2.

Mrs. Edward Harriman has sold the three-story dwelling 53 West Forty-fifth Street, 19.9 by 100.5, to W. L. Suthlin, who has resold the property through Pease & Elliman, for improvement.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for William Rankin to Edmund Dwight, Jr., the five-story flat at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25.11 by 100.

McVickar & Co. have sold for the Stokes estate the five-story tenement 417 West Thirty-third Street, 25 by 98.9.

Louis Lesser has bought from the Lalor estate three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, 15 by 100.11.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Benjamin B. Johnston the old three-story building 114 Thompson Street, 19 by 77.

Frank A. Haussner sold for G. Peetz to H. Berg the two five-story tenements 413 and 415 West Fifty-third Street, 50 by 100.5.

Friedman & Feinberg have sold to A. Frentice the five six-story tenements 355 to 365 East Tenth Street, 125 by 94.9, taking Staten Island property in part payment.

Henry Russell has sold for Solomon Marx to Michael Naughton, for about $75,000, the four unfinished five-story flats on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 200 feet east of Madison Avenue, on a plot 100 by 100.11.

Folsom Brothers, who negotiated the twenty-one-year lease of the building 440 Broadway for George C. Boldt to the Childs' Unique Dairy Company, report that the aggregate rental is about $275,000. Mr. Boldt took title to the property yesterday.

Clarence O. Bigelow, who recently purchased 109 and 111 Sixth Avenue, will erect on the site a seven-story building when existing leases expire on May 1, 1902. The store and part of the loft space will be occupied by the owner for his retail and jobbing drug business.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

161 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Trust Company.....$11,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

223 West Sixty-second Street, north side, 300 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth W. Burke 14,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,313 and 1,315 Third Avenue, east side, 27.2 feet north of Seventy-fifth Street, each 28.1 by 105, two five-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association..... 97,000

622 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Broadway, 25.6 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Hiram V. C. Braman..... 32,500

554 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 258.4 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Rosy Kahn..... 13,000

Anthony Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Minerva Place, 50 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the defendants, Isabella M. Curran and others..... 1,450

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., trustee's sale, 320 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 275.3 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.8 by 103.1, four-story brick single flat; also,

No. 321 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 103.1, four-story brick and brownstone single flat; 323 West Fourteenth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 103.1, four-story brick and brownstone single flat; also,

No. 333 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 450 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 125, four-story brick and brownstone single flat; also,

Nos. 338 and 338 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 211.3 feet west of Hudson Street, each 15 by 103.3, two four-story brick and stone dwellings, with extensions; also,

No. 340 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 191.4 feet east of Hudson Street, 19.11 by 103.3, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension; also,

Nos 405 and 407 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 120, two four-story brick flats, with stores; also,

Nos 404 and 406 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 80.6, two four-story brick double tenements; also,

Nos. 425 and 427 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 289.8 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 92, two four-story brick double tenements, with stores; also,

Nos. 551 and 553 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 225.1 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, 24.11 and 25, respectively, by 100, two five-story brick and stone double tenements, with stores; also,

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100; also,

Park and Willow Avenues, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, Hoboken, the block, containing twenty-six lots, which will be sold separately.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, John S. Wise, Jr., referee, 226 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 369 feet east of Third Avenue, 22 by 100.8, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,184.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene Seligman, referee, 513 East Seventieth Street, north side, 248 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick four-family tenement. Due on judgment, $13,513.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 49 Laight Street, south side, 100 feet west of Hudson Street, 18 by 76 and irregular, three-story brick tenement.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 26 by 100.5, five-story brick flat, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $35,988.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, Gramercy Park East and Twentieth Street, being Section A of the third floor of the Gramercy Apartment House; together with 128 shares of the Gramercy Company. Due on judgment, $5,544.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Vincent Victory, referee, 233 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 246.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; Teller Avenue, west side, 688.3 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 58.4 by 93.10 by 44 by 84.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,208; subject to other mortgages, on the former parcel, $6,500; on the latter, $1,270.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 277 Church Street, east side, 50.2 feet south of White Street, 25 by 75, four-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $32,109.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 155 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 155.8 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20.2 by 98.9, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,291.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin N. Cardozo, referee, 45 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 435 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,654.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 7 Livingston Place, east side, 34.9 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 17 by 84, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,852.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 112 West Forty-seventh Street, for a seven-story brick hotel, 19 by 89.9; H. J. Lefler of 135 Broadway, owner; George Keister of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $60,000.

Mapes Avenue, east side, 225 feet north of Samuel Street, for a one-story frame storage shed, 18 by 12; Mary Janes of 2,130 Mapes Avenue, owner; cost, $100.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick and stone dwelling, 25.8 by 84, and extension 11 by 13.10; Harriet S. Thorne of 606 Madison Avenue, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $75,000.

No. 235 West Fiftieth Street, for a three-story brick shop, 24.6 by 39.4; Oscar T. Mackey of 237 West Fiftieth Street, owner; George M. Walgrove of 42 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 874 Broadway, to two ten-story brick store and loft buildings; E. McIntyre, premises, owner; James Taylor of 145 West Ninety-sixth Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 878 Broadway, to two six-story brick loft buildings; G. A. Maulbe, premises, owner; James Taylor, architect; cost, $250.

No. 36 Whitehall Street, to a five-story brick office building; R. B. Reilly of 38 Whitehall Street, owner; J. O. Whitenack of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $600.

No. 63 East Sixty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Rachel Exstein, premises, owner; Buchanan & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 128 Bleecker Street, to two six-story brick stores and shops; Margaret L. Zborowski, owner; W. L. Irving, architect; cost, $75.

No. 151 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, to remove a three-story frame dwelling to One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue; Amanda McMahon of 151 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner; Ralph S. Townsend, architect.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Monday, Jan. 28.

BROADWAY, 440, 30.5x88x30x98; Rafael G. and Emelia G. Ribon, by attorney, to George C. Boldt.....$107,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.4 ft n of 86th St, 25.2x100; James Galway to Edward Oppenheimer and another, (R S $90.75).....1

CLERMONT AV, n e corner of 120th St, 32.9x118.4x26.6x114.9; Timothy Donovan to the Mott Haven Company, (R S $25).....25,000

CLINTON AV, e s, 30 ft s of 175th St, 34.8x84; Leonardo Liggio to A. L. Brown, (R S $2).....1

DELANCEY ST, 314, n s, 24.7x100; Annie Lebeck to Mollie Smith, (R S $1)..1

FOREST AV, w s, 375 ft n of West Farms Road, 25x100; Joseph J. Gleason to Henry Abnau and wife, (mtg $1,000, R S $1).....1

FOX or Simpson St, 1,166, 25x100; the New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association to James F. Moore, (R S $5.50).....100

FULTON ST, n n w s, Lot 122, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Emma F. Halbick to Charles S. Diller, (R S 50c., mtg $400).....1

HAMILTON ST, 74 and 76, s s, 40.4x72 x47.4x88.6; George B. Turrell to Elise T. Underhill.....Gift

HUDSON ST, 621, s w corner of Jane St, 19x55.3 to beginning; George C. Austin, referee, to James Everard.....8,200

JEROME AV, s e s, 229.3 ft n e of 177th St, runs s e 100.11x n e 59.6x n w 102.4 to avenue x s w 25 to beginning; James E. Hillebert to Charles C. Hoffmann, (mtg $7,000, R S $5).....10,000

JOHNSTON ST, 92, 20.3x40.9x19.10x42.1; William J. Whiting to Willard N. Baylis, 1-6 part, (all liens, R S $4).....1

LOT 259, Block G, map of Mapes estate; Mary F. Gallagher to Charles Knauf, (R S $1).....100

LOT 297, map of partition, estate of William Adee; George P. Bailey and another to Annie Crimmins, (mtg $2,000, R S $2.50).....1

LOT 357, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate; George C. Blanke to Susan A. Pearl.....2,000

MARION AV, w s, Lot 86, map of farm of Berrian, 50x98x50x101; Hugh T. Martin to Sarah C. Martin, (R S $5).....1

MONROE ST, 274, s w corner of Jackson St; Herman N. Solomon and another to Abraham Behrman, (R S $5).....1

MORTON ST, 53 to 57, n s, 75.2x100; Jonas Well and another to Leopold Kaufmann.....1

ORCHARD ST, 199 ft e of Main St, 50x100, City Island; Mary A. Ward, administratrix, to Daniel Keeshan, (R S $1).....575

PENFOLD AV, s s, 100 ft w of Suburban Place, 18.9x139; Rebecca J. Clarke to Susie E. Potter and others, heirs, &c...1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 92 ft n of Dawson St, 25x87x29.2x103; Albertina Wirsching to Amelia C. Wirsching, (mtg $4,500, R S $4.50).....1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 92 ft n of Dawson St, 25x87x29.2x103; Louis O. Wirsching to Albertina Wirsching, (mtg $4,500, R S $4.50).....1

SOUTH ST, 220, 28.6x125.5x28x122.11; Michael Ahern and another to William P. Dixon.....52,000

TAYLOR ST, n s, adjoining land of Thomas Bassford, being part of Lot 18, map of Adamsville, Fordham; William H. Van Steenbergh to Matilda Haenschen.....13,000

WALES AV, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x86.11x86.9x130.6; Charles A. Hess, referee, to Alexander L. Francois, (R S $1).....300

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, 25x165.11x85.11x191.7; Eve Mandelstein to Howard T. Cole, (mtg $18,000, R S $9).....1

1ST AV, s e corner of 102d St, 75.11x65; Charles F. Flynn to George H. and John W. Flynn et al., 1-5 part, (R S $7).....7,000

7TH AV, w s, 128.4 ft n of 26th St, 19.8x91.2x19.8x80.9; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Charles Gallagher, (R S $16).....16,0000

7TH AV, 3406, e s, 19x94; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Michael J. Savage, (R S $15.50).....15,500

8TH AV, s w corner of 151st St, 36.6x100; Henry J. Welch to Mary Maloney, (1-2 part, R S $1).....1

8TH AV, 2,914, e s, 24.6x100; Francis J. Schnugg to William F. Kuntz, (R S $10, mtg $20,000).....30,000

11TH AV, s w corner of 182d St, 25x100; Felix Urry to Judson S. Todd, (R S $12.50).....100

19TH ST, 247 East, 20x92; James McKee to Elisa McKee.....1

21ST ST, 222 West, 16.6x92; Meyer Greenberg to Mary J. B. Canavotto, (R S $8, mtg $14,000).....22,000

35TH ST, 35 East, 18.9x98.9; Nathaniel C. Goodwin to Madison Realty Company, (mtg $18,000, R S $17).....100

36TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 58x98.9; Martha J. Ward to Fredericka Radle.....1

36TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 58x98.9; Ellen E. Ward and another to Mary J. Ward.....1

46TH ST, 507 West, 25x100.5; James F. Meehan to Michael Meehan, (R S $2, mtg $20,000).....1

51ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Charles Engelhardt to Alexander Andalaft, (mtg $14,525, R S $1).....600

53D ST, n s, 119 ft e of 6th Av, 22x100.5; Benjamin P. Moore to Harry M. Austin, (R S $1).....1

78TH ST, s s, 99.9 ft e of 2d Av, 25.3x102.2; Edward J. McGean, referee, to the American Savings Bank, (R S $15).....14,900

82D ST, n s, 381.3 ft e of 3d Av, 23.5x102.2; Alethea P. Koupal and others to Eliza J. Koupal, (mtg $8,000, R S $15)..1

88TH ST, 255 West, 18x100.8; Albert Wilson to Edward S. Hatch, (mtg $15,000).....1

89TH ST, n s, 178.10 ft e of 5th Av, 25.2x100.8; Cornelia K. Manley to William B. Hornblower, (R S $30).....1

90TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Christina Yung and others to Jacob Schenkel, (mtg $13,000).....1

90TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Christina Yung and another, executors, to Jacob Schenkel, (R S $10.50, mtg $13,000).....23,500

92D ST, 308 East, 25x100.5; Francis J. Schnugg to William F. Kuntz, (R S $7, mtg $22,000).....29,000

98TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 100 x100.11; Salomon Marx to Michael J. Naughton, (R S $33.50, mtg $21,000).....100

107TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Riverside Dr, 200x100.11; Title Guarantee and Trust Company to Charles Buek.....1

113TH ST, 221 and 223 East, 51x100.11; August Jacob to James Tyroler, (mtg $45,000, R S $7).....100

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Edward Hirsh and another to Arthur E. Smith, (R S $31).....1

114TH ST, 39 West, 18.10x100.11; Josephine Franke to Julia Goldberger, (mtg $8,000, R S $5.50).....1

118TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100.11; Henie Liebeskind to Charles Garfield, (R S $15, mtg $65,000).....1

121ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11; William Jones to Annie Aaron and Mattie Schweitzer, (mtg $5,000, R S 50 cents).....1

123D ST, s s, 441.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x100.11; Bertha Doctor and another to Gesine Bunger, (R S $3, mtg $10,000).....1

125TH ST, 49 and 51 West, 39.6x99.11; John H. Judge, referee, to Anthony Smyth, (R S $45.50).....45,500

128TH ST, s s, 297.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 26.6x99.11; Charles P. Murphy and others to John C. Barr, (mtg $14,700, R S $1).....1

129TH ST, 120 East, 19.8x99.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Jessie Prichard, (mtg $7,000, R S $1).....1

129TH ST, 751 East, 25x100; Isaac L. Dunn to John W. Murray, (R S $2, mtg $18,000).....100

148TH ST, 310, s e corner of Bradhurst Av, 75x25; Joseph Grand to Annie Phillips, (mtg $22,545, R S $1).....1

154TH ST, 267 West, 25x99.11; Francis J. Schnugg to William F. Kuntz, (R S $10, mtg $18,000).....28,000

Recorded Lease.

COLUMBUS AV, 649, s e corner of 92d St; G. W. Thym to James J. Nolan, 5 years. $600

8TH AV, 2,689; Robert Ferguson to T. & J. Farrell Company, 5 years.....1,500

53D ST, 141 West; Alice L. Boucher to Martha Ungar, 3 years.....1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ABRAMS, Theresa, to Frances Taubert; 88th St, 50 East, 5 years.....$3,000

AUSTIN, Harry M., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 53d St, n s, 119 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....37,000

BEIRMAN, Abraham, to Herman M. Solomon and another; Monroe St, 274, installments, 6 per cent.....2,000

BRADY, James A. and John G., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Columbus Av, n w corner of 70th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....100,000

BRAUN, Julius, to American Mortgage Company; 103d St, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 125x100.11, 1 year, (five mortgages).18,500

BRENNAN, Bridget, to Stephen Duncan; 84th St, 157 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.28,000

BROWN, Kate C., to John J. Bell; 71st St, s s, 503.6 ft s w of West End Av, ½ year, 6 per cent.....7,500

CANAVOTTO, Mary J. B., to Mary B. Hague; 21st St, 232 West, 3 years....14,000

CROCKETT, William, to Augustus F. Holly; 145th St, s e corner of Bradhurst Av, 1 year.....12,000

CURRAN, Peter, executor and trustee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 44th St, n s, 220 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.....6,000

EPSTEIN, Israel, and Bella Unterberg, to East River Savings Institution; Rivington St, 148, 5 years, 4 per cent.....32,000

FETSCH, Karl, and wife to Anton Sieke; Thompson St, 139, 4 years.....3,000

FETSCH, Karl, and wife to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Thompson St, 139, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....17,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to Henry M. Sands; 142d St, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av; also 142d St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, and 7th Av, n w corner of 142d St, 4 years, 4½ per cent.....15,000

FLYNN, George H. and John W., and others to Charles F. Flynn; 1st Av, s e corner of 102d St, 5 years.....1,400

GOLDEN, Francis L., to Hervey D. La Coste; Morris Av, e s, 95.5 ft n of 150th St, ½ part and all title, 1 year, 6 per cent.....400

GOODMAN, Urry, and another to Benigno S. Suarez, executor, &c.; Rutgers St, 34, n w corner of Madison St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....45,000

HAENSCHEN, Matilda, to William H. Van Steenbergh; Taylor St, n s, adjoining land of Thomas Bassford, part of Lot 18, map of Adamsville, 1 year, 6 per cent.....13,000

HAENSCHEN, Matilda, to William H. Van Steenbergh; Taylor St, n s, adjoining land of Thomas Bassford, part of Lot 18, map of Adamsville, 1 year, 6 per cent.....15,000

HASENBALG, Antonie, to Mary Strucke; 102d St, 110 West, 1 year, 6 per cent...5,000

HORSFALL, William, to New York Security and Trust Company; 49th St, n e s, 178.11 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....20,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Frederick W. Seuff; Morton St, 53, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....27,000

KELLOGG, Florence D., to Mary F. Emery; Norwood Av, w s, 448.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 2 years.....1,000

KELLOGG, Florence D., to Mary F. Emery; Norwood Av, w s, 398.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 2 years.....1,000

LIGGIO, Leeordo, to Julius L. Bell; 175th St, s s, 121 ft e of Clinton Av; due July 14, 1901, 6 per cent.....1,500

LIGGIO, Leonardo, to James A. Woolf; Clinton Av, new line, s e corner of 175th St; also, 175th St, s s, 84 ft e of Clinton Av, due July 14, 1901, 6 per cent.....3,000

LOVE, William, to John and Eliza B. Bishop; 102d St, 76 East, 1 year.....4,000

MACDONELL, Allan G., to Matthew P. Hull; Lots 356, 374, 375, 382, 427, and 434, map of the Arden property, East and West Chester, 1 year.....2,500

MADISON REALTY COMPANY to Nathaniel C. Goodwin; 33d St, 35 East, 2 years.....7,000

MOORE, James F., to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Fox or Simpson St, 1,166, 5 years.....4,800

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to the City Mortgage Company; 98th St, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year, 6 per cent....33,000

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to the City Mortgage Company; 98th St, n s, 250 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year, 6 per cent....33,000

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to Solomon Marx; 98th St, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, ½ year, 6 per cent...ft e of Madison Av, ½ year, 6 per cent.....18,500

O'CONNOR, Margaret, to John J. Barrett; Bracken Av, e s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, demand, 6 per cent.....150

PROOPS, Solomon G., and wife to the Bank for Savings; Madison Av, w s, 51.10 ft s of 113th St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....10,000

RADLE, Fredericka, to Harlem Savings Bank; 36th St, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....25,000

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. John Chrysostom to Broadway Savings Institution; 167th St, s w corner of Hoe St, due May 1, 1902, 4½ per cent.....25,000

SAVAGE, Mary J., and wife to William Nelson; 7th Av, 346, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....10,000

SCHREYER, Isma, to Harlem Savings Bank; Brook Av, n e corner of 171st St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....15,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 154th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....3,000

SHAPIRO, Annie, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; Norfolk St, 51, 5 years, 4 per cent.....28,000

SHERMAN, Nellie L., and others to George F. Gifford; Penfold Av, s s, 100 ft w of Suburban Place, 5 years.....3,000

SMITH, Arthur E., to Edward Hirsh and Edward Oppenheimer; 113th St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....31,000

SMYTH, Anthony, to United States Trust Company; 125th St, 49 and 51 West, interest and time due as per bond.....50,000

STEWART, Frederic B., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 64th St, 28 East, 5 years, 4 per cent.....45,000

THE MOTT HAVEN COMPANY to Timothy Donovan; Claremont Av, n e corner of 120th St, 3 years.....16,750

TODD, Judson S., to Allen Townsend; 11th Av, s w corner of 182d St, 3 years..8,000

TOPPIN, Charles T., to George W. Vanderbilt; 13th St, n s, east 33.4 ft of Lot 1,034, map of Wakefield, demand, 6 per cent.....3,081

TYROLER, James, and August Jacob; 113th St, 221 and 223 East, 3 months, 6 per cent.....3,000

WOODS, Martha A., to Emma E. Gould; 165th St, 850 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....1,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUHLER, William, to Magdalena Buhler.....$5,000

BUHLER, William, to Magdalena Buhler.....5,000

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company.....Nominal

COOK, Louise, to Daniel Keeshan.....164

COURT, Angeline, administratrix, &c., to Anne D. Thomson.....Omitted

DEELEY, Maude A., to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn.....Nominal

HEINTZ, John C., and another, executors, &c., to John Riegelman.....2,000

HUNNEWELL, Hollis H., and another to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.....5,000

LANKENAU, Henriette, to Martha E. Huise.....4,500

LEVEY, Laurie L., to Moses Mendelsohn and another.....3,000

OBERLY, John L., to Andrew L. Gardiner.....Nominal

POWERS, Margaret E., to William L. Brown.....2,019

PUTZEL, Gibson, to Union Dime Savings Institution.....67,500

SAHLEIN, Maurice D., and another, executors, &c., to Union Trust Company.....7,000

SAHLEIN, Maurice D., and another, executors, &c., to Union Trust Company.....7,000

SILKWORTH, Barbara, to Amy Hope and another.....4,434

SONDHEIM, Phineas, and another, trustees, to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn.Nominal

STERN, Edwin F., trustee, to Barbara J. Jordan.....1

THEALL, John, to Margaret S. Powers..

Wolff, Louise, to Lillian Russell and others.....5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON AV, s e corner of 175th St, 114x165x111x165; Rosa Ellender against Leonardo Liggio, owner; Guidera Brothers, contractors.....$85

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 94th St, 135x112; the Prince & Kinkel Iron Works against Bernard S. Levy, owner and contractor.....4,534

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 181st St, 25x100; Richard Chartrand against John Cooper, owner; George Erlacher, contractor.....28

5TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 127th St, 50x100; the Bostwick & Burgess Company against Thomas P. Sinnott, owner and contractor.....1,091

20TH ST, 220 West; William R. Bell against Adolph Nethe, owner; Louis Kohn and Joseph Levy, contractors...130

146TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Lally & Luongo against Ellen Meehan, owner and contractor.1,205

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Edward Hirsh and Edward Oppenheimer, with Arthur E. Smith, 14 payments.....40,000

115TH ST, n s, 215 ft e of 1st Av, 30x100.11; Elizabeth C. S. Natalie, with Joseph and Philomena S. de Benedetto, 7 payments.....23,000

183D ST, n e corner of Bassford Av, 80x105x90x105; William H. Van Steenbergh, with Matilda Haenschen, 8 payments.....15,000

Lis Pendens.

ARTHUR AV, 2,466 and 2,468; John B. Ryer against Fredericka Moessmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. G. Mulligan.

BARTHOLDI AV, n s, 350 ft w of Pine St, 25x100, 24th Ward; the Co-operative Building Bank against Angelo Contreros and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. T. Johnson.

CROMWELL AV, n w s, ne ¼ of Lot 43, on map of Claremont, 50x125, 24th Ward; Harlem Savings Bank against Thomas J. Day and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Mapelsden.

JEROME AV, e s, 94.7 ft n of 213th St, proposed, 150x— to Woodlawn Road x99.11x irregular to beginning, containing 12¾ city lots; John C. Heintz and another, executors, &c., against Charles Sulzer and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, J. McMahon.

PITT ST, 30 and 32; Henry Krakower against Samuel A. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Cohen.

7TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 4th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Elizabeth Eistner, executrix, &c., against Adelaide Burlando, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Finck.

53D ST, n s, 212.6 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; Charles E. Appleby, trustee, against the Society of the Sons of New York, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Wagner.

64TH ST, s s, 63 ft w of 9th Av, 19x100.5; George S. Beach and another, trustees, &c., against John T. Farley and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. H. Beers.

122D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 4th Av, 20x99.11; James Carlew against Richard M. Carroll and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, L. & A. U. Zinke.

135TH ST, 245 West; Louisa J. Bruen and others, executors, &c., against Terence J. McGuire, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. C. Train.

151ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of Morris Av, 25 x118.5; Elizabeth C. Gassner against George Stolz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. Mercelis.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—Judgment for $10,330 was entered yesterday against Koster, Bial & Co. corporation, formerly on West Thirty-fourth Street, near Broadway, in favor of Fritz and Bertha Kuenneke for money loaned to the corporation on July 16, 1897, amounting to $9,000.

HECK & WAHLIG.—Judge Dugro yesterday granted an order dissolving the firm of Heck & Wahlig, manufacturers of steam heating apparatus at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Rider Avenue, and appointed Louis B. Hasbrouck receiver of the assets in a suit brought by Herman G. Wahlig against Charles Heck and Charles Wahlig against Charles Heck and Charles Hasbrouck was appointed temporary receiver in June last.

NICHOLAS F. CLEARY AND HUGH McDONNELL.—Nicholas F. Cleary and Hugh McDonnell have confessed judgment for $6,020 in favor of Kate P. Mathews, as administratrix of the estate of James F. Mathews, on their note, dated May 30, 1898, for $5,000, payable at their office, 29 Broadway, ninety days after date to Mr. Mathews for a loan of money, and they agreed to give him a portion of the profits from the sale of a mine which was under negotiation at the time, his share being $1,000, no part of which was paid to him.

GEORGE A. MONCUR.—An attachment has been obtained against George A. Moncur, stockbroker of 32 Broadway, for $1,082 in favor of Adam H. Straub for balance due for money put up in stock transactions in November and December. It was stated that efforts to find Mr. Moncur at his office or at his residence, 2,010 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, were fruitless, and on Jan. 12 it was learned that the office was vacated and the furniture removed. Mr. Straub saw the broker's advertisement in the papers, and on Nov. 16, it was alleged, he received a letter from Mr. Moncur to the effect that the broker had received inside information in regard to a certain stock which would double the amount of money placed in the broker's hands. Mr. Straub sent him $300, and followed this with $1,000 more up to Dec. 20. As an inducement the broker stated in the letter that he would insure the account against loss of any kind. The dealings were closed on Dec. 27, and $218 was returned to Mr. Straub, who demanded the balance, but did not get it.

Out of Town.

PHENIX IRON FOUNDRY.—Marinus W. Gardner was yesterday appointed receiver for the Phenix Iron Foundry of Providence, R. I. The receivership is understood to be the culmination of a period of financial stress. The appointment of a receiver was made on application of Susan T. Earle, one of the stockholders, for a dissolution of the corporation, and a winding up of its affairs. The debts of the concern aggregate about $80,000, and it is thought that its assets are in excess of this sum. There is a possibility that the matter may be arranged for a continuance of the business.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FRANK W. KEARNEY.—Frank W. Kearney, merchant, at 27 Coenties Slip, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,158 and no assets.

ROBERT F. WILHELM.—Robert F. Wilhelm of 171 West Eighty-third Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,480 and no assets. He was formerly of Wilhelm & Manthey, who dissolved in 1900.

CHARLES GRUBER.—Charles Gruber, cabinetmaker, of 167 East One Hundred and Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,231 and no assets. He was formerly of Gruber & Fiedler, in 1899.

NATHAN POLLOCK.—Nathan Pollock, residing at 355 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $32,225 and no assets. He was formerly a manufacturer of clothing at 530 Broadway and made an assignment on Dec. 4, 1899.

JULIUS A. SACHS.—Julius A. Sachs, druggist, at One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Bathgate Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,876 and assets of $2,775, consisting of outstanding accounts, $2,269; stock, $500, and cash, $6. He has been in the drug business eight years, and opened the above store in August last.

HUGGINS BOOT & SHOE CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Huggins Boot & Shoe Company, jobbers in shoes at 114 Duane Street, by the following creditors: Bowers & Shaw, Peabody, Mass. $687; M. Shortell & Son, Salem, Mass., $398, and Hussey & Hodgdon, Haverhill, Mass., $1,278. It was alleged that the company committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Jan. 22.

WILLIAM FAIRL

Real Estate at Auction.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctr

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Tuesday, January 29, 1901

At 12 o'clock Noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Absolute Trustee's Sale of 43 Parcels,

By order of James S. Herriman, Esq., Trustee of the Estate of Philip Herriman, Deceased.

320 West 14th Street,

4-story and basement brick and brownstone trimmed single flat; well rented; size of lot, 24.8½x103.11½.

321 and 323 West 14th St.,

Two 4-story and basement brick and brownstone single flats; size of each, 25x103.1½ and 25 x125.

333 West 14th Street,

4-story and basement brick and stone single flat; size of lot, 25x125.

336 and 338 West 14th St.,

Two 4-story and basement brick and stone private dwellings, with extensions, well rented; size of each, 15x103.3.

340 West 14th Street,

4-story brownstone private dwelling, with extension; size of lot, 19.11x103.3.

405 and 407 West 14th St.,

Two 4-story and basement brick buildings, with extension; used for business and apartments; size of lots, 25x120 each.

404 and 406 West 15th St.,

Two 4-story and basement brick double tenements; size of lots, 25x86.6 each.

425 and 427 West 17th St.,

Two 4-story brick double tenements, with stores; size of lots, 25x92 each.

531 and 533 East 134th St.,

Two 5-story brick and stone double tenements, with stores; size of lots, 24.11x100 and 25x100.

South Side 135th St.,

225 Feet East Lincoln Av.,
Two Choice Lots, 25x100 each.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

26 CHOICE LOTS,

TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

Situated on 13th and 14th Streets, Park and Willow Avenues. Comprising entire block.

70% of the purchase money may remain at 4½% for 1 or 3 years.

Policy of Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. and N. J. Title and Guarantee Co. furnished free of charge.

RICHARD T. GREENE, Esq., Attorney for Trustee, 41 Park Row, New York City.

Maps and further particulars at office of Attorneys, or with Auctioneers, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St., New York City.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and saloon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

For sale or lease.—680 feet water front, foot 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn, 200x240; yard and building; 32 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. Pierson & Wolffe, 35 Nassau St. Tel 583 Cort.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,238 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$1,700. House and stable, $1,700.—Chauncey St., near Patchen Av.; buildings in poor condition; street paved; sale wanted; bargain. H. J. Miller, 378 Reid Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 221 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

$3,000; only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,563 Broadway.

Madison St., near Lewis Av., 2½-story bas. stone; same as new house; price low. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Does this grand offer interest you? On the line of trolley to Mount Vernon we offer full lots, 25x100, for $400.00; all improvements. We take small payments of $1.00 a week. R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St., open evenings.

Bronxville, Harlem Railroad, 28 minutes from 42d St.; lots near station, $100 upward; city improvements, no assessments; title insured; easy payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FACTORY SITES, BOROUGH OF QUEENS. RAILROAD AND WATER FRONT COMBINED. NEW YORK FREIGHT TRADE CENTRE, GREATER NEW YORK. VALUES NOW MODERATE—ADVANCING. SINGLE LOT OR ACREAGE AS DESIRED. One piece with 6,000 feet dockage—deep water. ADDRESS, NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE CO., 85 Borden Av., Long Island City.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO RENT in Orange, N. J., corner Commerce St. and D., L. & W. R. R.; lot 205x130 feet; one four-story building 60 feet square; one building 1½ stories, 25x100 feet; one fireproof two-story brick building for storage, 24 feet square; a one-story building 20 feet square, and over 1,000 feet of enclosed shed room, which can be used for various purposes; two 60-horse-power boilers, one engine 25-horse power, and one 15-horse power, belting, shafting, &c., &c. Apply to Joseph P. McGovern, 193 and 195 Greene St., New York.

50c. a week

Will pay for and $85.00 is the price of plot containing five lots adjoining Lakewood, N. J., the famous Winter resort. Ticket and particulars. R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St.

WATER FRONTS, MANUFACTURING SITES, large or small, railroad, trolley, and canal connections. Upland or meadow. Spring of pure water. Within 25 minutes of New York. Westerly side Jersey City. Advantageous location, low priced.

T. KEATING, 156 5th Av., N. Y.

$5 BUYS RIVER FRONT

building lot; some near river only $5 each; within commuting distance New York; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Apply, 19 Wall St.

$200 cash, $3.50 weekly, buys a nice cozy 6-room house, handy to all ferries; 15 minutes trolley; healthiest section of Jersey City Heights. Call or write. A. A. Siecfried, 203 Broadway.

Fine Factory Sites, 2 to 200 acres; three railroads; within the industrial district of New York; sewers, electricity, trolleys, &c. G. W. Thomas, Cranford, N. J.

Choice investments offered in private dwellings, brick flats, with stores, on Jersey City Heights; no brokers. VERNON J. MILLER, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE—ESTATE OF 605 ACRES, RAPPAHANNOCK River, in sight of Chesapeake Bay; heavy timber, fine land, mill, hunting, fishing, sailing, oyster shore, elegant mansion 100 feet long, rooms wainscoted, oak paneling, stables, servants' quarters; steamers daily. Price $18,000, which is about cost of main building. Apply to owner, G. G. TEMPLE, Danville, Va.

For Sale or Rent, at Princeton, N. J.—Small farm, 20 acres; delightfully situated on Macadam road; high; new rustic cottage, with modern improvements; good water conveniences; suitable for country home, horticulture or poultry raising. Address Box 538, Lyons, N. Y.

Splendid 10-room house, all improvements, five minutes New Rochelle Yacht Club anchorage; perfect location; $7,500. Apply to The Noxon N. Y. Law and Realty Co., Incorporated, 21 Park Row. Telephone 3661 Cortlandt.

Beautiful Md. salt-water front, 476 acres, rich, well improved; worth $20,000; sacrifice, with stock, implements, crops, $7,200; easy terms; no triflers; stamp for particulars. Kennard, 102 East Lexington, Baltimore, Md.

Fine Factory Sites, 2 to 200 acres; three railroads; within the industrial district of New York; sewers, electricity, trolleys, &c. G. W. Thomas, Cranford, N. J.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

238 East 68th St.—Three-story high-stoop residence, just put in thorough order and new exposed plumbing; rent, $1,100. F. V. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!

Fine corner plot, suitable for seven story apartment houses. One of the finest sites in New York City. Can be sold with a liberal loan to a responsible builder on easy terms. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$5,000 cash and $4,500 mortgage will buy a beautiful home consisting of a large house and barn, also a variety of fruit trees. Size of the plot 25x162. This place is only a short distance from 155th Street "L" station. For full particulars, call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$8,500 cash and $18,000 mortgage will buy a very fine four-family house. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$6,000 cash and $21,000 mortgage will buy a very fine 4-family house. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful new 20-foot five-story American Basement House,

NO. 310 WEST 107TH STREET,

close to Riverside, on the highest ground and in the choicest restricted location of the upper west side, has reception hall, basement billiard room, drawing, music, and dining rooms and library; six family bed rooms, three bathrooms, and servants' stairs; select and convenient location, with fine view of the river. Particulars on premises or of

CHARLES BUEK OWNER AND BUILDER, 109 West 42d Street.

Investors can procure first-class plots ready for improvement in all the principal business sections of the city by applying to

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

I have 500 dwellings, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Long Island, Mt. Vernon, Yonkers, from $2,000 up; will sell any one for $10 cash and upward and balance monthly payments or bond and mortgage. FRANK JEROLD, 111 5th Ave., New York City.

EAST SIDE

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
136 E. 42d St., near 3d Ave.
A GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT.
EARNED 7½ % FOR PAST 12 YEARS.
Weekly deposits 50c. to $15.00. Call or send for report. Office open Wednesday evenings 7:30 to 9:30

Bargain If Sold at Once.—A 5-story double flat store property; all improvements, on prominent business avenue, near 138th St. L station; brings over 10 per cent. net; price, $23,000, mortgage suitable; no exchange. For further particulars address Lehman Friet, 257 East 71st St. No brokers.

A five-story 8th Av. store property, near 125th, $30,000; five-story double flat, 132d, near Lenox Av., $23,000; five-story triple flat, near 5th Av., $26,000; rent, $4,300; three-story, basement, 130th, near 7th Av., private block, $15,000; might trade. Corner 119th, Madison Av. Call only.

10-room house, with two lots, Morris Av., Bronx Borough; worth $7,500; will sell at a great bargain to quick purchaser; terms to suit. HARBOR AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, 34-36 Wall St., New York.

Rare Bargain.—Have fine steam-heated flat in elegant location, rented for over $3,200, and paying over $1,300 per year net; mortgage $22,000 at 5%; can sell for $28,500, or $6,500 over mortgage, if sold at once. C. E. Heald, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

53D ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.,

4 and 5 story bldgs., 53 front, adapted for light manufacturing; carriage lift, driveway. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

Best investment on Manhattan Island; good, plain tenements, with stores, two full lots, 10th Ward, near 3d Av.; rent, $3,800; to quick buyer for $32,000. H. Bernhardt, 110 East 125th St., Room 12.

ENTIRE BLOCK OF ABOUT 33 LOTS, near Bronx Park, Harlem R. R., and trolley lines. High and dry; improving locality, great future value cheap. T. KEATING, 156 5th Av., N. Y.

Three-story and basement high-stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath; suitable for two families; perfect condition; price, $6,500. ANDREWS, 514 East 117th St.

For sale or to let, with immediate possession, 417, 419, and 429 West 117th St.; Amsterdam Av. cars. Inquire for particulars and keys at 421.

Cosey 3-story high-stoop basement brownstone house, 9 rooms, &c.; 145 East 62d; fine neighborhood; must be sold. ESTATE, 34 West 94th.

Small modern brownstone house, 15 West 113th St.; good order; ten rooms; bath; empty; easily rented; positive bargain. Owner, 27 West 84th.

48th St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Three-story 25-foot private house; reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

119th St., 15 West.—Private dwelling; four stories fine condition; exposed plumbing; chandeliers, shades, $2,500 cash; bargain.

A large, strong warehouse, downtown, (a vacant lot alongside,) to rent low or for sale cheap. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman.

A corner property on Beekman Street for sale, to close an estate. Ruland & Whiting, No. 5 Beekman St.

Money to loan on mortgage, 4%; send in your applications. WARING & CO., 9 Pine St.

Jerome Av and 181st St.—34 lots; must be sold. Thorn & Co., Fordham, New York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WINDSOR ARCADE,

FIFTH AV., 46TH ST. TO 47TH ST.
Magnificent corner store to lease, 44 feet by 94 feet, or deeper if desired. Also a few choice second-floor offices.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE NORTH,
ADJOINING BROADWAY.
LOFT 184 FEET DEEP.
Building has entrances on two streets.
Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

CHEAP POWER.

FIRST LOFT, 50x80; $1,200.
STORE, 25x80; very low rental.
LOFTS of 2,500, 3,000, or 10,800 sq. feet on floor CONCESSIONS to May 1. Nos. 142-150 Worth St., near Centre St.; two elevators; steam heat. VOORHEES & FLOYD, 56 Liberty St.

144 PARK ROW,

THREE-STORY BUILDING, $1,500.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Close to 14th St. and Broadway, corner lofts, 50x100, at moderate rentals. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way & 44th.

Attractive, excellently lighted, modern, model factory, business, stable, or storage buildings, 206-208 East 55th. Large elevator; stores, offices. Apply premises, 10-12 or 3-6 or Leon Altmayer, 11A East 83d St.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES
TO LET AT LOWEST RATES.
JACOB A. KING, 491 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

Suitable for tailor or any business; parlor floor store, 20 West 27th St; good show window. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Desk room, office facilities, separate room; outside windows. American Tract Building, 150 Nassau St., Room 2,020.

226 Canal St.—Third and fourth lofts, 25x55; good light; $40 and $30. Apply to R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

6th Av., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

A large number of buildings, stores, lofts, and offices to let. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

40th St., 438 and 440 West.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

Brooklyn.

Hicks St., 388, Brooklyn.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

$10,000 Equity in Private House and $25,000 equity in some very fine lots on Staten Island. What can you offer in exchange for these equities? Send particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$20,000 Equity in Fine Flat House situated on a leading street near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$38,000 Equity in Two Fine Flat houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Avenue. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$40,000 Equity in a Piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$60,000 Equity in Three Fine apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$120,000 Equity in a Gilt Edge corner on Columbus Ave., rents for about $23,000 a year. Whatever you offer me in exchange for this property I must realize about $50,000 in cash to make the deal. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St. Call any evening 5 to 9.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR Apartment House; what can you offer in exchange for same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103rd St., or call any evening 5 to 9.

EXCHANGES EXCLUSIVELY.
Owners of Real Estate, please send full description, price, mortgage, and rents of any of your property you wish to exchange, stating what kind of property you want in return.
H. RAPP, 156 Broadway.

To Exchange.—Gentleman having 24-ft. modern dining-room-extension house, best location on west side, will exchange for smaller house, well located. Send particulars to Merchant, Box 120 Times Office.

AT GREAT SACRIFICE,
beautiful Residence and Lots near New Haven, let, equity $85,000, for income or cash offer.
PERCY WINTHROP MEAD, 47 Cedar St.

Have fine corner plot of five lots in Bronx, value $36,000, mortgaged for one-half, at 4%; want Harlem flats. C. E. HEALD, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

ELEGANT INCOME property to exchange for Bronx lots, small houses. GHAMES-LOSERE, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Have client with $40,000 to invest in good paying business property, free and clear or lightly mortgaged; must be a bargain; full particulars. VERNON J. MILLER, Room 900, 150 Nassau St.

Residence and business property for sale, exchange, or rent; also vacant plots; entire charge of estates, with satisfaction guaranteed. La Mont & Moran, 165 Broadway.

Economical, efficient, and honest management are the inducements we offer owners to place their property in our charge. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

Good apartment house, flats, lots, for sale or exchange, Manhattan or Bronx. Herrman, 604 Melrose Av.

Country residence property, farms, and water front for sale, rent, exchange. La Mont & Moran, 165 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

114th St., 228 to 246 West.— Elegant new flats, four rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date. Rents $18 to $20. These flats are the finest in the city for the money.

112th, 257, 259, 261, and 263 W. —Elegant new eight-room apartments, with all the conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply. Rent $36 to $42. These flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

106th St., 21 West.—7 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33 per month. Janitor.

MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Six rooms and bathroom.....$40
Elevator—Hot water—Open plumbing. Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c.
1 apartment, 4 rooms and bath.....$33
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Apartments, housekeeping, non-housekeeping, bachelor, furnished, unfurnished; some especially desirable Central Park West and below Park; we have personally inspected these apartments and request personal application. Bronn & Bronn, 41 Union Square.

107 East 123d St.—Apartments of seven and eight large rooms; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents, $30 to $35. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av.; 41 Liberty St.

101 LEXINGTON AV.
Six rooms and bath; all light; steam heat, hot water supplied; gas ranges; rent $36.
Chas. Hibson, corner 34th St. and Lexington Av.

Downtown, elegant apartment, eight rooms and bathroom, single flat, $38. 41 3d Av., near 10th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Furnished bachelor apartments within a block of 33d St. L station at low rent from now till next May or June; café in building, or meals served in apartments. Address "Comfort," 1,269 Broadway.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Montclair.—Furnished, modern house, all conveniences, to moderate sized family. Rent taken in board by owner's small family. Address Quarter, Herald Down-town Office.

Twelve room house, convenient to Roseville Station, D. L. & W. R. R.; 40 minutes to New York; $50 per month. Address 278 6th Av., Newark, N. J.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Artificial teeth of 'continuous' gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Good motor for sale; also tables suitable furrier; any reasonable offer; retiring. Call 50 West 125th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Nicely painted, papered 4 rooms all light; halls carpeted. $14 to $15 per mo.; corner building. Janitor, 34 Downing St.

New houses, all improvements, at 304 to 310 East 92d St.; $13 to $16; 4 rooms.
21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26.
New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c.: $15 to $23.

LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 48TH ST.
Desirable apartments, six rooms and bath, all light, elevator, steam heat, hot water, $40 and $45.

A 7-room flat, $29; largest, cheapest, lightest flats in Harlem; extra wide; bath; improvements; hardwood finish; good service; one month free. Janitor, 2,598 8th Av., near 138th St.

22d St., 504 West.—Second floor, five large rooms, all improvements, all opening on the yard adjoining; private house; rent, $25.

Single Flats.—6 and 8 rooms with bath; rent, $26 to $28. William H. Hollister, 1,235 Lexington Av.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, near 117th St.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms, bath, $32.00; steam heated. Janitor.

18th St., 246 West.—Small flat, first floor, no children, $10; large four-room, front, $17. Janitor.

Miss I. Reid, superfluous hair; face, bust; electric scalp treatment; moles. 54 West 125th St.

A new fireproof building; 6 rooms; suitable for bachelor or small family. 75 East 81st St.

183 Reade St.—4 large rooms, one flight up, $14. Apply R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

Jones St., 7, near West 4th St., 6th Av.—3-4 room apartments; decorated; $8.50 to $14.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

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36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq.
Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Business Opportunities.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A promoter of high standing wanted to float an invention equal to the most important inventions of recent time; no advance fee; first-class references required. Address A. F. Z., Box 102 New York Times.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry delivered; convenient payments accepted; representative will call. Syndicate Watch Co., 11 East 14th St.

Advice Free. Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Company, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Safes bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing. Julius Geyer, Madison Avenue and 137th Street. Tel. 28 Harlem.

$200 and services, what have you? No schemes. Address LEGITIMATE, 817 Warren St., Hudson, N. Y.

Capital wanted manufacture patent dumper; large field and big money in it. Hall, 1,054 Park Av.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED BY EXPERTS; rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. DURRANT, McLEAN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $35; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Annual Clearance Sale.—A reduction of 25% on all our unique lamps, elegant lamp shades, Turkish lanterns, &c. Baer & Kraemer, 432 5th Av., near 39th.

At Ehle's Art Gallery, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.—Antiques, curios, old jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons. Old gold bought.

American Electric Vehicle Company's Trap; has been run only 100 miles; for sale cheap. Address AUTOMOBILE, 8 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1373 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS.—All makes; guaranteed; rented $2, $3 monthly; ribbons, stands free. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address LENOX, 61 West 125th St.

Desks, rolls, bookkeepers; tables, railings, partitions, cabinets for typewriters; low prices. Harburger, 454 Canal St., near Hudson.

Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing, enameling, taken and delivered. Tuxedo Cycle Company, 27 West 125th.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

Special sale of human hair goods, switches, pompadours, bangs, &c.; manicuring, 25c. Blume & Hyams, 160 West 125th St.

Invalid chair; all improvements; in use 7 months; reasonable. MASON, 223 4th St., Union Hill, New Jersey.

Typewriters Rented, Bought, Sold; expert repairing, R. & G. Typewriter Co., 202 Broadway. Telephone, 999 Cortlandt.

Credit, diamonds, watches, oil paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Augustus F. Braatz, perfumer and ladies' hairdressing parlors, Prof. Braatz's new hair life tonic. 135 West 125th St.

Eyes Examined Free by our Specialist, Dr. Wolf, Eye-glasses and spectacles. Lowest prices, 4 East 125th St.

For Sale—First-class jewelry store in Harlem; large repairing business. Address L., 263 West 125th St.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Foot Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

Bargains in first-class, new, slightly used sewing machines from $5 up. 319 9th Av., near 28th St.

M. Freed, Fine Tailor, 17 East 125th St.—Ladies' and gentlemen's cleaning, repairing; send card; will call.

Remington typewriter for sale; good as new. Rose, 112 Greenwood Av., Brooklyn.

Teas.—Choice teas, 25c. per lb.; choice coffees, 15c. per lb. DUNCAN, 110 Wall St.

A Sargent's invalid wheeling chair, perfectly new; great reduction. Reed, 758 West End Av.

Eastman's No. 2 and 4 cartridge kodak, good as new, half price. Hurd, 126 West 23d St.

Watches and Jewelry.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS; FINE DIAMONDS, watches; goods guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. WATCH SUPPLY, Three Maiden Lane.

EASY PAYMENTS.—Watches and diamonds; reliable goods only. AMERICAN WATCH AND DIAMOND CO., 19 Maiden Lane.

Old gold and silver bought; highest prices paid; send or bring; cash returned; bank references. R. KOPLIK, 106 West 125th St.

For best workmanship and reliable goods go to the leading Harlem jeweler, Otto Goldsmith, 114 West 125th St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

New and second-hand hansoms; also second-hand carriages; all styles; bargains; easy terms. 1,706 Broadway, 215-217 West 53d St.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IT WARMS THE LARGest room in five minutes. The Improved Fire Vase Gas Heater for warming rooms and light cooking; fits on ordinary gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp; requires no pipe or hose; the gas flame is increased 500 per cent.; no explosion, odor, economical. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50; money refunded within twenty-four hours if not found satisfactory. The most reliable place for the Welsbach Incandescent goods. Open Evenings.

1,079 3d Av., Between 63d and 64th Sts.

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO. 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours, 8 to 6.

CREDIT TO ALL

DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed.
NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO.
177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

TYPEWRITERS.—Lemingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

SAFES.—New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN.
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St.
Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamsees, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1 Gramercy Park, Corner 21st St.—Large second-floor corner room; handsomely furnished; table board; references.

18th St., 118 East.—Beautifully furnished connecting or separate rooms, parlor floor; all conveniences; excellent table; reasonable.

25th St., 38 West.—Large and small rooms, well heated and furnished; table boarders accommodated.

32d St., 34 West.—Single rooms, well heated; $7 up; double rooms; excellent table board; transients.

41st St., 5 East.—Central location; superior cuisine; parlor dining room; table board; dinners for gentlemen.

42d St., 145 West.—Large front and hall rooms, with board; all conveniences; bath, gas, telephone. Mocks.

62d St., 231 West., near Broadway.—Furnished rooms; well heated; superior table board; Americans.

84th St., 53 West.—Nicely furnished hall room; parlor dining room; excellent table; also table boarders taken.

93d St., 122 West, near "L" Station.—Handsome, desirable room; good board; references.

95th St., 65 West.—Furnished floor through, in private house; also single room, hot water, heat; with first-class board.

115th St., 125 East, Near Lexington.—Elegant furnished rooms; suitable man and wife or two gentlemen; moderate.

116th St., 149 East.—Neatly furnished connecting rooms, with board; furnace heat; convenient location; private house; reasonable.

117th St., 149 East.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; good table; moderate; convenient to cars.

Gramercy Park, 36.—Family hotel; suites, single rooms; steam heat; excellent table; pleasant, central location.

Lexington Av., 1,460.—Board and rooms in American (private) family, for gentlemen.

"The Park," 101 Waverley Place.—Desirable location, corner Washington Square; steam heat; excellent table; reasonable rates.

Brooklyn.

Henry St., 354.—Single room; first-class board; well-heated house; modern price. Near South Ferry.

Country Board.

Morristown, South St.—Unexceptionable accommodations; private family; brief or extended stay; highest references. Box 218, Morristown.

An invalid may obtain board and care in physician's family. Box 247, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

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Eyes Examined Free by our Specialist, Dr. Wolf, Eye-glasses and spectacles. Lowest prices, 4 East 125th St.

For Sale—First-class jewelry store in Harlem; large repairing business. Address L., 263 West 125th St

PRISONER FAINTS IN COURT

Post Office Clerk Accused of Robbing the Mails, Breaks Down.

Had Foreseen His Arrest in a Warning Dream—Seventeen Inspectors Working on Case Baffled for Months.

What is declared by Chief Post Office Inspector John D. King to be one of the most important arrests made in the department for a long time took place on Sunday evening when William J. Timmerman, who for ten years has been a clerk in Branch A in Greene Street, was taken into custody at his office after a corps of inspectors had been hunting for him for nearly a year. The prisoner, who is 35 years old and lives with his wife and three children at 30 West Eighth Street, is accused of systematically robbing the mails for nearly a year, and is said to have realized a very large sum of money, the exact amount of which has not yet been computed.

Timmerman was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields, and when the charge was read to him broke down completely and fell in a swoon on the Commissioner's desk.

Ten months ago J. Lynn, of the firm of J. Lynn & Co., dealers in novelties at 48 Bond Street, complained to the department that his mail was being stolen persistently, and that the losses were assuming large proportions. He declared that in the two months preceding he had had to apply to the Post Office for 82? duplicate money orders.

Chief King took personal charge of the case, and with two of his best detectives has been at work on it ever since. During this period every clerk at Branch A, through which Lynn & Co. received their mail, has been shadowed for weeks at a time. All the Inspectors in the New York Division were finally put on the case, which became so difficult that inspectors from other cities had to be called here. There were in all seventeen inspectors engaged in the hunt, but the thief baffled all their efforts.

Timmerman was the last clerk to be shadowed. He had been in the office so long and had such an excellent reputation that everybody was loath to suspect him. He reported for duty at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning and was kept under surveillance all day. When he left the station in the evening he was arrested by Chief King. He was indignant, and declared his arrest an outrage. He stoutly denied all knowledge of any thefts of mail. The Inspectors searched him and found $11 in cash and $36.85 in postage stamps. There was also an unopened letter addressed to J. Lynn & Co.

Timmerman was locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail for the night, and yesterday morning was taken to Chief King's office where he broke down and is said to have confessed that the money and postage stamps found on him were taken from letters addressed to Lynn & Co. He said that his stealings covered a period of one year, but that at first he stole only in a small way. He told the Inspectors that a few days ago he dreamed that he was under arrest for stealing and when he awoke he made up his mind to stop stealing forever. The temptation was too great, however, and he kept at it until his arrest.

When Commissioner Shields held him in $2,500 bail for examination on Feb. 5 he fainted dead away. He was revived and taken back to Ludlow Street Jail.

McDONNELL HIS OWN COUNSEL.

Courtney, Whom He Shot, Appears Against Him—Prima Facie Case of Felonious Assault Established.

Magistrate Zeller, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday decided that the prosecution had made out a prima facie case of felonious assault against Miles McDonnell, the gambler who shot four men in an affray in the Onawa Café in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, four weeks ago, killing George Price and wounding Edward Courtney in the spine, paralyzing him in the lower limbs. McDonnell is out on $5,000 bail, set by the Coroner for the killing of Price, and on $2,000 for the shooting of Courtney. Yesterday's examination bore entirely upon the assault charge based on the shooting of Courtney.

Considerable public interest centred in the hearing from the fact that Courtney was to appear in court for the first time, and furthermore McDonnell was to conduct his own case. Courtney was brought in a carriage and carried into the courthouse by friends and attendants and placed in a chair on a pillow. He was the first witness to take the stand.

He testified in a weak voice that he went into the Onawa Café at 11 o'clock and found McDonnell there. He also saw Tom Kennedy there, but did not speak to Kennedy. The witness went over to the bar to have a drink, and while standing there heard five or six shots fired.

"I started to go out of the place," said the witness, "when McDonnell shot me, the bullet striking me in the side. He snapped the revolver at me again, but this time it did not go off. I had no weapon of any kind with me at the time, nor did I have a quarrel of any kind with any one in the place."

Sylvester S. Freeland, the next witness, said that he was on his way home on the night of the shooting, and stopped in the Onawa Café. While standing at the bar he heard a shot, and, turning, saw a pistol in McDonnell's hand. It was pointed at Kennedy. "I said to him," said the witness, "'Mac, what are you doing?' Just then some one called out that the police were coming, and I ran out. I came back after the shooting and found Courtney lying on the floor. I asked him who shot him, and he said McDonnell did it."

McDonnell here took up the cross-examination. He asked the witness whether he had seen him at the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station. Freeland said he did.

"Do you remember what you said to me then?" asked McDonnell.

"I can't just remember."

"When you came into my cell, didn't you say, 'I dropped into the Onawa and saw Courtney,' then didn't you say, 'I examined him myself and spoke to the police and ambulance surgeons, and they answered questions, saying that Courtney was not seriously injured; "don't you worry, Mac, Courtney is all right." Didn't you say that?"

"Well, I believe I did say some words to that effect," answered Freeland.

Several witnesses described the affray, and McDonnell then told the Magistrate that he had not expected the examination to take place that day, and had thirty witnesses he wanted to examine.

The Magistrate said he thought the prosecution had made out a prima facie case, and further testimony was not necessary. The case was then continued until to-day when McDonnell will have to furnish $5,000 bail.

Deaf-Mute Sent to Jail.

Joseph Tierney, twenty-nine years old, a deaf-and-dumb person, was found early yesterday morning in the vestibule of an apartment house at 62 Heyward Street, Brooklyn, acting suspiciously, and was taken custody. When searched at the Clymer Street Police Station, a list of the names and addresses of New York millionaires was found in his possession. Among them were the Havemeyers, Whitneys, Goulds, Vanderbilts, and other well-known persons. When arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Magistrate Kramer sent him to jail for twenty-nine days.

Cathedral School Alumni Dinner.

The Alumni Society of the Cathedral School, 111 East Fiftieth Street, will hold its annual dinner at Shanley's to-night. More than one hundred graduates are expected to be present. The officers of the Alumni Society are: M. J. Lavelle, Spiritual Director; W. J. Walsh, '99, President; J. McCullough, '95, First Vice President; A. Brennan, '89, Second Vice President; R. Peres, '96, Secretary; J. Brazil, '99, Toastmaster; Brother B. Austin, Moderator.

Hoi Scholastikoi Elects Officers.

At the last meeing of the "Hoi Scholastikoi" the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Thomas W. Churchill; First Vice President—Benjamin Veit; Second Vice President—Abner B. Holly; Recording Secretary—Abram Fischlowitz; Treasurer—John T. Nolan. Arrangements were completed to hold the annual dinner at the Hotel Savoy on Saturday, April 27.

CAPT. HERLIHY'S TRIAL.

Inspector Cross Tells How He Tried Reform Methods—Policemen Who Saw Nothing.

The fifth week of the trial of Police Captain Herlihy was opened yesterday, with a session lasting from shortly after 11 o'clock to 4 in the afternoon. Inspector Cross was the most important witness called. He described the drafting of 120 policemen from other precincts to the "red light" district, in batches of forty, for the special purpose of locating the disorderly houses that had been complained of and closing them. One of these 120 policemen, who were sarcastically described by Prosecutor Olcott as the "innocents," took the stand and admitted that he had not arrested a single woman for disorderly conduct. When the trial opened President York was the only one of the Police Commissioners present. A little later Commissioner Sexton came in, and Commissioner Hess put in an appearance early in the afternoon.

Patrolman George B. Grimshaw was the first witness of the day. He told how Magistrates had discharged women he had arrested because the evidence against them was not sufficient, and how Capt. Herlihy had urged him "to continue fearlessly in the performance of his duty."

Inspector Cross, who took the stand next, said that he had frequently given Capt. Herlihy instructions as to the performance of his duties; and then told of the requisition made upon other precincts for men. He said that early in 1900, owing to repeated complaints as to the condition of Capt. Herlihy's precinct, he had held a consultation with Chief Devery, Deputy Chief Cortwright, and Capt. Herlihy, and had decided upon measures for reforming the district.

"Capt. Herlihy reported to me frequently," he said, "both verbally and in writing, and, so far as I know, performed his duties to the best of his ability. We instructed carefully all the men detailed to his precinct. If you will permit me, I will read a memorandum of what was said to the men in the presence of Capt. Herlihy."

Inspector Cross then read the instructions, urging the policemen to be thoroughly in earnest in the performance of their duties.

"I personally visited two houses that Mr. Paddock had mentioned to me, and I found that one of them was vacant, while the other had only one tenant," he said. "The men assigned to duty in front of 63 Stanton Street, a locality of which Mr. Paddock complained, were told to be especially vigilant. They were told that they would be backed up by the Chief in any arrests they made. The place at 63 Stanton Street was complained of by Mr. Paddock on Jan. 11. It was closed on Jan. 22, and has never been opened since."

Policeman Joseph D. Burke of the Macdougal Street Station testified that he was one of the forty men specially detailed to Capt. Herlihy's Precinct in January, 1900. Under cross-examination he admitted that he had made no arrests during his term of duty in the precinct.

"I made no arrests because I saw no violations of the law," he said. "I have seen things that I thought suspicious, but I saw nothing that would furnish me with any positive evidence."

After this witness had concluded, Mr. Grant said that he had 119 other policemen under subpoena.

"It will save time," he said, "if Mr. Olcott is willing to admit that their testimony will be the same as that of Burke's."

There was a buzz of surprise in the courtroom, and Mr. Olcott immediately jumped up and said that he would be only too glad to shorten the trial in the way indicated by Mr. Grant.

The other witnesses called yesterday were residents of the "red light" district. They testified that no violations of the law had come to their notice.

MORE VICE EVIDENCE.

January Grand Jury Will Not Be Called Upon, However, to Consider That from the Tammany Committee.

No evidence against police officials submitted to the District Attorney by the Tammany Committee of Five will be given to the January Grand Jury by Mr. Philbin. The Grand Jury will end its sittings Thursday and the February Grand Jury will not be sworn in until Monday, the 4th.

The Committee of Five's evidence will not be placed before the present Grand Jury because it is not in sufficient strength to warrant indictments against any person being asked for. The original mass of affidavits submitted was supplemented yesterday by more evidence showing the result of the Five's investigations. M. Warley Platzek had a quite lengthy conference with Assistant District Attorney Schurman, during which the evidence was gone over by both gentlemen.

Regarding the original evidence submitted, the District Attorney says that while he believes Mr. Nixon is entirely sincere in his endeavors to accomplish definite results, much matter not legally strong was accepted by him and given a much higher value than it really deserves. It is the public prosecutor's intention to have the evidence in such shape and so surely in conformity with the statutes bearing upon it that the Grand Jury will be able to dispose of it in a few hours, with the result that those persons mentioned in the evidence will be indicted.

The January Grand Jury has held two sessions daily nearly every day of the week. An unusually large number of routine prison and bail cases was disposed of, and, contrary to the usual custom of Grand Juries to put off for the consideration of their successors excise cases, quite a number of these complaints have been disposed of. The District Attorney commends the jury's work highly, and a photograph of this, the first Grand Jury under Mr. Philbin, will be taken this week and a copy placed in his private office.

Mr. Philbin deprecates the publication of alleged interviews with him reflecting on the Committee of Five and its evidence, and of those statements tending to show that he has already prejudged such matters submitted. He still adheres strictly to his determination not to be quoted upon matters relating to his office.

COMMITTEE OF FIVE SILENT.

In Session for an Hour, but Had Nothing to Say.

All the members of the Tammany Hall Investigating Committee attended its meeting in the Germania Bank Building yesterday, and were in executive session for an hour. At adjournment Chairman Nixon said that the committee had no statement to make, and he would not discuss any of the stories current in regard to the committee.

"I, as the legal member of the committee," said M. Warley Platzek, "and Assistant District Attorney Schurman, as the representative of Mr. Philbin, have been and are in constant communication in regard to evidence of vicious conditions. Of this evidence neither he nor I will talk. I will have nothing to say about stories of what I have or have not done."

The police situation, as it concerns Chief Devery, had not last evening changed one whit from what it was two months ago.

CHARTER AND POLICE MATRONS.

Anna M. Jackson Refutes a Statement Regarding Their Employment.

The following statement was made yesterday by Anna M. Jackson, Chairman of the Woman's Prison Reform Committee, New York Monthly Meeting of Friends, relative to police matrons in connection with the revised charter:

A printed statement that the changes concerning police matrons, made in the Revised Charter, will result in greatly diminishing the number employed in this city, is being circulated among voters in support of a petition to the Legislature against the adoption of that part of the revision.

The statement is incorrect. The Revised Charter does not limit the appointment of matrons. It would make no change in the existing number, and as the revision seems to embody much that experience has taught New Yorkers will be of benefit, we believe it will be for teh public good to have the Charter adopted as it stands and needed amendments presented after the adoption.

All women interested in the work of the police matrons rejoiced when the law of 1899 made them members of the uniformed force and partakers of the benefits of the Pension Fund, and it is much to be regretted that the Charter Revision should change these two provisions of law, but we ask that the signing and presentation of the petition referred to be delayed until after the adoption of the Charter, when we shall be ready to join in its request.

School No. 96's Graduating Exercises.

The graduating exercises of the girls' grammar department of Public School No. 96, Mrs. Eliza S. Pell, Principal, will take place at the schoolhouse, Avenue A and Eighty-first Street, at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The members of the graduating class are eligible for admission into the high schools.

How can we sell such good shoes for $2.50?

Don't mind letting you into the secret.

They are samples.

Samples have a way of being as good, if not a wee bit better than the best of the stock. Incidentally these samples are made by our own manufacturers.

Samples of $5 and $6 shoes—patent leather, enamel, vici kid, russet and black calfskin.

$2.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

MURRAY H. HALL A "LADY"

The Coroner's Jury So Decide After Hearing Evidence.

Adopted Daughter Refuses on Witness Stand to Refer to Her Benefactor as She—Dr. Gallagher Testifies.

"Murray H. Hall came to his death from natural causes. He was a lady."

The foregoing is a verdict rendered by a jury in Coroner Zucca's court yesterday. It was rendered only after testimony had been heard bearing upon the strange career of the woman, Murray Hamilton Hall, who for nearly thirty years posed as a man and associated with Tammany politicians without the secret of her sex becoming known.

Coroner Zucca began the inquest by confessing that the case was not one which should ordinarily come before him. He referred to the fact, however, that an estate was involved, and its legal disposition necessitated an authoritative establishment of the sex of Murray Hall.

It took the jury just seven minutes to settle the question of Murray Hall's sex for all time.

Imelda Hall, the adopted daughter of the mysterious woman who hoodwinked everybody so long, was a witness. She proved to be a slender brunette who evidenced considerable spirit. She showed that she had a mind of her own. Miss Hall answered the preliminary questions in a clear, matter-of-fact way. She said that she had lived with her "foster-father" since 1885.

"And during all those years you never thought he was a woman?" inquired Coroner Zucca.

"No, Sir."

"Didn't you have a servant?"

"No, Sir."

"You knew he was ill, didn't you—knew that he suffered from cancer?"

"Yes, Sir."

"How long had he—she, I mean—suffered from the disease?"

"For six years."

"Did you ever hear him say that he had been drugged and sandbagged by a man by the name of William Reno, and do you think that the sandbagging made his disease worse?"

"Yes, I knew that he had been sandbagged," she replied, "but I never heard him say that the sandbagging made him worse."

"Wouldn't it be better for you to say she?" the Coroner suggested, politely.

"No; I would rather say he," she said; "he was always a man to me, and I shall never think of him as a woman."

"Did Murray Hall have a doctor?" Coroner Zucca went on.

"Yes."

"Who was he?"

"Dr. Gallagher."

The Dr. Gallagher referred to is the William C. Gallagher who has been frequently mentioned in connection with the case. He said on the stand yesterday that he had attended Hall during her last illness at intervals of a year previous to her death, and that she suffered from cancer of the breast.

"When you examined him—her—did you discover her to have cancer of the breast?" the doctor was asked.

"Yes, Sir."

"Didn't you find out that she was a woman?"

"That's a question I don't care to answer. A man can have cancer of the breast."

"When you filed a certificate of death, was she dead or alive?"

"She was dead."

The Coroner further asked Dr. Gallagher if he considered that the sandbagging might have hastened along Murray Hall's death, to which Dr. Gallagher replied that it might have been an "exciting cause," that it might have accelerated the end.

"Dr. Gallagher, will you tell the jury whether the deceased was a female or a man?" the Coroner asked.

"She was a female—a woman," Dr. Gallagher replied.

The jury then wrestled with its sex problem, and the foregoing verdict was finally read.

Afterward the veridct was altered so as to read grammatically, and it was so adopted by the jury.

During the inquest Deputy Assistant District Attorney Karr read the letter which Hall wrote to District Attorney Unger, and in which he related the circumstances of the sandbagging referred to during the inquest.

BOY FALLS FROM BED AND DIES.

Little Robert Page Fractures His Skull While Playing.

While participating in a pillow fight yesterday morning at his home, 6 East Fifty-eighth Street, Robert A. Page, the eight-year-old son of Arthur A. Page, a stock broker, fell from the bed and died two hours later from a fracture of the skull.

The Pages live in the Mason apartment house. The three children slept in the same room, and after being called by the nurse yesterday morning, they began to romp around on the bed, assaulting each other with pillows. The nurse left the room for a few moments, but was recalled by hearing a thud on the floor and a sharp cry from the children. Rushing into the room, she found little Robert lying on the floor unconscious.

Dr. Ward and Dr. Johnson were called in, but in vain. The boy died shortly after 9 o'clock.

Joseph Halk Discharged.

Joseph Halk, a Consolidated Stock Exchange broker, who was arrested two months ago on the floor of the Exchange by Treasury Agent Frank G. Thompson on a charge of violating the internal revenue law in not affixing stamps to memoranda for the sales of stock, was discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields. It is understood that Halk has paid the Government the amount which he is said to have been short.

Triangle to be Known as Cooper Square

The triangular space in front of Cooper Union will be known as Cooper Square in the future. Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the resolution of the Municipal Assembly giving this name to the triangular space bounded by Eighth Street, Bowery, Fourth Avenue, and Third Avenue.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Cotton Dress Goods.

SPRING 1901.

A very large stock of new Cotton Fabrics, for the coming Spring and Summer Seasons. Advance designs, weaves and colors.

Sheer weights, — hand printed Mull, printed Organdies, Cotton Gazes, Linen Lawns, Cotton Armure, and Embroidered Swiss.

New patterns and colors.

5000 yards,—Imported Ginghams, Zephyrs, Madras, Linen Batiste, and heavy cord Piques,

18 cents per yard.

Sheer Dimities,—new stripes and figures, 25 cents per yard.

The latest "Fulgor" Foulards, and fine French Sateens,

35 cents per yard.

Sale of French Crepe Cloth.

3500 yards,—Royal, Marine and Navy Blue, Plain or pin dot weaves,

75 cents per yard;
Value $1.25.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

A MAN FINED FOR SPITTING.

Judge Compliments Henry W. Hardon, Complaining Witness.

Henry C. Nierman, an employe of the Adams Express Company, was fined $25 by Justice Jerome in Special Sessions yesterday for insistent expectorating in a Ninth Avenue Elevated train in violation of the ordinance of the Health Board prohibiting such practices. This is the first conviction under this ordinance, which, although the fact is not well known, makes spitting in street cars and ferryboats a misdemeanor. The notices of the Health Board posted in surface and elevated cars, heretofore, have merely prohibited spitting in the aisles, without mentioning the penalty which may be inflicted. These placards have been superseded by new ones stating specifically that spitting in cars is a misdemeanor and will be punished to the full extent of the law.

Henry W. Hardon, a lawyer, of 313 West Seventy-first Street, who was formerly an instructor at Columbia University, was the complainant against Nierman. Upon the stand yesterday Mr. Hardon stated that he had taken a seat beside Nierman in an elevated train last Saturday and that Nierman had spat repeatedly on the car floor. Mr. Hardon called Nierman's attention to the sign prohibiting spitting, and was told to mind his own business, and that the ordinance was a dead letter anyway.

The guard's request that the expectorating cease was also insolently disregarded. Nierman's arrest followed. Nierman pleaded guilty in court yesterday and his counsel asked that leniency be shown his client. Justice Jerome, imposing sentence, said:

"The public should be grateful to you, Mr. Hardon, for your action in this matter. Expectorating in cars and on the streets is the cause of many tubercular diseases, and many subsequent deaths. I wish to emphasize this offense, and it is well for the public to know that this health ordinance will be rigorously enforced. This spitting practice in cars and public buildings is entirely too prevalent, and must be stopped. The ordinance is a wise and salutary one."

Nierman's explanation was that he had catarrh and was compelled to expectorate freely. He paid the fine.

LEGAL NOTES.

PRIVILEGE OF NON-RESIDENT WITNESS.—The Hampton and Branchville Railroad and Lumber Company, a foreign corporation, had a suit in the City Court, in this city, against Robert R. Sizer, and a Mr. Mouldin, the company's President and Treasurer, a non-resident of this State, came here on Friday, Oct. 19, to testify as a witness in the case. The testimony was concluded on that day, shortly before 4 o'clock, and the case was adjourned for the summing up and the charge to the jury, until Monday. Mouldin was not present on Monday until after the argument by the counsel for his corporation was closed, and he left before the charge. The Appellate Division, on Mouldin's appeal, has affirmed an order denying his application to set aside service of summons upon him at that time. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion of the court, held that, as Mouldin came solely as a witness and did not have the management of the suit, there was no occasion for him to remain after the testimony was closed, and he lost his privilege by thus remaining. The Court holds that a non-resident who comes voluntarily into this State as a witness in an action in our courts is entitled to the privilege of not having a summons served upon him while he is in attendance at the trial, and for a reasonable time thereafter, to enable him to go home.

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DECREE UNPROVED.—After Gilmore Clarke and others, as executors, had paid something over $17,000 to legatees under the will of David Clarke, and had left in their hands less than $7,000 for distribution, Albert W. Seaman, on July 7, 1898, filed a claim, as trustee of Eliza Engle, for $17,872.17, with interest from June 20, 1880, claimed to arise out of six judgments of deficiency which had been docketed against Clarke in his lifetime. On a supplemental citation then issued, the Surrogate, without any evidence being offered to establish the judgments, made a decree, in November, 1899, disallowing the payments to the legatees and directing payment to Seaman of $23,499.90, the amount of the judgments being established by the decree at $38,782.60. The Appellate Division, by Justice Rumsey, has ordered a reversal of the decree, holding that the Surrogate erred in establishing the judgments in favor of Seaman without any proof having been made by him of the existence of these judgments. When the claim was rejected, as appeared in this case, there was then put upon the claimant the duty of establishing in the ordinary way the existence of the claim and the amount due upon it, and until that was done it was error for the Surrogate to find that it existed.

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SECURITY FOR COSTS NOT REQUIRED.—Terence S. Reilly, who was appointed trustee in bankruptcy in the case of Rosenberg & Krause, brought a suit against them and three other persons to have declared void various assignments and transfers of goods and various instruments for the payment of money, which were made before the adjudication in bankruptcy and alleged to be fraudulent and made as the result of a conspiracy to defraud the creditors of the bankrupts. An ex-parte order was obtained by the defendant, Jacob Krause, one of the bankrupts, and Louis Friedenberg, one of the alleged transferees, requiring the plaintiffs to give security for costs, and staying the proceedings until that order was complied with, except to review or vacate it. The order or application was vacated, and that decision has now been upheld by the Appellate Division, Justice Patterson giving the opinion. The mandatory requirement of Section 3,268 of the Code is held to apply only to a case in which the cause of action sought to be enforced by the defendant arose prior to the adjudication in bankruptcy. Before such adjudication, the right to avoid the fraudulent transfer and recover property fraudulently transferred was certainly in the banksrupts. The cause of action set out did not inhere in anybody until after the adjudication, and Section 3,268 did not apply.

FIREMAN KILLED IN CELLAR

Another, Rescued by Chief Binns, in a Precarious Condition.

Several Have a Narrow Escape from Suffocation by Smoke and Gas in West Side Tenement.

During a fire which started yesterday morning in the cellar of the five-story tenement house at 424 West Forty-seventh Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, one fireman, Frank Featherston, of Engine Company 54, lost his life, and several of his companions barely escaped death by suffocation.

Engine Company 54 was the first to arrive on the scene, and the men at once attacked the blaze, which was sending suffocating clouds of smoke through the rooms and hallways. Capt. Burns, Featherston, Frank Mauser, Thomas W. Smith, and Clarence E. McNellie dragged a hose through the front hall and down into the cellar, where the smoke was thickest.

Work had been going on for about fifteen minutes, when the cry went up that a man had fallen. Chief Binns, who was directing the operations, ran back into the hallway, where he was met by Capt. Burns, Mauser, and McNellie staggering up from the cellar. They were speechless from smoke and exhaustion, and groped their way with difficulty into the street, while Chief Binns felt his way down the steps through an absolutely opaque wall of smoke. Besides this, the place was filled with illuminating gas, which was escaping from a pipe, the lead connection of which had been melted by the heat.

Half way down the stairs Binns stepped upon the prostrate body of Smith, who had fallen overcome at his post of duty. Binns, already sickening from the smoke and gas, picked Smith up, and with difficulty found his way out to the fresh air with him, where he fell from sheer weakness. A moment later the Chief was on his feet again, however, and, thinking that all the firemen were out of the building, ordered the men of Engine Company 2 and Hook and Ladder Company 21 to take a hose through the hall and into the cellar.

When the firemen got into the cellar they stumbled upon Featherston lying on his face dead from suffocation. One of the men staggered to the street with the body, while the others remained below and conquered the flames. Mauser, McNellie, and Capt. Burns had recovered after coming into the fresh air, and once more they dived into the cellar and staid until the fire was out. Smith was so exhausted on coming out of the cellar that he was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where he is now said to be in a very precarious condition. The body of the dead fireman was taken to the engine house. Featherston lived at 542 West Fifty-first Street with his wife and three children. He had been in the department thirteen years, and his name is on the roll of merit.

Chief Binns laid the accident to the cheap method of putting in lead gas pipes in houses of this sort, and said that he thought a law should be passed requiring a different sort of work. "We have lost a good fireman in Featherston," he said. "He was worth more than all the lead pipe in New York."

B. F. ROSENHEIMER KILLED.

Secretary of the London Needle Company Fell Under a Train He Was Trying to Board.

Benjamin F. Rosenheimer, Secretary of the London Needle Company, was instantly killed last evening while attempting to board a local train of the New York Central Railroad at the station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue. He had been in the habit of taking the train which leaves the station at 6:25 P. M. for his home on the King's Bridge Road, Mount Vernon.

Last evening he was belated a little, and was informed when he reached the bottom of the stairs which lead to the passenger platform, that his train had just pulled in. In the hope of catching it he ran up the stairs, and reached the top when the train had already begun to move.

George Rooney, one of the men employed about the station, saw him coming, and warned him not to try to get on.

"Don't jump! don't jump!" he warned Rosenheimer.

The latter hesitated a moment, and then tried to board the rear platform of the car next to the last. While swinging himself aboard he came in contact with the railing of the stairway he had ascended, and was thrown under the wheels.

The body was taken to the police station on East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, where it was afterward identified by Julius T. Rosenheimer, the father of the dead man.

LONG SENTENCE FOR NOBLETT.

Recorder Goff Tells the Prisoner His Record Is a Fearful One.

Edwin Arden Noblett, convicted in General Sessions of swindling Edward H. and Walter S. Watson, two young Kentuckians, out of $10,000, was yesterday sentenced by Recorder Goff to eight and one-half years' imprisonment. In pronouncing sentence the Recorder said:

"You have been indicted in this court three times, and escaped punishment. You were tried and convicted, but upon an affidavit of a man named Green you were granted a new trial. Green has since been indicted for bribing a juror. Your record is a fearful one. I can scarcely conceive how such a man as you can have gone so long unwhipped of punishment."

Burt's Fine Shoes

75 Cents to $3.75 a Pair.

Our new Spring goods will soon be ready, and in order to make room for them we offer exceptional values in Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes and Slippers. In most cases they are marked at less than half price. All our own high-grade goods—name and trademark on every pair.

At $1.50 and $2.00—About 500 pairs Oxfords and Slippers, mostly Vici Kid; formerly $3.00 to $5.00. A few small sizes (2 to 3½) in Oxfords, 75c. a pair.

At $1.50 to $3.75—A line of Ladies' Vici Kid and Patent Leather Shoes, formerly $5.00 to $6.00. Some of the small sizes (2 to 3½) $1.00 pair.

At $1.25 and $1.50—Several hundred Children's and Misses' Shoes, Patent Leather, Box Calf and Tan; formerly $2.50 and $3.00.

Men's Slippers, Operas and Romeos, at $1.00 and $1.50 pair; formerly $2.50 and $3.00.

NO MAIL ORDERS FILLED THIS WEEK.

EDWIN C. BURT CO., 54 WEST 23d St.

USE BRUMMELL'S

CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS.

Positively relieve Coughs and Colds and all irritation of the throat. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
"Decided success."—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
LAST 5 NIGHTS. MATS. WED. AND SAT.
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM
Feb. 4—Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEES SATURDAY.
Julia Marlowe WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St., near B'way.
Last 2 weeks. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Evgs. 8:30.
HERBERT KELCEY EFFIE SHANNON. My Lady Dainty

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av.
Closed this week. TUESDAY, FEB. 5,
Under Two Flags with Blanche Bates as Cigarette.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY 9 A. M.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15.
Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.
EXTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY. 2D MONTH.
Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
TO-DAY, 2:30. DAMROSCH-WAGNER PIANO LECTURE, DIE GOTTERDAMMERUNG.
FRIDAY, 2:30—TRISTAN AND ISOLDE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
***Extra Matinee This Tuesday.
.....LAST WEEK.....
ANNIE RUSSELL IN A ROYAL FAMILY.
***EXTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY
NEXT MONDAY. 8:15 SHARP.
HENRY MILLER in "Richard Savage."
Cast includes: Jennie Eustace, Mrs. Boucicault, Florence Rockwell, Arthur Elliott, Joseph Wheelock, Owen Faucett. Seats now selling.

Proctor's Continuous Performance. 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St.
Tom Nawn & Co., Harry Watson's Co., 3 Mascagnos, Mr. & Mrs. Fisher, Al Leach & 3 Rosebuds, Florence Reed, Mlle. Delbosq, Marcel's Living Statuary, Chas. R. Sweet, Lillian Burkhardt, L. Hawkins, Cushman, Holcombe & Curtis, Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Hill & Hull, Carroll Johnson, Martine Bros

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Wed. & Sat. Mats. 2:15.
Fourth Big Week—"Best of All Girls."
Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Company, with EDNA MAY Presenting Morton & Kerker's THE GIRL FROM UP THERE

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
The Biggest and Best Comic Opera Produced in New York in Years.
Johann Strauss' latest and merriest operetta,
VIENNA LIFE
(Wiener Blut.)
CHORUS of 70. AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 W. 11th St. and 19 W. 56th St.

WALLACK'S Evs. at 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
MARY MANNERING JANICE MEREDITH
Special Mat. Feb. 12th. Souvenir night, Feb. 15.

KNICKERBOCKER, N. C. GOODWIN, MAXINE ELLIOTT. THEATRE. B'way & 38th. Evs. 8:25. Mat. Sat. 2:15. When We Were Twenty-One

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs., 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. FLORODORA

BIJOU.—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY. T'ngt. 8:15. Mat. T'mw. 2:15, in Clyde Fitch's Great Holiday Mats.: Washington & Lincoln's Birthdays. THE CLIMBERS

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., 1 west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN 2nd Month. "In the Palace of the King."

Hammerstein's 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Adm. 50c.
MATHEWS & BULGER in the New Vaudeville, The Night of the 4th
Big Musical Co., including WALTER JONES

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER.
Charles Frohman's BARBARA FRIETCHIE
Big Spectacle, Prices 25, 50, 75, 1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & Broadway. Ev'g. 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
UNLEAVENED BREAD
Elizabeth Tyree, E. J. Morgan, Eleanor Robson.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. MERRY MAIDEN BURLESQUERS NEW LIVING PICTURES.

KEITH'S MAY DE SOUSA in "DEAR MIDSHIPMITE OF LOVE." By Alderman Coughlin.
WILLIAMS & TUCKER. JAS. O. BARROWS.

14th St. Theatre. MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. In his Greatest Success, GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

Weber & Fields' FIDDLE-DEE-DEE MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15. Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. W. 34 St. 50c, all Orchestra, 25c mats, Daily. Sunday Concerts. Prof. Loris, Clifford & Huth, Hope Booth, 3 Mortons, others.

The New York B'w, 43th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wd. & Sat. New specl. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng." LADY HOPE will positively appear each perf'e.

Mats. Wed. and Sat. HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St.
MAUDE RAYMOND, GEO. FULLER GOLDEN, etc.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c
Mt. Daily (expt Mon.) 25c. Held by the Enemy

COTTON SHEETS and PILLOW CASES.

Made by the Defender Manufacturing Co.,

Hemmed, ready for use.

SHEETS.

54 x 90 inches	.38	each
63 x 90 "	.46	"
72 x 90 "	.52	"
81 x 90 "	.58	"
90 x 90 "	.62	"
90 x 99 "	.68	"

PILLOW CASES.

42 x 36	.13	"
45 x 36	.14	"
50 x 36	.15	"
54 x 36	.16	"

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-MORROW EV'G., at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. (In French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Sizes, and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 1, at 8—AIDA. (In Italian.) Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Salcia, Plançon, Journet, and Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 2, 1:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. (In German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow probable; brisk north-easterly wind

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VOL. L...NO. 15,932. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. } TWO CENTS.

TO GUARD ROYAL MOURNERS

Most Elaborate Precautions Being Taken in London.

Entire Detective Machinery of the United Kingdom and the Continent Set in Motion.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The entire detective machinery of the United Kingdom and the Continent has been set in motion to protect the royal personages and other notable people now gathering in London. Unwieldy as the Continental secret services often appear to be, every effort is being made to unify them, in order that no injury may befall any royal personage attending the obsequies of Queen Victoria.

Sir Edward Bradford, the energetic unarmed Commissioner of Police of the metropolis, has devised elaborate plans to deal with the crush expected on Saturday, but to protect the kingly and princely guests precautions have been taken which are illustrated by the fact that each royal residence is surrounded night and day by constables in plain clothing and detectives, and that no person is allowed to approach until his card has been passed in. These precautions are also applied in the case of the principal officers of the Crown.

Scotland Yard maintains the most intimate and secret affiliations with every detective agency in the world, and its devices for tracing Continental suspects are now being operated under Chief Inspector Frank Froest, who is reputed to have a wider acquaintance with the rogues of the world than any other Police Chief in Europe.

Malatesta and other Anarchists residing in London assert that there is not the slightest probability of violence, because England is "an asylum for the persecuted of the Continent."

At Cowes detectives are stationed in large numbers on both sides of the Medina River, inquiring as to the purposes of strangers and watching all who approach the royal personages.

Nothing definite is feared, but the Government desires that the utmost diligence should be exercised, especially with a view to keeping Emperor William from harm.

Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark is expected here to-day.

Prince Henry of Prussia sailed from Kiel on Monday on board the German battleship Baden, accompanied by the coast-defense ship Hagen.

Prince George of Saxony is prevented by influenza from coming to the funeral. Prince John George will take his place.

Duke Albrecht will represent the King of Wurtemberg.

Crown Prince Ferdinand of Roumania is expected here to-morrow night.

The Orléans family will be represented by the Duc de Chartres, younger brother of the late Comte de Paris; the Duc d'Alençon, and the Comte d'Eu, sons of the late Duc de Nemours, between whom and the late Queen King Louis Philippe, in 1838, tried hard to arrange a marriage.

The Duke and Duchess d'Aosta (the former a cousin of the King of Italy and the latter a daughter of the late Comte de Paris) will arrive here on Jan. 31.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern left Sigmaringen this evening for London to attend the funeral of Queen Victoria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—Grand Duke Michael and the Grand Duke of Hesse have started for London to attend the funeral of Queen Victoria.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Sixty Royalties to Take Part in the Procession in London—Naval Pageant Will Be a Splendid One.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, was unable to see King Edward yesterday in order to obtain his Majesty's final sanction for the arrangements for the funeral of Queen Victoria. Nothing, therefore, has been definitely settled except the programme for Friday, although the entire programme has been practically arranged.

"Queen Victoria's explicit directions as to her funeral were written in 1862," says Truth, "and have not been altered in any material respect. It was her wish that the ceremonial should copy that of Prince Albert's burial so far as possible. The Queen will be the first English sovereign who will not be buried at night and by torchlight."

It is understood that the funeral procession in London will be, approximately, as follows:

A sovereign's escort of 100 Life Guards, the massed bands of three regiments of Foot Guards, Field Marshal Earl Roberts and the Headquarters Staff, an army gun carriage with the body, the King, supported by the German Emperor, the King of Portugal, and the other reigning sovereigns in the order of precedence; the Duke of Connaught, the Equerries and Aides-de-Camp in attendance on royal personages; Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and other royal Princesses, in four carriages, and, in the rear of the procession, another sovereign's escort of 100 Life Guards.

INVITATION TO COLONIAL TROOPS.

It is estimated that sixty royal Princes will participate in the procession. The War Office has invited colonial officers and soldiers in England to march in it.

As the funeral will be of a military character, there will probably be no pall bearers, although, perhaps, certain Generals will act in this capacity while the coffin is being carried up the nave of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Yesterday there was a rehearsal along the route of the funeral procession. The eight Hanoverian horses which will draw the gun carriage took a heavily laden brake, estimated to be of the weight of the gun carriage and coffin, over the route. Numerous carriages followed, with a number of mounted men representing the foreign Princes and others who will ride in the procession.

Active preparations are being made all along the line of march. Houses are being draped, and seating accommodation is being provided. A committee of women has obtained permission to hang wreaths of evergreen along the line, one to be affixed to each lamppost, and all being three feet in diameter and of uniform pattern. The King's order that the draperies of buildings be purple has created some consternation, as many edifices here and elsewhere have already been hung with black. The expense of making the alterations will be heavy. The supply of purple material is even now running short.

THE NAVAL DISPLAY.

Of all the ceremonies, no doubt the naval will be the finest pageant. The Alberta, carrying the body, will slowly steam along a line of battleships extending eight miles. Facing these giants of the British Navy will be smaller vessels and numerous foreign battleships. Whatever the weather may be, the spectacle of the body of Queen Victoria traversing a lane of warships—the guns of all booming—will be unique.

Minute guns will be fired from all ships in the Solent and at Cowes, commencing when the Alberta leaves Trinity Pier. Each ship will cease fire immediately the end of the procession passes her. After the procession has passed the battleship Majestic, the forts, and ships in Portsmouth harbor will in turn begin firing minute guns, and will continue to do so until the Alberta is alongside.

No standards will be displayed. Ensigns and Union Jacks will be half-masted. Admirals' flags will be fully hoisted.

As the procession passes each ship its crew will present arms and then rest on reversed arms until the procession has gone, the band meanwhile playing funeral marches.

THE FOREIGN WARSHIPS.

The following is the order of the foreign warships at the pageant: The Baden, Prince Henry of Prussia's flagship; the Hagen, the Victoria Luise, and the Nymphe, German; the Dupuy de Lome, French; the Hatsuse Japanese, and the Dom Carlos I., Portuguese.

The Mikado wired such imperative orders to the Japanese Legation for the presence of a Japanese warship at the naval display that the battleship Hatsuse—now being completed at the Elswick Works, Newcastle—one of the largest battleships in the world, having 15,200 tons displacement, has sailed for Portsmouth, although hardly in condition to go.

About 3,500 troops will be engaged in the procession from Osborne to Cowes. Ten thousand volunteers will be employed along the line of route in London, in addition to 20,000 regulars.

Some disappointment is likely to be caused by the statement that no photographs may be taken of the procession from Osborne to Cowes.

It has been arranged that the Eton boys will line the route from the Long Walk gates to Windsor Castle, while the Military Knights of Windsor will be on duty in the chapel during the funeral service.

The Privy Council has ordered the Archbishop of Canterbury to prepare a special form of service, to be used in all churches in the Kingdom on Saturday.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 30.—Queen Victoria's coffin will be borne from Osborne House by the Queen's Highlanders on Friday at 1:45 P. M. to a gun carriage. The household of the late Queen, the royal servants, and the tenantry will be drawn up on the carriage drive. The Queen's pipers will lead the procession through the King's Gate to Trinity Pier.

There will be an imposing military display along the route, massed bands and drummers playing funeral marches. Behind the coffin will walk Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, (First and Principal Aide de Camp to the Queen since 1899,) the King, Emperor William, the Duke of Connaught, Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and other Princes. Then will come Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Cornwall and York, and other Princesses.

Bluejackets will bear the coffin from the pier to the royal yacht Alberta, where Admiral Culme-Seymour, four naval Aides de Camp, and two Ladies in Waiting will accompany the body.

The outer coffin arrived on Monday night. The men detailed to carry the coffin rehearsed yesterday with a dummy coffin filled with sand and weighing over half a ton.

The King, the Queen Consort, Emperor William, and other members of the royal family will embark on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

The only American wreath which has arrived at Osborne House so far is one from Mrs. Sidney Everett of Boston, who is staying in the Isle of Wight. It is inscribed "In token of lifelong veneration and reverence."

ON QUEEN VICTORIA'S COFFIN.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The following is the inscription on the coffin of Queen Victoria:

DEPOSITUM
SERENISSIMAE POTENTISSIMAE
ET EXCELLENTISSIMAE
PRINCIPIS
VICTORIAE
DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REGINAE
FIDEI DEFENSORIS
ET INDIAE IMPERATRICIS
OBIIT XXII. DIE JANUARII
ANNO DOMINI MDCCCCI
AETATIS SUAE LXXXII
REGNIQUE SUI LXIV.

Additional news relating to events connected with the Queen's death on Page 9 of this issue.

TRIED TO ADDRESS AUDIENCE.

Then Manager Rang Down the Curtain on Melbourne MacDowell.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The curtain was rung down on Melbourne MacDowell at Hopkins Theatre yesterday afternoon. He said he was suffering from a bad case of grip.

MacDowell got through half of the first act in a fairly creditable manner, but just before Cleopatra made her entrance he hesitated and then walked to the front of the stage and attempted to talk to the audience. Several in the house started to hiss, and Manager Grummpertz hastily gave the signal to lower the curtain. MacDowell saw the curtain descending and stepped forward so that he was in front of it when it dropped. He talked for a few moments and then retired.

C. C. Burnham announced that Richard Buhler would play the part of Marc Antony.

TO CARRY COAL BY TROLLEY.

Line Thirty Miles Long to be Built to Brulliet's Creek Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 29.—Ex-Congressman Andrew J. Hunter and United States Marshal Hitch are heading a syndicate of Edgar County capitalists to construct an electric line from Paris, Ill., to Clinton, Ind., thirty miles long, at a cost of $250,000. The road is to be in operation next Fall.

It is intended to open up the rich Brulliet's Creek coal fields and a populous farming country which has no railway facilities. A company of Clinton capitalists will complete the system from the Indiana line to their city.

Oil Discovered in Iowa.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 29.—Oil has been discovered near this city in such quantities that a big oil company of Ohio, which owns big fields there, has determined to lease thousands of acres of land, with the expectation of drilling wells and later putting up a refinery in this city if the flow is what is expected. The land owners throughout the tract have agreed to sign the leases which are for ninety-nine years, and which give them one-eighth of the oil which may be secured. The oil was found on the surface.

Coming to New York for $40,000.

Special to The New York Times.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., Jan. 29.—Mrs. Schindler-Siebert of this place has received notice from New York that she has inherited $40,000 from her father, Dr. Schindler, who died in that city. Mary Schindler was once one of the prettiest girls in Hoboken, and, much against her father's wishes, eloped with William Siebert, son of ex-Police Captain Siebert of New York. They were married, but separated soon after. Mrs. Siebert came to Rushville, and has been living here ever since. She is settling up her affairs, and will leave soon for New York.

"Canadian Club" Whisky is the most palatable and fragrant whisky made. Adv.

SENATOR FRYE SERVES NOTICE ON THE SENATE

The Subsidy Bill, He Says, Must Have Precedence.

TURNER ATTACKS MEASURE

Calls It a Piratical Raid on the Treasury—Mr. Perkins Opposed to Features of the Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Senator Frye (Rep., Me.,) made this afternoon a declaration that has been taken by many persons as a threat that the Subsidy bill must be disposed of before any other business of the Senate can be proceeded with. Just after he had moved at 2 o'clock to proceed with the Shipping bill, he made a little speech which for a moment startled his associates and which made Mr. Hanna (Rep., Ohio,) smile with calm satisfaction.

"Mr. President, I desire to say now that I do not intend, if I can help it, to yield to anybody for anything during the consideration of this bill. I do not intend to yield to an Appropriation bill unless, by a vote of the Senate, I am compelled to do so. There is not the slightest difficulty, as the Senator from Massachusetts well stated yesterday, about passing the Appropriation bills, provided this bill is out of the way. I do not believe the Indian bill would have occupied more than two or three days if this bill had been out of the way. As every Senator knows, I am of an exceedingly yielding disposition. Therefore, I give notice in advance so that I hope Senators will not ask me to yield."

All that this menace means is that if the Senate chooses to take up another bill, appropriations and revenue measures having first privilege, it may do so on motion, without debate, going at once to a vote to decide whether the Subsidy bill or another shall be considered. Senator Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) explained its meaning clearly soon after Mr. Frye had made his announcement. It means that if the Republicans of the Senate are united in their determination that the Subsidy bill shall be proceeded with in preference to any other measure, a vote would decide that it should have the right of way. But he would say, that the Republicans are united upon such a course, or that they are prepared to let the appropriation bills fail, so that the Subsidy bill shall be passed. He is very anxious to ascertain what Democrats are opposed to the bill, and though not an outspoken supporter of the measure, warned a group of inquiring newspaper men not to predict that the bill would fail. The opponents of the bill say that Mr. Aldrich has become a recent convert to the Subsidy bill, but his conversation has never made it plain that he was for or against it.

Senator Turner (Pop., Washington,) spoke to-day in severe arraignment of the bill. He began with the statement that the bill was one of the most extraordinary measures ever brought before Congress. It was vicious in principle and absurd in the extravagance in which it proceeded. It had been devised by a select committee of private parties, by distinguished counsel, with less consideration of the public welfare than of the private interests concerned.

He did not, he said, impugn the motives of those in Congress advocating the bill, but he considered the measure a striking instance of the strictly business policy of the party in power and its readiness to listen to any project in behalf of wealth as against the interests of the people. He referred to the subsidies given by the bill as equivalent to a spoliation. Mr. Turner said he had been appealed to to support the bill on the ground that it would help his State. But he said that it was not calculated to benefit any community, but rather to enrich a few private individuals. He maintained, also, that the bill was paternalism carried to an extreme. It was one-quarter Government paternalism and three-quarters a "lawless, piratical raid on the public Treasury." It disclosed, he said, the pliancy of the ruling politicians to the demands of organized wealth. It was as justifiable for Congress to pay 5 cents a bushel bounty on wheat as to pay this bounty on ships, and the logical sequel to this measure was a bounty on shoes, on clothing, and on all other products.

The only consideration given to the farmers by this bill, Mr. Turner said, was for the purpose of providing a sauce to force this "atrocious and villainous concoction down the throats of the American people." He declared that the Subsidy bill would commit the Government to expenditures aggregating $270,000,000. This, he said, was a mere gift to a favored industry, and he predicted that the time would soon come when the ship owners of the United States could build their own ships independently of Governmental aid. He predicted that much of such legislation as this would work the ruin of the Republican Party.

Mr. Turner contended that, contrary to the popular belief, the subsidies provided for by the bill were to continue for thirty years. He had been surprised, he said, to learn that the subsidies were to continue for a longer period than twenty years, and he was sure that popular opinion had accepted the shorter period as the correct one.

Mr. Frye reminded Mr. Turner that there is pending an amendment to the bill limiting the payment on existing ships to ten years.

Mr. Turner asserted that we already have or soon will have a sufficient tonnage to absorb $11,756,349 under the bill, if that amount were allowed. This, he said, demonstrated that the full $9,000,000 allowed annually for subsidies would be required from the beginning. He declared that under the provisions of the bill the American Line would receive $2,188,500, or almost one-quarter of the entire amount to be paid out annually.

Mr. Frye said that the Committee on Commerce had reported amendments which prohibited the company from bringing in more than six foreign ships.

Continuing, Mr. Turner said that the Treasury doors should be padlocked and guarded by Gatling guns when the American Line prepared to make a raid upon the Nation's vaults. All the world outside of the United States pays less than $20,000,000 annually in the way of ship subsidies. This country was preparing to pay almost half as much, when it is admitted that our tonnage is not one-hundredth part of the tonnage of the world. He argued that on side of the vicious principle of the bill, the greatest objection to the bill is found in the fact that it will retard instead of advance American shipbuilding. The result of such legislation would be that shipowners would build ships for foreigners far more cheaply than they would build American vessels. He asserted that the proposed subsidy would amount to more than 10% per cent. on the capital invested in shipping. The shipowners, he said, never would consent to a division of this bonus with the shipbuilders.

In conclusion, Mr. Turner asserted that the policy intended in this bill was a complete change of front on the part of the Republican Party, and he asked Mr. Hanna to explain, if he could, the reason for this change. He concluded at 5:30, whereupon Mr. Frye took the floor with a request for action upon the amendments suggested by the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Frye said his only purpose at this time in requesting action upon the amendments was to get the bill in perfect shape, and that there was no idea of preventing opportunity to Senators to offer other amendments. The amendments heretofore suggested were then formally agreed to.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) took exception to the provision of the bill limiting the amount of subsidy to go to ships built on the Pacific Coast to 50 per cent. of the whole amount. Mr. Frye replied that no more had been asked before the committee. He would be surprised, he said, to find the Senator from California suggesting amendments to the bill as now perfected in view of the fact that as a member of the committee he had voted for the bill when it was not half so good as now.

Replying, Mr. Perkins said he had agreed to the reporting of the bill, but that he never would consent to giving subsidies to foreign-built ships.

"Then," said Mr. Frye, "you will kill the bill."

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Perkins, "I will vote for it."

"If you strike out the provision for foreign ships it will kill the bill," replied Mr. Frye. "You would be forty years in getting a merchant marine without it."

Mr. Aldrich sought to have certain amendments which he said he desired to suggest adopted as committee amendments with the understanding that they should be subject to further amendment, but there was objection, and he contented himself with offering the amendments in order that they might be printed. One of these limits contracts under the bill to fifteen years instead of twenty, and gives no premium for speed above eighteen knots.

WHIPPING POST IN DELAWARE.

Senate Decides to Do Away with Pillory—Punishment for Husband Beaters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 29.—The Delaware Legislature faced the problem of corporal punishment to-day. Many of the members have been annoyed by newspaper and magazine articles regarding the pillory and whipping post, and want the whole ancient business abolished. Therefore in the Senate to-day when the bill abolishing the pillory came up, it passed by a vote of 11 to 6. Every criminal convicted of felony has to stand at the pillory for an hour, locked by the wrists and the neck.

Immediately afterward the Senate passed Senator Clements's bill for the punishment of wife beaters at the whipping post, twenty lashes being prescribed. Senator Knox pleaded earnestly in behalf of his bill providing for secret whippings, but the Senate voted it down.

In perfect good faith Representative Ewing presented in the House his bill for the punishment of wives who beat their husbands. It provides "that if any person being the wife of any man shall by physical violence abuse, maltreat, or beat her husband, she shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by being whipped at the whipping post with not less than five or not more than thirty lashes by the Sheriff or by the husband at his election."

SOUGHT AID IN WASHINGTON.

Brooklyn Woman Said Politicians and Police Were Persecuting Her.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A Brooklyn woman who gave her name as Amelia Holt was taken in charge by the authorities today for acting queerly at the White House. Accompanied by an eight-year-old boy, she visited the White House and announced that she had come on "personal business." She said that the boy was her son, and that they had been persecuted by Brooklyn politicians and policemen until they had been obliged to come to Washington to escape them.

Detective Boyd took her to the House of Detention in order that the Police Surgeons might examine her and determine her mental condition. Here she gave her name and said that her husband was a motorman on one of the Brooklyn trolley lines.

WATCH OF ANCIENT MAKE FOUND

Believed to Have Been Lost in Connecticut Nearly 300 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ESSEX, Conn., Jan. 29.—A watch, believed to have been lost some time about 1627, which has been found on Poverty Island at the mouth of the Connecticut River, is attracting great attention from antiquarians. The watch is a large silver one, and on the inside of the outer case is engraved a name which cannot be made out, and the date 1627. It is a fact that in 1632 Hans Eencluys of the famous West India Company landed at the mouth of the Connecticut and purchased a point of land from the natives, and erected there the arms of the State's General of the Netherlands.

His object was to obtain for the company the trade of the river valley, a plan which Van Twiller, Governor of the New Netherlands, carried out on a greater scale the following year.

OVER TWENTY COLONELS RESIGN

Staff of Illinois Governor Thinks the Honor Too Expensive.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—Over a score of new Colonels on the Governor's staff arrived in Springfield to-day to meet Gov. Yates and organize. One of the first things they learned on arrival was that an assessment of $500 each was due. Then followed the intelligence that another assessment of about $500 would be levied in a week or ten days. Besides the two assessments, there were uniforms and horses to be paid for. The cost of a uniform, with its yards of gold lace, is about $300.

Incidental expenses of the trip to the McKinley Inauguration, when the staff will make its first display, will amount to $200 for each Colonel.

Broad hints of heavy expenses had been conveyed to the appointees when they were asked to accept the commission. Several of the new Colonels came down to Springfield yesterday to learn what the cost would be. When apprised they promptly handed in their resignations.

SUES J. J. HILL FOR $1,500,000.

Geologist Wants Share of Profits of Western Coal Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 29.—Suit was begun in the Circuit Court here to-day against J. J. Hill by Herbert W. Pearson, an expert geologist, to recover $1,500,000. Pearson claims that in 1896 he entered into negotiations with J. J. Hill to explore for coal in Washington and Montana, an expense fund of $200 a month to be provided by Mr. Hill as long as the search continued. The coal was found much sooner than was expected, and the complaint declares that Mr. Hill at once possessed himself of all the land containing coal and began the development of mines which are now valued at $14,000,000.

The complaint further alleges that Pearson discovered the Stockett mines by a study of elevations and topography, and that he located the limits of the fields, which have since proved to be correct. The Hill interests, he charges, secured thousands of acres under his direction and are now mining there 1,600 tons daily. It is for a share in the profits of this operation that the suit is brought.

While Pearson brings the suit in his own name, it is understood that associated with him in his scientific investigations are several leading financiers of Duluth, and a number of leading scientists of this country and England.

Mary Ackerman Not Found in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Mary Louise Ackerman, who is said to have eloped from New York with Lawyer Wentworth, was reported to have been located in Edgcomb Place, Chicago. Edgcomb Place is a short street on which are about a dozen houses. No family has moved into any of the houses lately, and an inquiry at each house in the street for Mr. Wentworth and Miss Ackerman met with a declaration of utter ignorance of the existence of such persons.

South Dakota Expects a Boom.

Special to The New York Times.

BOWDLE, S. D., Jan. 29.—A surveyor's crew arrived here this morning on their way to the river, where they are going to begin a survey of the Milwaukee Road through to the Black Hills. This means the opening of a tremendous business for the whole State of South Dakota. Land will take a boom far higher than it did last Spring or Summer, and business of all kinds will increase.

"Canadian Club" Whisky is recognized instantly by every user of it.—Adv.

"Canadian Club" Whisky. Water cannot wash out its delicious flavour.—Adv.

CARNEGIE RENOUNCES HIS OWN STATE

He Publicly Declares His Allegiance to New Jersey.

AT THE ARKWRIGHT CLUB

Says that Pennsylvania Will Not Allow Him to Build Railroads or Own Steamships.

There was something of a sensation among the guests at the second annual dinner of the Arkwright Club last night when Andrew Carnegie expressed himself freely on the controversy which has been going on between himself and the State of Pennsylvania, and publicly declared his allegiance to the State of New Jersey. The speech of Mr. Carnegie followed a speech by Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey, in which the Governor eulogized the laws of that State in regard to the protection that they afford to capitalists. Mr. Carnegie said:

"I wish to publicly declare my allegiance to the State of New Jersey. The State of Pennsylvania enjoys that grand monopoly of railroads. The State of Pennsylvania says to the manufacturer: 'You shall not engage in transportation, you shall not build a railroad, you shall not own a steamship.' Now, I want to build a railroad, and I want to own a steamship. The Governor of New Jersey says to me: 'Why, your place is in New Jersey. There is no State in the Union that enjoys such liberal laws.'"

There were about 300 members of the club in attendance at the banquet. The guests of honor were Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey, Andrew Carnegie, Charles Stewart Smith, John R. Van Wormer, and Commander A. V. Wadhams, United States Navy. George H. Sutton, President of the club, acted as toastmaster of the evening. Among those present were W. B. Timms, Edward Huber, Frank Bergen, Raymond W. Smith, John W. Catchpole, Edward M. Fulton, Lewis J. Geary, F. E. Turner, Alexander King, George Kneeland, Charles Spencer, H. C. Pomeroy, A. E. Coltax, Dr. William Moore, A. P. Burke, C. H. Florence, F. H. Holmes, J. H. Braggin, Abraham Gruber, William T. West, F. N. Soule, F. W. Slocum, and William B. Cunningham.

In his introductory remarks Toastmaster Sutton referred to the death of Queen Victoria and paid a tribute to her memory. He also spoke in complimentary terms of the services of the late President of the club, Homer F. Locke, and proposed a toast to "Our President, Our Country, and Our Flag," which was drunk standing amid cheers. After the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," Gov. Voorhees, the first speaker of the evening, was introduced. In his speech, Gov. Voorhees said that he would not be a candidate for re-election. He spoke as follows:

"I came here to-night to meet you and to pay my respects to the Governor of the Empire State, who I expected would be here. He is a business man in politics. He has just started on a journey which I have finished. He has started on the journey most auspiciously. I notice in his inaugural address that he makes a number of recommendations that commend themselves especially to the members of the Arkwright Club. All that he recommends has been in use in New Jersey for many years. You are doing well to imitate us. There are many other things in New Jersey which New Yorkers may imitate to advantage. I notice that when New Yorkers of wealth seek better laws they seek the comfort and the protection of the laws of New Jersey.

"A distinguished gentleman has charged that the State of New Jersey was a Government of corporations, by corporations, and for corporations. Well, the people of New Jersey have by a vote of a majo[r] of 65,000 declared that they did not care if it was. You New Yorkers ought to wake up. You ought to learn something from the little State across the river. You may learn something from us in regard to laws that adequately protect wealth and industry and labor. No Jerseyman need be ashamed of those laws.

"You people here in New York do not think enough about public affairs. You give your time solely to the accumulation of wealth. I invite you to come over to the little State over the river and learn something. This little State across the river has more independent thought in it than any other State in the Union, and it is not of the Mugwump variety.

"New Jersey has wisely refused to reelect its Governors, and I am not going to be a candidate for re-election for this reason. Before the century closes you may possibly learn by what we do in New Jersey how a State ought to be governed."

Gov. Voorhees took his seat amid ringing cheers from the merchants present. Toastmaster Sutton announced that Gov. Odell, who was expected to attend the banquet, was unable to be present, and read a letter of regret from the Governor to that effect. In introducing Mr. Carnegie, the next speaker of the evening, Mr. Sutton referred to him as a "representative Scotchman with American improvements."

Mr. Carnegie began his speech by saying that he had not come to speak words of wisdom to such a distinguished assembly, but rather to learn something, and after listening to the speech of Gov. Voorhees he believed that he had done so. He then declared his allegiance to the State of New Jersey, in the words quoted above. Mr. Carnegie said that he felt at home among the members of the Arkwright Club, who, he had been told, were the live young men who were doing the work of the world behind the scenes. He said that he liked to get away from the swells and get down among the boys. He declared that he felt like a boy and acted like one.

"The man who is known outside of his own business sphere in these days is quite a man. It takes a smart man to be a manufacturer, but it takes a smarter man to be a jobber or a commission man. It is the man who takes money out of the goods who is the smartest, and that is what the commission man and the jobber do. The manufacturer puts his money into the business.

"Recently a man asked me if I did not think that America was far and away the leading Nation in the matter of inventions. I asked him if he referred to steel. [Applause.] If he meant steel, I told him that England led in the matter of steel inventions. But America takes England's inventions and improves upon them. In all the great inventions in steel, you will find that America leads."

In referring to New Jersey, Mr. Carnegie said that about the only thing that a man could not own there was the Governor of the State.

Mr. Carnegie's remarks were received with enthusiasm. He was followed by Commander A. V. Wadhams of the United States Navy, who said in regard to the Spanish-American war that the outcome was no surprise to those who knew the navy. In regard to naval armament to-day, Commander Wadhams said:

"England is first, and we can well afford to let her be first. It is a good sight to see the English flag and the Stars and Stripes flying alongside one another. England's friendship for America is a good thing for the world, and I thank God for it."

Commander Wadhams paid a tribute to Mr. Carnegie for what he had done for the navy by building up the steel industry in this country, an undertaking which he thought required great courage.

In closing Commander Wadhams spoke of the munificence of Miss Helen Gould in giving $400,000 for the Young Men's Christian Association Building now in course of construction at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He also made an appeal for the sum of $15,000 to buy stereopticons for the amusement of the sailors on board warships.

Speeches were also made by Charles Stewart Smith and John R. Van Wormer.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
There is nothing more appetizing and delightful for a Winter's breakfast. Try a two-pound package.—Adv.

"Canadian Club" Whisky is demanded by those knowing its excellence.—Adv.

CONCESSIONS TO THE BOERS?

Strange Wording of the Proclamation of King Edward in Pretoria Commented On in London.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The papers are much interested in the peculiar wording of the proclamation of the King by Sir Alfred Milner in Pretoria as "Supreme Lord of and over the Transvaal." The general opinion is that the use of such an unusual phrase must have some significant meaning.

"Is it possible," asks The Daily News, "that the Government desire to leave themselves a loophole, and do not wish at the present moment to go beyond the assertion that Great Britain is the paramount power in South Africa?"

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Jan. 28, said that at noon of that day, in the presence of Lord Kitchener and his staff, the Governor General, Sir Alfred Milner, proclaimed Edward VII. to be King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and Supreme Lord of and over the Transvaal.

Boers Not to Ask Intervention Yet.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from The Hague says that, according to reliable information, the Boers do not intend, at present, to take diplomatic steps, but will continue fighting until the general situation of South Africa is strong enough to make the success of diplomatic steps certain.

TEXAS MAY CLAIM OIL WELL.

Lucas Gusher, at Beaumont, May Be Found to be on Land Formerly Belonging to the School Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 29.—The oil from the great Lucas gusher near Beaumont may become the property of the State of Texas. State Land Commissioner Charles Rogan to-day discovered that the Public Free School Land act passed by the Legislature in 1883 contains a provision that all oils and minerals found on school lands on and after the date of passage of the law shall belong to the State. At the date of the passage of the act nearly all the land in that section of east Texas which is embraced in the new oil field belonged to the school fund, and it has since been sold.

It is not yet definitely known whether the Lucas gusher is situated on land that formerly belonged to the school fund. An investigation with the view of determining this is now in progress, and if it is found that the Lucas well is State property steps may be taken to give the owners thereof relief after the State has received remuneration for the oil.

The discovery that a big proportion of the prospective oil lands formerly belonged to the school fund and have been sold since the passage of the act of 1883 may have a depressing effect on the oil development work in the region, unless the provision which gives to the State all oil discovered on such lands is repealed. The matter will be at once called to the attention of the Legislature, which is now in session.

The State still owns large tracts of land in the prospective oil region, and the State Land Office is being overwhelmed with applications from parties who desire to purchase or lease such lands. Under the law no increase in the price of the lands can be made by the Land Commissioners.

CHICAGO GAS COMPANIES.

Board of Aldermen Order Proceedings to Discover the Relations Between Ogden and People's.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—At the meeting of the City Council an opinion was read from Corporation Counsel Walker on the relations of the People's and the Ogden Gas Companies. He held that the issue of $6,000,000 of bonds by the Ogden Company and the agreement of the People's Company to purchase the plant March 5, 1945, did not constitute a technical violation of the ordinance, although he intimated it violated the spirit of the franchise.

Alderman Finn then moved that proceedings be instituted to discover the true relations existing, and the motion was carried, despite the strenuous opposition of Alderman Novak, who cited Chicago's poverty as a reason why litigation should not be indulged in.

MANITOBA TO BUY RAILROAD.

Deal for Certain Northern Pacific Lines to be Closed Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 29.—Negotiations are nearly completed for the sale of the Northern Pacific lines in Manitoba to the Provincial Government. It is practically settled that the Government has decided to purchase the Northern Pacific lines in Manitoba for about $6,000,000 and lease them to another company in consideration of a low grain rate.

An authority said to-day that the Manitoba officials notified President Mellen that the price asked would be paid, and he left at once for New York to confer with the Directors. To-night Vice President and General Manager Kendrick left to join him, and a dispatch from Winnipeg says agents of the Government will meet the Northern Pacific officials in New York and close the deal.

It is thought here that the Canadian Northern, a new transcontinental road being built, will lease the Northern Pacific tracks.

MR. GRIGGS MAY RETIRE.

He Declines the Chief Justiceship of the New Jersey Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 29.—It became known to-day that United States Attorney General John W. Griggs was tendered the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey when Gov. Voorhees heard of Chief Justice Depue's contemplated resignation. The Attorney General declined the honor.

This has given rise to the rumor that Mr. Griggs may remain in the President's Cabinet after all, but it is said by his friends that he will retire at the expiration of the President's term, because of his inability to meet the financial strain of official and social life at Washington.

He desires to return to Paterson and resume his law practice. Perhaps his declination of the high honor of the Chief Justiceship is due to the same situation. The Chief Justiceship pays but $10,000 per annum.

To Check Speed of Motor Vehicles.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 29.—A committee appointed by the Long Island Farmers' Club has called a mass meeting for Saturday to take action with a view of checking reckless driving of motor vehicles in Nassau County. It is proposed to adopt a resolution approving the bill introduced by Senator Cooks giving the Board of Supervisors power to fix the maximum rate of speed for all vehicles on country roads, and authority to enforce the regulations adopted by them. It is also proposed to send a committee to Albany to urge the passage of the bill.

"Canadian Club" Whisky is delicious in flavour and delightful in aroma.—Adv.

SENATE PASSES THE NEW YORK POLICE BILL

Republicans Oppose Governor's Power of Removal.

BUT VOTE WITH THE PARTY

Mr. Grady, in Opposing the Bill, Admits that Vice Flourishes Here—Measure Goes to the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The New York Police bill passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 31 to 14. The division was on strict party lines, but while all the Republican Senators voted for the bill upon its final passage, Republican sentiment in the Senate was not unanimous as to the wisdom of its enactment. There were several discordant notes in the party harmony on the measure, and a positive discord appeared to have been narrowly avoided. Senator Ellsworth, the Republican leader in the Senate, and Senators Marshall of Brooklyn and Malby of Ogdensburg frankly confessed their dislike of the provision in the bill giving the Governor the power of removal.

Senator Malby went so far as to announce that he favored and would vote for the amendment of the bill in this particular. He carried out his promise. When the Grady amendment striking out that clause in the bill was submitted to the Senate for action, Senator Malby voted with the Democrats in favor of the amendment.

Senator Malby's reason for objecting to this provision was not the same which actuated the Democrats in opposing it. His objection was frankly partisan. He said the passage of the bill would be a political mistake. He believed it would be to the interest of the Republican Party to leave the existing conditions in New York City alone until the next election, when the people would take such action as would right them. To change them now would be to change the issue, but if a remedy were to be applied at this time, he believed it ought not to be a half remedy. He believed the Republicans ought to take entire control of the police in New York.

It had been urged that the passage of the bill would place the full responsibility for those conditions upon Tammany. In his judgment, that would not be accomplished by leaving in the bill the clause giving the Governor the power of removal.

The debate on the bill lasted throughout the day. The bill was taken up shortly after the Senate convened. It was continued until 1:45 o'clock, when an adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock. The debate was then resumed, and it was 6:30 o'clock before the final vote was taken. Senators Grady, McCarren, and Donnelly made the principal arguments in opposition to the bill on the Democratic side, and the principal arguments in its favor on the Republican side were made by Senators Stranahan, Ellsworth, and Raines.

Senator Grady sought to prove by comparison of present conditions in New York with the conditions which prevailed in the old days that there has been a vast improvement in the moral tone of New York. He admitted that vice now flourished in New York, but his contention was that vice flourished in all the

make no difference, and that the bill will be jammed through regardless of opposition and argument. It is entirely safe for the Governor to say that he is willing to take the responsibility.

ABOUT THE CONSTABULARY BILL.

"New York City made known in unmistakable figures what it thought of the gentleman from Orange, who now seeks to foist upon the city a police bill which is obnoxious to citizens of the metropolis. He knows very well that there is no way of reaching him, no redress, or no manner by which the indignant citizens may reach his official hide. I'm willing to take the responsibility for legislation affecting rural localities which I have outraged. The indignant citizens may protest, rave, and curse and swear at me, but how can they punish me; how can they impress on my mind in some pointed way the fact that they repudiate me and condemn that which I have done? I can go back to New York and be re-elected and laugh at those rural residents against whose village I have legislated. And so with the Governor. The responsibility which he is willing to take amounts to nothing. If the bill is objected to by fair-minded rural citizens, why, he slyly remarks that it only affects New York, and New York is a Democratic city.

"I know, if the old songs are sung again, heroic measures are needed again with New York; all our commonplace men become heroes when dealing with New York City. The moral or immoral atmosphere so stifles that something must be done to purify it. I've lived in New York for forty-seven years. I know something of present police conditions. I know New York as well as any man who undertakes to speak about it. I know its good and bad side. There is no vice in New York that I will not find in any great city.

VICE AND REFORM.

"Here in the capital of the State of New York, where you discuss the awful conditions in New York, vice comes to you with an effrontery it never does in New York City. Not hiding behind a closed door, not skulking in the shadows, but open as any legitimate business. Is it charged that there must be connivance between the Governor and these places, or that the Republican Legislature profits by them? In the National capital, when you arrive, a policeman will show you to questionable places all over the city. Right at the White House door, if these things exist, will it be said that the Congressmen make money out of them?"

Senator Grady then outlined the history of the reform wave of 1894. "You all know the principal points," said he, "and how before it the social evil had been controlled and regulated. Reform dictated or obliged vice to get respectable embellishments, and forced women from homes of infamy to apartment houses, right at the door of the respectable and the virtuous. Not for a generation is it possible to tell of the ruin that was wrought during that period. In that reform movement was banded together the most intolerant and bigoted crew that ever conducted a campaign, and it was really a campaign of bigotry and intolerance, supported by men who prefer that you shouldn't worship God if you didn't worship Him in their way.

"Now the same old host is again marshaling, under the same old banner and with the same old cry, 'We must rescue New York, if it takes all the people outside of New York to do it.' How helpless and tied down are the citizens of New York! The only weapon they have is their vote and the only time they can use it is once a year. Can you imagine any worse slavery than this? Wasn't it the Spartan who faced death smiling, looking on it as the dawn of his greatest joy? Why the Spartan isn't in it with the people of Greater New York. He only smiled—they are laughing, laughing in the face of their moral death and ruin.

ADMITS VICE EXISTS.

"If there is a condition of affairs detrimental to public morals in New York, and the Mayor is believed to be responsible, charges of malfeasance in office could be brought against him. Certainly the proper thing to do is to call on the Mayor to explain. That you haven't done so concedes the proposition that the Mayor is not responsible for the present state of affairs or that the conditions cannot be improved. In every possible way the constituency has indorsed the city administration and has refused to elect those office-seeking reformers whom the people prefer to have continue in the even tenor of their way.

"I don't claim New York is free from vice. I don't claim it is free from sin; I don't claim that the ideal obtains in its administration of affairs, but as a son of New York, grateful for its advantages, proud that every distinction of mine has come from one or another of its constituencies, I claim it is cleaner than any city half its size, purer than any cosmopolitan community, and better to live in than any city in the world. You don't have to believe me. Read for yourself what Frederic de Peyster has to say, and sure-ly his name does not sound as though he were a member of Tammany's Executive Committee.

"The Governor insisted on the power-of-removal clause in the present Police bill. Gentlemen, some one has said that no man could fill the office of Superintendent under such conditions—that it would make him cross-eyed looking at the Mayor and the Governor, each with the power to remove him. No self-respecting citizen would accept office under this bill. It would be a cruel piece of injustice to hold an office by virtue of the Mayor, when he might be removed at any moment by the Governor.

"You provide that not only may a man be removed by two men, but you deprive him of the right to ascertain why he is removed. You would write down that a man's usefulness has ceased when you do away with him, but not in justice until you have given him a chance to disprove charges. A slip of paper from Albany or a slip of paper from the City Hall, reading 'You are removed,' is all that is necessary to hurl a man from office.

SUGGESTS A REMEDY.

"The co-operation of the minority may be reckoned on to aid in any movement to make New York a better city. That man contributes nothing to the solution of the vice problem in New York who pays no attention to conditions existing there. Upon the day that mankind ate of the forbidden fruit, and was tainted with the stain of original sin, vice has existed. Vice must necessarily have grown some in a city that has grown like New York. There is sin in New York. There are places that may be sought out where men can satisfy their passions, places where they can satisfy the greedy impulse of the gambler, there are secret places where all kinds of moral impurity go on. But the cause of it does not rest with the Police Department. The responsibility rests not with the Chief of Police. The remedy is not with the Legislature.

"The passions of men blind their judgment and still their conscience. They are not kept moral or immoral by what occurs at the polls, but by regard for the punishment which God has provided for sin. Instead of providing for a Police Department or the organization or the extension of a Police Department, there should be some way of making known to the individual that he is doing wrong. Vice has existed 3,000 years before you and will exist 3,000 years after you are gone.

"I am willing that there should be a single-headed Police Commission, but not that your Governor, repudiated as not deserving at the polls in New York, should wreak his vengeance against that city. I am not willing that a man should be removed without a trial, however. Put the District Attorney, the Sheriff, and the County Clerk in a bill, to be removed the same way without trial, and what would have been the result in the days of 'Teddy the Rover'? He had to charge Gardiner openly, and Gardiner had a chance to answer. He got rid of Gardiner by saying that Gardiner had outlived his usefulness.

"If Heaven had only vouchsafed a way to make known just when Teddy had outlived his usefulness, how quickly his term as Governor might have ended and the presiding officer of this body [pointing to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff] would have been Governor in fact, as he has long been by courtesy.

"You are passing this bill expecting partisan advantage, but as you have been disappointed before, I promise you you will again. You may put the intelligence of the voters at a low level, but they have a way at the polls of registering their approval of what you may desire to thrust upon them."

MR. McCARREN TALKS.

Senator McCarren followed Senator Grady. He said that forty years' experience in New York City had shown that the police under all administrations could not extirpate vice. "Why," he continued, "the 1,250,000 people of the Borough of Brooklyn did not know vice until Lexow laid it bare, and the morality of Brooklyn was injured by the revelations made. Every time you try to reform New York you make things worse. You may move the hive, but you spread the bees, as it were. Herbert Spencer says that vice cannot be controlled by the methods which States pursue.

"You must have a certain amount of vice in New York. You cannot make people moral by legislation. I want to emphatically protest against the bill. You make a reward of the Police Commissioner before he goes in. The fact that Roosevelt removed Gardiner on a whim or caprice is good ground to suppose that a Governor might use this power of removal on some other whim or caprice. The Police Commissioner could not possibly please both Mayor and Governor. He certainly could not please Roosevelt, if he were in office, with his ideas of the administration of police affairs in New York. The single-headed idea may be all right, because it centralizes power and limits responsibility. In its present form, I feel constrained to vote against the bill, principally because of the Governor's power of removal."

SENATOR RAINES FOR THE BILL.

After a short recess the bill was again taken up. Senator Raines, in speaking for the measure, said he did not intend to attack the good citizenship of New York. But he did condemn the present terrible state of affairs, which, he said, is a disgrace to civilization. Continuing, he said: "Unless the press is utterly mistaken, the condition is a disgrace not only to the municipality, but to the good citizenship of the State at large. There is no argument in the assertion that a bad state of affairs existed years ago—worse than prevails now. The Democratic Senators in their astonishment are probably sincere, but they probably do not regret that this bill and not a State Constabulary bill is here now. If we can accomplish by this bill the concentration of responsibility so to know how and whom to reach, when such is necessary, we have accomplished something. The bi-partisan board is a misnomer, although the people hold the Republican Party half responsible.

"This bill will turn over to Tammany Hall the responsibility for the administration of the Police Department. Tammany will then be untrammeled. You have not the slightest fear that the Governor will touch a police official unless the circumstances justify it. You will say that Gardiner was removed. His removal was demanded and justified. When Gardiner was removed the gamblers flocked out of New York, for they then became fearful lest they should be punished for their crimes. I openly declare in favor of a State Police Department, and we make a mistake when we don't take into our hands all the police power of the cities."

"Why the cities?" asked Senator Grady.

"Because we legislate for the cities and arrange their charters. The conditions in Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, and other cities is equally as bad as it is in New York. I do not say that they are any better than New York, except that New York has a larger field and vice is there more apparent. The circumstances in other cities demand as stringent remedies as those in New York. The State is warranted in resuming the State power which it has delegated to the various municipal corporations. If we had a State police administration that had done one-hundredth of what the police administrations of various municipalities have done it would not last for an instant.

"I do not believe that this experiment is going to be an astounding success. We shall at least know what Tammany is capable of doing."

RAINES LAW CONDEMNED.

Senator Wagner asked Senator Raines if he knew the cause of the increase of vice in New York. Senator Raines replied that the Tammany district leaders were the ones who prevented the police from doing their duty. Senator Wagner declared the Raines law was the cause of the increase of vice, the ruin of youth, and the committing of crimes, even of murder.

"If, Senator Raines," said Senator Wagner, "you are held responsible for all the crimes committed through the Raines law you will strike a hotter town than New York."

"If I do," replied Senator Raines, "I will call for water, which the New York Senator will never do."

Senator Raines continued his address, attacking Tammany and its district leaders until interrupted by Senator Grady, who repeated the charge that the Raines law handicapped the police. First, the Raines law began by breeding vice, then by housing vice, and finally by protecting vice.

Senator Raines set up a defense to the liquor tax law, and declared it had redounded to the benefit of the State, and said if the police of New York would enforce the law it could do away with the conditions that are a scandal and disgrace.

Senator Stranahan then spoke briefly as sponsor of the bill. He replied to Senator Grady, saying that the attempt to array the State against the city was ancient, but should never be availed of in debate. What becomes a smirch in one locality cannot fail to become a smirch in another section. Senator Stranahan quoted Bishop Potter, and added that no one believes that the Police bill will eradicate the social evil, but it will prevent vice from flaunting itself in the faces of respectable people and will prevent innocents from being dragged down to the depths of infamy. The Senator arraigned the Police Department, and declared that while prohibitory orders had been given, the other eye was winked. Captains of precincts told complainants to go to the Police Board, and vice versa, and thus is responsibility shifted.

"We propose," he said, "to centralize responsibility and give New York a larger measure of home rule than it ever had before."

DEBATE CONTINUES.

Senator Foley defended New York against what he declared "the wanton attacks made on the floor of this Senate." Every official in New York, he declared, is faithfully performing the duties of his office.

Senator Malby, who followed, urged that the provision giving the Governor the power of removal be stricken out, thereby placing the entire responsibility on Tammany. "If we give Tammany the responsibility," he declared, "we take it away by that provision. The people will then hold the Governor. A man cannot serve two masters, and I therefore believe that this provision should be stricken out. The courts will not support this provision. The provision, I believe, will be declared unconstitutional."

Senator Marshall said the bill did not meet with his entire approval. He would rather have a State constabulary law. "If I were treating a cancer I would cut it out, roots and all; I would not simply scratch or irritate it. It is better to get a part of what we want than nothing at all, so we will support this bill, which will do some good, but I would prefer to have the matter deferred until after election to insure Republican success."

GRADY'S LAST EFFORT.

Senator Grady then replied to each of the Republican Senators, endeavoring to show that the bill was designed to secure power in New York. He wanted to know, if the State were to administer police affairs in cities, why towns and villages were not included. Reverting to the subject of the Governor's power of removal, Senator Grady said that responsibility could not be centred by the bill. The responsibility could be shifted from Mayor to Governor and back again. "The fact is," he declared, "that the Republican Party is endeavoring to secure an unfair and partisan advantage. What Senator from any other city of the State who supports this bill will vote for a similar measure affecting his own city?"

Senator Ellsworth, who closed the debate, said he supposed the oratory had ceased. He wished to call the attention of the Senators to what the subject is and about which so little has been said. Senator Ellsworth said the bill simply sought to get rid of the bipartisan board, which, from experience, was not the proper system and should be replaced by a single-headed commission. As to its constitutionality, Senator Ellsworth said he believed it did not conflict with the Constitution. If it were not for Devery's election lay order, he would have favored the omission of this section.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was put at 6:10 o'clock, and was lost by a vote of 29 to 16, Senators Russell and Malby voting with the Democrats. Later, Senator Russell changed his vote, making the vote 30 to 15.

Senator Grady offered several amendments, the principal one making it necessary that charges be preferred before the Superintendent could be removed by the Governor. His motion to amend and recommit was lost. Senator Grady offered another amendment that the Chief and his deputies shall not be retired until they shall have reached the age limit.

The vote on the final passage of the bill was: Yeas, 31; nays, 14—a strict party vote.

BUFFALO POLICE BILL HEARING.

Advocate of the Measure Intimates Present Commission Is Corrupt.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The Assembly Cities Committee to-day listened to arguments on the Schneider bill abolishing the present Police Commission of Buffalo, also the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Police, and giving the Mayor power to appoint a Police Commissioner and a Deputy to assume the duties of the present officials. James L. Quackenbush spoke in opposition. He said he was a Republican and a good organization man, but the bill was not favored by the Republicans as a whole. It had not been passed upon by the Republican City Committee and nothing was known of it in Buffalo until it had been smuggled into the Legislature. He declared it unconstitutional.

Mr. Quackenbush presented a petition against the bill with 5,000 names signed to it, and said if he had three weeks' time he could present one with 30,000 signers. He thought the bill would be detrimental to the interests of the Republican Party in Erie County if it is enacted into a law.

Tracey Beaker made the argument in support of the bill, intimating that the present commission is corrupt.

WITNESSES FOR CAPT. HERLIHY

They Testify that the "Red Light" District Is All Right.

A Doctor Says that He Never Saw Anything Wrong, but Mr. Olcott Trips Him Up.

Dr. Max Amend Zipser was the principal witness for the defense in the trial of Capt. Herlihy, which was continued yesterday, and before Mr. Olcott of the prosecution finished cross-examining him, Dr. Zipser was pretty well tangled up. Dr. Zipser's testimony was similar to that of a dozen other witnesses who had been brought in by Lawyer Grant to prove to the satisfaction of the Police Commissioners that the "Red Light" district was a much maligned and an altogether lovely section of propriety.

The witnesses all were asked as to what they observed regarding disorderly behavior on the part of those residents of the district who had made life impossible for the decent element of that section of the community, and without exception all of the witnesses swore that they had never seen any action on the part of any person in the district to warrant that the Red Light section had deserved its name. This evidence was considered bad for the defense which, earlier in the trial, brought out testimony from a number of police officials that over 600 women had been arrested for disorderly conduct in the district, of which number 470 were convicted of the charges made against them.

For the most part the witnesses were business men who have stores in the neighborhood of Stanton, Allen, Grand, Eldridge, Delancey, and the other affected streets. With few exceptions, these witnesses lived in the upper part of the city, and seldom came down town to their places of business at night. One of these witnesses had testified that he had passed up and down the Bowery for twenty years almost every night, and that he had never, in all that time, seen any soliciting or disorderly conduct on the part of any one on that thoroughfare.

Judge Olcott tried hard to pump from the witnesses why they had come to the trial and whether promises had been made to them to appear for the defense, or whether any one representing the Police Department had spoken to them about what testimony they were to give at the trial. In this he was unsuccessful. Relating to this, after the session, Judge Olcott called attention to the fact that most of the witnesses, when answering certain questions, used almost the identical answers, and this, despite the fact that the witnesses were placed in another room, from which they were called in one by one as they were desired. Judge Olcott said that there was little doubt in his mind that the witnesses had been primed, though he was unable to get such an admission from any of them.

The first witness called by Lawyer Grant was Edward Herbert of 87 Madison Street, who said he was a law student. Grant read to the witness a passage from the charges against Capt. Herlihy and, after drawing out that the witness had lived in the midst of the district for five years, read from the charges the numbers of some fifteen houses in the witnesses's neighborhood, all of which are supposed to be houses of ill repute. The witness declared that he was acquainted with all of the houses named, but that he had on no occasion seen anything or experienced anything to lead him to believe that the district was not as reputable as any other part of the city. There was a wrangle among the lawyers as to the proper form of the question, and Commissioner Abell, who, with President York and Commissioner Hess, was conducting the investigation, sided with the accused Captain. President York ruled against the defense, and thereafter the witness testified that he had passed through the section at almost all hours of the night, and that at no time did he see anything which might credit the accusations of vice being rampant or even present.

"How did the police know you were going to testify that you were not aware of the presence of vice in your district?" Mr. Olcott asked.

"I don't know. I suppose some one heard me say that the reputation given to the district was altogether too hard and that there was no truth in the report, and that I was willing to come forward in Capt. Herlihy's favor. I don't know if that is how I was found, but I suppose so."

Then came the "set answer" which every witness called made to the question "Did you at any time notice on the street or on the stoops of houses women who were not properly dressed?" The answer to this was invariably that such a thing had been seen, but that in Summer time the people needed fresh air as a relief from the crowded tenement houses, and that the people in the section were quite used to seeing women taking things easy without much regard for appearance." The next witness called was Lemuel Bohm, a real estate dealer at 8 Christie Street. He, like all the other witnesses, was made to testify to the same condition of affairs as Herbert, and then came Dr. Max Amend Zipser, who was tied up into a knot by a little surprise which the prosecution had in store for him. After giving his address as 52 St. Mark's Place, the witness told that he had studied in the College of the City of New York and had finished his course at the Bellevue Medical College.

Mr. Olcott got him to state that though he had traversed the "Red Light" district at all hours he had never seen anything that should not have existed there.

"Are you acquainted with Martin Engel?" Mr. Olcott asked.

"I know the gentleman."

"Did you ever get much business in the examination of women in regard to their health from Mr. Engel?"

"I never got any business from Mr. Engel." All the time Mr. Olcott had been toying with a card which he held concealed from the witness. This card bore on one side the doctor's name and address. Mr. Olcott got the witness to reneat his statement as to the cleanness of the vice district more positively than before, and then he held out the card at the doctor.

"Is that your handwriting on the back of that card?"

The witness replied "Yes, Sir."

The card certified that a woman was ill. Upon further examination the witness said that he did not know where his patients lived, and that as he expected many of them were from further up town he did not consider that he had contradicted his earlier testimony that the district was clean. The card was offered in evidence, and Lawyer Grant, who, as usual, was seconded by Commissioner Abell, objected. President York's ruling admitted the evidence as throwing light on the character and standing of the witness.

The trial will continue this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Police Board in Private Conference.

At the adjournment yesterday of the Herlihy trial Police Commissioners York, Hess, and Abell went to Mr. York's room and talked for a quarter of an hour. Then the door was closed and the private conference lasted half an hour. The Commissioners said that they discussed police matters in general, and that their executive session had nothing to do with what is called the police situation and the status of Chief Devery or the pendency of the Single-Headed Police Commission bill in the Legislature.

COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

Weekly Meeting Is Postponed—Harmony in Committee of Five.

It was announced yesterday that the weekly meeting of the Committee of Fifteen organized to combat the vicious conditions existing in this city, would not take place this afternoon, but would be postponed until Friday afternoon in the Charities Building.

This was done, according to Counsel Robert Grier Monroe, to meet the convenience of certain members, nearly all of whom have large business interests.

Neither Chairman William H. Baldwin, Jr., nor Mr. Monroe would forecast the business to be transacted at the meeting, and, preserved their usual silence as to the general work of the committee.

Mr. Warley Platzek, member of and counsel for the Tammany Committee of Five, yesterday declared that there was absolutely no foundation for published reports that dissension had arisen between certain of his fellow-members. Beyond this he, too, would say nothing of the work they have in hand.

BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN'S WILL.

The Estate Is Estimated at $1,500,000, of Which $100,000 Will Go to Yale University, It Is Said.

Yale University will be made $100,000 richer, it is understood, by a clause in the will of Benjamin D. Silliman, who died at his home, Clinton and Pierrepont Streets, Brooklyn, on Thursday. The document has not yet been filed in the Surrogate's office, but the will, it is said, was read on Monday afternoon at the Silliman residence, in the presence of the next of kin then in the city.

Mr. Silliman left in personal property and real estate what is estimated in value as about $1,500,000. After bequeathing what, it is thought, will amount to $100,000 to Yale University, the will practically distributes the remainder of the estate among the next of kin. Among the heirs mentioned are Mr. Silliman's sister, Mrs. Laura S. Blagden of Washington; a niece, Mrs. Samuel Carey of Manhattan; Miss Caroline S. Taylor, Mrs. Arthur Mathewson, also nieces, and Silliman Blagden and Thomas Blagden, stepchildren of Mrs. Blagden. The executors of the will are Grosvenor S. Hubbard and Edward Mitchell.

A brother of the testator, August E. Silliman, who has been dead several years, left a large estate in trust. At the death of Benjamin D. Silliman the trust expired. In the division of the estate Yale University is entitled to $70,000.

Members of the family who were seen last night said that while the report might be true in the main facts, they did not care to discuss it. They refused to either affirm or deny it.

THE RICE WILL CONTEST.

Opposing Lawyers Agree on a Temporary Administratorship—Prof. Witthaus's Report.

Nearly a score of lawyers appeared before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday when the application for a temporary administrator for the estate of William Marsh Rice came up for a hearing. Julien T. Davies represented the petitioner, Charles W. Rice, a nephew; Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter represented those interested under the original will of the millionaire; Marx E. Harby was in court for Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer, now a prisoner in the Tombs; De Lancey Nicoll, James B. Carroll, and John M. Bowers and others were on hand to look after the interests of various clients.

Instead of any heated argument of conflicting interests, the lawyers got together and decided that it would be for the best interests of all that a temporary administrator be appointed, and it was further agreed that such an administrator should be in harmony with the interests now opposing the assignments and transfers of property alleged to have been made to Albert T. Patrick.

As a result of this agreement, all papers were submitted to the Surrogate. The consensus of opinion was that the Surrogate would name some temporary administrator who would at least employ the law firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter as his counsel, as this firm represents the interests opposed to the so-called "Patrick will" and the assignments.

It was announced that the real hearing on the contests over the various wills will begin in the Surrogates' Court Feb. 7, if the temporary administrator is appointed by that time.

Prof. Rudolph A. Witthaus, the chemical expert, who has for some time been engaged in the preparation of a supplemental report to determine whether the amount of mercury found in William Marsh Rice's body was sufficient to cause death, held a long conference with Assistant District Attorney Osborne yesterday. Mr. Osborne stated at its conclusion that Prof. Witthaus will communicate to him his final views within ten days and that a date for the inquest is then to be named by Coroner Hart.

MRS. CREHAN LEFT $4,500.

Ada Rehan's Mother Gives All Her Property to Her Son William.

The will of Mrs. Harriet Crehan, the mother of Ada Rehan, who died on Jan. 15 at 165 Cooffey Street, Brooklyn, was offered for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. It was filed with the petition of William Crehan, son of the testatrix. The will simply stated that all the personal property and the estate of the testatrix go to the son, William Crehan, as sole beneficiary. Witnesses' names are annexed.

The relatives named in the will are Ada Rehan, Harriett Russell, Mary Kate Byron, and William Crehan.

The value of the estate is placed at $4,500.

MRS. SUSAN GORDEN WINS.

Justice Chester Restores to Her Dower Rights in a $225,000 Estate.

A decision by Justice Chester, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, restores to Susan Gorden, widow of William Gorden, the widow's dower in an estate valued at the time of her husband's death at $225,000. She brought suit against Joseph G. Burt, D. Harrington, and others as trustees under her husband's will, for an admeasurement of her dower in real estate and for an accounting. There was a defense that the widow having chosen to accept dower renounced her rights to the provisions of the will.

Justice Chester heard the case last October. He decides that the plaintiff was not required to choose as between the two matters.

Gorden lived in Flatbush and had an extensive candy factory in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, up to the time of his death.

LEFT ESTATE TO A BROTHER.

Other Members of George Philippi, Jr.'s, Family, Therefore, Object to the Will.

Objections to the will of George Philippi, Jr., were filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday. Mr. Philippi was engaged in the soda-water business and left an estate worth about $75,000, all of it going to his brother Jacob. This will, which was executed on Aug. 1 last, came as somewhat of a surprise to George Philippi, the father, and Anna Euler and Mamie Philippi, sisters, as well as Charles Philippi, another brother. These relatives of the testator were so displeased that they at once began a contest in the Surrogates' Court.

In their objections, filed yesterday, they set forth that George Philippi died on Jan. 14 last, after six weeks' illness. They say that he was thirty-eight years old at the time of his death, and was a bachelor. They further declare that the will alleged to have been executed by him was not signed by him in the presence of witnesses and does not express his desire as to the disposal of the property.

Jacob Marks is the lawyer representing Jacob Philippi, the beneficiary of the will, and he said yesterday that there will be some sensational disclosures when the contest comes up for trial before the Surrogate.

PRISON FOR EX-CITY OFFICIAL.

John Clark Stole Market Rents and Must Serve Three Years.

John Clark, ex-Deputy Collector of City Revenue, pleaded guilty to stealing $174 from "the Mayor and Aldermen and commonalty of the City of New York" in General Sessions yesterday, and was sentenced by Judge Cowing to three years in State prison.

Clark is sixty years old, and for fourteen years had collected rents from the producemen using stalls in Washington Market. He suddenly disappeared last Spring, and it was said at the time that his peculations amounted to $13,000. He was captured in Chicago at a race track. Judge Cowing, pronouncing sentence, said:

"The money you stole was that of the taxpayers of this city. The city is already overburdened with taxes, and your peculations added to that burden. It is true that you are old and in ill-health, and that many persons have interceded for you. I have taken all this into account in accepting your plea."

Delmar's Sisters' Suit Dismissed.

The suit of Mary Delmar and Delia Delmar, sisters of the late John Delmar, a prominent Democratic leader in Kings County, who sought to break his will, was dismissed yesterday by Justice Marean in the Brooklyn Supreme Court. Delmar left a fortune to his widow, Eliza Delmar. The sisters contended that she had not been legally married to their brother. The case has been in the courts for many months.

HOTEL KEEPER MAKES CHARGES AGAINST POLICE

Says that He Was Told He Must Pay Them $20 a Week.

He Refused, and Claims that He Has Been Subjected to Persecution and Petty Annoyances.

John J. Redner, proprietor of a respectable hotel and restaurant at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, adjoining the Murray Hill Theatre, makes serious charges against the police.

Mr. Redner formerly kept a hotel at West Point, and a few years ago came to this city. In his hotel are twenty-eight sleeping rooms, and these are let to men only, mainly commercial travelers. The fittings and improvements cost him about $15,000.

He has a hotel license and a well-appointed restaurant. In the latter is a bar, but this he has never opened on Sundays, and always closes it daily at 1 A. M. and at midnight on Saturdays.

Near by is the Grand Central Palace, where balls and other social functions frequently occur. To be within the law, Mr. Redner has on such occasions applied for an all-night license. He could never get one, as he could not procure the consent of the Captain of the precinct, the Chief of Police, and the Mayor.

"The Captain," said Mr. Redner to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, "told the Chief, so I am informed, that there was no necessity for a license for me. The Chief turned the application back. But every other place around me was open and doing business.

"I kept within the law and closed my bar. People came in here and ordered a luncheon with drinks. When told the latter could not be served they went elsewhere, and I lost the trade.

"Finally a man came to me and advised me to see Capt. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. He is a patron of the Vanderbilt House across the street. I declined to do as he suggested.

"Next a saloon keeper, who was then in business on Third Avenue, but who is now on Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-third Street, told me if I wanted to do business after hours I would have to give up $20 a week to the police. I declined.

"Since then I have been persecuted. A ward man whose name I believe is Becker, has been here several times, and he had the habit of being taken with cramps a few minutes after 1 o'clock, and would want liquor to relieve him. He did not get it. Becker is no longer in the precinct, but I am continually subjected to petty annoyances. I don't know what to do."

MEDAL FOR MRS. NATION.

Kansas Temperance People Plan to Give Her One—Invited to Address the Kansas House.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 29.—The Kansas State Temperance Union, which is holding its annual convention here, to-day subscribed over $100 to purchase a gold medal for Mrs. Carrie Nation. Mrs. Hutchinson, President of the State Women's Christian Temperance Union, was made Chairman of a committee to design and purchase the medal. The fund was started by Col. C. B. Cook, who, after a stirring speech, gave $10, "to help purchase a gold medal for the bravest woman in Kansas—Mrs. Nation."

The suggestion was taken up with a cheer, and the money was quickly raised. Mrs. C. B. Hoffman, who last week aided Mrs. Nation in the Enterprise raid, was the second person to subscribe to the fund. When Mrs. Nation heard what had been done, she cried a little, and then began to scold those who had planned the surprise. She said she would take the money and turn it over to the fund to aid her work, but she would have no medal.

Later Mrs. Nation responded to an invitation to address the convention, and her remarks were vigorously applauded. Yesterday when Mrs. Nation called on him, Governor Nicholls had told her that if she believed in resubmission, and to-day she said that before he pushed resubmission on the people she would throw her hatchet at his head.

Mrs. Nation said she would remain in Topeka until every one of the 120 saloons are closed.

"I will petition the Governor every day," she said. "I will see the Legislature. I will talk and talk and talk. I will use all the influence I can, and if this does not suffice—well, there are other means."

Mrs. Nation called upon the Sheriff, the City Attorney, and the Probate Judge to-day and urged each to enforce the law against saloons. Later she visited the county jail and furnished a bushel of apples and a large bunch of bananas to the inmates. She addressed the prisoners, asking them how many were in jail by reason of whisky, and ascertained that all but two of the twenty-seven inmates attributed their arrests to liquor.

In the office of the police court Mrs. Nation observed some calendars containing pictures which she regarded as of an objectionable nature. At her request the Judge took down the pictures from the wall.

A resolution was introduced in the House to-day inviting Mrs. Carrie Nation to address that body and naming an hour for her to speak. The resolution was tabled.

SALOON WRECKER IN CHICAGO.

Woman Winds Up with Her Hand and Two Ribs Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Mrs. Minnie Eden, it is said, tried to emulate Mrs. Carrie Nation last night. She is now suffering from two fractured ribs, a broken hand, and several cuts and contusions. Charges of assault are preferred against Mrs. Eden's husband, Oscar Eden, Wendel Repstein, and Mr. and Mrs. August Kimminsky. The latter couple conduct a saloon at 5,130 Halstead Street.

Mrs. Eden entered the Kimminsky place and found her husband seated at a table with Kimminsky, his wife, and Wendel Repstein. She ordered him to go home. He refused, and Mrs. Eden, it is said, seized a poker and proceeded to demolish the saloon. The glasses from which Eden and his friends had been drinking were shattered, and a mirror met a like fate. Kimminsky, it is said, threw her to the floor and kicked her. Her husband did not interfere to save her.

COURT HOUSE ELEVATOR STUCK

Eight Men and Two Women in the Lift Receive Plenty of Advice.

"Let me out."

"Take your time. All's well that ends well."

"There she moves."

"I'll be fined."

The above cries came from the interior of one of the antiquated elevators in the County Court House yesterday morning. As a rule the two "lifts" have shown some consideration to lawyers, litigants, and jurymen, and have usually gone on the retired list just before court opened. For the first time yesterday one of the elevators took on an unusually bad streak. Seven men, two women, and the attendant were in Elevator No. 1 when it left the basement floor. All were bound for the top floor of the building. The elvator behaved well as it passed the first floor. At the second floor there is no stop. When you want to go to the second floor you either walk up or else take the elevator to the third floor and walk down. Just as the elevator was slowly moving past where the second floor exit should be it stuck fast.

Lawyers, litigants, and jurymen became excited. They were due in the courtroom at once. The two women in the elevator became excited, while the attendant was philosophical, although the lawyers were willing to give some advice as to the merits of the case.

As the cries which came from the interior of the elevator reached the people on the upper floor all sorts of advice was hurled down the shaft.

"I have it," shouted one lawyer from the safe place above. "When I say 'go' all of you people jump up and down. That will release the elevator."

"But where will we land?" cried one of the women.

"A better plan," cried another voice from above, "would be to get a barrel of oil and pour it on the ways."

"Oh, don't," cried another of the women; "that would spoil my new hat."

"Hurry up," yelled one of the jurymen. "I was soaked with a fine yesterday, and I don't want another to-day."

During all this hubbub there was a general scurrying about of court attendants, and finally the engineer of the building found out what the trouble was and remedied it. The elevator began to descend slowly, and finally the seven men and two women found themselves again in the basement. They were satisfied to walk up stairs this time.

B. Altman & Co.

Will continue for a short time to take orders for Tailor-made Suits and Street, Carriage and Dinner Gowns, at reductions from regular prices.

New Model Gowns are shown designed especially for the Early Spring season and suitable for every occasion.

Dressmaking and Tailoring Department, Third Floor.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

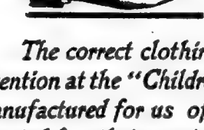

Children's Shoes.

The correct clothing of children's feet receives careful attention at the "Children's Store". Our shoes are specially manufactured for us of the best materials and are perfectly adapted for their various uses. With such an assortment of sizes, we are sure of fitting every child correctly.

Boys' and Girls' Calf Foxed, broad extension sole School Shoes, button or lace, $2.25 to $2.75.

Girls' Heavy Dongola Button, patent leather tips, hand sewed, $1.75 to $2.50.

Infants' Shoes, specially designed for first-walking with light spring heels, button or lace, tan or black, $1.35 and $1.50.

Hygienic Shoes, built on a felt foundation, damp proof, neat, dressy and substantial. No equal for winter wear, $2.35 to $3.75.

60-62 West 23d Street.

CITY CLUB'S PLANS.

Discussion by the Members Over Pending Legislation at Albany.

The Legislative Committee of the City Club will hold a meeting to-night, and last evening there was a discussion by members of the council of the organization with reference to matters pending before the Legislature. The club and the council will meet on Wednesday of next week.

Secretary J. W. Pryor said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday:

"The City Club purposes taking a very active part in legislation affecting the City of New York. Its members are unanimously in favor of the enactment, as a whole, of the recommendations made by the Charter Revision Commission. If these are adopted they will obviate the necessity of the passage of a single-headed police bill and a bureau of elections bill as separate measures, because both are fully covered by the report of the Charter Revision Commission.

"Of course the latter differs from the separate Police bill because that contains a clause giving the Governor power to remove the Police Commissioner. To that clause the club is opposed.

"But, furthermore, the enactment of the separate bills affecting the police and Bureau of Elections will complicate matters, because they do not repeal sections in the charter affecting those bodies. The recommendations of the Charter Revision Commission do.

"The club also intends to make an earnest fight for the adoption of the Massachusetts ballot.

"We shall favor, too, the passage of a bill equalizing the salaries of police Magistrates. Some of these now receive $6,000 per annum, while others get $7,000. All should be treated alike.

"Then, too, there seems to be a general misapprehension with regard to the bills introduced by Senator Slater of New York and Assemblyman Morgan of Kings, in their respective houses, with relation to the bill repealing privileges granted to the Ramapo Water Company under the act of 1805. The proposed act only rescinds those privileges, and does not attack the charter of the Ramapo Company."

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS TO MEET.

"Harmony Dinner" to be Given at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 12.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Certain Democratic leaders, convinced that the party needs to get together, have decided to sound the keynote of reorganization at a dinner in Columbus, Ohio, on Feb. 12. At this dinner, according to the prospectus, a common platform will be found for all factions of the disunited Democracy. The harmony arrangements are in the hands of Representative John J. Lentz of Columbus.

The speakers are to be William J. Bryan, whose subject will be "Jefferson"; George Fred Williams or ex-Gov. Altgeld, on "Jackson"; ex-Senator Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, on "Lincoln"; Representative Carmack of Tennessee, on "Lincoln and Jefferson"; Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, on "From Lincoln to Hanna," and Representative De Armond of Missouri, on "Jackson's Utterance—Our Government should be supported by the ballot box, and not by the musket."

The projectors of the dinner are confident that it will do much to overcome the breach now existing in the party.

BALLOTS FOR SENATORS.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 29.—The vote on United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: Allen, (Fusion,) 57; Hitchcock, (Fusion,) 49; W. H. Thompson, (Fusion,) 7; D. E. Thompson, 36; Meiklejohn, 28; Hinshaw, 13; Rosewater, 18; Currie, 20; Hainer, 4; Crounse, 7; Martin, 6; Kinkaid, 4; scatterings, 12.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 29.—The vote for Senator to-day was as follows: Corbett, 29; Smith, 26; McBride, 19; Hermann, 8; Fulton, 2; Moore, 2; Lowell, 1; Williams, 2; not voting, 1.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 29.—Frank lost 4 votes to-day; other than that there was no particular change in the ballot for United States Senator. The vote: Mantle, 29; Fr

STEEL AND WIRE AFFAIRS

Action on Dividends Deferred Till Next Quarterly Meeting.

Prearranged Decision Known in Other Cities Before It Was Made Public Here—Gates Faction in Control.

The American Steel and Wire Company, through its Directors, yesterday practically passed the dividends on both the preferred and the common stock of the company until the next meeting of the Directors in March. In so doing the company has come into the ranks of those which hereafter will pass upon the dividends to be paid quarterly instead of declaring them in a lump sum. The Directors accomplished this by passing an amendment to the by-laws, which makes it obligatory on them to consider the question of dividends every three months.

On the surface the decision of the board was only reached after two days of earnest thought and discussion, but from the statements given out by the board itself the action was decided upon in all probability even before the Directors met, the Gates faction being strongly enough in control to know just what would happen; in fact, to dictate the happenings.

When the board went into session on Monday morning it was allowed to be inferred that some of its members were for declaring the annual dividend, and that some were for passing it. These latter were said to be the Gates clique. When the day waned it was given out officially that a statement of the board's action would be made public yesterday at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. At that hour President Clifford of the board announced that an agreement had not yet been reached, but that the announcement would be forthcoming after the market closed—at 3 o'clock.

At that time the board gave out the following statement as the official announcement of its action:

> The amendment of the by-laws makes it obligatory on the Directors to act upon the question of dividends on both the preferred and common stocks of the company quarterly, beginning with March next. Under this amendment further action on the dividend question on both stocks is therefore deferred until the meeting of the board the coming March. The board voted to advance prices on standard goods $2 per ton, effective at once.

With this announcement the Directors also gave out a printed balance sheet, showing the financial standing of the company and an address to stockholders, also printed. These printed statements must of necessity have been in the hands of the printer for several days—some time before Monday, the first day the board met, yet it contains in the address to stockholders the following announcement:

> Finding it unwise and inexpedient to declare dividends payable a full year in advance, the by-laws of the company have been so amended as to enable the Board of Directors to act upon the question of dividends on both the preferred and common stocks quarterly, beginning next March.

There were other evidences at hand to show that the action of the board was not a secret that was guarded as strongly as the Directors would have the public believe it was. As early as 10 o'clock Wall Street received a dispatch from Philadelphia saying that persons in a position to know had circulated the report that the amendment to the by-laws had been passed and no action would be taken on the dividends until March. A while later a report of the same kind came from Chicago, where it had been as industriously circulated as it had been in Philadelphia, and hence, as from the latter city, the reports found their way to Wall Street.

A Director to whom these Philadelphia and Chicago reports were shown a minute after the meeting had adjourned was apparently very angry.

"It is too bad that there was a leak," he said. "We can't imagine where it came from, but we are sure that no one here is responsible for the leakage."

He refused to discuss the fact that the board's action, ostensibly reached only yesterday, appeared in the printed circular addressed to stockholders. Mr. Gates denied himself to all reporters.

It is pointed out in Wall Street that the action of the board by no means states that a dividend will be declared on either the preferred or the common stock in March. The announcement says specifically that it is obligatory on the board to consider the question at the quarterly meetings. The result of that consideration is not at all sure.

The action of the board is also looked upon as a victory for Mr. Gates, and shows that he is in control of the board, as he has always been. It is also stated that Mr. Gates's position is not likely to be changed by the election of five new Directors in February, when the stockholders meet. The active hustle for proxies for that meeting is looked upon as a gigantic bluff, and it is even stated that what is supposed to be the opposition to Gates is really working in his interests, or, in other words, that no matter who gets the proxies, they will come to Gates in the end. It is also stated that even should the opposition elect the new members to the board, Mr. Gates, barring disloyalty in the ranks, would still be in control.

The balance sheet issued by the Directors shows the net profits of the company to Dec. 31, 1900, to have been $7,002,120.14, allowing for full depreciation in plants, buildings, machinery, and for possible bad debts. In detail, it is as follows:

ASSETS.

Real estate, buildings, plant, and machinery	$85,289,766.90
Investments and advances to Subsidiary companies	6,138,616.82
Bills and accounts receivable	5,060,141.47
Inventories	10,023,079.19
Cash	2,220,657.57
	$109,938,261.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock:		
Preferred	$40,000,000.00	
Common	50,000,000.00	
		$90,000,000.00
Bills payable		2,703,947.35
Accounts payable, &c.		3,331,655.13
Reserves:		
Depreciation	$2,000,000.00	
Bad debts, discounts, &c.	200,000.00	
		2,200,000.00
Profit and loss account:		
Balance Dec. 31, 1899	$10,082,529.73	
Add profit for year ended Dec. 31, 1900, $8,002,129.14; less depreciation, $1,000,000.00	7,002,129.14	
	$17,084,658.87	
Deduct dividends paid:		
Preferred, $2,800,000.00; common, $2,625,000.00	5,425,000.00	
		11,659,658.87
		$109,938,261.95

The address to the stockholders is signed by the Executive Committee, composed of William Edenborn, Alfred Clifford, J. W. Gates, Thomas Dolan, John Lambert, I. L. Elwood, and William P. Palmer, and is as follows:

> When we issued to you our first annual statement, one year ago, the outlook for the immediate future as to prices and volume of business warranted the prediction of a most prosperous year, but, much to the disappointment of all, the volume of business in the first quarter of the year proved to be only one-half what was anticipated, and the result was an accumulation of stock so heavy that in April it was found necessary to very largely reduce our prices and close, for a time, several of our mills, that our accumulated stocks might be worked off. As our company was then a large buyer of both pig iron and billets, we necessarily had on hand and under contract a very large tonnage upon which the company was obliged to stand a large shrinkage in values when the price of Bessemer pig iron and of steel billets declined fully 50 per cent.
>
> Fortunately the volume of business for the last six months gradually increased, and we have been able to work off this overstock, and we enter the new year with all old stocks cleared away and our order books well filled with business at very satisfactory prices. The outlook for the coming year is certainly favorable, and as prices are now upon a normal level, we have no reason to fear a repetition of last year's experiences.
>
> We are now producing nearly all of our own requirements in pig iron and billets, and so are no longer subject to fluctuations in the prices of our raw materials.
>
> Our net profits for the year ended Dec. 31, 1900, were $7,002,120.14, after marking off for depreciation $1,000,000, and expending large sums in maintenance and improvements, and marking down all inventories as required by the market prices of Dec. 31, 1900. While this amount is considerably less than our earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1899, we are inclined to believe that when the changed conditions of the market are taken into consideration, our stockholders will feel well satisfied with the results shown.
>
> As the company is now the owner of iron ore mines on Lake Superior, it was deemed necessary by the Board of Directors that we also become independent of possible freight combinations in transporting ore to our furnaces, and looking to this end, the Directors have negotiated for the purchase, from the American Steamship Company, of twelve large steel boats of a capacity sufficient to carry practically all of the ore used by this company. This purchase was made by the guarantee on the part of the American Steel and Wire Company of twenty-year 5 per cent sinking fund bonds to the amount of $5,630,000, (this being the entire purchase price,) secured by a mortgage on the boats purchased. Based upon the average lake freight rates for the past ten years, we predict that this fleet of twelve steamers will earn annually at least sufficient to pay the interest upon the bonds and provide for a sinking fund sufficient to retire all of these bonds before maturity, thus leaving the American Steel and Wire Company the owner of the entire fleet, free from incumbrance, and without the investment of one dollar.

BANKRUPT MUST FIND $10,000.

Ordered to Give Up Money He Alleged He Lost in Horse Racing.

Nathaniel A. Prentiss, one of the referees in bankruptcy, has rendered a decision in the matter of Henry Gutwillig, manufacturer of children's clothing, formerly at 536 Broadway, who was adjudged a bankrupt, directing him to pay over the sum of $10,000 to his trustee.

Henry Gutwillig made an assignment in November, 1898, and on the 11th of November he was forced into bankruptcy by his creditors. A trustee was elected. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, acting for the creditors and for the trustee, presented a petition showing an unaccounted-for deficiency of about $15,000 in the assets of the bankrupt, and claiming that the whole or the greater part of this fund was concealed by the bankrupt and should be paid over.

Upon the hearing Mr. Gutwillig, while admitting that he had drawn out in checks to his own order, or to bearer, from June 30 to the date of his assignment, over $30,000, explained that he had lost all his money in betting on horse races. He claimed to have gone to the race track nearly every day and lost on an average from $200 to $800. The greatest loss was $2,500; but he was unable to give any details or particulars as to whom he lost the money or upon what horses he made the bets, or to give any details of his winnings. So that his statement was disregarded by the referee as being unreliable.

The referee in rendering his dicision said:

"I am of the opinion that the facts are such as to convince any impartial person beyond a reasonable doubt that the bankrupt at the time the petition was filed had in his possession, or under his control, $17,000 or $18,000, but, in order that he may have the benefit of every possible doubt, I am inclined to fix the amount which he then had in his possession or under his control, at $10,000, which sum I am of the opinion the bankrupt should be required to pay over to the trustee herein."

An order has been made directing the bankrupt to make this payment within fifteen days, and if the bankrupt does not comply with the terms of this order Blumenstiel & Hirsch will apply to the court for an order committing him to jail until he makes the payment.

STRICKEN ON THE STREET.

Woman Expires on Way to Hospital, Man's Condition Is Critical.

An elderly woman staggered into a store at Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway last night, fell unconscious, and died a few minutes later as she was being borne to the New York Hospital. Almost at the same time a man fell to the sidewalk in West Twenty-fifth Street, just off Sixth Avenue, and he, too, was taken to the hospital, where his condition was found to be critical.

The woman, whose identity was not disclosed, had a black bag, which contained some sewing utensils, a napkin bearing the initial "S," a pair of eye glasses, cash amounting to $1.31, and a German Savings Bank book numbered 382,190. Written on the latter was the name Agnes Nowak, which is supposed to be that of the woman herself. On a slip of paper in her pocket were three addresses—Mrs. Kuhn, 3 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Mrs. J. Koch, 54 Lenox Avenue, and Mrs. Barry, 114 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

Mrs. Koch when seen at her home said that from the description of the woman she thought she was Mary Labousky, who worked for her as a domestic servant about a year ago. She did not know her present address, and had not seen her since she left her house. Mrs. Kuhn could throw no light whatever on the woman's identity, and neither she nor Mrs. Koch knew any one named Agnes Nowak. Both said they would go to the hospital this morning and try to identify the body. Mrs. Barry could not be seen last evening.

The man who fell unconscious not far away was Alonzo B. Cornell, a workman, of 344 East Sixty-second Street. He was suffering from heart disease.

Woman Fatally Stricken on a Car.

A woman whose identity is not known was taken ill last night on a Second Avenue car and was carried into a drug store, where she died in a few minutes. She appeared to be sixty years old and was neatly dressed. In a pocket was found a small leather card-case containing $5. On the case was the firm name of Hennacher, Schirmer & Co. The body was sent to the Morgue.

ROOSEVELT SUPPLANTS CROKER.

Vice President's Portrait Now Ornaments District Attorney's Office.

There is a new face among the pictures of public officials ornamenting the walls of the private office of District Attorney Philbin. Members of the Tammany Committee of Five having business with the Public Prosecutor will perceive on entering the private office of Mr. Philbin, in the exact spot occupied during the Gardiner régime by a lifesize portrait of Richard Croker, the smiling features of ex-Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, Vice President-elect. The former Colonel of the Rough Riders is shown in civilian's attire, with one hand in his trousers pocket and a half smile on his face.

Col. Gardiner, when vacating his office, after removal by the gentleman whose likeness now hangs on the wall, took away with him the Tammany chieftain's picture, along with those of two of the Johns—Carroll and Whalen—which flanked it. The bare space was not long unoccupied, though attachés of the office who survived Col. Gardiner's departure deny all knowledge of the date of the Roosevelt portrait's appearance.

OLD INDICTMENTS DISMISSED.

Brooklyn ex-Officials Escape Trial on Charges of Malfeasance.

In the County Court yesterday the last of the public fraud indictments, originally numbering twelve, and involving a number of office holders under the last City Government of Brooklyn, were dismissed by Judge Hurd. District Attorney Clarke enumerated the indictments as follows, and asked for their dismissal:

Theodore, H. Willis, ex-Commissioner of City Works, and William E. Philips, ex-Commissioner of Police, indicted jointly for conspiracy; Robert W. Fielding, Willis's deputy, twice indicted for conniving at the audit of an alleged false and fraudulent bill against the City of Brooklyn; Oscar Knapp, ex-Water Purveyor, same charge, on one indictment; Theodore B. Willis, bribery; William H. Goff, of the old Department of Sewers, accepting an unlawful fee while in office.

Judge Hurd, in dismissing the indictments, said that he agreed with the District Attorney that conviction was hopeless. The principal witness for the prosecution on these indictments was Daniel Duody, now under sentence of five years' imprisonment at Sing Sing for perjury.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Snow probable, brisk northeasterly wind.

Occasional snows are indicated for to-day in New England and the lake regions; snow or rain in the Middle Atlantic States and Ohio Valley, and rains in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and generally fair weather in other districts. Lower temperatures are indicated for the Gulf States from Alabama westward, in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Western Tennessee, the Central and Lower Ohio Valley, and the Central Mississippi Valley. Fresh to brisk northwesterly winds, shifting to northeasterly, are indicated for the New England Coast; fresh to brisk winds, shifting to northeasterly and easterly for the Middle Atlantic Coast, and fresh to brisk east to southeast winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	24	24	26
6 A. M.	22	22	25
9 A. M.	24	25	30
12 M.	21	28	35
3 P. M.	21	30	34
6 P. M.	20	30	32
9 P. M.	16	28	30
12 P. M.	15	24	27

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	29¼
Weather Bureau	26
Corresponding date 1900	24
Corresponding date for last 25 years	30

The maximum temperature was 30 at 2:10 P. M., and the minimum 22 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 52 per cent., and at 8 P. M. the same. The barometer registered 29.66 inches at 8 A. M., and 29.90 inches at 8 P. M.

HOUSE BURSTS INTO FLAME

Naphtha Gases Ignite at a Stove in the Hallway.

Woman Escaping with Her Son Falls Headlong Down Stairs—Man Leaps from Window, Breaks His Ankle.

A disastrous fire started at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the two-story and basement brownstone house 402 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, occupied as a dyeing and cleaning establishment by Eugene Le Pienne, who lives with his wife, Ernestine, and his son, Eugene, Jr., fifteen years old, on the second floor of the house. The two latter returned on Wednesday last from a visit to Paris. Besides these there were seven other men and women employed in the establishment.

The fire originated in the rear of the parlor hallway. One of the employes lighted a gas radiator which stood in the hallway. The whole house was permeated with the fumes of naphtha, with which the employes were cleaning clothes. In a very few seconds the naphtha ignited, and fire spread rapidly through the building.

Mrs. Le Pienne and her son Eugene were in the second story. The boy took his mother by the hand and started to lead her down stairs. She tripped at the top step and fell headlong down the entire flight. She lay with her clothing ablaze. The boy ran down after her, and attempted to drag her out on the stoop. In doing so his hair was burned from his head, and he was badly scorched about the hands and face.

At this juncture Engine Company No. 25, from One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, near Third Avenue, reached the scene, and the firemen carried Mrs. Le Pienne out in the street, terribly burned about the hands, face, and body. The boy was also led into the street.

In the back parlor of the house there were two women and a man. The women were Anna Fritch and Anna Weldt, who were employed as pressers. The man was Henry Marks, who belongs in Paterson, N. J., and who was on a visit to the house.

When the explosion came these three made their way to the rear window. Marks jumped into the yard, a distance of about twelve feet, and fractured his left ankle. The two women climbed down the leader and had their hands badly lacerated.

Mr. Le Pienne, who was in his office in the front parlor, ran out as soon as the explosion occurred, and in passing through the hallway to the street his eyebrows, mustache, and hair were badly singed. Two men and two women, who were at work in the basement, ran out into the street and escaped without injury.

Mrs. Le Pienne, her son Eugene, and Marks were taken in ambulances to Harlem Hospital, where it was said Mrs. Le Pienne was so badly burned that she is not likely to recover. The other injured persons were treated, and were not required to go to the hospital.

The firemen made short work of the fire after their arrival, but the upper floor of the house and the rear parlor were burned out. The loss is placed at about $1,500.

GASOLINE STOVE EXPLODES.

One Man Burned to Death and Two Others Injured by It.

The explosion of the feed tank of a gasoline stove on the fourth floor of the flat-house at 184 Columbus Avenue yesterday afternoon caused the death of one person, injured two others, and caused a panic among the tenants of the building that for a time threatened the lives of a number of people. Fire, following the explosion, practically gutted the two upper floors of the building.

The dead man was William Wood, a plumber, of 233 West Sixty-eighth Street, who was at work in the building, and whose soldering irons, heating in the gasoline stove, caused the explosion. He was rendered unconscious by the shock of the explosion, and the resulting fire burned him to death. The plumber's helper, Richard Mitchell of Jersey City, was thrown fifteen feet, but escaped with only minor bruises. Mrs. Mary Horn, in whose home the explosion occurred, was burned about the face, head, and body, her clothing catching fire.

Mrs. Horn's apartments are on the fourth floor of the building. Wood was repairing the pipes in the bathroom. His assistant was just outside the room when the plumber put his soldering irons in the gasoline stove, which had a 5-by-3-inch tank attached. The tank almost immediately exploded. Wood was thrown against the wall with terrific force, and fell in a heap on the floor. Mitchell, in the doorway, was thrown across the hall, but was not made unconscious, and, getting up, he ran from the building, shouting "Fire!" The gasoline set fire to the bathroom, which it had wrecked, and the unconscious Wood was slowly roasted to death. The fire quickly spread to other rooms. The explosion and the shouts of the fleeing helper threw the tenants of the entire building into a panic.

Mrs. Horn rushed out into the hall. The moment she opened the door her clothing was ignited by the quickly spreading flames. She ran down stairs into the yard, shouting for help. There several neighbors threw clothing over her and saved her life. A citizen in the street had sent in a fire alarm, and by the time the firemen arrived the whole house was in an uproar. Firemen ran through the building restraining now and children from jumping out of windows and leading many who had become dazed to safety. Several children were trampled upon in the struggles about the fire escapes and more or less bruised, but none of them seriously.

The fire spread rapidly to the top, or fifth floor, and then through to the roof. The fourth and fifth floors and the roof were practically destroyed. The total loss was about $5,000. After the fire had been extinguished the body of Wood was taken from the bathroom, badly charred.

HALF MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Business District of Des Moines, Iowa, Suffers a Heavy Loss.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 29.—Property losses estimated at more than half a million dollars were sustained in a fire early to-day in the business district of this city. The losses are estimated as follows:

Frankel Brothers' department store, $375,000; Younker Brothers, $45,000; A. & I. Fredlich, stock, $35,000; Utica Clothing Company, building, $11,000; C. H. Seeley, $10,000; Des Moines National Bank, $5,000; Marx Building, $3,000; Sneer Building, $3,000; C. W. Rogg Company, $10,000; Iowa Telephone Company, $7,000; Des Moines City Railway Company, $3,000; losses to occupants of office rooms, $60,000.

It is stated that the losses are fully covered by insurance. A patrolman discovered the fire shortly after 3 o'clock in the basement of Frankel Brothers' department store. A general alarm was turned in, but before the firemen could make any impression on the flames, which had by this time spread with remarkable rapidity through the building, it was seen that much valuable property adjoining was beginning to burn. The firemen immediately gave up trying to save the Frankel Building and devoted their energies to the surrounding property, consisting of the Des Moines National Bank, the Utica Clothing Company, and the Seeley department store.

All of these buildings caught fire repeatedly, but finally at 6 o'clock, when only one wall of the six-story Frankel Building remained upright, the danger of complete destruction to the business centre was considered over. Outside of the Frankel store the damage was largely caused by water.

Destruction of the electric light, telephone, telegraph, and trolley wires caused much confusion during the morning. The street-car service was almost entirely abandoned, and many factories depending upon electricity for power were compelled to remain closed during the day.

Has Former Sweetheart Arrested.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Carlos F. Bailey was arrested to-day, charged with larceny. The complainant is Mrs. Mary Koppel, who asserts that Bailey became engaged to marry her and borrowed her jewelry and $225 in money. She states that she and Bailey sang in choirs together. She had no idea that he was married. Last he protested he was single, and won her consent to marriage, and secured her property, although he had a wife living.

SITUATION IN VENEZUELA

News from a Trustworthy Source Says that It Is Critical.

Reporters Are Threatened with Expulsion and All Dispatches Are Rigorously Censored.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 29.—Cables to the Trinidad papers from Caracas are severely censored. The Venezuelan Government threatens three American reporters with forcible expulsion and is rigorously suppressing press dispatches to the United States. Even diplomatic messages are tampered with.

According to advices received to-day from Caracas from a trustworthy engineer, who has arrived there from Pitch Lake, the situation is critical. He says that a hundred and fifty English negroes who were employed to do police duty fled, when the insurgents began firing, into the jungles, only twenty-five Americans being left to protect the property and lives of American families. The messenger from the lake implored the United States Legation at Caracas to afford protection, saying that the lives and property of Americans were exposed to guerrilla attacks, firing around the lake going on nightly, and the Americans being too few to hold out longer.

United States Minister Loomis, according to the same advices, replied that these reports were possibly exaggerated, but that they could not be ignored, and that he would wire the facts to Washington.

Mr. Olcott, the Orinoco manager, has returned from Caracas, where he went to try to arrange for the release of the steamers and schooners captured by a Venezuelan gunboat near Trinidad. The British owner flew the Venezuelan flag, and the members of the crew were not shot.

The revolution in Eastern Venezuela, near the asphalt deposits, is increasing, but the disturbances are remote from Caracas, which remains tranquil.

Information that has reached Port-of-Spain says that the insurgents have retaken Carupano and will attack Cumana soon. Steamers are not allowed to land passengers or mails at Carupano. The commander of the French cruiser Suchet, which lies there, confirms this intelligence and the reported activity of the insurgents.

It appears that an attempt to capture Ciudad Bolivar, capital of the State of Bolivar, about 375 miles up the Orinoco, is likely to be made as soon as the insurgents have received a large supply of arms expected.

HOW REVOLUTIONS ORIGINATE.

A Native of Venezuela Says They Are Mere "Uprisings."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The publication in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES of the facts about the Venezuela uprising aroused keen interest at the State Department. While the department had received advices indicating the existence of disturbances in Venezuela from Minister Loomis and other sources, nothing was known of their extent, and until a few days ago there was nothing to indicate that there was anything more than sporadic riots and general unrest.

Within the last two days, however, information has come to the State Department which indicates the existence of a very serious situation in Venezuela. The Administration of President Castro is now known to be toppling, and there is some disposition in well-informed quarters to believe that this accounts for his stringent action toward the Asphalt Trust. The usual custom among Venezuelan Presidents is to take as much with them as possible when they decamp, and when a President feels his hold shaking he naturally tries to have the Treasury as full as possible.

A well-known Venezuelan, when asked yesterday his views on the probability of a revolution in his country, replied: "I will tell you when to look out for a revolution. What the Americans describe as revolutions in South America are not revolutions at all. They are simply uprisings. Some dissatisfied General puts himself at the head of his followers and takes the field in some province. That makes trouble, but it is not a revolution. The Government sends troops after him. He may have fifty men, and the Government may send 500. He retreats into the mountains with his fifty men. The Government's 500 men have to proceed with the greatest care and circumspection in attacking the fifty, for they must not suffer a defeat. To do that would change the uprising into something more serious, for it would destroy the Government's prestige. So it may be a long time before the rebellious General is overcome. But it is not a revolution, although the Americans call it such. In the meantime some friend of his may start an uprising in another province, but it is still not a revolution.

"Do not alarm yourself about Venezuela. But when you hear that there is an uprising in this province and that province, until there are disturbances in half the provinces; when the Government troops have suffered a check, and when well-known men are engaged in the rebellion, then you may begin to call it a revolution, and then you may look out for the overthrow of the Government."

The state of things described by this Venezuelan seems now to have come to pass, and Castro's fall may be looked for. If the Asphalt Trust can hold out until his overthrow, they can probably get better terms from the revolutionists, who are now said to be in control of the province where the asphalt lakes are situated.

The name of Gen. Rolando is unknown to the State Department. Americans who are familiar with Venezuelan affairs say that Hernandez is the man to be watched, even more than Andrade. Andrade may be the next President, but Hernandez is the most formidable revolutionist in Venezuela, and will be the power behind the throne and hold an office which will place him in line for the succession.

CHARGE AGAINST TREASURER.

Accused of Stealing Funds of the Hebrew Congregation Beth Jacob.

Charles Simon, thirty years old, a lawyer living at 200 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, was arrested at his home last night charged with appropriating about $350 of the funds of the Hebrew Congregation Beth Jacob of 1,915 Third Avenue while serving as Treasurer of that body. The charge was preferred against him by Simon Lang of 2,072 Second Avenue, Secretary of the congregation. The money was given to Simon to deposit in the East River Savings Bank, and later he returned the bankbook to Mr. Lang with a number of separate entries, showing that the money had been deposited at different times.

The congregation is about to give a fair, and Mr. Lang said that when he went to the bank yesterday, instead of finding the full $350 he found there was only about $7 credited to the congregation, and the tellers assured him that the entries in the pass book were bogus.

Detective Hallihan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station made the arrest. Simon refused to make any statement before being locked up.

DIED FROM HIS WOUND.

Old Man Who Fought Off Four Burglars Succumbs at Last.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 29.—Washington Hunter, the aged man whose house, near Riverside, was entered on Saturday by burglars, with whom Hunter had a desperate encounter, died to-day from the effects of his wound. The house was at first entered by three men, one of whom struck the old man on the head with a chisel, inflicting a frightful wound. Hunter drove them from the house, but they returned with a fourth man and renewed the attack. Hunter's wife, during the absence of the men, had propped up her husband on the floor, and when the burglars broke in the second time, Hunter fired at them with a revolver. One of the men was wounded and all fled from the house. Mr. Hunter had been sinking slowly since the assault was made. He was seventy-five years old. His assailants were traced to Camden, but they have not been captured.

Vanderbilt Yacht at Florida Port.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Jan. 29.—W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht Valiant arrived in this port to-day and will remain here until Friday or Saturday, when she will be joined by her owner and party and will then proceed on a cruise in Southern waters, her first stop being at Miami.

OLDEST ODD FELLOW DEAD.

He Was Ninety Years of Age and an Ardent Spiritualist.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 29.—There was an Odd Fellows funeral in Cryptic Hall this evening when Cryptic Lodge, No. 75, I. O. O. F., held obsequies over the remains of William Lucas, who is said to have been the oldest Odd Fellow in the State. Mr. Lucas's age is not known, but he was close to ninety years. He had lived most of his life in Peekskill. He was married twice, and his second wife now lives in Yonkers. A dozen years ago, on account of increasing age and infirmity, he was placed in the Chapin Home for Old Men in New York, and there he died on Saturday night of old age. His remains were brought to Peekskill yesterday.

He was made a member of Cortland Lodge of Odd Fellows in Peekskill in September, 1841. He became a member of Cryptic Lodge, No. 75, on Nov. 8, 1844, and from that time to this, fifty-six years, had been a member of the lodge. He was a baker by trade.

He was an ardent Spiritualist, and when he disappeared from his bakeshop here some twenty years ago Spiritualists came from other sections and tried to find him. There was considerable excitement during the Winter and searching parties were sent in all directions, and while table rappings were held and mediums were called in to find the old man, nothing was learned until he turned up in Michigan several months afterward and explained that he simply went on a pleasure trip.

UNITY OF CATHOLICS URGED.

Speech by Father Lavelle at Catholic Benevolent Legion Dinner.

District No. 3, Catholic Benevolent Legion, dined last night at the Marlborough Hotel. Mr. James A. MacNevin was toastmaster.

The principal toast was "Catholic Progress in the United States." It was spoken to by the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral. He dwelt upon the progress made in the century by the Catholic Church, advocated the unification of all Catholic societies, and declared that the day is almost past "when membership in the Church of Christ will debar a man from the highest office in the gift of the people."

He said that the organization of the Catholic societies into a central body "will mean the dawning of a day of triumph for the Catholic Church, and of greater liberty for the American people than they ever before dreamed of."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; R. C. Hains, upholstery goods; E. P. Clancey, house furnishing goods; T. F. Lee, carpets; 335 Broadway.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Bennell, silks; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. Owen, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Ware & Co., Helena, Ark.; J. M. Ware, notions and furnishing goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. M. Hayner, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; Miss Eby, fancy goods; Continental Hotel.

Meyer, J., Sons, Richmond, Va.; Miss Van Vorst, laces and embroideries; Miss L. Vaughan, laces and fronts' wear; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Long, J., Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. E. Brown, carpets and upholstery goods; 7 Waverly Place; Hotel Cadillac.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; L. G. Mentzer, millinery, ribbons, ladies' and infants' wear; Westminster Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, clothing and upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shartenberg, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; H. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Ullman Cloak and Suit Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. Ullman, woolens; Hoffman House.

Oppenheimer, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheimer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Hennesy Mercantile Company, Butte City, Mont.; P. J. Churchill, clothing and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Hirshberg Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; A. Hirshberg, clothing; Hoffman House.

Kline Bros., Altoona, Penn.; H. S. Kline, millinery and laces; 83 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kline Bros., Allentown, Penn.; C. Kline, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kaufman Bros., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Dillenmuth, dress goods; 648 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Sycle, J., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; S. Sycle, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Brown, notions and furnishing goods; 32 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; T. W. Rich, carpets and rugs; Murray Hill Hotel.

Emerson, D. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Congdon, ruchings; Hotel Manhattan.

Adler, L., Bros. & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. Adler, woolens; H. Barrows, woolens; Hotel Victoria.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. E. Mayhew, notions, hosiery, and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Victoria.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Hotel Victoria.

Mabley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. D. Mabley, clothing; Hotel Victoria.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. E. Thompson, domestics, 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Isaacs, cloaks and suits; M. Lyons, domestics and silks; J. Lit, millinery; Miss Evans, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Hennesy Mercantile Company, Butte, Mon.; J. P. Redmond, domestics; Criterion Hotel.

Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; E. S. Grant, laces and white goods, furnishing goods, 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Wurzburger, H., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wurzburger, clothing; D. Wurzburger, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Casper, dry goods, 7 Waverley Place; Herald Square Hotel.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Ellasberg Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; A. Ellasberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Ellasberg Brothers, Selma, Ala.; E. Ellasberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Powers, Little & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. S. McClure, clothing; M. S. Little, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Norfolk, Va.; J. C. Soutter, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Buchanan, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen, S., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. P. O'Brien, silks; 464 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Shepard Co., Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks and suits; Hotel Normandie.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Sherman, linens and white goods; 450 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Tabor Bros., Cohoes, N. Y.; B. Tabor, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Carter Dry Goods Co., Louisville, Ky.; F. W. Keister, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Marks Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hotel Navarre.

Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppacher, piece goods; Hotel Navarre.

Youngstown Dry Goods Co., Youngstown, Ohio; M. C. Stitt, dry goods; D. Davis, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

JACKSON CENTRE, Ohio, Jan. 29.—Fire early to-day destroyed ten small business houses here, entailing a loss of $30,000.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The handsome schoolhouse in the village of Knoxville, Penn., was burned this afternoon. Loss $10,000; insurance $4,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 29.—A special from Great Barrington says the Berkshire Block, in that town, was completely gutted by fire this morning. The loss was considerably in excess of $40,000.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Fire in the business section of Little Falls this morning early did $10,000 damage. The firms damaged are Joseph White, confectionery; O'Rourke & Hurley, drugs, and J. R. Baker, restaurant.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29.—The plant of The Indianapolis Sun, an evening paper in East Ohio Street, was gutted by fire to-day. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $15,000. The typesetting machines were ruined, but the presses may be repaired. Arrangements have been made for the regular issue of the paper.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

4:30 A. M.—226 West Forty-first Street; L. Stewart; damage, $200.

9:35 A. M.—433 West Twenty-eighth Street; Annie Pieppet; damage, $25.

10:15 A. M.—7 Forsyth Street; Abraham Kohn; damage slight.

10:30 A. M.—402 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Eugene Peplenen; damage, $1,000.

11:15 A. M.—51 Division Street; A. Rosenstone; damage, $500.

11:25 A. M.—203 Broadway; Mail and Express Publishing Company; damage slight.

12:10 P. M.—0 Livingston Place; N. Wills; damage, $250.

1:35 P. M.—184 Columbus Avenue; Mrs. Horn; damage, $1,000.

2 P. M.—86 East

The Wanamaker Store

Increasing Your Income

Failure to increase his income may be no fault of the bread-winner of the family; yet failure to *increase part of it* can only come from sheer carelessness of the offerings of the Wanamaker Store. This is constantly demonstrated by thousands of thrifty women, who by shrewd buying add many dollars to their husbands' salaries.

Some families save money by the heroic economy of doing without many things of real need. Some buy make-shift things that cost less, and make a pretence of the looks and service of the real articles. The latter is false and costly economy; the former is often unnecessary hardship.

Ideal economy is that which procures all articles of need, in the honest quality, and yet saves much of the usual cost. This is the economy which the Wanamaker Store constantly offers, and provides most efficiently during these between-season days. We never offer merchandise that is not above suspicion in the matter of quality. We never tempt to false economy. But day-in-and-day-out this masterful organization spends its brains and energy upon searching out and bringing here worthy merchandise of widely needed kinds, largely new—always new enough to serve some good use; thus presenting broad and constant opportunity for real and positive economy. "A dollar saved is a dollar earned," and dollars invested in Wanamaker offerings mean increased incomes all the year 'round.

Four Offerings of Bed COVERINGS

The worst of the winter is probably still to come; yet blankets and quilts are bought for a half-dozen seasons or more, and are a good investment any time, when they can be secured at such prices as these:

At $2.85 a pair, from $3.50—Beverly white blankets, with wool filling on fine cotton warp; 72x84 inches; weight, 5½ pounds.

At $5 a pair, from $6—Chesapeake white blankets, all wool, warp and filling; 74x84 inches; weight, 6 pounds.

At $3, from $3.50—Sateen-covered Down Quilts, that are remarkable value at $3.50. We have only about 40 left, and make the price a half dollar lower to-day.

At $1.65, from $2.25—Cotton-filled Comfortables, with coverings of printed cambric, tied with ribbon.

Third floor.

Boys' CLOTHING

Heavier, warmer wear is essential for this sort of weather. We're in excellent shape to supply that sort of clothing. Made in the usual Wanamaker way, and priced that way, too. Some of the many good values are here noted:

$5—Double-breasted suit of blue cheviot; double seats and knees; warm, serviceable, good-looking; for boys of 9 to 16 years.

$5.50—Reefers of frieze; double-breasted; storm collar; plaid lining; sizes for boys of 4 to 16 years.

$8.50—Russian hood ulsters; of Oxford or blue frieze; with belt; lined throughout with red flannel. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

House DRESSES

Here's a new arrival of women's attractive and very inexpensive dresses for wear about the house. Some of percales, in newest, prettiest patterns; some of chambray; some of black sateen. Various new ideas in the making and trimming, too. There are two styles in percales at $1; one at $1.50, and one at $1.75. Then there are some better and handsomer dresses of chambray and of black sateen, at $2.25 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BRUSHES

A wide assortment of tooth brushes—French. They make excellent brushes over there. These are very good values—15c to 40c would be fair prices. Instead, they're marked 5c to 25c.

A varied gathering of hair brushes. All with solid backs, with 9 to 13 rows of bristles. 50c to $1 each—very reasonable.

Tenth street.

"The Making of a Country Home"

By J. P. MOWBRAY

A narrative full of interest as a story, and alive with practical suggestion for married people who are looking forward to some day owning their own home.

In the FEBRUARY NUMBER of

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

Now on our own and all other News-stands.

10c a Copy $1 a Year

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Luxurious OVERCOATS At the Price of the Commonplace

Many a man is endowed with a taste in dress that overleaps his pocket-book. To-day a set-back in price puts style and elegance in Overcoats in touch with even the man who ordinarily refuses to pamper his love of luxury.

This store's constant ambition and endeavor is to have the most elegant ready-made Overcoats in New York. They are made up in the same refined style as custom-made overcoats. Materials, linings, cut and finish are unsurpassed. But stock-taking time is almost here, and the clothing chief wants the cashier to take stock for him. Then after the best season this clothing store has ever known, he is willing to take a loss for a clean stock of his finer goods.

This brings an opportunity for good dressers that has probably never been equaled before. Certainly not with such an assortment—here are sixteen distinct varieties—Overcoats and Raglans—in all sizes from 33 to 46-inch breast measure, though not all sizes in each; and with right fair variety for long and stout men, though the largest quantity is, of course, for regular-size men.

Prices have been $25 to $38. To-day choose for

Twenty Dollars Each

The materials are black and Oxford-mixed cheviots, and a few black and blue kerseys.

Then here is another group of excellent Overcoats and Raglans that have been priced up to $25; to-day marked at *fifteen dollars each.*

It's a rare opportunity for a fine new overcoat—and you would scarcely buy an overcoat for a single season anyhow.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

SHOES for a DOLLAR Men's and Women's

Not Dollar Shoes, however. The men's shoes are worth $2.50 and $3; but they've been scuffed in handling. That hurts their looks, but a coat of blacking will make them good as new. The women's shoes are $3 values—the cleaning-up of small lots and odd sizes; yet nearly all sizes are in the lot.

A fine collection to pick from for a dollar.

Also a small lot of children's shoes; of stout kidskin, with spring heels; not all sizes, but worth looking over. Worth $1.25; now *65c a pair.*

Women's and Children's Shoes in Basement.
Men's Shoes—Fourth avenue, opposite main building.

Plaid DRESS GOODS $1 to $3 Kinds at 50c and 75c

This news looks startling. It is. The goods of the new season are demanding full sway. Winter goods must go. Within these four too narrow, but immovable walls space is extremely valuable, and losses that give space to new goods are gains in the end.

These are radical, perhaps unnecessarily great concessions; but we cut deep to be certain of making our point quickly.

The immediate and generous profit is yours, if you share the goods.

They are all fine plaids—high-priced sorts; in beige and pastel colorings, most of which will be highly appropriate for spring wear. More than sixty varieties to choose from; and to-day prices are absurdly low. These hints of some of the larger lots:

At 50c, from $2.50 a yard—Camel's-hair Polka-dot Foule Plaids.

At 50c, from $1.50 a yard—Mohair Bourette Plaids.

At 50c, from $1.25 a yard—All-wool Cheviot Plaids.

At 50c, from $1 a yard—All-wool Check Cheviots.

At 75c, from $2.50 and $3—Mohair Bourette Overplaid in black and white and high colors, over plaid grounds. Of Foule Vigereaux, in gray, tan and cadet mixtures.

Tenth street.

Wanamaker-Wellington TYPEWRITERS

Did you ever consider that a neatly typewritten letter was as important for business correspondence as a well-dressed man as your business representative?

Shabbiness in either will injure any business. Better pay a hundred dollars and have a *good* typewriter, if it is necessary to pay that to get the best—*which it isn't.*

Simplicity gives both strength and speed—vital virtues for a typewriter. It also is less costly than more complex mechanism.

Simplicity is one of the leading features of the *Wanamaker-Wellington.* The brains of the inventor found the shortest and most direct road to the desired result. He didn't leave it to the skill of the mechanic to make arms to move in mysterious ways to perform the wonderful task.

The *Wanamaker-Wellington* is rapid, sure, strong. The type face is the best; and it is a powerful manifolder. The price is

Sixty Dollars

You'll not be able to find a single reason to pay a dollar more for any typewriter. You'll find few, if any, that will serve you so well at any price.

Basement.

Under-price Store

Pipes and pictures, women's handkerchiefs and women's umbrellas, wash basins and candy boxes, all these and many other kinds of worthy merchandise, at much less than they usually sell for. New offerings daily. And some hold good for several days.

Women's Handkerchiefs—
A 20c quality at 10c. A 25c kind at 17c. The first mentioned is a lot of pure linen handkerchiefs, with lace edging.
The other, a lot of scalloped edge embroidered handkerchiefs—fresh, perfect. 17c, instead of 25c.

Framed Pictures at Little Cost—
Numerous good subjects. All neatly framed in black wood. Size 8x10 in., at 20c; 10x12 in., at 25c; 11x14 in., at 35c; all worth about a third more. Copy of the frieze of "The Prophets," at 45c—worth 75c.

Women's Umbrellas So Cheap—
Not one in this lot of 200 would be unreasonably priced at $1.50. Many of them would be very fairly priced at $2. Choice at $1. They are of union taffeta, some with fancy handles, others with neat natural wood handles.

Smokers' Goods Reduced in Price—
Radically reduced. Sharp cuts that take away a half or more on many of the pieces. Excellent choosing among the pipes. Here's a fine imported briar pipe with amber bit, at $1.50, instead of $3. And another, at 50c—though 85c was moderate. Imitation meerschaum pipes, guaranteed to color beautifully, at 75c—were $1.50. Briar pipes at 10c, instead of 25c. Some pipe sets—two pipes and cigar holder in case, at $1—were $2. Cigarette cases at 25c—were 50c. Also at 98c—were $1.

20c Granite Wash Basins at 5c—
There are about 500 of these—first quality goods. All strictly perfect. Sold as a bargain at 15c each. This entire lot goes at 5c.

50c Candy Boxes at 25c—
A big reduction because it's only a little lot. They really ought to be sold by the pair. Only the two forms—a man and a woman. Very odd. Very cheap

Women's Wear Gemptingly Priced

Fragmentary lots from the White Sale, collected and grouped at prices sharply reduced from their former unmatched valuations.

They'll be claimed as promptly as shrewd women get here to see them. These:

$1 Night Gowns at 50c—
Of muslin; trimmed with embroidery and insertion; high back, square front.
Other styles, 75c to $9.

35c Chemises at 25c—
Of cambric; square neck trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and embroidery insertion.

50c Chemises at 35c—
Of cambric; round neck trimmed with neat embroidery; cambric ruffle on skirt.
Other styles, 18c to $4.50.

35c Drawers at 25c—
Of muslin or cambric; trimmed with neat embroidery and plaits above.
Other styles, 15c to $4.25.

50c Short Petticoats at 35c—
Of cambric; trimmed with torchon lace and plaits above.
Other styles, 50c to $2.75.

50c and 60c Corset Covers at 35c—
Of cambric; trimmed with lace or neat embroidery. Only a few of a kind.

75c and 85c Corset Covers at 50c—
Trimmed with lace or neat embroidery.

Second floor, Tenth street.

GIRLS' SUITS Half Price

These are very stylishly made suits for girls of 14 to 16 years. Neat, practical dresses that can be worn any time, and that won't go out of style quickly. Made of cheviot serge, in navy blue, black and Oxford mixture; with fly-front or Eton coats, lined with satin; well cut skirts. Now at

$5, from $10

Second floor, Ninth street.

LINENS

"Economy is in itself a source of great revenue." That's a very old saying. Yet it loses nought of truth nor force in its old age. It's particularly pat when considered in connection with the daily offerings of this linen store. Nothing's cheap if not needed. But all need linens. Not all just now, but some time or other. And here are some that one may profitably buy for by-and-by:

40c a yard—Old-fashioned hand loom table linen; very heavy; cream white; 56 in. wide; as durable as a bleached damask at double the price.

$1.90 a dozen—German grass bleached napkins, 22 in. square; regularly $2.25.

50c each—Extra quality German grass bleached bird's-eye towels; hemstitched ends; 26x43 in.; red, blue or plain white borders; regularly 65c.

25c each—Bleached huckaback towels; extra fine quality, fringed ends; 24x45 in.; made of soft silky flax; were $3.60 a dozen.

10c each—Bleached crash towels; Turkey red borders; 16x30 in.

12½c a yard—Bleached twilled crash; 17 inches wide; good value at 14c.

8c a yard—Bleached plain crash; 17 inches wide; was very reasonable at 10c.

Fourth avenue.

All Around the Store

Women's Capes. Though you have still plenty of opportunity to wear these sumptuous garments, we're tired of seeing them here—and have priced them accordingly—at half. They're all imported, some of velours, others of light-colored cloths. Velour capes, that were $58 to $130 are now $29 to $65; cloth capes, $23 to $47.50, from $46 to $95. Then the Opera Wraps, that were $30 to $65, are now $20 to $40—a third less than formerly.

Beautiful Lamps at Less than Half. About twenty splendid specimens of Louisa ware, in tall, graceful shapes, suitable for halls or drawing rooms, are reduced to half their original price, or less. They are handsomely decorated in floral or other underglaze designs, upon a background of richly blended browns—characteristic of this artistic ware. Some, that were $30 to $40, are now $15.

Lillian Corsets. Some small lots of these splendid corsets are marked far below their original prices. They are in white, drab and black; all sizes are here, but not in each style. Prices are now $1.75 to $5, instead of $2.75 to $8.50.

Men's Trousers, Reduced a Third. They're pure all-wool worsteds, in handsome stripes, and adapted to afternoon dress wear. Formerly priced at $7.50, they're now $5.

Eye Examinations. It never is a waste of time to have your eyesight tested. If your eyes don't need glasses, our expert will frankly tell you so. If they do, which is likely, we will sell you the best lenses, in nickel frame, for $1; in gold-filled frame for $1.50; in solid gold frame for $3—this last price being a special one for to-day only.

Chickering Grand Pianos. The new music room, on the Fifth floor, contains a splendid group of Chickering Grands—those princes of the piano world—in remarkably handsome cases.

Blue Fox Animal Boas, of beautiful silvery fur, are reduced from $35 to $20; though at their higher price they were extremely reasonable.

Steins—some below value. The China Store holds an alluring assortment of German steins, with pewter tops, and handsomely decorated with appropriate designs, German sentiments, and the like. There are many sizes and kinds, ranging from little ones at 60c each to huge affairs at $17.50, reduced from $22.50. Many a bargain may be obtained among the collection.

Girls' Night Gowns. They are of flannelette, in pink-and-white and blue-and-white stripes. Very warm and comfortable garments for cold-weather wear. Sizes 2 and 4 years, 50c each; 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, 65c each.

Kimsey's "Long Waist Former." A simple little device, which will produce the desirable pointed, long-waisted effect with any shirt waist, with no further alteration than loosening the gathers in the front of the waist. In the Notion Store. Price, 25c.

Aprons Reduced. There are not many left of these aprons, which were offered on Monday at 40c. But among them are some of the best. None of them are worth less than 50c, and values run up to $1.25.

English Carryalls or Luggage Carriers. Of canvas, in different colors, or woolen Scotch plaids, lined, with pockets for clothing and small articles, straps for umbrellas and canes, and outside flaps. Prices for these aids to comfortable traveling range from $2.75 to $13.25.

Boys' Long Trouser Suits. Of fancy cheviots, cut with a distinctive style, mannish, yet retaining a sufficiently youthful air. $10 and $15 values, for sizes 14 to 19 years, are marked $7.50 each to close them out.

Smyrna Rugs. A special lot of these handsome and serviceable rugs, in a variety of colorings and patterns, is priced at a quarter less than regular.

Table Cloths. There is one sort, nearly white, with unlimited wearing qualities, for which we have only recently asked 60c a yard. It is now very low-priced at 45c a yard—really too low a price to last long.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TALK OF AN EXTRA SESSION

Everybody with a Job to Put Through Said to Favor It.

Conflicting Rumors Follow a Meeting of the Cabinet—House Opposed to Meeting Before December.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Persistent but conflicting reports were in circulation to-day touching the probability of an extra session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. An idea of the general confusion of mind and understanding is given in one column of a newspaper that says that in a long session of the Cabinet "the consensus of opinion was strongly in the direction of an extra session," and a little lower down declares that "the prospects of an extra session were not increased by any developments at the White House to-day."

The President is referred to variously as having impressed upon everybody who visited him the probable necessity of an extra session, while Representative Payne, speaking plainly and directly on the subject, said that there is no likelihood of an extra session, no necessity for such a session, and that in his visit to the White House to-day the President did not refer to it. If it were likely that an extra session were to be held it is believed that the President would refer to it when absorbed in consideration of the question and talking to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

There is no doubt that the President and the Cabinet are very much concerned about the situation in Cuba, as well as over the Philippine situation, and that Mr. Root has presented to the best of his information the state of things in Cuba, where the Constitution makers are laboring under the idea that Congress will await the completion of the embryonic Constitution and dispose of it at once. The impression that the Cubans will become restless if the action of the United States is postponed until another session is made the most of by those who are inclined to favor the calling of an extra session.

All the reasons given for immediate action on the Cuban Constitution give rise to doubt as to whether the Congress would easily and promptly dispose of so troublesome a matter. At this time the convention at Havana has submitted no proposition to indicate that the United States is not to be regarded just as any other power. There is no assurance that Cuba's relations to the United States will not permit foreign interference, with no power on the part of the United States to say a word about it. The right to declare war cannot be accorded to Cuba, nor can that island be allowed to make treaties, with Spain or any other country, that may operate against the United States. The disposition of the ruling men, in case immediate and unqualified independence was admitted, would be to create an enormous debt, and this the United States cannot sanction under its interpretation of the promise to see that Cuba has a stable government.

The suggestion is made that if the Cuban Constitution be completed before Feb. 15, an extra session will be imperative, but that if it is not received here for a month, there would be no reason for asking an extra session. It is an unconvincing statement. The matter of a delay of fifteen days, more or less, would not be considered sufficient for the calling of Congress together to criticise the work of the Cubans. The War Department does not now contemplate removing the troops on the assumption that the convention has agreed to a constitution.

An effort is being made to secure from Senators some sort of agreement to vote for a resolution extending to the President the authority to provide rules and regulations for the government of the Philippines until it is decided what elaborate laws shall be accorded to the islands. It is admitted by leading Senators and Representatives that the Congress is not yet ready, partly because it has not been fully instructed by the Taft Commission, to pass permanent laws for the islands. An extra session, called before a policy has been decided upon for the islands, would be a dragging session, and it is deemed wise by the men experience to allow the needs of the Philippines to become known better before anything more than the Spooner resolution is passed.

The House is represented as being almost to a man opposed to the calling of an extra session, but everybody with a job to put through is frantic for an extra session. All the holders of original or purchased claims find the Cuban and Philippines situations so anxious and demanding such instant attention that they are all for an extra session for the good of the Islanders. Senator Hoar expressed his doubt about the soundness of the reports about an extra session when he answered the remark: "There is a great deal of talk about an extra session," with the calm response: "Any more than usual in a campaign?"

"It is our duty, in my opinion, to terminate military rule in the Philippines at the earliest practicable moment," said Chairman Cooper of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, to-day. "In the judgment of the Philippine Commission the time has arrived when civil government may be substituted for military rule. If Congress cannot find time at the present session to enact the necessary legislation, I think that an extra session of Congress should be called.

"We have no right to prolong nor be indifferent to unhappy conditions affecting peoples under our control any more than we would if they related to our own citizens."

TAX BILL MAY NOT PASS.

Members of Congress Doubtful Whether Revenues Should Be Decreased.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Senators and members of the House are becoming doubtful about the expediency of cutting down the revenues of the Government to the extent of $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 annually. Chairman Cannon's announcement that appropriations for this session promise to foot up $800,000,000, and the request of the Secretary of the Treasury for deficiency appropriations of about $14,000,000, have set them to thinking.

Two conditions are referred to as mitigating against the early and prompt passage of the Tax Reduction bill. One is the question in the minds of Senators as to the wisdom of dropping any revenue with the appropriations creeping up so rapidly, and the other is the hostility manifested by the Ways and Means Committee to the Senate bill. With about four weeks in which to transact all necessary business, and the Senate programme calling for the passage of the Sugar Subsidy bill, as well as the tax bill, and the Appropriation bills, the tax bill has not been taken up.

Mr. Aldrich says that it will not take much time, as it comes in with a unanimous report. But the House may require a great deal of time to find excuses for defeating it. It is not difficult to find members who assert that it is to be killed in that way, and according to a programme laid out early, the two bills having been constructed so as to assure members of the dominant party that an "honest effort" had been made to carry out certain antecedent pledges.

Mr. Aldrich said this afternoon that he might not call up the tax bill before the end of the week. That is supposed to be in agreement with the promise made by him and other Republicans to Mr. Frye to give the Subsidy bill a chance.

CAPT. CARTER'S REAL ESTATE.

He Transfers Two Lots in Orange Valued at $40,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—According to the official records of conveyances of property, Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, the army officer who, after court-martial, was dismissed from the United States Army and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the military prison, has conveyed to Lorenzo Don Carter certain property located in Orange. The transfer includes two tracts, one at the southeast corner of Highland and Berkeley Avenues, 100 by 225 feet, the other on the south side of Highland Avenue, 349 feet from Berkeley Avenue, containing 225 by 247 feet. The deeds are dated Jan. 25, 1901.

The consideration named is $100, but revenue stamps to the amount of $40 show that the value placed upon the property was $40,000. The property has on it six modern houses, built about four years ago. It was supposed the property belonged to Robert F. Westcott, formerly of Orange, and now of New York, who is Capt. Carter's father-in-law. Who Lorenzo Don Carter is is not known in Orange or in this city.

DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Section of Appropriation Bill Bearing on Agriculture Considered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House to-day, in Committee of the Whole, considered the Agricultural Appropriation bill. Mr. Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.,) Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, explained the salient features of the measure, which carries $4,377,220 for agricultural purposes, being an increase of $353,750 over the amount of the current law.

Mr. Corliss (Rep., Mich.,) made an attack on the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The growth of this bureau and the appropriations therefor, he declared, were altogether too rapid. He made a point of order against the increase of the salary of the Chief of the Bureau from $4,000 to $4,500, and it went out of the bill.

He also moved to cut down the appropriation for this bureau from $1,050,000 to $1,000,000.

Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) warmly defended the appropriation. The latter expressed his surprise that Mr. Corliss's attempt at retrenchment should come in connection with the Agricultural Department of all departments, and this particular bureau of all bureaus. This bureau, he said, had done more good than all the others. The South raised no cattle for export, but with the countries which today were taking our meat products, especially Germany, inclined to make war upon our meat, there was absolute necessity for the strictest sort of surveillance.

Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.,) made a point of order against the provision to empower the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect dairy products for exportation. Mr. Wadsworth explained that the provision was designed to prevent the exportation of bogus dairy products under the guise of genuine products, and he appealed to Mr. Mann to withdraw the point of order. The latter declined, however, and the provision went out of the bill.

Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.,) raised a point of order against the rearrangement of the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Bureau of Forestry, the Bureau of Chemistry, and the Bureau of Soils proposed by the bill. Mr. Wadsworth then stated that he would be compelled reluctantly to offer in their stead the sections of the current law. At this point the committee rose.

NEGRO CONGRESSMAN SPEAKS.

White of North Carolina Declares His Race Must Be Reckoned With.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In the House to-day Mr. White, (Rep., N. C.,) the only colored member of the House, made a speech in defense of the political rights of the colored man. Personally, Mr. White said he cared little about the reduction of representation in the South. True, he said, it would further intrench the Republican Party in power and enable it to dispense with the loyal support of the negro race. Some members of the Republican Party, he said, "the lily whites," after receiving the support of the negroes for years, now appeared to believe they had grown a little too good for association with them. But such, he thanked God, were comparatively few in number.

Mr. White declared that the negro on the threshold of the twentieth century was to be reckoned with. He was no longer the negro of forty years ago. Since that time illiteracy among the members of his race had decreased 45 per cent. His race now included 2,000 lawyers and as many physicians; the negroes had $12,000,000 of school property and $40,000,000 of church property; they owned 140,000 homes and farms of the value of $750,000,000, and personal property to the amount of $170,000,000. All this, he said, his race had accomplished in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles—lynchings, burnings, disfranchisement, the slander of the black men and women, and notwithstanding the fact that the door of every trade was closed against the colored man.

The colored man, he said, who had done the country's work for two and a half centuries would not always remain poor. There was plenty of room at the top, and the negro was climbing. In conclusion Mr. White said he was delivering the valedictory of the colored man in Congress. But it was not farewell forever.

The negro, he said, would rise up and come again. He spoke in behalf of an outraged, broken-hearted, bruised, and bleeding people, but a faithful and industrious one. On their behalf he asked no special favors, but only a fair field. As Mr. White finished, the public galleries, which were filled with colored people, applauded vigorously.

AMERICA'S CONSULAR SERVICE.

Secretary Hay Takes Occasion to Commend It—Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State accompanying the annual report upon the foreign relations of the United States. The President himself takes advantage of the opportunity to express his commendation of the Consular reports. He says in his message of transmittal:

"The advance in the general efficiency of our Consular service in promoting trade which was noted in my message of March 1, 1900, transmitting the reports for 1899, was even more marked last year. The promptitude with which the reports of the Consuls are printed and distributed; the generous recognition which is being increasingly accorded by our business interests to the practical value of their efforts for enlarging trade, and the continued testimony of competent foreign authorities to the general superiority of their commercial work have combined to stimulating effect upon the Consular corps as a whole, and experience in the discharge of their duties adds greatly to their efficiency.

"It is gratifying to be able to state that the improvement in the service following closely upon the steady progress in expediting the publication of reports has enabled the Department of State this year to submit the annual reports a month in advance of the usual time and to make them as nearly as possible a contemporaneous picture of the trade of the world."

The President concurs in the Secretary's recommendation for the printing of additional copies of the publication.

Secretary Hay in his letter says:

"In accordance with Section 208 of the Revised Statutes, I have the honor of transmit the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries during the year 1900. These (Consular) reports were prepared, under special instructions from this department, with the object of laying before Congress, with the least delay, a practically contemporaneous statement of the trade, not only of the United States with the rest of the world, but of the various countries with each other. This object, I am happy to be able to say, has been accomplished.

"It may be said that, while a variety of propositions have been under discussion for the improvement of the Consular service, the service has to a very considerable extent improved itself. The practical character of the commercial information obtained by our Consuls, and the celerity with which it is given to the public, continues to excite the emulation of foreign Governments, and during the past year steps have been taken by both Great Britain and Germany to engraft these features of our Consular work upon their consular systems.

"The general conclusion to be drawn from a survey of the conditions in foreign countries, as described in the reports herewith presented, is that the United States is approaching a position of eminence in the world's markets, due to superior quality and greater cheapness of many lines of its manufactures, which must work great economic changes, and may result in shifting the centre not only of industrial, but of commercial, activity and the money power of the world to our marts. The trade indications of American supremacy during the past year have been so marked that many foreign industries, according to the reports of our Consuls in Europe, are introducing American machinery and labor-saving appliances and remodeling their factory methods, and we may expect, in the near future, a more strenuous competition for which it is important we should prepare ourselves.

"As an aid to such equipment, the study of the great mass of information as to foreign industries and trade conditions which is to be found in the two volumes of commercial relations, will obviously prove most useful to our manufacturers and exporters."

THE NORTH RIVER BRIDGE.

House Committee to Recommend that Time for Building It Be Extended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day acted favorably on the bill extending the time for building the bridge across the Hudson River from New York City to the State of New Jersey.

FILIPINO LEADERS MAY BECOME PROTESTANTS

Say They Will Not Submit to the Restoration of the Friars.

Meeting in Manila Between the Principals of the Movement and a Presbyterian Missionary.

MANILA, Jan. 29.—Buencamino and some of the other Filipino leaders in Manila have about decided to become Protestants, and are considering the organization of an Evangelical Church. In an interview today, Buencamino said he had learned that the Pope had decided to restore the friars to their former position in the Philippines, and added that the Filipinos would not submit to that, and the effect would be that they would shortly leave the Catholic Church in great numbers.

No public meeting has been held, but the leaders of the movement met privately tonight to discuss the question with the Rev. James B. Rodgers, a missionary of the Presbyterian Board, who advises the establishment of an Evangelical Church.

The principals in the project are Buencamino, Dr. Rosario, Tavara, and Flores. All of these men are members of the Executive Committee of the Federal Party. However, Chief Justice Arellano and Attorney General Torres, the remaining members of that committee, adhere strictly to the Catholic Church, and have distinctly declared that the movement toward Protestantism does not emanate from the party organization and that it is not connected with the organization.

Archbishop Chapelle declined to grant an interview, but his legal adviser reiterated the statement often made that the friars will not be sent into the districts where the people objected to them. He remarked, however, that the Archbishop had received a great number of requests from Filipinos for the return of the friars.

The Rev. Mr. Rodgers was interviewed in regard to the matter. He said there had been no Protestant proselytizing, but that many persons in outlying districts were turning to Protestantism, and that many residents of Manila would doubtless do likewise.

MAY SUCCEED MACARTHUR.

Gen. Wade Is Ordered to the Philippines with Gen. William Ludlow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A strong belief exists in army circles to-day that the close of Gen. MacArthur's rule in the Philippine Islands is approaching, and that his successor is to be Brig. Gen. James F. Wade. Orders were issued to-day relieving Gen. Wade and Gen. William Ludlow from their present duties and directing both officers to proceed to San Francisco in time to sail on the first transport from that port after March 1. Gen. Wade, who is now in command of the Department of Dakota, is to be temporarily succeeded by Major Gen. Otis.

The terms of the order require that Wade and Ludlow shall report in person to the commanding General for assignment to duty in the Division of the Philippines. At the present time they are MacArthur's subordinates, but that can be changed, and, according to prevalent belief, will be. The new Army bill creates four new Major Generals. It is a foregone conclusion that MacArthur will be one of them, and Wade also is named in nearly all the slates. Wade is now the senior Brigadier General, and if the present programme is carried out and he is made a Major General, he will rank MacArthur.

There is no escape from the conclusion that Wade is to supersede MacArthur, except on the theory that the President does not intend to appoint Wade to one of the new Major Generalships. In that case Wade's assignment to duty in the Philippines would simply mean that he is to fill the place of some officer who will lose his rank under the Army bill. As that bill puts an end to the volunteer establishment a number of officers who are now Major Generals and Brigadier Generals will return to their old rank and become Brigadiers, Colonels, and Lieutenant Colonels. There will be a need for Brigadiers in the Philippines, and if Wade is not made a Major General he will be assigned to duty to succeed one of those who lose rank. Gen. Grant, for instance, will lose his standing entirely, being a volunteer officer, while Gen. Hare, who is a Brigadier General of volunteers, will become a Captain again.

There is hardly any doubt, however, that Wade will be one of the Major Generals. He became a Brigadier General on May 26, 1897. Gen. Merriam is next on the list, then Young, and then MacArthur, who did not become a Brigadier until Jan. 2, 1900. Wade also stands at the head in length of service. He received his commission as First Lieutenant of the Sixth Cavalry in 1861, Merriam, Young, and MacArthur receiving their commissions as regular officers in 1866 and Ludlow in 1864. During the civil war Wade was five times brevetted for gallant and meritorious services.

The Cession of Cibutu and Cagayan.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—The cession of Cibutu and Cagayan Islands to the United States has been gazetted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President to-day sent a message to Congress recommending the appropriation of $100,000 for the payment of the claim of Spain for Cibutu and Cagayan Islands, in the Philippine archipelago, in accordance with the terms of the treaty recently ratified by the Senate.

TRANSPORT WRIGHT ARRIVES.

Reports at Bermuda About Four Days Overdue from Gales.

BERMUDA, Jan. 29.—The United States army transport Wright, in command of Lieut. H. A. Webber, bound from New York for Manila, arrived here to-day for coal.

The Wright sailed from this port on the 23d inst., and was due at Bermuda about last Friday. It was thought that she might have been driven out of her way by gales, but no fear for her safety was felt.

DR. LEWIS ACTED HASTILY.

He So Declares and Says He Has Made Up with His Wife.

Dr. Norman Lewis of 224 East Twenty-third Street, who appealed to Magistrate Crane, in the Yorkville Police Court, on Monday afternoon, for protection from his wife, who he claimed had beaten him until life was no longer bearable, went there again yesterday in order to ask for a withdrawal of the summons which he had procured the day before. He said that he had acted hastily in procuring the summons and that he had made up his quarrel with his wife.

"She was very much provoked when she threw that egg at me," he said, "and we have decided to make up our quarrel."

Dr. Lewis denied the story printed in some of the afternoon papers that his wife had decided to leave him.

"Our quarrel has been settled peaceably," he said, "and I don't want to say anything more about it."

SORRY FOR MISS HAWKES.

Wife of Bigamist Howard Sympathizes with His Victim.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 29.—Mrs. Howard, wife of George W. Howard, who unexpectedly pleaded guilty to bigamy in a Brooklyn court yesterday and was sentenced to two years and ten months in jail, to-night made her first statement of any kind relating to the case. She says that Howard was a good husband and expresses sorrow for his wrongdoing and sympathy for Miss Hawkes, whom he married in Brooklyn. Mrs. Howard said:

"For the past ten years George Howard always has been a true husband to me and treated me in a noble way in every respect. I have always had what I wanted, and he has been very good to me. One week previous to his wedding with Helen Hawkes he told me that he had a job to place some machinery for a firm abroad. He told me that I could stay in New York or else could go to Cambridge so as to be near my sister. I left New York on Saturday, and on the following Monday he was married. Of course he has done wrong and others must suffer for it, but my whole sympathy is with Helen P. Hawkes, who has severe suffering to undergo."

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"This community of interest business of which we hear so much in connection with the operations of J. Pierpont Morgan has at last reached at least a portion of the agricultural community. Florida fruit and truck growers have set the pace and the commission men of this city have an entirely new situation to face," remarked one of them. "It has been the custom of growers of oranges, pineapples, and early vegetables to ship to some agent in this city when they thought they saw a good market. Perhaps the stuff would reach here when the market was glutted. There was no demand, a sale at auction for whatever the consignments would fetch, and a very unsatisfactory return to the shipper. He at once charged the commission man with 'doing' him and generally changed to another house.

"Many years ago attempts were made by agents of fruit dealers here who wanted to preserve their reputation for honorable dealing with consignors, to get Florida fruit and vegetable growers to adopt a central office at Jacksonville through which all shipments should be made. In this way they could personally prevent a glutting, as they could always know the condition of the markets here, in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Kansas City, which are the chief distributing points. To that market in need of fruit or truck it could have been shipped, glutting avoided, and a better price secured for the crop. But the bulk of the Floridians were sure that there was a scheme that would operate to their disadvantage back of the plan. They feared that some man in Jacksonville was going to benefit at their expense. So they continued to ship indiscriminately to some firm they fancied without knowing whether the market was overstocked or bare. The result was of course disastrous to them. But they were used to doing business in that way, and would do it in no other.

"In 1894, the year before the freeze there, I know of one man who shipped a big consignment of oranges to a dealer here. He had refused an offer of $1.50 a box on the tree as they stood, the buyer to pay all cost of harvesting and risk of marketing. The owner of the grove, who by the way is still a resident of Brooklyn, argued that if the fruit was worth that to a middleman it was worth a lot more to him. So he shipped his oranges here by freight. They arrived at a time when the market was overflowing and were sold as best I could sell them in a market practically without buyers. After freight, cost of packing, boxing, and commissions were paid the shipper received just 3 cents a box for the fruit for which he had refused $1.50. There are a thousand examples similar to this, though not quite so bad as results perhaps, in the experience of every commission man and grower. One of these was the experience of a strawberry shipper a couple of weeks ago. Fruit had been selling at 30 to 40 cents a quart. But his consignment reached here when the supply far exceeded the demand. That was how hawkers got the fruit and sold strawberries on the street in January for 5 cents a box.

"Florida pineapple raisers are mostly Northern men who know business methods. They saw the danger to their pocketbooks unless the pineapple market was under their control. So last week they met and formed a Pineapple Growers' Association, which will handle the fruit raised in that State. They can select markets and control prices because they have the supply in their hands. Over on the west coast of the State, a correspondent of mine writes, the orange growers of three or four counties have formed a similar organization with the expectation of making 'community of interest' work to their advantage in the Chicago and Cincinnati markets, where they deal almost exclusively. It is a mighty good thing for the growers and commission men alike. If the Floridians had opened their eyes to the possibilities they had in their own hands ten years ago, they would have been a rich community, able to control the early Northern markets instead of being a half-starved and constantly struggling lot of hand-to-mouth farmers as they now are. California fruit growers saw their opportunity a few years ago, and so far as oranges, grapes, and prunes go took advantage of it. The result is that they know to-day the conditions of the markets of the East just as well and perhaps a little better than we know them ourselves. Grapeberry, and truck growers in the Hudson River counties and in New Jersey might learn a profitable lesson if they would drop their jealousies and rivalries and learn a few simple lessons about the laws of supply and demand."

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While Delaware is preparing to abolish the whipping post or at least talking about it, Connecticut has a movement on foot to establish it in the land of steady habits. It seems that all the blue laws there have not worked to terrorize as they should wife-beaters and incorrigible boys. For these two classes that peculiarly infest that community the whipping post is the proper remedy according to a faction of the community led by some of the professors in the Yale Law School. They will ask the Legislature to establish punishment with the whip for these two classes of offenders, so they think will be more frightened at the prospect of a whipping than at the fine and imprisonment which are now all they have to face. What the Legislature will do with such a law in the face of the public outcry sure to arise against it remains to be seen. Lawyers say the law works well in Delaware as a preventive of certain classes of crime.

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"I had a funny experience with one of the best-known men in this town the other day," said the head waiter at a Broadway restaurant who was discussing the peculiarities of customers. "This man guards his pennies well, even when he is drinking, as he had been doing when he came in here for dinner. He ordered a whole broiled chicken. While waiting he found he was not so hungry as he thought. So he carefully cut the chicken in half, ate half of it, and then announced that he didn't want any more. His check, of course, called for $1, in payment of the whole chicken. He objected and called me over to his table.

"'See here,' said he, 'this waiter has charged me for a whole chicken and I've only eaten half a one; how about it?'

"'You ordered the chicken, didn't you?'

"'Oh, yes, but a man is not supposed to pay for more than he eats here, is he?'

"'No, Sir; of course not.'

"'Well, I've eaten a half chicken, and there's the other half as good as ever if I was ready to be served when some one wants a half chicken. The house can have it and won't lose anything by keeping it. Do you think it's right for me to pay for a whole chicken under such circumstances? Whatever you may think I won't do it. But I'll tell you what I will do. I'll pay for the half I have eaten, and you put the other half away in the icebox, keep it for me, and I'll eat and pay for it to-morrow. That's fair, isn't it?'

"I knew there was no use arguing with him, and as he was a regular customer I let him have his own way, paid for half of the chicken out of my own pocket, and allowed him to go without any fuss. I knew he would forget all about the order when he came in again, he was so well 'loaded,' and he did. I was out the half dollar I paid for him, as the manager would not stand the loss, claiming that I should have made the customer pay his full bill. If I had done so he would certainly have remembered it, drunk as he was, and would never have come to the place again. So you see it is not all tips and cigars and beds of roses for a head waiter."

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That equestrian statue of Bolivar, once one of the particularly offensive freaks of Central Park statuary, was removed just before the death of the sculptor, as those interested in such matters will remember. But the pedestal, with the date of the birth and death of the South American liberator, remains. The circle where it stands, at about Eighty-fourth Street, is a resort for a lot of young lads from the private schools in the vicinity, who use the Park as a playground. Recently one of these little fellows, wearing an overcoat of cadet gray, cut in the approved army fashion, found a new use for the pedestal. Assisted by his fellows he had clambered to the top of the big granite pedestal and, perched there, to their amusement and delight he did a song and dance, with interludes of broadsword exercise. It was great fun for the boys and for the maids and governesses who were taking their charges about the Park for exercise. Only the untimely arrival of a policeman put an end to the snort of the lad who posed as Bolivar in all sorts of grotesque attitudes, none, perhaps, more erratic than the pose of the bronze that has been melted down as old metal.

Message on the Louisiana Lynching.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President to-day sent a message to Congress renewing his recommendation of last session that Congress make "gracious provision for indemnity to the families" of the two victims of the Tallulah (La.) lynching, July 20, 1899, who were subjects of the Italian Government.

MR. COLER AND THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Controller Issues a Statement Defining His Position.

Cannot Refuse to Pay Marks's Bills Owing to a Decision of the Courts.

Many dealers in Fire Department supplies have during the past two days been making complaints to Controller Coler that they could not furnish the department with any goods because the "combination" by which "Agent" William L. Marks, the close personal friend of Commissioner Scannell, controls the business.

It was said yesterday that the matter would eventually find its way to the Grand Jury room, and that the purchase of fire supplies would be fully investigated.

Controller Coler had experts at work on affidavits and reports yesterday. He will give out in a short time an itemized account showing that the cost of Fire Department supplies to the city is excessive.

Controller Coler gave out the following statement yesterday:

"The Commissioner states that he is 'very sorry for Mr. Coler if he has permitted the department to make such gross expenditures. If the Fire Department has been wasting public moneys, why the fault lies with those who sanctioned the expenditures. I cannot spend $20 for supplies without it is approved by the Controller.'

"This statement on its face would seem to be a true one, but as a matter of fact when the Commissioner enters into an agreement with the contractor for the furnishing of supplies and forwards to this office a bill for the agreed price, the Controller has no recourse but to pay the amount of that bill, in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into with the head of the department.

"This has been decided time and time again by the courts, when the Controller has attempted to reduce a bill which he considered excessive, even though no agreement had been entered into.

"In the particular case of the Fire Department nearly all of the supplies are furnished under the terms of a contract or agreement and positive evidence as to the excessive prices charged for certain supplies has been placed in possesison of this office, but because of an agreement having been entered into with the department the courts have decided that the city must pay, unless we can prove fraud or collusion. We cannot prove either in this case, but Mr. Marks openly admits combination.

"With this provision of the law Mr. Marks is entirely familiar, and in calling at this office in relation to a claim which required explanation, has based his demands for payment on the ground that the supplies were furnished under an agreement.

"As an example of live business talent we can probably all admire Mr. Marks, who by his own admission never sold one dollar's worth of supplies to the Fire Department, and who now softly admits that he receives nearly every contract for supplies from that department.

"This business talent impresses one most strongly when it is stated that previous to the administration of Mr. Scannell there was no competition for furnishing supplies to the department, but that now the supplies were furnished under competition and —he gets them."

ETCHINGS BY MEISSONIER.

Engravings by Famous Workmen After the Paintings of the Master.

The usefulness of the etcher and engraver to an artist, in making his work known to thousands who can never own and may never see the original painting, was never better shown than in Meissonier's case. Perhaps the fact that he began life as an engraver put him in touch with men of his earlier craft; certainly he must have continued to regard etching and engraving with more interest and of course far more knowledge than the painter who lacked his experience with the burin. The cloud of white sheets printed from copper, wood, or the lithographic stone made him widely known before the photograph seized the field and drove all but the finest workmen with acid and burin to other tasks. It was no bad idea of the owners of the Schaus Gallery to select a portion of this material and form an exhibition of Meissonier's works as they appear when etched and engraved.

Wood cuts, lithographs, fac similes, and photogravures have been avoided, in order to concentrate attention on the etchings and engravings only. As it is, there are nearly 200 exhibits, which include eighteen etchings by the master himself. Here is an illustration to "Les Deux Perdrix," a story in the Contes Rémois, showing a man running with every symptom of terror, and a signed piece dated 1843, one of the "Smokers." Seven soldiers in costumes of the sixteenth century stroll along arm in arm; it is an illustration for the Picaresque novel "Lazarille de Tormes." Then there is a vellum proof signed, and a finished etching of "The Fishermen with Rod and Line," a moored boat with two men; and the "Seated Trout Fisherman." Here is the portrait of the actor Reignier as Amibal in "L'Aventurière," by Augier; and the "Man with a Sword," a gentleman of the time of Louis XIII., trying the metal of a long rapier. The "Story of the Siege of Bergop Zoom," a little picture formerly in the Secretan Collection, is seen in etched reproduction. Two men sit side by side on a bench and one draws the ground plan of a fortification with his cane in the sand.

Meissonier had a high opinion of Meissonier, and not only painted but etched his own portrait many times. Here we see two etchings of him on horseback, a mode of getting about which pleased him all the more because he was very short of leg and looked better ahorse than afoot. One shows him riding to the right, the other to the left. Most of these etchings are "remarques" to be printed in the margin of large etched reproductions of his paintings. Thus, one of the portraits of himself is for the margin of a reproduction of "La Rixe," the famous quarrel over cards, given by Louis Napoleon to Albert, the Prince Regent. An Imperial Eagle was etched for the black and white reduplication of "1807," and a couple of hussars on Japan paper belong to the white border of the etching after "La Partie de Piquet."

The bulk of this little exhibition is work by no less than sixty-eight etchers and engravers after Meissonier's masterpieces. L. Flameng is seen in "Le Porte Drapeau," Jules Jacquet in celebrated etchings after "Jena—1803," and "Friedland—1807," so well known over here, and "La Campagne de France—1814." There are four specimens of the art of that capital etcher, Jules Jacquemart, including a "Reader" and the "Lover of Engravings." Of course Le Rat is represented, as well as Paul Rajon, nor is Henri Vion wanting to the long list of men who have popularized Meissonier, nor Felix Bracquemond, who etched "La Rixe." The latest of all is Waltner, from whom we have two portraits of Meissonier, an artist's proof on vellum, and another likeness, a remarque proof on vellum, signed by Mme. Meissonier and the etcher and dated 1889. It was the last portrait. One sees the famous beard that recalled Michael Angelo's Moses and finds that as he aged Meissonier became handsomer—at least under the hands of his friends.

VINDICATED AFTER MANY YEARS.

Lieutenant Dismissed in 1867 Is Retired on Lieutenant Colonel's Pension.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—Thomas P. O'Reilly of 304 High Street, who for thirty-four years has been fighting for a vindication of his good name as a soldier, received word to-day that Congress had passed a bill yesterday placing him on the retired list as a Lieutenant Colonel.

In 1867 O'Reilly, who was then a Lieutenant, was court-martialed for alleged insubordination to Col. E. S. Otis, now Major General, and was dismissed from the army. He claimed his dismissal was unjust, and he never let up fighting it. It is said that Gen. Otis has admitted that he made a mistake in the charge he made against O'Reilly.

Rear Admiral Kautz Retired.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, who has just been relieved from command of the Pacific station, was placed on the retired list to-day on account of age. He has had a long and distinguished career, of which nearly eighteen years were spent at sea. During the Samoan troubles about two years ago, Admiral Kautz was in command of the American forces in that quarter, and it was largely through his firmness and conservatism that serious international complications were averted.

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TO ATTACK BOER INVADERS.

Col. Bethune, Commanding Two Combined Columns, Will Try to Drive Them from Cape Colony.

CLANWILLIAM, Jan. 29.—Bethune's column, after a heavy march, has joined De Lisle's column.

Col. Bethune is now in command, and it is understood that he will undertake what is recognized as the extremely arduous task of attempting to drive the Boers out of Cape Colony.

CARNARVON, Jan. 29.—It is reported that the Boers are intrenched at Calvinia, which serves as their base. The district affords them plentiful supplies of victuals and remounts.

THE JAMESON RAID LETTERS.

Evidence as to How They Were Made Public Adduced in a Libel Suit Heard in London.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Some curious evidence was presented to-day during the trial of a suit for libel brought by R. K. Turnbull, an American newspaper man, against B. A. Hawksley, counsel for the British Chartered South Africa Company. The latter accused Turnbull of having, while employed by The Daily Mail, instigated a confidential clerk named Wallis to abstract confidential letters referring to the Jameson raid from Hawksley's office. These are the letters which were published some time ago by the Indépendance Belge.

Turnbull denied the assertion. He declared he had not bribed Wallis, but only gave him newspaper rewards for information. All he had done was on behalf of The Daily Mail, and with the full approval of Mr. Harmsworth. The money was not paid to Wallis for stealing documents, but for copying them.

In the course of the testimony Turnbull said he was approached by Messrs. Massingham, Stead and Labouchère in connection with the letters. He told Mr. Stead the documents could be purchased for £1,000. The letters finally, through Wallis, reached the hands of Dr. Gavin Brown Clark, the former Radical member of Parliament for Caithness and ex-Consul General of the Transvaal in London, and appeared in the Indépendance Belge and The Daily Chronicle.

Under cross-examination Turnbull admitted he had been discharged by Mr. Harmsworth; but, through the instrumentality of Mr. Hawksley, Mr. Harmsworth gave him another trial, announcing this intention in a letter to Mr. Hawksley, in which he said:

"Seeing that Turnbull has expressed regret, and as his serious offense was really due to his American training, I will give him another trial."

After further similar evidence the jury stopped the case, and a verdict was entered for Mr. Hawksley.

Consul Hay to Sail for Home To-day.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 29.—Adelbert S. Hay, the United States Consul at Pretoria, will sail from here to-morrow.

Conciliatory Transvaal Appointment.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 29.—R. Solomon, the Attorney General in the late Schreiner Ministry, has been appointed Legal Adviser to the Transvaal Colony Administration. His appointment is commended as demonstrating the desire of the imperial Government to conciliate the Dutch.

Olive Schreiner a Virtual Prisoner.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 29.—Olive Schreiner (Mrs. Cronwright, the author,) and her husband are practically prisoners in their home. They are not allowed to leave the Hanover district, owing to the fact that martial law prevails there.

LONDON TIMES GIVES WARNING.

Calls Attention to England's Excess in Imports Over Exports.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Times, in an editorial dealing with an important and perplexing question of true significance, the excess in value regularly exhibited by England's imports over her exports, especially looking to the fact that during the last three and a half years the United States have exported over £400,000,000 more merchandise, gold and silver, than they imported, says:

"It is not easy, yet it is a matter of the utmost moment, to ascertain whether as a nation we are still saving and living within our income, or whether we are beginning to live on the accumulated savings of former times. If the latter is correct, the outlook is distinctly disquieting for the country's commercial future. Considering that some three-fourths of the American excess exports have come to this country, it is very desirable to get accurate and definite statistics as to our 'invisible exports.'

"Mr. Gage has thrown out this idea of ascertaining the movements of securities between the two countries. It is all the more important for England, and the suggestions of a financier of Mr. Gage's experience should not be lightly set aside as impracticable."

In Memory of Lord William Beresford.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Lillian, Duchess of Marlborough, has given £1,000 to the Dorking Cottage Hospital, in memory of her husband, Lord William Beresford.

STRIKE ON PARIS RAILROAD.

Employes of Underground Line Demand Higher Wages.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—A general strike of the employes of the underground railroad has been declared. The stations are occupied by troops. There is a general congestion of passenger traffic, especially among shoppers and people traveling to and from business.

The strike is due to the demands of the employes for higher wages and the reinstatement of dismissed men. The strikers are quite orderly.

The company has posted advertisements for electricians and conductors, but unless it re-engages the strikers it is not likely to be able to resume traffic within a fortnight.

The railroad thus far has been very unfortunate. There have been frequent breakdowns and the present stoppage is causing great inconvenience.

The strikers have issued an appeal to Parisians, declaring that the company and not the men is responsible for the stoppage.

Much Damage by Storms in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The severe weather continues throughout Germany. The damage seems to have been greatest in the East Frisian district. At Lear and Emden floods have wrought enormous injury, although there has been little loss of life. The new harbor at Leer has been destroyed. In the Prussian Diet to-day Dr. Lotz asked Government aid for 1,000 victims, and relief committees are already being formed.

This evening a heavy snowfall is reported in Northern and Central Germany, blocking the roads and destroying telegraph wires. Communication in Berlin itself is largely interrupted.

New French Submarine Boat Launched.

CHERBOURG, France, J

ASKS FOR CHANGES IN FRANCHISE TAX LAW

State Tax Board Makes Recommendations to the Legislature.

Wants Power to Equalize Special Franchise Valuations—Discusses the Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners to-day recommended to the Legislature that several amendments to he Franchise Tax law be made. The principal amendments recommended are as follows:

First—Resbmation to local assessment of property upon highway crossings where the occupation is less, longitudinally, than 250 feet.

Second—The law should authorize and direct this board to equalize, after hearings, special franchise valuations found by it to conform with the local assessment of other real estate in the tax district where special franchises exist, upon such proofs and information as the board can obtain.

Third—That certiorari proceedings be taken directly to the Appellate Division on appeal.

Relative to the proposed changes in the law, the board in its annual report submitted to the Legislature to-day, says:

"A year's practical working has disclosed some changes which can be made in the special franchise law to its betterment, in execution. The principle has thoroughly approved itself. There are several variations in administrative details which we shall ask your honorable body to consider in the form of proposed amendments. These relate chiefly to the procedure prescribed.

"It is quite apparent that a provision that returns to the writs of certiorari be made to the Appellate Division in the first instance, and the first hearing had in that tribunal would go far to facilitate the speedy administration of the law. Delay necessarily incident to hearings at special term, would be avoided and much time and expense saved to the State and corporations. Moreover, it would put beyond question or controversy what the courts have held up to this time that matters relating to the assessment of special franchises must be heard in the judicial department in which the Capitol is situated. This would not only greatly subserve the convenience of this department, but that of the law officers of the State, upon whom the execution of this law in part devolves, without in any wise defracting from the rights of any person or corporation interested.

"We are advised that by reason of an incomplete statement in the sub-division of the tax law authorizing the assessment of special franchises, the assessment of bridges over and cables under water is of doubtful legality, although apparently the statute intended to provide for the assessment of such bridges and cables as special franchises. We recommend such an amendment as will render this requirement more certain.

"The taxes resulting from purely highway crossing valuations are not adequate to the cost to the State of making the same. The expense for clerical and other work to the corporations exceeds the taxes they can be fairly called upon to pay in this particular. The labor to the State and corporations is consderable; the ascertainment of exact data difficult; identification of many highway crossings impracticable. Irritation and hardship to those affected are the chief gains over local assessment in this class of valuations."

As to the second recommendation, the board says:

"Such authorization will afford the warrant of law for supplying a remedy in the first instance to corporations. The corporations are now compelled in every case, involving great or small amounts, to resort to a court proceeding for a reduction which this department may be willing to admit is equitable, but is not by the law, in its present reading, permitted to make.

"The suggestion, sometimes advanced, that the special franchise tax law should fix a graduated scale of percentage tax upon gross receipts is untenable and cannot be seriously maintained. A careful consideration of this proposition will convince one that unless the percentage is made so low as to be ridiculous, and to practically do away with the special franchise tax, it would do grave injustice. It would allow the large corporations, which should pay and are able to pay a just and reasonable tax, to escape the payment of such a tax, while, on the other hand, it would compel many of the smaller and poorer corporations throughout the State, whose franchises have but little or no value, to pay an unjust burden of taxation.

"Taxation of net receipts is impracticable, because salary lists could be so magnified as to leave no net receipts. The door to fraud would be pushed wide open by any such scheme, not only in undue swelling of salaries, but in other ways obvious.

"Of the trolley roads in the State, only some 10 per cent. have been enabled to earn dividends during the last three years. Many of the trolley roads have, to greater or less extent, increased their floating indebtedness by borrowing money with which to pay interest upon their bonds. Increased tax upon the gross earnings of such corporations would not be taxation upon special franchise values, as we understand the same.

"The excessive bonded indebtedness of some of these trolley roads represents, to some extent, two or more constructions. We find instances where seemingly excessive capitalization is in large part explained upon grounds other than promoters' profits, or 'water.' In some instances we have found tangible property in the streets being underassessed by the local Assessors. In other cases overvaluations were being made, with the purpose of including special franchise value, before passage of the special franchise act.

"In reference to the public hearings of this board upon special franchise valuations made by it, the press from time to time has announced that this board has arbitrarily refused to disclose its method of making valuations. It would have given more correct general impression to have stated the fact, repeatedly made public by the board, that it had adopted no inflexible, hard-and-fast, cast-iron rule by which to measure the values of all or any class of properties in the streets. The conditions are not the same in any two instances. Each case must be individually considered, with the elements and factors affecting it, and such has been the treatment, to the full extent of the information reported or obtained.

"It is not probable that final decision upon the constitutionality of this law, or validity of the grounds of valuation under it, will be had for several months. In an initial adjudication at Buffalo, Justice Kenefick sustained the constitutionality of this law in a thoroughly digested opinion, which received the praise of press and people.

"The Appellate Division in the Third Department has held that the 'grounds' for a valuation need only be set out in a return by this board to a writ of certiorari, and not the 'methods' or workings of the 'commissioners' minds while the valuation was in process of production. Returns to writs are being now prepared and served at the rate of several per day."

DISAGREE WITH GOV. ODELL.

State Tax Commission Does Not Think Abolition of a Direct Tax Is of Any Importance.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Something of a laugh is going around this afternoon over the variance of opinion between Gov. Odell and the State Tax Commission on the question of a direct State tax. Gov. Odell has urged the abolition of a direct tax as one of the most advantageous of things and has had tax bills prepared so as to meet the State expenses indirectly. The State Tax Commission, in a report to-day, says that the State tax is an "item of minor moment," and that if those who desire to aid the overtaxed real estate owners in the State would take an intelligent course they must devote themselves to the reduction of local taxation. The board says:

"It must be borne in mind that the direct tax imposed by the State upon counties is, relatively speaking, an item of minor moment. The average tax rate of the State is, say, 2¼ per cent. The State tax rate, 1.96 mills this year, may average 2 mills, or one-fifth of 1 per cent.

"Of all direct taxes paid in the State, it is safe to assert, ten dollars go to local uses to one for the State's needs. For illustration: The total direct State tax latest apportioned among the counties, and being now paid, was $10,704,188.39; the tax rate being 1.96 mills. Of this total direct State tax Greater New York pays $6,922,632.45, or 64 per cent. of the whole. Compared with the total annual budget of that city, amounting approximately to $100,000,000, it will be noted that the State's demand amounts to less than 7 per cent. The gain of $7,000,000 in direct State taxation to our big metropolis will be more than offset by the loss of explanation by the local Tax Department of the cause of heavy taxation.

"It is now the ever-ready and emphatic assertion of that local department that the burdensome taxes of New York City are due to the unjust and oppressive rural majority of the State Board of Equalization. Were New York to pay the entire $10,000,000 of direct State taxation, it would leave some ninety millions to be accounted for to the people of that great community.

"Since local taxation is so very much greater and heavier than State taxation, the deduction is inevitable that any remedial legislation failing to comprehend this local status must fall far short of ameliorating the condition of the real estate owner, or tenant, who is at this time concededly most largely concerned and hopeful of help."

THE TRANSFER TAX BILL.

Measure Will Be Reported To-day with Over Fifty Amendments.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment will report out to-morrow morning for amendments and reprinting the Krum bill taxing transfers of property. Over fifty amendments were made at the committee meeting, most of them being purely technical, a word of two having been omitted in the original draft. The principal amendment is made in Section 230 regarding expectant estates. It reads as follows:

Estates in expectancy which are contingent or defeasible, and in which proceedings for the determination of the tax have not been taken or where the taxation thereof has been held in abeyance, shall be appraised at their full undiminished value when the persons entitled thereto shall come into beneficial enjoyment or possession thereof, without diminution for or on account of any valuation theretofore made of the particular estates for the purpose of taxation, upon which said estates in expectancy may have been limited.

When property is transferred, devised, or bequeathed in trust or otherwise for persons or corporations in succession who are not liable at the same rate, such tax shall be fixed at such rate, and when so imposed shall be due and payable forthwith by the executors or trustees out of the principal of the trust fund or property, and when property is transferred, devised, or bequeathed in trust or otherwise for persons or corporations in succession who are liable at the same rate or where some of the persons or corporations taking in succession are exempt, the tax on such contingent or expectant estates shall be immediately fixed at the rate of 5 per centum on the value thereof, and when so imposed shall be due and payable forthwith by the executors or trustees out of the principal of the trust fund or property.

Another amendment provides that the Surrogates of New York County may jointly appoint or at pleasure remove assistants as follows:

Section 224—Kings County, a transfer tax assistant at $4,000, a transfer tax clerk at $2,000, with $500 for necessary expenses. In Queens, a transfer tax clerk at not more than $1,500. In Westchester, a transfer tax assistant at not more than $2,000; Suffolk at $720; Oneida, two clerks, $1,200; Ulster, $720; Onondaga, two clerks, $1,200; Monroe, two clerks at $760 each and not more than $200 expenses; Erie, a clerk at $1,800. Such salaries shall be paid monthly.

TO AMEND TAX BILLS.

Gov. Odell Says Measures Will Have to be Changed.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The indications are that all of the new taxation bills of Gov. Odell will have to be amended. The Governor himself makes this statement about them:

"The bills were drawn to initiate the ideas conveyed in my message, and they may have to be changed considerably in phraseology."

The bill taxing savings banks upon their surplus is the first one to be found deficient, and suggestions have already been made to Senator Krum's Committee on Taxation for amendments designed to so define the word surplus that there may be no escape from the measure.

The amended section provides that every savings bank liable to pay the 1 per cent. tax shall, on or before Aug. 1 in each year, make a written report to the Controller of its condition at the close of business on June 30 preceding, stating the actual amount of its surplus, and containing such other data as the Controller may require. No portion of such surplus shall be deemed to be invested in non-taxable securities unless such non-taxable securities, together with such surplus, exceed the whole assets of such savings bank, in which event, for the purposes of this act only, the excess of such assets above the amount of such non-taxable securities shall be deemed surplus.

MIDWIFERY IN NEW YORK.

Mr. McKeown Introduces a Bill to Regulate the Practice.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The practice of midwifery is to be regulated and restrained in New York City, according to the provisions of a bill introduced this morning by Assemblyman McKeown of Kings County. The Board of Health of New York is authorized to appoint, on or before July 1, a Board of Examiners in Midwifery, who shall have been licensed to practice physic and surgery in this State. The board is to consist of the Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health, the Assistant Sanitary Superintendents of each city, borough, and the Chief Inspector of Contagious Diseases in Manhattan.

The examiners are to meet on the second Monday of July, October, January, and April of each year, and other days the board may appoint, in the Borough of Manhattan. They shall examine all candidates, who must be of good moral character. A certificate will be issued to successful candidates, the fee for which shall be $10.

All persons authorized to practice midwifery are authorized to do so only in cases of normal labor, and shall not assist labor by any artificial, forcible, or mechanical means, nor prescribe or employ any dangerous drug, nor attempt the treatment of disease, except where the attendance of a physician cannot speedily be procured.

The Board of Examiners shall have power after a proper hearing to recommend to the Board of Health the revocation of a license issued. All licensed midwives must register annually at the office of the Board of Health before July 1. The penalty for practicing midwifery without a license shall be a fine.

PROVIDES FOR A NEW PARK.

To be Paid for by Bonds to be Issued by the City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Assemblyman James E. Smith to-day introduced a bill to ratify the laying out of the property bounded by Fifty-second Street, Fifty-fourth Street, Eleventh Avenue, and Twelfth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, as a public park. The bill provides that the total expense incurred in the laying out of the park shall be borne by the City of New York, and shall be paid from the proceeds of bonds and stocks of the City of New York, which the Controller of New York City is directed to issue under the act to provide for the location and improvement of additional public parks in the City of New York.

It is further provided that such bonds and stocks shall be in addition to the amount heretofore authorized to be issued and expended for park purposes in any one year. Local assessments heretofore made for defraying part of the expense of locating and improving the park are vacated.

TO AID POLICE TELEGRAPHERS.

Bill, If Passed, Will Make Them Eligible for Promotion.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Senator Fuller of Brooklyn this morning introduced a bill designed to benefit the telegraph operators connected with the Police Department of Greater New York, giving them the actual rank and pay of a Sergeant and making them eligible to try the examinations for Police Captain. Prior to the enactment of the Greater New York charter, Senator Fuller says, the telegraph operators ranked as Sergeants, but under the new charter they are simply telegraph operators, drawing a salary of $1,900 per annum, besides losing the chance for promotion and their eligibility to try examinations for the Captaincy.

If the bill becomes a law the telegraph operators will receive $2,000 per annum, $100 more than at present.

Bills Aimed at Gas Companies.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Julius Harburger of New York introduced in the Assembly today two bills aimed at the gas companies. One provides that the inspection of gas in New York City shall be made by the Commissioner of Public Buildings and lighting as often as he may see fit. The other provides that every corporation, firm, or individual manufacturing and selling illuminating or fuel gas in the State of New York and distributing the same to consumers through pipes laid under avenues, streets, highways, or public roads, shall report twice each year to the State Board of Health on the amount of gas made, in cubic feet; amount of gas sold, in cubic feet; amount of gas consumed in works or offices, in cubic feet; amount of gas unaccounted for, in cubic feet; length of mains in use; average diameter of mains in use; gas unaccounted for per mile of main, in cubic feet, and percentage of gas unaccounted for to total output.

$350,000 for Canal Repairs.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Assemblyman T. D. Lewis of Oswego to-day introduced the bill appropriating $350,000 for extraordinary repairs and improvements to the canals of the State.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Among the bills introduced in the Assembly to-day were the following:

By Mr. KNIPP—Prohibiting the transfer of misdemeanants from the Industrial School at Rochester to the Elmira Reformatory unless they have been convicted of a felony.

By Mr. MARSON—Fixing the close season for wild deer from Nov. 16 to Sept. 15, both inclusive; also providing that wild deer or venison shall not be possessed or sold from Nov. 21 to Sept. 15, both inclusive.

By Mr. HOLSTEN—To close that part of Sea Breeze Avenue in Brooklyn lying between the easterly side of the Ocean Parkway and the westerly side of East Fifth Street.

By Mr. BRYAN—Providing that in case of total loss by fire of any building in this State, it shall appear that the total fire insurance on said building exceeds the actual cash value thereof at the time of said fire, and if the insurers are liable for said loss and shall pay less than the amount of the insurance on said building, there shall be paid to the assured on the surrender of the insurance policies a pro rata return of premium on the excess of insurance over value, from the date of said insurance to the expiration thereof, and each insurer shall pay its pro rata share of said return.

By Mr. SEYMOUR—Amending the Civil Code in relation to distribution of personal property of an intestate which provides that if there be no husband or wife surviving, no children, no representatives of a child, and no next of kin, then the whole surplus shall be distributed equally to and among the next of kin of the husband or wife of the deceased.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate:

By Mr. WILCOX—Authorizing Auburn to expend $25,000 for the Fire Department.

By Mr. STEWART—Authorizing the Ithaca Board of Health to adopt a Sanitary Code.

By Mr. SLATER—Amending the act incorporating the "New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men" so that the site may be situated outside of New York City.

By Mr. WAGNER—Directing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York to allow interest on assessments for paving Logan, Berriman, Richmond, and other streets in the Borough of Brooklyn which have been refunded. The bill was passed a year ago, and was vetoed by Mayor Van Wyck.

MR. ROOT URGES LEGISLATION.

Asks Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to Push the Bill to Cede Under Water Land to the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—In the Assembly today the bill introduced by Mr. Wilson giving authority to the Commissioners of the Land Office to grant and convey to the United States certain lands under the water at Governors Island, and to cede jurisdiction over the same to the United States, was ordered to third reading, with an immaterial amendment proposed by Mr. McKeown of Brooklyn.

There was strong opposition to the bill on the part of some of the Brooklyn members. This opposition was checkmated by the tactics of Leader Allds. Under Mr. Allds's lead the majority showed a disposition to make no concessions to the opposition. His tactics led all the opponents of the bill to rally in support of Mr. McKeown's amendment, leaving it to the discretion of the Land Commissioners as to whether they would make the grant, instead of directing them to make it, as the bill provided. When the whole opposition had dwindled down to a fight for this amendment and the minority had been practically committed to the bill if this change were made, Mr. Allds blandly announced that he had no objection to the amendment. It was then quickly adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

During the debate on the bill Mr. Wilson referred to a letter which the Secretary of War had sent to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff asking for the passage of the bill. Then this letter was obtained from Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. It is as follows:

"I inclose bill to cede jurisdiction to the United States of the land under water south of Governors Island. The bill is precisely the form of the bill by which land under water at Governors Island and other points in the neighborhood of New York were granted in May, 1880. This merely extends somewhat to the south of the land under water granted at Governors island at that time. I am very anxious to get the matter through in such shape that filling will afford the means of disposing of the material taken out of Buttermilk Channel, thus reducing the cost of that enterprise and making it easier to accomplish.

"The benefits to the entire City of New York will be very great, and the benefits to Brooklyn will be especially so. The improvement will enable us to make permanent arrangements for transacting business at that point, to maintain a more respectable garrison, and to provide for interior defense by establishing batteries of rapid-firing guns, a matter of great importance because, as the defenses of the harbor are now arranged, if a fast little boat were to get up through the Narrows with rapid-fire guns, she would have the City of New York at her mercy.

"I hope the thing will swing through without much delay, because I want to use this and the Buttermilk Channel deepening to help each other, and, as there are but a few weeks of the session of Congress left, there is not much time for action before the committees."

The permanent arrangements for transacting business to which Secretary Root refers are said to be arrangements which will enable the shipment of freight to the Philippines to be made from the Harbor of New York instead of from the Harbor of San Francisco, as is now done.

HOSPITALS AND MALPRACTICE.

President of the State Medical Society Holds that Institutions Should Be Held Responsible.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The State Medical Society met in its ninety-fifth annual session here to-day. Dr. A. M. Phelps, President, in his address to the society, attacked the bill of Senator Grady which provides that hospitals shall not be liable for malpractice cases. He said:

"Recent decisions in cases of malpractice suits brought against hospitals have been decided against the latter on the ground that any hospital that treats patients for pay and has private rooms where private patients are treated is the principal defendant. This is right. The surgeon is simply the agent of the hospital, and very grave injustice has been done to faithful surgeons and doctors on account of the neglect of some of the internes or nurses, and to my knowledge such men have been prosecuted for malpractice. The hospitals have turned their backs on them; and they have been mulcted in large sums. Now, this bill introduced by Senator Grady is vicious and should be defeated, and the Chair recommends that this society should pass a resolution asking the Legislature to defeat it, and that, in the event of its passage, the Governor veto it. It is to be hoped that the legislative committee will take the matter in hand and see that this piece of vicious legislation is defeated."

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Medical Society of the State of New York heartily indorses the report of the Tenement House Committee appointed by Gov. Roosevelt and urgently requests the Legislature to adopt its recommendations regarding the improved housing of the poor and the further control of the spread of infectious diseases.

OPPOSE THE BELL BILL.

Druggists and Patent Medicine Men to Fight Against It.

The passage of Assemblyman Bell's bill to prohibit any person other than a registered physician to prescribe for the sick and ailing was opposed and condemned at a meeting of druggists, pharmacists, and proprietary medicine men of the city in The Mail and Express Building yesterday.

Assemblyman Bell's bill, the drug men said, had been drawn up by the County Medical Society and was directed against Christian Science practitioners, but its provisions had been made so sweeping that if passed it would become a misdemeanor for any druggist or other citizen to prescribe by printed or written word or orally any remedy for a trifling ailment.

"Why," said Dr. William Muir, "nobody could recommend to a friend a hot foot bath for a cold without danger of arrest."

Col. E. W. Fitch of the Parke-Davis Company presided. In attendance were representatives of all the large wholesale and retail druggists in the city. President Felix Hirseman of the State Pharmaceutical Association, opposing the measure, said that he believed in passing a bill which would give the administration of medicine to legitimate physicians, but that the Bell measure would never be enforced if passed, and would open the doors to blackmail and persecution.

The patent medicine men present stated that the bill, if passed, would have the effect of practically ruining many wholesale druggists and manufacturers throughout the State. A Committee of Fifteen was appointed to appear before the Assembly Committee on Public Health to-day and oppose the bill.

The Optical Society of the city at a meeting Monday night protested against that provision of the bill placing "in the hands of less than 200 ophthalmologists the exclusive right to designate where and whom eye glasses shall be sold to the six million citizens of this State." A committee was appointed to appear before the Public Health Committee of the Assembly.

AUTONOMY IN SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

Commissioner Waldo of Brooklyn Takes Such a Bill to Albany.

Commissioner of Records George E. Waldo, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Republican Executive Committee of Kings County, who was intrusted with the drawing up of a bill for the amendment of the school law so as to provide home rule in the different boroughs, took to Albany yesterday a bill embodying his ideas and those of George Freifeld, Chairman of the Special Committee on Charter Revision of the Brooklyn School Board.

Autonomy in school affairs is strongly favored in Brooklyn. The provisions of Mr. Waldo's bill are:

For a Central Board of Education of the Greater New York, composed of delegates from the boards of each borough, the board to have power to make by laws and fix salaries of its employes, and generally look after the educational system of the Greater New York, and make the same uniform, so far as practicable.

The Borough School Board in each borough to be appointed by the borough President, to have entire control of school matters in their respective boroughs, subject to the requirements of the State school law and to rules and regulations of the central board.

A City Superintendent to be appointed by the central board, whose duties shall be to supervise and visit from time to time the schools, and supervise the general educational system of Greater New York.

A Borough Superintendent and Board of Associate Superintendents in each borough, to be appointed by the borough School Board, whose duties shall be to supervise the schools and educational system of their respective boroughs.

Board of Examiners, consisting of a chief examiner and four examiners. They must hold examinations as often as once a month, except during the month of July.

All Principals and teachers shall be appointed by the respective borough boards from an eligible list.

Each borough Board of Education is to report direct to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment its estimate of the amount which it deems necessary for its borough for the ensuing year.

Teachers' salaries are to remain upon the schedule now adopted by the School Board, pursuant to the Davis law, and a maximum has been fixed in accordance with the suggestion of Gov. Odell's message.

MEETING WAS NOT HELD.

Post Office Had Failed to Send Out Church Workers' Notices.

The fifth annual meeting of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers in New York City, which was to have been held in St. Mark's Church, at Tenth Street and Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon, was peremptorily adjourned until Feb. 7 because of an alleged act of negligence on the part of the postal authorities.

The association has a membership of more than 1,100, and John Seely Ward, Jr., is the President.

On Saturday a representative of the Secretary went to the General Post Office with about 1,150 copies of the annual report, the programme of exercises, and the notices of the meeting. Handing in the three documents in one package, he inquired the amount of postage it would take.

According to the statement made at the church, the official at the window is alleged to have replied: "Two cents." The Secretary's representative purchased stamps to the amount of $23.50, and after affixing one to each package, delivered the documents for transmission, with the expectation that the persons addressed would receive them not later than Monday morning.

Late on Monday evening a member of the society called up the Secretary on the telephone and inquired about the meeting. The Secretary expressed surprise that he had not received his notification and hastened to the Post Office, so it was stated at the meeting, discovered that all of the matter had been held for short postage, and that stamps to the amount of 3 cents should have been affixed to each package.

When the meeting was called to order there were less than a dozen persons present. Among them were President Ward, the Rev. L. W. Batten, rector of the church, and four ladies. The Secretary explained what had happened, and an adjournment was ordered until Feb. 7.

According to the programme officers were to have been elected for the ensuing year, and among the other features were addresses by Controller Bird S. Coler and ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn.

Postmaster Van Cott had left the Post Office when inquiries were made there, and no one there professed to be in a position to speak officially on the subject.

McDONNELL IN THE TOMBS.

Magistrate Zeller Commits Him in Default of $5,000 Bail.

Not having obtained a bondsman at 3 o'clock, when his case had been adjourned in the Harlem Police Court on the day before until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Miles McDonnell, the gambler, who is charged with felonious assault for the shooting of Edward Courtney in the Onawa Café, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a month ago, was committed to the Tombs yesterday by Magistrate Zeller, in default of $5,000 bail.

When McDonnell's examination had been concluded on Monday, Magistrate Zeller held him for trial, but released him on the $2,000 bail which had been given at the time of the arrest after the shooting. McDonnell was told to be on hand yesterday with a boudsman to give $5,000 bail. At the hour set McDonnell was not in court, but was in front of the Court House, waiting for some one to come and bail him. The Magistrate was angry at 3 o'clock at McDonnell's failure to appear, and sent a policeman to look for him. The officer found his man in front of the Court House and took him up stairs.

"What do you mean, Mr. McDonnell?" inquired Magistrate Zeller, angrily. "You were ordered to appear here at 2 o'clock. It is now 3. I had to send for you. Do you think this Court is to be trifled with? You stand committed."

McDonnell was angry and remarked as he turned away in charge of an officer: "Well, that's all that's to be expected of you."

Two persons appeared later to go on McDonnell's bond, a Mrs. Aldrich and a man named McCarthy. Neither was accepted. Magistrate Zeller said he wanted $10,000 equity. Mrs. Aldrich had $6,500. McCarthy was on some other bonds and the Magistrate would not accept him.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON RELIC.

Historical Society Gets Monument that Marked the Spot Where He Fell.

When Alexander Hamilton was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr on Weehawken Heights, N. J., July 7, 1804, the St. Andrew's Society of New York State erected a marble monument on the spot where he fell "as an expression of affectionate regard to his memory and of deep regret for his loss." But the monument was allowed to stand only for about twelve years, as it became a favorite meeting place for men who had duels to fight.

The monument disappeared one day, and was lost sight of until 1850, when it was discovered behind the bar of a New York saloon. Hugh Maxwell, the President of St. Andrew's Society at that time, purchased it and presented it to his friend, James G. King, who lived on Weehawken Heights. Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer came into possession of it recently as one of Mrs. King's heirs, and has presented it to the New York Historical Society.

After More of Miss Duryea's Furniture.

The Sheriff yesterday received another writ of replevin against May Duryea of 124 West Thirty-sixth Street, for $1,700 worth of furniture, in favor of Mabelle Simpson, whose husband, Dr. William L. Simpson, committed suicide on Saturday.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A Weird "Symbolical Drama" Given by Mr. Sargent's Pupils.

"The Tragedy of Death" at the Empire Theatre—Gossip of the Stage.

Musical rather than dramatic, primarily, was the performance of "The Tragedy of Death," a symbolical drama by René Peter, done into English by Edwin Star Belknap, at the Empire Theatre, yesterday afternoon, but until it has the advantage of performance by a larger and better-equipped orchestra, more closely in touch with the spirit of the work, and of singers of greater vocal and interpretative skill than those employed yesterday, Mr. Harvey Worthington Loomis's ambitious music may be fairly dismissed with no further word of comment than a polite announcement of its ambitious character.

Theatrically and pictorially, the performance by Mr. Sargent's pupils, in the presence of a crowd of spectators who were certainly decorous if not exactly appreciative, was weird and occasionally strongly impressive. Mr. René Peter's "symbolism," done into English by Mr. Belknap, is often vague enough to the common mind, however, to explain, if not to justify, any ribald jests the humorists of the press nowadays, as it seems, devoting all their energies to the task of dramatic criticism, may be impelled to make at its expense.

Yet it is a serious and aspiring work of art, and surely deserves a polite and attentive hearing. It was not offered as diversion to the multitude, and the dull-witted, half-developed persons who contend that the sole province of art is to amuse were not asked to take note of it.

In the first scene, a mother wept and sang sad lullabies over the cradle of her ailing child. In the courtyard, it seemed, Night, thickly veiled, sat listening. A storm arose and, while the thunder rolled, the voice of a wayfarer was heard demanding admission to the mother's hut. She let him in, an old, poor man, who was as silent as the grave after he had entered, and who, while the woman closed her heavy eyes in slumber, stole the child and fled.

When the woman woke she knew the stranger was Death and started madly in pursuit. But, in the doorway Night accosted her and promised to tell which way the thief had gone, if she would sing again one of those lullabies Night loved to listen to.

This fondness of Night for music may suggest to the humorists a reason for the melodious disposition of gentlemen who stay out late, and, it is just possible, that in trying to get at the base of the rainbow, this new symbolist has accidentally discovered the origin of "We Won't Go Home Till Morning."

Paying the price of information, and with great difficulty to the tall, pale woman, whose black veil suggested the first act of "The Climbers," the mother sped along the road until she came to a lake which she could not cross. The Rhinemaidens, who converse with Siegfried in the last act of "Die Götterdammerung," however, were jealous of "the jewels that are her eyes" and promised to ferry her all the way to the Garden of Death if she would give them up.

So it was that in the last scene the blind mother was wandering among the flower beds of the Garden. Death found her there and opened the eyes of her soul so that she might see the destiny that awaited her child on earth. Thereafter she was reconciled, and her own hand plucked the flower in which his heart was beating and gave it to the gray old man who was to transport his soul to the Garden of God.

As for the interpretation of this symbolism, each person must supply his own. But it seems that the attempt on the programme to associate it with Christian doctrine is mistaken. There is no clear hint in it of the true spirit of Christianity. Still, it may not be the less beautiful for being pagan.

Pictorially, the production was as good as possible under the circumstances, while the arduous rôle of the mother was carried with abundant zeal and energy, and doubtless with sympathy and understanding, by Teresa Toube. Night, in the person of Julia Mary Taylor, was also comely and impressive.

The long programme included a performance of Mrs. Burton Harrison's clever adaptation of Octave Feuillet's "Portraits of the Marquise," which was acted by amateurs some years ago at the Madison Square Theatre. This piece was originally written for the Empress Eugénie, and was first acted by her and some of her Court at Compiégne. It was afterward admitted to the repertory of the Comédie Française.

SUIT OVER "L'AIGLON."

Mr. Frohman Seeks to Restrain Its Production at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—Vice Chancellor Emery heard argument to-day on an application in behalf of Charles Frohman for a preliminary injunction to restrain the production by Manager Jacobs of the Columbia Theatre of the play "L'Aiglon." Affidavits were presented by Mr. Jacobs denying that his play is an infringement on the play written by Edmond Rostand and translated by Louis N. Parker, such as is used by the Frohman companies.

Mr. Frohman's counsel asserted that the production of "L'Aiglon" at the Columbia had injured him financially. Counsel for Mr. Jacobs, on the other hand, contended that the title "L'Aiglon" could not be appropriated by any one, as it was a common French phrase.

Decision was reserved.

WILL CURTAIL ENCORES.

Mr. Damrosch's Idea for Metropolitan Concerts—Tribute to Verdi.

Walter Damrosch, who conducts the popular Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House, has suggested to Maurice Grau that the encores which heretofore have served to prolong the performances to an unseasonable hour, be in the future curtailed.

Mr. Damrosch's idea will be put in operation for the first time on Sunday night, when the programme which he is arranging will contain fewer soloists than formerly, but more orchestral numbers. The public's attention will be called to this change by a printed notice, which will appear at the top of the programme.

No definite arrangements have as yet been decided upon for a musical tribute to the memory of Giuseppe Verdi, but Sig. Mancinelli, who has the arrangement of a programme in hand, stated yesterday it is probable that the great musical composer's "Requiem" will be given, with the prominent soloists of the company, the entire chorus, and orchestra participating.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Walter Damrosch's last musical lecture will take place at Daly's Theatre on Friday, when he will treat on Wagner's love dream, "Tristan and Isolde."

Henry Miller's managers, Wagenhals & Kemper, will probably make an arrangement within the next few days for another play by this author for Mr. Miller's use next season.

George Marion, stage manager for Anna Held, will sail for Europe next Saturday to witness two new musical pieces upon which Manager F. Ziegfeld, Jr., has secured an option for the American rights.

Madeline Lucette Ryley, whose permanent residence is in London, will sail for England on the first fast steamer leaving after the first performance of her new play, "Richard Savage," at the Lyceum Theatre next Monday night.

Miss Annie Russell, who closes her engagement on Saturday night at the Lyceum Theatre in "A Royal Family," will return to that theatre next season on Nov. 9, and offer the same play for a limited period before she produces a new play which will be ready for her.

Arrangements have been made for the return to Daly's Theatre of the musical comedy "San Toy," which will begin its second engagement on March 4. This will in no way interfere with the present successful engagement of "Lady Huntworth's Experiment," which will continue up to that time.

Manager B. F. Keith of the Union Square Theatre expects to have ready for production next Monday an artistic series of studies in art. These pictures have been in the course of arrangement and scenic construction for more than a month under the personal direction of Mr. Glendenning, the English artist.

It was decided yesterday to postpone the opening of the new Clyde Fitch play, "Lovers' Lane," at the Manhattan Theatre until Wednesday night of next week. This has been done in order to avoid conflict with other new productions arranged for the two nights preceding, allowing Wednesday night to this new production alone. Seats sold for the earlier date announced will be exchanged at the box office upon presentation.

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Come to this big, fair and square

REDUCTION SALE OF

Overcoats, Raglans, Ulsters, Suits, Trousers, Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

The Finest and Best Overcoats and Raglans, $35, $40, $45 Garments, to Go at $15 and $18.

Genuine Montagnacs—some with velvet piped edges—Elysians, Vicunas and all other new and desirable cloths. Very best silk lining; high-class custom tailored; the best that can be made.

The Finest and Best Suits—Suits—Suits, $30 to $35 Garments to Go at $15.

The best Striped, Checked and Fancy Worsteds, Vicunas, Thibets, Cassimeres, Cheviots; also solid Blue and Black—every one the season's make, and, in fact, the best that can be made.

All $28 & $30 Overcoats, Raglans & Suits to go at $12.50

All the fine $18 to $25 Overcoats & Suits to go at $8 & $10

All the Young Men's and Boys' $9 to $12 Suits Now $5 & $7.50.

TROUSERS.

$3, $4, $5, $6 and $9. Best Trousers, reduced to

$1.75, $2.50, $3, $4 and $5.

HATS AND SHOES.

$2.50 Shoes now..... 1.45
$4.50 Shoes now..... 2.00
$5.00 Shoes now..... 2.95
$2.50 Hats now..... 1.25
$3.00 Hats now..... 1.65
$4.00 Hats now..... 2.45

FANCY VESTS.

Every one of our celebrated Fancy Vests reduced as follows:

$3, $4 and $5 grades now $1, $1.50 & $2.

THE BIGGEST AND BEST FURNISHING STOCK TO GO AT THESE SWEEPING REDUCTIONS.

Every 50c., 75c. and $1 Fancy Scarf in the Store to go at ..... 25c.
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50c. Suspenders now..... 19c. $1.00 Walking Gloves now..... 69c.
And so on throughout the stock.

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All Leading Stores, and KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., Millbury, Mass., or 70-72 FRANKLIN STREET, N. Y. City.

JASPER AFTER MAXWELL.

Former Sends a Circular Letter to Principals Asking for Information.

After lying dormant for months the old feud between John Jasper, Superintendent of Schools for the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx, and City Superintendent William H. Maxwell seems likely to blaze up with renewed vigor. Caustic criticism by Dr. Maxwell in his second annual report on the school system of the whole city, in the course of which he declares that the method of teaching English and manual training in the local schools is wrong, called forth the following circular letter from Mr. Jasper to all Principals under his supervision:

New York, Jan. 26, 1901.

Principal P. S. ——, Borough Department:

In view of certain adverse criticisms of the work of the schools in Manhattan and the Bronx, publicly made by City Superintendent Maxwell and based on his observation, and in order to ascertain the extent to which these criticisms apply, please furnish me, without delay, the following information:

Has he ever visited your school?
Date or dates of such visits.
The classes visited on these dates respectively.
With regard to each of these class visits state:
Length of time spent in the class.
Subject or subjects observed by him.
Comments made by him.

JOHN JASPER,
Borough Superintendent.

When seen yesterday Mr. Jasper would only say about the letter that he wrote it to get information, and Mr. Maxwell refused to disc

N.Y.A.C. WON HOCKEY GAME

Quaker City Team Beaten by a Score of Five to One.

TEAM PLAYING WAS A FEATURE

Philadelphians Lacked This Essential, but They Showed Strong Defensive Tactics at Times.

In defeating the Quaker City Hockey Club of Philadelphia by a score of 5 to 1 at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening the hockey team of the New York Athletic Club again gave evidence that it needs a stronger opponent to bring out the mettle of its play and to make it put forth its best efforts. The wearers of the Mercury Foot improved the opportunity by getting in some practice in team play, and they gave a pretty and interesting exhibition. In the second period it required Devine's goal, which brought the score to 2 to 1, to incite the athletic club to hard work, and then Howard in rapid succession gained three points on long and speedy shoots.

The Philadelphians started the game by getting the puck as far as Fenwick, but the New Yorks quickly took the rubber, and Howard and Hornfeck carried it down the ice, where the Quaker goal stopped Howard's shoot. Hornfeck made the first score on a pass from Howard. On the next face-off Hornfeck scurried down the ice, and after a brief scrimmage scored the second point for the Mercury Foot on an acute angle shoot. Then for the first time the visitors kept the puck near the local seven's goal net. The Quakers shot poorly, and this, combined with the New Yorks' superb defense, prevented a score. The New Yorks by their system of team play appeared to be everywhere with the puck, while the Pennsylvanians could not keep it circulating among themselves long enough to get a clear track to the net. When the half was over the Quakers had the disk in uncomfortable proximity to the New Yorks' goal.

In the second half the visitors again dashed down the ice, but the New Yorks were playing a speedy game, and by beautiful team work and a clever system of passing they made splendid tries for goal, but the Philadelphians showed a better defense, and in the forward line especially they were showing an ability to keep their opponents from getting the puck in the net. Finally, after there had been a considerable siege at the visitors' goal, the Philadelphians put some aggressiveness in their play, and worked the rubber down the ice. Devine carried the disk within a foot of O'Donnell, and forced it into the net. Then Howard, helped by Hornfeck, scored the Mercury Foot's third point on a low, swift shoot that Rhoades could not touch. He gained the fourth point in a like manner. Shortly after Orton was laid out temporarily as a result of falling on his head. Howard made another score for his side after repeated tries, giving the Mercury Foot their fifth point. Line-up:

New York A. C. (5)	Position.	Quaker City H. C. (1)
O'Donnell	Goal	Rhoades
Hunt	Point	Varney
Fenwick	Cover Point	Robertson
G. Hornfeck	Forward	Gorman
M. Hornfeck	Forward	Devine
Belden	Forward	Orton
Howard	Forward	Rogers

Goals scored: By M. Hornfeck, 2; Howard, 3; Devine, 1.

Referee—Mr. Russell, Hockey Club of New York. Goal Umpires—Mr. Ellison, Hockey Club of New York and Mr. Ayres, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Time of Game—Twenty-minute halves.

LADIES SEE FANCY BILLIARDS.

Miss May Kaarlus and Amateur Champion Townsend Meet at the Hanover Club.

Amateur and professional billiards were played last night at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, before a large and appreciative crowd, half of whom were ladies. It was ladies' night at the club, and practically added the finishing touch to the recent two weeks' championship tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard players. The spectators had the pleasure of witnessing a sample of the new champion's cue work, Arthur Townsend, who also holds the Hanover Club championship. All of the six competitors in the recent tournament were present except J. Byron Stark, who has gone to his home in Wilkesbarre, Penn. Miss May Kaarlus, the fifteen-year-old girl who can play fancy shots better than any man, gave an exhibition of some of her most difficult plays.

Ferdinand Poggenburg and Edward Gardner opened the billiard features of the evening with an exhibition 100-point game. Poggenburg began the play, making 1, and Gardner made 3. Then the former gave a reminder of his old championship form by a pretty run of 37, while Gardner, to the disappointment of the ladies, made nothing. In the fourth inning, however, the latter did his brilliant part of the game by rolling up 54 points, which was 2 better than his highest run in the championship tourney. The fair portion of the gallery applauded as heartily as the men, and Gardner felt quite like a billiard lion. In the seventh inning he made a run of 30, and went out in a run of 9 in the eighth inning, to 76 for Poggenburg. The scores were:

Edward Gardner—3 0 2 54 1 1 30 9. Average, 12 4-8.

Ferdinand Poggenburg—1 37 1 8 11 3 0 15. Average, 9 4-8.

Miss May Kaarlus was then introduced to the spectators by President James A. Sperry. Her father, Prof. Kaarlus, called the various shots she was to play, and Arthur Townsend had the difficult position of trying to imitate the shots. He did his part valiantly and in several cases succeeded far better than his friends expected. Miss Kaarlus executed fifty-five different plays, including the whole gamut of draws, follows, two and more cushion carroms, force draws, massés of various kinds, and trick shots, in one of which the ball was made to jump from the cushion fully three feet back over the table, Miss Kaarlus catching it like a baseball, throwing it down the table, and then shooting the other ball after it. It was a decidedly spectacular shot, and called forth loud applause. Mr. Townsend failed to make his ball jump more than a few inches. Some of the more difficult massé shots he did not attempt. He emerged from his task in very fair shape, for of the fifty-five he beat his young mistress of the cue in three shots and equaled her in eight.

Miss Kaarlus used a twenty-four-ounce cue, and she hit the balls with tremendous force. Townsend used about a twenty-ounce cue, the same one with which he played all of his championship games.

Frank A. Keeney and Frank A. Gardner closed the billiard events with a 100-point game, Keeney winning in 100 to 58.

Supper was served after the games, and the social features of the evening were as well managed and as enjoyable as the billiards. Some of those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Sperry, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew D. Hoolih, Mr. and Mrs. L. Adelbert Mollenhauer, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Gunnison, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hubbell, Mr. and Mrs. William Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Keeney, Mr. and Mrs. F. Seeley, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Daly, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Slosson, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Mollenhauer, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert J. Kitching, Mr. and Mrs Mathew Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Julius De Long, Mr. and Mrs. George Wheelock, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Culhane, the Misses Culhane, J. D. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Vackiner, F. M. Price, Dr. and Mrs. E. Rodney Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sperry, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Grim, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Starkey, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Millan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. McKee, John Baxter, Miss Alice Baxter, H. P. Lethbridge, the Misses Lethbridge, Mrs. Charles C. Tompkins, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Peyser, George H. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. George Moon, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Lyon, F. C. Stillman, Charles B. Andrews, Charles S. Gaubert, J. D. Donald, Charles Stoppani, N. H. Evans, Otto F. Struse, Charles F. Nahmmacher, and George W. Piper.

The Billiard Committee of the club will give a dinner on Saturday evening to the players in the recent tournament, when the prizes will be presented. The array of silver and gold trophies was on view in the parlor last night and attracted considerable attention.

Pardello Won Wrestling Match.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 29.—Leo Pardello of New York was defeated by M. J. Dwyer of Scranton in a wrestling match before the Scranton Bicycle Club to-night. Dwyer won the first fall, catch-as-catch-can, in 23 minutes, Pardello won the second, Graeco-Roman, in 24 minutes, and Dwyer won the third, catch-as-catch-can, in 7 minutes. Pardello weighed 203 pounds and Dwyer 165. They are to wrestle again.

GOOD SPEEDWAY SPORT.

Trotters and Pacers in Many Close Brushes on the Famous Course.

Close finishes marked the majority of the brushes on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon, when there were so many road drivers and their fast steppers in evidence that one would have thought a series of matinée races were in progress. Pre-arranged brushes, however, could not have been any better or more hotly contested than those that followed in rapid succession yesterday, the horses being paired off according to their records, thereby making the contests more interesting. The handsome little trotter Johnny Agan, 2:05¼, driven by A. C. Bostwick, carried off the honors of the day by winning the majority of the brushes in which he was started. His first encounter was with the trotting mare Louise Mac, 2:09¾, driven by her owner, A. B. Gwathmey. After a poor start, Johnny Agan took the lead and held it until the head of the stretch was reached, when the little mare began to crowd him rather close. A touch of the whip encouraged Louise Mac to make a spurt that carried her a head in front of her opponent, an advantage which she held until close to the finish, when Johnny Agan made one of his periodical finishes and landed a winner by a nose. On the next trip down the stretch the green trotter Crystal Chimes, driven by D. McClary, tried Johnny Agan's speed, and although she held him for three-quarters of the length of the stretch, fell rapidly behind when nearing the post and lost by an open length.

A newcomer on the Speedway that attracted much attention by her form and speed was the green mare Ila, driven by Dr. Tuggle. About the only well-known horse Ila was started with was Oakland Belle, driven by F. De Ryder. Three heats were trotted, Ila winning the first by a head and Oakland Belle taking the second by a good half length. The final was a nip-and-tuck race from start to finish, and honors were about even when the finish post was passed.

Freeland, 2:17¾, driven by David Goodman, trotted several fast heats and won a very pretty race from the old favorite Commodore Porter, 2:13, driven by Hugh Reilly. This did not please Mr. Reilly at all, and, watching his opportunity, turned to a good start with Freeland, bent upon having it out for good and all. Oscar, 2:20½, driven by B. Zahn, joined in the brush, but broke, and the two original competitors fought it out. The pace set by Commodore Porter was a furious one, and the pair came down the stretch under the whip, like whirlwinds. Both drivers were leaning over the dashboards of their light Speedway wagons urging their animals to their utmost speed, and both horses were on even terms and an inch advantage was everything to be desired. The tilt ended in the closest finish of the day, but Commodore Porter had the better of it by a whisp.

Louise Mac, 2:09¾, led Edward W., 2:21¼, a merry chase, beating him by a half length, and Margaret Worth, 2:15, driven by B. Ives, defeated the pacer Nettle B., 2:16¾, driven by David Lamar. In a brush with Laura G., driven by Dr. Woodbury, Nettle B. made a much better showing, and defeated her opponent by a length and a half. Nathan Straus had the famous trotter Cobwebs on the road and worked him out several times, but did not enter any brushes.

DALY HORSE SALE OPENS TO-DAY.

Turfmen from All Points Here for the Big Offering.

The greatest gathering of turfmen and breeders of thoroughbred race horses that New York has known since the racing season of 1900 closed is now in the city, in anticipation of the biggest sale of thoroughbreds that has taken place since the disposal of the Belmont breeding and racing establishments, ten years ago, the opening to-day in Madison Square Garden of the dispersal offering of the Bitter Root Stud Farm, the property of Marcus Daly's estate. For nearly a week turfmen from the South and far West have been coming to this city, but yesterday they were coming in even greater numbers. A special train, which reached New York early last evening from Kentucky, carried the latest prospective buyers from the South, the visitors promptly going to the Hoffman House, where they will make their headquarters. Other horsemen came, singly, in couples, and in groups, from forenoon until late at night, and from the interest those who went to Morris Park showed, there will be little slackness in the bidding when the offering is made to-day. The horsemen in New York already represent every breeding section from New York to California.

The sale which will begin this morning will be of all the stallions, eight in number, including the great and famous horse Hamburg, more than a hundred broad mares, and a splendid collection of three-year-olds and two-year-olds, in training. The Fasig-Tipton Company will conduct the sale.

TROTTING STEWARDS MEET.

Detroit Decided on as the First Meeting Place of the Circuit.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 29.—Late this afternoon the Stewards of the Grand Trotting Circuit decided upon the following dates for next season's race meetings:

Detroit, July 15 to 20; Cleveland, July 22 to 27; Columbus, July 29 to Aug. 3; Buffalo, Aug. to 10; Glens Falls, Aug. 12 to 17? Readville, Aug. 19 to 24; Hartford, Sept. 2 to 6; Syracuse, Sept. 9 to 13; Providence, Sept. 26 to 30; Terre Haute, Sept. 30 to Oct. 5.

On a roll call of members the following purses and stakes were announced:

Detroit, $50,000, six stakes; Cleveland, $40,000, six stakes; Columbus, $35,000, six stakes; Buffalo, $35,000, six stakes; Glens Falls, $30,000, eight stakes; Readville, $50,000, six stakes; Providence, $40,000, six stakes; Hartford, $25,000, four stakes; Terre Haute, $30,000, six stakes.

The above are all early closing events. An application for dates was received from the Oakley Park Association at Cincinnati, and it was referred to a committee.

D. J. Campau of Detroit was re-elected President and S. W. Giles of Cleveland was again chosen Secretary by the Stewards. The next meeting of the association will be held in Detroit.

Road Drivers Call a Meeting.

A special meeting of the New York Road Drivers' Association, which all members are requested to attend, will be held at the Rossmore Hotel Saturday night at 8 o'clock. Many very important matters will come up for discussion, such as changes in the Constitution and by-laws, the question of a movable Directorate, increase in the initiation fee, matters relative to the parade to be held in the Spring, and the question of an open horse show later. Every member of the association who has the interest of the light-harness horse at heart should feel it his duty to be present, as there will undoubtedly be a large turnout, and opinions from every one are desired. The call for the meeting was issued yesterday by Dr. H. H. Kane.

Kentucky's Trotting Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 29.—Oct. 8 to 18 has been fixed as the dates for holding the Fall trotting meeting here. Secretary Wilson says it is the custom of the association to begin the meeting on the Tuesday after the first Monday in October. There will be distributed in stakes and prizes about $80,000.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 29.—Mile and a sixteenth—Sarilla, 105, (Slack,) 1; Locust Blossom, 104, 2; Domadge, 96, 3. Time—1:48. One mile—Plead, 101, (Walsh,) 1; Pleador, 109, 2; Semplice, 106, 3. Time—1:42½. Mile and a quarter, handicap, over five hurdles—Tragedy, 137, (F. Burns,) 1; Free Advice, 137, 2; Miss Ransom, 139, 3. Time—2:21. Mile and seventy yards, handicap—Sir Florian, 103, (Adare,) 1; Gen. Mayo Gary, 110, 2; Hood's Brigade, 97, 3. Time—1:45. Two miles—Sir Fitzhugh, 101, (Walsh,) 1; Lancewood, 91, 2; Bert Davis, 102, 3. Time—3:36. Mile—Jockey Joe, 100, (Slack,) 1; Pacemaker, 103, 2; Cliffton, 98, 3. Time—1:42.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 29.—Six furlongs—Scalliwag, 109, (Mounce,) 1; Tyr, 112, 2; Oscar Tolle 112, 3. Time—1:14½. Three furlongs—Cunard, 113, (Coburn,) 1; Rosewater, 115, 2; Sister Jeanie 115, 3. Time—0:35½. Mile and a sixteenth—Josephine B., 110, (O'Connor,) 1; Free Lance, 115, 2; Rey del Bandidos, 112, 3. Time—1:46. Seven furlongs—Good Hope, 102, (Coburn,) 1; Racetto, 106, 2; Meadowlark, 104, 3. Time—1:28. Six furlongs—Tola, 103, (Ranch,) 1; Katie Walcott, 104, 2; Florista, 80, 3. Time—1:15. Mile and a sixteenth—The Phoenician, 106, (Bullman,) 1; Artilla, 99, 2; Burdock, 101, 3. Time—1:47¾.

Christie Engaged by California.

BERKELEY, Cal., Jan. 29.—Walter Christie, who trained Princeton's athletes, has been engaged for two years by the students of the University of California to handle their athletic teams. He is expected to begin his work within two weeks.

N.Y.Y.C. HONORS J.P. MORGAN

Silver Loving Cup Presented to the Club's ex-Commodore.

NEW HOUSE IN GALA ATTIRE

Over Two Hundred Yachting Prizes Loaned by Owners on Exhibition in the New Clubhouse.

The formal housewarming of the New York Yacht Club's new house, in Forty-fourth Street, is still to be, but the warming, in fact, took place last night, when the members presented to the club's ex-Commodore, J. Pierpont Morgan, a silver loving cup, in a purely informal manner. The understanding in the matter was perfect. All agreed with the wish of Mr. Morgan to avoid formality, but the general desire to please the former head of the club could not prevent much preparation for the event, though this was excused by the pretense that the preparations were for the first ladies' days in the new clubhouse, to be held to-morrow and Friday.

The presentation took place in the model-room, which beforehand had been decorated in magnificent style, the chief decorations, however, being the cups and trophies won by the yachts of the club in the many years of its existence. Most important of these, and the collection was said to be worth in money about $100,000, was the America's Cup, which English yachtsmen have so fruitlessly tried to capture in the years since the famous schooner America brought it to this country. There were many other interesting trophies, however, and in addition to these, the room contained models of all the most celebrated and fastest yachts that have been raced by or against members of the New York Yacht Club in the past twenty-five years.

The meeting of yachtsmen which greeted Ex-Commodore Morgan included about all the yachtsmen who are prominent in the sport. All day long the preparation of the model room was in progress. Trophies were arriving from morning until late in the afternoon, and as fast as they came they were quickly transferred to the room in which it had been planned the reception and presentation should take place. More than 200 separate cups and trophies were displayed when the yachtsmen began to assemble, to await the arrival of Mr. Morgan, fully 300 persons being present.

The plans of informality for the occasion were carried out to the letter. Commodore Morgan entered the clubhouse a short time before 9 o'clock and was at once surrounded and escorted to the model room. There, in the presence of the crowd, the room glittering with the trophies that the club had gathered for this occasion, Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard stepped forward, and, in the briefest manner possible, presented to Mr. Morgan a handsome and costly silver loving cup about three feet in height, the gift of the members of the club. Even the understood condition of informality could not prevent the ex-Commodore from expressing in very brief terms his appreciation of the compliment paid to him. The club members then crowded about him and congratulations on the prosperous condition of American yachting and of the New York Yacht Club in particular were exchanged.

Among those present were W. Butler Duncan, manager of the Herreshoff-built cup defender; Commodore David Banks, James D. Smith, David H. King, Jr., Francis T. Bowles, Royal Phelps Carroll, L. A. Fish, Theodore C. Zerega, Elbridge T. Gerry, J. Frederick Tams, Henry C. Ward, Lloyd Phoenix, J. Beekman Kines, S. Nicholson Kane, W. Gould Brokaw, Dr. Morris Asch, Amzi L. Barber, George R. Fearing, and Frederic Gallatin.

The decorations in the model room will remain just as they were for the presentation to Mr. Morgan for the ladies' days and receptions, which will be held to-morrow and Friday, except that additional yachting trophies are expected to arrive to-day.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS INVITED.

All Philadelphia Team May Go to England Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Considerable disappointment was manifested in American cricket circles last Autumn because the usual international matches had to be abandoned at the last moment, as a result of a misunderstanding concerning the leadership of the English team. In order to avoid any such undesirable termination of this year's negotiations, the International Committee has decided to complete its arrangements at an earlier date, and, with this object in view, Secretary R. D. Brown has written to C. Wreford-Brown, a prominent English amateur cricketer, inviting him to bring a team of English amateurs to the United States about the middle of September.

It is known that Mr. Wreford-Brown is anxious to bring a team to the United States, and it is expected that his side will be largely composed of youngsters who have already gained their "blue" at Oxford or Cambridge, or who have the good fortune to secure that honor during the coming season.

Should the committee secure definite information to this effect, it is more than likely that in addition to two matches with the gentlemen of Philadelphia and one with the colts, a game may also be arranged for the visitors with a representative eleven of the American colleges, composed of the best players from Harvard, Haverford, and Pennsylvania, as well as games with picked teams in Boston, New York, and Baltimore. A trip to England in 1902 by an all-Philadelphia team is on the tapis, and the knowledge that those who excel in the coming season's games will have the best chance of selection for the trip in 1902 will lend additional interest to the contests.

WHITNEY'S SPECIAL FOR DOGS.

Ballyhoo Bey Challenge Cup Added to Coming Show's Premiums.

Industrious efforts by the members of the Ladies' Kennel Association have resulted in several attractive additions to the list of special premiums offered for the Westminster Kennel Club's coming dog show in Madison Square Garden, to be held from Feb. 19 to 22, inclusive. Chief among these is a champion prize, presented by William C. Whitney, who will give what is styled the Ballyhoo Bey Challenge Cup, for the best American-bred dog of either sex and any breed, owned and exhibited by a member of the Ladies' Kennel Association. Two other noteworthy specials are the Harris and Nixon Challenge Cup, offered by Harris and Nixon for the best bull terrier of either sex owned and exhibited by a member of the Ladies' Kennel Association, and the American Spaniel Club's offer of the President's Trophy, for the best brace of cocker spaniels.

The Westminster Kennel Club has made additions to the regular premium list as follows: Class 19A, for Newfoundland dogs and bitches; Class 170A, for griffon dogs and bitches; 232A, for beagles, open to dogs and bitches not exceeding 12 inches; 320A, for King Charles spaniel puppies, and 320A, for King Charles spaniels, novices, dogs, and bitches.

The managers of the show have received notification from the Duchess of Newcastle, who, it was tacitly understood, would attend the New York exhibition, to judge all classes for Russian wolf hounds and fox terriers, two breeds in which she is specially interested, that she will not come, as she had previously agreed to act as a judge at the dog show in Agricultural Hall, London, and later had found that the New York and London shows came so close together that she would be unable to reach New York in time to fill the engagement.

President Eliot on Harvard Athletics.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 29.—President Eliot of Harvard in his annual report today pays particular attention to athletics, and especially to the fact that American colleges are now conducting them in a reputable manner. Harvard's rules governing eligibility, he says, have been adopted in all the other colleges, and he expresses great satisfaction that at last athletics are placed on a basis where scholarship receives sufficient attention.

President Eliot expressed his interest in the improvements which have been made at Soldiers' Field, and suggests the erection of permanent and good-looking seats along the side of the football field. "The university grounds on the south side of the Charles River," he says, "can be made beautiful in the course of the next twenty years, and they should not be defaced by unsightly banks of cheap wooden seats."

SHOOTING AT LIVE BIRDS.

New Handicap Rules Operated Successfully at the Inter-State Park Traps.

The trap shooting competitions held at Inter-State Park, Queens, L. I., yesterday, under conditions that let in gunners of all classes and from all points, drew the largest attendance that any open event of the season has brought out, and as an all-day shoot was the most conspicuous success in its line that the Pigeon Shooting Association has had this year. The weather was bright and clear, the light excellent, and the birds fast and strong, the only drawback to perfect sport being that the wind blew steadily, straight through the day from nearly the same direction. This was from back of the clubhouse, and the natural result was that the pigeons, released from the traps, were lifted by the breeze and went with it, all taking to more or less degree the course that they were started on and becoming drivers or right quarterers, a fact that the shooters realized early in the day, with results extremely disastrous to the birds.

The chief event of the day was for the Wright Special Prize, sixteen men, representing nearly as many gun clubs taking part in this. The race was a handicap under the new handicap rules of the Inter-State Association, the rules that from this time on will govern all shoots at the park except when special conditions are stipulated. The new rules worked satisfactorily, at least to the low men in the race, for with the allowance that being placed on the twenty-seven-yard mark gave him, J. F. Wellbrook had two extra birds to shoot at, two misses counting as no birds, and by bringing down one of these Wellbrook made a tie with a thirty-yard man, Dr. A. A. Webber, who had killed straight, and a division of the stakes resulted. The working of the handicap was far less satisfactory to the back-mark men than it was to those who received an allowance, but as a means of equalizing the chances of pigeon shooting the new scale generally was considered a vast improvement on the old order of handicapping, whereby proximity to the traps was supposed to place on equal terms an expert and a novice. To further prove the strength of the new system of handicapping, two twenty-seven-yard men and a twenty-six-yarder man, with their allowances, finished in a tie for the second money. Following the Wright Special, a ten-bird event was shot off under handicap rules somewhat similar to the conditions governing the first event, but slightly modified to suit the smaller number of birds shot at, this again producing a close contest, resulting in a tie and a division between a thirty-yard man and a twenty-seven-yard shooter. Two smaller sweepstakes were shot off. Summary:

The Wright Special, fifteen live birds, handicap rise from twenty-five yards to thirty-three yards, handicaps at twenty-eight yards, one miss to count as no bird; twenty-seven yards, two misses to count as no bird; twenty-six yards, one miss no bird, and one miss as a kill; twenty-five yards, two misses as kills.

	Extra Birds.	K.	M.
J. W. Knevels, Orange, 28 yards— 20*22 2222* 22112— 2	13	2	
C. M. Brownell, Stroudsburg, 28— 11021 022*2 22121— 2	13	2	
S. M. Van Allen, Jamaica, 30— 20112 22122 22222—	13	2	
Capt. Jack, New York, 28— 20022 20222 02021—	10	5	
O. C. Demarest, Hackensack, 27— 01222 20222 02222—	14	1	
J. F. Wellbrock, New York, 27— 22022 02222 22222—	15	0	
J. H. Kroeger, New York, 27— 0112*1 20122 22212— 2	14	1	
E. Steffens, New York, 27— 10111 10112 11011—	13	2	
J. M. Thompson, Yonkers, 29— 22221 02222 20122—	13	2	
Dr. Miller, New York, 28— 11110 01222 22202— 2	13	2	
Dr. A. A. Webber, Brooklyn, 30— 22222 22222 22222—	15	0	
A. Schlict, New York, 27— 12210 02212 22100— 1	12	3	
F. R. Chapman, Jamaica, 26— 02022 2*2*2 22*2—10	10	5	
G. L. Shoemaker, Rutherford, 20— 22102 22022 02222— 2	14	1	
Dr. Brooks, Rutherford, 26— 21112 2122* 02110—10	13	2	
J. H. Tracey, Hackensack, 26— 01101 20212 00202—12	12	3	

Special handicap, ten live birds, 25 to 33 yards' rise, handicaps at 27 yards, one miss to count as no bird; 26 yards, two misses as no birds; 25 yards, one miss as no bird and one miss as a kill.—J. H. Kroeger, 27 yards: killed, 10; J. W. Knevels, 28 yards, 9; C. M. Brownell, 26, 9; S. M. Van Allen, 30, 10; Capt. Jack, 28, 8; O. C. Demarest, 27, 8; J. F. Wellbrock, 27, 6; E. Steffens, 27, 8; J. M. Thompson, 29, 9; Dr. Miller, 28, 7; H. S. Ryde, 27, 6; W. Hopkins, 29, 8.

Sweepstakes, five live birds, handicap rise, 25 to 33 yards, no allowance.—E. Steffens, 27 yards, killed 5; H. S. Hyde, 26, 5; W. Hopkins, 29, 5; S. M. Van Allen, 30, 4; Capt. Jack, 28, 4; J. H. Kroeger, 27, 4; O. C. Demarest, 27, 4; J. H. Tracey, 27, 4; H. V. Carman, 27, 4; J. M. Thompson, 29, 4; T. W. Morfey, 31, 3; J. F. Wellbrock, 28, 2.

Sweepstakes, seven live birds, handicap rise, 25 to 33 yards, no allowance.—F. W. Morfey, 31 yards, killed 7; W. Hopkins, 29, 6; S. M. Van Allen, 30, 6; Capt. Jack, 28, 6; J. H. Kroeger, 27, 6; J. M. Thompson, 29, 6; J. H. Tracey, 27, 5; H. V. Carman, 27, 5; J. F. Wellbrook, 29, 5; E. Steffens, 29, 4; O. C. Demarest, 27, 4; H. S. Hyde, 26, 3.

PRIZEFIGHT A NUISANCE.

State of Ohio Will Prosecute Promoters of Jeffries-Ruhlin Contest.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 29.—Suit was brought before Judge Howard Hollister today, of the Common Pleas Court, to enjoin the proposed Jeffries-Ruhlin contest here Feb. 15. This proceeding is in the name of the State by Attorney General Sheets at the direction of Gov. Nash. It is understood, however, that the real instigators are the ministers and others of this city who are opposed to having the fight take place here, and who resorted to every other means before this proceeding in the State court. The petition that was filed to-day declares the proposed prizefight to be a nuisance, and a restraining order is wanted on that account rather than under any of the sections of the Ohio statutes pertaining to prizefights.

The petition avers that the contest would cause the gathering of "roughs" and idle and vicious people, whose presence in crowds would be a menace to life, good order, property, and the general welfare of the community.

It is expected that the attorneys of the Saengerfest Athletic Association will not only accept service immediately, but also request as early a hearing as possible.

Those seeking to prevent the fight have engaged a formidable array of legal talent, including Judson Harmon, who was Attorney General under Cleveland; Gustave Wald, John W. Warrington, Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., formerly Solicitor General of the United States; E. W. Kittridge, and J. W. Herron. The attorneys for the Saengerfest Athletic Association are ex-Judge Hiram D. Peck, Fred Hertenstein, ex-County Solicitor; Bettinger & Pfotzer, Wilson & Wilson, and Herman J. Witte. These attorneys have been advising the Saengerfest Athletic Association from the beginning that they were proceeding within the bounds of law and could conduct the fight here without the violation of law.

Jeffries and Ruhlin, who were arrested last night and held in $1,000 bond, will have their hearing on Thursday.

CHANGES IN RACING RULES.

Important Legislation Anticipated at Coming N. C. A. Annual Meeting.

Some important questions will be decided and considerable new legislation enacted at the annual meeting of the National Cycling Association to be held in this city on Feb. 5. Several suggestions for changes in the racing rules have been proposed to make them more definite, particularly in the matter of motor-paced racing, which from a small beginning became an important feature of the sport during the past season. A proposition has been made to abolish the standing start in motor-paced races and to substitute the flying start, which is not only much more pleasing to the spectators, but also much faster.

The matter which is likely to give the most trouble is the awarding of the franchises for racing in certain districts where there are several applicants. The franchise for Providence, R. I., is sought by three different promoters, and at Waterbury, Rochester, Syracuse, Pittsburg, and Cleveland there are two or more claimants. Philadelphia capitalists are anxious to build a colosseum there, but are unable to do so while Woodside Park holds the franchise for that district.

The present Board of Control will probably be re-elected, as its work has given general satisfaction. The number of official referees is likely to be increased, and provision made for official timers as well.

The past year was a very satisfactory one financially for both racing men and track owners, and the coming season is expected to surpass it. The motor-pacing machines, which proved the greatest attraction during the past season, have been much improved, and are expected to be even more popular this year.

Trenton Beaten at Basket Ball.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The Trenton, N. J., National Champions were defeated by the Fifteenth Separate Company's team in a game of basket ball in the State armory here to-night by a score of 20 to 17.

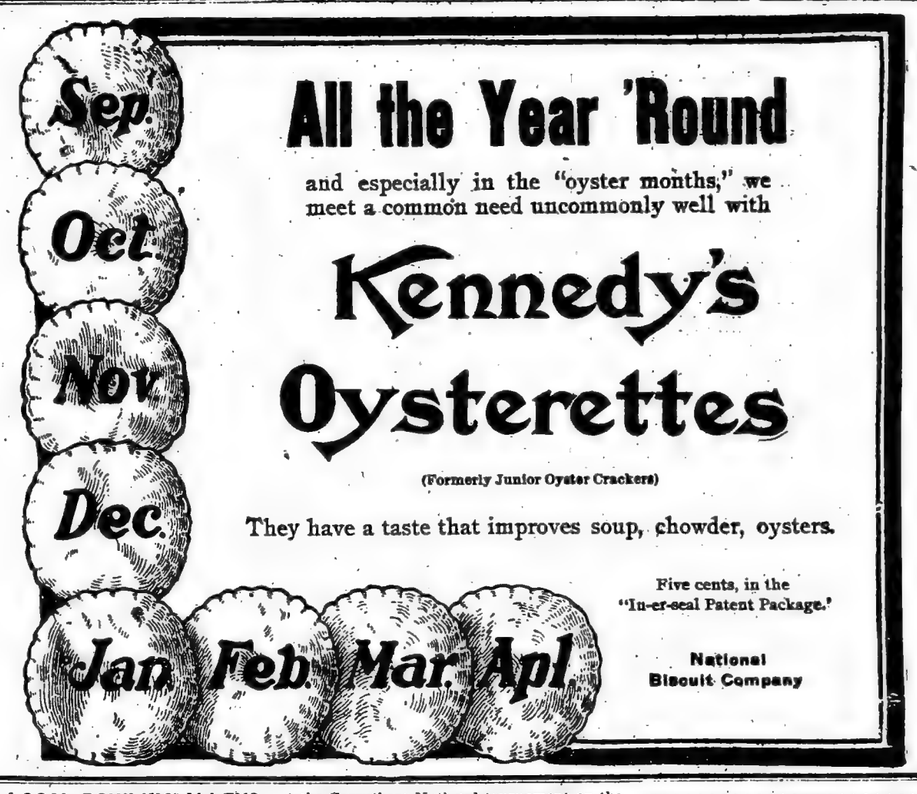

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New York Athletic Club Bowlers Lose a Game in Inter-Club Bowling League Series.

Two matches in the New York Inter-Club Bowling League series were rolled last night. At the New York Athletic Club the home team won two of its three games with the Catholic Club five, losing one by two pins, and on the Harlem Wheelmen's alleys the West Side Republican five won two of three games with the home team. The scores:

AT NEW YORK A. C.

CATHOLIC CLUB.	1st.	2d.	3d.	NEW YORK A. C.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Name				Name			
Donovan	164	136	160	Carter	163	148	199
Brady	153	200	163	Lyons	188	151	167
O'Brien	157	123	176	Martin	156	170	210
Fagan	158	171	180	Bell	158	146	148
Cunning'm.	180	166	164	Toussaint	179	180	210
Totals	812	795	789	Totals	824	793	934

AT HARLEM WHEELMEN.

HARLEM WHEELM'N.	1st.	2d.	3d.	WEST SIDE REP. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Dumahaut	148	134	132	Brown	107	140	173
Fulle	140	129	135	Olt	147	148	188
Veitch	146	129	115	Senior	121	168	145
Haigh	162	169	142	Wilson	118	141	137
Duff	172	124	210	Trafton			
Total	768	685	724	Total	641	737	810

Three games only were rolled in the Bank Clerks' League tournament on Reid's Church Street alleys last night, the Importers' and Traders' Bank bowlers outrolling the National Park Bank and Hudson River Bank teams, while the National Park Bank five also defeated the Hudson River Bank team. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—National Park Bank—Isemann, 151; Dean, 116; Dale, 141; Burke, 96; Wiley, 147. Total, 653.

Importers and Traders' Bank—Gilmour, 129; Silleck, 175; Nell, 127; Benn, 183; Lupton, 143. Total, 767.

SECOND GAME.—Hudson River Bank—Lickley, 135; Gerdts, 139; Polhaimus, 142; Johnson, 153; Abrams, 123. Total, 697.

National Park Bank—Isemann, 151; Dean, 127; Dale, 137; Burke, 165; Wiley, 141. Total, 721.

THIRD GAME.—Importers and Traders' Bank.—Gilmour, 128; Silleck, 134; Nell, 186; Benn, 195; Lupton, 144. Total, 787.

Hudson River Bank—Lickley, 152; Gerdts, 135; Polhaimus, 122; Johnson, 130; Abrams, 127. Total, 666.

In the Brooklyn Bank Clerks' League tournament on Knubel's Fulton Street alleys, Brooklyn, last night, the Manufacturers' Trust Company five defeated the Manufacturers' National Bank and Franklin Trust Company teams, while the Franklin Trust Company bowlers also beat the Manufacturers' National Bank team. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Manufacturers' National Bank—McManus, 176; V. Haslach, 114; J. Haslach, 155; Kelly, 126; Cheshire, 136. Total, 707.

Franklin Trust Company—Denlinger, 160; Rushmore, 159; I. Griffin, 127; Denney, 141; J. Griffin, 178. Total, 765.

SECOND GAME.—Manufacturers' Trust—Nooregaard, 158; Paddock, 126; Noyes, 106; Whitlock, 161; Ryder, 155. Total, 706.

Manufacturers' National Bank—McManus, 131; V. Haslach, 144; J. Haslach, 121; Kelly, 113; Cheshire, 148. Total, 657.

THIRD GAME.—Franklin Trust Company—Denlinger, 125; Rushmore, 119; I. Griffin, 163; Denney, 117; J. Griffin, 175. Total, 699.

Manufacturers' Trust Company—Nooregaard, 102; Paddock, 153; Noyes, 127; Whitlock, 177; Ryder, 202. Total, 761.

The teams of S. Oppenheimer & Levy, Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, and J. Wild & Co. tied in the Commercial Bowling League tournament on the Monarch Palace alleys last night, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—S. Oppenheimer & Levy—Oppenheim, 138; Stuart, 116; Dreyfuss, 114; Eckstein, 131; Fishblatt, 149. Total, 648.

Schefer, Schramm & Vogel—Veith, 117; Simpson, 147; Willard, 139; Wathling, 107; Schefer, 145. Total, 655.

SECOND GAME.—J. Wild & Co.—Koch, 167; Dietz, 141; Swain, 104; Vreeland, 138; Matthews, 142. Total, 692.

S. Oppenheimer & Levy—Oppenheim, 142; Stuart, 144; Dryfuss, 125; Eckstein, 142; Fishblatt, 141. Total, 694.

THIRD GAME.—Schefer, Schramm & Vogel—Veith, 129; Simpson, 144; Willard, 150; Wathling, 121; Schefer, 156. Total, 700.

J. Wild & Co.—Koch, 103; Dietz, 182; Swain, 125; Vreeland, 154; Matthews, 169. Total, 733.

The teams of Harlem, Metropolitan, and Citizen Councils tied in the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament, on Starr's alleys, last night, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Harlem Council—Wagner, 155; Cook, 128; Cowles, 208; White, 116; Wyman, 136. Total, 793.

Metropolitan Council—Stewart, 209

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month.....$0.50
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....7.80
SUNDAY, per Year.....1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE TERMS WITH CHINA.

The question before the conference of Ministers at Peking on Monday was, specifically, whether the death should be demanded of Prince TUAN, of Gen. TUNG-FUH-SIEN, and of Duke LAN. Really, it was the question whether the Chinese Government should or should not be required to do what it notoriously could not do. It was the same question that arose in the case of the Empress Dowager herself. In that case it was decided that the Chinese Government should not be required to commit suicide, and to hand China over to anarchy, tempered only by "punitive expeditions."

What any "Christian" nation expects to gain by making demands upon China with which China cannot possibly comply is more than we pretend to know. But the "line of cleavage" among the Ministers on this question is disappointing as well as instructive. Against the demand for the capital punishment of these dignitaries, Japan, Russia, the United States. In favor of it, all the other Powers. It is not a gratifying showing. Russia we all partly understand. She has got her pay in advance. Manchuria is her retaining fee. And besides, as Mr. KIPLING has reminded us, she is much more an Asiatic than a European Power. Japan is frankly Asiatic, and in taking the side of good sense and moderation. She has heightened the reputation she had already won of behaving better than any European Power. But everybody who has studied the case must regret to see Great Britain siding with the majority. What is she doing in that galley?

FOR THE PARTY ALL THE TIME.

The Legislature at Albany has no respect for its own creations. The Charter Revision Commission was created by the Legislature. (Chapter 465 of the Laws of 1900.) Such representative men as GEORGE L. RIVES, CHARLES C. BEAMAN, FRANKLIN BARTLETT, JOHN D. CRIMMINS, CHARLES A. SCHIEREN, GEORGE CROMWELL, JAMES L. WELLS, JAMES MCKEEN, and WILLIAM C. DE WITT served on that commission. The result of their labors, which were prolonged, arduous, and faithful, was before the Legislature at the opening of the session. A few days ago Gov. ODELL found time formally to call the attention of the lawmakers to this important project of legislation. Nothing whatever has been done about it. The Legislature appears to be entirely indifferent to a work accomplished at so great a cost of time and energy by a commission appointed under the authority of its own act and representing the people of this city in a matter that most deeply concerns their welfare.

But the Legislature and the Governor are not indifferent to the subject matter of the commission's report. Oh, no. They are rushing to its enactment a stupid and vicious bill dealing with one of the serious evils of the present municipal system, for which the commission recommended a proper and effective remedy. The commission's amendments to the charter would have established the Police Department under a single head, intelligently organized throughout, and made acceptable to the instructed public opinion of the city. To that expert recommendation the Legislature pays no attention, and the Governor gave it the benefit of a disapproving kick in his message on the revision. But a bill privately prepared for the Republican organization has been received by the legislators with all the honors of precedence, and the favor of the Governor and the powerful influence of his political organization help it to its passage.

Public opinion in this city sustains the view expressed by Mr. RIVES in his remarks at the dinner of the Hamilton Club Tuesday evening, that the power and the responsibility of the City Government should be centred in the Mayor. The Stranahan Police bill defies this sentiment, and by giving to the Governor also the power of removing the Police Commissioner violates principle, and degrades all three of the offices with which it is concerned. It degrades the office of Police Commissioner to such an extent that it will be difficult to find a capable, self-respecting man willing to put himself in that humiliating position. It degrades the Mayor by making him subject to the caprices and intrigues of a hostile political power at Albany. It is most of all degrading to the Governor, for it invites him to mix himself up in the choice of subordinate officials in one of the municipal divisions of the State. A Governor who appreciated the dignity of his office would spurn the petty business.

No Republican Governor of New York, however, can be got to spurn anything that promises to help his party. The men of that organization are for party all the time, just as Tammany is for its own pockets. Public opinion and the public welfare, principle, decency, everything, is put second to the partisan consideration. There is no assurance that the Charter Revision Commission's report will be taken up at all. Certainly there is no prospect that the proposed amendments will ever get through the Legislature, except, perhaps, after partisan distortion that will totally destroy their value. Albany can increase the assessments of New York and pile tax bills without number upon a community that already pays three-quarters of the cost of the State administration, but it refuses to let that community enjoy the privilege of governing itself.

UNSOUND INSURANCE IN ENGLAND.

A curious phase of profit insurance comes to light in the following dispatch from London: "The shares of some of the insurance companies have fallen because of the heavy payments to be made as the result of the insurance of the Queen's life by theatrical managers and others. It is estimated by some that the total amount of insurance was $1,250,000."

It is difficult to understand how this form of insurance could be conducted on a legitimate actuarial basis. It is a proverb in underwriting circles that any risk can be taken if the rate is large enough and the volume of business to be done great enough. This applies very well to fire and marine insurance, and no doubt to profit insurance as well, under conditions which warrant the assumption that out of a given number of risks, however hazardous, only a certain proportion will materialize as claims, and that it is possible to fix the rate high enough to pay losses from premiums. This, however, would scarcely seem applicable to life insurance, especially in the case of an aged lady with pronounced and increasing physical infirmities; nor to any class of business in which all risks must become claims at once when an imminent event happens.

There has been no time in several years when the venerable Queen could have been considered a legitimate insurance risk. The theatre managers could not, we think, have found it advantageous to pay rates of premium for protection against loss of profits resulting from the closing of their places of business between the day of the Queen's death and the end of the period of public mourning to follow it, sufficient to enable the insurance companies to write that kind of policy with safety. It looks at first glance like very reckless insurance gambling, and it is not surprising that the shares of companies incurring liability to that sort of losses should drop when the facts became known. Altogether, it is a curious and instructive incident, and one calculated to startle the conservative policy holder who cherishes no illusions as to the nature and object of life insurance.

DEATH AND TAXES.

It used to be a maxim in the rural districts of this State that there was nothing so "sure as death and taxes." Death is as sure as ever it was—though the statisticians contend that its arrival has been delayed somewhat—but the ingenuity of man, stimulated by the possession of wealth, has not only rendered the payment of taxes uncertain, but has actually made death in some sense an ally in the operation. It is currently reported that the portion of the estate of the late Mr. ARMOUR which was disposed of by his will was only about one-fourth of the amount of which he had been possessed and which would have had to pay a succession tax had he retained it until his death. Whether in this case the property was disposed of during his lifetime for the purpose of protecting his heirs from the payment of this tax, it is not, of course, for us to say. But instances are by no means rare in which men have made no secret of their motive in resorting to this device. In England it has been publicly stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he was obliged to reckon with the tendency referred to in making his estimates of revenue.

The general impression made by the spectacle of a man of sufficient wealth to be exposed to a large succession tax giving away his wealth in order that it may not bear the proportion of the public burdens assigned to it by law, is not favorable. The principle of the succession tax is sound and practical. Since a citizen cannot carry his wealth with him, and since the transfer of it to others after his death is made possible only by the free action of the State, it is assumed that property, the title to which depends solely on the State, may properly be required to pay a considerable contribution to the State's expenses. And it is assumed that in this country, where an income tax is not now levied, and where, therefore, the revenue from property has escaped taxation in large measure, the tax on the transfer of property at death is peculiarly fair. If, as a matter of fact, personal property were generally and equitably taxed under our laws, the succession tax would lose some of the plausible reasons on which it is based. It is unquestionably a device of the Legislature to make up the loss of revenue from the property during the life of its owner, and would be less excusable if he had already paid his fair proportion.

But whatever may be the motive of dying millionaires in arranging that their property shall suffer no diminution in passing to their survivors, or however that motive may be regarded by the public, the fact remains that neither before nor after the death of its owner can personal property be effectually taxed. The practical failure in conspicuous cases of the succession tax is likely to have two results. It will greatly reinforce the sentiment in favor of an income tax, and, though there have heretofore been found Constitutional obstacles in the way of the income tax laws actually passed, it is the opinion of lawyers of high standing that these can be overcome. The effort to do so will certainly be greatly stimulated by the general practice of evading the succession tax. Another effect that may come from this tendency is in our judgment a much more desirable one. The public mind may be directed toward a wiser and more practical form of taxation by which collection will be more certain and equitable distribution will be secured. We refer to the taxation of real property only. The more other ways are pursued, and the more ingenious, exacting, and imperative they are, the more evident is their failure. The tendency not only of scientific opinion, but of all sensible and practical opinion, is strongly in the direction of the taxation of real property in the first instance, with confidence that in the end all forms of property will in this manner be most nearly completely reached. But it is probable that before that intelligent method is adopted, there will be further attempts, in the Federal Legislature at least, to try again the experiment of a tax on income.

THE SENTENCES IN PATERSON.

Those were very admonitory sentences that Judge DIXON passed yesterday upon the four wretches who have occupied too much of a disgusted public attention since their crime was discovered. It is to be hoped that they will occupy no more of it until their sentences have been served. And yet it is to be hoped that the example of their punishment may sink deep into a community in which it has been clearly shown that such an example is imperatively necessary.

We have all been horrified by the revelations that have come to us from China of the depths to which men will descend who have been absolved from all domestic duties, from all restraints imposed by the opinion of their neighbors. KIPLING had already reminded us that

> Single men in barracks don't grow into plaster saints.

The peculiarity, and the peculiar horror, of this case was the showing that men respectably brought up, respectably connected, even men with families, could emulate and almost outdo the savage beastliness of unrestrained and undisciplined soldiers half the world away from home.

No wonder that a jury should have punished these wretches beyond their seeming and intended crime, and that a just Judge should have refused to abate a jot of the rigor of the law in their behalf. In fact, the one redeeming point about the case is the exemplary and admonitory celerity, dignity, and solemnity with which, when it was at last brought into court, justice was administered according to law.

EXAMINING ARCHITECTS.

We fail to see any sense in the bill which has been introduced into the Legislature providing for the examination and registration of architects. Doubtless there are a large number of incompetent architects now practicing in the State, and there will continue to be, so long as anybody can be found to hire them. But the architects now practicing seem to be exempted from the examination which must be passed by architects desiring to practice hereafter. This gives the measure the appearance of a trades-union regulation "to limit the number of apprentices," rather than of a measure intended for the protection of the public.

A law providing that nobody should henceforth practice architecture without undergoing a sufficient examination as to his capacity would have something to be said in its favor. The cultivated public of this town would welcome the appearance before an examining board of HORGAN and SLATTERY, the official architects of Tammany Hall for all municipal purposes, with a view to finding out what they know about the art they pretend to practice, historically, scientifically, and artistically. But to exempt from examination all persons now practicing architecture, on payment of fees, is the same as saying that all quacks who are now killing people without a license shall go on till they die. A purely proactive precaution, in either profession, impeaches in advance either its own necessity or the sincerity of its proposers.

JOAN OF ARC (KANSAS.)

That interesting female crusader who has excited the attention of Kansas by first hitting with a hatchet every head she saw of a barrel supposed to contain ardent spirits, and then by bearding the Governor of Kansas in his den, has succeeded in concentrating the attention of Kansas upon herself. As that was evidently one of her objects, she must be pronounced a successful woman. A fatigued Western journal refers to her as "Dame NATION." This is a pardonable unloading of a burdened spirit. But we prefer to see in the viraginous lady a modern and Western reincarnation of a female crusader, and to consider her as a Joan of Arc (Kansas,) or of "Arkansaw."

It is a queer reincarnation. A lady who goes about smashing the property of other people with an axe, on moral grounds, who first "takes the law" of persons who assault her therefor, and then proceeds to denounce the Governor of her State as a "lawbreaker," occupies altogether a curious position. She is not quite unprecedented or unique. A good many years ago there were some ladies in the State of Ohio who felt it to be incumbent upon them to destroy the "rum power" by just such measures as she has adopted. This female fanatic does not even differ in her aims from the women and the men who have just succeeded in breaking down the discipline, promoting the drunkenness, and endangering the health of the United States Army by destroying the canteen. She is more respectable than they, inasmuch as she has the courage of her convictions, and would be now in jail if the Governor of Kansas had any more spinal vertebrae against one class of lawbreakers than he has against another. It is true that the law against disorderly conduct is easier to be enforced than the law against the unlawful sale of spirituous liquors. But, in refusing to use any more serious terrors of the law than mild deprecation against this virago, the Governor has explained why he could not be trusted to enforce any other laws to the enforcement of which anybody was opposed. To that extent the mission of Mrs. NATION may be called successful.

Chief Examiner IRELAND of the Municipal Civil Service has done well in publishing one of the letters received by him intimating the belief of the writers that money can aid them in passing the examinations. He adds: "When such a communication is received, the writer's name is noted and no application from him for any position whatever is thereafter accepted." This action is within the discretion of the examiners, and is, of course, imperative. Yet, as Mr. IRELAND points out, the men who make this sort of suggestion are the victims of real offenders of a much worse type, whom it is impracticable to reach. If it were possible to lay hands on one of the scamps who try to get money for their pretended aid in securing an appointment through corrupting the examiners, and send him to jail, that would be very desirable. Meanwhile it is well to remember that the belief among the ignorant that the civil service law can be "beat" by the use of money is, after all, only a survival from the time when all appointments were a matter in part of favor and in part of direct or indirect purchase. And who shall say that this theory and practice are no longer prevalent? Practice, if not theory, of this sort pervades and devastates the civil service of the United States under a President pledged to extend the merit system. Appointments by his nomination, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, are a matter of trade and dicker from which the element of payment is absent only in form. That, of course, is only a reason the more why every effort should be made to preserve from abuse or misrepresentation the actual administration of the merit system when it is pure, honest, and intelligent, as it undoubtedly is under the examinations of the Municipal Commission of the City of New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Distortionless currents," it seems, is the proper term to use in speaking of the end attained—or sought—by the use of the device recently sold by Dr. PUPIN of Columbia for such a pleasing number of dollars, and The Electrical Review, in discussing the probable results of the Doctor's discovery, says that though the possibility of telephoning over a transatlantic cable is the most striking of them, the greatest actual value of the invention will doubtless lie in the betterment of telephone service on land lines of all lengths, and in making feasible rapid machine telegraphy over submarine cables. With "distortionless currents" the land radius of the telephone will be vastly increased, while at the same time the expenses of line construction and maintenance will be diminished, thus certainly adding to the value of the service from the standpoint of the public, and at least making it possible, if the companies choose, to lower the scale of charges. Whether they do so or not, will, of course, depend upon the amount of compulsion brought to bear upon them by competitors and legislatures. As for the Atlantic cables, there are now fourteen of these, and with the best of the devices hitherto used only twenty-five words per minute can be sent over each of them, a total transmitting power of 350 words per minute. "If it is possible," says The Electrical Review, "to construct a cable that would permit telephony through it, the same cable will most easily carry Wheatstone or other automatic signals at the rate of 700 or more words per minute, so that one such cable would be equal to double the entire system now in operation under the Atlantic." This would permit of such reductions in tolls that no business men with really important messages to send would think of using the steamship mail service, which puts from fifteen to twenty days between question and answer.

—With its natural preference for private as against public hospitals, The Post-Graduate in its current issue uses the Bellevue scandals as a reason for declaring unwise the policy some time ago adopted by the present City Government of endeavoring to force all the sick or injured poor into the city hospitals. The editor of the magazine seems disposed to believe that the evils existing in Bellevue were exaggerated, for he dwells at length on the danger of accepting as true the uncorroborated evidence of insane and alcoholic patients against those whose duty it is to restrain them, but enough has been proved, he thinks, to show that there is some basis for the common belief of the poor that patients in private hospitals are well treated, while those sent to the public ones are likely to suffer abuse. Really, he declares, there are no private hospitals in New York except a few boarding houses for surgical patients, owned or controlled by the surgeons who operate in them, but the term is employed to designate hospitals which, while subject to inspection by the State Board of Charities, and taking in a greater or less number of patients at the expense of the city, are managed by Boards of Directors selected without regard to politics or politicians. The Post-Graduate ascribes all of Bellevue's troubles to the division of authority between medical and non-medical staffs, and it asserts that the recent changes, though in the direction of improvement, do not go far enough to preclude the possibility of further scandals. "The Commissioner of Charities," it says, "has appointed a Doctor of Medicine as Superintendent of Bellevue. Unfortunately he retains the political Superintendent as an understudy to his party boss. This is a fundamental omission. Party should have nothing to do with the management of a hospital. Until competency, honesty, and good temper are the grounds for appointments in Bellevue, abuses and neglect may and probably will predominate in the management. Think of the appointment of a nurse because he or she is the dependent of a ward heeler!" Mr. KELLER would doubtless deny that any such appointments are, or ever were, made by him, but evidently the system was wrong somewhere, and the opinion of The Post-Graduate has weight.

—That correspondent of ours who objected because we spoke of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL as "rebels" found offense where none was intended or even given. When an Englishman—Mr. MORLEY, say, or Mr. KIPLING, to name only two out of the very many that might be mentioned—calls PAUL JONES a "pirate," he brands with criminality of a particular sort a man who is known to have been guiltless of that crime. History, with pages open to everybody able to read, tells just what PAUL JONES did through almost every day of his life, and never a one of these doings constitutes piracy as defined in any dictionary ever published or as understood by any people. Whoever applies the word to PAUL JONES does so either in unpardonable ignorance of the truth or because he prefers to ignore it, and in one case as in the other he is guilty of a mean and cruel slander. But just as history and the dictionary defend PAUL JONES from the accusation of piracy, so they convict Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL of rebellion, and justified us in calling them rebels. What of it? The same evidence brings the same conviction against PAUL JONES and WASHINGTON himself, and both those objects of our profound esteem undoubtedly were rebels at a certain stage of their careers. Now, rebels are good men or bad, according to circumstances, and there is nothing intrinsically opprobrious in the term. To be sure, if you think the rebel was right in rebelling, you usually use another word in describing him, but even that is not always done, and, unless success turned the rebellion into a revolution, those who do think it was justified have no cause for complaint if people who disagree with them continue to use the one word which fits an uncompleted movement against constituted or recognized authority. A pirate is of necessity a bad man; a rebel is good or bad, as may happen, and the mere fact that he is a rebel has nothing to do with the determination of his status. In a country the very foundation of which was rebellion, only the hyper-sensitive need worry much if they or theirs are denominated rebels. It puts them, at least, in extremely good company, as good company is defined in both the Americas.

—One RICHTER, evidently a man with a real genius for inventing absurdities, has introduced at Albany a bill providing that front doors on surface and elevated cars in this city shall be closed as against passengers between Oct. 15 and April 15 of each year. It is to be presumed that Mr. RICHTER is a man with a horror of fresh air—which he always speaks of as a "draft"—and that he is happier in exact proportion with the increase in the number of microbes in each square inch of the air he breathes. But whether this is so or not, his scheme would certainly add much to the terrors of travel in the big cars now used on the surface lines, and as for the elevated roads, why, there it would inevitably lead to evils innumerable, frequent homicides among them. Mr. RICHTER'S bill ranks well up with that of the other inverted genius who wants a medical diploma obtained in other States to give the right to practice in this one, no matter how lax the laws of the other State may be in regard to the qualifications of physicians, and he is not far behind the unutterably dreadful person who, the other day, gravely proposed the passage of a law under which nobody who had ever served in the legislative bodies of municipalities or the State would have to pass a civil service examination when he wanted a public job. That was probably the worst suggestion, in some ways, that was ever made in Albany, but Mr. RICHTER'S is well within sight of it.

INEQUALITIES OF TAXATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Leonard Tuttle is respectfully informed, in regard to my article on "equal taxation," that the quoting of Mr. Thomas G. Shearman's opinion does not dispose of the matter of the known inequalities of taxation that exist. The question is still a most vital one. His further assertion that "the personal tax is a huge failure," and that it is "a premium on perjury and a punishment on truthfulness," I would not be willing to accept as by any means true. Nor can his final positive declaration that "the law is a disgrace to the State" or that "it is the duty of all good citizens to help to wipe it off the statute books" be accepted as emanating from a citizen who is himself "good" or animated by a sincere desire to promote the wellbeing and prosperity of his State.

I strongly suspect that he is a mortgage owner himself, or that his interests are affected by the said tax, for his opinions are evidently not those of an unprejudiced mind, as shown clearly in his most untrue statement that "it almost confiscates the property of the truthful, straightforward, and honest and permits those who are willing to perjure themselves to go scot free."

Has Mr. Tuttle ever heard of any man who has returned a true statement of his taxable property to the Assessor being ruined thereby? Will he attempt to show that a tax, which only asks from him so small a part of what he receives from the borrower without the risks that attend ordinary business, is an injustice, while the man upon whose shoulders rests the burden of meeting the entire taxation often of an unproductive and often valueless property, that must be constantly improved and made available as a means of support for himself and his family, must toil all the harder to meet the 6 per cent. or the 5 per cent. which the law allows the money lender to charge merely for the use of money which he can frequently obtain for half those rates?

I repeat, and I think actual conditions bear me out in my former statement, that a light tax upon the known toiler and man of small means, who only possesses a moderate share of worldly wealth, and a heavier tax upon the speculator, the banker, and the corporation, in accordance with the magnitude of their possessions and the ease with which they are acquired, and a graded income tax upon all men having fixed salaries, unaffected by the course of regular business such as the paid employes in all municipal, State, and National positions, the clergy and other Church officials and dignitaries, professors, teachers, and other salaried officials in the educational, charitable, and religious organizations of the country would very largely augment the receipts of our governing bodies, and ease the burdens resting upon the poor and hard-working citizens of our country.

A. W. LYMAN.
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 28, 1901.

THE BANK TAX BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are you strictly correct in your editorial of to-day on "The Bank Tax Bill"? You say the bill imposes "an annual tax of 1 per cent. of the actual value of the shares of stock" of all State and National banks in the State when you say that the effect of such a tax will be to reduce the earning value or dividend-paying power of the Chemical Bank shares to 3.15 on the market value of the stock. Does this very moderate sum which the bill calls for as the proper amount a bank should pay toward the cost of State Government really become such a source of loss and "confiscation" as your article would lead an average subscriber to your paper to believe?

I sincerely hope you credit your readers with a better mind than that which would accept your theory that an annual taxation of 71.817 would at once cause a shrinkage in share value of $1,767,000, or say about twenty-five times the sum the bank has paid.

Or are you "juggling with figures"?

The effect on the Chemical Bank would be simply that the enormous surplus that has accumulated since its organization will merely be reduced by a little less than $72,000. Dividends to shareholders will not be affected in the slightest degree, or need not be. They may still receive their $150 per share. They may still enjoy the fruits of their toil (!) free from being molested or made afraid. This tax merely calls for an assessment of $23.93 out of a market value of $4,000, or three-fifths of 1 per cent. on the value of the shares. Even this need not come out of his dividend, as the surplus will stand it perfectly well, the tax requiring only the difference between a surplus of $8,881,700 and $8,591,883 to meet it. Trust the bank officials not to charge this to the stockholders individually.

Is not this making "much ado about nothing"?

A. W. LYMAN.
Baltimore, Jan. 28, 1901.

THE WRAPPING PAPER QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The spitting nuisance having been ably discussed in your columns without touching the wrapping paper question, quite as important as the floors of public places, I think the Board of Health should take up this phase of the subject and learn something of the habits of the clerks of groceries, bakeries, and delicatessens. It will be observed, almost invariably, that these people wet their fingers with spittle in taking up a sheet of wrapping paper, not excepting the unabsorbent paraffine paper, the moisture nearly every time coming on the bread, butter, or other food. It was but a few days ago at a high-class grocery not far below Harlem River that, in addition to this nuisance, a clerk deliberately used his earspoon, made an effort to clean it with his thumb and finger, and then, putting them on the lump of butter while removing it from the tub with the knife.

Another matter should receive attention—that of consumptives occupying flats over and contiguous to places of business for the distribution of food; for, if sensitive people refuse to buy their newspapers in a store where consumption is known to exist and sputa is known to contaminate the distribution, it may be presumed that the dust from the contaminated flats injures the stock and wrapping paper of groceries, &c.

New York, Jan. 28, 1901. B. H. C.

THE LAW AS TO THEATRES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue you published a letter on box office abuses, which, theoretically speaking, suggested an excellent remedy. Practically and legally, however, it could amount to no more than a suggestion. Theatres, whatever interest the public might have in them, are private property. A manager can refuse admission to any one, whether with or without cause. Even where a person has peaceably entered a theatre, the manager may lawfully eject him therefrom, and only be liable for a breach of contract. This is true irrespective of the statement, which is generally printed on tickets, that they are merely personal licenses to enter the theatre, and may be revoked by the management. How, then, can the Legislature interfere in the regulation of this private property? Under what theory or law can it compel the theatrical management to stamp tickets with any special price? They cannot be bound by any scale of prices. Such a law would come within the constitutional prohibition against depriving persons of their property without due process of law.

As to compelling the management to keep a chart or plan of the seats, stating which are sold, since the law is as I have stated it to be, the fallaciousness of such a proposition is obvious. Our friend cannot contend that a manager could be obliged to show his receipts for the evening to every stranger, and yet could refuse him admission to his theatre. No, our friend's suggestion would not hold if tested in court, as it most certainly would be.

The only manner in which it could be carried out would be to arrest the speculators, on the theory that they are within the constitutional prohibition against gambling, or that they are engaged in a lottery, not knowing whether the purchaser would be admitted to the theatre; and thus bringing themselves within the rule laid down by our Court of Appeals that when any pecuniary consideration is paid and it is to be determined by chance what and how much he who pays money is to receive for it, that is a lottery. This suggestion is, I admit, somewhat far-fetched, but it may serve our purposes. A BOHEMIAN.

New York, Jan. 28, 1901.

BLAMES THEATRE MANAGERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to add a few words regarding the "Box-Office Boor." "A Three-Nighter" praises the Empire employe. Recently I had occasion to purchase seats at that theatre and was very rudely treated, and only through the courtesy of the manager did I get anything at all. My experience has taught me that the Garrick and Daly's are the theatres where patrons receive the most polite attention. The Bijou and Wallack's are fairly good, likewise the Herald Square and Criterion, Broadway and Knickerbocker. But the Manhattan, Empire, and Casino ticket sellers seem to think they are doing the public a personal favor to take the money. As for Weber and Fields, a prospective purchaser is almost insulted if he dares ask for anything nearer than the twelfth row.

The one remedy for this evil is to stop the ticket speculation. But don't strike at the poor speculator; he is not to blame. Compel the managers to be satisfied with the regular ($2) price. I have been told that several of the speculators pay $2.25 for their pick of seats, and that the managers "stand in" with them. A REGULAR.

New York, Jan. 27, 1901.

BOY'S ACT IN CRUEL DILEMMA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That is a very pathetic story in to-day's TIMES about the boy who left the drowning girl whom he did not know to save the life of his friend. You say that the question whether his conduct was right or wrong is not a simple one. I think that, looked at simply, it is. Precedents for his action are not to be looked for in the annals of skating, but in every phase of human life since the world began, since men or women left all others to come to the aid of those they loved, with physical or moral support, with strength of arm or mind, with help of weapons or wit or good name or money, in business or in battle. This is the first impulse in average humanity, and it is probably more right than any argument can prove or disprove.

But let us look at the case on its unsentimental side. One human life is as valuable as another until reason to the contrary appears, and a life, like any other thing whose value is known, is to be preferred to one whose value is not. Then surely the boy was justified in preserving a life that he knew to be valuable to himself and to others rather than one about which he knew nothing.

Furthermore, as this courageous youth is probably too young and too much overwrought to realize that the mere fact of the question being open to discussion justifies his action in so sudden and cruel a dilemma, and as you say that he is "half mad with doubt as to whether his conduct was right or wrong," I trust you will take care that he sees this, either by printing it or otherwise, so that his anxiety may get what tempering it can from the sympathy of at least one person who can give a reason for his writing. H. A. C.

New York, Jan. 28, 1901.

WALLS OF TALL BUILDINGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the problems of tall buildings in to-day's issue is, to my mind, very instructive to lay readers. Such questions intelligently presented are vital and valuable, since they touch the housings of our commercial populace—only secondary in importance to their domestication "after hours."

The walls of these buildings are not high, however, but practically only from story to story, say twelve feet or so, where the wind strikes them with any force. Where there is a facing of stone or terra cotta on the fronts it should be anchored to the metal in each story. We often see several stories being built independently, and it is perfectly logical to build from the cornice downward.

The cyclone which visited St. Louis some years ago made no impression on several first-class office buildings in its track, and I believe that there is so great an elasticity in a metal frame as to defy the effect of any earthquake liable to come hereabout.

The main thing to care for is the metal frame. Every precaution should be taken to prevent oxidization, for this is the danger of its ultimate deterioration.

LYNDON P. SMITH.

New York, Jan. 28, 1901.

The Weekly Sunday School Lesson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to add my word of praise to the many I am sure you must be receiving regarding the masterly expositions of the Sunday school lessons that appear in your Saturday's issue. My Sunday work compels me to read many comments on the same subject. In none do I find the clearness, the fullness, and the depth of thought as in these articles in THE TIMES. Especially am I pleased at the high note the author strikes on such subjects as the atonement and the divinity of Jesus Christ. In these days, when so many hold Him up as a mere teacher, it is refreshing to hear these certain sounds that "truly this is the Son of God."

J. M. B.

Baltimore, Jan. 28, 1901.

Hypnotizing the Bosses?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has "Boss" Platt been hypnotized as well as "Boss" Croker by the Metropolitan Railroad trust? It would certainly seem so when he favors John D. Crimmins for Mayor, who, it is well known, is one of the magnates of this unpopular trust. If Mr. Platt forgets, the public does not, that Mr. Crimmins was a supporter of Tammany until he lost the city work through McNaughton & Co. Tammany was as bad then as it is now; therefore, it appears that Mr. Crimmins, if he is sincere now, subverted principle to personal interest. Hence, if elected Mayor, how could the public expect him to do otherwise in regard to the Metropolitan Trust. It is evident that "Boss" Platt has been hypnotised or knows so little of city affairs as to make his judgment unworthy of consideration. A candidate for Mayor should be a man without any axes to grind through which he could use his office for his own aggrandizement and profit. CITIZEN.

New York, Jan. 28, 1901.

Mr. Smith's Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bishop Potter in a lately published address, told his hearers how much better they did "abroad," for there any one aggrieved, or with news he thought of public interest, just wrote to The Times, and everything was set to rights, or words to that effect. Now let the New York public recognize their TIMES as the organ of the kickers and others who would see reform, and perhaps results may follow as good as they do abroad, don't you know.

Your journal of yesterday on its editorial page spoke of a Mr. Smith and his bill relating to taxation, and gave the good news "it is not likely to pass." The bill in its many discreditable features is a copy of the California Tax Law which has done more to drive capital out of that State, to decrease its population, to increase its perjurers, and generally to make it a back number, than its many other crank laws together. H. B. C.

New York, Jan. 29, 1901.

A Business Method Not Appreciated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will any one sympathize with me in my efforts to discourage a popular method of selling books, tickets, &c.? Whenever goods are sent to me with a polite request to return if not desired, I make it a rule not to take them. If this goes on much longer, the dry goods houses may dump velvets and clothes upon us, "to return if not wanted." There is no reason why I should be forced either to take goods or go to the trouble of writing that I do not wish them. I have received large bail tickets, which were to be "returned if not wished," and for which I had no envelopes. I have had social registers and other books dumped on me in this way, and I am supposed to keep them carefully in a safe place, until a month or two later some one finds it convenient to call for them. MADISON AVENUE.

New York, Jan. 28, 1901.

Car Companies and Expectoration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Smallpox may ravage the city from end to end and every disease under the category of contagious, but, packed like herrings in barrels, the public will continue to ride in surface, elevated, and steam railroads because the dear corporations own the law makers of both parties body and bones. The railroads of the United States spend thirty million dollars a year in bribing Judges, packing conventions, controlling Legislatures, and Congress.

The man who chews tobacco can remove his quid when he enters a car; the man afflicted with catarrh cannot prevent expectorating, nor the man with bronchial trouble, nor the dreaded consumptive. The fetid breath of all interchanged in close proximity in these sardinelike public conveyances is far more dangerous than all the expectoration in the world. There are 200,000 cases of grip in New York, the bulk of which probably was caught by the close contact in crowded cars.

Newspapers of all shades of opinion should get a move on them and agitate and agitate to stop car crowding, fining passenger and company alike and compelling companies to provide spittoons. They can well afford it.

The Boadway cable road is capitalized for $2,225,000 per mile and can be duplicated for $100,000 a mile, so enormous is the watering of stock to reduce percentage on dividends and avoid just taxation.

WILLIAM SAUL.

Jersey City, Jan. 28, 1901.

Would Provide Spittoons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial about the enforcement of the laws against spitting suggested to me that the only way to prevent public expectoration is not to prevent it, but to provide for antiseptic, hygienic spittoons on all public conveyances, and at short intervals on the streets.

The prevalence of catarrh causes the spitting. If the catarrh germs are kept out of the air and the disease diminishes, which causes a good deal of unpleasantness, the first cost would be more than repaid. Correction is always better than repression. W. McA. JOHNSON.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 28, 1901.

"Is That So?"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The smallpox excitement has subsided, and the grip seems to be on the decrease, but there is one epidemic in New York from which there is apparently no hope of relief. I refer to the asking of that tiresome and meaningless question, "Is tha-at so?" As the old song hath it, "Where e'er I go, where e'er I roam," (within the confines of this city,) I seem to hear nothing else. When I first arrived I asked me after my arrival here, I was somewhat indignant, fancying my veracity impugned, but since learning that it has no meaning whatever, I am only wearied by its constant repetition.

Cannot some leader of fashion be prevailed upon to substitute some other senseless saying just for the benefit of those listeners who are not to the manner born? It would at least be a change.

CLARA MARSHALL.

New York, Jan. 29, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Lottery of Marriage.

An Atchison girl boasted a few years ago that two men were so anxious to marry her that she drew straws to see which she would take. She drew the wrong straw.—Atchison Globe.

As It Strikes an Ohio Man.

"I wonder what was the first thing that King Edward did after he knew that he really was King?"

"Ordered some new calling cards, I s'pose."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Part.

"Ever in amateur theatricals?"

"Just once."

"What part did you take?"

"Me? I took all the abuse. I was stage manager, you see."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Somewhat Costly.

"Let's kill time!" exclaimed the fair young girl, as she gazed out of the window on the softly falling feathery flakes.

"Kill time?" replied her steady company, inquiringly.

"Yes; sleigh it."

He had to do it, though it took all his accumulation of pelf since Chrisimas.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THE BABY'S SMILE.

From The Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

Like to a floweret freshly set
Where Spring its revels keeps,
Above his cradle's coverlet
The baby's visage peeps.
Dear sleeping bud of promise!

And as he sleeps his dewy lips
Are wreathed in a smile,
And all his sweet pink finger tips
Clutch at the air, the while.
How far his thoughts are from us!

Perhaps in that celestial land,
Which he forsook for earth,
Once more he walketh hand in hand
With angels, shares their mirth,
And joineth in their frolic.

Perhaps, adown some fragrant aisle
Of Slumberland where he—
Here Nurse looks in, and notes the smile
And restless hands. Quoth she:
"Poor child! He's getting colic."

SOCIETY AT CHARITY BALL

Annual Function at the Waldorf a Brilliant Spectacle.

Three Generals Take Part in the Grand March—Some of the Beautiful Costumes and Their Wearers.

The Charity Ball, which is now a social institution, took place last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. New York society takes an active interest in the Charity Ball. The boxes are quickly sold, and each year a very substantial sum is realized by the committee for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. One of the features this year was the taking of boxes by some of the popular dancing classes, such as the Knickerbocker, the Wednesday Cotillions, the Bachelors and Spinsters, and others. The army and navy were particularly well represented, and fashionable people were there in large numbers.

There is very little to describe in a Charity ball. The locale makes a little difference, but that is all. Some years ago it was held at the Metropolitan, and then Carnegie Hall was tried, and eventually the Waldorf-Astoria. Here, as in several previous years, the entire ballroom suite was utilized. The patrons had the use of the private entrance on Thirty-third Street, as is done at the Assemblies. The large ballroom was reserved for the general dancing and the Myrtle Room and Astor Gallery for promenading.

There were no decorations. There never are any at a Charity Ball. The old familiar legend "Charity" burned brightly in electric lights over the platform where the patronesses sat.

The only drawback to the affair was the absence of Gov. Odell, who could not be present. The ball was quite punctual, and it was a little after 10:30 when the grand march began, followed immediately by the quadrille d'honneur, which opened the festivities of the evening. At that time the rooms were very well filled, and the occupants of all the boxes had arrived, and presented a brilliant sight. The very absence of palms and floral decorations accentuated the beauty of the gowns, and the ballroom itself, with its paneling and skilfully combined colors, was found to be a very excellent background.

The grand march was opened and led by the Floor Committee, walking four abreast, followed by the Board of Governors of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Then the three Generals—Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Gen. George Gillespie, and Major Gen. Brooke—marched abreast, Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Gillespie being in civilians' clothes and Gen. Brooke in full uniform.

The following was the order of the marching of the Board of Governors, who walked in pairs:

Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan and Mrs. William Kingsland.
Mrs. William C. Egleston and Mrs. Thomas Hicks.
Mrs. Robert Nicol and Miss Patterson
Mrs. George Lewis Gillespie and Miss Hunt.
Mrs. Frederick N. Goddard and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind.
Mrs. Joseph Stickney and Mrs. William Barbour.
Mrs. E. Pope Stanton and Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin.
Mrs. Henry Mills Day and Mrs. Joseph Milbank.
Mr. William C. Egleston and Mrs. Perry.
Dr. Allen Mason Thomas and Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff.
Dr. Marcus M. Tully and Mrs. Mittendorf.
Dr. C. Churchill Carmalt and Mrs. Tully.
Dr. Mittendorf and Mrs. J. Burling Lawrence.
Dr. Thomas Southworth.
Mr. John A. Hadden and Mrs. Berkely Lawrence.
Mr. Francis P. Magoun and Mrs. David Meriwether Milton.
Mr. Gano S. Dunn and Mrs. Francis P. Magoun.
Mr. James Clarke McGuire and Mrs. Samuel Spencer.
Mr. Alfred Lee Manierre and Mrs. Alfred Lee Manierre.

The march was from the small reception room into the great ballroom and around the room. Immediately following the march came the quadrille, which was witnessed by a large audience of beautifully gowned women and black-coated and white-gloved men. After the last figure of the quadrille had been danced the orchestra began a Strauss waltz, and in a minute the floor was crowded with couples, dancing to its bewitching measures.

One individual point of this Charity Ball above all others was the presence of so many young people. This Winter they have almost usurped the general entertaining, and last evening they were greatly in evidence.

Following are the names of the men who composed the committee:

Henry C. Adams,
Guy Van Amringe,
Charles Appleton,
Grosvenor Atterbury,
S. D. Babcock, Jr.,
J. Insley Blair,
Walter Coles Cabell,
Arthur E. Coe,
Douglas Campbell,
Edward Nicoll Crsby,
J. D. W. Cutting,
George Parmly Day,
Harry V. Day,
John Ross Delafield,
Edward H. Delafield,
Bayard Dominick, Jr.,
A. L. Doremus,
Gano S. Dunn,
J. H. Falconer, Jr.,
William P. Field,
William Foulke,
Arthur Goadby,
R. T. Goldsborough,
Lawrence L. Gillespie,
William Greenough,
John A. Hadden, Jr.,
Erskine Hewitt,
Loring T. Hildreth,
De Ruyter Hollins,
R. T. Rabbitt Hyde,
Renwick C. Hurry,
Langdon Irving,
Frank Johns,
Thomas C. Kinney,
E. Victor Leow, Jr.,
E. L. Lewis,
E. D. Litchfield,
Heth Lorton,
James C. McGuire,
W. H. McLaughlin,
D. Meriwether Milton,
Oscar Fitzland Moore,
Rudolph Neeser,
Stephen P. Nash,
Grosvenor Nicholas,
W. H. Owen, Jr.,
Edward C. Parish,
Wainwright Parish,
Mansfield Patterson,
Howell C. Perrin,
Harry Twyford Peters,
E. Ashton de Peyster,
Franklin A. Plummer,
K. Van Rensselaer, Jr.,
T. J. G. Rhinelander,
H. F. Robbins,
Col. W. H. Rowe, Jr.,
A. Schermerhorn,
Schuyler Schieffelin,
Henry Schroeder,
Burritt H. Shepard,
Eugene Southack,
H. Tuthill Spence,
I. L. Stevens,
George H. Sullivan,
Richard Swartwout,
Dwight W. Taylor,
E. L. Tinker,
William A. Watson,
R. W. G. Welling,
Evart Jansen Wendell,
Leonidas Westervelt,
W. H. Wheelock,
Dr. Crosby Whitman,
Arthur S. Wily,
Arthur King Wood.

Among the many box holders were:

FIRST TIER.

2—Mrs. Leeds.
8—Mrs. F. M. Dick.
4—Mrs. J. S. Stursberg.
5—Mrs. T. H. Hubbard.
6—Mrs. Van Doren.
7—Mrs. Ira Barrows.
9—Mrs. R. Gilbert.
10—J. Sayer Martin, George C. Boldt.
11—H. D. Auchincloss, Sam Sloane, Jr.
12—J. D. Archbold.
13—Mrs. H. Sanford.
14—Mrs. Wm. Moir.
15—Mrs. H. F. Dimock.
16—Mrs. P. Edwards.
17—Mrs. C. B. Ward.
18—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.
20—Dr. E. M. Culver.
22—Mrs. J. H. McFadden.
24—Mrs. A. D. Juilliard.

SECOND TIER.

32—Mr. J. H. Browning.
34—Mrs. H. C. Coe.
36 and 38—Knickerbocker Dancing Class.
35—A. Fryibils.
37—Mrs. R. H. Lane.

FLOOR BOXES.

A—Mrs. Jos. Stickney.
B—Mrs. E. I. Berwind.
C—Miss Hunt.
D—Mrs. Henry Eno.
E—Mrs. H. Parish.
F—Mrs. J. Reynolds.
G—Mrs. M. C. D. Borden.
H—Mrs. W. W. Ladd.
I—Mrs. Stewart Duncan.
L—Mrs. Wm. I. Gibson.
M—Mrs. D. Bacon.
P—G. De Almagro.
R—Mrs. W. C. Egleston.
S—Mrs. W. N. Kingsland.

Among the handsome gowns worn were those of:

Mrs. John Lawrence, changeable silk in opalescent tints, embroidered with clusters of cherries and trimmed with point lace; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Charles Russell Leaycraft, deep red velvet, with lace.

Mrs. Henry W. Poor, white panne velvet with lace; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, white satin veiled with black lace, and turquois ornaments.

Mrs. Francis D. Millet, yellow silk with lace

Miss Janet C. de Kay, white satin covered with chiffon and lace.

Miss Helen W. Stevens, white taffeta veiled with white chiffon.

Miss Millet, rose-colored satin and chiffon.

Mrs. George Boldt, white brocade, diamond necklace, and aigrette.

Mrs. John Boothby, butter colored panne velvet trimmed with Chantilly; pearl, and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Edward Shaw, black lace over silk embroidered in gold, and diamond necklace and tiara.

Mrs. Robert Nicoll, white brocade, with silver embroidery and trimmings.

Mrs. Emerson McMillan, turquois blue satin, lace trimmed.

Miss Leaycraft, white silk with white lace, and trimmed with small white roses.

Mrs. John S. Martin, black velvet with lace, diamond ornaments.

Miss Mary L. Houston of Philadelphia, pink chiffon over silk, pearl ornaments.

Mrs. Stanford White, white satin and lace, diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney, vivid green satin draped with tulle of same shade.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind, pink liberty satin trimmed with pink chiffon.

Mrs. C. C. Moore, blue velvet trimmed with lighter blue.

Mrs. Lewis Whitin in pale gray liberty satin and lace.

Miss Maria Delafield, jetted black net.

Miss Ella de Peyster, pale pink satin.

Miss Grace Henop, yellow satin, tulle trimmed.

Mrs. Sidney Craven de Kay, pale blue velvet with trimmings of white satin and lace.

EMERALD ASSOCIATION BALL.

About $6,000 Realized for the Brooklyn Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums.

The sixty-third annual ball of the Emerald Association was the occasion for a brilliant gathering at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening.

The decorations were on an elaborate scale. The boxes were massed with greens, and about the proscenium arch and balconies trailing vines were suspended.

American Beauty roses added the note of color, while amid the foliage hundreds of canary birds piped and whistled, their voices mingling with the music of the orchestra. The musicians were placed on the stage, the back of which was completely hidden by a wall of palms. A concert preceded the dancing. Miss Mary Louise Clary sang, and a male quartet rendered several selections. Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band provided the music.

A feature of the entertainment that evoked much enthusiasm was the drill by 250 boys from St. John's Home. An ovation was also given to the boys' band from the same institution.

The dancing began at 11 o'clock, and the ball was in full swing an hour later. Many beautiful costumes were worn, and the ballroom, with several hundred couples on the floor, presented a picture of extreme beauty. Supper was served in the assembly rooms, which were also decorated with palms and roses.

The ball was given in aid of the Brooklyn Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, and it was estimated that about $6,000 were realized for the charity.

Among those in the boxes were Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough; James Shevlin and Mrs. Shevlin, John Guilfoyle, Commissioner of Buildings; James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Savings Bank; Commissioner of Charities Adolph H. Goetting, Assistant Corporation Counsel Luke D. Stapleton and Mrs. Stapleton, ex-Senator Eugene F. O'Connor, Miss O'Connor, Miss Virginia O'Connor, and Miss Josephine O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Broadway Rouss, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Gilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. William Cromwell, Judge William A. Hurd, Judge and Mrs. John J. Walsh, Judge John Courtney, exSheriff William J. Buttling, Edward H. Langdon, and James J. Byrne.

MAY BUY MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

Possibility that W. K. Vanderbilt May Be Able to Purchase It for the Duchess of Marlborough.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—There is a great deal of surmise as to what disposal will be made of the King's late residence. Both the King and Queen Alexandra are devoted to Sandringham, so his Majesty will probably retain that place, but it is thought that Marlborough House will be given up.

In the event of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York not desiring to reside at Marlborough House, it is considered likely that William K. Vanderbilt will purchase the place for his son-in-law and daughter, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.

The main wing of Osborne House will, it is expected, become the residence of Princess Beatrice, (Princess Henry of Battenberg,) in her capacity as Governor of the Isle of Wight. The other part of the house will be reserved for the King.

It has been frequently reported that the repurchase of Marlborough House for the family from which the building takes its name is "the dream" of the Duchess of Marlborough.

The house is one of the finest palaces in London. It was built by the great Duke of Marlborough. It was bought by the Crown in 1817 for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, subsequently King Leopold I. of the Belgians. Queen Adelaide, widow of William IV., lived in Marlborough House before the Prince of Wales occupied it.

GERMAN PAPER'S DISCOVERY.

Says King Edward Was in a Hurry to Pay Back to the Kaiser a Loan of $5,700,000.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The Vorwaerts (the Socialist organ) to-day printed a remarkable story to the effect that Emperor William's sudden departure for England was not only due to a desire to bid farewell to his dying grandmother, but still more to the Prince of Wales's urgent wish to settle a private debt to the Emperor before ascending the throne.

This debt, the Vorwaerts asserts, amounted to 24,000,000 marks, ($5,700,000) which Emperor Frederick, immediately after ascending the throne, loaned to the Prince of Wales in order to place the latter in a position to pay accumulated debts to that amount. The loaned money, it is further asserted, was part of the savings, amounting to 56,000,000 marks, left by Emperor William I. Count von Stolberg, then Minister of the Imperial Household, the Vorwaerts also says, vainly opposed the paying out of the 24,000,000 marks, and thereupon resigned.

In official circles here the Vorwaerts's story is characterized as a ridiculous hoax.

The Kaiser Not in Debt.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—From the most trustworthy sources it is ascertained that there is no foundation whatever for the rumors frequently appearing in the German press that Emperor William is largely indebted to Herr Krupp and other German capitalists. On the contrary, the Kaiser is not only without debts, but he is saving money yearly for his children.

GERMAN-BRITISH FRIENDSHIP.

Russian Press Alarmed at the Evidences of It—Mixed Comment in Berlin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—The newspapers here comment lengthily on Emperor William's appointment as a Field Marshal of the British Army. The Svet says:

"The appointment and the naval display at Spithead demonstrates the offensive and defensive character of the Anglo-German alliance. It is now clear that Mr. Krüger was not received at Berlin because Germany needed the alliance of Great Britain in order to assume a predominating position in the Balkans, Asia Minor, and the Far East."

The Svet considers the rapprochement distinctly injurious to Russia.

The Bourse Gazette is of the opinion that another stage has been reached on the road which is leading Germany into the arms of Great Britain, "who is now hunting for alliances instead of boasting of her splendid isolation."

The Novosti regards as fantastic the idea of an Anglo-German alliance being a "panacea for sick England," and doubts if the alliance is practical, or if the directors of German policy entertain the schmes ascribed to them.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Regarding the appointment of Emperor William as a Field Marshal of the British Army, the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten says:

"It is gratifying that the excellent relations which King Edward has always fostered with the Czar find a complement in the good, friendly, personal relations between Emperor William and the ruler of England."

The Post says:

"This spontaneous mark of honor proves that the suggestion of certain papers that the coolness between the Prince of Wales and the Emperor would not be without influence on the relations between the two countries is destitute of all foundation."

The Berliner Tageblatt says:

"A man like the Emperor will know, when a fitting occasion appears, how to breathe life into his position of a Field Marshal of the British Army, which, in itself, is purely ornamental. It may fairly be affirmed without exaggeration that Emperor William to-day is the most popular man in England, and there is no need to add that the fact is to the advantage of the 100,000 Germans living under the British flag and otherwise bound to Great Britain by the closest commercial ties."

At the same time there is much head-shaking in regard to Emperor William's alleged Anglomania, and the whole tenor of his world policy, which, however, without the good-will of Great Britain, is generally recognized as an impossibility.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—King Edward's speech to Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany, when investing him with the insignia of the Order of the Garter, is approved on all sides as furnishing additional proof of the friendly relations between the new monarch and Emperor William.

Americans in Constantinople Meet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 29.—The Americans in Constantinople met to-day at the United States Legation, under the Presidency of the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Lloyd C. Griscom, and adopted a resolution of sympathy with the royal family and people of Great Britain proposed by Dr. Washburn. The resolution concluded as follows: "We are proud to share in the mother country's admiration and affection for Queen Victoria, and we owe her a special debt of gratitude because of her unvarying sympathy with and friendship for our own country."

DUKE OF CORNWALL ILL.

Is Suffering from the German Measles—Court Doctors in Attendance.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Duke of Cornwall and York has been confined by illness to his room at Osborne House since Thursday.

The malady from which the Duke is suffering is the German measles; and this, The Court Circular announces, is the explanation of his failure to visit Emperor William on the anniversary of the latter's birthday and of his absence from the ceremony of investing Crown Prince Frederick William with the insignia of the Order of the Garter.

Sir Francis Laking, for many years surgeon to Queen Victoria, is attending his Royal Highness. Sir James Reid is also in attendance.

THE KING BACK IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—King Edward and the Duke of Cambridge arrived in London at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A large crowd welcomed the King at Victoria Station. For the first time since his accession the King's train yesterday was preceded by a pilot engine.

His Majesty was vociferously cheered on his way to Marlborough House.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain was among the King's visitors in the afternoon.

King Edward received Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain, and several other members of the Cabinet later in the afternoon. He will hold a Privy Council at St. James's Palace to-day to sanction finally the arrangements for the funeral, and will then return immediately to Osborne.

Salutes to be Fired at Manila.

MANILA, Jan. 29.—Gen. MacArthur has issued orders that all duty throughout the division, excepting the necessary guard and field duty, be suspended the day of Queen Victoria's funeral. At reveille a National salute will be fired, and single guns will be fired half hourly between sunrise and sundown, when a salute to the union jack, of forty-five guns, will be fired.

May Be Master of King's Household.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Gen. Sir Dighton M. Probyn (Controller and Treasurer of the Household of the Prince of Wales since 1877) is mentioned as likely to succeed Lord Edward Pelham-Clinton as Master of the Household. The office is in the personal gift of the King.

German Command for King Edward.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The Militair Wochenblatt, the official army organ, announces that Emperor William has appointed King Edward VII. to be Chief of Queen Victoria's Dragoon Regiment of the Guard.

MEMORIAL SERVICES HERE.

Four to be Held Simultaneously on Saturday Afternoon.

Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul General, and head of the committee having in charge preparations for memorial services to be held here by members of the British community, announced late yesterday the date and place of some of the various services.

The principal service will be held in Trinity Church at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday. Admission will be by ticket only, and the doors will be thrown open at 2 o'clock. Ticket holders are requested to be in their seats by 2:45 o'clock. So great has been the demand for tickets that no further applications can be considered. Similar services, for which no tickets will be required, however, will be held at the same date and hour at St. Paul's Chapel, St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, and in Grace Church. In Brooklyn there will be a union service of Congregationalists at 3:30 o'clock in the Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street and Spencer Place.

A service at which a requiem will be sung will be held at 10:45 Friday morning at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in Forty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue. At 11 A. M. on Saturday services will be held at St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and on Sunday there will be a service in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At 8 o'clock Sunday evening the order of the Sons of St. George will hold memorial services at St. James's Church.

Sir Percy Sanderson states that owing to the large number of applications for tickets of admission to Trinity Church, he is unable to personally reply to all. He states that no further applications for tickets can be considered.

Exchanges Will Be Closed.

At a special meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday it was decided to suspend business Saturday in respect to the late Queen Victoria, whose funeral takes place on that day. The Consolidated Exchange will also close. This action rescinds the previous action, taken some days ago, resolving to close only from 10 A. M. to 11 A. M. on the morning of the funeral.

FLAG RESOLUTIONS SHUT OFF.

Municipal Assembly Did Not Wish to Embarrass Mayor Van Wyck.

The sessions of both branches of the Municipal Assembly were adjourned precipitately yesterday because of resolutions introduced by members requesting Mayor Van Wyck to lower the flag to half-mast on the City Hall as a tribute of respect to Queen Victoria. Councilman Stewart M. Brice had a resolution prepared. He spoke to some of the Tammany members before the meeting, and the result was a hurried conference. Councilman Oakley, the Tammany leader, tried to induce his fellow-member not to offer the resolution, because it would embarrass Mayor Van Wyck. During this discussion Councilman Murray said he wanted to go home, and moved to adjourn. The resolution which Councilman Brice rose to introduce was as follows:

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect, the Mayor is hereby requested to lower the flag, at least over the Council Chamber, to half-mast until after the funeral of her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

The session of the Council lasted only five minutes. Enough members were present to transact business, but the Tammany members did not want to listen to the scathing remarks which Councilman Brice was ready to make. After the meeting Councilman Brice said:

"Some of these people will find that there are gentlemen in the City of New York in a short time. I think this flag episode is a disgrace to the city."

At the session of the Board of Aldermen the Tammany members also heard of the proposed introduction of the resolution, which would embarrass Mayor Van Wyck. It was in the possession of Alderman Oatman. A resolution authorizing the expenditure of $313,000 for a pumping station in Jerome Park was passed. A few minutes before 3 o'clock Alderman Muh moved that the board adjourn. There was a vigorous protest from many of the members, who did not understand the political move.

A resolution was on special orders to be considered at 3 o'clock, but in a few seconds President Woods banged his gavel and declared the meeting adjourned. Alderman Oatman acknowledged he had a resolution in his pocket that he wanted to introduce, so as to put the members on record as to whether they favored keeping the flag at full mast on the day of Queen Victoria's funeral.

REQUIEM OVER FATHER MAHONEY

Three Hundred Priests Chant the Office of the Dead.

A requiem mass was celebrated yesterday morning in the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Brooklyn, over Father P. Mahoney, the rector of the church, who died on Saturday. The body lay in state from 6 to 10 o'clock Monday night, in a black cloth-covered casket, on a catafalque placed in front of the sanctuary. The dead priest was robed in mass vestments of purple, his arms crossed on his breast, and his hands held his rosary. Several hundred members of the parish and friends of the dead priest took a farewell look at his face. When the church doors were closed the members of the various societies connected with the church kept watch at the bier for the remainder of the night.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the office of the dead was chanted by nearly 300 priests, representing every church in the diocese. At the requiem mass the celebrant was Mgr. John D. Barrett; deacon, the Rev. Daniel Cherry; sub-deacon, the Rev. James F. Higgins, and master of ceremonies, the Rev. Father Lyle. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John L. Belford. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Hostesses refrained last evening from giving any dances which might have conflicted with the Charity Ball. There were a great many dinners, however, the guests at which went afterward to the ball. This afternoon luncheons and bridge parties are quite in the lead, and this evening there is a small dance, to be given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb for Miss Frederica Webb, and a de Reszke night at the opera.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are to give three dinners during the month of February, the first of which will take place on the 2d. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have cards out for a dinner this week, as also have Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane. Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting have cards out for three dinners, to be given on Feb. 8, 13, and 19, respectively.

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The wedding of Mrs. Henri M. Cutting and John Lorimer Worden took place yesterday at Palm Beach, Fla., in the Episcopal Church Bethesda-by-the-Sea. It was a very quiet affair, and only a few friends of the bridal couple were present. The wedding had been arranged to take place first in New York, but the illness of one of the children of the bride changed these plans. On Monday evening Mrs. Cutting gave a large dinner. Among the New Yorkers at Palm Beach at present are August Belmont, Oliver Bird, Heyward Cutting, and Mr. and Mrs. George B. Magoun.

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The Prince and the Princess Brancaccio are booked to sail to-day on the Oceanic. They have been in this country since early Summer. The Princess, who was Miss Field, was a Lady in Waiting to the now Dowager Queen of Italy. She has not been reappointed by the new Queen. During her stay in this country the Princess was in mourning for King Humbert, and afterward for her kinsman, Mr. Field, who died in Paris in the early Summer. She was seen at the opera several times, the last occasion as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane.

On the same ship with the Prince and the Princess Brancaccio will be the Count and Countess de Langier-Villars, (Miss Livingston.) The Count and Countess go to France for the Winter and Spring, but they are to return next Summer, and they will be at Bar Harbor, as usual. Other passengers booked will be Sir Martin Conway, the explorer; J. W. Appleton, Miss Rita H. de Acosta Stokes, J. W. Rathbone, and Howard Cary.

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Funeral services were held yesterday at the residence of the Misses Lee, 127 East Twenty-first Street, for Mrs. Darrell Jeffries, who was Miss Anne Lee. Mrs. Jeffries was married a short time ago, and her death was peculiarly sad. The Misses Lee have lived for many years in the house on Twenty-first Street, which faces Gramercy Park, and they have a large circle of friends.

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The old report that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are to purchase Marlborough House is being revived, now that there seems some uncertainty as to its disposition.

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To-day brings three important weddings, the first of which is to be celebrated at noon in Grace Church by the Rev. Dr. Huntington. It will be that of William H. Dixon, son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Dixon, (Miss Evelena F. Babcock,) and Miss Josephine W. Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Williams. (Miss Sarah W. Peters.) Miss Williams will have six bridesmaids. One of these, her cousin, Miss Helen Taggert, came over from England with her mother for the ceremony. Miss Louisine Peters and Miss Evelyn Parsons, cousins of the bride, are also to be bridesmaids, and the other three are the Misses Florence Vanderbilt Twombly, Marion Fish, and Anna Dodge. Woodward Babcock will be his cousin's best man, and the ushers selected are Samuel D. Babcock, Jr., cousin of the bridegroom; Richard T. Williams, Jr., brother of the bride; Maxwell Stevenson, Searle Barclay, Jr., Bradish Johnson, Jr., Francis K. Stevens, Frederic Kernochan, and H. H. Hollister, Jr. The bride will be given away by her father, Richard T. Williams, Sr. The ceremony will be followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 4 West Fifty-first Street.

The second wedding will be that of Edward Somerville Jaffray, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Jaffray (Miss Emma Harris) of Willowbrook, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and Miss Marie Ceballos Hewitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hewitt of Ardsley-on-the-Hudson. It will take place at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon at 22 West Fortieth Street, the house leased by the Hewitts for the season. Father Van Rensselaer will perform the ceremony. It will be a small wedding, and will be followed by a reception. The maid of honor is to be Miss Juanita Hewitt, sister of the bride, and three other sisters, the Misses Antoinette, Bessie, and Edith Hewitt, are to be bridesmaids. Mr. Jaffray's brother, Reginald Jaffray will be best man, and the ushers are to be John Jaffray, Hollis H. Hunnewell of Boston, Tracy Dows, and William P. Burden, Jr. Mr. Jaffray has built a cottage at Ardsley, opposite the grounds of the Ardsley Golf Club, and he and his bride will make it their home.

The wedding of Robert Chetwood Beatty, son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Beatty, (Miss Hetty Bull,) and Miss Jean Burlingame, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Burlingame, (Ella F. Badger,) is to take place at 4 o'clock in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, and the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector of the church, will officiate. A number of invitations have been issued for the ceremony, but the reception which is to follow it at the residence of the bride's parents, 22 East Seventy-eighth Street, will be very small and for relatives and intimate friends only. Miss Burlingame's bridesmaids will be her sister, Miss Constance Burlingame, and Miss Charlotte Gannett of Cambridge, Mass. Frederick Anson Burlingame, a brother of the bride, will be Mr. Beatty's best man, and the ushers are to be Grosvenor T. Nicholas, Francis Minot Weld, Clarence Storm, Edmund E. Robert, Weston Spies Gales, and W. Gedney Beatty, a cousin of the bridegroom. After their honeymoon trip the young couple will reside at 50 East Seventy-sixth Street.

***

This afternoon Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson of 11 West Thirty-eighth Street will give a luncheon for her sister, Mrs. George T. Linsley, and receptions will be given by Mrs. Henry Sedley and her daughters, the Misses Eleanor and Barbara Sedley, of 127 East Thirty-first Street; Mrs. Clarence Peil of 119 East Thirty-sixth Street, Mrs. Walter Jennings of 56 West Fifty-seventh Street, Mrs. Edward H. Ripley and Miss Ripley of 76 Park Avenue, and others. The Southampton Bridge Whist Club will have its semi-monthly meeting, and in the evening there will be, besides the Webb dance, dinners to be given by Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr., of 18 West Thirty-eighth Street, and others.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones of 13 West Fifty-first Street gave last night the final dinner of a series of six, of twenty covers each. The table was decorated with liberty roses and ferns, and the guests included Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Stuyvesant Le Roy, and others.

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The cold and biting winds of the past few days are hastening the departure of many New Yorkers to the Southern resorts, and a number are hurrying away. Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor intend leaving New York on Saturday next for Aiken. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will leave for their plantation on the coast of North Carolina on Feb. 15, and many others are preparing to go to warmer climes.

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Mme. Marya Blazejewicz, the Polish pianiste-composer, and Miss Louise Desta, soprano, are to give a piano and song recital in the east room of the Waldorf-Astoria at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon.

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Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia have cards out for a vaudeville dinner on Feb. 5. This is the celebration of their tin wedding. It will be a very large affair, and will be given at their residence, 1 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Miss Astor's Reported Engagement.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—No confirmation can be obtained here of the reported engagement of Miss Pauline Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor, to the Duke of Roxburghe, which has been rumored here for some time past. Both parties have refused to discuss the matter.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 29.—W. C. Schermerhorn is having improvements made to his villa, and Lispenard Stewart, Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Frederick Pearson are also having their cottages improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss are at the Muenchinger-King Cottage. They have come here to inspect the improvements to their estate.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells will take a cottage next Summer, as their new villa will not be ready for occupancy.

The implements and stock on the farm owned by the late Ward McAllister will be sold at auction. This is the farm where so many brilliant social functions were given in years gone by.

The Warren place in Narragansett Avenue has been let to A. Lanfear Norrie of New York for next season.

It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Seth B. French will take the Fearing cottage, in Narragansett Avenue, for next season, and that L. L. Lorillard contemplates purchasing the Stevens villa in Bellevue Avenue, opposite the Casino.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage entertained at dinner this evening the Secretary of the Navy, Representative and Mrs. Newlands, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackey-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Cropper, Mr. and Mrs. Merriam, Representative Lovering and Miss Lovering, Dr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Vanderlip, and Miss Edith Patten.

Senator and Mrs. Scott gave their first entertainment of the season this evening. They were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Elkins, wife of Senator Elkins.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Jan. 29.—Capt. and Mrs. Phineas T. Robinson celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at East Patchogue last night. The couple were married by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, who then had charge of the Patchogue Congregational Church, on Jan. 28, 1851, and they have lived since then on the homestead where Capt. Robinson was born. Mrs. Robinson was the daughter of Capt. Jesse Rogers of Eastport. Capt. George Robinson of East Patchogue, who was best man at the wedding fifty years ago, was present at the celebration last night.

THE REV. H. R. HAWEIS DEAD.

Famous London Preacher and Author Expires After an Illness of One Day.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Rev. Hugh Reginald Haweis, incumbent of St. James's, Marylebone, died this afternoon. He preached twice on the subject of Queen Victoria on Sunday, and was stricken with illness yesterday. He became unconscious, and remained so throughout the day.

To a very large number of Londoners the death of the Rev. Hugh Reginald Haweis will seem like the loss of a personal friend. He possessed, more perhaps than any other of the well-known English preachers, the art of endearing himself to his audiences, of making them hang on every word he uttered. The broadest of broad Churchmen, he occasionally gave vent to opinions which shocked other ecclesiastics, but in so great personal esteem was he held he escaped censure for utterances for which another man would have been brought sharply to book.

Mr. Haweis was born in 1838. He was educated at Cambridge, but before he took orders he had seen active service as a volunteer in Garibaldi's army. In the final campaign which brought about the liberation of Italy he displayed great heroism, and at the siege of Capua exposed himself so carelessly that he nearly lost his life.

On returning to England Mr. Haweis was ordained, and went at once to work in London. Soon afterward he married Miss Mary Eliza Joy, daughter of the late S. M. Joy, the artist. Mrs. Haweis has herself made a name as an artist and writer on art.

In 1866 Mr. Haweis became incumbent of St. James's, Marylebone, which position he held till his death. The story of his activities in connection with his pastorate can hardly be told in any detail. He made St. James's one of the most popular churches in London; he started the famous "evenings for the people"; he formed a choir unsurpassed in the United Kingdom, and made his church a power in the agitation for various social reforms.

But Mr. Haweis was a good deal more than an able and popular clergyman. He was a musician, an author, a lecturer, and editor. His book, "Music and Morals," has run through many editions. He lectured all over England, and in various parts of America. He came to this country as the delegate from the Anglican Church to the Parliament of Religions at Chicago, and was Lowell lecturer at Boston in 1885. Ten years later he went on a preaching and lecturing tour round the world.

As editor of Cassell's Magazine, Mr. Haweis proved that he possessed even other gifts, and afterward he edited the series of classics known as "Cassell's World Library." He wrote various volumes of essays on subjects ranging from cremation and vivisection to the music of Eastern peoples and tobacco. He frequently preached in Westminster Abbey, and whenever he was announced to do so the building was crowded.

The story of the resignation by Mr. Haweis of the Chaplaincy of the Twentieth Middlesex Rifles was a famous one in its day, but it is now old enough to bear repetition. An afternoon parade service had been arranged, and the streets were lined with people. At the last moment the commander declared that the weather being showery, he had decided that the troops should not turn out. Mr. Haweis thereupon got into his pulpit and resigned the Chaplaincy, telling his astonished congregation that he considered it no honor to belong to a corps which could not go out without umbrellas.

COUNT GOURKO IS DEAD.

He Made a Great Reputation by Leading Russian Troops Across the Balkans in the Winter of 1878.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—Field Marshal Count Gourko died to-day on his estate at Scharow, near Tver.

Count Joseph Vassilyevitch Gourko was one of the most distinguished Generals of the Russo-Turkish war, and commanded the vanguard of the imperial army. On June 25, 1877, with a detachment of cavalry and a single battery, he took by assault the strongly occupied town of Tyrnovo. On July 5 he occupied Kazanlyk and the village of Shipka, and after occupying and defending the passes of Shipka, Hanko, and others, he, with Gen. Radetzky, traversed the Balkans in the middle of the Winter snowstorms and frosts, and led the victorious troops into the fertile valleys beyond, thus occupying Sofia, Philippopolis, and Adrianople. This hazardous and almost impossible feat of traversing the Balkans in midwinter will forever be regarded as one of the greatest deeds performed by the soldiers of Russia, and it has been immortalized in military history as "Gourko's Raid."

Count Gourko was of Lithuanian origin. He was born in 1828, a descendant of a race of patrician soldiers. At the age of fifteen he was enrolled in the corps of imperial pages, and three years later received his commission as Lieutenant in the hussars of the Imperial Guard. Promotion followed rapidly until 1867, when the Emperor named him Major General. In 1874 he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant General. At the conclusion of the war with Turkey he was made a Count, and in

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:12	Sun sets	5:15	Moon sets	3:47

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	3:30	Gov. Isl'd	4:22	H. Gate	8:18
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	4:28	Gov. Isl'd	4:50	H. Gate	6:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Barbados, and Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grangense, North Brazil		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Mexico, Yucatan, via Havana and Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Capt. Bennett, Gibara, &c.		12:30 P. M.
Vaderland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Minnehaha, London		2:30 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
New York, Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	
Aller, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow		12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp		
Ciudad de Cadiz, Genoa, Barcelona, &c.		
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Consuleo, Hull		
Etruria, Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Georgian, Liverpool		
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaffir Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Parana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		9:00 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London		8:30 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Prins Fridrik Hendrik, Haiti, Venezuela, British and Dutch Guiana, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Uller, Martinique, Barbados, Demerara, St. Kitts, &c.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here to-day at 6:30 P. M. for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 19, and up to Feb. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. (Supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Feb. 13.) Mails for Papeiti, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 13 for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 13 up to Feb. 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Feb. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 30.

Alexandra, Stettin, Jan. 8.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 17.
Bellarden, St. Lucia, Jan. 20.
Clavendon, Gibraltar, Jan. 7.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 28.
Critic, Dundee, Jan. 13.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 24.
Finance, Colon, Jan. 22.
Gleneek, St. Michael's, Jan. 18.
Glengarry, Gibraltar, Jan. 14.
Glenshiel, Glasgow, Jan. 17.
Lemnos, Rotterdam, Jan. 8.
Mavromo, Swansea, Jan. 14.
Matanzas, Havana, Jan. 23.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 25.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Jan. 10.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Jan. 11.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Jan. 16.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Jan. 26.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 29.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Jan. 15.
Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 19.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 23.
Vala, St. Lucia, Jan. 20.
Wells City, Swansea, Jan. 12.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

Barcelona, Halifax, Jan. 28.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 26.
Elumeneese, Para, Jan. 20.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 30.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

Alama, Galveston, Jan. 26.
Bulgaria, Houlgne, Jan. 22.
Ciudad de Cadiz, Havana, Jan. 27.
Consuelo, Hull, Jan. 20.
Dresden, Bremen, Jan. 20.
Georgian, Liverpool, Jan. 19.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 31.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

Clan Colquhoun, London, Jan. 19.
Dromelzier, Huelva, Jan. 18.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 1.
Jupiter, Algiers, Jan. 16.
Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 26.
Manitea, Hamburg, Jan. 18.
New York, Southampton, Jan. 26.
Westernland, Southampton, Jan. 28.

SUNDAY, FEB. 3.

Burgundia, Gibraltar, Jan. 20.
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 29.
Exeter City, Swansea, Jan. 19.
Hekla, Christiansand, Jan. 20.
La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 26.
Minneapolis, London, Jan. 24.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Jan. 24.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 2.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Jan. 24.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Jan. 20.

Notice to Mariners.

PENSACOLA EAST BAY LIGHTS.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Feb. 20, 1901, the following-named lights, in Pensacola East Bay, will be changed as described below:

White Point Light.—This light, about 1½ miles southeasterly from White Point, will be changed from fixed red to fixed white, without other change.

Middle Beacon Light.—This light, on the westerly side of the channel in Pensacola East Bay, about 2¼ miles N. ¾ E. from White Point Light, will be changed from fixed white to fixed red, without other change. (L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 1 of 1901.)

Escribano Point Light.—This light, about 1 mile northwesterly from Escribano Point and at the entrance to Blackwater Bay, will be changed from fixed red to fixed white, without other change.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 178, Nos. 966, 969, and 1,000, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Seventh Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 70.

Arrived.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Brunsma, Rotterdam Jan. 17 and Boulogne-sur-Mer 18th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 11:16 P. M.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Wilhelmi, Genoa Jan. 16, Naples 17th, and Gibraltar 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Edenbridge, (Br.,) Appleton, Stettin Dec. 28 and Shields Jan. 4, with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Hilligien, (Br.,) Pulford, Yokohama, &c., Oct. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Antwerp Jan. 9, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Oneida, Staples, Georgetown, S. C., Jan. 24 and Wilmington, N. C., 26th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Jan. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Havana, Robertson, Havana Jan. 26, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Lowe, London Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 P. M.

SS John Bright, (Br.,) Wyness, Genoa Dec. 27 and St. Michael's Jan. 14, with sugar to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Finnland, (Ger.,) Bothe, Cienfuegos Jan. 20, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 29, 9:30 P. M., west, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Anna, (Aust.,) for Dunkirk.
SS California, for San Juan.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Rio, for New Orleans.
SS Roraima, (Br.,) for St. Thomas, &c.
SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) for Naples, &c.
U. S. transport McClellan, for Porto Rico.
SS Absenburn, for Philadelphia.
SS Arnold Luyken, (Ger.,) for Shanghai.
SS Alsacia, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Premier, (Br.,) for Wilmington, N. C.
SS Anapa, (Br.,) for Bombay.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Alliance, for Colon.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston, &c.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York for London, passed Scilly at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Loesewitz, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Antwerp at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Melbourne, (Br.,) Capt. Bennington, sld. from Sydney, N. S. W., Jan. 25.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. King, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Glamorganshire, (Br.,) sld. from Pascoe-ocan for New York Jan. 25.

SS Helmfeld, (Ger.,) Capt. Eisfeld, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Jan. 27.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Filkins, sld. from Palermo for New York Jan. 28.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, sld. from Hull for New York yesterday.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, from Bremen for New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard today.

SS Queen Olga, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York via Colombo, arr. at Batavia previous to yesterday.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Dalidorf, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New York for Avonmouth, passed Lundy Island today.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from Hamburg and Boulogne for Plymouth and New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

United States Army transport Wright, Capt. Baker, from New York for Manila, arr. at Bermuda to-day for coal.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, from Santos via St. Lucia for New York, arr. at Bermuda to-day for coal.

SS Adra, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from Huelva for New York, arr. at St. Michael's previous to to-day.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN E. QUAINTANCE.—Schedules of John E. Quaintance, foreign manufacturers' agent at 106 Spring Street, show liabilities $26,781, nominal assets $19,633, actual assets, $13,144.

W. E. SMITH COMPANY.—Judge Truax of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the W. E. Smith Company, dealer in dairy and farm products, formerly at 78 Warren Street, and appointed William H. Blain permanent receiver. He was appointed temporary receiver on Aug. 31, 1899.

JOHN W. THOMS.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an execution against John W. Thoms, dealer in cigars at 1,295 Broadway, for $983 in favor of George L. Storm and others for cigars sold to him, and has placed a keeper in charge to take the receipts. Mr. Thoms has been in business there since Sept. 1, 1895.

SOL. BECHER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Sol. Becher, manufacturer of waists at 506 Broadway, show liabilities $17,571 and nominal assets $15,241, consisting of real estate $12,500 and accounts $2,741. The real estate is a house at 159 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, mortgaged for $12,000, leaving an equity of $500.

REINHARDT & CO.—Judge Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed George C. Bodine receiver for the Reinhardt & Co. Corporation, formerly dealers in dry goods at Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, on the application of Herman C. Steinhoff, who obtained a judgment against the concern for $405 on Nov. 26 last.

WALCOTT & MURRAY.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has placed a keeper in charge of the saloon at 111 West Thirty-first Street under a rwit of replevin against Walcott & Murray for $200 in favor of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company and an execution for $381 in favor of Acker, Merrall & Condit. Walcott & Murray opened the place last June, and they dissolved partnership in October last, Mr. Walcott continuing. He is a well-known pugilist.

UNION CLOAK COMPANY.—Judge Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Thomas F. O'Connor receiver for the Union Cloak Company, formerly at 40 Lispenard Street, in a suit brought by Ray B. Brill, who obtained a judgment against the company for $503 on Dec. 7 last, and the receiver is appointed pending this suit. It was stated that the company is not in active business, all the assets having been transferred to the Union Cloak and Suit Company, William A. Butts being President of both concerns.

DAVID M. WILLIAMS.—A meeting of the creditors of David M. Williams, doing business as D. M. Williams & Co., dry goods department store, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy George C. Holt, at 34 Pine Street. Five hundred claims were filed, of which Frank & Lequin filed 350, aggregating $82,000. Morris B. Arnold was elected Trustee. It was stated that the assets have been converted into cash, and the receiver has $90,000 cash in hand. The liabilities are $170,500.

Out of Town.

FRANK M. and FAY MCC. BILLING.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $25,000 against Frank M. Billing, doing business as Josiah Morris & Co., bankers, at Montgomery, Ala., in favor of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, for the amount due on two sight drafts to the Hanover National Bank of this city, given to A. W. Morriss, Assistant Treasurer of the railroad company, which was not met at maturity. It was served on a bank here. The Sheriff also received an attachment against Fay McC. Billing for $4,404 in favor of the Bank of Commerce of Louisville, Ky.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN H. WETZEL.—John H. Wetzel, grocer and butcher at 227 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,125 and assets of $1,281, consisting of stock, $500; fixtures, $650, and accounts, $131. He has been in business two years.

COTTON EXPORT AND IMPORT COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Cotton Export and Import Company, dealer in Japanese goods at 330 Broadway, by the following creditors: Goodyear Vulcanite Company, $128; Henry D. Jacobs, $129, and the Blaisdell Paper Pencil Company, $535. It was alleged that the company committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Dec. 28.

GOTTLIEB BROTHERS. — Herman and Samuel L. Gottlieb, who compose the firm of Gottlieb Brothers, shirt manufacturers at 99 Greene Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $18,238, and nominal assets $12,078, consisting of stock, $1,500; accounts, $8,887; fixtures and machines, $915; notes, $133; cash in bank, $57; goods in hands of a contractor, $806. They began business on Feb. 1, 1899, claiming a cash capital of $5,000. Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson receiver of the assets.

GEORGE S. NOYES.—George S. Noyes, dealer in trunks, bags, and leather goods at 21 West Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $38,896, due to 130 creditors, and nominal assets $22,047, consisting of stock, $18,000; show cases and fixtures, $1,500; leasehold of 21 West Twenty-third Street, $2,124; accounts, $356; wagon, $65; cash, $2. Mr. Noyes's life is insured for $10,000 in favor of H. A. Hutchins, who holds it as security for payment of the rent of the store. Mr. Noyes has been in business since February, 1898; he became financially embarrassed in July last, and compromised with his creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, payable in six, twelve, and eighteen months, and the first payment is now due. Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Walter P. Long receiver of the assets.

Carley Bankruptcy Testimony.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—Further testimony was taken to-day by Referee Frederick W. Leonard in the hearing of the bankruptcy petition filed by Francis D. Carley, the ex-banker and promoter. Treadwell Cleveland of the firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman of New York conducted the questioning on behalf of the creditors. He was merciless, and at times Carley became embarrassed. The lawyer tried to ascertain from Carley what his private means were since last May. Carley maintained that he had not any and that anything he had had since then was held by him as trustee. He accused Cleveland of resorting to pettifogging business by the questions he asked, but Cleveland laughed at him.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has granted discharges in bankruptcy to F. Tennyson Neely, book publisher, formerly at 114 Fifth Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Oct. 21, 1899, with liabilities of $330,331, and to John Elmore Du Bois of the Electropolse Company, formerly at 1,123 Broadway, whose liabilities were $31,000. The discharge to Mr. Du Bois is only for his individual debts and not for partnership debts.

Discharge in Bankruptcy Denied.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has denied a discharge in bankruptcy to Raphael Aizenman, manufacturer of albums, of 100 and 102 Grand Street, whose liabilities were $18,387.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANNENBERG, Moses—The H. B. Claflin Company	$342
AVALLONE, or Damato, Frances—G. Stolz	316
ARCHBOLD, Ellen, and the American Bonding and Trust Company of Baltimore City—H. H. Lyman, as Commissioner, &c.	1,954
ANCHER, John—United Electric Light and Power Company	26
AUL, Joseph S. and Max—Gilbert Manufacturing Company	29
BEYER, Bernard—The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	3,014
BLADEY, Samuel—John Corell and another	508
BROWN, James—Louis H. Stroh and another	1,878
BROWN, James—Louis H. Stroh and another	1,516
BROWN, James—Louis H. Stroh and another	1,080
BADER, Emil—D. P. Winne Company	25
BRUSS, Minnie, administratrix, &c.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	108
BELL, Thomas H.—P. Goldman	400
BATES, Charles S., Jr.—Howard & Co.	184
BEECKMAN, Gilbert L.—S. McMillan	69
BERGHOLZ, William R.—J. F. O. Meyer	88
CAMPBELL, Carmeline—H. F. Hoefler	12
CALDER, Thomas B., and Philip Alexander—J. Jordis	803
CONDICT, Silas A.—E. Turner	715
CARPENTER, George H.—Continental Hygeia Ice Company	40
COHEN, Max—New Amsterdam Gas Company	22
CLAYTON, Patrick J., and John Hunt—D. O'Connell, administrator, &c.	448
CASSIDY, George H.—F. L. Siegel	1,040
DALY, William H.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	20
EMRICH, William—C. Wolf, trustee	100
FOX, Peter—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	68
FISHER, Julia G.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
FOGERTY, Elizabeth, as administratrix—Union Railway Company of New York, costs	103
FRANK, Louis, and Michael M. Keshin—The Metropolitan Savings Bank	436
FRANK, Louis, and Michael M. Keshin—The Metropolitan Savings Bank	437
FRIEDLINE, Alvina—Bedford Park	182
GOODSPEED, Benjamin F. and Jane P.—J. H. Loehmann	73
GREENWOOD, Fred—J. L. Churchill	36
GOODWIN, James H.—H. Garner	233
HENNESSEY, Daniel F.—J. J. White	70
HARRISON, John—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
JACOBSON, Isaac—New Amsterdam Gas Company	26
JOHNSON, August—E. A. Trouton	802
JOHNSON, August—E. Burke	800
KAUFMAN, Charles—New Amsterdam Gas Company	29
KORNGUT, Sarah—New Amsterdam Gas Company	41
KEHOE, John—The E. J. Markey Company	304
KORLER, Andrew—A. J. Roberts and another	150
KNAGGS, Robert L.—E. Smith and others, trustees, &c.	268
KATZ, Isaac—William Breen	200
KRINKEL, John—George Dressler	45
LOPEZ, Manuel—M. P. Kohlberg	365
LEHMAN, Hugo—F. Birdsall, costs	70
LOUIS, Jacob—Brilliant Sign Letter Company	48
LOEWY, William L., and Mary A. Ten Eyck—M. P. Burnman	1,797
MARSHALL, Susie A.—S. Seelig, costs	571
MOERSFELDER, Louis F.—A. J. Roberts and another	118
MOORE, Mabel M.—E. Weber and another	90
MANDELSTEIN, Morris—L. B. Hasbrouck, receiver, &c.	608
McMARTIN, A. M.—S. A. Dusenbury	1,379
McGUINNESS, Mary A.—S. Feist	1,243
O'HANLON, Philip F.—J. S. Bache and others	305
OVENS, John—W. T. McGraw	46
PETTINGIL, Henry B.—H. Wilden	198
PARSONS, Frances E.—A. A. Vantine & Co.	55
POPPESCH, Mary—J. Levy	40
PACE, George A.—T. C. Cliff	201
PACE, George A.—T. C. Cliff	478
RIDLER, George—Emma Weiss	100
STEIN, Isaac—M. B. Edinger and another	77
SOMMER, Jacob—Louis Bachrach	137
SPINELLI, Frederico and Angelo—L. Savino	111
STEVENS, C. Amory—H. F. Conway	611
SMITH, Elizabeth—R. E. Allen	123
TWELVETREE, Anna—J. H. Woodbury, costs	23
UPDIKE, Peter—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
VIELE, Charles G.—C. H. Van Buren and another	1,013
VINCENT, Harold G. and Martha C.—E. Ehrlich	397
WATSON, Sarah G., executrix, &c.—M. E. Richards	110
WALCOTT, Joseph—Acker, Merrall & Condit	381
WASHINGTON, George—C. D. Cruikshank	783
ZUESENITZ, Berthe—J. Lefetra	75
SCHEURER ARCHITECTURAL WOODworking Company—William Breen	115
COLUMBIA DISTRIBUTING COMPANY—D. P. Dillinger and others	290
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—J. Leicht	431
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—J. Leicht	715
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—Leopold Leicht	714
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—Theresa Sommer	715
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—James Boyd, executor, &c.	902
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—F. M. Kingsbury and others	950

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.12
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.50
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	19.75
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	13.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.80
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@71¾c; No. 2 red, 75¼@76½c; No. 2 corn, 30¼c; No. 2 yellow, 27¼c; No. 2 oats, 24¼c; No. 3 white, 26¾@27½c; No. 2 rye, 51@52c; fair to choice malting barley, 40@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.73¼@1.74; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.74; prime timothy seed, $4.85; mess pork, per barrel, $13.90 @$14; lard, per 100 lb, $7.45@7.57½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.30@7.37½; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25 @$7.35; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.27; sugars, cutloaf, $6.29; granulated, $5.45; confectioners' A, $5.50; off A, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $11 @$11.25.

COTTON.—It was not a lively day on the local Cotton Exchange, nor were there sensational new developments in connection with the January deal. The talent was suspicious throughout and slow to take on new responsibilities while the January manipulation was in progress. The speculative public quietly settled accounts and withdrew in order to be on the safe side. There were all sorts of sensational and conflicting rumors in circulation concerning the purposes of the bull clique, but these lacked substantial backing and failed to more than keep the market in a fever of unrest and uncertainty. On the first call the feeling was about steady, with the general list unchanged to 2 points higher, after opening at an advance of 20 points, scored an additional bulge of 40 points on the initial call. Soon afterward a jump to 11.75 occurred, but later there was a reaction to 11.50 under profit taking by local longs. By noon another spasm of covering had advanced that option to 11.65, around which it swung until the last hour, when there was a quick rise to 12.50 and a break to 11.85. The later months were listless and stuck tenaciously to about the closing figures of yesterday. Any notable advance invariably brought out long stuff, while any decline of importance started generous buying for a rally. The South was a fair Summer buyer, this being chiefly hedges against sales of spot cotton to exporters. Wall Street covered near month shorts, and went long of the July and August positions. The early cables from Liverpool were about as expected, and before the close that market displayed tolerable stability on Continental support. Receipts considerably overtopped expectations, and led to some nervousness on the part of holders in the morning. But estimates for much smaller receipts to-morrow dispelled this uneasiness in the afternoon. The semi-weekly interior-town figures were not sufficiently out with predictions to have special effect upon the market. Reliable private telegrams stated that Fall River parties had shipped 4,500 bales of cotton to New York shorts and had loaded 3,500 bales more. In Baltimore spot cotton jumped up 2 cents on urgent demand from New York. In 12 months, or to a parity with prevailing quotations here. The other Southern spot markets remained about unchanged. The New York stock increased something over 9,000 bales, to about 80,000 bales. Some 20,000 bales additional were looked for before delivery day. The inspection department of the New York Cotton Exchange reported 28 gangs of weighers and samplers at work in warehouses, and expressed the belief that the department would be able to inspect fully 10,000 bales per day from now on. Express shipments of cotton to New York reached 608 bales; steamer arrivals in the immediate future were estimated at about 18,000 bales. It was reported that several thousand bales had been taken from a New York steamer about to sail for Liverpool, the owner being able to secure a very handsome profit by selling to parties here at the prevailing abnormal prices. The close was barely steady, with January net 80 points higher, and other months 2 points higher to 7 points net lower. Spot cotton closed dull and irregular with quotations unchanged on the basis of middling unland and 12c for middling Gulf. Sales, 605 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, unchanged, at 9¼c; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 9 5-16c; Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 9 7-16c; Charleston steady, unchanged, at 9¾c; Wilmington steady, unchanged, at 9½c; Norfolk nominal, unchanged, at 9¼c; Baltimore dull and nominal, 2c advance, at 12c; Augusta steady, unchanged, at 9⅝c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 9¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	11.25	12.50	11.25	11.85@12.00
February	9.45	9.47	9.40	9.40@9.42
March	9.35	9.40	9.35	9.37@9.38
April	9.30	9.30	9.25	9.27@9.28
May	9.29	9.30	9.25	9.27@9.28
June	9.23	9.25	9.21	9.18@9.20
July	9.25	9.26	9.18	9.18@9.19
August	8.95	8.96	8.90	8.88@8.91
September	8.47	8.47	8.45	8.44@8.46
October	8.23	8.23	8.20	8.21@8.23
November	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.13@8.15

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29, 4 P. M.—Spot Cotton—Limited demand; prices, 1-32d lower; American middling fair, 5 12-16d; good middling, 5 17-32d; middling, 5 7-16d; low middling, 5 9-32d; good ordinary, 5 1-32d; ordinary, 4 25-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 5,200 bales American. Receipts, 10,000 bales, including 3,800 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, January, 5 22-64d value; January and February, 5 20-64@5 21-64d sellers; February and March, 5 17-64@5 18-64d sellers; March and April, 5 15-64@5 16-64d sellers; April and May, 5 13-64@5 14-64d buyers; May and June, 5 12-64d buyers; June and July, 5 9-64@5 10-64d buyers; July and August, 5 7-64d buyers; August and September, 4 58-64d buyers; September, 4 58-64d buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 37-64d nominal; October and November, 4 30-64d nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market responded easily to bull news yesterday, and with a fair demand from shorts, advanced ½@⅝c during the session, closing not far from the best point of the day. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 91¼c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 89¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87½c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 84½c; No. 2 red, New York, 81¼c, store; No. 2 red, New York, 81¾c afloat; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 81¾c, to arrive; No. 2 hard, New York, 81¾c, scarce.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 73¾c; January, 73¾c; May, 74¾c; July, 74c; No. 2 hard, 71@71¼c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 37c; January, 37c; May, 37¾c; July, 38¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 26c; January, 26c; May, 20@20¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 29.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 76¾c; May, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 74¾c; May, 77¾@78¼c; July, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 64¾@70¾c; No. 3 Spring, 56¼@63¼c. Corn—36¼c. Oats—26¼@26c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 29.—Wheat—Cash, 75¾c; May, 75¾c; July, 76¼@76¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72¼@73¼c. Flour and Bran—Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 76@76½c; No. 2 Northern, 72@73c. Rye—Firmer; No. 1, 52@52¼c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 58@59c; sample, 41@57c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted at $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.00@$19.50, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2.15@$2.20. Rye Flour—Dull; fair to good, $2.80@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Steady; kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.40 as to brand. Bagmeal—Quiet; fine white and yellow, $1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed—Dull; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.75@$19; city bran, $17.50@$18; cornmeal, $25; linseed oil cake, $27.75; corn oil cake, $10; hominy chop, $17.25; oilmeal, $28.25.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
May	80 13-16	81 5-16	80 11-16	81¼
July	80½	81	80½	80¾
Corn—				
January	48½	48½	48¾	48½
May	44½	44⅝	44½	44½
July	44⅛	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
Lard—				
January	..	..	..	$7.80

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SARA POST JONES, as general guardian of Frances Coster Jones, an infant, Plaintiff, against JACOB D. SEWMAN, Louise M. Howe, Christopher J. Doody, F. W. Devoe & Co., Albert S. Adler, Leon Adler, Acme Glue Co., Aaron French, Southern National Bank of New York, The First National Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; Lewis Luckenbach, The Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh, J. Walter Thompson, The Youghiogheny Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; The First National Bank of Rochester, Pennsylvania; First National Bank of Braddock, Pennsylvania; William P. Durands, Franz O Matthiessen, The Oriental Bank, Thomas F. Gaynor, William E. Allen, Mary Allen, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, defendant's real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff; Theresa Smith, Edmund J. Hutchings, Lucy S. Hutchings, his wife; John Wigg, Mary Wigg, his wife, the names "John" and "Mary" being fictitious, defendants' real Christian names being unknown to the plaintiff; Thomas J. Murtha, Mary Murtha, his wife, the names "Thomas" and "Mary" being fictitious, defendants' real Christian names being unknown to the plaintiff, and Julia Russell, Defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 24, 1900.

HURRE & DUTTON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Louise M. Howe, Albert S. Adler, Acme Glue Co., Aaron French, The First National Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; The Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh, The Youghiogheny Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania; The First National Bank of Rochester, Pennsylvania; First National Bank of Braddock, Pennsylvania; First National Bank of Homestead, Pennsylvania; Julia Russell.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, and the original summons and complaint were filed in said County Clerk's office on November 24th, 1900.

Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

GEORGE F. MARTENS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Post Office and office address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HENRY WELLBROCK, plaintiff, against JOHN HENRY WELLBROCK, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Jacob John Wellbrock, deceased; Leonora H. Wellbrock, wife of the said John Henry Wellbrock; Herman Jacob Wellbrock, Henry Frederick Wellbrock and Louisa Wellbrock, his wife, William Henry Wellbrock (if living) and Kate Wellbrock, his wife, (or widow;) Mary Wellbrock, John Michael Wellbrock and Herman Wellbrock, and the devisees and legatees of the said William Henry Wellbrock, if the said William Henry Wellbrock died leaving a last will and testament, bequeathing or devising any share or interest of, in or to the mortgaged premises sought to be foreclosed in this action, and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming any interest in or lien upon said mortgaged premises; Michael J. Sullivan, Elizabeth J. Childs, Elizabeth J. Childs, and Christine Bladel, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 20th, 1900.

GEORGE F. MARTENS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Post Office and office address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, William Henry Wellbrock, (if living,) and the devisees and legatees of the said William Henry Wellbrock, if the said William Henry Wellbrock died leaving a last will and testament bequeathing or devising any share or interest of, in, or to the mortgaged premises sought to be foreclosed in this action, and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming any interest in or lien upon said mortgaged premises:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 17th, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, and the original summons and complaint were filed in said County Clerk's office on November 24th, 1900.

Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

GEORGE F. MARTENS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Post Office and office address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N.Y. d10-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK as Trustee under the last will and testament of CLIFFORD CODDINGTON, deceased, plaintiff, against ALMA LOUISE LARNER, individually, and as executrix of the last will and testament of Clifford Coddington, deceased, Louise A. Coddington, Clarence H. Mc Coddington, James I. Coddington, Caroline Gladys Coddington, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Committee of the Estate of said Alma Louise Larner, defendants.—Summons.—The plaintiff desires the trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 6th, 1900.

EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

To the defendant, Clarence H. M. Coddington: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 29, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on December 18th, 1900.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1900.

EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York. Ja2-1aw6wW&f13

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—DAVID W. COONS, plaintiff, against HENRY RHORER, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 4th, 1901.

FELIX JELLENIK,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

To the Defendant, Henry Rhorer:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 26th day of January, 1901.

Dated New York, January 26th, 1901.

FELIX JELLENIK,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

ja30-1aw7wW

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE H. CHURCH, Plaintiff, against NEINA MAY WOLFE VAN DER SANDT, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

To Neina May Wolfe van der Sandt, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated December 29, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in said county on December 29, 1900.—Dated New York, December 29, 1900.

SHEARMAN & STERLING,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 44 Wall Street, New York City. Ja2-1aw6wW&f13

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—DAVID W. COONS, plaintiff, against HENRY RHORER, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1900.

WILDER & ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Cedar St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Allerton Merritt, the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of January, 1901, and on that date filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

WILDER & ANDERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. aw7wW

Summonses.

THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT STUART and SUSAN W. DUNCAN, plaintiffs, against UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as trustee under the last will and testament of William Whitewright, deceased; Annie Stuart Leeds, Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds, Whitewright Stuart, Ruthven Whitewright Stuart, Annie Duncan Watson, William Whitewright Watson, Mai Duncan Watson, Stuart Duncan, Susan Duncan, Elizabeth W. Dunscombe, Duncan Dunscombe, Jeannie B. Duncan, and Amy L. Duncan, defendants.—Plaintiffs desire trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 27th, 1900.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, William Stuart Whitewright Leeds and Whitewright Stuart: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of January, 1901, and filed on that day with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja9-1aw6wW&f20.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MAGDALENA ALLOVON and CLARA A. BAAB, plaintiffs, against ALEXANDER RIESZ, defendant.—Summons.—With Notice.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Novr. 3, 1900.

HENRY SCHMITT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Post office address and office, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of six thousand two hundred and twenty-four 14-100 dollars, with interest from November 19th, 1894, and with costs of this action.

HENRY SCHMITT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To Alexander Riesz, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1900.

HENRY SCHMITT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 140 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. j2-1aw6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—DAVID W. COONS, plaintiff, against HENRY RHORER, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 4th, 1901.

FELIX JELLENIK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

To the defendant, Henry Rhorer:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of January, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 26th day of January, 1901.

Dated New York, January 26th, 1901.

FELIX JELLENIK,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

ja30-1aw7wW

Surrogate Notices.

MUIR, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John M. Raynor, Herrick Jagger Raynor, Harriet H. Benjamin, Charles L. Raynor, Mary C. Rogers, John E. Raynor, Addison Raynor, Harriet H. Raynor, Eliza Hubbard, George A. Smith, Annie R. Rose, William C. Raynor, John G. Raynor, George C. Raynor, Nathan S. Raynor, Walter S. Raynor, Sarah R. Ketcham, Alice Hawkins, Charles W. Raynor, Hetty Nicholas, John M. Stevens, Nancy Pelletreau, Herbert F. Stevens, William Taylor Raynor, Mary F. Hildreth, Laura G. Woodruff, John F. Raynor, William A. Raynor, Sarah T. Overton, Theodore Terry, Ellen Grace Raynor, Erastus W. Raynor, Elihu Jotham Raynor, Daniel Russell, Stephen Russell, Henry Russell, Sarah Russell, Anna Cornelius, Mrs. Frank Harris, Phoebe Safford, Florence Billinger, Martha Elizabeth Wittich, Leonora Dumont, Frederick Henry Robinson, James Russell Raynor, Charles Benjamin Raynor, Frank J. Kimball, Kate R. Gilbert, Charles Raynor, George W. Raynor, Hetty D. Raynor, Herrick A. Raynor, heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM MUIR, deceased; also the brothers and sisters of the deceased father of William Muir, the decedent, if any there be living; if not living, their heirs and next of kin, if any, and generally the heirs and next of kin of William Muir, deceased, the names and residences of all of whom, except as aforesaid, are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained by the petitioner herein, send greeting:

Whereas, Dora N. Muir of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Muir, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

H. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ja30-1aw6wW&mh13

BECK, LUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUISE BECK, otherwise known as Louisa Beck and Louisa C. Beck, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of April next.—Dated New York the 17th day of October, 1900. THOMAS E. BROWN, Jr., Ex'r. M1w1aw1m1O

FOUNTAIN, GIDEON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON FOUNTAIN, late of the City of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 34 East Sixty-fourth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated New York, Dec. 20th, 1900. ELIZA J. FOUNTAIN, Executrix. GIDEON E. FOUNTAIN, Executor. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. j2-1aw6mW

HALK, JOHN V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. HALK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business of the estate, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1900. DORA HEYO, ARNOLD, JOSEPH HALK, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au8-1aw6mW

HESSEN, ADELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE HESSEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 2,058 Anthony Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of January, 1901. IDA L. STAHMANN, HENRY L. HESSEN, CHARLES W. HESSEN, executors of Adeline Hessen, deceased. FREDERICK EDER, attorney for executors, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ja9-1aw6mo-W.

LOCKE, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. LOCKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Augustus H. Skillin, No. 34 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1900. CORNELIA M. LOCKE, Administratrix. AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 34 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. d19-1aw6mW

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDGAR LOGAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS WOODS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue and the northerly side of the Sixty-seventh Street; thence running northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 3d, 1901.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

EDGAR LOGAN, Attorney in Person, 58 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

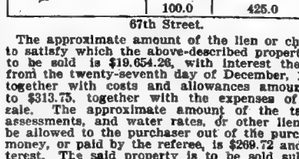

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,654.26, with interest thereon from the twenty-seventh day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $313.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $269.72 and interest. The said property is to be sold subject to prior mortgages, as follows: One for $20,000, with interest from May 1, 1900, at five per cent. per annum; one for $3,000, with interest from July 1, 1900, at six per cent. per annum, and one for $4,500, on which $4,000 has been advanced, with interest from August 1, 1900, at six per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, 3d day of January, 1901.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to January 31st, 1901, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, January 28th, 1901.

EMIL GOLDMARK,
Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN ENTWISTLE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Thursday, the 21st day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and forty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly line of side of St. Ann's Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with said St. Ann's Avenue, and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly and parallel with said St. Ann's Avenue, and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet to the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line or side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1901.

MARTIN L. HOLLISTER, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. address, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

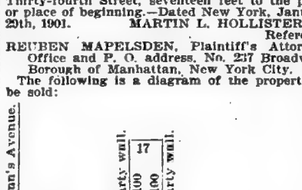

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $3,778.06, with interest thereon from January 17th, 1901, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $358.45, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $268.96 and interest.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1901.

MARTIN L. HOLLISTER, Referee.

j30-2aw3wW&S&f20&21

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—KALMAN HAAS, plaintiff, against ADELINE R. ASH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the County of New York, described as follows: Beginning on the easterly side of Clinton Street at a point distant one hundred and seventy-five feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Stanton and Clinton Streets, running thence easterly partly through two party walls and parallel with Stanton Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Clinton Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly partly through a party wall and parallel with Stanton Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of Clinton Street, and thence southerly along Clinton Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Being the premises which were conveyed to the said Mary A. Secor by Christian Hammel and Elizabetha Hammel, his wife, by deed dated June 28th, 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 2,233 of Conveyances, page 238, on the first day of July, 1889.

Dated New York, January 23rd, 1901.

MILTON S. GUTERMAN, Referee.

JAMES STIKEMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 18 Broadway, New York City.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Guardian ad litem.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 48 Clinton Street:

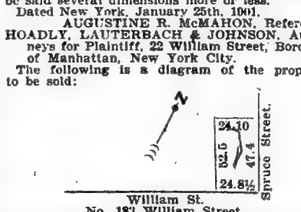

ja28-2aw3wM&W&f20

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ADELINE DRAKE, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL A. S. WILKS and JOHN W. WILKS, individually and as trustees under the last will and testament of Seth Wilks, deceased, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of January, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, (not including the buildings thereon erected,) being twenty-five (25) feet in breadth in front, situate, lying, and being in the late Tenth Ward, now Seventeenth Ward, of the City of New York, and on the westerly side of Chrystie Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, and known and distinguished on the map of the Delancey Estate as number two hundred and forty, (240,) which said lot is now known and distinguished as number One Hundred and Eighty-one, (181) Chrystie Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, together with all the rights to the alley or passage way in the rear thereof, now belonging to the party of the first part. Being the same premises heretofore conveyed to Anna Brelee, by deed of Angus Rose and Eliza Ross, his wife, both of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, bearing date the 5th day of January, 1884, and which said deed is recorded in the office of the Register of New York County in Liber 1,763 of Conveyances, Page 497, on the 9th day of January, 1884.—Dated New York, December 31, 1900.

JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.

HUGO S. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 7 Beekman Street, New York City.

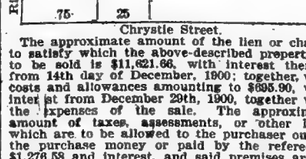

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,621.66, with interest thereon from 14th day of December, 1900; together, with costs and allowances amounting to $695.90, with interest from December 29th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,276.58 and interest, and said premises are to be sold subject to a mortgage for $5,000, with interest at five per cent. per annum from July 1, 1900.—Dated New York, December 31, 1900.

JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 30th, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.

HUGO S. MACK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 7 Beekman St., New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELIZABETH MYERS, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BREDER, as administrator, etc., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 27th day of December, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, (not including the buildings thereon erected,) being twenty-five (25) feet in breadth in front, situate, lying, and being in the late Tenth Ward, now Seventeenth Ward, of the City of New York, and on the westerly side of Chrystie Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, and known and distinguished on the map of the Delancey Estate as number two hundred and forty, (240,) which said lot is now known and distinguished as number One Hundred and Eighty-one, (181) Chrystie Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, together with all the rights to the alley or passage way in the rear thereof, now belonging to the party of the first part. Being the same premises heretofore conveyed to Anna Brelee, by deed of Angus Rose and Eliza Ross, his wife, both of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, bearing date the 5th day of January, 1884, and which said deed is recorded in the office of the Register of New York County in Liber 1,763 of Conveyances, Page 497, on the 9th day of January, 1884.—Dated New York, December 31, 1900.

JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.

HUGO S. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 7 Beekman Street, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,621.66, with interest thereon from 14th day of December, 1900; together, with costs and allowances amounting to $695.90, with interest from December 29th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,276.58 and interest, and said premises are to be sold subject to a mortgage for $5,000, with interest at five per cent. per annum from July 1, 1900.—Dated New York, December 31, 1900.

JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 30th, 1901, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

HUGO S. MACK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 7 Beekman St., New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—JOHN R. PLATT, Isaac S. Platt, and William P. Chambers, as trustees under the will of Samuel R. Platt, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by S. De Walltearss, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, known as Number 2,206 Fifth Avenue, in said city, with the building thereon erected, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue at the centre of a party wall and distant northerly from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street forty-nine feet and eleven inches; and running thence easterly and for part of the distance through said party wall, seventy-five feet and parallel to said street; thence northerly, parallel to said Fifth Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westerly, parallel to said street and for part of the distance through another party wall, seventy-five feet to said easterly side of Fifth Avenue; and thence southerly, along said easterly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 28th, 1901.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2,206 Fifth Avenue:

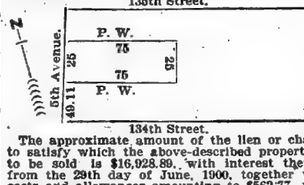

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,028.89, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $562.77, with interest from July 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,225.96 and interest.—Dated New York, January 28th, 1901.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

Ja28-2aw4wM&W

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Plaintiff, against PHILIP HAUSEMAN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the sixth day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-second Street distant one hundred and two feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street with the westerly side of Broadway, lately known as the Boulevard, and running thence southerly at right angles to Eighty-second Street ninety feet and four inches; thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-second street twenty-seven feet and five inches; thence again southerly at right angles to Eighty-second Street eleven feet and ten inches to the middle line of the block between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets; thence westerly along said middle line of the block twenty-seven feet and seven inches; thence northerly at right angles to Eighty-second Street one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of said street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-second Street fifty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 14th, 1901.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

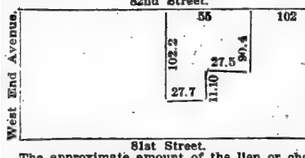

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $53,761.15, with interest thereon from the seventh day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $552.45, with interest from January 11th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,380.28 and interest.—Dated New York, January 14th, 1901.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

ja16-2aw3vW&M&f6

NOS. 500 EAST 11TH STREET, 172 AVENUE A.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN M. BOWERS, as executor, etc., plaintiff, against BLINA BILLETT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3rd day of January, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 1st day of February, 1901, at twelve o

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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Minneapolis Gen'l Elec. Co.

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A FIRST LIEN upon the most essential properties of the Company. The management is of a high character and most efficient. Credit of the Company upon established basis. Preferred stock regularly pays 6% dividends.

Price 104 and interest, 4¾% Basis

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KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
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Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
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41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
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LOCAL SECURITIES,
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Stocks, Bonds and Grain
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
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THE HARBOR AND SUBURBAN
BUILDINGS AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,
34 and 36 Wall Street, New York,
With assets of $625,000 and a Guarantee Fund and Surplus of $106,000, offers a limited amount of its Guaranteed 5% and 6% Stock. All transactions of this Corporation are based on Metropolitan Realty
NOTHING IS BETTER.
NOTHING IS SAFER.
Allotments will be made in order of subscription.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,000 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. pref'd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. common
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$500,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1896, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bonds.

Office of
The North American Company.
30 Broad Street.
New York, January 21, 1901.
To the Stockholders of The North American Company:
To afford opportunity to complete the formalities on the New York Stock Exchange, incident to the reduction of the capital stock of The North American Company, its stock transfer books will remain closed until Monday, the 11th day of February, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
By order of the Board of Directors.
SILAS W. BURT,
Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, both SIX AND FIVE PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1901, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest to absorb the sum of $144,202.56, deposited in the Sinking Fund with The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1901, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.
December 31st, 1900.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

$300,000 Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock
of
The People's Co-operative Ice Co.,
874 Broadway, New York City.

Incorporated A. D. 1900, under the laws of New York State, by

HENRY A. ROGERS,	CHARLES J. FERRIN, Jr.,	CHARLES M. PRESTON,
IRA BLISS STEWART.	W. B. M. JORDAN,	WAGER SWAYNE,
CORNELIUS VAN COTT,	E. L. ZALINSKI,	JOHN KING,
EDWARD C. RICE,	EDWARD N. GIBBS, (D'c'd.)	HENRY HALL,

President, Charles J. Perrin, Jr. Secretary and Treasurer, Edmund A. Smith. Counsel, Wager Swayne.

Original Capital.....$200,000 Increase to.....$1,000,000
CONSISTING OF
Preferred, Eight Per Cent. Cumulative.....$500,000.
Common.....$500,000.

The Company is in active operation, having obtained written contracts with consumers sufficient to assure success, and making necessary the increase in capital stock in order to enlarge its sources of supplies, purchase additional equipment and be prepared to meet the increasing demands of its customers.

Dock Facilities Have Been Secured.

The belief is justified that the following annual estimate will be realized, based on delivery of 301,136 tons of Ice to wholesale and retail consumers:

Gross Receipts, one year	$1,042,611.96.
Disbursements:	854,434.32.
Net, for Dividends and Surplus	$188,177.64.

This statement is carefully prepared by the Company's Treasurer, Mr. Edmund A. Smith (for 23 years treasurer and an active manager of the late Knickerbocker Ice Co.), and it has been verified by other experts in the Ice business, who are unanimously of the opinion that the Company is able to earn a large surplus in excess of 8 per cent. dividends on the preferred stock. Particulars and figures in detail will be found in the Company's prospectus, copies of which can be obtained at the

Office of the Company, 874 Broadway,
New York Security & Trust Company, 46 Wall St.,
or The Securities Company, 45 Wall St., Registrar of Stock.

The Company has received assurance of a very large patronage from all classes, and **it stands as a protector of the people** of this city against its one formidable rival, the so-called "Ice Trust." It is the one company on which citizens must depend for **satisfactory assurance of permanently fair prices for a life necessity.**

$300,000 EIGHT PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK

is offered for subscription at par, shares $5.00 each; 20 per cent. payable on application; 30 per cent. payable in 30 days, and balance as called for on thirty days' notice. Full payment may be made on application, if preferred. The right is reserved to reject any application and to allot subscriptions in proportion to applications received in the event of being over subscribed.

The stock is offered and recommended as a conservative and sound investment, affording to consumers the opportunity to co-operate with, and participate in, the profits of the Company.

Subscriptions should be addressed to the
NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY,
46 Wall Street.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 8.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty-three (53) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the sinking fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

27	206	362	548	852	1000	1121
31	241	378	550	846	1022	1122
43	274	382	607	885	1057	1184
64	281	437	614	890	1080	1185
141	290	448	631	934	1086	1204
152	310	482	728	948	1103	1238
171	320	499	752	961	1119	1249
176	339	544	758			

ALL future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.
New York, December 5, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-three bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
(Seal) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons thereto maturing March 1, 1901, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of March, 1901, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $3,000,000

OFFICERS:

LEVI P. MORTON,	President
THOMAS F. RYAN,	Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE,	2d Vice-Pres't
H. M. FRANCIS,	Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS,	Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET,	Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY,	Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Eureka Springs Railway Co.
Owners of First Mortgage Bonds Nos. 357 to 391 are requested to communicate with U. HERRMANN, A 16 Produce Exchange, New York City.

UNLISTED MARKETABLE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

$40,000 to loan on mortgage, 4½ per cent.; own money; no commission. Loan Box 252. 1.269 Broadway.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$6,000 City of New York 3 p. c. Consld. Stock (Police Department Bds.) due Nov., 1925.
5 shs. 2d Natl. Bank of Hoboken, N. J.
102 shs. United Shoe Machinery Co. common.
102 shs. United Shoe Machinery Co. pref'd.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
$1,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., 2361.
$1,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1919.
$3,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$1,000 Chic. & No. West. R. R. (Madison Extn.) 1st 7 p. c. Bd., 1911.
$1,000 Winona & St. Peter R. R. 2d Mtge. (now 1st) 7 p. c. Bd., 1907.
$1,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R. R. 2d Mtge. (now 1st) 6 p. c. Bd., 1909.
$100 United States 3 p. c. Bd., 1918.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$5,000 Consolidated Lehigh Slate Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Novr., 1899, Coups.
349 shs. Ohio & Indiana Gas Co.
39 shs. Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
17 shs. Germania Fire Insurance Co.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
20 shs. B'klyn Academy of Music (with tickets.)
20 shs. Bank of New Amsterdam.
50 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. United States Mortgage and Trust Co.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
9 shs. National City Bank.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
30 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
19 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
12 shs. National City Bank.
33 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
$1,500 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
118 shs. Ohio & Indiana Gas Co.
5 shs. Home Insurance Co.
9 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. 2d Avenue R. R. Co.
19 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Brooklyn Hills Improvement Co. (Hypd.)
$5,000 Ohio Mining & Man'fg Co. 5 p. c. Inc. Bds.
15 shs. Mt. Morris Bank.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
224 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
40 shs. Natl. City Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$4,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$10,000 Ohio Mining & Manf'g Co. 5 p. c. Inc. Bds.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
50 shs. Shelter Island Height Association (Hypd.)
15 shs. Ninth National Bank.
10 shs. Kings County Bank of Brooklyn (Hypd.)
20 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Compressed Gas Capsule Co. common.
500 shs. Murphy Safety Third Rail Electric Co. pfd. (Hypd.)
$2,500 Murphy Safety Third Rail Elec. Co. 6 p. c. Certificates of Indebtedness (Hypd.)
10 shs. Market and Fulton Bank.
25 shs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
20 shs. Union Trust Co.
50 shs. Mercantile National Bank.
300 shs. American Beet-Sugar Co. common.
8 shs. North American Trust Co.
15 shs. Alabama and Georgia Iron Co. pfd.
10 shs. Alabama and Georgia Iron Co. common.
50 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
12 shs. Fowler Manufacturing Co., Ltd., New Series, No. 5, (Hypd.)
$78.77 Fowler Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Scrip, New Series, No. 6, (Hypd.)
2 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Gauley Association pref'd.
100 shs. Gauley Association common.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
1 sh. Bowling Green Trust Co.
200 shs. Electric Storage Battery Co. pfd.
10 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
10 shs. Bowery Bank.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.	

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LAFAYETTE GAS COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE GAS COMPANY,
OHIO & INDIANA GAS COMPANY,
LOGANSPORT & WABASH VALLEY GAS COMPANY,
INDIANA NATURAL & ILLUMINATNIG GAS COMPANY.

At a meeting of Directors of the first four companies above mentioned, held on January 29th, 1901, the Treasurer was authorized to purchase in the open market, for redemption and cancellation, $40,000 par value of the mortgage bonds of the Lafayette Gas Company, and $15,000 par value of the mortgage bonds of each of the said other three companies, at the lowest price at which the said bonds might be offered for sale. Offers to sell the whole or any part of the said bonds will accordingly be received by the undersigned, at 45 Broadway, New York City, Room 96, at any time prior to February 7th, 1901. In case of several offers at the same price, the right to apportion or reject the same is reserved.

Out of $40,000 par value of bonds of the Indiana Natural & Illuminating Gas Company, held in its treasury for betterments, $10,000 par value have been cancelled by order of the Board of Directors.

A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.
New York, January 29th, 1901.

Dividends.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
New York, January 10, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings for the calendar year 1900 a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of this Company payable February 14, 1901, to the holders of record of the first preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on January 31, 1901. The transfer books for the first preferred stock of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1901.
The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
By HARRY BRONNER, Secretary.

28 Broad Street, New York, January 10, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the first preferred stock of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1901, and will reopen at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1901. On February 14th, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

189th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 28, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 11th, to Stockholders of record on February 1st, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 11th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable on and after February 11th, proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on January 28th, 1901.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 28th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on February 11, 1901.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New York, Jan. 10, 1901.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St., and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 9, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-half Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 14th, and reopened on Saturday, February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, February 9th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened March 2d.
CHARLES F. COX,
Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, Jan. 26, 1901.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and an annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared respectively out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1900, payable at this office on Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1901. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, Feb. 5, and reopen on Monday, Feb. 11, 1901. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
Treasurer's Office, Chicago, January 29th, 1901.
The coupons for interest due February 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four per cent. 40-Year Gold Bonds of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company will be paid in Chicago at the office of the Company, 1001 Royal Insurance Building, and in New York at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., on and after that date.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Treasurer.

Ninety-second Semi-annual Cash Dividend.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. in cash, payable March 1st, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business February 1st, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from February 1st until February 23d, 1901.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 16, 1901.

Pere Marquette Railroad Co.
A dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from the net earnings of the year ending December 31, 1900, will be paid February 11, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business, February 2, 1901. The Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed February 3 to February 11, 1901, both dates inclusive.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record on February 6th, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.
GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, N. Y., Jan'y 15th, 1901.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, January 28th, 1901.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the C. & I. Div. of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, due February 1st, 1901, will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York.
J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

United Breweries Company of Chicago.
Coupons due February 1st, 1901, upon the First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the United Breweries Company will be paid by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York, or by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.
UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY,
By ISIDOR BAUMGARTL, President.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 22, 1901.
The coupons due Feb. 1st, 1901, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Co., and the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Mexican Mineral Railway Co.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February 1st, 1901, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.
January 22d, 1901.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Electrical Engineering and Developing Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. S. Cooper, Ithaca; W. S. Gurnsey, 3d, New York City; B. Y. Frost, Nyack.

Automata Manufacturing Company of New York City; to manufacture typewriters; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. C. Wolfe, C. W. Blodgett, and Harold Graham, New York City.

Mehlbach Saddle Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Elizabeth K. Mehlbach, New Rochelle; George Farr, Brooklyn; Clarence Feltz, Newark, N. J.

Lindenhurst Manufacturing Company of Lindenhurst; to manufacture buttons; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. E. Henke, William Hirsch, and Alwin Parthe, Lindenhurst.

Winchester Knitting Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—Robert W. Spence, New Rochelle; J. L. McKay, Philadelphia; Adolph Behrman, New York City.

United States Board of Health of New York City; to make analyses of food products and medicines; capital, $2,000. Directors—H. W. Taylor, J. F. Mortimer, and Walter Eveleth.

The Brockport-Holley Water Company of Brockport and Holley; capital, $150,000. Directors—L. B. Rolston, James F. Horan, and G. K. Bell, New York City.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the Bank of the Manhattan Company, Pere Marquette Railroad Company, and Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company.

Coupons are to be paid on certain bonds of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company.

FINANCIAL.

Meetings and Elections.

Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL AND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company, which will be the annual meeting for 1901, and also a special meeting for each of the purposes hereinafter specified, will be held at the office of the company, 100 Broadway, New York City, at 12 M. on Thursday, the 31st day of January, 1901, for the following purposes, to wit:
1. To reduce the number of Directors from twenty-five to fifteen.
2. To adopt by-laws providing as follows, viz.:
(a) That one-third in number of the Directors shall be elected annually, and that the term of office of Directors elected after the present year shall be three years.
(b) That the date of the annual meeting of the stockholders be changed from the second Tuesday in June each year, as now fixed by the by-laws of the company, to the Thursday in January next preceding the first day of February in each year.
3. To make any other alterations in the company's by-laws that may seem desirable to the stockholders assembled at the meeting.
4. To elect a Board of fifteen Directors, of whom one-third shall hold office for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years from the 31st day of January, 1901, and until their successors shall have qualified to take the place of the present Board of Directors, all of whom have presented their resignations to take effect upon the election of their successors in the manner indicated in this notice.
5. To transact any other business that may come before an annual meeting of the stockholders.
6. To pass any votes or take any proceedings with respect to any of the foregoing matters.
By order of the President.
CHARLES J. GLIDDEN, President.
GEORGE B. PERHAM, Secretary.
Dated Albany, N. Y., January 14th, 1901.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 6, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon and 2 o'clock P. M., respectively. The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, January 30, 1901, and reopen on Thursday, February 21, 1901.
HY. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Ala., January 14, 1901.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 53 Duane Street, in the City of New York, at 12 M., on the 13th day of February, 1901, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Transfer books will be closed from February 9th to February 14th, 1901.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
New York, January 29, 1901.

Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Co. for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will close February 1st, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 14, 1901.
J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Metropolitan Tobacco Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Tobacco Company will be held at the office of the Company, Numbers 134 and 136 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on February 6th, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the election of Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The Transfer Books will close January 26th, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 9th, 1901 at 10 A. M.
HY LEHMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United States Casualty Company will be held at the office of the Company, 141 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, February 13, 1901, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Trustees to hold office for three years, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open half an hour. Transfer books will be closed from February 3 to February 13, 1901, inclusive.
EDSON S. LOTT, Secretary.

The British Columbia Copper Company, Limited.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the British Columbia Copper Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's office, 31 Nassau Street, New York, on Wednesday, February 13, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books close Feb. 2d, reopen Feb. 15th.
R. H. EGGLESTON, Secretary.
January 30, 1901.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the LAFLIN & RAND POWDER COMPANY will be held at No. 99 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, February 13, 1901, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. for the election of Trustees of the Company for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.
A. W. HIGGINS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the COPPER QUEEN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, No. 99 John Street, this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1901, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LALANCE & GROSJEAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at No. 19 Cliff Street, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, February 13th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
JAMES COCHRAN, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the WOODHAVEN WATER SUPPLY COMPANY will be held at No. 19 Cliff Street, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, February 13th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
JAMES COCHRAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 1901, 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed Feb. 2d to Feb. 13th.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

New York, Jan. 22, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Connelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held at 115 Broadway, Room 66, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 6th, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.
CHARLES REMSEN, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INstitute at 19 West 44th St., Thursday, February 7th, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, Jan. 16, 1901.
Mr. ERNEST J. H. AMY has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
H. AMY & CO.

FREIGHT BY A TROLLEY LINE.

Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Rochester Railway May Run 20-Car Trains.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Since the hearing here last week before the State Railroad Commission of the arguments pro and con in the matter of the Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Rochester Electric Railway great interest has been caused, both locally and all along the proposed line of construction. The State Railroad Commission will go over the line prior to the continuation of the hearing, Feb. 14, and in all probability will be accompanied by Engineer Gray of the new road.

A study of the specifications of the road reveals some features unusual in trolley lines. The steel used in the tracks is to be of the same weight as that used by the steam roads. All of the bridges will be of steel, and the tracks will be built to bear the heaviest loads carried on a common railroad. Another feature will be that no short curves, such as are common in trolley lines, will be necessary.

In busy times it is the intention of the company to run trains of not less than twenty cars for freight traffic. The motors specified are of sufficient power to haul a loaded train of this length at a speed of twenty miles an hour. Immediately after the franchise is granted the company will file an adequate bond and proceed at once with the construction of the road.

Shoe Men Come to an Agreement.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—It was announced today at the Shoe and Leather Exchange that a compromise had been reached in the controversy between the shoe manufacturers and the shoe machinery combine over the terms required by the combine for a lease of their machines. Under the agreement the shoe machinery company offers a choice between the lease as originally drawn or a modified lease which contains among the several important concessions the right to use metal fastening machines other than those owned and leased by the United Shoe Machinery Company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 29	793,123
To date this year	28,065,055
Corresponding date last year	20,170,363

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 29	$3,879,500
To date this year	$84,911,950
Corresponding date last year	$45,367,100

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1%@2 per cent.; at three months, 3¼ per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Express	1½	Mobile & Ohio	6½
Anaconda Copper	½	National Steel	⅛
Balt. & Ohio	1	National Tube	⅜
Chi. & Alton	⅝	N. Y. Central	2
Chi. Gt. West	⅛	Pacific Mail	1¼
C., M. & St. P. pf	1	People's Gas	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.

the open market for short bills, 4 1-16@4 per cent., and for three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 71¼.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.20; Madrid, 35.97½; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 5.15.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Business on the Bourse to-day started dull. Later internationals decidedly improved. Tramways and tractions made a good recovery. At the close prices were generally firm.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 7½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 72.07½.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Governments were dull on the Boerse to-day and generally easier. The interruption of telegraphic and telephonic communication by the prevailing storm disturbed business. Locals were weak and easier.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Deutsche Grundschuld Bank to-day it was voted that the institution go into liquidation.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Boston had about the quietest and most uninteresting market in six months. There was no animation whatever in home specialties. Scarcely 3,000 shares of all kinds of mining stocks changed hands in the morning. A little interest was shown in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Federal Steel, and here and there somebody would trade gently in Sugar or Tube. Dominion Coal was marked down ⅛ to 35; Iron and Steel held at 23; Gas and Coke was firm at 12½ for stock and at 67¼ for the 5s. It would be difficult to pick out anything else from the record of the morning dealings worth noting. In later trading American Telephone was firm, touching 163, with most transactions at 162½; Franklin hardened ⅛ to 17. The market continued dull, but as a rule held steady.

On call, money rules from 3 to 4 per cent., mostly 3 to 3½ per cent. One of the strongest borrowers says he has no call loans here, but is borrowing in New York at 2 per cent. Time money is in large supply at 3½@4 per cent. for four to six months, according to collateral. There is not a large supply of commercial paper, while the demand is urgent. Best names range from 3¼ to 3½ per cent., and good names from 3½ to 4 per cent.

At the Clearing House this morning money was in large supply at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium for cash. A bank official bid 5 cents premium for $500,000.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	9½	10	Old Colony..	3	3½
Allouez	2½	3	Old Dom...	30	30½
Arcadian	17½	18	Osceola....	81	83
Arnold	3½	4	Parrot	47	48
Ashbed	25	50	Quincy	163	165
*Atlantic	25½	26	Rhode Island	4	4¼
Baltic	34	35	Santa Fé ..	5¾	6¼
Bos. & Mon..	314	315	S. Ysabel ..	2	..
Butte & Bos.	77	80	Shoe	31	31½
C. & Hecla..	842	848	Tamarack ...	330	335
Centennial..	21¾	21⅞	Utah Con ..	32	32¼
Franklin	16½	17	Washington	50	1
Humboldt ..	..	50	Winona	5	5¼
I. Royale ..	36	36½	Wolverine ..	48½	48¾
Mohawk	22¾	23			

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	254	B. Gas 5s..	80
Boston & L.	242	Cen. Mass ..	16
Bos. & Me.	194	C. Mass. pf.	62
Boston & P.	302	Fitchburg pf.	..
Bos. Elev ..	163½	West End ..	93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. T. & T.	162½	Mex. Tele ..	2½
C. Stk. Yds.	144	N. E. Tel..	137
Dom. Coal ..	34½	U. S. Oil...	12
D. Coal pf.	108½	West. Elec .	54¼
Erie Tel	58	W. Elec. pf.	08½

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—There was considerable activity in the stock market to-day and prices were steady and higher. Philadelphia Electric fours moved up 1⅜, to 70¾, one block of $50,000 being traded in at the latter figure. Bethlehem Iron was strong at 60. United Gas Improvement was off a point. United Transportation moved up 3 points, to 38½, the rise being based largely upon increased earnings. Choctaw, Philadelphia Company, and Pennsylvania were higher. There was more good buying of Western New York and Pennsylvania general mortgage bonds. Allegheny Valley preferred was bid up $4, to 25¼.

Demand is light in the local money market and many call loans are being made at 3½ per cent. Four per cent. is asked for time loans, and good commercial paper is taken as low as 5½.

The stock market's close was steady at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Lt.	31½	33	Lehigh Val..	32½	32½
Cambria....	17⅜	17¾	Marsden....	7⅞	7¾
Citizens' Ry.	..	..	Newark Pass	..	..
Ind., 5s	108¾	109½	Nor. Cent..	117	120
Choctaw.....	40¼	40⅝	North. Penn.	108	110
Con. Tr.,N.J.	60⅜	61	Penn. Steel..	66	70
Con. Tr., N..	..	..	Penn. Steel pf.	90	98
J., 5s.....	109	109½	Prop. Tr., 5s	108½	110
Con. Tr. pf.	28	28½	Phila. & Erie	32½	33½
El. & Peo. 4s	101½	101⅝	Phila. Trac.	100	100¼
El. Stge. Bat.	75	80	Union Trac..	35	35¼
El. S. B. pf.	75	81	United Cos's	..	..
El. Co., Am.	8¾	8¾	N. J.....	276	280
Hunt & Bro.	18	20	United G. I.	123	123½
Hunt & B. pf.	48	49	Welsb. Lt...	40	44
Lehigh Nav..	63½	64			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—With the exception of Northwestern Elevated, which advanced from 20½ to 30¼ at the close for the common and 80½ for the preferred, prices were practically unchanged to-day for the stock list. Metropolitan Elevated preferred brought 70½.

	High.	Low.	Close.
50.. American Linseed com....	6	6	6
200.. American Linseed pf.....	32	32	32
52.. Chicago City Railway.....	256	255	255
5.. Chicago Edison.....	155	155	155
402.. Diamond Match.....	135½	135	135¼
175.. Lake Street Elevated.....	10	9⅞	9⅞
100.. Metropolitan Elevated pf..	70½	70½	70½
530.. Northwestern Elev. com..	30½	29½	30¼
20.. Northwestern Elevated pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼
10.. North Chicago.....	195	195	195
118.. National Biscuit com.....	99	98½	98½
120.. National Biscuit pf.....	94	93½	93¾
40.. National Carbon com.....	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
10.. South Side Elevated.....	99	99	99
582.. West Chicago	100	99¾	100

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
40..	Amal. Copper..	88¾	89	88¾	88¾
29,920..	Am. Steel & W.	40	41¾	39¾	40¼
12,230..	Am. Sugar Ref.	134	134¾	133¾	134
400..	Am. Tobacco..	114⅞	115	114¾	115¼
880..	A., T. & S. F.	46⅜	46⅝	45⅞	46
800..	A., T. & S. F. pf.	84⅞	85¾	84⅞	85
90..	Balt. & Ohio....	87⅜	88	87⅜	88
22,350..	B'klyn R. T....	76⅝	77¼	75¾	76⅝
10..	Ches. & Ohio....	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
7,130..	C., B. & Q.....	143⅝	144	142¾	143¾
20,040..	C., M. & St. P..	152⅝	153¾	150¾	151½
870..	C., R. I. & P....	121	122⅜	121	122⅜
340..	Cont. Tobacco...	44½	45	44½	45
290..	Erie	27⅞	28¼	27⅝	28
60..	Erie 1st pf.....	63	63¾	62⅞	63¼
4,020..	Federal Steel...	42	43¾	41¾	42⅞
400..	Louis. & Nash..	87½	87½	87	87¼
8,060..	Manhattan	117	118½	116⅝	117¾
320..	M., K. & T. pf..	54½	55¾	54½	55½
380..	Mo. Pacific.....	85	86¼	85	85¾
380..	N. Y. O. & W....	31	31¾	31	31¾
11,070..	Nor. Pacific....	82⅜	83¾	81⅝	82
30..	Nor. Pacific pf..	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
30..	Pacific Mail....	46¾	48½	46¾	46¾
2,016..	People's Gas....	99¾	100½	99½	99⅝
540..	Reading	31⅞	31¾	31½	31⅝
200..	Reading 1st pf..	71	71	71	71
300..	St. L. & S. W. pf.	52½	52½	51¾	51¾
9,780..	Southern Pac....	45⅞	47⅜	45½	47
120..	Southern Ry....	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20¼
10..	Southern Ry. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½
10..	Stand. R. & T..	4	4	4	4
190..	Tenn. C. & I...	57	58	57	57⅝
30..	Texas & Pac....	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27½
6,900..	Union Pacific...	82⅝	84	82½	83⅜
140..	Union Pac. pf..	83	83	82⅜	82⅜
20,330..	U. S. Leather...	13⅛	14⅜	13	14⅛
20..	U. S. Rubber....	20	20	19⅝	19⅝
30..	Wabash	13	13	13	13
50..	Wabash pf.....	27½	28⅛	27⅞	28
202,020					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000..	A., T. & S. F. adj.	90½	90½	90½	90½
8,000..	C. of G. 1st pf. inc.	73	73	73	73
1,000..	Gen. El. deb. 5s.	150½	150½	150½	150½
$21,000					

Columbus and Hocking Coal's Officers.

The Board of Directors of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company, at a meeting held yesterday at Columbus, Ohio, ratified the action taken by their Executive Committee in accepting the resignation of John E. Knapp as President. Mr. Knapp has been in ill-health for some months, and is forced to give up all business for the present. William H. Ziegler of New York City was elected as his successor in the Board and as President, and John M. Shaw of New York City was chosen Second Vice President.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside market yesterday was again irregular, with transactions about as small as they were on Monday. In some parts of the list a good deal of weakness showed, but elsewhere there was compensating strength, and a few substantial advances showed at the end of the day. Not a single issue showed special activity, and even in the case of the relatively active issues trading fell short of 1,000 shares.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS preferred was one of the strong issues of the day. It was traded in to the extent of 600 shares or more up to 75, and it closed at 75 bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. For the first time in some days St. Louis Transit showed some activity. About 500 shares of the stock sold up to 19⅜. It closed with practically no change, at 19⅜ bid. The bonds were quiet.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold at the lowest price recently recorded for the stock, and as low as it has sold since the first advance, which occurred in the stock about two years ago. Several hundred shares changed hands at 14, and the stock was offered at this price at the end of the day.

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NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION was the only one of the group that showed any activity. It was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares at 3, a slight advance over recent prices.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred was in some demand, and sold to the extent of 300 shares at 95. It closed at 94½ bid.

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PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE was fairly active at 30¼ and 30⅜. For the past few days the stock has been strong at about these figures.

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CENTRAL FIREWORKS has recently shown considerable strength, and within the last few days both issues have advanced to the best prices on record. A report of the company's business for the past year, secured yesterday, shows that the business of the company for 1900, as shown in the gross as well as in the net earnings, was much in excess of that for the year 1899. The demand for the company's product, the largest in its history, obliged three of the subsidiary companies to enlarge their factories. The report shows that the company's surplus earnings at the end of the year, after the payment of all dividends, amounted to $200,184.72, out of which amount the dividends for the current year, requiring about $117,000, will be paid. A semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock and one of 1 per cent. on the common have recently been declared and are payable Feb. 9.

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INTERNATIONAL SILVER preferred at the close jumped up to 47, an advance of about 5 points over the bid quoted for some days past. Odd lots sold as high as 47½.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 28. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	28	30	28	30
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf..	80	82	80	82
American Banknote	50	55	50	55
American Bicycle	6	6½	6	6½
American Bicycle pf....	25	26	25	26
American Bicycle bonds.	70¾	72½	70	72
American Bridge	42½	43¾	42½	43
Am. Bridge pf.....	91	91½	91¼	91½
American Chicle	70	85	70	85
American Chicle pf....	80	81	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather....	9½	10¼	9½	11
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	32	35	32	35
*American Thread pf....	4	5	4	5
Am. Typefounders'	58	62½	57	62
Anthracite Coal	..	8½	..	8½
Aberdeen Copper	12¾	13	12¾	13
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	20⅜	21	20½	21
British Exch. 3s.....	98	98½	98	98½
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe.....	5	5¼	5	5¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.....	31	33	31	33
Central & So. Am. Tel..	103	106	103	106
Central Fireworks	24	28	24	28
Central Fireworks pf....	74	76	74	76
Compressed Air	34½	35	34	34½
Consolidated Equipment.	10½	11	10½	11
Con. Rubber Tire.....	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf....	23	25	23	25
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106
Crucible Steel	23	24½	23¼	23¾
Crucible Steel pf.....	78¾	79½	78½	79½
Cramps' Shipyard	81	87	86	82
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5¼	5⅞	5⅛	6⅛
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts	29	30	29¾	30
Electric Boat	28½	29½	29	29½
Electric Boat pf.....	54	55½	54¼	55½
Electric Vehicle	13	14	15½	16
Electric Vehicle pf.....	30	40	30	40
Electric-Pneumatic	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf.....	39	48	39	48
Flemington Coal & Coke.	17	25	17	25
General Carriage	4⅛	4⅜	3¾	4
General Chemical	85	90	80	92
General Chemical pf....	97	98½	97	98½
German Treasury 4s....	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
Havana Commercial	13	14	13	14
Havana Commercial pf..	52	55	52	55
Hudson River Tel.....	117	122	117	122
Illinois Transportation.	¾	1	¾	1
International Silver pf..	46	50	42	47
Inter-State Oil	1⅜	5	1⅛	5
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds....	55	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Lorillard pf.....	105	..	105	..
†Markoen Copper	1¾	3	1¾	3
Mex. Nat. Construct. pf.	..	..	13½	..
Nat. Enam. & Stamp....	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	79	80	80	84
Nat. Sugar pf.....	100	102	100	102
New England Transport.	2¾	3½	2¾	3
N. Y. Transportation....	4	4½	4½	4¾
Otis Elevator	28	29	27½	28¾
Otis Elevator pf.....	90½	91½	90½	91½
Pat. Leather, Dec. & Jan.	3	5	3	5
Pitts. Bess. & Lake E...	30¼	30½	30¼	30½
Retsof	37	48	32	..
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94½	95½	94½	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.....	27	28	27½	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf...	77	78	77	79
Safety Car Heat & Light.	123½	125½	123½	125½
St. Louis Transit.....	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¾
Seaboard Air Line 4s....	69¼	70	69¼	70
Seaboard Air Line.....	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Seaboard Air Line pf....	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¼
Sheet Steel pf.....	73	74½	..	74½
Singer Mfg	270	300	270	300
Southern Light & Trac..	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler.....	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.....	120	125½	120	125½
Standard Oil of N. J....	790	800	795	800
Sterling Power	6½	6¾	6½	6⅝
Storage Power	9⅝	11⅞	9⅝	11⅞
Tennessee Copper.....	16	17	16	17
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $15 paid	4½	6	4½	6
Trenton Potteries.....	7	8	8	8
Trenton Potteries pf....	55	58	55	60
Union Copper	4¼	4¾	4½	4¾
Union Typewriter	41	42	41	42
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	111½	113	111½	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf..	114½	116	114½	116
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	89½	90	89½	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	74½	75	73½	74
Va. Coal, I. & C.....	3¼	4½	3½	4½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	31½	33¼	31	35
Westinghouse Air Brake.	183	185	186	186
Worthington Pump pf....	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5.
†Selling dollars per share. Par value $100.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av....	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102½	..	102½	..
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	115
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	112	116	112	116
Broadway Surface 2d..	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R....	235	240	235	240
Brooklyn B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	202	199½	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	36	40	34	37
Columbus Railway pf...	91½	93½	90	92
Con. Traction of N. J....	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction 5s.....	109	109	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	1st 115½	116	113½	115
42d St. M. & St. N. Av.	2d. 99	100	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry....	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	79	81	80	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Jersey C. & H. R. 4s....	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s.....	98	..	98	..
New Orleans Traction..	22	..	22	..
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	98	94	98
9th Av. R. R.....	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
North Jersey St. R. R..	27	28	27	28
Second Av. R.R. consols.	118	119	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.....	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R.Co. 1st 6s.	110½	118	110½	119
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Trans. pf.	37	45	32	45
23rd & 24th St. 5s, 1900.	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.....	111	113½	111	113½
United Trac. Prov.....	100	111	100	111
United Traction bonds..	112¾	115	111½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	84	36	34	36
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf..	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas.....	⅞	1	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock....	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st.....	74	76	74	76
Central Union 5s, std....	103½	109½	103½	109½
Columbus Gas 5s.....	106	107	100	107
Con. Gas of Newark....	85	86	..	86
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of New Jersey..	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J..	80	85	80	85
Consu'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	103¼	106	103¼	106
Denver Gas	21	23	21	23
Denver Gas 5s.....	65	68	65	68
Essex & Hudson Gas....	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas.....	..	45	..	45
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	93	93	93	95
Mutual Gas of N. Y....	295	300	295	300
Madison (Wis.) stock....	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.....	109	..	108½	109
N. E. Gas & Coke.....	12	13	12	13
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s....	66½	67¼	66½	67½
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st.	112¼	114	111	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	105	109	100	109
Northern Union 5s.....	105½	106	105½	106
Nor. Hud. L. H. & P. Co.	50	55	50	55
Nor. H. L. H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101

	Jan. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 28. Bid.	Asked.
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	31	38	31	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock.....	..	50	75	80
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	75	80	75	80
Standard Gas, New York.	130	132	130	132
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	148	150	148	150
Standard Gas 1st.....	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock.....	9½	11	8½	10
Western Gas	94	96	98	98
Western Gas 1st 5s.....	105	107	105	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry.....	17	19	17	18
East River Ferry.....	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s....	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s..	94	95	94	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st.....	110½	112½	110½	112½
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Union Ferry	32½	33½	32½	33½
Union Ferry bonds.....	94½	96	94½	98

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 63½@65. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28¼d per ounce, and in New York at 61½c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .29, 1,800 Brunswick at .28, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.60, 1,500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .10@.09, 300 Isabella at .70, 1,000 Leadville at .06, 100 Little Chief at .15, 5,000 Marion Gold at .01, 200 Ophir at .65, 600 Savage at .17, 400 Standard at 4.25, and 1,000 Work at .18.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.40	Ophir	.58
Adams Consol.....	.20	Occidental	.02
Belcher	.05	Plymouth	.03
Best & Belcher.....	.24	Potosi	.09
Breece	2.00	Quicksilver	1.10
Bruns., Consol.....	.25	Quicksilver pf.....	7.00
Caledonia, B. H....	2.50	Savage	.12
Challar	.08	Sierra Nevada.....	.15
Crown Point.....	.12	Standard	4.10
Chrysolite	.04	Small Hopes.....	.05
Con. Cal. & Va....	1.45	Union Consol.....	.20
Con. T. Co. stock..	.04	Utah	.04
Con. T. Co. bonds..	.03	Victor	.25
Con. T. Co. scrip..	.05	Yellow Jacket.....	.12
Crescent	.08	Alaine	.11
Catsipa	.10	Anaconda	.45
Dunkin	.09	Cripple Creek Cons.	.10
Deadwood Terra....	.62	Creede & Cr. Creek	.09
Denver City con....	1.00	Cable	.03½
Daly	1.00	Golden Fleece.....	.25
Eureka Consol.....	.15	Isabella	.60
Father De Smet....	.35	Mollie Gibson.....	.20
Gould & Curry.....	.35	Mount Rosa.....	.05
Hale & Norcross....	.15	Parmaciat	.07
Homestake.....	65.00	Portland	3.10
Horn Silver.....	1.10	Union	.08
Iron Silver.....	.64	Work	.17
Julia Consol.....	.08	Garfield	.06
Kingston & Pemb....	.04	Jack Pot.....	.02
La Crosse.....	.12	Pinnacle	.14
Leadville, Con.....	.06	P. I. W. No. 2....	10.50
Little Chief.....	.14	P. I. W. No. 3....	9.75
Mexican	.26	P. I. W. No. 4....	8.75
Moulton	.30	P. I. W., Grey F..	8.75
Ontario	6.50		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	973	973	973
3d week Jan.....	$121,921	$92,526	$81,508
From Jan. 1.....	350,801	281,612	227,275
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	277	277	276
3d week Jan.....	45,672	33,208	31,920
From Jan. 1.....	124,992	93,482	88,319
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,456	5,134	4,947
3d week Jan.....	527,700	443,825	356,552
From July 1.....	10,624,231	18,583,581	16,517,644
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,766	1,766	1,766
3d week July.....	148,348	134,800	.....
From Jan. 1.....	421,925	385,931	.....
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for December—			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings ..	204,008	195,643	170,195
Op. ex. and taxes	135,185	123,709	98,488
Net earnings	70,823	71,877	71,706
From July 1 to Dec. 31:			
Gross earnings ..	1,007,866	1,102,166	920,021
Op. ex. and taxes	757,661	725,238	591,293
Net earnings	340,205	373,928	328,728
CANADIAN PACIFIC for December —			
Gross	2,988,011	2,970,213	2,671,117
Expenses	1,350,545	1,594,251	1,265,006
Net	1,438,366	1,376,962	1,279,111
Prop. exp. to gr.	51%	53%	52½%
Gross, 12 mos...	30,452,841	28,230,033	26,138,976
Net, 12 months..	11,857,585	12,230,166	10,475,376
CHICAGO & ALTON for December—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings ..	706,488	711,241	55,247
Op. ex. and taxes	466,055	510,181	255,374
Net earnings	300,433	501,060	*200,627
From July 1 to Dec. 31:			
Gross earnings ..	4,738,590	3,967,665	770,925
Op. ex. and taxes	3,098,277	2,321,806	766,471
Net earnings	1,630,313	1,645,859	4,454
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31:			
Gross earnings ..	8,567,374	7,155,961	1,411,413
Op. ex. and taxes	5,598,298	4,471,267	1,127,026
Net earnings	2,969,081	2,684,694	284,387
*Decrease.			
CHICAGO, BUR. & QUINCY for December—			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	4,110,375	3,772,938	3,697,201
Op. expenses	2,604,070	2,267,533	2,077,213
Net	1,472,305	1,538,296	1,556,988
Prop. exp. to gr..	64½	59%	57
Charges	825,000	815,815	842,957
Balance	647,305	722,481	713,031
Gross, 6 mos.....	26,465,417	23,161,278	23,312,101
Net, 6 months ..	10,580,987	10,656,038	12,321,475
Balance, 6 mos..	5,330,087	5,632,468	4,805,955
CLEVE., LORAIN & WHEEL. for December—			
Gross	141,217	163,280	131,443
Exp. and taxes...	101,853	134,138	90,556
Net	39,234	29,142	40,887
Charges	26,130	22,

TWO LAWYERS PUNISHED.

Father and Son Condemned to Pay Fines of $250 Each for Contempt.

Two lawyers were yesterday adjudged in contempt of the Supreme Court, and unless they each pay a fine of $250 they will have to go to jail. They have, however, thirty days in which to appeal to the Appellate Division. The lawyers are Joseph and William Martin, father and son, and the Justice declaring them in contempt is Justice Leventritt.

The trouble grew out of a receivership of the Order of Chosen Friends, an assessment insurance society. The Martins were attorneys for Samuel Popper, who asked for a receiver in the Supreme Court of New York County. Justice Leventritt appointed the receiver, and the next day the lawyers went before Justice Maddox in Brooklyn and had the action discontinued. A day later they appeared before Justice Smith, in Nassau County, and there the son, William Martin, was appointed receiver. The receiver appointed in New York County objected, and on the order of Justice Leventritt the other proceedings were declared not proper.

When the lawyers appeared before Justice Leventritt yesterday, they asked leave to file affidavits setting forth their position in the matter. The Justice declined to receive the affidavits, which were offered for the purpose of establishing the record on appeal.

Joseph Martin said it was his opinion that the punishment should be considered in the light of surrounding circumstances, and therefore there should be a full review of the proceedings before Justices Maddox and Smith, with a view to having the record properly before the Appellate Division.

"The proceedings before them," Justice Leventritt said, "related only to matters which transpired subsequently, and cannot therefore affect the contempt which arose in this court."

MAN AND WIFE ARRAIGNED.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartol Alleged to Have Committed Several Burglaries.

Louis and Margaret Bartol, man and wife, were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of burglary alleged to have been committed in Washington, D. C. The pair had been arrested on Monday by detectives of the Central Office. The police of Washington sent word here on Saturday that numerous burglaries had been committed in that city, and that there was every reason to believe that the perpetrators, a man and woman, had come here. A description of them was sent to Capt. Titus, and Detectives Boyle and Charlton were put on the case. Among the numerous victims of the thieves was Charles D. Stott of 311 Eighth Street, from whose place twenty-seven fountain pens were stolen. On Monday afternoon the detectives saw a woman trying to pawn a fountain pen in a pawnshop on Sixth Avenue. She was arrested and taken to Police Headquarters, where she admitted her identity. Bartol was arrested in the evening at the rooms in which the couple had been stopping.

The detectives say that Bartol and his wife have been traveling over the country passing as Galveston flood sufferers, and it is thought that a number of burglaries can be traced to them. The woman is of more than ordinary intelligence and speaks several languages.

Bartol and his wife waived examination and said they were willing to go back to Washington without a contest. They were taken back to Ludlow Street jail and will be sent to Washington to-morrow.

TRIED TO KILL HER BROTHER.

Minnie Seibert, While Insane, Attempted to Cut His Throat.

After brooding for three months over the death of her mother, Minnie Seibert, thirty-five years old, was seized with a fit of insanity early yesterday morning at her home and made a desperate effort to kill her brother Gustave, an engraver, with whom she lived at 2 Hall Place, the little street alongside the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

Since the death of their mother Gustave has had constantly to cheer his sister, who seemed mentally to be wasting away with grief over their affliction. Shortly after midnight yesterday morning he thought he heard his sister crying. He got up and went to her, to find her in one of the rooms taking his razor from a bureau drawer.

She turned upon him fiercely and before he could defend himself she had drawn the razor across his throat. He fell in a kind of faint, but recovered before she could resume the attack, and a desperate struggle ensued in the semi-darkness. The hands and faces of both became slippery with blood from the brother's throat as they fought about the room, the woman in a kind of hysteria, laughing and fighting like a wild animal. The brother finally got possession of the weapon, but, finding that he could not subdue his sister, shouted as loudly as he could for the police.

A neighbor heard him cry, and ran with the alarm to the Fifth Street Station. Policeman Burke went to the scene, and the two men with difficult subdued the madwoman and she was taken to Bellevue in a straitjacket. The brother, although suffering from shock and loss of blood, was not dangerously hurt.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Lots in the Upper Fifth Avenue Section — Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

E. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Joseph Hamershlag to George C. Edgar's Sons the plot on Fifth Avenue, 25 feet north of Eighty-ninth Street, 75 by 100.

Phillips & Co. have also sold for Daniel E. Seybel the plot on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100. The same brokers also negotiated the sale of the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street for David H. McAlpin to Joseph Hamershlag, reported in this column yesterday.

Feask & Elliman have sold for Alva Cuddeback 82 East Ninety-second Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, 21 by 67.7, to Carman H. Barrett and William L. Sutphin, who will alter the dwelling into an apartment house with stores. The same brokers have also sold for the Wyckoff estate to an investor, for about $40,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 64 East Fifty-fourth Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Miss Sarah Lazarus the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 54 East Sixty-fourth Street, 12.6 by 100.5.

James Carlew has sold the four-story dwelling 18 West Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Maxwell S. Mannes and William J. Taylor have bought the dwellings 122 and 124 West Forty-ninth Street, 50 by 138.10, and will erect on the plot an eight-story bachelor apartment house.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought, through B. M. Strauss & Co., the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 1,008 Madison Avenue, 19.6 by 75.

P. D. Benson has sold for C. Huber to J. T. Mulhall the four-story business building 1,128 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street, 20.5 by 65.

E. D. Cordts has sold the three five-story flats 210, 212, and 214 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, each 33 by 90 by 100.

Henry Liebeskind has sold to Charles Garfield the three five-story brick and stone-front flats, 15, 17 and 19 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, on plot 75 by 100.11.

Julius Levy & Co. have sold to a builder for improvement 222 and 224 East Fifty-first Street, now occupied by three-story dwellings.

William Stonebridge has sold for John F. Craddock the plot 100 by 158, on the north side of One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, Fordham, adjoining the grounds of St. John's College.

G. Nicholas reports that he has leased for E. L. Givernaud to William Thorpe the six-story stable property 353 and 355 West Forty-eighth Street, for a term of five years at an annual rental of $5,000.

The Auction Room.

The sale of properties belonging to the estate of the late Philip Herrman, conducted yesterday by Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly, attracted a large crowd to the salesroom and was successful in that the entire offering was disposed of at satisfactory figures.

Judging by the number of those who remained to bid on the Hoboken lots which were also included under the auctioneer's announcement, that part of the sale attracted fully as much attention as did those parcels owned by the estate in Manhattan. The Hoboken lots comprised the entire block bounded by Park and Willow Avenues, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets. P. Skelly bought the southeast corner of Fourteenth Street and Willow Avenue, 20 by 95, for $4,500. Two adjoining lots on Fourteenth Street went to the same buyer for a total of $4,500, and two on Willow Avenue for $1,100 each. The southwest corner of Park Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 20 by 95, brought $5,100. Other inside lots on Willow Avenue were struck down for $1,100 each, and on Park Avenue for $1,350 each. The total amount realized from the sale was $317,350.

Detailed results of this and yesterday's other auction offerings will be found below:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.
Trustees' Sale.

320 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 275.3 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.8 by 103.1, four-story brick single flat; to Hugh Slevin $24,100

321 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 103.1, four-story brick and brownstone single flat; to A. F. Stafford 22,750

323 West Fourteenth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 125, four-story brick and brownstone single flat; to Solomon De Walltargs 26,000

324 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 125, four-story brick and brownstone single flat; to A. F. Stafford 25,850

336 and 338 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 211.3 feet east of Hudson Street, 36.11 by 103.3, two four-story brick and stone dwellings, with extensions; to F. M. Hilton 26,200

340 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 191.4 feet east of Hudson Street, 19.11 by 103.3, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension; to F. M. Hilton 15,900

405 and 407 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 120, two four-story brick flats; to A. F. Stafford 47,500

404 and 406 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 86.6, two four-story brick double tenements; to A. F. Stafford 29,500

425 and 427 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 299.8 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 92, two four-story brick double tenements, with stores; to William Steig 20,100

531 and 533 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 225.1 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, 24.11 and 25, respectively, by 100.9 two five-story brick and stone double tenements, with stores; to Leopold Hutter 22,450

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100; to J. Smith 3,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

513 East Seventieth Street, north side, 248 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager 14,025

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

233 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 246.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederick B. Aschner.

Teller Avenue, west side, 688.3 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 58.4 by 93.10 by 44 by 84.4, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederick B. Aschner 7,244

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

277 Church Street, east side, 50.2 feet south of White Street, 25 by 75, four-story stone-front building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Lewis C. Mack .. 1,775

153 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 155.8 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20.2 by 98.9, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Charles B. Hill 40,000

45 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 435 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Moses Prout and another, trustees. 22,000

6,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 1,750 Madison Avenue, west side, 40.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 20 by 85, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,357; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samuel Cohn, referee, 141 West Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 17.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,137.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph C. Levi, referee, 181 Chrystie Street, west side, 75 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 92, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $12,317; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Strong, referee, 146 and 148 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $21,175.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 7 Livingston Place, east side, 34.9 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 17 by 84, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,852.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Tremont Avenue, southeast corner of Anthony Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, 35.6 by 50; N. B. Van Etten, premises, owner; Pringle & Buckhout of 63 William Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

Willis Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 24.10 by 101 and 25 by 82.9; John M. Linch of 685 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; Harry T. Howell, Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

Third Avenue, La Fontaine Avenue, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth to One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for a brick retaining wall, 346 by 48; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner; George H. Pegram of 195 Broadway, architect; cost, $15,000.

Riverside Drive, east side, 30.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, for three four-and-a-half-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, 20 and 25 by 68; Stewart & Smith of 459 Western Boulevard, owners; Hoppin & Koen, architects; total cost, $110,000.

Alterations.

No. 60 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; C. T. Kipsell of 54 Wall Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $450.

No. 328 East Fourth Street, to a three-and-a-half-story brick tenement; Joseph Fleidman, premises, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 27 Manhattan Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements and stores; John K. McAfee and Robert Rankin of 38 West Ninetieth Street, owners; John B. Mooney of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 4 Bedford Street, to a four-story brick flat; H. Lovetz of 26 Grove Street, owner; F. Holmes, architect; cost, $500.

No. 86 Bowery, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; William Isaac, premises, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $1,750.

Nos. 165 and 167 Broadway, to a six-story brick office building; Dr. E. A. Hoffman, 1 Chelsea Square, owner, J. B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration:

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

ALLEN ST, w s, 200 ft s of Rivington St, 50x87.6; Edmund Trowbridge and wife to Frank Deming, 1-5 part. (R S $4) $1

ALLEN ST, w s, 200 ft s of Rivington St, 50x87.6; Frank Deming and wife to George E. Trowbridge, 1-5 part. (R S $6.50) 1

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of 179th St, 99.11x80.4x21x80.2; John A. W. Thoms to Gussie Seeley, 20 equal 1-23 parts, confirmation deed, (mtg $3,200, R S $4) 2,000

BLEECKER ST, w s, 42.7 ft n of Charles St, 21.3x70; Charles St, s s, 120 ft e of Waverley Place, 20x94.11; Morton Trust Company, as master, to Nettie M. Brien 1

BOWERY, 84, w s, 25.5x111.2x25.4x111.2; Henry Stein to Fritz Singer and another, (R S $15, mtg $30,000) 45,000

BRADHURST AV, 35, w s, 18.2x67.9x 17.11x70.3; Belle G. Beveridge to Margaret Barnard, (R S $5) 12,500

BROOK AV, 1,518, 25x100.11; Marcus Nathan to Moses Bachman, (mtg $10,000, R S 50 cents) 1

BROOK AV, 1,518, e s, 25x100.11; Moses Bachman to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $9,000) 1

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 25x115; Ann Lally to Catharine A. Lavelle, (R S $22) 100

DECATUR AV, w s, 88.7 ft n of 198th St, 19.11x99.10x18x100; Mary A. Blasdell to Seymour S. Blasdell, (R S 50 c, mtg $3,500) 1

FORDHAM AV, n w s, 900 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, runs s w 80x n e 210 to 24 ft n of Fordham Landing; A. Aldrin Slater, as trustee, to Annie P. Allen, (R S 50c) 189

GRAND ST, 384, n s, 25x100; David McClure, referee, to Charles Lowenfeld, (R S $30) 35,925

JEFFERSON AV, e s, Lots 124 and 125, map of Samuel Ryer Homestead, West Farms; John H. Morrison to Louis Eickwort, all liens, (R S $4) 1

JOHN ST, n corner Gold St, 41.5x100.6x 44.6x97.6, ½ part and all title; John St, 93, n s, 25x87, ½ part; Reginald C. Stevenson to Sarah J. Hollinshead, widow, trust deed for 10 years 1

LOTS 21 and 22, map of McGraw estate, Van Nest station; Lots 304, 305, and 306, map of Pugsley estate, Van Nest station; Frederick W. Becker to Margaret Becker 1,400

LOTS 149, 151, 154, 176, and 178, map of Section 2 of H. Raymond Park, 24th Ward; Hudson P. Rose to James M. Davis, (R S $3) 1

LOTS 356, 373, to 375, 382, 427, and 434, on map of the Arden property; Allan G. Macdonell to Ernest Sulser 10,000

MADISON AV, n s, 2,000 and 2,002, w s, 39.9x35; Joseph M. Martinson, and another to Charles Bestick, (R S 50c), Exchange

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 104th St, 30x95; Joseph M. Philbrick to Alpheus J. Goddard, all liens, (R S $5) 1

MANHATTAN AV, 388, 96.9x25; Louis W. Dinkelspiel to Regine Dinkelspiel, (mtg $25,000, R S $15) 1

MORTON ST, 53, n s, 24.11x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (R S $15, mtg $27,000) 1

PERRY ST, 127, n s, 25x98.6x25x98.10; Belle G. Beveridge to Margaret Barnard, (R S $6, mtg $20,000) 35,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, s e corner of 87th St, 25x100; William and James Bradley to Peter G. M. Andrews, (mtg $50,000, R S $50) 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, s e corner of 87th St, 25x100; Peter G. M. Andrews to William Bradley and another, (R S $1, mtg $57,500) 1

TERRACE PLACE, now included in Railroad Av East, s e s, 84.9 ft s w of 159th St, 28.3x153.7x25x140.6; Vincent R. Delnoce to Ann R. Delnoce, quitclaim 1

TERRACE PLACE, now included in Railroad Av East, s e s, 84.9 ft s w of 159th St, 28.3x153.7x25x140.6; Ann R. Delnoce to David F. Friebie, (R S $6) 1

TINTON AV, e s, 24.6 ft n of 168th St, 19.6x100; Max Walther to William H. Dewey, ½ part, quitclaim, all liens, (R S 50c) 1

WEST END AV, w s, 42.4 ft s of 98th St, 16.2x100; Edith M. Tucker to John J. Tucker, (mtg $15,000, R S $5) 1

WEST FARMS ROAD, n w s, at n e s of 172d St, bold widened, 44.3x114.4x133.1x 98.8; also gore adjoining, 55.8x6.3x—; Nicholas C. Phillips to Percy C. Phillips, (mtg $1,000, R S $.50) 1

1ST AV, 1,292, 25.1x113; Bridget Maguire to Emil Janovec 12,700

3D AV, w s, adjoining land of Abraham Bassford and Gouverneur Morris, being a strip formerly known as Quarry Road, runs n e s of Bathgate Av; Edward S. Hemphill, heir, to Ella L. Hemphill 1

6TH AV, w s, 21 ft s of 22d St, 20x85; William B. Riker to the Adams Dry Goods Company, (mtg $100,000, R S $25) 1

1ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 74, 1st Houston St s, 25.2x70.10; Annie Dinkel, widow, to Nathan Freedman, (R S $28) 28,000

12TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 103.3; Anna R. Mead and another to Elizabeth A. Wilcox, (R S $25) 25,000

12TH ST, s s, 425.6 ft e of 6th Av, 45x 103.3; 12th St, n s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.3; 12th St, n s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, runs n 54.4x w 46.8x s 45.5 to street x 26.6 to beginning; 12th St, n s, 496.6 ft w of 5th Av, 21.8x—x—x45; Elinor I. Chase to Frederick Snow and another, 1-6 part. (R S $2) 100

30TH ST, n s, 163 ft w of 6th Av, 18.8x 96.8x irregular, all title to gore lot adjoining; Johanna McManus to John McManus, all liens, (R S $6) 1

31ST ST, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 98.9; Elizabeth A. Wilcox to Theodore H. Mead, (R S $140) 500

34TH ST, s s, 107 ft w of 2d Av, 15x98.9; Amelia N. Dunlop to John H. Hull, (mtg $6,000) 11,950

39TH ST, 21 East, 25x98.9; Frances A. Norris, widow, and others, to Charles S. Bryan, (R S $77) 77,000

46TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x 100.5, leasehold; John G. McDonough, referee, to Gustav Schober, (R S $2.50) .. 2,500

53D ST, 58 West, 21x100.5; Wilbur McBride, referee, to George F. Leidlaw 38,750

84TH ST, 128 West, 33.4x102.2; Margaret Barnard to Belle G. Beveridge, (R S 16, mtg $42,000) 58,000

106D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 125x 100.11, Julius Braun to Jonas Weil and another, (R S $10, mtg $18,500) 1

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Charles A. Grote to Christina Montag, (R S $5, mtg $23,000) 1

121ST ST, 304 West, 25x100.11; Samuel and Morris Vollman to Margaret Kearney 23,000

139TH ST, 304 West, 16.8x99.11; Daniel O'Connell, referee, to Carrie Engs and others, executors, &c. 10,000

138TH ST, 624 East, 25x100; Ludwig Anderson to William Schmultz and wife, (mtg $13,500, R S $13.50) 1

145TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 33.6 x99.11; Charles H. Knox, referee, to Hiram V. V. Braman, (R S $22.50) 32,500

150TH ST, n s, 376 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; William H. Weiher to Flora Lang, (mtg $11,000, R S $4) 1

151ST ST, 548 East, 28x118.5; Jared C. Fox to Terry Parker 4,000

151ST ST, 548 East, 28x118.5; Terry Parker to Cornelius A. Ryerson, (mtg $12,500, R S $5) ..... Exchange

183D ST, n s, 104.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 34.4x74.11; also 188th St, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50x94.10; Rose A. Kehoe to Florence W. Kehoe, (R S $5) .. 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,750; Frederick Lundstedt to Carrie Spiess, 3 years ..$1,000 to

BAXTER ST, 118 to 122, 75x85; Emily Hamburger and others, executors, to Francis A. Hall, 5 years and renewal for 5 years 1,200

BAXTER ST, 80; Charles Bacigalupo and another to Louis Goldsteif, 4 years 7,500

1ST AV, 1,370; Lena Gunther to E. J. Schevick, store, 3 years 600

1ST AV, 1,370; Lena Gunther to Francis Opava, store, 3 years 1,400

2D AV, 2,025; Mary L. Cassidy, administratrix, to Samuel Friedman, 5 years. 360

5TH AV, 363; executors of Josephine L. Peyton to Charles F. Wetzel and another, 10 years ..... $7,740 to 9,240

5TH AV, 2,212; Mary H. Hershfield to Henry T. Boehringe, 3 years 1,080

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALLAIRE, Mary A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Bethune St, 34, 5 years, 4 per cent $3,000

ANDREWS, Peter G. M., to Jacob A. Geissenhainer and others, executors; Riverside Drive, 147, 3 years, 4½ per cent 57,500

BAAR, Jeannette, to Amelia A. and George P. A. Gunther, executors, &c.; 128th St, s s, 217.6 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 5,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to Henrietta L. Allerton; Brook Av, 1,518, 3 years 9,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to Mary J. Hawthorn; Lot 217, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

BJORKEGREN, Charles, and wife to Martha L. Tree; Lot 215, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

BJORKEGREN, Charles, and wife to Joseph McDonough; Lot 216, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

BRYAN, Charles S., to Francis A. Norris; 30th St, 23 East, 1 year, 4 per cent. 50,000

CONNER, Patrick, to Harlem Savings Bank; Bathgate Av, e s, 108 ft n of 178th St, (substitute mortgage) 1,500

BRACHER, Elizabeth M., to George Ehret; Riverside Drive, old line, e s, 675.2 ft s of 127th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 4,883

DAVIS, James M., to Marianna Schaub; Lot 149, map of Section 2, St. Raymond's Park, 24th Ward, 3 years 2,000

DAVIS, James M., to Marianna Schaub; Lot 151, map of Section 2, St. Raymond's Park, 24th Ward, 3 years 2,000

DAVIS, James M., to Marianna Schaub; Lot 174, map of Section 2, St. Raymond's Park, 24th Ward, 3 years 2,000

DAVIS, James M., to Marianna Schaub; Lot 176, map of Section 2, St. Raymond's Park, 24th Ward, 3 years 2,000

DAVIS, James M., to Marianna Schaub; Lot 178, map of Section 2, St. Raymond's Park, 24th Ward, 3 years 2,000

D'ANDRE, Antonio, to the City Mortgage Company; 156th St, s w corner of Jackson Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,500

DE PLASSE, Louis, to Teresessa K. Donnelly; 27th St, n s, 71.3 ft n e of Madison Av, due May 1, 1902, 6 per cent. ... 3,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to John H. Morrison; Jefferson Av, e s, Lots 124 and 125, map of Ryer Homestead, West Farms, due June 15, 1901, 6 per cent 2,750

ESSLINGER, Jobst, to George Ringler Company; Park Av, 1,080, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

FARRELL, Simeon, to Josephine C. Burghard; 118th St, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 1,500

FREEDMAN, Nathan, to Annie Dinkel; 1st St, 99 East, due May 1, 1906 22,000

FREEDMAN, Nathan, to Max Cohen and another; 1st St, 99 East, 5 years, 6 per cent 3,500

FRISBIE, David F., to Ann R. Delnoce; Railroad Av East, s e s, 84.9 ft w of 159th St, 5 years 3,500

GETTINGS, Catherine, to James McClenahan and others, executors, &c.; Stebbins Av, e s, 103.9 ft s of 165th St, 3 years 4,000

GORGERS, Bernardina, individually and as trustee, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 44th St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 5,500

HALL, William H., to Evelyn E. Hall; 7th Av, n e corner of 142d St, 1 year ... 10,000

HENNESSY, Jane A., trustee, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 8th Av, n w corner of 118th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 25,000

HOOPS, John, to the Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Company; Howard St, 12, lease, demand 3,000

JANOVIC, Emil, to Bridget Maguire; 1st Av, 1,202, due April 1, 1902 8,000

JONES, Walter O., and wife to Emile H. Roth; 85th St, 139 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; Morton St, 55 and 57, demand, 6 per cent 50,000

KEHOE, Florence W., to Richard Webber; 188th St, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av; also 183d St, n s, 154.11 ft e of King's Bridge Road; Nathalie Av, e s, Lots 19 and 20, map of a portion of the Anthony estate; also 14th St, n e corner of 24 Av, Wakefield, demand, 6 per cent. 3,500

LAIDLAW, George F., to A. Gertrude Cutter; 53d St, s s, 136 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 33,000

LALLY, Ann, to Empire City Savings Bank; Cauldwell Av, w s, 125 ft s of 156th St, 1 year 11,500

LAVELLE, Catherine A., to Margaretta M. Diehl; Cauldwell Av, w s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 13,500

LOWENFELD, Charles, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Grand St, 884, 5 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

MEAD, Theodore H., to Elizabeth A. Wilcox; 31st St, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 70,000

MEAD, Theodore H., to Elizabeth A. Wilcox; 31st St, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years 35,000

MULLER or MILLER, Clemens Clemence, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Topping Av s e corner of 175th St, 3 years 4,000

RIEDINGER, Emilie, to the Harlem Savings Bank; Indiana St, n s, 150 ft w of Duncomb Av, runs n 158 to the Bronx River x s w 262.3 to the street x s e 241; also Newell Av, s w corner of Juliana St, 100x200x104x197, 1 year 4,000

RYERSON, Cornelius A. and P. Jennie, to Ann A. Parker, as trustee; 151st St, 548 East, due Sept. 7, 1903 2,500

SKELLY, Timothy, to Catherine J. Madden; 146th St, n s, 125 ft w of Leggett Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 500

SMITH, Arthur E., to Edward Hirsh and Edgar Oppenheimer; 115th St, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 7 years, 6 per cent 40,000

STEERS, Catherine E., and others to Henry Steers; Central Park West, w s, 81.10 ft n of 104th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,500

STOLZ, George, and wife to Jacob Zimmerman and another; Prospect Av, s e s, 203.6 ft n e of Home St, 5 years 450

STRAUSS, Frank V., to Julia M. Haskell; Lenox Av, w s, 23 ft s of 120th St, 5 years 10,000

STRAUSS, Frank V., to Isabella C. Latting; Lenox Av, w s, 23 ft s of 120th St, 5 years 7,000

TAYLOR, Mary A. and Charles J., to Elsie Fogell; 114th St, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to August Limbert, trustee $30,127

BAUCHLE, Thomas H., trustee, to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum 25,000

BOARDMAN, Lavagita W., executrix, &c., and another, executor, to Abraham B. Cox, (assigns five mortgages) 40,000

COE, Grace L., to Continental Trust Company ..... Nom.

FAHEY, Patrick J., to Owen T. Martin .. Nom.

KNOX, Effe V. V., to Fanny Wahrenberger, individually and as guardian, ½ part 4,000

LOSERE, Bertha, to George H. Finck, guardian, &c. 1,000

PHILLIPS, William H., to William Knight 45,000

RUDOLPH, George H., trustee, to Frederick S. Hamm, committee, &c. ..... Nom.

STEINBACHER, Walther, to Annie Fuchs 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Alice B. Nickels, guardian, &c. 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV, 558; the Canton Steel Roofing Company against Charles E. Smith, owner and contractor 110

MERCER ST, 133; William Bradley & Son against Charles E. Smith, owner and contractor 780

SIMPSON ST, s s, 500.10 ft e of 167th St, 50x100; Heil Brothers against Michael and Mary Lally, owners and contractors. 95

7TH AV, n e corner of 56th St, 200 ft to 57th St x150x— to 56th St x125, (Carnegie Music Hall); John Simmonds against the Music Hall Company of New York, Limited, owner and contractor; Andrew J. McCarthy and Henry S. Haywood, contractors 2,000

14TH ST, 355 and 357 West, 50x100; Frederick Pearce against John Glass, jr., owner and contractor 996

44TH ST, 112 West; Candee & Smith against Laura M. and Ella C. Marston, owners; McCabe Brothers, contractors. 626

163D ST, 424 to 430 West; the Mead & Bates Heating Company against Lucy E. Lynn, owner and contractor 2,730

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS FILED UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

98TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 100x½ block; the City Mortgage Company, with Michael J. Naughton, nine payments 66,000

163D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100; Julius Braun, with Gustave Eckert, two payments 3,600

156TH ST, s w corner of Jackson Av, 75x 90; the City Mortgage Company, with Antonio D'Andre, eleven payments 36,500

156TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 64.10; Richard Webber, with Florence W. Kehoe, four payments 3,500

Lis Pendens.

GREAT JONES ST, 38; William D. Beck and others against Jennie A. Connelly and others, (partition); attorney, H. C. Botty.

LEWIS ST, 140; Leon Tuchmann against Ely Greenblatt, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Manheim & Manheim.

MOTT ST, 10; Joanna H. Purdy against Seth R. Johnson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

1ST AV, e s, 60.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x78; Mary J. Kingsland against Amelia F. Berg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

1ST AV, e s, 40.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x78; William H. Macy, jr., and others, executors, &c., against Amelia F. Berg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

1ST AV, e s, 80.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x88; William M. Kingsland against Amelia F. Berg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

4TH ST, n e corner of 10th St, 20.1x88; 4th St, n w corner of 10th St, 20.7x88; Walker St, 105; also Centre St, s w corner of Walker St, 75x43.11x75x44.10, 3 actions; Edward F. Browning against Albert I. Sire and others, (foreclosure of 3 mortgages;) attorney, R. C. Taylor.

31ST ST, n s, 310 ft w of 1st Av, 20x98.9; also 35th St, 205 East; Helen M. Cain against Rosa Flood, individually and as administratrix, and others, (dower, &c.;) attorneys, Scharps & Scharps.

40TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Thomas and Mary P. Charlton, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. M. Marsh.

40TH ST, n s, 7th Av, 25x98.9; Edward F. Browning against Meyer L. Sire and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. C. Taylor.

97TH ST, n s, 444 ft e of 10th Av, 16x100.11; New York Life Insurance Company against James Kiernan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. McCall.

124TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x 100.11; Morris Rosenberg against Salvatoris Spallone and another, (action to cancel deed, &c.;) attorney, A. Finelite.

Boarders Wanted.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

1 Gramercy Park, Corner 21st St.—Large second-floor corner room; handsomely furnished; table board; references.

25th St., 38 West.—Large and small rooms, well heated and furnished; table boarders accommodated.

32d St., 34 West.—Single rooms, well heated; $7 up; double rooms; excellent table board; transients.

42d St., 143 West.—Large front and hall rooms, with board; all conveniences; bath, gas, telephone. Mocks.

44th St., 238 West.—Board and rooms gentlemen and families; also back parlor, business or private; reference.

93d St., 122 West, near "L" Station.—Handsome, desirable room; good board; references.

98th St., 65 West.—Furnished floor through, in private house; also

Real Estate at Auction.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, February 14, 1901,

at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

TRUSTEES' SALE,

By order of the Trustees of the Estate of William Henry Gunther, deceased,

THE FOLLOWING

Choice & Valuable Property.

6-story and basement brick, stone, and iron business building, with plot of land,

Nos. 469, 471, 473 & 475 Broome St.

AND

No. 55 Greene Street,

Southwest Corner.

ALSO

VALUABLE WATER FRONT,

and large plot of land on

Kill Von Kull,

Ingham, Brighton, & East Avenues,

3d, 4th, 5th & Oak Streets,

BERGEN POINT,

City of Bayonne, New Jersey

Adjoining Babcock & Wilcox Co., Central R. R. of New Jersey, and near Standard Oil Works and Constable's Point.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers', 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

Thursday, February 7th, 1901,

at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadwar.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF THE ESTATE OF

JOSEPH W. HAMBURGER, DECEASED,

the following

CHOICE AND VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,

41, 43, 45 & 47 Elizabeth Street,

94, 96 & 98 Mott Street,

103 & 105 Mott Street,

and

118, 120 & 122 Baxter Street.

THE ABOVE PROPERTIES ARE SITUATE BETWEEN CANAL AND HESTER STREETS.

For maps, &c., apply to DAVIS & MATTMANN, Esqs., Attorneys for Trustees, 280 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

Thursday, February 7th, 1901,

at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTORS' SALE

ESTATE OF VINCENT C. KING,

the

Choice and Valuable Property

NO. 238 WEST 14TH STREET,

NO. 214 WEST 15TH STREET,

and

NO. 131 EAST 15TH STREET.

70 PER CENT. ON BOND & MORTGAGE FOR 1 OR 3 YEARS AT 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Maps, &c., of WILLIAM A. BOYD, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 146 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer,

No. 155 BROADWAY.

Executors' Sale to close the Estates of EDWARD TRACY & JAMES RUSSELL, } DECEASED.

THE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

Nos. 3 & 5 Bank Street and No. 95 Greenwich Avenue.

Two 5-story brick and stone, SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT APARTMENTS will be sold at auction on Thursday, February 14th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

For maps and further particulars as to terms of ground lease, &c., apply to Messrs. PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, 111 Broadway, Attorneys for Executors, or the Auctioneer, 155 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE HEIGHT OF PERFECTION

is reached in the Colonial cottages we offer at $4,250; plot, 50x100; 8 rooms, bath, and butler's pantry; hardwood, cabinet trim and mantels; open nickel plumbing, furnace and concreted cellar; terms to suit; only a few minutes' walk from trolley or L. I. R. R. depot. JOEL FOWLER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Jamaica and Jefferson Avs., Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, foyer and saloon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. BROWN, owner. Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

For sale or lease.—280 feet water front, foot 39th St. Ferry, South Brooklyn, 200x200; yard and building; 32 feet water, low tide; also, for sale, three flat houses, Clinton Av., near Fulton; bargain. Pierson & Wolffe, 35 Nassau St. Tel 583 Cort.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded, fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$1,700, House and stable, $1,700.—Chauncey St., near Patchen Av.; buildings in poor condition; must be sold; offer wanted; H. J. Miller, 378 Reid Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,500; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

$3,000, only $300 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway.

Madison St., near Lewis Av., 2½-story bas. stone; same as new house; price low. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Madison St., near Lewis Av., 2½-story bas. stone; same as new house; price low. PINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Flat, $2,850; rent, $360; good paying tenants; expense, $171. W. H. MARQUAND, 1,562 Fulton St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO RENT in Orange, N. J., corner Commerce St. and D., L. & W. R. R.; lot 205x130 feet; one four-story building 60 feet square; one building 1½ stories, 25x100 feet; one fireproof two-story brick building for storage, 24 feet square; a one-story building 20 feet square, and over 1,000 feet of enclosed shed room, which can be used for various purposes; two 60-horse-power boilers, one engine 25-horse power, and one 15-horse power, belting, shafting, &c., &c. Apply to Joseph P. McGovern, 193 and 195 Greene St., New York.

50c. a week

Will pay for and $85.00 is the price of plot containing five lots adjoining Lakewood, N. J., the famous Winter resort. Ticket and particulars, R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St.

$6,500 will buy a 12-room house (Colonial) in North Jersey; 16 miles out; ground 375 by 125; plenty shade, fruit, shrubbery; convenient to school, church, store, depot; free and clear. J., Box 216 Times Office.

$5 BUYS RIVER FRONT building lot; some near river only $3 each; within commuting distance New York; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Apply, 10 Wall St.

$200 cash, $5.50 weekly, buys a nice, cozy 6-room house; handy to all ferries; 15 minutes trolley; healthiest section of Jersey City Heights. Call or write. A. A. SIEGFRIED, 293 BROADWAY.

Fine Factory Sites, 2 to 200 acres; three railroads; within the industrial district of New York; sewers, electricity, trolleys, &c. G. W. Thomas, Cranford, N. J.

Choice investments offered in private dwellings, brick flats, with stores, on Jersey City Heights; no brokers. VERNON J. MILLER, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Splendid 10-room house, all improvements, five minutes New Rochelle Yacht Club anchorage; perfect location. $7,500. Apply to The Noxon N. Y. Law and Realty Co., Incorporated, 21 Park Row. Telephone 3681 Cortlandt.

Does this grand offer interest you? On the line of trolley in Mount Vernon we offer full lots, 25x100, for $400.00; all improvements. We take small payments of $1.00 a week. R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St., open evenings.

Bronxville, Harlem Railroad, 28 minutes from 42d St., lots near station, $100 upward; city improvements; no assessments; title insured; easy payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

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THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

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37 and 39 Liberty Street.

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Title insurance is based on examination of title by lawyers. That company is the best and strongest which commands the best legal talent.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - $5,000,000

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BUILDERS, ATTENTION!

Fine corner plot, suitable for seven story apartment houses. One of the finest sites in New York City. Can be sold with a liberal loan to a responsible builder on easy terms. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$5,000 cash and $4,500 mortgage will buy a beautiful home consisting of a large house and barn, also a variety of fruit trees. Size of the plot 25x162. This place is only a short distance from 155th Street "L" station. For full particulars, call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

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FOR SALE.

A beautiful new 20-foot five-story American Basement House,

NO. 310 WEST 107TH STREET,

close to Riverside, on the highest ground and in the choicest restricted location of the upper west side, has reception hall, basement billiard room, drawing, music, and dining rooms and library; six family bed rooms, three bathrooms, and servants' stairs; select and convenient location, with fine view of the river. Particulars on premises or of

CHARLES BUEK OWNER AND BUILDER, 109 West 42d Street.

I have 500 dwellings, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Long Island, Mt. Vernon, Yonkers, from $2,000 up; will sell any one for $10 cash and upward and balance monthly payments or bond and mortgage. FRANK JEROLD, 111 5th Ave., New York City.

Bargain If Sold at Once.—A 5-story double flat store property; all improvements, on prominent business avenue, near 138th St. L station; brings over 10 per cent. net; price, $23,000, mortgage suitable; no exchange. For further particulars address Lehman Friet, 257 East 71st St. No brokers.

A five-story 8th Av. store property, near 125th, $30,000; five-story double flat, 132d, near Lenox Av., $20,000; five-story triple flat, near 6th Av., $24,000; rent, $6,200; three-story, basement, 130th, near 7th Av., private block, $15,000; might trade. Corner 119th, Madison Av. Call only.

Two new five-story double flats, steam heat and hot water, best neighborhood, fully rented, and will pay 25% on investment of $4,000.00, or will take lots free and clear in part payment; this is one of the few good things you read about. Snyder & Bradley, 228 West 116th St.

10-room house, with two lots, Morris Av., Bronx Borough; worth $7,500; will sell at a great bargain to quick purchaser; terms to suit. HARLEM AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, 34-36 Wall St., New York.

53D ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.,

4 and 5 story bldgs., 53 front, adapted for light manufacturing; carriage lift, driveway. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

A BARGAIN OF BARGAINS.

Have elegant, 5-story, 3-family flat; all improvements; rental over $3,400; mortgage $22,500 at 5%; will sell cheap. For particulars apply I. Stone, 971 Columbus Av.

Three-story and basement high-stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath; suitable for two families; perfect condition; price, $6,500. ANDREWS, 514 East 117th St.

House and garden, near 3d Av. elevated; trolley, school; Park and Bronx city offices; letters answered. J. H. Gratacap, designer, 1,801 Clinton Av.

Small modern brownstone house, 15 West 113th St.; good order; ten rooms; bath; empty; easily rented; positive bargain. Owner, 27 West 84th.

48th St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Three-story 25-foot private house; reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

119th St., 15 West.—Private dwelling; four stories fine condition; exposed plumbing; chandeliers, shades, $2,500 cash; bargain.

A large, strong warehouse, downtown, (a vacant lot alongside,) to rent low or for sale cheap. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman.

A corner property on Beekman Street for sale, to close an estate. Ruland & Whiting, No. 5 Beekman St.

Money to loan on mortgage, 4%; send in your applications. WARING & CO., 9 Pine St.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Have client with $40,000 to invest in good paying business property, free and clear or lightly mortgaged; must be a bargain; full particulars. VERNON J. MILLER, Room 906, 150 Nassau St.

Residence and business property for sale, exchange, or rent; also vacant plots; entire charge of estates, with satisfaction guaranteed. La Mont & Moran, 165 Broadway.

Economical, efficient, and honest management are the inducements we offer owners to place their property in our charge. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES SOLICITED. BEST REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH STREET.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT. MANY APPLICATIONS. HALL & SON, 2,193 SEVENTH AVE., NEAR 130TH ST.

All kinds city properties to rent and manage; rents advanced; 4 % loans. Cyrille Carreau, Agent and Appraiser, Grand St. and Bowery.

Good apartment house, flats, lots, for sale or exchange. Manhattan or Bronx. Herrman, 1004 Melrose Av.

Country residence property, farms, and water front for sale, rent, exchange. La Mont & Moran, 165 Broadway.

Machinery.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS, ALL SIZES IN stock, direct from factory of Triumph Electric Co.; send us postal, we do the rest. CHINNOCK ELECT. CO., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

87 BEAVER STREET.

Stores and offices at moderate rents; will be connected with and form part of 69 Wall Street, and altered to suit tenants.

67 & 69 WALL STREET.

Two large suites and several small offices; all modern conveniences; low rents.

Gill Building, 9, 11 & 13 Maiden Lane.

Three large and a few small offices, especially adapted for the jewelry and diamond trade.

Nassau-Beekman Building, N. E. Corner Nassau and Beekman Streets.

A number of small offices at reduced rents.

West Side Park Avenue, 130th to 131st Streets.

Stores and lofts in the two new six-story fireproof buildings; freight and passenger elevators; private electric power and light; live steam; steam heat.

Apply to Superintendents on premises, or

MACLAY & DAVIES, 67 and 69 Wall Street.

UNION SQUARE NORTH, ADJOINING BROADWAY. LOFT 184 FEET DEEP. Building has entrances on two streets. Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

ST. ANN BUILDING,

3 & 5 West 18th St., 1 door from 5th Av. SECOND LOFT. Modern Fireproof building, with all conveniences. Passenger & Freight Elevators. WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 Broadway.

144 PARK ROW,

THREE-STORY BUILDING, $1,500. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

A FIVE-STORY BRICK BUILDING TO LET, 81 West St., suitable for storage warehouse or other business, in first-class condition; good light; rent low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Close to 14th St. and Broadway, corner lofts, 50x100, at moderate rentals. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way & 44th.

A.—TO RENT, FIFTH AND SIXTH FLOORS, in the new and attractive building, 481 5TH AV., NEAR 42D STREET. Elevator, steam heat; rent $900 each. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Attractive, excellently lighted, modern, model factory, business, stable, or storage buildings, 206-208 East 58th. Large elevator; stores, offices. Apply premises, 10-12 or 3-6 or Leon Altmayer, 11A East 83d St.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET AT LOWEST RATES. JACOB A. KING, 401 B'WAY—81 E. 125TH ST.

Suitable for tailor or any business; parlor floor store, 20 West 27th St; good show window. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Desk room, office facilities, separate room; outside windows. American Tract Building, 150 Nassau St., Room 2,020.

326 Canal St.—Third and fourth lofts, 25x55; good light; $40 and $30. Apply to R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

6th Av., 238.—Large floors, all modern improvements; will alter to suit tenants; ring janitor's bell.

A large number of buildings, stores, lofts, and offices to let. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

40th St., 438 and 440 West.—Large stores, with plate-glass fronts; two rooms; decorated; $15.

Brooklyn.

Hicks St., 368, Brooklyn.—Large store, with dwelling rooms; will decorate to suit; $16.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FACTORY SITES, BOROUGH OF QUEENS. RAILROAD AND WATER FRONT COMBINED. NEW YORK FREIGHT RATE CENTRE, GREATER NEW YORK. VALUES NOW MODERATE—ADVANCING. SINGLE LOT OR ACREAGE AS DESIRED. One piece with 4,900 feet dockage—deep water. ADDRESS, NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE CO., 85 Borden Av., Long Island City.

Borough of Queens, N. Y.—$350 cash buys a new house with improvements and full lot in Greater New York; only 20 minutes' ride to business centre of New York City; fare 5 cents; price only $1,500; title guaranteed by Title Insurance Company. Inquire Owner, 63 West 89th St., basement.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Choice corner lot; modern 8-room house; best location in suburban White Plains; select fruit, shade trees, and beautiful scenery; worth $8,000; owner going abroad will sell for $5,500 cash; rent now pays 6 per cent. on investment. Address WASHINGTON, 106 East 116th St., New York.

Beautiful Md. salt-water front, 476 acres, rich, well improved; worth $20,000; sacrifice, with stock, implements, crops, $7,200; easy terms; no brokers; stamp for particulars. Kennard, 102 East Lexington, Baltimore, Md.

MONTCLAIR, on easy terms, or for rent; MODERN house, all conveniences on MOUNTAIN AVE. J. R. ANDERSON, 97 Cedar St.

Fine Factory Sites, 2 to 200 acres; three railroads; within the industrial district of New York; sewers, electricity, trolleys, &c. G. W. Thomas, Cranford, N. J.

All country real estate a specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

114th St., 228 to 246 West.—Elegant new flats, four rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date. Rents $18 to $20. These flats are the finest in the city for the money.

112th, 257, 259, 261, and 263 W.—Elegant new eight-room apartments, with all the conveniences of a private house, including steam heat and hot water supply. Rent $36 to $42. These flats have to be seen to be appreciated.

106th St., 21 West.—7 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply and all the latest improvements; rent $33 per month. Janitor.

MARGUERITE. 2,781 Broadway, near 104th St. Six rooms and bathroom.....$40 Elevator—Hot water—Open plumbing. Steam heat, gas and electric lighting, &c. One apartment, 4 rooms and bath.....$33 J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Morningside Park.

Splendid location; six and seven rooms and bath; hot water; steam heat; gas ranges; open plumbing; porcelain bathtubs; $32 to $50. Janitor, 371 W. 119th, or Geo. W. Lee, 2,107 7th Av.

Apartments, housekeeping, non-housekeeping, bachelor, furnished, unfurnished; some especially desirable Central Park West and below Park; we have personally inspected these apartments and request personal application. Brown & Brunn, 41 Union Square.

101 LEXINGTON AV. Six rooms and bath; all light; steam heat, hot water supplied; gas ranges; rent $36. Chas. Hibson, corner 84th St. and Lexington Av.

85th St., 221 East.—New apartments; 4, 5 rooms, bath; bedrooms heated; ranges, open plumbing, hot water; hardwood finish; handsomely decorated; $15 upward. Janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Hotel Majestic.—Handsomely furnished suite; three rooms and bath; family going South for two months or longer will sublet suite for period of absence, or by the month, to desirable party at reduced rate. Apply at Hotel Office.

Winter Resorts.

50c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

VICTORIA South Carolina Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Thoroughly renovated, heated by hot water heat, open all year. M. WILLIAMS.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$10,000 Equity in Private House and $25,000 equity in some very fine lots on Staten Island. What can you offer in exchange for these equities? Send particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$20,000 Equity in Fine Flat House situated on a leading street near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$38,000 Equity in Two Fine Flat houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Avenue. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$40,000 Equity in a Piece of manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$60,000 Equity in Three Fine apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$120,000 Equity in a Gilt Edge corner on Columbus Ave., rents for about $23,000 a year. Whatever you offer me in exchange for this property I must realize about $50,000 in cash to make the deal. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 West 103d St. Call any evening 5 to 9.

$250,000 FREE AND CLEAR Apartment House; what can you offer in exchange for same? Send full particulars to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103rd St., or call any evening 5 to 9.

EXCHANGES EXCLUSIVELY.

Owners of Real Estate, please send full description, price, mortgage, and rents of any of your property you wish to exchange, stating what kind of property you want in return. H. RAPP, 156 Broadway.

To Exchange.—Gentleman having 24-ft. modern dining-room-extension house, best location on west side, will exchange for smaller house, well located. Send particulars to Merchant, Box 120 Times Office.

AT GREAT SACRIFICE.

beautiful Residence and Lots near New Haven, let, equity $85,000, for income or cash offer. PERCY WINTHROP MEAD, 47 Cedar St.

Have fine corner plot of five lots in Bronx, value $36,000, mortgaged for one-half, at 4%; want Harlem flats. C. E. HEALD, 1,934 Madison Av., cor. 124th.

ELEGANT INCOME property to exchange for Bronx lots, small houses. GHAMES-LOSERE, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Nicely painted, papered 4 rooms all light; halls carpeted. $14 to $15 per mo.; corner building. Janitor, 34 Downing St.

New houses, all improvements, at 30¢ to 310 East 92d St.; $13 to $16; 4 rooms. 21 and 23 East 99th St., near 5th Av.—Six rooms and bath; private halls; from $23 to $26. New buildings, s. e. cor. 118th and Madison Av., 4 and 5 rooms and baths; hot water supply, &c.; $15 to $23.

LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 48TH ST. Desirable apartments, six rooms and bath, all light, elevator, steam heat, hot water, $40 and $45.

A 7-room flat, $20; largest, cheapest, lightest flats in Harlem; extra wide; bath; improvements; hardwood finish; good service; one month free. Janitor, 2,593 8th Av., near 138th St.

Single Flats.—6 and 8 rooms with bath; rent, $26 to $28. William H. Hollister, 1,235 Lexington Av.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 167, near 117th St.—Beautiful single flat; 7 large, light rooms, bath, $32.00; steam heated. Janitor.

18th St., 246 West.—Small flat, first floor, no children, $10; large four-room, front, $17. Janitor.

88th St., 62 East.—Seven large rooms and bath; all light; outside rooms; private halls; heated.

A new fireproof building; 6 rooms; suitable for bachelor or small family. 75 East 81st St.

186 Reade St.—4 large rooms, one flight up, $14. Apply R. H. E. Elliott, 62 William St.

Jones St., 7, near West 4th St., 6th Av.—3-4 room apartments; decorated; $8.50 to $14.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartments; 6 rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; decorated; $12-$14.

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MURRAY HILL WOOD YARD

36TH ST. AND FIRST AV. Tel. 279 Madison Sq. Selected Pine and Oak for kindling. Pine Knots and extra dry Hickory for Grates and Andirons. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A 20-FOOT, FOUR-STORY, AND BASEMENT high-stoop dwelling to let, 15 East 46th St. Close to 5th Av. Rent $2,500. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List on application.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Montclair.—Furnished, modern house, all conveniences, to moderate sized family. Rent taken in board by owner's small family. Address Quarter, Herald Down-town Office.

Twelve room house, convenient to Roseville Station, D. L. & W. R. R.; 40 minutes to New York; $50 per month. Address 278 6th Av., Newark, N. J.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ANDERSON PIANOS $200. 225. 250. 275.

A wonderfully good low priced Piano. Touch, tone, finish better than ever. Praised by musicians for its wonderful tone. Admired by lovers of beautiful furniture For the beauty of its cases. Open Saturday evening.

CASH. RENTED. INSTALMENTS.

ANDERSON & CO. Elm Place 470 Fulton St., L Station.

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PIANO WAREROOMS,

5th Ave., corner 16th St.

Careful buyers will do well to examine our bargains in second-hand and slightly used pianos of Standard Makers before purchasing elsewhere. Cash or instalments.

WEBER WAREROOMS

5th Ave. and 16th Street.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers. $85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

PEASE PIANOS

109 W. 42d St., Just West of 6th Ave.

For 55 years a standard of excellence—a tone that is famous for singing qualities. Direct from manufacturer. Easy terms. Good used pianos different makes $125 up. Write for catalogue.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS: PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL FROM 144 FIFTH AVENUE.

If you are looking for a first-class piano, warranted in every respect, examine my large assortment of different makes. YOU CAN SAVE MONEY. PIANOS RENTED AND SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

JACOB DOLL, MFR., 144 5th Av., bet. 19th and 20th Sts. N. Y. Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

—STECK—

THE OLD RELIABLE.

Tone and workmanship unsurpassed. Several new Steck Upright Pianos, odd styles, at greatly reduced prices. Also other makes taken in exchange. A rare opportunity for careful buyers. 11 E. 14TH ST.

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PIANOS.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS. 113 EAST 14TH ST.

THE BIG WEST SIDE PIANO HOUSE.

A small cash payment secures for you a fine piano, stool, and scarf; delivered free; balance on easy monthly payments.

741-743 8th Av., near 46th St.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

Rich, powerful tone, latest improvements; rents, $4 up. Several bargains, including Chickering Grand, Steinway upright.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way cor. 47th St.

WINTERROTH PIANOS. CASH. INSTALMENTS, $125 UPWARD. 105 EAST 14TH ST. & 98 5TH AV. Open Evenings

Grand mahogany Upright Piano, cost $450; will sell for $175 cash; manufacturers' guarantee. Inquire elevator boy, 106 East 116th St.

Elegant mahogany upright piano, slightly used, for $175; easy payments if desired; fully guaranteed. W. F. Tway Piano Co., 94 5th Av.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved; great sacrifice. Elegant Upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Sacrifice magnificent upright cabinet piano, nearly new, for $110; cost, $625; need money. 124 East 25th St.

ELEGANT ESTEY Parlor Organ, little used, for sale, third cost. Address 35 Nassau St., Room 516.

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 Park Place (apply to) 25 Union Sq.

A, *A la carte*; T, *Table Chote*; D, *Dinner*; L, *Lunch*.

Pompeiian Room, Gilsey House, B'way & 29th New, Original, Unique.

Rector's 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service A La Carte.

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

HEALY'S, 66th St. & Col. Av. Alc. Music 6:30-1.

Cavanagh's 268 W. 23d St. Chops, Steaks, Game, Sea Food. Banquet Rooms.

Dun Bld'g, Rest. Business Men's Dinner Alc Café. Lunch. B'way & Reade St.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St.& 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Dorlon's Oyster House, 6 & 7 East 23d St. Open for breakfast at 8 o'clock.

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Hotel Metropole, 42d St., B'way. Rathskeller & Palm Garden. Alc. Music.

Huber's WILHELMINA CAFE. 7 Av. & 116 St. Lunch & Table d'Hote. Alc. all hours.

Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av., & 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.

NewArdin&Chaberty, 121-5W. 26, tdh. wine, 50

Ye Olde Tavern, 161 Duane. Quaint surroundings. Vidal & Thompson.

LEFRANCOIS, 17 E. 17th St. Tdh. (wine,) 50c.

Wallace's Fifth Av. & 19th St. High-class Chop House & Ladies' Rest.

J. PECK, French Tdh., (wine,) 50c. 140 Fulton St

Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch. 1 B'way, Mills Building, 45 B'way.

JACQUIN'S, 54 W. 24th St. Alc. Tdh. (wine) 55c.

Rogers' 6 PARK PLACE. A la Carte. Table d'Hote Dinner, 4 to 7, 50c.

GONFARONE'S, 36W. 8St. Tdh. (wine) 50c; lch, 40c

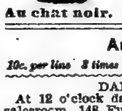

32 W. 28th St. Business Men's Lunch, (wine,) 50c.

Au chat noir. Table d'Hote, (orchestra,) 75c. A la Carte at all hours. And at 551 W. Broadway. Table d'Hote, with wine, 50c.

Auction Sales.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DAMAGED BOOKS.

At 12 o'clock daily and 6 o'clock evenings, at salesroom, 148 Fulton Street, near B'way, there will be sold, AT AUCTION, a lot of the complete works of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Tyndall; Appleton's "Applied Mechanics"; art books; Encyclopedias; Warner's World's Best Literature; Historic Court Memoirs, edition de grande luxe, published by the Groller Society, and a great variety of the standard authors, all in good but slightly soiled bindings; interiors intact and perfect; sale positive and without reserve. "SPOUTER NEVINS," Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE entitled Edelherts and Bloom to Morris Rubin, Samuel K. Ellenbogen, Auctioneer, sells to-day, at 11:30, a Bonaz Art Embroidery plant and Machinery, working by electricity, and fixtures, etc., at 15 East Houston St., by order of Abe Freedman, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dentistry.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Artificial teeth of continuous gum, highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 404 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

Business Opportunities.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A promoter of high standing wanted to float an invention equal to the most important inventions of recent time; no advance fee; first-class references required. Address A. F. Z., Box 198 New York Times.

$5,000 gradual investment, with active services, to increase "specialty plant," will yearly net investment easily, safely, surely. "Duplex," Box 211 Times Office.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry delivered; convenient payments accepted; representative will call. Syndicate Watch Co., 11 East 14th St.

Advice Free. Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide Free. Edgar Tate & Company, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Safes bought, sold, or exchanged; safe moving and repairing. Julius Geyer, Madison Avenue and 137th Street. Tel. 28 Harlem.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

IT WARMS THE LARGEST room in five minutes. The Improved Fire Vase Gas Heater for warming rooms and light cooking; fits on ordinary gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp; requires no pipe or hose; the gas flame is increased 500 per cent.; no explosion, odor, economical. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50; money refunded within twenty-four hours if not found satisfactory. The most reliable place for the Welsbach Incandescent goods. Open Evenings.

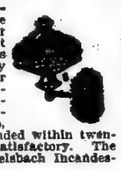

1,079 3d Av., Between 63d and 64th Sts.

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DIAMONDS and WATCHES on small weekly or monthly payments; lowest prices; best quality; goods guaranteed. NATIONAL DIAMOND WATCH CO. 177-179 BROADWAY. Take Elevator.

EVERY LARGE BUYER OF SUPPLIES should have a CYCLOPEDIA OF MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS OF UNITED STATES. Best Buyers' Guide extant. 35,000 articles indexed and classified, showing best places to buy them. Price $10.00. U. S. I. P. Co., 55 Broadway, Room 10.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and all standard makes rented, kept in repair; stands and ribbons free. Sold 25% to 75% less than manufacturer's prices. No relics of past ages carried in stock. Every machine sold kept in repair for one year free. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Telephone, 1,338 Franklin.

IDEAL CLIPS FOR EYEGLASSES; CAN BE FITTED TO ANY EYEGLASS AND WILL HOLD IT FIRMLY WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR NOSE. MEYER & ELTING, OPTICIANS, 617 SIXTH AV., block above Herald Building.

SAFES—New and second hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1493 John.

DIEBOLD Safe & Lock Co., 30 Reade St. Buy of makers. Low prices. Easy terms. Some second-hand safes cheap.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired.

JENNIE BOSSCHIETER'S SLAYERS SENTENCED

Thirty Years at Hard Labor for McAlister, Death, and Campbell.

Fifteen Years for Kerr, Despite Influential Petition on His Behalf—Prisoners Issue a Statement to the Public.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 29.—Walter McAlister, William A. Death, and Andrew J. Campbell, convicted of murder in the second degree in connection with the death of Jennie Bosschieter, were sentenced this morning to thirty years each in State prison, and to this sentence Judge Dixon added hard labor. George J. Kerr, whose plea of non vult to the charge of criminal assault was accepted yesterday, and who thus escaped trial on the charge of murder, was at the same time sentenced to fifteen years in the State prison, and again Judge Dixon added the words "with hard labor." These three words mean that each of the men will have to work as laborers, and deprive them of the chance of securing clerkships in the prison, which trusty convicts are allowed to fill.

The dingy little courtroom was quickly filled when the doors were thrown open shortly before 10 o'clock, and among the spectators were nearly all the jurors who had sat upon the trial of McAlister, Death, and Campbell. Just before the proceedings began Mr. and Mrs. Bosschieter entered with their little son, Johnnie, and took their seats in the centre aisle. Mrs. Bosschieter was dressed in deep mourning.

Judge Jonathan Dixon, always prompt and stern, took his seat upon the bench a few minutes after 10 o'clock, and at 10:07 the four prisoners were marched in, handcuffed, two by two. They were very pale, their eyes were sunken, and Kerr looked as though he had been weeping. They walked straight to the seats that had been prepared for them, without looking to the right or left. Kerr took a seat near McAlister. Prosecutor Emley sat at the table he occupied during the trial, but had nothing to say during the whole proceedings. Lawyers Michael Dunn, Hoffman, and Scott of the prisoners' counsel and Judge Kerr, a brother of the prisoner and one of his counsel, sat near their clients.

Lawyers Dunn and Hoffman opened the proceedings with earnest pleas for leniency. During their addresses McAlister, Death, and Campbell kept their eyes anxiously riveted upon the impassive face of the Judge. Kerr sat with his gaze fixed upon the floor, a picture of hopeless misery. He had heard Judge Dixon's scathing denunciation of nimself and his companions yesterday, and knew there was no hope.

In the case of Campbell Mr. Dunn said he wished to introduce a petition signed by 123 business men of Paterson, and he produced the document and read it to the court. It represented that the signers had known Campbell for years, and that previous to this affair he had always borne a good reputation. On account of the death of his father he had to go to work early in life in order to support his family, and he had worked hard and won the respect and trust of his employers. He had always been of good character and had not been inclined to associate with those who were bad. The petitioners prayed that he might receive a sentence that would allow him to serve his term of punishment and soon come out into the world again to become a good man. Among the signatures were those of Mayor John Hinchliffe, State Senator Wood McKee, City Controller John Donaghue, Tax Receiver Chester D. Ely, Assistant Tax Receiver Charles May, Secretary of the Board of Education Charles Ridgway, Secretary of the Board of Health James McNair, Assistant City Controller James Parker, and Dr. F. J. Van Nordt.

Judge Dixon listened patiently to all the lawyers had to say, and then gave the signal for McAlister, Death, and Campbell to stand up, which they did.

THE JUDGE'S WORDS.

In passing sentence, the Judge spoke in a low, solemn, and impressive tone of voice, and at times seemed to show some emotion, but these times were when he was alluding to the dead girl and her pitiable fate. He said:

"You stand convicted of the crime of murder in the second degree. The crime of which the evidence proved you guilty was murder in the first degree, for you killed Jennie Bosschieter by administering poison to her for the purpose of committing an assault. From time immemorial the legal penalty for a crime of that nature has been death, but the leniency of the jury in the exercise of their lawful authority has saved you from the gallows, and no further leniency can be expected in this tribunal, whose proper function is not to make the laws, not to carry out personal sentiment, but to administer the laws as they are framed.

"It is true that the sentence which I am about to pronounce will destroy your lives, it will obliterate every prospect that once, perhaps, was so bright before you, of an honorable existence among your fellows, and all for the deeds of that dreadful night. I cannot make distinction among you, for I am not to punish or reward you for your previous conduct, but for this crime of which you are convicted, and for which alone is sentence to be imposed, and I cannot say that in the commission of that offense there was any difference among you.

"I trust, therefore, that the fearful consequence of that awful night may help to teach the young men and the young women of this community that, no matter what may be their ambition, no matter what may be their intellectual qualities, they cannot hope to secure happiness outside of the paths of virtue and honor.

"The judgment of the Court is that you shall each be imprisoned at hard labor in the State Prison for the term of thirty years."

There was an audible sigh in the courtroom, but nothing else to break the absolute silence which obtained when Justice Dixon ceased to speak. The three did not move a muscle when sentenced, and then sat down at a sign from their counsel.

The Judge then ordered Kerr to stand up, and resumed:

"The evidence adduced in this case did not warrant the conclusion that you were implicated in the administration of the drug, but it was convincing that you participated in the ravishment of Jennie Bosschieter; and in the commission of that offense there is one aspect of the case that makes your conduct worse than that of your associates. Of you we look for more and you had more obligations to virtue—a wife worthy of your highest and purest affection, children whose welfare should have been your constant concern—but you disregarded the lessons of experience; you broke the ties that bound you to home; you permitted yourself to drift away from the moorings of domestic life and love, and now you are upon the rocks of vice and crime.

"And such a crime! No wonder that its revelations shocked the community. No wonder that its revelations stirred in every manly and every womanly heart intense indignation. That pitiless ride, that dastardly outrage! And then, when the poor victim of lust and murder lay dead, you cast her by the roadside, reckless whether her fair form should first be visited by gentle human hands or by fangs of beasts. Poor Jennie Bosschieter! She did not deserve that fate.

"And now how gladly would I spare your relatives the grief that they endure, but human wisdom has not yet devised a plan whereby the guilty may be adequately punished and the innocent saved from sorrow. In the exercise of my official duty I cannot withhold from so heinous an offense any measure of that personal suffering which the sentence of the law must bring to you.

"The judgment of the Court, then, is that you be imprisoned at hard labor in the State prison for the term of fifteen years."

Kerr had stood with head bent and stooping shoulders while the Judge was speaking. When sentence had been pronounced he sank into his seat in a state verging on collapse. The Judge remanded the prisoners, and they arose and were led away to jail. The three younger men walked with firm steps and seemed unmoved. Kerr tottered as he arose, but braced up in a moment and followed the others out of the room. As they passed her seat in the centre aisle Mrs. Bosschieter glared at them scornfully.

When the men reached the jail each had a friend waiting: James McAlister, father of Walter; Judge John F. Kerr, brother of George; Mrs. William Death, William Death, Sr., and Mrs. James Sigler, sister of Campbell. The friends evidently expected the men would collapse and need sympathy, but in the words of Constable O'Neil they kept "a stiff upper lip" and seemed to take rather unkindly to the presence of their friends, as they seemed to want to be alone.

DEATH'S WIFE WILL STAND BY HIM.

Mrs. Death and Mrs. Sigler were crying bitterly when they came out. Mrs. Death was told of a bill introduced at Trenton today under which she can, if it becomes a law, obtain a divorce. When its provisions were explained to her she was indignant and said:

"It is a shame. I have already said that I believe Will innocent and refuse to desert him. I will stick to him because I love him and because I do not believe he had anything to do with any of the things he is blamed for."

The bill referred to provides that conviction of a felony, followed by a sentence of two years' imprisonment or more, shall constitute a cause of divorce against the offending party.

The prisoners shortly after being sentenced sent the following signed statement to an evening paper here for publication:

We are resigned to our fate and propose to face the future, dark as it is, with brave hearts. We have felt heretofore that it was useless to say anything to relieve our situation, as the storm of public indignation was so violent that anything said by us would have been misinterpreted. We have no resentment and no criticism, but we want to thank the newspapers of Paterson for their sense of fairness and absence of malice in dealing with this case.

We could say many things that would tend to abate the public indignation, but we propose to bear our punishment in silence. We propose to earn the three days a month which the law remits for good behavior in State's prison, and we hope and pray the community will suspend final judgment until, by good conduct and proper lives, we will earn their commendation.

We are content to suffer ourselves, but we keenly feel the awful sorrow brought upon our families and friends who have stood so nobly by us through it all. Never at any time was there any ill-feeling between ourselves, and we never had occasion to say things about each other in an effort to secure individual advantages.

We feel that we have been victims to a great extent in the unreasoning outside opinion, which was based upon the wild and inflammatory reports printed in the metropolitan papers to satisfy a morbid taste. We are thankful to the counsel in our cases—Francis Scott, Michael Dunn, John W. Harding, John F. Kerr, and Judge Hoffman—who made every sacrifice at the peril of their reputations and even of their lives, and stood nobly by us.

WALTER C. McALISTER,
GEORGE J. KERR,
ANDREW J. CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM A. DEATH.

It is quite probable that the four men will be taken to Trenton on Thursday or Friday to enter upon their terms of imprisonment. They must be removed from the jail within ten days, but not within forty-eight hours after sentence. The law allows this time in order to enable the prisoners to settle up their affairs.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 29.—The officials at the New Jersey State Prison said tonight, in answer to an inquiry, that the thirty-year sentences of McAlister, Campbell, and Death will be reduced by good behavior to twenty years, and that Kerr's sentence will be reduced to eleven years. The time off for good behavior is arranged on a sliding scale and increases each year.

TROUBLE AT SANDY HOOK.

Officer Complains of Pilotboats and the Commissioner's Retort.

There has been more sharp correspondence between Capt. E. B. Babbitt of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, who is the commanding officer of the Sandy Hook proving ground at Fort Hancock, and the New York and Sandy Hook Pilot Commissioners. The matter was a subject of debate at the regular weekly meeting of the Pilot Commissioners yesterday afternoon.

Capt. Babbitt complains in his letters that the Sandy Hook pilot station boat New York and the small sailing pilotboats owned by the New York and Sandy Hook Pilots' Association and others owned and operated by the New Jersey and Sandy Hook Pilots' Association continually trespass on the proving grounds, which are south and west of the Scotland Lightship, and that in consequence of this intrusion along the usual course of incoming Southern steamers United States gunners are frequently compelled to remain idle and inactive until some vessel shall have passed out of the range of the guns. This, Capt. Babbitt maintains, is a hardship, owing to the heat in Summer and the cold and damp in Winter, as the men are unprotected from the weather.

In reply the Pilot Commissioners assure Capt. Babbitt that the pilots have frequently been requested to keep away from the proving grounds as much as possible, but that it is impossible to keep off the grounds all the time, as foreign vessels frequently hoist a signal asking for a pilot. In that event the pilotboat must respond, and put a pilot aboard the incoming vessel, even though such vessel may be within range of the guns and on the course of the range.

The Pilot Commissioners have suggested that the Government erect an observation tower at or near Sandy Hook or Fort Hancock, and thereupon hoist signals which the pilots may see when vessels need the services of a pilot.

Capt. Babbitt has replied that he thinks favorably of the erection of such a tower of observation, and that the Government may build one in the near future. In the meantime he keeps sending in complaints that pilotboats cruising south for five miles off the Scotland Light and nine miles west cause great inconvenience and loss of time and opportunity of proving Uncle Sam's guns.

In reply to this the Pilot Commissioners assert that the jurisdiction of the United States or of any other maritime nation is limited to a marine league, or three nautical miles, and add that Uncle Sam's proving grounds practically range over the high seas.

LEGAL NOTES.

USURY.—Jacob Greenbaum, in June, 1898, gave Pauline Rosenmeyer a six months' note for $500, and as security for the loan made an assignment of his interest in certain real estate. This assignment was recorded as a mortgage, and the loan was extended from time to time. In March, 1899, a payment of a certain sum was made, and a note for $375 and interest, due in six months, was given for the amount said to be unpaid. Then, the note not having been paid, an action was begun to foreclose the mortgage. The defense was set up that the original loan was usurious and that when the three-hundred-and-seventy-five-dollar note became due a tender was made of the amount and was refused. Mrs. Rosenmeyer was given judgment at Special Term, upon the ground that she was unaware of the usurious character of the transaction, which had been had with her son, Joseph. It was not disputed, however, that only $462 was received for the five-hundred-dollar note. The Appellate Division has now reversed the judgment, saying, by Justice Rumsey, that it appeared the money was not Mrs. Rosenmeyer's, but belonged to her son, who made the loan and took the usury. Although the loan was made in the name of Mrs. Rosenmeyer, the only conclusion to be reached was that she was a mere figurehead, the actual party in interest being her son, Joseph. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the note was usurious and void.

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HABEAS CORPUS.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, has sustained the decision of the Special Term dismissing the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Mrs. Elizabeth Baxter, who charged that Alfred T. Baxter was restraining his brother, Charles H. Baxter, her husband, of his liberty. The brother, Alfred, set up that his brother Charles was in Nichols, Tioga County, where he went of his own free will, to secure a residence, he said, after he was told by his wife to go away and not return until he could provide her a home. He told his brother, Alfred said, that he had been ordered to produce him in court, but he absolutely refused to come, though told his expenses would be paid. Justice Woodward, giving the opinion of the Court, holds that the law was fully satisfied when Alfred Baxter had placed before the court facts from which it might properly determine that the person was not restrained of his liberty. It appeared that Charles Baxter was not only not in the custody or control of his brother, but that he had not been in his custody or in any other person's, and the return not being traversed or contradicted in any manner, must be taken as true. Charles Baxter not having been deprived of his liberty, the Court was without jurisdiction to issue a warrant of attachment, which was intended merely as an aid to the Court in rendering the writ effectual. The respondent had made return to the writ in good faith, and an attachment should never be granted except in those cases in which the Court was satisfied that the respondent had been willfully disobedient or in contempt.

Go to a popular play late. Chances are you'll find a couple of choice seats—if the 11th hour man never found anything, he'd never come.

A few of the best of these $5 and $6 shoes at $2.50 are here for the late comer.

Sales, not profit, is our present object.

First-rate sturdy kersey overcoats, black and blue, $10; with silk shoulders $12.50.

That leveller, Price has brought the best of our winter sack suits down to an equality with our least best. $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

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560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

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REDUCED
BIRCH BEDROOM DESIGNS

Are especially appropriate for sombre rooms. Besides the 2 and 3 pc. suites there are a lot of Chiffoniers, $18.00 (reduced from $22.00); $30.00 (reduced from $40.00); Cheval Glasses, $16.00 (from $20.00,) $24.00 (from $30.00,) $30.00 (from $38.00); Dressing Tables, Washstands, etc.

The soft golden and reddish yellows of the wood give the keynote for delightful color schemes. Many have the delicate, graceful carvings, which goes to stamp every piece as an aristocratic beauty you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

MR. GRUBER ASSAILS METROPOLITAN ROAD

Declares that a Poor Man Has No Show Against It.

Objecting to an Unsustained Challenge of a Company Employe as Juror, He Gets a Dismissal.

A rather sensational discontinuance of an action for $30,000 damages against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company occurred before Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court yesterday. The whole trouble arose over the twelfth juror called, who was an employe of the company. Abraham Gruber appeared as counsel for Mrs. Elizabeth Dillon, who was suing to recover damages on the grounds that about a year ago her husband was run over by a car belonging to the defendant company and so injured that he eventually died.

The case was called before Justice MacLean, and there had been a long fight over the selection of a jury. Mr. Gruber had exhausted five of his six peremptory challenges when David Mooney was called into the box as the twelfth juror.

"What is your business, Mr. Mooney?" asked Mr. Gruber.

"I am in the produce business at 175 Chambers Street."

"Do you know anybody connected with the defendant company?"

"I do. I have a son who is employed as a conductor for the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company."

Mr. Gruber challenged Mr. Mooney, and he was excused. This exhausted Mr. Gruber's challenges.

Charles B. Wesley was the next talesman.

"What is your business?" asked Mr. Gruber.

"I am in the railroad business," replied Mr. Wesley.

"And by whom are you employed?"

"The Metropolitan Street Railroad Company."

"In what capacity?"

"As a track foreman."

Mr. Gruber turned to the Court and asked that Mr. Wesley be excused. This, however, was denied by Justice MacLean.

"But, your Honor—" began Mr. Gruber.

"Proceed with the trial," said Justice MacLean.

Mr. Gruber continued questioning Wesley, and brought out the fact that he had been employed on various street railways in this city for nineteen years.

Mr. Gruber once more appealed to Justice MacLean to dismiss Mr. Wesley from the jury box. He challenged Wesley first on the ground of cause, but Justice MacLean refused to entertain the challenge.

"Then I challenge this juror on the ground of favor and prejudice," said Mr. Gruber.

"And I decline to entertain the challenge," said the Justice.

In his extremity Mr. Gruber appealed to Lawyer George M. Pinney, who appeared on behalf of the defendant company. He asked Mr. Pinney to challenge the protected juror, saying that it was manifestly unfair that he should act. Mr. Pinney refused to do as requested.

After considerable argument, Mr. Gruber said: "I will then ask for a dismissal of the complaint in this case."

Acting upon Mr. Gruber's request, Justice MacLean dismissed the complaint. Then the lawyer announced that he would begin a new action later.

After the case had been discontinued Mr. Gruber said to a number of reporters:

"You may say for me, and I stand prepared to maintain my statement at any time, that a poor man has absolutely no show in an action against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in this city. This man Wesley has been a witness in five accident cases and has always testified for the company.

"God knows how many verdicts for the railway company have been rendered by its employes, who have been on juries unknown to the plaintiffs. In this case the company showed a willingness to have Wesley on the jury, as it knew he was an employe. There are many other things that ought to come out in this accident case, but I am not going to take any action at present. I believe in fighting one mountain lion at a time. I will say that there is no reform needed more in New York City than the reform in trying damage cases against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

"The company maintains a regular traveling club which is ahead of that of any tourists' agency. The purpose of this club is to take witnesses of plaintiffs who ought to be in New York City to some place of interest in other parts of the United States.

"And I do not think that the law ought to be amended to prevent employes serving on juries in cases in which the employer is interested, as such an amendment ought not to be necessary in a civilized community."

Justice McLean, when asked to say something about Mr. Gruber's comments, said:

"It is very kind of the reporters to afford me an opportunity to reply, but I really must decline to discuss the matter. Mr. Gruber is a really clever—in fact, a very clever—lawyer. I have nothing further to say."

John T. Little, Jr., of counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, gave out the following statement:

"The whole trouble with Mr. Gruber was that he had not properly prepared his case, and that he had not properly informed himself about the jurors. Mr. Gruber in his charges is acting from information which he obtained from a discharged employe of our road. This information is false and is not worth what he paid for it."

Later yesterday, Wesley was again called as a juror in an action for damages against the company. This was in the action of Flora Stone, who was suing for $10,000 damages. After the usual questions as to employment, Gustave A. Rogers, counsel for Miss Stone, asked Justice MacLean to excuse the juror on the same grounds presented by Mr. Gruber. The Justice refused to do this, and then Mr. Rogers used his right of peremptory challenge.

RUSH TO ADOPT FOUNDLINGS.

Only Twenty-eight Babies Can Be Given Away, and of These Two Are Colored.

Scores of would-be foster parents made fruitless journeys to the Randall's Island Infant Hospital yesterday, as a result of the announcement last week that there were a large number of babies there to be given away to worthy families. This notice was issued by George Blair, Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, and a great crowd of applicants at once besieged his office, near Bellevue Hospital, and, in addition, his mail was heavy with written requests for little ones.

An erroneous report was spread that there were 200 babies to be given away. There are only about 175 in the whole institution, and all but 28 of these are destitute children with known parents who cannot be surrendered save by lengthy process of law. Of the foundlings, 26 are Roman Catholics, and can only be given to families of that faith. The other two are colored children, and these no one seems anxious to adopt. The preponderance of Catholic babies is explained by the custom of letting the Roman Catholic priest and the Episcopalian chaplain take turns in baptizing the foundlings, in the order in which they arrive. The State Aid Society takes charge of the Protestant babies.

The names of the most promising applicants were set down opposite the names of the babies, and yesterday three examiners from Mr. Blair's bureau went out to investigate. None of the babies will be given to persons residing outside of the State, and all will be visited at least once in three months by Mr. Blair's agents.

One of the doctors at the institution said yesterday that the women showed little judgment in selecting the babies. "They seemed to judge them only by their faces. They didn't even look at their bodies or limbs," he said.

O'Neill & Co.'s Employes' Reception.

The Mutual Benefit Association of the employes of H. O'Neill & Co., the Sixth Avenue dry goods firm, will hold its annual entertainment and reception at the Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, next Friday evening. In past years the association gave a reception only. This season it is to furnish a first-class vaudeville entertainment in addition to the reception. The tickets are 50 cents each, and can be procured from the Secretary, H. A. McGorry, or at the box office.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Fine Fabrics
FOR EVENING GOWNS AND THEATRE WAISTS.

Crepe de Chene,—embroidered and figured,—and sheer Silk Gazes. Exquisite colors,—handsome designs.
Less than wholesale prices.

Printed Mousselines de Soie,—designs in brilliant or delicate shades,
75 cents to $1.50;
Formerly $1.50 to $3.00.

Upholstery.

500 Sofa Pillow Covers,—Tapestry weaves or "Poster" designs on Denim,
25 cents each;
Formerly 50 cents.

1000 yards Drapery Silks,—Oriental patterns,
25 cents per yard;
Formerly 50 cents.

Tapestries for furniture coverings and hangings. In odd lengths.
At less than half price.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
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Plenty of Winter Yet.
Fine Winter Overcoats and Suits at $15.00, that were $25, $22 and $20, and at $12.00, that were $18 and $16.
All of the best styles of this season's production and splendid values throughout.

Tattersall and Cashmere Fancy Vests, $3.50, that were $7.00, $6.50 and $6.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

STERN BROTHERS,
Ladies' Tailoring
and
Dressmaking Departments
Until March 1st Orders will be accepted on
Early Spring Models, suitable for all occasions, at
Substantial Reductions from Regular Prices
West Twenty-third Street.

Extra! Coldest weather—lowest prices:—

IN ALL OUR STORES:—

Men's smart Raglans and Long Overcoats in newest Oxfords drop to $15, from $22 to $30.

300 Young Men's Suits and Overcoats (age 14 to 19) that took "first prizes" easily at $15 to $20, are now $10.

NEW YORK STORE SPECIALS:—

Full Dress Coats and Waistcoats that were $19 to $35 are cut to $12.50 and $15, because lines are broken. Some 42 and 44 sizes.

The celebrated $1.50 Gloves of Perrin Freres & Cie are 99c.—better hurry up.
Colored Shirts of the $1.50 and $2 qualities are friendmaking at $1.

Smith Gray & Co.,

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES. Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Amusements.

GERMAN
CHARITY BALL,
Given Under the Auspices of the
Bachelor Societies of the
"German Liederkranz"
"ARION"
BEETHOVEN MÆNNERCHOR,
AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA,
JAN. 31, 1901.

Another Railroad Wreck Victim.

Joseph Pinto, one of the victims of the railroad collision at Weehawken on Monday, died at St. Mary's Hospital yesterday. His name was first reported to be Payne. His home is somewhere in New York, but his address is not known. James Geoghan, another of the victims, was in a critical condition last night.

To all intents and purposes, you have the doctor's advice, and his best prescription for Lung and Throat diseases in Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Sale of Beds and Bedding! | Sale of Beds and Bedding!

O'Neill's.

An Extraordinary Offering of
Beds, Springs and Mattresses.

We have just purchased and will place on sale this morning the entire stock on hand of two large manufacturers of Enamelled Beds and Springs at

Less Than One-Half Their Actual Value!

This is an opportunity that every thrifty housekeeper in Greater New York should grasp, for such a money-saving chance comes but seldom. Proprietors of Boarding Houses and Hotels should be particularly interested. Note these remarkable values that are offered:

Beds.

300 White Enamelled Beds, one-inch posts, scroll design, solid and well made, all sizes,
2.69 each.

350 Extra Heavy White Enamelled Beds, 1¼-inch posts, heavy brass trimmings, four designs to choose from, all sizes, and all at the same price,
6.98 each.

Springs.

500 Double Woven Wire Springs, built on steel frames, all sizes,
1.75 each.

200 Springs in four different styles, made of the best piano wire woven on steel frames, strengthened with helical springs at head and foot, copper wire sides, worth 5.00. Our price for all sizes at this sale,
3.50 each.

Divans and Cots.

475 Wood Divans, made of double woven wire, stretched on strong wood frame, heavy iron legs. Can be used as couch or bed,
1.48 each.

Mattresses.

Our Combination Mattress, full bed size one or two parts,
5.00 each.

These Mattresses will wear better than those advertised by other houses at 8.00 and 10.00.

Fine Gray Curled Hair Mattresses, 40 pounds, best ticking, one or two parts, guaranteed, worth 18.00, offered at this sale for
12.75 each.

Gray Curled Hair Mattresses, made up with French edge, 45 pounds, full bed size, worth 22.00,
15.98 each.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. "Decided success."—Herald. Mats. To-day & Sat. Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. LAST 4 NIGHTS. MATS. TO-DAY AND SAT. WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM. Feb. 4—Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St. EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEES SATURDAY. Julia Marlowe | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St., near B'way. Last 2 weeks. Mats. To-day and Sat. Evgs. 8:30. HERBERT KELCEY EFFIE SHANNON. My Lady Dainty

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Closed this week. NEXT TUESDAY, Under Two Flags with Blanche Bates as Cigarette. SEAT SALE TO-MORROW, 9 A. M.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2. EXTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY. 2D MONTH. Lady Huntworth's Experiment.

FRIDAY, 2:30, DAMROSCH-WAGNER PIANO LECTURE. WAGNER'S MUSIC LOVE DRAMA, TRISTAN AND ISOLDE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman....Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. .....LAST WEEK..... ANNIE RUSSELL IN A ROYAL FAMILY. NEXT MONDAY, 8:15, SHARP. HENRY MILLER in "Richard Savage." Cast Includes: Jennie Eustace, Mrs. Boucicault, Florence Rockwell, Arthur Elliott, Joseph Wheelock, Owen Faucett. Seats now selling.

Proctor's | Continuous Performance. | 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville. 23d St. / 5th Ave. / 58th St. / 125th St. | Tom Nawn & Co., Harry Watson's Co., 3 Mascagnos, Mr. & Mrs. Fisher, Al Leach & 3 Rosebuds, Florence Reed, Mlle. Delbosq, Marcel's Living Statuary, Chas. R. Sweet, Lillian Burkhardt, L. Hawkins, Cushman, Holcombe & Curtis, Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Hill & Hull, Carroll Johnson, Martine Bros.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Mat. To-day. Fourth Big Week—"Best of All Girls." Charles Frohman's Musical Comedy Company, with EDNA MAY. Presenting Morton & Kerker's THE GIRL FROM UP THERE

WALLACK'S Evs. at 8:30. Matinées To-day & Saturday, 2:15. 3RD MONTH. MARY MANNERING | JANICE MEREDITH. Special Mat. Feb. 12th. Souvenir night, Feb. 15.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Johann Strauss's Latest and Merriest Operetta, VIENNA LIFE. (Wiener Blut.)

Theatre Evs., 8:15. REPUBLIC 42d St., 1 west of B'way. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN 2nd Month, "In the Palace of the King."

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & Broadway. Ev'g, 8:15. Mat. To-day and Sat., 2:15. UNLEAVENED BREAD. Elizabeth Tyree, E. J. Morgan, Eleanor Robson.

Hammerstein's 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Adm. 50c. MATHEWS & BULGER in the New Vaudeville. The Night of the 4th. Big Musical Co., including WALTER JONES.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. MERRY MAIDEN BURLESQUERS. NEW LIVING PICTURES.

Weber & Fields' FIDDLE-DEE-DEE MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15. Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Royal Family.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. W. 34 St. 50c, all Orchestra; 25c mats. Daily. Prof. Loris, Clifford & Huth, Hope Booth, 3 Mortons, others. Sunday Concerts.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In his Greatest Success, GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE. CINEMATOGRAPH. KING EDWARD VII. Queen Victoria in State.

GRAND MAT. TO-DAY. 25c., 50c. HARRY LACY. Still Alarm

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mt. Daily (exp't Mon.) 25c. Held by the Enemy

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day. 25c. This Week—A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Ev'gs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. ANNA HELD IN "PAPA'S WIFE."

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1900-1901. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. TO-NIGHT, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.) Mmes. Melba, Bridewell; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszké, Sizes, and Plançon, Conductor, Mancinelli.

Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 1, at 8—AIDA, (in Italian.) Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Louise Homer; MM. Saléza, Plançon, Journet, and Campanari, Conductor, Flon.

Sat. Aft., Feb. 2, 1:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann and Bertram, Conductor, Damrosch.

Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 2, at 8, at Popular Prices—DON GIOVANNI, (in Italian.) Mmes. Susan Strong, Scheff, and Gadski; MM. Pini-Corsi, Salignac, Journet, Gilibert, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Sun. Ev'g., Feb. 3, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Margaret Macintyre and Schumann-Heink; MM. Campanari and Plancon. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.

Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 4, at 8—First performance in America of LA TOSCA, (in Italian.) Miss Ternina; MM. Cremonini, Dufriche, Gilibert, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 6, at 8—LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, and Bertram. Conductor, Damrosch.

Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 8, at 8—LE CID, (in French.) Mmes. Lucienne Breval and Suzanne Adams; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Sizes, and Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

WALTER DAMROSCH DALY'S THEATRE. LAST Explanatory PIANO LECTURE, FRIDAY, 2:30—Wagner's great love drama, TRISTAN AND ISOLDE.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR. Fri., Feb. 1, at 2 P. M. Sat., Feb. 2, at 8:15 P. M. Soloist.....DAVID BISPHAM.....Baritone. Program:—Overture, "Iphegenia in Aulis," Gluck; "Hymnus" and "Pilgers Morgenlied," R. Strauss; Menuet and Finale from Quartet in C, op. 59, Beethoven; Songs by Schumann, Schubert, and Loewe; Symphony, "MANFRED," TSCHAIKOWSKY. Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Rullman's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL To-morrow at 3. Thursday, Jan. 31, at 3. Second Piano Recital. TOSELLI. Seats $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square. KNABE PIANO USED. Management.....Bernhard Ulrich

CARNEGIE HALL. TO-MORROW EV'G AT 8:15. WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, M. P. Subject: "The War As I Saw It." Illustrated with 100 stereopticon pictures. Reserved seats $1.50, $1.00, 75c., & 50c. Boxes, Lower Tier, $12.00; Upper Tier, $9.00. For sale at the Hall & J. B. Pond's, 218 4th Av.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK. 69 WEST 66TH ST. CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH. ST. NICHOLAS S. C. vs. CRESCENT A. C. THURSDAY, JAN. 31ST., 8:15 P. M. ADMISSION, 50c. RESERVED SEATS, 50c. EXTRA. MUSIC. SKATES FREE.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th. N. C. GOODWIN / MAXINE ELLIOTT. Evs. 8:25. Mat. Sat. 2:15. When We Were Twenty-One

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs., 8:15. Matinée To-day. FLORODORA

BIJOU.—AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY. Mat. to-day, 2:15. Tngt. 8:15, in Clyde Fitch's great Holiday Mats., Washington & Lincoln's Birthdays. THE CLIMBERS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. A GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER. Charles Frohman's Big Spectacle, BARBARA FRIETCHIE. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

KEITH'S MAY DE SOUSA in "DEAR MIDNIGHT OF LOVE." By Alderman Coughlin. Williams & Tucker, Barrows & Lancaster.

The New York B'y, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. New specl. vaudeville features, followed by Rosenfeld & Sloane's "Giddy Throng."

Irving Place Theatre. Eve., 8:15. To-night, last time, Sudermann's "Sodom's Ende"; Thurs., Fri. & Sat., "Hinter's Papa's Ruecken."

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. McGovern-Gans Fight; Leonzo Bros.; Male Venus.

Lectures.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LECTURES FOR FEBRUARY.
AT COOPER UNION, Tuesdays, 8 P. M.—JAMES F. LEARNED, "Letters and Manners." No tickets required.
AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, Saturdays, 11 A. M., (including March 2)—LOUIS DYER, "The Mycenæan Age." No tickets required.
AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Saturdays, 8 P. M.—"Trees, Parks, and Gardens." Apply for tickets to Secretary of University.
AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, Lectures in French, Thursdays, 3:30. Lectures in German, Thursdays, 4:30. University Biological Lectures, 7th Series, "The Protozoa," Feb. 15, 19, 26, Mar. 1, 5, 8, 12, 5 P. M.
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY LECTURES on Dutch Literature in chapel of Fifth Ave. Collegiate Reformed Church, L. C. VAN HOPPEN, Feb. 26, Mar. 5, 12, 19, 26, 29, 4:30.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Clearing and colder, brisk northwesterly wind.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,933. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS OPPOSE M'LAUGHLIN

Against "Willoughby Street" and Tammany Hall.

Protest Against Men Being Hounded Who Refuse to Wear the Collar of the Boss.

A meeting of Brooklyn Democrats opposed to the Willoughby Street and Tammany Hall organizations was held last night in the Real Estate Exchange Building on Montague Street. The session was held behind closed doors, but among those known to be present were ex-Senator M. J. Coffey, Warden Patrick Hayes of the penitentiary, ex-Assemblyman Otto Kempner, Gottfried Westermacher, Rufus L. Scott, James C. Church, Walter Durack, and other well-known Democrats, who have long opposed the rule of Hugh McLaughlin.

The organization decided to adopt the name of the Brooklyn Democracy. The principal business done last night was the preparation of a statement of the principles and purposes of the organization and the election of an Executive Committee, of which Mr. Scott was made Chairman. The following gentlemen constitute the Executive Committee:

First District—Edmund R. Terry.
Second—T. J. Bauman.
Third—E. L. Gough.
Fourth—Morton Jarvis.
Fifth—Patrick Hayes.
Sixth—Henry Hamm.
Seventh—W. H. Durack.
Eighth—J. F. Bedford.
Ninth—M. J. Coffey.
Tenth—Ralph Raub.
Eleventh—J. C. Church.
Twelfth—John T. Willoughby.
Thirteenth—J. Flynn.
Fourteenth—J. M. Harding.
Fifteenth—H. Newman.
Sixteenth—N. S. Jonas.
Seventeenth—R. L. Scott
Eighteenth—D. M. Sullivan.
Nineteenth—G. Westeracher.
Twentieth—O. Kempner.
Twenty-first—George C. Schultz.

This committee will arrange for the election of a County Committee of 518 members.

All of those present signed a statement which declares, among other things, that:

The present gross mismanagement of the Municipal Government of the City of New York by Tammany Hall and its annex, "Willoughby Street," demands the serious and combined effort of citizens, without regard to party, to put an end to the existing misrule, vice, and corruption for which those so-called Democratic machines are wholly responsible.

We believe that the city Government should be conducted solely on business principles, and that good citizenship requires the support at the polls of only such candidates for office as are capable, honest, and devoted to a purely nonpartisan and business administration of our city's affairs. We further believe that many Democrats in Kings County will take their stand in the coming city campaign with an independent Democratic organization pledged to the principles above set forth.

We pledge ourselves to mutual co-operation in the formation and work of said organization for the municipal campaign of 1901.

In a statement of principles the Brooklyn Democracy declare among other things that:

The Democratic organization of Kings County presents an intolerable situation. It has fallen under the demoralizing control of a few politicians, who care nothing about Democratic principles or the public welfare, but who devote their energies solely to the pursuit of selfish ends. In the exercise of their usurped functions as leaders they have reduced the Democratic masses of Brooklyn to a condition of hopeless political bondage. Hiding behind the hollow forms of the party machinery, they have dictated nominations and appointments regardless of the popular will or the public interests. Freedom of speech was strangled, and conventions were turned into farcical mockeries.

No man was selected for official preference who did not consent to surrender his political soul to their keeping. Men who dared to express their honest convictions were hounded out of the party and stigmatized as traitors. They had no room in their organization for any Democrat who refused to wear the collar of the boss and to become his blind and obedient tool. Such is the demoralizing situation that to-day confronts over 110,000 Democratic voters in Brooklyn.

The effect of this condition of party affairs has been demoralizing and disastrous in the highest degree. Moreover, the Willoughby Street machine, through its alliance with Tammany Hall, has contributed its full share toward the defeat of the Democratic Party in State and Nation. These two boss-ridden organizations have formed an irrevocable and unbreakable compact for the sake of spoils, and their joint operations have borne logical fruit in the general wreck of the Democracy in the last election.

Worse than all, the crying abuses in our municipal administration—against which the people are now rising in righteous wrath—owe their existence in a large measure to the election of puppet officials—sponsored by the allied Democratic bosses of Manhattan and Brooklyn—who prostituted their public trusts in the interest of their political creators.

The "Brooklyn Democracy" declares it will be its aim to reform these existing abuses and then adopted a platform declaring for a business administration of local affairs, home rule and local autonomy, the adoption of the recommendations of the Charter Revision Commission, approved educational methods and adequate school accommodations, reasonable civil service laws, equal taxation, municipal ownership of public utilities, an ample supply of pure water, public baths, the protection of labor as well as capital, clean and well paved streets, necessary public improvements, adequate transit facilities with free transfers at all intersecting points, government by the people through a system of direct nominations by the people, and honesty and economy in public affairs, and the election of intelligent and capable officials who shall serve their real masters, the people.

HANDCAR MAN FATALLY HURT.

Struck by a Lump of Coal That Fell from Passing Locomotive.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. J., Jan. 30.—Erie passenger train No. 38 was traveling east at the rate of thirty miles an hour this morning, and a short distance east of Lordville, N. Y., met a handcar coming in the opposite direction on the next track. The handcar was operated by two trackmen, Frank Hannon and Charles Becarchee.

Just as the train passed the car a large lump of coal fell from the locomotive tender and struck Becarchee in the left temple. He was knocked to the ground, fatally hurt. The coal bounded from Becarchee's face and struck Hannon, severely injuring his face and right eye.

ANIMALS ROASTED TO DEATH.

$400,000 Worth in a Baltimore "Zoo" Perish by Fire.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—With pitiful screams of fright and groans of intense pain the seventy-five or more animals of all descriptions confined in cages at Frank C. Bostock's "zoo," which was in Winter quarters in the old Cyclorama Building, in this city, were roasted or burned to death to-night. The fire probably originated from a badly insulated electric light wire on the outside of the building.

The flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible for the attendants to rescue the helpless animals, and, with the exception of one elephant, one camel, two donkeys, and a pack of hounds, the entire herd was lost.

Mr. Bostock estimates his loss on animals at about $400,000. The building, which was of wood, could probably be duplicated for $15,000 or $20,000.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks erratic. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 81¼c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c.; cotton, middling, 12c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 8.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
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Railroads.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Pennsylvania Limited to St. Louis.
No extra fare; only 24 hours New York to St. Louis.—Adv.

BIG RAILROAD DEAL.

Southern Secures the Mobile and Ohio and Now Has a Direct Short Line to the Gulf.

Official announcement was made late yesterday afternoon that the Southern Railway Company had secured control of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, through ownership of a majority of the general mortgage bonds, in which under their terms the voting control of the road is vested. The change in control is, however, accomplished with the full co-operation of the stockholders. Wall Street has been convinced for some days that a change in the control of the road was impending and various guesses were made as to the probable purchasers of the Mobile and Ohio securities.

It now appears that the Southern Railway Company made an offer which was yesterday recommended for adoption by the Board of Directors of the Mobile and Ohio. The plan is also recommended by J. P. Morgan & Co., A. Iselin & Co., and F. W. Whitridge, who represent the various large interests in the two railroads.

The offer is outlined in the following circular issued by the Southern Railway Company:

In exchange for general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, without the March, 1901, coupon, but with all subsequent coupons attached,) so deposited in transferable form, (in case not less than a majority thereof shall be deposited,) the Southern Railway Company will issue its own collateral trust gold bonds for the same amount, principal and interest payable on the same dates, and secured by a pledge of all said general mortgage bonds acquired or owned by the said Southern Railway Company.

For shares of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company deposited in transferable form on or before March 1 next, (in case not less than a majority of the general mortgage bonds also shall have been so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company will receive the same and will make provision for the issue of corresponding stock trust certificates, entitling the holder to receive, in perpetuity, gold coin of the United States, in semi-annual instalments, a sum equal to dividends upon the deposited stock from April 1, 1901, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, excepting that such payment for the first year shall be at the rate of 2 per cent. and for the second year at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

The deposits of securities are to be made on or before March 1 next either with J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, or J. S. Morgan & Co., London. In connection with this announcement by the Southern Railway Company J. P. Morgan & Co. stated that up to 1906, including March 1 next, they will receive deposits of the general mortgage bonds and stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, the deposit of a considerable amount thereof having already been assured. Upon completion of the specified conditions the firm will deliver the collateral trust bonds and stock trust certificates of the Southern Railway Company, and in due time application will be made for the listing of these issues at the New York Stock Exchange.

President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway Company later made the following statement:

"The value of the Mobile and Ohio to the Southern is chiefly in giving to it a direct short line from St. Louis and Cairo to the Gulf.

"The terminals of the Mobile and Ohio at Mobile will enable the Southern to develop traffic through that port to an extent not practicable to either of the two lines operated separately, and the terminals of the Southern at East St. Louis will enable the Mobile and Ohio line to develop business at and from the St. Louis gateway to an extent that would have been impossible with the limited terminals heretofore available to the Mobile and Ohio.

"The Mobile and Ohio had previously built a line to the edge of the Birmingham coal and iron district, but without gaining a real entrance. This entrance the Southern can now furnish in the most adequate way without further construction or purchase of terminals."

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad runs from St. Louis, Mo., to Mobile, Ala., and with its branches and leased lines operates 876 miles of road. Its capital stock is $10,000,000, of which $3,320,000 is outstanding and $2,359,400 is in the treasury of the company. The rest has not yet been issued. Its funded debt is $21,556,200.

The control of the road lies with the general mortgage holders.

PASSENGERS IN A PANIC.

Express Train Barely Misses Rear End of a Trolley Car.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 30.—A Broadway trolley car had a narrow escape at the Erie Railroad crossing this morning. The car was full of passengers, and as it approached the crossing it got beyond the control of the motorman and crashed through the gates, which had been lowered for the 9:40 express, which was within a couple of hundred feet of Broadway. The passengers made a rush for the door.

John Girard of Vine Street, a lad about seventeen years of age, was the first to escape. He was carrying a number of ledgers and journals for an expert accountant. The lad fell on the track in front of the train. He sprang up and, at the risk of his life, pulled the books off the track. He was scratched and bruised.

Robert Brown of 445 Broadway, was slightly hurt on the head, and Matthew Pettigrew's knees were skinned. John Crosby was also severely hurt. The express passed not many seconds after the trolley cleared the track and within a few inches of the tailboard.

CLUB FOR HYDE PARK BOYS.

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt Founds It for Young Men of the Village.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt has taken a great interest in the welfare of the people of Hyde Park ever since she and her husband established their home there six years ago. Christmas festivals and Summer outings for the poor have made Mrs. Vanderbilt's name popular in every household. Her latest charity is the founding of a club for the young men of the village. She has rented a hall in a central location and equipped it with suitable furniture, periodicals, and games, the object being to keep the boys off the streets and out of the saloons.

Already a large number of applications for membership have been received. A nominal charge of 5 cents per week is made to insure interest.

PARDONS A NEW YORKER.

Gov. Crane of Massachusetts Extends Clemency to James Thompson.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Gov. Crane to-day pardoned James Thompson of New York City, who was serving a sentence of fifteen years in the State prison at Charlestown for robbing the Post Office at Webster, Mass., in 1896. Thompson will be liberated to-night, and he will leave for New York at once. Evidence that Thompson never had been in Webster was presented to the Governor.

The crime for which Thompson was sentenced occurred in the Spring of 1896. After a series of similar robberies in the western part of the State, the Post Office at Webster was broken into and a quantity of money and bonds was stolen. Two strangers were seen about the vicinity previous to the night of the crime, and, after a long search, James Thompson and James Ryan, who were arrested in New York City, were identified by persons in Webster as the men seen there.

When Thompson was arrested some of the bonds which were stolen from the safe were found in his possession. He claimed that they were given to him by a woman who was a friend of Ryan's. Some evidence was presented to show that he was in New York on the night of the burglary. It has always been claimed by friends that Thompson was an innocent victim, and that Ryan had shielded himself at Thompson's expense.

Burnett's Vanilla
leaves a good taste in the mouth. It is pure and wholesome. Don't be cheated with cheap goods.—Adv.

MORE KANSAS SALOONS FALL UNDER THE AXE

Twelve Women in Anthony Demolish Four "Joints."

Their Husbands, Sons, and Brothers Act as a Bodyguard While the Work Goes On.

ANTHONY, Kan., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Carrie Nation was outdone here to-day when a band of Woman's Christian Temperance Union women, headed by Mrs. Sheriff of Danville, Kan., completely wrecked the fixtures in four "joints," smashing plate-glass windows and mirrors right and left and turning gallons of liquor into the gutters. The women, who were of the best families in Anthony, were accompanied by their husbands and sons or brothers, who assured protection. No arrests were made, and the band will, it is said, start out tomorrow on a tour of destruction through Harper County, which is prolific in saloons.

Mrs. Sheriff, who led to-day's raid, is under bond to appear at Danville in April to answer a charge of saloon wrecking preferred against her six weeks ago. Mrs. Sheriff came to Anthony late yesterday and worked all night procuring hatchets and other implements of destruction, and it was 2 o'clock this morning before she had perfected plans for the raid. She enlisted the following women: Mesdames M. J. Davis, William Scott, F. H. Brubaker, Louis Macy, T. G. Hooper, Charles Robinson, John Hickens, John Kendall, J. H. Shelton, and the Misses McKay, Page, Massey, Robinson, and Hixon, all of Anthony. They began their attack shortly after daybreak, taking the saloon keepers and the town officials by surprise.

It was observed by those on the streets that the party was headed for a so-called "joint," and a good-sized crowd soon collected.

The first point of attack was situated in the rear of a drug store. Entrance was effected by a back door. The place contained costly bar fixtures and quite a stock of liquors. The fixtures and cash register were demolished, but the bulk of the liquor was stored out of sight and escaped destruction.

Half a block further on the second scene of the crusade was enacted. The door was locked, but entrance was quickly made with an axe. While part of the women gave attention to the door, others reduced the plate glass front to splinters. Bulk of the bar was a very heavy plate mirror. This, as well as everything else in sight, was destroyed. The proprietor of the place entered when the smashing process was at its height. He attempted to stop the work and came into collision with the husband bodyguard. A blow on the head with a beer bottle quickly rendered the irate proprietor hors du combat, blood from a deep cut in his scalp mixing with the liquor which flowed in streams over the floor.

Two more "joints" were visited in quick succession. Their furniture was demolished and the stocks of liquor emptied into the gutters. Complete as the work of destruction apparently had been, it was stated that plenty of the prohibited liquids had been stored away in safe places in anticipation of such raids, and that the "joint-ists" were chiefly concerned over the destruction of their fixtures, valued at several thousands of dollars.

After the work of demolition was completed the crusaders held a prayer meeting on the sidewalk and "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was sung with great fervor. The women knelt and prayed within sight of the wreck they had spread. One woman in an impassioned appeal to the Almighty asked that He guide them to other dens of iniquity and direct their footsteps to other rum-cursed towns in Kansas.

This prayer was interpreted to mean that the Anthony women would extend their crusade, and word was hurriedly sent over the telephone wires to adjacent towns by local saloon sympathizers, who wished to warn their fellow-saloon keepers.

No arrests were made, but the Mayor quickly swore in extra police, and the crusaders were placed under strict surveillance. He also preserved the names of the women engaged in to-day's work.

As a sequel to the raid, a number of young men and two or three small boys became reeling drunk. Two of the boys were locked up in the City Jail. During the excitement they had followed the crusaders into the saloons and secured a quantity of whisky, wine, and beer.

Mrs. Sheriff is credited locally with having given Mrs. Nation, who has achieved a widespread reputation in the matter, her first idea for a wrecking crusade against intemperance.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 30.—R. P. McColloch, County Attorney of Harper County, is in Topeka to-day, and appeared surprised at the report of the "joint" smashing at Anthony.

"I have not been able to close the 'joints' in Harper or Anthony because the city authorities favor them," said he.

"They told me it was none of my business, and I have not made a detective of myself."

Mr. McColloch appeared to be pleased at the course things had taken at his home.

WOMEN WILL HELP MRS. NATION.

Forty-six in Topeka Agree to Follow Wherever She Leads.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Carrie Nation to-day organized a band of forty-six women to follow her leadership and assist in wiping out "joints." The band was organized at a mass meeting for women called by Mrs. Nation and presided over by her, at the Presbyterian Church. Every seat in the house was occupied. After a short talk, Mrs. Nation called for volunteers, and the forty-six women at once signed a paper which pledged them to follow Mrs. Nation wherever she may lead, and do her bidding at a moment's notice.

Mrs. Nation announced that they will proceed regardless of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but will give warning before resorting to violence.

Chief of Police Stahl announced to-night that when Mrs. Nation raided a joint here he would arrest her so as to make a test case. He wants to ascertain if a saloon keeper has any rights under the law, and if his saloon property cannot be protected.

EMULATES MRS. NATION.

Boston Woman Smashes a Saloon, but Gets No Medal for It.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Mary Green, who seemed to be familiar with the methods of Mrs. Carrie Nation of Kansas, wrecked a Cambridge Street barroom last evening, and to-day was sentenced to serve a term at Deer Island.

Mrs. Green not only laid the bartender low with a plate, but also reduced the barware to molecules, shattering several plate-glass mirrors, and drove the frightened patrons of the establishment into the wine cellar.

"I'm Carrie Nation," she yelled, "and I'll leave no rumshop in the town when I get through."

Mrs. Green's imitation of the Kansas reformer was terminated by a policeman, and Judge Wentworth to-day sent her to the House of Correction.

New Bill to Regulate Marriages.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 30.—A bill was introduced to-day in the Senate prohibiting marriages between parties either of whom shall be afflicted with epilepsy, imbecility, feeble-mindedness, or with chronic insanity, while the woman is under sixty-five years of age.

Direct Line, Fast Trains to St. Louis.
Pennsylvania Railroad trains leaving West 23d St. Station at 9:55 A. M., 1:55, and 5:55 P. M., daily, run through to St. Louis on fast schedules.—Adv.

STATUE OF GEN. W. T. SHERMAN

Widow of Carl Rohl Smith, the Sculptor, Asks Artists to Take Up the Unfinished Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—There may be some difficulty and delay attending the effort to complete the statue of Gen. W. T. Sherman, designed by the late Carl Rohl Smith, and to be erected jointly by a monument commission and the Government. Mrs. Smith has issued a card of invitation to sculptors to take up the suspended work, and she explains the opportunity and refers to the conditions under which a sculptor may carry out the contract she holds.

"I am desirous," said the widow of Carl Rohl Smith to-day, "of securing the services of a qualified sculptor who will complete the equestrian statue of Gen. Sherman, designed and partly finished by my late husband. It has become my duty, as the widow of Mr. Carl Rohl Smith, and as the executrix under his will, to complete this monument after his plans and in the spirit of his genius. I have, therefore, invited the assistance of a qualified sculptor, who can appreciate the design of the monument to the great American soldier, to complete it.

"Naturally, I would prefer to secure the assistance of an American sculptor, for the American artist would, of course, be better able to appreciate the American character and, therefore, more competent to carry out the ideas of my husband. I believe that such an American sculptor can be found, for certainly this country, so great in other things, should be no less great in art. I am authorized to do this by the Sherman Statue Commission. And I am inclined to believe that it would require not much more than a year's work to complete the monument.

"I have been told that there are American sculptors who would like to do this work, but who do not care to proffer their services without an invitation from me. Therefore I have announced in the press of the country that I would be pleased to receive such assistance, and I hope to be able soon to accept the services of a qualified man. If I cannot find the man in this country then I must go to Europe for one. But I feel sure, as I have said, that there are American sculptors eminently competent, and an arrangement with one of these I hope to make."

It is probable that there will be some twenty-five sculptors who will pay no attention to this invitation. When designs for this Sherman monument were called for twenty-seven of the most eminent American sculptors submitted designs in competition. These were exhibited in the halls of the War Department. A committee of expert sculptors and architects was asked to pass upon the merits of the designs. They selected four or five out of the number in competition, but the design of Carl Rohl Smith was not included among them. The Monument Commission added the Smith design to the number from which to make a selection, and then selected it. The experts considered the Smith design without sufficient merit to name, and there was widespread professional disgust with the outcome. It is not considered probable that any of the competitors will respond favorably.

TRESPASSED ON WIFE'S GRAVE.

Maine Husband Must Pay Damages Because He Removed the Body—Was in a Lot He Did Not Own.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 30.—A Law Court ruling of general interest was reported to-day by the Maine full bench in an Androscoggin case. An action of trespass was brought against E. C. Douglass for disturbing the grave of his wife, who was buried in a family lot not his own. The burial was with the consent of the parties owning the lot, but when he desired to remove the remains of his wife he did so without asking the consent of the lot owners.

The Law Court awarded judgment for the plaintiff, and assessed damages at $20. In his rescript of the case Chief Justice Wiswell says:

"A dead body after burial becomes a part of the ground to which it is committed, and an action of trespass may be maintained by the owners of the lot, in possession, against one who disturbs the grave and removes the body, so long at least as the cemetery continues to be used as a place for burial."

ANOTHER TEXAS OIL COMPANY.

To Fight the Standard Oil—Latter Gets the Beaumont Well.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 30.—Another oil company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, filed its charter in the Secretary of State's office here to-day. It is named the American Oil Company, and its principal office is located at Beaumont. Its purpose is to lease lands, prospect for oil, and construct and operate oil pipe lines and reservoirs. This corporation, in connection with other large independent companies that have been organized to conduct oil operations in the State, will oppose the efforts of the Standard Oil Company to gain a footing in the new oil field.

It was learned to-day, however, that the great oil well recently sunk in the Beaumont district, near Taylor's Bayou, has been acquired by the Standard Oil Company. The flow of this well is said to exceed 100 barrels per day, and the quality of oil is of much higher grade than the Lucas well. The oil was struck at a depth of about 100 feet.

SENATOR PARSONS DEAD.

Both Houses at Albany Will Adjourn as a Mark of Respect.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Senator Cornelius R. Parsons died at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon at his residence, after a long illness, from a complication of diseases, aged fifty-eight. The Senator had suffered for years from acute stomach trouble, which increased in violence until the end. He was born in the town of York, Livingston County, May 22, 1842, and in 1867, when but twenty-five years old, was elected a member of the Common Council of this city, and had almost continuously since that time occupied public office in a constantly widening sphere of usefulness.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Both branches of the Legislature will adjourn to-morrow until Monday in respect to the memory of Senator Parsons of Rochester. The seat in the Senate which he occupied has been draped in mourning. On the desk reposes a basket of flowers sent by George W. Aldridge of Rochester, State Committeeman for the district in which Senator Parsons resided, Charles H. Babcock, and other Rochester friends.

The Senate will hold a memorial service in the morning, and the forty-nine Senators will attend the funeral, which will take place on Friday afternoon. The Assembly will be represented by a delegation of fifteen members. A special train will bear the legislators and other State officials to Rochester on Friday morning.

GIFTS TO YALE.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 30.—At the meeting to-day of the Yale University Corporation it was announced that $100,000 had been received from an anonymous donor to construct a new building for the Medical School. The building is to be known as the Clinical Building, and will contain a fully equipped dispensary.

It also was announced that $6,000 had been received from the family of the late Robert Callender, class of '98, to found a scholarship in the academical department.

Florida. Cuba and Nassau.
Florida limited, the standard train of the world. Lv. New York daily except Sunday 12:40 Noon, via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. Gives earliest arrival St. Augustine following afternoon, connecting at Jacksonville for Port Tampa. Two other fast trains daily, 3:25 P. M. and 12:10 Night. Perfect dining and sleeping car service. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway. Telephones 2036 Madison, 1027 Cortlandt.—Adv.

EXPERTS DISSECT "AGENT" MARKS'S BILLS

Controller's Report Shows Apparent Overcharges for Supplies.

Specific Instances Where, Goods for Fire Department Were Billed Above Open Market Rates.

Controller Coler made public yesterday a report of alleged overcharges by William L. Marks for supplies furnished to the Fire Department. Some of the bills of "Agent" Marks, who, prior to Commissioner Scannell's incumbency, never did one dollar's worth of business with the Fire Department, and since has had a practical monopoly in furnishing engines, hose, trucks, and other equipment, have been held up by Controller Coler on the reports of his experts. The statement contains several specific instances of overcharges that appear to be excessive. The report of the experts of the Finance Department, who went to dozens of firms in the trade and obtained estimates, is to the effect that on bills amounting to $831, the overcharges amount to $302.50.

The report deals with the question of furnishing supplies in the minutest details. Quality, price, manufacture, and original cost are all taken into consideration. There are no allegations in the report except that the city is apparently being charged excess prices for supplies by "Agent" William L. Marks, who for years has been a close personal friend of Commissioner Scannell, and the statement is made that the bills will not be paid until the courts direct payment.

The question as to payment hinges on the question whether Controller Coler will be able to show fraud. That a "combination" exists through which the Fire Department is charged high prices for supplies was admitted by Mr. Scannell, and also the fact that "Agent" William L. Marks is the representative through whom the "combination" sold nearly all the Fire Department supplies to the city, has been admitted both by Commissioner Scannell and "Agent" Marks.

The report was written by Assistant Deputy Controller Hubert L. Smith. The claim investigated was that of William L. Marks for $831 for supplies furnished between April 23, 1900, and July 24, 1900. A bill of May 24 was for $465, for 500 brass expansion rings at 18 cents each, and 250 brass patches for fire hose at $1.50 each, "appears to be excessive," and the report recommends that Controller Coler refuse payment to William L. Marks.

The reasonable price for 500 brass expansion rings is said to be 8 to 10 cents each, and at the maximum price the experts claim that the city is overcharged $40 on this one item.

The price charged for the brass patches, $1.50, by "Agent" Marks, is alleged to be over three times the price which the city should pay for the goods. The reasonable price, according to the investigation of Controller Coler's experts, is 45 cents each, instead of $1.50, and on the bill of 250 brass patches there is an excess charge of $262.50.

Another excessive charge claimed to have been found is for six fresh-water connections, which "Agent" Marks billed to the city at $15 each. The experts assert that after a searching investigation through all the firms in the trade, the city should not have been charged over $6.25, and that on a bill of $90 the city was overcharged by "Agent" Marks $52.50.

The expansion rings, for which the excessive price of 18 cents is charged the city, are said to be staple goods, kept in all fire department supply houses, at prices ranging from 8 to 10 cents. S. F. Hayward & Co. offered to sell the same article at 10 cents each. M. Donohue offered these to the city at 8 cents. The report shows that rings were furnished Marks at 8 cents each on July 17, 1899, for which the city was charged the excess of 10 cents. Spadone Brothers of Brooklyn also offered to supply the expansion rings at 8 cents each.

In reference to the examination as to the value of the 250 brass patches for which "Agent" Marks charged the city $1.50, the report shows that the same article is listed in the catalogue of the Fabric Hose Company at 75 cents each, and by Hayward & Co. at 42 cents. Thomas Paulson offered to furnish the goods, the same as pattern furnished by Marks, at 23 cents. On a canvass of the trade it was found, according to Controller Coler's men, that the same patches could have been furnished to the city at an average price of 41½ cents each.

The overcharge on the fresh-water connections is also exposed. The National Contracting and Supply Company would have furnished the goods for $5.50, for which Marks charged $15. A. Van Vechten & Co. offered to furnish the same article for $6.25. Mr. Van Vechten in his statement said that similar fresh-water connections were furnished to the city in 1898 for $3.50 each.

According to M. J. Murphy, Superintendent of Supplies at the Brooklyn Fire Headquarters, the goods furnished by Marks at $15 are the same in make, material, pattern, and quality as those furnished the department on a previous order for $6.50, and practically the same as the goods furnished the department in 1898, and now in use, for $3.50.

In reference to the estimates furnished for the above goods to Fire Commissioner Scannell, on which he gave the order to "Agent" Marks, the experts of the Finance Department find that the three estimates are "suspiciously high." The report reads:

"In view of the fact disclosed by this examination, namely, that the prices charged by the claimant, William L. Marks, were largely in excess of the market price for the goods, an effort was made by a representative of the Finance Department to ascertain why the two unsuccessful bidders quoted prices even higher than the said Marks, when a liberal price was possible at a far lower figure."

The report says that a representative of one of the bidders refused to say why his estimate was so far above the market value of the goods. Mr. Coler's experts also show that one bidder sold the expansion rings at 8 cents each to B. F. Goodrich Company, but when he put in a bid to supply the city he wanted 20 cents each for the same article.

The concluding paragraphs of the report are as follows:

Estimates upon goods required for use by the Fire Department are assumed to be solicited by the Fire Department from the various concerns furnishing Fire Department goods, for the purpose of obtaining for the city the lowest market price at which such goods may be obtained. In the present instance this purpose was evidently defeated by the estimates furnished, of which the lowest bid, that of the claimant, William L. Marks, was, as already shown, enormously excessive in amount.

I therefore report that the said claim appears to be excessive at least to the amount of $355, and that a reasonable price for the goods furnished, as per said claim, would appear to be not more than $476.

In the event of an attempt to enforce this claim in the courts, for its full amount, I would recommend that the officials of the Fire Department be asked to explain the reason for the selection by the department of the three parties who offered estimates for said goods, and also that the parties presenting said estimates be examined as to their reasons for fixing upon prices so remarkably uniform, one with the other, and so notably in excess of the current market price of the goods bid upon.

WANTS $100,000 DAMAGES.

New Yorker Says Wife and Two Doctors Conspired Against Him.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 30.—James Coyle of New York City is plaintiff in an action for $100,000 damages which he brings against his wife, Bridget M. Coyle, and Drs. Henry Flood and E. A. Reilly for alleged conspiracy to deprive him of his property by having him declared insane. Attorney A. S. Marcuson, acting for David M. Newberger of New York, Coyle's attorney, served the papers to-day.

A gentle stimulant, an appetizer, a true table beverage—Ballantine's India Pale Ale.—Adv.

TROUBLE OVER RUSSIAN SUGAR.

Demand Made for Increased Duties on Cargo at Philadelphia—Russian Government May Retaliate.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—A cargo of beet sugar from Russia is held up at this port at the instigation of American beet-sugar manufacturers, who have demanded that an increased duty be imposed on the product. The Directors of the National Board of Trade and the National Association of Manufacturers held secret meetings here to-day and determined upon immediate action to try and avert a commercial breach between this country and Russia.

The Imperial Government created a flurry here to-day among those who have tried to avoid trouble in the premises by informing the resident Consul of Russia, W. R. Tucker, that if the extra duty is imposed on the cargo of Russian sugar, prohibitive tariff measures would be instituted throughout European and Asiatic Russia against American-made goods. This caused somewhat of a panic within the circle of those in the secret.

Hurried meetings were called, and such men as Charles H. Cramp, John H. Converse of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Theodore C. Search, and others at the head of great manufacturing establishments held a long conference. It was determined that the managers of these commercial organizations go forthwith to Washington and arrange for a conference with Secretary Gage. The trouble is caused by the demand that the clause of the Dingley law be enforced by which the bounties paid by Russia to sugar exported should be added to the regular tariff duty on beet sugar.

Edward H. Sanborn, manager of the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Russian Vice Consul, W. R. Tucker, left to-night for Washington to consult with Secretary Gage as to when he will give the committee a hearing.

The claim is made that the Russian Government does not pay bounties on beet sugar. The Consul states that the Russian Government controls the sugar output of the empire and thereby holds the price up to its standard rate. In order to do this the revenue tax on sugar exported at times of overproduction is reduced, and this the beet-sugar men of the United States assert is to all practical purposes a bounty. Secretary Gage will be asked to order the release of the cargo and thereby avoid strained relations between the manufacturers of this country and the Czar's Government.

MR. ALLEN'S FAMILY TROUBLES

He Orders His Son to Take His Two Younger Children Away.

Lydia M. J. Allen of Princeton, N. J., applied to Justice Dugro in the Supreme Court yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus to be directed against Thomas Allen, third, a lawyer of this city. She alleges that Mr. Allen has spirited away her two children, George W. Allen and Whitelaw Reid Allen. The Justice issued the writ and directed that it be returnable to-day.

In her application Mrs. Allen says that she is the wife of George Allen, and lives at Princeton. During the early part of the present month she was called to Boston on business, and while there was taken ill. She at once telegraphed for her sons to come to her, but she received no answer to her message. Her illness continued for some time, and when she got well and returned to Princeton she alleges that she found that Thomas Allen, third, had been there and taken her two sons away, and she claims that he is now secreting them. Both boys are under fourteen years of age.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 30.—The infelicities said to exist between George W. Allen and his wife, Lydia M. J. Allen, who live in a beautiful home on Bayard Avenue, have been the subject of gossip in Princeton for some time.

Now comes the news that Mrs. Allen has instituted proceedings for the recovery of her young son, George W. H. Allen, and Whitelaw R. Allen, who she alleges her eldest son, Thomas Allen, 3d, of New York City abducted from their Princeton home. To-night it was learned that Thomas Allen 3d came to Princeton last Saturday and took his two young brothers away with him.

George W. Allen is a prominent business man, and is said to have large interests in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 30.—George W. Allen of Princeton, N. J., who is at the Southern Hotel, where he has been stopping for several days, declared to-night that he had ordered his son, Thomas Allen, third, to take his two children from their mother's keeping because she was not the proper person to have charge of them. He proposes to fight the habeas corpus proceedings in the courts, wiring his attorney yesterday to that effect.

When shown the telegram from New York to-night, announcing that his wife had brought proceedings to recover the children, Mr. Allen was surprised, as it was the first intimation he had of the action.

"Do you expect to file suit for divorce from your wife?" was asked.

"I certainly do, and the principal allegation against her will be habitual drunkenness," was the response. Mr. Allen refused to discuss the matter further.

NEW LAKE TO OCEAN LINE.

Canadian Company Will Be Formed to Operate Steamship Fleets and a Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Jan. 30.—Capt. John D. Keith of this city is in Chicago, perfecting plans for a new transportation line from Chicago to the Atlantic Seaboard. The new line will be called the Canada National Railway and Transportation Company. Capt. Keith will be the heaviest stockholder. He says now that it is practically certain that the Canadian Parliament will grant the charter for the new corporation, which will be an enormous one. It is claimed that the vessels will be running at the end of the present season.

The proposition of the company is to make Chicago and Duluth its two Western terminals, and Montreal the Eastern. It will operate a great fleet of vessels on Lakes Superior and Michigan and the Georgian Bay, a railroad from Collingwood to Toronto, and another fleet of vessels from Toronto to Montreal. At the outset, the company will build six great steamers for the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior end of the line. There will be other vessels of half the size for the Toronto-Montreal end of the line.

The company will plan to erect elevators at both Collingwood and Toronto, so that grain can be kept in storage at either point. It is said that the rich Canadians who are backing this enterprise with Capt. Keith are also contemplating a line of ocean-going steamers.

STOCK GAMBLERS LOSE AND WIN.

Sue Brokers for Margins Put Up and Get Judgments for $16,000.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 30.—An important decision which will affect nearly every stock broker in the Commonwealth was rendered this morning in the Superior Court by the jury in the cases of Dr. Lamson Allen vs. Fuller, Tilton & Co., stockbrokers, and Leonard H. Allen against the same firm. The verdict amounted to nearly $16,000 for

COLGATE HOYT TELLS HOW HE WASHED WINDOWS

drew Carnegie Advocates Theatres and Games of Chance.

BILLIARDS ARE THE BEST

Successful Men Tell the Members of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, Bible Class How to Get On.

Some of the country's successful men told the young men of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, Bible class last night of those things which had contributed to their success and sought to impress the lessons upon their younger hearers. The occasion was the first reunion of the honorary members of the Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. Young Mr. Rockefeller is the leader of the class, and the honorary members were those who on other occasions have addressed the members. Last night the speakers were J. M. Forbush, formerly of this city, but now of Boston, who founded the class; Andrew Carnegie, Colgate Hoyt, Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, and Charles Miller of Franklin, Penn.

All of the speakers were listened to with rapt attention, and the advice they gave was received with much enthusiasm. Especially was this the fact with the address of Colgate Hoyt, who told the young men how he had washed windows for a hardware firm in Cleveland, and on his father's advice had done the window washing so well that it did not pay the firm to keep him at that sort of work very long. This incident was made the theme, to a large extent, of the addresses of the other speakers, who used it as a text to teach thoroughness in every undertaking.

Mr. Hoyt used for his text "Getting On in the World." He said that capital was the first essential, but he did not agree with those who would substitute the word money for capital. Money, he said, was important, but it was not everything. He said that a young man's capital should consist of five things, and he would put money last among the essentials.

The first essential, Mr. Hoyt said, was character, and the next health. The third was association. "Have friends," he said, "good friends, but don't be one of those who seek to shove himself ahead through the efforts of his friends in behalf. One of the best financiers in Wall Street once said to me: 'Business founded on friendship is friendship's ending, but friendship founded on business is friendship assured.'

"Next in the list," said Mr. Hoyt, "I would place credit—the proper kind of credit. Ninety-five per cent. of the business of this country is done on credit, and we cannot get along without it, yet, as I said, it must be of the right kind.

Mr. Hoyt then told of his experience in the hardware business, and how he wanted to quit when he was put to washing windows and the young girls whom he called on saw him at his menial occupation. When he complained to his father, Mr. Hoyt said, he was told that another place would be found for him; but at the same time his father advised him to do the washing, and to do it and all else to the best of his ability. "If you do that," Mr. Hoyt said his father told him, "they won't find it profitable to keep you long at window washing." Mr. Hoyt said he did his best, and washed windows only once after that time. It was a lesson, he said, that he had never forgotten. Mr. Hoyt urged his hearers to have perseverance and thoroughness. "Make few promises," he said, "but keep all of them. Always bear in mind that 'I forgot' is no excuse for neglecting anything."

Mr. Carnegie received an ovation when he arose to speak. Like the preachers, he said, he had divided his subject into two heads—"Amusements for Young Men" and "Friendships of Young Men."

"I am a great believer," said Mr. Carnegie, "in the advantages of amusements, and for recreation I do not think that anything is comparable with a game of chance, a game of backgammon, or a rubber of whist," he hastened to add. "It rests the brain and the body, too. A game of chance causes surprises and stimulates the gray matter. Draughts or chess are more contests of skill, and are never so good as a game of cards. Billiards are best of all. The game not alone gives exercise, but it has in it, too, the element of chance. I know that, because some nights I can discount my sister-in-law, and the next night she beats me with ease. That stimulates action, because, you know, it is rather hard to be beaten by a woman.

"But while I am speaking on games of chance I want to say that there is nothing so debasing as wagering money on them—gambling. It is that which demoralizes. It is the effort to get something for nothing, even from a friend, and there is honest stimulus enough in the game itself without adding to it that which is debasing.

"Then there are the theatres, the concerts, and the opera. I attach great importance to the theatre. I'll never forget the first performance I ever witnessed. It was in Pittsburg, and we messenger boys were allowed to squeeze into one of the galleries if we hastened to arrive at the theatre with a message for the manager after the show had commenced, and it was surprising how few messages were ever delivered at the theatre before the curtain rose. I sat enthralled, boy as I was, that night when I heard the beautiful lines of Shakespeare, and it was not long before I had a copy of that book and was reading it.

"But there are plays and plays. Lately there has been entirely too much in them about the woman with the past. There may be one play in ten of the latter-day sort that a man might not be ashamed sit through, but hardly more; but when were are Shakespearean productions, operas by Sullivan, or of the grand opera school of fine concerts, I should advise every young man to see all of them he can."

In speaking of physical exercise Mr. Carnegie advised baseball and lawn tennis and golf. He did not approve of football, he said, which allowed one man to struggle with another when he was down. Golf, he spoke of enthusiastically, and said that next to the Shorter Catechism it was the finest thing that Scotland had given to the world. Mr. Carnegie then told some jokes about the game, among which was one told on the farmer, who, after watching it for some time, drawled, "Well, there's one good thing about that game; a man don't have to play it." The happiest homes in old age, Mr. Carnegie said, were those in which games of chance were played.

Mr. Carnegie spoke feelingly on the subject of friendships. He advised young men in their associations with women to fall in love if they must with a woman thirty or forty years older than they were. Then they would keep her as a friend. "I did it," said Mr. Carnegie, and then suddenly looking up to where the reporters sat, clapped his hand over his mouth in mock alarm and changed the subject.

"But the grandest friends are those we find in books," said Mr. Carnegie. "There we have the companionship of the masters. They are always with you, always round you, ready to open to you their richest treasures, always at your call, and they are friends who never have other appointments."

In conclusion Mr. Carnegie told his hearers to be true to themselves and that if they had their self-respect they need never fear the criticisms or opinions of the world. "Thine own reproach alone do fear" was his closing injunction.

Dr. Keen elaborated on Mr. Hoyt's window-washing story, urging young men to be faithful in each day's work, careful of details, and conscious of having done the best thing possible. Mr. Miller spoke along the same lines, and Mr. Forbush gave an outline history of the Bible class of which he was the founder. Dr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., thanked the speakers for their advice, and said that they were present, he thought because they believed in the young men, and knew that the to-morrow of the country depended upon the young men of to-day. He also expressed his father's regrets at being unable to attend.

WOMAN DEAD; SON STARVING.

Mrs. Le Brasse's Husband Said to be Chauncey Olcott's Manager.

Mrs. Irene Le Brasse, occupying a furnished room with her ten-year-old son Gordon at 172 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, was found dead in her bed yesterday by her son when he tried to awaken her.

It was found that the boy was half famished, and that mother and son had been without a penny. The woman, it was learned by the police, was dissipated, and had for some time been living apart from her husband, who is said to be the manager for Chauncey Olcott, the actor. The boy was taken to the Children's Society, and the father will be applied to to support him.

TO WIND UP ITS AFFAIRS.

Trustees of a Building and Loan Association Surprise the Shareholders.

The Trustees of the Kings County Co-operative Building and Loan Association caused much surprise yesterday by announcing that the association had decided to wind up its affairs and go out of business. The association was organized about thirteen years ago, and its offices are at 103 Broadway, Brooklyn.

The announcement was first made to the shareholders at the annual meeting of the organization on Tuesday night. Many of them were greatly surprised. President George E. Moulton explained that while the association was in a sound financial condition it had made absolutely no profits during the past year. The annual statement of the association showed that the cash account for the year ending Dec. 31 last was as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1899	$6,442.12
Dues	34,362.00
Interest	11,181.88
Transfer fees	2.00
Fines	182.15
Entrance fees	42.00
Collateral loans	8,150.00
Loans repaid (real estate)	158,750.00
Exchange account	38,384.42
Miscellaneous	6,515.71
Interest (in arrears)	2,063.83
Total	$266,076.09

EXPENDITURES.

Exchange account	$86,020.00
Loans, collateral	2,545.00
Withdrawals	115,277.00
Miscellaneous	626.04
Interest paid trust company	462.00
Expenses, including supplies, advertising, printing, postage, &c., and assessment and examination of banking department, $73.90	430.12
Rent	375.00
Salaries, Secretary and assistant	1,299.96
Interest paid withdrawing members	44,039.25
Balance Nassau Company, Dec. 31, 1900	14,900.82
Total	$266,076.09

The statement also showed that the total profits for the 21,714 shares held by members were $56,864.13.

FOSBURG'S PARENTS HERE.

Both Father and Mother Declare Their Son Is Innocent.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Fosburg, the parents of May Fosburg, who was shot and killed at her home last August, and for which killing Robert S. Fosburg was indicted a short time ago, left town last night, having spent the day in the city. Mr. Fosburg was as strenuous in his defense of his son's innocence yesterday as ever. He said before leaving:

"I did not come to the city to retain any lawyer or to consult any one in connection with this case. I came here on other business. Mr. Hibbard will have charge of my son's case, and so far as I know now there will be no other lawyer engaged."

Mr. Fosburg said that there was no use in going over the case again. His daughter was shot and killed by burglars. His son had nothing to do with it, and the indictment and prosecution were peculiar.

Mr. Fosburg said that it was true he was looking for a man named Quinn. He said that there were a number of criminals in Pittsfield and surrounding towns who stole wire and other things. His son met one of these men on the street one day and thought he recognized the man as one of the burglars. This man spoke up, saying: "I am not the man you are looking for. You had better find Quinn. He knows all about the matter."

Mr. Fosburg said that he did not wish to antagonize Chief of Police Nicholson or to give any surmises. He was asked if there were not reports that Chief Nicholson, in view of repeated robberies in Pittsfield and his inability to trace the malefactors, had not brought about this indictment as a sort of justification to hold his position.

Mr. Fosburg said: "There are some rumors to that effect."

"Can you think on what ground the Grand Jury indicted your son?" was asked.

"I not only have some ideas on the matter, but I have some facts, I think, but it will not do for us to say much about the matter now. You know in our position it would not do to talk too much about anything. I do not want to appear to be antagonizing any one. I say that my son is innocent. Why did they call the neighbors and the members of the family before the Grand Jury and the Coroner's Jury? Doesn't that in itself look peculiar?

"I want to say right here there never was any trouble between myself and my son, and I want to emphasize the fact that our family is a very happy one, and has been so for many years, from the beginning. Ask Clinton L. Rossiter, the President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who knows us, if this is not so."

Mr. Fosburg said that he was robbed by burglars once before when he lived in St. Louis. He pointed out the number of burglaries that have occurred in Pittsfield and the surrounding towns, and wanted to know why some action had not been taken with regard to them. He said that the story told by his daughter, Beatrice, was substantially correct. He denied positively the story to the effect that Miss Bertha Sheldon, the young lady of Providence, R. I., who was visiting the house when the tragedy occurred, had been spirited away.

Mr. Fosburg declared vehemently: "I'm positive my son will be acquitted, and all who know him are his champions."

Mr. Fosburg was away from the Astor House, where he and his wife were stopping, nearly all the afternoon. He returned a little before 5 o'clock, paid his bill, and left the hotel, saying he was going to return to Pittsfield. Mr. Fosburg is a man of middle age, and looks like a prosperous banker. Mrs. Fosburg is a pleasant lady, who vehemently declares her son is innocent.

SMALLPOX IN LITTLE ITALY.

Fearing an outbreak of smallpox in "Little Italy," First Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a corps of forty vaccinators, in charge of Drs. Benedict and Somerset of the Board of Health, accompanied by fifty policemen, in charge of a Sergeant of the sanitary squad, left the Board of Health headquarters, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, last night to visit that section of the city and to vaccinate everybody in the block between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Streets, on First Avenue.

The physicians decided to do the work last night, owing to six new cases of the disease having been found in the big tenement, 2,171 First Avenue, during the afternoon. One case had previously been found on Tuesday.

The victims of the disease found yesterday were: Tony Bruno, three years; Walter Bruno, five years, and Lizzie Bruno, six years, who lived with their parents in Apartment 17; Rose Darno, three years old, living in Apartment 19; Mary Black, five months, living in Apartment 16, and Joseph Simoe, two years and two months, living in Apartment 15. All were taken to the Reception Hospital.

The doctors located two new cases. The patients were Louisa Gentel, twenty-six years old, of 300 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Louisa Schassa, ten years old, of 314 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. They were taken to North Brother Island.

Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning the physicians reported that they had discovered nine new cases of smallpox. Five cases were found at 329 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, two cases at 332 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and two cases at 2,169 First Avenue. The victims were removed to the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and will be taken to North Brother Island. The names of the victims could not be obtained.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Clearing and colder, brisk northwesterly winds.

Clearing weather is indicated for to-day on the New England and northern portion of the Middle Atlantic Coast, and in the lower lake region, and fair weather elsewhere. Lower temperature is indicated for the Atlantic and Gulf States and the Ohio Valley. Fresh to brisk winds, becoming northwesterly, and possibly high, are indicated for the New England Coast; fresh to brisk westerly winds on the Middle Atlantic and North Carolina Coasts, and fresh southerly to northwest winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901
3 A. M.	12	23	27
6 A. M.	12	22	27
9 A. M.	17	26	31
12 M.	26	28	34
4 P. M.	36	29	32
6 P. M.	34	30	30
9 P. M.	33	30	32
12 P. M.	34	30	31

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	30½
Weather Bureau	26
Corresponding date 1900	24
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	30

The maximum temperature was 30 at 3 P. M., and the minimum 22 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 72 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 74. The barometer registered 30.2 inches at 8 A. M., and 29.75 inches at 8 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE TITLES FOUND IMPERFECT

A Foreclosure Suit in the Supreme Court Reveals Strange Facts.

The Daughter of a Former Wealthy Third Avenue Grocer Involved in a Legal Romance.

By a decision of Justice Bischoff, rendered in the Supreme Court yesterday, Mrs. Alberta P. Tracy is declared entitled to redeem property at 160 East Eighty-first Street, and other parts of this city, from foreclosure, the defendant in the suit being Francis Frey, who came into possession under a mortgage from a Mrs. Annie Dolan, to whom the property was sold by Mrs. Kate Maria Williams. The papers in the case on which the decision was based disclose a remarkable story. A woman who for nearly fifty years supposed herself to be the legitimate child of a one-time prominent grocer of Third Avenue finds herself proved to be illegitimate, and in addition, four persons who purchased real estate from her now find that they have imperfect titles to their property. The proof of the illegitimacy of the woman was discovered accidentally in the old records of a New Jersey Justice of the Peace.

The story as disclosed by the papers in the case began in 1851, when David W. Evans, who later became a grocer in this city, kept a feed store at Whitehouse, N. J. He boarded with a family named Van Deventer, and on July 4, 1851, he took the daughter of the house, Hannah Maria Van Deventer, to Easton, Penn., on an excursion. On the return from Easton, Evans announced that he had married Miss Van Deventer.

Her mother insisted on seeing the marriage certificate, and Evans said that the minister had been too busy to issue one, but that he would get it in a few days. When the certificate was not forthcoming, the mother of the young woman ordered the couple from the house. At that time Evans was about thirty years old and Miss Van Deventer twenty years old.

The couple went to Bound Brook, N. J., and lived there about three months. Then Evans, who had made considerable money, came to New York and opened a grocery store on Third Avenue, near Sixtieth Street. Several times the young woman insisted that Evans should marry her, but Evans refused. She remained with him until March 16, 1852, when a daughter was born. This daughter was named Kate Maria Evans. The young mother went to her parents at Whitehouse, N. J., and in May of the same year had a warrant issued for the arrest of Evans on the charge that he was the father of her child.

Evans still had business interests at Whitehouse, and he did not evade the service of the warrant. He was arrested and confined in jail for six weeks. At the end of that period he was released, and Hannah Van Deventer and her child came back to New York with him. She remained in New York for two years, always being known and introduced as "Mrs. Evans." The last time she left him she went home and remained there. The child was taken care of by the Overseers of the Poor.

When the child was nine years old her mother died, and she was then adopted by a Mrs. Frech of Allentown, N. J. There was no record of David Evans having seen his child after her mother's death until the girl was sixteen years old. At that time Evans went to Allentown and persuaded his daughter to leave her home and come to live with him. She agreed to the plan and left Mrs. Frech's house late one Sunday night and came to New York City. Her education had been somewhat neglected, and Evans at once sent her to a private school and later to Drew Seminary. In 1873 the girl married Charles Williams, a real estate broker. She and her husband continued to live with Mr. Evans.

Mr. Evans retired from business in 1880, having acquired considerable property; he let that time out thirteen houses in this city. One of the first things he did after his retirement from business was to deed nine of the houses to Mrs. Williams. She in return gave Evans a life lease to the same. He retained in his own name four houses situated on East Eighty-first Street. Mr. Evans died in 1884, and since then the legal complications have arisen. He left no will, and his only known heirs at the time were Mrs. Williams, a brother, and two sisters.

Mrs. Williams purchased the collateral interests of the brother and sisters. There was another brother who had enlisted in the army in 1861, and he had never been heard of after that time, so it was presumed that he was dead. This brother was William L. Evans.

One of the heirs from whom Kate Maria Williams had purchased the property began to make inquiries as to William L. Evans, and to the surprise of all found that he was alive and practicing law at New Orleans. After the war he had settled at New Orleans, and had become one of the leading criminal lawyers of that city. At one time he held the office of Recorder. Prior to the discovery that he was alive Mrs. Williams had disposed of the four houses on Eighty-first Street. One had been purchased by Francis Frey, another by Louis H. Kircher, and the third by Catherine Falvey. When Judge Evans heard about his brother's estate he decided that as a collateral heir he was entitled to a one-fourth interest in the property. He made his claims, and then the present owners of the property called upon Mrs. Williams to protect them. There were some negotiations looking to a settlement of the difficulty, but later Mrs. Williams decided to fight the matter in the courts.

Judge Evans died in 1897, and his daughter, Albeona P. Tracy, took up the fight through her counsel, Shipman, Larocque & Choate, and partition suits were instituted. The contention was that Mrs. Williams had no power to convey the one-fourth interest which belonged to Judge Evans as a collateral inheritance, and that she was not an heir herself. Mrs. Williams contended that she was the legitimate daughter of David W. Evans, and as such had a right to dispose of the property. Evidence that Evans had called her mother his wife was offered, and then Solomon Hanford, of counsel for Mrs. Tracy, produced the original record of the proceedings before Justice of the Peace Hoffman of Hunterdon, N. J. This with corroborative evidence came as a surprise to the defendants in the case, who had been led to believe by Mrs. Williams that no question could be successfully raised as to her legitimacy.

For some years past Mrs. Williams has been living at Hartford, Conn., where her husband died about a year ago. It is understood that the greater part of the estate which had been conveyed to her by her reputed father has become dissipated, and consequently the owners of the property affected by these actions are without a remedy.

The question of whether the defect in the title to the property could have been discovered is interesting. It seems that the titles to the three pieces of property were carefully examined, but that none of the examining counsel discovered, what it now appears could have been easily discovered, that there was a one-fourth interest in the property which had never been acquired by Kate Maria Williams. This is particularly true with respect to the property affected by the Frey action, for in that case the property was bought by Kate Maria Williams under foreclosure, and she sought to be relieved from her purchase on an affidavit made by her to the effect that the foreclosure proceedings were defective in that William L. Evans was not made a party thereto.

There have been some moves made in the fight over the fourth piece of property affected, but the decision handed down yesterday related specifically to the three pieces sold to Frey, Kircher, and Falvey.

SECRETARY ROOT IN BROOKLYN.

He Reviews the Thirteenth Regiment—Gen. Brooke Present.

Secretary of War Root reviewed the Thirteenth Regiment Heavy Artillery at the armory of the organization, Sumner and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn, last night. The Secretary was accompanied by Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, and his staff. Col. David E. Austen commanded the regiment. The Secretary was met in Jersey City by a committee of officers of the regiment.

Before the review the regiment was put through an exhibition drill by Col. Austen. A dress parade followed the review.

After witnessing the evolutions, Secretary Root made the following statement:

"I am highly pleased with the showing made by the regiment to-night, and think it is a fine organization. I came here to consult with the officers of the regular service and the officers of this regiment for the betterment of the artillery branch of the service."

The officers of the regiment entertained their guests in the messroom of the armory after the evening's ceremonies.

SHERIFF'S JURY BANQUET.

Diners Honor the Memory of Adon Smith, Foreman for Twenty Years.

A tribute to Adon Smith, who for more than twenty years was the foreman of the Second Panel Sheriff's Jury, was the occasion for an impressive moment at the panel's annual banquet at Delmonico's last evening. While the two hundred or more guests drank a silent toast the orchestra played "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot."

W. H. McElroy presided, and after extending greetings to the guests, he proposed the toast referred to. When the diners were again seated he said:

"I knew Mr. Smith well. This jury never had a more efficient or faithful member. Appointed in 1859, and made foreman in 1878, he was always foremost in all things connected with the jury, and no man contributed more to the success of these dinners than he. To-night, for the first time, he is not among us, and we all miss him."

Mr. McElroy then introduced Sheriff Grell as "a public official than whom none has a greater potentiality of unpleasantness."

"I present Exhibit A," he added as the Sheriff arose.

Sheriff Grell said that he agreed with the description, but did not think his friend Mr. McElroy knew much about jury duty. He expressed his pleasure at being present.

Prof. Leslie J. Tompkins of New York University Law School made a plea for the study of law in the general curriculum of students, and Controller Coler responded to the toast "The City of New York."

Extreme geniality marked the progress of the dinner. The decorations were more than usually elaborate. The tables were garnished with smilax and roses. On the guest table a pretty effect was produced by incandescent lights glowing through opalescent globes among the trailing vines.

At the guests' table besides Mr. McElroy and Sheriff Grell, were J. M. Fitzsimons, Israel C. Pierson, Martin T. McMahon, Joseph H. Newburger, Chester B. McLaughlin, Leslie J. Tompkins, James Fitzgerald, M. W. Littleton, H. A. Gildersleeve, William R. Rannie, Bird S. Coler, David Leventritt, Henry Bischoff, Jr., and John Proctor Clarke.

The committee having the arrangement of the dinner in charge included George A. Meyer, the Foreman of the jury; Richard R. Hunt, Jules A. Montant, M. H. Moses, Jacob Hays, Victor E. Roumage, and Forrest H. Parker.

WOMAN TAKES CHLOROFORM.

She Leaves a Note Directed to Some One in the Florence Flats.

An attempt was made to commit suicide yesterday afternoon at the Park View Hotel, 55 West Forty-second Street, by a young woman who was last night under guard in the prison at Bellevue Hospital. She registered at the hotel as Mrs. C. Patterson of 1,059 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. There is no such number in the street, and it is supposed that under another name she is known at Hudson, N. Y.

She drank a very small dose of chloroform, and was never in serious peril from it; in fact, the fluid stung her mouth and throat so as to make her cry out and call attention to her room. The chief interest in her case is due to a letter which she left on a bureau in her room. It was addressed: "F., care of E. Manchester, 109 East Eighteenth Street."

This is part of the Florence flats. At the number in question lives George R. Manchester, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, and his wife. No other Manchester lives in the flats. George R. Manchester left his apartment at 7 o'clock last night with a traveling bag. He was reported to have gone to Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Mrs. Manchester declined last night to see any callers or to receive messages. She and her husband had in the afternoon disclaimed any knowledge of "F."

The woman called at the Park View Hotel at about noon, went to the parlor, registered as stated, and paid $1 for her room on the third floor. In a short talk with the clerk she said she had come to New York to shop, but on account of the snow she would remain indoors. One hour later a guest told the elevator boy that some one in Room 69 made an outcry. Loud groans were heard in the corridor the door was forced. The guest lay on the bed writhing. She had not disrobed.

Dr. José M. de Bermingham came and found that the woman had taken about a drachm of chloroform from a bottle that was uncorked on a table.

A policeman had been summoned, and when the woman became calmer a call for an ambulance was sent to the Flower Hospital. She could have walked to it, but was stubborn, and, as she did not need a stretcher, the policeman carried her down stairs and put her in the vehicle. At the hospital it was found that she did not need any treatment. She refused to give any account of herself and said that she would as soon as she found an opportunity end her life. The hospital has no facilities for guarding patients, so a patrol wagon was called from the Twenty-fourth Precinct, and at half-past 6 o'clock she was taken to Bellevue Hospital a prisoner. She was recorded there as Mrs. Patterson, twenty years old, and will be arraigned in the East Fifty-seventh Street Police Court to-day.

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL'S TOUR.

His Closing Lecture Will Be Delivered This Evening.

Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P., war correspondent and lecturer, thinks Americans are a good deal more enterprising than Englishmen just now, but that they will slow down and be satisfied with a much less strenuous pace before long. Mr. Churchill has just completed his six weeks' lecturing tour of the United States and Canada, and will sail for England by the Etruria on Saturday. His final lecture will be delivered this evening at Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Churchill said that his six weeks of lecturing, from a financial point of view, had been fairly successful. It had not been so successful as his English tour, but he had not expected that it would be. He denied that there had ever been any serious differences between himself and Major Pond, who had charge of the arrangements in connection with his lectures, and said their present relations were entirely friendly. During his stay in New York Mr. Churchill is the guest of Bourke Cockran.

MANHATTAN ALUMNAE DINE.

At the thirty-second annual dinner of the Alumnie Society of Manhattan College, which was held at Sherry's last night, Brother Joseph, the head of the Faculty of the college and the Chief of the Order of Christian Brothers in this country, said that although the study of the dead languages had been eliminated from the curriculum the college was quite as strong as ever, and there had been no falling off in attendance. He intimated, however, that the question of re-establishing courses in Latin and Greek was under consideration.

The dinner was attended by about 200 members of the society. The speakers were the Rev. Brother Joseph, the Rev. John P. Chadwick, United States Navy; John F. Brennan, the Rev. Daniel H. O'Dwyer, the Rev. John T. Driscoll, David McClure, Patrick F. McSorley, and Luke D. Stepleton.

Dr. José M. Ferrer, President of the Alumni Society, acted as toastmaster. He announced that the society had given the sum of $2,500 to the library fund of the college.

Lincoln's Birthday Celebration.

The elaborate preparations for the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Feb. 11 are now about complete, and, in addition to the address by Mark Twain and Henry Watterson's oration, a feature of the exercises will be the grand chorus of the People's Choral Union of a thousand voices, under the leadership of Frank Damrosch. As the celebration is also for the benefit of the education of the white children of the mountains of East Tennessee, a moderate admission is charged. Tickets at $2 and $1 are now on sale at Tyson's offices at the hotels and at the office of the Musical Art Society, 388 Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-sixth Street.

East Side Children's Recital.

An interesting recital is to be given at the house of Mrs. Henry Lansing Wardwell, 27 West Twentieth Street, to-morrow afternoon, when the children of the Rivington Street Music School wil play for their uptown friends. The programme will include several solos on the piano and violin, and the little orchestra of eight violins is also to perform. Mrs. Wellman, better known to opera lovers as Emma Juch, will complete the afternoon with some songs. The friends of the Music School are well known in fashionable and musical circles, and the invitations have been so universally accepted that the recital promises to be a great success.

REPORT THAT DE WET IS IN CAPE COLONY

He Is Said to be at the Head of a Fairly Strong Force.

Kitchener Sent Word on Tuesday that De Wet and Knox Had Fought a Battle Near Thaba N'Chu.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—"It is reported unofficially," says the Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, "that Gen. De Wet has entered Cape Colony with a fairly strong force.

"The impatience felt in England at the slow progress of the operations is not warranted, as preparations are being made for a general movement shortly.

"King Edward has sent the following dispatch to Lord Kitchener:

"'One of the Queen's last inquiries was after yourself and the gallant army under your command.'"

Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office, under date of Pretoria, Jan. 29, as follows:

"De Wet has been engaged by Knox forty miles north of Thaba N'Chu. No details. De Wet intends again attempting an invasion of Cape Colony.

"Smith-Dorrien has returned from Carolina, having dispersed the Boers.

"A force of Boers this morning entered Boysburg, and damaged two mines.

"Commandant Marais is among the prisoners taken."

Thaba N'Chu is 40 miles almost due east of Bloemfontein. The Cape Colony border is about 100 miles south. To reach it from the point at which Lord Kitchener reports the engagement with Gen. Knox to have taken place, De Wet would therefore have had to cover 140 miles, not counting detours. He would also be obliged to cross the Caledon and Orange Rivers.

However, as Lord Kitchener gives no date for the battle with Knox, it is not impossible that De Wet may now be in Cape Colony.

It has frequently been reported that as soon as the famous Boer leader appears the Cape Afrikanders will rise en masse. They are said to regard him as the Napoleon of the war, and to believe that he will ultimately inflict a crushing and final defeat to the British.

BRITISH TROOPS MUTINY.

Soldiers from the West Indies Terrorize St. Helena and Are Subdued with Difficulty.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The West Indian troops stationed at the Island of St. Helena (where Cronje and a large number of Boers are held prisoners) mutinied early in the month, raided the town, terrorized the inhabitants, injured many of them, defied their officers, and were only finally subdued when faced by the muzzles of rifles. The censor suppressed the news, but the story has arrived by mail.

The trouble started with a row on the night of Jan. 1 between some bluejackets and a party of the West Indians. On the following night the West Indians broke out of barracks and raided the town with clubs and razors tied to sticks. They ran amuck, cutting and beating women, children, and men indiscriminately, and attacked the Sailors' Rest, tearing out the doors and windows. All the efforts of the officers to suppress the mutineers were futile. When ordered to the camp they refused to obey, and threatened to blow up the town with dynamite. A strong naval force was landed, the available troops were collected, and the streets were paraded and guarded all night long.

At daybreak the troops were drawn up with loaded rifles in front of the place where the West Indians were barricaded. The latter were ordered to surrender, and were notified that if they did not do so they would be fired upon. The mutineers were finally cowed, and were taken to the camp, where they will remain under guard until a troopship arrives to remove them.

CHILD DIES IN CEMETERY.

Watching the Burial of a Relative, She Suddenly Expires.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 30.—Mary Reilly, five years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Reilly of 26 Cleveland Avenue, Harrison, died suddenly to-day in the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre in East Orange. The child accompanied her parents to the funeral of Mrs. Canney. As the body of Mrs. Canney was being lowered into the grave, the child, who was sitting in a coach with Mrs. A. Lyman, was seized with an attack of coughing and died in a few minutes.

Mr. and Mrs. Reilly at once returned to their home in Harrison with the child's body, being ignorant of the fact that they should not have removed the body from the county.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TOLONO, Ill., Jan. 30.—Fire early to-day destroyed nearly all the business houses of Tolono, entailing losses estimated at $100,000; partially insured.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Fire this evening destroyed the building at the intersection of Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues, occupied by the Continental Clothing Store. High winds fanned the flames so fiercely that the structure was consumed in an incredibly short time. The store was owned by J. N. Nussbaum. He valued it at $80,000 and carried an insurance of 80 per cent. of that amount. The loss is practically total. The building was valued at $30,000 and the loss is estimated at $25,000, with full insurance. It is believed the fire caught from a stove in the basement. It spread so rapidly that the employes were compelled to flee for their lives without having time to investigate the cause of the flames.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:10 A. M.—30 Whitehall Street; Joseph Lanbard, owner; damage, $250.

1:45 A. M.—418 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; M. Dominick, owner; damage slight.

2 A. M.—Third Street, east of Fourth Avenue; Anna Billings, owner; damage, $650.

2:40 A. M.—5 Avenue D; Morris Rose, owner; damage, $50.

3:45 A. M.—355 East Thirty-eighth Street; Rhinelander estate, owner; damage, $150.

4 A. M.—104-6 East Fifteenth Street; J. E. Chatfield, owner; damage, $45,000.

4:55 A. M.—1,385 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Walten, owner; damage, $1,000.

10:25 A. M.—270 Rivington Street; Morris Parris, owner; damage, $200.

1:15 P. M.—63 East Fifty-fourth Street; Charles E. Miller, owner; damage slight.

1:45 P. M.—514 East Fourteenth Street; Nicholas Sronet, owner; damage, $50.

2:55 P. M.—35 Columbia Street; M. Kurzman, owner; damage slight.

6:50 P. M.—44 West Sixty-fourth Street; James Founton, owner; damage, $25.

7:45 P. M.—574 Lexington Avenue; E. Rowe, owner; damage slight.

8 P. M.—418 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $75.

LOW VITALITY,

weakness, and a lingering cough, which nearly always results from the Grippe, is helped by SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil. It is the natural remedy for those conditions. It will heal the inflammation of the bronchial tubes, give strength and vitality to the sufferers, and restore them to their usual health.

Send for trial bottle free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN'S WILL.

Yale College Will Receive $100,000—Bulk of the Estate to Relatives.

Application for the probate of the will of Benjamin D. Silliman was made yesterday afternoon to Surrogate Abbott in Brooklyn by Edward Mitchell and Grosvenor H. Hubbard, the executors of the instrument. While the will itself was not filed, the executors presented a synopsis of the instrument. It is expected that the will will be filed in a few days. It was executed at the country residence of Mr. Silliman at Islip, L. I., on Oct. 23, 1900, and was witnessed by Dr. W. W. Hewlett, Frederick B. Williams, and George C. Holmes. The following is the synopsis of the will as presented by the executors:

Two legacies of $50,000 each are given to Yale College, one to be paid on the death of the Rev. Silliman D. Blagden, the other on the death of Miss Taylor.

The residue of the estate, after certain other bequests, is given to trustees for the life of the testator's sole surviving sister, half of the income to be applied to her use for life, the other half to the use of two of testator's nieces during his sister's life.

On the termination of this trust, a further legacy of $10,000 is given to Yale College for the foundation of the Marshall S. Bidwell Fellowship, and a legacy of $10,000 is given to Columbia College for the foundation of the William Mitchell Fellowship.

Other bequests are then made to various relatives and friends. About $468,000 is thus disposed of.

The remainder is divided into quarters, two quarters being given to certain descendants of one deceased sister, and the other two quarters to, or for the benefit of, certain descendants of another deceased sister.

An affidavit was filed with the petition, stating that Mr. Silliman left "$10,000 and upward." It is believed, however, that Mr. Silliman left an estate worth about $1,500,000. No schedule was filed. The following relatives of Mr. Silliman are benefited by the will: Laura S. Blagden, sister of the testator, Washington, D. C.; Caroline S. Taylor, a niece, 56 Clinton Street, Brooklyn; Laura S. Carey, a niece, of 48 East Twenty-sixth Street, Manhattan; Mary A. Silliman, a niece, of Warsaw, N. Y.; Silliman Blagden, a nephew, of 130 Bowdoin Street, Boston; Thomas Blagden, a nephew, Washington, and Harriet S. Mathewson, a niece, of Hartford, Conn. The executors stated that Harriet S. Mathewson had been adjudged incompetent by the Supreme Court and that her committee of estate and person was Arthur Mathewson of 129 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

A meeting of members of the bar in Brooklyn was held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to take action with regard to the death of Mr. Silliman. All of the Justices sitting in the Trial Terms of the Supreme Court sat with the Justices, of the Appellate Division during the proceedings. Addresses on the life and character of Mr. Silliman were made by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Samuel D. Morris, H. C. M. Ingraham, and Stephen C. Olin. Upon motion of Mr. Ingraham the following was entered upon the minutes of the court:

Benjamin D. Silliman, for more than three score and ten years an attorney and counselor at law of the State of New York, died on the 24th day of January, 1901. Not fullness of years, but old age venerable for years, full of gentle words, good deeds and high achievement, gave him his patent of precedence. He was a ripe scholar, a spirited citizen, a sound lawyer, and an honest man, without fear and without reproach. His own modesty made him alone dissent from the accord that gave him

HEARING AT ALBANY FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

Arguments For and Against the Bill to Regulate Them.

Their Practices Defended by Lawyers and Attacked by Physicians—Another Hearing Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30. — It is within the bounds of temperate statement to say that no more remarkable hearing upon any proposed piece of legislation has ever occurred at the Capitol in Albany than that which was given to-day upon the Bell bill to prevent Christian Scientists from practicing their art. Members of the Legislature oldest in the service here recall nothing so extraordinary. Lawyers who favored the Scientists and their professional lecturer, Carol Norton, besides Dr. Mary Walker, were among the opponents of the bill, while physicians of reputation not only denied the possibility of the cures claimed, but suggested that those who gave credit to them were harboring a hallucination which was a menace to the health and the welfare of the community.

The hearing took place before the Assembly Committee on Public Health, of which Dr. Henry of New York City is the Chairman. It became evident early in the day that no committee room in the Capitol would afford accommodation for a tenth of the number who were interested in the hearing, and therefore it was held in the Assembly Chamber. The hour set for the hearing was 2 o'clock. Long before then the Assembly Chamber was filled by an audience of well-dressed men and women.

The hearing was opened by Assemblyman Bell, who introduced the bill. Mr. Bell said the bill was not or his own construction. It had been framed by the New York County Medical Society and handed to him. Since it had been introduced it had aroused opposition from other persons than the Christian Scientists whose practice of the healing art it was mainly designed to control. The opticians, the patent medicine men, the sellers of artificial limbs, and others had been aroused because of their belief that it would seriously injure if not altogether ruin their business. In order to meet the objections of these people some amendments had been framed by the medical society. These amendments he offered. Their effect was to satisfy the interests mentioned.

A Mr. Tallman of New York City, who was called a "Judge," was introduced as the first speaker on behalf of the Christian Scientists. He asked the committee if they appreciated the scope of the legislation which they had been called upon to enact. It was an attack, he said, upon the religious liberty of 70,000 men and women of the best culture in New York. The exercise of the healing art in accordance with the teachings of the Bible was a part of the religion of these people. They had built many churches in the State. One recently erected in New York City cost $500,000.

"I myself am not a Christian Scientist," he said, "but I know something of the good of Christian Science, and I am here to testify to it. My wife for years had been afflicted with a disease for which the most skilled physician in the country treated her without affording her any relief. She took up Christian Science, and in a short time she was a well woman. She is here in this hall to-day. My little granddaughter was afflicted with paralysis. The best physicians in New York were consulted. They pronounced her case incurable. She was treated by Christian Science and in a very few days she was restored to perfect health."

A Mr. Lathrop mentioned that doctors of medicine had told him that he was ill, but he was cured by science.

"Didn't you know you were sick?" asked Assemblyman Sanders.

"I had a conscious feeling of being so," was the reply.

Mr. Lathrop said the "Scientists" regarded all conditions as being mental, and do not recognize any contagious diseases or anything of the sort. A spectator who volunteered the information concerning contagious diseases was asked if there was any law or commandment that contagious diseases be reported to the Board of Health.

"No, Sir. There is no such commandment in the Bible that tells us to report a case to the Board of Health," and with applause greeting this remark, the gentleman sat down.

The next speaker for the "scientists" was Henry L. Call. The result of the enactment of the proposed legislation, Mr. Call said, would be to relegate to the criminal classes a large number of the best men and women in the State.

"And for what reason?" he asked. "Because the medical fraternity, which finds its field being invaded, claims that Christian Science is a sham; that Christian Scientists cannot do what they claim to do. But on the contrary, are working harm. Look around at this audience before you. Do they not look like intelligent and respectable people? Nearly every one here has been cured of some disease by the application of Christian Science. I call upon all who have been cured by Christian Science to stand up."

Nearly the whole audience arose. As the "scientists" gazed around upon their hosts they broke into hand-clapping.

W. D. Baldwin, the President of the Otis Elevator Company, said he wished to speak to the committee as a practical man. "No man," Mr. Baldwin said, "was more antagonistic to Christian Science than I was. Yet I stand here to-day to defend it. My wife, who was a confirmed invalid for years, was healed by it. After cure led me to investigate. My investigation brought belief. For eight years I have taught my children that God is the source of all power; that when they are sick they should go to God for relief. In all that time we have not needed a physician in our house. Are you going to say to me and to others, 'Your children must unlearn what you have taught them; instead of seeking a cure from God, the source of all power, they must seek it from a man.'"

Carol Norton said: "We have no quarrel with the physicians. Many physicians send patients to us to be healed, and some come to us themselves. I think this bill is misnamed. It ought to be entitled, 'A bill to legislate against the omnipotent power of God.' It is an attempt to make null and void the final command of the Saviour before his ascension: 'Go ye into the world and heal the sick.'"

The opening argument for the medical fraternity was made by Dr. Henry L. Elsner, who was to-day elected President of the State Medical Society. "All we ask," said Dr. Elsner, "is proficiency on the part of those who seek to treat others for disease. The laws of the State of New York already require that those who seek to practice medicine must pass an examination which is satisfactory to the State Board of Regents before they are given a license. Public health demands that no person should be allowed to practice the healing art who has not the special education which would enable him to properly diagnose diseases."

He spoke of the duty of physicians and the advancement they had made in science. They did not believe in one single way of treating diseases, but were after the greatest good for the greatest number. He wanted the same safeguards thrown around the public from scientists as in the practice of medicine. Referring to how the medical fraternity treats contagious diseases he spoke of the cholera burdened ship in New York Harbor in 1892. "Now what would you have done in that case?" he excitedly asked. "Cure it? No, you would have spread it at every door, and flooded the country with it." Regarding the way the "scientists" treated contagious diseases, and protected the public health, he said: "Four or five hours! Why, that is time enough to spread a disease everywhere."

Dr. Elsner read a letter from President Murphy of the Board of Health, in which Mr. Murphy said: "Christian Science as practiced in New York is a great misfortune. I have no doubt that many lives are lost and many will be lost if these people are permitted to practice their doctrine. The claims of these people are simply deplorable."

Dr. Abraham Jacobi addressed the committee briefly. He said he would not be blasphemous enough to believe that any one could claim the light of Jesus and His Apostles in this day. The practices of the Christian Scientists, he said, were a public danger. It was inconceivable to him how men with education and refinement could not see this.

"I am almost ashamed to come here to plead in such a cause," said the doctor; "it is so evidently a matter of common sense that I make you an apology, Mr. Chairman."

Dr. Clark of Buffalo said: "I fail to find anywhere in the Bible that Jesus of Nazareth went up and down the country healing persons at $2 a head."

Prof. Howe of the Buffalo Medical College also spoke, and Attorney Andrews of New York City, counsel for the New York County Medical Society, reviewed the legal status of Christian Science, touching on cases where convictions had been had for deaths occurring from practicing it.

Dr. Mary Walker spoke in defense of Christian Science. She said: "The legislation proposed against these people is all wrong. They are good people. They come up to my standard of morality and nobody has ever questioned that. If they can heal without the use of medicine, let them do it. I haven't got enough of Jesus in me to do that; but some of these people seem to have. Then why not let them."

The hearing will be resumed again next week.

"HEALER" TO BE PROSECUTED.

Health Board Believes It Has Evidence to Convict C. G. Pease.

The Board of Health has at last determined to prosecute Charles G. Pease, the Christian Science "healer," for breaking the law in failing to report cases of contagious disease which have come under his so-called treatment. Pease has for a long time styled himself a doctor. It is charged by the Board of Health that the man has at various times practiced medicine without being registered, and he will also be prosecuted on this charge.

President Murphy of the Health Board has instructed Officer Gillespie to serve a summons on Pease, commanding him to appear before the Magistrate at the West Side Police Court at 2 o'clock this afternoon and show cause why he should not be punished for violating Section 153 of the Sanitary Code in failing to report a case of contagious disease.

The summons, according to President Murphy, is based on the testimony elicited during the recent contest in the Surrogates' Court over the will of Miss Helen C. Brush, who left the bulk of her estate to the First Church of Christ, Scientist. The brother of the testatrix alleged that the "healers" of this church had brought to bear undue influence upon his sister to induce her to make the will. Pease, in his testimony given at the hearings of this case, said that he had abandoned the practice of medicine, and that he did sometimes act as a "healer."

When asked if he reported contagious diseases to the Board of Health, he said that he did not, but he admitted having attended several cases. He further admitted that he had signed death certificates without having attended the patients, which is in direct violation of the law. He said he had visited Miss Brush, but not as a physician, yet he signed the certificate setting forth that she had died of consumption.

President Murphy has secured a transcript of the testimony given by Pease in this case, and it will be used against him at the hearing to-day. In speaking of the case yesterday, Mr. Murphy said:

"The department has been after Pease for two years, and we think now we have enough evidence to convict him."

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

Assemblyman Harburger Denounces the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Assemblyman Julius Harburger to-day called up in the Assembly his resolution denouncing the recommendation of Gov. Odell in his message for an amendment to the excise law by which the Excise Commissioner may at all times throughout the year call upon the hotels under his jurisdiction for such a list of permanent guests as are then domiciled, and empowering him to make such additional regulations as will at all times place him in possession of such information as he may be called upon to furnish the Superintendent of Elections. Mr. Harburger spoke to the resolution for fifteen minutes.

The aim of the Governor in making this recommendation, Mr. Harburger said, was by unfair means to turn the City of New York over to the Republicans. After criticising the Governor in unmeasured terms for his alleged partisanship, Mr. Harburger said:

"But for all his partisanship I will say this—that I prefer him to one of those mugwumps, any one of whom, in my judgment, would steal a church and its contents if given half a chance."

Referring to Senator Raines, the speaker said he was a better judge of whisky than he was of tea.

On motion of Mr. Kelsey action on the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

In the Senate the nomination of Thomas F. Baker to succeed himself as Trustee of the Utica State Hospital was confirmed.

Senator Slater introduced a concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to Article VI., Section 10, of the Constitution, relating to limitation of indebtedness. The amendment says:

Except that debts incurred by the City of New York after Jan. 1, 1904, to provide for supply of water shall not be included under the provisions of this resolution.

Senator Fuller introduced a concurrent resolution amending Section 14 of Article VI. of the Constitution providing for an additional County Judge in the County of Kings. Senator Fuller recently introduced a bill providing for an auxiliary County Court in Kings.

The Committee on Agriculture reported favorably on the act to amend the agricultural law relative to the sale and adulteration of food and food products.

Senator Stranahan of the Cities Committee reported favorably the bill to combine in a single law all existing laws affecting public interests in Brooklyn; also the bill relating to the Department of Public Works, Buffalo, the Democratic members dissenting.

DELAY ON THE POLICE BILL.

No Action in the Assembly Before Next Tuesday—Senator Grady Is Still Hopeful.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—There will be at least a week's delay in the further consideration of the New York Single-Headed Police bill passed in the Senate yesterday. Majority Leader Allds of the Assembly will be absent until next Tuesday, so that there is little chance of anything being done before his return.

Senator Grady to-day made the following statement with regard to the Police bill:

"It is hard for Governors to bend. But I make the prediction that the Police bill will not pass."

Notwithstanding Senator Grady's prediction, it is understood to be the Republican plan to pass the bill in the Assembly on Tuesday.

The first thing done in the Assembly after the opening prayer was concluded was the reading of the bill's title. Speaker Nixon handed the measure down from his desk to Clerk Baxter with a smile at the expectant members. As soon as Col. Baxter had read the title, Assemblyman Kelsey, who is acting majority leader, arose and moved the immediate consideration of the measure.

To this Assemblyman McKeown made a hot objection, Speaker Nixon smiled again and referred the bill to the Committee on Cities. There it will remain without action until next Tuesday's meeting of the committee, when it is expected that a hearing will be had.

There are indications that the debate in the Assembly will be even more prolonged and bitter than that in the Senate yesterday. The minority members are less under the absolute control of the leaders and are likely to make more informal and frequent speeches. There is also a possibility that some of the New York Republicans may refuse to vote for the bill unless bound by caucus rules to do so.

Buffalo Police Bill Reported.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Buffalo Police bill, which provides for a single-headed commission, was reported by both Cities Committees this morning. In the Senate the bill was held for further hearing on Feb. 5. In the Assembly the bill was ordered reprinted and recommitted for a further hearing on the same date.

CHANGES IN TAX LISTING BILL.

Assemblyman S. W. Smith Believes He Has Overcome Objections.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Tax Listing bill, which has caused such a storm of disapproval from the New York City Merchants' Association, is to be changed. Assemblyman Sanford W. Smith has prepared a number of amendments which he believes will overcome objections. One of them is to relieve persons from making a detailed statement of each individual asset. That is, if a person owned a number of bonds of various railroads, he will simply classify them in one statement, "Railroad Bonds," &c. The principal portion of the bill reads as follows, as amended:

Every person of full age and sound mind who shall own, hold, or have in his possession or under his control on the first day of May in each year, whether as owner, parent of a minor child, guardian of a ward, committee of an insane or otherwise incompetent person, trustee, executor, administrator, partner, receiver, or agent, any public securities, municipal bonds, stocks, or bonds of incorporated or other companies, mortgages upon property, whether real, personal, or mixed; promissory notes or other obligations or evidences of indebtedness; moneys on hand or deposited in savings banks or other depositories, or bills of account due to such person from other persons, firms, or corporations, shall, if requested in writing so to do by the Assessors of the tax district in which he resides, file with said Assessors, within fifteen days after the receipt of such request, a written return of the amount of such personal property so owned, held, had in possession, or under his control, which said return shall show the following facts:

Name, and if a partnership the name of each partner.

Residence, and if a partnership, the residence of each partner.

Place of business, if any.

Character of ownership, possession, or control.

The amount at market value of all public securities, municipal bonds, and stock so owned, held, or controlled by him.

The amount, at market value, of all stocks of foreign incorporated and other companies, so owned, held, or controlled by him.

The amount, at market value, of all bonds of foreign incorporated and other companies so owned, held, or controlled by him.

The amount, at market value, of all stocks of domestic incorporated and other companies, so owned, held, or controlled by him.

The amount, at market value, of all bonds of domestic incorporated and other companies, so owned, held, or controlled by him.

The amount remaining unpaid of all indebtedness secured by mortgages upon property, real, personal, and mixed, so owned, held, or controlled by him.

The amount of all indebtedness owing to such person, evidenced by promissory notes and other obligations and evidences of indebtedness, excepting mortgages, public securities, municipal bonds, and stocks and bonds of incorporated and other companies.

The amount of all moneys on hand and of all moneys deposited in savings banks and other depositories to his credit.

The amount unpaid on all bills of account payable to such person making such statement.

Such return may also contain a statement of what portion of the property so returned is claimed to be exempt by law from assessment and taxation, together with the reasons for such claim to exemption, and any other facts which in the opinion of the person making such return should be considered by the Assessors in making their assessment against such person. Such return shall be made as of the first day of May of the year in which it is filed.

NEW ELECTIONS BUREAU BILL.

Proposed Measure Will Receive United Republican Support—Office of Supervisor Abolished.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Another New York Bureau of Elections bill has been prepared and has received the indorsement of the Republican organization of New York City and the Republican legislative leaders. After a conference between W. J. Atterbury and William H. Ten Eyck, Chairmen, respectively, of the Kings and New York County Republican organizations, and the Elsberg special committee appointed to revise the bill, the following measure has been agreed upon.

The Raines bill bi-partisan commission of four is accepted. The salaries of the Commissioners, however, are to be $5,000 instead of $3,000 a year. The office of Supervisor is not to be created, the leaders having concluded that four Commissioners at increased salaries can do all the work of the bureau without the expense of a six-thousand-dollar-a-year official, in addition.

The new bill will provide for the appointment by the Mayor of the first set of Commissioners. Nominations for the office are to be presented to the Mayor by representatives of the two parties polling the highest number of votes at the last election. This will make the terms of the first appointees one year and ten months. After that, however, the Commissioners are to be elected for a term of two years at an election when the Governor of the State is chosen. This changes the original bill, which provided that the Commissioners should be selected when the Mayor of New York was voted for.

The bill in its new form will receive, it is understood, the united Republican support.

IMPROVEMENT OF 135TH STREET.

Opponents of the Proposed Bill Argue Against It.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Assembly Cities Committee continued the hearing to-day on the Smith bill for the widening and improving of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, New York City. Those in opposition were heard, after which ex-Senator Ford replied to their arguments.

John C. Shaw and James A. Deering, who made the principal argument against the measure, contended that the contemplated improvement would spoil St. Nicholas Avenue; that the city did not want it, and that only the railroad people favored it. No action was taken on the bill.

Arguments on the bill were heard also before the Senate Cities Committee, and briefs will be filed between now and Tuesday next.

PLATOON SYSTEM FOR FIREMEN.

Bill for a Day and Night Service Division Introduced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Assemblyman William Schneider of Buffalo to-day introduced a bill regulating the hours of duty for firemen in cities of the first class. The bill provides that in cities of 1,000,000 inhabitants and over the engineer and firemen of the first, second, third, and fourth grades, and in cities of the first class having a population of 250,000 and over the Captains, Foremen, Lieutenants, Assistant Foremen, engineers, and firemen of all grades shall be divided by the Fire Commissioner into two bodies or platoons, one for day service and the other for night service. The day platoon shall not be on duty more than ten hours and the night platoon not more than fourteen hours. In case of a riot or conflagration it shall be within the discretion of the Fire Commissioner to keep the men on duty continuously.

The bill will not receive the support of the Tammany members from New York. A similar bill was introduced last year applying only to Buffalo. The Mayor of Buffalo was opposed to the bill. He announced that if it passed he would veto it. It was then abandoned. This year the bill was made applicable to New York as well as to Buffalo, the purpose being to get around the opposition of the Mayor of Buffalo. The Tammany members say that Fire Chief Scannell of New York is as much opposed to the legislation as is the Mayor of Buffalo. He believes it would seriously impair the efficiency of the New York Fire Department. The platoon system proposed by the bill could be adopted in New York without legislation, it is said, if it were thought good policy to adopt it.

LOAN ASSOCIATIONS BILL.

Mr. Barnes and Mr. Howe for the Measure Before Senate Committee.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Senate Committee on Banks to-day held a hearing on Senator Humphrey's bill affecting loan associations of the State, which number 300 organizations, with assets amounting to over $45,000,000.

Senator Humphrey's bill prohibits loan associations from speculating in real estate and from taking second mortgages; also from changing by-laws without consent of a majority of the shareholders and notice to those directly interested.

Mr. Barnes, President of the New York State League of Loan Associations, representing ninety-five local associations, with assets of $22,000,000, spoke in favor of the bill, but suggested several minor amendments, the most important of which was one permitting the exchange of real estate without increasing the association's holdings. Rather than that the bill be lost, he would favor its passage in its present form. Edwin F. Howe, President of the Metropolitan League of Loan Associations, composed of thirty-three locals, with $15,000,000 assets, also favored the bill.

The hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday afternoon, when the State Banking Superintendent will be heard.

Against High Advertising Fences.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Assemblyman Prince to-day introduced a bill to prevent the placing of fences on roofs for the display of advertisements other than for the business of the lessee of the building on which the fence is built. No fence higher than four feet is to be erected on the top of a building. The bill also prevents the erection on the ground of fences higher than ten feet. The bill applies to the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. An infraction of the provisions of the proposed law is to constitute a misdemeanor, and be punishable by a fine of $200 or by imprisonment in jail for thirty days.

Hearing on Buffalo Liquor Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Assembly Excise Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on the Brooks bill, providing for the opening of saloons in Buffalo all night during the Pan-American Exposition upon the payment of an additional tax. Prior to hearing arguments the introducer of the measure substituted Senator Davis's bill, which eliminates the Sunday opening clause and imposes an additional tax of $100 for this special privilege during the six months of the exposition, instead of $25 as provided for in the original bill. This action disarmed many of those who came to criticise the measure.

To Restrict Sweatshop Work.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—An important bill, introduced in both branches of the Legislature to-day by Senator Willard and Assemblyman Costello, provides that the correct name and address in English of the owner of articles manufactured in tenements shall be attached thereto for the purpose of identification. The name and address must not be taken off until such article is removed. No person not a bona-fide member of a family licensed to do work in tenements shall be permitted to labor on such work.

No Hearing on Board of Health Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The objections to the bill abolishing the present State Board of Health and establishing a single-headed commission have evidently been satisfied, for the parties that asked for a hearing this afternoon before the Senate Committee on Public Health withdrew their request. Senator Audett, Chairman of the Committee, says the bill will be reported favorably to-morrow, with a few technical amendments.

Police Rehearing Bills to be Killed.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Chairman Stranahan of the Senate Cities Committee and Chairman Kelsey of the Assembly Cities Committee have come to an understanding, whereby all police and firemen reinstatement bills and bills to rehear charges against dismissed employes of these departments are to be smothered in committee unless there be some extraordinary circumstances connected with them. The City Club of New York has interested itself in the matter to the extent of getting out a circular letter protesting against any such legislation.

Hearing on Staten Island Ferry Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—A. B. Boardman of the firm of Boardman & Platt of New York City appeared before the Assembly Commerce and Navigation Committee this afternoon in opposition to the bills introduced by Mr. Van Name of Richmond affecting the Staten Island Ferry Company, prohibiting the use of boats thirty-five years old, and reducing the fare. He contended that the measure, if enacted, would amount in effect to confiscation of the company's property. Those who are in favor of the bill will be heard next Wednesday.

For Sunday Baseball.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Assemblyman Harburger of New York has introduced a bill amending the Penal Code so as to allow the playing of baseball on Sunday in this State.

For Vestibuled Street Railway Cars.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Senator Wilcox this morning introduced a bill providing that street surface railway companies whose lines extend a mile beyond the limits of cities and villages shall have vestibuled cars. A similar bill failed to pass last year, having as it did the opposition of a dozen big corporations.

Senate Passes Labor Bureau Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Senate has passed the Labor Bureau Department Consolidation bill suggested by Gov. Odell. There was not a dissenting vote.

MANY BILLS PASSED.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—In the Assembly to-day the Bryan bill appropriating $320,000 for the support and maintenance of the State prisons was passed.

In the Senate these bills were passed:

Senator HUMPHREY—Legalizing acts of officials of the village of Attica, in Wyoming County, relating to local assessments.

Senator ELSBERG and Assemblyman DAVIS—Amending Bradish Johnson corporation act.

Senator FOLEY—Relieving John N. Williamson, assignee of claim of the Jamaica Electric Light Company against the City of New York, for materials and service.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Permitting veterans in State service to take part in memorial parades without loss of pay.

Senator WILLARD—Legalizing the vote cast in the City of Utica for appropriation of moneys for repairs to Central Advanced School.

Senator TRAINOR—Legalizing notice to begin proceedings of Margaret J. Wallace against New York City for injuries.

Senator WILLARD—Legalizing vote cast in Utica for Mary Street School appropriation.

Senator DONNELLY—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to appointment of temporary administrators in Surrogates' courts.

TO REPORT THE TAX BILLS

Senate Committee at Albany Approves Gov. Odell's Measures.

Had 150 Requests for a Hearing, but Granted None—Effects of Corporation Tax Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—It has become evident that Gov. Odell is very much in earnest in his desire to have the tax bills recommended by him passed, and the impression appears to be strong here that the measures will go through.

Despite the fact that over 150 telegrams asking for hearings on the bills to tax insurance companies, savings banks, and trust companies have been received, the Senate Committee on Taxation, Senator Krum, Chairman, to-day agreed to report the bills to the Senate favorably. The bill taxing trust companies is unamended, and will go on the calendar of the Senate for passage, being now on second reading. The bill taxing insurance companies and the one taxing the surplus of savings banks have been amended so as to more carefully define the word surplus. These bills will have to be reprinted, and probably will be recommitted.

The Assembly committee was more courteous in its treatment. It postponed action on the bills to-day, and decided to give hearings on the important measures Wednesday next. It is understood that the objections to the insurance bill will be very strenuous, and will be participated in by policy holders on the grounds that every maturing policy will be affected to its detriment by the passage of the bill.

Senator Krum said to-night in relation to the alleged demands for hearings:

"The demands came only after the press had sent out the amendments. I shall report the bills favorably to the Senate to-morrow, and I will not move to recommit them."

The amendments to the Insurance bill provide that the 1 per cent. tax on title guaranty and surety companies shall be upon capital stock if such corporations have no surplus; also providing that the surplus of every life insurance corporation organized under the laws of this State shall be determined by subtracting its total liabilities from its gross assets; if such life insurance corporation has capital stock, the amount of its capital stock shall not be considered a liability in the determination of such surplus. In determining the liabilities its policy obligations shall be valued on the net premium basis according to the Actuaries or combined experience table of mortality with interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

The amendment to the savings bank law provides that the 1 per cent. tax shall be imposed upon the actual value of the surplus and undivided earnings.

In the Senate to-day Senator Trainor introduced a bill amending the banking law relating to reserve funds of trust companies, providing that each trust company shall have on hand at all times at least 10 per cent. of the aggregate of its deposits in lawful money, if its principal place of business is situated in a city of 800,000 population or over, and an amount equal to 7 per cent. of its deposits if its principal office is situated elsewhere. The money thus kept on hand is called the lawful money reserve. If the company fails after notification of the Superintendent of Banks to make good such reserve in thirty days it shall be deemed insolvent.

The Corporation Tax bill is expected to add at least 30,000 corporations to the taxable list. If the calculations of those who have given special thought and investigation to the subject be not amiss, it will bring under taxation indirectly for State purposes at least $2,000,000,000 of corporate wealth, in addition to that which is now taxed. On this basis the added revenue from the tax on domestic corporations alone would be $2,500,000. It is estimated that $500,000 additional revenue will be contributed by the corporations which have been incorporated with a large capital under the laws of other States, but practically all of whose capital is employed in the State of New York.

There are now a great number of large corporations incorporated under the laws of New Jersey which do practically all of their business in this State without paying any tax here. The Corporation Tax bill recommended by Gov. Odell will reach all of these. Some of the big concerns will be hit by the bill. Among them are the following: The United States Leather Company, the General Electric Company, the Standard Oil Company, the American Sugar Refining Company, the American Tobacco Company, the National Biscuit Company, the Continental Tobacco Company, the National Harrow Company, and the National Casket Company. Up to the present these corporations have, largely, if not wholly, escaped taxation in New York under the exemption granted to manufacturing companies.

One of the merits claimed for the Corporation Tax bill is that under such a law the watering of corporation stock would be less than it is at present. Every share of "water" will be just as much the subject of taxation as a share of actual value and earning capacity. Some of the tax experts of the administration have worked out the difference between the amount which a manufacturing corporation would have to pay the State under the proposed bill and the amount which it now pays. The actual difference, as they figure it, would be about $20 additional under the proposed law upon a capitalization of $100,000.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. HAWKINS—Providing for the issuing of transfer tickets on all surface and elevated lines in the Borough of Brooklyn, and that not more than 5 cents shall be charged for a continuous passage.

Mr. COTTON—Authorizing New York City to exchange the block of land in the Eighth Ward in Brooklyn bounded by First Avenue, New York Bay, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, for the block bounded by First Avenue, New York Bay, and Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, in the same ward.

Mr. O'BRIEN—Fixing the season when webfooted fowl shall not be taken or possessed from March 1 to September 30, both inclusive.

Mr. ADLER—To provide for the licensing of firemen operating steam stationary boilers in New York City.

Mr. GEOGHAN—Amending the labor law by compelling steam surface railroad corporations to pay employes twice a month.

Mr. REYNOLDS—To enable storage warehousemen to collect their charges upon goods deposited; providing that when there is due one year's storage the proprietor may sell the goods at public auction, and out of the proceeds may retain the charges for storage.

Mr. ADLER—Prohibiting the levying of an assessment, for political purposes, upon any of the employes of the Street Cleaning Department in New York City, and also to prohibit them from joining any political club or association intended to affect legislation. The bill further provides for a head hostler to each stable and additional hostlers not exceeding one for each ten horses; increasing the salaries of Dump Inspectors from $1,100 to $1,500; also that employes when taken ill in the service shall receive compensation.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate:

Senator SLATER—Amending the tax law relative to bonds secured by mortgages on real estate, not including corporate bonds secured by trust or trust mortgage.

Senator WILEY—Amending the fish and game law, permitting catching of shad and herring with hand nets in Hudson and Delaware Rivers from March 15 to June 15, excepting from sunset Fridays to sunrise Mondays. Sturgeon may be taken from June 1 to Sept. 1.

Senator WILLARD—Granting Supervisors of Oneida County power to appeal to the State Board of Tax Commissioners from equalization by the Board of Equalization.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Conferring on the Railroad Commissioners jurisdiction over corporations for supplying gas, electric light, heating, and power purposes.

Senator STEWART—Providing for the transfer of youths under sixteen years who have been sent to industrial schools for commission of felonies to Elmira Reformatory after they have passed that age.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Amending the primary election law relative to expenses which shall be paid by the city in which such primary is held.

Senator ELSBERG—Providing for fire drills in the schools of the State. Neglect of Principals to carry out the law will be punishable as a misdemeanor.

Senator HENNESSY—Authorizing the Commissioner of Water Supply of New York City to extend and improve immediately the water supply of the Borough of the Bronx. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is authorized to raise on the issue of corporate stock of New York City a sum not exceeding $100,000, to permit the Commissioner of Water Supply to give immediate temporary relief.

Senator WILCOX—Amending the explosives law so that it shall cut out liquid or compressed air or gases, except acetylene or other illuminating gases from the operation of the act.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Providing that the expense of copying new primary enrollment books shall be paid by the proper boards of the city in which the primary is held.

Senator HIGGINS—Authorizing the Superintendent of Public Buildings to dispose of property formerly constituting the exhibits of New York State at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Senator DAVIS—Permitting the District Attorney of Erie County to appoint three instead of two Assistant District Attorneys and two Deputy Assistant District Attorneys, salaries of the latter to be the same as now paid to managing clerk and record clerk, which offices are abolished.

Senator DAVIS—Amending the labor law relative to engineers, firemen, and electricians of State institutions, exempting them from the operation of the eight-hour provision.

Senator STEWART—Amending the charter of Elmira relative to the Board of Assessors, authorizing the appointment of a clerk and a Chief Assessor, and arranging details of the board's duties.

Senator HUMPHREY—Amending the State banking law by providing that the fund kept by savings banks to meet current payments may be loaned upon first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Pennsylvania Railroad, Delaware and Hudson, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; New York, New Haven and Hartford; Boston and Maine, Maine Central, Chicago and Alton, and Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroads.

Senator WILLARD—Appropriating $39,000 for the removal of Lock 1, Black River Canal, and the construction of a bridge at the City of Rome.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Seasonable Footwear for Children.

Children's and Misses' Rubber Boots, with spring heels, extra high and light weight, ***$2.00 to $2.50.***

Boys' and Youths' "Storm King" Boots, with strap and buckle over the knee, ***$2.55 to $4.50.***

Youths' "Hip" Boots, extra high, bright finish, ***$4.00 to $5.25.***

Wool Lined Arctics, extra high and light weight, buckle or button, ***$2.00 to $2.50.***

Wool Lined Romeo Rubbers and all other styles of rubbers carried in stock.

Hygienic Shoes—damp proof—the best possible shoe for winter wear, two styles, one suitable for dress and one for everyday wear, ***$2.35 to $3.75,*** according to size.

60-62 West 23d Street.

ALASKA SEALSKIN (London Dyed) COATS and JACKETS.

$50 per garment less than former prices.

Imperial Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Muffs, Boas, Capes, etc.,

(natural color, not blended or darkened in any way),

20% REDUCTION.

MINK—15% DISCOUNT.
PERSIAN LAMB—10% DISCOUNT.
LYNX, FOX, CHINCHILLA, ETC.—15% TO 20% REDUCTION.
MEN'S FUR LINED OVERCOATS—15% REDUCTION.
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES AND COACHMEN'S OUTFITS—20% DISCOUNT.

C. C. SHAYNE,

MANUFACTURING FUR MERCHANT,

42d Street, between Broadway and 6th Avenue.

GENUINE.

NATURAL, French Republic Property.

Analysis made by Frazer & Co., Fifth Av., N.Y. (of SYPHON Vichy) shows it to be only Croton water charged with Gas.

IMITATION.

What's the Difference?

THE GENUINE has medicinal properties that are a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion, and is recommended by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

THE IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties,

MANUFACTURED With marble dust and sulphuric acid.

INSIST ON HAVING THE GENUINE.

VICHY CELESTINS Pints and Quarts.

Everybody Travels

occasionally. When you are contemplating a trip anywhere west of Chicago it will pay you in more ways than one to investigate the service of the

Chicago Great Western

Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis; to Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City. For full information apply to any railroad agent, call on or address E. M. JENKINS, City Passenger Agent, 319 Broadway, New York, or

F. H. LORD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago Great Western Railway, Chicago.

DICKERMANS DURABLE DESKS

Ant. Store Stool Co., Howard St., just east of 434 B'way

LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANKS.

Reports for Year Ended Dec. 31—Average and Total Deposits and Amount Withdrawn Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Every savings bank doing business on Long Island, by its report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1900, shows increased resources when compared with the previous year. The greatest gain is shown in the resources of the Williamsburg Savings Bank of Brooklyn, which is $3,160,000. The Brooklyn Savings is the next in order, with $1,400,000 added during 1900. The surplus never shows very great change, the law being such that if the surplus gets at a certain figure part of it must be spread over the accounts of depositors.

The main interest of the general public is in the amount of money deposited and that withdrawn by depositors. Three banks report a greater amount withdrawn than was deposited. These are the Brooklyn, the Dime of Brooklyn, and the South Brooklyn. Of those institutions showing deposits in excess of withdrawals, the Williamsburg leads with $1,317,614. The Greater New York, which is comparatively new, has excess deposits over withdrawals in 1900 of $146,235. This amount is nearly half of its deposits for last year.

The average of each deposit in and the interest paid by the several banks are given herewith:

KINGS COUNTY.

Name of Bank.	Average of Each Deposit in 1900.	Interest Paid in 1900.
Brevoort	$135.74	3½
Brooklyn	582.52	3½
Bushwick	316.82	3 and 4
City	225.91	3½
Dime of Brooklyn	421.06	3½
Dime of Williamsburg	452.55	3½
East Brooklyn	297.70	3½
Eastern District	154.83	4
East New York	251.06	3 and 4
Germania	404.80	3½
German	285.23	3 and 4
Greater New York	106.10	4
Greenpoint	336.47	3½
Kings County	648.33	4
South Brooklyn	505.75	3½
Williamsburg	453.85	4
QUEENS COUNTY.		
College Point	290.15	4
Jamaica	414.84	4
Long Island City	168.34	3 and 4
Queens County	307.25	2 and 4
SUFFOLK COUNTY.		
Riverhead	457.93	4
Sag Harbor	378.14	1½ and 3½
Southold	628.51	4
Union (Patchogue)	246.25	4
NASSAU COUNTY.		
Roslyn	375.42	2 and 4

Following are the principal figures in the statements made for the year 1900 to the State Superintendent of Banking:

| KINGS COUNTY: Name of Bank. | Total Resources. | Due Depositors. | Surplus. | Amount Deposited During 1900. | Amount

The Wanamaker Store

The Failure of the Imitation

There is a murmur of complaint echoing along the channels of trade just now. It comes from big stores everywhere: "White Sales in January are failures."

This is the plaint of the imitator.

The **ONE** genuine ***Sale of White*** sounds a different note. The great masterful movement, first exploited in America by the Wanamaker Store in Philadelphia, and later in New York, has been imitated from Maine to California, because of its success.

The verdict of success or failure must be taken from the one store that has maintained the traditions and masterful efforts that brought original success.

To-day the Wanamaker Stores are winding up

The Greatest Selling of MUSLIN UNDERWEAR *Ever Known in January*

Each year it grows greater, because the reasons for its existence are real—its economies positive. The decline of the imitation was sure to follow the discovery of its superficial character.

Ten thousand dollars' worth of goods bought a few days before a sale, and marked at arbitrary prices for catch-penny effect could not imitate a movement whose special purchases amounted to two hundred thousand dollars' worth and more, and which were ordered to be made during the dull days of July.

Trust the women of New York for truest discrimination in the quality and tastefulness of garments. No price-temptation can make them sacrifice the standard of beauty and comfort which they require. For it was not eight-cent corset covers and thirty-eight-cent night gowns that made the success of this sale. It was the better goods—the fine and handsome garments that were sold as cheaply in proportion as the eight-cent corset covers.

That was the vital point. The sale *did not* tempt by little-priced stuff, to waylay the purchaser with better goods at full prices.

The women of Greater New York judged the Wanamaker Sale of White and wrote full and strong again the verdict that always follows honest and masterful effort—

Success!

Boys' CLOTHING

These blue cheviot suits—3 pieces—for boys of 9 to 16 years, are particularly good value, and just the sort of clothing the boy needs at this season. They're warm, and well-made, stylish and low-priced—$5. Usually sold for about $7.

Double-breasted chinchilla reefers, with velvet collar; lined with warm red flannel; button high at neck. A high-grade coat, though the price is but $6. For boys of 4 to 12 years.

Corduroy trousers, for boys of 3 to 16 years, at 95c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Dressing Sacques

Warm, cozy, pretty kinds, for women. And they're so cheap. Reduced very sharply from prices already reasonable enough. But it's been decided to close out these various lots, and "hurry-up" prices like these follow:

$1.50 for Choice Among Values up $3

These of cashmere. Solid colors—navy blue, red and purple. Square yoke, front and back; gathered ruffle; attractively trimmed with satin ribbon. Good choosing here at about half price.

50c for the Usual $1 Kind

These are of eiderdown. *Our* usual $1 kind. That was a very fair price. The sacques are of ripple eiderdown in solid colors. Full front, fitted back; collar bound with satin or crocheted with zephyr; closing with silk frogs.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Wanamaker Store

$3 Silk-and-Wool CREPONS at $1.25

Beautiful stuffs! That's why the maker erred—got too enthusiastic—made more than he should have expected to sell readily at three dollars a yard. But there is scarcely a daintier fabric to be found than these silk-and-wool Crepons, for a fancy waist or a dress. And notwithstanding the less-than-half price, the color assortment is as choice as if you had a hundred to pick from. These combinations:

Light Gray and White	Tan and Light Blue	Tan and White
Tan and Old Rose	Gray and Old Rose	Tan and Green
Brown and Tan	Navy Blue and White	Navy Blue and Gold

A remarkable fabric to buy for $1.25 a yard.

Rotunda.

Muslin Underwear

Now it's hurry-time—if you have not secured your share of these white garments. We've maintained unsurpassed variety during this entire month—would have maintained it longer if we could have found manufacturers to duplicate the goods. But we couldn't match July bargains in January—that emphasizes and proves the importance of Wanamaker methods in preparing this January movement. We order our goods six months ahead and let manufacturers work on the garments when they have no other orders. Such prices on equal goods are not possible by later buying; and we do not know of any other store that buys either so early, or in any such quantities. The Wanamaker Sale of White has imitators, but no counterpart. The garments themselves are our best argument—the vast sales during the month express the public approbation of the Wanamaker methods. These price-suggestions to-day:

Night Gowns—

75c—Of cambric; V neck; yoke of 4 rows of insertion and cluster of fine plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with lawn hemstitched ruffle.

85c—Of muslin or cambric; high or low neck trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion, or torchon lace and insertion.

95c—Of cambric; V neck; yoke of 8 rows of insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Were $1.25.

Drawers—

15c—Of muslin or cambric; deep hem and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

18c—Of muslin; deep hem, hemstitched, and plaits above.

25c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle, plain hem and plaits above.

30c—Of cambric; cambric ruffle trimmed with torchon lace.

Corset Covers—

8c—Of cambric; V neck, trimmed with lace or embroidery. All sizes. Only 3 to a buyer.

Petticoats—

75c—Of muslin or cambric; deep ruffle trimmed with lace; insertion or embroidery ruffle. Were $1 to $1.50.

Chemises—

18c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with lace. Were 25c.

35c—Of cambric; round neck trimmed with neat embroidery; ruffle on skirt. Were 50c.

Short Petticoats—

25c—Of flannelette; light colors; neat stripes or checks; plain hem.

Flannelette Night Gowns—

65c and $1—Of neat stripes; yoke front and back; collar and sleeves trimmed with braid.

Men's ULSTERS

Did you envy the other fellow that had his ulster yesterday? It's almost as snug as being indoors to have one of these brave storm coats protecting you, from hat-rim to ankle. Everything wraps over so snug and tight that there isn't a cranny where the most energetic snow-flake can wiggle through.

Do you want to be ready next time?

Fine Ulsters of all-wool Oxford frieze, with body lined throughout with good plaid lining; iron-yarn sleeve lining and satin facing. Two styles; price—

$12 and $15

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

All Around the Store

Two good Suits for Men. They're new, both of them—one at $12, of Oxford cheviot, fully worth $15—an excellent business suit; the other at $16.50, of black rough-faced cheviot—a splendid $20 value. Both are all-wool, of course.

Boys' Reefers, of all-wool blue cheviot, lined throughout with red flannel, chevrons on sleeve; a warm, snug coat, just the sort for the little fellows to wear on a day like yesterday. $5.

Novel Cigar-cutters. They come from abroad, and their claim to originality lies in the fact that instead of cutting off the end of the cigar, they perforate it—thus affording an equally satisfactory draught. 25c.

Thermometers. A pretty idea consists of a frame of repousse leather in attractive design, on which is mounted an accurate thermometer. $1.50 each.

English Sporting Prints. An interesting collection of these hunting scenes is vividly suggestive of the baying of the hounds, the note of the huntsman's horn, and the healthy, hearty atmosphere of English sporting life. There are pictures of the hunt, the steeplechase, and shooting scenes, for the most part handsomely framed in dark wood. $10 to $22.50.

Alaska Sable Boas, full 2¼ yards long, that were originally $55 each, are now reduced to $30—an exceptional bargain at the price.

Women's Waists—$1. They are of flannel, flannelette and Galatea, with full fronts and French backs; a few with plaited fronts. Some are solid colors, others in fancy stripes. Among them are $1.50 values.

Albatross Waists. Made in the latest style; with full front, plaited at neck; trimmed with 7 rows of small brass buttons; bishop sleeves; turnover collar, also trimmed with brass buttons. In solid colors—light blue, pink, white and black. $3.75 each.

Children's Rubber Boots. Weather like this loses its terrors for the mother who has equipped her children with these safeguards against wet feet and attendant colds. A new kind, for girls, is cut extra high, and has spring heels.

The Symphony. A self-playing organ, on which even the inexpert can produce orchestral effects at will, and give expressive rendering, free from mechanical taint, to a wide range of musical compositions, from symphonies to two-steps. It can also be played like an ordinary organ—and is infinitely richer in the tonal effects produced.

Pillows Specially Priced. The price at which we are now selling pillows of prime white live goose feathers, is lower than ordinarily—50c a pound, instead of 60c. Three sizes—20x30 in., 2½ pounds, at $1.25; 22x30 in., 3 pounds, at $1.50; and 24x30 in., 3½ pounds, at $1.75. Covered with best blue-and-white ticking.

Silver-plated Skewers. For use on the table, for roasts, dishes served *en brochette*, and so on. In an assortment of neat designs. 75c each.

Pen and Stamp-boxes, attractively finished in glazed morocco, red, dark blue, dark green, purple and maroon, are 50c each.

A Candy Store for Men. In fact, it's intended for all people who are in too much of a hurry to visit the main Candy Store in the basement. It is on the Southeast corner of Broadway and Ninth Street, opposite the main store; and contains always a full assortment of our different grades of pure candy.

English Luncheon Baskets. Infinitely more appetizing as a lunch-carrier than the pasteboard box or brown paper package. Suited for picnics, excursions or traveling generally. Complete outfits—knives, forks, spoons, bottles, plates and glasses, for the lonely party of one to the *partie carree*. $6.50 to $48, according to elaborateness.

The Wanamaker Store

Wanamaker Musicale

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the

Art Gallery

All are invited—up to the seating capacity available.

--SOLOISTS--

DR. H. G. HANCHETT, Pianoforte.

MRS. ADELE LAEIS BALDWIN, Contralto.

PROGRAM

(a) Tannhaeuser March . . . . . *Wagner*
(b) Prelude Op. 28, No. 15 . . . . . *Chopin*
(c) Etude Op. 25, No. 10 . . . . . *Chopin*
Dr. HANCHETT.

Ouvre tes Yeux . . . . . *Massenet*
Mrs. BALDWIN.

(a) To a Wild Rose . . . . . *MacDowell*
(b) From Uncle Remus . . . . . *MacDowell*
(c) Æolian Murmurs . . . . . *Gottschalk*
Dr. HANCHETT.

Aria—"St. Paul" . . . . . *Mendelssohn*
Mrs. BALDWIN.

Silver Spring . . . . . *Mason*
Dr. HANCHETT.

The Mission of the Rose . . . . . *Cowen*
Mrs. BALDWIN.

Second Hungarian Rhapsodie . . . . . *Liszt*
Dr. HANCHETT.

OPERA CAPES

Not this season were handsomer styles shown than this collection embraces. And never in any season were elegant capes priced so favorably for contemplating purchasers. There's but one of a style here now, but a broad variety for all that. The rich Vicuna cloths, in the newest evening shades, combined with Mouffion or Thibet, offer opportunity for wide variation in exquisite effects. And the skillful and original foreign makers have overlooked nor neglected nothing that would tend toward a new, beautiful garment.

These all have linings of quilted satin. Some are in just the single cape style. Some double, some triple.

$26 to $30 kinds are now $20
$35 to $43.50 kinds are now $28
$50 to $65 kinds are now $38

Second floor, Broadway.

SILK JACKETS

Luxuriously warm garments for women. They're quilted neatly. Shown in various solid colors, but mostly in black—that's the generally preferred color. Some are cut long, others just to the waist. Some with sleeves, others sleeveless. *All* are reduced in price. This group contains values of $3.50 to $9.50.

Prices, $1.75 to $4.75

Perfect goods. But the lots are small, and the half price will make the offering a brief one.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Short *Petticoats*

A small number of short knit petticoats, that are no longer perfectly fresh in appearance, though none seriously soiled, are re-marked in price this morning. Solid colors and fancy stripes.

Various qualities that were 75c to $1. But now all grouped at one price—

Thirty-five Cents

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Paris Notes from the office of JOHN WANAMAKER

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES,
PARIS, January 18, 1901.

Now that the frost has set to work in earnest, the "beau monde" is strapping its trunks and starting south. Many of the mondaines have already gone, and many more are about to follow. It is said that the ultra smart have worn out their enthusiasm for the resorts relatively near Paris, and that Egypt has supplanted the Riviera; yet many will nevertheless frequent the "Cote d'Azur" this year, and from the style and quality of the things that are being finished by the leading modistes and dressmaking establishments, the attendance will be no mean one from any point of view.

First of all, the popular evening dress of the Riviera this season will be the Empire gown, and the cloaks made to be worn with these truly regal ball gowns are the three-quarter coats, short-waisted and of a most elegant cut. A superb one, just finished, is of emerald velvet, with sable collar and cuffs, affecting a certain simplicity outside, compensated for by the most luxurious of white brocaded linings, with ruffles of rich lace around the inner edge and on the inner sides of the front. On the other hand, most of the rich "demi-toilettes" dinner gowns and reception gowns seem to have been inspired by the Louis XVI. epoch.

The cretonne applications are seen everywhere, garlands, bouquets, Louis XVI. attributes, embroidered on gauze, mousseline de soie, cloth, cloth of gold and taffetas. On a walking dress it is a vignette of red flowers of cretonne, applied and embroidered on beige or snuff cloth, circling the edge of the skirt between two bands of sable. On mousseline de soie it is laid on with gold threads, breaking into relief here and there with loose petals of mousseline. Nothing is more fairylike than a gown of pale rose mousseline de soie; heavy about the feet, with a tangle of eglantines with their long branches, made of applications, petals in relief and painted stems and leaves.

The present cold snap has afforded some very good skating at the Cercle des Patineurs in the Bois de Boulogne; and the attendance at this fashionable rendesvous has been a very smart one. The pond is of horseshoe shape, and the ice is very carefully looked after. Around the edge of the pond are great burning braziers, and grouped about the cheerful blaze are always fair skaters and their attendant cavaliers. The gowns worn by the elegantes for skating are, in most instances, both suitable and smart, the skirts being short and of some heavy material, the boleros of fur. Occasionally glimpses of dainty petticoats or pale-colored linings can be seen as the wearers skim by. A symphony in black and white was recently worn by a very pretty red-haired girl. The short bell-shaped skirt was of black velveteen. It fitted very closely about the hips, and below the knee formed three ungathered flounces cut on the cross, each one of which was piped at the edge with a very narrow piping of white satin. The accompanying bolero was of caracul and was adorned about the collar and revers with incrustations of ermine. It had elbow sleeves from which came a deep fall of white lace, and the quaint little muff of caracul, with incrustations of ermine, had side frills of the same lace. The accompanying hat was a low and broad toque, the crown of which was of caracul, while the brim was of ermine tails, placed on white tulle and veiled in tulle. The effect of the whole costume was particularly smart and much admired. A good many red toques were also worn with happy effect in the midst of the chilly landscape.

Picture dressing in Paris among the really smart set is entirely confined to evening toilettes, but for morning wear the neat tailor gown is generally adopted. Parisian "grandes dames" nearly always dress suitably to the occasion; they are picturesque and practical by turns and always smart. The Comtesse de Vitalis always wears sumptuous apparel, but in quiet tones—always gray, fawn, white or black—trailing skirts and magnificent furs; small hats, generally black, and much fluffy white at the throat, tulle or lace. Another well-known personage in the Bois in the morning is Madame de Yturbe, whose warm Spanish coloring is admirably set off by a certain blue cloth costume, with priceless silver foxes around her neck. For the time being, silver fox has quite superseded sable and can hardly be obtained to meet the demand.

HOUSE PASSES THE AGRICULTURAL BILL

Incidentally Learns Something New About Polygamy.

An Amendment to Bar Utah College from Benefits Under the Bill Causes a Lively Wrangle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—After a spirited debate the House this afternoon passed the Agricultural Appropriation bill. When Mr. Landis of Indiana offered an amendment providing that no part of the appropriation should go to the Utah Agricultural College until the Secretary of Agriculture was satisfied that no one connected with the institution was engaged in the practice of polygamy or polygamous relations it aroused Mr. King of Utah, and a lively wrangle ensued.

Mr. King declared vigorously that it was a continuation of "the crusade against polygamy" which resulted in the expulsion of his predecessor, Mr. Roberts, and that no polygamy existed. Mr. Landis retorted by saying that he had learned that there were polygamists in the faculty, and that one trustee had seven wives and thirty-nine children. The amendment was passed, but subsequently, on the demand of Mr. King for a separate vote, it was stricken from the bill.

When the bill was taken up by the House as a Committee of the Whole Mr. Latimer (Dem., S. C.) offered an amendment to increase the appropriations for farmers' bulletins to $50,000. Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.) declared that the increased dissemination of farmers' bulletins would not do the farmers any good. He declared that members desired to distribute these bulletins to make themselves popular with the farmers. They thought it was a good political move. He had thought so himself at one time, and had tried it.

"I put it to the test," said he. "I sent a public document to every registered voter in two counties in my district. The result was that I ran behind in every voting precinct in each one of them, and ran ahead in every precinct to which I did not send documents." [Laughter.]

"Perhaps where you distributed the most information you ran worst," suggested Mr. Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) sententiously.

"That is possible," replied Mr. Mahon, dryly.

Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.,) and Mr. Shackleford, (Dem., Mo.,) supported the amendment. Both asserted that the farmers' bulletins were of great value. The latter said that one bulletin on the prevention of mildew on grapes had saved the grape growers of his district thousands of dollars. "Give the farmers a chance," said he.

TELLS WHAT FARMERS WANT.

Mr. Mahon made an impassioned reply. He inveighed against the alleged friends of the farmers who were always howling against railroads and prating of their friendship for the farmer. The farmers of Pennsylvania, he said, were the bone and sinew of his State and knew more about agriculture in an hour than the people at the department in a week. The secret of the prosperity of the farmers of his State was that in the neighborhood of every city and town there was a manufacturing plant which afforded the best market for their products which the world possessed. He represented the farmers and he declared they did not desire extravagant appropriations for the Agricultural Department or the indiscriminate distribution of the "stuff printed about agriculture" by the department.

Mr. Shackleford then replied to Mr. Mahon, referring sarcastically to his economical ideas on the subject of the appropriations for the Agricultural Department, while he pleaded for the payment of big claims for the down-trodden Cramps Shipbuilding Company. He spoke of Pennsylvania as a trust-ridden State and said that whenever a man from the Wild West championed the farmers' cause he was denominated a "Populist."

THE LANDIS AMENDMENT.

Mr. Lattimer's amendment was adopted—92 to 86.

Mr. Landis (Rep., Ind.,) offered the following provision as an amendment to the section making appropriations for agricultural colleges:

Provided that no part of this appropriation shall be available for the Agricultural College of Utah until the Secretary of Agriculture shall be satisfied that no Trustee, officer, instructor, or employe of said college is engaged in the practice of polygamy or polygamous relations.

Mr. King, (Dem., Utah,) made a point of order against the amendment. He declared he would not oppose it if it had been offered in good faith, but he considered it simply an aftermath of what had been denominated "the crusade" against his predecessor, Mr. Roberts. Mr. King said the practice of polygamy in Utah was a thing of the past. No polygamous marriages were now made. A few of those who had entered into such marriages up to 1890 might still be secretly preserving polygamous relations, but they were very few in number.

Mr. Landis, in reply, said he was credibly informed that one of the professors in the Agricultural College had three wives, and that another had two, and that one of the Trustees had seven wives, who had blessed him with thirty-nine children. These statements, he said, had been made by one of the leading papers of Salt Lake City, and so far as he knew the official organ of the Mormon Church had not denied it. If those statements were true, not one single dollar should be appropriated for the support of the institution.

The chair ruled that the amendment was in order, and it was adopted 70 to 44.

MR. KING RETALIATES.

Mr. King, who was taken by surprise by the amendment, hastened to retaliate by offering an amendment providing that no person shall be a teacher in any agricultural college who has engaged in any lynching, or who has been guilty of adultery or improper conduct. The reading of this amendment created a furor. A score of members jumped to their feet with demands for recognition. Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) was recognized. He said he desired to raise a point of order against the amendment, not one, but half a dozen. He argued that the amendment was an attempt to legislate upon an appropriation bill.

As Mr. Grosvenor proceeded he warmed up, and charged that the amendment was an aspersion upon the teachers in all the agricultural colleges. He became engaged in a wordy duel with Mr. King, in the course of which Mr. King declared that the Ohio member had become a common scold.

"If the law against common scolds were still in force," flashed back Mr. Grosvenor, "you would have been ducked to death long ago."

"And you would have been ducked anterior to that," retorted Mr. King.

At this point, when the chair intimated that the amendment as drawn was not in order, Mr. King changed it so as to place it in the exact language of the Landis amendment, and making it apply only to Utah and Indiana.

Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.) who was in the chair, thought as the amendment would modify the previous amendment in its effect upon Utah, it would not be in order. Mr. King seized upon this suggestion and modified it so as to make it applicable to Indiana alone. In this form the Chair held it was in order.

CONSIDERS IT AN AFFRONT.

Mr. King explained briefly that he would have been perfectly willing to include Utah with Indiana, but could not do so without leaving it subject to a point of order. He again reverted to the amendment already adopted, which he declared was a gratuitous insult to his State. He spoke of the agricultural college of Utah as one that had gained a splendid reputation by its achievements, and paid a high tribute to the Governor of Utah, who, he said, had appointed so-called "gentiles." If teachers had been appointed who were obnoxious they had been appointed by men outside of the pale of the dominant Church. The amendment was an affront to the people of Utah and to the Republican officials of the State.

Mr. Grosvenor here explained to Mr. King that he had not voted for the amendment with the idea of assailing the people of Utah.

Mr. Miers (Dem., Ind.) appealed to Mr. King to withdraw the amendment. It had served the gentleman's purpose, he said, and he appealed to him not to cast a reflection upon the college at Lafayette, Ind. The debate was cut short at this point by a demand for the previous question, and the amendment was voted down by a viva voce vote.

After this action had been taken Mr. King asked the privilege of withdrawing it. He said it had not been his intention to allow it to come to a vote. The request was not granted.

The paragraph appropriating $50,000 for investigating the question of irrigation and for the publication of reports on the subject precipitated another lively debate. Mr. Moody, (Dem., Mass.) a member of the Committee on Appropriations, called attention to this paragraph, and warned the House that it means that Congress would soon be called upon to deal with this whole subject involving vast expenditures of money.

Mr. Newlands (Silver, Nev.) replied to Mr. Moody, pointing out the various methods by which the irrigation of the arid land so much desired by the West could be accomplished.

When the bill was reported to the House Mr. King demanded a separate vote upon the Landis amendment, which was then stricken from the bill by a rising vote, 69 to 19. The bill was then passed and the House adjourned.

AGAINST THE SUBSIDY BILL.

Senator Jones Calls It a Measure to Allow Select Coterie of Ship Owners to Loot the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Speeches were made in the Senate to-day in opposition to the Ship Subsidy bill by Mr. Turley (Dem., Tenn.,) and Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.) Mr. Turley, the first speaker, began by pointing out the large expenditures involved. He declared that already the shipping interests had unusual privileges, under the tariff, the postal bounty laws, and in many other ways.

Mr. Turley compared the cost of shipbuilding in various countries. This brought out a statement from Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) that ships could be built for less in the United States than in any other country. As proof of this, he said, Japan had advertised for the lowest and best bid on a cruiser and the American bidders had taken the contract, underbidding the British shipbuilders by 20 per cent. Later, when Russia called for like bids, the American builders again underbid the foreigners. Only two weeks ago, Mr. Vest said, the Cramps had secured a contract for building a cruiser for Turkey as against all other competitors.

Mr. Turley spoke for two hours and was followed by Mr. Jones in opposition to the measure. Mr. Jones said the bill proposed to take millions out of the public treasury and give it as a free gift to certain favored "subsidy beggars." One of the worst features of the measure, he said, was that the vast sums to be paid as subsidies to a few wealthy concerns were wrung from the laboring people and the poor. Mr. Jones said the bill should be entitled "A Bill to Enable a Select Coterie of Shipowners to Loot the United States Treasury." He argued that commercial development must come from our natural advantages and enterprise and not from the legislative stimulus of subsidies.

Mr. Jones spoke for two hours, and then Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) called for the formal reading of the bill. This brought on considerable controversy as to the present form of the bill. Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) declared that Democratic Senators were delivering New York Reform Club speeches against the measure, apparently believing it was the Hanna bill of two years ago, whereas it had been entirely changed and bore little resemblance to that measure.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) said he thought very few Senators knew what was in the bill. He had been "fox hunting" trying to locate amendments and learn what was in the bill, but had been unable to do so. Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) also spoke of the kaleidoscopic changes in the bill and the inability of the people to keep track of it. As a matter of information, the detailed reading of the bill was agreed to, and the bill was read.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) gave notice of two amendments, one providing that applicants for subsidy shall contract to build a new vessel within the United States within three years, and a second, providing that the utmost limit of subsidy shall be fifteen years instead of twenty years, as provided in the bill.

Senator Clay (Dem., Ga.,) offered a number of amendments intended to limit contracts under the bill to ten years instead of twenty, as provided by the bill, and to limit the vessels on which a subsidy may be paid to vessels of 16 knots or less and also to make the terms of the bill applicable to vessels completed or in process of construction in March, 1901.

Early in the day an unsuccessful effort was made to secure agreement to the conference report on the Army Reorganization bill. Consideration of the report was suspended at 2 o'clock, when the Subsidy bill was laid before the Senate as unfinished business. The report will be taken up again early to-morrow.

TO SETTLE THE BILL'S FATE.

Democrats, Populists, and Silverites Confer on the Measure To-day—No One Wants Extra Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A conference of Democrats and their associates of the Populist and Silver Republican faith will be held to-morrow as a result of the declaration yesterday by Mr. Frye that he intended to push the consideration of the Ship Subsidy bill to the exclusion of all other business, yielding only to a vote of the Senate. This conference will determine the fate of the bill. If the opponents of the measure decide to continue a stiff fight and debate the measure at great length, it will mean defeat at this session, with the short time remaining to pass the appropriation bills.

The conference also will take into consideration whether the minority will desire to take the responsibility of defeating a party measure on the majority. Some of the opponents of the bill on the Democratic side feel that if the Republicans are determined to pass the bill, the minority should not go further than to state their objections fully and vote against it, and to let the Republicans take the responsibility which is theirs.

It also develops that no one wants an extra session and that one will be avoided if there is any possible way of doing so. It is even said that the Spooner bill will be passed in order to avoid such session after the 4th of March. Republican leaders say that they believe an extra session can be avoided. They also say that the Democrats must decide whether they will take the responsibility of defeating the Subsidy bill and, if it is demonstrated that they are willing to take that responsibility, then other necessary legislation will be pressed rapidly to avoid an extra session. Representative Cannon does not believe there will be an extra session.

"I do not think an extra session is necessary," he said, "and I do not see any indications of one being called. We will go right along with the business before us and will proceed in an orderly manner. It is true the Cuban Constitution must be acted on by Congress, but it has not reached us yet, and there is no particular reason why Congress should be called in extraordinary session for the purpose of considering that instrument. If it arrives before adjournment there may be time in which to act on it, but, if it does not reach us in time no damage will be done if the Cubans must wait until the next regular session.

"We have stood sponsor for Cuba to the world, and should have the whip hand for some time to come, and wait until the Cubans demonstrate their ability to govern themselves before we get out of the island."

Larger Pension for Philip's Widow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The House Committee on Pensions to-day recommended an increase from $30 to $50 per month in the pension of the widow of Rear Admiral Philip, who participated in the battle off Santiago.

Favorable Action on Banking Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency acted to-day favorably on the bills "to amend the National banking laws so as to permit National banks to consider and treat their surplus as capital in the restrictions on loans," and amending the banking law as to the designation of public depositories.

Congressional Notes.

In the House yesterday Mr. Taylor, Chairman of the Committee on Elections Number One, submitted the report on the contested election case of Walker vs. Rhea, from the Ninth Virginia District. The committee found that while gross frauds and irregularities occurred in the election, they fell very far short of changing the result. The committee, therefore, recommended that Mr. Rhea, the sitting member, who is a Democrat, should retain his seat. Messrs. Linney and Davenport dissent from the conclusion of the majority.

The House Ways and Means Committee yesterday heard the members of the Board of General Appraisers in advocacy of the bill for the retirement of Appraisers who shall have served fifteen years' service, or who shall have reached the age of sixty-five years. R. W. Moore of New York was heard on the bill increasing the compensation of Customs Examiners from $2,500 to $4,000 annually. The committee did not act on the measures.

Representative Wanger of Pennsylvania has introduced in the House a bill to establish a national military park at the place where Washington crossed the Delaware. The bill authorized the President to appoint a commission to locate definitely the territory occupied by Washington at the crossing of the Delaware at what is known as "Washington's Crossing," and appropriates $100,000 for its acquisition.

MR. CLAYTON WANTS OFFICE.

New York Congressmen Urge the President to Make the Brooklynite a Paymaster in the Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—President McKinley to-day received a Congressional delegation of considerable size at the White House. It consisted of about twenty members of the New York delegation in the House and a number of Representatives from Southern States. The object of the visit was to urge the claims of Col. Bertram T. Clayton of Brooklyn, the Representative from the Fourth District, to a commission under the new Army bill. Both parties were represented and the spokesman of the delegation was Representative Sherman of New York, a Republican.

Col. Clayton wants to be appointed a Paymaster in the army, with the rank of Major. He is a Democrat and was defeated for re-election last year, going down in the general Republican landslide, although he was personally popular and his re-election had been expected. He is a graduate of West Point, having finished there in the class of 1886. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Eleventh Infantry, and served until 1888, when he resigned to go into the business of civil engineering.

When the project of adding some cavalry troops to the National Guard of New York was mooted, he interested himself in the subject and organized Troop C of Brooklyn, of which he became Captain. The troop volunteered for the Spanish war, and Clayton won warm commendation for his work at Camp Black and Camp Alger. The troop was ordered to Porto Rico, where it participated in all the small battles and skirmishes of that campaign.

Clayton and his men received a great welcome on their return to Brooklyn, and Clayton was promptly nominated for Congress and elected by a sweeping majority. He was afterward made Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, which position he still holds. His record in Congress has been characterized by independence.

The President, after listening to what Mr. Sherman had to say, spoke in most favorable terms of Col. Clayton. It is believed that the request will be granted, although the President will not make any definite promises until after the Army bill becomes a law.

PANICKY FEELING IN HAVANA.

Rumor that Government Will Be Turned Over to Cubans Causes Apprehension.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—Business was in a panicky condition to-day in consequence of the rumor that the United States would soon turn over the Government to the Cubans. Stocks dropped two points and business men are considering the cancellation of large orders.

Governor General Wood and Collector Bliss are being besieged for definite information regarding the intention of the United States Government. The merchants say the uncertainty is killing business, and they believe Washington should declare its purposes concerning Cuba.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN CUBA.

Convention Inserts Clause Providing for It in the Constitution.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention to-day voted by a large majority to insert a clause in the Constitution allowing universal suffrage. Article 24 of Section 3, relating to the suspension of rights of citizens when the security of the State required it and in time of invasion, was taken from the table. Señor De Quesada moved to strike out the clause "when the safety of the State requires this suspension." He said that he believed the inviolability of the home should be maintained in all circumstances.

The convention, however, voted to suspend the rights outlined in Article 24, with the exception of the secrecy of correspondence guaranteed in Article 11, allowing, nevertheless, that the will of the people is sovereign.

The principle of minority representation was adopted.

CORPORATIONS IN PORTO RICO.

Senator Jones Wants to Know What Favors They Have Received.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senator Jones of Arkansas to-day introduced the following resolution in the Senate:

That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to inform the Senate whether the Executive Council of Porto Rico has undertaken to guarantee dividends to corporations doing business in that Island, and if so, to state all the facts to the Senate, and also whether said Executive Council has donated public property of any character to any individual firms or corporations, and, if so, to state the quantity and character of such public property so proposed to be donated and its value, and also by what authority of law any of said acts have been done by said Executive Council.

The resolution was agreed to.

Senator Jones said, in reply to an inquiry, that he had presented the resolution upon the strength of information contained in a San Juan (Porto Rico) newspaper of the 10th inst., saying that the Council originally had agreed to guarantee dividends to the French Railway Company, but, in default of action, had donated property to that company valued at $100,000, and agreed to exempt the company from taxation.

Maine Relief Fund Reduced to $1,300.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The relief fund raised by the American people to aid the families of the victims of the Maine disaster has now dwindled down to about $1,300. This balance is now in the hands of Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, Chief of the Naval Intelligence Bureau, who was in command of the battleship when she was blown up. Applications for a share of the fund have been few of late, but those that have been received have come over a circuitous route, owing to ignorance as to the whereabouts of the person now in charge of the remainder of the money. Such applications should be addressed directly to Capt. Sigsbee at the Navy Department.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Orders of Jan. 21, relating to Capt. George Palmer, Ninth Infantry, are revoked.

First Lieut. Frank J. Morrow, Seventeenth Infantry, now at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., for temporary duty at that post, during the absence on leave of Capt. Armand I. Lasseigne, Fourteenth Infantry.

Major Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, will transfer his present duties to Major Daniel W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, and will proceed to Manila and report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Capts. Andrew H. Russell and Rogers Birnie, Ordnance Department, will report to Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance Department, President of the examining board appointed Jan. 24, to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

Second Lieut. Frederick R. De Funiak, Jr., Eleventh Infantry, will report to Col. Isaac D. De Russy, Eleventh Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Washington for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Navy.

Capt. W. Maynard is detached from duty as member of the examining board at the Washington Navy Yard, Feb. 14, ordered to duty with the Lighthouse Board, Feb. 14, and as naval secretary upon detachment of Capt. Perry.

Commander W. H. Everett is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard, Feb. 1.

Lieut. E. E. Capehart is detached from the torpedo station, Feb. 14, and ordered to the Vermont, Feb. 15, in connection with the crew of the New York.

Naval Cadet J. J. Hyland is detached from the Rogers and ordered to the Vermont in connection with the crew of the New York.

Naval Cadet W. K. Riddle is detached from the Porter and ordered to the Vermont in connection with the crew of the New York.

Naval Cadet A. W. Johnson is detached from the Dupont and ordered to the Vermont in connection with the crew of the New York.

Naval Cadet J. D. Wainwright is detached from the Cushing and ordered to the Vermont in connection with the crew of the New York.

Naval Cadet W. K. Portman is detached from the Foote upon arrival at Norfolk and ordered to a vessel on the North Atlantic Station.

Naval Cadet V. A. Kimberly is detached from the Winslow upon arrival at Norfolk and ordered to a vessel on the North Atlantic Station.

Civil Engineer C. C. Wolcott is detached from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Feb. 15, and ordered to Cavite Station.

Civil Engineer U. S. G. White is ordered to the naval station at Honolulu.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The converted gunboat Peoria, at the Boston Navy Yard, is to be commissioned about the middle of February, with a crew drawn from that of the Osceola. The Osceola has been ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

The Buffalo arrived at Suez to-day.

The Eagle has sailed from Havana for Cape San Antonio.

The torpedo boat Cushing has arrived at New York.

The Amphitrite is at Brunswick.

The torpedo boat Foote sailed from the Charlestown Navy Yard this afternoon en route for Norfolk.

PHILIPPINE CHURCH PROBLEM.

Many Native Leaders Assert Their Fealty to the Catholic Organization.

MANILA, Jan. 30.—All the Filipino leaders of the Federal Party assert their continued fealty to the Catholic Church, excepting Buencamino, Rosario, and Ner. The Church authorities, while intimating unofficially that there is no intention of returning the friars to the localities where the people object to them, have not assured the representatives of the Government to this effect. Both the legislative and executive authorities are determined to permit the utmost freedom of worship, but Judge Taft (President of the United States Philippine Commission) said to-day that it was an undetermined question where the Government ought to draw the line in localities where the presence of the friars may tend to cause unrest and disturbance. The attempt of Buencamino and his confreres about Tondo to organize an Evangelical Church was precipitated by arrests made, on the information of priests, of certain alleged supporters of the insurrection. The question of the release of some of them is pending.

There is much speculation as to the extent to which Buencamino will be able to control religious sentiment in his ward, in which reside the poorest class of natives. Little interest in the matter is apparent in the Binondo and neighboring wards.

Dr. Bourns, the only American on the Federal Party Directorate, says the Evangelical movement was originated by the political leaders at Tondo and was disapproved by the party directors.

The American soldiers and civilians deprecate the attempts to mix religious agitations with the peace reforms which the Federal Party has fathered and extended. While the religious belief of the Filipinos is apparently sincere, it is impossible to predict to what extent it may be swayed by their leaders, aided by Protestant missionaries. Nothing has yet been accomplished in the line of wholesale conversions to Protestantism in Manila. Buencamino is erecting the framework of an evangelical organization and hopes shortly to gather a big membership.

MOSQUITO FLEET SAFE.

Notice of Its Arrival at the Canaries Received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Navy Department has been notified of the arrival of the mosquito fleet at the Canary Islands. This fleet of small vessels consists of the cruiser Annapolis, the converted yacht Frolic, and the tugs Wompatuck and Piscataqua. They left the Bermudas Jan. 12, and are en route to Manila for patrol duty in the Philippines.

The department had been much alarmed as to the safety of the fleet, because merchant shipping in the same waters has suffered severely. Secretary Long sent the following cablegram to the senior officer of the fleet, Commander Rohrer, of the Annapolis:

Washington, Jan. 30.

Annapolis, Teneriffe, Canaries:

Department congratulates you and squadron on successful passage.

Another dispatch just received announces the arrival at Bermuda of the big naval collier Caesar. She is twenty-five days out, and much apprehension was felt for her safety.

GOVERNMENT REFUSED HELP.

Would Not Interfere Between a Corporation and Santo Domingo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The press reports about the repudiation of its obligations to the Santo Domingo Improvement Company by the Government of that republic have now been officially confirmed by Minister Powell at Haiti. The United States will, however, take no action. The Dominican Minister of Foreign Affairs has promised to visit this country and explain the action of his Government, and the United States has agreed to make no move until he does so.

The company has asked the Government to take action to prevent the annulment of the contract, but has been informed that the Government cannot enforce contracts.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Thomas B. Hildebrand of Iowa, Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Michael, Alaska.

Army.—Volunteers—First Lieut. M. C. Gustin, Eleventh Cavalry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. Emory S. West, Eleventh Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant.

Regulars.—Infantry—Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants: Clyffard Game, Eleventh; George W. Stuart, Seventh; William T. Patten, Thirteenth; Fred B. Kerr, Twenty-second; Lawrence D. Cabell, Fifth; William T. Merry, Twenty-third; Fred R. Brown, Ninth.

FOUND HER FIANCE DEAD.

George Meismeier Had Been Ill and Miss Cunningham Called to See Him.

A young woman who was soon to marry a German chemist went to see her fiancé yesterday and found him lying in bed, dead—George Meismeier, who boarded with Mrs. Schaffer, at 66 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn. He was engaged to Lucy Cunningham, employed at the same chemical works, and they had almost completed arrangements for their wedding. A week ago Meismeier was taken ill with pleurisy and obliged to take to his bed, and both Miss Cunningham and the landlady nursed him. His condition was not considered serious by any means, and when Miss Cunningham went to see him yesterday afternoon it was with a light heart that she tripped up the stairs to his room with delicacies for the invalid in her hands. Opening the door, she cried:

"See, George, what I've brought you."

But no response came from the man, although his eyes were open and fixed on her.

Alarmed, the young woman summoned the landlady, and then it was seen that Meismeier was dead.

The young woman had the body taken to an undertaking establishment at 55 Bartlett Street, from where the funeral will take place to-morrow. The burial will be in Evergreens Cemetery, where Miss Cunningham has purchased a grave.

MOVE TO BALK ADDICKS.

Delaware House Tries to Prevent His Appointment by the Governor.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 30.—The House to-day amended the joint resolution adopted by that body yesterday and changed the date of adjournment from March 1 to March 8. Feb. 20 was decided on as the final date for receiving new business.

As United States Senator Kenney's term will not expire until March 4, it is intimated that the date of adjournment was changed in order to prevent the appointment of a Senator by the Governor, which would be possible if a vacancy occurred during a recess of the General Assembly. It is the opinion that if such a contingency arose Gov. Hunn would appoint Miss Addicks. The only change in the balloting to-day was a vote cast for ex-United States Senator Anthony Higgins by Representative Hitchen, who had been voting for Mr. Du Pont.

Other Senatorial Contests.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 30.—The vote on United States Senator to-day was: Allen, (Fusion,) 38; Hitchcock, (Fusion,) 47; W. H. Thompson, (Fusion,) 4; D. E. Thompson, 35; Meiklejohn, 29; Hinshaw, 12; Rosewater, 18; Currie, 20; Hainer, 4; Crounse, 8; Martin, 6; Kinkaid, 4; Berge, (Fusion,) 22; Smythe, (Fusion,) 4; scattering, 9.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 30.—To-day's ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Mantle, (Rep.,) 29; Frank, (Dem.,) 24; MacGinnis, (Dem.,) 10; scattering, 24.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 30.—The Senatorial vote to-day was: Corbett, 28; Smith, 26; McBride, 18; Herrman, 7; Moore, 2; Fulton, 2; Williams, 1; Lowell, 1; paired, 2; not voting, 1; absent, 1.

Bowery Republican Headquarters.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican Club has decided to pursue, in the coming campaign, the same line of operations which proved so successful last year. As the first move in this direction the committee determined to again establish a general headquarters on the Bowery. The building at 274 Bowery will be fitted up. Meetings will be held every week from now until the campaign becomes active, when noonday and evening meeting will be regularly held.

AVOID THE GRIP

by fortifying the system by a generous, stimulative diet. In your soups and sauces use a little of the well-known

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT

of Beef, and take a cup of beef tea made from it, when cold or tired.

Get the genuine and only efficacious, signed in blue: Liebig

TIRED OF SYMPATHY STRIKE.

Boilermakers Confess that Their Struggle Has Done No Good.

The strike at the shop of the De La Vergne Refrigerating Company, in Port Morris, which started eight months ago, was ended yesterday as far as the boilermakers are concerned. The strike began with the machinists, who demanded the abolition of piece work, and the boilermakers, who belong to the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, went out in sympathy. They admitted that they had no grievances of their own, and that it was not binding on them to strike.

The failure of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, who had a conference with the company on Monday, to settle the strike of the machinists, discouraged the boilermakers. They decided that, as they had no grievances of their own, the game was not worth the candle and abandoned the strike. Notices to other unions that they were on strike were withdrawn yesterday.

The boilermakers admit that their sympathetic strike has done no good, and that they have nothing to show to offset their eight months of idleness. They have not a single strike in the New York district at present, and their union has no grievances, they say, against the De La Vergne Company. This action, it was stated, will soon end the strike of the machinists.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:11	Sun sets...5:16	Moon sets...4:43

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:48	Gov. Isl'd...5:18	H. Gate....7:14
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook:...5:27	Gov. Isl'd...5:50	H. Gate....7:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 31.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	2:30 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
New York, Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	.....
Aller, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Ciudad de Cadiz, Genoa, Barcelona, &c.	.....	.....
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Etruria, Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaffir Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	9:00 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	.....	8:30 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Fridrik Hendrik, Haiti, Venezuela, British and Dutch Guiana, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Juan		
Uller, Martinique, Barbados, Demerara, St. Kitts, &c.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. $10, and up to Feb. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Feb. $3.) Mails for Papeiti, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $3 for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. $3 up to Feb. $9, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York Feb. $9, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. $Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 31.

Alexandra, Stettin, Jan. 8.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 17.
Bellarden, St. Lucia, Jan. 20.
Barcelona, Halifax, Jan. 28.
Clavendon, Gibraltar, Jan. 7.
Critic, Dundee, Jan. 13.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 26.
Fluminense, Para, Jan. 24.
Glenesk, St. Michael's, Jan. 13.
Glengarry, Gibraltar, Jan. 14.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 30.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Jan. 17.
Lemnos, Rotterdam, Jan. 6.
Maseonomo, Swansea, Jan. 14.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Jan. 16.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Jan. 16.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Jan. 15.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 23.
Vala, St. Lucia, Jan. 20.
Wells City, Swansea, Jan. 12.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

Alama, Galveston, Jan. 26.
Bulgaria, Boulogne, Jan. 22.
Ciudad de Cadiz, Havana, Jan. 27.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Jan. 29.
Consuelo, Hull, Jan. 20.
Dresden, Bremen, Jan. 20.
Georgian, Liverpool, Jan. 19.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 31.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 29.
Niagara, Havana, Jan. 28.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

Clan Colquhoun, London, Jan. 19.
Dromelzier, Huelva, Jan. 18.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 1.
Jupiter, Algiers, Jan. 16.
Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 26.
Manitea, Hamburg, Jan. 18.
New York, Southampton, Jan. 26.
Westernland, Southampton, Jan. 28.

SUNDAY, FEB. 3.

Burgundia, Gibraltar, Jan. 20.
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 29.
Exeter City, Swansea, Jan. 19.
Hekla, Christiansand, Jan. 20.
La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 26.
Minneapolis, London, Jan. 24.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Jan. 24.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 2.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Jan. 24.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Jan. 20.

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

Astoria, Glasgow, Jan. 21.
Castello, Rotterdam, Jan. 19.
Cymric, Liverpool, Jan. 25.
Falls of Keltie, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, Jan. 18.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 30.
Olbers, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Jan. 27.

Arrived.

SS Finance, Sukeforth, Colon Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Long, Savanilla Jan. 15, Carthagena 16th, Greytown 20th, and Port Limon 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the B

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: F. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

VOTING UNDER ORDERS.

A machine-made Senator can be trusted to vote as his maker bids him. But a legislator who votes against his convictions for a vicious bill which his party organization has ordered the Legislature to pass is a poor sort of public servant. This appears to be the position of Senators ELLSWORTH and MARSHALL in respect to the Stranahan Police bill. They frankly confess their disapproval of the dual power of removal, yet they voted for the bill. We may add that a Governor who should sign a bill which he believed to be unsound in obedience to the behest of the organization would be an unworthy and dangerous public servant. If Gov. ODELL shares the conviction of the two Senators we have mentioned he ought to veto the Police bill.

The bill is stupid as well as vicious. Gov. ODELL is not stupid and he is very far from being vicious. Why should he sign such an objectionable and uncalled-for measure? We believe it to be a moral certainty that the Governor considers the principle of this bill to be wrong. Nobody but a perfectly unscrupulous machine person could undertake to defend the proposition that the Mayor's subordinates and appointees should be made subject to removal by the Governor. It is outrageous, insulting to common sense, and disgraceful to its sponsors. Why should the Governor sign it? Legislation that is inherently bad and is moreover offensive to all respectable public opinion in the community which it affects and affronts cannot directly or indirectly help the Republican Party. Why should anybody think that the Governor will sign such a bill? The hypothesis must rest upon an antecedent distrust of his intelligence and of his public virtue.

Gov. ODELL is thought to have made a very good beginning. But he must see that his probationary period is by no means past. If he should make himself the accomplice or show himself to be the obedient instrument of the Republican organization by giving his approval to the Police bill the good effect of his message would be quite effaced and he would continue his executive career without that public respect and confidence that we should suppose he would not willingly forfeit. Whether he signs or vetoes the bill, the act will be conspicuous. Everybody will know about it, and everybody will know at once that his relation to the party machine is established one way or the other for his term of office.

A SCHEME OF PRETENSE.

It is part of the tactics of those who are trying to push through the Hanna-Payne Subsidy bill to meet a demand for amendment by some provision which, to the eyes of those who are not familiar with the facts, meets the objection, but which in reality preserves all the benefits which the bill originally gave to the specially favored interests. For example: At the recent conference of Republican Senators it was suggested that the objection to the twenty-year contract originally provided for by the bill be met by reducing the period to fifteen years. This would seem a substantial concession until it is remembered that the profitable life of a first-class vessel does not exceed fifteen years, so the subsidy seekers can well afford to submit to this amendment.

Then there is the provision for paying subsidy to foreign-built ships owned by or under construction for Americans on Feb. 1, 1899. Why should the United States Government, under a scheme intended to build up its own shipbuilding industry, pay subsidy on foreign-built ships which happened to be owned by Americans at a certain fixed date in the past? To meet the general complaint on this subject Mr. HANNA and his associates now propose an amendment by which the number of foreign-built steamers thus admitted to American registry and to the subsidy is to be limited, and that not more than four of such ships belonging to any single steamship company or line are to receive subsidy. Now, the International Steamship Company, which is admitted to be by far the largest beneficiary under the bill, conducts two lines, one to Southampton and the other to Antwerp. It has five foreign-built ships on the Red Star Line to Antwerp, and will have four foreign-built ships on the line to Southampton when the vessels now under construction are completed. This amendment apparently permits each of these separate lines to receive subsidy on four foreign-built ships. So that, in this concession to a public demand in reference to foreign-built ships, the proposed amendment will quite suit the requirements of the International Navigation Company. This is in line with the amendment recently proposed to limit to $2,000,000 the annual subsidy to vessels of over twenty-knot speed. For, as was immediately pointed out, the only vessels of that speed which could be subsidy earners were the fast ships of the American Line, which could all be paid full subsidies at a little less than the $2,000,000 limit.

In almost every speech in reference to the bill its supporters declare that it is not intended to benefit any single interest or group of interests. Yet this single International Navigation Company, with its two lines and with its vessels now under construction, will have in all a fleet of fifteen ships, and when this entire fleet is in operation will receive, under the terms of the bill, out of the public funds about $2,500,000 annually, or something over 17 per cent. per annum on its capital.

Senator FRYE arrogantly took the middle of the road with this bill on Tuesday, and declared that he would not "yield to anybody for anything" during its consideration. With only a month of the session left, this private job holds the right of way. The public interest may go hang, but the shipowning gentlemen who got up this bill shall not be disappointed by the Republican Party. But Mr. PERKINS, Republican Senator from California, says that he will not vote for subsidies to foreign-built ships. Republicans, as well as Democrats, are demanding that the bill be made what its promoters claim it to be. The farmers and exporters, who have been told that it will benefit them by increasing exports, demand that the subsidy be then paid on the basis of cargoes actually carried, as shown by the manifests filed in Custom Houses. Those who desire to see a trained body of American sailors available for use in time of need demand that on subsidized ships either none but American citizens be employed, or, if foreigners are employed, the subsidy, which is paid on the basis of the higher American wages, be reduced accordingly; and our shipbuilders, together with all who believe that we ought to be able to build our own ships, demand that no subsidy, under any excuse whatever, be paid to foreign-built ships. Waiving for the moment all free-ship theories and all opposition to Government aid to particular industries, let the backers of the bill make it what they say it is and what they can make it by a few very simple amendments which are being urged from all quarters.

The special subsidies which the United States Government has given in the past are admitted to have been absolute failures, to say nothing of the scandal which one of them involved. The present scheme is of far more importance to the general business community than any special subsidy could be, for it commits the American people, for twenty or thirty years to come, to the principle that success in foreign commerce is to be achieved not by the business ability and energy which are now carrying it forward, but by means of political favor and Government donations in aid of dividends. If the majority of the people of the United States desire this, they are certainly entitled to make the experiment, whatever the result may be; but the supporters of the scheme may be fairly asked by a public which is to pay the subsidy to strip the bill of its uncertainties and at least make it what they claim it to be. Let it be admitted that it is desirable that we should build our own ships, that we should have our own sailors, and that exports should be increased. The present bill either is or is not drawn so as to promote these objects. If it is so drawn, these amendments will not defeat the purpose of the bill, and if it is not so drawn, then the small circle who are so strenuously pressing the bill are not keeping faith with the public. These gentlemen are respectfully requested to choose either horn of the dilemma they find the more comfortable.

"OVERLORDSHIP" IN THE TRANSVAAL.

No doubt that was a curious phrase in the proclamation at Pretoria of the accession of EDWARD VII. and one that was calculated to excite the attention which it has in fact excited. He was proclaimed there, it seems, as King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and also as "Supreme Lord of and Over the Transvaal."

It is a striking appellation. It is simply the translation into rhetorical English of the claim of British "suzerainty" over the two republics. The claim of suzerainty, which meant in practice a prohibition upon the republics of making foreign treaties without the assent of Great Britain, was one to which they assented for many years, before Mr. CHAMBERLAIN came in as one of the leading figures in imperial politics, and magnified his office to the extent of forcing on a war in South Africa. The results of his statesmanship are visible to all the world. Any Englishman who thinks that the prestige of Great Britain is as great now as it was in the month of September, 1899, must have stuck close to his native island in the meantime and refrained from reading any but stanchly "imperialistic" British organs. The actual result must be very visible to the members of the British Cabinet. Lord SALISBURY, since he delivered his celebrated ultimatum that "not a shred of independence" must be left to either republic must have been frequently led to question his own wisdom in that particular utterance.

A change of monarchs, such as has been brought about by the death of the Queen and the accession of a new King, has this great advantage at such a juncture, that it enables the Ministry of the day to revise its own conclusions. If it has made a huge and perilous mistake such a change gives it a chance to correct the mistake. Under the form of a royal proclamation, it has now an opportunity to retract the extreme claims which it has made, and which have nerved every man of Dutch descent in South Africa to take up arms against it, or to aid and abet every man who did so. If Great Britain is willing to fall back upon her "suzerainty," very much of this opposition will lose its sting by losing its substantial and responsible backing. So we see that the change, even of constitutional and very limited monarchies, may perhaps work great changes in the political world. To the great majority of Americans we believe that any occasion that might occur which should enable Great Britain to retrieve her political errors and to resume her place as the leader of Europe, instead of abdicating that place, would be to that extent sincerely welcome.

JUDGES AND JURIES.

We own that the data thus far supplied are not sufficient to enable us to understand the attitude which Justice MACLEAN took in the trial of the case of DILLON against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. And yet the data seem to suffice. And, to many of our readers enjoying a position of "greater freedom and less responsibility" than our own, to quote a famous remark of Mr. GLADSTONE'S, they may have very probably sufficed as the materials for a summary judgment of the Judge.

Somebody was suing the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for damages. There is nothing strange about that. Somebody is doing that every working day. Some of the suits are meritorious. Some of them have no merit whatever. The temptation, largely supplied by the management of the road itself, to begin action against it, is found irresistible by large and increasing numbers of citizens. It is quite right for the road to protect itself by inquisition of particular cases. It is even a matter of evident caution for it to equip itself with a detective bureau to expose the hollowness of pretended causes of action against it. When this bureau shows symptoms of becoming, as it has in some cases, a bureau for the subornation of perjury, the case becomes much altered.

But all this is a "question for the jury." The present case was a question for the Judge. And, accordingly, Judge MACLEAN decided it. The plaintiff, represented by our sparkling political friend, Col. ABE GRUBER, had "exhausted her challenges." After the exhaustion enters a talesman who declares, answering the questions of Col. GRUBER, that he is in the employ of the Metropolitan Company as a track foreman. Seeing that this talesman is subject to a peremptory challenge from his employer as to his means of livelihood, and that this challenge is fairly certain to be exercised if he allows a large verdict to be found against the company by a jury of which he is a member, Col. GRUBER appeals to the equity ear of the Court, having estopped himself from appealing to its purely legal ear. The answer he got was "Proceed with the trial." Col. GRUBER thereupon asked for a dismissal of the complaint, with the view of getting rid of the obnoxious juryman. It was his last resort, and it compelled his client to wait for an indeterminate time and to begin a new action, at the risk of not being alive to profit by the result of her new action and at the certainty of a long and costly delay.

Perhaps this is all right. Perhaps it is "the administration of justice according to law." But it does not, on the surface, wear that aspect. We should like very much to defend Justice MACLEAN against the obvious and sinister suggestions of the record, as given in the newspapers to lay readers unfamiliar with the sublime mysteries of jurisprudence. But it is evident we shall get no help from him. To the reporters who applied to him for information, struck by the apparent singularity of his behavior, all that he would say was that Col. GRUBER "was a very clever lawyer." Out of respect to the bench we decline to draw the obvious conclusion from Justice MACLEAN'S decisions and refusals to give explanations. But we wish he would assist us to give some other than the obvious explanations.

THE HELPFUL FRIEND.

Fire Commissioner SCANNELL'S defense of the noble virtue of constancy to friends reveals a perfect understanding of the Tammany philosophy of politics. I do buy about all the supplies of the Fire Department through this agent MARKS, said the Commissioner. He is my friend. I believe in sticking by friends. I shall stick by MARKS.

To Fire Commissioner SCANNELL the friendship of MARKS is dearer and more useful in his business than the confidence of the public. And this is the great maxim of policy for all the statesmen of Tammany, to stick by their friends and let the public rave. Three years ago all that part of the public that is by conviction opposed to the rule of Tammany proved itself unequal to the task of defeating it at the polls. Since that time what Tammany man has showed the least concern about public opinion? CROKER defies it, the Mayor daily flouts it, and SCANNELL, even in the awkward moment of exposure, exhibits a calm but complete contempt for it. Not one of these men would sacrifice a friend or close a single one of his own sources of revenue to win the approval of all the respectable men and women in the City of New York. They simply don't care what the public thinks of them. But they are punctilious about the obligations of friendship.

This is the most natural thing in the world, and the system works to perfection. MARKS, we have no doubt, is a gentleman who stirs around on election day. At least, he is typical of the very large class of the beneficiaries of Tammany friendships who make it their business to control votes for the organization. There is a multitude of them, and they control legions of votes of the ignorant and the mercenary, every one of which is faithfully cast for Tammany. This is the reward of constancy in friendship. Mr. SCANNELL understands his business. The public cannot do him any harm. MARKS can do him much good.

Now the cost of MARKS'S keep comes out of the despised public. His commissions on purchases for the Fire Department, said to be 10 per cent., which seems to be a beggarly bounty to so true a friend, are not a legitimate charge on the public funds, are, in fact, illegitimate, and so closely resembling peculation that it would take a jury to determine the difference. The public maintains him because he is a friend of Mr. SCANNELL, and his repayment of the obligation is to SCANNELL, not to the public, to which he renders no service whatever. The taxpayers' money is used to keep the taxeaters in power. That is the invariable practice with the taxeating gentry. We hope Mr. SCANNELL will pardon us if we refer to Mr. MARKS'S commissions as a "rake-off." We are afraid the term will be quite unfamiliar to him, but if he happens to have some Tammany friend who is acquainted with the system of protection to gambling houses in this city he can readily get a gloss on the word that will make it comprehensible. This "rake-off" is an unearned beneficial interest in the public funds. So long as Commissioner SCANNELL permits MARKS to enjoy it MARKS will be true and helpful to him; and Mr. SCANNELL, defying the Controller and indifferent to what the community thinks about it, announces that he shall stick by MARKS.

The incident is of manifest value as a proof of the Tammany spirit and practice. So long as the public consents to pay the bills incurred in these manifestations of Tammany constancy there is no visible reason why the virtue should not continue to be cultivated.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We are informed on indisputable authority that nobody is contemplating the erection at Lenox of a Summer residence modeled either closely or remotely after a mediaeval castle of the Scottish or other variety. The grief which we felt—and expressed—when the planning of such a castle was reported was, therefore, a waste of good emotion that might have been profitably utilized in other directions, but perhaps what was unnecessary as criticism and condemnation will serve as warning and advice in regions remote from this centre of enlightenment, and if that should happen to be the case the loss would not be total. Anyway, New York is justified of its architects by our later and better information, and the sorrowful surprise with which the news that one of them was preparing to violate the fundamental principles of his art was received, can, now that the news is known to have been false, be replaced by the happy conviction, which it momentarily displaced, that the architects of the metropolis would discourage the construction of mediaeval keeps in places where mediaeval keeps would justify either lamentation, anger, or derision. The subject must not be dropped, however, without adding that New York is justified of her wealthy residents as well as of her architects by this refutation of a grisly rumor. As there is to be no castle, it is evident that nobody wanted one, for what our wealthy residents want they get, if not with the assistance of trained advisers, then without it.

—One bit of testimony brought out this week in a libel suit on trial in London cannot fail to be a little embarrassing to that eminent British journalist a good deal of whose time since his recent arrival in this country has been devoted to telling us what a nice lot of people we are and how much he admires us. For in the suit mentioned, the defendant, who is described as "an American newspaper man," had to do what he could toward showing that his method of securing and selling certain private documents was, if not exactly admirable, at least more or less legitimate and pardonable. With this object in view, he exhibited a letter in which our amiable visitor Mr. HARMSWORTH wrote: "Seeing that TURNBULL has expressed regret, and, as his serious offense was really due to his American training, I will give him another trial." Now, the "serious offense" in question had caused Mr. HARMSWORTH to discharge Mr. TURNBULL from his employ, but, on thinking the matter over and giving due weight to the "American training," the decree of banishment was revoked! The episode apparently reveals that there exists—or existed—in Mr. HARMSWORTH'S mind an impression that American newspaper men are trained to do things which, for reasons of morals or the proprieties, English newspaper men are not expected or even allowed to do. The thought of this is very harrowing, for the criticism involved casts a gloom of some density over the compliments we have all enjoyed so thoroughly.

NUGGETS.

Bereft.

Cholly—Oh, but it's frightful!
Willie—What is?
Cholly—Why, there isn't any Prince of Wales now. What are we to do?—Syracuse Herald.

Sorrows of Genealogical Research.

"Did you succeed in finding any illustrious ancestors!"

"No, but I scared up a lot of kinfolks that I didn't want to know at all."—Chicago Record.

Confusing Thought.

Mrs. Fijjit—You think you know what I am thinking about.
Mr. Fijjit—Eh?
Mrs. Fijjit—Yes, you're thinking that I'm thinking that you don't know.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

All Doubt Dispelled.

Admiring Friend—What makes you think your discovery was so great a success?
Professor—Why, as soon as I announced the idea every savant in Europe remembered that he had known of it since he cut his first teeth!—Chicago News.

A WAYSIDE CONVERSATION.

Josh Wink in The Baltimore American.

Fame and Death, upon a day,
Met and chatted on the way.

"Greeting, friend," in kindest tones,
Murmured Death, with happy smile,
"Let us rest beside the way.
Need we hurry all the while?"

"I must hurry," answered Fame,
"Further down the way I haste.
One abides there whom I must
Bid my sweetest fruits to taste."

"Rest you, rest you, brother mine,"
Death insisted, graciously,
"But an hour ago that one
Answered to a call from me."

Fame and Death, upon a day,
Met and chatted on the way.

ANDRADE GOES TO AID VENEZUELAN REBELS

Ex-President Moves Against His Enemy and Conqueror.

CASTRO'S POSITION INSECURE

Question Is Not Who Shall Be President, but How Soon Shall Castro Be Driven Out.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Jan. 30.—Señor Andrade, the former President of Venezuela, sailed for Santiago de Cuba and Havana yesterday, incognito. It is rumored that he intends meeting a filibustering expedition which is reported to be on its way to Venezuela by way of Cuba. He is said to have purchased arms and to have arranged the details of the expedition when in New York last Autumn.

There is no doubt Andrade is interested in the revolution and in the efforts to overthrow President Castro, who drove him from the Presidency in 1899 and caused him to seek refuge here. Insiders in Porto Rico, however, express the opinion that Andrade does not aspire to resuming the Presidency of Venezuela. He is considered to be a weak man by those who know him here.

It is reported here that the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador, formerly George Gould's yacht Atalanta, is on her way from Brooklyn, N. Y., with orders from President Castro to intercept Senhor Andrade's filibustering expedition in the Caribbean Sea.

Passengers on board the Red "D" Line steamer Philadelphia, from La Guayra Jan. 27, which left for New York to-day, asserted that Caracas was in a state of suppressed excitement when the steamer left Venezuelan waters. President Castro's troops had defeated the insurgents near Cumana, and a comparatively unimportant mutiny among the troops in barracks at Caracas had been quelled.

They also reported that the Venezuelan Congress would meet Feb. 20 to legalize the acts of President Castro, who, since the expulsion of Senhor Andrade, has been a dictator, acting without electoral sanction. It was further gathered from the passengers that a general uprising might take place about the time of the assembling of Congress, but that the Nationalist Party, a prominent organization in Venezuela, had offered its services to President Castro to maintain peace.

The latest issue of The Venezuelan Herald contains an editorial, under the caption "The Remedy Against Revolution," in which the uprising is clearly admitted between the lines. The paper is a Castro organ and inspired.

A gentleman of this city, who is well informed in Venezuelan affairs, and who has been closely watching the trend of events in that country, said yesterday:

"The situation in Venezuela, so far as relates to the general uprising, is hourly becoming more apparent and pronounced. The rumors of an expedition under Gen. Ignacio Andrade being about to sail from Santiago de Cuba may be credited so far as the expedition is concerned, but that it will take its departure from the port named may be questioned, as such an act might provoke the intervention of the United States authorities. It is known that it will not be many days before an expedition will positively reach Venezuelan shores, and that its members are warm supporters of Gen. Andrade.

"Gen. Pietri, whose name is mentioned in the latest cables, is a brilliant officer of Corsican extraction. He was formerly the confidential secretary of the late Gen. Jacquin Crespo. Gen. Pietri is one of Andrade's closest friends, and will carry with him almost the entire old Crespo following, among which are the plainmen or cowboy element of the republic, a mounted force not to be despised in times of war.

"No one will dispute the fact that Gen. Hernandez "El Mocho," the greatest revolutionist ever in Venezuela, will be an important factor in coming events. At present he is a prisoner in the fortress at Maricaibo, but possibly Castro may release him at the last moment to take sides against Andrade. There is a strong belief, however, that when Hernandez obtains his freedom he will aid Andrade, but with the positive assurance that when the latter shall have completed his term of office he, Hernandez, shall be the successor, and there are many leading Venezuelans who believe this action will be taken, especially as two of his friends recently attempted to have Castro release him, but Castro feared to trust him and would not consent.

"It is said that these distinguished emissaries, who had been in exile for some months, then appealed to Andrade, who gave the matter favorable consideration.

"Every fortress, prison, and jail in Venezuela at the present time is overcrowded with political prisoners, and it would not be surprising that at an early day we may hear of a general jail delivery and thus let loose upon the several districts a small army of men sworn to do up Castro.

"The first trouble among the troops surrounding Castro at Caracas some weeks ago was due to the fact that a certain day had been fixed for the general uprising, but the leaders in the outlying districts could not complete their plans by the date fixed, and, telegraphic communication being suddenly cut off, there was no means of communicating with the garrison, so that the premature action was but a flash in the pan.

"The second uprising was the result of Castro's orders to shoot down a large number of the leading men of the capital, an un-heard-of procedure in the methods of revolution, and naturally the chief of the battalion of troops refused to obey the order, and therefore to-day it would appear that Castro can no longer place any reliance upon his bodyguards.

"Advices received in the city yesterday show that the uprising is spreading far and wide, and that a large reserve force is on the Colombian frontier ready to take part in the overthrow of Castro, who is in bad odor with the Colombian Government for the aid and comfort he gave to the rebels of that republic.

"The question of the hour is not so much who shall be President, as to how soon Castro shall be overthrown, driven out of the country, or killed. Never in the history of the republic has the Chief Executive ever dared to issue an order for the shooting of a political enemy, save once, and the order which was obeyed cost two lives and the degradation of the man who issued it, and he was driven out of the country and died in exile.

"The correspondence from the points involved in this unhappy state of affairs continues to harp upon the asphalt business. All Venezuelans are too much engaged in their revolutionary work to bother themselves about the differences between two rival asphalt concerns, and hence the yarns that come from the Pitch Lake must be read and digested with a large degree of caution. For instance, it is reported that only twenty-five Americans are left to protect the property and lives of American families,' all the West Indian negroes having fled. It is very doubtful if there are a dozen American citizens in the entire State of Bermudez.

"The records show that the usual complement of American citizens at Guanoco are as follows: The Managing Director and wife, one Superintendent—sometimes a married man—a master mechanic, and possibly one American bookkeeper—say, six. As to 'American families,' they never have been known of in that locality. Certainly the insurgents have no reason to 'fire into the jungles' no more than the Government troops have, and a more potent reason is that neither side has any ammunition to waste by firing it into the jungles when the six American citizens dwell in a fortress with twelve-inch concrete walls and on a clearing far removed from any semblance of jungle, and, what is more, some twenty-five miles from the scene of operations of the fighting forces.

"The steamer Rescue, which plies between Guanoco and the Port of Spain, and is the property of the Guanoco Company, flies the American flag, and has a United States register. She has been commanded for several years by a Nova Scotian second mate, her engineer, firemen, deckhands, cook, and messboy all being Trinidad negroes and subjects of Edward VII., King of England. In all reports to hand she does not seem to have been molested, and makes her regular trips without fear or danger of capture by either the insurgents or Federal forces.

"If it be true that those American citizens are 'imploring protection from the United States Legation at Caracas,' they are evidently very much frightened, and need some nerve tonic administered to them without delay."

REBEL LEADERS PRISONERS.

Two Victories for Government Troops Reported from Caracas.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 30.—The revolutionists have been defeated near Carupano, State of Bermudez, with numerous losses. Two sons of Gen. Acosta have been made prisoners.

A recent battle fought at Caripe, near Maturin, State of Bermudez, was won by the Government. Mejano, Rojas, Carabano, and Izarra were taken prisoners.

Guiria has been reoccupied by the Government forces.

The United States training ship Lancaster has arrived at La Guayra.

DOUBT IN WASHINGTON.

Report that 25 Americans Are Besieged Not Credited—Courts to Decide Asphalt Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The State Department is inclined to discredit the report from Port of Spain to the effect that twenty-five Americans, deserted by their negro employes, are holding out against a band of attacking revolutionists. It is pointed out that if it were true, Minister Loomis would certainly have notified the department. It is stated in the dispatch that Mr. Loomis was aware of the report, and, while inclined to consider it exaggerated, had promised to inform the department. This would be his duty, but he has not done it, and the department is, therefore, skeptical of the report.

The similar story which was sent in some time ago, and on the strength of which the Navy Department sent the Scorpion to the scene of alleged hostilities, did not come from Minister Loomis, but from the Vice President of the Asphalt Trust, who claimed to have received it from a reliable source. Since then the department has hesitated to credit reports that do not come from Minister Loomis.

A native of Venezuela who is acquainted with the situation as it was up to the outbreak of the revolution, said to-day that if there is any truth in the revolution stories it is incredible that the revolutionists should attack the Asphalt Trust.

"In time of revolution," said he, "the party opposed to the Government does not make war upon the other enemies of the Government. The Asphalt Trust is certainly unfriendly to the Government, and the natural course for the revolutionists would be to make friends with the Asphalt Trust, or at least not to attack it. Even if they have hostile designs on the trust, which is incredible, they would naturally wait until they had overthrown the Government before making any unfriendly move."

Minister Loomis has acquainted the State Department with the fact that the Venezuelan Government is willing and anxious to have the merits of the rival asphalt concessions left to the determination of the Venezuelan courts. The department has decided that that is the proper course to pursue, and has so informed the Minister.

It is true that there has been no lack of insinuations touching the integrity of the Venezuelan judicial tribunals, but the State Department does not feel itself absolved on that score from following the well-established practice in such cases and refraining from intervention until it shall become absolutely evident that there has been a denial of justice. Therefore the asphalt companies must make their fight before the Venezuelan courts, to begin with at least.

ASPHALT TRUST SPREADS.

Absorbs Two More Paving Companies—Employes Dismissed.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The Utica Paving Company, which had the right to use Alcatraz asphalt in all of this State outside Greater New York, and which has carried on extensive operations in several cities, and the Warren-Scharfe Asphalt Paving Company, which was capitalized at $1,000,000 and carried on work in sixty cities, have been absorbed by the American Asphalt Company, and the work of laying asphalt pavement will hereafter be done by the Barber Asphalt Company.

Charles I. Williams, President of the Utica Company, has resigned, and the plant is being torn down to-day. George C. Warren, the manager of the Warren-Scharfe Company, has been dismissed. Orders have come to change the sign on the door of his company to the Barber Company. Very little information is given out, but a number of employes of both companies have been discharged, and more expect to go.

THE COLOMBIAN REVOLUTION.

Revolutionary Leader Coming Here to Purchase Arms.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Jan. 30.—Gen. Uribe-Uribe, the Colombian revolutionary leader, is a passenger bound for New York on the Red "D" Line Steamer Philadelphia, which left San Juan this afternoon.

He goes to purchase arms, and predicts the success of the insurgents. Fighting, he says, is still in progress in the interior, where he has 5,000 men, though without ammunition.

He believes that the City of Panama is likely to be attacked by the revolutionists.

FUNERAL OF VERDI.

Arrangements of Extreme Simplicity, but Great Crowds Line the Streets.

MILAN, Jan. 30.—The funeral of Giuseppe Verdi took place this morning. The ceremony was most simple, owing to the silent homage of the populace, who were present in immense numbers.

The body of Verdi was borne from his residence at 7 o'clock and placed in a very modest funeral car, which, followed by a few intimate friends, proceeded to the Church of St. Francis, the façade of which bore the inscription, "Peace to the Soul of Giuseppe Verdi."

The religious ceremony lasted only five minutes. Then a procession was formed, headed by priests and with firemen marching beside the car, which was followed by friends of the dead composer, the local authorities, and leading citizens, bareheaded. A vast concourse lined the route, and people even climbed the trees to get a glimpse of the cortège. Several houses were draped with mourning.

On the arrival of the body at the cemetery the crowd was so large that two squadrons of Carbineers were unable to keep open a space around the graveside. The body was interred without ceremony and there were no speeches.

WANT EMPEROR BACK IN PEKING.

PEKING, Jan. 30.—Three hundred prominent Chinese residents of Kiang-Si province have sent a memorial to the Emperor requesting his Majesty to make public announcement of a certain date for his return to Peking in order to satisfy the people. They assert that the Boxer troubles were entirely due to a few high officials, but as these officials are now to be punished, the Court ought to return to Peking, as the palaces, tombs, and other property are there, and the responsibilities of two hundred years cannot lightly be thrown aside.

The Chiah-Pao, a Chinese paper, bemoans the destruction of the Tien-Tsin wall, the whole of which is now being leveled, and laments that a work which occupied three hundred years in construction should be destroyed in a space of comparatively few days.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 30.—The Court is about to send an official to Singapore and other points to appeal to wealthy Chinese for financial assistance. Contributors will, it is said, be suitably rewarded.

RUSSIA'S ALLEGED TERMS.

She Is Said to Want $21,600,000 for Returning Manchuria.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 30.—The statement is made here that Russia, besides indemnity, will demand the sum of 30,000,000 taels ($21,600,000) for restoring Manchuria to China.

It is also said that Count von Waldersee will demand 5,000,000 taels as compensation for the killing of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister.

Forty Japanese Killed by Explosion.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 30.—The North China Daily News asserts that while a quantity of Chinese gunpowder was being destroyed at Shan-hai-Kwan there was an explosion, and forty Japanese soldiers were killed.

PEKING MISSIONARI PRESENT RESOL

Address an Appeal to the and American Minister

ASK FOR FULL PROTE

Complain that the Joint Note Nothing on the Subject—Mo Passed by Reichstag Committ

PEKING, Jan. 30.—The missionarie last night and prepared final resolu which were presented to the British M ter, Sir Ernest M. Satow, and United S Minister Conger to-day.

The preamble sets forth the facts sufficiently emphasized in the note," the Chinese attacked everything repres ing progress; that there has been no a quate rebuke for the flagrant violation treaties, and that no indemnity is asked the Christian Chinese who suffered hea loss. Finally, the missionaries say, nothi has been inserted in the note safeguardi the missionaries, and they earnestly reque Sir Ernest and Mr. Conger to see that th former treaties protecting missionaries ar reaffirmed; that the Government shall b forced to allow Chinese of any rank to ac cept Christianity without injury to thei prospects; that the missionaries shall be allowed to live in the interior, own proper ty, and possess passports compelling their official acceptance; that friendly inter course between the missionaries and offi cials be encouraged, and that relief shall be found for the suffering native Chris tians.

The missionaries earnestly hope that Great Britain and the United States will take a leading part in the coming trans formation of China, helping the rulers to follow lines of reform which alone can save the country.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Herr von Mühlberg, in the debate on the China bill in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day, referring to the resolution of Dr. Lieber, the Centrist leader, said that the resolution clearly set forth the existing treaties regarding Chinese Christians, and that the Ministers at Peking must decide individual cases, and whether intervention is expedient. Up to the present, he added, protection had been refused to Chinese Christians.

The committee finally adopted by a large majority Dr. Lieber's resolution, which calls upon the Government to see that the treaty settling the Chinese question shall provide for the free exercise of the Christian religion, the latter being placed under the protection of the signatory powers.

WANT LENIENCY FOR CHINA.

America, Russia, and Japan Unite to Prevent Presentation of Over Harsh Demands.

PEKING, Jan. 30.—The Ministers' Punishment Committee met this morning to continue the discussion of what measure of punishment shall be demanded for officials of places where foreigners have been killed. The Ministers refused to furnish any information as to the result of their deliberations.

A meeting of all the Ministers will probably be held to-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Russia, America, and Japan are making a united effort to put an end to the Peking tangle, and to do this they have been obliged to present a united front to the other powers, who are complicating the situation by making demands on China which were not included, and were even by implication excluded from the joint note. Irritation over the actions of these other powers has given way to a feeling of resignation in official circles, but the United States has no intention of relaxing its position in the least, and it is most effectually backed by Russia and Japan.

The joint note expressly left to China the punishment of the leading Chinese rebels, stipulating only that the punishments were to be as severe as China could inflict. This left it to China to decide what were the severest punishments practicable. Notwithstanding this, the envoys of most of the powers have been trying to dictate to China the form of the punishment to be inflicted upon several of the most powerful Princes and Generals in the empire. The punishment demanded is death.

Against this the three powers named have been standing out. All three recognize the impossibility of executing such men as Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang and Prince Tuan, and know that to make such a demand on China is to compel the Emperor to choose between foreign invasion on the one hand and assassination and internal revolution on the other. It was for this reason that the United States insisted on omitting from the joint note any prescription of the form of punishment. It was omitted, but some of the envoys now seem to be attempting to gain their object in another way. Minister Conger, whatever may be his personal opinions, seems now to be loyally attempting to carry out the instructions of his Government; at least nothing has been received to indicate the contrary, and newspaper reports from Peking to the contrary are discredited at the State Department.

The position of Russia and Japan in the matter occasions no surprise here. "Those two powers," said a well-informed official to-day, "are Asiatic powers, and it is to be expected that they will take a more reasonable view of the case than do some of the European powers. Being Asiatic powers, they understand the situation better, and have a better comprehension of what is possible and what is impossible. They know that to demand the head of a great General surrounded by his army is to ask the Chinese Emperor to do what is flatly impossible. Their stand in favor of moderation and reason is therefore not astonishing."

It is a fact that these three powers have been acting together in the Chinese matter ever since the middle of last August. The only occasion when there was any divergence was when the United States attempted to have the word "irrevocable" stricken out of the joint note. On that occasion Great Britain supported the United States, and most of the other powers were on the other side. With that single exception the United States, Russia, and Japan have found themselves acting in the same direction at every point.

This began when the foreign Admirals decided to hold Li-Hung-Chang. Russia and the United States immediately protested. Then came the proposition to evacuate Peking, and then the proposition to take the negotiations away from Peking and transfer them to Washington or The Hague. On these important points and a number of minor ones Russia and the United States have acted in absolute unison, and Japan has supported them. This is not due so much to an identity of general policy as to the fact that the immediate ends which all three powers are trying to reach are the same.

TWO AMERICANS SENTENCED.

Soldiers Get Long Terms for Blackmailing Chinese Villages—German Troops Denounced.

PEKING, Jan. 30.—A court-martial which has caused considerable interest has been held in Tien-Tsin during the last two weeks. The men on trial were Privates Dickson and Seamons of the Fifteenth United States Infantry. In October last, while these men were on guard duty along the river, they blackmailed several villagers, demanding from 100 to 200 taels protection money, and in some cases their demands were complied with. They were captured by the French and turned over to the American authorities.

Dickson escaped after the trial began, and is still at liberty. Seamons was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment, and Dickson to twenty-one years.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—A dispatch to the Cologne Volkes Zeitung from China relates horrible details about the warfare in that country, and says:

"We hope these awful conditions will soon cease. The depravity and bestiality among our troops are enormously on the increase. Large numbers of old soldiers are sentenced to long terms in the penitentiary and jail for murder, burglary, and ill-treatment of women. Our losses are certainly greater that way than by death. Diseases are still rampant, especially typhus."

QUEEN'S FUNERAL TO BE A SPLENDID SPECTACLE

niforms of All Great Armies of the World Will Be Seen.

INDOW SEATS VERY COSTLY

ll from £10 to £30 Each—Stoppage of Business Will Cause a Great Deal of Inconvenience.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The procession which ill escort the body of Queen Victoria cross London on Saturday, as indicated by the War Office orders, issued last evening, will be a gorgeous military pageant. Detachments of forty regiments, with an almost equal number of distinctive uniforms, embracing all arms of the service, will make a constantly changing picture. The uniforms of all the great armies of the world will appear, for, in addition to the brilliant entourages of the visiting Kings and Princely envoys, there will be the military attachés of the embassies and legations.

All the Field Marshals of the British Army able to endure the fatigue will ride with their staffs. The Naval Corps will also take part in the procession, which will be two miles long.

The heavy work of arranging the elaborate military details of the procession will prevent the official programme being issued before this evening. Some idea of the extent of the labor involved will be gained from the fact that a firm of caterers has been instructed by the War Office to provide breakfast and dinner for 25,000 troops.

The military dispositions, however, have been practically settled. It is now understood that part of the military and naval escort will march in the front, that after the escort will come the headquarters staff of the army, the foreign military attachés and various military bands, and that then will come the coffin, followed by King Edward, Emperor William, and King Carlos of Portugal, the Royal mourners, representatives of foreign States, mourning carriages with the Princesses, and then the remainder of the military escort. All the troops will march with arms reversed.

The War Office directs that Beethoven's and Chopin's funeral marches only shall be played. From the time the coffin reaches London to its departure guns will boom slowly in Hyde Park.

At the Privy Council meeting yesterday morning the King signed a proclamation suspending business on Saturday throughout the United Kingdom. The closing down will be so complete that even the restaurants and saloons will be shut up for four or five hours in the middle of the day.

Londoners are just awakening to the full proportion of the obsequies and the real meaning of the day of mourning, and this awakening is causing consternation. Suddenly to stop every industry and to turn the masses into the streets, with millions hoping to concentrate along the two miles of the route of the procession in London, is an undertaking which has begun to be fully appreciated by the police, but the public of London is dismayed to find that all the great markets—Covent Garden, Smithfield, and others—where the food of the metropolis is supplied, are to be absolutely closed on the last day of the week. London is a world in itself, living from hand to mouth, and the closing of the accustomed avenues for the supply and distribution of food, drink, and amusement from Friday to Monday will mean a loss and inconvenience that the people of no American city can realize.

The newspapers are protesting against the lack of arrangements for the press in London and Windsor, while householders along the route were asking a year's rent last evening for single windows. A member of the United States Embassy sent an agent to secure a window for his family, but neither official influence nor anything else could procure a small window even on a side street near St. James's Street for less than £100, and places of full vantage have already been engaged at prices prohibitive to any but millionaires. Ordinary window seats are selling for £10 each. Store windows have been let for £150 and £200, but the storekeepers prefer to let single seats at £10 to £15 each. Stores and hotels in Piccadilly commanding a view of the line from there to St. James's Palace are getting immense prices, balcony seats reaching £25 and £30.

London learned last year how totally inadequate the police and military are to protect its citizens, and the apprehensions of Saturday's crush are enough to appall Londoners, but, apparently, these considerations do not deter thousands of every rank from flocking to the metropolis.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 31.—The khaki-painted gun carriage, with a specially constructed coffin-shaped structure, which will carry Queen Victoria's coffin, has arrived here. With six artillery horses a rearsal was gone through from Trinity Pier to Osborne House yesterday.

The construction of the mortuary chapel on the quarterdeck of the royal yacht Alberta is proceeding apace.

The Deputy Governor has ordered that all business places on the Isle of Wight be closed from 12 o'clock to 4 P. M. to-morrow.

Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught will sleep on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern to-morrow night, while King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and other members of the royal family will be distributed on board the royal yachts Osborne and Victoria and Albert.

The detectives continue the same rigorous precautions which have prevailed since the arrival here of Emperor William. Every steamer or launch arriving on either side of the Medina River is closely scrutinized, while the approaches to Osborne House are as effectually guarded as ever, though the authorities deprecate the idea that they have any particular apprehension of the presence of undesirable foreigners.

FRIDAY'S NAVAL DISPLAY.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 31.—The warships are already assembling for the great naval pageant on Friday. The arrangements, which have been completed, provide that eight torpedo boat destroyers will lead the procession from Cowes, followed by the royal yacht Alberta, with the Queen's body on board; the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward and Queen Alexandra and the English royal family; the royal yacht Osborne, with other royalties; the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and others; the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, and a Trinity House yacht, with the officials on board.

The main squadron of battleships and cruisers will be moored two and a half cables apart, in one line, extending from Cowes to Spithead. The Channel fleet, under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, will form the eastern portion, and the reserve fleet, under Rear Admiral Sir Gerard Henry Noel, the western portion. The foreign war vessels are to be moored southwest of the British ships, in the order of their arrival, and alongside of them will be moored eight British gunboats, the Antelope, Gleaner, Fkipjack, Leda, Rattlesnake, Alert, Circe, and Speedwell.

After leaving Trinity Pier, the Alberta, with her attendant escort, will steam along the deep channel between the coast of the Isle of Wight and the single line of battleships and cruisers. The main line will be as follows: Beginning at Cowes the Alexandra, Camperdown, Rodney, Renbow, Collingwood, Colossus, Sans Pareil, Nile, Howe, Melampus, Severn, Galatea, Bellona, Pactolus, Pelorus, Diana, Conqueror, Arrogant, Minerva, Niobe, Nero, Hood, Trafalgar, Resolution, Jupiter, Hannibal, Mars, Prince George, and Majestic.

On their arrival at Portsmouth the royal yachts will remain in the harbor for the night.

Minute guns will be fired by all the ships in the Solent and at Cowes, commencing when the Alberta leaves the pier. Each ship will be directed to cease firing immediately the tail of the procession has passed her. After the procession has passed the Majestic the forts and ships in Portsmouth Harbor will commence firing minute guns and continue firing until the Alberta is alongside the wharf. The bands are to play the funeral marches of Chopin and Beethoven only. No national anthem will be played.

On the approach of the procession the ships will be manned and the guards and bands will be paraded. The officers will wear full dress and the men "No. 1 rig" and straw hats. The guards will present arms as the Alberta passes each ship, and then rest on their arms reversed until the procession is past.

A detachment of marines and an Admiral's band will be on board Nelson's old flagship, the Victory, lying in Portsmouth Harbor.

All the seafront and dockyards will be manned by marines and sailors, while Barrow Island is to be manned by boys from the training ship St. Vincent and men from the gunnery ship Excellent.

Participants in the Cuban war will be interested in the fact that the Spanish battleship Pelayo, Spain's representative at the display, is commanded by Capt. Diaz Moreu, who was commander of the Cristofero Colombo, lost in the battle of Santiago.

COWES, Jan. 31.—The curtains of the mortuary pavilion on the deck of the Alberta will be looped up if the weather is not stormy on Friday, and thus the men-of-war's men manning the lane of ships through which the funeral yacht will slowly move, will be able to see the coffin resting on a high crimson-covered bier.

The gray clouds and heavy seas of the past week are giving way to a blue sky and smooth water.

The arrival of the warships is somewhat diverting interest from Osborne House. The Esplanade was lined with people yesterday, and the numerous yachts in these waters give the roads the aspect of racing week.

THE SERVICE AT WINDSOR.

WINDSOR, Jan. 30.—The funeral service in St. George's Chapel on Saturday will begin at 2 o'clock. The body will, it is expected, arrive at Windsor at 1:30 P. M. The route to the chapel will be lined by troops two deep.

The service will be the ordinary rite for the burial of the dead, with special music. The choir will sing from the altar steps, whence also the Garter King of Arms will announce the decease of the sovereign, stating all her rights and titles.

The service will be conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester, and the Dean of Windsor. The Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Oxford will be present.

The burial on Monday will be conducted by the Bishop of Winchester and the Dean of Windsor.

Enormous numbers of floral emblems are pouring in, and are being hung in the chapel. Everything sent, from rare blossoms that are the gifts of royal personages down to humble posies sent by children, is exposed to view. There are already several thousand flower pieces, including tokens from most of the members of the aristocracy, numerous clubs, country towns, cities, societies, regiments, and inmates of workhouses. Some of the flowers are fading, but every train brings additions. Only the wreaths from the royal family will be deposited round the catafalque.

A small crowd gathered this afternoon to view the wreaths sent from Osborne and placed around the ancient cloister adjoining St. George's Chapel. Windsor Castle was deserted save for these sightseers. The standard floated at half mast on top of the great tower, rooks cawed mournfully around the ivy-covered buttresses, and from the chapel came the clang of carpenters' hammers. Cartloads of timber are constantly arriving, with which stands are being built about the chapel to accommodate those who will view the service on Saturday.

In the town, black and purple drapery is beginning to cover the antiquated houses. Practically the whole of the royal borough will be draped in mourning on Saturday, whereas elsewhere only the route of the procession will be thus marked.

Enormous crowds are expected. People are willingly paying £20 for a window from which to view the procession.

SCOTTISH PEERS MEET.

Lord Rosebery Says Queen Victoria's Knowledge Was Unequaled by Any Constitutional Historian.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Lord Rosebery presided this morning at a special meeting of the Royal Scottish Corporation called in London to pass resolutions expressing sorrow at the death of Queen Victoria and of congratulation on the accession of King Edward VII. There was a crowded attendance. Nearly all the Scottish Peers were present.

Lord Rosebery, remarking that he would pass lightly over the congratulatory part of the programme, said his Majesty's speech at the Privy Council meeting sufficiently indicated the laws by which he intended that his reign should be governed, thus promising to make his rule no less illustrious than that of his parent.

Lord Rosebery then dwelt in eloquent terms on the life and death of Queen Victoria, saying that in the whole history of mankind no death had so touched such a large number of persons in the entire world. There was scarcely an intelligent individual in the civilized world but was profoundly moved. He wondered if her subjects yet realized how much they had lost and what an enormous weight the Queen had in the councils of the world. It was not brilliancy or genius which could supply the advantage she gave to Great Britain by her fund of knowledge, which was unequaled by any Constitutional historian. It was no disparagement of other Kings to say that she was the chief of the European sovereigns, and her influence in the councils of nations was always used for peace, freedom, and good government.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (the Canadian High Commissioner) seconded the resolutions.

ROYALTIES BEGIN TO ARRIVE.

Kings of Portugal and Greece Among Those Who Are Already in London.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—King Carlos of Portugal, with a large suite, arrived here yesterday. He was accompanied from Dover by the Portuguese Minister, Senhor de Soveral, and his staff, and reached Victoria Station at noon.

King Carlos was met on the platform of the station by Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein on behalf of King Edward, and by various officials of King Edward's household. His Majesty's Equerry delivered an autograph message from King Edward to King Carlos, and the latter and his suite were immediately driven in royal carriages to Buckingham Palace. King Carlos was warmly greeted by the fair-sized crowds which had gathered along the route in anticipation of his arrival. There was no military escort.

King Edward visited the King of Portugal shortly afterward.

The King of Greece, the Duke of Sparta, and the Grand Duke of Baden reached Victoria Station at 5 o'clock. They were received by Prince Charles of Denmark and members of the King's household. The visitors proceeded to Marlborough House.

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S ILLNESS.

His Visit to Australia May Have to Be Postponed.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 31.—An official bulletin issued yesterday said that the Duke of Cornwall and York, who is suffering from German measles, was progressing satisfactorily.

It has, however, been finally decided that though the Duke's condition is not serious he will be unable to attend Queen Victoria's funeral.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—To-day's Court Circular says the Duke of Cornwall and York is suffering from a severe attack of German measles, which has caused him much sleeplessness and great discomfort. He is progressing satisfactorily.

Concession by the Jacobite Leagues.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—In view of the general mourning, the Legitimatist and Jacobite Leagues contented themselves to-day with commemorating the two hundred and fifty-second anniversary of the execution of King Charles I. by special church services and omitted the usual decoration of the statue of the "Martyr King." Many wreaths were sent for this purpose; but, with the exception of one placed on the statue surreptitiously in the night, none was used.

German Papers Praise King Edward.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Apparently the German press is growing more friendly toward King Edward VII. The Kreuz Zeitung points out the new monarch's "great popularity and great knowledge of men." The Berliner Tageblatt, in the course of a long article, praises his courage and the "complete fearlessness at the time of attempts at assassination" which he has displayed, adding that he "undertands the English character thoroughly, and possesses remarkable tact."

THE KING BACK AT OSBORNE.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 31.—King Edward arrived here soon after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Count von Eulenberg, Emperor William's Grand Court Marshal, accompanied him.

As the royal yacht Osborne approached, the flags were mast-headed on the Hohenzollern, the other yachts dressed ship, and the bluejackets manned ship. A large crowd of spectators was present.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The brides of yesterday—and there were quite a number—did not have ideal weather, neither did the many voyagers who left this port for Europe. The White Star dock was crowded with friends of the travelers. The first going away of the Winter is always more or less a social event. It means the breaking up of the season, and there is the very least bit of a note, or a strain, rather, of sadness. But those who sailed yesterday will be back in New York for the Newport season, which, even at this early day, has a promise of being very gay. Besides the weddings—and the largest and most fashionable was that of Miss Williams to Mr. William H. Dixon, where there was a notable throng, both at church and at the reception—there was not very much on the social programme. The season is beginning to wane.

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The passenger list of the Oceanic contained the names of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, who will not return until late in the Spring, and who will be on the Riviera this Lent and later in Rome and in Paris; Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Clarke, who are to remain in Paris until June, when they will return and be at Newport; the Prince and Princess Brancaccio, Mrs. H. D. Brookman, R. Calvert of Maryland, Mrs. Clarence Cary, Mrs. Phillip Niles, Charles L. Marshall, Courtland Palmer, the pianist; J. W. Rathbone, the Hon. Claudias Stanhope, the Earl of Droghieda, the Count and Countess de Laugier-Villars, and Sir Martin Conway, the explorer.

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This evening will take place the second Cinderella dance at Sherry's. This will be an affair for young people. The patronesses are among those whose names are well known at the Fortnightly, the Junior Cotillion, and the Saturday evening dances. The Cinderella will end promptly at midnight, and supper will be served. Miss Callender and Miss De Forest give a party to the play for the three Misses Crocker, the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, this evening. A supper will follow the play at the apartment of the hostesses, Seventy-second Street and Madison Avenue.

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Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman have rented their cottage at Southampton for the coming Summer season, and Mrs. Boardman and her daughter, Miss Cecil Boardman, will sail for France in April next to be absent for some months.

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Mrs. Frank C. Grugan of 10 East Fifty-third Street will give a large luncheon this afternoon for her daughter, Miss Emily Grugan, and a number of the latter's young women friends. Miss Alice Requa Clark of 327 West Seventy-sixth Street, has invitations out for a luncheon to be given on Monday next, Feb. 4, and Miss Elsie Schefer will have a luncheon given for her and a number of her friends by her mother, Mrs. Carl Schefer, on Thursday, Feb. 14.

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Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb (Miss Lila Osgood Vanderbilt) gave last night the second of two dances at their town house for their daughter, Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb. The dance differed little from the first, which was given on Jan. 16, save that at this dance there were fewer débutantes and more young married people. The decorations of plants and flowers were simple. A few palms were placed here and there in the corners of the large entrance hall, on whose paneled walls of dark wood are fastened a number of antlered heads, trophies of Dr. Webb's prowess in deer hunting, and in the palms there glowed a few blossoms of the oxblood red poinsettia. Mrs. Webb and her daughter received in the reception room, and there was general dancing to the music of Lander's Orchestra until after supper. The supper was served at small tables placed in the dining room and hall, at 12:30, and the cotillion of fifty couples was started a little before 2. It was led by Craig Wadsworth, who danced with Miss Webb.

There were several favor figures. Vinlagrettes of various styles were used in one figure for the girls, and paper cutters were given their partners. In another brilliant tinsel butterflies for the hair were handed the women, while their partners received rosettes to decorate their coats. Another set of favors were fancy miniature toboggans for the girls and snowshoes for the men, and in another ribbons and bells and picture frames were supplied by Mrs. Collins. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, Mrs. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, the Misses Sloan, Robinson, Gallatin, Twombly, Fish, Cryder, Bishop, Gerry, Iselin, Kountze, Douglas, Kane, Wells, and Messrs. Gerry, Street, Morris, Whitehouse, Harrison, Sloane, Robinson, Kountze, Robbins, Kernochan, Bishop, Burden, Gallatin, and Webb.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri joined the Palm Beach colony yesterday. The colony now includes, among others, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wright, Mr. August Belmont and his son, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gray Pendelton, Mr. Henry S. McVickar, Mr. J. Dunbar Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Laidlaw.

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Mrs. Fellowes Davis and Miss Marie Antoinette Davis have cards out for a reception on Tuesday next at 57 West Forty-eighth Street. Mrs. Carlos G. De Garmendia and Miss Anita De Garmendia are stopping with Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Edward McVickar has sent out cards for Fridays until Lent, 13 West Eighth Street; Mrs. Thomas Henry Randall will receive on Fridays until April at the Martinique. Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, Jr., will be at home on Thursdays during the remainder of the season, 12 East Twenty-second Street. On Tuesday, Feb. 5, Mr. Edward Moeran and the Misses Moeran will give a large reception at 55 Irving Place. Mrs. Waldron Phoenix Belknap has cards out for Fridays, Feb. 1 and 8, at her home, 29 Washington Square West. Her sister-in-law, Miss Mary Belknap, will receive with her.

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The first meeting of the Evening Badminton Club will be held at the Berkeley Armory, 25 East Forty-ninth Street, Friday, Feb. 22, and on every successive Friday during Lent. Among the patronesses are Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Montgomery Roosevelt, Mrs. Joseph C. Willets, Mrs. Christopher Wolfe, Mrs. George Crocker, and Mrs. Benjamin S. Church. The Executive Committee is composed of J. Montgomery Strong, George Gray Ward, George Lawrence Myers, Race Meyers, Russy, E. Gilbert Schermerhorn, and Paul G. Thebaud.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy have gone to Florida for a few weeks. They will join Mr. August Belmont at Palm Beach. Among those sailing for this side to-day is Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, who is to pass some time with Mrs. James P. Kernochan in Washington.

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A wedding which was of interest to many Yale men took place last evening in Brooklyn. It was that of Walter Frederick Carter, who has been quite famous at Yale as an athlete, and who won the title of Yale's greatest pitcher, and Miss Grace Ackley of Brooklyn. Mr. Carter has many friends among the Yale men. On account of the recent death of the bridegroom's mother the wedding was very quiet.

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Booked to sail to-day on the [illegible] Victoria there are, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph De Bary and the Misses Leonie and Anita De Bary, Mrs. C. M. Bacon, Miss Marion O. Audenried of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Havemeyer, Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, Miss Betha Mundé, Count and Countess Metuschka, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Nash and Miss Nash, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Onderdonk, the Misses Jessie H. and Lilian M. Williams, Mrs. Charles H. Wilmerding, and Mrs. John Russell Young and Master Gordon Young of Washington.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will return to Harbor View Saturday. They will be here several weeks, and then will go to New York for the remainder of the Winter.

It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen next Summer will occupy Rough Point, the estate owned by F. W. Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss have returned to New York.

Gov. Odell's Annual Reception.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The annual reception of Gov. and Mrs. Odell to the State officers, members of the Legislature, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and other public personages and their wives, was held this evening. The Governor's military staff was present. The reception was one of the largest ever held at the Executive Mansion. Mrs. Odell was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, wife of the Lieutenant Governor; Mrs. John O'Donough, wife of the Secretary of State; Mrs. John P. Jaeckel, wife of the State Treasurer; Mrs. Erastus C. Knight, wife of the State Controller; Mrs. John A. Davies, wife of the Attorney General; Mrs. Edward Bond, wife of the State Engineer and Surveyor, and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, wife of Major Gen. Roe.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Dixon—Williams.

The wedding of William H. Dixon, son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Dixon, and Miss Josephine T. Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Williams, was celebrated at noon yesterday in Grace Church by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of the church. The church itself is still gay with its Christmas greens, and had very little other decoration, save white flowers at the chancel. The bride, who is an unusually handsome girl, was given away by her father. She wore a gown of old point lace over white chiffon; the veil matched the gown, and was arranged in coronet effect, with a wreath of artificial orange blossoms; the gown, veil, and blossoms were worn by the bride's mother at her wedding. Her bouquet was made up of lilies of the valley and white orchids, with a full shower effect of narrow satin streamers. On the left of her corsage a large diamond star sparkled. The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Helen Taggert, Evelyn K. Parsons, Louisine Peters, all cousins of the bride, and Florence Vanderbilt Twombly, Marion Fish, and Anna Dodge, were in white satin, lace trimmed; the Directoire coats, with their long backs and short fronts, with boleros, were finished with large buttons in rhinestone and silver; their large round hats were of pale-blue velvet, with full ostrich plumes of the same shade curling across the front from one side, their bouquets were yellow roses tied with wide satin ribbons to match their hats.

Mr. Dixon's best man was his cousin, Woodward Babcock. The ushers were Richard T. Williams, Jr., brother of the bride; Samuel D. Babcock, Jr., cousin of the bridegroom; Francis K. Stevens, Frederic Kernochan, Searle Barclay, Jr., Maxwell Stevenson, H. H. Hollister, Jr., and Bradish Johnson, Jr. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 4 West Fifty-first Street. Mrs. Richard T. Williams, the bride's mother, was gowned in lavender satin brocade and wore a small lavender hat trimmed with plumes to match. Among the wedding guests were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Miss Webb, Mrs. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Peters, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brevoort, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., the Rev. W. G. Thayer, Mrs. Luther Kountze and Miss Kountze, Miss Helen Parsons, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss Alison Turnbull, the Misses de Goicouria, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Babcock, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Mrs. W. D. Sloane and Miss Sloane, Mrs. Hollister and Miss Hollister, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. Harriman, Miss Harriman, Mrs. Oothout, Mrs. Kinnicut, Miss Natalie Wells, Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Maxwell Stevenson, Mrs. J. L. Barclay. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon have gone South to spend their honeymoon.

Beatty—Burlingame.

Robert Chetwood Beatty, son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Beatty, and Miss Jean Burlingame, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Burlingame, were married in St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday at 4 P. M. by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren. The decorations of the church were greens, with touches of pink. The bride walked up the aisle on her father's arm, and was given away by him. Her gown of white satin was trimmed with old point lace, and her tulle veil was caught with a diamond ornament from which rose a diamond algrette, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids, who were the bride's sister, Miss Constance Burlingame, and Miss Charlotte Gannett of Cambridge, Mass., were in white crepe de chine, trimmed with rose-colored tulle, and their hats were of the rose color, trimmed with pink roses, and their bouquets were also of pink roses.

Mr. Beatty's best man was Frederic Anson Burlingame, a brother of the bride, and the ushers were W. Gedney Beatty, a brother of the bridegroom; Weston Yoles Gales, the bridegroom's cousin; Grosvenor T. Nicholas, Francis Minot Weld, Clarence Storm, and Edmund E. Robert. The bride's mother, Mrs. E. L. Burlingame, was gowned in pale gray cloth, with panne velvet trimmings, and her bonnet was of gray panne. A small reception for relatives and intimate friends was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 22 East Seventy-eighth Street, immediately after the wedding.

Jaffray—Hewitt.

The wedding of Edward Somerville Jaffray, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Jaffray of Irvington, and Miss Marie Ceballos Hewitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hewitt of Ardsley, was celebrated very quietly at 22 West Fortieth Street, the house Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt have leased for the Winter, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the Rev. Father Henry Van Rensselaer of St. Francis Xavier's. The bride's gown was white crepe de chine, covered with point lace, and her tulle veil was fastened to her coiffure by a spray of orchids and a diamond ornament. The maid of honor, Miss Juanita Hewitt, a sister of the bride, was gowned in white liberty silk, trimmed with chiffon and old yellow lace. Pink roses were scattered over the skirt, and her bouquet was composed of lilies of the valley and pink roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Mabel Jaffray, sister of the bridegroom, and the three sisters of the bride, the Misses Antoinette, Bessie, and Edith Hewitt, and their frocks were also of white liberty satin, but were trimmed with pink chiffon, and their bouquets were pink roses. Reginald Jaffray, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were John Jaffray, Hollis H. Hunnewell of Boston, William P. Burden, Jr., and Tracy Dows.

The parlors of the house were transformed into bowers of greens, with pink roses here and there, and there was an aisle effect in roses and greens from the back parlor, where the two were made one, to the alcove in the front parlor, which was filled with smilax and pink roses, where the bride and bridegroom received during the reception that followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Jaffray are to live at Ardsley, where Mr. Jaffray has had a cottage built.

Dubois—Gildemeester.

Miss Claire Marie Gildemeester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gildemeester of 2,370 Seventh Avenue, and Edmund John Dubois were married last evening in the Church of the Holy Name, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, by the Rev. H. J. Gordon, rector of St. Charles Borromeo, assisted by the Rev. James A. Galligan, pastor of the Church of the Holy Name. The bride wore white crepe de chine over white silk, trimmed with duchess lace. Mrs. A. G. Macandrew, who was matron of honor, wore pink silk trimmed with applique lace. The bridesmaids were Miss Amelia Suzarte, Miss Rita Dubois, Miss Lily Dubois, Miss Lily Peterson of Philadelphia, and Miss Claire Aimee Gottschalk. The best man was Leonce Dubois, and the ushere were M. J. Shaughnessy, P. J. Gildemeester, Jr., Victor G. Gildemeester, Sidney Dubois, Mr. Sinnet, and Frank Chickering Gildemeester.

Conover—Fritsch.

Miss Abigail Henriques Fritsch, daughter of Christian Fritsch, and Dr. John Hamilton Potter Conover were married yesterday in St. Matthew's Church.

Engeman—Duncan.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Frances Duncan of 300 Arch Street and John Thomas Engeman of Brooklyn took place this evening at 5 o'clock in St. Andrew's Church, the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, the rector, officiating. Miss Duncan was given away by her brother, William D. Duncan. She wore a traveling gown of blue broadcloth with a black hat trimmed with tulle and pink roses and a bouquet of white violets. Miss Elmyra Duncan, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Engeman left on a tour and will be at home at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, after March 15.

The bridegroom was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and is a member of the University Club.

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

Col. and Mrs. Lewis C. Hopkins Receive Their Friends in Brooklyn.

Col. and Mrs. Lewis C. Hopkins celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding last evening at the home of S. V. White, at 210 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. The Hopkins residence is at 80 Columbia Heights, but because of a recent death in the family, the wedding anniversary was celebrated at the home of Mr. White.

Col. Hopkins was born in Albion, N. Y., in 1828. He went West when a young man and for a number of years was a prominent dry goods merchant in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1862 he was made a member of the Governor's staff in Ohio, with the rank of Colonel. Coming to this city Col. Hopkins entered the life insurance business. Ten years ago he wrote five policies of $100,000 each for the Havemeyer family. Col. and Mrs. Hopkins have two sons, Franklin W. Hopkins and Allison Rutherford Hopkins, who are bankers and brokers in Manhattan.

"Romeo et Juliette" at the Opera.

Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" was brought forward once again at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. There was a large audience, one of the largest of the season. This has not always been the case at the performance of this work, but it is so when Mr. Jean de Reszke is the representative of the lover. Years ago there was no thought of comparing this opera with Gounod's acknowledged masterpiece. It was relegated to a secondary place, and it deserved it. But since the line of noted Juliets, which began with Mme. Patti, has been supplemented by a famous Romeo, the vogue of the opera has been very large. In 1889, Mme. Emma Eames created a sensation in Paris by her beauty and her voice in Juliet, but she was not favored with any great Romeos. It has been the fortune of Mr. de Reszke, however, to play the lover to many admirable Juliets. His association with Mme. Melba in this opera is regarded as a festal occasion in London, and Mr. Grau raises the prices. Here, however, great casts are the rule in this opera. It would be difficult to get a better one than that of last night. Mme. Melba was the Juliet, Miss Bridewell, Stephano; Mr. Jean de Reszke, Romeo; Mr. Edouard de Reszke, Frère Laurence, Mr. Plançon, Capulet; Mr. Bars, Tybalt, and Mr. Sizes, Mercutio. Improvement might be made on the last two, but hardly on the others, except in the case of Mme. Melba, who was again careless last night.

With this record, comment on last night's performance might easily end. The rest is only a statement of the mood or voice of such and such a singer. Mr. Jean de Reszke sang as he has been doing all this season, with abundant tone and with beautiful eloquence. He has made Romeo one of his unique interpretations, and as such it will linger to a ripe old age in the memory of operagoers now young. Mme. Melba's voice is so excellently suited to the youthfulness of Juliet that it is not difficult to forgive her deficiencies in acting. Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Plançon suit their parts perfectly, and Miss Bridewell is at her best as Stephano. The performance was generally smooth and effective, and Mr. Mancinelli conducted with skill.

H. O'Neill Goes Tarpon Fishing.

H. O'Neill, the dry goods merchant, and a party of friends have started for Fort Myers, Florida, on their annual tarpon fishing trip. They will be gone until April. Mr. O'Neill is an enthusiastic angler, and has made some famous tarpon catches. Although not generally known, Mr. O'Neill is the owner of the big Fort Myers Hotel.

John Delmar's Will Stands.

The will of John Delmar, who was for a number of years prominent in Democratic politics in Kings County, which his sisters sought to have declared invalid, has been sustained by a jury in the Supreme Court. The suit was brought against Mr. Delmar's widow. Justice Marean granted an extra allowance of $1,000 against the plaintiffs.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John de Peyster Douw.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 30.—John de Peyster Douw died here to-day, aged eighty-nine years. He was born in Albany, and, having inherited a competency, never engaged in any business. He was prominent in the militia during the civil war, and between 1835 and 1845 held the positions of Judge Advocate in the Third Brigade, Aide de Camp to the Major General of the Post Division, and Inspector of Cavalry, with the rank of Colonel.

As a boy, Mr. Douw served as one of the body guard to Gen. Lafayette on his last visit to this country. Lafayette was a warm friend of his father, and Mr. Douw had a cane given to him by Lafayette, with the latter's head embossed in silver on the top.

Mr. Douw married, in 1854, Miss Marianne Chandler Lanman, daughter of Charles J. Lanman, Mayor of Norwich, Conn. He leaves four children—Mrs. Morris P. Ferris, wife of the Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution; Mrs. Edward N. Townsend, Miss Helen L. Douw, and Charles G. Douw.

Mr. Douw was one of the two remaining original members of the Sons of the Revolution, the other being Gen. Francis E. Pinto.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Rahway's oldest active member of the Fire Department, died yesterday from consumption. Mr. Robinson was a member of Independence Truck Company No. 1, and served as Chief of the Rahway Fire Department in 1880. He leaves a wife and several children.

STEPHEN R. WILLIAMS, founder of the Brunswick Home, an institution for invalids, died at Amityville, L. I., yesterday of apoplexy, aged sixty-eight years. He incorporated an institution similar to the Brunswick Home at Westport, Conn. He was President of the Amityville Land Company and President of the Amityville Driving Park Association.

WILLIAM SENTER, President of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, died Tuesday of a complication of diseases, aged seventy years. Mr. Senter was one of the first to suggest the value of building a railroad through the cotton section of the South. He was President for many years of the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company, and at one time was a Director of the Iron Mountain Railroad.

J. EDGAR POWELSON of New Brunswick, N. J., and President of the Board of Trade of that city, died yesterday morning from cancer of the liver. He was fifty years of age. He leaves a wife and three children.

THOMAS MCGRATH, an ex-Assemblyman, and a well-known mason and contractor of Newark, died suddenly yesterday morning, aged seventy-one years. Death was due to acute bronchitis. He leaves a wife and five children.

Dr. THEODORE DE CLERMONT MILLER of 49 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street died on Monday morning from pneumonia. He was fifty-nine years old. He was born in Washington County, this State, and came to New York City in 1869. He was a graduate of Bellevue Hospital. In 1866 he married Mary J. Merriam, who survives him, with one son and two daughters. Dr. Miller at different times contributed a number of poems to the magazines. He was a Mason of high degree and a member of the Knights of Pythias. The funeral will take place to-day.

Dr. HOMER OCTAVIUS JEWETT, the oldest practicing physician in Cortland County, N. Y., and one of the best known men in that section of the State, died yesterday at his home in Cortland. He had been gradually breaking down for the past month, and pneumonia set in Tuesday. Dr. Jewett was born in Lebanon, N. Y., March 31, 1819. He lived in Cortland County since he was twelve years of age, with the exception of six years that he resided in Cayuga County, and practiced in Cortland since 1849. He was one of the founders of the New York State Medical Society, and a member of the National Medical Association and New York Medico-Legal Society.

HENRY C. DAVIS, a prominent business man, died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday, after an illness of a year's duration. He was sixty-two years old. Mr. Davis was a grandson of Lucretia Mott, the famous Abolitionist, and devoted considerable time and money to the improvement of the negro race. He was especially interested in the Tuskegee Institute, to which he made large contributions. He was born in Philadelphia, and when thirty-five years old went abroad. He res

WHITNEY BUYS HAMBURG

Millionaire Turfman Paid $60,000 for Famous Race Horse.

J. B. HAGGIN HIS OPPONENT

A Crowd of 7,000 People in Attendance at Marcus Daly Estate Sale in Madison Square Garden.

With two Commissioners bidding for him, William C. Whitney, millionaire turfman, kept his only competitor for the ownership of the famous race horse and young stallion, Hamburg, between two fires, and by sharp bidding secured the horse for the remarkable price of $60,000, to the discomfiture of his opponent, the millionaire breeder of California and Kentucky, J. B. Haggin. Fully 7,000 persons crowded into Madison Square Garden to witness the sale, which was the dispersal of the late Marcus Daly's celebrated nursery of thoroughbred horses, the Bitter Root Stud, Hamilton, Mon., and the most important offering of race horses that has taken place in the United States in the past ten years. The Fasig-Tipton Company, in charge of the sale, anticipated a great crowd and made preparations for it, but there was none too much room at that. It was almost impossible to move about anywhere near the ring, which was placed back near the Madison Avenue end of the Garden, while the seats from the boxes to the gallery just under the roof were filled. The attendance was the most singular that has ever attended a horse sale in New York, and would have done credit to the horse show on a fashionable night. Aside from the men in evening clothes and the handsomely dressed women, there were present a full representation of the turf of both East and West, from rich owners and breeders of race horses to tattered stable hands and the loudly dressed touts of African origin, who deserted Sixth Avenue for the night to see again the most noted horse of his time, the wonderful Hamburg.

The offering of the celebrated Hamburg, winner of sixteen races and $64,521 in his two years on the turf, and the best in blood performance and appearance of three great winning families, opened the sale, and the presence of the crowd was a tribute to Hamburg alone. All interest centred in him, and turfmen on all sides predicted that he would bring a great price, his value naturally being enhanced by the deaths of Hanover, his sire, and of Domino, the best representative of his dam's family.

The crowd was not disappointed, for Hamburg brought a sensational price, and in addition provoked a contest of dollars between the two richest men interested in racing. That Mr. Whitney meant to buy Hamburg a few people knew, for he declared his intention a few days ago while on a visit to the horse at Morris Park, when he said that before a week passed Hamburg would be his property. Mr. Whitney did not bid in person, but had J. E. Madden, on one side of the ring and J. W. Rogers, his trainer, on the other. It is probable that Mr. Haggin, whose bids always separated the Whitney bids, thought he had two opponents, but whatever he thought he quit the contest after going to $58,000, and Hamburg was knocked down to Madden for Mr. Whitney. The great horse looked in splendid condition, except for two rather puffed hind ankles, or a slight cut on the left of these, said to have been caused by an accident while on the cars.

CHEERS FOR THE STALLION.

The sale did not begin until 8:30 o'clock, the great salesroom then being crowded, but the spectators packing closer together as the new-comers bustled in at the report which ran through the building that the famous Hamburg was about to be led into the ring. The shuffling of many feet, as the attendance increased, partly drowned the voice of Auctioneer William Easton as he made his speech, introducing the sale. Some among the crowd began to cheer as Hamburg, led by a groom from the Bitter Root Stud, entered the sawdust arena, while the auctioneer meaded for quiet, fearing that the horse might become excited and unmanageable. Hamburg was as composed as if he were in his own paddock in his far-away former home, unheeding the buzz of voices about him, and walking quietly behind his attendant, as he kept circling about the limited ring space.

The horse, star of the sale, had hardly entered when Jere Dunn, sitting beside John E. Madden, former owner of Hamburg, rose and shouted a starting bid of $40,000. Madden immediately confirming the offer as coming from him. The auctioneer, calling for a bid of $50,000, then for $55,000, dwelt on the first offer for several minutes, then accepted an advance to $41,000 made by Mathew Dwyer, the Western race starter, who bid for J. B. Haggin. The advances then came in quick order, the price being jumped to $45,000 by J. W. Rogers, trainer for W. C. Whitney, who bid in Mr. Whitney's interest, the next bid being $46,000 from Haggin; $47,000 by Rogers for Whitney; $48,000 by Haggin; $50,000 by Rogers; then a jump to $56,000 by Haggin, $57,000 by Madden after the auctioneer refused to accept a $100 advance; $58,000 by Haggin, and finally $60,000, the successful bid, by Madden, Haggin refusing to go further, in spite of the efforts of the auctioneer to induce him to go on. Mr. Madden promptly announced that he had been bidding and had bought Hamburg for Mr. Whitney. The foreign breeders, whose agents it was said had come to New York to bid on Hamburg, were never heard from, though two English and one French breeder were represented by agents who bought other horses. Later, it was said that the first bid exceeded the prices the French breeder had one of the Englishmen had set as a limit, and that the other Englishman never had a chance, as the commission he had authorized was passed in the first few bids.

The crowd began to thin out after the sale of Hamburg, but about 5,000 people remained to see the others of the stallions pass under the hammer, Bathampton of these bringing the price next highest, $8,000, J. B. Haggin securing him, while G. E. Smith bought Isidor for $6,000, and M. Murphy, owner of Raffaello and other horses, got the celebrated horse Tammany, best three-year-old of his time, for $4,000. The brood mares sold later included some with foals dropped since they arrived in New York from Montana, these not being shown in the ring. Mr. Haggin was the largest buyer of these. H. Eugene Leigh and Eugene Fischof bought mares, as agents for breeders in England and France. The best of the mares and those that brought the best prices were nearly all in foal to Hamburg.

Catesby Woodford, G. H. Whitney, Clifton Shropshire, C. F. McMeekin, H. P. Headley, Kinzea Stone, J. A. Forsythe, Col. Milton Young, W. P. Norton, Leslie Coombs, S. C. Lyne, H. S. Berry, J. B. Ewing, E. J. Clay, R. A. Graddy, C. D. Wilson, Joseph Hawkins, W. Hukill, and Willis Field were the best known of the Kentucky contingent in attendance. Others present, who are well known in turf affairs all over the United States, were J. B. Haggin, owner of Rancho del Paso, Cal., and the Elmendorf Stud of Kentucky; John Mackey and C. J. Enright, managers, respectively, of the two Haggin establishments; John Hyland, trainer for August Belmont; J. W. Rogers, trainer for William C. Whitney; William A. Hendrie of Hamilton, Ontario; Dr. Andrew Smith of Toronto, John E. Madden, trainer, developer, and former owner of Hamburg; Charles Reed of Fairview Stud, Tennessee; James Galway, owner of the Preakness Stud; Capt. S. S. Brown, owner of the great Troubadour; B. F. Clark, of the Goughacre Stable; Matthew Allen, the trainer; John Daly of Gideon & Daly, breeders and owners; David T. Pulsifer, owner of Tenny; Peter Wimmer, trainer of Kinley Mack and other famous horses; Patrick Dunne, Matthew Eyrnes, former trainer for J. B. Haggin and Marcus Daly; Col. Thomas P. Dehlree, W. J. Arkell, W. M. Rogers, William C. Whitney, Hardy B. Dunham, L. O. Appleby, Matthew Dwyer, J. M. McCormick, Thomas Gorman, Charles Oxx, Abraham Dahlman, J. H. Lewis, Jere Dunn, M. Murphy, David McCann, E. C. Cowdin, W. F. Presgrave, W. P. Smith, C. F. Hill, Clarence Mackey, J. E. Widener, W. P. Smith, Frank McCabe, Frank Taylor, William Lakeland, P. J. Dwyer, J. W. Rogers, W. Cheppu, Charles J. Kelly, Michael Clancy, W. O. Parmer of Nashville, Sydney Paget of England, H. Eugene Leigh, F. R. Hitchcock, Frank Gardner, H. K. Knapp, and R. W. Walden. The details of the sale, the pedigrees of the horses, and the prices paid for them are as follows:

STALLIONS.

Hamburg, 6 years old, br. h., by Hanover-Lady Reel, by Falsecraft; bought by John E. Madden for William C. Whitney of New York.....$60,000

Inverness, 13 years, ch. h., by Cymbal-Belle of Scotland, by Blair Athol; John E. Madden of Lexington, Ky.....100

Tammany, 12 years, ch. h., by Iroquois-Tallahoma, by Great Tom; M. Murphy of Pittsburg.....4,000

Bathampton, 10 years, b. h., by Hampton-The Sat, by Hermit; J. B. Haggin.....8,000

Ogden, 7 years, br. h., by Inllvartin-Oriole, by Bend Or; William Lakeland, New York.....4,200

Isidor, 7 years, ch. h., by Amphion-Isis, by Bend Or; G. E. Smith, New York.....6,000

The Pepper, 12 years, br. h., by Billet-Vega, by War Dance; S. C. Tyne, Brannon, Ky.....2,000

BROOD MARES.

Angelure, 4 years, bay m., by St. Angelo-Fatineuse, by Dutch Skater; Lord Clonmel, England.....$150

Annat Lyle, 8 years, b. m., by Barcaldine-Little Lady II., by Peter; John Boden, New York.....800

Acetiasm, 11 years, br. m., by Hermit-Perdition, by Controversy; Eugene Fischof of France.....850

Ash Leaf, 5 years, ch. m., by Tammany-Ayrshire Rose, by Ayrshire; Wilson Thomas.....350

Ave Murie, 8 years, ch. m., by Salvator-Aurelia, by Algerine; J. B. Haggin.....1,000

Ayrshire Rose, 9 years, ch. m., by Ayrshire-Rose of Lancaster, by Doncaster; Eugene Fischof.....3,800

Balance II., 11 years, ch. m., by Stratford-Equipoise, by Enquirer; Wilson Thomas.....350

Beaucatcher, 10 years, ch. m., by Eothen-Auricoma, by King Ernest; Harry Balcom.....200

Beauty, 13 years, ch. m., by St. Blaise-Bella, by Fiddlesticks; J. B. Haggin.....300

Belinda, 14 years, b. m., by Kingfisher-Bellona, by The Ill-Used; J. Boden.....800

Belle of Butte, 11 years, b. m., by Sir Modred-La Favorita, by Glenelg; Wilson Thomas.....850

Benefactress, 9 years, b. or br. m., by Bendigo-Flora, by Buccaneer; G. W. Cook, Morrisburg, Canada.....525

Berridale, 7 years, b. m., by Donovan-Caithness, by Bend Or; J. B. Haggin.....4,000

Bettie Blaise, 11 years, blk. m., by St. Blaise-Bettie M., (Carrie D.,) by Saunterer; M. Murphy.....2,900

Black Cap, 6 years, b. m., by Royal Hampton-Oriole, by Bend Or; Eugene Fischof..1,500

Boise, 7 years, b. m., by Hampton-Buttermere, by Doncaster; J. B. Haggin.....4,000

British Blue Blood, 11 years, blk. m., by Bendigo-Pleasaunce, by Cremorne, with filly foal by The Pepper; John E. Madden, Kentucky.....1,050

Butterfly, 5 years, ch. m., by Kyrle Daly-Mariposa, by Monarchist; A. McDowell..150

Buttermere, 17 years, b. m., by Doncaster-Thorwater, by Thormanby; J. B. Haggin.2,100

Caledonia, 11 years, br. m., by Burgomaster-Fandango, by Wild Oats; H. Eugene Leigh, England.....550

Candor II., 9 years, br. m., by Darebin-Miss Clay, by Hindoo; J. B. Haggin.....650

Cherry Wild, 3 years, b. m., by Eon-Cerise, by Moccasin; Edward Kelly.....600

Cassepia, 7 years, ch. m., by Friar's Balsam-Starlight, by Iroquois; J. B. Haggin.....1,100

Castalia, 18 years, ch. m., by Mortemer-Castagnette, by Marsyas; William C. Whitney.....2,600

Close the Door, 14 years, b. m., by Wisdom-Draughty, by Exminster; V. D. Spellman, Parkersburg, W. Va.....200

Cochernony, 7 years, ch. m., by Friar's Balsam-Irony, by Rosebery; J. B. Haggin.....6,500

Coalesce, 10 years, b. m., by Timothy-Black Diamond, by Sterling; M. Murphy.....2,200

Contradiction, 4 years, b. m., by Sterling-Caussitry, by The Miner; Wilson Thomas.2,100

Crisis, 8 years, b. m., by Fernadez-Isis, by Bend Or; J. B. Haggin.....2,200

Crisis II., 10 years, b. m., by Springfield-Christine, by Highborn; J. B. Haggin.....300

Dartaway, 11 years, b. m., by Galopin-Dart, by Thunderbolt; J. B. Haggin..4,600

Dartle, 5 years, b. m., by Kendal-Dartaway, by Galopin; J. B. Haggin.....2,100

Desayuno, 7 years, b. or br. m., by Kendal-Snack, by Kisber; C. B. Reed.....1,600

Drusilla, 11 years, b. m., by Hampton-Belle Agnes, by Macaroni; J. B. Haggin.3,100

Ella Gregg, 9 years, gr. m., by Salvator-Lizzie Lucas, by Australian; H. H. Knapp, Oneck Stable.....1,500

Erin go Bragh, 14 years, ch. m., by Barcaldine-Farewell, by Doncaster; B. D. Spillman.....300

Fleur d'Or, 14 years, b. m., by Rayon d'Or-Blandona, by Longfellow; J. E. Madden.....1,000

Frantic, 5 years, ch. m., by Hindoo-Francesco, by Leamington; Matthew Byrnes..500

Garteriess, 4 years, b. m., by Golden Garter-Explosion, by Hampton Court; J. B. Haggin.....2,100

Goutte d'Or, 5 years, b. m., by Ormelus-Patroness, by Felligrino; J. E. Madden..4,500

Greenwich, 11 years, b. m., by Himyar-Linda Green, by Australian; J. E. Madden.....1,000

Gualala, 5 years, ch. m., by Gold Finch-Kiss-Me-Quick, by King Ernest; J. B. Haggin.....550

Gwendolyn, 10 years, b. m., by St. Simon-Red Spinner, by Rosecrucian; John Boden4,000

Hathar, 4 years, ch. m., by Himyar-Puffer, by King Ban; John E. Madden.....200

Heart of Midlothian, 4 years, ch. m., by Midlothian-Mabel, by King Ban; J. B. Haggin.....2,000

Total for fifty-two head.....$158,400

Average.....$3,038.07 30-52

The sale will be continued to-day, beginning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the remainder of the brood mares will be offered, the sale of the two and three year olds in training to follow immediately. The sales company expects to get through with the consignment by to-night.

pany expects to get through with the consignment by to-night.

Aqueduct's Spring Stakes.

The Queens County Jockey Club has announced a list of eight stakes for the Spring meeting at the Aqueduct track, all to close on Monday, Feb. 18. The chief fixture opened is a renewal of the Carter Handicap, about seven furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward, with $1,200 added, the weights to be announced on March 14. The other stakes are the Flushing Handicap and Rockaway Stakes for three-year-olds and upward; the Arverne, seven furlongs, for three-year-olds, and the Canarsie, Rose, and Ozone, four and a half furlongs each, and Woodhaven, five furlongs, for two-year-olds.

Race Track Results.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 30.—For his ride on Don Clarencio in the steeplechase to-day Jockey Pines was ruled off the turf. There was a bad mix-up in the fifth race and Eous and Command fell. Tully, who rode the former, was taken to the hospital, where he is now unconscious, suffering from concussion of the brain. The physicians think he may recover. Isen was the only winning favorite. The Premier Stake was the feature of the card. Haydon was the strong favorite, but never a contender. Clark took no chances on the Morris filly, The Hoyden, who was second choice, and won by two lengths. Weather cloudy; track fast. Summaries: Three-quarters of a mile—Clalee, 97, (Cochran,) 1; Sir Christopher, 111, 2; Laureta, 109, 3. Time—1:14½. Mile and seventy yards—John Bull, 93, (Slack,) 1; Bequeath, 103, 2; Belle Simpson, 100, 3. Time—1:47⅘. Steeplechase handicap, short course—Isen, 158, (Finnegan,) 1; Harve R., 135, 2; Don Clarencio, 144, 3. Time—3:46. The Premier Stakes, three furlongs—The Hoyden, 110, (Slack,) 1; Elsie L., 110, 2; Lena A., 112, 3. Time—0:36. Seven furlongs—Gen. Magruder, 105, (McGinn,) 1; Waterhouse, 105, 2; Frank McConnell, 105, 3. Time—1:28½. Seven furlongs—Red Pirate, 103, (Miles,) 1; Juniatta, 100, 2; Dousterswivel, 103, 3. Time—1:28½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Seven furlongs—Gold Or, 112, (Jenkins,) 1; Gonfalon, 112, 2; Prejudice, 107, 3. Time—1:28. Mile and an eighth—Tuthill, 104, (Henry,) 1; Owensboro, 104, 2; Edgardo, 107, 3. Time—1:53. Maiden steeplechase, two miles—Lothian, 141, (Sutherland,) 1; Texarkana, 149, 2; Auriferra, 146, 3. Time—4:02. Washington Park Handicap, mile—Telamon, 110, (Henry,) 1; Edna Brown, 98, 2; Arregor, 102, 3. Time—1:41¼. Six furlongs—Moonlight, 107, (Henry,) 1; Homage, 107, 2; Courtier, 109, 3. Time—1:14½. Mile—Rollick, 99, (Buchanan,) 1; Nellie Forest, 97, 2; Brownie Anderson, 112, 3. Time—1:41¼.

SARANAC LAKE ICE CARNIVAL.

Hockey Match and Skating Races Furnish Good Sport.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The hockey match here to-day between Huntington and Valleyfield, two Canadian teams, was intensely exciting, resulting in a score of 8 to 2 in favor of Huntington. Both teams played strong games. In the last half, Gurham, right wing of Valleyfield, fell and was carried off the ice. The teams lined up as follows:

Huntington—L. MacNaughton, goal; A. Boyd, point; W. Marshall, coverpoint; J. Marshall, W. Phillip, J. Moir, K. Daigleish, forwards.

Valleyfield—Robinson, goal; J. McMeekin, point; Thompson, coverpoint; McCallum, Gurham, D. McMeekin, W. Percival, forwards. Hunter of Huntington was the umpire; Dugette of Saranac Lake the referee.

In the junior skating race there were eight entries, of whom four were outclassed and forced to drop out. Conrad finished first, Ayres second, Finnegan third, Lasby fourth. In the three-mile race also there were eight entries, half of whom dropped out before the second mile was finished. Mullin won, Slater second, Baker third. Nilsson finished the afternoon programme with a brilliant exhibition of acrobatic skating.

At 8 o'clock there was a grand fancy dress carnival at the rink, witnessed by 3,000 persons. Some of the people in costume and the characters they represented were: J. T. Trowbridge of New York and B. A. Fincke of Chicago led the grand march as soldiers of fortune, Miss Huggins of New York and Huntington Wickham of New York as Japanese lady and gentleman, A. D. Moir of New York as Henry V., Mr. Maurice of Montreal as a German, Mrs. Charles Havens of Providence as Maude Muller; Mrs. Carl Gordon of New York as Pocahontas, Miss Wemple of New York as Red Riding Hood, A. P. Watson of New York as a Crusader. Three hundred and fifty persons from New York, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Montreal, Ottawa, and Quebec were in costume.

High Bred Live Stock Arrives Here.

The White Star steamship Tauric, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, brought forty-one highly bred dogs from various English kennels. They were consigned to the Swiss Mountain Kennels, at Germantown, Penn. Some of the dogs, it was said, would be exhibited at the coming Dog Show in Madison Square Garden.

The Atlantic transport steamer Mesaba, which also arrived yesterday, brought thirty-five finely bred French horses, consigned to various dealers in this city and Chicago.

COLLECTION OF TROPHIES.

Many N. Y. Y. C. Prizes on Exhibition in the Club's New Home.

A remarkable collection of yachting cups and trophies, such as probably was never before gotten together, is now on exhibition at the new clubhouse of the New York Yacht Club, in West Forty-fourth Street.

The cups, 192 in number, are displayed upon five tables in the large model room, and though not a complete collection, furnish a remarkable demonstration of the prize-winning abilities of the club fleet, and in their varied design an instructive exposition of progress in the art of the silversmith. The entire collection is valued at $150,000 to $200,000, and is insured for $100,000 while in the clubhouse.

High upon a pedestal upon the huge centre table is the famous America's Cup, won by the celebrated yacht of that name at Cowes on Aug. 22, 1851. Although surrounded by some seventy of the other principal prizes of the club, it bears comparison with any of them in both design and execution, and is, of course, the centre of interest from its sentimental associations.

Next in point of interest is the magnificent cup, standing twenty-seven inches high, which the club on Tuesday evening presented to former Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan in recognition of his many services to the organization.

Upon the same table is the oldest prize known to the club, a silver cup won by the yacht Cygnet on July 17, 1845. It has a single handle in the shape of an anchor and a hinged top, surmounted by a swan.

The gold Astor cup for schooners, won in 1890 by the Corona, and said to be the most valuable trophy in the collection, occupies a prominent place on this table, together with the other Astor cup. All the Goelet cups for both sloops and schooners presented annually by the late Ogden Goelet, with but four exceptions; the Bennett cups, the Brenton's Reef cup, which was taken to England by the Genesta and brought back by the Navahoe; the Commodore's cups, and a number of trophies won by the Vigilant in British waters in 1894. Among these are the Prince of Wales cup of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and two cups, identical in design, representing the prize of £100 won by the Vigilant at the regatta of the Royal Cork Yacht Club on July 24 of that year. Other notable prizes on this table are the cup for cutters given by Commodore Morgan in 1887 and won by the Bedouin, the Commodore's cup for schooners won by the Colonia in 1897, and the schooner cup won by the Amorita in that same year.

The place of honor on the next table is occupied by the Lipton Cup, presented last Summer by Sir Thomas Lipton, and surrounding it are over sixty other trophies, including a handsome silver bowl on a tray, given as the Goelet prize for schooners in 1897, a silver cigar box given by G. L. Watson, the noted English designer, to the Mudhook Yacht Club, and won by Howard Gould's Niagara on July 2, 1896; the Astor Cup of 1897, won by Colonia from Defender, the semi-centennial trophy won by Wasp in 1894, and a number of minor prizes.

Two other tables are occupied by the prizes offered and won on the squadron cruise of the club last Summer, fifty-three in all, and the two prizes recently presented by the navy members of the club. These are two cups of classical design and severely plain except for an inscription on the side and the figure of a sailor on the top. The inscription upon the cup for schooners reads: "The United States Navy to the schooners of the New York Yacht Club, Jan. 1, 1901." The inscription upon the cup for sloops is identical except for the substitution of the word "sloops" for "schooners."

Receptions will be held by the club this afternoon and to-morrow afternoon, at which ladies will be admitted to view the clubhouse and trophies.

THE CHALLENGER'S FRAMEWORK.

Indications Point to Departure from Conventional Yacht Designing.

GLASGOW, Jan. 30.—In the framework of the America's Cup challenger already set up are, The Associated Press learns, indications of some striking departures from conventional yacht designing. The most noticeable of these is that the bulk of the yacht is thrown extraordinarily far forward. The timbers at present in position suggest the framework of the old bluff-bowed type of yacht more than the modern racing yacht. This appearance will be modified when the frames to carry forward the overhangs are in position. But is is certain the greatest beam will be far forward of the mast.

Every precaution is still taken to prevent information about the cup challenger getting abroad.

Yacht Madeleine in Fruit Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 30.—The old yacht Madeline, defender of America's Cup in two international contests, has just gone on the ways at Tampa for extensive repairs, and in another month she will be regularly engaged in the fruit trade between Honduras and Florida ports. It was in 1876 that the British challenger Countess of Dufferin first met the Madeline and returned defeated at the hands of the American defender.

The Madeline has had a remarkable career since that time, but for the first time since she was the most famous and popular racing vessel in the world repairs are being made.

The Madeline arrived at Tampa Thursday, Capt. Lord, the owner, in command, with a cargo of cocoanuts from Honduras. After her repairs, which will include new decks and cabin and new canvas, she will make a regular schedule between Honduras and Port Tampa.

Shaping the Defender's Metal.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 30.—All of the pieces of metal going into the construction of the Belmont cup defender are being smoothed up with unusual care, for the purpose of not only producing a boat that will show the finest workmanship, but also with the view of eliminating every atom of dead weight above the water line.

The timbering out work is being carried on with dispatch in the south shed. Floor plates and keel fastenings are being finished with a speed that keeps pace with the framing.

Yachtsmen Sail for Europe.

Among those who sailed on the White Star liner Oceanic for Liverpool yesterday were Harry Payne Whitney and Ashton Lemoine of the New York Yacht Club. It was said that they would while abroad look over and possibly purchase several English yachts for members of the New York Yacht Club. Mr. Lemoine was seen in regard to this, and while refusing to discuss the rumor, admitted that the party would look at some yachts while abroad. They would also take occasion to pay their respects to Sir Thomas Lipton, he added, while in London.

Yale to Play Harvard Hockey.

Yale and Harvard will be the guests of the St. Nicholas Skating Club on club night, Monday, Feb. 11. The two university teams will play a game of hockey in the St. Nicholas Rink that evening, to which the St. Nicholas Club will issue invitations to the members of the Yale and Harvard Clubs and to their friends. Admission will be by invitation only. A crowd of 2,500 supporters of the Blue and the Crimson are expected at the rink to witness the game, which is the chief intercollegiate hockey contest of the year.

For Target Championship.

Fred Gilbert, the crack trap shot of Spirit Lake, Ia., has announced his intention of taking part in the target championship events of the National Sportsmen's Association in connection with the coming Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden. With three such phenomenal shots as Gilbert, "Jack" Fanning, and Rolla Heikes engaged in these contests, visitors to the Show will have an opportunity of witnessing an exhibition of target smashing that will doubtless prove little short of wonderful to many.

Harvard Teams Play Hockey.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 30.—The Harvard hockey team played a very exciting game against the Law School team this afternoon, the game finally ending in a tie, each side scoring 6 goals. The Harvard defense was very poor, and must be developed before the Yale game. The Inter-Class Hockey Society games began today. The juniors beat the seniors.

SEASON'S FIRST SLEIGHING

Trotters and Pacers Race for the Bottles of Wine.

ROAD HOUSES ENVIED GOALS

Seventh Avenue Crowded With Cutters Trim and Cumbersome During Yesterday Afternoon and Evening.

For the first time this year the merry jingle of sleigh bells was heard in the Park, and in Seventh Avenue yesterday. At 8 o'clock last night the going was excellent in Seventh Avenue, the runners of the cutters slipping free without cutting through to the macadam. Many well-known road drivers took advantage of the condition of the road, and braved the storm for the sake of enjoying the sport.

As soon as the snow began to fall yesterday morning the cutters that had been relegated to the lofts of various stables were brought out and cleaned up ready for use, and as soon as the ground was covered with "the beautiful" there was the usual scamper for the bottles of wine offered at the various road houses for the first sleigh to arrive. One of the rules regarding the winning of the prize bottle is that there must be sleighing the following day. This rule prevented Miss Ethel Youman from claiming the bottle at "The Club" at the head of the Speedway last November. She was the first to arrive, but the sleighing, what there was of it, only lasted a couple of hours. There is little doubt, however, but that Miss Youman will be able to claim the coveted bottle this time, as she arrived at "The Club" before 1 o'clock yesterday and filed her claim.

John J. Quinn, who has carried off the bottle at McGowan's Pass Tavern for years, followed out his usual custom yesterday, and has first claim upon the liquid. At 11:30 he hooked up his bay gelding Wildwood to a cutter and started down Seventh Avenue at a furious gait. It was pretty hard going, however, and the sparks flew from the runners as they struck the stones. He made the trip, however, in record time, just ten minutes having elapsed from the time he left the stable until he pulled up in front of the tavern and was greeted by Gabe Case.

There was quite a contest for the bottle at the Clairmont, in Riverside Park. W. Irving, a well-known Harlem horseman, left Quinn's stable with Victor, (2:18,) shortly before 3 o'clock. On the road he heard that W. C. Reeber and James S. Burdette had started out with the crack pacer Wandering Willie in quest of the Clairmont bottle. Mr. Irving reached the park, but saw no tracks in the snow and gave Victor a slack rein. Suddenly he heard a jingle of bells behind him, and turning about, saw Reeber coming up the road as fast as he could. A cut of the whip started Victor off and a pretty race followed to the Clairmont, but Victor won easily, and Mr. Irving was out of his cutter and at the door ready to greet Mr. Reeber when the latter pulled up. The latter, however, had his revenge, as Victor was beaten by Wandering Willie in a hot brush on the way home. Burdette declared that the trip from the Clairmont to the stable was made in 3:18, and that Wandering Willie was too fast and too fond of dodging moving trolley cars, butcher carts, and other obstructions to suit him.

CURLING IN THE SNOW.

St. Andrew's Beats Van Cortlandt in a Closely-Fought Match.

Twenty-four curlers, representing the St. Andrew's and Van Cortlandt Curling Clubs, braved the rigors of Winter and the snow yesterday in order to play their annual club competition on Van Cortlandt Lake. The brooms have never been so busy this season in a curling match as was the case yesterday, for it required continued sweeping to keep a clear surface of ice on which to slide the stones back and forth within their proper limits.

Each club had three rinks on a side, and the game was one of the most closely contested that these rivals have played in years. St. Andrew's won the match by the narrow limit of 3 points, the score being 32 to 29. The third rink proved the salvation of the victors, while it was the Waterloo of the defeated side. Van Cortlandt's first two rinks piled up the big score of 25 to 16, and with this excellent lead of 9 it seemed impossible to lose.

A. Pratt, one of the crack skips of the local curling world, was skip for the Van Cortlandt's third rink, but his hand had either lost its cunning or the difficulty of playing an accurate game in a whirling snowstorm was too much for him, as he failed to show his customary form, and his team was almost swamped by 16 points to 4. Robert Boyd skipped the opposing rink, and he played a fast game from the start.

The star of victory, therefore, rested upon the St. Andrew's contingent. The defeat was the first encountered this season by the Van Cortlandts, for the latter have just won both the Mitchell and Gordon championship medals.

The players and scores were:

ST. ANDREW'S.		VAN CORTLANDT.	
Rink No. 1.		Rink No. 1.	
Frank MacNee.		E. Hogg.	
John Remle.		W. J. Hogg.	
J. McMillan.		P. F. Gilmartin.	
F. F. Smith, skip.	8	Isaiah Frazier, skip.	13
Rink No. 2.		Rink No. 2.	
T. Wigley.		W. T. Wright.	
James F. Conley.		J. Peppon.	
Frank Dykes.		James Frazier.	
Andrew Gillies, skip.	8	W. J. Fraser, skip.	12
Rink No. 3.		Rink No. 3.	
J. Russell.		E. Fleischman.	
James Kelloch.		J. M. Johnson.	
J. Leslie.		S. Ogden.	
R. Boyd, skip.	16	A. Pratt, skip.	4
Total.	32	Total.	29

With suitable weather, the first competition for the Morosini Medal will be played on Saturday.

A Golf Record for Women.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 30.—Miss Downey of the Apawamis Golf Club made a woman's golf record here to-day by going around in 93. This is the best done by women players on the new course so far, but may be lowered before the season closes. Her card was:

Out .....5 5 6 5 4 5 5 4 6—46
In .....6 5 6 4 5 5 6 6 4—47—93

Her partner was George R. Read of the same club.

Clayton Dixon of the Huntington Valley Club, Philadelphia, arrived last night for the tournament commencing to-morrow, and will remain all the season. H. M. Forest of the Philadelphia Country Club has also come since the last event, and will enter for the President's Cup. There is considerable playing on the links every day, and the golf house is being taxed for room. There is some talk of enlarging it especially for locker room. The professional Robert Stronner is expected to-night to act as A. H. Fenn's assistant.

Champion Clay Bird Handicap.

The Inter-State Association announced yesterday that the second greatest event of the trap shooters' year—the Grand American Handicap at clay birds—will be decided this season at the Inter-State Park grounds, Queens, L. I., from July 23 to 26.

Elmer E. Shaner of Pittsburg was again selected as manager, and he announces the following programme of competitions:

The Grand American Handicap at inanimate targets, 100 blue rocks per man, handicap rises from 14 to 25 yards, thrown at unknown angles, high guns to win. The winner will be presented with a trophy valued at $1,000, in addition to first money. Entrance fee, $10.

Special features will also be the Consolation Handicap, open to all at 100 targets per man. High guns will have one yard added to their handicap.

Baseball Complications Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Some of the baseball people are disturbed by the threat of the National League players to join the American League. It is said that this will split the National League and greatly complicate matters. President Hart of the Chicago Club, however, says:

"Those resolutions of the American League are idle. They agree not to farm, trade, or sell players, &c., without the consent of the players. Why, where would they farm them? The American League has ignored the National agreement, and therefore the players in it may go wheresoever they choose without the formality of farming. The American League is in a class by itself.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Mutual Life Insurance Company Team Carries Off Honors in Life Insurance League Series.

Seven games instead of the usual six were rolled in the Life Insurance Bowling League tournament on Ehler's Alleys last night, the odd one being a postponed match between the Metropolitan and Mutual teams. The Mutual Life team No. 2 won three games and lost one, the Mutual Benefit and Prudential fives each won two games and lost one, and the Metropolitan team lost four games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Cadiz, 172; Reeves, 155; Haskell, 148; Jacobus, 178; Thomson, 160. Total, 813.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Cluff, 134; Van Riper, 136; Rand, 185; Whitney, 149; Kammerer, 127. Total, 731.

SECOND GAME.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Cluff, 111; Van Riper, 148; Rand, 142; Whitney, 125; Kammerer, 152. Total, 688.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, Team No. 2—Whitney, 136; West, 159; Doyle, 133; Moran, 159; Geiser, 127. Total, 714.

THIRD GAME.—Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Cadiz, 200; Reeves, 163; Haskell, 143; Jacobus, 150; Thomson, 136. Total, 801.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, Team No. 2—Whitney, 149; West, 157; Doyle, 188; Moran, 163; Geiser, 158. Total, 815.

FOURTH GAME.—Prudential Life Insurance Company—Pierson, 143; Austin, 163; Greene, 168; Schiff, 181; Olozaga, 186. Total, 841.

Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 2—Whitney, 139; West, 135; Doyle, 155; Seymour, 145; Geiser, 140. Total, 714.

FIFTH GAME.—Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—Cadiz, 145; Reeves, 160; Haskell, 176; Jacobus, 145; Thomson, 150. Total, 776.

Prudential Life Insurance Company—Pierson, 172; Austin, 125; Greene, 141; Schiff, 159; Olozaga, 151. Total, 748.

SIXTH GAME.—Prudential Life Insurance Company—Pierson, 197; Austin, 113; Greene, 180; Schiff, 154; Olozaga, 141. Total, 785.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Cluff, 151; Van Riper, 115; Rand, 114; Whitney, 105; Kammerer, 137. Total, 640.

SEVENTH GAME.—Mutual Life Insurance Company Team No. 2—Whitney, 173; West, 162; Doyle, 182; Seymour, 138; Geiser, 182. Total, 787.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Cluff, 155; Van Riper, 141; Rand, 141; Whitney, 143; Kammerer, 141. Total, 720.

The Manning, Maxwell, and Moore bowlers defeated the Calhoun, Robbins & Co., and the Niles Tool Works teams in the Commercial Bowling League tournament on the Monarch Palace alleys last night, and the Calhoun, Robbins & Co. five beat the Niles Tool Works team. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Manning, Maxwell & Moore—Cramer, 155; Morrisey, 194; Whitney, 165; Hutchinson, 160; Blue, 141. Total, 821.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Walter, 127; Rappleyea, 152; Solker, 131; Dewes, 157; Cantrell, 170. Total, 737.

SECOND GAME.—Niles Tool Works—Rudyard, 118; Tuohy, 131; Morgan, 116; Joseph Tuohy, 132; Brown, 103. Total, 620.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Walter, 156; Rappleyea, 103; Solker, 160; Dewes, 112; Cantrell, 175. Total, 706.

THIRD GAME.—Niles Tool Works—Rudyard, 150; Tuohy, 118; Morgan, 115; Joseph Tuohy, 113; Brown, 106. Total, 602.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore—Cramer, 152; Morrisey, 175; Whitney, 149; Hutchison, 157; Blue, 172. Total, 805.

The Prosperity, Imperial, and Fidelia teams tied in the Carruthers National tournament on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night, each winning one game and losing one. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Prosperity Bowling Club—Haller, 209; Hueter, 174; Sohl, 186; Albert, 168; Wolf, 145. Total, 872.

Imperial Bowling Club—Thyne, 157; Miller, 137; Meyer, 220; Davis, 163; Cordes, 189. Total, 866.

SECOND GAME—Imperial Bowling Club—Thyne, 190; Miller, 164; Meyer, 204; Davis, 192; Cordes, 159. Total, 909.

Fidelia Bowling Club—Timm, 183; Koster, 180; Rothermel, 180; Foege, 146; Amann, 129. Total, 818.

THIRD GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Timm, 201; Koster, 174; Rothermel, 181; Foege, 171; Amann, 169. Total, 896.

Prosperity Bowling Club—

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—ELLEN BLACKBURNE, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. FURBER, and Emma E. Furber, his wife; Anthelo J. Furber; Amelia F. Dykman, if living, and if she be dead, John Doe and Richard Roe, and all other persons having or claiming to have as legatees, legal representatives, executors, administrators, or assigns of Amelia F. Dykman, or otherwise, any interest in a certain mortgage made to Amelia F. Dykman by Charles W. Furber and Emma A. Furber, dated September 9th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,692 of Mortgages, Page 14, said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, and the said John Doe and Richard Roe and all other persons having any interest in said mortgage being unknown to this plaintiff; George W. Proctor Knott; Eleanor Knott; New York Telephone Company; Robert B. Nooney, Commissioner of Jurors in the City of New York; Patrick Curry; the Sunlight Oil and Gasoline Company; Laura Landgraff, executrix of the last will and testament of Henry A. Landgraff, deceased, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated December 17th, 1900.

JOHN J. BRADY, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Amelia F. Dykman, if living, and if she be dead, John Doe and Richard Roe, and all other persons having or claiming to have as legatees, legal representatives, executors, administrators, or assigns of Amelia F. Dykman, or otherwise, any interest in a certain mortgage made to Amelia F. Dykman by Charles W. Furber and Emma A. Furber, dated September 9th, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,692 of Mortgages, Page 14, said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, and the said John Doe and Richard Roe and all other persons having any interest in said mortgage being unknown to this plaintiff: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, dated the 24th day of December, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1900.

JOHN J. BRADY, Attorney for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d27-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RICHARD H. DEEVES, Adolph G. F. Hasslacher, Louis F. Hasslacher, Otto T. Hasslacher, and Emma Jackson, plaintiffs, against CHARLES A. RAE and Amanda Rae, his wife; Barbara Rae Simpson, Thomas Rae, Mary E. Rae, George Watson, husband of Margaret Watson, deceased; Edward Watson, James Watson, Mary Watson, Gertrude Watson, Francis Watson, and Margaret Rae Watson, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 26, 1900. DAVID THORNTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Thomas Rae, Barbara Rae Simpson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. DAVID THORNTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

d27-1aw6wTh

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—JEANNETTE W. RYER, plaintiff, against CHARLES A. RAE and Amanda Rae, his wife; Barbara Rae Simpson, Thomas Rae, Mary E. Rae, George Watson, husband of Margaret Watson, deceased; Edward Watson, James Watson, Mary Watson, Gertrude Watson, Francis Watson, and Margaret Rae Watson, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 22d, 1900.

GEORGE WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 54 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

To Thomas Rae, Barbara Rae Simpson, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of December, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. GEORGE WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 54 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

d27-1aw6wTh

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SARAH J. FOSTER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sarah J. Foster, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated January 30th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATH'L A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy, New York, January 30th, 1901.

NO. 2,927.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—IGNAZIO SINATRO, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ignazio Sinatro, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 28th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 20th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 30, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS TENENBAUM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Tenenbaum of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1901, the said Louis Tenenbaum was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, No. 27 William St., Room 1,413, in the City and County of New York, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 30, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

HAVEMEYER, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. HAVEMEYER, late of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, South America, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of June next.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1900. WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, Executor. HENRY H. WHITMAN, Attorney for Executor, 41 Wall Street, New York City.

PEARSE, AUGUSTUS F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY L. PEARSE, Martha W. Hedden, Augustus F. Pearse, Laura Hollenbeck, Edwin A. Hollenbeck, Martha Wilkinson, George A. Pearse, Ann Lucretia Burt, Laura Augusta Smith, Charles F. Hedden, George A. Hedden, William H. Hedden, Edward Hedden, Florence Laughlin, Nelson Stuart Smith, Anna Cole Smith, Laura M. Gorman, Carrie V. Rooney, George A. Pearse, Junior, Frederick W. Pearse, Edward H. Pearse, and Pauline Pearse, and to all persons interested in the estate of AUGUSTUS F. PEARSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, 1901, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles B. Pearse and Edward Tillou as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JURDON B. BUCK, Attorney for Executors, No. 35 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

COLLINS, WILLIAM.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COLLINS, deceased, late of the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Rollins & Rollins, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of January, 1901. MARY P. COLLINS, WILLIAM P. COLLINS, FREDERICK P. COLLINS, executors. ROLLINS & ROLLINS, attorneys for executors, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GIBIER, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL GIBIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of J. J. Karbry O'Kennedy, their attorney, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated September 5th, 1900. EMIL A. NERESHEIMER, CHRISTINE DE R. COEURET, Executors. J. J. KARBRY O'KENNEDY, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

s6-1aw6mTh.

HOFF, IGNATZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IGNATZ HOFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 42 West 61st Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1901.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1900.

ANDREW WEIS, LAWRENCE SCHLOSSER, Executors.

JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Executors, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d13-1aw6mTh

HODGINS, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HODGINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bilger & Nixon, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of March, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of August, 1900. DANIEL DONOVAN, Executor. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City, (Borough of Manhattan.)

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORE E. HEIDESFELD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 3,333 Prospect Avenue, Bronx Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August, 1901, next.

MINNIE B. HEIDESFELD, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Executor.

Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1901.

ja31-1aw6mTh

MAIN, MARIE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE A. MAIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, at No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1901. THOMAS F. MAIN, WILLIAM C. ALLEN, Executors. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau St., New York.

ÜBELHÖR, JOHANN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Übelhor, Sophie Hasselbacher, Elisabeth Übelhor, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of Johann Übelhor, otherwise called Johann Uebelhoer, John Übelhor, and John Uebelhor, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles Übelhor, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said JOHANN ÜBELHÖR, otherwise called Johann Uebelhoer, John Übelhor, and John Uebelhor, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ja10-1aw6wTh&f21

Legal Notices.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, ROCKLAND COUNTY.—EMMA V. STORMS, plaintiff, against EVERINA MORRIS, Grinnde V. Close and husband, William L. Voorhis and wife, Benjamin F. Voorhis and wife, Augustus M. Voorhis and wife, Mary Adelaide Voorhis, and others, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above action, by an order of this court, made herein on the 19th day of December, 1900, hereby require each and every person not a party to this action, who at the date of the said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before the undersigned on or before the 10th day of March, 1901, at his office in the village of Nyack, in said County of Rockland, to prove their said liens and the true amount due or to become due by reason thereof.

The premises are fully described in the complaint, duly filed, and are briefly described as follows:

Parcel I. Situate in the Village of Nyack, New York, and known as Voorhis Block, bounded north by New Street, west by Broadway, south by Main Street, and east by land of D. Turnau and others.

Parcel II. Situate in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., and known as Voorhis Point. Bounded north by land of George H. Nichols, east by Hudson River, south by land of Jackson, Cook, Burr, and others, and west by Piermont Avenue. Together with land lying under water in front thereof.

Parcel III. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Piermont Avenue, north by land of De Witt and Van Buren, west by Broadway, and south by land of Wilcox and Hardy.

Parcel IV. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Piermont Avenue, south by land of Everina Morris, west by Pirnie and Fraser, and north by Voorhis Avenue.

Parcel V. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Railroad Avenue, west by land of the Nyack and Northern Railroad, north by Lot No. 2, and south by Lot No. 5, on map of property of De Pew and Voorhis.

Parcel VI. Lying in the Village of Nyack, N. Y., bounded west by Highland Avenue, north by land of Emma V. Storms and land late of Hoadra, east by land of De Pew, and south by De Pew Avenue.

Parcel VII. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Hillside Avenue, south by land of Elizabeth A. Pye, west by land of S. R. Bradley, and north by land late of David Perry.

Parcel VIII. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded north by Division Avenue, east by Lot 33, south by Lots 27 and 28, and west by Lot 31, on map of land of De Pew and Voorhis.

Parcel IX. Lying in the Village of Nyack, N. Y., bounded north by land of Elizabeth J. Matthews, east by land of Nyack Rowing Association and Hudson River, south by land of W. W. Crosby, and west by land of Della Van Houten and others and Spear Street. Together with the land lying under water in front of said premises.

Parcel X. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Railroad Avenue, west by land of Nyack and Northern Railroad Company, north by Lot No. 9, and south by Lot No. 12, on map of land of De Pew and Voorhis.

Parcel XI. Lying on South Mountain, being a small tract of land adjoining land formerly of William J. Ambler, John Smith, and others.

Parcel XII. Being all that certain warehouse and two lots of ground situate on the westerly side of Mercer Street, in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, now known and designated as Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer Street, being 50 feet wide in front and rear and 100 feet deep.

Parcel XIII. Lying in the Village of South Nyack, N. Y., bounded east by Piermont Avenue, north by land of Emma V. Storms, east by Hudson River, and south by land late of Abner Woodruff. Together with the land lying under water in front thereof.

Parcel XIV. Lying in the Village of Nyack, N. Y., bounded west by Highland Avenue, north by land of Lavina Wyman, east by land late of Edward D. Hesura, and south by land of Emma V. Storms.

Dated January 29, 1901.

IRVING HOPPER, Referee.

Arthur S. Tompkins, Tompkins and McFarlane, Charles E. Miller, Hays, Greenbaum and Hershfield, William H. Sanniister, Jr., Frank Comesky, and George A. Wyre, respectively, attorneys for some of the defendants.

Andrew X. Fallon, guardian ad litem.

ja31-1aw7t7th

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT TOWER & WALLACE, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part II., thereof to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, and County of New York, on the 11th day of March, 1901, at 10:30 in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to ASHLEY P. TOWER, a corporation.

TOWER & WALLACE, by Ashley P. Tower, President.

Dated New York, January 22, 1901.

Referees' Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of F. BIANCHI & COMPANY, assigned by Charles Beers, as sole surviving partner, to Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settement of the account of said Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, as such assignee, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New York [L. S.] to be affixed.

Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, this 30th day of January, 1901.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for said Assignee, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rice, Sons & Co., a copartnership composed of Henrietta Rice, Isaac Rice, Henry Rice, and Samuel Lowenstein, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said Rice, Sons & Co., for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, No. 802 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 20th day of April, 1901.

Dated New York, January 30th, 1901.

HERMANN CANTOR, Assignee.

BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys for Assignee, 802 Broadway, N. Y. City (Manhattan).

NOTICE TO PRESENT CLAIMS.—IN PURSUance of an order made by the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1901, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against HERMAN ENGELMANN and RUDOLF VOIGT, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, under the name of Engelmann & Voigt, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Joseph B. Solomon, the duly appointed assignee of the said Engelmann & Voigt, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of business, 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; on or before the 15th day of April, 1901.

JOSEPH B. SOLOMON, Assignee.

ROBERT A. AMMON, Attorney for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja31-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER, MADE BY Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1901, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ELIZABETH MOORS, lately doing business in the City and County of New York under the name of "Moors Company," that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Anthony Moors, the duly appointed assignee of said Elizabeth Moors, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place for transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, his attorneys, No. 29 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 31st day of March, 1901.

Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1901.

ANTHONY MOORS, Assignee.

RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Assignee, 27-29 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja24-1aw6wTh

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Majestic Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Crosby Manufacturing Company.

Dated New York, N. Y., January 30th, 1901.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM KNIGHT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. DONNELLY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Twenty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue, through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the middle line of the block; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-second Street fifty feet to the westerly side of the Ninth Avenue; and thence southerly along the same ninety-eight feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being now known as Numbers 401, 403, and 405 West 22d Street.

The said premises are subject to party wall agreements recorded in Liber 691 of Conveyances, Page 347, and Liber 1,439 of Conveyances, Page 385; and to covenants against nuisances and as to building expressed in deeds recorded in Liber 633, Page 591, and Liber 639, Page 107, and Liber 897, Pages 30 and 33.

Subject also to all existing tenancies in said premises.

Dated New York, November 27, 1900.

OTTO HORWITZ, Referee.

FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street numbers are 401, 403, and 405 West 22d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan.

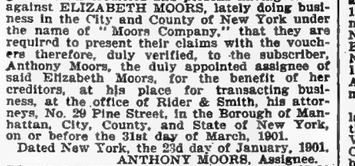

22d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $78,010 43-100, with interest thereon from the 13th day of November, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $544 35-100, with interest thereon from November 20, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $6,765.28 and interest.

Dated New York, 27th day of November, 1900.

OTTO HORWITZ, Referee.

j31-2aw3wTh&M&f21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.—THE NEW YORK AND SUBURBAN CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, plaintiff, against JAMES J. PERKINS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece, parcel, or tract of land, together with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at William's Bridge, in the City of New York, (Bronx Borough,) being known and designated as a part of the Lot Number 43, (Forty-three,) as the same is laid down on a certain map entitled "Map of Briggs Estate, situate at William's Bridge, in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by Kirby & Carpenter, civil engineers," dated Mount Vernon, October 10, 1888, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westch[illegible] White Plains, New York, October 28, 18[illegible] premises hereby conveyed are bounded [illegible]scribed as follows: Beg[illegible] point on the northerly side of Bri[illegible] distant four hundred and fifty feet [illegible]om the northeasterly corner of Brigg[illegible]e and Fourth Street, running thence northerly, at right angles to Briggs Avenue, two hundred and eleven feet five inches, more or less; thence westerly, parallel, or nearly so, to Briggs Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, again at right angles to Briggs Avenue, two hundred and eleven feet, more or less, to the northerly side of Briggs Avenue, and thence easterly, along said northerly side of Briggs Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point and place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

ROBT. H. BERGMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 871 Brook Avenue, Bronx Borough, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

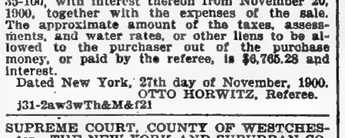

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,266.71, with interest thereon from the 12th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $236.16, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $71.53 and interest.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

HARRY V. MORGAN, Referee.

ja28-2aw3wM&Th&f19

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—ALMIRA J. BROWN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM DUSENBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the sixteenth day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street distant two hundred and ninety-three feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street with the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street fifty-seven feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street fifty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the defendants, William Dusenbury and George W. Dusenbury, by Timothy Donovan and wife by deed of conveyance, bearing date the first day of May, 1900, and recorded the same day in New York County Register's office.

Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 533 and 535 West 24th Street:

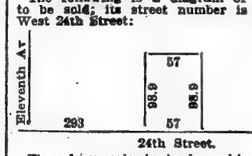

The above sale is to be subject to a first mortgage for $14,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 5% per annum from May 1, 1900.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,106.25 and interest from January 16, 1901, together with costs amounting to $112.80 and interest from January 16, 1901, and allowance of $77.65.

Over and above the said first mortgage and interest, the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $333.44, besides interest.

Dated New York, January 17th, 1901.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

ja24-2aw8wTh&M&f14.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WESTchester.—MARIA HAFNER, Plaintiff, against NELLIE RICE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, formerly in the Village of South Mount Vernon, Westchester County, State of New York, known as plot number three hundred and seventy-four (374) and the westerly half of plot number three hundred and thirty-eight (338) on a certain map entitled "Map of the Village of Wakefield," in the Towns of East and West Chester, and Westchester County, New York, made by Henry B. Miller, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated May, 1854, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, at White Plains, said land being more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixteenth Avenue, distant one hundred and five (105) feet, more or less, easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixteenth Avenue with the easterly side of Fourth Street, running thence southerly parallel with Fourth Street one hundred and fourteen (114) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Sixteenth (16) Avenue, one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fourth Street, one hundred and fourteen (114) feet to the southerly side of Sixteenth Avenue; and thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixteenth Avenue, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

HARRY V. MORGAN, Referee.

ROBT. H. BERGMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 871 Brook Avenue, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

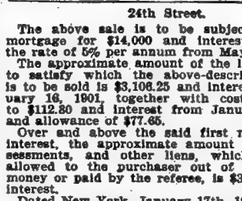

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,640.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of January, 1901, together with cost and allowance amounting to $229.28, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $71.63 and interest.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1901.

HARRY V. MORGAN, Referee.

ja28-2aw3wM&Th&f19

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN A. BROWN, Jr., Plaintiff, against MAY LENOX MOTT et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of January, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and known as Number 13 West 64th Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West 64th Street, distant two hundred feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Central Park West, formerly known as Eighth Avenue, and West 64th Street, and from that point running northwardly, parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southwardly, again parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of West 64th Street, and thence eastwardly along West 64th Street, twenty-five feet to the point the place of beginning. The easterly and westerly walls of such building being party walls. The said premises being located in Block 1,117, Section No. 4, on the Land Map of the City of New York, together with the appurtenances.

Dated New York, Jan. 24th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 36 Wall St., New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being No. 18 West 64th Street:

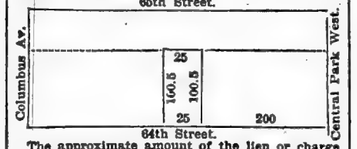

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $29,108.34, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $344.90, with interest from January 10, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,449.02 and interest.

Dated New York, Jan. 24th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

ja28-2aw3wM&Th&f18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above ent

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,000,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin.
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BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
22 W. 33d St., op. Waldorf 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
467 B'way, 31lk Ex. Bldg 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
97 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

WARDWELL & ADAMS,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
16 BEAVER STREET.
Telephone 3134 3135 Broad.
Stocks, Bonds, & Investments

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
A commission house working in the interest of clients, executing all orders upon the exchange and giving names of brokers with whom transaction is made in every instance. We issue upon request a book describing accurately the above markets and influences governing them. Also monthly fluctuation sheets and market reports.
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Execute Commission Orders.
PURCHASE OR SALE
STOCKS. BONDS. WHEAT. COTTON.
MARKET LETTER & POCKET INVESTMENT GUIDE FREE UPON APPLICATION.

FINANCIAL.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial to be had in New York County.—JAMES L. DAWES and Louis Strasburger, on behalf of holders of certificates of interest in securities of The Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railway Company, plaintiffs, against GEORGE R. SHELDON, Frederic P. Olcott, and Frederick W. Whitridge, as Trustees for the reorganization of The Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railway Company, and The Central Trust Company of New York and unknown parties, John Doe and Richard Roe, loaners of money to the Reorganization Committee of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railway Company, defendants. Supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants, unknown parties, John Doe and Richard Roe, loaners of money to the Reorganization Committee of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railway Company:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 22, 1901.

ANDERSON PRICE,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, office address, No. 80 Broadway, New York City.

To unknown parties, John Doe and Richard Roe, loaners of money to the Reorganization Committee of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railway Company, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 22, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ANDERSON PRICE,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 80 Broadway, New York City.
j24-law6wThAmh7

AN ASSURED 7% INVESTMENT
Prompt Payment Semi-Annual Dividends Beginning July 1st, 1901, Definitely Provided for Out of Established Earnings.
Cumulative Preferred Stock at par, and with it full paid and non-assessable common stock, part of same consideration in a company connected in its operations with one of the greatest railway systems in the country.
Through this connection will come immediate increase in holdings that will yield sufficient additional income to assure liberal dividends on the common stock.
For full particulars address
AMERICAN FINANCE AND TRUST CO.,
Park Row Building. - - New York City.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,245,894.13.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President. Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Treasurer. Trust Officer.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $5,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President. Thomas F. Ryan, V.-Pres.
James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P. H. M. Francis, Sec.
W. Redmond Cross, Treas. H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

VIRGINIA DEFERRED CERTIFICATES. — A pamphlet explaining the situation and showing how holders may effect settlement. Address J. M. MASON, Charlestown, West Virginia.

FINANCIAL.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds
DUE 1989.
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.

Complete returns for the **SIX MONTHS** ending December 31st, 1900 (being the first half of its current fiscal year), show that the railway on which the above issue is an **ABSOLUTE FIRST LIEN OF ONLY $16,500 PER MILE** has earned for the period mentioned considerably more than **DOUBLE** the interest called for by these Bonds for the **ENTIRE YEAR.**

The indications are that in the present year this railway will earn, in addition to the fixed charges called for by this issue, and taxes, the full interest on **$9,000,000 SECOND MTGE. INCOME BONDS,**
THE FULL DIVIDEND ON **$20,000,000 5% PREFERRED STOCK,**
BESIDES A SUBSTANTIAL DIVIDEND ON **$16,500,000 COMMON STOCK.**

For this reason, as well as on account of its long life and low price, we consider this bond the cheapest high-grade railway investment now in the market.

We are at all times prepared to deal in these bonds close to the prevailing market price, which at present is about

97 and Accrued Interest.

Albert Loeb & Co.,
42 NEW STREET.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,500,000
Pays Interest on Check Accounts and Time Deposits.
Acts in all Trust Capacities for Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICERS.
GEORGE W. YOUNG ..... President
LUTHER KOUNTZE ..... Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON ..... 2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL ..... 3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS ..... Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT ..... Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD ..... Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER ..... Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS .. Man'g For'n Dep't

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,

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Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
C. C. Cuyler,	Theodore Morford,
Charles D. Dickey,	Robert Olyphant,
William P. Dixon,	Charles M. Pratt,
Robert A. Granniss,	James Timpson,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Eben B. Thomas,
Charles R. Henderson,	George W. Young.

TO THE HOLDERS OF First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Refunding Gold Bonds of 1948 OF
The Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R.R.Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company has exercised the option reserved to it in its First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Refunding Gold Bonds secured by its First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Refunding Gold Bond Mortgage, dated October 1, A. D. 1898, to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, and Joseph D. Oliver, Trustees, to redeem said bonds and each of them at any time, at its option, by paying to the Trust Company, Trustee in said Mortgage, or to the lawful holders of said bonds, par and ten per centum premium thereon and accrued interest, and that it intends to redeem all of said bonds then outstanding, **on the First (1st) day of February, A. D. 1901**, by paying therefor on said date to the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, or to the lawful holders thereof, at the office of the said Trust Company, Number 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, par and ten per centum premium thereon and accrued interest.

Thereupon, under the provisions of said mortgage and the bonds secured thereby, **INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON AND SAID BONDS WILL BE FULLY PAID.**

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company,
By T. P. SHONTS, President.
R. P. AHRENS, Secretary.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
PREFERRED STOCK.
23 WALL STREET,
January 11th, 1901.

Holders of Northern Pacific Preferred Stock TRUST CERTIFICATES are urged to present the same for exchange for stock before **FEBRUARY 15TH, 1901,** after which date all Preferred Stock Trust Certificates that have not been exchanged will have to be presented for stamping before the dividend payable March 5th can be paid.

To facilitate this exchange we rescind our notice limiting the number of schedules to be received to 100 per diem for the Preferred Stock.

J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
Fiscal Agents.

NEW LOAN
City of New York 3%
TAX EXEMPT. REGISTERED BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Maturing Nov. 1, 1950, Nov. 1, 1941, and Nov. 1, 1920.
FOR SALE BY
E. D. SHEPARD & CO.
Bankers,
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone 918—Cortlandt.

To the Stockholders OF THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
PROXIES.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of this company, we solicit the co-operation and support of all stockholders who desire the election of an efficient Board of Directors at the next annual meeting to be held on the 19th day of February, 1901. We are prepared to receive proxies entitling us to vote stock at said meeting.

Blank forms of proxies can be obtained at our office.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 Wall St., New York.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6TH, 1901,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW R'WAY CO.
41,900 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. pref'd.
26,100 shs. The Cincinnati Northern R. C. Co. common.
1,500 shs. Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. common.
15,000 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co.
$300,000 Jackson & Cincinnati Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., March, 1896, Coups. on.
$1,500,000 Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bonds.

BOSTON UNITED GAS BONDS.
FIRST SERIES.

Notice is hereby given that $80,000 is now on deposit with The Mercantile Company to meet the requirements of the Sinking Fund for the year 1900 provided for in the Trust Agreement of January 1st, 1889, and that sealed proposals for the sale of Trust certificates (Boston United Gas Bonds) will be received at the office of the Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on or before 1st day of March, 1901, noon, at a price not exceeding 5% premium and accrued interest.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
Dated Jany. 15th, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

RETSOF MINING SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
80 Broadway, New York, January 31, 1901.

To General Mortgage Bondholders,
and to Stockholders of the
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company:

The Southern Railway Company makes the following offers to exchange its securities for General Mortgage Bonds and for Stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, which, on or before the first day of March, 1901, shall be deposited either with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London:

(1) In exchange for General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company (without the March, 1901, coupon, but with all subsequent coupons attached) so deposited in transferable form, (in case not less than a majority thereof shall be so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, will issue its own Collateral Trust Gold Bonds for the same amount, principal and interest, payable on the same dates, and secured by a pledge of all said General Mortgage Bonds acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company; and, to the extent that moneys in the Sinking Fund securing the present Mobile and Ohio debentures shall be available for such redemption, such new bonds shall be redeemable by lot upon any interest day at 105 and accrued interest. The Trustee for the new bonds shall be invested, so far as practicable, with suitable powers for the termination and extinction of all Sinking Funds.

The Collateral Trust Indenture securing the new bonds shall in all particulars be satisfactory to the counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and the total issue of bonds thereunder shall not at any time exceed the total principal sum of the said General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then pledged thereunder.

In case a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds shall not have been so deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all bonds so deposited may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor upon surrender thereof without expense.

For shares of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company deposited in transferable form, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, (in case not less than a majority of said General Mortgage Bonds also shall have been so deposited,) the Southern Railway Company, on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1901, receiving same, will make provision for the issue of corresponding Stock Trust Certificates satisfactory in form to the Counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, entitling the holder to receive in perpetuity, in gold coin of the United States, in semi-annual installments, a sum equal to dividends upon the deposited stock, from April 1, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, excepting that such payment for the first year shall be at the rate of two per cent. per annum, and for the second year shall be at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

The total issue of such Stock Trust Certificates shall not at any time exceed the aggregate sum of the par value of all of the shares of the present authorized issue of the capital stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company then acquired or owned by the Southern Railway Company.

In case a majority of the said General Mortgage Bonds first above mentioned shall not have been deposited, as first above provided, on or before the first day of March, 1901, all deposited stock may be returned to the holders of the receipts therefor, upon surrender thereof, without expense.

The entire transaction will be subject to the approval of the counsel of both companies as to legalities.

By order of the Board of Directors,

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By SAMUEL SPENCER,
President.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company, on the 30th day of January, 1901, at 2 P. M., the foregoing proposition was presented, and the Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proposition presented by the Southern Railway Company is, in the judgment of this Board, one which is to the interest of the holders of the stock and securities of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to accept, and the Board recommends its acceptance accordingly.

(A true copy.)
JAMES H. FAY,
[L. S.] Secretary of the Meeting.

Respectively representing interests in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and in the Southern Railway Company, we concur in recommending the exchange of the securities above proposed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
A. ISELIN & CO.,
F. W. WHITRIDGE.

23 Wall Street, New York,
January 31, 1901.

Referring to the above, we will, up to and including March 1, 1901, receive deposits of the General Mortgage Bonds and of stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, (the deposit of a considerable amount thereof having already been assured,) and will issue therefor our receipts.

Upon completion of the conditions above specified we will, upon receipt thereof by us from the Southern Railway Company, make delivery of the Collateral Trust Bonds and of the Stock Trust Certificates as above proposed upon surrender of our receipts.

In due course application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of the new bonds and of the new Stock Trust Certificates.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

4% Interest p. a.
PAYABLE IN
GOLD
FREE FROM TAXES.
IN
Government or City Bonds
OF GERMANY.
All kinds of Foreign Securities bought and sold.
Zimmermann & Forshay,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
9 AND 11 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

$165,000
Southwestern Coal and Improvement Co.
1ST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.
Date of Issue July 1st, 1889. Due July 1st, 1928.
Coupons payable Jan. 1st and July 1st.
Unconditional guarantee of Principal, Interest, and Sinking Fund
BY THE
Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'way Co.
is indorsed on each Bond.
Price 102½ and interest, netting 5⅞%.
FOR SALE BY
B. L. SMYTH & CO.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

WE BUY AND SELL
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson 1st 4s.
Consolidated Traction N. J. 5s.
Consolidated Traction N. J. Stock.
FEARON & CO.,
BANKERS,
511 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid Feb. 5, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on December 24, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend, and for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of stock for voting trust certificates, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 24, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 10, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 12, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Dec. 24, 1900.

On Feb. 5, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

The Voting Trustees having dissolved the Voting Trust, to take effect January 2d, 1901, the transfer books of the Voting Trustees will not be reopened.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

OFFICE OF
THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 SOUTH STREET,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars Per Share on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1901. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., January 25th, 1901, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 2d, 1901. T. K. STUART, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St., and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 9, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of One-half Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1901. The transfer books will be closed Monday, January 14th, and reopened on Saturday, February 2nd.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
Treasurer's Office, Chicago, January 29th, 1901.

The coupons for interest due February 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four per cent. 40-Year Gold Bonds of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company will be paid in Chicago at the office of the Company, 1001 Royal Insurance Building, and in New York at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., on and after that date.

GEORGE HIGGINSON, Jr., Treasurer.

Ninety-second Semi-annual Cash Dividend.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. in cash, payable March 1st, 1901, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business February 1st, 1901.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from February 1st until February 23d, 1901.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 16, 1901.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, Jan. 26th, 1901.

A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after February 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31st, 1901.

GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Central Fireworks Company,
Office of the Treasurer.

Preferred Stock dividend No. 6.
Common Stock dividend No. 2.

The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Common Stock have been declared, both payable February 9th to stockholders of record February 2d, 1901. Transfer Books will be closed February 1st and re-opened February 11th, 1901. Checks will be mailed.

GEO. T. EGBERT, Treasurer.

The Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company,

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared on the common stock of the Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company, payable February 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1901.

W. E. FINDLEY, Secretary.
THOMAS & POST, Transfer Agents,
71 Broadway, New York.

New York, January 22, 1901.

A dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and One (1) Per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the OMAHA WATER COMPANY, will be paid by the undersigned on February 11, 1901, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock, of record on the books of the undersigned February 1, 1901.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Agent.

THE WILLIAMSPORT GAS COMPANY.
Interest on First Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons on above bonds, due February 1st, 1901, will be payable on and after that date at the office of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, Philadelphia, or at the office of the fiscal agents of the Company, Messrs. Wilson & Stephens, No. 41 Wall Street, New York.

THOMAS W. STEPHENS, Treasurer.

Pere Marquette Railroad Co.

A dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from the net earnings of the year ending December 31, 1900, will be paid February 11, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business February 2, 1901.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed February 3 to February 11, 1901, both dates inclusive.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

United Breweries Company of Chicago.

Coupons due February 1st, 1901, upon the First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the United Breweries Company will be paid by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York, or by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY,
By ISIDOR BAUMGARTL, President.

Brooklyn Ferry Company of New York,
New York, Jan. 19th, 1901.

The coupons of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February 1st, 1901, will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., corner of Wall and Broad Streets, New York. J. J. O'DONOHUE, JR., President.

Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due February 1st, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of Henry Marquand & Co., 160 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.
135 Broadway, New York.

Coupons due February 1st, 1901, of the KANSAS CITY & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

The German-American Bank.
New York, Jan. 18, 1901.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 1. The transfer books will be closed from January 25 to February 2.

J. F. FREDERICKS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Dividends.

189th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 28, 1901.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of **FIVE PER CENT.** out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 11th, to Stockholders of record on February 1st, 1901.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 11th.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.
135 Broadway, New York.

Coupons due February 1st, 1901, of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

Meetings and Elections.

New York, January 12th, 1901.
Election Notice.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.

A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1901.
Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1901, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.

A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Flake Brothers Refining Company will be held at the office, 59 Water Street, New York, on TUESDAY, February 5, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing trustees to serve for the ensuing year and transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. FIELD, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1901.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE CENTRAL STAMPING COMPANY will be held at No. 25 Cliff Street, New York City, WEDNESDAY, February 13, 1901, at eleven o'clock A. M.

L. E. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 1901, 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed Feb. 2d to Feb. 13th.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute at 19 West 44th St., Thursday, February 7th, 1901, at 8 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

By order of Executors.

$6,000 City of New York 3 per cent. consolidated gold stock, (Police Department bonds,) due Nov. 1, 1925. Interest May and November. Accrued interest from Nov. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser.

6 shares Second National Bank of Hoboken, N. J., $100 each, 167.

102 shares United Shoe Machinery Company, common, $25 each, $31.50 per share.

102 shares United Shoe Machinery Company preferred, $25 each, $23.25 per share.

By order of Trustee.

$1,000 West Shore Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bond, due 2361, coupons January and July, 114.

$1,000 St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1919, coupons April and October, 131.

$3,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1912, coupons March and September, 138¼.

$1,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company (Madison extension) first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due 1911, coupons April and October, 132⅝.

$1,000 Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company second mortgage (now first) 7 per cent. bond, due 1907, coupons May and November, 122.

$1,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company second mortgage (now first) 6 per cent. bond, due 1909, coupons April and October, 118⅞.

$100 United States 3 per cent. bond, due 1918, coupons February, May, August, and November, 110¾.

For account of whom it may concern.

17 shares Germania Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 289½.

10 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 265½.

20 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with tickets,) $50 each, 107½.

10 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 539½.

50 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 380.

19 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, $100 each, 289¾.

25 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 233¼.

33 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 231.

$1,500 Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1940, coupons May and November, 65.

5 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 250.

25 shares Second Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 122½.

20 shares Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 141.

19 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 231½.

$5,000 Ohio Mining and Manufacturing Company 5 per cent. income mortgage bonds, 8.

10 shares Mount Morris Bank, $100 each, 192.

5 shares Morton Trust Company, $100 each, 635½.

100 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 235½.

10 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 533.

50 shares Shelter Island Heights Association, (hypothecated,) 60.

15 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, 95½.

10 shares Kings County Bank of Brooklyn, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 110.

10 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 250.

20 shares Union Trust Company, $100 each, 1411.

2 shares Chemical National Bank, $100 each, 4000¾.

500 shares Murphy Safety Third Rail Electric Company, preferred, (hypothecated:) $2,500 Murphy Safety Third Rail Electric Company certificates of indebtedness, with interest from Jan. 1, 1901, at 6 per cent., (hypothecated,) $550 lot.

25 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 106.

50 shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each, 224¼.

300 shares American Beet Sugar Company common, 19⅛.

8 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 232.

10 shares Gauley Association preferred, $1,000 each; 100 shares Gauley Association common, $100 each, $8,150.

25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 210¼.

1 share Bowling Green Trust Company, $100, 184½.

10 shares Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, $100 each, 115.

10 shares Bowery Bank, $100 each, 305.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details of a [illegible] declared by the Pere Marquette Railroad Company will be found in another column.

Coupons on certain [illegible] of the following companies are to be paid on and after Feb. 1: The Williamsport Gas Company, Brooklyn Ferry Company of New York, Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Company, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

Southern Bell Telephone Company.

At a meeting of Directors of the Southern Bell Telephon and Telegraph Company, held here yesterday, W. T. Gentry of Atlanta, Ga., was appointed General Manager of that company, with headquarters at Atlanta. Mr. Gentry succeeds Charles H. Wilson, who resigns to accept the position of General Superintendent of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, with headquarters at New York.

People's Co-operative Ice Company.

Subscriptions are being received by the New York Security and Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, for the $300,000 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the People's Co-operative Ice Company, a foe of the Ice Trust. The company, whose President is Charles J. Ferrin, Jr., is in active operation and the amount derived from this sale of stock is to be devoted to enlarging its source of supplies and additional equipment.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks erratic.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 30	1,057,423
To date this year	29,152,478
Corresponding date last year	9,863,460

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 30	$3,961,000
To date this year	$88,872,050
Corresponding date last year	$47,782,600

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½ @2 per cent.; at three months, 3¼ per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf	⅝	Louis. & Nash	1
Am. Malt. pf	½	Met. Street Ry	⅞
Am. S. & R. pf	½	Mo., K. & T.	1
Am. Steel & W	2⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. S. & W. pf	1½	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	6½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Peoria & East	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅞	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	1⅜
Balt. & Ohio pf	1	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. & Alton	1½	Pressed S. C. pf	1
Chi. & Alton pf	1	Pullman Co.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	⅝	Rep. Steel pf	½
Chi. Gt. West	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3⅛	St. L. & Ad.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Sloss-Sheff. pf	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Southern Railway	1½
Federal Steel	1¼	Southern Ry. pf

State of New Jersey is pointed out and the special conditions which differ therefrom in the case of individual companies.

$2,250,000 GOLD FOR SHIPMENT.

Gold engagements for shipment to-day by La Gascogne aggregate $2,250,000, as against $4,690,000 last week. Of the former amount Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. ship $1,250,000, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company $500,000, and the National City Bank $200,000. All the gold goes in the form of bars, and was yesterday taken from the Assay Office. Sterling was much firmer yesterday, suggesting the inauguration of a gold movement to London by Saturday. Some of the gold shipped to-day is on the triangular system, but a slight variation in conditions at Paris or London might make possible shipments direct to London.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

First transactions on the Stock Exchange in American Hide and Leather Company's 6 per cent. bonds listed last week.

Incorporation of the San Antonio Mining and the Merchants' Gold Mining Companies, each with a capital of $5,000,000.

Increase of $95,181 in Omaha's gross earnings for the month of December, but decrease of $146,814 for the year 1900.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 125 shares of Phenix Bank stock at 100.

Decline in London of 9d. per box in the price of tin plates to 11s. 10½d., the lowest price in years.

According to Chicago dispatches contracts have been let for the construction of the 130 miles of the El Paso and Northeastern Railway from Carrezozo, New Mexico, to the Pecos River, which will be used by the Rock Island in connection with the Southern Pacific at El Paso.

Failure of the negotiations for the proposed consolidation of the stove and iron industries of Ontario.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3@3½ per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six months. Mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $232,129,308; balances, $12,340,715; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $18,379.

Money on call in London, 4@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 4 1-16@4¼ per cent. for short and 4¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾; demand, $4.87¾; cables, $4.88@4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.83@4.83⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15 less 1-16@5.15⅜; reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95⅜@95 5-16, and guilders, 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par @ ¼c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 14@15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 30—The demand for money was brisk to-day, and the supply was reduced to the extent of compelling borrowers to rely on the Bank of England, where they were charged 5½ per cent. for loans of a few days. Consequently, discounts were firm. The pressure is expected to be temporary, though the idea of a reduction of the bank rate to-morrow is less pronounced.

Business on the Stock Exchange was mostly featureless, and no increase of activity is expected this week. The anticipation of an early announcement of a Government loan affected consols. Home rails were mostly downward, on poor traffic returns.

Americans started irregular, but grew firmer, excepting St. Paul, which declined, but was improving before the close. The feature was the strength of Southern Pacifics and Missouris.

Kafirs were dull on the reports of damage done to mining property.

Consols for money, 96 11-16; consols for the account, 96 11-16; Atchison, 48; Canadian, 91¼; St. Paul, 155½; Illinois Central, 135½; Louisville, 93; Union Pacific preferred, 85¾; New York Central, 147; Erie, 28½; Pennsylvania, 74½; Reading, 16¾; Erie first preferred, 65¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 80; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 8⅛; Rand Mines, 3⅜.

Bar silver quiet at 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, 4@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4 1-16@4⅛ per cent. and for three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.70; Madrid, 36.22; Lisbon, 41.50; Rome, 3.92½.

Spanish fours, 71⅝.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm until options were declared favorable to buyers. Afterward stagnation prevailed. Toward the close certain industrials were freely offered. The weakness extended to the close, which was dull all around.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 72.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Home funds and internationals were firm on the Boerse to-day, especially Italians. Americans were quiet. Mines improved on favorable statements of the Minister of Commerce. Banks were maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Preussiche Hypotheken Aktien Bank to-day Acting Director Frietze said at least half the share capital must be regarded as lost.

MADRID, Jan. 30.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 77.09. Gold was quoted at 36.27.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Ellis Supporter Company of Syracuse; capital, $500. Directors—A. H. Ellis, J. C. Bowe, and Frank Boyer, Syracuse.

Carlson Hod Elevator Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Conrad Carlson, E. A. Ashwertt, and J. E. Eustis, New York City.

Acme Ice Machine Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Edward Purvis and H. M. Purvis, Brooklyn; J. J. Bailey, New York City.

E. P. Dutton & Co. of New York City, to conduct a publishing business; capital, $150,000. Directors—E. P. Dutton, J. A. Smith, and Amanda R. Clapp, New York City.

Around the World Company of Buffalo, to conduct an amusement enterprise at the Pan-American Exposition; capital, $12,000. Directors—T. B. Lockwood, C. A. White, and A. A. Myers, Buffalo.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 30.—Three companies were incorporated here this afternoon:

The Tripler Liquid Air Company of New York; capital, $2,000,000; to manufacture and furnish liquid air and utensils for handling the same. The incorporators are Herman Bigen, David J. Dickson, and T. R. McLaren, all of Jersey City.

The City Cold Storage Company of New York; capital, $4,000,000; to furnish cold storage and operate warehouses. The incorporators are George H. Prentiss and James W. Hinkley, New York, and William F. Morgan, Short Hills, N. J.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 30.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

The Ray Del Oro Mining Company of New York, to engage in mining of all sorts in different parts of the world; capital, $3,000,000.

Catasauqua Construction Company, of New York, to make contracts for street railways; capital, $100,000.

The Oxygen Light and Fuel Company of Chicago, to make and sell oxygen; capital, $150,000.

Santa Fe-Rock Island Deal Denied.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The Evening Post to-day quotes R. R. Cable and W. G. Purdy, Chairman of the board and President respectively, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, as denying the existence of any foundation for the report of the consolidation of the Rock Island and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Roads.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the market for outside securities yesterday was very light and prices showed less strength than they did on the earlier days of the week. Declines were more numerous than advances, but only in a few cases were the day's changes of much moment. Trading was on too small a scale to bring about much variation in quotations or to attract any especial attention. The dullness and rather weak tone of the curb market were made the more noticeable by the increase in activity as well as in strength which showed in the Stock Exchange market yesterday. Practically no news directly affecting outside stocks came to hand during the day.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS securities were practically the only important issues that showed any considerable activity. All of these issues sold at better prices than those quoted at the close on Tuesday, and they closed at about the best prices of the day. The preferred stock, the most active of the three, was traded in to the extent of 1,500 shares between 74⅜ and 75¼. It closed at 75 bid. Sales of St. Louis Transit amounted to 1,000 shares or more, and the bonds showed a total of about $40,000. The continued strength of the St. Louis issues is attributed to increasing earnings. Reference is already being made to the advantages which the company will derive from the expected large increase in its business which will result from the exposition to be held in St. Louis two years hence.

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HAVANA COMMERCIAL preferred, after selling down early in the day, recovered to 52 and closed at that price, showing no net change. The common stock was somewhat weaker, being offered at the close at 13½.

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UNION TYPEWRITER made a further net gain yesterday, closing at 42 bid. All of this company's stocks have recently shown strength, which has been most marked in the common stock and in the second preferred. It seems to be expected that at the next dividend declaration a large part, if not all, of the back dividends due on the second preferred stock will be paid. Last year the company paid off 4 per cent. of these back dividends, leaving 8 per cent. still to be paid.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE recovered partly from the decline which occurred on Tuesday. An odd lot sold as high as 14⅜, and the stock closed at 14⅜ bid, an advance of 1⅛ points over the best bid at the close of the previous day.

***

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION sold up to 3¼ and closed at 3 bid, a fractional net gain.

***

GENERAL CARRIAGE, though less active than it has been recently, sold to a considerable amount. It closed at 3⅜ bid, showing a net loss of three-eighths of a point.

***

CRAMPS' SHIPYARD was weak. It sold on Tuesday at 82½, but at the close yesterday was offered at 82, with no better bid than 80.

***

INTERNATIONAL SILVER preferred lost all of its gain of Tuesday, when it advanced to 47. It closed at 42 bid, with stock offered at 44½.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 30. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 29. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agricultural Chem.	28	30	28	30
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	80	82	80	82
American Banknote	50	53	50	53
American Bicycle	6	6½	6	6¼
American Bicycle pf.	25	28	25	30
American Bicycle bonds.	70½	72	70¾	72½
American Bridge	42¾	43⅜	42½	42⅝
Am. Bridge pf.	91	91¾	91	91½
American Chicle	79	83	79	83
American Chicle pf.	80	81	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	9½	10¾	9½	10¾
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	32	35	32	35
*American Thread pf.	4	4⅝	4	5
Am. Typefounders'	58	62½	58	62½
Anthracite Coal		8¾		8¾
Aberdeen Copper	12⅜	13	12⅜	13
Arlington Copper	4	5	4	5
*British Columbia Copper	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	31
British Exch. 3s	98	98½	98	98½
California Copper	⅝	1	⅝	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	5	5¾	5	5¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	31	33	31	33
Central & So. Am. Tel.	103	104	103	106
Central Fireworks	24	28	24	28
Central Fireworks pf.	73	74	74	76
Compressed Air	31	34½	34½	35
Consolidated Equipment	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	11
Con. Rubber Tire	3	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	23	23	23	25
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	106½	104½	106½
Crucible Steel	23	23¾	23	24½
Crucible Steel pf.	78	79	78¾	79¾
Cramps Shipyard	80	82	81	85
Dist. Co. of Am. tr. rcts.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Dist. Co. of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	29	30	29	30
Electric Boat	27	28⅝	28½	29½
Electric Boat pf.	53	54½	54	55¾
Electric Vehicle	14¾	14½	13	14
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	2¼
Empire Steel	6	7	6	7
Empire Steel pf.	39	48	39	48
Flemington Coal & Coke	17	23	17	23
General Carriage	3⅝	4	4⅛	4⅜
General Chemical	80	85	80	82
General Chemical pf.	97	98½	97	98½
German Treasury 4s	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
Havana Commercial	12½	13½	13	14
Havana Commercial pf.	52	54	52	55
Hudson River Tel.	117	122	117	122
Illinois Transportation	⅝	1	⅝	1
International Silver pf.	42	44⅞	46	50
Inter-State Oil		1⅛	5	1⅛
Iron Steamboat	2	3	2	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	65	65	55	65
Joseph Ladue Mining pf.	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
Lorillard pf.	105		105	
†Markeen Copper	1⅝	3	1⅝	3
Mex. Nat Construct pf.		13½		13½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	17	20	17	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	79	82	79	82
Nat. Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
New England Transport	3	3¼	2⅜	3¼
N. Y. Transportation	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅝
Otis Elevator	28	29	28	29
Otis Elevator pf.	90½	91½	90½	91½
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	3	¾	1	¾
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	30½	30¾	30½	30¾
Retsof	37	41	32	
Retsof bonds	78	82	78	85
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94½	95¼	94½	95¼
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	29	27	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77	79	77	79
Safety Car Heat & Light.	123½	125¼	123½	125¼
St. Louis Transit.	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19¾
Seaboard Air Line 4s.	69½	70	69½	70
Seaboard Air Line.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	24	25	24¾	25¼
Sheet Steel pf.	72	75	72	75
Singer Mfg.	270	300	270	300
Southern Light & Trac.	32	35	32	35
Standard Coupler.	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	120	125¼	120	125¼
Standard Oil of N. J.	795	800	790	800
Sterling Copper		¾	¼	⅝
Storage Power	10	12	⅞	11⅞
Tennessee Copper	16½	17½	16	17
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., $16 paid	4½	6	4½	6
Trenton Potteries	4	5	4	5
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	58	55	60
Union Copper	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Union Typewriter	42	43	41	42
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	111¼	115	111¼	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	114¼	116	114¼	116
United Rys. of St. L.	89¾	89¾	89¾	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	75	75¼	74½	75
Va. Coal, I. & C.	3¼	4¼	3¼	4¼
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	31½	33¼	31½	33½
Westinghouse Air Brake.	185	187	185	188
Worthington Pump pf.	112	114	112	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $5. †Selling dollars per share. Par value $160.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	102¼		102¼	
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	112	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	113	116	113	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	103½	103¾	103½	103¾
Brooklyn City R. R.	235	240	238	240
Brooklyn B. & W. R. 5s.	101¼	103	101¼	102
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	204½	200	201
Cent. Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Columbus Railway	38	40	34	37
Columbus Railway pf.	91¼	93½	90	92
Con. Traction of N. J.	55	60	55	60
Con. Traction 5s.	108	108	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113½	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. A. 2d.	98	100	98	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	79	81	79	81
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	17¼	18½	17¼	18½
Jersey C., H. & P. 5s.	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s.				
New Orleans Traction.	22		22	
New Orleans Traction pf.	94	96	94	96
9th Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	92½	97½	92½	93½
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	28	22	28
Second Av. R.R. consols.	110	115	110	115
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Steinway R.R.Co. 1st 6s.	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	15	20	15	20
Syracuse Rap. Tran. pf.	37	43	38	43
28th & 29th St. 5s.	106	111½	111½	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111½	113½	111	113½
United Trac., Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	34	36	34	36
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas.	⅝	1	⅝	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock.	6	9	6	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st.	74	75	74	75
Central Union 5s, gtd.	103½	103¾	103½	103⅝
Columbus Gas 5s.	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark.		86		86
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	104	105	104	105
Con. Gas of New Jersey.	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) bds.	103¼	106	103¼	106
Denver Gas	21	28	21	28
Denver Gas 5s.	63	68	63	68
Essex & Hudson Gas.	38	40	38	40
Indianapolis Gas	45	46	45	46
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	95	96	95	96
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	305	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock.	75	78	75	78
New Amsterdam 5s.	100	103½	100	103½
N. R. Gas & Coke.	13	15	13	15
N. R. Gas & Coke 5s.	65%	67¼	65¾	67½
N. Y. & R.R. Gas Co. 1st.	113½	114	111	114
N. Y. & R.R. Gas Co. con.	102	103	102	103
Northern Union 5s.	103½	105	103½	106
N. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	97	100	97	99
Nor. N.J., L. & P. Co. 5s.	107	108	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego).	30	35	30	35
Peo. G. & H. (Co.) 5s, 1950.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.).	21	23	21	23
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s.	91	93	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock.	5½	6		
St. Paul Gas bonds.	75	80		
Standard Gas, New York.	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	148	150	148	150
Standard Gas 1st.	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock.	9½	11	8½	10
Western Gas.	35	36	34	36
Western Gas 1st 6s.	105	107	105	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	19	17	19
East River Ferry.	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s.	98	98	98	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.	94	95	94	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st.	113½	115½	113½	115½
Hoboken Ferry.	80	81	80	81
Union Ferry.	95½	97	95½	96½
Union Ferry bonds.	94½	96	94½	96

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Boston had an active market in Atchison, 6,400 shares of the common and 1,000 shares of preferred selling in the morning, with price up 1⅜ on the former. There was a great deal of favorable talk on the 1900 earnings results and on the 1901 prospects. There was good buying also of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and fair interest in Union Pacific and Federal Steel. Only 400 shares of Sugar sold in the morning. Little was done in mining stocks, prices generally holding steady to firm, although Dominion Coal slipped off to 34. Iron and Steel held firm at 23. In railroad shares, Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis rose 3 more, to 63, and Kansas City and Birmingham 2, to 37. Bond business was fair, $67,500 bonds changing hands in the forenoon. Copper shares weakened in the afternoon, Montana losing 2, to 312; Centennial, ⅛, to 21; Isle Royale, ⅛, to 37; Old Dominion, ⅛, to 30; Osceola, 1, to 81; Utah, ⅛, to 32; Wolverine, ⅝, to 48½, and Butte 1, to 78.

The bank rate on call money over the counter continues at 2 per cent., and this rate will be maintained so long as it is quoted on the Stock Exchange. Bank loans are not called so soon as the loans on the Exchange, and hence always command a slightly higher rate. There is no change in the rates for commercial paper, which are quoted at 3@3½ per cent. for indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for prime single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names. The demand is good and the supply is not overabundant.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9½	10	Old Colony	3	3½
Allouez	2½	3	Old Dom	30	
Arcadian	17½		Osceola	81	82½
Arnold	3½		Parrot	47	48
Ash Bed	.35	.50	Quincy	163	
Atlantic	25½	26	Rhode Isl.	4	4½
Baltic	34	35	Santa Fe	5½	6¼
Bos. & Mon.	311	314	Santa Ysabel		2½
Butte & Bos	77	78	Shoe	31	31½
Cal. & Hec.	842	848	Tamarack	325	330
Centennial	21	21½	Utah Con.	32	32⅜
Franklin	16	17	Washington	.75	1
Humboldt		.50	Winona	5⅛	5½
Isle Royale	37	37½	Wolverine	48½	49
Mohawk	23	23⅝			

Railroad Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Alb.	254	255	Fitchburg pf.	140	141½
Bos. & Low.	242		N. Y. & N. E. 6s.	108	
Bos. & Me.	194	196	N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	112½	
Bos. Elev.	164½	165	West End	93⅜	94
Bos. Gas 5s.		99			
Con. Mass.	15	16			
Con. Mass. pf.	62				

Miscellaneous Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. T. & T.	163¾	163	Mex. Tel.	2⅜	2¾
Chi. St. Yds.	145¾	146	New E. Tel.	137	
Dom. Coal	34¾	34⅝	U. S. Oil		13
Dom. C. pf.	108¾	109½	West. El.	54½	55¼
Erie Tel.	58½	60	West. El. pf.	65	70

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Though without great activity the local market was very strong, recording exceptional advances in the bond department. Philadelphia Electric attracted most attention. Over 9,000 shares of this stock came out in the first ten minutes of trading at 7⅝, the price advancing later to 7¾, compared with 7¼ last night. The bonds moved up 1⅜, to 72. There was nothing authentic to account for the buying of these securities. Choctaw advanced ⅝ in the morning and suffered a slight recession later in the day. Union Traction jumped up ⅝, to 35⅝, and the Readings held firm. In the bond corner there was a noteworthy advance of 1⅝, to 82, in Asphalt 5s.

The close was steady at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. 1st.	32½	34	Lehigh Nav.	63¾	64
Cambria	17	17¼	Lehigh Val.	32⅜	32⅝
Citizens' Ry.			Marsden	7	7¾
Ind. 5s.	106¼	106¾	Newark P.5s.	117	120
Choctaw	41	41¾	North. Penn.	107¾	110
Con. Tr. N.J.	35	36	Penn. Steel.	66	67
C. T. N. J. 5s.	106¾	106¾	Penn. R. pf.	90	92
Con. T. Pitts.	28⅝	28½	Peop. Tr. 4s.	106	110
El. & Peo. 4s.	101¾	101¾	Phila. & Erie	32	33½
El. Stg. Bat.	75	80	Phila. Trac.	100	100¼
El. S. B. pf.	75	81	Union Trac.	35⅜	36
El. Co. of Am.	8¾	8¼	Un. Tr. of N.J.	27⅞	28¼
Hunt'n & Br.	16	18	Un. Gas Imp.	121	123½
Hunt. & B. pf.	48	49	Welsbach Lt.	40	44

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Prices for local stocks were firm, but trading was on a small scale. Odd lots of Chicago Telephone were handled at 260. Biscuit common opened at 39, but dropped to 38¾, and closed at 38⅝. There was some trading in Street's Stable Car at 20 for the common and 73½ for the preferred, the quotation for the latter showing an advance of 3½ points in the last few days. Metropolitan Elevated preferred brought 70⅝@70¾.

	High.	Low.	Close.
100. American Linseed com.	66	66	66
50. American Linseed pf.	33	33	33
100. American Strawboard.	33½	33½	33½
100. American Tin Plate pf.	56	56	56
5. Chicago Edison Co.	156	156	156
100. Chicago Trac. pf.	90	90	90
80. Chicago Telephone Co.	260	260	260
250. Diamond Match.	135¾	135½	135¾
3. A. L. Co. pf.	68	68	68
Am. M. Co.	4½		
A. S. H. Co. pf.			
20. Metropolitan El. pf.	70¾	70½	70½
1,120. National Biscuit com.	39	38⅝	38⅝
100. National Biscuit pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾
100. Street's W. S. C. L. com.	20	20	20
75. Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	73½	73½	73½
150. South Side Elevated.	98¼	98	98
5 West Chicago.	100	100	100

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$141,825,720
Gold	71,162,960
Silver	16,152,195
United States notes	13,170,390
Treasury notes of 1890	127,577
National banknotes	13,271,654
Total receipts this day	1,900,755
Total receipts this month	43,120,332
Total receipts this year	258,882,104
Total expenditures this day	1,600,000
Total expenditures this month	38,849,600
Total expenditures this year	311,694,175
Deposits in National banks	97,784,964
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	644,430
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	888,801
Customs	1,609,206
Miscellaneous	66,047

The condition of the Treasury Division of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$676,118,370
Silver dollars	438,464,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,837,713
Silver bullion of 1890	84,995,297
United States notes	1,375,000
Total	$764,390,370

(DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$676,118,370
Silver certificates outstanding	438,464,000
Treasury notes outstanding	84,995,297
Currency certificates outstanding	1,375,000
Total	$764,390,370

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$83,916,250
Gold certificates	15,346,610
Silver coin and bullion	9,847,220
Silver certificates	5,154,566
United States notes	14,179,393
Other assets	20,360,466
Total in Treasury	$148,803,505
Deposits in National banks	97,784,964
Total	$246,588,773
Current liabilities	76,772,953
Available cash balance	$141,825,720

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
155	156	150	Adams Express	151	155	151	153	
88⅝	89	1,000	Amalgamated Copper	89	89	88⅝	88⅞	— ⅝
21½	21⅝	500	Am. Car & Found. Co.	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
69½	69⅝	100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	31½	300	American Cotton Oil	31¼	31¼	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅞
89	90	60	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	89	90	88	89	
34	35	137	American District Tel.	34	34	34	34	— ⅜
170	185	65	American Express	176	180	176	178	
38	39½	200	American Ice Co.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
5	5½	520	American Linseed Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
32⅝	32⅞	200	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅜
23	26	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
58⅝	58½	20,650	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	59	59	57¼	58½	— ⅛
97½	98	1,400	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
27	27	1,050	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	28⅜	28⅝	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
42⅞	43	45,400	Am. Steel & Wire.	40	42⅞	39½	42⅜	+ ⅜
86½	87	1,600	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	84	88	84	88	+ 1½
134	134½	5,480	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	133½	134½	133½	134	
119	120	50	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	119½	119½	119½	119½	
56⅝	57	1,900	American Tin Plate.	56⅝	58⅜	54	54	
115⅝	115½	24,870	American Tobacco	114¾	116¼	114¾	115¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	18⅞	50	American Woolen	19⅛	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	
41⅞	42	300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	42¼	42¼	42	42	— ½
58	58½	200	Ann Arbor pf.	58	58	58	58	
47	47⅛	45,800	At., T. & S. F.	46	47⅛	46	47	+ 1⅛

"FARMER" KELLY'S VISIT.

Receives $5 on Account for Mythical Butter and Eggs.

"Is Mr. Ross in?" inquired a suave young man, doffing his hat politely to Mrs. Hattie Ross at the door of her home, at 2,074 Eighth Avenue, about a week ago. Mrs. Ross said she was sorry, but her husband was not in just then.

"Ah, too bad," said the visitor. "He is an old friend of mine, but I have not seen him in several years. I dropped in just to see how he was getting along."

The stranger, who introduced himself as John Kelly, said that when it came to a matter of butter and eggs there might possibly be a few farms that could tie his little old plantation at West Farms, but none could surpass it. The way Kelly dilated on the virtues of his eggs and butter was so beautiful to hear that Mrs. Ross struck a bargain with him for a supply of this "gilt-edged" produce and gave Kelly $5 for which he was to deliver it next day and incidentally to shake hands once again with his "old friend Ross."

The butter and eggs did not come next day. Neither did "Farmer" Kelly. Mrs. Ross saw no more of him until Tuesday afternoon, when she saw him entering an apartment house at One Hundred and Second Street and Amsterdam Avenue. She called a policeman and the alleged farmer was arrested.

In the West Side Court yesterday morning he pleaded guilty to petty larceny and was held in $300 bail for trial. Mr. Ross, who was in court, said that he had never before seen Kelly.

WOMAN TURNS BRONZE COLOR.

A case of Addison's disease was received at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. This is a rare ailment, of which the medical world knows little. The patient now in the hospital is apparently doomed to die, although suffering no pain. The patient is Mrs. Rose Lowe, twenty-eight years old, of 535 Second Avenue. About a week ago she noticed that her skin was becoming a peculiar color. She had previously had a short spell of sickness from some unknown cause, but did not attribute the changing of the color of her skin to that fact. The color of her skin became that of bronze of the shade used in ordinary statuary.

She applied to the Bellevue authorities and Dr. Townsend took her into a ward as a private patient in order to make a close study of the disease. He and the other physicians diagnosed the case as Addison's disease, and there is little hope of curing the woman, although she may live a month. Mrs. Lowe does not look like a negress, although the skin of her entire body is the color of bronze.

It is said by physicians that the disease begins with some affection of a gland over the kidneys. It then spreads to other glands, and the color of the skin begins to change. Its various stages have never yet been accurately traced.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Twelve-Story Building for Madison Avenue Corner.

Continued Activity in the Upper Fifth Avenue Section—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Among transactions closed yesterday one is of unusual interest, because it means the erection of a twelve-story building at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. It has not yet been decided whether the structure will be devoted to offices or bachelor apartments, but, in either case, such a building operation will be the first of its kind on that part of Madison Avenue just north of Forty-second Street. The two dwellings, occupying a plot 41 by 85 on the corner mentioned, have been sold for Dr. L. Bolton Bangs through Broker Herbert A. Sherman for about $100,000. The purchaser's name is withheld for the present. The estimated cost of the new building is $250,000.

John N. Golding has sold for James D. Layng the plot on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100.8. Mr. Golding was also the broker in the sale of the similarly situated plot on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street for Daniel E. Seybel, reported yesterday.

The Watrous estate has sold the two five-story flats, 17 and 19 East Eighty-ninth Street, 51.1 by 100. It is reported that the purchaser will remove the present structures and erect high-class dwellings on the site.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Anna Kroeff the three-story dwelling, with extension, 148 West Eighty-eighth Street, 18 by 100.8.

Barnett & Co. have sold for the Bradley & Currier Company the five-story double flat 304 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Julius Braun has sold to Gustav Eckert for improvement the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Third Street, 125 feet west of First Avenue.

Porter & Co. have sold for William F. Morris to Ella Benker the five-story flat 253 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 25 by 114.

Mortimer J. Waters has sold for Albert Freund to Edward M. Fetherston the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 157 East Eighty-fifth Street.

A. Satzman has sold for Samuels Wach to Adam Kornblum, for $33,000, the seven-story flat 14 Clinton Street, 20 by 100.

J. Bunn has sold for J. Bernard to Lowenfeld & Prager the five-story flat at the northeast corner of First Avenue and Fifty-first Street, 24.2 by 100, partly leasehold.

Joseph Hamershlag transferred yesterday to Peter Wagner the plot 100.11 by 100 at the northwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for $40,000 over a mortgage of $40,000. Mr. Wagner has secured a building loan of $100,000 on the property. The plot on the west side of Broadway, 26 feet north of Fifty-fifth Street, 77.4 by 74.10, with an "L" fronting 25 feet on Fifty-fifth Street, was also conveyed yesterday by Mr. Wagner to Moritz Falkenau for $21,000 over mortgages of $138,000.

Louis Becker has just sold for Watkins Brothers three handsome three-story and basement Indiana limestone-front dwelling 430 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, southwest corner of Jumel Terrace, for $32,000. Title will pass in thirty days. The dwelling, which is 22 by 55 by 100, faces the Jumel mansion and grounds.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, to Louis Lese for immediate improvement.

H. L. Buydam & Co. have leased for the Trinity Church Corporation to the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills of Atlanta, Ga., the eight-story factory at 236 and 238 Spring Street, for a term of five years, at $8,000 per year.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

1,756 Madison Avenue, west side, 40.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 30 by 85, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Franklin Pettit..... $27,050

By Philip A. Smyth.

141 West Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 17.8 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ella A. Gray..... 18,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

181 Chrystie Street, west side, 75 feet north of Divington Street, 25 by 92, four-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to Louis B. Hasbrouck..... 20,098

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

7 Livingston Place, east side, 34.9 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 17 by 84, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Katherine T. Popham..... 11,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 425 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 102.2, vacant lots; Due on judgment, $19,948; subject to other mortgages for $27,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, David Steckler, referee, Manhattan Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 17.7 by 82, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,458.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Leo Levy, referee, Fordham Road, or High Bridge Road, northwest side, 129.10 feet east of Valentine Avenue, 67 by 67 by 123.2 by 153.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,440.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, C. S. Simpkins, referee, 68 East Eighty-third Street, south side, 90 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,244; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Odell, referee, 371 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, northeast corner of Morningside Avenue East, 40 by 100, five-story brick flat; 59 Morningside Avenue East, 40 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 37.11 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $70,069; on the latter, $47,223.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 62 Leroy Street, south side, 225.8 feet west of Bedford Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with store; 64 Leroy Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 25.5 by 90 by 49.11 by 83.3, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, on 62, $16,508; on 64, $18,702.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 230 and 238 West Fifty-fifth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 40 by 88; Robert Ferguson of 119 Manhattan Avenue, owner; George F. Pelham of 508 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $80,000.

Trinity Avenue, northwest corner of Teasdale Place, for three four-story brick flats, 28 by 85 and 36 by 98; Patrick J. Owens of 887 Trinity Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,397 Third Avenue, architect; total cost, $70,000.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, opposite Spencer Place, for a three-story brick clubhouse, 54.4 by 62.4; Railroad Young Men's Christian Association of 801 Madison Avenue, owner; G. A. Nichols, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Morris Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 64; Nicola Pigani of 339 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; A. Arctander, architect; cost, $12,000.

Twelfth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirtieth Street, for a three-story brick stable, 31.6 by 100; John T. Stanley of 449 West Twenty-third Street, owner; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 440 Broadway, to a five-story brick store and lofts; George C. Boldt, Hotel Waldorf, owner; J. C. Westervelt of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 93 Columbia Street, to a five-story brick flat, with stores; H. Dickstein of 208 Stanton Street, owner; Frederick Ebeling, architect; cost, $750.

No. 70 Washington Street, to a five-story brick flat, with stores; H. C. Pell, owner; R. A. Van Der Veen, architect; cost, $100.

Grand Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, to two two-story frame dwellings; Philip Cosgrove, owner; James P. Cosgrove, Fordham Heights, architect; cost, $100.

No. 445 East Thirteenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. A. Bogarrozsy of 355 Broome Street, owner; George Pulliser of 32 Park Place, architect; cost, $800.

Eighty-fourth Street, south side; 150 feet east of Madison Avenue, to a three-story brick school; St. Ignatius Parochial School, owner; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

No. 32 West Forty-third Street, to a four-story brick loft building; Mrs. E. T. Gerry of 144 Broadway, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $200.

DR. EVANS'S REAL ESTATE.

Heirs of the Late Dentist in This City Convey Their Interests.

The real estate holdings in this city of the late Dr. T. W. Evans, the American dentist of Paris, who achieved an international reputation, figured yesterday in the official records, when nine heirs conveyed for nominal considerations their respective interests in the properties to Charles F. Muller and others, who are executors under Dr. Evans's will.

The most valuable single parcel in the list is the entire block bounded by Broadway and West End Avenue, Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets. The other properties are 125 Fulton Street, running through to 44 Ann Street; 64 Pearl Street, running through to 38 Water Street, and 28 John Street.

The heirs by whom the conveyances are made are Catherine E. Whelen, Thomas B., Horace, and John R. Enos, Juliette C. Henderson, Anna E. M. Heberton, Clara E. Davis, and Kate G. Muller.

Toucey Memorial for Railroad Men.

Plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday for the three-story brick clubhouse to be erected for the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association by John M. Toucey as a memorial for his son. The new building will stand on a plot 54 by 64 feet on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, opposite Spencer Place. According to the estimate of Architect G. A. Nichols, it will cost $30,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in the rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration.

Wednesday, Jan. 30

AVENUE B, 90, 20.2x93, also, 20th St, 511 East, 20x62, Pauline Wolf to Regina Fernbacher, (R S $5)..... $1

AUDUBON AV, w s, 70 ft s of 171st St, 25x100, Philip Schmidt to Edward Reichtoldt, (R S $0.50)..... 100

BEDFORD ST, 4, 22x irregular, Matilda Hildebrandt and others to Honore Lorets, (R S $7)..... 1

BLEECKER ST, 15, n s, 20x95.4x20x95.8, Adele Long owning to Kelso Chodron, (R S $7, mtg $7,000)..... 1

BROADWAY, e s, 340.3 ft n of 10th St, runs e 116x e 25x w 115.9x n 25.1, Estelle C Tucker to Simon R. Well and another, executors, &c., 1-240 part, and title..... 300

BROADWAY, e s, 340.3 ft n of 10th St, runs e 116x e 25x w 115.9x n 25.1, John F. and (deem T. Chappelle and another to Simon R. Well and another, executors, &c., 1-80 part, and all title..... 1,350

BROADWAY, w s, corner of 112th St, 100.11x110, Joseph Hamershlag and another to Peter Wagner, (R S $80, mtg $40,000)..... 1

BROADWAY, w s, 24.2 ft n of 55th St, runs n 77.4 w 74.10 s n 100.5 to 55th St, s 75.2 x n 77.4 to the beginning; Peter Wagner to Moritz Falkenau, (R S $21, mtg $138,000)..... 1

BROOK AV, 340, n e corner of 141st St, 25x100, and being 52.11 ft n of 141st St, as now laid out; Mary E. and Samuel M. Bixby to Carmelina Calke, trustee, (mtg $15,000, R S 50 cents)..... 1

BROOME ST, n e corner of Essex St, 25x75; Harry Fischel to Jacob Binder and Jacob Baum, (mtg $30,000, R S $10)..... 1

CENTRAL AV, s e corner of Morris St, old line 1869, 128.8x110.3x125x85.11, John H. Judge, referee, to Margaret Knox, (mtg $25,108, R S $12)..... 12,000

CENTRAL AV, s e corner of Morris St, old line 1869, 128.8x110.3x125x85.11, Margaret Knox to Anthony McOwen, (R S $13.50, mtg $24,000)..... 1

CONVENT AV, w s, 27 ft s of 150th St, 81.4x132.9x85.10x143; Arthur D. Weekes, referee, to Stephen H. Olin..... 11,000

DELANCEY ST, 44, n w corner of Forsyth St, 25x80; Harris Fine to Louis Kresner, (mtg $52,500, R S $20)..... 69,000

ELIZABETH ST, 118, e s, 25x100; Elizabeth St, e s, 143 ft n of Grand St, 25.9x100.3x24x100.10, Edward R. Perschke to Peter Rinelli and another, (R S $10, mtg $54,000)..... 1

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 451 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 75x x75x103; also, Fairmount Place, s s, corner of Marmion Av, 33.11x98.2x42.7x96.7, Melvina Griggs to Charles C. Conner, (all liens, R S $1)..... 100

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 221.10 ft n of 141st St, 17x76.11x17x75.9, Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, to Henrietta Gard, (R S $15.50)..... 15,150

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 346.10 ft n of 141st St, 18x85.10x18.11x84.7, Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, to Henrietta Gard, (R S $15.50)..... 15,150

LOTS 50 and 51, map of 71 lots, Kingsland estate; Susan A. Baldwin to John T. Grieve, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

LOTS 149, 151, 174, 176, and 178, map of property Section 2, St. Raymond Park, 24th Ward; James M. Davis to Hudson P. Rose, (mtg $10,000, R S $2.50)..... 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 200 ft s of 177th St, 50x150; John A. Gray to Charles Forbach, (mtg $2,000, R S $2)..... 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 92d St, 101.5x125x109.1x125; also Riverside Drive, e s, 101.8 ft s of 92d St, 25.8x50.11x24.10 x53.3, all title; also all title to old lane adjoining, —x—; Charles Lowen to Charles Lowen, a corporation, (mtg $120,000, R S $55)..... 35,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e s, at centre line of block between 81st and 82d Sts, runs s 105.8x n 19.4x w 110.9 to avenue x s —; James J. Phelps to Annie H. Phelps, (mtg $24,500, R S $8.50)..... 1

ROGERS PLACE, e s, 360.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x75; Mary L. Adelaide and Charles A. Willets, jr., administrators, &c., to Joseph Herzog and another..... 1,800

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 126th St, 68.4x109x111.10x100; Louisa A. Finck to Peter T. Barlow, (R S $1, $250,000)..... 1

TIEBOUT AV, s e s, old line, 700 ft n e of Clark St, 50x180.4x50.7x179; Richard A. Berry to Joseph I. Berry, (R S $3)..... 100

WEST END AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 100th St, 125x100; Jacob D. Butler to Isaac H. Cather, (R S $125)..... 100

WEST END AV, n w corner of 80th St, 24x90; John H. Rogan, referee, to Harriet Strong, (R S $39)..... 39,000

WEST END AV, n e corner of 80th St, 201.5 ft to 80th St x325 ft to w s of Broadway x201.5 ft to 80th St x325; Fulton St, 125, and 44 Ann St; Pearl St, 64, and 38 Water St; John St, 26, s s, 25x64.2x25.2x64; also all property of Thomas W. Evans died seized; Kate G. Muller to Charles F. Muller and others, individually and as executors of Thomas W. Evans, all title..... 1

WEST END AV, n e corner of 80th St, 201.5 ft to 80th St x325 ft to w s of Broadway x201.5 ft to 80th St x325; Fulton St, 125, and 44 Ann St; Pearl St, 64, and 38 Water St; John St, 26, s s, 25x64.2x25.2x64; also all property of Thomas W. Evans died seized; Juliette C. Henderson to Charles F. Muller and others, individually and as executors of Thomas W. Evans, all title..... 1

WEST END AV, n e corner of 80th St, 201.5 ft to 80th St x325 ft to w s of Broadway x201.5 ft to 80th St x325; Fulton St, 125, and 44 Ann St; Pearl St, 64, and 38 Water St; John St, 26, s s, 25x64.2x25.2x64; also all property of Thomas W. Evans died seized; Thomas W. Evans to Charles F. Muller and others, individually and as executors of Thomas W. Evans, all title..... 1

WEST END AV, n e corner of 80th St, 201.5 ft to 80th St x325 ft to w s of Broadway x201.5 ft to 80th St x325; Fulton St, 125, and 44 Ann St; Pearl St, 64, and 38 Water St; John St, 26, s s, 25x64.2x25.2x64; also all property of Thomas W. Evans died seized; Charles Enos

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!

Fine corner plot, suitable for seven story apartment houses. One of the finest sites in New York City. Can be sold with a liberal loan to a responsible builder on easy terms. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 West 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

$5,000 cash and $4,500 mortgage

will buy a beautiful home consisting of a large house and barn, also a variety of fruit trees. Size of the plot 25x162. This place is only a short distance from 155th Street "L" station. For full particulars, call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$8,500 cash and $18,000

mortgage will buy a very fine four-family house. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d St., any evening from 5 to 9.

$6,000 cash and $21,000

mortgage will buy a very fine 4-family house. For further particulars call on GEO. W. CAMPBELL, 122 W. 103d Street, any evening from 5 to 9.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful new 20-foot five-story American Basement House.

NO. 310 WEST 107TH STREET,

close to Riverside, on the highest ground and in the choicest restricted location of the upper west side, has reception hall, basement billiard room, drawing, music, and dining rooms and library; six family bed rooms, three bathrooms, and servants' stairs; select and convenient location, with fine view of the river. Particulars on premises or of

CHARLES BUEK OWNER AND BUILDER, 109 West 42d Street.

Elegant New Private Houses

on Bouleva 1 Lafayette and 158th St., the new extension of Riverside Drive, at an extremely low figure. Easy terms. Amsterdam Ave. cars one and one-half blocks east. Inquire on premises or F. J. SCHNUGG, 78 E. 96th Street.

Investors can procure first-class plots, ready for improvement in all the principal business sections of the city by applying to

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

I have 500 dwellings, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Long Island, Mt. Vernon, Yonkers, from $2,000 up; will sell any one for $100 cash and upward and balance monthly payments or bond and mortgage. FRANK JEROLD, 111 5th Ave., New York City.

Bargain If Sold at Once.—3 6-story double flat store property; all improvements, on prominent business avenue, near 135th St. L station; brings over 10 per cent. net; price, $23,000, mortgage suitable; no exchange. For further particulars address Lehman Friet 967 East 71st St. No brokers.

A five-story 9th Av. s. w. property, near 125th, $38,000; five-story do. flat, 132d, near Lenox Av., $28,000; two 3-story brick stores and flats, 9th Av., $26,000; re- 200; three-story, basement, 130th, near 5th, private block, $15,000; right trad corner 119th, Madison Av. Call only.

53D ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.,

4 and 5 story bldgs., 52 front, adapted for light manufacturing; carriage lift, driveway. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

A BARGAIN OF BARGAINS.—Five elegant, 5-story, 2-family flat; all improvements; rental over $3,400; mortgage $22,500; will sell cheap. For particulars apply to 971 Columbus Av.

ENTIRE BLOCK OF ABOUT 33 LOTS, near Bronx Park, Harlem R.R., and trolley lines; high and dry, improving locality, great future value; cheap. T. KEATING, 156 5th Av., N. Y.

Three-story and basement high-stoop private dwelling; 11 rooms and bath; suitable for two families; perfect condition; price, $6,500. ANDREWS, 514 East 117th St.

All modern brownstone house, 15 West 113th St.; good order; ten rooms; bath; empty; easily sold; positive bargain. Owner, 27 West 84th.

58th St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Three-story and basement 25-foot private house; reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Bargain.—5-story double tenement, perfect order; all rented; little cash required. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 11 Bible House.

Builders.—Fine location for apartment house, 7th St., near 3d Av., 45x100. GUERINEAU DRAKE, 11 Bible House.

Large, strong warehouse, downtown, (a vacant lot alongside,) to rent low or for sale cheap. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman.

Corner property on Beekman Street for sale, to close an estate. Ruland & Whiting, No. 5 Beekman St.

Key to loan on mortgage, 4%; send for your applications. WARING & CO., 9 Pine St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

50c. a week

I pay for and $85.00 is the price of plot containing five lots adjoining Lakewood, N. J., the famous Winter resort. Ticket and particulars, H. HALLEY & CO., 3 East 125th St.

WATER FRONTS, MANUFACTURING SITES, large or small, railroad, trolley, and canal connections, inland or meadow. Spring of pure water. Within 25 minutes of New York. West side Jersey City. Advantageous location, priced. T. KEATING, 156 5th Av., N. Y.

$600 will buy a 12-room house (Colonial) in North Jersey; 10 miles out; ground 375 by 100; plenty shade, fruit, shrubbery; convenient to school, church, store, depot; free and clear. Box 240 Times Office.

$5 BUYS RIVER FRONT building lot; some near river only $2 each; within commuting distance New York; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Apply, 10 Wall St.

$5 cash, $3.50 weekly, buys a nice, cosy 6-room house; handy to all ferries; 15 minutes trolley; healthiest section of Jersey City Heights. Call or write. A. A. SIEGFRIED, 208 BROADWAY.

Choice Factory Sites, 2 to 200 acres; three railroads; within the industrial district of New York; sewers, electricity, trolleys, &c. G. W. Lyons, Cranford, N. J.

Choice investments offered in private dwellings, flats, flats, with stores, on Jersey City Heights; brokers, VERNON J. MILLER, 150 Nassau New York.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FACTORY SITES, BOROUGH OF QUEENS. RAILROAD AND WATER FRONT COMBINED. NEW YORK FREIGHT RATE. CENTRE, GREATER NEW YORK. VALUES NOW MODERATE—ADVANCING. SINGLE LOT OR ACREAGE AS DESIRED. Choice with 4,900 feet dockage—deep water. ADDRESS NEW YORK LAND & WAREHOUSE CO., 26 Borden Av., Long Island City.

$100 cash buys a new house with improvements on full lot in Greater New York; only 30 min. ride to business centre of New York; fare 5 cents; price only $1,500; title guaranteed by Title Insurance Company. Inquire 1,067 West 89th St., basement.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A corner lot; modern 8-room house; best location in suburban White Plains; select fruit, shade trees, and beautiful scenery; worth $8,000; owner going abroad will sell for $5,500 cash; will allow pays 6 per cent. on investment. Address WASHINGTON, 106 East 116th St., New York.

Beautiful Md. salt-water front, 476 acres, rich, highly improved; worth $30,000; sacrifice, with implements, crops, $17,250; easy terms; no trade; stamp for particulars. Kennard, 162 Lexington, Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE, on easy terms, or for rent; modern house, all conveniences on MOUNTAIN AVE. J. R. ANDERSON, 97 Cedar St.

Choice Factory Sites, 2 to 200 acres; three railroads within the industrial district of New York; sewers, electricity, trolleys, &c. G. W. Lyons, Cranford, N. J.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE HEIGHT OF PERFECTION

is reached in the Colonial cottages we offer at $4,250; plot, 50x100; 8 rooms, bath, and butler's pantry; hardwood, cabinet trim and mantels; open nickel plumbing; furnace and concreted cellar; terms to suit; only a few minutes' walk from trolley or L. L. R. R. depot. JOEL FOWLER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Jamaica and Jefferson Avs., Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens.

2 AND 3 STORY HOUSES,

all modern improvements, swell and square fronts, box stoops, floor and saloon parlors, restricted neighborhood, near Prospect Park, on Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Av. Prices low, terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, owner, Brooklyn, 583 Flatbush Av.; New York office, 149 Broadway.

Several plots, fine lots, fronting on trolley in Jamaica, $60 to $125; street graded; fine cement sidewalks, electric lights; $5 down, $1 per week; Title Guarantee policy free. Edwards, 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$1,700. House and stable, $1,700.—Chauncey St., near Patchen Av.; buildings in poor condition; must be sold; offer wanted; bargain. H. J. Miller, 378 Reid Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Section.—One-family house; 2-story, basement, cellar; brick; box stoop; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; asphalt pavement; price $5,800; terms to suit. 231 Albany Av., nr. Park Pl. Open.

$3,000, only $900 down, balance payments to suit, buys two-story brick dwelling, 25th Ward, near L and trolleys. Ketcham Bros., 1,565 Broadway.

Madison St., near Lewis Av., 2½-story brownstone; same a new house; price low. FINCKNEY, 342 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Flat, $2,850; rent, $300; good paying tenants; expense, $171. W. H. MARQUAND, 1,562 Fulton St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Noxon (N. Y.) Law and Realty Co., Incor., 21 Park Row. Tel. 3681 Cortlandt, Real Estate Dept. offers this week: Ten-room house, near water, $7,500. Nine-room cottage, lot 90X by 75, fine stable, abundant fruit, $7,500. Eight-room cottage, fine stable, lot 75 by 150, $6,000. Eleven-room cottage, fine stable, lot 90 by 150, $6,500. All in New Rochelle, and are choice properties.

Splendid 10-room house, all improvements, five minutes New Rochelle Yacht Club anchorage; perfect location; $7,500. Apply to The Noxon N. Y. Law and Realty Co., Incorporated, 21 Park Row. Telephone 3681 Cortlandt.

Does this grand offer interest you? On the line of trolley in Mount Vernon we offer full lots, 25x100, for $400.00; all improvements. We take small payments of $1.00 a week. R. HALLEY & CO., 2 East 125th St., open evenings.

Bronxville, Harlem Railroad, 28 minutes from 42d St., lots near station, $100 upward; city improvements, no assessments; title insured; easy payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$10,000 Equity in Private House

and $25,000 equity in some very fine lots on Staten Island. What can you offer in exchange for these equities? Send particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$20,000 Equity in Fine Flat House

situated on a leading street near Central Park West. Will trade for private house and some cash. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$38,000 Equity in Two Fine Flat

houses with large stores, situated near 28th Street and 6th Avenue. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$40,000 Equity in a Piece of

manufacturing property leased to one tenant who does all repairs and pays the Croton water rent. What can you offer in exchange for the same? Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$60,000 Equity in Three Fine

apartment houses. Will trade for lots. Send full particulars to Geo. W. Campbell, 122 W. 103rd Street, or call any evening from 5 to 9.

$120,000 Equity in a Gilt Edge

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Elegant new flats, four rooms and bath, including steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date. Rents $18 to $20. These flats are the finest in the city for the money.

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LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 46TH ST. Desirable apartments, six rooms and bath, all light, elevator, steam heat, hot water, $40 and $45.

A 7-room flat, $30; largest, cheapest, lightest flats in Harlem; extra wide; bath; improvements; hardwood finish; good service; one month free. Janitor, 2,366 8th Av., near 126th St.

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Ramey's Central Park Dancing Academy, 915-919 8th Av., (54th St.).—We guarantee the Waltz, Polka, Two-step, Schottische, and Lancers all for $5.00 in 5 private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons any hour. Classes daily. Circulars.

GEORGE W. WALLACE. Leslie Rooms, 2,208 West 23d Street: Ell-rolle Rooms, 20-22 West 126th St. Class and private tuition. Send for circular.

Macdonald's Knickerbocker School for Dancing, 44 East 14th St., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons daily; send for circular; receptions every Wednesday and Saturday.

Harvard Dancing Academy, 158-162 West 125th. —Waltz, schottische, two-step, polka, lancers, waltz quadrille guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

BRADY'S 1,476 Amsterdam Av., 135-137 West 125th St. WALTZ

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, 59th and 6th Av.—Classes forming; 5 lessons, $1; 24, $5; private, (any hour,) $1. Prof. S. Warner.

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At Miss McCabe's Dancing School, 21 East 17th; private and class lessons daily; new classes forming.

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Artificial teeth of continuous gum highly improved.—These teeth represent the highest art in dentistry. They restore form and expression to the face. The gums and roof of mouth, without seam or crevice, (all one piece, porcelain on platinum,) are a perfect reproduction of nature, even in color. Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 464 Lexington Av., corner 46th St.; received highest award Columbian Exposition.

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321 East 61st St., Basement.—Female bristle Boston terrier; registered stock; pedigree, $500; Toy black and tans.

St. Bernard puppies; good pedigree; nicely marked; for sale. 209 East 54th St., between 1st and 2d Avs.

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IT WARMS THE LARGEST room in five minutes. The Improved Fire Vase Gas Heater for warming rooms and light cooking; fits on ordinary gas burner as easily as a chimney on a lamp; requires no pipe or hose; the gas flame is increased 50c per cent.; no explosion, odor, or economical. Introduction price, small size, $1.25; large, $1.50; money refunded within twenty-four hours if not found satisfactory. The most reliable place for the Welsbach Incandescent goods. Open Evenings. 1,079 3d Av., Between 63d and 64th Sts.

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THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.00 gold spring eye glasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.00 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO. 160 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours, 8 to 6.

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Typewriter, (new,) $40; remodeled Remington, Smiths, $25; rentals reduced; repairing, (telephone.) CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

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Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone, 1073 Cortlandt.

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HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-hand furniture, carpets, pianos, &c. Address LENOX, 61 West 125th St.

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Desks, rolls, bookkeepers; tables, railings, partitions, cabinets for typewriters; low prices. Harburger, 454 Canal St., near Hudson.

Bicycle taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, for $1; repairing, enameling, taken and delivered. Tuxedo Cycle Company, 27 West 125th.

Phonographs bought, sold, and exchanged; cash or $1.00 weekly; gramophone records, $2.50 dozen. 148 East 58th St.

Special sale of human hair goods, switches, pompadours, bangs, &c.; manicuring, 25c. Blume & Hyams, 169 West 125th St.

Typewriters Rented, Bought, Sold; expert repairing. R. & G. Typewriter Co., 302 Broadway. Telephone, 690 Cortlandt.

Credit, diamonds, watches, oil paintings, weekly payments, lowest prices, confidential. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

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Augustus F. Brantz, perfumer and ladies' hairdressing parlors, Prof. Brantz's new hair life tonic. 135 West 125th St.

Eyes Examined Free by our Specialist, Dr. Wolf. Eye-glasses and spectacles. Lowest prices. 4 East 125th St.

At 344 6th Av. and 172 West 23d St.—Fast Knitting Co.; stockings refooted; underwear repaired.

M. Freed, Fine Tailor, 17 East 125th St.—Ladies' and gentlemen's cleaning, repairing; send card; will call.

Miss I. Reid, superfluous hair, face, bust; electric scalp treatment; moles. 54 West 125th.

Teas.—Choice teas, 25c. per lb.; choice coffee, 15c. per lb. DUNCAN, 110 Wall St.

Eastman's No. 2 and 4 cartridge kodak, good as new, half price. Ward, 139 West 23d St.

Watches and Jewelry.

EASY PAYMENTS.—Watches and diamonds; jewelry only.

THRILLING RESCUES AT A HOTEL FIRE

The Jefferson on East Fifteenth St. Burned Early Yesterday.

TWO WOMEN WERE KILLED

A Score or More Were Severely Injured and One Hundred and Fifty Lives Were Imperiled.

Fire broke out at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the Hotel Jefferson, 102, 104, and 106 East Fifteenth Street, between Irving Place and Fourth Avenue, and before the firemen got the flames under control two women were killed, a score were more or less severely injured, a dozen thrilling rescues were made, and the lives of over 150 guests were imperiled.

One of the women, while in the act of being saved by firemen when the rope broke that was holding her, and in the presence of thousands of spectators and in the glare of a fire engine searchlight, fell headlong six stories to the sidewalk. Her head was crushed, and she was so certainly beyond help that for awhile the body was left to lie untouched on the sidewalk, while the firemen in the rush and roar and confusion went on with more urgent work. Another woman was found suffocated and partly burned in her room on the seventh floor.

THE DEAD:

ELEANOR D. DOWNING, a Bellevue Hospital nurse, who was killed when the rope which was swinging her to safety broke.

KITTIE FAY, a chambermaid, employed in the hotel.

THE INJURED:

Mrs. E. WALDO NASON, whose newborn baby died only the day before, and who was being attended by the nurse who was killed, suffering seriously from shock and exposure. Taken to a private hospital.

E. WALDO NASON, who was ill with grip, and whose condition is considered precarious; taken to a private hospital.

Col. WILLIAM GILDERSLEEVE, a lawyer, severely cut about the body by broken glass.

J. P. WALSH, a contractor, cut by glass about head and body.

M. W. BOLTZ, hands lacerated by sliding down a fire-escape rope.

JOHN KELLEHER, a porter, burned about face and arms while coming down a fire-escape in the rear of the hotel

Mrs. J. E. CHATFIELD, wife of the proprietor of the hotel, lacerated hands, torn by lowering her mother out of a sixth story window.

Many others were there who received medical attendance from the ambulance surgeons and doctors in the neighborhood, but who escaped in the confusion without giving their names to the police.

The cause of the fire is ascribed to defective insulation on electric light wires in the pantry, next to the dining room and adjoining the elevator shaft on the ground floor, on the Fifteenth Street side of the hotel. From here the flames spread rapidly, breaking the glass window leading from the pantry to the elevator shaft.

Up the shaft the flames roared as if the huge chimney had been especially provided. Clear to the top floor they went, spreading out in the seventh floor like a huge fire tree. In the shaft on the different floors were glass windows. These were broken by the heat, and volumes of smoke, sucked up with the flames, were sent into every floor of the hotel, at once spreading terror, even before the inmates were half awake.

MANY WOMEN AND CHILDREN THERE

The Hotel Jefferson is a seven-story brick family hotel. Many of its guests are permanent occupants of apartments, and have for years made the hotel their home. There were many women and children in the hotel, therefore. Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning Night Clerk Fred W. Robertson left his desk to awaken the cleaning girls on the seventh floor. Everything seemed in order at that time. Robertson called the girls, and was on his way down stairs on the ground floor when he smelled smoke. Almost at the same instant the door of the pantry burst open, and thick volumes of smoke poured into the hallway. Robertson ran toward the pantry, but was driven back, and, pulling the special building fire alarm box, he ran up stairs to notify the proprietor. Mr. Chatfield's room was on the fifth floor. He jumped out of bed as he was, in his pajamas, and in bare feet dashed down stairs. The smoke on the ground floor was already so stifling that Chatfield had to stoop low toward the floor to catch his breath. He heard the flames crackling in the pantry, and the first flame leaped up the elevator shaft, lighting the darkened corridors bright as day. Without waiting he threw open the street door, he ran into the street and sent in another alarm, from the box at Fifteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. Before he could get back, Truck 3 from Thirteenth Street had pulled up in front of the hotel.

He went with the firemen, who were dragging in hose, intending to show them the way to the pantry, but the fire was already in the dining room, and I was driven back by the heat," Mr. Chatfield said, relating his experiences. "The firemen went into the room, dragging their hose after them, and how they stood the smothering I will never understand. In they piled with more and more hose, while the crews of other engines and trucks ran upstairs to awaken the sleepers. Owing to flames and smoke I could not get near my own door, therefore I ran to a side door, which I found locked. I knocked and my wife opened the door. She was standing in the room, and her hands were cut and bleeding. She had lowered her mother, Mrs. F. A. Streeter, out of the window by means of a fire-escape rope, and she had cut and lacerated her hands. I found my wife almost completely dressed, but I made her put on a fur coat, and, as I looked out of the window to think about the chances of lowering her to the ground, I saw Truck 20 had up its ladders to the fourth floor, and that the men were making preparations to use the extension ladder to get us out. As we were waiting for this a shout of horror arose from people in the street, and something white flashed by the window. As the ladder was nearing us I saw a fireman was already on top, waiting for the instant that it would touch the wall. I was fully dressed except for one shoe, which I could not find. The fireman jumped into the room. He would not let me hunt for the shoe, so I went down with him and my wife with one foot uncovered. I found my wife's mother in the Irving Place livery stable, where policemen were taking the rescued to, and, after leaving the women with each other, a fireman loaned me a pair of rubber boots, and they are the ones I have been wearing all day."

THE NASONS' THRILLING RESCUE.

While the Chatfields were being rescued the audience of thousands on the street had been shocked with one of the most weird sights ever seen at a night fire. On the sixth floor of the hotel in a room on the Fifteenth Street side, and adjoining the Union Square Hotel, lived E. Waldo Nason with his wife. Mrs. Nason was seriously ill, and Nason himself was confined to his bed with an attack of grip which had come upon him the day before. The trained nurse, Eleanor D. Downing, therefore had two patients on her hands. It was while the fire was at its height, and when it threatened to prove another Windsor horror, that the plight of these people was discovered. All of the electric lights in the hotel had long since gone out, dense volumes of smoke were belching from every window on every floor, and the firemen had to feel every inch of ground they covered, when a momentary burst of flame from the roof lighted the forms of the three persons in the window of the sixth story. The searchlight was turned on them, and orders came from a dozen speaking trumpets below, which bellowed, "Don't jump! Don't jump!"

The window at which stood the Nasons and the nurse was within ten feet of the house line of the Union Square Hotel, and about the same distance lower than the roof of this building. Deputy Chief Ahearn and Policeman Schick had run into the Union Square Hotel, and, as they appeared on the roof armed with a rope, the glare of the searchlight was turned full on the group. The men on the roof leaned far over, and, letting down the rope to the level of the window, they swung it back and forth, pendulum fashion, until it swung far enough to be reached by the man and the two women. A mighty cheer went up as Nason caught the rope, and a minute later Mrs. Nason was let out of the window. She swung back and forth on the end of the rope, and then hands from a window in the Union Square building, directly under where the rescuers were standing, reached out and drew the woman to safety. Mr. Nason being ill and weak, the nurse tied the rope under his arms, and he in turn was swung to safety. Only the nurse remained. The smoke by this time was pouring out of the Nasons' apartment, and no time was to be lost. For the third time Ahearn and Schick swung the rope over toward the window where the woman stood. Despite the searchlight she could not see the rope, so thick was the smoke, but a draught cleared the view, and she seized it and tied it under her arms. Then she jumped into space. Almost at the same instant there was a wild shriek from the woman, and before the crowd realized what had happened her body, outlined in a white night dress against the black smoke, shot down headfirst through the glare of the searchlight and to the sidewalk. There was a groan from the crowd as the body struck the pavement. The ninety-foot extension ladder was still against the sixth floor, and firemen were rescuing people down it, when at the window of the fifth floor a woman appeared. She stood on the coping of the window, and, while the crowd yelled to her not to jump, she sprang out toward the under side of the ladder, and for an instant seemed as if she must lose her hold. Then she lowered herself, hand under hand, sailor fashion, until within eight feet of the ground, when she weakened and lost her hold. She fell into the arms of a fireman.

Fireman Tighe of Engine Company 13, not on duty at the fire, happened to pass the hotel as it was ablaze. He rushed into the work as a volunteer, and was one of the first men up the ladder. He brought down a Mr. and Mrs. Marks. Policeman Schlick, the man who had assisted in the rescue of the Nasons, ran into the hotel about this time, and, fighting his way up against the smoke and heat, found two men in a hallway. They were too badly frightened to get out, and had to be dragged out. One of them was S. P. Anderson, a commission merchant of Philadelphia, and the other's identity is not known. Fireman Mun of Water Tower 2 had followed Schlick into the hotel, and brought down Mrs. Max Ihmsen from the fourth floor.

MRS. CORWIN'S RESCUE.

Aided by the searchlight, the firemen returned to a window on the fourth floor and brought down Mrs. Corwin, who, although scantily clad, were valuable jewels. When she was half way down the ladder she told the firemen she could finish the descent unaided. They let her climb down the rest of the way alone, and when she got to the bottom she jumped from the rungs of the ladder and thanked the firemen for their assistance.

The searchlight was turned on a window at the seventh floor, at which it was thought a woman had been seen, and the ladder was raised to that window. A moment later the stalwart form of a policeman appeared at the window. He had heard screams, and had made his way through the smoke and fire to the top floor to find the person who needed help.

"It's only a cop," said the firemen, leaving the policeman to make his way down the ladder unaided.

Fireman Hageman searched for the woman, but could not find her, and returned to the street. It is believed that the cries for help were uttered by the woman, Kitty Fay, whose body was afterward found in her room.

Meanwhile, while the crowd was gazing on the rescues from the front of the building, stirring scenes, away from the searchlights and the assistance of scaling ladders, were being enacted on the fire-escapes on the rear of the building. The hotel adjoined on the rear a Hungarian restaurant, the roof of which came to the third story of the hotel. The distance between these buildings is five feet. Three employes of Steinway Hall were awakened, and at once climbed onto the roof of the restaurant to lend assistance. As the men came out they saw a man pick up a woman and throw her bodily across the five-foot chasm. Then he threw a trunk after the woman and jumped himself to safety. The man was E. Lynch of San Francisco, and the woman was his wife. The Steinway men procured planks and, bridging the chasm, helped many who had climbed down the fire-escapes to the level of the roof.

One of those rescued in this way was Edward Marshall, the war correspondent, who was shot in the spine in Cuba.

EDWARD MARSHALL'S ESCAPE.

"I was awakened by noises in the house, and was about to go to sleep again when I saw a man with a lantern on the fire-escape outside my room. 'What's up?' I asked. 'House is on fire,' the man answered," said Mr. Marshall, speaking of his escape. "I had that night received from my publishers a new novel, which I had written, for final revision. I had only the one manuscript, and the first thought was to save that. Neither of my legs is very good. The one is cork, and the other is paralyzed, and it struck me it would be a good thing to get my cork leg if I intended to leave. I could not find it for some time, and finally when I did it would not work. But I got out over the planking of the Steinway people, and went from there to the street. There were many poor women sitting in the cold shivering, and I bought them whisky and hustled around and got them clothing. That took me until 6 o'clock, and I then went over to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and had a good sleep."

The fire was scarcely out when complaints began to arrive in the East Twenty-second Street Station that guests had been robbed during the confusion. The police admitted that much money, jewelry, and many valuable papers had been stolen, and they said they thought they could arrest the thief. Acting Capt. Fagan was at the fire shortly after it started, and policemen were stationed at all entrances of the building to prevent outsiders from coming in.

After the fire was out, the rope that had broken and caused the death of the nurse was examined by the police. The rope was part of a patent rope fire-escape. This consisted of a cotton belt provided with snaphooks, and intended to pass under the arms. The snaphooks fastened in front and hooked into the "lower-away" rope, which was provided with a lever to allow slower or faster descent as desired. The rope was one-half inch cotton woven window cord rope. When the body of the dead girl was picked up five feet of the "lower-away rope," including the belt and the regulating lever, was still attached. There was a clean break in the rope, as if it had been cut by the sharp edge of a window coping. To whom the rope belonged is not known. The rope fire-escape in the Nasons' room is of a different pattern. Besides, the regular rope of the Hotel Jefferson, belonging to the Nasons' room, was found in its place untouched and coiled.

The Nasons were taken to the private hospital at 52 East Thirty-fifth Street, where they are attended by Dr. E. A. Tucker. Dr. Tucker said late last night that both patients were in a precarious condition, the wife owing to shock, and the husband to pneumonia, which was almost certain to develop.

CORPSE SHIPPED AS FREIGHT.

Body of Capt. James H. Barrett Arrives on Steamship Havana.

The body of Capt. James H. Barrett of Chicago, who died in Cienfuegos, Cuba, arrived on the Ward Line steamship Havana yesterday as freight. It was boxed and described on the manifest as "one box, containing a corpse." It was consigned to Wells, Fargo & Co. for transshipment to Chicago.

In most cases dead bodies travel on first-class passenger tickets, and they rarely come billed as freight. Capt. Barrett was formerly an military man, but for some time past held a civil position under the United States Government at Cienfuegos.

MAGISTRATE LOSES AT PINOCHLE.

Mr. Crane and Lawyer Levy Play a Game in the Yorkville Court.

A game of pinochle was played on the bar of the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon between Magistrate Crane and Lawyer Elias G. Levy. The lawyer won, but it was shown that he was using a deck of marked cards.

The game occurred in the case of a complaint made by M. H. Cohen, a real estate dealer, who lost $125 in pinochle on Saturday afternoon in Max Gombossy's café, 123 Second Avenue, in play with D. Tanenbaum, a barber of 80 Second Avenue. Cohen felt so bad over the loss of the money that he secured a summons for Tanenbaum's appearance in the police court yesterday afternoon on a charge of using marked cards.

Cohen said he dropped into the café on Saturday afternoon, and Tanenbaum invited him to play. Tanenbaum won every game, and when Cohen finally got a headache, his brother, Simon Cohen, who had been an agonized spectator of the game, told him that the cards were marked.

Simon was in court yesterday and said he had the deck of cards, which he had secured after Saturday's game. Lawyer Levy, who appeared for Cohen, took the cards and dealt the Magistrate and himself each a hand. It soon developed that His Honor was at Levy's mercy in the game. The lawyer won every trick and then called off the cards by looking at their backs.

The Magistrate said the evidence was insufficient to warrant a complaint. Cohen protested, but the Magistrate told him that he would not have complained if he had won, and discharged the barber.

CAPTAIN HERLIHY ON THE STAND

He Denies Positively that He Called the Rev. Mr. Paddock a Liar.

His Lawyer Offers to Prove that the Minister Only Spoke Disrespectfully of the Police Board.

"No! So help me God!" was the emphatic way in which Capt. John D. Herlihy answered a question put to him by his counsel, Louis J. Great, at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon.

The question related to certain parts of the testimony of the Rev. Mr. Paddock, in which he stated that Capt. Herlihy had said to him that he was disgracing his cloth; that his conduct was unbecoming to a clergyman, and that he was making a nuisance of himself.

Capt. Herlihy was called to the stand after several witnesses had testified to the general conditions of the district. President York and Commissioner Sexton were the only members of the board who were present at the hearing.

While answering Mr. Grant's questions, the Captain toyed with a pair of gold-rimmed eyeglasses or stroked his long, black mustache. Occasionally he leaned over and whispered to his counsel, who met his suggestions with the words, "Yes, yes; I'm coming to that."

Capt. Herlihy made a report of what he had done in the district. There were, he said, 3,639 arrests, of which 539 were of women for soliciting and 94 of men for warning them; 20 disorderly houses were raided, and 27 gambling arrests were made.

"In addition there were three organized gangs working in the precinct," added the witness. "And in three months I broke 'em up and sent 'em to State prison."

The congestion and character of the population were then touched upon, the Captain saying that the population of the precinct was about 175,000.

"On an average, how many men did you turn out on each tour of duty?" asked Mr. Grant.

"The most at any time was thirty-five. Some mornings there was only one or two. The rest were in court."

"You mean to say that at times there were only two men?"

The witness reiterated his statement and Mr. Grant asked him how that happened.

"Why, he has just told you," interrupted ex-Judge Olcott. "Your simulation of surprise is very beautiful."

"You have no reason to make such a remark," said Mr. Grant.

"Gentlemen! Gentlemen!" put in Mr. York. "Let's get on."

Capt. Herlihy told of efforts he had made by putting special men in front of suspected houses, in compliance with Mr. Paddock's complaint. He also told of the details of forty men sent by Inspector Cross to the district.

"Did you speak to those men about their duties?"

"Yes. I repeated the Inspector's instructions to them. 'Them's my sentiments,' I said, 'and you'll do me, the Inspector, the Chief, and the board a favor, if such things exist, to stamp them out.'"

A letter was put in evidence which Capt. Herlihy had written to District Attorney Gardiner asking him to send an Assistant District Attorney, to represent the people, in the Essex Market Court, in actions brought against owners of property charged with letting rooms to disreputable women.

The Captain said he had frequently consulted with Mr. Paddock, but that the latter had only once made a specific complaint, and had no suggestions to offer for abating the evils.

When Mr. Grant asked the witness to relate a conversation that took place between himself and Sergt. Norton, Mr. Olcott objected on the ground that it was incompetent. President York agreed that it was.

"Suppose I could show that Mr. Paddock on that occasion spoke disrespectfully of the Mayor and of this board?" asked Mr. Grant.

"He wouldn't be the only one," was Mr. York's rejoinder. "That don't bother the board."

Capt. Herlihy said that James B. Reynolds's testimony that he had said he had "no sympathy with the efforts of uptown aristocrats who wanted to reform the district," was absolutely untrue.

With reference to what took place in the station house on the night of April 26, Capt. Herlihy said that during the presence of Mr. Paddock in the station house he had not left his seat beside the Sergeant.

Mr. Grant then said: "Mr. Paddock has testified that you said to him he was disgracing his cloth, that you didn't think it becoming of him to disgrace his district, he was making a nuisance of himself, and that you were tired of it. Is that so?"

"No, so help me God."

"He also said you raised your clenched fist, put it almost in his face and said he lied and he knew he lied."

"That is positively untrue."

Capt. Herlihy related what took place in Inspector Cross's office, and said he had repeated there that the statement he made was that, from what Mr. Paddock said, the officer must be untruthful.

"Did Mr. Paddock ever before say you called him a liar?"

"Why, whenever I disagreed with him he always said, 'Then I'm a liar!'"

"But you didn't say he was a liar?"

"Denied positively."

The trial will be continued to-morrow at 1 o'clock, when Mr. Olcott will begin the cross-examination of Capt. Herlihy.

POLICE BOARD MAY ACT.

Will Probably Change Its Resolution About Promotion of Roundsmen.

The Police Board may to-day change its resolution of Jan. 22, which made only patrolmen of the first grade eligible for examination by the Municipal Civil Service Commission to be rated for promotion to Roundsman, so as to give the right to be examined to patrolmen of every grade. If this is done it will be due to Commissioner Sexton, who was not present at the meeting at which the resolution was passed.

The resolution called on the Municipal Civil Service Commission to take the necessary steps to make an eligible list of patrolmen for promotion to Roundsmen. It also directed Chief Devery to cause a notice to be given to the commanding officers of precincts requiring them to notify all first-grade patrolmen who desire to participate in the examination that they will be required to file an application with the Chief Clerk of the Police Department before Feb. 5 and that in this order the Chief should state that all previous applications of the kind will not avail in the present instance. Chief Devery has not yet complied with the direction of the board. His failure to do so was an innocent omission. Commissioner Sexton frankly shoulders the blame.

"I was not," said Mr. Sexton last evening, "present at the meeting when the resolution was passed. It reached the Chief the next day. I heard of it, and it seemed to me only fair that all grades of patrolmen should have a chance in the examination. So I went to the Chief and got him to delay sending out the order until I had seen President York. This I failed to do. The matter slipped my memory. I spoke to Mr. York about the matter to-day and the resolution by agreement is still held back and will come up for amendment to-morrow."

"No one is really to blame for this, certainly not Chief Devery," said President York. "His position is all right, and his explanation clear and satisfactory. I believed the order had gone out, the Chief trusted to Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Sexton trusted to what failed him, his memory. Chief Devery, when he knew the true situation, wanted to send the order out, but I requested him to delay it for board action. What we may do to-morrow I can't say. There is certainly no hitch between the board and the Chief growing out of the resolution of Tuesday week."

TEN YEARS FOR KASSHEIMER.

Judge Cowing Regrets His Inability to Give This Degenerate a Heavier Sentence.

Joseph Kassheimer of 180 East Seventh Street was sentenced by Judge Cowing yesterday to ten years in prison for taking thirteen-year old Mary Zinnmeister to a house at 66 Avenue A.

"For a crime similar to yours," said Judge Cowing in pronouncing sentence, "three men in New Jersey have been given thirty years. I regret that I cannot inflict that sentence upon you. The maximum penalty in New York is only ten years."

The unusually large number of convictions recently for crimes against young girls will, in all probability, it is said, result in a petition to the Legislature to increase the penalty in such cases. The Judges of General Sessions and Vernon M. Davis, [illegible] County, are considering the advisability of taking such action.

JUDGE FOSTER IN VICE CRUSADE.

Sensational Evidence Submitted Against Real Estate Firms With Rear Flats.

Assistant District Attorney Perkins has submitted the evidence against several owners of flats in the "red light" district sent him by Judge Warren W. Foster to Assistant District Attorney Byrne, who will present it to the February Grand Jury.

Judge Foster's evidence consists of valuable information contained in many letters written by help by prominent residents of the east side. It is surprising, in his estimation to second the banishment of several proprietors of resorts in the Eldridge Street Precinct, or at least cause the suppression of many. The information was sent to the Judge after the publication of his remarks when passing sentence on Maud Marsh, charged with selling a thirteen-year-old girl to a house in Catherine Street. Speaking of crimes of this nature yesterday Judge Foster said:

"The horrors of the 'red light' district as shown by the testimony in recent trials before me have impressed my mind deeply. I am determined to do what I can to break up the system by which young girls' lives are blighted and scandalous men fatten upon the proceeds of their infamous practices. I believe the evidence submitted by me to the District Attorney will result in some indictments."

SAID SHE TRIED TO DIE.

Mrs. Diemler Turns on Gas While Procuring Servant Waits.

The attempt at suicide made by Mrs. Marie Diemler, a widow, of 606 Hart Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, is believed to have been caused by the serving of papers upon her in a suit brought by Mrs. Carl Schwartz of East Fifteenth Street, Manhattan, for alleged alienation of her husband's affections.

Mrs. Diemler was found unconscious in the bath room of her house. She had attached a rubber tube to a gas burner and the other end was in her mouth. She is now a prisoner at her home, and when she recovers she will be arraigned in court.

Mrs. Diemler's husband died two years ago, leaving her in comfortable circumstances. He had a club friend whom they knew as "Carl Bunge," who, some time after Diemler's death, proposed marriage to the widow. The widow, however, declined. A week ago Bunge obtained, it is said, a loan of $600 from Mrs. Diemler and has not been seen by her since.

The following day the widow received a letter from a lawyer asking her to call at his office. There she was introduced to Mrs. Schwartz, who said she was the wife of Bunge, whose right name was Schwartz. The irate wife then drew from her pocket a bundle of letters written by the widow to Bunge and is alleged to have offered to surrender them upon receipt of $900.

On Tuesday evening a man who said he was a process server called at Mrs. Diemler's house. She told him she would give the papers to her lawyer.

"Didn't you see your name mentioned today in the papers?" the alleged process server asked. Mrs. Diemler sent for a copy of the paper, and seeing her name in print, became almost prostrated. She then hurried to the bath room, leaving the process server in the parlor and, it is supposed, attempted suicide.

It is said that on hearing of the woman's act the process server hastily left the house.

APPROPRIATION FOR LIBRARY.

Board of Estimate Votes to Issue Corporate Stock to the Amount of $2,980,000.

The Board of Estimate at the meeting yesterday took action on the new Public Library, in course of construction on the site of the old reservoir, in Bryant Park. The Board of Estimate received a report from Controller Coler recommending that corporate stock to the amount of $2,850,000 be issued for the building of the library. The city has already decided to spend $40,000 for the building of vaults and $500,000 for the removal of the old reservoir, which will bring the total cost of the library up to $3,390,000. The appropriation was unanimously authorized. The question as to whether the library was to be built of marble was brought up by Mayor Van Wyck, who said:

"As you know, I am not in favor of appropriating large sums of money, but I approved the appropriation of a little more in order to have the library built of marble instead of sandstone, as it would have been. It should be a lasting monument to the city, and only can be so by being built of marble."

The sum of $2,254,855 was appropriated for land taken for William H. Seward Park, whereupon Mayor Van Wyck took occasion to rebuke the administration of Mayor Strong for reckless expenditures.

A delegation of Brooklyn citizens appeared at the meeting to advocate the repaving with asphalt of Fourth Avenue from Flatbush Avenue to Sixteenth Street. Mayor Van Wyck positively refused to give the delegation any satisfaction. They demanded to know whether the work would be done, but Mayor Van Wyck replied that it was not the most necessary work, and the Fourth Avenue people would have to wait. The delegation left the Mayor's office very much dissatisfied.

VERDICT FOR $7,000.

A Woman Awarded It Against the Metropolitan Street Railway.

Catherine Kay was awarded a verdict for $7,500 against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company by a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday. This is the second trial of the case. On the first trial a verdict for $6,000 was given. The Appellate Division sustained the verdict, but the Court of Appeals ordered a new trial. The present verdict is the result.

The plaintiff had her head cut and her shoulder dislocated while on a car belonging to the company, on Jan. 28, 1895. She was a passenger on an Amsterdam Avenue car which ran into an empty car standing on the tracks. The defense was that there was so much snow and ice on the tracks that it was impossible to control the car.

AN ENGINEER'S STRANGE DEATH.

His Head Crushed in the Tunnel, He Falls Dying.

When the local train on the Harlem Branch of the New York Central Railroad, which leaves the Grand Central Station at 7:25 P. M., pulled into the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station last night the station employes noticed a man lying unconscious in the bottom of the engine cab. He was Engineer William Lay, thirty-five years old, of White Plains. The right side of his head was crushed in. He died in a minute or two on the platform.

Fireman William Ballow, also of White Plains, said Lay had his head out of the cab in the Park Avenue tunnel about forty-fifth Street, when he was hit by something and tumbled like a dead man from his high seat. Instantly the firemen sprang to the throttle and ran the train to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station. Another engineer was obtained and the train was not delayed. The body of the engineer was taken to an undertaking shop. He was married.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. NAUNDORFF.

Charges Against Her Husband, a Newark Lawyer, Sustained.

A report has been filed in the Court of Chancery, Newark, N. J., by Special Master Howard W. Hayes, in which he recommends that Mrs. Mary A. Naundorff be granted a divorce from her husband, Oscar Naundorff, a lawyer, of Newark. The testimony was to the effect that Mr. Naundorff, while still living with his wife, was paying attention to [illegible] woman, with whom he took frequent [illegible], representing himself as her husband. [illegible] Mrs. Naundorff was married to [illegible] in this city, and [illegible] Mr. Naundorff in [illegible] 1897, and lived with him [illegible] years. [illegible] when she learned of [illegible] Mary A. [illegible]

RESCUED A CREW AT SEA

The Mason Passed Through Two Terrific Storms.

Sailors Transferred to the San Juan—Negro Cook Says the Cat Caused It.

"When dat cat stole off an' wanter way I knowed dat trouble was a-comin," solemnly declared big George Russell, the colored cook of the American schooner Albert Mason yesterday afternoon. Together with the skipper and four other stalwart seamen, he was rescued off sea last Sunday morning by the New York and Porto Rico Company's steamship San Juan. Their craft was waterlogged, and they had been put on half rations by the skipper, who feared that succor was not to be counted on for some time at least.

Capt. Keningham of the ill-fated vessel, when seen yesterday afternoon, said that the Mason had sailed from Norfolk lumber-laden on the 16th inst. for this city, and that good weather prevailed until the morning of the 18th, when from the northwest a gale began to blow. The storm rapidly grew in strength, and great seas swept over the little vessel, causing her to pitch and roll to such an extent that her cargo was shifted to starboard. Portions of the starboard railing were carried away, and finally the ship sprang a leak. It was decided to run before the storm in order to keep the vessel clear. After thirty-six hours the gale abated, and, still being able to keep the water down, the skipper decided to make up for lost time, and, resuming his course, started for New York. He was about sixty miles off the coast, when once more from the northwest a gale sprang up.

It was only for a short time that the little ship stood up before this second gale. The seas were tremendous in size and terrifically strong. They beat and smashed the ship until the tiller broke, when it was again decided to run before the storm and if possible escape what appeared to be certain destruction. As best they could they patched up the tiller and started on the race for life. The cargo was going overboard, the leak grew larger, and the crew was battling with the impouring water trying to keep the schooner clear when the tiller broke again, and this time beyond repair.

For several hours more the ship managed to make a sort of headway; a mattress was stuffed into the leak which for a time to a certain extent stopped the water from coming in, but this soon gave way, when another great sea enveloped the ship and carried away her forestaysail and main jib, and finally the rudder chains. Having no rudder and finding that the vessel was now slowly going to pieces, the skipper decided—the gale having abated—to attempt to reach some port, and accordingly set a storm trysail forward and headed the craft for the Bermudas. This was on the 26th.

It was early on the following morning that Capt. Sampson of the San Juan made out the Mason's distress signal about two miles off. Steaming up in ballast condition, he ordered a lifeboat in charge of Mate E. F. McCaulder lowered, and the rescue was accomplished without any exciting incidents attending it.

As the skipper concluded with a few words of warm praise for his rescuers, the cook took up the story about the cat. According to him, for many years the Mason has carried a black cat named Peter. When the Mason was some hours out of Norfolk Peter was found to be missing, and from that moment, declared George, "I knowed it was er comin'."

The passengers of the San Juan made up a purse of $127 for the rescuing and rescued crews, giving $65 to the former and the remainder to the latter.

A DEVOUT TOMBS PRISONER.

Burns Prayed Earnestly for Acquittal, but the Jury Disagreed.

Before a faded print of the Virgin Mary, flanked by two flickering candles, Salvatore Burns, in a narrow cell in the gloomy Tombs, gave thanks until a late hour last night that the efficacy of his prayers had caused the Blessed Virgin to prevent a General Sessions jury from finding him guilty.

The one now have Salvatore's devotions, he firmly believes, caused jurius composed of twelve men to fail to agree as to whether or not he attempted Mary Hegeman, of 209 St. Mark's Place, on Jan. 12, 1900, cutting her in the neck, face, and mouth. The first trial last year, resulting in a disagreement, was prayed through by Burns, and he made greater preparations for the second, which began Monday. When the case went to the jury Tuesday afternoon, and Salvatore was back to the portion pens to await the verdict, he immediately dropped on his knees before an improvised altar of two overturned benches and began to pray fervently. Producing a small likeness of the Madonna, he placed it against the bench and draped it with a piece of soiled white ribbon. On each side he put pieces of stubby candle, lighting both.

Late in the evening he was summoned to the courtroom. His lips swiftly moving in prayer, he heard the foreman announce that no agreement could be reached. With difficulty he was prevented from breaking into a hymn.

Burns will in all probability be discharged on his own recognizance Monday.

INDICTED FOR PETTY LARCENY.

Unusual Procedure in the Case Against Herman Reimenthal.

Herman Reimenthal, President of the Furriers' Union, formerly a clerk in the fur store of Clark & Weinburg of 832 Broadway, indicted by the Grand Jury for the larceny of less than $30 worth of furs from his employers, was yesterday arrested and placed in the Tombs. Indictment for petty larceny is an unusual occurrence, although the Grand Jury has the power whenever it is deemed necessary.

Reimenthal on the 23d of December last had been arrested by a Central Office detective with a portion of a sealskin collar and other furs, valued at about $16.50, under his coat. He was taken before Magistrate Zeller and Mr. Clark appeared against him.

Reimenthal stated that he was taking the furs home to match them with a cape he had, and that if they matched he intended buying them of his employers.

"Discharged," said Magistrate Zeller, and Reimenthal walked out of court a free man.

Subsequently Mr. Clark talked to the Magistrate, and a summons was issued for the President of the Furriers' Union. When brought into court, Reimenthal was held in $500 bonds to keep the peace on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Mr. Clark told the master before his attorney, that the latter committed a blow on him in the Board of Aldermen Public Office. The indictment resulted despite the Police Court proceedings, and Reimenthal will be placed on trial in General Sessions at an early date.

EXTENSION OF WATER SYSTEM.

Controller Coler Warned that City Has Adopted Wrong Policy.

Frederick De Bartel, who has made investigations of city departments for the Merchants' Association, wrote to Controller Coler yesterday about the proposed extensions of New York's water system. According to the ideas of Mr. De Bartel, the city is going to spend $1,000,000 to begin work on a new reservoir on the Croton River branch, and by adding that to a part of the Twenty-fifth Street reservoir, and that at Sixty-fifth Street, and that at Ninety-fifth Street, the city of New York could be supplied with water from the mountains of the State of New York and parts of Connecticut for ever.

Mr. De Bartel thinks that the Ramapo Company has options on the Rockland Lake, which the city may have to buy in the future unless the policy of the City Government is changed.

Steamer Mary Thomas Disabled.

The Atlas Line steamer Alice, which arrived yesterday, reported that Tuesday, when sixty miles southeast of Delaware Breakwater, she passed the British steamer Mary Thomas, from Philadelphia, bound to Queenstown, disabled in two of the engine cylinders. The Mary Thomas's pilot, Capt. Richard Griffiths, from Cardiff, for Queenstown. They were of the time passing northward.

$25,000 Fire in Jersey City.

Fire started yesterday in the engine room of James C. Malone & Co.'s wool and sheep-skin curing factory, at Grove and Fourteenth Streets, Jersey City. The building is a four-story brick, and all the floors were well saturated with grease. All the interior of the building was burned out, the stock destroyed, and the machinery badly damaged. The loss is placed at $25,000.

Yesterday's winter sack-suit count unmasked:

4 at $22, 18 at $20, 69 at $18, 56 at $25, 3 at $24, 206 at $22.

Now marked $15.
Who'll be the lucky man?

Not every day are overcoats of Rogers Peet & Company's make offered at $10 and $12.50; but we want their room.

Even your feet have their chance—$5 and $6 shoes; $2.50.

What about an ulster—$15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 34d St.
We all orders by mail.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. "Decided success."—Herald. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Empire Theatre Company in MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. LAST 3 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SAT.
WM. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM
Monday—Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way and 44th St. EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEES SATURDAY.
Julia Marlowe | WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St. near B'way. Last 2 weeks. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Evgs. 8:20.
HERBERT KELCEY | My Lady Dainty
EFFIE SHANNON.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Closed this week. NEXT TUESDAY,
Under Two Flags with Blanche Bates as Cigarette.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

DALY'S B'way & 30. Begins 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2. EXTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY. 2D MONTH.
Lady Heatherth's Experiment.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....At 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
.....LAST WEEK.....
ANNIE RUSSELL IN A ROYAL FAMILY.
NEXT MONDAY, 8:15 SHARP,
HENRY MILLER in "Richard Savage."

Proctor's — Continuous Performance. — 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville.
23d St. — Tom Nawn & Co., Harry Watson's Co., 3 Mascagnos, Mr. & Mrs. Pincus, Al Leech & 3 Rosebuds, Florence Reed, Mlle. Delbosc, Marie Lloyd Sisters, Chas. H. Sweet, Lillian Burkhardt, Hawkins, Cushman, Holcombe & Curtis, Clayton White & Marie Stuart, Hill & Hall, Carroll Johnson, Martine Bros
58th St.
125th St.

Hammerstein's 45th St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Gen. Adm. 50c.
MATHEWS & BULGER in the New Vaudeville.
Big Musical Co., including WALTER JONES

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th. Evs. 8. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
W. C. GOODWIN | When We Were
MAXINE ELLIOTT | Twenty-One

TO-NIGHT.
Ragtime frie and CAKE WALK.
Grand Central Palace, 43d St. and Lexington Av.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT | In his Greatest Success, GARRETT (all new songs) O'MAGH

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH
EDEN MUSEE
KING EDWARD VII. Queen Victoria in State.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, W. 34 St. 50c. all Orchestra, 25c. mats. Daily. | Sunday Concerts. Prof. Lewis, Clifford & Huth, Hope Booth, 3 Mortons, others.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Evgs. 8:15. Sharp. Mats. Tues., Sat., 2. and Burlesques of Gay Lord Quex and A Roy